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DETAILS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Borussia and the Arabia's Mails.

Slave-Trade and the Right of Search in Parliament.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

INTERESTING FACTS AND ITEMS.

The Royal mail steamer *Arabia*, Captain STONE, arrived at Boston yesterday in time to permit the mails to be forwarded by the morning express train to New-York. We add to the extended telegraphic summary, given on Tuesday, various extracts and details of great interest. The dates are to the 19th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 16th, arrived at this port last night.

The *Indian Empire* sailed from Southampton on the 13th ult., and after a favorable run arrived off Arran a little before midnight of the 15th. The only licensed pilots belonging to the harbor of Galway were one BURRIGE, an Englishman, and Mr. WALLACE, who boarded the steamer off Arran. The vessel was placed in their charge, and only a few minutes after 12 midnight she ran upon a rock called the San Marguerite, the only obstruction in the channel, where she remained for more than an hour, when she was floated off by the rising tide without material injury. The Captain was on the deck at the moment the vessel struck, and had only a few moments before pointed out the buoy marking the rock to the pilots, who however insisted it was only a boat. This fact, and the circumstance that the ordinary ship-channel was a mile and a half distant from the rock, excited suspicion that the disaster was the result of design, and the pilots were placed in confinement. The *Indian Empire* was announced to sail on the 18th, and is therefore fully due.

The Sardinian Government is said to be annoyed that the *Cagliari* was given up to England rather than to Sardinia. The preference is ascribed to the wish of the King of Naples to make the concession to a Power of the first rather than of the second rank.

It is reported that Baron HAUSSMAN is about to retire from the Prefecture of the Seine.

The accident on the London and Northwestern Railway, near Huddersfield, was caused by a train laden with wool, and detached from an engine, breaking loose on the inclined plain at that place, and coming in collision with the Leeds passenger train, moving at a rapid rate, on the assumption that no downward train was due. Two carriages were entirely destroyed in the collision; three persons injured so as to die presently after; and of twelve others seriously hurt, several were not expected to survive.

The revolt in Candia was owing to a murderous attack made by two Greeks upon an unoffending Turk. The affray occurred on May 29. The Moslem population, greatly incensed, rose in a body, and proceeding to the Governor's palace, demanded arms to avenge themselves on the offenders. Taking the alarm, the Greeks resorted to the defensive, filled all the mountain passes near the capital, and defied the Government. A telegram at the last moment states, that peace had been restored, without announcing the conditions. The *émeute* is generally ascribed to Russian intrigues.

A pleasant incident, during the Commemoration week at Oxford, was the conferring of honorary degrees. Of the candidates Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was the first, and obtained a cordial welcome, while Lord EVERSLEY and Sir LAWRENCE PEEL had certainly no cause to complain of the coldness of their reception. But when General INGLIS appeared, with the effects of indisposition still traceable upon his pallid features, thunders of applause burst from area and gallery, and for some time the proceedings were at a stand-still. Again and again the acclamations were renewed, and it was not until the hero of Lucknow had taken his seat for some time that silence was restored. Mr. THOMAS ACLAND was then presented, and the list was closed by Mr. Justice HALIBURTON. The author of *Sam Slick* was welcomed with great cheering and cries of "Now then, Sam, give us a story," with similar good humored apostrophies.

The *Constitutionnel* looks unfavorably at the European politics of England. "The influence of England," it remarks, "in the general business of the world is maintained by the alliances she is able to contract on the Continent. It is with the aid of allies that she has founded her power, and that she maintains it, even now, where so many elements of decay reveal themselves in her interior organization, and in her remote territories. If, then, it should be proved that this power, long considered the safeguard of European interests, exists only to impair them, will they not be liable to witness the loss of those sympathies of which she has such immediate need? Great Britain, surrounded with a circle of governments, civilized, but unsympathizing, may end by being isolated in all diplomatic questions; and the world may cease to believe in her influence."

The *Presse* discovers matter of reflection on the European relations of England. After epitomizing the State of her foreign intercourse, it refers to the "alliance of the *entente cordiale* with France, observing, "it cannot be otherwise than that this event will have the most disastrous consequences to Great Britain, chiefly because it must oblige her to contract an intimate alliance with Austria. England, in order to exert her due influence in European politics, has never been able to dispense with a Continental alliance. Not daring to count on Russia, to whose animosity she has just established new claims, and constantly alienating herself from France, she has no choice; the Austrian alliance is a matter of necessity." Glancing at the weakness and instability of the Austrian Empire, its want of cohesion, and its inability to prove of any use to an ally because of the perpetual necessity of maintaining its own existence, the *Presse* denounces the alliance as the negation of the previous liberal policy of the English government, and stripping the mask from her doctrinal pretences in that regard. It concludes: "It will go hard but this alliance will prove fatal to England. A people cannot, with impunity, set itself up as the antagonist of all the living energies, the auxiliary of all effete influences. If the peace of Europe be not disturbed, England will ally peril her reputation in the game. But if any unforeseen event give occasion to wars if a general insurrection of the rajahs imperils the existence of Turkey; if Italy, urged to despair, rise once more against Austria; *if France, observant of the universal discontent, seeks to provoke a reconstruction of the European balance, upon foundations more equitable and less agile*, what part will England play, encumbered with the mischievous baggage of her Indian Empire revolt, and entering the lists to enforce the authority of the Sultan over a Christian population, and the Austrian Emperor over Italy, an authority equally valid in either case?"

Dr. DES BRULAIS, who was a surgeon on the ship *Luna Coeli*, whose capture, with a cargo of mutinied African Apprentices, by an English vessel, we have already recorded, writes, among other interesting particulars, that the whole cargo, consisting of 265 negroes, were "*taken from Liberia with the consent of the President of that State, and most of them had received a good education, being able to sign their engagement.*"

The Montenegrins retired, between the 14th and 16th ult., to their mountains, leaving at Grahovo only 500 men to protect the part of the booty which had not been sent to Cettinve. Notwithstanding their departure, the rayahs of Zubci and Granovo sent, on the 14th, an expedition against the village of Korenci, which was completely ravaged on the 15th and 16th. The bodies of the Turks, which were lying about in great numbers near Grahovo, have been burnt.

A private letter from a French gentleman to a house in Paris, states: "In spite of the official and official denials in the French journals, the activity of maritime armaments does not the less continue. A sum of 75,000,000f. is applied to the *blindage* (sheathing with iron plates) of the ships, and 12,000,000f. to the construction of steam machinery of 150, 600, and 900 horse-power. A naval man of high standing in his profession, and of high official rank, said a few days ago that France wanted about 18 months more to reform the whole of her fleet, and to finish the ships in the docks. Then, he said, France may dispose of a maritime force such as she has not had since Louis XVI."

The death of ARY SCHEFFER occurred on the 15th inst. He had just returned from the funeral of the Duchess of Orleans.

Lord BROUGHAM has introduced into the House of Lords a bill for "Securing the real Independence of Parliament." It is directed against the admission of Bishops to seats in either House.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease of £94 in the bullion, and of £333,210 in active circulation; but an increase in the reserve of notes of £10, and of £2,596 in rest. The increase of reserve notes is £315,110.

The papers announce the death of Gen. HAWKES, Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

The *Morning Star* says it is understood that the Lord Advocate, Mr. INGLIS, will accept the vacant office of Lord Justice Clerk on the Scotch bench.

The ministers of the French Protestant Church, in Paris, have addressed to the *Debats* a strong protest against the recent expulsion, from Sweden, of the six women converted to Catholicism. Five of these women were mothers of families.

An interesting anecdote is in circulation, connected with the charming *fête* recently given at Etiolles by Count WALEWSKI, in honor of the visit of their Majesties. A fine little boy, son of the Count, attracted great notice, and the Emperor calling the child to him, asked: "What is your name, my boy?" The child replied: "CHARLES WALEWSKI"—"Count D'ETIOLLES," adding the Emperor, completing the answer. His Majesty desired apparently, by conferring this title on the son, to express how highly he esteemed the services of the father as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

French agents are buying up horses for artillery service in Germany.

The *Patrie*, after expressing a hope that the note in the *Moniteur* on the reported military preparations of France will put a term to the sinister rumors circulated on the subject by one or two London papers, says: "Thank heaven, the cruel necessity of war, to which the most powerful nation must abandon itself with regret, does not exist; and we detect no motives for any rupture. It is, however, absurd to expect a peace without any difficulties. If difficulties now exist, it is because we are still on the morrow of a war; the political horizon has not been entirely cleared, and secondary questions have to be solved. That this state of things should give rise to certain misgivings is to be understood, but we must beware drawing the gloomy conclusions predicted by certain ill-disposed minds. France has nothing to conceal or to disguise. After having waged war with resolution, she desires a sincere peace."

The *Herald* remarks on the great political benefits which the Atlantic Telegraph would confer in a crisis like the present with the United States. The order transmitted to the Admiral on the West India Station would have reached him, and the offensive operations of our cruisers been stopped in three days. Six weeks is now required for the same service, and opportunities for a collision, which may involve the two nations in war, are left open.

The *Athenæum* understands that the United States Government contemplate sending out an Arctic expedition to follow up the late Dr. KANE's discoveries in Baffin's Bay.

Recent advices from the West Coast of Africa state that Her Majesty's steamer *Medusa*, Commander BOWDEN, had taken the richest prize that had been made on the coast for some years—a brig, with a cargo of rum and tobacco, slave-fittings, and £6,500 sterling, in cash.

The *Illustrated News* says: CHARLES MACKAY has returned to the Strand from America. Our friend is warm in his acknowledgments of the hearty welcome he received from the land of COLUMBUS and the Pilgrim Fathers. When the *Leviathan* is at sea (if not before) we shall start across and give Jonathan a hearty shake of the hand (in the flesh—not as now, only in printer's ink) for making much of MACKAY. He is, we hear, to repeat in this country his lectures on "Poetry and Song."

An extraordinary and affecting scene occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 12th. After the business of the day had been concluded, the Attorney-General rose, and, on behalf of the bar of England, expressed their regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice COLERIDGE. The learned Judge replied, and then took his final departure from the Court. A reporter says: "We have seldom seen such a scene; most of the judges and many of the bar were in tears during this most affecting ceremony—the judge of 23 years taking leave of his fellow judges and of the bar of England, but still in the vigor of his mind, and in the possession of the soundest intellect."

The prospectus has been issued of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company, formed for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from Weymouth to Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey. The capital is £30,000, in £40 shares, and the Government have consented to give a guarantee of £1,800 per annum, or 6 per cent., for 25 years. A contract has been concluded with Messrs. NEWALL, who for £25,000 are to deliver the line in complete working order by the end of next month at the latest. £5,000 will remain as a fund for renewing the cable in case of accidents, and hence the Government allowance will be equal to more than 7 per cent. on the actual immediate outlay.

Slave-Trade and the Right of Search.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PACIFIC VIEWS OF THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION—WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO TERMINATE THE SLAVE-TRADE—VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

On the 17th ult., in the House of Lords, the Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to some remarks of the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord BROUGHAM, on the subject of the Slave-trade, made the following remarks:

"Their Lordships had heard the observations addressed the House by the Right Reverend Prelate, with hereditary eloquence and hereditary feeling on a subject always interesting to this country, and he wished he could say that the subject excited equal interest in other countries. He regretted, however, to say that they were not aided as they might wish to be on this subject by other nations, and this was one of the great difficulties with which they had to contend. With the greatest justice the right reverend prelate laid unmitigated blame on the Spanish Government for a long course of breach of treaty and of cruelties to the African natives. If all the dispatches written by British Governments to Spain on this subject were woven together, he believed that they would reach from this country to Cuba itself. All the British Administrations, one after the other, had done their best to induce Spain to do its duty, and all had signally failed. Spain had opposed what was the most difficult opposition to overcome—passive resistance; and it was not without very great risk of rupture with other countries, that the British Government had sometimes endeavored to take measures which appeared to those countries stronger than ought to be taken. The right reverend prelate must recollect that the Foreign Minister of this country could not act entirely on his own feelings, for this matter involved complications, and also much risk of offence to other countries, which were not impressed so strongly as this country on this subject, in respect to which some nations had descended into a sort of relaxation of feeling. He alluded to the system of slavery itself. He did not demur to the doctrines laid down by the noble and learned lord, but as the noble and learned Lord had stated that there was a difference between the right of search and visit, he must say that the United States positively, categorically, and constantly had refused to admit the distinction, and the doctrine laid down by the United States was adopted by other countries. Not long ago he endeavored to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement, by which British officers might know exactly how far they could go in cases of strong suspicion, and be protected by the agreement. He was anticipated by the French Government, which laid down this law,—that in time of peace no French ship should be detained, or searched, or boarded, but that certain forms should be gone through without detaining the vessel, which, to a certain degree, though to a small degree, might enable the nationality of the ship to be ascertained, and her right to the flag she carried. He had no reason to conceal what he had done since recent events. He had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, though not, of course, without being fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown; but, having admitted that, he had put it as strongly as possible to the American Government, that when it was once known that the American flag covered the cargo, every pirate and slaver on the face of the sea would carry the American flag, and that, instead of the honor of the flag being vindicated, that very fact must bring dishonor on the American nation if an obstinate adherence to its present declarations were persisted in, and the American flag would be prostituted to the worst purposes. He had urged that it was necessary, in these civilized times, that there should be, if not a right by international law, some agreement among the maritime States, as to how far their officers might go to verify the nationality of vessels and the legality of their flags. He earnestly hoped, from the language he had used, and from conversations he had had, with the American Minister in this country, and also from perusing the able paper drawn up by General CASS on this point, that a change of this kind might be agreed upon with the United States, so that by instructions given to Naval officers the flag of the country might be verified without the risk of offence. Of course their lordships would not require him to go more into detail as to the great practical difficulties in the way of the suppression of the Slave-trade; but he thought a mistake had been committed in sending our squadron to the Cuban waters, instead of keeping it on the African coast. He was told that at the beginning of the Russian war the Slave-trade was very nearly extinguished, but during that war a great portion of the squadron was withdrawn from the coast of Africa, and the Slave-trade made great progress. It had always been the policy of this and other European States to support Spain in defending the Island of Cuba against any hostile invasion, but he did not hesitate to say in his place in Parliament that if Spain continued to show such an utter want of principle and such base ingratitude to this country, indifference would be exchanged for amity, and instead of taking her part we should leave her to suffer whatever consequences might ensue. The statement of his noble and learned friend as to what had taken place on the coast of Liberia was very nearly accurate. It appeared that a French ship was laden with a number of Africans who were called emigrants, but were to be no more than Slaves. They were shackled and manacled, and when the captain was gone on shore they rose and killed every Frenchman on board, except one. An English vessel, having heard of the disaster, chased the Slaver, and she immediately gave herself up, the persons on board expressing the greatest joy and pleasure at falling in with an English ship. The French captain, who had been following in his boat, took possession of her, as far as the command went. The French officer on the station claimed the ship and took her out of the Liberian port. It appeared, as a matter of law, that we were not justified in taking this slaver in Liberian waters without an order issued by the Liberian Government, so that the quarrel as it now stood was between the Liberian and French Governments, and her Majesty's Government would have nothing to do in the matter. He believed that was a correct account of what had been done. He believed the state of the law was as he had described, and her Majesty's present Government, as her Majesty's late Government, were using every opportunity to protest to the French Government against a line of conduct which, though it affected to be a species of emigration, could only be called in the language of truth the renewal of the Slave-trade.

On the ensuing day, in the House of Commons Mr. BRIGHT introduced the same subject, by referring to notice already of his intention to put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the proceedings of the English squadron engaged in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and with respect to our relations with the United States. He did not wish at all to enter into a discussion of the question which was just now exciting so much interest, for he understood that before very long an honorable member who sat on that (the Opposition) side of the House, and who had for many years taken an interest in the Slave-trade question, had determined to submit the whole question to the consideration of the House. His (Mr. BRIGHT's) own opinions had always been very adverse to maintaining an armed squadron for the suppression of the Slave-trade. He wished to ask the honorable gentleman whether the Government had received any information with regard to the matter which could be laid before the House, in order to place the public in full possession of all the circumstances of the case, and to allay the apprehension which existed in this country, and perhaps also upon the other side of the Atlantic. What was said in that House passed over the world as soon as the post, and the present was precisely one of those occasions in which great frankness and openness on the part of the Government would prove most advantageous. There might be some persons in both countries who would not object to something like a quarrel, but he believed that the great bulk of the people, both in this country and in the United States, were disposed to take a rational and moral view of the question, and would regret anything which might produce discord between the two countries. Perhaps, also, the honorable gentleman would have no objection to state the number of vessels sent out last year, and whether that number was likely to be increased or not, and whether the officers upon that station had received any new instructions. Lord ABERDEEN had stated, on the previous evening, that, according to instructions of 1845, it was impossible that transactions such as had been complained of could have taken place. Now, he thought that it was highly improbable that British officers could have committed the acts alleged unless they had received fresh instructions beyond those referred to by Lord ABERDEEN. He asked the question that evening, instead of postponing it till Monday, because the steamer left Liverpool on the following day, and, in his opinion, it was very desirable that anything which might be said should be said that night, in order that it might reach the United States as soon as possible, and he trusted that what might be said would tend to allay the alarm which existed both in that country and in this.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that the information received by the Government was extremely meagre; and indeed that its principal source of intelligence was the American Press. The bulk of the statements obtained thence, were deemed gross exaggerations and in support of this view he commented upon reports in the New-York and Boston papers at length. His only desire in referring to these statements was to do justice to the conduct of British officers, and also to explain how it was that he indulged the hope that upon further inquiry circumstances that appeared menacing would be amicably and satisfactorily arranged. He felt entire confidence that when the whole of the circumstances of the case were brought under the notice of the American Government it would be found that they would be disposed to treat the question in a conciliatory manner, and that our relations with those on the other side of the Atlantic would be maintained unimpaired. He would now inform the Honorable gentleman what the views of Her Majesty's Government were as to the claim of the American Government that the right of search or of visitation should be renounced. This right had no doubt been a constant source of irritation between the two nations, and, whatever might have been the practice of preceding Governments of this country, it had never been admitted by the Americans. It had become the duty, then, of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which had recently transpired, to inquire what were our rights; whether, if we had such rights, we should be prepared to stand by them; and whether, if we had them not, we ought not at once candidly to disclaim them. They had accordingly taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown *whose decided opinion was that by international law we had no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. That being so, he need not say they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment the avowal of this conclusion.* But while they perfectly acknowledged that England had no right to visit American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce it would, on the other hand, be wrong to say that this country should abandon the policy which had so honorably distinguished her, or that she should cease to employ her fleets in putting down the slave-trade. On this point, the position taken by the British Government was exactly that which in one of the most able State papers had been laid down by General CASS in his letter to Lord NAPIER. In that document there was this passage:

"A merchant vessel upon the high seas is protected by her national character. He who forcibly enters her decks upon his own responsibility, doubtedly, if a vessel assume a national character to which she is not entitled, and is sailing under false colors, she cannot be protected by this assumption of a nationality to which she has no claim. As the identity of a person must be determined by the officer bearing a process for his arrest, and determined at the risk of such officer, so must the national identity of a vessel be determined at the like hazard to him who, doubting the flag she displays, searches her to ascertain her true character. There, no doubt, may be circumstances which would go far to modify the complaints a nation would have a right to make for such a violation of its sovereignty. If the boarding officer had just grounds for suspicion, and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task, doing no injury, and peaceably retiring when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation."

This, he believed, was strictly the position which we were entitled to take by international law. The American Government had themselves acknowledged it on the face of Gen. CASS' State paper to be that which "no nation would make the subject of serious reclamation;" and this course Her Majesty's Government would instruct their cruisers in future to pursue. The honorable gentleman had also asked whether any addition had been made to our fleet in the Cuban waters. During the time that Her Majesty's Government had been in office, no such addition had taken place. And he might say further that it had necessarily come under their consideration whether the continuance of our squadron in those waters was requisite for the object which we had in view, and whether there were not also attached to its continuance there objections of another and more serious character. It was obvious that the question of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa was very different from the question of maintaining one on the coast of Cuba. *A squadron on the coast of Cuba was in the highway of American commerce. Each day it could not fail to meet numberless vessels of American origin peaceably engaged in trade.* And it was obvious that, as in carrying out the instructions given to them much must necessarily be left to the discretion of our officers, there must always be far greater risk of misunderstanding—if not collision—in the case of vessels in such a Sea. Whereas, on the coast of Africa, where the commerce was much more scattered, it was much easier to ascertain the character of a suspicious ship than when she was among a number of other vessels pursuing lawful commerce. *It was, therefore, now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether it was not more desirable at once to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters.* The original plan by which that blockade was instituted, he was free to confess, was adopted at the suggestion of the American Government; but neither that Government nor the Government of this country at that time saw any grave objections to which it had since become liable. The honorable member had further asked him whether any additional instructions had lately been sent to this squadron. Now, there were the instructions to which the honorable member for Birmingham had alluded, and which were issued to our cruisers on the coast of Africa, at the time when Lord ABERDEEN held office under Sir ROBERT PEEL. His right honorable friend at the head of the Admiralty had found it necessary, since he came into office, to give even more stringent instructions, enjoining still greater caution and discretion on our commanders in the Cuban waters. Whether any instructions had been previously issued which had given rise to this increased activity on the part of our cruisers, he was not in a position to state. All he could say on the part of the present Government was that their earliest efforts were directed to inculcating the greatest care and prudence on those engaged in this delicate and difficult task. He need only add that he was sure he expressed the sentiments of every man, not only in the House, but in the country, when he stated that a more fatal thing for the civilization and happiness of the world could not occur than a serious misunderstanding between ourselves and the United States. Meeting this case, as they were prepared to do, in a frank and conciliatory spirit; relying on the just sentiments of the American Government, and also of the American people when they knew the truth, he believed he was not speaking too sanguinely when he said he had a confident hope that this difference would at an early date be satisfactorily and amicably settled.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that things had happened in America which, if properly understood, would have led to different conclusions. Mr. FITZGERALD had, in most conciliatory terms, stated the views of Her Majesty's Government, which showed that he understood the delicate position in which he was placed. He (Mr. ROEBUCK) was bound to notice the difference of proceeding on the other side of the water; that language had been used in the American Congress in this matter, which was not worthy of gentlemen at the head of a great nation. We were desirous of maintaining good relations with the Americans, and to defend our rights without insulting them. We were only anxious to put down a great blot upon humanity—the Slave trade; and, to effect that, certain instructions had been given and young men might have gone a little beyond their instructions. He believed, however, the officers had merely done their duty. Sure he was that the people of England were desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States, and if we wished to put down the Slave-trade it was not with the view of hurting anybody, but of benefiting mankind.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, there could be no doubt that if Her Majesty's Government conducted these affairs in the very temperate spirit indicated by the honorable gentleman, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House would accord them its ready support. The original instructions were issued by Lord ABERDEEN, after a great deal of consultation with persons fully competent to advise him, and, among others, with Dr. LUSHINGTON. They were framed in the most temperate spirit, and after they were issued they were communicated to the Government of the United States. During 15 years these instructions had been acted on without any interruption to amicable relations. Now, the question arose whether the complaints that had been made had arisen from the increased vigilance—perhaps an overstepping of duty—on the part of commanders of British cruisers, or from the unwillingness of the Americans to submit to the execution of those instructions which for 15 years they had seen practically carried out? and, in either case, what was the duty of Her Majesty's Government? In the first case, their duty was to restrain the over zeal of our commanders, and it became us, as a great nation, to acknowledge and repair any wrong that had been done. If, on the other hand, the Americans were unwilling to see those instructions carried into effect, it would be for Her Majesty's Government to concert with the American Government such measures as might be necessary in such a case. It would never suit the purpose of the Americans, in carrying on their commerce on the Chinese seas, where piracy prevailed, if after a pirate ship had taken and plundered an American vessel, and perhaps killed the crew, she had only to hoist a British flag, and that flag was to protect her against examination. But as the honorable gentleman had justly said, these were two great nations having the same regard for the rights of humanity; and he (Lord J. RUSSELL) did not think very much consequence was to be attached to the speeches made on this subject in the American Congress. He believed the interest of those two great nations was to remain united, and he was happy to hear that, whatever was to be their decision as to the disposition of the squadron, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to deviate from that line of policy which we had now followed for so many years, and which policy we were justified in continuing.

Lord PALMERSTON suspected the excitement in regard to the outrages originated with the Slave-traders. He also concurred with Lord JOHN RUSSELL in thinking it was impossible to admit the naked principle, that the hoisting of the flag of any particular country was to be taken as an unequivocal proof that the vessel belonged to the country whose flag she hoisted. It was well known that every vessel carried for signal purposes the flags of various countries; and if the simple hoisting of the flag of England or the United States, or of any of the numerous South American States, were to be admitted as a complete and sufficient proof of the nationality of the vessel, piracy of every description would roam the seas with impunity, and every country possessing a mercantile navy would soon feel the disastrous consequences of such an admission. (Hear, hear.) He had not understood the honorable gentleman, the Under-Secretary, to have stated that the Government had adopted that principle to the extent to which he had referred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. DISRAELI) had listened with very great satisfaction to the observations of the noble Lord, the member for London, and thought that the best answer to the violent speeches that had been made in the American Senate would be the calm and dispassionate discussion that had taken place that evening. His honorable friend, the Under-Secretary, in his statement on the part of the Government, had not stated what he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) might mention, that without conceding the point to which the noble Lord had just referred, and which they had not in any way conceded, her Majesty's Government, after pointing out the terrible abuse of their flag under the present system, and that piracy of the most flagrant character might be committed, had invited the Government of the United States to favor them with their suggestions as to the mode by which such things might be prevented, and had offered to take those suggestions into consideration, and, if possible, to combine with that Government in any arrangement that might promise a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which both Governments at present experienced. They had not as yet received any answer to that proposition, but he was inclined to believe that it would be received by the Government of the United States in the same spirit as it had been offered. His honorable friend had so fully entered into the question, as far as at present we were masters of the details, that it was not necessary, nor indeed would it be convenient for him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to go at any length into the subject. He confessed the looked forward with great confidence that the existing misconceptions would soon disappear, and that their occurrence now would lead to an understanding upon this subject that would prevent a renewal of them hereafter. He was sure that both the American Government and the American people, when they had examined thoroughly this subject, and had paused and pondered over all that had occurred, would feel that it was to the advantage of both countries, and for the benefit of civilization, that there should be some clear understanding as to the united course which both Governments should take upon this matter. Far from being alarmed, he was not displeased to hear that American ships of war had been sent into the Cuban waters, because the crews of those vessels would themselves be witnesses of what was taking place there, and he had no doubt that they would act with the same promptness and fidelity they had shown on other occasions, and to which the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, had borne witness. There was also another reason why he took no gloomy view of our relations with the United States, however threatening they might appear. It was because upon all the great principles of policy which influenced the systems of the United States there was between the Government of that country and that of Her Majesty, generally speaking, a complete accordance. We witnessed with no jealousy the general expansion of the United States; we did not find in the general course of their policy any cause of jealousy or distrust on our part; and, knowing that there was in general among the public men of America a sincere desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and people of this country, he could not allow an accidental ebullition to induce him to believe that a policy founded upon deep reflection and an intimate acquaintance with the mutual interests of the two countries could be terminated or in any way disturbed by circumstances which could only be regarded as of a transient nature, and which, if considered as of a military nature, assumed a far more serious character than their essential merits could justify.

Comments of the Press.

From the London Times, June 19.

There is an end of our differences with the States upon this disagreeable subject. We have yielded all they asked, and we were wise in doing so, because substantially they had right on their side as to the question of law. With regard to that of policy, as the blockade of the Cuban waters was adopted at the suggestion of the Government of the United States, and as they have taken a different view of the course to be pursued, it is no business of ours to compel them to consistency.

Having said this much with regard to the concessions which have been made on the part of our Government, we have said the expression of our belief that nine-tenths of the "outrages" about which so much disturbance has been made in the United States depend upon no better foundation than vulgar and unfounded clamor. If an American ship was hailed by a British war steamer, and asked where she was from, and whither bound, straight this harmless act was called an outrage. In another case the captain of another English war steamer civilly hails an American ship, and expresses a wish to communicate with her. The American skipper assents, whereupon a boat from the British steamer drops alongside, an officer steps on board, and requests to know as before, where the ship was from and whither bound, saying nothing whatever about papers. The British officer then asks if he can be of any service to the American: the offer is declined with thanks, and so he takes his leave. Is not this enough to send a free patriot into convulsions? In the face of outrages so fearful should not the North and South forget their internal feuds, and unite in one vigorous effort to maintain the honor of their common country? A good deal was made, in the course of the dispute, of a series of outrages alleged to have been perpetrated at Sagua la Grande. An American brig reaches port from that place. "Her captain says she was not troubled by the British, and he believes two-thirds of the stories in circulation about outrages, &c., *are made out of whole cloth.*" We will not go so far as to say that nineteen-twentieths and a fraction of the stories with which the credulity of our American friends has been recently fed are pure fictions, but we ourselves entertain no doubt upon the subject. We are now told that the crews of the Cuban trade report that British officers generally appear anxious to avoid giving offence. The stories about their being fired into turn out to be mere hallucinations on the part of the captains. At least, according to the testimony of the mates and crews, if they were fired at there was neither flash, smoke nor report. The gravedigging of the States are, however, more easily duped by "knaves" of this kind than any other population on the earth's surface, and among those who should know better there exists, we fear, too often a desire to make political capital out of the unfounded rumors of the day.

We look upon this dispute as at an end; but the graver question still remains, whether the traditional policy of this country with regard to the Slave-trade is to be continued. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that there is a large section of the British community which regards—as their fathers did before them—the inhuman traffic in the bodies of our fellow-creatures with unmitigated abhorrence and disgust. Lord PALMERSTON, who through a long political career has ever been consistent to this one object, still relies upon force. As we are about to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters, he trusts that the British Government will urge upon that of the States to send American cruisers to Cuba. These are the opinions of the old Anti-Slavery party, expressed by one of their oldest, ablest, and most consistent advocates. We believe, however, that this question of the Slave-trade is about to enter upon an entirely new phase. Our abhorrence of the traffic remaining just what it was, our means of repressing it will be different from what they have been. We shall rely more upon the natural play of human interests, and less upon the vigilance of our cruisers. How if it should turn out that, save in the abolition of Negro Slavery under our own flag, we have during the last half century done more evil than good—that we have not benefited, but injured the African? Thoughtful men are beginning to say that we have been mistaken in this manner, as we were mistaken about close boroughs and close ports. We have hitherto acted in obedience to a fiery indignation, not upon a well-matured opinion. We have been actuated rather by sentiment than by reason. The irresistible inference from the result of efforts continued for 40 years at least with unabated energy is, that coercion will not suppress the Slave-Trade. Are we to persevere for ever in a course thus condemned?

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The *Constitutionnel* comments at length upon the abandonment of the right of search; finding occasion of much curious remarks upon the present attitude of Old England towards Young America. The admission of three new States is indicated as an evidence of the growth of the latter, before which, it is argued, the policy of the mother country finds it prudent to veil its ordinary arrogance, in anticipation of the career to which so rapid a development naturally points. "We need not," it remarks, "be astonished at the admiration mixed with apprehension exhibited by England, in view of this amazing progress of a people which she regards as the fruit of her own womb, and which supplies an indispensable ailment to her manufactures. For this darling offshoot she has only praises, caresses, and occasionally weaknesses we can readily excuse. Thus, when the right of visit is exercised with insolence and brutality by English men-of-war upon American merchantmen, purchased by foreigners, and supposed to be used in the negro traffic, the young Republic in a fret cries out, and discharges in the face of old England a rapid volley of provocations and invectives, sufficient to arouse the most phlegmatic, and irritate the most gentle, patient and apathetic of mankind. What is the result? Almost a miracle; England is in the wrong and owns up with rare frankness. Her language on the occasion is judicious, temperate, conciliatory, even to the point of self-negation." The arguments of the *Times* in favor of concession are then discussed; and, it is added, "Europe cannot but applaud this amiable disposition of England towards the great Republic of the New World. The latter is right in asserting the freedom of the seas for its flag, and England is no more than just in condemning the abuse of power of which some officers of her navy have been guilty. On the other hand it is more than likely, what the Ministers of the Queen have hinted to Parliament, that there has been much exaggeration in the statements of the American Press. There is ground for hope, therefore, that, for the present at least, peace and good will, will not to be disturbed between the English and their American cousins, thanks to the energetic remonstrances of the latter, and to the prudence and moderation of the former."

The *Examiner* says: "SIDNEY SMITH was right. It is high time that we should cease defending, and, in so doing, offending all the world. We must begin to take care of ourselves. We must begin to live more within our means of serving mankind. We must restrict our excessive issues of philanthropy. Let every fair endeavor be made to move other nations to put an end to the abomination of the Slave-trade, but if they will not do their duty, we cannot, single-handed, make up for all their omissions, and must withdraw from a work not only overtasking our powers, but exposing us to the danger of embroilment and war with the United States."

THE ISTHMUS CONTROVERSY.

American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company.

Statement of the Company—Its Charter Un-Revoked and Nicaragua has no Power to Revoke It.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP-CANAL CO., Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the first time (and it is hoped that it may be the last) that our Company has felt constrained to obtrude itself on the notice of the public, and even now would not do so, were it not that some of the stockholders may be misled by the premeditated slander on our title, which appeared in the New-York TIMES, and New-York Daily *Tribune* of yesterday, and was again reiterated in the New-York *Tribune* of to-day.

The effects of this slander may be removed by a short statement of the history of the Company, the assaults made upon its rights by interested parties, their signal failures, and the relationship at present subsisting between the Company and the State of Nicaragua.

The 26th day of September, in the year 1849, the State of Nicaragua granted the privilege of constructing a Ship-Canal, or Railroad and water communication across its territory, between the two oceans, within *twelve years* from the ratification thereof by the Legislative Assembly. This contract or grant, was ratified by the Legislative Assembly, the same day. It has never been revoked, has been twice amended and is still subsisting.

The privileges granted were *exclusive*.

Thus it will be seen that by the terms of the original grant, the Company had until the 26th day of September in the year 1861, to complete the transit by means of a railroad and water communication.

The 11th of June, in the year 1850, the State of Nicaragua amended the grant, with the view to remove certain obscurities therein. Again, the 19th of June, in the year 1857, the State, through Mr. YRISSARI, its Minister to the United States, entered into and signed a Convention with the Company further amending their grant.

This Convention was formally ratified in the City of Managua, by TOMAS MARTINEZ and MAXIMO JERAZ, then Presidents of Nicaragua, the 27th day of July, 1857. At that time there was no Legislative Assembly in the State, as it had just passed through the Filibuster War, and sufficient time had not elapsed for an election. Subsequently, however, an election was held, and members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen.

They assembled at Managua in the month of November last, and among their first acts, viz: on the 14th, was one unanimously confirming the Convention of the 19th June, 1857.

The preamble of this Convention recites that the canal required by the original grant cannot be constructed, and therefore provides in Article I, as follows: "The obligation to construct a canal on the part of the Company is dispensed with, but in lieu of said canal the Company shall establish across the territory of the State, a communication by water and railroad, within two years from the ratification of this contract by the proper authorities of Nicaragua."

The "proper authorities" are the President and Legislative Assembly. Without confirmation by the last the convention would have been void. Thus it will be seen that our grant, and the amendments thereto, have all been perfected, and that the Company have two (2) years, from the 11th November last, within which to establish their route.

By the terms of the convention we have two years to make, and three months within which to "*commence* to make" the transit.

This convention was delivered to the Company, ratified by the Presidents, the 26th of October last. We were bound to *commence* to make the transit within three months thereafter, and we did commence by sending Mr. C. C. FITZGERALD to reconstruct the bridges on the road, and the road itself, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. This work is still progressing, and nearly completed.

The canal company has not been a volunteer in any of the quarrels between the various applicants for the transit grants, from Costa Rica or Nicaragua, of both of them. It has merely decided as to the best method of protecting itself against the assaults of certain interested parties, who have been striving to procure the revocation of its franchises, and the investment of them in themselves.

Repeated applications have been made to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Costa Rica jointly, and afterwards to Nicaragua alone, by large steamship proprietors in the City of New-York, for the annulment of our grant, and these applications have uniformly been followed by proffers of large bribes to Government officials, as we have been officially informed. All these efforts proved ineffectual, although annoying, and our grant still remains unscathed.

According to a letter written by W. R. C. WEBSTER, the agent of C. VANDERBILT, and addressed to him on

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

How Fires are Managed—The Paris Fire Department—Remedies for the Cholera—American Applicants—Journalism in Stockholm, &c

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 14, 1858.

We have had a fire, and although the Emperor did not come all the way to town to witness the valor of his fire department, and the efficiency of the little *squirts* they call engines, he was represented there by the greater part of his officials. Since the burning of the *Manutention* three years ago we have had no great fire; three long years without a fire! (What would become of your "Short Boys" and "Dead Rabbits" in such a dearth of occasions for a general *scrimmage?*) The fire took place in an immense retail dry goods store—the *Grand Condé*, in the Rue de Seine—occupying 150 feet on the Rue de Seine and 100 feet on the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine. The building was built of the ordinary Paris stone, was five or six stories high, and not only had all its contents consumed, but the walls subsequently fell in. The loss is perhaps three millions of francs, nearly covered by insurance.

But I do not speak of this fire simply because the event is rare in Paris, but because the operations of the fire department attracted my attention. The fire department is lauded here as perfection; and in one sense it is entitled to the appellation—in the prevention of fire; but certainly not in its cure. The fact that but one fire of importance has occurred in three years is sufficient evidence of its immense preventive ability; but a fire once under way, and it is powerless. For example, the Grand Condé caught fire in the evening, when the clerks were turning on the gas—a full jet of gas reached some light, inflammable goods at the moment of lighting, and thus the fire commenced. The place was consequently full of people, and by their aid the fire department was on the ground at the commencement of the accident. And yet they allowed the whole immense building, with all its valuable contents, to burn to the ground. Any why? Because their engines are mere syringes, and their hose companies *nil*.

The fire department of Paris, like the police, is a military organization, and consists of 1,000 men. Its members are drawn from the army, and are under the control of the Minister of War, except when on duty as firemen, when they obey the orders of the Perfect of Police. They are picked, and consequently efficient men, and are carefully drilled and trained in gymnastic exercises. They are enrolled for the same number of years as soldiers in the army, and cost the treasury annually 560,000 francs, a little over $100,000. They wear uniform, blue cassimere jacket, buttoned up to the throat, pantaloons of the same stuff, made large and a brass cap. They have a strong leather strap around their bodies, in which there is a ring, and by which they can be suspended. Their principal arm is a fire-axe.

No theatrical performance takes place, nor even a rehearsal, whether during the day or night, without a squad of firemen on the stage. They are also present at public concerts and balls, every place in fact over which the police extends its protection and its scrutiny, and that is everywhere but in the family circle. When they arrive at the place on which they stand guard, they first try all the hydrants and water-cocks to see that there is no difficulty in the supply of water. With such precautions as these, although our theatres often catch fire, as everywhere else, we have none burnt and very rarely an alarm.

But in the case of the Grand Condé we see the reverse of the medal. A flame suddenly shot up among inflammable material, and it was very soon too late for prevention. A genuine conflagration was to command, and the fire department only displayed the most miserable attempts at its accomplishment—attempts by which they were favored by the best fire-proof walls, the best fire-proof houses in the world. And they actually accomplished nothing. There was the Prefect of Police, all dressed up, and ponderous with importance; there was the commander of the army of Paris, in full regimentals; there was a whole squadron of inferior officers; the whole fire department; detachments of soldiers; doctors with an ambulance, and a traveling pharmacy for the wounded; hundreds of policemen to keep the admiring crowd back—admiring the gay costumes and the parading of the officials, by the light of the conflagration. When all was ready, when a thousand orders had been given, and the parade of the officials terminated, what was the result? Three or four streams of lazy water, so thin and so mild that it required ten minutes to break a pane of glass, and even then it was more than doubtful whether it was not the effect of the heat and cold on the glass that caused it to crack.

The French machines are very small, and only *throw* water. They must be supplied by buckets. On this occasion, lines were formed in all directions into which the policemen pressed men, women and children for the passage of buckets. Barrels on wheels were also put in requisition, but not a single hose. The river was only two hose lengths from the fire, hydrants were plenty, there was no wind, and yet the Grand Condé burned seven hours before the walls fell in, and it is burning yet at the eighth day, with engines constantly playing on it. All the walls of the neighboring houses have been damaged so that the people have left them, and props have been put up to save them from falling. All this results from a want of efficient machines and from too much official parade. I would rather see the rush, the crash, and the intelligent confusion of a New-York fire, with its sudden deluge of water and its instantaneous results, than this methodical, theatrically-arranged piece of acting with a grand *finale* of tumbling walls and ruined fortunes. I timidly ventured to suggest to a Frenchman that their machines and their appliances generally, for a violent conflagration, were deficient, when I was informed, in a very firm tone of voice, that, on the contrary, there was nothing that equaled them in efficiency in any other city of the world! And yet a Canadian machine, built on the American plan, on exhibition at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, did as much execution at the burning of the *Manutention* as all the French machines combined.

The preventive side of the question, however, is immensely in favor of the French system. This system consists in a stringent law in regard to the mode of construction of houses, and in placing firemen, hydrants, reservoirs, and hose pipes, wherever there is most danger of a fire. With her powerful engines, if New-York would adopt this careful French preventive system, she would save millions of property annually. This is, in fact, one of the reforms she must sooner or later adopt.

A few years ago a philanthrophist of this country named BREANT died, leaving a legacy of 100,000 francs to the French Institute, to be paid to the person who should find a remedy for cholera, or the cause of cholera, or in lieu of these a cure for dartrous affections. The committee having in charge this legacy have just held their yearly meeting, and they announce that for the present year 163 applications have been made for the legacy, for supposed cures of cholera or discoveries of its cause. But the Committee declare that neither of the papers presented on the subject meet the requirements of the legacy. Among the documents forwarded was one from the United States, which I had placed in my hands, and which reads as follows:

"to the imperial institut of france:

I sea by the papers that you offer one hundred francs to enny body that will discover a cure for the colery. Now without making enny pretenshons to a knowledge of medicine I think I am entitled to that money. last fall I was taking with the colery in its asiatic form, and my wife who had seen several niggers in the disease declared she had never seen enny one worse. I allis keep in my house a little No. 6 and lobelie, and nowing full well the power of these things in bowel complaints, I resolved to give them a trile. I took first a strong dose of the No. 6 and lobelie, and then after waitin a while I took a strong injection of the same. I felt then as if my boddy was on fire, but the cholery got better, that give me and my wife encouragement and I repeated several times the same thing in the same way and by that means and the blessing of God I am here to-day to tell you of this grate remedy. I cannot tell you how the No 6 is made, but I no it has a good deel of kyenn peper in it and you will find it in your medikle buks.

hopin I shall hier from you soon i submit my clame most respectfully,

—— ——,
Justice of the Peace —— township, —— Co.,
State of —— ——."

It is a common word in France—"*L'Americain ne se doute de rien!*" In other words, "The American never dreams but that he will succeed." Our country squire will, no doubt, be disappointed at not receiving the hundred thousand francs; but he ought to take courage from the fact that JENNER and HARVEY, and other great discoverers in the medical world, died without having their discoveries appreciated. At the same time, it strikes one that he forgets that everybody's alimentary canal may not be as fire-proof as his own.

What a terrible destiny is that of liars in Stockholm! A Mr. LINDTHAL, a journalist, recounted one day lately in his journal that a certain young lady of the city of Stockholm had been guilty of incest—a grave charge undeniably, but listen what became of it. Mr. LINDTHAL was taken before the tribunal, and there it was proven that the charge was false. He was condemned—but to what—to death! More than that, he was condemned to have his head chopped off on a block! God save you veracious editors of America from the judges of Stockholm! But this is not all: There is a word for the lawyers. The sentence of the Court concluded thus: "Convicted of having accepted knowingly an unjust cause, the defender of Mr. LINDTHAL is condemned to one month's imprisonment and perpetual interdiction from the practice of his profession." What would become of your Busteeds, your Grahams and your O'Conors if such a barbarous jurisprudence should obtain amongst you? Othello's occupation would be gone.

A strange scene occurred a few morning's ago, very early in the morning, at one of the obscure Churches on the fashionable side of town—that of the cité d'Antin. Six women of that class known as Princesses without principalities, of that class that etiquette names Madam, although neither married nor widows, met in the little Church to have a mass, for which one of the number paid, for the repose of the soul of the Prince ACHMET, heir to the viceroyalty of Egypt, lately drowned in the Nile. This Prince spent a year in Paris, not long ago, to learn the French language, and he was obliged to have a Professor, to whom he paid the bagatelle of three hundred thousand francs. (The Prince had a fortune, as you know, of more than two hundred millions of francs.) But it is not out of place to inform the reader that the Professor was of the feminine gender, and what renders the affair still more piquant, she was an Italian, speaking just enough French for her proper wants. It was the Professor, Mme. B., and five of her friends who, in memory of the Prince ACHMET, bought the mass of the other morning. It was, perhaps, contrary to the Prince's religion, but it was a consolation to the fair mourner.

In M. GUIZOT'S memoirs, just published, we find the following appreciation of LAFAYETTE:

"I cannot think of M. DE LAFAYETTE without a feeling of melancholy affection. I never knew a character more generous, more kind for all, a greater friend to justice. One Pendier to ask all for its faith and its cause. His kindness, although *innate* towards individuals, was none the less true and profound for humanity in general. His courage and his devotion were ready and serious, under appearances of a contrary character, and of as good auloy as of good grace. He has had, in his life, a constancy of sentiments and of ideas, and days of vigorous resolution, which would do honor to the firmest friends of honor and of resistance. But he lacked political judgment, discernment in the appreciation of circumstances and of men, and he had a *laissez-aller* on his own declivity, a carelessness on the probable results of his actions, a permanent and indistinct need of popular favor, which made him float much beyond his intentions, and threw him often into influences of an inferior order, often even into influences contrary to his moral nature as to his situation. Republican in his soul without daring to either brave or proclaim the republic, he rejected as obstinately as vainly the return of royalty, and, before the Chamber of 1815, irritated without being alarmed, he engaged himself, there to remain as long as the Restoration lasted, in the ranks of his enemies. From 1820 to 1823 he was not the real chief, but the instrument and the *ornament* of all the secret societies, of all the conspiracies, of all the projects of revolution, even of those of which, had they succeeded, he would have disavowed and combatted the results."

MALAKOFF.

FROM THE WEST.

Interesting Letters from Captain Marcy.

Through the politeness of Dr. MARCY, of this City, we are permitted to publish the material portions of several letters written by his brother Captain R. B. MARCY, while on his way back from New-Mexico to Camp Scott, addressed to members of his family here, and but recently received. They contain particulars relative to his expedition, which will be read with interest at the present time.

CAMP ON THE ARKANSAS.

The last letter I wrote you was from Fort Union, just upon my departure. From that place I went to the extreme outer settlement called 'Ryado,' where I had concentrated all my horses and mules (1,200 in number) and I remained there five days, waiting for my escort, and making preparations for the march to Utah. Capt. BOWMAN, Lieuts. HENDRON and DU BOIS joined me there with 150 men.

While we were detained there, the owner of the ranche or farm, sent to Taos, 50 miles, hired three musicians, and gave us two balls or fandangoes, which the young gentlemen enjoyed very much. You will, probably, ask where the ladies came from. These ranches have a great many Mexican families connected with them, and here we found about 30 Signorettas who were dressed quite *comme-il-faut*, and really were very graceful. The lowest Mexican man or woman is never awkward, and I was astonished to see the cook from the kitchen of our host with his greasy apron, dancing a sort of Mexican polka with as much ease and grace as a dancing-master. I only danced once with Mrs. MAXWELL, the hostess, who is a native of New-Mexico, and whose father is a Frenchman. The ball was given exclusively for our benefit, and of course we were in duty bound to attend. The proprietor of the ranche had received a large sum of money from me for mules and horses, and he wished to make our stay with him agreeable.

THE GRASS ON FIRE—A NARROW ESCAPE.

We marched from that place on the 15th of March and have been traveling ever since. Yesterday we were all very much alarmed at the cry of fire in camp. On going out, I discovered that some one had set the dry grass on fire above us, and it was coming like a race horse directly towards our camp, driven by a fierce tempest of wind. I called all the men, pulled up the tents; piled everything into the wagons in the utmost confusion, and dragged them to a place of safety. I then hurried to the large supply train of 40 large wagons which were standing perfectly exposed to the fire, and upon which the entire fate of our expedition depended, as it contained all our provisions, and we commenced burning the grass around so as to prevent the fire from sweeping over them, but before we had finished our preparations to meet the approaching fire, it came in an immense sheet of flame twenty feet high, sweeping everything before it in a most terrific manner, and enveloped a part of the wagons; for a moment I supposed they were all doomed, but the burning we had previously done fortunately stopped it, and it soon passed on, and I assure you I never felt more relieved. The only damage was the burning of my tent, which was 200 yards from the fire. It caught some sparks driven by the wind. Shortly after the fire one of my men came in, and reported that he had been out hunting with one of the teamsters, a Mexican; that they were crawling up to a deer, and that he had accidentally shot the Mexican through both legs. I immediately sent the Doctor for him, and had him brought to camp. He was the same Mexican who came with me from Utah, and prevented us from getting lost and perishing in the mountains, and the same man who went ahead and brought us back provisions, when we were living on starved mules. I shall not forget him, and shall see that he has everything to make him comfortable. He will ride in my carriage until he gets well.

THE MORMONS APPREHENDED BUT NOT DREADED.

I had an express from Fort Union, a few days since, telling me that Colonel JOHNSTON had written to the War Department that the Mormons were threatening to take away my animals before I reached the camp of the army, and that an express had gone to the Headquarters of this Department, to send more troops with me. If this is true, I shall soon get an order to stop and wait for the reinforcements I requested six months ago, if they do. I believe we can whip them, however, but it will delay us several weeks. The Mormons boast a great deal of what they intend to do, but they will not execute their threats.

I should not [illegible] if we were [illegible] from here to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of twelve miles a day. I suppose it will [illegible] a little more next Summer. I shall have another ox-train leaving me for the States in about three weeks, and I will write you another then. R. B. MARCY.

P. S.—I have just received the order to stop and wait for Colonel LOOMIS, with three more companies, to escort me back to Utah. This has been done by General SCOTT'S order. We stop here twenty days. R. B. M.

THE BOILING FOUNTAIN.

The Captain, writing from "Camp on Fontaine, qui Bouille," April 6, says:

"Since I wrote to * * * * *, a few days since we have been traveling towards Utah, and everything of interest occurring to please or annoy us. The weather has been beautiful, and our animals, which constitute the principal objects that require my attention, are doing well. We have to remain about ten days at this place, awaiting Col. LOOMIS'S arrival, with large reinforcements, to join my command, and proceed with us to Camp Scott.

I went about twenty miles, yesterday, to visit a mineral spring, which gives the name to this stream—'Fountain that Boils,'—and I found it one of the greatest natural curiosities I have ever met with. There is a very round and smooth rock, elevated several feet above the earth, with an oval top, and directly upon the summit is a round basin, like an artificial fountain, into which comes from the bottom a stream of water as large as my arm, with as much force as if thrown by a fire-engine. The basin remains filled constantly, but does not run over, having a subterraneous outlet. On tasting this water, much to my astonishment, I found it very similar to Congress water, only much more pleasant. I drank large quantities of it, and it produced a delightful sensation, giving me a voracious appetite for the hunter's dinner, which my guide set before me, in the shape of a deer's head, roasted before the fire, without salt, bread, or any condiments whatever. We made a most *sumptuous* repast, and returned to camp much pleased with our day's excursion.

If this spring was placed in any of the Eastern States it would be decidedly more popular than the Congress Spring, I have no doubt. It is supposed by the people in the country to be pure soda water, but it probably contains other salts. The Indians call it the 'Big Medicine Spring,' and whenever they pass it they put a propitiatory offering into it, in the form of bottles, cups, arrows, &c.

We have great abundance of game here, and, indeed, we have not been without deer, antelope, turkeys, or bear meat, for the last three weeks. This, with onions, potatoes, &c., makes our fare better than it was on our trip over the Mountains last Winter.

It will probably be two months yet before we get back to the Army, and we are very impatient to get there. By the time that we get back, the troops from Leavenworth will probably be near the army. We shall have about 400 men in our party, are if the Mormons come out to meet us it will be for the purpose of trying to stampede and run off our animals in the night; but they will not attempt to fight us. We shall keep out scouts all the time, and if they come near us we will know it before they have an opportunity to get any of our animals."

Information from the Captain of a later date has since been received. The fine weather and agreeable times on the first part of the march were suddenly and unexpectedly checkered by a severe and violent snow storm, during which the men and cattle suffered severely. A few of his men perished, and horses, mules and oxen in large number were missing; many were afterwards found dead on the path of their flight. By the last dispatch from the West the Captain and Company, with their large purchase of animals, were fifty miles from Camp Scott.

OREGON.

The People of Oregon—Reply to Attacks on their Character in Connection with the Indian Wars.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During a residence of five years in Oregon, just terminated, I have noticed reflections on the Oregonians as a people in the columns of the Press of this City, and this morning in the letter of your San Francisco correspondent, which are eminently unjust, and calculated to place the hardy settlers of that distant Territory in a false light before the world.

I am not disposed to quarrel with, or to impute uncharitable motives to those who thus deeply injure the people of Oregon, but misstatement and misconstruction of facts, is just as injurious to their fair fame, and to their rights, as intentional perversion.

At a distance of six thousand miles of ocean trave from a people, it is difficult to judge their character from isolated facts and occurrences. Especially is this true when the facts relied on to prove certain charges, instead of implicating *the people*, simply may be true as regards a very small and irresponsible portion of a given community.

For instance, the general charge has been made, more than once, and is now broadly intimated by your correspondent, that "Indian wars are inaugurated by the people of Oregon as a money-making affair and for selfish purposes."

Let us examine this charge. In all Indian wars there are two views taken as to their cause; one party contending that outrages on the part of the whites, and the other that Indian atrocities were the cause; this has ever been the case, and doubtless ever will be. An attentive observer, however, knows that to some extent both views are wrong, and both are right.

As long as we have frontiers where the white population meets the red; where our boasted civilization carries with it bad whisky, licentiousness, and disregard of the rights of inferiors—presenting to the Indian the worst specimens of our race, and making him a more degraded, suspicious, and violent character than in his natural state, so long constant quarrels and outrages will occur on the border, till those broils ripen into general war. This is a law that will govern anywhere; not more in Oregon than in Kansas or Minnesota.

The most lawless and ungovernable part of our population finds its way to the extreme borders, and if Government fails to make adequate provision for restraining them, surely it is beyond the power of the people at a distance, and who are engaged in their peaceful avocations, either to control them or to provide against the results of their criminal conduct.

Now, suppose such facts as have been relied on to calumniate the people of Oregon are true, viz: That Indians have frequently been shot down in cold blood, that their women have been abused, that men active in these outrages were to be benefited by a war—what then? Are the 40,000 settlers of Oregon, scattered for hundreds of miles through her numerous and extensive valties, transforming that distant wilderness into a blooming and delightful land; are these men and women to be held up to the world as cut-throats and assassins, as willing to dabble their hands in human blood for gain of money; or shall the plain unvarnished truth be told, that Government has failed to place on its exposed frontiers adequate restraints to provide against outrage and bloodshed?

Perhaps at this point I am met by the sneering taunt, "Your people went readily and heartily into the war, willing to justify its cause and to make money out of Government."

Grant that the war of 1855 and '56 in Oregon was deliberately brought on by whites; I say grant it for the sake of giving a color of truth to the charges made, for I do not admit it, and I deem it susceptible of proof that to the vascillating policy of the General Government, more than to any other one cause, are we to look for the origin of that war; I say grant the charge as against a very small portion of the population of Oregon, who, as a people, are as guiltless of provoking the war as are the people of New-York—and what then? What agency or responsibility in provoking the war attaches to the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer or the merchant, distant 100 or 200 miles? In what sense are these men culpable, or to be held up to public execration as eager for blood, and ready to rob the common treasury?

A few moments of reflection will convince any reasonable man that great injustice is done to a people, composed of intelligent and honest settlers from every State in our Union, when they are thus accused. When, at the urgent request of the commanding officer of the United States troops in the Territory, our Governor called on the people to arm and to furnish supplies, they responded with alacrity. Shall this, instead of the usual meed of praise, be cause of condemnation?

With a savage and excited foe on the north and on the south, threatening with fire and sword both ends of the Territory at once; with a small United States force, by their own confession too weak to afford protection; when defenceless women and children were outraged, scalped and burned with their own dwellings, what was duty?

The question comes home to us all. It came to me as at that time representing the oldest American commercial house in the Territory, and had I refused such cooperation and assistance as was in my power, my name would have been execrated, and justly, as one who could calmly look on the smoking ruins of the settler's dwelling, the murder of his family and the blotting out of the fair settlements of Oregon.

I wish to put it on record, as one who knows whereof he affirms, that all such charges, general and wholesale in their character, *are baseless and untrue*, as much so as to hold the people of New-York responsible for the garroting, the shoulder-striking, the robberies and the murders that are constantly occurring here, not the acts of the people of New-York, but of the comparatively small number of lawless and evil characters that infest the City.

Trusting, Sir, that hereafter a fair discrimination will be made, and censure placed where it belongs, I am yours, very truly, JUSTICE.

KANSAS

Gen. Lane's Trial for Murder—Progress of the Case—Close of Testimony.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH DAY.

LAWRENCE, Monday morning, June 21, 1858.

A lengthy and spirited debate came up this morning in reference to the appearance of the Lawrence *Republican, Extra*, on Saturday evening, containing what purports to be a full report of the testimony taken on the case down to that hour. The counsel for the prosecution contended that the report was partial and distorted, and calculated to prejudice the public mind in reference to the facts in the case. He was surprised to see the evidence in circulation contrary to the request of the Court on the opening of the examination. On the other hand, the counsel for the prisoner claimed that nobody was ever responsible for what reporters do. They were allowed a table in Court, but nothing they do should have a particle to do with this case. They might mould the public, but not the Court. A reporter's or an editor's opinion was no better, said Col. YOUNG, than any other man's. He cared for none of them. The only thing that ever interested him in a newspaper, was an advertisement giving the price of bacon.

B. F. Gates, cross-examined—I told Gen. Lane at the time I went to his office for him, when Mr. Jenkins came there for water, that Mr. Jenkins had been there and had made threats, and was coming again, and that Mrs. Lane wanted him to come home, because he was afraid Jenkins would come in his absence; I told him Jenkins said he was going to have possession of that place; that is all I recollect; Mr. Jenkins did say words to that effect at the well; I have stated all the threats that I recollect of hearing Jenkins make at the gate: he might have made others, from the fact that he was saying something all the time after he left the gate; it might have been threats; I have no recollection of his saying, after passing the gate, "Come on boys, let us kill the d—d villains;" but I heard him say "Come on;" I had knocked down the stile, and was repairing it when they came; I knocked it down by request of Lane; I have been in Mr. Collamore's office since the affray; I did not then state that the language of Henry Jenkins, when delivering the message to Lane, was "Jenkins is coming over after water," nor did I state that these were all the words I heard Henry use—nor did I there say that Lane's answer was, "Tell Jenkins not to come;" I have no recollection of saying there that the three last shots were pistol shots, and that I saw no gun or rifle on the ground; I might have stated that I heard a report after Lane fired, and that Lane smoked at the time; that I did not know at the time what caused it, but that Lane told me after wards that he received the shot in the knee then; I might have stated, also, that I did not know who fired that shot, for I was looking at Lane when he stumbled; I think I also stated that after that shot which wounded Lane I heard three shots fired at Lane; I knew it because I saw a pistol in each man's hand, and saw each man fire; I think I did state to Mr. Ropes, on the day of the affray, that Mr. Lane fired the first shot; I want to explain these words: I was much excited on that day, and made statements that were incorrect; I have conversed with General Lane casually since the occurrence, perhaps three or four times; I would not swear I had not ten times.

Adjourned to afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

Cross-examination continued—Gen. Lane might have read in my hearing an affidavit of the whole affair; I recollect having heard him read a paper commencing, "I, James H. Lane, being duly sworn, do depose and say;" I have not paid enough attention to it to repeat half a sentence of it; I may have heard Lane say that he fired before three shots were fired at him; I cannot say now many times I have heard that document read.

Direct resumed—Gen. Lane has never told me anything that he wished me to testify to, nor have I told him what I would testify to; I was not under intense excitement on the day I went into Mr. Collamore's office.

The best joke of the day occurred here. The Court has been very fastidious in prohibiting all smoking during the examination, and several have been ordered to "stop smoking" in His Honor's presence. Just now, the Court calls out, "What's that? Who's smoking there? Gentlemen will please not smoke in this room;" when some one immediately cries out near the door, "The boys are burning shavings in the street." The whole crowd was convulsed with laughter, in which the Court reluctantly joined, feeling that he was well sold. Nevertheless, the smoke continues to pour in from the windows, and the shavings may soon expect to be fined for contempt of Court.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mandell, sworn—I live near Gen. Lane's, in West Lawrence, the first house west from Lane's; I was within sight of the affray between Lane and Jenkins; I first saw some persons coming towards Lane's; there were four or five of them; I did not see them stop at the gate; they were in the yard the next I observed of them; I was in the door of my house, and there is no obstruction between where I stood and Lane's yard; I first saw one I supposed to be Mr. Jenkins, walking towards Lane's house. Shortly one I took to be Lane, coming out with a gun; I did not notice the men in the back part of the yard any more, but watched Lane; Lane walked out a few rods, and I was wondering what he was going to do with his gun; I looked back to the other company and saw a man approaching; I saw Lane at that raise his hand and wave it; I then heard reports, and saw Lane raise his gun; I saw him after he raised his gun wave his hand again—then heard a report, as I supposed from Lane's gun; I looked towards the men and saw an object falling out of sight; saw Lane turn and go into the house; heard three reports as he was going in; this was all done as quick as a look; I went in and closed the door and saw no more; as Gen. Lane raised his gun there were three reports; the two first were very near together; the third was about the same time Lane fired; there was but a short interval between the third and fourth; I could hardly tell which preceded, but think the lightest was the first; I supposed the fourth report to be from Lane's gun, because it was louder, and I saw the smoke from his gun rise after the report; I saw smoke rise from the other discharge, also; I saw it only after Lane had fired; did not see Lane move from the spot where I first saw him stop and raise his gun, till he fired; I did not hear any altercation between the parties; I am sure by his being in a range with a white spot on the fence, that he did not move after he first took his position until he fired; I could not see what the person who fell had in his hand.

Cross-examined—Those four persons all entered the gate about the same time; at that time I did not see Lane; I first saw him coming out with his gun; the last time I saw Jenkins, before Lane fired, the object he held in his hand was raised above his head; I heard seven reports in all, one louder than the rest, that I took to be the gun; the others all about the same; I saw no one of the four have a gun.

J. F. Legate, sworn—I know Gains Jenkins, and saw him the morning before his death; I saw Mr. Jenkins drink three or four times that forenoon; when I last saw him, same afternoon, just before he left for home, I think he was considerably under the influence of liquor; I know it was liquor he drank, because I drank out of the same bottle three times with him; it was whisky, and the fourth time I called for Port wine, and he called for whisky, as before.

J. G. Haskell, sworn—I know Gains Jenkins, and saw him in the forenoon of the day of his death; I thought he had been drinking; I was only with him a moment; I did not see him but a moment; I had never seen him before when he was under the influence of liquor; it might have been excitement, but there was something unusual about him; he was nervous and talked about his claim, and said he was going over to get water; he said Lane had locked up his well and would not allow him to come there after water; he said he was going over, however, and should take water out of the well; it might have been excitement that caused the appearance.

The evidence for the defence will close to-morrow morning. RANDOLPH.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thomas Guest, sworn—I live in West Lawrence; my residence is properly designated on the diagram shown in Court; my house is on the same quarter section with Jenkins; I have a good well of water that was dug last September; Mr. Jenkins' family have been getting water, since the affray, out of my well.

Frederick Nichols, sworn—I shall be fifteen years old next August; I went over to Mr. Lane's yard just as soon as I heard of the affray, about half an hour after it happened; I saw Henry Jenkins take the axe from the edge of the garden and carry it away; that was on the west part of General Lane's yard, near where Mr. Jenkins' body laid; I saw the blood where they said the body laid; the axe was northwest from where the blood was, and might have been four or five feet from it; Henry Jenkins took the axe and carried it over to his uncle's house.

Cross-examined—I know the character of an oath; I came to notice the axe because I was looking that way when he picked it up; there was a great crowd over there; I am positive about the place I saw the axe; the blood was just on the edge of the plowed ground.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

A. H. Mallory, sworn—I was acquainted with Gains Jenkins; I remember a conversation with him just a week before his death; it was in the streets of Lawrence; on that occasion he made threats; he said he wanted some water out of that well, and that Lane had acted ugly with him; that Lane had refused to let him get water, and that he (Jenkins) had smashed down the gate, and that Lane had nailed it up; he said he would have water there at all hazards, let the consequences be what they would; I advised him to not have an altercation with old Lane, because it would be but a short time before the difficulty about the claim would be settled; he said he had borne enough, and he would be d——d if he would not have water there; I have never conveyed any portion of these threats to Gen. Lane.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to the testimony of Mr. Mallory, on the ground that it had not reached the ears of Lane before he committed the act. Decision waived by the Court at present. But little progress has been made to-day, as witnesses have not been present when wanted. The defence has nearly closed.

A man was shot at Monticello, in Johnson County, last Sunday. The particulars are yet inaccurate. No late war news. The thermometer stood at 96° today in the shade. RANDOLPH.

LARGE CAMP MEETING.—A large Methodist Camp meeting has just closed at Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y. There were about one hundred tents, and the number of persons present reached 25,000. Such meetings have not been common in Western New-York for the last twenty years.

The Woodman Divorce Case.

SUIT OF O. O. WOODMAN, IN NEW-ORLEANS, FOR A DIVORCE FROM HIS WIFE—THE SCENES AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—"BABIE" FURNESS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 23.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MORGAN.—This suit for divorce was brought in this Court last Autumn, by O. O. Woodman, against his wife, *née* Caroline Thomas. The answer of defendant was subsequently filed on the 1st of December, in which the allegations of plaintiff are denied, &c. We were refused a copy of the answer by the Clerk of the Court, and were, and are still, unable to give it to our readers on that account.

The case was called yesterday; Messrs. Foute and Cinch for defendant, and Chilton for plaintiff. When we entered the Court-room the first witness for the plaintiff was being examined. Her name is Mary Barrett, and acted as lady's maid to Mrs. Woodman in New-Orleans. She stated that the parties in this suit had rooms in the St. Louis Hotel, where they remained during the Winter of 1856; saw Mr. Furniss; he visited Mrs. Woodman quite often at her parlor; knew that notes passed between them; knew that their conduct attracted attention; two of the chambermaids were in the habit of watching; did not apprise Mrs. Woodman of the fact; the chambermaid Ann Kavanaugh, showed her a letter in Mrs. Woodman's handwriting; does not know what became of it; could not swear to any lady's handwriting; not even her own. [The witnesss' own letter was shown her, but she said she could not swear to it, for it might be copied.] [The Court was of opinion that if the witness could not tell her own hand it did not think she could tell another's.] [Mr. Chilton said that the witness wrote a beautiful hand, and there was no want of judgment on her part, but a probable conscientiousness.] Said the letter was signed "Carry," and commenced my "Dear Pet;" did not see the direction. [The Court decided that the testimony in reference to said letter would not be admissible.] Does not know how long it was after Mrs. Woodman left that Mr. Furniss remained; Mrs Woodman told her that Mr. Furniss was a cousin of hers, that they had been to school together, and that she felt very lonely when they were not together; saw him breakfast with her in her room in the morning about ten o'clock; Mr. Woodman generally left the room about seven o'clock and did not return until dinner; Mr. and Mrs. Woodman usually dined at four o'clock in the Ladies' Ordinary; this was in 1856; they occupied two rooms, one a bed-room and the other a parlor with a door between; Mrs. Woodman usually saw company in her parlor; never saw any other gentleman there but Mr. Furniss alone; has seen Mr. Woodman in the parlor at the same time that Mr. F. was there; it was when he came in to dinner; never saw Mr. F. dine with Mrs. Woodman; never saw Mr. W. breakfast with his wife in the parlor; never saw Mr. Woodman come in when Mr. F. and Mrs. Woodman were taking breakfast; the door was always closed, but could not say if it was locked; she generally remained all day in Mr. W.'s bedroom; on some occasions she was out for an hour; Mrs. W. was always in her morning dress at breakfast; does not know how Mr. F. knew when she was ready to receive him; some notes passed between them; does not know the nature of them.

Mary McGuire, sworn—Is acquainted with the parties in this suit; has seen Mr. Gardner Furniss; first met Mr. and Mrs. Woodman at the St. Louis Hotel in 1856, where they remained all Winter; does not recollect seeing Mr. F. in Mrs. W.'s room, nor *vice versa*; heard a great many scandalous reports; had a good chance to see what was going on; she did not believe them, however, and thought Mrs. W. was much wronged.

O. W. Hazard, sworn—Has been in this city since October last; resided prior at East Cambridge, near Boston; saw Mrs. Woodman about the last of July, 1857, at Cambridge, at my father's house; is eighteen years of age; she was there about two weeks; knows Mr. Gardner Furniss; first met him at my mother's house, but not under that name; visited Mrs. Woodman every day; he was introduced as Victor Destrian; Mrs. W. then went to the Wintrop House, Boston; Mr. Furniss continued his visits; his mother is a sister of Mr. Woodman; did not see Mr. W. there at the time; witness dined with Mrs. W., in her room, at the hotel, nearly every day; on one occasion she came to the door, and said she did not wish any dinner, and asked him to get his in the ordinary; did so; returned to her room, as requested. In half an hour, and found Mr. Furniss there; he returned a few moments before she expected him; Mrs. W. introduced him, for the first time, to Furniss, under the name of Victor Destrian; the next day his mother was sent for, and dined with Mrs. W., who seemed much excited, and said she had had some trouble; she went out home, and said the room at the hotel was haunted; returned, however, and took the same room; said it was still haunted, and wanted witness to get her a carriage to go out home; heard somebody groan in the bed room; took her to the public parlor, making an excuse, and went back; she tried to prevent him; the parlor was on the same floor; went back and heard somebody groan; went to the private parlor; the bedroom was divided by heavy curtains; pulled the curtain aside, and looked under the bed, and saw Mr. Furniss there; Mrs. W. did not know he (her she had seen, Mr. F.; she requested him, however, not to say anything about what he had seen; Mrs. W. then went out home, where she remained until she left the city, about a week ago, and then left for New-York; she told him the real name of Victor Destrain before she left; he took a note from her to Mr. F., in Boston, secretly; she told him not to mention it; witness went to New-York with her; found Mr. Woodman there about an hour subsequent; took rooms at the New-York Hotel, Broadway; when on the boat Mrs. W. exchanged signals at the supper-table with a man sitting on her left; Mrs. W. told him (when she found she was observed) that it was a friend from the South; he was a stout, large person; knows it was not Furniss; saw him in the saloon up to twelve M., but does not know what became of him after that; Mr. Furniss came to the New-York Hotel about five minutes after they arrived, and went to Mrs. W.'s room, and asked for her; he told Mr. F. that was her room, but that she was dressing; he said nothing, but walked into her parlor; witness told her that Mr. F. wished to see her; she came out, and F. wanted witness to leave; Mrs. W. said he should remain; F. did not like it; Mrs. W. sent him to find from Mr. Merritt, Cedar-street, when Mr. Woodman would be there; found Mr. Woodman and Mr. Merritt together at the said office; when he left the hotel Mr. F. was in Mrs. W.'s parlor; Mr. W. got in the carriage and rode within two squares of the hotel and then got out; he was surprised to see witness, and said that he had met Mr. C. Thomas, her brother, after his wife; when he got out of the carriage he sent witness back to Mr. Merritt's to ask him to come to the hotel immediately; did so; in about fifteen minutes went with him to the hotel; saw Mr. W. coming out of the hotel; he was pale and much excited, and seemed to be out of his mind; witness was sent for by Mrs W.; went up, found her much excited and but partly dressed; helped her dress and staid with her half an hour; Mr. Merritt came up and took her away; remained with Mr. Woodman; when he was in Mrs. Woodman's room some of the servants came in for Mr. Furniss' clothes; they were lying on top of the armoire in the bedroom; a short time after Merritt left with Mrs. Woodman; Mr. Woodman and Mr. Merritt came back and took me to Mr. Merritt's house, where Mrs. Woodman was; witness entered Mr. Merritt's house alone; when going from the hotel, Mr. Woodman instructed him not to let any one see Mrs. W., and not to allow any one to purchase anything for her without witness's knowledge; Mr. W. and Mr. M. drove out to the latter's country place and staid three days; came back and entered Mrs. W.'s room, and left it together; Mrs. W. requested him one day to get her some laudanum; remained there about four weeks under the instructions of his uncle; on the second day Mr. Thomas came to see her; witness went to Boston; staid about two weeks and came back; reached New-York on the 3d of October; he met Mr. Furniss then in front of Nibio's; he asked me to take a package; [recognised the package in Court, also one given a few days subsequent;] in one of the packages was a likeness of Mr. Furniss; witness gave them to Mr. Woodman, and not to his wife; has seen Mr. Furniss write his name. [Showed a card with his signature.] Mr. Chilton here read a letter from Mr. Furniss, enclosing slips from letters written to him by Mrs. W. Several other letters were read in a mumbling tone by him. We were unable to take them down, and he and the clerk refused to allow us to look at them.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Woodman was at one time at the Revere House, Boston, but his mother did know it; recognized Mr Furniss under the roof at the Wintrop House; his face was turned towards him; never had much to say to him in Boston; always addressed him as Destrian; at the time he gave the card to witness he asked him to come to his room; this was subsequent to the carrying of the packages spoken of; left New-York on the 7th of October, in company with Mr. Woodman, for New-Orleans, did not know where

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1858.

SALES.	BEEVES.		Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
	In market to-day.	Ron pts for the week.				
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2465	2643	14	540	692	.....
Browning's. Sixth-street	.....	99	43	43	4157	.....
Chamberlin's. Robinson-st	.....	53	74	87	4782	.....
O'Brien's. Sixth-street	.....	46	63	47	598	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2465	3641	194	717	10229	.....
Last week	3778	4263	220	960	9003	352

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.... 3,451.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1'80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	14	602	510	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	105	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	718	Missouri	—
New-York	73	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,291	Texas	—
Kentucky	94	Connecticut	—
Indiana	223	Michigan	48
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	93	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending June 29, amount to 2,456 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending June 30, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	1,053
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	119
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	344
By Hudson River Railroad	395
Total	1,911

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, June 30 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,999	Horses	28
Hogs	2,866	Lambs	10
Sheep	1,651	Calves	162
Total	6,716		

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9½c.@ 9¾c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7½c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales.	8c. @—	8¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

From the reports of the large number of cattle on the way here, almost everybody was disappointed in finding only 2,465 on sale at Forty-fourth-street to-day, and the total City receipts for the week 3,041, though this number constituted an over-supply. But the truth is, that little more than half of the cattle started for to-day's market actually came into market. Many owners, learning of the prospect before them, stopped their droves at various points, while some drove them into the country immediately after their arrival here. More than a thousand head are at Bergen, Camp ville and other places along the Erie Railroad. As many more are at Buffalo Albany and other places on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. Besides these, 1,200 to 1,300 were sold at Albany to go eastward. These were weighed from the cars and netted the owners only 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb., live weight.... The beef was oppressive at Forty-fourth-street to-day, as it has been in the City for a week past. Butchers, tempted by the low prices last Wednesday, bought more cattle than they could sell, and their losses on spoiled meat have not been light. The Health Wardens have seized and condemned numerous lots of slaughtered animals. The demand for consumption has been very limited. The proprietor of a large restaurant informed us to-day that with his usual number of customers, his meat bills for two weeks had been from one-third to one-half less than the average of previous weeks. There was consequently little demand from butchers. A majority of them seemed to be entirely indifferent whether they bought any cattle or not. The low prices and liberal estimate of weights allowed, tempted many of them to buy somewhat freely, and with the aid of numerous country buyers, the yards were about cleared out at right at some price. The best Cattle went at prices scarcely equal to 9¼c.—a half dozen or so may have reached 9¾c. for dressed carcasses. The general asking price for first quality was above 9c., and we saw numerous sales of fair cattle at rates which we could not reckon more than 8c. ₱ lb. for the meat.... With the number on the way, and the droves in the country near by, there does not appear to be much hope for an immediate short supply. Though the Yards were about cleared, there were plenty of animals near enough to have been brought in after 3 o'clock P. M., had they been wanted. The Cattle suffered extremely from heat while on the railroads, and many have been lost from this cause. In a single drove of 97, eleven died in the cars, or soon after being taken out. Drovers will need to be very cautious about over-crowding the cars while the hot weather continues. The attempt to get in one animal more may re ult in the loss of a majority of those in a car.... The Cattle generally appeared to be wilted, which, added to the original poorer quality of most of those here to-day, did not help the sales along.... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
230	Ill	W. M Sandusky	W. H. Harris.
100	Ill	T. Alexander	S. Emery.
48	Ohio	E. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
40	Ill	Preston & Co	Vail & Co.
64	Ill	Dr. Barrow	Vail & Co
60	Ill	Leslie & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
80	Ky	Conklie & Alexander	B. Bartram.
40	Ohio	J. Bryant	G. G. Teed.
104	Ill	S. & S. Dunlap	Morse & Holcomb.
44	Ill	Smith & Butler	White & Son.
40	Ky	B Smooth	Bunnong & Sutcliffe.
78	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Miller	Budlong & Eastman.
40	Ohio	J B Hart	Hogg & Sherman.
70	Canada	Brooks & Babcock	Cushing & McMara
80	Ohio	Fenn & Coffin	Westheimer & Bro.
40	Ohio	J. P. Mc Nutt	Westheimer & Bro.
40	Ill	P. D Yeomans	Westheimer & Bro.
64	Ill	J. Nichols	Ayrault & Bro.
40	Ill	N. Sumner	Ayrault & Bro.
40	Ill	R. Rome	Ayrault & Bro.
80	Ill	J. Meynett & Selduridge	Allerton & Myers.
40	Ill	A. Long	Allerton & Conger.
40	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
40	Ill	J. Mc Smith	M. Valentine.
40	Ill	D. N. Low	Owner.
40	Ill	W. L. Rankin	W. Belden.
40	Ill	Fitch & Jo	Geo. Martin.
40	Ohio	J. Meynett	Martin & Eurd.
40	Ill	H. Reads	Westheimer & Bro.
40	Ill	Platt & Co	W. H. Harris.
40	Ill	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
40	Ill	J. Paddock	Conger & Barnes.
40	Ill	Hatton, Bartlett & Co.	D & H. Barnes.
40	Ill	J. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
40	Ill	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
40	Ill	S. Williams	J. H. Williams.
40	Ill	I. V. Williams	J. H. Williams.
40	Ill	Armandtrout & Peck	Tobey & Gillett.
40	Ill	Wells & Hoxie	Owners
40	Ill	Burford & Bingham	B. Westheimer.
40	Ill	L. Reed	Owner.

W. M. SANDUSKY contributed 120 medium Illinois stock of light weight, which W. H. HARRIS sold at about 8c.

J. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 100 very good Illinois Steers, rated 775 lbs., which were sold by S. ULERY at 8¾c.@9c. Two animals were so overcome by the heat that they died on the way here.

A fine lot of 45 Ohio Cattle were sent in by H. BRYANT. T. WHEELER was holding the choice at 9¼c., and so down to 9c. Buyers complained of the price, but liked the Cattle. C. GWIRE took two at $170, or about 9c. Eight others brought near 9¼c. ₱ lb. Home weight, 1,725 lbs., gross.

PRESTON & Co. forwarded 80 common Illinois Steers, weighing about 700 lbs., for which VAIL & Co. get 8c.@9c. The same parties sold 61 Illinois Cattle for Dr. DARROW at 8c.@9¼c. These were of better quality, but similar weights.

ALLERTON & MYERS, for LODER & JACKSON, 47 fair Illinois Cattle at 8c.@9c.

CONKLE & ALEXANDER contributed 102 Illinois Cattle, of fair quality but light weights, which B. BARTHAM sold at 8c.@9c.; more at the former than the latter price.

C. G. TEED sold 89 prime Ohio Steers, for J. BRYANT, at an average of about 9c. He refused 9¼c., to be weighed, for a few of the choice. They were choice lilting animals, and fancied by the best buyers.

HOAG & HOLCOMB, for S. & W. DUNLAP, 104 common Illinois stock, rated 650 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c.

SMITH & BUTLER forwarded 64 light, poor Illinois Steers, which WHITE & SON sold at 7c.@8¼c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for B. SUDDETH, 45 of the big Kentucky cattle, similar to those of last week. They were heavy animals, weighing about 850 lbs. net, but brought only 9c. J. HARRIS took 21 of them at $77 each, or 9c. sellers' estimate. Also, for EMERSON, BLACK & MILLER, 81 nice light cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, at 8c.@9c. Eleven head were lost out of this drove from the effects of excessive heat—three on Lake Erie and eight on the Central road.

BROOKS & BABCOCK started 80 medium cattle from Canada, and WALLING & MCMANN sold 60 of them at Albany at 8¾c., and the balance here at 8c.@8¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for J. BRYANT, 89 good Ohio Cattle, rated 700 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c.

ABBATT & BRO., for J. NICHOLS, 70 medium Illinois Cattle, weighing 625 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c. These were mostly sold on Tuesday. Also, for N. SUMNER, 75 fair Illinois Cattle, at 8c.@9c., and 48 Michigan Cattle, for R. ROME, rated 625 lbs. net, at similar prices.

MYERS & SELDONRIDGE forwarded 50 medium Ohio cattle, weighing 1,400 lbs. at home. ALLERTON & CONGER sold them at an average of about 8c. These were driven through from Fairfield County, and were about 60 days on the route. The owners say the expense was less than if brought by railroad. The same parties sold for J. LONG 93 Iowa Cattle, of scarcely medium quality, at 8c.@9c.

R. MURRAY, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 100 of their Illinois cattle, of pretty fair quality, at 8c.@9c. Those reported last week should have been 660 lbs. net, instead of 600, as reported.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow trade continues to improve slowly. The distillery stables are buying some fresh stock, and other milkmen are making good the places of animals recently sold as beef.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 14 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@ $40 for good animals. The market is a little quicker, but prices no better.

BROWNING reports receipts of 43 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. Market is improving, good Cows commanding ready sales at fair prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 74 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 63 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$65. They are now selling more briskly and the trade is assuming its wonted healthiness.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply of Veals is ample for the warm weather, although less than last week. Prices have declined at the principal markets. The trade is very dull in this, as in other meats, little suffering during the hot weather. We think farmers had better make beef of their calves than sell them at the prices of to-day.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 540 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c. A very few bring 6c. Though fewer in numbers than last week, they sell slower, at lower prices. Large and very good Calves were sold to-day at 5c., which was less than they cost in the country.

BROWNING reports receipts of 43 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for the best. Market tolerably active.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 87 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@ 6¾c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 47 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and a few at 6¾c. gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts for the past week have been very large (10,229 head,) and with abundance of other meat and not a little warm weather, the markets have been decidedly slow. Some of the stock has been purchased for the country,—where more of the surplus should go,—but there is an overstock still on hand. Prices are falling.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 692 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4¾c., gross, for sheep, and $2 50@$4 50 ₱ head for Lambs. One lot of light Lambs, weighing about 45 lbs. gross, sold for 75 each, or a trifle over 6c. ₱ lb. The trade in both Sheep and Lambs is very dull, and prices are declining.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,157 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb., gross, for Sheep, and 6c @8c. for Lambs. Choice ones will command rather higher prices. The market is oversupplied, and sales dull at lower prices. Stock mostly from Kentucky, Ohio, and New-York. We saw a few fine Lambs sold at $5 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,782 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5, and for extra animals $6@$8 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 598 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

103 Sheep	$336 25	116 Sheep & Lambs	$456 00
116 Sheep	388 00	86 Lambs	397 00
87 Sheep	358 00	46 Lambs	167 00

with 50 Sheep remaining unsold.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending June 30.

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 1,439 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

170 Sheep for	$631 25	12 Lambs for	$13 75
216 Sheep for	711 12	197 Sheep for	805 00
82 Lambs for	248 00	202 Sheep for	533 00
58 Lambs for	214 00	185 Sheep for	520 87
150 Sheep for	662 50	100 Sheep for	400 00
48 Sheep for	220 00		

THOS. G. LARKIN reports sales as follows:

166 Sheep & Lambs	$642 00	62 Lambs	$210 12
45 Sheep & Lambs	191 50	22 Lambs	32 21
85 Sheep & Lambs	385 00	87 Sheep	351 00
51 Sheep	146 42	91 Sheep	365 00
7 Lambs	35 00	67 Sheep	251 00
23 Lambs	78 00		

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,349 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

46 Sheep and Lambs	$198 00
82 Sheep and Lambs	310 00
55 Sheep and Lambs	237 50
170 Sheep and Lambs	743 75
41 Sheep and Lambs	170 00
43 Sheep and Lambs	171 60
32 Sheep and Lambs	136 00
40 Sheep and Lambs	150 00
40 Sheep and Lambs	145 00
25 Sheep and Lambs	100 00
715 Sheep and Lambs	3,022 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have fallen off considerably during the past week. The arrivals are however, sufficient for the present limited demand and inactive trade. There is still a surplus on the market.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending June 30, by MILLS & BARTLETT, Commission Merchants, No. 202 Washington-street.

	Lbs.	Price.
FOR COMBARET, HUBBELL & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 205 corn-fed hogs, average gross 161 lbs	.....	$4 50
FOR KELSEY & Co., Huntingdon County, Ind., 169 corn-fed hogs, average gross 114 lbs	.....	4 25
FOR A. & P. STUDABAKER, Huntingdon, Ind., 158 corn-fed hogs, average gross 131 lbs	.....	4 25
FOR JONES & HIGHBORE, Ill., 522 corn-fed hogs, average gross 206 lbs	.....	4 60
FOR same owners, 143 still-fed hogs, average gross 172 lbs	.....	4 35
FOR A. SARZELL, Seneca County, Ohio, 133 corn-fed hogs, average gross, 249 lbs	.....	4 25
FOR THOS. LOTT & Co., Ind., 98 corn-fed hogs, average gross 207 lbs	.....	4 62
FOR WRIGHT & PIERCE, Huron County, Ohio, 100 corn-fed hogs, average gross 177 lbs	.....	4 38
FOR MERCHANT, SNIDER & Co., Ohio, 119 corn-fed hogs, average gross 168 lbs	.....	4 40
FOR DENNY & OWEN, Delaware County, Ohio, 136 corn-fed hogs, average gross 157 lbs	.....	4 41
Total number of hogs	1,370.	

ALLERTON reports receipts of no Hogs for the past week at Forty-fourth-street, and 2,456 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now worth for

	Gross.
Heavy Illinois Corn Hogs	$4 63@4 65
Light Illinois Corn Hogs	$4 38@4 50
Distillery	$4 32@ —

VAN BRUNT & WARNERS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Lbs.	Dressed.	Corn-fed	5¾c@5¾c.

G. W. DOBMAN, commission merchant, No. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	4½@4¾	5⅛@5⅜
Light Corn Hogs	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5⅜
Distillery Hogs	4 @4½	5 @—
Mast Hogs	3½@4	4½@4¾
Stock Hogs	4 @4½	— @—

Arrivals plentiful, with a very inactive demand. A large number on the market unsold. No prospect for an advance in prices at present.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	4	—	—
Flour, bbls	6,112	419	2,067
Wheat, bushels	30,717	—	160
Wheat, bags	—	185	9,200
Corn, bushels	10,000	—	1,500
Oats, bushels	—	—	33
Provisions, pkgs	—	223	—
Whisky, bbls	202	48	—

ASHES—Sales 80 bbls., at 6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,394 bbls., including 798 bbls. Pots, and 596 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are now moderately inquired for, at from 19½@21c. ₱ lb., with sales reported, within a few days, of 2,000 boxes. Other kinds are quiet, at old quotations.

COAL—Continues in very moderate demand, at essentially unaltered prices. Liverpool Cannel, at $10; Liverpool Orrel, at $7 25@$7 50, ₱ chaldron; Sidney $5., and Anthracite $4 50@$5 25, ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Is very quiet, at previous figures. Sales to-day, 100 bags Java, at 15c.; 40 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 100 bags Rio, at 10¾c.; and 20 bags Bahia, at 9¼c., ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	—	8,100
Ceylon, bags	1,775	—
Costa Rica, bags	2,792	557
Java, pkgs	15,906	2,018
Laguayra, bags	248	4,287
Maracaibo, bags	3,147	7,677
Rio, bags	49,305	10,794
Santos, bags	—	4,000
Savanilla, bags	—	414
St. Domingo, bags	—	3,000
Total, pkgs	73,173	40,847

COPPER—Is in limited request at our quotations: New Sheathing, 26@26½c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19c.@20c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 21c.@21¾c.; Braziers', 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand at languid prices. Sales have been made since our last of only 450 bales, in lots, at our revised quotations. The available supply here, is estimated at about 80,000 bales, against about 45,250 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	13	13	13¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in fair request, including Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, at $1 65@$1 70; and No. 2 at $1@$1 25 ₱ box.

FISH—All kinds are sparingly sought after, and with increasing supplies, prices continue to favor purchasers. Dry Cod, $2 62½@$3 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12@$12 25; No. 2, small size and medium, $11@$11 25; No. 3, small size, $8@$8 25, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@ $2 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25 @$1 37½ ₱ keg; Pickled Salmon, $20@$32 ₱ tc., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@9 50 for No. 2 ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices favor buyers, yet the demand is quite moderate, calefly for home use. Sales have been reported since our last, of 11,750 bbls., within our revised range:

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 5 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian is heavy and drooping; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in less demand at languid prices. Sales 1,450 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80 @$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95 @$4 00 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—With the exception of sales of 2,000 cases Claret at $2; and 100 qr. casks Sherry at $1 75 we have nothing new to report.

FRUIT—The demand is fair only for Raisins, including layer at $2 40@$2 55, and Bunch at $2 05@ $2 10 ₱ whole box. Leghorn Citron, 16½c.@17c.; Currants, 7c @8½c. ₱ lb. West India fruit is in moderate supply and demand, including Pineapples, at $5 @$9 ₱ 100, Cocoanuts at $20. Other kinds are essentially unaltered. Sales by auction, to-day, 1,700 boxes Palermo Oranges at $2 50@$4 85; and 1,550 boxes do. Lemons, at $5@$6 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Prime parcels are sparingly offered at prices above the views of buyers. Most of the available supply is of inferior quality, for which there is not much inquiry. Sales have been confined to 25,000 bushels, in lots, including good White Canada at $1 10; common to fair white Western at $1 02@$1 05; small lots of choice red Michigan at $1 10; inferior Milwaukee Club at 80@90c., and damaged Chicago Spring at 70c.@78c., ₱ bushel. Corn is rather less active. Desirable lots are not abundant, and are held with increased firmness. Hence business is restricted. Sales, 31,000 bushels, at 68c.@76c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 75c. @80c. for small lots of white Southern, and 82c.@84c. for small lots of yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Barley is very scarce; the only lot offered to day was held above the views of buyers; quotations are altogether nominal, ranging from 55c.@65c ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quoted at from 68c.@90c. ₱ bushel; no important sales. Oats are not so plenty, and with a fair inquiry, prices are firmer. Western, 45c.@46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@41c.; Southern, 34c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Only small lots bring our extreme figures.

GUNNY BAGGING—In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 450 bales, including 200 bales 2.12¾@2.14, lbs. average at 14¾., 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 40c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive at essentially unaltered rates. American undressed, $110@$125; do. dressed, $170@$185, ₱ ton; Jute $95@$97 50 ₱ ton; Manila 7½c.; Sisal 6½c.; Sunn 4¾c. @4¾c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—are less active to-day, at, however, uniform rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California at 21c.@21½c. for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras at 21c @21½c.; Barcelonas, 17c., and City Slaughter at 5½c @10c. ₱ lb. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 116,163 against 188 631 same time last year, and 92 136 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Crop of 1857, 6c.@8c.; old 3¾c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; 140 bales, last year's crop, changed hands within our range.

HONEY—Cuba at 60c@65c., free, and 53c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

IRON—Is in limited demand and is heavy. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24; English Bar, $45@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined; Staffordshire Rod at $61 ₱ ton, usual terms. Sheet, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for English, and 11¾c.@12¾c. for first quality Russian ₱ lb.

LARD—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is sparingly sought after at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 75@$6; American Pig at $6@$6 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs.. Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole continues in lively demand at buoyant rates.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in request at full prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon. 200 hhds. Muscovado were sold, to day, at 26c. ₱ gallon, 4 mon hs credit.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds have been less sought after, since our last,—with generally light supplies, however, prices are sustained. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., 43c.@43¾c., cash, ₱ gallon; Tar and Pitch, each, $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 52½@$1 60, afloat and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 1 Resin, $2 50@$4 75; White and Pale Resin, $5@$7 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited and prices are somewhat nominal. Crude Whale is quoted at 48c.@52c.; Crude Sperm, $1 18@$1 22 ₱ gallon. Refined continues quiet at 63c @68c., for bleached Whale, and $1 15@$1 25 for unbleached Sperm, ₱ gal. Red Oil, 50c.@55c. ₱ gal. Tallow Oil, 9c. Palm Oil, 8½c.@9c., ₱ lb. Olive Oil, $1@ $1 10 ₱ gal., and $2 75@$2 87½ ₱ basket. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is quoted at 64c.@65c. for large and small lots, cash, ₱ gallon. 3,000 gallons were sold to-day at 65c. Lard Oil 75c.@85c. cash and time, ₱ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending with June 28, sales were made of 990 bbls Crude Whale at from 48c.@52½c. ₱ gallon. No Crude Sperm sold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 28, 1858:

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
Total	3,091	2,504	8,000
Previously	34,345	138,382	1,220 800
From Jan. 1 to date	37,435	140,852	1,233,800
Same time last year	45,019	194,165	1,799,700

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at, however, drooping prices. Sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $16 35@$16 50 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $15 87½@$16 12½ for thin Mess; $15 12½@$15 50 for sour Mess; $13 30@$13 40 for Prime, and $13 12½ for Rumps, ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily at our lowest quotations for each kind. Cut-meats are moderately inquired for, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5½c @5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. 100 boxes Short Middles (ribbed) were sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, and is steady; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., including Western, at 10¾c @11c., chiefly at 10¾c.@ 10¾c., and City Soft at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@ $11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately sought after at 11c@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c @8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. at $3@$3 50, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,700 sacks Liverpool ground, to arrive, at 75c.; 4,100 sacks do., fine, at $1 20 for WORTHINGTON'S, and $1 42½ for ASHTON'S, ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been reported of 7,000 bags Crude, at from 3½c. @3¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months credit—showing a firmer market.

SUGARS—The demand has been good to-day, and sales have been made of 1,650 hhds., including 1,200 hhds. Cuba, at from 6c @7¼c., and 450 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7¾c.; together with a cargo of 400 hhds. Melado at about 4c. ₱ lb. HALLET, DOW & YOUNGS, in reviewing the business since June 16, says: "The demand has been quite active, more especially during the last week, and with large sales (about 2,500 hhds., of which for a Southern city,) an advance of fully ¼c. has been established on all grades. The stock this day is about one-third that of last year. The market closes very firm.

Prices of Sugar in New-York July 1, 1858.

Melado	3¾@4½	Brown Havana	6¾@7¼
Muscovado	5¼@7¾	Yellows	7¾@8¾
New Orleans	5 @7½	Florettes	8¾@9¼
Porto Rico	5¾@7¾	White	9¼@9¾
Cucorocha	5¾@6¼		

New-York Sugar Market Statistics.

| | Stock June 16. | Im

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ordering us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—MRS MERRILES.

BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—LE MONSTER—SAUL SABREDAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—PADDY THE PIPER—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre.....July 3
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7

☞ W. B. ZIEBER, of No. 106 South Third-street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, serves our Daily paper in any part of the city. Subscribers can also obtain the Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* reached Boston yesterday morning; her mails were received in this City last night. Ample details of news will be found in our columns. The declarations of Lord MALMESBURY, in regard to the late outrages, and the formal abandonment of the right of search, may be regarded as the leading topics, in connection with which must be taken the general scope of the debate in the House of Lords, and of the London press, which proposes to insist upon increased activity on the part of this Government, in the repression of the Slave-trade. In France, the substitution of M. DE LANGLE for Gen. ESPINASSE, in the bureau of the Interior, appears to give general satisfaction. The Turks are urging forward the war against the Montenegrins with renewed activity. The overland mail from India and China had arrived, but the telegrams we have already given state the material points. The money market was improving, while Cotton and Breadstuffs tended to a decline.

The steamship *Bourssia*, from Southampton on the 18th, also arrived at this port last night.

There seems to be some doubt after all, as to the truth of the disastrous reports from Oregon relative to the defeat of Col. STEPTOE'S command by the Indians. At least, so we are led to infer from the tone of a dispatch from Washington, which we publish this morning. The Oregon steamer, which arrived at San Francisco before the sailing of the Panama steamer, brought nothing from Gen. CLARKE to the War Department, but Capt. MCCALL, his Adjutant, writes that the rumors of disaster are unfounded.

A Railroad Convention assembled in Buffalo yesterday, having for its object the settlement of the differences between the Erie and the Central roads. Delegates representing all the principal lines east and west were present. The session yesterday was unharmonious and stormy, and there appears to be little prospect of an arrangement being effected.

HENRY BROOKS, who acted as a Lieutenant in the Kane expedition, was seized with a fit at the Navy-Yard yesterday, and, falling backward, fractured his skull. He died at the Naval Hospital. He leaves a wife and one child. He was the only surviving officer of the Kane expedition, in connection with which he obtained much credit for his heroic endurance and efficiency. He was a native of Sweden, and 45 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner REDDING.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the removal of MONROE'S remains met again yesterday. The business transacted was of no special public importance. The authorities of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken were invited to join in the parade, and Ex-Mayor HARPER was appointed a pall-bearer.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, received a communication from the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital concerning accommodations for baggage, and a complaint against the emigrant ship *Charles Cooper*, decided that they had no power to furnish additional buoys at Quarantine and adjourned.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University took place yesterday, at Niblo's Theatre, in the presence of an immense audience, chiefly composed of ladies. Chancellor FERRIS occupied the Chair. The orations were of the usual degree of merit—excellence is not looked for on such occasions, and yet it is proper to say that many of the young orators acquitted themselves very well. Several degrees were conferred, and prizes were awarded, and universal satisfaction appeared to prevail.

Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of eight more persons whose death was caused by sun-stroke. Many cases of *coup de soleil*, which did not result fatally, were also reported.

The cattle markets were exceedingly dull yesterday, and prices ruled at least 1c. ₩ lb. below the almost unprecedented low rates of last week. Very few of even the finest bullocks sold above 9c., while the entire sales of the day averaged about 8c. ₩ lb. for the dressed carcasses. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday numbered 3,041, or about the weekly average of last year, while over 2,000 head were kept out of the market at different points near the City, and along the Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. Butchers over-bought on the preceding market-day, while the consumption of meat has fallen off at least one-third since the heated term set in. The Health Wardens have seized and condemned numerous lots of meat found on sale, and if they do their duty they will doubtless discover not a little more needing their attention. Many droves of cattle arrive in a wilted condition after a trip of ten to fifteen hundred miles in close cars. Without extra vigilance, meat will be offered which has become so feverish as to be unfit for human consumption. Large numbers of cattle were purchased yesterday and at previous markets, to be driven into good pastures in the adjacent country. These, with the abundance at the West, promise to keep up in the future a good supply of beef at low rates.

Cotton continued dull and heavy, yesterday. Flour was depressed and a shade cheaper. Wheat was rather quiet, and inferior lots tended downward. Corn was in fair demand at somewhat firmer prices. Oats were doing better. Sugars were freely purchased at full prices. Hides, Naval Stores, and Rice, were quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable alteration. The number of vessels of all classes in port, was 731.

A HINT TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Among our foreign intelligence, we presented, the other day, an account of the seizure of the French ship *Regina Cœli* by an English cruiser, off the coast of Africa. Her cargo of African apprentices, who had mutinied, were landed, it will be remembered, at Monrovia, and were allowed to go their ways. A letter from M. EUGENE DES BRULAIS, who was a surgeon upon the French vessel, adds many graphic details of the revolt and subsequent events, and among them the startling fact that these two hundred and sixty-five Negroes were shipped from Liberia, with the consent of the President of that Republic, and were nearly all sufficiently well educated to read and write; a circumstance indicating a suspicion that they all primarily emigrated from this country.

Remarks of Lord MALMESBURY on the affair in the House of Peers strongly confirms this representation. We invite the attention of the President, Managers and Members of the American Colonization Society to the statement. Should it prove true that these slaves for a term of years—for such is the upshot of the French scheme of apprenticeship—are emigrants dispatched to Liberia at the expence of the Society; and if the Society sanction the new traffic in which the officials of that Republic have entered; it will afford us sincere pleasure to suggest the idea of opening relations with the French Government, with a view to supplying its Colonies immediately from this country. The economical advantages of direct trade over the employment of an intermediate African depôt are too obvious to be insisted on; and besides, the French dealers carry away the Negroes at their own expense—a practice that would save a very serious amount yearly to the Society's treasury. We only fear the Management, setting conscientious and philanthropic convictions before merely commercial considerations, may choose to forego the opportunity for a snug business. Will it not, however, be advisable to suspend further emigration to Liberia until the subject be investigated?

New Way to Make New Debts.

The science of contracting a national debt was neglected in the old political schools. FLORENTINE MACHIAVELLI was obviously at fault in the business; and, indeed, pursuing the track of investigation from his down to more recent times, we are pained to discover how confused are the most respectable authorities regarding this difficult specialty. It has been left for the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN to reduce the business to a system To merely enlarge the ordinary expenditures of Government to a point far beyond precedent, is a proceeding in itself cheap, simple, and effective. But it lacks the prime merit of originality. The shallowest of spendthrifts knows how to fling away two dollars where one has been flung before. To find out new ways, to invent fresh expenses, to create additional items of patronage on which to lavish Federal cash, and on which to stake Federal credit, this is toil, this is labor; and precisely here it is that the splendor of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration shines with meridian lustre.

Agents are employed to sell Government property, and customers prompted to buy it, when the selling ought to be left to the appropriate Government officials, and the buying to public competition. New subordinate offices, unauthorized by act of Congress, and which are charged to the Deficiency bill, constantly startle us with their novelty and inutility. Special agents are dispatched to procure information where resident agents already exist. In diplomatic matters, external and internal, the evil grows flagrant. It is not enough to have a resident Minister in Central America; a special Envoy, Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, was sent thither at great expense, and returned without accomplishing any appreciable good, and without informing Government of the real state of feeling among that inscrutable population. The State Department has been in a palpable fog as to the whole circle of Central American politics from the day of his departure. So, in an irregular and unofficial way, Senator BENJAMIN has been sent as an assistant to the Mexican Embassy in the Tehuantepec affair. So at this moment a sharp contest is waging for appointments upon a Special Commission to Paraguay, to adjust a petty quarrel as readily settled by one shrewd resident as by half-a-dozen Envoys Extraordinary. It is further stated, and we know no reason to doubt it, that the purchase of Cuba is to be made the subject of a Special Commission to Madrid.

Again, in domestic diplomacy, the simple business of ascertaining the views, and procuring the submission, of the Mormon leaders, which was properly the duty, and in fact, sole duty of Governor CUMMING, has been shared in the first instance with Col. THOMAS L. KANE, whose commission seems to have been none the less valid because secret, and in the second instance, with Ex-Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH, who are styled, by way of eminence, Peace Commissioners; but whose functions in practice are evidently confined to drawing pay and mileage from Secretary COBB'S exhausted coffers.

These things are all novelties in the administration of the Federal Government. They evince the creation of a new and tremendous patronage, beyond the advice and consent of the Senate, and above the revision of the House; a patronage, by these very tokens, partaking of the nature of corruption, inasmuch as the secresy and irresponsibility secure it from fair scrutiny and just valuation. If it has long been the conviction of reflecting men that the authorized patronage of the Federal Government had reached the point of danger, and its diminution had become a patriotic obligation, what are we to think of this new and dangerous and ruinously costly engine of partisan power, which the present Administration has set in motion? How soon shall there be needed a fresh issue of Treasury Bills, to meet these extraordinary demands? There are no more puzzling questions in political arithmetic.

THE ISTHMUS TROUBLES—COMMODORE VANDERBILT NOT YET TRIUMPHANT.—We publish a letter this morning from the Secretary of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, which seems to explode the pretensions of Commodore VANDERBILT to the honors and the profits of the charter he is said to have obtained. From this statement it appears that in 1849 the Government of Nicaragua granted to this Company the *exclusive* right of constructing a Canal across the Isthmus, and the only condition imposed was, that it should be completed within twelve years—that is, before 1861. The work is now in progress, and, it is confidently asserted, will be completed long before the specified time. The charter which VANDERBILT is said to have obtained, according to this statement is purely conditional, and does not pretend to interfere with the charter of 1849. It merely authorizes the new company to construct the canal in case the old one *fails to comply* with the conditions required. This statement is fortified, in the letter which we publish, by a variety of documentary evidence which seems to leave very little doubt of its correctness. It is also added that the famous grant to M. BELLY contains an article providing that it shall be of no effect until the charter of 1849 shall have been forfeited by a failure to comply with its conditions.

This puts entirely another face on the matter, and we have reason to believe that it is the view which our Government will take of the subject, as it gives them some tangible ground for holding the Government of Nicaragua to a compliance with its stipulations. The insulting reference to the United States in the recent convention of that country with M. BELLY indicates a disposition on the part of its present rulers to assume an unfriendly attitude towards the United States, and put themselves and the transit route under the protection of a foreign power. Fortunately, the charter of 1849 is still in force, and binds that Government to secure the transit to citizens of the United States. Our Government will insist upon the full and faithful performance of that stipulation,—and we have no doubt that instructions have already gone out to our Minister in Nicaragua which will give that Government to understand that the fulfillment of these obligations will be expected, and, if necessary, enforced.

Small-Pox.

Every one knows that small-pox can be prevented by *proper vaccination*. The disease is clearly an unnecessary evil, yet it has been permitted to prevail in this City, for six months past, to a most disgraceful extent, and from Jan. 1 to the last week in June, 425 persons have died from it. Physicians say that under unfavorable circumstances, the ratio of mortality from small-pox is not over one to ten; in private practice it is not over *one in twenty*. If this be true, at least *four thousand two hundred and fifty* persons have suffered, been marked and deformed by small-pox in this City, since the 1st of Januury. Such a state of things would not be tolerated in a Continental city; sanitary officers would quarantine the disease, and enforce vaccination. Why should we insist upon giving so desperate a toe the freedom of the City? Our authorities, in 1824, authorized the Dispensary physicians to enforce vaccination, and gave the Dispensary $1,500 to enable the managers to send its physicians from house to house, to stay the epidemic. The best results followed; 6,080 persons were vaccinated by these sanitary missionaries that year. Again, in 1827, the Dispensary physicians went forth, by direction of the City authorities, and vaccinated 5,257 persons. Since that time the City authorities appear to have lost sight of the disease, and the past six months show the fruits of such neglect. Is our City Inspector so deeply engaged in renting market shanties that he cannot attend to health matters?

Should this outrageous and unnecessary mortality continue, it will seriously affect our trade, for no disease strikes the mind with greater terror than small-pox. The medical faculty claim, that for years, we have had no sanitary protection worthy of the name; that the Department utterly fails to fulfill the design of the establishment of sanitary laws and regulations, and, as a proof of the truth of this statement, point to the great contrast between London and New-York, as shown by the reports of the Register-General and the City Inspector. The average ratio of mortality in London, for several years past, has been one in forty, while in New-York, for the past four years, it has not been above one in twenty-eight, and has been as low as one in twenty-two. Why should London be more healthy than New-York? The influx of emigrants no doubt affects it in a measure, but those who die in emigrant hospitals are not added to our bills of mortality. We certainly have nothing like the poverty and destitution they have in London. We have good water, they have not; we have two broad, deep and rapid rivers, washing away most of our filth; they have a single filthy river passing through the city. Our climate is as good, our sewerage as good; why, then, is our ratio of morrality greater? It is because with us the Department of Public Health, like most other departments, is made an asylum for political hacks; whereas, in Europe, a Sanitary Officer is required to have a knowledge of the peculiar duties of his office. Carmen, eating-house keepers and grocery-keepers would not aspire to such important positions as Health Wardens in any other city than New-York. The Sanitary Offices should be filled with the best medical talent of our City, if we wish to escape the destructive effects of epidemics, and to stop the annual drain on the lives of our people from unnecessary mortality. We seldom employ a tailor as chief engineer of a steamship, or a farmer to build a man-of-war; yet, for guardians of the public health, involving the safety of our families, we quietly put up with any who have brass enough to candidate briskly, and political influence enough to capture the position.

Brooklyn's Police and Reputation.

An Alderman who seems to be struggling to show himself qualified for a vacant place in the Lunatic Asylum, at the last meeting of the Brooklyn Board introduced a resolution reducing the number of Policemen in Brooklyn to 95 men, or an average of 5 men to each ward. As the resolution was seriously debated, and finally referred to the Law Committee, we are bound to believe that the proposition was not a forlorn joke, as it certainly seems to be on its face. The present force in Brooklyn is less than 200, though the territory to be patroled is of wider extent than our own City, where we find 1,200 men few enough to protect life and property. The Alderman's reasoning for so great a reduction is of this sort: The Brooklyn Police are a humbug any way; they are only efficient as a party-machine, in which capacity they are not required at present. Taxes are high, and burglaries and outrages uncommonly plenty. "The number of thefts and outrages perpetrated in this City," said the Alderman, "exceed that of any other City under the sun." Hence down with the police The greatest outrage we have heard of lately in Brooklyn is this outrageous libel of the City of Churches by its Independent Alderman DOUGLASS. The statistics bear him out in no such sweeping libel. Indeed, we believe that there is scarcely a city under the sun, where life and property are more safe, or nuisances less openly and generally tolerated—if we except the immediate vicinity where the Aldermen meet in session—than Brooklyn is. We might point to a single Ward in it, guarded now by only five men, whose limits are of greater circumference than almost any Ward in New-York—where fifty Policemen to the Ward are the average—and yet scarcely an occasion to make an arrest occurs in it once a month. On the last parade day, when almost every man on the Police was in the parade, there was not a burglary, theft or outrage committed. If the Alderman had urged his resolution by the argument that so well-regulated a city needed fewer guardians, he would have made a better impression, for the thieves very well knew, from their experience on drill day, what the Alderman probably did not, that on that day there were specials enough on duty amply to protect property and life from their assaults.

But, whatever may be said of the political character of the New-York Police, Democrats, of all men in Brooklyn, should be quiet on that point. Full half of the force there are Democrats, while not more than one-fourth of them are Republicans. The majority of them are the cream of the old Police, remembering their politics only on election days, when even Policemen, if they do their plainest duties, vote. Within the memory of men, we honestly believe, there has not been a time when Brooklyn enjoyed a more efficient Police than now, and we believe that all interested, who have no partisan end to serve, freely admit it. The sin of our sister city, against the taxpayers, lies in altogether a different quarter.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch.

Personal issues are always unpleasant; but they sometimes involve public interests, and cannot well be avoided. We published a note from Rev. Mr. HATCH in yesterday's TIMES, which of necessity raises an issue of this character.

In our column of Religious Intelligence on Saturday we alluded to Mr. HATCH as "having gained some fame and notoriety for his advocacy of Sunday amusements and other things not usually regarded as clerical;" and we added:

"His opinions are not new, and they gain all their force from his advocacy from the fact that he professes to be a Congregational clergyman. We believe that he was refused admission into the body of the Congregationalists of New York and Brooklyn more than a year ago. His Congregationalism is probably of the Solus stamp."

To this Mr. HATCH pleads the general issue. "You intimate," he says, "that I am not in ecclesiastical connection with the Congregationalists of New-York and Brooklyn. *This is not true.* I am a member in good standing in one of these churches; my ordination sermon was preached by the brother of the pastor of one of them, and *I have never been deposed or suspended* from the exercise of the ministerial authority then conferred," etc.

Without stopping to inquire in which one of these churches Mr. H. is "in good standing," or who preached his ordination sermon—which do not seem to have any particular bearing on the question of Mr. H.'s present clerical standing, we proceed to give the evidence that Mr. H.'s claim to be "a Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn" is not as well founded as his language would imply.

Our first witness is the "Rev. Mr. HATCH" himself. In his published letter to the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS on "*The Drama and the Church*," he says:

"I was EXPELLED by ministers from Boston, Salem, and other old Puritan towns in that vicinity, *both from my pastoral relation, and from membership in the Association*, in each case without being allowed a hearing in my own defence."

It will be seen, from the testimony of another witness, that this latter statement is disproved But we have nothing to do with the causes or the manner, but only with the fact, of Mr. HATCH'S expulsion from the ministry, and on this point Mr. HATCH'S own testimony ought to suffice—with himself at least.

Another witness, of high standing in the ministry at the East, testifies to this effect:

"Mr. HATCH first turned up in this vicinity as pastor of the Church in G——. Then he horrified the people by teaching that Jesus Christ attended balls, and by such like doctrines, and was deposed by a Council for corrupt teaching, and conduct ill-becoming a minister. A part of his people adhered to him after that; and he preached to them till they dwindled away, and then he dwindled away; and we next heard of him in New-York and Brooklyn. What ministerial character he has, he has acquired since he was dismissed from the Church in Gloucester by a Council that gave him no credentials. And how he has acquired it, I am not able to say. But whether he has such character or not, it would avail nothing in this vicinity, where he is known. If Dr. ——'s church takes up deposed ministers, it may well dismiss its deacons."

Our third witness, also a minister of high respectability, was a member of the Ecclesiastical Council by which Mr. HATCH was expelled from his pastoral relation, who writes:

"I was on that Council, and have to say that he was dismissed *without a recommendation*." [The usual method of deposition in Congregational Churches.] "The prominent reasons for this were some errors in doctrinal belief, and some practical errors advanced in sermons read before the Council in regard to the desirableness of Christians engaging in dancing and other amusements."

Our fourth witness is the Scribe of the Essex Truth Association, by which Mr. HATCH was expelled from the ministerial body to which he belonged. After quoting from the records the three resolutions containing the charges preferred against Mr. HATCH, reported September 1855, our official witness says:

"These resolutions were sent to Mr. H. He was informed that they would be considered at the next meeting (in Nov.) and that there would be an opportunity for him to defend himself. As he was absent in November the resolutions were not acted upon until he was present at the meeting in Jan., 1856. Then he was called upon for his defence, but, after a good deal of shuffling upon his part, he declined such defence. Then the following preamble and resolution were presented:

Whereas, The Rev. J. L. HATCH is present, and an opportunity has been offered him to make a defence against the charges preferred against him by the Association in Sept., 1855, and he declines to do it, and whereas the evidence of their truth is such as to leave us no room for doubt; therefore,

Resolved, That, in our judgment, his connection with this body ought to be and hereby is dissolved.

This resolution was put, and it passed by an unanimous vote. Thus, by our action, Mr. H.'s connection with us was dissolved."

Thus expelled from the pastorate, and from his ecclesiastical association, and refused admission into the only Congregational association of New-York and Brooklyn, we cannot but think the claim of "the Rev. J. L. HATCH, a Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn," to *clerical* character—as a means of giving currency to opinions of the Sabbath and the Drama—to be of a very dubious sort. We do not at all question the right of Mr. HATCH to hold and to publish whatever views he pleases in regard to the topics in controversy. But he has no right to attempt to support those views by the *prestige* of a character to which he has no claim. He knows perfectly well that the Congregational Churches of the country do not hold, or tolerate their members in holding the views which he avows in regard to the observance of Sunday. They may be right or they may be wrong. But Mr. HATCH attempts to convey the impression that he is sustained in holding these views by the authorities and the creed of that Church,—when the fact is that he has been expelled from it *for* holding them.

A SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—President KING announced, at the late Commencement of Columbia College, that in October next a "*Post Graduate*," or University course, would be instituted in connection with and under the auspices of the venerable College of which he is the head. This course is to embrace a "School of Science," a "School of Letters" and a "School of Law." For such an experiment, there is the largest opening in our pretentious metropolis, especially for a School of Science. It is really astounding how so many men of science can be concentrated here with so little to show for their research that is available to learners in their departments. The student of Natural History, in the rural districts, naturally presumes that in a City of Libraries he will be able to find the collections in Natural History to illustrate the books that abound. But coming here, his search is utterly barren and fruitless. If there is a decent collection of minerals in the City it is locked up behind the glass doors of some private proprietor. If one in ten of the fossils that make the "New-York system" a matter of discussion and remark among all fossil-fanciers, is to be found in the City, we would like to be told where it is concealed. If one is ambitious to become acquainted with the teeming insect world, he will collect a finer lot of specimens in a single night by leaving his windows open, lighting the gas, and capturing the crowd that comes tumbling in upon his table than the public knows to exist anywhere in the City. If one were curious about fishes, he could find the best museum of ichthyological specimens that adorns the whole Metropolis in the fish-market—or, rather could—for, since the Aquaria were opened at BARNUM'S, the lover of this family of the Animal Kingdom sees displayed in these water-gardens strangers from far-distant seas acclimated and about their usual sports, as, until the aquarium became a fashion, only old Glaucus ever saw them before.

This poverty in collections is an opprobrium to the Scientific reputation of New-York, a great detriment to science and a discouragement to scholars. Natural History cannot be taught effectually without them, and we hope when President King announces a "School of Science" in the enlarged course of Columbia College, that he is promising a supply for this grievous want. The public spirit of men of wealth only needs the suggestion from a competent quarter, and direction, to furnish New-York with museums in Natural History that will largely enhance the attractions of the Metropolis, and make it the central city for scientific learning, as it is already for letters and commerce.

The Summer Exodus.

The last Summer was noted for its dullness at the watering-places and mountain retreats, and a still duller season has been generally anticipated this year, but the extreme heat of the weather has begun to drive the denizens of our streets and avenues into the country, and the chances are altogether in favor of a very brilliant season at the great Summer resorts of fashion. If the City were only kept in as good a condition as it should be, an immense amount of money might be saved by our permanent residents, who would have no occasion to go out of town for a breath of pure air. There is not on our whole coast a lovelier spot, nor a cooler one, than the Battery; and if that once beautiful promenade were only kept in a tolerably decent condition, it would be thronged from morning until night. But it is kept in such a wretched state that no one would think of walking there for recreation. With this magnificent marine parade put in good order, and the Central Park opened, New-York will become a place of Summer resort, instead of being deserted by its citizens in hot weather. It would be a great benefit to the public if there were a Board of Commissioners who had charge of all our public parks and squares, for then there would be some general system adopted for keeping them in a proper condition. Some of our public squares which have cost the City an immense amount of money, are in a state of wretched dilapidation, and instead of proving a benefit to the people, are only a nuisance to the neighborhood in which they are located. All that the City needs is a few public baths, and for the parks and squares which it already possesses to be put in order, and the Summer solstice would not annually depopulate its streets of all who have the means of getting away. The City can be made very comfortable for those who are compelled to remain in it during the hot weather, and even attractive to those who are not; but what it cannot furnish is the bracing air of the mountains and the solemn silence of the forest, those who have longings for such sublimities, must go in quest of them where they may be found; but they will not be sought for at fashionable watering places, which differ from City homes mainly in being more costly and uncomfortable.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PLUM GUT.—Poor BENNETT is trying to go through Plum Gut again! With rather more than his usual sensitiveness, he insists that he was not on board the *Rebecca* during the race,—a fact which makes her conduct explainable only on the principle that "blood will tell." But BENNETT has put the Captain of this cranky and rather unreliable craft forward to make a statement, which seems preposterous on the face of it,—namely, that the only sailing directions he had were verbal,—given him on board the *Rebecca* by Mr. HASWELL. We are afraid this won't do. Mr. HASWELL is not likely to have given directions *verbally*, which had been *printed* for the express purpose of avoiding mistakes. We notice that the *owner* of the yacht keeps suspiciously mum on the subject.

BENNETT proposes another race. That is a good idea, but there may be difficulties in the way. When men cheat once it is somewhat difficult to get admission to the ring a second time. And if the second race should come off, poor BENNETT would probably have to give security not to go through Plum Gut. Will he do this? The fact is, he cannot help such tricks He has been going through Plum Gut all his life, and he is not green enough to enter on an honest course so late in the race as this. He has no objection to a race, but he *will* go through Plum Gut.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Summer season at this house came to an end last evening, when the third act of "Masaniello," and the second and third acts of "Traviata," were performed to a good audience. All the artists were warmly received, and the entertainment was calculated in every respect to make us lament the absence of so many good artists. MME. GAZZANIGA will make a tour of the principal places of interest in America prior to her departure for Europe.

There are some arrangements on foot for the establishment of light promenade concerts, probably under the *bâton* of M. MUSARD. The theatre is to be decorated with flowers and made as rural as possible. Towards the latter part of August we may have some more opera.

PALACE GARDEN.—This new place of public recreation opens to-night. The garden, fitted up in the style of the old Vauxhall, is located at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Mr. THOMAS BAKER is the musical leader.

New-York Eye Infirmary.

The Directors of this Institution gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $5,000, being a legacy from the late JASPER GROSVENOR, Esq.; also, the following donations: WILLIAM C. ESHELMAN, $250; AMOS MOSES, $100; W. R. VERMILYE, $50; E. H. OVAS, $50; B. F. WHELWRIGHT, $50. The New-York Eye Infirmary, the first institution of the kind established in this country, was founded in 1820, since which time it has afforded relief to more than 60,000 poor persons suffering from various diseases of the eye and ear. By the liberality of the State, and a few benevolent individuals of this City, the present substantial and commodious edifice, on the corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth-street, was erected some three years since. The liberality of the late Mr. GROSVENOR has relieved the institution from debt, but the Directors regret to say that their present income ($1,000 from the State and $3,000 from the City Corporation) is altogether inadequate to the wants of the institution. In appealing for further aid, the Directors would confidently ask what other charity presents stronger claims than this, which relieves the poor man from helpless or confirmed blindness, restores him to usefulness and happiness, to the capacity to support his family, and, with that prevention proverbially better than cure, averts from both him and them the otherwise inevitable doom of almshouse pauperism? Donations will be thankfully received by JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., Treasurer, No. 34 South-street, or by any member of the Board of Directors.

Annual Commencement of the New-York University—Degrees Conferred—Prizes Awarded.

The Annual Commencement of the University of this City took place yesterday at Niblo's Garden. The large theatre was densely crowded, even more so, if possible, than at the Columbia College Commencement on Tuesday. As on all such occasions, the ladies were in the majority, and their bright Summer garments, the constant exercise of their lively fans, the bouquets which they carried, intended as tokens of approbation to such students as their relationship or preference had selected for the honored mark of distinction,—to say nothing of their bright eyes—(for ladies' eyes are always bright,) gave the elegant building the appearance of a conventional "fairy palace,"—all smiles, all beauty, all everything that is lovely and lovable; and if ever University students were vain, (and they are not supposed to be deficient in that virtue,) the Graduating Class of the University of New-York were vain yesterday, and might have owned up to it, without blushing.

Chancellor FERRIS occupied the Chair. Around him were grouped Professors E. A. JOHNSON, E. LOOMIS, B. F. MARTIN, H. BULL, HOWARD CROSBY, Professor DRAPER and many invited guests.

The following was the order of exercises, the orations being interspersed with music by Dodworth's Band:

Prayer by the Chancellor.

Latin Salutatory Addresses, with English Oration, SAMUEL T. CARTER, New-York City.

English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration, FREDERICK H. ADAMS.

Philosophical Oration—"Science in America," LEWIS L. FOSDICK, Jamaica, L. I.

Oration—"War and its Compensations," SAMUEL B. PARISH, Newark, N. J.

Oration—"Duty and Dignity," R. LAWRENCE VAN KLEEK, Flatbush, L. I.

Greek Oration—"Greek Philosophy," SAMUEL DODD, New-York City.

Oration—"Ruins in the Old World," GEORGE Z. GRAY, Clifton, S. I.

Oration—"The Student's Mission," WILLIAM K. VAN REYPEN, Bergen, N. J.

Oration—"Eloquence," JOHN L. SERVIN, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Poem—"A View of Life," LAWRENCE H. MILLS, New-York City.

Oration, and with Valedictory Addresses, THOMAS CARTER, New-York City.

Of these orations, it almost seems invidious to distinguish any, but we may particularize Mr. CARTER'S English Oration, Mr. ADAMS' Oration on "Liberty and Tyranny," Mr. FOSDICK'S on "Science in America," (which we rather depreciated,) Mr. VAN KLEEK'S on "Duty and Dignity," Mr. GRAY'S on "Ruins in the Old World," Mr. VAN REYPEN'S on "The Student's Passion," and Mr. MILLS' poem, as well worthy of notice. But, indeed, all the orations had considerable merit, and were uniformly well delivered. The fortunate orators retired under the weight of a torrent of bouquets, that would have warmed the heart of a *danseuse*, and made her rivals pale with envy.

When the orations were concluded, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Frederick H. Adams, Peekskill; Samuel T. Carter, New-York; Thomas Carter, New-York; Chas. W. Chauncey, New-York; Wm. H. Cooke, Bloomfield, N. J.; Samuel Dodd, New-York; George Z. Gray, Staten Island; Lawrence H. Mills, New-York; Samuel B. Parish, Newark, N. J.; John L. Servin, Haverstraw; R. Lawrence Van Kleek, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. K. Van Reypen, Bergen, N. J.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Lewis L. Fosdick, Jamaica, L. I.; George B. Post and Joshua L. Frame, Jr., New York.

A Testimonial of Proficiency was awarded to H. Augustus Clarkson, of New-York.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred upon John Crothers Acheson, of class of 1853, and Wm. W. Stephenson of class of 1854, of New-York.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Wm. S. House, of New-Jersey; J. F. Mitchill, of Virginia; Charles Cumming, of Central America; Corrin E. Miner, of Connecticut; Chas. H. Lothrop, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Carpenter, Edward Malone, of New York, and Aaron P. Smith, of Florida.

Honorary Degrees were conferred—of A. M., on the Rev. James Baird, alumnus of Belfast College, Ireland, and Pastor of Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B.

Of D. D. on the Rev. Daniel Clay Houghton, A. M., of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. John M. Reid, A. M. of the University, President of Genesee College, New-York; the Rev. Peter Schaemerhorn Chauncey, A. M., Rector of St. James, New-York; the Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, of the Netherlands, Holland, Mich; the Rev. Noah Porter, A. M., Clarke, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, Yale College, upon the Rev. John R. Macduff, A. M. of St. Andrews, Scotland, Pastor of Sandyford Church, Glasgow, and the Rev. L. F. Bungener, Geneva, Switzerland.

Of LL. D., on John Lothrop Motley, author of the celebrated work on the *Dutch Republic*.

Of Doctor of Music, on Thomas Hastings, of New-York.

The annual prizes were awarded in the Freshman Class, for best in Latin, to JAS. B. MURRAY, New-York, as best in Greek, to JAS. B. MURRAY, and as best in Mathematics, to JOHN J. CRANE, Hastings-upon-Hudson. Also, a special prize for the highest average standing in these three departments, and his very close competition with each of the successful candidates, to LEMUEL SKIDMORE, New York.

In the Sophomore Class, as best in Latin and best in Greek, and best in Mathematics, to WM. H PHRAENER, of Jamaica, L. I.

The exercises closed with the benediction and music by the band.

The next term of study will commence on the third Wednesday of September. Persons wishing to join either of the classes, will present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's Room in the University, on the preceding Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Removal of Monroe's Remains.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council met, yesterday, again at 4½ P. M., in the Library in the City Hall, Alderman ADAMS in the Chair.

Mr. SCOTT stated that Mr. PETER COOPER had tendered the use of the Peter Cooper Institute for a place of assemblage of the Heads of Departments and others on Friday, prior to joining the procession. The resolution designating the City Hall for the same purpose, passed the day before, was rescinded, and the invitation of Mr. COOPER accepted. The Committee resolved to meet at the Institute at 2½ P. M. Friday. A Committee of three was appointed to receive the pall-bearers on that day.

It was announced that the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, had been tendered for the use of the authorities on Friday, instead of Grace Church. The Committee accepted the proffer of the Church of the Annunciation, and the remains will accordingly be placed there previous to the procession on Friday.

It was moved and carried that the commandants of the various regiments intending to join in the parade be requested to send their standards to Mr. HENRY WILSON—the Sexton who has charge of the remains, to be draped in mourning.

It was resolved that Superintendent TALLMADGE be requested to detail a sufficient force for duty on the occasion of the parade.

A Committee was appointed to furnish refreshments to the soldiers who are to stand guard at the City Hall Friday night.

It was resolved that the Common Council of Brooklyn and those of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the officers of the Army and Navy and of the General Government in this City and vicinity be invited to join in the parade. The Governor of this State will also be invited to be present at the parade.

Ex-Mayor JAMES HARPER was appointed pall-bearer.

The list of the pall-bearers, thus completed, will be found in the programme published elsewhere.

Mr. ALONZO SULLIVAN, on behalf of the Committee of Virginians, and descendants of Virginians, resident in New-York, invited the Joint Committee to be present at a meeting of Virginians to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel the same evening. The Committee adjourned to meet at 4 P. M., to-day. The Committee has resolved to proceed to Richmond in the *Jamestown*, in accordance with the invitation of the Virginian authorities. Mr. SCOTT announced yesterday that the programme for the ceremonies which will take place in this City prior to their embarkation for Richmond was completed, and could be made public the next (this) morning.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—There was a fair attendance last evening, at the meeting of the People's Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Mozart Hall. Alderman STEPHENS presided, and Messrs. WOODBURY and MCMAHON acted as Secretaries. All the transactions of the Committee were of a strictly business character; and not of general interest.

HORATIO P. CARR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club last evening.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met again yesterday. The various reports heretofore noticed, were confir

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oregon War Rumors Unfounded—The Gulf Squadron—Nicaragua Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The Oregon war rumors are an undoubted fabrication. Gov. McMULLIN's letter was not official, and it is believed here that he was imposed upon.

Captain SWORDS, Quartermaster at San Francisco, writes that he had received information of the reported reverses of the troops, and states that he had been requested to hurry forward reinforcements and supplies.

The Oregon steamer arrived at San Francisco only a few hours before the sailing of the Panama steamer. Gen. CLARKE sends nothing to the Department, but his Adjutant, Capt. McCALL, writes that the rumors of disaster are unfounded.

The British war fever is over. The small steamers in the Gulf have been ordered to return home forthwith.

The Nicaragua war is just beginning. All the large ships are ordered to rendezvous at San Juan.

A.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SALT LAKE MAIL SERVICE NOT EXPEDITED—RENEWED INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—A NEW LEAK IN THE TREASURY—JUDGE ROOSEVELT NOT APPOINTED MINISTER TO ENGLAND—SALE OF THE HOUSE FURNITURE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

It is a mistake that the Postmaster-General has closed a contract for expediting the mail by the Salt Lake route, by shortening the time from 38 to 30 days. During the last day or two of their session the House and Senate, by very large majorities, passed a bill authorizing the service on this important route to be performed on a scale of greater efficiency than at present. The bill proposed to reduce the time from 38 to 30 days, and to raise the compensation from $310,000 to $370,000 a year. The President refused to sign the bill, alleging that it was surplus legislation, inasmuch as the Department already possessed the requisite authority. The private history of this affair is interesting. The Missouri delegation in Congress have taken this route under their special care, and petitioned the Postmaster for the additional service. He declined. They appealed to the President, who sustained the Postmaster-General. The delegation then told the President that they would get a law through Congress requiring it to be done. The President assented to that proposition, but stopped the bill. The members interested in the project then repaired again to the President and the Department, and were again told that the thing could not be done for the want of funds. At that very moment the Postmaster-General had in his drawer a contract ready for delivery to the parties, securing to one of the divisions of the Tehuantepec Company a mail grant for $255,000 a year, in the face of a law passed the day before that no mail steamer contracts should be made on which money above the amount of the postages should be paid. That contract has since been delivered.

Senators GREEN and POLK went away, making no secret of their indignation at the niggardly conduct of the Department toward the great central interests which they represent.

If the warlike intelligence from Oregon be confirmed by entirely reliable advices another vent is opened for the escape of indefinite millions from the Treasury. If it be true that the Indians have attacked and defeated Col. STEPTOE, not only will all of the three volunteer regiments be immediately raised, but a large part of the now useless army of Utah, with its enormous trains, will be ordered onward to the new and real strife opened on the shores of the western sea. The people of the country have been so thoroughly disgusted with the contemptible, but most expensive, trifling of the Utah business, that they will welcome a reality even in the shape of an Indian war beyond the Cascades. The volunteer war carried on by the Legislatures and Governors of Oregon and Washington, against the protest of Gen. WOOL, cost $6,000,000, and is yet unsettled for. That which will be waged by the regular army, granting the correctness of the last accounts, will cost less but will be better done.

I presume there is nothing at all in the rumor that Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, has been appointed Minister to England. The Judge and Sir GORE OUSLEY married sisters, and the influence of Lady OUSLEY at the White House is considerable, but Mr. BUCHANAN is much too old and cool a statesman to yield to a lady's importunities what public policy will not justify. Judge ROOSEVELT is a respectable head of a State Court, but has not the calibre for the place spoken of. Besides, unless the impressions of those usually well-informed are erroneous, General DIX has been selected for the French Mission in the event that Mr. SLIDELL is compelled from political considerations to decline it. New-York will not in any case be honored with the two first missions on the diplomatic list. It is much more likely that if Mr. DALLAS is to be displaced at all, which is extremely improbable, some unrewarded original Buchanan man, or some timely convert to his support, will be fished up from a yet unransacked corner of Pennsylvania to supersede him.

The furniture of the old Hall of Representatives was sold to-day. The sale was known to but very few, though it had been advertised. The most spirited bidding was between "ole clo" men, speculators in second-hand furniture from Germany and Ireland, on whose faces lay the stamp of the Israelite, and whose hearts was warmed with a sentiment which could not endure that the memorials of American patriotism should go for a song and without a sigh. They bought the mass of the furniture and draperies for one-tenth or one-twentieth their original cost.

There were exceptions to this desecration and vandalism, however. B. KINGMAN, Esq., a member of the Press, and a native of Massachusetts, and PHILIP R. FENDALL, a son of the Old Dominion, attended, and rescued from the gripe of the Jews and Gentiles some relics of the greatness and glory of the past. Mr. K. purchased, for fifty dollars, the desk from which J. Q. ADAMS thundered his invectives and spoke his noblest words in defence of the principles of Republican freedom. Old chairs, on which the greatest of American Parliamentary celebrities had sat, went off by the dozen, at a dollar and a half, while the gay carpet on which hundreds of the most honored of America's sons had expectorated for two sessions, was ripped up to a speculator at ten cents a yard.

A.

THE ANTI-DOUGLAS FIGHT—WHO KEEPS IT UP—SOUTHERN CRITICISM—THE WEATHAR—THE POWERS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 26, 1858.

The President and his Cabinet are not *ostensibly* connected with the Anti-Douglas movement in Illinois. They deny to all but a very few persons that they approve of the conduct of LIEB and others in that State. But there are facts which cannot be gainsayed which prove not only that the Administration is secretly working against DOUGLAS, but against every Democratic Member of Congress who was not whipped into the support of the English Compromise bill. It has been alleged that this secret plotting is due to Senators BIGLER and SLIDELL, and GLANCY JONES, of the House—that they are personally interested in securing the defeat of Messrs. HASKIN, CLARK, MONTGOMERY, DOUGLAS, MCKIBBEN, &c., &c. But such an allegation comes from no shrewd observer of events in Washington during the past three months. SLIDELL, BIGLER and GLANCY JONES are carrying out the will of the President in this matter. The first-named is doubtless an active and aggressive personal enemy of Mr. DOUGLAS, and perhaps incites Mr. BUCHANAN on in his warfare upon the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, that his old enemy may be overwhelmed with the rest. But he is not a whit more bitter against DOUGLAS than is Mr. BUCHANAN. As for BIGLER and JONES, they are ordinarily very good-natured men. BIGLER, in spite of the skinning which DOUGLAS gave him last Winter, would never think of revenging himself. It requires a man of gumption to hate well. Neither BIGLER nor JONES are equal to it, though both may indulge in petty exhibitions of temper. The opposition to DOUGLAS among a clique of Illinois Democrats, may certainly be set down to the account of the Executive. He also has sent to Pennsylvania that Mr. MONTGOMERY must be defeated; and the Republicans there, as well as in Illinois, are silly informed that they can, if they choose, triumph, through the division in the Democratic ranks.

The free criticism of Southern journals upon the Presidential management of this quarrel does not put Mr. BUCHANAN into the best humor. He was especially surprised and grieved, I hear, at the course of the Richmond *South*, which the other day rebuked his conduct in tolerably plain language. This, too, from an ultra Southern newspaper. Of course, if the journals in the interest of Slavery are not satisfied with the war against the Douglas Democrats, the Northern Democratic journals will be apt to agree with them.

The weather continues insufferably hot here, and though the little evening papers give no evidence of the fact, I am informed by leading physicians that it is very sickly at the present time, especially among the children. Sitting in the Capitol grounds yesterday I saw three funeral *cortèges* at the same instant, which is an unusual sight in so small a town as this. The wet June of last Summer was cool from the copious rains, while this is hot and dry, and there is a general scattering in fashionable circles for the watering places.

POWERS explated his offence against our laws on the scaffold last Saturday. The Marshal of the District officiated as the Jack Ketch of the occasion, and established a remarkable precedent in delivering an address to the condemned. The address was a very good one, but the Marshal is condemned in all quarters for making it. The execution passed off very quietly, a fact which speaks well for the condition of the people of Washington. There was no excitement, no crowd present, and but a very few people went upon the house-tops to witness the execution.

VIS.

Railroad Convention.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ERIE AND CENTRAL ROADS.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 30.

An important Railroad Convention convened at the Clarendon House this morning, to endeavor to settle the differences between the Erie and Central Roads. A large number of Delegates were present, representing all the principal lines East and West.

The Convention organized by appointing J. W. BROOKS, of the Michigan Central Road, Chairman.

A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed.

The session to-day was inharmonious, and the debates stormy, and nothing was accomplished. Assession is being held this evening, but as yet with little prospect of an arrangement being effected.

Earthquake at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30.

The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at 11 o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet caused crockery to rattle and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

P. S.—The earthquake of last night was observed in Woodbridge, seven miles north-east from this city in Westville, two miles distant in the same direction, and in North Haven, seven miles nearly northeast from the city, where a second but slight shock was felt. The direction of the vibration seemed to be from south to north. The shock was also felt in Waterbury. There have been but two shocks of earthquake recorded as having occurred within the last hundred years in this vicinity.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans—Fatal Duel.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

Private dispatches from New-Orleans state that a destructive fire occurred there yesterday. The steamer *Empress*, schooner *Minnie Schieffer*, and a Spanish brig were burned to the water's edge, and the ships *Hannah Crooker* and *Fanny Fosdick* slightly injured.

Other dispatches say that a duel was fought yesterday between Mr HANLON, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. GIBBONS, of the *Crescent*, in which the latter was shot and fatally injured.

Instructions to Canal Auditors Rescinded.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 30.

The Canal Board to-day, by a party vote, rescinded the recent instructions of the Canal Auditors, imposing additional duties upon the Assistant-Collector of Tolls. The Democratic members all voted for rescinding the instructions, and the Americans and Republicans against rescinding them.

Nahant Telegraph Line.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The telegraph line to Nahant, where the office is located in the Nahant House, has been put in complete order, and will afford visitors at that attractive watering place direct communication with all parts of the country. The office in New-York is at No. 21 Wall-street.

Congressional Nomination in Indiana.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Wednesday, June 30.

The Ninth District Republican Convention at Plymouth, yesterday, was very largely attended, and the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX was nominated for re-election to Congress unanimously.

State Politics.

UTICA, Wednesday, June 30.

The leading Republicans here express the determination of pressing ROSCOE CONKLING, of this city before the next State Convention for Governor WARD HUNT declines the use of his name.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The mails from all points South, as late as due are to hand, but bring no news of any special interest To-day we have had here the hottest weather of the season, the thermometer reaching 96° in the shade.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, sailed at noon to-day, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and 8 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 30.

The weather is cloudy, but mild and pleasant. Wind west.

MORE DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE—The Coroners had another busy day yesterday holding inquests in the following cases of death caused by sun stroke:

JOHN MURPHY, a laborer, employed at the iron foundry No. 35 Bank-street, was suddenly overcome by the excessive heat, drank a glass of ice-water and fell dead. He had been employed but three days at the foundry. He was about 35 years of age, and has a family living in Pennsylvania.

MARGARET HAMMOND, a native of Scotland, was overcome by the heat while passing through Tenth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street. She was taken into the nearest drug store, but died in a few minutes.

The following persons died from the same cause:

JAMES DUNN, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 119 East Twenty-eighth-street, aged 40 years.

PETER FAGAN, an Irish longshoreman, who resided at No. 113 West Twenty-fourth-street, aged 35 years.

JAMES MORRISON, who resided in Thirty-ninth-street near Third-avenue, aged 45 years.

CATHARINE HARVEY, who was employed as a domestic at No. 123 Goerck street, aged 35 years.

JAMES GILLIGAN, who resided at No. 215 East Thirteenth-street, aged 35 years.

JOHN LEE, a colored man, who resided at No. 4 Catharine-lane, aged 40 years.

In addition to the above, several persons were sunstruck yesterday who recovered.

C. S. SAVAGE, auctioneer, of No. 4 Broadway, was overcome by the heat while walking in the street. By the application of cold water and ice he soon recovered and was taken home in a carriage.

MARY WOOSTER, from Fordham, was sun-struck while passing up Broadway, near Duane street. She was taken to the City Hospital.

JOHN MAY, an Irish laborer, was found insensible in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue. He was conveyed to a drug-store, and still recovered sufficiently to be taken home by the Eighteenth Ward Police.

JOHN MCMANUS was sun-struck while unloading brick at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. PATRICK was found insensible in Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, and sent to the Hospital.

THOMAS BYARE, a Scotchman, was driving a cart through Ninth avenue, when he was sun-struck. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

City Items.

Stage racing in Broadway begins daily a little after dark, when it will not be easy for persons passing in peril to notice the number of the stage. On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, the driver of No. 616 of the Forty-second-street Broadway line, dashed in ahead of one of the Green Point line, steering out of his direct course to head off and stop his antagonist. At Chambers-street the wheels of the two stages came into violent contact, the nigh horse of No. 616 was thrown down upon the pavement, and the passenger much frightened.

It was recommended at the meeting of the Heads of Departments, Tuesday, that fire hydrants be placed in public places throughout the City for the use of the thirsty.

Notices have been issued by the City Inspector informing all persons who keep swine below Eighty sixth-street that the Board of Health has resolved to prohibit the keeping of swine below Eighty sixth-street.

A number of cars of peculiar construction have been placed on the Third-avenue Railroad. They are open at the sides, and the roof is supported by small iron posts only. They are to be used during the Summer months, and will be much cooler vehicles than those which they take the place of.

Many have inquired how it is that the American Institute still has possession of the Crystal Palace, although the City authorities ousted it some time ago. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund leased the Palace soon after the City "entered," as the lawyers say, to the American Institute, until May next.

The steamer *Island City*, which sustained some damage during the tornado about a week ago, has been repaired, and will resume her trips this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Lee-Avenue Jubilee—5,000 People Out.

All East Brooklyn turned out yesterday in its holiday dress to the greatest festival of the season—the "Jubilee of the Lee-avenue Sabbath-School." For this grand occasion extraordinary preparations had been on foot many days. The school, which with its weekly "boys' meetings" is one of the best known and most wholesome institutions that Long Island boasts, now numbers some 1,500 scholars, and about 100 teachers. The arrangements, under the direction of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., FRANKLIN H. LUMMUS and Alderman SCHOLES, were complete, so that nothing went awry throughout, and the day was one of unalloyed pleasure to the 5,000 people who gathered in Brevoort's Grove. The procession moved at 8 o'clock from the church toward the Grove, with banners flying and martial music; the infant scholars going over in omnibuses provided for their conveyance. At 12 o'clock the ceremony of crowning a Flower Queen—Miss MARY WARING—drew the whole assembly about an arbor which had been erected, covered with flowers and adorned with statuary. At 3 o'clock the annual reports of the several societies of the school were read, addresses delivered by the Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, Gov. OLIVER, and the Rev. ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, in his best style, and distinguished visitors introduced. The music of the occasion was furnished by the children, by the Randall's Island Band, and by Dodworth's Company. Abundant refreshments of every substantial and delicate variety were furnished. The Park was an animated play-ground from 9 o'clock till 6, at which hour the company separated. There has been no such day of excitement and enjoyment in East Brooklyn since just a year ago, when the same school had its Festival for 1857, which had not ceased to be quoted as the most memorable of occasions to the little folks, when preparations for this one commenced.

GOV. KING'S OPINION OF THE POLICE PARADE.

General Superintendent TALLMADGE has addressed the following letter to Deputy Superintendent FOLK:

To the Officers of the Metropolitan Police:

I have been requested by the Governor to express, in general orders to the officers and men constituting the Metropolitan Police, the great satisfaction that he experienced on the review of that body at the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York on the 22d inst.

He desires me to say that he was surprised by the discipline exhibited, and the good order and precision manifested upon that occasion in the various evolutions and marching of the force, and that their efficiency in the discharge of the important duties that devolve upon them, which so much depends upon order and discipline, must secure the fullest approbation of the public.

The General Superintendent takes pleasure in expressing the gratification that he felt in the good conduct and soldierly deportment of the officers and patrolmen on that occasion, both in Brooklyn and New-York, which so greatly elicited the expressions of approbation by His Excellency, and he trusts that the zeal and good conduct evinced by the force on that occasion will be emulated by their efficiency and exemplary conduct in their more quiet, but not less important, private duty.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent Police.

To JOHN S. FOLK, Deputy-Superintendent.

COURT OF SESSIONS—SENTENCES.—John Dehan and Michael Mahoney, convicted of highway robbery, were each sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for 10 years.

William D. Smith, formerly paying-teller of the Long Island Bank, indicted for embezzlement, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years and three month's imprisonment.

Thomas Rodgers, indicted for arson, in setting fire to a tunicing in the Eastern District, pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Jurors in this Court have been discharged for the term. The Court has adjourned to Saturday, when several sentences will be pronounced.

Brooklyn Items.

The writ of *mandamus*, procured by Judge CULVER, requiring the officers of the First Baptist Church, of Williamsburg, to furnish him with copies of the testimony, has produced papers which, it is said, instead of furnishing evidence or containing charges of adultery against him, consist of allegations and testimony to prove that he has been guilty of suing one of the deacons, and of pursuing (persecuting) the minister.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A few days ago we recorded the fact that a girl 14 years old attempted to take her own life by swallowing a dose of laudanum, and—this not having the desired effect—attempted to drown herself at Thompson Dock. She made another attempt upon her life last Sunday. This precocious young Miss of 14 Summers, was, on Tuesday last, married by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON to a man 42 years of age. The husband resides in Boston and buried his first wife about five weeks ago. He visited Brooklyn, bringing with him an infant, and his present wife to take care of it on the trip, promising to send her back to her parents by the return boat.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday. A number of nuisances were reported and referred. The most important business transacted was the passing a resolution authorizing the Health Officers to have lime sprinkled in the gutters throughout the City, wherever they may deem it necessary. Dr. BOYD presented a resolution, which was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table, asking that the Mayor call a special meeting of the Common Council and settle the disputed question as to who is Health Officer by holding a new election. Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH appeared before the Board on the swill-milk question—but was cut short in a speech by the Chairman, who informed him that it was out of place, as the Common Council already had the subject under consideration. The Board meets again on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HENRY BROOKS.—Boatswain HENRY BROOKS died at the Naval Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a fall in the Navy-yard, a few days ago, while in a fit. The deceased was a Swede, 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He served under Dr. KANE, in the Arctic Expedition, as a lieutenant, and on that voyage his toes were so badly frozen that it became necessary to amputate them. He was much respected in the service for his many good qualities, and received medals from Queen VICTORIA and Lady FRANKLIN for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties while with Dr. KANE. Of that expedition not a single officer, we believe, is now alive.

FIRES—The small Mission Church, on Van Buren-street, near Clarkson-avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning; also a slaughter-house adjoining, owned by JOHN LOWREY. Loss $500.

THE LONG ISLAND MASTODON.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says two more teeth of the mastodon at Bailey's Pond were found last Friday. One very large one, in a perfect state of preservation, and one small one. The large tooth has the same black color and glossy enamel, as the others. The laborers who found them, still hold on to them, hiding them in their shanties, believing them to possess great value.

JEREMIAH VANDERBILT, better known as "Farmer Jerry," died from the effects of the heat, in Flatbush, on Tuesday night.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of WM. GARDNER, 19 years old, who was drowned at the foot of Adams-street last week, was recovered yesterday.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 390, 267, 983 408, 560 561, 256, 646, 497, 57, 167, 3404, 511, 512, 595 110, 745, 593, 386, 514, 515.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 29.

Before Judge BETTS.

COUNTERFEITING—SENTENCE.

TITO RUFFIL and George Louis, who were recently convicted of counterfeiting, were this morning brought up for sentence, Judge BETTS having denied the motion for a new trial made by their counsel.

The prisoners were sentenced to be confined for two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of six cents. One of them was much affected when he heard the sentence.

NOTICE TO THE PETIT JURY.

Members of the Petit Jury in this Court are requested to call at the Marshal's office, No. 9 College-place, at 12 o'clock on Friday for their compensation

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for** all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—ROBERTS & CATELL, late Eastman & Roberts, importers and dealers in Hatters' Plush and Trimmings, have removed to No. 113 Broadway, next door to the Trinity Building

Pelongs, for Undertakers' use

☞ **Ladies.**—Whatever desirable style or beauty sought for in Gaiters Youths' and Children's Shoes, or if you require in haste any articles before going into the country, go to CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots Shoes and Slippers, &c., also made to order.

N. B.—A perfect outfit for families can be selected in a few moments at CANTRELL'S. Call on him.

☞ **The Glorious Fourth will be celebrated** on third and 5th at the Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, and all wishing examinations will be accommodated.

☞ More of the Safe Controversy!

LILLIE TO HERRING.

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—*Sir*: I notice yours of the 19th in the *Tribune*, and greatly to my disappointment, and undoubtedly to that of the public, you dodge and go around the equitable proposition made in my last, and bring up again to the same stump, to wit, the Painesville and Abbott certificates.

Now, let me be distinctly understood, and upon my own responsibility, as I shall not introduce the names of gentlemen to refute the sayings of hirelings that, collectively, the testimony you offer against the *fire-proof qualities* of my safe is *a gross misrepresentation*, and singly, if attested to under oath in my presence, a part of the names you offer would be likely to answer to the charge of perjury before a legal tribunal.

As to the fire-proof qualities of your "Champion," as before stated, if you will define the evidence required, and to whom to be submitted, I will endeavor to relieve you of that $1,000. And to satisfy the public that they will *burn up*, without any doubt, burn one ten hours in public, as I proposed to you in my last, and I will show a "champion" all burnt out.

You speak of "my low, tricky way of doing business." This, from one *proverbial for tricks in everything relating to safes and locks*, will be fully understood and appreciated by the public.

It was, Sir, to prevent the occurrence of another *Reading, Penn., Trick of yourself and Agents*, that I cautiously placed the selection of the jury and their investigation and tests entirely beyond the control of either of us, or our friends, that their decisions might be made *independent and reliable*. I will repeat the proposition before made that the public may judge which you most fear, "*my low tricks*," or the verdict of the jury.

To settle the question as to *who makes the best* BURGLAR AND SURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE COMBINED *definitely, unalterably and to the satisfaction of the whole community*, I now submit the following proposition, viz: The Mayors of the cities of New York and Troy shall select and agree upon seven jurors, four to be first-class mechanics and three men of high scientific attainments, who shall have full power to investigate and settle this question. They shall examine the construction of our respective Safes and Locks, in use and in store, test them by fire, one or more, as they please in a strictly private manner; test the *burglar-proof qualities* as will best establish their merits or demerits, examine the construction of all classes or degrees of burglar and fire proof combined, and their annual depreciation in value and decay; make out their report in full, embracing every important item of information of interest to the public, and decide distinctly and unmistakably who makes the best BURGLAR AND COMBINED BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFE—from which decision neither party shall convovert or take any exception. Five thousand dollars shall be placed in the hands of said Mayors, (two thousand five hundred dollars by each party) to defray all expenses except the safe tested, which each shall furnish as required, and the balance if any, shall be expended in publishing said report in the principal cities in the United States.

You say "that none of *your best Safes were ever robbed*." The *audacity* of this assertion is in keeping with the representations made daily at your establishment, and is required in order to DISPOSE OF YOUR SHEET IRON BOXES, AND SELL THE MEN WHO BUY THEM.

Was not one of your Safes (*so called*) robbed in the Custom-house at Richmond, Va., of $20,000, and $46,000 more in the same Safe that they could not carry away?

Also, at the Custom-house, Oswego, N. Y.	$5,000
Also, Little & Baker's, Milwaukee, Wis.	400
Also, J. B. Wilson's, Detroit, Mich.	3,000
Also, E. M. Wiswell's Safe, Concord, Ill.	1,500
Also, Weare, Homer & Co.'s, Otterville, Mo.	20,000
Also, Minnesota Packet Co.'s, Dunleith	600
Also, Rock Island Coal Co.'s, Dubuque	280
Also Knox Co. (Mo.) Safe	5,000
Also, Green Castle, Indiana (reported)	40,000

Also, a Safe which you sold, yourself, as a Burglar-proof, to the Charleston (S. C.) Savings Bank, which was cut open and robbed within six weeks after it was purchased.

Is it not true now, Sir, that you have been familiar not only with the robberies above mentioned, but with hundreds of others, and still continue to make and sell the same sheet-iron Safe, which you represent as burglar-proof, fastening them with your *Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock*, which you know can be opened in five minutes without noise, and which affords about as much protection against thieves as a shadow against a north-west wind? Is it not also true that the Safes that are rusted through and returned because they are worthless, are repaired, painted and sold as new to your Southern customers, where they are not likely to be returned again upon your hands?

As you have declined accepting the proposition above repeated, *to any other Sheet-Iron Safe manufacturer* is at liberty to accept the same proposition made to you.

Troy, June 28, 1858. LOUIS LILLIE.

A full assortment of LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, VAULT DOORS AND LILLIE'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS on hand at my Agency at

FAIRBANKS & CO.'S, 189 Broadway, New-York.

Also several of S. C. Herring's, and other Sheet-Iron Safes, (which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's,) for sale at *half price. Warranted as good as new, or good for nothing*, to suit purchasers.

☞ **Fspenscheid's Hats give an air of Refinement** to the wearer. Look at his leading Summer styles of Pearl Beaver Cassimeres, his splendid Straws and Panamas. Cheapness, elegance and matchless workmanship characterize his attractive fabrics.

ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **A Card.**
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE

is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS,
SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS,
GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,

of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume**
For the Handkerchief.

Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.

Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores at 50 cents a bottle.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS,
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Zephyr Merino Under Vests,**
For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Removal.**
W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality No. 666 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st. opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Wood's Patent Sewing Machines**
Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Cartridges.**—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof cartridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st GOMUZ & MILLS,
Patentees.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **Bill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-street.**—Hair Dye, black or brown, best in use, 50 shillings a box. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York. Sole by CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, and all druggists in the United States.

☞ **Consumption.—This Disease Successfully** treated by S. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 153 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MARRIED.

RINHART—BALDWIN.—In this City, at the residence of John C. Work Esq., by the Rev. Dr. James Alexander, THOS M. RINHART, to JENNIE E., daughter of the late Joshua B. Baldwin of Columbus, Ohio

O'NEIL—MOFFET.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, in St. George's Church by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. WILLIAM WALLACE O'NEIL of New-Haven, to LUCY G., daughter of John Moffet, Esq., of New York.

COOPER—COE.—At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, June 24, by the Rev. D. M. Seward, of Yonkers, N. Y., O. VINCENT COPPIN, of New York City, to ELLEN E., youngest daughter of the late Linus Coe, Esq., of Middletown.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, Mrs. RUTH MORRISON relict of the late John Morrison, aged 79 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Jane-st., on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PICTON.—On Tuesday, June 29, CHARLOTTE, infant child of Thomas Picton, aged 6 months and 1 day.

DITMAS.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday evening, June 29, ANDREW S. DITMAS, eldest son of John Ditmas, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROLLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, EMILY HENRIETTA, wife of Louis Rollin, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, July 1, at 10 o'clock.

OLMSTED.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, June 30, suddenly, Mrs. LUCY FLAGG OLMSTED, wife of John Olmsted, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends of the family, of her mother Mrs Lydia W. Flagg and of her brothers, Levi W. and Ethan Flagg, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 3:45 train from New-York.

MEZZETTI.—At Craneville, on Monday, June 28, after a long and severe illness, JOSEPH MEZZETTI, Sr., aged 58 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Wayne, No. 59 Chatham-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PURDY.—At Canterbury, Orange Co., on Monday, June 28, Mr. SAMUEL G. PURDY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

JAGGER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Monday evening, June 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. Corwin, MARIA, wife of David Jagger, of Riverhead, L. I., aged 58 years, 3 months and 25 days.

DRUMMOND.—In Bath, Me., on Sunday morning, June 27, Miss MARY F., daughter of Capt. William and Mary F. Drummond, aged 25 years, 4 months and 10 days.

JANEWAY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, June 27, the Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., in the 84th year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, without further notice.

$150,000—CLEARING-OUT SALE—$150,000 OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

I will sell the entire balance of my stock of Fashionable SUMMER CLOTHING at 20 per cent. less than my usual low prices.

I wish it distinctly understood that I will not be undersold by any man or combination of men.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

E. DEGROOT,
Granite Hall,
CASH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Fulton-st.,
First Clothing Store east of Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK

Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—

SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks,

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN,
FOURTEENTH-STREET, AND SIXTH-AVENUE,

Will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, July 1, with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, by EDGE, to commence at 9½ o'clock, P. M.

The Garden is laid out in the most tasteful manner, open grounds covering an area of 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

A Grand Concert will be given on next SATURDAY NIGHT, on the night of the 5th of July, on the evening of the 6th, and on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS until further notice. On which occasions 25 cents will be the charge of admission,—refreshments not included. The Garden will be open every day and evening. Visitors on any day or evening when concerts are not given, will be charged 15 cents each at the gates, for which they will receive tickets redeemable in refreshments.

The CREAMS and ICES (made at the Garden) will be composed of the purest materials, the milk and cream being procured direct from farmers who have contracted to supply the demand, and the proprietors pledge themselves to furnish the very best quality of everything in the line of Refreshments.

THE ORCHESTRA for the Ball and Promenade Concerts, comprising the *élite* of the musical profession, will be under the experienced direction of the CELEBRATED COMPOSER and CONDUCTOR,

Mr. THOMAS BAKER,

formerly Leader of Jullien's renowned Band, and Conductor at Laura Keene's Theatre and Niblo's Garden.

Every attache of this Garden will have his specific duties to fulfill, and visitors will greatly oblige the Proprietors if they will report any dereliction of duty on the part of cashiers, clerks, guards, heads of departments, waiters, &c.

The Palace Garden will be opened for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY EVENING, of this week, with a grand display of fireworks, to commence at 9 o'clock in the evening.

DE FOREST & TISBALE, Proprietors.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but two of the Farewell engagement of

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Supported by the eminent American actor,

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Miss Cushman for the last time in her original and startling character of

MEG MERRILES.

Mr. Davenport.....as.....Dandie Dinmont
Mr. John Gilbert.....as.....Dominie Sampson

THURSDAY, July 1,

GUY MANNERING.

Meg Merriles.....Miss J. Cushman

With a powerful and efficient cast by the best Dramatic Company in America.

The piece will be presented with all the Music, Solos, Duets, Choruses &c., &c.

Doors open at 2½; commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission.....50 cents | Secured seats.....25 cents

Extra Box sheet open at Niblo's Garden and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Friday—Farewell Benefit and last night but one of MISS C. CUSHMAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY

THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, 1858,

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,

After which, the Irish Comedy of

PADDY THE PIPER.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama entitled

MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

BOWERY THEATRE,

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 1,

The performance will commence with

MACBETH.

Macbeth.....McKean Buchanan

To be followed by

LE MON STRE; OR THE FATE OF FRANKENSTEIN.

To conclude with the 1st act of the Drama of

SAUL SABBERDAY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bukeree.....Stage Manager.

This celebrated Band of Negro Delineators

PERFORM EVERY EVENING,

in a select and varied entertainment of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, fourth week

A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER,

with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS

Another new bill.

LONDON ASSEMBLY,

Arab Brothers.

Milesian Quartet.

Essence of Old Virginia.

MATT PEEL IN NEW ACTS.

Perplexed Doorkeeper.

Tickets, 25 cents. | Dr. Fa. JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME BUT TWO OF JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, with original and striking tableaux. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG. Superb entertainments in preparation for the 4th of July. Gustin's Model of the new Central Park, the Aqua-Vivaria, the famous Hippy Family. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Central Park Baptist Church will hold a Strawberry Festival at their place of worship, in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Strawberries and Cake included.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 159, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JULY! JULY! JULY! JULY!

The Seventh Volume of

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY commences with the July number, now ready. The only thoroughly Original American Illustrated Periodical, strictly speaking, now published. Every $3 subscriber presented, at the time of subscribing, with a Magnificent Five Dollar Engraving, of the "Last Supper," the largest and finest steel plate engraving ever executed in this country, costing over $6,000 to engrave.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING. Superbly Illustrated.
LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Superbly Illustrated.
OUR ARCHITECT. Superbly illustrated.
ROME AND ITS FUTURE.
CHARLES LAMB
SKETCHES OF SOUTHERN TRAVEL.
THE LITTLE FEET
AN ORIGINAL POEM. By CHARLES SWAIN.
And many other interesting articles in both prose and verse.

Terms $3 per annum, single copies 25 cents. Subscriptions received and single copies for sale by all news dealers, and OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers, Nos. 112 and 114 William-st.

NOW READY.

BRONSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, JULY, 1858.

CONTENTS:

I. Revivals and Retreats.
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III. Conversations of Our Club.
IV. Necessity of Divine Revelations.
V. Clapp's Autobiographical.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(James B. Kirker,)
No. 371 Broadway.

DINSMORE FOR JULY.
(Established in 1850.)
THE STANDARD RAILROAD GUIDE,
So says the Cincinnati *Commercial*.
THE MYSTERY SOLVED.
Which is the official guide? See Editor's Note Book. Sent free by mail. Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

ST RONAN'S WELL,
In the
ILLUSTRATED
HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY SERIES.
Is published to-day
By TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Boston.

THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK.
JULY NUMBER NOW READY.
1,000 places, and how to get there. Complete steamboat chart; all the running of trains. Only 12 cents. (Sent free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the following ordinance of the Common Council, passed September 7th, 1844, relative to the sale and setting off of certain dangerous descriptions of fireworks: "No person shall sell or expose for sale, nor fire discharge or set off in the City of New-York, any fireworks called or known by the name of 'snakes' or 'chasers,' nor any fireworks called or known by the name of 'double-headers,' nor any fireworks under any other name composed of the same material, and of the same character of those fireworks specified in this section, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered of the person selling, or exposing the same for sale, firing off or discharging the same. And in case such person shall be an apprentice such penalty shall be sued for and recovered of and from the master of such apprentice. In case such person shall be a minor, and not an apprentice, the same shall be sued for and recovered of and from the father, or in case of the death of the father, then of and from the mother, or guardian of such minor." By order of the Mayor.

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

INSTRUCTION

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. I. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 191 East Broadway.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $146 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

STEAMBOATS

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGULAR and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 25..2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26..6 P. M.
Sunday, June 27..7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27..3 P. M.
Monday, June 28..8 A. M.	Monday, June 28..3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29..9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29..4 P. M.
Wednes. June 30..9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30..4½ P. M.
Thursday, July 1..6½ A. M.	Thursday, July 1..10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2..7 A. M.	Friday, July 2..10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3..9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3..1 P. M.
Sunday, July 4..12½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4..1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with the boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 30, 4 P. M.
Thursday July 1, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2 11 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 12½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leave
Bayles' Dock.....5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood.....6:50 A. M.
Great Neck.....5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove.....7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point.....5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point.....7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.....6:00 P. M.	Great Neck.....7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood.....6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.....8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started thereby from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7¾, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

MORNING LINE AT 7 O'CLOCK, SUN- DAYS included direct to Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The new and splendid steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt. T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27, every morning, stopping at Amos-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAM- ILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th-st. at 8½ and 9¾ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

EXTRA TRIP.—TO BRIDGEPORT. FARE 50 CENTS.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck Slip at 2 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

5TH OF JULY.
EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY
as far as
CONEY ISLAND.
The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company's New and Splendid Steamer
SYLVAN GROVE
Will Leave

Harlem at	10:30 A. M.
Tenth-st at	11 A. M.
Peck-slip at	11:15 A. M.
Returning to	
Peck slip at	1:30 P. M.
Harlem at	2:15 P. M.

Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858, the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¾, Chambers-st., New-York, 7½, Amos-st., 7¾ and 14th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning will leave Newburg directly after the race, arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos 241 and 241 Washington-st., and on board. Refreshments on board.

N. B.—The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RE- TURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York, for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5 at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11, arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., 6¾; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos-st., 7¼; 30th-st., 7¾; Canal-st., 8½; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and carriages entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, CAPT. JOHN BROOKS Jr., will leave Peck Slip, East River, on Saturday, July 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for Bridgeport. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 5th and 7th instants.

EXCURSION.—THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONnected with the Lexington-av. Baptist Church (the Rev. Dr. Haines) will go on their annual excursion FRIDAY of this week, July 2. The steamboat FLORA has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Pier foot East 30th-st. at 7½ A. M. Proceeding thence to the beautiful groves at Fort Lee. Mr. ALBERT S. FLANDREAU will take charge of the choral exercises. Tickets may be procured of Wm. W. HAGUE, No. 522 Broadway; M. C. HULL, No. 298 3d-av., or at Mr. FLANDREAU'S office, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Peekskill and return, good from the 3d to 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 33d sts. stations, (only,) on the 3d and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN WALL-STREET, June 29, 1858, two certified CHECKS, bearing this date, on the Park Bank drawn by Charles H. Delavan, for $3,000 each; one check payable to the order of Miss Eliza D. Delavan, and the other to the order of Miss H. Delavan. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 102 West 22d-st., or with Mr. CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank. Payment of the above checks having been stopped at the bank, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person having said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 7½ AND 9 P. M., a GOLD WATCH, (hunting case,) somewhere between Rivington and Madison sts., either in Norfolk, Essex or Rutgers sts. Any one will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 136 Rivington-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES C. HOLLEN, Recording Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF POLAR STAR Lodge, No. 340, are directed to meet at their Lodge-room, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother ISAIAH BRAINARD. Per order.

THOMAS BLOOD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 1, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER,
No. 535 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant illustrated Pamphlets, 32pp. 8vo, sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st. near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL DIS- POSE of her piano-forte for nearly half its value; a magnificent rosewood, full 7-octaves, round cornered case iron frame made by best city makers, with unexpired warrantee, nearly new, has a very rich tone, the frame beautifully ornamented in pearl and gold. Can be seen at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

PIANO-FORTES.
GOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FIRST-PRIZE PIANOS AND MELO- DEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.

A. M. KANOUSE No. 435 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND 6-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE in thorough repair, for sale cheap at the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st. Also, new 7 octave Piano-fortes of our own make at moderate prices for a superior article.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw for only $2 50, sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.

S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SNEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SNEDES.
ALEX. DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.

ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
EDWIN J. FOSTER.
GEORGE W. BANCKER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of GROESBECK & HOYT for the purpose of transacting a general Banking and collection business including the purchase and sale of stocks and Bonds on commission at the Brokers' Board.

DAVID GROESBECK,
LOUIS T. HOYT.

New-York, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing by the undersigned under the firm of WHITING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the outstanding claims will be settled by the remaining partners.

F. H. N. WHITING,
GEORGE P. STEELE,
ROBT. M. KING

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of DURBROW, WINNE & SHELDON, in this day dissolved—Mr. William R. Sheldon retiring from the same.

JOSEPH S. DURBROW and JOHN C. WINNE will continue the business under the firm of DURBROW & WINNE, and are authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, July 1 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day associated themselves together under the name and firm of WEED & WILSON, for the purpose of conducting the business of importing and dealing in fancy goods, small wares &c.

WILLIAM C. WEED,
HENRY A. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of MILLER & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. D. MILLER.
J. E. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

MR E. P. FABBRI IS FROM THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

JOHN RANDALL & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

NEW-YORK July 1, 1858.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FENTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the Celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
S. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 61 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, RACKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $ 0 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 320 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS,
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH GAGE EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & E. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents No. 320 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE,
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.

Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, fuse-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general supplied on liberal and country discounts, carefully and on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER.....$250,000.

Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.

ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—A LATHE—ONE SCREW-CUTTING Lathe, to take in 12 feet and swing 25 inches. Second-hand, but in good order. Address Box No. 1,564, Post-Office.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUCKER, No. 106 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick store and dwelling No. 28 Gold-st., near John, being in good repair and newly painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, of JESSE DELANO.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Brooklyn Heights, suitable for first class boarders, within two minutes walk of Fulton-ferry. The owner and family would remain (on board) if agreeable. Inquire on the premises, No. 46 Columbia-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT—A NEW BRICK house, beautifully situated at Yonkers; has gas and conveniences; large lot, and is bountifully supplied with shade; the river view is unsurpassed. Possession now. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

JOHN BRAINERD.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY SEAT, FARM, VILLAGE PROPERTY, OR MERCHANDISE—Genteel, well-located house in Brooklyn. Price $6,000. Mortgage $3,000. Lot on Court-st., $1,200, clear of mortgage. Difference, if any, in mortgage or cash, to suit. JOHN A. HILLERY, No. 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first class brick Gothic cottage, very eligibly situated, within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing in the suburbs of this beautiful village, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantles, dining-room, library, eight fine bedrooms, kitchen, with cooking range, cellars with hot-air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection, and for his residence with hollow walls, which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in summer and warmth in winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first-rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage-house, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Possession given at an early day, if desired. Terms, which are moderate made known on application to

WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR LET ON THE PASSAIC RIVER at Belleville, N. J., about 8 miles from this City, a delightful place consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. The house and accommodations. Address, or apply to W. KEATING, office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham-sts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN A DEsirable location on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour's ride of the City Hall by express steamboat. The house consists of 12 rooms, and contains all modern improvements, bath, &c. The furniture is good and but little used. The grounds are handsomely laid out

FINANCIAL

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on bound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.

F. Deming, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
August Belmont, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. Williams, President. H. Jenkins, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. Kissam & Taylor.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to 33,623,564

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $106,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is 70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount. (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan" and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.

H. H. SIBLEY Governor of the State.
C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY, NEW-YORK CITY, June 29, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st, New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June, 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 6 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 393 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:

$100 000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50 000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said Stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 134-av., corner of 17th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $100 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. Engs, Chas. Miles, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. Smith, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF CHICAGO, June 25, 1858.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in the City of New-York, on the 1st of July next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago, 6 and 7 per cents., issued for Sewerage purposes, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. LIND, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo CHARLES FICK,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to this Company, due July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of BISHOP & CO., No 21 Nassau-st., New York, on and after this date.

C. B. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREMONT AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 30 1858.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE first mortgage Bonds of the Fremont and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 38 William-st., on and after that date.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation at the undersigned at No. 63 Pine st.

S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE Bonds of the city of Hartford issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date at the Continental Bank.

F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on July 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1857, and redeemable July 1, 1877, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking house of

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MUSCATINE COUNTY, IOWA.—THE COUpons of the Bonds of Muscatine County, due July 1, prox., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County Illinois bonds, issued to Northern Cross Railroad Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after July 1.

TAX NOT CO.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1 will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.

S. S. PHELPS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14½ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent, upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding Scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Carp,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. a. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center.	J Howland.
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster.	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $750 000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A M to 3 P M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 170 Atlantic st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight checks on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-st reet,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25 1858

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent, or one dollar and a half. ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders or producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st, June 24 1858

THIS INSTITUTION WILL PAY THE usual semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on all larger sums, on all deposits entitled thereto payable on and after July 19. All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as principal.

E. J BROWN, President.
A. A. ALFORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York, June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst., to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H. LUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6,

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. H. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order,

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Patchogue 10 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

ERIE AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st, for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leave at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Orange and Madison.

MORRIS ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer JOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M. The trains leave Flushing at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. H. SMITH secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

ATLANTIC BANK.—New York, June 9, 1858—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One Half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Bank will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive, by order of the Board. GEO. D. ARCHER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the Peoples Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Hanover Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 546 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 11, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Chas. Miles, } Vice Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av open daily from 10 A M to 3 P M., and on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:40 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:30 P. M. Depot Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. G. MESSELL, Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858, trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. daily.
For R. Branch and Hampstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M. Returning—Leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M. Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn. Returning—Leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M., for Syosset.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Otisville and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be prejudicial and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains 3:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 33d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:20 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Patchogue 10 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

ERIE AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leave at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Orange and Madison.

MORRIS ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer JOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M. The trains leave Flushing at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. H. SMITH secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 3d mortgage Bonds and Scrip of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden,

Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.

Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.

For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

| New-York for Southampton and Havre. | From Havre and

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Charge of Cruelty to an Orphan—Testimony on the Other Side—Card from Mr. Ward.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper on the 4th inst. published four affidavits, made by ELIZABETH SIMPSON, MARGARET A. BOAK, ELIZA D. CARTER and MARGARET LEFFY, in a proceeding in the Second District Police Court, before Judges QUACKENBUSH and KELLY, instituted to procure the cancelation of the indentures of apprenticeship between the New-York Orphan Asylum and myself, binding ELIZABETH SIMPSON as an apprentice to me. The statements made in those affidavits, and the publication of the same, have done my family great injustice. That proceeding was ended on the 23d inst. I sought, by every means in my power, to have the complainant produce in Court witnesses and proofs to show that my wife had treated ELIZABETH in the manner charged, in order that I might show the character of the prosecution and the falsity of the charges. Not a witness was produced, nor any proof what ever made. It was claimed by the other side that the indentures were void by reason of alleged defects in the manner of executing the same, and they declared they would not produce any proofs whatever, but if the Court held the indentures valid, they would appeal without going into the proof, and they claimed that the Court should cancel the indentures without any proof whatever of the matters charged. The Court then rendered the double and contradictory decision of dismissing the case and at the same time canceling the indentures. Thus I was shut off from meeting the charges. I now have no other way of redress or of undoing the great injury done me, and the public prejudice excited against my family, by the publication of those affidavits, except by the publication of this card and the accompanying affidavits, which, as a matter of simple justice, I respectfully ask you to insert. CALEB WARD.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. GUNN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Alex. N. Gunn, physician, of No. 132 Fourth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I have been Caleb Ward's family physician for fourteen years last past; I am well acquainted with Mrs. Ward's treatment of her servants, and have been called to attend them; I know the drying-room spoken of in the affidavits of Elizabeth Simpson and others, published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Sun* on the 4th instant; it is a better room than the one in which Mr. Ward's own children are in the habit of sleeping; it is on the third floor, has two windows, and from its very situation must necessarily be always dry and airy; I was not sent for to examine the drying-room, but called upon the family by reason of seeing the charges in said affidavits, the statements in which prejudicial to Mrs. Ward, I am well satisfied from my knowledge of her, are, from beginning to end, a tissue of falsehoods.

ALEXANDER N. GUNN.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. TUCKER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Carlos P. Tucker, physician, of No. 342 Bleecker-street, being duly affirmed, deposes and says: I have heard read the foregoing affidavit of Dr. Gunn; I have seen the drying-room therein mentioned, and I fully concur in the statement made by Dr. Gunn in respect to it.

C. P. TUCKER.

Affirmed to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CAROLINE S. WARD.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Caroline S. Ward, of No. 22 Abingdon-place, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I am a sister of Caleb Ward, and resided in his family for three years of the time during which Elizabeth Simpson, the apprentice of said Ward, resided in the same family; during all that time I never knew the wife of said Ward to ill-treat said Elizabeth in any respect whatever, but on the contrary I know that Mrs. Ward always treated her with a mother's care and kindness, and never punished her in a cruel or inhuman manner; I have seen Mrs. Ward punish Elizabeth, but not unreasonably, or more than she deserved, or with any more severity than she did her own children; I know that Elizabeth had as good food as the rest of the family and as much of it; Mrs. Ward could not have treated her in a cruel manner without my knowing it; she always seemed contented and happy; she had a good sleeping-room, and a part of the time slept in my room and was always as well cared as Mrs. Ward's own children; from my own knowledge Mrs. Ward has always been untiring in the care and well-being of all her family, Elizabeth included. I know Mrs. Ward is incapable of the cruel treatment laid to her charge in the affidavits published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Sun* of the 4th inst.

CAROLINE S. WARD.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. SMITH.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. Catharine Smith, of No. 763 Washington-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she did Mrs. Caleb Ward's family washing, at her (Mrs. Ward's) house for about four months next preceding the first of May last. I know Elizabeth Simpson who then lived with Mrs. Ward. I had every opportunity of seeing what kind of work was put upon Elizabeth to do. That she (Elizabeth) did no work that was hard or laborious. She did not even do her own washing. That was done by me.

her
CATHERINE ✕ SMITH.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. BARBER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. Emeline Barber, of No. 91 West Tenth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: For three years I lived in Abingdon-place, very near the residence of Caleb Ward; during that time, Elisabeth Simpson, Mr. Ward's apprentice, lived in his family; I was during that time a constant and very frequent visitor in, and on intimate terms with Mr. Ward's family, and had every opportunity of knowing how Mrs. Ward treated Elizabeth; such treatment was always kind, as much so as her treatment of her own children; Elizabeth went to school with Mrs. Ward's children, and was in every way as well treated as they were, and always appeared contented and happy; I am confident she would not have left Mr. Ward if she had not been enticed away; from my own knowledge Mrs. Ward has always been untiring in the care and well-being of all her family, Elizabeth included.

EMELINE BARBER.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF EMILY MURPHY.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Emily Murphy, of No. 165 East Broadway, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I lived in Caleb Ward's family about five or six weeks in November and December last in the capacity of a music teacher; I know Elizabeth Simpson who then lived with Mr. Ward; I slept in the room, called the drying room, all the time I was there, and Elizabeth also slept in the same room; I found it a good room, and always entirely dry and airy; Mrs. Ward treated Elizabeth with perfect kindness all the time I resided there.

EMILY MURPHY.

Sworn to, before me, this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF M. INWRIGHT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—M. Inwright, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I reside in the family of Caleb Ward, at No. 2 Abingdon-place, and, excepting four months, have resided there during all the time Elizabeth Simpson, his apprentice, resided there. I have had better opportunities of knowing how Mrs. Ward treated said Elizabeth than almost any one else, my business being altogether within doors. She did not ill-treat Elizabeth in any respect whatever, but she was treated as kindly, if not better, than Mrs. Ward's own children. I have seen Mrs. Ward punish Elizabeth, but never severely or in any manner to injure her bodily or otherwise. If the contrary had been the case, it could not have escaped my knowledge. I have read the affidavits of said Elizabeth, Margaret A. Boak and Eliza D. Carter, published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Sun* on the 4th inst. The statements contained in those affidavits in respect to the alleged cruel treatment by Mrs. Ward, in respect to the drying room, as to her not having sufficient and proper food, and as to her performing the most laborious kinds of work, are each and all, from beginning to end, malicious falsehoods; that Elizabeth always seemed contented and happy, and I know she would not have left Mr. Ward's family if she had not been enticed away either by said Eliza D. Carter or said Margaret A. Boak.

M. INWRIGHT.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE HEATED TERM.
How to bear it.
Wear the light, elastic,
Gents' absorbing zephyr
Merino Under-Garments. For sale at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Summer Hats commands the attention of citizens as well as strangers. They combine every good quality that is requisite in head-covering, and are as cheap as they are beautiful. No wonder they are so eagerly sought for. KNOX'S store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy falls from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER—Wear the RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS—light, elastic, gently absorbing perspiration, and extremely cheap.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 30.

$7,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	93¾	150 Erie Railroad	s3 17⅛
10,000 do	s8 93⅝	50 do	s60 17
1,000 Cal. State 7s	85½	100 do	s3 17⅛
880 N. Y. C. Pfd. 7p	109	1.0 Reading Railroad	61
2,000 E. R. C. Bs. '71	32½	100 M. S. N. I. R.R.	s60 21
1,000 M. C. RR. 1 pct. at M. Sig Fd	C. Bs 92	100 M. S. & N. I. p s	42
6,000 La C. & M. l. g. b.	34½	50 Panama R R	108
55,000 do	34½	50 do	b60 107¼
5,000 do	34	5 Ol Col. & Cin. R	92
2 000 Ca. & Chi 1st m.	84	10 Gal. & Chi. R	84
10,000 Dl. & R. R. b	s60 83	100 do	84½
50 Park Bank	s104	100 do	s10 84⅝
5 Nassau Bank	100	156 do	b60 85
10 National Bank	107⅝	50 do	s10 84⅞
100 Cary Im. Co	6½	600 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32
100 Pacific Mail S. Co	77¼	50 Chic. & Rk. Is. R	87 73
350 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 92½	300 do	73
250 do	b60 92½	100 do	s15 73
550 do	92⅝	10 Mil. and Miss. R.R.	75
100 do	92⅝	100 do	20⅞
100 do	92½	50 do	20¾
100 Hud. River R.	c 26⅛	5 LaCrosse & Mil. R.	6½
212 Ill. Cent. R.	74		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Mo. State 6s	87¾	750 Reading R. R.	s30 41
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	85	5 Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
2,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	86	100 Panama R. R.	s60 107
3,000 Chic St. 6s '60	100⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	74½
1,000 Brook City 6s	99	50 do	75
1,000 La C. & M. L. G Bds	34½	50 Gal & Chi. R R.	b60 85
5,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs	85	50 do	85
25 Pac. Mi. St. Co	78¾	100 do	s10 84¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 92⅝	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73
50 do	92⅝	50 do	73¼
100 Rud. Riv. R. R.	s10 26⅝		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 California 7s	85¾	20 Manhattan Bank	134
5,000 Virginia 6s	94½	40 Metropolitan Bank	105
7,000 Tenn. 6s, Ala. R 6s	72	20 Gallatin Fire I. Co.	93
2,000 Fayette Co., Ky 6s	73¾	50 Safeguard F. I Co.	33
3,000 Cin. C & C R 10s	8	2) Clinton Fire Ins Co.	117½
3,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 2dm.	41		

WEDNESDAY, June 30—P. M.

After the closing of the Boston mail, yesterday afternoon, nothing was done in Foreign Bills. The next steamer for Europe is the *Vanderbilt*, sailing on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre. The closing terms on London were 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent; on Paris, 5.12½. To-morrow, July 1, the half-yearly dividend payments begin. We recapitulate the Federal and State dividend agencies in this City—as far as known:

Dividends.	Payable at.
The United States	Sub-Treasury.
State of New-York	Manhattan Company.
Ohio	Agency, No. 27 William-street.
Kentucky	Bank of America.
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank.
Virginia	Bank of State.
North Carolina	Bank of Republic.
Georgia	Bank of Republic.
Missouri	Bank of Commerce.
Illinois	American Excange Bank.
Indiana	Winslow & Co., on Bank Bonds.
Alabama	Merchants' Bank.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon on the prices bid, but without activity in the dealings, which throughout the day were generally of a limited character. As compared with Tuesday there is an advance of ⅜ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, ⅜ ℔ cent. on Rock Island, 1 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central, 1 ℔ cent on Galena, closing 85 ℔ cent., and ⅞@1 ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail, closing 78¾ bid. The sales of Reading were on 30-day option at 44 ℔ cent. Some options were also put out on Panama at 60 days at 107 ℔ cent., although the full dividend of 6 ℔ cent. for the half year is made and the surplus fund increased to 10 ℔ cent. The calculation of the sellers probably has reference to the prospective competition of some other route to the Pacific. The State Stocks were firm, and ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher. Brooklyn City 6 ℔ cents. brought 99 ℔ cent.

The yearly meeting of the Michigan Central Company was held at Detroit on Monday last, when the annual report of the management was presented. We hear that some of the figures compare with 1857 as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Gross Income	$2,428,758	$3,104,602
Expenses	1,531,218	2,083,199
Net Income	$897,540	$1,021,403
	June, 1858.	October, 1857.
Capital	$6,058,000	$6,058,000
Funded Debt	8,242 000	5 764,000
Floating Debt	118,000	1.790.000
Total	$14,418,000	$13.612,000

The discount on the new loan, soon after the crisis, accounts, of course, for a large share of this difference.

The following is the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement on the latest weekly statement from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, June 26	$118,283,404	$83,950,907	$31,949,949	$7,213,569
Boston, June 28	54,780,600	20,881,000	9,119,000	5,894,000
Philadelphia, June 28	24,089,708	16,386 129	6,664,681	2,249,234
New-Orleans, June 19	12,576,123	15,832,885	10,270,887	7,643,854
Sub-Treas., N. Y. June 26			7,461,599	
Total	$210,028,833	130,053,321	65,402 226	22,781,745
Last week	$209,591,790	137,867,939	66,726,770	22,291,014

Among the 1st July changes in Wall-street, it is announced through the following circular that Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, adds to his business the Domestic Exchange and Collection departments, in partnership with Mr. L. C. HOYT, under the firm of GROESBECK & HOYT:

No. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten ℔ cent. of their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contracts. Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable rates. Domestic Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here, and are of ready sale. Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order. We refer by permission to F. DEMING, Esq., President Union Bank, New-York, AUGUST BELMONT, Esq. New-York.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

The Market Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 10. The city of Hartford coupons are payable at the Continental Bank. The coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad are payable July 1. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay at their office on and after 1st July, interest on the 6 ℔ cent. New-York State Stock issued to Troy and Schenectady Railroad; 5½ ℔ cent. New-York State Stock issued to Tonawanda Railroad; 5½ ℔ cent. New-York State Stock issued to Auburn and Rochester Railroad; also, coupons, maturing 1st July, attached to Albany City Bonds, Buffalo City Bonds, Utica City Bonds, Chicago City Municipal Bonds, Chicago City Water Loan Bonds, Detroit & Pontiac Railroad 8 ℔ cent. Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds, Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.

The following New-England dividends are payable in July, at the dates given in the margin, and are all for 6 months, excepting the Berkshire Railroad, quarterly; Metropolitan Railroad, for a year; and Suffolk Insurance Company, an extra dividend in winding up. The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, Chicopee, Dwight, Jackson, Manchester Print Works, Middlesex, New-England Worsted, Salmon Falls, and Stark Mills, Manufacturing Companies, pass their July dividends, as also the Michigan Central Railroad Bates Company not yet decided.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Stocks.	July 1858.	Stocks.	July. 1858
Berkshire Railroad	1¾	New Bed'd & Taunton.	3 4
Boston and Lowell	3	Old Col'y & Fall River.	3
Boston and Maine	3	Pittsfield & N. Adams.	3
Boston and Providence.	3	Prov. and Worcester.	3
Boston and Worcester.	3	Stonington Branch	3
Fitchburg	3	Taunton Branch	4
Metropolitan (Horse)	8	Western	4
Middlesex (Horse)	4	Worcester & Nashua	$2

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Cocheco	$21	Lower Bleachery	3
Lancaster Mills (par 450)	$10	Nashua	3
Lowell	$20	Naumkeag	4

INTEREST ON BONDS.

Albany & West. R. R.	3	Do. (East. R. R. Loan).	—
Boston City Stock	—	Do. East. R. R. Loan).	2½
Boston, Con. & Mont. R R	—	Do. (Nor. & W. R. R. Loan)	3
Boston & Prov. R. R	—	Michigan Central	—
Boston & Wor. R. R.	3	Michigan Central	3
Cambridge (Horse) R. R.	3	Old Colony & Fall River	3
Cheshire Railroad	3	Peterborough Shirley R. R.	3
Dorchester & M. B. R.	3	Portland City	3
Essex Railroad	3	United States Loan	—
Massachusetts State	2½	Ver. & Mass. R. R.	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Ins. Co	10	N. A. Ins. Co	5
B. & E. Mill Corp'n	$2	Suffolk Ins. Co	10
Franklin Ins. Co	$5	U. S. Hotel Co	3½

RECAPITULATION.

Miscellaneous	$98,798
Interest on Bonds	566,803
Manufact'ng Dividends	187,000
Railroad Dividends	981.635
Total, July 1858	$1,834,236
Total, January, 1858	1,908,732
Total, July, 1857	2.565,991
Total, January, 1857	2,700,104
Total, July, 1856	1,764,076
Total, January, 1856	2 274,197

The Phenix Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. The Panama Railroad Company a half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent, payable on 15th of July. The Sixth-avenue Road a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The Continental Bank a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. The Nassau Fire Insurance of Brooklyn a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

The Mercantile Bank of this City will pay the coupons due on the 1st July, on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

The following is the official exhibit of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., in New-York, during the month of June:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1, 1858, by balance		$2,778,075 71
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$1,519,105 65	
On account of Patent Fees	5,896 15	
On account of Post-Office Department	507,806 96	
On account Treasury Notes	3,485,800 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	3,587 60—	5,522,196 36
Total		$8,300,272 07
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,753,845 03	
Post-Office Drafts	247,827 81—	4,971,672 84
Balance June 30, 1858		$3,328,599 23
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,508,525 34	
By receipts during the Month	1,399,668 97—	$3,908,194 31
To payments		1,841.795 09
Balance		$2,066,399 22
By balance Cr., Interest accounts and appropriations		$643.057 40
To payments		4,780 00
Balance		$638,277 40
By receipts for Customs in June, 1858		$1,519,105 65
By receipts for Customs in June, 1857		733 243 72
Increase in June, 1858		$785,861 93
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$1,668,827 92
By Coin received during the Month	$953,798 98	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	805,469 95—	1,759,268 93
Total		$3,428,096 85
To Payments in Coin	$531.839 51	
To Payments in Fine Bars	592,398 84—1,124.148	35
Balance		$2,303,948 50
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,033,275 65	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	658,737 48—6,692,013	33
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	1,645,211 02	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office in fine silver	243,132 97—1.889 343	99
Total		$8,580,357 32
Less due Depositors		2,092.903 90
Balance		$6,487,453 42

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$20,000
Foreign Bullion	17,000
United States Bullion	1,663,000—$1,700,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$61.000
Foreign Bullion	3,500
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	15,100
United States Bullion, (Old coins.)	4,500
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior.)	900— $105,000 00
Total Deposits: Payable in Bars	435,000
Total Deposits: Payable in Coins	1,370,000—$1,805,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	1,228,145 95
Transmitted to United States Mint, Phila., for Coinage	789,915 27

PITTSBURG BANKS, JUNE 28.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$257,236	$557,752	$1,536,09¼	$702,711
Ex. Bank	402,725	243,975	1,348,904	386,496
M. & M. Bk.	164,575	126,171	863,397	186,651
Citizens' Bk.	116,025	*55,178	583,387	68,708
Mech. Bank	143,175	98,642	631,702	79.339
Iron City Bk.	126.155	108 938	407,629	111 872
Alleg. Bank	167,205	75 539	504 669	94,793
This week	$1,377.096	$1,266,195	$5,874 782	$1,630,570
Last week	$1,366,181	$1,223,759	$5,836,952	$1,571,589

Michigan Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In examining the daily record of sales of stock, I cannot but notice how strangely inconsistent the prices are with the real values of the stocks, amongst the most prominent of which stands the Michigan Central. What is its condition as regards its capital and debt, receipts, &c., as compared with other roads whose stock commands from 1s to 25 ℔ cent. higher prices?

Here we have a road, forming with its connections (the New-York Central, Galena and Burlington Roads) one of the four great trunk lines to the West, in a superior condition, as regards its road-bed, rails, rolling stock, &c., to any in the country; capable of accommodating with its present appurtenences 50 ℔ cent. increase of business—not requiring any outlay for construction for years to come—little or no floating debt, and its receipts, even with the present large falling off, showing a greater ratio as per capital and debt than many of the roads whose stocks sell at 25 ℔ cent. advance. Per example:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Capital and Debt.	Receipts for May.	Per centage on Capital and Debt.	Price of Stock.
$14,500,000	$185,000	1.28	53
	ROCK ISLAND.		
*8,500,000	85,000	1	73
	GALENA.		
10,000,000	140,000	1.40	85
	NEW-YORK CENTRAL.		
40 000 000	550 000	1.38	83

*Includes rent on $1,500,0.0 P. & B. V. Y. Road.

Now what can be the ratio of expense in operating this road, as compared with those above named? In the favorable condition in which it has been placed by the large outlay for the past year, and for which the floating debt was incurred, calculating upon our increased business—together with the contract with the Southern road, by which all fast trains are done away with, boats on the Lake removed, &c.—can they by any possibility, with fair management, be any greater? And are not the chances for dividends equally good, in the recuperation of the country and increase of business?

ONE WHO INVESTIGATES.

Further Foreign Commercial News.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday evening, June 18.

The English funds have been languid to-day, and have closed at a decline of an eighth. The transactions continue unimportant, but those which occur indicate a disposition on the part of the public to effect realizations. Consols opened at 95⅛@⅞, and the final price was 95⅝@¾. There was again an augmented demand for money both in the Stock Exchange and the discount market, and a corresponding increase in the applications at the Bank. Bank stock left off at 219@221; Reduced and New Three ℔ Cents, 95¾@⅞; India Debentures, 99¾@½; India Bonds, 17s.@21s.; and Exchequer bills (March,) 31s.@35s.; (June), 17s @21s. premium.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, there was a rise in the rates for Vienna and Trieste; Hamburg was also slightly higher.

The *Madstone* has arrived from Australia with 19,161 ounces of gold, valued at £78,641. The only two ships now known to be out, exclusive of the mail steamer expected in a day or two with £113,725, are the *Medway*, with £38 372, and the *Royal Charter*, with £465,328.

The final quotations of the French Three ℔ Cents, on the Paris Bourse this evening, were 68f. 50c. for money, and 68f. 40c. for the end of the month, showing in the latter case a decline of an eighth.

The rate of interest on French Treasury Bonds has been fixed at 2½ ℔ cent. for those of three months, 3 ℔ cent. for those of four and five months, and 3½ ℔ cent. for those of six to eleven months. This involves no alteration, except a reduction of ½ ℔ cent. in the first named descriptions.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6 062,680	Increase £114,130
Other deposits	13 654,427	Decrease 99 927
Rest	3,161 071	Increase 2,569

On the other side of the account:

Gov. Securities	10,620 123	Increase £51,479
Other Securities	14,6s8,140	Increase 21,999
Notes unemp'd	12,220,180	Increase 295.110

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,457,405, being a decrease of £333 210; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,919,450, showing a decrease of £101,491, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.

June.	FOR MONEY—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	shut	shut	shut	96	96 1-16	96
Mon. 14	shut	shut	shut	96	96⅛	96⅛
Tues. 15	shut	shut	shut	95⅞	96⅛	96
Wed. 16	shut	shut	shut	95¾	96	95⅞
Thur. 17	shut	shut	shut	95¾	95⅞	95⅞
Fri, 18	shut	shut	shut	95¾	95⅞	95⅞

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., do., free land, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	17 to 15 dis.	16 15⅞dis
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ c., con. '60	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	82 to 84	
Do. (sinking fund), do., 1862	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct. (sinking fund), 1855	62 to 66	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ℔ cent. con., 1864	90 to 92	
Do., $100 shares	76 to 79	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	70 to 72	
Do., $100 shares	17 to 20	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	88 to 88 x. c.	
2d mort. 6 ℔ ct. sterling	85 to 87	

SATTERTHWAITE reports: "In American State Stocks only a very limited business, and the same remark applies to Railroad Stocks and Bonds. Illinois Shares touched 16 discount, from which point they recovered to 15, and close dull at 16 discount sellers. Construction Bonds steady at 80½@81."

The various accounts with respect to the prospects of the European silk crop appear, on the whole, to be satisfactory, and the assumption now is that at least half an average supply may be confidently reckoned upon. Although the worms have not been free from disease, the attack was experienced at a later stage than on former occasions, and the large quantity of seed employed left an unusual margin for the casualities.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD, AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, ON Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, and interest on Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, and Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also on First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the People's Bank in New York, on and after July 1, upon presentation of proper coupons

☞ THE GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid by G. M. TRACY & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, on and after that day.

GEORGE S. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

Real Estate—WEDNESDAY, June 30.

This was the day advertised for the sale of some 130 lots by Mr. BLEECKER, in the village of Yonkers, belonging to JOSIAH RICH, Esq. The sale was fairly attended, but, as there seemed to be some doubt among the buyers whether all the lots offered for sale would be sold *bona fide*, we did not take an account of the sale. If we can ascertain the facts we will publish them.

In addition to the above, Mr. B. sold under foreclosure, a frame house and lot on the east side of Second-avenue, 100.4 south of Fifty-ninth-street. The lot was full size and sold for $2,950. Bought, we believe, by the present owner and occupant, MORTIMER A. CONCKLIN.

We noticed, this morning, a successful operation of righting up swayed buildings, which deserves record. The walls of the ten houses which Mr. HENRY L. BUTLERY is building on the south side of Forty-seventh-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues were run up five stories ready for the roof timbers. The brown-stone was only up one story, and the balance above was entirely open and exposed to the weather. In this condition the furious wind and rain of last Monday week took the whole row obliquely, striking them like so many jibs catching the full force of the wind. The wonder is that the whole eleven walls were not all prostrated to their foundations. As it was they were all alike swayed over eastwardly for the matter of 10 or 11 inches from a perpendicular. This was more especially true of the fronts, and extended back about two-thirds (or 40 feet) of the whole depth of the buildings. The rears not being so much exposed to the force of the wind, were not affected. We believe it was pretty generally thought, by casual observers, that the whole fabric would have to be taken down and built over again. It seemed impossible ever to remedy the mischief and make upright houses of them again. But Messrs. F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 Fifth-street, and their foreman Mr. JOHN H. DREW, went to work with their huge 70-feet shores and braces, and jack-screws, together with other means and appliances, and to-day the walls all stand as erect and perpendicular as they ever did. It is a curiosity to look at; and we recommend Mr. GOODWIN to try his hand on some of the Departments of the City Government. They are alarmingly swayed over, and look at present as if their deflection from the perpendicular could not even be measured, much less righted. Try the jack-screws, Mr. GOODWIN, and see if we cannot at least get the Fifth and Eighth avenues graded and regulated, and rails laid out to Harlem on the latter.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago, pursuant to public notice, on the 25th day of June instant, 29,568 shares of the stock, out of 46,315 shares were represented. The following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Van Nostwick, Batavia, Ill.; Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.; Isaac H. Burch, Chicago, Ill.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass; Jona M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Robert B. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Sidney Bartlett, Boston, Mass.; John W. Brooks, Boston, Mass.; Edward L. Baker, New-Bedford, Mass.

The following, among other resolutions, offered by ISAAC H. BURCH, were adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That no work of construction be undertaken by the Board, involving a larger expenditure than 1 ℔ cent. on the amount of the capital stock in any one year, unless with the consent of the stockholders, obtained at any annual meeting, or at a special meeting, in the call for which, the object, reasons for, and amount of, the proposed expenditure, and proposed means of raising the money be stated; or with the assent of a majority of

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2117. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The French Invasion Fever—The Discussion in Parliament—Spain and the Slave-Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 18, 1858.

If the old Duke of WELLINGTON, *the* Duke, were living still to enjoy his years, his honors, and the fearful effigies of himself which a grateful country planted upon the Hyde Park arch, before his bedroom windows, this day, the anniversary of Waterloo, would doubtless have been an occasion of more than ordinary interest and excitement, and the annual dinner of field officers which the Iron Duke used to give would have been enlivened with emotions that have lain dormant in these latter days of Anglo-French fraternal alliances, and Imperial-Royal osculations at Windsor and Osborne. For the whole of English society is rapidly returning to its normal state of Gallophobia. Everybody is speculating upon the chances of an outbreak, which everybody also professes to believe quite impossible; and the most trivial movements of the mystical "nephew of his uncle" are scanned, discussed and interpreted as if his ways were as the "courses of the stars." The conviction of the better-informed—if there be any "better-informed," which, after all, one is sometimes tempted to doubt—now seems, however, to be that Austria, and not England, is the *point de mire* of the Imperial artillery. The Austrian journals are certainly doing their best to rouse the English into an active jealousy of the Franco-Russian cordialities at Paris and on the Danube. Meanwhile, the intelligence which has this week reached us of the machinations of M. FELIX BELLY in Central America comes oddly enough into harmony with the intimation thrown out in my last, that we Yankees might possibly have a more immediate interest than we had, most of us, imagined in the "warlike preparations" at Cherbourg, Brest, and the other naval ports in France. The Emperor NAPOLEON is at least not indisposed to keep the "rest of mankind" in a state of lively expectation, and it is a satisfactory reflection, in the circumstances, that he will undoubtedly abstain as long as he possibly can, from any positive demonstration of a policy, the very apparent irresistibility of which is a triumph and a power.

The declarations of Lord MALMESBURY, almost in admission of the substantial justice of our complaints against the British cruisers in the Gulf, coincide so agreeably with the prevalent feeling of the English Press and of English society, that it would be ungracious to inquire how far the pressure of the outer world may have modified the mind of Downing-street. It should be enough for us to find that while all Englishmen who can command a hearing from their countrymen, are firmly and forever committed against the toleration of the Slave-trade, the most influential even of those whose antecedents and whose sentiments identify them very closely with the Anti-Slavery movement, concede the utter unwisdom and unfairness of any attempt to monopolize the police of the seas, close or open, by the British flag. And it will be the fault of those of our own people who heartily and honestly desire, not merely the *immunity* but the *respectability* of the flag of America, if this "affair" is not made the means of compelling our own Government to do its duty in the matter of the Slave-trade as well as of constraining English naval lieutenants to meddle no more with the "stars and stripes." It is too late now to lament over the foolish and vulgar violence with which some of our Senators appear to have fallen upon the whole subject. They have acted "according to their kind," and so long as any portion of our people chooses to tolerate men like the Toombses and the Pughs, we must be content to bear the shame of their conspicuous absurdity and their very *post-prandial* declamation. Nevertheless, an American in Europe may be forgiven for owning to a sensation very like shame at the contrast between the intemperate fury with which the assertion of our national rights is so constantly defiled even in the Chamber of the Senate—and the quiet dignity with which a body like the House of Lords, by no means remarkable for its weight of wisdom, approached questions equally momentous. The core of the whole difficulty was touched last night in this branch of the British Parliament by the Bishop of Oxford, in a most sensible, states manlike, and high-spirited speech. This distinguished prelate, who is a son of WILBERFORCE showed all his father's true philanthropy, with much more than his father's political sagacity, in his treatment of the matter. He fully exposed the intrinsic responsibility of Spain in the business, and urged upon the Government the supreme importance of compelling Spain to do her duty in the premises. The *Times* of to-day hesitates over this course, on the ground that it will never do exact of Spain what is conceded to France and to America. But the claims of England upon Spain in relation to the Slave-trade are specific and peculiar, and this the *Times* appears to have forgotten. It will not, however, I think, be forgotten by the Government of Great Britain, and would not be overlooked, certainly by any Government in America, which really wished to acquire Cuba in a respectable way. But the spectral chaos of secession-ist intrigues, Nicaragua revolutions, Mormon explosions and general administrative imbecility, what are we to look for? I am afraid that, after all we are no better off at home than these bewildered Britons are, in the matter of political organization and honest capacity for public affairs! In private life let us, however, hope that we are not altogether such as Britons in their Courts of law appear to be. For all London is now scandalized beyond measure by the revelations of the "Meux case" from which it appears that Lord ERNEST BRUCE (son of that Marchioness Dowager of AYLESBURY from whom the Duke de MALAKOFF has just so gallantly escaped) and the lady his wife, gave their youngest daughter to one of the richest of London brewers, and wealthiest of young Baronets, Sir HENRY MEUX, for and in consideration of a settlement upon her of about $75,000 per annum; that thereafter they and theirs upon the one side, and upon the other the sisters and brothers-in-law of Sir HENRY fell upon that hapless individual, at all times and in all places, to extract from him whatever he could be made to yield in the way of gold, silver and Bank of England notes. Lord ERNEST, for instance, building a house with a cheque for £5,000 administered by his son-in-law; Lady MALDEN, daughter-in-law of the Earl of ESSEX, and sister of Sir HENRY, "carrying away" ("convey," the wise it call) from his estate of Theobalds two van-loads of plate and furniture, and over £2,000 in golden sovereigns—and others, of either house, acting in like manner—and that at the last Sir HENRY'S poor brain, hard beset with beer and folly, having given way, Lord ERNEST BRUCE accepted in the will of his son-in-law a position as "manager in the brewery," with a salary of £2,000 a year—he by his own statement "not being at all familiar with the business." Imagine the horror of ROBERT BRUCE King of the Scots, had some Cornelius Agrippa showed him in a glass this coming fate of a lordly Bruce in the middle of the Nineteenth Christian Century!

The upshot of the case now arguing will determine poor Sir HENRY'S fate, and give him as a prey for the brief remainder of his days, either to the harpies with whom he was by birth connected or to those whom he has since taken to his bosom. To him, poor man, it matters little; but what are we to think of the "noble and gentle" circles in which so dismal, so vulgar, so odious a history has for years been quietly enacting? H.

SABBATH-SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT MAMARONECK.—A Sabbath-School festival was held near Mamaroneck, last week, in which the Washington-street School, with large delegations from the Sands-street and other churches in Brooklyn, participated, by invitation of the Orienta School in Mamaroneck. The spot selected for the festival was Lake Minnehaha, where there was a pic-nic, with the usual accompaniments. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. THOS. RUSHMORE. Dr. KENNADAY, of Brooklyn, responded. Other speeches were made, and the affair went off pleasantly.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of a Naval Court-Martial—The New Sloops-of-War—Arrival of Mike Walsh from Mexico—The African Squadron—Agricultural Appropriations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

Second-Lieutenant R. A. WITTIER, U. S. Marine Corps, and Lieutenant E. C. STOCKTON, U. S. Navy, were lately tried before a Naval Court-Martial at Panama, found guilty, and sentenced—WITTIER to be dismissed from the service, and STOCKTON to be cashiered. The President yesterday approved both sentences.

The rumor that Secretary TOUCEY had ordered two of the new sloops-of-war to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, I am authorized to say, is not true.

Baron GEROLT had an interview with Secretary CASS to-day, touching the rights of Prussian emigrants.

The Hon. MIKE WALSH, late Special Agent of this Government to Mexico, arrived here this afternoon. He brings dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH.

I learn from a reliable source that the Secretary of the Navy is displeased and mortified at the inactivity and inefficiency exhibited by Commodore CONOVER, now in command of the African squadron. The flag officer has the control of the vessels attached to his squadron, but it is doubted by the Department if he has the right to lie in one port for eight months to the great neglect of the business entrusted to his care. His flag-ship (*Cumberland*,) is one of the finest in the navy and she still lies at Maderia, where she came near being lost on the rocks during a heavy gale.

The African Squadron now consists of the *Cumberland*, *Vincennes*, *Dale*, and *Marion* and *Bainbridge*. The storeship *Release* is now on her way with supplies for the Squadron.

Dispatches report the African fever as raging on the *Dale*. One officer and several men had died. This vessel, I understand, will be ordered home at an early day, in consequence of the sickness on board. At one time the officers and crew were nearly in a starving condition. There were no provisions to be had but a little rice, and the ship was compelled to keep out at sea on account of the fever aboard. The Department will take early measures for the relief of the sufferers.

The strong opposition lately exhibited by Congress to the annual appropriation for agricultural purposes has induced the Patent Office to make a rough estimate of the advantage arising to the people from this expenditure. The whole amount appropriated in twenty years amounts to $267,500. The office has reliable data in proof of the assumptions that without the increase of capital or labor the farmers of the country are enjoying enhanced profits in the Corn crop of $24,000,000 a year, and in the Wheat crop of $20,000,000 more; that the new product of Chinese Sugar Cane will realize a profit of ten dollars per acre on one million of acres this year. This shows a large balance in favor of the Agricultural Bureau. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

Dispatches received at the Mexican Legation, today, are silent upon the subject of the American Minister demanding and receiving his passports. Such a report, however, was current at the capital. Our Government also received advices, but their contents have not yet transpired. Civil proceedings were continued against foreigners who refused to pay contributions on their property, and those who resisted the Federal authorities were ordered to leave the capital. Several Russians and Germans, together with Americans, had sought protection from Minister FORSYTH.

A contract had been concluded by the Post-Office and Navy Departments, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between Astoria and Panama at $348,250 per annum.

Mr. W. H. DAVIDGE has telegraphed to the Post-Office Department that he has made an arrangement with the Tehuantepec Company, under the extension, to the 1st of October, 1859.

The Territory of New-Mexico has been constituted a new land district. WM. PELHAM has been appointed Surveyor-General, and lands will soon be brought into market and opened to preëmption.

The Land Office has information showing the immense richness of the soil in precious metals—particularly the Mesilla Valley.

Baron DE WITTERSEDT, Minister from Sweden and Norway, has presented his credentials.

JOSEPH S. WILSON is Acting Commissioner of the Land Office, in the absence of Commissioner HENDRICKS, who has gone to Indiana.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has left Washington for his head-quarters.

M. BELLY has arrived.

CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM has been appointed Receiver of the Public Moneys at Henderson, Minnesota, and JOSEPH HOPKINS to a similar office at Marysville, Cal.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 1.

The Democratic State Convention met at Augusta, yesterday, and nominated Hon. MANASSEH H. SMITH, of Warren, for Governor, who accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable length. Resolutions were adopted complimenting the Administration, indorsing the final adjustment of the Lecompton question, and denouncing the Opposition and its measures. Nearly seven hundred delegates were present. The Convention was presided over by the Hon. W. S. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgeton.

Intention of Gov. Denver to Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 30.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 28th, by the United States Express to Booneville, says that a well-grounded report is in circulation to the effect that Governor DENVER intends vacating the Gubernatorial chair soon after the election in August. The reasons which have prompted His Excellency to determine on such a course are not stated.

The Boston Custom-House.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

A report, said to be reliable, that eighteen revenue employes received a notice of discharge to-day, creates considerable excitement at the Custom-House. No appointments will be made in place of those dropped, owing to the decreased appropriation for revenue purposes by the last Congress.

Trotting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 1.

Flora Temple won the race over the "Canton" course this afternoon, beating *Lancet* in three straight heats. Time, 2:30—2:29—2:33.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

New-Orleans papers of the latest date due by the mail, state that the owners of the steamboat *Cahawba* have arranged to have the mails and passengers for Havana taken off by a steamship, to avoid her being quarantined at New-York.

Schooner Sunk by a Collision.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

The schooners *Elisha T. Smith* and *Triumph* from Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal, came in collision off Cape Cod, during a sudden gale. The crew of the *Triumph*, except JAMES HAWES, cook jumped on board the *Smith*. The *Triumph* probably sunk. She belonged to Bridgetown, N. J. The *E. T S.* arrived up to-day.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1—9 P. M.

Schooner *Triumph*, Captain ARTIS, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported run into by schooner *E. T. Smith*, was picked up off Orleans to-day and brought into that port with the cook on board.

Receipts of Breadstuffs.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1.

Receipts at tide-water for the fourth week of June show an increase over the same period of last year as follows: Flour, 61,447 bbls.; Wheat, 245,044 bushels; Corn, 74,233 bushels. Reducing Wheat to Flour, the total increase in receipts of Flour to the present time is 635,436 bbls.

A New Phase of the Dudley Observatory Quarrel.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1.

Mrs. DUDLEY having espoused the cause of Dr. GOULD, and written a letter requesting the majority of the Trustees of the Observatory to resign, the Trustees reply, expressing their determination to adhere to their position, and declaring that in the honorable discharge of their duties under the charter, they must insist on the removal of Dr. GOULD. Meantime, the Scientific Council have addressed letters to the Trustees, calling for the charges against Dr. GOULD. To this the Trustees reply, refusing to recognize the right of the Council to usurp any such powers or authority.

The Scientific Council, consisting of Professors HENRY, BACHE and HORACE, held a session this afternoon, at which an address was adopted, proposing to the Trustees of the Observatory, first, to take unconditional and immediate charge and direction of the Observatory, subject only to the Board of Trustees, thus occupying themselves the place of Directors. If this be not agreed to, they then propose a Committee of five citizens to settle the controversy with respect to Dr. GOULD. The Trustees reject all propositions peremptorily, not recognizing any right on the part of the Council to interfere with the office of the Trustees, or in any way control their action. It seems probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their place in the Council, as they cannot substantiate any claim to interfere with the action of the Trustees, who derive their power from the act of incorporation.

The Trustees, however, express their determination to adhere to their position, and insist upon the removal of Dr. GOULD. The Scientific Council having called upon the Trustees for a copy of the charges against the Doctor, the Trustees refused to recognize the authority of the Council to make any such demand. Several propositions were made by the Council yesterday for an adjustment of the pending misunderstandings, all of which were peremptorily rejected by the Trustees, in consequence of which it is thought probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their positions in the former body.

SHARP LETTER FROM MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: I am surprised and grieved to learn through the medium of the public press, that serious difficulties have arisen between yourselves and the Director of the Dudley Observatory; and that you demand the withdrawal of the Director, and refuse to refer the difficulties in question to the Scientific Council, except upon the basis of the removal of one of their own body, to whom the management of the Observatory has been intrusted.

It is well known to you that my large donation was made under the express condition that the Observatory should become a National Institution, dedicated to the advancement of one of the noblest branches of science, and that the eminent gentlemen composing the Scientific Council should be intrusted with its development and management. I relied upon the gentlemen who had been named as Trustees in the original act of incorporation, passed several years before, to cooperate harmoniously with the Council, and have never sought to interfere with your action, so long as it appeared to be directed towards the great objects to which the Observatory is dedicated.

Having undiminished confidence in the intentions and ability of the Council to accomplish the ends proposed, I cannot but feel the most earnest desire that every member of it shall receive the hearty cooperation and support of the Trustees, without which all our efforts must fail. Learning that the action of your Board, which I refer to, is not unanimous, I have now respectfully to request, *that those members of it who cannot cordially continue to discharge the duties which devolve upon them in connection with the Scientific Council, as at present organized, and with the Director now in charge, shall resign and leave their place to be filled by such donors to the Observatory as may be selected by the remaining Trustees.*

The disinterested zeal for the cause of science which has prompted you to undertake the labors and responsibilities which have devolved upon you will, I trust, lead any of you without hesitation to withdraw from the control of the Observatory, rather than hazard its success by placing it beyond the supervision of those gentlemen whose names have been the guarantee to most of the other large contributors to the Observatory as well as to myself.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo.

THE ERIE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD DIFFICULTY NOT SETTLED.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1.

The Railroad Convention adjourned *sine die* at 9 o'clock last night, after passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New-York and Erie Road be requested to advance on its passenger rates to the prices prior to the recent reduction, which rates shall remain unchanged till the 15th of July next, and that a Committee of Three be appointed by this Convention to inquire into the difficulties between the Erie and Central roads.

Mr. MORAN, President of the Erie Road, protested against the action of the Convention, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the Erie Road would endeavor to work for its own interest, independent of the action of the Convention.

Although the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and other roads were represented in the city, their delegates took no part in the proceedings of the Convention, and consequently are not bound by its acts.

The Committee of Conference made the following report:

It is the opinion of the Committee that positive evidence has been adduced showing a violation either on the part of the Erie or Central Railroad of the contracts formerly existing between said companies, and your committee believe that the recent great reduction in passenger fares on the part of the New-York and Erie was induced by unfounded reports and misapprehension on the part of the New-York Central or other road, and not from any State of facts; and therefore earnestly recommend to these roads to meet together in a spirit of conciliation, and adjust the differences between them, and restore again remunerative rates and good feeling; and that in case of failure on the part of said roads to adjust existing differences and restore the rates of fare, the Committee recommend the roads represented to put in force the thirteenth article of the Cleveland Convention of Oct. 14, 1857, against all roads which shall persist in keeping the rates far below the established rates, and that a Special Committee of three be appointed to agree upon and publish the details of the manner of putting into operation the 13th resolution of the Cleveland Convention.

Non-Arrival of the Indian Empire.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 1—9 P. M.

The steamship *Indian Empire* has not yet made her appearance, and doubtless did not leave Galway on the 19th ult., in which case she may bring later news from Europe.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 1—P. M.

There are yet no signs of the frigate *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, where an office has been established by the Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

A Vigilance Committee in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 30.

The *Republican* has a letter from Tampa, 24th inst., reporting the hanging, on the night previous, of four prominent citizens by the Florida Vigilants. The statement is considered questionable.

Murder on Shipboard.

HOLMES' HOLE, Wednesday, June 30—P. M.

Arrived schooner *Cameo*, EASTABROOK, from Cardenas for Portland. On the 29th inst. the Captain, during a fit of insanity, killed the mate, CHARLES MILLER, of Manchester, N. H., and wounded two seamen. The *Cameo* was fallen in with by the fishing schooner *Eagle*, HALL, of Cohasset, off the south shore of Nantucket, and brought into this port. The Captain and crew are in charge of the authorities.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 1.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH from Boston for Liverpool, passed Ragged Island a 1 P. M., to-day, and will be here early to-night.

☞ *One Hundred Irish Airs*, arranged for the piano: HAVERTY, publisher, No. 110 Fulton-street. This is certainly one of the cheapest collections of tunes ever published. There is no repetition in the music; no effort to cover the pages. The arrangement is as simple as it can be, and the book a very agreeable and valuable dollar's worth. Concerning the paternity of the tunes the least that is said the better. Since MOORE'S time it has been the custom of every compiler to lay hands on all those tunes which seemed to have something characteristic about them, and call them Irish. LOVER has recently gone a little further, and claimed all airs that were written to Irish poetry. It is of very little consequence so long as the music remains. There is good music in this compilation.

FROM SAN SALVADOR.

Appearance of the Country—General Descriptions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LA UNION, REPUBLIC OF SAN SALVADOR, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

The great Gulf of Fonseca, so well known to navigators, and considered by them as the best and safest harbor on the Pacific coast, is always greeted with pleasure by travelers entering it from the ocean. It has been so often described that it seems there is little left now to be added to the accounts of its beauties. STEPHENS pronounced it as being more beautiful than the Grecian Archipelago, and SQUIERS, full of his idea of its being the Pacific terminus of the Honduras Railroad, speaks truly when he calls it the finest harbor in the world.

The entrance to the Gulf is really magnificent; its waters wash the shores of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador.

As you enter it from the ocean you have on your right the volcano of Consuequina rising from the Nicaraguan shores, and on your left the volcano of Conchagua on the shore of San Salvador; in front of you the islands of Tigre and Sacote Grande, in the Territory of Honduras, and other smaller islands springing up on every side, presents as beautiful a panorama as the eye can wish. You pass on and enter the inner bay, or harbor of La Union, and, when fairly in the harbor, you float apparently on the waters of a quiet lake, undisturbed by winds, completely land-locked by high mountains rising from the waters and adjacent shores.

On looking around, one is puzzled to make out how he got in, or by which of the passages he is to get out again.

The lovers of the picturesque have everything to satisfy them in this Bay of Islands.

The City of La Union, although a very healthy place, is one of the hottest in all Central America. Being situated at the base of the volcano of Conchagua, it is completely cut off from the Pacific breezes, and the heat of midday is really terrific, but the inhabitants wisely keep themselves within the shade of their cool adobe-houses during those hours. The mornings and evenings, however, are cool and pleasant; the nights, also, are cool enough to allow one to sleep comfortably, and were it not for this the climate would be unbearable. The town of La Union is well built, the streets paved with round cobble stones as in American cities.

La Union, like all Central American towns, procures its water for drinking and domestic purposes under difficulties. Here they get all their fresh water—and it is good water too—from the ocean. They manage in this way: The tide rises and falls about 10½ feet. When the tide is out a long stretch of rocky and stony beach is left exposed, and among the crevices of the rocks numerous springs and wells are found, from which copious streams of cool and clear water gush forth. Between the tides this beach is thronged with the inhabitants, who procure their water from these wells; also, the wash-women then perform their labors among the rocks, and the cattle likewise, instinctively watching the receding tide, gather around the springs along the beach. The inhabitants generally have tanks for collecting water during the rainy season, but the water from the ocean-bed is generally preferred for all domestic purposes.

This being the only port of any importance for the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, the business done here is very extensive.

The greater part of the merchandise for those States is landed here, and it is the chief depôt for the shipment of Indigo, the great staple of San Salvador. There are other ports along the coasts of San Salvador and Guatemala, such as Libertad, Accajutla and San José de Guatemala, but they are merely open roadsteads, difficult and often dangerous to reach, so much so that vessels very frequently have to lay off those ports for days without being able to communicate with the shore. The steamer *Columbus*, on her trip up the coast a few weeks ago, was compelled to leave at San José 42 passengers and a large amount of freight, on account of the high surf which prevailed during her stay there. She remained two days beyond her appointed time in hopes to be able to take the passengers and freight on board, but was at last obliged to give it up.

The steamer *Columbus*, owned by the Panama Railroad Company, makes monthly trips up the coast of Central America. She is always crowded with passengers, and has all the freight she can carry. Her down freight, such as Indigo, Cochineal and Hides, also Coffee, from Costa Rica, which formerly went in sailing vessels around Cape Horn, are now more economically sent *viâ* Panama Railroad.

The Republic of San Salvador, although the smallest of the five States of Central America, in point of territory, ranks as second in population—Guatemala being first. San Salvador comprises a narrow strip of land along the Pacific Coast, separated from the Atlantic by the neighboring States of Guatemala and Honduras, and is, in a measure, isolated from the rest of the world, and save to commercial men, less known to foreigners than the other States. It is admitted by all travelers and other foreigners who have resided in San Salvador, that the inhabitants are more industrious, more intelligent, and understands better the free institutions under which they live than those of the other Central American States. As a proof of that, witness the freedom they have enjoyed from those disturbances that are constantly convulsing the other States. If my memory serves me, there has been no civil disturbance in San Salvador since the days of MORAZAN, some twenty years ago, when CABRERA assumed the Presidency, or rather Dictatorship of Guatemala, which position he now holds, and has proved himself the man for the occasion, the times, and the people he governs.

San Salvador, considering its extent of territory, is by far the richest of the Central American States. I have not leisure in this communication to give you the statistics of its commerce, although I have them in my possession.

There is nothing grown in the tropics but is grown or can be grown in this State. Its indigo, as is well known to merchants, is the best in the world. Its sugar finds a ready market among the dealers along the South Pacific Coast; and its coffee, to which the people are now turning their attention, will soon exceed in amount that grown in Costa Rica, as it is much better in quality. In the department of Sonsonote, where the soil seems peculiarly adapted to it, many hundred thousand coffee trees have been set out the past year, and from present appearances, a few years hence, coffee will be as great a staple as indigo is now. I will say nothing at present about its woods, rice, tobacco, &c. Its tobacco is much superior to anything produced in Cuba, and that I know is saying a great deal, but true, nevertheless. O, ye smokers, could you once smoke a San Salvador *Puro*, you would never want to touch another Havana—and so cheap too—ten only for a dime.

SQUIERS' dream of a Honduras railroad is not considered all a dream here—the surveys have been completed, the engineers have gone home, and all are now anxiously awaiting the report of Mr. TROUTWINE. From conversation with merchants here and at Tigre Island, I find that the impression is that should TROUTWINE'S estimate exceed that of SQUIERS' threefold, the road will prove a good concern. Little or no faith is placed here on the correctness of SQUIERS' estimate as reported in his work on "Honduras and San Salvador." It is well known that the road, as recently surveyed, will exceed his estimate by some seventy miles in distance, and that alone is an enormous difference to be considered through a country rendered almost impassable by high mountains, crushing all hopes of the feasibility of a railroad, save in the practiced eyes of an engineer. Should the road be built, it will secure the California business now done *viâ* Panama, as the distance saved will amount to at least one thousand miles.

The steamer *Columbus* arrived here last night from San José de Guatemala. She brings very little news. The report brought by her on the trip previous to this that the cholera was prevailing in Guatemala proves to be unfounded. Politically everything appears quiet at present among these States. May it always continue so.

THE CONNECTICUT EARTHQUAKE.—The New Haven *Journal* of the 1st inst, says of the earthquake "One of those events, which happen only once in a century took the good people of this part of Connecticut by surprise on Tuesday night. According to the general opinion, we were favored with an earthquake. At about 10¾ o'clock P. M., a rumbling sound, similar to the passage of a carriage over a bridge, but more sonorous and more protracted in its movement, attracted the attention of many of our citizens. Some of them felt their houses jar, and glasses rattle, and by a sort of intuition became aware that the movement proceeded from a crepitation of the earth. The movement was distinctly perceived to be traveling from southwest to northeast and continued for something more than a minute. Not the least damage was done to anything in the city, nor, so far as we have been able to learn, in any portion of the State. The shock was felt in Bridgeport, Milford, Woodbridge, West Haven, East Haven and North Haven—all towns which lie in a southwest or northeast line from New-Haven, and this fact may assist in determining the course of the crepitation. At the time of the shock the sky was clear and the air was perfectly still, though in that respect it did not materially differ from its general condition, in the centre of the city, through the evening. In Derby, the earthquake was felt, perhaps more sensibly than here. The houses and even the large stone factories in Ansonia were shaken, and the watchmen alarmed by the movement of the earth.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Political Affairs of the Island—Arrival of the Colorado, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. DOMINGO, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

There is no news here, but disorder, until, as an Irishman might say, disorder has ceased to be news. President BAEZ holds the town of St. Domingo, the capital of the colored Republic of the same name, with six hundred troops, and six little piratical looking gun-boats. SANTANA, with a well-apportioned army, has possessed himself of the residue of the Island, and is now blockading the city, and is only restrained from assaulting by the fact that BAEZ has some dozen or so of the General's particular lady friends in his egre castle, ready to eat them up, or something worse, whenever the assault begins. The poor girls are playing the *rôle* of the Sabine women of some centuries ago. The ports of the Island are all blockaded by the Republic or besieged by the General, and the worst form of civil war is rife, in which no property is respected.

The American steamship *Colorado*, bearing the pennant of Commodore MCINTOSH, is in the harbor, demanding indemnity for the loss of the schooner *Charles Hill*, sequestered by the Government of the Island. The schooner lies now a wreck in the harbor. The *Colorado* is a beautiful ship, the admiration of all who see her, but, unfortunately, her performances in the sailing line have not equaled the other ships of like grade recently built by the American Government. This is principally owing to her having lain in Norfolk Bay eighteen months, and then proceeding on her first cruise without a trial trip, and with several tons of barnacles and oysters attached to her bottom. This fish and a species of seaweed increase more rapidly in Gosport Navy-Yard than in any other port in the United States, and, therefore, it is eminently careless to be exporting such fish to foreign parts at so great a cost of time and professional pride. As she lies in the harbor, we can see the sailors every day swing down her side and claw them off with long-handled rakes.

Another more dangerous defect in the ship than this is the mass of chips and dirt that has been discovered in her timbers, which, on coming into a hot climate, corrupts and exhales a poisonous smell. Many of the crew are said to be ill with a fever generated in this way, and it is thought the ship will have to go into a Northern port to recruit and be cleansed.

We occasionally get a visit from a British man-of-war, but on account of the wars more seldom now than generally. The Summer is getting up a passion heat, and the thermometer marks 102° in my bedroom. How languidly I think of the cool nights and the gurgling streams and dignified ease of my native State, temperate in climate and temperate in law.

W.

Rutgers Female Institute Commencement.

The Nineteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Institute, was held yesterday at the Rutgers-street Church. The body of the edifice was reserved for the pupils of the Institute, but the galleries were crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience. The chair was occupied by the President, Rev. Dr. KREBS. Many clerical and lay visitors took seats upon the platform. The exercises of the day were opened by a song of greeting by the juvenile pupils.

After prayer by the President, the Committees reported the progress made in the several departments, and awarded the prizes and testimonials.

Miss EVELINE A. HOYT, of the Third Department, received a gold medal for her essay on "Nature's Beauties."

Miss FANNY HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, received a gold medal for the best essay in the Second Department.

Miss LOUISA BEAUTIGAM'S essay on "Ideal Beauty" was adjudged worthy of the gold medal in the First Department.

CHARLOTTE E. WALLACE received a gold medal for the best hand-writing.

NANNIE O. BARTON, for proficiency in French and Mathematics, was awarded two gold medals.

SARAH E. STONE and CHARLOTTE E. GAMBLE, for proficiency in Mathematics, received special premiums.

Miss BELLE DABBETT, Miss DAVIS, and Miss HORTON, received prizes for Drawing and Landscape Painting.

The following ladies, of the graduating class, received their diplomas.

Nannie O. Barton,	Lizzie E. Holmes,
Louisa Brautigan,	Adelaide E. Horton,
Augusta C. Bridgman.	Helen F. Medbury,
Emma F. ———	Martha A. Oliver,
Emma C. Close,	Fannie B. Pullin,
Sophie W. Davenport,	Julia Percival,
Emma J. Dankley,	Alla M. Russell,
Fannie A. Duryee,	Jane V. R. Ryerson,
Caroline M. Duncan,	Susie E. Shafer,
Amanda J. Edgar,	Sarah L. Stone,
Charlotte E. Gamble,	Cornelia B. Falcott.
Mary A. Haylitt,	

A hymn and the benediction closed the exercises.

We perceive that some changes have taken place in the Faculty of this Institution—that hereafter the Principal is to be Mr. H. M. PRINCE, while the late Principal, Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, goes up town, to take charge of a school which is to be opened on the 15th of September, at Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-avenue, under the name of the "Ferris Female Institute." This name is given the new enterprise in honor of Chancellor FERRIS, of the University, who was for sixteen years President of Rutgers, and who is to be Rector of the new school. Four of the lady teachers of the new school have been teachers in Rutgers, and Professor LASAR is to teach vocal and instrumental music in both. During the past year the long struggle to move old Rutgers up town has been ended. The down-towners have carried the day, greatly to the joy of its numerous patrons south of the avenues and in Brooklyn. The Trustees announce that the Institute will stay where it is, and that all fears of its removal may be dismissed.

Naval Intelligence.

The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has decided to have the new vessels ordered by Congress built at Government Navy-Yards, and not by private contract. The eight propellers will be built respectively at the seven different Navy-Yards on the Atlantic coast, and the side-wheel steamer at one of the California ports. The excuse for this absurd undertaking, when all the timber, and the machinery required for the purpose, must be shipped from the Atlantic States, is, that she is intended for service in the China seas, and *when completed* she will be nearer that coast than if she was built on the Atlantic coast.

We learn that the Navy Department is in receipt, by the latest mail, of dispatches from Com. MCINTOSH of the steamer *Colorado*, concerning his movements in relation to the matters of disputation between this Government and that of San Domingo, of which accounts have appeared in the newspapers. His communication is written from Aspinwall, and he say that when he was at San Domingo, President BAEZ was on the point of retiring from office, and the government was to be assumed by SANTANA. The latte had written a communication to Com. MCI., in which it is said he expressed the most friendly sentiments; and from these indications it is augured that the existing difficulties between that Government and the United States will soon be amicably settled. The health on the *Colorado* is reported to be good generally.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard there is increased activity on account of the resumption of work upon the new store houses. The active force will be increased, from the first of the month, to about 2,000 men. The officers of the frigate *Savannah* are ordered to report themselves for duty to day. She is expected to sail in about ten days. The frigate *Sabine* is progressing. The small steamers which were sent to the Gulf have been ordered to return home forthwith. Some of those last ordered, as, for instance the *Macedonian*, *Saratoga*, *Plymouth* and *Dolphin*, have probably but just arrived on the ground. All the large ships have been ordered to rendezvous at San Juan de Nicaragua.

A FENCE CRACKED.—On Wednesday night last, a hardware store in Bayard-street was broken open and robbed of a large amount of property. The Sixth Ward Police who were deputed to ferret out the thieves, obtained, yesterday, certain information by which they were induced to search the premises No. 18 Mott-street, occupied by two Polish Jews, named Abraham Schaffer and Morris Levy. They found therein secreted in closets, over and beneath the beds, an amount of jewelry, cutlery, dry goods and other property, amounting to more than $5,000 in value, all of which is supposed to have been stolen. The property was taken to the Station-house, as were also Schaffer and Levy.

FIRE IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Shortly after 9 on Wednesday night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the dwelling-house No. 74 St. Mark's-place, owned and occupied by HENRY SPEAR. The firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire, and prevented the flames extending beyond the floor on which it was discovered. The furniture is damaged by fire and water to the amount of $800; insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The building is damaged to the amount of $500; insured in the National Insurance Company for $6,000. The origin of the fire is not known at present, but it is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

The Removal of Monroe's Remains.

More than a year ago an article appeared in the TIMES in which attention was called to the fact that in a cemetery in an obscure part of the City, without epitaph or tomb-stone, the remains of an Ex-President of the United States were reposing, unhonored and almost forgotten. The article was copied widely, especially at the South, and immediately it came to be a question,—and quite as soon ceased to be a question,—whether it was not due to the honor of Virginia, whose children have done so much to make her name respectable and honored, that the remains of this distinguished son should be carried home and mingle with the soil from which he sprung. The authorities of Virginia promptly took the matter in hand, a correspondence ensued between them and the authorities of this City, which resulted in the appointment of Committees by both which have made the preparations for the removal of the remains which will be partially carried out to-day.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the Monroe obsequies, met in the Library at the City Hall at 4½ P. M. yesterday Alderman ADAMS in the Chair.

A copy of the following communication, addressed by the Collector to Messrs. MUNFORD and WISE, the Committee from Virginia, was received by the Chairman:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in informing you that I have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to tender you the use of the U. S. steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Ex-President MONROE from this City to Richmond, Va.

Should you accept the use of this vessel, Captain FAUNCE will be instructed to hold himself in readiness to receive on board your Committee and such gentlemen as you may be pleased to invite, at such time and place as you may appoint.

I have the honor to be, your obed't serv't,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To O. JENNINGS WISE and WM. MUNFORD, Committee, &c.

The subject was referred to the Chairman with power.

On motion of Mr. BUNCE, it was agreed that the procession shall leave the City Hall on Saturday at 10½ A. M., as the *Ericsson*, which is to convey the Seventh Regiment to Richmond, is to leave at 12 M.

The Secretary was instructed to request the Heads of Departments to have their offices closed to-day from 12 M., and the Committee then adjourned

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Important and Interesting Reports and Correspondence upon the Subject.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

In preparing the abstract of a portion of the President's Message on the Slave-trade, which I forwarded yesterday, I was obliged to pass over the letter of General CASS to Lord NAPIER, fully defining the attitude and the principles of this Government in relation to the whole subject, with a brevity out of all proportion to the importance of the document. I cannot but regard this paper as a suggestive indication that this Government does not intend henceforth to furnish any aid for the suppression of the Slave-trade, beyond a formal and spiritless compliance with the treaty of 1842, and that it does regard with sympathy and approval whatever efforts may be made by other powers to re-establish the traffic in its old activity.

General CASS declares the system of repression provided by the Ashburton Treaty *a failure*, and virtually recommends its abandonment; but after an argument of twelve pages, to show that it has done and can do no good, he concludes his dispatch by informing the British Minister that the "President is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency," but is equally resolved to decline "any new stipulations on the subject of the African Slave-trade." He suggests that the "anxious hopes of Christendom" for the extinction of this commerce may be fulfilled by closing the ports of Cuba to the reception of the victims of the trade. To accomplish this object, he says, nothing more will be necessary than the cordial cooperation of the Spanish Government. This language cannot fairly be regarded as an invitation to transfer the fleets of Great Britain from the African to the Cuban coast, but rather—taken in connection with the preceding remarks on the system of African blockade—to abandon all forcible measures of repression whatever, and to substitute negotiations with Spain and international police regulations.

The letter of Mr. MASON to General CASS, on the French Emigration project, is remarkable. It is an outcropping of that busy, meddlesome propagandism, which thrusts itself into our diplomacy, invokes the interference of foreign Powers in our domestic political quarrels, and seeks to stem the current of civilization and Christianity in respect to our one peculiar institution, by the feeble breakwater of official opinion. It is of a piece with the impertinent appeal of Minister MEADE to the Emperor of Brazil to interest himself in behalf of the extension and perpetuation of the Slavery of our Southern States. Mr. MASON speaks of the "fanatical denunciations of Slavery" by the French Abolitionists, and hopes that this great measure of the Emperor, to repair the error of emancipation in the Colonies, will moderate, if not silence them. He further alludes to the emigration schemes as "measures which amount essentially and necessarily to the restoration of Slavery," and, judging from the tenor of his dispatch, he highly approves of them in that light.

Mr. MASON says Count WALEWSKI assured him that the British Government had preferred opposition to the emigration scheme in consideration of its own in some respects not dissimilar plan of supplying its colonies with coolie labor. This statement, however, has been corrected, not to say contradicted, by Lord MALMESBURY in the British House of Commons.

I resume the synopsis of the correspondence in the order which it is given, observing that the letters and dispatches in the concluding part of the document, are taken from the files of the Navy Department, and cover the same dates and transactions as the correspondence from the State Department.

Feb. 14, 1847.—Commander CRABBE writes from Porto Praya that the British had seized the *Flying Eagle* for the offence of having been indirectly engaged in the Slave-trade, she having brought out to the coast from New-York a large sum of gold to be divided among the African partners in the voyage of the brig *P. Soulé*, which, on the 31st of December, 1855, shipped 479 slaves called "volumes," from Lucyra. She landed them in Havana, and the owners of the vessel received $85,000 for the enterprise. These facts were obtained from the papers seized on the *Flying Eagle*. Commander CRABBE says that as far as he could learn, in the majority of cases in which the American flag is used in this trade, it is by vessels sailing from New-York, owned by Portugese and other foreigners, and, in most cases these vessels are manned by foreigners.

Sept. 13, 1857.—Commander MCBLAIR, of the *Dale*, writes a very interesting letter, of which the following is the material portion:

"On the 19th instant I proceeded to Loango Bay and anchored. On the 20th discovered a bark, with French colors, off Black Point. I stood out and boarded her. She proved to be the French bark *Clara*, with an officer of the French navy on board to give her a national character. Her object was the purchase of slaves for the French colonies in the West Indies, and carrying out a contract made by the French Government, some six months ago, with a Mr. REOIS, of Marseilles, which contract bound Mr. REOIS to furnish the French Government with 20,000 apprentices or slaves within three years from its date. I was informed by the officer, who visited me afterwards, that there was a French steamer, under the same contract, prepared to carry 600, and was lying in the Congo for the purchase of them. The French Government steamer *Dilmath* anchored in this port on the 22d instant, the commander confirming the statement I received from the officer aboard the *Clara*. I also received from those officers information that there were four vessels under the same contract, each large enough to accommodate 600 slaves, to the north of us. I was supposed that they would principally engage apprentices about Sierra Leone. From the same source I learn that the French squadron consists of one steam frigate, one sailing frigate of 52 guns, four steamers of six 32-pounders each and 220-horse power, four steamers of 80-horse power, one steam transport, and one sailing transport. Their station extends from the Senegal to Cape Negro. On the Senegal they have seven small steamers for the purpose of towing launches, &c., up the river, seven forts between Fort St. Louis and Medina, 600 miles up the river and 1,200 white troops, with a number of natives, employed by the French Government. The object appears to be to unite with the land forces from Algiers. I understand that there are four or five vessels in the neighborhood ready to receive slaves so soon as this ship is out of the way.

In the Congo there are several American vessels—one a very fine clipper from New-Orleans, the name of which I could not learn, acknowledging her intention to carry off slaves. She has been visited by foreign vessels, her papers and everything about the vessel are apparently proper for commercial purposes; and such is the character of all the vessels which come to the coast for the purpose of transporting slaves. They make their contracts, go off the coast, and at preconcerted signals approach and receive their slaves, slave decks and other arrangements for transporting slaves. The American captain then leaves and transfers the vessel to other hands. That there are American vessels, and many of them, engaged in this traffic there can be no doubt.

Oct. 13, 1857.—Com. CONOVER writes:

"The Slave-trade appears to be carried on at present to an unusual extent, and, from what I can learn, is centered at and near the mouth of the Congo River."

Oct. 13, 1857.—Capt. MISROON, of the *Cumberland*, writes that he boarded the *Cortes*, of New-York, in the mouth of the Camma. The suspicions which induced the visit were *not confirmed*; nevertheless, in *unofficial* letters from the same ship, published in the Northern papers, the *Cortes* was pronounced an undoubted case of a slaver on the very eve of taking on board a cargo. This is a clear case of the officers of a United States ship having a slaver in their power and deliberately releasing her, knowing her to be a slaver.

Lieut. PIKE, of the British Navy, furnished Commander MCBLAIR with the following memoranda of the means employed in pursuing the Slave-trade:

"When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal slaveholders, or an accredited agent, provided with funds, goes to New-Orleans and places himself in communication with Messrs. GOLDENBORO & LESPARE, No. 75 Camp-street, New-Orleans, who are in all cases the agents for vessels fitting for the slave trade.

They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native born American. The master selects a vessel, and, being provided with money by the agent or owner, buys her and registers in his own name, as master and sole owner.

The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About 25 or 30 water casks will be filled; the remainder will contain the rice, farina, and beans. A number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, make the slavers' mess tubs.

The shipping-master is feed to provide a crew of Spanish or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are shown with the vessel's papers at the Custom-house, and she is cleared as American. The owner or agent goes in the vessel as supercargo.

The *Jupiter* sailed from New-Orleans as a fore-and-aft schooner, carrying her yards on deck. Her owner, DON GABRIEL PEREZ, was on board, as supercargo. Her orders were to touch nowhere but at Teneriffe and Annabon.

At Teneriffe she received her slave coppers, entered three more Spaniards, altered her rig, and bent a new suit of sails.

The manifest with which she cleared from New-Orleans was for 25 water casks, 4,500 feet of lumber and 28 barrels of whisky.

From Teneriffe she proceeded to Atakos, a few miles west of Cape St. Paul's. On hoisting a white flag at the fore, a canoe came at once to them, and the owner sent on shore a letter, saying: 'Twenty-five days from to-day I will return to this place for my orders.' This letter was conveyed by LAGOOS to WHYDAH. She then went to Annabon, where they shifted the rice and beans from the water casks into bags, laid the slave deck and filled up with water. On the 25th day they returned to Atakos; and, on hoisting the white flag, a canoe brought them a letter, telling them: 'Eight days from to-day the steamers are ordered to rendezvous at Lagos, and your cargo will be ready on that day, a little below Great Popoe, where you will see a Buenos Ayrean ensign hoisted.' (They had very correct information, for we were ordered to rendezvous at Lagos on the 26th of June, 1857.)

The place is called Praya Nova, and has only been lately built expressly for shipping slaves. All the canoes are kept out of sight at the back of a sand embankment.

The only resident at Atakos of any note is a man named REYNOLDS, a native of Accra, supposed to be dealing in palm oil.

All the letters brought to the schooner at Atakos, though in Portuguese, were directed in English. Three other vessels were fitting at New-Orleans for the coast, under the same circumstances as the *Jupiter*. One, a brig, called the *William Clarke*, (captured by H. M. S. *Firefly*, in August, see accompanying list,) owned by a very large and wealthy firm in Havana, was stopped by the Custom House, but it was confidently expected that she would be released. Her orders and destination were the same as the *Jupiter's*. She had, as nominal master and owner, a man named FRANCIS RANGER, a native of Nova Scotia, but a naturalized American—a man who had never been at sea. Her crew were all Spaniards, and the vessel was actually commanded by the Spanish supercargo.

A bark, called the *Splendid*, master's name RIOS, sailed a day or two before the *Jupiter*, with the same orders and for the same destination, but had not arrived at Teneriffe when the *Jupiter* left. Both the *William Clarke* and the *Splendid* were to bring money to pay for their slaves.

A brigantine was also being fitted out by a Portuguese firm, her destination being the Bight of Benin, but he did not know her name.

We were informed by Mr. LIPPELL, Sardinian Consul at St. Thomas, that an American brig, called the *Nancy*, fully equipped for the Slave-trade, had completed her water at St. Anna de Chaves, and sailed for the south coast a day or two before our arrival.

All the vessels above named were to land their slaves at Porto Praya keys, on the south side of Cuba at which place, after hoisting the white flag, a pilot takes the vessel into the harbor, which is landlocked, and where they are out of sight.

JOHN W. PIKE,
Lieutenant Commanding H. M. S. *Antelope*."

From July to October, 1857, there were captured by British cruisers on the African coast, the *Jupiter, Onward, William Clarke, Charles, Abbott Devereux*, all under the American flag, and several vessels bearing the flags of Spain and Portugal. Or the vessels named above about 1,600 slaves were found, nearly one thousand of whom, it appears, were drowned by the driving ashore of the bark *Charles*, when pursued by a cruiser.

October, 19, 1857.—Commodore CONOVER instructs Commander MCBLAIR that the Slave-trade seems chiefly concentrated about the mouth of the Congo, directing him to cruise there, to visit all other principal marts of the Slave-traffic, and to use all proper means, independently or in conjunction with the British forces, to break it up.

November 11, 1857.—Lieut. PALOT, of the United States ship *Dale*, reports to Commander MCBLAIR the circumstances under which the bark *Clara B. Williams*, of New-Orleans, was captured by the British steamer *Alecto*. The *Williams* was boarded by an officer from the steamer, who demanded her papers. The Captain, relying, it seems, upon the protection of the American flag, which he had hoisted, refused to exhibit his papers. The British officer then took the *Williams* in tow, declaring his intention to deliver her to Commander MCBLAIR, of the *Dale*. Having been ten hours in tow the *Williams* hauled down the American flag, and on being again boarded she was found without papers or colors, and fully equipped as a slaver. She was taken to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

Jan. 6, 1858.—Commodore CONOVER reports to the department another instance of unwarrantable interference by a British cruiser with a vessel wearing the American flag, in the case of the American ship *Thomas Watson*, lately taken into Sierra Leone by her captors, and afterwards restored to her owners. Commodore WISE assured Commodore CONOVER that the officer who made this capture would probably be deprived of his command.

Nov. 13, 1857.—An interesting letter from Captain MCBLAIR. He suggested, and with Commander ROBINSON of the British steamer *Myrmidon*, organized and dispatched an expedition up the Congo, in search of slavers. They found the *Wm. G. Lewis* of New-York, and the *Windward* of New-Orleans. The *Windward* was considered suspicious.

In Loango Bay Commander MCBLAIR found the French Government contract slaver, the *Clara*, and a steamer in the same service, both protected by the naval steamer *Tourmente*. The *Clara* had 250 slaves on board.—A French barracoon had been established ashore, and the slaves were delivered at it from the interior. They were brought down chained. Commander MCBLAIR would not be surprised if in the prosecution of their colonization project the French should attempt to gain a footing at Loango by purchase. Not satisfied with the expedition up the Congo, he returned and dispatched his boats, under command of Lieut. WALKER, to reëxamine the two American vessels previously found there. The expedition captured the *Wm. G. Lewis*, which, after careful reflection, the Commander resolved to send to the United States as a vessel prepared to engage in the Slave trade. This bark sailed from New-York, July 13, 1857, was boarded by the United States Marshal and brought back. On the 19th, sailed again and got off. She was chartered by L. VIANA for COSTA, LIMA & Co. The only suspicious articles in the cargo of the *Lewis* were eighty-four water-casks, and the staves and hoops for twenty more. There would seem, from all the facts, a fair doubt whether the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade or in lawful commerce.

April 19, 1858.—Mr. TOUCEY informs Mr. CASS that the American squadron on the coast of Africa consists of eighty-two guns.

The foregoing abridgement of official memoranda developes the history of the African Slave-trade for two years. From the facts presented, we may safely assume the following conclusions:

I. That the Slave-trade is not increasing, but is rapidly declining.

II. That this decline is the result of the persevering hostility of the British Government to the continuance of the trade.

III. That the remnant of the once prosperous commerce in the native inhabitants of Africa, still subsisting, exists only through the protection and the facilities derived from the use of the American flag.

IV. That the usefulness of the preventive squadron maintained by the United States is materially diminished, if not wholly nullified, by the temper and policy of our government, which gives to the treaty of 1842 only a sulky and reluctant support.

V. That though our cruisers sometimes seize and oftener drive off the coast slavers under the American flag, yet their vigilant *surveillance* over the British fleet, and the trouble which our commanders occasion to British officers in dealings with justly suspected vessels, practically operates to the encouragement of American vessels engaged in the Slave-trade.

VI. The risks of slavers are far greater than they have ever been before, and their profits are much less, insomuch that probably no more than one cargo in three safely reaches a market.

VII. That if the Government of the United States would promptly signify to its own people and to the European Governments interested in the question, its resolute purpose to assist in the extinction of the traffic, that object would be almost instantly effected.

VIII. The new French project is substantially the Slave-trade revived, as shown in Commander MCBLAIR'S reports, and indicated in Mr. MASON'S dispatches. And that scheme was undertaken by the French Government in the assurance that it would receive the sympathy and support of the American Government; and that impression was derived from the representations of Mr MASON.

A.

ART IN NEW-HAVEN.

Opening Banquet—Speeches by Professor Porter, the Hon. C. J. McCurdy, Professor B. Silliman, &c.—Pieces Exhibited—Exhibition Statuary—Lectures by Professor Salisbury and G. W. Greene—Exercises of Commencement Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The "Art Exhibition," now open in the Alumni Hall of Yale College, has assumed such proportions as to call for something more than the casual notice it has already received. The anticipated arrival of the antiques recently executed by the lamented BARTHOLOMEW for the Linonian Society, it was expected would mark an era in the development of the love of Art among us. An event of such importance deserved an appropriate commemoration, and it was suggested to celebrate it by getting together a collection of paintings and statuary. New-Haven alone, where there are so many gentlemen of leisure and education, could, it was supposed, furnish abundant material for such an exhibition. But connoisseurs guard their possessions in the Fine Arts as carefully as a mother does her babe, and the first question which presented itself was, would they be willing to part with their Raphaels and Murillos, their Stuarts, Copleys and Coles, even temporarily, intrusting them to the tender mercies of a Committee who should arrange them for exhibition, and be responsible for their safe-keeping. Fortunately for its success, the project was broached by men known to be fully capable of appreciating their responsibility.

The Executive Committee consisted of Prof. E. E. SALISBURY, Ex-Mayor SKINNER, F. J. BETTS, Esq., Prof. B. SILLIMAN, JR., Prof. J. A. PORTER, and W. L. KINGSLEY, Esq. D. G. GILMAN, with whom it is but just ice to state the project originated, acted as Secretary o the Committee. Prof. SALISBURY, the possessor of a rare collection of paintings and statuary, and a gentleman distinguished abroad as well as at home for his rare culture and taste entered with zeal into the scheme. Such gentlemen could not fail of success, and their request for power are "open sesame" to many collections which had before been guarded sacredly from the vulgar eye. Not only were all the paintings in the City placed at their disposal, but the friends of the College, and of Art generally, responded with alacrity to the call. Pictures were volunteered for exhibition by gentlemen through the State and even in New-York and Brooklyn. A single invoice from New-York was valued at $10,000. An appropriate room was found in Calliope Hall, formerly the habitation of a literary society now defunct. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the exhibition was opened a few evenings since by a *soirée* given by the Committee to the exhibitors and such artists as happened to be in the vicinity. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those present.

After the invited guests, numbering nearly two hundred, had spent an hour or two in the brilliantly illuminated gallery, they withdrew to the Linonian Hall where strawberries and ice cream had been bountifully provided. These having been satisfactorily discussed, Professor NOAH PORTER, on behalf of the Committee, explained the design with which the collection had been made. The love of Art, he said, required the discipline of the eye, for that, as well as taste, needs cultivation. With this idea they had selected the best models, that they might be remembered as standards of comparison. Although a few among us were preëminent for their taste in the Fine Arts, the love of them had not been cultivated as extensively as it deserved to be by Americans generally. If the present exhibition succeeded in arousing and developing a taste in this direction, the Committee would feel amply rewarded for their labors. A community so distinguished for intellectual culture should not allow itself to be deficient in any branch of refinement.

The Hon. C. J. MCCURDY, formerly United States Minister to Austria, and a large contributor to the collection, followed. In his judgment New-Haven ought to be to this country what Munich and Dresden are to the rest of Europe. She owed it to herself and the classic reputation of the venerable seat of learning situated here, to be a great centre of attraction through her galleries of art.

Prof. SILLIMAN SR., made a few characteristic remarks. Nature, he said, spread her charms everywhere, and a lack of appreciation of them showed a want of gratitude to the great Author of all. We are instructed to enjoy Nature by the revelations of Art. By studying the works of the great masters we gain an appreciative eye; a taste for the beautiful in nature and in its representations. Life would be much more richly enjoyed if our countrymen could only be made to see that there is a higher purpose than merely to make money.

Captain MORGAN, of New-York, related two or three amusing anecdotes. Captain M. has several valuable pictures in the collection.

F. J. BETTS, Esq., of New-Haven, congratulated the community on the preëminent success of the project devised by a few friends of Art. There were paintings on exhibition in the Hall money could not buy. He believed the public would appreciate and improve the opportunity offered them to inspect these rare works of Art.

The Hon. AARON N. SKINNER was called on, but declined to add to the remarks which had already been made.

D. C. GILMAN, Esq., who has worked most energetically and perseveringly for the success of the scheme, explained briefly the plans of the Committee. He gave notice that several lectures would be given by distinguished friends of Art during the few weeks in which the exhibition would be opened.

After spending a few moments longer in glancing at the pictures adorning the walls, the company dispersed.

To show that the exhibition is no ordinary one, I need but run over the order in which the pictures are arranged. In all there are in the neighborhood of 200 paintings—their aggregate value is at least $75,000. The north side of the hall is almost exclusively occupied with works by the old masters; a portion of course being copies. The largest of these is claimed to be an original by MURILLO. It was sent from Spain to the Cathedral of Mexico, where it occupied a place above the High Altar. It was purchased by its present owner, D. W. COIT, Esq., of Norwich, during the occupancy of Mexico by the United States troops. This is flanked on the right and left by copies of RAPHAEL'S St. John and a Madonna and child, St. Elizabeth and St. John, by MURILLO. This, as well as an exquisite piece by SCHIDONE, are the property of Jos. SAMPSON, Esq., of New-York. Another Murillo, the "Teaching of St. John," was purchased by D. W. COIT, Esq., during the revolutions in Lima, in 1823-4. Mr. SALISBURY exhibits copies from RAPHAEL, SALVATOR ROSA, MICHAEL ANGELO, &c. A "Madonna and child," exhibited by him, is attributed to Lord CARACCIA by a certificate of the Academy of the Fine Arts, at Bologne. CLAUDE LORRAINE, ANDREW DEL SARTO, TITIAN, REUBENS, and others of the old masters, are represented by copies. H. E. PIERREPONT, Esq., of Brooklyn, exhibits a marine view of the "Mouth of the Thames," by STANFIELD. H. BARBER, of Amenia, N. Y., contributes an interesting portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL, claimed to be original. It was presented by the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the father of the present owner. This picture occupies a place on the south wall, which is principally occupied by works of modern masters. Mr. BELMONT presents a Moonlight view, by ACHENBACH, and a Marine view, by MEYER. Then come works by American artists. WHITE'S "First Thanksgiving in New-England," representing Elder BREWSTER as invoking a blessing on the frugal repast, around which his family are assembled. HUNTINGTON'S "Child's first Lesson in Charity;" DURAND'S "Morning and Evening of Life;" portraits, by COPLEY and STUART; "Family Devotions," by ROSSITER, &c. Nearly all the prominent American artists are represented. Some of the cabinet pictures grouped around the windows, are esteemed particularly valuable. Dr. BERRESFORD, of Hartford, exhibits a number of original paintings by Flemish and Dutch artists.

The statuary is one of the most important features of the exhibition. The most valuable piece is "Abdiel," by GREENOUGH. It is the property of Prof. SALISBURY, and has never before been exhibited publicly. Opposite it is a figure of ARISTIDES, copied from an antique in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. There are busts of HOMER, CICERO and DEMOSTHENES, cut by CRAWFORD during the first year of his residence in Rome.

Rarely is it the case that such a list of lecturers is presented for the instruction and entertainment of the public. Prof. SALISBURY opened the course last Wednesday, in the Linonian Hall, with a lecture on "MICHAEL ANGELO." The room was densely crowded with a remarkably select audience. Prof. S., after making a few remarks on Art generally, sketched the peculiarities of the different schools which existed previously to the time of M. ANGELO. He then gave discriminating criticisms of the most celebrated of his works, and concluded by naming as among his more important characteristics that he was eminently true to nature. He saw her handwriting, and, recognizing it as divine, could not efface it, but was bold in following its guidance. His ideality was remarkable. In Art he was a true poet. He lived in a sublime world of his own. Many of his works were left unfinished because his pencil could not keep pace with his teeming fancy. He was a prophet without instruction. His mechanical powers were not the result of training. The versatility of his genius was one of his most remarkable characteristics.

The second lecture of the course was delivered by Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, late of Brown University, Providence, R. I. His subject was THOMAS CORN. The warm appreciation the speaker displayed of the character of this lamented artist, could only have arisen from an acquaintance with him as a man. His life was sketched with great minuteness of detail, but the audience, this time a little more comfortably quartered in the College Chapel, regretted seriously that the time allotted the speaker obliged him to abridge his lecture. Pres. WOOLSEY, Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan, D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., and the Hon. HENRY C. DEMING are yet to follow.

The success which the exhibition has met thus far is as remarkable as it is deserved. Money and pains have not been spared to render it worthy of the object for which it was gotten up. During Commencement week it will prove a great attraction. I can only repeat my advice to persons passing through New-Haven, from Boston to New-York, to stop over a train, and make the exhibition a visit. They will be amply repaid for the delay.

W—G.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Fort Scott Difficulties Arranged. The English-Lecompton Bill and its Prospects—The New and Newer United States Marshals—The Postmastership of this City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas Territory, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

At this moment when, for a time at least, I am leaving Kansas behind me, I snatch the opportunity to inform you that the Territory is quiet, and after so long a strife as has distracted its people this indeed is grateful tidings. The difficulties at Fort Scott, and in that vicinity, having been set at ease, there is now but one other thing to cause trouble; yet even that, meeting with contempt at the hands of all parties, will hardly be effectual in reproducing disquiet.

Gov. DENVER having, as I have heretofore informed you, gone in company with Governor ROBINSON to the affected district, for the two-fold purpose of preventing any invasion of the territory by the militia ordered out by Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, as many say, in one of those drunken bouts by which he disgraces himself and brings his office into contempt, and of suppressing the difficulty in his own territory, called at Fort Scott a meeting of the citizens of the county, when after an able address which he made, he produced a series of resolutions, which were adopted with great unanimity, by which the citizens pledged themselves to leave the settlement of their grievances to the Courts of the country. In the meantime he had, by proclamation, declared the counties of Licking, Linn, and Bourbon to be in a state of insurrection.

Having succeeded to the extent of pacifying the people, and seeing the exhibition of a desire for good order, the Governor turned homeward. The journey in that direction was not accomplished without difficulty, for every stream and creek which had to be crossed, and they were many, had passed its banks. In consequence of this the route was circuitous and in some part through towns heretofore almost unknown, except as they exist upon paper and hang around bar-rooms, bait for flat catching. The difficulties were surmounted sometimes by the making of rafts, at other times by swimming—at any rate they were conquered.

At Ossawatomie, the scene of the slaughter by Captain REID, late of the Missouri House of Representatives, and prospective candidate for Congress from Jackson County, a few of the citizens turned out to meet the Governor, who was by them asked to explain his purpose in this matter. The Governor responded by the recommendation that the people aggrieved leave their disputed matters to the authorities, who should have his best aid in bringing about the correction of evils asserted to exist. Governor ROBINSON ably seconded the remarks of his predecessor upon the speaker's stand. His voice was, perhaps, more potential for peace-making than was that of the other. He explained that the Free-State men, having a clear majority of the Inhabitants, and all the power in their own hands in the Territory, would be justly held responsible for the disturbances which have existed—which, if they be passed by unnoticed and unpunished, will effect, not only the proud position of the Free-State men of Kansas, but will deal a heavy blow at the prevailing success of the Republican Party of the Union. He exhorted his hearers to take these matters now, as they stood when they commenced—which was as bearing no political aspect—and, so doing, to bring to justice all the participators in them, that they might be punished.

Mr. FOSTER, who was the nominee for Attorney-General under the Leavenworth Constitution, unfortunately fired at one remark made by the Governor, and reiterated by Gov. ROBINSON. He was unwilling that MONTGOMERY should be held amenable to any criminal law. He declared that, as one having suffered from the course of his opponents in 1856, he held Capt. MONTGOMERY to be in the pursuit of a laudable purpose, to wit: paying off old scores. There were some signs of discontent about this time, but a few well-timed words from Gov. R. quieted the people, who agreed to a like settlement with their neighbors.

The party then crossed Pottawatomie Creek by means of rafts, thus reaching Moneka with safety. As they were about to leave that place, Capt. MONTGOMERY rode up at the head of his band, to the hotel, his purpose being to obtain an interview with the Governor, providing that no advantage should be taken thereof. The Governor declined the meeting, and left on the way to Fort Scott, MONTGOMERY and some of his men following in the rear.

On the way they brought up at Raysville, where the Governor was making a speech, when some calls were made for MONTGOMERY, who essayed to address the folks, but subsequently declined as the Governor had withdrawn.

In the course of this trip there were no two accounts of the origin of the difficulties; but although these seem in some measure to criminate MONTGOMERY and his men more deeply, they serve as well to prove the fact that HAMILTON and his Missouri crowd were the perpetrators of murders more bloody and uncalled for than any equal number ever before enacted in this Union.

If there had been one latent chance that even the Administration Democrats, so called, would vote for the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution under the English ordinance, I do verily believe that BUCHANAN has wiped it out by his recent acts *in favor* of Kansas. Six weeks since he appointed ISAAC WINSTON, of Virginia, United States Marshal. The office was given to him because his friend, Gov. FLOYD, thought that he had been wronged by removal from a land agency, and lo! now he has been removed, and a man, as objectionable as could be found, has been substituted for him. Judge FAINZ, the newer Marshal, was identified with the entire struggle of 1856 as an officer under the General Government, and, as such, can never claim the sympathies of the people. But why was WINSTON removed? Private advices say because he was accused of dissipation. I may as well cut with it at once, and state that Gov. DENVER preferred the charge, to which he added that unless WINSTON was removed, he (DENVER) would resign. This charge must have left the Territory when DENVER and WINSTON had met but once, when the latter had been in the Territory not three weeks, and when he had been in bed under medical treatment for bilious fever seven days out of that time. While he has been in the city he has become well liked, for people around had confidence in him that he would not disgrace himself and his office by bigoted and besotted bloodthirstiness. He has prepared an answer to such charges as have come to him to-day, in a shape not official, but reliable, and seeing the names appended to it in verification, even Mr. BUCHANAN will falter, for they consist of some of his most strenuous supporters. I may as well add that the Governor, and such as desired the removal of WINSTON, are as much disappointed as he. Their intention was to procure the appointment of another man,—a good man,—but one who has not the right kind of unscrupulous tact to obtain office under this Administration.

A second act of BUCHANAN'S is not officially announced, but in Kansas it is accounted true, because of the source whence the information comes. It is understood that MATHIAS, the Lieutenant-Governor under the Lecompton Constitution, has been appointed Postmaster at this place. If this be so we shall have all manner of unpleasant doings about here; for MATHIAS, not needing the office, says he shall give it to his brother-in-law, BOB MILLER, than whom a meaner and more objectionable man could not be found in the Territory.

So it goes, the Administration is retracing the steps of old parties in the time of JAMES, as related by MACAULAY. They will soon so enforce odium into the hearts of their present followers that in 1860 there will be a clear field for the opposition. So mote it be.

General Lane's Trial for the Murder of Jenkins.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday Morning, June 23, 1858.

NINTH DAY.

The counsel for the defence here rest their case. The prosecuting counsel propose to offer Mr. DUFER, one of the four who belonged to the party going to LANE'S, on the plea of rebutting testimony, and the opposite counsel objected. They contended that the full evidence for the prosecution should have been introduced at the outset, and because they have withheld a prominent witness to this period in the examination he should not be now brought forward for any purpose except to disprove new, independent facts. The Court decides that it is proper for rebutting testimony to be introduced upon all the material points offered by the defence; consequently

Mr. Dufer was introduced and sworn—I was present at the time of Mr. Jenkins' death; there were four of us went over to Lane's, viz.: Mr. Jenkins, H. W. Jenkins, Mr. Green and myself; I entered Mr. Lane's yard, after Mr. Jenkins was shot, but not before: I stood near the hen-coop, outside of the fence; I had no arms; there were three shots fired; Mr. Lane first, Mr. Green next, myself next; I saw no attempt to fire on the part of any others; I know nothing and heard nothing of the explosion of caps at any time; Henry Jenkins had no arms but an axe; I saw him do nothing except carry the axe to the gate; when we got to the gate Lane appeared to be walking about the yard; Jenkins commenced breaking down the gate; Lane said he must not come in the yard; Jenkins said, "None of that;" I saw Lane raise the gun but once; saw no other motion until he fired; the last I saw of the axe was while it was in Mr. Jenkins' hand, when he was breaking down the gate; Mr. Jenkins carried a Sharp's rifle with him from his house, and set it down at the hen-coop; I was standing near it, looking over the fence, when Lane fired; I walked to the rifle, took it up, and fired at Lane; don't know whether I hit him; I did not take aim; Lane was then walking towards his house; he then went in at his west door; I saw Mr. Gates trying to get into the house, but the door was fastened, and he could not get in; about that time Mr. Ropes came from Mr. Nute's house and brought a pitcher of water; Mr. Green had a pistol, and I heard the report from it; it was just after Lane fired; I did not see Green fire, for just then I was turned back to get the Sharp's rifle; all I remember hearing Lane say was, Jenkins, don't come into this yard, or words to that effect; I was present at an altercation between Mrs. Lane and Mr. Jenkins, some days before; Mrs. Lane accused him of coming in Mr. Lane's absence; Jenkins replied he was not afraid to meet any man, at any time; we found the well locked; Mr. Jenkins said, let us upset this box; Mrs. Lane then came out of the house and requested us to wait till Mr. Lane was at home; Mr. Jenkins said, I don't know what business you have in that house; she said, I don't know what business you have in that house—referring to one Lane had built—Jenkins said, this house cost me more money than any house he ever built; he then went to the wood-pile and took up the axe; Mrs. Lane took hold of the axe-helve, and told him he could not use that axe; he appeared to be about using it to break open the lock; he then sent me for an axe to Mr. Nute's; I went and got one; Mrs. Lane again requested Mr. Jenkins, as a gentleman, to wait till Mr. Lane got home; I said, Uncle, perhaps you had better; he said, well; I carried back the axe to Mr. Nute's, and we both went home.

AFTERNOON.

Witness resumed—Mrs. Lane said, "You are no gentleman," &c., when Mr. Jenkins replied, "If you say that, you are no lady;" I recollect no threats being made at the well; I saw Mr. Gates come up and stand at the well just before we left it; do not know whether he had been within hearing or not.

Cross-Examined—I was with Gaines Jenkins at the time he was killed, and am his sister's son; have lived with his family since his death; H. W. Jenkins and Mr. Green have both lived with his widow since the occurrence; I have had no conversation with Mr. Green or others of the family about the case; I saw Mr. Jenkins loading arms that day; no person requested me to go to Gen. Lane's that day; I went over as a spectator; my curiosity led me to go; I stopped a step or two from the rifle Jenkins sat down, where I could get it readily, but when I stopped I had no intention of using it; I did take it up afterwards, and fire at Lane; Mr. Lane told me on the 25th of May that I must go around through the other gate if I wanted water; I told Mr. Jenkins of the same; I was present at the barn when some person arrested Green; I did not say on that occasion that I was armed when Jenkins was shot; Mr. Jenkins did not tell Mrs. Lane at the time of the altercation that he would throw her out of that house; I have been living at my uncle's since the 16th of last April; I came from the city of Baltimore; my uncle made no suggestions or gave any instructions to any one of us before going over to Lane's the day he was shot; I have read all the testimony printed in the Lawrence *Republican Extra*, given in this case.

Edward Ropes, sworn—I was in the house of Mr. Nute, in the next inclosure, at the time Mr. Jenkins was shot; I was sitting at the window reading when I heard a hammering, and looked around, but saw nothing; in a few minutes more it stopped raining, and I got up to go to work, and on going out heard a confused noise; the first I could recognize was a voice I took at the time to be Mr. Jenkins, saying, "You know your duty;" in a moment I heard a gun report and then heard a groan; I next saw General Lane going towards his house, looking round partly and going very slow; he looked very grave; when he was about half way to his house he started up and walked quicker out of my sight; from the time that I first saw him to the time he passed out of my sight, I heard two shots fired; there might have been three; I then went over into Lane's yard and saw Jenkins lying on his face; I raised up his head; his mouth and nose were bloody, but I saw no bullet holes; I asked those present (Gates and H. Jenkins I think) to help me roll him over; Mrs. Jenkins then arrived; we proposed to take him to the house, and soon arrived there with him; there was but one report before Lane started to go into the house; I called it a gun by the loudness of the report; the others sounded like pistol shots; Mrs. Jenkins called for water, and I went to Nute's and got some; Gates started to get some at Lane's house and could not get in at the west door; I saw arms upon or near the body of Mr. Jenkins; I saw none when his clothes were taken off; he fell on the grass near the plowed ground.

Cross-examined—Mr. Gates finally got some water, but not until after I arrived with some; I saw no axe near Jenkins' body until I came back from Mr. Jenkins' house; should think it was six or eight feet from his feet at the time I saw it; do not recollect of telling Mr. Hill that I could not tell which fired first; think I did not state to Mr. Legate that the party fired on Lane first; think I did not state to Mr. Legate or to any one when the remark was made that Lane ought to be hung; "why should he be hung—they fired on him first, and were chasing him with an axe;" Mr. Nute's house is about forty to forty-five yards from the place where I saw Gen. Lane first; his countenance denoted deep thought; don't know as it showed anger.

Q.—After they fired, what was the expression of his face? A.—I could not see his face, but his eyes denoted action; he quickened up: one purpose I had in going to Mr. Collamore's office with Gates was to have him talk about this case; I thought as I had told the counsel for the defence all I knew about the case that it would be no more than fair if the opposite counsel knew all that Mr. Gates would testify to.

Direct resumed—A stable intercepted the view from my window to the place where Lane was; the north window was open.

The Rev. E. Nute, sworn—I was within hearing of the altercation between Mrs. Lane and Mr. Jenkins on the 27th of May; I was out at my stable; the north end of the stable was open, next to Mr. Lane's garden; I saw Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dufer going for water; I had previously heard Mr. Lane say that he had taken the bucket off, and that if I wanted any water I could go into the house for the bucket; I therefore supposed the bucket was off, and that Mr. Jenkins could get no water; just before Jenkins reached the well, a lady whom I took to be Mrs. Lane came out and met him; I then went a few steps for some corn; on returning I heard Mrs. Lane say, "We have concluded there is not water in the well, for more than our own family;" Mr. Jenkins replied, "Well, I can't help that," and added, "I claim a right to get water here at this well;" I did not hear the lady's reply fully; Jenkins said then, "I claim the well as mine, and I claim the house as mine, too;" the lady seemed to be remonstrating with him; I think she said, "We have not been to the house near you;" after a while I heard Jenkins say, "I shall break into the well," stepping to the woodpile, he picked up an ax and came

Common Council, through the appropriate Committee of the latter, that they should not be disturbed thereafter in the quiet enjoyment of the dépôt and business at Thirty-second-street," and such agreement, if made, would not have bound any subsequent Common Council.

As to the large passenger dépôt with which the Railroad Company propose to block up the Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-second-street, and by *agreeing* to build which they hope to compromise this matter, or rather to gain time till the next Legislature shall convene, in order to take from the Common Council their control over the Company, what is there in their past conduct that would lead the most credulous to put any faith in their statements?

The remaining statements of Mr. CAMPBELL, and those made by Mr. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad Company, cannot be substantiated, because they have no foundation in fact.

On behalf of the residents and property holders on Murray Hill.

PHILIP REYNOLDS, W. E. DODGE.
B. M. WHITLOCK, P. TEN EYCK.
GEO. D. PHELPS, SMITH LAWRENCE,
A. H. WRIGHT,
Executive Committee.

Horse-Power through the Tunnel on the Fourth-avenue.

The following is the affirmation of JAMES E. SERRELL, Esq., Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, as to the condition of the railroad tracks in the tunnel on the Fourth-avenue, for propelling cars by horse-power:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: James E. Serrell, of said City and County, being duly affirmed says: That he is one of the Surveyors of said City and County and Civil Engineer; that he has this day examined the tunnel in the Fourth-avenue, extending from Thirty-fourth-street to Fortieth-street; that it is rock bottom, and in reasonable good order for drawing cars on the railroad tracks therein by horses; that in two days it could, in his opinion, be put in first rate condition for such purpose; and that while examining the same he saw a car drawn through by a horse; that there is no marshy spot in said tunnel, so far as he could discover by a careful examination, and there was no want of light for a perfect examination. JAMES E. SERRELL,
No. 43 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of July, 1858.
RICHARD STACKPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Woodman Divorce Case.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—THE CASE SUBMITTED TO THE COURT WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 24.

We stated yesterday that we did not publish the answer of the defendant in this case, because the Clerk positively refused to let any of the papers be seen. By request of defendant's counsel, we publish the answer and order of the Court:

Now comes the defendant, Caroline Woodman, wife of O. O. Woodman, and in obedience to the citation to appear and answer to the petition of her said husband, says: That she denies all and singular the allegations in said petition contained, except so far as the same may be hereinafter admitted; that she specially denies that the said O. O. Woodman is a citizen of the State of Mississippi as by him alleged, and avers that he is now and has been, since the year 1852, a citizen of the State of Louisiana.

Respondent further shows, that her said husband has been guilty towards her of outrages, excesses and cruel treatment of such a nature as to render their longer living together insupportable; that he has publicly defamed her, by charging her in the newspapers of New-Orleans with adultery; that he has causelessly, heartlessly, and cruelly caused her to be closely imprisoned in a private mad-house near Flushing, Long Island, as though she had been insane, from the — day of September, 1857, to the — day of November, 1857; that he has taken away from her the greater portion of her wardrobe, and all her jewels and ornaments, leaving her scarcely clothing enough to enable her to make a respectable appearance; that he has ceased to provide for her necessities and has abandoned her. For these causes respondent avers that she is entitled to demand, and now prays this Court to award her, a separation of bed and board from said Woodman.

Respondent further shows that she intermarried with said Woodman on the 8th day of January, 1846, and that they moved to Louisiana on the — day of ——, 1852, where they have ever since continued to reside; that previous to their removal they acquired a plantation and slaves in Louisiana, in the parish of ——, and that since their removal they have acquired a large amount of other property, both movable and immovable, which is now situated in this State; that by law he is the landlord owner of one undivided half of all such property, and that she is entitled to demand, and now prays this Court to decree, a partition of all said property to be made according to law, at the time that the judgment of separation from bed and board may be rendered herein; wherefore respondent prays that the Court will, during this suit for separation, for the preservation of her rights, order that an inventory and appraisment of the movable and immovables in the possession of her said husband, be made according to law; that said Woodman be served with a copy of this answer, and cited to comply, &c.; and that after due proceedings there be judgment, separating this respondent from bed and board from said Woodman, and directing a partition of their common property, and decreeing this respondent owner of one-half thereof; that this Court will assign to her the house wherein she shall reside until the termination of the suit, the house of her father, Andrew Thomas, in Hinds County, Miss., since she has no relatives within this State whose protection she may claim, and that the sum of $250 per month be allowed to this respondent for her support during this suit, to be paid by her said husband monthly, in advance, and respondent further prays for all such other reliefs, &c.

(Signed,) FOUTE & CLINCH,
Defendant's Attorneys.

The Court ordered that the appraisement should be made, and ordered that she receive a monthly allowance of $150 until the termination of this suit.

Upon the opening of the Court yesterday the rendering of depositions of witnesses for the plaintiff was commenced, the principal questions and answers only being touched upon by Mr. Chilton:

Deposition of Mrs. Mary Farrell: Is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Woodman; knew them first in the Winter of 1856, while they were boarding at the St. Louis Hotel; they remained there about four months; witness was employed as chambermaid in the hotel; Mr. Furniss was there during the time; the only improper concuct she saw, was that one day she saw Mrs. Woodman in the room of Furniss; she had been informed by the chambermaids that Mrs. Woodman had gone to Mr. Furniss' room, and they all concluded to watch; Furniss came to the door to avoid suspicion, and said he wanted clean sheets on his bed; she supposed at the time that it was a ruse to make out that Mrs. W. was not in the room; she procured the sheets, and went into his room for the purpose of putting them on his bed; she was firmly impressed when she entered the room that Mrs. Woodman was concealed in it; could see nothing of her; commenced making up the bed; she, thinking Mrs. W. might be under the bed, was about turning the mattress over to look; Furniss, just then laid his hand on the mattress and said, you need not turn the mattress to-day; she had, however, raised it enough to discern plainly the skirt of Mrs. Woodman's dress underneath; she left the room, and in company with the others continued to watch the room until four o'clock in the evening, when all left but she and Ann Kavanaugh, and they concealed themselves behind an armoir in the passage; shortly afterwards saw Mrs. Woodman come out of Furniss' room and hurry along the passage, passing them on her way; her hair was loose and disheveled, and her dress tossed and tumbled up; Mr. Woodman came home to dinner, and looked all about for his wife, but, not being able to find her, went down to his dinner; supposing she was out in the city, he fixed a nice dinner for his wife, which he said he wanted kept hot until she came home; this preparation of the dinner for his wife, who at the time was in Furniss's room caused much merriment among the girls; saw a letter put under the door of Mr. Furniss' room by one of the boys of the house, who said Mrs. Woodman had sent him with it; I opened the door, picked it up, and took it to Ann Kavanaugh, who read it; it contained the expressions "Dear Pet," and "Dear Baby."

Deposition of Ann Kavanaugh.—Is about 19 years of age; knew Mr. and Mrs. Woodman during the Winter of 1856, when they were boarding at the St. Louis Hotel; she was employed as chambermaid by the hotel; knew Gardiner Furniss; he was at the Hotel at the same time; saw him in Mrs. Woodman's private parlor alone with her nearly every day; never saw her go into Mr. Furniss' room, but saw her come out once; she has been told, however, by the girls in the house, that Mrs. W. went there frequently; she saw her go in that direction often, and as there was no other ladies' rooms in that direction, she presumed that she went in there; told Mrs. Woodman's chambermaid that her mistress went into F.'s room; on the day that she was told that Mrs. W. was in F's room, she watched with the rest of the girls; while watching Mr. F. came to the door and ordered them away, as he wished to take a bath; she then left, but continued herself, with Mary Farrell, behind an armoir in the passage, soon after Mrs. W. came out with her hair loose and flowing about her face, and her dress much rumpled and displaced; a letter was shown to her by Mary Farrell, that was from Mrs. Woodman to Mr. Furniss, giving an affectionate promise to go to his room; believes the letter was destroyed; Mrs. W. always received Mr. F. in her parlor in the morning, dressed in her morning dress, and not as she received company.

[Mr. Chilton here introduced another letter, written by Gardiner Furniss, the morning after he had been seen by the chambermaid of the Winthrop House, Boston, in her bed, about which circumstance Mrs. W. told two different stories—one to the proprietor of the house, that it was a conspiracy, who said he wanted to compromise her for revenge, and the other, stated to the chambermaids, that it was her husband, who came in during the night—to show the last statement was made on account of this note.

Mrs. O. WOODMAN—*Dear Madam*: Surely you have left this morning. A chambermaid entered the room and discovered me in your bed. She immediately withdrew, thinking, I suppose, that I was Mr. Woodman. I then got up and dressed, and went down to the office and inquired when they expected Mr. Woodman. They answered that they did not know. I remarked, as I went out, that I had learned he had come in during the night, and left again. You know how to act. I shall be in town to-morrow, and will be happy to serve you. Yours,
(Signed,) GARDINER FURNISS.
Room No. 12.

[Mr. Chilton also begged leave to file in evidence several books, containing a diary kept by Mrs. Woodman, in which she entered almost her every thought from 1854 to 1857, the time of the discovery. The books are regular bound diary books.] Mr. Pimen was introduced and placed on the witness stand, and proved them to be in her hand-writing. The purpose of the introduction of these diaries is to show the manner in which she spoke of her dear friend "G," and when she wrote to him and when she received letters from him. A large number of letters were here filed, Mr. Chilton stating that the counsel considered it judicious not to have them made public. Some of them were from New-York, some from Boston, and some from Paris and other places. A letter which Furniss wrote to Mrs. W., to show to her husband to lull his suspicions, was read. It was upon ordinary topics. He spoke of his sister, mostly, and gave the general news of the day.

Mr. Chilton also asked to read the following letter, which, he said, would show the manner in which Furniss generally wrote to her. It was directed, "Mrs O. Woodman, Bolton's Dépôt, Mississippi, dated Nov. 14:

"MY OWN DEAR BABY: How kind and good you are my dear Pet, to write to me. I received your dispatch. Dear Pet, I have never received your letter marked '2.' It seems, dear Baby, that you have either made a mistake, or it has been lost. I would advise you, my dear Pet, to enter your letters in your journal. Although, my dear Baby, I would kiss you to death if I had you here, I have to scold you for not writing all that occurred on the passage, &c. Yours, G. FURNISS."

He also introduced letters directed to Mrs. Woodman under fictitious names, which names were referred to in a letter from Mr. F., which was filed.

Mr. Piment, sworn—Has known Mr. and Mrs. Woodman for over ten years; could say that Mr. Woodman's conduct towards his wife has always been kind and indulgent; he never knew him to oppose her in anything; her demands were very expensive; could not say exactly what her expenses were during a year; knows that their expenses together were about $10,000; he was satisfied that Mr. Woodman's expenses did not exceed $2,000; Mr. Woodman is noted for his extreme plainness in dress; knows that they have been universally recognized as man and wife; could not say what the reputation of Mrs. Woodman was in New-Orleans during the time of the since-reported intimacy between herself and Furniss; did not know Mr. Furniss; never heard of him until the New-York Hotel difficulty.

[The plaintiff's attorney here rested the case, reserving the right to file the marriage certificate within ten days.]

Witness examined by Defence—Is employed as clerk by Mr. Woodman; considered Mrs. Woodman's expenses had been very large, considering the wealth of Mr. Woodman; does not know anything particular in reference to Mr. Woodman's private character.

The defence here stated that on account of the peculiar nature of the case they would refrain from introducing any witnesses, and that they would rest the case, resuming the right to introduce Mrs. Woodman's affidavit made in New-York, which was published in the New-Orleans *Delta* at the instance of Mr. Woodman, and Mr. Woodman's card.

The Court then took the matter under advisement. We omitted to mention, yesterday, that Messrs Wm. Hunt and P. E. Bonford, Esqs., were also engaged in this case for the defence. There were but few persons in the Court room during the trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—July 2.—Nos. 267, 3080, 2687, 2774, 4521, 3491, 4575, 937, 4497, 4550, 4481, 4408, 3915, 4028, 4501, 1352, 1611, 557, 967, 3715, 4466, 4075, 3155, 4546, 3622, 994, 4489, 1577, 1407, 4435, 4108, 1323, 4366, 3429, 3496, 3340 4326, 1823, 2051.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Jasper K. Hotaling vs. *The Steamtug Titan.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's Report. The action was one for collision, in which the Court decreed for the libelant, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. He reported the damages at $1 610 20, and to his report the claimants of the *Titan* excepted.

Held by the Court—That it is not the practice to disturb the report of a Commissioner, simply on the ground that he has allowed too much, unless the amount is strikingly out of proportion to the actual damage sustained, or unless he has committed some palpable error.

That the Commissioner has not committed any palpable error. He has exercised his best judgment in determining the question of damage, and upon the evidence, the Court cannot say that it is not a correct judgment

Exceptions overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burt & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs Martin & Smiths.

Peter Grant et al. vs. *The Steamship Herman.*—This case also came up on exceptions. The action was one for collision, in which the libelants had a decree with a reference to ascertain the damages. The respondents excepted to the Commissioner's report, on account of the allowance by him of certain charges connected with the recoppering of the libelants' ship.

Held by the Court—That where a Commissioner has so determined upon questions of fact upon conflicting testimony, the Court will sustain the report, unless there appears some palpable error in his decision That on the evidence no such error appears, and the exceptions must be overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

Interesting Questions of Law and Nice Points of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 1.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

James W. Paige & Co. vs. *L. O. Wilson & Co.*—The plaintiffs, including Samuel A. Appleton, Augustus C. Richards, and Abbott Lawrence, Jr., comprise the firm of a large Boston house, and the defendants are extensive jobbers, of this City. The defendants stopped payment in October last, owing the plaintiffs about $50,000. The embarrassments were represented as temporary only, and as having been caused by the unusual pressure of the times. An extension was granted, with the understanding on the part of the plaintiffs that they should be put on a footing with the best, and that no preferences should be made. The complaint alleges that the defendants threaten to make an assignment, and to prefer certain creditors before the plaintiffs, asks that a Receiver be appointed, that the property be distributed so that none who were creditors at the time of the extension receive a greater share than the plaintiffs, and prays for an injunction restraining them "from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co. in October, 1857, or the proceeds thereof" Judge SUTHERLAND granted the injunction, and it was served upon all the defendants before 2 o'clock on the 30th ult. *After* which, and on the same day, the defendants, acting under the advice of their counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., executed a general assignment to Bates & Wilson, preferring them for acceptances made by the assignees for L. O. Wilson & Co., then preferring all those who had become bail or surety for the defendants, and afterwards distributing the property *pro rata* among their remaining creditors.

A motion was made by defendants, counsel to dissolve the injunction Upon the argument, Mr. D. D. Field, for plaintiffs, raised a preliminary objection that the defendants were in contempt for a violation of the injunction, and that they must purge themselves of the contempt, before they could be permitted to proceed with their motion to vacate the injunction. The point was sharply contested by the counsel, and the Court sustained Mr. Field by granting the following order:

ORDER.

"On the foregoing affidavits, and any affidavits that may be served by the plaintiffs before the 5th inst, and on the complaint, injunction and proof of service thereof let the defendants show cause before me, on the 13th inst, at 10 A. M., why they should not be punished for a contempt in violating the said injunction: and let the motion to dissolve the injunction stand over to the same day and hour.

JOSHUA SUTHERLAND, Justice.

July 1, 1858."

It will be seen that the nice point of practice is involved, whether parties can proceed before a Court whose injunction they have violated, before purging themselves of the contempt; and, also, the intricate and interesting question of law, whether an insolvent who has received an extension, can afterwards make an assignment with such preferences as to prejudice those creditors who granted it.

Dudley Field and D. E. Field for Plaintiffs. Jas. T. Brady for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE LOWBER CLAIM AGAIN.

The People ex rel. A. C. Flagg vs. *Robert W. Lowber.*—This matter again came up yesterday. The case is similar to the old one between the same parties, except that the People of the State are here made party plaintiffs.

The Common Council appropriated $196 060 for the purchase of land in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A, to be used for a Market. For this land the Comptroller refused to pay Mr. Lowber, on account of questionable title, unpaid liens, &c. Lowber sued the City and obtained judgment, which was subsequently set aside, and the plaintiffs herein seek a perpetual injunction restraining the City from paying, and the defendant Lowber, from receiving the money.

Yesterday, Ex Judge Whiting moved for the injunction. He made a full statement of the facts, charging fraud upon the Common Council, Corporation Counsel and Lowber, in very plain language.

Mr Busteed opposed, and moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiffs were not specially interested in the case, and it has been held that a tax payer could not sue the Corporation for a wrong which was common to all other tax-payers, or in which he is not specially in erested. This was not his remedy.

Ex-Judge Cowles, for Mr. Lowber, moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the People, Given if parties really concerned, had no authority to go behind the legislative power of the Common Council.

Mr. Noyes, also for the defendants, claimed a dismissal of the complaint for the reason that it did not state a cause of action.

His Honor intimated that it was his opinion that the case should be dismissed as regards Mr. Flagg, but if it appeared that the People were interested, he was inclined to think that they could uncer some circumstances interfere, as in England, the Crown in some cases had similar rights.

Some discussion followed on these points, when his Honor, desiring to examine the matter more fully, postponed his decision on these points for the present.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

INJUNCTION AGAINST POSTMASTER FOWLER—GIFT ENTERPRISE LETTERS NOT TO BE OPENED.

In re application of Jas. H. Warner et al. vs. *Isaac V. Fowler.*—Yesterday Judge Sutherland granted an alternative injunction, restraining the defendant from forwarding to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington any letters addressed to Jas. H. Warner or Geo. H. Mowett, or from allowing any person, other than those to whom they are legally to be delivered, to open and read the same.

Councilman Wild and Geo. H. Warner became sureties to the undertaking, to the amount of $1 000 each.

Bedelia McCourt vs. *James McCourt.*—Order to show cause of 27th April, 1858, must be discharged. I do not think the case authorizes the appointment of a Receiver, &c., during the pendency of the issue awarded previously by Judge Davies.

Augustus P. Woodruff vs. *John Harson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Charles Stapler et als. vs. *Geo. E. Ryzhe et als*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of suit.

John Golden vs. *Jas. Myers et als.*—Motion denied, without cost and without prejudice.

Lewis B. Loder et al. vs. *John M. Boden et al*—The execution can issue against the joint debtors not released for balance due in interest, &c.

Henry Cohn vs *Kaliski Harris.*—Order to show cause discharged and motion denied with $7 costs

Aaron Healy et al. vs. *Conrad Goebel.*—The demurrer is frivolous, and judgment for plaintiff answers in ten days and pays $10 costs of motion to plaintiff's attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth

Holbrook vs. *Wilson et al.*—Case settled. (If the case is to be regarded as submitted on the case as resettled, let the fact be communicated to the Court by Saturday next)

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Murdock vs. *Hoyt.*—Bill of particulars ordered.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before the Hon. E. C. West.

The Patchen Case.—The celebrated Patchen case was on again before the Surrogate yesterday. Mr. Busteed appeared for the lady claiming to have been the wife of the deceased, and Ex-Surrogate Bradford for the other parties.

Mr. Robert Morrow, residing in State-street, Brooklyn, and occupying the position of specie clerk in the National Bank, Wall-street, was called to the stand. He testified to having been in the habit of visiting a girl in a certain saloon in West Broadway, who then went by the name of Adeline, but whose name now is Watts; and to having seen "Terese" (the girl claiming to be Mrs. Patchen) there; to having known her, and to having been at the saloon often with Mr. Patchen, when "Terese" was there. He acknowledged to having had intercourse with Adeline—now Mrs. Watts; but refused to answer as to whether he had seduced her. He said he had not visited Mrs. Watts but once of late, and that was during the absence of her husband. He was not sure what street she lived in, but knew that it was in the street through which the Sixth-avenue cars pass, after leaving Canal-street, going up town. He could not say whether or not the house she lives in is built of wood, brick, stone, iron or gold; or whether it is 20, 40, 60, or 100 stories high. He thought it was not quite as high as Trinity Church Steeple—not within 40 stories (10 feet to the story) of as high as that.

This closed the testimony on both sides of the case. The day for hearing the closing arguments of counsel was not set down.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	42	10	—
Flour, bbls	12 396	966	2,375
Wheat, bushels	9,965	116	680
Corn, bushels	—	—	3.700
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,250
Provisions, pkgs	230	188	—
Whisky, bbls	—	—	164

ASHES—Sales 110 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request, with sales reported of 900 bags, (of the *Horace's* cargo,) at 10⅞c., and 300 bags, in lots, at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 50 mats Java, at 17c., and 30 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Rio.	Other Kinds.
Imports in June, 1858. bags	10,820	4,286
Imports Jan. 1 to July 1, 1858, bags	47,972	32,201
Imports Jan. 1 to July 1, 1857, bags	63,845	16,889
Sales in June, 1858, bags	14,256	3,000
Stock July 1, 1858 bags	11,876	6,250
Stock July 1, 1857, bags	25,832	4,500

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales, in lots, at about previous quotations, though the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10¾	10½	10⅝
Middling	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12⅝
Middling Fair	12⅞	13⅛	13	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, today The current receipts are moderate, and receivers are willing sellers. The demand, however, is not brisk. Home dealers are the principal buyers. The inquiry from shippers is restricted. Prices are barely sustained. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls.

	AND	
Superfine State, ₱ bbl		$3 75@$3 85
Extra State		3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan		3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio		3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio		3 90@ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan		4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio		4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee		4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee		4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri		4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 500 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very quiet. Prime lots are very scarce and are most sought after. Sales 13,000 bushels, including fair white Canadian, at $1 08; red (Winter) Western on private terms; damaged Milwaukee Club at 80c@85c.; damaged Chicago Spring at 70c.; and inferior new white Tennessee on terms not disclosed Corn has not varied much, sales having been reported of 27,000 bushels at 70c.@76c. for very inferior to prime mixed Western; 79c. for white Southern; and 82c.@83c. for yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping. Sales 4,500 bushels Northern at 70c. ₱ bushel, delivered Barley is very scarce and is nominal in price. Oats exhibit no remarkable change. The supply is limited, and the demand is fair. Western, 45c.@46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics, week ending with June 26, 1858:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Shipments.	Stock in store June 26
Flour, bbls	7,190	1 044	2,723	3,977
Wheat, bush	554,784	401,400	257,360	582,996
Corn, bush	499 185	222 500	348,565	355,312
Barley, bush	36,900	4,400	—	12.178
Rye, bush	—	1.000	7 569	2,304
Oats, bush	182,203	149 400	239,780	110,631

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales, in lots, at 40c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at steady prices.

LEATHER—Sole is actively sought after at very full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in request at full prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@39c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Bbls.
Cuba	13 979	16,103	5,536	2,909
New Orleans and Texas	—	950	—	1,782
Porto Rico	3,384	—	1,020	—
Total	17,363	17,053	6,556	4,522

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive, at essentially unchanged rates. 250 bbls Spirits Turpentine have been sold, in lots, at 43c @43½c., chiefly at 43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Whale or other Oils.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 35 for Mess; $17 50 for Clean, and $13 30@$13 40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut-meats are heavy and languid, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at from 8½c. @10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at full rates, sales 200 kgs. and bbls, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 220 bbls, in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10½@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c@22c for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. The stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, consists of 46 199 bbls. Pork, and 14,700 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 47 9 7 bbls. Pork, and 21,102 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1858, and 45 730 bbls. Pork, and 24,247 tcs. and bbls. Beef, July 1, 1857. No returns were received to-day from Thompson's yard.

SALT—1,650 sacks Marshall's Liverpool fine were obtained at $1 18 ₱ sack.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales 600 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7c.; 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 22 hhds. Texas at 5c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, July 1: 1,000 mats, Cuba, 300 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,253 boxes.

TALLOW—Sales 8 000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at full rates.

Monthly Statement of the New-York Tobacco Inspection Warehouses.

	Ky.	V. & N. C.	Total.
Stock June 1, 1858 hhds	5 514	530	6,024
Received since, hhds	3 535	188	3,761
Total	9,049	696	9,735
Delivered since, hhds	642	199	841
Stock July 1, 1858, hhds	8 407	497	8,894
Stock July 1, 1857, hhds	5,801	568	6,169

Tobacco Trade of New-York in June

	Hvs.	Cuba.	Stems.	Yara	Total.
Stock June 1, 1858, bales	1,421	1 298	1,950	55	1,177
Received since, bales	1436	2.219	2 4	224	462
Total	2,847	3,517	1,254	349	1,639
Sales to June 30, 1858, bls.	1,460	511	1,050	65	75
Stock July 1, 1858, bales	1 387	3,006	204	284	1 564
Stock July 1, 1857, bales	4.643	3,756	139	565	290

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 22½c. @23c., and 29 hhds. Drudge at 21½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.@4¾d., ₱ bushel. For London, 10 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d., and 1,000 bbls. do. at 1s. 9d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., and 100 tons Black Walnut at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 125 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3¾c. ₱ gallon, and Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The Imperial and Central Society of Agriculture of France, has awarded the gold medal of the Society to Dr. Asa Fitch, of New-York, for his first and second reports on the Noxious Insects of this State. This medal bears on its obverse side the portrait of Oliver de Serres, the father of French Agriculture, born in 1539.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
SPRING and SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.
COLORED and BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES and BAREGE ROBES.
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.

SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.
Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York,

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND
BEAUTY
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120.000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 2ol dozens (2,400) Skirts *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MANTILLAS,
At very reduced prices.
For the balance of the season,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 415 BROADWAY.
Real Guipure Mantillas.
French Lace Mantillas
Pusner Lace Mantillas.
French Lace Circulars.
Black Barége Circulars.
White Barége Circulars
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

A NEW LADIES' DUSTER,
Of very fine Linen Fabric,
Suited alike for Traveling or Promenade.
Will be opened this week.
LADIES' LE BEIGE DUSTERS,
LADIES' TRAVELING CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' ALPACA DUSTERS,
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN DUSTERS,
LADIES' CHECK LINEN DUSTERS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BULPIN'S NEW STORE.
No. 415 Broadway.

SUMMER TRADE.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
AND
NOTIONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEVER OUT OF CHOICE GOODS.

While our neighbors let their stock run down during the Summer months and it is next to impossible for Country Merchants to get what they want, either by ordering or coming themselves, our stock remains full and complete in all its departments. We keep up good lines of Summer Dress Goods, Men's Summe Stuffs, Linen Drillings and all other seasonable goods

We are, therefore, fully prepared to fill, and we solicit all at cort-time and cash orders for
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS DUSTERS, &c.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY.
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c
DOMESTIC GOODS
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
Paris,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines.
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines.
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES.
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BUENOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at Aleacon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory: And at Kaschmir, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS. but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!! STRAW HATS!!!—To heave ho! This unique straw hat, so much worn by young gentlemen, is decidedly the hat of the season; light, elegant in design, it adds a grace to the wearer unequaled by any other hat. They are for sale at the old established hat-store, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, together with a large assortment of straw, beaver, cassimere and felt hats, adapted to the season, at wholesale and retail cheap for cash. Remember the No. is 90 Fulton-st., New York. CHARLES P MELLENEY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA—No. 535 Broadway—ELECTRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—LADY MACBETH.

BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—YANKEE SHIP—DON JUAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—NOVELTY GLANCE AT NEW YORK—PADDY MILES' BOY—LUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre.....July 3
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A last accounts from Trinity Bay, there were no signs of the steam frigate *Niagara*, now due there. The weather was represented as favorable for the Telegraph enterprise.

MIKE WALSH arrived in Washington, yesterday, from Mexico, where he has been as the Special Agent of the Government. He brought dispatches from Minister FORSYTH to the State Department, but their tenor has not yet transpired, though they undoubtedly refer to the late forced loan on foreigners residing in the Mexican Capital, and the action of Mr. FORSYTH in demanding his papers. Dispatches were also received at the Mexican Legation yesterday, but they are said to be silent in regard to this matter.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night, having failed to effect an arrangement of the troubles between the Erie and the Central Roads satisfactory to the former. A resolution was passed requesting the two roads to advance on its passenger rates to the prices existing prior to the recent reduction—such rates to remain unchanged until a committee could inquire into the matter in dispute—but Mr. MORAN, President of the Erie Road, protested against this action, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the road would endeavor to work for its own interest, independent of the dictates of the Convention.

The trouble at the Dudley Observatory in Albany has assumed a new phase. Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, who made a magnificent donation to the Observatory two years ago, and in honor of whose husband the institution is named, publishes a sharp letter in defence of Dr. GOULD, and requests the Trustees who cannot agree with that gentleman (Messrs. OLCOTT, WILDER, &c.,) to resign their positions and give place to others. The Trustees, however, express their determination to adhere to their position, and insist upon the removal of Dr. GOULD. The Scientific Council having called upon the Trustees for a copy of the charges against the Doctor, the Trustees refused to recognize the authority of the Council to make any such demand. Several propositions were made by the Council, yesterday, for an adjustment of the pending misunderstandings, all of which were peremptorily rejected by the Trustees, in consequence of which it is thought probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their positions in the former body.

New-Orleans papers of the latest date, state that the owners of the steamship *Cahawba* have arranged to have the mails and passengers for Havana taken off by a steamship, to avoid her being quarantined at this City.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, held at Augusta on Wednesday, nominated the Hon. MANASSAH H. SMITH for Governor. Resolutions indorsing the course of the Administration were adopted.

A rumor is current in Kansas to the effect that Governor DENVER intends to resign soon after the election in August.

A letter from Collector SCHELL was read before the Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the removal of MONROE'S remains, at its meeting yesterday, in which, on behalf of the United States Government, the steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* was tendered to the Committee for the purpose of conveying the remains of the ex-President to Richmond. The Committee did not decide whether the offer should be accepted, but referred the whole matter to the Chairman, Alderman ADAMS.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Sprme Court yesterday, granted an alternative injunction restraining Postmaster FOWLER from sending any letters addressed to JAS. H. WARNER or GEORGE H. MONETT, gift-enterprise men, to the dead-letter office, or permitting any one but those to whom they are addressed from opening the letters.

The nineteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutger's Female Institute was held yesterday at the Rutgers street church. The exercises were interesting, as they always are. The institution which, it is now settled, is to remain permanently on its present site, is flourishing to a degree most flattering to its friends.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. They were all present, but in public session nothing was done beyond mere routine business.

Yesterday, 800 bales Cotton were sold, at languid prices. Flour was in moderate request, at uniform rates. Wheat continued inactive. Corn was firm, and in fair demand. Northern Rye declined to 70c. ₩ bushel. A better inquiry prevailed for Pork, at, however, easier prices. Lard and Beef were held with more confidence. The movements in Groceries were not very extensive. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The American Gold Fields.

The great mountain chain, extending from the Russian possessions to the Straits of Magellan, contains gold in all its parts. Not indeed in such abundance as to dispense with the employment of capital and industry. Both have found full scope in California, and the field for their profitable operation is continually enlarging.

There can be no doubt that the mountain districts of Mexico and Central America are rich in auriferous deposits. That gold is found in New-Granada has long been well known. Indeed its export from that country is by no means inconsiderable, though the work of mining is confined to the Indian population, who have carried indolence to a greater pitch than any other known people.

An impulse of a startling character is imparted to gold-digging by the Frazer River discoveries. One of the most important results of this event will consist in breaking the illusion that gold-mining must be practically confined to California. Our countrymen will now look South as well as North. The whole boundless continent is their gold field. For centuries the Mexicans have virtually abandoned mining. They trod, generation after generation, over the shining sands of California without once suspecting the existence of the treasure which we so soon extracted from the earth.

We look upon the productions of Gold in America, as only commenced. Anglo-Saxon energy—call it cupidity if you please—will never rest while a placer remains to be explored. If any stimulus were required to urge the extension of our race and Empire, it is abundantly supplied by the thirst for gold. Wherever that precious attraction exists the Yankee will go. And what is there in Mexico, or in Central America, to oppose his progress?

Our Government cannot ignore this uncontrollable tendency, without incurring both danger and blame. It should repress fillibustering, and give a legitimate direction to inevitable events. In the book of its foreign policy, there is inscribed no more important duty than that which concerns its immediate relations with the Spanish-American Republics. The opportunity which offers for a peaceful and benign extension of our Empire, is full of brilliant promise. It calls for wisdom, conciliation, and prompt vigilance. There must be no hanging back behind the progress of our citizens. The guidance of law and the power of the nation should at least keep pace with the people

The Search Question and the Slave-Trade.

The debate in Parliament upon the right of visitation, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, illustrates in a most striking manner the inherent magnanimity and practical wisdom of the English character. No one can read it without a tinge of shame at the contrast it offers to the windy, unreasoning and intemperate declamation with which the same subject was treated in our Senate chamber. Nothing is more indicative of character, in nations or individuals, than the temper with which grave issues of interest and of honor are considered and discussed. The weak and unsettled are always clamorous and violent:—calmness, and a readiness under all circumstances to be just, are possible only to those whose strength is so assured that it has ceased to stimulate or excite. Yet, in regard to the essential *matter* in controversy, the victory remains with us. The British Government frankly and manfully concedes a point of international law which it has contested for twenty years, and which hitherto it has steadily and stubbornly refused to yield. The Earl of MALMESBURY, after stating the precise point so long at issue, candidly declared that "the Government, fortified by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, *had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs.*" Mr. FITZGERALD, another member of the Government, after stating that "the decided opinion of the law officers was, that by international law *we had no right of search*—NO RIGHT OF VISITATION WHATEVER, in time of peace,"—added, that "they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment *the avowal of this conclusion.*" Words could not be more explicit or decisive. Great Britain abandons, decisively and forever, the right of arresting, detaining, and visiting or searching American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, for any purpose whatever. This principle is now distinctly recognized by that great maritime power which has always denied it hitherto; and this result is due wholly and exclusively to the resolute and determined position of the American Government

So far we have been clearly and triumphantly in the right. It is, therefore, all the more important that we should not allow ourselves now to be put in the wrong. It has been charged against us by our enemies, and up to the present time by the British Press, that our denial of the right of Visit and of Search was the result of a desire to tolerate the Slave-trade. We can afford now to refute that slander. Indeed we must do so, or else admit its truth. We cannot longer remain indifferent to the prostitution of our flag to a traffic which is not only condemned by the sentiment of the Christian world, but which our own laws have branded as piracy and have forbidden under the most fearful penalties. We must ourselves assume and exercise that Police of the seas, so far as our own vessels are concerned, which we have denied to other nations, and which we have compelled Great Britain to abandon. We do not agree with the London *Times* in the opinion that the Anti-Slave-trade crusade must be abandoned. On the contrary, the interest of every civilized nation, and the honor of humanity require that it should be prosecuted with new vigor and increased efficiency. The *Times* assumes—what we believe to be utterly untrue—that the people and the Government of the United States are friendly, or at least indifferent to the prosecution of this inhuman traffic. Unless the steady tenor of all our public action has been a lie, nothing could possibly be more untrue. We have denounced it—made laws against it—entered into treaties for its suppression, and sent fleets to break it up. That the results have not been more satisfactory has been the fault of the measures adopted. It only remains that we resort to others more practical and more efficient.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that active negotiations were going on upon this subject between the two Governments, and with good prospects of success. We trust this assurance will prove to have been well founded. We think Gen. CASS hit upon the precise difficulty and suggested the proper remedy, in his closing dispatch to Lord NAPIER: and we hope he will press upon the British Government the necessity of giving its future action this direction. *Cuba is now the only great slave market of the world*:—and England and the United States should combine to shut that market and render it impossible for another cargo of slaves to be landed on her coast. England has treaties with Spain which would warrant her in demanding the total and instant suppression of this traffic, and in enforcing that demand:—and the United States is in honor bound to prevent her flag from being used to cover the trade in any of its forms. If the two nations will combine in some mutual plan for closing the Cuban market, the Slave-trade can very speedily be extinguished.

THE RECENT HOT TERM.—We have just had a remarkably hot period, following heavy rains. In the Middle and New-England States, where neither the grain nor the grass were far advanced, the heat of the past fortnight has done wonders. Indeed, without it the superabundant moisture must have proved quite injurious. But a temperature of 90°, acting upon a saturated soil, quickened vegetation like the working of magic.

It is a noticeable fact that in Europe, also, the same kind of weather has prevailed Both in England and on the Continent the heat was as great as here. Consequently an early and excellent harvest is expected—a blessing which the populous countries of the Old World know better than we how to prize. With us abundance is so much the rule that we scarcely take the possibility of scarcity into account, and yet in the height to which the prices of necessaries have attained we can hardly be insensible to the value of a plentiful harvest. Should it be our good fortune to have such a harvest this year, much will be due, under Providence, to that oppressive heat which many of us found so hard to bear, and such a fruitful subject for grumbling. Both the rains and the sun of June were sufficiently annoying; but they have been worth more than a year's yield of the California placers.

Mistakes Corrected.

While it is highly gratifying to find the European Press busying itself with the discussion of American affairs, and so learning invaluable lessons in the science of popular government, the pleasure is not unalloyed by frequent errors, so mischievous, some of them, as to exact prompt correction. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, for example, expatiates on the Slave-trade. Its views are in the main sound and sensible. But seeing the American aspect of the question through three thousand miles of imperfectly clear atmosphere, it is no wonder it falls into mistakes, and it is quite as palpable that such mistakes will naturally gravitate towards the disadvantageous side of our national character. It refers to the American vessels engaged in the traffic:

"When an American vessel, bought by the slave-trader, leaves an American port, the authorities supply it with papers. From the nature of the freight with which it is laden, the character of its internal fixtures, the kind and quantity of its stores, it is very easy to infer its real destination. It nevertheless obtains the ordinary papers. Why do the authorities accord these, if they do not at least *tolerate* the Slave-trade? But suppose the operation is conducted with mystery; that the vessel, on leaving the shores of the United States, is shrewd enough to deceive the agents charged with regulating navigation. In that case, it seeks in a foreign port, probably in Cuba, the entire outfit required for its business; it there lays in its equipment and its stores. But it cannot still depart for the African coast without having its papers *visé* by an American Consul. Here is a new chance for the American authorities to interfere if they chose to balk this illegal speculation. We should not be at all astonished to learn that the foreign agents of the United States are without authority to interpose any obstacle. Is it the insufficiency of the law, or the impotence of the Government to enforce it? Is it a necessary or a voluntary toleration?"

The toleration is necessary, and involuntary. The prices paid by the Spanish Slave-traders in Cuba for American vessels is so large, that, in periods of commercial stagnation the American owner is very glad to send his idle craft thither to market. It departs with the usual papers, because there is no earthly reason for denying them Even were the object of the voyage to Cuba stated, there could be no legal pretence for refusing the papers; and it would be adverse to the obvious policy of our Government to create by law such pretence, since there is a patent impropriety in checking the sale of our superfluous shipping to foreigners. On arriving at Cuba the vessel is, therefore, sold; and, but for a provision in our treaty with Spain, would be obliged, upon the change of ownership, to return to the United States, in order to secure new papers. The treaty, however, provides in such cases, for the issue of a consular letter from the office of any commercial agent, which has to be granted, as a matter of course, since it would be in the highest degree absurd to vest in such an official the power at will to determine the disposition of a vessel, in regard to the character or purposes of which he can have no official information. With this consular letter the trader goes about his business. It overhanled and visited, he exhibits it, and its validity is acknowledged. The national character of the craft is determined by it. It is a necessary attendant of the sale of the ship. If it be asked, why not amend the treaty so as to enable us to withhold these letters; it may be replied, that it will be time enough to do so when we are provided with a substitute, which shall not inflict more damage on our shipping interests than it inflicts upon the Slave-trade; that does not invest a distant consul with power to detain whole merchant fleets upon suspicions that cannot be verified; that does not, in short, sacrifice our traffic in ships to terminate the traffic in slaves. We trust the *Constitutionnel* is answered.

An article in the *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, professes to be founded on an intimate study of the entire diplomatic history of the Slave-trade and Right of Search: It says:

"In 1824, a Convention was concluded between England and the United States, *but Congress refused to ratify it.* Great efforts were made ten years later by France and England united to obtain from the United States their assent to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, *but they refused as before, because of the right of mutual visit stipulated by those Conventions.*"

The treaty of 1824 was negotiated by RICHARD RUSH and GEORGE CANNING. Its stipulations were accepted and entirely approved by President MONROE and Secretary JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. It conceded not only a mutual right of visit, but a mutual right of search. Even in the United States Senate that concession met with no opposition. But so much of the treaty as included the waters of the United States in what was termed the "suspicious belt," and authorized the arrest and search of our innocent merchantmen even within sight of our own shores, was stricken out, and the treaty, with this single alteration, returned to London for ratification. That it was not ratified, and that the right of search has not been reciprocally exercised from that day to this, to the destruction of the Slave-trade, is an error for which Great Britain is answerable.

A CONVICTED AND REPENTANT F. F. V.—The Hon. JOHN LETCHER, a prominent member of Congress from the Old Dominion, has been detected in a crime of no ordinary magnitude, and in a spirit of penitence has humbly made confession thereof. His sin consists in the fact that some ten years ago he was not altogether sound on the Slavery question. It is astonishing what hidden and forgotten derelictions may be dug up out of the history of public men. Who could have imagined that Mr. LETCHER, than whom no member of Congress has been more unflinching in the advocacy of Slavery, could have any concealed skeleton in his political house?

Mr. LETCHER has been exposed in this wise. Just at present he is a candidate for nomination as Governor of Virginia, by the Democratic Party,—his especial advocates being the ultra Southern wing, whose organ is the Richmond *South*. Under such circumstances it is usual for opponents to review a man's antecedents; and in the present case this work has been faithfully performed by the Richmond *Whig*, which paper brought back to light and memory the long-buried fact that in 1847 Mr. LETCHER *regarded Slavery as a social and political evil*—sentiments which he expressed in reference to an address by the Rev. Dr. RUFFNER, published at the request of Mr. LETCHER and others

Upon this astounding disclosure, the friends of Mr LETCHER, including of course the Richmond *South*, were not only shocked but exercise: by a strong spirit of unbelief It would never do to admit that their candidate was guilty of the enormity charged There is no compliance with their views of political duty they denied it. But, unfortunately, Mr. LETCHER himself has since written a letter, which we publish in this morning's TIMES, acknowledging his guilt and making professions of repentance He has undergone a change. He no longer thinks Slavery an evil, social, political or moral. Previous to 1847, he had given very little consideration to the subject, but he has fully investigated it since with the happy result of bringing him to concur in the general sentiment of Virginia.

Mr. LETCHER'S confession is frank; and there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his repentance, for his political preferment depends upon it. But it is doubtful whether he can now receive the nomination he seeks. He is badly damaged by his cast-off heresy. His friends are embarrassed, mortified, indignant. His enemies chuckle. In short, Mr. LETCHER is in very hot water.

The Slave propaganda is unforgiving. No statute of limitations can defeat its vengeance; no fidelity obliterate past offences. Mr. LETCHER appeals, as well he may, to his course in Congress. But the doctrine of supererogation is not recognized by slaveholders, and once to hold that Slavery is an evil is to commit the unpardonable sin.

Our Criminal Justice.

The public will not be at all surprised to hear that CANGEMI is likely to escape again. We never expected anything else. We have long ceased to suppose that any body connected with the administration of criminal justice in this City was capable of conducting a criminal trial from beginning without flaw or blunder, or that it was possible to secure sufficient accuracy or certainty in the proceedings to insure the punishment of any criminal accused of a capital offence. Either the counsel for the prosecution, as we have already remarked, is sure to botch the case, or the Judge to charge bad law, or make wrong rulings on the evidence. It must be a glorious sight for a murderer who is at all gifted with a sense of the ludicrous to see the frantic *gaucheries* with which the prosecution tries to get at him, and the grotesque solemnity with which the judge pours forth points for a writ of error, and the gravity with which the jury try to find a verdict which they know very well will have no more to do with the fate of the prisoner than with the Mormon war. The whole thing is a farce, and is notoriously a farce; and no one ought to enjoy it so much as the prisoner, because no one gets so good a view of the whole affair, and has so little interest in the result.

We have been for a long time in the habit of boasting of our criminal trials—of the fairness, moderation and efficiency with which they are conducted—and drawing comparisons between them and similar proceedings in foreign countries—much to the disadvantage of the latter. Now the efficiency, whether of a man, animal or procedure, depends altogether upon the end he or it is intended to bring about. A cow, for instance, is a most efficient quadruped for dairy purposes, but most useless for fox-hunting. A muscular Irish laborer is most efficient as an excavator, but he would make a bad principal of an educational establishment. So if our criminal procedure be intended to get highway robbers and murderers out of scrapes, it is the most efficient system we know of; but if its object be the protection of life and limb, it is worse than useless.

The last "dodge" which has been devised for CANGEMI'S benefit, is as good a one as ever we heard of, and is highly creditable to all concerned. It consists in withdrawing a juror upon the prisoner's motion, and going to trial with eleven, the prosecution, court, and all, assenting. A verdict of guilty follows, and then a nice little writ of error comes as a matter of course. Upon this follow public indifference, some hints about the value of the old rule that no man should be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence, and we should not be at all surprised finally to see the amiable Sicilian shortly in full possession of his liberty, and probably of a grog-shop, started by the contributions of admiring friends. And as the proprietorship of a grog-shop is a capital stepping-stone to office, who knows but next year we shall have him in the Common Council, white-washing stump-tails, and stopping the appropriations for the Central Park?

In the next edition of the *Causes Célèbres* we ask a prominent place for a report of CANGEMI'S trial; and we ask for insertion therein of a full account of the various discussions on points of law, which have taken place since his apprehension—a full exposition of the doubts felt about the Court before which a murderer in New-York ought to be tried—and having been convicted, about which Judge ought to sentence him. Great praise has been bestowed upon Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN for the ingenuity and perseverance they have displayed in their client's cause, and with their views of duty, they are fairly entitled to it. But it has not been remarked, as often as it deserves, how inefficient, slip-shod, complicated, absurd, ludicrous, wicked that system of procedure must be which enables counsel to win such laurels in such a case; and how precarious is the tenure by which every man holds either his life or his property in a community in which the punishment of offenders can be fenced off by such means. We can well say to the learned hair-splitters whose legal acumen has been exciting the admiration of mankind in this matter for the last twelve months, as the frogs said to the boys, "This, gentlemen, may be fun to you, but it is death to us."

NATIONAL RELICS AT AUCTION.—There was an auction sale of Uncle Sam's old furniture in Washington, on Monday last, which, if properly advertised, would have attracted a large crowd of curiosity-dealers to the Metropolis, and doubtless, have added a few thousand dollars to the National Treasury, which is sadly in need of increased revenues just now. The chairs and desks in the old Representatives Hall were disposed of by the auctioneer, like the trumpery furniture of any family breaking up house-keeping, to the highest bidder. The seats that had been occupied and sanctified by our departed statesmen, the Clays, Adamses, Calhouns, Websters, and Bentons, the desks on which they and their successors had written their notes, were all offered for sale like the dilapidated contents of an old curiosity-shop. This historical old furniture has a solid value of its own apart from the associations belonging to it, and if offered for sale in this City, where there is a mania for antique chairs and tables, it would have commanded large prices

Each desk and chair in the old hall has an interesting history belonging to it; none of them had ever been used for common household purposes, their tenants had always been the representatives of the people The first chair and desk offered were those which have been so long occupied by the Neator of the House of Representatives, the venerable GIDDINGS of Ohio. At this season of the year there were not likely to be many admirers of the Joshua of the Abolitionists in Washington, and the chair and desk he had filled so long were knocked off at the very low price of two dollars and a quarter. The chair which had once been occupied by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS brought fifty dollars, while Colonel BENTON'S last seat was knocked down at six and a quarter, and the chair which the "chevalier BROOKS" of South Carolina had occupied brought nine dollars.

What an opportunity there was for a speculator in that sale! If the name of each occupant of the chairs had been marked upon them, some of them would have produced very large prices. But no notice appears to have been given of the sale. Perhaps the functionary under whose direction they were disposed of took a hint from Secretary FLOYD'S agents for the sale of Fort Snelling, and hesitated to advertise lest a combination should be formed to prevent the furniture bringing all it was worth. The entire proceeds of the auction was something over $2,000. But it would have been better for the Government to have distributed these venerable relics among the public offices in Washington, and those in which the Presidents had sat when representatives should have been deposited in the White House.

Dr. Gould and the Dudley Observatory.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your paper of this morning contained a letter from an Albany correspondent, in which the personal and scientific character of my friend Dr. B. A. GOULD, is assailed with an elaborate and ingenious malignity. The letter in question is doubtless intended to prejudice the New-York donors to the Dudley Observatory against Dr. GOULD: to forestall public opinion with reference to the difficulties which the Trustees have created, and to pave the way for the dismissal of the present Scientific Council. The Board of Trustees have not thought proper to afford to Dr. GOULD an opportunity of replying to the charges preferred against him by their President. I can assure the public, however, that Dr. GOULD will yet be heard in his own defence; meantime, on his behalf, I pronounce Mr. OLCOTT'S statement to be a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. I ask the New-York public to suspend their opinion until the facts of this matter shall have been published. Hoping that those who may hereafter express opinions upon the subject of the Dudley Observatory, through the public PRESS, will have the courage and the manliness to do so over their own signatures, I remain your obedient servant, WOLCOTT GIBBS.

Dr. GIBBS has more zeal than discretion in the cause of his friend. His chivalric demand for the names of all parties who may see fit to express opinions concerning the management of a public institution, so far as the letter in the TIMES is concerned, is simply ridiculous. That letter gave the opinions of THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., of Albany, who set them forth in a speech at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. His name, Dr. GIBBS, we presume, will consider sufficiently responsible for any statements he may have made. What Dr. GIBBS says about the "intent" of our Albany letter is gratuitous and impertinent. If the New-York donors to the Dudley University are "prejudiced" against that institution, it will be by Dr. GOULD'S action of by the statements of Mr. OLCOTT in regard to it;—and Dr. GIBBS has no right to impute any intention to produce such an effect to our correspondent, or to accuse him of "elaborate and ingenious malignity," for simply reporting what some one else has said.

We venture to add the suggestion that Dr. GOULD has quite enough labor on his hands at Albany to meet the allegations which have been made against him. He has a right to expect that his friends will not add to his difficulties by introducing new issues here.

A new phase has been given to this matter by the intervention of Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, the lady who gave a very large donation towards the establishment of the Observatory. As will be seen by the account in another column, Mrs. DUDLEY espouses the cause of Dr. GOULD, and deals with the Trustees who have taken action against that gentleman in a very vehement and menacing style. She insists upon their immediate resignation, and threatens, unless this demand is complied with, to withdraw her donation. We presume it will be discovered that Mrs. DUDLEY has not authority over the Board of Trustees, and that her donation is so securely invested for the benefit of the institution that even she herself cannot touch it. Meantime it is not at all impossible that this controversy—which is becoming purely personal—may lead to the question, whether there is the slightest possible necessity or use for an Observatory at Albany.

The Way our Beef is Brought to us.

The Rochester *Democrat* mentions that on Friday and Saturday of last week, two hundred and seventy-nine cars loaded with fat cattle passed that city eastward on the New-York Central Railroad. The *Democrat* says:

"All this makes lively business in that particular line, and few think of the amount of suffering which has to be endured by the poor brutes while on the route. Packed closely together, without a particle of extra room between them, they are obliged to ride the whole distance to their destination without once tasting food or water, and in this hot weather it can easily be imagined that the deprivation of the latter under such circumstances must drive the tortured animals to the very verge of madness. While the trains of stock, which arrived here Saturday from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, were being made up together for the route eastward, no less than four head of cattle were taken from the cars in a dying condition, and they expired shortly after being removed. Many others were in nearly the same condition, and there can be little doubt that of the cattle confined in the 149 cars, as many as 20 perished or will perish through the sufferings they endured in the transit to market."

It is not difficult to understand, with the aid of such facts, in what sort of condition the cattle arrive here, after being brought from the Western States, without food or water, and the mercury above 90°. The suffering of the animals confined in the stump-tail stables is insignificant compared with the tortures to which these poor brutes are subjected. But this inhuman cruelty, bad and disgraceful as it is, concerns us less than the injury to the health of the beef-eating public. Think of the facts for a moment. A fat ox is carried from the prairies of Illinois, packed with other cattle as closely as possible in the roasting temperature of last week, without once tasting water. The distance is at least eight hundred miles, and the speed twelve miles an hour. Sixty-six hours are the poor animals thus famished and roasted. Is such beef fit to be eaten?

In no department of their business have our railroad men more to learn than in the conveyance of live freight. The public tolerate the present mode only through thoughtlessness But no reform can originate with those whose interests are subserved by existing abuses

It has been suggested that the slaughtering should be performed where the cattle are fattened, and the dressed meat only brought to market. This, it has been said, could be done in cars constructed on the refrigerator principle, so that with the aid of ice, and at a moderate expense, the beef might arrive in excellent condition. The proposition may be worthy the attention of practical men, who are prepared to judge concerning its merits. But that a change from the present cattle-trains will be demanded is unquestionable. Great as is the amount of injury and mortality caused by unwholesome milk, the ill effects of damaged butcher's meat, though perhaps less palpable, are no less real. The difficulty in the case is that consumers do not see the cattle-cars, and cannot know what they are buying. If they could, their knowledge would produce a very marked effect upon the business of our butchers.

THE FRENCH EMIGRATION SCHEME IN LIBERIA.—A letter in another column, from one personally familiar with the facts of the case, corrects the statements of Mr BRULAIS, which we noticed yesterday morning, in regard to the emigrants found on board the *Regina Cœli* It seems that they were not from Liberia—that they could neither read nor write, and that they were not persons originally sent out to Liberia from the United States.

We have also a copy of the last Message of President BENSON to the Liberian Legislature, in which he rehearses the various attempts that have been made, first by the British, and now by the French, to obtain laboring emigrants from that Colony, and the steps that have been taken by the Government to prevent it. Very rigid regulations have been adopted on the subject. Special reference is also made to the case of the *Regina Cœli*, which had once before made a similar attempt to obtain a cargo of emigrants from the Colony.

The Government of Liberia, as these documents show, is a zealous and earnest in its opposition to the whole scheme of Emigration,—and there is no foundation whatever for the inferences to which the statements of M. BRULAIS would lead, that the project was favored by the authorities.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, expressed the opinion that not very much consequence was to be attached to speeches made in the American Congress We commend this instance of British arrogance to the attention of Messrs. SEWARD, TOOMBS and WILSON. If such disparaging remarks are to be tolerated, there is no calculating the consequences. Mr. ROEBUCK went still further. He said the Americans had told lies about the English:—and he hoped this declaration would go across the water. The House of Commons laughed at Mr. ROEBUCK; but it is a fair question for General CASS to consider whether this is a laughing matter. We advise our Government to hurry up those steam frigates. It is very plain that roundabout diplomacy is out of place with John Bull We must take the *Plum Gut* channel.

THE YACHT RACE.—Mr. HASWELL, it will be observed, gives a tolerably explicit answer to the statement of poor BENNETT'S boat keeper about the Plum Gut business. He invites the *owner* of the *Rebecca* to state *his* impressions concerning the sailing-directions which were given for the yacht race,—instead of putting the Captain of the craft forward in the matter. It's of no use, Mr. HASWELL. The concern will not come square up to the mark. In the controversy as in the race, they prefer the Plum Gut route.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—We have received a long communication from the parties whose application for letters of dismissal from the Church of the Puritans has recently attracted so much attention. We shall publish it in the TIMES of to-morrow morning. It is an appeal to the public against the action of the Church, giving a detailed history of the whole affair.

BELLY-COSE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes as follows concerning the operations of M. BELLY in Central America:

"However this may be, I have just seen a letter written by M. MARCOLETTA, late Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, now at Paris, to an official here, in which he enters into explanations in regard to the Millaud and Belly contract for the construction of the interoceanic canal. M. MARCOLETTA shows that the Belly contract is only to take effect, *if the Stebbins Company of New-York fail to commence operations the 1st of the month*; an event which was anticipated, that the French Company do not wish or hope to carry on the work without the aid of the United States and England; that an agent has just left here for New York to interest the American Government and American capitalists in the enterprise, and that from there he will return to London for the same object; that the canal thus constructed by the combined forces of the three countries—France, the United States and England—will be made free to all nations, under the protectorate of the three, with an equal tax for all. This is M. MARCOLETTA'S explanation of the Belly contract, but he says nothing of the political contract concluded at the same time."

This substantially confirms the statements of the American Company whose card was published in the TIMES of yesterday morning.

COINCIDENCES.—The London Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the British outrage question, says

"It is a curious fact, as showing the obvious facilities for suppressing the traffic in the Gulf of Mexico, that the suggestion for getting over all difficulties by an arrangement that American officers should sail in the British cruisers, and have the sole right of overhauling United States vessels, appeared almost simultaneously in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the London *Times*."

PALACE GARDEN.—A place of open-air recreation—similar to what Niblo's Garden used to be in days long gone by—and with this name, was opened last night. It is located on Fourteenth-street, with entrances there and on the Sixth-avenue. The grounds—partly those of the old Children's Nursery—and of vacant lots—are tastily decorated with fountains, shrubbery, illuminated lamps, and alcoves, with ample accommodation in the way of benches, tables, &c. An attendance probably numbering five thousand persons was present at the opening last night, and very general satisfaction was expressed at the orderly and cheerful aspect of things. A fine display of fireworks—a feature which the management intends to keep up—gratified the young folks, and a band of music, (not sufficiently strong for such a place,) enlivened the scene. This is the only garden we have in New-York, and if properly managed, it will supply a want, and prove a lucrative undertaking. The character of the gathering last night was in the highest degree encouraging. There will be a grand concert on Saturday nights, with Mr. THOMAS BAKER in the orchestra.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at the rooms corner of Pine and William stree's, the President in the Chair.

Communications were received from the Light-House Board, and also from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the subject of inland transportation and the commerce of the Lakes. They were placed on file.

The President proposed D DUER, Esq., as a member of the Arbitration Committee. He was elected.

A standing Committee of ten, including the President and Secretary, were proposed to act as an advisory body with the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. C. BARSTOW moved a resolution amending the By-Laws, so that they might be appointed. It was laid over for the present.

Mr. PERIT urged the necessity of securing more personal attention to the Chamber of Commerce on the part of the members, and advised daily meetings between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.

Several gentlemen were proposed for membership, some bills were presented, and the Chamber adjourned.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.—The Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, which sailed June 15, and *via* Southampton the 18th, reports that they had westerly winds six days, and fog nearly all the passage. She brings 20 cabin and 270 in second cabin and steerage. She reports having spoken a number of vessels but makes no mention of having seen the Telegraphic fleet.

The City Fountains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it, Mr. Editor, that we who do business in the vicinity of the Park are deprived of even the *sight of water* in the fountain? As for a *jet d'eau*, there is none, the poor Croton having, since yesterday, declined from stagnant lymph to airy nothing. Do let us, whose places of business overlook the dried basin of the defunct *jet d'eau*, at least see some fresh Croton filling it to the brim this torrid weather, Mr. Superintendent of Public Places, and much oblige, among others, the Croton WATER.

Why our Fountains (as they are facetiously called) are kept in their present discreditable condition, we are not aware. For months they have not been permitted to play, and now, in this blazing weather, when every hint or suggestion of moisture is doubly grateful, they are as dead and dull as a stagnant pond. We have heard no complaints that the Croton water is low—indeed there seems to be an abundant supply for all other purposes. But our fountains are all very badly arranged in this respect—that the water used in them is allowed to run off into the sewers and go to waste, whereas it might very easily be so disposed of as to be used in watering and washing the streets. It is a shame that, at this season of the year, when, if ever, fountains are needed, ours should be left in their present condition. We believe they are under the management of the Croton Aqueduct Board. We wish those gentlemen would either give the public their fountains, or some satisfactory reason why they cannot have them.

City Items.

NEW SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—The corner-stone of a new Swedenborgian Church, to be erected in gothic style, 75x50 feet on Thirty-fifth-street near Fourth-avenue, was laid yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. BENJ. BARRETT and the Rev. SAMUEL BENWICK, delivered addresses. Mr. BENWICK superintended the laying of the corner-stone,—a granite block about three feet square,—beneath which a leaden box was placed, containing a parchment record of this event, with the names of the architect, builder and mason, the four leading doctrines of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, and his exposition of the ten commandments, a book of worship, used by the first Society of the New Church, and several periodicals of the New Church, the newspapers of this morning, and a number of coins. Corn, wine and oil were poured upon the stone, a psalm was sung, a benediction pronounced, and the audience—about 100 persons—separated. It is intended that the edifice shall be finished by the 1st of May next. About $15,000 will be the cost.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—FLORENCE VERBLIET, a Belgian, was arrested Wednesday, by Officer PLACE, charged with stealing a watch worth $225 from the office of Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, architect, Tontine Buildings, Wall-street. Mr. SANDS left his place for a few minutes on Tuesday, leaving his watch, coat and vest on the desk. He had scarcely gone away when he saw the man coming out. Presently discovering his loss, he raised an alarm, but the robber was not arrested until next day. He was committed in default of $500 bail by Justice CONNOLLY. The watch is not yet forthcoming. Two "swindling-ticket" cases were brought up Wednesday, and the parties were made to refund. One of them was named MORGAN, of No. 146 Liberty-street—the other styles himself Mr. RAGG, No. 1 Greenwich-street. Travelers, beware!

The amount paid to the Clerk of the Common Council for licenses by carmen and others, during the six months ending July 1, 1858, was $24,070, which is $10,529 50 more than was received during the corresponding period in 1857. The fines received from unlicensed hackmen *et id genus omne*, during the last six months, was $4,288 25—$322 50 more than was received during the same period last year. Mr. ASEL, the Mayor's Clerk, has received $474 for auction licenses, &c., since January 1. The receipts from this source have usually been deemed private fees of the Clerk, but this year it goes into the public treasury. Thus altogether $11,526 have been added to the finances of the City over and above what was paid in from these sources during the first six months of last year.

The new brown stone and brick building corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, will be known hereafter as the place of business of the Dry Dock Bank. Although the building is not yet completed, the Bank has already taken possession of it. It covers a space of 65 feet, on a lot of 64 by 100 feet. It will be three stories high, the two upper ones being composed of brick, with brown stone surroundings to the windows, and the first story of brown stone. The upper part will be occupied by a family. The cost of the Bank will be $40,000. The cost of the lot was $30,000.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Police Headquarters. The building in Broome-street was thronged with men in uniform, who entered with empty pockets and went away with well-lined purses.

The steamship *Jamestown*, arrived last evening from Norfolk, &c., brings on freight 3,499 bbls. of vegetables, consisting of all kinds, including new potatoes.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. COX, of Ingham University, Leroy, has officially declined the call recently tendered to him by the Spring-street Presbyterian Church in this City.

The Commissioners of Health had no business before them on Thursday.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, transacted no business of importance, and adjourned.

The Sabbath-school of the Seamen's M. E. Chapel went on an excursion Wednesday to New-Rochelle—some 900 of them—and had a very pleasant time. Some 40 Policemen and their families accompanied the party, and rendered valuable service in making the affair a memorable one for the children.

The Yacht Race.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying is a copy of a note I addressed to the Editor of the New-York *Herald*, yesterday, and sent to his office. As he has not published it, I have to ask the favor of your notice of it.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
CHAS. H. HASWELL.

MR. HASWELL TO THE HERALD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

In your issue of this A. M., you published a card from LUKE RUSTIN, the boat-keeper of the yacht *Rebecca*, wherein it is alleged that the course kept by him in the late Yacht Race was in compliance with my directions,—and details what is also alleged as a conversation had between him and myself *on board* of that vessel.

In reply to these statements, I have but to remark, I was not on board of the *Rebecca* at all on the day of starting, and when I visited her (alongside) on the morning of the race, I gave to the boat-keeper, in the absence of her Captain, the same instructions I gave to all Captains, viz.: "The only deviation or additions to the sailing directions, (which you have in the morning papers,) is that in turning Montauk you are to pass to the northward and eastward of Shackamaxon Reef; that is, you are to pass outside of it."

If the *owner* of the *Rebecca* should see fit to put upon me the responsibility of the cause of his vessel being ruled out in the late race, I will meet the charge.

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

Tompkins-square.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why should our citizens be heavily taxed for a grand "Central Park," when the parks we now have are kept in such a miserable condition? The public authorities seem not to know or care that there is such a place as Tompkins-square under their charge, and yet this square is the largest in the City and the most frequented. Hundreds and thousands of the hardest working classes assemble there almost every Summer evening, and they are the very ones for whom a park is especially needed, as they cannot afford to go into the country to breathe the fresh air. But it has been permitted to become a disgrace to the City. The fence is entirely gone—the "fountain" has not played for years—carts, stages and vehicles of all descriptions cross it in every direction, at all times—horses are exercised around it as if it were a race-course, and are often turned loose to pasture on what little grass is green enough to grow in such a place—and all this, notwithstanding there is supposed to be a police force attached to the Seventeenth Ward!

After nightfall it is especially dangerous to go near this park, because of the gangs of ruffians that prowl about it, and I could instance several recent outrages within its "classic precincts," which *of course* the police of that "precinct" never heard of.

Pray let us have no more parks until the City officials show that they are able and willing to take decent care of the ones we have.

TOMMY TOMPKINS.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—At 6 P. M. on Wednesday, as the New-Haven Express train was coming into Morrisania, THOMAS BROSNAY, who was standing on the track, was struck by the locomotive, and thrown nearly 25 feet on to the top of an embankment. Both his arms were fractured, his thighs dislocated, and he was seriously injured internally. The engineer used every means to stop the train in time to prevent the accident. The injured man was brought by the train directly to the City and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. It is not believed that he will recover from his injuries.

The Alleged Emigrants from Liberia—The Case of the Regina Coeli.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this morning contains an editorial which does great injustice to President BENSON, and reflects generally on the operations of the Government, in regard to emigrants to the French Colonies. A brief history of the circumstances, so far as they relate to the ship *Regina Cleri*, and so far as they have come under my observation, may not be inappropriate.

In November last, that ship came to Cape Mount to procure emigrants. The Captain proceeded to Monrovia to enter into such relationship with the Government as would be satisfactory. He agreed, in the presence of the French Consul and Dr. ROBERTS, brother of the Ex-President, to obtain no emigrants but those who were willing to emigrate. From President BENSON's message you can judge whether he favored this emigrant system, or whether M. EUGENE DES BAZLAIS simply said what was not true. You say, on the authority of this gentleman, that "nearly all were sufficiently well educated to read and write." This is false; and the French Doctor knew it if he said so. I was on board of the vessel several times after they had procured a number approximating to two hundred. The natives (for there were no others on the vessel as emigrants) were very much dissatisfied, and expressed the hope that I would use my influence to have them released. They stated that they were brought down to the vessel in fetters—that all on board were the slaves of the chiefs and kings, who had been sold to the French Captain in the same manner in which slaves were bartered to slavers, and for the same price which CANOT and others engaged in the traffic were accustomed to give.

Some two years ago, M CHEVALIER took with him two Liberian citizens, who voluntarily emigrated but, as they went without their passports, contrary to our revenue laws, a correspondence was opened with the French Government for their return. No other Liberians, or persons who have emigrated from America, have gone to the French Colonies.

A voluntary emigration to any country among the African nations is an impossibility. They have no will of their own, but are bound to do what the chiefs or head men command. This very vessel anchored in the vicinity of the old slave-mart Gallinas, and in the very spot from which CANOT shipped thousands of natives. The chiefs hailed it as a godsend, and assembled from the far interior to receive goods from the French Captain and furnish him with slaves. So avaricious were they for money, that in several instances, natives were kidnapped and forced on this same French ship. These are facts which have come under my observation. Of course, President BENSON was advised of all that was occurring, and was only waiting for the vessel to go to Monrovia, and then to act. But the natives mutinied before the Captain received his full cargo. The Legislature passed a law, at its last session, which neutralizes the system of procuring emigrants on the Liberian coast to supply French or any other colonies.

THOMAS M. CHESTER.

The Free-Love Question—Letter from Mrs. E. L. Rose.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I am perfectly willing, nay, desirous, that the sentiments and principles I advocate should be known and criticized by the public, but I am not willing to have imputed to me sentiments which do not belong to me, and, believing that you do not willfully misrepresent me, I take the liberty to correct some errors in regard to myself, in the account of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this morning.

The report says: "Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE is active, so is MRS. JULIA BRANCH; both these ladies go for free-love on principle."

This I most emphatically deny. I have never advocated these sentiments, from the simple reason that I do not believe in them. The facts are these:

MRS. BRANCH, in speaking to resolution No. 5, said: "Mrs. ROSE and others go down to the influence of the mothers. This is not enough. I go further." I spoke in favor of the amendment moved by Mr. FOSTER, to the resolution, namely, to insert after the words "exclusive conjugal love" the words "perfect equality," so as to read thus: "*Resolved*, that the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love based on perfect equality between one man and one woman; the only true home is the isolated home based upon this exclusive love."

In referring to Mrs. BRANCH, I said: "The lady is a stranger to me. I have never seen her. I do not know what she meant on the subject of marriage. I did not understand her in the same way that Mr. TIFFANY did, but if she meant what he made it out to be, then I most emphatically differ from her." In reference to her allusion to me, I said, "I go before, beyond and above the influence of mothers, but I have nothing to do with the marriage question, except as to have the laws so altered as to have them equal for husband and wife," and in endeavoring to enforce the necessity of the equality of right, I showed that the "two halves of the pair of scissors," which Mr. TIFFANY represented as belonging to the husband and wife, are given to him alone, and even when the *whole* pair belongs to her, the law still gives it to him, that BLACKSTONE says "husband and wife are one," and the laws declared *that* one to be the husband, by giving *him* all the rights that belong to both.

This is all I said on the subject connected with marriage, except that when the laws proclaim woman civilly and politically equal with man, and she is educated to enable her to promote her own independence, then she will not be obliged to marry for a home and a protector, for she well knows that she can never be protected unless she protects herself, and matrimony (not a matter of money) will take place from pure affection.

Hoping you will do me the justice to give this a place in your paper, I am very respectfully,
ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

Cost of References.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the sources of systematic plunder in this plundered City, perhaps there is none more extensive and burdensome than the fabulous amounts paid to Referees. It is a burden the party bears alone. The abuses that have sprung up with the system, and grown with its growth, are in their results enormous. They receive from $5 to $25 each sitting, and sometimes they sit an hour, but oftener merely adjourn the hearing, note the *sitting*, while *standing*, and charge the accustomed fee. The law allows a Referee $3 a day, and as much more as the parties agree to pay, and the attorneys, to do a nice and clever thing at the expense of others, agree to various amounts. With calendars of enormous length, running up to thousands, references are consented to almost as a matter of necessity, and ordered to ascertain the amount of interest and principal upon mortgages, and to report which way the wind blows, and other matters quite as necessary to know. A few favorites of Judges are making fortunes, having a host of references the same day and hour, and some actually, by means of clerks, proceeding with three or more at once. More money is paid to Referees than for the salaries of all the Judges and the fees of all the jurors in the City of New-York. A case recently came to my knowledge where the taxable costs of the prevailing party were $60, the fees of the Referee about $250, for eleven actual sittings, perhaps in all of as many hours, and some thirty odd nominal sittings, when no evidence was taken. Law is sold, the parties are sold, in every department where justice is sought in this over-burdened City. If the above statement is questioned, let the records of the Courts be examined, and they will furnish the most overwhelming evidence of its truth. REFORM.

Morning Prayer-Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Will you permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of the Christian public to the fact that the discontinuance of the up-town mid-day prayer-meeting has been a great deprivation to many. It is no doubt true that 12 o'clock is not the proper hour for the present sultry weather, but is it wise to cease these meetings altogether?

We propose that they be again renewed at 3 or 8½ A. M., in some central place, (say Dr. VAN ZANDT's Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth-street,) and held permanently there. It was a mistake to change the location of these meetings so often. When persons are in the habit of going to the same locality frequently, it grows into a custom, which does not relish change; besides which, multitudes are not aware of the changes, and hence disappointments ensue, which induce cessation in attendance. We would suggest that these meetings shall be generally conducted by the *laity*, as in the down-town meetings. If the clergy speak or pray, let them do so from the body of the meeting, as do the laity. This will prevent much of the formality which had begun to manifest itself in the mid day up town meetings. Many of those meetings seemed like mere meetings for *preaching*, not prayer and exhortation. Meetings at 8 o'clock would call out our ladies for bodily as well as spiritual exercise, and thus a two-fold benefit would ensue. Our New York ladies need more out-door exercise; thus there would be an incentive to early-rising and a motive for a walk, which would greatly benefit even invalids. The chief object, of course, would be the good to be achieved by the continuance of these meetings. T. S.

SUN-STROKES.—ADAM GREMOND, residing at No. 131 Pitt-street, was sun-struck at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, while walking through Chrystie-street. He was taken into the house No. 139 Chrystie-street, and a physician called, who applied the proper remedies, from the effects of which he recovered sufficiently to be sent home in a carriage.

JOHN RICHMOND was prostrated, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in Twenty-fifth-street, from the effects of the heat. He was taken to his residence in Twenty-sixth-street, and soon recovered.

Mr. Beecher in his own Defence.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER publishes in the *Independent*, a correction of current misstatements in regard to his position on the question of the Communion. He denounces especially the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who writes over the signature of "Burleigh," and has given currency to misrepresentations. Mr. BEECHER says:

"To those who live in Boston nothing more will be needed to cure the thorough falsity of this representation, than to say, it is supposed that "Burleigh" means, in full, "Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH." But to others, in other sections, it may be necessary to say that the statement is utterly untrue.

The only effort that I have made has been to place the terms of communion—to put the invitation upon grounds which would exclude worldliness, and attract only those who believe themselves to be in living unison with Jesus Christ. I have made actual piety, and not mere church membership the ground of fitness. I have sought to bring back to its original use a most precious ordinance, which, in our great cities, is in danger of being prostituted to worldliness. Thousands of men, "in good and regular standing in evangelical churches," are giving no evidence of piety; are living in open sin, or in practices, in business and in public affairs, irreconcilably at variance with the spirit of Christianity. I cannot ask such persons to the Lord's table just because they are "*regular members of the Church.*" Instead of throwing open the Lord's table to the world, I am endeavoring to exclude from it even those who have an ecclesiastical right to it, if they have not a moral fitness. But, as before long, I shall develop my views at some length, it is not necessary to say more upon this subject now, than simply to pronounce the current representations upon this topic entirely incorrect.

It may be said that the public have a right to suppose a statement correct, unless, after due waiting, it has been contradicted. This is true in some cases. But in hundreds of instances things will die harmlessly, if let alone, that would have a fretful life if meddled with. Only when they promise great mischief, and seem likely to live and be credited, do I feel called upon to leave my work, and run down or explain the misstatements of newspapers, whose reporters, though honest, are often more intelligent of secular affairs than of ecclesiastical usages or theological distinctions.

The Kate Sarchet Wrecked at the Grand Rapids, near Mount Carmel.

Correspondence of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

MOUNT CARMEL, Friday, June 25, 1858.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, the stern-wheel steamboat *Kate Sarchet*, upward bound, in attempting to cross the Grand Rapids Dam, two miles above this place, was wrecked and literally torn to pieces in the seething and eddying waves. The facts of the disaster, as we have gathered them from the officers of the boat, are about as follows:

Three attempts were made to cross over the dam abutments on this shore; and at the third trial the boat was caught in the strong suck immediately below the dam, out of which all attempts to back her proved abortive. As the last resort, the boat was headed for the lock, on the Indiana shore; and through the raging, eddying waters the fated vessel—with chimneys and scape pipes shaven down by the commotions—went surging and crashing until she reached the guard walls of the lock, upon which every person on board, about twenty-five in all, managed to effect an escape.

In a few moments after striking, the boat careened, and her cabin, already loosened by the action of the water, fell off, and the boilers, chimneys and machinery rolled into the water. The river, this morning, was full of floating fragments and particles. The cabin was caught a short distance below town and secured; and the hull floated by a short time afterwards, all efforts to land it at this place being unavailing, but it was strongly manned, and we presume that it was got to shore and secured within a mile or two of town.

The *Sarchet* was owned by the DOUSCHET Brothers, of Mount Vernon, Ind., two of whom were on board in the capacity of captain and clerk. The wife and two children of the former were on board also. There was insurance on the boat, and her owners estimate their loss at $7,000. There was freight (valued in the aggregate at $3,000) on board for several of the towns and landings between this place and Eugene, Ind., the most of which, we presume, is a total loss.

Elopements.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS RUNNING AWAY WITH HER TUTOR.

The village of Carmel, Putnam County, N.Y., has been the scene of considerable excitement, on account of a clandestine marriage of an ex-teacher of the Raymond Institute, with one of the young lady pupils of that Institution. A letter from the Principal tells the story:

BARTHOLD MYER, better known as "Professor MYER," but whose connection with the Raymond Institution was dissolved, some three or four weeks since, found secret means of communicating, since his removal from the Institution, with a Miss FANNIE HEWITT, a boarding-pupil, and induced her to consent to marry him. Accordingly, late on Saturday night, (19th,) after the young ladies had all retired, and each was seen to be in her own bed, and the lights extinguished by the teacher, who passes around at 10 o'clock at night for the purpose of inspecting the pupils' rooms, and after all were hushed in sleep, Miss HEWITT stole out of the Institution, and was married to BARTHOLD MYER, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by JOSEPH COLE, Justice of the Peace, at the house of ALBERT KNAPP, who, with his wife, were the only witnesses. FANNIE appeared in her place on the next (Sabbath) morning, went to Church with the other pupils, and repaired late on Sabbath night to the residence of ALBERT KNAPP, where she and MYER were harbored till morning, when they took the stage for Croton Falls.

MYER had remained in the neighborhood since his removal from the Institution, and had enjoyed no personal interview with Miss HEWITT, and no part of the affair was known, or even suspected by the Institution, until after the pair left this morning in the stage. It is now suspected that MYER communicated with Miss H. by means of some day pupil.

AN ELOPEMENT OF A MINISTER WITH A YOUNG LADY NIPPED IN THE BUD.

An unusual excitement existed in Delhi, N. Y., last week, in regard to the anticipated elopement and marriage of the youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN BLANCHARD, (SARAH,) with Elder S. B. HATWARD. The facts of the case are as follows:

During the Winter of 1857, Elder HATWARD, a "Christian" preacher from Hartwick, Otsego County, held a series of meetings in Delhi, and last Fall and Winter moved to Lansingville, a small settlement near Hamden. At the invitation of Elder GRANT and Deacon FARMER, Mr. HARMAN WEBB was induced to offer the hospitalities of his home to the Elder, which were accepted. The family of Mr. B. consisted of himself and wife, and a daughter of about 21 years of age. She attended his meetings, was often escorted home by him, and they seemed to enjoy each other's society too well to suit the parents, and after a while the Elder changed his lodging place from Mr. BLANCHARD's to that of Dr. L. H. MANN. The wife of Elder H. was living, but steadily failing with consumption. It is said that after he left Mr. B.'s house, the Elder and SARAH had interviews unknown to her parents, and, by the aid of other persons, (after the death of MRS. HATWARD,) commenced correspondence. About six weeks after the death of Elder H.'s wife, SARAH engaged to marry the Elder. Things were managed so secretly that not until Thursday, June 10, was it discovered that an elopement was contemplated by the parties, to come off on Friday, 19th inst. Their schemes were frustrated, all the villagers taking sides with the parents of the girl.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE NELSON.—The Hon. ALBERT H. NELSON, late Chief Justice of the Superior Court in Boston, died, on Sunday, at the Macean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, aged 66. He resigned his seat on the Bench in March last, and mental aberration ensuing soon after, caused him to become an inmate of the Asylum. Judge NELSON had occupied prominent political positions in Massachusetts for many years. He graduated at Harvard in 1832. In the class with the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD of this City.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 3.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—A Week Later from Camp Scott and Salt Lake City—From our Special Correspondent in Utah.

II.—FROM CUBA AND THE GULF—The American Business.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Astonishing Yield of the Frazer River Gold Mines.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Arabia* and *Borussia*.

V.—SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.

VI.—THE RUTLAND REFORMERS.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Slave-Trade—New Way to Make New Debts—France in Central America—Slavery in Virginia—The New Gold Discoveries—Important from Mexico—Chinese in California—A Hint to the American Colonization Society—A Hopeless Proposition—How to Head off Polygamy.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS—Intense Heat.

XI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XII.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Robert T. Conrad, Job R. Tyson, and others.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Live-Stock and Produce Markets—Tobacco—Hay and Straw—Dry Goods, etc., etc.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

Correction of a Misstatement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 28th inst., your Panama correspondent gives what he calls an instance of the "ruling passion" strong in death, containing a misstatement of facts, and being *prima facie* an absurdity for what influence can a decaying body have in making a bargain for shipment of the same.

I present the papers necessary to prove the whole transaction, for your perusal, and for the sake of the poor widow, whose feelings are very much hurt, I beg leave to say that there was nothing mean nor calculated to defraud anybody in the whole transaction.
H.

☞ The steamship *Vanderbilt* will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Extract from Hodges' Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter of June 28 1858.

☞ **The Safeguard Insurance Company of New-York and Pennsylvania.**

Public attention having frequently of late, been called to this company, we have been induced to satisfy ourselves in regard to its affairs, and take pleasure in certifying to its character and standing.

The Safeguard Insurance Company was organized under a very liberal charter, granted by the State of Pennsylvania, and has also complied with the requirements of the Insurance Laws of New York. Its President, George S. Doughty, Esq., is well known in this community as the *late President* of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, and is an old and respected resident of New-York. Among its Directors are some of the best citizens of New-York and Pennsylvania. We are assured that its capital is well secured, safely invested, and that its losses will be promptly adjusted and paid.

Owing to its *liberal course to Brokers*, and its refusal to join in with the combination of the associated companies, it has in a measure incurred their enmity, but its daily receipts of premiums, are *already* larger than those of some of the older companies.

Adverse influences have been brought to bear to depreciate its stock, but it can scarcely be expected that the stock of a *new* Company with a Pennsylvania charter, will sell at par in New York; and the sales of the Stock of The Safeguard Insurance Company as reported *here* are no criteria of its value. We can confidently recommend the company, as in every way reliable and worthy of public patronage and confidence.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for** all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Espenscheid's Hats give an air of Refinement** to the wearer. Look at his leading Summer styles of Pearl Beaver Cassimeres, his splendid Straws and Panamas. Cheapness, elegance and matchless workmanship characterize his attractive fabrics.
ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Zephyr Merino Under Vests,** For hot weather. Soft, elastic and durable. Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ **Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Green Peas** may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve diplomas, one medal and two premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries,** &c., may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st, N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes.**—For these articles, visit CANTRELL'S. He has a very extensive stock on hand, embracing a great variety in style, size and material, and parents who desire to have the feet of their children well and handsomely covered at a trifling cost, should visit his establishment, No. 813 Broadway. Besides, he is prepared to furnish his lady customers with his elegant gaiters, and the male gents with patent leather and fine French calf-skin boots, as cheap as ever.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Removal.**
W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines** Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Cartridges.**—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof cartridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st. GOMUZ & MILLS,
Patentees.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Consumption.—This Disease Successfully** treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Fourth of July.**—Ladies for the country wishing Gaiters at 12s., Slippers at 6s., with ladies' misses,' boys' and children's boots and shoes, india-rubbers, &c., of all kinds and prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **The Glorious Fourth will be celebrated** on third and fifth at the Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, and all wishing examinations will be accommodated.

☞ **Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Supporters, Bandages, &c.** Dr. H. L. PARSONS, No. 2 Astor-st, under the Museum.

MARRIED.

AZOY—DE LA CADENA.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857, by the Rev. Mr. STORRS, V. G. FRANCISCO AZOY, of Cavana, to ANASTASIA, youngest daughter of Mariano Velasquez de la Cadena, of this City.

SHELDON—SMITH.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 29, at the residence of Dr. L. D. Gale, by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, HENRY B. SHELDON to MARY, daughter of the late Lewis Smith, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES—RYERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. S. H. Turner, D. D., of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. S. RUSSELL JONES and MARY K., only daughter of Thomas Ryerson, Esq., of New York.

DOUGLASS—LEE.—At Omaha City, Nebraska, on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. George Watson, JAMES M. DOUGLASS, of St. Louis, to GEORGIANA FRANCES, only daughter of the late Hart G. Lee.

WILMERDING—MUDGE.—At Oakdale, Illinois, on Thursday, June 24 by the Rt. Rev. C. S. Hawks, Bishop of Missouri, Mr. THEODORE T. WILMERDING to Miss JEANNIE, daughter of Col. S. H. Mudge.

FARLEE—OPPIZ.—At the American Embassy at Paris, on Tuesday, June 15, by the Rev. Mr. Seeley, Pastor of the American Chapel, GEORGE W. FARLEE, of New-York, to MARY LIZZIE, daughter of George Oppizs, Esq., of the same City.

RICHARDS—LEAVITT.—At Washington, Conn., in church, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. E. Lyman, Dr. J. HUNTINGTON RICHARDS, of this City, to JULIA, daughter of the late Samuel Leavitt, Esq., of Washington.

VANDERBILT—VANORDEN.—At Haverstraw, on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. N. Vansant, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, of Tarrytown, to RACHEL A VANORDEN, of Clarkstown.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, Mrs. RUTH MORRISON, relict of the late John Morrison, aged 79 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Jane-st., on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, of consumption, ALBERT P. ROBERTSON, son of the late John Robertson.

For particulars of funeral see the evening papers.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, CORNELIA, infant daughter of John and Mary Ann Clawson, aged 6 months and 5 days.

Funeral services to-day, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 196 Spring-st.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, FRANCES PAINE, wife of Robert B. Potter, and daughter of William M. Tileston.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, at 2 P. M., to-day, without further notice.

DIX.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 1, GARRIS, infant son of Isaac C. and Margaret Dyx, aged 2 years.

The remains were taken to Trenton for interment.

DARLING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 30, Mr. ELI DARLING, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 152 Hudson-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NORTLAND.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, June 29, LIZZIE RICKER, aged 8 months and 6 days. Also, on Thursday morning, July 1, LAWIE PRESS, aged 6 months and 8 days—twin children of Lewis P. and Elizabeth R. Nostrand.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter, from the residence of his parents No. 118 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SANDS.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, July 1, at the residence of Mrs. William Bard, WILLIAM F. SANDS, son of the late FERDINAND SANDS, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JAUNCEY.—Drowned, at Derby, Conn., on Wednesday, June 30 EMMA, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Jauncey, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clapham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, at Westport, Conn., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st., at 7 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt on the arrival of the train from New-York.

HYDE.—At San Francisco, on Wednesday, June 2, WM. F HYDE, formerly merchant of New-Orleans and of New-York, aged 58 years.

CONSUMPTIO

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF HUMANITY.
SUBJECTED TO HUMAN SKILL.
PROOF POSITIVE.
WHO CAN DOUBT?

"While there is life, there is hope," is an old saying which is often applied thoughtlessly, when the human frame has so far yielded to disease that the scourge has nothing more to destroy, and an agonizing death is inevitable. Still, there is a deep meaning to be found in those words of consolation, as I have proved during the many years of toil which I have expended in discovering a sovereign mode of cure for that most fearful of diseases, the *Consumption*. Through my instrumentality, many thousands

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either City or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, or laundress, can take entire charge of a kitchen, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of country and City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 17 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a splendid washer and ironer, and is a good plain cook; to a family that requires a valuable servant, this is an opportunity which seldom offers. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 193 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of an invalid. Will receive her recommendation from her present employers, with whom she has been for two years, and where she can for the present be seen, No. 428 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook; understands her business; has the best of references. Also, by a Scotchman; is able and willing to do anything; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 18th st., between 2d and 3d avs., where she can be seen at her last place until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and fine washing; is fully competent to serve in either capacity; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 25 5th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing or plain cooking. Can be seen at No. 31 West 23d-st. Has good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small family, or to cook, wash or iron. Best or City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 121 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young English girl; she thoroughly understands her business, can dress make, cut and fit children's clothing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 56 Great Jones-st., one door from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS laundress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good references. Apply No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to the country. Good City references. Call at No. 84 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; she understands dress-making, and is competent to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; no objections to cooking in a small private family, as she is well acquainted with housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Good references given. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 240 Mulberry st., front room, first floor, or at No 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a family washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 292 1st-av., corner 17th st., front room, No. 8, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 123, *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERsigned having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 342, New York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, a situation in city or country, understands all kinds of farm work, is a first-rate groom and a steady driver, is a good plain gardener, is willing to make himself generally useful, is able and willing to do his work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. By a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family. No objection to the country. Can show the best of recommendations from his former employers. Can be seen for a week at No. 30 Bleecker st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as Porter in an Importing or Jobbing drygoods House; has had five years' experience in the business; best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 125, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin st.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who has had experience in accounts and who possesses all the requisites as to character and ability. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446, Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State age, name reference and residence, and where last employed. Salary first year, $50; if suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Address to INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family on Clinton-av., west side, fifth house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. To the right kind of help, liberal wages will be given. Best of references required.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO take care of a little boy: American girl preferred Apply at No. 32 Attorney-st. Call after 6 o'clock in the evening

WANTED—BOSOM STITCHERS, TO WORK ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but good hands need apply at No. 52 Barclay st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN CAPABLE OF taking the entire charge of an infant six weeks old. Apply at No. 84 Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER. A FIRST-RATE stitcher, to go in the country. Apply at No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German girl, to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 132 West 26th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS OGHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also coachmen, gardeners farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished, located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE—MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—The above house is situated on the banks of Lake Hopatcong, among the mountains in the northwestern part of New-Jersey. The grounds are beautifully wooded down to the water's edge, which, together with the beautiful placidity to the lake, form a scene of surpassing beauty.

The healthfulness of the location, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, render it a most desirable place for families who may desire to get away from the heat and dust of the City, and to enjoy the pleasure of a country life for a short time; and in order that persons may have the opportunity of enjoying themselves, a large number of boats have been prepared for sailing, rowing, or fishing, which amusements can be enjoyed here to perfection.

The attractions of this place can only be appreciated by a visit; and the proprietor pledges himself so to conduct the business of the house as to furnish the guests with a Summer residence as quiet and home-like as it is possible to have in a place of public resort.

The house is well-furnished, and everything will be done with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those ladies and gentlemen who may pay a visit to this beautiful and comfortable resort.

It is two hours' ride from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, to Drakeville Station, where stages will be waiting to convey passengers to the house.

The proprietor will be in New-York every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the store of THOMAS H. BATE, Esq., No. 35 Maiden lane, where persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., may have an interview, or where communications may be left.

RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

Excursion tickets are offered by the Morris and Essex Railroad for the 5th and returnable on the 5th and 6th, for $1 50, to Drakeville Station *via* Hopatcong House.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopkpoch, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.

ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE ADVERtiser desires to add one or two first class families or several single gentlemen to a party already engaged. Two parlors on first floor and several smaller rooms on second. House beautifully located on high ground near the salt water, one hour from the City by the New-Haven Road. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Add. ess PURE AIR, Box No. 157, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two families can be accommodated with board in Harrison, between Rye and White Plains Depot. Six pleasant rooms, three on each side of the hall, well calculated to accommodate two families. For further information, apply at No. 39 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE BRICK farm house, three hours' ride from the City, directly at a depot and Post Office; plenty of milk, cream, fruits, ice, &c. A few first class boarders can enjoy all the comforts of a country home. The proprietor can be seen by calling at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 4.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

C. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea-shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT MOUNT IDA, New-Paltz, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie, a fine healthy location: fine farm, fruits, shade, etc. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, or apply at the "Boarders' Exchange," No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had for one or two families, 1½ miles from Hasting's depot, at a pleasant farm house. Particulars may be learned of S. H. PROVOST, No. 215 Front st.

SUMMER BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING to be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at the Seminary in Newburg on reasonable terms.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Now landing and for sale by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 62 John-st

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOES. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $20 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers. Inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, CORNER OF NASSAU-STREET—FIREWORKS.—Hadfield's first premium fireworks, every article warranted, at the depot No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. Exhibitions supplied 20 per cent. less than any other house in the City. Small work always on hand. Remember, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

WHITE & BIRD.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.—The cheapest Fireworks in the City for families and committees, at the depot of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, No 410 Broadway, opposite Lispenard-st., and No. 43 Nassau st., corner of Liberty. All goods at wholesale prices.

J. McAULIFFE, Sole Agent.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 30 John-st., upstairs.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The entire rich and valuable household furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th av., will be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock precisely. Commencing in dining-room, which is replete with beautiful oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, cut glass, silverware, silver and ivory cutlery &c. The parlors, upper rooms, library, &c., are magnificently furnished in rosewood, all of which is new, having been used but a few months, including splendid parlor suites in brocade and velvet; six pier and mantel mirrors, fine piano forte, rich carpets throughout the house, statuary, valuable paintings, vases, elegant rosewood bedroom furniture, &c. This furniture in quantity and quality excels any that has been offered at auction this season, and will be peremptorily sold, including all the splendid gas fixtures in the house. (House to rent, possession immediately.) No postponement of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c., THIS DAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 7th av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors, marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm chairs, spring seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets mahogany and rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany card, centre and side tables, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany etageres, oak marble-top tables, cane-seat chairs, easy chairs in leather, corner etageres, oak extension dining tables, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

At 12 o'clock,

A choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Belle Fleur Brandy, Pale Hennessey do., Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of first-class qualities. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Horse, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, warranted kind in double-harness or under the saddle, sound except slightly tender forward; is gentle and reliable for ladies or children to drive. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 296 Bleecker-st., the entire stock of paper-hangings, brass cornices, cord, tassels, window shades, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash, and well worthy the attention of the trade.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a delightful location in Bloomfield, N. J. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN COUNTRY AND CITY.—FULL particulars free to boarders. Country board wanted. All wishing can obtain genteel applicants by immediate application at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family can accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen with a pleasant front room, (on 2d floor,) with board. A small room adjoining, if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 5 Douglass-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, in a private family, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The best of reference required. Apply at No. 89 Dean st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. Reference required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State st. Convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st Ferries. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN an American family, 15 minutes' walk of the City Hall. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address BOARDER, box No. 2,758, Post office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d-st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 29th-st. Terms reasonable.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives Terms moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
No. CLXXX, FOR JULY, 1858.
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.

CONTENTS.

I.—Pierce's Analytic Mechanics.
II.—George Stephenson.
III.—The Missouri Valley and the Great Plains.
IV.—Cotemporary French Literature.
V.—The Phillips Family and Phillips Exeter Academy
VI.—The Aquarium.
VII.—Laws of Association in Ornamental Gardening.
VIII.—Ozanam's Civilization of the Fifth Century.
IX.—Lord Normanby's Year of Revolution in Paris.
X.—The Basques and their Country.
XI.—Recent Commentaries on the New Testament.
XII.—Critical Notices
XIII.—New Publications.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers.
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

CONFESSIONS OF A GAMBLER.
NATIONAL
POLICE GAZETTE.
Exposé of the Cheating tricks Of Gamblers In the United States.
Infamous disclosures Of the proceedings Of the authorities Of Chicago.
INTENSELY INTERESTING!
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

WANTED—A LATHE—ONE SCREW-CUTTING Lathe, to take in 12 feet and swing 25 inches. Second-hand, but in good order. Address Box No. 1,994, Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14¼ per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here, and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS,
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY, NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MINISTRY.—A PERSON STUDYING FOR THE Christian Ministry wishes to dispose of a few shares of railroad stock in order that he may go on with his studies. The stock

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 58 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire forthe keys, of P. H. TUSK, No. 164 same street, or No. 149 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av

OFFICES AND AGENCIES FOR THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN — FOR SALE—One of the finest building sites on this most beautiful of all avenues—the glory and pride of the city—pleasant and healthy. For a residence, unequaled in New York or Brooklyn. The plot is 72 feet front by 200 feet deep, being the northwest corner of Clinton and Gates ave. Can be divided into two plots of 36 feet by 200 each. Fruit trees, of 8 years' growth, in fine bearing order. Come and see MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 20th st., between 8th and 9th ave. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order finished with all the modern improvements; Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if required. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about two minutes' ride of the depot, where nine trains pass up and down from New York daily. Apply to No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 162, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—TO A small family, near Passaic Bridge and Hoyler stations, on New York and Erie Railroad; nine miles from Jersey City; six rooms, small garden, fine grounds on Passaic River, with boat, good place for bathing and fishing—$12 per month. Also, near it, 4½ acres fine land with plain stone house, good variety of fruit and shade trees; best of well water; river front; one or seven years—$25 per year. One good 2-story house, barn and fine water; ¾ acre garden, $10 per month. Apply to J. VANBRUNT, Agent, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York, at Oak Hall. 3,000 farms for sale.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN., TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER AT Belleville, N. J., about 8 miles from this City, a delightful place, consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. Terms low and accommodating. Address, or apply to W. KEATING, office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN A DESirable location on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour's ride of the City Hall by cars or steamboat. The house consists of 12 rooms, contains all modern improvements built &c. The furniture is good and but little used. The grounds are handsomely laid out; a barn and stabling on the premises. Will be rented for 3 months from June 10 for $450. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,241, Post Office.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON—FURNISHED cottage to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees. Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 8, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URQUHART, No. 164 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, NEAR THE GLENwood Station, beautiful building lots commanding a view of the river and bay. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

THE GARDEN OF TENNESSEE—THE subscriber, whose home is in Cumberland County, Tennessee, on the table of the Cumberland Mountain has for sale a farm of 640 acres, near his own, 140 acres are cleared with orchards of the finest varieties of apple, peaches, plums, &c. The location is on a good road, only 2½ miles from Crossville, the County seat, and on the line of the Central Railroad, from Nashville to Knoxville. The soil is good and timber abundant for all purposes. Thousands of cattle and hogs yearly, are fattened on the range. Water of the purest kind in springs and streams, and the climate proverbially delightful and healthy. Farmers from the North and East are fast settling this portion of the State. The price will be made very low to an enterprising farmer. Also, an uncultivated tract of 1,260 acres, desirably located. I will also sell this tract very low for cash or desirable merchandise. For particulars, call at No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The titles are perfect. WM. H. DODGE.

SPLENDID FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—Farming lands not excelled in fertility, located in a district of country unequaled for health and beauty, can be procured with Land Warrants, at the rate of $1 25 per acre. For particulars relative to soil, timber, water, climate, settlements, markets, and expense to settlers in reaching these land, address G. & O. W. THAYER, Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Westchester Co., with good buildings, plenty fruit, &c. Apply at CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Piano forte warerooms, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY ACRES ON EASY terms, crops consisting of wheat rye, barley, oats, potatoes vegetables, also, a team of gray mules, good match, kind, good workers, and young. Price $260. Inquire No. 720 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to E. ELSOSON, 40 Wall-st; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp, 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above J. M. PELTON

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 681 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate

FIRST PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW PRICES—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos A. M. KANOUSE No 435 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 338 Broadway, near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture Warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN full colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in the most elegant manner, with figured, landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 78.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 860 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

STEAMBOATS

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGUlar and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 26, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26, 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Monday, June 28, 8 A. M.	Monday, June 28, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 4 P. M.
Wednes., June 30, 9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30, 4½ P. M.
Thursday, July 1, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2, 7 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with the boat for Ocean Port, &c., Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MATTS DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 30, 4 P. M.
Thursday July 1, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2 10 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4 7½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Likewise line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arrives at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock.....5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood.....6:40 A. M.
Great Neck.....5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove.....7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point.....5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point.....7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.....6:00 P. M.	Great Neck.....7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood.....6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.....8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—Persons seeking recreation and comfort on this the Anniversary of our National Independence, will find the regular trips of the AURORA not only the cheapest, but the most pleasant excursions out of the City, affording a fine opportunity to see the fortifications of Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, Fort Tompkins, Fort Columbus, &c., the Neversink Highlands, and the whole contour of the Upper and Lower Bays, justly celebrated as the finest and most picturesque in the world; to enjoy the delightful sea breezes, and likewise to take a dip in the broad Atlantic at one of the most delightful bathing places on the sea shore

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 20th-st. (Arose at 8½, 12¾, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¼, 12¾, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8¾ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

EXTRA TRIP—TO BRIDGEPORT. FARE 50 CENTS.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 3 the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck slip at 2 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck slip Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858, the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¾, Chambers-st., New-York, 7¾, Amos-st. 7¾ and 14th-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning, will leave Newburg directly after the race arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos. 211 and 241 Washington-st. and on board. Refreshments on board. N. B.—The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight cotillion excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 16th and 120th sts., each way.

FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to will in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Jay Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York, for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5 at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11, arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FERGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey st., 6¾; Pier No. 1, North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos st., 7¾; 30th st. 7¾. On Manhattanville, 8½; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and carsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Fare 25 cents for the Excursion. The commodious steamer UNION will, on July 5, make three excursions to Coney Island as follows:

Williamsburg, Grand st	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	3:15 P. M.
New-York, 10th-st	8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
New-York, Broome-st	8:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
New-York, Peck slip	8:45 A. M.	12:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Island, last trip, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN BROOKS Jr., will leave Peck Slip, East River, on Saturday, July 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for Bridgeport. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 5th and 7th instants.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Poughkeepsie and return, good from the 3d to 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 31st sts. stations, (only,) on the 3d and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50. AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2,000 pounds delivered free of cartage, at Retail. The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Hearth and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price: from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL at yards foot of Warren-st., North River: foot of 14th-st., East River: at No. 74 West 92d-st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company have now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped on the first arrival from the Company's depot at Cumberland, Md., to Pa and Baltimore Ports, to the Company's agents, consigned, with charter vessels at lowest freights at that time.

ROBERT P. GRTTS, President

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY.

The Splendid Steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, 5,000 tons burden.

Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.

Her accommodations are of the first-class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.

For passage, freight and further particulars apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. C. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head: green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Southampton, for New-York.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 28	
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18	
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1	
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug 11.
NORTH LIGHT Aug. 7	Sept 4	Sept 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21. E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 16 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINK.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 3d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—Steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, SATURDAY, July 3 at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare including State-room, $5. Running time 33 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The day steamer, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. SIEVENS No. 177 Greenwich-st

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO'S. No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SHEET IRON, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & NOYES SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 704 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

TO HATTERS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures, lease good-will &c., of a retail hat store in Broadway, near Canal-st. The proprietor, being extensively engaged in the wholesale trade, finds he cannot give this store the proper attention. Apply at R. M. WATERS', No. 419 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 GOLD AND LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, the latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful ever imported. Visiting Slate and cards of cards $1 50. At PURPELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 12 1849.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.

2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains do. do.

5:15 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and Pier, foot of Salferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND

NEW-YORK CITY.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Gen. NYE, the President, occupied the Chair, all the other members being present.

Reports on various charges against policemen were submitted and disposed of.

A resolution was offered by Mayor TIEMANN to the effect that the contractor for the removal of dead animals be immediately notified of the existence of such offal in the streets. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, Chauncey R. Jump, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with uttering counterfeit coin, was dismissed from the force

Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee of property holders of Murray Hill, opposed to permitting the Fourth-avenue Railroad to use steam below Forty-second street, informed the Board that notwithstanding the directions given to the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance against the Railroad no visible effort had been made to do so.

Judge Clarke said that any man who offered obstruction to the enforcement of the ordinance, aided and abetted in so doing, laid himself open to indictment,—a predicament in which the Superintendent seemed pretty much to have placed himself.

Mr. BOWEN, Mr. STRANAHAN, and other members, assured the gentleman that the ordinance would be carried into effect.

Mr. STILWELL reported recommendations on a number of charges against officers of the force, which were adopted.

An application from a hotel-keeper at Rockaway for policemen to prevent persons indecently exposing themselves on the beach during the Summer season, was laid on the table, Rockaway being out of the Metropolitan Police District.

The Board then went into secret session.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A German, giving his name as PETER WILSON, took a room about ten days ago at the Seaman's Boarding-house, No. 7 Carlise-street. He attended prayer meetings every day, read his Bible a great deal, and when not employed reading talked to the occupants of the house upon the subject of religion. About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the report of a pistol was heard on the top of the house, and he was soon after found lying dead on the roof, a pistol clenched firmly in his hand, and his brains scattered about in every direction. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, and a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily deranged rendered. Nothing could be learned of the history of the deceased.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN.—An inquest was held Wednesday upon the body of the colored woman known by the name of "Granny CLARK," who lived with her daughter at No. 58 Leonard-street. The body, as previously reported in the TIMES, was found in a box at the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and it was supposed that death was the result of foul play. A *post mortem* examination showed, however, that death was caused by consumption, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

PECULIARLY UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT FOR A GENTLEMAN—CITY STATION-HOUSES AND BED BUGS.—A well-dressed and confident-looking young man attempted, at 10 P. M. on Wednesday, to pass a counterfeit bill at the store of Frederick Daell, in the Bowery. Mr. Daell detained the stranger while he sent for an officer. Following his detention, a man and a woman, who were outside the store, and who, undoubtedly, were "pals" of the prisoner, were observed suddenly to make active tracks from the premises. The young man protested in very vigorous English against going with the officer. His vigorous Saxon and accompanying expressive gesticulation with his fists failed to move either the unrelenting storekeeper or the sturdy official. He was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, and would give no other name than "John Doe." The following concluding sentences from Captain Squires' official report of the matter to the Deputy Superintendent tells the rest of the story. "He put on some high airs, and prated loudly about a respectable gentleman being locked up among thieves. During the night he uttered divers terrific anathemas against the bed-bugs, who seemed to resist his intrusion upon their domain by a very vigorous assault upon his exquisite person."

RESORT FOR DISREPUTABLE CHARACTERS BROKEN UP.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergeant Lefferts and a posse of the Detective Police made a descent upon No. 15 Whits-street, an alleged resort for gamblers, burglars, confidence operators, thimble-riggers and pickpockets. There was a lively scampering among the inmates of the house to get out of the way of the Police. One or two perilled their necks by jumping out of a rear window, but officers stood ready to extend to them the hand of welcome. It was deemed advisable, beforehand, to provide against such eccentric and dangerous exits, and so neatly was the affair managed that not a single one escaped. Ten men were arrested. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head-quarters and locked up to await an examination, which will take place today. Among those arrested were five whose likenesses already decorate the "Rogues' Gallery." A quantity of gambling checks were found in the house. John Jackson, the proprietor of the place, vehemently insists that his house is as reputable as any bar-room in the City—that he keeps as reputable liquors as any body else, sells as reputable cigars, and is patronized by a reputable, cash-paying people. Wm Kaufmann, a German, who owns the building and keeps a blacksmith's shop in the rear, says he hired the place to Jackson for a "Reading Room," but that he, some time since, made up his mind that the patrons of the place were a hard class of readers, whose presence he did not care to have about any place of his.

YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED.—At an early hour yesterday morning two young men were discovered by a policeman in Greenwich-street carrying a basket. When they saw the officer they dropped the basket and fled. The officer arrested one of them, who proved to be an Eighth Ward Short Boy, named Bryan Brady, and who subsequently was locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial. The basket contained about $200 worth of brass faucets, which had just been stolen from the manufactory of A. W. Metcalf in Desbrosses-street. A youth giving his name as George Williams was yesterday locked up to answer a charge of breaking into the liquor store of Edward Bonnal, No. 289 Bowery, and robbing the money drawer. The place has been broken into several times lately, and the prisoner confessed that he had committed the burglaries.

A WOMAN HANGING FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—As Officer Patterson, of the Sixteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, at 3 yesterday morning, he heard the cries of a female. In a minute or two he discovered a woman hanging by her hands on to the window-sill of the fourth-story window of the dwelling-house No. 195 Seventh avenue. He immediately rushed into the house, and succeeded in reaching the room in time to save her life. The woman, whose name is Mary Duffy, is an Irish woman, of intemperate habits, and has recently been suffering from *delirium tremens*. Her friends were cautioned to keep a sharper eye on her, and not to allow her in future to sleep at such an elevated height from the ground.

ANOTHER EMETIC CASE.—A well-dressed young fellow, who refused to give his name, was arrested, Wednesday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill at a lager-bier saloon in the Fourteenth Ward. He was taken to the Station-house, and no counterfeit money being found on his person, Captain Williamson—having been told by Officer Montgomery, who made the arrest, that he had swallowed something—gave the fellow an emetic. The emetic was swallowed under violent protest, but it had the desired effect. Several counterfeit bills were thrown up, comprising new counterfeit fives on the Commercial Bank of Troy, and new counterfeit ones on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Poughkeepsie. He threw away a pocket-book, which could not be found.

OPPOSED TO BEING ARRESTED.—Wm. Beardom, *alias* "Billy Cotton," well known to the Police of the Fourth Ward, where he resides, knocked a stranger down on Monday night, for which Officer Hoy arrested him. The prisoner drew back his fist and sent it with such momentum against the head of the officer that it knocked the latter down. The officer jumped up in quick time and hit Billy over the head with his club, which had a very mollifying effect upon him. The officer took him directly to the Station-house without further difficulty. Justice WELSH yesterday committed him to the Tombs.

THE STABBING CASE AT BLANCARD'S HOTEL.—The lawyer, Edward J. Anderson, who stabbed Captain Dunham a few nights since at Blancard's Hotel, in Broadway, was yesterday admitted to bail by Justice QUACKENBUSH in $5,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Edward Dunn, of No. 300 Madison street, and Daniel Mehan, of No. 87 Sprig-street, became his sureties. Captain Dunham is pronounced out of danger.

BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.—Edward M. King, a resident of Williamsburg, was, Wednesday, held to bail by Justice CONSOLLY, to answer a charge of passing a bogus check for $151 91 on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg. He bought six barrels of sugar at No. 192 Front-street, and, it is alleged, gave the check in payment for them—the check proving worthless, as he had no money in the bank to meet it.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PILOT LAWS.—A warrant was issued on Wednesday for the arrest of Capt. Clark, of the steamtug *Active*, on the charge that, although not a licensed pilot, he had piloted four vessels through Hurl-Gate, in violation of the Pilot laws. Henry A. Mason, an East River pilot, preferred the complaint.

TEARING UP A NOTE.—A German, named Geo. H. Cordes, was committed to the Tombs, Wednesday, to answer a charge of tearing up a promissory note for $200, presented to him for payment. The note was given to Mrs. Adey, of No. 100 Baxter-street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—It is deserving of remark that during the past three months the Mayor's squad have been so active as to effect no fewer than 1,275 arrests. They have also returned to parties defrauded at mock auctions, to others swindled by bogus ticketers, and in other fraudulent ways, no less than $12,000 during the same period.

On Thursday, John Farlow, in the employ of Mr. John A. Davis, boot dealer, Beekman-street, was brought up on charge of stealing a pair of gaiter boots. Committed for examination.

A party named Bell was arrested for keeping an intelligence office in Howard-street without a license. Judgment suspended.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at 5 P. M. yesterday, was caused by the roof of the dwelling-house No. 211 Elizabeth street catching fire from a spark from the chimney. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage not exceeding $25. No insurance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SWAN & Co.'s Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an Ex-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS, sugar-coated, have neither taste nor smell, and will keep for all time and in any climate. Families will find them, thus prepared, or otherwise, admirably adapted for children, or for the varied infirmities of maturer years. Brandreth's Pills cure by opening the natural outlets, and giving nature a chance to get rid of disease naturally. The experience of a life-time, and the sale of twenty-one millions boxes of the Pills, are satisfactory evidence that they are invaluable. They should be used in the prevailing dysentery, and the cure will be immdeiate. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 206 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street. Vegetable Universal Pills, 25 cents a box; Sugar-coated, 13 cents, twelve pills in a box.

[Advertisement.]

"WHO IS YOUR 'ATTER?"—This question, painted on a handbill, drew thousands to the store of a celebrated English hatter. Let it equally benefit the inimitable KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, for his Summer style is fashionable, elegant and suited to any countenance. Our friends will take the hint.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in HOLLOWAY'S Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU takes his benefit at this favorite Theatre, and presents four amusing pieces. The youthful Irish Comedian, "Master ALFRED STEWART," Miss MARIA BARTON, and all the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER—Wear the RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER VESTS—light, elastic, gently absorbing perspiration, and extremely cheap. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

LONG ISLAND.

COMMENCEMENT OF PACKER INSTITUTE.—The annual commencement of the Packer Institute, in Joralemon-street, held last evening, was a pleasant occasion, as it always is. The graduating class numbered thirty young ladies—the largest company that have ever received diplomas at one time in this Institution. The reports in the Academic and Collegiate Departments were read by Dr. BELL and the Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON. The Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK read the report on Compositions. The number of compositions placed in the hands of the Committee was seventy-seven. Of these, twenty-six were specially named as deserving of commendation. Eight were selected from the whole number to be read publicly, the readers being J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and Professor RAYMOND. "Great Men's Wives" was the first read; it was a very just homily to young maidens who hoped to be wives. "Humbugs," "Life a Game," and others, were read. The Committee on Compositions favored the pupils with some excellent criticism. The exercises were enlivened with a variety of songs, three of which were original compositions, including a "Farewell to the Graduates," sung by all the pupils. The Institution is in a flourishing condition, continuing under the capable supervision of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Brooklyn Items.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Commencement of this Institution took place at the Athenæum Wednesday evening. The audience was very large, the exercises were exceedingly interesting and the address of the Principal, Dr. RAYMOND, pertinent and pungent. The declamations by the boys were generally well-delivered, and for the most part learned by heart; one or two, indeed, like unfinished business, had not been sufficiently committed, but as a general thing there was nothing to complain of. It was a pleasant occasion.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL GYMNASIUM.—The teachers and pupils of Public School No. 19 on Tenth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, assembled at the School, yesterday afternoon, to inaugurate the new Health Department and Gymnasium, which has been recently organized there. After declamation and singing by the scholars, the guests were invited to the large hall in the upper story of the building where the pupils were put through a course of calisthenics to their own great physical advantage and the edification of the company. Addresses from Prof. MITCALFE, Mr. TUTTLE, Alderman HUNTLY, Mr. SEDGEWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, New-York, and Mr. STUART closed the exercises.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* says a traveling daguerreotypist was horsewhipped at East Hampton, L. I., last Friday. He invited two little girls to his rooms, offering to take their pictures without charge. Delighted with the idea, they accepted the invitation, and one at a time went in. The ruffian were eight and ten. He exposed their persons and behaved in a manner not to be described here. The next day they told their father, who went immediately to search him out, but finding he had made tracks for other parts, he took a few of his neighbors, men of sense, shooting and strength, and set out for the retreat of the unprincipled scamp. They found him about two miles out of town, took him aside, explained to him the nature of his offence and of their errand. They then seized him by the collar and inflicted about fifty cuts with a good stout horse-whip, around his lower extremities.

FIRES.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the carpenter-shop of TRUE W. ROBBINS, on Oxford-street, near De Kalb avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $250.

The alarm of fire at 11¼ o'clock Wednesday night was caused by a bonfire kindled at the foot of Atlantic street.

A shed, in the rear of No. 81 Hudson avenue, accidentally caught fire, yesterday, but the fire was speedily extinguished by residents in the vicinity.

A stable, corner of Hamilton-street and Lafayette-avenue, was partially destroyed by fire.

MAN MISSING.—A man named FREDERICK OETHMAN, residing in Van Brunt street, Red Hook Point, left his home Tuesday afternoon to look for a horse, and has not since been seen by his family. He left in his shirt-sleeves. It is feared that he has met with some accident. The middle finger of his right hand is crooked and stiff. He had on light gray cassimere pants, calf gaiters, light Summer cap and pink shirt.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE.—Special motions for July must be noticed, for the first Monday, but on account of the celebration of the Fourth, they will lie over until the 12th, when Judge EMOTT will be present, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Jersey City Items.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The Committee of the Common Council of Jersey City have made arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July on Monday next, as follows: At sunrise the Continentals will fire a salute of thirteen guns from the Cunard dock; at noon, thirty-two guns will be fired and the church bells rung. Also, at sunset. No public parade will take place, and no oration is expected to be delivered. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, fireworks will be let off at Hamilton-square, and Dodsworth's full band will be in attendance. The Common Council have made an appropriation of but five hundred dollars, consequently the Committee were obliged to confine themselves within that limit.

SUPPOSED SUN-STROKES.—A woman and two men were cared for yesterday, being found in the street laboring under what was supposed to be *coup de soleil*. One of the men was found to be subject to fits, and and neither of them were found to be genuine *coups*.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, a little girl, about six years of age, while carrying a child about one year old, in Sussex-street, near Hudson, stumbled and fell, injuring the babe very seriously about the head. It was feared, at first, that the skull was fractured, but on examination the wounds were found to be but superficial.

The Evils of Slavery—Letter from Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

From the Richmond South.

LEXINGTON, Va., Friday, June 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the South:

The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st inst., contains an article on the Gubernatorial election, in which reference is made to Dr. RUFFNER's address on the subject of Slavery, and the connection of myself and others with its publication. I have no complaint to make of the editor for his reference, as my acts and opinions are proper subjects of criticism, nor do I seek to evade any just responsibility for either.

At the time of the publication of that Address, I state frankly, that I did regard Slavery as a social and political evil. I did not regard it then, or since, as a moral evil, for I was at that time, have been ever since, and am now the owner of slave property, by purchase, and not by inheritance. I think I hazard nothing in saying that, at that day, such an opinion was held by a large number of the citizens of Virginia, on both sides of the Blue Ridge. Since that time much more attention has been given to the question; it has been much more thoroughly examined in all its bearings, and is much better understood, not only in Virginia, but throughout the entire South. All must admit, that within the past ten years, the question has been discussed with an ability never before expended upon it, and an impression thus made upon the public mind that has resulted in an almost entire revolution of public sentiment. Previous to 1847, I had given very little consideration to it; subsequently, however, I did examine it, and became entirely satisfied, not only that my opinion, as to the social and political influence of the institution, was erroneous, but I acknowledged my error.

When I became a candidate for a seat in the Reform Convention, the subject having been alluded to in the progress of the canvass, I answered in my speech to the people of Augusta, that I had changed my opinion, and stated that if my fidelity to the institution was distrusted by any man it was his duty to oppose my election to the position I sought at the hands of the people. I was elected, and my course in the Convention, and for the past seven sessions in Congress on all matters connected with Slavery, will attest the sincerity of my convictions. The Journals of both Bodies are accessible, and to them I refer for my votes.

The *Whig* of the 23d inst., contains a much longer article on the same subject, which embodies the letter addressed to Dr. RUFFNER, and sundry extracts from the address. The speech delivered in the Franklin Society was a calm argument on the social and political influence of Slavery upon agricultural and mechanical development of Western Virginia. The published address contained many things so exceptionable that those (with one exception, I believe) who called upon him to publish the speech, refused to contribute to the cost of the publication of the pamphlet. These facts are well known here.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that those who distrust my fidelity to my native State and her institutions, are bound by every consideration of duty to them elves, and the community in which we live, to oppose my elevation to any political position I may aspire to.

J. LETCHER.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Syracuse *Daily Standard* says: "Gov. KING, Hon. WM. KELLEY, Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, Hon. DAVID WAGER B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., and other Commissioners of this Institution, were in session on Monday, for the purpose of awarding the contract for its erection. We understand that the question of location is one about which the Commissioners are much exercised. It is evident that the location at Ovid is not satisfactory nor advantageous, and that the Commissioners seriously contemplate exchanging it for one more desirable.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s '60	100⅜	
2,000	Va. 6s ex int	92¼	
50,000	Mo St 6sex in.	b60	85
3,000	In St 6s '90 ex int	91⅛	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	85	
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	99⅛	
500	Ill. C. R. R. b	85⅛	
5,000	do	s60	84
15,000	La. C. & M. l. g. b.	s30	34⅛
18,000	do	c	34⅜
30,000	do	s60	33
10,000	do	s60	32⅜
17,000	do	s3	34⅛
6,000	do	34	
3,000	Har. 3d m b. ex in		55½
200	Erie R. R.	s10	17⅛
50	do		17⅜
100	Mer. Bank		110
12	Atlantic Bank		77
100	Del. & Hud. C'l Co		98⅝
36	Penn. Coal Co		74
100	Far. Loan & T. Co.		50
200	Cal. & Chic. R.	b60	85⅜
210	do		85¾
600	do	b60	86⅛
100	do	c	85¼
100	do	s60	85

505	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		82⅝
3.0	do		82⅜
50	do	b60	82⅝
500	do	s60	83
100	do	s30	82⅝
700	do		82¼
250	do	c	82⅛
100	Hud. River R. R.	c	26⅜
620	Chic. & R. I. R. R		73⅜
150	do		73⅝
300	do	b3	73½
100	Harlem R. R	b60	10
100	Harlem R. R. pfd		29½
600	Reading R. R		44⅜
100	do		44¼
400	do	b60	44¼
800	do	s10	44
20	M. S. & N. I. R		21⅛
145	M. S. & N. I. pref. stock	b50	42½
70	do		42¾
50	Panama R.	ex.div	102
50	Ill. Cen. R	s60	75
200	LaCrosse & Mil. R.		6¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	86	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s '60		100⅞
1,350	Ohio 6s '65		93
5,000	do		95
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		9.⅛
48,000	Mo. State 6s		85
15,000	Brook. Cy 6s ex. in		96
6,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bds		33
4,000	do		33½
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.		89
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10	82⅛
200	do	s3	82⅛

100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		32⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		73½
100	do		73⅝
200	Reading R. R.	s60	44
250	do		44
100	do	s15	43⅞
150	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	s30	21⅛
108	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3	78
100	do	s60	76½
200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30	85½
100	do	s60	85⅓
200	do		86

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$780	G W. M. l. s. of 1857		54⅜
400	do	1858	45
20,000	Sac Co. 10 7 c. b.		30
500	Tr. G. & I Co. 1st m.		15
1,000	M. City Tenn. 6s		71⅜
2,000	La C. & Mil. R. 7s		34
5,000	C. of Wheeling 6s		31
3,000	City of Wat'n 6s		35¾
4,000	T. of Wat. Wis. 8s		36
4,000	Phil. C. Co. 6s each		82
20	Gallatin F. I. Co		90⅜
13	Continental Bank		96
5	Resolute F. I. Co.		107⅜

20	Bowery Fire I. Co.		170
50	do		165⅜
25	Metropolitan F. I. Co.		100
30	Firemen's I. Co.		103
10	Amer. Express Co.		87½
12	Second av. R.		92
10	Manhattan Bank		135
25	Metropolitan Bank		106¾
50	Security F. I. Co.		115
50	Safeguard F. I. Co		23
30	Hamilton F. I. Co.		9¾
20	New World F. I. Co		105

THURSDAY, July 1—P. M.

There has been some activity in the Street to-day in the way of paying and collecting the half yearly dividends. But the movement makes no change in the price or easy supply of money, nor do the collections for foreign account perceptibly influence the rates of Exchange. We quote demand money loans at 4 ₱ cent.; short discounts on prime paper 4 ₱ cent.; 90 days to 6 months' paper 5@6 ₱ cent.; bills on London 109¾ @109⅞; Paris f. 5, 12½ to the dollar. There is little or no export demand for Bullion. The half yearly payments, this morning, of interest on the Federal and State loans have stiffened the demand for United States 6s of 1867-'68, and for Missouris, Tennessees, &c. The State of New-York pays off, of the principal of her loans, over $3,000,000, while the new negotiations only amount to $1,800,000. We hear of no important defaults in the payment of interest on City obligations. A number of the old cases of Railway default remain unprovided for. A large amount of money is disbursed for Bank and Insurance dividends this week. The first State Loan of the new Commonwealth of Minnesota, was awarded by the Governor and Treasurer, now in the City, to-day, at 100¾ ₱ cent. for an 8 ₱ cent. stock, to run to 1867, to Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. Messrs. F. P JAMES and T. P. RICHARDS each bid for a similar stock at par The other bids were for a stock bearing 9@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Loan is for State purposes alone. The total amount offered for was $1,575,000. The proposals were for $250,000, at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

At the Stock Exchange, the leading business on the Share list was in New-York Central, which was offered freely, on the *Bear* account, 60@30 days, at 82 ₱ cent., said to be on the unfavorable result rumored of the Buffalo conference of Railway people. The cash stock opened with sales at 82⅝, and closed 82⅞ ₱ cent. There was no additional information, by telegraph, in the afternoon papers, in regard to the result of the Convention, nor do the *Bulls* in the stock any more than the other party, seem to calculate upon a compromise of the difficulties raised by the Erie Company. The quotation closed steady, 82¼@82⅝ ₱ cent. The principal sellers on time are connected with the direction of the Erie Road. The Western shares were higher and closed firm: Rock Island, 73⅜; Galena, 86@85⅞, and Illinois Central 78 ₱ cent.—the last an advance of 4 ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of yesterday. Reading left off ¼ cash, while contracts were made at 43, seller to deliver in 60 days. There were heavy sales of La Crosse Land Grants at 34½ down to 33 ₱ cent, cash, and 33@32½, seller 60 days. Missouri Sixes sold at 85 ex dividend, and Tennessees 91¼ ex dividend. There were bids at the close for $50,000@$100,000 Missouris 85@85½, cash, and $200,000, buyer 60 days, at 85¼ ₱ cent. Brooklyn City Sixes brought 96 ex dividend. The general market closed steady.

The July interest on the debt of the State of Illinois is provided for with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., Exchange-place, instead of American Exchange Bank, as reported in our paper of yesterday.

The London circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, broker in American stocks, says of the Illinois Central

"We trust, that with $60 unpaid on 174,964 shares, representing a capital on which the Directors can draw of $10,497,840 a sum amply sufficient to meet all their wants until the redemption of the bonds, we shall have an end of this resort to floating liabilities and continued creation of debt. It is unseemly even, for men of the known wealth of the proprietary of this railroad to be borrowing money in Wall-street at exorbitant rates of interest, when a call would raise the credit of the Company to the highest point."

As Monday next, July 5, will be kept as a close holiday, the suggestion is made that the City Banks will send in their weekly averages on Saturday, in time for publication in the TIMES, the official paper of the Bank Department, on Monday morning, and for the accommodation also of the other morning papers who use the footings of the weekly statement as made up at the Clearing House. The averages will of course be for only *five* business days instead of six.

The Importers' & Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on and after July 12.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$157,111 43
Payments	228,901 57
Balance	6,415,663,28

The receipts include $81,000 from Customs.

The increase of receipts for Customs at this office in June, 1858, was $785,861 93, and not $1,214,138 07, as per monthly statement.

The Illinois State Interest is payable at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, and not at the American Exchange Bank.

The following is the official statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of June, 1858:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

	Value.
From California	$759,295 00
Other sources	56,155 00
Total gold deposits	$815,450 00

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$269,600 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, received in exchange for new cents	30,000 00
Total silver	$299,600 00
Copper cents (O. S.) received in exchange for new cents	3,580 00
Total deposits	$1,118,630 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	38,579	$771,580

SILVER.

Half Dollars	300,000	$150,000
Quarter Dollars	520,000	130,000
Total	820,000	$280,000

COPPER.

Cents	2,600,000	$26,000

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	38,579	$771,580
Silver Coinage	820,000	280,900
Copper Coinage	2,600,000	26,000
Total	3,458,579	$1,077,580

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD, AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, ON Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, and interest on Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, and Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also on First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the People's Bank in New-York, on and after July 1, upon presentation of proper coupons.

Real Estate—THURSDAY, July 1.

There was a second partition sale by order of the Sup. Court, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., of property on Liberty and Elm streets, namely: No. 133 Liberty-street, N. S., between Washington and Greenwich streets, with building, 25.6 front, 15.6 rear and sides 73.3 and 75 feet, was bought by P. R. VANDUZER for $6,325; on the previous occasion we think it brought $6,750. Also, No. 32 Elm-street, south west corner of Pearl-street 25x73.3, was bought by the same gentleman for $12,000, which seemed to be regarded as below its actual value. It previously sold for $10,600. By some irregularity this property was sold over again to-day.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold a lot on the south side of Thirty-second street, 237.6 feet east of Eighth avenue, 21.10½x98.9 feet, improved with a four story brick house on both front and rear, in the case of the New-York Building Association vs. John Collingwood and others. It brought $1,200 above the foreclosed mortgage of $3,300—say $4,500.

We have received from Mr. A. J. BLEECKER the following report of his sale yesterday of Yonkers property, which we then alluded to. The numbers refer to the map:

2 lots on South Broadway, Nos. 75 and 77, $575 each	$1,150
1 lot on Washington street, No. 1	290
2 lots on Washington-street, Nos. 26 and 28, $295 each	590
4 lots on St. Mary's-street, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69, $275 each	1,100
1 lot on Buena Vista-avenue, No. 105	552
3 lots on Washington street, Nos. 33, 35 and 37, $280 each	840
4 lots on Grinnell-street, Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50, $345 each	1,380
1 lot corner Grinnell and Hudson streets, No. 86	459
3 lots on Hudson street, Nos. 44, 46 and 48, $425 each	1,275
1 lot on Depôt-street, No. 6	700
1 lot on Hudson-street, No. 25	650
1 lot on Woodbine-street, No. 17	400
1 lot on Warburton-avenue, No. 60	650
5 lots on Buena Vista-avenue, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83, $800 each	4,000

We hear of large amounts of money offered on bond and mortgage at 6 ₱ cent., but the security required, both as to amount and quality, cannot be readily found.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales 400 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for common superfine Illinois to choice do., and Wisconsin; $4 25@$4 30 for Extra Ohio; also, 1,000 bbls. sour at $2 75@$3 25. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 66c @70c. for inferior to good. CORN steady; sales 4 000 bushels prime at 61c. OATS lower; sales 5,000 bushels, at 38¼c., free on board. WHISKY steady; held at 21c. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat, and 30c on Flour, to New York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very dull; sales Chicago Spring at 76c. CORN scarce. No arrivals of Grain vessels. FREIGHTS dull. *Canal Exports*—3 000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 5 000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR firm at $3 90@$4. CORN firm at 50c. WHISKY steady at 19c. MESS PORK in moderate demand, at $14 50. BULK MEATS dull. LARD buoyant at 9¾c.@10c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at a decline of 1c.; sales of 25,000 bushels at 65¾c. CORN is steady; sales at 55c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—30,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—31,000 bushels Wheat; 27 000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

Market quiet for FLOUR; sales limited. WHEAT offered in fair quantity, but sales not large. Chicago Spring sold at 85c., and White Michigan at $1 12½. Sales of Four-Rowed State BARLEY at 56c., and Canada at 60c. CORN rather from 65c. for damaged in cargoes to 70c.@72c. for Prime in car lots; sales 16,000 bushels. Western OATS—Sales 8,000 bushels on private terms. WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 22c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and no sales of sound; sales

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2118. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE FORCED LOAN UPON FOREIGNERS.

Proceedings of the Government---Action of the American Minister.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 19, 1858.

Since the departure of the last mail, the excitement regarding the forced loans has increased, until we are now apparently on the borders of an insurrection headed by the foreign commerce. The Government has seen fit to level all its animosity against those who oppose the decree of the 15th, and especially when they happen to be foreigners in this country. Shortly after the "card trick" shown us by the Government in proroguing the action of the decree without specifying any time, solely for the purpose of leading Mr. OTWAY to speak mildly of this Government in his first letters to the British Government, the time-table made its appearance. This was just on the eve of the departure of the last American mail, but too late for Mr. OTWAY to contradict what he had already written, by the English mail a few days previous, in consequence of the decree of prorogation.

The time allotted by the Government for collecting the first installment of the loan arrived a few days since, and since that time the streets have been filled with exciting rumors. In nearly every case, persons have refused to pay the loans quietly, and have protested in the most positive manner. Many, amongst whom are the Americans, have refused to pay or allow themselves to be embargoed, unless the Government made a formidable display of military power at their places of business. For two or three days the embargoes were carried on in this manner. But the Government seeing that a continual display of soldiers, might lead to disastrous results, they have put forth a most violent decree against those who offer resistance in any form. To give you some notion of this step, I give you below the decree:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE } FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. }

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The protection due to foreigners, their business and their property, in all civilized countries, should be as effectual and energetic as should be severe the measures of suppression, when one or several, led away by improper sentiments, or by a spirit hostile to established Governments, affect not to recognize their authority, and thus set a fatal example of disobedience to the laws.

The moment such a scandal is permitted, the rights of a nation as an independent people would be dispersed—even peaceful strangers would become the objects of national hatred, and pretexts would be multiplied for civil war, assuming still more hideous features than those which it already wears. Governments would thereby incur responsibility for their want of energy in punishing a crime which no one can pardon, who esteems the dignity of a country in a point of such delicacy and importance.

The intended execution of the law of the 15th May, with respect to the imposed contribution, has been devised with the utmost prudence and equity, and neither on account of the amount of the *cuotas* assigned to those foreigners who were not willing to furnish an exhibit of their property, nor for any other motive, ought it to have encountered a resistance which has already been converted into a strong provocative of disorder, which the Government cannot allow.

His Excellency, the President, has therefore consented that, inasmuch as the supreme authority has been set at defiance, in a public and alarming manner, your Excellency proceed, with all the energy which the circumstances demand, to warn those strangers who have resisted the embargo, unless sustained by the presence of an armed force, and also those who should for the future observe a similar course, at once to leave the Republic, as men wanting in the respect which they owe to the country, and to the obligations which the law of nations imposes. You will also make them understand that their resistance is the more glaring from the fact that it has not been, and never can be, either directly or indirectly countenanced by any of the foreign Ministers accredited near this Government.

Your Excellency, who well knows how reluctant this Government is to have resort to such measures against persons who have commercial or industrial establishments in this country, but which, nevertheless, cannot assume so immense a responsibility, will carry into effect the order of his Excellency, the President, with as little loss of time its importance demands.

I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty. CUEVAS.

His Excellency, the Governor of the District of Mexico.

MEXICO, June 16, 1858.

Already some ten tickets of leave have been granted in accordance with the above decree. Two of them have been given to Americans. Now, it must be understood that not only has Mr. FORSYTH, United States Minister to Mexico, solemnly protested against the decree of the 15th of May, but also advised his countrymen to pursue the very course here proposed to be punished by the Government. The Government, in view of these facts, had the passports of Mr. FORSYTH ready on the same day that the first passport was delivered to an American, for the Government stands in the general belief that Mr. F. could not remain in communication with the Government after it had not only violated treaty stipulations, but also punished American citizens *for following his advice*. But it appears that the American Minister has not demanded and will not demand his passports. It is believed by those more or less in his confidence that he will only suspend relations, and await the first favorable opportunity to renew, on some bargain of treaty. It is even doubtful if, after all the disrespect shown his country, his Legation and himself, he will close his Legation. It, therefore, will devolve upon the Government at Washington to force respect for treaties and American interests with this country.

This evening expires the time for the departure of those who are ordered out of the country. I believe most of them are preparing to leave, although it is possible the Government may break down in this ultra step, and they at the last moment will be relieved from taking the hard journey marked out for them in the orders of expulsion. They are ordered to leave by the way of Tampico, a journey of fifteen days from this city to that port at this season of the year.

From San Luis Potosi, I learn that some barbarities have been committed by the Government officials in enforcing the contributions in that place. Two English gentlemen have been forced into the ranks as common soldiers for non-compliance with the mild request of the Government to borrow their money. One of them was cruelly beaten while in the ranks, and both are now in jail with an American citizen, who also refused to be plundered by a similar law to that of the forced loans. This has created some little excitement, and the British minister here has made a very strong demand of the Government which they have agreed to comply with, but which everybody knows they are unable to do, because the person who has committed these outrages is Gen. MIRAMON, and he is at this moment beyond the caprices of the Government. He holds in his hands the power of destroying the Government at a blow.

You will, therefore, see we are going from bad to worse every day, and if some kind hand is not extended to us before long, the foreigners in this country will be obliged to close up their affairs, and leave these poor creatures to rot upon their own dung-hill.

The war news of the country contains nothing of interest. No battles have been fought since last mail. MIRAMON is now marching with the entire force of the Government against ZUAZUA, who is with the troops of the frontier at Zacatecas.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 19—9 A. M.

The American Legation will close this forenoon some time. Foreigners will, therefore, be compelled to leave as per orders in hand.

Comments of the Press.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, June 15.

The topics of the day are almost exclusively absorbed by the collection of the contributions in this city. Great anxiety has been felt for the past few days, for fear of a resort to extreme measures. Fortunately, these have, so far, been averted, by the decision and precaution of the Government on one side, and by the well-tempered calmness of those embargoed on the other. The contributions, in many cases, have been enforced by embargo, put into execution by an armed force, owing to the unwillingness of business people to comply with the less forcible demands of the Government. Aggravated as this course of proceeding may appear, we hope the Government will be spared the alternative of using any destructive measures. The Government, we believe, does not contemplate any such result, for it well knows that whatever objections are raised, in the present case, to the ordinary mode of collecting taxes, have been made by and with the advice of foreign ministers. Their action, in the present case, is simply to give the greatest force possible to their protests against the payment of the contributions.

During yesterday, a report became current that several foreigners were to be exiled, on account of their action in cases of embargo. But few gave credit to this report, and it passed like the many others. This morning, however, we see it stated in one of the semi-official papers that the Government has really in contemplation the banishment of several foreigners. We shall hope to the contrary, and, for the present, desist further comment.

The official paper yesterday gives publicity to a statement that the entire Constitutional force in the region of Guadalajara has been dispersed. This, if true, is a most important event for the Government.

From San Luis we have nothing important. Gen. MIRAMON, with 4,000 men, has left the city, with a considerable force, to operate against the Federalists. Gen. OSOLLO was still in the city, at last advices. He was popular with everybody, as he appears to be everywhere he goes. From private letters, we learn that his departure from San Luis will be accompanied by many regrets, for, since his arrival there, order and quiet have prevailed.

From the Vera Cruz line we learn nothing positive. A slight insurrection had taken place at Jalapa. It was summarily put down, and the leaders of it shot, by orders of Gen. ECHEGARAY. From Vera Cruz we learn nothing late.

Señor PAYNO contradicts the report that he is in any way mixing himself with the affairs of the Government of the day.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN PRESS.

Editor of the Extraordinary:

SIR: At a moment when a portion of the Mexican Press seems to be seized with a violent and sudden fit of that old phobia *Norte Americana*, which had patriots and false philanthropists have in times past sought to make a chronic disease in the Mexican mind, will you allow a "North American" to meet with a few words of truth a brawling torrent of prejudice and folly?

The *Diario Oficial* and the *Diario de Avisos*, the first the full, and the second recognized as the semi-official organ of the existing Government, have taken the lead in exasperating this prejudice. Both hurl their anathemas at a "pained devil," the work of their own distempered fancies, and both seem envious of the bad reputation of filling the minds and hardening the hearts of their countrymen, with hatred and distrust of the only power on earth, at the same time capable and willing to befriend and to serve them.

When these editors allege that the United States, either Government or people, stand in the attitude of a great boa constrictor, distending its slimy jaws, with a voracious appetite, to swallow up this Territory, the independence and the nationality of Mexico, I tell these gentlemen, on my responsibility, as an American, that they allege what is, in whole and in part, utterly false. When they say that the Republic of the North is the natural enemy of the Republic of Mexico, they utter that which is stamped upon every page of the history of the two countries as a gross untruth. And in the propagation of these falsehoods among their countrymen, they prove themselves to be evil counsellors and blind guides, utterly ignorant of the true interests and of the actual wants and condition of their country, and blind as adders to the philosophy of the Mexican situation.

That these persons, and those who join in the chorus of their miserable cant about Anglo-Saxon rapacity, and the affinities and antagonisms of the "Latin race," give over their judgments to their passions and their reason to a childish spleen, I appeal to facts to prove. They tell us, for instance, that the *North*, the selfish and barbarous *North*, is a vampire, thirsting to fasten itself on the heart-blood of Mexico. Meantime this blood-thirsty vampire is behaving towards Mexico with all the mildness, forbearance, and docility of a lamb. Why does not the ferocious creature pounce upon the prey it is so keen to destroy? Pray tell me, gentlemen "Latinists," what is to prevent it? Not, surely, Mexican union and fellowship, and strength—not the bright example of order, security, and stability, which Mexico is presenting to the world, to command its admiration and awaken its sympathy! I suppose, even the "Latinists" will not pretend that these are the barriers that stand, an invincible moral strength, between her and the Yankee "canalla." But perhaps it will be said, the greedy *North* is only awaiting a plausible excuse to gratify its bloody appetite. Let us glance at the long catalogue of American complaints against Mexico, and see if this excuse is wanting. First, then, since the war of 1856-7, the reclamations of American citizens against Mexico have been daily augmenting, and not a single one of importance has received respectable attention, much less payment and satisfaction. The Government of the United States has borne this with exemplary patience—so patiently that her own people justly complain of a cold neglect of its duties to them. Since that time 60 Americans, who had surrendered to Mexican troops, as prisoners-of-war, have been butchered in cold blood. Mexican soldiers have crossed our frontier line, and, in the dead of night, and on American soil, dragged four Americans from their beds and put them to death, and thrust a fifth into a Guaymas dungeon, where he is, at this moment, languishing. An American Consul has been taken from his Consulate in Mazatlan, and marched, between files of bayonets, to prison, for the offence of bravely defending the rights of an American shipowner against a fraudulent collusion between the master of the vessel and another American who had come to Mazatlan for that purpose. Americans have been thrust into prison for refusing to give up their titles to property, bought under a solemn law of the land; an American has been seized and beaten in the streets of this capital by a military press-gang, because he asserted his American citizenship as a reason why he should not be forced into the army under the *levy*; American merchandise has been stopped by Mexican officers, enjoying the titles of Governor and General, on its way from the seaport to the interior, and confiscated for the uses of civil war; and American vessels have been boarded, fired into, and plundered by one of the belligerent parties. In a late report of an American Consul to his Government he declared that, within eighteen months, no less than 200 Americans had been thrown into prison in Lower California—the principal offence in their case being that they *were Americans*. Thus have a multitude of cases of false imprisonment, gross personal injustice, and injuries to property, amounting to $10,000,000, been perpetrated by Mexican authorities, within ten years, and still the ferocious monster that is only awaiting a *pretext* to slake its thirst for aggression has hardly so much as growled at the innocent victim he is dying to devour. Surely this *Norte* is a most forbearing and amiable beast!

But how can any man, who values his reputation for sense or honesty, maintain what these "Latinists" do, when the nation has seen with its own eyes this same *Norte* turn its back upon this fair land, when, with 30,000 conquering troops, it held it within its military grasp? Does not that sublime instance of national forbearance and generosity strike dumb and confound, either as as imbeciles or knaves, those who dare maintain the theory of North American rapacity, and recklessness of neighboring national rights?

But we are pointed to Senator HOUSTON's motion and speech, for a protectorate: but we are *not* told that the American Congress refused to listen to it. As well might we condemn all Mexicans as recreant to their republican principles, because there are some of them weak enough to dream of reestablishing royal and imperial rule in this country.

Now, let me notice another instance of American forbearance—not deserving any particular credit in itself, but as in marked contrast with the "Latin" way of doing things.

A few weeks ago the *Heraldo* newspaper was fined and suspended, by Government edict, for publishing some verses complimentary to ORSINI, the Italian conspirator, who paid with his life the forfeit of an abortive attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The Mexican edict was based upon the officially-avowed reason that this Government could not permit anything to appear in the Mexican press that was offensive to a sovereign in amity with the Republic. The sin here was some harmless verses. Now for the other side. Not long since, the *Diario de Avisos* came out in an abusive and vindictive diatribe against the Government of the United States, "a sovereign" *also* "in amity with the Republic." The American Minister, taking the case of the *Heraldo* as an example of the freedom allowed to the press, and as a precedent, might well have called upon the Government to fine and suspend the *Diario*, for an insult tenfold greater to his country than that of the *Heraldo* to France. Why did not he do it? Simply because, with his barbarous North-American principles, he would as soon have thought of jumping into the sea from the battlements of San Juan de Ulloa, as to invoke the power of Government to punish a free press for the free expression of its opinions. But here is the difference between the barbarous North America and the boasted "latinity" of the blind guides. This same *Diario* gloats over the prospect of a war between Great Britain and the United States, and professes that it would applaud, with both hands, the most disastrous evil that could befall human well-being and human liberty in this world.

He sneers at the American Navy, and prays God the British may humble and thrash it. Now those who can afford to sneer ought to hold their heads and places high; and one would suppose that the *Latin* who can boast for his country's navy, the solitary little revolted steamer *Guerrero*, could scarcely indulge in the luxury. Time *was* when the Mexican navy did honor to itself and the flag it defended. This was in the war of the revolution against the mother country; and it was then that one of the Yankee "*canalla*," one Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, led it to battle, to glory, and to victory.

But, Mr. Editor, to turn from the mischievous opinions of men, who have founded their principles in a besotted and senseless national antipathy, let me say a word of serious truth to the Mexican nation. You are utterly in error, Mexicans, as to the feelings and purposes entertained by the Government and people of the United States towards you and yours. Far from wishing you ill, they seriously commiserate the political disquiet which mars your happiness and prosperity, and converts this garden spot of earth into scenes of strife and carnage. They do not wish to destroy your nationality, nor to rob you of your soil; but they do ardently desire to see you happy, free, independent, strong in self government, and worthy the name of Republicans, which you bear, and of the glorious heritage with which God has blessed you. They are your friends, and wish you to hold them as such, and instead of using their great power to your prejudice, they are ready to lend you a strong arm to lean upon, and to help you out of the slough of grievous political troubles, in which, for forty years, you have wasted your strength, and sapped the foundations of your prosperity. I know you will find it hard to believe this, so long has the poison of slander and prejudice been distilled into your ears, by bad men, who have cloaked a base political selfishness under the garb of patriotism. But, believe it or not, *it is true*. I know my government and my countrymen, and I tell you it *is true*.

But there is another truth that, in candor, I may not withhold from you. And that is that your blind guides are hurrying you on, so far as in them lies, to the very destiny which they profess so much to deprecate. Follow them, and you will arrive at that precipice of North American hostility, which is now but a figment of their brains; for there are wrongs and injustice which will tire the patience of magnanimity itself, and turn to hate and vengeance the warm flowing streams of friendship and sympathy.

Be just to yourselves, and be sure that your North American neighbors will be more than just to you.

AN AMERICAN.

The General News.

From the Extraordinary, June 10.

The news of the past few days is remarkably destitute of interest. From the interior we have reports of battles, but as yet these reports appear to have no foundation in fact. It is generally understood that ZUAZUA has abandoned his siege of San Luis and retired towards Zacatecas. We learn it is the intention of the General-in-Chief to pursue.

From Guadalajara we learn that the prospects are fair for an early encounter between the troops of the Government and those of BLANCO and DEGOLLADO. The Government counts its force in Guadalajara at 3,000 men, under CASANOVA, one of the best of Mexico's Generals. It appears doubtful if the Federalists will be able to obtain any advantage in that quarter with their indifferent forces.

From Tuluca we learn that a Federal force, under SABAS ITURBIDE, was, a few days since, in view of the place. We believe the Government is prepared for the Federalists in that quarter.

From the Vera Cruz line we learn of another defeat sustained by the Federal forces near the pueblo of Tezuitlan. The Government dispatches speak of many being killed, wounded, taken prisoners and dispersed.

To-day the decree proroguing the time for the collection of the contributions, in effect, expires. The course the Government will pursue is not known.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—Some time since the Government gave a privilege for the commerce of the interior to bring the goods now in store at Vera Cruz out of that unfavorable locality. At that time Gov. ZAMORA was supposed to be friendly to any arrangement which might favor the commerce of the country. It now appears that he is opposed to conceding the privilege for goods to leave Vera Cruz, in view, we dare say, of the advantages thereby accruing to the Government. All hopes, therefore, of any commercial interchanges between the and the principal seaport of the Republic are at an end, so long as parties hold their present violently antagonistic positions.

TOWN OF ZAMORA.—This town, in the State of Guanajuato, has been entered by 4,000 men from Morelia, under the command of Col. MENOCAL. They sacked the place pretty thoroughly, and committed other excesses, besides imposing heavy *loans*. They are reported to be provided with artillery, &c., and it is supposed will proceed to Guadalajara, to lend their aid to the federal leaders who are now gathering near that place.

GUADALAJARA.—The Government prints say that Gen. CASANOVA has gone from Guadalajara, with 1,000 men, against SANTOS DEGOLLADO, who is towards Colima, and that BLANCARTE has gone with an equal force against BLANCO, who was supposed to be at San Juan de los Lagos.

THE HUASTECA.—This portion of the State of Tamaulipas, which has been in rebellion to the Government, was pacified by the signing of a contract between Gen. RAFAEL MORENO, commandante of the State, and JESUS ANDRADE, the leader of the Federalist forces.

GUANAJUATO.—In the town of Guanajuato some persons have been detected in making political mischief, and have in consequence been exiled. The names of the exiles are LIC ANTONIO LEMUS, GUMESINDO OTELO, RAMON VACA and BARTOLO ANTILLON.

EERODE.—The seige, we believe, still continues at Perote, although it has been reported that it had been abandoned by Gen. ECHEGARAY. Firing, at last advices, continued. A large amount of shells had been thrown away in ascertaining the exact range.

PUEBLA.—From a private letter we learn that the rural police of the State is most inefficient at this time. Large bands of robbers rove over the State, committing all manner of excesses on private property. No person is safe upon the highways. The political condition of the State is unchanged.

TAMPICO.—It is said that Gen. MORENO has set at liberty all of the officers of GARZA, who were made prisoners in the late defeat which GARZA sustained. This is at variance with the proceedings in the interior.

OSOLLO.—According to official accounts, General-in-chief OSOLLO was seriously ill, at San Luis. He has sent here for a physician, and we learn that his wish has been complied with.

DURANGO.—The Government of the State of Durango has imposed a loan of $10,000, which it agrees to pay in one year, giving as security two shares in the cass de Moneda of that department.

SALVATIERRA.—This village has been occupied by the troops of Puebla.

TEHUANTEPEC.—We learn that already work has been commenced on the road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in accordance with the grant made to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company. More vessels are on their way to the Isthmus, and, in a very short time, we may expect to see that portion of this Republic teeming with industry. The hotels, bridges, &c., necessary for the route, are already framed, and were ready to be shipped at last advices, so that no time will hereafter be lost in giving to the world the benefits of the line of travel, which has so long been closed by the warring of conflicting interests. Mexico will soon have, through her territory one of the busiest arteries of commerce on the globe.

OUR RAILROAD SURVEYS.—Mr. TALCOTT, with a party of his engineers, is now investigating the route between this place and Puebla. He is expected to reach this city some time during the present week.

THE ROBBERY IN PACHUCA.—We see that two persons, accused of committing a robbery of $1,800, in Pachuca, have been apprehended in this city, and lodged in prison.

United States Government Report on the New Patent Water-Proof Cartridge.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, April 30, 1858.

Colonel H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance:

COLONEL: I have been directed by the Honorable Secretary of War to try the *Safety Fuse Train Cartridge* of Messrs. GOMEZ & MILLS, of New-York City, and to report the facts appearing in the case, which I have the honor to do. The said Cartridge was presented and tried yesterday by firing with percussion caps 100 rounds, from a Sharpe's Carbine of 1848, during which and from the appearance of the Cartridge before the firing the following facts were observed:

CONSTRUCTION.

First—This Cartridge is a new application of the general principle of the Safety Fuse Train of Messrs. GOMEZ & MILLS, which was tried here and reported upon on the 10th of December last, by order of the Government. The powder in the Cartridges, which is white, is the same as that in the train. In this case it is enveloped in the spiral folds of a rectangular piece of musket cartridge paper about 1¾ inch wide and 18 inches long. Around the spiral folds of this paper, in a cylindrical form, 1¾ inch long and ⅝ inch in diameter, is an exterior envelope of cartridge paper tied to the base of the elongated ball, pinched at top and compressed as it were in a mould by great power at right angles to the axis, which is the general construction of the Cartridge.

Second—The average weight of the powder in the Cartridge was ascertained to be.....35 grains.
Weight of its spiral paper.....11 grains.
Weight of its outside paper.....4 grains.
Weight of its ball.....460 grains.
Total weight of Cartridge.....510 grains.

POWDER.

Third—Its firing through the medium of an ordinary percussion cap never failed. Little or no flame was perceived at the muzzle. The intensity of the report of detonation, as well as the amount of smoke produced, were about one half of that produced by the same carbine fired with 55 grains of gunpowder.

Fourth—To ascertain the heating tendency of the composition, this Cartridge was fired 40 rounds, as above, simultaneously with another Sharpe's carbine of the same calibre, charged with 55 grains gunpowder and elongated ball. The result showed that the gunpowder heated the gun very considerably more than the powder of the Cartridge. Also, the fouling of the bore from the powder of the Cartridge, after firing 100 rounds, was very much smaller than the fouling of the same arm from gunpowder in 40 rounds. The powder is well suited for breech loading machinery, which would work easier and longer with it than with gunpowder.

Fifth—The quickness and force of the powder, judging from the following penetrations, were not sufficient to peel the ball, which kept the groove and presented its rotary motion, as was perceived by examining the balls which were recovered after firing.

PENETRATIONS.

Sixth—The mean penetration of 8 fires at 30 yards into inch seasoned white pine boards, 1¾ inches apart, was 9½ boards. The corresponding penetration from gunpowder cartridge was 8 boards of the same target. The effect, therefore, of this cartridge of 35 grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 65 grains of gunpowder.

CARTRIDGE WATER-PROOF.

Seventh—A number of rounds of this cartridge were laid in water from two to five minutes, and after being well soaked penetrated over seven boards in the above target, the cartridge never missing, notwithstanding its being wet.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. BELL, Major of Ordnance.

P. S.—Mr. GOMEZ deposited with me about fifteen feet of the Gutta Percha Submarine Safety Fuse Train.

It is a much superior article to that tried here on the 10th of December last, and appears to be perfect.

WM. H. BELL, Major of Ordnance.

This invention has been patented in the United States; also patents have been secured in Great Britain, France, and other countries in Europe. The inventors are desirous of effecting a sale of the patent right for the United States to the Government, or to a private Company, together with the peculiar machinery and material necessary for the complete construction of both the cartridge and the safety fuse train, and would call the attention of parties interested in breech-loading arms, powder manufacturers, and mining and blasting companies, to the superior advantages of these inventions over anything of the kind hitherto manufactured. For further particulars, address GOMEZ & MILLS,

Inventors and Patentees.

Manufactory, No. 134 Mercer-street, New-York.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet and Lord Malmesbury's Dispatch—The Chinese Squadron—Bounty Land—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2.

I have the best authority for saying that there is not one word of truth in the report that the President and Secretary of State differ in their views of Lord MALMESBURY's dispatch to Lord NAPIER. The President and the Cabinet are a unit on that subject, and they regard the question of the right of search or visitation as forever settled.

Dispatches from the *San Jacinto* have been received by the Government, dated Hong Kong, April 12. All well. The *Powhattan* had not arrived out.

The Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue a circular giving the Department construction of the new Bounty Land acts.

The Cabinet had a protracted meeting to day, during which our relations with Mexico were discussed. Gen. CASS presented the dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH.

Col. COOPER, Adjutant-General, is slowly recovering from his late severe indisposition. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches from Minister FORSYTH, who, at latest accounts, was in correspondence with the Mexican Government on subjects growing out of the tax on property of American citizens. The point for demanding his passports had not yet been reached.

The contracts for supplying stationery for the Interior, War and Navy Departments have been awarded to BLANCHARD and MOHUN; for the State Department, to WM. F. BAILEY; for the Treasury Department, to FRANKLIN PHILP. All the successful bidders are residents at Washington.

The whole number of land warrants issued in June was 963, to satisfy which will require over 142,000 acres.

Secretary THOMPSON is organizing the commission to run the boundary line between Texas and New-Mexico. The exploration and survey cannot fail to be extremely difficult, as there are long stretches of country entirely destitute of water and vegetation.

CHARLES E. LINING, of South Carolina, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, in the place of O'HARA, deceased.

ALDISON M. SMITH and HORATIO N. TAFT, of New-York, have been appointed Assistant Examiners, and JOSEPH J. FALES, J. EDWARD HOLMES and J. W. SAUGANT, Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office.

Vanderbilt and the Transit—How M. Belly was Cramped for the want of the Needful, and Doubled up by the Commodore—New Work on the Blow-pipe—Post-Office Appointments for New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

VANDERBILT has probably beaten because of his long purse and his fast ships. For three long weeks it was believed that M. BELLY had swallowed and digested MARTINEZ, having dressed him up in a *ragout* of French protocols and *billets des banque*. But while the Frenchman was "palavering," the Commodore was coming down with the dust, and it makes no difference in the world whether BELLY's stomach has rebelled and thrown up MARTINEZ and his Government, or whether the latter has rejected M. BELLY, he is done for, and his famous grant is not worth the snuff which the diplomacy expended upon it has cost. In the present state of the affair it would be hazardous to affirm that it is all settled beyond the reaction, repentance or retraction by the vacillating powers or weaknesses now uppermost in Central America. General YRISARI declares that it cannot be, because the field was previously occupied by the old Shiz Canal Company, and the White and Stebbins contract and charter. But if the General is a lawyer he knows that a great many public transactions are actually accomplished which cannot be legally done.

It is presumed that as between VANDERBILT and his precious sons-in-law and agents, on the one side, and WHITE, STEBBINS, YRISARI and the treaty on the other, our Government will be neutral. There is one strong and controlling motive with the Nicaraguan Government strongly in favor of VANDERBILT and his arrangement. It is its fear and hatred of filibusterism. VANDERBILT hates WALKER, his followers and his cause as deeply and thoroughly as any Nicaraguan can do. This he has attested by his acts, and he has given a bond to sincerity in the remembrance of his losses through the free booters. It is undeniable that the active and decided hostility of VANDERBILT did more to reduce WALKER to fatal extremities, by the seizure of the lake and river boats, than any other agency. But for that act of vigor and policy, the "study for students" might have escaped the perils which then surrounded him.

In the meantime, and previous to the late important advices, the President had ordered all the large ships in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, to gather, at San Juan, for the purpose of striking terror into the minds of all foreign speculators in Transit schemes. There is no intention of repeating the valiant performance of Capt. HOLLINS, nor waging war against Nicaragua, but simply to show the share men from the other side of the water that we have the will and the means to guard the Isthmus as an American highway. This may not be exactly right upon the principles of VATTEL and PUFFENDORF, but it is sound policy, and just such a practical assertion of the Monroe doctrine as can alone amount to anything. It now remains to assure the States of Central America that this Government is as firmly resolved to protect them from the forms of piracy and robbery called filibusterism, as it is to protect the right of way for Americans and their property over the lines of passage marked out by nature between the oceans. When this shall be done, the Government of the United States will have no greater difficulty in regulating the transit of the mails and troops through Nicaragua than through Pennsylvania.

A new edition of *Berzilius on the Blow Pipe* has been issued from the office of the Government organ. The *Blow Pipe* jubilates extravagantly over the conversation between Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. DALLAS, in which, as the executive journal maintains, the British claim to the right of search and visit was distinctly abandoned by Lord MALMESBURY. This was done many years ago; it has happened many times before. The Earl of CLARENDON officially stated six or eight years since, and Lord ABERDEEN had said the same thing before, that no American ship was to be molested though known to be engaged in the Slave-trade, and that such a vessel, known to be such, could sail quietly through a whole fleet of British ships-of-war, though her decks were crowded with her human freight. Nothing more than that can have been said by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in any recent negotiation. All that we have gained in the late flurry has been, probably, a stipulation that greater care shall be taken than heretofore in boarding vessels bearing the American flag. To claim that any striking concession has been obtained or any great principle settled by our well-directed protests against the intrusions of our commerce, is simply to practice upon the "blow-pipe" of the central organ and to play upon the Anglophobia of the unterrified Democracy.

The Post-office appointments for the inferior towns and cities of your State were settled upon by the President and the Postmaster-General on the 26th inst; but will not be proclaimed until the return of the latter from Philadelphia. As the choice of the President between competitors is yet only known by conjecture, it is, perhaps, premature to say that the Softs or Hards have triumphed. In truth, those factional distinctions, originating eleven years ago, have nearly died out and disappeared. The candidates and their friends have gone home; their papers are tied up with red strings and put away, and the cases are closed. About one-third of the officers have been reappointed. A.

The Indian Empire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 2.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, from Galway on the evening of the 19th June, called off Halifax harbor at 11 o'clock last, and landed Mr. MILES, of London, (who proceeds to New-York *via* Windsor and St. John,) and the mails for British North America. She proceeds at 4 o'clock this morning for New-York. A few days after leaving Galway the *Indian Empire* broke her port piston, but after eight hours delay continued her course with one engine. Had light westerly winds until the 24th, when she encountered a severe gale, which lasted 24 hours. The remainder of the passage was pleasant.

The *Indian Empire* reports having seen nothing of the telegraph fleet. Met twelve large icebergs east of Cape Race.

She brings Dublin papers of the 19th, but no later intelligence.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Gen. Johnston on his way to Salt Lake City—Arrival of Col. Hoffman and Capt Marcy at Camp Scott—The Mormons gone to Provo—Letter from Major McCulloch.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 2, 1858.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated the 28th ult. by the U. S. Express to Booneville, says: The Salt Lake mail arrived here to-day, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 12th inst. Gen. JOHNSTON was to start for the city on the 13th, with three thousand men in columns. The army will enter the valley *via* Soda Springs, on Bear River. Col. HOFFMAN had arrived at Camp Scott, with his men and officers in good health and spirits. Capt. MARCY's command had arrived from New-Mexico with 1,500 loose mules.

Commissioners MCCULLOCH and POWELL had started for the city in company with Governor CUMMING and Postmaster MORRELL. Col. HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory left Camp Scott on the 10th inst. for Salt Lake City. There was quite a diversity of opinions at Camp Scott as to what course the Mormons would pursue in regard to allowing the troops to enter the Valley.

The Mail party passed about three hundred Mormons, with horses and mules and well-armed, but they would give no information as to where they were going, or what they intended doing. Fifty Mormons, who had escaped from the Valley, were met at Platte Bridge, wending their way to the States. Twelve companies of cavalry or dragoons were met near Fort Laramie, and they had passed General HARNEY and Colonel MAY encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Little Blue. A large number of troops were encamped on the Big Blue. Colonel MORRISON and his command were at the Little Blue.

The Mail party also met supply trains between the fourth and fifth crossing of the Sweet Water. Col. SANDERS was at South Pass, and was on the eve of starting on the exploration of the wagon road from that place to Fort Hall.

The report that the Mormons had removed their families to Provo is confirmed. It is not known whether BRIGHAM accompanied the Mormons or remained in the city. The Mormons have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian Possessions, as anticipated by the authorities at Washington, but would do so next Spring if any but Mormons are placed there to govern them.

WM. MCCANN, agent of Messrs. RUSSELL & MAJORS, was drowned, on the 17th inst., in Laramie Creek.

A great many deserters from the army were met on the route. The streams were all very high and rising.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2.

The Government has received a letter from Major BEN MCCULLOCH, dated Camp Scott, in which he states as his belief, that one of the reasons why the Mormons deserted their habitations was to guard their women from the apprehended excessive gallantry of our soldiers, and, besides, that the leaders resorted to this exodus to keep the people together, and prevent the disaffected Saints from throwing themselves on the army for protection. The Mormons, he says, do not believe the army has orders or authority to pursue them, and hence congratulate themselves that they are out of harms' way from that source. Colonel MCC. says that a small force of the Mormons is still in Salt Lake City, ready to fire it, perhaps, in the event of the approach of the army. He thinks a great mistake has been committed in permitting the Mormons to gather their crops, as this, while it strengthened them, diminished relatively the power of the military forces. It was still reported that the Mormons were going to Sonora, but upon this full reliance could not be placed. The belief is that the place of refuge has long ago been selected. MCCULLOCH and the other Peace Commissioner, Gov. POWELL, were going at once to Salt Lake, but not with the army. Their powers are superior to either those of Gov. CUMMING or Gen. JOHNSTON.

Movements of the Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 2.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth to the 30th ult., by United States Express to Booneville, say that telegraphic advices have been received at Fort Leavenworth from Washington announcing the departure of a special messenger with dispatches from the War Department for General HARNEY. On the receipt of the dispatches, which are understood to relate to the division of the columns now on the march, an express will be sent forward immediately to overtake the head-quarters, which were last reported within forty miles of Fort Kearney.

Advices from Fort Laramie to the 18th ult. contain nothing of interest. Gov. DENVER is expected at the garrison to-day, and on his arrival will be received with military honors. His visit is undoubtedly connected with the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Scott, and with the view of concerting measures to replace them. It is said the Governor deprecates the removal of the force from the Fort, and does not deem the proper moment arrived for such action.

Fires.

THE PROPELLER NORTH AMERICA CONSUMED BY FIRE.

DETROIT, Friday, July 2.

The propeller *North America*, engaged in the lighthouse service, took fire in Lake St. Clair last night, and was totally consumed. The crew, consisting of twelve persons, and two passengers, jumped overboard and were saved. The vessel was owned in Cleveland, and valued at $22,000, and is said to be insured for $17,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 2.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the extensive lumber yard of VAN VLECK, CHURCHILL & PARKER, situated on the Erie Canal, at the foot of Hospital street, consuming two million feet of pine lumber, and the entire contents of the yard. The property was valued at $30,000, and insured for $18,000 in the following companies: Buffalo Mutual, $5,000; Etna and Charter Oak, Hartford City; New-Haven, and Hampden, Mass., about $2,500 each.

About 300 cords of wood in the yard adjoining, belonging to MESMER & WELLS, was also destroyed. It was valued at $1,000; no insurance.

The lumber in HOWCUTT & STEWART's yard, also adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; no insurance.

Several adjoining buildings, with a canal-boat loaded with wood, were also destroyed.

ETON's planing mill and INGERSOLL's paper mill, though on fire several times, were saved by the exertions of the firemen.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to fire buildings in other parts of the city, while the above was burning.

JACK SMITH, a fireman, went into convulsions from the excessive heat, and will probably die.

The Hon. S. S. WALLON, Canal Commissioner, lies very low with fever at Erie, Pennsylvania. His symptoms are more favorable this morning, but he is still in a critical condition.

FIRE AT UNION CITY, CONN.

WATERBURY, Friday, July 2.

The hoe factory of E. C. TUTTLE & CO., with the wheel shop and the Malleable Iron Co.'s works, at Union City, about four miles below this city, were burned to the ground early this morning. The property was insured for $15,000, which will not cover the loss.

FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 2.

A fire broke out in the new Assembly Buildings, on the corner of Hanover and Lombard streets. The principal sufferers are OBER & Co., druggists, loss $12,000—insured in the Franklin Company, Philadelphia; and J. B. SCHAEFER, liquor dealer, loss $3,000. The Assembly room was damaged to

this "Reply" misrepresents the position assumed, both in the Protest of the Deacons, and in our Narrative and Letter to the Church; it imputes to us motives which we have repeatedly disclaimed; it introduces, for proof of its statements, letters and documents of long prior date, having no relevancy to the matter under notice; and, notwithstanding its length, omits some things bearing on questions of veracity between pastor and individuals, absolutely essential to elicit and establish the truth.

Whilst your Committee, however, pronounce some of our allegations "absolutely untrue," whilst they charge us with the suppression of facts, and endeavor with sophistical art to convict us of inconsistencies, they yet say of us, in your name, "We have made no arraignment against them, and pronounce no impeachments; so far as their formal standing in the Church is concerned it remains as it has heretofore been."

In reconsidering our acts we do not see that it will be for peace and the promotion of holy and gracious affections in ourselves or in you, that our connection with the Church of the Puritans should longer be continued. How can two walk together except they be agreed? "Separation," as we said in our letter to Dr. CHESTER, is "sometimes the rule of peace." And in separating from that portion of the family of our blessed Lord which has so long owned most of us as members, we desire to do it in the spirit of the patriarch who was willing to go to the right hand if his kinsman preferred the left, or to depart to the left if he chose the right.

Believing that the Christian community are weary of this strife in the House of God, we trust that it may suffice for all candid men, *that we here re-assert, on our responsibility as Christians, the substantial accuracy of all the statements* in our narrative, protest, and letter of July 15; many of which the Committee have not even attempted to controvert, and *all of which, with our proof, we repeatedly offered, but without success, to submit to an impartial tribunal.* But to avoid the scandal which might attend a further exposure of wrong doing, we are willing rather to suffer wrong than to assert the right at the expense of the peace of Zion, and the character and public usefulness of mistaken brethren.

The Church of the Puritans, its Pastor and people, have been very dear to us all. Some of us assisted in laying the foundation-stones of this Zion; some of us have served it in office, as the confidence of our brethren intrusted it to our hands; others of us have contributed of the means wherewith the Lord has prospered us, to the erection and preservation of its temple and the support of its temple service; all of us have rejoiced in its prosperity, and, we may say, without vain boasting, its welfare has been the theme of our closets and the burden of our prayers in the great congregation. Here, too, some of us first consecrated ourselves and our offspring to Him who died for our redemption; here, likewise some of us have experienced the support of Christian sympathy, and the confidence of fraternal love in sore bereavements and trials,

You will not wonder, therefore, that in parting from you, we feel like those driven from home and all its endeared remembrances and long-cherished associations.

We love the free institutions of our favored New-England; we love and shall ever vindicate the freedom of the *Pulpit*, neither more nor less than the freedom of the *Pews*; we love Christian courtesy and charity in both Pastor and people, and, if in our efforts to establish and secure these cherished principles and forms, we are disappointed and are compelled to sunder our connection with a Church and Society we have so long served and loved, and to seek instruction elsewhere, as many of our early associates in the Church have already done, we leave these endeared relations with the consciousness of having done or tried to do "what we could" for the best interests of the Church and the denomination.

Finally, brethren, we commend you to God and the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you all an inheritance among those who are sanctified, and may the God of love and peace be with you.

O. E Wood,	L. N. Cowley,	Stephen Paul,
E. M. Kingsley,	E. C. Wilcox,	S. Conover, Jr.,
I. K. Johnson,	Richard Brown,	Samuel Churchill,
Henry A Burlburt,	A. T. Dwight,	Edw'd M Morgan
Samuel T. Hyde,	F. E. Mather,	Samuel Isham,
J. Linsley, M. D.,	Chas. H Isham,	Elisha Peck,
S. J. Bacon,	Edward J. Owen,	Wm. B. Isham,
R. N. Havens,	Wm. Way,	W. S. Thomason,
Albert Chesebro,	Jno. N. Bradley,	J. Walter Camp.

The joint letter to the Church, together with our several applications to the clerk, were, by our direction, sent to him by Mr. KINGSLEY with the following explanatory note:

NEW-YORK, Feb 26, 1858

F. W. KING *Clerk, &c., Dear Sir:* I hand you herewith written requests from sundry members of the Church of the Puritans for letters of dismission from that Church and of recommendation to other churches.

You will oblige the applicants by having these, their requests, presented at the first Church meeting after receipt hereof, and when the letters are obtained by inclosing *all* of them to my address, holding me responsible for their proper distribution.

Accompanying these individual applications you will please find a document bearing the signatures of several members of the Church or Society, which you will also present to the Church at the same time, or at its first regular business meeting.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
E. M. KINGSLEY.

After the delay of several weeks, we were addressed by the Clerk, through Mr. KINGSLEY, as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

E. M. KINGSLEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been directed by the Prudential Committee of the Church of the Puritans, to request the brethren who have applied for letters of dismissal and recommendation, to appoint a Committee of three or five of their number, to meet the Prudential Committee, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Infant-school room, to confer together on the subject of their applications. I communicate this request to you, as the applications were received through you.

Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK W. KING, Clerk.

To which Mr. KINGSLEY replied by our direction, as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1858.

F. W. King, Esq., Clerk of Prudential Committee.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th instant, wherein you request "the brethren who have applied for letters of dismissal and recommendation, to appoint a Committee from their number to meet the Prudential Committee to confer together on the subject of their applications," has been received, and laid before those brethren for their action.

Having carefully, and with prayer, considered the subject-matter of your letter, we are unanimous in the opinion that it is inexpedient to meet the Prudential Committee for the purpose of conferring "on the subject of their (our) applications;" and for reasons so obviously proper, that we are sure they will commend themselves to the approval of the Prudential Committee.

In the first place, our applications are *before the Church.* The Church has assumed the consideration and decision of the subject, and consequently the Prudential Committee, in their official capacity, have no authority in the premises. Again, when the meeting was adjourned, at which our requests for letters were presented, a resolution of censure, growing out of our applications, was under consideration, (as we are credibly informed,) and has not yet been finally acted on. On these considerations, without alluding to others at present less prominent, we feel constrained to decline the proposed conference, however much we might, under other circumstances, find pleasure in receiving and responding to such a request.

I remain, dear Brother, yours very truly,
E. M. KINGSLEY.

At length the clerk addressed Mr. KINGSLEY, inclosing the decision of the church on our applications in the following terms:

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1858.

E. M. KINGSLEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* On the 26th of February last I received through you "written requests from sundry members of the Church of the Puritans for letters of dismission from that church and of recommendation to other churches."

The requests of the members were duly presented to the church, and objections having been made to the granting of letters to the brethren applying for them, an adjourned meeting was held, at which a preamble and resolution were adopted, a copy of which is herewith furnished to you.

No objections having been made to the granting of letters to the female members who have applied for them, such letters are herewith sent to you.

To the male members I have issued letters in the form prescribed by the resolution above mentioned, which also I send to you in accordance with the request in your note of Feb. 26, 1858.

The copy of the preamble and resolution is sent to you for the information of all the brethren, from several of whom I received the assurance that one copy would suffice for all.

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK W. KING,
Clerk of Church of Puritans.

INCLOSURE.

Whereas, Sundry members of this church have asked letters of dismission and recommendation to other churches; and,

Whereas, It is known that there are difficulties existing between said members and the church, growing out of a letter addressed by some of them to our pastor, in April last, this church, in acceding to the request of those brethren, deem it due to themselves to accompany their action by the following declaration:

The matters at issue between them and the church were fully considered in a published document adopted by the church on the 5th of November, in which our views were presented at length. Those views we have seen no reason to alter.

We had hoped that on careful reconsideration our brethren would have seen their error, and have been ready to make such concessions as were due to us, and would have been honorable to their own Christian magnanimity. We regret that they have not done so; that even in applying for these letters they have reaffirmed their former statements, and that, too, in a manner little calculated to soothe the feelings of their brethren. It is our great grief that better counsels and a gentler spirit should not have prevailed.

Nevertheless, the church are not disposed to make the wrongs received by them and their pastor the sum of their conduct in return. So far as we have been injured we can forgive; and if said action of our brethren involve *more* than an injury to us, we are willing to leave that to a higher tribunal. We refer both to their own consciences and to the review of the final day.

With this brief statement of our position and sentiments, and with earnest prayers that the blessing of God may rest both upon the church and our brethren who now leave us, it is hereby

Resolved, That the clerk of the church be directed to furnish said members a copy of the above declaration, together with the following certificate:

"This certifies that A. B. is a member of the church of the Puritans in regular standing, and as such is, at his own request, dismissed, with the view to unite with the —— Church, and that when received by them his connection with this Church will be dissolved."

In accordance with this resolution, letters were sent by the Clerk to the applicants. Instead of their being presented to the Churches indicated, they were afterwards, about the 19th of April, returned to the Clerk, with a communication, apparently from a meeting of the applicants, signed "E. M. KINGSLEY, Chairman." The letters were sent to them a second time, and were again returned, accompanied by a letter inclosed with their individual names, referring to and authenticating the communication of Mr. KINGSLEY as their joint act.

These papers, as well as the communications and applications referred to, accompany this report. The position of the applicants, and the form in which they have chosen to make their demand for dismission from their Church relations, are anomalous. They came in a *quasi* corporate body, evidently intending, by the aggregation of their numbers, to deal with the Church not as individuals but as a combined body. In a like mode of action they send back the letters and assume to prescribe the form in which they shall be written. The Church cannot, with propriety, tolerate this. The Church, when the subject was before them, might well have treated the action of the applicants as a secession, have stricken their names from its rolls, and disavowed all further responsibility for them as professing Christians. They have now, in still acting towards the Church as a quasi corporate aggregate body, rather than as individual members, in the opinion of your Committee, made it a case still more proper. Yet, disposed to throw no obstacle in the way of their uniting with other churches in the vicinity who may choose to receive them, your Committee recommend that letters be given them, bearing date on this day, certifying that they are dismissed in regular standing, at their own request, to such Churches as they may choose to have names in their several certificates.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That O. E. Wood, E. M. Kingsley, J. K. Johnson, Henry A. Burlburt, J. Linsley, R. N. Havens, Albert Chesebro, L. N. Cowley, Richard Brown, A. T. Dwight, F. E. Mather, Edw'd J. Owen, William Way, Stephen Paul, J. Conover, Jr., S. Churchill, E. M. Morgan, W. S. Thompson, Elisha Peck, William B. Isham, E. C. Wilcox, and J. W. Camp, on behalf of themselves and their families, having applied for dismission from this Church, they are hereby dismissed from their connection herewith.

Resolved, That the Clerk send to the applicants certificates in the form following, to wit:

This certifies that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans in regular standing, and as such, at his own request, is dismissed with the view of uniting with the —— Church, or such other as he shall apply to for that purpose.

Resolved, That (A and C, parties named in the first resolution,) having applied for dismission from this Church, and having been dismissed at their own request, are deemed no longer members of the same, or in any way subject to its watch and care.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1858

(Signed.) E. W. CHESTER, CHAS. ABERNETHY, DEXTER FAIRBANKS, } Committee.

This report, with the resolutions, was adopted, after an excited debate, the minority earnestly contending for our more summary excision from the roll of church members. We should do great injustice were we to refrain from honorable mention of Messrs. J. B. THOMPSON, JOEL BLAGKMER and HOMER MORGAN, who strenuously urged, but in vain, our claim to full and clean letters, and who pointed out distinctly not only the injury that would be done to the cause of Congregationalism, but the wound that would be inflicted on our common Christianity, by the action that was threatened. Nor is it amiss that we add that our most unrelenting opponents either joined the church just previous to the date of our letter (of April 27, 1857) to Dr. CHESTER, or subsequently, and that some of them did so avowedly for the purpose of participating in the controversy, and with regard to one of whom, we have in evidence a certificate from three of the session of the church from which he came, that he declared "he was going to sustain Dr. C. against a faction, and should, probably, return again."

Truth requires that we expose the character of this final report of Messrs. CHESTER, ABERNETHY and FAIRBANKS.

Alluding to the alterations in the standing rules made at the annual meeting of the Church in June 1857, and to the "almost entire unanimity" with which new deacons were elected under the altered rules, the report utterly ignores the fact that the minority refused to cast a single vote, in consequence of the irregular and illegal mode in which these alterations were effected, as we have irrefutably shown in our narrative. Moreover, it was the design, as it was the effect, of these alterations to remove three of the permanent officers, without the required trial, or even specification of charges.

The report then proceeds to charge us with the publication of a "pamphlet of a slanderous and vituperative character, intended to bring odium upon their pastor and the Church of which they are members." As to the judgment of the Committee on the character of our narrative, we have nothing to say. The pamphlet is before the Christian public, and we are content to leave it to the judgment of the great tribunal before which we now stand. But we are not content to leave unnoticed the suppression of the all-important, fundamental fact that our pamphlet was issued strictly in self-defence, and to vindicate ourselves from the representations of the report of Messrs. ABERNETHY, CHESTER and HARVEY, made at the annual meeting in 1857. Moralists tell us that the *suppressio veri* is equal in turpitude to the *suggestio falsi.* We cannot reconcile either the one or the other with our views of Christian ethics. We leave it to the views of discerning Christians to say whether either or both these modes of violating the ninth command of the Decalogue are resorted to by this Committee in this seeming attempt to fasten upon us the sin—if sin it be—of inditing this public controversy.

The report next proceeds to say that "the proper course of the Church was, to deal with these brethren for the offence thus committed." Then we ask, why did not the Church yield to our repeated requests for the submission of this whole business to an impartial Council? Never, for an instant, have we been unwilling to meet our accusers face to face. In the same connection, the report goes on to intimate with a Delphic ambiguity—though on a careful scrutiny of its language the conclusion may, perhaps, be drawn, that it does not boldly assert—that the pastor wished that the allegations of our narrative should be met through the Press rather than by the institution of disciplinary proceedings against us. We will give the pastor, however, the credit of having stated at a meeting of the Church, held in March last, when our applications were considered, that he had all along desired our trial, and had only refrained from insisting on it, by the urgency of his friends in the Church.

The report complains of us for absenting ourselves from the services of the Church. How could we beneficially thus continue to hold communion with these brethren, when resting under the imputation (see reply of the Church to our Narrative, page 44,) of having suppressed the truth in certain matters, and arrayed the whole of our letter, of July 15, 1857, (forming part of our Narrative,) in such manner as to convey an impression directly the reverse of truth, and whilst resting under the stigma of opprobrious epithets from the lips of our pastor himself?

The report then attempts to justify the action of the Church in the matter of the mutilated letters. To this our only reply is, the 9th standing rule, which is in the words following:

"Members, on removing, shall ask for letters of dismission and recommendation. Requests for such letters may be announced by the person presiding at the weekly prayer-meeting or lecture, and if at the end of one week no objection has been made to the Pastor, he, or the Clerk, shall issue the customary certificate, which shall purport to be valid for one year only from the date thereof; and letters shall not be granted to persons who have delayed applying for them for more than one year after their removal from us, unless by a vote of the Church, after satisfactory reasons shall be assigned for such delay."

The argument on this point is brief and incontrovertible. Either we are entitled to "the customary certificate," or we are entitled to none. And it can only be said that we are entitled to none, after trial in due form and conviction properly had. No amount of sophistry will extricate the Church from this position. If they do not think us entitled to the customary certificate, then have they no right to seek deliverance from our association, by palming us off, as it were, like spurious coin, upon other Churches.

The report complains of us for acting together. Then why did the Church itself, by its adoption of the report of Messrs. ABERNETHY, CHESTER and HARVEY, at the annual meeting of 1857, make the first attack upon us conjointly, and continue to treat us in this "quasi corporate" capacity in their "Reply" to our Narrative? We believe that it is not new, in the history of the Church or the world, for fellow-sufferers to make common cause of their trials; certainly there are both wisdom and strength in so doing.

It may not be inopportune to remark, that, to the ladies of our families, letters of dismission in the customary form were issued, thus marking the intention of the Church still more clearly to evict us from its pale, as in continuance, rather than to part with us as brethren.

The spirit with which we have been throughout treated by the majority of the present membership, had a fitting illustration in a remark made by Mr. CHESTER, the Chairman of the Special Committee, after the presentation of their report at the meeting of the 16th of June instant, which was to the effect that they were then at liberty to make remarks, but *would not be permitted* to take part in the discussion of the report! We forbear comment on the magnanimity and justice of this proceeding.

We have now but to invite attention to the resolutions with which the report concludes, and which, as we have already said, were adopted by the Church.

They first prescribe the form of the letter, to be sent us by the Clerk, (already quoted.)

The form of the letters sent by the late clerk, Mr. KING, in conformity with the resolutions of the meeting held in April last, will be seen on referring back to his letter.

The "customary form" contemplated by the Standing Rules, and in use from the organization of the Church, reads thus:

"This certifies, that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans, in good and regular standing. As such —— is, at —— own request, dismissed and affectionately recommended to the fellowship of the —— or any other Church of Jesus Christ with whom God may appoint ——residence; and when received by them —— peculiar relation to this Church will cease."

Thus, it will be seen, that the first variation was in withholding the certification of our "good" standing in this Church, and the usual "recommendation" to other churches.

The last letter adds to the insinuated censure by striking out the clause, under which the Church claims and with evident propriety—disciplinary power over a member until the presentation and use of its letter of dismissal.

But, as if to assure us that this omission was not unintentional, the last resolution (already quoted) was passed, by which we are expressly declared to be no longer "subject to the watch and care" of the Church.

What now is the legitimate effect of this action? Is it, indeed anything, short of *evasion, circumvention?* What right have we now to respond to the invitation usually extended to dismissed members of sister Churches, being not and regularly standing on the roll of the Church? Is it not a mockery to tell us that we are "dismissed in regular standing," when we are not in regular standing, and when we are not dismissed? Is it not a mockery to tell us that we are dismissed with the view of uniting with the —— Church, when we have not applied for letters with the view of uniting with the —— Church, or with any other Church? Is it not a mockery to tell us that we are dismissed at our own request, when we have not requested dismission, and when we have not been consulted in the matter? Is it not a mockery to tell us that we are dismissed, when we are not dismissed, but are virtually Rescripts of excommunication. We asked for bread, and they have offered us, not a stone even, but a scorpion.

But, worse even than this—if worse can be—they assert that "we have been dismissed at our own request." Now, then, our request was "for Letters of dismission and recommendation in the usual form." They tender us that for which we did not ask; then assume that we did ask for it; and on this assumption, proceed to do what in them lies, to exclude us from Christian sympathy and fellowship.

Before the tribunal to which duty has compelled us to appeal, we now rest, on this simple exhibition of facts. If the course pursued towards us by the Church of the Puritans be the general custom of the Churches of the Lord Jesus Christ, in our own denomination or any other, we can only say, that so we have not been taught, nor have we so read the Word.

By order, and on behalf, of the signers of the letter to the Church of the Puritans, dated July 15, 1857.

O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY,
R. N. HAVENS, } Special Committee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

We subjoin a copy of our

PROTEST TO THE CHURCH:

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., Clerk of the Church of the Puritans:

DEAR SIR: We have severally received from you a certificate, in the words following, to wit:

"This certifies that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans, in regular standing, and is at his own request dismissed, with the view of uniting with the —— Church, under the pastoral care of ——, or to such other Church as he shall apply to for that purpose."

As we have made no request for any such certificate, notwithstanding the implication of its averment to this effect, we herewith return the original, through you, to the Church of the Puritans.

Wishing to remove our relations to other churches, we have, pursuant to the 9th Standing Rule, "asked for letters of dismission and recommendation," in the "customary" form. It does not comport with our views of right as respects ourselves, or of duty as respects our brethren, to accept any other, especially as the Church has repeatedly pronounced our *standing* to be *regular*, and as repeatedly has refused to entertain propositions involving a trial of our conduct as Christians.

In returning these letters we do therefore solemnly protest against the action of the Church as infringing upon our personal rights, placing us in an equivocal attitude on the records of the Church, and before our brethren in Christ everywhere, and as establishing a precedent by which a minority may at any time be summarily cut off from Christian communion without trial or relief.

We further protest against the character of the letters sent to us, as not embodying the distinct provision of the ninth Standing Rule, which directs that "all letters of dismissal and recommendation shall purport to be valid for only one year from the date thereof."

We further protest against the resolution passed by the Church at its meeting on the 16th of June instant, severing us from the watch and care of the Church before the acceptance by the Churches to which they are addressed, and even before our own acceptance of the letters tendered to us, as an attempt to supersede by resolution the plain provisions of the Standing Rules relative to dismissal certificates and to discipline." Signed by each of the applicants.

The Course of Studies in our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Appended to a late report, made to the Board of Education by the Committee on Normal Schools, is a schedule of the qualifications required of the Public School teachers. It is to be presumed that this document is a fair exponent of the character of the instruction given to the 60,000 scholars annually educated at the public expense.

The course of study is almost exclusively mathematical. Algebra is "followed, *for females,* through quadratic equations and their application to the solution of problems,"—"for males, Algebra throughout." Geometry, "for females, first four books of Legendre or an equivalent,"—for males, "through Spherical," with the addition of "Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical." Both sexes pursue Arithmetic through evolution.

By a figure of speech the schools for which this intellectual diet is prepared are called "Grammar Schools." There are four grades, A, B, C and D. Grade D is the lowest, and in this, Grammar has its initiative in "definitions and rules, with the parsing of simple sentences." In grade D it culminates in "the parsing of difficult sentences." Under grade A we find the word *rhetoric* used in a general and unlimited way, and also an allusion to English composition, but our Grammar Schools are very clearly the play of "Hamlet," with the part of *Hamlet* almost omitted. However, this was to have been expected, when from a desire to render our system of popular education eminently practical, the classical element was excluded. Under these circumstances it is a comfort to remember that English Grammar is, after all, but a clumsy attempt to imitate the Latin and Greek Grammars, by the use of phrases instead of words.

But *is* the end aimed at secured? *Are* our schools eminently practical? Let us see:

During the last half century, the progress of the human race is especially marked by the acquisitions of steam-power, of the magnetic telegraph, and of the photographic art. All these inventions have sprung directly out of chemistry. And yet chemistry is entirely unrecognized in this schedule of public instruction. The science which lies at the basis of every art of domestic comfort—which teaches how to cook a dinner as well as how to raise a crop of wheat—how to provide a city with clean linen as well as how to drive a steam engine—how to bake a loaf of bread as well as how to "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," is absolutely ignored in our course of normal instruction.

But Chemistry is essentially a science of observation. It was only after men gave up blind theorizing and were content to turn their attention to the observation of nature as it is, that Chemistry came into existence. So in our schools; let the scholars be first taught *what* to see in the grand panorama of God's works, and *how* to see it—let them become acquainted with the nature, and the uses, and the classification of the common objects, animals, plants and minerals by which they are surrounded, or, in other words, with the outlines of Physiology in the broadest sense of the word, and a taste for the more abstract generalizations of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy will soon follow, and bring with it the ability to comprehend them.

The greatest deficiency in our system of public education is, that it ignores almost completely the powers of observation at that period of life when they are most susceptible. We educate our children as if they were each and every one to become professors of mathematics—incessantly striving to stimulate to further acquirement their immature reasoning powers. If the Creator had intended that youth under fifteen should perform those difficult processes of ratiocination that pertain to Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, he would have given them a taste for and an inclination to those studies. Yet few children of this tender age pursue those sciences for pleasure or amusement, and that system of coercion that forces them to do it must tend to stint the mind.

During the early period of life the changes that take place in the substance of the body are remarkably rapid, and the brain is subject to the same law. Observation shows that during this period we acquire new ideas and new words with a facility which is afterwards gradually lost. The senses at this time are peculiarly open to the impressions of the external world, and impressions once produced are very permanent; yet on looking over the so-called normal course of study it will be observed that a blind or deaf child might graduate from it with the highest honors. In fact his chances would, on some accounts, be improved by his infirmity, for experience shows that our course of public instruction is facilitated by immuring the unfortunate subjects in such a manner as to secure their undivided attention.

Abstract and ideal as the studies are, coercive and seclusive measures are found necessary to their pursuit. Young America declines being dressed in the standing collar and long-tailed coat of his grandfather, and hence it is that so large a portion of the scholars are given to truancy, and another large portion prefer the education of the street. And hence it is so, that some of our most practical men have acquired the greater part of their education in and of themselves.

But the greatest absurdity of all is, that the girls who compose half the scholars should be compelled to go through the same mathematical course. That they whose duties it will be to superintend households and exercise the domestic arts, whose greatest endowment next to personal beauty is to be their conversational power, and whose education consequent is should be essentially ideal and verbal, rather than abstract—that these poor girls should be set to puzzling their brains over the "pons asinorum" and the quadrature of the circle. And worse than this, that the teachers of these girls should go through their whole course of education in the Normal School without having that broad is raised by a species of fermentation, that an onion or a potatoe is not a root, that clover and buckwheat are not grasses, that a fish breathes by means of gills or that a lobster has no backbone. In fact, for all they get at school they might as well be pumped out of cows by means of their tails.

We are happy to see that the Executive Committee of the Normal School, and the Committee on School Books and Course of Studies in the Board of Education, are taking initiatory steps towards remedying this glaring defect—the absence of the Natural Sciences in our system of public instruction. Professor AGASSIZ, in his late work, notices the almost entire want of elementary knowledge of Natural History in this country, although common in Europe. The movement in the Board of Education for the introduction of General Physiology, in the form of lectures, illustrated by diagrams and specimens, is a step beginning in the right place, and in the right direction. Appealing, as it does, to common sense, it must succeed. If there is not room for this kind of education; for a demonstration of the outlines of the structure and habits of animals and plants by means of actual dissections, turn out something of less importance and make room. This is the kind of matter that lies at the foundation of all natural science out of which the next great advances in the progress of the human race must come. X.

THE WEST.

The Rise of the Missouri River, and its Effect on the River Towns and Cities—Saint Joseph to St. Louis—Alton the Gainer—The Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALTON, Ill., Sunday, June 27, 1858.

The old adage, that "one man's poison is his neighbor's meat," is aptly realized by the effect of the late rise of the rivers of the Western country. You will have seen, by the ordinary reports scattered through the newspapers, that from head to mouth our great streams have been passing their banks, flooding the country on their borders—washing towns and cities out of existence, and generally causing losses and damages to property. The inundation of Cairo, and the flooding of New-Orleans, have ceased to excite notice. I do not purpose to refer to them, for my opportunity to the present time has not taken me in their direction, but, having watched the course of the June rise for five hundred miles on the Missouri, it is my purpose to inform you of its effect.

Starting on the east bank of the Missouri, from St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, we find that there has been a continual rise coming down, which has mounted up the levee until it has well-nigh reached the ground floor of storehouses. In aid of the over flowing rivers long-continued rains have fallen since March 15, almost without intermission in that region, until the streets, illy paved, have been almost washed away. Kickapoo City, the head-quarters of electioneering frauds, and the main hold of the Administration party in Kansas, never had enough prominence to be worthy of particular note as a city; but its condition is now infinitely worse. Its levee has not been free of mud for weeks, while the city itself, having on its sides creeks, usually fordable, has been almost shut off from communication from the outer world.

Weston, seven miles below on the Missouri side, has fared no better, but rather worse than St. Joseph. The river having left it almost high and dry some time since, and huge sand bars having formed in front of it, and then constantly growing, she is almost reduced to the condition of an inland town. Her main street has been almost washed away, at least at the upper end, it presenting a grand series of deep gullies. The water rushing down from her hills has brought about a state of affairs almost as bad in every street. The back country has shared the same ill-luck. Big Creek and all the other creeks have risen so high as at times to prevent their being crossed, the few bridges which the feeble enterprise of the steeholders have caused to be erected, having been, one and all, washed away. The farmers in this vicinity are perhaps by a great degree the most unhappy sufferers; the Corn which they planted has been washed out as soon as it was in the ground, their Wheat is much of it rotting or rusting, and the only possible remnant of success seems to lie with the very little oat crops which they raise. As to negroe stock, it is not paying expenses by a proportionate loss heretofore unheard of.

Leavenworth City has suffered but little, unless by the constant rains, which have been so heavy that at a majority of the store and business houses men have been kept in constant employ pumping out. Cellars have been useless to all intents and purposes, except as giving such employment to many men disappointed of work in other lines.

Delaware, being situated high above the greatest rise of the Big Muddy, has suffered but little, as when the rains have washed away some acres of her land. Indirectly, she has profited by the general disaster inasmuch as being by some few miles nearer to Lawrence than Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and there being some creeks less to crowd by the route she has opened, she has received a considerably increased amount of freight for hauling.

Wyandotte has suffered but little, if we except as above mentioned. Of course she has been excessively muddy, and the cellars of her houses have not escaped the general fate of inutility, but beyond this she has met with no great damage.

But Kansas City has not been so well kept. At least one of her largest storehouses has, by washing by rains, and by winds catching the upper stories, been entirely blotted out of existence, with a loss of certainly not less than twenty thousand dollars, otherwise she has suffered as has Wyandotte.

The next town of any note is Lexington, Mo., seated on the top of an immense rocky mountain, rising some hundred and twenty feet above the level of the river. At flood, she could but be harmed by a deluge, unless the water rising some twenty feet above its greatest height this year, had penetrated the rich coal mines which have their openings on the bank side. This has not been the case, and the less likely it was because the water from the firmament above was carried into the river itself, as soon as it fell along the paved descent of the streets. The country back has suffered considerable, however, and farmers are universally complaining.

Brunswick, Glasgow and Boonville each were situated for production. Near Boonville I noticed several fields of wheat, ripe and almost ready for the garner. The corn has hardly, however, reached ankle-high in most places, waist-high not on more than one or two farms. The vineyards of the Wine Company (Haus') are in a sorrowful condition, and at best but a small crop can be looked for.

Providence is merely a storehouse for goods shipped for the interior. She was almost past hurt by reason of the little there was to damage. Claysville is but a town by courtesy—certainly not by reason of any importance. Some acres of ground have been washed away from her.

Jefferson City has but few cellars to be invaded; is generally too high up to be affected by the river; but she has caught it in another direction, for the rain has caused land-slides on the railroads, and made fre quent detentions of the cars, in consequence whereof folks traveling westward have not had so long a time in which to swizzle rot-gut at her hundred and one groggeries.

No essential damage has been done to towns between that point and St. Louis, although the country has suffered sorely, at least such are the words that come from every tiller of the soil. But poor St. Louis has met with one day of affliction.

A few days since and her vast levee was covered with water which had risen three feet into the ground-stories of buildings on the river front. Commencing with the northern end of the city, we find even now that the city limits on the eastern side have become an island, the river running clear back to the rolling-mill, which is ordinarily two miles, or not much less, from the stream. This outskirt of town was, of course, built up pretty much with wooden houses, many of which have gone on a pleasure excursion to the Gulf of Mexico, while many more have tottered and fallen, so that they stand zig-zag, half on land and half in water.

The U. S. Powder Magazine has been three feet in water, to the no small damage of Uncle Sam's explosives.

The southern levee, which, to this time, had not been paved, although the contract was given out, is now *non est*, while even in the western portion of the city people have been crowded into their second stories, egress being obtained with skiffs. The levee generally presents a most unpleasant appearance, from 6 to 16 inches of water being common, and this too with all the stench arising from these wood deposits. Active exertions are now being made, by the use of the steam fire-engines, to wash the levee off, and to some extent success will follow the effort, but there is by far too much river sediment in cellars to allow even the present admirable system of sewerage to be effectual to prevent disease, during this, which, to all appearances, will be a hot season.

Cross the river, and we find it a perfect scene of desolation. The dykes erected by St. Louis at a cost of millions have been overrun. Bloody Island, to the east of St. Louis is under water; the railroad tracks are lost to sight, and equally as probably lost to future investigation, and Illinoistown is almost nowhere. The Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad is only to be got at by boating some six miles out, while the Chicago and Alton and Terre Haute roads are only accessable only by a trip to Alton, to be made by steamer; which, by the way, reminds one that Alton is reaping considerable advantage from the calamity of her lower-down neighbors. The immense passenger traffic from the West has to centre there, while that from East passes through her. All the freight, too, has to be piled on her levee, which, at this moment, I see covered with goods being packed into freight cars for the East, and into four boats for the Northwest and West.

IN VARICK-STREET.—At a few minutes after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the basement of the boarding-house No. 22½ Varick-street. A policeman seeing an unusual light inside, burst open the door, and gave the alarm. The damage was $250. Insured for $1,500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

The Dudley Observatory Troubles.

THE TRUSTEES REFUSE TO RESIGN—THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. GOULD—MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL—MRS. DUDLEY'S ORIGINAL OFFER OF $50,000.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory have published the following reply to Mrs. DUDLEY'S letter, given in the TIMES of yesterday:

TO MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY—*Dear Madam:* We have received your letter of the 28th inst. At the time of your noble gift the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory probably impressed you with sanguine hopes, inspired by the assurances of the distinguished gentlemen who composed our Scientific Council.

We flattered ourselves with harmonious action and auspicious results. But a bitter experience, to which you are a stranger, forbids all hope of our continuing to act with all the gentlemen who compose our Scientific Council. We venerate, dear Madam, your age, we admire your liberality, we rejoice that your honored fame is identified with an Institution which is destined, we trust, to shed lustre not only upon its name, but on our country and the world.

And we doubt not, that could we condescend to intrude upon the sanctity of your retirement, in the unworthy endeavor of enlisting your feelings and distressing your mind by conflict, in which men alone should be engaged, we could spread before you the facts which would convince you of the propriety of our course, and secure for it your cordial approbation.

The action taken by us has been the result of a painful necessity, and we see no reason for regretting or retracting it.

We have endeavored honestly and to the best of our ability to perform the duties imposed upon us as members of the Board of Trustees, and cannot now relinquish the trust committed to us, without danger to the Observatory and dishonor to ourselves.

Fully aware of the influences which induced you to make the communication above referred to, and believing that in the future you will sanction the course we have pursued and which we know to have been necessary,

We remain, with respect and sincere regard,
Truly yours,
THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
JOHN N. WILDER,
S. H. RANSOM,
W. H. DE WITT,
J. W VOSBURGH,
IRA HARRIS,
ALDEN MARCH,
J. H ARMSBY,
R. H. PRUYN.

The following are the charges in full made by a majority of the Trustees against Dr. GOULD, as stated by THOMAS W. OLCOTT, the President of the Board, in the meeting held on the 26th ult.:

MR. OLCOTT alleges that JOHN E. GAVIT and CHARLES A. SPENCER, at Dr. GOULD'S urgent advice, and at the expense of the Observatory, made a useless voyage to Europe; that Dr. GOULD has taken no steps to recover a loss from the insurers of some of the barometers and thermometers which he purchased abroad; that he wasted $1,000 by excessive particularity in the selection of a stone pier for mounting some instrument, which was afterwards rejected, and that he invented a machine for putting those stones in position, which the masons could have done for one-quarter the cost of the machine.

MR. OLCOTT alleges that Dr. GOULD spent $5,000 in machinery and contrivances and alterations for operating the shutters of the two wings, and for the shutter and machinery in the dome; and that the result proved the dome to be incapable of bearing so much weight, and therefore that the money was wasted—whereas machinery similar to that used in European observatories, would cost only $300. He said, that any expense on the dome should have been deferred until the heliometer was in, which will not be for three or four years; moreover, that Dr. GOULD contracted a debt for chronographs and clocks not immediately wanted, costing nearly $1,200—a good share of which was lost in experiments.

MR OLCOTT charges that Dr. GOULD was very zealous in behalf of the Dudley Observatory till 1857, and after that exhibited a reluctance to remove from Cambridge to Albany and take charge of the Observatory, and a disposition to put off mounting the instruments, and to delay progress in general; that he had plans prepared at their expense, and without their sanction, of five additional buildings, costing from $100,000 to $200,000, and that pending these stupendous schemes, he was a candidate for a Professorship of Astronomy in another Institution. In the course of his narrative, Mr. OLCOTT refers as follows to the sacrifice of Dr. PETERS.

"Dr. PETERS had given great satisfaction during his residence at the Observatory. He is a gentleman unassuming, truthful, practical and progressive. He is not a specious entertaining, pedantic theorist, expounding in contrivances of a useless and visionary character. On the contrary, he is a fine scholar, an accomplished astronomer, and can fathom with a profound mind the profoundest depth of science. He was a foreigner, a comparative stranger in our midst, with but with few friends; and he had ventured in an humble degree to presume on the liberties of manhood, in this the land of his adoption. For the sake of harmony, the Trustees of this Board ratified the decree against him, and the gifted but unpretending PETERS was driven from our city."

MR. OLCOTT then charges that Dr. GOULD denies any responsibility for the abortive experiments and alleged extravagances, and retorts that nothing was done without Dr. GOULD'S written order, not even to the driving of a nail.

MR OLCOTT says Dr. GOULD called his bed in Albany a bed of thorns. He retorts that on the contrary it was a bed of roses, his visits a series of ovations, and his wife's law. He denies Dr. GOULD'S statement that he had been compelled to advance from his private resources the necessary means for the operations of the Observatory. He alleges that Trustees visiting the Observatory in discharge of their duty were refused admittance by Dr. GOULD'S youth of subordinates, the door closed in their faces, and

reputations as exalted and enduring as the skies upon which they are written, *contributions should be general, and not confined to an individual or a place.*

For myself, I offer as my part of the required endowment, the sum of $50,000. In addition to the advances which I have already made. And trusting that the name which you have given to the Observatory may not be regarded as an undeserved compliment, *and that it will not diminish the public regard by giving to the Institution a meaningly individual character.*

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
BLANDINA DUDLEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.
SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—No. 255.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

The People ex rel. A. C. Flagg vs. Robert C. Lowber et al.—Yesterday the argument on the various motions to dismiss the complaint in this case, was continued. The discussion was on the same points as given in Friday's TIMES. No decision, however, was rendered.

Before the Hon. Justice Davies.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People, &c., and Berrien et al. vs. The Mayor &c., et al.—Pursuant to agreement, the counsel in this action occupied considerable time yesterday in arguing the propriety of granting an injunction restraining the City from collecting the rents of the market, and appointing a receiver to make such collections. The argument was wholly on the affidavits and papers before submitted, which were given in Wednesday's TIMES.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

The American Mineral Company vs. John Hickey et al.—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

N. Ellis et al vs. C. E. Jackson.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs to either party.

Sarah Simmons vs. G. W. Simmons.—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Samuel Blauvelt vs. Charles G. Patterson.—Order of arrest discharged. Costs to the defendant $10, to abide event of suit.

Herman Ferry and wife vs. Robert Melvin—Inquisition set aside, with $7 costs of motion to defendant. Plaintiff to be at liberty to proceed by a new inquiry to assess their damages.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

JOBSON IN COURT WITH A BOWIE-KNIFE AND REVOLVER, AND A LETTER FROM H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

The case of David Wemyss Jobson *vs.* James Gordon Bennett, for editorial services, which has been for some time before several Courts, was on again before Justice FONDA, at his rooms in Beekman-street yesterday morning.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Jobson (armed to the teeth, a fearful bowie-knife in his belt, and a naval revolver in his breeches pocket) rose to address the Justice, by whom he was promptly informed that as he had counsel present, he could only address the Court through them.

Mr. JOBSON—It is quite another matter.

The Justice intimated that he might proceed.

Mr. JOBSON—I, is this. I have received information that it was contemplated yesterday to renew the disgraceful attack made upon me in a Court of Justice, and which was perpetrated some time since. The same miscreant (Seeley) who assaulted me then, and so unexpectedly was here yesterday; the man with the brass knuckles, however, was absent. But I was to be assaulted if Mr. Bennet found the case going against him. I know you would willingly afford me protection but you would be unable in the presence of thirty or forty ruffians here yesterday, including the tooth-drawers who conspire against me merely because I proposed to teach women the art of dental surgery, which would prevent them from robbing men and ravishing women when they had them under the influence of chloroform.

Justice Fonda—I must stop you. If you wish to assail others, you must do it in some other place than this. If you appear by counsel I can only permit you to be heard through them, and I should not have permitted you to say so much had the case been opened. I shall require the same of the other side.

Mr. C. S. Putnam was recalled and cross examined at great length, with a view to impeaching his testimony. He testified, among other things, that he had been informed by medical men of distinction, when in London, that Mr. Jobson had no claim whatever to the title which he assumed of Dentist to the Royal Household, and that, in fact, he was not a dentist at all.

Mr. Swift, counsel for Mr. Jobson, asked whether the witness had not been informed, or did not know, that Mr. Jobson was dentist to the late King of England. The witness answered negatively.

Mr. Galbraith, counsel for Mr. Bennett, inquired whether the Court should not also enter into the question as to the time when the late King died.

Mr. Jobson—It was during his reign that you should have been hanged.

There was a great deal of other testimony relative to dentistry, and the interest of the witness and others named had in the Allen patent, which the Court did not deem pertinent to the issue.

When the testimony was concluded, the witness took a "Jobson's Journal" from the table and began to read it.

Seeing this, Mr Jobson darted across the room and endeavored to recover it from his possession, but failed.

The Court ordered him to be seated, which he did with a remark that that particular copy of his paper was his own private property.

The Court then adjourned further hearing until 11 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Jobson's counsel said he could not be present more than three hours.

The Court hoped they would conclude the case in less time than that.

Mr. Jobson assured the Court that it would take more than six weeks to finish it, as he had a list of more than fifty witnesses to call.

The case was then adjourned.

Before the parties had left the Court, Mr. Jobson exhibited a number of letters from an equal number of the prominent men in Great Britain and France; and among others, one, which he said he had received the night previous, from Prince Albert, but the contents of which, as the epistle was strictly private, he would not be justified in revealing.

From a casual statement of its purport, however, by Mr. Jobson, it seems that he being familiar with the designs of Louis Napoleon, was the first to inform Lord Palmerston, of the contemplated invasion of England, by the French; and the fact being made known at Court, Prince Albert's Private Secretary, on behalf of the Queen and British people, addressed this communication to Mr. Jobson—seeming with acknowledgments for his services, and most flattering assurances of the Royal favor.

While Mr. Jobson was making these facts known to an admiring audience, the revolver in his left breeches pocket became unpleasantly prominent, so much so, that the Court suggested the propriety of pushing it further in; and intimated that if Mr Jobson did not return it to its owner before the next hearing, he would be obliged to have him searched before the opening of the Court, and the arms removed.

Mr. Jobson informed the Court of the danger to which his person was being constantly subjected, by the ruffians who had threatened to take his life.

The Judge assured him that while in Court he should have ample protection.

With that understanding Mr. Jobson promised to come into Court on the next occasion entirely unarmed. He then left.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 2, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand is quite tame for Fresh Meats,—prices of which, however, show no important change. The unusually warm weather in the early part of the week was very injurious to the trade. Some of the oldest butchers say that last Saturday was the hardest day on fresh meat within their recollection. All that could be done to preserve stocks from spoiling was comparatively ineffectual. The butchers had to throw away large quantities, which had been rendered wholly unfit for use by the heat. Monday, also, was a very trying day. The weather during the last three days has been milder, and the butchers have had less reason to complain of losses, in the way of spoiled meat. Salt and Smoked Meats have been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, corned ℔ lb	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 75
Lamb, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4½	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	19
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Porn, larding, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Smoked Sboulders, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Smoked Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Pickled Tongues, each	60	@	75
Lard, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	11½
Sausages, ℔ lb	11	@	25
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is in moderate supply and limited demand. Prices have not varied much. Snipe have disappeared. Supplies of Woodcock have been received. The inquiry for Game is slack.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ lb	15	@	17
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	62	@	1 12
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ℔ doz	75	@	1 25
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 00	@	4 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	62½	@	75

FISH.

The changes in this line have been confined to an advance in the prices of Kingfish and Black-fish, and a decline in the value of Sheepshead. Some Nova Scotia Smoked Salmon have been received. Business is tame in fresh and shell-fish, while it is improving gradually in Pickled and Smoked Fish

Salmon, ℔ lb	25	@—	King-fish, ℔ lb	—	@15
Cod fish, ℔ lb	6	@—	Sheepshead, ℔ lb	12	@—
Halibut, ℔ lb	—	@10	Blue-fish, ℔ lb	6	@ 8
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@—	Black fish, ℔ lb	8	@10
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@—	Sturgeon, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	15	@—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@10	Herring, ℔ bunch	12	@—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	10	@—	Mussels, ℔ ½ pk	12	@—
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@ 8			
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00		
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@	1 50		
Clams—℔ 100	25	@	1 00		
Lobsters—℔ lb	6	@	—		
Crabs—℔ doz	25	@	—		
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—		
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ℔ lb	30	@	35		
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	18	@	20		
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15		
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5		
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—		
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—		
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12		
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25		
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10		

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes from Norfolk and Long Island have arrived pretty freely, and been selling at low prices. Other varieties have also been obtainable on easier terms. Old Potatoes are less called for. Egg Plants have appeared, while Asparagus and Chalots are nearly out of market. The supplies of vegetables, generally, are increasing, and prices are falling. The demand is moderately active for the principal articles.

Potatoes, New Bermuda, ℔ bbl	—	@4	50
Potatoes, New Charleston, ℔ bbl	—	@3	50
Potatoes, new, ℔ half-peck	25	@	37
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ℔ bbl	2 75	@3	00
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	—
Potatoes, New Long Island ℔ bbl	2 50	@4	50
Potatoes, New Long Island, ℔ bushel	87½	@1	50
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 50	@2	75
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℔ bushel	87	@1	00
Potatoes, Old Junes, ℔ bushel	—	@	75
Potatoes, ℔ half-peck	—	@	18
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@	75
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, New, ℔ doz bunches	—	@	50
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	—	@	5
Beets, New, ℔ doz bunches	50	@	75
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	30	@	—
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	4	@	7
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	2 25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	20	@	—
Green Peas, ℔ bbl	1 25	@1	87
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	50	@	65
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	—	@	12
Beans, ℔ peck	—	@	50
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	38	@	—
Cucumbers, each	4	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	—	@	4
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	2
Egg-plants, ℔ dozen	2 50	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Radishes, ℔ doz bunches	12	@	—
Salad, ℔ doz heads	18	@	37
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	4
Rhubarb, ℔ doz. bunches	—	@	75
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	7	@	8
Spinach, ℔ bbl	75	@	—
Spinach, ℔ bushel	30	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	12	@	—
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	1	@2	50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	25
Squashes, each	6	@	—
Watermelons, each	30	@	50
Muskmelons, each	15	@	—

FRUIT.

Strawberries and gooseberries continue plenty and cheap. Cherries and currants are in better supply. Raspberries have appeared, as have also some plums, apples, pears and peaches; the last three articles having been received in small quantities by steamer from Savannah. These are not of good quality. Oranges and Lemons continue to increase in value Pine Apples are about the same; while Cocoa-nuts are cheaper.

Strawberries, ℔ 100 baskets	1 75	@3	75
Strawberries, ℔ basket	3	@	6
Gooseberries, ℔ bussel	1 50	@6	00
Goosberries, ℔ quart	8	@	25
Cherries, ℔ lb	6	@	25
Raspberries, ℔ basket	8	@	18
Currants, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Peaches, ℔ basket	75	@1	00
Apples, new, ℔ bbl	4 00	@4	50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	4 75	@4	00
Oranges, ℔ box	5 00	@8	00
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25	@	75
Lemons, ℔ box	3 50	@4	50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25	@	50
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	1 25	@2	
Pine Apples, each	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	2 10	@3	00
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	31	@	50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	1 00	@6	00
Bananas, ℔ dozen	25	@1	00
Figs, ℔ box	40	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Prunes, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Raisins ℔ lb	12	@	—
Raisins ℔ box	2 25	@2	75
Currants ℔ lb	12	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

There have been no really important changes in this line. Supplies fair; demand moderate:

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	20	@	24
Butter, State, by the pail, ℔ lb	17	@	21
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	23	@	25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	21	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	14	@	20
Cheese, old, ℔ lb	6	@	11
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Cheese, imitation English, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Eggs, fine for	12	@	—
Eggs, nineteen to twenty for	25	@	—
Eggs, eighty four for	$1	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	31	@	75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@	35
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
New-York Preserves, ℔ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ bottle	6	@	75
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Saner Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	25	@	50
Catsup, ℔ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@	—
Pearl Barley, ℔ lb	8	@	14
Split Peas, ℔ quart	9	@	—
White Beans, ℔ quart	8	@	—
Green Beans, ℔ quart	10	@	—
Rice, ℔ lb	6	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos, 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 105, 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand Nos. 3; M. KENNEDY, stands Nos. 196 and 197; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147, G. MARZOLF & Co., stands No. 97 and 98.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	11		
Flour, bbls	6,868	520	1,776
Flour, sacks			128
Corn Meal, bbls	350		
Wheat, bushels	16,700	950	
Corn, bushels	10,887		
Provisions, pkgs	204	79	141
Whisky, bbls	298	60	338

ASHES—Sales 120 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The residue of the *Horace's* cargo of Rio (about 950 bags) was sold to day, at 10¾c. ℔ lb. The transactions in other kinds include 150 mats Java, at 17c.; 100 bags, at 15c.; 85 bags Maracaibo, at 12c @ 12¾c.; and a small lot of Laguayra, at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made since our last of 1,200 bales, in lots, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12¾
Middling Fair	12⅞	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade has not exhibited any really new feature since our last. Jobbers are selling small lots of desirable goods to the yearly trade at uniform prices. Fabrics, adapted for early Fall clothing are also in request. The supply of suitable styles is not large, and holders are generally firm. Old and unpopular goods are quite plenty and are very dull.

DYEWOODS—20 tons St. Domingo Logwood were purchased at $14 cash ℔ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues steady, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for superfine as are required by the home trade. The supply is moderate, and there is no apparent pressure to sell. The transactions since our last sold up 13,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine State and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50

Low to very choice Extra Missouri 4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 600 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 80@$3 90 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request at previous quotations. West India Fruit is in fair supply and demand at steady prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, at uniform rates. The supply of prime lots is still very limited. Sales 32,500 bushels, including fair to very choice White Michigan at $1 05@$1 28; ordinary White Indiana at $1 03; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 01@$1 02; very inferior to good Milwaukee Club within a range of from 89c.@92c.; and inferior Chicago Spring at 76c., ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet. Sound lots are sparingly offered. Prices show no important change. Sales 16,500 bushels at 66c.@76c. for very inferior to choice mixed Western, ℔ bushel; other kinds are scarce and nominal. Rye is heavy and languid. Sales 1,500 bushels within a range of from 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are less in demand at previous figures. Western 45c.@46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales at 40c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 150 bales, at 7c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb. Prime old are in demand at 4c., but are held higher. The latest Liverpool *Northern Times*, per *Arabia*, says: "The demand for decent samples of Hops continues steady at recent quotations. The reports from the plantations in the Kent and Sussex districts are of a more promising character, there being less vermin, and considerable progress in the growth of the vines. From Worcester and Farnham, and the country districts, the accounts are still unfavorable. Yesterday, the report from London states that, with the exception of Worcester, the plantation accounts are very favorable. In that market ab nt an average business is doing in most kinds at full prices."

HIDES—Are less active at former prices.

The demand, however, has been active throughout the week,—prices remaining firm. The principal sales have been: 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c.; 5,000 Buenos Ayres Kip, 25c.; 4,000 Orinoco, 22c.; 6,000 California, 21½c.; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 20c.; 1,500 Rio Grande, 24c.; 1,065 Vera Cruz, 21c.; 1,200 Savanilla 16c., 6 months; 10,000 Sierra Leone and 2,000 Salted on private terms; 2,000 Associates Slaughter, 10c., cash.

IRON—Is in limited demand at unaltered prices.

LEAD—Has not varied essentially.

LEATHER—Sole is freely inquired for at very full prices.

SOLE

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	48,300	7,800
Sales during the week, sides	51,400	6,900
Stock at the close, sides	89,500	20,300

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continue in request at full prices. New Orleans, 37c.@39c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon. Sales; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at private bargain; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and somewhat nominal; 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 43¾c.@44c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. The sales of Resin amount to 1,600 bbls. at $1 for common, delivered from yard and $1 60 (in yard) and $1 65, (delivered from yard) for strained, ℔ 310 lbs. Sales were also reported of several thousand bbls. common Resin, to arrive, within a range of from $1 55@$1 60, ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been purchased to a fair extent at 64c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $13 50@$13 50 for Prime here, and $13 for 500 bbls. Prime, deliverable, sellers' option, with five days' notice, in all October. Cut-meats continue heavy and languid, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c. @10c. ℔ lb; 100 boxes sold within the range. Lard is in demand, at full rates; sales 175 tes, and bbls, at 10¾c.@11c. for Western, and 9¾c.@11c. for City, ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tc.; India Mess, $24. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10¾@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1858:

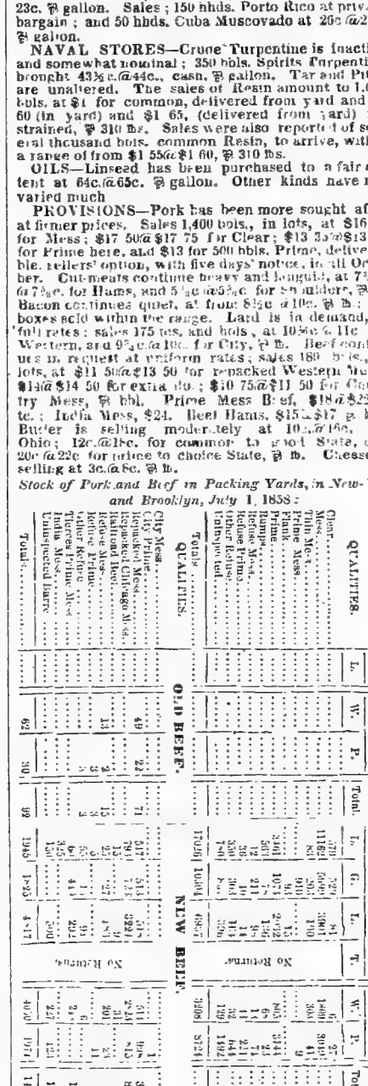
OLD PORK.
NEW YORK.
OLD BEEF.
NEW YORK.
No Number.
No Number.
QUALITIES.
Total.
Total.
Total

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOWERY THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE APOSTATE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG—Afternoon—JESSIE WHARTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—NOVELTY—SHANDY MCGUIRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAY PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CHIEFS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre.....July 3
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7

☞ The steamship *Vanderbilt* will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at 12 o'clock M. to day. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, the pioneer of the new ocean line between Galway, in Ireland, and this port, *vid* Halifax, which was reported by the *Arabia* as having been run on the rocks in Galway harbor on the 18th, left that port on the evening of the 19th, and arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. She will probably reach here on Sunday night or Monday morning. A few days out from Galway she broke her port piston, and made the rest of the passage with but one engine. Nothing was seen of the Telegraph fleet.

At 10 o'clock last night there was no appearance of the frigate *Niagara*, with the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The weather was favorable.

Further Utah news is received by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail to the 12th inst., at St. Joseph's, Mo. Gen. JOHNSTON was to start for Salt Lake City on the 13th, with three thousand men in column. Col. HOFFMAN and Capt. MARCY had both arrived at Camp Scott. A diversity of opinion existed at the camp as to the course the Mormons would pursue in regard to the troops entering the valley. They have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian Possessions, but have, it is now ascertained with certainty, merely removed their families to Provo. Our dispatch contains many items of interest. We also publish a letter received by the Government from Major BEN MCCULLOCH, giving his views of the movements and intentions of the Mormons

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, and extracts from the Mexican papers, which we publish this morning, furnish full details of late occurrences at the capital, and also at San Luis Potosi, relative to the forced loans. It will be seen that the reports previously received by telegraph and otherwise are fully verified.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Tampa, Fla., gives some details of a strange affair which has already been mentioned by telegraph. An "Executive" or "Vigilance" Committee is in existence there, which seems to be altogether a political affair, and the victims of which are prominent members of one political party—the Americans. Four of them were suspended from so many trees on the morning of the 24th inst., two of whom have interesting families to deplore their murder. Among the two hundred persons who followed them to the grave, but two were Democrats, and one of these was the sexton. If the statements of this correspondent are correct,—and the *Republican* does not doubt them—political proscription has advanced a step in Florida. The whole statement, however, looks very much like a hoax.

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* has returned from a long voyage, in the course of which she has visited the Falkland Islands, and been employed in various ways in various waters. Some interesting accounts are brought by her from the Falkland Islands and their vicinity concerning the condition of the inhabitants and of the country.

An incendiary fire occurred in Buffalo on Thursday night. It was set in the lumber-yard of VAN VLECK, CHURCHILL & PARKER, on the Erie Canal, and consumed 2,000,000 feet of pine lumber and the entire contents of the yard. A considerable amount of other property was also destroyed.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE were yesterday conveyed from the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, to the City Hall, accompanied by a military and civic procession, amid the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon. The streets were crowded along the route of the procession, which, though not large, was an imposing one. Last night the remains lay in state in the Governor's room at the City Hall, the 8th Regiment acting as a Guard of Honor, and to-day they will be placed on board the *Jamestown* and start for Virginia.

Superintendant TALLMADGE, yesterday, sent a letter to the Presidents of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies informing them that after the 10th inst., they must cease running steam-cars below Forty-second-street, in compliance with the ordinance of the Common Counoil. Notice of an application for an injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from enforcing the ordinance was served upon Mr. TALLMADGE yesterday afternoon. Argument upon the motion will take place on the 9th inst., before Justice DALY, who granted the application.

A lad about twelve years of age, an only son of a widow lady living in Adams-street, Brooklyn, last evening fell over the high wall which flanks the embankment of the heights, and was taken up dead. The fall had broken his neck. His body was conveyed to his mother, who was awaiting his return to supper.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat brisker for Cotton, which was unchanged in value. A fair business was transacted in Flour at steady rates, as well as Wheat, which was not so freely offered. Corn was scarce and quiet. Coffee was rather more inquired for, and Sugars were quite active. A livelier demand prevailed for Common Resin, to arrive and here, as well as for Spirits Turpentine, at buoyant prices. Pork was in better request, partly for future delivery. Other kinds of Provisions were essentially unaltered. Freights exhibited more animation, especially in Breadstuff engegements for Liverpool.

OUR PROCESSIONAL POLICE.—When chivalry went out corporations came in, and hence—(to be brief)—the Police. If we pick up an old romance, or dive into the saw-dust glories of the early chroniclers, we go into ecstasies over the mailed heroes who shake their nodding plumes at us, without for a moment considering that the humble policeman who loafs on the corner, patiently turning his quid, is the modern type of the same character, and every whit as lovable. It was a favorite way of describing a knight to say that he was as brave as his sword, (locust.) and ignorant as his horse, (captain,) sacrilegious upon occasion, (swearing,) courteous to the gentle of blood, (Commissioners,) haughty and overbearing to the vulgar multitude, (applewomen,) a lover of play, (euchre,) wine, (brandy,) and ladies' eyes, (Mercer-street,) and a contemner of all laws and moral obligations, saving those presented to him by his knightly devoir (Ward) and vow (party.) Lastly, it was in the gay and animated pageantry of a public procession, amid the din of trumpets and the flaunting of banners, that the Knight of yore shone to best advantage. Will any one venture to say that this is not identically the case with our modern Knight of the Club? Who *could* say so without blushing, after the pretty show of yesterday, when the dear fellows "took Broadway" with their gallant bearing, and arrested all the omnibuses? Decidedly it is a mean thing to say anything against our Processional Police, albeit, dirty-faced burglars intrude on our privacy, and Dead Rabbits burrow in our basements.

A Point in the Ashburton Treaty Overlooked by the Post.

The ability to draw an inference is not one of the rarest of mental attributes, and yet achievements in that way strike us now and then as so masterly, that we are obliged at once to recognize their transcendent merit. The *Post* is entitled unequivocally to this peculiar praise. Having exhausted a radically-infirm logic in the effort to represent what it erroneously supposed to be the British view of the right of search, it awoke one morning to the knowledge that England held opinions on the subject directly hostile to those it had advocated. Chagrined at this blunder, it was quite natural to seek some mode of retaliation upon *perfide* Albion; and as its logic was already retained for the defendant in the case, it was a happy idea to enlist facts and inferences for the plaintiff. The expedient, while equally bold and ingenious in contrivance, comes, however, somewhat short in execution. There is not body enough in the facts to sustain the conclusion. We have been duped, the *Post* tells us. Although Great Britain has in set terms relinquished the claims of search and of visitation, and has admitted that no such claims rightfully exist, and engages not to reassert them, yet we are duped, outwitted, befooled. The pretension and the right remain as vital as ever, and are even authorized by a solemn convention, the existence of which Gen. CASS is supposed to have forgotten. The reader will probably be as much amazed as Gen. CASS to learn that this recondite and forgotten State paper was the Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

The *Post* quotes the passage it chiefly relies upon. It is found in the preamble:

"*Whereas*, by the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor:

'ART. 10. *Whereas*, the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas, both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the cotracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.'

And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished*, &c., 'have agree to and signed the following articles,'" &c.

Now, asks our cotemporary:

"Has the United States done 'all in its power' to abolish the Slave-trade? Or will it have done all in its power if it permits its flag to be made, as it were, the sanctuary of slave piracy? By the terms of the treaty which we have quoted, we are practically authorized not only to visit any ship which we suspect of being a Slaver, disguised under British colors, but to go further, and if a Slaver to seize her, though carrying a genuine British register, for that is 'an effectual remedy' within the power of both Governments, and therefore one which both Governments have pledged themselves to exercise on the one hand and tolerate on the other. England, however, does not pretend to visit our vessels, knowing them to be such, but only vessels believed to be Slavers disguised as American. This practice she bases not merely upon the right which every man has to pursue the natural enemies of the human race, whether pirates or vermin, but upon the ample concession made by Mr. CASS, and so dexterously quoted by the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the recent debate in Parliament."

Or, to substitute other, but equivalent terms for those of our cotemporary, by the Treaty of Washington we surrendered the independent position hitherto occupied by this Government, in regard to the repression of the Slave-trade, and assumed an attitude subjecting us to all manner of fresh obligations and impositions, the extent of which was only to be gauged by the arbitrary will of England. Surely the force of absurdity could go no further. The language used in the Treaty of Washington was substantially the same as that of the Treaty of Ghent. By the latter we agreed to "*use our best endeavors*" to terminate the Slave-trade. By the former "*we determine that so far as it be in our power it shall be effectually abolished.*" The undertakings in either case are the same. But it was never pretended by England, and never imagined by the United States, that the stipulation at Ghent, although without further explanation or limitation, conveyed a right to mutual search, or visit. On the contrary, in 1823, and again in 1831 and 1833, England besought our Government to concede this right by an additional Convention; and the correspondence between the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington shows that with the signature of that treaty all claim to the rights of search and visitation was supposed to be terminated. Indeed, so complete was this understanding that orders were at once sent by Lord ABERDEEN to the African Squadron not to stop, much less visit or search, a vessel with an American flag at the mast-head although known to have a cargo of slaves on board.

Nor was the text of the preamble left, as was the stipulation at Ghent, without subsequent precise definition. Articles VIII. and IX. state exactly the extent and nature of the obligations assumed by the United States. They were, in the first place, to sustain a squadron on the coast of Africa, sufficient, in conjunction with those of England, France and Portugal, to prevent the traffic; and in the second place, to remonstrate with powers, still sanctioning the trade, against its continuance. And the first of these, as the minutes of the negotiation show, was designed to dispense with the obnoxious claim to visit, by insuring the presence of an American naval force strong enough to examine all vessels sailing under the American colors, and so obviating the necessity of foreign interference.

So far, therefore, from the question standing where it stood before its agitation, it rests on an entirely different footing. Then the Treaty of Washington was in full force, with the exaction that the African look-out should be maintained under penalty of a resumption of an obnoxious claim of right. Now that penalty is wholly out of the question. The maintenance of the treaty is solely dependent upon our respect for treaty obligations and upon broad grounds of philanthropy. If we choose to disregard these, there is no alternative evil. The inviolability of our flag; the immunity of our commerce from vexatious molestation and mischievous delay, are no longer mixed up with matters wholly extrinsic. The divorce of the Slave-trade and our general traffic is final and effectual. What more can be asked? Very certainly, we have never asked to be released from our obligations to oppose the negro-trade, for those obligations are derived from principles and laws antecedent to any treaty upon the subject with foreign powers. And where is the fraud when we have secured all we demanded, and stand ready to fulfill our own duties in the premises?

The *Post*, we conceive, is even more unfortunate in this effort to exhibit jealousy of English diplomacy than it was in speaking for what it supposed to be the English view of the Search Question. Its facts are as badly perverted as its arguments.

A New State Constitution.

In respect to candidates for Governor, we have rumors and telegrams without number. Nobody forgets that nominating Conventions are to be held, delegates chosen, and standard-bearers selected. Zealous journals are busy naming the men whom they prefer, thus, in most cases, placing their favorites under the unwelcome necessity of a modest withdrawal.

We shall undoubtedly elect a Governor in November, but shall we also vote for a Constitution-making Convention? It is time the Press and the people began to discuss this important question, for it must be decided one way or the other next Fall.

That our present Constitution is as crude a specimen of fundamental law as ever a sovereign State labored under, has been fully demonstrated by the experience of eleven years. It was framed—as no Constitution ever should be—to subserve the purposes of a political party. That it was in any respect an improvement we think no one will now claim. Wherever it made a departure from that which it supplanted, there has been a manifest sacrifice of the public interest, and we think the people are prepared to recognize and correct the errors into which the Convention of 1846 unfortunately fell.

Perhaps the worst result of the changes then made was in respect to the Judiciary. Very few will deny that the character of the Courts has been essentially degraded; while it is but too manifest that the benefits expected and predicted have not been realized. The multiplication of judges has utterly failed to expedite business, for never were the tribunals so hopelessly in arrears as now, and it is needless to say that the election of the Judiciary by the ordinary political machinery has lamentably lowered the character of the bench. The privilege of nominating a Judge at a caucus is felt to be a poor equivalent for the loss of independence and integrity which the process involves. Not but that worthy men have been thus selected, but the tendency of the system undeniably is to corrupt justice at the fountain head. We believe that the people are fully prepared to look favorably upon an entire change in the appointment of the Judiciary.

The Constitution of 1846 stripped the Governor of power to such an extent as to discredit the office which, has practically become little more than an agency for pardoning criminals. It is but reasonable that the Chief Magistrate should be clothed with a degree of authority corresponding to the responsibility which the station implies. Such a restoration of power would prove highly advantageous to the people, whose interests are most safe in responsible hands. Besides, it is due to the position of the State in the Confederacy that the Governor should not be a cipher as compared with the National Administration.

There is a tendency far too great to belittle the State Government, and to exalt the influences which emanate from Washington. No member of the Confederacy, least of all the Empire State, should wantonly place itself in a relation of powerless inferiority to the General Government.

These, and many other topics, will come up for consideration in connection with the proposed Convention. We repeat, that it is not too soon for popular attention to be turned in this direction. Personal and political matter entering into the canvass may be more piquant but not more important. Let the question of a Convention be dispassionately, but carefully and thoughtfully considered by the people at large, with whom its determination rests.

Where is Frazer's River?

The recent discoveries of gold on Frazer's River will lead many to examine their maps in vain for the purpose of finding the precise locality of this now important stream.

Frazer's River empties into the Gulf of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a few miles north of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and the British possessions. Its head-waters interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. For the first half of its course it runs in a southerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, a considerable stream flowing from the eastward. The Cascade range of mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, ceases here. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, lie the diggings which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific Coast. They have been worked more or less since last Summer, but their real importance was not ascertained until lately.

Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left bank, about 25 miles from its mouth. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Que-que-alla River, 69 miles above Fort Langley. To the "Falls" is 12 miles further, and thence to Thompson's River Forks is 55 miles. Thus the whole distance from the mouth of Frazer's River to the gold diggings at Thompson's River is 160 miles, or thereabouts.

Above Fort Langley the river is practicable for bateaux of three tons burden—a slow and tedious navigation—but after passing the "Falls" canoes only can be used. But the journey must really be made on foot from the the Falls, and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region.

It is by the route above indicated that most of the gold-seekers will find their way to the new placers. There is, however, another route, *viâ* the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance is four or five hundred miles.

The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is about 50° 30', or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comparison with that of similar latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

It will be evident, even from this imperfect description, that the Frazer River mines are not easy of access. The country is wild, mountainous and nearly inaccessible. But men trained in California are not easily daunted. They can, doubtless, force their way wherever gold invites them to go.

THE FREE-LOVE CONVENTION—ITS LOCUS IN QUO.—Why did the Free-Lovers select Rutland as their place of meeting? That quiet Vermont village has good ground of complaint. It was an invidious and unwelcome distinction thus conferred. Little sympathy have the denizens of the Green Mountains with the heresies proclaimed in that pestilent Convention. The sons and daughters of Vermont are an orderly community. Not purer is the air of their own verdant hills, or brighter the sunlight of their valley, than the virtues in which their youth is trained. It was a "Free Convention" in a free country, and had a legal right to meet where it pleased. So much is granted. But surely Mrs. BRANCH, of New-York, and Mr. Somebody, from Pennsylvania, could find no spot in the United States less in sympathy with their licentious and blasphemous out-pourings than the village of Rutland.

Exhumation of the Remains of President Monroe.

The remains of JAMES MONROE, fifth President of the United States, which have lain twenty-seven years in the Second-street Cemetery, in this City, were early yesterday morning disinterred, and taken quietly to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street. There thirty-three pall-bearers, distinguished, and, for the most part, honorable citizens, took charge of them, and, marching down Broadway, attended by a large procession of civilians and the military, with solemn music, while all the bells were tolled, and, from our national vessels minute guns were fired, laid them in state in the City Hall, under guard of the Eighth Regiment. This morning the remains will be borne to the steamer *Jamestown*, and surrendered to the keeping of a Committee of the Virginia Legislature, who are charged to bear them to the statesman's native State, Virginia, for reinterment.

The affair was admirably conducted, and calculated to revive wholesome memories of the virtues of our early Presidents.

JAMES MONROE was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1758. Though a College-student at Trenton, when the war of the Revolution broke out, he joined the army under WASHINGTON, and fought gallantly at Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton and Brandywine. When he retired from the army, it was with the rank of Colonel, and with an enviable reputation. In 1783 he was first elected to Congress. In 1794 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, and afterwards Minister to London. In 1814 he was a member of Mr. MADISON'S Cabinet. From 1818 to 1826 he was President of the United States, having been elected almost unanimously to a second term of service. During the whole of his long public career there is on record no act of his which is a blemish on his character; and while he was before the public as a principal actor in those events which now are our proudest history, he enjoyed an immunity from abuse and scandal which makes the funeral ovation of yesterday no contrast to the eulogies of his cotemporaries. He retired from public life a poorer man than he entered it, and, as all the world said then, and echoes now, an honest man. The dust of an honest man has consecrated our City Hall. The contemplation of such antiquated virtues "does good like a medicine."

MONROE died in this City, and was buried in the Cemetery, from which his remains were yesterday removed, on the 7th of July, 1831. His funeral was a very imposing one, and the place of interment honorable. A marble slab lying upon the earth, and bearing upon it simply his name and the name of the owner of the vault, indicated to the visitor the spot where one of the Fathers of the Republic was laid, but was no sign to the passer-by in the street that a President was buried there. It was a decent, but scarcely a becoming, burial. Virginia does tardy justice to the memory of one of her distinguished sons by reclaiming his ashes, though the metropolis loses one of its attractions for sober, good people, who loved to feel that so honest a man was at least among their dead. The occasion, yesterday, was creditable to all concerned in conducting it. The funereal music, the muffled drums and the crape were not in affectation of mourning,—for what was there to mourn?—but a proper memorial to the virtues of one who long ago had "gone over to the majority," and in the presence of whose relics we instinctively stand uncovered and respectful.

Enforcement of the Laws.

An attempt has just been made to organize a Vigilance Committe at Richmond, Va. It was not, however, successful. There was, indeed, a call for a meeting on the evening of the 30th ult, but the Mayor and the Governor warned the persons at the bottom of the movement to desist, which monition they judiciously obeyed.

We are glad to see Vigilance Committees, which assume to supplant the constituted authorities, suppressed. The example of San Francisco cannot be a safe one for imitation. In New-Orleans, an abortive effort was made to wrest the City Government from the hands of the legal functionaries. It suddenly ended, as our readers know, in the flight of the leaders from the city, and the utter defeat of the undertaking. Such must, and should be, the result in every city where a Vigilance Committee may be set on foot.

Yet the fact that many respectable citizens lend themselves to such enterprises, shows something more than a wanton desire to set aside the regular authorities. It argues a lack of efficiency, if nothing worse, on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the law. Men who have character, property and position to lose do not place themselves in conflict with Courts, Juries, Mayors and Policemen, without some good motive. It is usually after a long period of despairing endurance, that private citizens are incited to take the law into their own hands. That the remedy is worse than the disease, is entirely true. But this fact, by no means, proves the disease to be light.

In Richmond the evil, for the abatement of which revolutionary measures were purposed, appears to have consisted chiefly in the prevalence of gambling houses. Laws exist there, as elsewhere, for their suppression. There are Courts, Grand Jurics and Police, whose sworn duty it is to prosecute. Yet no arrests were made. It was in this way that the patience of the Richmond people was exhausted. Perhaps, under the excitement of the occasion, a spasmodic effort may be made by the authorities, and the public discontent temporarily quieted.

The experience of Richmond is the experience of every city. No earnest effort is anywhere made to enforce the existing statutes. The whale of public opinion is occasionally baited with an innocent tub, but the real seat of iniquity remains secure and untouched. What sinks of crime in our own City are patent and well-known to the ministers of the law, we need not say; and yet they continue from year to year unmolested. It is such a state of affairs which tries the patience of the people, and goads them on to unlawful measures. If our municipal rulers are willing to learn wisdom from the signs of the times, let them discharge their sworn duties with courage, energy and thorough efficiency. Let them assail crime where it is rampant and strong. So shall they win public confidence and deserve public gratitude.

The Misfortune of Being a Lord.

Some of the scions of noble British families who have visited this country have very naturally, if ungraciously, complained on their return home of the oppressive attentions bestowed upon them, particularly in this City. The Honorable Mr. COKE, son of the Earl of LEICESTER, published a book about the United States some five or six years ago, in which he made loud complaints of the tuft-hunters who hored him; he came over here to hunt buffaloes, and not to be hunted as a lion, and was very naturally annoyed by the attentions bestowed upon him, knowing that he was indebted for them to the accident of his being the younger son of a man whose father had been made an Earl because he had been an extensive and successful breeder of sheep. The better way for titled Englishmen and the sons of Nobles who come over here for a Summer's ramble, will be to assume an *alias*, or to drop their titles, and then they will be permitted to travel like other private gentlemen, unmolested by lion-hunters or tuft-hunters. Three or four young noblemen who arrived here last week, appear to have been set upon by our hospitable citizens, and dragged through our hot streets to be shown the specialties of the City; they were taken down to the City Hall and introduced to the Mayor, who, according to one of our Jenkinses, "received his distinguished visitors with that simple republican urbanity which should ever mark the American gentleman." We are very glad he did, and do not see how he could well have done either more or less. But it is a great mistake to call these young gentlemen distinguished, however excellent they may be. They have never done anything whatever to distinguish themselves, and will, no doubt, be greatly surprised to see themselves called distinguished visitors. They were afterwards taken into one of our Court-rooms, where the Parish Will case was under examination, and Jenkins observes that their Lordships "manifested much interest in the question before the Court." If they did they must be remarkably keen-sighted to discover anything to interest them in a case of which one of the counsel stated that the opposite side did not understand the alphabet, and that three weeks would be consumed in merely reading the testimony. The attempts made by some of our cotemporaries to give the pedigree of these young Lords, manifest a shocking confusion of ideas and information in relation to what THACKERAY calls the "Englishman's Bible."

Our countrymen pay a great compliment to the "mother country" in the interest which they manifest in the scions of the English nobility who visit us. It is not the title that excites curiosity, but the historical name. A German Prince or a French Duke would not attract half the attention that the younger son of a British Peer would, and the reason of it is that in one case the title awakens no associations of historical interest, and in the other the name is connected with the most stirring events in English literature. The young noblemen who are now on a visit to this City are connected with families more illustrious for their wealth than for their historical importance. Lord CAVENDISH is a descendant of that famous Duchess of DEVONSHIRE, renowned equally for her beauty and her attachment to Whig principles, who canvassed the voters of Westminster in the great contest when FOX was a candidate, and gained one vote by permitting a greasy citizen to kiss her. The elder brother of this young gentleman, now Marquis of HARTINGTON, was in New-York two years ago. The GROSVENORS have an ancient lineage and great wealth to boast of, but not much besides. The Hon. Mr. ASHLEY is a descendant of the famous SHAFTESBURY, whose *Characteristics* are probably better known by name to the present generation of readers than from a personal inspection of their merits. But he is a son of the present nobleman of the same name who is known as the leader of the Evangelicals among the British aristocracy, and that will be a higher recommendation with many of our countrymen than his descent from the two famous Anthonys of CHARLES the Second and Queen ANNE'S times. It has been stated in some of the papers that he is a grandson of Lord PALMERSTON, and he may, possibly, call "Lord PAM," grandfather, as his Lordship married Mr. ASHLEY'S grandmother. But Lord PALMERSTON has had no children since his marriage. Lord RIBBLESDALE is merely the son of a country gentleman whose widow was married to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

As these young gentlemen have come over here to see the country; they should be permitted to see as much of it as they wish, and as few obstructions, in the shape of attentions, should be placed in their way as possible. They are entitled to the same civilities which all other strangers receive, and probably desire no more.

FACILIS DECENSUS PLUM GUTTI.—Now that poor BENNETT has found out a short cut to something, we would suggest the following subjects to his attention:

1. A short cut to the news of the day, especially on Utah matters, so that he may round the stake-boat of public opinion with some degree of credit to journaldom.

2. A short cut to the meaning of his editorials, so that his readers may be spared the cruelty of reading them.

3. A short cut—in the shape of verbal sailing directions—to the slang, cant and profanity of the Sunday *Herald*; and

4. A short cut—as short as possible—to all those exhilorating encomiums on the manly, gallant, and honorable, excitement of Yacht racing, which preceded the effort of the *Rebecca* just before she turned into Plum Gut, and which, in a faint and sickly but obstinate form, still make their appearance.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER ARTIST.—Dr. JOSEPH MEYER, a practical chemist whose *specialité* is the destruction of vermin, in which he has acquired great renown and decorations from nearly all the Courts of Europe, has arrived in this City, and proposes to commence operations upon this Continent. If he succeeds in his mission, he may be considered as quite as useful an artist as any we have welcomed in many years.

Obituary.

CALVIN W. PHILLEO, author of "Twice Married," "Akin by Marriage," and other magazine articles, well known to readers of *Putnam's* and the *Atlantic*, died at Suffield, Conn., on the 30th ult. Mr. PHILLEO was an active politician as well a popular writer. In 1849 he became a Free-Soiler, breaking away from the Democratic Party, with which he had previously acted, but afterwards went back to the Democrats, and was member of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut at the time of his death.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Greenwich-street Prayer Meeting closed its services for the Summer on Tuesday last at noon, under the lead of the Rev. Mr. SMITH. This has been one of the most marked meetings of the City. It has been sustained, mostly, by the merchants and shipmasters of South-street and vicinity. The meetings have been distinguished by a spirit and pathos quite remarkable. A dash of salt water has characterized the meetings. Seamen have been converted. Captains of vessels have taken hold of the work with great zeal. And it was with moistened eyes that the crowded auditory took leave of "No. 27 Greenwich-street," even for the Summer vacation. As the leading men of the meeting are usually absent during the Summer months, it was regarded as expedient to let the meeting go over to the 13th day of September, when the services will be resumed. The closing hymn,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love—"

was sung with the deepest emotion, and the audience slowly dispersed. The Fulton-street Prayer Meeting will continue all the Summer.

The Boston authorities have reconsidered their refusal to have preaching on the Common, and the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association was pitched last week. On Sunday, P. M., the Rev. Mr. KIRK preached to about 2,000 people, from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God."

The General Association of Massachusetts closed its annual session on Friday last, at Dorchester. Among the main points of interest was the statement of the religious destitution of New England, and the discussion of the American Tract Society's position. The Rev. Mr. COFF, of Chelsea, stated, from the Committee to whom the subject was committed, that the zeal of Massachusetts in furnishing ministers for the West had well nigh left New-England destitute. The report says:

"In our zeal for the West we must not forget home. Emigration was mentioned as one of the chief causes in producing this deterioration. In some places sectarianism had also crept in, and in others railroads had changed the centres of trade, whereby some churches had been shorn of their strength. While every effort had been made to convey the Gospel abroad, dark spots had been gathering at home. In the four northern New-England States there were now over 2,000,000 habitual neglecters of the sanctuary, while 1,300,000 have no more to do with the institutions of the Gospel than the heathen. In Massachusetts there were two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand who seldom, if ever, come within the sound of the Gospel. The State, then, ought to be searched out. It was the decided opinion of the Committee that more attention should be given to feeble churches at home. Churches should be planted and raised up. In destitute localities much was to be done. Every inch of the soil of Massachusetts was sacred in destiny, and no portion should be left uncultivated."

The discussion on the position of the Tract Society was long and exciting. The Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, of the Old South Church, Boston, and the Rev. Mr. CRAIG, of New Bedford, were the principal advocates for the Parent Society. A resolution approving the recent action of the Boston Society was passed by a vote of 35 to 7.

The State of Maine Convention of Universalists met at Waterville on Tuesday, June 22. The principal matter before the Convention was the report of the Rev. Mr. ABBOTT, the Secretary, on the condition of the cause. It was an elaborate matter, and more plain than complimentary. As obstacles in the way of the spread of the system, Mr. ABBOTT named inaction; neglect of the Bible; all theology and no heart religion; neglect of the religious culture of the young; there being but 30 Sabbath Schools in the State; deficiency of Church organization, and unworthy men in the Order. Men of wealth, he said, had often destroyed their Societies because they came in conflict with the preacher. Prayer meetings were held during the sessions of the Convention, and the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Order was brought out at the meeting of the "Reform Society."

The Globe Hotel, located on Frankfort-street, near William, is to be the centre of a new daily prayer meeting. The keeper of the house is a woman. She was at one time a professor of religion. She professes to be revived in her mind, and the new meeting is under the care of the Missionary of the Collegiate Church, who commenced the Fulton street prayer-meeting. The meeting is to be permanent for the season if the attendance and interest warrants it. The Globe Hotel can accommodate not far from 250 people.

It was stated in one of the prayer-meetings yesterday, that a man from England, who had left his family, had been recently converted, and was anxious to reach his home in the old country, especially as he had recent news that his wife had experienced religion within a short time. In about ten minutes after the announcement, a sum sufficient and more than sufficient was subscribed, and he will sail from New-York this week.

The Fourth of July falling on Sunday this present year, the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church has ordered the observance of our National birthday in a manner honorable to that body, and in harmony with the sacredness of the day.

According to the statistics of the New School Presbyterian Church, there are only 449 pastors, 100 clerical editors and professors, and 300 clergymen with no pastoral charge.

The anniversary of the Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Newton, Mass., came off on Tuesday last. Nine young men graduated. The Rev. Prof. TYLER gave an address before the Society of Inquiry, and the Backus Historical Society held its sixth annual meeting. The embarrassment of the institution is so great that a portion of the land was sold, on Wednesday, by order of the Trustees, to reduce the indebtedness of the Seminary; $25,000 is the debt, and 25 acres of land were offered for sale.

A large number of the parishioners of the Rev. W. B. SUTHERLAND, pastor of the Congregational church and society of Mott Haven, paid him a social visit on the evening of Friday, 25th inst., and left behind them substantial evidence of their appreciation of his services as an eloquent and instructive preacher.

"The War Sermon" of the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, as it has been called, will be designed to show the importance of the citizen-soldier to keep the peace, to prevent rioting and civil discord and outbreak, and to enable us to pursue the arts of civilized life. It is not quite true, as some of the papers state, that Mr. SMITH has been invited by the Military of Boston to redeliver the discourse in Faneuil Hall. The place and the time is yet uncertain. The services at the Peter Cooper Institute are open to all our citizen-soldiers, as well as ladies and gentlemen—civic as well as military.

The citizens of Elizabethtown, N. J., will celebrate the 5th of July by a general turnout of all the Sunday-Schools, which will hold a united celebration in the Rev. Dr. MURRAY'S Church. The services will be held at the early hour of 9 o'clock A. M., to escape the heat of the day.

Disaffected "Reformers."

Mrs. ROSE, whose disclaimer we published yesterday, is not alone in her refusal to accept the extreme doctrines advanced in the Rutland Convention of "Reformers. Mr. GEORGE SENNOTT, of Boston, desires it to be understood that he did not take part in the proceedings from any love for the anti-marriage party, in which he has no faith. He says:

"I never attended a 'Free-Love' Convention in my life. I should as soon think of attending a convention of pickpockets, or an assembly of *Tribune* reporters. I attended the Rutland Convention at the request of its Committee, and delivered a written address on the 'Influence of Woman in the Elevation of the Race.'

In this address I exposed with all my strength the pernicious doctrines and practices by which wicked men and women endeavor to undermine and degrade the sacred institution of marriage. When published by the Committee it will speak for itself. If among the three thousand people who gave me their attention there were any 'Free-Lovers' present, I am pleased, for their sakes, and hope they found the truth to be wholesome, although not quite to their taste."

Mr. WILLIAM GODDELL, of this City, the gentleman of radical Abolitionist tendencies, who was put down at the Convention in consequence of a pressure of Free Love and Spiritualism, also publishes a statement of his individual grievances. He narrates the particulars of his unsuccessful attempt to be heard, and adds:

"The best apology I can make for the managers is, that they made a mistake in trying to discuss so many subjects in three days; in having said what they wanted to hear, and giving no room for the other side.

I have only stated the facts to silence the boast of having had a 'Free Convention' at Rutland. Such an event is yet for the future."

My friends will understand that my attendance on the Convention terminated on Saturday at 5 P. M. I was so 'superstitious' as to find a Bible for the next day's reading that I preferred to the revelations of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, to the exposition of which (as I should have said before) the Convention was as free as it was to the scoffers at the inspiration of the "old-fashioned Bible."

The "Free-Lovers" seem to be the only set of people who are perfectly satisfied with the results of the Rutland demonstration. They are achieving notoriety, if nothing more.

In our report of the Rutger's Institute celebration, on Thursday, our reporter stated that the premium for landscape drawings was awarded to Miss HORTON. This was a mistake. The name of the young lady who received the premium being Miss HESTER A. HAWKINS.

THE REMOVAL OF MONROE'S REMAINS.

Great Civil and Military Parade—The Arrangements for Forwarding the Remains To-Day.

The removal of the remains of President Monroe from their long resting-place in the Second-street Cemetery took place yesterday morning, shortly after day-break. The body was originally inclosed in a lead coffin, which was encased in one of mahogany. This outside mahogany coffin was in a fine state of preservation, and the silver plate, bearing the inscription of the name, time of decease and age of the President, scarcely required to be cleaned. The new coffin, in which the original one was inclosed yesterday, is also of mahogany, but is covered with fine black cloth, and richly ornamented with highly-wrought silver handles and mountings, the silver name-plate from the old coffin being transferred to it. The exhumation, as we stated yesterday, was conducted at day break, in the most private manner—the undertaker, Mr. WILSON, and the Committee of Virginians alone being present. The remains were taken to the Church of the ANNUNCIATION, in Fourteenth-street.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the pall-bearers, members of the Common Council, and other public men engaged to take prominent positions in the funeral ceremony, assembled in the "Hall of the Union," at the Cooper Institute. Among those present we noticed Lieut. Drake, U. S. A.; Chevalier Josefi Bartunetti, the Sardinian Consul; Lieut. Rieli, U. S. N.; J. E. Zimmermann, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands; Peter Cooper, Esq.; Augustus Schell, Esq.; Mayor Tiemann, and his venerable father; Leopold Schmidt, of the Prussian Consulate; Mr James Harper; Mr. Isaac O. Barker; Col. Peyton, of Virginia; Major Hill, U. S. A.; Mr. Wise, of Virginia; John Cochrane; the Rev. Drs. Armitage, Spring, Price and Dean, with many others. From the Cooper Institute carriages were taken to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, where the remains were in waiting. The streets were thronged with people for two hours previous, and it was only by the exercise of police vigilance that the carriages could force their way. Much disappointment was felt in consequence of General Scott's inability to attend—but the General was too sick, as he wrote to Colonel PAYTON. But with General SCOTT absent here was no lack of notable men. Among the pall-bearers were JOHN KELLY and JAMES HARPER, JAMES WATSON WEBB and GEORGE WILKES, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and NELSON J. WATERBURY, Captain LEONARD and ISAAC O. BARKER, ELIJAH F. PURDY and AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, to say nothing of many others, whose names were published in the advertised programme.

The arrangements of the day were under the command of Brigadier-General HALL. Of the Police detailed to preserve order, there were detachments from the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Precincts. No ceremonies were held at the Church;—there were no prayers no orations. In solemn silence, broken only by the tolling of the bells and the booming of distant cannon, the funeral *cortège* moved off. First, were Dodworth's full band, with sixteen muffled drums. Then came the 71st Regiment, twelve in a line, with reversed arms; after them the 12th Regiment, then the 4th Regiment, then a troop of Cavalry of the 3d Regiment, then Noh's band and the 8th Regiment, and then the funeral car—a hearse, with plate-glass sides, drawn by eight white horses, caparisoned in black. On each side of the hearse walked twenty members of Captain J. M. VASIAN'S troop of Cavalry, leading their horses. In carriages followed thirty-three pall bearers, including the Mayor, and all the distinguished parties heretofore mentioned, except General SCOTT. Next in the order of procession was the Virginian Committee and the resident Virginians of the City. In succession followed the members of the Common Councils of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, the Governors of the Almshouse, the army and navy officers resident in the City and vicinity, the officers of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, the Police Magistrates, Coroners, and various City officials. The procession did not exceed two-thirds of a mile in length, but the occasion made it the most imposing that has taken place for many years in the City. Throughout the entire route the streets were lined with people. Every window commanding a view of the spectacle was filled with grave and earnest faces. The entire occasion was one of unusual solemnity, and as such it was treated by all who took part in it, whether actual participants or spectators.

The crowd in the Park and in the City Hall, at the windows and on the balcony and steps, was immense. The Mayor's squad was on duty in the Park, and kept the people in their places. Temporary barriers had been erected to keep the crowd back, which assisted the officers not a little. The flags were at half mast on the City Hall.

The Procession reached the Park at 6 o'clock, and wheeling around the lower end of it, entered at the east gate. The 71st Regiment halted opposite the City Hall, drew up in line and presented arms, while the rest of the troops, the hearse, and the carriages advanced. The pall-bearers and distinguished guests alighted and proceeded to the Governor's room. Thither also the coffin was borne and placed in the centre of the middle room. When all who were permitted had entered, the room was uncomfortably crowded. Then the doors were closed for a moment and all was silence. Then Mayor TIEMANN, who stood near the coffin, said: "The arrangements of the Committee now are to leave the remains in charge of the 8th Regiment as a Guard of Honor. As the 6th Regiment marches in, the audience will be dismissed." Uniforms began to appear at the door, and the crowd began to leave. Then inspected the coffin, over a portion of which the American flag was thrown. The following was the inscription:

JAMES MONROE,
of Virginia.
Died July 4, 1831,
Aged 74 year.

Meantime, outside, the 71st Regiment had marched off the ground, the 8th Regiment stacked their arms, and 30 men, detailed from Company C, under command of Capt. BUNGE, entered the Governor's Room, and took charge of the remains. Guard was set, the guests had soon departed, and the soldiers were left alone with their charge. Guard was relieved three times during the night—10 men on duty at a time—and at 7 o'clock this morning, Company F, Capt. BUCK, was to relieve Company C.

At 10 o'clock, this morning, the remains of the Ex-President will be removed to the steamer *Jamestown*, lying at pier No. 13, foot of Albany-street. North River, under the escort of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, as a guard of honor. On board the *Jamestown*, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE will formally deliver the remains to the Committee of Virginians, with an appropriate address, to which responses will be made by the Virginia gentlemen. The *Jamestown* will sail at 3 o'clock, and will arrive at Richmond, probably, some thirty-six hours after. On this vessel will be the remains of MONROE, the Joint Committee of the Common Council, the Virginia Committee, and others.

The *Ericsson* will sail at 12 M. The members of the National Guard are ordered to be on board at 10½ o'clock. The hands were busily engaged in preparing the vessel for sea yesterday. Captain LOWBER says the boys "will have to rough it." The steamer, of course, has not sleeping accommodations for so many as 600, and many will have to sleep on deck. Straw mattresses have been procured and will be placed in convenient places on deck and in the cabins for those who shall desire to "turn in." The Captain complains of the action of the owners of the steamer *Washington*, which lies at the same wharf, foot of Reade-street. On that vessel he says there is a great quantity of mattresses which are not in use and will not be for some time. They cost $4 apiece, and the owners of the *Washington* would not permit the use of them on board of the *Ericsson* unless $3 for each was paid. Mr. COLLINS has furnished nearly everything else needful for the expedition except mattresses. The members of the National Guard, several days ago, drew lots for the state-room. No distinction was made with regard to rank, and officers and soldiers took their chance equally. The Captain has given up his state-room to the Colonel. The *Ericsson* is too large a vessel to ascend the river as far as Richmond. At City Point she will be met by a steamboat, which will convey the regiment to the city. Monday will, of course, be the great day there. On Tuesday the National Guard will have a public dinner, and their whereabouts after that are not fully determined upon.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children who are in the habit of attending the meetings at the Five Points House of Industry, had, in common with a number of men and women, a very agreeable temperance gathering there last evening. Before dark the children congregated in the open space in front of the House of Industry, and sung a number of their favorite pieces, much to the pleasure of a very large crowd of people of the neighborhood. They were then marched to the Chapel of the House, where Mr. J. W. REVELL presided, and several appropriate addresses were delivered. The attendance, besides the children, was quite small indoors, although the number in and about the open space was quite large and orderly. The children locked well, sang well, were attentive and appeared to enjoy the occasion very much indeed.

City Items.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—As has been indicated by the City authorities here and in Brooklyn, the official demonstrations in honor of the anniversary of our National Independence, will not be made until Monday, nevertheless Sunday will doubtless be a day of unusual interest, as being *the* anniversary day. The clergy will probably preach with special reference to the occasion. But aside from the pulpit and the official recognitions of the day, we have already very effective intimations that the youth and children are aware of its approach, and that they are determined not to be behind in show of patriotic regard for it. A very proper resolution by the Heads of the Educational interest, caused the Declaration of Independence to be read in the schools, yesterday; and a natural consequence was that it was followed by innumerable declamations and songs by the children. Patriotism thus begun continued to express itself during the remainder of the day in pathetic appeals to the parental pocket, and in a general spasmodic illumination of the pavements during the night.

The American General Committee held a regular meeting at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Liespenard-street. The meeting was private, and as there was none other than the usual business transacted, there was nothing with which the public would care to be made familiar.

The Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, who has sailed for Europe in the *Arago*, received, a few days before his departure, a letter from some of the congregation of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor, a letter announcing that a donation of $8 000 had been contributed by them as a present to him.

The steamer *Island City* will make an excursion trip, on Monday, July 5, leaving Fulton Market slip, New-York, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck; returning, leaves Mamaroneck at 4 o'clock, New-Rochelle at 4:30; City Island, 4:45; Whitestone at 5 P. M. Tickets 25 cents each way.

QUARANTINE AT BOSTON.—The Boston Quarantine authorities, a day or two since, were thrown into a ferment from the discovery that the ship *Tropic*, which had arrived from Havana, had lost a number of her crew by yellow fever, and that the steward's wife, who had died of the disease, had been brought home in a barrel of spirits. The vessel had come to the dock without even stopping at quarantine. She was sent back for purification.

Some of the New-York merchants have lately ordered their captains, who have gone to Havana, not to load for New-York, on account of the detention to which they will be subjected at our Quarantine, but to go to Boston or Philadelphia. But Boston, too, appears to be waking up to the necessity of protecting the public health. They must be on their guard, or they may lose the consignment of a cargo of molasses.

Terrible Affair in Florida.

FOUR RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF TAMPA HUNG BY THE VIGILANTS.

From the Savannah Republican.

We received, yesterday, the following letter from Tampa, in which is recorded one of the greatest outrages that ever disgraced a country of law. We have no personal knowledge of the writer, and the reader will form his own opinion of its reliability. From recent indications from that quarter, we entertain but little doubt of the correctness of his statements. We cannot believe, however, that mere political hostility is sufficient to drive men to such desperate extremities.

Touching the appeal of the writer for protection, we can only refer him to the Governor of Florida, whose duty it is to crush out, by aid of the militia, if necessary, all such diabolical proceedings and their authors.

TAMPA, Fla., Thursday, June 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The existence of an "Executive Committee" at this place is doubtless known to you: and as a law-abiding citizen of this city, I feel it to be my duty to state certain facts to the world, with reference to said Committee, and ask a place in your columns for the publication of them, as our little paper here, and in fact every paper in this portion of the State, is either in league or fear of their vigilance and tyranny.

This morning four of our most prominent men, to wit: JOHN J. EARLY, D'WITT LUCIAN, JEROME BAKER, and Col. J. ALFONSO CROCKETT, were found hung to as many trees in the suburbs of our City. Intense excitement exists, and many of our citizens are now under arms for the protection of law-abiding citizens, who dare to raise their hands against these midnight assassins.

Another remarkable feature is this, every one of these men were members of the "American Party." Is it a proscription? Col. CROCKETT and Mr. EARLY leave interesting families to deplore their loss, while the death of all has cast a gloom over this community, from which it will not shortly recover.

They were followed to the grave by about two hundred persons, and remarkable to say, there were but two Democrats in the concourse, one of whom was the sexton.

You may rely upon this being strictly correct; and my excuse for thus addressing a stranger, is but that "naked truths might come to light," and these damnable assassins may receive their just merits.

As the friend of Americans, I ask that you make an appeal to the General Government for protection, or at least demand an investigation.

Yours, &c., S. T. BOWEN.

Police Intelligence.

THREE BURGLARIES.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a young boy broke into the dwelling house No. 38 Bond-street, and stole a lady's work-box, containing $25 and a quantity of jewelry. He was seized just as he was making off with his booty and given in charge to an officer. He gave his name as Wm. Scott, and age 14. Two young fellows, name John Waters and Wm. O. Curtis, were arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, just as they were coming out of the house No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-street, which they had entered with false keys. They had bagged a quantity of clothing. The dwelling house of James Murray, No. 130 Thompson-street, was broken into last evening by burglars. The parties became frightened and ran away without taking anything with them. The three prisoners whose arrests are announced above, were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Isaac Davis, a painter, was arrested by Capt. Silvey, of the Sixth Ward, upon a warrant issued from Fonda, Montgomery County, charging him with rape. The Sheriff of the County took him back yesterday to answer the charge.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States frigate *Cumberland*, which we announced at the Island of Madeira some time since, set sail for Santa Cruz, Teneriffe Islands, on the 8th of May, reaching that port on the 11th of the same month. The *Cumberland* remained at Santa Cruz until the 15th of May, when she left for Porto la Grande, in the Cape de Verde Islands, and reached there in safe y after seven days' sail.

We have advices from her, dated the 22d of May, which announce the health of the officers and crew excellent, and state that she was to sail the next day for Porto Praya.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 3.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—A Week Later from Camp Scott and Salt Lake City—From our Special Correspondent in Utah.

II.—FROM CUBA AND THE GULF—The American Business.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Astonishing Yield of the Frazer River Gold Mines.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Arabia* and *Ericsson*.

V.—SLAVE TRADE TREATIES.

VI.—THE BUTTER-HEAD REFORMERS.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Slave-Trade—New Way to Make New Debts—France in Central America—Slavery in Virginia—The New Gold Discoveries—Important from Mexico—Chinese in California—Afloat in the American Colonization Society—A Hopeless Proposition—How to Head off Pauperism.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS—Intense Heat.

XI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XII.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Robert T. Conrad, John R. Tyson, and others.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Live Stock and Produce Markets—Tobacco—Hay and Straw—Dry Goods, etc., etc.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their papers written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to one extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the club stands, on terms of first remittance.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no paper will be forwarded except on receipt of the money. BILLS of all SOUND BANKS received at PAR.

All communications to be addressed to the PROPRIETORS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

☞ **Removal.** W. J. JENNINGS & CO., the verb ble pioneers in the fancy goods trade, have removed to their new and splendid warehouse, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, where they will be happy to see their friends and customers, and offer them a large and well selected stock of goods at the lowest possible prices. Their old stand, No. 565 Broadway, northeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns; Hosiery, Under Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and Cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **The Evergreens Cemetery.**—Owners of lots in this Cemetery are hereby requested and urged to improve and beautify their lots and graves as heretofore with their own employes or agents as they see fit. All persons complying with the published rules and regulations will receive attention and coöperation. But no person violating said rules, or in any way disturbing the quiet of the place, will be permitted to work upon the grounds. WM. C. EWELAND, Comptroller.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for** all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—ROBERTS & CHELL, late East man & Roberts, importers and dealers in Hatters' Plush and Trimmings, have removed to No. 113 Broadway, next door to the Trinity Building.
Pelongs, for Undertakers' use

☞ **No. 12 of Stephen H. Branch's Alligator** is out, and bites very hard. Don't you think so, Messrs. Cooper, Tiemann, Bennett, Draper, Connolly, Purser and Gerard? I'll bet you do.

☞ **A Card.**
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE
is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS,
SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS,
GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,
of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.
Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.
DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume** For the Handkerchief.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Prepared by PHALON & SON, No 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores at 50 cents a bottle.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** southwest corner 8th av and 12th st., strict personal attention, and none but the most competent persons allowed to dispense medicines at this establishment. Pure medicines and correctness in preparing them, are the characteristics of this store. Pure cool soda water, 6 cents a glass, constantly on hand.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Boy's Summer Clothing.**
MARSEILLES CUT-AWAY JACKETS,
Boy's Marseilles and Linen Raglans, &c., at very low prices, at No. 31 John st., corner of Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ **Consumption.—This Disease is Successfully** treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines** Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Cartridges.**—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof cartridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st GOMUZ & MILLS, Patentees.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**—Office No. 469 Broadway, (corner of Broome-st.) Send for a circular. Machine Twist, &c Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office. "These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times*

☞ **Sunday Being the Fourth,** FOWLER AND WELLS will keep open their Phrenological Rooms, at No 308 Broadway, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, to accommodate citizens and strangers who desire examinations.

☞ **Straw Caps for Boys, Girls' Leghorn** Straw Flats, children's Fancy Straw Hats Parents will find a wide field for choice, and at low prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

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MARRIED

DOW—ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1 at the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Capt. JOHN M. DOW to LIZZIE K., only daughter of James Allen, Esq., all of this City.

HUNT—ALLEN.—At Rahway, on Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. Samuel Shedden, ISAAC L. HUNT, of New-York, to Miss CARRIE R., daughter of the late Joseph W. Allen.

DIED.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, of consumption, ALBERT P. ROBERTSON, son of the late John Robertson.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ P. M.

POLHAMUS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 2, Mrs. HARRIET POLHAMUS, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, Darius Terry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 2d st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

TORBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 2, EDWARD TORBERT, son of the late John Torbert, of Somerville, New Jersey.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) noon, at 12 o'clock, at No. 84 Myrtle av., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—At Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 2, Dr JOHN YOUNG, aged 68 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday July 4, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

All those who may wish to procure WING'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS should be on their
GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS,
as some are making ordinary Crackers the size of WING'S FARINA, and are endeavoring to sell their articles by calling them Farina Crackers.

We are credibly informed that some retailers have been found actually aiding these deceptions, by offering to their own customers these inferior Crackers at the full price of WING'S FARINA, with an intimation that they were the same as WING'S; and all this is done simply because the imitation article afforded them a larger profit.

Of course, those who confide in their family grocer, as all must do to a certain extent, to sell them genuine and good articles at fair prices, will not continue to patronize any one who attempts such a deception.

There are too many high-minded merchants engaged in the business of selling family groceries to render it necessary for any family to encourage any individual acting thus.

In order to avoid such deceptions, buy no Crackers for Farina but WING'S.

ALL OF WING'S CRACKERS ARE FARINA.

The name A. WING is stamped upon every true Farina Cracker made; be sure and purchase none but those having this stamp.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New York.

4TH OF JULY.
Once more we hail our day of birth.
The day that freedom dawned on earth;
The day that dashed a tyrant down,
Tore the best jewel from his crown.
Ah! cold the heart which does not beat
With rapture, as the rushing feet
Of freeborn millions proudly tread
The land for which their sires have bled.
But still there lurks a tyrant brood,
Who steal our rest, who suck our blood,
And prowling round us in the night,
Bring fear or dreams a soothing blight.
Red-lugs, mosquitoes much annoy
All sizeable rats and mice—must die;
Thus by the nation is decreed.
I rout it to free the land be free!
From their vile presence: naught must rest
On our free soil which can molest;
And ere the season's badly run,
Let each one invite to "124."
In Brooklyn, where E. LYON vends
His nostrums, which the world commends
Depôt No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS.
WHAT PRODUCES BRONCHITIS.
FIRST STAGE OF DISEASE.

Ocativeness is the first link that connects disease to the system. It creates, induces, feeds and supports Bronchitis, and is slightly or indifferently treated, as though it was of no serious tendency; nevertheless, it has laid the foundation of that destroying disease, without the knowledge of the sufferers, undermining and sapping the very vitals of their constitutions.

Among the numerous class of diseases which afflict men there is none more silent or treacherous in its approaches, or more certain to triumph over its slowly-consuming victim, than that formidable and insidious leveler of humanity—Bronchitis—which is produced by catching colds, through a neglect of regulating the state of the bowels, when arriving to adult age. It seldom excites any attention or alarm in the mind of any person until it has sown the seeds of disease and suffering in the human system, by checking the circulation of the blood; and it is to this source alone that we attribute the awful mortality of consumption.

The following is a simple but correct illustration, the namely: If the culverts and sewers of City were checked or clogged up, accidentally or otherwise, what would be the result? An overflow of accumulated filth and slush on the surface of the earth in its neighborhood until it filled every hole, corner and crevice. This is quite similar to the human body, when the channel or sewer of life, as I may term it, which is the bowels, is checked or confined, through constipation or some unnatural obstruction, which prevents the blood from circulating through out the general system.

What, then, is the consequence? An accumulation of diseased matter and bile. Where will this bile and poisonous substance go to, when it is prevented from taking its natural exit through the bowels? It must surge itself back again into the blood, to be infused through the entire frame by the agency of the blood bringing in its passage disease and suffering, and exhibiting itself by pain, nervous sensations and irritation all over the body—producing a bad feeling at the stomach, sourness of the food, a rush of blood to the head, catarrh, bronchitis, a short dry cough, dizziness, pain in the shoulders, and through or under the shoulder blades, cold feet, a peevish and irritable temper, annoyed by this hacking cough, and then gradually begins the expectorating from the throat of lightish phlegm, resembling boiled starch or tough jelly, of various colors, from a light to a darkish substance, and hawked up like a string.

SECOND STAGE.

From this period the patient is aware of some unusual and disagreeable feeling, though he seldom takes the hint until it goes from bad to worse. Catching cold from the slightest exposure, which he cannot avoid, in consequence of the blood being in a diseased and corrupt condition for a long time previous to the appearance of those troublesome symptoms, through the impure state of the blood, that at every breath the patient draws he imbibes a similar quantity of fresh air by the nostrils and mouth, which keeps the tickling that exists in the throat and bronchial tubes in a ferment of irritation—this is the reason why some people complain of catching cold even when confined to their room. Hence, the sufferer is hacking, hawking, or expectorating a little at a time, with the impression that there is something in his throat that wants to come out, and which he desires to get out. There is a frequent desire for heavy sighing, with a dryness of the nostrils, which inclines the patient to pick or scratch them; sleepy, drowsy, dull and heavy, loss of appetite, and confused memory; a stuffing, tightness and oppression of the chest, with a rawness and soreness of the gullet of the throat. This is caused by the silent enemy that has lurked in the system for months and even years, and has at length roused your fears; and well it might, for out of one hundred persons who die of consumption, ninety-nine are owing to disease of the throat alone, though simply called bronchitis; and wretchedly treated by this self-pretended and dignified class of mercurial physicians termed M. D.'s, who have proved a curse to the human family. They treat their patients on the following abusive principle, by cutting the tonsils and palate from the throat, as you might cut the gills out of a fish; next comes the injection or wash of nitrate of silver or caustic, and the whalebone swab to wash and burn away the disease that has occupied the throat. Then comes the application of blisters and Croton oil externally to the throat and neck, to draw out the inflammation, as the physicians suppose—what blind philosophy! Then comes the quack sheet of the Materia Medica—calomel, antimony, morphine and opium, to salivate and lull the feeling of the patient, which adds to the disease and increases the suffering, by giving the disease an opportunity of triumphing over nature. What a delusive idea to think the above treatment would be available in having recourse to these debilitating and irritating remedies of cutting, burning, blistering, purging and starving, which is of itself sufficient to lower and reduce the constitution of an ox.

THE THIRD STAGE

confirms the above remarks. While undergoing this torturing treatment, the constitution is rapidly failing and giving rise to more alarming symptoms, evidently preparing its victim for the shroud, while the physicians and friends fail to see cause until those confirmed symptoms of consumption set in, but foolishly assign the cause to some other besides the genuine one, till the disease has reached its meridian, with a complication of fresh symptoms, breathing short and hurried, cough frequent, with an accumulation of corrupted matter, sometimes streaked with blood, profuse night sweats, emaciation and debility, cold chills in the forenoon, with a burning fever after flesh soft and flabby, the limbs scarcely able to support the body; a susceptibility of catching cold on the least exposure, attended with a hoarseness and loss of voice, with a heavy expectoration in the forenoon; flying pains in the chest, sides and shoulders, with a severe fit of coughing in the morning on awakening from sleep. The painful crisis is fast approaching, with a swelling and puffing of the feet and ankles, and frequent attacks of the diarrhœa. In females symptoms are more distressing at an earlier period than in the male, with a weakness in the back and loins, a sinking and exhausted feeling in stomach, nervous and excitable, with gradual and frequent interruptions.

In addition, permit me to suggest to those laboring under this most treacherous disease, Consumption, who derived no benefit from the administration of mineral nostrums, such as calomel, antimony, morphine or opium, as well as other disgusting patent medicines, to call at the Dépôt of Health, No. 121 8th-st., Clinton-place, where the health seeking invalids from the east, west, north and south can be accommodated with pleasant, airy and well ventilated apartments, and shall be treated under the immediate supervision of the personal experience of Dr. DURKIN, for the space of 21 days, until their recovery is certain, on the most moderate terms.

J. D. DURKIN,
Chronic and Consumptive Physician.
Can be consulted daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., No 121 8th-st, Clinton-place, New-York.
Consultation and medicine for $5, which will test its efficacy, dispatched per express, to any address, all over the United States and Canada, on receipt. No letters answered without the specified inclosure.

CHILDREN SAVED! **CHILDREN SAVED!** **CHILDREN SAVED!** **CHILDREN SAVED!** **CHILDREN SAVED!** **WITHOUT MEDICINE** **WITHOUT MEDICINE**

IMPORTANT!!!!!!
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Read what a regular Physician writes.
Editor of the American Agriculturist:
"... If every *parent* in the land would read and carry out the plain, simple directions on '*Preparing Food for Children*,' given in the July *Agriculturist*, which I have just received, the Doctors' 'occupation would be gone,' the Apothecaries and makers of Patent Medicines would be compelled to 'shut up shop' for want of patronage, and the lives of *tens of thousands* of Children would be saved.... By all means advertise that number, and sell *single* copies to every body. The children will grow up and call you blessed...."
Single copies of the July number, in *English* and *German*, will be sent *postpaid* for 10 cents—50 cents will pay for six months—$1 for one year. The July number contains, in addition to the above, over 60 good articles, and 40 illustrative Engravings upon every department of Rural Life—including full directions for setting out a table (with picture of a table ready "laid"); best mode of preserving fruits, &c.. &c.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher,
No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
THE ONLY EXPANSION SKIRT
TO BE DEPENDED UPON
IN TIMES OF PRESSURE.
THE GREAT ANNOYANCE OVERCOME.
LADIES CHARMED!
GENTLEMEN DELIGHTED!!
CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES!!!
The perils attendant upon wearing the rigid
STEEL HOOP SKIRT.
(By not permitting the garments to be compressed) in case of
ACCIDENT BY FIRE,
as well as the many difficulties, inconveniences, and too often inelegant displacement of dress, is
ENTIRELY OBVIATED
By the use of
WOODWARD'S
PATENT COLUMBIAN SKIRTS AND EXTENDERS.
LADIES WEARING THEM
may, with confidence,
ENTER THE MOST CROWDED ASSEMBLY,
CHURCH, CARRIAGE,
RAILROAD CAR, OR OMNIBUS,
WITHOUT MODIFICATION TO THEMSELVES,
or
INCONVENIENCE TO OTHERS.
They may be compressed into the smallest space without breaking or injuring the expansive powers of the springs, while they afford an easy and graceful fall to the drapery in a sitting position and, upon rising, immediately resume their wonted shape and beauty, being every way pliable, very
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They are peculiarly adapted for misses' skirts, and, without exception, they form the most reliable and desirable
PROMENADE AND TRAVELING SKIRT
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WATTS' SERVICES AS A SOOTHE AND PHYSICAL REGULATOR prevent all symptoms of dissipation or excess, will lightning cure the most malignant fever and affection, and fill with health the most debilitated frame. Neuralgia, rheumatism, vertigo, impotency, mental or physical illness, palpitation of the heart, &c., banish before it. $1 per bottle; $6 per dozen, forwarded to any address. JEROME & CO., No. 199 Nassau st; Mrs HAYES, No. 475 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over
HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD;
and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of ARTHUR'S, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in
THE FOURTH YEAR
since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the
EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,
in the number for July, 1856. He says:
"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"
ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.
They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement ready for use*, and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat our lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. In directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.
PATENT STAMP.
Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.
SIZES AND MATERIAL.
TIN CANS—Pint, quart, half gal, and gal. } The Cans & Jars
FIRE-PROOF STONEWARE (CANA-COL.) JARS } (except glass)
—Pint, quart and half gallon. } NEST
QUEENSWARE—Pint, quart and half-gal } to secure econo-
GLASS—Pint, quart and half gallon. } my in freight.
ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS
are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
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Also, manufacturers, under the patent for the United States, of the "OLD-DOMINION" COFFEE-POT.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Last Night of the Farewell Engagement of
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
When she will appear in Sheridan's sparkling and brilliant Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the following
GREAT AND UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.
Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. HENRY PLACIDE.
Sir Oliver Surface.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
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Lady Teazle.....Miss CUSHMAN.
Admission.....50 cents | Reserved seats, 50 cts extra
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ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, No. 536 Broadway.
SATURDAY, FOURTH OF JULY EVE, at 8½ o'clock,
THIRD NIGHT OF ELECTRA.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and
MONDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock,
ELECTRA.
Admission, 50 cents. Proscenium seats, $1.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY
SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with
NOVELTY.
To be followed by the Drama of
SHANDY McGUIRE
The whole to conclude with the Drama entitled
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Benefit of Mr McKEAN BUCHANAN.
SATURDAY, July 3.
The performance will commence with
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
To conclude with the tragedy of
THE APOSTATE.
Pescara.....Mr. McKean Buchanan
Florinda.....Mrs. Farrer

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEIKER, Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, for the week
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS,
LAST NIGHT, AND BENEFIT OF MATT PEEL.
RON TON ASSEMBLY.
Arab Brothers.
Milesian Quartet.
Essence of Old Virginia.
MATT. PEEL IN NEW ACTS.
Perplexed Doorkeeper.
Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. F. A. JONES, Agent.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME OF JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, with original and striking tableaux. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG, by Mr. Edwin Blanchard and his Dog. Supero entertainments in preparation for the 4th of July. Gustin's Model of the New Central Park, the Aqua Vivaria, the famous Hopper Family. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

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Renewed for books—a grand display
Of jewels, a rare stock you find,
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An entirely new article for ventilating buildings, without making extra holes in the roof. It can be applied to scuttles now in use, and is warranted storm and burglar proof. One of them (full size) can be seen at the manufactory, No. 28 West Broadway.

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Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk, farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to or A. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. SCOTT, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLEY 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
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CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished. Located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.
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Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
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BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bedstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 338 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. ... Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

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COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A BEAUtiful country residence; it is on high ground in a healthy location where there is plenty of fruit and shade trees, lawn, &c., and near the salt water where there is good fishing and bathing; the rooms are large and airy, easy access to the city; can come by steamboat in fifty minutes within 300 yards of the house, or can come by railroad. For particulars, apply at No. 193 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the city.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

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BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN A MOUNTAINOUS country easy of access to the City for a small family; will want one large room and good sized bed-room; cooking and room for nurse. Address MORTON, Box No. 147 *Times* office with reference and terms, which must be reasonable.

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SUMMER BOARDING AT QUIET FARM, New-Paltz, 75½ miles west of Poughkeepsie, a fine healthy location; good farm, fruits, shade, &c. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, Post-office, apply at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW choice situations suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address
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THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 403 Broome-st.

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BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a delightful location in Bloomfield, N. J. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 676 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

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DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy to rent in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 3d-av., corner 4th st.

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A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 28th-st. Terms reasonable.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—GRAND LODGE OF FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Grand Lodge having accepted the invitation of the authorities of Brooklyn, to lay the corner stone of the City Armory, on the 5th inst., invites the subordinate lodges of New-York and Brooklyn to unite with it in the ceremonies of the day. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers will meet at the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, City Hall, and the Fraternity in Joralemon-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M, precisely. By order,
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE—THE LADIES' SHOEMAKERS PROtective Union of New York and Brooklyn, will meet at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., this (Saturday) evening, July 3, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report from the Grand President of this, Penn., and to take action thereon. Let every member attend. By order of Committee.
J. F. MURPHY, Secretary.

WILLIAM B. KINSLEY,
(Old-fashioned Wholesale Druggist.
No. 11 Cliff-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
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TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. USK, No. 108 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick store and dwelling No. 28 (old 14)-st., near John, being in good repair and newly painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of JESSE DELANO.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

OFFICE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the state a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

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ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Two or three of the most beautiful highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.
Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape some of the best portions of English scenery.
The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.
To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey five minutes' walk from depot corner of Morris-av. and Spring-st., with the rear on the Whippeny River; a brick house, 28x56, containing 14 rooms and bath rooms with hot and cold water, furnace ventilators, etc.; over four acres of land in lawn, fine old shade trees, garden, orchard, (excellent fruit of all descriptions,) grass etc.; a double house for gardener and coachman, ice, coal and wood houses, stable and carriage houses, all in excellent order. For sale or exchange for improved City property, upon advantageous terms for purchasers. Apply to
J. A. DIX,
No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUtiful country residence, within four minutes' walk of the depot, containing thirty-five acres of land, a large two story and basement house in first-rate order, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood house, and other out-buildings, a variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is one of the most healthy places between New-York and New-Haven. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if sold immediately. Possession given any time.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON.—FURNISHED cottage to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees. Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 6, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situate in Stamford, and overlooking that village and Long Island, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depot; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 55 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the southern part of Westchester county, 12 miles from Madison Square, with 30 acres of land. This place has all the romance and elegant improvements for a gentleman's residence. It is sold in a place of this character is offered for sale. A note addressed to COUNTRY, Box No. 139, *Times* office, will bring about an interview.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO REST—At Long Branch, N. J., on about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DOMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—at Stamford, Conn., furnished or unfurnished. A handsome, modern built cottage, containing 13 rooms—five in the first floor—all in complete order, and choice location. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 103, *Times* Office, or D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford Depot.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL, FURNISHED HOUSE, with garden, near New-York, for the Summer months, or, if suited, the whole year. Rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Address E, Box 342, Post-Office, New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE

GOOD AND CHEAP SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages, $30,000. For terms and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING two hundred acres of land, situated in Middlesex County, New Jersey, being three miles from Old Bridge Station and Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The buildings on said farm are all in perfect order; fruit in abundance, and as for convenience, health and a desirable location, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of WM. B. MOUNT No. 1 Commercial Building, Jersey City, or of Mrs. REBECCA H. MOUNT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ON SMITHtown River, elegantly improved; fine lawn, with large trees; trout pond and brook; house built in modern style, 42 by 32 feet, with wing; plenty of fruit; one third cash, balance in mortgage. Also, a fine farm of 50 acres, on the borders of the village of Smithtown; good farm-house and out-buildings, one-half mile front on the principal street; plenty of fruit and muck. Terms easy.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS OF LAND UPON the mountain side at West Bloomfield, N. J. One containing twenty acres, with some improvements; the other twelve acres, without improvements. Location beautiful and healthy, one hour ride from New-York. Can run six times each day. Apply to
S. S. ST. BRECHT, No. 64 Reade-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co., 4 miles from Bedford, 40 miles from the City, good buildings, plenty fruit &c. Apply at CHICKERING & CANFIELD'S Piano forte warerooms, No. 657 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 60 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to C. J. STANSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

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INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent and efficient teachers for any department. Families supplied with efficient tutors and governesses. Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Teachers supplied with positions. Teachers wanted. Parents supplied with school directories gratuitously.
SMITH, WOODWARD & CO.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, (Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course and various departments, etc., over four acres of land in lawn, fine old shade trees, garden, orchard, (excellent fruit of all descriptions,) grass etc.; a double house for gardener and coachman, ice, coal and wood houses, stable and carriage houses, all in excellent order. For sale or exchange for improved City property, upon advantageous terms for purchasers. Apply to
J. A. DIX,
No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUtiful country residence, within four minutes' walk of the depot, containing thirty-five acres of land, a large two story and basement house in first-rate order, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood house, and other out-buildings, a variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is one of the most healthy places between New-York and New-Haven. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if sold immediately. Possession given any time.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

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PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 16¾ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.
The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $660,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.
Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.
Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.
Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent on their par value, subject to a fair per call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.
Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.
Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.
INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 58 William-st., New-York City, and will pay on the registered bonds thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.
All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.
F. M. WRIGHT,
G. W. ALLPORT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD—NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE BONDHOLDERS.—The trustee of the Real Estate Bonds has this day notified the Company that he will be in New-York on the 13th of July, for the purpose of paying to holders of the bonds a dividend of twenty per cent. He will be accompanied by JAMES H. GODMAN, Esq., who will be prepared to deliver the Extension Bonds, as proposed by the circular of December last, and pay the interest up to 1st July. The parties may be found upon inquiry of Messrs. LOW, LANGDON & CO., No. 52 Wall-st. By order of Executive Committee,
JNO. BROUGH, President.

**T

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets mahogany and rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany card, centre and side tables, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany etageres, oak marble-top sofa, cane-seat chairs, easy chairs in leather, corner etageres oak extension dining tables, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

At 12 o'clock,

A choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern consisting of Belle Fleur Brandy, Pale Hennessy do, Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of first-class qualities. Sale positive.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1858, at 10 o'clock, at the factory of H. Davenport, No 393 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., by order of H. S. Rogers, Esq., assignee, the entire machinery for manufacturing and covering of "braided fabrics," with the machine and patent for cutting India rubber thread, &c. The machinery consists of the following articles, viz: braid, cord, reeling, gas tubing, tagging, and spooling machines, spinning wheels, twisting and reeling jacks, &c; also one of H. Davenport's patent machines for cutting India-rubber thread, patent milling room, &c., together with the stock and fixtures belonging to the factory. Embracing silk, worsted, cotton, rubber thread, &c. For full particulars, see auction column of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No 70 West 26th-st., in part as follows: splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror doors and backs; do corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments &c

CHAMBER FURNITURE

of every description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Horse, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, warranted kind in all harness or under the saddle, pound except slightly tender forward; is gentle and reliable for ladies or children to drive. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining and library furniture, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte extension tables, &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CENTRAL PARK Lots, under DANIEL T. WALDEN, referee, on the 7th day of July, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two lots on 57th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., 425 feet east of 6th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST PRIZE MELODEONS ART PAMPHLETS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (upp. 8vo. sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, cottage, square and upright pianos, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes to rent by the quarter, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums new and second hand, for sale or for rent at very low prices; rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools with cloth top and iron screw, low style; only $2 50 each; sheet music and music-book published for sale at the United States wholesale agency for sole wholesale and retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 763 Broadway, near 9th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.
SCHEIDLER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make, and extremely low prices for cash, second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 82 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles constructed with the patent Wise-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

COLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 71 and 81 Walker-st., near Broadway, have always received the first premium wherever and whenever in competition with the new productions of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

FIRST-PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW PRICES—Agency of Jacob Chickering's, Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos
A. M. KANOUSE No. 435 Broadway.

25 PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODEON to rent at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale cheaper than ever offered. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons. Pianos tuned by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 360 Grand-st.

RAVEN, HACON & CO., (FORMERLY C. RACINE & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
THE FOLLOWING REPORTS OF THE different Captains of Police with reference to the infraction of the Sunday ordinances are published by order of the Board. GEO. W. EMMONS, Chief Clerk.

1st Precinct—Captain JAMES SILVEY.		
Liquors	33	
Wares and merchandise	—	33
2d Precinct—Captain H. B. WEED.		
Liquors	—	
Wares and merchandise	—	
3d Precinct—Captain J. A. P. HOPKINS.		
Liquors	24	
Wares and merchandise	3—	27
4th Precinct—Captain MORRIS DE CAMP.		
Liquors	73	
Wares and merchandise	—	73
5th Precinct—Captain HENRY HUTCHINS.		
Liquors	97	
Wares and merchandise	9—	106
6th Precinct—Acting Captain LUSH.		
Liquors	211	
Wares and merchandise	50—	261
7th Precinct—Captain JOHN CAMERON		
Liquors	178	
Wares and merchandise	1—	179
8th Precinct—Captain C. S. TURNBULL.		
Liquors	41	
Wares and merchandise	8—	52
9th Precinct—Captain JACOB L. SEBRING.		
Liquors	60	
Wares and merchandise	4—	64
10th Precinct—Captain T. C. DAVIS		
Liquors	39	
Wares and merchandise	4—	43
11th Precinct—Captain PETER SQUIRES.		
Liquors	115	
Wares and merchandise	36—	151
12th Precinct—Captain G. T. PORTER		
Liquors	119	
Wares and merchandise	4—	123
13th Precinct—Captain STEERS.		
Liquors	27	
Wares and merchandise	—	27
14th Precinct—Captain J. J. WILLIAMSON.		
Liquors	37	
Wares and merchandise	26—	63
15th Precinct—Captain GEO. W. DILKS.		
Liquors	—	
Wares and merchandise	—	—
16th Precinct—Captain SAMUEL CARPENTER		
Liquors	26	
Wares and merchandise	25—	51
17th Precinct—Captain J. W. HALTT.		
Liquors	34	
Wares and merchandise	—	34
18th Precinct—Captain BENNETT.		
Liquors	61	
Wares and merchandise	—	61
19th Precinct—Captain JAMES BRYAN.		
Liquors	19	
Wares and merchandise	—	19
20th Precinct—Captain F. N. CURRY		
Liquors	103	
Wares and merchandise	—	103
21st Precinct—Captain F. C. SPRIGHT.		
Liquors	73	
Wares and merchandise	—	73
22d Precinct—Captain JAMES E. COULTER.		
Liquors	11	
Wares and merchandise	—	11
Total in New-York		1,552
Total in Brooklyn		80
Total		1,632

BROOKLYN.

Precincts.	Nature of the Infraction.	Number of offences.
I.	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	15
II.	Exposing liquor for sale (bar rooms)	8
IV.	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-room)	1
V.	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	5
VI.	Exposing liquor for sale (garden)	1
VI.	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	32
VII.	Exposing liquor for sale (bar rooms)	14
VII.	Grocery open	2
VII.	Bakery open	1
VII.	Oyster saloon open	1
VII	Confectionery open	1
VII	Cigar stores open	3
VII	Drug store open	1
VII	Newspaper store open	1
VII.	Candy and liquor store open	1

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 79 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents
Smoked Shoulders from 6½ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 6½ to 8 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dunchee (family) Mess from $16 to $16 50.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 12½ to 14 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash
VANBRUNT & WATROUS, No. 79 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Arbata Silver Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c. GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $200.
We import watches direct from the manufacturers, and can sell cheaper than other watch-dealers. A written guarantee given with our watches to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
For Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac.
Trains leave 26th st. station
8:10 A. M. for Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M. for Croton Falls
11 A. M. for Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
1 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
2:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
5 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5:40 P. M. for White Plains
8:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
12 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858 the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¼, Chambe s-st., New-York, 7½, Amos st., 7¾ and 14th st., at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning will leave Newburg directly after the race arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos 211 and 241 Washington st., and on board. Refreshments on board.
N. B.—The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

5TH OF JULY.
EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY
as far as
CONEY ISLAND.
The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company's New and Splendid Steamer
SYLVAN GROVE
Will Leave

Harlem at	10:30 A. M.
Tenth-st at	11 A. M.
Peck-slip at	11:15 A. M.
Returning to	
Peck slip at	1:30 P. M.
Harlem at	2:15 P. M.

Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—Persons seeking recreation and comfort on this the 82d anniversary of our National independence, will find the regular trips of the AURORA not only the cheapest, but the most pleasant excursions out of the City, affording a fine opportunity to see the fortifications of Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, Fort Tompkins, Fort Columbus, &c., the Neversink Highlands, and the whole coast tour of the Upper and Lower Bays, justly celebrated as the finest and most picturesque in the world; to enjoy the delightful sea breezes, and likewise to take a dip in the broad Atlantic at one of the most delightful bathing places on the sea shore

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos at 9¼, 12¾, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6¾ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5 at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11, arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FERGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey st., 6¾; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st. 7; Amos-st., 7¾; 30th st. 7¾; Canal-st., 8; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and carsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND EXCURSION.—THE NEW STEAMER KILL VON KULL will make an excursion round Staten Island on MONDAY, July 5, leaving Pier No. 2 North River at 10½ A. M., returning about 5 P. M., giving a fine opportunity of viewing the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, the Narrows, the Highlands of Navesink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill von Kull.
The KILL VON KULL, entirely new, has a clear covered deck 200 feet long by 60 feet wide a promenade deck of the same size, and is capable of carrying a large number of passengers. A band of music will be provided.
Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION TO COGNEY ISLAND.—Fare 25 cents for the Excursion. The commodious steamer UNION will, on July 5, make three excursions to Coney Island as follows:

Williamsburg, Grand st	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	3:15 P. M.
New-York, 10th st	8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
New-York, Broome st.	8:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
New-York, Peck slip	8:15 A. M.	12:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Island, last trip, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. Wood, will leave New-York, Pier No. 29 East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 9 A. M.; Broome st. at 9 10, and 10th st. at 9 15, landing at Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood. Returning, will leave Glen Wood at 3:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Parties wishing a little recreation from business will find this one of the most beautiful routes out of New-York

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave the foot of Murray-st on MONDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and foot of Amos-st, at 7½ o'clock. Returning by steamer ISAAC SMITH, from Poughkeepsie at 3 o'clock, and Newburg at 4 o'clock, arriving in New-York in time for the evening exhibition. The ARMENIA has on board the wonders of the world, or Calliope Music.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. John Brooks Jr., will leave Peck slip at 9 o'clock A. M., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 o'clock. M., for Bridgeport Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 6th and 7th instants.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Poughkeepsie and return, good from the 3d to 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 3 at sts. stations, (only,) on the 3d and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 50 cents additional.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS!!—TO LONG BRANCH AND SHREWSBURY.—The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Robinson-st. pier, on SUNDAY, July 4 at 7½ A. M., and on MONDAY, July 5, at 7½ A. M., for the sea-shore direct; returning leaves Shrewsbury at 1½ P. M. on Sunday, and 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Fare 25 cents.

STEAMER BROADWAY WILL MAKE AN excursion to the Annual Regatta, at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858, leaving Pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Spring, Amos, 22d and 30th sts., arriving at Newburg about two hours before the Regatta takes place. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSION ON FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY.—At 7 o'clock, A. M., the new and splendid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Capt. T. B. Paddock, will leave foot Robinson-st. every morning, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; landing at Amos st. each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARSH, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES. For sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

JOINERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD supplies for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR burning the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice pick or mallet but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 88 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William st.

THOMAS' PIG IRON—MOST FREE STEAM and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st

BANCA SAY. INGOT COPPER. Also TOUGH, Antimony, &c. for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

SPADES & SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 88 William-st

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden,
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N York Wednesday, July 21
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., July 3	WEDNESDAY..... July 7
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 11
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL..... July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT..Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per north Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamship FULTON, J. A. Worron, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage could be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60.
FROM NEW YORK
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG. No 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will go between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21.
E. CUNARD
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P M, precisely For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 24 inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock. M from pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt ISAAC GROWELL, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, July 10

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15 Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M, precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain BENJAMIN SIMONS will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular days from New-York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
FARE.
Between New-York and Boston, cabin fare, with berths, $3; deck, $2; between New York and Providence, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New York and Bristol, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New-York and Newport, cabin fare with berths, $2; deck, $1 50.
Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with the morning train for Boston. For passage or freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf, to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the Boat or owners without a written order from the Captain or Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea going steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. BENJAMIN SIMONS will leave Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For passage or freight, at reduced rates, apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, on the wharf.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, ENTIRELY new designs and very beautiful; cottage bedsteads, new styles unequaled in this City, price $1 and upwards; folding cribs, convenient to take to the country; mattresses made to order, altered and repaired, and for sale, very cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $23 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 39.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McIlraw & Allendorph.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationary engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. ROBBITT. CHARLES BAYHA. WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

TO HATTERS.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures, lease good-will, &c., of a retail hat store in Broadway, near Canal-st. The proprietor, being extensively engaged in the wholesale trade, finds he cannot give this store the proper attention. Apply at E. N. WATERS', No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without ormac, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:50 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners,
12.50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pier 9 st. for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Pimira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS

NEW-YORK CITY.

Primary Departments of the Public Schools.

Superintendent S. S. RANDALL, in his Report to the Board of Education, makes the following remarks upon the Primary Schools of the City. They have not before been published:

In the forty-three Primary Departments of the several Ward Schools, the aggregate number of pupils reported as in attendance, or on register at the periods of the examination respectively, amounted to 28,601. The average number of pupils in the several classes was found to be 79. In eighteen schools, the classes averaged 80 pupils and upwards; in eight, 90 and upwards; in five, viz., Nos. 36, 33, 48, 49 and 28, 100 and upwards,—those in No. 48 averaging 111, in No. 28, 118, and in No. 49, 130. The undersigned is of opinion that early and efficient measures should be devised for the correction of this evil. It is deemed entirely impracticable for one teacher to instruct properly a greater number than 50 pupils, at any stage of their progress, and more especially in the first and earliest; and yet here, in our Primary Departments, by far the greater proportion of classes consist of over 70, and several exceed 90, and even 100. So great, however, is the number of pupils in these crowded departments, that it is impossible to find class-rooms for any additional number of teachers; and the only remedy consists in the erection of additional Primary School buildings in the several Wards where this state of things exists. In the meantime, no greater number of pupils should be admitted by the school officers of the several Wards into any department or school than can be profitably or advantageously instructed in the several class-rooms, according to the standard above indicated. The crowding of eight or nine hundred or a thousand pupils into a department when not more than half the number can be properly taught, should be wholly discountenanced and discontinued.

The general average of scholarship in the several Primary Departments is 6⅔; the average grade 3 75, and the average orth and order 7. The classes in reading averged 6 1-5, spelling, 6 3-5; definitions, 6¾; tables of weights and measures, 5 5 9; punctuation, 6 4-9; Roman numbers, 6; common things 5¾; geography, 5¾, and arithmetic, 5. In nine schools, viz: Nos. 42, 34, 47, 11, 45, 50, 32, 48 and 14, the general average grade was 7 and upwards. In three, viz: Nos. 47, 50 and 14, (Miss GEER, Miss PUDY and Miss MYERS, Principals,) it was respectively 7 4-5, 7⅝ and 7⅝. In reading, the average grade in thirteen departments, viz: Nos. 5, 8, 3, 42, 34, 30, 35, 47, 45, 50, 48, 14 and 49, reached or exceeded 7; in No. 47 it amounted to 7⅞; in No. 45, (Mrs. KENNEDY,) to 7 6-7; and in Nos. 42 and 50, (Mrs. HUNT and Miss PUDY,) to 7 4 5. In spelling and definition, eighteen departments reached an average grade of 7 and upwards; ten, of 7⅝ and upwards; eight, of 7 2 3; six of 7 3-5; four, of 7 4-5; three, (Nos. 45, 14 and 47,) of 7 5-7 and upwards, and two, (Nos. 14 and 47,) (Miss MYERS and Miss GEER,) of 8, or the highest attainable standard. In arithmetic, the highest grade, 7 4 7, was attained in No. 47, while Nos 42, 37, 34, 30, 19 and 50, reached or exceeded that of 7. In geography, Nos. 47 and 11, (Miss GEER and Miss BEALE,) attained the highest standard, 8, and No 42, (Miss HUNT,) 7 2 3, while in Nos. 1, 29, 44 16, 37, 34, 30, 35, 47, 45, 50, 32 and 14, the average grade of 7 was reached or exceeded.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Of the fifty-four Primary Schools, including Ward Schools Nos. 25, 27 and 30, and Colored School No. 5, 4, 1 (Primaries) and 6, the average number of pupils present or on register at the time of examination was 12 30; the average number of pupils in each class, 40; the average grade, 3 81; general average of scholarship, 5 5-6; average drill and order, 7; average grade in reading, 5 5 6; spelling, 6; definitions, 5 4 5; punctuation, 6 4 9; tables of weights and measures, 5 5-9; Roman numbers, 6; common things, 5¾; arithmetic, 5; and geography, 5¾. The average number of pupils in the several classes in No. 58, was sixty five; in No. 16 and 47, sixty-three; in No. 45, sixty-two; in No. 57, seventy-two; in No. 34, sixty-nine; and in Nos. 55 and 56, seventy-eight. In Nos. 44, (Mrs. FOWLER,) the general average of scholarship throughout the school was 7 2 5; and in Nos. 42 (Miss BURTON) and 46 and 47 (Miss CHIRNEY) it amounted to 7. In Nos. 44, 46 and 47, 16 and 57, (Mrs. FOWLER and Miss CHIRNEY, Miss MOLE and Miss COOLEY,) the average grade of the reading classes amounted to 7; and in spelling, to 7 4 5, 7⅞ and 7⅞, respectively. In thirteen other schools, viz: Nos. 17, 8, 23 and 24, 10, 22, 27, 30, 59 42, 25, 57, 55 and 56, the average grade in spelling was 7 and upwards. In geography, the classes in Nos. 46 and 47, (Miss CHIRNEY,) and No. 25, (Miss MCCORMICK,) were marked perfect; in No. 42, (Miss BURTON,) 7⅞; and in Nos. 49, 43 and 44, (Miss WATERBURY, Miss HATFIELD and Mrs. FOWLER,) 7 and upwards. In arithmetic, the highest grade attained (7⅞) was in Nos. 44, (Mrs. FOWLER,) and 33 and 52, (Miss LISPENARD.) while in No. 5, (Misses GRIFFING and CRANE,) Colored School, No. 3, (Mr. GREEN,) and No. 25, (Miss MCCORMICK,) it reached 7 and upwards.

Very excellent classes in English Grammar, History of the United States and Astronomy, were found in Colored Primary No. 1, (Miss CHARLOTTE S. SMITH,) and Colored School No. 6, (Mr. REASON,) and in the two former studies in Colored School No. 5, (Miss RICHARDS,) and in Ward Schools Nos. 25 and 27, (Miss LINCH and Miss SLEIGHT.)

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

SUPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE HARLEM AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANIES—INJUNCTION SERVED UPON THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Superintendent TALLMADGE sent, yesterday, letters of the following tenor to each of the Presidents of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad Companies:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

SIR: On the 19th of last February I informed you of the action of the Commissioners of Police, and of their direction that the ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York prohibiting the use of steam in propelling cars on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second street be enforced.

Aware of the inconvenience to which an enforcement of the ordinance would subject you and the public, I have delayed its execution until this time, and am authorized by the Commissioners to extend the indulgence to the 10th inst., at which time it will become my duty to see the ordinance enforced.

Yours respectfully,
F. A. TALLMADGE, Sup't of Police.

About noon, yesterday, an injunction was served on General TALLMADGE, restraining him from any action relative to the enforcement of the ordinance referred to in his letter until the case could be argued before Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge DALY, who granted the injunction, named the 9th inst. for the argument.

Sea and Ship News.

FLAGS ON THE SHIPPING.—It is said that American captains and owners are more economical of their bunting than those of any other nation. Foreign vessels in our harbor are much more accustomed to fly their signals than our own ships, who seldom hang out their bunting except on extraordinary occasions, and not always then. Yesterday, when all the flags should have been at half-mast, some were not hoisted at all, and others were hoisted at the mast-head.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, the schooners *Elisha F. Smith*, Capt. LEE, and *Triumph*, Capt. ARRIS, both from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden, were in company about a quarter of a mile distant, Cape Cod bearing S. E. by S. five miles off. The night was clear and both vessels had been in company over four hours, and consequently were seen each from the other. The *E. F. Smith* was to windward and a little astern, when a severe northeast squall compelled both vessels to shorten sail. The *Triumph* hauled her jib down, and was brought head to the wind, and had stern-way, but her companion, when the squall struck her, up helm, evidently with the intention of passing to leeward. In attempting to do so she struck the *Triumph* on the starboard quarter with such violence that all hands supposed she would sink, and jumped on board the *E. F. Smith*, except JAMES HAWES, the cook, who was below. The *Triumph* was thrown on the other tack by the collision, and when the vessels separated, was headed to the eastward. Capt. ARRIS, seeing her still afloat, says that he urged Capt. LEE to put about and enable him to regain his vessel—at all events, to save the cook; but he would not, alleging as an excuse that his own vessel might be driven ashore, although the land was five miles distant, the squall past, and no apparent danger near—so both cook and vessel were left to their fate. The *E. F. Smith* arrived here this forenoon with the crew of the *Triumph* on board, who had lost everything. The *Triumph* belonged to Bridgetown, N. J., was eight years old, valued at $6,000, and had on board 230 tons of coal. She is not insured. The *E. F. Smith* had her jibboom and head gear carried away, but sustained very little damage in her hull; it is very probable, therefore, that the *Triumph* was not so badly damaged as her Captain and crew imagined, and may yet be picked up. Against this supposition, however, is the fact that her lee side was brought to leeward by the collision, and consequently open to the water.—*Boston Traveler.*

THE COLLINS STEAMER NOT SOLD.—Mr. E. K. COLLINS, who has been in constant intercourse with Capt. COMSTOCK, since his return from Europe, up to yesterday had not learned anything from him respecting the reported sale of the steamers to the French Government. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the steamers have not been sold.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.—We learn that, as the Attorney-General has decided that the law prohibiting the Postmaster General from "making any steamship or other contracts for carrying the mails on sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than the sea and inland postages on the mails so transported," does not apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Postmaster-General has succeeded, conjointly with the Secretary of War, in making a contract with that Company for the semi-monthly transportation of the mails on the Pacific, from Panama to Astoria. This Company, through its President, Mr. DAVIDGE, has also entered into an arrangement with the Tehuantepec Company for the conveyance of the mails from New-Orleans to Panama, and for the entire service between the latter city and Astoria. The sum of $348,250 per annum is to be paid. The contract is more properly an extension of the former one until the 1st of October, 1859. This matter, which has excited a good deal of interest, is thus closed for nineteen months to come.—*Washington Star.*

THE STEAMER NEW-YORK.—A letter from Glasgow, written on June 17, contains a few additional particulars of the loss of this vessel. It says:

"We went down on Tuesday afternoon to Campbeltown, arrived there about 9 P. M. About 6 o'clock next morning, we started some 10 miles to a spot four miles above the wreck, and there took small boats and proceeded close in shore until we came alongside of the steamer. Fortunately we had a smooth sea, and the day was fine, (that is, it rained very little.) She lay with her head off shore; the Captain had evidently seen the cliffs, and endeavored to avoid them, but too late. She struck upon a rock, knocking away a large part of her bow, several feet below the water line, and gradually sunk at the stern, which, at low water, is just seen. At high water the sea covers her up to the foremast. She lies canted over to the sea, the gale on Monday having damaged her somewhat, and carried away the cabin and all the loose timber, about her. We went to her in company with LLOYD'S agent from London, Capt. RUSSELL, and the underwriters' agent here. Both of them were of opinion that if the weather continues as it was then, not only the cargo but the ship could be got off; and were strong in their censure of the underwriters, who have neglected to do anything to save either. They sent down tugs, and they returned with a few packages of passengers' baggage. Had proper care been taken, all the cargo might have been at this moment here in Glasgow. Had she struck a few rods further from the shore, she would have sunk in deep water, and doubtless few if any have been saved. It is an ugly spot as we can well imagine. The cliffs rise several hundred feet, almost perpendicular from the water, which is in some places very deep close alongside of them.

A PIRATE IN THE GULF.—The following is from the Havana correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

"HAVANA, June 24.—On the 14th instant the bark *Louisa*, MASSON, master, of Philadelphia, arrived at this port, from Baltimore and Cardenas. On her passage from the latter port, on the day she arrived here, when about eight miles off MATANZAS, a fore-and-aft schooner, showing Spanish colors, fired four several shots at her, none of which, however, reached the bark, although one came so close to her stern as to induce the man at the wheel to leave his post, to which he was immediately sent back by Capt. MASSON. Capt. MASSON was of opinion that the schooner, though she showed Spanish colors, was a British cruiser; but in this he was in error, because it is well known that British men-of-war never fire a gun without hoisting their national flag, no matter what colors they may have flying at the time.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to what that schooner may have been; it does not appear impossible that she was a pirate, fitted out for some of the outports of this island, and that her owners, taking advantage of the recent excitement, caused by the unwarranted conduct of the British cruisers, fitted her out to make prizes under the guise of a national vessel, and when the circumstances of the capture were made public, to let it be supposed they had been made by British cruisers. Whether this be a correct supposition or not, I feel warranted in asserting that it was not a British cruiser which fired at the bague *Louisa*.

THE U. S. steamer *Fulton* was off this harbor last Saturday, and on the night of that day conveyed THOMAS SAVAGE Esq., U. S. Acting Consul-General in this city to MATANZAS. Mr. SAVAGE returned to this city on Sunday night.

Yellow fever, which has prevailed to an alarming extent, and of an extremely fatal character, within the last seven or eight days, I am happy to state, has not been either so numerous in its attacks or so malignant in its character."

[Advertisement.]

DRUMS AND TRUMPETS!—By ordering your Fourth of July Hat at once at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, you will avoid the disappointment to which all are liable just on the approach of our nation's holiday. KNOX has not increased the price of his patriotic production, but will generously furnish it to his customers at his standard (or star-splangled banner) price of $4. Call early, make an investment, and with a KNOX HAT you are prepared to celebrate the day properly and becomingly.

[Advertisement.]

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For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE CRIMSON HUE of the superb flower-animals or zoophytes, the blood-red anemones just put into he Aquarium at Barnum's Museum, are something worthy of intense admiration. They are from Rio and very elegant. At Barnum's Jesse Wharton is to be performed this afternoon for the very last time; this evening BLANCHARD and his dog.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 634 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
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[Advertisement.]

FREDERICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Brooklyn Board of Education adopted a resolution last year that the Declaration of Independence should be read in all the schools on the last school-day before the Fourth of July of each succeeding year, the reading to be accompanied with such other appropriate exercises as the teachers might choose to select. During Thursday and yesterday the various schools of Brooklyn carried this patriotic regulation into effect.

Mr. ADAMS, Principal of No. 12, on Adelphi street, and Mr. DUNKLEY, Principal of No. 16, on Fifth-street, Eastern District, commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and were joined by the girls, under their Principals.

Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, Judge GREENWOOD, Mr. F. A. LANE, the Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON and Dr. NEWCOMB were present at No. 12, and made addresses.

Superintendent, BULKLEY, and several members of the Board of Education, were present at No. 16, and joined in the celebration.

At 1½ o'clock No. 18, under the direction of Mr. E. BUSH and Miss RALPH, the Principal, commenced the celebration, which went off in admirable style at the school house on Remsen-street.

No. 17 under the direction of Mr. WOODWORTH Principal, and Messrs. POLLEY and LAY, of the Board of Education, held a grand jubilee at the Odeon, which ended in an ice cream festival.

The pupils of Nos. 1 and 13 also had appropriate exercises. Alderman CLARK, the Principal of No. 13, made an address to his scholars.

DEATH FROM FALLING OFF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A lad about 12 years of age, son of a widow lady, resid ng in Adams-street, was last evening returning from his employment towards home, when, in passing along the Heights, it is supposed he attempted to go down the steep hill which skirts Furman-street, and losing his balance, fell over the high wall upon the street and broke his neck. He was taken up dead, and conveyed to his home, where the widowed mother was awaiting the return of her only son with supper prepared for him.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday evening a little girl named MARY KELLY fell into a cistern at No. 91 Carll-street, and when nearly dead was rescued through the agency of a small boy named JAMES BROCK.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, apparently about 16 years old, was found in the water at the foot of Kelsey's-alley, yesterday morning. He had been in the water but a few days; his complexion was light; he had light hair, cut short, and had on brown linen coat, light ribbed pants, cotton drawers, shoes and socks. Further information can be obtained on application to Coroner REDDING, at the City Hall.

At the Middagh-street School, No. 8, (Mr. REEVE'S,) a large number of visitors were present, and manifested much interest in the exercises. The room was profusely decorated with banners, spread eagles, mottoes, and flowers. Master TAYLOR read the Declaration of Independence. About 100 of the pupils, who have been instructed in Elocution by Mr. CLAGGETT, pronounced, in concert, the speech of JOHN ADAMS, "Read this Declaration at the head of the Army." The effect was very fine. Four or five boys distinguished themselves and their teachers by effective declamation. The singing, under the direction of Mr. H. WELLS, was excellent. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Mr. BULKLEY and others. Bouquets of beautiful flowers were presented by the girls; the boys gave three cheers for everybody and everything, and the School was dismissed until Tuesday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, Mr. Benj. P. Stanton, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon Isaac Van Arden, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was called up for sentence. He did not appear, and the matter was postponed until Wednesday next. In the case of Edward T. Johnson, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon Robert H. Carter, sentence was suspended.

A presentation was made yesterday by the pupils and teachers of School No. 17 to Miss MARGARET F. BEAK, a retiring teacher. The gift consisted of a gold chain and pin and a beautiful writing-case. The presentation was made by Superintendent ROBERT BULKLEY.

FOUNDLING.—A male child, about three days old, was left on the steps of No. 27 State-street, on Thursday night. It was taken to the Alms-house yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

College of New-Jersey - Class of 1838.

At the meeting of the Alumni, at Princeton, on Tuesday last, there were but five of the seventy five assembled who were graduated at Nassau Hall, twenty years ago, viz.: Rev. WILLIAM A. DOD, N. J.; OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr., N. J.; Col. JAMES W. WALL, N. J.; LOUIS J. WILLIAMS, M. D., U. S. Navy; HENRY W. B. WOODHULL, M. D., New-York. The call upon the class was ably and eloquently responded to by OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr. Nineteen members of the class have died. Two—Messrs BRANCH and WHITELY—were members of the last Congress. The next meeting will take place in 1868.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The authorities of Hoboken have made no preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. Last week a public meeting was called at the house of Mr. PERRY, Otto Cottage, for the purpose of making some arrangements for a public celebration, but very few attended, and the affair was abandoned. The celebration of the Fourth will, therefore, be left to the juveniles exclusively.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit $3 bills on the Newark City Bank are in circulation, and a few of them were passed upon storekeepers in Jersey City. They are a close imitation of the genuine, but poorly executed, and may be detected on close examination. The signature of Mr. PENNINGTON, the President, is very poorly executed.

The Colleges.

COMMENCEMENTS—SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, took place on Thursday. Twelve students graduated. The following honorary degrees were confirmed:

M. A., ad eundem, upon the Rev. ANDREW OLIVER, of Vermont, and the Rev. R. M. ABERCROMBIE, of Hartford.

M. A., in honorem, upon Mr. CAUSTON BROWN, of Boston, and Mr. WM. D. SHERMAN, of Hartford.

D. D., upon the Rev. President JACKSON, of Hobart Free College, of Western New-York, and the Rev. CHARLES MASON, of Boston, Mass.

Wednesday was commencement day at Princeton. The graduating class numbered 72. The following were from New-York: Joseph H. G. Blythe, Gershon R. Nimmo, James Richards and Samuel P. Whiting. A son of the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON was also among the number. The literary societies were addressed by Ex-Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania. The Alumni were addressed by Chancellor HALSTED, and letters were received from Dr. WM. B. EWING, of the class of 1794, and the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of the class of 1797. The letter of the latter gave an account of the funeral of President WITHERSPOON, which took place while Mr. RUSH was a member of College. The Alumni were also entertained with pleasant speeches by the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON of the class of 1825; the Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of the class of 1804; the Hon. JOHN THOMSON MASON, of Maryland, of the class of 1836; Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1831; the Rev. Dr. GILL on behalf of Jefferson College, and the Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, on behalf of Amherst College.

Columbian College, at Washington, D. C., sends out this year a graduating class of 7. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—On SYDNEY H. OWENS, Professor in Richmond College, Va.; WM. J. MARTIN, Professor in the University of North Carolina; ROBERT C. PARKES, formerly of Columbia College; *LL. D.* on the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury; and *D. D.* on the Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON.

The annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will be holden with the Theta Chapter at Bowdoin College, Aug. 5. Oration by the Hon. ASHUR BURLINGAME, of the Sigma Chapter, and the Poem by HAMILTON J. DENNIS, of the Omicron. Delegations will be present from Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, New-York, Middlebury, Union, Brown, Waterville, Dartmouth, Michigan, Kenyon, South Carolina, University of Virginia, University of Mississippi, and other Colleges.

The 26th annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held at Williams College, on Tuesday, August 3, 1858. Orator, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS; Poet, ROBERT D. WILLIAMSON.

The Literary Anniversaries of Union College are announced to continue for five days, from the 25th to the 29th of July. Among the orators are THEODORE PARKER, the Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Dr. WAYLAND, Senators SEWARD and KING, and the Rev. Dr. TAPPAN; poet, ALFRED B. STREET. Commencement on Thursday, July 29.

The Graduating Class at Amherst College, held their Class Day on Wednesday. The chapel was decorated with evergreens and flowers. Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, class orator, spoke upon the "Experience of Age." Mr. EMERSON, of Haverhill, class poet, gave a string of witty rhymes. On Tuesday afternoon, there was an exhibition of public speaking by a dozen young men of the Senior and Junior classes. In the Senior Class, the first prize of $30 was awarded to EDWARD P. GARDNER, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the second of $20, to LYMAN S. ROWLAND, of Enfield. The first Junior prize of $20 was received by M. M. G. DANA, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The anniversary of the Newtown Theological Seminary (Baptist) occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday. There were nine graduates. The Rev. KENDALL BROOKS, of Fitchburg, addressed the Alumni, and Dr. TYLER, of Amherst, delivered the address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry. Towards the permanent fund of the Seminary, $8,870 have been paid in, which it is proposed to increase to $100,000. Several lots of land belonging to the Seminary were sold at auction, after the exercises, for about $16,000.

COMMENCEMENT.—Commencement week at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., begins July 3, with the Junior exhibition. The sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry will be preached by the Rev. Dr. KENNADY, of Brooklyn. Baccalaureate sermon by Prof. BOSWELL. The Belles Lettres Society holds its anniversary on Monday evening, July 5; the Union Philosophical Society on Tuesday evening; on Wednesday the Literary Societies will be addressed by WM. H. ALLEN, L. L. D. PRESDT, of Girard College, and a poem will be read by T. G. CHATTLE, A. M. The Alumni address will be by the Rev. R. L. DASHIELL. Commencement on Thursday.

Jealousy and Murder in Virginia.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, of Monday, says: "A most deliberate case of homicide occurred near Nottoway Court-house, on Saturday morning, about eight o'clock. A gentleman who arrived here by Saturday evening's Southside train, furnishes us with the particulars. The parties to the affair were JOHN FARLEY, a wheelwright by trade, a respected citizen, and a member of the Methodist Church, and SAMUEL G. MORGAN, a resident in the vicinity. A personal animosity had existed between them for about six months, growing out of a suspicion on the part of MORGAN that FARLEY had been on improper terms of intimacy with his wife, which, it is said, was wholly unfounded; but, such was the belief of MORGAN that his suspicions were true, that he made repeated avowals that he would take his life. On various occasions he had repaired, armed with pistols, to FARLEY'S shop, before which he would stand and abuse him with the most violent and indecent language, and exert every means in his power to provoke him into a fight, all of which FARLEY bore without an offer of resentment.

MORGAN, however, continued to make threats, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt on FARLEY'S mind, that he intended to kill him at all hazards. He at length procured a double barreled gun, and kept it by him at his shop, in expectation of an assault. In the meantime MORGAN separated from his wife. Four months now elaped, during which the threats were continued at intervals. On Saturday morning FARLEY was in his shop as usual, and on stepping casually to the door, was unexpectedly met by MORGAN, who immediately thrust his hand into his bosom, where he had concealed a five-shooter and a single-barreled rifle pistol, and drawing the former out aimed it at his breast. FARLEY quickly ran back into the shop, seized his gun, and leveling it at MORGAN'S breast, fired, the contents entering near the centre of the breast and piercing the heart, and as he fell, FARLEY fired the second barrel, the contents of which entered the head about the ear, killing him instantly.

FARLEY then proceeded before RICHARD J. IRBY, Esq., a Magistrate for the county, related the circumstances and submitted himself to custody, when a jury of inquest was empannelled, the case thoroughly examined, and the prisoner discharged, it being the opinion of the jury that the act was committed in self-defence, with which the general impression agrees."

WANTON MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a murder was committed at Second and South streets in the Fifth Ward. A young man, named CHARLES BRAY, Jr., was sitting on a chair in the market-house, with one or two acquaintances. A person named WILLIAM H. SMITH, with a companion, passed along, when BRAY made a remark that they were "tight." SMITH came back, and called BRAY a liar. He also manifested a disposition to fight. BRAY, it is said, spoke to him civilly, and told him to pass on, as he did not wish to have a quarrel with him. It is alleged that SMITH then commenced an attack upon BRAY. The two clinched, when SMITH released his hold and stepped back a few feet. He then drew something from his pocket. BRAY exclaimed, "Don't shoot me!" and turned to run. SMITH fired, and BRAY immediately exclaimed, "I am shot; take me to a drug-store." He fell to the ground. The ball entered the back to the left of the spine, and lodged in the cavity of the abdomen. The injured man expired in a few minutes. The body of the deceased was then conveyed to the Fifth Ward Station-house, in Union-street above Third, by some of BRAY'S friends, and by officer BOYER—who was attracted to the spot by the report of the pistol. Smith was arrested after a short chase. The deceased was about 21 years of age, and the son of the proprietor of the Cottage Tavern, in South-street, above Second.—*Evening Journal, 2d.*

Letter from the Rev. J. L. Hatch, Concerning his Dismissal from a Pastoral Charge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday morning, July 1, you advance upon your former position, and not only intimate, but *assert*, and attempt to show that I am not a Congregational clergyman, as is declared upon the title-page of my recently-published Essay. You should retract the statement, for you will find, upon consultation of the highest authorities, clerical and legal, that I am quite right in declaring myself a Congregational clergyman—having been once ordained such—until sentence of deposition has been distinctly, and in due form, passed upon me.

With reference to my statement in a letter to Dr. BELLOWS, *that* is true; but dismission, against one's wishes, from a pastoral charge, is a very different thing, you must know, from deposition from the ministry; and the being cut off from a Clerical Association is another matter entirely from that with which you confound it—expulsion from the Congregational Church. You should be aware, if you are not, that a Clerical Association is not an Ecclesiastical body, and has no judicial power, nor has a *Council* any such power, but is simply advisory in its character, and is only empowered to give counsel upon the specific points mentioned in the letter missive. Now, the council which advised my dismission was not asked to advise concerning my deposition, nor did they advise concerning it, but simply counseled the dissolution of my pastoral relation to that particular Church. But upon that counsel being accepted by the majority of the Church, a large minority of the members withdrew, formed a separate organization, procured a place of worship, and invited me to minister to them, which I did until I received and accepted a call to become the pastor of a Congregational Church in this city—Brooklyn. Over that "Christian Union Congregational Church" in Gloucester, I was duly installed. One of the oldest and ablest of the Boston pastors preached the installation sermon. Not long after, one of the very clergymen who composed the Council that advised my dismission from my former pastoral relation, kindly assisted me in discharging my duties as pastor of the new Church, and soon after him another of Boston's most eloquent and able clergymen, of the same denomination, accepted my invitation to occupy the pulpit.

Is it credible that all this time I was *understood*, even to be deposed from the ministry! Certainly not, and it never would have been *pretended*, but for my recent active opposition to the enforcement of the obsolete Sunday-laws. The Council which recommended my dismission refused, it is true, to give me the usual commendatory papers; but it is *not* true, as you say, that *that* is "the usual method of deposition in Congregational Churches."

Furthermore, I wish you to inform me who is that "witness of high standing in the ministry at the East," that says I taught there "that Jesus Christ attempted balls in hand, again, that I was "deposed by a Council," and that, not only for bad "teaching," but for bad "conduct." Let me know his name, and I will post him, publicly, for the unconscionable liar that he is. I have in my possession an accredited copy of the doings and results of that Gloucester Council, and it does not contain the least charge or hint of immoral or unchristian conduct; nor was there any complaint of this on the part of those who desired my dismission, but of "the immoral and unchristian character of his sermons on amusements." (As an illustration of what sort of writings some church members and "orthodox" ministers call "immoral and unchristian," see a tract on the *Duties of Amusements*, approved by Drs. HAWES, WAYLAND, and others.) I cannot allow such slanders longer to go unrefuted or unretracted, and must insist on having the name of the author of this foul calumny, that I may hold him personally responsible for it.

Finally, you are wrong in saying I attempt to "convey the impression" that "the authorities and creed" of the Congregational Church sustain me in holding the views I avow "in regard to the observance of Sunday." The Congregational Church allows (in theory, at least) perfect liberty to its members and ministers, in respect to their belief concerning Sunday and Amusements, as well as concerning Slavery, Baptism, and many other subjects upon which they widely differ.

It really seems to me, Mr. Editor, that you could hardly have been aware of the low reputation which Congregationists, and especially New-York and Brooklyn Congregationists, have for *orthodoxy*, with the majority of "Evangelical Christians," or you would never have surmised that I declared myself a Congregational clergymen, and of Brooklyn, with a view to *prestige*, and in the way of boasting. It was, Sir, I beg you to believe, simply as a matter of fact, and not at all of exultation or authority that I mentioned it.

Respecting all our orthodox *confrères*, I fully agree with my friend HENRY WARD BEECHER, "*The* COMPANY *is no great things.*" No, Sir, I desire that my essay on the "Festival Character of the Sabbath," should stand or fall on its own merits or demerits, and not on the reputation of the author, nor that of the denomination to which he belongs. And of this I am sure, that no amount of prejudice, or misrepresentation or abuse of myself, or of the denom nation to which I belong, will do away with one *particle* of the force of the views set forth in that essay. Yours,

J. L. HATCH.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, July 2, 1858.

A MATE KILLED BY AN INSANE CAPTAIN.—A dispatch from Holmes Hole gives the following account of a tragedy at sea:

"Holmes Hole, June 30, P. M., arrived schr *Cameo*, ESTABROOK, from Cardenas for Portland. On June 29, the Captain in a fit of insanity, killed the mate (CHAS. MILLER, of Mancnester, N. H.,) and wounded 2 seamen. The *Cameo* was fallen in with by fishing schr *Hall*, of Cohasset, off the South Shoal of Nantucket, and brought into this port. The captain and crew are in charge of the authorities."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 2.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '67, ex. in.	114⅛	10 Pac. M. Steamsp. Co.	77¾
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60, 100's	103⅛	100 Erie Railroad	17⅛
2,000 Ohio 5s, 1865	95	50 do	17⅜
66,000 Mo. State 6s	89	150 Hud. Riv. R.R.	28⅝
10,000 do	b30 85	7 Sixth-av. R. R.	116
5,000 do	s30 84½	30 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20½
4,000 Cal. St. 7s new Bds	86	100 do	20⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	85	200 Reading R.R.	44⅜
1,000 N. Y. St. 5½s, '60, 101⅜	100	200 do	44⅝
5,000 City 6s, '67	102	100 do	s60 43
2,000 M. & R. R. 8s, 1st M. & R. Bonds	101	21 M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	21⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	86	50 do	21⅞
1,000 do	85⅜	50 Panama R. R.	s60 104½
27,000 La C. & M. L. G. R.	33⅜	11 Ill. Central R. R.	79½
5,000 do	b30 33⅜	50 do	79
10 Cumb. Preferred	19	150 Gal. & Chicago R.R	85¾
50 do	18	100 do	85½
2,000 Mil. & L. 2d m. b.	69	25 do	85⅝
1,000 La Crosse 2d m. b.	45	200 Cl. & Tol. R.	32⅝
5,000 L. Erie & W. 1 m. b.	63	100 do	s10 32⅝
15 Atlantic Bank	77	100 do	32⅛
100 Park Bank ex div.	100½	5 Chi. & R. I. R.	73½
400 N. Y. Central R.	s10 82⅜	133 do	73⅝
100 do	82⅜	100 do	b60 73⅝
1000 do	82¼	50 do	s10 73½
200 do	b10 82⅜	50 do	s30 73¾
50 do	s30 82	50 do	73¾
250 do	82⅛	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¼
250 do	s15 82		

—SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. C. St 6s, ex. in.	96	80 Ill. Cen. R R	78
10,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	50 do	77½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s, Bds.	85¾	7 do	76¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	77½	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82
50 do	s60 76¾	250 do	s3 81⅞
114 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73½	200 do	s10 81⅞
100 do	73⅞	100 do	b60 82
100 Canton Co.	18½	160 Clev. & Tol R. R.	34⅛
150 Erie R. R.	17

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2119 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

The Weather Unfavorable for the Telegraph Enterprise.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 2, Wall street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 3.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) forenoon.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a summary of her news.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of June.

We do not learn that the *City of Washington* saw anything of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

She reports strong westerly gales during the passage.

The *City of Washington* has 70 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

Her advices are four days later than those of the *Arabia*, at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament present nothing of peculiar interest to American readers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper-duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

The London *Star* gives as a rumor that Mr. DALLAS has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars are given in our dispatch.

The state prosecutions against the two booksellers for circulating a libel against NAPOLEON ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

The case of JOHN B. GOUGH, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. LEES, for libel, resulted in favor of the former, the latter retracting the charges he had made.

FRANCE.

Rumors were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy to England. It was said that General PELISSIER would soon return to France; and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

It was reported that PIETRI had been reappointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed symptoms of improvement.

ITALY.

The Pope of Rome was about to increase his navy.

The intelligence from other portions of the Continent is uninteresting.

There is nothing later from India.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the *City of Washington* were 20,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. The market closed dull at easier, but not quotably lower prices.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable, though a decline in rates had been submitted to, and quotations are without change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been unfavorable for the crops. FLOUR was dull, and sales unimportant; quotations nominal; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 6d. WHEAT steady. Red Western, 5s. 2d.@5s. 6d.; Southern Red, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d., and White, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull. White, 33s.; Mixed and Yellow, 31s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF dull, but steady. PORK firm. BACON heavy, and offered at a decline. LARD heavy, and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 51s.@54s. 6d. for fine. TALLOW, quotations nominal; 53s. for Butchers'.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote RESIN dull at 4s.; Pot and Pearl ASHES at 36s. for both; SUGAR heavy; COFFEE quiet but steady; TURPENTINE steady at 46s. on the spot, and 43s. to arrive; RICE dull; LINSEED OIL 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR generally buoyant for the better sorts; for inferior little inquiry and prices weak. COFFEE dull. TEA buoyant at 10¾d. for Congou. RICE dull at easier but unchanged quotations. TALLOW slow of sale and prices without alteration. LINSEED OIL 33s. PIG IRON dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was an increased demand in the London Money Market for Money but there had been no change in rates. Consols closed at 95⅝@95¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was but little inquiry for American Securities, and prices were weak.

Affairs in Washington.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER—CALIFORNIA LAND SALES ARMY BOUNTIES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

Baron WETTERSTEDT was formally received by the President yesterday, as Minister of Sweden and Norway. Chevalier DE SIBBERN, his predecessor, has been appointed Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

The entire amount outstanding of old Treasury Note issues is only $107,000.

The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's Proclamation, in California, in February next, is over five millions of acres.

In addition to the present bounties, the War Department has authorized to be paid for enlistments at or near Fort Gibson, $28; Fort Pierre, Nebraska, $48; and Fort Buchanan, Arizona, $117.

There will be no military celebration of Independence Day to-morrow, but at night a grand display of fireworks will take place at the Arsenal.

Lord NAPIER was to have left Washington yesterday for Newport.

Should the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers visit Washington on their return from Richmond, they will be received with military honors.

Independence Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 4.

The weather to-day is delightful. Thermometer about 80°, with a cool easterly wind, and indications of an agreeable day to-morrow. The preparations for celebrating Independence Day are very extensive. JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., is the orator for the city demonstration, and the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE will deliver an oration to the exclusively Democratic patriots who celebrate on their own hook. The latter dine at the Revere House, and the price of the dinner tickets is $10. The city dinner takes place at Faneuil Hall, as usual.

Burning of the Steamer Galena and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 3.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the steamer *Galena* took fire at the landing at Red Wing, Minnesota. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon enveloped in flames. About seventy-five passengers were on board, sixty-eight of whom were saved. The following are known to be lost: JOHN TYSON, HOLLY PORTER, NANCY PORTER, CHARLES PORTER and LYDIA PORTER, of Michigan. The books and papers were all lost. The boat was valued at $50,000. No insurance.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth, 1st inst., by the U. S. Express Company, to Boonsville, say that JOHN E., better known as JACK HENDERSON, was arrested to-day, on a bench warrant, issued by Judge [illegible], charged with participation in the election frauds at Oxford. He was subsequently liberated on bonds of honor to appear before the Court to answer the charge.

Death of Mrs. Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3.

Mrs. THURLOW WEED died in this city, to-day at [illegible], after a long and severe illness.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

CHAS. KLEIN, a drover, was robbed last night at the West Albany Exchange of $2,200. His room was entered by means of a ladder. The money was all on the Passumpsic Bank. No clue to the robber.

Shooting Frucas in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, July 2.

This afternoon a fracas occurred between Mr. H. WARFIELD and Messrs. JOHN and DAVID REID, brothers, and of the firm of J. REID & Co. Both the REIDS were stabbed—the first named being dangerously wounded. WARFIELD was arrested, and committed to prison, bail being refused at present. The collision grew out of a feud of ten years' standing.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock, this forenoon, at the corner of Hercules and Calliope streets, by which six dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Departure of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 3.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10½ o'clock A. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 147 cabin passengers and 574 troops. Among her passengers was Sir WM. EYRE, Commander of the forces in in British North America.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sunday, July 4—7½ P. M.

Rain has been falling pretty steadily all day today. The wind is easterly, and there is considerable fog. Nothing has yet been heard of the anxiously-expected *Niagara*.

Newspaper Sale.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, July 3.

The *Daily Union* newspaper, Democratic, has been sold to J. B. KENNEDY, and hereafter will be an independent anti-tax morning penny paper, called the *True Press*. The *Post* is now the only daily Democratic paper published in Western Pennsylvania.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Two hundred and seventy-five troops of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieutenants HENDERSHOT, CONNOR and FARRAND, from Newport Barracks, arrived yesterday. They were transferred to the U. S. steamer *Mink*, and immediately proceeded to Fort Randall.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.

Schooner *Adriana*, Capt. LITTLEJOHN, from Baltimore, for Salem, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on Chatham Bar, at 3 o'clock this morning. She has thrown overboard part of her cargo, and will probably get off at high water.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Position of Gen. Alvarez—Approaching Termination of Diplomatic Relations with the United States, &c.

From our New-Orleans files, embodying intelligence received by the *Tennessee*, we gather some further items of interest. Gen. ALVAREZ, writing from Guerrero, May 24, gives in his adhesion to the Juarez Government, and engages to assist in the restoration of the constitution. His military programme forms the close of his letter:

"In our behalf you may assure the President that no sacrifice will be spared in this respect, and that, notwithstanding the limited resources to which circumstances condemned us, a brigade of the division under my command aided in the reëstablishment of order in the neighboring State of Oajaca, advancing as far as Jamiltepec, Tutepec and Juquila; the Camaño brigade penetrated into the State of Puebla, as far as Atlisco, but misery compelled them to retire to the District of Morelos; the Hernandez brigade is at present in Huetamo, joining in the operations of the forces of Señor HUERTA, Governor of Michoacan; another section is operating in the vicinity of Tasco and Iguala; and, lastly, the force garrisoning the capital of this State vigorously repulsed the rebel VICARIO, forcing him to flee for refuge to Chiapa, where he will be attacked and defeated to-day or to morrow without fail, as a strong body of our troops must at once advance to the town of Cuernavaca."

The correspondent of the *Bee* writes, June 19:

"The great question of the day is the forced loan. Most of the foreigners protested energetically against this tyrannical imposition, but I am sorry to say that M. GABRIAC, the French Minister in Mexico, constitutes a marked exception to the rule. This unpopular representative, who seems the sworn friend of the present usurping government, not only declined signing the protest drawn up by Mr. FORSYTH and the British Minister, but absolutely used all *his* influence to persuade the French residents in Mexico to pay the tax. If the foreign population of Mexico withdrew their opposition to this loan, rest assured they would be ultimately ruined by renewed exactions. The Frenchmen here understand this well enough, and accordingly, in spite of the treaceery of Count GABRIAC, they assembled and resolved peremptorily to refuse payment of the contribution, until compelled by main force to do so. In this determination they were seconded by the English, Germans, Americans, Swiss, Belgians, and even a goodly number of Mexicans. In the teeth of this systematic opposition, the Government issued orders to seize the goods in the stores of the recusants, but the latter having declared that they would yield to military force alone, detachments of troops were sent to the various stores while the merchandise of the owners was being coolly seized and carried off. On the 17th, the Government passed a decree of banishment against every foreigner who refused to permit his goods to be seized without the display of military force. The order of expulsion requires them to leave Mexico within three days, and to embark at Tampico. Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. OTTWAY have, it is said, protested against this unjust and arbitrary measure. The former has stood nobly by the interests of his country. His firmness and boldness have elicited the warmest admiration of the foreign residents here, and were it possible, most of them—especially the French—would place themselves under his protection.

You are perhaps aware that the French journal—the *Trait d'Union*—was suspended at the request of M. GABRIAC, because the editor of that sheet had the courage to defend the interests of 5,000 Frenchmen, and to censure the conduct of the Minister. The death of the *Trait d'Union* was followed by the birth of the *Courrier Français*—an excellent sheet—but having displayed an imprudent independence, this journal has likewise been suspended. Finally, a Louisianian, Mr. JULES CAIRE, of your city, started a third paper, with the title of *Les Deux Mondes*. Hardly had the first number appeared ere it was suppressed by the authorities. Mr. CAIRE, however, more fortunate than his predecessors, appealed as an American to Mr. FORSYTH, and through his influence the order of suspension was annulled."

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, Mr. FORSYTH's home organ, writes under the same date:

"In view of the unprecedented condition of the country at large, and of the government here, which is moneyless, and must sell territory to the United States or fall soon, I cannot help thinking that Mexican nationality is approaching its end, and that there is a strong probability that the mission of Mr. FORSYTH will be *the last mission* from the United States here. The most intelligent Mexicans and the mass of the foreigners, except, perhaps, the Spaniards, are warmly in favor of the extension hither of the power of that country. The English eagerly desire it as the only method of securing their enormous claims so long unpaid. The three are quick and violent, and I am anxious to be in at the death of the sick man. The witnessing of this national demise would afford much curious and valuable instruction and offer such opportunities of observation and experience as are rarely enjoyed by the most fortunate in this life."

General NEGRETE, it was reported, had abandoned the constitutionalists.

The Government army, said to be besieging Vera Cruz, does so at the safe distance of thirty leagues. Its nearest picket is at that distance.

The Troubles in Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The actual state of things in Mexico appears not to be fairly represented by the last advices from Vera Cruz; at all events, as far as regards the west of that country. In the early part of this week I received, by way of Panama, advices from Coloma, dated June 10, the translation of the contents of which I beg leave to place at your disposal, viz:

"Matters here look gloomy. A reconciliation between the two parties is not any longer possible, since both have adopted the practice of shooting the leaders caught. Guadalajara has again, for the third time, been made the theatre of the battles, being at present attacked by 1,300 men of the troops of VIDAURRI, 1,500 men from here, and as many from Morelia, under the command of the Minister of War, SANTOS DEGOLLADO. The place will probably soon be in possession of the Liberals, as they hold already San Augustin, Belen and other points in the immediate vicinity of the Palace. How matters may then progress, will depend upon the success of VIDAURRI in the north. ZAMORA has likewise been taken by the Liberals, and those of the Chiefs of the Conservative Party who were made prisoners had been shot. All these revolutions, of course, put a stop to trade, and should not one or the other of the parties soon be entirely successful, the country must go to perdition.

The troubles of former times, in this country, have never had the character of the present ones. Now it is more a war waged by the poorer classes against the rich. Judging from the present position of affairs, it is highly probable that the Liberals will carry the day, and then, no doubt, the property of the Clergy will at once be confiscated."

FROM A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER.

OFFICE INS AND OUTS.—Nineteen clerks in the Post-Office have lately been removed by Postmaster FOWLER, and as many appointed in their places. Four also have resigned their situations. In the Custom-House, since Mr. SCHELL's confirmation, one gauger, seven day-inspectors, one night-inspector and nine clerks have given place cash to a successor.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

The Difficulties Coming to a Focus—The Scientific Council Dismissed—Professor O. M. Mitchell appointed Director—Interesting Correspondence.

The troubles at the Dudley Observatory are coming to a point. On Saturday the Board of Trustees dismissed the Scientific Council, empowered President OLCOTT to take legal possession of the property of the Observatory, in the name of the Trustees, and appointed Professor O. M. MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, as Director of the Observatory, in place of Dr. GOULD.

The following additional correspondence has passed between the interested parties:

Mrs. Dudley to the Scientific Council.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

To Professors Henry, Bache, Pierce and Gould, Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory.

GENTLEMEN: I need not inform you with what anxious interest I have watched your management of the scientific affairs of the Dudley Observatory, and the gratification with which I have seen its development under your skillful care, in spite of the embarrassments with which I am well aware you have been impeded.

As stated in my letter at the time of the Inauguration of the Observatory, my donation toward the requisite endowment was made upon the guarantee furnished by your names and reputations, and it has occasioned me deep regret to learn that your efforts are obstructed, and your plans thwarted by individuals holding office in the Board of Trustees. It is my hope that the present officers of that Board may see the propriety of resigning, under these circumstances, and leaving their places to be filled by the votes of those Trustees who are not upon the present Executive Committee.

Thanking you for your unselfish devotion to the great enterprise which we all have so much at heart, I remain, your obedient servant,

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Scientific Council to Mrs. Dudley.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Tuesday, June 30, 1858.

MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY—Dear Madam:—Your letter of June 9th was duly received, but we have delayed our reply until, by further personal examination of the condition of the Observatory, we should be enabled to speak without hesitation of the progress which had been made in carrying out the intentions of your noble gift.

We need not express our high gratification at learning how deeply you, as well as your relatives and personal friends, sympathize with us in our endeavors to fulfil the expectations justly entertained in consequence of the largeness of your donations, and the pledges heretofore given by the Trustees of the Observatory.

When we remember the pomp and ceremony with which the Dudley Observatory was inaugurated as a National and Scientific Institution, and the promises under which your last great donation was obtained, we could not believe that the obstructions to which you allude would continue to exist.

We have made a careful examination of the present state of the Observatory, the progress which has been made in bringing its several parts into action and the work already accomplished, and we can truly say that we are not only satisfied with what Dr. GOULD has already done, but are highly gratified with both the amount and character of the work. Not only has he made good progress in the equipment of the Observatory and mounting the instruments, but he has exhibited to us a series of investigations, now in progress, the results of which will be admitted to be an important addition to astronomical science.

On the receipt of your letter, we had already made arrangements for an early meeting in the city of Albany. We had been appealed to by the Board of Trustees, and determined to investigate carefully the difficulties which they might alledge to exist, in the hope that by good temper and disinterested effort on both sides these might be removed. We could not believe that personal feeling would be permitted to interfere with the execution of so sacred a trust. We have been met on our arrival by resolutions denying our power, dismissing from our Council one of its members, and the declaration that Dr. GOULD must be removed as Director. The necessity for the removal of Dr. GOULD was declared after the reading of a paper containing grave charges against him as a man of science and as an honest man, and without giving the opportunity for a hearing or reply.

These charges we have investigated and declare to you they are entirely baseless. After considering and asserting the moral rights which we regarded as belonging to our position as Council, we deter mined to offer measures of conciliation;—to take charge of the Observatory ourselves, to submit the questions to arbitration, or to meet with a committee of conference, appointed by the Trustees. The President of the Board has refused to submit these propositions to the body to whom they were addressed, thus denying us, also, a hearing.

The most sacred rights of man are thus boldly trampled upon, and we cannot but fear that our efforts to keep this institution, which bears your honored name, in a condition of scientific progress, may even prove unavailing, unless public opinion should enforce upon the Trustees the necessity of the withdrawal to which you refer.

We shall continue to contest this matter with such powers as we possess from our position as the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory. We feel that it may well excite your womanly sympathy—ever ready to rise against oppression—to see instruments devised by a ripe and learned astronomer, wrested by violence from his use, or given into the hands of another, to blight all his hopes, and the zeal with which he was pursuing so successfully the advancement of his favorite science. If the Trustees have failed, upon your call, to do what propriety and delicacy required, we have but little hope that they will listen to us, or that we shall be able to save the Institution from the results of their disorganizing measures, in which might is substituted for right, and by which a deserving, zealous, honorable man of science is arraigned and condemned without a hearing, and a so-called Council, whose only acknowledged power is to give advice, denied the opportunity to present it to the Trustees, unless it accord with the previous determination of the body which it is to advise.

The Trustees undertake to decide, without hearing the Scientific Council which they created, upon the scientific character of the Director and the scientific operations of the Observatory, as if determined practically to ignore the existence of Council, which they selected on the very ground that the Trustees themselves were not conversant with science.

This course, if persevered in, must assuredly be most disastrous to the best interests of the institution.

It substitutes the excited determinations of personal feeling and angry temper for the sober conclusions of reason, and availing itself of its power exercises it with the ungoverned energy of the uncivilized man rather than with the sobriety, and self-control, and mildness of the Christian.

It remains to be seen whether in our time and in our country this will be tolerated

Very respectfully, dear Madame, yours,

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Scientific Council to the Board of Trustees.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, July 1, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN:—Waiving for the moment what we consider our rights as members of the Scientific Council, and the contract by which we deem the scientific concerns of the Observatory to have been placed in our charge, we make the following propositions of conciliation, viz:

1. To take unconditionally, immediate charge and direction of the Dudley Observatory, subject only to the Board of Trustees, thus occupying ourselves the place of director. If this is not acceptable to the Trustees, then

2. To refer the difficulties between Dr. GOULD and the Trustees to five discreet and wise citizens of Albany, two to be named by the Trustees, two by the Scientific Council, and these four to choose a fifth. The award of these arbitrators to involve the complete decision as to the future arrangements of the institution, and the Trustees and Scientific Council to pledge themselves to abide by the determination.

Should neither of these propositions be acceptable to the Trustees, the following

3. To appoint a Committee of three members, representing both the majority and minority of the Board, to confer with the Scientific Council, in order to ascertain if any measures of conciliation can be suggested.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Council to the Trustees—No Compromise.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Friday, July 2, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to present to you our counsel in the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at our meeting this day.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have received the resolution of the Trustees demanding the removal of the Director; whereas, they find that Dr. GOULD has been condemned without being heard in his own defence; whereas, the Trustees have resisted all the attempts of the Scientific Council to obtain for Dr. GOULD the opportunity of meeting the charges which have been made against him; whereas, these charges appear to be mostly frivolous, with the exception of the two charges of incompetence and peculation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Scientific Council must advise the Trustees that their persistence in their present course of removing the Director is opposed to all the recognized principles of justice; and is utterly at variance with the system of guardianship by which the laws of our country protect the rights of our citizens against every form of despotism; that it will be regarded as a bitter and burning disgrace by the whole community, and will not fail to obstruct all further contributions for the support of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have carefully examined the statement which has been transmitted to them by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees accompanying the resolution for this removal; whereas, this is the evident basis upon which such removal is required; whereas, they do not find in this statement any reasonable foundation for the serious charges which have been made against the Director, and, whereas, they have examined the voluminous documentary evidence which Dr. GOULD has transmitted to them in his defence, and, whereas, they find in this evidence the triumphant refutation of all the charges which are made against him; therefore,

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees the removal of Dr. GOULD would be a gross violation of their obligations to him.

Whereas, this council have carefully examined the scientific progress of the Observatory, and find it in all respects to be ably and judiciously conducted; whereas, they find that the labors of the Director and his assistants have been characterized by the utmost zeal and energy; whereas, they find that no opportunity for astronomical observation has been permitted to pass unimproved; whereas, they find in the character of the work which has been already done, and in the unrivalled Meridian Circle which has been constructed under his direction, the most indubitable proofs of the greatness of his capacity for astronomical investigation, therefore,

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees that the removal of Dr. GOULD will be an irreparable injury to the scientific operations of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Council are persuaded that under the circumstances of Dr. GOULD's removal no honorable and trustworthy astronomer would be willing to occupy his place, and take unrighteous possession of the splendid instrument into which the suggestions of his genius have been incorporated by its celebrated makers; therefore,

Resolved, That they cannot by advice or in any other way acquiesce in his removal.

Whereas, The Scientific Council are informed that the Trustees decline all further personal intercourse with Dr. GOULD; therefore,

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of their body be appointed, whose duty it shall be to conduct the scientific administration in all its relations to the Trustees and the general visitors of the Observatory.

Resolved, That for the month of July Prof. BACHE shall constitute this Executive Committee; that for the month of August Prof. PEIRCE shall constitute it; and for the month of September, Prof. HENRY.

THE KNOT CUT—DISMISSAL OF THE COUNCIL.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees on Saturday morning:

"*Whereas*, At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, held on the 19th of January, 1858, after reciting that Professors HENRY, BACHE, PEIRCE and GOULD had been, on the 3d day of September, 1855, informally elected as the Scientific Council of the Board, and had acted as such, rendering valuable services, and that in order to give to their appointment the formal sanction of the Board, at a regular meeting thereof, it was resolved, that the Board ratify and confirm the election of said persons as a Scientific Council, and will at all times be happy to receive from them any *suggestions* which they may deem calculated to advance the object and aims of the institution; and

Whereas, by the charter of the Dudley Observatory, the Trustees alone are invested with power to manage the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary; and

Whereas, Dr. A. B. GOULD has heretofore been appointed the Director of this Observatory, and since such appointment, for reasons which this Board deemed not only sufficient to justify, but imperatively demand such action, this Board has felt constrained to terminate its relations with Dr. GOULD; and

Whereas, Denying the authority of this Board to control the affairs of the institution, Dr. GOULD has refused to submit to its action, and appealed from its decision to the Scientific Council,—and that body, assuming powers with which they were never clothed, and exercising authority which, as they can but know, it was never intended they should exercise, have constituted themselves a tribunal to sit in judgment upon the legitimate action of the Board, and have, with surprising assurance, assumed to condemn and reverse such action—and having done this, have without authority or color of right, and in defiance of this Board, constituted themselves an Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the Observatory; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, impelled by the exigency of the circumstances regard it as their imperative duty to declare, and *they do hereby declare the relations which have heretofore existed between the Trustees and the Scientific Council to be dissolved and terminated.*

Resolved, Further, that this Board will feel constrained *to regard the further occupation of the Observatory premises by the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, or any other person by their authority, as a violation of the legal rights of this Board*, so clear and manifest that it cannot pass unnoticed; and that the President of the Board be authorized, in his discretion, *to take all necessary measures to secure the possession and control of the property of the institution.*

Resolved, That Professor O. M. MITCHELL be appointed Director of the Observatory, and that Gen. PEARN, Mr. WILDER and Dr. ARMEBY, be a Committee to announce this appointment, and invite Professor MITCHELL to visit this city to consummate the necessary arrangements.

The Act of Incorporation of Dudley Observatory, passed in 1852, reads as follows:

AN ACT

To incorporate the Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany, passed April 3, 1852.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Thomas W. Olcott, William H. DeWitt, Ezra P. Prentice, Alden March, Joel Rathbone, Robert H. Pruyn, John B. Tibbits, John T. Rathbone, Samuel H. Ransom, Gilbert C. Davidson, James A. Armsby, John N. Wilder, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Elisphalet Wicks, Ira Harris and such others as they may associate with themselves, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name and style of "The Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an astronomical observatory in the city of Albany, and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capable of taking by purchase or otherwise, holding, conveying, or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purpose of this incorporation, which estate shall not at any time exceed the annual income of ten thousand dollars.

§ 2. The persons above named shall be trustees of the said corporation, and shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number, and shall have power to make such by-laws as may be necessary and not contrary to law relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the said corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

§ 3. The said corporation shall be subject to the general provisions and liabilities contained in the third title of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part of the revised statutes.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory held a meeting at a late hour last night, and resolved not to give up possession of the premises, and to publish a statement next week.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE AMERICAN CRUISERS—THE BRITISH STEAMER STYX GONE TO HALIFAX—NO MORE SEARCHES—TRADE IMPROVING.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, arrived last night, having left on the 27th ult. She arrived off the Moro on the morning of the 29th, but did not enter the harbor; having received passengers and mails, left on the morning of the 30th.

From Havana we have the following items:

There has been no searching of vessels lately, and the general impression is that they have entirely ceased.

From our fleet in the Gulf we have the following intelligence:

The United States frigate *Wabash*, Captain BARROW, bringing the flag of Flag-Officer SAVALETTE, and the United States steamer *Arctic*, Commander HARTSTEINE, were at Key West.

The United States steamer *Colorado*, Captain GORDON, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH; the United States steamer *Fulton*, Commander ALMY; the United States steamer *Jamestown*, were cruising off the Coast of Cuba on the 30th ult. The *Cahawba* communicated with them, and found that officers and crew were all well.

The English steamer *Styx*, Commander GEARY, left Havana on the evening of the 29th, bound for Halifax.

The English steamer *Devastation*, Commander WALKER, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore W. KELLETT, was in Havana, destination unknown.

Sugars have advanced slightly for select qualities. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 300,000 boxes. Freights to Europe, improving slightly; to the United States, declining. Exchanges brisk; London, 12@13 premium; New-York, 2½@3; New-Orleans, 3@4.

The Observances of the Fifth.

The arrangements for the celebration of our National Anniversary to-day are equal in extent to those of any similar occasion for several years. Salutes will be fired during the day from the Battery, City Hall Square, and other places; the church bells will be rung at sunrise; and at 8 o'clock the First Division New-York State Militia will parade. They will be reviewed by the Governor and Municipal Authorities in front of the City Hall at 10 o'clock. At night there will be displays of fireworks in all the principal parks, and at a number of other places designated by the Common Council Committee, which will conclude the official demonstrations in honor of the day. At noon, the Veterans under Col. RAYMOND, will celebrate in a dinner at the Star Hotel: and Tammany Society will do likewise at Tammany Hotel. The celebration at Tammany promises to be of unusual interest—the Hon. CALEB CUSHING is down for the Oration.

At Brooklyn, the principal feature will be the laying of the corner stone of the new Armory, and an Oration by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, from the steps of the Brooklyn City Hall.

Besides these, the arrangements for pleasure excursions are very extensive, and they will, doubtless, be enjoyed by a very large number of those who desire to escape the heat, noise and general confusion that usually attends the celebration of the Fourth.

Departure of the Remains of James Monroe—Speeches of John Cochrane and O. Jennings Wise.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE were removed on Saturday morning from the Governor's Room, City Hall, where they had been left on Friday evening, in the care of Company C of the 8th Regiment, as a guard of honor, under the command of Capt. BURGER. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the National Guard, to the number of nearly 500, formed in Lafayette-place, and marched to the Park, the streets through which they passed being thronged with spectators. The remains were then in charge of Company F of the 8th Regiment (Capt. BUCK) who had relieved Company C at 6 o'clock. Rumors prevail that it was about time that Company C should be relieved. It seems that about thirty or forty of their number passed the night in the Common Pleas Room, (Part 1st,) and concluded to enjoy themselves. The statement that appeared yesterday in some of the Sunday papers, to the effect that they broke the furniture of the room, is much exaggerated; and Mr. D. A. ALLEN, of No. 602 Broadway, a member of Company F, which relieved them, assures us that he saw no member of Company C in a state of intoxication. The affair will be sifted to the bottom, and if any members of the Regiment misconducted themselves on such a solemn occasion, they will be fittingly punished.

On the arrival at the City Hall of the National Guard, the ceremony of lying-in-state was brought to a close—thousands of citizens having paid their respects to the venerated ashes since 6 o'clock—and the Mayor, accompanied by the Committee of Virginians, entered the room. Some delay occurred, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, to whom the Mayor was to deliver the remains in charge, till they were safely placed on board the *Jamestown*, that was to convey them to Richmond. Mr. COCHRANE not having arrived, and the Mayor's time being precious, he concluded to deliver his address to an imaginary JOHN COCHRANE, and accordingly, looking at vacancy, spoke as follows:

SIR—It is now twenty seven years since the body of the statesman and patriot JAMES MONROE, the remains of whom now lie before us, was deposited in the tomb, from which it has just been exhumed amid every demonstration of respect on the part of the people and authorities of this City, not only for the high position he once occupied as Chief Magistrate of this our country, but for his elevated character and the important services he had rendered to the Union. New-York, still cherishing his memory, has marked the event of the disinterment of his remains, for the purpose of their being laid beneath the soil of his native State, Virginia, with that respect which is due a devoted patriot and honored citizen. The State of Virginia has delegated a Committee to receive them from the authorities of this City. You have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council to make this delivery on their behalf, and this important duty is intrusted to you with the full assurance that it will be performed in a manner not only becoming the solemnity of the occasion, but the exalted character of the deceased.

The remains were then brought and deposited in the hearse, drawn, as on the previous day, by eight white horses, led by colored men, the troops presenting arms, and all the military funeral honors being duly observed. The Park at this time was nearly filled with people. Every window of the City Hall, the steps, the balcony and all the available space on the roof, bore multitudinous testimony to the general interest in the solemn proceedings. Marching down Broadway and Liberty-street to the North River, the procession gained the slip where the *Jamestown* was lying, the throng of spectators increasing at every step. The dock was appropriately decked with mourning insignia. Immediately the coffin was received on board, all of the National Guard, except a small detachment, that, as a guard of honor, were to accompany the remains to Richmond on board the *Jamestown*, marched to the foot of Beach-street, where the *Ericsson* was lying, that was to convey them, the members of the Press and other parties to Virginia. Here the crowd was as great as ever.

The coffin having been placed under an awning on the deck of the *Jamestown*, those present, including the Committee of Virginians and Mayor TIEMANN, gathered about it, and Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in the name of the City of New-York, delivered up the custody of the remains to the Virginians in the following address:

It is now more than thirty years since a venerable stranger arrived in the City of New-York. The storms of state had beat his form, and private care was written on his brow. Released from the burden of official responsibilities, which he had never shunned, he sought in our scenes the tranquility he craved so much. From this retreat he serenely contemplated the eventful vicissitudes of the world he had left, nor once regretted its honors or missed its applause. A domestic circle opened at his approach, kindred hearts cherished him, and the slope of his life gently declined, amid troops of friends, to the music of household associations. All revered him; saunttering steps quickened at his appearance; the citizen paused on the way and the stranger in the gate, to look where passed JAMES MONROE. It is thought by our City an honor thus to have sheltered the gathering years of one who had been the fifth President of the United States. A short time, however, passed, and the familiar form was seen no more. As if commissioned, on the anniversary of our country's independence to bear a nation's gratitude to the Presence on High, his spirit burst its incaldom in that jubilee of freedom. He was mourned as only the good are mourned. He has never been forgotten. Earth has been strewn with the recurring tribute of more than twenty five years of decay, and still the public heart has kept sentry at his grave. Seasons have come and gone; moons waxed and grew dim; and while all was changing, still unchanged has been the memory of New-York, that low upon its lip was laid the head of JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, that to-late has been held the sacred charge. It is true that his deeds live after him, a common heritage for all; but his body descended to the tomb to await these tidings from the State he loved so well. Those tidings came, and our City paused;—they came, and the busy mart was hushed. It was the demand of the father for his son—it was the voice of the mother seeking for her child. Men's hearts were touched by the appeal, and the very dead was stirred to filial sympathy. From his place of early sepulture we have removed the illustrious departed, and have borne his body hither, Virginians, to you. As we have come, the minute gun has announced to land and sea the sad funeral transit, and the nation yields its standards to our solemnities. And it is meet that it should be so. By no sacreligious summons, but with a reverent awe, has the silence of a former age been broken—the repose of its mighty dead disturbed, and the memory of the sage, like the lights of the tomb of Terentia, has diffused a genial radiance abroad. A general attention has been concentrated upon the revelation. The sacred truths of the olden time attend upon these hearsed bones, and have moved in procession with them. Again we seem to witness the old ancestral patriotism; again to listen to the precepts of a wisdom that no longer walks the earth; again the fathers are with us, and we move as within the halo of their presence. Virginians, we bring you here the casket we have guarded; we now commit to your hands what so long has been intrusted to our own. Our work is finished, our duties done. We surrender to you this mortal; you will crown it with emblematical immortality. We de

APPAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Withdrawal of General Espinasse—His Successor—Why Lord Howard Gave Up the Tuscan Mission—The Prince of Wales—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

" N, i, ni, c'est fini,
L'affaire du Cagliari !"

So says a French journal, rejoiced at the termination of this monotonous affair. Two thousand pens rest suspended in air, a hundred cabinets, a thousand journals, have suddenly had the chairs pulled out from under them. And every man asks his neighbor why there was so much fuss about the Cagliari? What was the use of giving a man such a fall for nothing? After all, there is no diplomacy like that which allows to be seen in the background the muzzle of a cannon. It saves seas of ink, a great deal of bile, and often much blood.

So what are we to do during this canicular season, with the thermometer at 96°, and all the *sujets de résistance* crumbling away and disappearing from the horizon? The *Moniteur*, ferocious because the London *Times will* believe that the French are arming on a grand scale for the invasion of England, categorically repeats to the *Times* that it is lying; in other words, it scorns an argument and confines itself to assertion. The Turks are withholding their reinforcements and their rage on the borders of the Adriatic, till France shall have given the order to "right about face." Austria is coquetting with all the World and with England in particular. A French journal, the sober *Presse*, even complains that French manners, the French language, French literature, and French wares are now disdained in Vienna for English books, English teachers, the English language and English wares, and that English influence has so far usurped the place of that of France that a Frenchman can no longer hold up his head in the streets of Vienna. (Alliances aside, it is high time Vienna had commenced to withdraw herself from the influences of two centuries' reign of French customs, French literature and the French stage; for on a late occasion, when a bishop of the Church proposed to the Common Council of Vienna to build one immense "house of tolerance" for its innumerable public women, the Archduke, father of the Emperor, replied, "Well, then, you will have to throw a roof over the whole city!") To continue: The Conference on the Principalities question, between routs and balls at Fontainebleau and hebdomadal meetings, is dragging its slow length along, and, guarding as a precious secret the progress of its dry and absolutely uninteresting debates, much to the annoyance and perplexity of the news collectors. A change has taken place in the Ministry of the Interior, but on that subject there is something to be said.

When Gen. ESPINASSE was taken from the Army and placed at the head of an office eminently civil, but an office charged with the interior control of the politics of the country, every body saw in the appointment a menace against the opponents of the present dynasty. And as if the Government desired that the appointment should be so considered, the ordinary title of Minister of the Interior was augmented by the affix, "and of Public Surety." This appointment and this suggestive change of title, if they had the desired effect in alarming the country, had at the same time the effect of estranging friends from the Government, and it was only when it was too late to recede that the Government saw the mistake. Once in power, Gen. ESPINASSE commenced the execution of his duties with a vigor and an activity quite soldier-like, but far from diplomatic-like. Restless under restraint, he has been held back by his colleagues from the start, and to the last they failed to convince him that frankness, boldness, and readiness of execution was no part of the requirements of his office. His last measure of importance was that proposing the transfer of the lands of the hospitals into State funds. A strong opposition was immediately started to the measure—not a majority opposition but an opposition strong enough to arrest a more diplomatic man, or a man used to the management of oppositions by diplomatic delays. Gen. ESPINASSE was firmly convinced of the utility of the measure, and he wished to execute it at once. He was asked to feel his way in so important a question, to bend himself a little to the opposition and not to act too rashly. Thus the General felt cramped in his new position; he grew tired of his office, and asked to be replaced. His wish was complied with, and as a *douceur* his resignation was crowned with the appointment of Senator. He will thus remain a General of Division and Senator.

M. DELANGLE, appointed Minister of the Interior in place of General ESPINASSE, is a lawyer and an able man, and his appointment gives general satisfaction. He was State's Attorney at the Court of Cassation—the high Court of Appeals—and is regarded as one of the first jurisconsults in the country. At the same time, it will be remarked that the affixed title of "General Surety" is dropped, and M. DELANGLE takes the single title of Minister of the Interior, as before the appointment of General ESPINASSE.

The friends of the Administration give a different version to this change of Minister, and the restoration of the original title. They pretend that the events of January, the attempt of ORSINI, and the subsequent complots, were the causes which provoked the appointment of Gen. ESPINASSE and the addition of a new title to the ordinary one; which is no doubt true. But they pretend further that the state of things which then existed having now ceased—to use their own language, "having become happily modified"—there was no longer any need of a military man at the head of the Bureau of the Interior, or of the addition to his title. Moreover, it is claimed as an indication of the peace tendencies of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and as a sort of concession to the sentiment of distrust which is springing up against France, as well on the continent as in England. But all that is simply an effort to make the most of a good occasion. The fact is, General ESPINASSE found he had accepted an office to which his purely military education and habits entirely unfitted him: he wished to resign; his services were needed in the army; and the Emperor, glad of the occasion to repair the mistake he had made in his appointment, replaced him by an eminent member of the magistracy.

English society in Paris is occupied with two items of gossip which I give you "under every reserve," as the French used to say over GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatches from Sebastopol, but which like the latter, may turn out true. It is repeated as coming from the clubs, that the mysterious escapade of Lord HOWARD from the mission at Florence was due in reality to a sudden indisposition, or in other words, that this gentleman is afflicted at moments with a degree of aberration of mind, which renders him no longer responsible for his acts. While the English public highly approve the prompt "execution" of this diplomat by his Government, and his replacement by Mr. LYONS, his particular friends regret sincerely the embarrassed circumstances in which he is placed. Without personal fortune, with his position in diplomacy destroyed, and with extravagant habits, it is apparent that this member of the illustrious family of the HOWARDS has arrived at an awkward point in his history. It is to be hoped, however, that all this is exaggerated, and that "HARRY HOWARD" may yet regain his lost position. Certainly, if an active family interest can effect anything he will succeed, for no family in England possesses so many members in high places.

The other item of gossip relates to the Prince of WALES, who, although only 17 years old, bids fair to become a worthy successor to the last Prince of WALES—the very fast GEORGE IV. The Prince, it is reported, to the horror of his mother the Queen, has been detected in an intrigue with one of the ladies-in-waiting to her Majesty. The result was the immediate sending of the precocious youth on a visit of penitence into Ireland. This incident will perhaps delay the establishment of the young Prince in his own house—a measure to which her Majesty had given consent, and which was soon to be realized.

We have had also at Paris an escapade resembling that of Mr. HOWARD. A Committee of experts of five members, one each from Turkey, Austria, Russia, France and England, were convened at Paris by commissions from their respective Governments to determine which of the mouths of the Danube should be the seat of the works for improving the navigation of that stream: when, at the second meeting, without any excuse whatever, the English Commissioner was found wanting, and from that day to this he remains wanting. Lord COWLEY was interrogated on the subject, but he appeared as astonished, or affected to be as astonished as anybody, and the commission hangs suspended. The French, who have good reason to complain of the unnatural alliance between England and Austria, blame this new eccentricity of English diplomacy to the machinations of Austria, who, as well as England, has reasons of her own for opposing the diplomacy of France and Russia in everything that pertains to the Danube and its Principalities.

The name and the title of the Duke of DALMATIA are going to be reëstablished. The Count DE MORNAY, (not DE MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif,) son of the Count DE MORNAY, son-in-law of Marshal SOULT, is soliciting the authorization for taking this name, one of the most popular created by the first Empire. The family of DE MORNAY is very old, and has given two Chancellors to France. It counts also among its ancestors PHILIPPE DU PLESSY-MORNAY, the Lieutenant-General, and an ardent Protestant, who played an important part under the reign of HENRY IV. The *imperial* nobility of France has seen created thirty-four dukes or princes, ten of which titles are already extinct in the males, to wit: the Dûkes of Dalmatia, de Castiglionne, D'Istrie, Decrès, de Frioul, de Dalberg, de Gaëte, de Dantzick, de Raguse, and the Prince d'Eckmülh. (The reader is perhaps aware that in France, titles are not legally transmissible among females—a law in harmony with the prohibition to reign, other than as mother-regents.) The ancient nobility, the nobility of the monarchy, is becoming extinct quite as rapidly as that of the Empire, and there is a prospect that this class will all soon be catalogued under the head of *parvenus*. We will then be delivered, perhaps, from the bore of ancestries which date from the illustrious brigands, free-booters and throat-cutters in general, of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries—those prolific periods in the foundation of noble families.

Some curious stories have been put in circulation in France in regard to the meeting of the Duke D'AUMALE, son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and Marshal PELISSIER, at London. The truth seems to be that on the promenade the two passed in carriages, and that the Aid-de-Camp of Marshal PELISSIER having recognized the Duke, the Marshal ordered his driver to turn and overtake the carriage of the Duke. On perceiving the latter, the Marshal uncovered, and, respectfully addressing him, the Duke extended his hand, and a few words of cordial friendship passed between them. They subsequently met at a dinner party at Lady GREY'S, each knowing that the other would be there. But on this, as on the other occasion, nothing more than the commonest civilities passed between them, and it is difficult to conceive how so much capital could have been manufactured out of so simple a circumstance. PELISSIER was an officer under the Duke's orders for a considerable period, during the long war against AB DEL KADER in Algeria, and passed with him through all those moving scenes which brought about the end of that war, and the close of the hostile career of the great African chief. What, then, more natural than that, after so long a lapse of time, and the intervention of so many strange events in their own histories, as well as in the history of their country, these two old African soldiers and brothers-in-arms should feel an irresistible desire to renew a friendship which mounts above politics and dynasties and factions? It is simply absurd to suppose that a man of as good sense as the Emperor of France would mal-interpret an act of his Ambassador so clearly disconnected with political motives.

The duel trial of Messrs. DE PENE and HYENNE before the civil tribunal of Versailles, has resulted in the acquittal of the civil parties, and of the rejection upon the military tribunals of the military parties. From the report of the trial we find that the offensive words used in the *Figaro* by M. DE PENE, were these: "A marked progress has been made. The inevitable sub-lieutenant in uniform who tears ladies' laces with his spurs, and makes a razzia on the refreshments—the plague, the inevitable plague of the drawing-room was not there! (at a certain grand ball.) People may invite him once, but never twice. The first act of the drawing-rooms now opened for the season is to get rid of him; they send him off as did SIXTUS V. his crutches after his election!" This language was characterised by the tribunal as an "unbecoming and dangerous pleasantry addressed to an entire grade in the army," &c.

In regard to what passed at the duel the report says: "All seemed terminated, [the first duel with Lieutenant COURTIEL,] and already DE ROVIGO had taken the swords, when HYENNE, COURTIEL'S second, approached DE PENE, and said to him, 'I, too, Sir, sent you a demand for satisfaction. HYENNE is my name, and I want a reparation.' DE PENE replied that he could not then fight him; that he had the next day two other duels with officers of the Guard; that he did not refuse to give satisfaction for his article, but that he could not fight all the officers of the army: however, he would leave the subject to his seconds. His seconds, PAIRA and Duke DE ROVIGO, protested that such a duel was contrary to all rule, and that they could not demand of DE PENE, still under the impression of a first combat, to take up his arms again against the second of his adversary. They added, that inasmuch as HYENNE was obliged to leave that evening for his regiment at Abbeville, DE PENE, if it were necessary, would go there to fight him. HYENNE would not accept these propositions, and advancing upon DE PENE, said to him, "I will force you to fight," and following these words with a light blow in the face, he added, "Insult for insult! Now, Sir, you may fight or not, as you please!" "What ought I to do?" said DE PENE to his seconds. "You must fight," replied PAIRA. HYENNE took off his uniform, the swords were crossed, and the combat commenced. Scarcely had they taken position when, by a quick movement of his adversary, DE PENE was wounded. The first thrust was through the lungs and liver on the right side: he then wheeled and presented his left side to his adversary, who, not knowing how seriously he had wounded him, and fearing a thrust from the latter from being himself uncovered, again planted his sword in DE PENE'S side just below and behind the heart.

M. DE PENE is in a fair way of recovery, and has been brought to his home at Paris. Lieutenants HYENNE and COURTIEL, will, it is supposed, be tried before a court martial.

The leading Paris journals continue to make fun of the English Government on the subject of the maritime outrages in the Gulf of Mexico. As you will see, "An American" attempts to refute some of the positions of the *Constitutionnel* on this subject; the rejoinder of the journal is full of courtesy and good taste.

Queen CHRISTINA, her husband and children, have arrived at Paris, from Rome.

Sir HENRY BULWER, after a long conference with Count WALEWSKI, left Paris two days ago, for his post of Ambassador at Constantinople, in place of Sir STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE.

Imagine, if you can, such an anomaly: but the telegraph informs us that at the present moment at St. Petersburg and at Constantinople, at London and at Rome, at Lisbon and at Vienna, at Paris and at Berlin, the thermometer stands at about the same degree of suffocating heat, with this difference only, that at Paris, for example, it is slightly warmer than at Nice and Rome.

MALAKOFF.

MASSACHUSETTS.

July—Population of Boston—Cost of Public Schools—The Fourth—State Appointments—Increase of Rivalry in the Congressional Districts—Mr. Everett and Mr. Tourgeneff—New-Hampshire—Maine—July Periodicals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

July comes upon us mildly, as if to show that its leonine nature is capable of more mercy than we experienced at the hands of feminine June. I hope it is the same with you, for really the accounts you give us of your hot weather are terrible to read. We generally get a degree or two ahead of the rest of the country in thermometrical arrangements, but we are nowhere this year in comparison with you. Last Sunday, while you were roasting, was mild as May with us.

The Boston *Directory* for 1858-9 is just out. The whole number of names is 50,856, being an increase of 1,227. This affords abundant room for boasting at the expense of "the metropolis," where some less is admitted. That we have gained in population does not indisputably appear, though it is inferable, from the contents of the *Directory*. Probably the city has been crowded with people in search of work; for if there has been little to do here for ten months past, there has been less in the country. The number of names erased was 13,919; the number added, 15,146.

The cost of our public schools for the year 1857, according to the report of the Committee, just published, was $349,867 54. The report makes 349 octavo pages.

Our celebration of the Fourth (on the 5th) of July will be rather beyond the average of such things. The municipal celebration will be after the usual order, only a little more diffuse. There will be a procession, a dinner, concerts *al fresco*, a pair of balloon ascensions, and *the* oration, the orator being JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq. There will be fireworks on the Common, and also at South Boston and at East Boston. The pyrotechnics of the city proper promise to be superb, wind and weather permitting, and will close with a piece called "The Liberty Cap," in honor of the expected connection of England and America by the telegraph, and which seems to be a well got up thing. The *at fresco* concert will take place on the Common, in the morning, and will be performed by the four principal bands of the city. It will be a miscellaneous affair, the pieces being selected from the music of America, France, England, Italy, Turkey and Russia. The Light Artillery is to fire while "Hail Columbia" is performing, as the programme says, "to heighten the effect of America's National Air." It would be a pity if there should be a regular north-easter that day, to spoil such excellent intentions as the city government evince.

The Democratic celebration, for which Mr. CHOATE finds the intellectual provender, will be a brilliant affair if nothing shall happen to mar the arrangements, which are under the charge of Col. HEARD, the best man who could have been selected for Marshal. BEN. SHILLABER has written an ode for the occasion, but whether spiced with Unionism or Sectionalism, I do not know. Either will answer. The oration, praying, singing, &c., will take place at the Tremont Temple. The dinner will be at the Revere House, and as the tickets are said to be $10 each, I presume the company will be more select than miscellaneous, and that the services will be more aristocratical than democratical in their character. There will be four members of the Cabinet present, namely: Mr. COBB, Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BLACK. Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. EVERETT are named among the expected guests. If some one who died in 1848 were to return to Boston on the 5th, wouldn't he be puzzled to account for some things that he would see?

The day will be observed handsomely in other parts of the State. The 82d anniversary will, from all accounts, be the most brilliant ever known in Massachusetts. What are called "Antique and Horrible" parades are announced, quite numerously, much to the disgrace of all who mean to take any part with them. The Fourth of July is a time for enjoyment, but not for burlesque displays that are destitute of sense or humor.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, yesterday, indorsed Lecomptonism. This will do the party no good there, but how any other course could have been adopted, I cannot see. Had it not been for the Lecompton affair, Maine might this year have been recovered by the Democrats, or something been done towards such recovery; but nothing to speak of will be done now, if ever.

The last batch of State appointments is announced, and in some respects it is a funny affair. Mr. MARSH of the *Bee*, gets his long promised Bank Commissionership, which is all right; but the appointment of Mr. WALLEY to a seat at the same Board, in place of Mr. SHEDD, is a droll incident even in these queer times. Mr. WALLEY is, both in talent and from political position, one of the first men in the State. He was one of the best and most respected of the leaders of the old Whig Party in those times when the Whig Party was as real a thing as intellect, numbers, wealth, and almost unchallenged rule in Massachusetts, could make it. He has been Speaker of our House of Representatives, and Member of Congress. He was the competitor of Mr. WINTHROP for the Whig candidacy for Governor in 1851, and was the Whig candidate for that place in 1855. That such a man, whose opinions and views have been held in respect by men of all parties for years, should condescend to degrade himself by taking a fifth-rate office under the present State Administration, is enough to make one ashamed of his species.

Mr. DEWEY has been made Judge of the new consolidated Court in Berkshire County. The office should have been conferred on Mr. ROBINSON, but I suppose he has too much talent for it, as ability does not find favor at Court. Speaker ROCKWELL, and some others of the ancient Whigs, insisted on DEWEY'S appointment, and it was made.

The Third District is giving a deal of trouble to the dominant party. Poor Mr. DANIELL is so ill that he is considered shelved, and, as I mentioned some time ago, Mr. C. F. ADAMS' friends are pushing his nomination vigorously. A day or two ago, the *Daily Advertiser* had an article on the subject, in which his nomination was spoken of as being in the nature of a foregone conclusion. This brought out the *Bee* and *Journal*, both of which talk as if they were not over friendly to Mr. ADAMS. Judging from what they say, and from what has been openly said, by prominent Republican office-holders, there is a plan on foot to "conciliate" the Know Nothings in several districts where their aid is much needed; and as the Republican plurality in No. 3 is but 955, while the majority against them is 2,276, there is considerable room there for the application of the conciliation dodge. Should Mr. ADAMS be nominated, it is feared the Know Nothings and Democrats might unite, and, perhaps, carry the district. This result is certainly not among impossibilities, though I think little of its probabilities. The question is, whether to run this risk, with a first-rate man, in the reliance that the people are not fools, or to make the result certain by putting up some incompetent chucklehead, who is not unpopular, because as incapable of doing anything offensive as he is of doing anything useful and good. I am not sure, either, that all danger of defeat would be avoided by making a rally under the lead of the chuckle-head aforesaid. The ardent Republicans,—and they are numerous and able in No. 3—would probably object to being transferred from a Representative without feet to one without a head, and support Mr. ADAMS. In that case, the headless candidate might find himself without hands at the polls. Conciliation may be found too dear a commodity to deal in, in these hard times.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, the well-known dentist, has been named as a possible candidate in No. 3. He was a State Senator in 1855, having been chosen at the bow-wow election of 1854. I mean no disrespect to the Doctor, who is an excellent man, (for his worst enemy never could deny that he is such,) but the person who should support him in preference to Mr. ADAMS, for Congress, would act as ridiculously as would the man who should go to Mr. ADAMS, instead of the Doctor, to have a four-pronged tooth pulled.

CHARLEY TRAIN is training his forces in No. 8 for the purpose of getting the nomination, but BOUTWELL may prove too much for him. BOUTWELL never does anything for himself save on the sly. The part which suits him best is that of the intelligent monkey which pulled its roasted chestnuts out of the fire by the paws of a stupid cat.

The Second District is assigned, by common consent, to Mr. BUFFINGTON, the present member. He is fortunate in not having any one but a Democrat to fight against; and a Democrat there is of about as much consequence as is, arithmetic is the figure 1, with an unlimited supply of ciphers before it.

In the Sixth District, which seems to be in a most excited condition, fourteen gentlemen are all before the people on the Republican interest alone. There appears to be a setting-down of the members of the delegation against interlopers. As they pulled together in 1856, and so pulled almost all their own number back into Congress, so they expect to do the same thing in 1858. Report says that WILSON and BURLINGAME, assisted by Gov. BANKS, are working most heroically, but with characteristic modesty, in behalf of TIM DAVIS' nomination. I should doubt of WILSON doing anything of the kind, but the Governor is probably in the game, as TIM is just the sort of disciple for our political Paul. I was under the impression that WILSON favored ALLEY, as they are old friends, but he probably sees that ALLEY'S prospects are very much like those of IRELAND of York in Front de Bœuf's dungeon—more exciting than pleasant; and he, like the rest of us, does not like to be associated with unlucky men. [Gen. WILSON emphatically declares that he has had nothing to do with any Congressional nomination.]

The Democrats in No. 6 are also disposed to quarrel over their nomination, but then their various factions are about to concentrate their forces to prevent Gen. CUSHING'S nominations. The General wishes to be kept before the people, but the Democrats of his district hate him so intensely that he is in a bad way.

Mr. EVERETT and his friends are understood to be much annoyed at the parallel which has been drawn between him and the Russian statesman TOURGENEFF, concerning their different action on the subject of Slavery,—the American favoring it, while the Russian has labored for freedom,—by the London *Daily News*. It is said that the article in the *News* was written by HARRIET MARTINEAU. It is certainly in her style, and is pungent enough; and there are few English writers sufficiently familiar with American personal history to have written the article. Even this writer, however, misses one point that might have strengthened the contrast very much. Mr. EVERETT is said to have admonished the citizens of Massachusetts to leave Slavery alone, as it was none of their business. This was not all, or the worst. He suggested, in the very first address he ever made to a Massachusetts Legislature, (1836,) that Abolitionists could be legally punished, and evinced a disposition to make use of the power of the State to trample on men and women who were guilty of no offence beyond that of preaching what they believed to be the truth. This is the ugliest blot on the history of Massachusetts since the judicial butchery of the witches and wizards in Gov. PHIPPS'S time.

The *Christian Examiner* and *North American Review* for July are both out. Neither is up to the general level it has attained, but there are good articles in both. That on Lord NORMANBY'S book, in the *Review*, is very good, and contains the best estimate of GUIZOT'S character and conduct that I ever fell in with. There is one in the *Examiner* on the material condition of Massachusetts which is as sparklingly written as it is useful.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire adjourned on the 26th, after a session of 25 days. A retaliatory act was passed at the expense of Massachusetts. It is called "An act in relation to peddlers." It provides that no person shall be allowed to peddle goods in New-Hampshire unless he is a resident of the State, and has been so for a year, and then only on the payment of a large sum for a license, but this license will not allow the holder of it to peddle goods that are not of the growth or manufacture of New Hampshire. Massachusetts houses have been in the habit of sending peddlers into New-Hampshire on an extensive scale, and have found the business very profitable; but there must be an end to all that. This act is regarded as a fair offset to one passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, some years since, on the subject of insurance, which is understood to have operated injuriously to some of her neighbors.

Government is carrying out economical reform in New-England, where it can be effected without any damage to its party. A number of persons are to be waked up in the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Custom-House, and hereafter will have to find their sleeping-rooms outside of that ancient institution. There are reports that several gentlemen are this month to be discharged from the Boston Custom-House, but I have heard the names of none of the victims mentioned.

THYME.

P. S.—I am authorized to state that there is not one word of truth in the letter published in the St. Louis *Republican* respecting the "affair" between General WILSON and Senator GWIN. It is likely that General WILSON will soon publish a formal statement on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER is *not* to undergo an operation in Paris, a decision contrary to that stated as having been arrived at was finally agreed upon. There does not appear to be any occasion for torturing his body to cure the wounds inflicted on his soul and mind.

Public Documents—Distribution to the Various Libraries of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

Prior to the last Congress, the practice existed in the House of Representatives of members voting themselves extensive libraries of valuable works published at the expense of the Government. This abuse was corrected at the last Congress, and the books were ordered to be deposited in some School, Association or Public Library, to be designated in each Congressional District by the member thereof. At the late session, the whole business of "book distribution was placed under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, who appointed Col. WHEELER, our late Minister to Nicaragua, at the head of the "Document Office." Col. WHEELER is now busily employed in having these books boxed up and distributed.

The number of volumes to be distributed, this year, is 103. These books, instead of going into private libraries, will be forwarded to the following named institutions, viz.:

Alabama—Eufaula Law Library; Alabama Male College; Wesleyan Institute; Baptist Male High School.
Arkansas—Arkansas College.
California—Tuolumne Library Association; Downieville Library Association.
Connecticut—Young Men's Institute, Hartford; Bridgeport Library Association.
Delaware—New-Castle Library.
Georgia—Marshal College; Atlanta Medical College Library; Cherokee Baptist College; University of Georgia; Young Men's Library Association.
Illinois—Waukegan Academy; Historical Society, Chicago; Normal University, Bloomington; Peoria Library Association; Quincy Seminary.
Indiana—Vincennes University; College, Moore's Hill; Working Men's Library, Muncietown; McClure Working Men Association, Danville; Park County Library; Wabash College.
Iowa—Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant; Iowa College, Davenport.
Kentucky—Pachucah Library; Hartford Seminary; Bethel College, Russellville; Centre College, Danville; St. Mary's College, Lebanon; Mechanics' Institute, Louisville; Lexington Library.
Louisiana—Mercantile Library Association, New-Orleans; Mechanics' Institute Library, New-Orleans; New-Orleans Lyceum Library; Mount Lebanon University, Bienville.
Maine—Gardner Lyceum; Bangor Mercantile Library Association.
Maryland—Cambridge Lyceum; Mercantile Library Association, Baltimore; Upper Marlboro' Academy.
Massachusetts—Free City Library, New-Bedford; Young Men's Social Library, Taunton; Town Library, Dedham; Library of Boston Board of Trade; Boston Athenæum; Essex Institute, Salem; Peabody Institute, South Danvers; Middlesex Mechanics' Association, Lowell; Worcester Library Association; Springfield City Library; Williams' College.
Minnesota—Hamlin University, Red Wing.
Michigan—University of Michigan; Kalamazoo College; Michigan State Agricultural College.
Mississippi—University of Mississippi; Library at Aberdeen; Masonic Male Academy, Carrollton; The Natchez Institute.
Missouri—Westminster College, Fulton; Central College, Fayette; William Jewell College, Liberty; Masonic College, Lexington; St. Vincent's College, C. Giradeau.
Nebraska—Historical Society, Omaha.
New-Hampshire—Dartmouth College; New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord; Athenæum, Portsmouth.
New Jersey.—Rutger's College, New-Brunswick; N. J. Hist. Society, Newark.
New-Mexico.—Territorial Library, Santa Fé.
New-York.—Young Men's Literary Union, Jamaica; Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn; College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York; Public School, Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn; Mercantile Library Association, New-York; Fordham Free Library; Farmer's Hall Academy, Goshen; Saugerties Lyceum; Library, Poughkeepsie; Young Men's Library Association, Troy; Young Men's Association, Albany; Argyle Academy; Malone Academy; St. Lawrence University, Canton; Union College, Schenectady; Del. Library Institute, Franklin; Hamilton College, Clinton; New Berlin Academy; Oswego City Library; Lowville Academy; Franklin Institute, Syracuse; Cayuga Academy, Aurora; Agricultural Academy, Ovid; Oswego Academy, Oswego; Genesee College; Rochester University; Angelica Academy; Medina Academy; Young Men's Association, Buffalo; Fredonia Academy.
North Carolina—University of North Carolina; Davidson College; Hoiston Conference College; Normal College, Randolph; Olin Institute; Wayne Institute, Goldsborough; Roanoke Literary Association, Weldon.
Ohio—Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati; Board of Trustees of Common Schools, Cincinnati; Farmers' College, College Hill; Union School Library, Troy; Young Men's Library Association, Toledo; Union School, West Union; Antioch College, Yellow Springs; Ohio Western University, Delaware; Bucyrus Library; Circleville Library Association; Pomeroy Academy; Union School, Circleville; Young Men's Library Association, Mansfield; Oberlin College; Franklin Library, Washington; Citizens' Library, Canton; Cleveland Library Association; Grand River Institute, Austinberry; Cadiz Library Association.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Library; Page Library, Kensington; Spring Garden Institute, Union Library, Flatborough; National Library and Reading Room, Westchester; Doylestown Library; Reading Library; Historical Agricultural Society, Lancaster; Young Men's Christian Association, Harrisburg; Pottsville Library; Danville Academy; Honesdale Literary Institute; Susquehanna College, Towanda; Farmers' High School, Bellefontane; Dickinson College; Pennsylvania College; Mount Pleasant College; Young Men's Mercantile College, Pittsburg; Witherspoon Institute, Butler; Westminster College Institute, North Wilmington; Alleghany College, Meadville.
Rhode Island—Brown University.
South Carolina—Cheraw Lyceum; Erskine College; Furman University, Greenville; Athenæum, Columbia.
Tennessee—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Knoxville; S. W. Theological Seminary, Marysville; Irwin College, Warren; Union University, Murfreesboro; Mary Sharp College, Winchester; Giles College, Pulaski; University of Nashville; Andrew College, Trenton; Odd Fellows' Hall and Library Association, Memphis.
Texas—University of Texas, Austin.
Vermont—Middlebury College; State Library, Montpelier; University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia—William and Mary College, Williamsburg; Randolph Macon, Boydton; Alexandria Library; Lexington Library Association; Literary Association of Weston; Roanoke College; Emory and Henry College, Washington County.
Washington Territory—Territorial Library, Olympia.

Many Congressional Districts are omitted from this list, as members failed to designate institutions to receive the books.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Wheipley's Reply to the Canal Company—Sale of the Lake and River Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of July 1 I read a communication, one column and a half in length, written and composed by and for an Association which styles itself "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company."

The Company's communication being, first, an attempt of its own to prove that it really exists; and second, an attack upon myself, by name and openly; it seems quite proper that I should say a few words in reply. The Company evidently fears lest I may be able to prove that it does not exist, else it would not have prefaced this attack upon me with an argument in defence of its own life. It does not interest me much to know whether the Company with the long name either lives or does not live; but if it is dead, I would like, with your permission, to say a few words to its ghost.

The Company argues that, if it is dead, Señor YRISSARI (a gentleman of sound sense and intelligence) is not informed of the fact; therefore the Company must be alive. This is the gist of the argument. Señor YRISSARI solemnly assures the Company, or the Company's ghost, that he does not know whether it is dead or alive. Perhaps he cares nothing about the matter.

After a tedious argument on the above grounds—and others equally interesting, published in two or three communications, of which the one of July 1 is by much the most labored, reminding one, in fact, of the mysterious and horrible struggles of a corpse in a winding sheet—the Company commences its attack upon me. To be attacked by the living is an evil, by the dead a horror.

Before replying to the personalities of the Company, I wish to make a few remarks upon the Transit Companies and Transit Charters—which, I own, are not original with me being gathered from the morning papers of the past two years. All these companies and charters (except one) have died, successively, of a fatal disease called "lack of money." The old Accessory Transit Company was condemned and executed by the Walker-Rivas Government, because it could not, or would not, pay its dues to that Government. Its successor, based on the Randolph Grant, and managed by Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN, paid out money enough and to spare. It was an exception. It fell with the evil fortune of a cause. The next grant, given by Costa Rica to W. R. C. WEBSTER, failed for want of funds to start upon. The next, given by Costa Rica to Messrs. WEBSTER & HARRIS, was victimized by the same malady—the grantees could not or would not pay what they had agreed. The Canal Company ought not to be astonished or grieved, if the same calamity has fallen upon itself, and for the same reason; and if Nicaragua has given a Transit Charter to Mr. VANDERBILT, that Charter will follow in the same sad procession, unless he pays up manfully, as agreed. Rumor and the Press say, that he *has paid*. Very good. In that case his charter will stand proof; otherwise it is only waste paper. "Extensions" and protested drafts are fatal to Transit Charters. The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are too ignorant to understand anything but hard money. If you make a contract with them you must fulfill it—you must pay your money and open your line, or step aside for your successor.

The public may not perhaps be aware that the so called "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company" is not a Ship Canal Company at all; the name is absurd. The revised charter, signed by Señor YRISSARI in New-York on the 19th day of June, 1857, and subsequently confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua, July 27, 1857, is a transit charter, and releases the Company from the obligation to make a ship canal; but obliges them to make a transit through Nicaragua in ninety days. This term was extended. Extensions are generally fatal—much more to transit companies than to merchants or bankers.

After establishing the fact that I sold to them, (on paper,) acting for W. R. C. WEBSTER, the boats on the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, the Company says, "and yet we are credibly informed that the same JAMES D. WHELPLEY is the author of the 'astounding disclosures'" so fatal to the Company. The TIMES very promptly denies the charge,—denies that I am the author of the "astounding disclosures" given in that journal. The Company has thus drawn out two witnesses against itself: First, by citing me, it admits my foreknowledge to the facts; and second by obliging the TIMES to deny my authorship, it proves the existence of another witness.

The "Act of Incorporation," published last Tuesday, is *prima facie* evidence of the existence of a third witness, in the person of the Nicaraguan Government. I am "credibly informed," to use the expression of the Company, that that "Act of Incorporation" is a genuine document. I belive it to be such. I am not the possessor of W. R. C. WEBSTER'S papers; consequently, there is a fourth witness against them, in the person who holds those papers, whoever he may be, in New-York.

It is not the usage of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, or of Mr. VANDERBILT, or of any of their "house," to publish their private business. But they must have copies of the documents. It is probable that they could, if they chose, constitute themselves a *fifth* party in witness against the existence of the Canal Company. How many more there may be, Heaven only knows; perhaps a dozen or a score. Time will show.

The publication, by the Company, of a private letter of W. R. C. WEBSTER to me, (placed with them for business purposes only,) their idle and unnecessary disclosure of a private transaction between myself and their body, and their charge against me of "publication," is not the whole of their attack. To use their own expression, "I am credibly informed" that they have assisted in circulating a silly piece of scandal; namely, that I offered the "astounding disclosures" that appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES to several papers in this City for the sum of $200. Even if I had done this, they would never have known it. The journals of New-York are not like *the Canal Company; they never betray a correspondent nor disclose their private business to the world*, unless compelled by process of law.

If, on the other hand, the parties who did furnish the "astounding disclosures" received $200 for the information, it serves only to show that the journals gave credit to those disclosures. I do not believe that the Company have received $200 for their defence. It was not worth the money; the matter was neither brilliant nor amusing, nor at all "astounding" to anybody.

No doubt $200 is a large, even an "astounding" sum of money, in the eyes of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, but it is not so to any one of the leading journals of New-York. FRANK LESLIE has paid thousands for the exposure of the swill-milk business; the same money invested by the wealthy and powerful Press of New-York in the exposure of transit financiering and peculation would, I believe, work an equal benefit to the nation.

A word now in regard to the Company itself, as it appeared during my brief transaction with it, pending the paper sale of the lake and river steamers. I was authorized and requested by W. R. C. WEBSTER, in case Mr. VANDERBILT did not wish to purchase, (which, *at the time*, that gentleman had good reasons of his own for not doing,) to sell the boats to any parties who would give a reasonable price for them. A stockholder introduced me to Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, as manager of the Canal Company. My interviews with Mr. WHITE were satisfactory on both sides. He examined my papers, power of attorney, &c., and after some higgling, a price was agreed to. He stated that although the Company had already secured other boats, that as WEBSTER'S were already on the lake and river, "it would save time to purchase them." I inquired about the Company; what were its resources; whether it had ocean steamers, money, &c. To all of these questions I received highly satisfactory, clear-sounding answers. Mr. WHITE assured me that he "was himself the Company, Board, Committee," everything. I do not think he deceived me, for since that time, after diligent search and inquiry, I have not been able to discover any other company but himself and three of his relations.

There were formerly a number of influential persons acting in the Company—Messrs. VELVERTON, VARICK, MILLER, STEBBINS and others, all of whom have, some time since, retired in disgust, refusing to pay a paltry little assessment of $15 in $10,000, because they lost faith in the concern. Being "credibly informed" of these facts, I became alarmed for my contract, not only on WEBSTER'S account but my own, as I had a considerable interest in his gains. Mr. WHITE had informed me that the Company were in good condition; that not less than three different steamship lines were ready and eager to "come in" with their splendid and costly ships; that half a million dollars could be had in a few days; that the ships and money were all "*in escro*," (*escro* is probably a department of limbo,) and could be put upon the line in a twinkling of a bob-staff. I use plain, coarse language: Mr. WHITE was much more elegant. I was taken right off my feet by his eloquence—absorbed, conquered.

Alas! Sir, the family at No. 3 Bowling Green had no ocean steamers, no ships, no money, nothing—not even "*in escro*"—that I could discover. I am afraid no one else will ever find them. You will now understand the amazement of the Company at the possibility of a newspaper paying $200 for information. Two hundred dollars, Sir, with economy, will pay the expenses of a small family Steamship Company for a month. Food and drink, Sir, are before information; it is only the rich who are *well informed even in regard to their own affairs*; the poor and needy are always taken by surprise

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Voyage of the Clipper-ship Great Republic.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS—PORT STANLEY AND OTHER HARBORS—THE PEOPLE, SOIL AND CLIMATE—TRADE OF THE ISLANDS—THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

Messrs. A A. Low & Brothers' clipper-ship *Great Republic*, after several years' absence, has arrived at this port, bringing a light assorted cargo. She is still commanded by Captain Limeburner, and the noble ship looks none the worse for the long and arduous service in which she has been engaged. She was chartered by the French Government to carry munitions and troops to the Crimea, and since the close of the Russian war has been in various ways employed. She arrived in London about the middle of January last, from the Chinchas, with the largest cargo of guano that ever crossed the ocean in one vessel—over 3,500 tons. She would have landed 4,000 tons but for the disaster which she met with off Cape Horn, where over thirty feet of her deck was crushed inwards by a heavy sea, filling her between decks with water which caused a loss of about five hundred tons. After this disaster, which occurred in October, Captain Limeburner bore up for the Falkland Islands, and reached Port Stanley. Here she received the necessary repairs, and sailed again on Nov. 21, and reached London in 47 days, viz, about Jan. 7. Captain John Wood joined the *Great Republic* at Port Stanley as first officer, the old mate having left. Captain Wood had spent eight years among the Falkland Islands, in the seal fishery, &c., and has furnished our reporter with some interesting information concerning them.

These islands lie between 51° and 52° 30' south; and in longitude 57½°, and 61½° west, being about 240 miles long and 90 miles wide in their greatest extent. Their highest parts are covered with snow nearly the whole year round. The low lands are extensive morasses, which produce a luxuriant growth of coarse grass, among which numerous herds of wild cattle range and feed. The English have a small settlement, and a sufficient number of soldiers to assist the authorities in maintaining the Government. It is situated at Stanley. The design of nature in the location of the islands appears to have been to provide a convenient stopping-place for vessels in their long and wearisome voyage round Cape Horn, and for a place of shelter in case of disaster. The English Government has had this in view in maintaining a colony here, which is done at considerable expense, with little or no return. Communication with England is kept up *via* Montevideo by mail once every two months. There are, in all, about 800 inhabitants, with a resident Governor, named Moore, who is a Captain in the Navy; a Surveyor-General; a Government Physician, and about twenty pensioners. The business of the people is mostly raising cattle and sealing. The hides and seal skins are mostly shipped to England. It is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 30,000 cattle roaming on the islands, and they are all owned by the Falkland Island Company, of London. They have an agent resident at the Islands, whose name is Thomas Havers.

One of the best harbors and most convenient of ingress and egress is Port Stanley, Cape Pembroke, on the south side of its entrance being in lat. 51° 40', long. 57° 42', west. On this point there is an iron light-house with a fixed light, which can be seen 15 miles in clear weather. There is no difficulty in entering the harbor; as there is plenty of room, and water enough for the largest ships. There is an outer and inner harbor; the first is three miles wide and ten miles deep. Near the head of this bay, which is called Port William, is the entrance to Stanley Harbor, through a passage known as "the Narrows." The passage is at right angles with the shore, and is 300 yards wide. The water is very bold on both sides, having an average depth of 7 fathoms. The land on each side of Stanley Harbor is rather low, but it rises very high as you recede from the water. With the wind West, or North, it is easy for a large ship to enter and vessels of ordinary size can easily beat through. When anchored inside, a vessel is perfectly land-locked, and cannot even see out. There are convenient hulks here for unloading, and apparatus for heaving down and repairing vessels: all kinds of ship's supplies and stores, also carpenters and caulkers to do the work, and no expense except for hulk-hire and labor. Best of all, there are no port charges or duties to be paid, as it is a free port. The people are hospitable to strangers. There is plenty of beef, and an abundance of wild fowls at low prices. Vegetables are also plenty, such as cabbages, and turnips; potatoes and onions can be had in their season, but they are small. Pumpkins and tomatoes do not grow; the season being short, and sharp frosts prevailing. Currants and strawberries are grown in private gardens. Vessels passing by in want of water can obtain a supply without trouble. The winds prevail from the westward, and during the summer months, (when are our winter months) they are very strong during the day, but moderate through the night. The weather is cool, but little ice makes on the harbors and the cattle feed the year round without attendance. The highest hills rise from 2,000 to 2,200 feet above the ocean level, and are always snow-capped. The land can be seen in clear weather, from 40 to 50 miles at sea.

Stanley, however, is by no means the only good harbor, but on account of the prevailing westerly winds, is best for vessels receiving from the Pacific. There is, perhaps, no coast of equal extent on the globe which has so large a number of excellent, good harbors as will they are to be found on all sides of it. As, for instance, King George's Bay, Queen Charlotte's, Port Richards, Port Stephens, Port Arthur and Port Edgar. All of the West Falkland. Then there is Falkland Sound, which is, as the name implies, a long one for ships of any draft, there being from 7 to 12 fathoms, and everywhere indented with bays and coves. East Falkland contains Berkeley Bay, Eagle Passage, Bay of Harbors, Low Bay, the Adventure Sound, Choiseul Sound, Port Pitzroy, Port Harriet and Berkeley Sound, with Stanley between them and Port Salvador, all accessible and affording shelter from any winds. On the north side are Port Egmont, Kepple Sound, Pebble Sound and Port Purvis.

Most of the inhabitants are employed in caring for cattle, the Government employing those more exclusively about Stanley. Among the horses and the cattle. There are a number of Indians from the Patagonian coast. They are employed to tame wild horses, and to break them to the saddle. They are engaged only as they have to go to mainland, where there is plenty of room to graze, but it is not enough for the cattle to fill them fat all the time they stay in the country. Generally they are wild and unmanageable. Only a sufficient number are kept to supply beef to the inhabitants and the shipping. The policy is to allow them to increase until the price of hides will make it an object to kill them off. Queen also the vicinity well on the islands, and there are now about 8,000 there in spite of English storms. The South American sheep do not succeed well on account of the cold climate. No wood grows on the islands. The absence of vegetable matters to the Straits of Magellan, separates not unlike that of Boston Harbor. There is, however, plenty of fuel—peat—which is provided in abundance in all parts of the islands; it is cut out and dried, and then piled up in large heaps for use. All their articles of consumption are imported ex. beef, mutton and fish. The fish are a species of cod fat, eighteen to twenty four inches in length and weighing from four to twenty pounds. They are called whitings, which the boomerang strike across them with one of the crests and shoots at high water, and when the tide recedes the fish are left high and dry, and are then caught by hand." In former years there has considered quite an article of export to Rio Janeiro, but the trade has now pretty much ceased.

There is a missionary station at Keppel Island, on the north side, which was founded five or six years ago by the English Missionary Societies, its object was to convert the Patagonians, who were to be taken from their country, for that purpose, and then permitted to return to act as Missionaries among their own tribes. The theory was a beautiful one, and expensive enough were collected of the best people. A fine schooner of 170 tons, was furnished for the use of the Missionaries. They built a little church on the mountain with the Mission house, and then sailed on a voyage of discovery to obtain the natives for their future native Missionaries. They have made three trips, but thus far have not succeeded in persuading any of the Patagonians to leave their native country. Upon their first visit to the coast of Terra del Fuego they found large numbers of the natives, and among them the celebrated Billy Button, a former *protege* of Capt. Fitzroy, to whom he was supposed to owe his civilization, and who was said to be able to converse and convert them. Billy, however, was not entirely enough converted to [illegible] benefit of his benefactress brethren, and he stripped off his civilized garb, and took to the [illegible] of his former life, and was [illegible] to the worse for having enjoyed the [illegible] of civilized audiences. The Missionaries [illegible] and [illegible] a good time generally, as there [illegible] to [illegible] to every one another.

The islands have been [illegible] within four years, since which a [illegible] has been [illegible] among children [illegible] which proves fatal generally in three or four days.

Cruelty to Seamen.—Mr. Shad Barnes has arrested Captain Anson N. Stubbs, as mentioned by S. H. Pardy, in the affair of cruelty to boys on the steamer, during the last voyage of the *Ocean Spray*. Both have been examined and committed for trial at the next term of the United States District Court, in New-Haven; Pardy under $1,000, and Stubbs under $500 bonds. It is to be hoped that these examples, in connection with Captain Hull's case, last Winter, may have the effect to induce the officers of our Connecticut whaleships to be less cruel to the seamen who sail under their orders. It is time that a stop was put to the present state of things.—*New-Haven Register.*

Pilotage.—The Salem *Register*, in noticing the arrival of R. E. Forbes, Esq., one of the Pilot Commissioners, in that harbor with his yacht, says: "It is reported that on and after to-day some of the Commissioners' pilotage regulations, which have proved obnoxious to a large portion of the pilots and the mercantile community, will be rescinded, and the pilots allowed a free and fair competition in their hazardous, and not over remunerated pursuit."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Frederick H. Macy vs. *David E. Wheeler.*—Motion for new trial granted, with costs.

George W. Niles vs. *Francis Morris et al.*—Judgment for defendant, Morris, dismissing the complaint without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to another action.

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. *Samuel O. Beebe et al.*—Motion denied.

Thomas C. Field, Administrator, vs. *Mary Bingham et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure as stated in opinion.

Jacob Sharpe vs. *William W. Wright.*—Judgment for defendant, without costs.

Augustus E. Noble vs. *Edward Parker.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Charles H. Sandford vs. *Sumner B. Coles et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer, on payment of costs.

William Cham vs. *Edmund Coffin et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and reference ordered to compute the amount due, according to opinion.

Edwin Parker, President vs. *William J. Schenck.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Arvin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before the Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Edward P. Fry vs. *James G. Bennett.*—Judgment affirmed.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray.*—New trial ordered.

Etienne Messerole vs. *William J. Archer.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Bargett et al. vs. *Mutual Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed.

John A. Chisaurun vs. *Isaac H. Merkle et al.*—Judgment reversed, rule of reference discharged. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

William S. Hoyt, Administrator, &c., vs. *Joseph Stuart, Executor, &c.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Robert Chapman vs. *D. Carolin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs

Francis McDonald vs. *Richard D. Fenley.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Carmel Allen vs. *Garret D. Clark.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph F. Crosby vs. *Simeon Nichols.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gardner vs. *Gordon.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Bissell vs. *Fred. V. Hamlin.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carl Recknagel vs. *Wm. Nelson et al.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Carter vs. *Hatsey*—Judgment to be settled.

Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

James T. Duigan vs. *Robert Hogan*—Motion of defendant denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same*—Motion of plaintiff denied, without costs.

Josiah F. Kendall vs. *John Hodgins*—Judgment vacated, &c., as to Herman F. Poalman, the moving party, without costs. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Wm. Browning vs. *Geo. G. Johnson*—Motion for reference granted; costs of motion $10, to abide event of the final disposition of costs in the cause.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Pelletier vs. *Swift & Co.*—Motion denied, unless plaintiff elects in five days to enter order of reference to a certain amount of the attorney's lien, if any, and on paying that amount and referee fees of the reference, an order of discontinuance may be entered.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Anna Karl, Administrator, &c., vs. *Henry Mallard.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

Order.—Ordered by the Court, that all notices given for the 5th of July, inst., and all orders to show cause returnable on that day, and all motions and proceedings adjourned to that day, are hereby adjourned to the 6th July, inst., at 10 A. M. All persons arrested on attachment requiring them to appear on the 5th July, inst., are required to appear at 10 A. M. the 6th July, inst.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

Jobson cross-examined—motion to dismiss complaint.

On Saturday, the famous case of *Jobson* vs. *Bennett*, based on a complaint for compensation for editorial contributions to the columns of the New-York *Herald*, was resumed before Justice Fonda. Mr. Jobson, the plaintiff, whose cross-examination had been suspended on Thursday, was again called to the stand. He testified that he had written for other papers in New-York beside the *Herald*; had written for the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Sun* and the *Post*: was paid generally by the column; the Wall-st. papers paid $10 a column; the *Sun*, $7; the *Post* was to have paid him $7, but only gave him $5, and therefore he declined to write for it; had not ever got more than $10 a column in this country; had no suit with the *Post* or any of these other papers; has a suit with the Times for slander in charging his denial scheme as having been got up for the purpose of swindling men and seducing women: has not been much persecuted by the papers here except the *Herald*, which is in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a scoundrel whom he had often denied when he was not worth a dollar, and to whom his friends had often through charity given a dollar; does not know whether the Times is in the pay of Louis Napoleon or the Bond street toothdrawer, but it is in the pay of one or the other; the *Herald*, however, was in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and was therefore defrauding him. (Jobson: "the time he rewards it, this City are too vile even for Napoleon; Napoleon is bad enough, but he would not employ tools so bad as those; the profession of a newspaper interviewer [illegible] there were [illegible] by dentists in the City, but he alluded to the Bond-street gang, in England, who was in hostility to the Government, but he could go back there to-morrow, and be well received by all classes, from Lord Palmerston downwards; knows a good deal of the aristocracy of England; has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone was once caught out in the street at night with a common street-walker, and witness, seeing that a person attempted to extort money from Gladstone, and knowing something of the vagabond, he had written about his history; Mr. Gladstone thanked him very warmly, but finding out afterwards that he (Jobson) was obnoxious at the time, set only to the Parliament but to the British Court, in consequence of his having refused to hunt down Lady Flora Hastings, he (Mr. Gladstone) attempted to curry favor with the Queen by petty annoyances of him, (witness.)

Q.—Didn't you ever write to Mr. Gladstone for money? A.—Certainly not: Mr. Gladstone's father was employed by my father as a cooper, and if the fellow ever said that I wrote to him for money, he is a liar.

Q.—How long is it since you commenced writing for the *Herald*? A.—The first article I wrote for the *Herald* was just before Mr. Bennett set out to speculate on the Paris Exhibition—in the Midsummer of 1856; he asked me to "review some book for him on Saturday; that was the same year that he set out on his triumphal career of speculation, where he lost so much money; he, witness, was supposed to pay Bennett a salary, but on the supposition that he has go out of his little difficulties he was now going to the person for the payment of his bill; he (witness) understood that Mr. Bennett had lost $40 000 in the Paris Exhibition 1856-7, in it the *Herald* was mortgaged or pawned, and the Sheriff had took him there was no possibility of obtaining a sixpence from him; witness has not, practically, law except in the scholastic departments of it—medical jurisprudence, and mechanical matters to [illegible] patents.

Q.—At the time you wrote this article had you been previously writing for the *Herald*? A.—Yes, I had been; there was only a little of mine published on the same day that I had received the order to write the Carmarsville article; the manuscript had been in the office some days before; the 20th of October was Tuesday, and I went to Carmarsville next day; this memorandum in my book I wrote at the same time; my first interview with Mr. Bennett seems to have been at ten o'clock on the 12th; on Thursday, the 15th, he called me again and spoke to me about Mr. Daniel D. Sickles; on the 16th, again, Mr. Bennett gave me instructions about putting up Miss Costello; the first day I called on Mr. Bennett he lent me $10, which I regarded as my regular remuneration for; there was no one present when I got the order for Carmarsville except Mr. Bennett's son, and a young girl, who, I thought, at the time, was his daughter. Some articles of his, the witness contended, had been published since—one on the 25th of October; the $25, which he got in small sums, was paid before the 20th October; Mr. Bennett seemed hard up for money, and witness had great trouble in obtaining it; on the 5th October he got $10, on the 24th he got $5 more; the same time out of the same interview, he handed him the Carmarsville manuscript; had no pleasing interview with him; published no articles, and when he did not pay him, commenced an action against him, when he received money, of course he put it down to his credit; it is the habit of parasites to pay weekly; this damning he spoke of was for the general subject of his bill, he did not press him for the whole [illegible], as he knew he was hard up, and was willing to take out some of it in advertisements; some of these advertisements were for Mr. Bennett's own account, when he was in controversy with Mr. Daniel D. Sickles, the book advertised was then in course of print, but witness had some few copies of it; [illegible] letters to Mr. B. asking him to [illegible] for [illegible]

The following are two of these epistles, in poetry, too:

To J. G. Bennett Esq., Proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, &c.

My dear Mr. B., you're a brick, but the fact is
I really cannot consent to your practice
Of allowing for one—one very long article.
But as advertisements, and of cash not a particle.
I won't stand it, I tell you—so tip me a dozen—
One each day alternate—or by the devil's cousin.
(To wit RAYMOND or GREELEY.) I'll treat you to rhymes
More pungent by far than the lines of the Times
Lambasting you another—to appear upon Sunday.
For money is better than puffing on Monday.
Attend to this verse, and avoid further nonsense,
Of yours, most affectionately, Mehimmy Johnson's

With this finale, the complainant's case rested.

Mr. Galbraith then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the indebtedness for the particular amount now sued for was part of a running account, the whole of which was ostensibly sued for in the Marine Court of this City—that suit being still pending.

The Justice took the papers and authorities, and said he would hold the matter under advisement till Wednesday, when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he would give his decision, though he must confess that, according to his present notion, he was very much inclined to grant the motion to dismiss.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Saturday, July 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	11	50	—
Flour, bbls	7,363	420	2,616
Wheat, bushels	43,197	—	—
Corn, bushels	—	—	4,360
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,200
Malt, bushels	3,600	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	423	176	—
Whisky, bbls	50	—	—

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,303 bbls., including 713 bbls. Pots and 59 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of since our last, the market closing with rather more firmness.

New-York Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12¼	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Are in slack request at unaltered rates.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	350	740
Fustic, tons	—	369
Lima Wood, tons	100	40
Logwood, tons	161	1,594
Sapan wood, tons	—	130
Total, tons	611	2,873

FISH—Continue inactive and depressed, with increasing supplies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, but prices are essentially unaltered; sales 9,000 bbls., within yesterday's range.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 40@ 4 35
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 400 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after. The absence of a fair supply of prime lots has the effect of restricting business. Sales 10,000 bush., including fair to choice Michigan White at $1 06@$1 25; and fair Milwaukee Club at 91c. Corn is inactive, at about previous quotations; sales 9,000 bushels, at 70c.@76c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western; with (nominally) 70c.@80c. for White, and 82c.@83c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Sound lots, especially of White and Yellow, are quite scarce. 2 500 bushels of Rye have been disposed of, at 68c.@69c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid. Western, 45c.@45½c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ₱ bushel

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston, from January 1 to July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, barrels	448,696	495,424
Corn, bushels	992,993	1,393,798
Oats, bushels	328,771	316,741
Rye, bushels	16,202	33,661
Shorts, bushels	192,392	280,578

Shipments from Milwaukee, this season, to June 26.

Flour, bbls	155,509
Wheat, bushels	1,604,516

Shipments from Chicago from January 1 to June 30.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	63,673	174,387
Wheat, bushels	1,474,548	4,043,196
Corn, bushels	2,020,753	1,926,762
Oats, bushels	119,731	301,429
Barley, bushels	—	60,891

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were lightly dealt in at former rates.

HEMP—Is inactive at previous figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York July 1:

	1857.	1858.
American Undressed, bales	—	338
American Dressed, bales	699	150
Manila, bales	6,775	15,688
Jute, bales	170	200
Sunn, bales	150	1,050
Other foreign	572	825
Total, bales	8,366	18,451
Russian, tons	185	498

HIDES—Are in limited demand, yet are stiffly held, to-day. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 100,771, against 189,884 same time last year, and 91,626 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sixty bales changed hands at 6½c.@7½c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Fifty tons Scotch Pig brought $23 75@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Continues quiet at former quotations.

Statistics of the Pig Lead Trade of New-York:

	1857.	1858.
Stock, Jan. 1	tons 3,310	5,700
Receipts since	tons 9,332	4,590
Total	12 647	10,290
Sales and deliveries since	tons 11 597	8,590
Stock, June 30	tons 1,050	1,700

Messrs. Faber, Perkins & Co., brokers, state that the 8,590 tons sold the first six months in 1858 were taken by the manufacturers, excepting 120 tons exported and a few hundred tons sent to the Philadelphia and Boston markets. The limited demand succeeding the revulsion in October last, and the depressed state of trade up to the end of the year, allowed prices to fall so that 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. was all that could be obtained for soft Spanish Lead early in January; but, with a larger demand during the Winter and early part of Spring, prices gradually advanced to 6c.@6¼c., and were steadily maintained through the usual term of Spring business. Since then, there has been a falling off in trade, and the value of soft Spanish at the end of June was not over $5 50, cash, to $5 85, time and interest, with a fair supply on hand.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request at full prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22...@24c. ₱ gallon. Sales 470 hhds, Cuba, at 27c.@27½c., for Muscovado, and 23c. for Clayed. ₱ gallon.

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1857. Hhds.	Tcs. and bbls.	1858. Hhds.	Tcs. and bbls.
Imports in June	1,197	—	977	292
Jan. 1 to June 30	8,685	8 219	5,160	11,644
Stock July 1	4,279	5,262	1 474	259

NAVAL STORES—Resin is stiffly held, but is less active. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered: 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased, chiefly for future delivery at 44c., cash, ₱ gallon.

New-York Naval Store Trade Statistics, from January 1 to June 30.

	1857. Receipts.	Exports.	1858. Receipts.	Exports.
Resin, bbls	350,609	261,726	357,012	305,943
Tar, bbls	42,760	31,671	26,921	6,863
Turpentine, crude	37,470	43,784	46 851	43 983
Turpentine, spirits	89,291	22 625	57 075	24 176

OILS—Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 gallons at 66c.@67c. cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but is firm; sales 575 bbls., inclds. at $16 50 for Mess, $17 50 for Clear, $15 75 for some Mess; and $13 50 for Prime, and $14 for Rump, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats are pressed and languid, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at from 8½c@10c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied: sales 200 lbs. and bbls. at 10½c@11c. for Western, and 9½c.@10c. for Soft City, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $ 1 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $10@$22 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@16½c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 9c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs., at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—1,050 sacks Ashton's Liverpool Fine brought $1 40.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased freely in Boston, part at $1 80 ₱ bushel. The stock in the country has been estimated 90,000 bags in all hands, against 33 000 same time last year. There are now, however, only 8 000 bags to arrive the next five months, against 196,000 same time last year.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature, sales having been made of 750 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, within a range of from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics.

	1857. Hhds	Bags.	Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Imports in June	4 017	5,230	742	3 348	—	1,565
Fm Jan. 1 to June 30	22,462	21,194	1,512	25,698	5 000	—
Stock, July 1	9,646	7,700	2,420	3,635	—	2,196

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs prime at 0¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet at former rates. The demand for manufactured is moderate and prices are sustained. Sales in June, 19,406 pkgs, in 1858, against 12,015 pkgs, in 1857. Stock, July 1, 38,031 pkgs, in 1858, against 54,632 in 1857. The following are the closing quotations for manufactured: No. 1, 6s and 8s, 22c@26c; medium, 5s and 8s, 15c.@18c., common, 5s and 8s, 10c@14c; common to good, 10s 9c.@15c., pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; No. 1, 25 and 28c.; medium, 16c.@18c; common, 12c.@14c., 32s, 20c.@24c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was sold as fast as inspected, at full prices. 500 hhds. Ohio changed hands at steady rates. Kentucky, quiet Inspections of all kinds, 2,885 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room has been engaged for 6,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. There were also taken for the same port, 5,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 3s; and 30 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, Flour at 1s 7½d. and 10 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls Flour, and 3,000 bushels of Grain, on private terms; also, some Spoolders, in hhds., at 25s., and 25 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For California and Australia the engagements have been very light, including measurement goods at 27½c.@30c. for San Francisco, 25c for Melbourne, Australia, and 25c.@30c. for Sydney, N. S. W. The number of vessels advertised for these ports comprise only 6 for San Francisco, 3 for Melbourne, and 3 for Sydney. The latest charters have been: A Br. Brig, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Cowes, Resin 4s., and Spirits Turpentine 6s.; a Brig, 160 tons, to Madeira and back, $1,500; a Schooner to Ponce, P. R., and back, 42½c. and $3 50; a Brig, 300 tons, to Havana, $2,600; a Ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton; a Norw. Brig hence to Cadiz; a Bark from Richmond to Rio; a vessel to Liverpool, Naval Stores; and another to London, Naval Stores; on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our races. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its coverings, or the hair be scarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

Dr. Wood: New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Dryche a'r Gwyliedydd"

Welsh Newspaper office, No 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: *Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES GARDEW,
New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KIDEY,
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turn back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $1 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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TO BE HELD AT UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, ON SEPT. 8 1858.

The premiums to be presented to the best lady equestrians on that occasion can be seen at the following places: The first premium, an elegant grand action piano, worth $500 can be seen at HORACE WATERS', No 333 Broadway; the second premium, a massive silver pitcher and two goblets, worth $300, and the third premium, a ladies' fine enameled watch set with diamonds, worth $200, can be seen at their manufactory, BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies wishing to become competitors can address THOMAS THORP, manager, No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

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The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Prof. Wood's, No. 312 Broadway store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, mortars, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 247 and 249 Centre-st.,
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METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machine for	40
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Amounting, at cost, in Paris, to over a Million Francs!

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LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JAQUES LAMONTAINE,

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution, at the commodious and elegant store,

No. 361 Broadway,

between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the

FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

for the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, August 2, the prices, in most cases, will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs Dues, Brokers', Commissioners' and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under the direction of assignment to

MR. WILLIAM D. ESTERBS,

who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5. 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Reëngagement of Charlotte Cushman—GUY MANNERING.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—PAUL JONES—CHERRY AND FAIR STAR—LADY OF THE LAKE. Evening—BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE—FAUSTUS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Afternoon—IDIOT WITNESS—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—IRELAND AS IT IS Evening—DEBUTANTE—GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—SHANDY MCGUIRE—JACK SHEPPARD. Tuesday—NOVELTY—IDIOT WITNESS—IRELAND AS IT IS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANAGAN AND THE FAIRIES—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS. Tuesday—Same.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—10 A. M.—THE FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG. 2 P. M.—BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA. Evening—JESSIE WHARTON.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Notice.

To-day being observed as the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, no paper will be issued from the TIMES Office to-morrow morning. The EVENING TIMES of Tuesday will be published as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, 23d ult., was boarded by our news yacht on Cape Race, and her news forwarded by telegraph. It is without importance. The weather encountered by the steamer was not favorable to the submarine cable enterprise.

The steamship *Cahawba* from New-Orleans on the 27th u t, and Havana on the 30th, arrived last night. There was nothing new at Havana. There had been no more searches reported, and the impression was that they had entirely ceased. The celebrated British steamer *Styx* left Havana on the evening of the 29th for Halifax. The United States vessels, the *Wabash* and the *Arctic*, were at Key West, and the *Colorado*, the *Fulton* and the *Jamestown* were cruising off the coast of Cuba. Sugars had advanced slightly; freights were improving, and exchange was brisk.

Some further points of interest from Mexico appear in the New-Orleans papers. The cordial adherence of ALVAREZ to the Juarez movement, and the conduct of the French Envoy at the Capital in regard to the Press, and the forced loan, are topics of interest.

Mr. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the Public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the Press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

General WALKER publishes a letter, denunciatory of Judge CAMPBELL, who presided at the recent fillibuster trial in New-Orleans. WALKER says he was unfairly treated in the Judge's charge to the Jury, inasmuch as the Court slurred over the exculpatory, and dwelt largely upon the inculpatory evidence in the case.

The Dudley Observatory difficulty is approaching a climax. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at Albany on Saturday, the Scientific Council was dismissed, the President of the Board was empowered to take legal measures for obtaining full possession of the Observatory property, in behalf of the Trustees, and Professor O. M. MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, was appointed Astronomical Director, to succeed Dr. GOULD. Late on Saturday night the Scientific Council held a meeting, at which they resolved not to give up possession of the premises. They promise a statement this week.

The steamer *Galena*, having seventy-five passengers on board, was burnt at her landing at Red Wing, Minnesota, on the morning of the 1st inst., and seven of the passengers were lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

From Kansas we learn that the notorious JACK HENDERSON has at last been arrested for his participation in the election frauds in that Territory.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE were removed from this City to Virginia on Saturday on board the *Jamestown*. The ceremonies were as imposing as on the previous day, thousands of persons participating in them. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE consigned the remains to the custody of the Committee of Virginians in an earnest and appropriate speech, to which Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, of Virginia, son of Governor WISE, in accepting the trust, in the name of his colleagues, eloquently and solemnly responded. Minute guns were fired during the afternoon by the Government forts. Both the *Jamestown* and the *Ericsson*—the latter with the Seventh Regiment on board—arrived at Norfolk yesterday. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an address, which was responded to by the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. Minute guns were fired and various appropriate ceremonies were gone through with.

Captain HENRI DE RIVIERE has not yet been arrested. He is accused of having abducted Miss F. S. BLOUNT, the daughter of Colonel BLOUNT, of Mobile. In the affidavit of Colonel B. made on Saturday before Justice CONNOLLY, he is charged with having enticed Miss BLOUNT to accompany him to New-Orleans where they were to be married. He was pursued and escaped to Havana, whither he was followed, and the daughter rescued before the marriage ceremony was performed. She was brought to this City by her father and in turn was pursued by DE RIVIERE, who succeeded in persuading her again to elope with him—this time, as it is alleged, by the connivance of her mother. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but thus far no clue has been obtained to his whereabouts. He has, however, written a very peculiar letter from his hiding-place in his own defence.

McCombs' Dam, in Harlem River, having been partially removed, the steamboat *Rattler*, Capt. MABIE, yesterday went up the river passing under High Bridge, and stopping near King's Bridge landing.

Two arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday for attempted arson—JAMES MCMAHON, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, and JOHN SHANNON, a grocer. They were seen to enter the premises occupied by the former, at the above number, and soon after smoke was observed issuing from the building. The door was burst open and the fire was extinguished. Everything in the vicinity of the spot where it was kindled, was found saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building was occupied as a boarding-house, and about thirty persons were asleep there at the time.

The number of merchants in attendance at either Exchange, on Saturday, was very limited. Hence, business lacked vigor. 1,000 bales Cotton were sold—the market closing rather more firmly. The movements in Flour, Wheat and Corn were light. Prices did not vary much. Provisions were less active, as were likewise Groceries, Hides and Naval Stores. The principal freight engagements consisted of Flour for Liverpool at firmer rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 713.

Our Mexican Relations—The Forced Loan Upon Foreigners.

The principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, so far as matters of domestic policy are involved, has of late years been fairly acknowledged by several leading powers as a rule of international law, but like every rule, it has its limits and exceptions. As long as any people agrees upon a government of some sort, responsible for the security of the lives and property of foreign residents, and capable of carrying into effect the obligations imposed by public law, as well as those voluntarily incurred towards foreign powers, it would be difficult to find a justifiable reason for dictating to it in what manner, it shall, or shall not, regulate its domestic concerns. Nations are moral persons, and there are few rules of intercourse between man and man which may not fairly be applied to their dealings with one another. As long as a citizen behaves likes a gentleman, keeps an orderly house, pays his debts, and respects the rights of those whom business brings into contact with him, it would be hard to find an excuse for interfering with his family arrangements, and laying down rules as to the hours at which his household shall take their meals or go to bed. But if he become a notorious rowdy, or profligate, and allows his sons and servants to assault the passers by, rob his guests and customers, and declares to those who demand redress that he neither can nor will restrain them, the neighbors or the law would certainly speedily intervene, and set matters to rights.

There are very few modifications to be made in the application of this rule to the conduct of sovereign States towards one another. They are all necessarily interested in the maintenance of peace and order, and in the safety and welfare of their own citizens. These are paramount considerations, and they imperatively demand that the formation of government of some sort should be exacted, if need be by force, from every people. In what shape that Government should exist, or in what manner it should exercise its authority, concerns only those are to live under it, but its ability to protect foreigners, pay its debts, and keep faith and punish wrong-doers, are matters which concern its neighbors. To assert that other powers have no interest in the matter, is to assert, that two or three factions may any day agree to pillage a whole State indiscriminately, set all known laws at defiance, murder and rob ambassadors, and deliberately cut themselves loose from human society with impunity. If any such doctrine form part of public law, it is the first time we ever heard of it. We should like to know, if it existed, when it was ever acted on, because it is entirely incompatible with the idea now so well-established, that nations are bound by the same ties and obligations, and owe each other the same duties as natural persons.

The news received from Mexico by the last mails gives the question a very pointed interest. The persons professing to exercise the supreme authority in that country have used the power they possess in particular localities, to exact a forced loan from foreigners, in spite of the remonstrances of their ambassadors, and in spite of the fact that any such exaction is pure and simple spoliation, and that they have even less right to the property of aliens than to that of natives. Those who refuse to pay are ordered to quit the country immediately, though a sudden departure of this kind involves many of them either irreparable injury to, or the total loss of their fortunes. When foreigners come to reside in any country, they incur an implied obligation to obey its laws, certainly, but nobody is absurd enough to suppose that the definition of the term laws is to be left to the caprice, ignorance or greed of any individual or any party. They engage to obey laws which derive some sanction from common justice and common morality, and which are based on rights and privileges which the civilized world recognizes. But if some dictator were to take it into his head to issue a decree that all foreigners were to be robbed on the highway, or have their left eyes put out, no one would maintain that they were bound to submit, or that their Government would not be justified in the use of as much force as might be necessary, to secure them compensation for as much loss as they might sustain in resisting the execution of any such decree, or abruptly leaving the country in consequence of it. The Americans and English in Mexico went there and invested their money in business, in the belief that as long as they obeyed the law and lived peaceably their purses and limbs would be protected. If it were known that they would be liable to the exacting of forced loans at the hands of any faction which chanced to get uppermost, they would certainly have staid away. The exaction itself is illegal, and damage caused in evading or obeying it, constitutes a legitimate claim upon the brigands who enforce it, and which they ought to be made to pay, or take the consequences.

If, however, the persons guilty of this species of spoliation constituted a *de facto* Government responsible for its acts, and in possession of the public force of the nation, we should have to deal with it, whether good or bad, in the ordinary way, first by diplomatic remonstrance, and in case of need, by embargo or reprisals, just as England proposed to deal with Naples the other day. But there is no such Government in Mexico. We find that two Englishmen have been forced into the ranks as common soldiers at San Luis Potosi, because they refused to lend their money. One was cruelly beaten, and both are now in jail with an American, guilty of the same offence. The British Minister has demanded redress, and the authorities at Mexico have promised it, but their promise is worthless, inasmuch as the outrage was perpetrated by General MIRAMON, who is not under their control, and who sets them at defiance.

If this sort of thing is to be endured, and if we are to respect, as an independent and sovereign state, the conglomeration of bands of brigands who now rule Mexico, we must either accredit a diplomatic agent to every chief of banditti, to every colonel of mutineers, political outlaw, and disaffected general in the country, and when any of them injures us, we must declare war on him individually, or we must quit the country, altogether outlaw it, and leave it to be devastated by pirates, Indians, and highwaymen, until it is reduced to the condition of a desert, and Christendom been scandalized by the grand spectacle of wholesale murders, pillage and anarchy, perptrated with impunity, in deference to the doctrine of non-interference. It may be a sound and wholesome doctrine, but it seems to us the consignment of a whole people to the tender mercies of brigands and savages is a greater sacrifice than its advocates are entitled to expect from us, and it is certainly a greater one than we are inclined to afford. It may be sublime to see such powers as the United States and Great Britain allow such *canaille*, as revolutions like those of Mexico throws to the surface of society, to maltreat their citizens and set common justice at defiance, but it is that sort of sublimity which borders on the ridiculous.

If there is no party among them strong enough to enforce order, and keep faith with us, we are bound to take measures to have the necessary power lodged in some one's hands, and see that it is executed. It would be the foulest injustice, either to make reprisals or lay an embargo as long as there is no regular Government capable of affording redress—and redress of some sort we clearly must have.

The Mormons—Light Needed.

The Mormon Delegate in Congress from Utah appeals for a suspension of public opinion concerning the Mormon war. He cautions the community against putting faith in the statements of newspaper correspondents—but betrays his own apprehension that these statements may, nevertheless, be true. His card is very cautiously worded, but it says some things, and adumbrates others, which are of some consequence in connection with the management of this Mormon campaign.

According to the official information laid before Congress by the President and embodied in his Messages, the Army was sent into Utah to compel obedience to the Federal authority, which, according to reports from official sources, had been repudiated and practically overthrown by the Mormons. It was said that BRIGHAM YOUNG had refused to acknowledge the Federal officers sent into the Territory and had proclaimed his intention to retain Executive power in spite of the Federal Government. Whether these reports were true or not President BUCHANAN acted upon them and sent, at an enormous expense, a portion of the Federal Army to put down this "rebellion." He afterwards, from a praiseworthy desire to avoid the effusion of blood, sent a Peace Commissioner, bearing an official exposition of his views and authorized to bring the difficulties with the Mormons to a peaceful termination provided they would submit to the Federal authority. These Commissioners, at the date of our latest advices, were still on their way to Utah and had done nothing towards the accomplishment of their mission.

Dr. BERNHISEL now states—what was in a general way, already known, that Dr. KANE made his appearance among the Mormons, as a secret but accredited Commissioner from the President, and that he carried on his behalf "assurances of his and the nation's good-will, and an invitation to welcome peace and free intercourse again, *with forgetfulness of all past offences*." We have been informed also, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that Dr. KANE informed the Mormons, in the name of the President, that the advance of the army was not against the Mormons, but for the sole purpose of *calming the public mind* and establishing a military post somewhere in the Territory. Dr. BERNHISEL states that, on the strength of these assurances, the Mormon troops already on the march against the United States forces, were withdrawn, and preparations which had been made to cut off their detachments were abandoned. And he now thinks it very strange that, after these assurances and the action to which they led, the army officers and the Peace Commissioners should still talk of hostile proceedings against the Mormons.

We do not care at present to discuss the general subject, but to call attention to the fact that throughout this whole affair the President seems to have been carrying on a double negotiation,—one open, to amuse the public, and the other *secret*, for the dispatch of business. The Peace Commissioners and the Army were designed merely to calm the public mind and make a show of crushing out rebellion. The real authority was in the hands of Col. KANE, who quieted the uneasiness of the rebels, and gave them assurances of the entire harmlessness of the military preparations by which they had been alarmed. Gen. JOHNSTON looked the lion,—to all the world:—it was Dr. KANE's mission to whisper to the Mormons that 'twas no such thing, but only "Bottom, the Weaver."

This proceeding does not seem to us quite in keeping with the ordinary openness and integrity of American diplomacy. It has not been customary thus to amuse the public with pretentious designs, which secret agents were commissioned to thwart. The public is entitled to know whether Dr. KANE was or was not a public agent—clothed with authority to speak and act for the President—and what were the instructions under which he acted. Will the Washington *Union* be good enough to enlighten us on this point?

EMIGRATION OF FREE NEGROES TO JAMAICA.—A public meeting was held at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 23d of April last, to devise measures for inducing the free colored population of our Southern States to emigrate to that Island. The meeting appears to have embraced the leading men of Kingston. It was called, at the request of citizens, by the Mayor, who was invited to preside. Resolutions were adopted, after full discussion, setting forth that the Slave States of this Union had passed laws prohibiting free persons of color from residing within their territory, and urging the importance of inviting that rejected population to settle in Jamaica. From the remarks made by the speakers, it appears that not only are laborers greatly needed, but that a large portion of the Island remains still unsettled. Free negroes are wanted to supply both wants. Complaint was made that many plantations and estates were falling into decay since the emancipation of the slaves by the British Government. One gentleman who visited this country so long ago as 1840, with a view to procure colored laborers, spoke very highly of the character and capacity of the free negroes he saw at the South; but those he met in New-York did not impress him favorably at all. Neither their habits of industry, nor their morals were such as he desired to see. But he said he found it no easy matter to set on foot an emigration to Jamaica, for the Abolitionists opposed his project on the one hand and the friends of African colonization on the other.

The result of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions urging the Legislature at its next session, to provide a fund for conveying to Jamaica such free negroes from the United States as can be induced to go. This measure was thought too slow by a portion of those assembled; but it was understood that means must be provided at the public expense, and consequently that legislative agency must necessarily be invoked.

The Island of Jamaica, the largest of the British West India possessions, is 150 miles long and averages about forty in width. Its area is 4,250 square miles—about two-thirds the size of the State of New-Jersey. The population in 1848 was 380,000, of whom only 16,000 were whites. The emancipated slaves have, to a great extent, wholly refused to work, and, consequently, hundreds of estates all over the island have been abandoned. It is to remedy this evil that free colored emigration is solicited. What the result of the movement may be remains to be seen.

Dudley Observatory.

The star of the Dudley Observatory is in the "house of Mars." Instead of prosecuting discoveries in the depths of astronomical research, the parties interested are prosecuting relentless war among themselves; and for harmless observations upon heavenly bodies, substitute observations of an injurious description upon each other. Of all astronomical spectacles, none could be more painful. Two years ago the institution was launched upon its splendid career, amply furnished for an endless exploring expedition through starry space, with a satisfactory specie-list, and the promise of a ripe return of invaluable scientific results. The sailing-master, Mr. B. A. GOULD, was regarded as an infallible pilot: Mr. EVERETT eulogized him as "an astronomer to whose distinguished talent had been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as editor of the *American Astronomical Journal*, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust." The Board of Trustees were citizens of Albany, of the highest repute for grave judgment and business ability; men to whose money and efforts the institution mainly owed its existence, and who were the original corporators. Liberal gratuities, too, rattled into the cash-box; so liberal, indeed, that many who still adhered to a belief in a New-York City Observatory, grew apprehensive that this inland upstart would fairly run away with the birthright of its elder, and grander, though undeveloped competitor. In short, the Dudley was the observed of all Observatories. It threatened to realize the Horatian measure of greatness, and knock its head against the very stars.

How these brilliant aspects have been dimmed, and who is answerable for the shadow, is one of the vexed questions of the day. On the one hand, we have the Trustees, men in whom we have a veteran habit of confiding, and composing the entire corporation of the Dudley Observatory, as embodied by the Act of April 3. 1852, whose President brings these charges against Director GOULD: useless and lavish expenditures, without any practical result; omission to recover insurance upon lost and valuable instruments; neglect to mount instruments, which are indispensable to the conduct of the Observatory, and which have lain in their boxes for more than two years; whimsical and capricious ideas and plans adopted, pursued, and abandoned at a great expense to the treasury; insolence to the Trustees, extending even to the exclusion of them from the building; prolonged absences, and constant neglect of the institution; the omission of regular astronomical observations; a devotion, dignified by the example of an emperor, to the niceties of clockmaking and horology. In short, Mr. GOULD is charged with reckless and purposeless extravagance; with presumptive ignorance of his profession; with *petit-maitreism*, and offensive arrogance. Having in vain protested, the Trustees allege, against these objectionable traits of Mr. GOULD's directorship, they have no other course but to remove him, and he is removed. That their power to adopt this action is ample cannot be denied. It is the action of the corporation itself.

Under these circumstances, there was an obvious course for Mr. GOULD to pursue; and that was, in the proper spirit of subordination, to submit his defence to the Board, as an offset to the charges of President OLCOTT. He has declined to do anything of the sort. He has not even condescended to lay a defence before the public, or to vouchsafe in any shape the formula of justification. He has preferred a line of conduct that goes far to substantiate the case of his assailants, by appealing to Mrs. DUDLEY, the benefactress of the Observatory, and to the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and PEIRCE. Mrs. DUDLEY, a lady of more than fourscore, has no more authority in the institution than what courtesy may concede to her years, her sex, and her benefactions. Her endowment was unconditional. Her age, her want of business qualifications, and entire lack of scientific attainments, render her the last person in the world to choose as arbitress in the matter; and when, therefore, Mr. GOULD appeals to her from the supreme jurisdiction of the Board, there is a strong presumption raised that he prefers to rely upon extrinsic influences, rather than fairly to meet the issues of fact. Perhaps it was because he suspected the insufficiency of this resort, that he took a second appeal to the Scientific Council, a body whose intervention in the business has only served to confuse it; which is the creation of the Board of Trustees, chiefly complimentary in its character, and without other powers than the Board may in courtesy delegate. To appeal from the supreme to a subordinate and dependent tribunal was an excess of absurdity only paralleled by the action of the tribunal itself. We are not, perhaps, to expect the votaries of the exact sciences to be exact in anything else. It was several centuries ago that the star-gazing philosopher fell into his well; and we can recall no instance from the days of TYCHO BRAHE to those of Professor HENRY, of scientific men, intrusted with the financial and business conduct of public institutions, of whom the same story of business incapacity has not been told. The power of calculation seems not to extend to figures with a dollar mark before them. The three gentlemen of the Scientific Council, doubtless in deference to a misplaced *esprit du corps*, accepted the appellate jurisdiction thus tendered, and proceeded to a trigonometrical survey of the subject. Without possessing any of the evidence upon which the Board had acted, and listening only to the one-sided representations of their distressed brother, they find him guiltless and unjustly treated, and print their decision, with the evident persuasion that the public will accept it as final. Yet they afford no intimation of the facts upon which Mr. GOULD may be supposed to rely in answer to the detailed specifications of President OLCOTT. We are only assured that all of the charges are frivolous, except two, which are unfounded. An inspection of the list, however, shows that a dozen, at least, of the batch are not frivolous; and the public will be prepared to adjudge that dozen baseless when they hear a fact or two for the defence. As the matters in controversy are rather of a business, than of a scientific character, the dictum of our three savans may go for what it is worth, and that is little.

From the state of facts, then, as we have them there can be but one conclusion. Mr. GOULD is in the position of a prisoner, who, instead of boldly facing the indictment, evades it, by pleading pretended flaws, and exceptions, and side-bar issues. Until he abandons his apparently shuffling course, and meets the action of the Trustees with a full and sufficient defence, appealing to the public as the only competent appellate jurisdiction, and not to a self-elected, partial, and wholly unauthorized tribunal, he must be content to have the charges against him credited in all their extent, and his contest with the Trustees regarded as presumptuous and impertinent. As director, he was the creature of that body; and every law of natural order forbids the creature to claim superiority over the maker. Even Mr. GOULD's sense of right would be outraged if, on one fair night, he should espy a satellite of Jupiter quarrelling with its primary, and requiring it to revolve around its own inconspicuous self. Let him learn of the stars.

In the meantime the Board has vindicated itself, and doubtless conferred an important benefit upon science by placing Professor MITCHELL in charge of the Observatory, and dispensing with the scientific council altogether. Not but that the acquirements and advice of Messrs BACHE, HENRY, and PEIRCE, when restricted to the limits of strictly scientific inquiry, must always be of inestimable value; but as they tend to transcend professional bounds, and make confusion in other matters less clearly apprehended, we must even surrender the great good, to escape the greater disadvantage. Of their determination to taboo the successor of Mr. GOULD, whoever he might be, we trust they will think better. Such a course would only prove their recent mistaken policy to have resulted from personal jealousy and partiality, and not from an unmixed devotion to science.

MR. J. L. HATCH ONCE MORE.—We published, on Saturday, an explanatory note from Mr. HATCH as to his ministerial standing. A few words of comment will dismiss his case from our columns.

The only point in dispute is this: Is Mr. J. L HATCH "a Congregational *clergyman*," by the authority and according to the usages of that respectable denomination? He so represents himself on all occasions; and when doubts are expressed—based on the fact that the only Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn refused to recognize and receive him as "a clergyman,"—he asserts that he has "never been deposed or suspended from the exercise of ministerial authority," &c. We feel constrained to show that there must be some defect in Mr. HATCH's claim to the ministerial rank:

1. By citing Mr. HATCH's own declaration on another occasion, that he had been "EXPELLED *both from his pastoral relation, and from membership in the Association.*" Whether "expulsion" is equivalent to "deposition or suspension" might, perhaps, be doubtful in this quarter, if the interpretation put upon the action by several leading clergymen at the East had not fixed its import. A student "expelled" from college would be apt to regard the process as being quite as thorough as "suspension," we imagine. Whatever nice distinctions ecclesiastical politicians may draw between terms nearly synonymous, laymen and editors will be apt to think a doubly-"expelled" clergyman no "clergyman" at all,—or, at least, that he is of the "solus stamp."

2 We quoted from one of the best-informed ministers the statement that Mr. H. was "deposed by a Council for corrupt teaching, and conduct ill-becoming a minister." It does not give a favorable idea of Mr. H.'s discrimination or temper, to find him changing this issue into a charge of "immoral and unchristian conduct"—for which he threatens to "post him, [the witness] publicly, for the unconscionable liar that he is." When an issue of veracity is made, it is quite as well that the party raising it should not pervert the language of the man he intends to "post." Mr. H. should bear in mind that there is such a thing as "conduct ill-becoming a *minister*," which may not be "immoral and unchristian."

3 We also cited a member of the Council and the scribe of the Association, (the only ecclesiastical bodies known to Massachusetts Congregationalists,) in proof of Mr. H's own statement as to his being "expelled" from the pastorate and from his ministerial position. He does not attempt to rebut this evidence, but quibbles about a "clerical association not being an ecclesiastical body." But was he not licensed and ordained by a "clerical association?" And was he not "expelled" by the same authority that gave him clerical standing? Has he any credentials from any new body since he was "expelled?" The presumption is against it; and it is certain that he sought them in vain from the Congregational Association of Brooklyn, where he claims to be a "Congregational clergyman."

With the flings at "orthodoxy," and the alleged *mot* of "my friend HENRY WARD BEECHER," we have nothing to do. Only, it occurs to us that, if it is "simply as a matter of fact, and not at all of exultation or authority" that Mr H. "declares himself a Congregational clergyman"—it would be in better taste, since "the *fact*" is seriously questioned, if not quite disproved, for him to forego any further claim to an office from which, by his own confession, he has been "expelled."

FRANK AND UNBLUSHING.—Captain DE RIVIERE, upon his own showing, is a contemptible scoundrel. In a letter designed to smooth over one piece of villainy he confesses another. He has been persuading a young lady to marry him. Her father, having discovered that he had been previously married in this City, refuses his consent and discards his acquaintance. Captain DE RIVIERE meets this allegation against himself by declaring that the alleged previous marriage *was a sham*—that it was performed in a manner not binding in law, and that he therefore repudiates it. Ordinary scoundrels leave such performances to be detected by the Police and proved in the criminal Court. This Crimean hero makes it a matter of boasting!

The fellow denies that he sought the acquaintance of the lady's father. On the contrary, the father took him voluntarily to his house when he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and was most attentive and hospitable to him. This kindness on the father's part is urged by this man as an excuse for his own conduct.

We have seldom seen a more open and unblushing declaration of baseness than this letter of DE RIVIERE, and to aggravate its infamy, the fellow seems to be utterly unconscious of its real character. He swaggers about his honor and his family in the same breath with a confession which should send him to the Penitentiary. We pity this lady who has fallen a victim to his arts, and the family which he has robbed; and we sincerely hope that before going much further in his career, he may receive, from some quarter, his full deserts.

TWO OPERA COMPANIES.—The "little Napoleon" of the Opera, as the lessee of the Academy of Music has been severely nicknamed, is likely to have an opposition worthy of a great General during the next season. Mr STRAKOSCH, a man of good taste and judgment, went out on Saturday in the *Vanderbilt* for the purpose of engaging an Italian Opera Company for Mr. NIBLO's beautiful house. Mr ULLMAN is already in Europe, singing like a charmer to the implacable LUMLEY, and endeavoring by a species of Electro-Biology to make an arrangement with PICCOLOMINI and GIUGLINI. Every one hopes that he will be successful. Mr BARNUM is also in London by this time, and Mr. W. H. PAINE—the most placid manager the world has ever seen—is on his way thither. If LUMLEY is not moved by the entreaties of so many rich swains, he is blessed with a larger amount of virtue than falls to the lot of most *impressarios*.

INDEPENDENT NOISE.—Yesterday was a very noisy Sunday. We heard no newsboys *but* in every direction, from an early hour throughout the day, torpedoes, crackers and pistols kept up an incessant series of explosions. The noisiest outbursts of patriotism by a desperate self-denial were probably postponed until to-day, when bonfires, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the explosion of all manner of detonating compounds, will celebrate the day. Of course we shall have scores of accidents to record, and the great majority of them will be due to drunkenness. The Police can materially diminish them by promptly arresting every drunken man who carries any kind of fire-arms. It is not due to the spirit of the day to permit such dangerous playthings in the hands of men or boys who have made themselves irresponsible and reckless by strong drink.

VIRTUOUS DECREPITUDE.—Nothing so promotes virtuous sentiments as weak knees, a lame back and a general decay of the faculties. Our dilapidated cotemporary the *Herald* illustrates the general fact. While it was enterprising and able to get about it used to report public meetings of all kinds, with great fullness and accuracy. The Free-Love Conventions received its special attention. Page after page used to be devoted to the most spicy and salacious sketches of their proceedings, and the enterprising reporters of that sheet even pursued the matter beyond the public halls and made free descriptions of the balls and other amusements of the free-love mansions of Leonard and Mercer streets.

All this was in the days of its youth and vigor. The tone is changed now. No more reports,—no enterprise of any kind,—but only a dull, vapid, half-idiotic gabblement about these meetings and plenty of driveling abuse of journals that persist in informing the world what is going on. This is the Plum Gut route in the newspaper race,—and of course poor BENNETT takes it. But he must bear in mind that it doesn't *take the prize*.

NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP BUILDERS.—The Spanish authorities at Cuba have, at different times, contracted in New-York for war and other steam vessels; and of late, have been in the habit of sending their war steamers, belonging to their West India Squadron, here also to be repaired. The preference thus given to New-York over Philadelphia, Boston, or other Atlantic ports, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superiority of New-York mechanics. It is also a severe comment on the want of means for such purposes in the great and flourishing Island of Cuba. The small Spanish war-steamer *Blasco de Garay*, has been lying here some time repairing, and others of the Spanish Squadron will soon follow.

A HINT TO SUCKLING RAREYS.—At the present moment John Bull is sucking the nob of his crabstick in an ecstasy of big-eyed wonder at the achievements of Mr. RAREY, the American horse-tamer. Johnny cannot make out how it is done, although there is so little of trickery in the business that Mr RAREY teaches the art for a consideration. We have a flood of light to throw on the matter, and with our usual disinterestedness give our readers the benefit thereof. It is related in history (which, by the way, may be looked upon as the Rarey of the present) that CHARLES the Vth, on one occasion, was so troubled and beset by a restive horse that he declared he had a good mind to speak German to him. The animal being valuable the monarch relented, and did not resort to this extreme measure for breaking its spirit. Now, may it not be possible—we put it mildly—may it not be even a little probable, that Mr. RAREY, familiar with this anecdote, has improved the lesson it inculcates, and, instead of speaking German, whispers Pennsylvania Dutch into the aristocratic ears of the British horse.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the most renowned actress on the stage, will play to-night and to-morrow night, appearing in two of her best characters, *Meg Merrilies* and *Lady Macbeth*. We call particular attention to this fact, for Miss CUSHMAN leaves in the *Persia*, on Wednesday, and may not be seen again for many years. The company supporting Miss CUSHMAN is excellent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE—two famous comedians of the Irish school,—commence an engagement here to-night, when the house opens for the Summer season. "O'Flannigan and the Fairies," "A Lesson for Husbands," and "The Yankee Housekeeper" are announced.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Two grand performances take place here to-day, the occasion being the farewell performance of Mr. EDDY, who retires from the management. ALEC'K ORK, "Paul Jones," "Cherry and Fair Star," and the "Lady of the Lake" will be performed. At 7 o'clock, "William Tell," "Blanche of Brandywine" and "Faustus."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—There will be two performances at this house; "The Idiot Witness," "Muse in California," and "Ireland As it Is" being given at 2 o'clock; and "The Debutante," "A Glance at New-York," "Shandy McGuire" and "Jack Sheppard" at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Performances will take place at this establishment nearly every hour. "The Battle of Buena Vista" and "Jessie Wharton" are the principal attractions.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—A fine entertainment of the best kind of Ethiopian Minstrelsy will be given by Wood's Minstrels, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN.—A grand display of fireworks and a Concert will take place here to-night.

Political.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* have been united under the combined title of the *Press and Tribune*. The politics continue Republican.

The deposed Editor of the Chicago *Union*, Mr. LOUIS SCHADE, has resumed his seat. The outside pressure of the Administration Party in Illinois drove him out, after his fracas with GROSS, but the new managers of the concern failed to hand over the funds in time, so the *Union* becomes the Douglas organ and the Buchanan men are beaten.

Hon OWEN LOVEJOY has been renominated for Congress in the third District of Illinois.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—The Bath *Courier* says that the Republican State Central Committee will meet at Congress Hall, in the city of Albany, on the 8th inst., to designate the time and place for holding the next Republican State Convention, and also to decide whether each Assembly District shall be represented by one or by two delegates.

PISTOL ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning as JOHN MCCAULEY, residing at No. 73 Mott street, was fixing the lock of his pistol, he carelessly put the muzzle against his breast. Suddenly the pistol exploded, the ball entering his left breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The injured youth—he was 18 years of age—was taken to the City Hospital.

THE FINANCES.

The Government Finances—Condition and Prospects of the Federal Treasury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The alarm of the Administration at the preparations by the opposition for a financial campaign is forcibly depicted in a series of fancy sketches drawn by one of Mr. COBB'S clerks, and published by the official journal as the "Appropriations by Congress during its late session." In the first of these pictures the regular appropriations for the year 1858–59 are set down at $53,458,233, to which there are added items for deficiencies in last year's appropriations, and incidental expenses, amounting to $14,576,130, making an aggregate of $68,000,000.

It is said that this table was taken from a speech by Hon. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, who has a genius for figures, and who is frequently called on to do the "heavy work" of the Administration. In this case it would seem, from the expedients used to meet the emergency, the work was so very heavy, that no man of character could be found to undertake it.

The reported speech of Mr. LETCHER was not delivered in the House. It refers to facts and incidents which did not occur until a week after its alleged delivery, and both in the aggregate and in the detail it is a misrepresentation. The speech is said to have been delivered on the 12th of June, the appropriations were not completed till the evening of the 14th of June. The following are specimens of the correctness of the authority upon which the Executive journal relies to demonstrate the economy of the present Government:

	Real Amount.	Amount given in the semi-official statement.	Excess of Appropriations over Executive statement.
Mail steamer approp'n	$1,459,000	$960,750	$499,000
P. O. steamer approp'n	17,500,000	3,500,000	14,000,000
Collect. Rev. from imports.	3 000 000	1 150 000	1,150 000
Total	$22 559 000	$5,610,750	$16 948,250
Error in three items,			$16 948,250.

But this simple exhibit does not reveal the half of the duplicity in the statement upon which I am commenting. The sum of $68,000,000 is given as the total provision for the next fiscal year. It is below the truth by more than $20,000,000. I attach no importance to the fact, upon which some emphasis is laid by writers and speakers but partially informed, that, according to his own account, Mr. COBB will begin the next fiscal year with balances of appropriations made by former Congresses of $16,586,588. This aggregate unexpended of balances occurs every year, and does not affect the annual appropriations. For if fifteen or twenty millions are left of last year's appropriations at the end of this year, a similar proportion of the aggregate amount promised at each session will lap over upon the year following.

The Executive statement, however, knowingly omits the $7,165,224 of "permanent and indefinite appropriations, which are authorized by standing laws, and are not necessarily renewable by annual legislation. That sum is no larger than it was eight years ago, from which I infer that some important omission has occurred in this item also—and I doubt not that the true amount under this head is equal to $10,000,000.

From this brief exposition it appears that the following sums were provided by law, and were continued and adopted as existing legislation, viz:

By semi-official statements	$68 000,000
Errors in the above statements	16,948,250
By permanent and indefinite items, (purposely omitted)	7 165,000
Total original and adopted appropriations of the late session	$92,113,000

This summary is, no doubt, far within the truth, as I have had neither the time nor the materials for a close examination of the subject. When all the acts of the session shall have been published, I believe that the aggregate expenditure provided for will be found to be nearly $100,000,000. This is the amount assumed by Mr. CRITTENDEN in his late opening of the Presidential canvass at Covington.

I know what will be said in reply to the above exhibit. It will be urged that it has not been usual to include the Post-Office appropriations and expenditures in the general Treasury accounts. But why should they not be? The deficit in the Post-Office Department is now ten or eleven millions of dollars a year. It is paid out of the Treasury Not one-third of the 30,000 offices support themselves. Then why not at once enter the six or seven millions of dollars which the Post-Office yields on the debtor side of the Treasury ledger and charge against the Department on the opposite page $17,500,000 of disbursements?

It will be said, again, that, of the 90 or 100 millions appropriated at the late session, 10 millions will be for deficiencies, chargeable to the Utah war, printing, &c., &c. Certainly, this is true—but who supposes that there will not be a deficiency bill next year? Deficiency bills have become a cherished Democratic institution. When have we not had them? And they have been growing with beautiful regularity since their small beginning, some nine or ten years ago. They began at a million and a quarter; who shall say that they have culminated at TEN MILLIONS?

Our treasury department has carried to great perfection the art of "how not to show it." Thus Mr. COBB said, on the 8th December, in his regular annual report, that the estimated appropriations for 1858, '59 were $50,312,943, and immediately after added that the aggregate estimated expenditure for the same year were $74,064,735. Now these separate and incompatable statements were severally and literally true, and were yet in effect untrue. It was made to appear that Congress was to be asked for only $50,000,000. Whereas, had Congress taken him at his word, and adjourned, it would have been instantly resummoned upon the ground that it had left a manifest deficiency of $24,06,588. The Secretary assumed that because there would be left over that amount of old appropriations on the 30th of June, Congress could go on assuming it to be money in the Treasury, and that it could leave the Treasury on the next 30th of June without any margin of appropriations. He well knew that some such balance always exists at the end of the year from the incomplete transactions of the preceding year.

Again—the Secretary knew in December that deficiencies existed to very near the amount afterwards provided for. He knew, for example, from all the newspapers that deficits of $8,000,000 existed in the Quarter-master and Subsistence Departments. Why did he not add them to his estimates of what he required? He knew also, because it had been announced and discussed in Cabinet, that ten war-steamers and five regiments were required, and that these additions to the Navy and to the Army would require a provision of twelve millions and a half to the estimates and other appropriations. Yet he never mentioned them. He did mention, however, one fact which has a bearing on one important item of appropriation, which is that $3,626,000 were spent in 1857 for collecting the Revenue, and he asks for an increased appropriation, and yet the Executive statement avers that only $1,156,000 *were* appropriated.

The Secretary of the Treasury took care not to estimate for the increase of the Army and Navy which he knew the President had recommended, nor for the deficiencies of ten millions in the War and Printing Departments, nor for the Post-Office deficit; nevertheless, he and all his colleagues labored with frantic energy to get these trifles through Congress, and thus, while nominally asking for only about $50,000,000, managed to extract nearly a hundred millions—beside a good deal which they did not get. A.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UNDER HIGH BRIDGE.—A novel and somewhat adventurous exploit was yesterday performed by the steamboat *Rattler*, Capt. P. MARIE, which has been running as an excursion boat on the Harlem River to McComb's Dam. Being a day for great achievements, Capt. M. conceived the bold idea of pushing his discoveries above his old stopping place, and steamed through the Dam, passing beneath High Bridge, and stopped at a landing below King's Bridge. The excursionists enjoyed the fun, and the spectators who looked down from their dizzy height on the bridge, cheered the little craft as she steamed for the first time into the ancient waters of Spuyten Duyvil. The boat is to continue the trips.

A Frenchman in Difficulties—The Case of Capt. De Riviere.

Captain HENRI DE RIVIERE, who figured in this City some months since, as a lecturer on the Sebastopol Campaign, has turned up again, under very suspicious circumstances. Having met with indifferent success in his public appearances here, he left for the South, where he presently got into trouble. Only a few weeks since, we published an account of a duel in which he was engaged at New-Orleans. Soon afterwards, he had another affair of the same kind at Mobile. For a time, nothing more was heard of the Captain. Then it was announced that a warrant was out for his arrest in New-Orleans, on a charge of bigamy. This report proved untrue, but it now appears that it originated in his attempt to abduct a daughter of Col. BLOUNT, of Mobile, into whose house he had been received when wounded in his Mobile duel. The Captain improved his opportunities, made violent love to the Colonel's daughter EMILY, and enjoied the mother. The father, meanwhile discovered that DE RIVIERE already had a wife, and broke up the intimacy. Last week, Col. BLOUNT and his family arrived in this City, and a strict watch was kept for the arrival of DE RIVIERE, who followed.

Mrs. BLOUNT and her daughter were provided with quarters at a private house in Broadway, near Tenth-street, while the Colonel continued his watch for the Captain. On Friday last, the ladies made their escape from the house, and on Saturday were advertised by the Colonel, as follows:

"Mrs. F. S. BLOUNT and daugnter, of Mobile, having left, on Friday morning, the 2d inst., their temporary residence in Broadway, near Tenth street, fears are entertained that they have been abducted or concealed by designing persons. Any person furnishing information that may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address F. S. BLOUNT, No. 721 Broadway, or WHITING & CLARKE, No. 40 Park row, New-York."

On Saturday, Colonel BLOUNT, accompanied by his counsel, Judge WHITING, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, and preferred a charge against DE RIVIERE of abduction for the purpose of prostitution. He made the following affidavit:

Frederick S. Blount, of Mobile, Alabama, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the husband of Mrs. Emily J. Blount, and the father of Miss Emily J. Blount; that on or about the fourteenth day of March last, Henry De Riviere became acquainted with deponent's wife and daughter at their residence in the the city of Mobile, that said daughter is unmarried and seventeen years of age of chaste character; that said De Riviere has inveigled, enticed, or taken said daughter from the house of a friend in the City of New York, where she was temporarily stopping with her mother and deponent, for the purpose of seduction and prostitution, either at some house of ill-fame, assignation, or elsewhere, and deponent states the following fact, for which he bases the foregoing charge: That said Riviere is and was, long prior to the said fourteenth of March, a married man and now has a wife living in Philadelphia; that on or about the tenth day of June last, Riviere enticed deponent's daughter to go with him from her father's house, to New-Orleans, for the purpose of getting married, as deponent has been informed by said daughter; that deponent having been informed of their design, and that Riviere was a married man, pursued them to New-Orleans, and reached that City in time to prevent such marriage; that they escaped deponent and fled to Havana, to which place deponent pursued them and recovered possession of said daughter, before the intended marriage was consummated, and started for New-York with said daughter and arrived on the 28th ult., and on the second day following became an inmate of the house of Dr. De wees, with his wife and daughter, at No. 791 Broadway; that on the first day of July deponent was informed by his said daughter that said Riviere had also arrived in New-York, and was seen by her on Broadway; that he endeavored to conceal himself from the observation of deponent, and at the same time made a signal to deponent's daughter, as she informed deponent; that on the following morning the wife and daughter of deponent shortly before nine o'clock left home without apprising any of the family of their intended departure, and although immediate search was made, no trace could be obtained of them; that deponent has been informed that his wife stated on Friday night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that his daughter was not there, nor, as far as said deponent can learn, was said Riviere; that Riviere is a Frenchman, and deponent has been informed, intended to sail from Havana to France with his daughter, and he believed, from the foregoing facts, that said Riviere now has his daughter concealed, and intends to sail in the steamer *Vanderbilt* or some other vessel for France the first opportunity. F. S. BLOUNT.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of July.

M. CONNOLLY, Justice of Peace.

A warrant was immediately issued for the Captain's arrest. Up to last night, it had not been served, although the Captain is supposed to be in the City.

The Captain publishes the following communication in self-defence:

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

Leaving this country, I feel it my duty to answer the calumnies which I have to this day treated with all the contempt they deserved.

The public opinion may have been imposed upon by the Alabama papers. These people, who during the four months that I have lived among them, would not have dared to hazard an impolite word against me, now that they feel themselves out of reach of my horsewip, barke furiously and are not afraid of publishing the lies furnished to them by my enemies.

I desire to establish the facts in their truth.

Mr. F. S. BLOUNT (the outraged father) is not, as represented, a wealthy resident of the South.

I never sought his acquaintance.

He sought mine.

He was the one who insisted on my being carried to his house when I was wounded in a Duel which resembled an assassination.

When it was a question of marriage between Miss BLOUNT and myself, he authorized Mrs. BLOUNT, at my request, to correspond with my family in France, and to his knowledge received answers from my mother.

Mr. BLOUNT then trusted me with the care of his wife and caughter. He desired me to accompany them to the country and to some watering place for the Summer.

He came himself to see us off on board the boat when we left for Dempolis.

He authorized his daughter to wear and receive from me an engagement ring with my name in it.

Traveling with the ladies, I of course supported all expenses, and if I speak of these *petites miseres* it is because I hear that insinuations are made amongst the public for the purpose of making people believe that I have eloped with an heiress for her money.

Later, by the treason of a miserable wretch, who I had by charity taken in my service, and who, abusing my confidence, stole letters written by me to an old mistress who had passed for my wife and taken my name, Mr. BLOUNT took his daughter away by force, and forbid her to see me any more.

She, however, spoke to me the same day.

She told me that notwithstanding her father's disapproval she would remain faithfull to me and requested me to do the same. She said she would resist the tyranige that oppressed her.

She was cattled away but kept writing to me warning me of the plans of assassination that had been formed against me in her presence by my enemies.

She expected me to take her back and protect her. She makes an appeal to my courage, gallantry and heart.

I keep those letters ready for publication.

I love Miss BLOUNT above anything in the world. I love her purely for herself, knowing very well I have nothing to expect from her. As long as she will encourage me I shall protect her and will marry her as soon as I can, notwithstanding the opposition and menaces.

I beg to say that until this day non but ridiculous champions have opposed me, such as Mr. SAVAGE and THOMPSON in Havana, NEDHAM WHITFIELD of Demopolis, MUNROE DE WEES in New-York and other such contemptible adversaries. It takes better men than those to stop or oppose CAIN DE RIVIERE who was one of the 9 officers selected in the whole French army for the honour of commanding the forlorn hopes at the siege of Sebastopol.

I have been treated as an adventurer and a vagabond by men who would find it very embarrassing to tell who their grandfathers were when I can prove them through the chronicles and history of my country who were mine from the year 1066.

I have got a better fame than Mr. BLOUNT.

I am twenty times as rich as Mr BLOUNT.

I have no pecuniary obligations to Mr. BLOUNT.

He has some towards me.

I always considered that addressing Miss BLOUNT I payed a great honor, not to her, she is worthy of higher addresses, but to him Mr BLOUNT.

The ridiculous scandal and slander which he has made shall fall upon him without reaching me.

He has rendered himself guilty towards me of grave offences.

As for the ceremony performed last Winter, in a chapel in Canal-street, it is by all means illegal and worth nothing.

Without witnesses but one.

Without license from any magistrate.

Without publication of bans.

Without my family's consent or knowledge (which as every one knows are absolutely necessary for my marriage to be considered lawful in France.)

Without publications in the papers

The certificate presented by Father LAFOND is false as the lady engaged gave a fictitious name and age, and produced no papers to back them.

I consented with repugnance to this ceremony—to extricate myself from an embarrassing position towards certain persons that I shall only name when compelled to.

Priest, lady and witness had promised secresy.

Here are, Sir, the exact facts such as they stand and not such as they are made, and I beg from your justice and impartiality to insert it in your columns as you and insert the attacks of my enemy's.

I shall allways be ready for my opponents on any ground.

For all communications I give my brother's direction: "Lieutenant EDMOND ARNOUS DE RIVIERE, Imperial dragoons guards Paris."

I am, Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant, H. ARNOUS DE RIVIERE.

Captain DE RIVIERE was formerly in the French service, and claims to have been in the Zouave *corps*, at Sebastopol. He belongs to a respectable French family. His father was Prefect of one of the Departments in France. HENRI, however, seems to be the black sheep of the family. The following sentence stands against him on the criminal records of France:

"By judgment of the *Cour d'assises* of the Department of the Seine, under date of February 1, 1858, HENRI GUILLAUME MARIE ARNOUS RIVIERE, 29 years of age, born in Nantes, (Loire-Inferieure), having lived in Paris, the Tribunal No 48, formerly of the military profession (now out of the country,) has been found guilty of having in 1856, in Paris helped and assisted, knowingly, a bankrupt tradeswoman, and aided and abetted her in the embezzlement (*detournement*) of part of her assets, and in the fraudulent debenture made by the said bankrupt tradeswoman, she was indebted for amounts which she did not owe; second, the accused received or concealed, for the benefit of the bankrupt, part of her personal property, he has therefore, been sentenced per contumacy, to eight years hard labor, by virtue of the articles 402, 59 and 60 of the penal code."

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Our Trade, via the Isthmus, with Central America.

Among the arrivals on Saturday was that of the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica*, 21 days from Aspinwall. Her cargo consists of hides, coffee, deerskins, sarsaparilla, Peruvian bark, cocoa, &c. This arrival furnishes an occasion to remark upon a subject which appears to be very little understood even by the commercial community. The Panama Railroad is very generally regarded as nothing more than an appendage to California, whereas, the fact is California does not contribute *one-tenth* of the freighting business of the road. Very little merchandise is sent from this market *via* the Isthmus, except valuable goods which will bear the expense of transportation by express; and *from* California nothing is brought except a few silks, whalebone, &c. The query will naturally arise, therefore, "What constitutes the merchandise transportation of the Railroad?" It consists almost wholly of European manufactured goods, which are sent direct to Aspinwall from England, France and Germany; and of the produce of the Pacific from Central and South America.

In addition to the articles above-named, large quantities of the following goods are being regularly transhipped across the Isthmus, viz: Indigo, Cochineal, India-rubber, Wool, Copper and Copper Ore, and many minor articles. These are generally shipped to England direct, the trade with the Pacific ports being conducted almost exclusively by European merchants—the larger part by Great Britain. It is an interesting fact, that of the import duties collected in Guatemala alone, only $12,000 were paid upon goods of American manufacture, while $700,000 were received on British manufactured goods—our trade being only 1½ per cent of the whole. This shows in a forcible light the importance of an American line of steamships on that coast.

These facts will not seem surprising, however, when we remember that California has a population of a little more than half a million, against 3,000,000 in Central America and that portion of South America whose only avenues of commerce are around Cape Horn or by the way of the Isthmus. It is worthy of note that the British Steamship Company, with their monthly line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at sixteen ports, do not bring as much produce to Panama as the single steamer of the Panama Railroad Company brings from Central America, with her one trip per month, and visiting only six ports. This is owing mainly to the exorbitant freight charges of the British company.

A letter from a gentleman in Panama to his correspondent in this City, under date of June 18, says:

I think business between New-York and Aspinwall likely to continue good. Experience has shown that New-York is the best market for hides. The hides of Central America must, therefore, chiefly take this route. Hides sent to New-York will necessarily bring American produce to the Isthmus, either for consumption or shipment to Central America.

In addition to hides, another reason why so much cargo is offering just now is, the low price of flour, which is sold here at $10 per barrel, leaving a profit. This is equal to 5 cents per pound. Yams and plaintains cost as much, while potatoes cost 9 cents per pound. Consequently, an immense quantity of flour is consumed in Panama. A good deal of flour is also sent to Central America, where it can be sold cheaper than it can be raised in the country, and of course is preferred on account of its better quality.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD SCHOONER CAMEO.—The Homes' Hole correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* of Saturday, sends the following account of the tragedy on board schooner *Cameo*:

"The *Cameo* arrived in charge of Mr. DAVIS, a Vineyard pilot, he having boarded her to-day at 12 M., at the mouth of the Vineyard Sound, with colors flying in distress, the captain stating that there had been an attempt at mutiny, in which he had killed the mate and wounded two men. Capt. EASTBROOK reports on arriving here that the mate had previously threatened to kill him; and on the morning of the 29th he heard him say to the men at the forecastle gangway, "Who will be headsman?" and immediately came aft and went into the cabin. The Captain followed, knocking down the man at the wheel and the cook on his way, and found the mate armed with two pistols and one bowie-knife. The mate, snapping one of the pistols at him, he (Captain EASTBROOK) struck the mate in self-defence. The crew stated that the Captain was good to them during the voyage; that there was no attempt to mutiny, and that the mate did not arm himself until after the two men had been knocked down, and an attempt had been made on the third mate, without effect; and that, after the encounter with the mate, he gave up the charge of the schooner, and stayed in the cabin most of the day—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Vineyard Gazette* says:

"The captain appears to have been laboring under the hallucination that his crew had designs upon his vessel and the money said to be on board, and has given such evidences of insanity as leads to the opinion that, at the time, he must have been beside himself. It is said upon the mate were found several weapons, pistols and a bowie knife. The captain told his men to lock him into one of the state rooms, which was done, but when found to be unbearably sultry and close, he was permitted to come out. At the Captain's direction the colors were set at half-mast when the smack hove in sight, and when they came on board the Captain drove them fiercely forward upon the jib-boom. The unfortunate Captain does not look like a dangerous and brutal officer, and now appears to suffer most deeply from the distress of his rash and hasty conduct. The remains of MILLER, the murdered man, are prepared for interment."

An inquest was held on Thursday, on the body of the mate of the *Cameo*, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that WILLIAM MILLER came to his death by the hands of Captain HEZEKIAH D. ESTABROOK.

The officer sent down to the Vineyard by Marshal FREEMAN to arrest ESTABROOK under a warrant issued by Commissioner WEBSTER, found him in custody of Justice PEASE, who refused to deliver him up. He however secured all the witnesses and brought them to this City, so that Mr. PEASE will probably send Capt. ESTABROOK here for examination.

Obituary.

Mrs. MARY FOLGER, widow of the discoverer of Pitcairn's Island, died at Masellon, Ohio, on the 26th ult., aged 81. She was born in Nantucket. Her husband, Capt. MATHEW FOLGER, died in 1828.

WM. Z BEALL, a wealthy Maryland planter, died at Prince George's County last week. He left an estate of four large plantations, and one hundred and fifty slaves, twenty of whom are liberated by his will.

Dr. JOHN ROBERTSON, formerly the preceptor of JOHN C. FREMONT at Charleston, died at Philadelphia last week.

FALL OF A SIDEWALK—INJURY TO SEVERAL PERSONS.—A temporary plank sidewalk, erected in front of some new buildings in process of erection in Houston-street, near Avenue A, suddenly gave way, on Saturday evening, precipitating several persons who were walking over it into the cellar, a distance of near y twenty feet. MOSES P. WESTON, of No. 163 Laurens street, sustained a double fracture of his right arm, and Officer DICKINSON, of the Seventeenth Ward, had his left arm broken, just above the elbow. The other persons on the walk all sustained more or less injury, but none of them seriously. It was supposed, at first, that more persons were badly injured, and a number of physicians were sent for. The building was owned by a Mr. BLUYEE.

College Commencements.

The University of Pennsylvania held Commencement Day on Friday. The graduating class numbered 116. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: *Doctor of Medicine* on BENJAMIN R. CARMAN, of Pennsylvania; CHESLEY MARTIN, of Virginia; GEO. P. COGGESHALL, of South Carolina; J. HAYES SHIELDS, of Pennsylvania. *Master of Arts* on D. BETHUNE MCCARTER, M. D. *Doctor of Divinity* on the Rev. ABRAM N. LITTLEJOHN.

Ingham University Commencement, at Le Roy, N. Y., was held on the 23d ult. Prof. ALONZO GRAY, of Brooklyn, received the honorary degree of LL.D, Rev S. H. Cox is Chancellor of this institution.

Shurtleff College, Illinois, has graduated only three students this year.

At Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, the Commencement exercises were introduced by a novel exhibition of a Gymnastic Association, established one year ago. The Hon. WM. M. COSBY delived an address on *Physical Education*.

At Hobart Free College, the first prize was awarded to MR. CHAS D. VAIL, of Jersey City, and the second to JOHN H. POST, of Batavia. Six of the students competed for the rhetorical prize, a gold medal, worth $30. HARVEY BALDWIN, Jr., of Syracuse, gained the medal. The House of Convocation met, and listened to an address by the Rev. JOSEPH M. CLARK, of Niagara Falls. The societies were addressed by the Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-Haven. Eighteen students graduated.

The commencement exercises at Lima College, in this State, took place last week. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. FREE, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Dr. STILES, of Genesee Conference, and Mr. HAM, of Detroit, and the Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, of Rochester, and Professor WELLS, of Genesee College, Professor REED has undertaken the duties of President of this College.

The fifth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the first. Degrees were conferred on the young girls who graduated, and the class of '55 were dubbed with the title of "Mistress of Art."

THE MORMONS.

Appeal to the Public from Mr. Bernhisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah.

A CARD.

Upon the advice of experienced friends, I have carefully avoided presenting my name in print. The most obnoxious individual, however, is, by popular custom, entitled to ask for himself and for others, when malice is busy against them, what is termed a suspension of public opinion.

I would most respectfully ask my fellow-citizens to distrust the letters with which the journals now abound, coming or purporting to come from the station of the army of Utah; and which are commenced without any regard to truth of statement by those whose personal interests will be promoted by our country's persevering in the wicked enterprize denominated the Mormon War.

Why are you told by these cruel and mercenary persons that there is reason to doubt the sincerity of the Mormons' desire for peace? Why did the Press at their command deny the authenticity of the despatches of Governor A. CUMMING to the commander at Camp Scott and the President? Can they hope, after we have entirely abandoned our plans and sacrificed all our preparations for defence—after we have opened a way into Utah to troops whose existence no one reasonable man will doubt was at our mercy—do they still hope to bring on a war by following after and slying people so closely that the conduct of a licentious soldiery will compel our citizens to defend themselves from their outrages by force?

I do not understand it. My advices show that four months have passed since we were invited by the President of the United States, or by a gentleman who claimed to have his confidence and represent his views, to receive the assurance of his own and the nation's good will—and to welcome peace and free intercourse again with the forgetfulness of all past differences. Four months have elapsed since that gentleman came among us with his message of peace, and upon our national faith we felt safe to call back our troops who were upon a hostile march, and salute the flag which should protect every American citizen who has a right to gaze upon it. But the hostile preparations against us still continue, the armed men at the camp still threaten to pursue our families and friends.

They even write of their success in prejudicing against us the minds of the two gentlemen who have lately reached them bearing the title of Commissioners of Peace.

With all these evidences of dark plotting, I still have the hope that they will not be able to cover up the truth with fire and blood. I will not yet place the National Administration with those who are striving to destroy us. I believe the President to be a man from whom the truth may be kept by contrivance, but I trust in him as one in every case incapable of perfidy.

I think it enough for me to beg a suspension of public opinion. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN M. BERNHISEL,

Delegate from Utah.

An Unpromising View of Mormon Affairs.

From the Washington Union.

Dispatches to the Government from the Peace Commissioners sent to Utah have been received, stating that they had arrived at Camp Scott, and were about to set immediately out for Salt Lake City.

From the tenor of these dispatches, it seems to be considered that it would be highly imprudent to diminish our military force in Utah to any material extent. The hegira of the Mormons is understood in the camp to be for the two-fold object of removing the female portion of the community, and those who are restive under the despotism of the Mormon rulers, from the threatened contact with the army. The hegira proceeds upon the idea that the orders of the army authorize only a march to Salt Lake City, and do not extend to authorizing a pursuit of the retiring people beyond the present theatre of settlements.

The opinion prevailing in the army seems to be that a mistake has been made in allowing the Mormons time to gather their crops, as it puts them in condition, if they choose, to make a more protracted resistance, or to stand out much longer from a formal submission to terms, than they otherwise would be able to do.

It is understood that thorough preparations have been made to destroy Salt Lake City on the approach of the army, if it be thought advisable for the purposes of the Mormons. Opinions differ as to the destination of the Mormons—some thinking it to be Sonora, others a fine district of country entirely surrounded by desert, and difficult of approach for attack, to the southward of Salt Lake City.

A Disgusted English Mormon.

From the Cleveland Herald.

We had a call from a very intelligent Englishman, whose story is told below. His is the experience of many others. In justice to the English men and women who have joined the Mormons there, it should be stated that the Mormon preachers in England deny, stoutly and persistently, the charge of polygamy as being part of the Mormon creed, and assert that such charge is a Gentile slander. Mr. CHAMBERS speaks for himself:

The subscriber, a young Englishman and wife, were reduced through motives of curiosity to examine and investigate the doctrines of the Church, so-called, of Latter Day Saints, and through the earnest teachings and power of persuasion of its votaries, were persuaded to be immersed and received into its fold. After the obliteration, they concluded to emigrate to the Zion of the Western World. After paying a tenth part of what they possessed to the President of the British Isles, they had the sum of £200 left, with which sum they intended to commence life anew in the Far West.

After a tedious and tiresome journey they arrived at Council Bluffs, where they found, to their chagrin, they were in the power of despotic and merciless Mormon *Elders*, who endeavored to prevent them from holding converse with the Gentiles or non-believers in their pernicious doctrines. The individual confirmed to borrow the principal part of their money, which was never returned. After many conflicts and much sorrow for the loss of home, and friends, and reputation, in the midst of strangers, the wife *dies*, the husband not having the means to decently inter his beloved wife, and was a homeless and sorrow-stricken man; he returns, leaving the partner of his youth in a lonely, far-off grave. May our fate be a warning to others.

A. M. CHAMBERS.

Horrible Murder in Chicago.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

From the Journal of Friday.

One of the most brutal murders we have ever chronicled, was perpetrated yesterday upon the north side, on Michigan street, No. 108, over CURRIER & WRIGHT'S Livery Stable, the facts of which are as follows:

About 5½ o'clock this morning, MICHAEL MCNAMEE, who works for Mr. MORGAN in CURRIER & WRIGHT'S stable, and lives overhead, came running down stairs and told the watchman of the stable that his wife was ceiin. He went up and found her lying in bed, in the front room, and immediately went over to the police station. Officers HALLOCK and MILLER came over and found the woman as above described, and the man, MCNAMEE, sitting in a chair by the bed side. The face of the woman was covered with a quilt, which the officers withdrew and found the body terribly bruised. The man then turned to them and said, "Here's a hard sight, boys." He then walked the room nervously, and again said, "She went out about 9 o'clock and didn't come in until after 12; I was abed and didn't hear her: I woke up about 4 o'clock and found her dead." The officers at once took him into custody and carried him to the Armory. He had on a checkered shirt which was spotted with blood, as well as his pants and his hair.

Every part of the body was bruised, disfigured and discolored in the most terrible manner. Hardly a square inch of the body but was marked with some ghastly wound. The head was completely covered with bruises, but the skull was not broken. The whole body presented a terrible aspect. There was not a single wound upon the body which would have have caused death, but the aggregate of wounds upon the head alone, from the shock incident upon the terrible blows which were literally showered upon the poor woman, was sufficient.

The Coroner has just examined the body and the apartments of the rooms. There are four rooms, one of them a double one, and connected by folding doors facing north and south. In the north room is a bed, where she was found, and in the south room a stove and some kitchen utensils. There are also a front bedroom facing north and a dark clothes room in the rear of this. In the dark room, blood was found upon the floor, and bloody caddings, showing that the murder was committed in that room. She was then undoubtedly taken into the other south room, where there is also much blood upon the floor. From the appearance of the stains and a pan partly full of water, which was found there, it was evident that an attempt had been made to wash it up; she was then dragged through the doorway, the marks being upon the door and also upon the door casings. She was then placed upon the bed where she was found.

From the appearance of the rooms and the statements of her son, a boy about four years of age, it is evident that she was killed yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock. The dinner is still standing upon the stove undisturbed, and some flat irons are in the stove which she borrowed.

Fires.

PEARL-STREET.—About 8½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 228 Pearl-street, occupied by PATTISON & DONOR, Agents of the Greenfield Tool Company, and general dealers in hardware. The fire was soon extinguished by the Insurance Patrol. It was found, on an examination, that burglars had broken into the building, and attempted to blow open an iron safe on the first floor; this they failed to do, when they got into the upper part of the building and set fire to it. Damage about $2 000; fully insured.

IN FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, the two-story frame dwelling-house corner of Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue caught fire—but how, is unknown—and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $660; insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. JACOB ULBRICK owned and occupied the building.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 10 A. M. on Saturday, a fire was discovered among some cotton stored on the second floor of the warehouse No. 147 Front-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage being only trifling. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire occurred, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the smoke-house attached to the provision store of ROBBINS & CO., No. 542 Washington-street. The damage amounted to $500, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—At a few minutes to 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the feed store of ABRAM LYONS, No. 575 Fourth street. Damage, $150. Insured in the Rochester Insurance Company.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other sewing machine for family use, ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **JULY.**

Bold, fierce July, thy brazen sky
And copper earth have I seen our sinews;
We pant, we sigh, we sink—willt die,
If this uproarious broil continues!
On sea side sh res, where ocean roars,
On mountains where the breezes sally,
Or nestled close beath woodland boughs,
In some far off, deep shadowed valley.

To these *some* fly, then mad July!
Thou gaudy nurse of fountain tulips!
While others first, to slake their thirst,
Revert to "cobblers" "slings" and "juleps."
For me, I envy the dead fish
On marble slabs ice-covered, lying;
And as I pass shad salmon, bass,
"Oh, happy fate!" I still keep sighing.

One hope, July, I still descry,
One hope ALONE for fainting mortals;
The "ZEPHYR CLOTHES" cool, white as snows,
Revealed in SMITH'S MEMORIZE POSTAGE!
To them I'll fly, and then, July,
As free from care as "Mr. Toodles,"
Arrayed in these I'll take my ease
And laugh at all hot, sweltering Noodles.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122, 136 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries, &c.,** may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st. N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Removal.**

W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 230 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these can be properly understood and made.

☞ **Sunday Being the Fourth,** FOWLER AND WELLS will keep open their Phrenological Rooms, at No. 308 Broadway, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, to accommodate citizens and strangers who desire examinations.

☞ **Do you Suffer**

After eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, wind, burning sensation or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

MARRIED.

WALTON—YOUNG.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 14, 1857, by the Rev. Robert S. Dickson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Aster-place, EDWARD H. WALTON to MARY A. YOUNG both formerly of Schenectady.

☞ Albany and Schenectady papers please copy.

HAMILTON—HALE.—In this City, on Friday, July 2, by the Rev. John Brash, JOHN HAMILTON, formerly of New-Milns, Ayrshire, Scotland, to MARGARET HALE, formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland.

O'NEIL—FITZPATRICK.—In this City, on Saturday, July 3, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, by the Rev. H. De Luynes, JAMES O'NEIL, of this City, to ELMA T., daughter of P. Fitzpatrick Esq., of Washington, Ga.

☞ Georgia papers please copy.

TALBOT—PETERSON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday June 23, at the Harlem Baptist Church, by the Rev. E. H Gillett, ALBERT D TALBOT to HATTIE S., second daughter of George S. Peterson, all of Harlem.

☞ Bennington papers please copy.

DIED.

MUNSELL.—In this City, on Saturday, July 3, at the residence of her son, J. F. Munsell, Mrs. ABBY T., widow of the late Rev. Jabez Munsell, of Norfolk, Va., in the 82d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Sag Harbor, L. I., for interment.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 4, EDWARD CLARK, aged 26 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother William Clark, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 12 Macdougal-st., this morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either city or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 226 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post-Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family as good cook, baker, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 31st-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS—A LAdy wishes to procure a good situation as above for a highly respectable English girl, (a Protestant,) who thoroughly understands her business, and will be found an acquisition to any person requiring her services. A situation by the sea-side would be greatly preferred. Address CHAMBERMAID, Box No. 3,529, Post-Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 128 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERsigned having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 349, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and sobriety. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, By a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family. No objection to the country. Can show the best of recommendations from his former employers. Can be seen for a week at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE PACIFIC SUGAR REFINERY.—Wanted for the Pacific Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November, by the time the refinery will get to work. Applicants for the various situations may apply through the Post Office or care Belgian Consulate. CHARLES LADOUR.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who has had experience in accounts and who possesses all the requisites as to character and ability. Salary moderate. Address Box No 446, Post-Office

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO A FEW miles in the country, to work on a small farm; the man must have had practical experience in the care of fruit trees, and of general farm work. Address Box No. 169 *Times* Office where an interview can be had.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COENERT & CO'S., No. 418 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos 61 and 63 Madison av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No 194 East Broadway. Rev. DR. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER A. M., Principal.

MADAME RUTTRAY, AT COSEWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERman desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best reference presented. Address L. V. N., Box No 155, *Times* office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. S. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUation in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C, Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches, French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING, IN OR NEAR Waverley-place, a PORTE MONNAIE with steel chain, containing about thirty dollars, mostly in Orange County money, also a commutation ticket on the Erie Railroad, with the owner's name upon it. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by leaving the same at the office of the St Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT POLLOCK'S Weehawken Pavilion, a lady's blue enameled cased WATCH, one side set with diamonds, with chain attached Any person finding the same and returning it to No. 5 Silver Terrace, Hoboken, will be liberally rewarded.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—GRAND LODGE OF FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Grand Lodge having accepted the invitation of the authorities of Brooklyn to lay the corner stone of the City Armory, on the 6th inst., invites the subordinate lodges of New-York and Brooklyn to unite with it in the ceremonies of the day. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers will meet at the Mayor's office, Brooklyn, City Hall, and the Fraternity in Joralemon-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M., precisely. By order.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. d'Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.

S. T. GORDON, No. 766 Broadway, near 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS. —This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished. Located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I. Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient. And the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; W. C. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip. New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, E. C., Box No 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN A MOUNTAINOUS country, easy of access to the City, for a small family; will want one large room and good sized bed-room adjoining, and room for nurse. Address MORTON, Box No. 147 *Times* office with reference and terms, which must be reasonable.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only a yard from the fence, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 186 Bleecker-st.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 11th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, for a few single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a delightful location in Bloomfield, N. J. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Boarders accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, in a private family, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The best of reference required. Apply at No. 88 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 73 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—ON OR near the Heights. A gentleman desires a furnished room, containing gas and bath with partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address until the 8th inst., stating location and terms L. G. Q., Box No. 1,389, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN an American family. 15 minutes' walk of the City Hall. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address BOARDER, box No. 2,758, Post office.

BOARDING WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a strictly private and respectable French Protestant or English family. References will be given and required. Address FIDES, Box. No. 158, *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 114 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 132 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET —One of the pleasantest and coolest locations in the City.—An elegant front room and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Cooking all domestic.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 407 *Times* office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 23d-st. Terms reasonable

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No 350 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857, Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York, as

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and at all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.

2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

6:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue personal means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10

New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00

New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 29, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Fishkill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 33d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:00 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 93. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MORNING ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 6:10 and 10:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 5, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 5, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, July 6, "	Tuesday, July 6, "
for Highlands, 7 A. M.	Sh'r LEADER, 6½ A. M.
Ocean House, "	from L. Branch)
Leader, "	Tuesday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 6, 11 A. M.	Thursday, July 8, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 7, 2½ P. M.	Friday, July 9, 6 A. M.
Thursday July 8, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 9, 2½ P. M.	

Fare 25 cents.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Height's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, will leave Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock ..... 5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood ..... 6:30 A. M.
Great Neck ..... 5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove ..... 7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point ..... 5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point ..... 7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove ..... 6:00 P. M.	Great Neck ..... 7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood ..... 6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock ..... 8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7:30, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, Capt. James Gale, will commence her regular trips on the first of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Caldwell, Lake George,

will open for the reception of guests the 15th day of May.

DANIEL GALE.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 8½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt st., Pier No. 29, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck Slip Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROperty FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York to Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL..... July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTHERN LIGHT Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. E. NONES, Notary public, No. 12½ Exchange-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR SALE—A BERTH, OR STATE ROOM, IN the best part of the ship, in the *Persia*, for Liverpool, 7th July. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FOR THE

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,745,324 76
Average amount of Specie	2,644,905 99
Average amount of Circulation	237,501 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,393,698 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$881,978 00
Average amount of Specie	106,333 00
Average amount of Circulation	89 054 00
Average amount of Deposits	540,237 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$551,095 00
Average amount of Specie	84,031 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,296 00
Average amount of Deposits	348,576 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,433,373 36
Average amount of Specie	4,015,439 87
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,956
Average amount of Circulation	74,453
	96,409 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,700,301 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,008,519 31
Average amount of Specie	244,030 88
Average amount of Circulation	95,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,075,108 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,031,932 36
Average amount of Specie	1,011,437 36
Average amount of Circulation	369,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,612,977 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,105,446 39
Average amount of Specie	373,693 91
Average amount of Circulation	82,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,627,978 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,293,653 81
Average amount of Specie	1,221,646 20
Average amount of Circulation	189,691 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,663,790 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,502,079 74
Average amount of Specie	1,695,522 94
Average amount of Circulation	287,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,935,907 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,280,105 75
Average amount of Specie	455,153 63
Average amount of Circulation	232,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,920,865 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$366,014 81
Average amount of Specie	38,884 47
Average amount of Circulation	104,765 00
Average amount of Deposits	316,771 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$566,030 69
Average amount of Specie	80,186 17
Average amount of Circulation	130,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	291,741 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,911,534 00
Average amount of Specie	844,204 00
Average amount of Circulation	261,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,175,188 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$712,411 19
Average amount of Specie	96,573 85
Average amount of Circulation	155,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	532,070 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July 1858.

A. M. EGGLESTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,116,548 52
Average amount of Specie	627,955 31
Average amount of Circulation	16,6 5 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,122,548 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MOSES TAYLOR, President

Sworn before me, this 31 day of July, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,576,619 12
Average amount of Specie	874,383 50
Average amount of Circulation	142,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,347,890 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,425,129 64
Average amount of Specie	444,854 64
Average amount of Circulation	131,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,470,290 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$181,052 00
Average amount of Specie	32,249 00
Average amount of Circulation	26,788 00
Average amount of Deposits	91,279 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31 day of July, 1858.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,671,069 11
Average amount of Specie	280,563 91
Average amount of Circulation	133,648 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,427,494 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$766,672 68
Average amount of Specie	77,706 84
Average amount of Circulation	109,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	619,183 32

City and Count. of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,011 85
Average amount of Specie	58,365 61
Average amount of Circulation	27,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,893 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,326,367 08
Average amount of Specie	332,240 16
Average amount of Circulation	99,528 00
Average amount of Deposits	899,760 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,440,268 70
Average amount of Specie	351,049 71
Average amount of Circulation	201,500 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,503,953 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$849,899 72
Average amount of Specie	272,865 86
Average amount of Circulation	109,037 00
Average amount of Deposits	806,869 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,020,623 73
Average amount of Specie	340,999 71
Average amount of Circulation	247,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,696,566 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS S. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. S. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,814,537 98
Average amount of Specie	2 926,126 19
Average amount of Circulation	233,328 83
Average amount of Deposits	6,098 894 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8-3,976 94
Average amount of Specie	161,288 65
Average amount of Circulation	96,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	644,581 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,779,391 44
Average amount of Specie	264,296 39
Average amount of Circulation	161,221 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,297,320 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,028,669 44
Average amount of Specie	1,002,785 17
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	258,517 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,726,933 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$310,626 60
Average amount of Specie	116 145 65
Average amount of Circulation	73,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,659 20

City and County of New-York ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$788,876 24
Average amount of Specie	104,349 06
Average amount of Circulation	124,914 00
Average amount of Deposits	707,764 07

After diligent search cannot find a Commissioner.

E. D. BROWN, President.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,607,603 96
Average amount of Specie	379,463 27
Average amount of Circulation	47,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,117 992 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,630,120 52
Average amount of Specie	2,75,156 59
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	221,508 83
Average amount of Deposits	5,056,934 27

Under this head are included Co n. Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,949,527 61
Average amount of Specie	333,036 64
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	124,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,233,012 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,429,918 23
Average amount of Specie	1,225,024 37
Average amount of Circulation	201,855 60
Average amount of Deposits	5,233,988 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Friday July 2, 1858:

Average amount o Loans and Discounts	$1,396,981 63
Average amount of Specie	252,227 54
Average amount of Circulation	119,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,001,333 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,344,383 96
Average amount of Specie	334,804 82
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	146,644 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,301,907 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$376,251 59
Average amount of Specie	59,960 33
Average amount of Circulation	161,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	146,168 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$299,903 96
Average amount of Specie	21,372 88
Average amount of Circulation	124,722 00
Average amount of Deposits	156,903 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

RICHARD C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,669,291 87
Average amount of Specie	439,983 93
Average amount of Circulation	102,535 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,532,512 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

OSCAR W. SHUSTWARZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,002,083 75
Average amount of Specie	939,179 81
Average amount of Circulation	186,597 20
Average amount of Deposits	3,367,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday morning, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$635,592 04
Average amount of Specie	142,667 23
Average amount of Circulation	112,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	5-5,371 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,784,114 01
Average amount of Specie	869,458 54
Average amount of Circulation	57,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,796,506 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,190,837 24
Average amount of Specie	179 968 85
Average amount of Circulation	189,606 00
Average amount of Deposits	732,645 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,764,366 66
Average amount of Specie	677,400 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,699 00
Average amount of Deposits	2 341,955 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$997,533 89
Average amount of Specie	294,296 39
Average amount of Circulation	97,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	694,356 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D FARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,331,692 59
Average amount of Specie	231,537 84
Average amount of Circulation	303,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	250,403 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,035,621 99
Average amount of Specie	594,428 30
Average amount of Circulation	116,021 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,662,770 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North,
E. S. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of ROBERTS, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.

ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. P. A. BREITHAUPT, the firm of P. A. BREITHAUPT & CHUN is this day dissolved. The business will be continued as hitherto by Mr. BREITHAUPT, as Agent of P. A. BREITHAUPT, and in association with Mr. O. B. WILSON, under the firm of

BREITHAUPT & WILSON,

who are also authorized to attend to the liquidation of the old firm. Mr. CHUN, actuated by the desire to reside for the future permanently in Europe, retires for this reason from the continuation of the business in this country, but he will devote his time and experience to the interest in Europe remaining the new firm to all the friends and customers of the old.

New York, July 1, 1858.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
GEORGE MYGATT.
JOHN INGRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.
JOHN INGRAHAM
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS.
HOWAN CHAPIN, Jr.,
THOMAS HOWARD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscribers and JACOB J. SANTA, under the firm of SANTA, PANGBURN & SCOTT, in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in oils, &c., at No. 87 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, has been and is hereby dissolved.

CHARLES T. PANGBURN,
MARTIN A. SCOTT.

Dated New-York, July 3, 1858.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LOW, COOK & POPE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by either of the undersigned.

JAMES W. LOW.
JOHN E. COOK.
THOS. J. POPE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of GASHERIE & DAVIS, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing business, and will occupy the store No. 121 Chambers and No. 103 Reade-st.

GEO. W. GASHERIE formerly Gasherie & Waller.
W. H. DAVIS, late Fenton, Lee & Co.

NEW-YORK

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of June, to the 3d day of July, 1858: Men, 100; Women, 92; Boys, 142; Girls, 113. Total, 447*. Adults, 192; Children, 255; Males, 242; Females, 205; Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	1	Dropsy in head	3
Amputation of hip joint	1	Drowned	3
Albuminuria & Bright's dis. of kidneys	3	Dysentery	1
Angina Pectoris	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Apoplexy	3	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	9	Erysipelas	1
Burn'dorscalded	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	2	Fever, miasmy	1
Cholera	2	Fever, nervous	1
Chol. Infantum	17	Fever, puerperal	2
Chol. Morbus	1	Fever, scarlet	2
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Conges. of the bowels	1	Fracture of the spine	1
Conges. of brain & Congestion of the lungs	3	Heart, dis. of, valvular	3
Consumption	34	Heart, disease of	1
Convuls. and infantile	43	Hooping Cough	4
Croup	3	Inflammation	1
Debility, adult	2	Inflam. bowels	4
Debility, infant	6	Inflam. of brain	1
Delirium trem	3	Inflam. of heart	1
Diarrhœa	1	Inflam. of lungs	4
Dropsy	6	Inflam. of stom.	1
Dropsy in head	31	Inflam. of throat	1
		Inf am of bowels	1
		Insanity, puerpl.	1
		Intemperance	1
		Intussception of intestines	1
		Jaundice	1
		Killed by accident	2
		Lues Venerea	1
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, infant	21
		Measles	5
		Mortification	2
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	5
		Parturition dif.	1
		Prem. birth	6
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	9
		Spasm	2
		Stillborn	24
		Suffocation, accidental in a privy	1
		Suicide	5
		Sunstroke	3
		Teething	8
		Tumor of the brain	1
		Unknown, (not states)	2
		Urinary infiltration	1
		Total	447

*Increase of deaths this week, 100.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report, to July 4, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 25	174	64	238
Admitted to July 1	39	20	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	32	5	37
Died	3	7	10
Remaining at date	178	72	250

Males, 209; females, 41.

J. DARACH, Superintendent.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, an unknown woman, while on board a Fulton Ferry-boat, either jumped or fell overboard. After two hours' search, the body was recovered. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the case yesterday. The Ferry-master testified that he noticed the deceased go on board the boat, and that her face was very red and her eyes swollen as though she had been weeping. The general impression among the spectators was that she jumped overboard, but no one could state the fact positively. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning, but whether accidentally or otherwise, the Jury were unable to determine. The deceased had dark hair, blue eyes, regular features, and was about 30 years of age; she had on a calico dress and a red woolen shawl. Two plain gold rings were on her fingers. The body was removed to the Dead House, Bellevue Hospital, for identification.

FATAL WRESTLING.—ASA SAFFEN and HENRY SMITH, two young men who worked in the carriage manufactory at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street, on Saturday afternoon were wrestling together. SMITH happened to have a shoe-knife in his hand, and, as they fell, the blade of the knife accidentally penetrated the abdomen of SAFFEN. The injured youth was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Before his death he exonerated SMITH from all blame in the matter. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

Police Intelligence.

A YOUNG THIEF SHOOTS A POLICEMAN.—Wm. Williams and John Thompson, two youths, each almost 17 years of age, on Saturday afternoon picked up a roll of cloth in front of the cloth store of Mr. Widdey, No. 517 Greenwich street, and ran away with it. Officers Godfrey and Lent, of the Eighth Ward, gave chase after them and captured Thompson. As Williams was dashing at 2:40 speed around the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, officer Baldwin suddenly caught him by the coat-collar and compelled an instantaneous break up. Satisfied that his customer was running for some other purpose than mere exercise, he concluded to take him to the Station-house. They had not proceeded more than two blocks before Williams stealthily drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the officer. The ball fortunately struck a bunch of keys in the officer's pantaloons' pocket, grazed his flesh slightly, and then passed off harmlessly through the skirts of his coat. The two prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush and fully committed—Williams to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, and Thompson on a charge of larceny. Both prisoners belong to the Eighth Ward Short Boys, and though mere youths are adults in crime.

POLICEMAN SHOOTING AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Patrick Connell is a noted fighting man in the First Ward. Yesterday morning, having a quantity of rum aboard, he became noisy and commenced fighting people in the streets. Officer James, of the Harbor Police, thinking he was acting a little out of character for Sunday—even if it was the Fourth of July—arrested him and attempted to take him to the Station-house. Connell being an athletic fellow, soon loosed himself from the grasp of the officer, and darted off. The officer started in pursuit, and being unable to overtake the runaway fired his revolver at him twice, which brought him to a stand-still, the two balls having hit him in the calf of his leg. The balls were taken from his leg, and he was taken before a Police Magistrate and committed to answer for his conduct.

DANGEROUS FUN.—Two men named John Welsh and John Henry, commenced the 4th of July yesterday with drinking freely. The liquor made them stupid and sleepy, and they finally stretched themselves out at full length on the pier foot of Whitehall-street, to sleep off the effects. Some boys seeing their unconscious condition, thought it would be rare sport to wake them up by a sudden explosion of gunpowder. They accordingly placed a small keg of powder near the river, laid a train connecting with it, and fired off the train. Welsh was thrown by the force of the explosion into the dock, and narrowly escaped drowning. Both men were seriously injured and had to be removed to the City Hospital. The perpetrators of the mischief made good their escape.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Between 1 and 2, on Saturday morning, Officer Whitman, of the Twenty-second Ward, observed four suspicious-looking men coming out of the dwelling-house No. 246 West Forty-fourth-street. As they saw him, they ran off at full speed. The officer, assisted by Officer Cottrell, who afterwards joined him in the chase, started after the fellows. After a long run they succeeded in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Martin and Richard Curtis, were taken before Justice BROWNELL, and committed to answer in default of $1,000 each. They entered the building through the cellar-door. A sturdy bolted door prevented their going up stairs, and they were thus reluctantly compelled to leave without any booty.

ROBBERIES.—The trunk of Mary Rourke was broken open on Saturday, at No. 131 Mulberry-street, and $50 in money and $100 worth of jewelry and dresses stolen. The robber escaped with his booty. Some adroit house thief managed, Saturday morning, to work his way, undetected, into the room of Mr. David Barnes, No. 3 second-street, and take away with him jewelry and money to the amount of $50. The same rascal, or a brother professional, stole a gold hunting case watch, worth $100, from the house of John N. Safford, No. 75 Sixth-street, while the family were at their breakfast on Saturday morning. The above robberies were announced at the Police headquarters, and officers dispatched to hunt up the culprits, and, if possible, recover the stolen property.

FOUNDLINGS.—At 2 A. M. on Saturday, a female child, about four hours old, was found in the area of the dwelling-house No. 133 East Fifteenth-street. It was given in charge of the Almshouse Governors. An infant, about four weeks old, was found, by an Eighth Ward policeman, lying in the alley-way of No. 95 Thompson-street. As no one in the neighborhood was willing to confess to the paternity of the little stranger, the same disposition was made of it as in the previous case.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The arrests of Abraham Schaffer and Morris Levy, of No. 18 Mott-street, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, noticed in Friday's TIMES, has been investigated, and the parties arrested—to have been effected through the malicious business of a policeman. The men were promptly discharged by the examining magistrate.

INFANTICIDE.—At a late hour on Friday evening two boys brought to the Tenth Ward Station-House a carpet-bag, containing a dead male child, which had been born but a few hours. The boys stated that they found the carpet-bag behind a coal box, in Hester-street. The child presented the appearance of having been strangled. The Coroner was notified.

[Advertisement.]

JUST THE SPOT FOR YOUR CHILDREN.—Do you wish to enjoy the National Holiday to-day? Do you wish to show your little ones all the parade and pomp, the noise and bustle of the streets without danger? Do you wish them to laugh and crow with delight over comic entertainments, and patriotic pieces, and songs and dances, besides revelling amid such curiosities as the beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., take them to Barnum's Museum. That's the place to-day for comfort, coolness, amusement and respectability.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This favorite Theatre takes the lead to-day in presenting attractive entertainments. There will be two performances—afternoon and evening. Mr. CRANFEAU, Master ALFRED STEWART, and a strong company appear, both afternoon and night, and seven attractive pieces will be given.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

PURDY'S Fireworks Dépôt, No. 34 Maiden-lane, will be open on

MONDAY, July 5.

Brooklyn Items.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—JAMES MCMAHON, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday morning, and committed to answer a charge of attempting to fire the building which he, in part, occupies. A grocer named JOHN SHANNON, was arrested at the same time as an accomplice. The accused were seen to enter the saloon at the above number, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from the premises by Officer SHINE, of the Second Precinct, and FRANK H. DILLEMAN. They burst open the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done to the premises. They found that fire had been kindled in a tub in the kitchen-part of the saloon, and everything in the vicinity saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building is occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. PIPER, and another portion is occupied as an office by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were some thirty persons asleep in Mr. PIPER'S apartments at the time the fire was communicated and had not the fire been discovered as it was, several lives must have been lost. McMAHON was fully insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH VACATION.—The Rev. H.W. BEECHER, yesterday, preached his last sermons previous to leaving for his usual Summer vacation. It was communion-day. Forty persons were admitted to membership in the Church, all but four or five being upon profession of conversion. Several were baptised. Among them were ten or twelve youths from the Sabbath School, who are reckoned among the fruits of the revival. The sermon was an exposition of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in which Mr. BEECHER fully defined his views of the ordinance, and corrected some misstatements which have been made concerning them. At the close, full 1,700 persons remained and joined in celebrating the Lord's Supper. There will be preaching at the usual hour on Sunday mornings, and a prayer-meeting in the evening instead of the sermon. Mr. BEECHER (O. V.) resumes his pulpit duties on the first Sabbath in September, until which time the Sabbath School will also be suspended after next Sabbath.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The Seventh annual anniversary of this Institution took place at the buildings in Montague street, last evening, Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD presiding. The reports and compositions were read by the Rev. Dr. FARLEY and the Rev. Dr. STORRS, and several original odes sang by the graduating class. Among the compositions read, selected by the Committee (Drs. FARLEY and STORRS) without knowledge of the names of the authors, were two worthy of special note. One of these was by Miss CATHERINE A. DANA, daughter of ALEXANDER H. DANA, ESQ., Counsellor of this City, upon the theme "The Meeting of the Centuries." The other was by Miss MARY H. CHITTENDEN, daughter of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, merchant of this City, on "The Poetry of Life."

The graduates were as follows: Misses Catharine A. Dana, Mary H. Chittenden, Jose A. Blanchard, Lavinia Goodel, Emily A. Hinckley, Emma Jarkins, Matilda McLean, Anna Olcott, Nora Phillips, Frances Roberts, and Anna Walters, all of Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth A. Cutler, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. G. Ludington, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Mary J. Moore, of Natchez, Miss.

The exercises here closed by a pertinent address from Prof. GRAY, the Principal to the Class.

On Thursday evening a very pleasant reunion of some fifty of the Alumni of the Institution took place at the Buildings, with a band of music in attendance, and essays and letters read from many who had married and settled—some at the East, and some at the far West.

The Institution has numbered about 200 for the year 1858.

BURGLARY.—A daring burglary was committed at JAMES RITCHIE'S Williamsburg Iron Foundry on the morning of July 2d, between the hours of 12 and 2. It is supposed there were five persons engaged in it. They entered the office by forcing the locks. They brought with them six or eight blacksmith tools, with which to force the iron safe, but finding they were not sufficient for the work, they procured a forty pound sledge and two large crow bars from the foundry, and so commenced operations. They were probably from one to two hours in forcing it open. The noise was heard about one block off, but not knowing from whence it proceeded, they were not molested. The Police knew nothing of it until it was reported at the fifth precinct Station-house next morning. The foundry is situated at the corner of Eighth and Ainslie-streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The burglars succeeded in getting about $50 in money. Four of which bills were $10 on the New-York County Bank.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man, named WILLIAM MONAGHAN, was arrested in the Fifth Precinct, Saturday night, on a charge of highway robbery. He started to go home with a man named GEORGE S. HART, who was somewhat intoxicated, and upon arriving at a secluded place he robbed him of $12.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, named JOHN KEAN, had his left thumb blown off, yesterday morning, on the corner of Mill-street and Hamilton-avenue, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, with which he had commenced to honor the 4th of July.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a very small infant, inclosed in a cigar box, was found Saturday in a lot near Messerole-avenue, Eighteenth Ward. It was taken in charge by Coroner SNELL.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 125 deaths in Brooklyn. 17 of these were by consumption; 5 by sun-stroke; and 3 by small-pox; 15 children died in convulsions.

FIRE WARDENS.—The Board of Trustees of the Western District Fire Department, at their meeting held on Friday night last, elected the following Fire Wardens:

WILLIAM S. WRIGHT, of Engine No. 17, for 3 years, reelected.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Hose No. 6, for 3 years, re-elected.

AMBROSE L. BROWN, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, vice ROBERT BABB, two years.

The name of the boy killed by falling from the Heights at the foot of Pineapple-street into Furman-street, Friday afternoon, was PATRICK DILLEHANAI. He resided with an uncle in Jay-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Closing of the New-Jersey State Normal School.

The State Normal School, at Trenton, under the Principalship of Prof. WILLIAM F. PHELPS, closed its sessions for the Spring Term of 1858, on the 1st of July, for a vacation of eight weeks. This institution was established by an act of the Legislature in 1855. It consists of the Normal School proper, with its adjunct, the Experimental or Model School, which serves the purpose of a school of practice and observation, and of the Farnham Preparatory School, at Beverly, on the Delaware River, between Trenton and Philadelphia.

The Normal and Model Schools at Trenton, occupy two of the most commodious and elegant buildings yet erected for educational purposes, in this country. Both were designed by the Principal, with special reference to the requirements and aims of the best edifice, embodying all necessary recitation, assembly, lecture and cloak rooms, amply supplied with all the modern improvements, including gas, water, furnaces, wall-slates, and the most approved styles of school furniture of every description. Every thing is supplied that can contribute to the comfort, convenience and efficiency of a school of the most comprehensive scope and of the highest order.

A Botanical Garden has been projected, with an additional building for a Health Department and Gymnasium.

A Museum of the native productions of the State is to be organized, with a Miscellaneous Department for collections and contributions from all sources.

There are about one hundred pupils attending the Normal School, and about three hundred and fifty in the Model School. The establishment will accommodate about eight hundred pupils, and is supported by the State. Books, stationery and all necessary apparatus are supplied, and it is the intention, if possible, to induce the State to furnish the means to board the pupils in all cases where they may desire it.

The instruction and exercises are chiefly oral and illustrative by means of the black-board. Geography is taught by drawing outline and detailed maps of divisions of the earth's surface. Anatomy and Physiology are taught with a prepared subject, and everything is explained orally, in turn, by the pupils. Every means is taken to familiarize the pupils with the principles of natural science, including a very thorough attention to Mechanical Philosophy and Practical Mechanics, illustrated by all sorts of labor-saving devices, among which we noticed a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine. The science of Domestic Economy, including book-keeping and the simpler forms for transacting business, receive a due share of attention. The School is under the direction of eleven Trustees, of which the Hon. R. S. FIELD is President. The Faculty consists of WM. F. PHELPS, A. M., Principal, with twenty-one associate professors and instructors, and the Institution promises to become a prominent agent in carrying forward an intelligent educational reform.

Jersey City Items.

BURGLARY.—WILLIAM MCCORMICK was arrested on Saturday by officer JACQUES, in the act of entering the house of PATRICK MIRRAN, No. 72 Newark-ave. He was attempting to get in through the window when he was seen by the officer. He was held for examination.

THE FOURTH.—Yesterday, the flags on the Cunard steamship *Persia*, and on all the ferry boats plying to Jersey City and Hoboken, were displayed. The flags of most of the shipping at the docks were also displayed.

FIREWORKS.—The Special Committee of the Common Council announce that the exhibition of fireworks this evening will take place in Montgomery-street, between Barrow and Jersey streets, opposite Van Vorst-square, at 8½ o'clock P. M.

MISSING.—A young lady, 18 years of age, residing with CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, at the corner of Prospect-street and Railroad-avenue, left her home on Friday morning, since which time she has not been seen. Her friends are ignorant of her whereabouts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JULY 5.

$7,000 U.S.5s, '65 ex in 101		6 Bx.Commerce ex.d.	46⅞
50,000 U. Isd Bonds	86	50 Hud Riv R. R	25⅝
50,000 Tenn State 6s, '90	91¾	30 Harlem Railroad	7⅝
10,000 N Y St 6s, ex. in.	98	500 Reading R. R	43½
11,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	200 do	43⅝
500 Cal. St 7s, new Bds	86	150 M S & N I. R. R	71
6,000 N. Y. State 5s, '74, 103		400 M. So. & Ia p. St.	42½
1,500 Vir. 6s	82½	100 do	42
2,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R 7s	99	50 Panama Railroad	102
1,000 M. C. R. 8 p ct. 1st M. S F. con bs	93	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	85⅝
3,000 Per. H. & Al. 2 m	43	50 do	85⅞
5,000 T. C. & M. L. G.	33½	50 do	85⅝
5,000 do	33½	200 do	85⅞
60 National Bank	117½	100 Clev & Tol. R. R	34⅝
10 Atlantic Bank	77	200 do	32
28 Metropolitan Bank	105	100 do	32⅛
50 Canton Company	18¾	400 do	32½
20 Pen. & H Canal Co	98¾	200 do	32⅝
100 St. Y. Central R.	82	5 do	73⅝
1015 do	82½	10 do	73¾
250 do	82⅝	100 do	73½
120 do	82¾	50 do	73¾
100 do	82⅝	25 Mil. and Miss. R.	29
666 Erie Railroad	17¾	30 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¾
140 do	17¾		

MONDAY, July 5—A. M.

As we publish no morning edition of the TIMES on Tuesday, the Bank Averages as far as rendered, officially, to Saturday night, will be found advertised on another page of this paper. They include all except five banks—the Commerce, Pacific, Oriental, Butchers' and County. The footings are as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Cir.	Deposits.
48 Banks, July 3	$17,990,103	$29,947,248	$6,940,423	$45,875,161
Commerce, June 26	12,091,420	3,369,945	1,975	8,213,815
Pacific, June 26	1,049,822	147,254	131,497	670,934
Oriental, June 26	594,540	80,880	91,603	441,526
Butchers', June 26	1,501,768	369,236	188,851	1,162,049
County, June 26	387,410	31,373	92,137	276,806
Total	$115,654,063	$44,146,616	$7,446,426	$106,612,297

These figures indicate the following changes as compared with the previous weekly statement of June 26:

Increase in Loans	$631,402
Increase in Specie	2,198,547
Increase in Circulation	230,737
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,228,671

Including the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing House, which for the five business days of the week average $17,267,027 and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year. We shall repeat this comparison on Wednesday morning, with the figures of the present statement corrected by the full official averages. We understand that the Specie line of the principal bank, not yet in, will vary but slightly from the previous return.

	July 4, 1857.	July 3, 1858.	June 26, 1858.
Capital	$62,859,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	115,034,388	119,654,863	118,823,461
Specie	12,837,346	34,146,606	31,948,059
Circulation	8,901,599	7,446,426	7,215,689
Gross Deposits	98,834,583	106,612,297	101,961,626
Exchanges	33,447,001	17,267,927	15 825,963
Undrawn	65,387,582	89,374,370	86,135,663
In Sub Treasury	10,317,059	5,819,988	7,461,599

The Undrawn as well Gross Deposits have attained a magnitude never before known in this City. The increase on the present statement is partly owing to the preparations, in advance, for the unusual payments of 1st and 4th July. The same cause makes a moderate addition to the Loan column. The large increase in Specie grows out of the California remittance, delivered last Monday and the disbursements from the Government office. Of the latter, amounting to $1,641,611, only half a million went out of town, and the remainder into bank. One or more of the neighboring cities are said to be debtor to New-York, and some Specie may have come in by express, in settlement of these balances. It will be noticed that the Specie in bank has nearly trebled since 1st July last year while the sum total in Bank and Sub-Treasury now stands $39,966,594 as against $23,154,105 this time last year.

The general features of the Bank movement, particularly with reference to the immense line of unemployed deposits, will in good part account for the continued ease in supply and cheap price of Money in the open market, although the dullness of general trade and the absence of active speculation on the Stock Exchange have much to do with the relative demand. During the week past, Discounts ruled for short paper 4@4½ ₱ cent., and for 4@6 months' bills 4½@6 ₱ cent.; prime signatures, of course. Fair bills are taken at from 5@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, according to date. At call, the terms made range from 3@5 ₱ cent., most of the business on Stocks being done at 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on London is held with some firmness at 109¾ ₱ cent., and on Paris at 5f. 12½ to the dollar. These terms, if the demand were active,—which it is not, at present, even with the help of the July dividends collected for foreign account—would justify some shipments of Bullion to the Continent, if not to England. But thus far the movement in this direction is quite moderate. Last week, the shipments were $358,155.

The fiscal or commercial year, as reckoned at the Treasury Department at Washington, having closed on Wednesday last, June 30, we hope to be able in a few days to present, in tabular form, the official Custom-house results of the Foreign Trade of the year at the port of New-York. These will also authorize some approximate estimate of the comparative movement of the whole country in the importation of Foreign Goods, and in the exportation of Domestic Produce and remittances of Bullion, in exchange therefor. As these tables will be so soon ready, in a complete form we omit this morning our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82@82⅝
New-York and Erie	17⅛@17⅜
Reading	44½@44⅝
Rock Island	72¼@73⅜
Michigan Southern	21⅛@21½
Preferred	43½@42¼
Illinois Central	81@74@78
Panama	109@102 ex d.
Pacific Mail	78@74@77½
Hudson	27@26¾
Galena	83½@86@85¼
Missouris	87½@85 ex d.
Virginias	95½@91¼ ex d.
Tennessees	93¼@91¼ ex d.
La Crosse Land Grants	31@33½
Toledo	32⅝@32⅛
Delaware and Hudson	97⅛@98¼

The July dividend on Panama, now quoted ex dividend, is 6 ₱ cent., and on Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee State stocks, 3 ₱ cent. The hot weather in the early part of the week, and the approach of the National holiday toward the close would have interfered, under any circumstances, with active speculation, but the dullness was the more observable this season, on account of the limited disposition evinced to operate for either the rise or fall of prices. The daily sales footed up a moderate total, while the very limited fluctuations in price afford a fair index to the present temper of speculation. The tendency, however, through the week, was generally to firmness, and at the close of the dealings on Saturday, (again kept as a half-holiday, and the afternoon meeting of the Brokers dispensed with,) was to full rates on most of the Railway shares, and a good demand for State Stocks. Of course, to-day will be observed as a close holiday.

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports as follows of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

The demand has been good for Coal during the week, owing to the accumulation of orders during the turn-out—but it is not believed that it will continue as brisk, as the orders are diminishing already. Prices are more firm but remain without change.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill, Railroad	43,000	36,010
Schuylkill, Canal	39,005	44,740
Lehigh, Railroad	11,311	9,427
Lehigh, Canal	30,075	28,210
Delaware and Hudson Co.	18,925	8,521
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	25,306	22,582
Scranton, South	10,657	13,960
Total	187,269	163,450

Showing a decrease of 23,869 tons compared with the corresponding week last year. The trade of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Regions have been affected considerably by the turn-outs. At Carbondale, we learn, the men continue out, the Company refusing to yield to the demands of the hands. They continue to supply the demand from the winter stock of Coal.

The following exhibits the increase and decrease from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill, Railroad	957,740	737,799
Schuylkill, Canal	475,761	366,187
Lehigh Valley Railroad	292,292	234,454
Lehigh Valley Canal	262,500	251,020
Delaware and Hudson Co	98,524	84,760
Pennsylvania Coal Co	133,121	157,485
Scranton, South	151,179	223,124
Total	2,241,117	2,054,829

The loss continues to increase weekly, and at the end of next week, we believe it will reach 200,000 tons. There was a decrease of 320,103 tons of Anthracite Coal in 1857, and it is supposed that a similar decrease will take place this year. In 1854 and 1855, the annual increase reached 694,000 tons, which shows a very heavy falling off in the trade of the country, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The following is Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$129,391
Payments	406,822
Balance	5,819,988

The receipts include $47,000 from Customs.

The Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company announces his readiness to pay, on demand, an instalment of 20 ₱ cent. on the outstanding notes and acceptances of the Company.

The revenue collected at the Boston Custom-house for the last two fiscal years, was as follows:

	1856-7.	1857-8.
July	$669,736 54	$740,447 64
August	823 800 91	797,230 80
September	692,554 37	447,290 83
October	682,591 71	264,377 69
November	715,320 34	296,113 81
December	508,309 65	280,017 71
Total, half-year	$4 092,313 52	$2,818,478 48
January	541,153 36	277,302 03
February	764,683 16	252,632 03
March	621,075 70	469,501 82
April	621,660 75	321,388 61
May	350,813 95	215,175 32
June	135.123 30	311,459 00
Total, fiscal year	$7,127,103 74	$4,755,940 97

The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 3.

Names of Banks	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,725,324	$2,644,905	$237,501	$7,393 698
Artisans' Bank	881,978	104,223	89,054	549,237
Atlantic Bank	851,695	64,031	95,238	348 570
Bk. of America	5,433,372	4,016,439	86,409	7,791,301
Bk. of Commerce	12,091 421	3,369,945	1 975	8,215,815
Bk. of Commw'th	1,068 5 9	244,030	95,084	1,015,108
Bk. of New-York	4,031,932	1,011,437	369,445	3 612,977
Bk. of N. America	1,705,446	373,629	82 689	1,627,978
Bk. of Republic	4,293,653	1,224,643	189,691	4,663,790
Bk. St. New-York	3,562,679	1,095 522	287,290	3,935,231
Broadway Bank	2,260,105	455,153	234,743	1 920,665
Bull's Head Bank	366,014	36,884	104,766	316,771
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,501,768	369,236	188,851	1,162,041
Chatham Bank	506,030	80,186	100,666	291,741
Chemical Bank	1,911,534	844,204	261,250	2,175,188
Citizens' Bank	712 411	96 513	155,613	552 070
City Bank	2,118 546	627,896	16,015	2,122,648
Continental Bank	3,556,519	674 363	114,709	3 347,890
Corn Exch. Bank	1,226,195	444,654	131,970	1 470,291
East River Bank	90 052	32 219	26,788	81,259
Fulton Bank	1,671,622	295,560	153,044	1,547,491
Greenwich Bank	766 672	77,596	109,501	619 183
Grocers' Bank	254,051	58,555	27,338	141,823
Hanover Bank	1,320 207	332,240	95 529	899 769
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2 440,206	351,019	211,500	1,503,933
Irving Bank	849 959	222 835	109 637	906,859
Leather Man. Bk	2,030,122	310,999	227,351	1 696,566
Manhattan Co	4,814 587	2,925,126	298	6 943,502
Marine Bank	883,9 6	161,2 8	96 106	644,581
Market Bank	1,709,301	264,206	164,221	1,297,320
Mechanics' Bank	4,028 669	1,092,795	258,517	3,726,033
Mech. B'g Ass'n	210,626	116,145	13,784	174,660
Mech. & Trad. Bk	788 876	148 940	121,911	701 704
Mercantile Bank	2 6 7,6 3	379 463	41,193	2,117,992
Merchants' Bank	5 670,196	2,033,156	221,598	5 956,224
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,949,857	323,033	124,012	1,523,016
Metropolitan Bk	5,429 918	1,235,684	201,465	5 233,988
Nassau Bank	1,396 981	253,127	149,356	1,091,323
National Bank	2,344,383	331,601	146,644	1,391,937
N. Y. County Bk	387 410	31,873	92,137	276,806
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	376,201	69,950	161,446	146,108
N. Y. Exch. Bank	263,802	21,372	124,722	256,003
Ocean Bank	1,699,230	420,942	125,035	1,532,510
Oriental Bank	594,540	80,880	91,603	441,526
Pacific Bank	1,049,822	147,324	131,497	870,938
Park Bank	4 092,093	949,179	180,597	3,317,427
People's Bank	635 592	142,687	112,775	525 371
Phenix Bank	3,384 114	808 438	57,060	2,796,5 6
St. Nicholas Bank	897,536	202,921	97,012	694,256
Seventh Ward Bk	1,192,897	179 966	169 666	732,645
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,764,366	617,467	95,690	2 344,955
Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,092	231,537	103,070	953,404
Union Bank	3,055,621	594,428	116,021	2,062,770

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$119,654,963	Circulation	$7,446,426
Specie	34,146,606	Deposits	106 612,237

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	June 26.	June 26.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,701,721	Manhattan Co	4 943,502
Artisans' Bank	870,453	Marine Bank	877,747
Atlantic Bank	824,067	Market Bank	1,668,785
Bk. of America	5,112,706	Mechanics' Bank	3,921,189
Bk. of Commerce	12,068,842	Mech. B'g Asso'n.	209,6 3
Bk. of Commw'th	979 478	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	785,313
Bk. of New-York	4 104,243	Mercantile Bank	2 571,9 8
Bk. of N. America	1,868,160	Merchants' Bank	5,147,822
Bk. of Republic	4,233,227	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,595 418
Bk. St. New-York	3,464 672	Metropolitan Bank	6 523,264
Broadway Bank	3,237,127	Nassau Bank	1,330,870
Bull's Head Bank	362,542	National Bank	2,337,712
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,512,145	N. Y. County Bk	313,772
Chatham Bank	491 973	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	388,895
Chemical Bank	1,850,449	N. Y. Exch Bank	257,278
Citizens'

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2119. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration in the City and Elsewhere.

Orations of Caleb Cushing and Henry Ward Beecher.

Military Parades, Fireworks, Excursions.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Fires and Arrests of the Day.

The 4th of July, which came this year on Sunday, was celebrated yesterday in the usual style, and with no less enthusiasm than is usual. The day was fine, not too hot, considering the month, and the evening was cool, delicious and cloudless, giving excellent opportunity for the display and appreciation of the fireworks. Taken throughout, it is long since the Fourth of July was more generally or more pleasantly observed in the City. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Flags were floating from all flag staffs on shore, and from the shipping in the harbor. More than the usual amount of gunpowder was burnt, and from daylight to midnight, the streets resounded constantly with detonations from the bursting of torpedoes to the roar of heavy guns. The national salute was fired from the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Col. RAYNER, and from the Park by the Veterans of 1812 under Col. RAYMOND.

The Procession of the Military.

The military display, yesterday, was unusually fine. The entire of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, with the exception, of course, of the National Guard, who are at Richmond, as early as eight o'clock, in Fourteenth-street, under the command of Major-General SANFORD. Large crowds had assembled to witness the review, and even at that early hour, Broadway, along the whole line of march, was thronged with people, expectant of the coming show. Before 9 o'clock, the troops commenced their march, proceeding down Broadway to Chambers-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. It was announced that they would reach the City Hall at 10 o'clock, but they were nearly half an hour ahead of time, being anxious, probably, to get off duty, in order to enjoy the day at home, with their families. They did not halt in the Park, but paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and such members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as were present. Passing out of the Park into Broadway, the several Companies were dismissed:

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. COX, attracted particular attention—it being the first occasion on which they appeared in their new dress and equipments. Their marching and entire military discipline commanded marked approbation during the whole procession. A little incident of annoyance occurred to this fine troop. Their commander, Col. COX, was placed under arrest by the Commander-in-Chief, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of removing President MONROE'S remains. Of course, no disrespect to the memory of that statesman was intended, but the Colonel, who knew that his men must be at hand on the Celebration of the Fourth, objected to taking part in two processions with so brief an interval between them. For this refusal, it is said that he will be tried by a Court Martial.

The Veterans of 1812 turned out yesterday, as also did several private clubs and societies. The "Benevolent Cartmen" especially made quite a show.

THE CELEBRATION IN TAMMANY.

Oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing—Presentation, Collation and Toasts.

The day was celebrated in Tammany with unusual *eclat*. The Hall was thrown open to the members of the Society and its friends; the cannon boomed at intervals in the Park, and a band discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony. The proceedings commenced about 1 o'clock, when the Sachems, in their regalia, entered, each accompanied by an invited guest. The assemblage, which seemed in a great measure to be composed of Federal office-holders, filled the apartment, overflowed down the stairs, and commingled with the contingent in the bar-room below.

MR. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, occupied the Chair. The platform on which he sat was draped with flags, the orchestra also, and the banners of the thirteen States were suspended on the walls.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. CUSHING, the Orator, the Hon. Judge HILTON, Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, E. B. HART, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILSON SMALL, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a host of minor politicians.

First in the order of exercises was the presentation to the Society of a splendid "Cap of Libvrty" by Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, who said:

GRAND SACHEM, SACHEMS AND BROTHERS—I have the honor to present to our Society, in behalf of Mr. HENRY LIEBERMAN, an old and valued brother, whose life has been one of consistent devotion to the usages and principles of the Democratic Republican Party, a "Cap of Liberty," most beautifully and artistically executed by his own hands, and designed to replace the one now in usage.

The semi-oval part is of rich red silk, the base of blue velvet, from the top is suspended a golden tassel, and on the border are thirteen stars in silver, designating the old confederation of States.

The Cap as a symbol of liberty is of very ancient date. From time immemorial, students entering Colleges and Universities, have given them a Cap, thereby denoting that they had passed from under the rod of the schoolmaster, and were invested with the privileges and responsibilities of liberty. The customs were derived from the ceremony in usage among the ancient Romans, (*servos ad pileum vocare,*) wherein a Cap was placed with solemn ceremony upon the head of the manumitted slave in token of his emancipation and elevation to the dignity of citizenship.

The *pileus* was a felt hat or cap made to fit close to the head, and shaped like the half of an egg, and very nearly resembled the one now presented you. No symbol of liberty is so ancient, nor has been so generally adopted as the Cap. The arms of the Swiss Cantons have a round hat or cap for a crest, and the symbol has played an important part in the struggles of that brave people. In England, a blue cap with a white border, and the inscription "Liberty" in letters of gold, is the indicia of constitutional liberty. So the "Bonnet rouge" was used in France at the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, and subsequently became the badge of membership of the Jacobins. The Cap is also the symbol of bravery, for in Rome it was likewise conferred upon successful gladiators.

On ancient medals, as also upon our national coins, the Cap of Liberty is upheld by the hand of woman, signifying that so great a boon conferred by God on favored people, should be exercised in the spirit of peace, love and good-will to men.

In conclusion, I place in your hands the Cap of Liberty.

These remarks were followed by a burst of applause.

The Grand Sachem then rose and said:

SIR: As the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and in its behalf, I accept this beautiful gift. The brother who has presented it to us and to our Order is a true and faithful son of Tammany. For the kind remembrance which has prompted the gift we sincerely thank him. Permit me, Sir, for yourself, to tender our thanks for the eloquent remarks you have made and for the valuable information you have imparted to us in reference to the origin and history of the "Cap of Liberty." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, we are assembled to-day in this time-honored Hall to celebrate the birthday of our country. The constitution of our ancient Society renders it our duty to keep this day in everlasting remembrance. We bid you all welcome here—all are wanted. To-day we may congratulate ourselves on having a Democracy thoroughly united and invincible—with all past divisions healed—all former feuds forgotten. The lateness of the hour and the natural anxiety of us all to listen to the Orator of the day warns me to refrain from making some remarks which I had intended. I shall, therefore, introduce to you Brother JOHN WHEELER, who will read, as by olden custom prescribed, the charter of our liberty—the Declaration of Independence, signed just two and eighty years ago on the day we celebrate. This duty fully filled you will then have the pleasure of listening to New-England's gifted son, the eloquent and accomplished CUSHING, who has generously left his home to participate in our festivities and make them brighter by his presence. Mr. WHEELER will now read the Declaration of Independence. [Loud and protracted applause.]

Mr. WHEELER having read the Declaration of Independence, several passages of which were applauded,

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid renewed and vehement cheering. He delivered a characteristic address of upwards of an hour in length.

When the rounds of cheering which followed Mr. CUSHING'S address had subsided,

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY rose, and, in very complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the Orator, whose sentiments he indorsed as being not only those of Tammany Hall, but, he was certain, of the Democracy of the Union. In addition he moved that Mr. CUSHING be requested to furnish a copy of his Oration for publication.

The motion was adopted enthusiastically.

The Grand Sachem called on the assemblage to sing an ode—(copies of which had been distributed in advance)—and said that they were not only requested and invited, but every man was *expected* to join in singing it.

The band then struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience sang the "ode," with extraordinary vigor and effect.

Of the composition, it is sufficient to say, it was a little more patriotic than coherent. The following lines are a fair specimen:

"Lo! Our Fathers from the Skies
Bend, to-day, with Beaming Eyes,
Bend with Love to see our Clime,
Marching in its Course Sublime,
And Winning all our Birthright Claims,
The Guerdon, Glory of their Names!
Let us Stand where they have Stood,
Stand for Justice, Right and Good!
Stand Erect on Freedom's Sod!
Blest by Duty, Blest by God.
Hail Columbia, Proud and Free!
Hail the Nation's Jubilee!
Land of Beauty, Virtue, Worth,
Wonder, Glory of the Earth!"

This elicited, at the close, thunders of applause.

The assemblage then retired to what is popularly known as "The Coal-Hole," where a free lunch and a plentiful supply of punch and champagne were provided.

It had been previously arranged that a series of sentiments and responces should be there offered, according to the following programme;

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—Reverenced by freemen and abhorred by tyrants throughout the world—May it never cease to invoke the patriotic pride of the American People.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—Who, recognizing the great principles of human liberty and self-government, successfully vindicated and secured them against the armies of Great Britain. Their faithful children will ever cherish their memory, and protect the sacred legacy they bequeathed. Col. I. H. WATSON, of Massachusetts.

3. *Washington—The Soldier, the Patriot and the Statesman*—His name and services imperishably identified with the liberty, glory and prosperity of the American People. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

4. *The President of the United States*—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in the hands of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.

5. *The Constitution*—Faithfully respected by the various States, and honestly interpreted by our Judicial Tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate the Union, and suacessfully preserve the liberty, equality and happiness of every section of our country. Capt. RYNDERS.

6. *The American Press*—Independent, enterprising and intelligent—it distributes knowledge and the spirit of freedom throughout the length and breadth of our land, affording the best evidence and guarantee of free institutions. GEN. F. THOMPSON.

7. *Woman*—The social conquerer and civilizer of our sex. To yield is our triumph—to resist our misfortune. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—An unfailing reliance in the hour of danger, protecting our national honor on sea and land, and securing by gallantry, discipline and fidelity, the reputation of the American nation.

9. *The State of New-York*—Less eminent for its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, than its public charities and intelligent and liberal system of Education. The motto, "Excelsior," appropriately designates its progress in the noblest acts of peace and civilization. Gen. AARON WARD.

10. *The City of New York*—The Metropolis of the Union, as unrivalled in enterprise and population, as steadfast to Democratic principles. Mayor TIEMANN.

11. *Civil and Religious Liberty*—The inestimable inheritance from the American Revolution, guaranteed under our Constitution and Laws to every citizen, without reference to creed or nationality. Hon. JOHN KELLY.

12. *The Freedom of the Seas*—Our national honor and commercial interest demand the sanctity and protection of the American Flag on every sea, and the inestimable right must, at every hazard and against every nation, be vindicated and maintained. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

13. *The Tammany Society*—Devoted to the preservation of Republican Liberty, and identified with its history and progress, may its existence be as eternal as the principles it inculcates. E. F. PURDY.

How far this arrangement was preserved it is impossible to say. The lunch-room was crowded to repletion. Everybody seemed mindless of everybody else; there was a general scramble for provender and an unprecedented demand for the liquor—both disappearing with a marvellous rapidity, and to the great discomfiture of those who happened to be hindmost. What the speakers said, was not heard.

The eloquence was mere dumb-show, save, perhaps, the toast to the health of the orator, offered by Mr. VAN BUREN, and the reply thereto by the orator himself.

About half-past four the tables were entirely cleared off, and the democracy entirely cleared out.

The Veterans.

The "Veteran Corps" dined together on Monday at the Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-street. Fifty-four of that body were assembled, and a more satisfactory or joyous meeting has not occurred for many years. The dinner was declared to be first-rate, and the speeches were enthusiastic. Col. JAMES CORNING, Captain of the Albany troop of Artillery, took the head of the table. The usual routine of festive toasts being duly honored, the special feature of interest was the presence of the grandson of one of the captors of Major ANDRE, Mr. VAN BOORT, of Tarrytown, who very effectively revived the recollection of that incident in our national history.

The Fourth at the Institutions.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at the Institutions, the celebration not varying materially in its mode from that adopted on previous occasions. At Randall's Island 350 children were plentifully fed with roast beef and its necessary concomitants, and then regaled with the allowance of oranges, candies, and the indispensible peanuts usual on this festive anniversary. Master RYAN, dressed in full military costume, delivered a patriotic speech commendable for its brevity. Governors SMITH, DRAPER, OLIVER and B. F. TINCKNEY, spoke very effectively, and some pretty dialogues were recited by the children, who all seemed well and happy. Two or thre hundred visitors were present, attracted, perhaps, by the fineness of the weather. They peeped every where and promenaded the grounds with evident satisfaction. For them a cold collation was provided.

At the Refuge, the children there had a very ample programme of exercises, in speech, song and dialogue, and the booming of a "big gun" was often the signal for a merry shout. We have heard of no accident that marred the celebration at any of the Institutions.

The Fireworks—Immense Crowds to Witness them.

The beauty and coolness of the night, and the anticipated pyrotechnic glories provided by the City Fathers, attracted mammoth crowds to each location where the displays were to take place, viz.: the Park, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Jackson-square, Hamersley-square, Tompkins-square, the corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, Union Market, corner of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, of Franklin-street and West Broadway, Mount Morris and Mission-square. Especially were the Park, Madison-square and Tompkins-square thronged with people. To see these places, one almost thought that the entire population of the City had turned out. The Park and its neighborhood was one dense mass of human beings. The fireworks there, as well as at Madison and Tompkins squares, were made and superintended by Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, and were quite equal to any of those gentlemen's former efforts. In the Park, the display opened with flights of rockets and bombs, commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing at intervals for half an hour, after which the standing pieces were ignited in the following order: First, a scroll wheel of jessamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with a centre of revolving scrolls, of colored flame. The second piece was called "The Grand Seal of Malta," opening with a lexagon vertical wheel with crimson and green centre, mutating to a magnificent battery of crimson, green, blew and yellow fires. This piece was loudly applauded. A piece consisting of two wheels, revolving in contrary directions, with an opague centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fires, was much admired. The next piece represented a cascade of fire, falling over rocks formed of diamond lancework. "The Shield of the Union" was a very elaborate design. It commenced with a brilliant wheel of various fires, with crimson and yellow rosettes, mutating to a grand centre-piece of diamond lancework, with the word "Union," each letter inclosed by a shield. The next piece, an "Egyptian Pyramid," opened with a revolving sun of Maltese, carmine, and Japanese fires, with red, purple and yellow centre, mutating to a splendid pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green and orange fires, one hundred feet in height. After these came the "Fairie's Frolic," the "Glory of Mexico," a vertical hexagon wheel of Chinese, Japanese and Maltese fires, with crimson and green centres, mutating to Chinese fires. A magnificent piece of pyrotechny called the "Fire Department" gave huge delight to the crowd. It commenced with a scroll wheel mutating to the various emblems of the Department, hydrants with hose and pipe attached, ladders, hooks, torches, caps, trumpets, &c., terminating with a grand shower of colored fires and maroon explosions. "Liberty and Justice," "The Star of America," and a representation of a United States war-steamer, in full sail, and under a full head of steam, with the motto "We protect our Flag," were very beautiful. But the most superb show of all was the last piece, "The Triumph of America," sixty feet high and one hundred feet in length. It commenced with a wheel of Maltese rayounant and jessamine fires, with centre of colored lancework, representing the Genius of America, with a shield in one hand, and the other outstretched to receive the scroll of which the Muse of History, kneeling at her feet, was in the act of presenting to her. By the side of the Muse was the Goddess of Wisdom, placing a chaplet on the brows of America. On pedestals, on each side of these figures, were also figures of Justice, composed of filagree lancework, the whole being encircled by an arc composed of shields, eagles, stars, and other emblems of the Union, and surrounded by the coat of arms of the United States. On each side of this centre were kaleidescopes with revolving centres, the whole terminating with a grand flight of rockets, bombs, mines, Roman candles, &c. The air was rent with repeated cheers upon the termination of this beautiful peice, and then the vast crowd slowly dispersed to their homes.

Of the fireworks at the other places, we can only say, that if not quite so good as those in the Park, they were all splendid exhibitions, and gave abundant delight to all who witnessed them. Of the private and family exhibitions, it is sufficient to say that they appeared more numerous than on any former celebration of the Day of Independence. The air was filled in every direction with showers of rockets and bombs of various colored fires. The pavement almost quivered with the detonation of fire-crackers; the ear was deafened with the reports of pistols. Take it altogether, the pyrotechnic display of yesterday was never exceeded, and seldom, if ever, has been equaled in our City.

Excursions.

A very large number of mechanics and others, who are confined closely to business, took advantage of the postponement of the celebration to the 5th for a brief visit, with their families, to the country. They left the City on Saturday afternoon, and so had two full days of rest and pleasure. The various excursion-boats were crowded Saturday, Sunday and Monday; and, so far as we have learned, no serious accidents occurred.

Accidents and Incidents.

As MRS. ANN BROWN was standing at the door of her residence, No. 16 New-street, she was suddenly shot in the right shoulder and forehead by several buck-shot. It was directly ascertained that the shot proceeded from a musket fired by a man, named JAMES MAHEN, while passing on the opposite side of the street. A Policeman, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MAHEN, and he was locked up to await the injuries of MRS. BROWN, who was removed to the Hospital. MAHAN was intoxicated, and declares the shooting was entirely accidental.

JOHN MILLER, a boy six years of age, was walking up the Bowery, near Canal-street, with an elder brother, when he received a shot in his right leg from a pistol. He was taken to his residence in Hester-street. The person who fired the shot escaped arrest.

CHARLES COLES, a boy five years old, had his hand shattered in a shocking manner by the explosion of a small cannon, which some boys were firing in Centre-street. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 99 Elm-street.

A man, named EDWARD POWEN, was badly injured by the explosion of a pistol in his hand, while firing it on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. His injuries were so serious that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY PLANCHE, a boy 15 years of age, was severely burned by his clothes taking fire from some gunpowder which he had fired on the sidewalk in Eldridge-street. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-House and his burns dressed by Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, after which he was sent to the Hospital.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire occurred at No. 78 Orchard-street, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

WM. CUFF, residing at No. 332 Ninth-street, was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of ROBERT MARTIN. MARTIN was drunk, and the fire was the result of the grossest carelessness. He was at once arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and locked up to await the result of CUFF'S injuries.

HENRY WILLIAMS had the front of his cap shot away by a pistol in the hands of a boy. His eyebrows were badly scorched.

PAT MCGOWEN, waiter at Green's Dining Saloon, No. 129 Chambers-street, had his thumb blown off, by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading.

SARAH CRAWFORD, a colored woman, had her ankle badly hurt by the explosion of a small cannon, in Worth-street. She was sent to the Hospital.

ALMIRA WEBB, residing at No. 108 Church-street, was shot in the right leg by a pistol in the hands of a boy. She was also taken to the Hospital.

STEPHEN HAMPTON had his right hand badly shattered by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

At 3 P. M., OWEN DOWNS, 11 years of age, was shot through the hand by a pistol. He was conveyed, by the Police, to the residence of his parents, corner of First and Eleventh-avenue.

PAT COY, a boy, 15 years old, had one of his fingers shot off by a pistol. Taken home, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway.

WM. PARKER was shot in the face and one eye nearly put out.

JOHN LONGHARD had one of his fingers cloven off by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

PAUL ETIENE was shot in the hand at No. 126 Avenue B.

STEPHEN HAMILTON, residing at No. 8 Ludlow-street, had his left hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

DANIEL O. SULLIVAN broke his leg by jumping off the Park railing, last evening, while looking at the fire-works. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

SAMUEL WHITE had his right hand blown to pieces by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the arm will have to be amputated.

A daughter of Sergeant RELAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, was burned by her clothes taking fire from fire crackers. She died at 11 o'clock last night.

Last Fourth of July the Sergeant lost a boy, he being run over by an omnibus.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy nearly three years of age, son of MOSES GILBERT STRIM, No. 487 Eighth-avenue, was run over last evening at 7 o'clock by an Eighth-avenue car, near Thirty-fifth-street, breaking both of his legs and cutting off one arm. The child died at 11 o'clock and an inquest will be held to-day.

Disturbances, &c.

DISTURBANCE IN A GROCERY—YOUNG GIRL DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—At 7 o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred between some people in the grocery-store No. 27 Mulberry-street, during which a pistol was discharged. A young girl, only ten years of age, named VICTORIA HERBELT, residing at No. 29 Mulberry-street, who had come into the place to buy something, was hit by the ball in the region of the stomach, wounding her dangerously. She was removed to the City Hospital. It could not be ascertained who fired the pistol, and consequently no arrest was made.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—James Lesskert, who was arrested about three weeks ago on a charge of stabbing Andrew Hassner, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, and held to answer in $1,000 bail, was rearrested yesterday, as Hassner was reported in a dying condition from the effects of his injuries. The prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house.

FIREMENS' FIGHT.—Some runners attached to No. 44 Engine Company and No. 4 Hose Company, made a desperate attempt yesterday to get up a genuine fight. In the morning they had a slight brush in the Bowery. At 1 o'clock a false alarm of fire was started, which brought the opposing factions together. They had just commenced a sharp set-to, when the Police arrived and ended the sport by dispersing the entire crowd, but it required several smart blows over several heads, with the policemen's locusts, before the bellicose parties were separated. JEREMIAH DIXON, WM. BROWN and JAMES MCGUIRE, ring-leaders, were arrested and locked up in the Station-house. Had not the policemen arrived opportunely, it is believed that a bloody fight would have taken place.

Fires.

IN HENRY-STREET—SERVANT GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a slight fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, No. 117 Henry-street. The fire was speedily extinguished. It was caused through the carelessness of JOHANNA RYAN, the servant girl, in using camphene to make a fire in the range. Her clothes caught from the blaze, burning her so seriously that she died at 3 o'clock this morning, at the City Hospital. The family of Mr. ANDREWS was absent in the country.

IN THOMPSON-STREET.—At a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of CARL SPECTH, No. 296 Thompson-street. The loss was estimated at $300, which is fully covered by insurance in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.

IN THE BOWERY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the awning in front of Held's Hotel, corner of Bowery and Hester-street, caught fire by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers. Through the efforts of the firemen the flames were prevented from communicating to the hotel.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the building No. 181 William street, occupied by C. R. CHRISTOPHER, job printer. His loss amounted to $500. ROBERT SEARS, book publisher, on the first floor, had stock considerably damaged by water. Several other tenants in the house also sustained damages by the water. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the saloon in the basement of the building corner of Fulton street and Ryders-alley. The fire communicated to the clothing store of GEORGE N. LOSS, on the first floor, destroying his entire stock. The total damage is stated as $3,000, and the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the building corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. It was speedily extinguished, with but trifling damage.

IN PIKE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 3 P. M. yesterday was caused by a barrel of tar being set on fire by a bunch of fire-crackers.

IN JACKSON-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening the roof the old wooden building, corner of Jackson and Grand streets, caught fire by some Roman candles set off from the opposite side of the street. By the time the firemen arrived the fire was extinguished.

IN MINETTA-STREET.—Between 9 and 10 A. M. yesterday, the dwelling-house No. 7 Minetta-street, caught on fire. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

The Fulton-Street Daily Prayer-Meeting.

The noonday Prayer-Meeting at the North Dutch Church was held yesterday as usual, notwithstanding the fourth of July celebration, and there seemed to be no abatement of interest in the exercises, which evidently indicates a general disposition to retain that Meeting as a permanent institution.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Armory—Address by Henry Ward Beecher—Accidents, &c.

The day was celebrated yesterday in Brooklyn with much more spirit than usual.

At daybreak Captain SMITH, of the 70th Regiment, fired a national salute at Fort Greene. A similar salute was also fired in the Easteen District by Captain TOFT.

At 9 o'clock the military and civic societies had assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall, according to the programme, and by 10 o'clock the procession moved through Myrtle-avenue, Bridge, Sands, Fulton, Hicks, Pineapple and Henry streets, and came to a halt at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets, the site of the new Armory.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The Mayor, Committee of Arrangements and other dignitaries occupied a temporary platform, erected for their accommodation, near the place where the corner-stone was to be laid.

The Free-Masons formed aroand the stone, and a prayer was offered by their Chaplain.

R. W. Deputy Ward, Mrster, JOHN W. SIMONS acting as Grand Master, then spoke as follows:

"One of the earliest tenets of the Masonic Institution teaches us that we are to be quiet, peaceable citizens, not countenancing disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submitting to the awards of duly constituted authority. In obedience to this law of the Fraternity, and at the invitation of the Municipality, we appear before the world to-day clothed in the insignia of the craft and publicly declaring our character as free and accepted masons, thus testifying our veneration for the laws of the order, our respect for the authority under which, as citizens, we live. Free Masonry is a cosmopolitan institution. While it has no political or religious doctrines peculiar to itself, it respects those of all men provided they admit the existence of a Supreme Being and respect the power of the State. It teaches us to rejoice with the happy, to sympathize with the sad, and, regarding all men as bretnren, to labor for the destruction of the errors and prejudices of the part of the ingathering of the whole human race in the family of Brethren. As the disciples of an institution founded on these generous principles we meet with you, fellow-citizens, not only to participate in the peculiar ceremonial about to take place, but also to join in the swelling anthem now ringing out from every portion of the great domain of this happy people. To rejoice with you on the auspicious return of the birthday of our Republic; to recall the memories of the illustrious Masons, who, with the sword in one hand and the mystic emblem of our Fraternity in the other, fought, and bled and died for those liberties we now enjoy. We need only mention our Brothers WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, GREENE and MARION to find a representative echo in every manly heart that surrounds us. But as Masons we find a peculiar interest clinging around the spot where we now stand. This stone about to be lowered to its resting place as the chief stone of the corner with the ancient ceremonies of the craft, contains within it one that 33 years ago resounded with the gavel in the hands of LAFAYETTE the illustrious friend of our country, the beloved Brother of our Order. We cannot look upon it my friends without emotions too deep for utterance. Let us regard it as an altar and renew around it our vows of fealty to this inseparability of the States for which LAFAYETTE sacrificed so much; of renewed devotion to the Fraternity of which he was so bright an example and ornament.

We will now proceed Brethren to the duties devolving upon us: and I can only regret Mr. Mayor that the chief officer of our Order, prostrated by sickness, is unable to conduct the ceremonies committed by him to my hands."

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. B. SICKELS, offered a prayer.

The stone, a brown one, two feet square, containing the contents of the old one, the Records of the City, the names of all the City and County officers, newspapers of the day, Bible, &c., &c., was then lowered into its place.

The Grand Master, addressing the right warshipful Deputy Grand Master, said:

"Apply the implement of your office and make report.

DEPUTY—"Most Worshipful, the stone is square. The workmen have doee their duty."

GRAND MASTER—"Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—"Most Worshipful, the stone is level—the workmen has done their duty."

GRAND DASTER—"Right Worshipful Brother Junior Grand Warden apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—"Most Worshipful the stone is plumb. The workmen have done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—This corner-stone having been tested by the proper implements of masonry, I find it well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration be presented.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—(Sprinkling corn from a golden vessel)—"I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us; and may our hearts be filled with gratitude."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Sprinkling wine from a silver vessel)—"I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and flourish as the vine."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Pouring oil from a silver vessel)—"I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Honors to be given by three claps of the hands and stamps of the right foot at the same time, and striking the stave with his mallet, said:

"Brethren, heving now, by command of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Grand Lodge of the Fraternity duly laid, according to the rules of our ancient Craft, this corner-stone of the Brooklyn City Armory, it now remains to supplicate the blessings of the great Architect of the Universe upon this undertaking, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this building and to grant that it may tend to His glory and the advancement of the interests of this great City."

Prayer was then made by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON.

The plans of the building having been inspected by the Grand Master, he returned them to the architect, saying: "Mr. Architect, these plans having been accepted by the civic authorities, and approved by us, we return them to you with the hope that, under your skillful guidance, this building may progress to completion with all due speed and without accident to the workmen; and that it may long remain a monument of your skill and the enterprise of our citizens."

The National Anthem was then played by the band.

The procession then passed through Henry, Atlantic and Court streets to City Hall Park, where the exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. N. E. SMITH, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. E. T. WOOD.

It was supposed that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would address the people from the stand; but, when the Declaration had been read, he appeared near the top of the City Hall steps and straightway began to speak. On any other day, and in any other place, he would have been inclined to make some apology for himself; but as the day was the anniversary of the one on which personal liberty was asserted successfully by their fathers, and as he was in his own city, he could claim exemption from that which, under other circumstances, he might have deemed necessary. Thirty-three years ago the corner stone of a Free Library building had been laid, when they had then been laying the corner-stone of a new Armory, and on that occasion the patriotic LAFAYETTE was there—one of the few men whom now we could all afford heartily to praise—not his head at the expense of his heart, nor his heart at the expense of his head, but the whole man—head, heart and all. He was a man who stood with WASHINGTON, and whose name it was a pleasure to associate with his. It might seem to them, that in laying the corner-stone of an Armory there was not much that a minister could find to speak upon appropriately, but he would tell them that he was a man before he was a minister, and therefore he considered it just as fitting that he should speak on such an occasion, as any other man. It might seem suspicious that a Free Library should give place to an Armory, but he would have them recollect, that nothing had been sacrificed; and that our armories, after all, were very peaceful affairs. Our walls of defence were the people; wherever there was a man, or a woman, or a child, there was a wall; and wherever there was a Christian father or mother, there was our best armory. The speaker then passed to a consideration of the progress of the City of Brooklyn, a city which he believed was destined to the second if not the first city in the Union. In the course of his oration Mr. BEECHER referred to the Union as one that was to be judged and not given up, unless we were asked to pay for it all that for which it was called into existence; and, in conclusion, he made an eloquent reference to the efforts now making by the women of the country, to make the tomb of WASHINGTON the property of the nation.

When Mr. BEECHER had spoken, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, and then the people separated.

At the conclusion of the exercises, here the invited guests and City authorities partook of a collation in the Governors' Room, prepared by the Messrs. HAWXHURST, of the Wyandotte Saloon.

Accidents, Fires, &c.

It is gratifying to be able to state that nothwithstanding the large number who celebrated the day, but few serious accidents occurred.

The only affair at all serious, was the shooting of one of the "Forty-Acre Crowd," known as SCABBY MCCLUSKEY.

There had been an alarm of fire, and a disturbance occurred between the members of Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 11. The quarrel was continued after the parties had retired to a saloon in Gold-street, near Myrtle-avenue, when MCCLUSKEY attempted to whip a man, and got shot through the neck for his trouble. The wound is considered a mortal one.

A man named JENCE GILBERT discharged a pistol in the face of a colored boy in the Sixth Precinct; but fortunately without doing any serious damage. GILBERT was arrested and locked up.

A 2 o'clock P. M. a row of frame houses on Baltic-street, near South, was set on fire by fire-crackers. The fire was extinguished with a damage to the premises of about $1,000.

In the evening there was a display of fire-works at three different points in the city—creditable affairs for the money they cost, but rather a small display for a city of the size of Brooklyn.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AT SEA.

Nearly a Whole Ship's Crew Swept off by Yellow Fever—Heroic Conduct of the Captain's Wife.

The British ship *Grotta*, Capt. NICHOLS, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June with a cargo of Sugar, bound to Liverpool, was yesterday towed into Quarantine by the steamtug *Huntress*, Capt. BAGES, who fell in with the ship ten miles East of Fire Island early yesterday morning. When spoken by the steamer the Captain's wife stood heroically at the helm directing the vessel towards Sandy Hook, in order to reach this port, her husband lay below in a dying condition; the mates and all the crew excepting two men having died of Yellow Fever. In one hour after the ship was taken in tow, the Captain also died, leaving only three persons alive on board, the two foremost hands, and the Captain's wife. It seems the fever made its appearance among the crew of the ill-fated ship the second day after leaving port, in its most virulent form. The ordinary remedies were tried, but were found of little effect to stay the progress of the disease. One after another died, and their remains were consigned to the deep by the survivors. The first and second mates finally fell victims, and in nine days there were none left but the Captain, his wife, and two of the crew. On the 1st of July the Captain was taken down with symptoms of the fever, and the wife, who had, until now, been unremitting in her attentions to the sick among the officers and crew, was obliged to nurse her sick husband, and also, occasionally, take her position at the wheel, while the surviving crew worked the ship. The Captain had already decided to put into New-York, and was making the best of his way towards Sandy Hook. While he was yet able to give directions, he instructed his wife how to steer the ship.

The ship was towed to the Quarantine, where she was boarded by Deputy Health Officer Dr. WALLER. Upon learning the condition of the vessel, he had the Captain's wife and the two surviving crew removed to comfortable quarters in the Quarantine grounds; the body of Captain NICHOLS was removed ashore for interment, and the vessel immediately towed down to the lower Quarantine anchorage.

The crew originally consisted of six seamen, first and second mates, cook, and the Captain's wife; total, 11 persons, of whom only the three above named survive.

Double Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

An accident occurred, last evening, on the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-eighth street, which resulted in the death of two men named JAMES MCSHAFFER and GEORGE W. GIDNEY. As the 6 P. M. Express train, from New-York, was passing Sixty-eighth-street, Mr. GIDNEY, who was on the track, was run against by the locomotive and thrown several feet in the air. At the same time a train was coming from the opposite direction. MCSHAFFER called out to Mr. GIDNEY to get off from the track, and at the same instant was run into by the train coming from the other way. The two trains were stopped immediately. GIDNEY was still breathing, but lived only a few minutes. He was horribly mangled. Both legs of SHAFFER were fractured and his jaw dislocated. He was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station, but died immediately after his arrival. The Coroner will hold an Inquest upon the bodies to-day.

MAD DOG.—On Sunday afternoon a mad dog ran up Second-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, causing a general scattering of pedestrians. He was shot through the head by a Policeman.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday night, a child of JOHN HERARTY, residing at the corner of North First and Seventh streets, died from the effects of burns received by its clothes taking fire while playing with matches. The child

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Voyage of the Clipper-ship Great Republic.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS—PORT STANLEY AND OTHER HARBORS—THE PEOPLE, SOIL AND CLIMATE—TRADE OF THE ISLANDS—THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers' clipper-ship *Great Republic*, after several years' absence, has arrived at this port, bringing a light assorted cargo. She is still commanded by Captain Limeburner, and the noble ship looks none the worse for the long and arduous service in which she has been engaged. She was chartered by the French Government to carry munitions and troops to the Crimea, and since the close of the Russian war has been in various ways employed. She arrived in London about the middle of January last, from the Chinchas, with the largest cargo of guano that ever crossed the ocean in one vessel—over 3,500 tons. She would have landed 4,000 tons but for the disaster which she met with off Cape Horn, where over thirty feet of her deck was crushed inwards by a heavy sea, filling her between decks with water which caused a loss of about five hundred tons. After this disaster, which occurred in October, Captain Limeburner bore up for the Falkland Islands, and reached Port Stanley. Here she received the necessary repairs, and sailed again on Nov. 21, and reached London in 47 days, viz, about Jan. 7. Captain John Wood joined the *Great Republic* at Port Stanley as first officer, the old mate having left. Captain Wood had spent eight years among the Falkland Islands, in the seal fishery, &c., and has furnished our reporter with some interesting information concerning them.

These islands lie between 51° and 52° 30′ south; and in longitude 57¾°, and 61½° west, being about 300 miles long and 90 miles wide in their greatest extent. Their highest parts are covered with snow nearly the whole year round. The low lands are extensive morasses, which produce a luxuriant growth of coarse grass, among which numerous herds of wild cattle range and feed. The English have a small settlement, and a sufficient number of soldiers to assist the authorities in maintaining the Government. It is situated at Stanley. The design of nature in the location of the islands appears to have been to provide a convenient stopping-place for vessels in their long and wearisome voyage round Cape Horn, and for a place of shelter in case of disaster. The English Government has had this in view in maintaining a colony here, which is done at considerable expense, with little or no return. Communication with England is kept up *via* Montevideo by mail once every two months. There are, in all, about 800 inhabitants, with a resident Governor, named Moore, who is a Captain in the Navy; a Surveyor-General; a Government Physician, and about twenty pensioners. The business of the people is mostly raising cattle and sealing. The hides and seal-skins are mostly shipped to England. It is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 30,000 cattle roaming on the islands, and they are all owned by the Falkland Island Company, of London. They have an agent resident at the Islands, whose name is Thomas Hayers.

One of the best harbors and most convenient of ingress and egress is Port Stanley, Cape Pembroke, on the south side of its entrance being in lat. 51° 40′, long. 57° 42′, west. On this point there is an iron light-house with a fixed light, which can be seen 15 miles in clear weather. There is no difficulty in entering the harbor, as there is plenty of room, and water enough for the largest ships. There is an outer and inner harbor; the first is three miles wide and ten miles deep. Near the head of this bay, which is called Port William, is the entrance to Stanley Harbor, through a passage known as "the Narrows." The passage is at right angles with the shore, and is 300 yards wide. The water is very bold on both sides, having an average depth of 7 fathoms. The land on each side of Stanley Harbor is rather low, but it rises very high as you recede from the water. With the wind West, or North, it is easy for a large ship to enter, and vessels of ordinary size can easily beat through. When anchored inside, a vessel is perfectly land-locked, and cannot even see out. There are convenient hulks here for unloading, and apparatus for heaving down and repairing vessels; all kinds of ship's supplies and stores, also carpenters and caulkers to do the work, and no expense except for hulkhire and labor. Best of all, there are no port charges or duties to be paid, as it is a free port. The people are hospitable to strangers. There is plenty of beef, and an abundance of wild fowls at low prices. Vegetables are also plenty, such as cabbages, and turnips I potatoes and onions can be had in their season, but they are small. Pumpkins and tomatoes do not grow; the season being short, and sharp frosts prevailing. Currants and strawberries are grown in private gardens. Vessels passing by in want of water can obtain a supply without trouble. The winds prevail from the westward, and during the summer months, (which are our winter months,) they are very strong during the day, but moderate through the night. The weather is cold, but little ice makes on the low lands and the cattle feed the year round without attendance. The highest lands rise from 800 to 2,000 feet above the ocean level, and are always snow-capped. The land can be seen, in clear weather, from 40 to 50 miles at sea.

Stanley, however, is by no means the only good harbor, but on account of the prevailing westerly winds, is handiest for vessels returning from the Pacific. There is, perhaps, no coast of equal extent on the globe which furnishes a larger number of excellent, land-locked harbors, and they are to be found on all sides of it; as, for instance, King George's Bay, Queen Charlotte Bay, Port Richards, Port Stephens, Port Albemarle and Port Edgar, all of the West Falkland. Then there is Falkland Sound, which separates the islands, and is navigable for ships of any draft, there being from twelve to twenty five fathoms, and everywhere indented with bays and coves. East Falkland contains Ruggles Bay, Eagle Passage, Bay of Harbors, Low Bay and Adventure Sound, Choiseul Sound, Port Fitzroy, Port Harriet and Berkeley Sound, with Stanley between them and Port Salvador, all accessible and affording shelter from any winds. On the north side are Port Egmont, Kepple Sound, Pebble Sound and Port Purvis.

Most of the inhabitants are employed in catching cattle, the instruments employed being those commonly used in South America—the horse and the lasso. They have of late years resorted to a new method to fatten and improve the cattle. They are caught or driven into inclosures five to ten miles long, where there is plenty of room to graze, but not room enough for the cattle to run their fat off in. Here they soon become fat, and comparatively tame, while those which run at large keep thin, and are wild and unmanageable. Only a sufficient number are killed to supply beef to the inhabitants and the shipping. The policy is to allow them to increase until the price of hides will make it an object to kill them off. Sheep also thrive very well on the islands, and there are now about 800 there, mostly of English stock. The South American sheep do not succeed well, on account of the cold climate. No wood grows on the islands. The absence of vegetation gives to the islands a barren appearance not unlike that of Boston Harbor. There is, however, plenty of fuel—peat—which is produced in abundance in all parts of the islands; it is cut out and dried, and then piled into large heaps for use. All their articles of consumption are imported except beef, mutton and fish. The fish are a species of mullet, eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, and weighing from four to twenty pounds. They are caught with nets, which the fishermen stretch across the mouths of the creeks and harbors at high water, and when the tide recedes the fish are left high and dry, and are then "caught by hand." In former years these fish constituted quite an article of export to Rio Janeiro, but the trade has now pretty much closed.

There is a missionary station at Kepple Island, on the north side, which was planted there about three years ago by the English Missionary Societies. Its object was to convert the Patagonians, who were to be taken from their country, for that purpose, and then permitted to return to act as Missionaries among their own tribes. The theory was a beautiful one, and extensive contributions were obtained for its development. A fine schooner of 70 tons, was purchased for the use of the Missionaries. They built a little chapel in connection with the Mission house, and then started on a voyage of discovery to obtain the materials for their future native Missionaries. They have made three trips, but thus far have not succeeded in persuading any of the Patagonians to leave their native country. Upon their first voyage to the coast of Terra del Fuego they found large numbers of the natives, and among them the celebrated Billy Button, a former *protégé* of Capt. Fitzroy, by whom he was carried to England, educated, and sent back to his tribe to enlighten and convert them. Billy, however, was not soundly enough converted to be of much benefit to his idolatrous brethren. He had stripped off his civilized garb, and returned to all the debasements of his former life, and was, if anything, a little the worse for having enjoyed a touch of civilizing influence. The Missionaries have enough to eat, and a good time generally, as there is nobody to preach to except one another.

The islands have been very healthy until within four years, since which a great mortality has prevailed among children from sore throat, which proves fatal generally in three or four days.

Cruelty to Seamen.—Marshal Bacon has arrested Captain Anson N. Stubbs, as an accessory to S. H. Pardy, in the affair of cruelly beating one of the seamen, during the last voyage of the *Ocean Spray*. Both have been examined and bound over for trial at the next term of the United States District Court, in New-Haven; Pardy under $1,000, and Stubbs under $500 bonds. It is to be hoped that these examples, in connection with Captain Hull's case, last Winter, may have the effect to in uce the officers of our Connecticut whaleships to be less cruel to the seamen who sail under their orders It is time that a stop was put to the present state of things.—*New-Haven Register.*

Pilotage.—The Salem *Register*, in noticing the arrival of R. B. Forbes, Esq., one of the Pilot Commissioners, in that harbor with his yacht, says: "It is reported that on and after to-day some of the Commissioners' pilotage regulations, which have proved obnoxious to a large portion of the pilots and the mercantile community, will be rescinded, and the pilots allowed a free and fair competition in their hazardous, and not over remunerated pursuit."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Frederick H. Macy vs. *David E. Wheeler.*—Motion for new trial granted, with costs.

George W. Niles vs. *Francis Morris et al.*—Judgment for defendant, Morris, dismissing the complaint without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to another action.

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. *Samuel O. Beebe et al.*—Motion denied.

Thomas C. Field, Administrator, vs. *Mary Bingham et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure as stated in opinion.

Jacob Sharpe vs. *William W. Wright.*—Judgment for defendant, without costs.

Augustus E. Noble vs. *Edward Parker.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Charles H. Sandford vs. *Sumner B. Coles et al.*—Judgmnnt for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer, on payment of costs.

William Chain vs. *Edmund Coffin et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and reference ordered to compute the amount due, according to opinion.

Edwin Parker, President vs. *William J. Schenck.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Arvin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before the Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Edward P. Fry vs. *James G. Bennett.*—Judgment affirmed.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray.*—New trial ordered.

Eleanor Messerole vs. *William J. Archer.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Bargett et al. vs. *Mutual Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed.

John A. Chisauran vs. *Isaac H. Meckle et al.*—Judgment reversed, rule of reference discharged. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

William S. Hoyt, Administrator, &c., vs. *Joseph Stuart, Executor, &c.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Robert Chapman vs. *D. Carolin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Francis McDonald vs. *Richard D. Fenley.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Carmel Allen vs. *Garret D. Clark.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph F. Crosby vs. *Simeon Nichols.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gardner vs. *Gordon.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Bissell vs. *Fred. V. Hamlin.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carl Recknagel vs. *Wm. Nelson et al.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Carter vs. *Halsey.*—Judgment to be settled.

Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

James T. Hugan vs. *Robert Hugan.*—Motion of defendant denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same*—Motion of plaintiff denied, without costs.

Josiah F. Kendall vs. *John Hodgins*—Judgment vacated, &c., as to Herman F. Pohlman, the moving party, without costs. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Wm. Browning vs. *Geo. G. Johnson*—Motion for reference granted; costs of motion $10, to abide event of the final disposition of costs in the cause.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Pelletier vs. *Swift & Co.*—Motion denied, unless plaintiff elects in five days to enter order of reference to a certain amount of the attorney's lien, if any, and on paying that amount and referee fees of the reference, an order of discontinuance may be entered.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Anna Karl, Administrator, &c., vs. *Henry Maillard.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

Order.—Ordered by the Court, that all notices given for the 5th of July, inst., and all orders to show cause returnable on that day, and all motions and proceedings adjourned to that day, are hereby adjourned to the 6th July, inst., at 10 A. M. All persons arrested on attachment requiring them to appear on the 5th July, inst., are required to appear at 10 A. M. the 6th July, inst.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

JOBSON CROSS-EXAMINED—MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT.

On Saturday, the famous case of *Jobson* vs. *Bennett*, based on a complaint for compensation for editorial contributions to the columns of the New-York *Herald*, was resumed before Justice Fonda. Mr. Jobson, the plaintiff, whose cross-examination had been suspended on Thursday, was again called to the stand. He testified that he had written for other papers in New-York beside the *Herald*; had written for the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Sun*, and the *Post*; was paid generally by the column; the Wall-st. papers paid $10 a column; the *Sun*, $7; the *Post* was to have paid him $7, but only gave him $5, and therefore he declined to write for it; had not ever got more than $10 a column in this country; had no suit with the *Post* or any of these other papers; has a suit with the Times for slander in charging his dental scheme as having been got up for the purpose of swindling men and seducing women; has not been much persecuted by the papers here except the *Herald*, which is in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a scoundrel whom he had often helped when he was not worth a dollar, and to whom his friends had often through charity given a dinner; does not know whether the Times is in the pay of Louis Napoleon or the Bond-street tooth-drawers, but it is in the pay of one or the other; the *Herald*, however, was in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and was therefore defrauding him. (Jobson:) the tooth-drawers in this City are too vile even for Napoleon; Napoleon is bad enough, but he would not employ tools so bad as those; the profession of a dentist includes tooth-drawing; there were respectable dentists in the City, but he alluded to the Bond-street gang; in England, witness was in hostility to the Government, but he could go back there to-morrow, and be well received by all classes from Lord Palmerston downwards; knows a good deal of the aristocracy of England; has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone was once caught out in the street at night with a common street-walker, and witness, seeing that a person attempted to extort money from Gladstone, and knowing something of the vagabond, he had written about his history; Mr. Gladstone thanked him very warmly, but finding out afterwards that he (Jobson) was obnoxious at the time, not only to the Parliament but to the British Court, in consequence of his having refused to hunt down Lady Flora Hastings, he (Mr. Gladstone) attempted to curry favor with the Queen by petty annoyances of him, (witness.)

Q.—Did you ever write to Mr. Gladstone for money? A.—Certainly not; Mr. Gladstone's father was employed by my father as a cooper, and if the fellow ever said that I wrote to him for money, he is a liar.

Q.—How long is it since you commenced writing for the *Herald*? A.—The first article I wrote for the *Herald* was just before Mr. Bennett set out to speculate on the Paris Bourse—in the Midsummer of 1856; he asked me to review some book for him on Slavery; that was the same year that he set out on his unhappy career of speculation, where he lost so much money; he (witness) was disposed to pity Bennett at first, but on the supposition that he has got out of his little difficulties, he was now going to insist on the payment of his bill; he (witness) understood that Mr. Bennett had lost so much on the Paris Bourse in 1856–7, that the *Herald* was mortgaged or pawned, and the Sheriff had told him there was no possibility of collecting sixpence from him; witness had not practiced law except in the scientific departments of it—medical jurisprudence, and mechanical matters in regard to patents.

Q.—At the time you wrote this article had you been previously writing for the *Herald*? A.—Yes, I had been; there was one article of mine published on the same day that I had received the order to write the Carmansville article; the manuscript had been in the office some days before; the 20th of October was Tuesday, and I went to Carmansville next day; this memorandum in my book I wrote at the same time; my first interview with Mr. Bennett seems to have been at ten o'clock on the 12th; on Thursday, the 15th, he called me again, and spoke to me about Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; on the 19th, again, Mr. Bennett gave me instructions about puffing up Miss Cushman; the first day I called on Mr. Bennett he paid me $10, which I regarded as my regular consultation fee; there was no one present when I got the order for Carmansville except Mr. Bennett's son, and a young girl, who, I thought, at the time, was his daughter. Some articles of his, the witness contended, had been published since—one on the Fifth-avenue; the $25, which he got in small sums, was paid before the 20th October; Mr. Bennett seemed hard up for money, and witness had great trouble in dunning him; on the 8th October he got $10; on the 24th he got $5 more; the same time and at the same interview, he handed him the Carmansville manuscript; had no running account with him; furnished his articles, and when he did not pay him, charged them against him; when he received money, of course he put it down to his credit; it is the habit of papers to pay weekly; this dunning he spoke of was for the general amount of his bill; he did not press him for the whole of it, as he knew he was hard up, and was willing to take out some of it in advertisements; some of these advertisements were for Mr. Bennett's own account, when he was in controversy with Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; the book advertised was almost out of print, but witness had some few copies of it left; wrote letters to Mr. B. asking him to insert advertisements for him.

The following is a copy of one of these epistles, in poetry, too:

To J. G. Bennett, Esq., Proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, &c.

My dear Mr. B, you're a brick, but the fact is
I really cannot consent to your practice
Of allowing for one—one very long article.
But one advertisement, and of cash not a particle.
I won't stand it, I tell you—so tip me a dozen—
One each day alternate—or by the deil's cousin.
(To wit. Raymond or Greeley?) I'll treat you to rhymes
More pungent by far than the lines of the Times.
I subjoin you another—to appear upon Sunday,
For sinners 'tis better than puffing on Monday.
Attend to this, pray, and avoid further nonsense,
Of yours, most affectionately, McJimmy Johnson's.

With this finale, the complainant's case rested.

Mr. Galbraith then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the indebtedness for the particular amount now sued for was part of a running account, the whole of which was ostensibly sued for in the Marine Court of this City—that suit being still pending.

The Justice took the papers and authorities, and said he would hold the matter under advisement till Wednesday, when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he would give his decision, though he must confess that, according to his present notion, he was very much inclined to grant the motion to dismiss.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Saturday, July 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	11	50	—
Flour, bbls	7,363	420	2,616
Wheat, bushels	43,797	—	—
Corn, bushels	—	—	4,360
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,200
Malt, bushels	3,800	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	423	175	—
Whisky, bbls	50	—	—

ASHES—Sales 85 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,303 bbls., including 713 bbls. Pots and 590 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of since our last, the market closing with rather more firmness.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾
Middling	12¼	12¾	12½	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

CANDLES—Nearly 5,000 boxes Adamantine have been sold within a few days at 18½c.@20c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The market exhibits less animation prices have not varied. Sales 35 bags Java at 15c.; 25 bags Jamaica at 12¾c.; 163 bags Maracaibo at 12c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 11c., with a small lot at 11⅞c.; and 70 bags Rio at 10¾c., ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in slack request at unaltered rates.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, July 1.

	1857.	1858
Barwood, tons	350	740
Fustic, tons	—	369
Lima Wood, tons	100	40
Logwood, tons	161	1,594
Sapan wood, tons	—	130
Total, tons	611	2,873

FISH—Continue inactive and depressed, with increasing supplies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, but prices are essentially unaltered; sales 9,000 bbls., within yesterday's range.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 40@ 4 35
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 400 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after. The absence of a fair supply of prime lots has the effect of restricting business. Sales 10,000 bush., including fair to choice Michigan White at $1 06@$1 25; and fair Milwaukee Club at 91c. Corn is inactive, at about previous quotations; sales 9,000 bushels, at 70c.@76c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western; with (nominally) 70c.@80c. for White, and 82c.@83c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Sound lots, especially of White and Yellow, are quite scarce. 2,500 bushels of Rye have been disposed of, at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid. Western, 45c.@45½c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ℔ bushel

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston, from January 1 to July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, barrels	448,696	495,424
Corn, bushels	992,993	1,393,798
Oats, bushels	328,771	316,741
Rye, bushels	16,202	33,661
Shorts, bushels	192,392	280,578

Shipments from Milwaukee, this season, to June 26.

Flour, bbls	155,509
Wheat, bushels	1,604,516

Shipments from Chicago from January 1 to June 30.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	63,673	174,387
Wheat, bushels	1,474,548	4,043,196
Corn, bushels	2,020,753	1,926,762
Oats, bushels	119,731	301,429
Barley, bushels	—	60,891

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were lightly dealt in at former rates.

HEMP—Is inactive at previous figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York July 1:

	1857.	1858.
American Undressed, bales	—	338
American Dressed, bales	699	180
Manila, bales	6,775	15,868
Jute, bales	170	209
Sunn, bales	150	1,050
Other foreign	572	825
Total, bales	8,366	18,481
Russian, tons	185	498

HIDES—Are in limited demand, yet are stiffly held, to-day. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 100,771, against 189,684 same time last year, and 91,626 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sixty bales changed hands at 6½c.@7½c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Fifty tons Scotch Pig brought $23 75@$24 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Continues quiet at former quotations.

Statistics of the Pig Lead Trade of New-York:

	1857	1858.
Stock, Jan. 1 tons	3,315	5,700
Receipts since tons	9,332	4,590
Total	12,647	10,290
Sales and deliveries since tons	11,597	8,590
Stock, June 30 tons	1,050	1,700

Messrs. Faber, Perkins & Co., brokers, state that the 8,590 tons sold the first six months in 1858 were taken by the manufacturers, excepting 120 tons exported and a few hundred tons sent to the Philadelphia and Boston markets. The limited demand succeeding the revulsion in October last, and the depressed state of trade up to the end of the year, allowed prices to fall, so that 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb. was all that could be obtained for soft Spanish Lead early in January; but, with a larger demand during the Winter and early part of Spring, prices gradually advanced to 6c.@6½c., and were steadily maintained through the usual term of Spring business. Since then, there has been a falling off in trade, and the value of soft Spanish at the end of June was not over $5 80, cash, to $5 85, time and interest, with a fair supply on hand.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request at full prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon. Sales 470 hhds. Cuba, at 27c.@28c. for Muscovado, and 23c. for Clayed, ℔ gallon.

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs. and bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Tcs. and bbls.
Imports in June	1,197	—	577	292
Jan. 1 to June 30	8,685	8,210	5,160	11,646
Stock July 1	4,279	5,262	1,474	259

NAVAL STORES—Resin is stiffly held, but is less active. Tar and Crude Turentine are unaltered; 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased, chiefly for future delivery at 44c., cash, ℔ gallon.

New-York Naval Store Trade Statistics, from January 1 to June 30.

	1857. Receipts.	1857. Exports.	1858. Receipts.	1858. Exports.
Resin, bbls	307,609	261,726	357,902	207,943
Tar, bbls	42,780	31,671	26,921	6,668
Turpentine, spirits	37,470	43,754	46,850	43,885
Turpentine, spirits	89,291	92,626	57,075	24,176

OILS—Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 gallons at 66c.@67c. cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but is firm; sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50 for Clear; $15 75 for sour Mess; and $13 50 for Prime, and $14 for Rump, ℔ bbl. Cut-meats are depressed and languid, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@11c. for Western, and 9½c.@10c. for Soft City, ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc.. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@5c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased freely in Boston, part at $1 80 ℔ bushel. The stock in the country has been estimated 90,000 bags in all hands, against 33,000 same time last year. There are now, however, only 8,000 bags to arrive the next five months, against 196,000 same time last year.

SALTPETRE—Crude is actively inquired for, here and in Boston, and free sales have been made, partly at 8¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb., six months' credit. Refined is up to 11c. for pure, 12c. for double, and 13c. for treble, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature, sales having been made of 750 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, within a range of from 6⅞c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics,

	1857. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	Bags	Boxes.
Imports in June	4,617	5,200	747	3,348	—	1,505
F'm Jan. 1 to June 30	22,662	21,194	1,512	25,608	5,000	—
Stock, July 1	9,646	7,700	2,420	3,835	—	2,136

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs prime at 9¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet at former rates. The demand for manufactured is moderate and prices are sustained. Sales in June, 12,406 pkgs. in 1858, against 12,015 pkgs. in 1857. Stock, July 1, 38,031 pkgs. in 1858, against 54,632 in 1857. The following are the closing quotations for manufactured: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 22c.@25c.; medium, 5s and 8s, 15c.@18c.; common, 5s and 8s, 10c.@14c.; common to good, 16c.@c.@ 15c.; pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; No. 1, 25c.@28c.; medium, 16c.@18c.; common, 12c.@14c.; 32s, 20c.@ 24c. ℔ lb. In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was sold as fast as inspected, at full prices. 500 hhds. Ohio changed hands at steady rates. Kentucky, quiet. Inspections of all kinds, 2,685 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 23c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room has been engaged for 6,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ℔ bbl. There were also taken for the same port, 5,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 3s.; and 30 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, Flour at 1s. 7½d.; and 10 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Flour, and 3,000 bushels of Grain, on private terms; also, some Shoulders, in hhds., at 25s.; and 25 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For California and Australia the engagements have been very light, including measurement goods at 27½c.@30c. for San Francisco, 25c. for Melbourne, Australia, and 25c.@30c. for Sydney, N. S. W. The number of vessels advertised for these ports comprise only 6 for San Francisco, 3 for Melbourne, and 3 for Sydney. The latest charters have been: A Br. Brig, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Cowes, Rests 4s.; and Spirits Turpentine 6s.; a Brig, 150 tons, to Madeira and back, $1,400; a Schooner to Ponce, P. R., and back, 42½c. and $2 50; a Brig, 300 tons, to Havana, $2,600; a Ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton; a Norw. Brig hence to Cadiz; a Bark from Richmond to Rio; a vessel to Liverpool, Naval Stores; and another to London, Naval Stores; on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

Dr. Wood: New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color: about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Dych a'r Gwyliedydet"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1857.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. ROSS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION,

TO BE HELD AT UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, ON SEPT. 8 1858.

The premiums to be presented to the best lady equestrians on that occasion can be seen at the following places: The first premium, an elegant grand action piano, worth $600, can be seen at HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway; the second premium, a massive silver pitcher and two goblets, worth $300, and the third premium, a ladies' fine enameled watch, set with diamonds, worth $200, can be seen at their manufacturers, BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies wishing to become competitors can address THOMAS THORP, manager, No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 12, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,

And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER,

No. 535 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

Amounting, at cost, in Paris, to over a Million Francs!

Those most Renowned Fabricants,

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JAQUES LAMONTAINE.

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simulta

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Reëngagement of Charlotte Cushman—Guy Mannering.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—Paul Jones—Cherry and Fair Star—Lady of the Lake. Evening—Blanche of Brandywine—Faustus.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Afternoon—Idiot Witness—Mose in California—Ireland as it is. Evening—Debutante—Glance at New-York—Shandy McGuire—Jack Sheppard. Tuesday—Novelty—Idiot Witness—Ireland as it is.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'Flanagan and the Fairies—Lesson for Husbands. Tuesday—Same.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—10 A. M.—The Ferryman and his Dog. 2 P. M.—Battle of Buena Vista. Evening—Jessie Wharton.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, 23d ult., was boarded by our news yacht off Cape Race, and her news forwarded by telegraph. It is without importance. The weather encountered by the steamer was not favorable to the sub-marine cable enterprise.

The steamship *Cahawba* from New-Orleans on the 27th ult., and Havana on the 30th, arrived last night. There was nothing new at Havana. There had been no more searches reported, and the impression was that they had entirely ceased. The celebrated British steamer *Styx* left Havana on the evening of the 29th for Halifax. The United States vessels, the *Wabash* and the *Arctic*, were at Key West, and the *Colorado*, the *Fulton* and the *Jamestown* were cruising off the coast of Cuba. Sugars had advanced slightly; freights were improving, and exchange was brisk.

Some further points of interest from Mexico appear in the New-Orleans papers. The cordial adherence of Alvarez to the Juarez movement, and the conduct of the French Envoy at the Capital in regard to the Press, and the forced loan, are topics of interest.

Mr. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the Public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the Press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

General Walker publishes a letter, denunciatory of Judge Campbell, who presided at the recent fillibuster trial in New-Orleans. Walker says he was unfairly treated in the Judge's charge to the Jury, inasmuch as the Court slurred over the exculpatory, and dwelt largely upon the inculpatory evidence in the case.

The Dudley Observatory difficulty is approaching a climax. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at Albany on Saturday, the Scientific Council was dismissed, the President of the Board was empowered to take legal measures for obtaining full possession of the Observatory property, in behalf of the Trustees, and Professor O. M. Mitchel, of Cincinnati, was appointed Astronomical Director, to succeed Dr. Gould. Late on Saturday night the Scientific Council held a meeting, at which they resolved not to give up possession of the premises. They promise a statement this week.

The steamer *Galena*, having seventy-five passengers on board, was burnt at her landing at Red Wing, Minnesota, on the morning of the 1st inst., and seven of the passengers were lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

From Kansas we learn that the notorious Jack Henderson has at last been arrested for his participation in the election frauds in that Territory.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe were removed from this City to Virginia on Saturday on board the *Jamestown*. The ceremonies were as imposing as on the previous day, thousands of persons participating in them. Hon. John Cochrane consigned the remains to the custody of the Committee of Virginians in an earnest and appropriate speech, to which Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, son of Governor Wise, in accepting the trust, in the name of his colleagues, eloquently and solemnly responded. Minute guns were fired during the afternoon by the Government forts. Both the *Jamestown* and the *Ericsson*—the latter with the Seventh Regiment on board—arrived at Norfolk yesterday. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an address, which was responded to by the Hon. John Cochrane. Minute guns were fired and various appropriate ceremonies were gone through with.

Captain Henri de Riviere has not yet been arrested. He is accused of having abducted Miss F. S. Blount, the daughter of Colonel Blount, of Mobile. In the affidavit of Colonel B. made on Saturday before Justice Connolly, he is charged with having enticed Miss Blount to accompany him to New-Orleans where they were to be married. He was pursued and escaped to Havana, whither he was followed, and the daughter rescued before the marriage ceremony was performed. She was brought to this City by her father and in turn was pursued by De Riviere, who succeeded in persuading her again to elope with him—this time, as it is alleged, by the connivance of her mother. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but thus far no clue has been obtained to his whereabouts. He has, however, written a very peculiar letter from his hiding-place in his own defence.

McCombs' Dam, in Harlem River, having been partially removed, the steamboat *Rattler*, Capt. Mabie, yesterday went up the river passing under High Bridge, and stopping near King's Bridge landing.

Two arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday for attempted arson—James McMahon, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, and John Shannon, a grocer. They were seen to enter the premises occupied by the former, at the above number, and soon after smoke was observed issuing from the building. The door was burst open and the fire was extinguished. Everything in the vicinity of the spot where it was kindled, was found saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building was occupied as a boarding-house, and about thirty persons were asleep there at the time.

The number of merchants in attendance at either Exchange, on Saturday, was very limited. Hence, business lacked vigor. 1,000 bales Cotton were sold—the market closing rather more firmly. The movements in Flour, Wheat and Corn were light. Prices did not vary much. Provisions were less active, as were likewise Groceries, Hides and Naval Stores. The principal freight engagements consisted of Flour for Liverpool at firmer rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 718.

Emigration of Free Negroes to Jamaica.—A public meeting was held at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 23d of April last, to devise measures for inducing the free colored population of our Southern States to emigrate to that Island. The meeting appears to have embraced the leading men of Kingston. It was called, at the request of citizens, by the Mayor, who was invited to preside. Resolutions were adopted, after full discussion, setting forth that the Slave States of this Union had passed laws prohibiting free persons of color from residing within their territory, and urging the importance of inviting that rejected population to settle in Jamaica. From the remarks made by the speakers, it appears that not only are laborers greatly needed, but that a large portion of the Island remains still unsettled. Free negroes are wanted to supply both wants. Complaint was made that many plantations and estates were falling into decay since the emancipation of the slaves by the British Government. One gentleman who visited this country so long ago as 1840, with a view to procure colored laborers, spoke very highly of the character and capacity of the free negroes he saw at the South; but those he met in New-York did not impress him favorably at all. Neither their habits of industry, nor their morals were such as he desired to see. But he said he found it no easy matter to set on foot an emigration to Jamaica, for the Abolitionists opposed his project on the one hand and the friends of African colonization on the other.

The result of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions urging the Legislature at its next session, to provide a fund for conveying to Jamaica such free negroes from the United States as can be induced to go. This measure was thought too slow by a portion of those assembled; but it was understood that means must be provided at the public expense, and consequently that legislative agency must necessarily be invoked.

The Island of Jamaica, the largest of the British West India possessions, is 150 miles long and averages about forty in width. Its area is 4,250 square miles—about two-thirds the size of the State of New-Jersey. The population in 1848 was 380,000, of whom only 16,000 were whites. The emancipated slaves have, to a great extent, wholly refused to work, and, consequently, hundreds of estates all over the island have been abandoned. It is to remedy this evil that free colored emigration is solicited. What the result of the movement may be remains to be seen.

Our Mexican Relations—The Forced Loan Upon Foreigners.

The principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, so far as matters of domestic policy are involved, has of late years been fairly acknowledged by several leading powers as a rule of international law, but like every rule, it has its limits and exceptions. As long as any people agrees upon a government of some sort, responsible for the security of the lives and property of foreign residents, and capable of carrying into effect the obligations imposed by public law, as well as those voluntarily incurred towards foreign powers, it would be difficult to find a justifiable reason for dictating to it in what manner, it shall, or shall not, regulate its domestic concerns. Nations are moral persons, and there are few rules of intercourse between man and man which may not fairly be applied to their dealings with one another. As long as a citizen behaves likes a gentleman, keeps an orderly house, pays his debts, and respects the rights of those whom business brings into contact with him, it would be hard to find an excuse for interfering with his family arrangements, and laying down rules as to the hours at which his household shall take their meals or go to bed. But if he become a notorious rowdy, or profligate, and allows his sons and servants to assault the passers by, rob his guests and customers, and declares to those who demand redress that he neither can nor will restrain them, the neighbors or the law would certainly speedily intervene, and set matters to rights.

There are very few modifications to be made in the application of this rule to the conduct of sovereign States towards one another. They are all necessarily interested in the maintenance of peace and order, and in the safety and welfare of their own citizens. These are paramount considerations, and they imperatively demand that the formation of government of some sort should be exacted, if need be by force, from every people. In what shape that Government should exist, or in what manner it should exercise its authority, concerns only those are to live under it, but its ability to protect foreigners, pay its debts, and keep faith and punish wrong-doers, are matters which concern its neighbors. To assert that other powers have no interest in the matter, is to assert, that two or three factions may any day agree to pillage a whole State indiscriminately, set all known laws at defiance, murder and rob ambassadors, and deliberately cut themselves loose from human society with impunity. If any such doctrine form part of public law, it is the first time we ever heard of it. We should like to know, if it existed, when it was ever acted on, because it is entirely incompatible with the idea now so well-established, that nations are bound by the same ties and obligations, and owe each other the same duties as natural persons?

The news received from Mexico by the last mails gives the question a very pointed interest. The persons professing to exercise the supreme authority in that country have used the power they possess in particular localities, to exact a forced loan from foreigners, in spite of the remonstrances of their ambassadors, and in spite of the fact that any such exaction is pure and simple spoliation, and that they have even less right to the property of aliens than to that of natives. Those who refuse to pay are ordered to quit the country immediately, though a sudden departure of this kind involves many of them either irretrievable injury to, or the total loss of their fortunes. When foreigners come to reside in any country, they incur an implied obligation to obey its laws, certainly, but nobody is absurd enough to suppose that the definition of the term laws is to be left to the caprice, ignorance or greed of any individual or any party. They engage to obey laws which derive some sanction from common justice and common morality, and which are based on rights and privileges which the civilized world recognizes. But if some dictator were to take it into his head to issue a decree that all foreigners were to be robbed on the highway, or have their left eyes put out, no one would maintain that they were bound to submit, or that their Government would not be justified in the use of as much force as might be necessary, to secure them compensation for as much loss as they might sustain in resisting the execution of any such decree, or abruptly leaving the country in consequence of it. The Americans and English in Mexico went there and invested their money in business, in the belief that as long as they obeyed the law and lived peaceably their purses and limbs would be protected. If it were known that they would be liable to the exacting of forced loans at the hands of any faction which chanced to get uppermost, they would certainly have staid away. The exaction itself is illegal, and damage caused in evading or obeying it, constitutes a legitimate claim upon the brigands who enforce it, and which they ought to be made to pay, or take the consequences.

If, however, the persons guilty of this species of spoliation constituted a *de facto* Government responsible for its acts, and in possession of the public force of the nation, we should have to deal with it, whether good or bad, in the ordinary way, first by diplomatic remonstrance, and in case of need, by embargo or reprisals, just as England proposed to deal with Naples the other day. But there is no such Government in Mexico. We find that two Englishmen have been forced into the ranks as common soldiers at San Luis Potosi, because they refused to lend their money. One was cruelly beaten, and both are now in jail with an American, guilty of the same offence. The British Minister has demanded redress, and the authorities at Mexico have promised it, but their promise is worthless, inasmuch as the outrage was perpetrated by General Miramon, who is not under their control, and who sets them at defiance.

If this sort of thing is to be endured, and if we are to respect, as an independent and sovereign state, the conglomeration of bands of brigands who now rule Mexico, we must either accredit a diplomatic agent to every chief of banditti, to every colonel of mutineers, political outlaw, and disaffected general in the country, and when any of them injures us, we must declare war on him individually, or we must quit the country, altogether outlaw it, and leave it to be devastated by pirates, Indians, and highwaymen, until it is reduced to the condition of a desert, and Christendom been scandalized by the grand spectacle of wholesale murders, pillage and anarchy, perptrated with impunity, in deference to the doctrine of non-interference. It may be a sound and wholesome doctrine, but it seems to us the consignment of a whole people to the tender mercies of brigands and savages is a greater sacrifice than its advocates are entitled to expect from us, and it is certainly a greater one than we are inclined to afford. It may be sublime to see such powers as the United States and Great Britain allow such *canaille*, as revolutions like those of Mexico throws to the surface of society, to maltreat their citizens and set common justice at defiance, but it is that sort of sublimity which borders on the ridiculous.

If there is no party among them strong enough to enforce order, and keep faith with us, we are bound to take measures to have the necessary power lodged in some one's hands, and see that it is executed. It would be the foulest injustice, either to make reprisals or lay an embargo as long as there is no regular Government capable of affording redress—and redress of some sort we clearly must have.

Dudley Observatory.

The star of the Dudley Observatory is in the "house of Mars." Instead of prosecuting discoveries in the depths of astronomical research, the parties interested are prosecuting relentless war among themselves; and for harmless observations upon heavenly bodies, substitute observations of an injurious description upon each other. Of all astronomical spectacles, none could be more painful. Two years ago the institution was launched upon its splendid career, amply furnished for an endless exploring expedition through starry space, with a satisfactory specie-list, and the promise of a ripe return of invaluable scientific results. The sailing-master, Mr. B. A. Gould, was regarded as an infallible pilot: Mr. Everett eulogized him as "an astronomer to whose distinguished talent had been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as editor of the *American Astronomical Journal*, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust." The Board of Trustees were citizens of Albany, of the highest repute for grave judgment and business ability; men to whose money and efforts the institution mainly owed its existence, and who were the original corporators. Liberal gratuities, too, rattled into the cash-box; so liberal, indeed, that many who still adhered to a belief in a New-York City Observatory, grew apprehensive that this inland upstart would fairly run away with the birthright of its elder, and grander, though undeveloped competitor. In short, the Dudley was the observed of all Observatories. It threatened to realize the Horatian measure of greatness, and knock its head against the very stars.

How these brilliant aspects have been dimmed, and who is answerable for the shadow, is one of the vexed questions of the day. On the one hand, we have the Trustees, men in whom we have a veteran habit of confiding, and composing the entire corporation of the Dudley Observatory, as embodied by the Act of April 3, 1852, whose President brings these charges against Director Gould: useless and lavish expenditures, without any practical result; omission to recover insurance upon lost and valuable instruments; neglect to mount instruments, which are indispensable to the conduct of the Observatory, and which have lain in their boxes for more than two years; whimsical and capricious ideas and plans adopted, pursued, and abandoned at a great expense to the treasury; insolence to the Trustees, extending even to the exclusion of them from the building; prolonged absences, and constant neglect of the institution; the omission of regular astronomical observations; a devotion, dignified by the example of an emperor, to the niceties of clockmaking and horology. In short, Mr. Gould is charged with reckless and purposeless extravagance; with presumptive ignorance of his profession; with *petit-maitreism*, and offensive arrogance. Having in vain protested, the Trustees allege, against these objectionable traits of Mr. Gould's directorship, they have no other course but to remove him, and he is removed. That their power to adopt this action is ample cannot be denied. It is the action of the corporation itself.

Under these circumstanees, there was an obvious course for Mr. Gould to pursue; and that was, in the proper spirit of subordination, to submit his defence to the Board, as an offset to the charges of President Olcott. He has declined to do anything of the sort. He has not even condescended to lay a defence before the public, or to vouchsafe in any shape the formula of justification. He has preferred a line of conduct that goes far to substantiate the case of his assailants, by appealing to Mrs. Dudley, the benefactress of the Observatory, and to the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, Messrs. Bache, Henry and Peirce. Mrs. Dudley, a lady of more than fourscore, has no more authority in the institution than what courtesy may concede to her years, her sex, and her benefactions. Her endowment was unconditional. Her age, her want of business qualifications, and entire lack of scientific attainments, render her the last person in the world to choose as arbitress in the matter; and when, therefore, Mr. Gould appeals to her from the supreme jurisdiction of the Board, there is a strong presumption raised that he prefers to rely upon extrinsic influences, rather than fairly to meet the issues of fact. Perhaps it was because he suspected the insufficiency of this resort, that he took a second appeal to the Scientific Council, a body whose intervention in the business has only served to confuse it; which is the creation of the Board of Trustees, chiefly complimentary in its character, and without other powers than the Board may in courtesy delegate. To appeal from the supreme to a subordinate and dependent tribunal was an excess of absurdity only paralleled by the action of the tribunal itself. We are not, perhaps, to expect the votaries of the exact sciences to be exact in anything else. It was several centuries ago that the star-gazing philosopher fell into his well; and we can recall no instance from the days of Tycho Brahe to those of Professor Henry, of scientific men, intrusted with the financial and business conduct of public institutions, of whom the same story of business incapacity has not been told. The power of calculation seems not to extend to figures with a dollar mark before them. The three gentlemen of the Scientific Council, doubtless in deference to a misplaced *esprit du corps*, accepted the appellate juriadiction thus tendered, and proceeded to a trigonometrical survey of the subject. Without possessing any of the evidence upon which the Board had acted, and listening only to the one-sided representations of their distressed brother, they find him guiltless and unjustly treated, and print their decision, with the evident persuasion that the public will accept it as final. Yet they afford no intimation of the facts upon which Mr. Gould may be supposed to rely in answer to the detailed specifications of President Olcott. We are only assured that all of the charges are frivolous, except two, which are unfounded. An inspection of the list, however, shows that a dozen, at least, of the batch are not frivolous; and the public will be prepared to adjudge that dozen baseless when they hear a fact or two for the defence. As the matters in controversy are rather of a business, than of a scientific, character, the dictum of our three savans may go for what it is worth, and that is little.

From the state of facts, then, as we have them there can be but one conclusion. Mr. Gould is in the position of a prisoner, who, instead of boldly facing the indictment, evades it, by pleading pretended flaws, and exceptions, and side-bar issues. Until he abandons his apparently shuffling course, and meets the action of the Trustees with a full and sufficient defence, appealing to the public as the only competent appellate jurisdiction, and not to a self-elected, partial, and wholly unauthorized tribunal, he must be content to have the charges against him credited in all their extent, and his contest with the Trustees regarded as presumptuous and impertinent. As director, he was the creature of that body; and every law of natural order forbids the creature to claim superiority over the maker. Even Mr. Gould's sense of right would be outraged if, on one fair night, he should espy a satellite of Jupiter quarreling with its primary, and requiring it to revolve around its own inconspicuous self. Let him learn of the stars.

In the meantime the Board has vindicated itself, and doubtless conferred an important benefit upon science by placing Professor Mitchell in charge of the Observatory, and dispensing with the scientific council altogether. Not but that the acquirements and advice of Messrs. Bache, Henry, and Peirce, when restricted to the limits of strictly scientific inquiry, must always be of inestimable value; but as they tend to transcend professional bounds, and make confusion in other matters less clearly apprehended, we must even surrender the great good, to escape the greater disadvantage. Of their determination to taboo the successor of Mr. Gould, whoever he might be, we trust they will think better Such a course would only prove their recent mistaken policy to have resulted from personal jealousy and partiality, and not from an unmixed devotion to science.

The Mormons—Light Needed.

The Mormon Delegate in Congress from Utah appeals for a suspension of public opinion concerning the Mormon war. He cautions the community against putting faith in the statements of newspaper correspondents—but betrays his own apprehension that these statements may, nevertheless, be true. His card is very cautiously worded, but it says some things, and adumbrates others, which are of some consequence in connection with the management of this Mormon campaign.

According to the official information laid before Congress by the President and embodied in his Messages, the Army was sent into Utah to compel obedience to the Federal authority, which, according to reports from official sources, had been repudiated and practically overthrown by the Mormons. It was said that Brigham Young had refused to acknowledge the Federal officers sent into the Territory and had proclaimed his intention to retain Executive power in spite of the Federal Government. Whether these reports were true or not President Buchanan acted upon them and sent, at an enormous expense, a portion of the Federal Army to put down this "rebellion." He afterwards, from a praiseworthy desire to avoid the effusion of blood, sent a Peace Commissioner, bearing an official exposition of his views and authorized to bring the difficulties with the Mormons to a peaceful termination provided they would submit to the Federal authority. These Commissioners, at the date of our latest advices, were still on their way to Utah and had done nothing towards the accomplishment of their mission.

Dr. Bernhisel now states—what was in a general way, already known, that Dr. Kane made his appearance among the Mormons, as a secret but accredited Commissioner from the President, and that he carried on his behalf "assurances of his and the nation's good-will, and an invitation to welcome peace and free intercourse again, *with forgetfulness of all past offences*." We have been informed also, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that Dr. Kane informed the Mormons, in the name of the President, that the advance of the army was not against the Mormons, but for the sole purpose of *calming the public mind* and establishing a military post somewhere in the Territory. Dr. Bernhisel states that, on the strength of these assurances, the Mormon troops already on the march against the United States forces, were withdrawn, and preparations which had been made to cut off their detachments were abandoned. And he now thinks it very strange that, after these assurances and the action to which they led, the army officers and the Peace Commissioners should still talk of hostile proceedings against the Mormons.

We do not care at present to discuss the general subject, but to call attention to the fact that throughout this whole affair the President seems to have been carrying on a double negotiation,—one open, to amuse the public, and the other *secret*, for the dispatch of business. The Peace Commissioners and the Army were designed merely to calm the public mind and make a show of crushing out rebellion. The real authority was in the hands of Col. Kane, who quieted the uneasiness of the rebels, and gave them assurances of the entire harmlessness of the military preparations by which they had been alarmed. Gen. Johnston looked the lion,—to all the world:—it was Dr. Kane's mission to whisper to the Mormons that 'twas no such thing, but only "Bottom, the Weaver."

This proceeding does not seem to us quite in keeping with the ordinary openness and integrity of American diplomacy. It has not been customary thus to amuse the public with pretentious designs, which secret agents were commissioned to thwart. The public is entitled to know whether Dr. Kane was or was not a public agent—clothed with authority to speak and act for the President—and what were the instructions under which he acted. Will the Washington *Union* be good enough to enlighten us on this point?

Mr. J. L. Hatch Once More.—We published, on Saturday, an explanatory note from Mr. Hatch as to his ministerial standing. A few words of comment will dismiss his case from our columns.

The only point in dispute is this: Is Mr. J. L. Hatch "a Congregational *clergyman*," by the authority and according to the usages of that respectable denomination? He so represents himself on all occasions; and when doubts are expressed—based on the fact that the only Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn refused to recognize and receive him as "a clergyman,"—he asserts that he has "never been deposed or suspended from the exercise of ministerial authority," &c. We feel constrained to show that there must be some defect in Mr. Hatch's claim to the ministerial rank:

1. By citing Mr. Hatch's own declaration on another occasion, that he had been "expelled *both from his pastoral relation, and from membership in the Association*." Whether "expulsion" is equivalent to "deposition or suspension" might, perhaps, be doubtful in this quarter, if the interpretation put upon the action by several leading clergymen at the East had not fixed its import. A student "expelled" from college would be apt to regard the process as being quite as thorough as "suspension," we imagine. Whatever nice distinctions ecclesiastical politicians may draw between terms nearly synonymous, laymen and editors will be apt to think a doubly-"expelled" clergyman no "clergyman" at all,—or, at least, that he is of the "solus stamp."

2. We quoted from one of the best-informed ministers the statement that Mr. H. was "deposed by a Council for corrupt teaching, and conduct ill-becoming a minister." It does not give a favorable idea of Mr. H.'s discriminaton or temper, to find him changing this issue into a charge of "immoral and unchristian conduct"—for which he threatens to "post him, [the witness] publicly, for the unconscionable liar that he is." When an issue of veracity is made, it is quite as well that the party raising it should not pervert the language of the man he intends to "post." Mr. H. should bear in mind that there is such a thing as "conduct ill-becoming a *minister*," which may not be "immoral and unchristian."

3. We also cited a member of the Council and the scribe of the Association, (the only ecclesiastical bodies known to Massachusetts Congregationalists,) in proof of Mr. H.'s own statement as to his being "expelled" from the pastorate and from his ministerial position. He does not attempt to rebut this evidence, but quibbles about a "clerical association not being an ecclesiastical body." But was he not licensed and ordained by a "clerical association?" And was he not "expelled" by the same autnority that gave him clerical standing? Has he any credentials from any new body since he was "expelled?" The presumption is against it; and it is certain that he sought them in vain from the Congregational Association of Brooklyn, where he claims to be a "Congregational clergyman."

With the flings at "orthodoxy," and the alleged *mot* of "my friend Henry Ward Beecher," we have nothing to do. Only, it occurs to us that, if it is "simply as a matter of fact, and not at all of exultation or authority" that Mr. H. "declares himself a Congregational clergyman"—it would be in better taste, since "the *fact*" is seriously questioned, if not quite disproved, for him to forego any further claim to an office from which, by his own confession, he has been "expelled."

Frank and Unblushing.—Captain De Riviere, upon his own showing, is a contemptible scoundrel. In a letter designed to smooth over one piece of villainy he confesses another. He has been persuading a young lady to marry him. Her father, having discovered that he had been previously married in this City, refuses his consent and discards his acquaintance. Captain De Riviere meets this allegation against himself by declaring that the alleged previous marriage *was a sham*,—that it was performed in a manner not binding in law, and that he therefore repudiates it. Ordinary scoundrels leave such performances to be detected by the Police and proved in the criminal Court. This Crimean hero makes it a matter of boasting!

The fellow denies that he sought the acquaintance of the lady's father. On the contrary, the father took him voluntarily to his house when he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and was most attentive and hospitable to him. This kindness on the father's part is urged by this man as an excuse for his own conduct.

We have seldom seen a more open and unblushing declaration of baseness than this letter of De Riviere, and to aggravate its infamy, the fellow seems to be utterly unconscious of its real character. He swaggers about his honor and his family in the same breath with a confession which should send him to the Penitentiary. We pity this lady who has fallen a victim to his arts, and the family which he has robbed; and we sincerely hope that before going much further in his career, he may receive, from some quarter, his full deserts.

Two Opera Companies.—The "little Napoleon" of the Opera, as the lessee of the Academy of Music has been severely nicknamed, is likely to have an opposition worthy of a great General during the next season. Mr. Strakosch, a man of good taste and judgment, went out on Saturday in the *Vanderbilt* for the purpose of engaging an Italian Opera Company for Mr. Niblo's beautiful house. Mr. Ullman is already in Europe, singing like a charmer to the implacable Lumley, and endeavoring by a species of Electro-Biology to make an arrangement with Piccolomini and Giuglini. Every one hopes that he will be successful. Mr. Barnum is also in London by this time, and Mr. W. H. Paine—the most placid manager the world has ever seen—is on his way thither. If Lumley is not moved by the entreaties of so many rich swains, he is blessed with a larger amount of virtue than falls to the lot of most *impressarios*.

Independent Noise.—Yesterday was a very noisy Sunday. We heard no newsboys, but in every direction, from an early hour throughout the day, torpedoes, crackers and pistols kept up an incessant series of explosions. The noisiest outbursts of patriotism by a desperate self-denial were probably postponed until to-day, when bonfires, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the explosion of all manner of detonating compounds, will celebrate the day. Of course we shall have scores of accidents to record, and the great majority of them will be due to drunkenness. The Police can materially diminish them by promptly arresting every drunken man who carries any kind of fire-arms. It is not due to the spirit of the day to permit such dangerous playthings in the hands of men or boys who have made themselves irresponsible and reckless by strong drink.

Virtuous Decrepitude.—Nothing so promotes virtuous sentiments as weak knees, a lame back and a general decay of the faculties. Our dilapidated cotemporary the *Herald* illustrates the general fact. While it was enterprising and able to get about, it used to report public meetings of all kinds, with great fullness and accuracy. The Free-Love Conventions received its special attention. Page after page used to be devoted to the most spicy and salacious sketches of their proceedings, and the enterprising reporters of that sheet even pursued the matter beyond the public halls and made free descriptions of the balls and other amusements of the free-love mansions of Leonard and Mercer streets.

All this was in the days of its youth and vigor. The tune is changed now. No more reports,—no enterprise of any kind,—but only a dull, vapid, half-idiotic gabblement about these meetings and plenty of driveling abuse of journals that persist in informing the world what is going on. This is the Plum Gut route in the newspaper race,—and of course poor Bennett takes it. But he must bear in mind that it doesn't *take the prize*.

New-York Steamship Builders.—The Spanish authorities at Cuba have, at different times, contracted in New-York for war and other steam vessels; and of late, have been in the habit of sending their war steamers, belonging to their West India Squadron, here also to be repaired. The preference thus given to New-York over Philadelphia, Boston, or other Atlantic ports, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superiority of New-York mechanics. It is also a sad comment on the want of means for such purposes in the great and flourishing Island of Cuba. The small Spanish war-steamer *Blasco de Garay*, has been lying here some time repairing, and others of the Spanish Squadron will soon follow.

A Hint to Suckling Rareys.—At the present moment John Bull is sucking the nob of his crabstick in an ecstasy of big-eyed wonder at the achievements of Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer. Johnny cannot make out how it is done, although there is so little of trickery in the business that Mr. Rarey teaches the art for a consideration. We have a flood of light to throw on the matter, and with our usual disinterestedness give our readers the benefit thereof. It is related in history (which, by the way, may be looked upon as the Rarey of the present) that Charles the Vth, on one occasion, was so troubled and beset by a restive horse that he declared he had a good mind to speak German to him. The animal being valuable the monarch relented, and did not resort to this extreme measure for breaking its spirit. Now, may it not be possible—we put it mildly—may it not be even a little probable, that Mr. Rarey, familiar with this anecdote, has improved the lesson it inculcates, and, instead of speaking German, whispers Pennsylvania Dutch into the aristocratic ears of the British horse?

Political.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* have been united under the combined title of the *Press and Tribune*. The politics continue Republican.

The deposed Editor of the Chicago *Union*, Mr. Louis Schade, has resumed his seat. The outside pressure of the Administration Party in Illinois drove him out, after his fracas with Gruhd, but the new managers of the concern failed to hand over the funds in time; so the *Union* becomes the Douglas organ and the Buchanan men are beaten.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been renominated for Congress in the third District of Illinois.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee.—The Bath *Courier* says that the Republican State Central Committee will meet at Congress Hall, in the city of Albany, on the 8th inst., to designate the time and place for holding the next Republican State Convention, and also to decide whether each Assembly District shall be represented by one or by two delegates.

Personal.

Miss Louisa Landor, the Salem sculptor, is to return to Rome in October, to continue her studies.

Dr. Boynton is lecturing on "Geology" in Baltimore.

Mr. Sumner has undergone the operation of cauterizing in Paris. A letter received in Boston says: "The opinion of both physicians, approved by Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, was in favor of cauterization of the spine in order to produce counter-irritation, and in this your friend Dr. Brown-Séquard, whose specialty is the nervous and celebral system, fully concurred. He made several careful examinations, and came to the conclusion that there was still congestion of the integuments of the brain as well as other abnormal conditions. When the fact was announced to Mr. Sumner, and the exact process explained of burning the neck and back with irons at a white heat, he at once said, 'Try it without delay—in any form—and to any extent.' The operation was performed by Dr. Brown-Séquard, who wished Mr. Sumner to inhale chloroform. This he declined, and refusing all anodynes, went through the painful process without a word or a wince. It has been repeated since, and will be again to-day for the *fifth* time."

The late Abraham Miller, of Philadelphia, left charitable bequests amounting to $28,500. The Pennsylvania Insitution for the Deaf and Dumb, receives $6,000, the Blind Institution $1,000, the Academy of Fine Arts $500, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society $1,000, and sixteen other Institutions have legacies ranging from $500 to $2,000 each.

College Commencements.

The University of Pennsylvania held Commencement Day on Friday. The graduating class numbered 16. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: *Doctor of Medicine* on Benjamin R. Carman, of Pennsylvania; Chesley Martin, of Virginia; Geo. P. Coggeshall, of South Carolina; J. Hayes Shields, of Pennsylvania. *Master of Arts* on D. Bethune McCarter, M. D. *Doctor of Divinity* on the Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn.

Ingham University Commencement, at Le Roy, N. Y., was held on the 23d ult. Prof. Alonzo Gray, of Brooklyn, received the honorary degree of LL.D, Rev. S. H. Cox is Chancellor of this institution.

Shurtleff College, Illinois, has graduated only three students this year.

At Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, the Commencement exercises were introduced by a novel exhibition of a Gymnastic Association, established one year ago. The Hon. Wm. M. Corry delived an address on *Physical Education*.

At Hobart Free College, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Chas. D. Vail, of Jersey City, and the second to John H. Post, of Batavia. Six of the students competed for the rhetorical prize, a gold medal, worth $30. Harvey Baldwin, Jr., of Syracuse, gained the medal. The House of Convocation met, and listened to an address by the Rev. Joseph M. Clark, of Niagara Falls. The societies were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New-Haven. Eighteen students graduated.

The commencement exercises at Lima College, in this State, took place last week. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Pago, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Genesee Conference, and Mr. Ham, of Detroit, and the Rev. Mr. Boardman, of Rochester, and Professor Wells, of Genesee College. Professor Reed has undertaken the duties of President of this College.

The fifth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the first. Degrees were conferred on the young girls who graduated, and the class of '55 were dubbed with the title of "Mistress of Art."

City Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 125 deaths in Brooklyn. 17 of these were by consumption, 5 by sun stroke; and 3 by small-pox; 15 children died in convulsions.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

The Weather Unfavorable for the Telegraph Enterprise.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 3.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) forenoon.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a summary of her news.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of June.

We do not learn that the *City of Washington* saw anything of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

She reports strong westerly gales during the passage.

The *City of Washington* has 70 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

Her advices are four days later than those of the *Arabia*, at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament present nothing of peculiar interest to American readers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper-duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

The London *Star* gives as a rumor that Mr. DALLAS has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars are given in our dispatch.

The state prosecutions against the two booksellers for circulating a libel against NAPOLEON ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

The case of JOHN B. GOUGH, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. LEES, for libel, resulted in favor of the former, the latter retracting the charges he had made.

FRANCE.

Rumors were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy to England. It was said that General PELISSIER would soon return to France; and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London, M. DROUIN DE L'HUYS.

It was reported that PIETRI had been reappointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed symptoms of improvement.

ITALY.

The Pope of Rome was about to increase his navy.

The intelligence from other portions of the Continent is uninteresting.

There is nothing later from India.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the *City of Washington* were 20,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. The market closed dull at easier, but not quotably lower prices.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable, though a decline in rates had been submitted to, and quotations are without change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been unfavorable for the crops. FLOUR was dull, ad sales unimportant; quotations nominal; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 6d. WHEAT steady. Red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; Southern Red, 8s. 10d.@8s. 2d., and White, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull. White, 33s.; Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF dull, but steady. PORK firm. BACON heavy, and offered at a decline. LARD heavy, and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 54s.@54s. 6d. for fine. TALLOW, quotations nominal; 53s. for Butchers'.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote ROSIN dull at 4s.; Pot and Pearl ASHES at 36s. for both; SUGAR heavy; COFFEE quiet but steady; TURPENTINE steady at 48s. on the spot, and 43s. to arrive; RICE dull; LINSEED OIL 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR generally buoyant for the better sorts; for inferior little inquiry and prices weak. COFFEE dull. TEA buoyant at 10½d. for Congou. RICE dull at easier but unchanged quotations. TALLOW slow of sale and prices without alteration. LINSEED OIL 33s. PIG IRON dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was an increased demand in the London Money Market for Money but there had been no change in rates. Consols closed at 95⅝@95¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was but little inquiry for American Securities, and prices were weak.

Affairs in Washington.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER—CALIFORNIA LAND SALES ARMY BOUNTIES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

Baron WETTERSTEDT was formally received by the President yesterday, as Minister of Sweden and Norway. Chevalier DE SIBBERN, his predecessor, has been appointed Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

The entire amount outstanding of old Treasury Note issues is only $107,000.

The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's Proclamation, in California, in February next, is over five millions of acres.

In addition to the present bounties, the War Department has authorized to be paid for enlistments at or near Fort Gibson, $28; Fort Pierre, Nebraska, $48; and Fort Buchanan, Arizona, $117.

There will be no military celebration of Independence Day to-morrow, but at night a grand display of fireworks will take place at the Arsenal.

Lord NAPIER was to have left Washington yesterday for Newport.

Should the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers visit Washington on their return from Richmond, they will be received with military honors.

Independence Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 4.

The weather to-day is delightful. Thermometer about 80°, with a cool easterly wind, and indications of an agreeable day to-morrow. The preparations for celebrating Independence Day are very extensive. JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., is the orator for the city demonstration, and the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE will deliver an oration to the exclusively Democratic patriots who celebrate on their own hook. The latter dine at the Revere House, and the price of the dinner tickets is $10. The city dinner takes place at Faneuil Hall, as usual.

Burning of the Steamer Galena and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 3.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the steamer *Galena* took fire at the landing at Red Wing, Minnesota. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon enveloped in flames. About seventy-five passengers were on board, sixty-eight of whom were saved. The following are known to be lost: JOHN TYSON, HOLLY PORTER, NANCY PORTER, CHARLES PORTER and LYDIA PORTER, of Michigan. The books and papers were all lost. The boat was valued at $50,000. No insurance.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth, 1st inst., by the U. S. Express Company, to Boonsville, say that JOHN E., better known as JACK HENDERSON, was arrested to-day, on a bench warrant, issued by Judge CONNAGH, charged with participation in the election frauds at Oxford. He was subsequently liberated on parole of honor to appear before the Court to answer the charge.

Death of Mrs. Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3.

Mrs. THURLOW WEED died in this city, to-day, at 12 o'clock, after a long and severe illness.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

CHAS. BLINN, a drover, was robbed last night at the West Albany Exchange of $2,260. His room was entered by means of a ladder. The money was all on the Passumpsic Bank. No clue to the robber.

Shocking Fracas in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, July 2.

This afternoon a fracas occurred between Mr. H. WARFIELD and Messrs. JOHN and DAVID REID, brothers, and of the firm of J. REID & Co. Both the REIDS were stabbed—the first named being dangerously wounded. WARFIELD was arrested, and committed to prison, bail being refused at present. The collision grew out of a feud of ten years' standing.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock, this forenoon, at the corner of Hercules and Calliope streets, by which six dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Departure of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 3.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10½ o'clock A. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 147 cabin passengers and 574 troops. Among her passengers was Sir WM. EYRE, Commander of the forces in in British North America.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sunday, July 4—7½ P. M.

Rain has been falling pretty steadily all day today. The wind is easterly, and there is considerable fog. Nothing has yet been heard of the anxiously-expected *Niagara*.

Newspaper Sale.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, July 3.

The *Daily Union* newspaper, Democratic, has been sold to J. B. KENNEDY, and hereafter will be an independent anti-tax morning penny paper, called the *True Press*. The *Post* is now the only daily Democratic paper published in Western Pennsylvania.

Movements of the Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Two hundred and seventy-five troops of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieutenants HENDERSHOT, CONNOR and FARRAND, from Newport Barracks, arrived yesterday. They were transferred to the U. S. steamer *Mink*, and immediately proceeded to Fort Randall.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.

Schooner *Adriana*, Capt. LITTLEJOHN, from Baltimore, for Salem, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on Chatham Bar, at 3 o'clock this morning. She has thrown overboard part of her cargo, and will probably get off at high water.

OFFICE INS AND OUTS.—Nineteen clerks in the Post-Office have lately been removed by Postmaster FOWLER, and as many appointed in their places. Four also have resigned their situations. In the Custom-House, since Mr. SCHELL's confirmation, one gauger, seven day-inspectors, one night-inspector and nine clerks have given place each to a successor.

THE FINANCES.

The Government Finances—Condition and Prospects of the Federal Treasury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The alarm of the Administration at the preparations by the opposition for a financial campaign is forcibly depicted in a series of fancy sketches drawn by one of Mr. COBB's clerks, and published by the official journal as the "Appropriations by Congress during its late session." In the first of these pictures the regular appropriations for the year 1858–59 are set down at $53.458,233, to which there are added items for deficiencies in last year's appropriations, and incidental expenses, amounting to $14,576,130, making an aggregate of $68,000,000.

It is said that this table was taken from a speech by Hon. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, who has a genius for figures, and who is frequently called on to do the "heavy work" of the Administration. In this case it would seem, from the expedients used to meet the emergency, the work was so very heavy, that no man of character could be found to undertake it.

The reported speech of Mr. LETCHER was not delivered in the House. It refers to facts and incidents which did not occur until a week after its alleged delivery, and both in the aggregate and in the detail it is a misrepresentation. The speech is said to have been delivered on the 12th of June, the appropriations were not completed till the evening of the 14th of June. The following are specimens of the correctness of the authority upon which the Executive journal relies to demonstrate the economy of the present Government:

	Real Amount.	Amount given in the semi-official statement.	Excess of Appropriations over statement.
Mail steamer approp'n	$1,459,000	$960,750	$499,000
P. O. steamer approp'n	17,500,000	3,500,000	14,000,000
Collect. Rev. from imports.	3,600,000	1,150,000	1,450,000
Total	$22 559,000	$5,610,750	$16 948,250

Error in three items, $16,948,250.

But this simple exhibit does not reveal the half of the duplicity in the statement upon which I am commenting. The sum of $68,000,000 is given as the total provision for the next fiscal year. It is below the truth by more than $20,000,000. I attach no importance to the fact, upon which some stress is laid by writers and speakers but partially informed, that, according to his own account, Mr. COBB will begin the next fiscal year with balances of appropriations made by former Congresses of $16,586,588. This aggregate unexpended of balances occurs every year, and does not affect the annual appropriations. For if fifteen or twenty millions are left of last year's appropriations at the end of this year, a similar proportion of the aggregate amount promised at each session will lap over upon the year following.

The Executive statement, however, knowingly omits the $7,165,224 of "permanent and indefinite appropriations, which are authorized by standing laws, and are not necessarily renewable by annual legislation. That sum is no larger than it was eight years ago, from which I infer that some important omission has occurred in this item also—and I doubt not that the true amount under this head is equal to $10,000,000.

From this brief exposition it appears that the following sums were provided by law, and were continued and adopted as existing legislation, viz:

By semi-official statements	$68,000,000
Errors in the above statements	16,948,000
By permanent and indefinite items, (purposely omitted)	7,165,000
Total original and adopted appropriations of the late session	$92,113,000

This summary is, no doubt, far within the truth, as I have had neither the time nor the materials for a close examination of the subject. When all the acts of the session shall have been published, I believe that the aggregate expenditure provided for will be found to be nearly $100,000,000. This is the amount assumed by Mr. CRITTENDEN in his late opening of the Presidental canvass at Covington.

I know what will be said in reply to the above exhibit. It will be urged that it has not been usual to include the Post-Office appropriations and expenditures in the general Treasury accounts. But why should they not be? The deficit in the Post-Office Department is now ten or eleven millions of dollars a year. It is paid out of the Treasury. Not one-third of the 30,000 offices support themselves. Then why not at once enter the six or seven millions of dollars which the Post-Office yields on the debtor side of the Treasury ledger and charge against the Department on the opposite page $17,500,000 of disbursements?

It will be said, again, that, of the 90 or 100 millions appropriated at the late session, 10 millions will be for deficiencies, chargeable to the Utah war, printing, &c., &c. Certainly, this is true—but who supposes that there will not be a deficiency bill next year? Deficiency bills have become a cherished Democratic institution. When have we not had them? And they have been growing with beautiful regularity since their small beginning, some nine or ten years ago. They began at a million and a quarter; who shall say that they have culminated at TEN MILLIONS?

Our treasury department has carried to great perfection the art of "how not to show it." Thus Mr. COBB said, on the 8th December, in his regular annual report, that the estimated appropriations for 1858, '59 were $50,312,943, and immediately after added that the aggregate estimated expenditure for the same year were $74,064,755. Now these separate and incompatible statements were severally and literally true, and were yet in effect untrue. It was made to appear that Congress was to be asked for only $50,000,000. Whereas, had Congress taken him at his word, and adjourned, it would have been instantly resummoned upon the ground that it had left a manifest deficiency of $16,586,588. The Secretary assumed that because there would be left over that amount of old appropriations on the 30th of June, Congress could go on assuming it to be money in the Treasury, and that it could leave the Treasury on the next 30th of June without any margin of appropriations. He well knew that some such balance always exists at the end of the year from the incomplete transactions of the preceding year.

Again—the Secretary knew in December that deficiencies existed to very near the amount afterwards provided for. He knew, for example, from all the newspapers that deficits of $8,000,000 existed in the Quarter-master and Subsistence Departments. Why did he not add them to his estimates of what he required? He knew also, because it had been announced and discussed in Cabinet, that ten war-steamers and five regiments were required, and that these additions to the Navy and to the Army would require a provision of twelve millions and a half to the estimates and other appropriations. Yet he never mentioned them. He did mention, however, one fact which has a bearing on one important item of appropriation, which is that $3,626,000 were spent in 1857 for collecting the Revenue, and he asks for an increased appropriation, and yet the Executive statement avers that only $1,156,000 *were* appropriated.

The Secretary of the Treasury took care not to estimate for the increase of the Army and Navy which he knew the President had recommended nor for the deficiencies of ten millions in the War and Printing Departments, nor for the Post-Office deficit; nevertheless, he and all his colleagues labored with frantic energy to get these trifles through Congress, and thus, while nominally asking for only about $50,000,000, managed to extract nearly a hundred millions—beside a good deal which they did not get. A.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Our Trade, via the Isthmus, with Central America.

Among the arrivals on Saturday was that of the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica*, 21 days from Aspinwall. Her cargo consists of hides, coffee, deerskins, sarsaparilla, Peruvian bark, cocoa, &c. This arrival furnishes an occasion to remark upon a subject which appears to be very little understood even by the commercial community. The Panama Railroad is very generally regarded as nothing more than an appendage to California, whereas, the fact is California does not contribute *one-tenth* of the freighting business of the road. Very little merchandise is sent from this market *viâ* the Isthmus, except valuable goods which will bear the expense of transportation by express; and *from* California nothing is brought except a few silks, whalebone, &c. The query will naturally arise, therefore, "What constitutes the merchandise transportation of the Railroad?" It consists almost wholly of European manufactured goods, which are sent direct to Aspinwall from England, France and Germany; and of the produce of the Pacific from Central and South America.

In addition to the articles above-named, large quantities of the following goods are being regularly transhipped across the Isthmus, viz.: Indigo, Cochineal, India-rubber, Wool, Copper and Copper Ore and many minor articles. These are generally shipped to England direct, the trade with the Pacific ports being conducted almost exclusively by European merchants—the larger part by Great Britain. It is an interesting fact, that of the import duties collected in Guatemala alone, only $12,000 were paid upon goods of American manufacture, while $700,000 were received on British manufactured goods—our trade being only 1½ per cent. of the whole. This shows in a forcible light the importance of an American line of steamships on that coast.

These facts will not seem surprising, however, when we remember that California has a population of a little more than half a million, against 3,000,000 in Central America and that portion of South America whose only avenues of commerce are around Cape Horn or by the way of the Isthmus. It is worthy of note that the British Steamship Company, with their monthly line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at sixteen ports, do not bring as much produce to Panama as the single steamer of the Panama Railroad Company brings from Central America, with her one trip per month, and visiting only six ports. This is owing mainly to the exorbitant freight charges of the British company.

A letter from a gentleman in Panama to his correspondent in this City, under date of June 18, says:

I think business between New-York and Aspinwall likely to continue good. Experience has shown that New-York is the best market for hides. The hides of Central America must, therefore, chiefly take this route. Hides sent to New-York will necessarily bring American produce to the Isthmus, either for consumption or shipment to Central America.

In addition to hides, another reason why so much cargo is offering just now is, the low price of flour, which is sold here at $10 per barrel, leaving a profit. This is equal to 5 cents per pound. Yams and plaintains cost as much, while potatoes cost 8 cents per pound. Consequently, an immense quantity of flour is consumed in Panama. A good deal of flour is also sent to Central America, where it can be sold cheaper than it can be raised in the country, and of course is preferred on account of its better quality.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD SCHOONER CAMEO.—The Homes' Hole correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* of Saturday, sends the following account of the tragedy on board schooner *Cameo*:

"The *Cameo* arrived in charge of Mr. DAVIS, a Vineyard pilot, he having boarded her to-day at 12 M., at the mouth of the Vineyard Sound, with colors flying in distress, the captain stating that there had been an attempt at mutiny, in which he had killed the mate and wounded two men. Capt. EASTBROOK reports on arriving here that the mate had previously threatened to kill him; and on the morning of the 29th he heard him say to the men at the forecastle gangway, "Who will be headsman?" and immediately came aft and went into the cabin. The Captain followed, knocking down the man at the wheel and the cook on his way, and found the mate armed with two pistols and one bowie-knife. The mate, snapping one of the pistols at him, he (Captain EASTBROOK) struck the mate in self-defence. The crew stated that the Captain was good to them during the voyage; that there was no attempt to mutiny, and that the mate did not arm himself until after the two men had been knocked down, and an attempt had been made on the third mate, without effect; and that, after the encounter with the mate, he gave up the charge of the schooner, and stayed in the cabin most of the day.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Vineyard Gazette* says:

"The captain appears to have been laboring under the hallucination that his crew had designs upon his vessel and the money said to be on board, and has given such evidences of insanity as leads to the opinion that, at the time, he must have been beside himself. It is said upon the mate were found several weapons, pistols and a bowie knife. The captain told his men to lock him into one of the state rooms, which was done, but when found to be unbearably sultry and close, he was permitted to come out. At the Captain's direction the colors were set at half-mast when the smack hove in sight, and when they came on board the Captain drove them fiercely forward upon the jib-boom. The unfortunate Captain does not look like a dangerous and brutal offender, and now appears to suffer most deeply from the distress of his rash and hasty conduct. The remains of MILLER, the murdered man, are prepared for interment."

An inquest was held on Thursday, on the body of the mate of the *Cameo*, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that WILLIAM MILLER came to his death by the hands of Captain HEZEKIAH D. ESTABROOK.

The officer sent down to the Vineyard by Marshal FREEMAN to arrest ESTABROOK under a warrant issued by Commissioner WEBSTER, found him in custody of Justice PEASE, who refused to deliver him up. He however secured all the witnesses and brought them to this City, so that Mr. PEASE will probably send Capt. ESTABROOK here for examination.

Obituary.

Mrs. MARY FOLGER, widow of the discoverer of Pitcairn's Island, died at Massillon, Ohio, on the 28th ult., aged 81. She was born in Nantucket. Her husband, Capt. MATHEW FOLGER, died in 1828.

WM. Z. BEALL, a wealthy Maryland planter, died at Prince George's County last week. He left an estate of four large plantations, and one hundred and fifty slaves, twenty of whom are liberated by his will.

Dr. JOHN ROBERTSON, formerly the preceptor of JOHN C. FREMONT at Charleston, died at Philadelphia last week.

Horrible Murder in Chicago.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

From the Journal of Friday.

One of the most brutal murders we have ever chronicled, was perpetrated yesterday upon the north side, on Michigan-street, No. 168, over CURRIER & WRIGHT'S Livery Stable, the facts of which are as follows:

About 5½ o'clock this morning, MICHAEL MCNAMEE, who works for Mr. MORGAN in CURRIER & WRIGHT'S stable, and lives over head, came running down stairs and told the watchman of the stable that his wife was dead. He went up and found her lying in bed, in the front room, and immediately went over to the police station. Officers HALLOCK and MILLER came over and found the woman as above described, and the man, MCNAMEE, sitting in a chair by the bed-side. The face of the woman was covered with a quilt, which the officers withdrew and found the body terribly bruised. The man then turned to them and said, "Here's a hard sight, boys." He then walked the room nervously, and again said, "She went out about 9 o'clock and didn't come in until after 22; I was abed and didn't hear her; I woke up about 4 o'clock and found her dead." The officers at once took him into custody and carried him to the Armory. He had on a checkered shirt which was spotted with blood, as well as his pants and his hair.

Every part of the body was bruised, disfigured and discolored in the most terrible manner. Hardly a square inch of the body but was marked with some ghastly wound. The head was completely covered with bruises, but the skull was not broken. The whole body presented a terrible aspect. There was not a single wound upon the body which would have have caused death, but the aggregate of wounds upon the head alone, from the shock incident upon the terrible blows which were literally showered upon the poor woman, was sufficient.

The Coroner and jury examined the body and the appearance of the rooms. There are four rooms, one of them a double one, and connected by folding doors facing north and south. In the north room is a bed, where she was found, and in the south room a stove and some kitchen utensils. There are also a front bedroom facing north, and a dark clothes room in the rear of this. In the dark room, blood was found upon the floor, and bloody clothing, showing that the murder was committed in that room. She was then undoubtedly taken into the other south room, where there is also much blood upon the floor. From the appearance of the stains and a pan partly full of water, which was found there, it was evident that an attempt had been made to wash it up; she was then dragged through the doorway, the marks being upon the floor and also upon the door casings. She was then placed upon the bed where she was found.

From the appearance of the rooms and the statement of her son, a boy about four years of age, it is evident that she was killed yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock. The dinner is still standing upon the stove untouched, and some flat irons are in the stove which she borrowed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of June, to the 3d day of July, 1858: Men, 100; Women, 92; Boys, 142; Girls, 113. Total, 447*. Adults, 192; Children, 255; Males, 242; Females, 205; Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Amputation of hip joint	1	Drowned	1
Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of kidneys	3	Dysentery	3
Angina Pectoris	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Apoplexy	2	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	9	Erysipelas	4
Burn'dor scalded	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	4	Fever, miliary	1
Cholera	2	Fever, nervous	1
Chol. Infantum	17	Fever, puerperal	4
Chol. Morbus	4	Fever, scarlet	11
Cirrhosis of the liver	4	Fever, typhoid	4
Conges. of the bowels	1	Fracture of the Spine	1
Conges. of brain	13	Heart, dis. of	3
Congestion of the lungs	3	Heart, disease of, valvular	2
Consumption	34	Heat, effects of	9
Convuls. adult.	2	Hooping Cough	6
Convulsions, infantile	43	Inflammation	1
Croup	3	Inflam. bowels	4
Debility adult	2	Inflam. of brain	10
Debility, infant	6	Inflam. of heart	1
Delirium trem	3	Inflam. of lungs	14
Diarrhœa	14	Inflam. of stom	1
Dropsy	6	Inflam. of throat	1
Dropsy in head	31	Inflam. of tonsils	1
		Insanity, puerpl	1
		Intemperance	1
		Intussusception of intestines	1
		Jaundice	1
		Killed or murdered	2
		Lues Venerea	2
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, inft.	20
		Measles	5
		Mortification	2
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	6
		Parturition dif.	1
		Prem. birth	8
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	9
		Sprue	2
		Stillborn	24
		Suffocation, accidental in a privy	1
		Suicide	5
		Sun stroke	31
		Teething	8
		Tumor of the brain	1
		Unknown, (not stated)	2
		Urinary infiltration	1
		Total	447

*Increase of deaths this week, 100.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 1, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 25	174	64	238
Admitted to July 1	39	20	57
Discharged, cured or relieved.	32	5	37
Died	3	7	10
Remaining at date	178	72	250

Males, 209; females, 41.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Fires.

PEARL-STREET.—About 8½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 228 Pearl-street, occupied by PETTIBONE & DODGE, Agents of the Greenfield Tool Company, and general dealers in hardware. The fire was soon extinguished by the Insurance Patrol. It was found, on an examination, that burglars had broken into the building, and attempted to blow open an iron safe on the first floor; this they failed to do, when they got into the upper part of the building and set fire to it. Damage about $2,000; fully insured.

IN FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, the two-story frame dwelling-house corner of Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue caught fire—but how, is unknown—and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $660; insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. JACOB ULBRICK owned and occupied the building.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 10 A. M. on Saturday, a fire was discovered among some cotton stored on the second floor of the warehouse No. 147 Front-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage being only trifling. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire occurred, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the smoke-house attached to the provision store of ROBBINS & Co., No. 542 Washington-street. The damage amounted to $300, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—At a few minutes to 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the feed store of ABRAM LYONS, No. 575 Fourth-street. Damage, $150. Insured in the Rochester Insurance Company.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, an unknown woman, while on board a Fulton Ferry-boat, either jumped or fell overboard. After two hours' search, the body was recovered. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the case yesterday. The Ferry-master testified that he noticed the deceased go on board the boat, and that her face was very red and her eyes swollen as though she had been weeping. The general impression among the spectators was that she jumped overboard, but no one could state the fact positively. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning, but whether accidentally or otherwise, the Jury were unable to determine. The deceased had dark hair, blue eyes, regular features, and was about 30 years of age; she had on a calico dress and a red woolen shawl. Two plain gold rings were on her fingers. The body was removed to the Dead House, Bellevue Hospital, for identification.

FATAL WRESTLING.—ASA SAFFEN and HENRY SMYTHE, two young men who worked in the carriage manufactory at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street, on Saturday afternoon were wrestling together. SMYTHE happened to have a shoe-knife in his hand, and, as they fell, the blade of the knife accidentally penetrated the abdomen of SAFFEN. The injured youth was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Before his death he exonerated SMYTHE from all blame in the matter. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

Police Intelligence.

A YOUNG THIEF SHOOTS A POLICEMAN.—Wm. Williams and John Thompson, two youths, each almost 17 years of age, on Saturday afternoon picked up a roll of cloth in front of the cloth store of Mr. Wildey, No. 517 Greenwich street, and ran away with it. Officers Godfrey and Lent, of the Eighth Ward, gave chase after them and captured Thompson. As Williams was dashing at 2:40 speed around the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, officer Baldwin suddenly caught him by the coat-collar and compelled an instantaneous break up. Satisfied that his customer was running for some other purpose than mere exercise, he concluded to take him to the Station-house. They had not proceeded more than two blocks before Williams stealthily drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the officer. The ball fortunately struck a bunch of keys in the officer's pantaloons' pocket, grazed his flesh slightly, and then passed off harmlessly through the skirts of his coat. The two prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush and fully committed—Williams to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, and Thompson on a charge of larceny. Both prisoners belong to the Eighth Ward Short Boys, and though mere youths are adults in crime.

POLICEMAN SHOOTING AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Patrick Connell is a noted fighting man in the First Ward. Yesterday morning, having a quantity of rum aboard, he became noisy and commenced fighting people in the streets. Officer James, of the Harbor Police, thinking he was acting a little out of character for Sunday—even if it was the Fourth of July—arrested him and attempted to take him to the Station-house. Connell being an athletic fellow, soon loosed himself from the grasp of the officer, and darted off. The officer started in pursuit, and being unable to overtake the runaway fired his revolver at him twice, which brought him to a stand-still, the two balls having hit him in the calf of his leg. The balls were taken from his leg, and he was taken before a Police Magistrate and committed to answer for his conduct.

DANGEROUS FUN.—Two men named John Welsh and John Henry, commenced the 4th of July yesterday with drinking freely. The liquor made them stupid and sleepy, and they finally stretched themselves out at full length on the pier foot of Whitehall-street, to sleep off the effects. Some boys seeing their unconscious condition, thought it would be rare sport to wake them up by a sudden explosion of gunpowder. They accordingly placed a small keg of powder near the river, laid a train connecting with it, and fired off the train. Welsh was thrown by the force of the explosion into the dock, and narrowly escaped drowning. Both men were seriously injured and had to be removed to the City Hospital. The perpetrators of the mischief made good their escape.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Between 1 and 2, on Saturday morning, Officer Whitman, of the Twenty-second Ward, observed four suspicious-looking men coming out of the dwelling-house No. 246 West Forty-fourth-street. As they saw him, they ran off at full speed. The officer, assisted by Officer Cottrell, who afterwards joined him in the chase, started after the fellows. After a long run they succeeded in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Martin and Richard Curtis, were taken before Justice BROWNELL, and committed to answer in default of $1,000 each. They entered the building through the cellar-door. A stoutly bolted door prevented their going up stairs, and they were thus reluctantly compelled to leave without any booty.

ROBBERIES.—The trunk of Mary Rourke was broken open on Saturday, at No. 131 Mulberry-street, and $50 in money and $160 worth of jewelry and dresses stolen. The robber escaped with his booty. Some adroit house thief managed, Saturday morning, to work his way, undetected, into the room of Mr. David Barnes, No. 3 Second-street, and take away with him jewelry and money to the amount of $50. The same rascal, or a brother professional, stole a gold hunting case watch, worth $100, from the house of John N. Safford, No. 75 Sixth-street, while the family were at their breakfast on Saturday morning. The above robberies were announced at the Police headquarters, and officers dispatched to hunt up the culprits, and, if possible, recover the stolen property.

FOUNDLINGS.—At 2 A. M. on Saturday, a female child, about four hours old, was found in the area of the dwelling-house No. 133 East Fifteenth-street. It was given in charge of the Almshouse Governors. An infant, about four weeks old, was found, by an Eighth Ward policeman, lying in the alley-way of No. 95 Thompson-street. As no one in the neighborhood was willing to confess to the paternity of the little stranger, the same disposition was made of it as in the previous case.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The arrests of Abraham Schaffer and Morris Levy, of No. 18 Mott-street, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, noticed in Friday's TIMES, has been proved, say the parties arrested—to have been effected through the maliciousness of a policeman. The men were promptly discharged by the examining magistrate.

INFANTICIDE.—At a late hour on Friday evening two boys brought to the Tenth Ward Station-House a carpet-bag, containing a dead male child, which had been born but a few hours. The boys stated that they found the carpet-bag behind a coal box, in Hester-street. The child presented the appearance of having been strangled. The Coroner was notified.

Brooklyn Items.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—JAMES MCMAHON, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday morning, and committed to answer a charge of attempting to fire the building which he, in part, occupies. A grocer named JOHN SHANNON, was arrested at the same time as an accomplice. The accused were seen to enter the saloon at the above number, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from the premises by Officer SMITH, of the Second Precinct, and FRANK H. DILLEMAN. They burst open the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done to the premises. They found that a fire had been kindled in a tub in the kitchen-part of the saloon, and everything in the vicinity saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building is occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. PIPER, and another portion is occupied as an office by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were some thirty persons asleep in Mr. PIPER's apartments at the time the fire was communicated, and had not the fire been discovered as it was, several lives must have been lost. MCMAHON was fully insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH VACATION.—The Rev. H.W. BEECHER, yesterday, preached his last sermons previous to leaving for his usual Summer vacation. It was communion-day. Forty persons were admitted to membership in the Church, all but four or five being upon profession of conversion. Several were baptised. Among them were ten or twelve youths from the Sabbath School, who are reckoned among the fruits of the revival. The sermon was an exposition of the Sacrement of the Lord's Supper, in which Mr. BEECHER fully defined his views of the ordinance, and corrected some misstatements which have been made concerning them. At the close, full 1,700 persons remained and joined in celebrating the Lord's Supper. There will be preaching at the usual hour on Sunday mornings, and a prayer-meeting in the evening instead of the sermon. Mr. BEECHER (D. V.) resumes his pulpit duties on the first Sabbath in September; until which time the Sabbath School will also be suspended after next Sabbath.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The Seventh annual anniversary of this Institution took place at the buildings in Montague street, last evening, Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD presiding. The reports and compositions were read by the Rev. Dr. FARLEY and the Rev. Dr. STORRS, and several original odes sang by the graduating class. Among the compositions read, selected by the Committee (Drs. FARLEY and STORRS) without knowledge of the names of the authors, were two worthy of special note. One of these was by Miss CATHERINE A. DANA, daughter of ALEXANDER H. DANA, Esq., Counsellor of this City, upon the theme "The Meeting of the Centuries." The other was by Miss MARY H. CHITTENDEN, daughter of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, merchant of this City, on "The Poetry of Life."

The graduates were as follows: Misses Catharine A. Dana, Mary H. Chittenden, Jose A. Blanchard, Lavinia Goodel, Emily A. Hinckley, Emma Jarkins, Matilda McLean, Anna Olcott, Nora Phillips, Frances Roberts, and Anna Walters, all of Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth A. Cutter, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. G. Ludington, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Mary J. Moore, of Natchez, Miss.

The exercises here closed by a pertinent address from Prof. GRAY, the Principal to the Class.

On Thursday evening a very pleasant reunion of some fifty of the Alumni of the

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

The Difficulties Coming to a Focus—The Scientific Council Dismissed—Professor O. M. Mitchell appointed Director—Interesting Correspondence.

The troubles at the Dudley Observatory are coming to a point. On Saturday the Board of Trustees dismissed the Scientific Council, empowered President OLCOTT to take legal possession of the property of the Observatory, in the name of the Trustees, and appointed Professor O. M. MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, as Director of the Observatory, in place of Dr. GOULD.

The following additional correspondence has passed between the interested parties:

Mrs. Dudley to the Scientific Council.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

To Professors Henry, Bache, Pierce and Gould, Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory.

GENTLEMEN: I need not inform you with what anxious interest I have watched your management of the scientific affairs of the Dudley Observatory, and the gratification with which I have seen its development under your skillful care, in spite of the embarrassments with which I am well aware you have been impeded.

As stated in my letter at the time of the Inauguration of the Observatory, my donation toward the requisite endowment was made upon the guarantee furnished by your names and reputations, and it has occasioned me deep regret to learn that your efforts are obstructed, and your plans thwarted by individuals holding office in the Board of Trustees. It is my hope that the present officers of that Board may see the propriety of resigning, under these circumstances, and leaving their places to be filled by the votes of those Trustees who are not upon the present Executive Committee.

Thanking you for your unselfish devotion to the great enterprise which we all have so much at heart, I remain, your obedient servant,

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Scientific Council to Mrs. Dudley.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Tuesday, June 30, 1858.

Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY—Dear Madam:—Your letter of June 9th was duly received, but we have delayed our reply until, by further personal examination of the condition of the Observatory, we should be enabled to speak without hesitation of the progress which had been made in carrying out the intentions of your noble gift.

We need not express our high gratification at learning how deeply you, as well as your relatives and personal friends, sympathize with us in our endeavors to fulfil the expectations justly entertained in consequence of the largeness of your donations, and the pledges heretofore given by the Trustees of the Observatory.

When we remember the pomp and ceremony with which the Dudley Observatory was inaugurated as a National and Scientific Institution, and the promises under which your last great donation was obtained, we could not believe that the obstructions to which you allude would continue to exist.

We have made a careful examination of the present state of the Observatory, the progress which has been made in bringing its several parts into action and the work already accomplished, and we can truly say that we are not only satisfied with what Dr. GOULD has already done, but are highly gratified with both the amount and character of the work. Not only has he made good progress in the equipment of the Observatory and mounting the instruments, but he has exhibited to us a series of investigations, now in progress, the results of which will be admitted to be an important addition to astronomical science.

On the receipt of your letter, we had already made arrangements for an early meeting in the city of Albany. We had been appealed to by the Board of Trustees, and determined to investigate carefully the difficulties which they might alledge to exist, in the hope that by good temper and disinterested effort on both sides these might be removed. We could not believe that personal feeling would be permitted to interfere with the execution of so sacred a trust. We have been met on our arrival by resolutions denying our power, dismissing from our Council one of its members, and the declaration that Dr. GOULD must be removed as Director. The necessity for the removal of Dr. GOULD was declared after the reading of a paper containing grave charges against him as a man of science and as an honest man, and without giving the opportunity for a hearing or reply.

These charges we have investigated and declare to you they are entirely baseless. After considering and asserting the moral rights which we regarded as belonging to our position as Council, we determined to offer measures of conciliation;—to take charge of the Observatory ourselves, to submit the questions to arbitration, or to meet with a committee of conference, appointed by the Trustees. The President of the Board has refused to submit these propositions to the body to whom they were addressed, thus denying us, also, a hearing.

The most sacred rights of man are thus boldly trampled upon, and we cannot but fear that our efforts to keep this institution, which bears your honored name, in a condition of scientific progress may even prove unavailing, unless public opinion should enforce upon the Trustees the necessity of the withdrawal to which you refer.

We shall continue to contest this matter with such powers as we possess from our position as the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory. We feel that it may well excite your womanly sympathy—ever ready to rise against oppression—to see instruments devised by a ripe and learned astronomer, wrested by violence from his use, or given into the hands of another, to blight all his hopes, and the zeal with which he was pursuing so successfully the advancement of his favorite science. If the Trustees have failed, upon your call, to do what propriety and delicacy required, we have but little hope that they will listen to us, or that we shall be able to save the Institution from the results of their disorganizing measures, in which might is substituted for right, and by which a deserving, zealous, honorable man of science is arraigned and condemned without a hearing, and a so-called Council, whose only acknowledged power is to give advice, denied the opportunity to present it to the Trustees, unless it accord with the previous determination of the body which it is to advise.

The Trustees undertake to decide, without hearing the Scientific Council which they created, upon the scientific character of the Director and the scientific operations of the Observatory, as if determined practically to ignore the existence of Council, which they selected on the very ground that the Trustees themselves were not conversant with science.

This course, if persevered in, must assuredly be most disastrous to the best interests of the institution.

It substitutes the excited determinations of personal feeling and angry temper for the sober conclusions of reason, and availing itself of its power exercises it with the ungoverned energy of the uncivilized man rather than with the sobriety, and self-control, and mildness of the Christian.

It remains to be seen whether in our time and in our country this will be tolerated.

Very respectfully, dear Madame, yours,

JOSEPH HENRY.
A. D. BACHE.
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Scientific Council to the Board of Trustees.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, July 1, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN—Waiving for the moment what we consider our rights as members of the Scientific Council, and the contract by which we deem the scientific concerns of the Observatory to have been placed in our charge, we make the following propositions of conciliation, viz:

1. To take unconditionally, immediate charge and direction of the Dudley Observatory, subject only to the Board of Trustees, thus occupying ourselves the place of director. If this is not acceptable to the Trustees, then

2. To refer the difficulties between Dr. GOULD and the Trustees to five discreet and wise citizens of Albany, two to be named by the Trustees, two by the Scientific Council, and these four to choose a fifth. The award of these arbitrators to involve the complete decision as to the future arrangements of the institution, and the Trustees and Scientific Council to pledge themselves to abide by the determination.

Should neither of these propositions be acceptable to the Trustees, the following:

3. To appoint a Committee of three members, representing both the majority and minority of the Board, to confer with the Scientific Council, in order to ascertain if any measures of conciliation can be suggested. Respectfully your obedient servants.

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Council to the Trustees—No Compromise.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Friday, July 2, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to present to you our counsel in the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at our meeting this day.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE.
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have received the resolution of the Trustees demanding the removal of the Director; whereas, they find that Dr. GOULD has been condemned without being heard in his own defence; whereas, the Trustees have resisted all the attempts of the Scientific Council to obtain for Dr. GOULD the opportunity of meeting the charges which have been made against him; whereas, these charges appear to be mostly frivolous, with the exception of the two charges of incompetence and peculation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Scientific Council must advise the Trustees that their persistence in their present course of removing the Director is opposed to all the recognized principles of justice; and is utterly at variance with the system of guardianship by which the laws of our country protect the rights of our citizens against every form of despotism; that it will be regarded as a bitter and burning disgrace by the whole community, and will not fail to obstruct all further contributions for the support of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have carefully examined the statement which has been transmitted to them by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees accompanying the resolution for this removal; whereas, this is the evident basis upon which such removal is required; whereas, they do not find in this statement any reasonable foundation for the serious charges which have been made against the Director, and, whereas, they have examined the voluminous documentary evidence which Dr. GOULD has transmitted to them in his defence, and, whereas, they find in this evidence the triumphant refutation of all the charges which are made against him; therefore

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees the removal of Dr. GOULD would be a gross violation of their obligations to him.

Whereas, this council have carefully examined the scientific progress of the Observatory, and find it in all respects to be ably and judiciously conducted; whereas, they find that the labors of the Director and his assistants have been characterized by the utmost zeal and energy; whereas, they find that no opportunity for astronomical observation has been permitted to pass unimproved; whereas, they find in the character of the work which has been already done, and in the unrivalled Meridian Circle which has been constructed under his direction, the most indubitable proofs of the greatness of his capacity for astronomical investigation, therefore,

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees that the removal of Dr. GOULD will be an irreparable injury to the scientific operations of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Council are persuaded that under the circumstances of Dr. GOULD's removal no honorable and trustworthy astronomer would be willing to occupy his place, and take unrighteous possession of the splendid instrument into which the suggestions of his genius have been incorporated by its celebrated makers; therefore,

Resolved, That they cannot by advice or in any other way acquiesce in his removal.

Whereas, The Scientific Council are informed that the Trustees decline all further personal intercourse with Dr. GOULD; therefore,

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of their body be appointed, whose duty it shall be to conduct the scientific administration in all its relations to the Trustees and the general visitors of the Observatory.

Resolved, That for the month of July Prof. BACHE shall constitute this Executive Committee; that for the month of August Prof. PEIRCE shall constitute it; and for the month of September, Prof. HENRY.

THE KNOT CUT—DISMISSAL OF THE COUNCIL.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees on Saturday morning:

"*Whereas*, At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, held on the 19th of January, 1858, after reciting that Professors HENRY, BACHE, PEIRCE and GOULD had been, on the 3d day of September, 1855, informally elected as the Scientific Council of the Board, and had acted as such, rendering valuable services, and that in order to give to their appointment the formal sanction of the Board, at a regular meeting thereof, it was resolved, that the Board ratify and confirm the election of said persons as a Scientific Council, and will at all times be happy to receive from them any *suggestions* which they may deem calculated to advance the object and aims of the institution; and

Whereas, by the charter of the Dudley Observatory, the Trustees alone are invested with power to manage the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary; and

Whereas, Dr. A. B. GOULD has heretofore been appointed the Director of this Observatory, and since such appointment, for reasons which this Board deemed not only sufficient to justify, but imperatively demand such action, this Board has felt constrained to terminate its relations with Dr. GOULD; and

Whereas, Denying the authority of this Board to control the affairs of the institution, Dr. GOULD has refused to submit to its action, and appealed from its decision to the Scientific Council,—and that body, assuming powers with which they were never clothed, and exercising authority which, as they can but know, it was never intended they should exercise, have constituted themselves a tribunal to sit in judgment upon the legitimate action of the Board, and have, with surprising assurance, assumed to condemn and reverse such action—and having done this, have without authority or color of right, and in defiance of this Board, constituted themselves an Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the Observatory; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, impelled by the exigency of the circumstances regard it as their imperative duty to declare, and *they do hereby declare the relations which have heretofore existed between the Trustees and the Scientific Council to be dissolved and terminated.*

Resolved, Further, that this Board will feel constrained *to regard the further occupation of the Observatory premises by the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, or any other person by their authority, as a violation of the legal rights of this Board*, so clear and manifest that it cannot pass unnoticed; and that the President of the Board be authorized, in his discretion, *to take all necessary measures to secure the possession and control of the property of the Institution.*

Resolved, That Professor O. M. MITCHELL be appointed Director of the Observatory, and that Gen. PEUYN, Mr. WILDER and Dr. ARMSBY, be a Committee to announce this appointment, and invite Professor MITCHELL to visit this city to consummate the necessary arrangements.

The Act of Incorporation of Dudley Observatory passed in 1852, reads as follows:

AN ACT

To incorporate the Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany, passed April 3, 1852.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Thomas W. Olcott, William H. DeWitt, Ezra P. Prentice, Alden March, Joel Rathbone, Robert H. Pruyn, John B. Tibbits, John T. Rathbone, Samuel H. Ransom, Gilbert C. Davidson, James A. Armsby, John N. Wilder, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Elihalet Wicks, Ira Harris and such others as they may associate with themselves, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name and style of "The Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an astronomical observatory in the city of Albany, and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capable of taking by purchase or otherwise, holding, conveying, or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purpose of this incorporation, which estate shall not at any time exceed the annual income of ten thousand dollars.

§ 2. The persons above named shall be trustees of the said corporation, and shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number, and shall have power to make such by-laws as may be necessary and not contrary to law relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the said corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

§ 3. The said corporation shall be subject to the general provisions and liabilities contained in the third title of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part of the revised statutes.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory held a meeting at a late hour last night, and resolved not to give up possession of the premises, and to publish a statement next week.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE AMERICAN CRUISERS—THE BRITISH STEAMER STYX GONE TO HALIFAX—NO MORE SEARCHES—TRADE IMPROVING.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, arrived last night, having left on the 27th ult. She arrived off the Moro on the morning of the 29th, but did not enter the harbor; having received passengers and mails, left on the morning of the 30th.

From Havana we have the following items:

There has been no searching of vessels lately, and the general impression is that they have entirely ceased.

From our fleet in the Gulf we have the following intelligence:

The United States frigate *Wabash*, Captain BARROW, bringing the flag of Flag-Officer SAVALETTE, and the United States steamer *Arctic*, Commander HARTSTEINE, were at Key West.

The United States steamer *Colorado*, Captain GORDON, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH; the United States steamer *Fulton*, Commander ALMY; the United States steamer *Jamestown*, were cruising off the Coast of Cuba on the 30th ult. The *Cahawba* communicated with them, and found that officers and crew were all well.

The English steamer *Styx*, Commander GEARY, left Havana on the evening of the 29th, bound for Halifax.

The English steamer *Devastation*, Commander WALKER, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore W. KELLETT, was in Havana, destination unknown.

Sugars have advanced slightly for select qualities. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 300,000 boxes. Freights to Europe, improving slightly; to the United States, declining. Exchanges brisk; London, 12 @13 premium; New-York, 2½@3; New-Orleans, 3@4.

Letter from General William Walker—His Trial.

From the Mobile Mercury,

COLUMBUS, MISS., Saturday, June 25, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have read in the Mobile *Tribune*, of day before yesterday, a paper which purports to be the charge of the Court to the Jury in the case of the United States vs. WM. WALKER and E. P. ANDERSON. This paper may be "a true and correct copy of the original on file," but it is not "a true and correct copy" of the charge Judge CAMPBELL delivered to the Jury in that case.

In the printed charge we do not find the clear and distinct statement the Judge made in reviewing the testimony: "I will first state the inculpatory evidence." On the contrary we find, towards the conclusion of the printed charge, the expression, the "exculpatory evidence consists," &c., &c. Now, everybody in the Court is aware of the fact that the Judge, early in his charge, stated the "inculpatory," and entirely ignored the "exculpatory" evidence. The printed charge, therefore, not only suppresses what was really said by the Court, but also expresses what was never uttered to the Jury.

Nor does the printed charge contain the reference to the clause of the law under which the defendants were indicted, whereby the Judge, omitting the preposition "on" after the word "carried," made the law read "military expedition to be carried thence," instead of "to be carried on thence," thus entirely changing the meaning of the statute.

In fine, the printed charge of the Judge attested by the clerk as the "original on file" but not as the original delivered to the Jury, is another of the tricks—worthy of an attorney, but entirely unworthy of a Judge of the United States Court—which have characterized the conduct of Justice CAMPBELL throughout the case recently tried in New-Orleans.

Your obedient servt, WM. WALKER.

FALL OF A SIDEWALK—INJURY TO SEVERAL PERSONS.—A temporary plank sidewalk, erected in front of some new buildings in process of erection in Houston-street, near Avenue A, suddenly gave way, on Saturday evening, precipitating several persons who were walking over it into the cellar, a distance of nearly twenty feet. MOSES P. WESTON, of No. 163 Laurens-street, sustained a double fracture of his right arm, and Officer DICKINSON, of the Seventeenth Ward, had his left arm broken, just above the elbow. The other persons on the walk all sustained more or less injury, but none of them seriously. It was supposed, at first, that more persons were badly injured, and a number of physicians were sent for. The building was owned by a Mr. BEUNER.

Departure of the Remains of James Monroe—Speeches of John Cochrane and O. Jennings Wise.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE were removed on Saturday morning from the Governor's Room, City Hall, where they had been left on Friday evening, in the care of Company C of the 8th Regiment, as a guard of honor, under the command of Capt. BURGER. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the National Guard, to the number of nearly 500, formed in Lafayette-place, and marched to the Park, the streets through which they passed being thronged with spectators. The remains were then in charge of Company F of the 8th Regiment (Capt. BUCK) who had relieved Company C at 6 o'clock. Rumors prevail that it was about time that Company C should be relieved. It seems that about thirty or forty of their number passed the night in the Common Pleas Room, (Part 1st,) and concluded to enjoy themselves. The statement that appeared yesterday in some of the Sunday papers, to the effect that they broke the furniture of the room, is much exaggerated; and Mr. D. A. ALLEN, of No. 602 Broadway, a member of Company F, which relieved them, assures us that he saw no member of Company C in a state of intoxication. The affair will be sifted to the bottom, and if any members of the Regiment misconducted themselves on such a solemn occasion, they will be fittingly punished.

On the arrival at the City Hall of the National Guard, the ceremony of lying-in-state was brought to a close—thousands of citizens having paid their respects to the venerated ashes since 6 o'clock—and the Mayor, accompanied by the Committee of Virginians, entered the room. Some delay occurred, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, to whom the Mayor was to deliver the remains in charge, till they were safely placed on board the *Jamestown*, that was to convey them to Richmond. Mr. COCHRANE not having arrived, and the Mayor's time being precious, he concluded to deliver his address to an imaginary JOHN COCHRANE, and accordingly, looking at vacancy, spoke as follows:

SIR—It is now twenty-seven years since the body of the statesman and patriot JAMES MONROE, the remains of whom now lie before us, was deposited in the tomb, from which it has just been exhumed amid every demonstration of respect on the part of the people and authorities of this City, not only for the high position he once occupied as Chief Magistrate of this our country, but for his elevated character and the important services he had rendered to the Union. New-York, still cherishing his memory, has marked the event of the disinterment of his remains, for the purpose of their being laid beneath the soil of his native State, Virginia, with that respect which is due a devoted patriot and honored citizen. The State of Virginia has delegated a Committee to receive them from the authorities of this City. You have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council to make this delivery on their behalf, and this important duty is intrusted to you with the full assurance that it will be performed in a manner not only becoming the solemnity of the occasion, but the exalted character of the deceased.

The remains were then brought and deposited in the hearse, drawn, as on the previous day, by eight white horses, led by colored men, the troops presenting arms, and all the military funeral honors being duly observed. The Park at this time was nearly filled with people. Every window of the City Hall, the steps, the balcony and all the available space on the roof, bore multitudinous testimony to the general interest in the solemn proceedings. Marching down Broadway and Liberty-street to the North River, the procession gained the slip where the *Jamestown* was lying, the throng of spectators increasing at every step. The dock was appropriately decked with mourning insignia. Immediately the coffin was received on board, all of the National Guard, except a small detachment, that, as a guard of honor, were to accompany the remains to Richmond on board the *Jamestown*, marched to the foot of Beach-street, where the *Ericsson* was lying, that was to convey them, the members of the Press and other parties to Virginia. Here the crowd was as great as ever.

The coffin having been placed under an awning on the deck of the *Jamestown*, those present, including the Committee of Virginians and Mayor TIEMANN, gathered about it, and Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in the name of the City of New-York, delivered up the custody of the remains to the Virginians in the following address:

It is now more than thirty years since a venerable stranger arrived in the City of New-York. The storms of state had beat his form, and private care was written on his brow. Released from the burden of official responsibilities, which he had never shunned, he sought in our scenes the tranquility he craved so much. From this retreat he securely contemplated the eventful vicissitudes of the world he had left, nor once regretted its honors or missed its applause. A domestic circle opened at his approach, kindred hearts cherished him, and the slope of his life gently declined, amid troops of friends, to the music of household associations. All revered him; sauntering steps quickened at his appearance; the citizen paused on the way and the stranger in the gate, to look where passed JAMES MONROE. It is thought by our City an honor thus to have sheltered the gathering years of one who had been the fifth President of the United States. A short time, however, passed, and the familiar form was seen no more. As if commissioned, on the anniversary of our country's independence to bear a nation's gratitude to the Presence on High, his spirit burst its thraldom in that jubilee of freedom. He was mourned as only the good are mourned. He has never been forgotten. Earth has been strewn with the recurring tribute of more than twenty-five years of decay, and still the public heart has kept sentry at his grave. Seasons have come and gone; moons waxed and grew dim; and while all was changing, still unchanged has been the memory of New-York, that low upon its lap was laid the head of JAMES MONROE, of Virginia. Inviolate has been held the sacred charge. It is true that his deeds live after him, a common heritage for all; but his body descended to the tomb to await these tidings from the State he loved so well. Those tidings came, and our City paused;—they came, and the busy mart was hushed. It was the demand of the father for his son—it was the voice of the mother seeking for her child. Men's hearts were touched by the appeal, and the very dead was stirred to filial sympathy. From his place of early sepulture we have removed the illustrious departed, and have borne his body hither, Virginians, to you. As we have come, the minute gun has announced to land and sea the sad funeral transit, and the nation veils its standards to our solemnities. And it is meet that it should be so. By no sacreligious summons, but with a reverent awe, has the silence of a former age been broken—the repose of its mighty dead disturbed, and the memory of the sage, like the lights of the tomb of Terentia, has diffused a genial radiance abroad. A general attention has been concentrated upon the revelation. The sacred truths of the olden time attend upon these hearsed bones, and have moved in procession with them. Again we seem to witness the old ancestral patriotism; again to listen to the precepts of a wisdom that no longer walks the earth; again the fathers are with us, and we move as within the halo of their presence. Virginians, we bring you here the casket we have guarded; we now commit to your hands what so long has been intrusted to our own. Our work is finished, our duties done. We surrender to you this mortal; you will crown it with emblematical immortality. We deliver to you this perishing record of the past; you will inscribe upon it that justice he so affectionately craved of you for his memory in the future. Virginia—mother—it is thus that New-York gives back to you your son.

Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, son of Governor WISE, of Virginia, in accepting the sacred charge, spoke as follows:

Mr. COCHRANE, Mayor TIEMANN, Gentlemen of the Board of Common Council and Board of Aldermen, fellow-citizens of New-York, and you, fellow-citizens of Virginia, now resident in this great metropolis, my colleagues and myself are instructed by the Governor of Virginia to tender to you, to each and all of you, the sincere and earnest gratitude of the people of Virginia, for the general sympathy and kind cooperation with which you have volunteered in the performance of a filial duty—by your kind participation in the honors prescribed by the association of Virginia to be paid to the mortal remains and undying memory of JAMES MONROE. In expressing thus the thanks of the State of Virginia, in obedience to our orders, it is, perhaps, inappropriate, gentlemen, that we should venture upon any further expressions of the sentiments which have just been so happily expressed, and which tend so much to raise the hearts and minds of all of us upon a level with the dignity of this occasion; but I cannot abstain from some slight reference to those memories so dear to us all, especially to those memories in which New-York and Virginia have a special interest. I cannot abstain from some reference to the examples of JAMES MONROE—to call your minds, gentlemen, to the true nature of the solemn ceremonies we are called upon to perform. This is no mere pageant of State pride; it is not even a tribute—a mere tribute—to the affection of those to whom JAMES MONROE was dearest while in life; but this is a political solemnity. It is one of those political solemnities which are always necessary in order to preserve a republican government, by perpetuating the great traditions of public virtue. It is, then, to the example of JAMES MONROE that I would point your attention. It is his example that we are assembled to embalm in the hearts of the people—the first great example of unswerving devotion to truth and liberty; the example of patriotism, which found no sacrifice too great for his country's good; the example of enduring application to every branch of study which could be wielded for its benefit, and the many examples of personal wisdom which he has imprinted upon her history for her future guidance and her destiny. Gentlemen, the time at my disposal does not permit me to dwell at length upon all these memories; but there are some too precious to us all to be at all neglected. More than eighty years ago a high-spirited Virginian boy obtained a commission in the Continental Army. He won honors at Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown. He accompanied the retreat through Jersey, by WASHINGTON'S side, in '76, to cross the Delaware, and won a Captaincy by an honorable wound at Trenton. But, gentlemen, this was not the opening of his military career. It was at Harlem and White Plains that he drew his sword in defence of his common country. Gentlemen of the Seventh Regiment, you have assembled to do honor to the memory of a fellow-soldier of New-York. I pass over the succeeding memories. We cannot pause to contemplate the patient student in the law-office of Jefferson, who neglected the science of special pleadings to devote himself especially to the study of national law. We pass over even his initiation into the civil service of the country as a member of the Legislature of Virginia. We may pause a moment to look upon him in Congress in 1788. At that time JAMES MONROE voted against the acceptance of the Federal Constitution. This error, grave as it was, though but of judgment—and he recognized it in his after life—would have sunk, would have martyrized any man of mere ordinary efficiency; he would have been a martyr to the Union party. Not so with JAMES MONROE. It was recognized by the people of Virginia and of the United States that his services were indispensable. Two years afterwards the Legislature of Virginia elevated him to the Senate of the United States, and shortly after that the great leader of the Union party gave him the important post of Minister to France; and here, gentlemen, we approach the period of a much greater triumph, the severest struggle, the proudest triumph, that marks the career of JAMES MONROE. At this time the Presidential chair was occupied by a man of such spotless purity of character, who had performed the greatest services for his country, with an intellect so high above the capacity of most men that his words fell upon the ears of his countrymen as if spoken by the voice of inspiration itself; corruption, weakness, incapacity and infidelity shrank before him—before his words as they were anathemas pronounced by an angel of God. It was in pursuance of his injunction and policy that JAMES MONROE called for the support of the people of the United States. It was JAMES MONROE himself who prepared his own vindication, and it was a vindication as conclusive to himself as it was conclusive to the President. The State of Virginia gave a verdict in his favor, and expressed their approbation by electing him Chief Executive; from that, JAMES MONROE accepted a second time the office of Minister to France. Here, gentlemen, is another memory which proves that New-York, above all other cities of the Union, has a right to feel a great interest in this ceremony. It was during that service that he, in conjunction with New-York's accomplished and patriotic son, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, negotiated for the purchase of Louisiana. But I find, gentlemen, I am intruding too much upon your time, and I will confine myself to a few of these memories. While a soldier of the Revolution, and the exponent of the War of 1812, the statesman who during that war had controlled the pen, the sword and the purse of the State simultaneously, when he became President of the United States was commander-in-chief of the army; by reason more of his capacity and efficiency than his political station. The first official act almost of JAMES MONROE, as commander-in-chief, was to inspect the military fortifications and war defences of New-York. There is another memory to which we should refer at all times, especially in the hour of danger to the republic, when faction divides us within, or foreign foes threaten us from without; whenever—from whatever the cause be—it becomes necessary to make all and every sacrifice for the weal of the commonwealth. We can call to mind when two aged men met together here to recount over the toils and sacrifices they had endured and volunteered, and to count over the treasure of republican virtue which they were proud to leave to their children and their children's children—when JAMES MONROE and LAFAYETTE joined hands for the last time in the name of the republic and liberty. There are two other memories which mark the decline of the life of JAMES MONROE. Devoted unceasingly to the service of his country—obliged to resign offices in rapid succession—to chase from one to another in the constant claim on his patriotic efficiency—he had no time to devote to the cares of his private fortunes. He resigned his office of President of the United States to go to a home of poverty and want. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, a modern writer has touchingly observed that "dignity in poverty is like the scent of the wild-rose—none linger by the wayside to catch the fragrance of its perfume." But, thank God, when a man has devoted toil and treasure to the service of his country, and when he has retired from the highest positions with honor, maintained honor, then we witness one of those moments when we can all stand with uncovered heads in the presence of honorable poverty. (Emotion.) It was all that time that kind hands and tender hearts helped the poverty of JAMES MONROE in the City of New-York. This, gentlemen, gives you a right to participate in this ceremony, a right which Virginia would never question, but would most cheerfully relinquish before it was asserted. And New-York gave him a tomb in that beautiful Cemetery, secured from public intrusion, but honored with public gratitude. To return thanks for all these duties which the citizens of New-York have performed toward JAMES MONROE, is a task too great for my feeble abilities. I know no fitting mode in which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great benefit; but I cannot conclude without reference to a matter for the vindication of the honor of my native State. I have heard it said by some that Virginia has allowed these hallowed remains to continue too long unnoticed by the public gratitude. Permit me to say that I cannot concur in this censure on the gratitude of my State. You know, I know, that JAMES MONROE's head was bowed down to the grave partly by a series of personal animosities and political acerbities, which chased him even to the tomb. Was it not then appropriate, exceedingly proper, that every memory of dissent, every voice of dissonance and every discordant tone should be allowed to die away and be obliterated from the minds of men before Virginia proceeded, in the fulness of time, to pay the merited honor to the remains of her illustrious dead?

The coffin was then removed to the forward upper deck, and deposited in the cabin prepared for its reception. At 3½ o'clock the *Jamestown* steamed away, the *Persia*, the *Washington*, *Hermann* and *Baltic*, firing salutes as she passed on her way. The Government forts took up the firing, and continued the discharge of minute guns until the *Jamestown* was out of sight.

The *Ericsson* departed at 12½ o'clock. The National Guard were drawn up in line on the hurricane deck The above-mentioned steamers, as well as the Government forts, saluted her with minute guns, and the vessels in the harbor dipped their colors as she passed.

President Monroe's Remains at Norfolk.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Sunday, July 4.

The steamship *Jamestown* has arrived from New-York with the remains of Ex-President MONROE. Minute guns have been fired, flags placed at half-mast, and all the usual ceremonies gone through with.

The steamer *Ericsson*, with the Seventh Regiment on board, has also arrived, and passed up James River. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an eloquent address, which was replied to by the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The wharves were crowded with people.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Position of Gen. Alvarez—Approaching Termination of Diplomatic Relations with the United States, &c.

From our New-Orleans files, embodying intelligence received by the *Tennessee*, we gather some further items of interest. Gen. ALVAREZ, writing from Guerrero, May 24, gives in his adhesion to the Juarez Government, and engages to assist in the restoration of the constitution. His military programme forms the close of his letter:

"In our behalf you may assure the President that no sacrifice will be spared in this respect, and that, notwithstanding the limited resources to which circumstances condemned us, a brigade of the division under my command aided in the reestablishment of order in the neighboring State of Oajaca, advancing as far as Jamiltepec, Tutepec and Juquila; the Camano brigade penetrated into the State of Puebla, as far as Atlixco, but misery compelled them to retire to the District of Morelos; the Hernandez brigade is at present in Huetamo, joining in the operations of the forces of Señor HUERTA, Governor of Michoacan; another section is operating in the vicinity of Tasco and Iguala; and, lastly, the force garrisoning the capital of this State vigorously repulsed the rebel VICARIO, forcing him to flee for refuge to Chiapa, where he will be attacked and defeated to-day or to-morrow without fail, as a strong body of our troops must at once advance to the town of Cuernavaca."

The correspondent of the *Bee* writes, June 19:

"The great question of the day is the forced loan. Most of the foreigners protested energetically against this tyrannical imposition, but I am sorry to say that M. GABRIAC, the French Minister in Mexico, constitutes a marked exception to the rule. This unpopular representative, who seems the sworn friend of the present usurping government, not only declined signing the protest drawn up by Mr. FORSYTH and the British Minister, but absolutely used all *his* influence to persuade the French residents in Mexico to pay the tax. If the foreign population of Mexico withdrew their opposition to this loan, rest assured they would be ultimately ruined by renewed exactions. The Frenchmen here understand this well enough, and accordingly, in spite of the treaceery of Count GABRIAC, they assembled and resolved peremptorily to refuse payment of the contribution, until compelled by main force to do so. In this determination they were seconded by the English, Germans, Americans, Swiss, Belgians, and even a goodly number of Mexicans. In the teeth of this systematic opposition, the Government issued orders to seize the goods in the stores of the recusants, but the latter having declared that they would yield to military force alone, detachments of troops were sent to the various stores while the merchandise of the owners was being coolly seized and carried off. On the 17th, the Government passed a decree of banishment against every foreigner who refused to permit his goods to be seized without the display of military force. The order of expulsion requires them to leave Mexico within three days, and to embark at Tampico. Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. OTWAY have, it is said, protested against this unjust and arbitrary measure. The former has stood nobly by the interests of his country. His firmness and boldness have elicited the warmest admiration of the foreign residents here, and were it possible, most of them—especially the French—would place themselves under his protection.

You are perhaps aware that the French journal—the *Trait d'Union*—was suspended at the request of M. GABRIAC, because the editor of that sheet had the courage to defend the interests of 5,000 Frenchmen, and to censure the conduct of the Minister. The death of the *Trait d'Union* was followed by the birth of the *Courrier Français*—an excellent sheet—but having displayed an imprudent independence, this journal has likewise been suspended. Finally, a Louisianian, Mr. JULES CAIRE, of your city, started a third paper, with the title of *Les Deux Mondes*. Hardly had the first number appeared ere it was suppressed by the authorities. Mr. CAIRE, however, more fortunate than his predecessors, appealed as an American to Mr. FORSYTH, and through his influence the order of suspension was annulled."

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, Mr. FORSYTH'S home organ, writes under the same date:

"In view of the unprecedented condition of the country at large, and of the government here, which is moneyless, and must sell territory to the United States or fail soon, I cannot help thinking that Mexican nationality is approaching its end, and that there is a strong probability that the mission of Mr. FORSYTH will be *the last mission* from the United States here. The most intelligent Mexicans and the mass of the foreigners, except, perhaps, the Spaniards, are warmly in favor of the extension hither of the power of that country. The English eagerly desire it as the only method of securing their enormous claims so long unpaid. The throes are quick and violent, and I am anxious to be in at the death of the sick man. The witnessing of this national demise would afford much curious and valuable instruction and offer such opportunities of observation and experience as are rarely enjoyed by the most fortunate in this life."

General NEGRETE, it was reported, had abandoned the constitutionalists.

The Government army, said to be besieging Vera Cruz, does so at the safe distance of thirty leagues. Its nearest picket is at that distance.

The Troubles in Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The actual state of things in Mexico appears not to be fairly represented by the last advices from Vera Cruz; at all events, as far as regards the west of that country. In the early part of this week I received, by way of Panama, advices from Coloma, dated June 10, the translation of the contents of which I beg leave to place at your disposal, viz:

"Matters here look gloomy. A reconciliation between the two parties is not any longer possible, since both have adopted the practice of shooting the leaders caught. Guadalajara has again, for the third time, been made the theatre of the battles, being at present attacked by 1,300 men of the troops of VIDAURRI, 1,500 men from here, and as many from Morelia, under the command of the Minister of War SANTOS DEGOLLADO. The place will probably soon be in possession of the Liberals, as they hold already San Augustin, Belen and other points in the immediate vicinity of the Palace. How matters may then progress, will depend upon the success of VIDAURRI in the north. ZAMORA has likewise been taken by the Liberals, and those of the Chiefs of the Conservative Party who were made prisoners had been shot. All these revolutions, of course, put a stop to trade, and should not one or the other of the parties soon be entirely successful, the country must go to perdition.

The troubles of former times, in this country, have never had the character of the present ones. Now it is more a war waged by the poorer classes against the rich. Judging from the present position of affairs, it is highly probable that the Liberals will carry the day, and then, no doubt, the property of the Clergy will at once be confiscated."

FROM A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER.

A Frenchman in Difficulties—The Arrest of Capt. De Riviere.

Captain HENRI DE RIVIERE, who figured in this City some months since, as a lecturer on the Sebastopol Campaign, has turned up again, under very suspicious circumstances. Having met with indifferent success in his public appearances here, he left for the South, where he presently got into trouble. Only a few weeks since, we published an account of a duel in which he was engaged at New-Orleans. Soon afterwards, he had another affair of the same kind at Mobile. For a time, nothing more was heard of the Captain. Then it was announced that a warrant was out for his arrest in New-Orleans, on a charge of bigamy. This report proved untrue, but it now appears that it originated in his attempt to abduct a daughter of Col. BLOUNT, of Mobile, into whose house he had been received when wounded in his Mobile duel.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,726,334 76
Average amount of Specie	2,644,805 99
Average amount of Circulation	237,501 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,323,698 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$891,978 00
Average amount of Specie	104,233 00
Average amount of Circulation	59,054 00
Average amount of Deposits	540,237 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$551,095 00
Average amount of Specie	84,031 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,398 00
Average amount of Deposits	348,576 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,433,373 35
Average amount of Specie	4,015,439 87
Notes Late Bank of America	21,956
	74,453
Average amount of Circulation	96,409 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,700,301 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,038,519 31
Average amount of Specie	244,030 88
Average amount of Circulation	95,084 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,075,108 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,031,932 36
Average amount of Specie	1,011,437 36
Average amount of Circulation	359,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,612,977 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,305,446 39
Average amount of Specie	373,699 91
Average amount of Circulation	82,689 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,627,978 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,393,653 61
Average amount of Specie	1,221,645 20
Average amount of Circulation	189,691 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,663,798 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,502,079 74
Average amount of Specie	1,695,522 94
Average amount of Circulation	287,290 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,935,207 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,280,105 75
Average amount of Specie	455,153 53
Average amount of Circulation	232,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,920,668 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
MATHIAS SANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$366,014 81
Average amount of Specie	36,884 47
Average amount of Circulation	104,766 00
Average amount of Deposits	316,771 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$506,030 69
Average amount of Specie	80,186 17
Average amount of Circulation	100,566 00
Average amount of Deposits	291,741 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,911,534 06
Average amount of Specie	344,204 00
Average amount of Circulation	361,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,175,188 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$712,411 19
Average amount of Specie	96,573 88
Average amount of Circulation	155,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	552,070 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,118,548 52
Average amount of Specie	627,855 31
Average amount of Circulation	16,615 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,122,548 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. TAYLOR, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,586,519 12
Average amount of Specie	874,363 50
Average amount of Circulation	112,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,327,800 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,425,129 64
Average amount of Specie	444,651 64
Average amount of Circulation	131,976 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,470,390 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.
ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$181,052 00
Average amount of Specie	32,219 00
Average amount of Circulation	26,788 00
Average amount of Deposits	81,279 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,671,069 11
Average amount of Specie	280,562 91
Average amount of Circulation	133,648 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,427,494 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$766,672 68
Average amount of Specie	77,706 84
Average amount of Circulation	109,504 00
Average amount of Deposits	619,183 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,061 85
Average amount of Specie	58,856 61
Average amount of Circulation	27,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	257,757 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,326,207 08
Average amount of Specie	332,340 16
Average amount of Circulation	95,532 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,503,953 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,440,268 70
Average amount of Specie	351,049 71
Average amount of Circulation	201,500 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,503,953 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$349,899 72
Average amount of Specie	222,935 56
Average amount of Circulation	109,037 00
Average amount of Deposits	806,869 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,020,023 73
Average amount of Specie	310,999 71
Average amount of Circulation	227,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,696,566 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,814,587 88
Average amount of Specie	2,926,126 19
Average amount of Circulation	293,328 83
Average amount of Deposits	6,098,894 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$883,906 94
Average amount of Specie	161,238 65
Average amount of Circulation	96,166 00
Average amount of Deposits	644,581 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,709,301 44
Average amount of Specie	264,296 33
Average amount of Circulation	161,221 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,297,320 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,028,689 44
Average amount of Specie	1,002,785 17
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	258,517 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,726,033 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$210,826 60
Average amount of Specie	116,145 65
Average amount of Circulation	13,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,669 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$788,876 24
Average amount of Specie	148,949 06
Average amount of Circulation	124,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	701,704 07

After diligent search cannot find a Commissioner.
E. D. BROWN, President.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,607,603 96
Average amount of Specie	379,463 27
Average amount of Circulation	41,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,117,992 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,630,130 52
Average amount of Specie	2,073,156 09
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	221,508 83
Average amount of Deposits	5,966,234 27

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,849,527 61
Average amount of Specie	333,036 64
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	124,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,233,012 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,429,918 22
Average amount of Specie	1,225,024 37
Average amount of Circulation	201,556 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,233,988 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,981 69
Average amount of Specie	282,127 53
Average amount of Circulation	119,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,001,333 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,344,383 96
Average amount of Specie	334,804 82
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	146,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,391,907 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$376,251 50
Average amount of Specie	59,960 33
Average amount of Circulation	161,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	146,108 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$259,863 96
Average amount of Specie	21,272 88
Average amount of Circulation	124,722 00
Average amount of Deposits	256,003 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
RICHARD C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,669,291 87
Average amount of Specie	439,982 93
Average amount of Circulation	102,535 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,532,512 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,002,083 75
Average amount of Specie	909,179 81
Average amount of Circulation	180,697 20
Average amount of Deposits	3,397,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday morning, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$635,592 04
Average amount of Specie	142,667 23
Average amount of Circulation	112,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	525,371 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,384,114 01
Average amount of Specie	808,468 54
Average amount of Circulation	57,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,796,506 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,190,887 24
Average amount of Specie	179,966 85
Average amount of Circulation	189,606 00
Average amount of Deposits	732,645 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,764,366 00
Average amount of Specie	617,401 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,690 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,341,955 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$997,538 89
Average amount of Specie	292,921 86
Average amount of Circulation	97,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	694,256 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,331,692 89
Average amount of Specie	231,537 84
Average amount of Circulation	303,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	850,404 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,035,621 99
Average amount of Specie	594,426 30
Average amount of Circulation	116,021 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,662,770 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES.
ALEX. DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.

ALEX. DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANS.
EDWIN J. FOSTER.
GEORGE W. BANCKER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr P. A. BREITHAUPT, the firm of P. A. BREITHAUPT & CHUN, is this day dissolved. The business will be continued as hitherto by Mrs. BREITHAUPT, widow of P. A., represented by Mr. C. F. BREITHAUPT, and in association with Mr. O. B. WILSON, under the firm of BREITHAUPT & WILSON,

who are also authorized to attend to the liquidation of the old firm. Mr. CHUN, actuated by the desire to reside, for the future, permanently in Europe, retires for this reason from the continuation of the business in this country; but he will devote his time and experience to its interest in Europe, recommending the new firm to all the friends and customers of the old.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GFORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.
GEORGE MYGATT.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN INGRAHAM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
JOHN INGRAHAM,
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS,
HEMAN CHAPIN, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. THOMAS HOWARD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers and JACOB J. BANTA, under the firm of BANTA, PANGBURN & SCOTT, in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in oils, &c., at No. 87 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, has been and is hereby dissolved

CHARLES T. PANGBURN,
MARTIN A. SCOTT.

Dated New-York, July 3, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOW, COOK & POPE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by either of the undersigned.

JAMES W. LOW.
JOHN E. COOK.
THOS. J. POPE.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of GASHERIE & DAVIS, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing business, and will occupy the store No. 121 Chambers and No. 103 Reade-st.

GEO. W. GASHERIE formerly Gasherie & Waller.
W. H. DAVIS, late F

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

MONDAY, July, 5—A. M.

As we publish no morning edition of the TIMES on Tuesday, the Bank Averages as far as rendered, officially, to Saturday night, will be found advertised on another page of this paper. They include all except five banks—the Commerce, Pacific, Oriental, Butchers' and County. The footings are as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Cir.	Deposits.
39 Banks, July 3....	$116,390,103	$29,947,346	$6,940,433	$95,675,161
Commerce, June 26..	13,091,420	3,569,945	1,975	9,315,815
Pacific, June 26.....	1,089,622	147,324	131,407	870,913
Oriental, June 26....	594,540	80,880	91,603	441,529
Butchers', June 26..	1,501,768	369,176	168,881	1,162,049
County, June 26.....	367,410	31,873	92,137	276,806
Total.....	$119,654,863	$34,146,606	$7,446,426	$106,642,297

These figures indicate the following changes as compared with the previous weekly statement o June 26:

Increase in Loans.....	$831,462
Increase in Specie.....	2,198,517
Increase in Circulation.....	230,737
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.....	3,228,671

Including the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing House, which for the five business days of the week average $17,267,927 and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year. We shall repeat this comparison on Wednesday morning, with the figures of the present statement corrected by the full official averages. We understand that the Specie line of the principal bank, not yet in, will vary but slightly from the previous return.

	July 4, 1857.	July 3, 1858.	June 26, 1858.
Capital.....	$62,859,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans.....	115,034,388	119,654,863	118,823,401
Specie.....	12,837,346	34,146 606	31,948,039
Circulation.....	8,901,590	7,446,426	7,215,689
Gross Deposits..	98,834,583	106,642,297	101,961,682
Exchanged.....	33,447,001	17,267,927	15 823,953
Undrawn.....	65,387,582	89,374,370	86,135,699
In Sub-Treasury.	10,317,059	5.819.988	7,461,599

The Undrawn as well Gross Deposits have attained a magnitude never before known in this City. The increase on the present statement is partly owing to the preparations, in advance, for the unusual payments of 1st and 4th July. The same cause makes a moderate addition to the Loan column. The large increase in Specie grows out of the California remittance, delivered last Monday and the disbursements from the Government office. Of the latter, amounting to $1,641,611, only half a million went out of town, and the remainder into bank. One or more of the neighboring cities are said to be debtor to New-York, and some Specie may have come in by express, in settlement of these balances. It will be noticed that the Specie in bank has nearly trebled since 1st July last year, while the sum total in Bank and Sub-Treasury now stands $39,966,594 as against $23,154,405 this time last year.

The general features of the Bank movement, particularly with reference to the immense line of unemployed deposits, will in good part account for the continued ease in supply and cheap price of Money in the open market, although the dullness of general trade and the absence of active speculation on the Stock Exchange have much to do with the relative demand. During the week past, Discounts ruled for short paper 4@4½ ₱ cent., and for 4@6 months' bills 4½@6 ₱ cent.; prime signatures, of course. Fair bills are taken at from 5@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, according to date. At call, the terms made range from 3@5 ₱ cent., most of the business on Stocks being done at 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on London is held with some firmness at 109½ ₱ cent., and on Paris at 5f. 12½ to the dollar. These terms, if the demand were active,—which it is not, at present, even with the help of the July dividends collected for foreign account—would justify some shipments of Bullion to the Continent, if not to England. But thus far the movement in this direction is quite moderate. Last week, the shipments were $358,155.

The fiscal or commercial year, as reckoned at the Treasury Department at Washington, having closed on Wednesday last, June 30, we hope to be able in a few days to present, in tabular form, the official Custom-house results of the Foreign Trade of the year at the port of New-York. These will also authorize some approximate estimate of the comparative movement of the whole country in the importation of Foreign Goods, and in the exportation of Domestic Produce and remittances of Bullion, in exchange therefor. As these tables will be so soon ready, in a complete form, we omit this morning our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82@82½
New-York and Erie	17½@17¾
Reading	44½@44½
Rock Island	72½@73¼
Michigan Southern	21½@21¾
Preferred	43½@42½
Illinois Central	81@74@78
Panama	109@102 ex d.
Pacific Mail	78@74@77½
Hudson	27@26¾
Galena	83½@86@85¼
Missouris	87½@85 ex d.
Virginias	95½@91½ ex d.
Tennessees	93¼@91½ ex d.
La Crosse Land Grants	34@33¼
Toledo	32@33½
Delaware and Hudson	97½@96¾

The July dividend on Panama, now quoted ex dividend, is 6 ₱ cent., and on Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee State stocks, 3 ₱ cent. The hot weather in the early part of the week, and the approach of the National holiday toward the close would have interfered, under any circumstances, with active speculation, but the dullness was the more observable this season, on account of the limited disposition evinced to operate for either the rise or fall of prices. The daily sales foot up a moderate total, while the very limited fluctuations in price afford a fair index to the present temper of speculation. The tendency, however, through the week, was generally to firmness, and at the close of the dealings on Saturday, (again kept as a half-holiday, and the afternoon meeting of the Brokers dispensed with,) was to full rates on most of the Railway shares, and a good demand for State Stocks. Of course, to-day will be observed as a close holiday.

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports as follows of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

The demand has been good for Coal during the week, owing to the accumulation of orders during the turn-out—but it is not believed that it will continue as brisk, as the orders are diminishing already. Prices are more firm but remain without change.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill, Railroad	43,000	36,010
Schuylkill Canal	39,005	44,740
Lehigh Railroad	11,311	9,427
Lehigh, Canal	39,075	28,210
Delaware and Hudson Co.	18,335	8,521
Pennsylvania Coal Co	25,306	22,582
Scranton, South	10,657	13,960
Total	187,259	163,450

Showing a decrease of 23,839 tons compared with the corresponding week last year. The trade of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Regions have been affected considerably by the turn-outs. At Carbondale, we learn, the men continue out, the Company refusing to yield to the demands of the hands. They continue to supply the demand from the winter stock of Coal.

The following exhibits the increase and decrease from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill, Railroad	957,740	737,799
Schuylkill Canal	435,761	366,157
Lehigh Valley Railroad	292,292	234,454
Lehigh Valley Canal	262,500	251,020
Delaware and Hudson Co	96,524	84,760
Pennsylvania Coal Co	133,121	157,485
Scranton, South	151,179	223,124
Total	2,241,117	2,054,829

The loss continues to increase weekly, and at the end of next week, we believe it will reach 200,000 tons. There was a decrease of 320,163 tons of Anthracite Coal in 1857, and it is supposed that a similar decrease will take place this year. In 1854 and 1855, the annual increase reached 694,000 tons, which shows a very heavy falling off in the trade of the country, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The following is Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$129,391
Payments	406,822
Balance	5,819,988

The receipts include $47,000 from Customs.

The Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company announces his readiness to pay, on demand, an instalment of 20 ₱ cent. on the outstanding notes and acceptances of the Company.

The revenue collected at the Boston Custom-house for the last two fiscal years, was as follows:

	1856-7.	1857-8.
July	$609,736 54	$745,447 64
August	823,800 01	790,230 80
September	692,554 37	447,290 83
October	682,501 71	264,377 65
November	715,320 34	296,119 81
December	506,309 65	280,017 71
Total, half-year	$4,092,319 52	$2,823,478 48
January	541,183 36	277,302 03
February	764,683 16	252,632 03
March	621,075 70	469,501 82
April	621,660 75	321,386 61
May	350,613 95	215,175 22
June	135,113 30	311,459 00
Total, fiscal year	$7,127,103 74	$4,765,946 97

The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 3.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'n's & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,725,324	$2,644,905	$237,501	$7,393,698
Artisans' Bank	881,978	104,233	89,054	840,227
Atlantic Bank	851,095	84,031	96,298	348,870
Bk. of America	5,433,372	4,015,439	96,409	7,700,301
Bk. of Commerce	12,091,421	3,569,945	1,975	9,315,815
Bk. of Commerce	1,008,519	344,030	95,084	1,075,108
Bk. of New-York	4,031,932	1,011,437	369,445	3,612,917
Bk. of N. America	1,705,446	373,699	82,888	1,627,978
Bk. of Republic	4,293,653	1,221 648	189,691	4,663,790
Bk. St. New-York	3,502,079	1,095 522	287,290	3,938,207
Broadway Bank	2,280,105	455 153	223,743	1,920,685
Bull's Head Bank	366,014	36 884	104,766	316,771
Butchers' & Drov. Bk.	1,501,768	369,236	168,881	1,162,041
Chatham Bank	506,030	80,166	103,866	291,741
Chemical Bank	1,911,534	844,204	261,260	2,175,188
Citizens' Bank	712,411	96,873	155,613	551,070
City Bank	2,118,548	627,856	16,615	2,122,548
Continental Bank	3,586,519	874 363	112,703	3,327,800
Corn Exch. Bank	1,428,129	444,654	131,970	1,470,290
East River Bank	181,052	32,219	26,788	81,278
Fulton Bank	1,671,089	260,682	133,648	1,427,494
Greenwich Bank	768,672	77,706	109,504	619,183
Grocers' Bank	254,041	58,755	27,336	141,823
Hanover Bank	1,326,207	332,340	95,529	898 760
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,440,268	351,049	201 500	1,503,953
Irving Bank	849,899	222 835	109 737	806,889
Leather Man. Bk.	2,020,023	310,999	227,351	1,696,566
Manhattan Co	4,814 587	2,926,126	298,333	6,098,854
Marine Bank	883,9 3	161,288	96,166	644,581
Market Bank	1,709,3 1	284,296	164,221	1,227,320
Mechanics' Bank	4,029,6 9	1,032,785	358,517	3,726,033
Mech. B'g Ass'n	210,6	116,145	13,784	174,660
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	768,5	148,949	124,911	701,704
Mercantile Bank	2 607,5	379 423	41,193	2,117,992
Merchants' Bank	5 30,139	2,073,158	221,538	5,966,234
Merch. Exch. Bk	1 949,527	333,036	124,012	1 233,012
Metropolitan Bk.	6 429,918	1,225,084	201,655	5,233,988
Nassau Bank	1 38 5,981	253,127	119,356	1,031,333
National Bank	2,344,383	334,804	146,644	1,331,907
N. Y. County Bk.	367,410	31,873	92,137	276,806
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	376 241	59,960	121,440	146,108
N. Y. Exch. Bank	229,833	31,272	124,722	256,003
Ocean Bank	1,669,291	439,982	102,835	1,532,512
Oriental Bank	594,540	80,880	91,603	441,529
Pacific Bank	1,089,622	147,324	131,407	870,938
Park Bank	4,002,083	909,179	180,597	3,367,427
People's Bank	635,592	142,647	112,776	525,371
Phenix Bank	3,394 114	908 469	57,136	2,796,866
St. Nicholas Bank	997,738	202,921	97,012	934,256
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,190,887	179,966	189 666	732,645
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,764,366	617,401	95,690	2,341,955
Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,092	231,537	303,070	860,404
Union Bank	3,035,621	594 428	116,021	2,662,770

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$119,654,863	Circulation	$7,446,426
Specie	34,146,606	Deposits	106,642,297

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	June 26.		June 26.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,791 771	Manhattan Co	4,943,502
Artisans' Bank	870,452	Marine Bank	877,747
Atlantic Bank	524,087	Market Bank	1,686,765
Bk. of America	5,112,706	Mechanics' Bank	3,924,189
Bk. of Commerce	12,088,842	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	209,618
Bk. of Commw'th	979 458	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	780,318
Bk. of New-York	4,164,243	Mercantile Bank	2,571,928
Bk. of N. America	1,668,160	Merchants' Bank	5,447,823
Bk. of Republic	4,239,377	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,985,648
Bk. St. New-York	3,454,672	Metropolitan Bank	6,523,264
Broadway Bank	3,232,707	Nassau Bank	1,230,870
Bull's Head Bank	362 542	National Bank	2,307,712
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,512,145	N. Y. County Bk	373,772
Chatham Bank	494,973	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	388,805
Chemical Bank	1,880,449	N. Y. Exch. Bank	257,278
Citizens' Bank	712 615	Ocean Bank	1,670,174
City Bank	2 057,398	Oriental Bank	881,593
Continental Bank	3,627,707	Pacific Bank	1,069,493
Corn Exch. Bank	1,372,968	Park Bank	4,988,534
East River Bank	187,207	People's Bank	616,213
Fulton Bank	1,692,346	Phenix Bank	3,316,695
Greenwich Bank	760,368	St. Nicholas Bank	1,018,488
Grocers' Bank	254,788	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,245,006
Hanover Bank	1,324,690	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,738 874
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,465,068	Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,498
Irving Bank	849,674	Union Bank	2,793,912
Leather Man. Bk.	2,039,979		
Total			$118,823,401

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. STOCK, due 1868, interest payable quarterly.

$100,000 United States Treasury Notes, 4½ per cents., for sale in amounts to suit by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Large receipts this morning. Market steady; sales 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 69c.; 4,000 bushels Red Indiana at 88c.; 3,000 bushels White Canada, 94½c. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels Sound at 60c. OATS steady at 39c. WHISKY quiet. FREIGHTS firm at 10c. on Wheat to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 2.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 500 bales, at 11¾c. @12c. for Middling; sales of the week, 16,500 bales; receipts of the same time, 5,500 bales; receipts at this port, ahead of last year, 103,800 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 115,000 bales; stock at this port, 101,-650 bales. There has been an advance of full ⅛c. ₱ lb. on the week. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool firmer. STERLING EXCHANGE—108@108¼. SUGAR and MOLASSES are steady. FLOUR has declined, Superfine selling for $4 15. INDIA BAGGING is quoted at 15½c. LARD very dull, and barrel declined to 10½c.@10½c. COFFEE steady; stock, 25,500 bags.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and unchanged; receipts light. CORN—Sales Mixed at 70c.@73c.; White, 74c.@75c., and Yellow at 75c @77c. WHISKY firmer; sales at 22c.@23½c. PROVISIONS dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. RYE advanced to 74c. CORN scarce. WHISKY unsettled; sales at 23c. @23½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON is steady; middling 12c. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES—ordinary 27c. Flour has a declining tendency. Sales of CORN at $1. INDIA BAGGING advanced ¾c.; sales at 16¼c. EXCHANGE on New-York at sight ½@½ ₱ cent. premium, with an active demand.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR is firm, at $4@$4 20 for Superfine. WHISKY has advanced to 19½c. MESS PORK has been selling at $14 50, but is now held at $15. BACON SHOULDERS, 5c., and SIDES, 7c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. Logan Hunton and lady, Miss Lizzie Hunton, Wm. Sloane, James Glassford, Miss Mary Hunton, Master M. Hunton, Wm. H. Paine, J. S. Macias, E. Roland, M. Carmelich, T. W. Punnett, Capt. E. G. Gardner, Dr. R. T. Huddart, D. Heyerdand, V. Urrutia, Nicolas Olano, Antonio Olano, Thomas Olano, Mrs. N. Remond and daughter, Mrs. A. D. Cohen, Miss Remond, B. Piffet and lady, John Bradley, Samuel O. A. Murphy, V. Triguet, J. Ludovic, Evanto Delgado, Enrique Hurlado, J. F. Halster and lady, Miss Em. Rom and servant, of England; Robert Berney, John Bloodgood, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, Charles C. Thompson, Chauncey M. Thompson, Miss C. Guerin and friend, Miss Brown, L. Breton, A. Thouvenin, Angelo L. Myers, N. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Wm. R. Painter and lady, Dr. Floy and lady, Dr. C. S. Putnam and lady, Professor E. Thownsend, M. J. Thownsend, Mme. I. Pencheon, Miss Willink, Edwin Learoyd, H. F. Willink, A. Michel, John Nanlty, Charles Guesnard Edward Victor, J. M. Durand, Nicolaus Schaeffer, and lady and children, Maurice Strakosch, Mrs. Reilley and 2 children and servant, Francois Clozet (Louis Montane, C. W. March, John Henry, Martin V. Bates, Mrs. Lawrence Meyers, Theodoro Meyers, G. G. Yvelin, John Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, child and servant, Mr. H. H. Riggs, Daniel D. Chamberlain, John McClintock, Mme. Joe Gilbert, Mme. Gilbert, Mme. de la Ferrier and daughter, R. Fischer, N. Fischer, N. Morris, Gilbert Sweet and lady, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Henry Singer and child, Antonio Sctolongo, Dieudonne Agard, J. Larcher, Z. Bernadas, M. Pous, F. Victor and lady, Mme. J Froyd, Mlle. H. Calico, Lieut. U. S. A. Wm. C. Taine M Manger, Louis Perquier, A. Desgaidliere, J. Nelson Tappan, Brooklyn; A. B. Sibley, Chas. S. Adams, Mrs. Sarah Jane Florence, Charles J. Kinney, Hermann Adolf Reinhardt, Mr. Wanderlich, Alma L'Aignoux, Mme Aug. Neurrit, E. Wasser, D. P. Wessel, Joseph Walker Capt. Chas. Jacob, W. Schulze, J. Festoracce, Francis Finch, Rev. John Stephenson, Mrs. Nicolaza, Perez de Delgado, J. W. Taylor, J. H. Taylor, Mrs. Caroline Schaefer and two children, Mrs. Loeb, Mme Clofullio, Mr. Loeb Feltze Delgado, A. de Lachapelle, Madame Quatre, Madame Marprien and two children, Viola Raymond and boy, Mr. James Murray, Mr. E. W. Pritz, Pedro Subiran, C. Brady, John Bauf, Peter Bauf, John Stephinson, Robert Coder, Geo. Schlopatein, F. H. Endress, J. Bardon, Dominique Mis, Arthur Cartier, Emanuel Buero, Luiza Buero and infant, Caitrena Baldazze, P. Aubert, Mrs. Aubert and child, Stonebridge and lady, Bernhard Sutra, Mr. F. Bellorne B. Ley, Mrs. J. H. Endress and two children, Mrs. Katzemeier, Madame Toutain, Richard Philpott, Madame Cardier and two friends, Rev. Mr. Pulsers, B. C. Hutchings, A. T. Botelho, A. A. Marchand, Encole Serrighi, Domenico Giannlnazzi, William Spirett, Benjamin Thomson, C. D. Morris, Dr. Alonzo Cartier, Col. M. M. Standard, R. de Vellalon and lady, Mr. Victor's servant, Madame Froyd's servant, C. E. Locke, Van Connegan, J. Morris, Philip Rupp, Wolpe, L. Vila, John A. Kirkland, and 136 in second cabin. Total, 346.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—H. Baelger, E. Morris, Ashur Emerson, E. D. Smith, D. F. Marks, J. Burroughs, D. C. Higgins and son, J. C. Patterson, J. S. Carlee, John Cochrane, Jas. S. Glasell, W. A. Webb and lady, Thos. R. Bell, Mrs. Ella Reed, Mrs. E. S. Bassett and child, A. Garrison, Mrs. H. Hill, J. W. McClure, Miss Mary C. Winckel, Common Councilmen J. S. Boardmen, Jas. Webb, Chas. G Cornell, G. P Beckford, T. A. Booth, James Owens, Michael Murray, Thos. A. Dunn, Aldermen Adams and Toomey, Patrick Gallagher, Henry Wilson, Dr. Depuis, Mr. Wood, James Patterson, Wm. Bell, 2 officers and 30 men of the Seventh Regiment, attendant on the remains of ex-President Monroe, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—B. F. Ross, John Boston, Jno. B. Dell, Elisha F. Simms, E. G. Cannon, D. Davidson, Geo. W. Lockhart, B. Holt, Geo. T. Wilson, J. Rokenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Wilbur, Miss Ella Bailey, F. F. Brown, H. V. Meige, C. Hempstead.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Paper Excise—Public Education—Parliamentary Corruption.

CASE OF THE THOMAS WATSON.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETHIE, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d June arrived at this port this morning. A telegraphic abstract of her news has already been given. We append additional particulars.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and that such unoncial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax.

Mr. GIBSON advocated his views at some length, and during the debate which ensued, Mr. DISRAELI admitted that this was a tax which at the proper time ought to be extinguished, but said that although he approved of the first part of the resolution he could not at present see how the deficiency which would be created by the repeal of the tax, was to be made up.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL urged Mr. GILSON to accept the proposition of Mr. DISRAELI and omit the last part of his resolution. Mr. GILSON assented, and the resolution as amended was passed.

In Committee of Supply a vote of £654,000 for public educational purposes was agreed to. It was stated that over 200,000 children were deriving benefit from these expenditures for education.

On the 22d the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON stated that owing to irregularities in the mail service with Australia, the present contract was to be cancelled, and a new one entered into.

The following resolution was moved by Lord HOTHAM, and adopted, after considerable debate.

"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned—for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward."

Preparations were being made to welcome the *Agamemnon* on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable, in Valentine Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June. The principal directors and officials of the Company were proceeding to Valentia, and advices from Ireland state that the Lord Lieutenant would be in attendance on the arrival of the Squadron, for the purpose of inaugurating the line by a Message of Peace, in the name of Her Majesty, to the President of the United States. It was also expected that Prince ALFRED, who was cruising abont the coast of Ireland in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, would join the Squadron engaged in laying the cable.

The war steamer *Bloodhound* had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On arrival, she was visited by the Commander-in-chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home in consequence of her having taken into Sierra Leone the American bark *Thomas Watson*, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination. It appears from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the *Bloodhound* was riding at anchor in the British water off Quilta, and on the evening of that day, a black man in a state of nudity was observed swimming towards the *Bloodhound*. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks; he stated that his name was JOHNSON, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British settlement, he claimed the protection of the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the *Thomas Watson*; he had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's permit, and being informed by the cook that the master, Capt. COUSENS, had sold him to a Spanish passenger on board—one of the crew of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned—he (JOHNSON) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book, as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country. The Captain would not consent this, but ill-treated him and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the *Bloodhound* as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by JOHNSON, Commander ROBSON, of the *Bloodhound*, attended by one of his officers, proceeded on board of the *Thomas Watson*. The Master was informed of the statement, and a demand was made for wages. Captain COUSENS admitted that JOHNSON was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander ROBSON would send on board the next morning he would pay JOHNSON wages at the rate of $5 a month and not $12 as JOHNSON asserted he agreed for. Accordingly, on going on board next morning, Captain COUSENS informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and demanded that JOHNSON should be returned as a deserter. This Commander ROBSON refused to do, and in consequence of the Captain of the *Thomas Watson* persisting to have JOHNSON returned, Commander ROBSON ordered the ship to be taken to Sierre Leone for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the *Thomas Watson* happened to be an American vessel, the Judge Advocate refused to interfere, at the same time saying that had it been a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, he might have acted differeatly. The ship was then allowed to proceed to her destination. On the representations of the American Consul, the *Bloodhound* was ordered home to be paid off. Mr. LEVER, the projector of the new line of steamers between Galway and New-York, had been entertained with a public dinner at Galway. Mr. LEVER announced in his speech that his second steamer, the *American Empire*, would soon be completed;—that she was a large first-class ship; and that she was expected to make her passages in less time than they have yet been accomplished.

The American ship *Onward* had arrived at Spithead with military invalids from the Cape of Good Hope.

Two very destructive fires had occurred in London One of them broke out in the life-boat factory of FORREST & Co., of Limehouse, and extended to several adjoining lumber yards, &c., burning over a space of several acres. The loss exceeded £100,000 sterling. The second conflagration was still more disastrous. It occurred on the Fresh Wharf, near London Bridge, and destroyed three large warehouses with their valuable contents. The loss is said to be onormous.

The rumor continued to be circulated that PELISSIER would soon retire from the mission to London on the ground that the climate does not agree with his health. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the interview between the Ambassador and the Duke D'AUMALE, which recently attracted some attention, may have something to do with the statement. M. M. WALEWSKI, MOUSTIER and DROUYN DE LHUYS, had been named in connection with the succession.

M. PIETRI, who had been summoned to Paris from Corsica, was expected to resume his former position as Prefect of Police.

The *Patrie* devotes an article to the Anglo-American difficulty, in the course of which it attributes the excitement in the United States to the desire of the Washington authorities to divert public attention from their Kansas blunders and from the pitiful results of the Mormon campaign: "The mania of the Americans," says the *Patrie*, "is to go to war, but they have always indulged in more noise than deeds, and their sword is never more than half drawn. Quarrelsome, but economical, they hesitate before a heavy expenditure, and prefer a satisfactory arrangement to costly laurels. We must, consequently, pay little attention to the noise created on the other side of the Atlantic. The warlike articles which fill the immense columns of the American journals, the vehement speeches, the orders given for the fitting out of fleets, have already been witnessed four or five times, within twenty years, without harming any one; and the Mayor of New-York enjoys a light conscience notwithstanding that a journal denounced him as a traitor for having drunk to the health of Queen VICTORIA at a banquet recently given by the English Consul."

Symptoms of improvement were visible in the commerce of France, and a return to activity was confidently looked for after the harvest.

The crops were reported to be in splendid condition, and at Paris and elsewhere the advance recently quoted in wheat had been generally lost. Other provincial markets, however, still maintained an upward tendency.

The result of the silk crop in the Drome is considered altogether satisfactory, the products of last year being considerably exceeded. In the Ardecho the silk crop has been injured by the intense heat.

Accounts from the wine-growing departments announce that everywhere the vineyards presented a magnificent appearance, and gave promise of a most abundant vintage. Little or no business was doing in brandies.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs revenue, showing in the first 5 months of 1858 a diminution of receipts compared with the corresponding period in 1857 of over 5,600,000 francs, while compared with 1856 there is an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money had been in active demand in the discount market, and at the Bank of England the applications had shown a decided increase.

About £150,000 in gold had been received from Australia, and the *Royal Charter*, with nearly £400,000 on board, was fully due.

The Stock Market has been very quiet. On the 22d, however, it was rather firmer, and Consols closed at 95⅝@95¾ for the account.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Bristol, ship builder, had suspended with heavy liabilities. Assets believed to be good.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times* of the 22d reports a decline in Erie and Illinois Central on the day preceding. The sales were: Illinois Central, 16¼@17¾; Illinois Central 7s of '75, 89¾; New-York Central 7s, 91¾. The closing quotation for Erie shares was 15@18.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, prices are said to be slightly in favor of buyers. The business of the past three days foots up 20,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

In Manchester, trade generally continues dull, at about former rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues brilliant for the crops, and the market is inanimate. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged in value. Western, 20s.@ 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s @21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 6d. Wheat in rather more request, but rules light at former rates. Red Western, 5s. 2d @5s. 6d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn—No inquiry, and prices nominally as before. White, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull at former rates. Pork firm for Irish. Only poor American offering. Bacon dull, and holders willing to sell at reduced rates. Lard very dull, 54s.@55s. 6d. being the extreme quotation for prime. Tallow slow of sale. Butchers' Association nominal, at 53s.

PRODUCE.—Resin fiat, at 4s. for Common. Ashes quiet and drooping; small sales at 36s, for both sorts. Sugars very dull. Rice in less demand. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 48s. on the spot, and at 43s. for late arrivals. Sinseed Oil 33s. in casks. In Quercitron Bark no sales reported.

LONDON MARKETS,

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.]

SUGAR in good demand and firm for the better sorts. Common dull and easier. COFFEE inactive, and some sorts rather lower. TEA very firm; Common Congou, 10½c. RICE slightly easier. TALLOW inactive but prices supported; P. W. C. 52s. 6d., on the spot. LINSEED OIL—33s. asked. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 52s. 3d. BREADSTUFFS unchanged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pageant at Richmond—Reinterment of Ex-President Monroe.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 4.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE arrived here at 8½ o'clock this morning, and were received by an immense throng on the wharves, including the military of Richmond.

The Governor and Mayor went on board immediately, and were introduced to the guests.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, arrived at 10½ o'clock on the steamer *Glen Cove*, which went over a hundred miles down the river to meet the *Erricson*, which got aground. The military were received by GEORGE MUMFORD, Esq., to which Colonel DUNCAN replied.

The remains were taken from the *Jamestown* by the pall-bearers, and placed in an open hearse drawn by six white horses, the bands playing a dirge in the meantime.

The procession moved at 11½ o'clock.

The flags of the public buildings, shipping, &c., were at half mast; many buildings were draped in mourning. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the entire march.

A shower of rain had laid the dust, and rendered the heat less oppressive than it would otherwise have been, and the streets were thronged with people.

The procession arrived at Hollywood Cemetery a 1 o'clock, and the military formed in a circle around the grave.

A dirge was performed, after which Gov. WISE delivered an address, giving a sketch of the life and services of JAMES MONROE, and the circumstances which led to the removal of his remains. He paid a high compliment to New-York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. REID, of the Presbyterian Church, when the coffin was consigned to the grave, and the cannon fired, and the ceremonies were closed.

The National Guards were escorted to the dining hall, where the afternoon was spent socially with the Richmond military. Speeches were made by Messrs. COCHANE, WISE, DUREEA, LYONS and others.

The Seventh Regiment elicited unbounded praise.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Monday, July 5.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2120. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration in the City and Elsewhere.

Orations of Caleb Cushing, Henry Ward Beecher, and Rufus Choate.

Military Parades, Fireworks, Excursions.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Fires and Arrests of the Day.

The 4th of July, which came this year on Sunday, was celebrated on Monday in the usual style, and with no less enthusiasm than is usual. The day was fine, not too hot, considering the month, and the evening was cool, delicious and cloudless, giving excellent opportunity for the display and appreciation of the fireworks. Taken throughout, it is long since the Fourth of July was more generally or more pleasantly observed in the City. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Flags were floating from all flag-staffs on shore, and from the shipping in the harbor. More than the usual amount of gunpowder was burnt, and from daylight to midnight, the streets resounded constantly with detonations from the bursting of torpedoes to the roar of heavy guns. The national salute was fired from the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Col. RAYNER, and from the Park by the Veterans of 1812, under Col. RAYMOND.

The Procession of the Military.

The military display, on Monday, was unusually fine. The entire of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, with the exception, of course, of the National Guard, who are at Richmond, formed as early as eight o'clock, in Fourteenth-street, under the command of Major-General SAKFORD. Large crowds had assembled to witness the review, and even at that early hour, Broadway, along the whole line of march, was thronged with people, expectant of the coming show. Before 9 o'clock, the troops commenced their march, proceeding down Broadway to Chambers-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. It was announced that they would reach the City Hall at 10 o'clock, but they were nearly half an hour ahead of time, being anxious, probably, to get off duty, in order to enjoy the day at home with their families. They did not halt in the Park, but paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and such members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as were present. Passing out of the Park into Broadway the several Companies were dismissed.

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. COX, attracted particular attention—it being the first occasion on which they appeared in their new dress and equipments. Their marching and entire military discipline commanded marked approbation during the whole procession. A little incident of annoyance occurred to this fine troop. Their commander, Col. COX, was placed under arrest by the Commander-in-Chief, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of removing President MONROE'S remains. Of course, no disrespect to the memory of that statesman was intended, but the Colonel, who knew that his men must be at hand on the Celebration of the Fourth, objected to taking part in two processions with so brief an interval between them. For this refusal, it is said that he will be tried by a Court-Martial.

The Veterans of 1812 turned out on Monday, as also did several private clubs and societies. The "Benevolent Cartmen" especially made quite a show.

THE CELEBRATION IN TAMMANY.

Oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing—Prescription, Collation and Toasts.

The day was celebrated in Tammany with unusual *éclat*. The Hall was thrown open to the members of the Society and its friends; the cannon boomed at intervals in the Park, and a band discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony. The proceedings commenced about 1 o'clock, when the Sachems, in their regalia, entered, each accompanied by an invited guest. The assemblage, which seemed in a great measure to be composed of Federal office-holders, filled the apartment, overflowed down the stairs, and commingled with the contingent in the bar-room below.

MR. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, occupied the Chair. The platform on which he sat was draped with flags, the orchestra also, and the banners of the thirteen States were suspended on the walls.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. CUSHING, the Orator, the Hon. Judge HILTON, Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, E. B. HART, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILSON SMALL, the Hon. JOHN KELLY, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a host of minor politicians.

First in the order of exercises was the presentation to the Society of a splendid "Cap of Liberty" by Ex Senator MCMURRAY, who said:

GRAND SACHEM, SACHEMS AND BROTHERS: I have the honor to present to our Society, in behalf of Mr. HENRY LIBERNAU, an old and valued brother, whose life has been one of consistent devotion to the usages and principles of the Democratic Republican Party, a "Cap of Liberty," most beautifully and artistically executed by his own hands, and designed to replace the one now in usage.

The semi-oval part is of rich red silk, the base of blue velvet, from the top is suspended a golden tassel, and on the border are thirteen stars in silver, designating the old confederation of States.

The Cap as a symbol of liberty is of very ancient date. From time immemorial, students entering Colleges and Universities, have had given them a Cap, thereby denoting that they had passed from under the rod of the schoolmaster, and were invested with the privileges and responsibilities of liberty. The custom was derived from the ceremony in usage among the ancient Romans, (*servos ad pileum vocare,*) wherein a Cap was placed with solemn ceremony upon the head of the manumitted slave in token of his emancipation and elevation to the dignity of citizenship.

The *pileus* was a felt hat or cap made to fit close to the head, and shaped like the half of an egg, and very nearly resembled the one now presented you. No symbol of liberty is so ancient, nor has been so generally adopted as the Cap. The arms of the Swiss Cantons have a round hat or cap for a crest, and the symbol has played an important part in the struggles of that brave people. In England, a blue cap with a white border, and the inscription "Liberty" in letters of gold, is the indicia of constitutional liberty. So the "Bonnet rouge" was used in France at the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, and subsequently became the badge of membership of the Jacobins. The Cap is also the symbol of bravery, for in Rome it was likewise conferred upon successful gladiators.

On ancient medals, as also upon our national coins, the Cap of Liberty is upheld by the hand of woman, signifying that so great a boon conferred by God on a favored people, should be exercised in the spirit of peace, love and good-will to men.

In conclusion, I place in your hands the Cap of Liberty.

These remarks were followed by a burst of applause.

The Grand Sachem then rose and said:

SIR: As the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and in its behalf, I accept this beautiful gift. The brother who has presented it to us and to our Order is a true and faithful son of Tammany. For the kind remembrance which has prompted the gift we sincerely thank him. Permit me, Sir, for yourself, to tender our thanks for the eloquent remarks you have made and for the valuable information you have imparted to us in reference to the origin and history of the "Cap of Liberty." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, we are assembled to-day in this time-honored Hall to celebrate the birthday of our country. The constitution of our ancient Society renders it our duty to keep this day in everlasting remembrance. We bid you all welcome here—all are wanted. To-day we may congratulate ourselves on having a Democracy thoroughly united and invincible—with all past divisions healed—all former feuds forgotten. The lateness of the hour and the natural anxiety of us all to listen to the Orator of the day warns me to refrain from making some remarks which I had intended. I shall, therefore, introduce to you Brother JOHN WHEELER, who will read, as by olden custom prescribed, the charter of our liberty—the Declaration of Independence, signed just two and eighty years ago on the day we celebrate. This duty fulfilled, you will then have the pleasure of listening to New-England's gifted son, the eloquent and accomplished CUSHING, who has generously left his home to participate in our festivities and make them brighter by his presence. Mr. WHEELER will now read the Declaration of Independence. [Loud and protracted applause.]

MR. WHEELER having read the Declaration of Independence, several passages of which were applauded,

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid renewed and vehement cheering. He delivered a characteristic address of upwards of an hour in length. We give it in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As I rise on this occasion to address you, innumerable thick-coming fancies and thronging thoughts of nationality and of patriotism crowd on the mind. I see, in imagination, all the noble hosts of the martyrs of civil and religious liberty in Europe crossing the seas to found other empires of their own, by the rivers and lakes, on the mountains and prairies, and in the solemn forest-depths of America. I behold a New World, with its populous cities,—with its agriculture, its commerce and its arts—with its institutions of knowledge and charity—with its brave men and fair women, and its happy homes—with its fresh and elastic vigor of youth born, a titanic progeny, out of the teeming loins of the Old World. I perceive the long procession of the great and the good, renowned statesmen and famous warriors, the founders of the Republic. I witness the advent of imperial State after imperial State, as heralded by the eloquence of senates and the tumult of popular emotion, they march up, one after the other, and wheel into the lines of the grand army of the American Union.

Which, of all these dazzling objects, those reminiscences and premonitions of glory, as they pass along the lucid chambers of the intellectual vision—which shall the will of the orator call forth, if he may, and arrest for present contemplation—which shall he endeavor to embody in epic words, to wake anew to-day the echoes of Tammany Hall?

What human lips, indeed, are worthy of the sublimity of such a theme? It is our country which on this day looms up in thought before us, with all the infinite ideas of past, of present, and of future glory, incarnated, as it were, in that great figure. Our country! It should be the footsteps of a celestial messenger to conduct us from bright point to bright point in the pathway of her fame, that resplendent pathway

"——Whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars."

It should be the trumpet-voice of a god to proclaim her glories from pinnacle to answering pinnacle in the wide firmament of her power, as "leaps the live thunder" from summit to summit along the etherial heights of the mountains. Behold her, where she stands, in all the majesty and strength of her colossal proportions, the impersonation of republican liberty and order, the statuesque image of democratic energy and force, the great American Republic!

The name of Commonwealth is past and gone
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe:
Still one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet rears her crest, unconquered and sublime,
Above the far Atlantic.

Aye, and not "above the far Atlantic" alone, but now, also, above the far Pacific. She is the "Vestal" of unrifled independence always, and still "throned by the West," but with foot advanced towards that utter West, which in the circling earth joins the orient East. Behold her thus, I say, as, with the olive branch of peace in one hand and the image of victory in the other, she stands, her loins girt with the azure and white bands of the sky, and her head diademed with the constellated orbs of heaven. That is our country—to be loved, honored, worshiped, at all times—but on this day especially to be incensed with heart-offerings of adoration and of devotion by the universal acclaim of all who bear, or deserve to bear, the name of American.

Wonderful, most wonderful is the providence of God! Generations upon generations of men had lived and died, century after century, in Asia, Africa and Europe; great empires had risen up, and flourished, and passed away; ignorance and wisdom, barbarism and art, joy and sorrow, love and hate, peace and war, had alternately swayed the hour as the tides of human passion ebbed and flowed; China, India, Assyria, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome, had successively trod the empyrean paths of greatness, and had transmitted to modern Europe, some their accumulated thoughts and arts, some their ruined temples, palaces and mausolea, some only the faint shadow of a name, *magni nominis umbra.* All these great masses of men, these mighty empires, had come and gone, like figures on the stage of a coliseum amphitheatre, but with the earth its scene, nations its actors, and the universe its spectators. So was it in the Old World.

Meanwhile, here was another and a yet unknown World, the predestined theatre of Time's last and greatest act. The waters of the broad Atlantic, daily, hourly, momently, for ages uncounted, made their voyage hither from the shores of Europe, and their ceaseless rote broke in vain along the rock-bound coast of the Massachusetts, by the narrows of Narragansett or Manhattan, in the lordly bays of the Chesapeake, on the sands of Pamlico and Alatamaha. Mighty rivers like the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Merrimac, the Kennebec, the Penobscot,—the great inland seas of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario,—poured their waters useless into the treasure-deeps of the Ocean. Snow-crowned mountains held their everlasting watch over the silent valleys of the Katahdin, Winnipiseogee, Adirondac, or Alleghany. In the deep forests of the Monongahela, the Kanawha, the Ohio, and the Wisconsin,—by the green glades of the Wabash, the Kentucky and the Tennessee,—by the fertile prairies of the Missouri, the Illinois, the Iowa, and the Minnesota,—along the sunny banks of the Catawba, the Santee, the Coosa, the Apalachicola and the Arkansas,—in all these richest and loveliest regions of the habitable globe, constituting

—— Nature's whole wealth, yea more.
A Heaven on Earth,—

in all this world of promise there was no human life save that of the untamable and scattered wild men of the woods; it was the all-bounteous work of the Creator, but the imperfect work, as it were, of his apprentice hand, for the Adam and Eve of the new creation were not yet come to occupy that Eden of God.

I say once again—wonderful, most wonderful, was that Divine Providence, which had thus prepared, and held in reservation, as it were, this paradise of the New World, to be, not the asylum only of the wronged, but the field of fame also of the adventurous, of the men of the Old World; which, at an epoch of the intensest material and intellectual activity of modern Europe, unfolded to its people the *tabula rasa* of America on which to write fresh lessons of political and social wisdom; and which, out of the downfal of dynasties, and the agitations of religious enthusiasm, and the fermentation of nations, evolved that greatest of the works of social organization yet devised by man—the Constitutional Government of the United States of America.

Thereupon commenced an event, or a series of events, unsurpassed in importance by any in the whole history of the human race—an event still in progress—the early stages of which only are perceptible to us, and of which we ourselves do not as yet unhesitaungly accept and acquiesce in the consequence and results—I mean the exodus of Europe to America. Armed emigrations of nomadic nations have occurred far back beyond the date of authentic history in Asia and Europe; similar events appear at the dawn of modern history in the countries of the Mediterranean; and at a yet more recent period of time the movements and countermovements of the nations of Europe and Asia produced or accompanied the dissolution of the Empires of Rome and Constantinople. But the movement of Europe towards America has been of individuals—more than of nations, sometimes aided or favored by Governments; but quite as often checked and obstructed by them; and depending for its action on private, not national, inducements and impulses. Even COLUMBUS had but permission to discover America; and neither CORTES nor PIZARRO had even permission to undertake the colonization of Mexico and Peru. And thus it was yet more emphatically in the case of the foundation of the United States. Virginia, New-York, Massachusetts, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, each and all of them, though colonized by the nominal authority of corporations or proprietary grantees in Europe, yet were not colonized by governments; and each of the great colonies assumed to itself, almost at once, and by revolutionary act, the functions of local government, half severing in the very outset their colonial dependence on the mother country. It is the inspiration of individual impulse from the beginning to this day, it is the idea of independence and self-government, it is the democratic principle, which as it animated the infant colonies, so it prompted the Revolutionary War, established the Union, and has never ceased to inform, direct and impel onward the people of the United States in their march of colonization and of conquest from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of America.

Fellow-citizens, I have thus unrolled before you the map of the territorial greatness of the United States. I have reminded you of the cardinal facts in the origin of the Republic. I have invited you to do honor to the men who founded the Government and established the Constitution of the Union. These are among the necessary topics of the occasion, which to pass over entirely would have seemed to be wanting to the historic memories of the nation's natal day. But they are topics of the history, not of the actuality, of our country, they are the dead Past, not the living Present. Let us now summon the Present before us, that we may see and feel "the very body and pressure of the time."

Eighty-two years have elapsed since the day, when, with courageous faith in the justice of their cause, and strong only in that, the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies uttered their Declaration of Independence. Now, feeble insurgent Colonies no longer, we have grown to be populous, wealthy and powerful States. With numbers, riches and force, there may have come upon us faction, corruption, presumption. As our debility had its inconveniences, so may our strength have, and the frugal virtue of the Fathers may have passed away, with no compensating quality to take its place in the character of the Sons. In a word, have not we of succeeding generations derogated from the high standard of the Founders of the Republic?

I know that is frequently asserted; it is a common suggestion, if not a common belief. It is not my belief. Whilst with pious reverence I render all due honor to the Fathers, I deny the imputed degeneracy of the Sons.

Have occasional acts of legislative or administrative corruption occurred in our time? So did they in the time of our fathers. I can easily find, in their day, incidents of official infirmity in this respect, to parallel any such in our day.

Has presumptuous ambition, has intemperate struggle for place, has the spirit of faction, been apparent in our day? So had they in the time of our fathers. Nay, when I return, with calm contemplation, to the men of the Revolution—when I read, as all may now do, their characters in the voluminous correspondence and original memoirs which have come down to us—I see that they also were men as well as we, and with all the infirmities of our common nature. I do not perceive that we have degenerated. To see this, would be to despair of my country, and I, on the contrary, have unshaken faith in its vitality, its persistency, its brilliant destiny.

I aver that the present condition, not less than the history, of the Union, serves to prove its preeminent success, beyond all other existing governments of Christendom. Let us see.

I will compare the United States, not with the other Republics of America, but with the great States of Europe.

They say we possess no adequate military organization. It is true, we do not support immense standing armies; but, for that very cause, we retain the larger reserved capacity of military execution in the hour of need. To say nothing of our having encountered, with glory unsurpassed, all the chances of a foreign war on the plains of Mexico, we have twice challenged to arms that proud England, whose child we are. ALEXANDER would take part in the Olympic games, if he might obtain kingdoms for competitors. We certainly have had European antagonists worthy of the Republic. In the last war with England, we achieved our independence on the land; and in the second, our independence on the sea. We plucked from the banners of invading armies the laurels accumulated on them by a hundred victories; we conquered the conquerors of Europe and Asia; for to us alone have British armies surrendered, and the triumphs of Saratoga, of Yorktown, and of the Thames, bear witness that the blood of our fathers of England, Scotland and Ireland runs red in the veins of their descendants in America.

True it is, I know, that our country is not bristled over with the bayonets of standing armies, and our land covered with citadels, like France, Austria, Prussia, Russia; but let no vain thought of our being militarily weak enter the imaginations of foreign enemies, if such we have, or shall have, in Europe or America. No, for every free man of the United States is a soldier, every city is a citadel of brave men, every rural home is a fortress of the unit of an army, ready to be combined in a moment for the defence of the Union. Our militia is the inexhaustible resource of military strength.

I witnessed, this day, the parade of the militia of the City of New-York. As they marched along, battalion after battalion, squadron after squadron, battery after battery, infantry, cavalry, artillery, my heart throbbed with exultation and pride. I have assisted, again and again, at parades and reviews of the picked troops of the old monarchies of Europe and Asia. I declare that never, even in the ranks of veteran armies, did I see a better appointed body of troops, more exact in drill, more perfect in evolutions, more soldierly in bearing, than those which this day passed before my eyes. I could not forbear to say to myself, as the Count DE BOUGICAULT said of such a spectacle on one occasion,—these are men who, if the sky should fall, would bear it up on the points of their swords and bayonets. Yet here was the exhibition of but a single City, and the country is full of such men—men who, if not the equals of the militia of New-York in military discipline, will not yield to them in courage, in patriotism, in readiness to fly to the field when duty and honor call them, and to shed their blood to the last drop in defence of the Union. Have not we of this generation seen it in the fields of Queenston and of New-Orleans—have we not seen it on the plains and in the mountain passes of Mexico?

Then, they say that popular commotion, or other abuses of public or of individual freedom, disturb our great cities, and sometimes threaten the public peace in our frontier settlements. Civic disturbances—frontier commotion—forsooth! What is all that, compared with the desolating wars, the sanguinary insurrections, confiscation, exile and the axe, which are the daily experience of Europe? Remember that, in these United States, since the close of the great conflict of the Revolution, during a period now of nearly seventy years of constitutional existence, no man has lost his life on the scaffold for political act, no man has suffered exile, not an acre of land has been sequestrated, not an act of civil war has been perpetrated. Remember that during that time, while the peaceful series of our Presidents has been going on with the regularity of the solar system, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal, have seen their Kings and Princes torn from their thrones, overpowered, driven into exile, imprisoned, or ignominiously dying the death of common felons. Remember that, during that time in France, revolution after revolution has run its career of madness and of blood. Remember the millions of men who, during that time, have perished in the battle-fields of Europe. Remember that, during that time, there is not a country of continental Europe where the husbandman has failed to see his harvests trampled into the earth under the feet of hostile armies, with death and havoc in their train. Remember the domestic wars which have, during that time, ravaged Poland, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, and that even England has not been without her bloody struggles in Ireland. Remember all this, and then complain if you will, reproach your country and its institutions if you dare, because of some petty election-riot or municipal outbreak in this or that city of the Union, or some not less petty acts of opposition to the Government, or wordy threats of opposition, among frontier-men in the distant wilds of Kansas or Utah.

Shame on such complaints! When tested by the touchstone of fact, the nervous timidity of misapprehension, which they betoken, scarce rises to the dignity of a dispeptic man's after-dinner dreams of repletion. In all this, we are but startled by the shadows which our own persons cast over the bright field of our progress.

Did we, the people of the United States, when we embarked on the great adventure of sovereignty, did we expect to sail forever along the surface of smooth Summer seas, with smiling skies over head, and favoring breezes to fill our canvas—with no reefs or shoals in our course, nor even a drifting cloud on high to warn us of the emergency of some possible act of manhood? If we did so, if such be the temper of the people of the United States, then we are indeed unfit to rule; and let us, the men of America, quit the helm of our navies, let us dismount from the horseback seat of the command of armies, let us desist to handle the musket or point the cannon, let us cease presuming to hold in rapt silence the listening ears of Senators, or to demand the tumultuous applause of popular assemblies—and let us turn over the earth's empire to the distaff of our country, and see if they will not more hopefully and bravely govern the Union. No, not this did the people of the United States conceive of Government. They knew that with power must be perils and cares. They foresaw that, in the changes of time, troubles, commotions, insurrections, foreign wars, civil wars, might one after the other come upon us, as upon all other Governments. Such is the inherant condition of human affairs. And all such hazards we have been prepared to meet, as they should arrive, and we have met and overcome with the spirit of a generous patriotism, as became the free citizens of a Republic.

And so, dangers imaginary and dangers real, trials apprehended and trials endured, have come and gone, to be no more remembered, than a bleak Winter day, when it has given place to the gay promise of Spring, or the shock of a past combat as the conqueror ascends the capitoline stairs in triumph. All such temples have disappeared, like light clouds over the disc of the sun, without leaving so much as a tarnish on the bright face of the Constitution and the Union.

Fellow-citizens, I do, most undoubtingly and emphatically, deny that the United States have derogated from the high standard of the heroic age of the Revolution. In the softened light of the distance, we see the men and the deeds of that day in their great outline: imperfections are shaded off to the eye; it rests admiringly on the bright and fair traits of character, it willingly overlooks the unseemingly ones; and thus we respect and revere the times of our Fathers. Be that so! It is well that it should, would not have it otherwise. Meanwhile, let us be just to ourselves, to our cause, and to our duties and responsibilities as the living men of America.

What! Is it nothing that we of the past Revolutionary age have made of the experiment of Republican and Constitutional Government a sublime consummated fact? It is much easier than many seem to suppose to write a Constitution of Government. France, in sixty years, has produced a dozen of them; each one the assumed perfection of human reason. So the Mexican Republic alongside of us makes a new Constitution every year or two, and suspends it the next day. That is not self government, but the incapacity of self-government. We, the people of the United States, have not occupied ourselves with the school-boy folly of uprooting and replanting Constitutions; nor is ours the closet-wisdom of a theoretical constitution monger, but the practical wisdom of the Senate and the prison, of the market place and the workshop, of the engineer and the architect, which to the capacity of devising and planning adds the not less indispensable and equally high capacity of executing, of administering and of preserving that which has been well and wisely devised and planned. It is, indeed, as the ancient lawgivers experienced, and as all history, ancient and modern, shows, a far more easy task to frame a Constitution than it is to maintain it,—to breathe the breath of vigorous life into the marble statue of power,—to impart to the silent words of the dry parchment the eloquence of truth and of authority,—to make out of a charter a state,—and to perpetuate the peaceful and healthful action of republican government. Is it nothing, I ask again, that we have done this—that we have had the fortitude, the virtue, the self-denial, the wisdom, and the courage, to establish the Constitution—not in words only, but in acts? Is it nothing that we have replenished, the old thirteen States with population, wealth, intelligence, education, religion, arts, cultivation, commerce, manufactures, ships, steamboats, roads, railways, edifices, cities—in a word, with all which constitutes and adorns the highest civilization of Christendom? Is it nothing that from the exuberance of our vitality we of the original thirteen States have created and peopled eleven other great States within the primitive territory of the Union? Is it nothing that we have acquired the vast additional domain of Louisiana, Florida, California, New-Mexico, Oregon, and upheved, with our surplus moral force, the whole continent of America, like a giant Encelaus beneath the mass of Ætna? Is it nothing that here in the New World, we stretch our mighty bulk from ocean to ocean, with all imaginable resources, territorial, mineral, agricultural, commercial, within ourselves, and with such limitless capability of population, that, of necessity, now and hereafter, whatever they may do or desire, the powers of Europe must count with the colossal power of the United States.

Hereafter, aye, in the long hereafter! For who may pretend that we have reached the zeaith of our power? We have not derogated; that is seen; the world is witness of our onward and upward progress thus far. But have we culminated? Is the age of our glory gone? Is that light of our power, which rose so brightly, to blaze with superlative splendor for a brief time only on high, and to go down, leaving but a memorial ray behind it to mark its disappearance beyond "the mountain-tops of Death?" It must not and cannot be.

I do, indeed, sometimes hear men talk of the dissolution of the Union. A set of noisy and half crazy agitators here in the North tell us that the Union ought to be dissolved, because, they say, the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and thereupon the echo of their outcries occasionally returns to us in a declaration from the South that the Union must be dissolved because of the fact that so many of these wild theorists of Negrophilism, and Free-Love, and Woman's Rights, and Irreligion, and Socialism, and pinetable Spiritualism are allowed to go at large in the North.

Such persons, it is true, do exist among us: denaturalized women unhappy that they are not men, and denationalized men unworthy even to be women. They, also, will assemble somewhere to-day, not as America, but as libellers and vituperators of Americans—to desecrate some venerable church, or defile some sylvan shade—to say how much they love all black men, and how much they detest all white ones'—and in the profaned name of Liberty to proclaim their unappeasible enmity to the Union, to the Constitution, to the Bible, to their Country.

Well, be it so. What then? are there not Americans enough—in heart as well as in name—to preserve the integrity of the Union in spite of all these ravings of unloosed Bedlam? Aye, ten, twenty, thirty millions of such—Americans devoted to the Union, and who, if need were, could and would, occasion requiring, devour and swallow up this handful of negrophilist Union-haters, as the boiling whirlpool of Niagara overwhelms the slight skiff of some intoxicated Indian. Yes, we are strong enough, in the light of our Freedom and in the vigor of our country, to tolerate and to pity all such impotent foes of the Union. I say, to tolerate and to pity them; for, when I witness their ebullitions of wild wrath as they speak of the American Union, I become sure that their souls are writhing with distracted and "troubled thoughts" of the Fallen Spirit. Each one of them, as he gazes at the day-star of the Union, seems with desperate passion to say:

O thou, that with surpassing glory crowned,
Lookst from thy sole dominion like the God
Of this New World * * to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O Sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.

Is it not so? Is not that a true picture? Well, let them hate and rave. They are, indeed, to us in the North, where they hold their annual convention-orgies, the drunken Helots of the commonwealth—useful to show forth the ugliness of infidelity and of treason, for the edification and admonition of the ingenuous youth of our Lacedæmon North.

Dissolution of the Union by such influences? I scout the very idea. It is equally absurd in the mouths of those who threaten it as the means of aggression of the North on the South, and of those who threaten it for defence of the South against the contingent aggressions of the North.

But then, it is said, if such men do not imperil our institutions, yet others of larger aims and of discreeter factiousness, who use them to disturb the popular mind, do: others, who talk of Freedom, when they mean power; who clamor continually of the imputed encroachments of the South on the North; who organize and uphold sectional party-combinations; and whose avowed objects are the establishment of a sectional administration of the Constitution.

Well, these I admit are dangerous men, who, not by their own strength, but by the dissensions of the true friends of the Constitution, have attained but too much influence in the North. They are dangerous, because they have no fixed principle, no stable convictions, no samples of consistency to control their acts, because their only creed is what has been called the code duty of success, and because their success, the successful accomplishment of a sectional organization of the Government on the ruins of its nationality, would be the *de facto* dissolution of the Union.

Their incessant cry is of the "slave power." If, perchance, new realms are to be added to the magnificent domain of the Union, though such addition be for the desire and superior benefit of the population and commerce of the North, they cry out on the Slave-power. If the revenue of the union is to be modified, though it be done with their own hands, and for the advantage of the manufacturer of the North, again they cry out on the Slave-power. If new Territorial Governments of the Union are to be organized in the West, though such organization be in the interest and to the gain of the North, still they cry out on the Slave-power. If the dignity and honor of the Union are to be vindicated by war, though the grievances to be redressed, and the securities to be conquered, are at the North, always they cry out on the slave-power. Shame on the parrot-cry! Never, in the worst days of the worst factions of Greece or Rome, of England or France, was there a more gross effort to inflame the popular passions by false appeals to prejudices—never a more wanton abuse of the freedom of republican speech—never a more abominable attempt to gratify personal ambition at the expense of a country's welfare and peace. Slave-power! It is the cry of "stop thief" on the part of the burglar fleeing from the pursuit of the officers of justice.

We at the North have been addicted, more or less, now for the space of some twenty years, to persistent attacks on the constitutional rights of the South. Busy mischief-makers, the "cankers of a calm world's peace," have set up newspapers, formed societies, thrust themselves on the public attention, subscribed agitation funds, perverted legislation in the several States, and usurped, as far as they might, the voice of Congress, in order, if possible, to impose their opinions and their intruded authority on the sister States; laboring to destroy their property, and to exclude them from their common share of the inheritance, and of the public rights of the Union. These acts of aggression, on the part of some Northern States as against those of the South have been perpetrated under the shelter of our common Government, when they would have been just cause of war as between foreign Governments; and occasionally reach to such a point that some States and statesmen of the North, in the extremity of their blind zeal, apply to their fellow citizens of the South language of political and personal denunciation fit only for the case of declared national enemies. And then, if goaded by the sense of wrong, a State or a statesman of the South resorts to defensive acts or words, there is another outcry of the Slave-power. Meantime, all these aggressive acts at the North are undertaken, we are continually told, in order to repel the aggression and overthrow the domination of the Slave-power.

Does the South dominate over the Union? That is the suggestion. It is a matter, in which I myself, a man of the North, have, for one reason or another felt a little interested, and which, as a matter of philosophical study well adapted to an hour of rural idleness, under the shade of green trees, and with the melodies of the many-voiced sea to lull me into the mood to tranquil contemplation, I have undertaken to investigate.

My friends, you know we naturally, almost necessarily regard things from our own stand-point, at least in the first instance. I, therefore, in reflecting on the present question, began in this way, that is from the point of view of my own State of Massachusetts. It rather seemed to me, on looking back, that Massachusetts had had a pretty fair run of the power of this Union. Two Presidents, two Vice-Presidents, a place on the bench of the Supreme Court for sixty-six out of sixty-nine years of the Federal Government, a seat in the Cabinet for sixty-seven of the sixty-nine years; Secretaries of State, of Treasury, of War, of Navy, of Justice, most of them again and again, and one or another almost always embassies without number, and a half monopoly of the most important one, that of St. James; and a potential voice always in the councils of the Government and of the people—a voice, which, when it did not rule by the authority of office, yet governed by the higher authority of genius, of virtue, of eloquence, and which never spoke but to penetrate as with an electric flash, to the uttermost bounds of the wide Union. Is it not so? When was there a day, that an ADAMS, an AMES, a QUINCY ADAMS, a WEBSTER, an EVERETT, a CHOATE, did not live to maintain by voice and pen, by opinion and art, the due ponderance of Massachusetts in the conduct of the public affairs of the United States? When was there a day that Massachusetts did not from the exuberance of her political wealth, furnish a KING, a MARCY, or a BANCROFT, to be accepted and honored even here in the Empire State of New-York? And yet, in the face of all this, and with some personal reminiscences of my own to aid me to the conclusion, that Massachusetts men are prone to be, I will not say domineering, but dominant enough, either in Congress or in the Cabinet, I am to be told that the South dominates over the North.

And New-York, the Empire State of the Union, what is her testimony in this present issue of the alleged domination of the South over the North? Were the Hamiltons, the Jays, the Livingstons, the Burrs, and the Kings of the earlier days of the Republic, men without wills of their own? Were the Clintons, the Tompkins, the Van Burens, the Wrights and the Marcys of a later day? Why, who does not know, what schoolboy of the first form is there, so ignorant as not to have heard, not only that these men of New-York ruled in their time and turn, in the high places of the Union, and ruled by the intellectual right divine stamped on their immortal brows, and ruled as men of the North, in their proper persons—not only this, but that history is now preoccupied with the question, whether they did not also in fact rule, when the titular places of power were held by the South.

The South dominate over the North, with New-York in it, and holding, by her population, her wealth and her power, the hegemony of the North! New-York, who assumes in the scroll of her arms that she is ever to be uppermost, just as CHARLES of Spain inscribed "Farther yet" on the pillars of Hercules. Oh, most absurd, most preposterous, most ridiculous of all the foolish imaginations which ever entered into the head of wayward men. Why, the South, like the North, struggles and struggles in vain to escape from the authority, and to shake off the ascendancy of New-York.

In the first place, God gave to you this unequaled seal of power. It was no deliberate calculation of relations and consequences which brought hither the men of the United Provinces, the pioneers of civil and religious liberty, and of public law and right in modern times, to found this great State on the Island of Manhattan and along the banks of the Hudson. It was no deliberate calculation of relations and consequences, which extended the charter of the Duke of York northward and westward to the Great Lakes. It was no deliberate calculation, I say, of relations and consequences, which brought the Hollander and the Englishman here, where the waters of the East and the North Rivers meet the ocean, to invite the navies of the world to enter and to harbor; here, in the State of New-York, where alone along the whole line of the coast, the Alleghanies are cloven down to their base, and there is a natural channel from beyond the mountains to the sea; here, where the great level extends for hundreds of miles far into the interior land, as if created for the construction of canals and railways; here, where the waters of Ontario and of Erie, as they leave your shores, assure to you equal command of the inland and the outland seas of our country, of the East and of the West, so that earth and ocean alike serve to seat you forever on the commercial throne of America. All that, I say, was the work of Almighty God, and cannot be undone by men, either men of the North or men of the South.

Nobly, most nobly, however, has man seconded this the work of God. I remember that toward the close of his life, WASHINGTON was occupied with thought of the future rise of the grand emporium of the United States on the waters of the Chesapeake, by reason of their actual nearness to the great interior world of the West. His thought was a reasonable one. But he reckoned without the State of New-York. So also it was when, at a later day, schemes of internal improvement by the Federal Government, based on the same thought, had the same point of departure; and then rose up the men of New-YORK, with DE WITT CLINTON at their head, and while Congress debated, they constructed the Erie Canal, and there was imagination no more of the supremacy of the waters of the Chesapeake. And with all the wealth of America centering here—with this forest of masts all around us—with whole navies of steamships to connect the United States with other nations through this port—with the multifarious products of every country of the earth, filling those palatial magazines, with all climes and regions, cisatlantic and transatlantic, oriental and occidental, emulously pouring themselves, their riches and their intelligence, into the lap of New-York, will you continue to tell me that the South domineers over New-York and the North?

But, some simple-hearted person may say, is there nothing in this cry of Slave-power? Is it mere faction and falsehood from beginning to end? I think it is utterly destitute of any foundation in fact. I had long and diligently sought, in the proper quarters, for its pretended foundation, and it is but recently that I have discovered it in a much applauded speech of one of the Senators from the State of New-York. That eminent person, if any one, may be presumed to understand the subject; and he explains the mystery of indignity thus: "It appears that when the Constitution was adopted, and for some time afterward, there was but one free labor State in the Union, but the rest were slave labor States. And so the Slave-power got the upper hand, and has held it 'almost uninterruptedly' ever since, notwithstanding subsequent changes in the relative number of free-labor and slave-labor States." That is, New-York and Pennsylvania having been at the beginning slave-holding States, their power is Slave-power! I hope and trust that, in the lamentable state of things, New-York will conduce to govern herself in all tenderness and mercy, and will, moreover, have a little consideration to spare for the rest of the North, and especially for Massachusetts, who, as the only original non-slaveholding State, is helplessly dependent on the "Slave power, and its representative, New-York."

My friends, I pray you not to laugh at these fallacies, ludicrous as they are, with which aspiring men seek to insurrectionize the whole North by factious appeals to the falsely imputed dominions of the South over the Union: for the avowed object of such appeals to merge prejudice and passion is sufficiently serious; it is not merely to change the administrators of the Government of the country, but also to enhance that policy of democratic nationality which has prevailed in the nation for so many years, and has been the efficacious instrument of the support of the Union.

God forbid that this should be! The Constitution was inaugurated by the men who had made the Revolution. So long as their great leader in peace and war, the typical man of the Revolution, WASHINGTON, lived, party divisions were of secondary account in the Government of the United States. When he died—when the work of constructing and setting in motion the machinery of the Union had been done—then the people of the United States began to discuss and to divide upon theories of administrative policy, in other words, to form into political parties; and the history of the country exhibits the memorable fact that from that day to this, with brief and apparently but casual interruption, one grand party has controlled the administration of the Government.

It has been the fortune of that party to initiate all the great measures of administration, each one of which the adversary party opposed in their inception, to acquiesce in them afterwards as fast, and to accept if not to approve them as theory. I can remember but one great measure of policy, foreign or domestic, which had any different origin. I mean the subsisting imperfect arrangement of the common relations of Great Britain and the United States to Central America; and that has never been anything but a stumbling block and an offence in the pain of the Union. All the signal steps in the progress of the country, as the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and California, the accession of Texas, the indication of our rights on the side of Great Britain and Mexico by the successful prosecution of war with each, the successive adjustments of the financial system of the government, the determination of the proper relation of the Territories to the States and the Union; all these are the work of the same Democratic and National association of men and interests which still presides over and administers the United States.

All this, we are told, is to be changed, for the very reason that it is national; for the reason that the time-honored theory of Administration refuses to be sectional—refuses to defer to the exigencies of the North, so far as to disregard the rights of the South—refuses, in its paternal justice, to see or know that there is a North or South, an East or West, and looks only with impartial eye on the whole undivided Union.

have felt doubly happy to be permitted to unite with you in the first celebration of this glorious day since my return home.

The Democracy of the Empire City have every reason to celebrate with peculiar pride and solemnity the present anniversary, since once more they can oppose a united and uncorrupted front against the combined factions of Black Republicans and Know-Nothings. Thanks to the firmness and wisdom of our chief magistrate, the troublesome question of Slavery, so long used by designing demagogues for the furtherance of personal and selfish ends, detrimental to the best interests of the country, will henceforth no longer be permitted to distract the councils of our federal Legislature, and to sow discord and distrust between the different sections of our country.

That result being obtained, we may confidently look forward to the day when the South and the North will again be united by the same spirit of love and mutual concession which guided the councils and actions of the fathers of our Republic. Their inspired wisdom framed that magnificent temple of liberty which extends its dome from ocean to ocean, and it will require the united love and patriotism of all the privileged millions, who congregate under its protecting shelter, to support its gigantic structure.

The same firm hand which has guided the Ship of State safely through the dangers of internal dissensions has also been prompt and efficient in protecting our national honor against aggression from abroad. The assumption of Great Britain in the question of the right of search was met at once by a determined resistance and demand for redress, nor do I think that our Government will be satisfied short of a full and unequivocal abandonment on the part of England of a claim opposed to the fundamental principles of international law, and which we, as the nation possessing the largest merchant-navy in the world, are of all others called upon to resist.

The internal and foreign policy of the President having won the general approval of the large majority of our people, our opponents have of late made an attempt to excite hostility to the Administration, in consequence of its momentary financial embarrassments, for which they try to render the executive responsible. It would be difficult to imagine a more absurd charge, which becomes doubly so when emanating from the very party which, whenever and wherever it could come into power, either under the name of Whig, Know-Nothing or Republican, has always been distinguished for the most reckless squandering of the people's money.

An indiscriminate and injudicious system of internal improvement, followed by an unlimited paper issue, had in 1837 brought our Western and South-western States on the brink of bankruptcy, and had carried distress and ruin among the commercial and agricultural classes throughout the land. The wise financial measures of the immortal JACKSON and his illustrious successor had then just gone into operation, and as the country had not as yet been able to witness the development of their beneficial results, they were seized upon by the opposition and represented to the honest farmers and mechanics as the cause of the ruin which reckless legislation and overtrading had brought upon them. The people, disheartened and desirous of a change, listened to the representations of their would-be friends, and the country was given over to the misrule of HARRISON and TYLER. Now, twenty years later, when by an indiscriminate system of Railroads, and by that squandering of the public lands against which the inaugural of our President at once took a decided stand, the country is again hurled into all the distress of a financial crisis, the same game is to be tried once more, and the very party which has always been noted for its extravagant legislation, tries to fasten upon a Democratic administration the bitter fruits of their own folly. Do they forget that on the 4th of March, 1853, we inherited from a Whig administration a national debt of $72,000,000, which at the end of last year had been reduced to about $25,000,000, with the additional payment of $5,000,000 premium on stock not yet redeemable, thereby saving nearly $15,000,000 in interest to the National Treasury! Here are over $52,000,000 spent by two successive Democratic Administrations towards the reduction of our national debt, a considerably larger amount than the temporary wants of the Government produced by a falling off in the revenue, and by the necessary expenditure for the vindication of our laws at home and abroad.

No, gentlemen; the obligations and safety of our Union, the dignity and honor of our country in its foreign relations, and the honest and economical disbursement of the people's money are in the hands of a statesman and a patriot, whose every act has thus far responded to the expectation of the great party which selected him as its leader.

To rally around such a standard bearer in the support of the principles of our Constitution is the duty of every Democrat throughout the vast extent of our country, and I trust that the mighty voice, which will resound from old Tammany on the glorious day of our National Anniversary will find an echo from the roaring surf of the Atlantic to the placid shores of the Pacific.

I remain, with high regard, gentlemen, your obedient servant and fellow-Democrat,

AUGUST BELMONT.

To ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Grand Sachem; ANDW. H. MICKLE, Esq., EDWARD COOPER, Esq., &c., &c., Sachems, Tammany Society.

It had been previously arranged that a series of sentiments and responses should be there offered, according to the following programme:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—Reverenced by freemen and abhorred by tyrants throughout the world—May it never cease to invoke the patriotic pride of the American People.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—Who, recognizing the great principles of human liberty and self-government, successfully vindicated and secured them against the armies of Great Britain. Their faithful children will ever cherish their memory, and protect the sacred legacy they bequeathed. Col. I. H. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts.

3. *Washington—The Soldier, the Patriot and the Statesman*—His name and services imperishably identified with the liberty, glory and prosperity of the American People. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

4. *The President of the United States*—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in the hands of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.

5. *The Constitution*—Faithfully respected by the various States, and honestly interpreted by our Judicial Tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate the Union, and successfully preserve the liberty, equality and happiness of every section of our country. Capt. RYNDERS.

6. *The American Press*—Independent, enterprising and intelligent—it distributes knowledge and the spirit of freedom throughout the length and breadth of our land, affording the best evidence and guarantee of free institutions. GEO. F. THOMPSON.

7. *Woman*—The social conquerer and civilizer of our sex. To yield is our triumph—to resist our misfortune. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—An unfailing reliance in the hour of danger, protecting our national honor on sea and land, and securing by gallantry, discipline and fidelity, the reputation of the American nation.

9. *The State of New-York*—Less eminent for its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, than its public charities and intelligent and liberal system of Education. The motto, "Excelsior," appropriately designates its progress in the noblest acts of peace and civilization. Gen. AARON WARD.

10. *The City of New York*—The Metropolis of the Union, as unrivaled in enterprise and population, as steadfast to Democratic principles. Mayor TIEMANN.

11. *Civil and Religious Liberty*—The inestimable inheritance from the American Revolution, guaranteed under our Constitution and Laws to every citizen, without reference to creed or nationality. Hon. JOHN KELLY.

12. *The Freedom of the Seas*—Our national honor and commercial interest demand the sanctity and protection of the American Flag on every sea, and the inestimable right must, at every hazard and against every nation, be vindicated and maintained. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

13. *The Tammany Society*—Devoted to the preservation of Republican Liberty, and identified with its history and progress, may its existence be as eternal as the principles it inculcates. E. F. PURDY.

How far this arrangement was preserved it is impossible to say. The lunch-room was crowded to repletion. Everybody seemed mindless of everybody else; there was a general scramble for provender and an unprecedented demand for the liquor—both disappearing with a marvelous rapidity, and to the great discomfiture of those who happened to be hindmost. What the speakers said, was not heard.

The eloquence was mere dumb-show, save, perhaps, the toast to the health of the orator, offered by Mr. VAN BUREN, and the reply thereto by the orator himself.

About half-past four the tables were entirely cleared off, and the democracy entirely cleared out.

The Fireworks—Immense Crowds to Witness them.

The beauty and coolness of the night, and the anticipated pyrotechnic glories provided by the City Fathers, attracted mammoth crowds to each location where the displays were to take place, viz.: the Park, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Jackson-square, Hamersley-square, Tompkins-square, the corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, Union Market, corner of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, of Franklin-street and West Broadway, Mount' Morris and Mission-square. Especially were the Park, Madison-square and Tompkins-square thronged with people. To see these places, one almost thought that the entire population of the City had turned out. The Park and its neighborhood was one dense mass of human beings. The fireworks there, as well as at Madison and Tompkins squares, were made and superintended by Messrs. EBON, of Jersey City, and were quite equal to any of those gentlemen's former efforts. In the Park, the display opened with flights of rockets and bombs, commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing at intervals for half an hour, after which tasteful pieces were ignited in the following order: First, a scroll wheel of jessamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with a centre of revolving scrolls, of colored flame. The second piece was called "The Grand Seal of Mason," opening with a hexagon vertical wheel with revolving red green centre, mutating to a magnificent centre of crimson, green, blue and yellow fires. This piece was loudly applauded. A piece consisting of two wheels, revolving in contrary directions, with an opaque centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fire, was much admired. The next piece represented a cascade of fire, falling over rocks formed of diamond lance-work. "The Shield of our Union" was a very elaborate design. It commenced with a brilliant wheel of various fires, with crimson and yellow rosettes, mutating to a grand centre-piece of diamond lancework, with the word "Union," each letter inclosed by a shield. The next piece, an "Egyptian Pyramid," opened with a revolving sun of Maltese, carmine, and Japanese fires, with red, purple and yellow centre, mutating to a splendid pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green and orange fires, one hundred feet in height. After these came the "Fairies' Frolic," the "Glory of Mexico," a vertical hexagon wheel of Chinese, Japanese and Maltese fires, with crimson and green centres, mutating to Chinese fires. A magnificent piece of pyrotechny called the "Fire Department" gave huge delight to the crowd. It commenced with a scroll wheel, mutating to the various emblems of the Department, hydrants with hose and pipe attached, ladders, hooks, torches, caps, trumpets, &c., terminating with a grand shower of colored fires and maroon explosions. "Liberty and Justice," "The Star of America," and a representation of a United States war-steamer, in full sail, and under a full head of steam with the motto "We protect our Flag," were very beautiful. But the most superb show of all was the last piece, "The Triumph of America," sixty feet high and one hundred feet in length. It commenced with a wheel of Maltese rayonnant and jessamine fires, with centre of colored lancework, representing the Genius of America, with a shield in one hand, and the other outstretched to receive the scroll of which the Muse of History, kneeling at her feet, was in the act of presenting to her. By the side of the Muse was the Goddess of Wisdom, placing a chaplet on the brows of America. On pedestals, on each side of these figures, were also figures of Justice, composed of filagree lancework, the whole being encircled by an arc composed of shields, eagles, stars, and other emblems of the Union, and surrounded by the coat of arms of the United States. On each side of this centre were kaleidoscopes with revolving centres, the whole terminating with a grand flight of rockets, bombs, mines, Roman candles, &c. The air was rent with repeated cheers upon the termination of this beautiful piece, and then the vast crowd slowly dispersed to their homes.

Of the fireworks at the other places, we can only say, that if not quite so good as those in the Park, they were all splendid exhibitions, and gave abundant delight to all who witnessed them. Of the private and family exhibitions, it is sufficient to say that they appeared more numerous than on any former celebration of the Day of Independence. The air was filled in every direction with showers of rockets and bombs of various colored fires. The pavement almost quivered with the detonation of fire-crackers; the ear was deafened with the reports of pistols. Take it altogether, the pyrotechnic display of yesterday was never exceeded, and seldom, if ever, has been equaled in our City.

The Veterans.

The "Veteran Corps" dined together on Monday at the Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-street. Fifty-four of that body were assembled, and a more satisfactory or joyous meeting has not occurred for many years. The dinner was declared to be first-rate, and the speeches were enthusiastic. Col. JAMES CORNING, Captain of the Albany troop of Artillery, took the head of the table. The usual routine of festive toasts being duly honored, the special feature of interest was the presence of the grandson of one of the captors of Major ANDRE, Mr. VAN VOORST, of Tarrytown, who very effectively revived the recollection of that incident in our national history.

Accidents and Incidents.

As Mrs. ANN BROWN was standing at the door of her residence, No. 16 West-street, she was suddenly shot in the right shoulder and forehead by several buck-shot. It was directly ascertained that the shot proceeded from a musket fired by a man, named JAMES MAHEN, while passing on the opposite side of the street. A Policeman, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MAHEN, and he was locked up to await the injuries of Mrs BROWN, who was removed to the Hospital. MAHEN was intoxicated, and declares the shooting was entirely accidental.

JOHN MILLER, a boy six years of age, was walking up the Bowery, near Canal-street, with an elder brother, when he received a shot in his right leg from a pistol. He was taken to his residence in Hester-street. The person who fired the shot escaped arrest.

CHARLES COLES, a boy five years old, had his hand shattered in a shocking manner by the explosion of a small cannon, which some boys were firing in Centre-street. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 94 Elm-street.

A man, named EDWARD POWERS, was badly injured by the explosion of a pistol in his hand, while firing it on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty ninth-street. His injuries were so serious that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY PLANCHE, a boy 15 years of age, was severely burned by his clothes taking fire from some gunpowder which he had fired on the sidewalk in Eldridge-street. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-House and his burns dressed by Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, after which he was sent to the Hospital.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire occurred at No. 78 Orchard-street, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

WM. CUFF, residing at No. 332 Ninth-street, was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of ROBERT MARTIN. MARTIN was drunk, and the act was the result of the grossest carelessness. He was at once arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and locked up to await the result of CUFF's injuries.

HENRY WILLIAMS had the froht of his cap shot away by a pistol in the hands of a boy. His eyebrows were badly scorched.

PAT MCGOVERN, waiter at Green's Dining Saloon, No. 124 Chambers-street, had his thumb blown off, by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading.

SARAH CRAWFORD, a colored woman, had her ankle badly hurt by the explosion of a small cannon, in Worth-street. She was sent to the Hospital.

ALMIRA WEST, residing at No. 108 Church-street, was shot in the right leg by a pistol in the hands of a boy. She was also taken to the Hospital.

STEPHEN HAMPTON had his right hand badly shattered by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

At 3 P. M., OWEN DOWNS, 11 years of age, was shot through the hand by a pistol. He was conveyed, by the Police, to the residence of his parents, corner of Fifty-first street and Eleventh-avenue.

JOHN COY, a boy, 15 years old, had one of his fingers shot off by a pistol. Taken home, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

WM. PARKER was shot in the face and one eye nearly put out.

JOHN LONGHARD had one of his fingers cloven off by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

PAUL ETIENNE was shot in the hand at No. 126 Avenue B.

STEPHEN HAMILTON, residing at No. 8 Ludlow street, had his left hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

DANIEL O. SULLIVAN broke his leg by jumping off the Park railing, on Monday evening, while looking at the fire-works. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

SAMUEL WHITE had his right hand blown to pieces by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the arm will have to be amputated.

A daughter of Sergeant RELAT, of the Twenty-first Ward, was burned by her clothes taking fire from fire crackers. She died at 11 o'clock on Monday night. Last Fourth of July the Sergeant lost a boy, he being run over by an omnibus.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy nearly three years of age, son of MOSES GILBERT STEIN, No. 487 Eighth-avenue, was run over on Monday evening at 7 o'clock by an Eighth-avenue car, near Thirty-fifth-street, breaking both of his legs and cutting off one arm. The child died at 11 o'clock.

Disturbances, &c.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—A gang of drunken young fellows were passing, about noon on Monday, through East Eleventh-street making all sorts of hideous noises, firing pistols and insulting everybody they met. In going by the house of Mr. ROBERT LEISLY, No. 192 Eleventh-street, one of the gang deliberately ran up the steps, and, without a word of provocation, plunged a dagger into the left side of Mr. LEISLY, who was standing in the doorway. Mr. LEISLY fell upon his hands and knees, and cried out "I am murdered." His assassin attempted to escape, and ran down the steps and across the street, carrying the deadly weapon covered with blood in his hand. He had not run more than two blocks before two Seventeenth Ward officers captured him and took him to the Station-House.

The prisoner proved to be a man named JOHN DONNELLY *alias* WALSH, well known to the Police as a very desperate and hardened youth. On the way to the Station-house it was with great difficulty that the officers restrained the crowd from taking the prisoner out of their hands and lynching him on the spot. Mr. LEISLY was carried into his house and two physicians called to attend him, who say that he cannot possibly recover. He is reported as a quiet inoffensive man, and has a wife and two children. Coroner HILLS was notified to take his *ante-mortem* examination.

IN THE BOWERY—SCRIMMAGE BETWEEN FIREMEN.—About 11½ o'clock, Monday evening, the building No. 241 Bowery caught fire, by the explosion of fire-crackers, which some mischievous boys had thrown on the roof. Mr. A. LEBENBEIN, dealer in furniture, occupied the building. The fire was speedily put out, the damage not exceeding $50. During the fire a difficulty occurred between the members of Engine Company No. 44 and Hose Company No. 17, as to which company was entitled to use the hydrant. Fists and clubs were used freely, and some were about using pistols, when a squad of Detective policemen made their appearance, and put an end to the fight. Officer STEVENSON received a blow on the head with a trumpet. No arrests were made.

DISTURBANCE IN A GROCERY—YOUNG GIRL DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—At 7 P. M., on Monday, a difficulty occurred between some people in the grocery-store No. 27 Mulberry-street, during which a pistol was discharged. A young girl, only ten years of age, named VICTORIA HERBELT, residing at No. 29 Mulberry-street, who had come into the place to buy something, was hit by the ball in the region of the stomach, wounding her dangerously. She was removed to the City Hospital. It could not be ascertained who fired the pistol, and consequently no arrest was made.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—James Lesskert, who was arrested about three weeks ago on a charge of stabbing Andrew Hassner, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, and held to answer in $1,000 bail, was rearrested on Monday, as Hassner was reported in a dying condition from the effects of his injuries. The prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Some runners attached to No. 44 Engine Company and No. 4 Hose Company made a desperate attempt, Monday, to get up a genuine fight. In the morning they had a slight brush in the Bowery. At 1 o'clock a false alarm of fire was started, which brought the opposing factions together. They had just commenced a sharp set-to, when the Police arrived and ended the sport by dispersing the entire crowd, but it required several smart blows over several heads, with the policemen's locusts before the bellicose parties were separated. JEREMIAH DIXON, WM. BROWN and JAMES MCGUIRE, ring leaders, were arrested and locked up in the Station house. Had not the policemen arrived opportunely, it is believed that a bloody fight would have taken place.

Fires.

IN HENRY-STREET—SERVANT GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, was caused by a slight fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, No. 117 Henry-street. The fire was speedily extinguished. It was caused through the carelessness of JOHANNA RYAN, the servant girl, in using camphene to make a fire in the range. Her clothes caught from the blaze, burning her so seriously that she died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the City Hospital. The family of Mr. ANDREWS was absent in the country.

IN THOMPSON-STREET.—At a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of CARL SPECHT, No. 296 Thompson-street. The loss was estimated at $300, which is fully covered by insurance in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.

IN THE BOWERY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning, the awning in front of Held's Hotel, corner of Bowery and Hester-street, caught fire by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers. Through the efforts of the firemen the flames were prevented from communicating to the hotel.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 11 o'clock on Monday evening a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the building No. 181 William street, occupied by C. R. CHRISTOPHER, job printer. His loss amounted to $500. ROBERT SEARS, book publisher, on the first floor, had stock considerably damaged by water. Several other tenants in the house also sustained damages by the water. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the saloon in basement of the building corner of Fulton street and Ryders-alley. The fire communicated to the clothing store of GEORGE N. LOSS, on the first floor, destroying his entire stock. The total damage is stated as $3,000, and the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—At 10 o'clock Monday evening a fire was discovered in the building corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. It was speedily extinguished, with but trifling damage.

IN PIKE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 3 P. M. on Monday was caused by a barrel of tar being set on fire by a bunch of fire-crackers.

IN JACKSON-STREET.—At 10 P. M., on Monday, the roof the old wooden building, corner of Jackson and Grand streets, caught fire by some Roman candles set off from the opposite side of the street. By the time the firemen arrived the fire was extinguished.

IN MINETTA-STREET.—Between 9 and 10 A. M. on Monday, the dwelling-house No. 4 Minetta-street, caught fire. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

Double Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

An accident occurred, Monday evening, on the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-eighth-street, which resulted in the death of two men named JOHN MCSHAFFER and GEORGE W. GIDNEY. As the 6 P. M. Express train, from New-York, was passing Sixty-eighth-street, Mr. GIDNEY, who was on the track, was run against by the locomotive and thrown several feet in the air. At the same time a train was coming from the opposite direction. MCSHAFFER called out to Mr. GIDNEY to get off the track, and at the same instant was run into by the train coming from the other way. The two trains were stopped immediately. GIDNEY was still breathing, but lived only a few minutes. He was horribly mangled. Both legs of MCSHAFFER were fractured and his jaw dislocated. He was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station, but died immediately after his arrival. Coroner PERRY proceeded to the place yesterday to hold the inquest, but owing to the absence of necessary witnesses postponed the investigation until to-day. GIDNEY resided at No. 715 Eighth-avenue, and MCSHAFFER in Fifty-seventh street. They were both married and each leave a family.

Celebration of the Fourth by the Hell-Gate Pilots.

The Hell-Gate pilots, with their families, numbering in all about three hundred, under the management of Messrs. STEPHEN HORTON, HENRY and NOAH F. MASON, (pilots,) chartered the steamboat *Jacob Bell*, and proceeded to City Island, on Monday, the 5th—one of the most charming spots on the East River—where they passed the day most pleasantly, in sailing, fishing, and roving about the fields. Nothing occurred to mar their festivities. Two of their large boats were at City Island, in order to take the ladies and children on a short sail in the Sound. But, unfortunately, the wind was too light for that. They, however, enjoyed themselves in other sports to their entire satisfaction.

Excursions.

A very large number of mechanics and others, who are confined closely to business, took advantage of the postponement of the celebration to the 5th for a brief visit, with their families, to the country. They left the City on Saturday afternoon, and so had two full days of rest and pleasure. The various excursion-boats were crowded Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and, so far as we have learned, no serious accidents occurred.

The Fourth at the Institutions.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at the Institutions, the celebration not varying materially in its mode from that adopted on previous occasions. At Randall's Island 350 children were plentifully fed with roast beef and its necessary concomitants, and then regaled with the allowance of oranges, candies, cakes and the indispensable peanuts usual on this festive anniversary. Master RYAN, dressed in full military costume, delivered a patriotic speech commendable for its brevity. Governors SMITH, DRAPER, OLIVER and B. F. PINCHNEY, spoke very effectively, and some pretty dialogues were recited by the children, who all seemed well and happy. Two or three hundred visitors were present, attracted, perhaps, by the fineness of the weather. They peeped everywhere and promenaded the grounds with evident satisfaction. For them a cold collation was provided.

The day at the House of Refuge was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, and a military parade of the "Light Infantry Refuge Guards," composed mostly of the boys in the "Class of Honor." They formed a hollow-square, and after singing a patriotic song, they were addressed by Judge KETCHUM, Superintendent of the House, in which he gave them a sketch of the earlier history of the country, the privations and toils through which their forefathers passed in gaining their independence, urging them to hold in grateful remembrance those who had transmitted to us this glorious inheritance which they enjoyed, to love and revere the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence. The boys were then dismissed for breakfast. At 9 o'clock they were again paraded, and addressed by Mr. J. C. JONES, Assistant-Superintendent. He told them that the future of this great gift of freedom would soon be intrusted to their keeping, and that although they were at present in a measure deprived of their liberties, yet they must regard that as a blessing, as it was to prepare them for the duties of life—that the Bible was the foundation-stone upon which the liberties of this country had been founded, and on that foundation alone could the building stand.

Pointing to the magnificent flag, recently presented to the boys by the managers of the Institution, which waved from the dome of the building, he urged them to cherish and defend it forever. After a short recess, the boys were convened in the chapel. Prayer was offered by the Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, of this City. After a song by the children, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by PATRICK MCDERMOTT, one of the inmates of the Institution, an address was delivered by Master JAMES MCMANUS, also one of the inmates. An Oration, prepared by Mr. E. H. HALLECK, Principal of the School, was then delivered by Master H. S. EYTINGE, whose manly bearing, clear and distinct utterance, were such as to attract the attention of all.

Then followed a song by the girls, which was admirably performed. Addresses were then made by ROBERT MCCARTER and E KETCHUM, Esq. Mr. MCCARTER very eloquently rehearsed the scenes of the Revolution enacted in that vicinity.

The boys then proceeded to the dining-room, where an excellent dinner had been provided for them. At 2 o'clock the boys were again paraded. An address was made by Mr. E. H. HALLECK, the Principal of the School. The principal idea in the address was that history had furnished many instances where the destiny of individuals, and even nations, had been decided in a single day, or in one single act, and so might the destiny of the boys of the House of Refuge be decided during their short stay in that institution. The boys then partook of some refreshments, provided by the managers for the occasion.

They were then dismissed and paraded again at 4 o'clock, when they were addressed by M. F. H. CLARK, one of the teachers. He told them that, judging from the spirit they had manifested during the day, they would ever be defenders of their countrys, zealous in cultivating inward purity of soul as they seemed to be in commemorating the day that gave birth to civil and religious freedom.

A toast was then proposed in honor of the Managers of the Institution, to which E. KETCHAM, Esq., one of their number, responded. Another was proposed in honor of the visitors present, when D. B. SCOTT, Esq., was loudly called for. He responded in a very pleasing address, in which were interwoven several amusing anecdotes, very much to the gratification of the children. A toast was now proposed in honor of the Chaplain of the Institution, to which he very pertinently replied. The children were then dismissed, and at 6 o'clock were again paraded, when the closing address was delivered by M. C. M. BINGHAM, one of the Teachers. The boys then, after having enjoyed in a high degree the festivities of the day, repeated the Lords Prayer and retired.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Armory—Address by Henry Ward Beecher—Accidents, &c.

The day was celebrated on Monday in Brooklyn with much more spirit than usual.

At daybreak Captain SMITH, of the 70th Regiment, fired a national salute at Fort Greene. A similar salute was also fired in the Eastern District by Captain TAFT.

At 9 o'clock the military and civic societies had assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall, according to the programme, and by 10 o'clock the procession moved through Fulton-avenue, Bridge, Sands, Fulton, Hicks, Pineapple and Henry streets, and came to a halt at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets, the site of the new Armory.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The Mayor, Committee of Arrangements and other dignitaries occupied a temporary platform, erected for their accommodation, near the place where the corner-stone was to be laid.

The Free-Masons formed around the stone, and a prayer was offered by their Chaplain.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master JOHN W. SIMONS, acting as Grand Master, then spoke as follows:

One of the earliest tenets of the Masonic Institution teaches us that we are to be quiet, peaceable citizens, not countenancing disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submitting to the awards of duly constituted authority. In obedience to this law of the Fraternity, and at the invitation of the Municipality, we appear before the world to-day clothed in the insignia of the craft and publicly declaring our character as free and accepted masons, thus testifying our veneration for the laws of the order, our respect for the authority under which, as citizens, we live. Free Masonry is a cosmopolitan institution. While it has no political or religious doctrines peculiar to itself, it respects those of all men provided they admit the existence of a Supreme Being and respect the power of the State. It teaches us to rejoice with the happy, to sympathize with the sad, and, regarding all men as brethren, to labor for the destruction of the errors and prejudices of the past, and for the ingathering of the whole human race in the family of Brethren. As the disciples of an institution founded on these generous principles, we meet with you, fellow-citizens, not only to participate in the peculiar ceremonial about to take place, but also to join in the swelling anthem now ringing out from every portion of the great domain of this happy people. To rejoice with you on the auspicious return of the birthday of our Republic; to recall the memories of the illustrious Masons, who, with the sword in one hand and the mystic emblem of our Fraternity in the other, fought, and bled and died for those liberties we now enjoy. We need only mention our Brothers WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, GREENE and MARION to find a representative echo in every manly heart that surrounds us. But as Masons we find a peculiar interest clinging around the spot where we now stand. This stone about to be lowered to its resting place as the chief stone of the corner with the ancient ceremonies of the craft, contains within it one that 33 years ago resounded with the gavel in the hands of LAFAYETTE, the illustrious friend of our country, the beloved Brother of our Order. We cannot look upon it, my friends, without emotions too deep for utterance. Let us regard it as an altar and renew around it our vows of fealty to this inseparability of the States for which LAFAYETTE sacrificed so much; of renewed devotion to the Fraternity of which he was so bright an example and ornament.

We will now proceed, Brethren, to the duties devolving upon us: and I can only regret Mr. Mayor, that the chief officer of our Order, prostrated by sickness, is unable to conduct the ceremonies committed by him to my hands.

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. B. SICKELS, offered a prayer.

The stone, a brown one, two feet square, containing the contents of the old one, the Records of the City, the names of all the City and County officers, newspapers of the day, Bible, &c., &c., was then lowered into its place.

The Grand Master, addressing the right worshipful Deputy Grand Master, said:

Apply the implement of your office and make report.

DEPUTY—Most Worshipful, the stone is square. The workmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—Most Worshipful, the stone is level—the workmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—Right Worshipful Brother Junior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—Most Worshipful, the stone is plumb. The workmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—This corner-stone having been tested by the proper implements of masonry, I find it well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration be presented.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—(Sprinkling corn from a golden vessel)—I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us: and may our hearts be filled with gratitude."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Sprinkling wine from a silver vessel)—I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and flourish as the vine.

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Pouring oil from a silver vessel)—I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us.

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Honors to be given by three class of the hands and stamps of the right foot at the same time, and striking the stone with his mallet, said:

"Brethren, having now, by command of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Grand Lodge of the Fraternity, duly laid, according to the rules of our ancient Craft, this corner-stone of the Brooklyn City Armory, it now remains to supplicate the blessings of the great Architect of the Universe upon this undertaking, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this building and to grant that it may tend to His glory and the advancement of the interests of this great City."

Prayer was then made by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON.

The plans of the building having been inspected by the Grand Master, he returned them to the architect, saying: "Mr. Architect, these plans having been accepted by the civic authorities, and approved by us, we return them to you with the hope that, under your skillful guidance, this building may progress to completion with all due speed and without accident to the workmen, and that it may long remain a monument of your skill and the enterprise of our citizens."

The National Anthem was then played by the band.

The procession then passed through Henry, Atlantic and Court streets to City Hall Park, where the exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. N. E. SMITH, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Hon. E. T. WOOD.

It was supposed that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would address the people from the stand, but, when the Declaration had been read, he appeared near the top of the City Hall steps and straightway began to speak. He said

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I could have wished to have claimed for myself to-day personal liberty and exemption from public service, but for my own city I can claim no such exemption, since I believe that every man should hold himself subject to the will and control of his fellow-citizens upon such an occasion as this. We have returned from laying the corner-stone of the City Armory, a circumstance in itself perhaps not of so much importance as in the historical antecedents; for that structure is to stand upon the foundation or upon the site of the old old Free Library. The corner-stone of that structure, some thirty-three years ago, was laid with imposing ceremonies; and present at that time, officiating and dignifying with his presence, was that immortal man and patriot, LAFAYETTE—one of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise. Not his head at the expense of his heart, not his heart at the expense of his head, but head and heart and hand, the whole man together, in youth, in middle age, old age, and after his departure; when his memory is searched up, we can afford to praise the whole history of the man. We should speak well of LAFAYETTE. He is one of those few men in whom the romantic sentiment of liberty in youth ripened to a principle stable as manhood; a man without guile, without selfishness; a man whose every breath was love to his fellow-man, and not in his own land, but in this land as well as in France; a man who gave himself freely for the welfare of the people, and never took back at any period of his life what he had proffered or what he had done, or marked the dark line of inconsistency across that fair report with which he began—and with thousands like him who began the achievement for liberty while liberty was in her early fermentation—and the last man among thousands who stood firm, and who sacrificed for it everything dear to man, except manhood. That name we feel is associated with the name of WASHINGTON in the annals of our American liberty, and I count it a good omen, since so large a portion of our citizens are emigrants, and for years must be—and as I hope will be—I count it not bad in augury, looking back to the Revolutionary heroes, that there is scarcely a nation on earth that cannot point to some distinguished officer and say, "That man was my kindred who helped your fathers in the achievements of those fruits which we later come to inherit." And so it should be, the fathers were united in their achievements for liberty, and their sons participate in the blessing. And now fellow-citizens, it may seem that the laying of a corner stone of an armory is scarcely a fit theme, even upon the day of our National Independence, to exercise the thought or call out the enthusiasm of a man in my profession; but not my profession, but the nature of the man is the thing. I was a man before I was a minister. I feel, therefore, that it is as fitting that I should speak some words congenial to such an occasion as any other man with a citizenship in this city. It might seem a bad auspice that a free library should give place to an armory; but it is all right if you will remember that the library itself was too straitened, and was removed elsewhere, and the building became appropriated to general civil purposes, and finally it was abandoned even for that. There is nothing, therefore, sacrificed by good learning or information to the spirit of arms. Moreover, I take it to be a thing well to be considered by us that we are so unlike the olden cities with their beleaguered walls. Our walls are here. Ours are moveable walls, pedestrian walls; wherever there is an enemy, there is a wall made of the breasts of living citizens. The older cities have walls with defences, with furnished posts and citadels, but no posts have we except those the father and mother attend and the children defend, and our armory is not a place where a paid soldiery congregate to put down the rising spirit of freedom, and coerce the obedience of unwilling citizens. There never was a more peaceful place than our city armories; the citizen soldiery can here show the picturesque aspect of war and doing the velvet part without any risk to themselves or to others. Build then these peaceful castles of indolence for our citizen soldiery; let them have a home in our midst, showing the difference between our armories, the marked difference between the free cities of free America and the cities of the old and oppressed nations abroad. But let me take occasion in the erection of this building to speak to you of better armories which long have been building up; for we have armories all along our streets; wherever we find a father or a mother and a garrison of children there is the best citadel, there is the best drill-sergeant, the best soldiers. The family virtuous, well educated, these are our armories. Wherever you find honest, intelligent labor, a labor not forced, not backward and cursed labor, but those whose heads work, which animates their hands to work with their brain more skillfully afterward, and cheerfully to achieve their own independence by their labor, these men are our armories, these men with intelligent heads and active, industrious hands; these men are our defences and our armories. Then there are our schools, where every man, no matter how poor he is in money, if he is only rich in children, can have access. Our public schools taking in all, there are no favored classes; they take in children of all religious beliefs and all nationalities, and of all ranks and conditions, and teach the common ideas of American citizenship; these are our truest armories, these we have, and these are impregnable. I might go on to our higher institutions, to our churches, from whence we draw, as from a fountain, the truest notions of personal manhood, of personal liberty and of associated liberty, of mental privileges and rights, and from whence our domestic armories are fortified. But I will not call your attention further to the occasion of this gathering, though I still insist that my friends asked me to speak at the laying of a corner-stone of an armory, and not at the celebration of our National Independence; "being crafty he caught me with guile." However, I shall do both. Having hammered the stone, I shall now hammer you with some patriotic sentiments. On the occasion which called the good citizens of Brooklyn together thirty-three years ago, when that patriotic Frenchman came to lay the corner-stone of a free library, this City of Brooklyn had 8,000 in

ber of Montgomery-street and Jersey-avenue, under direction of a Committee of the Common Council. Some $300 were expended for the display.

A little girl, while playing with fire-crackers, in Grove-street, had her clothes nearly burned off, and her person somewhat injured.

A young man, named JAMES REDMOND, residing in New-York, on attempting to fire off an old musket, at Weehawken, had one of his eyes put out by the explosion of the piece.

A boy, living on the Newark Plank-road, while playing with a pistol, had two of his fingers shot off.

JAMES MCKIERNAN, while shooting pigeons, in North Point, the gun he was using suddenly exploded, lacerating his arm, wounding JOHN BLAKEMORE in the head, and slightly injuring several other persons who were near.

Hoboken.

On Monday, there being no public celebration, citizens confined themselves mostly to private exhibitions and the enjoyment of the cool breezes of the gardens and public places of resort. Thousands from New-York and vicinity sought the quiet shades of the Elysian Fields in preference to the heated City. No accidents occurred here.

THE HON. RUFUS CHOATE'S ORATION
Delivered Before
The National Men of Boston, July 5, 1858.

It is well that in our year, so busy, so secular, so discordant, there comes one day when the word is, and when the emotion is, "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." It is well that law—our only sovereign on earth—duty, not less the daughter of God, not less within its sphere supreme, custom not old alone, but honored and useful, memories, our heart, have set a time in which—scythe, loom and anvil stilled shops shut, wharves silent, the flag—our flag unrent—the flag of our glory and commemoration waving on mast-head, steeple and highland, we may come together and walk hand in hand, thoughtful, admiring, through these galleries of civil greatness; when we may own together the spell of one hour of our history upon us all; when faults may be forgotten, kindnesses revived, virtues remembered and sketched unblamed; when the arrogance of reform, the excesses of reform, the strifes of parties, the rivalries of regions shall give place to a wider, warmer and juster sentiment; when turning from the corners and dark places of offensiveness, if such the candle lighted by malignity or envy, or censoriousness, or truth has revealed anywhere; when, turning from these, we may go up together to the serene and secret mountain top, and there pause, and there unite in the reverent exclamation, and in the exultant prayer, "How beautiful at last are thy tabernacles! What people at last is like unto thee! Peace be within thy palaces, and joy within thy gates! The high places are thine, and there shalt thou stand proudly, and innocently, and securely."

Happy if such a day shall not be desecrated by our service! Happy if for us that descending sun shall look out on a more loving, more elevated, more united America! These, no less, no narrower, be the aims of our celebration. These always were the true aims of this celebration. In its origin, a recital or defence of the grounds and principles of the Revolution, now demanding and permitting no defence,—all taken for granted, and all had by heart; then sometimes wasted in a parade of vain-glory, cheap and vulgar; sometimes profaned by the attack and repulse of partisan and local rhetoricians; its great work, its distinctive character, and its chief lessons remain and vindicate themselves, and will do so while the eye of the fighting or the dying shall yet read on the stainless ample folds, the superscription blazing still in light, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

I have wished, therefore, as it was my duty, in doing myself the honor to join you in this act, to give some direction to your thoughts and feelings, suited at once to the nation's holiday, and seasonable and useful in itself. How difficult this may be, I know. To try, however, to try to do anything, is easy, and it is American also. Your candor will make it doubly easy, and to your candor I commit myself.

The birthday of a nation, old or young, and certainly if young, is a time to think of the means of keeping alive the nation. I do not mean to say however, because I do not believe, that there is but one way to this, the direct and the didactic. For at last it is the spirit of the day we would cherish. It is our great annual national love-feast which we keep; and if we rise from it with hearts larger, beating fuller, with feeling purer and warmer for America, what signifies it how frugally or how richly or how it was spread, or whether it was a strain on the organ, the trumpet tones of the Declaration, the prayer of the good man, the sympathy of the hour, or what it was which wrought to that end?

I do not, therefore, say that such an anniversary is not a time for thanksgiving to God, for gratitude to men, the living and the dead, for tears and thoughts too deep for tears, for eulogy, for exultation, for all the memories and for all the contrasts which soften and lift up the general mind. I do not say, for example, that to dwell on that one image of Progress which is our history; that image so grand, so dazzling, so constant; that stream now flowing so far and swelling into so immense a flood, but which burst out a small, choked, uncertain spring from the ground at first; that transition from the Rock at Plymouth, from the unfortified peninsula at Jamestown to this America, which lays a hand on both the oceans,—from that heroic yet feeble folk whose allowance to a man by the day was five kernels of corn, for three months no corn, or a piece of fish, or a moulded remainder of biscuit, or a limb of a wild bird—to whom a drouth in Spring was a fear and a judgment, and a call for humiliation before God—who held their breath when a flight of arrows or a war-cry broke the innocent sleep, or startled the brave watching,—from that handful, and that want, to these millions, whose area is a continent, whose harvest might load the board of famishing nations, for whom a world in arms has no terror;—to trace the long series of causes which connected these two contrasted conditions, the Providences which ordained and guided a growth so stupendous—the dominant race, sober, earnest, constructive, changed, but not degenerate here, the influx of other races, assimilating, eloquent and brave, the fusion of all into a new one; the sweet stimulations of liberty, the removal by the whole width of oceans from the establishments of Europe, shaken, tyrannical or burdened, the healthful virgin-world, the universal progress of reason and art, universal as civilization, the aspect of revolutions on the human mind, the expansion of discovery and trade, the developing sentiment of independence, the needful baptism of wars, the brave men, the wise men, the Constitution, the Union, the national life and the feeling of union which have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength—I do not say that meditations such as these might not teach or deepen the lesson of the day. All these things, so holy and beautiful, all things American, may afford certainly the means to keep America alive. That vast panorama unrolled by our general history, or unrolling; that eulogy, so just, so fervent, so splendid, so approved; that electric, seasonable memory of WASHINGTON; that purchase and that dedication of the dwelling and the tomb, the work of woman; that record of his generals; that visit to battle fields; that reverent wiping away of dust from great urns; that dream of her past, present and future; every ship builded on lake or ocean; every treaty concluded; every acre of territory annexed; every cannon cast; every machine invented every mile of new railroad and telegraph undertaken; every dollar added to the aggregate of national or individual wealth;—these all as subjects of thought, as motives to pride and care, as teachers of wisdom, as agencies for probable good, may work, may insure, that earthly immortality of love and glory for which this celebration was ordained.

My way, however, shall be less ambitious and less indirect. Think, then, for a moment on American nationality itself; the outward national life, and the inward national sentiment; think on this; its nature, and some of its conditions and some of its ethics—I would say, too, some of its dangers—but there shall be no expression of evil omen in this stage of the discourse, and to-day at least the word is safety, or hope.

To know the nature of American nationality, examine it first by contrast and then examine it in itself.

In some of the elemental characteristics of political opinion the American people are one. These they can no more renounce for substance than the highest summit of the highest of the White Hills, than the peak of the Alleghanies, than the Rocky Mountains can bow and cast themselves into the sea. Through all their history, from the dawn of the colonial life to this brightness of this rising, they have spoken them, they have written them, they have acted them, they have run over with them. In all stages, in all agonies, through all report, good and evil—some learning from the golden times of ancient and mediæval freedom, Greece, and Italy and Geneva, from ARISTOTLE, from CICERO, and BODINUS, and MACHIAVEL and CALVIN; or, later, from HARRINGTON and SIDNEY and ROUSSEAU; some learning, all reinforcing it directly from nature and nature's God; all have held and felt that every man was equal to every other man, that every man had a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and a conscience unfettered, that the people were the source of power, and the good of the people was the political object of society itself. This creed, so grand, so broad—in its general and duly qualified, so true—planted the colonies, led them through the desert and the sea of ante-revolutionary life, rallied them all together to resist the attacks of a king and a minister, sharpened and pointed the bayonets of all their battles, burst forth from a million lips, beamed in a million eyes, burned in a million bosoms, sounded out in their revolutionary eloquence of fire, and in the Declaration awoke the thunders, and gleamed in the lightning of the deathless words of OTIS, HENRY and ADAMS, was graved forever on the general mind by the pen of JEFFERSON and PAINE, as by a steel point on a great rock, sun-lighted, survived the excitements of war and the necessities of order, penetrated and tinged all our constitutional composition and policy and all our party organizations and nomenclature, and stands to-day radiant, defiant, jocund, tip-toe, on the summits of our greatness, one authoritative and louder proclamation to humanity by Freedom, the guardian and the avenger.

But in some traits of our politics we are not one. In some traits we differ from one another, and we change from ourselves. You may say these are subordinate, executory, instrumental traits. Let us not cavil about names, but find the essences of things. Our object is to know the nature of America in nationality, and we are attempting to do so, first, by contrasting it with its antagonisms.

There are two great existences, then, in our civil life which have this in common, though they have nothing else in common, that they may come in conflict with the nationality which I describe; one of them constant in its operation, constitutional, healthful, auxiliary, even; the other rarer, illegitimate, abnormal, terrible; one of them a force under law; the other a violence and a phenomenon above law and against law. It is first the capital peculiarity of our system, now a common-place in our politics, that the affections which we give to county, we give to a divided object, the States in which we live and the Union by which we are enfolded. We serve two masters. Our hearts own two loves. We live in two countries at once, and are commanded to be capacious of both. How easy it is to reconcile these duties in theory, how reciprocally, more than compatible, how helpful and independent they are in theory, how in this respect our system's difference makes our system's peace, and from these blended colors, and this action and counteraction, how marvelous a beauty and how grand a harmony we draw out, you all know. Practically you know, too, the adjustment has not been quite so simple. How the Constitution attempts it is plain enough. There it is: *Litera scripta manet*, and heaven and earth shall pass before one jot or one tittle of that Scripture shall fail of fulfillment. So we all say, and yet how men have divided on it. How they divided in the great convention itself, and in the very presence of WASHINGTON. How the people divided on it. How it has created parties, lost and given power, bestowed great reputations, and taken them away, and colored and shaken the universal course of our public life. But have you ever considered that in the nature of things this must be so? Have you ever considered that it was a federal system we had to adopt, and that in such a system a conflict of head and member is in some form and to some extent a result of course? There the States were when we became a nation. There they had been for one hundred and fifty years; for one hundred and seventy years. Some power, it was agreed on all hands, we must delegate to the new government. Of some thunder, some beams, some insignia, some means of kindling pride, winning gratitude, attracting honor, love, obedience, friends,—all men knew they must be bereaved, and they were so. But when this was done, there were the States still. In the scheme of every statesman, they remained a component part, unannihilated, indestructible. In the scheme of the Constitution of compromise itself, they remained a component part, indestructible. In the theories of all publicists and all speculatists they were retained, and they were valued for it, to hinder and disarm that centralization which had been found to be the danger and the weakness of federal liberty. And then when you bear in mind that they are sovereignties, *quasi*, but sovereignties still; that one of the most dread and transcendent prerogatives of sovereignties, the prerogative to take life and liberty for crime, is theirs without dispute; that in the theories of some schools they may claim to be parties to the great compact and as such may, and that any one of them may, secede from the compact when by their corporate judgment they deem it to be broken fundamentally by the others, and that from such a judgment there is no appeal to a common peaceful umpire; that in the theories of some schools they may call out their young men, and their old men under the pains of death to defy the sword-point of the Federal Army; that they can pour around even the gallows and the tomb of him who died for treason to the Union, honor, opinion, tears, and thus sustain the last untimely hour, and soothe the disembodied complaining shade; that every one, by name, by line of boundary by jurisdiction, is distinct from every other, and every one from the nation; that within their inviolate borders lie our farms, our homes, our meeting-houses, our graves; that their laws, their courts, their militia, their police, to so vast an extent protect our persons from violence and our houses from plunder; that their heaven ripens our harvests; their schools form our children's mental and moral nature; their charities or their taxes feed our poor; their hospitals cure or shelter our insane; that their image, their opinions, their literature, their morality, are around us ever, a presence, a monument, an atmosphere. When you consider this, you feel how practical and how inevitable is that antagonism to a single national life, and how true it is that we buy all our blessings at a price.

But the is another antagonism to such a national life, less constant, less legitimate, less compensated, more terrible, to which I must refer—not for reprobation, not for warning, not even for grief, but that we may KNOW by contrast nationality itself—and that is, the element of sections. This, too, is old, older than the States, old as the colonies, old as the churches that planted them, old as Jamestown, old as Plymouth. A thousand forms disguise and express it, and in all of them it is hideous. *Candidum seu nigrum hoc tu Romane caveto.* Black or white, as you are Americans, dread it, shun it! Springing from many causes and fed by many stimulants; springing from that diversity of climate, business, institutions, accomplishment and morality, which comes of our greatness, and compels and should constitute our order and our agreement, but which only makes their difficulty and their merit; from that self love and self preference which are their own standard, exclusive, intolerant, and censorious, of what is wise and holy; from the fear of ignorance, the jealousy of ignorance, the narrowness of ignorance; from incapacity to abstract, combine and grasp a complex and various object, and thus rise to the dignity of concession and forbearance and compromise; from the frame of our civil polity, the necessities of our public life and the nature of our ambition, which forces all men not great men,—the minister in his parish, the politician on the stump on election day, the editor of the party newspaper—to take his rise or his patronage from an intense local opinion, and therefore to date his beat and his circle to inforce it; from our federative Government; from our good traits, bad traits, and foolish traits; from that vain and vulgar hankering for European reputation and respect for European opinion, which forgets that one may know Aristophanes, and Geography, and the Cosmical Unity and Telluric influences, and the smaller morals of life and all the sounding pretensions of philanthropy, and yet not know America; from that philosophy, falsely so-called, which boasts emptily of progress, renounces traditions, denies God and worships itself; from an arrogant and flashy literature which mistakes a new phrase for a new thought, and old nonsense for new truth, and is glad to exchange for the fame of drawing-rooms and parlor windows, and the side-light of a car in motion, the approval of time and the world; from philanthropy which is short-sighted, impatient and spasmodic, and cannot be made to appreciate that its grandest and surest agent in His eye whose lifetime is Eternity, and whose periods are ages, is a nation and a sober public opinion and a safe and silent advancement, reforming by time; from that spirit which would rule or ruin, and would reign in hell rather than serve in heaven; springing from these causes and stimulated thus, there is an element of regions antagonistic to nationality. Always, I have said, there was one; always there will be. Under its shriek sometimes even above the silver clarified tone that called millions to unite for independence. It resisted the nomination of WASHINGTON to command our armies; made his new levies hate one another; assisted the caballings of GATES and CONWAY; mocked his retreats and threw its damp passing cloud for a moment over his exceeding glory; opposed the adoption of any Constitution; and perverted by construction and denounced as a covenant with hell the actual Constitution when it was adopted; brought into our vocabulary and discussions the hateful and ill-omened words North and South, Atlantic and Western; which the grave warnings of the farewell address expose and rebuke; transformed the floor of Congress into a battle-field of contending local policy; convened its conventions at Abbeville and Hartford; rent asunder conferences and synods; turned stated assemblies of grave clergymen and grave laymen into shows of gladiators or of the beasts of gladiators, checked the holy effort of missions, and set back the shadow of the dial-plate of a certain amelioration and ultimate probable emancipation, many degrees. Some might say it culminated later in an enterprise even more daring still; but others might deny it. The ashes upon that fire are not yet cold, and we will not tread upon them. But all will unite in prayer to Almighty God that we may never see, nor our children, nor their children to the thousandth generation, may ever see it culminate in a geographical party banded to elect a geographical President, and inaugurate a geographical policy.

"Take any shape but that, and thou art welcome!"

But now, by the side of this and all antagonisms, higher than they, stronger than they, there rises colossal the fine sweet spirit of nationality, the nationality of America! See there the pillar of fire which God has kindled and lifted and moved for our hosts and our ages. Gaze on that, worship that, worship the highest in that. Between that light and our eye a cloud for a time may seem to gather; chariots, armed men on foot, the troops of kings may march on us, and our fears may make us for a moment turn from it; a sea may spread before us, and waves seem to hedge us up; dark idolatries may alienate some hearts for a season from that worship; revolt, rebellion, may break out in the camp, and the waters of our springs may run bitter to the taste and mock it; between us and that Canaan a great river may seem to be rolling; but beneath that high guidance our way is onward, ever onward; those waters shall part, and stand on either hand in heaps; that idolatry shall repent; that rebellion shall be crushed; that stream shall be sweetened; that overflowing river shall be passed on foot, dry shod, in harvest time; and from that promised land of flocks, fields, tents, mountains, coasts and ships, from North and South, and East and West, there shall swell one cry yet, of victory, peace and thanksgiving!

But we were seeking the nature of the spirit of nationality, and we pass in this it quiry from contrast to analysis. You may call it, subjectively regarded, as a mode of contemplating the nation in its essence, and so far it is an intellectual conception; and you may call it a feeling towards the nation thus contemplated, and so far it is an emotion. In the intellectual exercise it contemplates the nation as it is one, and as it is distinguished from all other nations, and in the emotional exercise it loves it and is proud of it as thus it is contemplated. This you may call its ultimate analysis. But how much more is included in it! How much flows from it! How cold and inadequate is such a description if we leave it there! Think of it first as a state of consciousness, as a spring of feeling, as a motive to exertion, as blessing your country, and as reaching on you. Think of it as it fills your mind and quickens your heart, and as it fills the mind and quickens the heart of millions around you, born, unborn, dead, living although dead. Instantly, under such an influence, you ascend above the smoke and stir of this small local strife; you tread upon the high places of earth and of history; you think and feel as an American for America; her power, her eminence, her consideration, her honor, are yours; your competitors, like hers, are kings; your home, like hers, is the world; your path, like hers, is on the highway of empires; your charge, her charge, is of generations and ages; your record, her record, is of treaties, battles, voyages, beneath all the constellations; her image, one, immortal, golden, rises on your eye as our western star at evening rises on the traveler from this home; no lowering cloud, no angry river, no lingering spring, no broken crevasse, no inundated city or plantation, no tracts of sand, arid and burning, on that surface, but all blended and softened into one beam of kindred rays, the image, harbinger and promise of life, hope and brighter day!

Think of it next as an active virtue. Is not all history a recital of the achievements of nationality, and an exponent of its historical and imperial nature? Even under systems far less perfect, and influences far less auspicious than ours, has it not lifted itself up for a time above all things meaner, vindicating itself by action, by the sublimity of a brave daring, successful or unsuccessful, by the sublimity of a working hope? How loose, for example, and how perfidious was that union of the States of Greece in all times! How distinct were the nations of Attica, of Laconia, of Thessaly, of Bœotia, and how utterly insufficient the oracle, the Amphyctionic Assembly, the games, the great first epic, to restrain Athens and Sparta and Thebes, from contending, by diplomacy, by fraud, by battle, for the mastery! And yet even in the historical age, when the storm of Eastern invasion swept that blue sea, and those laughing islands, and iron-bound coast, over, above, grander and more useful than the fear and policy which counseled temporary union,—were there not some, were there not many, on whose perturbed and towering motives came the thought of that great, common Greek name, that race hindred at last, though policy, though mines of marble, though ages have parted them,—that golden, ancient, polished speech, that inherited ancestral glory, that national Olympus, that inviolated, sterile and separate earth—that fame of camps—that fire of camps which put out the ancient life of Troy; and was it not such memories as these that burn and revel in the pages of HERODOTUS? Did not Sparta and Athens hate one another, and fight one another habitually, and yet, when those Lacedæmonian levies gazed so steadfastly on the faces of the fallen at Marathon, did they not give Greek tears to Athens and Greek curses to Persia, and in the hour of Platæa did they not stand together against the barbarian? What else formed the secret of the brief spell of XERXES's power, and burned and sparkled in the poetry and rhetoric of his friend PETRARCH, and soothed the dark hour of the grander soul of MACHIAVEL, loathing that Italy, and recalling that other day when "eight hundred thousand men sprang to arms at the rumor of a Gallic invasion?" Is not Prussia afraid of Austria, and Saxony of Bavaria, and Frankfort jealous of Dresden, and so through the twenty-seven or eight or thirty States, great and small; and yet the dear common fatherland, the old German tongue, the legend of HERMANN, the native and titular Rhine flowing rapid, deep and majestic, like the life of a hero of antiquity—do not these spectacles and these traditions sometimes wake the nationality of Germany to action, as well as to life and hope?

But it you would contemplate nationality as an active virtue, look around you. Is not our own history one witness and one record of what it can do? This day and all which it stands for—did it not give us these? This glory of the fields of that war, this eloquence of that revolution, this wide one sheet of flame which wrapped tyrants and tyranny and swept all that escaped from it away, forever and forever; the courage to fight, to retreat, to rally, to advance, to guard the young flag by the young arm and the young heart's blood, to hold up and hold on till the magnificent consummation crowned the work—were not these all imparted or inspired by this imperial sentiment? Has it not here begun the master-work of man, the creation of a national life? Did it not call out that prodigious development of wisdom, the wisdom of constructiveness which illustrated the years after the war, and the framing and adopting of the Constitution? Has it not, in the general, contributed to the administering of that government wisely and well since? Look at it! It has kindled us to no aims of conquest. It has involved us in no entangling alliances. It has kept our neutrality dignified and just. The victories of peace have been our prized victories. But the larger and truer grandeur of the nations, for which they are created and for which they must one day, before some tribunal, give account, what a measure of these it has enabled us already to fulfill! It has lifted us to the throne and has set on our brow the name of the Great Republic. It has taught us to demand nothing wrong; to submit to nothing wrong; has made our diplomacy sagacious, wary and accomplished; it has opened the iron gate of the mountain, and planted our ensign on the great, tranquil sea; it has made the desert to bud and blossom as the rose; it has quickened to life the giant brood of useful arts; it has whitened lake and ocean with the sails of a daring, new and lawful trade; it has extended to exiles, flying as clouds, the asylum of our better liberty; it has kept us at rest within all our borders; it has repressed without blood the intemperance of local insubordination; it has scattered the seeds of liberty, under law and under order, broadcast; it has seen and helped American feeling to swell into a fuller flood; from many a field and many a deck, though it seeks not war, makes not war, and fears not war, it has borne the radiant flag all unstained; it has opened our age of lettered glory; it has opened and honored the age of the industry of the people!

We have done with the nature of American nationality, with its contrasts, analysis and fruits. I have less pleasure to remind you that it has conditions also, and ethics. And what are some of these? This is our next consideration. And the first of them is that this national existence is, to an extraordinary degree, not a growth, but a production; that thus it has origin in the will and the reason, but that the will and the reason must keep it alive, or it can bear no life. I do not forget that a power above man's power, a wisdom above man's wisdom, a reason above man's reason may be traced without the presumptuousness of fanaticism in the fortunes of America. I do not forget that God has been in our history. Beyond that dazzling progress of art, society, thought, which is of His ordaining, although it may seem to be a false philosophy, a fatal and inevitable flow under law—beyond this I do not forget that there have been, and there may be again interpositions, providential, exceptional, and direct of the Supreme Agency without which no sparrow falleth. That condition of mind and of opinion in Europe, and more than anywhere else, in England, which marked the period of emigration, and bore flower, fruit and seed after its kind in the new world; that conflict and upheaval and fermenting in the age of CHARLES the First, and the long Parliament, and CROMWELL, and MILTON, violated nature asserting herself; that disappearance of the old races here, wasting so mysteriously and so seasonably—that dread death giving place as in nature to a better life; that long colonial growth in shade and storm and neglect, sheltered imperfectly by our relations to the mother country, and not yet exposed to the tempest and lightning of the high places of political independence; burthened and poor, but yet evolving, germinant, prophetic; that insane common attack of one tyranny on so many charters; that succession of incompetent English commanders, and English tactics against us in the war; that one soul breathed in a moment, into a continent; the Declaration so timely, and so full of tone; the name, the services, the influence of WASHINGTON—these are "parts of his ways," and we may understand and adore them.

I do not forget either that in the great first step we had to take—that difficulty so stupendous, of beginning to mould the colonies into a nation, to overcome the prejudices of habit and ignorance, the petty cavils of the petty, the envy, the jealousy, the ambition, the fears of great and little men; to take away partition walls, roll away provincial flags, and hush provincial drums, and give to the young Republic *E Pluribus Unum*, to set out onward and upward on her Zodiac path, I do not forget that in this, too, there were helps of circumstances for which no philosophy, and no pride can make us unthankful.

Take one. Have you ever considered, speculating on the materials of a national being, how providentially the colonial life itself, in one respect, qualified for Union, and how providentially it came to pass that independence and nationality were born in one day? Suppose that from the times when they were planted respectively, these colonies had been independant of one another, and of every one—suppose this had been so for one hundred and fifty years, for one hundred and seventy years; that in the eye of public law they had through all that time ranked with England, with France, that through all that time they had made war, concluded peace, negotiated treaties of commerce and of alliance, received and sent ministers, coined money, superintended trade, "done all other things which independent States of right may do;" and then that a single foreign power had sought to reduce them. I do not say that that power would have reduced them. I do not say that necessity, tha prudence, which is civil necessity, would not have taught them to assist one another, and that in one sense, and that a just one, they would have fought and triumphed together. But when that victory was won and the cloud rolled off seaward, would these victors have flown into a common embrace and become a single people? This long antecedent several independence: this long antecedent national life—would it not have indurated them and separated them? These old high actions and high passions flowing diverse, these opposed banners of old fields, this music of hostile marches, these memories of an unshared past, this history of a glory in which one only had part,—do you think they could have been melted, softened and beaten quite so easily into the unity of a common life? Might not the world have seen there instead anotner Attica, and Achaia and Lacedæmonia, and Messina, and Naples and Florence and Saxony? Did not that colonial life, in its nature, that long Winter and lingering Spring discipline and prepare men for the future of their civil life, as an April snow enriches the earth it seems to bury? Did it not keep back the growths which might otherwise have shot up into impracticable rankneesses and diversities? Did it not divert men from themselves to one another—from Massachusetts and Virginia and New-York, to the forming of the possible America? Instead of stunting and enfeebling, did it not enlarge and strengthen? And when that host flocked together, to taste together the first waters of independent life, and one high, common, proud feeling pervaded their ranks, lifted up all hearts, softened all hearts at once—and a Rhode Island General was seen to fight at the Eutaws, and a New-Yorker, or one well-beloved of Massachusetts at Saratoga, and a Virginian to guide the common war, and a united army to win the victory for all—was not the transition in a moment so sublime, more natural, less violent, more easy to the transcendent conception of nationality itself?

I do not deny, too, that some things subordinate and executory are a little easier than at first; that the friction of the machine is less somewhat; that mere administration has grown simpler; organizations have been effected which may move of themselves: that departments have been created and set going, which can go alone; that the Constitution has been construed authoritatively; that a course, a routine, has been established in which things—some things—may go on as now, without your thought or mind. Bold he is, moreover, I admit, not wise, who would undertake to determine what chance, or what Providence, may do, and what man may do in the sustentation of national life. But remember, that is a false philosophy, and that is no religion which absolves from duty. That is impiety which boasts of a will of God, and forgets the business of man. Will and reason created, will and reason must keep. Every day, still, we are in committee of the whole, on the question of the Constitution or no Constitution. Eternal vigilance is the condition of union, as they say it is of liberty. I have heard that if the same Omnipotence which formed the universe at first should suspend its care for a day, primeval chaos were come again. Dare we risk such a speculation in politics, and act on it? Consider how new is this America of yours! Some there are yet living who saw this infant rocked in the cradle. Some there are yet alive who beheld the first inauguration of WASHINGTON; many that felt how the tidings of his death smote on the general heart. Some now alive saw the deep broad trench first excavated, the stones drawn from the mountain-side, the mortar mingled, the cyclopean foundation laid, the tears, the anthems, the thanksgiving of the dedication day. That unknown, therefore magnified, therefore magnificent original; that august tradition of a mixed human and Divine, that hidden fountain, the long hall hidden flow glancing uncertain and unfrequent through the opening of the old forest, spreading out at last, after leagues, after centuries, into the clear daylight of history, the authoritative prescription; the "awful roar of innumerable ages," the legend, the fable, the tones of uncertain harps, the acquiescence of generations, rising in a long line as to a gift—where for us are they? On all this architecture of utility and reason, where has Time laid a finger? What angularity has it rounded; what stone has it covered with moss; on what salient or what pendant cogne of vantage has it built its nest; on what deformity has its moonlight and twilight fallen? What enables us then to withhold for a moment the sustaining hand? The counsel of philosophy and history, of CICERO, of MACHIAVEL, of MONTESQUIEU, to turn to the first principles, to reproduce and reconstruct the ancient freedom, the masculine virtues, the plain wisdom of the original—it is not seasonable counsel eminently for you? Remember, your reason, your will, may keep, must keep what reason and will builded. Yours is the responsibility, yours, to country, to man, unshared, unconcealed.

I do not know that I need to say next that such a spirit of nationality reposing on will and reason, or however produced, not spontaneous, and therefore to some extent artificial, demands a specific culture to develop it and to make it intense, sure and constant. I need not say this, because it is so plain; but it is important as well as plain. There is a love of country which comes uncalled for, one knows not how. It comes in with the very air, the eye, the ear, the instincts, the first taste of the mother's milk, the first beatings of the heart. The faces of brothers and sisters, and the loved father and mother,—the laugh of playmates, the old willow-tree, and well, and schoolhouse, the bees at work in the Spring, the note of the robin at evening, the lullaby, the cows coming home, the singing book, the Catechism, the vis ts of neighbors, the general training,—all things which make childhood happy, begin it; and then as the age of the passions and the age of the reason draw on, and love and the sense of home and of security and of property under law, come to life; and as the story goes round, and as the book or the newspaper relates the less favored lot of other lands, and the public and the private sense of a man is forming and formed, there is a type of patriotism already. Thus they had imbibed it who stood the first charge at Concord, and they who threw up the hasty and imperfect redoubt on Bunker Hill by night, set on it the blood-red provincial flag, and passed so calmly with PRESCOTT and PUTNAM and WARREN through the experiences of the first fire. But now to direct this spontaneous sentiment of hearts to the Union, to raise it high, to make it broad and deep, to instruct it, to educate it, is in some things harder, some things easier; cut it may be done; it must be done. She, too, has her spectacles; she, too, has her names; she, too, has her food for patriotism, for childhood, for man. "Americans," said an orator of France, "begin with the infant in the cradle. Let the first lisps be WASHINGTON." Hang on his deck on that birthday, and that day of his death at Mount Vernon, the Medal of Congress, by its dark ribbon: tell him the story of the flag as it passes glittering along the road; bid him listen to that plain, old-fashioned, stirring music of the Union; lead him when school is out at evening to the grave of his great-grandfather, the old soldier of the war; bid him, like HANNIBAL, at nine years old, lay the little hand on that Constitution and swear reverently to observe it; lift him up and lift yourselves up to the height of American feeling: open to him, and think for yourselves, on the relation of America to the States; show him upon the map the area to which she has extended herself; the climates that come into the number of her months: the silver paths of her trade, wide as the world; tell him her contributions to humanity, and her protests for free government; keep with him the glad and solemn feasts of her appointment; bury her great names in his heart, and into your hearts; contemplate habitually, lovingly, intelligently, this grand abstraction, this vast reality of good: and such an institution may do somewhat to transform this surpassing beauty into a national life, which shall last while sun and moon endure.

But there is another condition of our nationality of which I must say something, and that is that it rests on compromise. America, the Constitution, practicable policy, all of it, are a compromise. Our public life is possible—it can draw its breath for a day—only by compromise.

There is a cant of shallowness and fanaticism which misunderstands and denies this. There is a disinterpered and ambitious morality which says civil prudence is no virtue. There is a philanthropy—so it calls itself—pedantry, arrogance, folly, cruelty, impiousness—I call it, fit enough for a pulpit, totally unfit for a people; fit enough for a preacher, totally unfit for a statesman;—which, confounding large things with little things, ends with means, subordinate ends with chief ends, one man's sphere of responsibility with another man's sphere of responsibility, seed-time with harvest, one science with another science, one truth with another truth, one jurisdiction with another jurisdiction, the span-long day of life with the duration of States, generals with universals, the principals with the practice, the Anglo-Celtic-Saxon of America with the pavers of Paris, cutting down the half-grown tree to snatch the unripe fruit—there is a philosophy which scolds at this even and calls it names.

To such a spirit I have nothing to say, but I have something to say to you. It is remarked by a very leading writer of our times, Lord MACAULAY—ennobled less by title than by genius and fame—"that compromise is the essence of politics." That which every man of sense admits to be so true, as to have become a common-place of all politics, is peculiarly true of our national politics. Our history is a record of compromises; and this freedom and this glory attest their wisdom and bear their fruits. But can these compromises stand the higher test of morality? Concessions for the sake of the nation; concessions for what the general opinion of America has pronounced concessions for America; concessions in measures; concessions in spirit for such an end;—are they a virtue?

I hope it is worth something, in the first place, that the judgment of civilization, collected from all its expression and all its exponents, has ranked concession for the keeping and well being of the nation, among the whiter virtues. Starting with the grand central sentiment that patriotism is the noblest practical limitation of universal philanthropy; and reserving its enthusiasm, its tears, for the martyred patriot, and deeming his death the most glorious of deaths—it has given even the first place to him whose firmness, wisdom and moderation keep the State. These traits it has stamped as virtues. These traits it has stamped as great virtues. Poetry, art, history, biography, the funeral discourse, the utterance of that judgment, how universally have they so stamped them! He, whose harp, they said, attracted and fused savage natures; he, who gave to his people, not the best Government, but the best they would bear; he, who by timely adaptations, elevated an inferior race to equality with a superior class, and made two nations into one; he, whose toleration and comprehension, put out the fires of persecution, and placed all opinions and religions on one plane before the law; he, whose healing counsels composed the distractions of a various empire; he is the great good man of civilization. Ambition might have been his aim to some extent, but the result is a country, a power, a law. On that single title, it raised his statue, hung on it the garland that cannot die, kept the birthday by the firing of cannons, and ringing of bells, and processions, and thanks to God Almighty. He may not have been fortunate in war; he may not have been foremost among men of genius, but what LUXEMBOURG, what EUGENE, what MARLBORO' heaped on his ashes such a monument, as the wise, just, cold Dutch deliverer of England? What GATES, what LEE, what ALEXANDER, what NAPOLEON won such honor, such love, such sacred and warm-felt approval as our civil father WASHINGTON? Does that judgment, the judgment of civilization condemn DEMOSTHENES, who would have invited Persia to help against MACEDON; or CICERO, who praised and soothed the young OCTAVIUS to win him from ANTHONY; or the Calvinist WILLIAM, who invited the papal Austria to fight with him against LOUIS XIV? Does it dream of branding such an act as hypocrisy, or apostacy? Does it not recognise it rather as wisdom, patriotism, and virtue, masculine and intelligent? Does it not rather give him all honor and thanks, who could forego the sweets of revenge, rise above the cowardice of selfishness and the narrow memory of personal antecedents, and for the love of Athens, of Rome, of England, of liberty, could magnanimously grasp the solid glory of great souls?

But this judgment of civilization, I maintain next, is a sound moral judgment. It is founded on a theory of duty which makes the highest utility of man, the grandest achievement of man. It thinks that it discerns that the national life is the true useful human life. It thinks that it discerns that the greater includes the less; that beneath that order, that government, that law, that power, reform is easy and reform is safe—reform of the man, reform of the nation. It ventures to hold that a nation is the grandest of the instrumentalities of morals and religion. It holds that under that wing, beneath that lightning, there is room, there is capacity for humbly imitating His plan who sits in the circle of eternity and with whom a thousand years are as one day; room, motive capacity, for labor, for culture, for preparation, for the preaching of the gospel of peace to all, for elevating by slow, sure and quiet gradations down to its depths, down to its chain, society itself. Concession to keep such an agent is concession to promote such ends.

Do you remember what a great moralist and a great man, Archbishop WHATELY, said on this subject? In the House of Lords he was advocating concession to Catholics, and see how much stronger was truth than the hatred of theologians. The biographer of PEEL calls the speech a splendid piece of reasoning, and it decided the vote.

"So great is the outcry which it has been the fashion among some persons for several years past to raise against *expediency*, that the very word has become an almost ill-omened sound. It seems to be thought by many a sufficient ground of condemnation of any legislator to say that he is guided by views of expediency. And some seem even to be ashamed of acknowledging that they are, in any degree, so guided. I, for one, however, am content to submit to the imputation of being a votary of expediency. And what is more, I do not see what right any one who is not so has to sit in Parliament, or to take any part in public affairs. Any one who may choose to acknowledge that the measures he opposes are expedient, or that those he recommends are inexpedient, ought manifestly to have no seat in a deliberative assembly, which is constituted for the express and sole purpose of considering what measures are *conducive to the public good*—in other words, 'expedient.' I say, the '*public* good,' because, of course, by 'expediency' we mean, not that which may benefit some individual, or some party or class of men, at the expense of the public, but what conduces to the good of the nation. Now this, it is evident, is the very object for which deliberative assemblies are constituted. And so far is this from being regarded, by our Church at least, as something at variance with religious duty, that we have a prayer specially appointed to be offered up during the sitting of the Houses of Parliament, that their consultations may be 'directed and prospered for the *safety, honor* and *welfare* of our sovereign and dominions.' Now, if this be not the very definition of political expediency, let any one say what it is."

I have no doubt, however, that this judgment of civilization rests in part on the difficulty and the rarity of the virtue which it praises. We prize the difficult and the rare because they are difficult and rare; and when you consider how easy and how tempting it is to fall in with and float with the stream on which so many swim; how easy is that broad road and sweet that approved strain; how easy and how tempting it is to please an assenting congregation, or circle of readers, or local public; how easy and how tempting to compound for sins, which an influential man "is not inclined to by damning those he has no mind to;" how easy to please those we see and forget those out of sight; what courage, what love of truth are demanded to dissent; how hard it is to rise to the vast and varied conception, and to the one idea which grasps and adjusts all the ideas; how easy it is for the little man to become great, the shallow man to became profound; the coward out of danger to become brave; the Free-State man to be an Anti-Slavery man and to write tracts which his friends alone read; when you think that even the laughter of fools, and children, and madmen, little ministers, little editors, and little politicians, can inflict the mosquito bite, not deep, but stinging—who wonders that the serener and calmer judgment allots "to patient continuance in well doing, to resistance of the parts, to contention for the whole, to counsels of moderation and concession," glory, honor and immortality.

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy.
The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy.

But this judgment of civilization is the judgment of religion too. You believe with the Bible, with CICERO, with

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE HEIR AT LAW.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—MODEL OF A WIFE—SKETCHES IN INDIA—IRISH EMIGRANT—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—WORKING THE ORACLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—NICK OF THE WOODS—Evening—FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10

☞ The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The weather at Newfoundland was very stormy all day yesterday, and unfavorable for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, though at the date of our last dispatch from Trinity Bay—7 o'clock P. M.—the skies were brightening, and clear weather was promised. Nothing had been heard of the Telegraph fleet.

Independence Day was celebrated on Monday, July 5th, with proper spirit the country over. In the City there was the usual amount of noise and smell of gunpowder, and in the evening fine displays of pyrotechnics at twelve public places. The day was clear and comfortable, the evening dark, and without a cloud, affording the best of opportunity for the appreciation of fireworks. In the oratorical way the only thing of amount in this City was an oration by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, at Tammany Hall. In Brooklyn, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an address on the City Hall steps, to an immense crowd, the military and many civic societies coming up in procession to hear it from the laying of the corner-stone of the new Armory at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets. The great Oration of the day, outside of the metropolis, was delivered by RUFUS CHOATE to "the National Men of Boston." These three orations we give in full this morning. The military parades in town were satisfactory. The accidents of the day were no less numerous than usual, and we report several fatal ones, caused, almost in every case, by the use of firearms by drunken men. The fire bells rang the alarm frequently during the day and night, the careless use of firecrackers or Roman candles generally causing the fire, but there were no serious conflagrations. The fact that the Fourth of July covered two days, this year, enabled an unusually large number of citizens to make excursions into the country, while there were unusual crowds of rural people visiting the City. This gave a new character to the day in our streets. While the thoroughfares were crowded, it was noticed that there was less of cracker-firing and pistol-shooting than usual, while all the places of amusements and public resorts were crowded. Among the more unique proceedings here, was the "laying of the corner-stone of an iron liberty-pole in the Fifth Ward," at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, the speech upon which occasion was delivered by the Hon. FRANCIS R. TILLOU.

The mails by the steamship *City of Washington* reached us yesterday morning. The intelligence, of which we have had a telegraphic abstract, is of minor importance. The London papers are busily discussing the Paper Excise Discussion in the House of Commons, with a concluding shot LOW and then at the "Right of Search" controversy. From France we learn that the crops are promising; the vintage bidding fair to be the finest of many years. It is intimated in the Paris *Patrie* that France will not unite with England in urging the abolition of the Slave-trade upon Spain. The war in Montenegro affords no novel features.

The arrival of the ship *Eclipse*, from Rio Janeiro May 19, supplies us with our files to a recent day. The news is without importance.

The remains of President MONROE reached Richmond, Va., at 8½ o'clock on Monday, and were received with the most imposing demonstrations. A procession accompanied the remains to the Hollywood Cemetery, where Gov. WISE delivered an appropriate address, in which he paid a high compliment to New-York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union. The Seventh Regiment, from this City, attracted great attention.

A shocking double-accident occurred Monday afternoon on the Hudson River Railroad, by which two lives were lost. As the 6 P. M. express train from New-York was passing Sixty-eighth-street, a man named GEORGE W. GIDNEY, who was walking on the track, was hit by the locomotive, thrown several feet into the air, and so fearfully mangled that he died within a few minutes. JOHN MCSHAFFER was on the other track, and was calling to Mr. GIDNEY, cautioning him to get out of the way of the approaching train, when a downward train suddenly ran against him, mutilating him in a terrible manner, from the effects of which he died in less than half an hour. Inquests will be held upon the bodies to-day.

The conflict in progress at Philadelphia, between the city authorities and the State officials, assumed a new phase on Saturday. The Board of Health, having declared the old Police Station in Moyamensing Hall a nuisance, ordered it to be closed. The Mayor ordered the Police to resist the execution of this order. For this act, Mayor HENRY was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of the Health officer; and the case is to be argued on its merits, to settle the question of jurisdiction.

Considerable anxiety has been awakened by the arrival at Quarantine, within the last two or three days, of several vessels from Cuban ports with cases of yellow fever on board in its most virulent form. Two of these—the American ship *Grotto*, of Bath, bound to Scotland, and the British ship *Suzanne*, bound to Liverpool—were obliged to make this port on account of having lost portions of their crews, and the remainder being down with fever so as to be unable to work the ship. The captain of the *Suzanne* (ROBERT BEVERIDGE) died on the third day out of Matanzas; two of the crew soon followed him, and five others ware taken down with the disease. The ship was brought into this port by the first mate, Mr. WILLIAMSON, and, after landing her crew, she was sent to the lower bay. The ship *Grotto*, Captain DUNLEVY, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June, lost two of her crew shortly after leaving port. The Captain was also taken sick, and, finding he would not be able to continue his voyage, ordered the vessel into New-York. He died yesterday morning, an hour after his ship had been fallen in with by the steam-tug *Huntress*. The wife and two children of Captain DUNLEAVY were on board, and were in good health till last evening. They were all landed at Quarantine, and the ship sent below. The ship *Greenland* also arrived yesterday from Havana, the former Captain (BATES, of Augusta, Me.) having lost his wife and only son by yellow fever. Captain VARNUM, formerly first mate of the bark *Ocean Home*, brought the ship to New-York, and was yesterday landed at Quarantine, very sick. Mr. VARNUM belongs in Brooklyn.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. The Calendar for the Summer months is a heavy one, there being several cases of murder, homicide, burglary, and the higher order of crimes. Most of these important cases will come before the Recorder in one room, while Judge RUSSELL tries the lesser cases in another. There was no Grand Jury impannelled yesterday. Counsel for WILLIAM MULLIGAN, indicted for an assault on Col. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, moved for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. The Assistant District-Attorney earnestly opposed the motion, but Judge RUSSELL decided to take Col. WEBB's testimony *de bene esse*, on Thursday, so as to allow him to leave the City, when the case will go over till September. A young German, who refused to give his name, and was indicted as JOHN DOE, was convicted of an attempt at burglary, and remanded for sentence. JOHN THOMPSON, charged with an assault, was acquitted. WILLIAM LEGGETT was tried for shooting JEREMIAH COKELY in Chatham-street, on March 11. There was no provocation, and the defence claimed that the weapon was discharged by accident. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour.

A Mr. ROBERT LEISLY, residing at No. 192 East Eleventh-street, was standing at the door of his residence on Monday noon, when a desperate young rowdy, named JOHN DONNELLY *alias* Walsh, suddenly ran up the steps and plunged a dirk-knife into his left side. The murderous assault was unprovoked, and the wound is pronounced fatal. DONNELLY was speedily arrested, and it was all the police could do to prevent the incensed crowd from taking him from their hands and lynching him on the spot.

WM. SOHL, a longshoreman, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of a stab inflicted on the 2d inst., by a man known by the name of "Peter," as previously reported in the TIMES. "Peter" fled directly after the occurrence, and has not been found by the Police. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Captain DE RIVIERE was arrested at Hoboken on Sunday evening. His examination is set down for Thursday, before Judge OGDEN, at Bergen. Meantime, he continues to reside at the Hotel Napoleon, where he was arrested, and where it is said MRS. BLOUNT and her daughter are concealed.

The General Markets opened rather quietly yesterday,—a large number of merchants not having returned to the City. 500 bales Cotton were sold at steady rates. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in better request. Prices of Flour and Corn closed a shade higher. Java and St. Domingo Coffee attracted considerable attention. Rice was pretty actively inquired for. Sugars were quiet. Pork was in fair demand, at full prices. Lard was improving gradually. Beef was somewhat brisker. Freights favored ship-owners.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico, which we published on Saturday, demonstrates once more the necessity which has long existed for placing our relations with that Republic on a new footing. If she were on the other side of the round world, we might care comparatively little for her vagaries and outrages, though our course in regard to Japan evinces that even the greatest distance does not necessarily relieve us from a due interference in behalf of the rights of commerce, and for the protection of our own citizens. But Mexico is not at the antipodes. She is our nearest neighbor. We cannot build a wall of separation between her territory and our own. We cannot forbid our citizens from pursuing their lawful business within her borders. Our ships must remain at liberty to frequent her ports, and our merchants to dwell at her capital city.

Professing to be a civilized nation, and maintaining with us the forms of diplomatic intercourse, we have a right to insist that she shall observe the public law of the world, and respect the rights appertaining to friendly neighborhood. When she commits an aggression it is our privilege to demand, and her duty to accord redress. She is bound by her necessary obligations to us and to the world at large, to maintain a Government capable of affording protection to strangers, and indemnity for any wrongs which they may suffer at her hands.

These duties Mexico has notoriously and persistently refused to perform. Her successive rulers are but a series of robbers. Her pretended Government is unworthy of the name. Her internal condition is simply a chronic anarchy, and her external relations a mockery and farce.

It needs no argument to show that we cannot long tolerate such a connection with a neighboring power. Measures more lasting and satisfactory than simple indemnity for isolated offences must be insisted upon. The anomalous intercourse now existing between her and ourselves must be placed upon an entirely different basis.

It is said that the Government at Washington is about to send a special commissioner in place of Mr. FORSYTH, who has closed his legation and quitted the Mexican capital. What such commissioner could effect is not very apparent, for it is probable that ZULOAGA left the country about the same time with the American Minister; and if so, there is no certainty that any government whatever has succeeded him. To accredit a special plenipotentiary to Mexico would therefore, under existing circumstances, seem the quintessence of nonsense. What that torn and helpless country needs, is not an embassy but an Administration. She has no power to raise or sustain herself. No ability to keep faith, to fulfill obligations, or to discharge any function of an independent power. Her condition is one which requires no half-way measures, or mere diplomatic exploits. A bold policy, looking to the advantage of both nations, should be unhesitatingly adopted by our Government.

Political Health-Wardens.

The world has seen instances of learned blacksmiths and poetic shoemakers; men bred as lawyers have before now set a parish on fire by their vivid preaching, and painters have mortified the whole order of inventers by their startling inventions. Still it remains generally true that a man performs the duties of a profession best who has been bred to them. We prefer, in private life, tailors to make clothes for us, cooks to prepare our dinners, parsons to preach to us. But, in the performance of public duties, the rule does not hold at all. For statesmen, we select men of the narrowest notions and the strongest local prejudices. If we have a job of street-cleaning to do, it most naturally is awarded to a confectioner; if a contract for sewerage, we give it not to an Engineer, but to some one who barely knows which end of a sewer should be lowest, and who, of his own knowledge, could not tell an arch from a coal-hole. The consistency with which we adhere to this law of appointing to public places men who know least about their duties, is every where remarkable, but nowhere more so than in the City Inspector's Office. That official holds the most important medical station in the City, yet all the medical lore that has been brought to bear within the office for many years back, might be stuffed into the brains of any nervous old lady, without disqualifying her for the meek and modest performances of the duties of a very poor nurse. Under his control and direction are 22 Health Wardens, whose plainest duties are the supervision of the City with reference to all matters that can affect the public health. Now, the causes of disease are not all patent to political strikers and party hacks. Some of them are open enough, attesting their presence by signs and odors that even idiots recognize, but others, quite as fatal, are concealed from the uneducated, and must be ferreted out by the aid of science and conscientious, sensible research. Such terrible outbreaks of disease as the National Hotel malady of Washington are constantly repeated, on a smaller scale, it is true, among our cellar population, and in the teeming masses of our tenement houses. To indicate what is noxious, to find the exact cause of our startling infant mortality, is a task for which we should hardly suppose good service as an election-time agent were the best preparation. But who ever heard of a candidate for the Health Warden's berth being rejected because he could not tell small-pox from consumption, or a nuisance-breeding marsh from an innocent frog-pond? We have taken pains to overhaul the list of Health Wardens with reference to their business and probable qualifications. Nine of them may be distinguished sanitary reformers for anything we find on record to the contrary, but the Directory is not honored with even the name of either of the nine. One of the twenty-two the Directory sets down as a clerk, two as watchmen, one as a carpenter, one as formerly a policeman, two as carmen, two as keepers of groceries, one as a reporter, one as an upholsterer, and one as a builder. If, in the performance of their official duties, a chemist should be needed, we presume the carman would be on hand to make the delicate tests and experiments. If a physician's practiced acumen were demanded, there is the carpenter or the grocer ready. Meanwhile the fact is established that the ratio of deaths to population in New-York is about one in 28, while in London it is about one in 40!

THE LOCOMOTIVE DIFFICULTY.—In the absence of a British outrage, it is gratifying to know that we have one of a domestic origin to keep us going through the Summer months. The question of right of search seems to be in a fair way of settlement; the question of bringing the locomotive down below Forty-second-street is not altogether in such a favorable condition. A very tough fight may be anticipated, and a good deal of sympathy will be expended on either side. It is a hard case for all parties interested. Hard for the Railroad Company, hard for the property-holders of Murray Hill, and still harder, it seems to us, for the poor residents on Fourth-avenue, who are threatened with a concession "in the spirit of conciliation" infinitely worse than the present evil. This is none other than to erect a huge depôt at the mouth of the tunnel, extending down the Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-second-street. Provided this is agreed to, the Railroad Company will withdraw its engines from their present place, and stable them up town, but they claim the right to run them through the tunnel, promising to make the operation agreeable and delightful by erecting new chimneys on Murray Hill of an ornamental pattern.

A locomotive snorting defiance in the centre of a crowded street, and looking like an angry dragon that had just crept out of its hole to take a little human refreshment, is by no means a pleasant spectacle to a nervous temperament, but as a nuisance it is not greater than the inevitable surroundings of a railroad depôt, of the kind contemplated by the Harlem and New-Haven Company. Within a few years Fourth-avenue has become a crowded, busy and prosperous thoroughfare, blighted at its extreme end by the locomotive nuisance, but still extending and lively. It seems to us that the inhabitants on this Avenue, as well as those on Murray Hill, are worthy of some consideration. At present they suffer from the saddest vehicular congestion. Half a dozen times a day the thoroughfare is blocked up with City cars, hacks, stages, express wagons, and every other species of conveyance, the drivers whereof regale themselves in the neighborhood, or hold playful conversation with each other from the box, or pass running criticisms on the foot-passengers. When a train comes in sight the scene waxes furious, and it is not saying too much to affirm that life and limb (if they were of any consideration) are put in imminent jeopardy. Such a troublous state of things is disheartening to the storekeeper and alarming to the private individual. It is miraculous, indeed, that live children are ever seen in that section of the City.

What the Company needs at the present moment is a dépôt of sufficient extent to contain not only its own train, but the various conveyances needed for bearing off its passengers to all parts of the City. Before it lays its hands on two blocks of a public thoroughfare in "a spirit of conciliation," it would be well to inquire if these objects can be accomplished. The mere running of a locomotive through a tunnel, is a matter that might, perhaps, be accommodated, if sufficient room could be obtained for the proper sort of dépôt.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We have, heretofore, adverted to the proposed formation of a new State from portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, adjacent to Lake Superior, and including the mining region. Resolutions favorable to the project have been introduced at different times in the Legislatures of Michigan and Wisconsin, but, we believe, without receiving any decisive action. Recently, however, the people of the section in question have taken hold of the matter. A circular, numerously signed, has been issued, which calls a Convention to assemble at Ontonagon, on the 25th of August, for the purpose of interchanging views and adopting measures conducive to the attainment of the object. It is further proposed in the circular that a Territorial Government be formed to give place, ultimately, to a State organization. But such Territorial Government could manifestly have no legal force or effect until other steps, required by the Constitution of the United States, should first be taken, in order to form a new State, as is the design in this case, from the Territory of other States. The separate consent of the latter, and also the consent of Congress, must be given.

The Ontonagon Convention may be important in the way of ascertaining and embodying popular opinion, and in placing the matter in such shape as to command the regard of Congress and of the States concerned. We are inclined to think that the project will eventually prove successful. The district proposed to be included in the new State is large. It already has a sufficient population, which is rapidly increasing. Besides, it is urged, not without force, that the Lake Superior region is isolated and peculiar, as well in its interests as its locality. It is not probable that any serious objection would be made to the realization of the plan, inasmuch as the balance of power between the North and South has become an obsolete consideration.

RUTLAND CUM PLUM GUT.—The spectacle of a public print and that print the *Herald*, blubbering over the depravity of the age, is at once imposing and memorable. It can be compared only to the lamentations of a pickpocket who, finding himself in the daguerreotype collection of the "Rogues Gallery," bemoans the progress of art. It was an ancient prejudice to suppose that truth was to be found at the bottom of a well. We know now that it reposes in the solemn depths of Plum Gut. It is reasonable, therefore, to believe that the *Herald* brings the latest tidings from that spot, and proper to hearken to its Jeremiad.

In the matter of the Free-Love Convention at Rutland, to which our sweepy cotemporary devotes a somewhat tardy but amply piteous editorial, we were the first to anticipate unhappy consequences. It was, in the ordinary course of things, impossible for so much levity, grossness, and profanity to go unimproved. All, and more than all, our evil forebodings have been realized. The *Herald* moralizes! It does more; it cries, pants, goes into convulsions, and in short does everything except speak the truth, which, with its usual precaution, it avoids. It pains us to add that with characteristic ingratitude our afflicted cotemporary forgets to mention that he is indebted to our columns for his moral opportunity. Without the TIMES report there would have been no weeping and gnashing of teeth, and no balmy breathings of watery truth from Plum Gut.

And this reminds us of an anecdote of the notorious Marchioness DE BRINVILLIERS, who, when she was ascending the scaffold, turned to her friend and said that she was afraid she had forgotten to mention in her confessions that she had poisoned her father. It was a trifling omission which she wished to have rectified. The *Herald* also forgets to mention that it did not have a Reporter at Rutland. We correct the omission and therefore account for the lacteal fluid in the fruit of the palm.

TAKING THE PLUM GUT ROUTE AGAIN!—The *Herald* is endeavoring to make its readers believe that the TIMES is an obscene and improper paper,—that it publishes licentious and improper matter. This is disinterested on poor BENNETT'S part, we must confess,—for if he should succeed in convincing his own subscribers of that fact he would lose *two-thirds* of them in a week. This is the Plum Gut route to ruin. Yachting has made BENNETT sea-sick and affected his head as well as his digestion. He ought to have a guardian—or at all events plainly printed sailing directions for the conduct of his newspaper. It has lost all its enterprise and nine-tenths of the sagacity by which it used to be characterised. Potosi, Parker Vein and Plum Gut have all been pretty bad mistakes. Poor BENNETT must *luff* or he'll go ashore.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

Mortality at Sea—Vessels arriving short of hands, and in Distress.

The arrival within a few days past of several vessels from Cuban ports, with their whole crews sick with yellow fever, and of others which have lost a large portion of their number by this disease at sea, has awakened considerable anxiety in the public mind, and has furnished the health officer with fresh arguments for the rigid enforcement of the Quarantine regulations for protecting the health of the port.

The ship *Suzanne*, Captain WILLIAMSON, (late BEVERIDGE,) which sailed from Matanzas on the 20th of June, with a cargo of sugars for Greenock, Scotland, put into this port on Monday on account of sickness and death among her crew. Captain ROBERT BEVERIDGE, her late commander, died of yellow fever on the third day after leaving port, in lat. 27° 42' N., long. 79° 31' W. On the 3d of July, lat. 39° 1', long. 72° 33', ROBERT NEWTON, cook, of England, and JOHN HARPER, seaman, of Norway, also died. Five others of the crew were taken sick, and being unable to do duty, there were not men enough to work the ship. Accordingly the mate, who succeeded to the command, brought the ship into this port to land his sick and to obtain assistance. His crew were landed at Quarantine, shipkeepers placed on board, and the ship sent at once to the anchorage in the lower bay.

The ship *Grotto*, of Bath Me., late Captain DUNLEVY, which sailed from Sagua la Grande on the 25th with a cargo of sugar bound to Liverpool, was also compelled to put into this port on account of the loss of her crew. She was fallen in with on the 5th inst. east of Fire Island, with colors set at half-mast, and a signal flying for a pilot. The steamtug *Huntress*, Captain BOGGS, took her in tow, and brought her to Quarantine. Two of the crew had died of yellow fever, and Captain DUNLEVY died an hour after the vessel was fallen in with. The remainder of the crew were down with fever, and the Captain's wife, who, with her two children, was on board, was obliged to divide her attentions between the dying husband and the care of the ship; she was actually at the helm, steering, when spoken by the steamer. The body of Capt. DUNLEVY, with the surviving crew, were landed at Quarantine. The faithful wife and her children have thus far escaped the ravages of disease. Capt. D. belonged to Richmond, Me., and was about 35 years of age. The ship was towed down to the Lower Bay at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning.

The ship *Greenland*, Captain VARNUM, (late Captain BATES,) arrived, yesterday, from Havana. The wife and son of Capt. B. died on board, in the harbor of Havana, on the 21st ult., of yellow fever. Capt. B., also being sick, obtained Captain VARNUM, late mate of the bark *Ocean Home*, to take charge of his ship, and then left for home in the steamer *Cahawba*. The ship was spoken by the *Cahawba* off the Capes of Delaware, when they reported "all right" on board. Upon arrival, however, Capt. VARNUM was very sick with the fever, and yesterday was landed at the hospital, with the rest of the crew. Capt. BATES reports that at the new hospital of Dr. BELOT, in Havana, 178 patients had been received from the 1st to the 21st of June, 20 per cent. of whom had died. They were all from vessels in the harbor, though of different diseases. At the other hospitals the mortality was much greater, probably 30 or 40 per cent. of the whole.

Arrivals from Cienfuegos and other ports on the south side of Cuba report little or no disease, but much rainy weather which must be followed by sickness.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN completed her season here last evening, playing *Lady Macbeth*, one of her greatest impersonations. Every one regrets that the engagement of this talented lady should terminate so abruptly, and as far as the public is concerned, unnecessarily. But Miss CUSHMAN is inexorable, and departs to-day in the *Persia*. During her short career at Niblo's she has proved in the most ample manner that her huge reputation is not a mere newspaper shadow. In physical and mental vigor, in extraordinary grasp of character, Miss CUSHMAN is without a rival. It is a great and serious loss to the American stage that such an artist is permitted to gather her laurels in other lands. There ought to be a law to prevent her doing so.

A dramatic company has been engaged at this house, including the names of BLAKE, BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss SHAW, and other favorites. The first performance will take place to night, when the prices will be reduced to the old standard, fifty cents to all parts of the house, without reserved seats of any kind. COLMAN'S comedy of the "Heir at Law" will be performed.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE commenced an engagement here on Monday night, appearing in three characteristic pieces. Mr. FLORENCE is an excellent stage Irishman, full of humor, activity and broad fun. Mrs. FLORENCE dances excellently, sings well, and has the usual protean power of appearing in several parts. Both artists are eminently worthy of patronage, and we commend their establishment as the most light and Summery of the season.

Personal.

The *Persia* leaves as 12 o'clock to-day for Liverpool. She has a very full list of passengers, among whom are M. Belly, the French *diplomat*, the Hon. John Van Buren and daughter, Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., and his family, the Hon. Wm. A. Fitzhugh, H. J. Raymond, Editor of the TIMES, the Rev. R. S. Cook, &c., &c.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves town to-day for Massachusetts.

From Bermuda.

By the brig *T. M. Mahew*, from Bermuda June 27, we have late papers, but they contain little news of importance. The Government steam yacht *Syren*, Captain SMITH, which brought Lieut. RICHARDSON to New-York with dispatches from the British Admiral, to Lord NAPIER, arrived at Hamilton on the 20th ult., having been absent about twelve days. Major SINCLAIR, R. A., and Mr. John HARNETT were passengers.

The American schooner *Zavalla*, out 46 days from Jamaica, bound to the Spanish Main, had arrived at St. George's short of provisions. She was supplied and sailed on the 21st.

The proceedings in Congress, in relation to the British outrages in the Gulf, occupy a prominent place in the *Bermudian*. The Flag-ship *Indus*, Capt. J. C. G. HAY, with Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., on board, sailed on Thursday, the 17th of June, for Halifax, N. S. Lady STEWART accompanied the gallant Admiral.

H. M. steam-ship *Devastation*, Com. WARE sailed on the 15th ult., for the West Indies.

H. M. brig *Atalanta*, Com. PASLEY, left on the 17th ult., for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The exports of produce to the June quarter from the Bermudas, were

Potatoes, bbls	28,000
Onions, bbls	540,960
Tomatoes, boxes	2,000

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Contest relative to Superior City—The Indian Troubles in Washington and Oregon—Synopsis of Treaties with the Different Tribes—New-York Postmasters Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the great contest for the title to "Superior City." The claim of BRISSETT, WARREN, DENNIS and RAY is rejected, because it is shown that they are Chippewa Indians of mixed blood, and have no right to preëmpt. The adverse claim of the alleged proprietors of Superior City is also rejected, because it is not shown that these proprietors are occupants of the tract, as required by the preëmption laws. Who, then, owns Superior City?

A similar decision is also made against the proprietors of Waverly, in Minnesota. HEALY, the contestant, is allowed to show that his settlement was made in good faith.

CHRISTOPHER H. MOTT, of Mississippi, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate arrearages of war debts in Washington and Oregon Territories.

THOMAS H. BEARD, Jr., of Pennsylvania, is appointed Census Clerk for Minnesota—salary sixteen hundred dollars.

The news of Colonel STEPTOE'S defeat is not doubted by the War Department, and Governor FLOYD awaits in painful anxiety the next arrival from the Pacific. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the settlements, and should they do so they have strength enough to drench the country in blood, skilled as they are in the use of the deadly rifles, with which they are well supplied. Should a general slaughter of the people take place, a fearful responsibility will rest upon the United States Senate, before which body treaties with these Indians have been pending for three years, and yet undisposed of. In view of these facts, the following synopsis of these treaties which I have prepared for the TIMES will be found interesting and instructive.

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dwarmish and Suquamish Tribes.—A treaty was concluded with these Indians on the 22d January, 1855, by which they ceded to the United States 5,257,780 acres of land, for which they were to receive $150,000 in twenty years; $15,000 for removal; school, physician, smith, carpenter, farmer and shops, for twenty years. They number 942 souls, and reserve for themselves 61,980 acres.

Makah Tribe.—This treaty is dated January 31, 1855, and cedes to the Government 236,320 acres of land, for $30,000, to be paid in twenty years; $3,000 for removal and school, smith, carpenter shops, &c., for twenty years. They number 596 souls.

Skallams, &c.—These Indians signed a treaty on the 26th of JANUARY, 1855, by which the United States acquired 2,087,040 acres of land, for which they agreed to pay $60,000, in twenty years; $6,000 for removal, with schools, &c. These Indians number 1,316 souls.

Qunaaielts and Quilehutes.—On the 25th January and the 31st July, 1855, a treaty was concluded with these two tribes, by which they ceded to the Government 868,480 acres of land, and were promised, in payment, $27,500, and smith, carpenter, school, teacher, physician and shops, estimated at $100,000 for twenty years. They number 493 souls.

Flatheads, Kootenays, &c.—By this treaty, dated July 16, 1855, the United States acquire 14,720,000 acres of land and agreed to pay therefor $120,000 with school, buildings, books, smith, carpenter, physician, wagon-maker, two farmers, one saw-mill, one flour-mill, and a hospital for twenty years. These tribes number 1,700 souls, and reserve for their own use 1,280,000 acres of land.

IN OREGON.

Des Chutes, Upper and Lower.—The treaty with these Indians is dated June 25, 1855, and cedes 8,110,000 acres of land, for which the Government agreed to pay $150,000, and furnish one saw-mill and miller, one flour-mill and miller, school-house, teacher, smith carpenter, &c. These Indians number 1,770 souls.

IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas.—This treaty is dated June 9, 1855, and cedes 4,012,800 acres of land, for which they were to receive $150,000, and schools, smith, carpenter, &c., &c. They number 1,500 souls, and reserved for their own use 512,000 acres.

Molallas or Molels.—These Indians, by treaty dated Dec. 21, 1855, ceded 792,960 acres, and were to receive $310,000 in mills, shops, &c.

Yakima, Palouse, &c.—This treaty is dated June 9, 1855, and cedes 10,820,000 acres, for which they were promised $200,000, together with schools, mills, shops, &c., &c., estimated at $300,000 more. These tribes number 3,900 souls, and reserve for their own use 789,120.

Nez Percés.—These Indians signed a treaty on the 11th June, 1855, by which they ceded to the United States 15,480,000 acres of land, for which they were to receive $200,000 cash, and schools, shops, &c., &c., for twenty years, estimated at $381,600.

Thus have we the spectacle presented us of the Government treating with Indian tribes numbering 15,517 souls, and acquiring thereby 62,415,380 acres of land, for which they agree to pay in *cash* arrangements $2,052,000, besides incurring various and sundry heavy expenses for twenty years. This was no child's play, and yet these treaties have all been neglected in the Senate, while the white settlers have been steadily taking possession of the ceded lands. The Indians do not understand Senatorial delays, and they naturally conclude that the whites are about robbing them of their lands. Hence the recent hostilities, and the apprehension is that there will be another general war with all these tribes combined.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Utah, writes to the Indian Bureau, that he has made several treaties with tribes who have been in enmity many years. The nation he had visited have always been faithful to the United States, but are in a position to have done, if so disposed, much more harm than the Mormons. The Indian affairs are represented in a very mixed condition. He intends to visit all the tribes from Salt Lake City to Carson Valley.

Agent REDFIELD writes from Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, that the Sioux are much excited on account of the Treaty of the United States with the Yanktons. They claim that the lands belong to them, and protest against the Yanktons being paid anything; they are in an irritated and disturbed state of mind, and Mr. REDFIELD could not have transacted any business with them, if it had not been for the presence of the troops; they are insolent and faultfinding, and it may be necessary to chastise them severely. The stipulations of the Laramie Treaty are not observed; nearly all the nations and tribes being at war, and depredating on one another as well as on whites.

Mr. C. H. MOTT, of Mississippi, has been appointed Special Commissioner to Washington and Oregon Territories, under the act of Congress, to examine and report on certain claims previous to their payment, for which conditional appropriations have been made.

The President made the following appointments of Postmasters for the State of New-York to-day:

Albany, J. Calvert Comstock; Batavia, William Seaver; Canandaigua, George M. Chapman; Dansville, Jno. A. Vanderlip; Ithaca, A. S. Johnson Lockport, Asher Torrence; Leroy, Alanson T. Drake; Little Falls, Horace N. Johnson; Newburgh, Joseph Casterline, Jr.; Oswego, Alfred B. Getty; Owego, Hiram A. Beebe; Penn Yan, Lewis S. Ayers; Rochester, Nicholas E. Paine; Schenectady, Luke Dodge; Seneca Falls, Josiah T. Miller; Syracuse, Henry J. Sedgwick; Utica, Joseph M. Lyon; West Troy, Patrick Grattan; Watertown, Samuel Birdsall; Whitehall, Harvey W. Buell.

The State Paper Controversy at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, held to-day, Justices WRIGHT, GOULD and HOGEBOOM were present. In the case of THURLOW WEED and others, proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, vs. CULVERT, COMSTOCK and others, proprietors of the *Atlas and Argus*, the Court denied the application of the former for an injunction, prohibiting the latter from acting as a State paper. The proprietors of the *Evening Journal* claim that the opinion of the Court is favorable to their construction of the law of 1851, although the decision is against them. They also claim that the opinion of the Court is adverse to the right of State officers to appoint the *Atlas and Argus* a State paper, and declare that the *Evening Journal* is still a State paper. The decision will be published in a few days.

Decrease of Tolls on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

The Canal tolls for the month of June show a decrease, as compared with last year, of $21,868 15. This reduces the increase of 1858, up to the 1st of July, over 1857, to $115,052 80.

Death of Canal Commissioner Whallon.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6.

The Hon. S. S. WHALLON, Canal Commissioner, died this afternoon at Erie. His disease was scarlet fever.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, July 6—7 P. M.

The wind has been N. E. all day, and the weather very stormy. It has now changed, and is blowing very high from the northwest, and the skies are brightening. Clear weather is expected soon. No news of the Atlantic Cable Fleet.

Railroad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 6.

A collision occurred this morning, between a coal and a freight train on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, by which both engines and several of the cars were crushed. The conductor and fireman of the freight train were dangerously injured, the engineer of the coal train badly scalded, and several others slightly injured. No one was killed.

Sentence of a Murderer.

CATTARAUGUS, Monday, July 5.

DENNIS SULLIVAN was sentenced by Judge GROVER on Saturday to be hung on the 20th of August, for the murder of JOHN HARMOND at Carelton in October last. They were both Irish laborers on the Bradford Coal Railroad.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.

A great cricket match between eighteen Americans and eleven Englishmen was decided to-day in favor of the latter by fourteen runs. All the campetitors were picked men.

Accident to the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 6.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, after being two days out from New-York, damaged her cog-wheels slightly, when she bore up for this port, and arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. She will repair and probably proceed to Liverpool on Saturday.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 5.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday, for the purpose of considering the assessments, and again yesterday afternoon, with Supervisor PURDY in the Chair. The following was submitted, and after the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1858—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the assessment rolls of the year 1858, respectfully report:

That having given the subject due attention, they find, by reference to the rolls of the several wards and non-residents, that the valuation of the real and personal estate for the year 1858, amounts in the aggregate to.....$531,194,290
The valuation for 1857 was.....520,559,482

The increase of valuation over 1857.....$10,634,808

The amount to be levied for the tax of the year 1858, on the above valuation, as specified in the annexed resolutions, is.....$8,470,741 31
The tax levy of 1857 was.....7,965,566 52

Increase over levy for 1857.....$504,174 79

The objects and purposes for which the sum of eight millions four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents is to be applied, may be seen

INTELES EUROPE.

The Mails by the City of Washington.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Seizure of the Thomas Watson.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW INDIA BILL.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d June, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A telegraphic abstract of her news has already been given. We append additional particulars.

Prior to the departure of the *Indian Empire* from Galway, on the 19th, a public dinner was given in honor of the projector of the line, Mr. J. O. LEVER. It was attended by a host of local notorieties. Mr. HOWARD, American Consul at Manchester; Mr. TALBOT, our Consul at Galway, and Mr. PLINY MILES, represented this country. Mr. LEVER being called upon, addressed the company in a concise history of the enterprise. He rested its merits upon the fact of its affording the shortest sea distance to America, at reduced fares, and the most rapid transmission of mails. In regard to the other vessels of the line, he said, "if the *Indian Empire* did not fulfil the wishes of her owner or of her commander, he hoped the *American Empire* would. She is a fine first-class ship that had never been on the water, and could not, therefore, be slandered." Mr. PLINY MILES, in response to a sentiment in his honor, commented at length on the advantages of the new enterprise, hoped it might eventually result in the reduction of ocean postage as well as of ocean fares, and prophesied that we should soon see a fortnightly steamer sailing from Galway, laden to the water's edge with freight and passengers.

The Irish Press is frantic in regard to the accident to the *Indian Empire*. They refuse to see anything in the blunder of the two pilots, but the result of design, brought about by the jealousy of the Liverpool shipping interest. Mr. LEVER does not hesitate to sanction this view. The pilots, in the meantime, are committed for trial.

Preparations were being made to welcome the *Agamemnon* on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable, in Valentia Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June. The principal directors and officials of the Company were proceeding to Valentia, and advices from Ireland state that the Lord Lieutenant would be in attendance on the arrival of the Squadron, for the purpose of inaugurating the line by a Message of Peace, in the name of Her Majesty, to the President of the United States. It was also expected that Prince ALFRED, who was cruising about the coast of Ireland in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, would join the Squadron engaged in laying the cable.

In London, considerable anxiety is felt amongst the holders of the Company's shares to ascertain the result of the experiment now being tried to establish electrical communication between the Old and the New World. The city article of a contemporary says: "The shares are at about 50 per cent. discount; but in the event of the cable being successfully laid down, an immediate rebound in the value of these securities would of course take place."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, with reference to Lord MALMESBURY'S threat of abandoning Spain, on the question of Cuba, says: "It is stated the French Government has declared to the Spanish Ambassador that France will never abandon Spain on that question." The *Patrie*, commenting on the same subject, attributes Lord MALMESBURY'S denunciation of Spain to oratorical excitement. As to France, should the plan of supplying her colonies with free laborers encourage abuses which prove inseparable, she will abandon the system itself with the same frankness with which she had adopted it.

In the House of Lords on the 21st of June the Bishop of Oxford moved for the correspondence between the British Government and the Governor of Hong Kong respecting emigration from Hong Kong and China since 1856. His object was to ascertain whether the principle of emigration had been abused, and whether the unfortunate Chinese, under the cover of free emigration had been induced to leave China for what subsequently proved to be Slavery in its worst form.

The Earl of CARNAVON said the emigration of Coolies to British colonies had been satisfactorily conducted, but he was bound to admit that in reference to foreign possessions the principles of free emigration had been grossly abused. Government had no objection to produce the papers.

Lord BROUGHAM thought it was the duty of Government absolutely and immediately to prohibit the system.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax.

Mr. GIBSON advocated his views at some length, and during the debate which ensued, Mr. DISRAELI admitted that this was a tax which at the proper time ought to be extinguished, but said that although he approved of the first part of the resolution he could not at present see how the deficiency which would be created by the repeal of the tax, was to be made up.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL urged Mr. GIBSON to accept the proposition of Mr. DISRAELI and omit the last part of his resolution. Mr. GIBSON assented, and the resolution as amended was passed.

In Committee of Supply a vote of £651,000 for public educational purposes was agreed to. It was stated that over 200,000 children were deriving benefit from these expenditures for education.

On the 22d the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON stated that owing to irregularities in the mail service with Australia, the present contract was to be canceled, and a new one entered into.

The following resolution was moved by Lord HOTHAM, and adopted, after considerable debate.

"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned—for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward."

The Government India bill has been published. It proposes to enact that the Government of India shall be transferred to the Crown; that a Secretary of State shall be appointed for India; that a Council of fifteen shall be formed, seven members being appointed by the Director of the East India Company, and eight nominated by the Crown, and by election by the Council. It is proposed that the Councillors shall hold office during good behavior, shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament, and shall be paid £1,200 per annum each. The Secretary of State may, according to this bill, act in opposition to the majority of the Council, but must record his reasons; and orders now sent by the Secret Committee may be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council. It is proposed that the appointments to writerships shall be filled up as at present by competition, and that the naval and military cadetships shall be filled up by the Council, so that out of seventeen appointments the Secretary of state shall fill two, and the Councillors one each; but that one-tenth of the cadets appointed shall be sons of Indian civil or military servants, and that the artillery and engineer cadetships shall be opened to competition. It is proposed that the conditions of the Indian naval and military services shall be unaltered by this bill, which is to come into operation thirty days after it is passed.

The Society of Friends recently addressed a memorial to the Emperor of the French on the subject of the African Slave-trade. A deputation of that body went to Paris to present it, but they were not able to obtain a personal interview. The document was left in the hands of Count WALEWSKI, and it has just been presented to the Emperor.

The case of Mr. GOUGH, the celebrated temperance lecturer, against Dr. LEES, a Maine liquor law advocate, for libel, came off in the Court of Exchequer on the 21st. The libel complained of was contained in a private letter, and charged Mr. GOUGH with being habituated to the use of narcotic drugs for the purpose of stimulating himself, and also with "being as wicked a man and as rank a hypocrite as breathes in the Queen's domidons." Dr. LEES, it appears, had written under the impression that he had been libelled by Mr. GOUGH. This Mr. GOUGH denied in his evidence in court. Dr. LEES thereupon withdrew his plea of justification, and the case was amicably settled by a consent to a verdict for the plaintiff, with five guineas damages.

The London Morning *Star* says: "It may not say that Mr. DALLAS, the representative of the United States in this country, has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements of our Government respecting the enlistment question, and it may be expected, we fancy, will inform us that in a short time we shall hear no more of that bugbear. Let us hope that the difficulty has been satisfactorily settled by the present occupants of Downing-street."

The trial of TRELOVE the bookseller, for publishing a libel on the Emperor of the French, came on in the Queen's Bench on the 22d of June. The Attorney-General said he was glad to announce that the jury would not be called upon to try the indictment. The defendant was prepared to state that he never intended to countenance the crime of assassination, and to express his regret that any such misconstruction should have been put upon his publication, and that the publication of the work had ceased. This was confirmed by the defendant's counsel, and a verdict of not guilty was taken.

The prosecution of TOMOWZAVSKI, on a like charge, was disposed of in the same manner.

The war steamer *Bloodhound* had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On arrival, she was visited by the Commander-in-chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home in consequence of her having taken into Sierra Leone the American bark *Thomas Watson*, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination. It appears from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the *Bloodhound* was riding at anchor in the British water off Quilta, and on the evening of that day, a black man in a state of nudity was observed swimming towards the *Bloodhound*. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks, he stated that his name was JOHNSON, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British settlement, he claimed the protection of the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the *Thomas Watson*; he had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's permit, and being informed by the cook that the master, Capt. COUSENS, had sold him to a Spanish passenger on board—one of the crew of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned—he (JOHNSON) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book, as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country. The Captain would not consent to this, but ill-treated him and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the *Bloodhound* as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by JOHNSON, Commander ROBSON, of the *Bloodhound*, attended by one of his officers, proceeded on board of the *Thomas Watson*. The Master was informed of the statement, and a demand was made for wages. Captain COUSENS admitted that JOHNSON was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander ROBSON would send on board the next morning he would pay JOHNSON wages at the rate of $5 a month and not $12 as JOHNSON asserted he agreed for. Accordingly, on going on board next morning, Captain COUSENS informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and demanded that JOHNSON should be returned as a deserter. This Commander ROBSON refused to do, and in consequence of the Captain of the *Thomas Watson* persisting to have JOHNSON returned, Commander ROBSON ordered the ship to be taken to Sierre Leone for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the *Thomas Watson* happened to be an American vessel, the Judge Advocate refused to interfere, at the same time saying that had it been a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, he might have acted differently. The ship was then allowed to proceed to her destination. On the representations of the American Consul, the *Bloodhound* was ordered home to be paid off.

Mr. LEVER, the projector of the new line of steamers between Galway and New-York, had been entertained with a public dinner at Galway. Mr. LEVER announced in his speech that his second steamer, the *American Empire*, would soon be completed;—that she was a large first-class ship; and that she was expected to make her passages in less time than they have yet been accomplished.

The American ship *Onward* had arrived at Spithead with military invalids from the Cape of Good Hope.

The rumor continued to be circulated that PELISSIER would soon retire from the mission to London, on the ground that the climate does not agree with his health. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the interview between the Ambassador and the Duke D'AUMALE, which recently attracted some attention, may have something to do with the statement. MM. WALEWSKI, MOUSTIER and DROUYN DE L'HUYS, had been named in connection with the succession.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in alluding to the discussion in the House of Lords on the introduction of Africans into French colonies, suggests that the indignation of the English peers would have been more appropriate if directed towards the cruelties committed in the repression of the rebellion in India. The fortunate condition of the negroes in the French Colonies is contrasted with that of the unhappy Irish. The writer denies *in toto* the truth of Lord MALMESBURY'S statement.

In regard to the invasion panic, the *Morning Star*, of the 21st, says:

"It is a week since we made the painful announcement that the invasion panic disease looked not a little threatening, but we are glad to say that it has almost entirely abated. It was feared that the absurd statement of twelve French war-vessels being on their way to Brest would have heightened the fever, and would have induced a multitude of our fellow-metropolitans to believe that the 18th of June was the day appointed for the French landing in Pevensey Bay; but we have only heard of three or four individuals who gave credit to the rumor and who dreaded the approach of the Waterloo anniversary. The chances now are that the public will not hear any more about the invasion for many months to come."

An accident happened on the 20th ult. to an excursion train which was running from Portsmouth to London. The three last carriages ran off the line at Bishopstoke, causing the death of one passenger and seriously injuring several others.

A fire of a more than ordinarily destructive character raged at Limehouse, London, on Saturday night, the 19th ult., and a part of the following day. By some mysterious means, at present unexplained, the life-boat manufactory of Messrs. FORREST & Co., became ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished, nearly the whole of that vast series of buildings, covering an area of four acres, together with the immense stacks of timber in an adjoining yard, had fallen a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A still more serious conflagration on the 21st ult. broke out at Fresh Wharf, Lower Thomas-street, adjoining London Bridge. By 12 M. the fire was got in hand, but it could not be extinguished until late in the evening. It is said that one house alone had £25,000 worth of silk in the building.

The removal of Temple-Bar is recommended by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

An American, writing to the London *Times*, expresses his satisfaction at the result of the debate on the Right of Search; but regrets that so little practical good had resulted from the recent exercise of the right.

"If," he remarks, "for those thirty cases of search which the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he has collected, he could point to one in which a slaver under an American flag has been detected, it would go far towards satisfying Americans that the British officers had acted upon well-grounded suspicions, and would point out the necessity of our own Government doing something more than it has done to redeem our stars and stripes from the dark disgrace of shielding this most shocking traffic."

The Paris *Patrie* devotes an article to the Anglo-American difficulty, in the course of which it attributes the excitement in the United States to the desire of the Washington authorities to divert public attention from their Kansas blunders and from the pitiful results of the Mormon campaign: "The mania of the Americans," says the *Patrie*, "is to go to war, but they have always indulged in more noise than deeds, and their sword is never more than half drawn. Quarrelsome, but economical, they hesitate before a heavy expenditure, and prefer a satisfactory arrangement to costly laurels. We must, consequently, pay little attention to the noise created on the other side of the Atlantic. The warlike articles which fill the immense columns of the American journals, the vehement speeches, the orders given for the fitting out of fleets, have already been witnessed four or five times, within twenty years, without harming any one; and the Mayor of New-York enjoys a light conscience notwithstanding that a journal denounced him as a traitor for having drunk to the health of Queen VICTORIA at a banquet recently given by the English Consul."

The *Patrie* declares that France has no wish to revive the Slave-trade, and that if the system of free emigration it has adopted leads to abuses, inseparable from that system, it will be abolished altogether. The article, it is remarked, has a semi-official look, and may be taken as an admission that the defence of the case of the *Regina Coeli* has fallen to the ground. The *Constitutionnel*, in answer to the observations made by Lord MALMESBURY, in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, declares that it cannot accept the interpretation put on this case by the English Minister. Then why not publish such a narrative of facts as would lead to a satisfactory interpretation at both sides of the Channel? As matters at present stand, it openly avows that, under false and hypocritical motives, France is reviving one of the most odious crimes ever devised by human impunity or that of gain. "It is plain," writes a correspondent, "that her pretended system of free emigration is only a mere mask for Slavery disguised under the honorable title of engagements. It is notorious that, in spite of such engagements, she is returning to practices which the humanity of the country has long since condemned, and meanly trying to cover her delinquency with fair words and smooth pretences."

The *Constitutionnel* contains an analysis of the "right of search" dispute, and reproduces the most violent passages of the speeches made on the subject in the United States Senate. It appears vexed at the indifference with which the British press has received these specimens of transatlantic eloquence, and with a ponderous attempt at irony, congratulates England on her "patience and resignation," on the "advantages she has derived from reading the New Testament," on her "meekness and Christian resignation," &c., &c.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contradicts the report that the French Government was purchasing horses in Germany for militia service, and adds that the resources of France completely suffice to meet the requirements of the cavalry.

An article in *Le Pays* in regard to Austria is supposed to have a semi-official sanction. It is extremely denunciatory and unsparing. The correspondent of the *Times*, referring to it, says:

"That a feeling of deep irritation prevails against Austria in high quarters is certain—a feeling which is said to be increased by the sentiments attributed, rightly or wrongly, to Austrian officials. I have just heard that an ex-diplomatist, well acquainted with Italy, is to be charged with a mission to that country by the French Government. What may be the precise object of the mission, is not specified."

Much remark was occasioned by the omission of Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, from the list of invitations to Fontainebleau. The slight is said to have been caused by the knowledge that the Baron had secret orders from Vienna not to attend if invited.

The captain of the *Ethiop* claims 20,000fr. from the owner of the *Regina Coeli*, as damages for having taken the ship out of the possession of the negroes. M. VIOT (the owner) has gone to Paris to investigate the grounds of the claim.

There are some symptoms of improvement in French commercial affairs. The merchants of Marseilles are again speculating, and bankers only wait an opportunity to invest their unemployed capital. The flour and corn markets here show some fluctuation. The results of the silk crop in the Drome was satisfactory. Vines everywhere look magnificent. Wines are generally looking down in the provincial markets. There was no business in brandies. The rape crop was satisfactory.

M. PIETRI, who had been summoned to Paris from Corsica, was expected to resume his former position as Prefect of Police.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs revenue, showing in the first 5 months of 1858 a diminution of receipts compared with the corresponding period in 1857 of over 5,000,000 francs, while compared with 1856 there is an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

Madrid was still suffering from the food crisis, but it is said to be more fictitious than real. Bread had risen one-fourth, while there was abundance of grain in the market.

Considerable uneasiness is said to have been excited in Rome by the important fortifications the French are making at Civita Vecchia.

Some heavy failures are reported in Turin, and it is said that considerable misappropriation of money by certain directors of the Cuneo Railroad Company had been discovered.

It is denied that Piedmont has made any demands upon Naples for indemnification in the *Cagliari* affair.

The Piedmontese Chamber has finished the work annulling all the elections in which even the slightest amount of clerical influence could be discovered. The whole evidence, in justification of these somewhat harsh proceedings, is to be printed.

It is announced that the Pope is going to increase his navy from two corvettes to ten.

A desperate attempt to escape had been made by the prisoners confined at Paliano, and 60 of them succeeded in getting away. Half of them, however, had been recaptured.

It is stated the special Neapolitan *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna had quitted that Court in dudgeon when it was found that Austria would not back up Naples against the demand of England for compensation in the *Cagliari* affair.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th of June. The new Cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The Imperial family and Court were present, and 30,000 troops were under arms.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor was gathering about him every day men belonging to the progressive party; that the Cabinet was impressed with the necessity of approaching Western civilization, and that the next generation will not find any trace of Slavery in Russia. This policy is opposed by the old Russian party, headed by Prince MENSCHIKOFF. The London *Post*, however, remembers that ALEXANDER I. began his career in the same way, but that the early indications of progression were soon obliterated. It therefore places no faith in the present promise of ALEXANDER II.

It is stated that the Turkish authorities were devoting all their energies to the preparation of a fresh expedition against Grahovo. Montenegro, unless the peasants quickly submit. The Turkish force was expected to amount to 12,000 men. The peasants showed themselves less disposed than ever to acknowledge the Turkish authority.

A report was current that the Montenegro question was to be arranged by Commissioners sent there to define the boundaries. In that case Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, who commands the French ships in the Adriatic, would act for France. Two steam gunboats were to be sent to the Adriatic to facilitate the Admiral's communication with the shore.

A letter from Belgrade of the 11th, in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says: "Eight men and a corporal of Turkish regulars endeavored this morning to pull down the English flag, but they were dispersed by the Servian Police. As it is possible that the Turkish regulars may renew their attempt, the English Consul-General has applied to the Servian Government for a military force capable of protecting him. Discipline is completely at an end in the fortress, and the soldiers are said to contemplate a revolt; but should it spread to the town a strong resistance will be offered by the citizens."

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Monday Evening, June 21, 1858.

There has been scarcely any business in the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices have shown great dullness. Consols opened at the closing quotations of Saturday, 95⅝@¾, and soon receded to 95½@⅝, from which there was no recovery. The market was unaffected by any foreign intelligence, and under ordinary circumstances the weather and the prospects of the harvest should excite confidence. Bank Stock left off at 219@221; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 95⅛@⅜; Indian Debentures, 99¼@¼; India Bonds, 17s.@21s.; and Exchequer Bills, March, 31s.@35s.; June, 18s.@22s. premium.

Money has been in active demand in the discount market. At the Bank the applications showed a decided increase.

The bullion operations at the Bank to day, were unimportant.

The gold by the *Indemnity* was delivered to-day, and the whole taken for the Continent. The greater part of the other recent Australian supplies will probably follow.

The *Cambria* has arrived with the heavy portion of the Australian mail and £111,680, of which £50,000 is in sovereigns. The *Medway*, from Melbourne, has also brought £38,372, making a total of £150,052. The only gold ship from Australia now known to be out is the *Royal Charter*, which sailed on the 11th of April with 93,732 ounces, or £374,928.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 15c. for money, and 68f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing another decline of an eighth.

According to a circular of M. ARLES DUFOUR, of Lyons, the latest accounts from the silk-growing countries state that in their last stage the worms had suffered greatly from the tropical temperature lately prevalent. The estimates of the crop, therefore, must undergo some deduction. Nevertheless, it was considered certain that, taken altogether, it will be much larger than that of last year. At Lyons the purchases of silk had increased within the past few days, and prices, which had been declining rapidly, had again become firm.

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80 to 82	80¾
Do., do., free land, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	15 to 16 dis.	16⅝17⅜ds
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., con. '69	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	82 to 84	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1985	62 to 66	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	91 to 93	91¾
Do., $100 shares	76 to 79	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	69 to 71	
Do., $100 shares	15 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	86 to 88 x. c.	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	95 to 97	

Mr. PATTERSON, of Bristol, ship builder, had associated with heavy liabilities. Assets believed to be good.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, prices are said to be slightly in favor of buyers. The business of the past three days foots up 20,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

In Manchester, trade is generally quiet, and prices about former rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The market continues buoyant for the article, and the market is inactive. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged in value. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s @21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@22s. 6d. Wheat in rather more request, but sales light at former rates. Red Western, 5s. 2d @5s. 6d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn—No inquiry, and prices nominally as before. White, 33s.@33s 6d.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull at former rates. Pork firm for Irish. Only poor American offering. Bacon dull, and holders willing to sell at reduced rates. Lard very dull, 54s @54s. 6d. being the extreme quotation for prime. Tallow slow of sale. Butchers' Association nominal, at 53s.

PRODUCE—Resin flat, at 4s. for Common. Ashes quiet and drooping; small sales at 36s. for both sorts. Sugars very dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice in less demand. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 48s. on the spot, and at 43s. for late arrivals. Linseed Oil 33s. in casks. In Quercitron Bark no sales reported.

LONDON MARKETS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.]

SUGAR in good demand and firm for the better sorts. Common dull and easier. COFFEE inactive, and some sorts rather lower. TEA very firm: Common Congou, 10½d. RICE slightly easier. TALLOW inactive but prices supported; P. Y. C. 52s 6d, on the spot. LINSEED OIL—33s. asked. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 52s 3d. BREADSTUFFS unchanged.

Capt. de Riviere Arrested at Hoboken—Examination Postponed till Thursday—Present Aspect of the Case.

Capt. HENRI A. DE RIVIERE, the French adventurer, whose varied exploits since his arrival in this country, as detailed in the TIMES of Monday, have gained him considerable newspaper notoriety, and whose connection with the Blount family, of Mobile, has recently brought him to the notice of the Police Authorities of this City, was arrested on Sunday evening, at the Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken, N. J. The affidavit or Mr. BLOUNT, on which Justice CONNOLY issued the warrant for his arrest, has already been published.

Several of the New-York detectives were employed by Mr. BLOUNT on Saturday and Sunday to discover the whereabouts of the fugitives, but owing to a want of vigilance, or skill, their efforts were unsuccessful; and he was finally indebted to a countryman of DE RIVIERE for the information desired. On Sunday a Frenchman called on Mr. BLOUNT at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and informed him that his wife and daughter were at the Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken, with the gallant Captain DE RIVIERE. He even stated what the fugitives had to eat and drink, and when they had it; how much DE RIVIERE paid this servant, and how much that; who brought the Captain's letter that appeared in the TIMES, to New-York, and how much the messenger got for his services, &c.

On receiving this information, Mr. BLOUNT proceeded to Hoboken without delay, and calling on Justice WHITLEY, made the following complaint:

State of New-Jersey, Hudson County, ss.—Before me, Thomas W. Whitley, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared Frederick S. Blount, of the city of Mobile, and State of Alabama, who being duly sworn according to law upon his oath complains that on the 2d day of July, 1858, at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, one Henry A. de Riviere did feloniously steal, take and carry away certain articles of ladies' wearing apparel, ladies' dresses and garments, and one gold ring, the property of this deponent, of the value of $50 and over, and the said property so feloniously stolen, he, the said de Riviere, did take and carry into the State of New-Jersey, in the County of Hudson, where the same now is; and, therefore, he prays that said Henry de Riviere may be compelled to answer the said complaint and be dealt with as law and justice may require. F. S. BLOUNT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at the city of Hoboken, in said County, this 4th day of July, 1858.

THOS. W. WHITLEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the above complaint, Justice WHITLEY forthwith issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain DE RIVIERE, and placed it in the hands of Officer McDONOUGH, the Chief of the Hoboken Police. Accompanied by his Aids, the officer repaired to the Hotel Napoleon, and, after encountering some opposition from the proprietor of the hotel, who vehemently averred that the prisoner was not on the premises, succeeded in taking DE RIVIERE into custody. Nothing, however, was discovered of Mrs. BLOUNT and daughter, the companions of the prisoner. Mr. BLOUNT desired to search the house for them, but as he had taken out no legal process for their apprehension, and the proprietor of the hotel objecting to the search, he was compelled to desist. DE RIVIERE remained in the custody of Officer McDONOUGH during Monday, and it was expected would be examined before Justice WHITLEY yesterday morning. Mr. BLOUNT, with his counsel, Ex-Judge WHITING, was present at the Justice's office at the appointed time, but the prisoner did not make his appearance. It was stated that one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. MULFORD, of the firm of WRIGHT & MULFORD, had gone out of town to spend the Fourth, and had not yet returned, and that the prisoner was unwilling to go on with the examination in his absence.

The Justice said he had no power to compel an examination, which was a proceeding optional with the prisoner, and which he might waive if he chose.

After waiting some time, Mr. BLOUNT, who, it appeared, had, meantime, had an interview with the prisoner or his counsel, came into the Justice's office and announced that he had consented to a postponement of the examination until Thursday, at 10 A. M., and that the parties had agreed that the case should be heard before Judge ODDEN, of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, at Bergen.

Meanwhile, DE RIVIERE stands committed nominally, but in reality is living the same as before his arrest at the Hotel Napoleon, where, it is also asserted, Mrs. BLOUNT and her daughter are both concealed. He is in the custody of Officer McDONOUGH, who declares that he shall neither escape or be kidnapped. On inquiring the meaning of the latter phrase, our reporter was informed that desperate efforts had been made by certain Jersey City and New-York policemen to kidnap the prisoner, and take him away by force, to be conveyed to New-York, or placed on board of some steamer or sailing vessel bound for a southern city; that a half dozen or more men armed to the teeth, came to the Hotel Napoleon as early as 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with that end in view; that the real reason why DE RIVIERE did not appear at the examination was, because it was the intention of the prosecution to consent to his discharge, when he was to be suddenly seized and spirited away as aforesaid, &c. Statements similar to the above were also made to our reporter by one of the counsel for the prisoner who added that the charge of larceny against DE RIVIERE contained in the complaint of Mr. BLOUNT was so utterly ridiculous and untenable, either in law, or in common sense, that it would not stand a three minutes' examination before any magistrate even in New-Jersey; that the prosecution did not expect to succeed on that charge, but merely wished to gain time to trump up a better one, or (what he thought more probable) to manage the thing so that the prisoner might slip into the hands of the aforesaid kidnappers; that this prosecution of DE RIVIERE was only one way of giving vent to a long standing domestic feud in which the parents were more interested for themselves than for their children—that it had now reached a crisis that would utterly and forever exclude the possibility of a reconciliation—that Mrs. BLOUNT averred with the solemnity of an oath that she would never live with her husband again, and that it was very doubtful whether he would ever be permitted to see either her or her daughter. Capt. DE RIVIERE has made no effort to obtain bail, and there appears to be no necessity of his doing so, as he is allowed, under the nominal custody of Officer McDONOUGH, the free run of the Hotel Napoleon, which, though not a very extensive or inviting-looking establishment, nevertheless contains within its walls, probably sufficient to satisfy the cravings of his French heart *for the present*.

If he chooses he can waive the examination on Thursday, get bail, and await the action of the Grand Jury.

Meantime he may enjoy the society of Madame and Mademoiselle at the Hotel Napoleon, and await with the injured husband and father, the tardy movements of the law. There don't seem to be any remedy for it—at least not in New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

IT WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED—We were very much grieved the other day on hearing that a friend of ours, an officer in the United States Army, had been jilted by his intended on account of the unbecoming hat recently adopted. We cannot wonder at the circumstance; while we are sure that had the gentleman mounted a beaver made by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton, the result would have been quite different.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Absolute control over the disordered stomach and bowels is exercised by these unapproachable vegetable curatives. Their genial effect upon the system is akin to the miraculous. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUERU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 50 per cent. of the best oil, accepts the valuable remedy in the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.—The dramatic season closes at Barnum's Museum this week, with some of the most attractive performances of the season. "Nick of the Woods" is played this afternoon, and the "Forest [illegible]" to-night—two excellent pieces. The Aquarium is very beautiful now, and the crimson anemones in them are magnificent.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Again we find this flourishing theatre the only one open on the east side of the City, and probably after the present week will be the only one open in town. To night Miss MARIA BARTON takes a benefit, and presents a large list of volunteers and a very attractive bill.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

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☞ Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries, &c., may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
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☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

BACKUS—ROUSSE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, DE WITT C. BACKUS, Esq., of Buffalo, to ANNA M., only daughter of the Rev. Peter P. Rousse, of Brooklyn.

DAUBE—TURNER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, at the Parsonage of the Greene st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. ADOLPHUS DAUBE to Miss PAULINE TURNER.

DIXON—DINWIDDIE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, at the Parsonage of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. ALEXANDER DIXON to Miss MARY J. DINWIDDIE.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, HENRY H. CARPENTER to LAURA JANE KING, all of this City.

WOLFE—JACKSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., the Rev. A. R. WOLFE to LAURA F., daughter of Luther Jackson, all of this City.

LOOP—LANDER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, by the Rev. F. G. Clark, EDWARD STERLING LOOP, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and HATTIE A. LANDER, eldest daughter of T. D. Lander, Esq., of this City.

BENJAMIN—BENJAMIN.—At Riverhead, L. I., on Monday, July 5, by the Rev. Mr. Entler, Miss LEONORA, daughter of David Benjamin, Esq., to JOHN F. BENJAMIN, of Islip, L. I.

HOAGLAND—BIGELOW.—In Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. Mr. Van Valkenburg, Mr. HUDSON HOAGLAND, of this City, to Miss MATTIE D., daughter of Wm. S. Bigelow, Esq.

DIED.

WATERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 6, at the residence of her son in-law, E. D. Morgan, Mrs. LYDIA WATERMAN, in the 72d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

MCCOMB.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, Mr. JOHN MCCOMB, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 65 2d av., without further invitation.

JUDSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, WILLIAM W. JUDSON, Councilman XVIth District, aged 33 years, 9 months and 8 days.

His friends, and those of the family, also the members of the present and late Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Monroe st., without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, JAMES A. MORGAN, late of California, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Daniel Morgan, No. 58 West 22d st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—In this City, ANNIE, daughter of Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, aged 10 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednes

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either city or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR SMART Protestant girls, including a smart German nurse and seamstress; also a smart German chambermaid and waiter or fine laundress, and by a large number of others in all branches of household work, in City and country, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st. A lady in attendance, P. S.—No charge to employers until girls are engaged.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and pies; has a good boy of 14 years, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; he is very intelligent and willing; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; make fine shirts, or do anything in the way of her business; is willing to work by the week or month, and has no objection to go a distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Madison-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; would do also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has got the very best of reference where she lived for over two years, leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at her present place, No. 20 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Cuts and fits children's clothes, is a competent shirtmaker, quick at the needle. Will take $3 a week or $8 a month. City or country. Also a cook and laundress; does up linens in fine style. Baking. Wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPCTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call, up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing, or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 34th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid; is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 202 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family, as good cook, baker, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 31st-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st., near 8th av.

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A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 123 *Times* office

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. He has got the best of City references for the last six years. He is sober, honest and trustworthy, and is worthy of entire confidence. He is discouraged on account of the family he lives with going to the country for the Summer. He has no objection to going to the country. You will find me worthy of a call. Leave a note at Mr. RODGERS' bookstore, No. 677 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. R. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter, by a young man with undoubted reference from former employers, in either city or country; knows his duties in every respect, minds his horses, and turns his carriage out in the neatest style. As a porter he is strong, active and willing, and can procure ample security for anything intrusted to his care. Apply at DISNEY'S Saddler's store, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE young man, a situation; is a first-rate groom, and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is able and willing to work by the month or year; distance or location no objection; a steady home, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and industry. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen or address WAITER, No. 527 Broadway, bookstore, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a single Scotchman. Has had many years experience in this country, and can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address J. K., at Smith's seed store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man; understands gardening, and is a very careful driver; can give the best references for industry and fitness. Address JOHN, Box No. 180 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. S., No. 838 Broadway, corner of 19th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver; good reference given. Address J. K., Coachman, No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City refereuces; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERdersigned having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 341, New York Post-Office.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION

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NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties: the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRER FEMALE INSTITUTE,—(Day and Boarding) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Insititute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at VISCHER & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRIS', 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERman desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best reference presented. Address L. V. N., Box No. 155, *Times* office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $40 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Also, a lady to Florida to teach music and English—a fine chance. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of having an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 191 *Times* office, stating salary, &c.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches, French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

TO SUGAR-REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted, for the Pacific Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November, by the time the refinery will get to work. Applicants for the various situations may apply through the Post Office or care Belgian Consulate. CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO A FEW miles in the country, to work on a small farm; the man must have had practical experience in the care of fruit trees, and of general farm work. Address Box No. 163 *Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GENTEEL BOY, from 12 to 16 years old, not older, to go errands and learn the drug business if he chooses. Must reside with his parents. Apply in the store No. 635 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR COOK or general housework, the other as nurse and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 129 Lean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; wages $5. Apply at No. 36 Orchard-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. Apply in handwriting of applicant, giving references and naming amount of salary required. Address G. M. & B., Box No. 173 *Times* office.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A YOUNG CHILD. One accustomed to the care of children may apply at No. 48 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, July 7, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED—IN A MEDICINE STORE—A SINGLE man, must be active and steady. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK MANUFACTURer and importer of French Bags, &c., has opened today, another case of very fine French Sacs for ladies' and gentlemen's use, wholesale and retail. No. 66 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished. Located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of J. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, FENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.
ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDERS WANTED. —Eight or ten persons can obtain board at a farm-house situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from a depot, where the principal trains stop three or four times a day. All the butter, milk and vegetables used made and grown on the farm. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. TUFHILL, No. 405 4th st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND GROUND—Eighteen miles from the City—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 128 South-st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BURTIS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may obtain good board in a respectable private family, (no children,) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms reasonable. Situation near the depot, with beautiful views, and excellent neighborhood. Apply to E. W. STARR, No. 183 William-st., up stairs.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address E. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain good board for the Summer season by addressing B. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-av., near the Irving House one-third of a mile from the depot and steamboat landing, Tarrytown. Terms very moderate.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERdersigned having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 341, New York Post-Office.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 83 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 186 Bleecker-st.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a small family at $3 per week. No. 36 South 8th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate, and the location not above Bleecker-st., nor east of Broadway. Arrangements can be made for children, if suited. Address, stating the terms per week, L., Box No. 166 *Times* office. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not reply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Butter accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a few select boarders in a private family; for health and scenery it cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. Inquire at No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TWO FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, one large and one small, on 1st or 2d floor, with early breakfast and meals on Sunday, for three gentlemen, near Wall or South Ferry. State terms and particulars to G. D., Box No. 1,321, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARDING.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman and his wife wish to obtain rooms and board in a small family, in the vicinity of the Church of the Messiah, situate in Adelphi st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Address at once, Box No. 218 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer a fine suite of rooms furnished, on second floor, and two rooms above, with breakfast and tea if desired, and dinner on Sundays, to gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 28th-st. Terms reasonable.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROperty for sale.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture; 165 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden, adapted either to freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order well furnished and provided, according to law. Her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars apply to
J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

HAY CUTTERS.—THE BEST IN USE FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. ECVEY & PERRY.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNER of a first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located, between Madison and 4th avs., newly painted, in perfect order throughout, will rent the same to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. Reference given and required. Address LIVINGSTON, *Times* office, Box No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PUREY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT BEAUTIFUL house No. 283 Bridge st., Brooklyn. Price $4,000; $2,500 can remain. If not sold this week, it will be let. Near Montague av. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN C. SARLS, No. 662 4-h st., New York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, whose family is small, wishes to rent a small house in the upper part of the City. To suit him, it must be located in a good neighborhood, west of 4th-av., and south of 34th-st.; must be in good order, have gas, bath &c., and have a large yard. Parties having such a one to let will please address stating full particulars as to rent, location, &c., GERMANIA, Union-square Post-Office.

$500 TO $600 PER ANNUM WILL be paid by a careful, responsible family (no children) for a neat two or three story house; high stoop preferred; located in a genteel neighborhood below Lexington and 8th ave., and Bleecker and 26th sts. Parties having such house will address at once TENANT, Box No. 4,137, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER County a country seat of 26 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, situated directly on Long Island Sound, 23 miles from the City. The house is a large free building, in the Italian style, filled in with brick, and is about 50 feet square, built three years since in the most thorough manner, with marble mantels throughout. The grounds are in perfect order, well shaded, a good garden, ice house, barn, &c., on the premises. Access by steamer *Island City*, leaving foot of Fulton-st. twice a day and by the New-Haven Railroad trains, leaving seven times a day. The place is about 1½ miles from the Rumarneck station, one hour's ride in the cars. Location perfectly healthy; good fishing, shooting, boating, &c., in the immediate vicinity. The house is newly furnished; the furniture would be sold with the house, if desired. For further particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st., or EDWARD H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 21 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The fruit trees are now in bearing, and the garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD.—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' walk of the depot, where nine trains are up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 3½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes, in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Within an hour's ride of Brooklyn ferry, containing 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, large house, with all modern improvements; or would be exchanged for a good house and a few lots of ground on the line of railroad from Fulton Ferry. Will be let low to a suitable tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to F. S. YENNI, No. 29 Burling slip.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A neat cottage with seven rooms and abundance of small fruits, and large garden, ten minutes' walk from Railroad. Rent, $100. GEO. WEBB, No. 15 John st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE RAILroad depot, two neat two-story and basement dwellings, and gardens. Will be rented cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, NEAR THE GLENwood Station, beautiful building lots, commanding a view of the river and bay. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING EIGHTY acres, situated two miles from Peekskill. Land good and buildings ordinary. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pam

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our races. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD:

Dear Sir—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color, about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwylliedyct."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications restored a hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $3 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
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VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
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SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. BURY, Esq.'s new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES—Sir: In your issue of July 2 is what purports to be a reply to my article in the New-York *Times* of June 7.

I regret that the writer of the article alluded to, whom I suppose to be Mr. J. W. Adams, the Resident Engineer, who has the work referred to in charge, should have been thus personal in his remarks, as the community at large are but little interested in such personalities.

Mr. A. says in his statements, that the great objection to brick-sewers is their large capacity. I have yet to learn that in order to have them of small capacity they must necessarily be constructed of clay pipes, and consequently at an enhanced cost. He very prudently says that pipe sewers may become stopped or clogged by neglect of proper precautions, or the malice of evil-minded individuals, and he frankly admits that for this reason he intends to build man-holes at the same intervals in the streets as is recommended and practiced with the large brick-sewers in the City of New-York and elsewhere, but neglects to mention the lamp-holes, the omission of which I referred to as being a great saving of expense. He also says that the first 10 feet to be broken up by me was by mechanical means but has not informed us whether the pipes are to be dug up for the purpose of cleaning, (as I am informed has been the case in England and elsewhere where the clay pipes have been used as sewers,) or whether some other method is to be adopted.

Mr. A. accuses me of misstatement in my article relating to the size of the main sewers, clay-pipes, &c., and says there is not to be any of the 8-inch pipe used in the construction of said sewers. In answer to this declaration, I will here insert an extract from the advertisement for proposals for the laying down of said pipes, as follows, viz: "The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick-sewers, 5,320 feet of 18 inch, 3,420 feet of 15 inch, 12,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch pipes, all for the Western District. Also, for the Eastern District 4,850 lineal feet of brick-sewers, 5,960 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch pipes." After reading the foregoing, I hope Mr. A. will not persist in denying that it was his intention to use 9-inch pipes in the construction of said work, and I must be permitted to express my gratification in learning that he has discovered that the 9-inch pipes are entirely too small to answer the purpose, and that he has, as I am led to infer, altered his plans of the work, and that I am not entirely destitute of a hope that he may make other important changes which will prove equally beneficial to the citizens of Brooklyn. In this connection permit me to call the attention of all who are interested to his remarks on the subject of brick sewers contained in his reply to me in the New-York *Times* of July 2, and compare the same with the language of the advertisement above given, which calls for the construction of 8,160 lineal feet of brick sewers, and for the use of 12,000 feet of 9-inch pipes, and draw their own conclusions as to the consistency of the position taken by him.

I had never supposed, until the scientific gentleman so kindly condescended to enlighten us, that the citizens of Brooklyn were so profoundly ignorant of their best interests, as to employ surveyors, engineers, and mechanics so perfectly incompetent to perform the various duties required of them as Mr. A. intimates, when he says that "none of the sewers of this City are built on a correct principle nor in a proper manner." I have therefore no doubt but what the community in general, and his professional brethren in particular, will duly appreciate the hint so kindly and ingeniously given, and profit thereby.

Relative to the inutility of the clay pipes mentioned in my former article, and the action of Parliament upon the subject, Mr. A. admits that such was the case, and that it occurred in the town of Croydon, and that the sickness broke out after the completion of the sewerage works of the town. He also very ingeniously adds that it was not from their use that said sickness occurred, which I readily grant was the case, as it was not from their use, for if I am credibly informed they were so choked with filth that their use for the purpose of drainage was entirely out of the question—hence the alarming difficulty mentioned by me.

In conclusion, I wish to state that if the community have become so much enlightened upon this subject of sewers as to believe what Mr. A. has in substance stated, viz.: that it would be much better to adopt his plan and pay largely for it, than to have sewers made upon the old plan as a gratuity, or, to use his own language, "free of charge," then I have nothing further to say at present, than to express a hope that he will not permit himself to be influenced by any motives of a pecuniary character whereby he would be induced to use his position in advocating the adoption of the clay pipes for sewers, and to wish him success in work to the entire satisfaction of the whole community.

BROOKLYN, July 6, 1858. CHESTER BEDELL.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. A. BERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. G. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.
Sewing Machines for $5
Sewing Machines for 13
Sewing Machines for 21
Sewing Machines for 35
Sewing Machines for 40
Sewing Machines for 45
Sewing Machines for 50
C. H. WOOSTER,
No. 505 Broadway.

JENKS' JAPAN BLACKING.—A NEW AND valuable article of liquid blacking to clean kid and morocco shoes, for boat makers to clean new work, for India rubber shoes and cloth, for harness, trunks, carriage tops, iron ware, &c. It leaves a brilliant gloss with out rubbing, and dries in three minutes. Price 25 cents a bottle. It is put up for the trade in 1 d zen boxes and is for sale by the gallon or barrel by the manufacturers, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring street.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14½ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOFF,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE—$100,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New-York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any further particulars, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 60 Exchange place, New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann st., in said City of New-York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.

B. A. SCHLEICHER, } Assignees of Koch & Co.
FREDERICK KONIG, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW YORK July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after 3d inst.

J. N. PERKINS.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Allens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1857, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking house of

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES purchased by E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $5000. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th st. and 3d av. open daily from 10 A. M to 3 P. M, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITS, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

P. K. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1858, at 10 o'clock, at the factory of H. Davenport, No. 393 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., by order of H. S. Rogers, Esq., assignee, the entire machinery for manufacturing and covering of "braided fabrics," with the machine and patent for cutting India rubber threads, &c. The machinery consists of the following articles, viz: braid, cord, reeling, gas tubing, tagging, and spooling machines, splicing wheels, twisting and reeling jacks, &c.; also one of H. Davenport's patent machines for cutting India-rubber thread, patent milling loom, &c., together with the stock and fixtures belonging to the factory, embracing silk, worsted, cotton, rubber thread, &c. For full particulars, see auction column of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction. On THURSDAY, July 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co. No. 58 Beekman st. Fresh, seasonable goods adapted to City or country trade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

TO J. W AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 16th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction, a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges due thereon are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858.

STEPHEN WEART.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CENTRAL PARK Lots, under DANIEL T. WALDEN, referee, on the 7th day of July, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two lots on 57th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., 270 feet east of 6th av.

NEW-YORK TIMES FILE.—THE FOLLOWING numbers wanted to complete a file. Five cents per copy will be paid at this office. Nos. 1509, 1635, 1655, 1657, 1738, 1754, 1896, 1993, 1917, 1924, 1939.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 178 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 489 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, 41 NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Each person whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second-av. Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, and remain closed until July 7.

D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

HANOVER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Hanover Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $100,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the People's Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 7th of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th instant until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 8th proxime.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have to day declared a semi-annual Dividend of twelve per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., July 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal Bank and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the stockholders registered at the Agency in this City on and after Monday, August 2.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New York, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty
NEW YORK, July 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

J. FAULKNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the United States Fire Insurance Company, No. 60 Wall-st. have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.

E. D. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELSIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER.....$250,000.
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250 000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!
SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts.	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Oicott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $350,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIR

MONROE'S REMAINS.

THE RECEPTION AT RICHMOND.

Governor Wise's Address.

CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO RE-INTERMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 5, 1858.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE arrived here at 8¼ o'clock this morning, and were received by an immense throng on the wharves, including the military of Richmond.

The Governor and Mayor went on board immediately, and were introduced to the guests.

The remains were taken from the *Jamestown* by the pallbearers, and placed in an open hearse drawn by six white horses, the bands playing a dirge in the meantime.

The procession moved at 11½ o'clock.

The flags of the public buildings, shipping, &c., were at half mast; many buildings were draped in mourning. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the entire march.

The steamer *Ericsson* was progressing finely on her voyage up the James River, when, at 2 o'clock last night, she ran aground at a place melodiously named Goose Hill Flats. The Captain of the *Jamestown* hailed the *Ericsson* shortly after the arrangement had been entered into by which the former was to proceed slowly while the *Ericsson* followed in her wake, and told Captain LOWEN that it would be inconvenient for him to pursue the arrangement further. A parley ensued, the pilot on board the *Ericsson* said he could carry her safely up the river, and the *Jamestown* proceeded rapidly on her course. It was but a short time after that the *Ericsson* came to a dead halt. Every persuasion was used to induce her to proceed further, but without avail. Here was a fix. Goose Hill Flats is 27 miles below City Point, where the regiment was to be transferred to a smaller boat, and proceed thence to Richmond. For more than two hours the officers and crew labored in vain to put the vessel in motion again. The officers and soldiers were anticipating that they would have to give up their contemplated participation in the Monroe obsequies, when happily a small steamer hove in sight, which, on nearer approach, proved to be the *Glen Cove*, (formerly of New-York,) with the Committee of the Virginia authorities on board. They had feared what had happened, and learning on their arrival at City Point that the *Ericsson* was not in sight, they immediately steamed down the river to meet her. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Col. Geo. W. Munford, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, Judge Wm. W. Crump, Wm. H. Hackshall, David J. Saunders, Richard O. Haskins, Larkie W. Glazebrook, Roscoe B. Heath, Dr. F. W. Radder, Chas. W. Purcell and Col. Thos. B. Bigger. The *Glen Cove* was laid alongside of the *Ericsson*. The men on the latter vessel were mustered and then the Committee went on board. Col. MUNFORD, the Chairman, addressed Col. DUANE in words of welcome.

Col. DUANE said in reply,—In behalf of the Seventh Regiment I thank you for this generous and cordial reception. We feel we are indeed in the hands of our warm-hearted brethren of the South. We are honored in being permitted to escort the remains of one of Virginia's most illustrious sons,—one who attained the highest distinction that can be conferred by a free people,—the soldier, patriot and statesman. May his devotion to his country and fidelity to the Union animate the breast of every American. Again accept my thanks for this hearty welcome, which will ever be remembered with feelings of the most lively pleasure by the National Guard.

The regiment was speedily put on board of the steamboat, and she started up the river, leaving the *Ericsson* still immovable. The rest of the voyage to Richmond was accomplished in five hours, and at 10 o'clock the *Glen Cove* arrived at her dock. The shore was lined with people, salutes were fired,—as they had been at City Point on the river. As soon as the steamboat hove in sight, the military were drawn up to receive the Seventh Regiment,—they had been awaiting the National Guard under arms since 6 o'clock in the morning.

The *Jamestown*, meantime, had arrived at 8 o'clock the same morning with the remains, committees and guests on board. She had stopped at Norfolk, as she usually does, and the Committee were invited ashore, there received by Mayor LAMB, the authorities and military, hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. MYERS, the Marshal of the procession, and went aboard again well pleased with their treatment at Norfolk. When the Seventh Regiment landed it was assigned a position on the right of the line already formed, and soon after the procession started. It consisted of several companies of soldiery composing the Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Col. THOS. P. ANDERS, and a portion of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. JOHN H. RICHARDSON, a hearse, in which were the remains, drawn by six white horses, the Seventh Regiment as a guard of honor, the pall-bearers, the members of the Virginia State Government and the City authorities of Richmond, distinguished guests and others in carriages. Three miles they marched to Hollywood Cemetery. As they started a shower began to fall, and they were all pretty well moistened by it, but the sun soon came out, scorching the very sand beneath their feet, and many melted out of the procession long before they were ordered to dissolve. Along the route the streets were crowded, many of the public buildings and private houses were draped for the occasion; some bore mottoes complimenting the National Guards and the State they came from, and expressing their regard for MONROE. At the cemetery the National Guard formed in a circle around the grave, and a platform erected near it upon which the distinguished persons present were seated, and the coffin, placed in a pine box, was lowered into the grave. Then Gov. WISE came forward and addressed the multitude, which, in very large numbers, was assembled on every side. He said the General Assembly of the State of Virginia had resolved that the remains of JAMES MONROE, one of the best of her sons, should be removed to his native soil, to mingle dust with her dust, ashes with her ashes. In view of the long life of the soldier, patriot and statesman, he was not permitted to be silent. His leader, his better, his master, who was unrivaled, stood alone among the great men of the earth—WASHINGTON—was the great one whose stamp none other could equal, but JEFFERSON, MONROE and MADISON supported him. Gov. WISE presented a view of the principal events in the life of MONROE. He ascended almost from the ranks through various diplomatic grades to be President of the United States, and then at the next step descended to the ranks of the people, and became again a simple justice of the peace. At last, old and infirm, the great man sought repose in the state of his adoption, where he had married, and where all his affections centered. But though he filled many places of public trust, and was paid in his lifetime, $400,000 from the public treasury, he left public life impoverished and in debt, not to his country, but for what he had obtained for her good. He was one of the first men in the country who engaged in the system of African Colonization, which, in spite of all that had been said against it, he believed, would yet give back to Africa her children, civilized and improved. The first Black Republic was called after him, Monrovia.

The Governor complimented the Empire State, in which MONROE had died, and which had sent its elite corps to Richmond, now, when Virginia, having permitted his remains to lie for awhile in New-York, desired that they should be brought home to repose with her. He dwelt upon the tendency of such reunions of citizens from different parts of the country to allay sectional jealousies. It seemed as if the bones of MONROE were disinterred to remind them of the unity.

Rev. CHARLES H. REED of New-York (Presbyterian,) then performed the funeral services, after which the soldiers, fatigued with their day's duties, marched to the large mill of Messrs. WARWICK and BARKSDALE, where, in a hall that would accommodate perhaps 2,500 persons, a collation was prepared for them by the citizens and soldiery. It is too late to send you an account of that to day. C.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 6.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '65	101¾	300 Erie Railroad	17½
3,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	91¾	50 do	b60 17½
1,000 do	91¾	600 do	17¾
500 N. Carolina St. 6s	95	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	26¾
1,000 Missouri tate 6s	84½	150 do	26¾
10,000 do	84¾	50 do	s30 26¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89	100 Reading R. R.	s30 45¾
2,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	99¾	300 do	s3 45¾
2,000 M. C. R.R. Sp. ct. 1st m. s. f. c't. bs.	94	100 do	s30 45¾
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 6s	64	200 do	45⅝
16,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	33¾	500 do	46
10,000 do	s30 33¾	500 do	s10 46
5,000 do	s30 33	500 do	s30 45¾
6 Bk of State of N. Y.	100½	100 Har. R. R.	97¾
27 Bank of Commerce	106¾	225 M. S. & N. In. R. R	21¾
20 Park Bank	101	260 do	22
10 Penn. Coal Co	74¾	100 do	22¼
120 do	75	s5 do	22¼
50 Del. & H. Canal Co	98	360 do	b30 22¾
71 N. Y. Central R. R.	82¾	30 Panama Railroad	102½
600 do	s60 82¾	267 Ga. & Chi. R. R	86
200 do	s15 82¾	50 do	b30 86
100 do	s30 82¾	100 do	s30 86
100 do	s60 82¾	7 do	86½
550 do	82¾	11 do	86¾
30 do	83	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 33½
250 do	s60 82¾	220 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	74½
150 do	s10 83¼	do	74¾
450 do	s3 83¾	250 do	s30 74¾
400 do	s10 83¾	400 do	s60 74¾
100 do	s60 83	150 do	s3 74¾
200 do	83	100 do	b30 75
100 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	43	260 do	75
50 do	43¼	100 do	b60 75
		50 Mil. & Miss. R R	20

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	92	65 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	21
4,000 do	92¾	20 M S & N. Is pref Stk	43
6,000 LaC & M. L. G Bds	33¾	15 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20¾
78 Bank State N. Y.	101	150 do	20
100 Penn. Coal Co.	75	70 Panama Railroad	102¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s30 83	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86½
50 do	83¼	170 Clev. & Tol. RR.	b90 23
50 Erie Railroad	17¾	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	74¾
200 Reading R. R.	s30 45	100 La Cross & Mil. R.R	6½

IMPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$15,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s	64
2,000 Hud R.R. con. bs.	62
3,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	52
3,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s	30
5,000 Virginia 6s	93
3,000 Cal. 7s	86
5,000 City of Wat'n 8s	35
4,000 Del. & R. Canal 6s	80
30 Mechs. Bk Ass'n	95
10 Am. Ex. Bank	104¾
30 Nation. F. In. Co.	160
10 Gallatin F. In. Co.	91
20 Firemen's Ins. Co.	144
60 Brunswick City Stk.	62
100 Am. Coal Co.	$7 87½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	104¾
20 Manhattan Bank	135½
10 Metropolitan Bank	104½
20 New World F. In Co.	104¼
30 Gallatin F. In. Co.	91
60 Asferard F. In. Co.	30¼
10 W. F. & Co's Ex	66
20 N. Y. & Harlem R.	10

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6—P. M.

After the holiday of Monday, the business at the Stock Exchange was resumed this morning with an improved tone to the dealings, and before the close of the early session the advance on the leading shares was made equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent. as compared with the closing prices of last week. There was quite an active demand for New-York Central, Reading and Rock Island, and with this the Western list generally sympathized. The top rates for New-York Central were 83¼@ 83⅝, Galena 87, Rock Island 75, and Reading 46 ₱ cent. There was less animation at the Afternoon Board, and part of the advance of the morning was finally lost. The tendency and sensitiveness of the market to a recovery in prices are more remarked upon on the Street, and probably give more uneasiness to the *Bear* account, from the circumstance that no combined *Bull* movement develops itself in the general dealings. The inference is not an unreasonable one, that the lines of *short* contracts in most of the leading stocks was greatly enlarged through the dull months of May and June, and as these contracts fall in, the indisposition of real holders to sell, except at a decided advance, is made manifest through the difficulty of delivering transfers. The large difference paid last week for the use of about 3,000 shares in Reading certificates, is an example in point. These borrowed certificates, so freely employed for a day or two to ease up the deliveries, have been absorbed; the price of the Stock has advanced; the short line increased, and the transfers again rendered close and difficult. It is equally evident that New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena have been heavily oversold in the same way upon a limited supply of actual certificates. The *short* sellers of Galena have gone upon the assumption, without even the show of warrant from any officer of the concern, here or at Chicago, that there will be no August dividend. The actual holders of the Stock, feeling the contrary assurance, have, of course, declined to assist the movement. The recovery in New-York Central is assisted by the general impression, said to be founded upon one or two private conferences between Mr. CORNING and Mr. MORAN, that the misunderstandings between this Company and the Erie are in a fair way for at least partial adjustment. The State list was steady to-day, but without much activity. Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal shares were firm. La Crosse Land Grants active, closing 33¾ ₱ cent. There is a good request, but without bringing forward offers to sell, for the City Bank and Avenue Road stocks. Bank of Commerce brought 100¾ ex dividend, Panama shares 102½ ex dividend.

The *Persia* sails for Liverpool at noon to-morrow. The intervention of the holiday hurried up business for this market to-day. The remittances being somewhat important on account of the 1st July dividends. Bills on London were in request at 109½ ₱ cent., and at the close of 'Change hour, some of the leading bankers, after selling heavily in the forenoon, declined drawing at this rate. The closing quotation was called 109½ @109¾. Francs were without alteration, f 5.12½ to the dollar. The export demand for Specie continues very moderate for July. The present shipment was reported half a million, at 3 o'clock. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $375,000 over its current receipts; reducing the balance to $4,795,580. The further sum of $200,000 went to Washington by express.

The remaining City Bank returns having been rendered this morning, we correct the recapitulation of the statement of Saturday last, July 3, in conformity with the ultimate footings. The changes are not important. The Bank of Commerce return reduces the Specie gain about $300,000. The gain in the other items is slightly enhanced by the correction.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 4, '857.	July 3, 1858.	June 26, 1858.
Capital	$62,659,000	$66 717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	115,034 388	119 812,407	116,823,401
Specie	12,537,346	33,830,232	31,948,089
Circulation	8,901,590	7,458,190	7,215,689
Gross Deposits	96,834,583	106,803,210	101,961,682
Exchanged	33,447,001	17,267,927	15 825,963
Undrawn	65,387,582	89,535,283	86,135,699
In Sub-Treasury	10,317,059	5,819,988	7,461,599

The Wilmington and Zanesville Railway is one of the Ohio roads which were built in advance of the trade of the country through which it passes, and more unfortunately in competition with one or two parallel lines. Its length is 131 miles, leaving the Ohio Central line at Zanesville, and running south through the counties of Muskingum, Fairfield, Pickaway, &c., to the line of the Little Miami Road at Morrow. To the present report the

Construction cost is	$3,777,004
Equipment	356,941
Total original expenditure	$4,133.945
Add for support of interest account	593,375
Repairs, expenses, &c., over earnings	659,442
Total	$5,386,762
Represented by	
First Mortgage of	$1,300,000
Second	574,000
Third and Income	308,500
Unfunded Debt	499 564
Overdue Interest	333,022--3,115,086
Leaving, as represented by stock	$2,271,676

The gross business of the line last year, was only $1,700 per mile, or $223.506 in all; and such were the embarrassments of the concern, the poor condition of the equipment and discouraging nature of the business altogether, that this inadequate traffic yielded net but $30.288. The further payment of interest, even upon the First Mortgage, under such circumstances, seemed hopeless, and proceedings are now in progress for the foreclosure of this mortgage. The principal of $1,300,000 is equal to about $10,000 per mile, at which cost the road might, perhaps, under a new and efficient organization, be made to pay. But the Second Bondholders, desirous of saving something from the wreck, recently sent a commission to the West, to examine into the affairs of the concern, and singular to say, this commission propose as the basis for a new organization, $3,000,000, including a further expenditure for the extension of the line to Glendale, near Cincinnati, so as to make the work independent of the Little Miami Road. To meet this programme the following scaling process is supported by or on behalf of this interest:

1st mortgage $1,300,000, reduced to 80 cents in the dollar	$1,040,000
2d mortgage $574,000, reduced to 65 cents in the dollar	373,100
3d mortgage Inc. and Floating debt $908,064, reduced to 40 cents in the dollar	363,225
Overdue interest on bonds 333,022, reduced to 50 cents in the dollar	166,511
Capital stock $2,271,676, reduced to 25 cents in the dollar	567,919
New stock at par for the extension	339,245
New 1st mortgage bond	150,000
Total capital of Co., including extension	$3,000,000

It is not at all reasonable that the first mortgagees should listen to this proposition. Indeed we hear that it has been unconditionally rejected. There seems no inducement under existing circumstances and the state of the legal proceedings for forelosuree, to sacrifice 20 ₱ cent. of their principal to become common partners in the new and doubtful programme of $3,000,000. Nor do we believe the proposition to be such as the Ohio parties, in interest, ought to ask of their first bondholders. Nor is the proposed sacrifice called for in order to continue in form the claim of *all* parties upon the future of the road. This object would be equally accomplished, and with more justice to the good faith and integrity of the original mortgage, by another basis of settlement, which if we mistake not has been suggested, to something like the following purport:

First—The first mortgage bonds to be extended for ten years from date of their maturity, provided the interest on same shall be punctually paid after two years from the date hereof. The overdue coupons on same, and coupons to mature up to and including 1st Nov., 1860, to be exchanged for preferred stock, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, and no debt to be incurred which would take precedence of the preferred stock.

Second—The second mortgage bonds and overdue coupons on same to be exchanged for stock at par.

Third—The third mortgage bonds and income bonds to be exchanged at 10 cents on the dollar for stock; and whenever such bonds are held as collaterals for debts due from the Company, said bonds shall be surrendered, and stocks taken for such debts at ten per cent. on the amount of same, no interest to be allowed on either such debt, or said third mortgage or income bonds.

Fourth—All certificates of stock to be canceled, and one per cent of the amount of same to be reissued to the various holders of such certificates.

Fifth—The moneys advanced by parties in New-York and Baltimore specifically to pay the interest in May, 1856, shall be refunded to them out of first net earnings of the road after Nov., 1860.

Sixth—The proper details and legal forms for carrying out these propositions to be arranged by Messrs. FRED. A. LANE and HENRY STANBERRY.

Seventh—Nothing herein contained shall operate as in any way a stay of proceedings in the suit now pencing to foreclose the first and second mortgage of said Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Company.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company for the month of June ultimo, are $102,000. This amount is about $16,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year—and the falling off is attributed to the interruption of freight and travel by the late freshets at the West.

MICHIGAN STATE DEBT—JULY, 1858.

Old debt—Adjusted Bonds due 1863	$1,722,685
Bonds of 1863, original issue	177,000
State Prison Bonds 1859, '60	60,000
Loan of 1858, in renewal, and due 1878	216.000
Temporary Loan	50,000
Unadjusted Bonds of old debt	100,000
Total debt	$2,325,685

Part of the new loan of 1858 is now on sale in this city—see advertisement of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place—and we embrace the occasion to give a corrected statement of the entire present indebtedness of Michigan. The Public Debt, under the Constitution of the State, cannot be changed except in renewal or to supply deficiencies of revenue. The public domain, about seven millions acres, is pledged to the redemption of the debt. The total amount, it will be noticed, is quite inconsiderable, as compared with the resources of the State. The only drawback upon the high credit and good faith of Michigan—and it is one of which her foreign creditors have in years past seriously complained—is the traditional taint which grew out of the adjustment of her Bonds pledged with or negotiated through the Morris Canal and Banking Company. The position assumed was, that the State was responsible to third parties only to the amount of money borrowed through or received from the Canal Company, and not to the full sum of the Bonds pledged and subsequently misused by the Company. Upon this basis the debt was finally adjusted.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 26.	LOANS. June 19.	SPECIE. June 26.	SPECIE. June 19.
Citizens' Bank	2,800,830	2,897,538	2,083,069	1,951,459
Canal Bank	602,884	631 688	827,313	916.245
Louisiana	1,625,736	1,668,960	1,917,686	1,928,558
Louisiana State	2,962,023	2,983,846	2,929,429	2,968,754
Mech. & Trad. bk. of N. Orl'ns.	433,660	387,442	499,934	556,098
Southern Bank	1,323,667	1,123,10?	398,840	548,122
Union Bank	149,686	153,152	278,748	180,294
Bk. of J. Robb	733,259	720,287	643,115	393 926
Crescent City	239 089	247,110	335,223	247,277
Bank of America	920,083	957,738	191,590	212,412
Total	601,697	603,263	327,083	315,842
	12,390,984	12,374,125	10,423,060	10,248,697
	Increase	$16,801	Increase	$214,183

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 26.	CIRCULATION. June 19.	DEPOSITS. June 26.	DEPOSITS. June 19.
Citizens' Bank	2,363,545	2,338,215	3,431 096	3,394 276
Canal Bank	756,805	723,750	868,532	941,676
Louisiana	974,249	918 829	3,172,692	3 288,895
Louisiana State	1,616,040	1,603 990	4 366,764	4 421.605
Mech. & Traders' Bk. of N. Orleans	191,145	192,790	735,057	805,832
Southern Bank	437,900	469,640	825,438	884,919
Union Bank	163 430	199,165	240,291	251,060
Bank of J. Robb	618,860	577,260	851,572	697,560
Crescent City	341,140	348,435	334,589	364,127
Bank of America	137,575	139,350	217,998	250,789
Total	192,355	194,400	532,715	512,146
	7,523,034	7,643,844	15,676,134	15,832,865
	Increase	$179,190	Decrease	$156,751

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. June 26.	EXCHANGE. June 19.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 26.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 19.
Citizens' Bank	1,636,106	1,720,175	284,760	205,434
Canal Bank	1,847 834	1,744,429	121,694	103 868
Louisiana	1,813,596	1,886,460	346,272	460,841
Louisiana State	754,126	781,631	113,856	127,896
Mech & Traders	265 661	324,719	31,526	33,911
Bk. New-Orleans	358 883	520,142	73.487	55.288
Southern Bank	845 298	895,032		
Union Bank	424,905	487,251	28,402	62,572
Bank of J. Robb	185,588	236,162	27,827	63,557
Crescent City	9 917	18,574	6.781	4 350
Bank of America	8,864	6,385		
Total	8,110,778	8,719.860	1,034,017	1,117,727
	Decrease	$609'082	Decrease	$83.710

A committee has been appointed by the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to adjust and settle all claims against the Company.

The Merchants Insurance Company have declared a semi-adnual dividend of (15) fifteen ₱ cent., and retain a surplus of nearly $100,000 after its payment.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	30c. ₱ 100 @	Illinois and Wis.	1@1¼
New-England and New-Jer.	15c. ₱ 100 @	Virginia	⅛@¼
Phil. & Balt.	15c. ₱ 100 @	Michigan	—@1
Interior Penna	⅛@¼	Tennessee	2¾@3
Interior Maryland	⅛@⅜	Free Ind	—@1¼
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	⅛@¾	La. and Mobile	—@⅛
South Carolina & Georgia	⅜@1	Canada	⅛@⅛
North Carolina	1 @1¼	Assorted packages	
		N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
		Assorted packages	
		N. Eng. States, ⅛ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	89	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ⅛ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.	Gold.	Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@1 10	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
Spanish Dollars	1 08@1 10	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 86
Five Franc Pcs	97@ —	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 85@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 25@16 40
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 65
English Silver	4 86@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 ₱ c. pm.
Old Am. Half Dls	1 04@ —	Bk. of England Notes	4 87@ —
Old Am. Qr. Dls	1 02½@ —		
Spanish Qrs, each	23@ —		
Spanish ⅛ and 1-16th ₱ oz	1 22 —		

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,126,230	$1,112,879	$1,286,382
Previously reported	37,932,631	37,471,019	31,287.017
Since Jan. 1	$39,159,661	$38,583,898	$32 573,399

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

☞ $100 000 NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. STOCK, due 1868, interest payable quarterly.

$100 000 United States Treasury, Notes, 4¾ per cents., for sale in amounts to suit by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$32,243,550
Loans and discounts	55,808,500
Specie	9,104,500
Amount due from other Banks	6,357,400
Amount due to other Banks	8,089,000
Deposits	21,570 800
Circulation	6,313,000

Real Estate—TUESDAY, July 6.

By order of Referee, Mr. P. R. WILKINS sold a house and lot on the north side of Fourth-street, No. 605, 263.4¾ feet west of Avenue D, 24.9¾x96 2-10 feet, three stories, brick, high stoop, a tenement house and a tenement neighborhood, but easily rented; bought by JOHN E. HOCH for $6,300.

Also, by the same, the following leasehold property on the north side of Second street, 120 feet east of Avenue A, known as No. 160, being a four story brick-house and lot, 23x105.11 feet, a tenement house and a tenement neighborhood; bought by BARTHARES HULBERT for $5,800. Both of the above were a partition sale.

Messrs. BROWNE and NICHOLS sold, under foreclosure of the Republican Fire Insurance Company, against HAMILTON NESBITT, THEODORE MARTINE, CHAS. LENT and others, a four-story brick tenement house and lot, north side of Twenty-ninth-street, 64 feet west of Seventh-avenue, lot 19x60 feet, for $2,860. On the opposite corner are blacksmiths shops, refuse lumber yards, &c.

Everything now appears to be in a state of masterly inactivity, except patriotism and quicksilver, which have been so active for some days past, as greatly to interfere with all voluntary sales of real estate.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	45	15	
Flour, bbls	10,335	616	2,229
Wheat, bushels	50,334	—	200
Corn, bushels	9,059	—	—
Rye, bushels	1,214	—	—
Malt, bushels	4,392	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	40	252	140
Whisky, bbls	192	54	25

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Opens quietly, with sales reported, today, of only 500 bales at uniform quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market opens rather more firmly for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The supply is moderate, especially of desirable brands, which are in fair request, chiefly for home use. The export inquiry is improving gradually. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	3 95@4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@3 90
Fancy Ohio	3 95@4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@7 00

Canadian is unsettled; sales 600 bbls. in lots, at from $4 20@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 60@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand and closes at uniform prices. Sales 35,000 bushels, including ordinary white Canadian, at $1 03; fair white Michigan, $1 10; Milwaukee Club, 89c.@90c.; inferior Chicago Spring, 80c; and prime white Southern, $1 28@$1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request, and sound lots, which are scarce, are held with more firmness. Sales 45,000 bushels at 66c @ 76c. for very inferior to fair mixed Western; 84c. for a lot of very choice mixed Western two years old; 77c.@80c. for White; and 83c.@84c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. A strictly prime lot of Yellow would bring more. Rye has been purchased to the amount of 4,100 bushels, in lots, at 70c. ₱ bushel, delivered. Barley had not varied. Oats are in request and are doing better. Western, 46c.@47c.; State, 45c @46c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware at 41c.@45c.; Southern, 35c.@42c. ₱ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the export of the leading kind of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic Ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1857:

To Great Britain and Ireland.

From.	To Date.	Bbls Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	July 1, 1858	639,395	4,591,081	1,709,107
New-Orleans	June 19, 1858	265,808	583,637	841,793
Philadelphia	June 24, 1858	89,634	160,977	460,739
Baltimore	June 24, 1858	91,572	204,238	250,197
Boston	June 25, 1858	3,667	——	8.920
Other Ports	June 19, 1858	22,591	128,597	3,520
Total, from Sept 1, 1857		1,102,467	5,578,520	3,274,676
To about same period, 1857		840 5?3	7,158,439	4 591,084
To about same period, 1856		1,208,060	5,103,353	6,206,518
To about same period, 1855		135,317	194,225	5,703,202

To the Continent.

From New York, to June 22, '58	83,194	112,262	10,651
From other Ports to latest date	160 203	141,527	6,030

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Detroit, week ending:

	June 26.	July 3.
Flour, bbls	0.935	7,748
Wheat, bushels	17,162	20,744
Corn, bushels	2.505	9,363
Oats, bushels	2 833	12,391

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at strengthening rates. Sales 800 bbls. in lots at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $16 for thin Mess; $15 90 for prime Mess; $15 75 for sour Mess; and $13 45 @$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats are in demand and are steady at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is improving. Sales 230 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11½c. for Western and 10c. for Soft City ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 275 bbls. in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c. @22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8c.@c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 02½, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been limited, to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales 535 hhds., in lots, chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in Boston, July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Cuba brown

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

For Paraguay—The Difficulties with the Sioux Indians—Condition of Treasury—Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 7.

It is reported that Commander PAGE will command the vessel soon to be dispatched to Paraguay.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, has taken prompt measures with a view to preventing further Indian depredations on the Sioux agency. Recently a special agent, Mr. K. PUTCAMTTE, was dispatched to the scenes of the disturbances, and to-day full instructions were sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Paul. The claims of the Indians against the Government are to be satisfied, presents distributed, and other measures initiated to promote their domestic comfort. The Indian Bureau long ago anticipated difficulties in that quarter, but was unable effectually to act in the premises until Congress at the late session made an appropriation in accordance with its urgent recommendation to satisfy the treaty and other demands of these disaffected savages.

Various libraries and institutions of learning throughout the Union will shortly be supplied by the Interior Department with complete sets of the documents of the 34th Congress. The depositories were designated by members of Congress in accordance with the law of last Congress

JOHN H. C. CLARK has been appointed Commissioner, JOHN WEISS, Surveyor, and HUGH CAMPBELL, Astronomer, on the part of the United States, to run the Texas boundary. They will commence operations about the 1st of September, at the point where the 32d parallel crosses the Rio Grande.

JONATHAN C. BERTOLETTE has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon, and WM. H. DANA, Lieutenant in the Navy, in place of EDWARD C. STOCTON, dismissed.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 21st to the last of June were $1,081,169. Amount on deposit, $6,120,060. Drafts drawn, but not paid, $2,269,000. Amount subject to draft, nearly $6,565,000.

The Secretary of the Interior will leave Washington for Mississippi on Friday.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, of New-York, has been tendered the appointment of Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, *vice* Gen. CALHOUN, whose term expired on the 3d of July.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Jr., has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City; PASQUEL BEQUELETTE, at San Francisco; WM. A. STREET, for the District of New-Mexico, and WILLIAM DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, Register for New-Mexico.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE UTAH PEACE COMMISSIONERS—SECRET HISTORY OF THEIR APPOINTMENT—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—PROSPECTS OF THE PROTECTORATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 5, 1858.

The appointment of the Peace Commissioners to Utah is a very novel proceeding. I pointed out when the intentions of the President first became the subject of public rumor, that there was no shadow of law for the creation of the office, nor appropriation for the compensation and expenses of those who should fill it. The fact that by the arbitrary proceeding of the Executive two high officers are called into the employment of the Government, without the sanction of the Senate, is comparatively a small matter. That feature of the affair which ought to excite most alarm, and which is most repugnant to the Constitution, is the creation of the office without the approval or knowledge of Congress, by which usurpation the authority of the House of Representatives is ignored and abrogated in the most important department of legislation.

The power of confirmation and veto over appointments lodged in the Senate, proves in practice a provision of very small consequence as a barrier against Executive tyranny. The Senate, with its secret sessions, is a mere branch of the President's Council. In those secret sessions personal address, skill in intrigue, and official patronage completely overcome the power of numbers. Bribery, too, is an active agent in procuring the assent of the requisite majority to Executive measures. It is said, and though the exaggeration is palpable, the substratum of truth for the statement is notorious in Washington, that three millions of dollars was distributed among Senators to secure the confirmation of the Gadsden treaty, in its modified form, in 1854.

It is true, that under certain circumstances the Senate may operate as an effectual check upon the President, but there is no guaranty that that power will be exerted for good objects. This case will arise, when the majority of the Senate shall consist of a different party from that which sustains the President. This state of things has existed for only a few months in a space of twenty years.

The proposition for Peace Commissioners to Utah, came from the Senate's Military Committee, but in deciding upon and adopting it, the President was careful to avoid the appearance of taking its advice. When the documents first transmitted to the Senate concerning the Utah Expedition were referred to the Military Committee, then it was found that a majority were opposed to the so called war, looking upon it with contempt and disfavor. JEFFERSON DAVIS, however suggested that one campaign had actually taken place, and though crowned with stupidity and disgrace in its management, the means could not be refused of making another one, or at least of bringing back the troops from the desolate spot where misconduct had sent and left them to starve and freeze. But, it was said, to recall the troops while the Mormons occupied a rebellious and defiant attitude, would cover the former with dishonor. A resolution was then passed, appointing a Sub-Committee, who were, I think, Col. DAVIS and Gen. WILSON, to confer with the President, and concert with him some peaceful mode of concluding "the war." The means suggested were Special Commissioners, and the purchase of the improvements held by such Mormons who should prefer to leave the country previous to the inauguration of the new Government. The President received the suggestion, and instantly acted upon that portion of it relating to the Commissioners without further consultation with the Committee, and without even communicating with Congress on the subject.

The salary and expenditures incurred by these officials will be at least $20,000, and certainly they can do nothing which could not have been as well done by the Governor and commanding General of the army. The deficiency of law, however, will be supplied by construction. In truth, under the new system of administration, Congress has become quite a superfluous and antiquated institution.

It is safe to set down all stories that the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH has closed the American Legation in Mexico as weak inventions of the enemies to any change in that mission. The Hon. JOHN has been known in Washington as a greedy operator in schemes promising a handsome dividend of spoils. It was, I believe during FILLMORE'S term, and after the nomination of PIERCE, that Mr. FORSYTH, as a leading secessionist, pretty distinctly offered to sell out his interest in some disunion organ, and to support the regular party nomination, provided he were let into the profits of the printing jobs then and now monopolized by the *Union* newspaper. The magnanimous offer was declined, and the patriot languished and suffered in obscurity until 1856, when, mainly to preserve the Union and to conciliate the secession faction to Mr. BUCHANAN'S support, Mr. FORSYTH was sent out of the country at $15,000 a year. This snug income he will continue to pocket as long as the Union continues, if he receive it, until a voluntary resignation places the office and its appurtenances at the disposal of the President. Beside the inherent improbability of Mr. FORSYTH'S retreat from his comfortable sinecure, we have the information derived from his own pen that he has done nothing of the kind, and does not intend to. The tax upon foreigners appears, with the very limited knowledge of the facts which we have, entirely reasonable, and if there is any special reason why Americans should claim exemption from it has not been stated in Mr. FORSYTH'S dispatches to the State Departments.

The President is anxious to make a more fit appointment for the Mexican mission, but finds it difficult to supersede the present Minister, owing to the powerful family influence which he wields in the Senate. Among other relations there, Mr. IVERSON of Georgia, is his brother-in-law. It was hoped that the contemptuous rejection of the treaty for loaning money to COMONFORT, which Mr. BUCHANAN pigeonholed without transmitting to the Senate, would have caused the desired vacancy.

Several Mexicans of some note, besides one distinguished American, have lately arrived from the disturbed Republic. Señor MATA, who is the reputed minister and agent of JUAREZ in the United States; General ZERMAN, surnamed the "Fillibuster," solicitor for the 39,000,000 acre grant in Sonora, Durango and other provinces, and the Hon. MIKE WALSH, who turns up as a reported bearer of dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH. These gentlemen will be able to furnish the Administration with all necessary information as to the alleged decay and fast approaching extinction of the Mexican nation. Mexico might perhaps have been worth keeping in 1848, when we had its capital, but that is at least a debateable question. The only mode of making much of Mexico would be to expel or to exterminate its inhabitants as our remorseless ancestors did the Indians of these States. They cannot be expelled for the reason that there is no place for them to go, and they do not seem to be exactly that helpless breed which bears extermination with patience. The only mode of saving the country is by annexation or a protectorate, and whether it is worth the cost and trouble to us of either expedient is a fair question for discussion. The condition of Mexico with the supremacy of the Aztec restored would be that of a semi-barbarism, not wholly unproductive or useless to the other nations of the world. It would be the same, relatively, as that of India prior to the conquests of the British. It is apparent that the British are about to lose India, whatever may be the issue of this particular rebellion, from the radical fact that they had not the people with which to colonize it: and that the land was perforce left in possession and occupancy of the original race. It is worth while to inquire whether we have the men to spare for the colonization and settlement of Mexico, without which any conquest would be transient and fruitless.

A.

Army Movements.

PROGRESS OF GEN. HARNEY ACROSS THE PLAINS ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 7.

Letters from the Utah correspondent of the *Democrat*, who is traveling with the Head-quarters says that Gen. HARNEY and Staff reached a point on the Little Blue, two hundred and forty-five miles west of Fort Leavenworth, on June 23, all well and in excellent spirits. The letters contain no news. The roads were good and the weather fine. Head-quarters progressing rapidly. The third column, under Col. MAY, was overtaken on the evening of the 23d.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 7.

One hundred and forty-six United States troops, under command of Lieut. MOORE, passed here this morning at 8 o'clock, for Minnesota.

News from Kansas and Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 7.

Governor DENVER passed through this city *en route* for Washington

A dispatch from Nebraska says that the ox trains were returning from Fort Kearney, all in fine condition, and report good roads. A number of trains were waiting the arrival of the Government freight.

The correspondents of the New-York *Herald*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* left for Utah June 30.

Narrow Escape from a Catastrophe

NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

Independence Day was appropriately celebrated yesterday. A procession was formed of the Fire Department and citizens. The oration was delivered by F. J. FITHIAN, of Buffalo. The feature of the celebration was the ceremonies attending the opening of the Hydraulic Canal. Several steamtugs were brought from Buffalo to the mouth of the canal. The procession proceeded to the basin of the canal, expecting to hear an address by STEPHEN M. ALLEN While the crowd was waiting the dam gave way, carrying off about fifteen feet of the embankment. Great excitement ensued, but fortunately no one was injured. The gradual manner in which the dam yielded to the pressure of the water, prevented a frightful catastrophe. A dreadful loss of life must have occurred, had the accident happened suddenly. The dam was pronounced exceedingly dangerous, from the start, by competent judges. The people were generally exasperated at the reckless management of affairs. The canal is not much damaged. Excepting the depression caused by the canal accident, the day passed delightfully.

No News of the Telegraph Fleet.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Thursday, July 7—8 P. M.

The weather here has been clear and fine all day, with a fresh westerly breeze, but as yet we have no news of the telegraph cable fleet now due here.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 7.

The screw-steamship *Memphis* arrived at the bar at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 6.

The United States Mail steamer *Augusta* arrived at the bar at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning all well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 7.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, arrived at the wharf at 1 o'clock yesterday.

CUBA.

Movements of the British Squadron—Activity of the Slave-trade—Destruction of Highwaymen—Financial Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

The American Gulf Squadron are now busily engaged in cruising in search of her Britannic Majesty's gun-boats, and show themselves before the Moro Castle nearly every day. The *Dolphin*, *Water Witch* and *Vixen* entered the harbor, but after a brief stay, sailed again to join their companions. The *Plymouth* and *Fulton* sent in their boats for letters and fresh provisions. Fears of the yellow fever probably keeps them out of port, though all uneasiness about further visits from British cruisers is at end. The *Styx* and the *Devastation* are now lying in port. On the latter came Commodore KELLETT, who has been sent down here to explain away the officious conduct of the Commander of the *Buzzard*, and assure the Government that punishment will be meted out to him. He dined with CONCHA yesterday and leaves again to-morrow for Halifax, withdrawing from these coasts all the offending gun-boats.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in a lengthy article, refutes the assertions of the Havana correspondent of the *Herald*, who gravely asserted that twenty-five thousand negroes had been landed on the Island since the 1st of January, in twenty-five vessels. As the greater part of the vessels engaged in this trade are brigs and schooners, and hardly capable of bringing such an enormous number, even though stowed as tight as herringst, he traders generally take a moderate-sized cargo, which better insures health on the passage.

From good information given by parties interested in the business, I should judge that the actual number landed since the beginning of the year cannot exceed 10,000, if so much. When we bear in mind the great number of vessels captured on the coast by the British cruisers, and the difficulty of procuring cargoes, owing to the extreme vigilance exercised in that quarter, we cannot help admitting that the *Herald's* correspondent has been badly duped.

General CONCHA'S new system of exterminating the highway robbers throughout the Island, has commenced to work beautifully. Since the issue of the order eight or ten noted villains have been shot by the soldiers and peasantry, and the public roads are now entirely safe. In the western part of the Island two of the worst characters have been pardoned and invested with full powers to capture every suspicious character. In every instance that the alarm has been sounded, the robbers have either been captured or shot. The same energy displayed in this and other cities of the island would have a good effect. Never since the time of VIVES has the country been so thoroughly at the mercy of thieves and assassins, all owing to our Chief of Police, who is no more qualified for his office than the late Mayor of New-York. CONCHA, however, owes his present office mainly to his exertions, and had to give him a part of the spoils.

I am credibly informed that the present Spanish Cabinet will not accept CONCHA'S resignation. This intelligence reached here by the last English packet. The cause of this change is that the wily Marquis accompanied his resignation with a round million, the proceeds of the Havana Custom-House and the head-tax levied on the slaves, with the promise of another million in September. These are unusually large presents to receive from Cuba, notwithstanding the general impression abroad that the Island of Cuba yields the home Government a large surplus. The naval and military establishments consume nearly all the revenues, and these two millions proceed mainly from the new taxes levied by CONCHA for the first time.

The weather has been very disagreeable of late, and the rains incessant. Yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent in the City, but the harbor is as yet, comparatively speaking, healthy.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF NEVADA.—It was apparent that a very strong feeling prevailed in Congress, before its recent adjournment, in favor of creating some provisional form of government, either by the grant of a territorial act or otherwise, for the settlers in Carson Valley, but the pressure of business during the few last weeks of the session prevented any action on the subject. It will doubtless be considered early in the next session, and some proper law be passed that will meet the demands of the settlers in this beautiful region.—*Washington Union.*

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2121. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Observatory Difficulty—Mrs. Dudley and the Trustees—Assistant Canal Collectors—Condition of the Democracy—The Central Railroad—Constitutional Convention—Sale of the Canals, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

Those of our citizens who read the newspapers have been not a little diverted during the "heated term" by the controversy that has been going on between the Trustees of Dudley Observatory and the advisory Scientific Council, composed of Dr. BACHE, Prof. HENRY, Drs. PIERCE and GOULD. The first-named gentleman being the head of the Coast Survey, the controversy has come to be regarded as mainly between the Trustees and the Coast Survey.

I believe about everything essential to a fair understanding of the controversy which has been developed during its progress, has appeared in the TIMES. Whatever interest, prejudice, association, or kindred causes, may effect in deciding the opinions of some, it will probably be found to be a fact that the dispassionate, fair-judging part of the community have reached a common and seemingly necessary conclusion, which is, that the Trustees, after they had become convinced that Dr. GOULD did not suitably fill the post of Director, and with the evidence before them of his extravagant and fruitless expenditures and his impracticable views generally in matters vital to the welfare of the Institution, had a simple duty to perform, and that was, so long as he did not resign, to remove him. Of the power and right of the Trustees to make this removal, and in all things to exercise supreme control in the management of the Observatory, there can be no doubt. The Scientific Council were simply an advisory body, and no more. No absolute powers had been delegated to the gentlemen composing it by anybody, while the Trustees derived all their powers, as they did the appointment, from the Legislature through the act of incorporation. As an advisory body, the Council sent on here Dr. GOULD. He assumed the title of Director, and the Trustees *permitted* him to exercise the functions belonging to the post, and more too, until it became necessary for either the advisory Council or the incorporated Board of Trustees to vacate. On what ground the Scientific Council contend with the Trustees for the control of the Observatory, has not yet been developed. Whatever authority, right, power or petition the Scientific Council had, was derived from or held through the sufferance of the Trustees themselves. To ask the Trustees to surrender to the Council was, to say the least, unusual, if not the very sublimity of scientific impudence. We should, perhaps, be a little more charitable in considering the request of Mrs. DUDLEY, that the nine Trustees composing the majority of the Board should resign, so that the three or four gentlemen who sustain Dr. GOULD might have their way. We have before heard of the liberal-minded juror who complained of the eleven who by their stubbornness prevented a verdict! Mrs. DUDLEY is a venerable lady of eighty. Time has had its effect on her intellect. It is easy to see how she may have been, as she probably was, overpersuaded in giving her sanction to the letters in question, without fully understanding the precise bearings on the controversy, and probably not knowing the real object for which they were dictated. The reply of the nine gentlemen to whom the extraordinary request was directed, declining to accede to it, and expressing their determination to carry out the policy already indicated by their actions, was as decided in its tone as it was proper in terms.

The subsequent correspondence between the Council and Mr. OLCOTT, in behalf of the Trustees, in which all overtures for compromise, all pretensions of right or power on the part of the Council in the premises, were summarily rejected and the positive withdrawal of Dr. GOULD insisted on, proved the firmness of the Trustees, and seemed to close the door completely against the Council.

At the late meeting of the Canal Board a resolution was adopted rescinding certain instructions from the Auditor's Department to assistant Canal collectors. Perhaps some may desire to know what this meant, and, therefore, I will state that hitherto instructions have been issued to these officers to inspect by tallying off at least two cargoes in each week. This was to be done wherever cargoes were discharged, which was at nearly, if not all, the collectors' offices. The object was to detect frauds on the Canal revenues, and ascertain where and by whom committed, and which had previously escaped detection. The greatest service under these instructions would have to be performed in New-York, the end of the route. But Mr. Secretary TUCKER offered a resolution abrogating these instructions, and the Canal Board passed it. If there is any better reason for this action than the fact that Mr. TUCKER has a score or so of favorites in office in your City who cannot either read, write or make figures, and are, therefore, totally incapable of obeying the instructions, I have not heard of it. The Canal revenues will probably be defrauded of some thousands of dollars, but the Secretary's friends will keep their places!

The Democracy hereabouts continue to be exercised on the subject of Postmaster. The contest is mainly between Mr. VOSBURGH, the present incumbent and Mr. COMSTOCK, of the *Atlas and Argus*. A few days since it was announced that Mr. COMSTOCK had actually received the appointment, but there are reasons for believing that the question is a good ways from being decided. The President, it is said, has left the matter in Mr. CORNING'S hands. Whoever he recommends will be selected. It is argued by the more sagacious and well-informed that that gentleman will be too much occupied with the quarrel of the Central with the Erie Road and his private affairs, to find time to make a decision before November. Whichever side fails will of course visit Mr. CORNING with displeasure since Mr. CORNING is to stand for reëlection, he will, like a shrewd man, as he is, not be in a hurry to go this quarrel on his hands. By deferring the decision he expects to obtain the more ardent support of both sides. He will need all the support they can give him, and a good deal more, to be reëlected. Last fall the relative strength of parties in the county (which is a Congressional District) stood on Comptroller: Democrats, 7,534; Americans, 4,155; Republicans 3,844. Mr. CORNING'S votes on the Lecompton question has seriously damaged him with his own party.

Assuming that the opposition unite on a single candidate, Mr. CORNING would have a clear majority against him, even if he could succeed in retaining the full vote of his own party, which he can scarcely expect to do. It is deemed important by Mr. CORNING'S friends that he should have a second nomination, even though he declined running. It is hinted that the indorsement of a renomination is all he asks, and that he is willing to stipulate to decline in order to obtain it. It should not be doubted that Mr. CORNING would keep his word, should he enter into such an arrangement; nevertheless, there are those who prefer to run no risk, and therefore object to the plan.

The Democracy are really in a disordered state, not only here, but throughout the State. The contest for the spoils has progressed at the expense of the harmony of the party. Had Mr. SCHELL been rejected for Collector, the rupture would have been instant, complete and deep. In case of his rejection, the plans were all laid for starting another Democratic paper here, to be called the Albany *Argus*, and the first number would have been issued within one week after Mr. SCHELL'S rejection. The types and material were all purchased, and every arrangement made for it, and the war would have been opened with a power and energy which in former days was synonomous with the Albany *Argus*. Mr. SCHELL was confirmed, the paper project was abandoned; but actually the feeling remains but little changed. With a candidate in the field on whom the opposition can unite, the defeat of the Democratic party in the State is certain and overwhelming. Neither the Republicans or Americans can do it alone. It will require their united strength. It remains not so much as heretofore with the managers, but with the people, to say what shall be the result in the State.

Speaking of the next election, reminds me of what seems to be quite forgotten. I mean the fact, that the question of a Constitutional Convention will come before the people then. The law to submit the question to the people went through the Legislature under peculiar circumstances. Nobody in particular seemed to be for it at the outset, except Senator STOWE the originator, whose hate of the present Constitution is chronic; and yet almost every body in the Assembly voted for it. In the Senate it passed by one majority. There were few earnest friends of the measure in the Legislature; the rest appeared willing to let it go through without much consideration or notice. The question now recurs—how will it be with the people? It is a grave matter, and it is not among the most encouraging signs of the times that it is so little thought of. Prone as our people at all times to go for a change, we might argue almost from that alone an affirmative decision. I hear it said that the proposition will carry because all sorts of people will go for it, for all sorts of reasons; that conservative and moral men will be found voting together in favor of "a new deal," for reasons wide as the heavens apart. And the same state of things, though perhaps not to an equal extent, will be found on the other side. I can state for a fact, that thinking men, who have been for a Convention, until quite recently, are opposed to it now.

The proposition to sell the Canals has started a good many who might be called rather ultra canal men—and there are a good many of them—at the bare prospect of affording an opportunity of doing so. Under the present Constitution, say they, the canals can't be touched. A new Convention might result in breaking down that barrier, therefore let well enough alone, endure the evils we have, rather than run greater ones of another and perhaps a worse sort. And yet, the proposition is likely to carry. The quietness in regard to it is favorable to its success. A rigorous discussion and campaign might not be less so.

RODERICK.

The State Paper Controversy—Motion for Injunction Denied—Conflicting Views.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 6.

At an adjourned General Term of the Supreme Court, held in this city yesterday—present, Justices WRIGHT, GOULD and HOGEBOOM—the Court unanimously decided, in the case of THURLOW WEED and others *vs.* CALVERT COMSTOCK and others, that the Albany *Evening Journal* is the "State paper," and the only "State paper," and that the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* to such designation is without the slightest foundation. The Court held that by the true and obvious construction of the Act of 1854, the State officers could make only one designation of a State paper, and but one contract, and that this contract continued for an indefinite period, and that the action of the present State officers, in designating the Albany *Atlas and Argus* as the State paper, was wholly unauthorized, and therefore illegal and void.

The power of the State Officers under the act of 1854, having been once exercised, was spent.

The motion for a temporary injunction was, however, denied, and solely on the ground, as we are informed, that parties not before the Court might in some way be prejudiced thereby.

Justices WRIGHT and HOGEBOOM delivered written opinions, which will be published in full in a few days—probably to-morrow.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 7.

It is known to our readers that after the State officers, on the 3d day of May last, designated the *Atlas and Argus* as "State paper," the *Journal* chose to set up a claim, that, under the law of 1854, it had secured a *perpetual* contract as "State Paper." To enforce this very remarkable pretension, it commenced a suit against us, and then applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district for an injunction restraining the *Atlas and Argus* from acting as "State Paper," and executing its contract with the State officers to publish legal notices. The application to the Court was in the form of a motion for an injunction *pendente lite*.

We think that all fair men, without reference to their political affinities, will be pleased to learn that this attempt on the part of the *Journal* has failed, and that *the motion for an injunction has been denied*. The Court reassembled on Monday, for the purpose of deciding this motion, and made an order, of which the following is a certified copy:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court, held for the State of New-York, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 5th day of July, 1858;

Present—Justices WRIGHT, GOULD and HOGEBOOM;

Thurlow Weed and others vs. Calvert Comstock and others.—After hearing John H. Reynolds and Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiffs, in support of the application for an injunction in this cause, and I. K. Porter and R. W. Peckham in opposition thereto, and due deliberation having been had thereon, it is ordered that the *said application be and the same is hereby denied.*

Copy. R. BABCOCK, Clerk.

This is the whole of the order made by the Court and all that was decided by it. We have not yet seen the opinions delivered by the Court, if they were written, and cannot, therefore, state the processes of reasoning by which the Judges reached the result embraced in their decision, copied above. But, of course, the only question before the Court for *action*, was the granting or refusing an injunction, and we presume that the opinions, if any were delivered, do not travel beyond the precise question presented for adjudication on the motion, or anticipate the further questions which will present themselves on the final determination of the pending suit. Doubtless the learned Judges have adhered to the well-understood professional rule of going no further than was necessary to decide the application in hand.

The defeat of the attempt to invoke the summary process of the Court to restrain us, leaves the *Atlas and Argus* entirely at liberty to proceed to execute its duties as "State Paper," pursuant to the designation and contract of the State officers. The *Journal* will of course be at liberty, if so inclined, to persist in its claim of a perpetual contract and to prosecute its suit against us. In that event the suit will take the ordinary course—go to the Circuit for trial, and after decision there, either party can appeal to the General Term and then to the Court of Appeals. As it is quite probable that the case must go to the Court of last resort, we, at the commencement of the litigation, authorized our counsel to consent to every practicable arrangement for facilitating a hearing and decision on the merits at the earliest possible day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 7.

The President of the Board of Trustees will, to-day, commence legal proceedings to recover possession of the Dudley Observatory from the Scientific Council, the latter having expressed their determination to hold on to the possession for thirty days as tenants. This, however, will not prevent the Trustees from proceeding summarily against the Council as trespassers, should the Board conclude to do so at the next meeting.

The Bank Department, this morning, authorized the Commercial Bank, of this city, to redeem the bills of the Hollister Bank of Buffalo.

VINCHER TEN EYCK was, this morning, elected Cashier of the Commercial Bank, *vice* POWERS L. GREEN, deceased.

The flags on the public buildings are at half-mast to-day, in token of respect to the memory of S. S. WHALLON.

Among the arrivals at the Delavan House, to-day, are Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, and Hon. E. ASHLEY.

Obituary.

DEATH OF A CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The Hon. SAMUEL S. WHALLON, whose death at Erie, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon, has been announced by telegraph, was elected to the office of Canal Commissioner in November, 1855. His term would accordingly expire on the 31st of December next. Mr. WHALLON was a merchant, and resident of Maysville, Chautauque County, where he was greatly esteemed. In the discharge of his official duties he manifested very respectable ability, a strict devotion to the public interest, and integrity above suspicion. He was taken ill of scarlet fever at Erie, where he died. Mr. W. was formerly a Democrat of the "soft" wing, but early attached himself to the American Party, by which political organization he was nominated and elected to the office he held at the time of his death.

Miss LIZZIE PALMER, of the Holiday-street Theatre, died in Baltimore on Saturday, 26th ult., aged twenty-seven. She was the daughter of Mr. SILAS S. STEELE, a dramatic author, and was a favorite actress.

Personal.

The Washington *Union* says Baron Wetterstedt presented his credentials to the President on Saturday, and was received as Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. We also learn that the Chevalier de Sibbern, who for a long time so creditably represented his Government in that capacity in the United States, has recently been appointed Swedish Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

The following missionaries have sailed from Boston for Smyrna: The Rev. Mr. Powers and wife, with two children; the Rev. Mr. Byington and wife, Miss Temple and Miss Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Powers will reside at Antioch. Mr. and Mrs. Byington will labor among the Bulgarians of European Turkey. Miss Temple and Miss Johnson will take charge of a female seminary on Mount Lebanon, under the direction of the Syria Mission.

Alexander Dumas, senior, left Paris a few days ago for St. Petersburg, accompanying Count Gregory Kouchelef Besborodko, Gentleman of the Caamber to the Emperor of Russia, and noted for his wealth. He purposes making a trip to the Caucasus before his return.

Hume, the American medium, was to be married in a few days at St. Petersburg. His bride is Miss Kroll, sister-in-law of the Count Konchelef Besborodo, one of the richest of Russian noblemen, from whom she gets a large fortune.

The case of Mrs. Macready, the reader of Shakspeare, against the City of Alton, Ill., for injuries received in the Spring of 1857, by falling off a sidewalk, for which she claimed $20,000 damages, was brought to a close on Wednesday. She obtained a verdict for $300.

John A. Jackson, the sculptor, has been engaged for sometime in modeling a bust of John Howard Payne, the author of "Sweet Home." It is to be placed in the Boston Music Hall.

Gov. Packer, of Pa., has appointed David Webster, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the Commissioners to revise the Penal Code. Mr. Webster was one of the speakers at the Anti-Lecompton meeting at Harrisburg, held just prior to the 4th of March Convention.

M. Villemain is now correcting the last proofs of his translation of Pindar, upon which he has been at work for the last ten years.

Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has sold her residence at Dresden, and settled finally down in a villa near London.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Preparations of the Army for the March on Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL OF COL. HOFFMAN AND CAPT. MARCY.

Provisions Plenty and Transportation Ample.

The Burning of the Supply Trains in October--Other Mormon Outrages.

Interesting Particulars of Capt Marcy's Trip to New-Mexico.

Peculiarities of the Indian Tribes in Utah.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCOTT, Bridger's Fort, U. T., Friday, June 12, 1858.

My next communication will be dated on the march towards Salt Lake—for the present week has brought in all the supplies and troops for which the army of Utah have been postponing its advance. First came Colonel HOFFMAN with his supplies of provisions, clothing and forage; and on the 9th instant Captain MARCY came into camp with over 900 mules and about 150 horses of the stock which he went to New-Mexico to purchase. This gives us over 5,000 animals of all kinds, which will furnish abundance of transportation. Fortunately, the loss of animals during the Winter was scarce a twentieth part as great as was anticipated in view of the condition of the herds when the army went into Winter quarters. Under the judicious care of Mr. MILLER, the head wagon-master, I believe less than 50 mules were lost during the Winter out of somewhere about 1,000 head, and his stock this Spring is in fine working condition, although Wintered upon the dry grass which the animals hunted out from under the snow. MARCY'S stock also is in fine order, so that there is nothing to be done now but pack up and be off towards Zion.

In anticipation of these arrivals the commanding General issued the following preliminary order on the evening of its date:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT, U. T., June 5, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 26.—1. Means of transportation and renewed supplies being near at hand, this army will, in execution of the orders of Government, at an early day resume its march to Salt Lake City.

2. In the meantime the transportation present will be held in readiness, and each Chief of Staff and each Commander will complete the preparations for the march in his own department or command. Transportation will be furnished at the rates established in General Orders No. 25, Head-quarters, troops, serving in Kansas, of 1857.

3. Commanders will, without delay, make requisition for such clothing now on hand as is needed for immediate issue and for the march, and have prepared, by the arrival of the trains, requisitions for shoes and stockings.

These requisitions will be made only on personal inspection and examination, by company commanders, into the wants of their men. In order that no articles may be drawn except those needed for the march.

A small supply of clothing, for issue according to necessity, to the respective commanders, after arriving in the Valley, will be turned over to the Regimental and A. A. Quartermasters for transportation.

4. A command of at least three companies, to be designated in Special Orders, will constitute the guard at this Depôt.

The Medical Directors, on or before the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFMAN, will designate a medical officer to remain with the command. The sick who are not able to march, will be left at this Depôt.

Supplies to be taken from those in charge of the Medical Purveyor will be liberally furnished the hospital attached to each regiment and to this Depôt. The remaining hospital supplies will be prepared as required in paragraph 997 Army Regulations, and turned over to the Depot Quartermaster (to be designated) for transportation at a future day to Salt Lake Valley.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON. F. I. PORTER, Ass't Adj.-General.

The publication of the second clause of the fourth paragraph of this Order had a remarkable effect upon the hospitals, rapidly depleting them of their tenants—for every man is anxious to move forward to the Valley. There has been very little sickness in camp, however—much less than might have been anticipated, in view of the hard fare to which officers and men were alike subjected during the Winter, and so in view of the extraordinary changes of temperature peculiar to this region—where the thermometer ranges from 18° to 70° often within twenty-four hours. The principal ailing is what is known as mountain fever—a modified and easily-managed intermittent. We have had several hail storms during the last week, and, on the morning of the 10th, were visited by a furious snow-storm, which lasted until noon. Nevertheless, the atmosphere is usually very dry—so much so that we often witness the fall of condensed vapors from clouds overhanging the heights all around us—the vapors never reaching the earth, being entirely absorbed by the atmosphere in their descent.

The week has been one of busy preparation for the march, and yesterday the whole army rejoiced when the following order, directing the movement, was issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT, U. T., June 11, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 28.—The troops will march from this Camp in three divisions, in as many consecutive days, commencing with the First Division, and moving in the order of their number.

Special instructions with regard to advanced, flank and rear guards will be given immediately after the execution of the preliminary movement herein directed.

The following will be the order of march, subject to an additional change on leaving Muddy Creek:

1. Division composed of the Second Dragoons, PHELPS'S Battery, and the Volunteer Battalion: to advance to the Muddy and await the arrival of the Second Division.

2. Division, composed of the Fifth Infantry, RENO'S Battery, and Company "B," Seventh Infantry.

3. Division, composed of the Tenth Infantry, and Col. LORING'S Battalion.

The morning after the arrival on the Muddy of the Second Division, the First and Second Divisions (RENO'S Battery and "B" Company, Seventh Infantry excepted,) forming one division, will continue the march.

RENO'S Battery, Company "B," Seventh Infantry, and the Third Division, now constituting the Second, will continue the march on the second day. The Head-Quarters will be with the Second Division as far as the Muddy; beyond that with the advance.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON. F. J. PORTER, Ass't Adj.-General.

Detailed orders have also been issued to the force comprising the First Division, directing them to take up the line of march to-morrow, the 13th inst. It will be seen that the route to be pursued is not designated in the orders, being kept from publication here, at present, from motives of military precaution.

Lieutenant W. D. SMITH'S squadron of dragoons left camp yesterday morning with pack mules, to escort Capt. NEWTON, of the Engineers, who goes to reconnoitre the road and examine its condition and report. He is expected also to go to the Bear River, ascertain whether or no the bridge over it is still standing, and if not to select a suitable place for throwing across another. Gen. JOHNSTON has had several strong portable bridges made here in camp, which will be carried along in the advance of the army, and used if occasion requires. The route which the army will take is not absolutely settled yet, but unless I am much mistaken, it will avoid the Cañons. The General wisely argues that military roads should never lie through Cañons for the reason that if assailed therein two important arms of the service—the artillery and cavalry—are nearly paralyzed, as they cannot be brought to bear upon an enemy under such circumstances except it be just at the point of attack. If there was any probability of Mormon resistance it would be the part of prudence to avoid the Cañons, and if there is no such danger, there is no need of special haste upon the march. In either event, therefore, the General probably sees no reason why he should not break a new road over the table lands north of the Cañons, or along the valley of the Bear River; in doing which a new road will be opened of advantage, perhaps, to emigrants and traders as well as to the military forces.

It is believed that a good route for a road lies between Echo Cañon and Bear River Lake, which would be only thirty or forty miles longer than the Canon road, and I have little doubt that it will be the route pursued by our army. If unexpected obstacles are met with there, the course of the Bear River will probably be followed all the way into Salt Lake Valley. This route would be very circuitous, adding two hundred miles or more to our march, as the river, from where we strike it, runs northward on the east side of the Wasatch Mountains until it turns the northernmost spurs of the range and then hugs the same range again, as it pursues its course southward on the westerly side of the mountains. There is hardly a possibility, however, that this longer route will be found necessary or advisable. The time occupied in the march will be longer than I anticipated in my last, and we shall do well to find ourselves in Salt Lake City by the 1st of July.

The officers of the army of Utah are all required to keep a journal and itinerary, on which the geographical and topographical facts coming under their observation are all carefully noted. Suitable books for this purpose were provided by Gen. JOHNSTON, one of which is handed to each officer as he starts out upon a scout, or to visit any portion of the surrounding country. It will readily be seen that these notes are rapidly accumulating a mass of valuable data, upon which to get out a complete and accurate topographical map of this entire region. Already Capt. NEWTON has sketched, from these and other data collected during the past Winter, a very complete map of the route to the Valley, on which all the water courses, comprising grounds and settlements, are marked. Capt. MARCY'S observations during his recent trip to New-Mexico will prove a valuable contribution to geographical science;—but of that more in another branch of this communication.

It is now nine days since the Peace

and other good men, by official acts or decisions obnoxious to the interests of the Church, and therefore deserving of severest reprehension. "What else could they expect?" continued my young expositor. "If a man comes into this Valley, and lets us alone, he would have no trouble." It was the old story of tyranny and oppression, which has been dinned into the ears of the Government and the people of the United States for a year or two, but which seems almost impossible of realization by those who live at a distance from the influence of this accursed Theocracy. The Church finds itself unable to endure free criticism of its faith as exemplified in the lives of its exponents, and so feels justified in resorting to outrage and murder in order to suppress the liberty of speech. A man witnessing the enormities of the Valley, must not "meddle" so far even as to write to his friend in New-York or Massachusetts or Louisiana, narrating the facts. Neither must he respond to the demands of common charity and give food or shelter to the helpless female who has been turned out to perish in the pitiless winter storm, because she shrinks from the touch of some vulgar "Saint," who desires to add her to his polygamic household. Nor must he resist the spoliation of his property when the Church has need of it. Nor venture an appeal to the Courts for redress. All this is "meddling," and justly subjects the imprudent perpetrator to the Mormon inquisition and its mysteriously executed penalties. Your Utah correspondence, a year or more ago, presented case after case, each well authenticated, illustrating forcibly the foregoing interpretation of what the Mormon Theocrat means by Gentile meddling. The United States Courts were "meddling" when they undertook to assert the rights of the citizen HOCADAY, against the interests and the edicts of the Church; and so they were broken up by violence and dispersed. Surveyor General BURR was meddling when, as the agent of the Government, he undertook to cut wood in the Cañons to make land section stakes, and so he was driven from the Territory. Captain GUNNISON "meddled" when he published to the world his observations of the iniquities of Mormondom, and as a consequence, he was butchered with all his band by Mormon Thugs; and the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG seem to believe implicitly that in thus punishing "meddling" they do nothing deserving reprobation or rebuke. It is to such a people as this that JAMES BUCHANAN has yielded in such meek submission, flinching from the stern execution of a high duty, and imploring them to accept a pardon, and save him from the labor of hanging them.

A trifling incident, the other day, illustrated the servile subjection to which woman is reduced under the Mormon harrow. Among the party who recently arrived here from Salt Lake, on their way towards the Missouri, was a Frenchman, who, though glad to escape from the tyranny of brother BRIGHAM, was still fast in the faith. He had with him three women, one of whom was his legal wife, and another his mother. The third was a German woman, who having occasion to appeal to the judicial authorities here for aid, presented the following statement, which was confirmed in its essential points by fellow-travelers The Frenchman, whom she met as a Mormon preacher in St. Louis, made love to her there, and as she was already a convert to the faith, easily persuaded her to go with him to Salt Lake to be "sealed" to him as a "spiritual" or second wife, promising her that the ceremony should be performed as soon as they came into the presence of the Prophet. This promise he failed to keep, but on arrival in the Valley, he sent his victim out to herd his cattle, which she did all last Summer and winter. This spring, when the Frenchman was about to leave the Valley, she insisted upon his taking her back to the States. To this he consented on condition that she should give up her bed and spare clothing to be sold in order to aid in the purchase of the team and necessary supplies for the journey. Accordingly she made over her furniture, and stripped herself of every article of apparel which could be spared without absolute indecency—the value of which was equal to half the cost of the rickety "out-fit" in which the party finally started. It seems to have been the fellow's intention to drive her out of his company as soon as possible afterwards by cruelty; and in the trip from the Valley to this point, he compelled her to walk all the way, quarrelling with her and abusing her continually. Arrived here, she determined to join our Camp, where she could find abundant employment as laundress—and accordingly she took legal measures to obtain a return of her share of the out-fit. The District-Attorney and DAVID A. BURR, with myself, proceeded to the Mormon Camp, and made the demand in her behalf. The fellow did not dispute her story in the least, but put on airs of the most lordly superiority, sneering at the idea of a woman's being able to bring complaint against one of the "Sons of Zion." Until the fact was suggested to him, he had evidently forgotten that he was no longer in a Mormon community, but in one where a woman has rights of her own. As the suggestion dawned upon his mind, his lordly air vanished, and he burst into a vehement passion, applying an opprobious epithet to the woman, which was instantly resented by one of his own associates, who warned him not to repeat the slander. Finally, under threat of being subjected to suit for the value of his victim's property, and also for wages as a "herdesman," he paid up and was permitted to depart.

It is to be feared that the very enormity of the wrong perpetrated in Mormondom, or under its influence, have rendered the Eastern public incredulous as to their commission. It is difficult to conceive that humanity can become so debased under the cloak of religious fanaticism. The class of facts which it has been my duty to cite from time to time illustrative of the practical working and disastrous effects of the Mormon system, have been attested time and again by many living witnesses, speaking from personal knowledge and experience—witnesses who certainly appear to be honest and reliable, and who are certified as veracious by those who have known them long and well. I have had opportunity to test the accuracy of some of their statements by questioning other parties in reference to facts which they have detailed, and a comparison of notes thus obtained, would seem to afford irrefragible evidence of their truth. Take, for instance, the narrative of Mr. LORA, who the St. Louis *Republican* thinks "sold" your correspondent. I seriously have no fault to find with their incredulity, nor have I any personal interest in having Mr. LORA sustained and indorsed, as I gave his interesting story avowedly upon his own authority, making myself responsible only for his intelligence, his apparent truthfulness, and the reputation for honesty and veracity which he enjoys in the circle of gentlemen in which I found him.

It is of a good deal of importance to the public, however, that his reliability should be ascertained, so that baseless suspicion of his integrity may not destroy the impression which his startling declarations ought to make upon the public mind—for, depend upon it, this Mormon question is no trifling, ephemeral issue, but one which is destined to force its importance in upon the future, compelling politicians, statesmen and citizens of all classes, to take earnest, decisive position in regard thereto. I have had frequent opportunities during the last month to learn of Mr. LORA from those who know him—both Gentiles and seceding Mormons. All speak well of him, and vouch for his truthfulness. I had heard of him, and something of the particulars of his escape, from Mr. BURR, of Washington, late U. S. Surveyor-General in Utah; and the Mr. MORRILL who went among the Snake Indians to rescue himself and wife, and carry them to Laramie, is our Postmaster in this camp. JNO. M. HOCKADAY, U. S. Attorney for the Territory, also knew him, and their testimony fully corroborates Mr. L.'s statement in various particulars with which they were familiar. I have questioned also some of the seceding Mormons now here in regard to specific facts stated in his narrative, and their answers, without having read his statements, are identical with his own. I have questioned these particularly in regard to the journey of death made by the hand cart train, the sad remnants of which Mr. L. saw enter the valley in the depth of the Winter. Mrs. SUTHERLAND, to whom I before have had occasion to refer, tells me that she started from the Missouri only four days behind that train, frequently coming up with it on the way, and then falling behind, as it was not the desire of her party to pass them. With her own eyes she saw pits dug into which fifteen to twenty corpses were rudely thrown at once. Although this occurred before the poor emigrants arrived at their point of greatest suffering and mortality, the deaths were too numerous to admit of providing them with separate graves. At last it was found impossible to do more than throw a thin covering of earth over the bodies, which the wolves speedily displaced. So callous did the survivors become at last, Mrs. SUTHERLAND informs me—so horribly used to the presence of death—that she frequently witnessed the living sitting upon a corpse for convenience, while eating their scanty meal, upon a corpse awaiting burial. The lady whose authority I give for this statement is fitted by education to grace any *salon* in your City. The few remnants she has been able to preserve of the fine library which she carried into the Valley add silent but impressive testimony of her refined and cultivated tastes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND was of the party who came out from the Valley to meet the emigration, and he estimates the number of the party in question who entered the Valley at not to exceed three hundred. Mr LORA's estimate (for he did not profess to have counted them) was two hundred and forty. We know that the party numbered 2,500 on leaving Liverpool, and that at least 2,300 of these started together from the banks of the Missouri. A Gentile merchant of Salt Lake City, also, now in camp, tells me that the general understanding was, that less than three hundred of the party arrived alive. Another mentions a fact, which I heard from L., but believe I omitted to state before—to wit: that BRIGHAM Young sent out a party of men to scatter the human skeletons from the road side, so that the ghastly evidence of past horrors might not be visible to those who should follow them, and thus become a scandal to the Church. So, too, I have confirmatory testimony in relation to the persecution of JARVIS, and in relation to various other facts; but why extend the list? Those who would resist such evidence as this would not yield their credulity though an angel of revelation were to vouch for its accuracy. The suggestion of somebody at Washington, that LORA is an agent of BRIGHAM'S to deceive our Government, and prevent the reinforcement of the army here, is unworthy of consideration.

On two points Mr. SUTHERLAND states that the condition of the Mormons has been improved *since* Mr. LORA left the Valley. They have now two or three six pounders, which were either brought from the Pacific coast last Summer, or were carefully concealed prior to that time. They have recently, also, got some good gunsmiths among them, who are making a small number of very fair-looking revolvers, although several of these have burst in the hands of their owners, showing that they are far from perfect. As to army reinforcements here, it is the opinion, I believe, of every officer of any note in camp, that the present force of 1,800 men is amply sufficient to force a way easily into the Valley, despite all opposition of the Mormons, and to march over any portion of it. General JOHNSTON has collected a mass of information in regard to the physical character of the great bug-bear Echo Cañon, and does not hesitate in the belief that it could be forced if necessary, even admitting the wildest Mormon boast's of their fortifications to be all true. The evidences accumulate that BRIGHAM YOUNG never dreamed of armed resistance to the United States, and that his impudent braggadocio has always been his reliance for maintaining his influence over his own people, as well as for deterring the present, as he has former National Administrations, from persisting in an effort for his subjection to law. He now seems likely to avail himself of the tendered pardon, covering his retreat as well as may be. You will remember how defiantly, a few months ago, he declared in a letter to the commander of these forces, that if he persisted in bringing the troops into the Valley, he would hurl swift destruction upon them. Then our Army was to be "sent to h—l across lots" if they did not go back whence they came. Well, the Army is here, just about to march into the city—the President's proclamation says they *shall* go in, and BRIGHAM will accept it with all its conditions, without a blow. Had no pardon been tendered, the result would have been the same, except that BRIGHAM and the other leaders most deeply involved in crime, would have tried to evade the law by keeping out of the clutch of its ministers. A month or two of firmness on the part of the President would have effectually wiped out the stain which the Mormon theocracy has fastened upon the National escutcheon, and that with little shedding of blood except upon the traitors' scaffold. The pretence that a universal pardon was necessary, in order to save the effusion of innocent blood, and the punishment of the least guilty with the leaders in the rebellion, is puerile; for the President would always have had it in his power to pardon the lesser offenders in detail, while making terrible examples of those whose superior intelligence and position among the Saints have enabled them to bring about a state of affairs so lamentable.

I do not believe, however, that the pardon will prevent ultimate collision between the troops and the Saints. On the contrary, its tendency will be to encourage and provoke collisions; for the ignorant masses of Mormondom will look upon the unasked pardon as an evidence of our weakness, either moral or physical, and will thus be more easily led into resistance to the officers of the law than they would have been had the army entered the valley without qualifications or conditions. The President, of course, cannot prevent nor interfere with civil suits, of which there will be many brought at once upon the return of the Gentiles to the Valley. The Church of Latter Day Saints is a corporation, holding property and liable to suit. It *will* be sued for damages to private citizens; judgments will be obtained, and these will be collected at any and all risks. Various prominent men in the Church will be sued also by those who have suffered at their hands, and many of them will be prosecuted for murders, robberies and other crimes committed prior to, and therefore not constituting any part of the acts of "sedition and treason" covered by the President's Proclamation. The lenient course of the Executive is well calculated to embolden the Mormons when thus followed up to venture upon resistance, especially when some sudden element of excitement is thrown in as a torch to light the flame. It is the general belief of those here who have had longest experience among the Saints that the volunteered pardon has created the only probability of armed collision, but this effect will not be immediately developed.

What has become of the Associate Justices of this Territory, Mr. POTTER, of Ohio, and Mr. SINCLAIR, of Virginia, without whose presence no term of the Supreme Court can be held? Judge ECKLES, the Chief Justice, received his commission on the 21st July last, took the oath of office on the 22d, and was on the road on the 27th. His associates were appointed earlier than he, but neither of them have yet been here. Surely they should either betake themselves at once to their post, or vacate in favor of others who will; for there ought not to be a day's delay in opening the United States Courts upon the arrival of the army in the Valley to sustain and protect the civil authorities. JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory, who has been absent for some months, returned yesterday and started to-day for Salt Lake City to join the Governor.

In my last I noticed the statement, made upon Mormon authority, that Colonel THOMAS L. KANE was rebaptized in the Mormon Church, and received his endowments, upon his arrival in the Valley from California. I have heard since then that Governor CUMMING denies the statement very emphatically, although how he should be possessed of this negative sort of knowledge in respect to a matter which was not subject of discussion until after the Colonel started for the East, I can not well understand. I give him, however, the benefit of the Governor's disclaimer, which has had little effect upon opinion here.

Captain MARCY's trip to New-Mexico and back, has developed some points of considerable interest. You will remember that he left Fort Union upon his return on March 13 last, and proceeded to a place called Rayado, where the expedition was organized. Leaving that point on the 17th, he took the Raton Road to Fort Leavenworth, which he followed to Purgatorie (pronounced Pick-a-twa) Creek. Thence he struck out in a direct line for the Old Pueblo, on the Arkansas River, at the mouth of the Fontaine Qui-bouille, which he followed to the Congress Water Spring, at its head, and from which it takes it name. Here, nearly about 300 miles from Fort Union in nearly a northerly direction, he found an excellent encampment, where he remained thirty days, awaiting the escort which had been ordered to accompany him from New-Mexico. On April 28, the escort having arrived, the entire party moved forward, and encamped upon the crest of the elevated ridge which divides the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Platte. The weather had been clear, mild, and exceedingly pleasant all day, but about dark a terrific snow-storm set in, impelled by a violent gale of wind, and continuing with unabated fury for sixty hours. The snow fell to the depth of three feet upon a level, while the drifts piled up from ten to twenty feet in height,

During the storm, a herd of about 300 mules and horses stampeded, breaking away from the control of the herdsmen, and ran back to the Arkansas River a distance of 50 miles, before they could be turned. Of three herdsmen who followed them, one perished from the cold, actually freezing to death, while endeavoring to force his way in the teeth of the storm; and another was found crawling over the prairie, after the storm ceased, in a state of temporary insanity, with his limbs badly frozen. He was brought into camp, and subsequently recovered. Another man perished within 200 yards of the camp, and the charred remains of a fourth were found where a fire had been built, with the flesh entirely burned off. It was supposed that the latter had lain down by the fire when so chilled and benumbed as to be quite helpless, and that while in this condition he accidentally fell into the flames, from which he could not extricate himself. The deceased were all New-Mexicans. After the storm subsided, the stampeded animals were found scattered over the country on the Arkansas, but nearly all of them were recovered. Two veteran mountaineers, who were in the party, state that during twenty years experience in this region, they never witnessed so fearful a storm.

The party were detained here seven days, and then marched on to the South Platte, which they found too high to admit of fording. They accordingly constructed a flat-boat, with which to ferry over the seventy-five wagons attached to the train. From the South Platte the party proceeded to *Cashé la Poudré* Creek. For a distance of 200 miles up to this point, from the base of the Raton Mountains, the road had skirted the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, passing through a beautiful country, abounding with luxurious grass, plentifully watered, admirably adapted for stock grazing, and perhaps for general agriculture. Capt. M pronounces it by far the finest country which he has yet seen in the great interior between Missouri and the Sierra Nevades. The New-Mexicans have frequently attempted to occupy it, and commenced settlements upon its water courses, but have invariably been driven off the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes or Utes. Another attempt was to be made during this season by a party of Americans and New-Mexicans already organized, who, probably are now upon the ground, at the head-waters of the Arkansas. It is to be hoped that their enterprise will be more successful than that of those who preceded them.

Capt. MARCY's road now, bearing to the left, turned into the mountains, and ascended by very gradual slopes to the waters of the North Platte—passing several branches of the Laramie River—until it intersected Bryan's Bridger's Pass Road from Fort Kearney, at a point about 80 miles distant from Fort Laramie. Bearing around the northern base of the Medicine Bow *butte* to the Cherokee crossing of the North Fork of the Platte, and thence crossing several branches of Lage Creek, the road next passed for an hundred miles over an elevated plateau—the highest level between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—to the head of Bitter Creek, and down this stream to its confluence with Green River, and thence by the old Laramie road to Bridger's Fort. The entire road thus marked out by MARCY's train is solid, firm and smooth, devoid of abrupt ascents or declivities, and with the exception of the Raton, crosses no mountains.

The Rocky Mountain chain seems to be intercepted upon this route, and the interval being an elevated *mesa* or plain. Throughout the entire distance there is an abundance of the best grass and water, with the exception of that portion lying between the north fork of the Platte and Bitter Creek—a distance of about 120 miles, where, in a very dry season, there would be a scarcity of water. The distance between this point and New-Mexico or Fort Leavenworth, is quite a 100 miles shorter by this than by the road *viâ* Laramie and the South Pass. As a route for the Pacific Railroad, it would seem to be preferable to any other.

The Captain started from Fort Union with about 1 200 horses and mules, and has brought them here in much better condition than at the beginning of the journey, having lost on the way only the small number always incident to such a trip. If it had not been for the detention *en route* in waiting for his escort, he would have been in Camp Scott on the 1st day of May. The party suffered not the least attempt at interruption by the Indians or Mormons, nor did they discover the least indication of a hostile disposition towards them anywhere. The forty men whom the Captain took over the Mountains with him, and who suffered so severely, have all come back with him except two, in fine health and spirits. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of their energy and faithfulness. On the return trip they have obtained any quantity of game, grizzly bear, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep. Quite a contrast this to their experience on the outward journey, when for twelve days they subsisted entirely on mule and mare meat. It is astonishing how much of this food men will eat under such circumstances. Captain MARCY states that he would kill a mule at night, and his 69 men would dispose of it all before morning, the average consumption being about six pounds per man.

The route which Capt. MARCY took on his journey out, was that through Kutchetope Pass, which was examined by Capt. GUNNISON, to ascertain its practicability as an avenue by which to carry a railroad across the Rocky Mountains. It is found to traverse an exceedingly broken and mountainous region, and the country, for nearly two hundred miles, is covered with deep snow all winter; so much so, as in Capt. MARCY's opinion, as to render it wholly impracticable for winter travel. This expedition has established the fact that animals and supplies can be brought from New-Mexico to this point, so as to reach here much earlier in the spring than they can be brought from Missouri. The total distance between Fort Union and Fort Bridger is estimated at nearly 800 miles, by MARCY's return route, which is an 100 miles longer than the route he took on the outward trip. The Captain's eminent success in the execution of the duty confided to him, has elicited the cordial approbation of General JOHNSTON and General SCOTT, who, it will be remembered, complimented him handsomely in official orders upon receiving the report of his outward trip.

During the winter, while up in the Mountains, the Captain found the White Ptarmigan, a bird of the Grouse species, whose range it has heretofore been supposed did not extend south of 54° north latitude. He obtained several specimens and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution, being the first ever found within the limits of the United States. Indeed, only two or three specimens are known to exist in any Ornithological collections in the world. It is a bird about the size of a Northern Pheasant, with plumage white as snow, and is only found in the highest part of the Rocky Mountains.

The provision rations of the army are now found abundant, but we have no vegetables, except a small quantity of the dessicated article. Our beef is now pretty fair—quite a different article from the "Russell and Waddell" upon which the army were fed upon during the Winter. These were the starved cattle of RUSSELL & WADDELL'S trains, who began to die in great numbers from sheer exhaustion, after the troops got in camp last season. Poor as they were, the commander of the forces saw that they were the only reliance for his men. So, "to save the lives of the beasts" they were killed, and all hands set at work to cut up the blue stringy looking meat into strips to be smoked and dried for preservation. Stepping into the depôt at the Fort, the other day, my attention was called to a pile of it which still remains. A more miserable apology for meat could not well be imagined. It is no exaggeration to say that it resembled more a pile of bark strips or of Buffalo chips, than anything else—dry, tough, utterly devoid of fatty particles, and seemingly possessing little or no nutrition. The most successful mode of treating it seems to have been to grind it in a mill, reducing it to a sort of ash. You may well suppose that those who fed on such fare during three months or more, know how to appreciate their present improved circumstances.

In a former letter I gave a brief description of our camping ground and its arrangement. The mountains which I referred to as "the Wasatch," are known as the Uinta range, although, in fact, a great spur of the Wasatch, and running nearly at right angles with the general course of the latter. The Uintas are thirty or forty miles distant from us at the nearest point, while the highest peak is about eighty. In an ordinarily clear day the view of them from Camp is very fine, especially when they are covered with the freshly fallen snow, which never entirely leaves them, even in midsummer. On several occasions we have seen the snow falling upon them, while in the valley all was sunshine. One does not often witness a prettier natural scene than these mountains present the day after a storm, with the clear noonday sun shining on their dazzling white peaks, and a dark shadow sometimes crawling along their sides as a heavy bank of overhanging clouds is impelled before the wind.

One who has not tried it would hardly think it possible to endure life in tents, much less enjoy it. We have here some hundreds of these canvas habitations, dotting in picturesque lines many acres of the valley. Indeed, we have nothing else except some half a dozen cabins with sod walls and canvas roofs, erected by a portion of the civilians. The United States Court-house bears not the slightest resemblance to the same institution anywhere in the States. It is a large hospital tent, furnished with a carpet of gunny bags, a pine table, several long wooden benches, a bull's-hide chair for the presiding Judge, and an old-fashioned box-stove, with its pipe fastened to a post, poking through the canvas roof. Besides these fittings, you may generally find half a dozen saddles and bridles stowed in one corner, and a pile of bedding in another. The post-office is a large bell tent, pitched against a sod chimney, such as have been erected for most of the wall tents occupied by officers. My own tent is a Sibley. The peculiarity of these tents, is a hole in the top of them from which the smoke of a fire in the tent may make its escape. Its support is an upright pole or column, standing upon three iron legs, between which the fire is usually made. When in a somewhat permanent camp, they are often stretched upon poles, after the fashion of an Indian lodge. My mansion is rigged after this "gorgeous" style. In its centre stands an inverted sheet iron funnel stove, which warms it comfortably with little fire,—although the door of the tent—a slit in one side—is always more or less open We have a convenient table made of the tail-gate of a supply wagon, perched upon green willow legs For chairs we end-up our valises. The seat of a wagon, supported upon four sticks driven in the ground, affords us a somewhat permanent sofa. My "room-mate's" bedstead is constructed of willow frame-work, with slats of an odoriferous whisky barrel. For myself, I am content to make my couch of grizzly bear skin and Blackinacs, upon the "floor," so neatly carpeted with grass, except in spots where the saleratus comes up too freely to admit of healthy growth. Our company sofa consists of an inverted feed trough; but the chief article of luxury in the establishment, is a small Powhatan pipe, at which my comrade labors incessantly. He has puffed away one trunk full of Lynchburg since our arrival, and bids fair to end in smoke. We eat voraciously, and sleep so soundly as seldom to hear the *reveille*, although sounded almost in our ears.

What can be the matter with our mails? I have no letters from New-York later than the 26th of April, although we have straggling New-York papers to the 8th of May. The complaint is general in camp. The difficulty lies somewhere in the States, for the overland service from the Missouri River is now being performed in fine style. By the last mail we received an occasional paper of November's date, and the manner of making up of the letter mails betrays grossest ignorance or carelessness somewhere. Postmaster-General BROWN will do well to have some investigation instituted into the affairs of the North Western offices. Before I left the States I was informed that St. Joseph's, Mo., had been made a distributing office in view of the fact that that town was to be the Eastern terminus of the Salt Lake route. No instructions to that effect, however, have reached the office here, and the mails are accordingly made up for Independence, by which New York packages are delayed about twenty-four hours. The Department will remedy the evil, I am sure, when its attention is called to the necessity therefor.

I omitted to mention among the army items, that Col. LOVING, of the Mounted Rifles, came up with Captain MARCY in command of the escort, consisting of three companies of the 3d Infantry and of Rifles. These troops having been placed at General JOHNSTON'S disposal by General GARLAND, to enter Salt Lake City, will proceed with us into the Valley, and thence return to their posts in New-Mexico.

The mail of the 22d ult. arrived here night before last, in eighteen days from St. Joseph's, Mo. The intelligence of the death of General SMITH did no surprise us, for it has long seemed evident that his days were numbered. His decease leaves a Brigadier Generalship vacant, and the universal expression of hope by this army is that it will be conferred upon Brevet Brigadier General JOHNSTON, who combines military genius of a high order, with unflinching courage and great caution. In view of the possible future of the Utah question, it is eminently desirable that a man of these qualities and eminent rank should be in command of the military forces here—one who will risk nothing rashly, precipitate no conflict, yet never shrink from whatever duty presents itself for accomplishment. Such a man is General JOHNSTON, whose soldierly qualities, unfailing equanimity, and unaffected urbanity, challenge the admiration and love of his entire command. S.

CAMP SCOTT, UTAH TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, June 12, 1858.

Your other correspondent from this Camp, may have given you an account of the recent assembling here of sundry Indian tribes for the purpose of making treaties of peace and friendship; but some further notice of these Rocky Mountain savages may be made, I think, with profit and interest. The Territory of Utah is occupied by various tribes, all speaking the same language, except the Snakes (or Shoshonees) and Bonnacks,—who more properly belong to Oregon, but spend a great portion of their time among the Snakes, with whom they are closely connected and allied by intermarriage. The Utahs, who are by far the most numerous, are divided into various bands, known as the Uinta Utes,—or those who live in the vicinity of the Uinta range of Mountains—the Valley Utes, the Piedes living in the South, and the Diggers—the most numerous of this division—who inhabit the mountains, and live principally upon roots which they dig from the ground with sharpened sticks, or with knives when fortunate and wealthy enough to possess them.

The traveler in these regions who has derived his ideas of the American Aborigines from the depictions of the novelist, and who expects to find the whole tribes of "Deer-Slayers" and "Leather-Stockings" is sadly disappointed. If ever the Red Men of our continent justified the eloquent word-paintings in which a COOPER has presented them, contact with civilization, or some other cause, has effaced nearly every trace of their former title to such gloing pictures. As a general rule, the remnants of the race which once contained the undisputed masters of the New World are degraded, and wretched almost beyond conception. True, here and there we see some brilliant exception to the rule—some single chief who shines out from the ignorance and bestiality of his nation like a meteor flashing across a darkened sky. But it is an exception. There are degrees, too, between tribes, some of them, even in this distant wilderness, exhibiting much more of intelligence than their neighbors, and sinking less deep in the abyss of squalid poverty and misery.

Contact with the white man unquestionably has been most disastrous in its effects upon the Indian. It is a melancholy, but, I believe, well-established fact, that such contact speedily destroys what little native dignity the aborigine has preserved prior to this strangely fatal association. In this view I am inclined to coincide with the opinion of many intelligent men who have had opportunities of careful observation in this connection, to the effect that the policy of our Government in distributing presents among them is productive of serious evil. The Indians are constitutionally indisposed to labor, and necessity, alone, impels them to it. When supplied by the Government with clothing and blankets, and sometimes even with food, they become exceedingly indolent, refusing even to hunt; but devoting their time to gambling, begging and stealing; while in the expectation or hope of getting something more from the white man, they will hang about him continually, copying and exaggerating all his vices, without appropriating any of his virtues.

The Snakes and Bonnacks seem to have suffered least from these causes mentioned. Indeed some of them still preserve a dignity of manner and a native nobility of character as remarkable and gratifying as it is rare in these days of aboriginal degeneracy. The Utahs, certainly, are the most degraded Indians I have met with. The denizens of Camp Scott have been seriously annoyed by them throughout the Winter. If any man in camp was generous enough to divide his greatly abbreviated ration with one of the miserably looking half-starved red devils, the latter was sure to return at precisely the same hour next day with half a dozen companions as ravenous as himself, and if the impromptu host was imprudent enough to extend his liberality to these also, the day following was sure to find his tent or shanty swarming with Indian Bucks, Squaws, Papooses and dogs, all expecting to be fed to the extent of their gluttonous appetites; and nothing less than the rudest ejection, accompanied by demonstrations of more dangerous violence, could convince them that one's stores were not inexhaustible and their company not desirable. They consider it a great breach of etiquette not to eat up clean everything that is set before them—an error into which they never are in danger of falling. It was no uncommon thing for them to besiege the cook-houses of the camp or of the civilians residing therein, and the nuisance became so great that it was necessary to lock all doors at the approach of meal time. Finding themselves debarred an entrance, the wretches would hunt for some hole or crevice through which they could watch the operations within, seeming to derive some satisfaction from *seeing* the food, even though beyond their reach. Rather than undergo the fatigues of hunting, they would devour the entrails of the miserable cattle butchered for the army,—picking them from the filth in which they had lain sometimes for days and weeks. Indeed, it is a mooted question in camp which are the filthiest, the ravens, the wolves, the Indians or their dogs. I confess that I should question the prudence of committing such statements as these to paper, were they not attested by every officer or soldier who spent the last Winter here. These Indians scarcely ever wash themselves; and their hair, innocent of combs, is permitted to hang in matted masses around their faces, filled with dirt and with disgusting life. They are extravagantly fond of red paint, which they daub profusely over their faces, whenever they can get it of the traders. In business they are very shrewd, making the most of a bargain. Make them an offer for the skins, they may have brought a hundred miles or more to dispose of, and they straightway affect the most perfect indifference about selling, asking, the while, five or ten times as much value in exchange as their articles are worth, or as they expect to take.

Loathsome disease, which has become constitutional and hereditary among these Indians, is rapidly wasting them away, and a few generations hence will probably extinguish their lodge-fires forever. So, too, the game, which once covered the valleys and mountains of their wilderness homes, is rapidly disappearing before the white man's advance. Not a solitary buffalo of the great herds which, a few years ago, roamed over the extensive tract of country between the Sierra Nevadas and the Rocky Mountains, is now to be seen; and the elk, the deer and the antelope, also, are fading from the land *pari passu* with the decline of their Indian co-inhabitants. Man and beast—the hunter and his game—seem alike doomed to speedy extinction.

The Snakes would seem to illustrate in their own history the proposition that the Indian's condition is best when furthest removed from contact with white men, for they are far superior to any of their neighbors. Never, before last year, have they received any presents from the Government. It was their chiefs who complained of this to Judge ECKLES, shrewdly suggesting that they had been thus neglected because they had never killed a white man. This chief, WASH-A-KEE by name, is the only noble-looking specimen of an Indian in this region. He is tall, straight as an arrow, with features of Grecian mould rather than Indian, and a form full of graceful dignity and conscious power. His hair is slightly gray, and his eyes are keen as the eagle's. Untutored though he is, his every word or step clearly marks the soul of a nobleman of nature's own commissioning. Taught in no school, totally unskilled in the conventionalities of polite society, this proud chieftain, nevertheless, is as nobly jealous of the respect due to him, and as truly polite to others, as is any cultivated gentleman of the East. His is a politeness of the soul, born in him, and as natural as are the rays which beam from the morning sun. All feel its attraction, and no white-skinned gentleman fails to respond with sympathetic warmth to his out-spoken demand for the deferential civility, which is the true nobleman's due. Such is WASH A KEE.—for this is no overdrawn picture. At the recent conference at Camp Scott, called by Dr. JACOB FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he declined accepting any presents for himself, saying that he had money sufficient to purchase all that he needed. The quiet dignity with which he refused, satisfied the Superintendent that to press the gifts upon him would be an insult. When an effort was made to reconcile his tribe to the "Utes," with whom he has been many years at war, he replied in a brief, sententious speech, full of poetic fire and beauty, displaying rare power as an orator, almost reconciling one to faith in the truthfulness to nature of that remarkable production which an American statesman has placed in the mouth of LOGAN. He frankly declared that he had no confidence in the Utes,—that he feared any treaty with them would lead only to temporary peace, for they had made repeated treaties, and always violated them. The contemptuous scorn with which these suggestions were made could spring only from the heart of one to whom bad faith is a loathing. At the request of the Great Father at Washington, however, he was willing to make peace again. He evidently had a high appreciation of the Great Father—the chief of so powerful a people—and he especially charged Dr. FORNEY to write to the President, and tell him that WASH-A KEE had always been a friend to the white man, and that he made peace with his red brethren now only because *he* wished it. He was perfectly willing, he said, to comply with his request; henceforth let their horses drink from the same stream, and feed together upon the same grass,—that they should sit together in the same Wick-a-ups, (lodges,) smoke the same pipe, and hunt the elk, the mountain sheep, the deer and the beaver together in the mountains. He proudly declared that he had no apologies to make and no favors to ask of the Utes,—that he had in no single instance ever broken his word to them,—that they had invariably commenced hostilities with his people by stealing their horses or attacking some of his hunters while alone in pursuit of their game. I was to him matter of indifference whether they decided upon having peace or war. If they wished peace and would preserve it, so let it be. The Chief's whole bearing, as he stood out in front of the assembled tribes, was characterized by consciousness of truth, honesty, and unflinching courage.

Dr. FORNEY, who is evidently exceedingly desirous of fulfilling faithfully the duties of his position, exhorted the several tribes to keep faith with each, and when any of them was wronged to make complaint to him or their proper Indian Agent, who would see him righted. He assigned the boundaries between them, which had never been done before, each party agreeing to adhere strictly to the limits thus set. He is the only Government Agent, I am told, who has ever had any official communication with the Bonnacks and Snakes. They expressed themselves much pleased with him,—and at their request he promised to make a reconnoissance of the Valley of Henry's Fork to see whether it is suitable for the purposes of an Indian reservation. WASH-A KEE stated that his people had never begged, but that the game was gone, and unless the Government did something for them, by teaching them how to plant and reap, they must soon starve. I understand that the Superintendent will report all his operations to the Department of the Interior at the last of June.

The Bonnacks are by some supposed to have a different origin from that of the other tribes in this country. Certainly there is a marked difference in their features. Their camp, while here at the conference, was situated in a semi-circular bend of Black's Fork, where it approaches the base of a high bluff, closing in this Valley on the north. The Indian lodges were pitched in the willows skirting the creek; which sheltered them from the wind. The first thing attracting the attention of the visitor as he approached their camp was the multitudinous bear, buffalo, elk, antelope and deer skins spread out upon poles, being supported by forked sticks, which the squaws were busily engaged in dressing, for, as you already are aware, it is the squaws who perform all the labor in an Indian camp. The process of dressing these skins is very simple, yet perfect in its results. A skin after being thoroughly saturated with water is scraped on the flesh surface with a flat stone having sharp edges, until all the fleshy matter is removed. It is next spread out smoothly upon a flat surface and rubbed with the brains of some animal until it becomes measurably dry and very soft, which completes the operation.

Passing from this primitive tannery, the next scene challenging the attention was that of a number of squaws seated in a circle upon the ground, (each with a solitary exception, having an infant strapped upon her back with its black eyes peering over the mother's shoulder,) so completely absorbed in a game of "stick" as scarcely to be conscious of the approach of strangers. The parties opposed to each other were some Bonnacks and some Ute visitors. The game resembles in its general features the well-known Western game of "Nuts in the hand," or "Hull Gull." It is played with Elk teeth, two of which the player dexterously passes from one hand to the other, moving his hands now horizontally and now perpendicularly, accompanying the motion with a continuous humming or whining noise, in which all participate. The opposite party when ready to guess in which hand the player holds the "cache," as the teeth are called, indicates his purpose by a clap of the hands, and then by a movement of the finger to the right or left the guess is made. The hands are now opened, and the "caches" displayed. If the guess is correct the "caches" are passed over to the opposite party; if wrong, a stick is thrown over to the winner, and he continues to play until the entire twenty sticks are won and the game decided, or until the opponent makes a right guess. To a looker-on this game, of course, possesses no interest, but the tribes of Utah are passionately fond of it. They bet their horses, their skins, lodges, trinkets, and even their clothes, frequently returning home with nothing save a scanty breech-cloth to cover their nakedness even in the coldest weather. I am assured by those who have lived long among them in the mountains that so violent are their gesticulations and so intense their excitement at times while engaged in this game, that the blood frequently gushes from mouths and nostrils in consequence of the rupture of some blood vessel. They will continue the game night and day without cessation until one or the other party is reduced to beggary. Although the Indians become very expert in this game, it is said that the white man seldom fails to beat them, as by continually watching the motions of the eye, he can judge more accurately in which hand his Indian opponent holds the "cache."

These Indians have all left the camp, with some straggling exceptions, and returned to their homes. Whether the peace which was here celebrated is to be preserved, is a problem still to be solved. Certainly it will require the most careful and judicious management, on the part of the Indian Agents here, to prevent new outbreaks—for the Utes are inveterate thieves, as WASH A-KEE so pointedly and frankly told them at the conference. Not an hour had elapsed, after the Peace-pipe had been smoked, ere the Utes were detected in stealing again from the Snakes, notwithstanding almost all their wars have had their beginning in these petty robberies, for which the red man knows no other redress than the bloody chastisement of the thief and his band.

From all the information collected here by Dr. HUAY, the excellent and intelligent Indian Agent, it does not seem probable that any large body of the Indians of Utah will, in any event, join the Mormons in offensive demonstrations against the United States Army, although there are a few bands which are and long have been under BRIGHAM YOUNG'S control, doing his bloody work for him upon offending Gentiles or apostate Saints, whenever it was desirable to transfer the responsibility of demoniac deeds to the savages, of whom little better things could be expected. I referred to one of these bands in a former letter, as the Parvants. The true name is Pah-vantes, or "Small Creeks." It was these who, under Mormon influence and guidance, murdered Capt. GUNNISON and his party,—a deed the responsibility for which is boastfully claimed by the Mormons among themselves. I have made this a subject of careful inquiry since my arrival here, and am satisfied that the evidences of Mormon complicity in the butchery of GUNNISON and his command are ample and complete. A party of Ute Indians, having reason to suspect the truth of the case, inquired of the Pah-vantes why they killed "the American Captain," who had always been kind to them, and given both tribes so many presents. They replied that the Mormons had told them that the Captain had "plenty money," that he was not the Indians' friend, but that the Mormons were, and that if they would kill the

head disturbance, difficulty and riot, so as to interrupt his business, etc."

Defendant's counsel contend that these letters show that Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie, in defiance of Mr. Ullman's desire, surreptitiously obtained tickets of admission with the intent of enforcing their right to admission by committing a breach of the peace; and that they made precisely such preliminary arrangements tending to the production of a riot as experience would have commended to the keenest intellect. They also contend that the presumption to be drawn from these letters, contained in this communication, is, that the matters upon which these indictments were found arose out of a dispute as to whether the Manager of the Academy of Music has a right to exclude, without just cause, out of his own caprice, whomsoever he may please, or whether by notifying a person that he will not be admitted, such person is precluded from purchasing a ticket and enforcing by lawful means an admission thereon. Upon this last presumption the counsel has framed an argument which I will subsequently consider. It is also contended that a further presumption arises from the above extract of a warrant, viz: that the riots and assaults and batteries complained of arose out of the endeavor to properly execute a good and sufficient warrant duly issued. Now as to all these presumptions I might say that the papers from which they are drawn, together with the affidavits, were before the Grand Jury, who also, as appears by their minutes orally examined witnesses, whose testimony is not before me, and it would therefore be a question as to the sufficiency and effect of the whole evidence upon which the Grand Jury has already passed, and their conclusion upon which I am not authorized to reconsider upon a motion of this kind. To do this would be in effect to try every criminal case upon a motion to quash. Conceding, for the purposes of argument, that upon such a motion the evidence before the Grand Jury can be looked into, and its sufficiency passed upon, still the whole of that evidence must appear before the Court, and the motion should only be granted under such circumstances as a civil court would grant a non suit. But I will cursorily glance at the presumptions drawn by the defendants' counsel. It does not appear to me, from the tenor of the two letters in question, that Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie either surreptitiously obtained tickets, or had any design or intent either to create a riot or commit a breach of the peace, but simply to lay the foundation for the assertion of the rights they contended for by lawful means. It is too forced a presumption to say that the above extract of a warrant forms the basis of the complaints in this matter, for it nowhere appears that such warrant had not already been executed, and the defendant properly discharged, or that it was at the time of the assaults and riot complained of in the hands of any officer for execution, or if it was in the hands of any officer, that such officer was there present with it for execution. I am bound to presume that the negative of those various propositions appeared before the Grand Jury for it would be wholly unauthorized to assume that the Grand Jury found indictments for matters arising out of a proper execution of a warrant, unless such fact appeared clearly and positively upon a return of the whole evidence before them. The remaining presumption, drawn by defendants' counsel is, that the matters arose out of the assertion on the part of Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie of a right to purchase tickets, and thereon to be admitted to the Academy of Music despite the will and desire of the manager or lessee. As to whether they really had such a right or not, is perhaps not a material inquiry, for they certainly were at liberty in any aspect of the case to purchase tickets to go to the Academy, present them at the doorkeeper and demand admission, so as to lay the foundation for legal proceedings; and if they committed no breach of the peace in so doing, they were not liable to any arrest. I have already stated in my conclusion that there is nothing that would justify me in assuming or holding that there was any breach of the peace. The defendants' counsel, however, upon their presumption made in this behalf, contend, as a matter of law, that Mr. Wilkes committed a grave error in supposing that he had an absolute right to visit the Academy of Music without the consent and against the will of the manager, and they lay it down as having been repeatedly, often, solemnly again and again decided that admission to a theatre is not a matter of right; no citizen can claim it; the proprietor admits whom he chooses, and he may refuse admission to the most eminent and respectable citizen." If this were so, it would be naturally supposed that the eminent counsel would have been able to cite some one of such adjudged cases, deciding the point in question; but this he has not done, although he made an elaborate argument upon this very question; he however cited upon his brief under this point several cases, which on examination will be found not to touch the point in any respect. The question in the first case of Clifford vs. Brandon—2 Campbell's Reports, 358—was whether the plaintiff, who sued for an assault and battery and illegal arrest, conducted himself disorderly or incited a riot, and also whether at the time of the arrest the riot was over. The circumstances which gave rise to this case were that the managers raised the price of admission to the boxes and pit, and excluded the public from the private boxes; and, thereupon, the audience used to go to the theatre with horns, tin pans, &c., and create great noise and confusion, and placed in their hats badges with the letters O. P. (old prices) and N. P. B. (no private boxes) thereon. The plaintiff had the O. P. badge in his hat; the jury found £5 damages in favor of the plaintiff. It is curious to note that the result of this case was a compromise between the managers and the public. It will be seen that the defence in this case in Campbell's Reports rested substantially upon the same claim as the defence in this action, and yet the jury found against that claim. When I say that the claims are substantially the same I mean that in both cases there was an arrest, and that such arrest was made for disorderly conduct. The other two cases referred to, viz: Mackinlo's case and Gregory vs. Duke of Brunswick, were actions for a conspiracy to prevent an actor from acting. The Court in these cases whilst holding that no persons or body of persons have a right to band together with a predetermined intent to go to a theatre and there behave in such a disorderly manner as to interrupt the performances, yet distinctly admit the right of persons to evince their approbation or displeasure by applause or hissing, when such approbation or displeasure is naturally prompted and voluntarily arises upon the occasion itself. Although the case does not call for a decision upon the general right of the community to visit places of amusement, irrespective of the caprice of the manager, yet as the eminent counsel laid down the proposition that the public have no such right, so broadly and positively, as having been so repeatedly adjudged, and has laid so much stress upon the point, in his argument in this case, I have deemed it advisable to say thus much on the subject. The Academy of Music is a corporation, established by the laws of this State, to the purpose of encouraging and cultivating a taste for music by concerts, operas and other entertainments, "which shall be accessible to the public on a moderate charge."—Session laws 1852, p. 288. This act, from its very purport was passed not for the sole benefit of the manager or stockholders, but for the public, and it declares that the performances given by this institution shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge. It is not, therefore, to be considered in the light of a private institution over which the owner and proprietor might have exclusive control, but as a public one, access to which, the public have a right to demand. It stands upon the same basis as the right or privilege the public have of enjoying public parks and squares dedicated to common use; and I understand defendant's counsel to admit that the public have a right to enjoy the public parks, and can enforce that right by law and; and he also states that the remedies which may be employed for the enforcement of such rights, are the writ of mandamus, complaint to superiors in authority, indictment, and civil action, as the case may be.

In the present case, consequently, it is wholly unimportant whether the manager or proprietor of a private institution, used for exhibitions for the public amusement, can, of his own mere will and caprice, exclude whomsoever he pleases or not, for the Academy of Music is a public institution, the right of admission to which depends upon the Statute. Mr. Wilkes, therefore, did not commit a grave error, but was justified by the law in supposing that he or any other person had, despite the will of Mr. Ullman, the right to purchase tickets at a reasonable price, and to be admitted thereon, and Mr. Ullman committed a grave error in supposing that he had a right to prevent any one he pleased from purchasing a ticket and from being admitted. Of course, if any one seeking admission, or after admission is disorderly, or has any infectious or contagious disease, he may be properly excluded, and, perhaps, this rule will extend to many other cases. Spontaneous applause or disapprobation will not expose the person giving vent thereto to the charge of being disorderly, nor will the exercise of the right of criticism.

Defendant's counsel argues that public policy requires that Judges of Courts of Record should not be indicted for mistakes or errors of law or fact. This proposition, as an abstract question of law, is undoubtedly correct, but I do not perceive what application it has to the present case. The facts before me on this motion do not show that the indictments, as I have above remarked, were found for any act of the defendants, or any one of them, committed in an official capacity. If, on a trial, it should appear that a warrant had been duly issued, upon proper and sufficient evidence by an officer authorized to issue it, and that all the facts upon which the complainants base their complaints grew out of the issuing, and in the proper and legal execution of such warrant, or of any other legal warrant, then, if such warrants were issued by the magistrate honestly, in the *bona fide* performance of his duty, he would be completely protected, and if the execution of such warrants were properly done, and they were legal on their face, then the officers and persons engaged in such execution would also be shielded if they acted honestly and *bona fide* in the performance of their duty. These views bring us to the consideration of the only questions of law which arise upon the papers before me, and these are:

First—Whether, after a dismissal of a complaint by one Grand Jury, a subsequent Grand Jury can indict upon the same complaint and the same evidence. The Statute requires a Grand Jury to consist of at least sixteen, and at most twenty-three, and requires twelve to concur in order to find an indictment. It follows, consequently, that if, of a Jury of sixteen, eleven be in favor of finding an indictment, and five opposed, no bill can be found, and yet the proposition goes to the extent that those five members have found a verdict of not guilty in opposition to eleven, and thereby prevent all further investigation. This is contrary to the rule that obtains in respect to a Petit Jury; for in order to give their verdict such conclusive effect the whole must concur, and if even one dissent, the matter must be submitted to the consideration of another Jury. It is contrary, also, to the rule that ordinarily governs in all cases of submission to the decision of three or more persons, in which cases the majority rule and not the minority. It seems to me that the only effect of a Grand Jury failing to find a bill is the same as the disagreement of a Petit Jury. As long ago as 1791, the doctrine was established that a complaint made to, and dismissed by one Grand Jury, might be renewed upon the same evidence and a bill found before a subsequent Grand Jury—Addison's Penn. Rep. and Charges. As far as I can ascertain, this has been the practice ever since, and in my judgment there is no objection to it, but on the contrary, there are many reasons for its support and continuance.

Second—That the communications addressed to the Grand Jury, coming from a private party, and not from the District Attorney, constitute an irregularity, and that they contained unsworn statements of fact upon which it must be assumed that the Grand Jury in part acted; and that, being unauthorized to find a bill on unsworn statements, the acting upon such unsworn statements renders the whole finding invalid. As an ordinary rule, all matters presented to the Grand Jury should pass through the District Attorney, or, at least, be submitted with his sanction; and this is the usual course. But I am not aware that there is any positive rule of law prohibiting a private individual from bringing to the notice of a Grand Jury any cause of complaint he may have. The Grand Jury, as I shall subsequently hold, have a right to originate complaints upon their own motion. To do this, they must in some way—either from their own knowledge or by information from others—become cognizant of the matters which constitute the cause for the complaint which they originate. I deem it well settled that, in case the Grand Jury should themselves have knowledge or receive information that a crime had been committed, it would not only be their right, but their duty to investigate the matter with out the consent, or even in opposition to the District Attorney. They having this power, it surely can be no objection to an indictment found, that the first intimation they received of the matters upon which it is based, came through channels other than the District Attorney, or even from the aggrieved party himself. Almost all complaints of a *quasi* private character are first put in motion by the aggrieved party, who lays the complaint before the District Attorney. He is to be sure a sworn officer, but so also are the Grand Jurors, and there is no more reason for supposing that a large number of sworn officers, acting in a body, will give heed to an unfounded complaint than that a single officer will. Although the District Attorney is the ordinary legal adviser of the Grand Jury, yet they in the sphere of their action are his superiors and can refuse to find bills on cases sent before them by him, and find them in cases not transmitted through him. If then a District-Attorney, through fear, favor, corruption, or delicacy, should either refuse or decline to send to the Grand Jury a complaint, I cannot see any reason why that complaint should not be brought directly to the notice of his sworn superiors by the complainant. These remarks apply only to the mere bringing of the matter of complaint to the notice of that body, leaving them to investigate the matter, and find or not find, according to their best judgment. It cannot be permitted for a prosecutor to labor with them, to inflame their passions by exciting appeals, or to operate upon them through fear, favor, or any undue means. If any such course was pursued, the indictment found, in pursuance thereof, should be set aside. It became, therefore, material to inquire as to whether these indictments were obtained in any such manner. The letter of June 10, with the accompanying document to the Grand Jury, contains a statement of the case, a list of the witnesses, with the points to be proved by them. These were intended to bring the matter in the first instance to the notice of the Grand Jury. They were not papers transmitted during the investigation of the matter, and intended to influence their judgment upon that investigation, they were the initiative, and for aught we know, every solitary statement of fact contained in them was proved by the witnesses called and examined before the Grand Jury; and there are no mistaken conclusions of law contained in it. They do not contain any inflammatory or exciting appeals, but simply express a desire and hope that the position of the defendant should not interfere with the action of the Jury against him, if it shall appear them that such action is proper. If these papers had not been the initiative step but had been submitted after all the evidence had been taken, it might, perhaps, then be deemed an attempt informally to communicate with and influence the Jurors. But it appears that these papers were transmitted at the commencement, to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject; and that after their transmission there was no communication, threats, or undue influence used to control or bias the judgment which they should exercise upon a due and patient investigation of the whole matter. There was, indeed, a subsequent communication informing the Grand Jury that a Mr. Moultrie, who appeared before them, was the counsel for Mr. Ullman, and could, if called, give the origin of the affair. This communication appears to me to be very harmless, and if of any effect would naturally be one prejudicial to the prosecution, as it proposes the examination of a witness for one of the defendants. The case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Jack vs. Crans, was cited by defendant's counsel, upon this point. That case had its origin in certain riots which occurred in the city of Philadelphia. A military force had been called out under the command of General Patterson, who issued an order desiring that until the excitement should have passed away, no county, town, district or ward meetings be held, and giving notice that if any attempt should be made to hold tumultuous and excited meetings or gather large and riotous assemblys he would clear and occupy, by an adequate force, any street or place where such meeting should be held. The Grand Jury had made a presentment to the Court concerning the riots, and the Court had specially charged on the subject. Mr. Jack had been in some way connected with these riots, and after the presentment by, and charge to, the Grand Jury, he addressed a letter to them, in which he referred to the order issued by General Patterson, and said: "It is calculated to lead to bloody and unconstitutional measures." He further said, "It is regarded as an attempt to put down the Native American Association by military force. That is arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional, and will be resisted to the utmost by him." The Grand Jury entered the Court, and called the attention of the Court to the letter. Both the Grand Jury and the Court seem to have considered this to have been an attempt to paralyze the arm of civil power, and a bold effort to obstruct an honest and fair administration of justice to the action of a Grand Jury, and that the very language of the letter manifested a disposition to deter the Grand Inquest of the County from the performance of a duty incident to their office. Upon this view of the character of and circumstances under which this letter was addressed to the Grand Jury, the Court held the defendant liable to the crime of attempting to obstruct the course of public justice. Admitting the construction put by the Grand Jury and the Court upon the act of the defendant, the decision of the Court was undoubtedly correct, and the views of the law which I have above laid down are conformable to that decision. The difference between the two cases rests in the difference between the facts. That case was one which in the view of the Court was an attempt made by a party, liable to be affected by the action of the Grand Jury, to forestall their action, and interfere with the execution of the laws by incendiary writings, transmitted to them pending their investigations into the subject matter. The case in hand, on the contrary, is simply the calling the attention of the Grand Jury to an offence alleged to have been committed for the purpose of sustaining the laws and the course of justice, leaving them free, untrammelled and uninfluenced in their subsequent investigation into the matter brought to their notice.

Third—That the Grand Jury have no power to originate a complaint. As to this point, both of the Judges of this Court have held to the contrary, and have regularly charged the Grand Jury that they could originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. This is the established doctrine of this Court, and I do not feel at liberty to depart from our established practice until we are overruled by a superior tribunal. For these reasons, the motions to quash are overruled. It has been suggested by defendant's counsel that the Court should suggest to the District-Attorney the propriety of entering a *nolle prosequi*.

The Court under the views which they have expressed does not feel at liberty to make any such suggestion. If the District Attorney, however, who is charged with the duty of trying these indictments, and necessarily has access to all the evidence, and must enter into an examination of it for the purposes of trial, is satisfied that the prosecutions ought not to be proceeded with, he can move for a *nolle prosequi*.

GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

In the matter of the Certiorari to the Commissioners of Taxation, relative to the British Commercial Fire Insurance Company.—In this case the Insurance Company had resisted the assessment of the Commissioners of Taxation on the ground that they were a foreign corporation; and also that a part of their property assessed was in the stock of the United States, which, it was contended, is not subject to taxation.

His Honor adhered to the ruling of Mr. Justice Sutherland, who held, in the case of the International Insurance Company, that a foreign corporation was liable to taxation on the moneys deposited with the Comptroller under the act of 1853, in consequence of the provisions of the act of 1855. Although he thought that that construction of the act of 1855 was not free from difficulty, uniformity on that question, as applicable to the tax lists, rendered it proper to follow that decision.

So far as the taxation of United States stock was concerned, he considered the law settled in the case of *Newton et al. vs. The City of Charleston*, and that there was no difference in the principle whether the law imposes the tax on the United States stock *eo nomine*, or on all stock, so as to cover that stock. The ground of the decision in the case just quoted, was that taxation of United States stock by the States will impede and obstruct the Government in the exercise of its powers, and is consequently repugnant to the Constitution.

So much of the assessment in the case as imposes a tax on the stock held by the Company which was issued by the United States, and which amounts to $50,000, was illegal, and must be deducted. In other respects the assessment is confirmed.

Isaac E. Culver vs. Cyrus Cummings.—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and motion.

Sebastian Shroederbeck vs. John W. Worth.—Judgment for plaintiff, and writ of inquiry to issue to assess the damages.

William E. Wilmerding et als. vs. William Rowe, Jr., et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jane R. Campbell vs. George R. Hazewell.—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Walker D. Stewart, &c., vs. George B. Grannes.—Motion denied without costs.

George Anderson vs. John Levins, et al.—Decree settled.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Eliza Hall vs. Geo. B. Merrill.—Motion granted, but with leave to defendant to amend his answer within ten days; $10 costs, to abide event.

FOUNDLINGS.—A female child, about two weeks old, was found, Tuesday evening, lying on sidewalk, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. It was tied up in a bundle of rags. A male child, about six weeks old, was found at the corner of Irving-place and Twentieth-street. Both children were sent to the Almshouse.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, July 7, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1858.

VARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Reported this week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2721	2804	22	355	665	.....
Browning's. Sixth-street	.....	89	22	43	2547	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	32	62	94	4129	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	49	82	98	660	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2721	3374	188	588	8061	.....
Last week	2405	3441	194	717	10239	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year..... 2,744.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	2008	15	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	415	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	7	335	665	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	657	Missouri	—
New-York	—	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,578	Texas	—
Kentucky	199	Connecticut	—
Indiana	370	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 7, amount to 1,621 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,032
Hudson River Railroad	133
Erie Railroad	543
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	113
Total	1,821

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 7, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	454
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	678
By Hudson River Railroad	152
Total	1,284

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, July 7, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,818	Horses	4
Hogs	1,198	Lambs	20
Sheep	1,804	Calves	163
Total			6,007

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	6¾c.@ 7½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 9c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@—	8c. @—

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from these at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports beeves at 7c.@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There has been no lack of cattle this week, the number held back last week, together with those on the way from the West prior to the last market, being enough to give us a supply of 3,374 for the week, after leaving above 1,000 head at Albany, besides a few droves at Bergen and Campville, on the Erie Railroad. As everybody and his wife has gone to the country, the requirements of the butchers are quite light, and the receipts for the week, which exceed the weekly average of last year by 231, really amount to an over-stock. The poorer quality and the lighter weights of the animals, however, materially diminish the apparent surplus, and all the cattle found purchasers. There were comparatively few country buyers in to-day, or the yards would have been thoroughly cleared at an advance in prices. The truth is, there has been such a succession of over-stocked markets and comparatively low prices, that the principal grazing regions within 75 miles of New-York are now full of cattle, and very few more are wanted by farmers.....A partially successful attempt was made yesterday to advance the prices current last week. Some of the best cattle, owing especially to the scarcity of good animals, brought ¼c. @ ½c. advance. This afternoon prices were no better than last week, to say the least. Taking into account the entire transactions of yesterday and to-day we estimate an average advance of about ¼c. ₱ lb. .....It is noteworthy that of the 2,804 cattle at Allerton's, 1,578 came from Illinois, and none from New-York State.....Some 800 head went East from Albany this week, and 200 to 300 more were purchased but not sent forward, the purchasers apparently anticipating a better Eastern market next week. The prices at Albany ranged at 3¾c.@4¼c. ₱ lb., live weight; one extra lot went at $4 80 ₱ 100 lbs ...We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
115	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
105	Ill.	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
116	Ill.	E. C. Summers	Carey & Richard'n.
125	Ohio	M. Adams	Westheimer & Bro.
36	Ohio	D. G. Culver	Owner
40	Ohio	J. Van Meter	J. Purchase.
20	Ill.	Irving	E. Wheaton.
18	Ohio	H. Barnes	Owner.
10	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Miller	Budlong & Eastman.
92	Ill.	G. Gregory & Co.	Budlong & Eastman.
49	Ill.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
91	Ill.	Martin & Boyce	Allerton & Conger.
64	Ill.	Geo. Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
54	Ky.	C. J. Salter	O. Hunt.
86	Ind.	A. Bryant	J. Miller.
92	Ill.	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
42	Ohio	D. Selsor	Hoag & Sherman.
63	Ill.	Yeazell & Co.	Mead & Holcomb.
51	Ill.	Gillespie & Rankin	Mead & Holcomb.
45	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Co.	Mead & Holcomb.
78	O. & Ky	Vail & Co.	Owners
104	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
105	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
100	Ill.	J. Mather	Martin & Valentine.
31	Ill.	J. Lockman	Martin & Valentine.
84	Ill.	Different owners	Beach & Bray.
97	Ill.	Wm. Dunlap	T. Wheeler.
22	Ill.	Sears & Morehouse	Haring & Gurney.
79	Ill.	E. S. Gill & Co.	Haring & Gurney.
58	Ill.	I. Williams	J. H. Williams.
188	Ill.	J. C. Bone	White & Son.
112	Ill.	Alexander & Conkle	B. Bartram.
60	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
113	Ill.	E. Messenger	Gillett & Toffey.
52	Ind.	W. W. Davis	J. H. Williams.
32	Ill.	T. C. Moore	Doty & Co.
61	Ohio	P. Platter	D. Barnes.
42	Ill.	M. Beard	Budlong & Eastman.
55	Ohio	J. Pfeifer	Owner.
50	Ky.	I. Frank & Co.	H. Lauterbeck.
48	Ill.	H. Jacobs	W. H. Harris.
90	Ill.	Platt & Co.	W. H. Harris.

J. T. Alexander contributed 115 Illinois cattle of very fair quality, similar to those of last week, which S. Ulery sold at 9c. on an estimate of 775 lbs. and 800 lbs. net. This was a trifle more than the drove averaged last week.

J. Bryant's 105 Illinois cattle, sold at C. G. Teed at 8¾c.@9c., and a very few at 9¼c. They were a fat lot, weighing at home 1,480 lbs. gross, and cost 3¾c. gross.

E. Summers forwarded 116 Illinois cattle of only medium quality, which Carey & Richardson sold at an average of 8¾c. on 625 lbs. net weight.

M. Adams contributed 125 very good cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, of his own grazing, and which weighed 1,419 lbs. gross. Westheimer & Brothers sold them at 9c., owner's estimate of weight.

J. Purchase, for J. Van Meter, 40 medium Ohio cattle, rated 600 lbs. net., at 7½c.@8¼c., or $42 50 ₱ head.

Budlong & Eastman, for Emerson, Black & Miller, 50 Ohio Steers, estimated 700 lbs. net, at 8¼c.@ 9c. Quality good. Also, for G. Gregory & Co., 92 light Illinois Steers, of medium quality, at 8¼c.

Allerton & Myers, for Loder & Jackson, 49 Illinois cattle, rated 675 lbs. net, at an average of 8¼c. They were of fair quality.

Allerton & Conger sold, for Martin & Boice, 91 medium Illinois Steers, at 8c.@9c. Estimated weight 675 lbs. net. Also, for Geo. Virgin, 64 similar cattle, at the same prices.

G. Salter's 54 blooded Kentucky steers, rated 725 lbs. net, brought 8¼c.@9c. They were three-year-olds, but well matured. O. Hurd, salesman.

J. Miller, for A. Bryant, 86 light and ratherhard Indian cattle, 7c.@8¼c., rated 550 lbs. net. The same parties sold at Bergen 50 cattle for D. C. Corey, of Licking County, Ohio, at 9c. They were of very good quality.

W. H. Harris, for H. Jacoby, 48 Illinois steers of fair quality at 8½c. They were three-year-olds, weighing 650 lbs. net. Also for Platt & Co. 90 steers of similar quality and weight at 8c.@8¾c.

Hoag & Sherman, for W. J. Hutchinson, 92 common to fair Illinois steers and oxen at 8c.@9c; rated 625 lbs. net. Also for D. Selsor 42 pretty good Ohio cattle, weighing about 750 lbs. net. at 8¾c.@9c.

Mead & Holcomb sold 63 steers for Yeazell & Co., of Edgar County, Illinois, at 8¾c. They were of average quality, weighing about 650 lbs., net. For Gillespie & Rankin, 51 common Illinois steers, of light weight, at 8¼c., and for Emerson, Black & Co., 45 very good Ohio cattle at 9c., on an estimated weight of 800 lbs., net.

Vail & Co. bought 78 Ohio and Connecticut cattle, of very fair quality, weighing from 725 lbs. @750 lbs., net, which they sold at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., and made a handsome commission on them. They sold one pair at 9¾c., to be weighed.

J. A. Merritt, for Alexander & Crum, 104 fine Illinois cattle, although a part of them had a Cherokee look, but had been well grazed in Illinois; estimated weight 675 lbs., net, and brought about 9c. ₱ lb.

A lot of 105 very fair Illinois cattle, contributed by Alexander & Virgin, brought 8¾c. @9c., upon an estimated weight of 700@725 lbs. net. R. Murray, salesman.

Martin & Valentine, for J. Mather, 100 medium Illinois Steers, weighing near 700 lbs. net, at 8c @9c. Also, for E. Lockman, 31 Illinois Cattle of similar quality, but high er weight, at 8¾c.

Gillett & Toffey sold 113 good Illinois Cattle for E. Messenger, at 8c.@9c. Also, at Bergen, 80 Indiana Cattle for Usher & Hammond, at $41 75 ₱ head; estimated weight 525 lbs. net.

Haring & Gurney, for Sears & Morehouse, 31 Illinois cattle, at $51 ₱ head, rated 650 lbs. net. A few of these were sold at Bergen. Also, for Morehouse & Mallory 47 Illinois cattle at $55 ₱ head, on an estimated weight of 675 lbs. net These were mostly sold at Bergen. They sold here, to day, 49 Illinois cattle, for E. S. Gill & Co., at $51 ₱ head, or 7¾c @8¾c. ₱ lb, and 30 cattle of better quality, for the same parties, at an average of $58 ₱ head, or 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Receipts are moderate, but quite sufficient for the limited demand while many of the milkmen's customers are out of town. Good Cows are in better demand in the country—where they more properly belong—than in the City.

Allerton reports receipts of 22 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. A few brought $50@$60. There is very little inquiry after fresh Cows during this warm weather, when many citizens are in the country, thus lessening the demand for City milk.

Browning reports receipts of 22 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. There are but few fresh cows now in the market, and the demand is moderate.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'Brien reports receipts of 82 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market well supplied and trade more lively.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Brownings's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

Our figures show quite a falling off in numbers, but not in the price of Veals. They sell slowly during the warm weather with a full supply of beef.

Allerton reports receipts of 335 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5¼c. A very few bring 6c., with now and then a superior animal at 6¾c. Market not as well supplied, but still quite sufficient for the demand. The stalls were barely emptied at night.

Browning reports receipts of 43 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6¾c. gross, for the best. No change since last week. Sales moderate.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 94 Veal Calves, selling at 5c @6¾c., and 7c. for a few superior calves.

O'Brien reports receipts of 96 Veal Calves, selling at 3¾c.@5¾c.—a few bring 6c. Supply large, and prices rule low.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Our figures show a falling off of about 2,000 head for the week. Prices are rather improving, and the markets are pretty well cleared up.

Allerton reports receipts of 665 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4½c@4¾c., gross, for sheep, and $2 50@$4 ₱ head for Lambs. The supply is ample, and the market slow. Sheep are higher than last week, while Lambs are lower.

Browning reports receipts of 2,547 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. ₱ lb., gross, for Sheep, and 6c @6½c. for Lambs. The large numbers of last week were all cleared out Friday and Saturday, and the market is a little better to-day. Receipts are from New-York, Ohio and Indiana, with a lot of Canadian Lambs—an unusual thing for this market. Stock runs fair in quality, and is sufficient for to-day. Receipts for last month were 15,467, or 7,054 more than the previous month. For the first half of the present year, the footings are 53,141 head.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 4,189 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5, and for extra animals $6@$8 ₱ head.

O'Brien reports receipts of 660 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGraw & O'Brien were as follows:

57 Sheep	$348 00	74 Lambs	$259 00
116 Lambs	560 00	72 Lambs	297 00
102 Lambs	459 00	86 Lambs	279 50
87 Lambs	328 00	36 Lambs	162 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending July 6.:

Stephenson & Bowles report sales of 858 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

315 Sheep	$1,173 50	63 Sheep	$157 50
68 Sheep	367 25	24 Lambs	115 00
198 Sheep	703 25	92 Lambs	306 12
98 Sheep	369 00		

Jas. McCarty (agent) reports sales of 1,847 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

63 Sheep and Lambs	$232 50
44 Sheep and Lambs	195 25
101 Sheep and Lambs	375 50
65 Sheep and Lambs	264 87
59 Sheep and Lambs	250 75
53 Sheep and Lambs	200 50
26 Sheep and Lambs	104 00
56

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LOAN OF A LOVER—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—MODEL OF A WIFE—DUMB GIRL OF GENOA—IRISH EMIGRANT—DR. O'TOOLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—FOREST OF BOWDY—Evening—NICK OF THE WOODS.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10
The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....July 14

☞ W. B. ZIEBER, of No. 106 South Third-street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, serves our Daily paper in any part of the city. Subscribers can also obtain the Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news of the Telegraph Fleet had reached Trinity Bay, N. F., at 8 o'clock last night. The weather was favorable during the entire day.

The *City of Baltimore* will probably sail from Halifax for Liverpool on Saturday next. Capt. LEITCH promised twenty-four hours' notice of her time of departure, so that dispatches to the latest moment can be sent out by her. The hour will be telegraphed as soon as learned.

Our Utah correspondence to June 12 has reached us, and furnishes details of all movements connected with the army up to that date. Active preparations were on foot for the march on Salt Lake City, Col. HOFFMAN having arrived at Camp Scott with ample supplies of provisions, and Capt. MARCY having also reached the camp from New-Mexico, with over six hundred mules and about one hundred and fifty horses, making an aggregate of over five thousand animals of all kinds suitable for transportation purposes. On the 11th General JOHNSTON issued a general order directing the movement towards the Valley. The route to be pursued of course is not designated, that being kept from publication from motives of military prudence. It was not expected, however, that the army would reach the city before the 1st of July. Our correspondent gives some interesting details relative to the destrucion of the supply trains by the Mormons in October last, one of those engaged in the outrages having been recognized and arrested in the camp. He was, however, under the working of the President's proclamation, allowed to go free, although an attempt was made to punish him. A very full account of Capt. MARCY'S trip to New-Mexico and back again, is given, together with a highly interesting sketch of the peculiarities of the different tribes of Indians inhabiting Utah.

Our Havana correspondent places us in possession of the latest intelligence from Cuba. The movements of the British Anti-Slavery squadron are recorded, as well as of the Slave-traders themselves.

The 7th Regiment has been treated with *very* distinguished consideration in Virginia. All that Virginians could do to honor them has been done, and on Wednesday evening, surfeited with kindnesses of all sorts, they left for Washington in the *Ericsson*. They were to visit Mount Vernon today, and may be expected home on Friday.

The yacht *Wanderer*, Capt. CORBIE, arrived at Charleston in seven days from New-York, beating against head winds. He was greeted with salutes on entering the harbor, was *feted*, his yacht praised immoderately, the Yankees generally blowed up for daring (in the person of Marshal RYNDERS and his deputies) to search and seize her as a slaver, and, finally, she departed, on the 3d inst., for Trinidad, Port Spain, amid the cheers of the crowd which lined the shores, and the waving of flags and adieus from fair women, and all that.

The Ecclesiastical Council, which, as an *ex parte* body, was convened at the instance of Judge CULVER to review the action of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, by which the Judge and Mr. BROWN, for alleged misdemeanors, were expelled from membership in that society, met yesterday afternoon at Trenor's Academy in South Eighth street, Williamsburg. There were 17 delegates present, representing 14 churches. Gov. FLETCHER, of Vermont, presided. Among the more influential members was Ex-Gov. (now Judge) BRIGGS, of Massachusetts. Mr. CULVER entered into a very elaborate narrative of and indulged in extended comment upon the proceedings of the Church which terminated in his expulsion. He claimed that they were not only grossly irregular, but that, admitting the entire truth of the evidence submitted against him, (which he did not,) the expulsion was utterly unwarrantable, and without the slightest shadow of reason. Judge BRIGGS, in presenting his views of the case, virtually argued it in Judge CULVER'S favor. The Church was not represented in the discussion, though invited to take part in it by its members, or a Committee appointed for the purpose. At 10 o'clock at night the room was cleared, and at 11½ o'clock the Council brought in a report to the effect that, in their opinion, on the evidence produced before them, nothing appeared against the Christian character of Judge CULVER or MARY C. BROWN that should deter or prevent any other Baptist Church from receiving or holding fellowship with them, notwithstanding their expulsion from the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a few unimportant cases were tried by Judge RUSSELL. HONORA COLLINS was charged with grand larceny. She stole two pawn tickets from CATHARINE FAGAN. The Jury could not agree. She then pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was set at liberty by Judge RUSSELL. GEORGE BRANDT, indicted for an assault and battery on JOHN WEAVER, was acquitted. ROBERT ELLIS, tried for stealing $70 from WILLIAM POSTEN, was convicted with a recommendation to mercy. He was not sentenced. JOHN CAJAY pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went to the Penitentiary for six months.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD filed a very elaborate and important decision in the case of GEORGE WILKES against Judge RUSSELL—known technically as The People *vs.* Malloy and others. We have alluded to this decision elsewhere. It will be seen that the Recorder refuses to quash the indictment found by the late Grand Jury against Judge RUSSELL, for riotous assault and battery at the Academy of Music in April last. Judge RUSSELL is now trying prisoners for assault and battery in the General Sessions, on indictments found by the same Grand Jury which indicted him for the assault and battery in question, on which the Recorder holds him for trial.

From June 1 to June 30, forty-one vessels have arrived at Castle Garden from Europe, bringing 9,145 bondable passengers, and 645 not liable, averaging 240 each. Total, 9,790 persons. Thirty-five were sailing vessels, and six were steamers.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 1,400 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12⅜c. ₱ lb. Flour was moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at strengthening rates. The movements in Groceries were restricted. Provisions exhibited more activity, with increased firmness in prices of the leading kinds. Resin and Spirits Turpentine, as well as Linseed Oil, were more inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 735 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were fully supplied yesterday with cattle of a generally inferior grade. The receipts for the week past number 3,374, against a weekly average last year of 3,143. A slight advance over last week's unusually low rates was obtained by the sellers during the Tuesday evening and yesterday morning's sales, but the advance was lost in the afternoon. The yards were cleared, however, leaving an open field for next week's transactions, though there are considerable numbers of cattle held back at Albany, and along the line of the Erie Railroad. Of the 2,804 cattle at Forty-fourth-street this week, 1,578 came from Illinois, 657 from Ohio, 370 from Indiana, and 200 from Kentucky, but none from New-York State.

Another City Judge to be Tried.

The office of City Judge is likely to be invested with an odor that will have anything but the effect of a stimulant upon the minds of lawyers to make them ambitious of filling that judicial position. The predecessor of the present occupant of the post, was the first member of our judiciary who underwent the humiliation of a trial for improper conduct, and the same fate awaits Judge RUSSELL. Recorder BARNARD yesterday decided, in an opinion of great length and ability, against the motion to quash the indictment found by the last Grand Jury against the City Judge. The Recorder's opinion, which we publish at length, is very comprehensive, and fully justifies his decision. The counsel of Judge RUSSELL had suggested that the Recorder should recommend the District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi*, but his Honor declined to make any interference with that officer's duty, and the case will doubtless go before the Supreme Court. In the meanwhile, the Judge's friend, the *Herald*, threatens dire vengeance upon the whole Wood family, and all the connections of the Ex-Mayor, FERNANDO, if they do not put a stop to the proceedings. It is a very curious case, and the public will be naturally startled by the threat of the Plum Gut editor, to attack a whole family, if the City Judge should be compelled to submit to the ignominy of a trial, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. This open and scandalous attempt to intimidate a judicial officer in the performance of his duty, will not be likely to do any good to the *Herald's protégé*.

The City Judge has exhibited a degree of leniency in the case of the renowned BILLY MULLIGAN in striking contrast to the severity of some of his sentences since he has occupied a seat upon the Bench. Mr. MULLIGAN has applied on affidavit for a postponement of his trial until next September, and Judge RUSSELL has granted his request.

MULLIGAN, it will be remembered, was indicted by the last Grand Jury for an assault on a Mr. WEBB, who is said to have been formerly a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee; and MULLIGAN, it will also be remembered, was expelled from San Francisco by that Committee, who were anxious to rid the State of all such desperadoes. He met WEBB in the Metropolitan Hotel, and instantly commenced an unprovoked assault on him, for which offence he was regularly indicted, and last term was brought up for trial, but the complaisance of Judge RUSSELL postponed the matter to the first day of the ensuing term—last Tuesday.

Mr. WEBB has been staying here at great loss and inconvenience to himself, for the sole purpose of bringing MULLIGAN to justice, but he is obliged to leave, having undergone all this expense and loss of time for nothing; and though an affidavit *de bene esse* may partially represent his testimony, every lawyer is aware from experience how difficult a thing it is to convince a jury by anything but oral evidence.

The affidavit on which MULLIGAN applied for this last postponement is represented as a legal nullity—defective in every requirement of law, and not affording any grounds for Judge RUSSELL'S action.

Since MULLIGAN'S indictment, and since the first postponement, he has been engaged in two similar outrages, in one of which he attempted, and partially succeeded, in biting off a man's ear. Ought not the example in WOGAN'S case to convince the Judge that the truest kindness to these friends of his would be to lock them up? Or will he follow up the precedent he has already established in the Lunigan case, and fine Mr. MULLIGAN the sum of sixpence should a jury convict him next September?

Sixpence is evidently a heavy sum in the eyes of this eminent magistrate. In LUNIGAN'S case he thought sixpence sufficient punishment for a gross and most malignant outrage; and for stealing a sixpence he has before this sentenced a man to forty years in State Prison.

Democratic Celebration in Philadelphia—A Speech by Senator Bigler.

On Monday the Democracy of Philadelphia held a celebration in Independence-square. The Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, a Representative in Congress, presided, assisted as usual by a formidable and formal list of Vice-Presidents. After a speech from the Chair, CHAS. INGERSOLL, Esq., "the orator of the day," came forward according to the programme to perpetuate the spread-eagle eloquence and heavy work generally. This being accomplished, the real business began, which consisted in a political exhortation by the Hon. WM. BIGLER, President BUCHANAN'S leader in the United States Senate.

Now, Mr. BIGLER is not the kind of speaker a crowd would voluntarily call out of a hot day. Far from it. There must have been pressing reasons for bringing him upon the stand, and what these reasons were appeared when he opened his mouth. He informed his hearers that he should discuss topics which deeply concerned the well-being of the Democratic Party.

Of course, he spoke first of Kansas. On this subject, which he characterized as "thread-worn," he certainly shed no new light. Rehearsing the old Lecompton argument, he essayed to justify his own course, and to censure those Democrats who went with DOUGLAS, while he insisted that the difference of opinion ought to drive no Democrat from his party. The tone of the Senator on this vexed question was conciliatory, and very different from that which he adopted in Congress. Dismissing Kansas as speedily as possible, he next took up the Tariff, always an embarrassing subject for a Pennsylvania Democrat. Here the honorable Senator was confused, misty, bothered. As a Democrat, he was against Protection for the sake of Protection; and, as a Pennsylvanian, he was compelled to favor "an increase of the Tariff just so often and to such an extent as the necessities of the Government may require." This rule, under the Buchanan Administration, would prove sufficiently liberal, we think, to satisfy the most ultra Protectionist in the country. When the Government spends eighty millions in its first year, with every prospect of a rapid increase, it certainly lays the foundation of a very high tariff Protection is, in Mr. BIGLER'S eyes, an utter abomination. But high duties to maintain an extravagant Administration, and to pay off a large national debt, would be eminently Democratic. Mr. BUCHANAN, in running up the public expenditure to an unprecedented figure, is doubtless acting on principles of Democratic protection.

Mr. BIGLER combats the theory that the present hard times are attributable to a low tariff. The great evil he holds to be paper money, and he is severe upon the "fourteen hundred institutions" that make it. This is pleasantly cool, when it is considered that Mr. BIGLER lent his aid to President BUCHANAN in the manufacture of twenty millions of paper money within the past six months.

The Senator admits that the expenditures of the present Administration are great—greater indeed than they ought to be. But his excuse for this prodigality is curious. The opposition members, he says, voted for all the wasteful appropriations. To be sure they were in the minority, and could therefore carry no measure by their own votes. True, also, the Administration had the Committees, and consequently the minority could not even report appropriations. But after the Democratic majority framed the bills, the minority were unprincipled enough to vote for them, and thus, according to the Bigler system of logic, the Administration is exonerated.

It was a mistake in the Philadelphia managers to bring Mr. BIGLER forward. His speech explained nothing, and demonstrated only the sorry condition of the Administration course in the President's own State.

Phases of the Slave-trade.

If persons who are bound to perform involuntary labor during their natural lives, or for a term of years, may properly be denominated slaves—and that such designation belongs to them there can be no doubt—it must be admitted that England and France are at this moment very extensively engaged in the Slave-trade.

By the steamship *City of Washington*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, we learn that on the 21st of June the Bishop of Oxford called the attention of the English House of Lords to the Coolie emigration, and moved that the correspondence on that subject which had taken place since 1856, between the British Government and the Governor of Hong Kong, be laid before the House. His object, he said, was to ascertain whether the so-called free emigration was not in reality the Slave-trade in its worst form.

To this demand the Earl of CARNARVON replied that the Government had no objection to produce the correspondence. He felt bound to admit that the principle of free emigration had been grossly abused by foreign countries, but claimed that the emigration of Coolies to the British Possessions had been satisfactorily conducted. Perhaps his Lordship is correct. Of this, however, we can better judge when we have the correspondence. But as at present advised we have no doubt that the emigration of laborers from China to the Colonies of England and France is no less really the Slave-trade than that detested traffic which Britain keeps a squadron in the West Indies to repress.

The demand for involuntary service—in other words, the want of more slaves, is certainly not decreasing. Cotton and Sugar are everywhere produced by slave labor. The consumption of these staple articles has within the last twenty years become enormous. Commerce is inexorable in its requirements, and cupidity is as strong as ever in the human mind. If it shall be found that England, while assuming credit as the chief foe of the Slave-trade, is carrying it on under a thin disguise, but in its worst form of injustice and oppression, the fact will sadly illustrate the slow progress of philanthropy in Christendom. We do not say that the Earl of CARNARVON will not make good his promised exculpation, but we shall believe the Coolie emigration something different from the Slave-trade when we see the proofs. Till then it is necessary to regard the defenceless Chinese shipped from Hong Kong for a service of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, in a distant land, with no friends or protectors to stand between them and their masters, as slaves of the most abject description.

Wearing the Breeches.

From crinoline to pants is a vast collapse. Yet there are women who covet the change. We have before us a paper called *The Sybil*, published at Middletown, New-York, which purports to be "devoted to dress reform." Its head bears, as a pictorial embellishment, the figure of a woman in the full Bloomer costume. There she stands, impersonating the doctrines of the paper, with petticoats reaching no lower than her knees. There is no expansion of hoops, the drapery falling around the form without the slightest attempt at the dimensions of a balloon.

The Sybil is the organ of the "National Dress Reform Association," a body which holds Conventions, makes speeches, reads letters, and publishes resolutions in the most approved style of latter-day progress. Politicians, clergymen and grave professors lend their influence in favor of the pantaloons propaganda, and assure the breeches-loving women of their profoundest sympathy. Wit and sarcasm are enlisted in this crusade, and not altogether without effect. As might be expected, fashionable crinoline extravagance is not spared by these critical reformers, the vast volume of modern skirts forming a tempting topic for the sharp remarks. Of course the convenience of trowsers for locomotion and other physical exercise is insisted upon as their chief recommendation for female use. The argument founded upon this basis is not without force. To say that breeches have no advantages would imply a reflection upon masculine taste, which we are unprepared to make; and before utterly condemning the logic of the dress-reformers, it might be well to ask ourselves how long *we* could tolerate the press of sail under which the weaker vessels are compelled to navigate?

In last week's New-York *Ledger*, that audacious daughter of Eve, FANNY FERN, boldly confesses that in the recent rainy spell, which made walking in skirts impracticable, she donned a full suit of the male FERN'S habiliments, and thus equipped took a long evening walk, to her eminent comfort and delectation. Her husband, indeed, accompanied her, but whether in her cast-off integuments the record saith not. Be this as it may, FANNY avows, in the face of a sneering world, that henceforth she will wear the breeches. When last heard from she was seeking a reliable tailor.

Dress-reform may have its merits, but the battle against fashion is always fought under fearful odds. Victory, if possible—which it is not—could not be worth what it must cost. Good sense will avoid the extreme of the mode, and equally shun a wind-mill war against the general custom of the community.

INDEPENDENCE DAY OF A SUNDAY.—In his letter to the Boston Committee upon the celebration of Independence Day, the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP recommends, that hereafter when the anniversary occurs on Sunday, it shall be observed on the day before, rather than upon the day ensuing. He regards this arrangement as preferable, because from the first to the fourth of July, the "Declaration" was in the course of preparation and adoption, and that either of those days is, therefore, as deserving of commemoration as the other. This is very well as far as it goes, but there is another and more practical ground for the change. It would put an end to the noise, disturbance and rowdyism, which always disfigure the Sunday preceding the celebration, and which convert the day of religious devotion into a day of vulgar riot and drunkenness. There were probably as many pounds of gunpowder burnt in this City last Sunday, as on last Monday. The uproar was incessant and intolerable. If we pretend to enforce the Sabbath observance, we can hardly regard it as a good reason for surrendering this one of the fifty-two to desecration, simply because it is Independence Day. In a future case of the sort, the Civic Committee will do well to arrange their programme for Saturday.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—Messrs. BACHE, PIERCE and HENRY are resolved to enroll themselves among the martyrs of science. Their fight with the Trustees can have no other upshot. Before shutting themselves up in the Observatory tower, they should have made sure of its ability to stand a siege; they should have found it proof to the legal battering-rams and bomb-shells the assailants would be apt to muster; should have closed every practicable loop-hole through which the long arm of the law might thrust itself in and unbar the door. They have omitted all these precautions, and, of course, the smallest storming party can enter and eject them.

The Trustees are indisposed to let their advantage escape. They design to invest the tower forthwith. So much of physics as relates to the mechanical powers they may be disposed to be conversant with; and if the science of pugilism be of service, and physical force have anything in common with physical forces, we may regard the scientific attainments of the Trustees as fully equal to the present emergency, however inadequate they may have been to the comprehension of Mr. GOULD and his abstruse financial system. We can only lament that the three gentlemen in the tower have called these accomplishments into play. It will, of course, be impossible to retain their services, in any form, if this extreme measure be persisted in, and yet, in a scientific point of view, no loss could be greater than the loss of their advice and supervision. Is it still too late for the adoption of more moderate counsels.

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.—No thrifty businessman neglects to keep an account of his expenditures, and if he finds the figures enlarging from year to year, the fact makes an impression upon his mind, if not a change in his habits. The same course should be pursued by a nation. Comparisons may be odious, but they are often salutary. For example, it is not pleasant, though it should prove profitable, for us to know that the General Government has spent more than twice as much money last year as it did seven years ago.

The following table exhibits the annual expenditures during the last ten years, including the Administrations of TAYLOR, FILLMORE, PIERCE and BUCHANAN:

1849—General Taylor	$46,798,667 82
1850—Fillmore	42,506,892 11
1851—Fillmore	40,504,422 12
1852—Fillmore	36,552,080 37
1853—Pierce	43,344,202 82
1854—Pierce	51,018,249 60
1855—Pierce	56,365,393 00
1856—Pierce	60,172,481 64
1857—Buchanan	64,879,828 85
1858—Buchanan	81,000,000 00

There is every prospect that the present Administration will, upon its retirement, leave a legacy of one hundred millions of national debt. So much for the loud professions of economy which characterized Mr. BUCHANAN'S inaugural address.

EMANCIPATION SENTIMENT IN MISSOURI.—We find in St. Louis papers letters from several persons nominated for the Legislature of Missouri by "Free Democratic Conventions," in which ground is taken distinctly and strongly in favor of emancipation. As a specimen, we give the following passage from one written by the Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, of St. Louis, who was nominated for the State Senate. Mr. B. says:

"Born and raised in a Slave State, and surrounded with these influences through life, I know the worthlessness of the institution itself, and have, for many years, never failed to caution my best friends against relying upon such a rotten basis as Slave labor, either for pecuniary gain or domestic comfort. While the thought has never entered my mind for a moment, that the advocates of so magnificent a policy for the good of the white race should contemplate the slightest act of injustice to that class of our citizens who own a large pecuniary interest in the black race, I have held that we should go to work among ourselves, gaining the coöperation even of the *slaveholders*, to rid the State of this incubus upon her prosperity and that of her citizens."

The Libels on Rev. Mr. Corbitt.

Some of our cotemporaries have given currency to an outrageous scandal concerning the Rev. Mr. CORBITT and a Class leader in one of the Methodist Churches in this City. A prominent member of the Greene-street Methodist Church has shown us the certificate of the physician who has been attending the lady whose honor was involved in the scandal—from which it is evident that an innocent woman has been foully libelled by the report, and that there is not the shadow of a foundation for the discreditable things said of Mr. CORBITT and the class leader. When Mr. CORBITT was appointed to the Church where he now preaches, there was much opposition to him. But this persecution rallies the whole Church around him. They seem to be satisfied that the scandal was utterly unfounded and in every respect unjust.

Cruise of the Yacht Wanderer.

The yacht *Wanderer* arrived at Charleston, S. C., in seven days from New-York, beating against head winds all the way. Capt. CORBIE was saluted on entering the harbor, from a party on Sullivan's Island, and also by the Revenue Cutter *Aiken*. The vessel and her jolly company received distinguished attention from the citizens, which was all the more enjoyed on account of the contrast it presented to the "search and seizure" to which the Captain was subjected by the "meddlesome authorities" of the United States hereabout. On the 3d inst. the *Wanderer* left Charleston for Trinidad, port of Spain. So says a correspondent, who goes as one of the guests.

THE NEW MAYOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.—Mr GERARD STITH, the new Mayor of New-Orleans, transmitted his inaugural message to the Common Council of the city on the 29th ult. Mr. STITH, being a printer, knows the virtues of brevity and conciseness. His message does not exceed half a column in length, but it says a great deal in that space. He censures the lawless acts of the Vigilance Committee, in very strong terms; avows his determination to suppress any similar demonstration in the future; declares his intention to live peaceably with all men, as far as possible; announces the reorganization of the Police force, and hopes that the measures already adopted will prove adequate to the immediate wants of the public. This message seems to have been received with great favor by all parties. There will be no more rows in New-Orleans for the present, if the pacific aspect of affairs is real. The Vigilants have subsided.

ROTATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Mr. THOS. ROBERT, a Sachem of the Tammany Society, was removed, on Tuesday, from the office of Deputy-Naval Officer of this port, and Judge JOHN R. DICKINSON, a brother of Ex-Senator DANIEL S. DICKINSON, appointed in his place. Mr. DUNLAP was an earnest opponent of the Schell and Wood faction during the late contest among the members of the Tammany Society.

City Items.

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.—In our notice yesterday of the letters received and announced by the Tammany Committee, we omitted to mention that the following gentlemen had responded to the invitations of the "Sachems:" The Hon. George W. Clinton, of New-York; the Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee; the Hon. William C. Bouck, of New-York; the Hon. Wm. F. Russell, of New-York; the Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New-York; the Hon. David L. Seymour, of New-York; the Hon. Sanford E. Church, of New-York; the Hon. Aaron O. Dayton, of Washington; the Hon. John Thompson Mason, of Maryland; the Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, of Virginia; the Hon. Jas. Hughes, of Indiana; the Hon. J. L. Riker, of New-York; the Hon. Charles A. Clinton, of New-York; the Hon. E. A. Lawrence, of New-York.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board, at their meeting yesterday, declared the ports of Ponce, P. R., Cienfuegos and Trinidad de Cuba to be infected, and directed that all vessels arriving from those places be subjected to rigid quarantine.

The "hide question" came up in the shape of a communication from Messrs. BREWER & CALDWELL, inquiring if they would be allowed to land salted hides in the City during July and August. After free and full discussion, it was ordered that all vessels so laden, after passing the usual quarantine, may receive a stream permit, which means a permit to leave Quarantine, but not to approach the City nearer than 300 yards until inspected by the proper officer, when, if found not to be dangerous to the public health, at the discretion of the Mayor, she may be allowed to discharge.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for New-York, E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., was present by invitation of the Mayor, with reference to the two ships *Luzanne* and *Grotto*, which have put into this port disabled by sickness among the crew. They were consigned, one to Greenock, Scotland, and the other to Falmouth, England. He was advised by the Mayor that every attention would be paid to the disinfecting the vessels, and that the Health Officer would report in ten days as to their condition. The Consul agreed to pay all necessary expenses on behalf of the consignees.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. ELIJAH WARD BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Some of the Democratic constituents and personal friends of Hon. ELIJAH WARD, Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, gave him a complimentary reception last evening at the St. Germain Hotel, Fifth-avenue.

COUNCILMAN JUDSON'S FUNERAL.—The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen met on Wednesday at the City Hall, and accompanied by the majority of both Boards, and by their officials proceeded to Monroe-street, to the late residence of the deceased member of the Board for the Seventh Ward, the representative for the Fourth District, WM. WALLACE JUDSON; whence the funeral *cortegé* proceeded to Greenwood. The City flags have been half-mast during the day.

CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE.—Captain DE RIVIERE remained yesterday at the Hotel Napoleon, in Hoboken—not once showing himself outside its door. Mrs. BLOUNT remains there, also; but both she and the proprietor of the house deny that Miss BLOUNT is there.

Mrs. BLOUNT yesterday morning said to a visitor, "Do you think that I would have left friends to whom I am dearly attached, and taken the step that I have, were it not for the advancement of my daughter, to make her a noble lady of France?"—a remark pretty clearly indicating the vein of her mental malady.

The preliminary examination on the charge of larceny preferred against DE RIVIERE by Col. BLOUNT, was to take place this morning at Bergen, before Judge ODDEN; but it was intimated to our reporter yesterday, by one of the counsel for the prisoner, that he would probably waive the examination by giving bail, and let the complaint go before the Grand Jury, where he feels confident that it will be summarily dismissed. What further action, if any, will be taken by Col. BLOUNT to gain possession of his wife and daughter, remains to be seen.

The Colonel is daily receiving letters posting him as to the antecedents of DE RIVIERE, and we have received several of the same sort from persons professing to be acquainted with them; but they do not promise anything to assist the Colonel in recovering the lost members of his family.

Conflict of Authorities in Philadelphia—Mayor Henry Arrested and Discharged.

A conflict between the State and City authorities has arisen in Philadelphia. The *North American* explains the origin of the difficulty:

For the past two days the vicinity of the First District Station-house, at the old Moyamensing Hall, has been in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the belligerent proceedings of the Health Officer, Mr. ARTHUR HUGHES on the one side, and the city police occupying the Hall, on the other. It appears that at a recent meeting of the Board of Health, a resolution was adopted, declaring the aforesaid Station-house a nuisance, and ordering it to be closed. On Thursday last Mr. HUGHES marshaled his forces, consisting of Mr. JOHN MCFALL and one of his journeymen carpenters, and proceeded to execute the decree of the Board of Health by closing up the doors of he hall. The building for some time past has not been used to confine prisoners, they being taken to other Station-houses, and the only person on the premises were a squad of policemen, under Lieut. HAMILTON. HUGHES had succeeded in closing up the eastern door of the first story before the garrison, recovering from their surprise, arrested the Health officer's forces, MCFALL and his journeyman, ROBERT THOMPSON, and took them before Alderman TITTERMARY, by whom they were bound over in $300 each to answer." Twenty policemen were next day arrested by the Health-officer, and were bound over in their turn. Then Mayor HENRY issued the following order:

"Any offer to close the Station-house will be firmly but courteously declined. Any forcible attempt to close such Station will be duly met, and proper measures will be adopted by him to preserve peace and good order."

On Saturday, the affair assumed a new phase, and Mayor HENRY was arrested on the complaint of the Health Officer, Mr. HUGHES. The *North American* explains:

It appears that the Mayor, having learned that another attempt would be made on Saturday afternoon to close the building, dispatched Chief SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, at the head of about fifty men, to the hall, with instructions to allow no person to close it, *and to resist such attempt if made*. Shortly after their arrival at the hall, the Health Officer, Mr. HUGHES, appeared alone on the steps, and the Chief, suspecting his intention, demanded to know his business. Mr. H. replied that he came for the purpose of closing the hall. Mr. RUGGLES informed him that, by the orders of the Mayor, he would not suffer him to do so, but would not prevent him from making any examination of the premises if he desired it.

Mr. HUGHES said, "then I am resisted in the discharge of my duty," and immediately proceeded to the office of Alderman WM. MCMULLEN, and *entered complaint against the Mayor for obstructing him in the discharge of his duty*. A warrant was then issued and placed in the hands of constable FINNEGAN, of the Fourth Ward, who went to the Mayor's office to serve it. The Mayor being engaged in his private office, the constable took a seat to wait till the Mayor was at leisure. The object of his errand being suspected, some of the friends of the Mayor immediately applied for and had issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable at once before Judge THOMPSON at his chambers or residence. This document being procured, the Mayor, as soon as he was at leisure, waited upon Mr. FINNEGAN, who served the warrant upon him. Immediately after, the writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the constable, to take the Mayor before Judge THOMPSON. The Mayor having waived the right to appear before the Alderman, a carriage was procured, and the whole party went to the residence of Judge THOMPSON, who, after hearing the case, held the Mayor to bail, to appear before the Court on Tuesday morning, when the matter will be argued before the Court, and the rights of the respective parties in the contest will be finally determined.

On Tuesday, the case came up for argument before Judge THOMPSON, and the Mayor was *discharged*. The Judge ruled that the removal of *the cause* of the nuisance was the duty imposed by the law upon the Board. Was it necessary, in order to cleanse a basement story of a house, to expel every occupant from the premises, and to lock up the house? If a nuisance exists in a man's cellar, can the Board of Health claim the right to expel his family from the premises, where no opposition has been offered to the exercise of their power to remove the cause of the nuisance?

Letter from President Buchanan.

The President sent the following letter to the Democracy of Philadelphia, in response to an invitation to attend their celebration of the Fifth:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow-citizens in Independence Square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. Would that it were in my power to accept this invitation. This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment, had Congress adjourned without enacting an law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Removal of Ex-President Monroe's Remains.

GOV. WISE'S ADDRESS.

The Ericsson's Trip—The Sabbath at Sea.

How the Seventh Regiment was Treated in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER ERICSSON,
AT SEA, July 3—11 P. M.

Most of the members of the National Guard have, to use a nautical phrase, "turned in." Along the decks on straw mattresses, on the cabin floors, and the more fortunate ones, those who by lot obtained state rooms, in berths less roomy certainly, if not less comfortable this sultry night; on every side they lie. The guard, consisting of thirty-two men, two from each regiment, detailed for sentry duty, patrol their beats; the lights, except two or three dimly burning, are put out, and everything is as silent as could be expected at midnight on board a vessel so large and so largely freighted. I write in the after cabin on a table upon which my paper and fatigued sleepers, snoring melodiously, are equally stationary. The open mouth of one of them is so near my inkstand that twice, mistaking their several identities, I had almost impaled the dormant one upon my pen's point. No wonder they sleep sound'y. The march of the Seventh Regiment before it embarked was the most fatiguing one, for many of the members, that they had ever joined in. What principally conduced to make it so was the weight of their knapsacks, in which most of the clothing which they carry with them was packed, and on top of which their heavy overcoats, tightly rolled together, were strapped. Then the warmth of the weather, which obliged several to leave the ranks before they reached the vessel—one was brought on board suffering severely from it, and, by the advice of Surgeon-General G. F. WOODWARD, of the First Division New-York State Militia, who accompanies the Expedition in a medical capacity, was sent home—bore heavily upon them. They stood up well under it, however—stood by their arms till the vessel had passed beyond the line of the battery, stood by one another till the ground-swell made some feel qualmy, stood while they cheered the vessels which they met in the harbor, the forts which they passed, saluting and saluted, and the *Vanderbilt*, which overtook them outward-bound, without cutting through any Plum Gut, opposite Fort Hamilton, rapidly passed them, and in a little more than an hour, was lost in the fog, far away, seaward. The two 9-pounders, stationed on the forward deck, "spoke" lowly and frequently before the Narrows were passed. Three hundred charges of powder, for the digestion of these pieces, are in the hold, and each soldier has ten rounds of blank cartridges in his box for use on the arrival at Richmond. Under these circumstances it is considered that it behooves each and every smoking man in the Regiment to be careful where he lights his cigar, where he throws his matches and where he indulges in fumigation. "No smoking between decks," is a maxim frequently enunciated by the officers of the Guard, and it is due to the discretion and prudence of the men to say, observed with becoming strictness.

The first day at sea has passed most agreeably. The great event which claimed attention after the excitement of leaving the City had passed, was the dinner. A little after 2 o'clock the men, "as hungry as pigs," descended to the lower deck, where—on tables beneath "the blue vault" outside and in the after cabin, the rations were spread. The Regiment certainly did good service here. Each man marked the foe before him, and right valiantly proceeded to demolish him. Quick work was made of it,—astonishingly quick when it is considered that there were 515 men of the National Guard aboard:

Field and staff officers, 12.
Colonel—Abram Duryee.
Lieutenant Colonel—Marshall Lefferts.
Major—E. M. Crawford
Quartermaster—Locke W. Winchester.
Assistant Quartermaster—Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.
Paymaster—Geo. W. Brainard.
Commissary—E. S. Cragin.
Surgeon—E. M. Cameron.
Ordnance Officer—Henry E. Droz.
Chaplain—The Rev. Mr. Weston.
Brevet Colonel 8th Company commanding—Henry C. Shumway.
Captain, 7th Company—John Munroe.
Captain, 6th Company—Benj. M. Nevers.
Captain, 5th Company—Wm. A. Speight.
Captain, 4th Company—Wm. H Riblett.
Captain, 3d Company—James Price.
Captain, 2d Company—Alexander Shaler.
Captain, 1st Company—Wm. P. Bensel.
Non-commissioned staff, 9.
Engineers, 7.

First Company	57	Fifth Company	48
Second Company	57	Sixth Company	55
Third Company	54	Seventh Company	59
Fourth Company	50	Eighth Company	40

Armorers,

forms were defined against the morning sky, stooping in posture, and with countenances contorted. As the day advanced, and the symptoms manifested themselves more generally, the forward deck, where they most did congregate, came to assume the appearance of a military hospital. The sea-sick stretched themselves along the deck, with that carelessness of attitude which is a concomitant of this species of illness. Those who were so fortunate as to sustain their bilious equilibrium had, as usual, no pity for the sufferings of their comrades, which they knew were only temporary. They played all manner of pranks with them under pretence of affording them assistance. One named JENKINS, of the 3d Company, with three or four congenial spirits, undertook to manage the cases of all the patients. They styled themselves "The Faculty," and employed the time, which hung upon their healthy hands, in administering to the sickly ones doses of ice and equally harmless medicines, in rubbing their heads with mock gravity and earnestness, sprinkling them with cold water, pulling their noses, smoothing their hair and ruffling it again, and repeating verbosely cabalistic words, applying an unheard-of nomenclature to the nostrums which they prepared. They created a great deal of laughter, in which the victims, as soon as relieved from their torments, joined freely. The Regiment, or those members of it who were at all hungry, went to breakfast in two divisions, the right flank first, and the left flank next. The men were mustered to their meals at the tap of the drum, formed in line, and marched to the attack, in true military style. At 10 o'clock the men were mustered at their company quarters for inspection, where they were ordered to appear clean-shaved, in fatigue jackets and caps, and with boots blacked. Those who were suffering with stomachic qualms were excused from appearing; those who did muster presented their usual neat appearance, and their officers found little fault with them. Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the Seventh Company, was the officer of the day, and Lieut. WM. GURNEY, of the First Company, was appointed officer of the guard for the night, with one file of men detailed for guard-duty, from each Company.

At 10½ o'clock the bell was tolled for divine service, and those who desired to do so, assembled in the after cabin and joined in the service of the Episcopal Church, which was read by the Rev SULLIVAN H. WESTON, Bishop elect of Texas, now assistant minister of Trinity Church, in New-York. He accompanied the Regiment as Chaplain on this occasion by request, though not attached to the regiment, the regular chaplain being a layman only. The hymns that were sung during the service, found their melody in the voices of the members of the regiment, and their accompaniment was furnished by the regimental band. The effect was very fine.

The Rev. Mr. WESTON preached a discourse from St. Matthew, XXV 13,—"Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." His remarks were appropriate to the circumstances under which they were delivered. They were bound on an eventful voyage, he said—the voyage of life. The passions were oft in open mutiny. Treacherous calms and storms baffled them in their course. Conscience, like the fatal needle, swerved, and failed to point their course. But, said the preacher, we approach the unknown land. Mark the signs—the water's shoal—yon fresh made grave of an early associate—the growing hair on the temple, the fresh wrinkle on the brow, the bowed head and tottering step—these are the signs. Oh, mariners, on Life's stormy sea, be warned. Set the watch, shorten sail, guard the helm, throw the lead and wait for the morning light that shall disclose the new world. Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching. The sermon was delivered impressively, and attentively listened to.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when the meeting was ended.

The religious observance of the day here ended, and immediately the celebration of the National Anniversary commenced. A national salute of thirty-three guns was fired at noon. The sun at this time was casting exceedingly warm glances down upon the decks. An awning, however, covered the after deck, and another was temporarily stretched over the forward deck. The wind—which during the voyage has been dead ahead—blew briskly, and none suffered from the heat. Only two men were reported by the surgeon as "under the weather." Of course the sea-sick were not counted among them. The *Roanoke* and the *Joseph Whitney* passed the ship during the afternoon. The latter dipped her flag and was saluted by the *Ericsson* with two guns. At 6 P. M. the drums beat to quarters, and the men were mustered on the after deck. Two guns were fired, the band played "Hail Columbia," the soldiers removed their caps, and the Rev. Mr. WESTON read the Declaration of Independence. Then "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were played, and the men, after giving vent to their enthusiasm, scattered themselves about the vessel again. The steamer was now crossing Chesapeake Bay and approaching the mouth of the James River. The sun was rapidly declining, it was cool on deck, the vessel was in smooth water once more, and all were able to stand upright. The decks were covered with men. Some were in the rigging; the officers were assembled on top of one of the wheel-houses, and the band was playing on the other; all had come out to enjoy the delightful breeze which came from the land wafted with the odors of Virginia vegetation. It was the most delightful season that had been brought forth since the expedition started. Then followed the most beautiful sunset that it has been my fortune to witness. Time, room and ability would fail me! I undertook to describe it. When the orb sank beneath the waters of Chesapeake Bay, the guns of the *Ericsson* announced the fact quite as loudly as was agreeable to those who stood on the deck from which they were discharged. Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe were soon passed—it was too late for a salute—and the *Ericsson* now is steaming through the windings of James River. The *Jamestown* passed us at 10½ o'clock this evening. She was hailed by Captain LOWDER, who requested Captain PARIS to thread a course in 18 feet of water up the river, so that the *Ericsson* might follow in her wake. It was promised that the request should be complied with, and we are now close behind her.

The following is the general order issued to-day for the government of the men to-morrow:

HEAD QUARTERS, 7TH REGIMENT, TROOP SHIP ERICSSON, AT SEA, July 4, 1858.

The regiment will parade on their Company quarters on the 5th day of July at 3 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, white pantaloons, knapsack, without overcoat, a change of white pantaloons and shirt, and fatigue jacket and cap packed therein.

The regiment will leave the troop ship and proceed to Richmond to join the funeral obsequies of the late President MONROE.

Officers will have their baggage packed and ready to be transferred in the small steamer by 2¾ o'clock, A. M., on the 5th inst.

Commandants of companies are directed to see that their men are in thorough order for active service, and also to detail one man from each company to take charge of the knapsacks from the small steamer to the quarters in Richmond.

By order. A DURYEA, Colonel.
Lieut. GEO. W. SMITH, Acting Adjutant.

It is now nearly 2 o'clock, Monday morning. It is not probable that we shall reach City Point as early as was anticipated when the above order was issued.

C.

[The proceedings on reinterring the body of the EX-PRESIDENT, as furnished by our correspondent, were published on Wednesday morning. We then gave an abstract of Gov. WISE'S address over the remains of MONROE, at Hollywood. We give this address this morning in full.]

GOV. WISE'S ADDRESS.

Gov. WISE said:

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The General Assembly of the Commonwealth has ordered that the remains of JAMES MONROE, one of the most honored and best beloved of her sons, shall, under the direction and at the discretion of the Governor, be removed "from the public burying-ground in the City of New-York, to the cemetery at the City of Richmond." The remains are removed, the cenotaph is open, and we are here assembled to inter them in their last resting place, with becoming ceremonies.

In view of the speaking precept and example of the long life of usefulness, distinguished public services and patriotic devotion once templed in the body of which these are the remains, I am not permitted to remain silent.

No better instance of an American man of the People, or of a true American Republican can be cited than that of JAMES MONROE. His leader, his better, his master was the father whose statute mounts the pyrnh of yonder monument, but WASHINGTON was unrivaled and stands alone among men upon earth. The patron of MONROE lies at Monticello, his compeer and equal at Montpelia, and no trio of patron and protegés in our past history can approach the group of JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, in political philosophy, in constitutional lore, and in patriotic action combined. WASHINGTON stands alone and above all; *they* apart and grandly by themselves. WASHINGTON is the great type of Nationality; *they* are the triple bands of Individual Rights, of State Sovereignty, and of Republican Truth. WASHINGTON is supreme, but they are subordinate in supremacy only—special only in a greatness necessary as the supreme.

JAMES MONROE was a country-boy of Westmoreland, the county-man of WASHINGTON. From the eighteenth to the seventy-third year of his age, for fifty-five years he was almost incessantly in the public service. At eighteen he left his letters and science his Horace and Homer at William and Mary to enlist in the battle-fields of Independence. He took a commission low down next to the ranks, was seriously wounded before he rose to a higher rank than that of Captain, and never rose higher *in the line* of the military. In the staff of Lord STIRLING, he was an aid-de-camp, and acquired the title of Colonel of a regiment of Virginia, which was never raised. He was a Commissioner of Virginia to the Southern Camp. He was a legislator of Virginia. He was a member of the Continental Congress. He was a member of the Convention of Virginia to adopt the Federal Constitution. He was a Senator of Virginia in Congress. He was a Minister to France. He was twice Governor of Virginia. He was again Minister to France, Minister to England and to Spain, and again to England. He was Secretary of State, and in the war of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," for which he had contended as early as 1807, he was Secretary of both Treasury and War. He was twice elected President of the United States, and once almost unanimously. And from the height of the Chief Magistracy of the nation he again descended to the ranks of the people, and became a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudoun. And finally, in the year 1829-30, he was President over the first Convention of Virginia to reform the Constitution of the State.

This last task infirmity and old age compelled him to resign, and then in 1830, his course run, his good name fought for, full of years and full of honors, the great and good old man retired to the bosom of his family, in the State of his adoption. There he had told the tale of his youthful love—there he had inhaled the perfume of conjugal affection—there he had married the wife of his bosom—there he had buried her—there his children were settled—and there, weary and heavy laden with labors and years, he sought repose. Soldier, Legislator, Commissioner, Diplomat, Statesman, President, Justice of the Peace, Conventionist and Constitutionalist, he had filled every measure of public place, and filled it well, and had received nearly $400,000 of State and Federal pay, and yet retired poor—a debtor *for the Government*, not to it—having spent all, and more than all, his substance in his country's service, and went out of her high places an Honest Man, impoverished by his self-sacrificing patriotism! He became involved in debt by pledging his private means for the defence of the country in the war of 1812, and died before a grateful return was ever made. The full debt to him never was, and now never can be repaid.

Plain, practical, didactic, a man of action not of words, he was efficient and potential in wondrous works of usefulness, and thousands a thousand fold more brilliantly illumined by genius, were not half so successful by the force of good common sense and the inspiration of a good, earnest, honest purpose. In the Federal service, he was signally blessed and happy. He aided essentially in purchasing Louisiana, and in acquiring Florida, and was the first to give Executive sanction to the good cause of Colonization, which, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, is redeeming the promise of America to get back to Africa a freedman and a Christian for the slave and the savage which Africa gave to America, and the only Black Republic, hopeful of any good to either country or race, and the best-known asylum of Free Blacks everywhere, hands down to posterity the name of a Virginia President—the name of "Monrovia." We are told "blessed is the peacemaker;" he then is blessed, for he poured oil on the troubled waters of party politics, and they were stilled by his wise and moderate Administration at home, and when the Holy Alliance, abroad, threatened to intervene against the liberty of the Colonies of Spain in South America, the still small voice of his Message to the guardians of the United States capitol sublimely muttered the warning that the hoary despotism of the Old World should not dare to lay its mace on the liberties of the New. Whatever be the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine for the future, it was then and thereby that the Southern Republics sprang into life and assumed a separate and equal station among the nations. It was then that the North American Republic taught the world to respect its example and its sanction of Freedom, and that it put its moral weight into the scale of the balance of power on earth!

Venerable Patriot! He found his rest soon after he retired. On the 4th of July, 1821, twenty-seven years ago, he departed like JEFFERSON and ADAMS on the anniversary of Independence. His spirit was caught up to heaven and his ashes were enshrined in the soil of his adopted State, whose daughter he had married—of that grand and prosperous Common-wealth whose motto is "Excelsior," our sister New York, the Empire State of the United States of America!—Virginia was the natural mother of MONROE, and New-York was his mother in-law: Virginia by birth and baptism, New-York by marriage and burial. This was well, for he gave to her invaders the glaived hand of "bloody welcome" at Trenton, and New-York gave to him a "hospitable grave." Virginia respectfully allowed his ashes to lie long enough to consecrate her sister's soil, and now has dutifully taken them to be "earth to her earth and ashes to her ashes," at home in the land of his cradle. New-York has graciously bowed to the family request, has disinterred the remains, has laid them out in state, and has sent the *elite* of her chivalry to escort them with banners and trumpets, in military and civic procession, to our cemetery. Thrice grateful are we for this once more binding link in the chain of affection and Union. It makes this no funeral, it wails no dirge. It is an anthem of praise and gladness and glorification. Thank God! that we have lived to this another day of Liberty and National Independence in the bonds of State Amity and Union. Our griefs shall still be the same griefs; our joys shall still be the same joys; our memorials of men and events will still be the same memorials; our salvos for the past shall still be the same salvos; and our shouts of victory for the future of a common country shall forever be the same shouts! Who knows this day, this hour, here around this grave, that New-York is of the North and that Virginia of the South? "The North has given up" and "the South shall not hold back," and they are *one* even as all the now proud and prominent *Thirty-two are one.*

We affectionately, then, welcome New-York, and cordially embrace her around the grave of him, Virginia's son, to whom she gave a resting-place in life and in death. And now I call the minister of God to pray for His blessings on this passing scene. I ask the righteous man to pray fervently and effectually for the example of this patriot's life to be blessed to the youth of our country—blessed to the people of this generation—blessed to the public men of New-York, and Virginia and the United States—blessed to the cause of truth and justice and human freedom and blessed to the perpetual strength, peace, liberty and union of this confederacy "one and indivisible, now and forever;" may the good which this patriot did be revived by the disinterment of his bones, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his be so multiplied and raised around yonder capitol of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes, and sages, and patriots, dead and departed, shall be the mute guide-marks of *her* living and active servants, to preserve this commonwealth untorn in destiny and untarnished in glory, to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Hollywood, this beautiful city of the dead, shall rise to immortal life?

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 5, 1858.

The Seventh Regiment has spent a most fatiguing day in this city, acting as guard of honor to the remains of MONROE. After its marching and countermarching during the morning, as before related, under a burning sun, the regiment assembled at 4½ P. M., on the fourth floor of the gigantic flour mill of Messrs. WARWICK & BARKSDALE. It is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Here also the members of the Virginia Volunteers and 179th Regiment, entertainers of the Seventh Regiment, met at the same hour; and, shortly after, the whole force marched down to a dinner, which was spread for over a thousand persons, on the floor below. Among them were Governor WISE, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Col. DURYEA and the other officers of the Seventh Regiment, Col. THOMAS B. AUGUST, of the First Virginia Volunteers, who presided; Col. JOHN H. RICHARDSON, Commandant of the battalion of the 179th Regiment, which was on parade during the day; the Committee of the New-York Common Council, and that of the Virginians charged with the removal of MONROE'S remains, and others. Each company marched to the place assigned it, sat down with military precision, and fell to with the ardor of soldiers. The clatter of knives and forks for awhile drowned all others, and it was long before the appetite was appeased;—it had won its voracity by a long fast since the early morning. Col. AUGUST, indeed, incited the men to active mastication and absorption before they commenced to eat. As soon as all were sated he arose, and in the name and on behalf of Virginia, welcomed the regiment. Its name, he said, was co-extensive with the Union. Grateful as their visit would at any time have been, it was peculiarly so on this occasion, on account of the service upon which they came—to commit the remains of the statesman to their last resting place in the soil of his birth. They would always be welcome. They were welcome, because they were men of a common nationality, enjoying the protection of the same flag, and engaged with them in working out the mighty cause of Liberty. He trusted that the memory of this occasion would serve to obliterate and allay all ill-feeling between sections of the country, and that by dwelling upon the past they might be forever bound together in the future. He wanted that they should be animated by amiable feelings towards each other; there was another thing that he wanted, and that was that they should eat all that was placed before them.

The men did undoubtedly obey the last mandate to the letter, but so rapidly and so boun'eously were the disappearing viands replaced by others equally tempting, that the hospitality of the Virginians seemed like the bottle of the wizard, inexhaustible. The men did bravely, but were at length compelled to fall back, unable to compete with so formidable an adversary.

The repast finished, the President arose, and although the men had become by this time somewhat noisy, he was enabled to announce the first of the regular toasts, and many understood what he said.

1. *July 4. '76*—The birthday of this nation. Its anniversary the most important in the history of mankind.

This toast was not responded to; neither were the second and third.

2. *Washington*—The light of his age, the pride of his country, the glory of his species—the world never looked upon his equal, and can never behold his superior.

3. *The Memory of James Monroe*—The soldier and statesman.

Drank in silence, standing.

4. *The Union of the States*—May the spirit of liberty, like the rod of Aaron, swallow up the spirit of fanaticism.

Mr. JAMES LYONS, of Richmond, spoke for the Union. He scolded at the boys a little for not paying more attention and making less noise. Then he complimented the National Guard, whose welcome, he said, he was happy to join in. The National Union, of which so much was said, should be a union of hearts, principles and sympathies, and to such a union he would always be willing to wed himself, and always would lend his support. He gave in conclusion the following toast:

New-York and Virginia—United by interest, united by glory, united by principle; naught but fanaticism can separate them.

5. *New-York*—We tender our thanks for the manner in which she has restored to the bosom of the mother the remains of her long absent son.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE responded. He laid all the trophies and honors of his native State at the feet of Virginia. New-York had come to Virginia on this occasion on a mission of love in bringing the remains of MONROE. The soil of Virginia was equally the soil of New-York. If he had time he should like to show the identity of the interests of New-York and Virginia, and to demonstrate that while their interests were identical, they could not be dissevered, but time did not permit.

6. *Virginia*—Her sons of the past. Her sons of the present can speak for themselves.

Twenty-five loud cheers were given, and Gov. WISE was loudly called for, and responded. Without giving his speech in full, it is impossible to do him any kind of justice. His speech was of interest to those who heard it delivered, but was not of a character to give it any general interest beyond its freshness for the occasion. He dipped into politics, as he always does, gave sketches of history, dwelt upon the importance of the Union and of the Declaration of Independence. He was listened to with interest and loudly cheered when he concluded, by those who immediately surrounded him. The rest of the soldiers had left the table, and were making such a terrible racket on the floor above and in other parts of the building, that few could hear the speaker. Gov. WISE, in conclusion, gave the following toast:

Virginia's guests—They must measure Virginia's welcome to them by the size and use of her dining-room; the largest flouring mill, with the best brand of the world. If there be not bread enough on the board below, there are barrels for thousands more in the stores above!

The next toast was:

The Seventh Regiment of the New-York State Militia—The first Corps of the first City, of the first State of the first Nation—known always to the country—today endeared to Virginia.

Col. DURYEA responded happily on behalf of the Regiment, speaking in general terms of the obligations of the Regiment for the kindness bestowed upon it.

There were other toasts, but they were not responded to, and the President soon rose from the table. The 7th Regiment soon marched out, and so did the Richmond soldiers, proceeded to Capitol-square, and were dismissed. In the evening there were fireworks in the Park. In the morning there will be an inspection of the 7th Regiment at 7 o'clock.

C.

Hospitality of the Virginians—Illumination and Serenade—Parade of the Seventh Regiment—Departure for Washington and Mount Vernon.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

The hospitality which the citizens and soldiery of Virginia have extended to the New-York Regiment, has been most unconstrained and cordial. The members of the Seventh Regiment are delighted with the reception which they have received, and the Virginians are in extacies with the appearance and discipline of the National Guard. The men are quartered at the best houses in town. The officers and several companies are at Ballard's Exchange Hotel, which is situated in the centre of the most delightful part of the city. Here also the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and the Committee of the New-York Common Council are staying. At the St. Charles, in the same vicinity, several companies are quartered, and one is at the Powhattan House, near by.

Last night the large Common in which are the State Capitol, the Governor's house, and CRAWFORD'S magnificent equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, was beautifully illuminated with little red, white and blue lanterns, of which several thousand were hung in the trees and on every available place. The park was ablaze with them, and was crowded with men, women and children in holiday array, and uniformed soldiers. The scene was a most brilliant and picturesque one. The members of the National Guard were everywhere treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration. They were introduced to the belles of Richmond—the Richmond ladies are all belles; the dignitaries of the town seemed even delighted to become acquainted with them individually; storekeepers in many cases refused to permit them to pay for articles which they had purchased; more than $8,000 was expended by the authorities in entertaining them. Late in the evening a party of about 100 of the National Guard, with Lieutenant WILLIAMS at their head, each carrying lanterns which they had obtained at the square, marched down the main street on their way to BALLARD'S Hotel. They entered an ice-cream saloon, the proprietor of which was just putting up the shutters, but who invited them all to enter, and placed the best that he had before them. He refused to accept any compensation. This is one of the many similar instances of similar good treatment received by the New-Yorkers at the hands of private individuals here. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Colonel DURYEA ordered the band of the Seventh Regiment to be assembled, and proceed to serenade the Governor and the Mayor. The musicians, most of whom were in the arms of Morpheus, were speedily aroused from dreams of a paradise where there are no trumpets and drums to a reality less agreeable to them. A large number of the Regiment soon collected and all started for the Governor's house. The band played three of their choicest selections, but the Governor did not make his appearance, and then they marched to the residence of the Mayor, whose ears were saluted in a similar manner. Mayor MAYO came forth and responded to the compliment in a neat little speech. He thanked them for it, and gave them a cordial welcome. As Mayor of the city, he welcomed them, and as a citizen of Virginia he was glad to see them. Such reunions of the citizens of the North and the South, as that which resulted from this visit, were conducive to the harmony of the States, and did much to attach them all more strongly to their country and her institutions. Six hearty cheers were given for the Mayor, at the conclusion of his speech, and then the party separated.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Seventh Regiment paraded in Capitol-square. The windows of the Capitol and surrounding buildings were crowded with ladies. The square was full of spectators, and thousands of negroes, who were not permitted inside the railing, were on the sidewalk, without doubt tickled to death with the fine music of the regimental band, and the military display. The regiment was inspected and reviewed by Governor WISE and staff, and then performed a variety of military manœuvres with its usual precision. Their drill called forth loud encomiums from the Virginians. The day was delightfully cool. When the men were dismissed, they were invited to partake of refreshments, which were bountifully supplied beneath the large shade trees near the fountains. The band played while they were partaking.

The Park and many of the houses in the city are decorated in honor of the occasion which has brought the regiment to the city. The following inscriptions are placed over the gates of the Park: Opposite the Governor's house, at the east end, in a semi-circle of red, white and blue, festooned with wreaths, "The Governors of Virginia—the guardians of her rights, the defenders of her honor." At other gates: "The Fourth will never be forgotten by the 7th;" "The Empire State and the Old Dominion, united by the associations of the Past and the bonds of endearing affection;" "Virginia Presidents: let them repose in her soil until they rise in immortality;" "Citizen Soldiers; the only standing army required in a Republican Government;" "Fourth of July and Jefferson; Immortal by his efforts, it gave him immortality;" "The wisdom and valor of Virginia, wrought into immortal bronze by the genius of New-York;" (opposite the Crawford Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON;) "The Governors of Virginia—the guardians of her rights, the defenders of her honor;" "A sister bears the remains to a sister's bosom; it touches the heart."

The Seventh Regiment departs for Washington and Mount Vernon this afternoon, at 8 o'clock. They will sail down the beautiful but crooked James River—one curve in it, between this place and City Point, well called "The Devil's Reach," winds for ten miles round a peninsula, that one might almost throw a stone across—to the *Glen Cove*, to the place where the *Ericsson* was stranded, and now lies at anchor, and thence, on the latter steamer, sail up the Potomac to Washington. The Regiment will not go to Baltimore, although strongly urged to do so. The *Ericsson* was chartered for four days—to Friday at noon—so that they may be expected home by Friday. A great time of it they have been having this afternoon. The principal officers of the Richmond military came to BALLARD'S, to take leave of the officers of the Seventh, this afternoon. The latter entertained them, principally with champagne, in one of the reading-rooms. Lieutenant-Colonel LEFFERTS was toasted and loudly called for, and, mounting a chair, he responded with great animation. He expressed the satisfaction which the Seventh Regiment collectively, and he himself individually, felt that they were under to the people and military of Richmond for the sumptuous hospitality which had been extended to them. He knew not what he could say that would adequately express his own and their feelings on this occasion. His Regiment had for five or six years had it in their mind to visit their Southern brethren—and they had always wanted to come to Virginia. They had sought for an occasion on which they could come among them, and when the opportunity presented by the contemplated removal of MONROE'S remains was made known to them they seized it and were here. Their treatment here had indeed been kind. They felt that they were among brothers. The only drawback to their enjoyment was the fear that they never could sufficiently repay the kindness of their Virginia friends. Their genial hospitality had warmed up the members of the Seventh, and the day before, at the dinner at the Mill, they had expanded them. selves, so to speak, like a chicken on a hot day. He never heard such an infernal noise as they made on that occasion. If their visit was ever returned by the Virginia military, it would be the endeavor of the National Guard in some measure to repay their present obligation. The National Guard were a corps of the great volunteer army of the United States; and he felt that they never did a better volunteer service than they performed in coming to Richmond on this occasion. The Lieut. Col. was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech. He toasted the First Virginia Volunteers, and called on Lieut. Col. CAREY, of that regiment. Lieut. Col. CAREY said he was always glad to respond for the regiment. The National Guard were welcome to Virginia. The Virginians had tried to treat them well because they were noted for standing by the law and order party of the country. He knew that corps had never failed in any duty assigned them yet, and he knew it never would. In conclusion, he toasted

The 7th Regiment of the New-York State Militia—The National Guard.—The first corps of the first City of the first State of the first Nation in the world; always known to the Nation, to-day endeared to Virginia.

Nine cheers were given him. He toasted the American Navy, and called on

Major MUMFORD, who, amid loud cheers, mounted a cane-bottomed rostrum, (otherwise chair.) He said he was in no condition to make a speech; but those who heard, disbelieved what he said on this point long before he had concluded. He compared the 7th Regiment to John Barleycorn, who could not be kept down. The citizens of Virginia had not yet done what they would like to do. He regretted that they must leave so soon. He would like to take them to their Virginia homes; to the inglesides, where cronies meet; show them their sweethearts, their wives, daughters and children. Then they could see and know how Virginians lived. He would never forget his own treatment in New-York. When he stood by the opened grave of MONROE at dawn he felt truly the value of our Union. He toasted "Virginia and New-York," and called on Dr. WOODWARD, of the First Division N. Y. S. M., who made a funny speech about his modesty, said he would always be happy to serve any of them professionally, and after a few further remarks sat down amid laughter and applause. Major ANDERSON, U. S. A., spoke next, then Quartermaster WINCHESTER, who was loudly cheered, and others. The occasion was a pleasant one. The Joint Committee of the New York Common Council and the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE are at this moment cinting with Gov. WISE,—too late for an account to be sent by this mail. Intelligence of the death of Councilman JUDSON having arrived, the following resolutions were adopted this morning by the Committee:

Whereas, in the prosecution of our official duties at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, we, a Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York charged with the transmission to his native State of the remains of JAMES MONROE, have been notified of the decease of our late associate Councilman WILLIAM W. JUDSON, therefore

Resolved, That we here appropriate from our active employment a brief moment for the expression of our high consideration of the virtues of our departed brother, and our true sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, and a copy thereof be sent to the widow of the deceased.

Signed, T. W. ADAMS, Chairman; S. A. BUNCE, Secretary. C.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

We have our files of the *Correio Mercantil* to the 28th May.

The news is destitute of importance.

The principal topic of discussion was the navigation of the Parana, and the Ministerial project of establishing a naval depôt at the confluence of the Tiete with that river. The opinions of the engineers on the improvement of the navigation are published.

Exchange on London was selling at 25⅝d., and on Havre at 388@395 rs., at 90 days. Brazilian ounces were selling at 30$560.

The survey of the track of the railroad from Nitheroly to Campos has been completed.

Both branches of the Legislature were discussing the response to the Imperial speech. The Ministry was regarded as controlling a large majority in either House. The attacks of the opposition were chiefly directed at the state of relations with the Oriental Republic and Paraguay.

A large body of emigrants destined for the Colony of PEDRO II, had arrived from Hamburg, in the Bark *William Tell*. They were chiefly laborers, from Prussia, Hesse, and Holstein.

The shipments of Coffee from the 1st to the 27th of May amounted to 61,485 bags.

From Jamaica.

By the schooner *Seaman*, from St. Ann's Bay, we have Kingston dates of the 17th of June. The papers are quite bare of interest. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of the 16th, immediately succeeding an unusually hot day, and tremendous falls of rain. No damage seems to have resulted. Schooner *Emily Kerr*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 11th.

A Convention of the publishers of the newspapers of Maine was held at Augusta, July 1, to devise measures for the pecuniary advancement of the newspapers of the State.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **A Card.**
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of
FINE SILVER WARE
is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,
of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.
Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented
DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume** for the Handkerchief.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st. Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED

DUNCAN—BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev Dr. Crocker, of St. John's Church, Providence, DAVID DUNCAN to FANNIE, daughter of Nathaniel Bloodgood.

LEONARD—HINCKLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6 by the Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, Mr. LOUIS A. LEONARD to Miss LILLA F., daughter of Asa Hinckley.

WALSH.—TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening July 6, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Edward de Zeng, J. THOMAS WALSH to MARY TOWNSEND second daughter of the late Wm. H. Townsend.

CONANT.—HEDGES.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 6 by the Rev. W. S. Leavitt, AMOS CONANT, of Nashua, N. H., to ELIZABETH A., daughter of S. Hedges, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

JESUP.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 7, SIDNEY SHERWOOD JESUP, youngest son of the late Charles Jesup, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 15 East 33d-st., without further invitation.

FOX.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 7, of inflammatory rheumatism, after a short illness, Miss MARY FOX.

Her funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of George Armstrong, No. 65 Pike st. Her friends and relatives, and the relatives and friends of Geo. Armstrong, are invited to attend.

KINSEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 7, of consumption, Miss ISABELLA KINSEY, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary A. and the late Wm. A. Kinsey, aged 23 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 134 Eldridge-st., corner of Delancey, without further invitation.

STOHLMANN.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, EMMA W., youngest child of Fredk. A. and Julie Stohlmann, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—Drowned, on Monday, July 5, while bathing in the Mohawk at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., BENJAMIN LOCKWOOD Jr. son of the Rev. Benjamin and Rebecca Lockwood, in his 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 South 4th st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 7, LILLY THEODOSIA, youngest daughter of Dr. W. O. and E. A. BENEDICT in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 394 Atlantic-st., this day, (Thursday) at 4 o'clock P. M.

GIBBS.—In Williamsburg, at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. DYER, on Sunday, June 29, Mrs. JULIA E., wife of the late Capt. Saml. Gibbs, U. S. A., in the 80th year of her age.

Without a struggle or a groan, she fell asleep.

PATTERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, June 30, CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Patterson.

AFTER AN OLD RHYMER.

Do, my friend, now do be quiet;
While I listen to a story
Full of beauty, full of terror,
Told by one we all have heard of,
Told by one whose laurels glitter
By the wreaths of mighty masters.
He will paint for us the Ocean,
Calm or lashed to awful fury:
He will lead his glorious Hero
Through a thousand bold adventures;
He will take our hushed hearts captive
With his large, miraculous fancies
He will make us lose all trouble
Stirring up our noblest passions—
Master of the passions, COBB!
Seated on his throne, the LEDGER,
Heart-entrancing, wondrous COBB!

AFTER MILTON.

O thou that with Romancer's glow crowned,
Lookest from thy sole dominion like the God
Of Fiction's world; at whose sight all the ones
Who in that world are somewhat harrowing,
Hide their diminished heads: to thee I call,
And with a friendly voice, and add thy name,
O COBB! to tell thee how I love thy tales,
Told in the NEW-YORK LEDGER time ago;
And now I see thee in the LEDGER stand
Once more preëminent—O, thrilling COBB!
Worthy as Milton's Son of grateful praise!

AFTER POLLOCK.

There is an awful silence in the sky,
When full of wondrous thoughts and light supreme,
A Star comes up in golden prophecy.
There is an awful silence in the world,
When full of wondrous deeds and interest deep,
Cliffs following cliffs and billows roaring wild,
Swords clashed on swords, and brow to brow opposed,
A Tale comes up to hushed Manhattan,
And its thousand pens in plumed Romance.
Their favorite SYLVANUS COBB again—
Comes in the LEDGER with a Tale again!

AFTER BYRON.

Feminine.

She walks in beauty like the night
Of starry climes and cloudless skies.
And all that's best of dark and bright,
Meet in her aspect and her eyes.
But mellowed to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

Masculine.

He sails in power like the storm
That beats on Aloion's towering shore,
And valor plumes the Rover's form
That bright-eyed woman must adore,
While COBB with his old accents warm,
Speaks in the LEDGER one tale more.

Chorus.

Speak on! speak on, Romancer bold!
Love, Chivalry and Action shine:
For thee the Sea flags are unrolled,
And thine the blue eternal brine.
Sounding its music, deep and cold,
Within the Story's stirring line.

AFTER SOMEBODY.

I'm weary with mountain, I'm weary with vale,
Though the feeling a notion may be:
O, give me a vessel! O, give me a sail!
And hurrah for a cruise on the sea!
How the breezes will play on my pale, weary brow!
How the billows will dance on my path!
What a fresh'ning will breathe over taffrail and prow,
Though the hurricane comes in its wrath!
But, "A helmsman! a helmsman!" I lustily cry,
"Fo! a helmsman!—I never could steer;
By my eye I'll sound sail at a cloud in the sky,
And on ocean at last find a pier!"
Hark! an answering voice—"I am ready,

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Amounting at cost, in Paris, to over a Million Francs!
Those most renowned Fabricants,
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JAQUES LAMONTAINE.

Whose products are known alike from St Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United St tes having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution, at the commodious and elegant store,
No. 361 Broadway,
between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the
FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
for the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, August 2, the prices, in most cases, will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs Dues, Brokers', Commissioners' and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to
MR. WILLIAM D ESTERRE,
who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.
HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.

It consists, in part, of
One thousand handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas, at $6
Eight hundred handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas, at $10.
Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.
Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.
ALSO—Upwards of five thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two and three flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $50.
ALSO,
Magnificent Real Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Real Thread Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Points,
Real Thread Lace Points, &c., &c.
Wholesale buyers can only be waited upon previous to 10 in the morning.
TERMS—Strictly cash, on or before delivery.
Observe the Number, 361 Broadway, between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons
WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS
at a reduction of 40 per cent,
Will commence on TUESDAY, July 6,
At No. 415 Broadway,
One door from Canal-st.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
SOLID SILK MANTILLAS.
SILK AND NET MANTILLAE.
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
READ LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE POINTS,
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
and a superb assortment of
SARATOGA ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
entirely new in style, and at very low prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.
Buyers may believe these quotations to be re l, which fact a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

NEW SARATOGA ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
in white, black and mixed colors,
ENTIRELY NEW IN STYLE,
and different from any in the market,
will be on sale this week,
at BULPIN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

ANNUAL FOURTH OF JULY.
REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF
MANTILLAS!
W. B. MACKENZIE, on and after the 4th day of July, will offer all of his certensive stock of French Mantillas, together with his own well-known styles, at
40 PER CENT. BELOW COST,
to make room for fall and winter importations. The following may be found among his varied styles and descriptions of goods—to wit:
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS.
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
As the sale will continue for the limited space of thirty days during which time his must close out the entire valuable stock of
LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,
those desirous of making purchases will do well to call at the well known Emporium,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-STREET.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
REAL FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, now selling, at the
Close of the Season.
For less than cost of importation.
REAL FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS at less than manufacturers' prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASK Irish linens, table cloths, table-napkins table diapers towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings ginghams, calicoes, denims, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash by
WM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault light, patented April 21, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new me hod of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

THE PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, FOR the complexion, prepared and sold by Madame LEWENBERG & CO., at the only depôt, No. 840 Broadway, near 12th st., east side, have the infallible property of rendering the skin soft, clear and fair, and dissipating all tan, redness, sun-burn, &c., &c. It is indispensable to every lady's toilet.
Having analysed the Pastilles de Florence, by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and consequently may be used upon the skin with good effect.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
New-York, June 17, 1858.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.
Sewing Machines for.....$10
Sewing Machines for.....12
Sewing Machines for.....20
Sewing Machines for.....25
Sewing Machines for.....30
Sewing Machines for.....40
Sewing Machines for.....50
C. H. WOOSTER.
No. 535 Broadway.

JENKS' JAPAN BLACKING.—A NEW AND valuable article of liquid blacking to clean kid and morocco shoes, for boat makers to clean new work, for India rubber shoes and cloth, for harness, trunks, carriage tops, iron ware, &c. It leaves a brilliant gloss without rubbing, and dries in three minutes. Price 25 cents a bottle. It is put up for the trade in 1 dozen boxes, and for sale by the gallon or barrel by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-street.

TO PUBLISHERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned is the owner of the copyright of a work entitled "NOBODY'S CHILD," and that as he has never transferred or assigned the same, any party publishing the said work without his consent, will incur the penalty prescribed by law.
CHARLES BURDETT.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM engine boilers 30 inches in diameter and from 30 to 34 feet long. Address Box No 2,896 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and pies; has a good boy of 14 years, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; he is very intelligent and willing; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 256 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has got the very best of reference where she lived for over two years, leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at her present place, No. 20 West 31st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call, up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is a neat plain sewer, and kind among children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st st. An Episcopal family preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laund ess, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid is willing to do general housework and will be satisfied by reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 302 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 165 10th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework, Can be seen for two days at No 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

HELP WANTED

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted, for the Pacific Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November, by the time the refinery will get to work. Applicants for the various situations may apply through the Post Office or care Belgian Consulate. CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the grocery trade, a capable book-keeper, who is a thorough and rapid accountant, and writes a handsome, rapid hand. None need apply except they possess the best qualifications. Address, with references, Box No. 660 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business perfectly in all its parts, and is entirely temperate. An English or Scotchman preferred. One who has not had a situation in this country, no objection if they have good recommendation. Apply at J. B. BREWSTER'S, Carriage maker, No. 396 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LAD IN AN AGricultural warehouse; one who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family, must be a good washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; wages $5. Apply at No. 36 Orchard-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands waiting in a dining room; also a good laundress. None others need apply, unless they understand their business, at No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN ADRY GOODS jobbing house. Apply in handwriting of applicant, giving references and naming amount of salary required. Address G. M. & B., Box No. 173 *Times* office.

WANTED—IN A MEDICINE STORE—A SINGLE man; must be active and steady. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st, corner of Sheriff, New-York.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF an organ occasionally in an Episcopal Church in this City. Those only familiar with the service need apply. Compensation moderate. Address a line to T. C., No. 382 Canal-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SOPRANO AND AN ALTO FOR A church in this City. Salaries $300 and $200. Address, with name and direction, to L. G. D., care of Mr. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of Germans, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COEBNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 11th st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received: the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT engineer or foreman, by one who has had 15 years' experience in planning, inventing, building and operating various kinds of mills, hoisting, water and steam machinery; also in over-seeing workmen, keeping time, keeping books, paying help, &c., &c. The best of City and country reference given as to character, capability, &c. Address, or call on, J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 5th-av. and 51th-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. He has got the best of City references for the last six years. He is sober, honest and trustworthy, and is worthy of entire confidence. He is dire, gaged on account of the family he lived with going to the country for the Summer. He has no objection to going to the country. You will find me worthy of a call. Leave a note at Mr. RODGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. R. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter by a young man with undoubted reference from former employers, in either city or country; knows his duties in every respect, minds his horses, and turns his carriage out in the neatest style. As a porter he is strong, active and willing, and can procure ample security for anything intrusted to his care. Apply at DISNEY'S Saddler's store, No. 125 4th av.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE young man, a situation; is a first-rate groom, and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is able and willing to work by the month or year; distance or location no objection; a steady home, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and industry. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND COMPETENT Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well, is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and a very useful man about any gentleman's place. Has lived the last two years in his last place, and highly recommended. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen or address WAITER, No. 821 Broadway, bookstore, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with good references. The man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and laundress or seamstress, or would go as cook, washer and ironer. Will go to the country. Apply for three days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a single Scotchman. Has had many years experience in this country, and can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address J. K., at Smith's seed store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who understands the care and management of horses, and has driven in the City for the last two years. Can be seen at No. 369 9th av., till engaged; 3d floor, back room, corner 34th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man; understands gardening, and is a very careful driver; can give the best references for industry and fitness Address JOHN, Box No. 1 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. S., No. 836 Broadway, corner of 19th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver; good reference given. Address J. K., Coachman, No. 345 7th-av.

TO SOAP BOILERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Address J H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

BOARDING

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN either CITY OR COUNTRY?—Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 4 where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to
SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 E st (4th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 43 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUDIN.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a small family at $3 per week. No. 30 South 5th st., near 2d-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate, and the location first class, not east of Broadway. Arrangements can be made for one year, if suited. Address, stating the terms per week, L., Box No. 168 *Times* office. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not reply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

**BOARD AND A COMFORTABLY FURnished room wanted by a gentleman, in a Christian family where they live well, have good society, and dine at 6, or thereabouts. Address C. X., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a few select boarders in a private family; for health and scenery it cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. Inquire at No. 46 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TWO FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, one 1st, and one small, on 1st or 2d floor, with early breakfast and meals on Sunday, for three gentlemen near Wall or South Ferry. State terms and particulars to G. D., Box No. 1,321, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARDING.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman and his wife wish to obtain rooms and board in a small family, in the vicinity of the Church of the Messiah, situate in Adelphi st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Address at once, Box No. 218 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer a fine suite of rooms furnished, on second floor, and two rooms above, with breakfast and tea if desired, and dinner on Sundays, to gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 493 Post Office.

NO. 132 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One of the pleasantest and coolest locations in the City.—An elegant front room and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first class board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Cooking of domestic

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH THE very best recommendations, desires to take a room and board in an American family, living between Broadway and 6th av., from 8th to 20th sts. Terms to be moderate. Address U. C., Box No. 84, with full particulars.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 74 3d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 343 Franklin st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, at Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., with board or without—convenient to Broadway—to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, ONE OR TWO rooms, with partial board, in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Clinton avs. Address Box No. 3,360, New-York Post-Office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 28th-st. Terms reasonable

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place; furnished or unfurnished; with or without partial board.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents,
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents
Mess Pork and Dutches County Mess from $16 to $16 50.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers st

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished, located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer resident it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 139 Liberty-st; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st; S. W. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING—IN AN ENGLISH family of reference, at Red Bank. Is a place, celebrated as free from fever, ague and mosquitoes To be had, a large double bedded room, and one or two small rooms, in a rural, shady cottage, close to landing. Vegetable garden, sea-water bathing, fishing, &c; country beautiful: a cow will be kept: distance 25 miles; boats, (daily) 25 cents Address COMFORT, Box No. 3,098, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDERS WANTED.—Eight or ten persons can obtain board at a farm-house situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from a depôt, where the principal trains stop three or four times a day. All the butter, milk and vegetables used made and grown on the farm. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. TUTHILL, No. 405, 4th st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 386 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Jourt and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

MADAME BUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Utica, Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, near the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 2d to Sept 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
d. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from seashore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BAVIERE IN MUNICH, BAVARIA.—This first-rate and superior hotel has recently been new furnished throughout, and will be found deserving the greatest praise.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 83 John-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, wife, servant and two children, within 20 miles of the City, on some railroad or steamboat route. Address Box No. 608 Post-Office.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No 186 Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A great call medium for supplying schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers and professors for any department of literature and science. Especial attention paid to the Department of Music. Parents supplied with school circulars (gratuitously.) Teachers furnished with positions. REFERENCES.—Faculty of Amherst College, Mass schusetts; Dr. Lowell Mason, Professor Geo. F. Root, Professor A. Groenleaf, of Brooklyn; Principals of Normal Musical Institute, North Reading, Massachusetts. We have orders for the following teachers: three for music (vocal and instrumental) for Tennessee; one for Florida; two gentlemen assistant principle, and a professor of mathematics and astronomy. Also, three gents for music. Apply immediately
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NICHOLS'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best references presented. Address L. V. N., Box No 158, *Times* office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year For circulars, with particulars and references, address A. S. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 289 Broadway.—Teachers of suitable qualifications constantly wanted in the different States, for families and schools Principals, trustees and parents supplied (gratis) with efficient teachers, tutors or governesses, for any department of instruction and for any section of the Union. Principals, generally, will accommodate parents, guardians and pupils, about selecting schools, by forwarding to us their circulars and catalogues. See *Tribune* of June 22d and July 3d, in addition to those vacancies. A French gentleman is wanted to teach Latin and Greek, in a Seminary. For circulars, address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of making an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 191 *Times* office, stating salary, &c.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

FURNITURE

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice, at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair-cloth, a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier-mirrors, marble-top etagere centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads, and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house, No. 169 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A small private family, about leaving the country, would dispose of their furniture at a great reduction from cost; it is all of very best makers, and been but one year in care

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 9 at 11½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau st, a choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Belle Vieur Brandy, Pale Henessey do. Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of the best quality.
At 6 o'clock,
at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., sale of furs, damaged on the voyage of importation, and sold for account of whom it may concern, consisting of beaver skins, coon ditto, mink, gray fox, wild cat, otter, badger, and other valuable skins

G. G. HOWES, Auctioneer—Salesroom 382 Houston-st.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, by virtue of two executions, one good iron safe, one counting-house desk, writing table, letter press, one French clock, cost $80; household furniture, two mirrors, and ten demijohns liquors. JOSEPH REID, IRA C. HIERSON, Constables.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIDEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 38 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 16th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-ce lar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire forthe keys, of P. H. TUSK, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 5th st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 6th-st. and 4th-av.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNER of a first class unfurnished house, pleasantly located, between Madison and 4th sts., newly painted, in perfect order throughout, will rent the same to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. Reference given and required. Address LIVINGSTON, *Times* office Box. No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 26th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—WARREN-STREET.—THE TWO elegant five story white-marble front stores, with cellars Nos 45 and 47 Warren-st., south side, between Church-st. and College-place These stores are each 25x75 feet, covering the entire lots, built in the very best manner, and are now leased at $9 000 per annum. They will be sold together. The ground is owned by Trinity Church, and is under lease of 20 years with a renewal of 21 years on the 47, at $1,344 per annum each. The property is very desirable and will worth the attention of buyers. Terms easy. For full particulars &c., apply to EDWARD H LUDLOW & CO. No 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, whose family is small, wishes to rent a small house in the upper part of the City. To suit him, it must be located in a good neighborhood, west of 4th-av., and south of 34th-st.; must be in good order, have gas, bath &c., and have a large yard. Parties having such a one to let will please address stating full particulars as to rent, location, &c., GERMANIA, Union-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery

This town, (which was one of the earliest settlemen's in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUtiful country residence, within four minutes' walk of the depot, containing thirty-five acres of land a large two-story and basement house in first-rate order, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood house, and other out-buildings, a variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is one of the most healthy places between New-York and New-Haven. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if sold immediately. Possession given any time.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Within an hour's ride of Brooklyn ferry, containing 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, large house with all modern improvements; or would be exchanged for a good house and a few lots of ground on the line of railroad from Fulton Ferry. Will be let low to a suitable tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to F. A. YENNI, No. 29 Burling slip.

FOR LEASE FOR TWO YEARS, AND possession given in the course of a few weeks, one of the most beautiful country residences facing the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. The house is commodious and has all the modern improvements; abundantly supplied with spring water, stable carriage and cow houses, very complete; fine pond and ice house on the place. The lawn, garden and orchard comprises 8 acres. For particulars, apply at No. 271 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depot; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 65 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the southern part of Westchester county, 12 miles from Madison Square, with 30 acres of land. This place has all the romance and elegant improvements for a gentleman's residence. It is seldom a place of this character is offered for sale. A note addressed to COUNTRY, Box No. 139 *Times* office, will bring about an interview.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and finely cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, inclusive land and dead stock crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown L. I.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY, seventeen miles from New York, and 2½ miles from Patterson. said farm consists of eighty acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of C. L. BATES, No. 114 4th av.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING EIGHTY acres, situated two miles from Peekskill. Land good and buildings ordinary. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Patented by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Saloons Nos. 796 and 798 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Propose's must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 22d inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 1, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14½ per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.

F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers. Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No 25 William-st, New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at the office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14 h day of the same month inclusive

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE—$10,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run. interest payable in New York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any further particulars inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange place, New York

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.

GEO. J. FORSEST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank

E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW YORK July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after 1st inst.

J. N. PERKINS.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$2.000 WANTED ON PROPERTY worth five times the amount, located near Cleveland, Ohio. Bondsman perfectly good here. Address W. A. S., Box No. 974, this office.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES purchased by E. A. BENEDICT.
No. 39 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$35 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF June 29, at Pollock's Weehawken Pavilion, a ladies' gold and blue enameled WATCH with diamonds on one side and chain attached. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 5 River Terrace, Hoboken, or at No. 354 West-st., corner of Clarkson, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN TWENTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 4-wheel PERAMBULATOR, or child's carriage, with enameled cloth top, double side-joints, trimmed with green inside. Woodwork painted black and striped. Any one finding the same, and returning it to No. 39 West 24th-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 83, dated April 1, 1858, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Azeta. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to be insured.)

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gallaud, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dowdney,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B Lamar	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
A. Townsend,	E. C. Genter.	J. Howland,
D. D. Smith.	F. G Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on July 1, next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before July 10, next, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICORD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A M to 3 P M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 176 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Trompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for the six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 16th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE R. R Co., July 2, 1858

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the Fifth Ward Bank.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent, payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSUANCE CO, OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New-York, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent, payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand

HENRY P FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25, 1858

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half, ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall st., corner of William. (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal Bank and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable to the stockholders registered at the Agency in this City at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 2.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—JULY 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE WILLIAMSBURG City Bank will pay a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock on and after 8th July inst. at the Banking house GEORGE FIELD, Cashier.
JULY 6, 1858.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER.....$250,000.

Office. Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate under writers of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

CHAS. J MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st., Writes at the REDUCED RATES, and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 CHATHAM SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-STREET.—At an election held on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Common Council—Death of Councilman Judson.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at noon on Tuesday, it being understood that the necessity arose from the decease, the day previously, of Councilman WALLACE W. JUDSON, of the Fourth Senatorial District, and for the purpose of making the necessary official preparations for his funeral.

The President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., took the Chair. Nine members of the Board were present.

The Clerk recited a communication from his Honor the Mayor, informing the Board of their loss, and suggesting that proper steps be taken to note it.

Councilman BRADY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, By the will of Divine Providence, our esteemed friend and ex-member of the Common Council, Hon. WALLACE JUDSON, from the Fourth Senatorial District, has been removed from our midst, after long suffering and tedious illness; and

Whereas, Our worthy and respected representative of the Seventh Ward has served with faithfulness and integrity his constituents, and obtained from them by his peculiarly characteristic urbanity of manner and noble disposition, their warm attachment: and whereas, we, as associates, holding daily converse and counsel, can feelingly sympathise in the loss of our beloved companion, and bearing testimony to the prompt and zealous manner in which he discharged his duties, do hereby

Resolve, That while we submit to the will and dispensation of a Divine Providence in the removal of our friend and companion, W. WALLACE JUDSON, we do most mournfully realize the loss we have sustained and the sorrowful affliction which has befallen the Common Council and all who knew him; and, therefore, esteem the lamented dead, and resolve that the Common Council sympathise with the bereaved family, and, in consideration of our respect for his memory, will attend the funeral with staves of office draped in black. That the City flag be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and that a Committee of five be appointed by this Board, to act in conjunction with a similar Committee from the Board of Aldermen, to make all necessary preparations and arrangements.

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Common Council cause a copy of these resolutions to be engrossed, duly authenticated and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Councilman ARCULARIUS seconded the resolutions in a graceful and appropriate eulogy upon the private and public worth of the deceased. They were carried unanimously.

Upon which the Board adjourned until next day, being the day of the interment.

Similar proceedings were had by the Board of Aldermen at the same hour.

Hose Company No. 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning you say that the Firemen's riot on Monday was commenced by the runners of Engine Company No. 44 and of Hose Company No. 4.

This, so far as Hose Company No. 4 is concerned, is incorrect. We have no runners, and have allowed none on our rope since the resolution was passed by the Board of Foremen to abolish them. The plain facts of the case are these. In going to the fire in the Bowery we got behind Engine Company No. 44, in Second-street, and was passing them when they run us in, and struck three or four of our members. The only fighting done by us was in self-defence. We have always borne the name of a quiet and peaceable Company, and have never had any complaints made against us before the Fire Commissioners.

None regret the occurrence of the riot more than the MEMBERS OF HOSE CO. NO. 4.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday forenoon, Ponce, P. R., Cienfuegos and Trinidad de Cuba were declared infected ports, and directions were given that rigid quarantine should be placed on all vessels arriving from those places.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A NOTED BURGLAR—CHAPTER OF BURGLARIES.—Between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, as Officer Understiller, of the Second Ward, was passing through John-street he saw the store door of A. S. Barnes & Co., Book Publishers, No. 51 John-street, slightly ajar. Thinking that no one but a crazy author would be submitting a manuscript work for publication at this dubious hour of night, the officer concluded to take a look into the premises. On going inside he distinctly heard the sound of hastily retreating footsteps, and by pushing on in the direct on of the sound at length came close upon a fellow in a corner of the cellar. Collaring the intruder he fetched him into the street, and under the glare of a gas lamp discovered the person of a noted burglar named James Wilson. He took his prisoner to the Station-house, and on being searched there was found on him a full kit of burglar's tools, all nearly new and in splendid working condition. He was conveyed yesterday morning to the Police head-quarters, and his daguerreotype taken as an additional ornament to the Rogues' Gallery, after which he was marched to the Tombs, and committed to answer a charge of burglary. The prisoner formerly traveled with the noted Bill Hogar, who is now serving out a three years' term in Sing Sing.

The store No. 339 Canal-street was entered by burglars, Tuesday night, and a large quantity of jewelry worked in hair stolen. The place was entered by turning the key with nippers. The burglars escaped with their booty. A young man, giving his name as Henry Findout, was discovered at 3 yesterday morning, by a Tenth Ward officer, trying to enter the clothing store of William H. Salter, No. 12 Bowery. A lock pick and jimmy were found in his possession. He was locked up by Justice BRENNAN to answer. George Regnor and Philip Herr, two boys, about 15 years of age, were arrested yesterday morning, by the Second Ward Police, charged with breaking into the store of William Rose, No. 91 William-street, and stealing $100 worth of jewelry and portemonnaies.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—WILLIAM REID, mate of the brig *Caroni*, was arrested yesterday morning by the Harbor Police, charged with stealing a quantity of provisions from the brig and trying to sell them. Two men, giving their names as WILLIAM BURNS and JOHN CONWAY, were found with a small boat full of sailor's baggage. Being unable to account satisfactorily for the possession of the same, the boat and contents were moored into the Harbor Police Dock, and the two men detained for examination. PATRICK RANIGAN and PATRICK MANSION were arrested having about 150 pounds of sugar in their possession, which they said they bought of a schooner in Brooklyn.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD STABBING CASE.—Richard Leisly, who was stabbed on Monday while standing in the door of his residence, No. 192 East Eleventh street, by John Donnolly, was alive yesterday, but his condition is still regarded as very critical. Coroner HILLS took his *ante mortem* examination yesterday. His statement corroborates the facts already published in the TIMES. He says he never saw Donnolly before the latter stabbed him, and that he gave him not the slightest provocation for the assault. Donnolly is still locked up in the Essex Market Prison to await the result of Leisly's injuries.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC AND A WIDOW'S REWARD.—Mrs. Ellen Andrews, a widow lady, residing in Stamford, Connecticut, had a watch valued at $200, a relic of her deceased husband, stolen from her house while she was at church. She suspected her servant, Mary McMurry, of the theft, and discharged her. After Mary had gone away, she felt so desirous of regaining possession of the watch, that she came to New-York after the girl, but found she had gone to work near Goshen, to which place she immediately followed her, accompanied by an officer. The girl confessed the theft, and stated that she had buried it in Mrs. Andrew's garden, which proved to be correct. Yesterday the derelict servant was taken to Stamford for trial.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit threes on the Jersey City Bank made their appearance in this City yesterday. A man giving his name as JAMES MCCLARDEN, was arrested in the Sixteenth Ward for attempting to pass some of the bills, and $60 of the spurious issue were found in his possession. A telegraphic message was sent from the headquarters to each Station-house and the police instructed to put storekeepers and others on their guard.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Margaret O'Reilly, an Irish woman living in Avenue A, near Seventeenth-street, was locked up yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill on the Bass River Bank, of Bellville, Mass. She first enticed another Irish woman and a child to attempt to pass the bill. A large quantity of this money is said to be manufactured, but that the counterfeiters became frightened and did not venture to put much of it in circulation.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE DOUBLE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.—An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, on the bodies of George M. Gidney and John McShaffer, who were killed on Monday afternoon by being run over at Sixty-eighth-street by two trains of the Hudson River Railroad coming from opposite directions. The following is the substance of the testimony and the verdict in the case:

Anthony Clarke testified that there was a large picnic party assembled on Monday in the vicinity of where this accident occurred; to prevent any person being injured by the passing trains he was sent there by the Railroad Company; at a few minutes after four o'clock the express train from the City came in sight, and he immediately warned every body to get off the tracks; at the same time a train advanced from the opposite direction; he saw three persons between the tracks as the trains met, and the next thing he heard was that two men had been run over; the trains were running at their usual speed.

James Doherty, flagman, testified that the tracks were covered with people as the trains hove in sight, he raised his flag—the engineer whistled, and every needful precaution was taken to prevent running over persons; being a gala day an unusual number of men were employed to keep the track clear.

Frank Oakley testified that, as the two trains were approaching Sixty-eighth street, three men were standing on the track at that point; they were busily talking, and paid no attention to the engine whistling and other warnings to get off the track; he saw one of the men jump from the track and the other two were run over.

John Brady testified that he and the deceased persons were about crossing the track to get a drink of water, when they saw a train of cars approaching; they stopped to allow the train to go by, when another train came rushing upon them; he jumped clear of the track and saved his life, while his companions were killed; Mr Shaffer, one of the persons killed, was his brother-in-law; he saw the engineer of one of the trains warning them to get off the track, but did not hear any whistle.

Adam Underhill, a brother-in-law of Geo. W. Gidney, testified that Gidney was a temperate man, and had not drank any spirituous liquors the day of the accident.

Henry Milliken, engineer on the down train, stated that seeing people on the track he slackened his speed to about ten miles an hour; blew an alarm whistle.

Jacob L. Melling, the engineer of the other train, stated that he blew his whistle at the same time. His train was going about twenty miles an hour. He did not know that there was any pic-nic gathering at that place. He came around the curve, near the accident, at his usual speed.

The medical evidence showed that both of the deceased came to their deaths from injuries received by being run against by the two different railroad trains. At the conclusion of the evidence the case was given to the Jury, who rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by being run over by two trains on the Hudson River Railroad, at Sixty-eighth-street.

They recommended that in view of the rapid increase of population in that vicinity, it required that a permanent flagman should be stationed at the curve near the scene of the accident. Mr. Gidney was 42 years of age, was born in this City, and resided in Fifty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. Mr. McShaffer was 22 years of age, a native of this State, and resided in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. At the close of the inquest the bodies were delivered over to the respective friends of the deceased for interment.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A MAN NEARLY 80 YEARS OF AGE.—WM. A. KENDALL, aged 76 years, who resided at No. 524 Greenwich-street, and carried on the guano and lime business at the corner of Robinson and West streets, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel by swallowing prussic acid. He entered the hotel at a late hour on Tuesday evening, and entered one of the closets, where he was found dead yesterday morning. As no one knew him the body was removed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. During yesterday a son of the deceased, while looking for his father, whose absence had excited considerable alarm among his friends, called at the Station-house and recognized the body. The Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by taking prussic acid." No cause could be assigned inducing to the commission of the act. The deceased has always enjoyed good health, was prosperous in his business, pleasant and jovial in his disposition, temperate in his habits and surrounded with a happy family.

DEATH FROM STARBING.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital upon the body of Wm. SOHL the longshoreman who died from the effects of several stabs inflicted a few days since by an elderly man, known by the name of PAUL. The evidence corroborated the facts published at the time of the affray, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased was a German and twenty two years of age. PAUL is still at large, the Police thus far having been unable to find him.

CHILD KILLED BY A CITY CAR.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of LEWIS GOLDSTEIN, a child ten years old, who was run over by one of the Eighth-avenue cars and killed. A verdict of "Accidental death" was readered.

Fire.

YORKVILLE.—At 5½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, two frame buildings situated in Yorkville, belonging to JOSEPH SCHULTZ, and occupied by JULIA DABLING and JOSEPH GALLAGHER, as boarding-houses, were entirely destroyed by fire. The buildings are insured for $2,000 in the Park Insurance Company. The furniture belonging to the tenants is uninsured.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KNOX has Hats of every style,
From glossy black to Summer tile;
KNOX has Hats of every hue,
Of white, and gray, and even blue;
KNOX sells all these at prices low,
As anybody who visits his magnificent establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, will find he is able to show.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—If you are dyspeptic, languid, feeble, bilious, suffering from flatulence or bowel complaint, try the Pills. Relief is certain. If scrofulous or rheumatic, resort to the Ointment. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great attractions at this popular theatre to-night for the benefit of that youthful wonder, Master ALFRED STEWART. Mr CHANFRAU and all the company appear. Four lively and amusing pieces.

Brooklyn Items.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—Captain SHANMAN, of the Third Precinct Police, to rebut the statements made of the inefficiency of the Police, makes the following report of the business transacted in his District during the last five months:

Arrests	1,507
Complaints to Corporation-Attorney for violation of city ordinances	195
Complaints made to District-Attorney for violations of sundry laws	66
Stolen property reported	$4,203 00
Stolen property recovered	1,952 00
Arrests made during the quarter ending Oct. 31	529
Arrests made during the quarter ending July 31	620
Arrests made during the quarter ending April 31	777

THE SCHOOL VACATIONS.—The Public Schools will be closed from July 15 to Sept. 1.

GEORGE INNIS, residing at the corner of Withers and Lorimer streets, fell dead at the door of his residence Tuesday evening, having ruptured a blood vessel.

A man named WM. MURPHY, residing at the corner of Gold and Concord streets, came home Tuesday night intoxicated and attempted to kill his wife. He inflicted three severe wounds upon her with a penknife, when he was secured and committed to jail.

WILLIAM MONOGHAN, who robbed a drunken companion while taking him home on Monday night, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Ex-Alderman ROPER, of Williamsburg, died yesterday.

The hull of the *Joseph Walker* has been turned into a bath-house in the Eastern District.

SCABBY MCCLOSKEY.—This person, who was shot in a row in Gold-street, Monday last, is still in the City Hospital, with scarcely a chance of his recovery.

NOVEL ROBBERY.—Two men, named WASHINGTON SIMPSON and M. D. STEPHENS, were rowing in the East River, Sunday night last, when they were stopped by a party of three, in another boat, and robbed of all the loose change they had about their persons.

A REVOLTING CASE.—A man named DAVID PARKER, residing at No. 324 State-street, made complaint yesterday against a girl named ANN WILLIAMS, for stealing a gold watch. A private examination was held in the Deputy-Superintendent's office, when the revolting fact came to light that the complainant, though a married man, a member of church in good standing, had kept a house of ill repute at No. 68 Crosby-street, New-York, into which he introduced his daughter as a chambermaid, and according to the testimony actually received pay for her debasement.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, President CAMPBELL in the Chair. The keeper of the Penitentiary reports 184 prisoners, and that 173 were discharged during the last month. The Penitentiary Committee reported in favor of awarding the contracts for supplying the County buildings as follows: Classes—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 to E. B. Morrell; Nos. 3 and 5 to C. Prescott; No. 6 to Wm. Maxwell; No. 7 to Thomas Hudson and No. 9 to Wm. Lynch. Another report from the same Committee was in favor of giving No 3 to the present contractor, P. J. Hanley, who proposed to furnish beef at 5 cents per pound. Mr. Prescott proposed to furnish it at 4½ cents per pound. The matter of furnishing beef was laid on the table, and the balance of the report was adopted.

Jersey City Items.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following Police appointments were made by the Common Council on Tuesday evening:

First Ward—Fisher, Callahan, Carroll, Harley, Chace and Valoid.

Second Ward—Shields, Murphy and Strong.

Third Ward—Chazotte, Jordan, Moles, McLaughlin, McNamara, Duffy, Ayres.

Fourth Ward—Townsend, Van Riper, Halloway, Van Voorhies, Daley, Sandford, Smith.

COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday evening the Mayor sent in a veto to the tax ordinance for 1858. The grounds of the veto are that the amount to be levied is entirely too high. The actual city debt is $36,000. A motion to pass the ordinance over the veto was lost by a tie vote. A motion to lease the Commercial buildings for a Council Chamber and city officers was lost by a tie vote, (7 Ayes to 7 Nays.) The School Committee reported in favor of erecting a building in the Third Ward for the use of the public schools, at an expense not exceeding $12,000. The report was tabled till the next meeting. Several new tavern and other licenses were granted by the Board, after which it adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 7.

$3,000	U. S. 5s. 1865	101⅜	50	New-York Cen. R. R	83
5,000	Ohio State 6s. '86	105⅜	500	do	s60 87⅜
6,000	Tenn. State 6s.	91⅝	300	do	s30 83
500	N. Carolina St. 6s	95½	400	do	b10 83½
3,000	do	96	100	do	b30 83⅜
25,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	100	do	b10 83⅜
84,000	do	84⅜	100	do	s30 83¼
10,000	do	b30 84⅞	50	do	83⅜
2,500	Cal. State 7s n. b.	86¾	300	do	b60 83½
2,000	Virginia 6s	92	700	do	s5 83⅜
1,000	Indiana State 5s.	87½	250	Erie R. R	17⅝
4,000	City 6s '87	102	200	do	17⅜
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	1063	Reading R. R.	s31 45⅛
6,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	72	100	do	b30 45½
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	58	300	do	45⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	64	300	do	45⅝
7,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	34	280	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	22
9,000	do	s30 33⅛	100	M. S. & N. In. p. s.	b60 43
30	Am. Ex. Bank	104¾	220	Panama Railroad	102½
17	do	105	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 77
30	Commonwealth Bk.	81¾	250	Gal. & Chi. R. R	81½
50	Impr's & Tra's Bk.	102	100	Chi. & Tol. R. R.	33⅛
32	Bank of Commerce.	106¾	300	Chi. & R. Is. R R	74½
35	Del. & H. Can. Co.	98¾	100	do	s30 74⅝
119	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77¾	100	do	s60 74⅝
50	do	78	150	do	b3 74⅝
200	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅜	100	do	b60 74⅝
50	Mil. & Miss R. R.	20	50	do	s.5 74⅝
300	Hudson River R. R.	26⅞	50	do	74⅛
127	do	26¾	50	do	b60 74⅝
50	do	s10 26⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s. '60.	101⅜	200	Erie Railroad	s26 17⅝
36,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84⅜	250	do	17¾
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	200	Hud. Riv. R. R	27
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 6. Bds	90	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86¾
2,000	do	89	450	Clev. & Tol. RR.	34
6,000	Galena Chi. 1st M.	98	150	Reading R. R.	45⅛
20	Ocean Bank	94	100	do	s30 45⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co.	75½	35	Mich. Central R. R.	84
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	5	M S & N.Ia pref Stk	43½
50	do	83⅞	50	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76½
1250	do	84	1150	do	s10 75
50	do	b30 84⅛	100	do	s30 75
100	do	b10 84	50	do	b30 75¼
300	do	s60 83¾	50	do	76¾
160	La Cross & Mil. R.R	6¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Clev. & Tol. R. 7s	69	50	Brook'n & Jam R.	91
1,000	Memphis City 6s	72½	10	Manhattan Bank	135
5,000	Tenn. 5 & 6s	72½	25	Bank of Commerce	100½
4,000	La Cr. & Mil. R. 7s.	34	50	Sec Fire In. Co.	114½@115

WEDNESDAY, July 7—P. M.

We are now enabled, by favor from the Custom-house, this afternoon, to complete our returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York, for the Fiscal Year 1858, which closed, by regulation of the Treasury Department, on the 30th ult. The Custom-house statement for the month of June shows an Import of

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,652,563
Dutiable Goods warehoused	2,408,733
Free Goods	953,014
Total entries for June	$10,014,310
Against same month, 1857	14,969,225
Decrease this season in June	$4,954,915

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $102,132. The value of Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Store during the month, is $2,360,140, or about the same amount as went into Store of the fresh importation.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of June, were

In Domestic Produce	$6,382,939
Foreign Goods re-exported	509,259
Specie	594,174
Total clearances	$7,486,372

Against June, 1857:

In Produce	$5,395,312
Foreign Goods	1,244,477
Specie	7,939,354—$14,579,143

We present herewith our full summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade of the port, for the fiscal year just closed, in connection with the Receipts of Gold from California, as per steamer manifest, during the same period. The Import List, it will be seen, shows a diminished entry, for the year, exclusive of Specie, to the extent of **$57,582,000** at this port alone,—where, last year, 62 ℔ cent. of the whole Import business of the country was transacted. At this ratio, the general decrease in the value of Foreign Goods brought into the United States for the year, would be about NINETY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,—reducing the total list, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from $348,428,000 in 1857, to $255,554,000 in 1858. The Export List at New-York, also shows a falling off, to the extent of $26,840,000, of which $10,228,000 is in Specie. The falling off in articles of Domestic Produce, is within a few thousand dollars of *twenty millions*, at New York, where, last year, the proportion of clearances of Domestic Produce was 37 ℔ cent. of the grand total of the country. But, as from the Cotton ports of the South, the same ratio of decrease will not apply, the fair estimate for the general falling off ought not to exceed FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars,—reducing the Domestic Export List from $278,906,000 in 1857, to $229,909,000 in 1858. The re-export of Foreign Goods, it will be noticed, has been greater than last season.

The conclusions at which we arrive in regard to the probable result of the general Foreign Trade of the country, based upon the actual figures at the port of New-York, for the fiscal year as compared with the previous year, are as follows:

IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1858. Twelve Months.	vs.	1857. Twelve Months.
Goods entered at New-York	$162,159,000		$219,741,000
At other ports	93,395,000		128,687,000
Total Goods	$255,554,000		$348,428,000
Foreign Specie	16,000,000		12,462,000
Grand Total	$271,554,000		$360,890,000

EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1858. Twelve Months.	vs.	1857. Twelve Months.
Produce from New-York	$65,932,000		$75,929,000
From other ports	172,978,000		202,978,000
Total Domestic Produce	$238,910,000		$278,907,000
Foreign goods re-exported	20,905,000		14,905,000
Specie	51,000,000		69,137,000
Grand Total	$300,815,000		$362,949,000

The resulting balance last year, in favor of the United States, was *two* millions dollars. This year, the foregoing estimate would give a resulting balance of *twenty-nine millions dollars*—including, of course, the remittances of Specie, a large portion of which was undoubtedly in return of Foreign Capital, or Credits, employed on this side for years previous to the late crisis, rather than in settlement of current trade balances. In other words, of the fifty-one millions Specie sent abroad last year, of which $35,000,000 was in American Gold—$16,000,000 being received here and returned in foreign coin—less than one-half was required to balance the actual trade accounts of the year.

In regard to the comparative consumption of Foreign Goods, during the year just closed, we have no means to arrive at a just conclusion—the circumstances attending the new Tariff at the close of the fiscal year 1857, and the immense stock of goods known to be in private store, unconsumed though ostensibly marketed at the time of the crisis, neutralizing the ordinary standard of comparison. But we remark in the tables for the Port of New-York, that in 1857 the amount of Goods marketed was *less* by $34,325,000 than the total amount entered, while in 1858, the amount marketed is *more* by $25,711,000 than the sum total entered. Thus:

1857—Total Entries	$219,741,000
Warehoused, net	34,325,000
Marketed at New-York	$185,416 000
1858—Total Entries	$162,159,000
Taken from Warehouse, net	25,711,000
Marketed at New-York	$136 448,000

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$35,295,000	$25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
January	7,796,000	18,120,000
February	8,963,000	24,501,000
March	11,453,000	20,074,000
April	10,644,000	20,279,000
May	11,130,000	17,634,000
June	10,014,000	14,969,000
Total 12 months	$162,159,000	$219,741,000
Foreign Specie entered	9,321,000	6,441,000
Grand Total	$171,480,000	$226,182,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$4,274,000	$6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
January	4,208,000	4,544,000
February	3,710,000	5,399,000
March	4,503,000	7,904,000
April	5,513,000	5,162,000
May	4,263,000	6,047,000
June	6,383,000	5,395,000
Total 12 months	$55,932,000	$75,929,000
Foreign re-exported	10,514,000	6,329,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$3,628,000	$5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
December	7,535,000	1,779,000
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
February	3,747,000	1,832,000
March	836,000	2,175,000
April	646 000	3,555,000
May	1,791,000	5,789,000
June	594,000	7,939,000
Total 12 months	$34,321,000	$44,549,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$55,932,000	$75,929,000
Foreign re-exported	10,514,000	6,329,000
Specie	34,321,000	44,549,000
Total all exports	$100,767,000	$126,807,000
Decreased Export this year		$26,040,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,382	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
December	1,172,392	2,381,969
January	1,641,474	4,537,378
February	2 063,784	5,117,250
March	2,213,452	3,752,184
April	1,736,510	3,301,607
May	1,748,227	1,807,289
June	1,685,663	677,811
Total 12 months	$27,434,259	$42,129,424
Decreased Customs Revenue this year		$14,695,165

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857-8. From July 1.		1856-7. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,521,676	July 14	$1,705,301
July 27	1,456,043	July 15	85,460
Aug. 12	1,241,055	July 27	1,649,866
Sept. 3	1,593,557	Aug. 14	1,473,876
Oct. 4	1,268,734	Aug. 29	1,465,157
Oct. 16	1,664,200	Sept. 14	1,607,658
Nov. 4	1,464,457	Sept. 27	1,867.148
Nov. 16	1,176,086	Oct. 12	1,686,033
Nov. 29	1,744,572	Oct. 18	156,563
Dec. 14	2,276,333	Oct. 29	1,681,967
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Nov. 13	1,626,507
Jan. 13	1,607,440	Nov. 16	127,051
Jan. 27	1,555,772	Nov. 29	1,830,220
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Dec. 13	1,599,600
Feb. 27	1,640.429	Dec. 15	266,888
March 16	1,279,134	Dec. 28	1,671.569
March 26	1,403,940	Jan. 13	1,269,177
April 12	1,352,912	Jan. 28	1,168,510
April 27	1,486 565	Feb. 14	1,096,540
May 13	1,615,551	Feb. 27	1,260,136
May 29	1,575,991	March 17	1,004 956
June 12	1,446 175	March 28	1,137.128
June 27	1,799,502	April 14	1,229,238
		April 29	1,489,060
Total, 12 mos.	$35,542,975	May 15	1,707.627
		May 28	1,658 062
		June 16	1,930 376
		June 29	1,852,868
		Total, 12 mos.	$37,693,222
Decrease of Specie from California			$2,150,247
Increase of Specie from Europe			$2,880,000

There is another strong market for Stocks to-day, and the *Bull* account, on the Street, seems to be gradually gaining in numbers upon the opposite interest. A change of policy is even attributed by current rumor to one or two prominent *Bear* operators, who were heavy sellers, for the decline through the months of May and June. We know nothing specifically of the probable truth of this, but the resisting force to the recovery in price of New-York Central, and one or two other Stocks, has unquestionably been diminished within a few days past, leaving still outstanding, however, a very large line of *shorts* at relatively low rates. The market to-day was led by Central and Rock Island. The former at 83 cash, and 82¾ seller, 60 days. The demand at the early Board took up about 3,000 shares at 83@83¾. And in the afternoon, 2,000 shares additional were taken at 84 ℔ cent., the subsequent or closing bid being 84½ ℔ cent. Rock Island opened at 74½, and left off 75¾ ℔ cent.; Erie advanced to 17¾ ℔ cent; Toledo to 34; Reading stood at the close about 45¾@46; Galena 86¾@87; Hudson River 27; and LaCrosse Land Grants 34½@34¾ ℔ cent. There was a large business in Missouri 6s, sellers at 84¾@84¾, but on a free market, as $155,000 were taken without the variation of more than ¼ of one ℔ cent. The other State Stocks were firm. Panama Shares in demand at 102¼. Illinois Central receded to 77 ℔ cent. Letters from London by the *City of Washington* say that the $20 installment had been announced there, and the shares fell, the day before the steamer sailed, to 77 ℔ cent.

The price of Money, at call, this week, is 4 ℔ cent., with occasional deposits left with the Brokers at 3 ℔ cent. Prime paper is discounted on the Street at 4@5 ℔ cent; fair names, 6@7 ℔ cent. Lenders are as abundant to-day as at any time during the present extraordinary season of ease. The dullness of general trade continues to check all tendency to advance the rates of interest. It is possible that a renewed activity on the Stock Exchange, some signs of which are appearing since 1st July, may give more employment to Money on temporary loan. The firmness in Exchange on London, for the *Persia*, resulted in establishing no actual advance in rates. The few additional sales made this morning were at 109½ ℔ cent.

The conferences between the heads of the New-York Central and Erie Companies were continued to-day, and they have been joined by the representatives of the Baltimore and Pennsylvania lines. The conflicts of interest, where, as in a year of dull trade like the present, the aggregate traffic is temporarily diminished, are attended with a good deal of difficulty and recrimination; but after all, prudent counsels, we understand, are likely to prevail, and a better understanding arrived at. There is really no lion in the path to arrest so desirable a result. The growling is from an animal of less noble instincts, who is usually found about the Stock Exchange.

The following is a Summary in brief of the Bank movement in the four principal cities, as on the latest weekly statements, together with the Sub-Treasury Specie balance in New-York:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n
New-York, July 3	$119,819,497	$88,855,293	$33,810,232	$7,458,193
Boston, July 5	55,808,500	21,570,000	9,104,500	5,315,000
Philadelphia, July 6	24,311,928	16,556,845	6,635,877	3,474,181
New-Orleans, June 26	12,399,994	15,676,134	10,423,080	7,823,034
Sub-Treas., N. Y. July 3			5,819,938	
Total	$212,325,919	142,339,065	65,813,677	24,028,405
Last week	$210,038,832	139,053,321	65,102,826	22,781,785

The half-yearly dividend of the Merchants' Insurance Company is 15 ℔ cent., and of the Mechanics' and Traders' Company 10 ℔ cent.

The exact sum of Bullion shipped by the *Persia*, to-day,—nearly all on account of 1st July dividends collected for English account—is $510,180.

The Bank Department at Albany has called upon the City and Country Banks to report their exact condition as on Saturday, June 19—being the date fixed upon by the Superintendent for the last quarterly Statement.

We learn that the New-York Central Company have taken charge, under permanent lease, of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Road, and on terms highly favorable to the lessees, though equally desirable to the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Canandaigua Road, most of whom reside abroad. The interest upon this Mortgage—6 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds—we understand to be insured by this arrangement. The negotiation has been on foot for some months past.

MOVEMENT

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Later and Important from India and China.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS.

Outrages Upon an American Missionary in Syria.

Funds Steady--Money Easy--Slight Advance in Cotton--Breadstuffs Dull.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived out at Southampton on the morning of the 25th of June.

On the 23d of June the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons, Lord GODERICH moved the second reading of the Bill for the Registration of Partnerships. The bill proposed that all who entered into partnerships and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register, for the information of the public in general. Opposition to the measure was so strong that the bill was withdrawn.

On the 21st, in the House of Lords, the Earl of MALMESBURY read the official account received from the French Government in reference to the murder of the crew of the "free-labor" ship *Regina Cœli*, off the Coast of Africa, and the subsequent capture of the vessel by the British Mail Steamer *Ethiope*. It appeared that the vessel was not taken possession of by the *Ethiope* from any sympathy towards the negroes on board, but from a feeling that the crew had been murdered, and that the emigrants on board were pirates. The only difficulty that had arisen had been whether the French Captain, who was on shore when the emigrants rose on the rest of the crew, and who had all along declined to assent to the capture of the vessel by the *Ethiope*, was liable to pay salvage. He had distinctly refused, and in the end two French men of-war removed the vessel from the Siberian waters, where the dispute arose.

Lord BROUGHAM protested against the negroes on board the ship, who were proved to have been taken on board in manacles, being regarded as emigrants. He trusted that a French and an English, or an American officer would be commissioned to inquire into the whole circumstances of the case.

After a few words from Earl GREY, in denunciation of the "free-emigrant" movement, the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY moved the second reading of the new bill to amend the Government of India. He explained its provisions, which have already been published in full, and submitted the bill to the candid consideration of the House, as a measure of reform, which would gradually lead to other reforms; and as a substitute for a provisional form of government to a more permanent and valuable form of administration, under the direct responsibility of a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. BRIGHT made a lengthy speech on Indian affairs in general, and stated that, although he considered the bill failed in one or two points, he would not oppose the second reading. He thought that the Governor-Generalship should be abolished, the position of that officer being too high and his power too great, and that India should be divided into five or six presidencies, with Presidents of equal rank, each division being entirely independent of the others. He urged that India should be governed for Indian interests, and recommended Government, the moment the bill passed, to issue a proclamation, offering a general amnesty as the first act done by the Queen, as the Sovereign of India. Mr. BRIGHT made sundry other propositions, and concluded his speech amidst loud cheers.

Mr. WHITESIDE thought some of Mr. BRIGHT's suggestions were quite impracticable, but, at the same time, he had no doubt the principles he advocated would be realized under the plan proposed by Lord STANLEY.

The bill was read a second time.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of CARNARVON stated, in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, that Government was considering a measure to prevent abuses in the exportation of Coolies.

The filthy state of the Thames was debated in both Houses.

In the House of Commons Mr. FITZGERALD explained the circumstances of the recent outrage upon the British Cousul at Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish Government had promised every satisfaction and exemplary punishment to the parties concerned in it.

The India bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were proposed, but in each case they were rejected by large majorities in favor of the Government. One of the amendments, for a reduction of the number of the Council, was proposed by Lord PALMERSTON, but it was rejected by 62 majority.

The Lord Mayor of London had given another banquet to the Ministers, and a distinguished company was present, including the American Minister. In the absence of the Earl of DERBY from indisposition, the Lord Chancellor made the political speech of the evening, and in the course of his remarks he thus alluded to the American difficulty:

"I may, perhaps, advert to circumstances which have cast a transient cloud—but a light one, I hope, —upon the relations which exist between us and our Transatlantic kinsmen. United as we are by the ties of common descent, of common language, of similar laws, and of free institutions, any misunderstanding between us is a matter deeply to be deplored. The United States have evinced their identity of race with us by the sensitive jealousy which they have exhibited in favor of their national rights, but I trust the representations which have been made by my excellent friend, the Minister from the United States, and the mode in which they have been met by Lord MALMESBURY, will very soon restore those feelings of complete amity which have been ruffled by this trifling difference."

The House of Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to the Oaths bill are published, but they are rendered of comparatively little interest, says the *Times*, by the notorious intention of their framers to abandon the position, which is now for the last time ostensibly defeated.

The returns of the British Board of Trade, for the month of May, again show a heavy falling off in the exports,—the decrease, as compared with the figures for May, 1857, amounting to £1,117,556. In the imports a large increase is exhibited in all kinds of breadstuffs.

The *Times* says that Mr. SAMUEL W. GARRATT, senior member of the firm of GARRATT, GIBSON & SONS, agents to Lloyds, has been appointed by the American Government United States Consular Agent for Portsmouth.

The resolution of the United States Congress, in consequence of which Professor ALEXANDER was sent to England to procure an assimilation of the coinage of the two countries, had been moved for in the House of Commons by Lord EBRINGTON. Professor ALEXANDER was to explain his views on the subject before the London Society of Arts, on the evening before the *Africa's* departure.

The pestilential state of the river Thames was the prominent topic in London. The new Houses of Parliament were much affected by it, and it is even said that members of Parliament had occasionally to retire from their duties, and seek medical advice in consequence.

It is stated that FUAD PACHA, the Turkish representative at the Paris Conferences, had complained to his Government of the strange manner in which he had been received in Paris, and that his complaint had produced some sensation at Constantinople.

The Duke of MALAKOFF dined with her Majesty on the 24th, in company with the King of the Belgians and the two Belgian Princes.

The Daily *News* observes that the state of Mr BRIGHT's health having prevented him from taking part hitherto in the Indian debate, he has been obliged to condense into one speech all the ignorance and all the absurdity which would under other circumstances have been diffused in some thirty or forty. Mr. BRIGHT confesses that his object is finally to abolish the Indian Empire in Hindoostan. This startling paradox he prefaced with a protestation of his diffidence.

The *Morning Post*, referring to the same speech, expresses the opinion that if any of the principal suggestions of the member for Birmingham be adopted India is lost to us and our heirs forever.

The *Morning Chronicle* says there can be no question that Mr. BRIGHT's speech contains much that may hereafter be used for the benefit of India, notwithstanding that many of his propositions may be met with practical objections.

At a special meeting of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, a bill was assented to for raising £200,000 on the preference shares. The Chairman stated this sum was required for the purpose of subscribing their proportion to the cost of the new steam-vessels for the improved postal service between England and Ireland.

Great damage had resulted from a severe thunder-storm which had visited the neighborhood of the Peak, in Derbyshire. The village of Hayfield had been flooded, and the fences and crops of a large surrounding area are swept away.

Prince ALFRED was, at the last accounts, at Valentia, on the vain look-out for the telegraphic fleet. He had been visiting Derrynane, the old house of DANIEL O'CONNELL.

At the funeral of Dr. JABEZ BUNTING, the noted Methodist Divine, there were more than five hundred persons present. One hundred and fifty-four clergymen followed the hearse, two and two.

It is said the prosecution against Mr. ALLSOP is to be abandoned. The *Star* says:

"It is clear that the evidence against him would be open to the same grave objections which presented themselves to the jury in the case of Dr. BERNARD; but it is also confidently stated that the defence are now in a position to show conclusively that one of the material witnesses in BERNARD's case was mistaken as to the facts his evidence was intended to prove. The course adopted by the Government in the cases of TRUELOVE and the Polish bookseller has met with almost unanimous approval in the country, and a feeling prevails that no good friend of the Commonwealth would desire to see popular irritation renewed by the trial of Mr. ALLSOP after the acquittal of Dr. BERNARD."

The Queen has appointed the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Sir J. T. COLERIDGE, the Rev. W. C. LAKE, M. A., the Rev. W. ROGERS, M. A., GOLDWIN SMITH, Esq., M. A. NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq., M. A., and EDWARD MIALL, Esq., Commissioners to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people.

It seems settled that Lord Advocate INGLIS is to succeed the late Sir JOHN HOPE, as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

The London *Times*, at the close of an article on the the French emigration scheme, says:

"Whatever course the French Government, however, may think proper to take, our own is perfectly clear. The British authorities on the Coast must not only give no assistance to the traffic, but they must forbid it on every spot subject to the Crown, and, as far as in them lies, induce the African chiefs to repel the advances of the French speculators. Though frigates and gunboats may be forbidden to enter ere, yet we trust that England has sufficient influence on the Coast to diminish, if not entirely to prevent this odious commerce in human flesh."

Reports were current that the restrictions imposed on the Press were to be relaxed, and that the interdict upon the *Indépendance Belge* was to be withdrawn.

The meetings of the Conferences were suspended on account of the indisposition of FUAD PACHA. His disease was an affection of the throat, from which, at the latest advices, he was recovering.

The discussions in the English Parliament, and particularly the remarks of Lord MALMESBURY on the French scheme of introducing free negro laborers into her Colonies, were producing considerable indignation in France.

On the 25th the Paris Bourse was rather more animated. The 3 per cents slightly improved, closing at 68 5.

M. DE VIVIENNE, Procureur-General of the Court of Lyons, had been appointed to the First Presidency of the Imperial Court of Paris, rendered vacant by M. DELANGLE's promotion to the Ministry.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: That Prince NAPOLEON, instead of going to Algeria as Governor of the Province, will remain at home as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, with the right of presiding at Cabinet Councils in the absence of the Emperor.

The decree nominating Prince NAPOLEON leaves the Minister of Marine to administer solely the affairs of the navy.

The Havre papers supply us with a vigorous protest, drawn up in Mexico by a large number of French residents, (who are more numerous than any other Europeans there,) denouncing the ephemers government now in power for dispossessing them of the lands they purchased in June, 1856, when large uncultivated tracts belonging to monastic proprietors were put up for public auction by the Republic, and found *bona fide* purchasers able to make them productive. These estates have been coolly resumed, and no money returned.

Rumor is afloat, says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, that British diplomacy having exercised some pressure at Madrid as to measures of Slave-trade suppression around the coast of Cuba, Spain had applied to NAPOLEON III. for support against any compulsory proceedings on the part of the British cruisers, and had met encouragement in that quarter. The policy of France is decidedly in favor of a disguised but effectual complicity in the transportation of negroes, whether kidnapped or "voluntary emigrants," and in proof of a disinclination to suffer Africans to emerge from the condition of workmen, a recent act in French Guiana forms the subject of a leader in the *Débats*. The transfer or purchase of land there is now subject to a most iniquitous tax, the object of which is to prevent a small proprietary from rowing up among the liberated blacks. Large estates and small patches of waste ground are liable to exactly the same fiscal obstacle, which is on a par with the duty levied at Civita Vecchia on "foreign liquors," a bottle of Champagne, or of prime Barclay and Perkins, being taxed nothing more nor less than a bottle of Warren's blacking.

The *Constutionel* has a violent article upon Lord MALMESBURY's explanations in the House of Lords touching the case of the *Regina Cœli*. It says:

"The pretended slaves on board the *Regina Cœli* were not slaves; they were men who had been free for a long time past; they were citizens of two republics, exported from the United States to Liberia, who had freely contracted engagements for our colonies, and who had no other motive in revolting than thirst of blood and love of pillage. Need we add that it is false, entirely false, that irons or chains are to be found on board our vessels employed in the emigration trade? It is a pure invention. Everybody is aware that recruiting of Africans is effected under the active and able surveillance of French cruisers, under the immediate control of the administration, which places an agent on board every vessel employed, and under the eyes of the surgeon who has a responsibility to protect. The positive accusations made in the House of Lords were therefore void of all pretext as of all foundation."

The correspondent of the *Globe* remarks "The violent article of the *Constitutionnel* against Lord MALMESBURY's speech on the Slave-trade question, which was signed by the chief editor of the *Constitutionnel* himself, has created not a little sensation. It is prophesied that this article is only the beginning of a series of attacks on the Government press of England, with which attacks on Austria are to go hand in hand. But such prophets of evil have lost much credit of late."

The *Univers* talks in the same violent strain:

"While the Government of England recoils before that of Washington, and before the menacing speeches of Congress, it displays a desire to interfere in France, with the view of preventing the recruitment of free blacks on the African coast. Our neighbors too readily forget that Paris is not Naples; and they will doubtless very soon learn not to forget this fact."

The City of Dantzic had been visited by a very destructive fire. Several great factories, flour mills, and warehouses had been destroyed, but the full extent of the damage had not been ascertained.

Later intelligence says the conflagration destroyed 55 houses, entailing a loss of a million thalers. Five persons perished in the flames.

The Archbishop of Saragossa died at the age of 88 years.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, who refused to acknowledge the temporary government of General ZULOAGA, has received dispatches from the Constitutional Government of JUAREZ, approving of his conduct, and requesting him to renew his protest against all conventions concluded by Spain with the Zuloaga Government. M. LAFRAGUA has, in consequence, dispatched a note in this sense to the Mexican representatives in Paris, London, Madrid, and other Courts."

A supplementary credit of sixteen millions had been granted for the War Department.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says a rumor was afloat that British diplomacy having exercised some pressure at Madrid, as to measures of Slave-trade repression around the coast of Cuba, Spain has applied to France for support against any compulsory proceeding on the part of British cruisers, and had met encouragement in that quarter.

The Neapolitan Government had made another reduction in the duty on sugar imported in foreign vessels.

Shocks of earthquake continued to be experienced in Naples. Several hurricanes had also occurred, and at Sala fifty houses had been crushed in by falling rocks, while twenty-three persons lost their lives, and several villages were almost destroyed by a deluge of rain.

The English intervention in the *Cagliari* case is said to have excited great indignation in Southern Italy.

A dispatch in the *Advertiser*, dated Naples 22, says: "It was reported there that Sardinia intends to persist in making a demand for the payment of an indemnity by the Neapolitan Government to the sufferers by the capture and detention of the *Cagliari*."

A letter from Berlin states that the Democratic Party has renounced the system of abstention which had been at first determined on, and will take part in the approaching elections. It is believed that if that line of conduct is persisted in, the party in question will return a good number of candidates.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of May 18, arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of June.

Shahjehanpore had been relieved by Brigadier JONES. The position was subsequently attacked by NANA SAHIB and KEAN BAHADOOR, but they were repulsed.

Lucknow was threatened in General HOPE GRANT's absence southward by 25,000 men under the Begum Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had crossed the Ganges. The heat was intense and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry

OMER SINGH had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route from Aliyghur. Jugdespore had been occupied by General LUGARD, but on his leaving the place in charge of Col. LIGHTFOOT, the rebels commenced an attack, and the General was moving back to the relief.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the Fourth Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged and the wing at once marched to Jullundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

Sundry skirmishes were reported.

The Calcutta import market had slightly improved. Produce continued dull. Money unchanged. Exchange 2s. 1d. for credits, and 2s. 1¼d.@2s. 1¾d. for documents.

Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, had recovered from the effects of his sunstroke.

A private letter from India, in the *Daily News*, says: "People at home are much too sanguine of a speedy termination of the mutiny. We have not force enough to do it. It is obvious that the mutineers have not yet lost heart, and our work is not yet half done."

The dates (telegraphic) from Hong Kong are to May 5.

At Canton, general distrust continued to prevail, and the inhabitants were leaving the city.

Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a water-spout.

Exchange at Hong Hong 4s. 8¾d.

At Shanghae, on the 27th of April, the import markets were inactive. Silks had declined 20 taels. The business done during the month was estimated at 6,000 bales. Exchange 6s. 2d. for credits.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Comments on the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times, 21st ult.

Almost all the peculiarities of American politics arise from the position of a vigorous nation which has thought proper to conduct its business, both general and local, by the agency of a weak Government. There is, consequently, a wide field open for administrative abuses, nor is any impediment placed in the way of popular extravagance; but, on the other hand, corrupt and incapable officials have comparatively little power to do harm, and, in the absence of external pressure, temporary passions explode without causing any serious mischief. According to recent accounts the great City of New-Orleans was in the hands of an armed mob, which had imitated the precedent established two or three years ago at San Francisco by superseding the local authorities. A similar proceeding on the Continent of Europe would be the commencement of a revolution, and the news would set armies in motion; but in America newspapers discuss the occurrence as an interesting novelty, which deserves to be censured or approved according to its probable bearing on the interests of parties. The irregular Provisional Government of New-Orleans, after holding its ground for a time, and correcting some of the abuses which have formed the excuse for this movement, has disappeared, and by a compromise, or tacit abdication, the ordinary municipal system is restored. In the case of the Californian Committee of Vigilance, the movement was a protest of the respectable population against a successful body of demagogues; but, whether the disturbance is trifling or serious, such a measure never involves any danger to the general peace of the State or of the Union.

The Federal Government represents the aggregate of many communities which possess the same loose political organization, and it is not surprising that the proceedings of the Administration and of the different representative bodies should bear traces of their origin. The American Senate contains as large a proportion of men of ability as any deliberative body in the world, but on certain occasions all its members seem to rival each other in the rashness and extravagance of their language. It is impossible to suppose that any pretender to the character of a statesman desired to provoke an immediate collision with the English fleet at a point where the American force would have been doubly outnumbered by its adversary; nor is it even likely that the ingenious arguments in favor of a war which would secure a monopoly to native manufacturers produced much impression on the Senate. Unluckily, the orators of Washington have accustomed themselves to indulge to an inexcusable extent in the national weakness of blustering exaggeration. Accordingly the friends of the Administration boasted that orders had been given to repel force by force in a case where it was perfectly known that no force was to be apprehended on the part of the English fleet; but even in America there are degrees of exemption from responsibility, and the Opposition can always afford to outbid the Government in noisy patriotism. Mr. BUCHANAN generally receives the support of the Southern Senators, and the great cotton-producing districts have always a certain regard for the English alliance. It was therefore observed for the Free-Soil Senators, and especially for the Abolitionists, to reproduce with the most startling effect the famous POCAHAN defiance. Better that the sea should swarm with slavers, and that the American flag should be prostituted to piratical purposes, than that the British lion should venture to roar in presence of the American eagle. Dispassionate reasoners on this side the water, who deprecate an unprofitable quarrel in an unjust cause, are naturally denounced by hostile eloquence as partisans of Slavery; but, on the present occasion the champions of the "peculiar institution" are those who have often threatened to dissolve the Union rather than share in the guilt of perpetuating Negro Slavery. Their eloquence has fortunately tended to produce a reaction in the feelings or the language of the rival party. In the technical language of American politics, "The Opposition has bluffed the Government "off the track;" or, in other words, has outdone it in deference to real or supposed popular prejudices; and it now remains for the President and his friends to recover, by the display of temper and statesmanship, the ground which they have lost by their inferiority in the art of vituperation. They have probably done enough to satisfy their Southern supporters that they have no intention whatever of coöperating with the English navy in the active suppression of the Slave-trade, and they are perfectly aware that the SEWARDS and WILSONS are not to be conciliated by any further display of unprovoked zeal in defence of the national flag. It is fair to admit that within its own bounds the Federal Government does not view with entire indifference the infraction of the laws against the Slave-trade. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently directed the Collector of Customs at New-York to refuse a clearance to a vessel bound for the coast of Africa, with the avowed purpose of loading, on account of a notorious slave-trading firm, a cargo of negro emigrants. The impudence of the request is easily explained by the desire to take advantage of the clamor against the English squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. The owners of the proposed emigrant vessel have lost, one or more ventures by legal capture, and it was hoped that the Government, by supplying them with the necessary papers, would lay a trap for the obnoxious cruisers; but American intrigues are remarkable rather for ingenious audacity than for profound cunning, and Mr. Secretary COBB had no difficulty in understanding the nature of the proposal which he was invited to sanction.

But if we compare all this with what has taken place on the other side of the water, the contrast is not creditable to our Republican brethren. We do not allude here to the tone assumed by the most violent of their newspapers and stump orators. *No man in his senses would dream of paying the least attention to the preposterous ravings of such a paper as the New-York Herald, which has been making it as clear as a bottle of ink*, to the people of the United States, that "a war with England, or even with England and France," would be a source of unparalleled prosperity and greatness, political and commercial, to their country. There is a Welsh proverb which says, "Let the magpie chatter, it is not worth shooting."

But what shall we say to the deplorable exhibition that took place in the Senate when the Committee of Foreign Relations brought up its report in respect of what is called "British outrages?" We do not complain that that report was strongly worded, or that its demands for instant cessation of the alleged outrages, and for a conclusive adjustment of the disputed question of international law, out of which they had sprung, were temporary and emphatic. But how shall we characterize the conduct of the leading Anti-Slavery Senators, who, not satisfied with the severity of the report, and of the resolutions founded thereon, got up, one after another, to make speeches and proposals exceeding in violence and extravagance anything that the most rabid Southern orators dared to propose?

From the London Times.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the difficulties which have arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the search exercised by some English cruisers on American merchant vessels. The *Constitutionnel* observes that the present difference has given rise to a remark which never before so forcibly struck public opinion, which is, that whenever any difference arises between these two Powers, one gives proof of the most perfect moderation, and a condescension which is not habitual to it, while the other, on the contrary, affects a susceptibility and becomes exacting to a degree not justified by success. The *Constitutionnel* explains this fact by showing that although the United States have developed their strength, and are increasing in a proportion hitherto unknown the extent of their territory, the British nation is by no means intimidated, nor does she fear their army nor their fleet. The length of time the Government of the United States has been reducing the Mormons to submission is not calculated to give a grand idea of its military strength. The American navy appears large on paper, because the steamboats which convey passengers on the lakes and rivers are included in the effective force; but, in case of war, Great Britain would have an immense superiority. The English Government is conciliatory, because the United States supply the English manufacturers with cotton, which article provides employment for so large a proportion of the English people. But, as the *Constitutionnel* truly remarks, if the English people have need to purchase cotton, the Americans feel an equal necessity to find purchasers. So that, although the English Government is ever ready to make sacrifices for the maintenance of peace, the American people would suffer most by a war between the two countries. War would not deprive England of cotton, for the American planters would send their produce to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all the Northern ports. They would send their cotton into English ports in neutral bottoms, and the Americans would draw their spun cotton from England by a similar conveyance. The only inconvenience to England would be that the intervention of a third party between the buyer and seller would increase the price of the cotton to the English manufacturer, and the Americans would probably try every expedient, and might finally succeed, in manufacturing the raw material at home. The *Constitutionnel* concludes thus:

"The manufacture of cotton is for England the occupation and the life of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants. It feeds entire provinces. During the late crisis on that side of the Channel thousands of operatives were supported by public charity. What, then, would be the consequence when those cotton manufacturers who work five days out of six to clothe foreigners should lose that market? Who can tell what might happen? It is then that England might see a terrible revolution break out at home. The cotton question would be converted into a social question. It is the sentiment on that situation which renders England so prudent and so moderate with regard to the United States, and which, on the other hand, inspires the United States with an assurance which, in case of necessity, she might carry to a degree of temerity."

From the London Shipping Gazette, June 24.

It is impossible to deny that in this very able paper the American Secretary of the Treasury has given a masterly exposition of the state of the law, as it regards the importation of Africans, and has shown that any such importation is a violation of the law of Congress no less than of the law of the slave-holding States. It is also very intelligible that the United States' Government should avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the application of Messrs. LAFITTE to repudiate those charges to which the notorious connection of Mr. BUCHANAN's Government with the Slave Interest has rendered that Government liable. We may also observe, that the existence of a law and its administration are two very different things. Mr. COBB has himself demonstrated that the importation of negroes, bond or free, is a direct violation of the law of the Union; it follows, therefore, that to charter and equip slavers in American ports is also a violation of that law. But it is notorious that the ports of the Union, and especially the Northern ports, do send out numbers of these vessels from time to time. What becomes of their cargoes? Are they all destined for Cuba? Perhaps so. The slave population of the United States amounts at present to about 3,300,000. The fact that the slave-breeding States do not supply the natural deficit in this population is attested by the fact that the slave is rising from year to year in value. It must be admitted that the temptation to import Africans into the Southern States is becoming stronger every day. The Southerners may be superior to any such temptation. The Secretary to the Treasury has demonstrated that to import Africans is contrary to American law. We trust, for the sake of consistancy, if from no higher motive, the American Government will show as commendable a determination to prevent slavers fitting out in the Northern ports as they have to prevent the egress of vessels from Southern ports chartered for cargoes of free Africans.

M. Felix Belly and his Grant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, June 23:

"Permit me to add a few words respecting the convention lately signed between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States on the one hand, and M. FELIX BELLY, on behalf of M. MILLAUD & Co., of Paris, on the other. To what account the French Government may hereafter turn this transaction, or what political consequences may ensue at some period more or less remote, I do not pretend to say, but I have, I may say, excellent authority for affirming that, so far as M. BELLY is concerned, he is not the official or the unofficial agent of the French Government. He is simply, as he has professed to be, the representative of a mercantile house desirous of taking advantage of the concession, just as it would of any other enterprise that promised well. The confidential instructions given to M. BELLY by the only employers he has to do with directly—namely, MILLAUD & Co.—were, that he should not only not put himself forward as having any mission from the French Government, but that he should disabuse the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans if they recognized him in that capacity. The position of a negotiator was new to him, and though he might, and probably did, repudiate any diplomatic character, yet the citizens of those towns seemed as unwilling to believe his denials as were the burghers of Liege not to regard QUENTIN DURWARD as the secret emissary of LOUIS XI. on his arrival with the ladies of Croye in that fair city. Whether there be any understanding between the French Government and the Millaud Company, I cannot say—I am assured there is not; but, so far as M. BELLY is concerned, I think I am safe in affirming that he knows no one except that company. That the Government, or rather the Emperor, has been regularly informed of the negotiations for the concession, of an enterprise of which it was, so far back as 1845, proposed to make him the director, is possible; but I have reason to believe that the Resident Minister in Paris of these two States has not yet had an audience of his Majesty on the subject.

Another point I think it right to advert to. It has been declared by the persons who are at the head of the Company, and is still declared by them, that the whole project will be abandoned unless they have the full coöperation of the American and English capitalists; that they are resolved to do nothing alone; and that the first object is to have the neutrality of the canal maintained under the protection of France, England and the United States. The contract with the New-York Company was, as I have already mentioned, to be null and void if the conditions inserted in it were not fulfilled before the close of the present month, and it is with a view to ascertain the intentions of that Company, or urge the combining its action with the French and English, that M. BELLY has set out for New-York, where he now is, and whence he will probably proceed to London."

Dr. Kane's Arctic Discoveries.

At the last meeting, in London, of the Royal Geographical Society, the President (Sir RODERICK MURCHISON) introduced to the meeting Mr. POOR, of America, who, in company with another gentleman, formed a deputation from the Geographical Society, of New-York, furnished with introductions from the President and Secretary of that learned body. The object of the deputation was to seek an explanation respecting the correctness of the following paragraph, which had lately appeared in *Wilmer and Smith's European Times*: "At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. RINK, a Dane, read a paper in which he challenged the accuracy of nearly all the alleged discoveries of Dr. KANE on the north coast of Greenland. The lecturer maintained that the line of coast on the American coast of Baffin Bay, as high as 81° latitude, sketched in Dr. KANE's chart, was fictitious, and was founded on observations reported to have been made from points where it was impossible to have seen the land. Many other portions of Dr. KANE's narrative were disputed, and it was roundly asserted that the American was hoaxed by his steward. These views were indorsed by Sir GEORGE BACK, Captain COLLINSON, and Dr. ARMSTRONG. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON was in the chair, but he said nothing on the disputed question." The American Geographical Society, in consequence of the above paragraph, and feeling naturally a deep interest in maintaining the truthful character and scientific reputation of Dr. KANE, requested to have a copy of Dr. RINK's paper, together with the observations of those who spoke on the occasion, which the Chairman stated the Secretary would be happy to furnish; but he begged most emphatically to declare that the account from the *European Times* was inaccurate, and he regretted that so garbled a statement should have appeared. The true account of the proceedings of that meeting, which was inserted in the *Times*, was to the effect that Dr. RINK who commenced by paying the highest tribute of respect to KANE's memory, after reviewing the speculations of that undaunted traveler with regard to the physical geography of Greenland, referred to the question of the "open Polar Sea," supposed to have been discovered by MORTON, the steward, and the Greenlander HANS, and threw great doubt upon the accuracy of their statements and upon Dr. KANE's theory of the Polar Sea, assumed to be kept open by a branch of the Gulf Stream, from Nova Zembla down Smith's Sound, to Baffin Bay, &c. At the request of the Chairman, Dr. SHAW then read a letter addressed to the Hon. G. M. DALLAS, by Professor A. D. BACHE, the Superintendent of the United States Surveys, and one of the medalists of the Society, from which it appeared "that an examination had been made of the *data* for MORTON's northings in the expedition, by Mr. C. A. SCHOTT, assistant in the Coast Survey, and who was chosen by Dr. KANE to reduce many of the results of his observations. Mr. SCHOTT admits that Dr. KANE "had adopted the mean of the results by the two methods"—by dead reckoning and astronomical observations—instead of that given by either method singly, and concludes by saying that, "believing the astronomical observations to be entitled to greater confidence, 80° 56' for the latitude of Cape Constitution should be adopted in preference to 81° 33', as given in the chart in Vol. I. In no case, however, could a latitude lower than 80° 15' be assigned. This view Professor BACHE "considers the correct one," but remarks that "the conclusions in regard to the open Polar Sea do not depend in any way upon this difference." The meeting having been addressed by Capt. COLLINSON and Professor ALEXANDER, of the United States, the Chairman stated that another Arctic expedition was about being organized in the United States.

Persecution of an American Missionary in Syria.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Beyrout, May 27, says:

"There has been a disturbance at Zahleh since my last, which is likely to be talked of on both sides of the Atlantic. Zahleh, I must tell you, is the largest town in Mount Lebanon, and with its suburb, Muallakah, contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the east slope of the range, just above the plain of the Bukáa, and is distant from Beyrout a day's journey of eight hours, or about half-way between this and Damascus. It is considered the headquarters of Romanism in this place, the people priding themselves upon being all members of either the Latin or the Greek Catholic Churches. The Jesuits, all Frenchmen, have a large establishment in the place, and the Greek Catholics—that is, members of the Greek Church who are in communion with Rome—have a bishop, a convent, and numerous priests in the town. Some six months ago an American missionary, of the Presbyterian Church, took up his residence at Zahleh, with the intention of learning the Arabic language, and also of seeing whether, in time, schools could not be established in the place. The people themselves were glad to see this gentleman, as all over Syria the American schools have a first rate name; but the priests were exceedingly angry at his presumption for coming amongst their flock, and several times wrote him letters warning him to leave the place. The missionary—whose name, by the way, is DOD—replied that he was in his own right in living where he liked; that he was not aware of having given anybody any offence; and that, with all due deference to the indignant ecclesiastics, he would remain where he was. For a time he was left unmolested; but, upon his concluding a bargain for the hire of a house, which he engaged for a term of seven years, the storm burst out again. One of the chief Greek Catholic priests visited him at a small hotel, where he was living, and said that unless he took his departure forthwith the people of the town would rise and stone him out of the place. Mr. DOD answered that he did not think that likely, for the inhabitants of Zahleh had always shown themselves kind towards him. A few days afterwards, (only a fortnight ago,) some ten or a dozen of the same order of priests, together with one of the French Jesuits, came to his house, and brought with them mules, upon which they said he must pack up his baggage and be off. They were not accompanied by any of the townspeople; but they said they were acting under the orders of the Bishop. Mr. DOD said to them that if forced to go he could not help himself, but declared he would never move from what he considered his post of duty of his own accord. Upon this, these gentle ministers of the Gospel, with their own sacred hands, threw out of the windows all his books, clothes, and furniture; as also all that belonged to his wife and child—the latter an infant in arms. The French Jesuit took no part in the proceedings; but he did not prevent—which he might have done by a word, as the native priests in Syria have the greatest fear and reverence for all European monks, and more particularly for those of his order—the others acting as they did. The woman—an old Italian, who keeps the small inn at Zahleh where Mr. DOD was living—remonstrated with them for treating her lodger as they did; but all she made by her move was to be beaten by them very severely. They were then proceeding to eject Mr. DOD and his wife; but as the former did not wish to expose a lady to the hands of these fellows, he volunteered to move off at once. One would have thought that in a lonely far-off place like Zahleh, and above all, under the circumstances I have mentioned, an establishment composed of European men of education, more particularly men who professed to be ministers of the Gospel, and who call their order by the name of our common Saviour, would have offered Mr. DOD some assistance, some shelter, at least, until he could make arrangements for his departure. But not so. The Jesuits of the place never so much as made him the slightest offer of assistance in any way whatever, and under a burning Syrian sun, at a moment's notice, was this gentleman obliged to move off over the mountains with his wife and young child on a journey of eight hours, to the house of a brother missionary who lives at Shamdoon.

It is but just to the Turkish authorities to say that they are not to blame for this outrage. Zahleh has long been in a sort of passive rebellion against the Pacha, and has paid no taxes for two years. In fact, the people of the place do very much as they like, and the only persons who have any command over them are the priests and monks of the town. The incident I have related seems to prove that there is much truth in what many residents in this country assert, viz.: that where the Christians possess power in Asia they are to the full as tyrannical, bigoted, and blood-thirsty as the Moslems have ever shown themselves to be.

Mr. DOD, as a matter of course, could not allow the matter to drop. After taking his family to Shamdoon he came on to Beyrout and reported the case to Mr. MOORE, the English Consul-General, who is acting as American Consul, there having been no consul for the United States in Beyrout for some time past. Mr. MOORE has taken up the matter with great spirit, and through the Pasha of Beyrout has sent an order to Zahleh for the chief Sheiks of the place to proceed to Shamdoon and escort Mr. DOD back to their town, making them responsible that he will not be ill-treated or molested for the future. To this the Sheiks have agreed, urging that they had nothing whatever to do with the outrage, which was the work of the priests, and of them alone. But I question much whether the affair will be allowed to remain in *statu quo*. Brother Jonathan is not the man to allow his fellow-countrymen to be insulted with impunity. Mr. MOORE has done all that he can in the matter; but I suspect the American Minister at Constantinople will insist upon the ringleaders of this outrage being published."

[*For Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

Proposed New Canadian Tariff.

	$	Cts.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, ₩ gallon	0	8
Ale, Beer and Porter, in quart bottles, ₩ doz. bottles	0	2 5
Ale, Beer and Porter, in pint bottles, ₩ doz. bottles	0	12½
(On the bottles, 15 ₩ cent. *ad valorem*.)		
Almonds and Filberts, ₩ lb	0	3
Corn Brooms, ₩ dozen	0	50
Corn Whisks, ₩ dozen	0	15
Cigars, ₩ lb	0	80
Chicory, raw and kiln-dried, ₩ lb	0	1
Chicory, roasted and ground, ₩ lb	0	4
Coffee, green, ₩ lb	0	1
Coffee, roasted, ₩ lb	0	4
Coffee, ground, ₩ lb	0	4
Corclals, ₩ gallon	1	00
Currants, ₩ lb	0	3
Dried Fruits, ₩ lb	0	3
Figs, ₩ lb	0	3
Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, unground, ₩ lb	0	4
Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, ground, ₩ lb	0	6
Macaroni and Vermicelli, ₩ lb	0	3
Mustard, ₩ lb	0	5
Molasses, ₩ gallon	0	4
Mace, ₩ lb	0	25
Nutmegs, ₩ lb	0	25
Nuts not specially named, except Cocoa Nuts, ₩ lb	0	1
Spirits and strong waters, of all sorts for every gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength or less quantity than a gallon, viz:		
Brandy	1	00
Gin	0	80
Rum	0	50
Whisky	0	18
Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine and alcohol, and not being brandy, Gin, rum or Whisky, ₩ gallon	0	80
Spices, unground, not otherwise named, ₩ lb	0	7
Spices, ground, not otherwise

JUDGE CULVER AND THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WILLIAMSBURG.

His Review of the Decision of the Church Majority and Refutation of the Charges Preferred Against Him.

HE IS VINDICATED BY A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

The Mutual Council called by ERASTUS D. CULVER, City Judge of Brooklyn, to review the *ex parte* proceedings of the First Baptist Church in Williamsburg, of which he is, or rather was, a member,—having been expelled from membership in that association on certain charges which have already become notorious,—met Wednesday afternoon at Trenor's Academy in South Eighth-street, near Fourth, Williamsburg. Among those present in response to the invitation addressed to different churches were Ex-Governor (now Judge) BRIGGS, of Massachusetts; Gov. FLETCHER, of Vermont; Judge BAKER, of Buffalo; Rev. Mr. HISCOX, of New-York; several other clergymen from this and the sister cities, and a large number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. MARY C. BROWN and Mrs. HINCK, the females with whom the alleged improprieties charged on the Judge were committed. The Judge's wife and daughter occupied one of the front seats.

During the address of Judge CULVER, Mrs. BROWN wept copiously, and was at last obliged to retire to one of the back windows for air. She is a respectable-looking woman, of say 45 years, at least, of sobe carriage, and not especially attractive in feature though certainly not remarkably homely. The Judge himself was at times very much affected, and on one occasion even was obliged to pause for several minutes so as to permit his emotion to pass over. The ladies exhibited much sympathy with his distress and failed to repress their tears.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Judge BAKER, of Buffalo, rose and moved that Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, be appointed temporarily to the chair, in order that the number of Churches represented might be ascertained, and that the Council might be properly organized; carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. REMINGTON was chosen Secretary.

The Churches to whom invitations were sent, were then called, and were found to be represented as follows:

Stanton street Church, New-York—The Rev. Dr. E. T. HISCOX J. F. ZERLEY.
North Berian, N. Y.—The Rev. D. DUNBAR.
Tabernacle—NONE.
Bedford-avenue—The Rev. S. REMINGTON and J. W. FLYEN, Esq.
Mission Church, E. D.—MARK HULL.
First Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie—The Rev. H. A. GUILD.
Central Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie—Deacon WM. WEST.
Nyack—The Rev. JOHN P. BURR.
First Albany, Albany—WM. RICHARDSON.
Pearl-street Albany—NONE.
Niagara-square, Buffalo—Judge A. L. BAKER.
Pittsfield, Mass—Jucge G. N. BIGGS
Danbury, Conn—The Rev. L. D. GOWAN, THOS. J. VAN ZANDT.
Norwalk, Conn.—NONE.
Bottskill, N. Y.—CALVIN FESTON.
Whitehall, N. Y.—W. W. COOK.
Cambridge, N. Y.—NONE
Cavendish, Vt.—Governor RYLAND FLETCHER.

This made in all 17 delegates representing 14 out of the 18 churches addressed.

The Council then proceeded to a permanent organization, Gov. FLETCHER, of Vermont, being chosen President, and Rev. Mr. REMINGTON Secretary.

On the suggestion of Judge CULVER as to the propriety of appointing an assistant Clerk, Brother BAKER, of Buffalo, was unanimously elected to that office.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. DUNBAR, of New-York.

On the suggestion of Judge BRIGGS, Judge CULVER read the letter he had addressed to the churches asking a mutual council on the ground of his feeling aggrieved by the action and decision of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg. Appended to this was a communication signed by 61 protesting members of the same church virtually concurring in Judge CULVER's invitation. The Rev. Dr. HISCOX then moved that Church members present, but not in pursuance of the invitation, be invited to join in the deliberations of the Council, but without the right to vote. Carried.

A country member moved that the same privilege be extended to the Sisters present. Carried, *nem. con.*

Judge BAKER asked whether the Church to which Judge CULVER belonged had been invited also?

Judge CULVER read a communication which he had addressed to the Church, asking that the Clerk might be directed to furnish copies of all the proceedings in his case and that of Mrs. BROWN, together with a copy of the report submitted to the Church and all the evidence. The original of this communication was presented to the Church on the 22d June, 1858, and motion was made that the request be granted, which was refused.

At the same time he sent them another communication (which he read) inviting the Church to be present by a Committee at the meeting of the council to vindicate and sustain their action in the premises, which was also refused.

The Judge, not having a copy of the record, was unable to give documentary proof of the truth of these statements as to the rejection of his requests and invitations, but called on Brother ALLEN, one of the members, who was present at the Church meeting at which these requests were made, to state whether he represented the facts correctly.

Brother ALLEN indorsed his statements in every particular, and further affirmed that Judge CULVER informed them that he would call a council, of which he gave them due notice.

Governor BRIGGS moved that the Chairman extend the invitation to the pastor and officers of the Church and such members of the majority as were now present, asking them to take such part in the proceedings and deliberations as their judgment and sense of duty should dictate.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Judge CULVER proceeded to say it had been asserted that the reason why the Church had withheld the record was the fear of a prosecution for libel, for, although he had called for it, yet there were others implicated who, if the record were given up to him, might enter a libel suit on the ground that they had not joined in that call. To meet that contingency, he procured and sent to the Church a request for the record, signed by all the parties implicated in it and in the report of the Committee.

That the Church also refused, on the new ground that all the persons making that application were not members of the Church. The motion was made at a Church meeting to grant the request, and the Church refused.

Brother WELLS, being appealed to, confirmed this statement, and added that he had been insulted by one of the members, and called disorderly by the Pastor for presenting the motion.

Judge CULVER then said that if the Council deemed they had jurisdiction in the matter, he was ready to present the case in the best form he could, under the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN—No objection being offered, you will proceed, Sir.

Judge CULVER—If the Moderator please, we have called this Council to review the action of the Church to which we belonged as members—not to review it directly as a Court of Appeal, but to review it in the light of advice from the sister Churches. We are asking you to review the action of the Church in its Church capacity for we feel aggrieved by that action, and, in order to present it in as clear a shape as possible, I have endeavored to condense the case to the utmost of my power. Bearing in mind that I am the accused party, and was so before the Church, and that neither I nor this sister, a poor widow woman, who had no one to represent her, were allowed by the Church to meet our accusers, face to face, when they were being examined against us, and question them in our own behalf, it is very embarrassing to me to present the case to you, for I have all the way through to speak in relation to myself, and nothing can be more true than that the man who pleads his own case has a fool for his client. We complain that this Church has acted in a way that has been irregular in the procedure, wrong on the merits, and dictated by causes and motives that cannot be approved. First, as to the course of procedure. The first notice I ever had from the Church in an official capacity, was a letter received 19th January, 1858, written by Mr. JOHN WESTERVELT, and stating that he and Mr. J. A. STORY, having been appointed by the deacons of the First Baptist Church to investigate the charges made by one of the members against me, they wished an interview with me, and proposed that I should meet them on the following Thursday at 7½ o'clock.

To that letter, the Judge continued, he sent a reply the same day, stating he knew no reason why that evening would not answer as well as any other,—and requested, in the meantime, to be furnished with a written copy of the charges, the names of the members making them, and the witnesses supporting them, as soon as Wednesday evening—(the letter being written on Tuesday.)

Next day—viz. on the 20th—he received another letter, signed by Deacons WESTERVELT and STORY, saying that they could not find anything in their rules of order or discipline requiring them to furnish him with a copy of the charges against him the names of the members making them, and of witnesses supporting them, and stating further, that, as members of the Church, they must decline having any other person present. Not knowing exactly what they meant about having nobody but church members present, he took with him BRO her WEST, a member of the Church, as a friend and adviser, and Brother MOORE, another member and who was, in his estimation, an important witness in regard to what he supposed to be the charges against him. No sooner did they make their appearance before the Committee than these brethren were each requested immediately to leave; their presence would not be tolerated for an instant. He then presented to the Committee the following preliminary objections:

1. He excepts to the manner of appointing the Committee, that the Deacons have no such authority.

2. He excepts to the refusal of the Committee to furnish him with copy of the charges, name of complainant and witnesses

3. He objects that the Gospel steps have not been taken in the matter; the member making the charges not having first seen, informed, or labored with, the alleged offender.

Subject to the foregoing preliminary objections, he then asks of said WESTERVELT and STORY:

1 A copy of the vote, or resolution, appointing them such Committee.

2 He renews his request for a copy of the *specific charges*, the name of the member making them, and the authority on which they are made.

3. He objects to the admission or use of any hearsay evidence, or any testimony, in the taking of which he has not had an opportunity to participate.

On that no action whatever was taken; there was not even a motion made in regard to it. He then asked the Committee for the substance of their charges. Of what transpired subsequent to that he could offer no other evidence to the Council save the minutes he had taken at the time. (These minutes he read.) It appeared from them that the charge was said to be that he had visited houses at improper hours, to wit, Mrs. BROWN's, in South Third street, and Mrs. HINCK's, in South Sixth-street. Then he called upon the Committee to know what the circumstances were; they said they did not want them then to be known. As to Mrs. HINCK, he utterly denied to them that he was ever in her house more than three or four times when she lived in South Sixth-street, and then only on legal affairs of hers which he then had in charge, and that he never was in her house at so late an hour as was alleged against him. Having denied the charge, he renewed his call for the proofs and the names of the witnesses. In relation to the other lady, the general charge was that he had visited her at a late and improper hour. There was no evidence urnished and no name given. All that was said was that a certain Judge, not named, was seen to go out of her house at a late hour. Having again called for the proof and the names of the witnesses, he left. Mr. WESTERVELT said to him at that time there would be no further action in the matter until he notified them. There was no further action taken in the matter until the church meeting of the 25th of January. As he could get no copy of the charges or the names of witnesses through this course, and as the city was filled with rumors, he felt it his duty to go to the church meeting, and, in order that there might be no mistake about it, he submitted a written request that a Committee be appointed by the Church to investigate the charges, and report thereon to the Church; and that such Committee be directly under the authority of the Church, and that they be required to notify the accused of the time of taking any testimony; and that he be permitted to be present and examine the witnesses; and that he be furnished beforehand with a copy of the charges against him. In connection with this he read the record of the Church, which he had obtained through the intervention of a Court of law. The first entry represented him as making a speech of half an hour's duration, wherein he threatened the deacons with a prosecution. That was changed, and in its stead was one representing him as presenting to the Church, with the request that it might be placed upon file, a written protest against the action of the deacons, which, on motion, was laid on the table. The Church approved of that record, although the fact was that he entered no protest against the action of the two deacons. When that was laid on the table he handed another request to the effect that, as the committee had declined to give him the names of the witnesses, he respectfully asked to be furnished with their names, to be allowed to cross-examine them, and to produce counter testimony. That he regarded as a matter of right, and even craved as a favor. It was not granted. One of the deacons, prepared for the occasion, sprung an adjournment to cut it off. The moderator said the motion to adjourn had precedence of all others. He (the Judge) declared that he would regard the adjournment as a negative on his request, and in that way it was killed off. When they came to take up their record for the next month there was not a word found in it in relation to this last request. Matters remained in that way from the 20th of January to the 15th of February. On that day about 7½ in the evening, he found a letter from Mr. WESTERVELT tucked under his door, requesting to see him at his (Mr. W.'s) house at 7 o'clock in the hope that they might arrive at some satisfactory arrangement as to the witnesses in the case. He went and saw Mr. STORY and Mr. WESTERVELT, who wanted him to go with them up town but would not name any person or place, to hear evidence as to the charges in relation to Mrs. BROWN. He said it was impossible to go that evening as he had an engagement at the meeting of the Industrial School and was going to Albany next morning on a fixed engagement, but wanted them to appoint some other evening. In that conversation he requested them to allow a Commissioner to be present to take the testimony; they refused, but said he might bring brother VALENTINE with him. It was then agreed that the matter should stand over till Friday evening, after his return from Albany, when Mrs. BROWN was also to have the right to be present at the examination. After his return from Albany, he found a letter from brother WESTERVELT, dated Feb. 18, in which he stated that he had seen the witnesses, and laid his (Judge C.'s) proposal before them to meet at his (Mr. W.'s) house, and they refused to come, unless he met the terms on which they had agreed when he last saw them (the Committee.) Here occurred a transaction, which he was sorry to allude to, but he must, as it was part of the narrative. On the 19th of February he called at Mr. WESTERVELT's house after sundown. Mr. WESTERVELT came to the door. He (the Judge) asked if the Committee were going to take that testimony to-night, as they had proposed Mr. WESTERVELT said: "No, the witnesses don't expect us; they won't comply with your terms." "What terms?" he asked. "Why, taking it down, and signing and swearing to it," was the reply. "Well," said he, (the Judge) "we shall go and take down the statement, and ask them to sign it, and swear to it, and if they don't, it is not my fault." "No," said WESTERVELT, "there is no appointment if you do not comply with the terms agreed on, we cannot go." "What are your terms?" asked he, (Judge C.) "Well," said Mr WESTERVELT, "to go up and talk the matter over, and if you can explain and clear it up, so much the better." He (Judge C.) then said: "You will drive me at last into taking the witnesses and you into a law suit; your conduct is niggardly and tyrannical." WESTERVELT said, "I won't be insulted in my own house," and slammed the door in his (Judge C.'s) face. The Judge then went to his office and wrote to the Committee, stating that whenever any statement or testimony was to be taken in reference to his case, he should insist on the right of having such friend or friends in the Church as he might think proper, on having the statements of the witnesses taken down in writing, and that the witnesses should be asked to sign them, and in the event of their refusal, that the testimony should be taken subject to that exception. Having heard that one of the persons who said something against him was Mr. DYKEMAN, he (the Judge) was desirous of seeing him. On the 22d, which was the following Monday, he met a man whom he did not ever know before, but whom he thought from his grave looks to be Mr. ROBERT DYKEMAN. He asked him, and he said he was Mr. ROBERT DYKEMAN, and added: "Judge, I do not know anything against you, in the world, myself." He (the Judge) asked him if he might go and see his wife in his presence? At first he seemed reasonable, but at length refused. Then he asked him if he would consent that evening that BROWN should go up, and that he (Judge C.) should go and hear the statement? He (DYKEMAN) said he would. He had heard, then, through a friend of Mr. BROWN, that on Saturday night the Committee had called on her and told her that on Monday night they would call for her, and she should go with them to hear some witnesses; but they would not tell who or where it was; she was then told by the Committee that she could be present and take along a friend; but that the accused (meaning Judge C.) could not be present. On Monday night, accordingly, he went to DYKEMAN's; one of the Committee objected, but not very strongly, and he (Judge C.) went in, being there by permission of the man of the house against the interdiction of the Committee. They heard the statements there made; what they were he would give afterwards.

On the 23d of February a church meeting was held, at which this Committee, who had given him no opportunity of hearing any testimony, or presenting any, made their report to the Church. The first draft was made by the Clerk, but either Brother STORY or Dr BAKER drafted a stronger one, and it stood recorded "that Judge CULVER had been in the habit of paying, and MARY C. BROWN of receiving, visits at untimely hours."

There stood the fact recorded against him. They had gone and interwoven with the record a meeting, said to have taken place by the deacons more than two months before, which was assembled without authority of the Church, and without his having had any opportunity of a trial. The Church refused to amend that record. On the 23d of February this other Committee was appointed to go on and investigate the charges; and here he came to another branch of the subject. He had now got a Committee specifically appointed to investigate the charge against him of paying and against Mrs. BROWN for receiving visits at untimely hours. On that Committee the Moderator, to do him justice, appointed Mr. WELLS, a friend of the accused. He (the Judge) sent them a letter asking them to give him two days' notice of their meetings, to complete their evidence before requiring him to put in his, stating that he should give them similar notice, and requesting that no testimony be taken on either side in the absence of the other party. To that the Chairman responded, answering no specific query, simply stating that they meant to conduct the investigation in their own way, but would afford the accused every opportunity of exculpating himself. In direct contradiction to this promise they went on to take evidence behind his back and without giving him any notice, whereupon brother WELLS stated to the Committee and the Church that it was not right, and if they continued it he would resign. They did continue it, and he resigned. On the 23d of March the record was read, declaring that Judge CULVER had been found guilty. Every effort had been made to injure his case by arraigning him as against the pastor, by introducing topics in relation to his (Judge C.'s) views of a sermon by Dr. BAKER on Slavery. One of the members said, "Oh, Brother CULVER talks about Slavery, but when did you ever him pray for the Slave?" To which he replied, "You never asked me to pray, and if you did, what would be the use, when you know I would not pray as you wanted me to?" The Church approved of this record. Brother WELLS protested against it. He (Judge C.) asked for a copy of it. They refused it, and would not hear him. Next morning the sun was not an hour above the tops of the mountains before he sued out a writ from the Supreme Court, obtained the records, and had them copied. Afterwards, in reply to a letter from him, the Committee wrote to say that they would give him an opportunity of seeing such witnesses as would not object to meeting him. They sent a similar letter to Mrs. BROWN, but refused to let her bring any friend with her. In his reply to this letter he suggested that, as a matter of caution, the Committee had better provide themselves with a pair of blinders as a hoodwink, and wadding to stuff his ears, lest the voices of the witnesses should be heard. When Brother KNIGHT, the Chairman, read this, he flew into a passion, declared he would not be insulted and refused to accompany them. He (the Judge) asked the brother how he had been insulted. The brother misread the passage, "Lest the voice of your witnesses should be heard"—which was received with a burst of laughter from the rest of the Committee. They then went to DYCKMAN's, and got there a little after 8 o'clock. They found the house quite dark. They rapped; after some time Mrs. DYCKMAN put her head out of the second story window. She said they could not get in as all the family had gone to bed. She was asked when she could see her visitors, and at last agreed to name Saturday evening. She held a conversation with him, (Judge C.,) she told him that she would see her son ASA, who was also a witness in the case, and have him there on Saturday. Just as they were going away, she said: "This is the Baptist Committee, I suppose." "Yes," said he; "Mrs. DYCKMAN, don't you know who it is that is talking to you?" (The council would bear in mind that this was the woman who knew his voice through a brick wall and down a long passage way on a winter night.) "Don't you know who is talking to you?" he said. "No," said she, "I don't." "Don't you know whose voice it is?" he asked. "No," was the reply. "Why," said he, "it is Judge CULVER's." She hauled in her head quicker than ever any mud-turtle did. On Saturday night, after getting through with his Court business, and taking a hasty cup of tea, he hurried up to Mrs. DYCKMAN's, according to appointment, but met the Committee on their way back, and were told by them that she said she would never see them. There that matter broke off. On the 7th of May he wrote to the Committee asking whether they were through and had taken all the testimony in his presence which they expected to take; and, if so, asking for a copy of the testimony, and stating that he had some twenty or twenty-five witnesses to examine in his defence. To this the Chairman replied, that so far as their duties extended in the matter, they were satisfied, unless something else should come to their knowledge of which they were now ignorant, that they would be ready at any time that might be agreed upon to present their report to the Church; that as to going to see or hear twenty or twenty-five witnesses they would do no such thing; that they felt perfectly justified in taking the course they had, leaving it to others to decide whether it was legal, ecclesiastical, or in conformity with Baptist usages; that they would not furnish a copy of the testimony taken behind the back of the accused, and that all further correspondence with him was closed. He (Judge C.) wrote another letter asking specifically for a copy of the report; that was never acknowledged. Now, we had traveled down almost to the time when this report was made. That was on the 3d of June. He applied to the previous meeting in very respectful terms for a copy of the testimony. Deacon MCCUTCHEON got up and begged the brethren to be cautious; Judge CULVER looked very bland, but there was harm concealed behind it; as to this request, he would rather be inclined himself, indeed he thought it would be as well, to let Judge CULVER get a copy of the testimony. He had hardly made that careful and guarded suggestion, when there came from the Chair a frown that withered even MCCUTCHEON down. "Let the Committee make their report; it comes in that way." He had hardly got the words out of his mouth before the man Friday, over the way, got up and moved an adjournment. That man's name was WM. B. HURD, a dentist of their city, whom he (the Judge) afterwards told that if he would emigrate to the borders of Missouri, he would pay the expenses of his transportation. The motion to adjourn was carried, and the meeting was adjourned, as the Moderator declared, with benediction.

We now come down to the last meeting—the exclusion meeting—on the 3d of June. He spoke of it with great regret; it was the most strange exhibition he ever saw in his life. As the meeting opened, and just before the reading of the report was commenced, he desired to preserve his rights on one matter, and that was a preliminary one. He rose and stated that the objection he rose to make was but preliminary, and would take but a moment. He objected, then, first, to any *ex parte* evidence; second, to any evidence that was mere hearsay; third, to any testimony not in writing, unless given by a member of that Church, or of some Church of the same faith and order. When he rose, he had only made the first objection when he was met by a call to order, and the Chair put him down. He insisted then that he should be allowed to state his objections and stated to name his second objection, when he was again called to order. He objected when the report was about to be offered, but was ruled down and ordered to take his seat three or four times. He would admit he was not as obedient as some would be. At last they resorted to the usual argument—an argument, he was sorry to say, sometimes used in Churches—the argument of the heels. They stamped him down. His objections were not noticed. The report was read by the Chairman. He followed it by a speech, and that speech by a motion to exclude Judge CULVER, and withdraw from him the hand of fellowship. He (Judge CULVER) said to the brethren he wanted time to see the report. It was refused. Then several motions were made, and, among the rest, he believed Brother VALENTINE moved that Judge CULVER have until Monday night to meet this report. That motion was voted down also. He, (Judge C.,) then got up, and very likely took them a little by surprise. He read the evidence which he had taken. It was all verified, and in proper shape. Almost every witness he presented was a professor of religion, and those who had made it were willing to stand by it everywhere. It was then 1 o'clock at night; he was very much fatigued, and asked, as a personal favor, that the meeting be adjourned to any night they might choose to name, so as to give him a chance. A motion made to that effect shared the same fate as the rest. Never having had the report in his hands, he was obliged at that hour of the night to sum up his case on what he could catch of the report by ear. When he had concluded, and after 2½ o'clock, a motion was made for the previous question. It was declared carried, and he was excluded by a vote of 32 to 60. Mrs. BROWN's friends made an earnest appeal in her behalf. He, himself, spoke for her. "If you kill me," he said, "do not kill her; I know her to be innocent. Spare her out of respect for her friends and family. Don't crush a woman." That made a little impression on them. One brother asked, can there be evidence to convict this woman of adultery, for it is that really, with which she is charged? "Oh," said the Pastor, "you will understand, brethren, she is not charged with such an an offence as that; it is a simple impropriety." On a true count, the vote in her case stood 39 to 48. She was almost acquitted. At this time there were not probably more than 150 persons in the meeting, and a great many did not vote at all. The minority were allowed to depart before the final vote was taken. The members of the majority were detained by persons stationed at the door.

Mr. WATERBURY—And I saw Deacon MCCUTCHEON come out, put his arms round the neck of a member who was going away, and say: "Brother, we have just such a number of votes, and you must not leave, or we shall not have a majority."

Mr. CULVER resumed: He then asked, he said, for a mutual council, which was also refused. He now came to the second great branch of the case, and that was as to the merits, as appeared from the evidence. Whilst the report was being read, he took notes of it as fast as he could write, and it was from these notes he would give the substance of it. This document stated that the Committee had availed themselves of the labors of Messrs. WESTERVELT and STORY, the former Committee, and then proceeded to give a brief summary of the evidence. It gave, first, the testimony of Mr. DYCKMAN, which, in substance, was that when he lived in Mrs. BROWN's house—(four years and four months ago, as had been proved)—he was waked up one night—he could not recollect exactly at what hour—heard somebody go down the back steps leading from Mrs. BROWN's rooms, and say: "Good night;" and that he recognized Judge CULVER's voice, because he had seen him once, some year or so before.

Mr. RICHARDSON—That was the family that went to bed at 8 o'clock.

Judge CULVER—Yes, Sir.

Mrs. DYCKMAN said that CULVER was in the constant practice of visiting there, and she said that this particular night Mr. DYCKMAN alluded to, was Sunday night; that he staid three or four hours, and that she opened the door to let him in at 9 o'clock.

Her son ASA, testified that he had known CULVER to be there as late as 1 or 2 o'clock, and that he had known Mrs. BROWN to lock up her children in a cold room while CULVER was there, and that he had spoken of her cruelty in doing so. Mrs. SIEBERT said she went home one night with CORNELIA DYCKMAN and met Judge CULVER and Mrs. BROWN coming home; which was explained to be an occasion on which they had either been to see an important witness who worked in the shop in which her husband was killed, or a tenant with whom she had some business transactions. The Committee then said they could produce several other witnesses or charges, but deemed they had enough, and referred also to what had been remarked by some one, of what a man named CHAS. CULVER said. That was about all the evidence given in in the report of the Committee, with the exception of the statement of an Irishman named RYAN, regarding this lady in South Sixth-street.

The Committee then read two anonymous letters threatening the deacons and those identified with this prosecution, for the purpose of injuring him. Of the authorship of these letters he had no knowledge whatever. They charged that Deacon WESTERVELT had made the acquaintance of a widow and shaved his own note at 24 per cent.; that Deacon STORY had been an Episcopalian tract peddler and an open Communion Baptist, and that he had been intimate with a widow since this charge was made against him (Judge C.); that Deacon FREEMAN had got into trouble with his own servant girl, and had been sent by CULVER to Judge JACOBS; "that Deacon MCCUTCHEON had got up a faction in the Mulberry-street Church, gone to another, and almost broken the heart of old Father MACLAY, and that he had intrigued Brother MASON away, and managed things generally in that way.

In answer to these charges each of the Deacons had to get up and make an explanation, which, alone, consumed an hour of his (the Judge's) valuable time. Deacon FREEMAN's wife rose to vindicate her husband, and the Deacon himself denied the whole charge, and said he never talked with Judge JACOBS at all on the subject, but, when met by the Judge a few days afterwards, the Judge reminded him of the circumstance, and he was obliged to admit it.

Judge CULVER then read the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. DYCKMAN, which had been taken in his presence before the Committee, and which showed, among other things, that at this time there was a misunderstanding between them and Mrs. BROWN as to the rent—the DYCKMAN's occupying the lower portion of the house, and Mrs BROWN, who owned it, residing in the upper.

Of ASA, he said he was a young man of immoral associations, that he kept a porter-house on the corner of Grand-street, and was a very bad boy generally.

He then read the affidavit of CHESTER A. ARTHUR, his law partner at the period when the alleged improprieties were committed, who deposed that he boarded with Mr. CULVER; that Mr. CULVER managed an extensive law business for Mrs. BROWN, and that he was a man of great regularity of habit, and never out of his own house on a Sunday night

ELIZA BROWN's deposition—she being a colored servant, a member of the Methodist Church, a person of great veracity, and a runaway slave—was substantially to the same effect. Mr. CULVER never kept a night key, and she never knew him to be out on a Sunday night, while she lived in his family, as late as 10, 11, 12, 1, or 2 o'clock.

The statement of Mrs. E. D. CULVER was as follows:

I have read or heard read the statements of Mr. ARTHUR and of my late servant-woman, ELIZA BROWN, and my recollection as to the matters stated by them is in accordance with their statements. At the time when it is alleged the Dikeman family lived in Mrs. BROWN's house Mr. ARTHUR boarded, and ELIZA BROWN lived with us; and, during that time, I am confident my husband, unless out of town all night, was never out at any such hours as 12, 1 or 2 o'clock. He could not have been out at any such hours, especially of a Sunday night, without being let in on his return, and without its being known and conversed about in the family, and especially without my knowing it when he came to bed nor without my suspicions being aroused. The thing was impossible. And I solemnly aver that I knew of no such absence, or of his coming home at any such unusual hours or of any conversation in the family to that effect, nor were my suspicions awakened in the least by any such occurrence. Had my husband been out as I learned at any such hours, especially of a Sunday night, as 1, 2, 1 or 2 o'clock, it would have aroused my suspicions and led me at once to a searching inquiry for the cause. He knows, as I know full well, he could not and would not have escaped a most thorough overhauling. But there was none, for the reason that there existed no occasion for any.

On the time spoken of, the time spoken of, he was regular in his hours and especially on Sunday evenings, as we all were. Our girl was regular in her hours, in her return from her own meeting Sunday evenings. I had charge of the doors and the house, and to me it is incredible that my husband could have been out and it not have been known and talked of in the family.

At the time spoken of he was not holding the office he now holds, but returned from his office, in New-York, about dark. His business calls were very numerous and annoying, from 6 to 8, or 8½ in the evening, and it was after that that he found any time to make his own calls.

In relation to these charges against my husband, it is due to myself and to him to say, that I have, from the outset, disbelieved them. I have, on all proper occasions, always expressed and still express, that disbelief. I had no occasion at the time to believe them true, nor have I since had any.

That he has been as faithful and punctual in the discharge of all his religious duties as he should have been I do not nor does he, pretend. It would have given me great joy to have seen him more faithful and more humble and devoted.

* * * * *

I have carefully read the foregoing and affirm it true.
CAROLINE CULVER.

(Affirmation before Commissioner.)

Mr. ZERLEY—I heard it stated by a member of the Church that Mr. CULVER never heard it read or subscribed to it.

Mrs. CULVER—That is my signature, and I have read it over very carefully.

Judge CULVER—Most of my local business had to be done between 6 and 8 in the evening, and I could not go to see Mrs. BROWN about her cases until after that was over. It was not convenient for her, with six children, to come to see me. My daughter LUCY's affidavit corroborates that of her mother. She regrets that her father didn't take his letter and leave the church when she and her mother did. Is that your signature, my daughter, and did you read this carefully over?

Miss LUCY—Yes, Sir.

Judge CULVER then read the testimony of the eldest son of Mrs. BROWN, her second son, and a little daughter, all contradicting the DYCKMANS' testimony point blank. He also read the depositions of six tenants of Mrs. BROWN, covering the period from 1852 till 1858, all testifying that there had been no improper visits received by Mrs. BROWN. Mrs. LETITIA COOPER swore that Mrs. DYCKMAN had a reputation for "lying" or "tattling;" that she used to have a quarrel with everybody she lived with. She had often known her to come to see her mother in her night-dress to talk about the neighbors. Mr. NICHOLS, Com. of Deeds, corroborated Mr. CULVER's statement as to the occurrences of the visit to the DYCKMANS', and gave Mrs. DYCKMAN an indifferent character as to veracity. The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, the City missionary, testified of her that when her feelings were excited she would lose her religion.

In regard to CHARLES CULVER, a cousin of Mrs. BROWN, the Judge said he regarded him as the originator of these scandalous rumors. He was a boarder with her for a considerable period, but, on finding out the worthlessness of his character, she ordered him to leave. He refused, and insulted her. She sent for a Policeman and had him committed to prison. On his release, he went about among several families, uttered the falsest reproaches against her, made her character as black as falsehood could make, and vilified his own still more. He (Judge CULVER) went, accompanied by Mr. JACOBS, and having found where CHARLES CULVER was, they applied to him for a statement. That statement he readily made and swore to. It set forth that he had known Judge CULVER about a year, was acquainted with the Judge while boarding a Mrs. BROWN's, in South Third-street; always stopped in the house; never spent a night away to his knowledge during the time he remained there as a boarder; Judge CULVER called in the evening to see Mrs. BROWN perhaps twenty times in the whole year; he always left before he (deponent) went to bed; did not think he was ever there after 10 o'clock; he always appeared to come on business; never saw any improper conduct between Mrs BROWN and him, or anything that betokened any criminality between them; know nothing against any other man in connection with Mrs B.; have been waited on by Mr. WESTERVELT, who has questioned me if I knew anything about Judge Culver; he seemed very anxious to learn something about Judge CULVER; he asked me to call at his house in Williamsburgh; called and saw STORY there; Mr. WESTERVELT said he knew enough about Mrs. BROWN, but they wanted to get something against CULVER.

That statement, the Judge proceeded, was dated the 16th of January.

From the day the Committee learned CHAS. CULVER was tacked down as a witness, they determined never to let him (the Judge) have an opportunity to meet the evidence they might bring against him. It was even said that he had bribed CULVER, or procured him in some improper manner to make this statement. In answer to that he would offer the following statement of Judge JACOBS:

On the 18th day of January last I accompanied Judge CULVER to the steamer *St. Louis*, then lying in the East River, for the purpose of seeing one CHARLES CULVER, who (as we had learned that forenoon) was in charge of that vessel.

After some preliminary conversation, of no importance, Judge CULVER stated to CHARLES CULVER, that he had come to see him in consequence of some injurious reports, seriously affecting his character which he had heard had been circulated by CHARLES CULVER.

CHARLES CULVER affected some surprise, saying that he did not know anything which he had said, or could say, against Judge CULVER, and asked "what the reports were?"

Judge CULVER then recapitulated the various charges, as to his visits to and improper intimacy with Mrs. BROWN, &c., which he had understood had been made by him. (CHARLES CULVER) all of which CHARLES CULVER most positively denied having made or circulated; saying, that several persons had asked him as to what he knew against Judge CULVER, but that he had never said anything against him, as he knew nothing, &c.

Up to this time I had been silent, having taken from my pocket a small memorandum-book, from which I tore a leaf, about 2 by 3 inches, on which I attempted to make a brief minute of these denials for my own satisfaction, and to enable me to remember his exact language. Seeing me thus employed, he inquired if we (or I) wished any paper? On my replying affirmatively, he brought from the cabin (we being in the Steward's room) some paper and handed it to me. It then, for the first time, occurred to me to reduce his entire statement to writing, and have him to subscribe to the same, and asked if he had any ink aboard? when he at once brought some from the cabin, and arranged for me a temporary desk.

I then remarked, that I had also heard these reports—that Judge CULVER and Mrs. BROWN were on personal friends, for whose reputation I felt some regard—that I had been much surprised to hear him so emphatically disavow those charges, as I had reason to believe he had made them, &c.

He again denied having done so; when I said that, although I had not come there with any such intention, yet I should like to reduce his statements to writing if he had no objections.

He hesitated somewhat, and asked what I wished such a statement for, and to what use I intended to put it; to which I replied, that I thought he ought to make such a statement, in justice to those whose characters had suffered by the reports, as well as to himself, and that the paper would be used to protect their reputation, and to silence any further attacks upon them which might be predicated upon what he was charged with having reported. He then consented, and I proceeded to write his statements as he made them in answer to the questions put to him, mainly by myself, and in doing so, I used his own language almost *verbatim*, there being, I think, but one word (but of the same meaning) which I substituted for his own expression. Judge CULVER also asked a few questions, and when he pronounced it all right, I asked him to sign it, which he did

I then said, as I was a Commissioner of Deeds, I would like to have him make oath to the truth of the document, to which he also consented without any persuasion, and I administered the usual oath to him, in which he solemnly swore that the statement then and there signed by him, was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, "So help him God." I appended the *Jurat*, and we left him.

I deem it proper to say that we did not go there with any intention or expectation of getting any such statement from him, and nothing of the kind had been spoken of between Judge CULVER and myself. During the entire interview no threats, promises, or bribes, or anything approaching thereto, were made use of by either of us, nor did I infer from the appearance of the parties at any time, or from any of the conversation that anything of the kind was thought of, or that they had previously met and conversed on the subject, as has been intimated to myself and others.

In February last, soon after Mrs. BROWN had returned home, she called upon me and requested me to go with her to see Mrs. DIKEMAN in reference to similar stories, which it was generally understood had been told about her and Judge CULVER by Mrs. DIKEMAN. I would have preferred not going, as I feared my motives in so doing would be misunderstood and misrepresented, but Mrs. BROWN was a friend whom I had always esteemed as a Christian woman, and I could not refuse to assist her thus much, while struggling almost single handed in defending her character.

We went to Mrs DIKEMAN's on the afternoon of a very stormy day, the snow falling heavily. At the door we learned from a lad of some 14 years that Mr. and Mrs DIKEMAN were both at home, down stairs. We were shown into the parlor, while the boy went down to announce us, and in the course of a few minutes we were joined by Mr DIKEMAN, who also told us that Mrs DIKEMAN was in, and asked us down to the basement.—there we waited nearly half an hour, expecting the appearance of Mrs. DIKEMAN, I meanwhile conversing with Mr. DIKEMAN on ordinary topics, we having been long acquainted. We were then told that Mrs DIKEMAN had just left in next door to see a sick neighbor, but would soon return, and after waiting another half hour I ventured to suggest that Mrs. DIKEMAN should be informed of our desire to see her.

The boy accordingly went out, and immediately returned saying that Mrs. DIKEMAN was not next door Mr. DIKEMAN then said she had probably gone to North Second-street to visit her daughter, and would not return, as she did not intend to see Mrs. BROWN. I expressed my regret and a conversation then ensued between us all, as to the object of our visit, in which Mr. DIKEMAN again said it made no difference whether his wife was in or out inasmuch as she was determined not to have an interview with Mrs. BROWN; that all she had to say about Mrs BROWN had been, or would be told to the church committee. Mrs. BROWN spoke of the treatment she had received, of the peculiarly defenceless position she occupied in not being allowed to meet her accusers and submitted whether it was just that Mrs. DIKEMAN should make statements to others affecting her character and then refuse to give her an interview. Mr. DIKEMAN replied he was not aware that Mrs. DIKEMAN had said anything against Mrs BROWN's character; that he certainly knew nothing against her, and for the future he would not consent to any more interviews between Mrs DIKEMAN and the Committee, unless Mrs. BROWN was present, and we left the house.

Such is substantially a correct account of the two interviews above described beyond which I have not been concerned with any of the matter concerning Judge CULVER and Mrs BROWN. I make this statement in justice to all parties concerned, as well as to myself individually.

I certainly do not wish to intrude my opinions on this subject on any person or body of persons, but knowing somewhat of the character and general reputation of the persons generally understood as being implicated with the case of Judge C. and Mrs. BROWN, I trust I may be pardoned for briefly referring to them.

Of CHARLES CULVER little need be said; however true in some respects his affidavit made before me may be, he certainly committed a terrible moral perjury, in swearing that he had never made any such charges against Judge C.

Again, I have been recently informed by a respectable gentleman, residing here, that CHARLES JULVER is his relative, whom he has known well as a worthless dishonest fellow, whose oath ought not to be regarded with credit. He also assured me that he had made a similar declaration to one of the Church Committee.

I have nothing to say regarding Mrs. DIKEMAN, except that

FROM KANSAS.

Trial of General James H. Lane for the Murder of Jenkins.

TENTH DAY.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, June 26, 1858.

Mrs. Ann Jenkins, (widow of the deceased)—I was standing by the north window of my house when my husband was killed; I could see the premises where he fell; saw the firing and heard the reports: I saw but two shots; I saw my husband fall; if there were more I could not have seen them, as I left immediately; I took a position by the window just as my husband was cutting down the gate; I didn't leave the window until I started to go to my husband, after he had fell; Lane fired the first shot; I did not see the person who fired the second shot; the party who went with my husband had a pistol and Sharpe's rifle, and nothing else; I had the opportunity of knowing positively what weapons they had.

[There was a discussion on the effect produced by the shot in the clothing, in order to rebut Mrs. Mandell's testimony as to the position of the axe; the clothing was exhibited in Court, and identified by the witness.]

By Col. YOUNG—I saw my husband loading fire-arms on the day of his death; a pistol and Sharpe's rifle; he gave the pistol to Green, this was a few minutes before he started to go over; he did not come to town until our regular dinner was over; the hands and boarders had finished their dinner by that time.

Wm. Hutchinson, sworn—By Mr. STANTON—Since this occurrence between Gen. Lane and Mr. Jenkins, have you heard Gen. Lane say anything as to the order of the shooting?

Objected to. Objection overruled.

Witness—I was at Gen. Lane's house about an hour after Jenkins was shot; the room was filled with persons, so that I could not see or speak to Lane; he was talking in reference to the event, and seemed to be answering questions; I understood General Lane to say that he fired first; that when the fire was returned he turned sideways, so as to present a small surface, and received a shot in his leg; about ten minutes after, in answer to another question, probably, he alluded to the same point, and modified his statement somewhat; was not sure both fired at the same time.

Cross-examined—Mr. Lane did, I think, state at that time that Jenkins had an axe in his hand, but don't think he said he was advancing; Lane claimed all were armed, I think; don't recollect him saying that in a quarter of a minute; I think he did say that he begged Jenkins and party not to come into the yard, and not to advance towards him; don't think Lane said that Jenkins was threatening to kill him at the gate; a great many persons were in the room at the time; the conversation took place an hour after the homicide; I stayed not more than fifteen minutes.

ELEVENTH DAY.

J. G. Haskett recalled—I was at the house of Gen. Lane on the day of the affray two or three times within two hours after it occurred: at the second time I was there he told me of the whole affair; I asked him who fired first; he said he supposed he did; I asked him if he knew; he told me he was not conscious of any firing till he fired, though he was not certain.

Cross-examined—He said Jenkins was advancing on him with the axe at the time he fired; said he retreated, and Jenkins was coming upon him so fast that he thought he would reach him before he reached the house; that at the time he fired he was covered by three pistols; said that the discharge of the pistol was immediately after he fired; Lane said he was from 35 to 40 feet when he fired.

Charles Dyer was sworn, but no new point was elicited. In the main he related a conversation with Lane, in which he narrated the substance of what the testimony for the defence has been as to the order of the firing, position of the parties, &c.

H. W. Jenkins was recalled—He identified one of two axes shown in the Court, as the one used by his uncle on the gate on the day of his death. Witness then said: I understood Green to say at the barn, when arrested by Walker, that if his pistols had gone off the second time Lane would not have lived to have got into the house; at the time Jenkins was shot he had no axe; I have a slight recollection of taking the axe into the yard myself, after picking it up at the gate. That witness was no further axed.

Ray Green recalled—I have said that if my pistol had gone off the second time Lane would not have got into the house; have told Nichols, of Topeka, I would shoot with Gen. Lane at three feet, or any son of a gun who would take it up.

A Voice—"I'll take it up."

Gen. Lane—When you get ready to assassinate me, Green, just send me word.

Witness—I never assassinate any man.

The Court here checked this flourish of bravado.

Witness resumed—The first time I pulled the trigger the pistol went off; the second time a cap snapped merely.

The Court here said, that when the pistol came into its custody, the first cap had been exploded and the second barrel was empty, having been discharged—thus proving that the witness had stated falsely. This was somewhat unwelcome to the prosecution.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that they had closed their rebutting testimony.

The defence immediately called other witnesses as rebutting evidence. There were no new points elicited by any of the first. Four or five witnesses were called to prove that General LANE had told them immediately after the occurrence that the party fired two or three shots at him before he fired—that JENKINS was advancing with the axe raised, and other points substantially as already proved by the defence.

Two others were called, who were within one-fourth of a mile at the time of the firing, and who heard other reports before the heavy gun.

TWELFTH DAY.

The summing up began on the 27th. The Hon. Frederick P. Stanton argued for the prosecution. He protested against that decision of the Court, by which the evidence as to the ownership of the house Lane lived in, the fence, gate and well, was ruled out as irrelevant, especially after it had permitted the defence to prove possession of the premises; in consequence of which decision the full merits of the prosecution cannot come before this tribunal or the public. The whole circumstances of the case, he argued, were such as ought to have weight with the Court. Lane killed Jenkins, when not in personal danger, with a gun containing a load, and perhaps not excessive, but certainly a deadly load. The threats—his coming out again armed, and waiting until the party were within a short distance before firing, are sufficient evidence to prove malice and deadly intent, setting aside the technical legal point as to the right of defence against trespass.

Mr. Stanton spoke for two hours and a half—the forenoon session.

The afternoon was similarly occupied by Mr. EWING, on the part of the defence.

A Chapter of Murders.

MAN KILLED IN A QUARREL.

An affray occurred in the southeast suburbs of Columbus, Ohio, last Sunday evening, which produced intense excitement among the citizens of that vicinity.

A pic-nic was held at the South Burying-ground, southeast of the city, last Sunday evening, under the auspices of a grocery-keeper of the neighborhood, at which a fight occurred between some of the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and four German butchers, named Conrad Seibel, John Frotenbager, George K. Fulk and George Sluter, in which the latter party got badly beaten. Smarting under the injuries they had received, they left the ground in an express-wagon, threatening to return armed.

They drove to the town, shortly after returned, and, on the Livingston road, about 100 yards from the Groveport pike, met HENRICK KORRELL, GEORGE HOCHSTETTER and the latter's wife. SEIBEL, who appears to have been the leader, jumped out of the wagon and accosted KORRELL, who protested that they had not taken part in the late fight; and it seems the latter convinced SEIBEL that such was the fact, as they shook hands and were about to part, when one of the party in the wagon told SEIBEL that KORRELL had been in the affray, and struck him.

SEIBEL immediately turned upon KORRELL, drew a butcher-knife and stabbed him four times, one blow driving the knife through the chest-bone nearly under the left arm. KORRELL staggered to the fence, when HOCHSTETTER interfered, who also received several severe cuts about the forehead and under one eye. HOCHSTETTER'S wife then went to assist her husband, and succeeded in getting hold of the knife, but SEIBEL wrenched it from her, cutting her face and hands in the scuffle. SEIBEL then retreated to his wagon and the party drove off. KORRELL was carried insensible to the house of Mr. SCHNEIDER, near by, where medical aid was called, but proved availing. It was about sundown when he was stabbed, and he died at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. KORRELL was a young man, perhaps 22 years of age, unmarried, and has, as we learn, but a single relative in th's city.

Mr. HOCHSTETTER and his wife were severely but not seriously injured. The former testified before the Mayor yesterday morning in the preliminary examination of the case.

SEIBEL and his party were arrested on Sunday evening, had a hearing yesterday morning, and the case was continued till this afternoon at 2 o'clock. SEIBEL, when brought before the Mayor, hung down his head and appeared sulky and sullen. They were all remanded to the county jail for safe keeping.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY AN INSANE MAN.

A most appalling tragedy was enacted in Columbus County, N. C., just after daylight on the morning of the 29th instant, resulting in the death of four persons. JOSHUA ROUSE killed his father, his wife and two of his small children, cutting off their heads with an axe. His eldest son ran over to the residence of ISAAC H. POWELL, Esq., and told Mr. P. what had happened, who got W. G. SMITH, Esq., and they went on towards ROUSE'S. On their way they met ROUSE in pursuit of his son with an axe. He said he wanted to kill him. On meeting Messrs. POWELL and SMITH he dropped the axe and held out his hand, when they arrested him. He is now in jail. ROUSE had been for some time in the Insane Asylum, but was taken out by his guardian some three or four weeks ago, since which time he has been permitted to run at large. There is every reason to believe that he was insane at the time when he committed the terrible deed for which he has been arrested.

A very old woman—an Indian—resides at East Hampton, Conn., her age being *one hundred and ten*. The old lady, known as Betty Adams, is active.

Dr. Snow, an eminent London Surgeon, noted for his researches into the properties of chloroform, is dead.

LAW. INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision in Admiralty—Interesting to Ship Owners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MAY TERM, 1858.

Before Judge Betts.

William E. Collis and William Mitchell vs. *The Schooner Coernine, Fraley W. Moore, Simeon J. Latkan, and Lorenzo A. Webb, claimants*—The libelants, ship-chandlers and traders, residents and doing business in New-York, were in the habit of dealing on credit in the line of their trade with Gilbert L. Moore, a resident of Williamston, in North Carolina, engaged in building and sailing vessels, and other transactions, in that State.

The correspondence between those parties proves that such course of dealing was in use between them anterior to the month of September, 1856, and was continued subsequently on open accounts of debit and credit. At that time, in an interview between them in New York, it was agreed that the libelants should supply the equipments and outfits necessary to complete the schooner *Coernine*, which Moore was about constructing at his residence in North Carolina; and that they should furnish whatever should be required to that end upon the written or verbal orders of Moore.

On the 5th of March, 1857, Moore wrote the libelants from Williamston by Samuel D. Hines, introducing the latter as the intended master of the *Coernine* when completed, and requesting that his memoranda of materials and supplies should be filled by the libelants "at as low rates as possible," the large amounts of course on the regular times, "in order to give the vessel some time to make a part before it is due:" "the small memoranda of which I shall expect to pay between one and three months;" for instance "the bill for making sails, iron works, &c." The same letter had advised the libelants that Moore would, between July and September, pay them a considerable amount for the purchase of the sails and rigging for the *Coernine*; those, as it appears from the correspondence between the parties, being articles not dealt in by the libelants, but with some others were to be purchased by them in New-York for Moore.

By letters of dates of March 14 and 20, the libelants advised Moore that they were hastening to fulfill all Hines' orders; that hemp, sails, blocks, &c., had been purchased by them. On the 18th of March they further wrote that all the goods were then ready, and requested a remittance of funds, as they had to make large purchases, and their payments for duck, &c., "then, and for the next sixty days, will be heavy."

By letter of April 8, the libelants informed Moore that the goods were all on board the vessel at New-York for transportation to North Carolina, and that they inclose "bill of lading and amount of supplies, amounting in all to $4,074 35," "the cash bills, amounting to $916 77," they desired him to remit immediately.

On the 11th July, 1856, Moore executed at North Carolina, a promissory note to the libelants, or order for $600, payable at ninety days, and on the 31st of July; at the same place, another note for the same amount ($600), payable in ninety days thereafter to the libelants or order; and on the 24th of September, following, another promissory note, dated at New-York, payable to libelants or order for $1,000, four months after date.

These several promissory notes were produced in open court by the counsel for the libelants on the hearing of the cause, as having been given for the debt in prosecution, and were delivered up to be cancelled.

It appeared in proof that the materials supplied by the libelants were necessary for the construction and use of the schooner, and could not have been procured at the place where she was built and fitted out. They were supplied for her service, and after her completion she was dispatched by Moore, her owner, from Plymouth, North Carolina, her port of registry, upon a series of foreign voyages. June 2, 1857, she sailed for Guadeloupe, thence to Marie Galante, thence to St. Pierre, Martinique, thence to the Island of Nevis, on trading voyages; thence to St. Thomas, where she was chartered for Porto Rico and New-York, at which last place she arrived in the mouth of August, remained in the port fifteen days at quarantine, and eight days afterward in discharging and reloading, and on the 22d day of September sailed again on round charters by the way of the West Indies back to New-York, where she arrived Jan. 26, 1858, and the libel in this cause was filed the next day. The libelants were personally apprized of the vessel being in this port within two or three days after her first arrival here, and also knew the whole period of her continuance in port. The libelants charged that the schooner being in Wilmington, N. C., and in want of ship chandlery, sails, rigging, materials, labor and supplies, to render her seaworthy and fit to navigate the high seas and proceed upon a voyage to the West Indies, they furnished and delivered such articles to the vessel at that place, &c. These claimants intervened and set up a title to the vessel under an assignment of her in trust for the payment of debts made to them by Gilbert L. Moore prior to the commencement of this action; and by formal answer they denied every material allegation in the libel upon which the action is based. They especially denied the jurisdiction of this Court over the subject matter, and insisted on the argument upon an explicit judgment upon that branch of the defence, because of its eminent importance to the interests of navigation and commerce in American vessels, and because it is supposed the law governing that subject is obscure or indefinite in its provisions, or has become seemingly so, under the rules by which it is interpreted and administered by the Courts.

There was also a separate intervention and defence to the action in the name of James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who interposed and claimed the vessel by virtue of process of attachment out of a State Court in favor of a creditor of Gilbert L. Moore, the alleged owner of the schooner. This branch of the defence was disposed of at the last May Term of the Court, on an issue in law (24 vol., MSS. Decisions, 40,) and will not be further regarded in the report of this case.

The case was argued upon the pleadings and proofs by Messrs. N. Hoxie and E. C. Benedict, for libelants, and Messrs. Gerard, Jr., and B. D. Silliman for claimants.

BETTS, J.—The libelants place their right of action in this cause upon the grounds that the transaction between them and Gilbert L. Moore, in relation to the outfit and supply of materials for building and equipping the schooner *Coernine*, was a maritime contract, concerning a foreign vessel and her employment in navigation and commerce, and that a debt was thereby created, which became by implication of law a lien upon the vessel, accompanying her wherever she went; or that by the local law of North Carolina, under which she was built, registered and owned, and where the supplies were used, the schooner was made subject to a lien for that debt, which, by the principles of the general maritime law, is enforceable in this Court.

The position on the part of the claimants is, that this Court has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit in any aspect of the case under which it is presented by the pleadings and proofs, and the cases of Pratt *vs.* Reid, (19 How. R., 359,) and the claimants of the steamboat Jefferson *vs.* Beers et al. (not yet published, but a copy of which has been furnished me) are relied upon as having settled, by the solemn adjudications of the Supreme Court, the law definitively to that effect.

In view of the magnitude of interests depending upon the general question in this District, and its importance practically in the every-day business dealings within the port between mechanics and material men, and shipowners and masters, it is deemed desirable that this specific point should be made the prominent subject of consideration and decision; especially if those judgments of the Supreme Court have worked any change in the rules heretofore applied to this class of cases, and have diminished the securities formerly enforced in this Court in behalf of that order of creditors.

In the first place, it is important to consider what were the special features in the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed, adjudged upon by the Supreme Court, and what character was affixed by that decision to the contract or credit in regard to the necessaries supplied a foreign vessel on a voyage, in order to give them a privilege or lien against the vessel.

The steamboat *Sultana* was employed on the Western Lakes, in the transportation of passengers and freight. She was enrolled and owned at Buffalo, and a debt was contracted at Erie, in Pennsylvania, by her owner and master, for supplies of coal to her during the performance of a succession of trips for a period of about two years. It was assumed by the Court to have been necessary for the navigation of the vessel that she should be furnished with coal on those occasions, although the proof on that head was held to be loose and indefinite. The libelant furnished her coal in that manner when demanded, from June, 1852, to May, 1854, and rendered a bill therefor, containing a running account of debits and credits. The owner of the boat usually navigated her as master, and was present when the supplies were furnished. When he was not present they were furnished at the request of the person in command. The answer denied that the supplies were furnished on the credit of the boat, and averred they were furnished on the credit of the master.

The Court laid out of view the inadequacy of proof that the supply of coal was an actual necessity to the navigation of the vessel, within the Admiralty rule, at the time it was supplied her, because of the more serious difficulty in the case of the libelant, in the absence of any proof to show that there was also a necessity at the time of procuring the supplies for a credit upon the vessel, which was asserted by the Court to be as essential as that of the necessity of the article itself. It seems to be supposed, the Court remarks, "that circumstances of less pressing necessity for supplies or repairs, and an implied hypothecation of the vessel to procure them, will satisfy the rule, than in a case of a necessity sufficient to justify a loan of money on bottomry for the like purpose. We think this is a misapprehension."

The Court proceeds to fortify the position of law taken by them on those facts, by reasoning against the sufficiency of the facts to authorize an implication of a lien in the case, and by an intimation strongly disfavoring the increase of maritime liens of this class, upon the lakes and rivers, as tending to perplex and embarrass business rather than furnish facilities to carry it forward, and declaring that such liens should be strictly limited to the necessities of commerce which created them.

The jurisdiction of the Court over the question is one and the same when it concerns the business of commerce and navigation between ports and places in different States and Territories upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting the lakes, as is possessed and exercised in case the vessels are employed in navigation and commerce upon the high seas or tide waters within the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. (Act of Congress, Feb. 26, 1845, 5 Statutes at Large, 726.)

The similitude, and indeed identity, of the present case with that of Pratt *vs.* Reed, in their leading features, appears thus to be nearly exact. In both instances the supplies and necessaries were obtained in ports of States foreign to those in which the vessels respectively belonged, and were procured through the direct contract and orders of the owner, who also in each case was master of the vessel at the time. In neither case was there any stipulation for direct payment of the purchase prices at the time of purchase, nor any terms of credit agreed upon between the parties. The decision in Pratt *vs.* Reed, therefore, in no way rested upon a question of implied authority in a master to pledge a vessel on such a credit, because the dealing was by the owner directly; but the controlling consideration which governed the case was, that however imminent the necessity of the vessel for the supplies might be, the case could not be brought within the cognizance of the Federal Court, unless it appeared that the necessity was equally urgent that the responsibility of the vessel should be pledged for payment.

It seems to me, therefore, that the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed is susceptible of no other interpretation than that an implied lien for stores, materials, supplies or outfits of any kind, can never be raised against an American vessel in the Courts of the United States upon the mere fact that they were furnished her on credit out of her home port, and are necessary to her navigation and employment. The further fact must be shown that the supplies could not be obtained on the personal credit of her owners. That principle covers and negatives every claim to a hypothecation of the schooner in security of the debt in the present case. It is unnecessary to go further and say the doctrine of the decision significantly implies, that the act of the owner of the vessel in personally incurring the debt and obtaining the credit, has no higher effect in imparting a lien than the act of a master (solely, for the entire dealing in that case appears to have been conducted or sanctioned personally by the owner himself.

The particulars in which the present case is distinguishable from that, weaken instead of strengthen the presumption that both parties contemplated at the time of the sale and purchase of the materials furnished by the libelants any lien therefor upon the schooner; but for the reasons before suggested, I do not recapitulate and press the considerations arising out of the pleadings and proofs tending to show that no liability against the vessel was in view of the parties at the time, and that the dealing was most probably on the footing of their accustomed transactions, and wholly one of personal credit. One distinction, however, ought not to be passed by, which is, that the materials, labor, &c., obtained in this case were not for the necessary repair of this schooner, but were for her original construction, she then being on the stocks in a course of building.

It is intended to dispose of this case in subordination to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the two recent cases referred to, and to restrain it carefully within the fair and plain import of the doctrines laid down in those decisions without any inquiry into the correspondence or disaccord of those judgments, or either of them, with the rule of law antecedently prevailing in Maritime Courts upon those subjects. It is not the province of this Court to canvass the reasons upon which these decisions are founded, or attempt to measure their validity by any supposed inconsistency or incongruity with prior doctrines of the Supreme Court. They stand the final existing law which governs analogous facts coming within their just scope and meaning.

The People's Ferry Company of Boston, Claimants of the Steamboat Jefferson, Appelants, vs. *Joseph Beers and David Warner, Assignees of B. C. Terry*—Was a case decided by the Supreme Court in December Term, 1857. A vessel owned in New Jersey was built and supplied with materials in that State by the libelants, residents in New-York, on credit and without any express pledge of the vessel for the debt.

The propositions of law determined by the Court, and the facts to which they are applied, are especially stated by the Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court.

"The only matter in controversy is (say the Court) whether the District Courts of the United States have jurisdiction to proceed in Admiralty to enforce liens for labor and materials furnished in constructing vessels to be employed in the navigation of waters to which the Admiralty jurisdiction extends."

"We have the simple case," continues the Judge, "whether these ship carpenters had a lien for work and materials that can be enforced *in rem* in Admiralty.

The question presented involves a contest between the State and Federal Government. The latter has no power or jurisdiction beyond what the Constitution confers. The contest here is not so much between rival tribunals as between distinct sovereignties claiming to exercise power over contracts, property and personal franchises.

What were meant in 1789 by 'Cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, must be meant now.' What was reserved to the States to be regulated by their own institutions, cannot be rightfully infringed by the General Government, either through its Legislative or Judicial Department.

The contract (in the case) is simply for building a hull of a ship and delivering it on the water. 'She was constructed and delivered according to the contract.' 'The Admiralty jurisdiction is limited to contracts, claims and services purely maritime, and touching rights and duties appertaining to commerce and navigation.' Judge Hopkinson, in 1781, declared as respects ship-builders, that the practice of former times doth not justify the Admiralty's taking cognizance of their suits: "We feel warranted in saying that at no time since this has been an independent nation has such a practice been allowed.'

The Judge said: "It is proper, however, to notice the fact, that District Courts have recognized the existence of Admiralty jurisdiction *in rem*, against a vessel to enforce a carpenter's bill for work and materials in constructing it, in cases where a lien had been created by the local law of the State where the vessel was built. Thus far, however, in our judicial history, no case of the kind has been sanctioned by this Court."

This adjudication very explicitly determines that a contract in a port of one of the United States to construct a vessel in a port of another State by actually building her or supplying materials for such construction is not a maritime contract creating a lien upon the vessel, for the value of the labor or supplies, which can be enforced in a Federal Court. That the debt or contract does not make a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and if it may be any way cognizable in those tribunals, it is only so by force of State legislation imposing the debt as a lien on the vessel, which obligation the National Court executes and carries into effect; but the same judgment emphatically declares that no instance of such proceedings which appear to have occurred in some of the inferior National Courts has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

I had never supposed the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts over this class of liens was imparted by State legislation, or that those tribunals could in any way derive judicial competency or jurisdiction from State grant; and without being restrained by the significant intimation of the Supreme Court, I should not be any way inclined to administer affirmatively, as the foundation of a right and remedy in admiralty, any enactment by a State Legislature.

Considering that the decision last referred to withdraws from the cognizance of this Court the subject matter of the present action as not being one of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, I deem it wholly useless and extra-judicial to inquire whether the statute of North Carolina, put in evidence in this cause, is applicable in its provisions to the contract and debt now in suit, or is of any force out of the territorial jurisdiction of that State. The labor claimed by the libelants to have been furnished this schooner in North Carolina must be understood to be the work of builders, personally or by their agents, and falls directly within the judgment of the Court, as not a claim of a maritime character.

The latest decision of the Supreme Court upon a legal question within its jurisdiction, settles for the government of all inferior judicatories the practical meaning and force of the proposition so determined: and it is no part of the function of subordinate Courts to adjudge or even inquire whether such determination comports with or subverts antecedent judgments of the same forum upon similar questions. The last decision is practically the final one.

Neither of the two cases last passed upon by the Supreme Court in relation to implied liens in favor of material men and laborers, against American vessels in American ports, demanded the direct and broad answer to the inquiry whether those liens exist or can be enforced in the Federal Courts in any form, by virtue of the general maritime law; but the principles announced by the Court in those cases render it quite palpable that scarcely another advance remains to be made in order to abrogate that remedy absolutely and reinstate and restrict the admiralty powers of the judiciary in respect to those credits, in subordination to the rule of the common law as that was administered under the English jurisprudence at the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution.

It is my province to accept and pursue the law as declared by the Supreme Court; and in my opinion the rule established by that tribunal in those cases determines that the claim put forth in this action either for building, or constructing, or outfitting, or providing materials, supplies, labor, rigging, or ship stores necessary to render this vessel seaworthy and fit for navigation at sea, is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and accordingly the libel must be dismissed, with costs.

The amount in demand being sufficient to authorize an appeal of the case to the Court of last resort, I put the decision specifically upon the question of jurisdiction, that being directly involved and being of high practical moment to the mercantile, manufacturing and shipping interest of the country, and shall forbear discussing those other features in the case bearing strongly against the adequacy of the pleadings and proofs to sustain the action in this form, if the cases of Pratt *vs.* Reed, and the ferry Company of Boston *vs.* Beers, had interposed no legal impediment in the suit.

Decree accordingly.

Danger of Playing With Edged Tools.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner R. E. Stilwell.

The United States vs. *Chauncey R. Jump.*—The defendant was a member of the Metropolitan Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, and was charged with passing counterfeit coin. The complaint was made by Joseph J. Meigs, and the first hearing was had on Tuesday last, from which it was adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th inst. A large number of policemen, who were acquainted with Jump, were present and testified in the case. Defendant was arrested on the 15th of May.

Elisha H. Weldy, a detective policeman, swore that defendant told him when he was arrested, that he (defendant) had purchased bogus quarters at various times; that he commenced purchasing last Fall, (supposed for the purpose of obtaining proof against the counterfeiters,) and that he did not acquaint the Captain of it, for the reason that he (the Captain) would give the case to some favorite, and he (defendant) would lose it; he said he purchased the coin at the Charleston House, on West-street, near the Battery. Witness went there twice with defendant, but he did not ask witness to enter the place to arrest them.

Thomas Farmer, of No. 589 First-avenue, swore that the defendant gave him a bad quarter on the latter end of February, or first of March, at his store, where he and Meigs got drinks.

Joseph G. Meigs who claims to be a physican, but whose record is not a clear one in the matter of bad coins, testified that Jump passed counterfeit coin on him, and also upon Farmer, between the 15th of April and the first week in May; he had received altogether twenty odd bogus coins, the last Jump offered to let him have for 40 cents on the dollar; witness paid fifteen to a person by the name of Benson, at an eating-house at Montgomery Hall; witness acknowledged on the cross-examination that he received a portion of the money knowing it to be bad, and that he paid 40 cents on the dollar for it; Meigs has been under arrest for the offence.

Richard Quidor, a policeman, testified to receiving twelve bad quarters from the defendant in exchange for a three-dollar bill.

Francis C. Speight, a Captain of Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified to the regulations of the Department as to the duty of patrolmen to make report to the commanding officer in all cases where they are engaged in ferreting out counterfeiters; that no order of arrest is given without permission of the Captain; that a patrolman cannot be absent from his beat without leave, under penalty of losing his pay; when there is a report about counterfeits he detailed certain officers.

Nathaniel B. Abbott was sworn for the defence, and testified to the good character of Jump, both as a man and an officer. Also, that the reputation of Dr. Meigs is that he is an old offender; had heard so since this occurrence; had heard he had been to State Prison; it was customary for Policemen to "work up" cases on their own hook, when off duty, which is not generally reported; did not consider it necessary to have a warrant to arrest a party where there was a witness against him.

Axel Moses, sworn—Had been a policeman for four and a half years; had known Jump ever since he had been on the police; about the middle of March, Jump told him he knew where there were some counterfeiters, and he was trying to ferret them out; witness desired to be associated with him in finding the dies, &c.; it was customary to report suspicious cases, when on duty, and when off to "work them up."

Several other witnesses were examined, but they brought out no new facts.

Upon a full hearing of the case the Commissioner discharged the defendant, the testimony being contradictory and insufficient.

Previous to the decision the Police Commissioners had discharged Mr. Jump from the Police. He has, however, applied to be reinstated, and has presented the certificate of the Commissioner, exonerating him from the charge. He will probably be reinstated, and be paid for the time he has been unjustly held under arrest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

James Hanley vs. *John Parsons.*—Motion for a Receiver and for the continuance of the injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

F. H. Orvis vs. *J. H. Ransom et al.*—The time for defendants to answer extended until the hearing and decision of appeal from order of Judge INGRAHAM overruling demurrer, provided the defendants stipulate that this action shall be tried before the actions in the Superior Court and Common Pleas; otherwise motion denied without costs.

Simon Ehrich vs. *B. Danzigin.*—The order of publication, judgment, and all other proceedings of the plaintiff must be set aside with $10 costs. The question of due service by publication being a jurisdictional question, there can be no amendment.

The Park Bank vs. *Loomis Ballard*—Default of defendant set aside, and cause restored to calendar for trial, on payment, to plaintiff, of costs of circuit and all subsequent costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

In re Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.—Order granted.

George McIvor vs. *Mary McIvor.*—Divorce granted.

Magdalena Weisser vs. *Fredk. G. Weisser.*—Divorce granted.

Wm. S. Tobias vs. *Sarah Tobias.*—Divorce granted.

Wm. O'Brien et al vs. *James Clapp.*—The defendant can take an order that the plaintiffs deliver a further bill of particulars of their claim in this action, within ten days, stating from whom the stocks were bought, and to whom sold, with rates of sale, &c. I do not think that the facts and circumstances to show materiality of books and papers, are sufficiently set forth to authorize the order for the discovery specifically asked for.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Case et al. vs. *Myer et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. Young vs. *Jos. Wilson*—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq.

Underhill et al. vs. *Vanzandt et al.*—Referred to Robert Emmet, Esq.

John Golden vs. *James Myers*—Motion granted on payment of costs, on condition that plaintiff shall not apply for a temporary injunction prior to the October Special Term.

Benjamin Crissey vs. *S. D. Crissey*—Motion granted.

James Mason vs. *A. Meucci*—Motion granted. Defendant's costs $10, to abide event.

S. Hopkins et al. vs. *R. Whipple et al*—Motion granted by default.

Before the Hon. Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Moritz Hirschfeld, a lunatic.—Final order, appointing John A. Stewart Committee of the person and estate. By the papers in this case it appears that Moritz Hirschfeld, who was a merchant and importer of plushes, &c., has been in a declining state of mental health for some years past, and has at length within a year become incompetent to attend to his business. He has in some way been induced to dispose of his entire property, and was placed on board a steamer, and so shipped to Europe, under care of the Captain. A commission of lunacy has been taken out, and the Jury has announced him a lunatic. Mr. Stewart, the Committee, is Secretary of the United States Trust Company.

Suicides.

Last week a large number of suicides occurred in different places. At Waterbury, Conn., a German named Schmidt, took arsenic. Cause, jealousy.... At Vincennes, Ind., Benjamin Mattrix took laudanum. Cause unknown.... At Richmond, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess threw herself into a cistern. Cause, insanity.... At Lewisport, Ky., an Englishman named Brotherton, hung himself. Cause, delirium tremens.... At St. Louis, Joseph King, bookkeeper for Henry Dean, took strychnine. Cause, dismissal from employment.... At East Boston, Dr. Benjamin R. Bridge took laudanum. Cause, depression of spirits.... At St. Louis, Robert McAlister cut his throat. Cause, loss of property.... At Chicago, Mrs. Catharine Schaeffer cut her throat. Cause, hallucination.... At Louisville, Ky., A. Irwin Lampton blew out his brains with a revolver, and left a letter addressed to "the Press of Louisville," explanatory of his reasons. He said in this letter that he was "tired of living," and believed in the reality of "a better land."..... At Philadelphia, Andrew Aray, 50 years old, hung himself to his bedpost. No cause assigned.... In the same city, same day, Lawrence Masherson, a Scotchman, 40 years old, cut his throat. Cause, want of employment.... In Baltimore, Wm. G. R. Beale, a young man, shot himself. Cause, temporary insanity.

Miscellaneous.

The corner-stone of the monument to John C. Calhoun, at Charleston, S. C., was laid on the 28th ult. The day was ushered in by the roar of cannon from Fort Moultrie. The civil authorities, the Governor and suite, the Major-General and suite, the different military corps, the fire companies, with a remnant of the Palmettoes, Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., preceded by the ladies of the Calhoun Monument Association, in carriages, assembled at the place of meeting, and, taking up the line of march proceeded to the site of the intended monument.

The Boston *Journal* says: There will be less traveling and journeying this year from Boston than for a long time previous. Most persons find it difficult to sustain one establishment, much less two—one in city and another in the country or at the seashore—so but few, comparatively, will leave the city this Summer to board or hire houses away. A great many families, this year, probably more than for many years, have moved into the country, finding it impossible for them to pay the rent, or hold their houses, if they owned them.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The recent stringency of monetary affairs has caused a decided decline in the price of real estate in almost every section of our City, and rents have also, in many instances, receded. Small stores and moderately large dwelling-houses, in best locations, continue to rent readily, and bring fair prices. The number of houses for sale or to rent is now larger than for twenty years past, and the number is daily increasing.

A new style of railroad car has been introduced on the Central Road, Massachusetts. The engine and cars are attached, separated only by a partition three feet thick. The size of the engine-room is nine by eight feet, and the extreme length of the train 46½ feet. The boiler can be heated with cold water in thirty minutes to eighty pounds steam. The seats in the car are arranged in cabin style, which affords increased standing room.

The number of the Indians in the two provinces of Canada, as far as could be ascertained, is about 8,500 in the Eastern, and 11,500 in the Western, showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the north. A majority of the tribes are steadily increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approaches to civilization have been made, and in a majority of the tribes a part at least are converted to Christianity.

A regatta took place at New-London on the 5th, between New-London and New-Haven rowboats. Fourteen boats were entered for the race. Nine prizes were awarded, of which only two were won by the New-Haven boats. On the same day, another regatta took place at Newburg Bay, on the Hudson, between Newburg and New-York boats. The former came out ahead.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* of the 1st inst., says that some two hundred and fifty carts from Pembina, laden with furs, are encamped on the outskirts of that city, and enough others are expected to swell the number to six hundred. Altogether they will bring furs to the value of $50,000. The carts are of the most primitive character, and are drawn by oxen and the stunted ponies of the plains.

A serious difficulty has occurred at Baltimore between the white and colored caulkers at the Federal Hill shipyards. The white men attempted to drive out the blacks, and the hostile demonstrations became so serious that the owners of one yard placed all their property under the protection of the city authorities, and closed up.

The annual Convention of the Sigma Phi Fraternity will be held at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D., of Buffalo, will deliver the address, and the Rev. A. C. Kendrick D. D., of Rochester, the Poem.

The Massachusetts Medical Society offers a prize of $100 for the best dissertation adjudged worthy of a prize on the following theme, viz: "To what affection of the lungs does bronchitis give origin?" It is open to physicians of all countries.

More crevasses have occurred near New-Orleans. One opened, on the 29th ult., at Labdell's store, and another opposite the city, a mile and a half above the plantation of Mr. Bell, which has already suffered severely.

On Tuesday, 29th ult., water was let through the entire length of the Hydraulic Canal at Niagara Falls. The contest between Allen and Day continues, and the latter is endeavoring, but without success thus far, to prevent the letting in of the water.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 8, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	59	34	—
Flour, bbls	6,611	1,498	4,094
Wheat, bushels	74,259	—	—
Corn, bushels	9,463	—	—
Rye, bushels	3,242	—	—
Oats, bushels	—	—	3,330
Provisions, pkgs	1,466	241	—
Whisky, bbls	—	95	—

ASHES—Sales: 80 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

Montreal Ashes Inspection Statement, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1858.

	POTS.		PEARLS.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Received, bbls	7,446	8,868	3,654	2,518
Delivered, bbls	7,384	8,135	3,687	2,301
Stock, July 1	814	1,100	342	210

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. American yellow were sold at 32½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The auction sale, to-day, was well attended. The competition was brisk, and the prices obtained for Santos indicated an improvement of ¼c. @¾c. ₱ lb. There were disposed of 4,000 Santos s. 9¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 54 ₱ 100 lbs., and 297 bags Rio at 8½c @11c., ₱ lb. Privately, sales have been reported of 150 bags Java, at 15c., and 650 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY JULY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Forty and Fifty—Jenny Lind—A Model of a Wife.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Benefit of F. S. Chanfrau.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Perfection—Only a Penny—Evening—Swiss Swains—The Willow Circus—1,000 Milliners.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Lion—Mischievous Annie—Nan, or Two Faces.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mails	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10
The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....July 14

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, from this port to Southampton and Havre, close at the Post-Office, to-morrow, at 12½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At last accounts from Newfoundland, there were still no indications of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet Nearly a month has now elapsed since the sailing of the vessels engaged in the enterprise.

The Cunard mail steamer *Africa* arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning. Her advices are to the 26th ult. from Liverpool. The debates in Parliament are deficient in general interest, the leading topic being the explanations of Lord Malmesbury touching the case of the *Regina Cœli*. The tone assumed by the Foreign Secretary on that occasion, has given much offence to the French Press, who contrast it with the deferential treatment of the American reclamations on the right of search. An article in the *Constitutionnel*, under implied official authority, is especially furious. The Conferences at Paris had been suspended on account of the illness of the Turkish Envoy. Mr. John Bright had taken occasion upon the second reading of the India Bill to give his views on India affairs at great length. The boldness and peculiarity of his views engaged the free criticism of the London Press. We give a detailed account of the mal-treatment of Mr. Dod, a Missionary of the American Board in Syria. The case is one of singular interest.

A meeting of the Republican State Committee was held at Albany yesterday, at which it was resolved to call a State Convention of two delegates from each district, to meet at Syracuse on the 8th of September. The session was quite an excited one, the struggle being between those desiring the election of but one delegate from each district and those desiring the election of two. The latter, understood to be opposed to the Albany *Evening Journal*, finally prevailed, after a debate of upwards of two hours.

The steamer *Ericsson*, with the Seventh Regiment on board, met with another mishap yesterday. When within about eighty miles of Washington, at 6 o'clock A. M., she ran aground A steamer was sent to take off the regiment, and it was expected they would reach the city about midnight. They will probably visit Mount Vernon to-day.

We publish in full this morning a decision of Judge Betts, in the U. S. District Court for this District, in the case of the schooner *Coernine*, which is of much interest and importance to all owners of ships, and all our merchants who furnish materials or supplies in this port to vessels from every State in the Union. These material men have until lately considered that they have had liens upon the vessels for these claims, and under the decisions of such Judges as Story, Ware, Nelson, Betts and others, such liens have been enforced in admiralty in the District Courts times without number. It is not going beyond bounds to say that nearly half the actions brought in the District Court in this District for the last ten years have been such cases, as well as a large proportion of those decided by Judge Nelson on appeal to the Circuit Court. The late decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Peatt *vs.* Reed and the People's Ferry Company *vs.* Beers, it has been feared, had overturned entirely this well-settled branch of law. But those cases did not exactly appear to cover the whole ground, and the views taken of them by the other Courts have been looked for with interest. This case of the *Coernine* is the first one in which the extent of those decisions has been brought in question, before Judge Betts. It will be seen that he considers them as having overthrown entirely the jurisdiction of the Court in these cases for supplies, which has been so often exercised, so that henceforth merchants who supply the necessities of foreign vessels here, need not think of libeling them for their claims, but must trust their owners exclusively or have the cash on delivery of the goods. What the effect of these decisions will be upon the numerous judicial sales of vessels which have taken place in such cases, remains yet to be seen.

The examination of Chauncey R. Jump, a policeman of the Twenty-first Precinct, before U. S. Commissioner Stilwell, on a charge of passing counterfeit coin was concluded yesterday, and resulted in Jump's acquittal from the charge. It appeared in evidence that Jump had been apparently mixed up with one Dr. Maigs, in the passing of bogus coin. Jump admitted having the coin in his possession, but alleged that this was part of his plan for ferreting out certain counterfeiters, and obtaining the necessary proof for their arrest; in this process however he imprudently withheld the proper report of his doings from the officer in command, for fear that he would lose the credit, and, perhaps, the profit of bringing the guilty parties to justice. Meantime Maigs, as it appears, finding he was implicated, became an informant against Jump, who was himself arrested, thrown into prison, and suspended from the police until a decision should be had in his case. The U. S. Commissioner was satisfied that there was no proof against Jump, and gave him a certificate to that effect. The unlucky policeman has applied to be reinstated.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, William Hilton, indicted for assault and battery, was tried before Judge Russell, who is also himself indicted for assault and battery, and convicted. He was an old offender, and sentenced to four years and ten months in the State Prison. Counsel for Wm. Mulligan, charged with an assault and battery on Mr. Webb, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, appeared in Court, and stated that Mr. Mulligan was unable to appear in the District Attorney's Office, when Mr. Webb's testimony was to be taken *de bene esse*, and consequently that testimony could not be taken. The Court held that as Mulligan could have appeared if he chose, his failure to appear rendered it imperative on the Court to order his trial for to-day, (Friday,) when, perhaps, unless there are any more successful quibbles in the matter, he will be tried.

Billy Mulligan, the exiled Californian, who is to be tried to-day before the General Sessions, for his recent assault upon Hiram N. Webb, Esq., of the San Francisco Vigilance Company, gave bail yesterday in $1,000, to answer an assault made the evening previous upon a Mr. James F. Warren. Mulligan met Warren walking with an old flame of Mulligan's in Broadway. Mulligan couldn't stand that, and at once knocked his rival to the pavement. The assault seems to have been entirely unprovoked and cowardly.

The case of Capt. De Riviere presented some new features yesterday. He waived the examination on the charge of larceny by giving bail. He was subsequently served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, and had an old board bill for himself and wife presented for payment, which throws some light on his antecedents.

The Commissioners of Health met on Thursday in the City Hall. In reference to the ship *Susanna*, recently arrived from Matanzas, it was decided to permit her and also the *Grotto*, from Saguа la Grande, to proceed on their voyages after one week's detention at Quarantine, provided the persons on board should not be in the meantime taken sick with fever.

The *Empire State* resumes her place to-day on the Fall River line. She has been four months in the hands of the mechanics, and has undergone the most thorough overhauling, and at an expense of more than $70,000.

Yesterday, 1,800 bales cotton, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*, were sold at very firm prices. Flour was in fair demand at uniform rates. No important change occurred in sound wheat, corn, or rye, each of which was in good request. Oats were advancing. Pork was less active and prices were irregular. Other kinds of provisions exhibited no really new feature. The auction sale of Santos and Rio coffee resulted in the disposal of all that was offered at firmer prices. Sugars and molasses were more sought after. Freights were moderately active.

Mr. John Bright upon India.

If the world were governed according to the ideas of Mr. Bright and his Manchester friends, the most sanguine dreams of the millennarian would be realized, but then a world of millenarian saints would be required to realize them. The reign of peace principles will only be supreme when the bulk of mankind are pacific; the era of good-will may be anticipated when all men will and do good. The fault of the Bright school of politicians lies in their erroneous belief that mankind is already prepared for the practical exhibition of principles which, while undoubtedly the most salutary for mankind, require an entire revolution of human nature to render them practicable. They propose to introduce the *régime* of heaven upon earth, while the earth still struggles under influences of the opposite region. The absurdity of insisting upon a wild Southdown lamb of the present day lying down beside the fierce South African monster, his cotemporary, is too patent to escape any but the extreme enthusiast and visionary. It does entirely escape Mr. Bright and his friends.

The discussion of the India bill, introduced by the Derby Ministry, has procured an evolution of this Manchester system of opinions. Mr. Bright has applied his scheme to the case of India. He recognizes and states with admirable distinctness the errors of British Government in the Peninsula, estimates not unfairly the difficulties to be encountered in correcting them, and then brings his doctrines to bear upon the case. His first measure in the order of time is a *general amnesty*. This is to be immediate. Of the propriety of an amnesty under circumstances that might be conceived, there can be no manner of doubt. Were the rebels of India totally subdued—were the claims of British authority completely vindicated—were there such promise of better days in the admistration of Government, of justice, of military affairs, of taxation, as to induce that vast population to believe in the entire redress of their monstrous grievances, then it would be well to pass an act of oblivion. But at no period of the rebellion has the success of British arms in subduing the insurgents looked more gloomy. The mutineer may at this moment reasonably view his prospects of eventual triumph with entire complacency. To carry to the presumptive victor the olive branch which Mr. Bright is ready to thrust alike into the hands of doubtful friends and declared foes, would be an acknowledgment of weakness against the moral effect of which the British rule could not subsist a month, and which would dispense with all the subsequent prescriptions of the confiding doctrinaire. The next step in Mr. Bright's plan, is the abolition of the general government of India, and a division of the Peninsula into five wholly independent Presidencies, with separate military establishments. These Presidencies Mr. Bright proposes to keep in intimate correspondence with the home Government, through frequent reports, and daily telegraphic dispatches. And here his outline of the working machinery terminates; and we end in a new principle, which is offered as a substitute for those which have heretofore controlled the Indian Administration. *Govern the people of India for their own advantage, and look for a return in the eventual grandeur of a regenerated people.* Surely Mr. Bright fails to see what time o' day is marked on the world's dial. He is under the hallucination that the good time coming has already come. It is certainly just, so just, indeed, as to partake of the godlike, to propose that England indemnify the wrong she has wrought upon India, by some centuries of compensated but gratuitous labors in the path of honesty and good government. Magnanimity could aim at no higher mark than such a career of national self-denial and restitution. But has Mr. Bright the remotest idea that the English Government or people, or that any people or government in the world, could be brought to act upon such principles of knight-errantry? A firm believer in an economical system, which rests all social questions upon self-interest and immediate results, with what consistency can the Manchester school propose to except the Government of India, that mine of self-interest and instant profits, from their comprehensive scheme?

After careful examination of the suggestions put forth by Mr. Bright, we can discover no one that meets the exigencies of the case. The English rule in India is on the verge of ruin. The question is, not how to save it, but is it worth saving? What is its salvation worth to the Government of Great Britain? Nothing; for the cost of the Indian Government exceeds the resources supplied by the severest taxation on the face of the earth; and a debt is steadily accumulating. What is its salvation worth to the people of India? Less than nothing; for it exists only to plunder, wrong, and oppress; it does nothing for social developments; nothing for public improvements, or industrial encouragement; nothing for the elevation and civilization of the masses. It exposes one sixty-fourth part of the population of the globe to the most utter misgovernment witnessed since the era of Roman proconsulates; it does so at an expense which impoverishes the laborer, and blights the soil. The only parties benefited are the civil officials dispatched from England to aid in the work of mal-administration, who return gorged with the results of peculation. The true question, in every sensible point of view, is, how can England best extricate herself from this position of profitless responsibility, and do justice alone to India and to herself? And the true answer, the one we certainly should have had from a statesman of Mr. Bright's philanthropic dispositions, is, let the attempt to govern India politically be abandoned at once and finally; and in its stead cultivate the most intimate and friendly commercial relations. The act would not only be just, but its reward splendid.

Mulligan to be Tried.—We are most happy to learn that Judge Russell has reviewed his decision in the case of Billy Mulligan, and determined to try that disturber of the public peace at the present term, instead of deferring it until September. We presume that no one will be disposed to question the propriety of Judge Russell's continuing to discharge the functions of his office, even though he is under an indictment himself, while he sits on the trial of such persons as Mr. Mulligan. If he had appeared yesterday and allowed the testimony of Mr. Webb to be taken *de bene esse*, the trial would have been put off until September.

Another Rodgers in the Field.

On Monday last another brutal murder was perpetrated, in all its incidents almost precisely similar to that perpetrated a few months ago upon Swanston by the boy Rodgers. A party of drunken rowdies, armed, as usual, is roving the streets, intent upon mischief. One of them, named Donnelly, sees a Mr. Leisley standing peaceably at the door of his own house, selects him as a victim, and, without any provocation, rushes up and stabs him to the heart. We find he was immediately arrested, and the citizens, as usual, were indignant, and wanted to lynch him, and so forth. But this affords us no consolation; the arrest of criminals in the present state of the law is a poor farce. We shall be treated a month hence once more to the old tomfoolery. Juries will be formed with difficulty, and disagree as fast as they are formed. Writs of error will be moved for, appeals taken, new trials granted, and the proceeding will drag its slow length along, until the public is sick of it, and the criminal escapes with two or three years' imprisonment. About the merits of these cases there is never any dispute. The murder in this, as in Rodgers' case, is undeniable; but justice is defeated by legal quibbles, by the blunders of Judges, and by the disgraceful ambiguity and want of clearness of statutes regulating criminal procedure. We have said so much on this question that we might fairly, as far as duty is concerned, henceforward hold our tongues; but it is of such vast and overwhelming importance that the lives of the peaceable and innocent should be somehow protected from the knives of the beastly, drunken rabble who swarm in our streets, the disgrace of our civilization, that we are impelled to harp on the string till something be done. It is bad enough that, in spite of our schools and churches, such an enormous number of young men, from fifteen to twenty, should be given over to drunkenness and crime, but it is worse still that the law should offer no safeguard against their brutal passions or bloody weapons. If public sentiment be decidedly against the infliction of death on such culprits as Rodgers and Donnelly, let us by all means abolish it and substitute something else; let us do anything to do away with uncertainty and delay, to make jurors faithful to their oaths, and prevent politicians from interfering with the course of the law. Is there no man in the City with the requisite qualifications of learning and character, to make the reform of our administration of criminal justice the work of his life? Is the bar of New-York so irremediably given over to money-making, political "pow wows" and stump speeches, that there is nobody in its ranks to tread in the steps of Romilly, or Horner, or Brougham? There are surely as honorable laurels to be won in protecting the lives of the peaceful, as in using quibbles, quiddets and quirks to save murderers from the gallows.

Proposed New Tariff in Canada.

No little feeling is raised in Canada, just at present, by a new tariff introduced into the Provincial Parliament by Mr. Attorney-General Cayley. The bill proposes to afford greater protection to home industry, though in this respect it does not go far enough to suit the leading protectionists, at whose head stands Mr. Isaac Buchanan, the member from Hamilton, while the free-trade men are of course opposed to its provisions. Mr. Buchanan, although at first disposed to support the measure, has written a letter withdrawing his support, and claiming a still higher schedule as necessary to the prosperity of Canada, which province, he says, is now plunged into "unparalleled distress."

As the changes proposed will, if effected, have an important bearing upon our large trade with Canada, we print in another part of this paper Mr. Cayley's schedule of duties. The alterations contemplated cannot, of course, affect the articles covered by the Reciprocity arrangement; but it must be borne in mind that only a small portion of our Canadian commerce is included in the list made free by that treaty. The balance is left, as before, subject to any tariff the Provincial authorities may see fit to adopt, and the tariff now under discussion has for its main object the reduction of imports from the United States.

In the diversity of sentiment which prevails it is by no means certain that Mr. Cayley's project will pass, or that any new plan can be adopted; but that there is a strong disposition among the Canadians to lessen their imports from the States, is sufficiently manifest.

Judge Culver's Case.

We give considerable room, this morning, to a full report of the proceedings of a Council, called by Judge Culver and sixty-two other members of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, in relation to the Judge's late expulsion from that Church. The scandal has been very widely discussed, and interests very large numbers of people. The Council worked hard and finished the whole matter in a session which began after noon, and ended about midnight of Wednesday last. The Secretary—the Rev. Mr. Remington, of the Bedford-avenue Baptist Church—yesterday, formally and publicly announced to the Judge that the Council had unanimously concluded that the Church refused him (Judge Culver) a copy of the charges against him when requested—refused to give the accused parties the names of their accusers, or a copy of the charges against them, or to allow the accused to be present at the examination of witnesses, and refused to allow the Judge to produce witnesses in his defence; and that by resolution the Council had agreed that nothing had come before it against the characters of Judge Culver or Mrs. Brown which should prevent any other Baptist Church from receiving them into fellowship. Of course, this did not restore the expelled parties to the Church; but it does all that any Council could do towards reinstating them in the confidence of the public, and throws upon the Church the necessity of proving that its action in the case was not unjust and cruel.

Vacancy in the Office of Canal Commissioner.—The death of the Hon. S. S Whallon makes a vacancy, which it devolves upon the Governor to fill. Mr. Whallon's term of three years would expire on the last day of December next, and consequently the person appointed in his place will hold the office till that date.

The deceased Commissioner had special charge of the Western Division, commencing at Montezuma, and including the Erie Canal west of that point, together with the Genesee Valley Canal.

As only a third part of the navigation season has expired, it is important that a speed appointment should be made, and the selection of a proper person is manifestly a matter not free from delicacy and difficulty.

At the ensuing November election, a Commissioner will be chosen for the regular term succeeding that of Mr. Whallon.

The provision for filling vacancies in the office of Canal Commissioner, is found in an act passed Nov. 13, 1847.

Canal Commissioners should possess, in much larger measure than they usually do, a practical knowledge of their duties. The management of the Canals is a trade which cannot be learned in a day, and many aspire to the Commissionership who have little fitness for the place. An adroit politician may make a good Canal officer; but it is by no means certain that he will.

Missionary Trials in Turkey.

Another of those periodical assaults to which the authority of Turkish law is exposed in the mountains of Syria, is detailed in another column. Mr. Dod and his wife, missionaries of the American Board, had repaired to the vicinity of Mount Lebanon to perfect themselves in the Syriac dialect, employed in that region, with the eventual purpose of assuming active missionary labors under the shadow and among the cedars of Mount Libanus. Taking lodgings at a little inn, in the village of Zahleh, they at once attracted the interest and regard of the population; and, as a consequence, secured the animosity of a Convent of Greek Catholics, and of certain Jesuit Fathers of the Romish Church, who had selected the same evangelical field, and in rival devotion to the Papal See, resolved to expel the Protestant apostle of another hemisphere. After sundry vague threats, and acts of covert hostility, they at last proceeded in a body to the quarters of Mr. Dod, threw his little property—books, furniture and the rest—into the streets, and were on the point of carrying his wife and himself out bodily, when, to save her person from violence, Mr. Dod yielded, and suffered himself to be ejected from the village. He at once proceeded to Beyrout, stated his case to the British Consul, who, it appears, acts *ad interim* for the United States, and who took the case in hand with praiseworthy energy. He has promised to have the rioters punished; a resolution which the Turkish authorities engage to enforce.

It is worthy of remark that Asiatic Turkey is, of all the world-wide field of missionary effort, the one most obnoxious to persecution and molestation. The evangelist goes among the least enlightened savages of the Polynesian world, and through regions of Asia almost unknown to the secular adventurer, without encountering any other hazards than such as are necessarily incident to the enterprising traveler. His sacred claims secure at least respectful attention and courteous treatment, however lightly his doctrines are estimated. But the Asiatic provinces of Turkey are always dangerous. It was but a few years ago that a party of missionaries, consisting of Mr. Dunmore and others, were plundered and grossly ill-treated by the Turkish authorities of Diarbekr. Last Winter Mr. Dickson's family at Jaffa were mobbed, plundered and one of its members murdered. These incidents were the product of Mussulman bigotry. The case of Mr. Dod, on the contrary, is the result of Christian rivalry in the work of proselytism; and a fresh instance of the audacity of the Greek population of the Ottoman Empire, under the operation of recent indulgences. Under the circumstances, there seems to be a single course for our Government to adopt. The most ample redress should be exacted from the Porte. Guarantees against the recurrences of these acts of violence should be insisted upon. While it may be true that the Ottoman exchequer is empty, it is equally true that vast sums have just been extracted from the vacuum to celebrate the nuptials of the Sultan's children. And while it is certain that it is almost impossible to preserve order among the lawless population of Mount Lebanon, it is a matter of history that the operations of Admiral Napier against Beyrout, something less than a score of years ago, had a wonderful efficacy in preserving European subjects and Governments from the results of such license. It is to be hoped no time will be lost in instructing the Minister at Constantinople to use the most cogent remonstrances. The zeal of Secretary Cass for religious toleration abroad may not again find so capital a chance for exercise.

The Indians of Washington Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I notice in the late advices from Oregon that new difficulties have arisen with the Indians of that country. How much of the report is true remains to be seen. My knowledge of that country induces me to believe that there are some mistakes about the number of Indians engaged in the fight at the attempted crossing of the Snake River by Colonel Steptor. The only tribes of Indians mentioned as being engaged in that fight, are the Pelouses and the Snakes. There have not been at any time within the last five years more than sixty warriors of the Pelouse band; and the Snake Indians, I think, would not venture into that part of the country at all. It being the Nez Percés country, and the two tribes, if not at war with each other, have for many years been sworn enemies. There are other and better reasons to doubt that there were anything like fifteen hundred Indian warriors collected at the engagement alluded to. There are not two thousand Indian warriors in both Oregon and Washington Territories east of the Cascade range of mountains; and about twelve hundred of these have always been friendly to the whites, and in no case have they been persuaded to take up arms against them. I allude to the Nez Percés, Spokans and Flat Heads. I trust the Government will bear this in mind before they move many thousand troops to that country. But there is a hint in these late reports well calculated to alarm the people on this side of the mountains, viz: that the Indians of that country have been stirred up by those *awful Mormons* to make war on the whites. I think this is quite as likely to be true as it is that the Mormons are the sole cause of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius. It is more than five hundred miles from Salt Lake to Walla Walla, and if the Mormons are not friendly to the people of Oregon or Washington, they have become otherwise very lately.

It is not my intention to trouble you with extended remarks on Indian affairs at this time, but at another time I may do so.

A TRAVELER IN THE WEST.

Our next advices from Washington Territory will, doubtless, confirm the opinions of our correspondent. It is in the last degree improbable that the Pelouses, who muster but eighty warriors, could alone have routed Col. Steptor's command; and the alleged cooperation of the Snakes is evidently apocryphal, as that tribe is located on the frontiers of Utah and Oregon, two hundred miles away. The entire Indian population of Washington, on the east side of the Cascade mountains, where the disaster to Col. Steptor is reported to have happened, does not exceed 7,000 men, women and children. Governor Stevens, in 1853, estimated them at 7,356, and Dr. Anson Dart, Indian Superintendent for Oregon, in 1851, made them 7,103. The number has steadily diminished since those dates. The largest force, therefore, they could set in the field would be less than 1,500, were they all hostile. But as five-sixths of them are friendly to the whites, no army could be mustered strong enough to win the advantage reported.

While upon this topic of Indian affairs in the far West, it may be worth while to notice how decisive an illustration they afford of the extravagance of the present Administration. During the administration of Mr. Fillmore, the expenses of the Department in Oregon, which then embraced Washington, did not exceed $25,000 a year. The appropriation for the year ending on the 1st inst, was a fraction short of $200,000, without reckoning the cost of military operations, which amounted to $264,000 more. Yet the Indians have declined in number by a ratio readily determined; and their cost to the Federal Government should have declined in equable proportion, had anything like judicious economy been observed. Not only the enhanced outlay on the peace establishment, but the existence of a war with its enormous cost are proofs of inexcusable maladministration, which better counsels, and exact honesty might have avoided. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are answerable.

City Items.

The New United States Court Buildings.—The work on these buildings, in Chambers-street, on the site of the old Burton's Theatre, for the purpose of fitting them for the use of the United States Courts, was commenced a week ago last Monday. Mr. Clarke, the Architect of the Department of the Interior at Washington, came on here and closed the contract for the work with Mr. Stansbury, who has for many years been the repairer of the Custom-House. The amount to be paid for the entire repairs is between $1,600 and $1,700,—the place to be ready by the 1st of September, and to be entirely finished by the 1st of October. The United States District-Attorney, United States Marshal, and the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts will have rooms assigned them in the new buildings. There will also be accommodation for the Grand Jury and for Judges' Chambers. Mr. Sedgwick is endeavoring to have the Secretary of the Interior to make such arrangements as will accommodate the Library of the Law Institute. There will be two Court rooms, 38x50 feet and 25 feet high. When completed the buildings will be an ornament to that part of the City.

School Receptions.—The pupils of the Girls' and Boys' Grammar School, No. 31, J. J. Anderson, Principal, gave their second semi-annual reception at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday. The school made a fine appearance, and a large number of parents and visitors were present to witness the interesting exercises. Addresses were made by Commissioner Tweed and other school officers. The exercises indicated considerable improvement in the character of the school since the enlargement of the school edifice last season.

The pupils of Mr. Foulkes' Grammar School, No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward, gave a semi-annual reception to their friends, commencing at 9½ o'clock, yesterday. A large attendance of visitors graced the occasion, and Mr. Delamater and other school officers addressed the pupils.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The promised series of Promenade Concerts is announced for Monday evening next, under the direction of Messrs. Anschutz and Musard. The parquet of the Academy will be floored over, in order to afford room for promenades; vases of flowers are to decorate the building, and refreshments are to be furnished as becomes Summer-night festivals. The music is to be of the light order, suitable for hearing of a hot night, and a pleasant programme is laid out. The Promenade Concerts will be just the thing for these sultry evenings.

Some Interesting Things at Boston on the Fifth.

The Celebration of the Fifth in Boston seems to have brought out a variety of famous people. Speeches were made by Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, Governor Banks, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his followers; John S. Holmes was the City Orator; President Buchanan, Senator Crittenden and Robt. C. Winthrop, wrote letters, and the proceedings of the day were generally enlivened by a prodigious display of military splendor, fantastical parades of "fast" young men, a regatta, a double balloon ascension, &c. The City Orator, Mr. Holmes, made a cruel hit at the Garrisonian school of professional philanthropists in the course of his oration. He remarked:

"There are among us men who live upon alarm and terror; who fatten upon public tumult, and find no peace in the still movement of ordinary political life. Take away their power of disturbance, and they would die from want of means of a living, or come as their *proper* destiny is, to inhabit the madhouse or workhouse. There is no meaner animal than the *professed* philanthropist, who, under the pretense of feeling for public and political wrong, gathers to *himself a good* living, and always leaves the objects of his charity as they were, and *where* they were, as the sentimental capital of his future harvest. And out of this sectional temper of the time, there has arisen a lusty crowd of such partisan philanthropists, who work like moles in the dark, and could live with the selfish politician above ground, live and move to one end—to blindly, foolishly destroy the united, essential power of these broad States. Perhaps such vermin *must* exist, but let the heel of every honest American be upon their heads."

Mr. Everett spoke to the Democracy of the Revere House. He indulged in a bit of personal reminiscence:

"As long as I was in public life, I was a member, as you know, Sir, of that old Whig Party to which you have referred—the national Whig Party; a political association, Sir, I am sure you will grant, of which no one need be ashamed. The prostration of my health compelled me, four years ago, to resign the honorable post which I then filled in the public service. Since that period, new parties have been organized; old ones have either retired for a while, at least, from the field, or have been forced in some degree on new issues; and if I felt the slightest inclination, (which I do not,) with the partial restoration of my health, to return to public life, I should be deterred from it by the fact that between the extremes of opinion which distract and threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle path to practical usefulness which a friend of moderate counsels is permitted to pursue. *Statesmanship, as it was understood in my younger days*—that is, the study of the foreign relations of the country, its defences, naval and military, its currency and finances, its internal improvements, its great industrial interests, and the relations of the Government to the Indian tribes, *has almost become an obsolete idea*, and our political life has assumed almost exclusively the form of sectional agitation. Into that dreary and profitless agitation I have no heart to enter."

Mr. Everett added:

"For myself, I have found in every part of the country generous traits of character, vast and well-understood capacities of progress, and hopeful auguries of good; and taken in the aggregate, they are the abode of a population as intelligent, as prosperous, as moral and as religious as any to be found on the surface of the globe. There is one little corner of each which I should like to annihilate; if I could wield a magician's wand, I would sink it to the centre. Its name is Buncombe; not the respectable county of that name in North Carolina, against which I have nothing to say, but a pestilent little political electioneering Buncombe in every State and every district, which is the prolific source of most of our troubles. If we could get rid, Sir, of Buncombe, and if we could bring back the harmony which reigned on the day which we celebrate, and the days which preceded and followed it—when Massachusetts summoned Washington to lead the armies of New-England; when Virginia and Carolina sent their supplies of corn and of rice to feed their famished brethren in Boston; when Jefferson and Adams joined hands to draft the great Declaration—if I could live to see that happy day, I would, upon my honor, Sir, go to my grave as cheerfully as the tired and contented laborer goes to his nightly rest. I shall, in the course of nature, go to it before long, at any rate, and I wish no other epitaph to be placed upon it than this: "Through evil report, and through good report, he loved his whole country."

Gov. Banks, having been called out at the City Banquet, also gave a morsel of his own personal history.

"There were many reasons, individual as well as official, why he was pleased to join with the citizens of Boston in the commemoration of this day. He begged leave to say *that he helped to build this city himself*. In its darkened shops, upon the printing presses and engines which have contributed so much to its glory, he gave the toil of his youth, *and were it necessary he could still return to them*. Those localities he never passed without emotion. Although subsequently admitted to the profession of the law—of which the orator of the day was so distinguished an ornament—his memory *still reverted with pleasure to the days which he passed in those workshops*, for there with those who were associated with him, were passed many of the happiest hours of his life."

The Garrisonians held a celebration at South Framingham, which appears to have been a remarkably funny time. After Garrison had had his say, the violent Mr. Parker Pillsbury, who was prominent at the Rutland Convention, defended the character of that miscellaneous assemblage.

"That Convention," he said, "was a gathering larger than the one in which they were then assembled, continuing three days, and a more earnest honest, devoted, liberty-loving, *man-loving and God-honoring body of men and women*, it had not been his happiness to meet for twenty years."

Mr. Wendell's letter is interesting for a suggestion it contains, to the effect that the 3d of July should be substituted for the 5th, when the 4th falls on Sunday. He adds:

"You are aware that Washington, having arrived at Cambridge on the 2d, assumed command of the American Army for the first time on the 3d of July, 1775. Would it not be a most agreeable and worthy coincidence, if, when the intervention of a Sunday shall cut off the customary routine of these celebrations, we could combine the commemoration of those two great events—Washington *taking command of the Army in* 1775, *and Congress declaring our Independence in* 1776."

The National Guard at Richmond—Their Final Parade and March—Farewell of Gov. Wise to the Citizens—Pyrotechnics and a bit of Philosophy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, July 7.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which accompanied the remains of Ex-President Monroe to this place, left for Washington this morning. The departure of the Committee was to have taken place yesterday, but a dinner at Gov. Wise's house, at which the Hon. John Cochrane, Samuel L. Gouverneur, the grandson of Monroe, the Mayor of Richmond, Dr. Woodward, N. Y. S. M. and others were present, detained them until it was too late to leave for Washington. The dinner was a social affair, and there was no speech making. The Seventh Regiment sailed for Washington, quite punctually at the hour which I named in my last. During the afternoon, before their departure, they indulged freely in leave-taking—disagreeable duty of which the best friends are compelled at times to partake. Considerable amusement was created in the street which divides the two buildings which constitutes Ballard's hotel—a bridge thrown over the street connects them at the second story, by the performances of a private in the 6th company of the National Guard, familiarly known as Gus. Ratz, who is a noted gymnast. He performed some ludicrous feats on the back of an odd-looking donkey which, with a negro driver, was passing by, and fairly "astonished the natives." Performances which require much muscular exertion at this season of the year are looked upon with amazement in this climate; those of Mr. Ratz, in any season or zone, would have made a passer-by stop to take a second look. At 6 o'clock the companies were mustered at their different quarters, and marched to Capitol-square, which the Colonel had indicated as the place where the line would be formed prior to marching to the boat, about a mile and a half distant. When they were assembled at the Park, looking well, and in fine spirits, they marched and countermarched before the Governor and his officers, who were in front of the line, and performed their manœuvres as one man. The Virginians were highly delighted, and applauded them loudly, especially when they obeyed the orders "Charge Bayonets" and "Order Arms." The ranks were, of course, much fuller than they were at the parade the day before, when many of the men were off duty—engaged in the pleasing occupation, to the curious stranger, which, in New York, is termed "Seeing the elephant." The Richmond quadruped is, by the way, a very fine specimen. The most interesting part of his anatomy, as he grows on this soil, after Gov. Wise and Crawford's "Washington"—the very trunk and tusks of the animal—are the Cascades, Hollywood Cemetery, the fertile farms on the banks of James River, the quaint little old stone building, which was the first ever built in Richmond, in which Washington and Monroe, and probably the other giants of the old time in Virginia were entertained in the pre-fossilated period of the existence of those men who could not die, and the historical vicinity of the Cemetery, where Powhatan held court, and Pocahontas saved the life of the man whose name is in every man's mouth almost daily, and occupies several pages of the New-York *Directory*. Then the new Custom-House, built of Virginia granite, quarried just over the river, greatly attracted the attention of the New-Yorkers, and the large tobacco factories wagged their pig-tails with joy at the honors which, their proprietors conceived, were heaped upon them by the visits of the inquisitive of the Regiment. But the time for departure having arrived, these places were, of necessity, deserted by the latter, and, with the exception of one man from each company detailed to take care of the baggage, probably not a man's voice was missed when Colonel Duryee proposed three cheers for the Virginians. Six were given with a will, and then the Governor stepping forward addressed the crowd, citizens and soldiery, saying, "The New-York regiment has cheered for us; I propose now that the Virginians salute the New-Yorkers with three times three." The call was responded to heartily. The Regiment then huzzaed for Governor Wise, and when they were silent he stepped forward, and briefly bade them farewell. They of Virginia, he said, had given the regiment a cordial welcome, and he now, on behalf of Virginia, on behalf of the city of Richmond, and for himself individually, bade them farewell. He hoped to see them at Richmond again. The men applauded and cheered him, the drums beat, the officers and regiment saluted him, and then fell into line and marched out of the square. Fireworks were set off in front of the Statue of Washington as they marched out, and along their route down Main-street a mile and a half, Roman candles and rockets were frequently discharged. The whole of the Richmond soldiery preceded them, and at the boat took leave of them with drums beating and arms presented. Nothing occurred to mar the universal good feeling which prevailed between the Virginians and their guests. The results of this visit and of all similar opportunities of greeting and, more than that, of forming acquaintances and friendships between Americans of the North and of the South, must always be gratifying to those who love the Union, and productive of great national good. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Thursday, July 8.

The steamer *Ericsson*, with the 7th Regiment National Guard on board, ran aground at 6 o'clock this morning, about 80 miles below Washington. A steamer was sent to their relief. It is expected the regiment will reach here about midnight, and visit Mt. Vernon to-morrow. The District Volunteer Companies, and a detachment of Marines, have been under arms all day waiting their arrival. An invitation has been extended to the regiment to visit Baltimore.

The Canal Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent alludes, in the Times of this date, to the course pursued by the Hon. Gibson J. Tucker at the last session of the Canal Board, at Albany and in this connection defames and falsely impeaches the character of the Canal officers in this City.

As for the Secretary of State, he can doubtless bear with entire equanimity the charge of having stood up in defence of his friends, the New-York Democratic Canal officers. He has simply restored them to the positions held, and the duties performed, by their Know-Nothing predecessors in office last year. He has taken off the additional, unnecessary and impossible labors imposed upon them, since the first of January past, by the Know-Nothing Auditor. Mr. Tucker will doubtless leave your correspondent at full liberty to attempt any misrepresentation of his action in this particular which may seem necessary for partisan purposes.

But as to the Canal officers in this City, whom he assails, I accuse him in this of mendacity and inexcusable perversion. They are, one and all, gentlemen of as high standing, personal worth and unimpeachable reputations as any men in the community. The charge that they are, or that any of them is, unable to read or write, is absurd. Any one of them would compare favorably, I doubt not, in these qualifications, with their Know-Nothing predecessors, or with your correspondent who indulges in such gratuitous aspersions. It is true (and herein lies the grievance of your correspondent and his friend, the Auditor) that one or two of them may, perhaps, be of foreign birth: but the Secretary of State, and the other Democratic members of the Canal Board do not belong to the political school which inquires into the birthplace or religion of an American citizen, whose fitness for public duties in other respects is unquestionable. DEMOCRAT.

Effects of Advertising.—The *New-York Ledger* is a weekly paper of but few years' experience, but its publisher has expended about a quarter of a million dollars in advertising it in the columns of this and other journals—$100,000 of it within the last year. The results have justified this magnificent outlay. The *Ledger* now issues some 320,000 copies regularly; keeping

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The American Ship Canal Company to be Protected by Government—The Treaties With the Western Indians—Utah Affairs—The French Passport System—Public Lands to be Sold, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

I learn from a reliable source that President BUCHANAN has determined to protect the American Ship Canal Company in their contract with Nicaragua. The Cabinet advise to this course, and against further temporising, and Costa Rica favors the movement. Instructions are already prepared, and will be forthwith dispatched to Gen. LAMAR, directing him to impress distinctly upon the public authorities of Nicaragua the fact that our policy towards that Republic has been changed, and that remedies against all existing or future evils will be enforced in a summary way. Where's General WILLIAM WALKER?

My dispatch, giving a synopsis of the Indian treaties, created no little stir among the officials here. The wonder is how your correspondent "Q" exhumed treaties which had been so long buried among the secret archives of the Senate. The scalping-knife and tomahawk would have frightened them up again, had I not resurrected them in advance.

The dissection has no doubt spread far and wide, and even reaches the Indians on our more immediate western borders. I learn that every precaution will be taken by the indian office to avoid and prevent a surprise and general outbreak.

The Administration watches with interest every item of news from Utah. Although the general order, which the TIMES published in advance, makes a redistribution of the Utah army, yet there was a saving clause, and the War Department is by no means certain that General HARNEY will not in the exercise of a sound discretion press onward to Salt Lake Valley.

Our Government, I learn, is by no means pleased with the late stringent regulations of France in regard to *visas* of Passports. By these regulations, a citizen of the United States, after obtaining a passport from his own Government, is compelled to appear *in person* before the Diplomatic or Consular Agent in this country, of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, and again identify himself, or he will not be permitted to enter the French territory. The great seal of our Republic has ceased to be sufficient to secure a French *visa* even within our own borders. In other words, the Imperial edicts of NAPOLEON III. are being daily enforced upon American soil, and our citizens subjected to great inconvenience and expense thereby. It is the intention of the Department of State to enter a protest against the regulations.

Uncle Sam designs using every means in his power to replenish his empty coffers. With this view he has thrown into public market the following small parcels of *real* estate:

5¼ million acres in.....California
1½ million acres in.....Louisiana
2¼ million acres in.....Nebraska
3 million acres in.....Kansas

Making in round numbers twelve millions of acres, every acre of which, a few years ago, would have been readily taken up at the minimum price, $1 25 per acre. But it is now estimated that not over one-half of the amount thrown into market will be sold during the present fiscal year. Seven millions and a half of dollars will, however, be no inconsiderable relief to a depleted treasury while importations continue light.

The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office is making preparations to test the cultivation of tea in this country. The seed will be preserved in China specially for the purpose, *planted* in glass cases and shipped in October. By the time of their arrival here they will have sufficiently sprouted to be set out in beds. After being tested here, the plants, if successful, will be distributed among the Southern States. An order for a great variety of seeds will also be sent to Egypt in a few days through a house in London. This list includes wheat, barley, rice, clover, (*Trifolium Alexandrinum,*) &c. &c. Arrangements are also making to commence a nursery for the growth of ornamental trees for the public grounds in this and other cities. They can be supplied from a public nursery at one twentieth of their present cost. Such is the estimate of the Interior Department.

The Commencement at Georgetown College yesterday, was numerously attended by our distinguished citizens, and the exercises were even more satisfactory than usual. The defence of the "Press," by J. O'FLYNN, of Michigan, and "The Poetry of Life," by CHARLES B. KENNY, of Pennsylvania, were compositions of rare beauty and power. Father B. H. McGUIRE announced his expectation of relinquishing the Presidency of this ancient seat of learning.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

It appears from the army orders just issued, that within the past year there have been 54 promotions, 13 resignations, 16 deaths and 36 appointments, including those of 26 cadets to Brevet Second-Lieutenancies.

Commander ROBB has been ordered, by the Secretary of the Navy, to the Norfolk Navy-Yard, *vice* Commander FORD, detached and Commander HANDY to the RELIANCE at Boston, in place of Commander WINSLOW, detached.

The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from General JOHNSTON dated the 11th of June. They contain nothing of especial interest. The Army was in good condition. According to the copies of the official orders, the troops were to march forthwith in three divisions, on as many consecutive days, to Salt Lake Valley, in compliance with the instructions of the Government.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee

A STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE IN SEPTEMBER.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 8.

The Republican State Committee met in this City at noon to-day. A very exciting session was held until nearly 3 P. M. The debate was very warm, the struggle being between those representing the interests of that section of the party desiring the election of but one delegate from each district, and those called independents, who are supposed to be adverse to the *Evening Journal*, and who wished delegates elected. After a spirited contest the latter prevailed.

On motion of DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, a resolution was adopted calling a Convention of two delegates from each district to meet at Syracuse, September 8

The following is the call for the Convention adopted by the Committee:

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Albany on the 5th day of July, 1858, the 8th day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, as will be seen by the following notice:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, and for transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

COMMITTEE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1—	Edwin D. Morgan, James W. Nye, Benjamin F. Manierre.	5—	D. C. Littlejohn, J. J. Briggs, Calvin Littlefield.
2—	John G. Floyd, Amos P. Stanton, L. C. Platt.	6—	J. B. Williams, Benjamin F. Bruce, A. S. Diven.
3—	John L. Schoolcraft, James M. Forsyth, Charles L. Beale.	7—	James C. Smith, Alfred Ely, D. Rumsey.
4—	Edward Dodd, Wm. A. Wheeler, Henry Churchill.	8—	E. G. Spaulding, P. Dorsheimer, Charles O. Shepard.

Governor KING is absent from the city, and the appointment of a Canal Commissioner in the place of Mr. WHALLON, deceased, is not expected to be made before Tuesday.

No News of the Telegraph Fleet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 8—10 A. M.

The weather is clear, fine and warm, and the wind west; but as yet there are no signs of the Telegraph Cable fleet.

BAY OF BULL'S ARM, Thursday, July 8—6 P. M.

The weather this evening is cloudy, and the wind westward. There are as yet no indications of the Telegraph fleet.

Mr. Douglas at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 8.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS arrived here last evening, and was enthusiastically received by upwards of three thousand citizens, and escorted to his hotel amid the firing of cannons, bands of music, &c. He was addressed on benalf of the citizens by D. O. MEAVON to which Mr. DOUGLAS responded in a happy manner. A great display of fire-works concluded the festivities. It was one of the greatest demonstrations which ever took place in this city.

Large Fire at Fond du Lac, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 8.

Sixteen buildings in Fond du Lac were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $30,000, of which $15,000 is insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who has been arrested.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Thursday, July 8.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to day and nominated HENRY KEYES, for Governor; WYLIS LYMAN, for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. T. THURSTON, for State Treasurer.

Explosion of Steam Boilers and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 8.

An explosion this moraing of two steam boilers at the Manchester Print Works, 5 miles from this City, caused the death of two persons, and scalded a third so badly as to leave no hope of his recovery. The damage to the property is estimated at $5,000.

The Great Pleasure Excursion.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

The new steamer *Planet* takes the *Lady Elgin's* place in the excursion trip around Lake Superior, leaving Chicago the 13th, and Collingwood the 17th of July, at 8 P. M.

The de Riviere Scandal—Letter from Mrs. Blount—The Captain Gives Bail and Declines an Examination He is Served with a Habeas Corpus and a Dun.

The scandalous romance of Capt. DE RIVIERE and the BLOUNTS, mother and daughter, continues to enliven the shades of Hoboken, and the Hotel Napoleon is besieged by a crowd of curious visitors. As was expected, the Captain declined the preliminary examination yesterday, on the charge of larceny preferred by Col. BLOUNT, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury in October. FRANK MCDONOUGH, the Chief of Police, of Hoboken, who has DE RIVIERE in custody, became his surety. The Captain continues at the Hotel Napoleon, and says he has resolved to make Hoboken his residence, and has taken steps to become a naturalized citizen. Mrs. BLOUNT also remains at the hotel, and appears to be much annoyed by the notoriety she has acquired, and complains of the magnified statements, purporting to come from her, which have appeared in some of the papers, and particularly of the publication of a private letter from her daughter, which she can hardly believe was obtained by the permission of Captain DE RIVIERE. As for Miss BLOUNT, the heroine of the romance, her whereabouts has not yet been discovered. It is certain that she is not at the Hotel Napoleon with her mother, and it is equally certain that those who know her place of concealment, including DE RIVIERE—who, judging from the free use he makes of her letters, is leaky enough—are determined to keep the matter secret for the present.

The only new feature that presented itself yesterday with reference to the legal aspect of the case was the issuing of two writs of *habeas corpus* by Judge OGDEN, one directed to the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, and the other to Capt DE RIVIERE. The following is a copy of the document:

New Jersey, ss.—The State of New-Jersey to JOHN HUNEKE and HENRY DE RIVIERE, of the county of Hudson, greeting:

We command you that you have the bodies of Mrs. EMILY J. BLOUNT and Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT, wife and daughter of FREDERICK S. BLOUNT, under your custody or the custody of some or one of you, and detained by you from said FREDERICK S BLOUNT as is said under safe and sure conduct, together with the day and cause of their being by you detained before his honor ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judication of New Jersey, at the Court-House in the city of Hudson, in the county of Hudson, on the ninth day of July instant, at the hour of nine in the forenoon of that day to do and receive all and singular those things which our said Justice shall then and there consider of them in this behalf. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness his honor ELIAS B D OGDEN, Justice of our Supreme Court aforesaid, at Trenton, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand hundred and fifty-eighth.

CHAS. P. SMITH, Clerk.

RANSON and BROWNE, Attorneys.

The writs were obtained on the affidavit of Colonel BLOUNT, after it was found that Capt. DE RIVIERE had given bail on the charge of larceny, and were served yesterday afternoon. This proceeding, like the previous action taken by the unfortunate Col. BLOUNT to recover possession of his wife and daughter, will probably prove abortive; as our reporter was informed by the attorneys for the parties, that the return will contain a full and explicit denial by Capt. DE RIVIERE and Monsieur HUNEKE, of any attempt at coercion, imprisonment, custody, or detention of the parties, past or present; and further, that as to Mrs. BLOUNT, she remains at the Hotel Napoleon of her own free will and accord, and intends to remain there until she has taken steps to procure a separation from her husband, whom she declares she will never live with again.

The following curious and suggestive letter we have received from Mrs. BLOUNT:

LETTER FROM MRS. COL. BLOUNT.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Thursday, July 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name and that of my daughter have been so often before the public during the past few weeks, not only in scraps of so-called news, but in editorial articles of greater or less length, based, of course, by whomever written, on the one-sided statements of my husband, Col. BLOUNT, up to this time uncontradicted by me, and upon papers which he is pleased to term "documentary evidence," trumped up and shown or caused to be shown by him to the gentlemen of the Press, that I feel I shall be compelled to give to the public, although reluctantly, my own version of this sad affair. Persistent silence on my part, under the circumstances, would naturally be regarded as a negative admission by me of the correctness of the false statements which Colonel BLOUNT has thought proper to cause to be printed, reflecting upon me, his wife, my dear child, and oh! if he could only see it—on himself.

As for myself, I assure you, Sir, that I should not put myself to the trouble of writing a single line in my own defence—not that I am indifferent to the opinion of my friends, but that I know their opinion of me to be based upon too solid a foundation to be shaken by the attacks of Colonel BLOUNT. It would be as ridiculous for me to deny to those who have known me from girlhood the truth of Colonel BLOUNT's statements, as for you, Sir, to write a grave and labored denial of a charge of petty larceny brought against you by some wrong headed political opponent, without even a shadow upon which to base his senseless accusation.

I repeat, Sir, that it is not necessary for me to justify myself to my friends; and my instincts, my education, my tastes and my associations as an American lady, all combine to make me shrink from obtruding purely personal matters on the public; but my love for my dear child, and my sense of what I conceive to be my duty to her, compared to which in strength and intensity all the other elements of my being are as mustard-seed to a mountain, impel me to ask through the columns of your paper for a suspension of public opinion until after my side of the story shall have been heard.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will in a few days, (as soon as my health and strength will permit,) prepare for your paper a detailed account of this unfortunate case, from the time Captain DE RIVIERE was first introduced into our family in Mobile up to the hour of my writing. In the meantime, Sir, may I beg to be relieved from the incessant solicitations for interviews with which I am beset by reporters for the Press. Such of these young gentlemen as I have chosen to see were polite and respectful; but, although well meaning, they are sometimes careless, and do irreparable injury, unintentional, of course, but none the less effectively. Altogether, the youth of these gentlemen, and the immaturity of their experience, render them undesirable persons for me to converse with on subjects so delicate as those involved in this case. I do not, indeed, wish to see *any one* until after my statement shall have appeared.

Persons of whatever mental calibre, who have read only Col. BLOUNT's statements, *must*, I know, be more or less prejudiced against me. I do not, therefore, wish to see any one under such a disadvantage. After I shall have made my statement, Col. BLOUNT and I will be on an equal footing, and then, if any of the responsible editors of the daily papers choose to call upon me, and see for themselves, whether or not I have what Col. BLOUNT singularly denominates a "mental distemper" I shall be most happy to see them. With great respect, E. J. BLOUNT.

THE CAPTAIN SERVED WITH A NEW PROCESS.

While the chivalrous Captain sat in his parlor cogitating upon the above writ of *habeas corpus*, and other weighty matters growing out of his romantic attachment, his privacy was intruded upon by the following vulgar document, emanating from EVELETH & BISSELL, Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-street:

BROOKLYN, E. D., Wednesday, July 7, 1857.

Capt. HENRI ARNOUX DE RIVIERE

To S. D. GOODNOW, Proprietor of the *Wall House*, Fourth-street, Williamsburg, Dr.

To board and lodging for self and wife to date, $226 50
Received payment.

This, to be sure, was rather a shabby document to thrust under the nose of a man who was engaged in Cupidian contemplations upon "the course of true love," but, nevertheless, the Captain took it coolly—so coolly, indeed, that he forgot to return an answer, and when the bearer of the dispatch asked for an interview with the Captain, he was told by the servant that the Captain had just left the hotel by the side door.

On making inquiries relative to the above bill, our reporter was informed that on his first arrival in this country, in February, 1857, Capt. DE RIVIERE, with his wife, put up at the "Wall House," in Williamsburg, being recommended thereto by the surgeon of the vessel in which they came over, (they came in a sailing vessel) who was an acquaintance of Mr. GOODNOW, the proprietor of the house. They continued there until the 7th of July, when DE RIVIERE returned to Europe on a visit, leaving his wife still at the hotel. On his departure he gave Mr. GOODNOW a draft on a house in London, for the amount due at hat date, which draft was immediately returned, protested, with the intimation that Capt. HENRI ARNOUX DE RIVIERE kept no account at that establishment. The Captain's wife continued at the hotel some six weeks after her husband left, when she too sailed for Europe. Mr. GOODNOW states that while residing at his house, they represented themselves as man and wife, and that Capt. RIVIERE has often stated to him, and to his son, the particulars of his marriage in France,—giving dates, locality, &c. He exhibited to our reporter a letter written to him by Capt. DE RIVIERE, while the latter was on a trip to the West, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

BUFFALO, Friday, May 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I received a note to day, which obliges me to remain longer than I thought at first absent from New-York. Perhaps I will go to Chicago before I return, and that may last one month. I am in a great anxiety about my wife's health, and I pray you, Sir, to write me a circumstantial letter including the doctor's advice. It is very important for me as it would change all my prospects. There is nothing important enough to enter in consideration with my wife's health, and I should immediately return if there was the least danger.

I should also be thankful to you, Sir, for the note of the money I owe you presently, as I want to send it by post before I return.

I shall expect your answer, and wait for it with great impatience. I am, Sir, truly yours.

Capt. H. A. DE RIVIERE.

Mr. GOODNOW states that while they were residing at his house a rumor got into circulation that the woman living with Captain DE RIVIERE was his mistress, and not his wife; that DE RIVIERE on hearing it became greatly enraged, and threatened to shoot any man who should repeat it. That finally, to silence the scandal, he came over to New-York, and had the marriage ceremony repeated in Canal-street, and that this was the marriage alluded to in Captain DE RIVIERE's letter to the public. Mr. GOODNOW has several other letters in his possession from Captain DE RIVIERE, in all of which he speaks of his wife in the most affectionate terms.

"Affairs of Honor."

DUEL BETWEEN ST. LOUIS DOCTORS.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"A correspondence was published in this paper, some days since, having in contemplation a duel between Dr. WALKER and Dr. M. A. PALLEN. From the tenor of the last letter it was inferred that no meeting would take place. But the correspondence, it is understood, was reopened, by the avowal, on the part of Dr. WALKER, of his readiness to accept the challenge of Dr. PALLEN, and his appointment of Dr. DRAKE MCDOWELL to arrange preliminaries. The meeting was arranged to take place in the neighborhood of Cahokia, Illinois, and the principals and their friends repaired to Papstown, Illinois, on Saturday, where they were to remain until the time appointed for the duel. All the details were set down—rifles, fifty paces, wheel and fire—the ground measured, &c. Meanwhile, Dr. HAMMER had gone before Justice HERCKENRATH and on his oath procured a warrant for the arrest of all the parties concerned. Such a warrant was of no use in Illinois, but it was not without its virtue; for Dr. DRAKE MCDOWELL returned to this city Saturday evening, and the police soon arrested him. Of course the duel could not go on without a friend of Dr. WALKER being present, and at that late hour Mr. BARRETT was informed to that effect. But Justice HERCKENRATH was not inactive, and about one o'clock of Sunday morning, he, in company with two policemen, succeeded in finding the parties at their temporary locality, arrested them on their own authority, and brought them to this city. Being here, the law was made to operate upon them, and they were held in sums of $2,000 each, to keep the peace, which being given they were discharged.

THE EDITORIAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

From the N. O. Bee, 30th ult.

A hostile meeting occurred yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, on Metairie Ridge, with pistols, at twelve paces, between Messrs. ISRAEL GIBBONS Reporter of the *Crescent*, and JOSEPH HANLON, Reporter of the *True Delta*. The second of the former was Mr. FRANK BARILLEY; that of the latter was Col. MCDONALD, of Mobile. At the first fire Mr. GIBBONS was shot through the upper part of the right lung, the ball passing out through his back. Mr. HANLON was untouched, though, being near-sighted, he did not fire until after his antagonist. The wound of Mr. GIBBONS was regarded as so dangerous that he could not be removed until a litter was procured, when he was conveyed to his residence, in the Third District.

The cause of the difficulty we believe to be as follows: Both gentlemen were engaged in reporting for their respective papers at the Girls' High School examination, in Rampart street, last Saturday, when, after the delivery of the original compositions by some of the young ladies, Mr HANLON asked for and obtained from the Principal the manuscript of some of the compositions for publication. Mr. GIBBONS, on applying afterwards, could not obtain them, and charged Mr. HANLON with having taken an undue advantage, or with having stolen the papers.

Mr. HANLON supposed the remark to be made in a joking way, and so received it at the time; but finding that Mr. GIBBONS did not recognize him, on meeting afterwards on several occasions, addressed a note to Mr. G., by the hands of a friend, asking if he intended his remark as serious. The reply being that it was so meant, a challenge was immediately sent and accepted—the serious result we have already stated. We learned last evening that Mr GIBBONS' physician pronounced his wound a mortal one.

REGATTA AT NEWBURG.—The Newburg people having caught the regatta infection, and not being favorably situated for sailing, tried their hand at rowing on Monday last, and had an exciting race among the skiffs and fishing boats. The race began at 2 P. M., the distance being 5¼ miles. It was won by *Factory Belle*, of Newburg. The second race between four-oared boats, the first prize being $100, and the second, $25. The *Wood* won the race by 47 seconds. The third race was between two pair of scull boats, same prizes; *Gazeby* won. The *Rappahannock* broke in two, and came near drowning her men. The fourth race, by a single pair of sculls, $50 and $25 prizes. Seven boats entered. *James Underhill* won by 48 seconds.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 10.

I.—OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM UTAH—Preparations of the Army for the March upon Salt Lake City—Interesting Statements regarding the Mormons.

II.—ORATION OF RUFUS CHOATE.—Delivered on the 5th July, before the Democracy of Boston—in full.

III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY DIFFICULTIES.

IV.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

V.—THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

VI.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from "Malakoff."

VII.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Dudley Observatory—Exhumation of the Remains of President MONROE—The Search Question and the Slave-trade—Our Criminal Justice—The Misfortune of being a Lord—Where is Frazer's River?—Enforcement of the Laws—National Relics at Austria—Emigration of Free Negroes to Jamaica.

IX.—THE MONROE OBSEQUIES.

X.—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE.

XI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XIII.—DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIV—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XV—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Produce and Live Stock Markets for week ending Wednesday—Crop News—Trade Circulars.

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MARRIED

BLACKIE—REED.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, ROBERT BLACKIE to JULIA VICTORIA, eldest daughter of E. K. Reed.

CLARK—ABBOTT.—In the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday evening, July 1, by the Rev. Scott Bradner, Mr. J. HENRY CLARK, to Miss JENNIE ABBOTT, both of this City.

LOCKWOOD—ROLLINS.—At Oxford, Ohio, on Thursday, July 1, by the Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D., Mr. W. H. Lockwood, of New-York City, to Miss ADDIE C. ROLLINS, of Salem, Ohio.

DIED.

FLANDERS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. PAULINA A. FLANDERS, wife of Wm. Flanders, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 State-st., on Friday afternoon, July 9, at 4 o'clock.

HAIG.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, AGNES, wife of Robert Haig, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 93 Mercer st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, HENRIETTA KETELTAS, wife of C. Babridge Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Eugene Ketteltas, No 37 St Mark's place, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

HOLLY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, WILLIAM C. HOLLY.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av corner of 10th st., on Saturday, July 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BARTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 8, ANN, wife of the late John W Barton, of Birmingham, England, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the residence of her son, John C. Barton, No 98 Willoughby-st, Brooklyn

STANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 7, Miss AGNES STANTON, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Titus, Esq., No 129 Sands-st, Brooklyn, on Friday 9th inst, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HEDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 8, CHARLES SOLOMON, only son of Egbert and Emily Hedge, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 375 Cumberland-st, near Fulton av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

ISAACS.—At Sangerties, on Thursday morning, July 8, Mrs. MAGDALEN ISAACS, widow of Jacob Isaacs, and daughter of the late John Sidell.

The friends of the family, and of her sons in law, D. E. Bishop, and the late J. W. Andariese, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the Dutch Reformed Church in Broome st., corner of Greene, thence to Greenwood, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Thursday, July 8, JAMES WILLIAMSON, son of Isaac G. Ogden, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St Luke's church, Hudson st., this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

RYDER.—At Oberlin, Ohio, on Monday, June 28, OLIVER R RYDER, formerly of Danbury, Conn., for several years a highly respected and christian merchant of the former place. Mr. Ryder leaves numerous friends in this City to lament his loss.

PATTERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, June 30 CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Patterson.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentlemen were cured of piles by using Dr WITMER'S Pile Suppository: Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but done no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr Michael Doran, No. 255 South st., was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Depôt No. 168 Bowery, New York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

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A GREAT SUCCESS.
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The Asiatic process of ventilation, which has formed so distinctive a feature of the Summer Season at this establishment, will be brought into play, and the celebrated
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FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1858,
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Music.....by the.....Orchestra
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the whilom popular leading artiste of this establishment,
FRIDAY, July 9,
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AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
when certain of those favorite celebrities, Messrs. E. F. Keach, C. G. Boniface, Mr. Levick, Louis I. Mestayer, J. Prance, Mrs Chas. Hale and Mrs. H. A. Perry, have voluntered their valuable services.
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
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Kate O'Brien...Miss Mestayer | Paragon.....Mr. Perry
After which,
ONLY HALF-PENNY.
Stanley Jones.....Mr. Levick
Followed by the musical farce of
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EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the elegant and thrilling drama of
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Rose Fielding...Miss Mestayer | Sir Richard....Mr. Levick
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TICKETS FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, AND NO RESERVED SEATS.
First come first served.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8.
Light, airy entertainments will be produced by the
BE-T ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1858,
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and industry. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND COMPETENT Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well, is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and a very useful man about any gentleman's place. Has lived the last two years in his last place, and highly recommended. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with good references. The man as coachman and gardener, his wife as a chambermaid and laundress or seamstress, or would go as cook, washer and ironer. Will go to the country. Apply for three days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days.

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COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, desires a place, in the City or country, as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

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Relatives of above wanted. Apply to Mr. HAYS' Heraldry and Next of Kin Offices, No. 327 Broadway, New-York.

A HANDSOME BONUS IS OFFERED TO any one who can assist in procuring a permanent situation for a thrifty, competent book-keeper, age 33, best City references, in a banking, insurance, commission, or merchant's office. Address ACCOUNTANT, box No. 154 Post-office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.
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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women; one to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, first class laundress; the other housework and waiting, or for laundress. Both are trustworthy, competent and reliable help, highly recommended by their former employer. Can be seen at No. 358 6th av., between 21st and 24th sts. Will go any distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and pies; has a good boy of 14 years who would be very useful; she would take motherless babies if the boy was taken with her; he is very intelligent and willing; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, cuts, and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery, is quick at the needle, will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches, makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 2.6 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, STEADY GIRL, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses in the best style, would assist as lady's maid; is educated and respectful, and would be found attentive and anxious to please. No objection to travel or the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Cuts and fits children's clothes, is a complete shirtmaker, quick at the needle. Will take $3 a week or $8 a month City or country. Also a cook and laundress; does up linens in the style. Baking. Wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; UNDERstands the care of a baby from its birth can do plain sewing, and do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has no objection to go to the country or travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., two pairs of stairs, back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged. Call first house West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can get the best of City reference in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches, including games, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is of long experience, and has excellent references; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has most satisfactory City and Country references; understands her business; distance, no object; or will go as lady's maid with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST RESpectable girls; one is a good plain cook; most excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Best of reference can be given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call, up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls, one as cook, &c., one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE, a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress to work for a lady and child; is kind in sickness; wages $6. The girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is a neat plain sewer, and kind among children. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st. An Episcopal family preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing, or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid; is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 202 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days by applying at No 105 10th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress along; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 18th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAPABLE of taking the management of a factory. The goods to be manufactured are ladies' dress articles, skirts, &c., and some experience in this line is requisite. Address, stating the necessary particulars, Post-Office box No. 3,420, New-York.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the grocery trade, a capable book-keeper, who is a thorough and rapid accountant, and writes a handsome, rapid hand. None need apply except they possess the best qualifications. Address, with references, Box No. 650 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN IN A tea store. None need apply but those who can produce first-rate City reference. An unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 130 6th av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LAD IN AN AGricultural warehouse; one who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machines, and a few shirt finishers; also one good button-hole maker. Apply at No. 147 Duane-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands waiting in a dining room; also a good laundress. None others need apply, unless they understand their business, at No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MOR RIS CORNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BOARDING

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY? Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 340 Broadway, Room No. 4 where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to
SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, also small rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or families. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 20th st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. HOUTON.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a small family at $4 per week. No. 36 South 9th st., near 2d st., Williamsburg.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Parlor accommodated. No children in the house. No other need set.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two, may be had in a quiet and respectable family situated on Washington avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on modest. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West st., New York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 67 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD AND A COMFORTABLY FURnished room wanted by a gentleman, in a respectable family where they live well, have good cooking, and dine at 6, or thereabouts. Address C. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Lands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a few select boarders in a private family; for health and scenery it cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. Inquire at No. 46 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer a fine suite of rooms furnished, on second floor, and two rooms above, with breakfast and tea if desired, and dinner on Sundays, to gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH partial board, by a single gentleman, in a pleasantly located house, with bath, gas, &c., between 18th and 32d sts., 5th av., Broadway and 3d av. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. The advertiser desires to find a permanent home. Address J. D., Box No. 2,871 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a parlor or sitting room and two or three bedrooms with board, from now to May next, for a gentleman with wife and nurse. Meals served in private would be preferred. Location between 3d and 6th avs. from 14th to 25th sts. No boarding house keepers need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 1,956, Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and wives, also a few single parties, with furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; beautiful location; convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 32d-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH THE very best recommendations, desires to take a room and board in an American family, living between Broadway and 6th av., from 8th to 20th sts. Terms to be moderate. Address U. C., Box No. 94, with full particulars.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 343 Franklin st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, at Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., with board or without—convenient to Broadway—to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place: furnished or unfurnished; with or without partial board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient and the scenery unsurpassed. For those willing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Edelstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDERS WANTED.—Eight or ten persons can obtain board at a farm-house situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from a depôt, where the principal trains stop three or four times a day. All the butter, milk and vegetables used made and grown on the farm. For further particulars, inquire, of Mrs. TUTHILL, No. 405 4th st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. EASTMAN, Proprietor. References—Moses P. Brown, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and John Greenwood, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address Prof. BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, Smith & Boyd, Appleton's Building, New-York; Wm. M. Holmes, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated at Mrs. Ackerman's, Fishkill. Those who can appreciate a large and fine'y shaded house, mountain air, and generous living, at moderate terms will be suited. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARMhouse within 40 miles of the City, by a family of three, and one child of ten, and servant; location in Connecticut or Hudson River preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Mr. C., box No. 3,504 Post-office, New York, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, may obtain good board in a respectable private family, (no children,) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms reasonable. Situation near the depôt, with beautiful views, and excellent neighborhood. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 163 William-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain good board for the Summer season by addressing B. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-av., near the Irving House one-third of a mile from the depôt and steamboat landing, Tarrytown. Terms very moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,474, Post-Office, stating terms.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BAVIERE IN MUNICH, BAVARIA.—This first-rate and superior hotel has recently been new furnished throughout, and will be found deserving the greatest praise.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, wife, servant, and two children, within 20 miles of the City, on some railroad or steamboat route. Address Box No. 608 Post-Office.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No 187 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The regular monthly meeting will be held, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts. Let every member be present. By Order H. RAYMOND, Colonel,
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.
THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building
NO. 343 BROADWAY,
formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Shirt Manufactory. Inquire of
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under cellar house No. 38 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also the latest improvements, rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 146 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET TO A GENTEEL FAMILY, CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th st., New York, 200 feet east of 11th av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 110 Nassau st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chembra's Piano House. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Little Homes, Astor place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and one has one Steam, 9 horse power. Apply to AUG. PITTEY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE latter place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE four story brick house, in a genteel neighborhood in Brooklyn; cost, three years ago, $7,500; will be sold for $6,500; or cumbrance $4,200; lot 25x100, house 25x42; would be exchanged for vacant lots, a small place in the country, Western land, or boots and shoes, or would be let very cheap for the balance of the year.
A. S. WHEELER, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESirable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union place, Bloomfield st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 99 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATELY-SIZED FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, for a small family; a situation on the Heights preferred. Address W. J., Box No. 3,499 Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The estate is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the depôt, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 88 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post-Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence, and farm of 40 acres of excellent land at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., 34 miles from New-York, one mile from depôt, on Harlem Railroad; nice house, plenty of room, pleasantly located, and all necessary out-buildings in perfect order: good water, large lawn, fields with fruit and ornamental trees; good orchard, and fruit of all kinds in abundance. This place is easily accessible and would not be overlooked by purchasers. Terms easy. Inquire at J. GAYATT'S carpet store, No. 210 Bowery.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN., TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes from depôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two story cottage, modern built, nearly new and in complete order; located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. Excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries. Within six minutes' walk of the depôt or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24, New-York Post Office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, suitable for a small female boarding school or a few Summer boarders. A healthy location, near water, with from one to twenty acres of land, from 15 to forty miles from the City. Call, or address, No. 236 8th av., over the store.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE RAILroad depôt, two neat two-story and basement dwellings, and gardens. Will be rented cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris township, Morris county, New Jersey, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt at Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and timbered, and in a good state of cultivation. On the farm are two good houses with barn and stables.
Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.
Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land, with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to long Hill, well, calculated for a dairy farm.
The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING EIGHTY acres, situated two miles from Peekskill. Land good and buildings ordinary. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK BUSINESS.—A RARE OPPOLTUNITY to purchase the good-will, lease for a term of years, fixtures, and a well selected stock of choice standard and miscella

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, superb parlor suites, covered in, [illegible] and chs velvet; magnificent 7-octave piano, in [illegible] wood; superb oil-paintings, velvet carpets, costly vases, and works of art, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., a few do on from 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., a few do on from 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., a few do on from

NEW-YORK CITY.

Weather Report for June.

The notations were made daily at 6 o'clock, A. M., and also on the warmest days at the time of extreme heat; the thermometer hanging on the northerly side of the main building of Bloomingdale Asylum, which stands on high ground at One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues:

June.	6. A. M.	June.	6. A. M.
1	66°	16	58°
2	60°	17	60°
3	62°	18	63°
4	63°	19	73°
5	66°–81° at 12 M.	20	71°–81° at 3 P. M.
6	71°	21	74°–86° at 3 P. M.
7	70°	22	66°
8	75°–82° at 3 P. M.	23	65°
9	66°–80° at 2 P. M.	24	68°–81° at 3 P. M.
10	66°–84° at 2½ P. M.	25	75°–87° at 12 M.
11	77°–86° at 3 P. M.	26	79°–91° at 3 P. M.
12	56°	27	78°–90° at 1 P. M.
13	50°	28	79°–89° at 9 A. M.
14	66°	29	76°–86° at 3 P. M.
15	57°	30	78°–86° at 3 P. M.

The average rise of the mercury in each day was about 12°, except on the 12th, when it fell from 59° to 45° by noon.

We have all, probably, been more or less forcibly impressed with two prominent characteristics in the weather of June, viz: A great fall (about 4½ inches) of rain, occurring mostly in two brief periods; and a goodly portion of extreme heat.

During the nights of the 5th, 6th and 9th, and afternoon of the 9th, we had slight showers, in all, about 6-100 of an inch of rain.

The first storm commenced about 3 o'clock P. M., on the 11th, accompanied by heavy thunder, and the rain continued to fall rapidly until the evening of the 13th, which day was cool and very windy.

On this occasion about 4 inches of rain fell, the weather continuing cloudy, without more rain, until the morning of the 17th, which was ushered in with a thick mist, succeeded by a bright sunshine.

On the afternoon of the 21st we had a storm of wind and rain, which has been well described and aptly termed a "tornado." Most of the rain fell in about fifteen minutes, and measured in all nearly 6-10 of an inch. We, however, escaped any material damage from its effects.

The night of the 24th was very oppressive—a very sleepless time generally. The nights of the 26th and 27th were also very hot, but somewhat mollified by gentle breezes. During the days of the 26th and 27th several persons on and about our place were more or less affected by the scorching sun.

The warmest days were scarcely relieved by even one degree variation from the highest point of the mercury until sunset.

On the 8th and 25th a much higher degree of heat was indicated by some other thermometers not far from us, which was, probably, attributable to the ever-varying circumstances of different positions.

Notwithstanding the heated terms and perturbations, we have had a portion of very fine, comfortable weather. Our cherries have ripened beautifully under the influence of the sun's rays, and our heavy hay crop is being nicely secured, and our vegetables doing extremely well.

Yours, respectfully,

SATURDAY, July 3, 1858. M. DAME, Warden.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met Wednesday afternoon. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, a communication was received from the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, concerning the painting, furnishing, &c., of Ward School No. 7, in the Tenth Ward. The Board then adopted a resolution appropriating $2,743 for that purpose. A similar communication from the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward was received, and the Board passed a resolution appropriating $1,366 for furnishing some new class-rooms in Ward School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward. A resolution was offered to make an appropriation of $820 for painting School-house in the Sixth Ward. Upon motion of Mr. SINCLAIR, it was amended so as to read $920, and passed.

Mr. MACKRAN offered a resolution asking permission to advertise for proposals to build a new school at Fort Washington. Referred to the Committee on Furniture. The School officers of the Fourteenth Ward asked for permission to advertise for proposals for heaters for Ward School No. 31. After some debate permission was granted.

The Board then passed a resolution making an appropriation of $12,945 65, to enable the school officers of the Ninth Ward to erect a new school-house in that Ward.

Several other communications from different Wards were referred to various Committees.

A report was presented by a Committee, stating that upon an examination they had found the reading of the Bible was fully excluded from twelve of the schools in this City, and partially from one other. This has been done by the authority of the local Board, and by individual teachers. There seems to be no reasonable ground to suppose that it would be restored, and the Committee asked the Board to pass a resolution making it obligatory on all the schools that some portion of the Holy Scriptures be read each day. The report was laid upon the table by a vote of 16 to 13.

A communication was received from Mrs. SHERIDAN complaining that her girl ROSA ANN had been "put in danger of a sun struck" by not being allowed to wear her bonnet in the play ground. Referred to the Committee of the Seventeenth Ward.

Another communication from Mr. S. F. COWDREY, whose son is in the Free Academy, and who by his permission had gone to the yacht race, without asking consent of the Principal of the Academy. In consequence the boy had been marked with demerits.

Mr. COWDREY felt aggrieved at such treatment, and wished the Board to remit the punishment.

After a long discussion, in which it was stated that many boys attended the Free Academy from out the county, and even out of the State, the communication was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy, with instructions to report also how many boys attended the Free Academy who did not reside here.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution that the Board order that all schools be opened by reading a certain portion of the Scriptures. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. MACKRAN offered a resolution, the object of which was to inquire if there is any law requiring the reading of the Scriptures in the Schools. Objected to and laid over.

The Committee on Sites and Houses presented a report in favor of an application from the Fifteenth Ward for permission to advertise for proposals for a new house on the site of School No. 10. After much discussion, the report was adopted.

After some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Monument to the late Dr. Kelly.

A unique monument in memory of the late Dr. WILLIAM KELLY, of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, may be seen at the marble yard of Mr. C. J. INSLEE, on the corner of the Bowery and Third-street. Dr. KELLY, it will be remembered, was lost in the same gale which destroyed the steamer *San Francisco*. He was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga County, prepared for College at Schenectady, and subsequently entered Union College, where he graduated in 1841. After graduation he was appointed Fellow in that institution, and in 1845 took charge of the Union College Grammar School, in connection with Mr. DAVID H. CARTTENDEN, of this City, now so closely identified with the educational interests of the State. At the same time he began the study of Medicine with Dr. A. M. VEDDER, and in 1848 took the degree of Doctor in Medicine at the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was appointed Assistant Physician to Bellevue Hospital. He was soon after placed in charge of the Institutions on Blackwell's Island, where he secured the confidence of the Board of Governors, the esteem of the profession, and the love of all who knew him.

The entire height of the monument is 16 feet. It consists of a Corinthian column of Italian marble, 13 feet high, standing upon a cubic base of the same material, and separated from it by a narrow plinth. The shaft seems riven by a thunder bolt, from the capital nearly to the base, while from the centre rises a delicate cross in full relief. The interpretation of this design is plain. The very shock which in an instant converted the fair fabric into a ruin, disclosed also, deeply implanted in its substance, the ground and the emblem of the Christian's hope. The cross alone stands secure; amid desolation and ruin and death it still extends its friendly arms and beckons lost man beneath its shadow. The panels of the base are inscribed as follows; on the first:

WILLIAM KELLY, M. D.,
Late Physician-in-Chief of the Blackwell's Island Hospitals,
New-York City;
Who sailed for Havre in the ship Constitution, and was lost off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 29, 1853.
Ætat XXXIII.

On the second:

"THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN."

On the third:

"Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again."

On the remaining panel an elaborate bas-relief, represents a ship foundering at sea, struggling with the waves against destruction, while through the lowering clouds a single star looks down upon the waste of waters, and sends a faint ray of hope to the sinking ship. The first and fourth panels tell a truthful tale to the most casual observer; the second, that to those unfortunates for whom the world has so little charity, but to whom he devoted the best years of his Hospital service, he was indeed "The Beloved Physician." The third affords consolation to those whom he has left behind.

It was designed by Dr. J. N. OTIS, well known for many years as Surgeon of the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, but more recently of the *Moses Taylor*. Dr. O. was an intimate friend and Hospital associate of Dr. KELLY. The successful execution of the work is due to Mr. C. J. INSLEE. The monument will remain standing in the yard of Mr. INSLEE for two weeks, after which it will be removed to Utica, to be erected as a cenotaph.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the Month of June, 1858.

	N. Y. Dis.	N. Dis.	E. Dis.	D't Dis.	G. Tot'ls.
No. Male Patients	1,697	761	1,337	1,222	5,017
No. Female Patients	2,288	1,137	1,834	1,642	6,901
Totals	3,985	1,898	3,171	2,864	11,918
Treated at Dwellings	500	418	434	663	2,015
Treated at Districts	3,485	1,480	2,697	2,201	9,803
Primary Vaccinati's	286	264	957	366	1,873
Revaccinations	14	62	54	25	155
Whole No Vaccinated	300	326	1,011	391	2,028
No. of Adults	2,485	1,040	1,444	1,465	6,434
No of Children	1,500	858	1,737	1,399	5,494
No. Native Patients	1,690	943	1,564	1,448	5,575
No. For. Patients	2,385	955	1,607	1,516	6,463
No. sent to Hospital	176	12	34	29	251
No of Deaths	12	7	34	26	69
Prescriptions Dispen.	9,713	2,973	5,111	4,312	22,119

The Northwestern Dispensary sends no report.

During the month of June, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,918 persons. The principal causes of death were Marasmus and Phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the Respiratory and Cutaneous systems. Among the most important were Phthisis, Scarlatina and Measles.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER ASSAULT BY BILLY MULLIGAN.—Billy Mulligan, the noted pugilist and sporting character, who was expelled from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and who recently committed a flagrant assault at the Metropolitan Hotel, upon Hiram N. Webb, Esq., a leading member of the Committee, finds it impossible to keep his fighting propensities in proper check. At a late hour Wednesday evening, as he was walking up Broadway, in the vicinity of the New-York Hotel, he encountered a Mr. James F. Warren talking to a lady whom he had previously known. In a moment he drew back his fist, Mr. Warren not having the slightest intimation of his intention, and hit Mr. Warren a savage blow on the side of the head, levelling him with the pavement. After Mr. Warren had fallen, he beat and struck him twice. It was all the work of a moment. Some bystanders caught Mulligan and held on to him till a Policeman hove in sight, into whose hands they delivered him. Mr. Warren was assisted to his residence, but his injuries are not regarded as serious. Yesterday morning Mulligan was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when he gave bail in $1,000 to answer for his conduct. Mr. John Petrie, of No. 143 west Thirty-fourth-street, became his surety. Obtaining bail was quite nessary to make him appear before the Court of General Sessions, for assaulting Mr. Webb.

ASSAULT UPON A LAGER-BIER ARTIST—A JEALOUS BARKEEPER.—A pretty girl, named Catharine Kerrigan, has been doing the sentimental and operatic singing in the lager-bier saloon No. 127 Grand-street. Her singing and beautiful face excited wonderfully the admiration of a young man who became a frequent visitor at the place, and whose attentions the fair young singer received with manifest approbation. The barkeeper in the saloon became jealous of the smiles bestowed upon the visitor. On Wednesday evening his jealous fit reached its culminating point, and he violently assaulted the girl, dragged her to the door, and thrust her off the stoop into the street. This was between 11 and 12 o'clock, when there was but one or two in the place. The girl was picked up nearly insensible from the effect of her injuries, taken to the Station-House, and thence removed to her residence, No. 64 Spring street.

ALLEGED BURGLARS AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—Two young men, giving their names as John Cahill and Edward Kennedy, were arrested yesterday by the Detective Police, charged with having a few nights since broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. Lindinheim, No. 177 East Seventeenth-street, and carried away among other things some rosewood chairs valued at $75 each. The burglars sold the chairs for a trifling sum to Patrick Muller, of No. 246 East Eighteenth-street. Muller was taken in custody, and together with the burglars taken to the Lower Police Court and committed for examination.

BIGAMY.—Simon Reiner, a well-dressed and good-looking young German, was, on Wednesday, locked up in the Tombs on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that on the 5th inst. he married Miss Anne Love, of Newark, while he had a wife living in this city, to whom he was married about five years ago.

Mayor's Office—TUESDAY, July 5.

Sergeant Berney has returned to New-York, and is actively engaged in the war upon the policy backers. On Wednesday a descent was made upon No. 382 Cherry-street, kept by George Stuntz, who backs the books of upwards of forty shops in New-York and Brooklyn. All his books, amounting to about fifty, were seized. He and his clerks were taken before the Mayor. The clerks were held to bail in $500, and the principal in $2,000, to answer at the General Sessions. Some new avenues to action and new tactics are now open to the Police.

George Lysons arrived in this City on the 6th inst., with the intention of embarking for Liverpool, and purchased a ticket from the office of No. 109 West-street, kept by Stephen Gordon. He gave $270 for it, the proper price being only $200. Officer Van Arsdale succeeded in recovering the whole amount.

BODY PICKED UP IN THE STREAM.—A boat's crew of the Harbor Police, yesterday morning, discovered the body of a man floating in the water off the Battery. The deceased was dressed in black pants and a black alpaca coat, and from papers found in his possession, is believed to be Wm. ROBERTSON, of Hoboken, who fell from a ferry boat at the foot of Barclay-street. A pocket book containing nearly $20, and a watch was found upon him.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—A man named JOHN MARRA, on Wednesday evening, in attempting to jump on to a Barclay-street ferry-boat after it had left the bridge, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered about an hour after the accident.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino Under-Vests,
For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor.
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO
Under-Garments of all kinds.
Shirts, for men, youths and boys, and Gents' Furnishing Goods generally. Retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S,
corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUEREU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOT WEATHER.—The headaches and the peculiar affections of the bowels prevalent at this season, will be found to give way to one or two doses of four or five Brandreth's Pills. Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sugar-coated, 13 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre tonight for the benefit of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU; Mr. E. EDDY, Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, Mr. R. JOHNSON, Master ALFRED STEWART, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jim," said a gentleman to his servant, "where did you buy that Summer hat you have on? It looks cool and comfortable." "Why, Sir, I bought it of KNOX, the hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street." "Well, if that is the style of hat that KNOX sells, I must have one immediately."

Brooklyn Items.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The receipts of fare from passengers who passed over this road on the 3d inst., amounted to about $3,000—about one-half of which sum was taken at the ticket-office in Atlantic-street, and the balance by the conductors on the trains. There was a large quantity of freight passed over the road the same day. This is the best day's work this road has ever had.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Mr. ISAAC B. REMSEN, while walking with some ladies on Main-street, Jamaica, Monday evening last, was attacked by a colored man from Brooklyn, named DAVID SMITH, and beaten and cut by him severely. The offender had not been arrested at last accounts. The only provocation was that Mr. REMSEN asked SMITH and a number of his associates, who were blocking up the sidewalk, to stand aside so that the ladies could pass.

THE CASE OF GALLAGHER.—The bill of exceptions in the case of PATRICK GALLAGHER, convicted of killing HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, last year, was called up for argument in the General Term, before Judges BROWN, EMOTT and LOTT. Counsel for prisoner, S. GARRISON, Esq., not being ready to proceed, the case was postponed until September, when the argument will take place in Poughkeepsie.

HORSE KILLED.—Yesterday morning, as the Long Island train was approaching the depôt at Bedford, a horse attached to a milk wagon became frightened and jumped upon the track. Before the train could be stopped, the wheels of the locomotive had passed over the horse, killing him instantly. The driver of the horse escaped without injury.

LARGE ROBBERY.—The residence of Mrs. FITZPATRICK, No. 149 Willoughby-street, was entered by a thief Wednesday night last, and robbed of $1,500 and various articles of clothing. The Police have a clue to the thief, and expect to arrest him.

CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS.—Proprietor of store No. 101 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday, and fined $25 by Justice VOORHIES, for violating a city ordinance by obstructing the side-walk with merchandise in front of his premises.

A LITTLE TOO CHEAP.—A butcher proposes to furnish Kings County with fifty thousand pounds of fresh beef at 4½ cents. The contract calls for choice and good meat.

THE CLAM QUESTION.—Hereafter, any person catching soft clams in Gravesend Bay, in any month of the year without an "r" in it, is liable to a fine of $10.

A new small-pox hospital is to be erected forthwith, at the County-farm at Flatbush. The building used for that purpose now, is too small and very inconvenient.

Steamer Galena Burned—Five Lives Lost.

From the Red Wing (Minn.) Republican, July 1.

This morning, at about 1 o'clock, as the U. S. Mail packet *Galena* landed at our levee, a fire broke out about her smoke stacks, which soon spread, and resulted in her total destruction. The origin of the fire no one is able to ascertain, though it is supposed it was communicated to where it was first discovered from the furnaces of the boilers below.

The loss of the boat is complete. Little or no baggage was saved, and the freight and mails, with the exception of a portion of the latter destined for Red Wing, were wholly consumed. The passengers, many of them, are in a destitute condition, having lost their all, even to their last garment.

The loss of the boat is estimated at $50,000; no insurance. The cargo was small, and not particularly valuable; uninsured. A small amount of money was saved from the safe.

PERSONS KNOWN TO BE LOST.—Mrs. Polly Porter, Miss Nancy Porter, Charles Porter, (boy,) Lydia Porter, all of Michigan, bound to Mankato; John Tyson.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 8.

$1,668	U. S. 6s, '67	115	
7,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	106	
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101½	
6,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	91½	
11,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	
1,000	California St. 7s	86½	
7,000	California Bonds	86	
1,000	Erie RR 2d M B	93¾	
1,000	Hud. R. RR. 2d M.	89	
4,000	Hud. R RR 3d M.	64	
11,000	Harlem RR, 1st M	52	
2,000	Har. 3d Mtge Bs	55	
2,000	M. C. RR 8 per 1st Mtge S. F. Bds	95	
1,000	Ill Cen. RR. Bds	89	
14,000	La C. M. L. G. bs	34½	
5,000	do.	s10	34½
12,000	do.	s3	34½
9,000	do.		34½
5,000	do.	b10	34½
15,000	do.	s10	34½
55	Bank of Com		104½
10	Am. Ex. Bank		105
5	Metropolitan Bank		105
20	Ocean Bank		91
20	Del. & H. Canal Co.		98½
15	Penn Coal Co.		76½
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.		77½
250	do.		78
100	Gard. Gold Co.		7/8
150	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b60	84½
100	do.		84⅝
50	do.		84½
100	do.	b30	84½
100	do.	s30	84½
550	do.	b3	84½
300	do.	b60	84½
200	do.	s10	84½
200	do.	s3	84½
100	do.	s40	83½
50	do.	b10	84½
10	Third-avenue R.R.		110½
150	La C. & Mil. R.R.		6¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90		91¾
1,000	do.		91¾
9,000	Missouri St. 6s		84¾
8,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mt.		63¾
1,000	do.		64
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. bds		34½
20,000	do.		34½
15,000	do.	s15	35½
10	Pacific M. stmp. Co.		78
50	do.	s10	78
100	do.	s60	77½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	84
100	do.		83¾
50	Erie R. R.	s10	17¾
50	do.		17¾
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.		98½
40	Hudson R. R.		27½
250	Reading R. R.		46½
10	La Cross & Mil. R.R.		6½
45	do.		6
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	56
98	C. C. & Cin. R. R.		92
10	Panama R. R.		103
5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		87¾
100	do.	s30	87
100	do.	b60	87½
100	do.	s15	75¾
50	do.		75¾
200	do.		75¾
100	do.		75¾
100	do.	b30	75¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s		85½
15,000	Bud. Riv. R. 7s.		64
1,000	N. Y. City 5s		90
5,000	Cal. 7s		86
1,000	Mil. & B. R. 8s		40
2,000	C. of Wheeling 6s		30
3,000	Del. & R. Canal 6s		80
10,000	City of Wat'rn 8s		40
10,000	Virginia 6s		92
10	Hanover Bank		91
25	Am. Ex. Bank		105½
80	Harmony F. I. Co.		98½
40	New World F. In. Co.		101¾
100	Bowery F. I. Co.		167
13	La C. & Mil. R.		6½
25	P. F. W. & Chi. R.		16½
10	Bank State N. Y.		101
29	Security F. I. Co.		115
10	New W. F. I. Co.		104
20	W., F. & Co's Ex.		67

THURSDAY, July 8—P. M.

In our commercial summary of yesterday, an important error occurred in footing the total of goods marketed at New-York for the year 1858. We therefore repeat the comparative figures with the correction:

1857—Total Entries		$219,741,000
Warehoused, net		34,325,000
Marketed at New-York		$185,416,000
1858—Total Entries		$162,159,000
Taken from Warehouse, net		25,711,000
Marketed at New-York		$187,870,000

The steamship *Africa* from Liverpool, Saturday, June 26, arrived at this port at noon today. Her market advices are only three days later than previously received by the *City of Washington*. The English Funds were a fraction higher, though without activity, Consols closing on Friday 95⅜ ₰ cent. ex-dividend. Cotton, toward the close of the week, had recovered its firmness, and the sales were 45,000 bales for the whole week, mostly at the full quotations of the previous report. Orleans middlings are called 6¾d. There was continued dullness in the markets for Grain and Flour, and the demand at Liverpool was of a retail character. The Manchester trade accounts are better, and these had helped Cotton at Liverpool. In the London Money Market the improved demand at 3 ₰ cent. was esteemed a sign of something like returning activity to general trade. American Stocks were better by 2@3 ₰ cent. for Illinois Central shares and firmer on New-York Central. There were good buyers of Illinois Central in London, at the recent decline, on the assumption that the additional assessment strengthens, rather than weakens, the future of the stock, besides clearing off a costly and embarassing floating debt. On this subject the circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, reports:

"The holders of Illinois Central shares were considerably startled by the sudden announcement on the 22d, that a call of $20 ₰ share would be made. The effect was greater from the circumstance of its coming so soon after the issue of Mr. FISHER's report, in which he stated the Company could provide from accruing funds sufficient to pay its obligations up to January, 1859; the shares which had been flat about 16 discount, suddenly fell to 25 discount, from which there has been a recovery of 2½ ₰ cent., owing to large buyers coming forward. The making of this call we regard as sound policy on the part of the Directors, and, in reality, will inure to the benefit of the shareholders; as, by it, the Company will be relieved from on annual payment of $244,949 for interest, and probably even more, as exorbitant rates for carrying the large floating debt will be avoided."

The Bank of England return for the week ending June 23 shows a gain of $565,000 in Specie, and a steadier line of loans on mercantile and other private securities, which, in consequence of the lower rates of discount in the open market for some months past, had run down from $159,000,000 in December to $73,000,000 in June. There is now a little more use for Money at the Bank's rate of 3 ₰ cent. The British Board of Trade returns continue to show a falling off in the value of exports. The return for May is short of last year $5,585,000. The whole decline since Jan. 1 is $34,845,000, as compared with the heavy trade of the ear y part of 1857. The reduction, however, is less than half a million of dollars as compared with 1856. The export of Cotton fabrics this year is an exception to the general falling off in May. This item exceeds the value of Cotton Goods exported in May, 1857.

The demand for Stocks at the early meeting of the Brokers, to-day, was quite strong again, the full advance of yesterday, and, in some instances, a further rise of ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. being paid on most of the Railways. The actual dons business in the Western shares was much larger than usual of late, while the dealings in New-York Central were again free. As the first call of the list progressed, a disposition was evinced to meet the market at the handsome advance established yesterday, and before the close of the session, the demand for Central and Rock Island showed some abatement, and both Stocks, at the Second Board, were lower, Central leaving off 83⅛, as against 84⅛ on Wednesday afternoon, and Rock Island 74⅜ as against 75⅜ On the other hand, the inquiry for Galena and Chicago continued stiff, and 87¼@87½ ₰ cent. was paid for the cash stock, and 87 seller 30 days. Panama Road and Pacific Mail Shares were both firm and higher, and an advance of 2 ₰ cent. was established on Michigan Central. The bids for Reading were quite full, without bringing out sellers to any extent, at 46¼@46½ ₰ cent. There was less business in State Stocks, Missouris 84¾. The sales of La Crosse Land Grants opened at 34¾ cash, and left off 33½, seller 15 days. Illinois Central improved after the foreign news, and the stock was not offered under 78 ₰ cent. at the close. On the general market, after the Second Board printed list, the brokers reported a dull tone.

There is nothing new in Money affairs today. The next packet for Europe is the *Ariel* sailing on Saturday. Exchange since the sailing of the *Persia* is quiet. We find, on further inquiry, that our quotations for francs for the *Persia* was rather higher than the rate at which a good deal of the business was done. It should have been—for first-class bills, 5.13¾@5.12½ to the dollar.

The Railway Conferences, to which reference was made yesterday, adjourned to-day until Thursday next, July 15, to enable the President of the Erie Company to submit the propositions agreed upon, in his presence, by the other three lines, and which, we understand, have taken a form to meet, as nearly as may be, the views urged by Mr. MORAN previous to the late disagreement. The officers present from the Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads were ready yesterday to commit their several Companies to the proposed arrangement, but the President of the Erie declined to do so without advice from his Board of Directors, and the adjournment for a week was made to meet this suggestion. If any further serious difficulty is encountered in the restoration of good feeling, it will probably grow out of the *stock-jobbing* position of one or more of the Erie managers, who have been *short* sellers of Central, as well as their own shares, both before and since the disagreement, as they were last Summer under a similar quarrel of their own making.

The half-yearly dividend of the New-Orleans Canal Bank is 5 ₰ cent. The New-York holders will be paid Aug. 2. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank 5 ₰ cent., payable July 15.

The City of Cleveland is now paying off the arrearages of interest due on that portion of the City Debt issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road.

The half-yearly dividend of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company is 6 ₰ cent.; the New-York Equitable 12 ₰ cent.; the Continental Fire 6 ₰ cent. on the capital, and a scrip division of 50 ₰ cent. on the premiums of the last year, to be divided among the policy holders Aug. 10; Republic Fire 3½ ₰ cent., on demand; Hope Fire 5 ₰ cent., on demand.

The collections made by the Illinois Central Company in the month of June, on account of the land sales of 1855–6, now falling due, amount to $63,643. The Company purchased and canceled $49,000 of their mortgage bonds, out of the proceeds of these collections. The original mortgages are reduced by this process, thus far, $791,000.

The old incorporated banks in Tennessee, the Union and Planters', have resumed payments in Specie, in anticipation of the required time designated by the Legislature. The following is the present state of the last-named Bank:

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE, JUNE 30, 1858.

Notes Discounted	$1,283,795	
Notes and Bills in suit	101,802	
Real Estate	40,707	—1,426,305
Domestic Bills		867,525
Sixty-five Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, cost	58,500	
Four Corporation of Nashville Bonds, due in 1859, '60, '61 and '62	14,921	
N. & C. Railroad Stock, $30,743 76, cost	15,371—	88,792
Due from Banks in Tennessee		116,865
CASH ITEMS.		
Notes of other Banks	86,590	
Gold and Silver	626,175	
Specie Funds	874,003	—1,586,769
Total		$4,086,258
Dividend remaining unpaid	$1,083	
Dividend declared this day out of profits of last twelve months, 10 ₰ cent.	135,540	
Due to Banks	4,207	
Individual depositors	734,125	
Circulation	1,412,946	—2,287,902
Excess of means over liabilities		$1,798,356
Consisting of Capital Stock, (all paid in)	$1 355,400	
Undivided profits	442,956	
Total	$1,798,356	

The following is Thursday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$158,526
Payments	138,365
Balance	5,439,273

The receipts include $138,000 from Customs.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,300 bbls., at $3 75@$3 85 for Superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $4@$4 25 for Extra do.; $3 95@$4 for Choice Superfine Ohio; $4 12@$4 37 for Extra do. Indiana and Canada. WHEAT quiet; sales 8,000 bushels Red Ohio at 88c.; 3,000 bushels White Kentucky at $1 10. Parties apart on Spring. CORN firmer; sales 1,900 bushels damaged and warm at 50c.@52c., and at 55c.@57c. OATS firmer; sales 60,000 bushels, at 37c., and Extra at 38c@38½c. WHISKY quiet but firm. *Freights*—On Flour, 38c. to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—50,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 75c. for Racine and Chicago Spring; 81c. for Milwaukee Club; 90c. for Red Indiana; 98½c. for Winter Canadian. CORN steady; sales 50,000 bushels Illinois River at 65c. OATS scarce, and small sales at 41c. *Canal Freights* lower. Wheat at 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—183,000 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 63c. CORN advanced 1c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 6,500 bushels Wheat; 75,000 bushels CORN. *Shipments to Oswego*—15,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 71,000 bushels Corn; 36,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 90@$4 40. WHISKY advanced; sales at 20c.@20½c. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bushels at 50c. MESS PORK—Sales 200 bbls. at $15@$15 25. LINSEED OIL, 66c.@67c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR steady, at $4 25@$4 37. WHEAT steady. CORN firm; White 73c.@75c.; Yellow 78c.@79c. WHISKY firm, at 23c.@24c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady; prices without alteration. PORK $16 75@$17. HAMS 11c.@11½c. LARD firm at 11¾c.@13c. WHISKY scarce and advancing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 300 bales at unchanged rates. FLOUR—Small sales at $4 10. WHISKY 20c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, June 25—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign PRODUCE markets there has been a fair business, with little alteration in prices. There is more inquiry for MONEY, at previous rates. Consols leave off 95⅛@95¼ for the account; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal; American Eagles, 76s. 6d., nominal; Doubloons, Spanish, 76s. 6d., South American, 74s.

COCHINEAL—Of 160 bags Honduras at auction, about one-half found buyers from 3s.@4s. 2d. for ordinary and middling Black, with Silver from 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for fair bold, and 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. for ordinary.

COCOA—Very quiet; 66 bags Trinidad were only partly placed at 60s.@64s. for good Red.

CORN—With a very small supply of English Wheat, the market has been steady; the arrivals of Foreign have been considerable, without alteration in value. Last week's average quotation of English Wheat was 43s. 10d. on 77,592 quarters returned. White American Wheat, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@43s. ₰ qr. American Flour, 20s.@24s. ₰ bbl.

COPPER—Inactive; fine Foreign, £106@£109. English Tile and Cake, £107 10s. Yellow Metal, 10d.

COFFEE—There has been a fair business, with rather weaker prices. The sales are—1,027 casks, 159 bbls., 513 bags, at 63s.@67s. for low middling to

The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cost of the Late Indian War in Washington and Oregon—Uniform Currency in England and the United States—Mexican Affairs—Paraguay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9.

The late Indian war of Oregon and Washington proves to be a canker upon the public Treasury. The Secretary reports that upwards of *six thousand* dollars were paid to J. Ross BROWN alone, for salary and travel, during the year 1857, while examining into these "War debts. This is only one item.

An interesting report has been received by the Treasury Department from Professor ALEXANDER, who is now in England, engaged in securing a uniform currency for the two countries, as authorized by the last Congress. He says the decimal currency will be easily agreed upon by the Commissioners. It will be recollected that the Act of Congress requires that there be no departure from the decimal system. Additional instructions will be forwarded to Prof. A. in a few days.

The Government is awaiting, anxiously, further news from Mexico. It is rumored that GEORGE SAUNDERS and ROBERT J. WALKER are largely interested with Mr. ISHAM in his extensive Surveying contracts in Sonora, Chihuahua, and other Mexican States, and that efforts are being made to get our Government to guarantee the faithful performance of these contracts, on the part of Mexico, or in other words, to demand their performance. Thus far, I learn that Mr. BUCHANAN refuses any further outside complication in Mexican affairs. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9.

Commander PAGE, who is designated to command the naval force to be dispatched to Paraguay, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. That Government, it is said, has three effective war steamers, and the fort which commands the navigation of the Parana River is of great power, and under French engineers. Hence it is deemed important to the success of the mission that the United States shall be prepared for all possible emergencies, the President having been clothed by Congress with ample power to enforce all the just demands of our Government.

The Secretary of the Interior left here this evening for Mississippi, and will be absent about a month.

Honors to the Seventh Regiment in Washington.

ONE OF THEIR NUMBER DROWNED AT RICHMOND—HIS REMAINS FORWARDED TO NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9, 1858.

The Seventh Regiment arrived this morning The *Ericsson* is still aground on Kettle Bottom Shoal, eighty miles below here, hard bottom, and all efforts to get her off have been unavailing. The companies are quartered at BROWN'S, the National and United States Hotels.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the body of a soldier of the Guard was found in the river, this morning, near the city. The only person missing is LAURENS HAMILTON, of the Sixth Company, and grandson of Gen. ALEX. HAMILTON,—and, it is supposed, fell unnoticed from the steamer *Glen Cove*. Mr. HAMILTON'S body was taken charge of by the Richmond Regiment, and will be forwarded to New-York by the steamer *Roanoke*, sailing this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9—P. M.

The 7th Regiment, National Guard, will leave here at 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, by railroad and will arrive in New-York about 6 o'clock on the same evening.

The President, accompanied by General BURNETT, of New-York, and the officers of the army and navy, reviewed the regiment at noon in front of the White House. The throng was immense, and the Guards were the praise and admiration of everybody present.

They were subsequently received by the President and Cabinet in the east room of the Executive mansion, where they spent half an hour in introduction and conversation. The regiment afterwards visited Mount Vernon.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 9.

The remains of LAURENS HAMILTON were deposited in the Capitol till 3 o'clock this afternoon when they were escorted to the steamer *Roanoke* by the regiment belonging to this city. A guard of honor consisting of one from each company forming the regiment, was chosen to attend the remains to New-York.

Execution of Isaac L. Wood for the Murder of his Sister-in-law.

GENESEO, NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1858.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, ISAAC L. WOOD, convicted of the murder of his sister-in-law, RHODA WOOD, by poisoning, at Dansville, this county, was executed. The execution took place in the inclosure attached to the jail. A military guard, composed of a company from Dansville and one from this village was present, and about five hundred spectators were about the premises. The execution was witnessed by about sixty persons. The prisoner was brought in, attended by the deputy sheriff and a clergyman. He addressed those present, protesting his innocence, and charging his conviction to prejudice and persecution. He said he died in the hope of a blessed immortality. At the conclusion of his remarks he appeared to be in considerable agony.

The death warrant was then read, the drop fell, and ISAAC L. WOOD was "launched into eternity." His remains will be taken to Avon for interment until his friends take charge of them. He continued his protestations of innocence up to the latest moment of his existence.

Arrival of the Steamer Styx at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 9.

The British war steamer *Styx*, from Havana on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last night. She reports the yellow fever raging badly there. Her officers appear to be highly amused with the American version of their proceedings in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sentence for Slave Stealing.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, July 9.

The trial of the captain and crew of the schooner *Francis French*, on the charge of stealing slaves, commenced at the Hustings Court, Smithfield, to-day. The steward, THOMPSON, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Detention of the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 9.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* has not yet completed her repairs, and probably will not leave here until to-morrow evening.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LONDON, C. W., Friday, July 9.

Extensive counterfeiting arrangements were discovered here to-day, and two brothers named SOPER and a man named SMITH were arrested for being engaged in the business. Papers were found implicating the parties in New-York and elsewhere. Their examination is still going on.

No News of the Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 9—9 A. M.

Weather clear. Wind southeast. No news of the telegraph fleet.

BAIE DE BULLS ARM, Friday, July 9—8 P. M.

The weather is extremely calm and fine, but as yet there are no tidings of the telegraph fleet.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, July 9.

Late last night a fire broke out at the corner of Washington and Rumneman streets, in Roxbury, destroying JOHN MCELROY'S stable, with four horses, WM. MCCOY'S dry-goods store, Mr. BAKER'S shoe-store, Mr. DOWNER'S grocery, and two dwelling-houses. The loss is stated at about $30,000.

Fatal Accident to an Editor.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 9.

H. C. GILBERT, commercial editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and commercial reporter of the New-York Associated Press, was instantly killed this morning by the falling of a scaffold, at No. 14 Central Wharf.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—The Commencement of Hamilton College will take place on Thursday, 22d inst. On Sunday evening, the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, of this City, will address the Society of Christian Research. On Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will address, and Professor KENDRICK, of Rochester, read a Poem to, the Sigma Phi's; and on Tuesday evening Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS will address the Literary Societies, followed by "Sparrowgrass" COZZENS with a Poem. On Wednesday the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will address the graduating Law Class. The Lowville (N. Y.) Academy will celebrate its Semi-Centennial Anniversary on Thursday, 22d inst. The Hon. DANIEL UPHAM is to be the Orator.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, has been connected with that church one quarter of a century the present month. His anniversary occurs on the 23d of July, and the occasion will be marked by a sermon suited to the occasion. The First Presbyterian Church is more vigorous and able than at any subsequent time, and few men have a more enviable fame. His letters, that have made the name of "Kirwin" celebrated wherever the English language is read, are regarded as unanswerable on the question of the claims of the Protestant Church to be apostolic, and few men in the Presbyterian Church have more influence. By the side of Dr. MURRAY, and his senior in age and pastoral care, is Rev. Dr. MAGIE, of the Second Church. Thirty-five years ago he was called to the pastorate of this church. He has been its sole and only pastor from its foundation. That church has been Dr. MAGIE'S only charge. He was born in the city; so was his wife. He was there married, and has there lived, and to-day he is among the most vigorous, able and influential pastors in the land. The case is a rare one. But it is highly complimentary to both pastor and parish.

The First Baptist Church in Williamsburg did not unite with Mr. CULVER in calling a Council to revise the Church's action in his case. The reason they assign is, that it is not regular for an excommunicated man to call a Council. That the regular mode would have been for Mr. CULVER to have asked admission into some Baptist Church—for that Church to have called a Council to review the case, and at such a Council the Church would have been patent to defend their action. The reason assigned for the withholding of the papers in the case, was the threat of Mr. CULVER to prosecute all those who had any hand in the matter, and acting under advice, the Church declined to *publish* their action on this behalf. On the day before the Council met, a notice appeared in the Brooklyn newspaper inviting the public to attend the Council. But the members of the majority of the Church were notified that their presence was not desired, at least that part who voted to exclude Mr. CULVER. When this subject came before the Council, Mr. CULVER admitted that he was responsible for that publication, and as the Church had declined to unite in the Council, he did not want them in the hall. Late in the evening, not far from 1 o'clock, a note was sent to the Chair from Mr. GILBERT, stating that he had made three attempts to enter the hall that day, and that he was refused admittance by the Police. Judge CULVER admitted that the majority of the Church were refused admission by his order. Mr. GILBERT was present and proposed to speak, but the Council decided that he could not be heard, as he was not the representative of the majority of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Illinois, to whom a call was recently sent from the Oliver-street Baptist Church, in this City, has declined the call, and concluded to remain out West, where he has great influence, and is most highly prized.

The Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of the Baptist Church in Buffalo, has declined the call to Boston, to the important charge in the Tremont Temple, late the Rev. Mr. KALLOCH'S Church.

The Rev. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, late of Bridgeport, commenced his labors as Pastor of the Fiftieth-street Congregation on Sabbath last. The new enterprise is an infant, but one of much promise. The Council that dismissed Mr. TOWNE bore ample testimony to his ability and fidelity as a pastor among his late people. The new church is under the charge of the Third Presbytery of New-York.

The Sabbath Committee have awakened quite an excitement among those who are not friendly to the movement of those who ask a better observance of the Sabbath. Lengthened articles of abuse, and caricatures of gentlemen who compose the Committee, and all who aid them, have been published in the papers which are affected by the labors of the Committee.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have found by actual experiment that they cannot work their cattle seven days in the week with profit. They keep a relieve of horses, called "Seventh day horses," which are used to relieve those who work. No such relieve is made for the men, as, when these give out, men can be replaced without loss to the Company. Not so with mules and horses.

The *Independent*, in refusing to publishing the statement of the 40 aggrieved members of Dr. Cheever's Church, which appeared in the TIMES, and which nearly all the religious papers copy, calls the controversy an "insignificant" one. So was the complaint of the tax on tea called in the mother country, but it involved a great principle, and led to mighty results.

Fourth of July had a novel celebration in the Massachusetts State Prison. The prisoners were assembled in the chapel; the Declaration of Independence was read by the warden. An oration was delivered by the chaplain, and a dinner provided of more than ordinary excellence. The toasts were drank in cold water and in *silence*. The audience were all in *uniform*. It would have made quite an excitement if the auditory had made a personal application of the sentiments of the Declaration and had attempted to carry them into practice on that occasion.

The marching orders of the Army, sent on to Utah, seem to be a modification of the Divine laws. The orders issuing from Fort Leavenworth, and signed by Gen. HARNEY, command that the "eighth day be observed as a day of rest." The Sabbath of the world has been for centuries the seventh day as one of rest. Six working days and then a day of repose. Whether the requirement of the United States Government will work better than that adopted by the French Government, in the earlier revolution, remains to be seen. The French abolished religious service, voted out of existence the Ruler of the Universe, and blotted out the Sabbath. It was found that the physical wants of men demanded seasons of periodical rest. It was found that each ninth day, the time substituted as a day of rest, was not adequate to the wants of men. That the demands of the law of Nature, no less than the laws of God, required a day of rest one day in seven. That all other arrangements included the days of toil, but that less was accomplished. And the Sabbath of the Bible, the seventh day, was selected. We call ourselves a Christian nation. But in the face of the Bible—by an army marching to put down a religious people whose forms and notions do not conform to the Bible—we ignore the Bible, and order the eighth day to be one of rest.

The Sunday School Union has been saved from loss from the defalcations of Mr. F. W. POSTER. He wronged the Society out of a little more than $80,000; but by dexterous management the Society obtained security to the amount of over $40,000, and the balance was assumed by gentlemen who desire the welfare of the Union. The defalcations of Mr. FOSTER commenced nineteen years ago, in the time of the mulberry and silk-worm speculation, and the name of the Sunday School Union has been used to the amount of $600,000. A full statement from Mr. FOSTER to the Society will soon be made public.

The Church of the Advent, in the city of Boston, the so-called Puseylte Church, will worship in King's Chapel, by invitation, next Sabbath and the one following. King's Chapel was the Colonial Governors' house of worship before the war of the Revolution. It passed into the hands of the Independent Unitarians nearly half a century ago. The Book of Common Prayer was so changed as to cut out all the recognition of the Trinity, and so changed it has been the order of worship in that chapel. After a lapse of many years the house will for two Sabbaths be restored to the full use of the Episcopal service. No doubt the services will be fully attended. The Church in Green-street, used by the Church of the Advent, is undergoing repairs. It was originally a Congregational Church of Worship, and was erected for the Rev. Dr. JENKS. The Rev. JOSHUA W. TOUNE, now of this City, formerly preached in it.

The Hudson River Baptist Association have decided to memorialize the General Government on the injustice done to the Churches of the land by the prominence given to the Episcopal Church in the Navy and Army. At West Point, four Episcopal Chaplains were appointed in succession; and the Presbyterial Chaplain appointed by President POLK was soon removed and an Episcopalian appointed in his place The Association ask fair play in this matter, unless we are to have a State Church.

The Rev. Dr. BURNETT, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, of Boston, will preach in the Church of All Souls, to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. SHELDON, long the President of the Waterville College, avows himself a convert to the Unitarian faith.

The Rev. C. S. PUTNAM, late of Wallingford, Conn., has accepted the pastoral charge of the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, and will enter upon the duties of the Rectorship on Sunday next, the 11th inst.

The De Riviere Scandal.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS ON THE HABEAS CORPUS—NEW WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF DE RIVIERE ON A REQUISITION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—THE CAPTAIN ABSCONDED FROM THE HOTEL NAPOLEON AND HIS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

The return to the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge OGDEN on Thursday, came up for a hearing yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Hudson City Court-house. Mr. RANSOM appeared as counsel for Col. BLOUNT, who was also present, and Mr. MULFORD as counsel for Mr. HUNCKE and Capt. DE RIVIERE. There were but few spectators in Court, and those few were not favored with a sight either of Miss BLOUNT, her mother, or Capt. DE RIVIERE, none of whom were forthcoming. The Sheriff presented his return to the writs in which he certified to a personal service upon Mr. HUNCKE, proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, and a service upon Capt. DE RIVIERE through his attorney, Mr. MULFORD, who accepted the same as a due service upon his client. Objection being made to this service by the counsel for Co BLOUNT, Mr. MULFORD said, in explanation, that at the time the Sheriff came to the hotel with the writ, he told him that Capt. DE RIVIERE had gone out to take a walk, but requested him to make a search, which he did; that failing to find DE RIVIERE he then told the Sheriff he could leave the writ with him as counsel for DE RIVIERE, which would answer the same purpose; that afterwards, at about 5 o'clock, P. M., of that day, he saw DE RIVIERE at the hotel, informed him of the service of the writ, and made arrangements to meet him the next morning, when he was to make oath to the proper affidavits which were to be drawn up in the meantime by his counsel; that he left Hoboken about 6 o'clock, and on returning the next morning he was informed that officers had been to the hotel to arrest Capt. DE RIVIERE on another process, and that he had left. He added that he had made diligent search for three hours yesterday morning, but was unable to find DE RIVIERE.

Mr. RANSOM said he should ask for a sworn statement of these facts. It was of some importance to him and more so to the opposite counsel. He wished to ask Mr. MULFORD if he was not with Captain DE RIVIERE at the Napoleon Hotel as late as 10 o'clock last evening.

The Court—He has stated that he left Hoboken at 6 o'clock and did not return.

Mr. Mulford—I left Hoboken perhaps a little before 6 o'clock last evening, and did not return till 7 o'clock this morning. I have not seen DE RIVIERE since half-past 5 o'clock last evening. I will make a sworn statement if the counsel desires it—and if he wishes, will account for my whereabouts during the night.

The Court—It is not necessary, Sir.

Mr. RANSOM—We disclaim any wish to enter into the private affairs of the counsel, but we claim a right to know all that has been done in connection with this matter. There have been very curious proceedings in this case from beginning to end. This DE RIVIERE lives at the Napoleon Hotel; he has lived there for two weeks; he has rented furnished rooms there, but whenever a process is to be served upon him he is never to be found. His counsel undertake to acknowledge service upon him, subsequently have an interview with him, and yet neglect to make the service or to produce their client. This DE RIVIERE claims to be an honorable man,—a valiant man,—but with all his courage and honor he seems to be afraid to show his face in a Court of Justice. We can prove that he was in the hotel as late as 10 o'clock last evening. I wish to ask the counsel if he showed DE RIVIERE a copy of that writ?

Mr. MULFORD—I think not.

THE COURT—(to Mr. MULFORD)—They are certainly entitled to a sworn statement of the facts; and I think it would be well for your own protection as an officer of the Court to make such statement, as you assumed the responsibility by accepting due service from the Sheriff.

Mr. MULFORD—I have no objection to do so.

Mr. HUNCKE here entered the Court, and Mr. MULFORD read his return to the writ, as follows:

MR. HUNCKE'S RETURN TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

JOHN HUNCKE, in the within writ named, being duly sworn for answer and return to said writ, on his oath saith, that he has no knowledge or information where Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT is; that she left the hotel, of which this deponent is proprietor, on Tuesday morning last, as he, this deponent, is informed and believes: deponent further saith that Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT is not now in his custody, care or control, and never has been; deponent further saith that a few days since, a Mrs. E. J. BLOUNT, the mother of the Miss BLOUNT above named, as deponent is informed and believes, came to his hotel and took board there; but this deponent saith that he never has detained, or attempted to detain her, or exercise any influence or control over her person or actions; that said EMILY J. BLOUNT, last named, is at deponent's house of her own free will as a boarder simply, and is not, and never has been restrained of her liberty in any manner by this deponent, and is now, nor hath been, in the care, custody, or control, or subject to the power or will of this deponent, in any manner whatever. JOHN HUNCKE.

Mr. RANSOM stated that they should be prepared to traverse the return of Mr. HUNCKE, and show to the Court that, notwithstanding this affidavit, Mr. HUNCKE had custody of these persons, and could produce them without difficulty if he chose. They only asked that as early a day as possible might be fixed for the hearing. With regard to DE RIVIERE, as it did not appear that he had been served with the writ, they could not ask for an attachment against him for contempt, and they could see no other course but to allow an extension of time for the service. The Judge said he would grant an extension till Monday next at 9 A. M., at which time he would be prepared to go on with the hearing in both cases.

The sudden disappearance of Captain DE RIVIERE from his hotel, yesterday morning, alluded to above was in consequence of a warrant having been issued by the Governor of New-Jersey for his arrest, upon a requisition from the Governor of the State of New-York. This requisition, which was based on the charge of abduction, as preferred by Col. BLOUNT in his affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY, made several days ago, was allowed by the Governor of New-Jersey on Wednesday last. It seems that the laws of New-York and New-Jersey differ with regard to the facts necessary to sustain a charge of abduction, the former requiring that the person abducted shall be under 18 years of age, while by the latter she must be under 15. As Miss BLOUNT is 17 years of age her father could not maintain the charge of abduction against Captain DE RIVIERE in New-Jersey, and was therefore compelled to prefer the charge of larceny. Hence his anxiety to get the Captain into the State of New-York. The requisition having been allowed by the Governor of New-Jersey, was placed in the hands of certain officers of Jersey City, and at about 11 o'clock Thursday night they proceeded to the Hotel Napoleon to make the arrest. There were about eight of them, and when they arrived at the hotel, Captain DE RIVIERE was walking on the plazza of the second story talking with a party of ladies. The officers, instead of proceeding quietly about their business, marched in a body into the bar room below, and began to boast of what they were going to do. Several of the boarders of the hotel, and hangers-on about the place, being in the bar at the time, and thinking they belonged to the kidnappers who, it is asserted, have been skulking about the hotel for several days, watching an opportunity to seize the Captain, began to manifest opposition, and there being one or two drunken men in the party the proceedings soon became very boisterous. Capt. DE RIVIERE, hearing the loud talk below, and not knowing the cause, rushed down stairs, and stationed himself in the door leading out of the bar into the hall, where he actually stood for several minutes, exposed to the view of all the officers in a body. Having at length heard sufficient to satisfy him that his presence would no longer be of service to himself, he proceeded quietly up stairs, put on his coat and hat, and with the aid of the servant girl, made his exit out of the back door. The sagacious officers having at length got through with their bar-room broils, produced their requisition from the Governor, and were allowed to go up stairs, and search for the Captain at their leisure. The officers complain loudly of having been forcibly resisted in their attempted service of the process, but the above are the true facts of the case, as derived from several reliable witnesses, who were present at the time. Their want of success was entirely owing to their own stupidity.

Capt. DE RIVIERE, after he had made his exit from the hotel, was joined by two of his friends, who conducted him to the Elysian Fields, and from there he was rowed in a boat, as they say, to New-York. It is generally believed, however, at Hoboken, that he is concealed somewhere in that place. He had not been arrested up to 10 o'clock last night, and there is not much prospect that he will be for some time to come. Thus the hero and heroine of this romance have both disappeared from public view.

Mrs. BLOUNT, alone of the trio, now remains at the Hotel Napoleon, where she will have leisure to prepare her forthcoming "statement" to the public.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.—A man giving his name as John T. Dowling, was brought, yesterday morning, to the Eighth Ward Station-House in a gloriously drunken condition. He had $6 in his possession, but says that when he began his spree, the evening previous, he had $144 in his pocket. The discovery that he had lost nearly all his money had a very sobering effect upon him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Refreshing Scene in the Court of Sessions—Billy Mulligan abjures Legal Bail and gives Leg Bail.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, known to his *confreres*, and the public in general, by the familiar appellation of "Billy" MULLIGAN, was seated, yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, in the immediate vicinity of his counsel, Ex-Judge PHILLIPS and Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON. The Court-room was excessively crowded, principally, as far as spectators were concerned, with the aforesaid *confreres* and admirers of "Billy." Judge RUSSELL occupied the seat of justice, and sentenced sundry unfortunates for assault and battery, and other mistakes of judgment, to various periods of imprisonment. Ex-Judge PHILLIPS then applied to the Court for a postponement of MULLIGAN'S trial. It was the third application that Mr. PHILLIPS had made to the same purport. We need scarcely refresh the memory of our readers concerning the nature of the offence which Mr. MULLIGAN had committed, and for which he was on trial. He was once in San Francisco, where he was offensive to a body of men calling themselves a Vigilance Committee, whereof a Mr. COLEMAN, now in this City, was Chairman, and of which a Mr. WEBB was an active member. Said Vigilance Committee, being grievously offended with said MULLIGAN, caused his expulsion from San Francisco—incontinently banished him from the State, and abnegated his return. Mr. WEBB paid recently a visit to this City, boarded and still boards at the Metropolitan Hotel, where MULLIGAN saw him a few weeks since. MULLIGAN resembles the learned Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, lexicographer, and author of *Rasselas*, in being a "good hater." He also resembles Deaf BURKE, of London, and AWFUL GARDNER (before AWFUL was converted) in being slightly irascible and faintly pugilistic. Mr. MULLIGAN saw Mr. WEBB, and remembered that gentleman's antagonism to him in San Francisco. Whereupon WILLIAM (familiarly called "Billy" by his friends) struck Mr. WEBB several blows, injuring his general, and particularly his physiognomical, appearance. It was for this offence that Mr. MULLIGAN was yesterday seated between his counsel, Messrs. PHILLIPS and TOMLINSON, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL occupying the Bench for the purpose of dispensing strict and impartial justice.

On the ground of the absence of two material witnesses, Ex-Judge PHILLIPS applied, or rather reapplied, for the postponement of the trial till September. On Tuesday last he made the same application, and Judge RUSSELL granted it conditionally. Mr. WEBB wanted to get back to California. The Judge said his testimony might be taken *de bene esse*, on Thursday morning, in the District-Attorney's office, for which purpose it was necessary to secure Mr. MULLIGAN'S presence. Mr. MULLIGAN consented to come, (he was on bail for $1,000,) and, through his counsel, protested that he would come. But he failed to keep his word. The fact was, BILLY got into another little scrape on Broadway, on Wednesday night, and, when he should have been at the District-Attorney's office, on Thursday morning, he was in the hands of Justice QUACKENBUSH, and was giving bail for the new difficulty. So, as Judge RUSSELL had promised that BILLY should be tried yesterday, if he failed to appear on Thursday, he ordered on the trial, and Ex-Judge PHILLIPS and Mr. TOMLINSON had their argument, as the unsagacious auditors thought, to no purpose.

Our reporter was informed, on entering the Court room, that under no circumstances would MULLIGAN be tried. The Barmecide, in the "Arabian Tale," obtained a visionary meal off an empty plate, and naturally found his stomach unsatisfied after his repast. Justice often in New-York gets treated like the Barmecide, cheated into the belief that she is getting her dues, when after all, the plate or the bench is empty. Recorder BARNARD being in Court, undertook, at the request of the Assistant District-Attorney, to try MULLIGAN, while Judge RUSSELL, in another room, occupied himself with the inferior cases. Every thing looked well then for the trial of MULLIGAN, but no sooner had the Recorder opened the trial, and a Jury been called, than, before they were sworn, MULLIGAN translated the Latin phrase, *non est inventus*, into the easy vernacular of Pady's flea, "When you put your finger on me I am not here." In short, MULLIGAN had quietly, but expeditiously, walked out of Court.

Judge PHILLIPS proceeded to challenge the Jury to the principal cause and for favor. Recorder BARNARD said the Jury could not be challenged unless the defendant was present. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, called WILLIAM MULLIGAN. But there was no MULLIGAN. Mr. PHILLIPS said he had gone out to cool himself. An intemperate spectator suggested that he might be found at the Pewter Mug, liquidating the necessities of his thirst. Officers were dispatched after him, but did not find him.

To abbreviate our story, BILLY disappeared. The trial was swiftly brought to a termination. The Assistant District-Attorney moved that MULLIGAN'S bail be forfeited. Mr. PETRIE (who is also his bondsman for $1,000, for the Wednesday night assault on Mr. WARNER,) was summoned to produce him. Failing to do so, the bail was forfeited, and an execution issued, which will be served this morning, when Mr. PETRIE will be deprived of a thousand dollars worth of his goods and chattels, or their equivalent in money, plus expenses.

At a later period of the day the Recorder issued a bench warrant for MULLIGAN'S arrest. If he is caught the Recorder will take him in hand. With a wish to do all parties justice, we publish the following card from Mr. MULLIGAN:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: As your columns have frequently represented me unfairly, you will do me a favor by letting me explain the position I am now obliged to take in order to protect myself from what I shall soon be able to show a very base conspiracy. Two years ago, while I was Deputy Sheriff in San Francisco, and one of the officers in command of the County Jail, a mob of men, who had overturned the laws, came armed, in a body, to the jail, and demanded of us the delivery of two persons, confided by the law to our safe keeping, in order that they might take them out and hang them contrary to law. I resisted this demand, advised the Sheriff to fight and stand a siege, and when the murderers were let in and carried off their victims, I threw down my keys and left the building. For this opposition and the language I accompanied it with, the murderers of CASEY and COBA seized me, handcuffed me, and put me in a private dungeon, and only offered me my life on condition that I should leave the State. I refused to give assent to any of their acts, and they then bound me again with chains, and sent me out of the State as if I had been a felon. I came here to New-York and commenced suits against all the members of the Executive Committee of those murderous bands in the Courts of this City. Pending these suits, however, I have from time to time come in contact with other members of that bloody Inquisition, and been compelled on account of indignities heaped on me, and by way of self-defence, chastised those ruffians in person. This has always been done openly, and without the use of pistols, swords, bludgeons, chains, muskets and knuckles, with which they beat me. My defence has been with my naked hands, backed by physical ability, of less than medium height, and less than 130 pounds.

On every one of these occasions, and I believe there have been three or four, the papers, not looking at my provocation, have represented me as an utter ruffian, who committed these assaults merely through a wanton love of violence, and through the instincts of a brutal nature. The last of these occurrences took place about two weeks ago, at the Metropolitan, where one of the band of outlaws, who had acted as a Captain in the Vigilance Committee during their murder of COBA and CASEY, and who had aided in the degradation put on me, insulted me before several gentlemen, advanced toward me, with one hand behind him as if to draw a weapon, and certainly impressed me with the idea that he intended to assail me. A dispute followed, and blows passed, some of which were struck by me. For this, I was indicted by the last Grand Jury, on the day before their adjournment, and a combination was at once formed by the rich Vigilance Committee men, residing in this City, against whom my suits are going on, to have me tried on the following day, which was the last day of the term, and sentenced out of their reach. Judge RUSSELL, however, finding me entirely unprepared for trial, refused to force on the case, but set it down for the first Court day of this month. On that day I appeared, but, showing by affidavit that my most important witness was out of town, the Judge ordered the case to be further postponed, allowing Mr. WEBB to give his testimony before the District-Attorney on Thursday of this week, in case he wished to return to California before the trial came on. The Judge, on this occasion, however, said that I must be present when Mr. WEBB gave his testimony, and that if I did not come he would withdraw the postponement and bring the trial on. All this I consented to, and the conditions I intended to keep, but it happened, unfortunately, as I was going up Broadway on Wednesday night, I saw a man ill-treating a woman in the street, and interfered to prevent it, and in a few minutes afterwards I saw the same man taking a female in the entrance of a store; I called out to the woman, as I passed, not to go with that man as I had just seen him beat a woman, and would have gone on, had not he turned upon me with abuse and violence, which resulted in my defending myself with my open hand. The result was, I was taken to the Station-house, and kept so late the next morning that I could not be present at the hour appointed to take the evidence of Mr. WEBB. For this involuntary absence on my part, and though my counsel showed that it was legally beyond my power to be there, and that I was willing that Mr. WEBB should then be examined in my presence; the trial was ordered on to-day, while all my witnesses were away, and some out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Being without preparation, and satisfied that there was a powerful combination of Vigilance Committee men behind, with ample means to give impetus to the prosecution, I concluded to answer to my name, which I did, so as not to forfeit my bail, and let the trial proceed without my presence, if I had the right, and, on the rendition of the verdict, do whatever the law required.

I cannot understand why I should submit to what the *Judge solemnly decided to be an unfair trial*, simply because I had unavoidably interfered with the convenience of a witness for two hours, who was then in Court, and could have as well been examined then as on the day previous. In the meantime, Sir, I am (without any *alias*, as some of the papers have kindly intimated,) Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM MULLIGAN.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hilton.

The Harlem Railroad Company having obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, and the Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan District, from seizing, obstructing, or in any way interfering with the locomotive travel in Fourth avenue, below Forty-second-street, the parties appeared, on Thursday in the Court of Common Pleas on a citation to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. Yesterday (Friday) the case was continued, from the frequent allusion to this matter, in the reports of the proceedings of the Police Commissioners, it will be remembered that the Common Council of the City passed an ordinance, which was approved by the last Mayor, forbidding the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, below Forty-second street. For a long time no attempt was made to enforce the ordinance, much to the dissatisfaction of the property-holders in the vicinity, who made frequent appeals to the Police Board to have the law carried into effect. At length the Board, in response to these importunities, directed the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance.

In anticipation of police interference consequent on these instructions, the Railroad Company sued out the injunction already referred to. The array of counsel on both sides is large, and exhibits an unusual amount of forensic ability.

Against the Railroad Company appear Ex-Chief-Justice Bronson, D. D. Field, Ex-Judge Dean, Mr. Vanderpoel, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel. On behalf of the Road appear General Sandford, Charles O'Conor, William Curtis, Noyes and Mr. Billinge. For the property-owners opposed to the Road, a batch of affidavits—somewhere about forty—were read yesterday, some of which were to the effect that the use of steam below Forty-second-street is a public nuisance, especially in the afternoon; that the smoke permeates the atmosphere, and almost suffocates the residents in the vicinity; destroys the beauty of the neighborhood, and greatly detracts from its salubrity; and that the lives of those living near to, or who are obliged to cross the road frequently, are constantly endangered. Other affidavits set forth that the owners of property in the vicinity have suffered great pecuniary loss, inasmuch as they purchased on the understanding that the ordinance designed to abate the nuisance should be carried into effect within a specified time—the failure to do which has seriously deteriorated the value of their lots and buildings.

For the Railroad, General Sandford opened the case at length, occupying the whole day.

Surrogate's Court.

The Hon. E. C. West, Surrogate.

The following summary of business transacted in the office of the Surrogate, during the past month, (a very warm one,) gives a very fair idea of the large amount of work done in that office:

Three Hundred and Sixty-six Letters of Administration have been issued by the Surrogate, many being contested.

Two Hundred and Eleven last wills and testaments have been offered for probate and admitted, many being contested.

Over Two Hundred contested cases, accountings and motions have been heard and decided and no appeals taken.

One Hundred and Fifty-one Letters of Guardianships have been issued by the Surrogate, some of them contested.

One Hundred and Ninety-one Letters Testamentary have been issued, some being opposed.

One Hundred and Forty-one inventories of personal property have been filed by order of the Surrogate, many contested.

One Hundred and Ten orders to advertise for claims against estates of deceased persons have been made.

Eighty final accountings have taken place, and in most cases have been contested.

Sixty-one motions for commission to examine foreign witnesses, motions by public administrator for examination of witnesses, to compel discovery of papers, property, &c., and for leave to take charge of property pending litigation, have been contested, but for the most part have been decided by the Surrogate instanter.

Twenty Letters of Administration with will annexed have been issued.

Five sales of real estate for the payment of debts of deceased persons have taken place, under the order and direction of the Surrogate.

An Administrator, for not accounting, was sent to Eldridge-street Jail and remained there twelve days; he then accounted and was released.

There remain three cases recently argued, on the Surrogate's hands for decision, which he will give during the coming week.

Police Intelligence.

A TAILOR'S EMBEZZLING CLERK TURNED ITINERANT PLAYER—ABRUPT TERMINATION TO A DAZZLING PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

Officer Bower, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, brought to the city yesterday, from Norwalk, Conn., a young man named Thomas W. Bond, for whom he has been searching several days. His anxiety to ascertain the whereabouts of Bond originated from a charge of robbery having been preferred against the individual bearing this name by Mr. Jas. C. Watson, merchant tailor in Union-place, in whose employ he formerly was. Mr. Watson entrusted to Bond a bill of $55, to collect from one of his customers, which, so says Mr. Watson, the young man collected and then decamped with the money. After a somewhat tedious search it was ascertained that the prisoner had taken the name of T. B Bogart, and that he had linked himself to an itinerant Theatrical Company, zealously working to acquire money and fame in the State of wooden nutmegs. The officers went in quest of the Company and finally came up with them in the pleasant and unambitious village of Norwalk. He was not long in learning that the absconding Bond was cutting an extensive flourish; that he was not only the best dressed young man in town, the most observed of the young ladies, and the most popular patron of the bar, rooms and billiard-saloons in the place, but that through his wonderful versatility of genius, he had succeeded in making himself the most popular, the most useful, and the most indispensable man in the theatrical Company. His importance to the Company may be estimated, from the fact that when arrested, he was acting in the treble capacity of its business agent, its treasurer, and the "leading walking gentleman." Bond, or Bogart, as he chose to call himself, was just calling for a cigar after tea at his hotel, when he felt a gentle tap on the shoulder, and his right name pronounced by a strange voice. As he turned around, he showed a look of surprise, which was heightened when the strange voice announced "You are my prisoner, Sir." The whole thing was speedily explained. BOND, or BOGART, as he insisted on being called while the man of the strange voice remained in town, took his arrest with considerable discomfiture. The alleged embezzlement of his late employer's funds did not trouble him much—the ugliest part of the affair was to have his dazzling prospects for the future so suddenly quashed, as the following brief dialogue will show.

Prisoner—D—n ugly, you're coming here just at this time.

Officer—Unpleasant to you, no doubt; but business is business. I was told to find you, and so, I have.

Prisoner—What is your business to mine? I'll give you money for Mr. Watson. You go back to New

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Speech of Mr. Bright on India Affairs—Position of the Ministry—Relations with the United States—Hons. Belly's Grant—Mr. Peabody's Dinner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1858.

If anybody who has seen him since his return from the Continent, ever entertained any doubt that Mr. BRIGHT had quite recovered from the sudden blow which prostrated for a time his clear and vigorous intellect, I trust that skeptic was present in the Commons Hall of the English Parliament last night. For in his palmiest days of the past, the Manchesterian Demosthenes never uttered himself more grandly, or poured out with more convincing eloquence propositions more worthy of his genius and his heart, than in his speech last night on the India Bill of Lord STANLEY. I am by no means an admirer, as you know, of the Manchester men; I have small faith in their theory of the government of mankind by "profit and loss," and not the least sympathy with them in their passion for drab and gaiters. But it is long since the walls of St. Stephens (the phrase has survived the fact,) have echoed to such a genuine voice of oratorical wisdom, musical with truth of feeling and strength of personal conviction, as last night captured all ears, and for a brief moment overbore the greedy instincts of party and the vulgar excitements of "London life," in the hearts of "Her Majesty's faithful Commons." The London *Times* of this morning concedes the grandeur (as indeed it would matter little whether it did so or not) of the orator, but carps, of course, at the "impracticability" of the statesman. Mr. BRIGHT, unfortunately for his popularity in Printing-House-square, is a believer in some several things, and is, therefore, the irreconcileable enemy of Lord PALMERSTON, who believes in nothing at all. He is at this moment lending all the weight of his great ability, and of the party which he leads, to the support of the Derby Ministry, and no single man in England is at this moment so individually formidable as he. On the main question of India, he said last night what the wisest Englishmen shrink from saying, but what the foolishest are beginning vaguely to feel—that England must never dream of holding India as a permanent possession. The readers of the TIMES will, perhaps, remember that this is the position which was taken in your columns at the very outbreak of the late insurrections a year ago—and it is a position from which there is no escape. The fearful frivolity and imbecility with which this grave impending necessity has been met in England, and which has been fed so recklessly by the "leading journal," is beginning to give place, very generally, to an anxiety, not the less acute because it is wholly undefined. That England is bound, in duty to India and to mankind, as well as to herself, to suppress the revolt of her Indian troops, and to secure order to the populations whose destiny she was so ready to take upon her hands, is very plain. But that duty, thanks to Sir COLIN and his brave army, she is well fulfilling, and she is, therefore, beginning to glance a little further forward into the future. In this operation she will be materially assisted by Mr. BRIGHT'S speech of last night, which produced an effect upon those who heard it quite beyond the ordinary impressions made by "eloquence" in the House. The attempts of a talking Hibernian, (whom the Derby men have been fostering throughout the session as a possible rival to DISRAELI,) Mr. WHITESIDE, to bring the question back into the ordinary track, was quite a failure, and the bill of Lord STANLEY was passed to its commitment amid a very ominous flutter of uneasiness. It is the crucial test of the actual Administration; but to one who looks on merely as a foreign member of the human family, it is much more than this.

Lord STANLEY has done his cunning best to avoid all discussion. He promises "everything" in Committee, and tries to steer clear of all strong points. But there is a very general distrust of his honesty among his own order, and of his liberality among his quondam liberal associates, which will tell upon him fearfully in the responsible position which he has been persuaded to accept. You will observe Mr. BRIGHT'S very pointed description of what a President of the Indian Board *ought to be*. If politics were but as a game of chess, one might easily contemplate the play of even the Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI with something like admiration. Both of them are, each in his own way, as Ishmaelites in the house of Israel; and both of them are, each in his own way, as high priests and rulers in the same establishment. Mr. DISRAELI is the son of a man of the middle classes, and, of Jewish origin, has all his life been fighting against social disadvantages in the socially proudest of English circles. Lord STANLEY, by his disgraceful expulsion from Eton in his early youth, won the undying scorn and contempt of hundreds of his own order—his cotemporaries and schoolmates—who judge the man to-day as they judged the boy twenty years ago, and so moves in an atmosphere of hate and ill-will, and vengeance long suppressed. Mr. DISRAELI, by the sole force of his sarcastic genius, has made himself a necessity to men who despise him, and whom he in turn cordially hates. Lord STANLEY, partly by virtue of his abilities, which in all practical matters are very far above the average of his order in this generation, and partly by virtue of his incontestable advantages as the heir of one of the grandest fortunes, and one of the oldest coronets of England, cannot be politically suppressed, and *must* be accepted as a leader by Tory nobles and gentlemen who personally dislike and revile him, and whom he in turn detests with a sullen unconquerable detestation. There are probably no two men in England at this day who cherish so bitter a feeling of animosity against the English aristocracy as a body, as the heir of the Earldom of Derby and the Buckinghamshire leader of the "landed gentlemen." They are both of them perfectly ready to accept any point of the "Peoples Charter" which may really strengthen their own tenure of office at the same time that it will terrify and harrass the nobility, who must, of course, cling closer and closer to their own leaders, hated though they be, as the storm which those leaders may choose to evoke shall grow louder and fiercer. But there is no root of good in evil, and the "liberalism of hate" can work nothing but mischief to England. That in such a juncture of affairs India should be subjected to revision by the English Government is certainly very much to be regretted, and you may confidently anticipate more and more serious trouble in that quarter. Over the relations of England with ourselves, on the contrary, you see the sky growing even brighter and more blue. The truth is that almost everybody here is weary of Anti-Slavery crusades and the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, and the really strong Anti-Slavery feeling of England, like all other strong feelings, adapts itself frankly to the facts of the case, and to the rights of other people. England will leave the matter to us, and upon us must the heavy burden rest if we permit our own Government to go on trifling with villainy and tolerating the basest of base enterprises by sea and shore.

My information about the French in Nicaragua was oddly confirmed by the last news from your side of the water—and although the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* of this morning cuts the French Government adrift from M. BELLY'S plans, the evident ignorance of the writer in regard to the position of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company's interest, throws some doubt upon his other statements. However, we can afford, at least as well as Britain, to wait for the development of the "imperial instinct" on the other side of the Channel.

Mr. PEABODY'S dinner at the "Star and Garter," last Saturday, was a decided success, both in point of numbers and in point of pleasure. There is an Eastern proverb which avers that "to a man whose feet are shod it is the same as if the world were clad in leather," and as Mr. PEABODY was judicious enough to put me between two of the most delightful of our countrywomen, I own that I may be held to have seen the entertainment in the most favorable light. But it appeared to me that the whole affair went off very agreeably, with the most of pleasant chatter and the least of solemn speechmaking. The United States were represented by Mr. DALLAS in a very cordial, gentlemanly speech, and the several republics looked their best through all manner of lovely eyes. I drove out to the banquet from a grand "jam" at —— House, where all the best faces and best toilettes of Britain were crushing each other to death in stately halls, and under the sovereign scorn of noble pictures; and I should have been quite willing that the relative reputations of America and England for beauty and taste should have been staked upon the contrast of the two scenes. Had I gone with a more indefatigable friend to Lady PALMERSTON'S reception in the evening, possibly the balance might have hung more dubiously. For the strength of English beauty is "of the earth, earthly,"—and the accommodating temper of modern fashions subjects a lady in full evening dress to a very different test from that which is applied to her in a morning party or Richmond dinner. The almost exuberant health and vigorous proportions of the British dames and damsels are the only suggestions (for they are only suggestions after all) of superiority which the most critical American can find in them over his own countrywomen. If our "Women's Rights Conventions" would but abolish corsets, *bons-bons and hot-air furnaces*, and establish female riding schools,—or if the partisans of one or another color would but hold their peace and allow Mr. OLMSTED to give us our "Rotten-row" in the Central Park in his own way!

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The British Outrages—Case of the Re ina Cecil—English Apprehensions of a French Invasion—Mr. Marcy's Amendments to the Maritime Code, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 24, 1858.

It would be impossible to-day to escape a reference to the British outrage question; for here, as well as at home, it is the predominant topic of discussion. The French have been dragged into the question through their African apprenticeship system and the irritability which already existed against England, and it would not be surprising if the last word in this dispute should pass between France and England.

As soon as the news of the outrages arrived in Europe, speeches were made in Parliament which satisfied every one here that no war could possibly result, and all that has since occurred in Parliament has only confirmed this conclusion. It was never, therefore, either here or in England, a war question, and from the first has been treated by the French with more or less of ridicule. They ridiculed the English for their complacency toward their impertinent children across the water, and they ridiculed the undignified haste of our grave Senators. We are now receiving, two weeks after the dispute has been settled by the apologies of Lord MALMESBURY, the speeches of American Senators still crying aloud for war, threatening England with eternal annihilation, and even proclaiming their ability to whip all creation. You can imagine with what a ludicrous effect this language falls upon us now. We can see from here grave Senators sawing the air with arms charged with patriotism, and their bodies contorted in a frenzy of combativeness. One could overlook such an exhibition, perhaps, if it were not the dignified, the respectable, the soft-spoken members who have been the actors in it. Great nations when they find themselves obliged to engage in a war, do so quietly and without any such blustering in their Senate chambers. It would be appropriate and is customary among the petty States of South America, but it is not becoming in the councils of great nations. The "point," which the United States gains in this question will be seriously marred by the strange conduct of its legislators. The nation ought to be alarmed to trust its destinies in such unsafe hands. Every French journal, while conceding to the Americans all the important points in the dispute, and commending their determination to protect the rights of their flag, as set forth in the very just and proper report of the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (Mr. MASON,) yet condemned and ridiculed the strange conduct of members in not being willing to wait to hear what the British Cabinet had to say.

The French journals have also published the Washington *Union's* estimate of the American naval force fit for service; and the threat to "whip all creation" with 42 ships of all sizes, seems to them to mount to the level of the absurd. If such language had been uttered by the Press, or an irresponsible individual, it might have passed without notice; but, unfortunately, it came from a body which holds the destinies of the country in its hands, and it shows how unsafe the nation is when governed by such a body. France and England combined have more than a thousand war-ships, and they are launching every week new ones. It is a French opinion, based upon experience gained at the siege of Sebastopol, that the high stone forts which protect the New-York and other American harbors, could be knocked to pieces in a very short time by the modern artillery invented for that purpose. A Frenchman, writing from the United States at the present moment on the defences of the country, expresses the opinion that a fleet of the modern-built gun-boats, such as France and England have been building in considerable numbers for the last two years, could pass with facility into the harbor of New-York and shell the City.

The unanimity of the British Parliament in offering excuses to the United States, and its like unanimity in denouncing the French African emigration system, offers so strange a contrast that France has taken serious offence. One of the leading journals, in speaking of the speeches on this African question in the House of Lords, says: "When one reflects that these amenities are directed against the system of emigration adopted by the French Government, by the same men who show such eagerness to give satisfaction to the Americans, manifestly engaged in the commerce of slaves, one cannot but admire the suppleness of a philanthropy so arrogant on one side, and so accommodating on the other, and regret that the production of a raw material, indispensable to English industry, had not assured to us, as to the Yankees, the same title to the indulgence of our neighbors." The French journals, without exception, deny the history of the *Regina Cœli*, as given in the British Parliament, and they repel with indignation the attempt to assimilate their emigration system to that of the Slave-trade. While claiming for it the most humane motives, they taunt England with her cruelties in India, and the revolting barbarism of her soldiers at the sacking of towns and cities. They claim for the free blacks in their colonies a position far above that of the poor white operatives in English factories, and one especially preferable to that of the Irish, perishing with hunger, and compelled to expatriate themselves by hundreds of thousands to America. Not owning a slave, and not being able to hold one by their laws, they show that it would be a nonsense to attempt to introduce slaves upon French territory.

The events which followed ORSINI'S attempt on the Emperor's life did not produce as much feeling against England as does this attack in Parliament, standing as it does in contrast with the complacency shown to the United States on the same subject. The *Moniteur*, in copying into its columns the debate on this question, omitted the violent speech of Lord GREY, which attacks the honor of French naval officers. The Government will continue its emigration system in spite of the opposition of England.

Whatever may be the ulterior designs of France towards England, the comedy of fear which the English are playing just now, amuses the French infinitely. The last exhibition of this fear of France, is the most farcical of all. The English pretend that French officers in disguise are visiting the ports of England, in order to discover the most unexposed points for a landing. The French fleet in the Mediterranean seems also to have inspired a sudden suspicion, and has become the object of close surveillance. Here, at the Ministry of the Marine, they are immensely amused at the precaution taken by the English Government to send to Gibraltar, the 5th of June, two screw steamers with three sealed letters of instructions for the captains. The first letter directed them to sail to the Mediterranean; the second directed them to see whether the French squadron passed out through the Straits of Gibraltar, and third directed them, in case the squadron did pass out, to return immediately to the Channel! The French squadron passed the Straits; but it was coming to take a part in the grand affair of Cherbourg, on the 7th of August. The two English steamers, according to their orders, left Gibraltar and hastened to reinforce the immense Channel fleet which is now protecting the shores of England from a French invasion! These extraordinary fears of the English Admiralty are too absurd for any serious people.

I have heard the opinion expressed by politicians that now is a favorable moment for the United States to put forward, for the adhesion of the maritime nations of the world, the propositions laid down by Mr. MARCY in his famous letter on the inviolability of merchandise under a neutral flag. The United States have gained a moral position in the settlement of maritime questions, which is now more than ever apparent, notwithstanding the extraordinary performances of the Washington Senate; and while the question is up in regard to the Slave-trade, it might be made to extend to that of merchandise in time of war. They are, indeed, so closely allied, that they ought to be combined in all future regulations; and there is no doubt but that the present is an auspicious moment in which to engage all the nations in a negotiation. Into the same negotiation could be introduced the general principle in regard to the abolition of sound dues wherever they are demanded; and a clause might be added, regulating the manner in which ships are to carry lights, and how they are to comport themselves in case of collisions, so as to avoid such disagreeable contestations as that which has arisen in the case of the *Adriatic*, seized by the French authorities in the port of Marseilles. Thus the travel upon the high seas might at length be regulated upon the basis of fixed and well-understood international law, and to the United States would return the credit of having taken the initiative in so important a progress in the world's history. England and France—and, it is believed, every nation in Europe, will agree to the principle laid down by Gen. CASS, in his late letter, as a regulation in time of peace, that in general the flag is inviolable from visit or search, except at the risk of the commander who makes it. This much conceded, why may not the nations meet in a maritime Congress, after coming to terms, and sign a treaty which shall render the etiquette of the high seas as clearly understood as that which prevails on land?

The Emperor's journey to Cherbourg, Brest and Lorient, in August, promises to be the occasion of a brilliant *fête* for the marine of France. The port of Cherbourg, whatever may be said of the qualities of Frenchmen as seamen, is by far the most stupendous, most complete, and most perfect naval dépôt in the world. In looking at it one would say that it must have been built by the most competent naval men living, but there is another explanation for this perfection quite as rational. The French, in the matter of construction, are the most complete in detail of any other nation; but in the handling of their own constructions they may be the most inefficient. Their modern ports and war ships are models of detail in construction, but it remains to be seen how they will perform in service. All the ships provided for by the Budget of 1858 (150 steamers) will be finished by the end of next year.

The political world of Paris find a prolific subject for surmise in a visit lately made by M. THIERS to the Princess MATHILDE. The celebrated historian dined with the Princess at her chateau of St. Gratien, on the Lake of Enghien. LOUIS NAPOLEON, you will recollect, after reading the sixteenth volume of *The Consulate and the Empire*, which appeared a year ago, pronounced M. THIERS a great statesman and the first historian of the day. This compliment flattered M. THIERS, and it would not be surprising to see this gentleman converted to the Bonapartist camp.

It is said that the visit which the Emperor and Empress made from Fontainebleau to the Chateau d'Etiolles, the country residence of the Count WALEWSKI, the Emperor, in entering the drawing-room, perceived a youth with a handsome and intelligent face, whom he had not before seen. The Emperor approached him with kindness and asked him, "What is your name, *mon petit ami*?" "CHARLES WALEWSKI, sire:" "Count d'Etiolles," added the Emperor, smiling, and placing his hand on the boy's shoulder. This young man is the son of Mademoiselle RACHEL and Count WALEWSKI—on a visit home from school. He is said to be possessed of a fine person, rare intelligence and elevated sentiments. He will hereafter bear the title of CHARLES WALEWSKI, Count d'Etiolles, thus given him by the Emperor. MALAKOFF.

The American Consulate at Kingston, Ja.

The following letter has been addressed to R. A. HARRISON, Esq., Acting Consul at Kingston, by the whole body of the mercantile interest of that city. We have already recorded the death of Colonel HARRISON, his father, whose death is so deeply lamented:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

RICHARD ADAMS HARRISON, Esq., *Acting Consul of the United States*:

SIR: We, the undersigned, merchants and others, beg leave to condole with you on the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your father, the late Consul of the United States to this Colony and its dependencies. While we lament most sincerely his removal from among us, we desire to express our hope that your Government will continue your services in the office which you have conducted with the highest confidence and satisfaction of your countrymen, and the inhabitants of this island.

[Signed by Messrs. HITCHIN & Co., DAVIDSON, COLTHIRST & Co, and a large number of other firms and individuals.]

The following is the reply of Mr. HARRISON:

GENTLEMEN: I feel most deeply sensible, and thank you for your high appreciation of the worth of my dear and venerable father. The best consolation that I can possibly receive is the assurance you have given me, and that afforded me, yesterday, of his having passed away from the community in which he has lived so long, with its praises and regrets. I accept the expression of your feelings as a tribute to him, while I fully understand and acknowledge the kindly motives which have induced you to address it to me. The friendly disposition of the community towards my father's son, is owing, I feel sure, in great part, to the satisfaction which has always accompanied the discharge of my official duties, and I shall ever retain a pleasant recollection of that, whatever may be my future course in life. Let me add, that I feel convinced that the President of the United States is highly desirous of cultivating the most agreeable and friendly relations with the English Government and people, and whoever may be sent here as Consul, you will find to be imbued with the same sentiments.

With great respect, I am,
Your obedient servant,
R. A. HARRISON.

The South in Danger Again—Plan of a Fire-Eater.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor of the 14th is received.

I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clean out the Augean Stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

The remedy for the South is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come, in the nature of things. No National Party can save us; no Sectional Party can do it. But if we could do as our fathers did, organize Committees of Safety all over the Cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement,) we shall fire the Southern heart—instruct the Southern mind—give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution.

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. RUFFIN—has been taken up and recommended in the *Advertiser*, under the name of "League of United Southerners," who, *keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence Parties, Legislatures and Statesmen.* I have no time to enlarge; but suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c.,
W. L. YANCEY.

TO JAMES S. SLAUGHTER, Esq.

The next annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will begin at Norwich, Connecticut, August 17.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Celebration of Independence Day—Orations by Holmes and Choate—Murder in Somerville—Expected Call of the Democratic State Convention—The Spectre of Unconstitutionality Raised—Mr. Sumner, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

The 5th of July could not have been a better day, in point of weather, if man had had the making of it—and he is conceited enough to think he can improve all things. The day was sunshiny and breezy, and with as little dust about it as ever shows itself in Summer. The most determined grumbler could growl about nothing, except that there was so little to complain of. The "noise and confusion" were of man's own making, and created the usual amount of headaching and sleeplessness. If we could have the day without noise, it would be perfect. It is hard, considering how delicious a thing sleep is, that middle-aged and elderly people, who know its value, should be deprived of so much of it by the doings of young gentlemen who are living *sub Consule Planco*. The noise of a public celebration destroys its effect, just as talking is said to spoil conversation.

The whole celebration here was capitally conducted, and the result was success, both in details and in the aggregate. Mr. HOLMES, the City orator, who has not generally been reckoned a brilliant man, was brilliant in his remarks; while CHOATE, who is supposed to have chained chain lightning to his tongue, was dull and heavy, while doing the needful for those sensitive souls, the national Democrats and Custom House officers. I haven't his oration in print, and therefore can't say how it will read, but if the converse of CHARLES FOX'S position, that a well-reading oration must have been badly delivered, be sound, then we shall have something splendid through the types—for the delivery was bad as that of a premature child who is in some unaccountable hurry to get into this wicked world. But one can't wonder at his depressed spirits, for what a position for a magnificent old Whig, upon whose shoulders WEBSTER placed his mantle when dying, that of serving up the rhetoric for a gang of narrow-minded old fogies calling themselves Democrats, whose brightest idea of liberty is the liberty of the strong and the unprincipled to oppress the weak! If CICERO had become the toady of ANTONIUS after delivering the "divine philippics," he would have occupied precisely the same position that Mr. CHOATE held on the 5th of July.

The balloon ascensions, fireworks, &c., were all got through with in ways that did credit to the artists. I have not heard of one failure. As to the pyrotechnics, they were worthy of the professors of the art that used to operate before the Moguls, when Moguls there were, and Englishmen were unknown in Agra and Dehlee. We keep on improving every year, so that we shall have to burn up the city by-and-by, to keep up our reputation, and that would be a spectacle to make even the critical NERO revisit the glimpses of the moon.

Accidents, rows, and even murders, are coming in upon us. I hear reports of several murders but have the particulars of only one. An Irishman is said to have insulted an American citizen, while the latter was mowing, in the adjacent town of Somerville, whereupon the American citizen stabbed him so that he died, and kept on mowing with the utmost *sang froid*, and was not arrested for some time. This arrest is thought by some to be an infringement of the liberty of the citizen, as something ought to be pardoned to the spirit of liberty on the Fourth of July, but the prejudice that exists against homicide must, I suppose, be adhered to for yet a little while.

"The spectre of unconstitutionality," as the *Daily Advertiser* truly calls it, has been invoked against the new Probate and Insolvency Court. When the old Insolvency Court met at Salem, for Essex County, July 1, Mr. C. P. LORD moved that it proceed with the case of the Messrs. BAKER. Judge FERNALD declined to entertain his motion, nor is it probable Mr. LORD expected he would entertain it, and so the case will go up to the Supreme Court, which will decide whether the consolidation courts are constitutional or not. Mr. LORD is one of our first lawyers, and for his legal knowledge and ability I entertain a profound and unaffected respect; but he is so bigoted a politician of the extreme Hunker school that his judgment is ever clouded when he has to do with constitutional and political questions. He can see no good in anything that his opponents do, and I should not be surprised if he were to proceed to test the constitutionality of Governor BANKS' Thanksgiving proclamation, so that His Excellency need be careful how he shall word that document. Mr. LORD was one of the rising young Whigs whose prospects were blasted, first, by the coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers, and then by the Know-Nothings and Republicans; and he never has forgiven, and never will forgive the men whose acts consigned him to the "cold shade" of perpetual minority. Had old Whiggery maintained its ascendency, Mr. LORD would have been Member of Congress, Governor, and Senator, all in due course; and might have arisen even higher, for his talents are first-rate, and his industry and energy are of the best order. But he went to the wall with his party, and had too much honesty, or too much bigotry, I really do not know which, to follow the example of most of his ancient associates, who went over to the successful faction, and became the riders to the Republican pack, going through LUTZOW'S wild hunt with as much zeal and efficiency as they would have run down their present companions had the tide of opinion in Massachusetts set in favor of Slavery, for they always side with the hangman.

The Democratic State Committee is to have a meeting soon to appoint a day for the assembling of the annual State Convention. The *Daily Herald* urges the nomination of General BUTLER, of Lowell, for Governor. He is an abler man than we have had up in the gubernatorial contests since Judge MORTON threw up his life-candidacy. The *Herald*, with a dry gravity that is inimitable, expresses its confident belief that the General can be elected! There are few certain things in this world, where, as SHELLEY says, "Nought may endure but Mutability," but Governor BANKS will be ahead of any *Democratic* candidate, who shall be vigorously supported, by 40,000 votes, if nothing should happen to put a new complexion on our politics—that's certain as any thing can be. The best way for the Democracts to lessen the Governor's vote would be to make only a formal opposition to his reëlection, and then the whole vote would be small; but even that might fail, as the Congressional elections must bring out all who take an interest in politics, and every Republican will vote for the Governor. A cat without claws in the infernal regions is supposed to be rather unhappily situated, and her condition is a type of that of a Democratic candidate in Massachusetts. But the Democratic Party may mend here? Yes, "Like sour ale in Summer."

Quite a number of persons were dismissed from our Custom-House on the 1st, their places being abolished. Among them are some veteran Hunker Democrats, who never were guilty of sympathizing with negroes or their friends, who have been most consistent foes of all kinds of freedom, who fainted away when the Hartford Convention was mentioned, and who never thought of "Blue Lights" without turning as blue as they felt on receiving their dismissal. It was all done for economy's sake, and I hear that other dismissals are to take place at the middle of the month, both here and in other parts of New-England.

When I stated in my last, that Mr. SUMNER was not to undergo the horrible process of cauterization, I did so on the authority of one of his most intimate personal and political friends, who assured me of the decision which I stated; but, it seems, he was wrong, and the sufferer was subjected to the *peine forte et dure* of the surgery. I sincerely trust it will restore him to health and usefulness. His heroism, as it is called, in refusing to make use of chloroform, is much admired, and very foolishly, I must say. That precious discovery has disarmed a terrible evil of half its terrors, and Providence permitted man to become acquainted with so benevolent an agent by way of promoting the welfare of our race. He who refuses to employ it, to escape from pain, shows no more wisdom than is evinced by those persons who refuse to be vaccinated. Chloroform's use saves us from suffering one kind of torture as vaccination saves us from torture of another kind. That stoical fortitude on which some men pride themselves, when physically suffering, is neither natural nor Christianlike. I once heard an experienced physician, who had considerable of ABERNETHY'S skill as well as roughness of speech, say that the suffering man who did not groan, cry, howl, curse or swear, according to his idiosyncracy, was a dashed fool, for that God and nature meant he should do so as a sort of relief to his misery. Women, too, bear torture better than men, and die as game-y. The Sybarite who complained of the doubled rose-leaf that disturbed his repose was a sensible fellow, in comparison with the man who voluntarily suffers pain.

Both in our papers and in conversation the subject of improving our manufactures continues to be discussed. The hostility to corporations is lively, and comes principally from men who once thought the system the best that human ingenuity could devise. Now that their properties, little and great, have flown away on corporation wings, they have changed their opinions, just as the Church-of-England clergy came to the conclusion that passive obedience wasn't exactly the correct thing when King JAMES began to confer their property upon his friends. Though always opposed to manufacturing corporations, candor compels me to say that their total failure is owing less to anything necessarily mischievous in their nature than to the vicious manner in which they were conducted. If they should hereafter be conducted on the principle of giving their higher grades of employment to men who know something about manufactures, and about the markets of the world, and cease to give such places to men because they are eloquent liars in caucuses, or are connected with some large owners of stock, it is by no means impossible that they may prove fair property yet. It shows, however, that men are yet blind as beetles to the operations of certain laws, when we find those who are most clamorous against corporations equally clamorous for a new high tariff, the adoption of which would send half the capital of Massachusetts into corporations again, overdo the manufacturing business once more, and bring about another panic, for the existence of which no man could account. That is the regular course of things. THYME.

NEW-HAVEN.

The Hon. H. C. Deming on the Sculptor Bartholomew's Life—Characteristics—Sketches of Works—New-London Regatta—Exercises of Commencement Week at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, of Hartford, delivered a very interesting discourse in the College Chapel, last evening, commemorative of the lamented sculptor BARTHOLOMEW.

He began by observing that the life of a true artist must be studied in his works, for his life is but an attempt to project his soul upon the canvas or into the marble or bronze with which he labors. Imagination was the despot of BARTHOLOMEW'S earlier years. The whole record of his life—his birth in the pleasant village of Colchester in 1822—his serving an apprenticeship with a book-binder, and then spending four years at dentistry, after his removal to Hartford, to keep the machinery of life in motion, and his quitting both employments in disgust—are events only of interest as revealing the fact that in him there was a constant struggle between his aspirations and their environments. While at school in Colchester he was observed to use the chalk freely and skillfully, but his father, who had no appreciation of the ideal, uniformly said that EDWARD was a clever, industrious lad, until the reading of the life of BENEVENUTO CELLINI, at Hartford, "put the devil in him." After that he became moody and impulsive, spending his time in looking at old pictures and trying to copy them. His dentistry work was neglected, and the hopes of his father that he would lead a sober, industrious life in filing and filling teeth were disappointed. At Hartford he was first brought in contact with COLE, WEST and LAURENCE, even with MURILLO and RUBENS, fragments of whose souls were preserved in the place where he had fixed his abode. His matriculation in the Antique and Life School of the Academy of Design at New-York, was secured by a crayon sketch of a head of HOMER. This marked an era in his life. From this point we may call the composite structure BARTHOLOMEW. After a year in New-York he became Curator of the Wadsworth Gallery in Hartford. Copies of the figures in the Etruscan vases, found in Herculaneum, sent by the First NAPOLEON, and engravings of RAPHAEL'S cartoons, at that time in the Gallery, had an astonishing effect on his mind. His first experiments in art were made with brushes and pigments, but color-blindness prevented his progressing in that direction, and his genius was obliged to seek an outlet elsewhere. Mr. BATTERSON, a proprietor of a marble-yard in Hartford, gives an interesting reminiscence of him at this time. While making a visit to the gallery, BARTHOLOMEW asked him for a piece of marble eighteen inches square and three or four inches thick. Thinking he wanted it for grinding colors, he took no particular pains in selecting it. A few days after on entering BARTHOLOMEW'S sanctum he heard light blows as if upon marble, which ceased as he approached. BARTHOLOMEW quickly covered his work as Mr. B. entered, but upon the latter telling him his suspicions he showed him a medallion likeness of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, which he had begun without model or cast. Mr. BATTERSON advised him to throw away his rough tools and worthless marble, and gave him some directions as to the character of implements he needed and their use. BARTHOLOMEW began his work anew, and the result would have done credit to a much more experienced hand. About the same time he executed a bust called "Flora" from a model. But his soul, as it was escaping from the iron pressure of fortune, was grappled by another environment. Small-pox attacked the husk as the grain was ripening and left him a limping gait, an infirm carriage, and in a hitherto sound constitution the seeds of death. Such a transformation, in spite of philosophy, is apt to corrode the least effeminate spirit. Disease brought him friends who furnished him with the small pittance required to realize the darling project of his heart, a visit to the grave of empire and the throne of art. The voyage was one of continuous and indescribable hardship. The vessel was a small, unseaworthy, Italian bark, and continued storms swept the deck of a ship whose cabin was too fœtid to sustain decent life. Dog-fish fried in oil, mouldy and wormy sea biscuit and *olla podridas* of chickens that died a natural death, were the most delicate morsels he could offer his sensitive stomach. In his own mess he once found a goose's head with the feathers on. His sufferings from cold caught in his hip, left infirm by the small-pox, were most intense. At his earnest entreaty the Captain landed him at Hyannis, on the coast of France. From there, after being an hour under police surveillance, with a passport unvised, he makes his way to Marseilles, and thence to Rome. Within three days he is moulding his group of blind HOMER led by his daughter. Here his true life begins. "I even think," said Mr. DEMING, "that he was born in January, 1851, and not at Colchester, in 1822, as the family Bible had it." The speaker described rapidly and eloquently the influence on his mind of the ruins of Rome and the works of art he found there; his journeyings to Athens and to Egypt, where the Ages looked down upon him from the pyramids; to hundred-gated Thebes, with its palaces and basilica decorated with grotesque figures; to Palestine, where the scenes of sacred story, though desecrated by the infidel, still held devout inspiration for his sensitive spirit. "As I left the plains of Jericho," he says in one of his letters, "and ascended into the mountains, I looked back upon the Dead Sea and Usdum, and was told that from the same summit Abraham looked towards Sodom, and saw the smoke arise as the smoke of a furnace. The story of Lot's wife and the pillar of salt then came to my mind, and I said to myself what a splendid figure for a statue! I am now doing it as large as the Venus of Milo. I have chosen the moment when she turns back to look upon the burning city. She carries a heavy burden upon her head, which is appropriate to the time, and gives great dignity to the action. The expression at beholding the awful scene is amazement and horror—fixed and marble-like. The more I work at it and think of it, the more grand and sublime it becomes. It completely absorbs my attention and unfits me for anything else. * * * * I know of no subject like it. It is new; it has never been treated by any sculptor of any nation. I shall make it in Massachusetts marble, which has a coarse and glittering granulation, and shall finish the surface in a manner to bring out strongly the quality, so that the figure, when completed, will closely resemble the crystal pillar into which the backsliding woman was transformed."

BARTHOLOMEW'S portfolio was filled with sketches of scenery and figures in half-a-dozen different lands. Engravings and drawings of all the most celebrated bas-reliefs in the world. Among the great sources of inspiration were the Theseus and Ilysus of Phidias, the Venus of Milo in the Louvre, and the Last Judgment of MICHAEL ANGELO. In penetrating the inner recesses of feeling we find no sun-light, not so much as the cheerful flicker of a candle—nothing could bring oblivion to his morbid memories, or make the future brilliant. Since HAYDON'S autobiography of misery, Genius has not drawn a sadder picture of itself. By way of illustrating this sad feature in his character, Mr. D. read numerous extracts from his letters, all breathing the same melancholy misanthropic spirit. His failure in obtaining any employment in the designing of some monuments being reared in America embittered his feelings still more. This feature in his character is impressed on all his works. It is found in Genevieve, the liveliest of his pieces, and in the lineaments of American Commerce, designed to embody perseverance and energy. In the present, such ghostly terrors as Lot's Wife and the Last Judgment weighed upon him. If he escaped these, the memory of his earlier years oppressed him; and if he looked to the future, his vision met the forebodings of an early death. But the gloom had not penetrated the fountain of sympathy, charity and love. "You cannot say too much of B.'s generosity," is the unqualified indorsement of his most intimate friends. This trait was seen not only in his tender solicitude for his mother and sisters, but it shone out brightly in all his intercourse with his brother artists. By way of illustrating that his criticism of his own works was even more severe than that of others, Mr. D. read a passage from one of his letters: "I went into a sort of store-room," he writes, "with a hammer in my hand to drive up some nails, when my eye fell upon the original models of a lot of small statues, bas-relief, busts, &c., of my own composition, which I once thought quite creditable work; but when arraigned at the bar of a cultivated taste they seem to me such uncouth and frightful rubbish that I struck off the head nearest me, which fortunately impinged against the rest, and a crash ensued that ended in the fracture of eighteen heads and an incredible number of broken legs and arms. I wished in my disgust to annihilate the deformed race, but could not, as some of the abortions are already in marble."

BARTHOLOMEW was distinguished for an intuitive perception of the strongest and most statuesque aspect of a theme. He had, beside, an unwearied patience, and astonishing rapidity and perseverance in execution. Enthusiastic devotion to art for its own sake—a conscientious sensibility to its exalted mission—contempt for its mere profits—an ambition that pursued noble ends by noble means—indomitable resolution, generosity and manliness—will never be forgotten while his name is remembered. The speaker said he could almost predict what he might have accomplished could he have lived and shaken from his generous and noble impulses the incubus that almost paralyzed even his indomitable resolution. Death interrupted an audacious attempt of his to project in marble that sublime encounter just glanced at by the inspired penman in the passage, "yet Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil, and disputing about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, the Lord rebuke thee." It was not sketched in clay like Lot's wife, but we gather from his correspondence that it had been fully grasped and developed by his unrelenting and masterly perception, and then shaped and pared and draped, even to the wrinkle of a robe. One day, while seated in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, beneath the shadow of the pyramid and the grave which closed untimely over the blossoming promise and sorrowful life of poor stricken KEATS BARTHOLEMEW, visited by one of those premonitions of early death which so uniformly attended him, said to an artist friend: "One of these grassy mounds will soon be raised over me;" and then, descanting in an excited but sombre strain of the picturesque loveliness of the landscape which embosoms the Holy acre where the Protestants of Naples are entombed, he exclaimed suddenly, "of all places in the green earth I should prefer to be buried there." At Naples, on the 2nd of May, 1850, EDWARD S. BARTHOLOMEW died. The only orison in his troubled life which seems to have been fully answered was the one which implored this resting-place. There, in that scene of exquisite beauty, painted by nature in her tenderest mood, upon the very spot selected by the prescient soul, its weary companion lies; the winds cannot visit it roughly, and even the light falls gently there from the chastened skies.

The entire lecture abounded with passages of great beauty and eloquence to which no report can do justice. On its conclusion, Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., announced, on behalf of the Art Association, that the audience would have an opportunity of inspecting photographs and drawings of many of BARTHOLOMEW'S works, Mr. DEMING having kindly placed them at the disposal of the Committee.

NEW-LONDON REGATTA.

A number of the students enjoyed their "Fourth" in a decidedly novel and original manner. About the middle of last week a flaming notice was posted in some mysterious manner upon one of the elms in collge yard, stating the interesting fact that the New-Londoners had instituted a regatta for the 5th of July, which was to be "open to all the world." As Yale College was generally supposed to be within those extended limits, and as the notice appeared to be so deliberate a casting of the gauntlet, no course seemed to be left but acceptance of the challenge. Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock some 50 or 60 of the students set sail for New-London in a schooner chartered

SENATORS WILSON AND GWIN.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

NATICK, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIR: You have published in your journal the letter of a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* of June 21, giving what purports to be a statement of the origin and adjustment of the difficulties between Mr. GWIN and myself. In your comments on this letter, you assume that the statements of the writer were suggested to Senator GWIN, or some of his friends—that the letter gives his version of the affair. The letter certainly shows, on the face of it, that the writer wished the public to understand that he gave an authoritative exposition of the origin and settlement of the affair, but I am sure that neither Mr. GWIN, or any other man of truth or honor, could have prompted the writer to make the statements he has made; for these statements are false, utterly, absolutely false—false in thought, word, letter and spirit. But whether these falsehoods were fabricated by this writer, or whether he was but the willing tool of some creature who fabricated them and imposed them upon him, I know not; but in either case he has penned a series of malignant falsehoods. Mr. GWIN, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. WADE and every other gentleman who had any knowledge whatever of the affair, knows that the statements of this letter-writer are purely fabrications.

The writer, in attempting to state the origin of the affair, says "the California Appropriation bills had all been supported by Mr. WILSON." False—and the records of the Senate show it to be false. This writer then states that "Mr. GWIN asked if the Senator from Massachusetts had not supported all the appropriations for California?" False again. No such question was asked by Mr. GWIN. This writer then goes on to say that "Mr. WILSON answered that he had, until new light was given him by Senator BRODERICK," and Mr. GWIN rejoined "that such a course was demagogism." False once more. No such answer was given by me—no such rejoinder was made by Mr. GWIN. The difficulty between us had no such origin. This slanderer fails to state the ideas, the thoughts, the words or the spirit of the affair, as the records now in possession of the reporters of the Senate will show. It is not necessary for me to state here the origin of the difficulty, or what the precise words were which we did use.

After stating that "Mr. GWIN dispatched a challenge which Mr. WILSON declined accepting," this writer goes on to say:

"We were about having another 'caning affair,' when Senator SEWARD, as the friend of Mr. WILSON, undertook to bring about a settlement by an ample apology from Mr. WILSON. Mr. SEWARD called upon Mr GWIN and begged that he would suspend any action until he (Mr. SEWARD) could make an effort to settle the difficulty amicably. Mr. GWIN consented to grant two hours for the purpose of receiving an apology from Mr. WILSON. Mr SEWARD at once drew up the paper, and its terms being satisfactory to Mr GWIN and his friends, Mr. SEWARD hurried on to procure Mr. WILSON'S signature. The latter asked time to show it to some other friends, and the enemies of Mr GWIN succeeded in inducing Mr. WILSON to refuse his signature. Mr. SEWARD regretted the result, but determined not to leave any effort untried to arrest a street fight. He sought General DAVIS, Senator from Mississippi, and late secretary of War, and begged him to see Mr. GWIN, and get him to modify, if possible, his demand for an apology. General DAVIS undertook the task, but he first sought an interview with Mr WILSON, to learn his views. General DAVIS suggested the propriety of Mr. WILSON fixing some hours between which he would be upon the bank of the canal and ready to defend himself. This could be done without any formal challenge. Mr. WILSON asked what would be the probable result of such a meeting. 'The death of one or both of the parties,' responded General DAVIS. Mr. WILSON at once declined that mode of settlement, and asked what Mr. GWIN proposed doing. 'I doubt not,' said General DAVIS, 'he will attack you on sight, and in a rencontre of the kind he will have every advantage of you, accustomed, as he has always been, to the hazards of a frontier life.' Mr. WILSON then expressed himself ready to make any apology which might be agreed on by Mr. DAVIS, Mr SEWARD and Mr. CRITTENDEN, and immediately addressed a note to Mr. GWIN to that effect."

Every line of this quotation bristles with falsehoods—malignant, slanderous falsehoods. There is not a truthful sentence in this quotation. A simple statement of facts—facts known to Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WADE and other gentlemen—will show that this writer has fabricated a series of the grossest falsehoods—deliberate lies.

The difficulty between Mr. GWIN and myself occurred about 10 o'clock, Thursday evening, June 10th. His challenge was received by me a few moments past 10 o'clock, Friday morning. At 1 o'clock I sent in my answer, declining to accede to his request. About 3 o'clock Mr. SEWARD came to my seat and said that he had on his own responsibility, consulted Mr. GWIN with a view to mutual explanations of the difficulties between us; that he should not tell me what Mr. GWIN had said, nor should he repeat my words to him; but he could assure me that Mr. GWIN desired the amicable adjustment of the affair, and he wished to know if I would permit him to consult with that gentleman with a view to mutual explanations. I told Mr. SEWARD, in reply to his suggestions, that I had no ill-will towards Mr. GWIN, although he had offered me an unprovoked insult, which I had repelled in a manner to put the grievance upon him; that he had his remedy, although I had refused to accept his challenge: but I was willing to adjust the affair, if it could be honorably brought about; but I would not consent to be placed in a false position to help Mr. GWIN out of the position I had placed him in.

Mr. SEWARD saw Mr. GWIN, and then brought me a letter he had drafted, opening a correspondence with that gentleman with a view to an adjustment. I at once declined to sign it, or any other paper which should make concessions in advance. Mr. SEWARD then saw Mr. GWIN, and brought me a paper of mutual explanations, which I declined to assent to. Several papers were then drawn up by Mr. SEWARD, and by other Senators, who were anxious to have the matter settled, but I would not assent to any of them. When the Senate adjourned, late that evening, nothing had been accomplished.

On Saturday morning, when the Senate met, the subject was again taken up, and several papers were drawn up, but I would not consent to sign any paper which made any preliminary concessions, or explanations or apologies. Several Senators, Mr. GWIN's friends and my friends, pressed upon me the settlement of the difficulty. They deemed the affair an unfortunate one. They said that Mr. GWIN felt himself aggrieved, that he had sought a mode of settlement which I had declined, and that he would make no proposition, but that I could do so. Mr. TOOMBS, Mr. WADE, Gen. HOUSTON and Mr. BENJAMIN, whom I consulted, each and all told me I could make to Mr. GWIN the simple proposition to refer the subject to a conference committee. These gentlemen assured me that I could make this proposition to him with the greatest propriety. I avowed my readiness during the whole day to send to him that proposition, but I would not make any explanations in advance, and in this I was sustained by my friends.

Late in the day Mr. SEWARD sent for me to meet him and Mr. DAVIS in the Secretary's room. I did so, and I stated to them that, while I did not acknowledge the code of the duelist, and would not resort to the code of the bully, I would permit no man to insult me; that, while I would repel any assault as promptly as I would if I accepted the code of the duelist, I would not shield myself from the full responsibilities of my words and acts by rejecting the code.

I expressed my willingness to refer the whole matter between Mr. GWIN and myself to a Reference Committee—to Mr. DAVIS, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WADE, or Mr. CRITTENDEN, or Mr. TOOMBS, and to abide their decision. As Mr. GWIN could made no proposition, I expressed my willingness to send a proposition to him to the effect that he had sent a challenge to me for words spoken in debate; that I had declined to accede to that mode for the settlement of personal difficulties, although I held to the doctrine of self-defence; that I was responsible for my words, and would refer the matter to a conference committee. Mr. CRITTENDEN was summoned in, and I related my proposition, and retired. In a few moments Mr. SEWARD brought me a paper, prepared by Messrs. DAVIS, SEWARD and CRITTENDEN, proposing to Mr. GWIN to refer the whole matter to them. I signed this paper making this proposition, and in doing so I had the entire approval of Senators who were consulted. It was a simple proposition to refer our difficulty to a committee of reference, and to abide the result. Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. DAVIS agreed upon a plan of adjustment, and this document was signed by Mr. GWIN and myself between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday evening, after a negotiation of thirty hours, which began before 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

It will be seen by this statement, which every one who knew aught of the matter knows to be true, that if Mr. GWIN "consented to give," as the writer states, "ten hours to receive an apology," he very graciously consented to extend the time from 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon to 9 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—thirty hours—and to refer the matter without any "apology" at all. No time was fixed upon; no word or message of any kind was received by me from Mr. GWIN during the negotiation running through these thirty hours. No proposition was made to me by Mr. DAVIS "to fix some hour to meet Mr. GWIN on the banks of the canal;" nor did any such conversation as this article describes take place between Mr. DAVIS and myself. No word, no hint of that kind was made by Mr. DAVIS, or by any one, to me. If Mr. GWIN'S intentions were known to any one, they were never communicated to me. This writer's statements are sheer, naked falsehoods.

When I declined Mr. GWIN'S challenge, I did suppose he would assault me at night, and I was not unprepared to meet it. I did not deem physical courage so rare a thing, or so exalted a quality, as to lead me to impute any want of it to him, but I did not suppose he was foolhardy enough to attempt upon me what this letter-writer designates "another caning affair." Since I helped to wash the blood from the head of my colleague in May, 1856, I have had an idea that it would not be quite safe for any one to try upon me "a caning affair." I shall continue, I think, to indulge that idea some time longer.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

MURDER IN SOMERVILLE, (MASS.)—The Boston *Post* says: A murder occurred in the town of Somerville on Monday afternoon under the following circumstances: WILLIAM MCNABB visited the house of JOHN MCKENNA, corner of Milk and Poplar streets, Somerville, to obtain a drink, and while there had some conversation with a Mrs. HEFFRAN in regard to a scythe smith belonging to her husband. After the woman had gone MICHAEL G. DORAN, who had been sitting in a back room, came out and asked MCNABB his reason for insulting the woman. MCNABB denied having so treated her, when DORAN replied—"I am the man for you." Hard words ensued, when DORAN struck MCNABB upon the back of his neck with his open hand. MCNABB, during the conversation, had been cutting up some tobacco with a pocket-knife to put in a pipe, and immediately advanced towards DORAN, who retreated towards the door and stabbed him in the left side. The knife penetrated the heart, and DORAN, after exclaiming that he was killed, died almost instantly. MCNABB pulled the knife from the body, threw it away, and then returned to his mowing in the field as if nothing had happened. Chief of Police WILEY found the murderer at work in the field and at once lodged him in jail. The blood-stained knife was found near the house and delivered to Jailor ADAMS.

Speech of Senator Douglas at Clifton Springs New-York.

Correspondence of the Syracuse Standard.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 5, 1858.

Senator DOUGLAS, with his family, arrived here on Saturday evening, the 3d, for the purpose of spending the Sabbath with his mother, who resides about two miles distant. When it was known that he had come, a Committee of gentlemen waited upon him and invited him to address the people in the grove during the festivities. This he finally consented to do, and this morning bulletins were posted about the village announcing that the "Little Giant" would speak at 2 P. M.

Soon after dinner the Committee of Invitation left in a carriage to escort Mr. DOUGLAS to the hotel. They returned with the distinguished guest about half-past one. Mrs. DOUGLAS also, came, as they had arranged to leave for the West at 4 P. M. Their appearance in the carriage, was greeted with three rousing cheers from the people. They immediately proceeded to the large parlor of the hotel, where many persons were introduced to both the Senator and his wife. The reception last a full hour, and was quite a gay affair.

At the hour appointed for the speech—half past two—the Senator was conducted to a stand which had been erected for the purpose near the centre of the Grove. Here, on his appearance before the crowd he was again saluted with cheers. After music by the band, Mr. WATROUS, of Lyons, Chairman of the Committee, announced the Senator, stating that although at first declining to speak, Mr. D. had at the strong solicitation of his old friends and neighbors, finally consented to address the people. The Senator then came forward and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You have assembled for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. I came here, as is my custom annually, to pay a visit to my venerated mother, and entertaining no idea of being invited to speak to you. When asked to do so I declined, as I had declined like invitations to address the people at Rome and Buffalo. I finally yielded to the Committee's solicitations, in consideration of the fact that I was formerly a resident among you. I have been compelled to make many speeches of late—more than I desired to make, and more, perhaps, than were demanded of me. I am now on my way to Illinois, to render an account of my public course to my constituents. What shall I talk to you about? You do not wish to hear a worn out Fourth of July oration, nor is it an appropriate time to discuss the subject of partisan politics. The recurrence of this anniversary excites in the bosoms of every American citizen emotions of gratitude and patriotism. What gave the occasion significance was the fact that our independence as a nation involved the triumph of a great principle. Our fathers fought for the right of the people to establish their own institutions—to shape and administer their own government without any interference from others. This doctrine was not new at the period of the Revolution. It had been illustrated long before in the history of those who had fled from the persecutions of the Old World dynasties to seek for the freedom of conscience and creed on the shores of America. Our Constitution was framed in the same spirit that animated those people, and it could be sustained only by a strict adherence to this principle. How was this to be done? In 1776 there were thirteen colonies. By the aid of the sword and the exercise of true patriotism, these colonies, became sovereign and independent States, ultimately joined in a confederated Republic. From thirteen States we have increased to thirty-one, and shall have two more as soon as Kansas gets a Constitution to her liking, and Oregon comes in in accordance with the principles of the Constitution. Our Government is a confederated Republic, and not a consolidated despotism. Our fathers knew that with a territory so diversified by climate and production as ours, each State might desire institutions differing from the other, and this consideration influenced them in framing the Constitution, to permit the States to enjoy the largest possible liberty in the management of their own affairs. Herein consists the beauty and stability of the Constitution. This principle must be kept in view at all times in the administration of the Government. Let every man mind his own business, and let that of his neighbors alone. You may have the Maine law in New-York if you choose; we in Illinois will not molest you. If we do not choose to have it in Illinois, you must not try to force it upon us. New-York allows negroes to vote who are worth $250; in Maine, they are equal in this respect with the whites; in Illinois they are not permitted to approach the ballot box; we do not interfere with one ano her on this subject. Each does as it pleases without having its right questioned by the other. This right of State equality must be maintained. It is the great fundamental principle of the Constitution. Recognizing it to its full extent in practice, there may be no end to the expansion and extension of our institutions here; we may go on until the American Continent becomes one great ocean-bound Republic."

The Senator here alluded briefly to the Search and Seizure Question. He thought Great Britain would not persist in the outrages charged upon her. The true policy of the two countries was peace; we want peace with all the world, and if we cannot get it on peaceable terms, we should have to fight for it. He did not think there was any danger of a rupture with Great Britain; if, however, hostilities should result, we could foreclose a mortgage we hold upon Canada, and bring it into the Union.

Returning from this digression, Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that the education of no American youth was complete without a clear conception of the principles of the constitution, and without being enabled to define clearly the limits of Federal and State authority. You should teach your children, said he, that the right is inherent in the people to make, ratify and adopt their fundamental laws—to preserve the purity of the ballot box, to insist upon the right of the majority to rule. This principle paramount in practice, there is no peaceful remedy for every evil—there will be no necessity for a resort to violence for the purpose of remedying real or fancied wrongs. The ballot-box is the peaceful tribunal for the settlement of every political wrong in this country, and to its decisions we must at all times bow in submission.

The Senator closed by thanking the people for the attention with which they had listened to his remarks.

Judge DOUGLAS spoke 35 minutes by the watch, and was listened to with undivided attention. Soon after the conclusion of his remarks the Senator and his family departed by the train for the West. About 2,000 persons listened to him; but had it been generally known that he was to speak, his audience would doubtless have been thrice as great.

The Sale of Sonora.

From the Providence Journal.

We have seen a letter from Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, to a gentleman in this city, wherein mention is made of the contract, or "grant," as it has been called in New-York, of large portions of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango, to a company in New-York, about which much has been said recently.

By this letter, it appears that the General Government of Mexico made a contract with Messrs. JACKES, TORRE & Co., for the survey of what is known in that country as the Terrenos Valdios, which in the United States would be known as unsurveyed and unclaimed government lands. The party to survey these lands, calling itself the American Scientific Commission, reached Guaymas shortly before the date of the letter before us, (about two months since,) under the command of Captain STONE, and remained there at the time the letter was written. The arrival of this so-called Commission was the first intimation which the people of Sonora had of the contract entered into by the Central Government, and which met with no favor from them. A further understanding of its precise nature had so much increased the opposition to it, that the State Government had refused to ratify the contract, or accede to the terms contained in it. The cause of this is stated to be "from the absence in the contract of a clear explanation of the point whether the right of possession of lands will be respected. The Commission was still in Guaymas, and would await returns from the city of Mexico. The people of Sonora were determined that unless all their rights to property were respected, the stipulations stated in the contract should not be complied with.

The Legislature of Chihuahua had also taken action with reference to the contract referred to, for the lands in this State were also included in it; and a decree has been issued protesting against it.

"It would appear that the Company referred to, imagined that in the Northern States of Mexico, but particularly in Sonora and Chihuahua, there remained vast tracts of unclaimed and unoccupied Government lands. They proposed to survey these lands, and in their contract probably included all the land in the State. Of this we are not certain, although it is evident that they claimed the right to survey all the unoccupied lands, a large proportion of which are mining districts of the greatest value. Now, although it may not be known in the United States, it is perfectly understood in the States referred to, that there are no Government lands there; and that every portion of the territory is possessed or owned by some one, except the deserts which are not worth surveying. Every spot of arable and grazing land in the districts referred to has been granted to individuals, and in most instances when not occupied, the owners have been dispossessed by the Indians, while others have been temporarily abandoned in consequence of their inroads.

"If the American Scientific Commissioners could survey all the arable land and mining districts owned and claimed by the people of the States in question, and receive thereretor such proportion as their contract gives them, they would greatly enrich themselves by it; but if they are to be confined to the deserts which are good for nothing, their bargain will be a bad one."

The Milwaukee Fugitive Slave Case.

From the Milwaukee Free Democrat, June 28.

Judge MCARTHUR announced his decision, this morning, in the case of SHERMAN M. BOOTH against JONATHAN E. ARNOLD and STEPHEN V. R. ABLEMAN. These suits were brought by S. M. BOOTH, as our readers are aware, to recover possession of his press and other property, seized on executions issued from the United States District Court, on the judgment recovered by GARLAND against him, for alleged violations of the Fugitive Slave-Law. Judge MCARTHUR said that the constitutionality of that law had been passed on by our Supreme Court. They had discharged Mr. BOOTH from imprisonment after he had been indicted, convicted and sentenced under that act. And the same principle which they then decided, would apply to these suits, and require his property to be released when held under execution issued under the same law. It had been intimated that the act might be operative in some of its provisions, though invalid as to others. But the Court had decided it to be unconstitutional, because it did not provide a trial by jury for the person seized: and as the recapture of the person seized constituted the whole object of the law, if unconstitutional in that, he could not conceive how it could be operative in any particular. He said he dissented from many positions of the Court, but he should follow its decision from a regard to proper judicial subordination. He accordingly directed judgment in both suits for the plaintiff.

Fillibusterism—General Walker on a Speech-Making Tour.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Mercury*, writing from Columbus, Miss., says:

"This city was thrown into great commotion on Tuesday last, by the arrival in our midst of the renowned 'gray-eyed man of destiny.' As soon as it was known that he had reached his hotel, the leading citizens of the place called to pay their respects, and a committee was formed early on the same day to make arrangements for a public address, and give the persecuted General an opportunity to defend himself before the sovereignty of the people.

Every courtesy and kindness in the meantime was extended to Gen. WALKER, and the heartfelt congratulations of our population plainly foreshadowed the spirit in which his narrative on Central American affairs, and his withering exposure of the Executive and Judicial despotism would be received by the gallant men and beautiful women of Mississippi. Democrats were heard to exclaim that whatever partiality they might have entertained on former occasions for National Democracy, it was no part of their allegiance to the Administration of BUCHANAN to countenance injustice towards Gen. WALKER, or insult and injury to Southern ideas and interests.

When the day arrived for WALKER to make his defence, an assemblage, the largest known in this community since 1856, composed of the intelligence, wealth, respectability and beauty of our city and surrounding country, were already in their places, awaiting the arrival of the hero of twenty battles fought in behalf of the South and the extension of Slavery. From early morn to the hour appointed for speaking, carriages were entering the town from remote parts of the country, filled with the good and true, all eager to obtain places convenient to hear the narrative of one on whose person have fallen most of the blows aimed at the South and her institutions for some years past.

The speaker, on entering the hall, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and being presented to the vast assemblage, began an address, lucid, exceedingly able and logical, and to use an expression of one of our most prominent men, never equaled in this city. It was distinguished from a mere speech by him—more properly the talk of a statesman. All expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the effort of this extraordinary man and soldier, while cheers and approbation came from every quarter of the audience. It was a great and positive success; and while WALKER meets with such approbation and smiles from such auditors, he may well disregard the misrepresentations and inuendoes of his enemies.

One part of the General's address told with deadly effect on his enemies. He stated and assured his audience that positive evidence was at hand, within his control and reach, *that Mr.* BUCHANAN, while, for political purposes of his own, charging him with high political crimes, with piracy and outlawry, *was himself the culprit*, and though his Secretary of War sent an ambassador to him saying that if he would forego the Nicaraguan enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while in that service, do some act, such as tearing down the *flag of Spain*, rendering a war between Spain and Mexico inevitable, *he* (WALKER) *would receive the countenance and support of the Administration.*

General WALKER said this proposition *was rejected with contempt*, and he assured his hearers that if he had been actuated by the baser motives of public men, the Administration, in its anxiety to crush Slavery in Central America, had disgraced itself, the country and mankind, by endeavoring to make him an instrument in fomenting a war between two powers now at peace. With the fervor and fire of the truest and most elevated patriotism, he declared that, as all his misfortunes had commenced in Nicaragua from the establishment of Slavery in that region, he would continue faithful to his native South, and he called on the brave and the true in the land to give him their sympathy and support.

You can imagine how such a disclosure, and the accompanying appeal were received. Scorn for the Pauldings and their secret instructionists, was lost in admiration for the gallant bearing of Gen. WALKER throughout this humiliating business—enemies became friends, and here, at least, the cause of Nicaragua is now in the ascendant.

Gen. WALKER was accompanied and supported by his friend, F. B. SHEPARD, of your city.

The following resolutions, offered by the Hon. W. S. BAREY, a prominent Democrat and former Member of Congress, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the acquisition of Nicaragua is of vital importance to the Southern States, and all proper measures likely to secure the ascendency of Southern interests in that region, ought to be zealously forwarded by the people of the South.

Resolved, That since the failure of the Administration policy, by the rejection of the Yrissari treaty, and the efforts of the French Government to secure the control of Central American affairs, countenanced, as they appear to be, by England, the only policy now practicable to Americanize that region, we believe to be that proposed by Gen. WALKER.

Resolved, That the past efforts of Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua, defeated, as they have been, only by the illegal interference of Federal officers, entitle him to the confidence and support of the Southern people."

It is stated in Alabama papers that the friends of Judge CAMPBELL are making arrangements for a public demonstration in his honor, to offset Gen. WALKER'S charges against him of unfairness during the recent Filibuster trials at New-Orleans.

Naval Intelligence.

THE MINNESOTA IN CHINA.—A letter from an officer on board the United States frigate *Minnesota*, off Woosung, China, dated April 10, 1858, to the Philadelphia Evening *Journal*, states that nothing had yet been accomplished towards the treaty. The American Minister, Mr. REED, left on the 10th of April, on board the *Mississippi*, for Pei-ho River, where, with the English and French, he expected to effect something with the Powers at Pekin. The reports that the engines of the *Minnesota* were failures are pronounced wholly untrue. On the contrary, they have come fully up to their highest expectations, and are said to be equal in the beauty and efficiency of their working to any engines in the Navy. During a typhoon which they met in the China Seas they were the salvation of the ship. They were used from Anga Point (island of Java) to Hong Kong, 13 days, and from Manila to Woosung, 11 days, without letting down steam. It further says: "Her best speed, under sail alone, has been 16 knots; under steam and sail, 12 and 13 knots; and under steam alone, 10 knots, which is very fast. The *San Jacinto* left here a few days since for Hong Kong, where she will take in provisions, &c., and make the best of her way for New-York. It is rumored that we are to make Manila our winter quarters this year. I believe we will be in the United States by July or August of 1859. It is not yet settled which route we will take on the homeward passage, but it is generally supposed that we will make the cruise around the world. We will follow Mr. REED to the Pei-ho. Shortly afterwards we are to go to Japan, where we will cruise for some time and afterwards return to Hong Kong, then home.

U BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—All the officers with one or two exceptions, have reported for duty on board the frigate *Savannah*, but she will not be ready to sail under two weeks. JOHN L. WORDEN, ordered o her as First-Lieutenant, has reported for duty, but having a fair claim to another post which has long been promised him, as well as very pressing necessities of a domestic nature which are against his leaving home on this service, he has applied to the Department for a release. Lieut. W., who has been twenty-four years in the Navy, and is esteemed one of its most efficient and honorable servants, never before applied for release from any post of duty; and efforts have been made by Mr. WORDEN'S friends to induce the Secretary of the Navy to reconsider the appointment.

The frigate *Sabine* will soon be ready to report for service. Work on the new store has recommenced. The *St. Louis* will soon be ready for launching from the ship-house.

The Sebastopol Submarine Expedition.

From the Boston Transcript.

Letters have been received in this city, dated Sebastopol, May 24, by which we learn that the work of raising the sunken Russian fleet progresses rapidly and with remarkable success. We make the following extract from letters: "We have raised *whole* the 16-gun vessel-of-war *Smelya*, and brought her down to the Admiralty, slung between the caissons, last night. She had over 300 tons of mud in her hold and on her decks, besides all her rigging, iron tanks, pig iron ballast, &c., &c. She laid up the South Bay, and as the rains wash the steep banks that comprise the sides of the bay, the soil being quite alluvial, it constantly keeps the water in a roiled state, depositing the sediments on the decks and in the hatches; this, however, is not the case in the main harbor, and we only tried this vessel to test the machinery before going to work at raising the heavier vessels. The caissons operated as well as we expected, and at no time did we use over one *one-fifth* of their power. This, of course, demonstrates the entire feasibility of raising any and every ship in the harbor of Sebastopol. We shall, undoubtedly, raise the whole fleet this Summer. Next week we shall raise a steamer whole, and shall follow with raising all that are worth the labor whole, and blast with submarine charges the balance."

Miscellaneous.

Another Philadelphia city official is in trouble. Charges have been brought to trial against Supervisor McEntel, for the following offences: Using the horses and carts of the public for his own private work; expending money in grading streets not 30 feet in width; spending more money for grading than was authorized by Councils, and having a pay-roll for over $4,000 for a period of 25 days; and of being guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

The cricket match between eleven Englishmen and eighteen American players, at Camden, N. J., was concluded at 5½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the success of the English players, they having scored on the first innings 77 and on the second 78, making a total of 155. The Americans scored on the first innings 68 and on the second 74, being a total of 142. The ceremony of presenting the ball to the victors was then gone through with, Mr. W. R. Wister presenting it on behalf of the Americans; Mr. Henry Sharp, President of the New-York Club, receiving it on behalf of his associates.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* says that a young couple, of Newaygo, who were to have been married on Monday of last week, walked out on Saturday and seated themselves upon a log in the shade of the wood, a short distance out of the village of Newaygo; and while thus seated, the young lady was shot through her abdomen by a rifle ball, and expired in three hours thereafter. The perpetrator of this meiancholy deed claims that he was out hunting, and that when he saw her through the bushes he thought her a deer.

The trial of J. D. Hartzler, late United States Mail Agent, for stealing from the mail in March last, was concluded at Springfield, Ill., by a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

The strange disease which has appeared among the cattle and deer in Florida has assumed an epidemic form, and is causing great havoc.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 9, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for all kinds of meat continues very moderate. Fruit and Vegetables, which are quite plenty at low prices, supply the principal wants of consumers. The best porter-house Steaks are a shade cheaper. Lamb, as retailed by the pound, is somewhat dearer. Otherwise no important changes can be noticed.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Beef, corned ₩ lb	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 75
Lamb, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	4½	@	7½
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	14	@	19
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, larding, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Shoulders, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Tongues, each	62½	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	11¾	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Sausages, ₩ lb	11	@	25
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry has not varied during the week. Supply, moderate; demand, limited. Woodcock, being much plentier, are decidedly cheaper. Snipe are expected to appear in market, again, in a few weeks.

Fowls, ₩ pair	75	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, spring, ₩ pair	62	@	1 50
Spring Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ₩ doz	75	@	1 25
Woodcock, ₩ doz	2 00	@	3 00
Woodcock, ₩ pair	19	@	37

FISH.

Codfish, Halibut and Bluefish are cheaper, while Kingfish and Sheepshead are dearer. Other kinds are unaltered. The general inquiry is moderate.

Salmon, ₩ lb	25	@—	King-fish, ₩ lb	15	@18
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@ 6	Sheepshead, ₩ lb	15	@—
Halibut, ₩ lb	8	@10	Blue-fish, ₩ lb	—	@ 6
Eels, ₩ lb	12	@—	Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@10
Flounders, ₩ lb	6	@—	Sturgeon, ₩ lb	—	@ 8
Porgies, ₩ lb	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ₩ lb	15	@—
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@10	Herring, ₩ bunch	12	@—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	10	@—	Mussels, ₩ ½ pk	12	@—
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	—	@ 8	Frogs, ₩ doz	12	@62
Oysters, ₩ 100	—	@	Eels, ₩ lb	50	@ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50		
Clams—₩ 100	25	@	1 00		
Lobsters—₩ lb	6	@	—		
Crabs—₩ doz	25	@	—		
Crabs—Soft Shell, ₩ doz	1 00	@	—		
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ₩ lb	30	@	35		
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20		
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15		
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5		
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	—		
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	—		
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12		
Alewives, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25		
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	8	@	10		

VEGETABLES.

Bermuda and Charleston Potatoes have declined. They are not much inquired for. The Potatoes now arriving from Norfolk and Long Island are of a much better quality than the early receipts. Old Potatoes are generally neglected. Cabbages are not as freely offered as they are needed. Cauliflowers have nearly disappeared. Those in market are of a very poor quality. Turnips, Beets, Onions, Tomatoes, (chiefly from Norfolk,) Beans and Cucumbers are cheaper. Green Peas and Spinach have advanced slightly. Squashes have appeared from Long Island. The general demand for Vegetables is fair.

Potatoes, New Bermuda, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes, New Charleston, ₩ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes, new, ₩ half-peck	25	@	35
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₩ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₩ bushel	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes, New Long Island ₩ bbl	3 75	@	4 50
Potatoes, New Long Island, ₩ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, New, ₩ doz. bunches	—	@	62½
Turnips, New, ₩ bunch	—	@	6
Carrots, New, ₩ doz. bunches	—	@	50
Carrots, New, ₩ bunch	—	@	5
Beets, New, ₩ doz. bunches	50	@	62
Beets, New, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new, ₩ half peck	25	@	—
Onions, new, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	50	@	75
Cabbage, new, ₩ head	5	@	8
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	2 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	18	@	—
Green Peas, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Green Peas, ₩ bushel	62	@	75
Green Peas, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Beans, ₩ peck	38	@	—
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	25	@	—
Cucumbers, each	2	@	3
Parsley, ₩ bunch	—	@	4
Mint, ₩ bunch	1	@	2
Egg-plants, ₩ dozen	2 50	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₩ doz	1 00	@	—
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	12	@	—
Salad, ₩ doz. heads	18	@	37
Salad, ₩ head	2	@	3
Rhubarb, ₩ doz. bunches	—	@	75
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	7	@	8
Spinach, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	—
Spinach, ₩ bushel	44	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	15	@	—
Cauliflowers, ₩ dozen	1	@	—
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	12
Squashes, ₩ bushel	2 00	@	—
Squashes, each	6	@	10
Watermelons, each	37	@	75
Muskmelons, each	12	@	18

FRUIT.

Strawberries have generally disappeared. Raspberries, Blackberries, and Huckleberries, are plenty, as are also Gooseberries, Currants, and Cherries, Plums are now coming in. Peaches are more freely offered. The changes in other kinds of fruit have been, for the most part, favorable to buyers. The demand for the leading varieties is good.

Peaches, ₩ basket	$3 00	@	6 00
Peaches, ₩ quart	12	@	37
Gooseberries, ₩ bushel	2 00	@	5 00
Gooseberries

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY JULY 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SKETCHES IN INDIA—PADDY RYAN'S DERBY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH LION—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE—MAN, OR TWO FACES.

BOWERY THEATRE—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—PUTNAM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—IDIOT WITNESS—DEBUTANTE—SHANDY MCGUIRE—IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.—Evening—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—FOREST OF BONDY.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PALACE GARDEN—Fifteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10
The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....July 14

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, from this port to Southampton and Havre, close at the Post-Office, to day, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow on the 26th of June, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are no later than those by the *Africa*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

The trial of Gen. JAMES H. LANE, for the murder of his neighbor, Col. GAINS JENKINS, near Lawrence, Kansas, some time since, a full report of which we have given in the columns of the TIMES, has resulted in his acquittal. The Court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed. Col. JENKINS, according to the testimony, was the aggressor, he having gone to the premises of LANE, accompanied by three friends, all armed, and the party were closing in upon LANE, and had shot at him twice before he fired. There is nothing in this decision to prevent the Grand Jury from indicting LANE, if they are so disposed, but the examination having been full and fair, it is considered doubtful whether another proceeding on the same charge will be instituted.

The Seventh Regiment arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and during the day was reviewed by the President and several officers of the United States Army, including Gen JESUP in full uniform, accompanied by Senator BIGLER, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, and other distinguished gentlemen. They will leave Washington this morning at 5 o'clock by railroad,—the *Ericsson* being still aground in the Potomac.—and arrive here about 6 o'clock this evening. A sad accident occurred on the departure of the Regiment from Richmond, which was not discovered until their arrival at Washington. One of their number, LAURENS HAMILTON, by some means fell into the river and was drowned. His remains were put on board the *Roanoke* yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, accompanied by a guard of honor selected from the Richmond Regiment, and forwarded to this City.

The ship *Eliza Mallory*, of Mystic, Conn., from Havana, with a load of sugars, bound to Falmouth, England, put into Newport on Thursday on account of the death, by yellow fever, of three of the crew, and three others being disabled by sickness. This vessel has been commanded by Capt GWYNE; ship is 647 tons register, and was built in 1831. She is owned by J. C. MALLORY, of Mystic. Conn Quarantine is now rigidly enforced at this port on all vessels arriving from these infected Cuban ports.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, ISAAC L WOOD was executed at Geneseo for the murder of his sister-in-law, RHODA WOOD, by poisoning her. He died protesting his innocence, and insisting that his conviction was the result of prejudice and persecution.

The steward of the schooner *Francis French* arrested for slave-stealing at Petersburg, Va. some time since, pleaded guilty before the Hustings Court at Smithfield, yesterday, and was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

The annual list of promotions and appointments in the Army has just been published by the War Department, and will be found in the TIMES this morning.

A scene enacted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was, as the old women say, "as good as a play." Judge RUSSELL was on the Bench, and sentenced some prisoners. PETER CAHILL, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, to three years in the State Prison. JOHN DAVITT, for petit larceny, to six months in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $50. JOHN HIGGINS, for an attempt at grand larceny, to one year in the Penitentiary. WILLIAM LEGGETT, indicted for an "assault and battery," with a pistol, on JEREMIAH COKELY, in whose case the Jury failed to agree, was discharged by Judge RUSSELL. The day for Judge RUSSELL'S trial, for "assault and battery," is not yet set down. WILLIAM MULLIGAN was placed at the Bar, for an "assault and battery" on Mr. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel. His counsel moved to postpone the trial till September. Judge RUSSELL refused the motion, and the Recorder was about to try MULLIGAN while Judge RUSSELL tried the petty cases in another room, when MULLIGAN placed Aladdin's magical ring on his finger and became invisible. He had modestly withdrawn himself from the crowded Court, where he was "the observed of all observers." Everybody was surprised, except Judge RUSSELL, who remained as cool as the temperature (Fahrenheit at 86° in the shade) would permit. MULLIGAN'S bail was forfeited, and the Recorder issued a bench warrant for his re-arrest.

The *habeas corpus* in the DE RIVIERE case was brought up before Judge OGDEN yesterday. The bodies of Mrs. BLOUNT and daughter were not produced, and the further hearing of the case was adjudged to Monday next. A requisition upon the Governor of New-Jersey has been obtained and an abortive attempt was made on Thursday to arrest DE RIVIERE, a full account of which will be found in another column. The Captain has absconded to parts unknown.

THOS. W. BOND, recently a clerk in a tailor store up town was, yesterday, brought to the City, to answer a charge of embezzling money belonging to his employer. He was arrested in Norwalk, Conn. He had joined an itinerant theatrical company, and under an assumed name was astonishing the Connecticut people by the wonderful versatility of his genius.

The General Markets yesterday were firmer for Cotton, 3,000 bales of which changed hands, including Middling Uplands, at 12¼c. ₩ lb. Flour was moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Wheat and Corn were less active, and generally less buoyant. Provisions were in fair demand. Coffee, Rice and Sugars continued in good request. There was more activity in Naval Stores and Oils, and less in Freights.

PLUM GUT IN A NEW QUARTER.—*Harper's Weekly* has perpetrated an enormous joke, in the shape of a eulogy on the proprietor and editor of the *Herald*, accompanied by a most sinister-looking portrait of that person. It is a rather ponderous pleasantry for hot weather, to be sure, and we shall not find fault with the *Journal of Civilization* for indulging in its natural tastes and proclivities; but when it makes us participants in the sarcasm of eulogizing poor BENNETT it is carrying the joke a little too far. The *Weekly* may have thought it a good piece of fun to make the TIMES responsible for its covert satire, but as there are a good many matter-of-fact people in the world, there may be some who will think the *Journal of Civilization* in earnest when it makes a pretended quotation from the TIMES eulogistic of the *Herald's* editor. We trust, therefore, that the *Weekly* will see the propriety of making a full explanation of the forged opinion which it pretends to quote from the TIMES. We do not object to rendering any reasonable aid towards keeping the *Herald* on its legs a while longer, but we prefer to do it in our own way. If *Harper's Weekly* intends to adopt the Plum Gut method of navigation, it could not have made a better beginning.

The President on the State of the Country.

Strong hope is commonly supposed to be one of the characteristics of youth. By the time men reach maturity or old age they are generally painfully aware of the number of slips which intervene between the cup and the lip, and of the terrible interval which separates promise from performance. If there be anything for which ripe age is remarkable, it is its want of faith and its vivid impressions touching the uncertainty of human affairs. Repeated disappointments, and the consciousness of failing powers, naturally invest the future with sombre raiments.

To all these rules our benevolent President furnishes a remarkable and gratifying exception. With the snows of seventy Summers on his brow, his imagination is as active, his credulity as strong, and his hope as fresh as ever. The sun shines on his path, and the graces strew flowers on it just as if he were in the morning of his days. He looks upon everything with optics as juvenile as those of any lad of eighteen. Whatever his friends say he believes; whatever he wishes he confidently expects; whatever he does he is sure will answer its object; that he will some day be a great man, the dread and envy of his cotemporaries, he does not in the least doubt. Any amount of innocent enjoyment which he manages to require in this way, we can safely say we don't, in the least, begrudge him. If any man luxuriates in the belief that the world thinks him a very clever fellow, and admires all his doings, it is a hard case to undeceive him, and no easy matter to do it, even when it is one's duty. So when Mr. BUCHANAN assures people that his administration has been cheap and successful, so far, we certainly do not propose for a moment to expend any ink in convincing him of his error. We should as soon think of endeavoring to disgust a boy with his marbles or his rocking-horse. But as there may be some portion of the public not familiar with his Excellency's peculiarity, and who would, unless duly warned, judge his statements and prognostications by the same rules which they usually employ in weighing the language of ripe age and long experience, we deem it our duty to call attention to the singularity which marks them.

A very striking instance of it was afforded the other day in a letter of his to the Democracy of Philadelphia declining an invitation to assist them in celebrating the Fourth of July. Not content with declining, he congratulates them "with all his heart upon the hopeful prospects of the country," and goes on to say:

"I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment, had Congress adjourned without enacting a law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger."

As regards the prosperous condition of the country, we can only say that Mr. BUCHANAN has spent during the last year more of the public money by $20,000,000 than the most extravagant of his predecessors; that he has borrowed most of it, and that there is not a cent in the Treasury. As his Excellency must be pretty familiar with this fact, we are driven to the conclusion that he judges of people's prosperity not by the amount of their income, but by that of their expenditure, and considers that the more they are forced to run in debt, the better they are off. There may be some such mode as this of estimating prosperity in use in Pennsylvania, but we are unable to discover any basis of such a custom in the annals of our own State. If it ever existed, it has long since become extinct, and in spite of Mr. BUCHANAN'S high authority, we warn our readers that it is in every respect a fallacy.

If any other gentleman of the President's age and experience told us that "the sectional controversies" which have so long distracted the Union were at an end, we should probably feel inclined to believe him. But his youthful buoyancy of temperament, as we have already remarked, places us under the painful necessity of weighing this statement also. As the "sectional controversies," to which he refers, are all occasioned by a difference of opinion between two great parties in the State as to whether Slavery should be allowed to extend itself to the unoccupied territories of the Union or not, there are therefore two ways of ending them; one by totally abandoning all claim to the region lying between Kansas and the Pacific Ocean, and the other by inducing one of the rival parties to quit the field. Neither of these means, we presume, will be adopted. We shall certainly hold on to our waste lands, and in due time we shall people them,—if there be any indications of an intention on the part of the Anti-Slavery Party not to say a word more) against Slavery, or on the part of the Slaveholders not to say a word more in defence of it, we certainly have not heard of them, and should like to know where they are to be met with. This sectional controversy which our venerable President has disposed of so summarily was begun before he was born. It has raged through his long life with unceasing violence. It was fiercer and more implacable last year than ever he had seen it. It gathers fresh fuel from the admission of each State, and will, we are confident, wax fiercer and fiercer, as long as there is a foot of soil on this continent to be lost or won for free labor. The talk of putting an end to it by act of Congress is about as wise as Sir PETER LAURIE'S threat to "put down" suicide by fine and imprisonment. CHARLES DICKENS says that if England "expects every man to do his duty," she is certainly a very sanguine personage, and is sure to be disappointed; but it would be hard to conceive of a more extravagant expectation than the extinction of Anti-slavery feeling in this country by such a piece of statesmanship as the English compromise. Mr. BUCHANAN'S anticipations are certainly not complimentary to the American character. They presuppose a weakness and vacillation which we have at no period of our history ever exhibited, and which we are no more likely to exhibit in this struggle than in that whose glorious result, no less than its inauguration, the Philadelphia Democracy asked him last Monday to join in celebrating.

Trade Between Great Britain and the United States.

The declared value of British manufactures and produce exported from the United Kingdom during May was less by a million sterling than in the corresponding month of last year; but even this decline was an improvement upon the average of the five months, the falling off on the exports of which period amounted to about seven millions, as compared with 1857. The trade in cotton goods improved slightly, owing chiefly to a large increase in the exports to India and China. The extent to which the exports to the United States have been affected by this long continued commercial depression is shown in the annexed table, which enables the exports of May to be compared both with those of the corresponding period of last year and those of the expired portion of the present year:

	Month ended May 31, 1857.	Month ended May 31, 1858.	Five Months ended May 31 1858.
Beer and Ale	£3,284	10,990	45,467
Coals and Culm	6,304	30,380	80 394
Cotton goods	261,851	131,240	648,365
Earthenware	38,313	22,996	133,117
Haberdashery & Millinery	98 833	44,936	373,498
Hardwares and Cutlery	55,336	43,358	175,294
Linen goods	83,667	53 970	375 383
Metals—Pig Iron	46,956	18 439	48 612
Bar and Rod Iron	260,001	60,419	172,452
Cast Iron	2 544	496	21,879
Wrought Iron	57,568	32,841	88,038
Steel	44,842	28,131	100,600
Copper sheets and Nails	25,298	2,706	21,039
Lead	3,300	8,482	18 471
Tin plates	100.848	108.313	296 334
Salt	6,795	9,212	38 805
Seed oil	2,448	29,006	46,242
Silk goods	27,437	13 378	83,450
Stationery	8,744	2,232	12,477
Woollen goods	276,570	161,187	605,412
Worsted	115,298	34,292	163,230

The import accounts of the Board of Trade, delivered to the Legislature on the day the mail was made up in London, show an increased supply of Cotton, both as regards the month of May and the whole expired portion of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1857. The imports of the month amounted to 1,376,912 cwts., against 917,872 cwts., and of this quantity 1,228,127 cwts. was the produce of the United States. There was an increase from Egypt and Brazil, but the supply from India diminished more than half. The existing hostilities in the latter country are beginning seriously to affect the supplies of all kinds of Indian produce, while the contrary is the case as regards the exportation of British manufactures, for which India and Australia are at present the two best markets the merchant has. The quantity of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the month was 508,567 qrs., against 196,279 qrs, but of this large amount only 18,842 qrs. were furnished by the United States, against 22,725 qrs. in the corresponding month of last year. Nearly a third of the supply came from Prussia, but there was also a considerable increase in the arrivals from Turkey and Egypt. Of Flour, 414,955 cwts. were imported against 189,172 cwts, the American portion of this supply being 156,457 cwts., against 151,339 cwts.

The bullion and specie account for the month shows an importation of £140,643 from, against only £7,414 exported to, the United States. Nearly half the total imports was from Australia, and the bulk of the exports to France.

The shipping accounts show that of 3,482 vessels which entered British ports during May, 157, whose tonnage amounted to one-sixth of the whole, belonged to the United States. The entries and clearances of vessels continue to increase, notwithstanding the prolonged depression of trade. The increase embraced every flag except those of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the Hanse Towns and Spain. Of the total number of vessels which entered British ports during the month, 169 arrived from ports in the United States, being a diminution of nine, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There was a considerable increase in the number of arrivals from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, India and Australia. Of 4,529 vessels which cleared from British ports for foreign and colonial voyages, 124, being an increase of nine, departed for ports in the United States. The departures to France were the most numerous, but the largest amount of tonnage was destined for American ports. There was a considerable increase in the number of departures for Russia, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Spain, and a decrease in the number of vessels which cleared for India and Canada. One-fifth of the tonnage of all the vessels which have entered British ports during the five months ended May 31, arrived from the United States, but the proportion of the clearances for American ports was not so great. The largest amount of tonnage to any one country went to France.

The Tribune on Manifest Destiny.

The New-York *Tribune* is sorely grieved by the prevalent desire for increase of territory. It groans in spirit over "the acquisition of foreign provinces and States," and regards protectorates for Mexico and Central America as a "swindling imposture." Instead of a policy that would enlarge the national domain, the *Tribune* counsels "a careful abstinence from all intermeddling with foreign interests," internal improvements, the setting of a good example, and the construction of a railroad to San Francisco. Cuba it would not accept, even if freely offered, and it "protests indignantly" against any sort of control over the Isthmus. Any addition to our territory would, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, be fraught with untold disaster; and it thinks, so long as a portion of our present domain lies unimproved, we have no business with an extension of the national limits.

Such is the purport of the *Tribune's* argument, which, if good at all, is manifestly as valid in respect to the past as to the future. Assuming that the ground it takes is correct, we are necessarily brought to the conclusion that every addition made to the old thirteen States was an infamous wrong as well as a tremendous blunder. When we bought Louisiana, including the rich Valley of the Mississippi, we ruined ourselves, and the acquisition of Florida made our ruin still more ruinous. Even California is part and parcel of our misfortune, although the *Tribune* is anxious that we should be bound to it by a railway.

But the force of the *Tribune's* reasoning goes back beyond the Louisiana purchase, and reflects upon the acquisition of every acre of land upon this continent. What was the original settlement of America but the very kind of policy against which our neighbor "indignantly protests?" "A careful abstinence from all intermeddling" would have left not only the original thirteen States, but all North America, in the hands of the red savages of the wilderness till this day. There was room enough in Europe for internal improvements to have occupied the Pilgrim fathers all their lives. Why then should they have crossed the ocean and commenced the "swindling imposture" of acquiring foreign provinces and States? Manifestly because they were born two centuries before the *Tribune* began to enlighten the world.

The doctrines which that paper promulgates are obsolete. It is now half a century since the policy of acquisition received the practical approval of our Government and people. There were lamentations at that day and predictions of evil in abundance. By reference to the history of JEFFERSON'S time the *Tribune* will find its most dismal jeremiads equaled if not excelled by the non-progressives of that day.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

It is a very remarkable circumstance that nothing should have been heard of the ships composing the Telegraphic Fleet since their departure from Plymouth on the 10th ult., and the non-arrival of the *Niagara* at her point of destination leaves hardly any ground for hope that the second attempt to lay the telegraphic cable has been successful. The reports which we published of the result of the experimental trip were not of a nature to create any feelings of confidence in the second expedition, and the disappointment of the public at the failure of the second attempt will not be so keen as that felt on the disastrous failure of the first. But, until news shall have been received of the actual failure of the enterprise it will be as well to hope for the best.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow on 26th ult., arrived yesterday, and reports strong westerly winds throughout the passage, and also that she experienced much foggy weather. On the 5th inst., off the banks of Newfoundland she passed a large iceberg. These strong westerly winds, with foggy weather, have been reported by nearly all the vessels arriving from Europe within the last month, which are sufficient causes for the delay of the telegraphic fleet. This weather is wholly unlike what the managers of the enterprise had anticipated, since by consulting weather chronicles for many years, it had been ascertained that the month of June was the mildest season of the whole year on that part of the Atlantic over which lay the route of the telegraphic fleet.

It is possible that the squadron may have been delayed for one or two weeks waiting for suitable weather.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday publishes the following note, which was addressed to the Editors two weeks ago, but not made public until now:

"WASHINGTON, June 18, 1858.

I have some pretensions to a knowledge of the science and art of telegraphing. Four years ago I published to the world, in America and Europe, that my studies and experiments on both continents satisfied me that a current of electricity of any known form or mode of generation could not be transmitted for telegraphic service from Ireland to Newfoundland. Since that time there have been no new discoveries in galvanic or other electric developing powers changing the state of science, then calculated upon, in the demonstration of the impracticability of the proposed telegraph.

It has been stated that a current of electricity has been transmitted through the whole 3,000 miles of the Atlantic cable in the ships, and therefore there can be no doubt but what the climax has been attained. This imposition has been fully exposed in my memorial to Congress. When the cable is laid in the water, the element of retardation then commences its functions. "The further they lay out the cable the feebler will be the current," until it cease to traverse the wire.

I predict—not as a matter of prophecy, but as a certain result springing from the fixed laws in electric science—that the cable will be laid perhaps 1,000 or more miles, and it will be found unavailable for telegraphing. In this dilemma the Company will have the cable broke again, and the *accident* will be charged to Providence! This will be the finale.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,
TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

Gold Excitement in Canada.

The recent discoveries on Fraser's River are peculiarly interesting to our Canadian neighbors, as being within British territory. Accordingly the provincial Press anticipates with a good deal of confidence the sudden upspringing of an important colony in that region, after the manner of California. Governor DOUGLAS'S proclamation forbidding American vessels to ascend Fraser's River is unfavorably commented upon by the Toronto *Leader*. The ground assumed that the Hudson's Bay Company have the exclusive right to trade with the Indians is not regarded by the *Leader* as conclusive against the right of other British subjects to carry on such commerce as gold-mining will naturally create. It, however, concedes that Americans have no claim, as a matter of strict right, to navigate that river, though it doubts whether Gov. DOUGLAS has sufficient force at his command to prevent them in case they should be disposed to resist his prohibition. They might, it thinks, be excluded on the ground that the free navigation of the river has never been conceded to them, while at the same time it admits that our people have exercised great liberality in California, by admitting all foreigners to the mines on the same terms with our own citizens. But it adds there is a question of policy involved which will operate to prevent a like liberality on the part of the English. That question is based upon the probability that the colony would be essentially American in its composition and character if entire of freedom ingress were allowed In California, it is stated, that the foreign element was rapidly Americanized, while in New Caledonia the case is very different. The *Leader* says:

"The majority of the gold seekers there must necessarily be Americans. The proximity of the country to California and its great distance from England are sufficient to determine this point. Would there be no danger that an American population, forming a majority in the Territory, would desire to set up a government of their own, entirely independent of Great Britain, and then ask for annexation to the United States? All the habits of the Americans lead to the conclusion that there would be such danger; and the point is well worth considering in any regulations which the Imperial Government may be called upon to make."

We should not undertake to say that our Toronto cotemporary is not correct in its forebodings, for our people have a tendency to overrun and annex, which it is difficult to repress. But we cannot quite agree that the Yankees are to be kept out simply by closing Frazer's River against their vessels. There is another route *viâ* the Columbia, and thence across to Thompson's River, by which a large portion of the emigration to the new gold fields has already gone, and which it will be futile to attempt to bar against any who may choose to take it. So the event dreaded by the Toronto *Leader* may, after all, prove inevitable. One important effect of the gold excitement in the British Territory is foreshadowed by the following paragraph of the *Leader*:

"The pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company to play the dog in the manger, in regard to the gold mines, on the flimsy pretence that they have an exclusive right of trading with the Indians, are too monstrous ever to receive the sanction of the Home Government."

The gold fever will prove fatal to the exclusive policy of that powerful corporation. The Hudson's Bay Company, already unpopular in Canada, will no longer be able to play the dog in the manger. Its claims will be scouted, and its power defied. To suppose that its venerable monopoly can stand against an army of go'd diggers is ridiculous. For a time it may fulminate proclamations, but their thunder will be scarcely heard and utterly unheeded. There is no moral sentiment in British North America, and very little in England, to sustain the Company. It must, therefore, give way. What is peltry compared to pure pelf?

RAILROAD ABSORPTION.—There is no little excitement just now in the usually staid city of Rochester, respecting the transfer of the Genesee Valley Railroad to the control of the New-York Central. Some years ago a Company was formed to build a railroad from Rochester to Mount Morris, a distance of fifty miles or thereabouts. An act of the Legislature authorized the people of Rochester to vote on the question of subscribing for $300,000 of the stock. By a large majority they did so vote, and the city accordingly took stock to that amount. The road was actually built, chiefly with the city's money, as far as Avon, twenty miles, where it formed a connection with the Conhocton Road, which is in operation from Corning, on the New-York and Erie, to Batavia. A route to New-York independent of the Central was thus opened for Rochester. But the Genesee Valley Road suffered deeply from the ills to which railways are so often subject. The balance of the route—that is to say, from Avon to Mount Morris—has not been finished, though a good deal of money was expended upon it, and even the portion in operation failed to be profitable. There was severe quarreling over it, first and last, and now it is stated that by some means that huge, insatiate monster, the Central, has swallowed the hapless Genesee Valley. The broad guage is to be reduced to the narrow standard, and the Southern route to New-York abolished.

The people of Rochester look upon their city's $300,000 subscription as lost. In this they are doubtless correct. It is a high figure for one lesson in experience, but other cities have paid as much and got as little. Buying railroad stock is a poor investment enough where individuals are concerned, but in the case of cities it is throwing away money by wholesale. Some kinds of corporations are said to possess no souls. Others may with equal truth be charged with an entire lack of brains.

Sea and Ship News.

STEAMBOATS VERSUS CALS.—The railroads which skirt the Sound, and pass through the various populous towns along the shore from Harlem to New-Haven and Hartford, find, during the warm season, strong competitors in the steamboats which ply on those routes—the traveling public showing a decided preference for the pure air and quiet repose of the large steamer, over the packed cars and the stifled and dusty road. In 1849, when the railroad between New-York and New-Haven was opened, the steamboats suddenly experienced a falling off in their passenger business; but it gradually returned to its old channels, and they are now carrying crowds of passengers by every boat. The fare by the *Elm City* and *Traveller*, to New-Haven, has been reduced from one dollar to fifty cents, which, notwithstanding a considerable reduction on the railroad, has had a marked effect in the increase of travel. The pleasure travel now mainly takes this route. The boats are large, elegantly furnished, and swift. The trip is just long enough to be enjoyed. The *Elm City* and *Traveller* leave New-York, Peck-slip, on alternate days respectively at 3 and at 11 o'clock P. M., and returning leave New-Haven at 10 A. M. and at 11 P. M. This gives opportunity for spending the whole day and evening in the City, and then reaching New-Haven in time to take any of the morning trains, besides enjoying a quiet night's repose. The boats run the year round, the harbor of New-Haven seldom being obstructed by ice.

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP—THE BELLE OF THE SEA.—Three seamen, natives of England, came before Mr. SELYE to complain of cruelties practiced towards them by the officers of the ship *Belle of the Sea*, on her voyage from Calcutta to London. A seaman, named MCLEAN, was the first spokesman. He said he joined the *Belle of the Sea* at Calcutta, and he had been miserable all the voyage in consequence of the cruelty, tyranny, and harsh language exercised towards the crew by the captain and officers. The second mate, Mr. SMITH, struck a Portuguese seaman, one of the crew, and knocked him down across the windlass brake, and then cruelly jumped upon him. The poor fellow got up groaning loudly, and said to the crew, "You see that." The second mate said "You God ——, what of that?" The Portuguese went to his berth and died of the injuries he received twelve hours afterwards. He (MCLEAN) had been struck by the second mate on the head with his fist, and he also hit him a cowardly blow under the ear, from the effects of which he had never entirely recovered. Last Friday morning the captain seized him by the neck and injured him very much, and at the same time called him bad names.—JOHN DUNBAR, of Woolwich, was unfortunate enough to join the *Belle of the Sea* at Calcutta. Capt. LEWIS, the master, whose son was chief mate, seized him by the whiskers, which were then very long, and said, "I'll make you pay for that." Some of his whiskers were pulled off. The captain did not say what fault he had committed, and picked up a ballast shovel and struck a blow at him. He grabbed the shovel, and held on until the chief mate put his thumb-nail into his (DUNBAR'S) throat, nearly choked him, and then knocked him down on the deck. He told the captain he would make him pay for it, on which the captain said, "Yes, God d—n you, I can pay for twenty such as you." On the day afterwards the captain swore at him, seized his whiskers, and threw him to leeward. HENRY SMITH, of Canterbury, (Kent,) said he had been ill used on board *Belle of the Sea* by the second mate, and that the officers of the ship were constantly swearing at and abusing the crew. Mr. SELYE, on learning the *Belle of the Sea* was an American ship, said he had no jurisdiction in the matter; but if the seamen ever met with the captain and his officers in America, they could probably obtain redress.—*London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, June 23.*

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—Australian advices to the 15th of April state that eight mutineers of the American whaling ship *Junior* were still in prison at Sydney, awaiting shipment to the United States by our Consul. The crew of the American ship *Tornado* mutinied on the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne, when three of the men were shot by the second officer, one of whom died of his wounds. Consul TARLETON caused the arrest of eight of the sailors previous to their deportation to the United States. The Legislature has taken the subject into consideration, and were disposed to question Mr. TARLETON'S jurisdiction, the ship being chartered by the British Government when the alleged offences were committed, and the men British subjects, and could not be arrested on British territory by a foreign official. Captain MCGILVRAY, of the American ship *Wellfleet*, was on trial for a breach of the emigration act, in illegally diminishing the number of his crew after the muster of all hands.

Ship at Newport in Distress—Death of Three of the Crew.

NEWPORT, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The ship *Eliza Mallory*, of Mystic, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar, arrived this morning in distress, having lost three of her men by yellow fever, and three are now sick. No boat having come ashore from the vessel, we can get no further information. The above was received by a pilot boat.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.*

City Items.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—There was a general meeting of the Yacht Club on Thursday, at which it was resolved that the several yachts should rendezous at Whitestone on Wednesday, August 4, and await the order of the Commodore for their Summer cruise. They will probably proceed eastward. It was also determined that there should be no regatta during the cruise, the swelling statements in the Plum Gut organ to the contrary notwithstanding. These regattas are originated exclusively by the officers of the Club, for their own amusement and not at the suggestion of coteries or individuals who imagine that they can profit by the gatherings which they occasion at the various watering places.

The rumor which prevailed in South-street yesterday to the effect that the owner of the *Rebecca* had withdrawn from the Yacht Club at the polite suggestion of its members, appears to have been premature. The matter was not brought up at the meeting yesterday. There will be a little regatta in September, open to all the yachts of the Club; the prize will be cups of $50, and $25, respectively for each class.

Twenty removals were made yesterday from the Custom-House by Collector SCHELL, which event made a great commotion among the Democracy at Tammany Hall and the Pewter Mug.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

The Republican Convention—Gerrit Smith in the Field—The Albany Post-Office—Canal Enlargement—The Observatory War—The Successor of Canal Commissioner Whallon, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The meeting of the Republican Central Committee, which was held at Congress Hall to-day, is an event of some considerable interest. The question whether the call for a State Convention should be for one or two delegates, had already come to be discussed with considerable warmth. It is the current version that the "Weed and Seward people" (as convenience terms them) were in favor of reducing the number of delegates to one. It will be remembered that the *Tribune* objected to this, on the ground that the smaller the Convention the more readily would expert managers take possession of it; but that the larger the Convention, the freer from outside influences, and more honest and independent the action. It was alleged that they who wanted the smallest number had ulterior designs. Under such a state of things the Committee assembled to-day. The attendance was not large,—and in this particular there was a disappointment. Quite a number of outside patriots were on hand from different quarters. The session was a secret one. After considerable discussion, the proposition for two delegates was carried by a vote of 10 to 9. The 8th day of September was fixed as the time for holding the Convention, and Syracuse the place. This is some two weeks earlier than last year. The success of the double-delegation plan is claimed by the Independents, or "Anti-Weed people," as a triumph. What ground there is for this, I will not undertake to say. I believe, however, that it is true that the proposition to reduce to one delegate came from that side of the house. Quite a number, if not a majority, of the gentlemen present, expressed a desire to unite with the Americans on liberal terms.

Now that I am speaking on political matters, I will refer to a novel movement which may, after all, be of no inconsiderable importance, but which has not as yet, I believe, had any mention made of it in the papers. I am assured, on perfectly reliable authority, that circulars, in the hands of special agents, are being distributed throughout the State for a State Convention, the real object for holding which will be to place in nomination for Governor GERRIT SMITH, who is at the bottom of the business. These circulars, or rather the call for such a Convention, has been quite extensively signed in Oswego, Madison, Onondaga and the neighboring counties by members of all parties. I have not seen the document itself, but of the fact there is no sort of doubt. I understand that Republicans in certain localities are in the movement quite extensively. It is generated by well-known sympathizers and agents of Mr. SMITH, who, though the call for the Convention does not express the fact in so many words, do not disguise that the object is to place Mr. SMITH on the course, with the sanction of a People's or no-party Convention. Mr. SMITH has been the originator of quite a number of Conventions, both small and great, whose influence has extended no further than to the delegates themselves. Whether this, even if it should meet, will be anything more remains to be seen. I can, however, imagine how that, under certain circumstances, such a movement vigorously pressed, might materially damage the Republican Party, by detaching just votes enough to give success to the Democracy. Mr. POLK was elected President by the Birney movement: and it will be just as sensible for Mr. SMITH to run for Governor, with such a nomination as he purposes to get, as it was for BIRNEY to run for the Presidency. And yet stranger things have happened than the election of GERRIT SMITH to the office of Governor of the State. He is able, universally believed to be honest, rich, much more practical and less dangerous than he was supposed to be when he went to Congress, and has a band of devoted supporters at the outset. Let us wait and see what comes of this. Things may get in a snarl, and Mr. SMITH may prove the man to get them out. When a stampede takes place there is no knowing what will happen. So go ahead, Mr. SMITH.

The giving of the Post-Office here to Mr. CORNWELL of the *Atlas and Argus*, has thrown the Democracy into spasms. The disaffected will, however, come right again in due time, no doubt, and rally to the crack of the whip of the leaders. Mr. COMSTOCK was Mr. CORNING'S choice. In exercising the privilege of deciding the case, he has not promoted his own prospects. As one of the profession, I rejoice in Mr. COMSTOCK'S good luck. He is a worthy man, and will make a good officer. This is the second time which, through the exercise of the Democratic appointing power, Albany has had a Postmaster in a new-comer selected over the heads of old residents and veterans in the local fights. Mr. REYNOLDS was fresh from Columbia County when he received the appointment from Mr. POLK. Mr. COMSTOCK came about two years ince from Rome, Oneida County. So you see Albany is a good place to come to! But, as Mr. COMSTOCK will be the last Democratic Postmaster we shall have here for very many years, others of the same sort needn't come. Quite another sort of people will succeed Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration.

At the last meeting of the Canal Board, steps were taken looking to the speedy and total suspension of the Erie Enlargement. A resolution was passed providing for the annulling of several contracts on the Western Division, and for a final settlement with the contractors. The reason given, and it is probably a truthful one, is that the State has no funds with which to proceed. The failure arising from the miserable state of things in the Legislature last Winter, to provide funds, and over which so many thoughtlessly or recklessly chuckled as evincing a capital complication of parties, has produced this melancholy result. Another chapter of waste and delay will now ensue. What remains to be done on the Enlargement, and what would be completed within a year from this time but for the recklessness of legislation, will cost double what it would but for this forced suspension. Now, as before, it is the Democratic Party that has inaugurated this wasteful *stop-policy*.

There has been for a few days here a cessation of firing in the Dudley Observatory warfare. The last shot, I believe, was the legal document in proceedings on the part of the Trustees to gain possession of the property. The usual thirty days' notice to tenants to quit has been served on the Coast Survey Council, which, however, does not interfere with more summary proceedings against them as trespassers. I believe the Council are still here. Two, if not all of these gentlemen, are officers under the General Government, with high salaries, and in charge of important duties. They each propose to spend one quarter of their time here. It may not be impertinent to inquire, what duties, for the supposed performance of which they are so well paid out of the national treasury, will be neglected while these gentlemen pursue their insane folly of attempting to wrest from the Trustees the control of the Observatory? Dr. GOULD'S pamphlet defence is promised within a few days. I believe some other documents with comprehensive proofs are preparing on the other side.

The death of Canal Commissioner WHALLON is the second instance, since we became a State, of the demise of a State officer while in office. JOHN BLOOM died in 1810, while holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate chose JOHN TAYLOR, of Albany, their pres

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Items.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The parties convicted some months ago in the City Court for selling liquor without license, and who appealed to the General Term, had their case argued yesterday before Judges BROWN, ETOTT and LOTT. No decision has been rendered yet, but the judgment of the Court below will doubtless be confirmed, as substantially the same questions involved in this appeal have been decided since the appeal was made, in the Court of Appeals The case of the parties convicted in the same Court of selling liquor on Sunday, was also argued yesterday. Decision reserved.

FIREMAN'S MONUMENT.—The Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department, at a recent meeting, adopted a plan for a monument to be erected on their grounds in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The design is a marble pedestal six feet square, upon which is to be placed a full sized statue of a Fireman. The whole ground to be surrounded by a galvanized iron fence, the posts representing Corinthian hydrants. The expense, it is estimated, will not exceed $2,500, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

A PRIVATE CELEBRATION.—The grounds attached to the residence of WM. C. LANGLEY, Esq., at Bay Ridge, were thrown open to the public on Monday last. Some 3,000 persons visited the place during the day; all were provided with refreshments and enjoyed full liberty of the grounds. In the evening there was an excellent display of fire works. A band of music was also in attendance during the day and evening.

NEW CHURCH.—A new Methodist Mission Church has recently been completed on Graham-[illegible], near Withers street, and was dedicated last [illegible]. The building is constructed of brick, 40 by [illegible], and 32 feet high. This Church is a branch of [illegible] street Methodist Protestant Church, and [illegible]50 scholars in the Sabbath School. Rev. [illegible]COUTT is pastor.

[illegible] BASE BALL CLUB.—A new Base Ball Club [illegible]recently been formed in Greenpoint, L. I., called [illegible] "Oriental Base Ball Club." The officers are WM. B. OVERTON, President; W. W. VANDERBILT, Vice-President; E. TREBOUT, Treasurer; WALTER HOLMES, Secretary. Play days are Tuesdays and Fridays, on Union-avenue, bounded by E and F streets.

A BUTCHER.—CHRISTIAN RYDER, a butcher residing at the corner of Dean-street and Underhill-avenue, for some real or imaginary cause, attempted to kill CONRAD KEGER by stabbing him with a knife. The knife took effect near the eye, inflicting a severe wound, and RYDER was arrested and committed to answer for the offence.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Treasurer of this Society figures up a loss on the late Floral Exhibition of $150, and also of $65 on the "Grand Floral Concert." The latter loss has been assumed by SMITH J. EASTMAN, Esq., and one other gentleman.

A PERMIT REFUSED.—An application made to Mayor POWELL, yesterday, to permit the body of MRS. VARNUM, wife of the Captain of the bark *Greenland*, to be disembarked here, was denied. MRS. V died of yellow fever at Havana. Captain VARNUM is sick, at Quarantine, of the same disease.

ACCIDENT.—A girl named BRIDGET ARMSTRONG, employed at No. 47 Fulton street, was severely burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a furnace. She was taken to the Hospital.

ANOTHER PATRIARCH DEPARTED.—Last week we recorded the death of the venerable Father GREEN, at Hempstead, aged 99 years. To-day we add another patriarch to the list, in the person of MR. ABRAHAM RACKETT. He died at East Marion, in this town, on the Fourth of July, aged 90 years and 2 months. He was quite a small boy during the American Revolutionary War, but distinctly remembered many interesting events which transpired during the memorable period that "tried men's souls." Thus one by one are these venerable sires passing away, and a few years hence none will be left to narrate the scenes and trying times of the great struggle for American Independence. MR. RACKETT was the father of Capt. SYLVESTER RACKETT, of this village.

The remains of this aged parent were conveyed to their last resting place on Monday, the 5th, while the American people throughout the country were celebrating the 82d anniversary of our National Independence.—*Times, Greenport.*

INDEPENDENCE.—So far as we have been able to learn the anniversary of our National Independence passed off in this village and vicinity without an accident of any kind. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by booming cannon, ringing of bells, martial music, bonfires, &c. The day was exceedingly fine. There being no public demonstration here, a large number of people left the village for Sag Harbor, Montauk, &c. Late in the afternoon our streets presented a lively appearance, being thronged with people from Connecticut, brought by the steamers *Island Belle* and *City of Hartford*. In the evening the Fair of the Ladies Union Cemetery Association was well attended. Fireworks of some sort could be seen in almost every direction, until midnight.—*Greenport Times.*

WRECK OF THE FRANKLIN.—Five gentlemen, of Bellport, have recently purchased the wreck of the steamship *Franklin*, at Moriches, of Captain LEWIS, and are now engaged in recovering the machinery and copper from her. We understand they have raised the wreck some two feet.—*Greenport Times.*

Advertisement.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The cornerstone of St. Mary's Church, on Classon, near Myrtle-avenue, will be laid (D. V.) on Monday next, the 12th inst. The procession will form at the old Church on Classon-avenue, immediately after Evening Prayer, at 5 o'clock. The clergy (with their surplices,) and the friends of the Church, are invited to attend.

As the seats in this Church are designed to be free, there will be a collection on the ground for the building fund.

D. V. M. JOHNSON,
Rector and Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Acquittal of Gen. Lane.

The Leavenworth *Daily Ledger*, of the 2d inst, announces the acquittal of General LANE of the charge of killing JENKINS. The decision of the Court was to this effect:

"In making out a case against the defendant, it was necessary, first, to prove that a murder had been committed; and, secondly, by General LANE. The prosecution had failed to establish the first. The Court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed; and the Territory having failed to establish this primary fact, the only charge contained in the affidavit, the defendant, General LANE was accordingly discharged."

A correspondent of the *Ledger*, writing from Lawrence, where the trial was held, says:

"The decision, though generally expected, is not universally approved. Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE denounces it bitterly. He told Justice LADD, just after the decision, that if he (ELDRIDGE) was ever brought before him, and convicted of any crime, he would shoot him as true as fate."

There is nothing in this decision to prevent the Grand Jury indicting LANE, if so disposed. By express statutory provision, the evidence, together with the decision, must be submitted to them by the Clerk of the District Court. The examination having been so full, and, withal, so fair, it is very doubtful whether the Grand Jury will ever cause another proceeding, on the same charge, to be instituted."

The *Leager* further remarks, editorially:

"The Court were unanimous in their opinion, and we feel fully justified in saying that the evidence adduced for and against the prisoner warranted them in arriving at the conclusion they did. We have read the entire testimony carefully and impartially, and arrived at the same conclusion several days since. We defy any lawyer in the country to come to any other conclusion, after a careful and impartial reading of the testimony.

We are no political friend of General LANE's. We despise every political sentiment that he ever uttered; at the same time, as a public journalist, we feel it incumbent upon us, as a public duty, to assent to the judgment of the examining Court, and to accord to them all praise. Colonel JENKINS was a particular friend of ours, and we are free to confess that our sympathies are in that direction, but we determined to hear the final result ere we spoke one word.

The testimony proves conclusively that Colonel JENKINS was the aggressor, accompanied by three friends, all armed; and that the party were closing in on General LANE, and actually shot at him twice ere he showed signs of self-protection, and the man who would not protect himself, if in his power to do so, would prove to the world that he was unfit to live, and too contemptible to die. General LANE acted just as every man should act under like circumstances, and public opinion will sustain him.

We dismiss this subject from our columns with the remark that, let the man be a friend or foe of ours, in a case of life or death, we will endeavor to do him justice, "though the heavens fall."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 10.

I.—OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM UTAH—Preparations of the Army for the March upon Salt Lake City—Interesting Statements regarding the Mormons.

II.—ORATION OF RUFUS CHOATE—Delivered on the 5th July, before the Democracy of Boston—In full.

III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY DIFFICULTIES.

IV.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

V.—THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

VI.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from "Malakoff."

VII.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Dudley Observatory—Exhumation of the Remains of President Harrison—The Search Question and the Slave-Trade—Our Criminal Justice—The Misfortune of being a Lobster—Where is Fraser's River?—Enforcement of Law—National Relics at Austria—Emigration of Negroes to Jamaica.

IX.—THE MONROE OBSEQUIES.

X.—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE.

XI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XIII.—DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Produce and Live-Stock Markets for week ending Wednesday—Crop News—Trade Circulars.

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Extract from a letter of
LEWIS E. WHITING, M. D.,
Resident Physician at Saratoga Springs

In reply to inquiries concerning my experience and observations in the application of the waters of the Empire Spring as a remedial agent, I must say they are exceedingly flattering and satisfactory.

Such is the general prevalence of the lung disease at the present day, that we find quite a large proportion of invalids visiting Saratoga, with diseases involving those organs to a greater or less extent. We find, therefore, the admissibility of this water in pulmonary affections invaluable.

I could give several marked cases of the curative effects of this water in hemorrhage of the lungs and severe lung diseases. I have treated scrofula and dyspepsia in all their forms and bilious derangements generally, with this water, with the happiest results, and consider its cathartic, tonic and alterative effects for general use unsurpassed.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 14

DIRECTIONS.

The proper time for drinking the Empire Water for a cathartic effect is in the morning before breakfast, while the stomach is free from food.

This water may also be used to advantage as a beverage during the day and at evening, acting when drank at such times as a diuretic, or passing off through the pores of the skin.

The Empire Water may be had at all the principal druggists and hotels, of A. J. DELATOUR, and at the Depot, No. 68 Barclay st., New-York.

G. W. WESTON & CO., or
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☞ **A Card.**
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE

is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS,
SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS,
GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,
of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume**
For the Handkerchief.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
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Prepared by PHALON & SON, No 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores.

☞ **Baldwin's Clothing Establishment.**
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Built by William B. Astor Esq.,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS.
A large and extensive assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods of every style and description at low prices. We would call particular attention to our style of thin goods and Children's Clothing.

☞ **The Magnetic Burglar or House Alarm** is applicable to the best house in this City.
THE MAGNETIC BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM recently saved a gentleman's mansion from pillage by burglars.
THE MAGNETIC BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM is a first-class invention, and its operation warranted.
THE MAGNETIC BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM is in operation and for sale by E. HOLMES, No 379 Broadway. It needs no winding up; is always ready to operate; a child, at an expense of fifty cents a year, can take care of it.
N. B.—A model house, fifteen inches square, containing the whole thing in operation, will be shown at your residence, if desired, by leaving a note at the office.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Zephyr Merino Under-garments, for** hot weather.
At greatly reduced prices,
Will be found, as usual, at
RANKIN'S, No 96 Bowery.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Save Your Doctor's Bills**—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will *cure* coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer Consumption, it does more than most Physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.
Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Strict personal attention on the part of the proprietors, pure medicine, and correctness in preparing them, are characteristics of this establishment. Cool, sparkling soda water, with choice syrups, 5 cents a glass.

☞ **Clirehugh's Wigs and Toupees** for Summer; Wigs with transparent seams, light, durable, and of superior workmanship. Price moderate. Call and examine them at No. 167 Fulton st., up stairs, corner Broadway.

☞ **Creditors of L. O. Wilson & Co.** are invited to a meeting on MONDAY, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the store of J. W. PAIGE & CO., No 37 Broadway, to unite upon a course of action that will best promote and protect their mutual interests as creditors.

☞ **Summer Cravats, Summer Gloves, Under Shirts and Drawers, Bathing Caps, Lace Ties, Fancy Hosiery, Summer Suspenders, &c.,** at very low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HIGBEE—HILL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, ROBT. B. HIGBEE to MARY HILL, both of this City.

TAYLOR—YALE.—In Southeast, N. Y., on Thursday, June 16 by the Rev. Mr. Babbage ROSWELL B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Paterson, to Miss ELIZA YALE, of the former place.

DU BOIS—WYNKOOP.—At Syracuse, on Thursday, July 7, at the residence of R. G. Wynkoop, by the Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, the Rev. ANSON DU BOIS, Pastor of Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., to Miss MARGARET W. WYNKOOP, of Syracuse.

MACKIN—WILTSE.—At Fishkill Landing on Thursday, July 8, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, Mr JAMES MACKIN to Miss SARAH E., daughter of James Wiltse, Esq., all of the above-named place.

DIED.

TRYON.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 9, LELIA A., wife of Frank W. Tryon, and daughter of Alexander Clark, Esq.
Particulars of the funeral in the evening papers.

HOLLY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, WILLIAM C. HOLLY.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Saturday, July 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BOGART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 9, of consumption, SARAH J. BROWN, wife of Jeremiah B. Bogart, aged 28 years and 9 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No 38 Classon-av., near Flushing-av.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURGHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, July 9, DAVID BURGHER, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, at Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Forter's,) 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to Staten Island, for interment.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 9, EMILY FRANCES KEELER, wife of Charles J. Knight.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 11th, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, in Wilson st., between Division and Lee avs., E. D.
☞ Stamford and Detroit papers please notice.

ANTHONY.—In Williamsburg, on Friday morning, July 9, after a lingering illness FREDERICK CLARENCE, only son of John and Lydia Anthony, aged 2 years, 5 months and 1 day.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 39 South 7th st., Williamsburg.
☞ San Francisco and Sacramento papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In West Webster Monroe Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning July 8, GEORGE W. SHERMAN, late of Brooklyn aged 39 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, without further notice.

CRANDALL.—In Plainfield, early on Friday morning, July 9, SALLY ANN, wife of the Rev. Lucius Crandall, and daughter of Randolph Dunham, Esq.
The funeral will take place in the Seventh Day Baptist Church, in Plainfield, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ODELL.—In Hoboken N. J., on Friday afternoon, July 9, of enlargement of the heart, JOHN R. ODELL, aged 60 years and 6 months.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Marion place, (6th st.) on Sunday afternoon, July 11, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

BYRNEMAN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 6, FRANK B., oldest son of Albert A. Byneman, aged 6 years and 6 months.

VERNON.—At Newport R. I., on FRIDAY, June 18, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Vernon, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

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HORACE GREELEY'S SOCIALISM EXPOSED.
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Its Inmates.
Its Inmates.
THE RICHEST FUN.
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THE RICHEST FUN.
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NEW-YORK SUNDAY ATLAS.
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NEW-YORK SUNDAY ATLAS.
Sunday Morning.
Sunday Morning.
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ALL FOR F—O—U—R CENTS.
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WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.
Many ladies speak of these Crackers in the highest terms as a delicacy which every family should be supplied with, not only on account of their excellence as a nourishment and very pleasant taste, but as an article of every day use, to a greater or less extent, on account of their great value in maintaining a healthful tone to the system, which is indispensable to that natural beauty and cheerful state of mind so desirable.
All those who may wish to procure these valuable Crackers, should understand that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. WING; all these are stamped with the name "A. WING." Allow no person, therefore, to persuade you to buy any Crackers for Farina but WING'S.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LIBERAL REDUCTION of premiums by the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency. Established 1845.
"American," capital and surplus, $500,000.
"Reliance," capital and surplus, $250,000.
Losses promptly settled in New-York.
S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 75 Liberty-st.
References, E. & W. COCK & Co., and DIETZ, GRAEF & MARSH.
Scrutiny invited as to the character of the Companies.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st,

HOMESTEAD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office No. 17 Nassau-st.
A. V. STOUT,
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Tastes Like	Tastes Like	Tastes Like
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT.

After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

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THIS DAY OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES.
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With twelve comic illustrations. Cloth, gilt, 63 cents.
STANDFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, No. 508 Broadway, and may be had of all booksellers. Copies mailed to any address, on receipt of the amount in Post-Office stamps.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA—JUST RECEIVED—PIESSE & LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.—The specific virtues of eau de la Reine de Hongrie has rendered it justly celebrated in all parts of the world. It was originally distilled A. D. 1650, by Paracius Piesse, the alchemist and physician of Transylvania. For two centuries its reputation has steadily advanced, till at the present time it has fairly eclipsed all other odorant waters, and that simply from the fact that Hungary water contains a small portion of the rose Marimus, of which its fragrant competitors are destitute. Now, as it is certain that rosemary has the power to increase the memory and invigorate the brain, as noted by the bard of Avon: "There is rosemary, that's for remembrance," we cannot be surprised to learn that orators clergymen, lecturers, authors, poets give it the preference.
EUGENE DUPUY, Agent, No 609 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SIMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially in the above affections at No. 512 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Cocoa, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRAVELING AGENTS for the sale of trees and plants. Address, with unquestionable references, A. B. TREES, Box No. 134, *Times* office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOUND FILE OF THE *New-York Times* for 1856, the year of the last Presidential election. Address C., Box No. 153 this Office.

QUESTIONS BY A CONSUMPTIVE INVALID—ANSWERED.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The questions asked in the following extract from a letter addressed to me for medical aid, relate to a subject of sufficient importance to induce me to request you to give the publicity of your columns to the facts in reply:

"DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I have been reading your 'Six Lectures on the Lungs,' and they have interested me exceedingly, the more so because I suppose I am the subject of consumption myself. I have always been taught to believe that this terrible disease is incurable when once developed, and have long regarded myself as fated to become its victim, as I have small, weak lungs, and my mother and one sister died of consumption. But your book has led me to hope that there is a possibility of escape. Your views of the uses of the lungs the causes of pulmonary diseases, and the true method of preventing and curing these diseases certainly appear rational and commend themselves to one's common sense. Then, from the array of testimony you present, it seems to be very conclusively proved that by your method of treatment, consumption, in some of its forms and stages, at all events, is really cured.

But, Sir, before stating my case for your advice, I want to ask you one or two questions. Do you yourself feel quite sure that in any of the cures you have accomplished you have succeeded in restoring your patient from true tubercular consumption, after the lungs had become actually ulcerated, or where, as it is said the disease had become ulcerated? If so to what extent may the disease progress before a stage is reached in which a cure becomes impossible?" . . . Is it essential for you to see your patient before treating him?"

REPLY.

I am entirely confident that true tubercular consumption *is a curable disease*, and that in my own practice, by the method of treatment I employ, not in one, but in numerous instances, this disease has been arrested, the lungs have been healed, and the patient restored to good health, after tuberculous deposits in the lungs had passed into the softened stage, and actual ulceration had taken place. I am aware that the doctrine commonly held and taught by the Medical Faculty, and generally believed by the community, is that such a cure is impossible. The theory is, that when the seeds of true consumption have once been planted, they can never be uprooted, nor their growth permanently arrested. It is held to be even positively absurd to suppose that consumption is curable after tubercles in the lungs have reached the stage of softening, and ulceration has commenced. But no mere theory, and no amount of negative testimony can overthrow one well established fact. Does not the following case present the fact of a cure of true consumption, thus established:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I feel it to be a duty I owe to yourself and the community, to make a public acknowledgment of the fact that, under your treatment, by the blessing of God I have been restored to comfortable health, after going down to the very borders of the grave with true *pulmonary consumption*.

As I am informed by physicians, it is nearly or quite impossible to determine, with absolute certainty, that any individual now in health never had true consumption; that although consumption may be curable, still, the fact of such cure can only be established by a post-mortem examination of the lungs. This may, in most cases be true; but it is not in my case, as the circumstances which I will relate conclusively show.

Disease first began to develop itself in my lungs in 1842, by a cough, and the usually attending symptoms of decline in strength and flesh pain about the region of the chest, through the shoulders, and under the shoulder-blades. The disease continued slowly, but steadily and obstinately, to progress. The best medical advice and assistance I could get appeared to oppose no check to it. By the year 1845, I had become very feeble, coughed much, expectorated largely with all the ordinary indications of diseased and wasting lungs. During the last named year a new feature presented itself: a large abscess gathered in the left side and broke, discharging a great quantity of thick matter, resembling very much that which I coughed up. This discharge continued until I called on you in 1847. *It proved to proceed from a cavity in the lungs.* Ulcerous and tuberculous cheesy matter was discharged; but what showed conclusively that the opening was into the substance of the lungs was, that the air passed out from the lungs through the abscess. *I could and did frequently blow out a lighted candle* by placing it immediately before the opening, and making a sudden effort at expiration. Here was positive proof that extensive ulceration, involving the substance of the lungs was going on. All my symptoms indicated consumption—cough, expectoration, great debility, emaciation, distress for breath, hectic fever, night sweats, &c. My friends and my physician regarded me as certainly doomed to the grave by the disease which was on me as though I had been already in my coffin.

This was my apparently hopeless condition, when, in January, 1847, I most fortunately applied to you. I did so with very little hope of relief. You yourself did not express a very confident hope that you could rescue me from the grasp of a disease so firmly fastened, but still encouraged me by saying that you thought it *possible* I might be cured, if I adopted and faithfully pursued your treatment. I did so and, with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in treating me, I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my ordinary business, have no cough, no pain, have my usual flesh, and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be with lungs that had never been diseased. The front lobe of the left lung is nearly all gone.

My case may appear almost incredible to those who regard seated consumption as incurable. But if the skeptical will write or call on me at Tarrytown, N. Y. I can, I think, convince them that at least one such case has been cured by your admirable treatment. With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief. I am, most gratefully, yours.

CORNELIUS DE REVERE.

This gentleman is now living in good health at Sing Sing in this State. He has had seven years of almost uninterrupted good health to test the completeness and permanence of his cure. Can there be any doubt that the consumption was cured in this case? If like results have followed the employment of my treatment in hundreds of other instances, am I not authorized to say that under the method of treatment employed by me, true consumption, even in an advanced stage, is not necessarily an incurable disease?

To the second question, viz.—"*To what extent may dissolution of the lungs proceed before a stage is reached in which a cure becomes impossible?*" I would reply: This depends on a variety of circumstances—the force and degree of original or hereditary predisposition to consumption that may exist; the strength or feebleness of the natural constitution; the presence or absence of other disease; the intelligence, resolution and prudence of the patient, or the want of them, in faithfully applying a true curative treatment; the extent to which the circumstances of the patient enable him to call to his aid the advantages of diet, climate, residence, hygiene, society, leisure, rest, recreation, &c. In some cases, where all the above circumstances are adverse, a cure may be impossible by anything the physician can do, in any and every stage of the disease. In others, where they are favorable, a cure is not necessarily impossible, under my treatment, even after one entire lobe of a lung has been destroyed, as in the above case of Mr. De Revere.

While consumption is thus demonstrated to be a curable disease, it is very important that the truth should be stated with all possible emphasis, that in every instance of lung disease, whatever may be the condition and circumstances of the patient, it is always terribly hazardous to *delay* efficient medical treatment. Because Consumption is not necessarily an incurable disease, it by no means follows that it is curable *in every instance*, and may not pass into an incurable stage. It is at the peril of life that any person, who has the slightest reason to suspect the approach or presence of pulmonary disease, procrastinates for an hour seeking effectual help. Such cases as Mr De Revere's should furnish no license to the consumptive to postpone treatment, or waste time in useless experiments with the worthless—often hurtful—remedies commonly employed in consumption, in the expectation that if those remedies fail, it will still be time enough to be cured by my treatment. They may not, indeed, be disappointed, but the experiment is as perilous as it is senseless. While I feel compelled to publish to the world the facts and circumstances of the cures of such marked cases of consumption as this of Mr De Revere, in order to disprove its incurability, I desire to guard against the harm that may thereby possibly be done by leading any to delay. These cures should encourage most consumptives not to despair, but none to procrastinate.

Fourth question—"*Do you always require to see the patient before treating him?*" I do not; although I *prefer* to see him, if practicable. A careful examination of the lungs, as well as of the general condition of the patient, enables me to determine the stage and extent of the disease, and to give the required advice, to answer inquiries, adapt the remedies, &c., satisfactorily to the patient But where a visit to my office is not practicable, by receiving from the invalid a statement of the symptoms and all circumstances connected with the case, treatment may be conducted successfully by letter, and the necessary remedies sent by express or otherwise.

The "Six Lectures" referred to above, in which my plan of treatment is more fully unfolded, I will send post-paid to any one applying for it and remitting me 40 cents.

SAMUEL S. FITCH, M. D.,
Office No. 714 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
THE ONLY EXPANSION SKIRT
TO BE DEPENDED UPON
IN TIMES OF PRESSURE
THE GREAT ANNOYANCE OVERCOME.
LADIES CHARMED!
GENTLEMEN DELIGHTED!!
CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES!!!
The perils attendant upon wearing the rigid
STEEL HOOP SKIRT,
(By not permitting the garments to be compressed) in case of
ACCIDENT BY FIRE,
as well as the many difficulties, inconveniences, and too often inelegant displacement of dress, is
ENTIRELY OBVIATED
By the use of
WOODWARD'S
PATENT COLUMBIAN SKIRTS AND EXTENDERS.
LADIES WEARING THEM
may, with confidence,
ENTER THE MOST CROWDED ASSEMBLY,
CHURCH, CARRIAGE,
RAILROAD CAR, OR OMNIBUS,
WITHOUT MORTIFICATION TO THEMSELVES,
OR
INCONVENIENCE TO OTHERS.
They may be compressed into the smallest space without breaking or injuring the expansive powers of the springs, while they afford an easy and graceful fall to the drapery in a sitting position, and, upon rising, immediately resume their wonted shape and beauty, being every way pliable, very
COMPRESSIBLE, EXPANSIVE AND DURABLE.
They are peculiarly adapted for misses' skirts, and, without exception

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROMENADE CONCERTS!

The public is respectfully informed that the long-promised season of

GREAT PROMENADE CONCERTS,

upon a scale of

EXPENSIVE GRANDEUR

Never before attempted here,

Will commence on

MONDAY EVENING, July 12,

Under the conductorship of

Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and MUSARD.

B. ULLMAN.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent

JARDIN D'ETE

in the world.

The ORCHESTRA engaged under the above named eminent Conductors, has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises over

SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS,

A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal will be presented, and the

PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,

during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the

CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL

entertainments ever offered anywhere.

ADMISSION.....

To Boxes, Parquette Circle and Promenade .... 50 cents

To Family Circle..... 25 cents

Family Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies..... $1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and in the evening.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, AND NO RESERVED SEATS.

First come first served.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1858,

The laughable one act Comedy of

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Sir Matthew Scraggs.....Mr. Blake

Tom Tape.....Mr. Brougham

Lady Scraggs.....Mrs. Blake

Sally Scraggs.....Miss Mary Shaw

Intermission and Promenade Concert in the Illuminated GARDEN.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

PADDY RYAN'S DREAM.

Paddy Ryan.....Mr. Brougham

Nancy.....Miss Shaw | Lucy.....Miss J. Vernon

Doors open at 7—To commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Unrivaled attraction for

THE BENEFIT OF T. W. NEWTON.

On which occasion, for this night only, the great American actress,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Will appear.

SATURDAY, July 10, will commence with

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,

Petruchio.....Mr. R. Johnston.

Katherine.....Mrs. Parker.

After which,

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Antony.....Mr. Collier, (late of Niblo's.)

Cleopatra, with songs and dances...Miss Maggie Mitchell.

Song—"Flag of our Union".....Miss J. Dunn.

Dance.....Miss Lang.

La Perche.....by Messrs. Fortier and T. Cony.

To conclude with

PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.

Putnam.....W. R. Derr.

The celebrated horse *Prairie Bird* will make the daring Horse-Neck Leap.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY

SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with the drama of the

IDIOT WITNASS.

To be followed by the Comedy of the

DEBUTANTE.

After which SHANDY McGUIRE.

The whole to conclude with the farce of the

IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

GRAND COMIC MELANGE.

Four great pieces during the

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Mr. E. BLANCHARD'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT,

SATURDAY July 10, 1858,

AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

The capital farce of WHO'S WHO, or, Where are the Women?

After which, the farce of TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN. To conclude with THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. Celia, Kate Denin Ryan.

EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—Benefit of Mr. E. Blanchard—the drama of THE FOREST OF BONDY, by Mr. Blanchard and his dog, assisted by the company. To conclude with

THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

On MONDAY, Aymar the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST, will inaugurate, with his SEANCES MYSTERIEUSES, the Summer Novelties of this establishment.

The rare AQUA-VIVARIA, (in which have just been introduced some blood-red anemones from Rio Janeiro;) also, a million of curiosities, including the famous Happy Family, Perpetual Motion enormous Living Serpents, new Wax Work Gallery, &c.

Admittance to all 25c Children, under ten, 13c.

PALACE GARDEN,

14th-st and 6th-av.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 10.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE

Will be given, under the direction of

MR. THOMAS BAKER.

late of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly leader of Jullien's renowned band, musical director at Niblo's Garden, leader of the first promenade concerts ever given in London at the Lyceum under Signor Negri, next under Orsini and then with the celebrated Musard and now leader of a choice orchestra at the most magnificent Garden ever opened to the public in America.

PROGRAMME FOR TO NIGHT.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture, "La Dame Blanche".....Boildeau.
2. New Waltz, "Souvenir de Carlsbad".....Labitzkey.
3. Quadrille, "The Caledonian".....D'Albert.
   On favorite Scotch Airs—No. 1. "Jacobite Air." 2. "Charlie, ye are welcome." 3. "Logie o' Buchan." 4. "Green grow the Rushes." 5. "There's na luck about the house," and the Scotch Reel.
4. Solo, "Introduction and Cavatina from the Opera of the "Enchantress" performed on the Chromonetie.....Balfe.
5. Grand Medley, on National American Airs.....Baker. "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Washington's March." Finale, descriptive of a Review—The trumpet call—Drum roll's to arms—Discharge of Musketry—Yankee Doodle, &c., accompanied by the shouts of the spectators.

PART SECOND.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

1. Operatic selection, "Nino".....Verdi, Introducing the celebrated Scena, "Wilt thou leave thy home?" performed on the Cornet and Trombone.
2. Schottisch, "The happy return".....H. C. Watson.
3. Solo—Ballad, "Kashiem Mavourneen".....Crouch. Performed on the Cornet.
4. Operatic Quadrille, "Lucrezia Borgia".....Baker. Containing the choicest morceau in the Opera, the "Bacchanalian Chorus," "De Pascatore," the "Brindisi," &c
5. Singing Galop, with novel effects.....Lumbye.

CONDUCTOR.....THOMAS BAKER.

CONCERTS

ON

EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

Under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Admittance on Concert nights, 25 cents. Refreshments not included.

On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights 15 cents will be charged at the gates, for which tickets will be given, redeemable in refreshments. Music on these nights also by

WALLACE'S CELEBRATED BAND.

THE ICES AND CREAMS

Are made by Mr. CONTOITS, foreman, under the supervision of Mr. E. V. CLARK.

DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bleaker, Stage Manager.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators

PERFORM EVERY EVENING,

in a select and varied entertainment of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

Concluding with

A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER,

with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with ice Water.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

HOYM'S THEATRE,

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.

THE ONLY SUMMER THEATRE IN AMERICA.

Crowded houses! Immense success of the celebrated and beautiful danseuse

MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX.

Late of Ronzani Ballet Troupe, who will appear on SATURDAY, July 10, in two beautiful Ballets, a Grand Pas de Deux, and several Spanish Dances, in company with the popular dancers, Mr. G. W. SMITH and LOUIS SZOLLOSY.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORTED DAMASK Irish linens, table cloths, table-napkins, table diapers towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings ginghams, calicoes, denims, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash by WM MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.

PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection on the easterly side of Marion st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest so do so

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.

HENRY P. WEBB, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women; one to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, first class laundress; the other housework and waiting, or for laundress. Both are trustworthy, competent and reliable help, highly recommended by their former employer. Can be seen at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts. will go any distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged. Call first house West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can get the best of City reference in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches including games, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is of long experience and has excellent references: can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 248 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has most satisfactory City and Country references; understands her business; distance, no object; or will go as lady's maid with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 327 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 8 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST REspectable girls; one is a good plain cook; must excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Best of reference can be given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 3 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress: one as chambermaid and waitress: one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls, one as cook, &c., one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE, a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress, to work for a lady and child in sickness; wages $6. The girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; in a neat plain sewer, and kind among children. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st. An Episcopal family preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chamber maid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid: is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 202 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress: is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 356 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Are Protestants, and best of City references given. Inquire at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing, &c. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 105 10th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT engineer or foreman, by one who has had 15 years' experience in planning, inventing, building and operating various kinds of mills, hoisting, water and steam machinery; also in overseeing workmen, keeping time, keeping books, paying help, &c., &c. The best of City and country reference given as to character, capability, &c. Address, or call on, J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country place preferred. Address JAMES, Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,824, New-York Post-Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, desires a place, in the City or country, as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAPABLE of taking the management of a factory. The goods to be manufactured are ladies' dress articles, skirts, &c., and some experience in this line is requisite. Address, stating the necessary particulars, Post-Office box No. 3,480, New-York.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the grocery trade, a capable book-keeper, who is a thorough and rapid accountant, and writes a handsome, rapid hand. None need apply except they possess the best qualifications. Address, with references, Box No. 660 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL THAT KNOWS how to milk, and can wash and iron well, besides doing general housework; to such a one a good situation offers; a day's journey from this City. Apply at No. 42 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN IN A tea store. None need apply but those who can produce first-rate City reference. An unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 130 8th av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—QUILTERS.—THREE FIRST-RATE quilters of coat linings can get steady employment, at good prices. Also, tailors to make coats either with or without sewing machines. Call at No. 43 Chambers-st., bringing recommendation.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. One that can bring good reference. None others need apply at No. 78 West Warren-st., Brooklyn. Apply early.

WANTED—GIRLS TO GO IN THE COUNTRY AT a factory near Yonkers. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

BOARDING

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY?—Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 4, where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to

SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO make arrangements for boarding a small family, or would take two or three single gentlemen; has every convenience for a comfortable home. Apply at No. 51 Jay-st., near Front, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 45 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 164 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH partial board, by a single gentleman, in a pleasantly located house, with bath, gas, &c., between 14th and 3d sts., 6th av., Broadway and 3d av. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. The advertiser desires to find a permanent home. Address J. J. D., Box No. 2,871 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a parlor or sitting room and two or three bedrooms with board, from now to May next, for a gentleman with wife and nurse. Meals served in private would be preferred. Location between 3d and 6th avs. from 14th to 25th sts. No boarding house keepers need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 1,956, Post-Office.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 743 Franklin-st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDson RIVER—A superior suite of rooms, and a small cottage, suitable for a party of gentlemen, with board, at Woodland Park, late the residence of Hickson W. Field, Esq., 45 minutes by railroad from Chambers-st. The spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river; excellent boating and fishing; commodious stable, &c. The cars and steamboat stop at the foot of the lawn, and stages pass the gate every hour. Apply at or address WOODLAND PARK, 151st-st., Carmansville.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE residence is beautifully situated upon the shore of the Great South Bay, and commanding a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean, can accommodate a limited number of boarders for the Summer. Has sea bathing, sailing, &c; easy of access by Long Island Railroad. For further particulars, apply to D. L. CORNELL No. 31 John-st., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, No. 229 3d-av.

MADAME LUETKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA A. BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARMhouse within 40 miles of the City, by a family of three, and one child of ten, and servant. Location in Connecticut or Hudson River preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Mr. C., box No. 3,504 Post-office, New York, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Accommodations at some comfortable farm-house, near railroad in Westchester County, or Connecticut, for a gentleman and wife and a gentleman's wife, servant and three children. Either both parties together or separate. Address S. D., Box No. 2,694 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with board at a farm-house, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, in a very pleasant and healthy situation. Address, for three days, Mrs. W. D. M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN WESTchester County, at or above White Plains, at a farm-house, for a family—mother, six children and nurse. Good substantial fare, cool sleeping rooms, and pleasant grounds, required at not exorbitant rate. Address W. E. S., Box No. 654 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, for a widow lady, in some quiet, retired farm house, board not to exceed $7 per week. Address K. J. R., Box No. 4,038 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,474, Post-Office, stating terms.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, per express, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 187 Bleecker-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 11, to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton by the steamboats AURORA and UNION. The AURORA will leave Amos-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3¾; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3¾; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The UNION will leave 22d-st., North River, at 10 and 2; Amos-st at 10¾ at d 2¾; Spring-st., at 10½ and 2½; Pier No. 4, North River at 11 and 3; Peck Slip at 11¼ and 3¼, returning will leave the Island at 11, 12½, 2, 5¾ and 6½ o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Same tickets will be taken on either boat.

EXCURSIONS—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

PIC-NIC.—THE CARLTON-AVENUE METHODIST Episcopal Sabbath School, Brooklyn, will go on their annual pic-nic to Morris' Grove on Tuesday, July 13. Cars of Long Island Railroad leave corner Vanderbilt and Atlantic sts. at 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents each.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free by

BOARDING

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY?—Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 4, where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to

SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO make arrangements for boarding a small family, or would take two or three single gentlemen; has every convenience for a comfortable home. Apply at No. 51 Jay-st., near Front, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 45 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 164 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH partial board, by a single gentleman, in a pleasantly located house, with bath, gas, &c., between 14th and 3d sts., 6th av., Broadway and 3d av. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. The advertiser desires to find a permanent home. Address J. J. D., Box No. 2,871 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a parlor or sitting room and two or three bedrooms with board, from now to May next, for a gentleman with wife and nurse. Meals served in private would be preferred. Location between 3d and 6th avs. from 14th to 25th sts. No boarding house keepers need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 1,956, Post-Office.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 743 Franklin-st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building NO. 343 BROADWAY,

formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a responsible family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th st., New York, 260 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment brick store and dwelling No. 78 Gold-st., near John, being in good repair and newly painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY TO take the advertiser's first-class unfurnished house; pleasantly located near Madison-av.; and board himself and wife. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement would be made. Reference given and required. Address BARTOS, *Times* Office, Box No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the depot, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house, 42x37, barn and stables; lot 85x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR WEST

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture. THIS DAY. (Saturday,) at No. 70 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., embracing a large collection of elegant furniture.

PARLORS—Rosewood suites covered in silk, brocatel and velvet, plush, rosewood 7-octave piano, rosewood etag'res, centre and side tables, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, cornices, shades, &c.; carpets, rugs, clocks, vases and paintings.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Solid oak extension table, oak buffet, oak arm-chairs fine table cutlery, cut glass of every description.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—In rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofa, rocking chairs, mattress, bolster, pillows, &c

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock,

HENRY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY E. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany suites covered in hair cloth, mahogany easy chairs, mahogany lounges, in hair cloth and leather, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, oak and walnut dining tables, gilt frame oval and pier mirrors, with French plates, muslin and lace window curtains rosewood arm and easy chairs, in damask, Boston rockers, swinging cribs, hair mattresses, down pillows, feather pillows, feather beds, hair mattresses, together with a general assortment of cut glass and China.

At 12 o'clock, two cases of linsey woolsey, or negro cloth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SOLD HIS REGULAR SALE OF Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

$6,000 Michigan Southern 1st mtge Bonds.
$12,000 Northern Indiana 1st mtge Bonds.
300 shares Stonington Railroad.....$100 each
Next Regular Sale WEDNESDAY, July 14.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 504 Broadway, by virtue of an execution, one French chest, cost $30; piano forte, bookcase, parasols, shirts, suspenders, brushes, and 12 cases claret wine and cigars.

JOSEPH REID, Constable.

TO JAMES AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WYART.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated (Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES,
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway.

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices:—$25, $50, $100, $110, $125 and $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

$400 PIANO-FORTE FOR $260, WITH stool, nearly new, without the slightest blemish made by first-class City makers, full 7-octave, rosewood round corners, elegantly carved case, scolloped keys front beautifully ornamented, carved mouldings, in solid rosewood; can be seen at the residence of the advertiser, No. 7 2d st., near the Bowery.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Wooster-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

BALE, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Chickering & Bale,) Piano-Forte manufacturers, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER machinery, apparel and furniture; 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden, adapted either to freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided, according to law. Her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars apply to
J. E. CUNNINGHAM, No. 83 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—$600—THE GOOD WILL AND fixtures, with or without stock, the best corner lunch and bar-room down town; location unsurpassed now doing a good business and can be increased to any amount; good reasons given for selling. Cash customers only need apply at No 134 6th av., before 10 A. M., until Monday.

$2.000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN having the above-named sum, (or more,) is wanted as partner. Article small, very neat, useful to every one, and is patented. The manufacture is already carried on, so that profits can be "closely" estimated. Address Box No. 647, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

$2.000.—WANTED—A PERSON WITH THIS amount, to take the place of a retiring partner, in a cheap publishing house of long standing. One capable of taking charge of the Books, &c., preferred. Address Box No. 3,045, New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 8, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 5, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, gates, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York,
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' Sundries, may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs filled with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜
Wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

KELLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY, created June 16, 1857. The attention of the New-York and vicinity is called to this new preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

All foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, hotel and restaurant keepers, and grocers, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, and pie makers, will find this Preservatory essentially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly pure air is produced by this method. For rights, territory, information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. The public are cautioned against making or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

THE PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, FOR the complexion, prepared and sold by Madame LEWENBERG & CO., at the only depôt, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side, have the infallible property of rendering the skin soft, clear and fair, and dissipating all tan, redness, sun-burn, &c., &c. It is indispensable to every lady's toilet.

Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence, by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and consequently may be used upon the skin with good effect.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, EITHER IN LUMP OR TAILINGS, WANTED.—To purchase, or crush, and pulverize for others, Quartz or any other hard substance by a newly-invented machine, with which we defy competition, and at less than half the price charged by any other establishment. Address MOUNTAIN QUARTZ CRUSHER COMPANY., No. 134 Broadway, care of Webster & Tower.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We invent a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. We guarantee it with our articles to be as represented.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK, LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 59 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.

F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY'S OBLIGATIONS
WANTED BY
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, June 19, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$339 144 35
Overdrafts	1,219 71
Due from Banks	9,411 65
Due from the Directors of the Bank	21,039 76
Real Estate	29,929 71
Specie	17 535 14
Cash items, viz: Checks on other Banks	39,083 56
Stocks	128,849 26
Bills of Solvent Banks	5,112 00
Loss and Expense Account	1,326 36
Total	$570,601 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$173,300 00
Circulation Registered	$169,596 00
Less Notes on hand	6 849 00—102 767 00
Profits	7,133 57
Due to Banks	79
Due Depositors, on demand	286,929 28
Amounts due not included under either of the above heads, Dividends	471 00
Total	$570,601 64

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and JOSEPH H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, June 19, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, July 7, 1858. RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK on Saturday, June 19, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$937,932 22
Overdrafts	192 66
Due from Banks	11,418 96
Due from the Directors of the Bank	45,793 21
Real Estate	104,258 07
Specie	279,928 50
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks, good	71,890 85
Stocks	130,746 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	6,336 00
Loss and Expense Account	4,896 75
Total	$1,643,443 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$747,000 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000 00
Less notes on hand	3,829 00—96,171 00
Profits	45,301 19
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks	23,808 21
Due Depositors on demand	723,346 24
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads Dividends Uncalled for	821 67
Total	$1 643,443 31

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:—D. CALEB BARSTOW, President and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at No 7 Wall-st., New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, June 19, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

C. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, July, 9, 1858
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY, }
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858. }

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE—$100,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any further particulars, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange place, New-York

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann st., in said City of New-York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.

H. A. SCHLEICHER, }
FREDERICK KONIG, } Assignees of Koch & Co.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858. }

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank

E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No 50 Wall-st., on and after 2d inst.

J. N. PERKINS,

$25 000.—FARM MORTGAGES SECURITY, worth double and interest 10 per cent., semi-annual, good cond. Capitalists cannot find a surer or better investment. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

$5.000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on real estate worth more than double the amount, located in an improving part of Brooklyn. Apply to H. C. BOYD, No. 10 Platt-st., New York; or, A. M. WOOD, Tax Collector's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice, at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair-cloth, a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier-mirrors, marble-top etagere, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads, and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house, No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 176 Atlantic-st. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett. }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, }
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25, 1858

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half. ($1 56) per share payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.— }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal, corner of Thompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
July 1, 1858. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $500,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858 }

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, at dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, June Williamsburgh, July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, June 25 1858. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF }
FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS. }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent., from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 8th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No 14 Frankfort st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO, }
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858 }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent, payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO, }
NEW YORK July 1, 1858 }

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No 6 Broad st. By order of the Board.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF }
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co. }
No 46 Exchange Place, New-York, July 6, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand. THEODORE SIURGES, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company. No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—JULY 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents,
Smoked Beef from 10¾ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dutches's County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10¾ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st.,
Writes at the REDUCED RATES, and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issues to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 SIXTH AVENUE, COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE, }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASHN. R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS. }
CHAS. MILES, } Vice Presidents.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 5½ BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday,

ARMY AFFAIRS.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 3 1858.

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of *General Orders*, No. 10, of July 7, 1857:

I—PROMOTIONS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John C. Palfrey, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1857, the date of Captain Leadbetter's resignation.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Captain Campbell Graham, to be Major, Dec. 9, 1857, *vice* Turnbull, deceased.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. L. Kirby Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1857, the date of Captain Graham's promotion.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

First Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, to be Colonel, June 14, 1858, *vice* Harney, appointed Brigadier General.

Major Marshall S. Howe, to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 14, 1858, *vice* Cooke, promoted.

Captain Lawrence P. Graham, to be Major, June 14, 1858, *vice* Howe, promoted.

First Lieutenant William D. Smith, to be Captain, June 4, 1858, *vice* Calhoun, deceased. [Company F.]

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Starr, to be Captain, June 14 1858, *vice* Graham, promoted. [Company D.]

Second Lieutenant George A. Gordon, to be First Lieutenant June 4, 1858, *vice* Smith, promoted. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant John Mullins, to be First Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, *vice* Starr, promoted. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Berry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, *vice* Gordon, promoted. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles J. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, *vice* Mullins, promoted. [Company I.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Carr, to be Captain, June 11, 18.8, *vice* Anderson, resigned. [Company I.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Oliver H. Fish, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1858, the date of First Lieutenant Carr's promotion. [Company B.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Brevet Second Lieut. Fitzhugh, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1858, *vice* Wood, resigned [Company B.]

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Brevet Second Lieut. Henry C. McNeill, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1857, *vice* Wright, deceased. [Company C.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. John Wood Erving, of the Second Artillery, to be Colonel, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Crane, deceased.

Capt. Robert Anderson, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Dimick, promoted to Second Artillery.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Maj. Justin Dimick, of the First Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Erving, promoted to First Artillery.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant James A. Hardie, to be Captain, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Anderson, promoted to First Artillery. [Company G.]

Second Lieutenant John Drysdale, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Hardie, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Abram C. Wildrick, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Drysdale, promoted. [Company C.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Gustavus A. DeRussy, to be Captain, Aug. 17, 1857, *vice* Grelaud, deceased. [Company K.]

First Lieutenant John S. Garland, to be Captain, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Magilton, resigned. [Company I.]

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Bagley, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1857, *vice* DeRussy, promoted. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Frederick M. Follett, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1857, *vice* Willcox, resigned. [Company C.]

Second Lieutenant George S. James, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Garland, promoted. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George A. Kensel, to be Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, *vice* Bagley, promoted. [Company L.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles H. Morgan, of the Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1857, *vice* Follett, promoted. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis Beach, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* James, promoted. [Company E.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Seth M. Barton, to be Captain, Oct. 31, 1857, *vice* Miller, resigned. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Walter Jones, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1857, *vice* Barton, promoted. [Company H.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Aurelius F. Cone, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1 1857, *vice* Ives, deceased. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George Ryan, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1857, *vice* Jones, promoted. [Company B.] [Since transferred to 7th Infantry.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John P. Hawkins, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1857, *vice* Wright, deceased. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Conrad, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1857, *vice* Hawkins, promoted. [Company E.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James N. Ward, to be Captain, Sept. 28, 1857, *vice* Van Horn, deceased. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant Alexander E. Steen, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1857, *vice* Ward, promoted. [Company A.]

Second Lieutenant Matthew L. Davis, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1858, *vice* Daniel, resigned. [Company I.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George W. Holt, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1857, *vice* Steen, promoted. [Company F.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Lee, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1858, *vice* Davis, promoted. [Company I.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward J. Conner, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1857, *vice* Nugen, deceased. [Company A.]

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant, Edmund C. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Palfrey, resigned. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Plummer, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1858, *vice* Van Bokkelen, who vacates his regimental commission. [Company K.]

Second Lieutenant David P. Hancock, to be First Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, *vice* Pearce, resigned. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant John S. Marmaduke, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Jones, promoted. [Company B.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, of the First Infantry, to be second Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1858, *vice* Plummer, promoted. [Company A.] [Since transferred to First Infantry.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Lafayette Peck, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, *vice* Hancock, promoted. [Company H.]

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. English, to be Captain, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Guthrie, deceased. [Company H.]

Second Lieutenant Philip A. Owen, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Davis, resigned. [Company C.]

Second Lieutenant Edwin J. Harvie, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* English, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second-Lieutenant Paul J. Quattlebaum, of the Third Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Owen, promoted. [Company B.]

Brevet Second-Lieutenant Robert H. Anderson, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Harvie, promoted. [Company E.]

PROMOTION BY BREVET.

Colonel Albert S. Johnston, of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, Nov. 16, 1857, "for meritorious conduct, in the ability, zeal, energy and prudence displayed by him in the command of the army in Utah."

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Harney, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, to be Brigadier-General, June 14, 1858, *vice* Smith deceased.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant William L. Cabell, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 6, 1858, *vice* Masten, resigned.

William H. Gill, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, June 12, 1858, *vice* McNutt, declined.

James C. McCarty, of Tennessee, to be Military Storekeeper, June 14, 1858, *vice* White, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph C. Bally, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant-Surgeon, Oct. 17, 1857, *vice* Byrne, resigned.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Thomas G. Rhett, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Paymaster, June 14, 1858, *vice* Walker, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dennis Murphy, of Virginia, to be Paymaster and Military Storekeeper, April 7, 1858, *vice* Lucas, deceased.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Alexander W. Reynolds, lately Assistant-Quartermaster in the Army of the United States, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from Aug. 5, 1847, *vice* Brent, deceased, and to resume his former place on the Army Register, next below Captain Stewart Van Vliet.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Matthew R. Stevenson, lately First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to be a Captain in the same regiment, to date from Jan. 2, 1858, *vice* Humber, deceased, and to resume his former place on the Army Register, next below Captain Joseph H. Potter.

III—Appointments made by the President, since the adjournment of the Senate.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet Charles H. Ingraham, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1858, *vice* Smith, resigned. [Company K.]

The following-named Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are attached to the army with the *Brevet* of Second Lieutenant, in conformity with the fourth section of the act approved April 29, 1812, to rank from July 1, 1858:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Rank.
1. Cadet William C. Paine.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

2. Cadet Joseph Dixon.
4. Cadet William H. Echols.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

2. Cadet Moses J. White.

DRAGOON ARM.

	Regiment.
10. Cadet Leroy Napier, Jr.	(1st.)
11. Cadet Solomon Williams	(2d.)
12. Cadet Richard H. Brewer	(1st.)

CAVALRY ARM.

15. Cadet Andrew Jackson, Jr. (1st.)

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

13. Cadet Samuel McKee.
19. Cadet Edward P. Cressey.

ARTILLERY ARM.

5. Cadet John S. Saunders	(2d.)
6. Cadet James H Hollonquist	(3d.)
7. Cadet Thomas R. Tannatt	(3d.)
8. Cadet Marcus P. Miller	(4th.)

INFANTRY ARM.

14. Cadet James J. Van Horn	(1st.)
16. Cadet Charles G. Harker	(2d.)
17. Cadet Sardine P. Reed	(3d.)
18. Cadet Royal T. Frank	(5th.)
20. Cadet Asa B. Carey	(6th.)
21. Cadet William H Bell	(3d.)
22. Cadet Benjamin M. Thomas	(8th.)
23. Cadet William J. L. Nicodemus	(5th.)
24. Cadet Oliver P. Gooding	(4th.)
25. Cadet William G. Robinson	(7th.)
26. Cadet George N. Bascom	(9th.)
27. Cadet Charles E. Jessup	(10th.)

IV—TRANSFERRED.

Capt Horace Brooks, 2d Artillery, from Company A to Company E, April 3, 1858.

Capt. William Austine, 3d Artillery, from Company K to Company B.

Capt Edward O. C. Ord, 3d Artillery, from Company B to Company K.

Capt. William F. Barry, 2d Artillery, from Company H to Company A, April 3, 1858.

Second Lieut. St. Clair Dearing, 4th Infantry, to the 2d Artillery, March 17, 1858.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Turner, 2d Artillery, to the 4th Infantry, March 17, 1858.

Second Lieut. Alexander B. Montgomery, 3d Artillery, to the 4th Artillery, Aug. 27, 1857.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Kip, 4th Artillery, to the 3d Artillery, Aug. 27, 1857.

Second Lieut. George Ryan, 1st Infantry, to the 7th Infantry, June 24, 1858.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Farrand, 7th Infantry, to the 1st Infantry, June 24, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieut. Thomas J. Berry, 1st Dragoons, to the 2d Dragoons, April 13, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieut. Manning M. Kimmell, 2d Cavalry, to the 1st Cavalry, April 24, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieut. John T. Magruder, 2d Cavalry, to the 1st Cavalry, April 24, 1858.

V—CASUALTIES.

Resigned, (13)

Capt. Frederick H. Masten, Assistant-Quartermaster, Dec. 31, 1857.

Capt. Danville Leadbetter, Corps of Engineers, Dec. 31, 1857.

Capt. George T. Anderson, 1st Cavalry, June 11, 1858.

Capt. Andrew G. Miller, 1st Infantry, Oct. 31, 1857.

Capt. Albert L. Magilton, 4th Artillery, Dec. 29, 1857.

First Lieut. Orlando B. Wilcox, 4th Artillery, Sept. 10, 1857.

First Lieut. Nicholas B. Pearce, 7th Infantry, April 20, 1858.

First Lieut. Robert H. Davis, 9th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1857.

First Lieut. Edward A Palfrey, 7th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1858.

First Lieut. Junius Daniel, 3d Infantry, Jan. 14, 1858.

Second Lieut. Thos. F. Smith, 8th Infantry, April 1, 1858.

Assistant Surgeon John Byrne, Oct. 17, 1857.

Commission vacated under the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1846.

By First Lieutenant William K. Van Bokelen, 7th Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster—his *regimental* commission, (only,) Jan. 2, 1858.

Commission vacated by new appointment.

By Brigadier General William S. Harney, his commission as Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, June 14, 1858.

Died, (16.)

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Persifor F. Smith, Brig.-Gen., at *Fort Leavenworth, K. T.*, May 17, 1858.

Col. Ichabod B. Crane, 1st Artillery, at *Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Oct. 5, 1857.

Brevet Col. William Turnbull, Major Corps of Topographical Engineers, at *Wilmington, N. C.*, Dec. 9, 1857.

Brevet Maj. Jefferson Van Horne, Captain 3d Infantry, at *Albuquerque, New Mexico*, Sept. 28, 1857.

Capt. Thomas L. Brent, Assistant Quartermaster, at *Fort Leavenworth, K. T.*, Jan. 13, 1858.

Capt. Charles H. Humber, 7th Infantry, at *Fort Smith, Arkansas*, Jan. 2, 1858.

Capt. Patrick Calhoun, 2d Dragoons, at *Pendleton, S. C.*, June 4, 1858.

Capt. Presley N. Guthrie, 9th Infantry, at *Newport, Ky.*, Dec. 29, 1857.

Capt. John H. Grelaud, 4th Artillery, at *Fort Myers, Fla.*, Aug. 17, 1857.

First Lieut. Thomas Wright, 2d Infantry, at *Fort Randall, N. T.*, Oct. 12, 1857.

Second Lieut. John Nugent, 4th Infantry, at *Fort Steilacoom, W. T.*, Oct. 22, 1847.

Second Lieut. James Wright, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, at *Albuquerque, New-Mexico*, Oct. 26, 1857.

Second Lieut. Brayton C Ives, 1st Infantry, at *Fort Clarke, Texas*, June 27, 1857.

Paymaster Benjamin Walker, at *St. Louis, Mo.*, May 26, 1858.

Military Storekeeper Edward Lucas, Jr., Ordnance Department, at *Harper's Ferry, Va.*, March 5, 1858.

Military Storekeeper Chester B. White, Quartermaster's Department, at *Benicia Barracks, Cal.*, Jan. 12, 1858.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order, to the companies to which they succeeded, in the natural course of promotion or appointment. Should a different assignment, however, have since been made by competent authority, it will take precedence of the former.

VII. The number prefixed to the name of each of the Brevet Second Lieutenants, in the above list of appointments, indicates his rank among those of the same date.

VIII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the *birth-place* of the officer appointed, his *age*, and *residence*, when appointed, will, in every case, be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

IX. The officers promoted will join their proper stations and companies without delay; unless, on detached service, acting under special instructions, or on leave of absence, when they will so report, by letter, to the commanders of their respective corps, regiments and *posts*.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official Memorandum of a portion of Captain Marcy's Route from New-Mexico to Camp Scott.

CAMP SCOTT, UTAH, June 10, 1858.

MAJOR—In conformity with the directions of the General commanding, I have the honor to submit the following memorandum of that portion of the route I travelled on my return from New-Mexico, lying between the crossing of the North Fork of the Platte and Green rivers. This route strikes the Platte upon the Cherokee trail, about two miles above Bryan's Crossing, and is decidedly preferable, for the reason that the bluffs upon the east side are much lower, and the approach much more shallow at the Cherokee Crossing. It was, when I passed, about seventy yards wide and four feet deep—was rising, and I dare say is now above a fording stage. We left a flat boat upon the high bank on the west side, which has sufficient capacity to carry the largest wagon, with its load.

Good grass and wood are abundant here. From the Platte the road passes over a rolling country, without grass, until it strikes a branch of Sage Creek, (12 miles,) where there is a limited supply. Sage is found everywhere along the road, and constitutes the only fuel between the Platte and Green Rivers. Camping places may be found upon all the three branches of Sage Creek, but the grass is rather scarce for a large number of animals. Bryan's Road passes up the most westerly branch, and leaves our route.

The first camping-place, after passing Sage Creek, is upon a small branch running to the east, thirteen miles from Sage Creek. There is a sparse growth of bunch grass near the stream, but two miles further, upon the old road, there is a spring branch, along the borders of which there is a good supply of excellent grass. Following down the branch, about a mile below the crossing into a canon, there is a large spring.

Our train leaves the emigrant road at this place, and bears to the left around the mountains, passing over a very barren section for ten miles, when it enters a valley, through which runs a small creek, upon which we found very good grass. The water here is sweet and palatable.

On our next day's march was over firm ground, but without water, until we arrived near camp. Here we found some brackish ponds of muddy water, which, I was informed by our guides, can always be depended upon in the dryest seasons.

The grass is abundant and good in the hills to the north of these ponds. We again intersected Evans' Trail at this point. It makes a very great bend to the north around the mountains, and our guides, who have travelled both, are of opinion that our road is some fifty miles shorter.

From thence we followed Evans' road, passing two ponds at about three and eight miles from our last camp, and encamped on the eastern border of an extensive flat, where there are several ponds of brackish water, with good grass on the adjoining hills. Indeed, in all the hills upon this part of the road, there is abundance of grass.

The flat is destitute of grass, with a red clay soil, which was firm and smooth when I passed it, but would probably become soft and boggy in a wet season. It is six miles across this flat by the road, and there are several ponds of water near the western border, with good grass near.

From then to the next water the distance is fifteen miles. This is a small spring branch that runs into Bitter Creek, and at the head it has sufficient water for the largest Government trains. The water is slightly brackish, but quite wholesome.

Our route strikes Bitter Creek at the mouth of this creek, eight miles from its sources, thence down the right bank of Bitter Creek, four miles to our camp.

Bitter Creek is a narrow and deep stream, with high abrupt clay banks, making it very difficult to cross or approach with animals. The water is brackish, but animals drink it eagerly. There are but few places on the creek bottom where any grass is seen, and it is only here and there that it can be found on the adjacent hills. Our camp near the Rocky Bluffs, that come near the creeks, is the last accessible grass until reaching the low range of grassy hills, which slope down the creek on the opposite side. Here there is a good crossing for animals, and by camping at this place, the best grass would be secured. From thence to our camp is 17 miles along the bank of the creek. Here we found only tolerable grass in the hills on the south side of the creek.

There is a fine sulphur spring near the road, at the point where we leave the creek. Thence our road passes round the hills, and at four miles crosses two small spring branches, which issue from very elevated hills upon the right. The water from these springs is excellent, and the grass here cannot be surpassed. The road from thence turns again into the valley of Bitter Creek, which it follows to its confluence with the Green River.

Bitter Creek is inclosed upon both sides by very elevated bluffs, that are cut up into numerous canons and arroyas, rendering it almost impracticable to pass with wagons, except directly upon the north bank, where the road already runs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] R. B. MARCY,
Captain Fifth Infantry.

Major F. J. PORTER, Ass't Adjt. Gen. Army Utah, Camp Scott.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 9.

We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 6th inst. by the U. S. Express to Booneville. They say the special messenger named in a previous dispatch reached the fort yesterday with the official orders for Gen. HARNEY, which went forward this morning per Capt. SIMPSON.

[These orders were published exclusively in the TIMES several days ago.]

An Express arrived from Utah yesterday, but the dates are old and contain nothing additional.

Gen. HARNEY was at Fort Kearney on the 29th of June.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 634 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino Under-Vests,
For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST! THE LAST.—The dramatic season terminates at Barnum's Museum to-day, in a grand *feu de joie* of comic entertainments, both afternoon and evening, the latter being for the benefit of Mr. E. BLANCHARD. Such a galaxy of humor is seldom encountered. Such a collection of fun and satisfaction very rarely indeed. WYMAN, the Wizard, inaugurates Summer novelties at Barnum's, on Monday.

[Advertisement.]

"HATS OFF."—This is a frequent exclamation, but we cannot help thinking that it first came in fashion more for the reason of ugliness in the article named than out of courtesy or necessity. We are certain, however, that no person would willingly use the words, since the universal acclaim has been in favor of the splendid hats manufactured by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep *death itself at bay*. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBEROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8.

$3,000	U. S. 6s 1862	105	
5 000	Mich. State 6s '78	104	
6,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
6,000	N. C. State 6s	96	
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	
10 000	do	84⅜	
1,000	Ohio State 6s '86	106	
7,000	do	c 106½	
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	
3 000	N. Y. Cen R R 6s	89	
1,000	N. Y. Cen R R 7s	100	
12,000	Har. R. 2d M.	76½	
5,000	Read. R R Bs '86	67	
5,000	Ill. C. R R. Bs	s30 87½	
10,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	84	
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	33¼	
14,000	do	33½	
13,000	do	33⅜	
15,000	do	33	
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. Bs	99	
5,000	Han. & St Jos. R. B.	61	
16,000	do	60	
7,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b	63	
12	Merch. Bank	116⅛	
10	Hanover Bank	90	
10	Metropolitan Bank	105½	
25	St Nicholas Bank	80	
25	Park Bank	107½	
30	National Bank	107½	
30	Penn. Coal Co	75½	
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	c 83⅞	
150	do	s3 83⅝	
250	do	b60 83⅞	
150	do	s3 83¾	
100	do	b30 83⅞	
100	do	b3 83⅞	
100	do	b10 83⅞	
200	Erie R. R.	s10 17⅛	
100	do	17⅛	
100	do	s3 17⅜	
55	Del. & H. C. Co.	b30 98	
50	do	98	
5	do	98⅛	
20	Harlem R. R. pref.	24⅜	
20	Panama Railroad	103¼	
30	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27	
50	do	s30 26½	
600	Reading Railroad	46¾	
700	do	s30 46⅝	
100	do	s30 45¾	
350	do	b3 45¾	
500	do	s30 45⅞	
150	do	s5 46⅛	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b60 51	
115	do	57	
500	do	s10 57	
170	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	20	
100	do	b60 22	
267	Mich. S. & N. Ia p sk.	43½	
5	Cleve. Col. & Cin R.	92½	
145	Galena & Chic. R.	87¾	
250	do	87⅞	
100	do	b60 87¾	
500	Cleve & Tol. R.	b30 37	
100	do	37⅝	
100	do	34	
230	do	34⅛	
200	do	s3 34¾	
325	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76⅝	
50	do	s30 74½	
100	do	74¾	
50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	36¼	
100	do	36⅝	
600	Gardiner Gold Co.	1	

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	California St. 7s.	86	
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	89	
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	87¾	
34 000	La C. & M. L. G. bds	33	
1,000	M. C. RR 8 per. 1st Mtge S. F. O. Bds.	97½	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 83⅞	
200	do	s60 83⅝	
150	do	84	
100	do	b30 84	
50	do	s10 83⅞	
200	Erie R. R.	17⅞	
350	do	18	
80	Hudson R. R.	s30 26⅜	
100	Reading R. R. R.	46¼	
200	do	s30 46	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	58	
50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	20	
105	Panama R. R.	103½	
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 87½	
50	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	74¾	
200	do	s60 74¾	
100	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	20	

FRIDAY, July 9—P. M.

The mail packet for Europe to-morrow is the *Ariel*, for Southampton and Havre. The business in Exchange is moderate, and the rates on London somewhat irregular, bank and bank signatures 109¾@109⅞. Some Southern bank bills were done at the inside fraction, while a few transactions in particular names, and drawn to a point, were made at the extreme. Francs 5.13¾@5.12½. No variation in money rates to-day. Lenders offer more at 4 ℔ cent., on State and other dividend stocks, subject to call, than the Brokers want at present. The terms of discount are steady at 4@5 for prime, and 6@7 for fair bills; with a less strict classification of names, where the parties have gone through the late crisis with credit. The Custom Duties this week show a fair increase on June, though of course immensely behind this time last season when the new Tariff came into play. Some surprise has been expressed that the Secretary of the Treasury should offer to borrow only half the authorized Loan, at present, instead of the whole at once. But it may be that he will be able to work well through the Fall months with $10,000,000 in addition to the Customs. His present balances at New-York are $5,324,008.

The market for Stocks continues to gain strength, not so much in the actual advance in prices, which seems gradual, as in the more confident character of the dealings. Some considerable sales were made yesterday, as reported in our last review—partly in realization on the rise of the day before—and these induced a number of contract sales in the afternoon, and also at the early session of the Brokers to-day, at rather lower prices. But the market soon recovered its rising tone, and later in the day, and to the close, the *Bull* account predominated. The demand was quite free for New-York Central at 84@84¼, closing 84 bid; for Rock Island, which advanced to 75¼ at the close; for Michigan Central up to 59¼—the last offers to sell being 60 ℔ cent.—and in Erie at 18 ℔ cent. In State Stocks the offerings at the Board are moderate, but about $200,000 in New-York Fives at 103, Ohios of 1886 at 106¼, and Virginias at about 92¼, were taken privately. The absorption in this way has been very large of late. A leading jobber reports a constant demand at his counter, fully equal to his free purchases at the Board, which have been remarked upon of late. The La Cross Land Grants were less strong, the sellers meeting the market at 33½@33. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are firm again; the shares being scarce among the Brokers are not much speculated in. Galena and Chicago shares continue firm, leaving off 87½@87¾ ℔ cent. The certainty of the resumption of dividends on this stock in August, the assured regular half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on New-York Central in August, and the prospect of the early renewal of dividends on the Rock Island and Michigan Central carry more weight, at present, in favor of the general market, than the recent discussion of disagreement about passenger fares over the trunk lines from the seaboard to the West, is able to neutralize. The speculative sellers on this last-named influence, after putting out heavy lines in Central at 80@82@82½, seem less confident of their profits, even while professing to believe that the breach made by the Erie management will not be soon healed. The affair, however to be deplored by the well-wishers of Railway property in general as an unworthy and uncalled-for squabble, has no real significance, so far as the current healthy finances of the Central Company are concerned. These have been guarded with the utmost economy, in the working expenses, price of labor, fuel, &c., and promise, we understand, quite as favorable a result for the Income Fund, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, on seven millions in gross, as on eight millions last year. As for the 8 ℔ cent. dividend itself, irrespective of the surplus to be carried over, it was earned in 1855, on $6,550,000, when labor was much dearer than at present; and the great body of the permanent stockholders entertain no doubt that it will continue to be earned by force of the universal local advantages of the line.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COMPANY, JUNE 1, 1858.

	1858. June 1	vs.	1857. June 1.
Capital	$6,057,840		$6,058,092
Funded Debt	8,284,063		5,830,563
Floating Debt	118,576		1,450,824
Income Balance	67,418		564,803
Dividend uncalled for	513		704
Total	$14,548,410		$13 910,986
Construction	$12,847,238		$11,848,957
New-Albany Stock	609 763		609,763
Joliet Stock and Bonds	206,825		186,842
Steamboats	311,719		311,719
Bills, accounts, cash, &c.	372,865		953,705
Total	$14,548,410		$13,910,986

The features of the presest Report are, that the heavy floating debt of last season, and which had been running on for several years, has been funded, and part of the original debt renewed, at a cost, in the way of discount upon the New Loan of the Company negotiated soon after the crisis, of $865,603, and that this item, with $132,678 for new machinery, &c., goes to swell the construction cost of the line. The income balance of last season is reduced by the payment of the June dividend, 1857, of 5 ℔ cent., $302,855. No further dividend was declared during the year, and no part of the net earnings placed to the credit of income account. The new year starts June 1, 1858, with the bills and accounts due to the Company, and materials on hand, reduced by revaluation to the cash worth of $572,865, equal to the payment of that portion of the funded debt falling due within the years 1858 and 1859. The general balance sheet would therefore seem to be clean for the strict application of the net earnings of the present year, first to the funded interest and then to the renewal of regular dividends upon the Stock. It is this impression, we presume, which has caused the shares to rise, on the Report, to 5@6 ℔ cent. They left off this afternoon 59½@60 ℔ cent.

The Report, by way of illustrating the effect of the change of times wrought by the crisis, upon the economies as well as earnings of the road, states that since 1st January last $252,991 has been saved, as compared with the expenses of the same five months in 1857, and that this is equal to 30 ℔ cent., or as $574,038 is to $827,029 last year. At the same time, the traffic only fell off $227,713, leaving $25,277 net gain on the profits of this season. This test would reduce the operating expenses of the road once more to 50 ℔ cent. of the gross traffic. And it will require $1,150,000 in gross for the first half of the new year to resume dividends at the rate of 8 ℔ cent. in December next, and to pay interest at the rate of 8 ℔ cent per annum on the funded debt. Last year the traffic was in

June	$242,857	September	$269,34
July	217,181	October	256,325
August	173,708	November	217,589
Total Six months			$1.377,004

The Ætna Fire Insurance Company of this City has declared a semi annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent, payable on the 15th inst. The Greenwich Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ℔ cent. on larger sums. The Mercantile Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 15th inst.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports that

"The application of the Mechanics' Banking Association for admission to membership in the Clearing House Association was unsuccessful yesterday, though the action was not final. Of the thirty-three members present 20 voted in favor, 10 against, and 2 blanks, the presiding officer having only a casting vote. As the resolution to admit required three-fourths of all the votes cast for adoption, it was lost. A motion to reconsider was made and laid upon the table, and can be taken up at some future time for action.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Fore

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

No News of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Improved—Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 10.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WESTON, from Havre and Southampton 30th ult., passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

She was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here shortly after noon to-day with the following summary of her news:

The *Fulton* has 140 passengers for New-York. She had strong westerly winds to the Banks, but reports having seen no ice.

The *Fulton* saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The principal feature of the advices by this arrival is the Indian news, which is highly important.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston 16th ult., *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th, and the Hamburg screw-steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York 15th, arrived at Southampton on the same day.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Important news from India has been received in England *vid* telegraph from Malta.

Sir HUGH ROSE had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of eight hundred rebels.

Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

New-Goond had also been stormed and taken.

The NIZAM's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore, and captured MOHUNDEE.

Oude was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

Sir E. LUGARD had defeated the rebels at Jugdespore, killing great numbers of them.

Gwallor had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A calamitous fire had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of £150,000.

The Queen had paid a visit to the *Leviathan*.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Admiral HAMELIN will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince NAPOLEON, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.

The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess MARIE of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity from Naples in the affair of the *Cagliari*.

SPAIN.

Spain is much incensed against England on the Slave question.

RUSSIA.

A Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

Commercial Intelligence.

By telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON has been in active demand, with an advance of fully ⅛d. in all grades since the *America's* advices.

The sales of the last three days add up 37,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 10,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The market closes buoyant and active.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable, all kinds of goods having advanced in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather continues favorable for the crops. FLOUR is steady, at prices unchanged, as compared with those of Tuesday last. WHEAT is firm, with an advance of 1d. on Oaty Reds; Red is quoted at 5s. 4d.@6s., and White at 6s.@7s. CORN dull; Yellow nominally, 34s.; White, 32s. 6d.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF is heavy. PORK steady. BACON very dull. LARD inactive, and quotations nominally 54s.@54s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, and sales unimportant. RESIN dull at 4s. for common. ASHES dull for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR steady. COPPER steady. RICE steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

No change had taken place in the condition of the London Money market.

CONSOLS closed at 95⅜@95⅝ for money, and 95⅜@95⅝ for the August account.

LONDON MARKETS.

FLOUR and WHEAT were slightly dearer at Mark-lane. TEA firm. SUGAR dull. COPPER inactive. RICE firm. TALLOW unaltered. IRON heavy.

Reception of Senator Douglas in Chicago.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION—MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 9.

Senator DOUGLAS was received this evening with great display. At 1 o'clock a Committee of Four Hundred, from Chicago and the adjoining Counties, proceed to Michigan City, and there met Judge DOUGLAS and escorted him to this city. The arrival of the train was greeted with the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. A procession was formed, and conducted him to the Fremont House, where he was welcomed in a brief speech, on behalf of the citizens, by CHARLES WALKER, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. DOUGLAS, after returning his thanks for the magnificent reception, reviewed the action of the last Congress on the Kansas bill. He extolled the Crittenden bill as honest, and as the very best proposition for the practical illustration of popular sovereign y. He claimed that the struggle with Lecomptonism was for the integrity of principle. That struggle was triumphant, and Lecomptonism was virtually abandoned by its friends, and had been defeated forever. He had opposed the English bill, although practically it sent back the Constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people, because the manner as well as the form of that submission was at variance with every just principle of popular government. It was a submission of the constitution to the people, with the threat that if they did not accept a slave constitution, its 35,000 inhabitants should not come in as a free State until it had 93,000. He could never countenance such a discrimination between free and slave States. The best energies of his mind had been several years devoted to the great principle of the rights of the people of the Territories to frame their own fundamental laws, and he intended to devote all his future life to the same doctrine. He contended that the Compromise Measures of 1850 were founded on that principle, and were carried out in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, and reaffirmed President BUCHANAN's inaugural. He regretted to see, however, a political party of this country determined not to acquiesce in this line of policy. The Republican Convention, recently assembled at Springfield, nominated Mr. LINCOLN as his (DOUGLAS') successor to the Senate, to repudiate the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He (LINCOLN) proclaimed that Congress, and not the people of the Territories, had the right to establish the domestic institutions of the Territories. LINCOLN indorsed not only this doctrine, but proclaimed a line of policy which was incompatible with the existence of the Union, for he declared that the Union, divided into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot endure. Mr. DOUGLAS showed the dangerous tendency of this doctrine, and said that it invited and proclaimed a war of extermination—one section against the other. He regarded it as subversive of the fundamental principles upon which our complex system of government rested. He denied that a uniformity of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States was either desirable or even possible; on the contrary, he held that our political system rested upon the theory and the practice of a dissimilarity of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States. Our forefathers clearly perceived that the kind of domestic institutions which would suit New-Hampshire would be totally unfit for the rice plantations of Carolina. Hence they adopted a Constitution which provides that each State should be sovereign and supreme within its own limits, on the supposition that they would be as diversified as States as they were numerous. Thus it would seem the diversity and dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of our Government. Its strength, harmony and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depended upon the right of each State to form and regulate its own internal policy, without reference to its similarity or dissimilarity to other States. Repeated uniformity is neither desirable nor possible. If possible, how can it be obtained? There is but one process through which it can be accomplished, and that would be to abolish the State Legislatures, convert the Government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with full power to ad opt police regulations, regulate internal policy, and adopt domestic institutions for all the States. Let this be done, and there would be uniformity. Then the States would be either all free or all slave States. Then the negroes could vote everywhere or nowhere. Then our glorious confederation of thirty-two sovereign States would be merged into one consolidated empire, and the uniformity of despotism would reign triumphant throughout the land. Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to answer Mr. LINCOLN's crusade against the Supreme Court, on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could sanction no crusade, he said, against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, nor yet was he prepared to yield obedience to the law, as expounded by that Court. He did not agree with Mr. LINCOLN, that it was a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our Government was founded on a white basis, and was created by white men. True humanity required that negroes and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising, consistent with the good of society. Mr. DOUGLAS adverted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the Democratic Party. While there might be differences of opinion with respect to the true construction of particular articles of the creed, party toleration, he said, must be indulged. There should be no proscription of sound Democrats because of such differences. Government officeholders and Republicans working in unison for the purpose of defeating the regular Democratic nominations, would be like the Russians at Sebastopol, who kept on firing, without caring which they hit, French or English.

Mr. LINCOLN was present, and heard Mr. DOUGLAS throughout.

Fireworks were discharged in several parts of the town during the delivery of Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks.

The number of persons in attendance was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000.

News from Mexico.

THE FORCED LOANS—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE AT THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 9.

The bark *Brilliant* brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

Business there was still prostrate. The health of the citizens was good, but the *vomito* was prevalent among the troops.

A violent earthquake occurred at the City of Mexico, on the 18th of June, killing fifty persons.

The decree for the forced contributions was being rigidly enforced.

The British and French ministers had advised their countrymen to pay the forced loan under protest, but the American Minister opposes the demand, and has asked for his passports, while awaiting instructions.

Generals VIDAURRI and GARZA were marching upon the Capital.

ECHEAGARAY had retreated to Jalapa, and OSOLLOS was shut up in San Luis Potosi.

General SALAS had been recalled from exile by ZULOAGA.

Advices from Yucatan are to the 30th of June. The Government had imposed a duty of 50 cents per barrel on foreign and domestic flour, from the 1st of August.

An earthquake had occurred at Minatitlan.

Hot Weather.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ALBANY AND VICINITY—HEAVY SHOWERS AT BOSTON.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 11.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this morning marked 97°. At 11½ o'clock we had one of the most severe rain-storms ever seen in this vicinity. The streets were flooded for half an hour, so as to be impassable. The wind blew a gale, uprooting trees and shattering chimneys and awnings. In the country, a few miles from here, there was a terrific hail-storm. Stones larger than hen's eggs fell, doing considerable damage to the crops. Two miles below this city, a vessel loaded with lumber was blown ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

From 10 to 3 o'clock to-day was the warmest for several years. The thermometer ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade. At 4 P. M. heavy showers commenced, and continued till evening.

Fire in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, July 10.

A fire broke out, this afternoon, in NATHAN WASHBURN'S extensive iron tire and rail rolling mill, in this city. Loss about $5,000; no insurance. Work will be delayed about a week.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 10.

Two hundred troops from Carlisle barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to the steamer *Silver Keel*, to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth.

No News of the Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sunday, July 11—6 P. M.

We are yet without the least intelligence of the Atlantic Telegraph, there having been no signs of the frigate *Niagara* at Trinity Bay at 6 o'clock this evening. The wind is northeast, and the weather cold and foggy.

Departure of the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Sunday, July 11.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, having repaired damages, sailed from this port at noon to-day (Sunday) for Liverpool. Weather clear, with a light south wind.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, July 10.

City Marshal BEARD was murdered by a man named BARKER, while endeavoring to arrest him. A crowd collected and hung the murderer a few hours afterwards.

HOT AGAIN.—Yesterday and Saturday were exceedingly close, hot days. There was little air stirring, and that little seemed to be about as hot as the rest. Several cases of sun-stroke were reported:

HENRY LAIFBINK, a German, 32 years of age, was sun struck on Saturday afternoon while at work in Water-street. He was taken to his residence, No. 333 Madison-street, but died in a few minutes. An inquest was held on the body yesterday—verdict accordingly.

THOMAS CONROY, of No. 181 Varick-street, was sun struck Saturday afternoon while driving his cart through Varick-street. He was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house and attended by a Police Surgeon, after which he recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

MICHAEL QUINLAN was sun-struck about noon on Saturday, as he was passing through Thirty-sixth-street near Lexington-avenue. He was conveyed to the Twenty first Ward station, and, after the application of the usual remedies, recovered and was taken to his residence, No. 186 East 25th-street.

The following is the record of the thermometer at the City Hospital yesterday: 9 A. M., 84°; 2 P. M., 94°*; 9 P. M., 82.°

On Saturday it stood: 9 A. M., 80°; 2 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 80. There were no sun-stroke cases brought in yesterday at the Hospital. Probable cause, not working-day.

*During the recent heated term, 94° was the highest point reached by the thermometer at the Hospital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Regiment—The Congressional Elections—A Double Lance—Trouble with an Attache—The Wilson-Gwin Affair—Mayor Berrett.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The town has been all agog with the famous New-York Regiment—the Seventh Regiment—or, as the boys in the streets will have it, "the New-York soldiers." The day has been suffocatingly dusty and hot—for we have not had a drop of rain for six scorching weeks—but crowds have been in the streets, crowds have not only stood for hours in the heat, and glare, and dust of this disagreeable day, but have walked miles to see the far-famed Seventh Regiment. The President has performed his part of the duties of the day handsomely for a civilian, *i. e.*, that of reviewing the troops, and has gladly retired to the shades of his pleasant summer resort.

The usually intelligent and shrewd Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*,—I refer to "Ion,"—remarks that the public mind, and especially the mind of the Administration, is occupied with the Congressional elections which are about to take place in various parts of the country. This is true; and still more is true. Mr. BUCHANAN and his advisers are very uneasy about the result of the elections, and the Southern pressure is so great that a new kind of tactics has been adopted. It is felt by every Cabinet member that, in Illinois, the state of things is desperate; and, therefore, while the Anti-Lecompton men are ostensibly punished for their independence, in reality they are allowed to retain office, and in more than one instance favors have been granted to them by the President. But in Indiana, and other States, where the regular Lecompton Democracy are in a majority—ostensibly the Anti-Lecomptonists are put in nomination, and rewarded with office, but really not a single upright opponent of the English Compromise is spared by the President, or by the Nominating Conventions. This political management is thought to be shrewd, but is quite likely to recoil upon the managers.

We have not seen the end of the pretty love-quarrel between the Spanish *attaché* and the banker Mr. CORCORAN, which set all the gossips on end and the avenue agog last Spring. The *attaché* has taken the pains to get a temporary release from the legation at the hands of his Government, in order that he might seek reparation of Mr. CORCORAN. But the banker will not fight an *attaché* and invokes the aid of the law officers. Perhaps, like Senator WILSON, he abhors dueling. Perhaps he won't condescend to the level of an *attaché*. Whatever the reason may be, the banker, be it spoken to his honor, will not either shoot at M. MUERUAGA, or allow that gentleman to shoot at him, and the fiery Spaniard must get satisfaction for the affront offered him as best he can. I am reminded by this matter to allude to the ridiculous stories which have been going the rounds of the Press in reference to the Wilson-Gwin affair in the Senate. These stories have no foundation whatever in fact. Mr. WILSON is no coward—though he does decline to fight duels, and the authorized correspondence which was published at the time gives the true meaning of the difficulty and its settlement.

Our worthy Mayor has been severely ill for the last week, and has just recovered sufficiently to indite a letter to Col. DURYEA, of the Seventh Regiment, expressing his regret that his condition has been such that he could not participate in the public welcome extended to the Regiment. The state of health in the city is not such as one would like, but it is not alarming. Fears are entertained that the yellow fever will be upon us in August and September—it is very certain that the Health Commissioners have a plenty of work upon their hands which needs attending to immediately. VYR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10.

The Secretary of the Interior, on an appeal involving the titles of Monticello, Lower Monticello and Moritions, Minnesota, has decided that under the law the only beneficiaries of the trust are the occupants of the towns. No other proprietors are recognized nor can the Department protect the claims or interests of non-resident shareholders or lot-owners. The quantity of land for town purposes cannot exceed three hundred and twenty acres, under the law regulating that subject.

SAMUEL HIPPELL has been appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth, *vice* CLARKSON, resigned.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Relief*, JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant-Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall *vid* Key West. She brings the invalids from the Pacific Squadron.

The departure of the *Relief* left Aspinwall without a man-of war, and was regarded with regret by the white inhabitants, as they are under continued apprehensions of a riot among the negro and native population. Arrived at Key West July 2, and found the United States frigate *Wabash*, flag officer LAVALETTE; *Colorado*, flag officer MCINTOSH, and brig *Dolphin*, Lieutenant-Commanding MAFFIT. The *Colorado*, on her passage from Aspinwall, broke her main crank, and will be obliged to return North for repairs. The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. LEVY, anchored at Key West July 3. The *Water-Witch*, *Plymouth*, *Arctic* and *Jamestown* are cruising about Cuba. The *Jamestown* was off Havana June 28, and had eighteen cases of fever on board. She is just from San Juan, Nicaragua.

The *Relief* sailed from Key West July 4, and makes the passage to New-York in 7 days. There were no new cases of British outrage known. Key West quite healthy. The *Relief* brings home J. J. FRIZELL, a badly crippled fillibuster, and probably the last of the victims of misplaced confidence.

LIST OF OFFICERS—JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant-Commanding; WM. W. LOW, Lieutenant; J. H. MARCH, Lieutenant; J. S. THORNTON, Lieutenant; B. R. MITCHELL, Surgeon; J. C. ROBINSON, Captain's Clerk.

POLITICAL.

Hon Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, to his late Constituents.

The Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL has issued the following circular to his late constituents:

Since the United States House of Representatives placed me on their "retired list." I have not addressed *my late constituents*, who have so repeatedly honored me, in regard to the recent exercise of the Federal power, by which *their sovereignty*, as well as the right of the people of Kansas to govern themselves, were trampled down. I have preferred to remain silent, for the time being, because it was charged by some who *profess* to advocate the principles to the support of which I have devoted the best energies of my life, (in and out of Congress,) that I would attempt to excite the sympathies of a wronged constituency, for the purpose of personal aggrandizement.

It has been, and is my desire, that the people of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, who oppose the efforts of the present Administration to force African Slavery upon Kansas against the known will of her people, should be left "perfectly free to regulate" the means of redressing their wrongs and of rebuking the acts of tyranny to which I refer, and which have no parallel in the history of any portion of the civilized world, where the God-given right of man to govern himself is respected.

I cannot now give better evidence of my profound gratitude for the confidence reposed in me in the past, than my promise to make any reasonable sacrifice in the future. In behalf of the principles of "Popular Sovereignty."

When the Anti Lecompton people of the district open their campaign, I will, if alive, be in the field! Personal interests, if not the superior qualifications and claims of others to the honors which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I should enter as a private in their ranks rather than as a standard bearer. The position, however, which I must occupy in the coming conflict, is left entirely to them.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, July 1, 1858.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis Making a Fourth of July Speech at Sea.

From the Boston Post, 7th.

The fine ship *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore, Capt. S. HOWES, was making for this port on the day of the celebration of the nation's birth, and among an unusually brilliant array of passengers from different parts of the country was the distinguished Senator, JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi. The patriotic suggestion of the captain, to celebrate the day in a manner befitting the great anniversary, met with a hearty response from the company, among whom were zealous Republicans, Democrats and Americans. A Committee was appointed to invite the Senator to make an address, and he consented.

Senator DAVIS dwelt at some length on the right of search question; on the insulting claim which Great Britain made to a peace right to visit our ships. Under the pretence of stopping the Slave-trade—a trade against which the United States was the first nation to raise its voice—she had interrupted and destroyed a lucrative commerce we had enjoyed in ivory and other products on the coast of Africa. The late outrages in the Gulf found us, as a people, with domestic quarrels on our hands; but if this power counted on existing divisions and on making them wider, the result showed how great was her error. The insult was resented by a united people; the Senate, as one man, leaped up against British pretensions; while England, as suddenly astonished, withdrew her pretensions. The claim she so long preferred is given up—entirely abandoned. The same spirit that resented insult in the past will resent it in the future. I stand, said the Senator, substantially on the deck of an American vessel; it is American soil; the American flag floats over it; its right to course the ocean pathway is perfect. When the blue firmament reflected its own color in the sea, it was the unappropriated property of mankind; and it was arrogant and idle for any nation to deny to the United States her full enjoyment of this common property. It was for the full and undisturbed enjoyment of this right that our fathers, when much less prepared for war than we are now, engaged in the conflict of 1812; and for this right we were ready to strike in 1858. Let a foreign power, under any pretence whatever, insult the American flag, and it will find that we are not a divided people, but that a mighty arm will be raised to smite down the insulter.

Reception of the National Guard on their Return from Conveying the Remains of Ex-President Monroe to Richmond.

It was due to the National Guard and to the august ceremonial which occasioned their absence during the last week from this City, that on their return they should be worthily received by their brother citizen soldiery. And a great reception they had,—somewhat impaired, it is true, by the circumstance that they did not arrive till about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, whereas they were expected by 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The melancholy circumstance of the accidental drowning of one of their number, Mr. HAMILTON, during the excursion, also lent a shade of sadness to the proceedings, and the flags at half-mast on the poles of the various armories, suggested anything but festivity to the Companies who were to honor the National Guard's return. As early as 5 o'clock the Seventy-first Regiment, (Col. VOSBURGH,) to the number of 275, assembled at their armory in Centre street, and marched to Bond-street, where they formed. About two hundred of the Seventh Regiment, comprising four companies under command of Capt. DENYSE, Lieuts. HARRISON and VERMILYEA, and ex-Captain LOUTRELL, formed in Washington Parade Ground. The City Guard (Capt. HALLECK) also turned out in splendid style, forming part of the Seventy-first regiment. The Commandant of the National Guard battalion gave to this fine company the right of escort. The regiments then marched down Broadway, the band of the Fifty-fifth regiment and Dodworth's Band accompanying them. They presented a fine appearance, and especially was the Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. HALLECK'S City Guard in particular, complimented by the numerous spectators of the march. Broadway was entirely thronged as they passed down. On reaching the Battery, they stacked arms, and for half an hour had liberty to go whither they pleased. In a short time rumors began to circulate, that an accident had occurred to the train, and that the Guard would arrive in a special steamer from Perth Amboy. Col. VOSBURGH telegraphed to Bordentown, and was answered by a dispatch, informing him that they would arrive by the Jersey City route at 11 o'clock, and not by the Perth Amboy steamer. The rumor that the train had broken down and caused delay was true, but it occurred in the morning, on the route between Washington and Baltimore. A little before 11 o'clock the escorting regiments fell into line and marched from the Battery to the Jersey City ferry, when they countermarched in Cortlandt-street, the Seventh Regiment forming in line, and the Seventy-first in Broadway. Fireworks were discharged from the hotels in the neighborhood and among the vast crowd which had assembled. Here they waited for more than an hour, when a dispatch arrived that the Guard would actually come by the Amboy boat, and would not arrive until 1½ or 2 o'clock. A few of the men then left and returned home, but the others remained firm and consoled themselves for their fatigue and the long delay by sundry renewals of the inner man. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Amboy boat arrived with the expected Seventh Regiment. The greeting was cordial and enthusiastic, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour Broadway was well lined with spectators. Escorted by the Seventy-first Regiment, the National Guard reached their armory, and after partaking of refreshments, repaired to their respective homes to recruit themselves from their long fatigue. Very few of them stirred out yesterday, and the armory wore a very deserted appearance.

THE "GALLANT SEVENTH"—REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

From the Washington Union of the 10th.

On Thursday night, after our paper went to press, three companies of the 7th Regiment of New-York volunteers arrived up from the *Ericsson*, which they left aground about eighty miles below this city. As soon as the drum could be heard, our disappointed citizens, who were out in large numbers, became all expectation, and were seen hurrying from every direction to the corners of the streets and other points from which a view of the approaching visitors might be expected to be obtained. When they at length became visible, it was a brilliant sight, as they advanced with the firm and steady tread for which they are so distinguished. On reaching the National and Brown's Hotel, at which places they had been quartered, they were drawn up into line, and afterwards filed in, the ranks were broken, and they were assured by the worthy proprietors that they should have every accommodation in their power to bestow upon them.

As might naturally be expected, they were exceedingly worn out with fatigue, consequent upon their long passage from Richmond, and the scarcety of provisions—not having expected to be so long in making the trip. However, like true soldiers, they have made no complaints, but, with great fortitude, have put up with whatever hardships crossed their way. They represented their detention by the grounding of the *Ericsson* as not so irksome as might have been expected. They amused themselves in various ways—by chatting together, and in the pleasing recollection of their reception and entertainment at Richmond. At daylight, this morning, the remaining companies arrived, in the steamer *Mount Vernon*, the *Coltyer* not having been able to bring them all up on the first trip. They were accompanied by their bank, which numbers forty-five pieces and nineteen drummers.

The only circumstance that has occurred to mar the pleasure of their trip thus far was the accidental death by drowning of Private LAWRENCE HAMILTON, of the 6th Company, which melancholy event occurred at Richmond. The officers and privates, on learning the sad intelligence, expressed great sorrow and regret, for the deceased was beloved by them all. Mr. HAMILTON was a grandson of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and the second cousin of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, the orator of the day. Various rumors are in circulation as to the manner of his death, and it is not known certainly how that event occurred; but it is supposed that on the occasion of the parting banquet, which was served up on board of the two steamers lashed together, in passing from one of the steamers to the other the deceased fell from the plank, and the occurrence was not noticed by any one on board. When he was missed, it was supposed that he had been detained on shore by some of his hosts in Richmond, and would return home by railroad. His remains were recovered, and have been sent to New-York by the steamer *Roanoke*.

Shortly after the arrival of the distinguished visitors, the city was "all agog," and the vicinity of the National, Brown's Hotel, the City Hall, and various other prominent parts of the city, in which the dress parade was expected to form, were crowded with anxious and eager spectators.

[Here follows a list of the officers and members of the regiment, which we omit.]

The following order was issued from Head-quarters, at Brown's Hotel, yesterday morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS, Washington, July 9, 1858.

This Regiment will parade this day for review by His Excellency the President of the United States, in full uniform, white trowsers, without knapsacks.

The regimental line will be formed in front of the City Hall, at 11 o'clock.

The different companies will report to the Adjutant, in front of the National Hotel, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., for equalization.

This Regiment will also parade this day in full uniform, white trowsers (without knapsacks) and with *side arms* only, for the purpose of visiting Mount Vernon.

The regimental line will be formed at 2½ o'clock, in front of the National Hotel. By order.

A. DURYEA, Lieutenant 7th Regiment.

LIEBERMANN, Acting Adjutant.

At 11 o'clock the companies were accordingly formed, and marched to the City Hall, where the regiment fell into line, and proceeded to that portion of Pennsylvania-avenue immediately in front of the Presidential Mansion, to be reviewed by the President of the United States. On making his appearance, the President received a handsome salute of three rolls of the drum and three flourishes of the trumpet. He was accompanied by Colonel HICKEY, General WARD, of New York, Major TOWNSEND, Acting Adjutant of the War Department; Gen. JESUP, Secretary CASS, Secretary COBB, Secretary FLOYD, Secretary THOMPSON, Secretary TOUCEY, Attorney-General BLACK, Postmaster General BROWN, and several other distinguished persons. The firm, elastic tread of the President took "the regiment" by storm When offered an umbrella to shield him from the sun, he declined it, saying, he was too much of a soldier for that. The review, itself, was highly interesting, and the only circumstance to be regretted was the constant movement of the people from one side of the avenue to the other, in spite of all that the guard could do. If our District volunteers could not parade, they might have at least mustered in sufficient numbers to keep the ground clear, and thus relieved the gallant Seventh of considerable labor. The performance of the troops excited universal admiration, and there was not an army officer on the ground who did not envy Col. DURYEA his command. One of them, and a veteran, too, remarked that there was no regiment equal to it in the regular army. Many of the volunteers who were on the ground declared they never would parade again, and that the visit of the Seventh was the death knell of the military of Washington. We hope not, but rather that, as they have witnessed the result of drill and perseverance, they will profit by it, and imitate the example of the best-drilled regiment in the country. Certain it is that the military ardor of Col. HICKEY is fully aroused, and we are much mistaken if he does not infuse some of it among the different members of the District Regiment.

After the review was over, the Regiment were escorted by the officers of the District Volunteers to the favorite East Room of the White House, when Col. DURYEA was introduced to the President by Col. HICKEY, and the entire Regiment had an opportunity of shaking hands with "Old Buck." It was an interesting sight to witness the graceful manner in which the President greeted them, and, from the brightened color and sparkling eyes of the gallant fellows, we fancied the pleasure was mutual. When Dr. WESTON, the acting Chaplain of the Regiment, and recently elected Bishop of Texas, was introduced, the President, after shaking hands with him, said it was very well for them to take a chaplain along, but he did not believe they needed the Doctor's services to keep them in order. In regard to the morals of these gentlemen, the Mayor of Richmond says he has never, since he has been with them, heard an oath, or witnessed anything in their conduct which in the slightest degree could be condemned. What higher compliment could he pay them?

After leaving the White House the Regiment proceeded to their quarters and partook of dinner, after which they embarked in the *Mount Vernon*, Captain REYNOLDS, for the purpose of visiting the grave of WASHINGTON. The *Mount Vernon* was accompanied by the *Coltyer*, in which a large number of gentlemen from the city took passage. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the fatigue of the dress-parade, the "bold soldiers" were in excellent spirits, and amused themselves in various ways. Some of them read the afternoon papers,—others played a quiet game of euchre, and others still kept asking for the "pilot." The run down was a pleasant one, and the only incident was the race between the two boats. The *Coltyer* left her wharf at Washington first, but stopped at Alexandria, where the *Mount Vernon* passed her. Before reaching our place of destination, however, the *Coltyer* regained the lead, and when we arrived was ready to receive us.

The following letter has been presented to Colonel DURYEA:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 9, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I hereby desire you to say to Colonel DURYEA, of the 7th New-York Regiment, that soon after he may send you the names of all his Regiment who honored Washington with a visit, all will have sent to New-York by me from the Mount Vernon Factory of this city a memento of some kind made from the wood grown on the Mount Vernon estate, the home and resting-place of the immortal WASHINGTON. Furthermore, Colonel HICKEY, you shall see to the sending of each article to each person from this city. Yours, truly, J. CRUTCHETT.

To Colonel HICKEY.

We understand that the names will be furnished to Colonel HICKEY, and the Regiment fully appreciate the kindness and generosity of Mr. CRUTCHETT.

A committee from Alexandria, consisting of Col. COBEE, Major ASHBY, Major WHITTINGTON and Captain HERBERT, yesterday morning waited upon the officers of the regiment, tendering to them the hospitalities of that city, but the invitation could not be accepted. The citizens, however, had already commenced making preparations for their reception when they received the dispatch announcing the above fact, and there is general disappointment expressed. A warm and enthusiastic welcome would have been extended to them, for the "Seventh" has won the hearts of all of old Virginia's sons.

Upon landing at Mount Vernon, the regiment formed by companies and proceeded to the tomb of Gen. WASHINGTON. At the tomb the scene was most solemn and imposing. There was not a head that remained covered, and one could see that the thoughts of all were fast travelling back, first to the youthful days of the "Father of his Country," then to the memorable struggle for freedom from the British yoke, and finally to his calm and peaceful death, and a nation's sorrow. For several moments a profound silence pervaded the assemblage, and it was only broken by the mournful but impressive voice of Mayor MAYO, of Richmond. His remarks were appropriate to the occasion, and were appreciated by all who heard them. Mount Vernon, he said, was the common ground of every American citizen. It was no longer property, but was national, and it became every man to come and worship at the shrine of freedom.

The Rev. Dr. WESTON, the chaplain, then came forward and said:

"NATIONAL GUARDS: I have been requested by your respective officers to offer up a prayer here on this altar of patriotism, but, before I do so, I propose to preface it by a very few remarks. This has been rendered unnecessary by the touching and eloquent appeal of my friend who has just preceded me. It was well said; it was touchingly said, by some one, that Heaven left WASHINGTON childless that a nation might call him Father. We from New-York come here to-day to offer to his memory our filial homage, and I know there is not a heart present that will not beat with the true accent and spirit of prayer.

We shall be better for this on getting home—better soldiers, better citizens, better Christians—for he whose ashes slumber there was our exemplar in all these great things—a patriot incorruptible, nor kings nor words could warp his steadfast mind. A soldier, as some one has said, 'Liberty alone unsheathed his sword, necessity alone stained it, and victory alone returned it.'

In respectable deference we stand here to day, and a voice seems to come from out the sky like that which awed the trembling Hebrew, when he stood before the burning bush, 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet—the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.' Not only will we assemble here, but centuries after we shall have gone and our ashes shall have mingled with the dust, the sons of American freemen will come from the shores of the Atlantic and the murmuring Pacific, from woody Maine and flowery Florida, as patriots to offer up their prayers upon this consecrated altar. Men engaged in the excitement of political contests will remember here that they are brothers, and that the great man who sleeps there knew no Mason & Dixon's line, no North nor South, but his great heart embraced the whole country. He belonged, indeed, to humanity and to liberty everywhere. Not only will millions of Americans come here to our Mecca, but they will come from distant lands, the down trodden upon whose neck the heel of the tyrant has been set, and when their liberties are being cloven down and hope is well nigh gone, there will come up a voice and a prayer for a Washington to lead them on to victory and to freedom. God grant that the great example that the great man has left of human liberty will not be lost, and that when the time shall come for that final contest between liberty and despotism, there may be future Washingtons to preserve the former."

After a brief and beautiful prayer, the men were dismissed, and a visit was paid to the old residence. Of course these things have all been explained so frequently that the people are familiar with them; so we shall not attempt to give any particulars. A more beautiful evening, however, cannot be imagined, and it was the unanimous opinion of all that, with proper repairs, the place would be the most picturesque in this country. At 10 the whole party arrived in safety.

The Last Row of Billy Mulligan—Answer to his Card from Mr. Warner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The entire defamatory part of the notorious BILLY MULLIGAN'S statement in relation to me, published on Saturday morning, is an absolute, unmitigated fiction. There is not one particle of truth in it. As to *an abuse* of the woman, nothing could be more diametrically opposite to the fact. Incidentally falling in with the woman that night, and suspecting her to have previously committed a larceny at my place of business, I was trying to ascertain her name and residence. My manner was wholly that of kindness and persuasion. There was no harsh language, no threat, no loud talking, nor the least shadow of personal violence. My endeavor was the exact opposite of all this. It was not to coerce, but to persuade; and, from first to last, I did not say a word or do an act which could be denominated "abuse," "ill-treatment," or "beating," without involving the same contrariety to truth that would be involved in saying that *white* is *black*. The "abuse and violence" of my treatment towards MULLIGAN himself consisted simply in my calling him "a *nobody*." Besides this and the possible prefixing of the adjective "*damnable*" to the word *nobody*, I used no harsh language towards him, applied no epithets to him, did not touch him or attempt to touch him, or threaten to touch him, or even threaten him at all in any way whatever. When he struck me I stood erect, with both hands hanging down by my sides. (My calling him "a nobody" arose from the developments he had made of himself during the few minutes of my presence with him that evening. I never knew him before, and even then I did not know him to be BILLY MULLIGAN until after his arrest.) I said but few words to him at all. All that passed between him and me at my front door could not have occupied two minutes, perhaps not more than one, and the conversation previously, at a point one block further down Broadway, could not have occupied more than three to five minutes. Instead of his striking me with his "open hand," as he asserts in his card, he struck me with his clenched fist and with all his might.

The falsity of MULLIGAN'S plea for interfering with me or striking me at all is shown, moreover, from his own admissions to me the next morning, in presence of the two officers who led him to the Police Court. He said he deeply regretted what he had done,

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

Letter from Col. Peter Force on the Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin.

(Read before the N. Y. Historical Society, June 1, 1858.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1856.

SIR: I have received your note of the 1st inst., and cheerfully communicate to you my opinion on the subject of the inquiry suggested by your friend, Mr. ROQUETTE.

My brief answer to the inquiry is, that Captain FRANKLIN did not discover the "Northwest Passage," nor any "passage" connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the south, or to the west, or the north, after he entered Lancaster Sound, from any of the waters to which that sound leads. The fact, that to this day no such "passage" has been discovered, ought, I think, to be taken as proof that none exists; for all the coasts there have been so thoroughly explored and examined, that they may be said to be as well known as the shores of the Potomac or the Chesapeake.

The great error in all the discussions as to the probable route taken by FRANKLIN after he entered Lancaster Sound, originates in the almost exclusive reference to maps as they now are instead of reference to such as were of authority when [illegible] had no charts of Barrow Strait and [illegible] Melville Island, but PARRY's.

One who engages in the discussion should have a map before him, where he can see all [illegible]KLIN knew when he passed Barrow [illegible]hatever FRANKLIN found that was not [illegible]here, was a discovery of his own. But [illegible]ad left him nothing to discover in the [illegible]om his ships. He could see nothing in [illegible]tion that PARRY had not seen—he could [illegible]rther to the south than PARRY went in

[illegible]acts present the true starting point for [illegible], as to what course FRANKLIN pursued, [illegible] not be lost sight of, in any discussion of [illegible]tion.

[illegible]curacy of PARRY's chart has never been [illegible]d. FRANKLIN, when he passed Barrow [illegible]ere can be no doubt even at this day, [illegible] delineation of the coast, or rather the [illegible]f the ice margin, as PARRY had marked [illegible]ow nothing of "Peel Sound," (or Om[illegible], or Grinnell Inlet, for it has been called by these several names,) and there was nothing in his instructions calling his attention to it, as indeed there could not be, for the frozen inlet now called by that name was not heard of before 1851, when it was examined on sledges by Lieut. BROWN, of Capt. AUSTIN's expedition. FRANKLIN might see Cape Walker and Cape Bunny, but he could not reach either, much less pass between them to the south. And then the western, like the eastern side of Cape Walker, could only present to his view a boundless sea of impenetrable ice. Finding it impossible to proceed in the desired direction, he was compelled to turn to the east.

How far he had penetrated to the west, we do not know. All we know is, that his first Winter was spent at Beechey Island. Beyond this his trail is lost for four years, when, it is said, he was seen near Simpson's Strait, where he only appeared to show that he was yet alive, and then to die. His appearance there is thus accounted for, though no cause, or mark, or trace, or other evidence of his presence has been found anywhere to the westward of Beechey Island; it is imagined that in the Summer of 1846, he turned again to the west from that Island, passed through "Peel Sound," and pushing on to the south, reached "the northern Coast of America in the month of May, 1850."

Among the most conspicuous of these who maintain this opinion, are found the names of Capt. WASHINGTON, R. N, Hydrographer to the Royal Geographical Society, of London; Sir FRANCIS BEAUFORT, late Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Capt. COLLINSON, R. N. The true value of the opinions of these gentlemen on this question will appear when tested by the facts as we have them on the record.

M. ROQUETTE has examined the evidence before the Committee of the British House of Commons, in July, 1855, and it must have struck him as something remarkable, that of all those who were endeavoring to establish the claim for FRANKLIN's discovery, not one submitted for the consideration of the Committee the slightest proof—not a single fact, to show that FRANKLIN made, or could have made the "Passage" by the route they contend for, that is, by "Peel Sound."

The reports of those who have examined or crossed the imaginary route of FRANKLIN from Barrow to Simpson's Strait, ought to be worth as much in such an inquiry as the opinions of hydrographers, geographers, or navigators, however intelligent they may be, who speculate without reference to ascertained facts that conflict with their opinions.

The facts we have in relation to this subject, and which none can overlook who examine the question with a desire to understand and state it fairly, will be found in the reports and journals of Captain OMMANEY, Lieutenant OSBORNE, Lieutenant BROWN, Captain COLLINSON, Captain KENNEDY, and Lieutenant BELLOT, the only persons who have gone over the ground, and therefore the only persons who, from their own personal knowledge and observation, have obtained the information necessary to determine whether any channel exists through which the pretended "Northwest Passage" may be made between Barrow Strait and Point Ogle.

In April, May and June, 1851, parties from Captain AUSTIN's expedition were engaged in explorations to Cape Walker, and to the west and southwest, and to the south from that Cape.

Captain OMMANEY and Lieutenant OSBORNE examined on the west and southwest, and Lieutenant BROWNE to the south of it.

Captain OMMANEY's explorations extended to lat. 72° 45′ north; lon. 100° 25′ west. As the result of his examination of a coast line, of which 200 geographical miles were of previously undiscovered land, he says: "I could see no indications of tides or currents, and from the nature of the ice it is impossible to say what time the oldest of it may have taken to accumulate and acquire its thickness. Generally speaking, most of it has been permanently fixed to the shores for many seasons, consequently I entertain no hope of ships ever reaching the Continent of America southwest of Cape Walker."

Lieutenant OSBORNE, who extended OMMANEY's line of examination further to the south and west, viz: to lat. 72° 20′ north, lon. 104° west, says: "I beg to express my opinion, that at no period of the year can there be a navigable sea for ships in the neighborhood of the coast, along which I traveled, west of Cape Walker."

Here then it is very clear that there is no sound or strait, or channel, or opening for a "Passage" within the range of these examinations.

While OMMANEY and OSBORNE were prosecuting the search to the west and southwest from Cape Walker, Lieut. BROWNE was pushing the search to the southward of that Cape. He was sent to examine the large opening to the south, now first discovered, between Prince of Wales' Sound, as it was afterwards named, and North Somerset. Nothing of this Inlet was previously known, though the extreme northern points marking its entrance, namely Cape Walker on the western, and Cape Bunny on the eastern side, were discovered by PARRY in 1819; but neither then nor since have ships been able to reach nearer to either than ten miles; the fixed ice for that distance north of the Cape preventing a nearer approach. This Inlet, first known as "Ommaney Inlet," afterwards named by KENNEDY "Grinnell's Inlet," is now the "Peel Sound" of the Admiralty Charts.

Let us see what Lieut. BROWNE says of the navigable condition of this "sound." Having proceeded as far south as lat. 72° 52′ N, on the meridian of 96° 30′ W.; he says in his report:

"Here I again experienced the disappointment of an unsuccessful search, (for FRANKLIN,) and taking into consideration the state and appearance of the ice in the strait, and in the bays along the coast, I think it unlikely that any ship could penetrate to the southward through this 'channel.'"

And in his remarks on the state of the ice, appended to his journal, he says:

"Shortly after leaving Cape Walker, the ice becomes smooth, continuing so right up to the land. No tide marks could be observed, giving me the idea that the floe was frozen to the bottom. Once for all, I may here state that this was the case in all the bays around which I traveled, and confirmed me in my original impression."

He says further:

"Taking into consideration the state of the ice in this strait, ('Peel's Sound,') I must say that it is my opinion that this channel is rarely, if ever, sufficiently open for the purposes of navigation."

And yet it is through this "strait," where no tide-marks were found, and covered with smooth ice that was apparently frozen solid to the bottom, it is gravely urged, that FRANKLIN in his ships made a northwest passage.

There is entrance, then, to the "passage" on the north from Barrow Strait. We will next turn to the south, to see how it may be there.

On the 12th of May, 1853, Capt. COLLINSON left Cambridge Bay, (69° N., 105° W.,) where he had wintered with a party for an exploration of the east coast of "Victoria Island." The trend of the coast took him southward until he reached the meridian of 102° W., but before the 69th parallel was again reached "we fell in with the junction of the old and the new ice, raising hummocks of that description as to render the road impracticable for sleighs."

This condition of the ice continued to 70° 26′ north to 100° west, which was his furthest point. He found the track so rough as seldom to admit of his making more than *half a mile an hour*. This old ice, which commenced south of 69°, was as effectual a bar to the entrance of any vessel into "Victoria Channel as the ice at Cape Walker was to that of Peel Sound." But Captain COLLINSON did not leave the impassable condition of this (Victoria) Channel to be inferred from the mere impossibility he experienced in passing over it on sledges. He says further in regard to this channel:

"In 70° 3′ north and 101° west, we fell in with a cairn erected by Chief Factor RAE, from which we obtained the first information that any parties had preceded us in the search, and our observations tend to corroborate his, (viz:) that the ice, *except in extraordinary seasons*, does not leave the Coast of Victoria Island, (that is, in Victoria Channel,) to the north of 71°."

This, to all intents and purposes, cuts off any "passage" to the North.

With the *discoveries* he made after his return to England, I have nothing to do. He is not the only fortunate commander engaged in the search for FRANKLIN who possesses the happy facility of acquiring such convenient reminiscences.

Lieut. BROWNE had advanced from the north as far south as lat. 72° 52′ N. on the meridian of 90° 30′ long. W.

Capt. COLLINSON from the south reached lat. 70° 3′ N., and long. 101° W.

This left about two degrees and a half latitude and the three and a half of longitude between the furthest south of BROWNE, in 1851, and the furthest north of COLLINSON, in 1853.

What was between the extremes of BROWNE and COLLINSON? Was it water, or ice, or land?

As far as it relates to a "passage," it is of no consequence, for if neither end is passable, or penetrable by a ship, it matters little what the condition of the intermediate portion may be; but if it should be land, it is worth while to mark the fact.

In the Spring of 1852, Capt. KENNEDY, of Lady FRANKLIN's vessel, *Prince Albert*, passed between the extremes of COLLINSON and BROWNE, on the parallel of 72° North. He reached Browne Island, Brentford Bay, from his Winter quarters in Batty Bay, on the 5th of April; and from thence on the 7th passed on to the westward for the sea discovered in 1849, by Sir JAMES ROSS, on the west of North Somerset. But he did not find Sir JAMES ROSS' Western sea. This will appear from his own statements in his narrative and journal.

Capt. KENNEDY started on his journey to Cape Walker from Browne Island on the 7th of April, on Tuesday, the 21st of that month he says:

"We had now, after another day's march of about 20 miles, still due West, been thirteen days (including detentions) on this western land, and had reached a little beyond the 100° of west longitude without any indications of *approaching the sea*."

"Being now satisfied that Sir JAMES ROSS had in his land journey along the western shore of North Somerset, in 1849, mistaken the very low and level land over which we had been traveling, for a western sea, I felt no longer justified in continuing a westerly course. Whatever passage might exist to the southwest of Cape Walker, I felt assured must now be in our north; I determined, therefore, from this time forward to direct our course *northward*, until we should fall upon some channel which we knew must exist not far from us, in this direction, by which FRANKLIN might have passed to the southwest.

And on Saturday, the 24th of April, he says further:

"As yet, we had not come upon the *channel laid down upon our map*, as leading from Cape Walker, which lay at this time considerably to the north and east of our position. Our remaining resources would not admit of any explorations further westward, and symptoms of scurvy were appearing amongst the men; I resolved, therefore, to turn *to the eastward* from this point, with a view of striking the channel laid down to the east of Cape Bunny, and following it up to Cape Walker."

Capt. KENNEDY had now been seventeen days (from the 7th to the 24th of April) in search of Ross's sea in the west coast of north Somerset, by which coast he expected to reach Cape Walker, "the goal of all his hopes." He had reached, according to his estimate, lat. 73° north, and long. 100° west. He had traveled from Browne Island to Regent's Inlet, on the parallel of 72° north and 5° to the west of Sir James Ross' Cape Bird, on the same parallel, and 1° north from his western extreme, yet he had not seen Cape Bird, nor the channel leading from that Cape to Cape Walker, nor the western sea. So far he had seen nothing but land, which was one continued low, level plain.

KENNEDY having turned to the eastward, on the 24th, and continued that course for three days, he continues:

"Tuesday, 27th, after a difficult march of three days, in very thick weather, through a hilly trace of country from Ommaney Bay, we fell upon the low shelving shore of a large Bay in *the channel we were in search of*, and which appears in Captain AUSTIN's chart as 'Browne's Bay or Peel's Sound.'"

This channel he was "*in search of*," KENNEDY, believing it to be an original discovery of his own, called "Grinnell Inlet." This name, however with that of "Cape Bellot" and others, were expunged from his map by the Admiralty. Captain KENNEDY, continuing his journal of the 27th of April, says:

"The general appearance of the coast upon which we had fallen, readily accounted *for Sir James Ross having laid it down in the Admiralty Chart which* had been supplied to us, as an *extensive sea*. The land was uniformly low, and the headlands rose so abruptly from the general level in which they were situated, that seen from the Coast of North Somerset, they could have assumed no other appearance to the most experienced eye, than that of a sea studded with islands.

The general trend of this low coast appeared to be nearly due northward, and *in the expectation of its leading to the long sought-for Cape Walker*, we resolved thenceforth to follow it in that direction.

Tuesday, May 4th. By noon this day the bold and conspicuous headland of Cape Walker, *the goal of all our hopes and exertions for so long a period*, was attained."

On the 4th of May, 1853, KENNEDY attained "the goal of his hopes," as it would seem, when he started from Browne Island. His wanderings in search of it occupied nearly a month, and the greater part of his provisions were consumed in his journey on the desert: first, to the west one hundred miles; then (as his supplies would not enable him to reach Banks Land) to the north sixty or seventy miles; and afterwards near the same distance to the east, when he fell upon and named Grinnell Inlet, on the 27th of April.

In all this time he made but one discovery. He found neither strait, nor sea, nor channel, nor west coast of North Somerset, nor Cape Bird. He found nothing but low, level land.

The discovery he made was, that Prince of Wales Land and North Somerset are not two lands separated by a channel or anything else, on the parallel of 72° N.,—in other words, that they form but one land.

Of this fact, Capt. KENNEDY's journal furnishes sufficient proof; but additional evidence is found in a notice he deposited at Whaler Point, (or Post-Office for Explorers and Whalers,) on the 25th of May, for the information of any parties that might touch at that point. In this notice he gave an account of his journey, but made no claim or allusion to any discovery. This he unquestionably would have done, had he made any, not only for the information of others, but to establish his right to priority of discovery. He says:

"Before leaving Whaler Point I deposited the following notice of our proceedings, for the information of any party that might touch there:

This is to give notice that Lady FRANKLIN's little vessel, the *Prince Albert*, has passed the Winter of 1851-'52 in Batty Bay.

In January a party from her visited Fury Beach, and found no traces whatever of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN or party. The stores landed there from the Fury still safe.

In the month of February, 1852, fourteen hands left the *Prince Albert* again for Fury Beach, whence, after some preparation for *a long journey southward*, they took their final departure on the 29th of March."

Their intention was to have gone first to Brentford Bay, and thence across to the west, with a view to strike *the supposed western sea of Sir James Ross*, and then follow the coast down to the Magnetic Pole.

"After, however, traveling for about one hundred miles *into the interior*, on a due west course, they found *nothing but one uniform level plain*, which it was supposed might reach to Banks Land.

As they had no means to enable them to reach this distant point, they turned northward (expecting to find a channel leading to the southwest) up to Cape Walker, which they reached on the 4th of May; *they found the land continuous*, and gave it the name of Prince Albert Land.

After reaching the ship, the examination of the bottom of *Grinnell Inlet*, (*the Inlet west of North Somerset*,) will form our first object: then, probably Wellington Channel, that is, provided Sir JOHN FRANKLIN has not been traced in that direction."

Upon Captain KENNEDY's showing, it is very clear that no "Northwest Passage," nor any "Channel of Commerce," can be made through Victoria Channel and Peel Sound to the navigable waters of Barrow Strait. Were both free from ice, "Kennedy's Land" would oppose an impenetrable barrier to all ships.

It may be objected that the view presented here of Capt. KENNEDY's discovery of nothing but his "continuous land" from Brentford Bay for one hundred miles into the interior on a due west course, does not agree with certain statements found in his book. The answer to this is, that his book does contain what is here given. The extracts from his narrative are neither misrepresented nor mutilated, but are given with exactness. If in these Capt KENNEDY contradicts or discredits any other of his averments, found in the same volume, it is for him to explain how it happened.

The Peel Sound Northwest passage, being thus disposed of, the question arises, could FRANKLIN by any other route sail to the south, and how far could his ships go in that direction?

Besides the fact that FRANKLIN passed the Winter of 1845-'46 at Beechey Island, no trace of his crews or his ships have been found to the west, or the south, or the north of that Island. Every part of Barrow Strait, including Wellington Channel, has been carefully examined without discovering a mark or a trace, or even a fragment, as evidence of his presence elsewhere within that Strait after he left Beechey Island. Moreover, we know nothing with certainty of his movements the next four years.

Where, then, was FRANKLIN during the Winters of these four years? By what route could parties from his ships have reached Point Ogle in the Spring of 1850? There was but one route by which this could have been done—a route unfortunately shunned of late by English navigators, and never referred to by the British Admiralty, nor suggested by their advisers.

FRANKLIN was not afraid to try this route, so prudently avoided since the search for him commenced. He knew that in Prince Regent's Inlet, Sir JAMES ROSS' ships reached the seventieth degree of latitude. He knew, too, of SIMPSON'S Discovery, and the comparatively short distance between SIMPSON'S furthest and Felix Harbor.

With knowledge, FRANKLIN, failing in all other directions, next, as he had said before he left England he would do, turned his attention to Prince Regent Inlet, believing it would lead him to the West through Simpson's Strait, to which, unfortunately misled by Sir JOHN BARROW, he expected to find at the bottom of the Gulf of Boothia, a "navigable strait, ten miles wide and upwards."

Dr. RAE, however, in 1847, two years after FRANKLIN sailed, traced the land from Repulse Bay to Lord Mayor's Bay in Boothia Felix, thus cutting off all "Passage" between the Gulf of Boothia and the Strait of Simpson, and establishing the fact (though Sir JOHN BARROW called it "absurd nonsense") that there is no water communication between the Gulf and the Strait.

FRANKLIN pressing on to the south for the open water, and the "navigable strait ten miles wide and upwards," which he expected to find there, would be stopped by Rae's Land, if he succeeded in getting so far; but he may not have gone beyond Felix Harbor, to which the track of Sir JOHN ROSS furnished him a plain and practicable road. What time he took to reach that harbor—whether he reached it the first or second season, or even later, is all conjecture. The path across Boothia to King William's Land had been traveled over; and the positions of Simpson's Strait, Point Ogle, Montreal Island and Back's River, were all known to him.

But, on finding his further progress south cut off by land, what explorations he may have made—whether to retrace his steps to the North, or to reach Repulse Bay, we do not know; yet we almost know that, his provisions failing, with a crew much reduced in number and in strength, he at last made a desperate effort to escape by way of Back's River, and in the effort may have reached Montreal Island.

That he made the effort, according to the Esquimaux report to Dr. RAE, is certain. Yet it must be said that the account RAE gives, taks it all in all, is by no means satisfactory. Of the main fact, however, that the Esquimaux he communicated with, or some other tribe, had been in FRANKLIN's ships, or met with a party from them, there can be no doubt. The relics obtained by Dr. RAE furnish sufficient evidence of this.

It appears then not only possible, but highly probable, that FRANKLIN did, from the waters of the Atlantic, reach a strait communicating with the waters of the Pacific—not in his ships, but on foot, like McCLURE, and earlier than McCLURE, according to the date obtained by RAE from the Esquimaux.

But these recently-invented constructive passages are not entitled to the name of "North-West Passages;" they have been resorted to merely as an excuse for backing out from making any further attempt to solve the problem.

The hardy and daring navigators of old, who in their shallops first undertook the discovery, went in search of a passage for ships, for a channel of commerce between Europe and Cathay; such a passage as FROBISHER sought; such a passage as FRANKLIN, according to his instructions, was expected to find; but which the courage and the skill, and the perseverance of modern navigators and explorers have proved does not exist westward from any of the waters of Lancaster Sound. Neither the Isthmus of Suez nor the Isthmus of Panama furnishes a passage for ships, and yet human skill and human labor can make a passage of either; but it is not so with the Isthmus of ice between Bank's Land and Melville Island, nor with the "Northwest passage" of McCLURE nor Peel Sound. The removal of the ever-growing rocks that shut up these "passages" appears to be beyond the power of man.

Such is the present condition of things. The time, however, may yet arrive when it will be otherwise, when these vast ice prairies will again become navigable waters, when the seal will again be found basking and playing in his haunts of former times, and supplying food and raiment, and fuel to Esquimaux inhabiting the shores where their forefathers once lived, but whose huts, the remains of which are *still* so numerous, were abandoned a century, it may be centuries, ago.

Here, my dear Sir, you have my opinions, my facts, and my conclusions, which are entirely at the service of your friend, Mr. ROQUETTE. He may not subscribe to my opinions, nor agree with my conclusions, as they have found no favor in England; but I am sure he will not dispute my facts, which alone, after all, are of importance. The facts, I feel confident, will bear me out in the view that I have taken, that FRANKLIN did not pass from Barrow Strait to Victoria Channel through Peel Sound, but may have made the "passage"—that is to say just such a passage as McCLURE "accomplished"—by way of Prince Regent's Inlet.

By some extraordinary fatality, the Admiralty Councils have resulted in nothing but abandoning to his fate the enterprising explorer, the brave and faithful servant of the Crown under which he served. They refused to seek for him where they knew he could have gone, while they dispatched expensive expeditions in search of him where they knew, or ought to have known, he could not go.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PETER FORCE.

Col. J. J. ABERT, Top. Engineers, U. S.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Transatlantic Steamship Project—The New Southern Route—The Extortion at the Virginia Springs—The Governorship of Virginia—Tricks of the Politicians, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LYNCHBURG, Va., Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The railroad interests in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, which initiated the project of a transatlantic steamship line by sending the Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON to Europe to negotiate upon the subject, still strongly entertain the hope of effecting their purpose. The only obstacle in the way of its final consummation is the raising of $1,500,000, required by the San Nazaire and Orleans Railroad Company of France as a condition of their coöperation in that project. This, no doubt, is a serious obstacle; but those interested on this side feel confident of being able to raise that amount when they can afford a guarantee of the success of the enterprise by the completion of the great Southwestern line of railroad stretching from Norfolk to Memphis, and thence to New-Orleans. In this they recognize the basis of a trade along this extensive region to Norfolk, which will be more than adequate to the support of the line of steamers proposed to be established between that point and San Nazaire. The Company has been chartered by the last Legislature of this State, but thus far no movement has been made in the way of raising the necessary amount of capital, the railroad companies interested preferring, doubtless, to await the full development of the resources by which they hope to sustain this steamship line. But eighty or one hundred miles remain to be completed of the whole line of railroad from Norfolk to New-Orleans; and inasmuch as the transit of cotton and other produce to the Atlantic from Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, through which this line passes, will be materially expedited, the presumption is, that it will be chosen in preference to any of the old routes. Great advantages are claimed for it over all the others in point of economy, as well in reference to the cost of transportation as to time, which, in the matter of speedy exchanges and returns, involves pecuniary benefits of no small importance.

Another condition of coöperation claimed by the Orleans Railroad Company, is a subvention on the part of our Government in the shape of a mail contract; but this is looked for as an inevitable result of greater dispatch in the transmission of the mails over the new route.

However all these calculations may terminate, they are made with no small degree of confidence in their success. But the money, where is it to come from? The resources of the stockholders of these several lines, by which they expect to sustain the steamship enterprise, are now literally exhausted; and they would feign look for some return from their large outlays, in preference to inaugurating any new scheme of this magnitude. The idea of raising a million and a half, or two millions of dollars, from sources disconnected with these interests, is out of the question; for the success of this enterprise is comprehensible alone to parties interested in these railroad lines and none others; and persons with less flattering ideas of their resources, will not be readily induced to make investments in an enterprise, which has no intrinsic elements of success, apart from the sanguine and enthusiastic hopes of railroad directors, who are too apt, like the world, to over estimate the importance of enterprises of their own creation. I take it that the money cannot be raised, and the enterprise, must, therefore, fall to the ground.

The new mail route to the Southwest and South, over the Virginia and Tennessee, and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, and through Georgia and Mississippi to New-Orleans, is, undoubtedly, the route advantageous as well in reference to time as the healthful character of the country through which it passes, of any now in existence. It is estimated that when the whole connection through Mississippi is completed, the mail can be carried from New-Orleans to New-York in three days. It is now carried, I believe, in four days, with the disadvantage of over a hundred miles travel by stage; and were it even lacking the advantage of dispatch, which it possesses, I should prefer it to any other for travel, in view of the elevated and healthful character of the route, and the magnificent scenery in which the country along it abounds. The "Peaks of Otter," a grand mountain range stretching northwards from the line of the railroad, are distinctly in view, on the route, and further West the top of the Alleghanies are gained, whence a commanding view of the rich and fertile country all round is obtained. Here you see the streams and rivers wending their tortuous ways in different directions,—those to the East making for the Atlantic, while those at the west of these mountains seek the Gulf through the Mississippi. Various degrees of temperature are encountered, the line from the town to the Alleghanies maintaining a gradual ascent and descent from that point by a somewhat similar grade to the Virginia and Tennessee State line. From this to Memphis the route lies along an elevated plateau, the most fertile and picturesque in the country.

It seems that the prevailing scarcity of money has no effect in inducing hotel-keepers at the Springs in Virginia, to practice more moderation in their charges than heretofore. If anything, they are more extortionate than ever: and this, indeed, because they have somewhat enlarged their accommodations without any proportionate improvement in the fare. I have seen a letter from a lady at the Old Sweet Springs in Munroe County, in which she states that fifty cents is charged for each bath, to boarders at the hotel, those boarding elsewhere in the neighborhood, are charged $1. This is extortion with a vengeance, and it is well that the public should be made aware of it, that they may guard against such imposition. As regards the fare, the charge, it appears, is little less reasonable, no less than $16 a week being exacted for a piece of dead hog and chickens, and now and then a little beef and mutton. Thus far they have but few to practice upon, and it is right it should be so. These people ought to be made to feel that the public are not under the necessity of submitting to such extortions, and that the best policy is not that which looks to temporary prosperity or profit at the expense of justice and good reputation. Another day will come.

Speculation is rife with reference to the individual likely to be chosen by the Democratic Party to succeed WISE in the Governorship. At first LETCHER's nomination was regarded as a certainty, but the developments of his affiliation with RUFFNER, the abolition preacher, in 1847, has materially damaged his prospects. I doubt exceedingly whether he will now be chosen, his amenability to criticism from this cause rendering his selection a matter of impolicy, particularly in view of the probability of a purely sectional contest in 1860, where Southern Know Nothings might plead the support of LETCHER by the Democratic Party in justification of their support of any other opposition candidate, no matter what his affiliations might be. Moreover, they condemned SOUTHGATE, the Whig candidate for the Governorship in 1851 for a far less offence in 1832, and to support LETCHER now with the taint of Abolition affiliation upon him as late as '47, would be to incur the charge of gross inconsistency and hypocrisy.

The politicians who are opposed to WISE for the Presidency, will seek, however, to run him in, for in his election they would claim a victory over him, LETCHER being known as an opponent of his. This they have sought to do *sub rosa*, but their purpose leaked out, and WISE's friends being about will see that they are foiled in their intrigues. GARNETT, the member of Congress from WISE's old district, CARLILE, the member from Richmond, GOODE and one or two others of the Virginia delegation in Congress, are said to have planned this movement in Washington, the whole purpose being to diminish the reputation abroad of WISE's popularity in Virginia, and to exhaust by this forced process that of HUNTER. The intrigue was discovered in time to secure its defeat. CARLILE, it is said, is in danger of losing his seat, because of his known opposition to WISE, and GOODE will most undoubtedly walk the chalk. 'Tis right.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.—The pay of the weavers in the James Mill, Newburyport, has been advanced 10 per cent, by voluntary action of the directors. This example will be followed by other corporations.

Hardships and Under-pay of the Sewing-Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that you would publish willingly anything having for its object the relief of the suffering, I am emboldened to address a few lines to you on the condition of the work-women of New-York, hoping that these lines, though simply written, may serve to awaken a little public interest in regard to them.

The newspapers and the people always sympathize with the oppressed. Who will deny that the work-women of New York are oppressed? No one, I am sure, who is at all acquainted with their situation. Their oppression is *poor pay*, an oppression much keener and more difficult to live through than that talked of by those women who think they are oppressed because they are obliged to wear petticoats instead of pantaloons, and are kept away from the elections.

This oppression of poor pay brings a multitude of evils in its train, and is often the parent of dishonesty and shame, forced upon the reluctant creature, brought through the extreme of poverty, to the brink of a precipice where death yawns on one side and crime on the other. Let those who have the souls of women in their keeping, through their purse strings, be merciful.

Some employers who may chance to read this, may feel indignant at the word oppression, and say it is untrue. I know there are some girls in New York who earn good wages, who average on piece work, say from four to five dollars per week throughout the year; but they are few, indeed, who make so princely a living, when compared to the thousands who are working for wages ranging $1 50 to $3 a week. If the greatest number of them could manage to earn even this small sum all through the year they would count themselves fortunate. But everybody knows that there are not ten girls out of every hundred who has constant work during the 12 months. They get what pays their board, and a little over, perhaps, while they have work, and, when their work is gone their money goes with it. They are left then to wander about the streets, some of them without friends, without relatives, without any human being to take an interest in their forlorn situation, and altogether at the mercy of the vultures who watch their opportunities for just such victims. No one of any experience can deny the truth of this statement, and let those who doubt, go to any of the different Stations-houses in New-York and inquire how many homeless, friendless girls, call on them during the cold Winter nights to beg a lodging. Let them go into the haunts of the poor, lost creatures, and ask them what was the cause of their destruction? In nine cases out of ten the answer will be, "Little work and poor pay."

The work-women of New-York are robbed of their youth and health prematurely, and get nothing for it. There are some honest and honorable employers who give their employes a salary sufficient to allow them to live in comparative comfort, but there are others who, if it came to their knowledge that a poor girl had a shilling left for herself after her weekly expenses, would instantly cut her off fifty cents on the week.

There is a large number, too, who get their work all done by apprentices. They advertise for a great many girls, and demand of them a six or eight-weeks' apprenticeship, promising constant work afterwards. The poor girl sometimes pawns her clothing and resorts to every possible self denial to pay her board during this term of apprenticeship, fondly imagining "steady work and good pay" will follow; but, alas! on the evening of the day the apprentice's "time is up," she encounters the stern looks of the "boss," who tells her gruffly her work "don't suit him," and the poor girl, without money, and perhaps in debt for board, may walk slowly home, crying all the way and wondering what will become of her. There is one satisfaction at least. Every one knows what will become of the human wolf who fills his pockets from the life blood and the tears of his "apprentices," and who, with the most perfect satisfaction to himself, throws forty, fifty, or perhaps an hundred girls "overboard" every six weeks, and then advertises for a new batch.

I know the name of a "Christian lady" who advertises "paid while learning." The daughter of a widow engaged with this woman as an apprentice. She acknowledged herself satisfied with the girl's work, and at the end of six weeks handed her as wages six shillings. Doubtless the Christian lady thought this was enough to cheat the devil with, and so goes on advertising, "paid while learning."

There is no law to reach these monsters, therefore the working-girls must suffer. But one may as well ask, what is the use of expending thousands of dollars in the desire to check the progress of crime, and building large houses for the purpose of saving and sheltering unfortunate lost women, when the places they vacate are immediately filled by others driven to disgrace and shame by the cruel custom of paying women so meanly for their labor that they can save nothing to defray the expenses of an idle season?

It may be vain to hope that they ever will be any better paid; but cannot something be done for them? There is a movement contemplated to submit to employers the question of accepting *nine hours a day* as sufficient time for work; and considering the vast difference in the payment of men and women—even when they do the same work and give the same amount of time—it is to be hoped that some employers will be only too happy to prove that, though *custom* places the wages of women on the lowest possible scale, *they* sympathize with their sufferings, and are willing to lend their aid to any plan which offers relief. Every employer must confess that nine hours is a full equivalent for the daily payment given to girls who work by the week. If they feel the truth of this how can they ask more?

E. M. POWELL.

Indian Treaties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have noticed in your paper of the 7th inst., under the head of "Telegraphic News from Washington," a synopsis of certain Indian treaties made in the Territories of Oregon and Washington in 1855.

The object in calling public attention to those treaties that have been rejected by the Senate is, I suppose, for the purpose of showing that if new difficulties are springing up with the Indians of that country, it will be on account of the nonfulfilment on the part of the Government of its engagements contained in those treaties.

I have no doubt but such will be the cause of difficulties to some extent. But should the blame be charged to the Senate, or to the officers of the Government who have made the treaties? I think the treaty system, as provided for in the law passed in February, 1851, is defective. But to *that* should not be charged some mistakes which I notice in some of the treaties above alluded to. I notice, when the number of Indians are mentioned as parties to the treaties in question, a much large number is mentioned than exists in the tribes named. A treaty is made with the Yackamas and Paleuses, and the number of Indians mentioned are 3,900, while the greatest number that those tribes had in 1851 was not over fifteen hundred souls.

It is stated that a treaty was made with the Wallawallas, Cayuses and *Umatillas*—number stated, 1,500. The real number of *these* two tribes was in 1851 only 250 souls. There never was any such tribe, or band, as the *Umatillas*. This name was given by WASHINGTON IRVING, in his *Astoria*, to a valley or tract of country owned by the Cayuses, which they call *Umatilla*.

The next and only error in numbers which I shall notice at this time is stated in the treaty with the Chehutes Indians, (upper and lower bands.) The number stated is 3,770. In 1851 there were only 760, including the Dalls Indians.

I will not suppose my views or suggestions would have the slightest consideration with this Administration, in connection with Indian affairs. But as there seems to be at this time some anxiety in the public mind on the subject, I will within a few days give the public my own opinion as to the first and most important steps that should be taken in order to keep peace in every part of our Indian country, and save many millions of the public money.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANSON DART,
Late Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Pursuit of Fresh Air Under Difficulties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a New-Yorker, and, as a matter of course, up to the eyes in business. Not a day can I spare all the year round (except the Fourth of July and New-Year's day) to take a trip into the country with my family and enjoy the sweet uncontaminated air. My medical adviser told me some time since that *I must have* relaxation and change of air—so, as a compromise, I bought me a country seat about twenty miles up the noble Hudson, and ever since then I have come to town in the morning and returned in the afternoon, laboriously.

How delicious the country air when I get there! but oh what dreadful sufferings I endure on the way! First comes the slip at the foot of Clarkson street, where one of the principal City sewers empties itself, and where the wreck of the burned steamer *Cherokee* is so moored as to prevent the escape of the horrible contents of the sewer, which thus fester and putrefy in the slip, causing an effluvium sufficient of itself to start the yellow fever.

Next on the journey comes the *Milk Factory* on the Tenth avenue, with its peculiar, penetrating, stumptail odor. Then a little further, the *Gas Works*, which, with a liberal spirit, dispense a large part of their product in the surrounding atmosphere, without charge, for the benefit of the public. Then, last and greatest, comes the delightful *Melting Establishment* on the Eleventh avenue, filling the air with an odor exactly like roast mutton, only more so.

After passing safely through this ordeal, there is nothing but dust, cinders, and a noise like ten thousand cotton mills, to interfere with my comfort till I get home.

My daily journey home is a fine illustration of the good Catholic doctrine of reaching paradise through purgatory, and I think no one will dispute that I deserve all the fresh breezes that I get after passing through the frightful variety of bad smells on the way.

Your afflicted fellow-citizen, OLFACTORIUS.

New-York State Agricultural College.

OVID, N. Y., Thursday Morning, July 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article, starting from Syracuse, and which has found its way into other papers, reflects unjustly upon the Agricultural College enterprise and the Board of Trustees. The impression is given that there is some difficulty likely to interfere with the prosecution of this great work, whereas there is not the least reason for any such statement. On the contrary, I have the fullest assurance that everything is going on harmoniously, and that the Trustees, consisting of some of the most intelligent and practical men of our State, were never more united or hopeful with regard to the important work intrusted to their care. They have been disappointed as to the erection of their building, or that portion of it designed to have been erected this season, from the fact that the terms proposed by builders, at the May meeting, far exceeded their calculations. This rendered necessary the meeting held at Syracuse last week, and it now appears that the proposals from builders were in many respects exorbitant—in the aggregate amounting to many thousands of dollars. The design is, now, to go forward with the building certainly, but upon such a plan as shall enable the Board to make most of the funds of the State. The lumber is received, and much of it on the ground, and there is no room either for failure or any material delay. The statement referred to above probably had its origin in the remarks of a member of the Board at the late meeting, in which he referred disparagingly to the site selected for the Agricultural Farm. He first saw it at the May meeting, when the weather was very unfavorable—and things did look anything but pleasing. His objections, if they may be called such, were more than answered by one other member, at once, and, it is believed, to his satisfaction; and the error was in reporting the former and omitting, altogether, the latter. I believe the Trustees have never expatiated upon the beauty of their farm; it would be folly to do so, for it is proverbially the roughest piece of ground in the region; but the location, otherwise, could hardly be excelled. More beautiful farms—better soil, in a higher state of cultivation—might have been selected all around them, and at a reduced price, had they so desired; but one great object of this institution is to teach farmers, not only how to make the most of naturally favorable land, but how to make their lands, be they never so unpromising, just what they would have them. This being the aim of the Trustees, I do not see how they could have selected more judiciously—for they have room now for the fullest scope in this direction. And it is believed that the State will never have cause of dissatisfaction, either as to the site of their College or the early management to which it has been intrusted.

The farmers in this region are in their haying, and the wheat-fields are whitening for the harvest. The weavil are doing extensive damage. VAN.

Great Base-Ball Match.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

A Defence of Dr. Gould—Ex Parte Statement of the Scientific Council.

Professors HENRY, BACHE and PEIRCE, late the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory, have published a bulky pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages, entitled *A Defence of Dr. Gould*. This document covers the entire points in controversy between the Trustees of Dudley Observatory, the Scientific Council and the Director, but it is to be regarded wholly as an *ex parte* statement of the case. It is addressed "to the Donors and Friends of the Dudley Observatory."

The Scientific Council set out with the assumption that, by the use of their names, and under the pledge of their management of the scientific concerns of the Observatory, the large donation of Mrs. DUDLEY, as well as many smaller ones, were procured. On the strength of this position they claim the right of a hearing in regard to the charges preferred by President OLCOTT against Director GOULD. These charges are taken up *seriatim*. The ostensible reasons urged by Mr. OLCOTT for the removal of GOULD are detailed, and the fact that the Council requested of the Trustees a statement of the difficulties is stated. The Trustees, however, accused the Council of an unwarrantable assumption of power, declined to acknowledge its authority, &c.—circumstances already known to our readers. The Council feel deeply aggrieved at this slight, and proceed, in this pamphlet, to hurl fierce denunciations at the Trustees. We copy:

"We have made the examination necessary to this, and have come deliberately to the conclusion, that *the Trustees, instead of being actuated by a desire to advance astronomical science, have sought merely the advancement of their own interests and the gratification of personal feeling. They have no idea of an Observatory such as their high sounding words to us and to the public would imply*, and they have sought by constant and harrassing interference to impede the results of the generous devotion of Dr. GOULD, and, though they have made no provision for his support, they now accuse him of tardiness for not having done more than almost any individual in a similar position has ever done, under the most favorable circumstances."

The Council deny the truth of Mr. OLCOTT's statements, in a number of particulars. It is stated, on Dr. GOULD's behalf, that that personage was urged by the Trustees to go to Europe, instead of offering to go; that his expenses abroad were borne only in part by the Observatory; that he expended $1,500, of which he declined the reimbursement of more than half; that he not only purchased no barometers or thermometers abroad, but he placed none in charge of Mr. GAVIT; that Mr. GAVIT subsequently made those purchases, and that the instruments were broken while making the transit across England by Express, the law of that country forbidding their transportation in the original packages; hence that Dr. GOULD cannot be held responsible for this misfortune, nor for the non-recovery of the insurance; and it is further urged that neither the estimates of Dr. GOULD for the cost of procuring instruments, nor his demands upon the Trustees, exceeded $3,500, as alleged by Mr. OLCOTT. The Council further declare that the pledge of Professor BACHE, to provide a Transit for time from the Coast Survey instruments, was long since redeemed; that the instrument was mounted in April, and has been in use on every clear night since that time; that it is a fallacy to say that Mr. SPENCER's voyage to Europe resulted in no great addition to the stock of his previous information; that the chronographs and clocks were *not* ordered before they were wanted, and did *not* cost too much; and that the rejected pice stone from Lockport could *not* properly have been accepted by any astronomer.

Having denied all these statements of Mr. OLCOTT, up to this point, the Council turned to a refutation of the charge that the Ex-Director made "injudicious recommendations." They also deny that Dr. PETERS was sacrificed in order that GOULD might carry his points; and under this heading the Council indulge in very serious reflections upon the private and professional character of Dr. PETERS.

In meeting the charge against GOULD of avowed hostility and designed affronts towards the Trustees, the Council state their view of the case as follows:

"We have examined the allegation of avowed hostility of Dr. GOULD to the Board of Trustees, and declare that it has no foundation in fact; that *he was neither hostile in action nor in communication*. The temperate and conciliatory character of his letters, under affronts to him, and petty annoyances which might well have justified some irritation of tone, is upon the whole remarkable.

The matter of the visits of the Trustees to the Observatory and of the difficulties with Dr. GOULD's assistants, for none we believe are alleged with him, is touched upon lightly by Mr. OLCOTT. We have only *ex parte* testimony in regard to it, Mr. OLCOTT having declined to submit any testimony to us. The reports of the assistants place the Trustees more or less completely in the wrong, and the subsequent votes of the Executive Committee show a state of irritation which was highly unfavorable to cool and sound judgment of the relation of the parties, or to a correct recollection of the transactions themselves.

No evidence has reached us of open and designed affronts to members of this Board, and we are convinced that, if Dr. GOULD had been given a hearing, the Board must have been satisfied that no affronts were given or were intended."

The specific relations of the Scientific Council are then dwelt upon:

"When it is recollected that the Council had declared that with a less income than $10,000 the Observatory could not, even with the most rigid economy, be supplied in the manner intended by the Trustees, it may be a matter of surprise that they concluded to take charge of it with an income of scarcely one-third of that amount, and this, too, actually mortgaged at the time for two years, thus rendering it certain that the Institution must be carried on mainly by private contributions, or that all labor must be voluntary. We regarded the contract of January as giving us the means of using Dr. GOULD's extraordinary talents and precision in such ways as by their fruits to induce new donations to the Observatory. We knew that his generous and zealous character was appreciated by his assistants in the longitude party of the Coast Survey, and that they would join him as volunteers in the great cause of astronomical science. The arrangement was the best which, under the circumstances, could be made, and we were willing to abide by it. Before it could be consummated we were surprised to find that the appointment of the Scientific Council by the donors and others, in 1855, had not been ratified by the Board. So loosely had the concerns of the Board up to this time been conducted, that we were actually acting as a Council, corresponding with and meeting the members of the Board and of the Executive Committee, brought prominently before the public at the inauguration festival as responsible for the scientific concerns of the Institution, allowing donations to be solicited and made by the use of our names as a Scientific Council, and yet we had never been elected at a regular meeting of the Board. The public will thus have some insight into the mode of doing business by the Trustees, *and will pardon us as scientific men if we have looked less closely to the form than to the substance of our appointment, and had believed ourselves formally in charge of the scientific concerns of the Institution.*"

The "high-handed" proceedings of the Trustees in regard to the management of the Observatory building and the grounds, are visited with the severe displeasure of the Council. They say:

"At this time occurred one of the incidents in *the history of this meddling, which, if not unprecedented, is certainly most reprehensible.* The Executive Committee met, and without consulting the Director, or any member of the Scientific Council, threw open the grounds of the Observatory to the public; directed the Treasurer to procure duplicate keys to the Observatory; and requested Dr. GOULD to place one set in his dwelling-house "for the sole and exclusive use of the Trustees; so that while Dr. GOULD was held responsible for the care of the Observatory and its instruments, he was to be deprived of the power of effective control. To understand this high handed step we must look back to the occurrence of a few preceding days, and forward to the fourth resolution adopted at this time, which was this:

Resolved, That Dr. GOULD be officially requested through the Secretary of the Board, to instruct the boys and young men, who, as employes of the Coast Survey, are under his direction, that the Institution was endowed to a great extent through the efforts and by the munificence of private individuals residing in this city, and that the labor of securing the construction of its buildings, and their present equipments, has principally been performed here, and that it is largely dependent upon the friends of astronomical science in this vicinity for its future progress and usefulness. And that hereafter the Board of Trustees will require for themselves personally, and for all persons visiting the Observatory, the candor, courtesy and civility, every where essential, but especially so in an Institution which originated in the most generous and disinterested intentions, and which can only accomplish the work of its founders by securing in every legitimate way, and so deserving, the popular favor and support.

We shall not hesitate to speak plainly in this matter. It is thus slurred over by Mr. OLCOTT:

"Without noticing the many unpleasant indications of the state of feeling at the Observatory, the Executive Committee (composed of nine of the Trustees,) felt called upon to rebuke recent gross and deliberate insults offered by Dr GOULD, through his youthful subordinates, to three of our Trustees. The Trustees had, in visiting the Observatory in the discharge of their duties been refused admittance, the door closed in their faces, and otherwise treated with insolence, prevarication and falsehood.

This Board, I know, cannot be shaken in its abiding confidence in the truthfulness, honorable intentions and gentlemanly deportment of the Trustees referred to, by whomsoever they may be secretly lampooned or openly traduced."

If we suppose, which is not correct, that gross and deliberate insults were offered by the young gentlemen to the Trustees, is Dr. GOULD to be held responsible for this? The answer is, Yes, if he justifies it. But Mr. OLCOTT says: The Committee felt called upon to rebuke recent gross and deliberate insults offered by Dr. GOULD through his youthful subordinates! To rebuke it before it was reported to Dr. GOULD, before, in fact, he knew anything of the circumstances! Such hasty action is surely unbecoming, and so is this charge, to make which Mr. OLCOTT is obliged to ignore the order of time, and the reasonable limits of official responsibility.

The insults offered by Dr. GOULD are the insults alleged to have been offered by his 'youthful subordinates.' Who are these youthful subordinates thus rebuked by the Executive Committee and by Mr. OLCOTT? Four aids in the Coast Survey of the United States—remarkable for their attainments in science—for their industry, zeal and devotion to astronomical occupations—young men who have received careful training in their families, and of high moral and religious principles, of gentlemanly deportment and amiable manners. We appeal to Mr. DE WITT, one of the nine Trustees, if he does not personally know this to be true of the young gentleman who was said to be foremost in offering these insults? Their conduct and character, public and private, have hitherto been unimpeached. If they want years, that is a fault which time will be sure to mend. The law declares them to be men; but even were they as young as Mr. OLCOTT asserts, we have no sympathy with the sneers of the Executive Committee against youth. These sneers cannot be justified, even by the mature age of those from whom they come. The honor and reputation of these young men are as dear to them, to the Director, to the Scientific Council, to their parents, relatives and friends as that of any sexagenarian among us. We challenge the City of Albany to produce four young men more exemplary in their characters, or excellent in their attainments.

What was their position? Earning from the Government by scientific labor a mere pittance, by labor continued through so many hours of the day that it has been adjudged throughout the world to be a day's full task, they nevertheless volunteered to assist Dr. GOULD in his gratuitous and severe toil at the Dudley Observatory. Receiving no support from the Observatory, barely provided with a place to shelter themselves, and essential by its proximity to the Observatory to the execution of work by night or by day, with no comforts or luxuries of furniture or appliances of domestic life provided at the cost of the Trustees, at least the independence of their position should have been acknowledged by the Board, and they should have been treated with gentlemanly mildness and courtesy, perhaps even with some indications of sympathy and regard which might serve as a recognition of their noble zeal and disinterestedness. No rude remark, no criticism of the conduct of their friend Dr. GOULD, no haughty assumption of contrast of position should have been used by the visiting Trustees. A smile, rather than a rude rebuke should have followed any exhibition of irritation or hasty temper, consequent upon the generous impulses of youth in defence of their preceptor and friend. We have only the *ex parte* statements of the assistants themselves, except in one case, where the Trustee's own account of his conduct was such as to condemn him in the eyes of the friend to whom he related it. The Trustees seem to have forgotten that these young gentlemen were not their paid employes, and that the office of showmen, although constantly and courteously discharged by them, formed no part of the duties which they had so generously and nobly volunteered to perform. The visiting Trustees had no right to accost them as they did, making demands upon them which should have been addressed to the Director, if to any one. Had the assistants been salaried as astronomers by the Institution their treatment by Messrs ARMSBY, WILDER and PEIRCE would have been indefensible, and the vote of the Trustees entirely inexcusable. We should have been glad had the Trustees enabled us to look at the other side, but they have declined to do this. We can, therefore, only say that, as far as we understand the case, the rudeness was on the part of the visiting Trustees, and not of the 'juvenile subordinates,' and that the conduct of the latter was remarkably discreet and exemplary. Dr. ARMSBY and Mr. WILDER should have gone into the Observatory with Dr. GOULD when he offered to show them into it, and not have waited his absence to endeavor to effect an entrance. Dr. ARMSBY and Mr. PEIRCE, instead of urging admittance at a time when Dr. GOULD was not on the premises, should have taken care by a suitable notice to secure his presence when they called. Their communication with the assistants was an unseemly act of itself, and the demands made were still more unseemly. There is no evidence before us that the Trustees were 'refused admittance,' or 'the doors closed in their faces,' and to the contrary we have positive testimony. That they were treated with 'insolence, prevarication and falsehood' is untrue. Such charges against gentlemen of any age require the strongest proof, and unless that proof is submitted, the accuser must meet the deserved reprobation. No such proof has been furnished by Mr. OLCOTT. Insolence, prevarication and falsehood are not in accordance with the character of these young men, and we pronounce the charge baseless. They are, we are sure, such young men as the citizens of Albany would be proud to have as friends and acquaintances for their sons, and as examples of a virtuous, studious, hard-working, youthful career. We appeal to the citizens not to let this high-handed oppression of youth pass without the most scathing rebuke."

Another point is urged:

"The donors assuredly have a right to know what has become of their money—how much of it has been spent, and for what purposes—how much has been invested, and in what—and how much remains. *It was collected by the use of our names, and part of it on our personal solicitation to the contributors.* Let these questions be answered by Mr. OLCOTT. We were accepted as a Council by the donors and friends of the Observatory. We have been appealed to by Mrs. DUDLEY to represent her donation, amounting to nearly $60,000. We have been urged by donors, both here and out of Albany, to have this question tested. We call upon Mr. OLCOTT to answer these and other questions of account; and, if he will not answer us, we call upon him to present to his colleagues, the minority of the Board, such a statement."

A general summing up, at the end of the pamphlet, contains the following, among other statements:

"The fact is, that *there appears to have been a systematic persecution in small and mean ways*; such as not replying promptly to letters, and thus delaying the work of the Observatory—for example, the not answering, until March, letters written in January, &c.; the non communication by the Secretary of the acts of the Executive Committee of nine, of whom all but one were opposed to the Director, not even a fair representation of the minority of the Board being allowed a place upon it; appointing upon a subcommittee of four the three members most prominent for bitter denunciations of Dr. GOULD, and making the signature of two of these four requisite to give validity to any account; interfering with the details of arrangement of the house and grounds; denying the means to procure furniture, &c., for the former; not furnishing the funds impliedly promised; passing votes relative to the Observatory without consulting the Director; visiting the Observatory at times when the Director's absence was known, and endeavoring to pick quarrels with the assistants; giving to the assistants their views as to the arrangements which the Director ought to make; not acting upon the Director's recommendations as to the mounting of the instruments, &c.

The absurd intermeddling of Mr. OLCOTT, in demanding an account from Dr. GOULD as to his sending the microscopes of the meridian-circle to Mr. SPENCER for slight modification, is put in what we conceive to be its proper light. It is another *sad evidence of the incompatibility of his suspicious and irritable temper with his position.*

Having investigated the scientific concerns of the Institution, under Dr. GOULD's directorship, and found them highly commendable, and that an extraordinary progress has been made, considering the time and other circumstances, we ask an equally searching examination into the pecuniary affairs which have been under the charge of Mr. OLCOTT, that each one may be judged in his own line. *We ask that Mr. Olcott be required to render an account of his stewardship.*"

We learn from the Albany *Statesman* that this statement of the Council will be answered in a few days "by a complete, documentary, and most triumphant refutation from the Board of Trustees."

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

American Enterprise—Continuation of the Don Pedro II. Railroad—Interesting Ceremony.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

RIO JANEIRO, May 26, 1858.

I know it will afford you pleasure to hear that the "American firm," as it is called here, has been entirely successful, and that their contract for the Don Pedro II. Railroad was signed on the 10th Inst., in the presence of the Hon. R. K. MEADE, the American Minister, and ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., United States Consul. On the 12th, the contractors, now in Brazil, (Messrs. ROBERTS, HARVEY and HASRAM,) proceeded to their new field of operations, accompanied by some hands and implements, and immediately commenced their preparations for beginning the work. On the 17th, there was a formal "breaking of the ground"—Col. GARNETT, the Chief Engineer of the Railroad Company, taking out the first shovelful, beneath the united American and Brazilian flags, in the presence of a number of Brazilians, assembled from the neighborhood, who were much gratified with the occasion and the ceremonies. The sentiments, which were heartily responded to by all present, were: "The Imperial Family of Brazil"—"The President of the United States"—"The Don Pedro II. Railroad Company;" with numerous volunteers, betokening the friendly feelings of the two countries.

You are aware that the first section of this important national work was commenced by an English party, Mr. EDWARD PRICE. His contract covered only the first thirty-eight miles—all light work, over a flat country. Thirty miles were publicly opened in March last, and the remaining eight miles will be completed in September. The "American Contract" begins here at a new town called *Belem*. The "second section," or *Mountain* division, is totally different from the first. It runs along the sides of the mountains, and encounters very heavy work—deep cutting through rock, heavy embankments and walls, and twelve tunnels in as many miles. The topography of this portion of the route is an exaggerated picture of the Alleghany Mountain, where it is crossed by the Pennsylvania Railroad; and the country is quite as healthy, and better, for work, as there is never any frost. The rocks, although all granite, are not difficult either to drill or blast, and the purest and most delicious water abounds all along the route. There is no finer climate under the sun.

It is provided in the contract, that if this portion of the work be carried on to the satisfaction of the Company, the same firm is to have the preference for the residue of the line, (about 180 miles.) In that event, this will constitute one of the most important contracts ever made by an American firm, at home or abroad.

All the Americans in Rio Janeiro regard the making of the present contract as a strong movement toward American interests in Brazil; believing that it will be the means of introducing many enterprising Americans in various walks of life, as well as many American inventions and manufactures; besides strengthening the bonds of friendship which might forever to exist between the two greatest Governments of the western hemisphere. The Company, backed by the Brazilian Government, have selected Americans to take charge of and to construct the greatest national work of Brazil. This, if no more, is certainly a high compliment, paid by an intelligent body of men, to American integrity and enterprise. American mechanics, laborers and contractors will now, therefore, receive a double welcome in Brazil; from Brazilians, as well as from their own countrymen. In fact it needs only a *steamship* communication between the two countries, to induce a large social as well as commercial intercourse, and this can not long be delayed. Here are probably fifteen or more millions of dollars' worth of work, on a single railroad, to be accomplished by American skill and labor. The intercourse arising from this alone must prove to be considerable, and it will be accompanied by more or less freight—machinery, implements, carts, barrows, and certain provisions, &c. The people of the two countries will become better acquainted, and many articles, now scarcely thought of in our commercial transactions, will be shipped between them. The United States, being the *largest* coffee customer of Brazil, has to pay annually a heavy balance in *specie*—no trifling balance, but the large sum of *fourteen millions of dollars*, while Brazil, following naturally enough the old beaten path between her and Europe, spends this same specie in England in purchasing such articles as can, and *will be*, hereafter and ere long, furnished at lower prices in the United States. Thus are the people of the United States directly interested in every measure calculated to foster kindly feelings and encourage social and commercial intercourse with Brazil; and thus this great railroad is national, not only to Brazil, but to the United States.

You are personally acquainted with some of the members of the firm who have undertaken its construction, and can judge for yourselves whether they are likely to push it through vigorously or otherwise.

The Runaway State Treasurer of Ohio.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

It will be remembered that, a short time ago, several gentlemen visited J. G. BRESLIN, Esq., Ex-Treasurer of State, at his present abode in Canada, for the purpose of obtaining some information of the financial transactions between himself and the outside Treasurers of State with whom he was known to have been connected. But by their efforts but little was learned of the affairs of the office during his administration.

The mission occasioned some uneasiness in certain quarters, and a tightness in the money market was the result of that enterprise. The State is far from an entire release from the Breslin influence on the money market. Three are yet holders of the fund, deposits that remain intact, except the necessary allowance for expenses. As an evidence of the existence of the Breslin power for further financial disturbances, we have merely to refer to the present rumor in Cleveland and this city of the probable *expose* promised during this month, and the wonderful flutter it is creating among his former associates. It is said that a letter from Mr. BRESLIN on the subject has been received, and was shown by a legal gentleman in whom he has ever had great confidence.

In that letter it is stated that since the visit of the delegation to which reference has been made, he had, in connection with a few friends, tried and true, given this subject earnest and careful consideration, and had determined fully to give to the world a clear and candid statement of his operations from minute books known to be in his possession, showing names, locality, date and amount of the transactions with each; the character and amount of sureties, the pledges of honor upon which he relied, the frequent renewal of those assurances, and the disappointments consequent. The utter falsity of the representations made to him by persons prominent in the political and financial world, men whose characters he now holds, as it were, "in the hollow of his hand," men who, since his flight to Canada, have shown signs of repentance, and of refunding, upon which Mr. B., as intimated to his legal adviser, has until lately relied for means to do by the State, as he says, it has ever been his aim and study to do to individuals, to religiously discharge the great obligation resting on him, by which means, and them alone, can he hope to redeem his character and regain his citizenship. This report is not unreasonable; on the contrary, when considered in connection with the circumstances of the case, it appears quite probable. Mr. B. has long felt it his duty to make this *expose* but his very generous nature has revolted at any step that would involve his friends in difficulty. But now he feels that he has no other way left for an escape.

Execution of the Murderer Isaac L. Wood, at Geneseo.

From the Rochester Democrat, 10th.

The penalty prescribed by the law for the crime of murder was inflicted upon ISAAC L. WOOD yesterday, at Geneseo. The unfortunate culprit was convicted some months since of poisoning to death, at Dansville, RHODA WOOD, the widow of his brother, and sentenced by Judge JOHNSON to be hung on the 25th of June; but the day previous to the one appointed for the execution of the sentence, a reprieve was received from Governor KING until the 9th of the present month.

On Thursday evening the prisoner was visited by Sheriff MCCARTHEY, District-Attorney HENDER, and JOSEPH KERSHNER, Esq. In the presence of these gentlemen and two other witnesses the wretched man made a sort of confession; going so far as to admit a knowledge that his own wife his brother, and his brother's wife and two children were poisoned by some person known to him, but he declined to say who that person was. The statement is to be reduced to writing by one of the gentlemen who heard it, and will probably be published.

WOOD came to the scene of his death with a firm step, and appeared to have nerved himself for the scene with some success. He was a small man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and was about 35 years of age. He was dressed in a dark green frock coat, dark plaid pantaloons and a check vest. His neck was bare. He observed narrowly the gallows, scanning it all over with much attention.

As soon as he was placed under the gallows a Deputy Sheriff informed him in a loud voice that he had but twenty minutes to live, and that he was at liberty to speak, if he chose to do so. The unfortunate man spoke about as follows, making, however, many repetitions which we omit as far as possible:

"Here am I, condemned by the laws of my country to die—in a few moments end my life, and I shall pass away into another world. This world may look on me as it pleases; but blessed be God, this is not my abiding place. The demand of justice must be met. I shall soon be stretched between heaven and earth, and go to my account. It is a solemn thought—to stand before the judgment seat of God. Oh, Mr. HEBBERT (turning to the District-Attorney, who stood near,) you too must some time go to judgment. Christ will be the Judge; we cannot deceive him. I say I am an innocent man. Blessed be God, I shall soon be out of the way of my persecutors. I had rather die ten thousand deaths than be persecuted as I have been for the last five weeks. To die is a gain to me. (Pointing to the gallows.) God knows what has caused this; he knows the injustice of this; He knows how men have erred. There may be men who believe."

Horrible Murder and Suicide at Cedar Rapids.

We learn from the Cedar Valley (Iowa) *Times*, of the 1st instant that on the evening previous a horrible tragedy occurred at Cedar Rapids. About eighteen months ago AMBROSE S. SKEELES and his family left Cedar Rapids, having lived here a few years, for the East, where, we believe, his relatives reside, and while absent, difficulties occurred which led to a separation from his wife—he leaving there and coming to Michigan, and she, with the children, three in number, returning to Cedar Rapids. About three weeks ago, SKEELES, having ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, came to this city for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. Being unable to bring about an understanding, even by assistance of friends and relatives, SKEELES became desperate, and, we understand, threatened her life if she took steps to procure a divorce—a course she had determined to take on the grounds of ill-treatment. On Tuesday Mrs. SKEELES went to Marion for the purpose of taking the necessary initiatory steps for a divorce suit.

SKEELES went to his wife's house, she being at a neighbor's. One of the children went over and told her that her father was in the house, when Mrs. SKEELES requested a young lady present to go with her to the house after the other children. They passed over a stile between the gardens, where the young lady remained, while Mrs. SKEELES passed on to an outside cellar door, about ten feet, and discovered SKEELES in the cellar. Passing down a few steps, she asked him what he was doing, and said to him that she told him times enough not to come there. He made some reply, but is not known what, and came out of the cellar. Mrs. SKEELES then shut the cellar door, and was in the act of fastening it with a padlock, when SKEELES seized her, threw her upon the ground, and held her down with his knee across her body, while he deliberately took a knife from his pocket, and opening it, cut the poor woman's throat in a horrible manner, nearly severing the head from the body, and causing death instantly. Then rising to an erect position, he coolly gashed his own throat.

Mrs. SKEELES died instantly, and her husband lived only a few moments. She was highly esteemed, and leaves four orphans entirely destitute. He was about 35 years of age, and she 32; had been married fifteen years, and separated three years, but again lived together until seven months since. SKEELES came from Lockport, N. Y. He had an ungovernable temper, but was not intemperate.

Steam-Boiler Explosion—Loss of Life.

The operatives in the Manchester Print Works, in the Mooshausic Valley, 5½ miles from Providence, were startled Thursday morning by the bursting of a boiler, which killed two and wounded five persons, carried four other boilers from their beds, and destroyed property to a large amount. There were 12 boilers in all, driving a horizontal engine of 250 horse power, and, at the time of the explosion, seven were in use for the bleaching, three for the steam drying-house, the remaining two remaining idle, but fires were ordered to be built under them. The direct cause of the explosion was lack of water. There was a heavy fire under the boiler which burst, and a light one under that next to it, which forced the water all out of the former, thus causing the calamity which followed.

DAVID STEWART, fireman, being on the top of the boilers at the time of the explosion, was literally torn to atoms. Half of his body was thrown over the main building, about 400 feet from the boilers; another portion was thrown about 300 feet from the engine room.

PATRICK CLARKE was instantly killed while passing through the yard; when the boiler burst a piece of that or a brick striking him in the head.

Others were scalded to death, or maimed by the falling bricks and timbers.

EDWARD CLARKE had his left ear cut off by being struck with a flying brick.

Eighty hands were employed at the time, and the loss of life was remarkably small.

The boiler, when torn from its bed, was shattered into pieces like glass. Tearing the roof completely off the engine-room building, the boiler was forced away, splintered in all directions, a number of pieces being carried over the whole main building some 300 feet—one of these pieces weighing over half a ton.

Crops.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of July 9, says: "In the southern and western counties, our Wheat harvest has commenced, and from all the accounts we receive, the crop will be secured in most excellent condition, and as a whole the yield will be large. Some fields have been destroyed by the insect, but the Wheat has now so far matured that they can do it no harm. Should the present fine weather continue through this and the next week, the great bulk of the crop in this State will no doubt be secured."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Michael Cangemi—Motion in Arrest of Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 10.

Before the Hon. Judges DAVIES, (presiding,) Ingraham, Wright and Sutherland.

On Saturday, according to the announcement of the Judge at Circuit, before whom Michael Cangemi was tried and convicted for the murder of Eugene Anderson, the prisoner was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court for sentence.

Mr. MCKEON, the acting District-Attorney, moved for judgment on the conviction, as attested by the indictment and *postea*, which he handed up.

Mr. Ashmead, for the prisoner, said there were some questions which they would present presently, in the shape of reasons for arrest of judgment, and also for a new trial; it appeared to him, however, that the case was in such a condition that it was impossible to argue it, from the manner in which it was put before the Court by the prosecuting officers. Contrary to the stipulation entered into between the Judge and counsel for both sides, the prisoner's counsel had never seen until now the bill of exceptions presented in their name, and in that bill so presented there was matter which, he held, formed no part of it.

Mr. Attorney-General Tremaine said the sentence should precede the bill of exceptions. The bill of exceptions did not preclude the execution of the sentence, unless under certain circumstances, which, he contended, did not here exist. If a new trial were granted before the sentence was pronounced, it would entirely reverse the ordinary course of proceeding.

The Court—We all concur in that view of the matter.

Mr. Ashmead—Judge Mitchell and the Court of this District decided exactly the reverse. He would not pass sentence until the bill of exceptions was prepared and brought in, and the motion for a new trial argued.

The Court—The decision by the Court of Appeals of the case of Ruloff has settled the practice in this State.

Mr. Ashmead—There will be reasons offered here in arrest of judgment as well as for a new trial, and who ever heard of sentencing a man and then moving for an arrest of judgment?

The Court—On the return of the *postea*, it is the duty of the General Term, as we understand it, to call up the prisoner and pass sentence upon him.

Mr. Ashmead said that before they offered their reasons in arrest of judgment, he wished to call attention to a matter which, it seemed to him, rendered it utterly impossible that sentence should be pronounced. He understood that under the present Constitution of 1846, and since the decision in this case by the Court of Appeals, the course to be pursued was similar to the course pursued under the old Constitution. In the case of the *People* vs. *Vermilyea*, 7th Cowan, 143, it was said exactly what was to be done in the General Term before sentence could be passed. The Court said that the General Term must not only have the record and the *postea*, but the circumstances in evidence must be laid before them by a case, or in some other way. He understood the law to be, beyond all controversy, that the General Term must, at any rate, have the record and the *postea*. Now, the prosecution had brought into this Court no record of the proceedings before Judge WRIGHT. They only brought in a *postea*, and on that moved for judgment. Now, according to the language of the elementary writers, the *postea* was the indorsement of a Judge on the *nisi prius* record, and there could be no *postea* without a record. What was required to be done, and what is done by all the English Courts and all the Courts that adopt the English practice, would be found laid down in the 18th of *Viner's Abridgment*, p. 176. See also Holt in 16th Viner, 485.

The Court—This is the very same argument used at the General Term in the former case, and which was overruled.

Mr. Ashmead—Yes, but still it had reference to the rough minutes of the Clerk, which we contended made part of the record.

Judge Wright—There is no such thing in legal parlance as the record of a Circuit Court.

Mr. Tremaine—This is all regulated by statute.

The Court—In the case of Vermilyea the record was necessary in order to enable the Court to determine the degree of punishment; here but one punishment can be decreed.

Mr. Blankman offered the following reasons in arrest of judgment:

First—That it does not appear from the *postea* that any verdict whatever was rendered by the jurors who were impaneled to try the defendant.

Second—That it does not appear that the twelve jurors who were sworn to try the defendant, or any of them, have rendered any verdict upon the issues they were sworn to try.

Third—That it does not appear that the defendant was present in Court when the verdict of the jury was rendered, if any verdict was ever rendered by said jury or any of them.

Fourth—That no judgment can be pronounced upon the defendant, neither the record nor the *postea* showing that the defendant was convicted of the offence charged against him by the verdict of the jury sworn to try him.

Mr. Tremaine—We have authorities to show that this *postea* is much fuller than required; but I may also state that my learned friend's points are wrong as matter of fact.

Mr. Blankman—Upon the trial of this case at Circuit, a certain agreement was made and entered into between the Attorney-General on the one side and the associate counsel and the counsel representing the defendant, and the defendant in person. I deem it my duty, as counsel in this case, to bring this fact to the knowledge of this Court, not for the purpose of raising any objection to what was done by virtue of that agreement but I deem it a duty to present the facts to the Court, in order that, having them before it, it may advise with its own conscience as to what course it would be right and proper to take in the premises.

Mr. Tremaine inquired in what manner the counsel pro. osed to bring the facts to which he referred before the Court?

Mr. Blankman—On the prisoner's affidavit.

The Court—The Court all concur in the opinion that the points just presented form no reason for arrest of judgment.

Mr. Ashmead—I was waiting to hear the Attorney-General reply to them.

The Court—We do not choose to hear the Attorney-General.

Mr. Ashmead argued to sustain the points presented by his associate. He asserted, *in limine*, that whenever a record is produced, particularly in a criminal case, and most especially in a capital case, everything that is essential should affirmatively appear upon it. Nothing should be taken by implication, by mere inference, by intendment, or by construction, but everything essential should be so clear and distinctly set out on the face of the paper, that it is impossible to draw other than one inference, to wit, the clear inference that it sets out all the affirmative facts. The first of the objections here presented was, that it did not appear on the *postea* that the defendant was present in Court when the verdict of the Jury was rendered. That point had been adjudicated upon in three States of this Union. (Dunn vs The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 6th Barr, 39; The State vs. Travers, 1st Overton, 434; The State of New-York vs. Perkins, 1st Wendell, 91.) The act of Assembly in this State also required that the party shall be present during the trial. On the second point, viz, that in the *postea* it did not appear that the jurors sworn to try the prisoner had rendered any verdict—that averment, on the contrary, being, as it would seem, studiously avoided. He quoted from the 4th Blackstone. If this prisoner, he continued, was to be sentenced and executed on a record like this, he would be sentenced and executed on a record which did not show either that he was convicted by the Jury or that he was present in Court when the verdict was rendered.

The Court adhered to its decision, overruling the points in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Blankman then renewed his proposal to read the affidavit of the prisoner.

The Court—To what point?

Mr. Blankman—To the point that a certain agreement—(that to withdraw the Juror, Muller)—which was entered into by counsel both for the prosecution and the defence, and which was signed by the defendant, and which was ordered to form a part of the record in this case, and to be put on file, has not been produced, and I ask now to read this affidavit, in order that, if the stipulation be not produced, the *postea* may be amended. I have plenty of authorities to show that my course in relation to that is perfectly regular and right. This affidavit, at this stage of the proceedings, may be regarded in the light of what the prisoner has to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

Mr. McKeon—The question has not yet been asked of him.

The Court—He has not been arraigned.

Mr. Blankman—Is there no such thing in this State as diminution of record?

The Court—Not now, I believe.

Mr. Tremaine interposed preliminary objections to the amendment of the record by the insertion of the stipulation referred to. First, he claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction to amend the *postea*, which was, in fact, the proceeding of the Circuit Court, an entirely independent and distinct branch of our system of jurisprudence; second, he claimed that if this Court had jurisdiction, the prosecuting officers were entitled to the service of any papers on which the Court was called on to give any relief, with a notice for the application for the particular relief desired.

Mr. Blankman replied, citing the cases of Mayo vs. Whitson, in 2d Jones' (N. C.) reports; and Carmony vs. Hobart, 5th Barr, (Pa.,) 305.

These objections were argued at considerable length, the prisoner's counsel frequently diverging into a discussion of the motion on its merits, for which he was repeatedly called to order by the Court.

The Court eventually decided to sustain the Attorney-General's objections, thereby refusing the motion to amend the *postea*. Any application to amend must be made to the Circuit Judge.

The General Term adjourned till Monday (to-day) at 11 A. M. Subsequently Judge WRIGHT sat at Circuit to hear argument on the motion to amend the *postea* by making the stipulation already referred to a part of it, so as to bring before the General Term the question whether a capital conviction by eleven Jurors is valid in law.

The Judge intimated that he would not amend the *postea*, and said that he thought the only action he could take would be to return to the General Term the stipulation of the counsel for the withdrawal of the Juror, Frederick Muller; but then he believed it would not form part of the record.

Without giving any decision he postponed the matter till Monday morning, for the purpose of consultation with the other judges.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Monday, the 23d of August, was set down by the Court for the oral arguments in the Parish Will case. Many of the appellants have submitted their points, waiving oral argument.

GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

Before the above Justices.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. *George Ackerman, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

John Edgerton vs. *Henry L. Douglass, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on special verdict, with costs.

Philip French, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Frederic Bayley vs. *Isaac Newton.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Elisha W. Chester vs. *John J. Speed, Jr.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

James Alwdock vs. *Philander Hale.*—Judgment of Special Term reversed, and a new trial granted; costs to abide event of suit.

Owen Churchman vs. *William Lewis.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, and motion for new trial denied with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The wills of John Lafarge, deceased, and Janet P. Williams, deceased, were severally admitted to Prebate on Friday in the Surrogate's Office. The will of Walter G. Dyer, late of England, deceased, was also admitted to probate upon the production of an exemplified copy thereof from the Prerogative Court of the Province of Canterbury; and upon the production of a power of attorney from the executor in England to Amos B. Corwine, American Consul at Panama, authorizing him to appoint an attorney in the City of New-York to take administration with the will annexed; and said Corwine having by power of attorney, duly selected and authorized Simeon H. Ackerman to apply to the Surrogate of the County of New-York for such letters—it was ordered that letters of administration, with the will annexed of the testator, be issued to said Ackerman, upon giving the proper security. This is the first will received from England since the Act of Parliament abolishing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and simplifying the practice in all matters of a testamentary character.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	20	—	—
Flour, bbls	9,203	228	602
Meal	760	—	—
Wheat, bushels	53,293	—	3,500
Corn, bushels	8,500	—	3,500
Oats, bushels	1,600	—	—
Malt	8,000	—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RIVALS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—NICK OF THE WOODS—FLOATING BEACON—FAMILY JARS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PALACE GARDEN—Fifteenth-st. and Sixth-av.

Mails Close at Post-Office

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	3½ P.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 3½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 14

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton* was boarded off Cape Race on Friday by the Associated News Yacht, and her news, four days later, transmitted from St John's by telegraph. She reports an improved market for cotton and breadstuffs. The news from India, by telegraph from Malta, is highly important. Sir HUGH ROSE had captured Calpee, with a large amount of ammunition and military stores; there had been serious disturbances in the Bombay Presidency; Fort Copul had been taken, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had captured Mohundee, and Oude was still in rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, and they had attacked and plundered Gwalior. The intelligence is certainly important, but on the whole it appears to be adverse to the British interests.

The United States storeship *Relief*, JAMES H. STROM, Lieutenant, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, in seven days from Aspinwall, *vid* Key West. She brings the invalids sent home from the Pacific Squadron. She left no man-of-war at Aspinwall, which circumstance created some uneasiness among the citizens, as they were living in constant apprehension of an outbreak and riot between the negro and native population. The *Relief* arrived at Key West July 2d, and found there the United States frigates *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and brig *Dolphin*. The *Colorado* had broken her main crank on her passage from Aspinwall. The United States sloop *Macedonian*, from Boston, anchored at Key West on the 3d of July. The *Plymouth*, *Water-Witch*, *Arctic* and *Jamestown* were cruising about Cuba, (looking for the *Styx* which arrived at Halifax several days ago.) The *Jamestown*, which has lately returned from San Juan Nicaragua, had eighteen cases of fever on board. The last and lamest of the Walker Filibusters, a man named FRIZZELL, came home in the *Relief*. A list of her officers will be found in another place.

Later Mexican advices have been received by the arrival of the bark *Brithunt* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The decree for the forced loans was being rigidly enforced at the Capital. The British and French Ministers had advised their countrymen to pay the required contributions under protest, but the American Minister opposed the demand, and, as intimated in the last previous advices, had asked for his passports. The most wretched condition of affairs exists throughout the entire country.

As the warm weather increases, vessels continue to arrive at this and other ports, with the loss of a portion of their crews by yellow fever, and others sick with the disease. Two vessels bound to foreign ports have put in here in distress, and all so one into Newport, having lost so many of their crews as to make it impossible to proceed on their voyage. In all cases, they come from ports in Cuba; Havana, Mantanzas, and Sagua la Grande being most prominent. On Saturday the brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. DAY, (late WYMAN,) arrived from St. Jago de Cuba in 21 days, having left on the 19th ult. The Captain and two of the passengers died on the passage of yellow fever, and three others of the crew were sent ashore sick with the same disease. The bark *Undine*, from Havana, lost three of her crew in that port. These vessel are either sent at once to the lower anchorage in Raritan Bay, or where no sickness prevails, and the cargoes are discharged into lighters at Quarantine.

Reports from points outside the City indicate the hottest weather yesterday that has been experienced this year, if not for several years. In Albany the thermometer marked 97°, and in Boston it ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade. The former place was visited during the day by one of the most severe rain-storms ever known there. The streets were so flooded as to be impassable for half an hour. The rain was accompanied by a gale of wind, which did considerable damage, and a few miles in the country was a terrific hail-storm, which cut up the growing crops badly. Boston was also visited by heavy showers.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory have published a detailed statement in defence of Dr. GOULD. The charges urged by Mr. OLCOTT against the Director, which were made the ground for his removal, are taken up and discussed successively by the Council. The truth of the charges is denied in every particular. It is stated that the Trustees are preparing a reply, which will be published in a few days.

Senator DOUGLAS reached Chicago on Friday, and was received with a great display. A procession escorted him to the Fremont House, where he made a lengthy speech, an abstract of which will be found under our telegraphic head. The attendance was estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 persons.

The National Guard reached this City at 2 A. M. yesterday, by the Amboy boat, from Philadelphia. They were received by the Seventy-first Regiment, including the City Guard and that portion of the Seventh Regiment which had remained in town, instead of going on with the remains of Ex-President MONROE to Richmond.

A tier of beams in a new building being erected in Fifty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, suddenly gave way on Saturday afternoon, injuring six laborers. The extent of the injuries comprised fractured limbs, broken ribs, and some external contusions. It was a great marvel that several men were not instantly killed. The accident is attributed to the recklessness of the builders.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday last, the Attorney-General of the State and the District-Attorney of this City, moved for judgment on MICHAEL CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of ANDERSON, the policeman. The prisoner's counsel moved for an arrest of judgment, on various points affecting the sufficiency of the indictment, the document on which the motion for judgment was made. The principal objection urged on behalf of the defence was the fact that the stipulation entered into by counsel on both sides at the trial, by which one of the Jurors was withdrawn, had been omitted from the *postea*, though it was agreed that it should be put on the files of the Court, and thereby made part of the record. The Court held that it had no power to amend the *postea*, that being exclusively with the Judge who tried the case at Circuit. Judge WRIGHT, after the adjournment of the General Term, sat at Circuit, and after hearing argument, *pro* and *con*, on the motion to amend the *postea*, as proposed by counsel for the prisoner, postponed his decision till Monday.

CHRISTIAN SCHROFF, a German laborer, on Saturday evening assaulted his wife with a large knife, stabbing her dangerously in several places. He immediately afterwards stabbed himself three times. The injuries to the wife it is believed will prove fatal. SCHROFF was committed to Essex Market prison to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 342, which is less by 5 than for the week preceding. Of these, 56 were by consumption, and 11 by marasmus. There were only 3 fatal cases of measles, 7 of scarlet fever, and 8 of small-pox.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, were 2,500 bales at full prices. Nothing really new in Flour or Corn, for each of which a moderate inquiry prevailed. Wheat was brisker, at somewhat lower rates. The activity in Provisions continued throughout the day. Rio Coffee was more sought after. Sugars were not so freely dealt in. Naval Stores were in lively demand at buoyant prices. Rice was in good request. Freights were moderately active,—with 742 vessels, of all classes, in port.

India and America.

It cannot be a matter of indifference to any portion of the Western world, in what way the two hundred million inhabitants of Hindostan are to be governed for the next half Century, or what measures are to be taken to bring them, if they ever can be brought, within the pale of occidental civilization. There are few people—not even England herself—half as much interested in the question as we. In all that the future promises, or threatens, no one has so much at stake as the people of this Continent. It is no rhetorical boast to say that by the time America is peopled, reclaimed and cultivated, it will be the head-quarters of art, commerce, manufactures, and the centre of civil thought, and will wield over inferior, or less developed races, an influence such as no conquerors of ancient or modern times have ever enjoyed, and all the more desirable, and all the more flattering to our national pride, because it will, if we are wise, be based not on force, but on moral greatness. It is no rash speculation to predict that England will sooner or later pay the penalty which seems inseparable from prolific maternity. She cannot people the world with her offspring, and found empires in both hemispheres, without exhausting her own vital power. The day will come when she will be overshadowed by the greatness and glory of her progeny, and will commit her sceptre to stronger hands. No parent has ever had such splendid legacies to bequeath to those who have sprung from her loins, and we, as her eldest born, may fairly look forward to the inheritance of the choicest of them all. To succeed to her conquests, and to the cares and responsibilities which they entail, is some thing which it would not be wise to desire; but to take her place in commerce, in power, in moral influence, in literature, is something not unworthy even of our ambition.

The movement which is going on all over the East, from Constantinople to Travancore, promises to break down the wall of partition which has, for so many centuries, made it a *terra incognita*—the land of anomalies, mysteries and difficulties. Europe is in a fair way of making of Asia what it pleases. An Anglo-Saxon empire is slowly rising into might in the Southern Seas; and England, if she does her duty in India, may leave it—for leave it some day she must—civilized, Christianized, educated, enlightened, and the greatest market for the products of western skill and industry which the world has ever seen. As we bid fair to supply future generations, and Hindoos among the rest, with a good deal of their food and most of their clothing, it is of the last importance to us, putting moral considerations altogether aside, to know what sort of folks our customers are likely to be; and this depends in no small degree upon the manner in which the Government of India is to be carried on for the next hundred years. Whether Great Britain is to leave them as she found them—with a yard of cotton round their loins, and contented in the possession of two pounds of rice, without hope, knowledge, or ambition, or make of them restless, energetic, and luxurious traders—is certainly something which interests us to know.

DISRAELI, after many failures and discomfitures, has at last brought in bill for the government of India No. 3, and in it the most remarkable feature of the old one, the election of certain members of the Council by the parliamentary electors of the great cities, has been abandoned. The whole of the old machinery—the Board of Directors and Board of Control—has been swept away, and their places taken nominally by a Secretary of State and a Council of fifteen, but in reality by a Secretary of State alone. A minority of the members of the Council are to be chosen by Directors of the Company, the majority by the Crown. They are to hold their offices during good behavior, and are to enjoy a salary of £1,200 a year. But the Council is in reality a council and nothing more. It is to give advice to the Secretary, which he may take or not as he pleases, upon condition that, if he does not, he shall place his reasons on record. In addition to this the Secretary may send orders to India such as are now sent by the Secret Committee without consulting the Council at all.

The main obstacle to giving the Council the power of voting upon the measures submitted to it, and controlling their execution, has been the difficulties with which this would surround their appointment. If they actually shared the Government of India they would be responsible Ministers, and as the Secretary could not be called on to answer when the majority overruled him, must have seats in the House of Commons; but the House would never consent to this large influx of salaried officials. It simplifies immensely the relations of the Government with the Legislature to fix the whole of the constitutional responsibility upon one man; but to induce this one man to accept it, he must necessarily be rendered master of the situation; or, in other words, be rendered independent of the Council. The general result is that the Council, as a mere advising body, is in reality a mere shadow, and will, we apprehend, exercise very little influence upon the Government of India. The Secretary, inasmuch as he will alone be held accountable for every step he takes, is not likely to take any which he does not himself plan and approve; and as he is sure to have reasons, good or bad, for everything he does, the task of writing them will not prove very onerous. In any discussion which may arise out of doors, upon any of his acts, he will have the House of Commons to listen to, and the Press to publish his statement of his case, while the Council, so far as we yet know, will be tongue-tied. We cannot, under all the circumstances, conceive of a position more disheartening to a man of energy, ability and honesty, than that which its members will occupy, and for this reason, we fear, few such men will, in the end, be got to fill it. They may debate, resolve, and vote, and the Secretary will be bound to listen, but this is all. Even their unanimity on any point may produce no effect.

There is a more objectionable feature still, in the bill, than the foregoing, and that is the manner in which it totally ignores the claims either of the English, at home or in India, or the Hindoos themselves to a voice in the government of the country, and the disposal of the money raised by taxing them. Of the legal power of the Queen to govern conquered territory in her own name, there is no doubt—as this was broadly laid down in the celebrated case of Campbell *vs.* Hale; but she is "restricted from making laws repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, or which would be a violation of law as regards her other subjects." We quote the words of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, in reference to an opinion he gave as to the King's right to legislate by proclamation for the Island of Trinidad, after its conquest, and no better authority could be cited on the subject. Whether it is not repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution to raise taxes, large armies and fleets in India, by an order from a Minister in England, to be used in any quarter of the world he may please, seems to us at least worth consideration, because the Indian forces and Indian revenues may be used in hostilities against Russia or any other Asiatic power, without the knowledge or consent of Parliament.

Republican State Convention.

The officers to be chosen in November next, on a general State ticket, are a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and a State Prison Inspector. On Thursday last the Republican State Committee met at Albany and inaugurated the campaign by designating the 8th of September as the day, and Syracuse as the place, for holding the Nominating Convention of that party. The time is about two weeks earlier than has been customary, a fact which must be understood to imply that much important work is to be done.

It is stated that some difference of opinion existed in the Committee as to the number of delegates of which the Convention should consist, some desiring to return to the old mode of appointing one only for each Assembly District, while others preferred the rule established two years ago, when the Republican Party, as such, was organized, according to which each district has two delegates. Upon this question there was, as we are informed, a very earnest discussion,—and a division very nearly equal. The larger number was finally adopted by a vote of ten to nine, consequently the Convention will consist of 256 instead of 128 members.

From the feeling manifested, not only in the Committee but by the Republican Press, we are bound to suppose that the matter possesses some importance which does not show itself upon the surface. But whether its significance be real or fancied, may well seem questionable to the uninitiated.

The proposal of candidates did not wait for the announcement of the Convention. As our readers are already informed, quite a number of prominent Republicans have been named for Governor, nearly all of whom promptly declined. We shall probably see no new names proposed before the meeting of the Convention. It ought to be easy for the Republicans, out of the material at their command, to select a candidate who would do credit to the office and the State. Whether they will be successful in accomplishing such a result can be known only after the action of the Convention.

As yet the Democratic party has made no formal movement in reference to the Fall canvass. Their Convention will probably meet about the middle of September. As to candidates, but few names have been put forward. That of Judge PARKER, their nominee two years ago, is understood not to have been rubbed off the slate, and the Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN has within a few days been mentioned as an aspirant. Others will doubtless follow. If either of the two gentlemen above named should receive the Democratic nomination, the Republicans cannot safely calculate upon a victory without calling to the field all their available force, to do which an able and acceptable commander will be indispensable.

Constitution of Parties.

The true philosophy of political parties is simple. An Administration in power will, of course, have supporters. If its acts are substantially right the whole country should uphold it, so that there would be, in fact, but one party. Patriotism and good sense require that any Administration which does well should receive general support. Opposition in such a case, from any quarter, would be factious.

But if an Administration should develop a line of policy which a large portion of the people disapprove, then the formation of an opposition party is both proper and necessary. Such an organization will have for its objects, in the first place, to restrain those tendencies and measures which appear wrong; and secondly, to prepare the way for the election of an Administration more in accordance with what is conceived to be the will of the majority.

We should then have but two parties, one to sustain and the other to oppose the Administration. Any attempt to make a permanent political organization on the basis of a platform of measures, must be futile. The circumstances of the country change continually, and each change necessitates a new adjustment of platforms. To be sure, politicians talk of unalterable principles, but these mean simply political truisms, the common property of all, and therefore of no value as party distinctions.

The Democratic Party, it will be said by some, has maintained its individual existence for a long period, while a succession of rival organizations have sprung up and subsided. But this claim is only apparently true. That Party has kept nothing but its very popular name. In all other respects it has changed many times over. The tests which determined the character of its members in JACKSON'S time bore no possible resemblance to those of last Winter, or, we may well predict, to any which will be in use hereafter. Parties, like poets, are born, and not manufactured. They must spring from the requirements of time and circumstances. It is quite futile for theorists to undertake the construction of new parties according to some model or plan which may commend itself to their regard. No such forced and artificial creation can have political vitality, whatever its merits as an abstraction. Statesmanship and politics are essentially and wholly practical. The people care nothing for theories as such. They look at results, and aim at accomplishing tangible effects. For the abstruse, the sentimental, or the distant, they have neither leisure nor inclination. Their energies will act only upon what is manifest, tangible and near at hand. These are considerations which the artificers of new parties are too apt to overlook.

THE ARCTIC MYSTERY.—We publish in another part of the TIMES, this morning, a letter from Mr. PETER FORCE, of Washington, in relation to the supposed discovery of a Northwest passage by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. M. DE LA ROQUETTE, the eminent French geographer, who coincides with certain British authorities in the opinion that FRANKLIN did discover a passage, wrote to Colonel ABERT, U. S. A., soliciting his opinion on the subject, but the Colonel, distrusting his own judgment in reference to the matter, requested a reply from Mr. FORCE, whose letter we publish. Additional light on the subject will probably be received before long from McCLINTOCK'S expedition, which sailed in June, 1857, for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, and thence through Peel's Sound, or, as a last resource, by Bellot's Strait, down Victoria Channel, the assumed route of FRANKLIN to Simpson's Strait. The ground assumed by Mr. FORCE is that no passage could have been found that way, owing to the ice and land.

The Cangemi Case—Motion to Amend the Postea.

MICHAEL CANGEMI, who has been tried three times for the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, and twice convicted, was brought up on Saturday in the Supreme Court to receive sentence of death, pursuant to the verdict rendered on the 19th of last month. The Attorney-General and the District-Attorney, appeared in behalf of the people, and for the prisoner, his counsel, Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN. Justices DAVIES, WRIGHT, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND were on the bench. Mr. BLANKMAN moved in arrest of judgment. His points will be found in our report of the case, under the head of Legal Intelligence. They were substantially that only eleven jurors tried the cause. The *postea* does not, indeed, show this, being in the usual form; but the prisoner's counsel offered to prove that such was the fact, and moved to amend by introducing the stipulation pursuant to which one Juror was withdrawn. It was replied that notice of this motion should have been given, and also that the Supreme Court will not dictate to the Circuit Judge the form in which he shall send up the *postea*. After argument, the Court decided that the application to amend must be made to the Judge who tried the cause at the Circuit. Justices DAVIES, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND then retired, and the Circuit was opened before Judge WRIGHT, he having tried CANGEMI in June. The motion to amend the *postea* being made by Mr. BLANKMAN, and opposed by Mr. MCKEON, an intimation was given by Judge WRIGHT that he could not grant the motion, inasmuch as no exception was taken at the trial. He, however, took till this morning to decide.

It will be understood that the proceeding above referred to, grows out of the remarkable occurrences which took place on CANGEMI'S recent trial. The charge made by the witness, LOUTH, of an attempt to bribe him by the prisoner's counsel, in which attempt he said FREDERICK MELLER, one of the Jury, participated, led to an offer by Mr. ASHMEAD to withdraw MULLER, which offer was assented to by the prosecution upon a stipulation being signed by the prisoner and his counsel that the cause might be tried by eleven jurors with the same effect as if there had been twelve, and that the record should show the full legal number. By this agreement the scandal which might attach from MULLER'S continuance was avoided, and the trial proceeded to its conclusion.

Soon after the trial it was rumored that Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN intended to treat the verdict as invalid, and to move for still another trial. This report appears from Saturday's proceedings to have been well founded, and the decision of Judge WRIGHT, to day, will show whether these acute attorneys are successful. However this may be, the endeavor to arrest the judgment on the ground that a juror was withdrawn pursuant to their own stipulation, is a somewhat remarkable professional manœuvre. But it is one which would have caused more astonishment were it not for the singular character of the defence throughout, and the uncommon developments which startled the public when the case was tried in June. We believe it has never been definitely settled how far or how low a lawyer may go in defence of his client and in the enhancement of his own notoriety as a successful practitioner. The views of the profession in regard to this question are determined very much by the personal character of its members; though we believe a large majority of the members of the bar concede that there is a limit which even the sharpest and most unscrupulous cannot transgress without loss of caste.

A Case for Casuists.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The *Herald*, which is the only paper I usually take, insists that you are inclined to favor Free-Love because you printed a report of the Rutland meeting. Now, to hear what you have to say to the charge I have been buying the TIMES day after day. You say nothing. Is it or isn't it true that you go in for Rutlandism? Speak up like a man. If you don't, you will do better next time not to print their trash. T.

The subject propounded by Mr. "T." will present itself differently to different minds. The great bulk of readers, on perusing the transactions of the Rutland madcaps, and discovering their pernicious nature and drift, will turn aside sickened and offended; and a wholesome abhorrence of radicalism will be the life-long result. There is another order of minds, to which those of our correspondent and the *Herald* belong, which find nothing offensive or uninviting in the Rutland programme, and who, judging the rest by themselves, fancy that society will be carried away forthwith by what they regard as irresistible seduction. It is a question of taste as well as of conscience. In fulfilling our duty as journalists we could not hesitate as to what was the proper course. Had we imitated the *Herald*, and allowed the Convention to go unreported, or only with such favorable gloss as its participants would be likely to furnish, the importance and value of its proceeding would have been unduly magnified, and its objects, perhaps, have secured an undeserved respect. With the record we have given the public, this error is out of the question. The absurdities, indecencies and profanities of the meeting must forever repel the good, however captivating they may seem to the profligate and the bad. We trust our correspondent is satisfied.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—A sailing-vessel which arrived at New-Orleans on Friday, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 6th inst.

The intelligence imports that the British and French Ministers had succumbed to the forced loan imposed by ZULOAGA, and advised their countrymen to pay it. We can scarcely credit this statement, and are glad to see that the American Minister is not included in it. Mr. FORSYTH is represented, truly, no doubt, as maintaining his attitude of resistance to the exactions of the Mexican Administration. It will be the duty of our own Government to sustain the position he has assumed, and to protect our countrymen from being plundered to uphold for a few days longer a tottering usurpation.

The condition of affairs, public and private, in Mexico, is daily becoming worse, though that would seem impossible. A change of Administration is impending, but there can be no real improvement. The country and its people are too thoroughly demoralized to allow hope of reform or a chance for prosperity. Foreign help from abroad must come, or the Republic will sink into barbarism.

THE HEAT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the past ten days, there appears to have been an actual improvement in the state of the public health, as indicated by the reports of the City Inspector. The deaths during the week ending on Saturday were but 442, being a decrease from the week before. This is the more remarkable, as the last week was given up to the celebration of our "great national festival," as Mr. CHOATE calls it, when there are usually many deaths from accidents, and the general hilarity and exposure to the heat are apt to induce the disease incident to the season. The City is perfectly free from any contagious diseases, and by the prudent measures of the Health Officer in sending all yellow-fever ships down to the Lower Bay all danger of a spread of the fever from Quarantine is removed. Vessels are constantly arriving from the infected ports of the West Indies with fever on board, but they are not permitted to lie at the Quarantine ground long enough to create any alarm; and the Staten Islanders, for the first time in many years, appear to be quite content with the condition of affairs about the Hospital yard. At least we hear none of the complaints and threatenings from that quarter to which we have been accustomed.

Some of our merchants are very much excited by the rigid rules adopted by the Health Officer in sending their ships to the Lower Bay, and have threatened to order their vessels to other ports to discharge their cargoes, if he continues to maintain the same degree of strictness in enforcing the Quarantine regulations. But the loss of the possible profits to be derived from landing a few cargoes of sugar and molasses at our wharves will be nothing compared with the positive advantages to the City of keeping it entirely free from even the suspicion of yellow fever. The lessons of 1856 have not been lost upon the Health Officer, and the prudent measures he has adopted in sending all infected ships where there will be no danger of communication with the shore have thus far had the very happiest effects. The action of the River Police has also been most salutary in preventing any infringement of the Quarantine regulations.

RETAINING OTHER PEOPLE'S LETTERS.—The rights and wrongs pertaining to letter correspondence have of late received a good deal of discussion from the Press. Mayor TIEMANN'S well-meant endeavor to break up swindling and prohibited trades by the seizure of correspondence in the Post-Office, appears to have awakened the public to an inquiry into the whole subject; and the question whether the power exercised by the Mayor is a lawful one admits of more than one opinion.

While this is in discussion, a conceded abuse has been detected, which calls for a remedy. We have before us a memorial originating in New-Orleans, and largely signed by leading citizens, which asks Congress to enact a law punishing those who deliberately retain letters of others after having lawfully, by mistake of direction, or otherwise, taken them from the Post-Office. A case is specified in which great vexation and damage accrued to one individual from the habitual reception and retention of his letters by another person of the same initials and similar name. This sort of misconduct, the memorial states, is one for which there is no legal punishment, unless an evil design can be proved; and Congress is very properly requested to supply the omission. It is easy enough to see how one JOHN SMITH may continue knowingly to receive the letters of another JOHN SMITH, and to open and retain them, without its being possible to prove malice. Taking them from the Post-Office may be a mistake, but keeping them from the owner is a crime, and as such should have an adequate penalty.

SUSPENSION OF THE ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—We regret that it has become necessary, for want of funds, to suspend work on the Western Division of the Erie Canal. Contractors must be paid heavy damages, and there will be wholesale waste for years. The gentlemen who annually assemble at Albany to govern the State, think little and know less about the Canals. In the name of economy they squander millions. To save one dollar their habit is to throw away five.

But we hope still to witness the completion of the enlargement. Innumerable have been the obstacles, blunders and steps interposed to defeat that great undertaking. By the wretched policy pursued, the State has lost money profusely; but one important fact has been demonstrated. It is that the Erie Canal constitutes the most valuable public property in the world. No one can doubt this who considers that it has survived the treatment bestowed upon it. Any other public work, with the same kind of care from the State, would long ago have ceased to produce a dollar.

The management of the Canal may be likened to that of a landlord who refused to place a roof upon his house until the rents should sufficiently accumulate to pay the expense. Such an owner is the State. Reckless of continual waste, damage and repairs; blind to the loss of business, and thoughtful only about political patronage, our political men blunder on from year to year. That the Canal is, after all, and in spite of all, productive and profitable, is no fault of theirs, but something which they could not prevent.

THE WOMAN'S OWN HOSPITAL.—The third annual Fair for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held early in December. The success of this young Institution, which is, emphatically, a Woman's Hospital, is such as to encourage its friends in further efforts for its permanent establishment. Its funds have been managed with great economy, and, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments of the past year, it is free from all debt, and has even increased the number of its beds. Not possessing any endowment of, however, the funds for its support must be raised year by year; and the proceeds of the proposed Fair will be employed in meeting the current expenses of the Institution. The three-fold object of this Hospital—in furnishing the medical aid of women to their own sex; providing practical instruction for female students, and training nurses—is an object attempted by no other Institution in the country. All donations in money sent to the Treasurer, ROBERT HANCOCK, Esq., No. 40 Broadway, will be thankfully received and judiciously applied. Contributions suitable for the Fair, either useful and fancy articles or country products, will be received at the Infirmary, No. 64 Bleecker street, or by Mrs. HENRY PAULL, No. 86 East Twenty-third-street, or by Mrs. W. H. HUSSEY, No. 235 Thompson-street.

RECKLESS BUILDING—SEVERAL LABORERS INJURED.—On Saturday afternoon a tier of beams in the new building being erected in Fifty first street, near Seventh-avenue, suddenly gave way, injuring six laborers who were at work on the building. JOHN BEALY had three ribs broken, PATRICK SHERIDAN his left arm fractured, PATRICK HENEGAN his head badly cut, and OWEN LOVELL, NATHAN HERNES and LAWRENCE SMITH were slightly injured. It was considered almost miraculous that none of the men were instantly killed. The injured men were removed to the City Hospital. The building was being erected by Mr. WM. RENK.

The Vine-Growing Interest in Missouri.

To the traveler entering Missouri from St. Louis, and traversing that part of the State south of the Missouri River, it presents itself as one of the most beautiful States in all the West. Following either the railroad to Jefferson City, or that already finished to the Pilot Knob Mountain, one enters a picturesque rolling country, with wooded valleys and clear dashing streams—the rivers skirted with immense forest trees, and the view constantly broken with deep dells or vine-topped hills, or broad rich intervals encircled by the luxuriant forest. In a Northerner's eyes, no doubt, it is the more refreshing after an experience of the grand monotony of the scenery of Illinois and Indiana. To hear that a country is a "country of vineyards," gives of itself a most pleasing picture. We cannot dissociate ourselves from the Oriental terms of the Bible, the merriment, the cheerfulness, the song which accompany the gathering of the grapes; the feasting of fat things on the lees, of wines well refined; the blessing of a land of wine and oil. It was not all imagination, as I travelled about among the vine districts of Missouri, that led me to think I beheld more temperate gaiety and cheerfulness than is usually seen in our sober country. At the country-taverns, people drank moderately and socially of the native wine, where formerly they must have poured down whisky violently; and in the fields, even the farmers met under their pleasure of an evening for social chat and smoke, and for what was hardly more than a tasting of the sorts of home-made wine.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine is to become one of the most important industrial branches for Missouri—for the whole country. It is of great moment from other collateral considerations.

With reference to the capacity of the State for this branch of culture, Prof. SWALLOW, the State Geologist, is reported to have said that "Missouri contains more good vine-land than all France." The business is now almost entirely in the hands of Germans, a most intelligent and thrifty class of people, who are deriving from it large profits. Some of the vine-land—passed over by the American pioneer for its unfruitfulness—they have bought even at 12½ cents an acre; generally they purchase it of the planters or proprietors for $1 an acre. Even the improved hill-tops, with wood cleared and soil broken, and a good eastern exposure, and sometimes with a planting on it, could be bought for $15 an acre. The German peasant comes in with a small capital of, say $300 or $400, builds his log-house and his wine-cellar, buys his cattle and implements, and plants his vineyards—at the same time laying out some of his fields for common crops. For the first three years, he lives on his farm, the sale of his wood and the like. By the fourth year, his vines make a return, and even if the year be a bad one, are certain to pay the wages of his labor. After this, his average yield is at least 300 gallons an acre—worth from $300 to $375. It often reaches 1,000 gallons, or $1,000 to $1,250 in value. One man can work two or three acres easily, and often much more. If he hires labor, wages are from 6s. to $1 a day, or from $12 to $15 a month. Provisions are very cheap, so that the returns from this branch of culture must be among the most profitable of any to be obtained from agricultural industry through the whole country. After innumerable experiments with vines from all vine-growing countries, the Missouri cultivators have settled down on certain native grapes, and from these they have produced some new varieties.

The favorite native grapes are the Catawba, Isabella and Virginia seedling. Of new and old varieties, there are now some fifty in Missouri. The wines made are much lighter than the Ohio wines—one (red) from the Virginia seedling resembling Burgundy, and another (white) being much like a common Rhine-wine. In some portions of the south of Missouri, the culture has fairly changed the face of the country, covering the slaty and barren hill-tops with the beautiful green of vineyards, and giving the air to a new district of old cultivation. One village alone, (Hermann,) with some 12,000 German inhabitants, produced last year 80,000 gallons of wine. There are certain great advantages to Missouri in a German agricultural population, which the people are more and more appreciating.

The German, though not so good a pioneer as the American, is in some respects a better farmer. He is more thorough and thrifty, and he especially has the distinguished German peculiarity of a love of beauty, and, perhaps in consequence, a greater affection for home. You will notice in Missouri the German farm-house nearly always with a certain air of taste about it, which you do not see about the American. Great trees are left standing near it; flowering shrubs are planted in the yards, and vines on the piazza, and flower beds under the windows. It is observed, too, that the German does not so quickly sell, and holds by the old homestead longer—thus forming a more settled class at once among the ever-moving American pioneers—and so presenting a state of society more attractive to the Northern emigrant.

But the great value of the German in Missouri comes from the fact, that from the nature of his favorite occupation, from his habits and from the necessity of the case, he is gradually and surely converting the Slave to a Free State. Vine-growing and Slavery are utterly incompatible. The intelligence, the quick discrimination, the close attention, the patience and thrift and industry, which the successful culture of the vine demands, could never be obtained from forced labor, and hardly even from hired labor. The tendency of the vine-growing business, as well as of the Teutonic habit, is to small independent freeholds. For the planters and large proprietors, it becomes vastly more profitable to cut up their estates into small farms, and to sell it to Germans, than to cultivate the whole under their wasteful system.

Besides the Fact appears—which eventually is to shatter the system of Slavery in all but the Gulf States—that a German laborer, hired at $120 a year, is much more profitable than a negro-man bought for $1,200, where capital is worth from 10 to 18 per cent., and with all the peculiar losses and accidents to which such labor is subject.

From this slow, sure, inevitable influence of Free Labor on Force Labor, Missouri is becoming gradually emancipated. The progress may be slow or rapid, but it is certain as the progress of the seasons. Many difficulties are before the people for the final solution of the question as to the disposal of 90,000 or 100,000 slaves, and the proportion in which all shall bear the incumbrances of emancipation. These they must meet and solve themselves, in their own way. But whatever course they take, it is certain that each year, yes, each month, the free Teuton laborer is driving out of the State or bringing over to his own cause, the American slave-owner. He does it unconsciously. He works often "better than he knows"—but he is none the less accomplishing the great object. In the distant future, we believe that Missouri, the land of the vine, the store house of mineral wealth, the country of beautiful hill and dale, skirting the two mightiest rivers of this Northern Continent, with almost every rich production which man desires, will become the leading Free State of the Western Union—a glorious model of the enriching effects of Industry and Freedom. C. L. B.

Aid for the Rev. Ralph Hoyt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When, through your paper, attention was called to the great misfortune of the Rev. RALPH HOYT, in the destruction of the "Church of the Good Shepherd," a thought struck me that possibly a considerable sum might be realized towards its reconstruction by the sale of a new edition of *Hoyt's Poems*. This book has been for some time out of print, and I am knowing to the fact that a publisher of this City recently had an order for it from England, which it was impossible for him to fill. The fact that five or six editions of these poems were sold, amounting in all to over 70,000 copies of the Parts, is proof that they somehow find a welcome in the hearts of the people, and there is, I think, no doubt that there are thousands who would rejoice in an opportunity to purchase a cellar copy of them, both for the sake of placing the excellent volume in their libraries, and of aiding the worthy and respected author in rebuilding his fallen Church. Respectfully, C.

SALVADOR.

Description of a Journey through the Interior of Salvador.

To Captain Dow—*Dear Sir:* According to my promise I intend devoting a leisure hour or two to a short description of another journey I have made through the interior of Salvador, and which will no doubt prove interesting, as it led through districts seldom traveled by foreigners.

I left Sonsonate on the 6th of February, accompanied by two very agreeable companions. We started in the fashion of the country, with little baggage, each provided with that indispensable article a hammock, and with the fixed determination to trust to chance for food and drink.

The road we followed, as well as most others branching from Sonsonate, led over one of the numerous ridges which, gradually ascending from the suburbs, bring the traveler to one of the mountain passes which bisect the volcanic chain. The ascent was gradual and the view delightful. On our right hand we observed towering in the distance, the volcano of San Salvador, while close to us from Izalcs, a huge column of black smoke rose into the clear blue sky, succeeded by a low rumbling noise. Then following the Cordillera we had in view at one and the same time the extinct volcanoes of Santa-ana, Naranjo, Tamagasote, San Juan de Dios, and Lagunitas, the whole forming a prolonged group gradually lowering until it seemed to sink in the distance. Behind us lay the fertile valley of Sonsonate, stretching away like a carpet, green and tropical, and extending for six leagues to the Pacific. What gives such a charming coloring to this view is the boundary of broken and detached ridges which completely hem in the valley on three sides, thus giving a brilliant strength to the verdure in the foreground. A dozen rivers flow through the valley, and a hundred springs rise in the neighborhood, so that every tarea of land can be irrigated, giving to the husbandman a succession of harvests throughout the year.

On each side of the road we observed the fields to be well cultivated and divided by good hedges. The soil alluvial and easily worked.

Half an hour's riding brought us to Nagarzalco, an Indian town containing about 12,000 inhabitants. These Indians are a branch of the Izalcos, and are industrious and good agriculturists. Their lands extend many leagues. They claim, however, to the third wave of the sea. They are a powerfully built set of men, and trustworthy, but very jealous of foreigners; hence it is difficult to purchase their lands.

At Nagarzalco we left the high road and struck off to the right, in order to visit some curiosities in the neighborhood of an Indian village called "Inayuga." Our road became steep and difficult as we ascended, and the ravines on either side were profound. At times we kept along the edges of precipices where a single false step of the mules would have hurled us to destruction. At length we heard the noise of a waterfall, and soon came to the Rio Grande or Sonsonate river, crossing it a few feet above the waterfall. Here we breakfasted, with the music of the waters tingling in our ears and appetites seldom experienced in cities.

The waterfall, as nearly as we could ascertain, fell about 660 feet, but in two falls. The first cataract fell on a ledge of the precipice about 300 feet below, with such force that it seemed dashed into a cloud of spray, and so on it fell to the abyss below, which could not be less than another 300 feet. The falls are magnificent, exceedingly picturesque, and well worth a visit from the passing traveler. Mr. H. descended almost to the foot of the second fall, but at the imminent risk of being precipitated into the yawning gulf.

We left the falls and continued ascending. The road bad, and the lands broken into gullies and deep ravines. Notwithstanding this we passed several small coffee plantations, the trees looking exceedingly green and flourishing, although we were in the height of the dry season.

At 5 P. M. we arrived at Inayuga, where we passed the night. This is a small Indian village, containing about 1,500 inhabitants. The Indians and others are entering extensively into coffee planting.

On the 7th, at daylight, we started for the volcano of Apaneca, having procured a guide, who promised to show us the Laguna Verde and the Lagunita, both old craters, but now lagoons. After scrambling up and down barrancos for about two hours, we came in sight of the Indian town of Apaneca, which is situated just at the foot of the old volcano, and, turning to the right, we soon arrived at its foot. We commenced ascending by a narrow and a steep path. The cone seemed an immense height above us, but our active little mules scrambled up in fine style. About two-thirds of the ascent we came to a little clear stream, which we were told issued from the lagoon, finding its way out of the basin by a subterranean channel. In half an hour more we stood on the edge of the crater, and saw the lagoon a little way beneath us. It is about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and shallow, not having more than a depth of 12 feet in its deepest part. There were cattle cooling themselves up to their necks in the water, farm-houses scattered here and there on the margin, Indian women washing clothes here and there, their clear, ringing laugh reverberating round this elevated and miniature world, and wild ducks disporting themselves, and wheeling in circles round and round—all this situated within the extinct crater of a volcano, and at an elevation of 5,630 feet above the level of the sea. Our first emotions naturally were of wonder at all we saw, but soon our guns were unstrapped, and the excitement of shooting commenced. The wild ducks, who, from all appearance had hitherto led a very quiet life, became thoroughly alarmed, and circled round and round the lagoon, but without attempting to escape over the rim of their little world, and away into the wide expanse without.

Having procured another guide, we left the Laguna Verde and struck down the side of the mountain in search of another old crater, also a lagoon, called the "Lagunita." We shaped our course in a northeasterly direction through scrubby bushes and rocks for about an hour, when we suddenly came upon the little lake. This one is far more beautiful and imposing than the other. It seemed about the same size, but very deep—said to be unfathomable. It is more desolate-looking, and surrounded by lofty trees which cast their shadows some distance over the deep, still water. We saw only two Indian huts. I wandered off by myself, and on approaching the huts saw the only inhabitant, a half-witted Indian, who giggled in a silly manner as I passed.

The stillness was intense, so much so that I plainly distinguished the foot-falls of my companions, and heard their voices on the other side. I also heard the coyotes howling in the forest, another proof that the spot is not much frequented.

As the shades of evening began to fall, we set off on our return, reaching our *posada* at about 6 P. M.

Next day we started for Ahuachapain, but on crossing the Cordillera we left the main road and descended by a path to the right, in order to see the burning valley called the Infernillos. They are situated about three-quarters of a league from the main road, but so completely hidden that few travellers have had an opportunity of seeing them. We descended until at length we arrived at a small sugar estate, where we left our horses, being obliged to make the rest of the journey on foot, as there is no road—not even a path to the place. After half an hour's climbing we reached the edge of the barranco. Dense sulphurous vapors rose from it, accompanied by a noise resembling the bubbling of boiling cauldrons. A small stream, boiling hot, issued from a crevice near the top of the mountain. This ran smoking and hissing all the way to the foot of the ravine. The ground was calcined, hot and crusted with sulphur on both sides, while from crevices here and there a scorching vapor accompanied by steam, gushed forth. Now and then we came to orifices or vents of a larger size, from whence issued the sounds as of immense caul-drons of boiling water. In the little stream itself, in one of its eddies, we placed some raw eggs. They were soon cooked. The appearance of the valley is most singular, and the subterranean noises really appalling. Following the barranco down to the foot of the hill, we came to a huge orifice from which the steam issued with tremendous force, and with a roar almost deafening. I know of no spot in the Republic better worth a visit from the passing traveller. We picked up pieces of quartz glistening with iron pyrites, and sulphur in handfuls.

Having seen all that was to be seen, we returned to the mules and to the road.

We now skirted along the edge of the mountain, and gradually descending towards the valley of Ahuachapa, which appeared in view to the right. It was a beautiful scene. We saw away in the distance the Lake of Ahuachapa glittering like a dish of quicksilver in the midst of surrounding verdure, while a little to the right we observed the church towers and white washed houses of the city, and beyond, and bounding the valley on the north side, a range of rugged-looking mountains, with here and there a solitary cone piercing into the clouds.

The view was magnificent. Everything in this country is characterized by magnificence and sublimity, and calculated to excite both admiration and wonder. So abrupt are the mountains that we seemed to be looking down perpendicularly upon the trees in the valley, thousands of feet below us.

We arrived at last at the foot of the range, passing on our way another edition of the Infernillos, but upon a minor scale, and upon casting our eyes along the range of mountains we observed several little jets of vapor rising here and there over the tree-tops, so that these subterranean fires or the chemical combinations which cause the combustion must extend over leagues.

We also passed the mud lakes of Ahuachapa, which have been already mentioned by Messrs. Stephens and Squirgin their books, but in my opinion they are inferior in point of attraction to the burning valley.

Close to the last Infernillo, we came upon a sugar estate, and now on both sides of the road we observed coffee, cochineal and sugar estates.

The lands throughout, even on the slopes of the mountains, seemed excellent, having the advantage also of springs of water and streamlets, which might be made to meander at the will of the husbandman. The climate, at the same time, on the high lands, is deliciously cool throughout the year, and, in my opinion, very suitable for Europeans. We experienced no fatigue during our rough walks, so bracing and pure was the air. Wheat is grown extensively on the sides of the mountains.

We arrived at Ahuachapa at 5 P. M., and put up at the house of Dr. Menendez, the cure, where we were received most kindly.

Our host had figured considerably in the political changes of Central America, and is, by far, the most talented and best-informed native within the five Republics. His features would any where attract attention. His restless eye, fine forehead and brows, and determined-looking mouth, sufficiently indicate the man of energy and talent.

The Doctor, during our stay, accompanied us to several cochineal plantations, also to his own coffee estates. He has now planted in these places over 47,000 coffee trees, all of which appear in a flourishing condition. They are planted on the steep side of a mountain, three yards apart each from the other. He has also conveyed water, by means of little shallow ditches, from a spring half way up the mountain, so that he has nothing to fear from the dry months.

The culture of cochineal is also extending. Nothing can be conceived more picturesque in agriculture than the cactus. It is planted in drills, about five or six feet apart, and tended with the greatest care.

It is a treacherous crop, however, and can only be engaged in by men of capital. The breeding the insects, applying them afterwards to the leaf, and the constant care required in protecting the insect when set, also the risk of losing the whole crop from rain or other causes, will always be against a very extensive cultivation of cochineal. One crop saved in three, however, is said to pay previous losses, and remunerate the planter well.

On the other hand, with coffee, there is little risk. The tree lasts many years, and few insects or animals interfere with it, in consequence of the pungent, bitter nature of the sap.

On the 10th, we started from Ahuachapa for Santa Anna, the road passing through the centre of the valley over almost a dead level, for twelve leagues.

Here we find a valley containing millions of acres of magnificent land, with a climate suited for European constitutions, and lands producing every description of produce Northern and Tropical. At Ahuachapa we tasted the first strawberries we had seen in Salvador; we saw apple trees on the mountain, wheat fields also, and in the valleys, cochineal, coffee, &c., &c.

With an enterprising population, good roads, and money, what a paradise on earth might not be created there. And all this within *twenty-two days of New-York!*

From Ahuachapa to Santa Anna we passed through the Indian towns of Atiquisaya and Chalchuapa, the land level on both sides of the road clear up to the mountains. We also observed several small sugar estates in passing. But everything in connection with these establishments is on a miserable scale, from the poverty and laziness of the proprietors. For instance, a landowner possessing such sugar lands amounting to about 3,000 or 4,000 acres, works but about 60 acres. His machinery consists of a set of wooden rollers, worked by oxen. The sap falls into a wooden trough, sunk in the ground, and consequently about 50 per cent. of the saccharine matter is lost or absorbed by the rubbish and bagasse which falls into this primitive tank.

So on until the sugar is made there is one continued waste.

Upon inquiring of a planter upon one occasion where his syrup vats were, he pointed to a henhouse in the patio. On entering I searched for the syrup, but could see no signs of it, until the proprietor picked up a chip, and going to a long trough which I had previously imagined contained nothing but filth and the excrement of fowls he scraped this abominable scum on one side, when the syrup appeared underneath. On my remonstrating with him on his bad management, he said, "Oh, it is our custom, and it does not hurt the syrup."

It is this sluggish subserviency to custom which hangs like a millstone round their necks, and will be the means of still longer delaying the march of improvement until more foreign element becomes disseminated through the country.

History proves the advantage of a mixture of races, and no nation has been more benefited by this than Great Britain. To Flemish weavers England owes her present high position in the mercantile and manufacturing world, and to the Saxon her superiority in agriculture and the raising of animals. In fact, to each of the component parts of the red current which flows through the veins of the Anglo-Saxon, one or the other of the superior attainments and qualities of the race may be attributed.

Within the extensive valley which I have just described, coffee sufficient for the whole consumption of the United States could be raised, and conveyed to New-York in twenty days from the date of its shipment from Ahuachapa, while at the same time sugar enough for the consumption of all Europe might be raised in the Republic.

At about 5 P. M. we arrived at the city of Santa Anna. This city contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is situated in the centre of the sugar district. The people have lately turned their attention also to coffee planting. I visited, some time ago, several of the plantations, and found the trees looking remarkably well and flourishing.

The estimated amount of coffee trees already planted, has been officially returned as follows, in the department of Santa Anna, viz.: In nurseries, 982,000; set out, 418,630; in crop, 439,980. The actual amount is much greater, however.

At daylight next morning we started from Santa Anna, intending to extend our journey to Metapam and the mines of Olotepeque.

Our road, for about two leagues, led us past a succession of sugar estates. The buildings seemed superior to those we had seen since we left Sonsonate, and there was altogether an air of neatness about the establishments.

Leaving these behind, the country became more barren and broken; old lava streams crossed the road, and the mountains seemed riven by volcanic agency into rude and shapeless masses. There were few ranchos to be seen, and no cultivation of any kind. After a weary ascent over lava, we suddenly came upon one of the wildest views imaginable. For leagues we saw, on all sides, an ocean of rent and broken ridges, like the waves of the sea in appearance, one ridge followed by another, but all broken into jagged masses; some at a distance resembling old castellated ruins, others the heads and bodies of animals. Vegetation there was none, and but one solitary tree appeared to grow in such an unhallowed spot, the Acacia.

At mid-day we arrived at a species of oasis in the desert, called "Texis," a small Indian village of about 500 inhabitants. It was cheering to see plantains and cocoanut trees again after our dreary ride, and still more pleasant the good-natured face of our hostess, who provided us with a very tolerable dinner. This, together with coffee and segars, drove off immediately the last lurking blue devil which followed in our train during our six leagues' ride.

Our siesta over, we started again on our journey, our road passing through a similar country to that we passed in the forenoon. This continued until we arrived at the village of Insjoya, just six leagues from Texis, and situated near the great lake of Metapam. The country still barren, and the few inhabitants we met both idle-looking and vagabondish.

There is no district in Salvador so reputedly bad as this. The people gain their living by fishing and shooting, and are assassins and gamblers. So it is, invariably, where agriculture is not and where the means of living is precarious.

Next morning we passed, about a league from our halting place, the small, rapid stream which is the principal outlet for the accumulated waters of the lake, and which is here spanned by a very pretty bridge, recently erected by a stray Belgian who has here established his home.

The lake is a beautiful silvery sheet, which we observed stretching away into the distance, dotted here and there by prettily wooded little islets.

After passing the bridge we plunged into a dense forest, our path leading over continued fields of lava for about six leagues, when the city of Metapam appeared in sight, and soon we arrived at our posada tired and hungry.

I would recommend all travelers to secure a good Frenchman as a traveling companion. Our companion, Mr. Le F., was the very essence of good humor, and often he kept our spirits up by some droll saily in his broken English. However weary and inclined for our hammocks H. and myself felt, Mr. Le F. showed no symptoms of fatigue, but appeared to regain new energy on the halt, devoting himself to the preparation of sundry nice savory dishes, which he seemed to convert magically out of our slender commissariat.

But of all the enjoyments within reach of the weary traveler, I consider the cigar and hammock after a late dinner the *ne plus ultra*.

Rolling into our hammocks, which are usually slung side by side, we commence a desultory conversation, with greater intervals every moment as the drowsy god gradually overpowers us, until at length there is nothing heard but the deep breathing of sound sleep, uninterrupted until the servants bring coffee about an hour or two before daybreak, when all hands rouse themselves, wash, take a cup of coffee and mount. Some time previously the servants rise, feed and saddle the mules, so that there is no delay. The cavalcade should always be filing out of the posada at grey dawn.

This is the universal routine of Central American traveling, and has its charms and novelties, rendering a journey anything but irksome.

Metapam contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and is a clean, well-built little city. The church is one of the prettiest and most tastefully decorated in the Republic.

Metapam is the depôt of the mining district. The proprietors of the far-famed iron mines reside there, and if report lies not, the precious metals may be found in the neighborhood, but since the Spanish miners were driven off during the revolution the exact localities remain a mystery.

The surrounding mountains have all the appearance of mining districts, and the very streets are paved with a conglomerate of quartz and sandstone.

We left Metapam on the following day for the mines of Olotepeque, distant about 7 leagues, the road continuing over a barren rocky country, and in some places very steep. Our progress in consequence was very slow, and it was about 11 A. M. before we came to the frontiers of Guatemala, distant only 3 leagues from Metapam.

The boundary is a clear rushing stream called Langiatu. Here we camped for breakfast. My companions dismounted quickly, and spreading their blankets at the foot of a huge tree laid down to rest, while I, according to custom, proceeded to bathe my head and face in the clear pure stream. I had just commenced when my attention was arrested by a shout from Le F., who I observed capering and jumping about in a state of great excitement. He had laid down in an ant's nest, and when I approached him was literally covered with these insects and fleas. His droll excitement was most laughable.

My friends received a lesson which all travelers would do well to avoid. They had encamped in an old camping ground. The Indians and natives generally invariably seek the same spot for their siesta, and not only do they leave vermin, but sundry scraps of victuals which attract every conceivable insect.

Crossing the river, we found ourselves in the Republic of Guatemala, and after a half-hour's riding encountered some slight attempts at cultivation, but the sterility of the soil continued.

A league further on we came to a Llano, on which we observed quantities of quartz imbedded in the soil. We were told by our guide that minerals existed near the sources of the small streams which we were continually crossing, but that no one thought of exploring them. This quarter continued until we arrived at the village of Hermita, which is situated at the foot of the range of mountains on which the mines are situated. Here we were agreeably surprised at meeting the medical man attached to the mines. He was equally pleased at falling in with countrymen, so together we commenced ascending by a small and very precipitous path. The air became much cooler as we advanced, and soon we arrived at a region of oak trees, with a sprinkling of pine trees here and there. As we ascended, however, the oaks disappeared, and we found the whole mountain side covered with pines. We passed the entrances of some old lead mines. These have been abandoned for many years, but are said to be very rich.

What a sight for we dwellers on the plains to behold once more the green feathery foliage of the pines and to hear the sough of the wind through its leaves, and how refreshing to gulp down the fresh cool air and to feel our spirits rising and our energies increasing as the air became more bracing at every step.

At 2 P. M. we had passed the crest and soon came in sight of the mining establishments, the houses white, European like and civilized looking. The view was magnificent, commanding all the neighboring mountains and volcanoes from Izalco to Guatemala. We saw, apparently almost at our feet, towns and villages for leagues round, and here and there ordinary-sized mountains, appearing from our position like small hillocks scarcely elevated above the plain.

The officers of the mines, all English, have brought with them every little article of luxury and comfort. Their houses are scrupulously neat and clean, and they gave us a right good English dinner. They are nearly all from Cornwall, and form a community of as good and noble-hearted a set of fellows as could be found anywhere.

After dinner we were conducted to a bluff, commanding a most enchanting view. The setting sun was casting its last glints of sunshine on the distant lakes, which shone like burnished gold, and here and there, when the incline was favorable to the rays, it shone on some huge precipice, throwing into relief the most fantastic forms, which seemed buoyed up into the air, and floating over the deep, dark ravines. A rapid change came over the scene in a moment, however. The breeze freshened to a gale, and a heavy cold mist floated down upon us, driving us into the shelter of the mess-room, where we found our friends had prepared some hot punch to keep the cold out.

A few minutes afterwards the table was lengthened, and the miners, tucked out in their holiday best, filed in, and took their seats at the lower end.

There was something very striking in this, reminding us at it did of the old feudal times in England, when the noble and the retainer sat down at the same board, and drank from the same punch-bowl. The officers and guests sat at the upper end, whilst the miners had possession of the lower end.

The miners were all powerful men, with fine, honest, frank faces, and when, at my request, they sang in chorus some old Cornish songs, the time passed pleasantly; but one of the miners, a Welshman, fascinated us completely with a Welsh song. It was an old chant, in Welsh, of many verses; the voice was musical, and only wanted a harp accompaniment to carry us back to the ancient days of old Wales, when the harper occupied a seat of honor, and chanted his wild melodies of love and of the chase. The scene was perfect, and made a lasting impression upon the party.

The mines of Olotepeque are now yielding a rich ore, and, if worked with a larger force, would, I am certain, prove an excellent speculation. They lately belonged to the Nouveau Monde Company, but, I believe, have again reverted to the Central American.

I have procured some specimens of the ore for you. I have just received letters and papers per *Columbus*, so I am obliged to *leave you at the mines* for the present, but may again some leisure day scribble you something more from this out-of-the-way but interesting country. I remain,

Yours, very truly,
H. G. FOOTE.

Difference of Distances Between New-York and Liverpool and Cowes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some month or two since, in a communication to your valuable journal, I ventured to give an opinion as to the exact difference in distance between New-York and the ports of Liverpool and Cowes—*viz.*, 70 or 80 miles. Since then a letter has appeared in the *Herald*, purporting to come from one of the officers connected with the Cunard Company, asserting the distance to be but 30½ miles, and offering to leave it for decision to Captain Maury. Being always open to conviction, I determined to take him at his word, and accordingly addressed a letter to that distinguished officer, requesting to have his opinion on the subject, and in reply received the following answer, which I hope, coming, as it does, from such undoubted authority, will at once settle this much-disputed question. Respectfully,

FAIR PLAY.

(COPY)

U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, July 6, 1858.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 2d inst. has been received. In the absence of Capt. Maury, I have submitted your note to Professor Yarnall, with the following results:

If the vessels "sail" together from Sandy Hook, lat. 40° 28' lon. 74° 00' to lat 41° 00' north, lon. 66° 00' W., they will have gone together by Mercator's sailing 358' 6. Should the *Persia*, then, sail on a great circle to a point 20° south of Cape Clear, and from thence to Liverpool by the shortest lines round Holyhead, &c., the distance will be about 3,026'. If the *Vanderbilt*, from points of separation, sails on a great circle to a point 20° south of the Lizards, and thence by shortest lines measured to Cowes, she will have gone about 3,066 miles, or as follows:

	To Liverpool.	To Cowes.	
Mercator	358.6	358.6	
Great Circle	2367.7	2544.6	
Measured	145.0	163 0	
Measured	97 0	——	
Measured	58 0	——	C. L.
	3026.3	30 66 2	39' 9.

If the vessels sail together to a point in lat. 42° 20' N., long. 62° 00' W., then by their respective great circles to the above-mentioned points and thence to their ports, the following are the results:

	To Liverpool.	To Cowes.
By Mercator	549	549
Great Circle	2 174	2,352
Measurement	145	161
Measurement	97	——
Measurement	58	——
Total	3,023	3,062 Di' 39 miles.

I remain very respectfully, &c.
JNO. JULIUS GUTHRIE, Act. Sup't.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Hobart College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Annual Commencement of Hobart Free College, at Geneva, took place last week. On Sunday morning the *Baccalaureate Sermon* was preached in the College Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of the College. On Tuesday afternoon the judges reported on the merits of the White Prize Essays, assigning the *first* prize to Charles B. Vail, of Jersey City; the *second* to John H. Post of Batavia. The successful essays were then read, their subject being "War as a Means of Civilization." The winner of the first prize was a junior—the first instance of a member of this class winning either of these prizes. The other competitors, six in number, were seniors.

The examination for the Greek Prize, instituted by Prof. M'Ilvaine, took place on Tuesday afternoon, and Wednesday morning, and the prize was awarded in very complimentary language to Mr. John T. Wheeler, of Geneva; subject—"The Septem Contra Hebas," a tragedy of Æschylus. On Wednesday morning the competitors for the White Rhetorical Prize—six in number—delivered their orations in Linden Hall. The prize—a gold medal of the value of $35—was awarded to Mr. Harvey Baldwin, Jr., of Syracuse; subject—"The Martyrs of Science." This prize as well as those for the Essays named above (being a gold medal worth $25 and a silver medal worth $10,) were founded by Horace White, Esq., of Syracuse.

The Address before the House of Convocation was delivered on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. J. M. Clarke, of Niagara Falls. It was a very thoughtful and able performance, and gave great satisfaction.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New-Haven, delivered before the Literary Societies a most masterly Address, on "Public Opinion." Dr. L. enchained the attention of his audience for an hour and a quarter, adding much by this new effort to his already distinguished reputation as a philosophical thinker and an eloquent speaker. I desire very much to see this searching analysis of one of the most subtle potencies of our age in print.

Prof. Benjamin, whose characteristics are well known, at the close of the Address read a Poem before the Societies.

The Commencement took place in Linden Hall on Thursday, July 1, the exercises beginning at 10½ o'clock.

The pieces were well thought out and well written, showing manliness and a correct tone of moral and Christian feeling. The speaking was not quite equal to the composition, yet several of the class distinguished themselves very much by their effective delivery. The exercises were enlivened by the music of a very fine brass band from Syracuse.

At 2½ o'clock the Alumni, Trustees, Faculty and invited guests partook of an excellent dinner at Fremont Hall. The band was situated on an elevated platform at the extreme end of the Hall, and at intervals discoursed delicious music. The substantials of the dinner were followed by a very impressive and significant ceremony—the presentation of a service of plate to the Rev. Dr. Hale, the late President of the College, as a parting token of that admiration, reverence and gratitude which is felt towards his person by the Alumni and the friends of the College. The service consisted of a salver, pitcher and two cups, all of massive silver, richly chased and suitably inscribed.

It would be vain to attempt to report the speeches which followed, by Dr. Jackson, the President; by Gen. Stuart, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. Cassey, H. B. Staunton, Esq., the Rev. H. A. Neele, the Rev. Hubbard Winslow and Bishop De Lancey. We can only say, in one word, that we never heard at a Commencement dinner speeches which, taken together, were of so high an order. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in regard to the College, and its future prospects never seemed so bright as they do now. The graduating class were 18 in number, and the probabilities are that the number in College will be largely increased next year.

The dinner was followed by an excursion on the lake, in a steamer chartered for the occasion—an established feature of the Commencements at Geneva. At 6 o'clock P. M. a gay and brilliant party of about 400 set off in high spirits. Music and dancing, and gaiety welling up from young hearts, sped away the hours, and none dreamed of any evil lurking near. But the excursion had a sad close. For when the party, on its return, were within about four miles of Geneva shore, Joseph A. Cogan, of Rochester, a young man of about 20 years of age, who had dropped asleep while sitting on the upper deck, lost his balance and fell into the lake. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain. This sad occurrence threw a gloom over the close of an otherwise cloudless and beautiful day. It is the first time that any accident has ever occurred during these excursions.

On one ground particularly does this institution challenge attention and interest—*it is a free College.* It offers a thorough College education, equal to the best that our Eastern Colleges can give—and offers it *without money and without price.* It is open to all denominations of Christians, without distinction—not even excluding Roman Catholics, of whom it has one re, representative in College now, and has lately graduated another. It has in its classes three sons of Presbyterian divines, and students representing very various shades of religious opinion. While the administration of the College is in the hands of Churchmen, and the Liturgy is used in the Chapel service, the religious convictions of those who are not Episcopalians are thoroughly respected and never interfered with. This experiment of giving a *free education* of the higher character which is now going forward at Hobart College, Geneva, ought to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of all who wish well to the cause of education in our State and country.

Commencement Exercises at Yale.

The exercises at Yale College during Commencement week will be as follows:

Sunday, July 25, afternoon—Baccalaureate sermon.
Tuesday, July 27, evening—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. R. C. Learned, of Canterbury.
Wednesday, July 28, morning—Alumni meeting. Oration by President F. A. P. Barnard, of the University of Mississippi. Afternoon—Meeting of the Alumni of the Literary Societies, Linonia and Brothers in Unity. Evening—Phi Beta Kappa; Poem by Wm. A. Butler, Esq., of New-York; meetings of the classes of 1838, 1848 and 1853.
Thursday, July 29, morning and afternoon—Commencement. Evening—C. S. P. ix. P. V. S.

The Annual Commencement of the Female College at Elmira, N. Y., took place last week. On Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Hracock, of Buffalo, preached the annual sermon. Dr. Murdock, of Elmira, delivered an address on Monday. The oration before the Literary Societies was pronounced on Tuesday evening, by Professor Henry Fowler, of the University of Rochester, whose topic was "Home," which he discussed with characteristic felicity and power. On Wednesday the regular commencement exercises occurred, and on Thursday evening an address by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New-York, and a poem by Professor Kendrick, of Rochester, closed the performances.

The Elmira Female University has grounds and buildings which cost $80,000. The principal edifice situated on a bold eminence, is a tasteful and imposing structure. Elmira is one of the pleasantest towns in the State, and justly proud of its College, which is designed to confer the highest grade of female education.

The Ohio Female College at Cincinnati held its anniversary on the 1st, and the Degree of Laureate of Arts was conferred upon a graduating class of ten. The second degree, Laureate of Literature, was conferred upon one.

A Converted Actor.—According to announcement in the City papers, a sermon was preached at the Baptist Chapel, Harlem, by the Rev. Mr. Strickland, lately belonging to the sock and buskin, but who has been converted, baptized, and ordained as a preacher, in connection with the Baptist Church. The congregation was a very numerous one, as might have been expected from the novelty of the circumstance of an actor turned preacher.

The usual exercises over, Mr. Strickland took his text as follows:

Numbers 32d ch., 23d verse: "Ye have offended against the Lord, and be sure your sins will find you out."

The preacher commenced by saying, that in the life of man very frequently certain circumstances were impressed on his mind which became ineradicable. Sometimes these impressions were made by the fond teachings of a mother, and sometimes, as in his case, by the denunciations of the sacred volume. The position he then occupied was one that he could not contemplate without fear and trembling, standing as he did before a Christian congregation, in so novel a character. It was true he had been accustomed to face thousands, as an actor on the stage; but here he felt his courage, with which he had been so often sustained on the boards of a theatre, fast dying away, so different was his present from his past position. He would inform his hearers how the words of his text first forced themselves on his mind. It was during his stay in Europe, where he was in connection with a dramatic company. One Sunday evening, himself and a brother actor took a stroll through the little town in which they had been playing, and in the course of their walk they came opposite an antique-looking church, such as can be found only in the old country. The building was black with the mould of ages, and the ivy crept up its wall's and encircled its towers. Its pavement was worn away by the tread of innumerable feet, which had entered its sacred precincts for centuries. A venerable man ascended the pulpit, and took for his text the words, "Ye have offended against the Lord, and be sure your sins will find you out." Himself and his companion were convinced of their sins, and thought that the language of the preacher was intended for them. On going home he (Mr. Strickland) asked his friend how he liked the sermon. The reply was, "Very well indeed, especially the action of the preacher's right hand;" and he recommended Mr. S. to study the action, especially in the delineation of the character of *Richelieu*. Mr. S. was sorry that his friend treated the subject with so much levity, but he confessed that the impression made by the sermon soon wore away from his own mind. Soon after, a scene of a particular character was wanted for the theatre in which they were engaged, and Mr. S.'s companion being handy with brush, went to the old Church to make a sketch for that purpose. While engaged in taking a sketch under the tower, a great stone from the belfry fell and crushed him to death. Mr. S. went to the spot to see if he could recognize the features of his friend, and as he knelt over the remains he fancied he heard resounding throughout the aisles of the old Church "Ye have offended against the Lord, and be sure your sins will find you out."

The reverend gentleman then went on to speak of another actor—a very clever man, who had no thoughts of religion. His health became bad, and it was apparent that he could not last long. But, ere he finally retired from the stage, it was resolved to give him a farewell benefit. The piece chosen was "Macbeth"—the actor taking the leading character. The piece was successful; but, as the curtain fell, the great actor fainted, and when he was lifted from the stage, blood was seen pouring from his mouth and nose, and he died without giving a thought of God. This also made a deep impression on Mr. S.

After some further remarks in respect to his travels, Mr. S. said it pleased God in his providence to direct his steps to the United States. While here, two ladies called on him with tracts. He did not receive them kindly, as he understood nothing of tracts; but the ladies were so persuasive that he eventually accepted the tracts. From this time he began to think more seriously of religion than he had ever done before; and, at length, at the solicitation of Dr. Teasdale, he entered the ministry in the Baptist Church.

The sermon was attentively listened to throughout, and seemed to make a deep impression.

Exemption Law in Wisconsin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are ever ready to open the columns of your paper to the publication of any matter bearing upon the commercial interests of this City, so long as such publication may be of a character calculated to enlighten the public upon a subject of general interest, I take the liberty of inclosing to you the last Wisconsinism extant, in the form of a law—a *little law*—passed at the last session of the Legislature (so called) of the said State, made public May 31, 1858.

Copy—Chapter 137, entitled

"*An act relating to the exemption of homesteads from forced sale on execution or other final process.*

Owners of homesteads may remove from or sell the same, and such removal or sale shall not render the homestead subject to forced sale on execution hereafter issued in the United States Court, against the owner, except in judgment for foreclosure of mortgages. The homestead to descend to the widow, who shall hold it during widowhood."

I subjoin a few words in explanation of this exemption law. The *original* law allowed a man to hold an indefinite amount of property in value in the form of a homestead, provided said building was *occupied* by the owner as a residence, and the exempt property did not in territory exceed a quarter of an acre in any city, or 40 acres in any town out of the city. This law, in all conscience, was bad enough in its effect, without the one now in question, for, with the original, it ceased to be exempt property on the owner *moving* therefrom or *selling* the same; and to show you the advantage taken of even this law, permit me to cite a decision recently made at Milwaukee, while I was temporarily at that place. A man owning a large store on East Water street of that city, valued at some $20,000, was sued, and the right to hold the said store as exempt property was tried before the Court, and a decision rendered in his favor, from the fact that he occupied a part of the upper stories as a residence.

This new law, however, you will observe, is still more pernicious, and now allows the owner to sell the property, pocket the avails; and if he pleases convert other property into a new homestead, and occupy or sell that, and do the same with the avails, and so on to an indefinite extent; and even further, it allows or delegates virtually the same powers to the widow.

I desire that New-York merchants get posted on this law, and do not hesitate to say that when once advised of the virtual abrogation of all debts on the part of Wisconsin, they will be ready to let her drink freely of the odium she has thus brought upon herself, and as her merchants present themselves in this market next Fall to purchase goods, meet them with the rebuke they deserve for this last effort of their representatives to screen them from the payment of their just debts.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 9, under the column headed "City Items," was an article in relation to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, giving some statistics of its origin, progress, liabilities, &c., but as it contains some errors of fact, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, held July 2, it was resolved respectfully to request that they may be corrected through your columns.

The Society was organized in 1850, under the auspices and patronage of several ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aided by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, the Rev. G. Lane, the late Rev. D. Smith and others. This Christian design was first projected by the Second Directress, at whose house, by her invitation, the first preliminary meetings were held. A large proportion of the ladies composing the Board of Managers have been engaged in it since its organization.

The Society has erected a building well adapted to its wants, sufficient to accommodate one hundred persons. The family at present numbers about forty its inmates. Instead of $10,000, as stated, is a little upwards of $20 000, on its entire property. Our friends are striving nobly to assist us, and we hope soon to be able to pay off the incumbrance, which will be done if benevolent friends contribute liberally in this good work.

Judging from the past, we have no reason to fear for the future, as through the blessing of Divine Providence the prosperity of the Society has exceeded our most sanguine hopes, and but for the financial embarrassments that have affected all classes of society our present obligations might have been very much reduced. By order of the Board.

M. M. ADAMS, Register.

Hamilton College.—The Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., of Cincinnati, was elected President of Hamilton College, Clinton, New-York, on the 6th inst. Dr. Fisher is a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1835; was Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, for a number of years, and for the past ten years has been a leading clergyman of his denomination in Cincinnati, and in fact in the north west. The College is fortunate in securing so able a man as the successor of the Rev. Dr. North.

Movement of Troops Toward Utah.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

Fort Leavenworth. Friday, June 18, 1858.

Left Fort Leavenworth, K. T.:

First Column, March 18, 1858, seven companies, under command of Col. Hoffman.

Second Column, May 20, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Monroe.

Third Column, May 28, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. May.

Fourth Column, May 31, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Morrison.

Fifth Column, June 5, 1858, seven companies, under command of Col. Sumner.

Sixth Column, June 13, 1858, (not gone 12th on account of rain,) under command of Major Emory.

Gen. Harney and suite, June 14, 1858, (not gone 12th on account of rain.)

The orders of the march are 15 miles a day; 25 days, including two rest days, allowed to Fort Kearney, 300 miles; 25 days to Fort Laramie, 340 miles, and 40 days to Salt Lake City; in all 90 days, 1,240 miles. The first column in 44 days had reached 700 miles, with mules given out and broken down. A snow-storm of four days detaining them then, May 2.

The Second Column, 90 days' march, will be 28th of August, 1858.

The Third Column, 90 days' march, will be 5th of September, 1858.

The Fourth Column, 90 days' march, will be 8th of September, 1858.

The Fifth Column, 90 days' march, will be 13th of September, 1858.

The Sixth Column, 90 days' march, will be 25th of September, 1858.

Without any detention by high water, accidents or unavoidable mishaps, of which more or less will occur in every column, and it will be November, 1858, before all these troops reach Salt Lake City. Wor

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.
The contents of this volume are the results of two visits to Paris: The first when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic, and the second when Napoleon III. was Emperor of France. I have sketched people and places and objects as I saw them at both periods, and the reader should bear this in mind.
I have not endeavored to make a handbook to Paris, but have described those places and objects which came more particularly under my notice. I have also thought it best, instead of devoting my whole space to the description of places, or the manners of the people—a subject which has been pretty well exhausted by other writers—to give a few sketches of the great men of Paris and of France; and among them a few of the representative literary men of the past. There is not a general knowledge of French literature by the author, either past or present, among the mass of readers, and Paris and France can only be truly known through French authors and literature.
My object has been to add somewhat to the general reader's knowledge of Paris and the Parisians, of the people and the place, whose social laws are the general guide of the civilized world. &c., &c., &c.
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The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been decorated over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent
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A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
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A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
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The entertainment will commence with the drama of
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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

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WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE, a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress, to work for a lady and child; is kind to sick people. The girl as chamber-maid's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

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WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country references can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days

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THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—Moses P. Brown, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Jourt and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, By a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGENPOINT, N. J.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, can now be accommodated at the above house, on application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Accommodations at some comfortable farm-house, near railroad in Westchester County or Connecticut, for a gentleman and wife and a gentleman, wife, servant and three children. Either both parties together or separate. Address E. D., Box No. 2,694 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN WESTchester County, at or above White Plains, at a farmhouse, for a family—mother, six children and nurse. Good substantial fare, cool sleeping rooms, and pleasant grounds, required at not exorbitant rate. Address W. E. S., Box No 654 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, for a widow lady, in some quiet retired farm house, board not to exceed $7 per week. Address K. J. R., Box No. 4,638 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—A most delightful Summer retreat; fine bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c. Five adults can be accommodated in a private family. For particulars, apply at No. 940 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,474, Post-Office, stating terms

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 187 Bleecker-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-Y

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building NO. 343 BROADWAY,
Formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTTAGE house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY TO take the advertiser's first-class unfurnished house; pleasantly located near Madison-av.; and board himself and wife. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement would be made. Reference given and required. Address BARTON, *Times* Office, Box No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW Rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE four-story brick house, in a genteel neighborhood in Brooklyn; cost, three years ago, $7,500; will be sold for $6,500; incumbrance $4,200; lot 25x100, house 25x42; would be exchanged for vacant lots, a small place in the country, Western land, or boots and shoes, or would be let very cheap for the balance of the year.
A. S. WHEELER, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR TWO-STORY AND basement houses in Fleet-st., Brooklyn, 20x feet from the Ferry; cars, 15 minutes' walk from the ferries; houses are first class, and completed in the very best manner. Price $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house in Brooklyn near the Ferry, in a good neighborhood, for a small place in the country, or merchandise, if any, in cash. Price, $4,500; mortgage, $1,200. Also, a lot on Court-st., free and clear; price, $1,200. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIRable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield-st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, GENTEEL house in the north western part of the City, convenient to 40th-st. and 8th-av. Address Box No. 2,643 Post-Office, stating rent and full particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence, with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out-buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the depot, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post-Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Ground-rich 12½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes, in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. B. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new and in complete order; located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. Excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries. Within six minutes' walk of the depot or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24, New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River at Scarborough, near Sing Sing five minutes' walk from the depot: ten acres of land highly improved, house 40 feet square, all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLET MCCORD, No. 43 Murray-st., New-York or of the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, No. 29 Greve-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., suited to a genteel family. The grounds (about two acres) are covered with a great variety of fruit and shade trees, and it is the most desirable place in the village. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat, situated on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, located on high ground, and perfectly healthy. Will exchange for a good farm or first-class City property. Address NEWTON, Box No. 146, *Times* office.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE RAILroad depot, two neat two-story and basement dwellings, and gardens. Will be rented cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN ORANGE, N. J., containing 10 rooms, with stable and one acre of land, all in fine order; price $5,000. Apply to L. S. HASBROUCK, 2 Market-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT cottage house, containing seven rooms, within [illegible] walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Apply to GARDNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

CHOICE HILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Near Great Village, in Morris township, Morris county, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot at Madison. The mill is new large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well fenced and sufficiently timbered. On this farm are two good houses, with barns and stables.
Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.
Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land, with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to long Hill, well calculated for a dairy farm.
The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying at Madison, N. J. to E. LAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. FREBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FARM OF 23 ACRES FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property: is within 12 miles of this City, and 500 yards of railroad depot. Apply to JAS. Y. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancey-st.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE AND PIANO FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—The following rich pieces of rosewood furniture: Parlor suits, 7 pieces, made and crimson silk; superb French double etagere, 6 feet high and 7 feet wide, plate-glass front, &c., very rich; 1 extra fine rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, City made; a very elegant solid rosewood centre table, and a few other parlor pieces, pier glasses, &c. Apply at owners residence, No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., after 7 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., for two days. Packing facilities afforded if required. Must be sold

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice all private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatelle, silk plush and hair cloth; a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier mirrors, marble top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—SOMETHING entirely new, with sides. Black walnut cottage bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, unsurpassed in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Folding cribs, &c., mattresses of all kinds, and of the best quality, made to order and for sale low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN light colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Dunforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Jun. & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a
Carey, Howard & Sanger.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly on sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, a proved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.
The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1883.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum as named and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the Bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

FOR SALE—$100,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New-York in January and July.
The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds and for any further particulars inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange place, New York.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.
The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company will be held at the office of Foster & Thompson, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMIannual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HUNDRED SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company's Stock, hypothecated. Apply to ROBERT PATON, No. 74 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 SIXTH AVENUE COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE,
July Interest for 1858.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANC. ST LUQUER, President.
WASHN. R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT LA BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.
M. D. VAN PELT President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	$251 858 52

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Fifty per cent to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending July 1, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of August to Policy Holders to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day 6 per cent interest will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.
The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the Stockholders, of 6 per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 8 1-58
This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 170 Atlantic st
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent, per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst
Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.
The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $600,000. The Board of Directors of this Company this THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO
NEW YORK July 1, 1858
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858,
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New-York, July 6, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MAKE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—JULY 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

SEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1858.
LOST, BY THE RUNNER OF THIS BANK, A WALLET containing the following Notes, payable this day:
Note of John Mayer, indorsed by E. J. Sause, payable at the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, for..... $235 25
Note of John Beale & Co., indorsed by Wetherald & Young, payable at the Mercantile Bank, New-York, certified "good,"..... $1 019 25
Note of Eugene Ferris, indorsed Edward Wirths, payable at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, certified "good"..... $189
Note of D. H. Gray, indorsed Draper & Devlin, payable at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn..... $1 063 6
Note of John H. Johnson indorsed Wm. Halsey & Co., payable at the Park Bank, certified "good"..... $209 63
Note of Wells & Provost indorsed Sparkman & Truslow, payable at the Tradesmen's Bank, certified "good."..... $168 58
Note of Phelps, Ormstee & Jordan, indorsed J. Van Wart & Co. payable at the Mercantile Bank, certified "good," for..... $2,308 98
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and the finder will be liberally rewarded upon delivering the same to the bank.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—A NOTE, NO. 351, dated JUNE 8, 1858, FOR $1,264 22, drawn by H. B. Cromwell & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them and by myself. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to C. H. DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st., North River.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $4,746 52, DRAWN BY J. K. & E. B. Place to their own order and indorsed by them, payable four months from June 29. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the same, as it will not be paid.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!
SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.
Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts	P. E. Birchhead,	J. A. H Washbrook,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Jomsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S DOUGHTY, President.
ALBERT WELLS, (Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.) Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	W. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH COLLIES,	A. TYZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 12, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash, the entire costly and fashionable Furniture contained in dwelling No 56 West 11th-st., consisting of parlor, dining-room, library, chamber and basement and will be found equal to any sale of household furniture this season. A deposit will be required of purchasers, as the goods must be removed immediately. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock. Tapestry carpets, elegant carved oak extension table, marble-top buffet, dining room chairs, tea service, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, fruit-baskets, rich crystal cut glass, ruby, &c.; pearl and ivory cutlery, elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, with a large variety of rich china of all kinds, chandeliers, &c. Harlora—Three splendid ormolu chandeliers elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte, used but four months with rich cover and stool; two magnificent full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, rich carving, covered in satin brocade; two splendid carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops mirror doors and back; heavy embroidered silk and lace curtains, shades, lounges with reclining chairs to

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

DARSENG OUT OF SEASON.—About 2 A. M., on Saturday, as officer Underhiller, of the Second Ward, was passing through Fulton-street, he saw an individual leaning against an awning post quietly smoking a cigar. He noticed the individual had on a summer hat of a queer pattern and lightness, and that the entire costume was airy and in proper keeping with the season. An hour afterwards he noticed the same hat moving along with some body under it; but the external costume had undergone a singular metamorphosis. The light and genteel Summer apparel remained, but over them were worn two heavy overcoats. As no satisfactory explanation could be given for this singular addition to his wardrobe, the officer took the fellow in his keeping. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed to answer.

DESPERATE BURGLAR.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, James Tilley discovered a person in his room, No. 309 Broadway, who immediately left on his presence being discovered, taking with him a gold watch of Mr. Tilley's, worth $150, and his pocketmonsie, containing nearly $20. He pursued the thief into the street. Private Watchman Dunn attempted to arrest the fugitive, but the latter quickly turned and knocked him down. Officer Ellis, of the Third Ward, suddenly made his appearance, and hit the fellow a sharp rap over the head with his locust, after which he arrested him without trouble. He was locked up yesterday afternoon in the Tombs for trial.

CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURGLAR.—Patrick McCullon, who keeps a grocery-store at No. 646 Second-avenue, heard some one rummaging among the boxes and barrels in his store about 1 o'clock Saturday morning. To gratify his curiosity, he concluded to search the place, and finally found a person secreted behind two barrels of flour. The fellow had $15 in silver which he had stolen from the money-drawer rolled up in the legs of his pantaloons. On being taken to the Station house, he was recognized as the noted Harvey Quinlon, who has but recently completed an apprenticeship at shoe-making in Sing Sing. A bottle of chloroform was found in his possession, and a quantity of burglar's tools. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Christian Suhroff, a German laborer, came home Saturday evening intoxicated, and commenced abusing his wife. Becoming greatly enraged, he seized a large knife, and attempted to take her life, but her loud shrieks and the speedy arrival of some neighbors prevented his accomplishing his purpose. He stabbed her in several places, and the wounds will undoubtedly prove fatal. As soon as he was pulled away from his wife, he stabbed himself in three places, but none of the wounds are considered dangerous. A physician was called, who dressed the wounds, and yesterday Suhroff was committed to Essex Market Prison, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

PRACTICING HIS PROFESSION.—At 2 A. M., on Saturday, Mr. George Greggory, residing at the corner of Eighty-first-street and Second avenue, was awakened by hearing footsteps in his house. Jumping out of bed, he attempted to arrest the intruder, but the fellow managed to reach the street first. He had not run far from the house before Officer Lowry, of the Nineteenth Ward, seized him. A full kit of professional tools was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice BROWNELL, and committed to answer. He gave his name as Alexander Anderson, but the police recognize in him the person of an old practitioner in picks and jimmies.

RULING PASSION STRONG.—James Davis, a youth 18 years of age, who has already spent two terms on Blackwell's Island for undue familiarity with other people's purses, was arrested on Saturday morning for a repetition of the offence—the victim in the present instance being Ferdinand Dunkleth, the scene Bowery Theatre, and time Friday evening. Officer Holmes, of the Tenth Ward, knew the culprit from the description given of him, and seeing him in the street took charge of him. Justice STEERS committed him for examination.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday evening, John Rice and Charles Mallory, from drinking rum and talking politics, got to fighting. Mallory at length seized an axe, and struck his opponent, injuring him seriously. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and Mallory locked up. The affair occurred in Richmond, near Greenwich-street.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—William Long, of Brooklyn, was yesterday committed by Justice OSBORNE to answer a charge of perjury preferred by officer Prestis of the Tenth Ward Brooklyn Police. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in a recent examination before the Police Commissioners.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Michael Macheam, who has been missing for several days from his late residence, No. 278 East Thirteenth street, was found yesterday afternoon in the dock foot of Fortieth-street, East River. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Fires.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM IN FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—At 3 A. M., on Saturday, as officers SLOTT and LINDSDALL, of the Twenty-second Ward, were passing through Forty-first street near Ninth-avenue, they discovered a light in the cabinet shop of JOHN ODNEA, No. 163 West Fort-first-street. They immediately burst open the door, when they discovered a box full of charcoal burning, around which was piled a quantity of shavings and furniture. The furniture had just begun to ignite, but with a few pails of water the flames were extinguished. The property was fully insured, but the motive for firing the place and the party who did it are not known. The Fire Marshal has been notified and will make an investigation.

IN CHERRY-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a slight fire occurred in the blacksmith's shop of DAYLOR & MCDONALD, rear of No. 220 Cherry-street. The fire was speedily extinguished—damage trifling.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—MRS. ELIZA REA, an Irish woman, 43 years of age, was found on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, dead in her room in the basement of the American Exchange in Wall-street. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the medical evidence showed that death was caused by cyanuret of potassium. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide. The deceased was the wife of a bartender.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this week alludes to the Cathedral as follows:

"The contracts for grading and clearing the ground for the erection of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, on Fifth-avenue, were given out a week or two since. The time for laying the corner-stone is finally fixed for Aug. 15.

The cost of the building above ground is not expected to fall short of three quarters of a million. Its dimensions will present a front of 140 feet, and a depth of 325 feet. Its location is on the block between Fifteenth and Fifty-first streets, fronting on Fifth-avenue, and reaching back to where the line of Madison-avenue will run when that street is laid out at its upper end. The position is one of the most commanding and admirable on the whole island.

The land on which the cathedral will stand comprises an area of 200 feet front by 400 feet deep. The foundation will rest upon the rock surface, which is slightly raised above the avenue, the building occupying the centre of the lot, and inclosed on Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets by a low wall with a walk and parterre, to accommodate processions, &c. The front of the edifice will be approached by steps from the Fifth-avenue, on which there will be three great entrances. It will be, as usual with Gothic cathedrals, cruciform, and with transept and rear entrances, so that its ventilation may be all that could be desired. The main elevation on Fifth avenue will comprise a fine gable, 150 feet high, with rose window. On the south corner (front) a tower of nearly equal bulk, octagon, and about two-thirds the height of the spire, gives the whole front great breadth and massiveness, whilst their lofty dimensions will present something like the true scope which is required for the aims of this style of architecture. The side elevations present splendid ranges of windows and buttresses, pinnacled and finely decorated, the ornamented transept gables, with their windows, entrances, niches, &c., enriching and relieving the great length of the side walls.

The interior will be entered by a porch 60 feet to the crown of its arch, enriched with columns, tracery, &c. The interior will be 120 feet high in the clear, inside, and comprise a nave, two side aisles, the transept, (or wings of the cross,) 176 feet, and the sanctuary for the great altar at the upper end. The roof, raised upon 51 Gothic columns, supports groined arches, constructed, like the rest of the building, of stone. In the side aisles there will be twelve small chapels, with altars, making, with the great altar and an altar to the Virgin, fourteen in all.

The building will be constructed under the supervision of Messrs. RENWICK & RODRIGUEZ, architects, in the most substantial manner, five years being estimated as the probable period for its completion. There will be no curtailment of the plans for economical reasons. Its details will exercise the earnest attention and study of the Archbishop, whose energy and care, it is intended, shall control every line and block in its progress. It will be a church for the whole diocese, without pews, and but a limited number of chairs in the transept, in the manner of the French cathedrals."

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 9, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 2	178	72	250
Admitted to July 9	49	14	63
Discharged, cured or relieved,	42	8	50
Died	5	5	10
Remaining at date	179	73	253

Males, 208; females, 45.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

COUNTERACTING THE EFFECTS OF ICE.—JOSEPH DEHAN, who drives an ice cart, wishing on Saturday to counteract the cooling effect upon his system of his load of ice, drank largely of brandy. The warming liquid caused him to lose his balance, and he tumbled off his seat, fracturing his shoulder and arm, besides inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was picked up, taken to the nearest station-house, his wounds dressed, and he sent home.

LEG CRUSHED.—ANDREW GLAW had his leg badly crushed while experimenting with some new machinery on a small steamboat at the foot of Christopher-street. He was taken to his residence, No. 9 Mangin-street.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUEREU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PERFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. J. PROCTER, the eminent tragedian, makes his appearance at this popular Theatre after an absence of eight years. A good company has been engaged to support him, and three very attractive pieces selected.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished for ever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

LONG ISLAND.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The Sabbath-School attached to Plymouth Church yesterday closed its sessions for a Summer vacation, and the occasion was improved to afford the children, their parents and the friends of the School a cheerful time at parting. Bouquets of the most beautiful flowers bedecked the room, and appropriate banners and mottoes ornamented the walls. Dr. MORRELL, the Principal of the School, the Rev. LYMAN BEECHER and THEODORE TILTON, Assistant Superintendent, made addresses, between which the School sang some of their sweetest hymns. An original song, composed by Mr. TILTON especially for the occasion, was sung to the tune of "Shining Shore." We append two of the stanzas:

"The thrush is on her trembling nest
Which every wind is swaying:
And every robin shows his breast,
While we are here delaying!
The bees have set their pipes in tune
On every head of clover;
And we must haste to hear them soon,
Or Summer will be over!

To-day the birds on every bough
Their Sabbath chimes are ringing;—
The Lord is in his temple now—
We praise him with our singing!
Without, within, the voices chord!
One praise we all are giving—
To Thee! the Ever-Loving Lord,
To Thee! the Ever-Living!"

THE HEAT.—A man, named THOMAS HAYES, was prostrated by the heat while at work on Bolivar, near Raymond-street, Saturday afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital.

A laborer, while at work laying water-pipes on South, near Atlantic street, Saturday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat, and taken to the Hospital. He resides at No. 113 Twenty-fourth-street, New-York.

A laborer, named MULHARNY, employed in the Gas-House, was prostrated by the heat yesterday while at work. He died soon after being carried to his residence in John-street.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

The number of patients treated during the month of June, was 700, viz.: Males, 292; Females, 408. Total, 700.

NATIVITY—United States, 426; Ireland, 206; England, 31; Germany, 32; Scotland, 5. Total, 700.

Number of prescriptions, 686.

DISEASES—Injuries, 45; Nervous, 18; Skin, 42; Head, 38; Abdomen, 117; Eye and Ear, 10; Urinary, 2; Fevers, 53; Abscess, 8; Rheumatism, 15; Lungs and Throat, 68; Minor Surgery, 54; Vaccinated, 230. Total, 700.

AGES—Patients under 1 year, 140; between 1 and 5, 171; between 5 and 10, 68; between 10 and 30, 172; over 30, 149. Total, 700.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner REDDING yesterday morning made an *ante-mortem* examination of a German named JAMES LUTZ, who is supposed to have received fatal injuries on Friday night last. He was arrested between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday night on Montague-street, by an officer of the First Precinct, for intoxication. He made a strenuous resistance, and came very near getting the officer down, when the officer found it necessary to use his club. Lutz had evidently been engaged in a fight before he met the officer, as he had a black eye and his clothes were torn. On Saturday he paid his fine and went home to bed, complaining of pain in his side. He may recover, but, to be ready for any emergency, Coroner REDDING took his statement yesterday.

A FOUNDLING—THE MOTHER ARRESTED.—Late Saturday night an officer found an infant in a lot, near the corner of Flushing avenue and Walworth-street. It was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station House, and properly cared for. Yesterday Officer SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a woman named CATHERINE THOMPSON, who acknowledged that she was the mother of the child. She says that it was born Friday night last, and that her husband has been dead three years. A girl, named MARY LANG was also arrested by the same officer, yesterday, as an accomplice. Both of the accused were committed for examination.

FIRE.—At 12 o'clock, Saturday night, a fire broke out in a two story frame building, No. 147 Johnson-street, just below Gould, owned by AUSTIN BULWINKLE, which was partially destroyed, and a frame-building adjoining, owned by the same person, was slightly damaged. The building was occupied on the first floor by Mr. BEATTY, shoemaker, and the second story by a man named MCGANN. Loss $500. Insured.

RAG-PICKERS ARRESTED.—On Friday last Captain M. LANE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested two German rag-pickers, who had in their possession a quantity of rags, mattresses, &c., which they had gathered along the beach in that district, and which had evidently been thrown overboard by some infected vessel. The property was burnt, and the Germans were discharged by the Mayor with a reprimand.

ALTERED MONEY.—A German, who gives his name as JACOB MATTIAR, was arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass, at the Fulton Ferry, a $2 bill, altered from Merchants' Exchange Bank, D. C. (broken) to Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York. Upon his person were found a $1 bill of a similar kind, and bills on a broken Tennessee Bank. He was committed for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, a boy, named AMOS ROW, while bathing at the foot of South Tenth-street, was so badly scalded by the steam from an escape pipe from a factory in that vicinity, that he died on Saturday morning last. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water yesterday morning at the foot of Pacific-street. Coroner REDDING took the remains in charge. Further particulars can be obtained by applying at the Coroner's office, basement of the City Hall.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The calendar in this Court will be taken up to-day, and twenty causes each day will be called until the whole (sixty-two causes) has been disposed of. There will be no reserved causes or causes called a second time. The Court will be in session two weeks.

THE REMAINS OF ANOTHER MASTODON DISCOVERED.—The remains of a mastodon were found on Friday at Cornell's Pond, Brooklyn Water Works. A guard has been set over the spot to prevent the bones from being carried away, as it is expected the entire skeleton is there.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 96 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males 50, females 46. There were 6 deaths by consumption, 6 by fevers, 10 by convulsions, 3 by small-pox, 2 by sun strokes, and 2 drowned.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The announcement on Saturday that the liquor cases had been argued in General Term, Supreme Court, was premature.

DROWNED.—DOUGLASS, a son of Purser GIBSON, was accidentally drowned at the Navy-Yard on Friday last. The deceased was 11 years old.

LICENSES.—Only thirty applications have been made to the Commissioners this year for licenses.

New-Jersey Items.

STRAINING AT A GNAT AND SWALLOWING A CAMEL.—The city of Hoboken, where a certain distinguished Frenchman has found asylum for a week past against the pursuit of all kinds of legal and illegal processes, in the matter of an alleged abduction of the wife and daughter of a respectable citizen, has been greatly excited and outraged by the fast driving of some stages through their streets on Sunday. Complaints were made against the offending drivers. Special Policemen were sworn in, several arrests (of horses) were made, and a riot on a very small scale took place. The city, at last accounts, was quiet, and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Since the departure of DE RIVIERE, the city has been visited by a rabid dog, which, after biting a child, was killed. The report says:

"A dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed in Washington street on Saturday, after having bitten a child in the thumb. Medical attendance was called to the child, and proper remedies applied, so that it is thought no serious results will follow."

THE ROCHESTER MURDER—MRS. LITTLES ON HER WAY TO SING SING.—Sheriff BABCOCK, of Rochester, passed through the city this morning with Mrs. LITTLES, on her way to Sing Sing, to live out her sentence of seven years for having been cognizant of the murder of her husband by her brother, IRA STOUT. She appears young, and has not a vicious look; and even in her prison garb she will hardly be selected as one guilty of the crimes alleged against her. And yet there is no doubt of her guilty knowledge of the death of her husband—of the intentions of her brother—of the time fixed for the murder—and of the influence used to decoy LITTLES to the spot selected for the commission of the crime. But she denies (by intimations rather than by words) being present until after the deed was committed, and (by the same process) claims that when she did go to the spot it was to induce her brother to forego his purpose, as she had done on previous occasions. She seems grateful that she has escaped with so mild a sentence.—*Albany Journal, 7th.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 10.

$10 000	Mich. St. 6s '78	104	
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	91⅜	
13,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	
26,000	do	93	
7,000	N. O. 8s. 6s	96	
50,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	
47,000	do	84⅞	
100,000	do	b60 85	
14,000	do	85	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86	
3,000	Cbl. State 7s N.B.	86	
1,000	E. R. R. bds '75	95	
2,000	H R R R. 1st M.	102	
5,000	Ill C.R.R. bds.	s30 87⅛	
5,000	do	87⅝	
8,000	La C & M.L.G.B.	33⅛	
12,000	do	33	
10,000	do	s60 31⅞	
5,000	Lake E. & W. 1st m	93	
10	Union Bank	110	
125	Phenix Bank	105	
139	Am. Ex. Bank	108⅛	
5	Park Bank	101	
25	Del & Hud C. Co.	98½	
475	N. Y. C. R. R.	s10 84⅛	
30	do	84⅜	
100	do	s30 84⅞	
100	do	b10 84⅞	
400	do	s30 84⅛	
50	do	b3 84⅝	
1050	do	84⅜	
455	Erie Railroad	18⅝	
600	do	s30 18	
100	do	s30 18⅛	
500	do	s60 18	
100	do	b10 18⅜	
650	do	18⅜	
100	Cary Improve. Co.	5⅜	
100	Gardiner Gold Co	1⅛	
600	do	1	
100	Brooklyn City R.R.	100	
250	Reading Railroad	46⅛	
250	do	46⅛	
100	do	s60 45⅝	
100	do	s45 45⅛	
100	La Crosse & W. R.R.	6	
50	Mich Cen. R. R.	69	
50	do	59⅛	
450	do	s10 59½	
25	do	59½	
100	do	b5 59⅜	
50	do	b30 59⅛	
50	do	59⅛	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22⅜	
100	do	b30 22⅜	
100	do	22⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I. pf sk.	b30 44⅛	
200	do	44⅛	
8	Panama Railroad	104½	
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	88	
250	do	87¾	
100	do	b30 88	
100	do	b60 87¾	
10	do	87¾	
50	do	s60 87⅞	
350	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	31⅝	
100	do	31⅝	
100	do	b20 34⅜	
100	do	s60 34⅝	
550	Chi. & R. I. R.	75½	
50	do	75½	
100	do	b2u 75⅝	
250	do	75½	

MONDAY, July 12—A. M.

The Foreign Trade for the past week at the port of New-York shows an Import entry of $2,456,860, including the Foreign Dry Goods table in our last paper. The comparison is with $9 215,537 entered same time last year, being the first regular week, after the holiday, of the operation of the New Tariff. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,286,382, as against $1,112,879 same week last year. The Export of Specie, $564,080, as against $1,184,115 same week in 1857. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $5,342,247, against $5,819,988 at the close of the previous week. The Specie movements of the week have not been important, as in favor or against the Bank reserve, and the averages to be made up this afternoon are not likely to show a material variation from the last Specie line of $33,830,232. In addition to the Foreign export, most of which came out of the Sub-Treasury for the July interest upon the Public Debt, $200,000 went by express to Washington City. The interior Gold exchanges run pretty even, though rather in favor of the City as far as we are advised. The Southern and Southwestern bank balances continue to accumulate by the sale of Foreign bills, and the collection of New-York acceptances for their account; and from the unusually large accumulation of Specie at New-Orleans and one or two other important points, these balances are likely to remain later than usual the coming Fall. It is noted also that the stock of Cotton, still to go forward from the Southern ports, is larger by 70,000 bales than at the same time last season, the whole, 240,000 bales, being equal to an exchange, at present prices, of $13,000,000. The rates for Bills on London and Paris during the past week ruled 109⅜@109⅝ for Sterling, and 5.13¾@5.12½ for Francs, the market closing steady, but with less business than the early demand of the week seemed to promise. The rates for Money undergo, from day to day, very slight variations, and altho gh the movement in Stocks has sensibly improved, and the *Bull* account among the speculative jobbers is on the increase, money at call keeps easy at 4 ℔ cent, as a rule, with occasional exceptions on choice securities at 3@3½ ℔ cent. Prime short paper goes at 4@5 ℔ cent., and fair bills at from 5@7 ℔ cent. There is no manifest improvement yet in general trade to disturb these rates, and some of the large lenders are probably disappointed that the low price of money continues so long without tempting more activity. The effect of this feeling, in part, is that attention is being more directed to State and other assured dividend stocks, the former yielding, at the current market worth, from 4½@5 ℔ cent. on New-Yorks, to 7@7½ ℔ cent. on Missouris. In these two securities the transactions of the week exceed a million of dollars, by private sale for Albany account, where most of the recent New-York loan was taken, and by sales of Missouris at the Brokers' Board and at the counter of Messrs. JACOB LITTLE & Co., who have been very large dealers in the stock for several months past. At the same time the market has been pretty well cleared of Tennessees and Ohios. Some few parcels of Virginias and Michigans remain on sale, but both at an advance of 2 ℔ cent. within the week. We understand that of the future million of Missouri State aid to Railways, contingent upon the rise of the Stock to 90 ℔ cent ex-dividend, the issue will not exceed $100,000 per month after the price limited shall be reached, and arrangements have already been made by one of the Railway Companies to place half the amount, as a banking basis, in the West, using the bank notes for labor upon the line of their new work. The week past shows an improvement in the Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, as compared with the closing weeks in June, but after all, these reach only $641,000, while last year they were $1,987,000 for the same week.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, a few days ago, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exc uding Specie, amounted to $60,006,271
Add week in July 2,456,860

Total since Jan. 1 ..... $62,463,131
Against same time in 1857 124,792,952

Decrease full one-half, or $62,329,822

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, amounted to $31,613,378
Add week in June 1,286,382

Total since Jan. 1 ..... $32,929,760
Against same time 1857 ..... 39 774,593

Decrease this season $6,844,833

The same tables make the Export of Specie

since Jan. 1	$12,359,959
Add week in July	564,080
Total since Jan. 1	$12,924 039
Against same time 1857	23,582.177
Decrease this season	$10,658,138

The receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:

In California Gold	$18,111,918
Foreign Coin	1,778,363
Together	$19,890,281
Against 1857:	
In California Gold	$16,803,592
Foreign Coin	5,352,012—22,155,610
Decrease since Jan. 1	$2,265,329

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82⅝@84⅞@85
New-York and Erie	17@18⅞@19
Reading	44⅜@46¼@46⅝
Rock Island	73⅛@75⅜@76¼
Michigan Southern	21⅜@22½@22⅝
Preferred	42¼@44¼@44⅞
Illinois Central	78@75½@77⅜
Panama	102@104⅛@105⅜
Pacific Mail	77½@78@78¼
Hudson	26⅜@27¼@28½
Galena	85⅛@88@88
Missouris	85@84⅜@85
Virginias	92⅜@93@93⅛
Tennessees	91¼@91⅛@92
La Crosse Land Grants	33¼@33@32¾
Toledo	32½@34½@34⅜
Delaware and Hudson	98¾@98½@98¼
Michigan Central	52@59¼@60

The second figures in the above denote the last printed sales at the early board on Saturday. There was no printed list in the afternoon, though an informal meeting of the Brokers was held in the Board-room, when the advance in the market continued, and unusually full purchases were made, establishing, as near as we could ascertain at the close, the outside figures in our table. The spirit of the market seemed to rise with the mercury in the thermometer of the weather, and, although the majority of the Stock Exchange carried an adjournment at 12 o'clock, and some of the Brokers left town for recreation and to escape the heat, a large business was done on the Street and in the Board-room, without being registered. The tendency had been to a rising market since Tuesday morning, the principal resistance being shown by some heavy *Bear* sales on Tuesday and Wednesday, in New-York Central, &c., and by some partial realizations on Thursday. The *Bull* account has been considerably strengthened since the 1st July, while the opposite interest has been weakened, partly by a change of views and consequent closing up of contracts by one or two leading operators, and partly by the absence from town, or less confident movement through his substitutes, of the broker of what is known as the steamboat party. The Street speculators, who move on the daily fluctuations of the market, have also become more divided in their general policy, which, for four months past, had strongly sympathized with the *Bear* interest, and although a good many of them suffer as much on a sudden change of tactics, in closing up their old contracts, the determination with the majority seems to be to go in with the *Bulls* at the Board, for a substantial Summer rise. In addition to all this, the near approach of the New-York Central dividend; the certainty of the early resumption of dividends by the Galena Road, and the probability of a similar result with the Rock Island and Michigan Central, have all lent a moral force to the general dealings, which many of the *short* sellers of these stocks are unable to resist. The improvement in prices extended at the close of the week to nearly all the non-dividend Road shares, including Erie, which again attracts speculative attention, and recovered nearly two ℔ cent. The principal exception to the upward tone on Saturday was the La Crosse Land Grants, which are pressed for cash, and freely offered on *short* contract, notwithstanding the probability of the payment of the August coupon. We have heretofore intimated that the new management, in completing the work to La Crosse, under the late heavy embarrassments and the stain of corrupt practices in the Wisconsin Legislature, were placing these bonds with the contractor at about 30 ℔ cent, involving not only a large sacrifice on the principal, but trebling the interest to be paid on the money actually realized. This does not of course invalidate the bond, but the fact itself explains why it is sold so low on the market, as well as the wherefore of the constant free supply. The general market closed buoyant on Saturday afternoon.

MR. JOHN BLOODGOOD, of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, was admitted to membership by the Stock Exchange Board on Saturday.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has been refused readmission to the Clearing House, though standing in fair credit, because a minority, equal to one-fourth the Associated Banks in the House, are opposed to it, and, under the rule, can reject the application. This arbitrary action is at all times questionable, where caprice, and not principle, determines the result. It is unjust in the present instance, because the Bank in question, after the misfortunes of the crisis, was promptly administered upon by the Receiver, all its debts, of every character, paid within ninety days, and the remaining assets, after being turned back to the stockholders—who placed them in charge of a new and competent executive—were examined and pronounced by the Bank Superintendent at Albany fully equal to the present capital of $316,000, as reduced by act of the Legislature.

A Committee on the subject of mutilated Bank Notes have recommended to the members of the Clearing-House Association to refuse payment of all notes mutilated with *evident intent* to defraud, and in case any suit should be brought against any member for such refusal, that the defence be conducted under the direction of a Committee, and that the expense of such suit be paid by the members of the Association, in the same manner as other expenses of the Clearing-House.

We call attention to an advertisement respecting the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad bondholders' meeting, at the office of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-street, on Wednesday next.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE URAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky,	
New-England	—@ ¼	and Indiana	—@ ½
New-Jersey	—@ ¾	Indiana Free	—@1¼
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Missouri	—@ ¾
Penn. Country	—@ ½	Michigan	—@1
Baltimore	—@1-5	Illinois and Wis-	
Maryland	—@ ½	consin	1½@1¼
Virginia Old	—@ ½	Tennessee Old	—@2½
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Tennessee Free	3 @ —
North Carolina	1¼@1½	Canada	—@ ½
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅜@1	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
New Orleans	—@ ½	Baltimore Checks	—@1-5
Mobile	—@ ½	Boston Checks	—@1-8

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	78	82
80 acre warrants	69	92
40 acre warrants	112⅛	115

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 3.	Loans. June 26.	Specie. July 3.	Specie. June 26.
Citizens' Bank	2,855,972	2,890,830	2,402,334	2,083 059
Canal Bank	638,049	602,884	863 376	827,313
Louisiana	1,659,662	1,625.736	1,758.650	1,917,686
Louisiana State	2,874,364	2,962,023	3,164 533	2,929,489
Mech. & Trad.	433,943	433,650	576,098	490,934
Bk. of N. O. Ins.	1,179,562	1,323,067	351,362	398,840
Southern Bank	156,655	148,686	189,332	278,748
Union Bank	162,235	733,259	476,916	643,115
Bk. of J. Robb	227,842	239 089	330,665	336,223
Crescent City	905,202	920,083	222,558	191,590
Bank of America	598,069	601,697	342,852	327,083
Total	12,291,555	12,390,984	10,676,974	10,423,080
	Decrease...$99,429		Increase...$253 804	

Banks.	Circulation. July 3.	Circulation. June 26.	Deposits. July 3.	Deposits. June 26.
Citizens' Bank	2,427,960	2,363,545	3,658,742	3,431,096
Canal Bank	731,400	756,805	981,647	888,532
Louisiana	1,080,584	974,249	2,940,815	3,172,092
Louisiana State	1,582,240	1,616,040	4,502,651	4,366,754
Mech. & Traders'	197,845	191,145	839,629	735,000
Bk. of N. Orleans	427,580	437,900	768,589	825,438
Southern Bank	195,820	193,430	239,439	340,291
Union Bank	606,155	618,850	833,254	851,572
Bank of J. Robb	358,185	341,140	390,655	334,589
Crescent City	146,760	137,575	215,804	217,998
Bank of America	901,150	1102,385	631,925	533,715
Total	7,982,959	7,823,034	16,013,100	15,676,134
	Increase...$139,925		Increase...$336,966	

Banks.	Exchange. July 3.	Exchange. June 26.	Due Dist. Banks. July 3.	Due Dist. Banks. June 26.
Citizens' Bank	1,338,229	1,636,106	277,922	284,762
Canal Bank	1,786 154	1,897 834	78,780	121,094
Louisiana	1,753,807	1,813,696	360,136	346,272
Louisiana State	611,378	784,126	178,342	113,856
Mech & Traders	270,053	265 661	33,581	31,586
Bk. New-Orleans	409,968	358 883	66,749	73,437
Southern Bank	914,051	845 298		
Union Bank	537,179	424,905	47,709	28,402
Bank of J. Robb	171,382	165,688	8 839	27,827
Crescent City	42,550	9 917	12,214	6,781
Bank of America	16,111	8,864		
Total	9,890.863	8,110 778	1,661,242	1,034,017
	Decrease...$219,916		Increase...$27,225	

Tide-water Receipts.

From the Albany Argus.

The receipts at tide water by the canals of this State, of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 1st week of July in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows

Week.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush
1857	22.175	75,025	209,343	4,000
1858	50,022	284 013	129 878	10,241
Increase	27,847	208,988	Dec. 79,465	Inc. 6,241

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

Season.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush
1857	152,079	980,913	691.035	126,284
1858	549,002	3,523,191	1,097,167	362,931
Increase	396,923	2,542,278	406,132	236,647

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857 is equal to 905,379 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Season—Canal open.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 5.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	307,584	152,079	549,002
Wheat, bush	2,279,688	980,913	3,523,191
Corn, bush	1,614

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

The Vessels Seen Near the Rendezvous in Mid-Ocean.

Operations Not Commenced on the 24th of June.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July 11.

The steam-tug *Blue Jacket*, just from Liverpool, in twenty-eight days' passage, reports having seen, on the 24th of June, a large and small steamer, both British, in lat. 51° 32′ north, lon. 32° west. They made signals, but the *Blue Jacket* had no code, and could not understand them. That same evening, saw a large steamer bearing down upon the others, but could not make out whether they were English or American.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 12.

The Captain of the *Blue Jacket* says that one of the steamers was a large, double-deck frigate, with cog-wheels fore and aft, (she passed within a mile,) and the other was a large paddle steamer, and was distant half a mile from the other. A large steamer was bearing down upon them in the evening, when they were lost sight of. The *Blue Jacket's* log, of the 25th June, reports a strong breeze from south-west by south and weather hazy, with a westerly swell; latitude, by observation, 52° 12′. The weather continued moderate and thick till the morning of the 3d inst when there were strong gales from S. W. by W., with a high sea.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada off Cape Race.

GENERAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Advanced Consols 95 1-8@95 3-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines Office No. 2, Wall street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 12.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* from Liverpool on Saturday the 3d, passed Cape Race at 9¼ o'clock A. M. to-day. [The dispatch is not dated, and we are uncertain whether she passed the Cape Monday or Sunday morning.—REP.]

The *Canada* was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which obtained the following summary of her news,—neither the weather she has experienced, nor the number of passengers, are reported.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult. The steamship *North Star*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st July; and the *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

The news by the *Canada* is of but little importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews passed its second reading in the House of Lords by forty-six majority.

The House of Lords had rejected the bill to abolish the Church rates by a large majority.

The Commons were engaged in the consideration of the bill for the Government of India.

Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

Considerable anxiety about the Atlantic cable was felt at the departure of the *Canada*.

A private meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad had been held in London. A Committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the Company, and a delegate goes to New-York.

FRANCE.

The news from France is of an unimportant description.

Commercial affairs had improved at Lyons and Marseilles.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet had been formed, with General O'DONNELL at its head, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War.

INDIA.

There is nothing later from India.

The advices from other portions of Europe are generally unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week at 77,000 bales, of which 11,000 were on speculation, and 8,000 for export. All qualities had advanced ⅛d.@3 16d.—some circulars say ⅛d.@⅜d. The sales of Friday were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and for exporters—the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7 1-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7 7-16d.
Middling Mobiles	7d.
Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port was 629,000 bales, of which 452,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were favorable and holders were demanding an advance, which had the effect of checking business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been favorable for the crops. FLOUR was firm and in better demand at an advance of 6d. Western Canal 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio 22s.@23s. 6d. and extra St. Louis 24s.@24s. 6d. WHEAT was buoyant in consequence of drought on the continent, and had advanced 1d.@2d, since Tuesday—5s. 7d.@5s. 10d. for Western Red; and 6s.@6s. 6d. for Southern Red; 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for Western and Canadian White, and 6s. 10d.@7s. 4d. for Southern White. CORN was dull; Yellow quotations nominal at 34s. 6d.; White 32s. 6d. for inferior; heated White sold at an advance of 2d. for feeding purposes. MESSRS. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say Flour had advanced 6d. @1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote BEEF firm and steady. PORK quiet; no American offering. BACON dull and quotations nominal. LARD firm at 54s @55s. for Good, and 56s. for Prime. TALLOW declined 1s.@2s. Butchers' Association nominal at 51s. @51s. 6d. CHEESE—Sales unimportant.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET

The Brokers and other Circulars quote ASHES dull at 36s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE—Carolina generally closed buoyant at an advance of 3d. on the spot, and 1s on floating cargoes and Indian. TEA—An average business done without quotable change in prices. RESIN firm at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common, and 14s. 6d.@18s. for fine. HIDES were active at full rates. COD OIL was in better demand, and prices were easier, but not quotably lower. SEAL OIL £36. SPERM OIL £84, at retail. LINSEED OIL firm, but sales trifling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed dull at 47s. 6d. The WOOL sales were progressing actively, and all qualities show a slight advance.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING'S Bros. Circular quotes Breadstuffs with an advancing tendency. English Wheat was slightly higher, but generally unchanged; Red American 41s.@43s.; White, 46s. Flour, 20s @24s. Iron steady, at £6@£6 5s. for both bars and rails. Sugar dull, and at a decline of 6d. Coffee quiet, and all qualities slightly declined. Tea—little inquiry and prices weak, at 10¾d. for Congou. Rice firm, with a large speculative and export inquiry for Indian, which had advanced 9d.@1sd.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 30, inclusive.

COTTON firm; sales 7,500 bales; stock 154,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. POT ASHES quiet. PEARL ASHES firm. COFFEE firm and all qualities slightly advanced. WHALE OIL slightly advanced. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONEY continued in good demand, and the market was active at 3 ₰ cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £95,000. Consols closed at 95⅛@95⅜, for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report American Stocks quiet. Illinois Securities flat at a further decline. Shares were quoted at 27 discount.

LATEST MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—Noon.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report COTTON steady, with estimated sales of 10,000 bales. FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady. CORN dull. PROVISIONS steady.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2125. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Week's Later News from the Army and Salt Lake.

The Army to be Received Peaceably by the Mormons.

Brigham Young and his Followers Still at Provo.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 12.

We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 9th inst., by steamer *War Eagle* to Booneville, which say that letters have been received by the St. Joseph mail from the Army.

An officer, writing from General JOHNSTON'S camp on Bear River, June 16, says the Army would resume its march next day.

General JOHNSTON had received an express from the Peace Commissioners, informing him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General did not, however, feel any increased confidence in the peaceful attitude of the Saints, and the army was kept in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations.

A proclamation had been issued to the people by General JOHNSTON, in which he tells them the army is as ready now to afford them assistance and protection as it was to oppose them when in rebellion against the Government. It was thought this guarantee would cause many Mormons to evade the despotism of YOUNG, who has sedulously inculcated the belief that the army was particularly hostile to them.

The troops were in fine condition and glad to be released from inaction.

The garrison at Fort Bridger consisted of Captain HENDRICKSON'S and Lieut. SMITH'S companies of the 6th Infantry, and Captain STEWART'S troops of first Cavalry.

Col. HOFFMAN had lost ninety mules, but only one horse, in his march across the plains.

The St. Joseph *Gazette*, of the 8th inst., noticing the arrival of the Utah mail, says that General HARNEY was encamped just beyond Fort Laramie. Col MAY'S command was met 35 miles this side of Laramie. A large body of infantry was at Ash Hollow. Major EMORY was encamped on the Big Blue, and another commander (name not given) was at Fort Kearney. The provision trains were progressing finely. The Sioux Indians were scattered all along the route, but were friendly. There was a heavy fall of snow at Fort Bridger, June 10.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated 7th July, by the United States Express Company, to Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail of June 19 had arrived. Gen. JOHNSTON and his command was met at Echo Canon fifty miles from the city.

The army was in excellent health and spirits.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers were still at PROVO. YOUNG had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor CUMMING and the Peace Commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance.

Col. HOFFMAN left the command of Fort Bridger to Capt. MARCY, and accompanied Gen. JOHNSTON.

Everything regarding the future movements of the Mormons was veiled in mystery. Rumors were still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of Sonora.

Conjectures were numerous in the Valley that the United States Government intend to purchase the Mormon improvements in the South Platte.

The roads were very high, but good. The mail party neither met nor saw any Indians on the Plains, but met a great many traders at different points on the road. The mail was nineteen days going from Salt Lake to St. Josephs.

The same dispatch says that Judge SINCLAIR, recently appointed Judge of Utah, would leave St. Josephs on the 10th inst., accompanied by Mr. DODGE, District-Attorney for Utah.

Our Leavenworth correspondent, under date of the 8th inst, says an express arrived at Fort Leavenworth this morning from Fort Kearney, passing the Utah mail for St. Joseph.

It was said that Governor CUMMING and the Peace Commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

General HARNEY was in camp nine miles beyond Fort Kearney on the 3d inst. The express with orders for him to halt must have overtaken him on the 6th inst.

The U. S. steamer *Mink* leaves the fort, to-morrow, with Capt. LOVELL'S and Lieut. LEE'S Companies of Second Infantry for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

Judge CATO has resigned his position as Disirict Judge.

Affairs at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12.

The Post-Office Department is much embarrassed in the Ocean Mail arrangements by the inability to hear from Mr. COLLINS what his purposes are relative to the fulfillment of his contract.

A letter received by the Interior Department from Doctor FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, alludes with confidence to the peaceable disposition of the Indians, including the tribe which BRIGHAM YOUNG boasted could be depended upon by him on the side of the Mormons should hostilities ensue between them and the United States.

Secretary FLOYD has left for the West, leaving Col. DRINKARD as Acting Secretary.

We had a plentiful supply of rain this afternoon we have had none previously for about forty days.

Mr. F. D. FAIRBANKS, connected with the National Hotel, and well-known to the traveling public, died here to-day.

Affairs of the Dudley Observatory.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, July 12—6 P. M.

The following call for a public meeting will appear in the papers to morrow morning:

The undersigned, citizens of Albany, disapproving of the recent action of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in respect to the Director and the Scientific Council, and regarding it as disastrous to the interest of the Institution, propose to meet together at the Mayor's Room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of giving public expression to our opinions on this subject, and we respectfully invite others of our fellow-citizens, whose views of the subject may agree with ours, to join us at the meeting in carrying out its object.

Among the names signed to this call are those of the Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. D. D. Barnard, Hon. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Rufus H. King, J. B. Plumb, B. P. Learned, Benjamin Tibbetts, Howard James, Alexander Davidson, Rev. J. N. Campbell, Rev. T. C. Pilkin, John C. Gavitt, Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool, Bradford R. Wood, J. V. L. Pruyn, John Taylor Cooper, Dr. Thomas Hun, Dr. Mason, F. C. Cogswell, E. Kendrick, Franklin Townsend Frederick Townsend, E. Corning, Jr., Isaac Vanderpool and many others of our most prominent citizens.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 12.

Mr. LINCOLN addressed a large concourse of people on Saturday night, in reply to Senator DOUGLAS' speech of the night before. The number in attendance is estimated at five thousand. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

LANSINGBURGH, N. Y., Monday, July 12.

Last night the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg was entered, and a desperate attempt made to open the safe, without success.

Cases of Drowning—The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, July 12.

At Carmel, Maine, on Saturday, the two only children of LEWIS ROBINSON, aged six and four years, were drowned while bathing.

In Waltham, on Saturday, Miss ELLEN WALLACE, aged 19, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

The lightning yesterday afternoon struck the dwelling house on the corner of Pearl and Washington streets, Roxbury, doing some damage, but injuring no person.

The thermometer has fallen 34 degrees since yesterday. To day we are having an easterly rain-storm.

Among the prominent guests at the Nahant House this season, are Lord NAPIER and family.

Arrest of a Murderess.

ALBANY, Monday, July 12.

Mrs. HARTUNG, under indictment here for the murder of her husband, was arrested in New-Jersey yesterday, and brought up in the boat this morning.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Col. Titus on Hand Again—Emigration from Iowa.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, July 2, 1858.

Col. TITUS turns up once more in Southern Kansas, at his old trade of horse-stealing. With a party of about 30, he took 15 horses from the vicinity of Humboldt last week, and the Sheriff of Allen Co. pursued them to Titus Camp, but finding the bandits too strong, he returned for a reinforcement. Application was made to Capt. MONTGOMERY for aid, but he refused to act, on the ground that Gov. DANVER had undertaken to regulate the lines by the square and compass of the law, therefore he recommended them to get their horses through the Governor. We admire MONTGOMERY'S independence in the matter. A volunteer party turned out, however, from Linn County, and are yet in pursuit of the unhung Colonel. Capt. HAMILTON is also in camp with a company, on our Missouri border, and the inhabitants of our southern counties are as much disturbed by him as ever.

Capt. JOHN BROWN was in our city this week, but it is not yet public that he has been here. He has left, with a few of his redoubtables, for the South. His mission is not fully revealed, but all who know him can never doubt that his first desire is to administer relief in some form to the oppressed. We expect to know more of him soon.

Thirty families, with their teams, passed through here, yesterday, from Iowa. They go to Allen and Bourbon Counties. Thus is our number kept good, even in the border counties, and in other parts of the Territory the emigration has been larger than ever before.

The company of gold-diggers that left about a month ago have been heard from on the Big Bend of the Arkansas, all in good spirits, and getting along finely. Their only danger is from the Indians.

RANDOLPH.

Death of Laurens Hamilton of the Seventh Regiment—Arrival of the Remains.

The body of young HAMILTON arrived here from Richmond yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, per steamer *Roanoke*, in charge of a Committee composed of one member from each of the Companies of the Richmond Regiment. It was received by a few of the friends of deceased, and conveyed to Trinity Church, where the funeral will take place this afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. At the request of the relatives of deceased, there is to be no military parade.

The funeral escort of Virginians, during their sojourn in this City, will be entertained at the expense of the 7th Regiment, and will be quartered at the Lafarge House.

Flags are displayed at half mast from the armories of the 71st regiment, the City Guard, and the various companies of the 7th regiment, in token of regret for the loss of Mr. HAMILTON.

The *Evening Post* says:

"We have received information which induces us to believe that the following is a true account of the manner in which Mr. HAMILTON came to his death: Mr. HAMILTON was taken ill in the Park, before the regiment departed, fainted and was carried on board. While on the voyage he was ill of cholera morbus, and was, with another young man, also ill, put in charge of a member detailed by the Captain to take care of them. The invalids were lying down when the regiment debarked, and the young man having the sick in charge went on the upper deck for a few moments to see the troops off. When he returned HAMILTON was missing, and it is supposed that, being sick, he went to the side of the steamer, and fell into the river unobserved."

In reference to the sad event the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

"While yet the admiration of our citizens was jubilant over the reminiscences of the recent visit of the New-York Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) a gloom was suddenly cast over their feelings by the discovery of the dead and disfigured body of one of the New-York National Guard in the James River, a little below the steamboat landing. The body had been floated into a creek leading from the gas-house, and was considerably swollen and blackened, but his regimentals told at once who he was. The body was without knapsack or cap. On the cross-belt was his name, LAURENS HAMILTON.

The hands of his watch were found stopped at five minutes to nine. In his purse was found gold and silver amounting to $25 50, with his company papers. Everything about him was exceedingly neat, and betokened a man of orderly and neat habits.

An inquest was duly held by our City Coroner, and as there were no signs of violence, a verdict of found drowned was rendered, and the City Volunteer Corps took charge of the body. As the sad news spread over the city, flags were set at half-mast, detachments from our city companies flocked to the spot, the body was placed in a metallic coffin, and in a handsome hearse, escorted by our city soldiers, taken in possession and laid out in state in the Capitol, until instructions should be received from the deceased's friends.

Col. DURYEA, of the Seventh, then in Washington, was telegraphed to, who replied that the missing man was private LAURENS HAMILTON, of the Sixth Company of the New-York National Guard, (Seventh Regiment.) That the body was to be sent on per steamer *Roanoke* to New-York that day, where it would be formally and suitably received by the Seventh Regiment.

The deceased was a great favorite with all who knew him, and esteemed as a soldier, citizen and gentleman. At the time when the Guards bid our folks farewell, and went on board the *Glen Cove*, it was about 8½ o'clock.

At 3 o'clock yesterday the military companies of this city assembled on Capitol-square under command of Colonel AUGUST.

They formed in procession, and after the deceased soldier was replaced in the hearse, and pall-bearers from each Company placed around, marched down to the slow and solemn march played by the armory band. Among the chief mourners was one of the deceased's brother soldiers, Jos. NEUSTETTER, of the New-York National Guard, who has been detained over by ill health. The Companies in the procession were the Blues, Captain FAY; Grays, Captain ELLIOTT; National Guard, Captain JOHNSON; Montgomery Guard, Captain MOORE; Virginia Rifles, Captain LYBROCK; Rocky Ridge Rifles, (Manchester,) Captain CLOPTON; Richmond Artillery; Junior Blues, Captain BOISSIEUX, and a detachment of the Public Guard.

The metallic coffin, after having been placed in a frame case with saw-dust around it, was then escorted on board the steamer *Roanoke*; salutes of artillery were fired, and the flags hung at half-mast as the melancholy duty was performed.

The military escort detailed from the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers of Richmond, to act as guard of honor to the deceased, are two from each company, under command of Corporal BARRY. All who have gone in respect to the deceased and in appreciation of the high-toned soldier-like bearing of the New-York National Guard, are as follows, from each of the military companies of Richmond.

Grays—Sergt. A. M. Barrett, Corporal Page, Corporal Joseph Michard; Privates V. Bossieux, W. W. Wood, J. T. Vaughan, G. Beauchamp, James Pegram, Eugene Carrington, F. B. Binford.

Blues—Lieut. Maule, Sergt. R. A. Tompkins, Privates Fred. Carter, R. S. Sanxay, J. B Jarvis, Geo. Bray, F. R. Hewit, H. Jones, W. A. Griffin, E. J. Levy.

National Guards—Privates Alfred A. Heath, Wm. Gibson.

Virginia Rifles—Lieut. Schad, Privates Tone and Newark.

Montgomery Guards—Privates John Disney, Barney Smith and Timothy Ryan.

Rocky Ridge Rifles—Privates W. F. A. Royall and Wm. Gregory.

From the 179th Regiment, (Young Guard,) acting as a volunteer escort, and under the command of Major H. W. Fry, Jr., and Captain Sizer, are Sergeant Thomas Minor, Corporals E. Francis and W. R. Allegre, and Privates Wm. H. Waite, G. W. Deusberry, Thos. Robertson, Jas. T. Mathews, C. A. H. Trueheart, M. G. Mathews and Jas. Kilschmann.

RUNNING REGATTAS INTO THE GROUND.—Last Saturday afternoon a regatta came off at Blackwell's Island. The boats are six-oared barges used for conveying passengers from the various institutions on the Island to New York. The following were the entries which contested for sweepstakes:

Almshouse boat, manned by vagrants, ent. money	$5
Workhouse boat, manned by paupers, ent. money	5
Penitentiary boat, manned by thieves, ent. money	5
Lunatic Asylum boat, man'd by lunatics, ent. money	5
Sweepstakes	$20

The race was around Blackwell's Island, a distance of four miles starting from a stake-boat moored off the Penitentiary wharf. The race was witnessed by the Governors and friends, and a large number of spectators on New-York side of the East River. The Workhouse boat came in victor, and nobody put in a Plum Gut protest.

After the race, Governors B. F. PINCKNEY, P. G. MALONEY, and ISAAC J. OLIVER, with a large number of invited guests, sat down to a jolly dinner, furnished by order of the Governors, at the Lunatic Asylum. The tables were supplied with every delicacy of the season, and there was a good time generally. Our Reporter noticed that neither paupers', vagrants' nor lunatics' boats' crew were represented at the table.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus in Bergen—Mrs. Blount in Court—Exceptions to Huncke's Answer—Spirited Discussion—Decision of Judge Ogden—Judge Whiting Denounces a Jersey Lawyer.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.

Before Judge Ogden.

In accordance with the adjournment on Friday last, the proceedings on the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge OGDEN for the Blount ladies, were resumed yesterday morning before Judge OGDEN, sitting in Chambers at Bergen. Col. Blount, the bereaved father and husband, was present, with his counsel, Ex Judge Whiting, of this City, and Mr. Ransom, of New-Jersey. Mr. Huncke, landlord of the Hotel Napoleon, in Hoboken, was also present with his counsel, young Mr. Mulford, and there was an unusual number of spectators.

Mrs. Col. Blount entered the Court-room shortly before 11 o'clock, having been sent for by the parties and having ridden up from the Hotel Napoleon in an open carriage, in company with Mr. Richard Coles. She is a handsome lady, just in the prime of life and was elegantly attired. Her entrance into the Court room created that universal stir and buzz of conversation which is usually denominated a "sensation:" but she immediately retired from vulgar gaze into the privacy of the Judge's room. The young lady and the bold Zouave were both absent, their whereabouts being still unknown.

Some small motions in civil cases having been disposed of, the *habeas corpus* case was called up, and Mr. Ransom handed in the following document:

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY—BEFORE OGDEN, J.

The State. (Frederick S. Blount, Petitioner,) vs. John Huncke and Henry de Riviere, &c.—Frederick S. Blount, the petitioner above-named, excepts to the return and answer made and filed by the said John Huncke to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him, as follows, viz.:

1. For that the said John Huncke has not answered and stated, in his said answer, whether or not the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount is detained by him from the custody of her husband, the said petitioner, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

2. For that the said John Huncke has not answered, and stated in his said answer whether or not the said Miss Emily J. Blount is detained by him from the custody of her father, the said petitioner, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

3. For that the said John Huncke has not, in his said answer, answered or set forth whether or not it is in his power to produce the body of the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount before the said Justice, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

4. For that the said John Huncke has not, in his said answer, answered or set forth whether or not he has it in his power to produce before the said Justice the body of the said Miss Emily J. Blount, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

5. That the said John Huncke has not answered and set forth in his said answer, when the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount came to his said house; how long the said Miss Emily J. Blount was in the house of the said John Huncke; on what terms or condition she was there; under whose control, power or custody she was while there, and whether or not she was under his control, power or custody; and whether or not she did not leave his said house with his knowledge or consent or by his directions or procurement; his said answer in all these respects being evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

6. For that the said answer and return is in the particulars before set forth, and divers other particulars, evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

For all of which particulars the said petitioner excepts to the said answer of the said John Huncke as evasive, imperfect and insufficient, and therefore prays that an attachment be issued against the said John Huncke for contempt, in thus evading the requirements of the said writ of *habeas corpus*.

(Signed) F. S. BLOUNT.

Dated July 12, 1858.

Mr. Mulford remarked that he had understood when Huncke's return was made the other side proposed to traverse the return. Mr. Ransom even went on to say what they expected to prove, and promised to furnish him (Mulford) with a copy of the traverse in Hoboken that afternoon. He came here prepared to meet such a course, but not to answer these exceptions of which he had had no notice. He must therefore ask the Court to postpone the matter.

Mr. Ransom said he only promised to meet Mr. Mulford in Hoboken if he could, but he had other engagements which prevented. He did not consider himself bound to traverse the return, before the return itself was completed, so as to give all the facts. He had not on Friday had an opportunity to examine the return critically. The exceptions suggested amendments which Huncke could make upon a moment's reflection if he chose to do so, and if he declined to do so it would show that his answer was intended to be evasive. Perhaps the counsel in drawing up the answer hastily had unintentionally omitted these facts.

Judge OGDEN did not consider the counsel bound to traverse the return before it was perfected. Proceedings by *habeas corpus* differed from ordinary proceedings in that the decision must be arrived at as soon as practicable, or the whole object of the writ might be defeated. He denied the motion to postpone.

Mr. Ransom then supported the exceptions in an argument of some length. This proceeding was founded upon the petition of Mr. Blount, which set forth that his daughter was under 18 years of age, and he was her natural guardian, and that his wife was afflicted by some mental disorder which rendered it proper that he should have charge of her, although she might not desire to be in his custody. The petition then asked that these parties, de Riviere and Huncke, be required to produce the ladies in Court in order that they might be delivered to the husband and father. The point was the detention from his custody, and the answer of Huncke only set forth the general fact that he had no control over them, and did not restrain them of their liberty, nowhere answering the important fact of their detention from the custody of the husband and father. It would be shown at the proper time, that Mr. Blount went to the house and was denied access to his wife and daughter. That he has a right to their custody was *prima facie* the law, yet this man who claims now to have had no control over them, harbored them in his house and prevented the husband and father from going to see them. It might be all true that he had no legal control over them, yet by his act in denying the husband and father, he had exercised a moral control. He answered as to Miss Blount, that she left his house Tuesday morning, and was not in his custody or control, yet he might have placed her in the custody of somebody else, and have it still in his power to produce her here.

Mr. Mulford insisted that the answer was as full as could be required under the circumstances. Huncke kept a public house, these two parties had been there as guests, one of them had left and the other remained. He states that they were there as boarders, and had not been detained or restrained by him. No boarding-house keeper had the custody of his guests, and upon a *habeas corpus* could only return the facts as Huncke had done.

Judge Whiting said this return was not only evasive but purposely so—the petition sets forth that the petitioner is father of Emily J. Blount, of the age of seventeen years; that she is an unmarried female; that he has reason to believe, and does believe, and so charges that she is concealed and kept in his control by John Huncke, Henry de Reviere, and other persons to him unknown. The petitioner also charges that his wife is in a like manner concealed by them, and that they are kept from his possession and control by these parties. There was an old and an entirely mistaken notion which the counsel for this de Riviere and this pretended publican seem to have embraced, viz.: that a married woman can become a boarder at a public house against the will and consent of her husband. Such an idea was monstrous. A wife could not be a boarder anywhere, except by her husband's consent. The law does not warrant or justify her in being there without her husband's consent. If she was there legally, the husband was responsible: if she was there illegally, she may have been there with de Riviere, and improperly there. Unless they were to break down the barriers of civilization, and sweep away all the rules and regulations which govern the relation of husband and wife—unless a man like de Riviere can go about the country robbing men of their wives and daughters as he had done, seeking asylum in some public house, in some little village like Hoboken, and there, in violation of the husband's and parent's rights, keeping them concealed for upwards of a week from the husband and father—that husband and father in a state of mental agony which I am powerless to describe—then, in a case like this, the law should afford some remedy.

The writ commanded them to bring the bodies of these persons into Court, and if their answer were evasive, it deserved not only the condemnation of this Court, but speedy and proper punishment. Now what was this answer? Two days before, and in anticipation of this visit, they had spirited away the young lady. Did Huncke state that it was with his knowledge, procurement and assent? Not at all; he simply stated that she went from his house two days before. He did not deny that he had control of her, and did not state in whose custody or control she went away. Possibly it was with de Reviere, with whom, in all probability, Huncke was in connection. Neither did the return pretend that Huncke did not now know where she was. They now required that these parties should return fully. They were bound to state when the lady left, and in whose custody and control. Huncke had taken care to conceal all knowledge of this. Again, the charge was that this man kept Mrs. Blount concealed in his house; he detained her from her husband, who was entitled to the custody of his wife; and what was the husband to do? Was he to go to the Napoleon Hotel, with a pistol in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other, and say to Mr Huncke, "My wife or your life?" The law afforded a better course, which he had taken; the law forbade him to use force, because it held out to him the promise, not of the form, but of the substance. Should Huncke and de Riviere, combined together to rob this poor man of his wife, escape unpunished? Should they be permitted to turn him loose in the streets to look in all the little villages of New-Jersey for his lost family? This man Huncke is not only bound to state that Miss Blount left on Tuesday, but to state how she left and in whose custody.

Let them suppose a case—let them suppose that this de Riviere had invaded the sanctuary of Mr. Blount's family, and seduced away his wife and daughter,—suppose it to have become known that de Riviere has already a wife living—he brings them into the State of New-Jersey, and conceals not only them but himself, (for de Riviere is concealed, there is no answer to his *habeas corpus*,)—they could find neither the seducer, the wife and mother, nor the daughter,—then came this return of the keeper of the house where they had been concealed. Under these circumstances they submitted that this answer should be made full, plain and explicit, without the shadow of hesitation or evasion. If they failed to get from the laws of New Jersey the remedy which the law should afford—then, and not till then, would they abandon the more peaceful method of recovering their rights.

Mr. Mulford here objected to coupling Huncke in the argument with de Riviere, who was altogether another party; but Mr. Whiting replied that the writ charged them with joint detention, although in his answer Huncke said not a word about de Riviere.

Judge OGDEN—The petition in this case, presented by Mr. Blount, of the State of Alabama, in which he states that he is the father of Emily J. Blount, a minor, under the age of twenty-one—to wit, seventeen years of age; that she is an unmarried female, and that he has reason to believe and does believe and so charges, that she is concealed and kept from his custody and control by John Huncke, Henry de Riviere and other persons to him unknown, somewhere about the City of Hoboken in the State of New-Jersey. The petition also states that Mrs. Emily J. Blount, his wife, is also kept and concealed, as he has reason to believe and does believe, by the same parties at Hoboken or elsewhere in the State of New Jersey, whereupon he prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued, commanding the said de Riviere, Huncke and other persons to produce said parties before said Court. Upon that petition a *habeas corpus* was granted directed to Huncke and de Riviere, (because it could not be directed to persons unknown,) they being the individuals specified in the petition, commanding them to have the bodies of the said Mrs. Blount and Miss Blount before this Court. The object of the writ was to enable the Judge at Chambers to determine whether the rights of the parent and husband were violated by Mr. Huncke, de Riviere, or either of them, or by any other persons within their knowledge or control, or by their procurement and connivance. It is necessary that a party to whom a Judge conceives that a writ of *habeas corpus* should issue, should fully answer as to all matters connected with the alleged illegal detention, in order that the right of the claimant to the custody of the person detained may be fully ascertained. The return is not to be a technical return, whereby the party making it may sail so closely to the wind as technically to save his conscience, and yet keep the petitioner to the writ as much in the dark as he was before the writ was issued. The object of the writ is to give to persons illegally detained their personal liberty; and also to give to those having the right to the custody and control of other persons the enjoyment of that right, and when the writ is issued, a party does not fulfill his duty according to the command and intent of the writ who technically answers in such a way as to conceal important facts which the Court ought to know. The answer in this case shows that Mrs. and Miss Blount were inmates of Huncke's house, he being a public innkeeper, and that these persons were there as boarders. The writ shows that these persons were detained there against the will of the father and husband, and Huncke is advised of that fact by the service of the writ. Therefore, in order fully to meet the requirements of the writ and make such an answer as to do justice between the parties, and under all the circumstances of the case, he is not only compelled to give his knowledge of their whereabouts, but also to make a clean breast of all his connection with the parties, stating fully all the circumstances connected with their coming to and leaving his house. This answer, to say the least, is a very strange one. He says that the mother is still there, that the daughter was there and went away without his knowledge. This daughter, 17 years of age, has left his house, and whether she is now in the bottom of the Hudson River, or improperly under the control of de Riviere, he does not know. I think the exceptions are well taken—that Huncke must state when she went away, and whether he knew she was going, and in whose custody, so that we may know whether this person has left his house without his knowledge and without his having any complicity with it in any shape. It is stated and it may be that the evidence will show that Mr. Blount has demanded an interview with his wife at the hotel, and has been refused. Suppose it to be so—suppose he demanded an interview with these two females, and Huncke as the landlord, as the physical keeper of the house, bade him leave the door—"if you want tavern accommodations, go elsewhere, and if you don't leave the house, I will put you out"—supposing this to have been the case, it would be a circumstance for the Court to consider in judging of the truth of the return. Therefore, with reference to his daughter, I think the return should be so full as to show to the Court all the relation which Mr. Huncke has borne in keeping the lady there, and also disclosing all his knowledge as to her going away. In general terms, he makes a general denial, but it is not sufficiently full to meet the object of the writ. With reference to Mrs. Blount, he says she is there as a boarder in his house, but Mr. Blount says she is detained there by Mr. Huncke against his will as her husband. If a landlord be informed that the wife of any person is at his house against the wishes of her husband, and that the husband desires that she shall be removed from there, and desires an interview with her—if that landlord refuse to the husband the right which the law gives, he becomes her custodian by that act; he becomes responsible for her. It will not do for a landlord to say to a husband, "You shall not see your wife, who is in my back parlor." Although she may have gone there without his knowledge, the moment the fact is made known to him, that very moment the landlord becomes her custodian, and legally responsible for all the consequences, so far as the separation is concerned. But Mrs. Blount, I understand, is now in Court, or not far off, and so far as she is concerned, if Mr. Huncke has made an improper return I suppose that part of the return can be remedied by producing her in Court and amending the return to that effect.

Mr. Mulford said Mrs. Blount was then in Court, or in the Judge's room, and if it would be more satisfactory to the Court, she could be produced.

Judge Whiting wished to say before this lady was brought into Court, that it had been utterly impossible for Mr. Blount to account for the course of his wife in this matter; for the conduct of his daughter he could more readily account. He feared that Mrs. Blount, although not perhaps fully insane, was yet under the influence of a certain hallucination of mind, especially since she had persisted in her course, notwithstanding all the disclosures respecting de Riviere's character. He therefore desired that the Court should have a private interview with the lady, with a view to ascertaining the condition of her mind. His client was satisfied, and had been for years past, that there had been an inroad made upon her mental faculties. Her conduct could not be accounted for upon ordinary principles, nor according to the motives which govern the minds of sane people. Notwithstanding her knowledge of de Riviere's character, and of his being already married, she persisted in her partiality for him. Some of the friends of Mrs. Blount had already seen her, and had come to a clear and satisfactory conclusion that she was not in the full possession of her mental faculties. Especially upon this subject there seemed to be a species of hallucination which perhaps amounted to monomania. If, in the full possession of her faculties she had decided to leave her husband, his client would not have asked the Court to interfere; but he could never consent that a daughter dear to his heart should be surrendered into the hands of an unprincipled villain. He had in vain pleaded with the counsel on the other side; he had urged upon them the cause of common humanity, and the honor of the profession—for he held that the honor of the profession required them to do nothing more than to give legal advice to the case. There were moral considerations which should rest upon their minds and influence their course—moral influences which should impel them, if they be husbands or fathers, to restore to this poor man his wife and child. But he had appealed in vain. Was it to be said in this day of Christian civilization that lawyers were to be found who would stand side by side with such a man as this De Riviere, and aid him in the concealment of those he betrayed—lawyers who would come into Court and do what they could to prevent the course of justice? He would not have undergone the agonies of soul and

A Screed for the Great West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe in your excellent paper of Wednesday, 29th June, 1858, an article copied from the Springfield *Republican* in relation to the rapid extension of the Canadian "Grand Trunk Railway" towards the Pacific Ocean at Vancouver's Island. We in the West are rejoiced that the attention of the country is beginning to be aroused to the importance of this subject. Sagacious men, west of the Lakes, have long regarded this subject with deep, but almost hopeless anxiety, in view of the universal apathy manifested on the part of the people of the United States, and especially of commercial men on the Atlantic seaboard—indeed throughout the whole country. Now and then, a leading journal in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, has been induced to give place to an article on the subject, and there the matter ended. Not so, however, in the West. Here the question of a railroad to the Pacific has been before the public mind, and discussed in the public Press, for nearly twenty years. Not a railroad has been built or projected west of the Lakes, towards the Mississippi or Missouri river, without direct reference to its ultimate termination at some point on the Pacific coast. Generally, if a leading journal along the Eastern seaboard condescended to notice those railroad enterprises at all, it was to cite them as additional evidences and examples of the recklessness and improvidence of the West. But we are rejoiced that a different state of things is beginning to prevail. When it is almost too late to remedy the evil, the commercial world is beginning to arouse itself—rub its eyes, and express astonishment at the alarming state of affairs in relation to our interoceanic communications with the Pacific slope of the country. The public may well express astonishment and alarm at the present aspect of the case, *because* we have a rival to deal with who is not to be despised. Not Canada only, but England, her great commercial protector and banker, is fully posted as to the advantages of the Canadian route to the Pacific; and is also fully able and determined to avail herself of those advantages. Great Britain will spare neither labor nor money in pushing forward the "Canadian Grand Trunk Railway," north of Lake Superior and towards the Pacific, if she can thereby forestall us in the truly American enterprise of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a great national railway. This is manifest by the rapid and successful completion of that great railway westward from her Colonial seaboard for more than eight hundred miles. The late reports of extensive gold discoveries on Frazer River, and the North Pacific coast generally, must fix and intensify the determination on the part of the British Government to push forward that work to the Pacific at Vancouver's Island with the least possible delay.

The question of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," is a foregone conclusion. Sectional jealousies and petty party bickerings among the statesmen who then controlled the destinies of the country, sacrificed to the god of discord and strife that magnificent inheritance of the American people lying north of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. All honor to the noble men who, casting aside all local jealousies or sectional pride, stood by their common country in that hour of national humiliation and sacrifice! Had the voice of the West been heard, or her interests consulted, the sacrifice would not have been made, nor the humiliation now endured. Unfortunately the West was weak then—and she was sacrificed to the demon of discord. But it will be desirable for the whole country to note well that she is weak no longer,—where she then had only fifties and hundreds of thousands, she now has millions. The apportionment of the members of the House of Representatives under the next Census, will give to Iowa from seven to ten members,—and all other Western States a like ratio. But all reminiscences relating to that national sacrifice belong to the history of the past. The question now is, who shall secure the advantages—the commerce and wealth of those immense and fertile regions, and of the other lands and mines of the North Pacific? It becomes, not only commercial men and politicians, but the whole country, without distinction of party or section, to take this matter into immediate and serious consideration. It has long been a settled question, in the minds of sagacious and intelligent men, *that the only successful and feasible mode of competing with England in the trade and commerce of the North Pacific Coast and Ocean, is by means of a Railroad on the nearest and best route from New-York City to Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory.* What that identical route is may be a somewhat doubtful question. That matter I propose to discuss in a subsequent communication.

There can never be two sides or a doubt on the above proposition. England is fully aware of this position; hence her Herculean labor and efforts in pushing forward towards the western coast of the Continent her "Grand Trunk Railway,"—hoping thereby to forestall the Americans in this great work. But whilst these demonstrations on the part of our Canadian neighbors, and their friends on the other side of the Atlantic, may well excite anxiety and alarm, we, living upon the far-off Western prairies, have not been idle spectators of those great enterprises. Our railroads towards the Pacific Ocean have been, and still are, "growing." "The great Canadian Railway" has reached Montreal, in the direction it must take, if it is proposed to build it the entire distance through British Territory. That place is situated in longitude 74° west from Greenwich. During the same time the Western Pacific Railroads, through the States of Missouri and Iowa, have reached nearly to the Missouri River, in longitude 97° west from Greenwich. That is, our roads have advanced more than one thousand miles nearer the Pacific Ocean than the "Canadian Grand Trunk Railway."

That is not a bad start, if only well improved. I think John Bull will be compelled to acknowledge himself pretty thoroughly whipped, thus far, in the race. The danger is, that we shall relax our efforts or be diverted from our purpose of pushing forward the great work with our accustomed energy; or (what is far more to be feared) that Eastern members of Congress, through—perhaps a laudable—jealousy of the growing strength and power of the West, will fail or refuse to second the efforts of the West in behalf of this great national enterprise by withholding grants of land to assist in carrying forward the work with that rapidity and success which the exigencies of the country demand and require. *The whole country may set the matter down as a foregone conclusion that a road to the Pacific can never be built within the next half century in the absence of assistance from Congress in the shape of land grants, or by some other more efficient means.* The West says to the American Congress and to the American people, grant us the land and we will build a road to the Pacific ten years sooner than the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway can be constructed to the same destination, stimulated and pushed forward by all the wealth, power and energy of England. But without that aid England must win the race; and consequently secure the golden prize there awaiting the victor of this race of nations. A remarkable instance in the jealousy of the West, exhibited by Eastern legislators and politicians, was exemplified in the Legislature of the State of New-York at its last session. A memorial to Congress actually passed the Legislature, was approved by the Executive of the State and sent to both Houses of Congress, and is there now on file, *protesting* against any more grants of land for railroads in the West, "*until New-York gets her share of the public lands.*" Only think of that! The great State of New-York assuming the position that no more lands shall be granted to the pioneers of Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, and other Western Territories and States, to enable them in their infancy, weakness and poverty, to push forward another link in that great chain, destined, ere many years elapse, to bind together the extreme shores of the continent, "*until* New-York"—that great, rich and powerful State—"gets her share of the public lands!"

There is magnanimity for the imitation of the people of the United States. There is enlarged patriotism—but on the small. I presume that these learned legislators fully, truly and honestly believe that New-York had fairly and honestly divided her public lands, won by the common blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, among all her sister States. That memorial was passed through those dignified, learned and patriotic bodies, and sent on to the two Houses of Congress, to be read by the Clerk of each, and made a part of the written history of the country, in full view of the fact that every hundred miles of railroad built by the poor, despised squatters in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and upon the rolling plains of the might West, are adding millions to the wealth of the Empire State and Empire City of New-York; in full view of the fact that, if England consummates her long-cherished purpose of reaching the Pacific Ocean by means of her "Canadian Grand Trunk Railway" in advance of like roads through the territory of the United States, New-York will receive a blow that will make her reel and stagger like a drunken man.

I hope, for the honor of the nation, that that act of her Legislature will not be sanctioned by the people of that great and noble State. No State in the Union can better afford to let the squatters of the West have their lands with which to build railroads than the State of New-York. I had proposed to go into a detailed statement of the conditions and prospects of several lines of railroads stretching across the Continent West of the Mississippi River, but space will not permit me to do so. I would ask, in behalf of this great enterprise, a small space in your valuable paper for a limited number of communications on the subject of Western Roads, Western lands, Territories, &c, The subject of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is one of vast importance to the whole country, and more especially to the West. The "Pacific Railroad" is upon every one's tongue and in every one's head, and any light which can be shed upon the great question must be of interest to millions of the American people. PIONEER.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Monday, July 5, 1858.

The Dudley Observatory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The probable ground on which the Scientific Counsel of the Dudley Observatory retain possession of the property of the Institution, and upon which they will resist even legal process, is the contract, which they claim, was entered into between themselves and the Board of Trustees in January last. Up to January, the appointment of the Scientific Council had not been confirmed by the Trustees; but at a meeting of the latter, held in that month, the appointment of the Council was confirmed. At a meeting of the Council, held in Philadelphia on the 8th of February, they passed a resolution declaring that the acceptance by Dr. BACHE of Mr. OLCOTT'S proposition to take charge of the Observatory was in behalf of the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory, and not in his capacity as Superintendent of the Coast Survey. This the Council regarded at the time, and claim now to be a contract for *at least two years*, for which time the income of the institution had already been anticipated.

The correspondence of Mr. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY with Dr. GOULD and members of the Scientific Council, is not published in the pamphlet issued by the Council, for the alleged reason that "it has a most important bearing upon certain legal questions to be determined hereafter." So it seems that the future scene of this conflict is to be the Courts. To what extent litigation is to be carried has not transpired. Besides the right of possession, ejectment, &c., libel suits are talked of. It seems probable that the point on which the Council will attempt to stand, is that they have a contract for two years from January last.

A rejoinder to this "defence" may be shortly expected from Mr. OLCOTT, in behalf of the Trustees, in which, it is probable, at least some of the documentary evidence spoken of by the Council will be brought to light. It appears to have been carefully preserved on both sides. Some new points are likely to be raised calculated not a little to heighten the interest in the controversy.

RODERICK.

PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION.

The following document has been put in circulation in this City for signatures:

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: An unfortunate controversy having arisen at the Dudley Observatory, which we think if protracted or persevered in will be propuctive of much injury to that institution and to the cause to which it is devoted; the undersigned donors to the institution respectfully ask of the Trustees, to submit the whole subject to a reference of citizens of knowledge, experience and character, named below, with a view of an adjustment and peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute.

For Referees—Bishop Horatio Potter, President Charles King, Governor Washington Hunt, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

In case any of the above gentlemen decline to serve, the vacancy to be filled by those consenting to serve. We are yours, respectfully.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PROF. MITCHELL—WILL HE ACCEPT?

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The compliment of an appointment to the post thus vacated, has been extended, we observe, to Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory. The Professor has been heretofore invited to take this position in the Dudley Society, but he has been unwilling to separate himself from his extraordinary experiments and original contrivances and appliances at Mount Adams; and has steadily declined the appointments offered him. His work at home is still uncompleted, and is still the leading interest and occupation of his life; and though he is pursuing his duties and labors at his own Observatory not only without compensation, but an actually annual cash outlay of a considerable sum, indispensable to his experiments and investigations, we apprehend he will still be unwilling to enter upon a new field, in which his first labor would be an attempt to harmonize and pacify the discordant elements connected with an inexperienced society, and where he would have to engage afresh in an uncertain and laborious enterprise, which he would have much to do to render in all respects conformable to his peculiar and very practical and somewhat decided notions.

The Guard of Honor and Monroe's Remains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg permission to call your attention to the following article from the *Tribune:*

THE GUARD OF HONOR.—Company C of the Eighth Regiment, we believe, was detailed last night to act as a Guard of Honor to the mortal remains of President MONROE, which were lying in state in the City Hall.

It appears from the disordered condition of the Court-room assigned for their use, that Company C entertained very liberal views of the duties of a "Guard of Honor" over a corpse, and kept up a regular, old-fashioned Irish wake all night, including a big drunk, maudlin speeches, and the usual uproarious accessories peculiar to Tipperary and Connaught.

The officers of the Court, upon coming to the room this morning, found a gallant member of the "Guard of Honor" hazardously poised on a chair, making a speech that might fairly compete with BURTON'S best in the character of *Toodles*. The furniture of the room was soiled and broken, and the floor strewn with broken bottles and other evidences, more or less fragrant, of the debauch.

The room is said to be in such a dilapidated condition that it will require extensive repairs before it can be used for its legitimate purposes. We are further informed that some of the "Guard of Honor" were so debilitated that they could not take their places in the ranks this morning.

We have made careful inquiry, and are forced to the disagreeable conclusion that this "Guard of Honor," instead of performing the duties of such a position in a soldier-like and creditable manner, made the occasion one of bacchanalian revel, disgraceful to themselves, insulting to the memory of the dead, and in harmony only with the depraved ideas of the Common Council who put them there.

I notice it to ask if it can possibly be true that so disgusting and disgraceful an outrage upon all decency, upon the character of the military of New-York, and upon the memory of the honored and revered dead, whose custodians they were, has been committed (as stated above) by any of the members of Company C, 8th regiment of New-York State Militia, stationed as a guard of honor over the remains of the late President of the United States, JAMES MONROE?

If, upon inquiry, the charges made by the *Tribune* are found to be correct, (and the 8th Regiment owe it to the public, if not to themselves, to make strict inquiry into the case,) I submit whether the disgrace incurred by the regiment can be expiated otherwise than by disbanding the company (C) and the expunging of their name from the roll of the Regiment? Should the commanding officers of the 8th Regiment not act promptly and to the point in the matter, would it not be a proper and just exercise of the power and authority of the Governor of the State to disband the company or regiment that has so grossly disgraced the reputation (if nothing more) for soldierly bearing, discipline and character of the New-York Military? At least, so thinks a

RETIRED MEMBER.

The Lewisburg (Va.) *Chronicle* gives an interesting sketch of the semi-centennial sermon delivered by the Rev. John McElhenny, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place: "There is but one couple remaining who were married when he came. At that time there were but eleven graves in the graveyard, and they chiefly those of children. He has preached as many as eight funerals in one family, and as many as three and four in a number of families. He has preached 7,800 discourses, about 1,000 of which have been funeral sermons; baptized about 1,300 persons, and married 1,500 couples."

Letter from Mr. Brisbane on Socialism, Free-Love, Marriage, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I noticed a few days since in your journal an article on Socialism, Passional Attraction, Free-Love, &c., in which the great name of FOURIER and my own are mixed up with misconceptions and absurdities of the crudest character. As it is impossible to answer such statements, I will be obliged to you if you will allow me to explain briefly in your columns what views I really entertain on those subjects—at least on Marriage and Free-Love.

First, however, let me remark, that to my knowledge, no Free-Love Club exists in New-York, and no meetings to advocate the doctrine take place. Moreover, no such Club ever did exist. Some three years since, Mr. ANDREWS organized evening parties for the purpose of affording social amusement to the people, in which music, dancing, and some games were the chief features. As it was known that Mr. A. entertained Free-Love opinions, it was supposed that his social gatherings were established for the purpose of carrying out his views. The Press got up an excitement—having at the time no topic of interest to talk about—and the result was that an attack were made by the Police, which gave such notoriety to the meetings that the character of them was entirely changed. Mr. A. having been taken very sick just previously, the enterprise was abandoned. Such I believe is a brief history of the celebrated Free-Love Club.

As to myself, I entertain certain views in relation to Love and Marriage, which are the result of my studies of Social Science. The character of these views I will endeavor briefly to explain.

I believe that those springs of action, those forces or *motros*, which we find in man, and which are variously termed "Passions, affections, sentiments," etc.,—the four cardinal ones of which are Friendship, Love, Ambition and the Parental sentiment—were implanted in him by God to impel or attract him to perform the functions and duties required of him during the course of his terrestrial existance, or more generally to fulfill his SOCIAL DESTINY. Of those springs of action or motors, Love is one of the most important, as it determines the nature of the relations existing between the sexes—the two great halves of Humanity—and exercises an immense influence in Social affairs. I will remark here by way of anecdote that it was while I was traveling in Turkey at the age of 21, I discovered the importance of this passion in social mechanics. I saw that the brutality, coarseness, ignorance, moral inertia of the Turks were due in good part to the suppression of Love as a social element. As woman is a slave, as there are no evening parties, no desire on the part of men to please the fairer sex, no gallantry, no devotion, no romance, social life is a blank. Men are careless of their persons, filthy in their habits, coarse and brutal in their feelings and manners; they do not embellish their homes; you see no carpets, no mirrors in their houses—at least in the parts open to visitors; they retire early to bed, like the animals, and a dull, dead monotony pervades social life. Since my observations in Turkey, I have studied the action and influence of the passion of love, and its function in social politics with great interest. It is a vast theme, and after years of study, very many problems are still unsolved in my mind.

In the present brief article I can only glance at the subject in a general and superficial manner.

I hold that all the Passions of the Soul are, *in their true and natural development*, expressions and manifestations of the Wisdom of God. He having created them, and determined their mode of action, they must of course express His will. These forces, in a false Order of Society, in a Social Mechanism unsuited to them, are thwarted, perverted, mis-developed, in which case they engender moral discord and evil; but we must not confound *the false development of the Passions in our imperfect Societies with their real essence, their true nature.* We must distinguish between the Force or Motor and its action or development, as we distinguish between cause and effect. All forces in the universe may be thwarted in their action, and produce bad effects, but we do not condemn the force; we condemn the circumstances which perverted it. During the course of the false societies which have existed on our earth, characterized by war, slavery, oppression, poverty, ignorance, repugnant toil, etc., the Passions have all been thwarted, mis-developed and perverted. They have in consequence been condemned, and men have contented themselves with declaring human nature vicious and depraved, instead of endeavoring to penetrate the mystery of the *direct action or two-fold mode of development of the Passions*—the one false and discordant, engendering moral evil—the other true and harmonious, engendering moral good.

Now, in determining the nature of the social relations which should exist between human beings, we must begin by studying and determining the mode of action, the tendencies and requirements of the passions; this done, we have an infallible guide, a criterion of certainty to direct us, for we have a revelation of the Divine will.

In determining the true nature of the love-relations, or the true mode of union of the sexes, we must first ascertain the nature of the passion which gives rise to those relations; we must determine its natural mode of action and development, its tendencies, requirements and its functions. When we possess these materials we can then deduce from them the true system of sexual relations. This is a much more complex and intricate study than would at first be supposed. The first point is to determine the constituent elements of the passion. In analyzing it, we find that it is composed of two primary elements—the one material, the other spiritual. They are:

Material Love, or affinity of the senses.

Spiritual Love, or affinity of the soul.

The spiritual element should be predominant, and govern and regulate the material element. This is the true law of the passions: if the material element predominates or exists alone, man sinks into sensuality, grossness and material excesses, on the one hand, or he is driven to asceticism on the other. In the great majority of love-relations in Civilization, the material element predominates or exists alone.

These elements give rise to four cardinal ties, and one *pivotal*. The latter is a result or summing up of the others:

Two inter-nal ties { Material Love. / Spiritual Love.

Two exter-nal ties { Love applied to individual relations. / Love applied to general social relations.

Pivotal tie—LOVE APPLIED TO UNIVERSAL HARMONY.

Thus, in analyzing the elements, ties and functions of love, we see that a wide field of study and observation is opened to the mind. Neglecting the two first branches of the subject, we will say a few words on the third.

Of the five functions of the Passion, the first is the only one which it performs regularly and to any great extent in the present false Social Order. It cannot act according to its true nature, and perform the functions assigned to it, in a social world like that which now exists. Nothing is calculated for it; all our social institutions and arrangements—among others, the isolated Household, the pecuniary dependence of woman, repugnant Industry, the prevalence of poverty, the coarseness and ignorance of the masses, the prejudices against the Passion, the absence of a social Providence, extending its care to children—are obstacles in the way.

Let us explain this by a single institution—the Isolated Household. Each family having a separate house with its separate kitchen, and performing all domestic labors separately, the great majority of women are reduced to the condition of domestic drudges, passing their days amid pots, kettles and wash-tubs, engaged in trivial and menial labors, which wear out both mind and body. If we would relieve Woman from this drudgery—now so menial and repulsive because performed on a small scale, without machinery or method—we should have to put the man in her place; some one must do the work, for each couple having its separate household, if the woman does not do it, the man must. The absorption of Woman in domestic labors excludes her from higher spheres of activity, renders her pecuniarily dependent on the male sex, and is the primary cause of her inferior social position. Now, without the independence of woman, there can exist no true relations between the sexes. She must be the ordainer of the moral law, the arbiter of her own heart and destiny, the queen and mistress of Love. Take these privileges from her, reduce her to the condition of a domestic drudge, dependent on man for her support, and true and natural relations are impossible; as well almost might you establish them between master and slave.

Besides the material obstacles which the Isolated Household places in the way of a true union of the sexes, there are others, and of a moral or theoretical character, which blight a noble development of the passion. Among these are the constant contact of dissimilar or antipathetic characters, differences of tastes, petty discussions about common-place interests, monotony, and the satiety of every-day life in so narrow a sphere; they soon destroy spiritual, that is, ideal affection; the higher and more beautiful manifestations of the passion are soon banished from such an uncongenial scene; the charm vanishes; the chains of an uncongenial union remain.

So long as the system of Isolated Households is maintained, and beings are bound together from necessity in its narrow sphere of life and action, so long will the passion of Love be developed in its lower degrees, and thwarted and perverted. To effect any practical change to improve and elevate the character of the relations of the sexes, to give to those relations more liberty, dignity, and ideality, we must abolish the Isolated Household. We must begin by reforming the present Domestic Organization; we must secure to Woman her pecuniary independence through a system of honorable and attractive industry. We must open to her useful and noble spheres of activity in industry, art and science; we must give her her rights before a true mode of union of the sexes can be established.

It is useless to undertake any *essential* change in the sexual relations in present society. Indissoluble marriage, with its many evils, is perfectly adapted to the isolated household and other institutions of that society. It is a part and parcel of it, and must continue with it. It renders, moreover, most important services in the present state of things; it is a check upon the sensuality and selfishness of men. Sustained by the law, public opinion, and religion, it forces the male sex to govern those tendencies which a false Social Order calls out; it forces man to be just, to some extent, to woman, and it cultivates the parental or family sentiment. It is part of a great repressive system, and, like the prison, the scaffold, the fear of future punishments, is necessary to the maintenance of order in our spurious civilization. Marriage, ratified by contract and enforced by law, is a system of constraint, imposed on Love in its present low and undeveloped state. The passion is now subjected to rude constraint because it is not truly developed, and a law is not to itself. Man must be kept in bondage in the amative relations, because he has not true principles of action within him to guide him rightly. Love can only be free when it is developed in its higher and spiritual degrees, and in accordance with its true nature; it will then possess the true law of action within itself, and will not require to be regulated by external forms and laws.

As to the mode of action of the passion, that is, whether it is permanent and unvarying in its action, or is subject to change and alternation, is a problem to be determined by studying, 1st. the tendencies and requirements of love as far as is possible in present society; 2d. the experience of mankind; 3d. the laws of Nature in their application to all forces and phenomena in creation. This study leads me to the conclusion that love is not uniform in its mode of action in human beings, that it varies in different individuals, or, in other words, that there are different types of character in love as there are in friendship and ambition; that some are constant, others inconstant, some gallant, others prudish, some coquettish and romantic, others the opposite. Having varied and complex relations and functions to fulfill, and being impelled by a complex system of motors, he is not subject to and does not obey one shade of the passion, or the passion in one of its modes of development, but unites and exercises them all; at least so it strikes me from my investigations.

Without entering, however, into abstruse details, we may lay it down as a rule that change and alternation being a universal Law of Nature, it is probable that this law applies to Love, as it does to everything else, including the other faculties of the soul. We change in our friendships and our ambition; we change in our tastes; we even change in existence by birth and death. Is it not probable, following this Law, that man changes in Love as in everything else? Leaving aside all the prejudices and the influences of popular opinion, I think he does. The experience of mankind, if worth anything, corroborates this view.

Indissoluble marriage and the dependence of woman are necessary and unavoidable in the isolated household. So long as the present domestic organization continues, so long must the relations of the sexes remain in their present state.

Yours truly, A. BRISBANE.

COLLEGES.

Appointments at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

A paragraph containing the list of appointments by the Faculty, Commencement exercises, &c., has been going the rounds of the Press for some time, and inasmuch as it abounds in mistakes and inaccuracies, I am induced to send you a correct list of the appointments, for the benefit of the Alumni of the College and your numerous subscribers here. The Commencement exercises begin with the President's baccalaureate on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 1. The Mills Theological Society will be addressed in the evening by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York. On Monday evening there will be a concert by the Germania Quintette Club, of Boston, whose services have been secured by the Senior class for their Commencement exercises. On Tuesday, Aug. 3, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity hold their Convention. Oration by GEORGE W. CURTIS, (an honorary member of the Society;) Poem by R. D. WILLIAMSON, of the class of 1851. In the afternoon the society of the Alumni will be addressed by the Rev. JOHN MORGAN, of the class of 1826. In the evening there will be a prize rhetorical exhibition by members of the Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior classes, as follows:

Freshmen—G. Longmuir, G. F. Miller, J. D. Spalding.

Sophomores—J. H. Harwood, J. H. Knox, J. D. Phillips,

Juniors—O. P. Buel, C. E. Royce, W. W. Williams.

After the exercises, E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, will deliver an oration before the Adelphi Union Society. On Wednesday, Aug. 4, Commencement. The Graduating class this year numbers sixty, and is one of much more than average ability. The following are the honorary orations in the class of 1858:

Valedictory Oration—H. M. Lyman, Sandwich Islands.

Salutatory Oration—J. G. Ames, Dorset, Vt.

Metaphysical Oration—S. M. Cleveland, Philadelphia.

Mathematical Oration—J. M. Alexander, Sandwich Islands.

Classical Oration—W. Strickland, Sandyfield, Mass.

Philosophical Oration—J. Dewey, Great Barrington, Mass.

Historical Oration—C. J. Lyons, Sandwich Islands.

At the election held for officers in the coming Senior class, the following gentlemen were elected:

President Adelphi Union—Robert Weeks.

President Philologian Society—H. S. Anderson.

Vice-President Philologian Society—Edwin H. Darling.

President Philotechnian Society—David M. Holton.

Vice-President Philotechnian Society—J. W. Virgin.

The building of the new chapel progresses rapidly, and will be finished early in the Fall, by which time we expect also to have a Railroad completed between this place and Troy. G. D. R.

The Marine Register.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We observe with some surprise, in your issue of this morning, a notice of a *reprint* of a work published by us last year. The name being but slightly changed from the title of our work, it is assumed that the parties therein mentioned, TAYLOR, HARTSHORNE & KING, have received the approval of the Board of Underwriters. Permit us to say that this is a great mistake; they have never received any approval from that body, either for themselves or for their work, as the letter appended will indubitably show. That article also states that we are publishers of "another work on our own hook;" that is true, for *we* are not in the habit of hanging on to the "hooks" of other people. We are and have been the only publishers of the "New-York Marine Register," and the *only publication* of the kind approved by the *Board of Underwriters of this City.* It also states that "we claim the copyright:" we have never claimed any such thing, as there is no copyright for the work as such. The copyright covered simply a diagram and one or two tables in last year's work, and must be taken out anew to cover anything in this year's issue. We have no controversy with these parties, nor do we intend to have.

Yours very respectfully,
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Publishers of the New-York Marine Register,
and Printers to the Board of Underwriters.

The letter below is from the Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Underwriters on the subject of the "Marine Register:"

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 William-street, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

Messrs. R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.—*Gentlemen:* In answer to your note of this instant, addressed to me as *Chairman of a Committee of the Board of Underwriters*, I have the pleasure to inclose herein the two letters asked for, and to say that the Board of Underwriters have not withdrawn their letter to you of June 13, 1857, approving of the "New-York Marine Register," nor has the Board granted any letter to Messrs. TAYLOR, HARTSHORNE & KING, approving of their work.

Respectfully yours,
F. S. LATHROP, President.

Sanitary Regulations—Yellow Fever, Cholera—Hogs for Scavengers—Vaccination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While all the scientific and unscientific world are or will be variously exercised in relation to the actual or anticipated approach of yellow fever, and other malaria, will you allow me to contribute my mite, such as it is, to the common stock? That I can but glance at the subject is evident from its extent, and the limited space and time at my command.

Imprimis—what is the nature and what the sources of "yellow fever?" It is decidedly bilious in its character, and of a malignant and, under certain circumstances, of a contagious type, taking its peculiar forms from different conditions of the body. Its source is evidently from a distinct poison, the exact nature of which, like many other similar poisons, no man knows. That its active principle finds its peculiar sustenance and propagation chiefly in the chemical changes which take place in a confined and fœtid atmosphere, and from the decay of animal and vegetable matter *within* or *without* the human body, is very evident; and that it must have its peculiar aliment, or it dies of starvation, is just as evident. One may as well expect to raise a crop of yellow fever from a comparatively pure and northern climate, as to count upon the ordinary number of bushels of wheat to the acre of the sands of the ocean. The soil in both cases wants manuring. That this malaria, as it exists in the heated air of the South, often spreads itself through our atmosphere in a very modified form, and entirely unperceived except by the practiced observer, is undoubtedly true;—and when brought *entire* by individuals from a Southern clime, that it assumes a very malignant form in the close holds of ships, even on our northern coast, and, as often in very isolated cases, in districts in our midst, where it can find nourishment and vigor from improper food and a foul atmosphere, is as undoubtedly true; but that a community, enjoying anything *like* a pure air, *need* fear the spread of this contagion, although a person sick with this disease were brought in their very midst, I very much doubt.

The experience of last Summer in this City has proved this in several instances. I have no question but that it might occasionally find (and but very rarely) a victim among some one of the immediate bystanders; but it would be almost invariably one whose bodily powers were almost totally prostrated by previous illness, excessive fear, or great mental and bodily fatigue. All reason and experience has proved, that in a northern latitude like ours and under ordinary favorable circumstances, this disease, as far as regards the natural influence of distinct poisonous matter, takes but the type of severe bilious fever, such as all of us, as physicians, have had repeatedly placed under our eye in ordinary practice, and which all practitioners do, or *should*, know how to treat. The fact has been evident to the most casual observer, that, during the progress of yellow fever, as in cholera, and similar diseases, a blind fear has destroyed its hundreds, where the influence of the poison alone would, probably, have but killed its tens. Many business men who daily cross and recross the ferry from Brooklyn to New-York, and whose occupation takes them often into filthy localities, probably as often, breath sufficient miasm to produce serious disease, if they allowed their imaginations to run continually upon that particular danger. Their natural energy of body, and preoccupied activity of mind is continually throwing off the poisonous influence which, under the depressing effect of fear, would undoubtedly remain within them, and do its evil work.

It is well known that, during certain conditions of mind and body, a nervous and fearful centralization of thought upon one particular part of the body will, almost invariably, collect around that particular locality all the disorders incident to other portions of the human frame, as well as evil influences from the surrounding atmosphere. And we who have the moral courage of a Howard, with even a feeble body, yet with a stout heart, they might bid defiance to almost any contagion. Physicians, with certainly not the same regularity of mind or body as almost all others, yet are exposed continually to contagious disorders before which, except in very rare instances, and under very adverse circumstances, they rarely fall, protected solely by as temperate and well-regulated bodily powers as their calling will allow, and the consciousness of performing their duty. With these desultory observations, I will close, at any rate for the present, with simply remarking that what I had to say—good, bad, or indifferent—is "out," and, like the "nipper," I, if my readers do not, "feel the better for it." G. W. B.

Card from Mr. Wilkes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following communication appeared in the *Herald* of this morning, and, as the object of it is to make the public believe that I have at some time been charged with and indicted for a *felony*, I take the liberty to ask you to reprint it, and give me the opportunity to state that the case quoted against me was a simple case of *libel*, growing out of a series of articles which I once wrote against the fraudulent Kidd Salvage Company, and which was brought against me in Poughkeepsie, on one of these articles, by their attorney. The case was consequently a simple case of *misdemeanor*, to which all editors are continually liable; and, as an evidence that it was very lightly estimated, a *nolle prosequi* was subsequently volunteered in the premises by the District-Attorney and the Court. The following is the communication I allude to:

"In the card of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esq., touching his absence from Court, the public find the following paragraph:

'Being without preparation, and satisfied that there was a powerful combination of Vigilance Committee men behind, with ample means to give impetus to the prosecution, I concluded to answer to my name, which I did, so as not to forfeit my bail, and let the trial proceed without my presence, if I had the right, and on the rendition of the verdict, do whatever the law required.'

And a great many persons have been disposed to censure Judge RUSSELL for not going on with the trial, notwithstanding the absence of the prisoner, when he had once appeared and was represented by counsel. A reference to two reported authorities in point, will show that Judge RUSSELL went according to the books, and that the law is settled a prisoner must be present in felony cases when tried, and may only be absent when he expressly authorizes counsel.

In the case of the People *vs.* GEORGE WILKES, 5th (fifth) Howard Practice Reports, page 105, it is so decided. In that case, after having been convicted upon an indictment, the prisoner denied the authority of the counsel who appeared, cross-examined witnesses and summed up the case. The Court, however, upon motion for new trial by new counsel, ruled as follows, in the exact language of the marginal text:

'A defendant cannot be legally tried upon an indictment for any offence in his absence, unless he has unequivocally waived his right to be present, and distinctly and expressly authorized or substituted an attorney to appear for him.'

The same case was again tried, and the prisoner present up to the time of the verdict of guilty. In the 2d volume of BARBOUR'S Supreme Court Reports, page 670, is a reference to it, in these words:

'From the tone of the charge and the rather free expression of opinion, the prisoner apprehended a severe sentence, and quietly stepped out, while his adroit counsel were unconsciously pressing some motion upon the attention of the Judge. WILKES escaped, much to the Judge's mortification, and domiciled for a time in New-Jersey, and afterwards left for Europe, when the matter died away.'

These extracts abundantly show that Judge RUSSELL was right in not proceeding to try Mr. MULLIGAN after he had stepped out. LEGALIS."

The object of this communication is perfectly apparent from the careful exclusion of the title of the cause, or the character of the complaint. It is, however, only an incident in a course of slander that has followed me for years, from the same source, and being now heartily tired of it, I am determined to pursue every measure in my power to secure me full vindication and redress. In the meantime, my first desire is that the public should understand the malice and falsehood of this attack.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant.
GEORGE WILKES.

The Rochester Murderess at Sing Sing.

From the Rochester Union.

The Sheriff and party who attended SARAH LITTLES to Sing Sing have returned to this city, and report that she has assumed the attire of a convict, and begun her labor for the State. The fact has already been alluded to by one of the papers that she was attended to the dépôt at the time of her departure by certain persons, among them ANN MACE, a female who has figured in our courts as the keeper of a house of ill-repute. We are told that this woman took a lively interest in the case of Mrs. LITTLES and the Sreur family when they were first arrested, and has from time to time attended to their wants and supplied some of their necessities. ANN has expended upwards of fifty dollars since last Fall for clothing and other purposes, in assisting Mrs. LITTLES, who was, we understand, a stranger to her before the arrest. What the motives are for this course we know not—perhaps it is benevolence purely, and perhaps not; Mrs. LITTLES may be pardoned in a few months, and may repay four-fold the kindness she has received. When SARAH LITTLES was taken to the cars on Tuesday night to go to Sing Sing, ANN MACE and some of her associates from the Cornhill suburbs, appeared there. A man from Albany, who appeared to be an old acquaintance of MACE, procured a bottle of champagne, took it into the car, and with it the three, including SARAH LITTLES, pledged their mutual healths. When the cars left ANN remained on board, and attended SARAH to Sing Sing, and remained there as long as she was permitted to do so. We believe this statement is correct, and it is here made because there has been considerable talk about the affair, and a portion of the public desire to know what did take place at the time of her departure. Sundry respectable citizens, including married men, had been charged with furnishing that bottle of wine, and with other indiscretions, some of which they may be guilty of, but we believe the wine was purchased by an Albany man.

TIRED OF LIVING.—Sarah Cusick, a young girl who has been living a dissolute life for several months past, at 4 A. M., yesterday, threw herself off the dock foot of Montgomery street. She was rescued by some citizens and taken to the Station house. She said she had no home, and at her request was sent to the Tombs to be committed as a vagrant.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the two-story frame dwelling-house corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth avenue, owned and occupied by WM. MERRAN. The damage to the building and furniture was about $150; no insurance.

Sanitary Regulations—Yellow Fever, Cholera—Hogs for Scavengers—Vaccination.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cangemi Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Judges Davies, Wright, Ingraham and Sutherland

To-day, at 11 o'clock, before a Court crowded with spectators, Judge DAVIES, the presiding Justice, announced that the Circuit Judge had sent in the *postea* in an amended form, stating that Michael Cangemi was present during the whole of the trial and at the rendition of the verdict, and that the same Judge had also sent up a certificate as follows:

Supreme Court: The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—I certify and state to the Supreme Court, that after the Jury had been impannelled and sworn, and the trial of the prisoner commenced, viz: on the 12th June, 1858, the annexed stipulation, consent and agreement of the prisoner, his counsel, and the counsel on behalf of the people, was presented to the Court, and the Juror (Frederick Muller) withdrawn by the express request and consent of the prisoner, and under and in pursuance of such stipulation.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

A stipulation, consent and agreement, of which the following is a copy, was handed to the Court, viz:

In the Circuit Court for the first judicial district of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, which is being held in and for the City and County of New-York of the June term, A. D. 1858, June 12, 1858:

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Upon an indictment charging him with the murder of Eugene Ancereon deceased: Mr. Justice WRIGHT holding the said Court:

In open Court, this 12th day of June of the June term aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, the Counsel on the part of the defendant having suggested, to the Court their wish, and that of the defendant, that one of the jurors impanneled in this cause (Frederick Muller) should be permitted to withdraw from the jury, the Attorney-General assenting to the suggestion, therefore the said defendant, Michael Cangemi, now in his proper person here in the open Court aforesaid, does consent that the said juror, Frederick Muller, be withdrawn from actual service upon the jury, and that the verdict in this cause be rendered by and taken from the remaining eleven jurors, and that the twelve names now appearing of record as the jury in this cause, may remain, so that by the record this cause shall appear to have been tried by twelve jurors.

(Signed) MICHAEL CANGEMI.

Approved by the counsel.

L. TREMAINE, Attorney-General.
JOHN McKEON.
A. A. PHILLIPS.
JOHN W. ASHMEAD.
E. BLANKMAN.

Which is ordered on file, and the said Frederick Muller is permitted to withdraw from the jury box.

Mr. Ashmead then put in the following paper:

"The reasons in arrest of judgment have been argued and overruled by the Court; the defendant objects to the amendment of the *postea* after the overruling of the exceptions by the General Term, by which the following 'the said Michael Cangemi having been present in Court during the whole of said trial and at the rendition of the verdict,' was inserted."

Mr. Blankman said his duty was fulfilled to this honorable Court. He had no other wish, in anything he did, than that the truth should be presented to it. As to objections, he had none. He would leave the matter and his client in the hands of the Court. When he made the motion originally, he did not make it with any intent to raise any objection. He made it only with the wish that the truth should appear. Now that the fact had been certified to by the Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court, he would leave the case entirely with them.

After some remarks by the Attorney-General and Mr. Ashmead, mutually withdrawing any implied censures they might have indulged in during the course of this proceeding,

The prisoner was arraigned, and, according to custom, addressed by the Clerk thus, (Mr. Kazinski interpreting:)

Michael Cangemi, you may remember that heretofore you were indicted for a certain murder and felony committed by you, and that upon that indictment you were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and put yourself upon the country for trial, which country has found you guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you, according to law?

Mr. Kazinski, the interpreter, reading from a slip of paper handed him by the prisoner, said: "I am innocent of the offence charged against me, and as a reason why sentence should not be pronounced, I assign that I was tried by a tribunal unknown to the common law and the Constitution, viz.: by eleven Jurors, and not twelve. I deem this proper to be told as a reason why judgment should be arrested."

Judge Davies—It was your right to be tried by a Jury of twelve men, but it appears by the certificate of the Circuit Judge, before whom your trial was had, that one of the Jurors was withdrawn at your own request and for your own benefit, and at your request the trial proceeded with the remaining Jurors. We think, therefore, under these circumstances, and as the application to the Court was made at your request and for your benefit, that it is our duty to proceed and pronounce sentence, which will now be done by the Judge who presided at your trial.

Judge WRIGHT then sentenced the prisoner—Mr. Kazinski interpreting sentence by sentence:

Michael Cangemi, he said, your trial was a protracted one. I endeavored that you should have a fair trial and an impartial one, and every indulgence consistent with the rules of law and the ends of public justice was extended to you. You were aided in your defence by zealous and able counsel, yet an intelligent and conscientious Jury have found you guilty of the crime of murder. No enlightened and conscientious person can read the evidence adduced on your trial without being satisfied that that conviction is just. If any reliance is to be placed upon human evidence, your guilt is manifest. Detected in the commission of a burglary, you have deliberately killed a public officer, who was but discharging his duty in effecting your arrest. You have not the poor excuse that the victim of your malice had in any way offended you. To avoid arrest for a lesser crime, you committed a greater and more heinous one.

All that remains for the Court now is to pronounce judgment. You ought not to indulge in any hope of executive clemency. You cannot reasonably expect pardon or commutation of punishment. But let me earnestly entreat you with diligence to employ the brief period that you have to live in making preparations to meet that God whom you have so grievously offended. Approach Him in humble, penitential contrition of heart, and, for the sake of His blessed Son, He will pardon and forgive, though man may condemn.

The sentence of the Court is, that on Thursday, the 2d day of September, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, within the walls of the prison of this county, or in the yard or inclosure adjoining such prison, you be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner, for the first time, wept.

The Interpreter—He wishes to say something which he had written, but he has not now words for it.

The Court—You can interpret.

The interpreter read the following paper, in Sicilian, drawn up by the prisoner:

Poco mi resta da dire, mentre ho riposato sulla mia conscienza i andice mesi e giorni nelle pregione aspettando la dichiarazione al popolo della mia innocenza, ma ingantato mi sono: ma non poteo crederlo che in un Governo Repubblicano avessero usato le venerte mediante protezziane e denaro per come si usa nelle Governe dei monarchi, io moriro e lasciero la mia vita alle mane di questa Corte e voaltro guidice che mi avete gio dicato mediante le false testimonè, ne senterete nel vostro cuore l'ultime mici voci che mi avete condandato innogente.

Dove sono le mio pene, un che lo muoro innocente e non piu posso rivedere la mia Famiglia la seconda che lo fuggi dalle mani di un tiranno ed hovenuto ad abbracciare ad una madre ed e stato la mia rovina mentre l'America, non e ed ne sara piu Madre den intelice e su perche mediante protezione e denaro accadono queste acessi.

Ringrazio ali miei avocate ntresto sodisfatto de la assistenza che anno usato perme, ma si sono stati ingonate, perche lui credevano che qui in America si esseguisse la legi invecidi legi anno trovato la prepotenza e li ingiustizia come si usa dai tiranni.

Io muoro con dolore al mio cuore da doveri lasciare per sempre alla mia fortunata moglie qui alla strania senza mezzi da poter vivere in poteri dai innemice.

This he translated as follows:

Little I have to say—during the eleven months and some days which I rested in prison, I relied on my conscience, expecting soon to be able to convince the people of my innocence; but cruelly have I been deceived. I could not believe that in a Republican Government they would use vengeance instead of protection and money, the tools generally used in a monarchical Government. I die, and leave my life in the hands of this Court, and you, Judges, who have tried me on false testimony, you will feel in your heart my last voice, which will tell you that you have condemned an innocent man.

What crimes have I committed? I die innocently, and can never see again my second family. I fled from the hands of a tyrant and came to embrace a mother, and this mother is my ruin. Oh America! You will no longer be the mother of the unfortunate, since protection and money produce such scenes. I thank my lawyers for their assistance. I am satisfied with all they have done for me. They have been deceived; they believed to find here in America laws instead of arbitrary powers and injustice, as is usual with tyrants. I die mourning in my heart to be obliged to leave behind me for ever my unfortunate wife in a strange land, without means to support herself, and surrounded by foes.

The prisoner was then removed, in custody of the sheriff, to another part of the Court, and his counsel proceeded to argue the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Blankman made the motion on the following grounds, which were ably argued by Mr. Ashmead:

1 Viner's Ab., p. 463. The Clerk of Assize may bring on his notes by which he made the postea, and amend it by them, for it is his fault to make the return so.

18 Viner's Ab., p. 176. A record ought to be made in Assize of every Juror sworn and of every writ awarded, and of every continuance and other thing from day to day, though the Assize does not take effect the first day; and otherwise it is error, by the opinion of all the Justices.

The defendant was inglicted at the Assizes for forging the stamps, and appeared there upon his recognizance to answer the said indictment, and pleaded not guilty, and upon his trial he was convicted; but upon a motion in arrest of judgment it was set aside. Afterwards he exhibited a bill in Chancery against the prosecutor of the indictment, who pleaded *this conviction* of forgery in bar to the said bill, and now the plaintiff in Chancery moved the Court of B. R. that the record might be made up with the arrest of the judgment; for by a mistake of the Clerk of Assize that was not recorded, nor did there any notes thereof appear in his books, but only that he was bound over by recognizance to appear at the Assizes, and that he did according y appear and saved his recognizance; all which matter was evident to the Court by the records of the Assizes; but yet they would make no rule for the record to be made up with the arrest of judgment because a precedent of this nature might be of dangerous consequence, &c.

Courts of Record have power, at any time, as well after as during the term at which any entry is made, of their own motion or on the suggestion of any party interested, and without notice to any one, to correct the mistakes and supply the omissions of their Clerks or recording officers, so as to make the record conform to the truth of the case; and are the exclusive judges of the necessity and propriety of so amending and extending their records, and of the proofs and of the sufficiency of the proofs on which to proceed. (Benj. L. Balch and wife *vs.* Robt. G. Shaw, 7 Cushing's Reports, p. 282.)

A Court of Record, in considering the question of the amendment of its own records of a former term, so as to set forth truly its own transactions, is not bound by the ordinary rules of evidence, but may resort to any proof that is satisfactory. (Mayo *vs.* Whitson, 2 Jones, Law N. C., 231; U. S. Digest, vol. 16, p. 549.)

Parol evidence of what transpired at the trial is admissible, for the purpose of explaining the record. (Carmony *vs.* Hoober, 5 Barr, 305.)

The Court erred in refusing to let the witness state his reasons for having a good opinion of the defendant's character in the country of his nativity.

"In giving general character in favor of a prisoner on trial, the witness may assign in evidence the *reasons* on which he gives that character." (1 MacNally's Ev., 322, 323. See also opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Cangemi.)

It is settled law that a witness cannot be examined as to any distinct collateral fact for the purpose of impeaching his testimony by contradicting him. (1 Starkie's Ev., 134; 1 Phil. Ev., 21; Harris *vs.* Wilson, 7 Wendell, p. 58.) But if a question relative to such a fact be put and answered, evidence cannot afterwards be adduced for the purpose of contradiction. (Starkie's Ev., 134; 2 Con., 638. 2 Starkie's N. P. C., 149; 2 Gallison, 53.)

When a witness, on his cross-examination, denies a particular fact going to impeach his general character and credit, witnesses cannot be called to contradict him. (Spencely *vs.* De Willott, 7 East., 108; Lawrence *vs* Barker, 5 Wend., 301; Harris *vs.* Wilson, 7 Wend., 57; 1 Starkie's Ev., 142, 164; 1 Cowen & Hill's Notes to Phil. Ev., 748; Greenl. Ev., p. 561, 0449.)

After reply by the prosecution,

The Court denied the motion on all the points urged.

Mr. Blankman inquired whether the certificate of Judge Wright (as to the stipulation withdrawing a Juror) was to be part of the record?

The Attorney-General understood that had been entirely abandoned, no objection having been made to the *postea*, because of the non-appearance of that stipulation.

Mr. Blankman said he wished to have it on the record because it is as much a part of the proceedings as was the fact mentioned in the *postea* of twelve Jurors having been sworn.

The Court ruled that the only form in which they could enable counsel to bring the fact to the notice of the Court above, was by making the conviction by eleven jurors one of the points for the prisoner on the motion in arrest of judgment, which the Court would overrule, giving counsel the benefit of the exception.

Mr. Ashmead wished to have it understood that this is a matter with which he had nothing whatever to do.

Mr. McKeon—The motion is by Mr. Blankman, *non obstante* his consent.

The Court—So we understand.

The prisoner was then brought forward, the writ handing him over to the custody of the sheriff was translated to him by the interpreter, and he was removed to his cell in the Tombs.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Arthur Finnegan vs. *David L. Draper et al.*—I should have no difficulty under the circumstances of the case in allowing a discontinuance upon payment of costs down to the time of plaintiff's offer to discontinue, but the defendants have a right to a reference, to inquire as to damages sustained, if any have necessarily resulted from the injunction. Order accordingly. Upon the report the whole question can be decided.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

David Banks vs. *John Patten, Jr., et al.*—Case settled.

Friend vs. *Townsend.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

The Harlem Railroad difficulty.—The case of the Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was continued to-day. Mr Busteed was heard for the Corporation, and Mr. Field for the Police Commissioners. Judge Dean, Judge Bronson, Charles O'Connor, and others, are yet to be heard.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 12.

The Hon. E. C. West, Surrogate.

The wills of Jonathan Miller, Harman H. Heightman and Henry Witschief, deceased, were admitted to probate.

The wills of James Williams and John McCourt were offered for probate.

The will of Vanschalwich Beaupland, deceased, was admitted to probate, on the production of a duly exemplified copy thereof from the Surrogate's Court of Morris County, N. J. Dr. J. S. Thebaud, of this City, being named one of the executors of the will, the Surrogate ordered letters testamentary to be issued to him. The estate amounts to $300,000, and is disposed of among his immediate family connections.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We commence to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

Cambridge, Henry County.—Prospects for farmers, so far, are rather dull; but little corn planted, and what is planted, so late that the most of it we fear will not mature. Wheat on rolling prairie is so rank that fears are entertained it will fall before it fills, and that on low ground is already scalding.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clark County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good here, but we cannot at present make any safe calculation on the cotton crop. The corn is excellent, and crops are unusually abundant.

Coahoma County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now for a crop of cotton (*i. e.* for a full crop) are unfavorable, on account of the extraordinary high water in the Mississippi River, which has overflowed a part of the lands.

La Fayette County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat, &c.—the former the staple. The prospects now are good. Some time back the constant rains operated adversely to cotton, but the warm sun of June has brought it out.

LOUISIANA.

East Baton Rouge Parish.—The products of this parish are chiefly cotton and corn, some rice, and considerable sweet and Irish potatoes. The prospects now are very favorable. Cotton and corn never looked better. For the past few days we have had a little too much rain.

East Feliciana Parish.—The products of this parish are chiefly cotton, corn and cane. The prospects now are very good, except we are having too much rain at present, which may injure the cotton. It is too early to calculate what the crop of cotton will be, as there are so many casualties which may happen to blight it.

ALABAMA.

Butler County.—The products of this county are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects are now very goodfor more than an average crop.

Jackson County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, and wheat. The prospects for cotton now are gloomy, good for corn, but the wheat crop has been almost a failure.

Morgan County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, with a good quantity of corn and wheat. The prospects now are that the cotton crop will be about an average or common one. The wheat crop is excellent, and is now harvested. The corn crop has all appearances of being a very heavy one, but it is rather too early now to speak positively as to it.

ARKANSAS.

Desha County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are not so good this year as usual, on account of the extreme high water; but there are some farmers who will make a good crop. They who have not been overflowed have better prospects than usual.

TEXAS.

Galveston County.—There is very little if anything raised in this county for market, except vegetables to supply the city market, and cattle, as the whole county is prairie, low, and flat, bordering on the bay shore. It may be considered a non-producing county, so far as the staples are concerned. Probably fifty bales of cotton may be raised within its limits.

Washington County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very favorable for a larger crop of both products than we have had for three years past. We will have a large surplus of corn, and if no worm comes we will make a good crop of cotton.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	5	13	—
Flour, bbls	25,541	397	1,295
Wheat, bushels	72,820	—	—
Corn, bushels	14,983	—	—
Rye, bushels	7,586	—	—
Oats, bushels	32,620	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	191	37	62
Whisky, bbls	887	—	24

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business exhibits renewed vigor. The demand has increased and prices have improved, mainly for goods adapted to the Fall trade. Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & Co., in their circulars, report an advance of 15@20 ℔ cent. on such work "as Men's thick Bussett and Kip, or B. Brogans; Boys' and Youths', same style; Men's thick and kip Boots; Women's calf, kip and split Boots; Misses' and Children's. All the houses in our trade, that are in a situation to do business, are making calculations for a very large and early trade this Fall, from the fact that the country, in many parts of the West and Southwest particularly, are almost entirely drained of all kinds of goods." In Boston, also, a livelier inquiry has prevailed for Boots and Shoes, but, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "The business of the week has been comparatively light, the celebration of the 5th instant having interfered with the course of trade. The buyers now here feel disposed to act very cautiously, as they consider the market in rather an unsettled state. The advices they received from home are not of the most satisfactory kind, as collections are still very poor in all sections of the country. The stock has not been particularly increased the past week, and as the season is now at hand for active operations, prices are firm. Among the exports of the week we notice 1,458 cases from this port to San Francisco, per *Zephyr*. From New-York the shipments reported by two vessels are only 84 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	4,001	5,604
Since Jan. 1	94,654	98,723
Total	98,655	104,527

COFFEE—Is very moderately inquired for at, however, steady prices. The sales, to-day, have been limited within our previous range. In Baltimore, last week, 7,300 bags Rio were received; the sales reached 2,700 bags Rio at from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Also, the *Applegarth's* cargo of 2,500 bags Rio, and 2 200 bags Java, ℔ *Mississippi*, on private terms. Stock there on Saturday, 12,600 bags Rio, and 5,000 bags Laguayra and Java.

COTTON—Continues in very good request at buoyant prices, with sales reported of 3,000 bales, including Middling, here, at 12⅜c.@12⅝c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ℔ lb. The sales were, however, composed mainly of lots *in transitu*.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens with a moderate degree of animation for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The home trade are the principal buyers. There is, however, an increasing inquiry from shippers. Prices exhibit no important change. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	3 95@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian continues inactive at former prices; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is arriving and selling slowly at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 3,478 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 15@$2 20; and 2,750 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 25@$2 80 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat, especially inferio, continues plenty, and in lively request, at, however, drooping figures; sales 105,000 bushels, including good ordinary to fair white Michigan, at $1 05@$1 08; good ordinary White Indiana, at $1 03; good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 01@$1 03; very inferior to good Milwaukee Club, at 80c.@90c.; inferior Chicago Spring, at 66c.@75c. Really sound Chicago Spring is not available here. It would bring 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. A lot of good ordinary White Kentucky brought $1 12 ℔ bushel. Corn is somewhat unsettled. Most of what is offering is unsound or inferior. Such kinds are depressed. The demand is moderate. Sound lots are scarce, and wanted at very full prices; sales 34,000 bushels, at 62c.@75c. for very inferior to fair mixed Western; 83c. for good white Southern; 81c. for heated yellow Southern, and 85c.@87c. for slightly injured yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 8,600 bushels, at from 68c.@72c. ℔ bushel, the latter rate for choice Northern, delivered. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are plentier and cheaper; sales 15,600 bushels at 46½c.@47c. for Western; 45½c.@46½c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1 200 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw continued very dull. Cargoes of Hay could not be sold at over $10@$11. Rye Straw at $8@$9 ℔ ton. In Charleston, 990 bales North River, and 100 bales Eastern, were received. The former was sold at 75c., and the latter at 87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue quiet at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Sales 70 bales, at 3½c.@7c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland 55c. for common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no important change, being in moderate demand at our quotations: New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c; Clayed Cuba 23c.@24c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed finds ready buyers at 70c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but stiffly held. Sales 430 bbls., in lots, at $16 65 for Mess; $16 for prime Mess, and $13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 7¾c.@8c., for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c., for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand, at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is less active at, however, full prices; sales 300 bbls. at 11¾c.@11¾c. for good to strictly prime Western; 9¾c.@10¾c. for City, ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand and is stiffly held; sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed, at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 19c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* furnishes the following comperative statement of the stock of Pork in the Inspection Warehouses on July 1:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
July 1, 1858	24,076	July 1, 1856	7,915
June 1, 1858	27,676	July 1, 1855	20,059
July 1, 1857	8,876		

The stock in private hands is estimatee at 8,000, making the total stock, July 1, 1858, 32,031 bbls. The stock of bulk meat in New-Orleans, July 1, was 5,000,000 lbs.; and of Bacon 3,500 hhds. About 3 ℔ cent. of the latter was damaged. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The figures for a few of the leading markets, most of which we have already published, show the stocks on the 1st inst. to have been about as follows:

	Bbls.
New-York	46,000
Boston	5,000
New-Orleans	32,000
Cincinnati	14,000
Louisville	28,000
Other places on the Ohio River	7,000
Total	132,000

We have no report of the stocks at Philadelphia or Baltimore, or at St. Louis and other points on the upper rivers."

RICE—Sales 150 tcs, at $3@$3 62½, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales 1,630 sacks Liverpool Ground, at 67c. ℔ sack.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at strengthening prices. Sales, to-day, 1,850 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at 23c.@23½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d.; 2,600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 23,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. For London and Glasgow, engagements were light and rates essentially unchanged. For Hamburg, by steamer, 30 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.@35s. To Rotterdam, a foreign vessel, Pipe Staves, at $25. A brig for a Mediterranean port was chartered to take Rum at 4c. ℔ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Sept. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. BURY, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y., or A. O. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 169 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—A CONCERT PARTY OF ACKNOWLedged professional talent are desirous of meeting a gentleman willing to invest from $300 to $500 in a tour through the Canadas, on shares or otherwise. Address X. Q., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO SINGER, FOR A church in this City. One that reads well with a voice of good compass, power and quality, may direct, with real name and address, to MUSICO, Box No. 1 594, New-York City Post Office.

SPORTING.

YACHT WANTED—LARGE OR SMALL, AND pay for same part in cash and part in real estate. Apply immediately to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
AT MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
CLEARING OUT SALE.
C. S. & Co. are now offering the balance of their SUMMER STOCK at a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent. Ladies will find GRAT BARGAINS in
ELEGANT SUMMER SHAWLS.
LACE MANTILLAS and
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS, in endless variety.
ALSO
TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS, of every style and fabric.
OUR STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS and HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
Is still very complete, and comprises the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, all of which are offered at half the usual prices.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No 57 Walker st.,
In anticipation of a very large stock of
NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
Have reduced the prices of their Summer Stock for Gentlemen's clothing, which is now large and select.
NO. 2,000 DUCK DRILLINGS.
DRILLING COATS, $5, worth $10.
DRILLING TROWSERS, $4, worth $7.
DRILLING WAISTCOATS, $3, worth $5.
Set apart up stairs from the regular stock, being ready made, and made to order.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.

MOURNING GOODS!!
MOURNING GOODS!!
3 cases fine ENGLISH MUSLINS, 12½ cents, worth 18¾,
3 cases fine FRENCH MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 25,
300 FLOUNCED ROBES, $2 per Robe, worth $4.
500 HANDSOME BLACK BAREGE ROBES, a great bargain.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD,
NOE'A TASSELS, TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

BENSON & WILSON
Have a few choice styles
PUSHER LACE CLOAKS,
PUSHER LACE DOUBLE FLOUNCED MANTLES.
Also, a new style samples for next season, of splendid three flounced Pusher Mantles—a new article, not to be found in the trade.
Summer Raglans and Dusters, in every variety of material. No. 310 Canal st.

GEORGE M. TRACY, AGENT, AT THE NEW and extensive Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 87 and 89 William st., takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends and customers that he has just opened a large and beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which he offers for sale, for cash, at prices to suit customers. Among the many articles too numerous to mention, may be found shirts, linen collars, pocket-handkerchiefs, undershirts and drawers, of silk, merino, cashmere, linen and cotton, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, neck stocks, Beaufort ties, Albert ties, tubular ties, silk and gingham umbrellas, &c., &c. An experience of over twenty five years in the manufacture of shirts, enables him to say, without fear of contradiction, that in this line he defies criticism. His shirts are manufactured of the best materials and in the most perfect manner. The same system of measurement which has given his customers such unbounded satisfaction heretofore, is still practiced by him, and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snow white, are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Towels, Crash, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Doeskins, Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET,—The stock amounts to about $52,000, and is for sale by the assignee and the store is to let. Apply at Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Boppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 30 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated at Mrs. Ackerman's, Fishkill. Those who can appreciate a large and fine'y shaded house, mountain air, and generous living, at moderate terms, will be suited. Mr SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife two children and servant, on a farm or where there are few boarders, within one hour's ride of New-York by cars or steamboat. Address, with full particulars, immediately, terms, &c., G. K., Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village, with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGENPOINT, N. J.—Gentlemen

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FORTY AND FIFTY—COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTER—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTINE AND THE MAID OF MOBILE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—NICK OF THE WOODS—WANDERING MINSTRELS—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PALACE GARDEN—Fifteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE.

MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—French Company—LE GAMIN DE PARIS—L'APPRENT—LE PORTIER.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 14
The *City of Washington* leaves New-York for Liverpool..... July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen..... July 17

☞ The European Mails, by the *Arabia*, which sails from Boston on Wednesday, will close at the New-York Post Office, this afternoon, to go by Railroad at 2½ o'clock and steamboat at 4½ o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last received some news, though brief and unsatisfactory, of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet, which left Plymouth in England on the 10th of June. The steam-tug *Blue Jacket* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday, in twenty-eight days from Liverpool, and reports having seen in latitude 51° 32′ N. and longitude 32° W., a large double-deck frigate, with cog-wheels fore and aft, and a large paddle steamer—both English. These were probably the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous*. That same evening she also saw a large steamer bearing down upon the others, but she was lost sight of during the night. This latter vessel was probably the *Niagara*. The British vessels made signals, but the *Blue Jacket*, having no code, was unable to understand them. Eighteen days have now elapsed since these vessels were thus seen, since which time the weather is reported moderate and thick until the 3d inst., when there were steady gales from the southwest, with a high sea. The progress of the *Niagara* in laying her portion of the cable must necessarily, therefore, have been quite slow, though so long a period has elapsed since she must have started from mid-ocean that the prospect of the success of the enterprise is rather discouraging.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* has been intercepted off Cape Race by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and we publish a summary of her news—three days later—received by telegraph from St. John's, N. F. There is nothing political of special importance. Parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued before the end of July. The Jews' bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords by 46 majority. The bill to abolish the Church rates had been rejected by the Lords by a large majority. The shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad had held a private meeting in London, at which it was determined to inquire into the affairs of the Company. Commercially, the news is of some importance. A further advance is noted in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and trade generally was more brisk.

The Salt Lake mail to June 9—one week later—has arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo., and by telegraph *vid* St. Louis we receive a summary of the news. Gen. JOHNSTON was at Echo Cañon, at last advices, on his way to Salt Lake City, 50 miles distant. An express had reached him from the Peace Commissioners, assuring him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General, however, was determined to remain in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations, notwithstanding their apparent peaceful attitude. He had issued a proclamation to the people, in which he gave them the assurances that the army was ready to afford them assistance and protection, and it was thought that this guarantee would have the effect of causing many of the Mormons to desert BRIGHAM YOUNG. The latter was still at Provo, with his followers. He had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor CUMMING and the Peace Commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. Our dispatch also gives considerable interesting information relative to the movements of troops across the Plains.

A call, signed by numerous influential citizens of Albany, has been issued for a public meeting to be held at noon to-day at the Mayor's room in the City Hall of that city to take into consideration the affairs of the Dudley Observatory, and to disapprove of the recent action of the Trustees in respect to Dr. GOULD and the Scientific Council.

A beneficial change in the weather took place last evening. The thermometer, which had been among the "nineties" for five or six days, aggravating men's feelings till they despised vests, could barely endure the thinnest coats, and thirsted all day for the coolest beverages, with the most ice in them, came down, as a friendly instrument should do, to a pleasant 76°, gratifying everybody with the refreshing prospect of a good night's rest, untroubled by dreams of being in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius during the eruption, and being half roasted by their proximity to the rolling lava. The change was, indeed, highly delightful, and everybody congratulated his neighbor. About the time that decent people retired to rest there was every prospect of a good rain. The clouds made an effort before sundown, but only succeeded in sprinkling the sidewalk.

The Board of Councilmen resumed its sittings on Monday evening. A variety of resolutions and reports, relating chiefly to sewering and flagging, were called up, or introduced, and laid over. Councilman ARCULARIUS succeeded in obtaining the adoption of a resolution for macadamizing the Second-avenue without further delay, $50,000 being appropriated on the tax-levy for that purpose. His Honor, the Mayor, forwarded a veto upon the grant of land on a nominal lease to the Orphan's Home. The Board adjourned until the next evening, and may, probably, sit every night during the week.

The de Riviere case was up before the Court at Bergen, yesterday, on the adjourned hearing of the *habeas corpus*. Exceptions were made by Col. BLOUNT to the sufficiency of Mr. HUNCKE's return, and the Court ordered a fuller return to be made. This having been done, counsel for Col. BLOUNT stated that they should traverse the amended return, and the Court adjourned the further hearing of the case until Thursday next, when testimony will be heard upon the truth of the facts alleged in the return. A full report of the proceedings before the Court will be found in another column. Mrs. BLOUNT appeared in Court, but DE RIVIERE has not yet been heard from.

The remains of young HAMILTON, of the Seventh Regiment, who was accidentally drowned at Richmond, were received here on the steamer *Roanoke* yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. A few friends only were present, who carried the body to Trinity Church, where it was escorted by the Committee of Virginians, who came on from Richmond as a guard of honor. The funeral, it is announced, will take place this afternoon. There will be no military parade, by request of the family of deceased, and after the solemn ceremonies of the Episcopal service, the body will be conveyed to Greenwood. The Committee who accompanied the remains hither are quartered at the Lafarge House, where they will be entertained at the expense of the Seventh Regiment. Flags were yesterday displayed at half-mast at the several armories, in token of respect to the memory of deceased.

The bark *Brothers*, CHASE, fourteen days from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday, and reports that she was boarded on the 8th inst., off Charleston, by a boat from the brig *Orinoco*, of Cherryfield, Me., from Remedios for New-York. The second mate of the brig had died of yellow fever, and the first mate was very sick. Capt. CHASE supplied them with mustard, and afterwards the *Orinoco* bore up for Charleston.

The fine new iron steamship *Bremen*, of the North German Lloyd's Bremen line, was yesterday thrown open to inspection, and was visited by a large number of gentlemen. She lies at Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-street, North River. This vessel, which is a specimen of the four which are to constitute a fortnightly line direct to Bremen, is one of the largest and most substantially built iron screw steamships that has ever visited this port. She has first-class accommodations for 60, second-class for 100, and in the steerage for 434 passengers. The prices are respectively $100, $55 and $35. She is provided with every appliance of convenience and comfort, and is expected to make the trips in an average of 12 days. Messrs. GELPCKE, KENTGEN and REICHELT are the New-York agents.

Sixteen persons pleaded guilty under various qualifications yesterday to the offences laid to their charge in the Court of Sessions. JOHN MORTON to burglary in the third degree; the City Judge sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. JEREMIAH MCDONNELL pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and the City Judge sentenced him also to two years in the State Prison. JAMES RYAN and GEORGE S. TINSON pleading guilty to the same offences, the City Judge sentenced them to a like punishment. JOHN SMITH, *alias* BUCKLANDER, THOMAS MURTHA and MICHAEL MCCABE, pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree, and were sentenced by the City Judge; SMITH to three years and two months, and MURTHA to three years and three months, in the State Prison, while MCCABE had one year in the Penitentiary. The City Judge sentenced EDWARD MOORE, who pleaded guilty to "assault and battery," to one year in the Penitentiary. There is no day yet fixed for the trial of the City Judge for "assault and battery." EDWARD P. CONNOLLY, a boy, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent by the City Judge to the House of Refuge. CHARLES BROWN, a negro, pleaded guilty to assault and battery on THOMAS LEWIS. The City Judge was lenient, and sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary. GEORGE HERRICK pleaded guilty to forgery, and was remanded for sentence. WILLIAM S. LEE and SAMUEL CLAY, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, were also remanded; and ELIZA CROLIN, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on another woman, was set at liberty by the City Judge. The Grand Jury, it is understood, have indicted STEPHEN H. BRANCH for a libel on Mayor TIEMANN in a recent number of his *Alligator*. The trial of LEROY RUSHER, for the murder of the boy MCCARTHY, is postponed till Thursday.

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, to the extent of 3,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. Prices closed with increased firmness. Flour was in fair demand, at steady rates. Wheat, Corn and Oats, especially inferior Oats, were plentier and cheaper. The sales of Wheat were quite extensive. Rye was in good request, at irregular prices. Provisions were quiet, as were also Coffee, Naval Stores and Rice. Sugars were pretty brisk and buoyant. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. A resolution, giving the assent of the Board to a change from an open canal to a closed conduit on the waterworks, below Baisley's Pond, at an increased expense of $600,000, was voted down by 16 nays to 2 ayes. A resolution to declare DE BURG'S poudrette establishment, in the Eastern District, a nuisance, and to order the same abated, was referred to the Board of Health. The Railroad Committee was directed to make inquiries to ascertain whose duty it is to repair the pavement between the rail-tracks, on Atlantic-street, and also to see what arrangement can be made to lay a rail that will not obstruct the business of the street. A resolution was adopted that the Common Council take a recess from July 19 to the first Monday in September.

Tapping the Trade of New-York.

It is very natural that the enormous trade of New-York, and the rapid growth of the City as the commercial centre of the New-World, should excite the wonder and envy of other great towns in the Union, and particularly our old rivals in the race of prosperity, Philadelphia and Boston. These two enterprising cities are continually struggling to keep up with New-York, to entice away the customers from the West and South who come here to purchase their supplies of goods, and dispose of their raw materials; to intercept the trade between this port and Europe, and to cut off every little stream that naturally flows towards the mighty reservoir into which the wealth of the country drops by the inevitable attraction of natural laws. The Bostonians and Philadelphians are constantly puzzled to understand why New-York should be preferred by foreigners, and the people of the West and the South, to their own cities. The Philadelphians insist that the Delaware and Chestnut-street are in all respects equal to the Hudson and Broadway, and the Bostonians can discover no difference between Boston Harbor and the Bay of New-York. But, in spite of all they claim, New-York is still preferred for business purposes by outside barbarians; and the magnificent Hudson, by disinterested travelers, is regarded as a more desirable river to travel upon than the Delaware or Massachusetts Bay. It is necessary that there should be a common centre of business, and the world instinctively and spontaneously will select out the spot for that purpose which combines the greater number of natural advantages. Let any unprejudiced European, who has never been in this country, examine the map of the New World for the purpose of selecting the most favorable point for the founding of a commercial centre, and he would inevitably fix upon the very spot on which New-York is built. By common consent of the Old World and the New, New-York has been selected for a commercial centre. It has the advantage of having grown up without any extraneous or artificial stimulants, to its present magnificent proportions; it has not been forced by unnatural influences, but has expanded from the inevitable necessities and advantages of its position. An ingenious writer has suggested that, if HENDRICK HUDSON had not, unfortunately for our ambitious rivals, discovered the great river which bears his name, Newport would have become the great commercial city of America. It is not improbable. The Boston *Traveller*, which thinks that Boston might with a little exertion, even now, deprive New-York of her commercial superiority, is quite confident that if New-York had not been permitted to get such a start in advance, she never would have been so much ahead of Boston. But, there was a time when Boston was greatly ahead of New-York as a mercantile city, and that was the time for her to keep her position. Unfortunately for her she did not, and now it is seriously proposed by the *Traveller* that Bostonians shall make an effort, like Mrs. Chick, to regain the position to which they feel themselves entitled. "Wherein New-York has gained upon us," sagaciously remarks the *Traveller*, "has been in what is always a great element of success, a fortunate start." Having discovered why New-York is superior to Boston, the *Traveller* next proceeds to point out the means necessary to reverse the condition of the two cities, and put Boston ahead.

"All that Boston needs, therefore, to come up alongside of New York, is the capital and the enterprise to fill her warehouses, attract the purchasers of the country, and establish packet lines. Once do this, and we shall then receive our share of the foreign capital which is placed in the country by the wealthy capitalists and merchants of Europe, for the purpose of extending their business with this country."

But how to create the capital and enterprise—for capital and enterprise have a way of going where they can be employed to the best advantage—the *Traveller* is not very clear on this point, but by way of a beginning it proposes that Bostonians shall withdraw all their means from New-York, that no more agencies shall be established here, and nothing done by Boston to add to our business resources. Here is a remarkable proposition to establish a kind of non-intercourse with us, which owes its origin to the same feeling of local pride and jealousy which instigates the wild schemes of the South Carolinian secessionists:

"No policy can be more suicidal than that which is adopted by some of our largest houses, of establishing branches in New-York. The plan of setting up faithful clerks abroad, and of establishing partnership agencies at all important trading points, is one of the utmost importance, which we have always recommended. But these branch establishments should not be given to our great rival to increase its strength, but should be fixed at points where they will draw off, rather than add to its resources. At Cincinnati, at Chicago, at St. Louis, at New-Orleans, in all the thriving towns and villages, in distant markets, we should like to see the number established sufficiently large to give employment to all our intelligent and enterprising young men who come forward in life, but let us have few or none at New-York."

Here we have Boston on one side of us, and Philadelphia on the other, with Charleston and New-Orleans at the South, contriving all sorts of means to divert trade from us, to stop our growth, to prevent capital from flowing towards us, and to cut off all the sources of our commercial greatness. But it is all to no purpose. New-York must continue to be the great business centre of the New World, and, in time, will become the chief commercial city of all the earth. Philadelphia and Boston are not despoiled nor diminished by the growth of New-York, but benefited by her greatness. When the decadence of New-York commences will be a sad day for our ambitious rivals.

Let each city cultivate its own specialty, and make the most of its own natural resources, instead of trying to depreciate the greatness of its neighbor. Boston has grown rich by means of its ice exports, its shoe business, its fisheries and its India trade, and not by its packet ships; and Philadelphia has become the mighty city it is by its coal business and manufacturing industry, and not by steamships and direct trade with Europe. If Boston designs to reconstruct her trade, as the *Traveller* suggests should be done, let her merchants look at the actual sources of their prosperity and make the most of them, instead of trying to outstrip New-York in a branch of business for which they have no natural advantages.

Senator Douglas at Chicago.

We publish in this morning's TIMES the speech of Senator DOUGLAS in full, on reaching Chicago. His entry to the chief city of his own State was well calculated to gratify him. A very large concourse had assembled to do him honor, and listen to his words. It was altogether an occasion of marked interest, not only in the public life of the Senator, but in the political history of the day.

The Kansas bill, and his connection therewith, formed, of course, the topic of his remarks. There could be little for him to say which was new, but everything he uttered derived interest from his position relative to the approaching canvass. Mr. DOUGLAS enters the field for reelection to the Senate. Upon his success his political future is staked. He is bitterly opposed by that portion of his own party which sided with the Administration on the Lecompton issue, and no force of official influence will be spared to beat him. From the Republicans he has nothing to expect but uncompromising hostility. They cannot forget the many fields in which the Little Giant fought them during the last fifteen years. In distant States it was at one time supposed they might overlook their ancient enmity. But such an idea never entered into the Republican mind of Illinois. He can expect from that party only the most determined opposition. They have presented as his competitor, in the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the man who, since the death of JOHN J. HARDIN, is their most beloved leader, and they will elect him if they can.

Under these circumstances the contest is one of extraordinary interest. Mr. DOUGLAS goes into it with a degree of spirit that deserves victory, and in Mr. LINCOLN he has a foeman worthy of his steel. The election which takes place in November is for State officers and members of the Legislature, which Legislature chooses a United States Senator. Illinois is from this time forward, until the Senatorial question shall be decided, the most interesting political battle-ground in the Union.

It were futile to predict the result. Mr. DOUGLAS has tremendous odds against him; but his resources are of no ordinary kind. On the stump he has no superior, and as a practical politician few equals. Besides, he will stand upon the theatre of a hundred victories, and speak to crowds who have never yet failed to respond to his persuasions. But, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that long possession of power cools friends and begets enemies, or that the Democratic Party of Illinois has been essentially weakened in the last six years. The battle must be close, severe, and doubtful. That it will be well fought is certain, and its results will be both important and memorable. If Mr. DOUGLAS shall succeed in detaching from the Administration Democrats enough to elect him, it will be the most brilliant triumph of his life.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.—Every man in the City appears to be better informed in relation to the nuisances which endanger the public welfare, than the officers whose special duty it is to abate them and remove them. All the reforms of abuses in the administration of the affairs of the City originate among outsiders. We never hear of anything being discovered out of the way, in any of the public departments, by the officers attached to them. Our Mayors never imitate the example of the Caliph of Bagdad, and make nocturnal visits in disguise, to see if there is anything that needs correcting in the administration of public affairs. They have eyes, but they see not; ears, but they hear not, and nostrils which smell not. If the Mayor or any of the officers about him were to look out of the windows in the rear of the City Hall, they could not fail to discover a most offensive nuisance which would not be permitted for a day in the yard of any decent private house in the City; but it being in the public grounds belonging to the official residence of the Chief Magistrate, and within sight of the office of the City Inspector, whose special duty makes it incumbent upon him to remove all nuisances, it is permitted to remain, to the detriment of the public health. Yesterday the Mayor, by special request of certain gentlemen, was taken down to that piece of disputed territory known as West Washington Market, that he might see the terrible condition in which that pestilential spot is allowed to be kept by the City Inspector. We hope that some beneficial results will follow from the visitation, and that somebody will then invite His Honor to walk down to Fulton Market, and take a view of that filthy spot, where a considerable part of our population are compelled to resort for their daily provisions. These places never before needed the personal inspection of the City Inspector so much as they do now during the present hot weather; and if he cannot be induced to attend to them, the Mayor should attend to him.

The Dudley Observatory.

It seems to be the fate of Observatory controversy that its several parts should be misplaced and ill-timed. The Trustees were wrong at the outset in removing Mr. GOULD, without first filing their charges against him, conferring with the Scientific Council as to the effect of the removal upon the business of the Observatory, and as to the possibility of at once securing a competent successor. But when, though out of the proper order, the charges were filed, and the Council consulted, it was clearly the moment for Mr. GOULD to reply to them in as distinct a form as he has done in the pamphlet just issued by the Council. He chose to follow the bad example set by his accusers. He appealed to Mrs. DUDLEY, and induced her to recommend the Trustees to resign. He appealed to the Scientific Council, a tribunal the Trustees refused to acknowledge; and it is only when the public, who have so long waited for his defence, had grown weary, and were on the verge of pronouncing judgment against him by default, that we are favored with his justification. The fear of being equally *malapropos*, or out of time, prevents us from commenting on this document until the Trustees shall have uttered their budget of evidence.

In the meantime, and in the same irregular order, we have a proposition for a reference of the whole case to five arbitrators. It is, of course, out of the question for the Trustees to accede to the plan at this moment, however they may treat it hereafter. The Scientific Council, in what they admit to be a spirit of defiance to the letter of the law, but in deference to the presumed equities of the case, are in possession of the Observatory. When they have surrendered the building, or when the Trustees have recovered it by legal help, it will be high time to talk of compromise. We must not expect the Corporators to treat with the insurgents with arms in their hands, and holding the fortress in possession. There must be a capitulation and then a treaty. Undisputed rights must be conceded, before doubtful ones are discussed. This natural sequence observed, we see no reason why the case should not be submitted to arbitrament. The Trustees may, perhaps, take exception to the right implied by an application of the sort signed only by benefactors of the institution; and we see no reason why it should be signed exclusively by such, since non-contributors are quite as likely to be practically interested in the scientific property of the Observatory, as the most liberal donor of money. They may also object, at least they should object, to a Committee of Arbitrators, not one of whom has made scientific pursuits his specialty. These preliminary points adjusted, let us by all means have an arbitration. There is hardly a sacrifice that ought not to be made in order to retain the cordial assistance of the Chief of the Coast Survey, and the eminent Cambridge Professor of Astronomy. The counsels of such men are of far greater value than the largest endowments, though these are not without their uses.

Close of the Cancemi Trial.

Yesterday MICHAEL CANCEMI was sentenced to be hung for the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, the execution to take place on the second of September. The Supreme Court refused to allow the judgment to be arrested by the very ingenious contrivance of the prisoner's counsel. These gentlemen, having proposed the withdrawal of a juror, were strongly inclined to take advantage of that manœuvre as a reason for a new trial. Although they proposed and agreed that eleven jurors should try the cause with the same effect as if there had been twelve, they had the face to ask the Court to regard the verdict of the eleven as no verdict at all. In this they could not be accommodated, and sentence was accordingly pronounced. An application on bill of exceptions for a new trial has already been made, which the Supreme Court will grant or not, in its discretion.

This is CANCEMI'S third trial, and the essential witness throughout, the one who saw the murder committed, was LAUTH, the German rag-picker. Without him, it was evident there would be no conviction. On the first two trials he testified consistently to the facts witnessed by him, and was of course produced by the prosecution on the third. It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that he then swore to an attempt of the prisoner's counsel to hire him to leave the country, and that the counsel not only contradicted this statement on oath, but charged LOUTH with soliciting a bribe. It was generally thought that the effect must be to destroy the credit of LAUTH'S testimony, as a direct question of veracity had been raised between him and the counsel. But the Jury, as we must conclude from their verdict, preferred to believe the rag-picker. At all events, CANCEMI was found guilty, and, as Judge WRIGHT well observed, no enlightened and conscientious person can read the evidence adduced upon the trial without being satisfied that the conviction was just.

Public opinion will not only sustain but applaud counsel for defending by all fair, honorable and legal methods, the friendless and penniless who may be arraigned in our Courts. But to go further, and through any motive, whether benevolent or selfish, to call in the aid of questionable practice or professional trickery, seldom benefits a client, and never fails to damage the standing of counsel.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT SEA.—The fiery Senator from Mississippi has so far conquered his sectional prejudices as to select Portland, in Maine, for his retreat during the dog days. This, certainly, is one of the most sensible acts of Mr. DAVIS' life, and deserves the especial notice of his biographers. But we are sorry to see that even the cool breezes of New-England waters failed to calm the fever in his blood. It so happened that the Anniversary of Independence overtook the honorable Southron on board the ship *Joseph Whitney*, which vessel was, at the time, not far from Boston. Mr. DAVIS was naturally called upon by his fellow-passengers for a Fourth of July speech. By a report which got into the Boston papers, we regret to notice that he was not entirely recovered from the Search question fever. He seemed to forget that the time for gasconade was past. The supply already exceeded the demand, even Buncombe ceasing to be an available market. England had acceded to all our demands. But this did not satisfy Mr. DAVIS. His blood was up, and "standing upon the deck of an American ship" he discoursed to the passengers and tars concerning the "insulting claims" of Great Britain, the manner in which we resented her insults, and the astonishment with which England heard the echoes of our Senatorial eloquence.

This sort of ventilation oratory might pass in the heat of the "outrage" season, when grave Senators vied with each other in the cheap bravery of irate verbosity, but Mr. DAVIS should never have carried with him to a Summer retreat a red-hot "outrage" oration. It was neither patriotism nor good taste to harrow the souls of his hearers after the occasion had gone by.

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES IN CANADA.—On Tuesday of last week the Canadian Government announced to Parliament that a general reduction of salaries has been resolved upon, commencing with those of the Ministers of the Crown, and extending to the whole body of Government employes. The salaries of members of the Executive Counsel, which are now £1,250 ($6,000) a year, are to be reduced to £1,000, ($4,000,) and those of the Solicitors General from £750 ($3,000) to £600 ($2,400) Ten per cent. is to be deducted from the salaries of public employes in the different departments of the Government. The salary of the Governor-General remains untouched. It is £7,777 15s. 4d. a year—upwards of $31,000. The retrenchment above-mentioned is, doubtless, attributable directly to the "hard times," from which Canada appears to suffer more than the United States. Nevertheless, the reduction is not inordinate, even for good times. Official salaries have always been higher in the Provinces than in the States, a fact for which there can be no good reason. The tendency in Canada to assimilate to republicanism is strong and constant. Monarchical institutions and aristocratic notions lose their force in crossing the Atlantic, and are with difficulty kept alive in a colony, which begins to feel strong enough almost for independence.

PORCELAIN PAINT.—In noticing, a short time since, the ornamentation of our publication office we inadvertently omitted any mention of the new porcelain paint with which part of the woodwork has been covered. This lustrous and brilliant paint is of a pure white, with a surface like fine China, from which it is most properly called porcelain. The surface has the hardness of metal and it can be washed without in any degree dimming its brilliancy. The body of the paint is zinc and it derives its peculiar qualities of hardness and brilliancy from the chemical preparation of the oil with which it is mixed. The agent for the sale of the Porcelain Paint is Mr. A. DIMOCK, No. 14 Cedar-street, and it is used by Messrs. HALL, LITTLE & HALL, No. 311 Fifth-street, who did the painting on the Russian frigate *Japanese*, with this beautiful paint.

The New Line of Bremen Steamers.

Somewhat more than a year since, the Press of New-York called attention to the fact that a large number of powerful screw-steamers were building on the Clyde, and at other European ports, intended as freight and passenger ships between Germany and the Baltic ports and New-York, and predictions were made by intelligent merchants that this class of ships would, ere long, drive our sailing vessels and more expensive steamers from the ocean. Whether these predictions are sooner or later to be fulfilled, or not, and our own merchants to be distanced in a fair competition for the European freight and immigrant trade, it is certain that such a result cannot long be postponed, in view of the rapid increase of the class of steamers referred to, under the auspices of foreign capitalists. A powerful Company, under the title of "The North German Lloyd," composed principally of Bremen capitalists, have just commenced running a line of powerful, first-class screw steamers between this port and Bremen, and after August there will be four steamers making regular fortnightly trips between the two ports, and touching at no intermediate port. In the size, construction and perfect adaptation of these vessels for the passenger and freight business, they have never, probably, been excelled by any steamers yet built. The first one of the line, the *Bremen*, Captain H. WESSELS, which is a fair sample of the four, arrived at this port about two weeks since, with a large cargo and nearly full of passengers. She sails again on Saturday next with a better freight than she brought out, and nearly as many cabin passengers. The *Bremen* is a powerfully-built iron steamer of about 2,500 tons register, 345 feet long, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 44 feet depth of hold. She is provided with superior accommodations for 60 first-class; 100 second-class, and 434 steerage passengers—total 650. The style of accommodations and low prices charged for passage by these steamers, place them in powerful competition with every other line now crossing the ocean. The charge for first cabin is $100; for second cabin, $55, and for steerage, $35. Everything is supplied in the first and second cabins, and in the steerage everything excepting mattresses. The saloons are 100 feet by 30, and are completed in a style at once substantial and beautiful. The state-rooms of the first cabin are furnished in a style equaling any other steamers afloat. The second cabin, or saloon, which is below the main deck, would be preferred, by a majority of passengers, for its greater security and comfort in rough weather, since nothing which can conduce to the comfort of passengers is overlooked, the only difference being that there are more berths in this than in the upper saloon. There are bath and smoking rooms, for both classes; ladies' and gentlemen's ordinaries, &c. Each vessel carries 8 FRANCIS' metallic life-boats. She is furnished with double equilibrium engines of CAIRD's patent, Greenock, of 750 horse power; cylinders 90 inches in diameter, air-pumps 48 inches; length of stroke 24 inches, and when going at full speed they will make 64 revolutions. She has a three bladed screw, 17 feet in diameter and 31 feet pitch. Her coal-bunkers will hold 1,000 tons, but 600 tons is all she consumes on each trip, the expenses of which are reckoned at about $25,000. The mail from Bremen pays them about $6,000 per trip, which it is calculated will not generally exceed twelve days. The entire cost of these steamers will not exceed $300,000 each. The next steamer will be the *Hudson*, Captain WENKE; then will follow the *New-York*, (new ship,) Captain VAN SANDEN, and last the *Weser*. They are to leave this port fortnightly on Saturdays.

The agents of the line in this City are Messrs. GELPCKE, KENTGEN & REICHELT.

Musical.

The Academy of Music reopened its welcome portals last evening, but failed to attract those eager crowds which the promise of a cool promenade decorated with fragrant exotics seemed to suggest. The weather of course had something to do with it; a storm threatened, &c., &c. Whatever the cause we were sorry to see so slim an attendance, for the Academy has been decorated with great taste and presents a grand appearance. The entertainment, too, was excellent—MUSARD and ANSCHUTZ conducting an orchestra of sixty of the best performers in the City. For the first time the programme was arranged in a sensible manner—the heavy and light music alternating and not being placed in separate masses as heretofore. Mme. ZIMMERMAN, a good and careful vocalist, and Mr. PERKINS, assisted in the singing department, and were warmly received. The entertainment in short was excellent and merited a full audience. A house so capitally ventilated as the Academy, with a vast promenade extending over the parquette to the furthest limits of the stage is not open to the usual Summer objection of heat. The rustling of ladies' dresses and the agitation of the masses keep up a novel and pleasing system of ventilation. These entertainments have only to be known, we trust, to be appreciated. With two of the best conductors in the country, good singers and soloists, and such an orchestra, it would indeed be a shame for the enterprise to perish for want of support.

News From St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the British brig *John Butler*, Capt. PASK, we have papers from Santiago de los Caballeros (San Domingo) to June 23. They contain a confirmation of the advices already received, that the revolution had finally ended, and the city of Santo Domingo had been unconditionally surrendered to the legitimate authority of the country. BAEZ had left the Island, and the army of Gen. SANTANA had, with great rejoicing, entered the city. The papers are full of the official documents, but contain no additional particulars of interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Superior City Controversy—The Town Site Law of May 23, 1844—Mr. Secretary Thompson's Reversal of his Predecessor's Opinions and his Repeal of Certain Provisions of the Laws of the United States—Is the New Law Intended for Kansas?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

Your telegraphic correspondent asked a pregnant question the other day, *apropos* to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the tract of the public lands covered by Superior City. The Secretary had decided that it did not belong to the Chippewa Indian claimants, because they were not American citizens, and were not preempting in good faith. He further decided that the application of the County Judge of Douglas County to enter the tract in trust for the original settlers and occupants was rejected. Then says your correspondent, "Who *does* Superior City belong to?" So the young *débutant* when GARRICK told him his *forte* did not lie in tragedy and did not lie in comedy, exclaimed in despair "Where the devil then does it lie?" Since your telegram was published the Secretary has printed his opinion in the *Union*, where it appears with a great flourish of trumpets as a highly important decision by the Secretary of the Interior.

We take issue on reading this opinion with the Washington editor who can deem any "decision" of any Secretary of the least importance whatever; for what is a decision that decides nothing? Mr. THOMPSON, in this very "decision," shows of how little importance he considers the decision of his Department when he overrules, right and left, the decisions of his predecessor, *in this very case*. It is curious enough to consider the mutability of Departmental law. This case has been pending since the Summer of 1854. Great political and financial interest was brought to bear in the General Land Office to establish four void preemption certificates which had been issued to certain half-breed Indians, for the benefit of the proprietors of *Superior*, a town in which Senator BRIGHT, CORCORAN the millionaire banker, RIGGS his former partner, RICE, the delegate from Minnesota, NELSON, now United States Judge in Minnesota, and certain other operators were largely interested. The General Land Office wabbled a little in its judgment, and an appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. MCCLELLAND kept the papers on his table a twelvemonth, and the case was very industriously and intelligently examined by Dr. FRAILEY, a gentleman of great experience in the office and perfectly familiar with the whole land system. The case was, on his suggestion, as we have understood—at all events on certain points stated by him—referred to the late Attorney-General, Mr. CUSHING. This gentleman returned two opinions of considerable length and more than his usual ability, which are to be found in the seventh volume of the *Opinions of the Attorneys-General*. These opinions were adopted by Mr. MCCLELLAND as settling the law of the Superior City case. They were transmitted to the General Land Office as the *guides for its determination*; and the Commissioner was directly instructed to receive one of them as furnishing a rule of action for his Bureau in reference to the question determined, arising under the act of May 23, 1844. On these opinions questions of fact were transmitted for examination to the Land Office at Superior, to which it is only necessary to refer. The facts were found all against the half-breed preëmptors, and the case was returned to Washington *that the law might be applied to the facts*.

But now a new order of things existed in the Interior Department. The old Secretary was out of his seat. Dr. FRAILEY was deceased, much lamented by all who knew his many virtues, and a great loss to the public. Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING was no longer an oracle to the prevailing powers. The case was readjudicated. Less experienced men than Dr. FRAILEY undertook to revise his judgment; and an opinion was written up for Mr. THOMPSON to put his his signature to, which was very judicious and conclusive where it followed the law of the case, and the language of Mr. CUSHING, but ran into ludicrous blunders the moment the writer undertook to set up for himself and to manufacture some new law for the occasion. The whole interpretation of the act of May 23, 1844, which is an act regulating municipal preëmptions.—which had been deliberately adopted by the Department from Mr. CUSHING'S opinion, was overruled and an entirely new interpretation of it set up—and the case was disposed of upon bran new law, which the next Secretary will scatter to the winds. If that is a miserable servitude where the law is vague and uncertain, what sort of a slavery must that be where there is no law but such as a Secretary's Clerks may make for the nonce?

On examining the opinion of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, the source of his difficulty and of his difference from his predecessor and the Attorney-General, is obvious. Mr. MCCLELLAND and Mr. CUSHING interpreted the law from the *body* of it, Mr. THOMPSON advises from the *title*. "The *title*," says Mr. THOMPSON, "as well as the words employed," &c. Again, "referring to the *title* of the act, it may easily be *determined*," &c. Here is a Daniel come to judgment. There is no ambiguity in the words of the *act*, but the title, which is no part of the act, is employed to "determine" the sense of those words, and, indeed, is the key of the Secretary to its whole construction. Mr. CUSHING and Mr. MCCLELLAND read the act, and construed the act; but Mr. THOMPSON has stuck fast at the title, and has reversed a well-settled interpretation of the act drawn from the enacted words by a studious cogitation of words that are not enacted at all.

The worst feature in this case, however, is the adjudication by the Secretary of matters that were not in judgment before him. The law of 1844 refers the application of the County Judge to enter a townsite to the "proper Land Office," or the office in the district where the town is situated. The application was duly made there, but the Register and Receiver could not act upon it, pending the controversy with regard to the half-breed certificates, and gave a receipt to this effect for the money paid. When the question came up on the validity of the half-breed certificates, the Secretary undertook to act also on the application of the County Judge, which had not yet been passed upon by the "*proper Land Office*," as the law expressly requires. This the Secretary *could do*—for he *has* done it—the principle on which the Illinois Justice sustained his somewhat questionable jurisdiction over larger amounts than the laws contemplated. But the secretary could not do this lawfully, nor without committing a gross outrage upon the rights of individuals.

It is sufficient to show the "great importance" of this decision of Mr. THOMPSON to state that it in effect subverts the uniform and unquestioned law of the General Land Office since 1838. It breaks down rules and principles on which hundreds of towns have been hitherto selected, settled and occupied. It repeals so much of the preemption law of 1841 as excludes "any portion of the public land that has been *selected* as the site of a city or town" from agricultural preëmption. It repeals entirely the mode prescribed by the laws of 1841 and 1844, *in pari materia* of settling and occupying town sites, and renders it impossible to secure them by any law except the permission of the Secretary in every case. This opens an enormous amount of patronage to the Department. It will increase tenfold the corruptions of our land system. And if there were not a Supreme Court in the land, it would work ruinous injustice to hundreds and thousands who have pio

THE LECOMPTON FRAUD.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

Delivered at Chicago, July 9.
From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

Mr. DOUGLAS said:

I can find no language which can adequately express to this vast assembly my profound gratitude for the magnificent welcome which you have extended to me on this occasion. This vast sea of human faces indicates how deep an interest is felt by the people in the great questions that agitate the public mind, and underlie the foundations of our free institutions. A reception like this, so enthusiastic that no one man can be the object of the enthusiasm, clearly shows that there is some great principle which sinks deep into the human heart, and involves the rights and liberties of a whole people.

What has brought you together with a unanimity and a cordiality never before excelled, if equaled, on any occasion? I have not the vanity to believe that it is any personal compliment to me. It is an expression of your devotion to that great principle of self-government to which my life for many years has been, and, in the whole of the future, will be, devoted. If there is any one principle dearer and more sacred than all others in free governments, it is that which asserts the right of every people to form and adopt their own fundamental laws, and to manage and regulate their own internal affairs and domestic institutions.

When I found an effort being made, during the recent session of Congress, to force a Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will, and to force that State into the Union with a Constitution which the people had rejected by ten thousand majority, I felt bound, as a man of honor, as a representative of Illinois—bound by every consideration of duty, fidelity and of patriotism, to resist to the utmost of my power the consummation of that fraud. We did resist it, and resisted it successfully, until the attempt was abandoned. We forced them to refer that Constitution back to the people of Kansas, to be accepted or rejected, as they should decide at an election which is fixed for the first Monday in August. It is true that the mode of reference and the form of submission were not such as I could sanction with my vote, for the reason that it discriminated between Free States and Slave States—providing that if they came in with the Lecompton Constitution they could be received with 35,000; but if they chose to demand another Constitution more consistent with their sentiments and their feelings, they should not be received into the Union until they had 93,420 inhabitants. [Cheers.]

I did not consider that mode of submission fair, for the reason that any election is a mockery which is not free, any election is a fraud upon the rights of the people which holds out inducements for affirmative votes, and penalties for negative votes; [cheers;] but while I was not satisfied with the mode of submission, while I resisted that mode to the last, demanding a fair, a just, a free mode of submission; still when the law passed it has placed it within the power of the people of Kansas, at that election, to reject the Lecompton Constitution, and then make out another in harmony with their opinions and their principles instead. I do not believe that either the penalties on the one hand, or the inducements on the other, are going to force that people to accept a Constitution to which they are irreconcilably opposed. All I can say is, that if their votes can be controlled by such considerations, all the sympathy that has been expended upon them has been misplaced, and all the efforts made in defence of their rights of self government were made in an unworthy cause, and if they are to be influenced in the result by these considerations.

Hence, my friends, I regard that Lecompton battle as having been fought and the victory won, because the arrogant demand for the admission under the Lecompton Constitution unconditionally, whether the people wants it or not, was abandoned, and the principle which recognizes the right of the people to decide for themselves was substituted in its place. My friends, while I devoted my best energies, all my energies, mental and physical, to the vindication of that great principle: and while its result has been such as will encourage that people to come into the Union with such a constitution as they desire, yet the credit of this great moral victory is to be divided among a large number of men of various and different political creeds. [Cheers.] I rejoiced when I found, in this great contest, the Republican Party coming up manfully and sustaining the principle that the people of each Territory, when coming into the Union, had a right to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits.

I had seen the time when that principle was controverted. I had seen the time when all parties did not recognize the right of the people to have Slavery or Freedom—to tolerate or prohibit Slavery as they chose—but this power was claimed by the Congress of the United States to the exclusion of the decision of the people of the Territory, and when I found, upon the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, the Republicans and the Americans of the North joining with, and I may say, too, some glorious American and Old Line Whigs from the South, [applause] like CRITTENDEN and BELL, [applause] when I saw these gentlemen uniting with a portion of the Democracy to carry out, and vindicate the rights of the people to decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits, I was rejoiced within my secret soul, for I saw an indication that the American people, when they came to understand the principle, would give it their cordial support.

The Crittenden bill was as fair, as perfect an exposition of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as could be carried out by any bill that man ever devised, and it proposed to refer the Lecompton Constitution back to the people of Kansas, with the right to accept it or reject it, as they pleased, at a fair election to be held in pursuance of law; and in the event they rejected it and formed another in its stead, then they became a State under the Constitution of which they approved. The bill was just in all its provisions. I gave it my cordial support, and I was rejoiced when I found that it had passed the House of Representatives, and for a time I entertained the hope that it would have passed the Senate.

I regard, therefore, the great principle of Popular Sovereignty as having been vindicated and made triumphant in this land as a permanent rule of the public policy in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States. Illinois took her position upon this principle many years ago. You will recollect when, in 1850, after the passage of the compromise measures of that year, I returned home; that there was great dissatisfaction at my course in supporting those measures. [Cry of "shame."] I appeared before the people of Chicago at a mass meeting and made a vindication of each and every one of those measures, and by reference to that speech, which was printed and circulated broadcast throughout the State at that time, you will find that I there said these measures are all founded upon the great principle that a free people ought to possess the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and while these things were conferred by the Constitution upon the people of the States, I saw no reason why the same principle should not be extended to all the Territories of the United States.

A general election was held in this State a few months afterward, at which all these questions were thoroughly canvassed, and members were instructed in regard to the wishes of their constituents upon the measures. When that election was over the members assembled, and proceeded to consider the merits of these measures, and what was the result of their action? They passed resolutions, first repealing the Wilmot Proviso instruction, and in lieu of that they adopted another in which they declared that the great principle which asserts the right of the people to make their own form of government and establish their own institutions, is the birthright of freemen, the gift of Heaven, and a legacy from our ancestors, established by the blood of the Revolution, and that no limitation on that right must hereafter be inserted in any government for the Territories, either as a Territory or in their Constitutions when they became States. That resolution, thus declaring the great principle of self-government, as applicable to the Territories and States, passed the House of Representatives in that State by a vote of 61 in the affirmative and only four in the negative.

Thus you find an expression of public opinion—enlightened, educated public opinion—by the representatives of Illinois in 1851, approaching nearer to unanimity than has ever been obtained on any controverted question. That resolution has stood upon the statute-book of Illinois—on the journal of the State of Illinois—from that day to this, a standing instruction to the Senators from Illinois, and a request to her Representatives to carry out that principle in all future cases. Illinois, therefore, stands prominent as a State which stood forward early, and established her platform, concurred in by Whigs and Democrats alike, applicable to this Slavery question—that hereafter the people of the Territories and States were to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and that no limitation on that right was to be permitted in any form. [Applause.]

Hence what was my duty in 1854, when it became necessary to bring forward a bill for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska? Was it not my duty in obedience to that Illinois platform—to that standing instruction adopted almost unanimously—was it not my duty to incorporate in that Nebraska bill the great principle of self-government, declaring that it be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way? I did introduce that principle—it corporated it into the Nebraska bill, and perhaps I did as much as any living man in the enactment of that bill. [applause,] by it establishing that doctrine upon the public policy of the country. I then vindicated that principle against assaults from all sections of the Union. During this last session it became my duty to vindicate it from assaults from the other section of the Union. I vindicated it boldly and fearlessly, as the people of Chicago can bear witness, when it was assaulted by Free-Soiler, [a voice, "Yes, old boy,"] and during this Congress I have vindicated it equally boldly and fearlessly when it was attempted to be violated by the almost united South. [Applause.] I pledged myself to you on every stump in Illinois in 1854, I pledged myself to the people of other States, North and South, wherever I spoke; I gave the pledge in speeches in the Senate and in Congressional reports, and in every form in which I could reach the public mind or the public ear. I gave the pledge that I, so far as the power should be in my hands, would vindicate that principle, the right of the people to form their own institutions, to establish Free States or Slave States, as they chose, and that that principle should never be violated either by fraud or violence, or by circumvention, or by any other means, if it was in my power to prevent it. [Applause.] I now submit to you, my fellow-citizens, the question for your decision, whether I have not redeemed that pledge in good faith? [Voices, "Yes."] Yes, my friends, I have redeemed it in good faith, and it is a matter of heartfelt gratification to me to find these assembled thousands—this multitude of persons assembled this night, bearing their testimony to the fidelity with which I have vindicated that principle, and performed my pledges.

In connection with that I will be entirely frank with you. My object was to secure the right of the people of each State and of each Territory, North and South, to decide for themselves, and to have Slavery or not, just as they should choose. I am equally frank to say to you, that my opposition to the Lecompton Constitution was not predicated upon the ground that it was a Pro-Slavery Constitution, nor would my action have been different if it had been a Free-Soil Constitution. My speech against the Lecompton fraud was made on the 9th of December, while the vote upon the Slavery clause in the Constitution was not taken until the 21st day of the same month—nearly two weeks afterward. I made my speech against the Lecompton monstrosity, solely upon the ground that it was a violation of the fundamental principle of Free Government, on the ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will. They were adverse to it. Hence I denied the right of Congress to force it upon them, either as a Free State or as a Slave State. [Cries of "Good," "Bravo," "Hear, hear."] I deny the right of the Congress of the United States to force a Free State upon an unwilling people. [A Voice—"Good, again."] I deny the right of Congress to force a slaveholding State upon an unwilling people. I deny your right to force a good thing upon a people unwilling to receive it? [Laughter.] The great principle, the right of every community to judge and decide for itself whether a thing is right or wrong—whether it is good for them to have it, or evil for them to adopt it—the right of free action and the right of free thought—the right of free judgment upon the question is dearer to every true American than any other right under a free government. Hence my objections to Lecompton was that it undertook to force a Constitution upon that people against their will, in opposition to their wishes, and for that reason violated the great principle upon which all our institutions rest.

It is no answer to this argument to say that Slavery is an evil, and hence should not be tolerated. You must allow the people to decide for themselves whether it is a good or an evil. You allow them to decide for themselves whether they desire a Maine Liquor Law or not; you allow them to decide for themselves what kind of common school system they will have; you allow them to decide for themselves as to what kind of a banking system they will adopt, or if they will have any; you allow them to decide for themselves the relation between husband and wife, guardian and ward; in fact you allow them to decide for themselves on all other questions; why not let them decide on this? Whenever you put a limitation upon the right of any people to decide what laws they want, you have destroyed the great fundamental principle of self government. [Applause.]

In connection with this subject, perhaps it will not be improper for me, on this occasion, to allude to the position of those who have chosen to arraign my conduct on this same question. [A Voice—Talk more to the crowd, and not to the people around you there. ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for the Administration.]

I have observed from the public prints that but a few days ago the Republican Party of the State of Illinois assembled in Convention at Springfield, laid down a platform and nominated a candidate as my successor. [Voice—"No! never!" and slight hisses.] I take great pleasure in saying that I have known personally and intimately for about a quarter of a century the worthy gentleman nominated for my place, and I will say also that I regard him as a kind, amiable, intelligent gentleman, and an honorable opponent, and hence whatever issue I may have with him will be an issue of principle, and not one involving personality. [Loud applause.]

That gentleman made a speech before that Republican Convention which had unanimously nominated him for the Senate, which speech was evidently carefully written and well prepared. It constitutes the basis upon which he proposes to carry on the campaign during this Summer. That speech lays down two distinct propositions, which I shall now notice and upon which I shall take a direct and bold issue with him.

In the first place, he sets out in his speech to say, quoting from Scripture, that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that the American Government divided into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot stand; that they should all be the one, or all be the other. In other words, he asserts, as a fundamental principle of this Government, that there must be uniformity in the laws—local laws and domestic institutions of each and all the States of this Union. He, therefore, invites all the non-slaveholding States to band together, organize as one body, and make war upon Slavery in Kentucky, upon Slavery in Virginia, upon Slavery in the Carolinas, upon Slavery in all the slaveholding States of the Union, and to persevere in that war until it shall be exterminated. He then invites the slaveholding States to band together as a unit, and make aggressive war upon the Free States of this Union, with a view to establish Slavery in Illinois, New-York and New-England—in every Free State of the Union—and keep up that warfare until it shall be firmly established in their limits. He advocates, boldly and clearly, a war of sections—a war of the North against the South—of the Free States against the Slave States—a war of extermination to be continued relentlessly until the one or the other shall be universal, and all the States shall either become Free or become Slave.

Now, my friends, I must say to you frankly, that I take bold and unqualified issue with him upon that principle. I assert that it is neither desirable nor possible that there should be uniformity in the local laws and domestic institutions of the different States of this Union. The framers of our government never contemplated uniformity in these internal concerns. The fathers of the Revolution and sages who made the Constitution, well understood that the laws and institutions which would suit the granite hills of New-Hampshire, would be utterly unfit for the rice plantations of South Carolina; they well understood that the laws which would suit the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania and New-York, would be utterly unfit for the large mining districts of the Pacific or the lumber regions of Maine. They well understood that a great diversity of climate, soil and products in a Republic as large as this, required different local and domestic relations in each locality adapted to the wants of each separate State, and for that reason it was provided in the Federal Constitution that the thirteen original States should remain sovereign and supreme, within their own limits, in regard to all that was local and internal and domestic, while the Federal Government should have certain specified powers, which were general and national. [A voice—"That you may never die."] The framers of the Constitution well understood that each locality, having separate and distinct interests, required separate and distinct laws, domestic institutions and police regulations, each adapted to its own wants and own conditions; and they acted on the presumption also that these laws and institutions would be as diversified and as dissimilar as the States would be numerous, and that no two would be precisely alike, because the interests of no two were precisely the same. Hence I assert that the great fundamental principle which underlies our complex system of State and Federal Government contemplated diversity and dissimilarity in the local institutions of each and every State then in the Union or hereafter to be admitted into the confederacy. [Applause.]

Hence I conceive that my friend Mr. LINCOLN, has totally misapprehended the great principle upon which our Government rests. Uniformity in local and domestic affairs would be destructive of State rights, of State sovereignty, of personal liberty and personal freedom. Uniformity is the parent of despotism the world over, not only in politics but in religion. Whenever that doctrine is proclaimed, that all States must be Free or all must be Slave, that all labor must be white or all must be black, that all persons in each State must have the same privileges, and be governed by the same reputations, you have destroyed the great safeguard of the citizen, thrown around him by the Constitution.

How is this uniformity to be accomplished, if it was desirable and possible? There is but one mode in which it could be brought about, and that one mode would be to abolish the State Legislatures, blot out State sovereignty, and merge the rights and sovereignty of the States in one consolidated empire, vesting Congress with plenary power to make all the police regulations, and domestic concerns and local laws throughout the limit of the Republic. When you shall have done that, you will have uniformity; then you will have all the States free or all slave; then slaves will vote everywhere or nowhere; then you will have a Maine liquor law in every State or in none; then you will have uniformity in all things, local and domestic, by the authority of the Federal Government; but when you have uniformity, you will have constituted these thirty-two States—independent at present—into one consolidated empire, with a uniformity of despotism reigning paramount throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Applause.]

Hence, my friends, I am driven irresistibly to the conclusion that diversity, dissimilarity and variety in our local and domestic institutions, are the great safeguards of our liberties: that the framers of our institutions were wise and sagacious and patriotic when they made this Government a confederation of sovereign States with a Legislature for each, that Legislature having the power to make all domestic institutions and laws to suit itself; and if we expect to maintain our liberties, we must preserve the sovereignties of the States—we must maintain and carry out that great principle of self-government incorporated in the compromise of 1850, indorsed by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and embodied and carried out in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and vindicated this year by the refusal to bring Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which she had voted down.

The other proposition advanced by Mr. LINCOLN in his speech consists in a crusade against the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground of the Dred Scott decision. On this question also I desire to say to you unequivocally, that I take direct or distinct issue with him. I have no warfare to make on the Supreme Court of the United States [applause] either on account of that or any other decisions which they have pronounced from that bench. The Constitution of the United States has provided that the power of the Government—and the constitutions of the several States had the same provisions—shall be divided into three departments—the executive, legislative and judiciary. The right and the province of expounding the Constitution and the construction of law is vested in the judiciary established by the Constitution. As a lawyer, I feel at liberty to appear before a Court and controvert any principle of law while the question is pending before the tribunal; but when a decision is made, my private opinion, your opinions, all our opinions must yield to the majesty of that authoritative adjudication—[cries of "Good," and cheers]—and I wish you to bear in mind that this involves the great principle upon which our rights and our liberties and our property all depend. What security have you for your property—for your reputations—for your personal rights, unless the courts are to be upheld and their decisions respected, when once finally rendered by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution?

I do not choose, therefore, to go into an argument with Mr. LINCOLN in reviewing the various decisions that the Supreme Court has made either upon the Dred Scott case or any other, and I have no idea of appealing from the decision of the Supreme Court upon a constitutional question to a decision of a town meeting. [Cheers.] I am aware that an eminent lawyer of this city, now no more, once said that the State of Illinois had the most perfect judicial system in the world, subject to one exception, which could be cured by a slight amendment. That amendment was that the laws should be changed so as to allow an appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on all constitutional questions, to two Justices of the Peace. [Cheers and laughter.] My friend LINCOLN assures me that that proposition was when I was a Judge of the Supreme Court. If that be true, I don't think that that fact adds any greater importance or weight to the suggestion. It matters not to me who was on the bench, whether Mr. LINCOLN or myself, a Lockwood or a Smith, or whether it was a Taney or a Marshall; yet the decision of the highest tribunal of a nation on the Constitution of the country must be final until it has been reversed by equally high authority. Hence I am opposed to this doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN'S, by which he proposes to take an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon these high constitutional questions, to a Free-Soil or Republican caucus situated in the country—yes, or to any other caucus or town-meeting. I respect the decision of that august tribunal; I shall bow in deference to it. I am a law-abiding man; I will sustain the Constitution of my country as our fathers have made it, and I will yield obedience to the laws, whether I like them or not, as I find them on the statute-book. I will sustain the judicial tribunal and the constituted authorities in all matters within the pale of their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution. But I am equally free to say that the reason assigned by Mr. LINCOLN for resisting the decision of the Court in the Dred Scott case does not commend itself to my approbation. He objects to it because that decision declares that a Negro descended from African parents, who were brought here and sold as slaves, is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States. He says it is wrong, because it deprives the Negro of the benefits of that clause of the Constitution which says that citizens of one State shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. In other words, he thinks it is wrong, because it deprives the Negro of the privileges, immunities and rights of citizenship, which pertain, according to the decision, only to the white man. I am free to say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion this Government of ours is founded on a white basis. It was made by white men for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men in such a manner as they should determine. It is also true that a Negro or Indian, or any other man of an inferior race to the white man, should be permitted to enjoy, and humanity requires that he should have all the rights and all the privileges and all the immunities which he is capable of exercising consistent with the safety of society. I will give him every right and every privilege which his capacity will enable him to enjoy consistent with the good of society where he lives. But you may ask me what are those rights and privileges? My answer is that each State must decide for itself the nature and extent of those rights. Illinois has determined for herself. We have decided that the negro shall not be a slave. We have, at the same time, decided that he shall not vote nor hold office, nor serve on juries, nor enjoy political privileges. I deny the right of any other State to complain of our policy on that subject, or to interfere with or attempt to change it. On the other hand, the State of Maine has decided that in that State a negro may vote on an equality with a white man. The sovereign power of Maine had a right to prescribe that rule for herself. Illinois has no right to complain of Maine for conferring negro suffrage, nor has Maine any right to interfere with or complain of Illinois for denying negro suffrage. On the other hand, the State of New-York has decided in her Constitution that a negro may vote, provided he owns $250 worth of property, and not otherwise. The rich negro may vote, but the poor one shan't. Although that distinction does not commend itself to my judgment, yet I say that the sovereign power of New-York had a right to prescribe that form of the elective franchise if she chose to do so. On the other hand, Kentucky and Virginia, and other States, have provided that negroes, or a certain class of them in those States, shall be slaves, having neither social nor political rights. Without indorsing the propriety of that decision, I assert that Virginia has the same power, in virtue of her sovereignty, to tolerate slavery within her limits, that Illinois has to banish it forever from her borders.

I assert the right of each State to decide for itself on all these questions, and I do not subscribe to the doctrines of my friend LINCOLN, that uniformity is either desirable or possible. I do not acknowledge that they must all be free or that they must all be slaves. I do not acknowledge that the negro must be our equal everywhere or nowhere. I do not acknowledge that the Chinese must have the same rights in California that we would confer upon him here. I do not acknowledge that the Coolie, imported into this country, must necessarily be put upon an equality with the white races. I don't acknowledge any of these doctrines of uniformity in local or domestic regulations in the different States. Thus you will see, my fellow-citizens, that the issue between Mr. LINCOLN and myself, as the respective candidates for the United States Senate, is made up in a direct, unequivocal, fair issue. He goes for uniformity of domestic institutions, for the war of sections, until one or the other shall yield. I go for the great principle of the Nebraska bill, for the right of the people of each State to decide for itself. On the other point Mr. LINCOLN goes for a warfare upon the Supreme Court of the United States because of their judicial decision. I yield obedience to, and acquiesce in, the final determination of the highest judicial tribunal of the nation upon our Constitution. He objects to the Dred Scott decision because it does not put the negro in possession of the rights of citizenship on an equality with the white man. I am utterly opposed to negro equality with white men. I repeat, that this nation is a nation of white people, a people composed of European descendants, a people that have established this Government for themselves and their posterity, and I am in favor of preserving not only the purity of their blood, but the purity of the government, from all mixed races or amalgamations. We have seen the effects of these mixed races of superior and inferior races, this mixture of white men, and Indians, and Negroes. We have seen it in Mexico, in Central America and in South America, and in all the Spanish-American States. Its result has been deterioration, demoralization, and degradation below the capacity for self-government. I am opposed to taking any step that recognizes the Negro or Indian as the equal of the white man, to have a voice in the execution and administration of the Government. I would extend to the Negro and the Indian, and all dependent races, every right, every privilege, and every immunity consistent with the safety of the white race, but equality he never should have, either political or social, or in any other respect whatever. Then, my friends, you see the issue is very distinctly drawn. I stand by the same platform that I have so often proclaimed to you and to the people of Illinois heretofore. I stand by the Democratic organization, yield obedience to its usages, and support its regular nominees. I indorse and approve the Cincinnati Platform. I adhere to, and intend to carry out as a part of that platform, the great principle of self government, which recognizes the right of the people of each State and Territory to decide for themselves upon their domestic institutions. In other words, if the Lecompton issue shall arise again, you have only to turn back and see where you have found me for the last six months, and then rest assured you will find me in the same position, battling for the same principles, and vindicating it from any assault from whatever quarter it may come, so long as I have the power.

Thus you have the outline of the propositions which I intend to discuss before the people of Illinois during the coming campaign. I have made up my mind to appeal to the people against the combination that has been made against me!—the Republican leaders having formed an alliance, an unholy and unnatural alliance, with a portion of unscrupulous Federal officeholders. I intend to fight that allied army wherever I meet them. I know they deny the alliance, but yet these men who are trying to divide the Democratic Party for the purpose of electing a Republican Senator in my place, are just as much the agents and tools of the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN. Hence, I shall deal with this allied army just as the Russians dealt with the allies at Sebastopol: that is, the Russians did not stop to inquire, when they fired a broadside, whether it hit an Englishman, a Frenchman or a Turk. Nor will I stop to inquire, nor shall I hesitate, whether my blows shall hit these Republican leaders or their allies who are holding the Federal offices and yet acting in concert with them. I do not include all Government office-holders in this remark; such of them as are Democrats, and show their Democracy by remaining inside of the Democratic organization and supporting its nominees, I recognize as Democrats. But those who, knowing they would be voted down inside the Democratic organization, go outside and attempt to divide and destroy it, in consort with the Republican leaders, have ceased to be Democrats, and hence belong to the allied army that is now fighting me and my principles.

My friends, I have exhausted myself, and I certainly have fatigued you, by the desultory remarks I have submitted to you. I will not go on longer to-night. It is two nights since I have been to bed; I have a right to a little sleep to-night. I will, however, have the opportunity of meeting you and addressing you face to face on, I trust, more than one occasion, before the November election is held. In conclusion, I must again say to you, and justice to my own feelings demands it at my hands, that I should say my gratitude for the welcome you have extended on this occasion knows no bounds, and can be described by no language which I could command. I feel that I am literally at home among my constituents. This welcome which you have extended has amply repaid me for every effort that ever I have made in the public service for the twenty-five years that I have held office at your hands. It not only compensates for the past, but it furnishes an inducement and incentive for future effort which no human heart could feel, which had not witnessed the magnificent reception you have extended to me this night on my return.

The Crops—New-York.

A letter from Genesee, Livingston County, New-York, states that "times in that vicinity still point downward! I hear of no Winter wheat that will escape the weevil; I don't believe we shall harvest a hundred bushels in the towns of Genesee and Avon. The insect also attacks rye and barley, and is doing a great deal of damage to the north of us, but not quite so much in Groveland and towns southwest."

Murray Hill and Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Emboldened by the cheery notice of our woes in your paper, I will add a little of my own personal experience of the manners and customs of our *bête noir*, the Harlem Railroad. I shall not go into the arguments which can be made, and have so often been made, by the citizens against this wholesale nuisance, for they and the facts upon which they are based are legion, and are known to everybody and to none better than the Company aforesaid.

We are perfectly satisfied with the justice of our cause, as recognized by the repeated ordinances of the City Government, which seem only made to be disregarded by this Company, which arrogates to itself the whole control of and right of way on the upper part of the Fourth-avenue; in short, they seem to regard the avenue as their own property, and statements to that effect, more in earnest than in jest, are frequently made by the employes of the road, when spoken to about the constant infractions of the rights of the citizens.

I wish now to make our grievances and troubles as patent to our fellow citizens as they are to ourselves. Heaven forbid that we should wish them to suffer with, but only for us, and in so doing to recognize fully the position we are in, and to obtain as good an idea of the sufferings of our Murray Hill community as I can give them.

Does everybody know the extent of Murray Hill? If not, I will tell them that it extends from about Thirty-second-street to Forty-second-street, and from Third to Sixth avenues, thus embracing within its limits no inconsiderable portion of the City, all of which is nearly built up, and with a class of houses that will compare favorably with any in the City. Now the engine-house of the Harlem Railroad is between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and neither it nor any of their buildings are a credit to themselves or the City, *and indeed the whole of them are such poor affairs that they look as though the Company, when they built them, did not regard permanence of location as probable.* The engines fire up sometimes, it may be, in the old-fashioned way, but it is conjectured by curious persons in this vicinity that it is more frequently done with oily rags, &c., to judge by the disagreeable odor emitted. When ready, they run out upon their track, waiting till the train is made up, perhaps a quarter of an hour, perhaps more, all the time *belching* forth, in mechanics sulphurous gases and smoke, sometimes white-smoke, but always *smoke*, in great volume. If it be calm, and it is mostly so at this season, it diffuses itself lazily through the atmosphere, and remains some time. If there is a breeze, then one or the other side of the hill has a full benefit of it; and woe to the good housewife whose clothes are hung out to dry, for the deposit of cinder and soot is at times so great as to require them to be washed again and again. If I thought the President of the Harlem Railroad Company would accept, I should be tempted to send him an invitation to pass a few days with me, by way of inspecting and judging for himself what our "PERLINES" must be.

But *faute de mieux*, I captured a Western Railroad President, installed him in a back room in the house, opened the windows, (thermometer 86°,) and left him to his fate. I believe up to this time *that* President had never been known to swear, but you ought to hear him now. Mr. Editor, I do not dare to say all he said, but he pronounces the whole concern the most abominable nuisance of which he could conceive, and said (like Mayor WOOD, our best friend!) he did not see how we had stood it so long.

The engine, then, having disgusted everybody but the Harlem Railroad people with its baptism of nastiness, proceeds up the tunnel at the rate of six miles per hour, sending out another installment of the same character through the charming specimens of chimney architecture over the tunnel, and so on until out of sight, or out of smoke.

Now if kind readers and you, Mr. Editor, will bear in mind that with the thermometer above 80° the windows and doors must be open, and also, how subtle and penetrating is smoke, then and you will have some idea of our sufferings; they are, indeed, intolerable, and the only way for you all to realize them, is to stop up all your chimneys one of these hot days, and then make a fire of wood and coal! So much for smoke!

Let us see now what the Road does for the Fourth-avenue. I will not ask you or your readers, Mr. Editor, to imagine Second, Third, Sixth or Eighth avenue to be suddenly barricaded in the night, and then the consternation and anger of the inhabitants thereat next morning; but I will merely ask them to go up to the *break* of Fourth-avenue at Thirty-third-street, and there they will see a great, ugly and begrimmed monster of a tunnel-mouth occupying one-third and the centre of the avenue, and on the east side they will see the avenue cut down perpendicularly, only leaving a passage-way on the *westerly side*, little more than a footpath, and not good even for that; for a great part of the time it is occupied by locomotives going in, coming out, and frequently standing on the track across said passage-way, entirely and effectually blocking up this great public thoroughfare. Persons are frequently forced to make a detour by Madison and Lexington avenues, to get up or down town. The accommodation of omnibuses we are entirely deprived of. Indeed, persons even without this stoppage are not very desirous of frequenting this part of the avenue immediately below the tunnel, as the cars after being detached from the engine frequently rush down the track at a fearful speed, twelve or more miles the hour, though the City ordinance forbids a greater rate than six miles the hour. This is the cause of the killing and maiming of persons that at different times has taken place on this road.

In short, this Railroad Company has deliberately and determinedly cut off and stopped, withut authority of law, all travel upon this frequented and valuable business avenue, obstructing citizens in their lawful calling, endangering their lives, and occasionally if not oftener, putting an end to them, and all from a mutinous and obstinate indifference to the repeated Acts of the City Councils against them, and of the wishes of the citizens; and indeed to their own best interests. They have not scrupled to break their promise made as to compliance with the laws of the City with reference to removal to Forty-second-street, time and again, and their whole occupation in this respect seems to be to break laws, and set them and the citizens at defiance, staving off the action which they know will most certainly take place sooner or later.

In short, Mr. Editor, they have for years run their track through the *Plumb Gut cut*, and are in more ways than one, "*a stink in the nostrils of the land.*"

Yours respectfully,
A PROPERTY HOLDER ON MURRAY HILL.

The Open Polar Sea.

MR. EDITOR: It appears to me that the interest in a Northwest Passage is nearly or quite ended, but the interest in that Polar sea is on the increase. I remember reading several years ago in "Brydone's Tour," that he talked with the Captain of a whale ship, and the Captain stated that the North Pole was an open sea, which he had seen on his expedition in search for whales, about fifty years ago, and Dr. MITCHILL, an American Philosopher, shows that the greatest point of cold is some degrees this way from the North Pole; and explains, on philosophical principles, why it must be so.

I am rather inclined to think that if an expedition was got up to solve *this* mystery, that plenty of adventurers might be found to engage in it. It is an exceedingly interesting subject. Yours, &c., O. H.

Law Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your article, in your paper of July 7, in which you call upon some man in the City "to make the reform of our administration of criminal justice the work of his life," I am induced thereby to submit the following plan of reform:

The evil is admitted by lawyers to its fullest extent—but what can they do to remedy it, so long as the great root of the evil is permitted to live and govern the whole tree, untouched? The people have adopted a constitution which no legislature or lawyer can set aside, even for the sake of promoting justice.

The radical error is in a complicated system of Courts—with concurrent jurisdiction—to which add a want of harmony among the Judges, and often great incapacity and you have a complication of evils enough to discourage any but the most sanguine from making any attempt at reform.

A lawyer is inclined to think that if the people choose to tolerate and even to cherish such evils, he can live under it as long as they can, and about as comfortably.

The truth is, the business of this City and the Court of Appeals has outgrown the Constitution—it makes no adequate provision for such an immense increase of law business, and the Legislature has been compelled to try and evade it by establishing Courts and tribunals never contemplated by the Constitution.

First—Call a convention of the people, and adopt a Constitution which will not make the number of Judges of the Supreme Court dependent upon the population of this District as compared with the population of other Districts, but one that will authorize the appointment of enough Judges to do the business of a District.

Second—Abolish all Courts except the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, the Surrogate Court, the Police and Justice of the Peace or District Courts.

Third—Divide the Supreme Court into a General Term, which shall meet every month, and remain in session as long as any business remains unfinished—and into as many special parts or circuits as there are Judges to hold them—giving to one or two parts, if the exigencies of public business require more than one, criminal jurisdiction in all cases, except such petty cases as may be finally determined by a Police Justice or Justice of the Peace; and in any case where the conviction of the prisoner would impose a penalty of more than ten years' imprisonment or of death, require two Judges to hold the Court during the trial; and in case of division of opinion or material exceptions, require them during the trial forthwith to consult the General Term—by written statement or otherwise—so that the opinion of the General Term should be the law of the Circuit during the progress of the trial, and take away all right to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, except in errors of law, certified to be so, in the opinion of at least one Circuit Judge.

Some of the advantages of altering the jurisdiction of our Courts, by abolishing some of them as above, or in some similar manner, are

First—It retains the present system, which, in theory, is believed to be one of the best among civilized men.

Second—It simplifies the jurisdiction that the Judges cannot enjoin, and counteract each other, all having concurrent jurisdiction, and an appeal lying to the General Term.

Third—It would give a uniform system of practice and construction of the law. One rule being established by the General Term, would then apply to all similar causes or combination of facts. It sometimes happens now that as many rules of construction are adopted as there are different Courts.

And, finally, let the Judges themselves try to avoid the temptation of adopting fine-drawn, hair-splitting differences, and distinctions where they tend, as they most always do, to defeat substantial justice. A.

Emigration Meeting.

COLORED PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 5th, while the cannon were roaring which spoke of liberty for the white races, the colored people were assembled to discuss the project of emigrating the Central America, Hayti, or some land of freedom where they can enjoy true liberty. Spring-street Hall was the place designated, and a respectable meeting was charmed with several very eloquent speeches on liberty, and against proscription. The speeches, as forensic displays, were highly creditable to the colored race, and demonstrated the capacities of that people beyond cavil. One of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. HOLLEY, of New-Haven, stated that several thousand persons were ready to go (to his personal knowledge) as soon as proper arrangements could be perfected. Men of property and intelligence could scarcely endure the proscriptions and petty persecutions under which they labored. Most of the speakers took the ground that it was highly expedient to discuss the question now, and look the matter in the face. A separate nationality was needed by the colored race, and there were men enough to pioneer in this work. The meetings will be continued, we are informed, and these subjects thoroughly discussed.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1857.

The Corcoran Scandal at Washington.

From the Washington Star.

The affidavit of JAMES J. DICKINS, Esq., which we print below, effectually puts at rest the last batch of aspersions upon our fellow-citizen, W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., growing out of circumstances connected with his domestic affairs, in which he has the hearty sympathy of the parents of all properly-regulated families in this community. Mr. C. has of late been subjected not only to most vexatious annoyance of his family, in New-York, on the part of the party who thus threatened his life, pistol in hand, but perhaps to more serious annoyance from the false publications in prurient newspapers, concerning his domestic affairs.

District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.—On the 5th day of July, 1858, at or about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, deponent was passing the corner of Connecticut-avenue at the intersection of H-street; that, passing from said corner to the south side of H-street, opposite the residence of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., his attention was attracted towards the front door of said Corcoran's residence, where deponent saw said Corcoran standing on his steps at said door, and at the same time deponent also saw E. D. de Muruaga, of the Spanish Legation, on the pavement near the front of the steps, with a drawn and presented pistol, the pistol being presented towards said Corcoran, at the same time using violent language, leading this deponent to believe that said assault was committed with the intention of provoking an assault in return by said Corcoran, by drawing a pistol or otherwise, with the purpose then of immediately killing said Corcoran, and that, after said presentation of said pistol, the said Muruaga slowly retreated backwards along the pavement, still using violent language; that this deponent's attention was particularly drawn to the parties from the commencement of the assault to its termination, with nothing to obstruct his view; that this deponent saw no pistol or other weapon drawn by the said Corcoran, or in his possession, during the whole time; neither did said Corcoran advance towards said Muruaga, or make any demonstration of an assault whatever, with the exception of threatening him with the penitentiary.

JAMES J. DICKINS.

CARRYING FAT CATTLE TO MARKET.—A drover communicates to a Western paper some particulars respecting the transportation of cattle to the seaboard. The statement is designed to correct some alleged errors in an article which appeared in this paper, and for this reason we give its material portions. Referring to the TIMES article he says:

"The writer having been engaged in such business, for the past four years, as to enable him to know how live stock is carried from the 'Prairies of Illinois' to New-York, will say that the above does not give a fair statement of facts. The running time as there given is incorrect, and if the TIMES' people had the bills of some of the drovers to foot, for yarding, feed, &c., while *en route*, they would sing a different tune. To show the incorrectness of the TIMES' statement, we will take one principal route, premising that there is nearly or quite the same opportunities for rest, food and water, by other routes as this. From Springfield, Illinois, stock is taken on the cars to Lafayette, 160 miles, over the Great Western and To

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, A situation as salesman in an importing or domestic dry goods commission house, by a young man, who has had eight years' experience in the business in two of the largest houses in Philadelphia. Is well acquainted with the Philadelphia jobbers and most of the Western jobbers. Would be willing to travel to take orders, having three years' experience in that branch of the business. Can bring the most satisfactory recommendations as to capability, integrity, &c. Address Z, Box No. 632, Philadelphia Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be produced. Call on or address No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; he has got the best of references from the last six years; he is sober, honest and obliging, and is worthy of entire confidence; he has no objection to the country. Leave a note at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and it will be promptly attended to. R. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store, or assistant gardener, or anything where he could be useful. He is temperate, and not afraid of work. Apply for three days, at J. LEACH'S book engraving and picture frame store, No. 80 Nassau-st. No liquor dealer need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can produce the highest of reference from his last place. No objections to the country for the Summer months. Call or address a note to C. M., No. 31 West 13th-st., which will be promply attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has got City reference. Apply to A. SMITH, seed store, No. 4 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 134, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do general housework or chamberwork, in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF years' experience, as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth; would go as lady's maid, being accustomed to traveling in all parts. Will be found fully climated and not subject to be sea-sick, and as such the distance or location no object, but a good home is what is looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most respectable girl, who has seven years' reference from her last employer; is fully experienced and competent in either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; is willing to go in the country; highest testimonials for character and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; will be found a girl of neat appearance, and the most obliging disposition, can furnish the most satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or chamberwork, in a private family; will be found a girl of very clean and neat appearance; can speak English fluently, and has the most unqualified recommendations from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation to do up stair-work or general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can be seen at No. 468 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as first-class cook or to do general housework or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chambermaid or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country; with three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 6th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO THOroughly understands her business, as cook in a gentleman's family; can give the best of City references, if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, either City or country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply for two days, at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young woman, for general housework, has four years recommendation from her last place, has no objection to the country. Also by an excellent American cook, has the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No 93 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman, a situation to take the care of an invalid lady, to travel in any part or at her own residence; can give the best of references. Can be seen at this office, between the hours of 9 and 11, or address E. W., Box 178.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 533 3d-av, 2d floor, front room, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON ACCOUNT OF change of circumstances. A New-England lady, without encumbrance would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Mrs. CLIFTON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA, No. 28th 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and to do light chamberwork. Has best of City reference from the last place. Call at No. 145 6th av., in millinery-store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Hammersley st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 Spring st.

A LADY WITH THE BEST REFERENCES, speaking and writing four languages, and understanding sewing and all that is useful in assisting a lady in traveling, wishes to engage with a respectable family about to travel. Address A. E., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SOUTHERN SALESMAN IN A general hat, cap and straw goods house; one who has a large acquaintance and can command a good trade, may find a desirable situation by addressing Box No. 3,560, New-York Post-Office, immediately.

WANTED—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman, who understands plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; must be of an obliging disposition and good tempered. Apply at the second house north of Gates-av., on Clinton av., (west side,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, A GOOD laundress, and a good nurse and seamstress, to go into the country. Apply between the hours of 7 and 10 this morning, at No. 20 Amity-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, who is familiar with the book business. No others need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 3,010, Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH COACHMAN; HE must be entirely temperate. Good wages. Advertiser lives near Baltimore. Apply at the Astor House.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office No. 370 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED by CROSBY & WILLIAMS, No. 486 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIN COBNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AUCTION SALES.

PEAD & COLE, Auctioneers.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE made by C. W. BROWN to HENRY MARTAN, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, seven road wagons, four sets of harness, the well known trotting horse *Tom Thumb*, the fast pacing horse *Jim*, and a sorrel mare; also two iron safes, lot of cleaning lot of jewelry, three desks, horse blankets, furniture, &c.
JOHN SHIELDS, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at No. 70 west 26th st., near 6th av., consisting of every description of household furniture, parlor furniture, suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description, bed-room furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattrass bolsters, pillows, palliasses, &c., sofa rockers chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets etc.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, Britannia and fancy goods, TUESDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Catalogue sale of a choice stock best ware, sold in lots to suit retailers and country buyers. No postponement and sale positive.

JOHN LEVISEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, a choice collection of oil paintings by celebrated artists, by catalogue, at the salesroom No. 291 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Sale positive.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 16th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth; a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier mirrors, marble top etaseres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, of entirely new style and superior workmanship, at the old established manufactory No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. PRESDEE.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
A large assortment kept constantly on hand by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.
PUBLISHERS OF THE
NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE NATIONAL FIFTH READER,
lately issued from the Press has already been adopted in the Public Schools of New-York, Albany, Lancaster, Pa., and many other important cities. It is pronounced superior to all others.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS.
ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS.
Law Blanks, Rodgers' Knives, Gold Pens, Portemonaies, &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT Right, which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most likely to become universally adopted of any yet brought before the public. Parties who are in possession of western territory are making a handsome fortune from it. Persons having land, houses or merchandise, wishing to exchange for such an improvement, will find this a rare opportunity. The most satisfactory information will be given at the office, No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., where a working model can be seen

A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,000, INFLUence, and a thorough knowledge of the clothing business, wishes a partner, either special or active, with $5,000 to $10,000, to start the above mentioned business. Address H. B., *Times* office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$1,500.—JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—In one of the best locations in the City, well furnished, and doing a good business. Rent very moderate. To a person about entering business this is an opportunity rarely offered. For particulars, address PRINTER, Box No 169, *Times* office.

$2,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN HAVing the above-named sum, (or more,) is wanted as partner. Article small, very neat, useful to every one, and is patented. The manufacture is already carried on, so that profits can be "closely" estimated. Address Box No. 627, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES WISHING TO CLOSE OUT STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.—Several thousand dollars cash, with several thousand acres Western land desirably located, will be exchanged for a large stock of goods—staple dry goods preferred. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 109 *Times* office.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins, Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber, bare, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. S. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON.....$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON.....10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273 511 and 758 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2 000 pounds, delivered free of cartage at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1-58.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Saloons Nos. 796 and 782 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

THE FLIES ARE ANNOYING!
When you want to take an afternoon nap,
Or—when you want to write a letter,
Or—when trying to enjoy a quiet dinner,
Or—when they *go in to drink before you*
THE REMEDY IS TO CATCH THEM.
The means, the Patent Fly Trap, that goes by clockwork, and catches a quart an hour.
Peacock Fly drivers for the dining-room. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....$251,888 52
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th August to POLICY HOLDERS to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.
The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.
New-York, July 8, 1858.
This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus.....$251,888 52
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Fifty per cent to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending July 1, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of August to Policy Holders to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day 6 per cent interest will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.
The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the Stockholders, of 6 per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 8 1858
This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 Atlantic-st.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent, per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 26th inst.
Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys depos ted previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $6 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.
The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall st., corner of William. (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 6, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 16th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (16) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst. until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK July 1, 1858.
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
No. 96 Exchange Place, New-York, July 6, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.
THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building NO. 343 BROADWAY,
formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos 51 and 53 White-st.

TO WOODEN-WARE DEALERS AND others, desiring in house furnishing articles. A first-rate location, near Tompkins Mar.et; rent very low—$300. Address JONES, Box No. 137, *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY brick houses, now finishing, with basement and under-cellar, arranged to be economically heated, and containing all the modern improvements; designed for a genteel family who are desirous of living in their own house, at a moderate cost. Price, $4,000. Located convenient to the 2d and 3d av. Railroads. Apply at the drug store corner Broadway and 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR TWO-STORY AND basement houses in Fleet-st., Brooklyn, 206 feet from Fulton av. cars, and 10 minutes' walk from the ferries; these houses are first class, and completed in the very best manner. Price $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the depot, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house 42x37, barn and stables; lot 65x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house, in Brooklyn near the Ferry, in a good neighborhood, for a small place in the country, or merchandise; difference, if any, in cash. Price, $4,500; mortgage, $2 500. Also, a lot on Court-st., free and clear; price, $1,200. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIrable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A TENEMENT HOUSE, NEARLY new, in a good location, and paying ten per cent. on the investment, would trade for a small farm. Address H. F., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.
Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and variel landscape some of the best portions of English scenery
The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.
To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Passaic river, about twenty-five miles from the City of New-York, and ten minutes' walk from the depot of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, now in the course of construction, and will be finished about the first of November, which will bring the premises within one hour of the City. Upon the premises there is a good substantial and convenient two-story dwelling, with wing attached, and a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery. For terms and particulars, inquire of W. C. WEED, No 85 Warren-st., or M. M DICKINSON Piermont.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET AT MANHASSETT, L. I.—A pleasant cottage, with garden and about one acre of land with a running brook on the premises, and situated within five minutes' walk of the bay; is easy of access by steamer to Sands' Point from which a stage runs to the door. For particulars and terms, which are low, apply to
W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.' TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOOMER, near the premises.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A HOUSE AND TWO acres of land for sale in Keyport, with

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$7,717,886 23
Average amount of Specie....2,281,711 56
Average amount of Circulation....233,670 00
Average amount of Deposits....6,944,883 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$889,491 00
Average amount of Specie....85,983 00
Average amount of Circulation....9,661 00
Average amount of Deposits....495,949 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$650,836 00
Average amount of Specie....47,514 00
Average amount of Circulation....93,356 00
Average amount of Deposits....342,936 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,206,906 69
Average amount of Specie....4,364,158 93
Notes Late Bank of America....$21,966 } 101,491 00
Average amount of Circulation....79,536 }
Average amount of Deposits....7,820,635 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,197,948 07
Average amount of Specie....3,3-7,876 30
Average amount of Circulation....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits....8,348,116 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,020,538 74
Average amount of Specie....224,193 80
Average amount of Circulation....99,109 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,068,052 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,771,303 30
Average amount of Specie....1,019,408 83
Average amount of Circulation....371,243 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,502,621 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. HALSEY, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,140,620 35
Average amount of Specie....339,594 48
Average amount of Circulation....41,884 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,628,177 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,259,483 75
Average amount of Specie....1,334,819 23
Average amount of Circulation....185,450 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,524,333 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWAY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,347,496 07
Average amount of Specie....1,765,750 42
Average amount of Circulation....287,5-3 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,740,527 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,278,451 15
Average amount of Specie....422,977 52
Average amount of Circulation....226,314 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,907,776 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
MATHIAS SANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$376,178 48
Average amount of Specie....28,481 67
Average amount of Circulation....104,870 00
Average amount of Deposits....321,677 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,522,773 43
Average amount of Specie....338,119 73
Average amount of Circulation....189,822 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,151,517 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$510,099 20
Average amount of Specie....95,185 04
Average amount of Circulation....102,061 00
Average amount of Deposits....294,981 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,985,508 06
Average amount of Specie....791,663 00
Average amount of Circulation....265,059 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,173,924 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
J. E. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$714,746 20
Average amount of Specie....93,536 84
Average amount of Circulation....155,757 00
Average amount of Deposits....551,572 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,115,789 06
Average amount of Specie....694,207 97
Average amount of Circulation....16,6 5 25
Average amount of Deposits....2,115,172 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,600,575 24
Average amount of Specie....972,193 39
Average amount of Circulation....111,440 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,353,204 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,400,287 69
Average amount of Specie....404,986 10
Average amount of Circulation....130,459 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,389,530 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$183,844 98
Average amount of Specie....33,847 63
Average amount of Circulation....26,348 00
Average amount of Deposits....84,888 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,763,688 88
Average amount of Specie....352,754 28
Average amount of Circulation....135,718 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,640,73. 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$746,419 97
Average amount of Specie....109,035 59
Average amount of Circulation....114,275 00
Average amount of Deposits....632,246 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$259,996 85
Average amount of Specie....59,957 25
Average amount of Circulation....30,246 00
Average amount of Deposits....152,516 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,299,099 41
Average amount of Specie....349,249 45
Average amount of Circulation....96,698 00
Average amount of Deposits....936,145 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,405,840 52
Average amount of Specie....374,263 03
Average amount of Circulation....197,819 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,473,941 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$844,566 24
Average amount of Specie....241,567 58
Average amount of Circulation....136,174 00
Average amount of Deposits....809,404 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,941,612 94
Average amount of Specie....331,309 65
Average amount of Circulation....241,599 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,562,011 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,740,252 28
Average amount of Specie....2,322,600 70
Average amount of Circulation....311,968 20
Average amount of Deposits....5,030 998 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$837,548 85
Average amount of Specie....171,394 55
Average amount of Circulation....95,136 00
Average amount of Deposits....692,557 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,713,669 40
Average amount of Specie....268,489 56
Average amount of Circulation....169,288 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,299,201 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,914,181 09
Average amount of Specie....1,167,963 46
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank....258,887 61
Average amount of Deposits....3,954,957 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of '58' for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$212,699 05
Average amount of Specie....132,573 93
Average amount of Circulation....24,713 00
Average amount of Deposits....185,833 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$793,337 04
Average amount of Specie....157,690 68
Average amount of Circulation....117,402 00
Average amount of Deposits....707,389 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,673,763 44
Average amount of Specie....438,187 52
Average amount of Circulation....48,080 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,376,938 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,594,036 31
Average amount of Specie....2,433,331 81
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....235,595 00
Average amount of Deposits....6,467,808 62

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,395,240 66
Average amount of Specie....405,680 12
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....123,216 06
Average amount of Deposits....1,338,346 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES BARNES, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,320,830 39
Average amount of Specie....1,424,913 54
Average amount of Circulation....199,360 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,437,899 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount o Loans and Discounts....$1,401,842 31
Average amount of Specie....229,087 31
Average amount of Circulation....118,998 00
Average amount of Deposits....982,589 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,419,578 23
Average amount of Specie....405,290 83
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....180,011 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,281,610 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$396,624 96
Average amount of Specie....37,197 19
Average amount of Circulation....93,799 00
Average amount of Deposits....29,966 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$384,605 94
Average amount of Specie....56,784 19
Average amount of Circulation....166,902 00
Average amount of Deposits....142,788 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$251,122 66
Average amount of Specie....21,237 17
Average amount of Circulation....124,814 00
Average amount of Deposits....253,701 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,672,046 24
Average amount of Specie....456,024 72
Average amount of Circulation....101,652 60
Average amount of Deposits....1,534,260 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$570,517 48
Average amount of Specie....120,346 01
Average amount of Circulation....100,983 80
Average amount of Deposits....460 193 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$1,067,300 65
Average amount of Specie....153,393 67
Average amount of Circulation....127,448 00
Average amount of Deposits....876,045 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$3,955,048 61
Average amount of Specie....926,040 42
Average amount of Circulation....181,049 33
Average amount of Deposits....3,466,774 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday morning, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$620,290 03
Average amount of Specie....171,993 09
Average amount of Circulation....115,440 00
Average amount of Deposits....538,145 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. F. HUNTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,433,047 54
Average amount of Specie....733,989 43
Average amount of Circulation....58,150 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,917,346 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $993,713 17
Average amount of Specie....242,993 94
Average amount of Circulation....96,660 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,046,072 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest not credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,138,483 42
Average amount of Specie....236,371 00
Average amount of Circulation....97,130 00
Average amount of Deposits....715,596 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$2,695,555 00
Average amount of Specie....659,918 00
Average amount of Circulation....99,759 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,394,736 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,333,104 19
Average amount of Specie....232,117 81
Average amount of Circulation....106,195 00
Average amount of Deposits....878,351 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,074,447 57
Average amount of Specie....552,030 69
Average amount of Circulation....106,916 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,631,475 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM BARTON & CO., as manufacturers and importers of Sheffield cutlery and hardware, will hereafter be continued under the style of BARTON & SCOTT, No. 18 Cliff st.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. WILLIAM BARTON, JOHN H. SCOTT.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. S S BACHMAN as partner in my business. The firm from this day will be J. GARSON & CO.

NEW YORK July 1, 1858. J. GARSON.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their

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Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

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DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST, New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was adopted that the Harlem Gas Light Company be directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth to Sixth avenues.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to instruct the New-York Gas-Light Company to light the streets of their district until further instructed by the Common Council, at the rates of the contract which has expired, was offered by Councilman ARCULARIUS and referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Several resolutions proposing to have streets flagged were referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition to regulate and grade One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, Third-avenue, was presented by Councilman MCGALPIN and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Councilman ARCULARIUS submitted a resolution declaring that the Wards in the upper part of the City are in a "wretched condition," and that there is specially appropriated in the last tax-levy the sum of $50,000 for Macadamizing Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; and praying that the Joint Commission be directed to proceed without delay to have the said work done; which resolution was adopted.

MAYOR'S VETO—THE ORPHANS' HOME.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, and ordered to be printed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution of leasing to the Orphans' Home the plot of ground belonging to the Corporation, situate on the block bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, for twenty years, at the annual rent of one dollar, is herewith returned, with my objections. The plot contains 12 lots of land, and a fair valuation of the same should realize to the Corporation, on a lease thereof, at least $1,200 a year for the present, and long prior to the termination of the proposed term $3,000. The Institution in question is no doubt one which deserves the active sympathies of the public, and whether it is one which should entitle it to receive from the Corporation the lease of this valuable plot at the lease of one dollar a year for the period proposed, may be doubted. If the matter rested alone with this case, or if the proposed grant were one which could be treated as other leases of the Corporation with private individuals, my objections would in a sufficient measure be avoided. But past experience in similar affairs has shown to me, and has no doubt proved to the public, the impolicy of executing to charitable or religious institutions such long and favorable leases. The result generally has been, that what was first granted as a lease has finally terminated an absolute grant. The improvement of the ground, and the possession thereof by the institution in active operation, with its benevolent character, have heretofore been found sufficient to operate on the charitable feelings of the members of the Common Council, to obtain either a long renewal on the same favorable terms, or the complete grant of the premises occupied. Not this alone either, for the example in one case has served to encourage and induce these institutions, religious or charitable, to similar applications, and when all had an equal claim, it has been difficult to discriminate, and thus the Corporation has been deprived of the use of, or has given away plot after plot of its real properties, now of immense value.

I appreciate highly the benevolent and disinterested services of the truly noble women who have inaugurated and so far conducted this most worthy institution. Its objects deserve the good wishes as well as the kind and active sympathies of every citizen, and so far as it provides for those who would either become a charge upon the City's charity, it should receive from the Common Council an annual donation proportionate thereto. In this way the ment of its debt as well as for its public requirements—City can legitimately aid it. The real property of the City should, however, be held sacred for the pay neither granted without a due consideration or leased unless in accordance with its fair valuation. No right, in my opinion, exists in the Common Council to act otherwise. It is true that your resolution requires the sanction of the Legislature, but this is merely carrying out by State authority what in itself should never be done.

Signed, D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The report of the Committee on Sewers, concurring to have a sewer built in Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was laid over.

A similar disposition was made of a report concurring to build a sewer on Thirty-sixth-street. And also, in the case of a report concurring in the erection of a sewer in Twenty-fourth-street.

Four reports from the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing vacant lots on Forty-ninth-street, filling in sunken lots in Second-avenue, and also in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, were laid over.

A resolution annulling the lease of ferry from the foot of Jackson-street to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, and directing the Comptroller to advertise the same, was offered by Councilman FRAZER, and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places concurring in the action of the Board of Aldermen in favor of laying out a park on Fourth avenue, was laid over.

The report of the Finance Committee on the matter of the application of Samuel Milbank and James T. Bertine relative to the title of property sold them by the corporation, asking to have the whole subject referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was adopted.

The report of the Committee in favor of paying the bill of Dr. Samuel Griswold for medical services, was laid over.

A variety of other routine business was called up, and the Board adjourned until the next evening.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met on Monday—present, his Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board of Councilmen, and Doctors THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The Health Officer reported to the Board that a bark named *Essex*, Capt. RAY, from Sagua la Grande, came into Quarantine on the 29th ult.; that the Captain reported to the Boarding Officer that the officers and crew on board of the bark were all well, and had been well in Sagua, and that yellow fever did not prevail there. He further stated that this vessel arrived in port June 29, before the Board ordered all vessels coming from Sagua to be quarantined, and that in view of the statements made by Capt. RAY, the vessel was allowed to proceed to the City five days after arrival, and after being thoroughly fumigated and ventilated.

The bark came to the wharves on the 3d instant, and on the evening of the 9th inst. it was ascertained that Capt. RAY had reported falsely as regards the sickness which had been on board of his vessel, that the mate of the ship *Grotto* had communicated information that the *Essex*, while in Sagua, lost two men of yellow fever, and that the captain's wife and the second mate were also sick. An officer was dispatched on the six o'clock ferry-boat the next morning, with instructions to bring the bark forthwith to quarantine; the order was promptly executed, and the vessel now lies safely at the quarantine anchorage. It was ordered that the captain be arrested, and held to answer for the violations referred to.

The following correspondence was laid before the Commissioners, touching the case of the frigate *Susquehanna*:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 13, 1858.

SIR: Referring you to my letter of 6th inst., I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 10th inst., just received by me from the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing me to allow the stores taken from the United States steamship *Susquehanna* to be deposited in the United States warehouse at Quarantine.

The necessary instructions, under the authority contained in the letter before referred to, have been given to the officer in charge of said warehouse.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

(Copy.) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 3d inst., and you are hereby authorized to allow the stores taken from the steamer *Susquehanna* to be deposited in the United States warehouse at quarantine, if it can conveniently accommodate the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector of Customs, New-York.

The Board ordered these papers on file.

Applications of owners of vessels from Trinidad de Cuba, for permission to allow them to come up, were presented, but no definite action was taken.

The steamer *Tennessee* was allowed to proceed to Hunter's Point for repairs.

Mr. BERGEN, from Gowanus Bay, who complained that bedding was cast ashore there, apparently from shipping, was informed that all refuse materials from infected vessels were burnt in the iron scow, and that the rags referred to came from emigrant ships lying off Castle Garden.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

"BLATTING" AT A POLICE CAPTAIN AND THE DIRE CONSEQUENCES—EXPENSE OF PUMMELING AN EX-COUNCILMAN.—Police Captains draw more pay than any other members of the Police force. Their position is one of dignity, and they like to have others know and feel it. Most of them, notwithstanding the order of the Police Commissioners to the contrary, discard the brass-buttoned blue coat and striped pantaloons. A failure to show proper respect to persons clothed with such dignity and authority, must be followed, of course, with dire consequences, as the following statement will show:

Some nights since, Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth Ward, strongly impelled by a desire to see how things were moving in his precinct, started on a stroll through the Ward. He saw the sleek and well-dressed proprietors of underground groggeries selling, without license, poisonous rum to men with bloated bodies, shrunken legs and glazy eyes. That was of no consequence. He saw the dazzling light of numerous gambling hells, and knew that merchants were being robbed there of their credit; that bank clerks were losing the sacred deposits of widows and orphans intrusted to their keeping, and that many a hopeful young man was there preparing the way for his own inevitable ruin. That was of no consequence. He saw outcast women, whom neglect, disease and hopeless poverty had driven to the extreme of wretchedness and danger, begging men to accompany them to their miserable lodgings. That was of no consequence. He saw numerous brilliantly-lighted and splendidly-furnished houses of prostitution, and heard gay music and dancing inside, and he knew that young girls were nightly decoyed there to their eternal ruin. That was of no consequence. He saw numerous violations of City ordinances, but none of these were worthy of notice.

At the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets, a crowd of men stood talking together and smoking their cigars. The Captain saw the crowd and the crowd saw the Captain. The Captain passed by quietly, but the crowd just as he passed "blatted" at him, not a feeble little sick calf's bleat, but a genuine bull-calf bleat, from the bottom of their lungs. The Captain turned around, looked sharply at the crowd, as if to awe them into silence by the dignified intentness of his gaze. The men "blatted" a second time. The Captain straightened himself up at full length—he is every inch 6 feet tall, but usually goes a little bent over—and with a fierce emphasis in his voice told them to disperse instantly. They "blatted" a third time. Here was a matter of the most serious consequence.

The Captain is a man of undoubted physical courage, but the most courageous men are not above considerations of expediency. Calling his sergeant and a policeman to his aid, they attempted to disperse the crowd. Ex-Councilman Hugh O'Brien insisted on his right to remain where he was. Captain Williamson thought otherwise, and took hold of the obstinate ex-Councilman, who, in turn caught hold of him. The Captain with his locust gave the ex-Councilman a sharp rap over the knuckles. Mr. O'Brien unloosed his grasp, and instantly sought to get the Captain under the grasp of the law. He entered a complaint of assault and battery against the Captain, who was arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice STEERS. The Captain promptly gave bail—the amount being fixed at $300—before the Magistrate to answer the alleged offence. The examination is set down for to-morrow.

Capt. Williamson, in his return made yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, made no mention of his own arrest. Mr. Carpenter had heard of the arrest, however. On seeing the Fourteenth Ward Captain, the following brief dialogue ensued:

Deputy Superintendent, (with a stern voice)—How is this, Capt. Williamson? You have always carefully noted the arrests of all the disorderlies and vagabonds in your Ward, without fear or favor. On looking over your return, I find a most important arrest not noticed—an arrest, too, of one of the most noted vagabonds in the Ward. I would like an explanation of the omission.

Capt. Williamson, (with a look of blank astonishment)—I am entirely ignorant of any such arrest as you mention.

Deputy Superintendent—You are a bright Police Captain. I don't want any such Police Captains under me, and, what is more, I won't have them.

Capt. Williamson—Really, Mr. Carpenter, it is most strange; very singular. What is that you say—a noted vagabond arrested—who can it be? Who arrested him—what is his name?

Deputy Superintendent—The person arrested was a fellow personating Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Capt. Williamson—(a smile creeping over his face, and breaking at the mouth into a loud laugh)—Really, Deputy—God bless me—capital joke—almost frightened me to death. [Suddenly sobering.] It was quite a serious affair, though; the Ex-Councilman "blatted" at me. I rapped him on the knuckles, and was arrested for it. But plainly I did not care to have the fact get into the papers, and thus did not mention it.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.—Peter McGinness, charged with the murder of William Sohl, the German Longshoreman who died on the 7th inst. at the City Hospital, was arrested Sunday evening in the First Ward. McGinness, it will be remembered, got into an altercation with Sohl about two weeks ago, while the latter was at work assisting in loading a vessel at the foot of Robinson-street, North River, and stabbed him several times with a knife, after which he fled. It was not known who he was at the time, and his arrest was effected solely by the description given of him to the Police. He had disguised himself by shaving off his whiskers and wearing different clothing. He was taken yesterday to the Tombs and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He gives his age as 43, although he looks much older, and says he is a laborer and unmarried.

A STATEN ISLANDER IN NEW-YORK.—Charles Marks, who lives on Staten Island, came to New-York on Sunday to enjoy a holiday. A frail female enticed him into No. 118 Centre-street. On going away he found himself missing a roll of bills to the amount of $85, and forthwith caused the arrest of Frances Coleman, the girl, and Frederick Carson, the proprietor of the place. The girl was committed to answer the charge of grand larceny, the proprietor for keeping a disorderly house, and the complainant required to give $500 bail to appear as a witness. Marks thinks the holiday a dear one.

SURRENDERED BY HIS BAIL.—George Renk, who robbed George Levy on the 18th ult., in Cliff-street, near Beekman, was surrendered, yesterday, by his bail. It is reported that Levy cannot survive his injuries, and bail was surrendered for this reason. The two men were porters, and an altercation ensued between them on account of Levy charging Renk with doing work under the ordinary prices.

STEALING A WATCH—A young Canadian, named James Neal, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $100 from James Haskin, at No. 100 Church-street. The watch was found concealed in a stove pipe. The accused was locked up for trial.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.—Wm. McMenomy, a carman, was committed yesterday to the Jefferson Market Prison to answer a charge of carrying a slung shot. Officer Clark, of the Ninth Ward, made the complaint and arrest.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.

We have on hand a large assortment of Patent Premium Mosquitoe Canopy Nets, which is a sure protection against mosquitoes.
LYON & GOODNOW,
No. 455 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—A great combination of attractions will be found at this favorite theatre to-night, and a selection of pieces that will please all. The house is well ventilated by patent windsails.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

THE WATER-WORKS—UNMUZZLED DOGS—THE RECESS—DEBURG'S ESTABLISHMENT—ATLANTIC STREET RAILROAD.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair.

THE WATER-WORKS.

Alderman PIERSON called up from the table the following, which was offered some some weeks ago, based on a communication from the Water Commissioners, suggesting, but not making a direct request, that something of the kind should be offered:

Whereas, It is clearly demonstrated not only by the unanimous opinion of the Water Commissioners in their communication to the Board of Aldermen in August last, but by the personal examination of the members of this Board, that the open canal, as now proposed by the contract for supplying the city with water from Jamaica Creek, will be neither perfect nor enduring; and

Whereas, The supply of water for the use of the city for all time to come, is now demonstrated beyond a doubt; and

Whereas, the Common Council has never acted upon said communication, or expressed their opinion as to the change there recommended; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, such a change should be made immediately, and the open canal abandoned, if the same can be done without violating the present contract, and upon proper terms, and that a closed conduit be substituted therefor, the entire distance from Jamaica Creek to the terminus, or so far from said Jamaica Creek, as in the judgment of said Commissioners the interests and wants of the city shall require.

Resolved, That this Common Council do assent to an increased expenditure for the building of said conduit, and the necessary charge therefor, not to exceed $624,058, or such portion thereof as the said Commissioners may deem best for the completion and perfecting of said work.

A lengthy discussion followed the reading of the above resolutions, Alderman PIERSON alone advocating their adoption. He took this position, he said, so that the responsibility might rest where it properly belonged—with the Commissioners. Every one, he believed, was satisfied that the proposed change in the plan was necessary, and if the Commissioners failed to make it, after the Board adopted these resolutions, they alone would have to bear the responsibility if it was not made.

Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, DOUGLASS, WILSON and SCHOLES were opposed to adopting the resolutions for various reasons, among which the most prominent were, that the Commissioners had not asked the Common Council to do it, and that a covered conduit would not be necessary for ten years to come.

The vote on the first resolution stood as follows: Ayes, 2; Noes, 16.

On the second resolution the vote was: Ayes, 3; Noes, 15.

Unmuzzled Dogs.—The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of 50 cents each for dogs caught without muzzles in the public streets between this time and the 1st of September next, and delivered at either of the public pounds. The price of redemption was fixed at $2, and boys are prohibited from participating in the profits.

Swill Milk and the Fire Department.—Alderman DOUGLASS wanted to take up the swill-milk subject, and Alderman SCHOLES wanted to consider the report reducing the Fire Department, but the President decided that both gentlemen were out of order, and called for

Reports of Committees.—The Assessment Committee reported assessment rolls for various improvements for confirmation, and also on various petitions referred to them—none of which were of general interest. The Fire Department Committees made several unimportant reports.

The next order of business was

Resolutions.—Several of the Department's were directed to be refurnished during the recess.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Railroad Committee to ascertain which of the Railroad Companies are required by law to keep the pavement between the rail tracks on Atlantic-street in repair; also, to see what arrangement can be made to lay a rail that will not obstruct the business of the street.

The resolution laid on the table last meeting, directing an adjournment on next Monday evening (the 19th) until the first Monday in September next, was called up and adopted. During the recess the public offices will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

On motion of Alderman MAGEE, M. J. Petrey and John Powell were appointed Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies.

Alderman SCHOLES offered a resolution declaring De Burg's poudrette establishment, in the Eastern District, a nuisance, and directing its abatement. It was referred to the Board of Health.

The time for the serving of notices in the matter of personal taxes was extended to the time of closing the books of the Assessors.

Only one more meeting of the Board will be held before the recess.

Brooklyn Items.

CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday last, 400 children received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of Bishop LOUGHLIN, in the St. James (R. C.) Church, Jay-street.

DISGRACEFUL.—Some Vandal entered the yard of Mr. BROWN, on Third-avenue, Gowanus, a few nights ago, and mutilated a full-size statue of Christ.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire Sunday night was caused by the burning of some refuse materials near the ropewalk of LAWRENCE & SONS, on Bushwick-avenue.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner stone of the new St. Mary's Church was laid yesterday afternoon, on Classon, near Myrtle avenue, by appropriate exercises.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, July 12. Match $500; mile heats, to 250-lb. wagons:

J. B. MILLER, b. g. *Tranby*	1	2	1
C. GREEN, ch. g. *Sam*	2	1	2

Time—2:38—2:37—2:54.

PACING ON THE ROAD.—Monday, July 12. Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to road-wagons.

R. M. D——, b. g. *James Hughes*	Received forfeit		
WM. H——, b. g. *Staten Island*	Paid forfeit		

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, July 6. Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. D. PEABODY, JR. g. *Capt. Henry*	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Brattleborough*	2	2	2

Time—2:40—2:39¼—2:40.

PACING ON THE ROAD.—Saturday, July 10. Match $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

Owner, s. g. *Bull in the Woods*	1	1	1
Owner, ch. g. *Blue Light*	2	2	2

No time taken.

New-Jersey Items.

ELIZABETH DISAPPOINTED.—In anticipation of the Seventh Regiment passing Elizabeth on Saturday evening, *viâ* the New-Jersey Railroad, Company A, City Battalion, Capt. JAMES WILSON, Commandant, were in readiness on the arrival of the 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia at Elizabeth to give the regiment a salute. A field-piece was placed near the depôt, and on the approach of the train fifteen guns were fired. They learned that the regiment had gone *viâ* Amboy, instead of coming through as was anticipated. The Company were somewhat disappointed. However, the number of salutes were given in honor of said regiment.

THE RIOT OF SUNDAY.—Late on Sunday night a party of Germans proceeded to the house of acting Mayor WILSON, and disturbed the quiet of the neighborhood by a mock serenade. The crowd was dispersed by officers, and no further demonstration was made save a few hoots and yells, expressive of disapprobation of the course he had pursued during the day.

Yesterday, Deputy-Sheriff FRANCIS levied upon the stages which had been seized by the Mayor the day previous, and held them on an execution for debt issued some time since. The Mayor and Alderman REID were held in $200 bail, by Justice HORNBLOWER, to await trial on the charge of disturbing the public peace on Sunday. The officers and the other Aldermen of Hoboken were discharged from custody.

NEW CHURCH.—A new church was instituted on Sunday afternoon in Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City. It is of the Independent Baptist order, and is entitled "Bethesda." The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. JONES, of New-York. The right hand of fellowship was given to the Rev. Mr. RAYMOND by the Rev. Mr. PARMLEY.

ALLEGED FUGITIVES.—Officer FISHER, on Saturday afternoon, arrested THOMAS ANDERSON on a warrant from Morris County, charging him with being a fugitive from justice in that County. He was remanded by Recorder BEDFORD to Morris County for trial.

Rowdyism in Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of to-day has an item in regard to Hoboken entitled, "Straining at a Gnat and Swallowing a Camel," in which an attempt lately made (and made successfully) to stop Sunday stages from running through our streets is made a matter of reproach and ridicule. It is a matter of regret to the well-disposed and law-loving citizens of our city, (for we have such in our midst,) that their honest efforts to raise the character of the place and resist rowdyism should be thus spoken of. We have yet to learn that the endeavor to enforce a State law, which is in each other place carried out with wholesome results, and to bring about a decent observance of the Christian Sabbath, is any *just* ground of reproach. The running of these Sunday stages is not "*a Gnat*" but a great evil, and a nuisance that ought to be abated. It accomplishes no good that any one here can point to, except to put two or three hundred dollars each Sunday into the pockets of two stage proprietors who live elsewhere; and it creates such a disturbance that more than one church finds it almost impossible to keep up its services with comfort.

We hope that the time is not far distant when our pleasant and healthful city will be as quiet on the Sabbath and as orderly and attractive at *all* times as can be found either in the United States or New-Jersey. Yours, HOBOKEN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 12.

$8 000	Tenn. S. 6s '90...	92	100	Gardiner Gold Co..	1
1,000	do	93⅛	100	do	1⅛
10,000	do	93½	75	Erie Railroad	19⅛
10,000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	100	do	19⅛
1,000	N. O. R. 6s	96½	100	do b10	19⅜
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	88½	100	do b60	19⅜
45,000	do b30	88⅓	25	Hud. River R.R.	28
17,000	do	85	100	do	27⅛
19,000	do	88⅛	100	do s10	27⅜
15,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	La Crosse & M. R. R.	6
10,000	Min. St. 8 P. c. b.10	35	100	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	20
6,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	82	200	Reading R. R. b60	46⅜
3,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	85½	400	do s3	46⅝
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 P. c. 1st M. S. F. con Bds	97¾	500	do s30	46
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. B.	87½	450	do	46¾
17,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs	31	285	Mich. Cent. R. R.	69
5,000	do s3	32	5	do	69⅜
5,000	do s30	32	125	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22⅜
5,000	do b30	32	60	do	22⅝
5,000	do b30	31	100	do b60	22⅝
21,000	do	30½	100	Mi. S. & N. I. Pr. S. b10	44⅜
50	Bank of New-York	168	50	do b15	44½
5	Bank of Commerce	100⅜	100	do	44½
286	do	100⅜	50	Panama R. R. s60	104
12	Park Bank	100⅞	120	Ill. Cen. Railroad	76
40	do	100⅜	110	do	75½
20	Nassau Bank	99	175	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88⅜
38	Cary Imp Co	5⅛	150	do	88
160	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98⅜	100	do b30	88⅛
100	do s60	98⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	35
20	do	98⅜	580	do b60	35⅛
20	Pac. Mi St. Co	79	360	do	35
50	do b10	79¼	150	do	35⅛
30	do	79¼	200	do s30	35
10	Penn. Coal Co	77	700	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76
750	N. Y. Cen. R.R. s10	86	200	do s60	75⅝
445	do	85	50	do b30	76
400	do b3	86⅛	100	do	76⅛
50	do b15	85⅞	50	do b30	76⅛
550	do	85⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	93½	100	Hudson R. R. s60	27⅛
8,000	do	93¾	10	do	28
10 000	LaC. & M. L. G. bds	31¾	300	Har. R. R.	10
15,000	do	31	100	Reading R. R. R. s30	46
210	Del. & H. Canal Co.	98⅜	200	do	46⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅞	100	do	46¼
100	do b60	85	5	Second-av. R. R.	93
100	do s10	84¾	34	M. S. & N. I. R. R	22½
150	do s3	84⅞	360	do b3	23
11	do	85	50	do	23½
300	do b60	84⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. pf. stk.	44¼
100	La Cross & Mil. R. R.	6	12	do	44¼
200	Erie R. R. b30	19¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
100	do	19⅞	20	Clev. & Tol. RR.	35⅜
100	do s10	19¾	50	do	35⅝
50	do	19⅞	10	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76
50	do b60	19¾	250	do	75⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1 000	Hud. R. RR. C. 7s.	60	70	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	88⅜
1,000	Memphis City 6s.	71	50	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	160½
2,000	Del. & R. Can'l 6s	80	40	Harm. Fire Ins. Co.	90½
5 000	Virginia 6s. 92¾@92¾		20	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	98
12	Continental Bank	97½	20	N. World F. Ins. Co.	104½
10	do	96¾	50	Bowery F. Ins. Co.	168
40	Mich. Bank. Ass'n	49	15	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	78½
7	Ten Bk. Brooklyn	67	5	Col. Mar. Ins. Co.	101
20	Artisans' Bank	79½	50	Security F. Ins. Co.	114½
20	Ocean Bank	95	100	Bruns. City L. Co.	93½
20	Manhattan Bank	133½	50	Hamp. Coal & L. Co.	13½
70	East Riv. F. Ins. Co.	103¾			

Monday, July 12—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 10, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 3:

Decrease in Loans	$948 470
Increase in Specie	876,361
Increase in Circulation	113,183
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,274,327

Including the exchanges through the Clearing House, for the six business days since the last average, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the exhibit of the previous week and also with the movement at this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 11, 1857.	July 10, 1858.	July 3, 1858
Capital	$63,675,000	$66,717,000	$66 717,000
Loans	116 028,618	118,863,937	119,812,407
Specie	12,666,146	34,705,593	33,830,232
Circulation	8,693 578	7,571 373	7,458,190
Gross Deposits	94 624,473	106 429,723	106,803,210
Exchanged	28,921,676	16,168,767	17,267,927
Undrawn	65,102,597	88 260,956	89,535,283
In Sub Treasury	10,861,039	5,342,247	5,819,988

The statement raises the stock of Bullion in this City above forty millions again—the total in the Banks and Sub-Treasury being $40,047,840. The Loans go back nearly a million of dollars in consequence of the heavy payments on bills discounted due 1st and 4th July. The Deposits are also reduced by employment in these payments, and in the disbursement of small dividends. The general bearing of the statement is to a reduced demand for mercantile discounts; increasing Specie strength—another California packet being about due—and of course to continued ease in the supply of money at moderate rates of interest. The market to-day is quiet at last week's quotations, and no really active demand, compared with the free supply, is felt in any quarter.

The Stock Market reopened this morning with the same firmness of tone and buoyancy of demand that characterized the closing dealings of Saturday. On the State list, the sales were $150,000 at a further rise of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on Missouris; 1 ℔ cent. on Tennessees; ½@¾ on Virginias; 2 ℔ cent. on North Carolinas; and 4¾ ℔ cent. from the awarded price on the new Minnesota loan, which bears 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum The California 7 ℔ cents. brought 87 ℔ cent. The abundance of money tells more decidedly upon the State list than any other department in the Stock Exchange business, a good number of substantial money-lenders being disposed to purchase at the going prices, so as to secure a better interest, than to continue to lend on these and other stocks, or on short paper at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The probability is, that as these particular and choice stocks go up, the investment demand for small parcels will rather increase than fall off. Such was the experience in 1852–53, when money ruled cheap and nearly all the State Stocks above par. The City Bank Shares were firm, with sales of Commerce at 100¾, ex dividend, and Park Bank at same rate, ex dividend. One of the Avenue Road Stocks—the Sixth—brought as much as 120, and Second-avenue advanced to 93 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail rose to 79¼@¾ ℔ cent. There was a single sale, *short* stock, of Panama at 104, deliverable in 60 days. Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Shares were both firm, and the latter higher 1@1½ ℔ cent. On the higher Railway list, there was less disposition manifested than on any previous advance of last week, to realize profits by speculative holders. One or two parties, who were until very recently operating actively for the *Bear* account, again appeared as sellers of New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., but without materially influencing the makret, which finally closed steady. The sales of Central were under 3,500 shares, the fluctuations being 85@85⅛@84¾@85; and of Rock Island 1,500 shares at 76@76⅛@76@75¾ ℔ cent. Erie showed unusual firmness, without inducing large sales, at 19⅛@⅛@⅜ ℔ cent, and so did Galena, Toledo, and Michigan Southern, the last selling at 23⅜ for the common and 44¾ for the preference shares. The La Crosse Land Grants, after getting down to 30½, closed 31@31¼ ℔ cent. In the afternoon 93 ℔ cent. was bid for Tennessee 6s, and Missouris closed 85 bid. The general market left off steady.

The Illinois Central Railroad makes the following exhibit for June, 1858:

Acres Const'n Lands sold	3,663 94	for	$50,685 76
Acres Int. Fund Lands sold	149 00	for	2,812 20
Acres Free Lands sold	505 20	for	7,986 79
Total sales during the month	4,518.14	for	$61,484 75
To which add Town lot sales			394 60
Total of all			$61,879 55
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1858	33,170 52	for	$439,241 60
Acres sold previously	1,200,933 78	for	15,311,440 40
Total	1,234,104.30	for	$15,750,682 00
Const'n Bds. canc'd in June, '58	$42,000		
Const'n Bds. canc'd previously	659,000—		$701,000
Free Land Bs. canc'd in June, '58	7,000		
Free Land Bs. canc'd previously	83,000—		90.000
Total Bonds canc'd up to June 30, '58			$791,000
Receipts from passengers			$66,401 41
Receipts from freight			75 992 97
Receipts from Mails			4,686 90
Receipts from rent of road			5,595 59
Receipts from other sources			2,386 50
Total receipts in month of June, 1858			$155,063 37
Total receipts in month of June, 1857			208,093 89
Total receipts since 1st January, 1858			$882,493 36
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1857			1,067,808 60

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad has resold the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canals, lately acquired from the State, to a party of Philadelphia capitalists, for $1,775,000, payable as follows:

Mortgage bonds at 6 ℔ cent	$1,200,000
Preferred 8 ℔ cent stock	100,000
Ten monthly payments of $40,000, secured by collateral	400,000
Cash, on execution of the papers	75,000
Total	$1,775,000

The sale has been approved by the Governor, the sale completed, and the purchasers have organized themselves into a company, under the title of the Delaware Division of Pennsylvania Canal Company, and elected JAY COOK, Esq., President. The *Ledger* states that since the completion of this arrangement, parties on behalf of the Lehigh Navigation Company have offered $2,000,000 for the property—an excess of $225,000 of the price paid.

The new firm of GROESBECK & HOYT took possession of their fine offices, No. 58 Wall-street, to-day, and, in addition to their Stock business, will immediately go into the Domestic Exchanges and Country Collections.

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$224,080
Payments	158,353
Balance	5,407,980

The receipts include $161,000 from Customs.

The Washington *Union*, the official organ of the Government, expresses the belief, on information from the importing cities, that the entries of Foreign Goods from 1st July to 31st December will reach three-fourths the result of last season. Such, however, is far from the immediate promise at this port.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of June, 1858, were as follows:

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

TDE DISPATCHES FROM INDIA.

Details of Interest from the Continent.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, JAMES A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, arrived at this port from Cowes and Havre last evening. Her dates are from Southampton, June 30.

The *Fulton* reached Sandy Hook at 4 A. M. yesterday morning, but was detained six hours and more by the fog.

Among the passengers we observe the name of Ex-President MONTT, of Chili.

An abstract of her news has already been furnished by our telegram from St. Johns.

On the 9th inst., just after supplying the News-Yacht with the telegraphic abstract, the *Fulton* passed several large icebergs.

On the 10th, at 5 A. M., in lat. 44° 24', long. 57° 44' W., passed the steamer *Persia* from New-York, steering eastward.

The topics chiefly discussed in Parliament have been the state of the Thames, the amendment of the political references of the Prayer Book, and the India bill, No. 3.

A fire took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday on the South Quay, adjacent to the Hermitage Basin. By 1 o'clock the whole centre warehouse was in flame. The goods and property consist of jute, sugar and spirits, and in the basement saltpetre. It is feared that some of the men lost their lives. Some of the ships in the docks have been hauled out from the South Quay.

Mr. LEVER, the proprietor of the *Indian Empire*, has put a second vessel, and a much larger one, the *American Empire*, on the new line. She is advertised to sail on the 27th July. This vessel is 3,000 tons register. It is further stated that Mr. LEVER means to put a third packet on the line between Galway and Quebec.

Archbishop THORPE, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the established Church may not be disqualified as members.

The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. BRISTOW, WARREN & HARRISON, wholesale grocers, with liabilities at between £50,000 and £60,000.

The iron clipper ship *Sarah Palmer*, whose previous passages stand unrivaled, had arrived at Calcutta in 85 days from Liverpool.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to discourage emigration to Canada. He quotes from a letter received from a friend at Toronto, which states that the whole passenger-list of the Quebec steamer *North American* had returned to England, after in vain seeking employment, or land at an attainable price.

Sir HENRY BULWER left Vienna on the 26th ult., for Constantinople. He pursued the overland route in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Principalities.

The Queen, with her usual attendance, and the King of the Belgians, had visited the *Great Eastern*, temporarily known as the *Leviathan*. With the exception of two of the Admiralty barges attending to superintend the Queen's embarkation from Deptford Dockyard, there was no display whatever. Mr. HOPE, M. P., the Chairman, and several of the Directors of the Company, Mr. YATES, the Secretary, Mr. HEPWORTH, and Mr. TROTTMAN, received the royal party on board, and had the honor of conducting them over the ship. Her Majesty, on leaving, expressed her great delight at the visit. We regret to hear Mr. BRUNEL continues seriously indisposed in the south of France.

The Town Council of Edinburg have elevated Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR to the Chair of Chemistry in the University, vacated by the death of Dr. WILLIAM GREGORY.

A meeting of creditors of Ross, MITCHELL & Co., Canadian merchants, who suspended during the late crisis, took place in London, June 29. It appears that since the meeting held in October the balance-sheet, which then presented a surplus of £57,290, now shows a deficiency of £55 607. The former statement was made up from the books of the firm in London. The final account was prepared from advices received from Canada.

A bloody war has broken out at the Cape between the Free-State and the Basuta Nation. There seemed but little hope of preventing the Colony from becoming involved in it.

The Turks continue to land troops in Montenegro, although not prosecuting formal hostilities against Prince DANILO.

Vesuvius has ceased to be in eruption—at least only a thin stream of lava flows from it, and the volcano has resumed its ordinary appearance.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, along the banks of the river Odagoum, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Kalafat. On the 15th May, the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior.

M. DE PENE has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille, to give evidence in the matter of his duel with COURTIEL and HYENE.

Letters from Vienna report that the forthcoming budget will be an unfavorable one, exhibiting a deficiency of 40,000,000 florins.

The Report of the Swiss Commission upon Foreign Affairs protests strongly against the manner in which Swiss emigrants have been treated in the Brazils, and recommends that emigration to that country be prohibited until the claim of the emigrants shall have been satisfied. Moreover, it proposes that emigration agents, if not fully authorized, shall be prosecuted as swindlers.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following remarks on the unfavorable impression produced in Spain by the allusion of Lord MALMESBURY to her "vile ingratitude:"

"The Spanish Press and public opinion have resented this bitter taunt, which was well calculated to wound the self-esteem of a generous nation, and which, moreover, offered a singular contrast with the deference and courtesy lavished on the United States. If certain planters in Cuba act improperly in purchasing slaves from the slave-dealers, they are, after all, only the accomplices of more guilty parties, mainly: of those who facilitate slave dealing. How is it, therefore, that the first are denounced while the complaints of the latter are recognized as legitimate? How are we to appreciate this employment of two weights and two measures with the rules of justice? Thanks to the possession of Gibraltar, an enormous quantity of English merchandise is smuggled into Spain, to the prejudice of the Spanish Customs, and of the national industry. Will this abuse be attributed to the Spanish Government? The Bible Societies inundate the Peninsula with books and tracts which attack the Catholic religion and the Pope. There are probably Spaniards who purchase these books, since there are so many agents who deal in them. But will it be said that the Spanish Government makes common cause with the purchasers of Protestant Bibles? Before declaring a country to be responsible for reprehensible deeds committed by private individuals in distant colonies, it is essential that the accusing party should have entire conviction of his own innocence. The Spanish journals have more than once commented on the fact that England, in spite of her friendship for Spain, has kept possession of Gibraltar. They, moreover, remember that under the first Empire, the English troops pillaged all the fortified places which they captured from the French, such as Ciudad-Rodrigo, St. Sebastian, Badajoz, which had enjoyed peace and protection while occupied by our troops."

THE *Constitutionnel* concludes by recommending the Madrid Press not to attach undue importance to the language of Lord MALMESBURY, nor to suppose for one moment that England would permit Cuba to be taken from the Spanish Crown.

India.

Our mails of India news are derived from the Government and India-House telegrams. The most important event was the capture of Calpee, a town upon the Jumna, fifty miles from CAWNPORE. Sir HUGH ROSE advanced upon the place on the 23d of May, acting in conjunction with Col. MAXWELL, who was upon the west bank of the river. The enemy, composed of the mischievous Gwalior Contingent, declined to stand a conflict, and the city was captured without loss of life. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions, were found in the fort. A flying column, which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and captured eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the zemindars of Rusulobad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about 24 miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May. His Highness SCINDIA has dispatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and 18 guns to the Molar cantonment for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. A small force, with 12 guns, remain for the protection of Gwalior.

SCINDIA was anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier. The column under Brigadier SMITH recaptured Chundaree from the Boondelahs, on May 25, after effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold. The column will advance towards Esaghur.

Chundaree, which has been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by SMITH's Brigade sent from Goorsa.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier JONES, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir COLIN CAMPBELL left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. On the 23d he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee. On the 26th, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtehgur road

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Bombay Presidency; the ou break was headed by BEEM RAO, of Moonderger, and the Dessayee of Ilembgee, who obtained possession of the port of Fowul (?) by treachery; the Chief of Nurgoond was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. MANSON, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgoond district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgoond, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor. In the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major HUGHES, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were BEEM RAO and the Dessayee. On the same day, Col. MALCOLM with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgoond, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the (fort ?,) which was evacuted during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence has been received that the chief was captured by Mr. SOUTHERN, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3.

On the 26th of May, 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nnndee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages. On the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two Princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th May by the Tessildar of Hussunpore.

A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humeerpore, reached Asung, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Lullutpore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road was fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns in three divisions, crossed from the Humeerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghat, on the Ganges; the last division passed on the 29th of May. They are proceeding to Oude. MIDDLETON's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorapore Ghat on the 30th. Brigadier CARTHEW, with small force, had marched for the same point on the 29th of May.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 8,000 men, contributed part of the column with LUGARD, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. GRANT, has proceeded to relieve Colonel ROWCROFT, who, with a very insufficient force, is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. MONTGOMERY might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Mr. MONTGOMERY's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir.

China.

The *Pays* says that dispatches from China have been received in London which state that the Emperor's Commissioner Extraordinary, HUANG-FO, had refused to enter Canton, and had gone back into the interior of the country.

The Transit Controversy—The Secret Article in M. Belly's Grant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has been attacked by an American in London, who is disposed to vindicate the claims of the Stebbins or Joe White interest. We reproduce this letter, as well as the rejoinder of the *Times'* correspondent:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—*Sir*: I observe in your Paris correspondence of this morning a statement to the effect that the contract of the American Inter-Oceanic Canal Company of New-York (the old Atlantic and Pacific) was to be voided by the Nicaraguan Government, if the terms thereof were not fulfilled before the close of the present month of June. Allow me to say that I have the most excellent possible reason to know that this statement is incorrect. The Atlantic and Pacific Company, under the presidency of Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, were parties cognizant of the so called Yrissari treaty with Nicaragua, and their privileges were extended nearly six months ago into the beginning of the year 1859.

If M. FELIX BELLY is not an agent of the French Government, he has certainly been allowing himself to be treated as such, and has suffered greatness to be thrust upon him with admirable resignation. I trust your correspondent may be quite right in suggesting that M. BELLY has gone to New-York to negotiate with the managers of the "New-York Company," for he will there learn several things which may be of use to himself, to the Messrs. MILLAUD, and to any European Government which may be entertaining a project of interference with the plans of the United States in Central America.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

LONDON, June 25. A NEW-YORKER.

RESPONSE OF THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday, June 28, 1858.

Permit me to say a few words on the letter signed "A New-Yorker," which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, the 26th. The writer declares that he has "the best possible reason" to know that the statement of the contract with the American Interoceanic Canal Company of New-York becoming void, if the terms thereof were not fulfilled before the close of the present month of June, is incorrect. My authority for that statement is the gentleman who represents the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments in Paris, and who is, I understand, also accredited to London in the same capacity. His assurance to that effect is contained in a letter dated the 8th inst., and which I have now before me. It gives the additional clause of the convention, which, for "A New-Yorker's" information, I now transcribe in the original Spanish, having previously done so in English. It runs thus:

"ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

La Convencion que antecede no será valida, y no surtira todos sus efectos, si no á la espiracion de la proroga concedida á la Compania Steephens; es decir *en todo el mes de Junio proximo* (the Convention was signed on the 1st May last); si á esta epoca dicha Compania Steephens ha dado lugar á la espiracion y anulacion de su contrato por la no ejecucion de sus compromisos.

TOMAS MARTINEZ.
JUAN R. MORO
GREGORIO SUARES.
NAZARIO TOLEDO.
FELIZ BELLY.

RIVAS, 10. de Mayo, 1858."

"A New-Yorker" seems also to doubt the accuracy of my statement about M. BELLY's intention to proceed to New-York. My authority on this point is the same I have already quoted, namely, the Nicaraguan Minister in Paris. In a letter of the 10th inst., which I also hold, he says:

"M. BELLY, the representative of the French house above-mentioned, (MILLAUD & Co.,) has already proceeded to New-York in order to combine the interests of the new Company with the Stephens Company, or any other Company of American citizens. M. BELLY will then set out for London with the object of combining these same interests with English capitalists. Thus, the convention in question is in no way marked by an exclusive character. Quite the contrary; the undertaking will have the threefold advantage of combining the interests of all under the auspices of the United States, of France, and of Great Britain, whose citizens will be reciprocally invited to form part of the general company, the object of which is the opening of a maritime canal, or the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, or that formed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

The document from which I quote the foregoing is a circular addressed by the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States Ministers in London and Paris.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, 30th ult., has arrived at this port. Her advices have been anticipated.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 13—9 P. M.

It is now raining very hard here, and the weather is very thick all along the eastern coast. There are no signs of the *Canada*, and she will probably not reach here until to morrow forenoon.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia* will sail from this port at noon, to-morrow, for Liverpool. All dispatches placed in the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded. The *Arabia's* mail closes at 9 A. M.

Later from Brazil.

The Royal Mail steamer *Tamar*, carrying the Brazilian mails, arrived at Lisbon on the 28th ult., bringing dates to the 7th June. Her advices we find telegraphed to the London *Times*. Exchange at Rio on London was 25⅝. Coffee 4,700 to 4,800 reis. The shipments since the departure of the previous mail had been 98,000 bags, of which 70,000 were to the United States, and the stock now on hand was 100,000 bags. Two very serious failures are announced by this arrival—one of them for an amount little short of £700,000; but the irregularities of the telegraph between Lisbon and London were such that the *Times* deemed it necessary to withhold the names.

New Wheat.

The first new wheat has been received by Mr CAWTHON and Messrs. KENNADY. It brought eighty cents for red. We understand ninety cents has been offered for white.—*Louisville, Ky., Journal.*

The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Star of the West on the Way with $1,500,000.

The Report of the Defeat of Colonel Steptoe Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived, with California advices of the 20th ult.

She connected at Havana with the *Granada*, from Aspinwall, which vessel reports that the steamer *Sonora* brought down 400 passengers and about $1,500,000 in treasure.

The *Star of the West* had sailed for New-York with the bulk of this amount.

The California news is unimportant.

The defeat of Colonel STEPTOE is confirmed.

The Frazer River excitement continued, and large numbers of emigrants were flocking thither.

[We are indebted to a private dispatch for the above, our own report having failed to come to hand.—EDS.]

Further from the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 13.

The ship *Windsor Forest*, Captain GRAFFAM, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning, reports having seen the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* in lon. 30°, lat. 53°, on the 19th of June. Was two days in company with them, with heavy southwest gales and a high sea. Parted company on the 20th of June, the fleet steering more to the southward. Both had light steam on, and they would reach the joining-ground about the 23d of June. The weather on the 23d and 24th was fine; on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th the weather was heavy, with southwest and west southwest winds. The *Niagara* went ahead at night, with a bright white light at her mizzen topmast, and by day the *Agamemnon* changed places with her, and went ahead. They had no other vessels in company, and were very cautious in keeping together at night.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 13—9 A. M.

The weather is hazy, but pleasant. Wind northwest. No signs, as yet, of the Telegraph fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conflict Between the State and Territorial Governments of Oregon—General Lane and the Oregon Indian Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

A nice question will soon be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision. Oregon organized her State Government on the 5th inst., and the same is, no doubt, at this time in full operation. Yet several of the Territorial officers, some of whom are here, will insist upon their right to a continuation of salary under the defunct Territorial organization. Gen. LANE, the delegate from the late Territory of Oregon, has given formal notice to the Treasury Department of these facts, and it now remains to be seen whether Secretary COBB will recognize the existence of the new Government, or continue to pay salaries to the old Territorial officers.

General LANE returned to this city yesterday after a week's absence in New-York. He is disposed to doubt the news of Col. STEPTOE's defeat by the Indians; but, should the news prove true, this gallant soldier will leave by the first steamer for Oregon, to engage in quelling the outbreak. The country around the crossing where Col. STEPTOE was said to have been surprised, is a rolling prairie, without any kind of timber which would furnish an ambush for Indians. If true, Gen. LANE thinks the Government has on its hands a troublesome Indian war, as he says these Indians are the richest, bravest and shrewdest on the Continent, and are supplied with an abundance of the best rifles and revolvers. They have never yet been whipped by the whites, though often engaged in conflict with them. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The *Sabine* has not, as stated, been ordered to the vicinity of San Juan de Nicaragua.

The revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretary of the Treasury, left here this morning for several days' excursion down the Potomac.

The Postmaster-General contemplates leaving Washington on Thursday for Tennessee, to be absent a month.

General WARD B. BURNETT has signified his acceptance of the appointment of the Surveyor Generalship of Kansas.

Governor DENVER arrived here to-night.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE BINDING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—FAVORITISM—THE LAW EVADED—WHAT PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY SHARES IN THE SPOILS!

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The last session of Congress passed an act, or ordered, that the Executive Departments should each give out its binding to some practical and competent binder. Has the law been carried out, or utterly evaded? Mr. WENDELL, the printer, who has purchased the public printing for the Senate of Mr. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, and the printing for the House of Mr. STEADMAN, is no practical and competent binder, nor any sort of a binder; and yet he has had conferred upon him the binding for the Congressional Library, the binding for the State Department, the binding for the Treasury Department, the binding for the Interior Department, the binding for the War Department, and the binding for the Navy Department. Mr. WENDELL, who failed to be elected public printer to either House of the present Congress, has, nevertheless, got the printing of both Houses, by purchase, and, in utter disregard of the law, has obtained the *binding* of the Congressional Library, and of *all* the Executive Departments. Mr. WENDELL is the publisher of the Washington *Union*—the official organ of the Government. If he gives to an influential officer of the Government a salary of $10,000, as Editor of the *Union*, or the writer or supervisor of the leading editorials of said organ, and said influential officer procures for him, as a *quid pro quo*, the binding of all the Executive Departments, is it, or is it not, "a *fair* business transaction?" Is it *fair*, even in a political point of view, for the Administration to allow its faithful supporters, who *are practical and competent binders*, to be so treated—to be so proscribed and *crushed out* from all participation in the fruits of the work which legitimately belongs to them? Fair play is a jewel. It is to be hoped that President BUCHANAN, who has ever had a high reputation for fairness and honesty, will have his attention directed to this matter. JUNIUS.

FURTHER FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 13.

The Utah correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of June 18, says that the conditions agreed upon at the Conference between Governor CUMMING, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church, are that the troops shall enter the city without opposition, that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without interruption, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land, while, on the other hand, past offences were to be forgiven, as was stated in the President's proclamation.

All the houses in the city had been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one, which was occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else were obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground. The persons in the city were Governor CUMMING, Secretary HARTNETT, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, the Peace Commissioners; Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. CRAIG, Indian Agent; Mr. DODSON, Marshal of the Territory; and Messrs. SIMONTON, FILLMORE and BROWN, correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

The Dudley Observatory Trouble.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF DR. GOULD—THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES DENOUNCED.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 13.

A meeting of those disapproving of the course of the majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory was held here this evening. It was very large and enthusiastic. General STEPHEN VAN RENSELLAER presided, and B. P. LEARNED, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Professors HENRY and BACHE addressed the meeting, defending Professor GOULD and the Scientific Council from the aspersions of the Trustees, and were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

At the close of Professor B.'s remarks, which occupied nearly two hours, Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that, disgraceful to some persons as was the statement of facts made, they did not admit of gainsay.

The history given by Professors HENRY and BACHE was true—there could be no doubt of it in any one particular. Mr. BARNARD then proceeded to speak of Professor BACHE, and in most eloquent language alluded to his services in the cause of science, and spoke of him as a man who stands as an astronomer without a superior in the wide world. The motives of the Trustees who had determined to dismiss Dr. GOULD are not known, neither will they be, if the Trustees can prevent it. He claimed that before Dr. GOULD came to this city it was decided by the aforesaid majority that he should be removed, and after he came here they concluded to starve him out. He pronounced the statement of Mr. OLCOTT, President of the Board, and published in the papers, to be a most deliberate attempt to strike down Dr. GOULD, and destroy his character and reputation. He had never known such a paper to emanate from any man of respectability. It was disgraceful and disgusting. Could the Trustees expect any scientific men to come and take charge of the Observatory after the indignity and insult offered to Dr. GOULD? No man would so dishonor himself.

Mr. J. P. PLUMB then moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and Messrs. J. B. Plumb, Orlando Meads, Dr. Thomas Hun, James Edwards and Benjamin Tibbitts were appointed such Committee.

The Committee retired and after brief deliberation reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel compelled from a sense of public duty to declare in this public manner that we entirely disapprove and condemn the proceedings and action of the majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in relation to the Director, Dr. GOULD, and to the Scientific Council.

Resolved, That after the investigations that have been made, the result of which have been laid before the public, there does not, in our judgment, exist, and never did exist, any substantial or probable ground whatever for any of the bold charges, accusations or complaints contained in the published statement of the President of the Board of Trustees against Dr. GOULD, the Director of the Observatory, or for the injurious reflections cast upon the very meritorious young gentlemen, his assistants of the Observatory.

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Trustees in this matter does not, in our judgment, exhibit a true regard for the interests of the Dudley Observatory, or the interests of Science, but appears to us to have been taken in manifest disregard of these interests, and if persisted in must end in the certain ruin of the Observatory.

Resolved, That after the gross indignity offered by a majority of the Trustees to Dr. GOULD, the Director, and to Professors BACHE, HENRY and PIERCE, of the Scientific Council, and so long as the result remains unredressed, no Astronomer or man of Science can consent to take their place, at the Dudley Observatory, without a betrayal of the common cause of brotherhood in science.

Resolved, That the circumstances under which Dr. GOULD, the director, and the Scientific Council were placed in the immediate charge and actual possession of the Observatory building and instruments of the principal dwelling-house on the ground, furnished at the expense of Dr. GOULD, and of another building erected under the orders of Prof. BACHE, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, as a station for that work with the sanction of the Trustees, and which is filled with the instruments belonging to and in the service of the United States, render it the duty of these gentlemen not to yield possession of the premises, to the injury of the important interests committed to them, until their legal rights therein shall be ascertained and determined by due process of law.

Resolved, That this meeting having learned that the donors, or a large number of them, have called upon the Trustees to submit the whole matter of the difficulty of the Dudley Observatory to certain gentlemen, of the highest character and standing, named by them, to pass upon and determine the difficulty, express the earnest hope that the Board of Trustees will comply with that proposition as the only means, short of a resignation of several members of the Board, of saving the Observatory, and restoring it to a condition of usefulness.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen, including the Chairman, be appointed by him to prepare a communication, in behalf of the meeting, to be addressed to the citizens of Albany and to the donors and friends of the Observatory, and to be signed by the Committee, setting forth and enforcing the views of this meeting, as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

The President then announced the Committee of Fifteen as follows: Stephen Van Rensellaer, D. D. Barnard, Erastus Corning, Harmon Pampelly, Bradford R. Wood, John V. L. Pruyn, Mason F. Cogswell, Thos. C. Pitkin, John Taylor Cooper, Thomas Hun, J. N. Campbell, Jas. Edwards, Orlando Meade, J. B. Plumb, and Isaac Vanderpool.

The meeting then adjourned.

News from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 12.

The steamer *Water Witch* has arrived, with dispatches from Commodore MCINTOSH for the Secretary of the Navy. The yellow fever was prevailing extensively at Havana when she left there.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 10th inst. She brings no political news of interest. Sugars were active and firm at Havana. Molasses inactive; clayed, 3@4¼ reals ₰ keg. Freights dull. Exchange on London, 12@13 premium; on Northern cities, 2@2¼ premium.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13.

The Ohio Republican State Convention nominated to-day WM. V. PECK, for Judge of the Supreme Court; E. P. WALCOTT, for Attorney General; W. B. THRALL, for Comptroller, and JOHN L. MARTIN, for Superintendent of Public Works.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the extravagance of the Administration and its Kansas policy.

The Ratification meeting to-night was addressed by Senator WADE and others.

Indiana Politics.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth District of Indiana has nominated Judge HACKELMAN for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Green and English bill for the admission of Kansas, and the extravagance of the Administration.

Illness of General Quitman.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 12.

General QUITMAN is seriously ill at Natchez, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The Wreck of the Ship Ariadne.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The ship *Ariadne*, reported lost by the steamship *Canada*, was owned by parties in this city and Newburyport, and is insured in Boston offices to the amount of $103,000. It is thought the *Arabia*, which rescued the crew, and was subsequently wrecked, is the bark *Arabia*, from Zanzibar, of and for Salem, which is valued, with her cargo, at $100,000. She is also largely insured in this city.

Mining Casualty—Nine Men Killed and Five Others Wounded.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, July 13.

Nine men were instantly killed this morning, at Harper's Mines, by the falling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

Bank Trouble at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 12.

The Citizens' Bank, located at Nashville and Memphis, is in trouble. Its bills are refused, and it is expected that it will close its doors to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 13.

The Citizens' Bank has closed its doors.

Arrest of a Robber and Recovery of $4,700.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, July 13.

The package of $4,700, robbed from a director of the East Haddam Bank, at the American Hotel in this city on the 14th ult., has been recovered. It was found by officer CHAMBERLIN on MOSES M. FULLER, a waiter in the hotel, who was leaving in the Greenport boat this morning. The money belonged to the East Haddam Bank, who had offered $1,000 reward for its recovery.

The Alexandria Pilots and the Ericsson.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The Alexandria pilots are out in a card in the Alexandria *Gazette*, in which they say that the *Ericsson's* pilot was not at all acquainted with Potomac navigation, but as the law stands, any person can pass himself for a pilot.

A Family Poisoned by a Slave.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 13.

Mrs. PATRICK POPE and family were poisoned by arsenic put into their coffee by a slave girl ten or twelve years old. Mrs POPE is in a critical situation. The rest of the family are recovering.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13.

ELISHA SHERMAN, a well-known merchant of this city, of the firm of BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., died this morning.

Explosion of the Steam-Propeller Mayflower.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 13.

The new steam-propeller *Mayflower*, of West Troy, while on her trial trip to-day, when nearing the dock in this city, exploded, blowing off the dome of the boiler and demolishing the woodwork, &c. Four persons were scalded, but none dangerously.

Southern Ocean Mail Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruise of the Storeship Relief.

The United States storeship *Relief*, JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant Commanding, sailed from New-York on the 23d of March, bound to Aspinwall with stores for the Home and Pacific Squadrons. The crew consisted of 40 officers and men. She arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th of April, making 22 days' passage. They supplied the ships *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *Decatur*, with stores, which were transported by railroad across the Isthmus.

The long detention of vessels at Aspinwall, is reported by the officers to be very prejudicial to the health of the crew of our naval vessels, as the breaking out of cargoes eight or ten times in that hot climate makes almost every one sick. This was the case with the *Relief*. It would be a great economy on the part of the Government to hire a store house of the Railroad Company, as a permanent depôt for the Pacific and Home Squadrons.

The *Relief* lost one man from breaking out cargo and from exposure to the sun. His name was WM. EYRES, landsman, and his friends are supposed to live in Rahway, N. J.

May 15.—The *Relief* sailed for Greytown, and arrived on the 17th, a very good passage, being within six hours of the average time made by the English mail steamers. The *Relief* is noted as a slow sailer. They supplied the *Jamestown* with provisions, and received from her three invalids, all of chronic diseases. Everything was quiet at Greytown. Mr. SCOTT reported that he was appointed VANDERBILT's agent for the custody of the steamers, and all other property belonging to the Nicaraguan Transit Company. He had the steamers filled with water as a matter of precaution against any sudden descent of filibusters. The machinery of the boats is all on the upper deck. The *Relief* sailed from Greytown May 22, for Aspinwall, and arrived on the night of the 26th. June 1, they received on board 25 invalids from the Pacific squadron, viz., from the *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *Decatur*. On June 3, they sent home First Lieut. MCLAUGHLIN, sick of rheumatism and neuralgia, by the *Star of the West*. Mr. BOURNE, the agent of the Mail Steamship Company, also left by this steamer with his wife, on which occasion there was a grand display of port-fires, blue-lights, rockets, &c. The display being just after dusk, with the firing of guns, it was a very beautiful and exciting scene. The same day the British frigate *Leopard* came into Aspinwall, from Kingston, and anchored near by. She had the yellow fever on board. There were no deaths on her while at Aspinwall.

On the 7th, J. H. WILSON, who had been sick of dropsy, died on board the *Relief*. He was buried at Monkey Hill—the Railroad Company kindly giving their locomotive and car to carry the remains to the burial place. They were accompanied by his shipmates.

June 17.—The Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* sailed for New-York.

June 17, 2½ *P. M.*—Made out the United States ship *Jamestown*, coming from San Juan, and a few minutes afterwards saw the steam-frigate *Colorado*, Commander MCINTOSH, coming in from the eastward. They exchanged salutes. On the morning of the 18th the flag-officer of the *Colorado* hoisted his square pennant at the mizzen, which was saluted with fifteen guns by the *Colorado* and *Jamestown*.

June 19.—The *Jamestown* sailed for a cruise on the coast of Cuba, having had two men taken down that morning with fever. She had previously had one case of genuine yellow fever, on her passage from San Juan. It terminated favorably.

June 21.—The *Relief* sailed for Key West, having on board twenty-eight invalids. She drifted to the eastward for two days without wind; after which she had fresh trades from the northeast to Cape Antonio, and head winds from there to Key West. As soon as the vessel got into the trades the invalids began to improve.

July 1, 11:30 *P. M.*—Made Key West Light, and on the 3d, at 3 A. M., took a pilot on board, making 10 days and 23 hours from Aspinwall. Here they found the frigates *Wabash* and *Colorado*, with the brig *Dolphin* at anchor. The other vessels were out on a cruise on the coast of Cuba. The *Plymouth*, Captain DAHLGREN, sailed at the same time as the *Styx*, and followed her out of the Gulf. The *Water Witch* sailed with the *Jasper*, and followed her through the straits of Florida.

July 3.—The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. LEVY, arrived at Key West. Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, being the junior officer, was flying the red flag at the mizzen, and Commodore LAVALLETTE the blue at the mizzen. They here received on board 9 invalids from the *Wabash*, 3 from the *Macedonian*, and 2 from the *Dolphin*. They supplied the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and *Macedonian* with provisions.

July 4.—Sailed from Key West for New-York. At noon saw two men-of-war standing in for Key West, supposed to be the *Constellation* and *Saratoga*, but was too far off to exchange signals.

July 8.—Lat. 33° 25', lon. 75° 56', passed the Railroad Company's brig *Buena Vista*, from Aspinwall June 19, for New-York. Same day, and same latitude and longitude, passed the corpse of a white man, dressed in white shirt and pantaloons; he evidently had been a passenger on board some steamer. It was in the centre of the Gulf stream, and a heavy sea running. The schooner *W. S. Tutcomb* passed the bows of the *Relief* at 4 P. M., standing to the westward.

July 11.—Arrived at Quarantine at 7 P. M., passed the Quarantine officer and reached the Navy-Yard at 8 o'clock P. M.

APPOINTMENTS.

E. P. LULL has been appointed Master of the *Colorado*, in place of ENEAS ARMSTRONG, who returned home in the *Relief* on account of sickness contracted at San Juan. J. C. CROSSMAN is appointed Master of the Brig *Dolphin*.

THE RELIEF IS LEAKY.

March 28.—The *Relief* commenced leaking badly in a gale of wind. The leak has continued ever since, making 8 feet of water per day while lying in port, and from 10 to 12 feet at sea, according to weather, and requiring to be pumped every two hours. This has wearied and debilitated the men very much, as it has required a good deal of night-service.

There are now no cases of serious sickness on board, all being convalescent. The invalids—all of them cases of chronic disease—were sent to the hospital.

We are indebted for the foregoing to Passed Assistant-Surgeon B. RUSH MITCHELL, the acting Surgeon of the ship. He has had 80 case of sickness under his treatment during the cruise, three only

DREAM LINES TO ——.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

With my lips upon the roses
Thou did'st give and bid me keep,
Pained because I knew not whether
Thou wert loving me or flirting,—
Sitting thus I sank to sleep.

Still I drained the chalices of roses,
Drank their sweet and purple wine,—
Nor did ever Oriental,
Drunk with opium or hasheesh,
Dream a dream to mate with mine.

I was standing in the garden,
Looking out into the town,
Where the youths and maidens lingered
Still in endless claaps and kisses,
Tho' the "morn had glimmered down."

"Other maids who love confess it:
Mine is hard to understand:
If she gives me budding roses,
Yet she's sure to run and leave me,
If I chance to touch her hand"

Thus I spake; when stood beside me
One so Paradisal fair,
Lo! it seemed an angel, weaving
Her a body from the flowers,
Stepped in splendor from the air.

"Take the roses," said the angel,
"From your lips, O silly youth!
Part aside their purple petals:
Search among their golden stamens:
You will learn a fragrant truth."

Like in form to heart of lady
Did the roses each unfold,
And I saw, among the stamens,
That the name of Love was braided
With my own in scented gold.

"What is meant by this, O angel!
Prithee tell me," thus I said,
"Only one I care should love me;
Yet to night her sleep is painless,
If she dreams of me as dead."

But the angel merely took the
Tasseled lilacs in her hand;
Stirred the silver chords of star-light:
Sat the dainty stars to ringing
Bridal chimes o'er all the land.

"If she loves who gave these roses,
Ring the stars to wilder chimes;
If she loves me not—thou demon,
Come in angel-guise to taunt me,
Get thee back to nether climes!"

Then the spirit, "laughing outright,"
Came and touched her lips to mine;
And beneath her veil of blushes,
How I thrilled to see were features
Very like, sweet maid, to thine!

RUTGERS' COLLEGE, May, 1858.

FISHING AT CANARSIE.

After months of confinement within the brick and mortar of the City, that I should have given the preference to a fishing excursion on the 5th of July over the public displays of the occasion, was perfectly natural, for I had given to the subject of fishing in the interior waters all the attention which its importance demanded. On Lake Champlain I had taken every species of fish, from the ling, the catfish and the eel, to the sprightly bass, the voracious pike and the shiny pickerel. On the big Chazy, my native river, not only the dace, the sucker and the mullet had been caused to bite the dust, but the savage muskalonge and the glorious salmon had been suddenly snatched from their accustomed element, until, like other heroes, they expired for want of breath. I had trolled through Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Michigan; I had fished in the Sorrell, the Illinois, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi; I had followed the wily trout through his biding-places among the mountains of Vermont and New-Hampshire, and the wilderness of Northern New-York, and dragged him to light from his secret retreats in the Chateaugays and Saranacs, but I had never yet fished in the deep, blue sea. And, when I thought of its vast depth and boundless extent, filled with innumerable species of living things, that dated back their existence to a period anterior to the creation of man, an undefined feeling of curiosity and wonder mingled with the pleasurable anticipations usually entertained by experienced fishermen. This feeling was fully shared by my friend DODGE, who belongs to the Walton Club of the John Brown Tract, who has been the death of many a noble salmon and speckled trout on Long and Round Lake, the Rachet and the Saranacs; who has breathed the exhilarating air of heaven on the tops of Mount Marcy, Seward and Bald Face, and whose fame has been spread far and near by the graphic pen of DAWSON, that incorrigible sportsman of the North. You will not wonder, then, that when at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th of July, I ran up stairs and rattled at his door, I found DODGE up and dressed.

As we sat waiting for the Third-avenue cars in the gray of the morning, we took no little interest in seeing this great City wake into life. First appeared here and there a straggler on the sidewalk either unusually late, or early roused out by some pressing necessity; then a milk-cart or ice-cart urged its early way; then the laborers, the bakers, the butchers, the carmen, the mechanics, the marketmen, the express-men, the omnibuses rattled along, and before we left Fulton Ferry the ceaseless roar of this uneasy, active City, on the morn of a busy day, had fairly begun. On the first car of the Fulton-avenue which took us three miles to Bedford, we were joined by Messrs. COLE, REMSEN and CARROLL, who composed the rest of our party. We found MICHAEL, the sub-lessee of a contract to take six of us and baggage to the sea shore in three-quarters of an hour, ready and waiting, with his rackabones of a single horse. And as we passed along the beautiful Clove road and snuffed the fragrant country air, MICK found it useless to insist that there were high hills on the dead level of Flatbush, finally refused to raise a trot, and began to think that his attempt to make an honest penny with means so slight, was a dubious speculation.

At the bay of Canarsie we found Capt. FRANKLIN with his keen eye, his manly frame, his weather-beaten, sole-leather countenance, and his neat little sail boat, ready and prepared. A light, refreshing breeze soon put us through the marshes and on the fishing ground. We rigged for weak-fish and were shortly riding at anchor with our lines sunk in the briny wave. With what interest we watch them! "I've got a bite!" "Haul him in!" "What is that?" "A black fish." "I've got something!" "A porgy." "Here's something!" "Oh! a spider crab." "Throw him out!" "No! let me see him!" And with what interest we examine these wonders of the deep! "Ha! I've got a large fellow now! He pulls dull and heavy, any way!" How anxious we all look. "There he is! a large fellow!" "Nothing but a dog-fish," says Capt. FRANKLIN. "Well, we want to see him; bring him in here." "What a mouth he has, just like a shark!" "Kill him; make him lie still." "Here's another black fish—a bass—a porgy—a grogan." "What's that?" "A sea toad." "A sea toad—small—good for nothing but a curiosity." "Ha, there is a fish on my line now; there is a fish!" "He's a large one; he's a lively fellow!" "What is it, Captain?" "It is a fluke. Be careful or you lose him; there, he's gone!" "A capital fish!" "Another bass—porgy—black fish." "What in all nature have you there? Not a foot long and yet wings nearly as large as cocoanut. He has claws too; what is it, Captain?" "A sea robbin. His tail is good eating." "Does he make that noise?" "Oh! hear his mournful peep!" "Throw him into the sea!" "No! we must keep and examine everything."

What a delightful breeze! How finely Rockaway looks over there! See those yachts at the Sea Side House, four of them are hoisting sail. There is to be a race. "What has got my line now? See how he runs! I can't hold him!" "Let out your line! Quick, COLE, he'll break your rod! Pull in now." "What is it, Captain?" "Let me take your rod and feel him! It's a dog fish, no. A fluke, no. It's a sheep's head, a noble fellow. See his stripes shine through the water." "A sheep's head! Hurrah!" "Be careful. There, let him play!" "How the reel flies!" "There, wind up now. Don't pull. Let go. Now bring him round. Take the gaff, CARROLL. There he goes." "Let's drown him." "He wearies." "Now the gaff. He's aboard, hurrah! Three cheers for COLE!" "No more fishing this forenoon. Now for dinner. Now, COLE, for some of Mr. NASH's 20-year old sherry."

The dinner was spread in the middle of the boat. A large cake of ice kept everything cool. The long ride of the morning, the tossing of the waves, the refreshing sea breeze and the excitement of the sport have given us all a keen appetite. No wonder, then, that the sandwiches of Mrs. LYNDE, the ham and eggs of REMSEN, the lobster salad of CARROLL, and the old sherry of COLE, met with sudden and irremedial destruction. But like patriot-martyrs who die for their country's glory, they imparted enviable sensations to the hungry fishermen that survived them. With what a feeling of luxurious satiety we enjoyed the gentle tossing of the boat, the cool breeze, the boundless prospect and even the indifferent cigars, which MICK swore were real Havanas, better than could be had at the Astor, for which he had paid $5 per 100, and sold us as a matter of accommodation, at a dead loss, a package for 6s, and then, when we had tried two of them, refused to take the package back at half a dollar. "Shall we try the blue fish now, Captain?" "There is not wind enough. Let us go to Rockaway, we can reach it in half an hour," said CARROLL. "There's a grand view from the top of the Sea Side House." "Agreed!" "Look out for your heads, gentlemen, as I raise the sail," said Capt. FRANKLIN. The lihgt wind took us slowly through the channel, and the yellow-legged snipe flew in small flocks around.

"What are those two large birds standing in the marsh, with light breast and brown backs, and looking so gravely upon us, Captain?" "They are heron, good eating when fat." "See those ladies in the sail-boat waving their handkerchiefs! They are ladies from Rockaway." "A cheer;—wave your hats." When we were within half a mile of Rockaway the wind died away. "Now, gentlemen," says Capt. FRANLIN, "the tide is ebbing, if you go to Rockaway there will be no more fishing to-day." "'Bout ship," says CARROLL, and we bore away for the fishing ground, where we anchored and took a few black-fish, when the wind freshened and the waves increased, and Captain FRANKLIN exclaimed, "There jumps a large blue-fish; now, gentlemen, away with your rods, get out your blue-fish tackle; look out for your heads as I make sail." "Why, Captain, these large hooks and heavy lines are strong enough to pull a man out of the boat." "You'll find you'll want them, gentlemen; the blue-fish weigh from four to twenty pounds, and a more savage fish does not swim." Our lines were all out some 200 feet, and the boat swiftly cutting the water, when a sudden jerk electrifies the arm of DODGE. "I've got him!" We look back, and a large fish springs several feet in the air. "Pull in your line quick as lightning, or he'll bite it off or tear out," says the Captain. The sweat starts from the excited forehead of DODGE, as his rapid arms draw in the line. The heavy jerks and desperate jumps are vain, and the blue-fish is safely landed in the boat. "Hurrah for DODGE! 'Bout ship; take care of your heads." The relentless boom sweeps off our hats, and the boat careens to the breeze; we repass the same ground. What starts REMSEN? He's got one. "Quick, REMSEN! speed, MALISE, speed!" In vain—one fearful jump, and the fish is gone.

What brings DODGE to his knees? Surely, it is not early piety; no, but a tremendous blue-fish! See him spring yonder on the lea, six feet in the air. What a monster! It is a desperate struggle! Now, DODGE, do your best! "No maiden's arm around thee's thrown." In vain! The blue-fish, resolved on liberty or death, sped rapidly forward some forty feet, and with the slack of line thus obtained, darted off sideways, and tore out, leaving friend DODGE with a queer look of wonder on his disappointed countenance.

No salmon-trout or sockollager of the Northern waters had ever so behaved, and counselor DODGE found himself without a precedent. Once more we passed over the ground, and another blue-fish broke away from REMSEN, and the perseverying counselor landed another glorious fellow in the boat. Hurrah for the John Brown tract! Three cheers for DODGE!

Admonished by the declining sun, we bent our sail for the shore, and soon struck the beach of Canarsie. Where now was MICK? not here, but before our baggage was landed MICK with his cast-off omnibus rackabones rounded the point, and slowly approached. "How long might ye been waiting?" said MICK. "Not over two hours." "It was just 6 o'clock that I was to mate you." "Well, it is now half past seven." "Just half past siven it was that I was to be here. Sure, now, I'll take yer baggage, and yez be afther walkin' thro' this sand to the Point?" "Yes."

For the first half hour after we were in the wagon, there was a faint effort at a trot. This subsided into a steady walk. Anxious to be back in time to see the fireworks, we argued, urged, remonstrated and threatened, in vain. MICK denies the three-quarter of an hour contract, defied our power of refusing payment, and being ably seconded by rackabones, who seemed to be seriously debating the question whether he would even walk, carried the point. Events proved that MICK was right; for as we slowly plodded our way through Flatbush, that clear, cool evening, the whole of New-York and Brooklyn was before us, and brilliant fireworks from a thousand different points met our admiring gaze, and covered the whole scene with sparkling glories. No place in the City could have afforded anything like so grand a spectacle. Just as our slow pace was becoming too painful to bear, and rackabones to a dead stand, we fortunately met the omnibus of our contractor, turned him about, jumped out of the wagon and into the omnibus, and parted with MICK with a feeling of mutual satisfaction, and wending our devious way through fire-crackers, snakeheads and torpedoes, arrived safely at home by 11 o'clock. M.

The City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The difficulty now existing between the Railroad Companies and the citizens of New-York, is one which ought to be settled in courts of law; for whatever the result may be, it will be necessarily unsatisfactory to both parties. The interests of the two are so closely connected, that to attempt to divide them by a strict legal line, must be a positive injury to both. In the first place, locomotives and cars in the streets of a populous city, must always be objectionable, both from the reasons so feelingly expressed by your correspondent from Murray Hill, and the absolute peril to human life. No neighborhood which had the power would tolerate them for an instant, and no outcry against such a nuisance is too violent. But on the other hand, while the interests of that part of the City are of sufficient importance to justify the Corporation in excluding the Company from the privileges they now possess, these Railroads are something more than even a necessity; the prosperity of the City itself is bound up with theirs, and any obstruction or legal process which deprives them of proper and needful facilities of access to the trade of the City, is injurious to one as to the other.

The Railroad Companies themselves well understand how injurious to *their* interests this movement must be, but they are not by any means the only parties interested, and as the case now in point is but a commencement of a rule to be applied as the City increases, and which persistently threatens to drive the termini on both sides further and further up town, the inconvenience to the business community is likely to become a very serious matter. Therefore it is that we, who are interested in the progress and future prosperity of our thriving City, should earnestly and promptly devise some plan by which these conflicting interests could be accommodated, and the privileges of the Railroad Companies placed on a *permanent* footing

In this view I suggest a plan which appears to me to be perfectly practicable, and while it would at once terminate all difficulties of a similar nature to the one now before us, would add immensely to the facilities of Railroad communication, and could be established on a system of permanent benefit to all. Let the Roads continue the line of rails on both sides of the City, along the line of the head of the docks, the tracks to be built on arches of brick or iron, of sufficient height to allow free communication on to the piers for all purposes. The line could be continued down to any point convenient, or might even be extended throughout and connect at the Battery. This would at once clear all our streets of these standing grievances, and would be no obstruction to any other carrying interests. The arches might be used as offices or stores for the merchandise landed at the various docks, and the dépôts and other needs of the Companies could be amply accommodated. Passengers and freight could be landed at various points with ease and expedition, and the smoke and other discomforts could never be an annoyance to any one.

Independent of the Freighting interest, in which every remove necessarily entails a serious additional expense, there is a very large part of the community who are deeply interested in this question, and would like to have a word. A free and ready access to the villages and towns on the Hudson and Sound is fast becoming impracticable, and many who would love to make their homes along the lines of the various Railroads in these sweet and pleasant places, away from the dusty City, are effectually prevented by the time consumed in the long and tedious horse travel to reach the locomotive. Soon this must be increased, and living out of the City limits in this direction will be impossible to many. As matters now stand, there must be an endless source of trouble and quarrel between the City and the Companies, inuring only to the benefit of the lawyers, and our immaculate politicians. I do not claim any superior advantages in the plan I have proposed, but offer it in the belief that any good common-sense adjustment is better than this wasteful expenditure of money and temper in Courts of Law, by two parties who are so necessary to each other's prosperity. W.

CLIFF STREET, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

PROVIDENCE.

Effect of the Late Revulsion upon the Prosperity of New-England—Industry of Providence—The Cotton Manufacture—Description of a Mill—General Comfort and Good Condition of the Operatives—Printing Works—Failure of the Allen Works—A Successful Establishment Described.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The accumulated wealth of New-England has doubtless been greatly reduced by the commercial and financial revulsion which swept over the country last year, and which yet continues to affect the industry of large classes of the people. There was no city and district in this part of the Union better able to meet this blow than Providence and the manufacturing region lying around it. In 1855 Providence had a population of 47,000, and its taxable property was returned as $56,296,000. This showed a very heavy proportion of *per capita* of the surplus results of industry—indicating that the people would be able to endure without personal suffering a considerable period of enforced idleness. The valleys of the Blackstone and Willimantic, and in fact of every other stream in this little State, of capacity sufficient to turn a wheel, are dotted with cotton and woolen mills and with iron works, which are noted for their extent, the costliness of their construction and the completeness of their arrangement. One of these establishments is soon to go into operation with 60,000 spindles, and is said to be the largest mill for the purpose in this country.

I was indebted to-day to the courteous kindness of the Hon. J. F. SIMMONS for an opportunity to visit and examine in detail a cotton mill, of the first class, and an establishment for printing, bleaching and dyeing cottons for the domestic and foreign trade. The cotton mill belongs to what is called the *Des Laines* Company, because the works were originally erected for the manufacture of worsted goods known by that name. The *Des Laines* mill is running 28,000 or 30,000 spindles, and about 500 looms. It gives employment to 500 hands, of whom a large majority are girls and women. They are paid by the amount of work they perform, and their wages amount upon the average from $3 50 to $4 50 per week.

The average production of this mill, at the present time, is 3,000 pieces, of 40 yards each, per week. To meet a pressing demand, however, 3,500 pieces per week can be and have been turned out. This mill was compelled to suspend for ninety days during the period of most severe pressure, and was run during the ensuing sixty days at two thirds time. The goods manufactured are printing-cloths, which are sent to Philadelphia to be printed into calico for mourning dresses. The reason of this is that an establishment exists in that city which excels all others in fixing dark and black colors. I was told, by the intelligent and gentlemanly foreman of the mill, that it is a characteristic of the trade that, when an establishment attains to a peculiar excellence in any one branch of the business, it becomes its specialty, and in that particular it is enabled to hold a monopoly of the trade—for a period, at least.

A great factory is associated in the minds of most persons with all that is hard and repulsive in labor, with pallid boys and girls struggling desperately for subsistence, with overtasked toil, with languor which deadens and smothers all the kindly emotions of life. Sad as are the pictures drawn of the condition of the overworked operative, I have no doubt that some of them are true: but these descriptions have yet but little application to the manufacturing system of New-England, or of any part of the United States. A denser population, and times of scarcity or prolonged commercial depression may make them true.

The establishment of which I am now speaking stands within an inclosure planted with trees and shrubs, in the midst of beautiful plots of grass, and beside a stream which has been suffered to retain its natural course between banks clothed with verdure. I remarked that, in coming out, the girls rejoiced in a liberal expansion of skirts, of which, of course, they must divest themselves before going to work in the mill, for in the interior arrangements the utmost economy of space is an object which cannot be disregarded.

The hours of labor are regulated by law, and are restricted to sixty-six hours per week, which may be distributed, I presume, among the six secular days as may be agreed upon between the hands and their employers. It was the last day of the week and the operatives looked, I thought, while at their work, jaded and fatigued, but some of the girls who were leaving the building after the completion of their tasks, had an elasticity of movement which modified the impression.

The mill is moved by a steam-engine of 350 horse power. The establishments in the immediate vicinity are operated by the water power of the stream, of which I have spoken. The cost of fuel for the engine is $9,000 per annum, but as the entire establishment is warmed in Winter from the heat of the furnaces, a considerable deduction from this sum must be made in order to arrive at the cost of the power obtained.

In the basement the cotton is passed through machinery which picks it to pieces and cleanses it of seed and foreign matter. It reaches the room above a mass of fleecy whiteness, like down or freshly fallen snow. It is then passed between rollers and becomes batts. The next process divides these batts into strips an inch wide. They all into huge tin cylinders, looking something like immense milk cans. The process of roving reduces these strips to a sort of loosely-spun wine. This roving is converted into yarn, as I suppose it is called, by machines filling the whole or one floor, attended by perhaps a hundred girls. This room, filled by so many hundreds of animate and inanimate machines, recalls the description of such an establishment by Mr. CLAY, who in enforcing his American system, asked with enthusiasm in one of his speeches, "Who has not seen and admired the movement of a great cotton mill, where machinery seems endowed with the intellect of man, and man has reduced to his will the elements of nature and the forces of matter!"

The yarn is spun into thread of the required thickness upon mules, which are simply iron frames extending across the building, of which the movable part is forced backward and forward by machinery about the distance that a woman walked from her spindle in the old days, when a spinning-wheel was one of the *penates* at every country fireside. By the outward movement the thread is spun, by the return it is rolled upon the bobbin. The mules in this mill were attended by boys alone.

Several processes intervene before the looms are reached. There are upwards of five hundred in this establishment, of which four or five are managed by each woman or girl.

The cloth in its crude state is of course unfit for market. It must pass through many hands before it can reach those of the merchant.

The temporary decline of business and the prodigious depreciation of property are shown in the disasters which have befallen the large print works of the Hon. PHILIP ALLEN & SONS. They are idle, as they have been for nine months. Their cost is believed by some to have been over one million of dollars, and they have been lately sold to a firm in Philadelphia for $125,000. A few years ago the firm of which Mr. ALLEN was the head was reported to be worth $3,000,000; it failed last Fall, and its paper, according to report, has been for sale at ten cents on the dollar. Such extinction of capital is almost fabulous. How much of it is real and how much constructive it is very difficult to decide, for certainly the great calico works which one year ago represented the net results of one million of dollars expended, are worth the same as they were then, that is, the use of them will be attended with the same results and will produce the same value as then. For the present, however, whatever may be its capacity, it stands a ruin, a monument of the revulsion and panic of 1857, and the consequent stagnation of 1858.

The printing works of Mr. RICHMOND, near the cotton mill which I have briefly described, are in full operation. They are capable of turning out 14,000 pieces per week, but the full aggregate of 700,000 pieces *per annum* would be probably above what could be produced with safety to the machinery. These works are under the direction of Mr. BOYD, a gentleman who unites two of the great faculties of CÆSAR, who could write the history of a war as well as he could fight a battle Mr. BOYD has not only conducted these extensive works with signal success, through a period of great difficulties and of general disaster, but he can describe their operations with the graphic power, clearness and accuracy which give zest to curiosity, and fill the listener with pleasure and satisfaction.

The details of calico printing are altogether too numerous and technical for description in a communication of this kind. They are all deeply interesting. The exceeding simplicity of most of them brings to mind at every step of one's progress through the great establishment COLUMBUS' illustration of making the egg stand upon its end by slightly crushing its shell. Every process is perfectly easy and obvious after the way to do it is shown. There are so many of them, however, that the business calls into requisition the highest powers of combination in the management of the establishments. We have not yet arrived at that perfection in the art in this country which demands and encourages the minutest division of labor. In the Richmond Print-works, therefore, the department for designing the patterns and engraving them upon the metal plates or rollers from which they are transferred to the cloth is conducted within the establishment. This delicate branch of the business, it will be perceived, requires a very rare degree both of artistic and mechanical skill. It is under the charge of a brother of Mr. BOYD. The French are celebrated for their ingenuity and fancy in catching the public taste with designs for their light goods; but Mr. BOYD is of opinion that their genius in this respect is not superior to that of the Americans, but is only the more developed and encouraged by the demand for such productions, resulting from the more advanced state of their manufactures.

The beauty and merit of some of the numerous designs for printing patterns made by Mr. BOYD, and from which they are now working, are very great. They are highly creditable to him. A design having been matured in the artist's mind is committed to paper. It is then chased or engraved upon very hard steel, in the form of small cylindrical pieces. That engraving is transferred by pressure to copper rollers. Those rollers are covered with the proper colors, by smearing them in the same manner that printing ink is applied to the rollers which passes over the types. With a due degree of pressure the cloth is passed between this engraved roller and another, both revolving with a smart motion. Of course a great variety of other movements are necessary, which I cannot describe, not only to prepare the cloth to receive the impression, but to fix the colors, cleanse the cloth, measure it, and prepare it for packing. Any suitable description of these most interesting details, would fill a considerable volume. AQUIDAY.

The Actual Appropriations for the National Government for 1858-9.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

It seems now to be an admitted fact, on all hands, that the next Presidential fight will be upon "Treasury statistics," and that "niggerism" will be overslaughed. Such being the case, it will be a matter of importance to both the Democracy and the Opposition to have correct data upon which to build their platforms. Mr. CRITTENDEN, I perceive, led off in the fight by announcing, at Covington, that Congress, at its last session, appropriated nearly one hundred millions of dollars for the support of the second year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. This was the first gun in the great battle of 1860, and as both parties may be disposed to take all advantages, I have prepared the following statement of appropriations, having had "the time and material for making a close examination of the subject." The statement is correct in every particular, and challenges criticism.

While the partisans are hurling their thunders at each other, it will be well for the people to be furnished with the plain truth, that they may draw their own conclusions from the premises. I shall deal in no "suppositions" nor "why nots?" but give the figures in detail, taken from the highest official sources:

Statement of appropriations made at the late session of the Thirty-fifth Congress for the support of the Federal Government, for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Treasury proper—Legislative Bill	$4,242,699 96
Treasury interior—Lands, Courts, &c.	1,884,408 65
Treasury civil expenses	999,856 94
Treasury customs	1,929,558 47
Treasury interior—civil expenses	561,165 50
Int. due State of Maine (indefinite) about	15,000 00
Amount due I. D. Andrews, about	53,000 00
American State papers, per annum	25,000 00
Expenses for collecting reve. from customs	3,600,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic bill	912,120 00
Army Bill	17,174,106 46
Military Academy, &c	2,041,472 14
Navy Bill	15,595,804 23
Indian Bill	2,231,896 85
Pension Bill	769,500 00
Miscellaneous, under indefinite and specific standing appropriations	3,059,910 14
Deficiency act for Post-office Department for revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1859	3,500,000 00
Interest on the public debt, (Stock)	1,445,314 35
Interest on Treasury loan, yet to be negotiated, say	1,000,000 00
Total	$61,033,543 69

Thus, I show the entire appropriations for the present fiscal year to be *sixty-one* millions of dollars, including the construction of the new sloops-of-war, and the interest of a million of dollars on a debt not yet created—and *not* a hundred millions, as stated by Senator CRITTENDEN, and as echoed and reechoed through the country by the partisan press.

But the curious reader will desire to know how the figures are obtained by those who would deceive the people by false statements. It is in this wise. The revenues of the Post-Office Department are now deposited in the United States Treasury, and drawn out by regular appropriations by Congress. These appropriations are not in the ordinary language of "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," but the amount is appropriated "out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues *received from the Post Office Department.*" Nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to Congress his estimates of appropriations, as required by law, include this Post-Office appropriation. It is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and which lies wholly within the control of the Postmaster-General. We judge of things only by comparison. The appropriations by Congress are large or small only in comparison with appropriations heretofore made. This is a fair rule. Never before was the appropriation for the Post-Office Department, made out of its own revenues, set down to the expense of the Government. Postmaster-General BROWN asked and obtained permission to expend $14,000,000 of the revenue of his department,—not even in the reckless canvas of 1840 was it supposed that this expenditure was an item to be charged in the bill of extravagances against Mr. VAN BUREN. The deficiency of $3,500,000, comes out of the National Treasury, and is, of course, one of the items in the list of appropriations. Mr. CRITTENDEN would charge that list also with the $14,000,000 which is appropriated out of the Post-Office fund. Such a charge Mr. C. knows would be erroneous and without precedent.

Then, again, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual letter to Congress, reported an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $16,586,588 35, which the opposition claim should be added to the appropriations, and swell the sum, in order to show the extravagance of the present Democratic Congress. This is, indeed, "horse-chestnut" logic. A Black Republican Congress made lavish appropriations for the last fiscal year. A Democratic Administration declined expending the whole amount, and reports a surplus. That surplus is now charged as an item of extravagance against the present Congress. By such a process of reasoning Mr. CRITTENDEN will probably be able to convict every succeeding Congress of extravagance, as the same unexpended balance will, no doubt, be reported from year to year, until it is again returned to the Treasury.

In the above estimate I have not included a few small private appropriations which were made at at the last session, including in the aggregate perhaps not more than three hundred thousand dollars. Let the politicians take notice. We have now furnished them with the facts. Misrepresentations will be without excuse. Q.

Personal.

The friends of Mr. F. S. COZZENS (Sparrowgrass) will learn, with pleasure, that he has so far recovered from his late severe illness as to be able to travel. He has gone to the Catskill Mountain House for a few days, in quest of mountain air.

Nearly all our artists have left town on their Summer rambles. The White Mountains have been deserted by the landscape painters, and there will be no more views of Conway in the next exhibition of the National Academy.

Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, who is quite prostrated with protracted and debilitating illness, is expected at Castle Point shortly; a portion of this beautiful mansion is being set in order for his reception.

FAGNANI has established himself in Paris, and has already commenced painting. His studio is at No. 122 Avenue des Champs Elysée, where he has had several distinguished sitters.

GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, the young landscape artist whose "Winter's Day" at the Academy was so much admired, has gone to Lake George for the Summer.

JAMES M. HART has left for the Housatonic, taking his brushes with him.

KENSETT has been out at Ramapo, and CHURCH has been at West Point.

HUDBARD and GIFFORD have gone along the line of the Erie Railroad.

GIGNOUX has gone to Quebec, to paint a view of that picturesque old city for WILLIAMS & STEVENS.

Mr. W. A. BUTLER, author of "Nothing to Wear," has a new Poem in the Press.

The Boston *Transcript* says: Mr. Albert Sumner, of Newport, R. I., his wife and child, some time since were shipwrecked, and all undoubtedly perished. By the presumption of the law, the wife and child died first, and the husband became entitled to the property. Mrs. Sumner was a daughter of the late Walter Channing, of this city, and enjoyed the income of a large estate. Under these circumstances more than $30,000 became legally vested in the late Mr. Sumner, and through him came to his mother, sister and his two brothers—Charles Sumner, our Senator, and George Sumner, Esq. The estate was administered upon by Mr. George Sumner, and, with the consent of all these heirs, the whole of this property, which the deceased had derived from his wife, has been surrendered to her relations.

Ezra W. Fletcher, of Northbridge, in his will, bequeathes $500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; to the American Home Missionary, $500; to the American Bible Society, $500; to the American Tract Society of New-York, $500; for a library in Whitinsville, $500, and the residue, as his executors shall designate, to the Sabbath-school cause, to the American and Foreign Christian Union, to the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, or to other religious, educational or benevolent objects.

Ex-Rev. J. S. Kalloch attended a religious meeting in Rockland, Me., a week ago Sunday evening, and took part in the proceedings. He got into a sharp discussion with Deacon Wilson, who was a prominent witness in the famous Kalloch trial, and Elder J. Baker, a Baptist preacher Mr. Kalloch took offence at some remarks of Elder Baker, which he understood to apply to him. The discussion and meeting were at length ended by the gas being turned off, leaving the audience in darkness.

President Buchanan drinks nothing stimulating except old rye whisky. I told him that you used to have the best that was distilled in our region, and he made me promise to see you and get him some if you had it. Could you let me have a barrel, or even a half a barrel, of the best you ever made? Write me. I will send a keg of it to the old chief if I can get it.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 30th ult., says: The remains of the Hon. Anson Jones, late President of the Republic of Texas, have been brought from Houston to Galveston, for final interment, and were followed to the grave by the Masonic fraternity and others, this morning, and deposited with the touching and impressive ceremonies of that order.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says the Rev. S. A. Steenson and wife, and the Rev. A. Cederholm, have sailed for Hamburg, whence they will take steamer to Christiana, *via* Copenhagen. The presence and ministry of these brethren have been a source of great joy to the Scandinavians in the Bethel ship in this city.

We find in the Ontonagon, *Advocate* a call for a Convention at Ontonagon on the 25th of August next, to consider the propriety of forming a new Territorial Government, with a view to the erection of a new State, embracing the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the northern part of Wisconsin, and the lake counties of Minnesota.

The Trenton *State Gazette* says: The Board of Bank Commissioners, including the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, made an official visit, last week, to Toms River, Hackensack and Paterson, for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Banks located at those points.

Ex-President Pierce and wife were to leave Madeira on the 1st of June for Lisbon; thence, avoiding he larger European cities, for Vevay, in Switzerland, where he will spend the Summer. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. John Howard March will be with him in Switzerland.

The Boston *Courier* recommends that when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation, a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured.

Mary W. Marsh, of Westborough, has bequeathed the sum of $500 to Home Missions, subject to the direction of the Methodist Society in Milbury, and $400 to Foreign Missions, under the same direction.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its eighth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, Sept. 28, continuing till Oct. 1, inclusive. The book of entries will be opened in Pittsburg on and after Sept. 1.

Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, has been elected President of the Faculty and Professor of Ethics in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis.

Some wag, writing from Cairo, Ill., since the subsiding of the flood, says there are now in that city 452 distinct and different smells, *and several wards yet to hear from!*

The Savannah *Republican* learns that a biography of Governor Troup is in course of preparation by a member of the Savannah bar, who is abundantly competent to the task.

A fund has been started in Buffalo for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Gilbert, late commercial editor of the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore is suffering from inflammation of the eyes, and is obliged to forego reading.

Is the South undergoing Physical Degeneration?

From the Charleston Courier.

We have referred to the interesting researches of Prof. S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D., concerning the statistics of stature and weight of the population of the Southern States, and the gratifying conclusion thence derived that the physical conformation and development of the race were not degenerating in America or in the Southern States, as has been hinted by some philosophers.

These researches of Dr. DICKSON were first commenced through the Charleston *Medical Journal and Review*, of September, 1857, and are continued in the number for July, 1858.

We present a few data of the results for the information of our readers, who may not have access to a professional Review, although in this and in many other topics it has demonstrated a value and interest not limited to professional readers

The field of research thus far opened by Dr. DICKSON, promises interest and instruction—for two special reasons—in consideration of the opinion avowed in some quarters of Europe, that the Caucasian races have degenerated physically, as a result of high civilization and mental cultivation; and, secondly, in reference to the theories that have been urged regarding a special degeneracy in America. Apart from all practical applications of immediate conclusion, the inquiry is one of scientific value, and promises to yield, if faithfully carried out, a mass of facts valuable in themselves and in their anthropological relations.

Dr. DICKSON briefly suggests one great result of these inquiries, in illustrating the "powers of resistance to deleterious agencies, and the modes of compensation exhibited in the human constitution." He complains of the *vis inertiæ* which so often intercepts and prevents answers to the plainest and easiest questions. This complaint will be repeated by all who have had occasion to make inquiries in any department of statistics, involving the concurrent answers of many persons. In fact, we have not yet acquired and cultivated a sense of statistics, and in this State we are specially deficient. We waive general remarks, however, and proceed to our figures and results as presented by Dr. DICKSON.

Of the last class of the Medical College of this State and City, 216 in number, 141 members reported in answer to statistical inquiries. Of these, the average height is 5 feet 9 inches, the average weight 145½ pounds. The greatest height was 6 feet 5 inches, and the greatest weight 188 pounds. Of the whole number only 5 fell below 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Prof. J. C. NOTT reports 42 names from the University of Louisiana, giving average height 5 feet 10½ inches, average weight 145¼ pounds, and the average age 24 years 4 months.

The age is a matter of prime importance to all who would continue and apply these inquiries—so far, at least, as a discrimination between those who are in the years of academic and collegiate instruction, and those who are physically adult. The precise age at which the human body, under the most favorable nurture of surroundings, ceases its growth, is not definitely ascertained; and, as will be seen on reference to Dr. DICKSON'S report, this is one distinct question to which his attention has been turned.

A list of 108 names, from the Tennessee University, reported at Prof. DICKSON'S request by Prof. EVE, of that University, and President of the American Medical Association, gives the following results:

Average height	5 feet 10 inches.
Average weight	150 1 6 pounds.
Average age	24 years 6 months.

Some of these must have come to the weighing stand with extra "tare" on.

A list of 75 names from the Jefferson Medical College, gives average height 5 feet 9 inches, and average weight 145 pounds.

The Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., sends a list of 150 names, resulting in:

Average height	5 feet 9 inches.
Average weight	141¼ pounds.
Average age	18 years 5¾ months.

The United States Military Academy, of West Point, reports 211 names, represented in:

Average height	5 feet 9 inches.
Average weight	143 1 16 pounds.
Average age	20 1-17 years.

Of the female stature, Dr. DICKSON also gives some reports.

A female academy reports a list of 52 pupils, between the ages of 12 and 21, averaging 14 years, 1 month, and giving the result: Average height, 5 feet; average weight, 100 1-5 pounds.

Another academy reports a list of 75 girls, in ages ranging from 12 to 18 years, and averaging 14 years 11 months. Average height 5 feet 1⅝ inches, and greatest height 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Partial and incomplete as these results are as yet, in reference to the number, variety and range of reports, the several reports have been fair and comprehensive.

The Berlin Free-Lovers—Letter from a Deserted Wife.

From the Detroit Free Press.

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June 5, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: I saw an article in the Ashtabula *Telegraph* a few days since, taken from your paper, giving an account of the rescue of a young and lovely woman, by her husband, from the den of infamy at Berlin. I do not know the name of this lady or her husband, but my earnest prayer to God is, that she may never be led into such a temptation again, or be brought to know the depth of sorrow and degradation which that same infamous creed has brought upon me. Let her thank a k

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR DRAWBACK ON MANILA HATS, (ENTERED FOR EXPORT,) CONSUMED BY FIRE ON THEIR WAY TO STONINGTON, THE PORT OF EXPORTATION.

Phillips, administrator of Felt, vs. *The United States.*—(On argument upon petition.) The petitioner's intestate, on or about Dec. 6, 1838, purchased of Munsell & Lawrence, merchants, in the City of New-York, five cases or bales, containing 1,757 Manila hats, of the value of $2 635 50. These cases of hats were imported into the United States from Manila, into the port of New-York, on or about the 17th day of July, 1838, and the duties imposed by law thereon, amounting to the sum of $545 94, were then paid by the importers.

On or about the 13th day of January, 1840, the petitioner's intestate shipped the goods on board the steamer *Lexington*, then bound to Stonington, Connecticut, intending to transport them to the port of Salem, in the District of Salem and Beverly, in Massachusetts, and thence to export them to Valparaiso, on the west coast of South America. From the time of their importation till their shipment on board the *Lexington*, they had remained in the cases in which they were imported. They "were duly entered at said port of New-York for exportation from said port of Salem; and said intestate, in all respects otherwise, complied with all the provisions of the laws of the United States regulating the exportation of goods, with a benefit of drawback from a port other than the port of original importation, and received from the Collector and Naval Officer of said District of the City of New-York a coastwise certificate, in the form for such case prescribed by law." The steamer *Lexington* sailed from New York, for Stonington, on the 13th day of January, 1840, having the goods on board, and while in the prosecution of her voyage was wholly destroyed by fire," whereby said intestate, who was then on board said steamboat, died, and said goods and certificates were wholly lost and destroyed."

The petitioner insists that if the goods had arrived at Salem and been exported therefrom, his intestate would have been entitled to a drawback of $1,102 80; and he now claims that he is entitled to this sum, with interest, under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved March 28, 1854. (10 Stat. at L., pp. 270, 273.)

It was argued for the Government that the case presents no ground for relief to distinguish it in law from any other case where a citizen may lose by accident property for which he has paid. The circumstance that part of the price consisted of duties, and that he expected to get that part of it back when he shipped the goods at Salem, is not more material than that he expected to get back the balance of the purchase money at Valparaiso. The whole value was an insurable interest, and if he had insured, or neglected to insure, or became his own insurer, that neglect or assumption was one with which the Government had no concern. The presumption is, that the goods were insured, as that is the ordinary course of business among prudent business men whose means do not admit of their suffering a loss of the whole amount conveniently. The fact is now notorious that the grossest frauds have been practiced on the Government in obtaining restoration of duties on burnt goods by those who have already received back the amount of duties in the form of insurance.

It was argued for the claimant, that the suggestion that the debenture was to have gone toward the payment of the goods as a part of the price, is to be met by the consideration of what is understood to have been the custom of trade, in regard to goods bought on "long price," and in regard to those bought on "short price."

In the first instance, the purchaser, intending to reship, buys of the importer, who takes the debenture as part of the price of the goods, and when he receives it, passes it to the purchaser's credit.

When, however, the goods are sold at "short price"—the price having been agreed upon between the purchaser and importer—no such stipulation is made in regard to the debenture. It is understood between them that the purchaser is bound to obtain the debenture from the Custom-House, and hand it over to the importer; and, failing this, he becomes liable for the amount. This, however, is a matter wholly distinct from payment of the price of the goods, and the amount does not in any way form part of the bargain of Felt with Munsell & Lawrence, at "short price." Felt finds himself, when he ships the goods at New-York, in this position: He has certain goods for which he has paid, and in which, of course, he has an insurable interest; he is also under an obligation to see that a certain debenture is refunded to Munsell & Lawrence. The goods he insures; they are lost, and he receives his insurance from the underwriters. He is then bound to make good the amount of the debenture. This amount he pays to the importers, and now seeks to recover it back from the Government.

By the Court.—SCARBURGH, J.—*Held:* The 8th section of the act of March 28, 1854, is prospective only in its operation, and is, therefore, inapplicable to this case.

2. Even if it were construed to act retrospectively, still it would not embrace this case, which is not of the same character with either of the classes of cases for which that act provides.

3. There is no other law under which this claim can be sustained.

The Court reported adversely.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JULY 13.

Before the Hon. Judges Davies, Wright, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Formal Denial of the Motion for a New Trial in Cancemi's Case.

The Court met this morning for the purpose of rendering the decision, formally, on the motion for a new trial in the case of Michael Cancemi, found guilty of the murder of Eugene Anderson. The prisoner was present.

Judge DAVIES delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

In the case of *The People* vs. *Michael Cancemi*, in which the counsel for the defence moved for a new trial upon certain exceptions, the Court will now give its decision.

The first exception was in reference to the testimony of the officer, McEnniss, where he was asked in reference to what was found in the black frock-coat. We consider that all that testimony having been previously given, without exception, in the previous part of the trial, is nothing in this exception at all, and there was, in fact, enough to connect this coat with the prisoner, even if this were wanting. We therefore overrule the exception.

The second exception is in reference to the pistol. We think that testimony was properly admitted, because it was to be taken in connection with other evidence, already received. First we have the evidence of Simon Amond and his wife Jane, who were there at the corner, that a person on the corner pointed a pistol; then we have the testimony of a pistol being seen in the hands of the man who was running, who changed it from one hand to the other, and put it in his pocket; and then we have the testimony of something seen thrown by the man as he was running through Howard-street; then we have the finding of the pistol at that place. We think it was competent evidence to go to the Jury, to enable them to say whether or not they believed it was a pistol in the hands of the prisoner. Therefore we do not see anything in the exceptions.

In reference to the testimony of Fleschl, when he was asked to give his reasons for the good character which the defendant sustained in Italy, as there was no impeachment of the good character of the prisoner at the bar, there was no necessity, nor any reason for the witness being called on the part of the prosecution to give any evidence in regard to the particular reasons or facts from which he deduced his opinion, or justified it, as to his good character. Character under these circumstances is general character, not character from particular facts and circumstances; and the good character is proved by the proof of good general character. Unless that is impeached the persons calling witnesses to prove the good character cannot go with the facts and circumstances. We think, therefore, that the ruling of the Court was correct.

As to the paper taken from the defendant's house, we do not think that is material.

As to the sixth point, in relation to proving the declarations by Webb, we think that the defendant could not prove what Webb had said as to the receipt of any money, unless he had been asked the question in the first instance.

The motion for a new trial is therefore denied.

Mr. Blackman—The Court will please note our exception to its ruling.

Judge INGRAHAM said, as his individual opinion, that he thought the testimony as to the reasons for defendant's good character in Italy was admissible; but inasmuch as good character was admitted, the exclusion of that testimony did not affect the prisoner, because the Jury was bound to take it as a settled fact that the defendant's character was good.

The prisoner was then remanded to the care of the Sheriff, and conducted back to the prison.

The General Term was then adjourned until 11 o'clock on the 23d day of August next.

The next proceeding on the part of the counsel for the prisoner, will be to procure a stay of proceedings from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court—which is discretionary with the Judge—and take out a writ of error, by which the record of the Court and the exceptions are sent to the Court of Appeals. We understand that the counsel for the prisoner will pursue this course.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 13.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

In re the petition of William Coit, Guardian, &c.—Ordered to be referred to ex-Judge Mitchell, to inquire into the judgment and report.

Henry E. Jark, et al. vs. Alonzo F. Brown, et al.—Motion granted. Costs of plaintiff to abide the event.

In re the petition of Susan Chichester, &c.—Order of reference to ex-Judge Mitchell.

Thomas B. Leggett vs. *Frederick C. Gossling.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

David Braid vs. *Harvey M. Brehad.*—Ordered that a witness in the case be examined.

COMMON PLEAS—JULY 13.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

The argument in the case of the Harlem Railroad Company against the Corporation and Police Commissioners was continued. Ex-Judge Brodson was heard for the property owners. Charles O'Conor will be heard for the Railroad Company to-morrow.

A WALDENSIAN COLONY.—We have received a note from Mr. E. LORREAUX, French Protestant Missionary, informing us that a beginning has been made of the Waldensian colony. The position chosen is near the Odell Station, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, Livingston County, Illinois, where 3,500 acres have been procured at a reasonable rate, and eight heads of families have become the pioneers of the settlement. Others are anxious to join them, but as yet they have only been able to build a board shanty, and buy a few yoke of exen to prepare the ground. He remarks that they are very poor, and unless American friends can do something for them they will suffer.—*Presbyterian.*

The Monroe Guard of Honor—Testimony Before the Court of Inquiry—Col. N. B. Laban, of the Fifty-fifth, Presiding.

The Court of Inquiry, called by Gen. HALL, to inquire into the truth of certain charges affecting the honor of members of the 8th Regiment, while acting as a guard of honor to the remains of the late President MONROE, at the City Hall, met, Monday evening, at the Arsenal in Elm-street, corner of White-street. Lieut. Col. N. B. LABAN of the 55th Regiment, constituted the Court; Major ANTHON, attached to the Brigade Staff, acted as Judge Advocate.

Colonel George Lyons, of the 8th Regiment, sworn, says—Captain Burger and a portion of his command were, on the evening of July 2, directed to take charge of the remains of the late President Monroe, at the City Hall; there were also detailed three from Company A, two from Company D, three from E; two from G, and two from H; Captain Burger and First Lieutenant Bradford, of Company C, were the only officers detailed; there were no others present that night to my knowledge; on the morning of the 3d of July, Captain Leander Buck and Company F were to relieve Captain Burger and his command at five o'clock; I found him there when I called in the morning; Captain Buck and Lieutenants Gregory and Aben were in command of Company F.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor sworn, says: I reside at the City Hall; Mr. Taylor, the keeper of the Hall, is my husband; I was in the City Hall on the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d of July; my apartments are on the first floor, very close to the staircase, guard was kept over the remains of Ex President Monroe, in the Governor's room; the military also occupied the first part of the Court of Common Pleas; the Governor's room is in the middle of the building, second floor, at the head of the stairs; the Common Pleas, first part, is the next room to it, on the left-hand side, on the opposite side of the corridor, close to the staircase; I slept in the building all night, retiring at half past nine o'clock, and rising, I suppose, at half past five; I did not hear any noise or disturbance during the night, nor in the morning; I visited the Governor's room and the Common Pleas room on Saturday morning; those rooms were occupied by the military at the time; it was about 7 o'clock when I was in the Common Pleas room; the military was just gone; the Common Pleas room appeared to be in good order, everything in its place, except that the chairs were a little bit out of order; I don't very often examine rooms where juries have been sitting, but I think I have done so; the appearance of this room was not any worse than a jury room would be, and not as bad, I can't think; Mrs. Burns was about to arrange the room when I went up.

By Mr. Betts—(Counsel for Company C)—I saw a company go away that morning—could not tell what one—before 8 o'clock; I did not see any marks of intoxication in any of the officers or men of that company that morning; I did not see any furniture broken when I went into the Court-room; nothing at all was broken except a tumbler, which had a little piece broken out of it; the room was not at all in a dilapidated condition, nor did it require any repairs before it could be used as a Court-room; my room was so situated that I could have heard any singing or loud noise from the room occupied by Company C very plainly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, sworn, says: My business on the 2d and 3d of July was cleaning the Court-rooms in the City Hall; on Saturday morning I came to the City Hall about 6 o'clock, or a little after; I did not hear any noise or disturbance there; I was in No. 10, Common Pleas, No. 1; I think it was about 6½ o'clock when I went into the Court-room; there were soldiers present then; they were sitting down; one of them was standing up; I did not hear any loud and boisterous conversation among them; I did not think any of them were intoxicated; did not notice drink on any person; the furniture was in the same condition as usual; none of it was broken; I did not notice anything on the carpet but pieces of cigars, and marks of dirty feet; I did not clean the room on Saturday, because the men did not wish dust to get on their clothes; I cleaned it on Monday—no, Tuesday, the day after the 4th of July.

By Counsel—When I first went into the room, it was not to my knowledge in a dilapidated condition, and did not require any repairs before it could be used by the Court, except, to clean it up; I don't think the Court has held its sittings there since; I did not see anything broken that would need carpenter or mason-work in consequence of the occupancy of the company that night, before it would be fit for the sittings of the Court; it was in about the same condition as a jury room, only it had been longer without being cleaned.

By the Court—I did not see any liquor in the room.

By Counsel—I did not see any broken bottles, pitchers or decanters on the floor; there was only one glass broken; I was around the Hall that morning about an hour, but did not wait until the company marched off.

Thomas H. Landon, sworn, says—I am a clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in the Court-room of Common Pleas, Part 1., on the morning of the 3d of July, between nine and ten o'clock; I went three feet into the room; I saw three military men occupying the Judge's desk, and several bystanders; I did not notice if they were military men; I did not remain long; one of the military men, as near as I could judge, was writing; the others were talking to each other; their language was not boisterous, and so far as I saw they were not drinking or carousing; I took a general look at the room; I could not give any particulars as to furniture; the room itself looked in quite a disordered state; everything looked mussed and tumbled about; I did not see any liquor there; I could not swear that the Court-room would have required repairs in consequence of its occupation by the military that night if it is now undergoing repairs, but it required repairs before; I saw nothing to warrant such a statement.

By Counsel—I did not see any furniture that was broken, nor any broken bottles, decanters or pitchers on the floor; I did not go far enough into the room, and if such had been the fact, I could not have seen it.

William H. Brown, sworn, says—I am one of the officers of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in Part 1, on the morning of the 3d of July, about half past eight; I think there were then four persons in the room, two of them military, and two not; one of the soldiers was sitting in the Judge's chair, the other in the audience part; the one that was sitting in the Judge's chair was doing nothing that I know of; the room was dirty and very much disordered; I saw no furniture broken; there was a tumbler broken, one pitcher sitting on the table, two decanters, a tureen and a waiter with some tumblers on it; the tumbler was the only article that I saw broken.

By Counsel—I don't know that the disordered state of the room of which I spoke was any more than the arrangement of the chairs for sleeping; neither of the military men was making a maudlin speech, or showed any signs of intoxication; I don't know that I saw a company march off guard that morning.

Mrs. Sarah Heron, sworn, says—On the evening of the 2d I took up ice-water to the soldiers at half past ten o'clock; that was the last time I went up that night; the soldiers who occupied the Court-room were sitting there, but not drinking while I was there; they were not boisterous or noisy; I did not see any wines or liquors there; I did not remain in the City Hall all night; I next saw the room at five o'clock in the morning; the same soldiers were there then; they were sitting and talking; none of them were drinking; I did not see any decanters or bottles; nothing but the pitcher I took up and a small one; none of the furniture was broken; the carpet was not stained nor injured; I was there when the soldiers who had been there all night marched out and the fresh ones came in; the newcomers behaved well; they did not bring in any liquor or bottles of any kind; there was no loud or boisterous conversation among them; I was in the room from five until they were dismissed, in and out; I next entered the room about seven o'clock; I did not see any one there then; the room was in the same condition; I do not know if the room was subsequently locked, and did not enter the room on that day; I was there in the Hall until the body was removed.

By Counsel—During that night and next morning I did not see any soldier or officer manifest any sign of intoxication; when they marched off I did not see any man of that regiment fall down; but two of the 7th Regiment were fetched into the Hall overcome by the heat, and were taken into Mrs. Taylor's; they were not intoxicated at all; they were brought in at the time the funeral was about to start.

James Taylor, sworn, says—My business is to live in the Hall and take care of it; I was in the Hall on the evening of the 2d and morning of the 3d; I did not visit the Common Pleas room on the evening of the 2d, nor on the morning of the 3d; Part 1, Common Pleas was occupied by the military; I gave them that room; I don't recollect particularly of hearing any noise or disturbance from that room; they might have been a little noisy and I not hear it; I did not enter the Common Pleas room after they left until the Tuesday following; when I gave them possession the room was clean; when I went in on Tuesday, it had not been cleaned, but was just as they left it; there were more chairs there than belonged to the room, the officers having brought them in and filled them up to be out of the way of the crowd on the 4th; the floor was about as it is after the adjournment of the Court, it looked as if it wanted to be cleaned up.

By Counsel—The chairs were put in the room by Mr. Major, officer of the Court; I tried to get into the room after the troops left, but could not; I rather suspect the door was fastened by Mr. Major, but I don't know of my own knowledge; Mr. Major told me, I believe, that the room was fastened to preserve the chairs that were put there on deposit; I was refused admission to the room on that account.

John Major, sworn, says: I am an officer of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in Common Pleas, Part 1, on the morning of July 3, about ten o'clock; I believe there were then two or three individuals there, one gentleman dressed in military; they were talking, but not loudly, nor anything of the kind; the room was a little upset, and dirt around the matting at the entrance, and stumps of cigars around, and chairs moved round out of place; there were no bottles or decanters; I think there was one broken glass on a waiter standing in front of the Judge's desk; I locked up the room, because I moved all the chairs in to keep them, so that they should not be taken on the 5th; braced the door inside, and locked it on the outside; I locked the door for the purpose of protecting those chairs.

Allan McKeechney, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas, testified that he was in the Court of Common Pleas about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning; the floor was dirty, as though persons had been smoking, and threw their cigars down; there was a pitcher and tumblers on the table, but no decanters or bottles; Officers Brown, Major and myself were the only officers in the room, I think, on that morning.

The Judge-Advocate rested.

Mr. Betts asked permission to put a few of the officers of the two companies implicated on the stand.

The Judge Advocate stated that such a course was contrary to military law. He held that it would be a doubtful favor to allow the officers to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Betts offered to put every officer and every member of the companies implicated upon the stand; they courted the closest scrutiny.

The Court held that there was no evidence against the officers or men, and that it was not necessary to make any such examination, and indeed it would be contrary to military law. The offer could, however, go upon the record.

Mr. Betts then offered to place upon the stand a member of Company H, who was present through the whole time there companies were on duty. He desired to show that these charges were without foundation. The officers were not satisfied with negative evidence; they merely wished to give the charges the most emphatic denial.

The Judge-Advocate stated that in this case the military authorities demanded a strict, thorough and impartial investigation; a Court of Inquiry must be guided by certain rules; the decision of the Court must be based upon the evidence of disinterested parties, and not upon the testimony of those who were interested. The gentleman had the benefit of the effect of his offer, and might enter it at length upon the minutes.

The Court decided that the offer came under the same ruling as the former one.

The offer was entered at length upon the minutes, and the Court adjourned *sine die.*

General HALL was present during the whole investigation. The finding of the Court was not announced, but it will doubtless entirely exonerate the Company from the charges.

The First Mormon Settlement—Its Temple.

A correspondent from Kirtland, Ohio, gives the following. His letter dates from a small township situated in Lake County, about twenty miles east of Cleveland. The town is somewhat celebrated for being the first settlement of JOE SMITH and his followers in the United States. The population about the year 1834-5 was nearly five thousand—mostly of the Mormon faith; now it has not far from fifteen hundred, very few of whom claim allegiance to believe in the doctrines of the "Latter day Saints," as promulgated by BRIGHAM YOUNG. He says:

Here the Mormons laid out streets, highways, city lots, built steam-mills, large "blocks" for stores, shops, &c., and made all the preparations necessary for building up a "City of Zion." Here, too, they erected a temple, on which is inscribed, "House of the Lord, built by the Church of the Latter-day Saints, A. D., 1834," and which still stands, not as one on a sure foundation, but as one upon the quicksands of superstition, bigotry, and fanaticism, which the winds of religious liberty, good order, and moral sociality are fast blowing to decay.

The original internal arrangements of this temple were rather interesting to the visitor. The building is two stories high, of twenty-six feet each, having a large attic; each story had four pulpits, or priestly desks, at either end, one rising above and in rear of the other, and indicating by certain letters in front the official character of the priests. In the centre, the seats for the multitude were arranged much like those in our churches at the present day, except that they were movable, so that the congregation might face either east or west, (the pulpits being at the east and west ends.)

Overhanging the audience were four curtains on rollers, so situated that when unrolled the house would be divided into four equal compartments, each having a speaker, and each speaker having a similar screen or drop-curtain to exclude his appearance from three-fourths of the house and congregation.

The attic was divided into four compartments for schools, designed to teach the Hebrew language. A celebrated Hebrew scholar, named SEIXAS, a gentleman to whom the Rev. Dr. STEWART often referred for Hebrew authority, had at times a very flourishing school among the Saints.

In this place BRIGHAM YOUNG lived, at one time a Methodist preacher, and was converted (or professed to be) to the faith of the Saints, and became one of their priests.

Dr. BOYINGTON, the geologist, who has been employed by the Government, was one of their number, distinguished among the people of Zion as a teacher and preacher to the chosen ones.

The Association in a short time became unpopular; trials and persecutions from the "Gentile" world led some to abandon their faith, but the larger portion left with their leader, JOE SMITH, for Missouri, about twenty years since; and nearly the only evidence of their former prosperity, or, I might say, habitation here, is the "Temple," now fast crumbling to decay, on the broken and shattered walls of which the names of thousands upon thousands of visitors are written, soon to pass into obscurity and to be mingled with the things that were. The mills, shops and stores, and many of the dwellings, are decayed, torn down or unoccupied. There yet stands, however, a large unoccupied three-story house, known as the "Boston House," built by two maiden ladies converted to the Mormon faith. Whether they have gone to find husbands in the promised land, or live a life of celibacy, or have been called to that unknown country which all must occupy, your correspondent is not informed.

The Capitol Extension at Washington.

From the Washington Union.

This work is steadily progressing, and there is every reason to expect that the Senate will be able to take possession of their new hall at the next session. In the north wing, on every side may be seen the marks of progress, and the "busy note of preparation" gives warning that all due diligence is being made to give the representatives of the sovereign States "ample room and verge enough" for the discharge of their legislative functions, instead of the former hall, in which they had but little room, and the sovereign people in the galleries still less. On passing through the corridors and viewing the various committee rooms in the north wing, on the one hand may be seen a group of imported artists, adorning the walls and ceilings with groups and figures, animate and inanimate—duopedal, quadrupedal, and multipedal—representing objects in heaven and on earth, and some which have no existence beyond the fertile brain of the delineator—in all the colors of the rainbow, and many others which are not in the rainbow—with flowers and fruit, which could only have grown in Utopia—ornamented with scrolls, volutes, and circumvolutes meditllios and all the other imaginable forms which can be made by the combination of straight lines, curved lines, and crooked lines, and covering every visible inch of surface, with the most lavish profusion, apparently with the idea that, as nature abhors a vacuum, so does the intelligent eye abhor a plain surface. In other rooms the workmen are busily engaged in laying down those expensive encaustic tiles, which are destined, like the gems in the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean, to be hidden from every eye, as soon as the rooms are occupied, by a covering of carpet. The Senate Chamber is still far from completion, although much has been done since we last took a view of it. The work on the new dome is slowly progressing, as far as visible results are concerned; but the progress is uninterrupted. There are only about twenty men now employed, in consequence of the iron being furnished slowly. In the south wing the various committee-rooms have been fitted up in the same gaudy and ostentatious manner as in the north wing; but enough has been said on the subject.

In each wing the main staircases are now being built, and form a fine exhibition of American marble, which we confidently assert is equal to any in the world.

Squabble in an Indiana Bank—A "Run."

The New-Albany *Tribune* has the following in regard to some banking transactions in that city. It says: "For some time past there has been considerable excitement in financial circles in regard to runs upon the Branch Bank in this city. The history of the matter is about as follows: At the last term of the Circuit Court, suit was brought by the Bank against certain parties upon a protested acceptance for $1,600, and against JOHN BRIGGS as Indorser. When the case was called, the Bank proposed to dismiss it so far as first parties were concerned, and take a judgment against Mr. BRIGGS. A judgment was not given. Mr. BRIGGS became incensed at the Bank, and soon after presented $1,000 of its notes, which were redeemed in five-cent pieces. This still further incensed Mr. BRIGGS, and he has continued to "run" upon the Bank. At one time he drew nearly $9,000 in gold. On Wednesday he presented $6,500 in notes of the Bank. Mr. MANN, the Cashier, counted out $1,600 of the notes, and presented the acceptance in payment. Mr. BRIGGS demanded his notes or the gold, and after some hot words the notes were returned.

On Thursday WILLIAM LOCKWOOD presented one hundred dollars of the notes of the Bank. He was offered silver for them, which he refused. Yesterday ALEX. DOWLING, a Notary Public, presented the same notes, and demanded the gold. Mr. MANN counted out ninety dollars in silver and ten in gold. Mr. D. examined the silver and finding that it had been coined since 1853, and was consequently not pure silver, refused it, and demanded his notes again. Mr. MANN refused to give them up, or to redeem them in gold. Mr. DOWLING, being thus placed in a bad dilemma, proceeded to the office of Mr. JOHN S. DAVIS to consult him. Mr. DAVIS returned to the Bank with Mr. DOWLING and asked Mr. MANN to give up the notes or redeem in gold. He refused to do either. Messrs. DAVIS and DOWLING then proceeded behind the counter, when DOWLING and MANN both seized the package of notes, and DAVIS seized MANN's wrist and wrenched them from him. In the scuffle a ten-dollar bill was dropped and a five dollar bill torn in two. Mr. MANN then ordered the parties out of the Bank."

Miscellaneous.

The total receipts of Common School moneys in Canada in 1857 amounted to £322,524 0s. 7d., being an increase of £33,601 18s. on the receipts of the year 1856. The amount of Legislative School Grant apportioned to the Municipalities in aid of Common Schools in 1857 was £32,951 13s. 4d. The law required an equal sum to be raised by Municipal assessment to entitle the Municipalities to this aid. The sum actually provided by Municipal assessments was £60,778 17s. 1d., £27,827 3s. 9d. more than the law required, and an increase of £6,252 1s. 4d. on the Municipal assessment of the year 1856. The Municipalities, therefore, voluntarily assessed themselves in 1857 nearly twice the amount required by law, in order to entitle them to the Legislative grant.

The *San Antonian Texan*, of the 20th ult., has intelligence that there is much excitement among the Mexican population in reference to the repeated outrages against them of late, especially in Karnes and Goliad counties, information being received of another Mexican being killed and one wounded, near Goliad, a few days since. There was to be a large meeting of this class of citizens at two different places on ranches, to take into consideration the propriety of leaving the country for Mexico, where they have some fine inducements held out to them.

The cars on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway have commenced running. The road is completed from Eighth-street, westward along Market-street to Logan street, in West Philadelphia, and along Logan to Haverford. The road is in good running order, and the cars are similar to those on the Fifth and Sixth-street road.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

The Carlinville *Democrat*, July 8, says: "We have the past week passed through Macoupin, Sangamon, Morgan, Scott and Greene, and find an abundant wheat crop in each—so large, that after two weeks incessant toil, farmers are not half through wheat harvest alone. The heads are short, but the grain is good, and the great abundance of wheat must bring in considerable money, even if prices are low. Oats are about ordinary, and nearly ready to harvest. Grass is remarkably good—some farmers are cutting now. Corn is not so good in this and Sangamon counties as in Morgan, Scott and Greene. The latter counties will raise nearly a full crop, with an abundance of old corn, while in the former there cannot be over half a crop, if it all escapes the frost, with but little old corn."

Bloomington, McLean County.—Generally we would say that the wheat crop is likely to prove a failure in our county, and the corn crop must be short.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press*, July 9, says: "Already has the harvest begun in portions of the State. In some of the southern and southwestern counties, farmers commenced cutting their wheat last Monday, and throughout that section it is thought that this week will see the harvest well under way. Many fears have been expressed for the wheat crop on account of the ravages of the weevil. These fears have some foundation in truth, although these ravages are not so extensive as many would have us believe. The weevil, to be sure, will damage the wheat crop of the State to some extent, but not sufficiently to diminish the total amount of the harvest by any considerable quantity. Very many have feared that the crops would be injured by rust, but we are not advised as yet of the existence of any in any part of the State. Corn looks decidedly well. That which was first planted, where the seed proved good, is now as forward as the crop was last year at this time. That which was replanted is, to be sure, quite small, but the warm weather of the last few weeks has pushed it forward very fast, and a continuance of the same weather for a few weeks more will place the result of the harvest beyond a doubt."

VIRGINIA.

Half a crop of inferior wheat is reported in Caroline County. The same from Stafford. In King George, Westmoreland, and the Northern Neck counties generally, the accounts are gloomy. In Fairfax, and Prince William, and Loudoun, there is a better yield than it was thought there would be—but still some damage. In the Valley counties, generally, an average crop—in some of them still better. The Lynchburg *Republican* says: "The farmers have finished their harvest. For quantity and quality it is the meanest crop cut in Eastern Virginia for many years. The Bristol *News* says that, owing to the rust, fly, and other causes, the wheat crop in Southwestern Virginia will not be more than half an average crop."

MISSISSIPPI.

Port Gibson, Claiborne County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, &c.; being a hilly county, principally upland, is not subject to overflow. The prospects now are very fine. Old planters say they never saw the prospects of the cotton crop better at this season of the year.

Greene County.—The products of this county are chiefly stock, corn and some cotton. There is not much cotton raised in this county, but the prospects of the cotton, as well as the corn crop, are good.

Gainesville, Hancock County.—The products of this county are chiefly tar, timber, stock and cotton. The prospects now are good. Business has an upward tendency in this county.

Harrison County.—The products of this county are chiefly timber and stock. The prospects of the harvest in the adjoining country are rather flattering.

Lexington, Holmes County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, oats and potatoes. The prospects now are that a good crop of all will be made, except the oat crop.

Jackson County.—The products of this county are chiefly cattle and timber. There is but little cotton raised here. Corn crops are fine; prospects now are very good.

Perry County.—The products of this county are principally timber, cattle and some cotton. We raise generally enough corn for home consumption. The prospects now are good.

TEXAS.

Bastrop, Bastrop County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now of both crops are quite promising.

Port Lavacca, Calhoun County.—The products of this county are principally corn and stock, and the prospects now of the corn crop are very good.

Goliad, Goliad County.—The products of this county are chiefly stock, corn and a little cotton. The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are good.

Gonzales, Gonzales County.—This county produces chiefly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, &c., and the prospects now are very fine for abundant crops.

San Marcos, Hays County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are encouraging beyond precedent, and if the season continues favorable through this month, (July,) breadstuffs will be lower than ever heretofore in Texas.

Corpus Christi, Nueces County.—This county produces corn, stock, and some cotton, though limited, as yet. The prospects now are good.

Rio Grand City, Starr County.—The products of this county are principally corn, cotton and stock. The prospects now of both crops are good.

Victoria, Victoria County.—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are excellent; never were better.

Huntsville, Walker County.—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are very favorable for both crops. In some portions of the county, corn has suffered for the want of rain, but as a general thing, the greatest abundance will be raised. The corn crop is now a "fixed fact." The seasons so far, have been very favorable on cotton, and if they continue, and no disaster happens, a fine crop of cotton may be anticipated.

Laredo, Webb County.—The products are corn, stock and some cotton. The prospects of both crops now are good.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 29th ult. informs us that the difficulty between Messrs. CLAY and SCOTT, of Louisiana, who crossed over into this State for the purpose of settling an affair of honor, has been, we are glad to state, amicably and honorably adjusted. So also has been the difficulty between Mr. SCOTT and his second, Mr. PILCHER. The principals in this affair are candidates for a vacant seat in the Legislature of Louisiana, from the parish of East Feliciana. The difficulty originated in a public debate about a month ago. Mr. CLAY formerly resided in Kentucky, and is a nephew of HENRY CLAY. About two years ago, while residing in Kentucky, he fought a duel in Ohio, with a brother of SCOTT, wounding him severely. SCOTT is also from Kentucky, and both have only been residents of Louisiana a short time. SCOTT was the challenging party. The duel was to have come off last Saturday, at 11 o'clock, on the hill just above Vicksburg, on the river—weapons, pistols. The friends of these gentlemen should congratulate themselves on the adjustment of the difficulty, as both gentlemen are reported "dead shots," and had been practicing for nearly a month.

A FATHER KILLS THE SEDUCER OF HIS CHILD.—The Vicksburg *Sun*, of the 25th ult., gives full particulars of the killing of Dr. MITCHELL, by PARKE WILLIAMS, near Lake Bolivar: "As soon as Mr. WILLIAMS was made aware that his daughter had been ruined by Dr. MITCHELL, the family physician—a man in whom he had ever placed the most implicit confidence, and for whom he had ever entertained the profoundest esteem and respect—he sent for Dr. MITCHELL, who immediately repaired to the house upon which he had brought so much misery, and as he was on the point of extending his hand to Mr. WILLIAMS, the father pulled out his pistol and shot him dead. Dr. MITCHELL formerly lived in this County, where his wife is residing at present. His slayer immediately gave himself up to the proper authorities, and his trial will come off at an early day.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 9,727 bbls. Flour, 31,186 bushels Wheat, 21,803 bushels Corn, 6,600 bushels Oats, 1,342 pkgs. Provisions, and 446 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been more animated, and sales have been made of 3,000 bags Java, (per *Rientje.*) previous to arrival, on private terms: 100 bags Java at 15¼c.@15½c.; 235 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; at 350 bags Rio at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON report, for the week ending to-day, receipts of 9,028 bags Rio; sales of 6,918 bags do. Stock on hand this morning, 42,465 pkgs. of all kinds, including 15,004 bags Rio, 8,100 bags Bahia, 6,000 bags St. Domingo, 5,200 bags Laguayra, 4,611 bags Maracaibo, 2,800 bags Java, and 750 mats Java. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 15c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 11c@12¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 9¼c.@9½c.; all 4 months; and St. Domingo, 9c@9½c., cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in lively request at advancing prices. Sales 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 400 tons Laguna Logwood, for export, on terms not disclosed.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are rather more sought within our previous range. Herring are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, for home use and shipment, at strengthening prices. Sales 12,700 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 85@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian is in request at former prices; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is arriving and selling slowly at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request, at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 828 boxes Islly Lemons, at $1 40@$3; and 1,881 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 20@$2 90 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and is in good request, for home use and for export, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 63,000 bushels, including fair White Indiana at $1 08; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 01@$1 03; inferior to good Milwaukee Club at 82c.@90c.; very inferior Chicago Spring at 70c@75c.; new White Southern at $1 40; and new Red do. at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change, sales having been reported of 32,500 bushels at 63c.@80c. for very inferior to very good mixed Western; 82c. for White Southern, and 80c@90c. for inferior to strictly prime yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. About 5,200 bushels Rye were taken at 69c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—POPPING THE QUESTION—COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTER—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING AND THE MAID OF MOBILE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH LION—WORKING THE ORACLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool ..... July 14
The *City of Washington* leaves New-York for Liverpool ..... July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen..... July 17

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Empire City* at New-Orleans, we learn that the *Star of the West*, now due here with two weeks later advices from California, has on board about a million and a half in treasure. The most important news by this arrival is a confirmation of the report of the defeat of Col. STEPTOE, by the Indians in Oregon. The Frazer River gold excitement still continued, and miners were flocking there in large numbers.

Our mails by the *Fulton*, which a rived at this port last evening, place us in possession of details of India news, of which we had a brief telegraphic summary on Monday. The capture of Calpee had not involved a conflict, the rebels retreating at the approach of Sir HUGH ROSE. Other skirmishes had occurred, but no decisive advantage had been secured. Lucknow, with a diminished garrison, was again threatened by the mutineers. In the Bombay Presidency a symptom of revolt had occurred, resulting in the death of MR. MANSON, the agent. Some of the offenders had been brought to trial. The news upon the whole was not regarded as favorable, and the London Market securities had declined. The establishment of a ministry for Algiers and the colonies is regarded in France as a new proof of the liberalization of the Government.

The news which we publish this morning relative to the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet is confirmatory of that published yesterday morning, though actually not so late. The ship *Windsor Forest* has arrived at Quebec, and reports having seen the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* on the 19th of June, in latitude 53°, longitude 30°, and being two days in their company. She consequently parted company with them three or four days before they were seen by the *Blue Jacket*. The reports of both vessels agree as to the character of the weather.

We have later advices from Havana, by the arrival of the steamer *Water Witch* at Charleston on Monday, and the *Isabel* yesterday. The *Water Witch* brought dispatches from Commodore MCINTOSH for the Secretary of the Navy. There is no political news of interest. The yellow fever was prevailing extensively. Sugars are reported active and firm, and molasses inactive.

The mail steamer *Tamar*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Lisbon on the 28th ult., bringing dates to the 7th June. Two serious failures were reported, but, for fear of errors in telegraphing, the London *Times* withholds the names.

We receive some further Utah items of interest by telegraph from St. Louis. The conditions agreed upon at the conference of Governor CUMMING, the Peace Commissioners and the leading Mormons, are that the Army shall enter the city without opposition; that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without molestation, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws. Everybody, whether civil officer or stranger, with the exception of the General and his family, was obliged to sleep in the wagons or on the ground, all the houses in the city being closed against the new-comers. We notice that our correspondent had arrived in the city, and we shall soon, therefore, be enabled to lay a reliable account of all proceedings before the readers of the TIMES.

The region at the West recently submerged by the overflow of the rivers, is now afflicted by miasma, caused by the decaying matter left upon the subsidence of the floods. Droves of hogs turned out upon the reclaimed lands along the Illinois shore, are dying off rapidly from an epidemic which has suddenly broken out; the health of the inhabitants is beginning to suffer.

The Mayor sent communications to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, vetoing the report and resolution in favor of purchasing land on Ward's Island, and that in favor of the new dog-pound; to reappropriate unexpended money on account of Lamps and Gas; and to remit taxes to sundry persons. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that necessary alterations had been made in the plan for building Tompkins Market.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, considerable business was transacted. Henry Purdout *alias* Porrought and Charles Belger *alias* Blacking, were convicted of an attempt at burglary on the night of July the 6th, and were sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. William Kimball pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Robert Monet and John McLaughlin pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Judge RUSSELL suspended sentence on condition that they would depart from the City. They were mere boys. An old offender, named George Williams, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and ten months. Mary A. McMullen, charged with stealing $700 from her employer, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Joseph H Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. William J. Hamilton and Benjamin Barton, old river thieves, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were dispatched to the State Prison for two years. Thomas Rooney, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Bryan Brady, charged with breaking into the premises of Albert Metcalf, and stealing $200 worth of property, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Sarah A. Dubois, a colored woman, indicted for stabbing another colored woman, named Sarah E. Jackson, was convicted of "assault and battery," and given three months in the Penitentiary.

A prisoner in the Tombs, who has done the State some service by a term in the State Prison, and the county essential service by working out repeated terms on Blackwell's Island, was detected, yesterday, in attempting to effect his escape. He had made a hole nearly through the wall. A dagger, a large knife and a razor were found in his possession. He attempted, with the dagger, to make way with two of the Deputy Keepers, as they were removing him to another cell. The prisoner gives his name as CALEB CUSHING.

The great base-ball match between Brooklyn and New-York, which was to have been played yesterday on the Fashion Race Course, was adjourned, in consequence of the rain, till next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

The cricket match at Hoboken, between the Philadelphia Club and the St. George Club, terminated yesterday in favor of St. George, with 53 runs to spare.

The General Market, yesterday, continued active and buoyant for Cotton. Flour and Meal were in good demand at strengthening prices. Corn was saleable and steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions and Sugars at uniform rates. Coffee was brisker, while Rice, Naval Stores and Tobacco were quiet. Freights exhibited increased vigor.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRUE SOUTHERN MAN.—The Savannah *News*, in an article which we copy, declares that Judge GREEN, a Professor in the Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., although a native of Virginia, and a life-long slaveholder, as was his father before him, is "a dangerous as well as untrue citizen in the South." The reason given for this denunciation is, that the venerable Professor entertains "the damnable sentiment that Slavery is an evil, morally, socially and politically."

In self-defence, Professor GREEN suggests that he considers the "evil" greater to the master than to the Slave; that he does not regard the relation of master and slave as being WRONG, and that until within the last 25 years his opinions, now so obnoxious, were those of all leading Southern men. But this avails him nothing. The *News* admits that JEFFERSON, MADISON, and others like them, concurred in Professor GREEN'S views, but avers that if they had lived till the present time they would have known better.

Accordingly, Professor GREEN is stigmatized as a dangerous man, and the Law School at Lebanon is urged to dismiss him.

We learn from these and similar occurrences, that a Southern man may hold the same opinions on Slavery which were held by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and yet be "untrue to the South," a "dangerous citizen," and an ally of the Abolitionists. We live in a progressive age.

The French Emigration Scheme.

Whatever consequences of an international character may flow from the affair of the *Regina Cœli*, it is evident that the transaction is to form an era in the history of the French colonies. There is the liveliest dissatisfaction at Paris with the cool treatment of the subject by Lord MALMESBURY. Lord MALMESBURY'S remarks on the Cuban Slave-trade, and the necessity of withdrawing British protection from the island, have roused the utmost indignation at Madrid. For the cessation of the *entente cordiale* with England, France consoles herself with the sympathy of Spain, and, while resolving to prosecute, with renewed energy, her system of African emigration, holds out to her imbecile ally in the South, assurances of cogent aid in counteracting the menaces of England. And, to give system to the new plan of insinuating, if not reinaugurating the Slave-trade, a Government department is created, and placed in the charge of a member of the imperial family, whose business it will be to forward all these plans for revivifying colonial industry. Evidently, no pains are to be pretermitted in the pursuit of this new policy.

Whatever opinions we may have as to the course thus entered upon, France clearly has none that can fairly be urged to impede her progress. She assumes, and not without reason, the entire insincerity of both England and the United States in resting their opposition to the Slave-trade upon philanthropic grounds. She believes that commercial considerations govern both. England she regards as enlisted in the anti-Slave-trade crusade merely because, having been driven to abolish the traffic so far as her own colonies were concerned, she was left to compete with expensive free labor against the cheap stolen labor of colonies still supplied with plantation hands from Africa. The necessary result of such rivalry must be that the coffee, or sugar, or other produce raised upon a British island would cost one-third more than elsewhere, where slave-labor found free access; that, consequently, British colonial products must fail to sell in the markets of the world beside Spanish, Brazilian, or American articles, and that the only remedy was to insist that all alike should confine themselves to free labor. This view has gathered probability from the fact that all the strongest instances and arguments for the English policy touching the negro traffic have been furnished by agitation in her colonies, whence remonstrances have constantly deluged Parliament against the further existence of the trade.

Judging England upon these grounds, France finds others quite as plausible for judging the United States. It has the general tone of our Southern Press. It has the obvious disposition of our Government to abandon all efforts to withstand the traffic. It has the last and most important fact, that our colony—for Liberia is an American colony, and the only colony we possess—is ready to sell its citizens as apprentices to any buyer, who offers enough for a cargo. Putting these and those together, France is persuaded that the colonial interests are sacrificed to the hypocritical pretensions of her rivals; in short, that she has been hoodwinked, and done for. Hence this emigration scheme; and hence the new functions of Prince NAPOLEON, as director and supervisor of the colonies, under the immediate eye of the Emperor himself. We shall probably see the end of the business, when, in spite of English intervention, Guadaloupe and the Isle of Bourbon have been stocked with likely negroes, and French sugars undersell the Cuban in the European market.

The Mexican Forced Loan.

A short way with public measures, privately offensive, is to give them a bad name. Their fate is effectually sealed. Very often the popular odium, thus adroitly misdirected, will lead to serious consequences, among which a war is not the least formidable. Our relations with Mexico are just now undergoing this ingenious process. The Government in the City of Mexico, in a moment of financial desperation, levied a tax of one per cent. upon all personal property in the Republic, that of the Church not excepted. As a matter of course, the property of foreign residents was included in the assessment, because that enjoyed as much as any such protection as the Government was able to afford; because the right to tax the property of foreigners is exercised by every power in Christendom; because it would be palpably unjust to heap the entire burden upon one class of the population, while exempting another. But, on a first assertion of the claim, the foreign residents thought proper to resist and protest; and in this course, for lack of definite instructions, they have been sustained by their respective national Envoys. Until such instructions arrive, the French and English Legations recommend the payment. The American Minister, however, advises our citizens to refuse payment—a policy which has already resulted in the expulsion of a few of their number, and a general suspension of business. In their natural desire to escape the impost, there has been much angry feeling and absurd reasoning; and a certain degree of misplaced sympathy has been secured in the United States by representing this unquestionably legal tax as a "forced loan"—which it is not, and cannot be tortured into by any license of construction. Indeed, when the project was first broached, the only objection raised by the foreign interest was the apprehension that in collecting the tax partiality might be shown the natives, and so an unfair share of the load fall upon the merchants. Our latest advices state that unless the enforcement of this tax be terminated at once, Mr. FORSYTH threatens to close his Legation, and demand his passports.

So far the business assumes precisely the character we might anticipate from the management of that distinguished negotiator. But we have now another phase for which we were not prepared. The position of Mr. FORSYTH, we learn, is approved by the Administration at Washington. He is to be supported with the whole material influence of his Government. Adopting the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, the Cabinet has decided this simple and ordinary taxation amounts to a flagrant violation of our commercial treaties with Mexico, which we are bound to resist, *unguibus et calcibus*; to the extent of our national strength, and to the final dismemberment, of course, of that turbulent Republic. And, nevertheless, *every Mexican citizen residing or transacting business in the United States is subject to similar taxation*, and doubtless pays it without the suspicion suggested by the Attorney-General, that there are international treaties rendering the levy illegal. The property of all foreigners in this country is exposed to assessment upon the same footing as that of citizens. And as our treaties with Mexico differ in no respect from the treatics in force with other commercial States, we are wholly at a loss to conceive upon what this extraordinary decision of Judge BLACK is predicated. It may be true that the Government of ZULOAGA is factious, and merely transient, and that the tax is imposed for partisan rather than Governmental objects, but having made the initial mistake of recognizing the usurpation, we are precluded from impeaching any of its acts, not distinctly illegal. The less, therefore, said about this "forced loan," the better. If a collision with Mexico is indispensable to the success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, let us have, at least, a decent pretext. This is neither sensible, tenable, nor plausible.

Presidential Candidates.

We are a restless people. With infinite labor and enthusiasm, once in four years, we elect a President; and hardly is he warm in his seat before we cast about for his successor. As a candidate, he is a most interesting personage; but when sworn in and the appointments made, he dwindles to a mere obstacle in the path of the coming man.

Yet it may well be that the people at large would feel disposed to rest awhile from the labors of each successive campaign if permitted to do so. But they are not. Anxious politicians are everywhere on the alert to bring forward favorites, and strenuous to compass their election. One hopes to have a foreign mission; another to secure a post-office; still another to win the emoluments of a collectorship. All these, and a thousand more of the same sort, are early in the field. By public demonstrations, newspaper puffs, and in various other modes, they make their appeal to the masses. And it is quite natural that a people like ours, bred to participation in politics, should respond to such appeals, at least so far as to lend a willing ear to any discussion of candidates which may be presented in the columns of the newspapers.

Accordingly we find already distinct indications that public attention is turned to the Presidential succession. It is true that nearly two years must elapse before a formal nomination will be made. Yet long before that period the claims and qualifications of aspirants will be, freely canvassed, and the question negatively, if not otherwise, determined. We already see conventions indicating, more or less formally, their preferences, and journals putting forth feelers to ascertain how the pulse of the people is likely to beat.

The Democracy, being the party in possession, are naturally more reserved than the Opposition, though the delicacy of their position is somewhat relieved by the strong probability that President BUCHANAN will not seek a reelection. Yet it is not to be overlooked that certain possible exigencies may call him again into the field. But, assuming him to be out of the way, it would seem a settled thing that the South must furnish the next Democratic candidate. Two successive Democratic Presidents have been Northern men, and, accordingly, the Southern claim is not to be resisted. Prominent among the aspirants at the Charleston Convention will be, according to present appearances, Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER, both of Virginia. They represent the two divisions of Southern Democracy. WISE will naturally be the favorite of the Northern delegates, but it is a case where the South will have its way, and HUNTER'S chances are, therefore, best. Others may, however, be proposed; indeed, others have been named. Among these may be mention-Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana; Secretary FLOYD, of Virginia, and the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

The chances of Senator DOUGLAS for the Democratic nomination would almost necessarily be postponed, aside from his defection on the Lecompton issue last Winter. His Northern location would be conclusive against him in 1860, for we take it the only man from the Free States who can by any possibility receive the Charleston nomination is BUCHANAN.

So much for the Democratic Party.

It is quite evident that but one opposition candidate will be run in 1860, for the necessity of the case, to say nothing of other motives, will bring the Republicans and Americans together.

There is no lack of names on the Republican slate, and we cannot undertake to enumerate all who have been prominently put forward. The candidate of 1856, who made so brilliant a run in the Free States, is not without advocates as the standard-bearer in 1860. Gov. SEWARD, whose eminent claims were waived in the late contest, will now, it is probable, be urged by his friends as entitled to the nomination. Mr. CRITTENDEN has many admirers, who regard him as preëminently qualified to redeem the country and the Party from the evils of sectionalism. Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, is also among those deemed worthy to head the Republican hosts. The West presents the name of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and he will have earnest supporters. Nor must the venerable Judge MCLEAN be forgotten.

We might greatly extend this list. Both the great parties will find much to learn before two years have passed away. The best-laid plans must be revised and amended several times before the Conventions meet, and the most which can now be done, is to note political aspects as they present themselves.

The Transit Enigma.

M. MARCOLETA, who drove Mr. WEBSTER mad, and hardened the ice of Mr. EVERETT'S nature, and stirred the phlegm of Secretary MARCY, has turned up in Paris, where he is likely to make work for Secretary CASS. M. MARCOLETA is the accredited agent of the Nicaraguan Government to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James'. He has also espoused the Belly party, with stringency. Moreover, he has taken possession of the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, into whose ear he pours the "leprous distilment" of his private Anti-American venom, and persuades that the grant to M. BELLY is the only valid one, while all the American contracts are at an end. We shall never have done with our obligations to this MARCOLETA.

In another column will be seen his latest inspirations. He charges that the old charter, the Stebbins grant, is already forfeited. The secret article sustaining this view is cited. We cannot do otherwise than print it. If Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE and Commodore VANDERBILT will take it to their closets, and examine it maturely, not unaided by a skillful Spanish interpreter, they may, possibly, find new light thrown upon their present positions. For ourselves, we can discover none of the conclusions that the *Times* correspondent adopts, but adhere to our conviction that it is with an exclusively American company, either *in esse* or *in posse*, that the Transit contract is to be finally completed. This Belly grant remains what we pronounced it at first—a pecuniary, a physical, a political impossibility.

Transplanted Social Evils.

We published, two days ago, a protest from a correspondent on behalf of the sewing girls of this City against the tyranny and exactions of their employers. It is rather startling and somewhat humiliating to find with what rapidity the sores of the Old World are being communicated to our own social frame, and how many of the cries of suffering with which Europe has resounded for centuries, have begun to ascend from our own firesides. Grievances, complaints and demonstrations, such as we have, for eighty years, only heard of through the newspapers, have made their appearance, one by one, in our streets within the last few years. We had, last Winter, our processions of "the unemployed," got up and carried out with a regularity which would have done honor to Kensington Common or the Faubourg St. Antoine. We have our annual shriekings for the heads of tyrants and the heart's blood of aristocrats, uttered by bodies of our citizens with an energy which would have been creditable in MURAT or ROBESPIERRE. We had last Spring a demonstration in honor of assassination by knife, bullet, or bombshell, which Leicester-square itself would have been proud of. In short, we have as fine a sprinkling of Brutuses and Scævolas amongst us as any Kingdom in Europe can boast of, and ours enjoy one great advantage over their European *confrères*, inasmuch as they can declare to the world their insatiable blood-thirstiness, and their strong desire for the entrails of tyrants, with perfect impunity. Moreover, we have gone a step beyond the old world in the work of reform. The French and German reformers propose simply to establish community of goods, and to convert mankind at one stroke into an assemblage of well-educated, orderly, self-sacrificing personages, devoid of all guile, and incurably fond of hard labor. Some go a trifle further and do away with marriage, and propose to regenerate the human race by the aid of concubinage and judicious desertion of children.

We must add, however, that our surprising progress in the above matters is not wholly due to native enterprise. Of the various remedies for the ills of mankind, such as wholesale murder, pillage of the rich, subsistence out of the public treasure, and abolition of marriage, the last only is a genuine product of the soil. The others are exotics from many lands, and all seem to languish in our rigorous and uncertain climate. We have no police and no strong Government to dig around them and dung them, to shield them from the terrible blasts of public ridicule and contempt, and nurture them in the rank soil of prisons. We are certainly not disposed to place the "distressed needlewomen" grievance in the same category with the howlings of Red Republicanism, and the rant of Free-Love, still it is but justice to the institutions as well as the capabilities of the country to let the world know that it, too, is an exotic. The ranks of destitution are rarely filled by the overflowings of our own population. The wants and woes of the great cities are imposed on us in the main by Europe, as the price we are to pay for the labor which is gradually changing the surface of the Continent from a waste to a garden. We do not on this account, however, seek exemption from the responsibility which the presence of this misery in the midst of us imposes. We must take the chaff with the wheat. If we use the labor which Europe sends us, we must bear the burden of some of the pauperism which it scatters on its track. If we will have great cities, an extended commerce, vast empire, an elaborate money market, and clothe ourselves in purple and fine linen, we must bear as best we may the yells of "the unemployed," and the needlewoman's "Song of the Shirt." We must occasionally even bear with propositions from demagogues, such as Mayor WOOD made to the Common Council last Fall, and perhaps have to look calmly on while the Corporation peddles potatoes.

This, however, does not exempt us from the necessity of guarding against the delusions which honest sympathy with suffering is too apt to generate. No sorrows in the world so well merit the tenderest handling as the sorrows of helpless women, but the greatest kindness is not always that which holds out most expectations. The question of what is best to be done for distressed needle-women has been as well discussed as any question within our knowledge, and we may inform "E. M. POWELL," that nothing which that discussion has led to is so well established as the the futility of seeking any change for the better in a philanthropic arrangement between the employers and the employed, and any interference on the part of the law, is, if possible, still more illusory and objectionable. The source of the evil lies, after all, not so much in the inhumanity or unscrupulousness of the employers, as in the multiplicity of the employed. If there were but few needle-women in the City, they would be sought after with offers of high wages and short hours; as there are a great many more than are needed, they seek and accept any wages, however small, and any hours, however long. To ask any single or any dozen employers to give them more than the market price of their labor, is to ask them to give so much in charity, and there is no sound reason why such a burden should be imposed on them any more than on anybody else. There is gross injustice in seeking to impose on one shirt-dealer the whole onus of relieving the necessities of the women whom necessity forces into shirt-making. If one or two are humane, and give higher wages than they need, others will not be so, and will give the market price; the difference would then become a tax upon the better sort.

The true remedy for the evil is to be sought in procuring a greater variety of employments for girls. There is, under all the circumstances, nothing singular in the hardships they now suffer. Whenever there is too great a rush into any trade or business, all its members suffer. Our plan is to send as many girls to the West as we can, and provide other occupations for as many as we can. If we once reduce the number of shirt-makers, we shall at once enable them to make their own terms with their employers.

The South Solicitous about Missouri.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 5th inst. says:

"The performance of a duty is not always an agreeable task. On the contrary, it is often very disagreeable. It is so with us to chronicle the fatally rapid strides of the cause of emancipation in Missouri, and to predict, from stern and reliable data, that the State is likely to succumb to Freesoilism within a comparatively brief period."

The *Crescent* then proceeds to describe, on the authority of the St. Louis *Democrat*, the process by which Slavery is to be wiped from the map of Missouri. It is, substantially, the sale of the negroes to go South. This mode of becoming a Free State is sneered at by the *Crescent* as selfish, and at war with "philanthropy." Perhaps it is, but at the same time it may prove effectual. Nor can we perceive why Louisiana, which wants more negroes, should object to a supply from Missouri. Certainly it is better than sending to Africa for them.

The abolition of Slavery in Missouri will be, as it has everywhere been, a matter, not of morals or philanthropy, but of interest and political economy. The people of that State are becoming convinced that Missouri would be richer without Slavery, that free labor is more profitable than Slave labor, that land and all other property is worth more in a Free State, and these considerations impel them to emancipation. That they are no more "philanthropic" than the citizens of Louisiana will be freely granted, although a superior degree of prudent foresight and a better understanding of political economy may be claimed for them.

The *Crescent* concludes its article with the following doleful remarks:

"We have but a few more words to add in this connection to make our warning to the Southern people complete. Missouri is now almost a freesoil State, and will undoubtedly be so utterly in a few years; Delaware *is* freesoil, although nominally a slave State. Take these two commonwealths, and add them to the seventeen free States now in the Union, and we have nineteen free and thirteen slave States. To these nineteen add Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon—which Territories will probably be admitted at the next session of Congress—and we have twenty-two freesoil to thirteen slave States. This will give the free States *eighteen* majority in the Federal Senate, and their majority in the House of Representatives will be correspondingly overwhelming! Therefore, judging from the facts of the past—stubborn, rigid, iron facts—what chance will the South have in the National Legislature, when she is completely powerless, and the North possesses absolute control of both branches, with a man like SEWARD in the Presidential chair to enforce special, arbitrary and oppressive legislation? This is the question to be asked and the question to be considered, if our fellow-citizens desire to arrive at safe conclusions."

The preponderance of the Free States would be secure without defection among those which now hold Slaves. But if Missouri and Delaware, to say nothing of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, shall attach themselves to the North, evidently the sway of the South is a thing of the past. But the *Crescent* will not, therefore, be warranted in believing that the end of the world has come. The North contrived, during the long years of Southern domination, to live and grow. In this respect our Southern brethren, under the reversed circumstances they so deeply dread, may be commended to the imitation of a good example.

THE TELEGRAPHIC FLEET HEARD FROM.—We have, at last, positive intelligence of the safety of the Telegraphic Fleet up to the 24th ult., when they were close upon the spot in mid-ocean where they were to unite the two ends of the cable, and commence the great work of laying it. The *Windsor Forest*, which arrived yesterday morning at Quebec, was three days in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, and parted from them on the 20th. On the 19th, they appear to have been in lon. 30° West; lat. 53° North. This was very near the spot where the two cables were to be united, which was lon. 52° 2′, and lat. 33° 18′. The Captain of the *Windsor Forest* supposed they would reach the spot on the 23d. There was a heavy Southwest gale at the time, which was adverse to their making much progress. The steamers seen by the *Blue Jacket* on the 24th were in lon. 32°, and lat. 51°, 32′, which was not quite so far west, but a half a degree further south than they should have been. The reckoning of the *Blue Jacket*, however, may not have been exact. The steamers, if they were the Telegraphic Fleet, were so near to their appointed rendezvous that they undoubtedly commenced the operation of joining the cable on the 25th, if the weather permitted. But, according to the log of the *Blue Jacket*, there was a strong southwester, with a heavy sea, on that day, which might have prevented the joining operation, and according to the report of the *Windsor Forest* the same weather continued through the three succeeding days. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the work of joining the cable was not commenced before the 29th or 30th. The only discrepancy between the reports of the *Windsor Forest* and the *Blue Jacket* lies in the circumstance that the former saw another ship in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, while the two steamers seen by the latter were both British, and the large steamer, supposed to be the *Niagara*, did not heave in sight until towards the close of the day. Both reports are confused and ambiguous, but we see nothing in them to cause any douuts of the ships seen by the two vessels being the steamers composing the Telegraphic Fleet, and the circumstances still leave room for hope that the great experiment may prove successful, inasmuch as we have not yet news of a positive failure.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S excellent extravaganza of "Columbus" was revived here last night, with complete success. Few works of this character are so excellently written as this, the latest of Mr. BROUGHAM'S comic productions. It is full of hearty fun, and bristles with alliteratives puns which resist the action of time. No greater proof of its genuineness can be given than the fact that without any special scenic preparation or material alteration in the text, the piece achieved a new success last night. It was well played by the three leading gentlemen, BROUGHAM, WEMYSS and DAVENPORT and not quite so well by the ladies. A "contemporaneous" interpolation in the shape of a doleful ballad concerning "A Gallant French Capting" excited much merriment, and narrowly escaped an *encore*. "Columbus" will undoubtedly enjoy a fresh "run," and pave the way we hope for a new piece from the pen of its versatile and accomplished author.

☞ The steamboat *King Philip*, formerly used by the Almshouse Governors for conveying provisions to the Public Institutions, ran upon a rock in Harlam River on Monday, and sunk.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Difficulty Between France and England Regarding the Regina Cœli—Anti-Anglican Excitement at Madrid—The French Emigration Scheme—The New Colonial Office—The Belly Business—Relaxation of the Press Prohibitions, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The irritation caused in France by the intemperate and, no doubt, unfounded language of certain leading members of the British Parliament on the case of the *Regina Cœli* and the French emigration system, has given place to an indignation against the attacks of Parliament on Spain. The French Government demanded of the English Government an explanation of its singular and untimely outburst against their emigration system, and accompanied the demand with documents which proved the utter falsity of the charges preferred against it. Lord MALMESBURY, put in presence of the facts, was obliged to modify his language before the House, and to apologize to the French Government. In his apology he avowed that he had spoken in absence of the whole facts of the case, and he threw part of the blame on the reporters, who had aggravated his language. The apology has satisfied the French Government, so far as the English Foreign Secretary is concerned; but it is not satisfied to see Lord BROUGHAM, the Marquis of CARNARVON, and other members of the House of Lords, as well as the *Times*, continue to misrepresent the facts; but these are unofficial sources of slander, and cannot be attacked officially.

Lord MALMESBURY apologized first to the United States for an abuse of zeal in the officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade; he apologized to France for slanders uttered against her African emigration system, and in the same speeches in which these apologies were made, with a mal-address difficult to comprehend, he attacked Spain on the same subject with a virulence that will certainly draw from him another apology. In effect, we have just received a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid which announces a deep sensation there on account of the words of the English Foreign Minister.

These words you will recollect. He stigmatized the conduct of Spain in her relations to the Slave-trade, as "vile and base ingratitude" to England. At the same time, he menaced Spain with the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Cuban waters, which, according to him, *was the only security of the Spanish possessions in the Antilles*. Spain is certainly not the great nor the proud nation she once was; but she is great enough and proud enough to be entitled to the respect of those especially who are great and proud; and while England, by her relations with Spain, is the last nation that ought to reproach her with a "vile and base ingratitude," she ought to have more respect for her own overpowering strength than to *menace* Spain. But worse than all, she insults her in her army and fleet, by intimating that it is the British fleet alone which protects Cuba from the United States, as if the army and fleet of Spain in Cuba went for nothing! England stole from Spain, and still holds, the most important point of her territory, Gibraltar; and she now uses this very point to smuggle into Spain, in contravention of her custom-house laws, large quantities of British manufactured goods. From that point, too, she introduces her bibles and the propagandism of her State Church, contrary to the laws and the sentiments of the Spanish Government. England has, in all times past, wielded an immense influence over the destinies of the Peninsula, but is it anywhere on record that she ever interfered where her own interests were not involved?

Spain, as well as France, has a right to feel aggrieved at the striking contrast offered in the tone of British Ministers toward the United States. As in the case of France, before attacking Spain they manifested a complacency *à l'outrance* for the United States, as if, by bringing the two in contrast in the same speech, they intended the apology to be more complete and the insult more stinging. The one was made to stand as a relief to the other.

In France it is believed that the menace of England towards Spain means something more than the withdrawal of her support in case of the latter power falling into difficulty with the United States—and in that case France promises that Spain shall lose nothing, as she will accept her protection. This division of parties would bring about a singular complication, out of which more singular results might grow.

In the question of French African emigration all the evidence is in favor of France. It is opposed to every principle of the French nation to engage in the slave-trade, and when all the evidence comes out, it is perfectly safe to predict that, 'notwithstanding the denunciations of *one Brougham*," as the *Siècle* says, the French have acted perfectly loyal. By the French emancipation law of 1836, no slave can be held on French territory. Moreover, the blacks who were found on board the *Regina Cœli* were collected at Monrovia in Liberia, a free Republic, where no slaves exist. So that the passengers on that ship could not have been slaves, neither on their own territory, nor on board the ship, nor on the free soil of the French colony to which they were bound. When Cabinets see fit to recriminate against each other for an indifference or a connivance at the slave-trade, it is evidently unfair to reproach France with a system that can have no other effect than that of bettering the condition of the black man, and which is neither legally nor virtually allied to Slavery. Black men are full citizens in France, no one thinks of their color, the Government does not even make a virtue of the full and equal rights which are extended to them. The Government intends to continue its system, and it is justified both by humanity and by policy. It is to be hoped that the Government of the United States, if it has not already done so, will cease to point to this as a balance to any abuse which may be made of its own flag in the protection of slave cargoes.

A good result will, however, undoubtedly spring from these criminations and recriminations between the four important maritime nations in debate—the great question of the right of visit and of search will be settled on a comprehensible basis, and England will be required to renounce her pretensions to the police of the high seas. I repeat here what I urged in my last letter, that to the United States belongs the initiative in this negotiation, and to her will return all the honor of having taken the first decided step.

France is trying again a serious attempt at colonization. You know the uniform failure which has attended all her previous efforts in this direction, and even the ridicule which has been cast upon her by the more fortunate Anglo-Saxon race. She has now a fine and extensive colony, susceptible of high and varied culture, within two days of her borders, and uniting within itself all the elements necessary to a rapid and healthy development. Strongly persuaded of his power to surpass in this direction his predecessors, LOUIS NAPOLEON has at last created a Ministry of Algiers and of the Colonies, a Ministry he has conferred on his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. The conviction of the Emperor and of the Prince, that they are going to accomplish a great work of colonization, must indeed be very strong to induce them to take so important a step. In England the Ministry of the Colonies is one of the most important bureaus of the cabinet; but to have created a "Ministry of the Colonies" in France without prefixing it with the word "Algeria," would only have excited ridicule. Algeria is no more a colony than is Ireland; its situation to the mother country is about the same; but to speak of the French Colonies without including Algiers, or to create a Minister of the Colonies, for the colonies other than Algeria, would be a useless parade.

The new Ministry comes into effect the 1st of July, and the Prince is actively engaged in its organization. It was at first reported that the Pal-

at Royal would be occupied by the new Ministry, but this palace, having been affected by imperial decree for the exclusive residence of the Prince JEROME, cannot be used for another purpose. The location is not yet announced.

The American journals assert that M. MARCOLETTA is living here in the intimacy of LOUIS NAPOLEON. If they mean an intimacy of opinions, they may tell the truth; if they mean an intimacy in *propriu persona*, they are widely mistaken. M. MARCOLETTA is certainly living in France, a few miles from Paris, and he has had a full knowledge of M BELLY'S proceedings in Central America; but he disavows for these proceedings any political importance, and like every one else here, regards it as a scheme of M. MILLAUD to get upon the Bourse of Paris an immense amount of new fancy stock. Without a semblance of a Government treaty, this stock would be valueless to the Parisians, who are beginning to grow sharp on these distant speculations, and so MARTINEZ was bribed by BELLY into his plans. It is safe to say that LOUIS NAPOLEON never had anything to say in the affair, and that, if an explanation is demanded, he will disavow M. BELLY and his treaties.

The French Government, or rather the new Minister of the Interior, for the measure is everywhere attributed as a concession by the Government to his particular wishes, has already commenced to show less rigor towards the Press The *Independance Belge*, which has more than half its patronage at Paris, and which had been suppressed on the frontier for the last two months, has had the injunction removed from it, and today made its appearance at Paris. The *Presse* also has had its interdiction from being sold in the street removed. The Parisians are quite rejoiced over these signs of a "better time coming."

M. THIERS has left Paris for a visit to Ems, Holland and Belgium. In the latter country he intends to examine critically the Field of Waterloo, and to trace out the route taken by the Allies in 1815, for his eighteenth and last volume of the *History of the Consulate and the Empire* The public will be curious to read his account of the Waterloo campaign.

The *Memoirs of Rachel*, by Madame DE B——, in English, is creating quite a sensation at London and is destined to create an equal one at Paris, when translated and published here. The authoress, Madame DE BARRERA, a Cuban lady, who has lived much in the United States, and is well known in American circles in Paris, was two years ago the editress of the little American paper started here by Mr FLEISCHMANN. She is a lady of remarkable talent, who writes equally well in English, Spanish and French, and in the memoirs of the illustrious actress has accomplished a work of the very highest merit. The French critics who have already seen it, claim for it the high merit of being the most perfect biography of an artist ever written. MALAKOFF.

Philadelphia Commerce.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning the following paragraph appears in an able editorial upon the jealousy exhibited by Philadelphia and Boston at the preeminence of New-York as a commercial City:

"The Bostonians and Philadelphians are constantly puzzled to understand why New-York should be preferred by foreigners, and the people of the West and the South, to their own cities."

Beyond the facts stated in your leader, much of the ill-success of Philadelphia as a business centre is owing to her still retaining exclusive trading laws which prohibit anything like free-trade within her boundaries. This narrow-minded and exploded policy deters both foreign and domestic merchants from doing business there, as they are not inclined to pay annual license fees of from $100 to $300 for that privilege, which New-York proffers them gratuitously. Hence there is an almost total want of competition, which the country buyer does not fail to perceive, and shrewdly comes to the conclusion that he will best serve his interests by purchasing where the greatest tact and judgment enable the importers to sustain competition. New-York invites the Philadelphian to try his luck in Gotham, Philadelphia returns the compliment by heavily taxing New-York for the same privilege. Such *old-fogyism* deters the capitalist from investing his money in such an antediluvian city, hence another reason for the go-a-headiveness of our queen of business cities, New-York. Yours truly,

MERCATOR.

Funeral of Laurens Hamilton.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral obsequies of LAURENS HAMILTON, the private who was drowned on the late excursion of the Seventh Regiment to Richmond, were celebrated in Trinity Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. In accordance with the wishes of the family of the deceased, there was no attempt at military display. The only persons who appeared in uniform were those composing the Guard of Honor which accompanied the remains from Richmond to Norfolk.

At 3½ o'clock the coffin was borne in and placed in front of the chancel, and the funeral services, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, were performed by the Rev. Drs. TAYLOR, BERRIAN and MUHLENBERG, the Rev. Messrs. WESTON and LAWRENCE assisting thereat. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who was one of the pall-bearers, occupied a seat within the chancel The other pall-bearers were E. C. Morris, E. Oothout, B. Cutting, R. Winthrop, Gov. Kemble and Tracy Arnold.

The coffin was placed in the family vault. There was no funeral discourse.

Cricket—Philadelphia vs. St. George's Club.

This match was continued yesterday morning at Hoboken. The St. George's men only added six runs to their score of the previous day, their second innings terminating for 72 runs. The Philadelphians then took their places at the wickets in the persons of WISTER and BARCLAY, who scored six runs before the rain stopped the play, which was not resumed till 4 o'clock, when the score was increased to 28 runs before the first wicket fell. The bowling was then changed, and LANG put on in place of WALLER, who gave a continuance of fast and slow underhand bowling with great effect, which, with TINSON's swift round arm effective bowling, soon disposed of the remaining nine men for only 13 more runs, making a total score in the second innings of 41 runs, and leaving the St. George the victory by 53 runs. This result was entirely unexpected before the rain set in, as the game was considered to be in favor of the Philadelphians. The most pleasing feature in this match is, that seven were Americans out of the Philadelphia eleven, and their improvement in the science of this difficult game is very apparent, the play of Mr. KUHN, especially, being most excellent in all points. The following is the score:

ST GEORGE'S CLUB.

First innings.	Runs.	Second innings.	Runs.
Sharp c. Kuhn, b. Senior	21	c and b. Barclay	11
Lilly, white, b. Senior	9	c. Wister, b. Barclay	5
H. Wright, b. Senior	0	—— b. Barclay	0
S. Wright, b. Senior	7	—— b. Barclay	0
R. Waller, run out	13	b. Senior	0
Lang, not out	21	c Howe b Senior	7
Tinson, b. Johnson	4	not out	17
Ford, run out	0	b. Senior	8
Watson, c Wister, b. Johnson	0	b Johnson	0
Wilson, l b w b Johnson	4	b Senior	2
Walker, c. Wister b. Johnson	0	c. Wister, b Barclay	4
w. 3, b. 13, l. b 2, n. b. 2	20	b. 1, l. b. 2, w. 7, n. b. 2	12
Total	99	Total	72

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

First innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs
Wister c. Sharp b. S. Wright	5	b Tinson	7
Sharrat c. Wilson b Waller	0	b. Lang	1
Barlow c. Wright b. Waller	2	b. Lang	1
Senior st. Lang b. Waller	22	l. b. w., b Tinson	0
No ball c. Watson b. S. Wright	0	l. b. w., b. Tinson	2
Barclay c. Sharp b. Waller	4	c. and b. Lang	10
Collis st. Lang b. Waller	8	c. and b. Lang	0
Howe c. Tinson b. Waller	0	b. Tinson	0
Facon run out	8	not out	0
Kuhn b. Waller	8	b. Lang	0
Johnson not out	7	c and b. Tinson	6
w. 9, b. 3, l. b. 1	13	w. 12, b. 3	15
Total	77	Total	41

Umpire for St. George, Mr. CHARLES VINTON.
Umpire for Philadelphia, Mr. WHEATCROFT.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Military Committee who came to the City in charge of the body of young HAMILTON, of the 7th Regiment, visited the City Hall yesterday, and were presented to the Mayor by EDWARD MURRAY, Esq., of the 7th Regiment.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—At 11 P. M., On Monday, an unknown man in attempting to jump on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, fell into the dock and was drowned. The body was not recovered. His hat was found floating in the water, which may perhaps lead to the discovery of his name. He was a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Interesting Veto-Messages from the Mayor.

Communications from the Heads of Departments.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following vetoes were received from His Honor the Mayor, viz.:

WARD'S ISLAND PROPERTY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections, the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to purchase from A. McCotter all the land situated on Ward's Island not now owned by the Corporation or Commissioners of Emigration, including upland, roads and water grant,

The resolution provides for the payment to Mr. McCotter for this land, including upland, roads and water grant, the sum of $1,500 per acre. The quantity of upland, as appears by the report of the arbitrators appointed under a resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, 31st December last, is thirty-one acres, one rood and thirty perches; and of land under water, forty-eight acres, two roods and sixteen and three quarter perches. They fixed the valuation at $2 500 per acre for upland, and $1,000 for the water-grant. This would give Mr. McCotter the aggregate sum of $127,500. This valuation was considered as being too high, and the matter being again brought before the Common Council in the way of compromise, as it is suggested, Mr. McCotter has proposed the terms of sale, as contained in your resolution.

By these terms the price of the upland and water grant is fixed at $1,500 per acre; but the resolution goes further than the arbitrators were authorized, and includes in the proposed purchase all the roads on the Island. Without the roads at the rate proposed, the sum to be paid would be $120,500, and including roads, which I am informed will make about 11 acres, the aggregate would be about $9,000 more than the arbitrators proposed to allow Mr. McCotter. This is not a compromise, it will be seen, that will result in any way beneficially to the Corporation, but on the contrary, injuriously.

Independently, however, of this objection, I do not believe that the Corporation should in any way treat for the purchase of either the water grant or the roads, unless appurtenant to the upland, especially at the prices which have been fixed for the same.

All that is necessary to be purchased, in my opinion, is the upland; and for this I believe that the sum of $1 500 per acre is an ample price.

The roads are now laid out, and were so at the time of the purchase of the land of the Island now owned by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration; and the land having been appropriated for this purpose, in my opinion, the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration, or their grantees, have the right to use them without any purchase therefor from Mr. McCotter, or other persons claiming them.

In regard to the land under water, the price at which it is valued by the arbitrators was $1,000 per acre. Your resolution fixes it at $1,500, the same as the upland; either of these prices I deem excessive; the construction of the necessary bulkhead, and the filling in of the intermediate spaces in connection of the great depth of water at certain places, varying from 20 to 45 feet, would eventually, when the work was completed, make the price at a sum even greater than that fixed by the arbitrators for the upland, viz: $2 500 per acre.

I have long been in favor of the purchase of the upland on Ward's Island, so as to secure all of it to the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration; and when acting as a member of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, I advocated the same; but I do not believe that the Corporation in securing this, should pay more than the fair value for it, or should be compelled to take at the same time land comparatively valueless, or to which the Corporation have the right of use as roads.

My opinion has not been changed, and I would still recommend to your honorable body that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase from the owners all the upland, exclusive of roads, not now owned by the Corporation or Commissioners of Emigration, provided that the right to land under water and to the roads shall be conveyed at the same time without further consideration.

The land under water should have been conveyed to the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration, when they respectively purchased, and it was no doubt intended to have been, but by an oversight it was not done.

In conclusion, I will state that the Commissioners of Emigration purchased their land at a sum far below the value now proposed by Mr. McCotter, and the Corporation having purchased the land now owned by it with a view to establish a public or City Cemetery, and the same having been located there, it has undoubtedly depreciated the value of the remaining land; but this should not be permitted to interfere with the Corporation in paying the present owners a fair price for their land, which I consider will be done if the offer of $1,500 per acre shall be accepted. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

ON THE REMISSION OF TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions which passed your honorable body, one remitting the tax of Wm. H. Ash, for $70 53, for the year 1856; another remitting personal tax for 1857, against Hasbrouck, Lynes & Case, and the other reducing the valuation on property of the New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company, for the year 1856, from $360,000 to $200,000, are herewith returned, with my objections.

It appears, from an examination of the papers in the matter of the tax of William H. Ash, that the bills for taxes of 1856 have been paid; one against him, individually, amounting to $34 57, and the other for $69 15 against the firm of Richards Kingsland & Co., of which he was a member. Mr. Ash, at the time the tax was imposed, was a non-resident of this City. He paid his tax, however, not being aware, at the time, that one had been laid on the above-named firm. Under these circumstances, it would, no doubt, be proper and just that the amount paid by him should be refunded; but your resolution, instead of providing for this, directs the amount of the tax paid by the firm, $69 15, and interest added, making $70 53, be repaid to him. Mr. Ash only asks that his individual tax, paid by himself, be refunded. I would, therefore, recommend that your resolution be accordingly amended.

In the case of Messrs. Hasbrouck, Lynes & Case, the only reason alleged is, that they are insolvent. I cannot see why the Corporation should not be entitled to the same proportion of payment on their debts as their other creditors, or even why any portion of the tax should be remitted.

The New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company claims a reduction of the valuation of their property on the ground of an oversight at the time the amount of their capital stock was returned to the Tax Commissioners. On referring to a copy of the printed statement, filled in by the Secretary of this Company, and upon which statement they were assessed, it appears that opposite the item capital stock of the said Company, the sum of $360,000 is placed; that nothing thereof was paid for real estate, none of it held by the State or by any other incorporated company, and that there were no surplus profits or reserved funds exceeding ten per cent. of the said capital.

The ninth section of the act of July 21, 1853, in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies, and the commutation or collection thereof, and which has particular bearing in this case, is as follows:

SEC. 9. If the President, or other officer, of any incorporated company named in the assessment roll, shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meeting, within two days from the commencement thereof, by the affidavit of such officer, to be filed with the Clerk of the Board, that such company has not been, during the preceding year, in the receipt of net annual profits, in clear income equal to five per cent. on the capital stock of any such company, paid in, or secured to be paid in, after deducting from the amount of their capital stock the assessed value of their real estate; such company shall be entitled to commute for their taxes on such capital stock by paying directly to the treasurer of the county in which the business of such company is transacted, a sum equal to five per cent. on such net annual profits or clear income and also such further sum as shall have been assessed on said roll as the taxes on their real estate; and the assessment of every moneyed or stock corporation, authorized to make dividends on its capital, from which no such affidavit shall be received, as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence that such corporation was liable to taxation, and was duly assessed.

It will thus be seen, that if this Company deemed that their assessment was too high, it should have made application to the Board of Supervisors of 1856, in the manner mentioned in the section above quoted. The ignorance of its officers, of this provision of the law, or their neglect to comply therewith, is not, either of them, in my opinion, a sufficient excuse for the Common Council to interfere, even if the power exists so to do. This, however, may well be doubted, as the failure of the Company to seek their relief from the Board of Supervisors renders the assessment conclusive, in accordance with the said section. The power of the Common Council, to either remit a tax or reduce the valuation or assessment of property, is questioned by many, and I am of opinion that it cannot properly be exercised, unless in case of error or mistake. There was no error or mistake in the assessment in this case. That the Company do not even claim; but that as their profits did not equal five per cent., and were deceived in regard to the exact meaning of the printed statement with which they were furnished, they are entitled to relief.

The section of the law under which they could have obtained this relief from the Board of Supervisors has since been repealed, as its provisions were so extremely liberal to those incorporated companies, and so many applications were made to the several Boards of Supervisors, that the Legislature, at the session of 1857, substituted, in its place, a section, giving the power to the Assessors to fix the valuation, without any power in the Board of Supervisors to commute for the tax thereon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

REAPPROPRIATIONS FOR LAMPS AND GAS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return with my objections the resolutions which passed your honorable body, reappropriating so much of the appropriation for gas, for the year 1857, as remained unexpended on the 1st day of January, 1858, or so much as may be necessary thereof, for the payment of the employes of Thomas Ferris, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.

The unexpended appropriation on the account of lamps and gas, for the year 1857, is $13,197 52. This sum remained in consequence of the bills of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, for the last quarter of 1857, not having been presented and paid until after the first of January, this year. These bills were paid from this year's appropriation on the same account, and there will, therefore, be a deficiency therein, unless the whole amount of last year's unexpended appropriations shall be re-appropriated. This is necessary before any of it can be legally used.

The amount of the bills due the employes of the late Superintendent of Lamps and Gas is, I am informed, about $1,700, being for services prior to the 1st of January last, they having been paid from this year's appropriation since that period to the time their successors commenced their duties.

As no amount is mentioned in your resolution therefor, and as the reappropriation should, in my opinion, be by an ordinance, I would respectfully recommend, for these reasons, and those above-mentioned, that the whole unexpended balance of last year's appropriation for lamps and gas be reappropriated, not only for the purpose of carrying out the object of your resolution, but to replace, so far as it will, the sum taken from this year's appropriation, to pay the bills of the companies above-mentioned, which were chargeable to the appropriation of 1857. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

AN ORDINANCE RE-APPROPRIATING THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE ON ACCOUNT OF LAMPS AND GAS, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the sum of $43,357 92, being the amount of the unexpended appropriation for lamps and gas for the year 1857 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the account of lamps and gas for the year 1858.

DOG-POUND PEND.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a resolution from your honorable body, designating the premises situated on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue for a public pound, and directing that a pound-keeper be appointed therefor, by the City Inspector, which I respectfully return with my objections.

Since my reception of this resolution, several of the owners of property in the immediate vicinity of the above locality have presented their objections against the location of a pound at the place designated.

The Trustees of the Institution known as St. Luke's Hospital, immediately opposite, have also remonstrated against the resolution becoming a law, for the reason that the noise and odor arising from the animals to be collected in the pound, would be highly offensive to the inmates of the Hospital.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it my duty to withhold my signature from the paper, believing that, if a pound shall be found necessary in this section of the City, a locality can be obtained, which, while it would be suitable for the purpose, would be free from the objections of the owners of the neighboring property. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The above were severally received, and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, expressing the gratification the Committee on Monroe's Obsequies felt in the manner of their reception in Virginia.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted.

Whereas, A delegation of the citizen-soldiers of Richmond, Virginia, are now in this City, having accompanied the remains of Laurens Hamilton, a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, who was accidentally drowned in the James River, in the vicinity of Richmond, after having assisted in depositing the remains of Ex President James Monroe in his native State. And

Whereas, The courtesies and hospitalities extended to the Committee of the Common Council of this City by the authorities, State and local, of Virginia, particularly of the City of Richmond, were extremely gratifying to the Committee as the representative of the City of New-York, and impressed them with a lively sense of obligations for the many disinterested acts of kindness extended to them while sojourning in the "Old Dominion;" and

Whereas, An opportunity is now afforded of reciprocating, in part, by the authorities of this City, the courtesies and kindness extended to their representatives while in Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to await upon the delegation of Virginians now in New-York, and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, and that the Committee be instructed to invite the members of the said delegation to visit our public buildings and institutions.

A report was adopted directing that a new bell, to weigh 3,500 lbs., be placed in the Post Office belltower.

Several bills were presented for work done under Charles Devlin.

Alderman TUCKER moved that they be referred to the Comptroller, with power; and in doing so, stated that some bills, *indorsed as correct by Mr. Devlin, had been cut down six hundred and fifty per cent.* The amount of the bills thus reduced was $1,265; and a reduction of six hundred and fifty per cent. *was considered fair, and was accepted.* The bills were referred to the Comptroller, with power.

The following communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Esq.:

COMMUNICATION FROM D. D. CONOVER.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In a communication to your Honorable body on the 9th ult., Edward Cooper, Esq., Street Commissioner, presented a very unfair statement respecting the bills for repairs and supplies, ordered and furnished for account of the Street Department, while I was acting as Street Commissioner. The unfairness I allude to was the mixing up and uniting the transactions of myself with those of Charles Devlin, thus keeping from the knowledge of the Common Council and the public how much of the grand aggregate of $140,000, which Mr. Cooper reported as having been presented to him for payment, was chargeable to my administration. However, when called upon by me in reference thereto, Mr. Cooper assured me that he designed by the aforesaid communication to your Honorable body no reflection upon me or my management of the affairs of the Street Department, and, at my request, he furnished me with a statement of the bills for repairs and supplies, &c., which had been presented to him as having been incurred under my administration. This statement shows that out of the aforesaid aggregate of $140,000, only $29,388 05 were presented as in anywise appertaining to my transactions for repairs and supplies; and this sum ($29 388 05) includes the sum of $4,615 05, an expenditure made directly at the request and upon the requisition of the Police Commissioners, who proposed to report the same among their own contingent expenditures for payment. Deducting therefore, the amount of $4,615 05, there is left as the fair amount of expenditures incurred under my orders, for repairs and supplies, the sum of $24,773. Bus Mr. Cooper further stated in his communication of the 9th ult., that besides the $140,000 of claims already presented, he had reason to believe that a large amount was still outstanding, and as the list furnished to me by Mr. Cooper does not, as I know, embrace some of the bills for repairs incurred under my directions, it would seem that all the bills growing out of my management of the Street Department have not yet been presented; for what reason, I cannot understand, unless the parties having such claims, considering it useless to look to the Street Department for their pay, are awaiting some action of the Common Council in reference to the indebtedness of the Street Department before presenting their claims. But in respect to Mr. Cooper's apprehension that a large amount of claims are still outstanding, I think I can confidently assure your Honorable Body that the amount of any such outstanding bills for repairs and supplies chargeable to my administration cannot exceed the sum of $15,000, and which, when added to the amount ($24,773) already presented, makes an aggregate of but about $40,000—an amount of expenditure for repairs and supplies, very much less, for a like period of management (10 months) than any other recent administration can show.

Having thus shown how small a proportion of the demands reported by Mr. Cooper, as presented and outstanding against the Street Department, are attributable to my management of its affairs, I do not deem it necessary to make any further reply to Mr. Cooper's communication respecting irregularities, and even illegalities, so freely suggested by him, than to assert that in no respect can such charges apply to my actions as Street Commissioner; and as the subject of the expenditures in the Street Department during my service, is now before your Honorable body, on the application of parties holding claims for such expenditures, for the payment thereof, I feel it due to such claimants to disabuse the mind of the Common Council in respect to the matter referred to by Mr. Cooper, by inviting the fullest scrutiny of my official transactions. Respectfully submitted,

D. D. CONOVER.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to the new Tompkins Market, stating that the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies had found the plans and specifications such as would produce an unsafe building; and that he had made such alterations as he deemed necessary; which alterations would require an increased expenditure of $19,368.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the purchase of sites for buildings for the Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

The bill of Solomon Kipp for supplies furnished to Eldridge-street Jail, amounting to $831 20, for the quarter ending June 30, was referred.

The bill of Company G, Eleventh Regiment, for services at the riots of the 16th and 17th of June, 1858, was referred.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, nominating Wilson G. Hunt, William M. Evarts, and Gustavus A. Conover, Commissioners of the New City Hall, reported, under direction of the Board, simply stating the facts and asking to be discharged.

Supervisor PURDY wished to get the report up, but it was declared out of order.

The Committee on Criminal Courts presented a report on the bill of Richard French for refreshments furnished jurors and officers in the cases of Cangemi and O'Connell, amounting to $81 75. The Committee reported that Mr. French had charged about $1 a head for breakfasts and 50 cents each for supper. They recommended that the bill be audited at the rate of 50 cents per head for each meal, and that such be adopted as the basis for future bills of a like character. The report was adopted.

The special order, the Tax-levy, was called up.

Supervisor TWEED moved that its consideration be postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

Supervisor BLUNT urged its immediate consideration.

Finally, consideration was postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

The Report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, recommending that $350 be inserted in the Tax-levy, was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Arrest of Rush.

No. 22 CLIFF-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Monday, July 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your issue of this morning a paragraph stating that GEORGE RUSH had been arrested for robbing GEORGE LEVY, and was yesterday surrendered by his bail. Will you permit us to say that RUSH has never been arrested for any robbery, but that, some three weeks since, he was assaulted by LEVY and two or three others, because he had, at our direction, engaged some workmen to aid him in moving a quantity of nails, at two shillings per day less than the wages LEVY (who is a public porter) had charged for the same work. In the assault RUSH was thrown down, kicked severely several times, and otherwise injured, and, while attempting to defend himself, unfortunately stabbed LEVY with a knife which he always carries about him for cooperage purposes, and, though the act was simply in self-defence, he was, upon complaint of one or more of LEVY'S friends, committed to prison. We at once gave bail for him, and he has been at liberty till yesterday. LEVY, after being wounded, was taken to the Hospital, but as his injuries yesterday assumed a more dangerous character than had been anticipated, the Resident Physician gave notice to the authorities, and RUSH was rearrested yesterday. He has never been surrendered by his bail, and has always been a peaceable and inoffensive man, and the injuries inflicted upon LEVY were solely in self-defence. By making the above correction you will do an act of justice to a worthy man, and much oblige

HIS EMPLOYERS.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning I observe a communication from Williams College which states that GEO. W. CURTIS is an *honorary* member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. Mr. CURTIS is not an *honorary* member, but a *regular* member of the Brunonian Chapter, located at Brown University. By making this correction you will much oblige FRATER.

Fires.

FIRE IN TAYLOR'S SALOON.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of Taylor's Saloon, corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, creating considerable excitement and alarm. Through the exertions of the waiters the fire was nearly extinguished when the firemen arrived. The total damage was about $150, and is covered by insurance. This is the second time within a few weeks that a fire has occurred in this saloon.

A CARD.—The undersigned, Trustees and Stewards of the M. E. Church in Greene-street, New-York City, hereby certify that they have caused a thorough investigation of the reports in circulation against our pastor, the Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, and find them false and unfounded; and they believe that his character as a minister and Christian is unblemished.

John A. Harriot,	Samuel Seaman,
Noah Worrall,	Anthony Cavill,
Orlando D. McClain,	John M. Clawson,
Stephen Tyson,	Alfred Tostevin,
Thomas Edgerley,	Elphs. Hirst,
Wm. West,	J. W. Kellogg,
Jos. Mayer,	James H. Holden,
J. S. Ferris, Jr.	J. Cook.

The Storm at Albany and Vicinity—Another Inundation Feared.

From the Journal of Last Evening.

Since Sunday noon the "Storm King" has been hovering about in this section of the country, deluging the earth and doing much damage to the crops. On Sunday much damage was done in the vicinity of the Shaker Road.

Near Newton's Corners, it became a tornado, and did an immense amount of injury. The hail stones were so large, that they killed chickens and ducks like bullets.

The wind blew down a frame dwelling belonging to Mr. MCCABE—loss $300. In the house of LEWIS MUNSON fifty panes of window glass were broken. Widow ANDERSON also lost about fifty panes of glass.

The church at Newton's Corners was damaged considerably in its windows. N. VAN VRANKEN lost chickens, fruit trees, vegetables, &c. BENJAMIN HEARINGTON'S, MICHAEL CAMP'S and MCCABE'S crops were badly injured. Fences were all blown down. It is estimated that the whole damage will foot up to $25,000—making it one of the most destructive storms that has visited the Shaker Road in some years. The crops and timber-lands of the Shakers were badly injured.

The wind also blew down a shed belonging to D. D. T. MCRE, at West Albany, slightly injuring several horses.

On the Schenectady turnpike, about eight miles from this city, the storm was the severest and most destructive one known. We learn from Mr. VOLKERT LANSING, who resides in that vicinity, that hail stones, full three inches square, fell on his premises, by which 108 panes of glass in his house were broken. Mr. JOHN CAPRON, who resides near Mr. LANSING, also suffered a loss of 140 panes of glass. Such was the fury of the hurricane that fences, wagons, &c., were blown away, and large apple and chesnut trees uprooted and overturned like chaff. The storm came from the north, and appeared to extend over a surface of about two miles in width. Great quantities of rain fell, and the roads in the vicinity were rendered impassable for some time by water.

As the storm passed over towards the East, probably we shall soon hear of much damage being done in other quarters.

Sunday night copious showers of rain fell, doing but little, if any damage. Yesterday morning and afternoon there was some appearance of the storm subsiding; but towards evening heavy black clouds were seen coming from the southwest, which proved to be heavily laden with rain. During the night a large quantity of rain fell, full one inch, which increased as morning advanced. The severest and most protracted showers of rain fell from 9½ to 10½ o'clock this morning. Hudson and Beaver streets were completely covered with water from curb to curb, and in many places it reached to the first step of warehouses. The water rushed madly down these streets, resembling wild rapids in some rock-bound stream. Even Broadway between these streets was covered with water to the height of the curb stone, and in one or more places it ran down in the cellars. There were but few "hill streets" that were passable for pedestrians, and those who were compelled to cross them waded through the water in the gutters up to the tops of their boots. Heavy clouds still hang over us, and fears are entertained of an extensive inundation. If the northern portion of the State has been as well watered as this section of country has been, there must soon be a strong freshet in the Hudson River; perhaps a fearful inundation of the lower part of our city. Occupants of storehouses in the vicinity of the river will look well to their property, and dealers in lime will see that it is placed beyond the reach of water.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR NEAR PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* has a disconnected and confused story of the discovery of the body of a woman, apparently a German, in Chartiers Township, Penn. The body lay by the roadside, in an advanced stage of decomposition. A discharged pistol was found four feet distant, and a bullet-hole was discovered over the woman's left eye. The *Gazette* adds: From what the Coroner afterwards discovered, we know this woman could not have taken her own life, because, with a pistol bullet through her brain, she could never have crawled where she lay, and disposed her shawl over her person after having shot herself and dropped the pistol at a distance of six to ten feet from where her head was lying. We are informed that some strange people were seen about that vicinity on the night of the 9th, and live in hopes of some clue to this foul and dastardly deed. The body was brought to this city and buried, after everything which might tend to the identification of this murdered woman had been taken from her person. During the latter part of week before last, a couple of persons, a man and woman, names unknown, led the lives of vagrants all along the road from JOHN HENSLER'S and in this way to SCHNEIDER'S tavern, by the Marine Railway. On various evenings of week before last they were seen at JOHN HENSLER'S, MARTIN CLEVER'S, ROBERT GUTHRIE'S, and elsewhere. They slept on one night of week before last in a sort of Summer pig pen near the house of MARTIN CLEVER, Esq., in Robinson township. The woman is described as having been in a sort of slavish fear of the man she was with. She was a large, good looking woman, whom this man nevertheless appeared to consider a burden to him. He professed to want work, and that he was a miller by trade; he asked for labor in the harvest field, but would not work short of $30 per month and his board. He said he didn't care much if he didn't get work, as he could get a living easier than by working. The man himself could not speak a word of English, but the woman interpreted for him and spoke English very well. They were both very much sunburned, but were good looking people. The ferrymen on Jones' ferry had noticed them frequently crossing on the boats. In short, there is scarcely a housekeeper for seven or eight miles out the road through Chartiers and Robinson townships who had not observed this man and woman from day to day, up to the first of last week, and not one who has seen either of them since.

Incidents in the Williams-Bourbon Controversy.

From the Evening Post.

Two years ago Doctor PETER WILSON, of the Seneca nation, went to Franklin County to aid in the prevention of the difficulties usually occurring at the payment to the St. Regis Indians, of their portion of the annuity from the United States. These Indians, it is generally known, are not a distinct people, but the descendants of Iroquois, who embraced Roman Catholicism, and withdrew a century since from their national association with the tribes of the SIX NATIONS. They are principally Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. On his return, Dr. WILSON stated to a gentleman in Albany, that the old Indians at the St. Regis reservation objected strongly to the payment of any part of the annuity to the Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS, whom they declared to be no Indian, and called a stranger. The doctor stopped at Fort Covington, where an old squaw told him that she knew Mr. WILLIAMS when he was a little boy. She visited the hut of THOMAS WILLIAMS, his reputed father, one afternoon, when the old man was from home. He presently returned with some slates and writing paper. The boy ELEAZAR took a slate and pencil and wrote upon it "Louis Charles," to the great surprise of those present. She also assured the doctor that she knew of the circumstance of ELEAZAR'S fall from a high rock into the water, when in an idiotic condition, and of his recovery from the shock with the full use of his faculties. Doctor WILSON was, and probably is, a believer in the theory that LOUIS XVII. and the Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS are the same individual.

A Dangerous Southern Man.

From the Savannah News, July 10.

There is a Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., which receives, we believe, a very large support from the Southern States. Southern men have been urged to patronize this school in preference to those of Cambridge and Yale, because it was located in their midst and its teachers were supposed to reflect their sentiments. This latter does not seem to be the case—at least so far as regards one member of the Faculty—as we learn from a late number of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser and Gazette.*

It appears that the *Advertiser*, in its issue of June 17, published an editorial, in which appeared the following paragraph:

"In a recent letter written to the American Tract Society, in writing on the question of Slavery, Judge GREEN, one of the leading Professors at Lebanon, says: 'I do not mean to defend Slavery. I have my thought that it is an evil—an evil morally, socially, and politically; but a greater evil to the master than to the slave, and until within the last 25 years, I have never heard an intelligent, well-educated man express any other views.' In another portion of the letter Judge GREEN says that the people of the South are too excited to hear reason on the subject."

Judge GREEN, conceiving himself to be misrepresented, writes to the editor, under date of June 25. In his letter appears the following paragraph:

"The passage in my letter referred to, is as follows: 'I have not intended to defend the institution of Slavery. I have long considered it an evil—an evil, (as Mr. RIVES once admitted in the Senate,) morally, socially and politically. Until within the last twenty-five years I never heard any well informed Southern gentleman give expression to any contrary sentiment. About that time Mr. CALHOUN first announced the opinion that the institution was a desirable one. Now, many Southern men, following Mr. CALHOUN,—and pressed by aggressive attacks from the North,—hold the same opinion. But I have never sympathized with this sentiment. I hold Slavery to be an evil—a greater evil to the master than to the slave."

Judge GREEN urges that "this paragraph does not assert that in *the relation of master and slave* there is anything wrong. Such an opinion was never entertained by me, nor was any such sentiment intended to be contained in the part of my letter referred to. I say that Slavery is an evil—a greater evil to the master than to the slave." Of course, if there were any moral *guilt in the relation*, the evil would consist in a crime perpetrated upon the slave by the master. In that case, the slave was the sufferer. But my position in the letter is, that the master is the principal sufferer. That as an incident to the institution of Slavery, evils result to the white race among whom they are."

If our readers will compare the two paragraphs—that originally quoted by the *Advertiser*, and one quoted by the Judge, in defence—they will see that no injustice has been done that gentleman—that while the exact phraseology was not observed, his *opinions* have been correctly stated.

But, says Judge GREEN:

"I was born and brought up in Virginia. My father owned slaves, and I have owned them for fifty years, and now own them. I have always lived in the South, and have been identified with its interests, and alive to its honor.

We agree with the *Advertiser*, that Judge GREEN may believe that, because he was born of parents in Virginia who owned slaves, and because he owned slaves himself, he is therefore a true Southern man. But it will be hard to convince the Southern people that any man can be a true citizen of the South, who publicly lends the authority of his name, character and position, *at this day*, and circumstanced as the South is, to the damnable sentiment, that Slavery "*is an evil, morally, socially and politically.*" A law professor who, in his social relations with students, inculcates such doctrines, backed

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Continued triumphs of the Popular Young American artists,

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,

whose pleasant delineations are nightly received with unbounded laughter and delight.

SONG and DANCE.

When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry performances of these artists were received with enthusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial delight of Queen Victoria, who might be seen two or three times a week during the engagement of the Florences in the Royal Box at Drury Lane Theatre, with her young and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of pleasure and enjoyment.

The celebrated

INDIAN PUNKAS

scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858.

will be presented a new protean comedietta, by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., of the London *Punch* called

WORKING THE ORACLE.

Polly Sparkle, Fitz Finnegan, Dolly Sloenm, Mrs. Montgomery, } ..... Mrs W. J. Florence

Hans Schwitzer, Ben Tarboy, Fred Figgis, Terence O. Grady, } ..... Mr. W. J. Florence

To commence with

THE IRISH LION.

Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROMENADE CONCERTS!

Admission to all parts ..... 50 cents
Family Circle ..... 25 cents
Family ticket, admitting a gentleman and two ladies ..$1

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 14,

GREAT PROMENADE CONCERT,

Under the conductorship of

M. MUSARD and CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics, trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent

JARDIN D'ETE

in the world.

A grand orchestra of

SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS,

A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the

PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,

during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the

CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL

entertainments ever offered anywhere.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, July 17, at 2½ o'clock,

GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

Old Prices and no reserved seats.

Revival of Brougham's great burlesque,

COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.

BLAKE and BROUGHAM.

C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mrs. BLAKE, Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON,

POPPING THE QUESTION.

COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.

With the addition of

THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTAIN and the MAID OF MOBILE.

Columbus ..... Mr. Brougham

Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets ..... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ... 75 cents

JONES'S WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE, WITH A FANCY FAIR,

On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the consequent inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fete would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble

PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,

FOR

THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,

When the whole will be arranged in the style of the

OREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON and the PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.

The entertainments will consist of

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, supported by more than

TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

BALS CHAMPETRES

will take place in five different places in the Park, with

FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.

ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,

WITH

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

PRIZES

to the value of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

will also be offered to such

TURNER AND SING-VEREINS

as may signify their desire to compete for them.

The admission will be only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Particulars will be given in future advertisements.

M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,

14th-st and 6th-av.

BALLOON ASCENSION!

MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,

Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will ascend from the

PALACE GARDEN,

in his

MONSTER BALLOON,

ON

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION,

without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.

Charge for admission on this occasion 50 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

B. Woon ..... Proprietor | S. Bleeker ..Stage Manager.

REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators

PERFORM EVERY EVENING,

In a select and varied entertainment of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, last week, of

A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER,

with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN "THE WIZARD" HAS BEEN ENGAGED AND THIS EVENING, and THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly-amusable, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,000 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy Family, &c.

Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, on THURSDAY July 15, at No. 86 west 11th st., near 6th av., consisting of every description of household furniture, parlor furniture, suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description, bed-room furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattrass bolsters, pillows, palliasses, &c., sofa rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, etc.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

$3500 Cleveland & Toledo Railroad 7 per cent bonds.
$9600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Income bonds.
$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Sink'g Fund.
30 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each
40 shares Ocean Bank ..... $50 each
20 shares City Bank, Brooklyn ..... $50 each

Regular Sales—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

PRED'K COLE, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE made by G. W. BROWN to HENRY HARTAN, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, seven road wagons, four sets of harness, the well-known trotting horse *Tom Thumb*, the fast pacing horse *Jim*, and a sorrel mare; also two iron safes, lot of clothing, lot of jewelry, three desks, horse blankets, furniture, &c.

JOHN SHIELDS, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., about 100 ancient and modern oil-paintings, by masters of the Flemish, Italian and American schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Boutelle, Oddie, Stark of London, Ingraham, Rowbotham, W. M. Brown, Berghem, Van Pee, Cantineau, De Roos, Von Bomburgh and other celebrated masters.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturer.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Repository, No 351 Broadway. Subject—*Warming and Ventilation of Buildings*. Strangers are always respectfully invited and welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association meets WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock corner of Willoughby and Franklin avs. Address by Dr Tuthill. SETH B. COLE, President. J. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

LAST TWO WEEKS.

An opportunity never before realized for buying the RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES AT MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,

By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy.

The Entire Stock of

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,

In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,

Is now offered for sale

At No. 361 Broadway,

Between Thompson and Taylor's saloons,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,

THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,

Ever seen in the country,

AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.

W. D. ESTERRE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,

CLEARING OUT SALE.

C. S. & Co. are now offering the balance of their SUMMER STOCK at a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent. Ladies will find GREAT BARGAINS in

EGANT SUMMER SHAWLS.
LACE MANTILLAS and
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS, in endless variety.

ALSO,

TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS, of every style and fabric.

OUR STOCK OF

PARIS BONNETS and HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.,

Is still very complete, and comprises the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, all of which are offered at half the usual prices.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

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Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
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Also, the richest Fu her and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

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BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.

Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

EDWARD MAYNARD,

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SHADE TASSELS, SHADE CORD
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CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.

HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.

Terms net cash. No 362 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Towels, Crash, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISS F. A. SMITH, WHOSE EXCELLENT reputation for fitting and dressmaking is so extensively known throughout the City, is now prepared to execute at her house all orders in that department to the entire satisfaction of her customers. No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET.—The stock amounts to about $52,000, and is for sale by the assignee, as to cork in a gentleman's family; can give the best of City references, if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

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GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

A TOILET ARTICLE,

DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS

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PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.

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SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Buildings, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)

WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

THE PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, FOR the complexion, prepared and sold by Madame LEWENBERG & CO., at the only depôt, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side, have the infallible property of rendering the skin soft, clear and fair, and dissipating all tan, redness, sun-burn, &c., &c. It is indispensable to every lady's toilet.

Having analysed the Pastilles de Florence, by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and consequently may be used upon the skin with good effect.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LAND WARRANTS LOST.—THE UNDERsigned mailed at Ringgold, Culoosa County, Georgia, on the 11th day of May, 1857, a letter containing two land warrants for 120 acres each: one No. 87,196, issued to the name of John Speir; the other, No. 81,141, issued to the name of George W. Catlett; that he directed said letter to R. A. Tooker, Esq., Cashier of Nassau Bank, of New-York, at New-York, and that he has been informed that said land warrants never reached said R. A. Tooker. He will make application for duplicates of said two land warrants, to the Commissioner of Pensions in terms of the law in such cases made and provided

July 10, 1858. WILLIAM H. INMAN.

TO DEALERS IN JEWELRY IN THE BOWERY.—FOUND—A WATCH wrapt up by mistake among a lot of old watches offered for sale, on Thursday evening, July 8. Owner can have it by proving property and paying cost of advertising. Must apply for two days. T. SULLIVAN, French's Hotel.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked to any person returning the SILVER GOBLET stolen from the house No. 430 4th st.

JOHN ABENDROTH, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK NO. 5,744, FROM INSTITUtion of Merchants' Clerks and Others. No 516 Broadway. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 715 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do general housework or chamberwork, in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF years' experience, as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth; would go as lady's maid, being accustomed to traveling in all parts. Will be found fully climated and not subject to be sea-sick, and as such the distance or location no object, but a good home is what is looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most respectable girl, who has seven years' reference from her last employer; is fully experienced and competent in either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; is willing to go in the country; highest testimonials for character and competency. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; will be found a girl of neat appearance, and the most obliging disposition; can furnish the most satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or chamberwork, in a private family; will be found a girl of very clean and neat appearance; can speak English fluently, and has the most unqualified recommendations from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation to do up stair-work or general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can be seen at No. 458 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. Is an expert hand at cooking for a hotel, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as first-class cook or to do general housework or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country; with three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 864 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress: one to do general housework; one as cook; also by a good colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family: good reference; lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing: has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 8th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO THOroughly understands her business, as cook in a gentleman's family; can give the best of City references, if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, either City or country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young woman, for general housework, has four years' recommendation from her last place, has no objection to the country. Also by an excellent American cook, has the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No 93 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman, a situation to take the care of an invalid lady, to travel in any part or at her own residence; can give the best of references. Can be seen at this office, between the hours of 9 and 11, or address E. W., Box 178.

WANTED,—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 533 3d-av., 2d floor, front room, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON ACCOUNT OF change of circumstances. A New-England lady, without incumbrance would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Mrs. CLIFTON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of a little baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA, No. 28th 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS; ONE AS cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress. None need apply unless they can bring good references. Apply this day, at No. 219 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and to do light chamberwork. Has best of City reference from the last place. Call at No. 145 6th av., in millinery-store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Hammersley-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 Spring-st.

LADY WITH THE BEST REFERENCES, speaking and writing four languages, and understanding sewing and all that is useful in assisting a lady in traveling, wishes to engage with a respectable family about to travel. Address A. E., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State name, age reference, residence, where last employed. Salary first year, $50. If suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Also, an errand boy wanted. Address NOTARY, Box No. 129, *Times* office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen, who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, No. 53 Murray-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age. None need apply but those who can come well recommended for honesty, and who live in New-York. Salary first year $50. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A WATCH-MAKER TO GO TO A Southern State; must be a first-rate workman and of good habits, READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office, No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, STEADY YOUNG MAN, to assist in book-keeping, collecting bills, rents, &c. Address S. H., Box No. 154, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH COACHMAN; HE must be entirely temperate. Good wages. Advertiser lives near Baltimore. Apply at the Astor House.

BOYS' CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED by CROSBY & WILLIAMS, No. 486 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COBNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, A SITuation as salesman in an importing or domestic dry goods commission house, by a young man, who has had eight years' experience in the business in two of the largest houses in Philadelphia. Is well acquainted with the Philadelphia jobbers and most of the Western jobbers. Would be willing to travel to take orders, having three years' experience in that branch of the business. Can bring the most satisfactory recommendations as to capability, integrity, &c. Address Z., Box No. 632, Philadelphia Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country references can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, A situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and competent, as his character will certify. Address W. C., No. 862 Broadway, corner of 14th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store, or assistant gardener, or anything where he could be useful. He is temperate, and not afraid of work. Apply for three days, at J. LEACH'S book engraving and picture frame store, No. 80 Nassau-st. No liquor dealer need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can produce the highest of reference from his last place. No objections to the country for the Summer months. Call or address a note to C. M., No. 31 West 13th-st., which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E. H., box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has got City reference. Apply to A. SMITH, seed store, No. 4 White-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man, to take charge of a span of horses and a cow, and to make himself generally useful about a place 15 miles up the Hudson; situation permanent for a first-rate man. Apply at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 324, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store, No 64 White st.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

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NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates Boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties: the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 191 East Broadway.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE 77th term will commence Sept 13. Instrumental music taught at the Institution. Boarding pupil's received into the family of the principal. For circulars or further information, address HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal, No. 197 East Broadway; J. M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st; J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary, No. 11 Rutgers place.

THE REV. D. C. VAN-NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD LE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Office.

TEACHERS

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE, who has been at the head of an academy in New-England for the past three years, and who can bring the most satisfactory certificates as to character, scholarship, &c., a situation as teacher of languages—Latin, Greek or French, or Mathematics—to be employed only three hours per day. A location in the City or some large village is desired. Address J. H., box No 166, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO Understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar st.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY, EMIgently qualified to educate a family of boys in the English branches, French, Latin and Music, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing Box No 863 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

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European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
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We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Puncke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann-st., in said City of New-York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.
H. A. SCHLEICHER, } Assignees of Koch & Co.
FREDERICK KONIG, }

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD —NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company will be held at the office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST COUPONS.—The remaining unpaid Coupons of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due July 1, 1858, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. loan of 1868 and Sixes of 1874; Mobile City Eight per cent. (renewed) Bonds and other State loans for sale by S. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HUNDRED SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company's Stock, hypothecated. Apply to ROBERT PATON No 74 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ROWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 SIXTH AVENUE, COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE,
July Interest for 1858.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WASHN. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!
SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.
Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. S. Doughty, Geo. H. Lewis, S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts, P. E. Birckhead, J. A. H. Hasbrouck.
Oliver M. Pettit, F. Blackburne, Robert P. King.
Wm. Remsen, Edw. K. Collins, John A. Godfrey.
Isaac Bronson, John B. Murray, J. J. Salomon.
E. K. Olcott, Jas. W. Elwell, Francis Randall.
Chas. P. Hayes.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHARLES B. SWORDS, J. S. BANSON,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, W. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YCKSAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR. J. B. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHAS. BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Saleroome Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 493 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 13, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE GEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. par annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.
The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, at dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JERKMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW YORK July 1, 1858.
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 50 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1853.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company. No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPtances purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND receipt purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON. No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE STEONS and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

JAMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES, For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 88 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The shortest sea passage between America and Europe.
New-York to Galway, Ireland.
The splendid steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
will positively leave New-York for Galway, on FRIDAY, July 23, from Pier No 37, North River. Her accommodations are of the first-class.
Passengers will be taken from New-York, through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including steward's fees and provisions on the passage to Galway: First class, $90; second class, $60; third class, $30.
Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.
Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin.
For passage freight, and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednday, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 17.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The fleet and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 13, 6 A. M.
*Wednesday, July 14, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 14, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 14 4 P. M.	*Wednesday, July 14, 11 A. M.
Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Thursday, July 15, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 16 11 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 5 P. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
For Highlands Ocean House and Red Bank.	Monday, July 12...3 P. M.
Monday, July 12...2½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 13...3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 13...8 A. M.	Wednday, July 14...4 P. M.
Wednesday July 14 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 15...1 P. M.
Thursday, July 15 7 A. M.	

The Laura will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents. Breakfast and dinner on board. Landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill. The new and splendid steamer TAMMANY, Captain E. WELLS, will leave Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time for trains for Saratoga and the West; also connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House. Returning, will leave Albany for New-York, landing at the above places, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. TISTANLEY, at the office foot of Robinson-st., New York.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leave
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	6:16 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	6:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER ALIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8¼ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. BENJAMIN M SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular days from New-York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

	Cabin Fare, with Berths.	Deck.
Fare between New-York and Boston	$3	$2 00
Fare between New York and Providence	2	1 50
Fare between New-York and Bristol	2	1 50
Fare between New-York and Newport	2	1 50

Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with morning train for Boston. For passage and freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owners without a written order from the Captain or Agent.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CRESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:15 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M, Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:80 P M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:20 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Sprosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M., 4, 4:30, 6.15 and 7.15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 3.15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.
THE NE

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE HOMICIDE OF MR. SOHL.—KILLING A MAN FOR SIXPENCE.—PETER MCGINNESS, arrested on the charge of fatally stabbing Mr. SOHL, was examined yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. He stated that he was 46 years of age, was born in Ireland, and followed the sea for a living. In relation to the charge preferred against him, he said "The deceased owed me six cents for a knife; I asked him for the money; he refused either to give it or return the knife; he then commenced to beat me, and I struck at him; a knife with which I had been peeling a turnip was in my hand, and I did not know it at the time." At the conclusion of the examination, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM STABBING.—GEORGE LEVY, who was stabbed a few days ago, in Beekman-street, by GEORGE RENK, died at a late hour, Monday night, at the City Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. RENK is in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. MARKS, a German boy, 11 years of age, while playing yesterday forenoon at the foot of Canal street, fell into the dock and was drowned. An inquest will be held on the body to-day, at the residence of his parents, corner of King and Laurens streets.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—THOMAS CAVENY, while at work yesterday on a bark lying at the foot of North Moore-street, fell head-foremost into the hold, and died soon afterwards. He leaves a family in Brooklyn. The inquest will be held to-day.

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM THE TOMBS.—A genteel-looking young man was committed to the Tombs a few days ago on a charge of larceny. He gave his name to the committing Magistrate as Caleb Cushing, but, as far as known, no relationship to the distinguished ex-Attorney-General. The prisoner was assigned to cell No. 76, on the third corridor. The very suspicious looks of a fellow who had been in the habit of daily calling to see him, waked Mr. Muller, one of the deputy keepers, to suspect that there was something wrong going on. He informed Deputy Clearnon of his suspicions and they both entered the cell. The appearance of the two deputies greatly excited the prisoner, and on their attempting to search him he drew a dagger and attempted to stab them. They succeeded in taking the deadly weapon from him, and on further search found a large stout-bladed knife and a razor in the cell. On looking under the bed a pile of stone and mortar was found carefully stowed in one corner under a bed blanket. Upon removing an engraving from the wall, a large hole presented itself, and it required no careful analysis to discover that the missing stone and mortar were identical with those found under the bed. Pieces of the iron bedstead had been broken and used to dig out the wall. The hole had been made nearly through the wall, and another twenty-four hours' stay of proceedings on the part of the Deputies would, doubtless, have enabled the prisoner to effect his escape. The trial was assigned for to-day in the Court of General Sessions, and it was probably his intention quietly to get out of the way in time to save the County the expense of trying him. He was placed in another cell, strongly handcuffed, and every precaution taken to insure his needed presence in Court. The prisoner is 26 years of age, and has already served one term in State Prison for forgery. He professes to belong to a reputable family in South Carolina.

VICTIM OF UNCONTROLABLE IMPULSE.—Mark Plumb is an old resident of the Seventh Ward. Several years ago his name appeared often on the Police records. No sooner would he get out of the Court Prison, or get a free pass from the Island, than he would find himself again before the magistrate, and again occupying his former cell or wheeling dirt for the City Fathers. He confessed that it was impossible for him to let other people's property alone, and the humane magistrates compassionating his weakness, became at length very lenient in their sentences. Unfortunately he went into the State of New-Jersey, and allowed his besetting weakness to get the better of him. The New-Jersey magistrate sent him for seven years to the State Prison. A few days ago he returned to the City. Yesterday he was strolling through the Eleventh Ward, noting some of his old haunts and the changes that had taken place during his absence. A fine horse, [attached to a light, genteel buggy, was standing untied in a quiet street; Plumber could not resist the temptation; he jumped into the vehicle, seized the reins cracked the whip, and drove off at a dashing speed. In a short time he had disposed of the establishment, and had the money in his pocket, and almost immediately afterwards was arrested. He was taken before Justice BOARDMAN, and committed for examination. As he was marched off to his cell, he lamented greatly his infirmity, saying it was his misfortune to be the victim of uncontrolled impulses. The horse and wagon belonged to Mr. Wm. Rubert, of No. 110 Lewis-street.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock Monday evening, as Mr. Frederick Rullman, superintendent of Jones' Wood Hotel was passing through First-avenue, he was suddenly attacked by three men. One of the assailants attempted to knock him down, and another made a grab at his throat. Being an athletic man, he quickly [illegible] one of the ruffians to the ground, and was about to proceed in the same summary manner with the others, but they eluded his blows, by taking to their heels, followed in double quick time by their comrade. Mr. Rullman gave chase after the villains, and with the assistance of Officers Mulford and Maxwell captured two of them. The prisoners gave their names as Albert Huppert and Frederick Camp. They were taken before a Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and committed to answer the charge of highway robbery.

YOUNG BURGLARS.—Two boys about 12 years of age, were arrested yesterday, charged with having, in connection with two other boys, broken into the dwelling of Mr. Dey, No. 144 East Seventeenth-street, and stolen some money and clothing. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them for examination, and also a Mrs. Knapp, who bought the stolen articles from them.

[Advertisement.]

HARLEM RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your correspondent "Equity" needs information, and he can get enough from the commuters to satisfy him how the road has imposed upon all whom, by promises, they induced to buy property and settle on the line of the road—nearly doubled the commutation, and only given half the cars. Indeed, a journeyman cannot get in town and make a full day's work.

All the people on Murray Hill want, is to benefit Mr. "Equity"—give him a clean, light tunnel to go though, without endangering his health, life or comfort. The Company used to take him from the City Hall to Thirty-second street and Harlem for one price; now they take him only from Twenty-seventh street, and whether they haul him from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-second-street, or to Forty-second-street, will make no difference in price.

With all their boldness and impudence, they will hardly dare to try this, or they will be brought back to the THROUGH TICKET SYSTEM.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

Doctor H. JAMES'

Extract of Cannabis Indica,

For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. An East Indian preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by Express.

CAUTION.—"No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand, London," is blown in the glass of the genuine Address. O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUEVU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HE IS WONDERFUL!—So he is. All acknowledge it. WYMAN, the Wizard, at Barnum's Museum, surpasses all rivalry. His feats are legionary, endless, highly entertaining, and yet wholly inscrutable. He appears this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing whole districts by their cure of chills and fever, etc. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

It is stated that all of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the Navy-Yard, or those who were placed there through the influence of Anti-Lecompton Democrats, were discharged last Saturday.

RESIGNED.—Mr. OLIVER G. CARTER, a Fire Commissioner in the Western District, has tendered his resignation. He was elected for five years.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl named EMMA MCCLOSKEY attempted to commit suicide Monday night, by jumping into the East River from Ford's Dock. She was rescued by a boatman and taken to her residence in New-York. She refused to give any reason for the attempt upon her life.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Comptroller, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, has furnished the following statement showing the cost of the Police during the last three years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Coat of Stations	$5,750 00	$10,715 50	None.
Rep'rs to Stations	2,080 53	545 72	$587 68
Contingent	5,730 95	5,959 69	7,918 40
Pay of Police	181,254 89	188,220 04	137,452 12
Total	$194,825 37	$305,440 35	$145,948 20

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A mason, named MICHAEL LOWERY, while at work on the upper story of a building corner of Court and Luqueer streets, fell yesterday by the breaking of the staging upon which he was standing, a distance of sixty feet, into the cellar of the building, receiving serious if not fatal injuries. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. He has a family at No. 130 Clermont-avenue.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—About 90 miles of the water pipes had been laid in Brooklyn up to Saturday last, leaving only about 30 miles more to be laid.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—CHARLES SALMAN, WM. PERRY and FRANK HAMILTON, were arrested yesterday by the First Precinct police, and committed to answer a charge of robbing THOMAS R. JERALD'S coal office, corner Fulton and Furman streets, Monday night last.

More Outrages by the "Forty-Acre Crowd."

Last Sunday, a gang of the "Forty-Acre Crowd" overboulded a man named —— DOWNEY, in Hudson-avenue, and beat him most unmercifully. Yesterday, Captain KING, of the Second Precinct, arrested two of his assailants, named PATRICK MURRAY and —— MULLIGAN, on a warrant issued by Justice MORSE. They gave bail to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Yesterday morning, a man named PATRICK DOWNEY, brother of the young man beaten on Sunday, was attacked by a gang of the "Forty-Acre Crowd," near the Navy Yard gate. They knocked him down, and beat him with their fists and boots to their hearts' content. DOWNEY was carried home seriously injured. The MURRAY, whose name is given above, was arrested for participating in the crime for which HIGBIE was sent to State Prison for 12 years, and "Scabby" MCCLOSKEY for 12 years, in 1851, but was let off then on account of his youth, and the short time he had been in the country. He is the same man, also, who, last Winter, without any provocation, turned a kettle of hot water upon SAMUEL NICHOLS, Pound-master, in a bar-room on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Navy-street. NICHOLS was deterred from making a complaint at the time for fear of receiving more punishment at the hands of MURRAY and his friends.

"Scabby" MCCLOSKEY now lies at the point of death from a pistol-shot received while brutally beating a man on the 5th inst. He was pardoned out of State Prison by Governor SEYMOUR, after serving about two years of the twelve for which he was sentenced. HIGBIE, the other associate, butted his brains out and died in prison a short time after his incarceration. These are specimens of the rank and file of which LILLY, who murdered GEORGE H. SIMONSON, was a leader.

Base-Ball Match at Fashion Course Postponed.

The match between the nine players picked from the Brooklyn Clubs and the nine selected from the Hoboken and New York Base-Ball Clubs, which was to have been played, yesterday, on the Fashion Race Course, was adjourned till next Tuesday, at 2 P. M., in consequence of the rain.

Every arrangement was made by the Managing Committee for the accommodation of the public whilst viewing this great contest for the supremacy between Brooklyn and New-York. A number of eight, six and four-horse omnibuses were pressed into the service of the various leading Base-Ball Clubs. They were decorated with flags, bunting and other decorations, and were well filled with the enthusiastic lovers of this popular American game. Carriages, light and heavy wagons,—vehicles of all descriptions were in requisition. The trains of cars on the Flushing Railroad were well filled. The 1 o'clock train took out about three hundred persons notwithstanding the rain, but the storm which began about 11½ o'clock effectually put a stop to the match. There could not have been less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons in and around the Course and stands. There will be one or two changes in the players next Tuesday; Mr. DAKIN, of the Putnams, retires from the Brooklyn Nine, as his usual position of pitcher is taken by Mr. M. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantics. Mr. DAKIN thinks that his place in any other position in the field might be filled by a stronger player, and much to his credit gives way. It is hinted that Mr. MASTEN, of the Putnam Club, will perhaps be chosen in his place. If Mr. DAVIS, of the Knickerbocker Club, does not play, HARRY WRIGHT, of the same Club, is likely to take his place for the Hoboken nine. The present delay will but add to the increasing interest in this game, which soon bids fair to supplant the English game of Cricket, which has been struggling on so many years without being taken hold of to any extent by Americans in the neighborhood of New-York.

New Jersey Items.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—Officer BROPHY, of the Hoboken Police, early yesterday morning discovered three persons, named KENAY LEGGETT, GEORGE WOOD and JOHN THOMAS, secreted among a pile of stones in the outskirts of the city, and supposing that they were there for no good purpose, attempted to arrest them, when LEGGETT fired a pistol at his head, the ball passing very near him, but doing no damage. The officer at once used his club, and succeeded in securing LEGGETT, while other officers secured the other two. While on the way to the Station-house LEGGETT escaped from the officer, but was recaptured after a short struggle. They were all armed with bowie-knives and pistols, and two of them had rifles loaded. Several burglaries have been perpetrated in the city during the past week, and it is supposed that these are the burglars. They were held for examination.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A box containing $1,439 in specie was stolen from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, on Monday morning, during the temporary absence of Mr. HOBBS, the Freight Collector. The loss was discovered a short time after, but all efforts to trace the thieves were unsuccessful.

COLLISION.—The ferry boat *Hudson* was run into, yesterday morning, by a Lighter in the river, but no particular damage done, except the staving a hole in the side of the *Hudson*.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock, Monday evening, a daughter of Captain MANDEVILLE, aged 5 years, fell from the window of her parents' residence, No. 15 Prospect street, to the pavement, fracturing her skull. No hopes are entertained of her recovery.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—The storm which passed over Hoboken yesterday, did considerable damage to the woods, and the lightning striking the telegraph poles, shattered a number of them so that they will have to be replaced. The telegraph wires on the Philadelphia route were thrown down on the road leading to Bergen, but were soon repaired.

RELIGIOUS.—A meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday evening, for the purpose of raising means to procure a tent wherein to preach the Gospel to the poor of the city. It was well attended, and about $200 were subscribed. The entire cost of the tent and furniture is estimated at $425.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The roof of the new Railroad Depôt was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done of consequence.

The De Riviere Scandal.

The following is a copy of the traverse return of the writ of *habeas corpus* served on JOHN HUNCKE. It was served on HUNCKE'S counsel yesterday:

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon. Justice Ogden.

The State of New-Jersey, Frederick S. Blount, Petitioner vs. John Huncke and John de Riviere, on Habeas Corpus, to bring up the bodies of Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount.—The reply and traverse of Frederick S. Blount, the petitioner, to the answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, served upon him in the above entitled matter.

First—That the said Huncke did, from the 2d day of July up to the time of the service of the said writ, detain the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount from the petitioner, and keep them so detained from the said petitioner, against his, the petitioner's will, and refused to permit the petitioner to see them so long as they were in said Huncke's house.

Second—That the said ladies came to the house of the said Huncke in company with the said De Riviere, or came there at the instance of said De Riviere, where they remained from the second day of July; the said Miss Emily J. Blount until on or about the sixth day of July instant, against the will of the petitioner, her father; when the said Miss Emily J. Blount, as the petitioner believes and hopes to be able to prove, was, with the knowledge and assent of the said Huncke, removed from the said house, and taken to some place of concealment, and has ever since been so concealed, and still is so kept and concealed from the petitioner, and the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount has since been permitted by said Huncke to remain in his house against the will of your petitioner.

Third—That the said Huncke knows, or has reason to believe, upon information which he has received, and which information he believes to be true, the mode and manner by which Miss Emily J. Blount was taken away from his said house, and in whose company she left said house, and the place to which she went or was carried, and the name or names of the person or persons by and through whose exertions she was enabled to leave said house, and by whom and where she was concealed; and the petitioner controverts the facts set up in the answer of the said Huncke in respect to the matters above stated, and prays a full investigation in relation thereto.

Fourth.—That the said De Riviere has, as your petitioner is informed and believes to be true, been at the house of the said Huncke repeatedly since the service of the said writ, and has had interviews with the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount, at the house of said Huncke, with the said Huncke's knowledge or assent, and that the said Huncke aids and abets the said De Riviere in his actings and doings in the concealment of the said Miss Emily J. Blount, and this your petitioner prays may be inquired of in this proceeding.

RANSOM & BROWN,
Attorneys of said Petitioner.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

$8000	U. S. 6s '67	11¾	
7,000	Wis. Sc. 6s '78	104	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	
1,000	do	93¾	
6,000	do	s10 93¾	
4,000	do	93¾	
50,000	S. C. St. 6s	96¾	
30,000	Mis. St. 6s	b60 86¾	
26,000	do	b3 86½	
7,000	Cal. State 7s	97	
6,000	Brooklyn City 6s '67	101	
5,000	Erie R. 1 m. Bds.	98	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	82	
2,000	Harlem 3d m. Bds.	54	
1,000	M. C. RR. 1st m.	87	
	Mtge S.F.C. Bds.	97½	
1,000	do	97¾	
17,000	LaC. & M.L. C. Bs	30¾	
4,000	do	31	
1,000	do	s30 30¾	
1,000	M. & M. 2d m. Bds.	68¾	
5	Bk. of Commerce	100¾	
25	do	100⅞	
10	Bk. of the Republic	119	
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	79	
25	do	s10 79	
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	1¾	
300	do	1¾	
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96¾	
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	
700	do	84½	
50	do	84¾	
50	do	b60 84¾	
50	do	84¾	
550	do	s10 84¾	
250	do	s3 84¾	
100	Erie Railroad	19¾	
750	do	19¾	
250	do	19¾	
50	do	b60 19¾	
50	do	b30 19¾	
525	do	19	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. St. '90	93¾	
3,000	do	93¾	
2,000	California St. 7s	87	
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	
6,000	Ohio St. 6s '60	102	
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	85	
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	
500	Ill. C. & R. bds.	87¾	
2,000	Ill. C. O. R. Bs	97	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 per cent. bds.	85	
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅝	
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76⅝	
25	Panama R. R.	104⅝	
25	do	104	
10	Commonwealth B'k	93	
30	Phenix Bank	106	
100	Cary Im. Co.	2⅝	
100	Hudson Riv. R.R.	27⅝	
100	do	s10 27⅝	
50	do	s60 27	
150	do	27½	
50	do	b10 27⅝	
33	Harlem R. R.	10	
100	Reading R.R.	46¼	
225	do	46	
165	Mich. Cent. R. R.	58½	
100	do	b60 58¾	
50	do	s60 58	
100	do	s10 59¼	
50	Mich S. & N. Ia. R.R.	23¾	
100	do	23	
100	do	75½	
50	do	b60 75¾	
50	do	b60 25	
50	Mich. S. & N. Ind'k	44½	
100	do	44½	
35	Panama Railroad	105	
100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	75	
40	do	75½	
50	do	75¾	
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88	
100	do	87¾	
50	do	b60 87½	
50	do	87¾	
160	do	87¾	
50	do	s10 87½	
100	do	b30 87¾	
230	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 35¼	
600	do	b80 35½	
300	do	35¾	
100	do	b30 35¾	
100	do	s60 35	
288	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75¾	
350	do	s60 74⅞	
100	do	s30 75	
200	do	b30 75¾	

Tuesday, July 13—P. M.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed 109⅜@109¾ ₱ cent. on London; the rates rather firm on account of the comparative scarcity of transient bank and good mercantile bills. The business for this packet is a moderate one, and chiefly done by the standard drawers. There is no alteration in Francs. The sales of Cotton for a day or two past have been large and at buoyant prices, and the market is further stimulated by the *Canada's* advices telegraphed from Cape Race. The revival in the demand for Flour and Grain in England, noticed in the same dispatch, comes very acceptably for our Western railways and farmers. We anticipate no large improvement in prices. The news seems only to promise a freer market abroad through the Fall months than we have thus far had through the Spring and Summer. The English holders of Illinois Central Stock have taken measures to send a special delegate to this country to report on the finances of the road. The first announcement of the $20 assessment appears to have been made in London in the worst possible way, in anticipation of the circular of the Directors, and without presenting the reasons for so large a call. The stock, in the absence of this information, though rallying from the first decline, again receded to 73 ₱ cent.

We hear of nothing new in the market for Money to-day. The Customs duties continue to show an improvement for the Government, but create little or no additional inquiry for Money. Most of the importers are quite easy, although trade, as a general remark, is far behind this time last year.

At the Stock Exchange the turn of the market was against the *Bull* account on the share list, while State Stocks kept firm. The bids for Tennessees were as high as 93¾@93¾, ex dividend, which brought out about $30,000 only. Some further sales of Michigans were made at 104, North Carolinas at 96¼, and Californias at 87. The offerings of Missouris were not so heavy, nor the demand so buoyant, as on Saturday and Monday, but the Stock closed 85 ₱ cent. again. When the Railway Stocks were reached, one or two prominent sellers pressed New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., partly for prompt delivery, as if for the realization of profits, and partly on sellers' contracts. The broker of the steamboat party returned to his seat to-day after a short absence from town, and was a free seller, and his senior partner being a ruling Director in the Erie Road, the inference is drawn that the fight with the other trunk lines from the seaboard is to be kept up. Erie shares, which sold as high as 19½ yesterday afternoon, left off 18⅞ ₱ cent. The hammering process was applied to New-York Central, after the printed list, and the stock left off 84¼@⅜ ₱ cent. Another prominent party, usually on the *Bear* account, was also a seller at the decline, and the result of the movement of the day was to establish, at the close, as compared with Monday afternoon, a fall of ¾ ₱ cent. on Central, ⅜ on Erie, ⅜@½ on Rock Island, ⅛@¼ on Galena, ½ on Michigan Central, the same on Michigan Southern, 1 ₱ cent. on Panama, and ¾ ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail. Illinois Central continued at about 75@76 ₱ cent., closing 76 sales; the cash stock scarce, and little or no time business offering. Cleveland and Toledo, Delaware and Hudson, and La Crosse Land Grants, were much the same as on Monday.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,017,000	2,885,000	3,450,000	2,694,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,701,000	1,372,000	1,876,000	1,416,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	373,000	391,000	478,000	405,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	385,000	401,000	502,000	262,000
Total Exp't	2,429,000	2,164,000	2,856,000	2,083,000
St'k on h'd	212,000	155,000	122,000	184,000
Rec at P'ts	12,000	5,000	7,000	25,000
Ex. to G. B.	38,000	8,000	18,000	27,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	4,000	10,000		
Ex oth'r F.P.	7,000	2,000	6,000	10,000
Total Exp'ts	49,000	20,000	24,000	37 000

The circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, for the Boston steamer, reports of the old and new crop:

"Receipts for the week amount to 12,000 bales, against 5,000 in the corresponding week last year. The total receipts are now 3,017,000 bales, or 132,000 more than to the corresponding dates last season. Exports for the week are again large, amounting to 49,000 bales, of which 38,000 bales are for Great Britain. The total so far exported amounts to 2,429,000 bales, of which 1,701,000 have been shipped to Great Britain. Included in this week's report is a cargo from New-Orleans previously omitted. The excess in export to Great Britain this year exceeds that of last by 329,000 bales. To France there is a decrease of 16,000 bales, and to other foreign ports a decrease of 46,000 bales, as compared to sames dates last year. For the week ending on Friday last there was exported from New-Orleans to Great Britain, as advised by telegraph, 25,000 bales. The Mississippi River does not fall as rapidly as was anticipated. We have no further particulars from the inundated districts, and I see no reason to alter the estimated damage. From other sections the accounts generally are still favorable for the growing crop, the position of which is more forward in the Atlantic States, Alabama, Florida and Texas, than in those districts more immediately tributary to New-Orleans."

The receipts of Harlem Railroad in June,

1857, were	$81,509 17
June, 1858	85,096 87
Increase	$3,587 70

The two old banks of Tennessee which have resumed Specie payments in anticipation of the law of the last Legislature, have both declared dividends since the resumption; the Planters' Bank, 10 ₱ cent., payable at the Manhattan Company, in this City; and the Union Bank, 5 ₱ cent., payable at the Philadelphia Bank. The Citizens' Bank of Memphis is reported by telegraph, this afternoon, as being in trouble. It is a Bank of comparatively recent creation. The Bank of Tennessee and Branches, belonging exclusively to the State, have declined formal resumption, for the present, though the President of the principal bank, the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, states that the circulation of the bank will be kept sound, and the exchange on the East at low rates.

An evidence of the sagacity of the New-York Central management, at the western end of the line—understood to be under the personal supervision of the Vice-President, Mr. DEAN RICHMOND—is mentioned to-day by an afternoon paper The line of lake propellers, under the patronage of the Company and plying to and from Buffalo, it seems, is successfully diverting trade from Dunkirk, the western terminus of the Erie Road, and also from Oswego, where the Northern and Canada roads are bidding for business. We believe the heavy freight business at the eastern end of the Central line is also conducted with the same shrewdness by the employment of the cheapest means of transportation up and down the North River, so as to direct as much of the City trade as practicable over the Central. To this end the Company lend encouragement to tugs and barges, instead of transporting their heavy freights on the People's line of steamboats, which, to compete successfully with Canada and Boston and to divide business with the State Canals, they could not afford to do.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	.30c. @ 100@	¾	Illinois and Wis.	—@1¼
New-England and			Virginia	¾@ ¾
New-Jer. 15c. @ 100@		¼	Michigan	—@1
Phil. & Balt. 15c. @ 100@		¼	Tennessee	—@2½
Interior Penns.		⅜	Free Ind	—@1¼
Interior Maryland		⅜@ ½	La. and Mobile	—@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri		½@ ¾	Canada	⅜@ ⅝
South Carolina & Georgia		⅞@1	Assorted packages	
North Carolina		—@1	N. Y. State, ¼ discount. Assorted packages N. Eng. States, ¼ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	89	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Gold.	Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	1 08	@ —	Sovereigns	4 85	@ 4 87
Spanish Dollars	1 08	@1 10	Twenty Francs	3 85	@ 3 86
Five Franc Pcs	97	@ —	Ten Thaler pcs	7 85	@ 7 86
French Crowns	1 10	@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98	@ —
German Crowns	1 08	@ —	Spanish Doubl'n	16 20	@16 40
Prussian Thalers	71	@ —	Patriot Doubl'n	15 50	@15 65
English Silver	4 80	@ —	Gold Am. Old	6	₱ c. pm.
Specie	1 08	@ —	Bk. of England Notes	4 81	@ —
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 04	@ —			
Old Am. Qr. Dls.	1 02½	@—			
Spanish Qrs, each	23	@ —			
Spanish ⅓ and 1-16th ₱ ounce	1 22	—			

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,118,595	$962,814	$1,003,183
Previously reported	40,071,029	38 661,714	31,643 378
Since Jan. 1	$41,190,024	$39 624,528	$32 646,561

A new and dangerous counterfeit $10 note of the Chambersburg Bank, of Pennsylvania, has made its appearance in Philadelphia, exceedingly well executed. The impression is pale.

Money Circular for the Country.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

We have now the pleasure to wait upon our friends and correspondents with our first Weekly Circular, which we hope to give with regularity every Tuesday, to embrace the prices and general tone of the Stock Exchange and Money Markets to the latest hour. The Banks of the City entered upon the present month of July on the following movement, as made up officially to Saturday, July 3. And to these figures we subjoin, for comparison, the movement of the second week of the month, as declared this morning:

Saturday.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Act Deposits.
July 3	$119,812,407	$33,839,232	$7,458,190	$99 535,263
July 10	118,663,937	34,705,593	7,571,373	88,269,958
Dec.	$948,470	Inc. $875,361	In. $113,183	De. $1,274,327

The price of money under this strong position of the Banks, and the accumulation of private means on the street, rules from 3½@5 ₱ cent. on loans at call, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on short date paper drawn or accepted by first-class names. At the same time, there is little disposition evinced by lenders to enter upon long or out-of town negotiations at anything like present rates. The Foreign Exchange per the Boston mail to-day is steady at $1 09¼@$1 09¾ on London, and $5 13¾@$5 12½ on Paris. Domestic Exchanges on the neighboring cities, it will be noticed by our table, rule within a small fraction of par. This week the Bank balances are believed to be slightly against Boston and Philadelphia. The Stock Market, which has been gradually acquiring strength since the first of the month, with some show of speculative activity in Railroad shares, and a liberal movement in State securities, opened this morning with less firmness, the demand being relatively tame to the disposition of sellers, many of whom offered 30@60 day contracts at lower prices, quite freely. The decline from yesterday's sales ranged from ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on most of the share list, while State Stocks were again in steady demand, as much as 85¼ paid for Missouri, and 93¾ for Tennessee. The purchasers of Missouri Stock are quite a feature in the market, of late, and speculative as well as permanent buyers, at current rates, move with increased confidence under the rapidly diminishing supply on the Street, and the fact that the further issues of the State are so guarded as to keep them out of the market for some time to come, and then not to be sold under 90 ₱ cent. The amount, even in this way, is fixed at about $1,100,000, to issue as the railway work progresses, in instalments of $50,000 or $100,000. The market showed a good demand at the quotations, as reduced from yesterday, but prices after the final adjournment were weak. The advices from Europe are to Saturday, July 3, by telegraph to Cape Race, to the effect that an improved inquiry for Flour and Grain at Liverpool had advanced the price of Wheat equal to 2c.@4c. the bushel, and that Cotton had further advanced about a farthing the pound. Money in London was better, employed at the bank rate of three ₱ cent. Consols were 95⅛@95⅜. Business was better at Manchester. American Securities quiet, except Illinois Central, which had declined to 73 ₱ cent.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JULY 12, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3 230,000	$938,000	$1,715,000	$267,000
North America	3 080,659	723 303	1,927,931	265 843
Farm. & Mech.	3,042,901	1,194,925	3,165,801	416,915
Commercial	1,578,000	316,000	804,000	131,000
Mechanics'	1,676,541	670,009	1,119,944	171,494
N. Liberties	1 339,000	591,000	1,183,000	105,000
Southwark	922,289	238,901	765,691	94,580
P. Township	742,391	163,286	556,740	79,174
Western	1,453,068	343 939	1,032,566	141 979
Man. & Mech.	1,042,944	149,975	846,646	121,302
Commerce	748,522	205,580	616,383	103 145
Girard	1,794,897	256,536	744,000	202,465
Tradesmen's	645,538	178,260	618,633	88,076
Consolidation	492,176	138,849	342,955	75,602
City	713,161	166,264	360,940	84,160
Commonwealth	377,005	165,881	316,465	85,585
July 12	$23,783,792	$6,399,754	$15,898,464	$2,422,311
July 5	$24,311,928	$6,635,897	$16,556,846	$2 434,181

Real Estate—TUESDAY, July 13.

There was a large amount, in quantity if not in value, of Harlem lots sold to-day at the Exchange.

The first we shall notice was by Mr. JAMES M. MILLER, under a judgment order of the Supreme Court, E. P. COWLES, Referee, by which nearly 300 lots were sold, lying between Eight and Ninth avenues and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2127. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of Commodore Vanderbilt's Agents at San Juan.

Prospects of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

New Law Relative to Docks and Arsenals.

By the *Star of the West* we have advices from Aspinwall to the 5th inst.

The New-Orleans, Havana and Aspinwall steamship *Granada*, on her last trip, landed D. B. ALLEN, son-in-law of Com. VANDERBILT, and his brother; also, W. R. C. WEBSTER and Mr. GOTTEL, their interpreter, with $80,000 in hard cash, at San Juan del Norte, on the 28th ultimo. She also put on shore a cylinder head for the lake steamer *Virgin*, to replace that which ANDERSON sunk in the river on his last visit to the country. This movement seems to indicate that VANDERBILT intends to open the route as soon as possible—WEBSTER says by the first of October next. I would not at all wonder, however, if this movement is merely to checkmate somebody else, and to keep the Transit more firmly closed—for, as the good book says, or would have said, had it been written in our day, "the ways of steamboat men are past finding out."

The British steamer *Medway* arrived from San Juan on the 17th. Mr. ALLEN and his party had gone up the river a day or two before. The people of San Juan were expecting another Walker invasion.

CHARLES J. FOX, Esq., who has served the citizens of the United States in their commerce with great acceptation for the past year, at Aspinwall, comes passenger on the *Star of the West* on a short visit to his family.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR, which has been anchored in the harbor of Panama for two months, has sailed for a cruise among the South Sea Islands, in which she will probably be occupied a year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 12th of June. Up to that time no definite action had been had on the Cass-Herran Convention. By general consent, the 10th ult. had been agreed upon as the day of adjournment. But President OSPINA sent in a message prolonging the session, stating the positive necessity that existed for the termination of the important business before the Chambers—referring of course to the Cass-Herran Convention.

On the 31st of May the Senate adhered to its original resolution, virtually rejecting the Convention, that is, striking out everything essential save the money consideration, by a vote of 17 to 3. A Committee of Conference was then named by each Chamber, which, after a lengthened discussion, agreeing to disagree, the matter was dropped until the 5th of June, when it again came up in the House. I wrote you in my last, that by the new Constitution the two Houses could not, as formerly, go into joint-ballot when a disagreement should arise, but that after two disagreements on an article of a project, that article could no longer form a part of it; and that after two disagreements on the whole project, it could not come up a third time the same year. When the question came up in the House on the 5th, that body contended it was the Senate which amended the first and third articles: thus, if the Senate insisted on its amendments, and the House did not coincide in them, the articles must stand as in the original, and be considered as approved! The Senate suppressed article 7th, leasing or selling land on an Island in the Bay of Panama to the United States, for a coal depôt, wharves, &c. The House approved the article, changing only a single word of no importance: if the Chamber insist on, and the Senate do not approve, this slight variation, the amendment must be dropped, and the seventh article, *consequently* is approved, and forms part of the original! Two whole days, with night sessions, were spent in discussing these novel and absurd ideas, when the President, seeing the plan to be to talk against time, sent in a message to the House, giving *his* understanding of the article in dispute, the 40th as follows: "That a project cannot be sent to the Executive for his action until both Houses had accorded in *all* its dispositions"—and the House of Representatives finally came to the sensible conclusion: "That upon any question whatever, be it on an original article, or on a modification which may form part of a legislative project, it is required to be approved by both Chambers." As on the 12th, when the mail left, the Senate had not yet decided as to how *it* would interpret the 40th article, no further action had been taken on the Convention.

Congress, it was generally believed, would adjourn as soon as June 20. The fate of the Convention was still considered doubtful, notwithstanding the apparent determination of the Senate to reject it at all hazards. Intelligent observers still contend it will be approved at the last moment, with the exception of the 7th article. How much importance Gen. CASS attaches to this article I cannot say, but many in both Houses of the New-Granadian Congress regard it as the Trojan horse, and oppose it accordingly. The minority of the House of Representatives have published a long and dry "Address to the Nation," protesting against the approval of the Convention; and Gen. MOSQUERA, President of the Senate, has printed all his speeches, ostensibly opposing the Convention, but principally cracking up himself as the greatest warrior since ALEXANDER, and the only statesman the world has ever produced, and is scattering them broadcast over the country. As MOSQUERA is perfectly well aware that the United States will insist upon the approval of the convention, may entertain the opinion that the General aspires to a seat in the United States Senate from the State of New-Granada!

El Tiempo, of Bogota, Government opposition paper, contains the following detached paragraphs on the convention, in its issue of June 8:

"The Cass-Herran Convention is voyaging from one Chamber to the other. The Senate sends it dressed to the House of Representatives, and the Representatives send it back naked, with all its deformities, and thus the days pass without any advantage to either side. And if, as it appears probable, it must be approved at last, because they have not the firmness to negative it resolutely, it is better that it be done now, each party to it valorously accepting the ignominy it will bring upon them:—the negotiator, the administration, and those who approve it. We are tired of so many goings and comings, when nobody can be mistaken upon the result, knowing the characters of the men. * * * The two Chambers not being of accord, having discussed the Convention for four months without being able to agree; and now, there being no joint-ballot to decide disputed questions, the inconveniences of a dual legislative corps are severely felt, while nothing is gained by the change. An impotent Congress fatigues the country with its disputes, as they have fatigued it on the Cass-Herran question, leaving things worse than they found them.

For our part, we sincerely desire the prompt closure of the sessions, fearing, as when they attempted, under the new regimen, to make a Vice-President through the medium of the Holy Ghost, they may essay to do other things which will discredit the new system, and provoke new complication. The prolongation of the sessions is distasteful to the country, and the mere so, because in whatever way the Cass-Herran Convention may be decided, there is no urgent necessity for it as regards other matters; everything can be postponed for nine months without grave inconvenience."

Speaking of the failure, after two years' negotiation, of the Government of New-Granada to offer any satisfaction to the United States, reminds me that I saw in the columns of one of your cotemporaries, a short time since, a very ungenerous slur upon our able Consul, for what the editor calls "his foolish recommendation to our Government to occupy the Isthmus route." Mr. CORWINE, while Commissioner here, did strongly urge that his Government, *in case that of New-Granada did not make immediate* reparation for the massacre of his fellow-citizens on the 15th of April, should take possession of the transit route, and occupy it until full satisfaction was conceded. And if the Congress and Cabinet of the United States had acted up to his ideas, the matter would have been arranged a year and a half ago, and saved the expense of a million of dollars a year in keeping a fleet, as we have done for over two years, on both sides of the Isthmus. And this is not all. We should have acquired that respect from the world that a nation always acquires when it acts promptly in caring for the safety and sustaining the rights of its citizens. Mr. CORWINE's panacea for national wrongs, from these little South American communities, is the only one that will ever be found effective, and the quicker the Cabinet at Washington learn to apply that sort of medicine in their case, the better.

The Bogota Congress has passed a stupid law, which has been approved by the President, ordering Government arsenals and docks to be built on the Island of Taboga—the land for which is to be taken from private owners, at "reasonable prices"—and closing that and all other Islands of New-Granada, both in the Pacific and Atlantic, except the Island of San Andreas, against foreign commerce! Even the Island of Manzanilla, upon which Aspinwall is built, is not excepted. As the United States made a treaty with New-Granada, dated in 1848, which gives American citizens and ships a right to trade in all ports within the jurisdiction of New-Granada, which treaty has yet ten years to run, the law seems the more absurd. No other reason can be assigned for the passage of such laws, save that their originators wish further to complicate the difficulties with the United States.

The law has been made the subject of correspondence between A. B. CORWINE, Esq, U. S. Consul here, and the Intendente of the Nation, and is as follows:

LAW OF 23D OF MAY, 1858.

RELATIVE TO POLICE REGULATIONS OF THE PORTS AND DECLARING IN WHICH OF THEM ARSENALS AND DRY DOCKS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED.

The Senate and House of Representatives of New Granada in Congress united

DECREE:

ART. 1. Title 7th treaty, 5th of the general ordinances of the navy of the year 1793, is declared in force in the Republic, as far as regards Police regulations of the ports, in everything relative to anchorage and cleansing and preservation of buoys, the regulations in regard to furnishing pilots and for visiting ships in consonance with the national laws, as far as they are compatible with the Granadian legislation.

Paragropa.—The Executive Power shall publish instruction or rules for police regulations in the ports, on the points and matters of which the previous article treats.

ART. 2. The arsenal and dock existing in the port of Carthagena shall be preserved with the depôts and watering-place, and shall be placed at the disposition of the national ship builders in conformity with the regulations issued by the Executive Power of the Confederation.

ART. 3. The national Executive Power shall take measures for the establishment in the island of Taboga of a dock-yard, arsenal, and a place for careening, with the wharves, piers, watering-places, depôts and other necessary constructions. All these works must be situated in front of the town of the said district, so that a good watering-place for ships may be established, making use for that purpose of the principal stream, which is now used on the island for said object.

ART. 4. The Executive Power is authorized to purchase, by means of expropriation if necessary, in accordance with the law on the subject, the ground necessary to carry said works into operation, it being well understood that the beach up to the high-water mark being national property, such part shall not be taken into account in the valuation of the necessary lands. But it is at the same time understood that the owners of any property situated on the said portions of land shall be indemnified at their just value if there is any necessity to take them for the said works.

ART 5. The expenses of marking out the ports, making plans and estimates of works, shall be charged to the estimates of the current year, and an account of said works shall be laid before Congress in its next session.

ART 6. The Executive power shall admit propositions to contract for the said work, and shall appoint one or more hydraulic engineers to survey and examine the port, so that the preliminary works may be completed.

ART. 7. The port of Panama is different from that of Taboga—each one shall be subject to its respective authorities, and the former shall extend to the islands of Perico, Flamenco, Iserno and Culebra.

ART. 8. The ports of the Islands of the Confederation shall be closed to foreign trade, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, consequently only coasting trade can be carried on with them.

Paragraph.—The port of San Andreas, in the island of that name, is excepted from the foregoing regulation, it can be opened to foreign commerce according to the regulations issued by the Executive power.

Given in BOGOTA, May 21, 1856, &c., &c.

Let it be executed, MARIANO OSPINA,
President of the Confederation.

MANUEL A. SANCLEMENTE, Sec'y of State and War.

Through the politeness of the Intendente-General I have been furnished with the correspondence on the foregoing law:

CONSULATE UNITED STATES AMERICA,
PANAMA, June 29, 1858.

SIR: Observing, by the eighth article of the law relative to Police regulations in the ports of the Granadian Confederation passed by the Congress of Bogota on 21st May ult., and approved by the Executive on the 23d of the same month, that the ports in the Islands of the Confederation are closed to foreign trade both on the Atlantic and Pacific, I have to inquire whether citizens or vessels of the United States are, by the provisions of this act, denied the privilege of trading with any or all of the ports situated in the Islands of the Confederation?

By the third article of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of New-Granada, ratified in June, 1848, the two Governments, with the view of "Placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise; and thus they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected." The concluding portion of the article relates to the coasting trade, which is reserved to the high contracting parties respectively, &c.

It is thus clearly established beyond controversy that the citizens of the United States of America have a perfect right to trade with any portion of the territory of the Granadian Confederation, including its islands, and are entitled to the same rights, privileges and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, as the native citizens of the country.

With these rights and privileges guaranteed to their citizens by treaty stipulations, it is scarcely to be presumed that the United States will ever consent to have any of the ports of the Granadian Confederation closed against them.

The Island of Taboga, in the Pacific, as you are aware, supplies at present all the shipping that arrives at the port of Panama with fresh water—and to exclude our vessels from there, would not only, as I conceive, be a violation of the article of the treaty which I have above quoted—but it would necessarily subject American shipowners to serious inconvenience and heavy losses, by detaining their vessels in port until they could be supplied with water from other sources. Indeed it is questionable whether they could obtain the article, with the present means at command, from any other point than Taboga.

To avoid, therefore, any misunderstanding, I conceive it to be my duty to address you, who are charged with the execution of the laws of the Confederation in the State of Panama, having reference to foreign trade, &c., with the view of ascertaining whether vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America are, by the provision of the act referred to, denied the privilege of touching at or trading with the Island of Taboga, or any other Island of the Granadian Confederation.

Respectfully soliciting an early reply, I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul.

JOSE M. HURTADO, Intendente-General.

OFFICE OF THE INTENDENTE-GENERAL,
PANAMA, July 2, 1858.

A. B. Corwine, U. S. Consul:

SIR: I have received your esteemed note of June 29.

You state in your note that Article 8 of the law of May 23, 1858, on police of ports, is in contradiction to Article 3 of the treaty of 1848, between the Republics of the United States and New-Granada, because it declares the ports of the islands of the Confederation closed against foreign commerce.

In answer to that part of your note, I will take the liberty to observe that the article of the law of the 23d of May, 1858, quoted by you, does not contain any provision preventing citizens of the United States from frequenting the coasts and Territories of the Confederation, or from residing and trading in them. Nor does it establish privileges or exemptions in navigation or commerce in favor of Granadians, to the exclusion of United States citizens. The law places the citizens of both nations on equal footing, and for that reason I cannot understand how it is in conflict with the tenor of the treaty in the part you point out.

Neither is there in the law any clause that can be interpreted as prohibiting American ships getting water in the Island of Taboga; therefore you need not fear that the ships of your nation will suffer the inconveniences that such a provision would occasion them.

As to the point you submit to my opinion in the latter part of your note, viz., whether ships belonging to citizens of the United States have, or have not, the privilege of touching at or trading with the Island of Taboga, and others of the Granadian Confederation, I will state that, although the law of the 23d of May closes the ports in the islands of the Confederation against foreign commerce, it does not contain a prohibition against individuals or ships touching at or trading with those ports. But it is necessary that they should comply with the provisions of the law relating to ports closed against foreign commerce.

I have the honor, &c., J. M. HURTADO.

A. B. CORWINE, Esq., United States Consul.

Clear as mud! There *may* not be any contradiction in the different paragraphs of the Intendente's reply—and the law *may* say one thing and mean another—but as he says, it does not mean what it says, I presume all parties will be satisfied.

The provision of the new Constitution designating the term for which the President should be elected, having been accidentally omitted in the printing of the instrument, it has been supplied by a vote of Congress. The term is four years.

The project giving the President authority to make war on Ecuador, has passed to a second reading in the House, but nothing was expected to come of it this year.

After more than a year's delay, and after the new Constitution had stifled the office, the Intendency of Panama has been assumed by JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO. Congress has, however, refused to recognize the office in a formal vote, denying the salary to him, his secretary and subordinates.

The election for Governor of the State of Panama came off on Sunday, the 27th. The Government put forward JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO, and the opposition candidate was JOSE DE OBALDIA. The latter is undoubtedly elected, by a large majority, but the former will probably be the Governor. The Island of Taboga, which has only about seventeen or twenty resident voters, it is said, has returned more votes for the Government Party than she could legally have done even if all the cockroaches had been entitled to a ballot. A *row* is expected in September, when the Assembly declares the vote, if the Government attempts to foist a minority candidate upon the people, as it succeeded in doing, through the aid of Commodore MERVINE, of the *Independence*, and his marines, in September, 1856. Both the gentlemen are white, both well educated, both have traveled, and both speak English—which four points could not be claimed by the last incumbent.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* is the only American vessel in port. The *Vandalia* sailed on Saturday last for the Fejees. The flag-ship *Merrimac* is probably at Paita, and the *Decatur* is on her way to the southern ports.

The mail by the *Star of the West*, with important dispatches for Mr. CLAY, our Minister to Peru, arrived about fifteen minutes after the British steamer left this port for Callao—so they lay over here a fortnight, as well as the whole South Pacific mail. It is a great pity Congress did not grant the mail contract asked for, in order that an American line might be established from Panama to Valparaiso. You will find some interesting figures under the "Chili" head in the *Times* to-day, showing the vast preponderance of British over American trade with Chili. Chili takes over seven millions of dollars' worth of goods annually from Great Britian, while from the United States, she takes but little over two millions. And this difference is almost wholly due to the fact that for the last seventeen years that country has had a regular steam intercourse with England, while with the United States, it has been casual and uncertain. If we willfully neglect the means in our power to cultivate trade and social intercourse with South and Central America, we must expect more far-sighted nations to carry off the prizes—political and commercial—that naturally belong to us. The way we have suffered the Brazil trade to slip through our fingers into the hands of England, ought to be a lesson to our Government on the importance of keeping up a rapid steam communication with trading nations. F. W. R.

The Saranac at Panama—A Sorry Story—Departure of the Merrimac and Decatur.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SARANAC,
PANAMA BAY, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

We still continue at this miserable place, with few or no hopes of leaving before December next.

The flag-ship *Merrimac* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* have left on a cruise to more congenial climes. The Commodore is destined on a most agreeable cruise to the southward and westward, visiting the Sandwich and the contiguous groups of Islands forming the Western Archipelago of the Pacific, and will be absent about eight months. The breaking out of the *Decatur* for a cruise was heartily sanctioned by officers and crew. She has been moored here for the last fifteen months, during which stay her complement was considerably reduced by the fever and the enervating character of this climate. She is bound for the South Pacific coast, remaining the greater portion of her absence at Valparaiso, the most inviting port on the whole station. We have in company here, the fine sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR; she sails in a few days for California, I believe, and Puget's Sound.

Alas! poor *Saranac*, doomed to all the objectionable features so peculiar to a protracted stay. No amusements save the Padres, and their cockpits, which I regret to write form the sole and fostering pastime of these "most reverend Signors." Again the difficulty of landing on the reef, the great distance required from the shore to insure a safe anchorage; the torrents of rain, in many cases filling your boat without five minutes' warning, are some of the incidents which render Panama bay and city the last abode of the unacclimated American.

Nevertheless, I conclude these desultory remarks by writing we are all well! and bear our situation with a patient and becoming "shrug."

DESIDERIUS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Approaching Elections in Peru—The Alliance Between the South American States—Affairs in Chili—The Argentine Confederation—Attempt upon the Life of General Urquiza.

By the arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bolivia*, at Panama, we have dates from Valparaiso to June 1, and from Lima and Callao to the 12th. The *Bolivia* brought $465,338 in specie. She has no advices from Ecuador.

PERU.

The Lima papers are almost entirely occupied with discussions on the qualifications of the several candidates for the Presidency. The election is to take place on the 1st August, the principal candidates being the present Dictator CASTILLA, and the civilian Don DOMINGO ELIAS. The general sentiment appears to be in favor of a ruler from the ranks of civil life, but the idea prevails that a practical expression of this sentiment will not be allowed by the military and creatures of the Dictator, who will have possession of the polls. General SAN ROMAN, who has just been appointed Minister of War and Marine, and who will be President of the Council, will also enter into the struggle for the Presidency of the nation. General CASTILLA sailed from the Chinchas in the war-steamer *Huoras*, on the 9th June, for Islay and Asica, in the South, ostensibly for a trip for the health of his family, but really to arrange for the success of his candidacy in that part of the country. I think there can be no doubt that CASTILLA means to be President whether elected or not, so that the only way to avoid another revolution is to elect him.

ECHENIQUE, the Ex-President, and VIVANCO were in Valparaiso or Santiago. They are both excluded, by a decree, from even presenting themselves as candidates for the Presidency; thus, as has so frequently happened in Peru, leaving behind the seeds of future revolution! If one fair, free and uncontrolled election were only for once allowed, at which all the many "Pretendientes," who keep the country in commotion, were invited to present themselves, it would certainly go a great way to prevent discontent. However, this never seems to be CASTILLA'S policy.

Business has been active in Arequipa since the conclusion of the revolution, and large shipments of goods have been made from Lima to that market.

In Paita, a flour mill driven by steam power, first of the kind established in Peru, was opened the day the *Bolivia* passed. It is the property of WASHINGTON BOOTH, Esq., of Baltimore, and no doubt will be a good speculation and a great benefit to the province.

The United States Government has instructed its Minister to Ecuador that until the settlement of the dispute between Peru and Ecuador in relation to the ownership of territory at the confluence of the Amazon, the negotiations in relation to the free navigation of the Amazon must be suspended.

Señor ILDEFONSO ZAVALA, a prominent Peruvian statesman, lately died at Tacna.

Business was extremely dull in Callao, particularly in guano freights. There was 42,000 tons of shipping seeking freight at Callao.

BOLIVIA.

The leaders of the BELZU and CORDOVA adherents are working actively to overthrow Dr. LINARES, the present President. The latter has restricted the liberty of the Press and adopted other despotic measures for securing his government.

CHILI.

Congress assembled at Santiago on the day of the sailing of the steamer. The Government has a working majority in both Houses. Projects will be presented granting $200,000 for removing the bar at the entrance of the port of Constitution, in the Province of Maulé; diminishing the export tax on copper; for the establishment of a mint at Caldera; the treaty of Union for the purposes of protection between Chili and the other South American Republics; and a project of consular organization in foreign ports, declaring the attributes and duties of Consuls.

The difficulty of Capt. BAKER, of the bark *Monsoon*, with the authorities on account of his having severely punished some Chinese sailors on his vessel, in port, and for which the U. S. Consul held he was not amenable to Chilian law, have terminated, the Supreme Court having revoked the decision of the Judge of First Instance, and dismissed the whole matter. The Sardinian Consul has thrown up his commission in consequence of a decision of the same Court, imprisoning five men, of a vessel of his nation, claiming that to subject them to Chilian laws is in violation of treaty stipulations.

An agent to negotiate a Government loan of $7,000,000 to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and to continue the line to Talca, will soon leave for Europe.

A new steamer of 900 tons is to be put on the route from Valparaiso to Talcahuano and other ports, in August.

The Copiapo mines continue in a prosperous state, and some late discoveries reveal the inexhaustible mineral riches of that district.

The Island of Chiloe is becoming a favorite whaling station, fish being often met with on the coast of the archipelago, and the port of Ancud affording a favorable market for the sale of such goods as the whalers carry.

A severe storm had visited almost all the Southern provinces, doing much damage.

The importations to Chili for the past year amounted to $20,091,968, on which $3,505,288 in duties were paid. From Great Britain she took $7,037,456; from France, $4,037,303; from the Argentine Provinces, $1,436,438; from the United States, $2,170,031; from Germany, $1,619,235. The exports for the same year amounted to $19,778,151, paying as duties $401,708. This is an excess over the previous year in exports of $1,618,628.

Business had improved a little, in consequence of a considerable movement in imports, and the lower price of agricultural produce. The monetary scarcity continued, although a slight improvement was perceptible. Flour averaged about $4 25 per quintal, 6 months. Carolina Rice, by the *White Pigeon*, sold $6 75, 6 months; 6,400 arobas American white Sugar sold at $3, 6 months. Stock of Sugar of all kinds on hand, 238,000 arobas. Bar Copper, $20@$20 50, cash. Bar Silver, $10 50 per marc. Freights from Caldera to Europe with ores, £2@£2 5s. ₱ ton. Exchange on London, 45@46 ₱ dollar; on the United States, 10 ₱ cent. premium, nominal.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has replied to the Confederation, which requires that that province should form part of it, that it is useless longer to continue the discussion, and that she will defend herself to the last, if the Confederation shall resolve to use arms against her. The Yellow fever had disappeared. A conspiracy against General URQUIZA'S life had been discovered. A Frenchman and an artillery officer had been arrested.

From Montevideo our dates are only up to April 15, and are of no interest.

In Paraguay, the Government had imposed a tax of two silver reals on every newspaper introduced into the country. A liberal Government, that of Paraguay!

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia at this Port.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARRISON commanding, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 5th inst., and arrived off Havana at sunrise of the 8th. She sailed again for New-York on the night of the 9th, having awaited the arrival of the *Granada* from Aspinwall. She arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Philadelphia* did not enter the harbor of Havana, but remained out at sea during her detention.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

The United States mail steamship *Granada* arrived on the afternoon of the 9th from Aspinwall.

The United States mail steamship *Empire City* arrived on the morning of the 9th from New-York.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* left Havana on the evening of the 8th.

The United States sloops-of-war *Jamestown* and *Plymouth* were cruising off Havana.

The *Philadelphia* has had fine weather during the whole voyage, and has made the run from Havana in a little over four days.

The *Prensa* congratulates the friends of internal improvements upon the new Government regulations relative to the introduction of white laborers into the Island. It finds ample promotion for the movement in the official decree; while it regards the guarantees against fillibusters finding admission under its terms adequate.

The *Prensa* also deplores the low state of trade between Cuba and the Spanish American States. It ascribes it to the absence of interest in those Republics, their literature, condition and resources, and to the neglect of personal intercourse.

The Captain of the Port has authorized a steamer to communicate with the American mail steamers, running to and from New-York, without their entering the harbor. This measure is to relieve them from Quarantine regulations, both there and at either end of their route.

The publication of a new Havana Directory is a topic which engages the Press. It is to appear shortly, and will contain, besides a mass of statistical facts relative to the city and island, 20,000 addresses, mercantile and otherwise.

From Porto Rico.

Our advices from Porto Rico are to the 26th ultimo. They are devoid of interest.

M. GOTTSCHALK was performing there, and had just given a charity concert in behalf of the Hospital of San Ildefonso.

We find in the *Boletin Mercantil* further confirmation of the news of the close of the contest between SANTANA and BAEZ, in the Dominican Republic. A Dominican man-of-war had touched at Mayaguez, and her officers had stated that the abdication of BAEZ in favor of SANTANA had been consummated.

SHIP ASHORE.—The ship *Euphrasia*, Captain LANFAIR, from Newcastle, England, with a cargo of coal, went ashore at Squan, on Tuesday morning, 13th, at 8½ o'clock, and is leaking badly.

The schooner previously reported ashore near the Ocean House proves to be the *B. Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, from Turk's Island, 11 days, with salt, bound to New-York.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

A Million and a Half in Gold.

Fraser's-River Excitement Unabated.

Immense Exodus from California

RESCUE OF JAPANESE SAILORS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MARIPOSA.

THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, ALFRED G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall 5th inst., with the mails, treasure, and passengers, from San Francisco June 20, brought down by the Pacific Mail steamship *Sonora*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco June 21, arriving at Panama July 5, 8 A M.

Saturday, 10th, 1 P. M., lat. 24° 36′ North, lon. 74° 13′ West, spoke steamer *Moses Taylor*, hence for Aspinwall. All well.

Monday, 12th, 2 P. M., exchanged signals with British bark *Point*, steering northeast; lat. 32° 56′ North, lon. 73° 48′ West.

At 3 P. M., same day, exchanged signals with American clipper-ship *Kalamazoo*, standing northwest.

Left at Aspinwall English Mail steamer *Medway*.

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

E. C. Knight & Co.	$2,240	J. H. Coghil	$14,935
T. Watson & Sons	1,600	Wells, Fargo & Co	289,500
Butcher & Brother	8,000	Freeman & Co	76 625
Thos. J. Hand & Co	3 000	H. A. Kelly	1,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	58,900	F. Baker	6.000
Crosby, Crocker & Co	12,000	Meader & Adams	13,300
Ross, Falconer & Co.	55,428	Scholle & Bro	24,700
F. Nickerson & Co.	13,000	Janson, Bond & Co.	10,000
J. Strauss & Bro. & Co	51,340	R. S. Wade	1,311
J. B. Weir	22,430	Treadwell & Co	20,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	60 000	H. L. Ritch & Co	2 697
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	W. Heller & Co	17,500
James Patrick	55,000	Strauss, H. H. & Co	4.095
Wm. Seligman & Co	43,000	Turner Brothers	1 930
Am. Ex. Bank	152 000	J. G. Parker & Sons	6,000
P. Naylor	10 000	Order	33 094
J. F. Browning	10,000	Total	$1 304,394
J. B. Newton & Co.	18,231	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Howland & Aspinwall	146,750	S. J. Ansburgh & Bro	2,794
Richard Patrick	41,000	H. Classon & Son	3,062
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	20 292	Lammas & Kemp	363
Duncan, Sherman & Co	41 031	J. Avezana	300
Harbeck & Co	16,190	Order	500
Chas. W. Crosby	26,260		
Total			$1,401,713

We are under obligations to the Purser, Mr. J. F. PATTERSON, and the Express lines of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., for especial favors.

The past fortnight has been one full of excitement in California. The news from the gold diggings in British America continuing to be favorable, an extensive exodus of population from California has been going on, directed towards Frazer River. The newspapers have been full of letters from persons in the new diggings, which are read with avidity to the exclusion of almost everything else. No other topic has been thought of but the new mines.

It is estimated that at least eight thousand people have already left California for the new mines since the breaking out of the excitement. Besides those intended to mine, of course quite a number have gone up to trade, and others to speculate in lots upon the sites of future cities, etc. Six steamers have been laid on the route between San Francisco and the new mines, besides eight or ten sailing vessels. Every ship leaves crowded with adventurers, and tickets are sold days in advance. The last steamer that left, the *Cortes*, is supposed to have carried off full 1,500 passengers, although only about 900 appeared on the Custom-House returns. Among others, several gentlemen connected with the California Press have gone up with the intention of starting newspapers at different points in the new country. One paper, *The North American*, by WILLISTON, BARTLETT & TOWNE, is already announced at Victoria, V. I., the capital of the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions.

The people of San Luis Obispo County are just now in a state of great excitement, owing to the discovery among them of regularly organized banditti, who for several years past have been engaged in assassinating and robbing whomsoever they suspected of having money or valuables that could be stolen. The massacre of two Frenchmen, Messrs. BARATIE and BOREL, on the San Juan Capistrano ranch, forty-five miles from San Luis, on the 12th of May, aroused the people of the county, who organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and set about detecting the assassins. Four of them were caught, and summarily executed at different places. They were all native Californian Spaniards, who, in that part of the State, seem to think it no sin to wage a kind of private war of robbery and rapine upon their white neighbors. The noted JACK POWERS, an American, is said to be the chief of this gang of bandits. The people of San Luis threaten a war of extermination against them. Several of the villains executed are fugitive criminals, for whose capture large rewards have been offered by the Governor, and other rewards by the citizens. The people preferred to hang them up to turning them over to the authorities and claiming the rewards.

Following close after this excitement in the South, comes the news of a similar explosion in Carson Valley. Some time ago, a poor Frenchman, named HENRI GARDERE, was murdered and robbed in Honey Lake Valley. A man named SNOW was seized by the people there, and the circumstances proved against him showed too plainly that he was concerned in the crime. To save his life, he confessed that he belonged to a regular band of robbers—gave their secret signs and passwords, and named a number of his confederates. It was given out that SNOW had been hung; and the matter was kept dark—but measures were taken to capture the entire gang of assassins with certainty. These proved successful, and on Monday, the 14th of June, seven of these scoundrels were suddenly seized by an armed band of citizens, at Genoa, Carson Valley—and were, at latest accounts, being tried for their lives by an *impromptu* jury; and it is thought that three of them—W. B. THORNTON, L. OLDS, and one EDWARDS, would certainly be hung. EDWARDS murdered Mr. SNELLING, last Fall, at Snelling's ranch, Merced County, and a reward of $1,500 was offered for his apprehension by the neighbors of his victim. He undoubtedly deserves death. The people in the sparsely-settled region of Carson Valley, which is outside of the limits of the State of California, were, of course, much excited by these events.

The Indians in the northern counties of this State, following the example of their people in Oregon, are beginning to be troublesome. A United States pack-train was fired upon by the Indians in Del Norte County, on May 29, and one man, named J. H. BAKER, killed, and the train captured. Two other white men were massacred by the savages on Eel River; and other outrages are reported as having been committed by them. Indeed, it appears as if there is to be a general outbreak of all the savage tribes north of us.

A duel was fought near Marysville, on June 11, by ALBERT TURNER and WILLIAM HOUSER. The parties were armed with fowling-pieces, loaded with ball. Four shots were exchanged without injury to either; in the fifth round, HOUSER had his arm shattered by his adversary's bullet. The difficulty grew out of a lawsuit between the parties.

On Saturday, June 12, an Italian named GIOVANNI CUENO was killed on Douglas Flat, Calaveras County, by the caving in of a bank of earth upon him.

On June 4, at Colusi, on the Upper Sacramento, when a man named MCNAIR was reaping grain, the horse became frightened, started and ran off. MCNAIR was thrown, and his body became entangled in the reaper, which cut off one of his legs below the knee, from which accident he bled to death before medical assistance could be procured.

PETER DUMFORD, a laborer at the quartz-mill of BRODIE, LIGHTNER & Co., Angel's Camp, Calaveras County, was killed on the 14th June, by having a bucket fall on his head while he was working in the shaft. DUMFORD was recently from Clermont County, Ohio.

G. M. BOND, an old resident of Stanislaus County, was shot and killed on the 15th June, it is supposed by a man named HAMILTON. BOND had a son killed about a year ago.

WM. B. HALL, from Louisville, Ky., while stooping down to lift a stone from the ground, in Mariposa County, on the 17th June, dropped a revolver from his bosom, which exploding, drove a bullet through his body, killing him almost instantly.

A man at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, learned by some means that his house was to be attacked by robbers on the night of the 14th June, and quietly stationed the Sheriff with a *posse* inside to guard the premises. During the night, three robbers approached and began breaking in, when the Sheriff fired upon them, killing one dead. The others escaped. The dead robber could not be recognized. It was supposed the robbers were intent on raising funds to reach Frazer River.

ALEXANDER BREJOUX, a native of Paris, committed suicide on the 13th June, at Oakland, by placing a gun in his mouth and sending a ball through his neck. BREJOUX leaves a wife and family. Drunkenness was the cause.

A child of ANDREW FARENBAH, aged 2 years, was burned to death on 5th June, on ROSS & SIMS' ranch, 10 miles below Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road.

A German shoemaker, named HOEFFLER, committed suicide by drowning himself in the river at Marysville on the 10th June. HOEFFLER was about 40 years of age.

The quartz leads in Tulare County, on Kern River, have recently been paying remarkably well. Some of the rock has yielded from $165 to $450 per ton.

Owing to the Frazer River fever, the previous excitement in Tuolumne County, as to new gold-quartz discoveries has partially subsided. From the latest accounts, it would appear that rich auriferous quartz leads are extensively diffused over the country.

On the 9th June the ship *Caribbean* arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, bringing twelve shipwrecked Japanese seamen, who had been picked up at sea on the 20th of last May, floating upon a disabled junk, in lat 43° 40′ N., lon. 171°. These people have been driving about, at the mercy of winds and waves, for five months. They were treated with great kindness by the Captain of the *Caribbean*, and conducted themselves with propriety on his ship. Since their arrival, they have excited much curiosity. They have been shown all the novelties of the city, and taken to some of the places of public amusement—much to their delight and wonder. A memorial to the President has been numerously signed, asking the Government to send these shipwrecked sailors, thus accidentally thrown upon our shores, back to their native land. It is thought that the occasion will afford an excellent opportunity for our Government to manifest a friendly feeling towards the Japanese.

The news that the Government was about to purchase the naked rock at the entrance of this harbor, called Line Point, for $200,000, and that Senator GWIN had recommended this purchase, has awakened a lively indignation in San Francisco and throughout the State. The site for the proposed fortifications is not worth more than a $100. The whole ranch, (upon which is situated this site,) would not sell under the hammer for $5,000. People here have no doubt that a mammoth swindle is intended.

JOHN B. RUSSELL, a native of Lynn, Mass, fell into the bay at San Francisco, and was drowned, on the 13th of June. He was drunk at the time, and could not help himself, and aid could not be rendered him in time.

On Friday morning, 11th June, a German named PETER BECKER, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, on Jackson street, was found murdered in a recess near his premises. His body was horribly mutilated with a hatchet. The saloon was robbed of $110. No clue of the assassin has been discovered.

A young man named JOHN WILLIAMS, a stevedore, while discharging the cargo of a ship, was killed

ling, $1,000; J. Barnett, $5,000; S. A. Merritt, $4,000; J. B. Condon, $3,000; John Mallon, $400; Mad. Lavasser, $3 000.

California Mining News.

NEW DIGGINGS IN TUOLUMNE—WALKER RIVER DIGGINGS—QUARTZ IN CALAVERAS—IN TUOLUMNE.

A wide extent of country, about fifteen miles east of Sonora, beyond Long Gulch and Cherokee, and bordering on the Tuolumne River, has been ascertained to abound in placer deposits, which will afford work to a large number of miners for years to come. It is but recently that these diggings were prospected, and we learn that much of the ground is already laid off in claims by miners from Long Gulch and vicinity. It is a limestone region, somewhat similar in character to Shaw's Flat and Columbia District. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of fifty feet, through gravel, which prospects from five to twenty cents to the pan, improving as they go deeper. Mr. Cowzar, of this city, is now engaged in digging a ditch to the new diggings, intending to procure a supply of water from the Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company. What folly for miners to go off to Frazer River, while better diggings exist in our very midst.—*Sonora Herald.*

Considerable excitement exists in some portions of this county in regard to the new diggings on Walker River, east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Several miners have returned from there with considerable quantities of gold dust, and are preparing themselves with better outfits to return. They say but little about the mines, but are inducing all their friends to return with them. Some seventy ounces of very beautiful dust was purchased of the Walker River miners at Angel's, a few days since. Our informant says that it was coarse, smooth, scaly gold, having the appearance of what is called, of California product, coarse river gold.—*Calaveras Chronicle*

The *Chronicle*, in an article describing a new quartz mill erected by Messrs. Foote & Co., at Rich Gulch Flat, says:

"Every portion of this work is built in the most substantial manner, and with a view of permanency. Since the mill has been running the company has taken out about $140,000. There is no portion of the rock that has been extremely rich, but it all has paid uniformly, and is now averaging about $12 per ton. This mill has been in operation long enough to thoroughly test the project, and dispel every doubt as to its being a good paying institution. The supply of rock is almost inexhaustible."

Operations in quartz are being vigorously carried on throughout our county. During the past week we were shown a number of rich specimens from lodes lately struck above Soulsby's. Messrs. Bancsoft and Morris, who are engaged in quartz operations in the mountains, inform us that new veins are daily being discovered in their vicinity, and it is thought large yields will soon follow. At Calder's Ranch, also, rich quartz has been found. We are informed that a large amount of gold was realized last week by Captain Stuart, of this city, from one week's crushing of his mill, near Jamestown.—*Union Democrat.*

NEW-CALEDONIA.

The Frazer River Mines—The Exodus from San Francisco—From the Interior of California—A Panic—Latest from the Mines—How to Get There—The Operations of the Miners—Shipping Engaged—Cost of the Journey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21, 1858.

The *Golden Age* carried East the freshest accounts from Frazer River, the *Panama* having arrived here the very day of her departure. What the effect of the wondrous news may have been upon the Atlantic world, we can only judge from the vast commotion created in California. Throughout this State the new gold fever has continued for nearly two months to rage with increasing violence, and no one believes the climax has yet been reached. Thousands of our citizens have been deploring for years past that the halcyon days of 1849 had gone forever, when, all of a sudden, they are back again in full blast. San Francisco looks like a mining city—just as she seemed ten years ago. Her streets are alive with red, blue and grey-shirted men—rough, stalwart fellows, ranging about in squads, with picks, shovels, pans, blankets and primitive little rockers on their shoulders. Almost a decade has passed since such scenes were witnessed here. Shop keepers are overrun with customers they never dreamed of seeing at their counters. This is the grand purchasing point of all sorts of miners' supplies, for the vast hordes of people congregating here from every part of California, bound for Puget Sound. To complete their outfit a Colt's revolver (generally a pair of them) is deemed indispensable. There are thousands of Indians in New-Caledonia, very different from our miserable Digger species, and every one who goes there is prepared for self-protection. Some of the papers, among other vain efforts to check the universal stampede northward, have suggested that there was danger to be feared from these savage tribes, so brave and strong, but nobody is frightened. Civilization in its advancing squadrons has never yet encountered any obstacle from that source which was not speedily overcome. Government may prolong so-called Indian wars with a few savages scattered over almost unsettled wastes, like Florida, and making a great bugbear of the business, squandering millions before it is finished; but there is no serious trouble to be feared on Frazer River, with its *cordon* of camps of well-armed miners. Men who have worked for years in the mountains of California, know how to manage the redskins better than any regulars in the world. To show the extent of the dread of interior newspaperdom, caused by the recent immense exodus of population, Sacramento journals telegraphed two days since to their reporters in this city, that they should send up only the worst features of the news then expected from the North. But the accounts came overwhelmingly confirmative of all and more than all that had before been received. They could not be held back, and have already coursed over the wires, adding fuel to the flames, and causing the fever to rage with ten times its former violence. It is no longer doubted or disputed that a new gold country awaits development in the North, as rich in its resources as California or Australia. The magic spell of such a discovery is now being experienced within our own borders, and its influence cannot fail to spread far and wide over the whole domain of civilization. Already it is found by the record, that 9 216 registered passengers have left this port in steamers and sailing vessels for the new mines. It is well known that at least one-fourth of those departing are not enumerated in the clearances at the Custom House. The steamship *Cortes*, which sailed on the 17th instant, really carried about fourteen hundred passengers' but only nine hundred were reported. So, too, the *Panama* sailed, June 14, with about nine hundred passengers, when her clearance was for five hundred and seventy. Fully twelve thousand persons have departed for the land of promise in the last two months, and probably the actual total is not less than fifteen thousand. That the next two months will carry off an equal number, there is no question, and it is safe to assume, from all present appearances, that the entire *exodus* from California during the first six months of the Frazer river fever, will reach the enormous figure of 40,000. The rapidity and extent of this emigration has never been paralleled.

When the steamer *Republic* was telegraphed, about 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., the town was taken quite by surprise. She was not expected so soon, the Pacific Mail Company having given information that she would not probably arrive before to-day. The sensation throughout the city was tremendous. Excitement and anticipation had been at a high pitch for two entire weeks, as no steamer had come down in the *interim* with later news than the *Panama*, which reached here on the 5th of June. The *Pacific* had arrived on the 8th of June, but did not bring later advices than the *Panama*. This was a long period of suspense, but faith in Frazer River had never once flagged among the general mass, although some other papers of large circulation had seemingly wavered and striven to check the swelling tide of the Northward bound. In less than an hour after the *Republic* touched the wharf, several extras were issued, and the *Evening Bulletin* was out, flooding the city with the eagerly-sought intelligence. At once, assurance became doubly sure—and those who had hitherto hesitated, and held back, hauled down their colors, and went in, *pell mell*, with all the enthusiasm of fresh converts. The question was no longer, "Are you going?" but, "When do you get off?" The Special Correspondent of the *Bulletin*, whose letters are reliable, and have hitherto proved the most comprehensive and exact, of those which have been given to the public, writes that the steamer *Surprise* reached Fort Langley, on Frazer River, June 5, and proceeded to Fort Hope, arriving there next day. This steamer is the first that has ascended the river above Fort Langley, and could have gone to Fort Yale, had her supply of coal not been limited. The navigation of the river for 150 miles from its mouth is thus established. The *Surprise* is a fine sea-going steamer, that came round the Horn, under sail, some three years ago owned by Captain Vandewater. That gentleman and Mr. Jessup, of the California Steam Navigation Company, (which had chartered her,) went up on the *Surprise*, about three weeks since, intending to place her on the river route, connecting with the ports on Puget Sound. They have made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company to carry out this project, and she is now running regularly from Victoria to Fort Hope, connecting with the Pacific Mail Company's steamers from San Francisco.

Captain Wright's steamer, the *Sea Bird*, is also employed in the same business, but probably she has not the power to stem the current above Fort Langley, as she tried to go up close behind the *Surprise*, but did not succeed on the first attempt. The Hudson's Bay Company have their own steamer, the *Otter*, also on the same route. They all charge $20 passage from ports on the Sound to Fort Langley and above on Frazer River. These steamers will take up henceforth nearly all the travel.

Between the 27th of May and the 5th of June, fifty canoes had reached Fort Langley, containing an average of six persons each. The Governor of the H. B. Co., with four directors and Captain Prevost, of the British steamer *Satellite*, had proceeded to Fort Yale, where they appointed Custom-House officers. They were cordially received by the miners on the various bars along the river, and appointed magistrates from among them. The Hudson Bay Company is pursuing a conciliatory course and keeping favor successfully. After the 1st of August Governor Douglass will enforce strictly the terms of his late proclamation, requiring every miner to have a license, for which he is to pay five dollars per month. He expects to have advices from the Home Government in England meanwhile, and the impression is that the same regulations will be then established as those which have proved satisfactory in the Australian colonies. The edict that no freight shall be taken into the interior on the steamers, or otherwise, except that shipped by and belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, is hardly likely to be strictly enforced for the time being. Miners are allowed to carry full supplies for themselves, but none for trade. The steamers carry no passengers unless provided with a license. No spirituous liquor is to be sold to the Indians. Those who have violated this regulation have had their property confiscated, and are, and will be, severely dealt with. There is reported one case of an American trader from Bellingham Bay having had $2,000 of property confiscated by the Hudson's Bay Company, for trading near Fort Langley. But while giving these particulars, we are losing sight of the gold news. These, we have said, are altogether favorable. The color is found everywhere, and even during the extreme height of the river, parties are averaging from $10 to $20 per day, digging in the banks, or on the upper edge of the bars, nearly all of which are overflowed. Big strikes of from $50 to $250 are frequently reported. Nearly all the work at present is carried on between Forts Langley and Yale, and for some twenty or thirty miles above the latter, an entire distance along the river of about one hundred miles. Some few are digging on Harrison River, and other tributaries, where the gold is found in larger particles. Those who were engaged in mining on the forks of Thomson River, show still richer yields, but have been compelled to leave on account of the high stage of the water, the want of provisions, and the opposition of the Indians. The gold where the most men are located, (upon the bars of the river,) is found in very minute particles like sand. No quicksilver has been used as yet, but when that is attainable, their yield is sure to be greatly augmented. At Hill's Bar, those at work had averaged $50 per day the whole time they had been there. The Indians all have gold, and are as much excited as the whites. Fortunately, so far, no serious disturbances have occurred, save one near Fort Hope, in which an Indian chief and a white man were killed. The Indians were greatly aroused, but Mr. Allard, an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, succeeded in pacifying them. While the river remains at its present height, trails have to be resorted to above Fort Hope, and these are difficult. When the water falls, the river will be navigable for canoes as high up as Lesher, with a few short portages. All the letters received by the *Republic* from the various ports on the Sound, and from the diggings, furnish corroborative testimony as to the extent and richness of the new placers. It is of no use to cite various reports of individual successes in this or that locality. The impression of all who have gone is unanimous and conclusive as to the great fact of new gold fields now being explored, equal to any ever yet developed in California or elsewhere. No steamer has yet returned with more than a dozen or fifteen passengers, and nearly every one of these had come down to obtain supplies for himself or his party left behind in the diggings. They all say they are going back in a few weeks, and that nothing is lost by not getting there in a month or so, as the river will remain very high for that length of time. And yet with this convincing proof of the common declaration of all who are on the ground, that there is no use of being in a hurry about starting, the people of California refuse to hold back one single day, and rush off with resistless speed, making almost every sacrifice, and apparently regarding nothing valuable in comparison with a passage paid to Frazer River, and a bare sufficiency to set foot on the new diggings in the north.

Since June 5, the following vessels have sailed for Victoria and ports on Puget Sound: June 5, bark *Gold Hunter*; June 7, steamer *Republic*; June 9, steamer *Commodore*; June 10, schooner *Giulietta*; June 12, steamer *Panama*, ship *Georgiana*, bark *Adelaida*, sloop *Curtes*; June 14, ship *William Berry*; June 15, bark *Live Yankee*; June 17, steamer *Cortez*, schooner *Kossuth*; June 18, schooner *Osprey*, bark *Madonna*; June 19, steamer *Santa Cruz*. This is the list, for the past fortnight, of those vessels which have cleared at the Custom-House. Besides these there are several vessels in the trade with the American ports on Puget Sound, which sail under a general coasting license, and carry in the aggregate no inconsiderable number of passengers. The departures for Frazer River from San Francisco have not been less than six thousand in this period of two weeks. The steamer *Republic* sails for the north again on the 22d, the *Oregon* on the 23d and the *Commodore* on the 24th. At least twenty sailing vessels—clipper-ships, barks, brigs and schooners—are now advertised to sail with quick dispatch, some of the smaller class to take passengers through to Fort Langley, stopping at Victoria, to obtain permits to pass up Frazer River, at the mouth of which the British steamer *Satellite* is stationed to guard against unlicensed ingress. The price of first-class cabin passage by steamers to Victoria, is $65; $35 in the steerage. The sailing craft charge from $60 down to $25. Nearly all the emigration hence, will land at Victoria, as Governor Douglass will not issue licenses except at that point. The Sacramento *Union* estimates the emigration from this State to New-Caledonia to have already exceeded twelve thousand. It states that from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, ninety-five hundred passengers left Sacramento for San Francisco, against fifty-eight hundred during a previous period of six weeks. The excess of travel over the different stage routes to Sacramento and Folsom, since the fever set in, is found by actual record, to be three thousand six hundred and seventy-four. What the emigration by the San Joaquin has been, is not computed, but the rush from the southern mines is even more general than from the middle and northern sections. The arrivals by up-river steamers, in San Francisco, during the last week have averaged five hundred nightly, of the Frazer-River-bound, and it is safe to say that the departures from this city for the north has reached the same daily average. Those who have lately traveled through the mountains, say that the principal roads in the interior present an appearance similar to the retreat of a routed army. Stages, express wagons, and vehicles of every character are called into requisition for the immediate emergency, and all are crammed, while whole battalions are pressing forward on horse or mule-back and on foot. Of course the shipments of merchandise from San Francisco are very large, to keep pace with this almost instantaneous emigration of thousands to a region totally unsupplied with the commodities necessary for their use and sustenance.

Trade is brisk and good to outward appearance in this city. Complete stores of goods are now required to meet the new exigencies of this northern movement. This creates a different demand altogether from that which has regularly existed through the purchases of interior merchants, who merely replenished their stocks from time to time. But the stampede from the mining towns is quite likely to cause severe losses to the mercantile community of San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville. A great deal of the capital of the small traders in the mountains, is in the shape of debts due to them from mining Companies and individual miners. Too many are taking the Frazer River slide to make the condition of affairs at all healthy, and it will be pretty lucky if fifty per cent. of what is now due from the interior to the wholesale trade of the large cities, is even realized. Thus the semblance of good times in this city may be somewhat deceptive.

The Excitement in San Francisco.

No one, says the *Bulletin*, outside of the city can form any adequate idea of the extent to which the Frazer River fever is now raging. This city, being the natural outlet for all persons bound thither, whether from the mines or from our interior towns, presents a scene, or rather a continuation of scenes, not to be found elsewhere. The mania is by no means limited to miners, but seems to have operated with inflaming power on all classes alike. Even newspaper men, the most inveterate and pertinacious of all, are about leaving in considerable numbers. A lively business has been doing within the last few days in the hardware and clothing lines, as well as by the vendors of groceries and provisions. Almost all from the interior require a new fit out, in whole or in part. Revolvers, rifles, shot guns and knives, pick axes, shovels and hoes, rocker iron, drills and rifle boxes, flannel shirts, thick coats and pants, water boots, oil-cloths and water-proof clothesbags—and a thousand other articles "too numerous to mention," have been in demand. So great is the rush that although numerous sailing vessels are up for Frazer River, among them the clipper ship *Chariot of Fame*, which, excepting the *Great Republic* and the *Ocean Monarch*, is the largest merchantman that ever entered our port, yet hundreds will be unable to obtain immediate passage, and we learn that hundreds more are waiting at Sacramento and Stockton for conveyance to this city. Scarcely one of the emigrants leaves San Francisco without disbursing more or less money, and it will not be too high an estimate to assert that ere the lapse of another week one million of dollars will be added to our daily circulation since the epidemic commenced to rage. For the present at least, emigrants will obtain all their supplies from California, and thus far we have seen no good reason to believe that such will not continue to be case for many months yet to come—provided always the Frazer River mines are as rich as they have been represented. The following vessels are up for Vancouver's Island and ports in the Sound: Steamer *Panama*, steamer *Cortes*, bark *Adelaide*, bark *Live Yankee*, bark *D. M. Hall*, bark *Madonna*, brig *Merchantman*, brig *Franklin Adams*, schooner *Kossuth*, ship *William*, ship *Georgiana*, and ship *Chariot of Fame*. All the vessels will undoubtedly go full of passengers and freight, which we cannot help regarding as the commencement of a large and most important commerce between San Francisco and the new gold region.

The Report of Two Emigrants.

On Sunday, says the *Globe*, we received a visit from Messrs. Edward Campbell and Joseph Blanch, both boatmen, well known in this city, who have just returned from the mines on Frazer River. The narrative of these gentlemen exactly agrees with that of Mr. Henry Ettling, published in the *Herald* of yesterday. Six of them joined in company, viz: the two first mentioned, and Messrs. Timothy Sweeny, Alexander Young, Patrick Cosgrave, and James Duncan, all of them boatmen in San Francisco. They left this city on the steamer *Commodore*, and took a whale boat with them, in which they performed the remainder of the trip from Victoria to Hill's Bar, 150 miles above the mouth of Frazer River, and two miles below Fort Yale. They mined for ten days in the Bar, until compelled to desist from the rise in the river, in which time they took out $1,340. They used but one rocker, and have no doubt but they could have done much better with proper appliances. There were from sixty to seventy white men at work on Hill's Bar, and from four hundred to five hundred Indians, men, women and children. The Indians are divided in opinion with regard to Americans; the more numerous party, headed by Pollock, a chief, are disposed to receive them favorably, because they obtain more money for their labor from the "Bostons" than from "King George's men," as they style the English. They have learned the full value of their labor, and instead of $1 a day, or an old shirt, for guiding and helping to work a boat up river, they now charge from $5 to $8 per day. Another portion of the Indians are in favor of driving off the "Bostons," being fearful of having their country overrun by them. Provisions were exceedingly dear and scarce—flour selling at $30 the barrel, bacon at 75 cents a pound, and butter at $1 a pound. They reached Hill's Bar in 21 days from from San Francisco, and recommend the Victoria route as the most favorable. Parties going by that route would do well to purchase a whale-boat in this city, and obtain a clearance from the Custom house at Victoria, without which they will not be allowed to enter the river. The British steamer *Satellite* is stationed off the mouth of the river, and she has a launch manned by 20 men, stationed at Fort Langley, to search boats going up. They also advise learning the Chinook language, which is very easy of acquisition, and will prove exceedingly useful. The Winters are represented as being very severe, the river being frozen solid and the snow very deep. The present high stage of water is expected to abate about the middle or latter part of July, till when mining cannot be carried on to advantage. A party of twenty miners had started to prospect for dry diggings in the interior. They were accompanied by Indian guides, who said there was *hi yon* (plenty) gold to be found. Salmon was very abundant, the season having just commenced. No game had been observed above the mouth of the river, but they learned from some half-breeds that there were many bears in the hills. One species is described as being of a grey color, not very large, but exceedingly fierce, active, and dangerous to hunt. The gold on Frazer River was first discovered by a man named Charles Adams, who was afterwards shot and killed by his partner, Charles McDonald, during a controversy relative to some gold. McDonald is now at Whatcom. It is necessary to hire an Indian guide or pilot in ascending the river. Our informants are of opinion that gold is most abundant all through that country, and they intend returning in about two weeks.

Another Experience.

Among the mass of narrations, says a San Francisco paper, with which we have been favored, relative to the Frazer River mines, since the arrival of the *Panama*, we select the subjoined account, from Mr. Henry Ettling, a young gentleman of this city, who has been for some time mining on that river, at Hill's Bar, one hundred and sixty miles above the mouth, and the same place known by some persons here as Kennison's Bar. There were about seventy American miners on the Bar, and previous to the late rise in the river, they were averaging one ounce a day to the hand; but, since the freshet, they have not made more than two dollars and a-half to the hand daily. Mr. Ettling and his partner had never rolled before, and were, consequently, green at the business; nevertheless, they realized together, six ounces in five days. Being unsupplied with a rocker, they cut down a tree, made a rough substitute for a rocker, and perforated the holes with an iron spoon. The miners on the river appeared to be well satisfied with their operations. Frazer River undergoes two falls each year—the first occurring in June, and the second in August. The freshet between June and August is caused by the melting of the snow in the Rocky Mountains, and pouring down through Thompson River. Provisions were not to be purchased at the mines, except from those who were about leaving for California to obtain supplies, and they disposed of their flour at the rate of $50 a barrel. Mr. Ettling represents the Indians as quite peaceable, but exceedingly troublesome. As soon as a miner lays down his pick, an Indian stands by to make use of it for himself, and when he lays down his shovel for the pick, the Indian takes the shovel and relinquishes the other implement. They are all engaged in mining—even to children four and five years of age, and are as well posted on the value of gold as the whites. Mr. Ettling saw one Indian who had $200 in a buckskin purse, dug out by himself in one week. Mr. Ettling and his partner purchased a canoe at Port Townsend for $50, and navigated from there to Hill's Bar in it. He was three days from Port Townsend to the mouth of the river, and seven days from thence to Hill's Bar, 106 miles above. Wild ducks and geese were plentiful at the mouth, but no game had been seen beyond that point. Salmon, however, was abundant in the river, and were easily taken. Boots, shoes, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., could be purchased at Forts Langley and Hope, but no meat. In returning, he came from Hill's Bar to within five miles of the river's mouth, in one and one-half days, showing the great rapidity of the current. He saw two men weigh the proceeds of one day's labor, and it amounted to $42 50. The British war steamer *Satellite* was anchored off the mouth of Frazer River, and no canoe was allowed to land anywhere that had liquor on board. The river is too high to be worked at this time, and Mr. Ettling advises those wishing to go to delay till the middle of July, and recommends the Bellingham Bay route, and from thence in canoes. He says also that it is by all means advisable to learn the Chinook language, or Indian jargon, in general use among the Oregon, Puget Sound and Northern Indians. The natives represent the Winters as being excessively bitter and cold; but the weather was very warm when Mr. Ettling left. Mr. Henry Kerrison, of this city, was at Hill's Bar and had been very successful. It is the intention of Mr. Ettling and his partner to return as soon as the freshet shall have subsided enough to permit of mining.

Description of the Mining Region.

A work of Mr. John Dunn, on the Oregon Territory, published in London, in 1844, furnishes us with a description of the country lying along both sides of Frazer's River, which cannot fail to prove interesting. He says: "The country along its lower section is hilly, and covered with forests of white pine, cedar, and other evergreen trees, and the soil is generally well fitted for pasturage, and, in many places, for tillage. But along the other and more northern sections, the country is more ungenial and unproductive—being cut up by mountains, ravines, torrents, lakes and marshes. Yet it is well wooded, yielding all the varieties of trees growing in that region—fir, spruce, pine, poplar, willow, cedar, cypress, birch and elder." But, in all probability, the most important information at this time, which Mr. Dunn furnishes, relates to the climate. On this subject he remarks: "The climate is very variable, and the transitions are, though periodically regular, remarkably sudden, if not violent. During the Spring, which lasts from April till June, the weather and the face of the country are delightful. In June there are almost incessant rains, drifted furiously along by a strong south wind. In July and August the heat is intense, and the ground, previously saturated with moisture, produces myriads of annoying flies and insects. This heat and glaring sunshine are succeeded in September by fogs of such palpable darkness that until noon it is seldom possible to distinguish objects at a longer distance than one hundred yards. In November the Winter sets in speedily, freezing the lakes and smaller rivers. The cold, however, is not so intense as might be imagined in such a country and climate." Next to the extent and richness of the new gold mines, the most important inquiry is as to the character of the climate. It must be confessed that Mr. Dunn does not draw a very flattering picture of the country in that respect, and his long residence there is a guarantee of the correctness of his statements. It is the concurrent opinion of all who have written from the new mines recently, that mining operations will have to be suspended for a month or so, in consequence of the rising of Frazer's River. The incessant rains, which, according to Mr. Dunn, occur in the month of June, will cause the river to rise much higher than it was at last dates. Intense heat will follow in July and August—dense fogs in September, and in November Winter sets in, and continues until the beginning of April. How many months out of the twelve mining operations can be carried on in such a climate, time alone can develop.

The Excitement in San Francisco.

No one, says the *Bulletin*, outside of the city can form any adequate idea of the extent to which the Frazer River fever is now raging. This city, being the natural outlet for all persons bound thither, whether from the mines or from our interior towns, presents a scene, or rather a continuation of scenes, not to be found elsewhere. The mania is by no means limited to miners, but seems to have operated with inflaming power on all classes alike. Even newspaper men, the most inveterate and pertinacious of all, are about leaving in considerable numbers. A lively business has been doing within the last few days in the hardware and clothing lines, as well as by the vendors of groceries and provisions. Almost all from the interior require a new fit out, in whole or in part. Revolvers, rifles, shot guns and knives, pick axes, shovels and hoes, rocker iron, drills and rifle boxes, flannel shirts, thick coats and pants, water boots, oil-cloths and water-proof clothesbags—and a thousand other articles "too numerous to mention," have been in demand. So great is the rush that although numerous sailing vessels are up for Frazer River, among them the clipper ship *Chariot of Fame*, which, excepting the *Great Republic* and the *Ocean Monarch*, is the largest merchantman that ever entered our port, yet hundreds will be unable to obtain immediate passage, and we learn that hundreds more are waiting at Sacramento and Stockton for conveyance to this city. Scarcely one of the emigrants leaves San Francisco without disbursing more or less money, and it will not be too high an estimate to assert that ere the lapse of another week one million of dollars will be added to our daily circulation since the epidemic commenced to rage. For the present at least, emigrants will obtain all their supplies from California, and thus far we have seen no good reason to believe that such will not continue to be case for many months yet to come—provided always the Frazer River mines are as rich as they have been represented. The following vessels are up for Vancouver's Island and ports in the Sound: Steamer *Panama*, steamer *Cortes*, bark *Adelaide*, bark *Live Yankee*, bark *D. M. Hall*, bark *Madonna*, brig *Merchantman*, brig *Franklin Adams*, schooner *Kossuth*, ship *William*, ship *Georgiana*, and ship *Chariot of Fame*. All the vessels will undoubtedly go full of passengers and freight, which we cannot help regarding as the commencement of a large and most important commerce between San Francisco and the new gold region.

The Report of Two Emigrants.

On Sunday, says the *Globe*, we received a visit from Messrs. Edward Campbell and Joseph Blanch, both boatmen, well known in this city, who have just returned from the mines on Frazer River. The narrative of these gentlemen exactly agrees with that of Mr. Henry Ettling, published in the *Herald* of yesterday. Six of them joined in company, viz: the two first mentioned, and Messrs. Timothy Sweeny, Alexander Young, Patrick Cosgrave, and James Duncan, all of them boatmen in San Francisco. They left this city on the steamer *Commodore*, and took a whale boat with them, in which they performed the remainder of the trip from Victoria to Hill's Bar, 150 miles above the mouth of Frazer River, and two miles below Fort Yale. They mined for ten days in the Bar, until compelled to desist from the rise in the river, in which time they took out $1,340. They used but one rocker, and have no doubt but they could have done much better with proper appliances. There were from sixty to seventy white men at work on Hill's Bar, and from four hundred to five hundred Indians, men, women and children. The Indians are divided in opinion with regard to Americans; the more numerous party, headed by Pollock, a chief, are disposed to receive them favorably, because they obtain more money for their labor from the "Bostons" than from "King George's men," as they style the English. They have learned the full value of their labor, and instead of $1 a day, or an old shirt, for guiding and helping to work a boat up river, they now charge from $5 to $8 per day. Another portion of the Indians are in favor of driving off the "Bostons," being fearful of having their country overrun by them. Provisions were not to be purchased at the mines, except from those who were about leaving for California to obtain supplies, and they disposed of their flour at the rate of $50 a barrel. Mr. Ettling represents the Indians as quite peaceable, but exceedingly troublesome. As soon as a miner lays down his pick, an Indian stands by to make use of it for himself, and when he lays down his shovel for the pick, the Indian takes the shovel and relinquishes the other implement. They are all engaged in mining—even to children four and five years of age, and are as well posted on the value of gold as the whites. Mr. Ettling saw one Indian who had $200 in a buckskin purse, dug out by himself in one week. Mr. Ettling and his partner purchased a canoe at Port Townsend for $50, and navigated from there to Hill's Bar in it. He was three days from Port Townsend to the mouth of the river, and seven days from thence to Hill's Bar, 106 miles above. Wild ducks and geese were plentiful at the mouth, but no game had been seen beyond that point. Salmon, however, was abundant in the river, and were easily taken. Boots, shoes, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., could be purchased at Forts Langley and Hope, but no meat. In returning, he came from Hill's Bar to within five miles of the river's mouth, in one and one-half days, showing the great rapidity of the current. He saw two men weigh the proceeds of one day's labor, and it amounted to $42 50. The British war steamer *Satellite* was anchored off the mouth of Frazer River, and no canoe was allowed to land anywhere that had liquor on board. The river is too high to be worked at this time, and Mr. Ettling advises those wishing to go to delay till the middle of July, and recommends the Bellingham Bay route, and from thence in canoes. He says also that it is by all means advisable to learn the Chinook language, or Indian jargon, in general use among the Oregon, Puget Sound and Northern Indians. The natives represent the Winters as being excessively bitter and cold; but the weather was very warm when Mr. Ettling left. Mr. Henry Kerrison, of this city, was at Hill's Bar and had been very successful. It is the intention of Mr. Ettling and his partner to return as soon as the freshet shall have subsided enough to permit of mining.

Description of the Mining Region.

A work of Mr. John Dunn, on the Oregon Territory, published in London, in 1844, furnishes us with a description of the country lying along both sides of Frazer's River, which cannot fail to prove interesting. He says: "The country along its lower section is hilly, and covered with forests of white pine, cedar, and other evergreen trees, and the soil is generally well fitted for pasturage, and, in many places, for tillage. But along the other and more northern sections, the country is more ungenial and unproductive—being cut up by mountains, ravines, torrents, lakes and marshes. Yet it is well wooded, yielding all the varieties of trees growing in that region—fir, spruce, pine, poplar, willow, cedar, cypress, birch and elder." But, in all probability, the most important information at this time, which Mr. Dunn furnishes, relates to the climate. On this subject he remarks: "The climate is very variable, and the transitions are, though periodically regular, remarkably sudden, if not violent. During the Spring, which lasts from April till June, the weather and the face of the country are delightful. In June there are almost incessant rains, drifted furiously along by a strong south wind. In July and August the heat is intense, and the ground, previously saturated with moisture, produces myriads of annoying flies and insects. This heat and glaring sunshine are succeeded in September by fogs of such palpable darkness that until noon it is seldom possible to distinguish objects at a longer distance than one hundred yards. In November the Winter sets in speedily, freezing the lakes and smaller rivers. The cold, however, is not so intense as might be imagined in such a country and climate." Next to the extent and richness of the new gold mines, the most important inquiry is as to the character of the climate. It must be confessed that Mr. Dunn does not draw a very flattering picture of the country in that respect, and his long residence there is a guarantee of the correctness of his statements. It is the concurrent opinion of all who have written from the new mines recently, that mining operations will have to be suspended for a month or so, in consequence of the rising of Frazer's River. The incessant rains, which, according to Mr. Dunn, occur in the month of June, will cause the river to rise much higher than it was at last dates. Intense heat will follow in July and August—dense fogs in September, and in November Winter sets in, and continues until the beginning of April. How many months out of the twelve mining operations can be carried on in such a climate, time alone can develop. In this particular the new El Dorado can never equal California. Here the miner, if he has water, can work to advantage for very nearly eleven months out of the twelve; but if he should have one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty working days, in the British Possessions, out of the whole year, it is probable that he will have reason to be thankful.

Experience of a French Miner.

A correspondent of *Le Phare*, writing from Hill's Bar, June 5, says: "We have been working here four days, and we are satisfied with the results considering the stage of the water. We are now forced to wash so high up on the bank that I am astonished at finding any gold at all. The first two days we averaged $11 each, but since then we have gone deeper and got $19. You see that it goes on increasing, and I expect that in low water we shall make $40 or $50 per day. Yesterday, I bought two pounds of mercury to put in our rocker. I paid at the rate of $8 per pound. This is a very high price, but I expect to save enough more gold by it in two or three days to pay for it.

I wonder how much we shall be able to make when the water is so low that we can work with a sluice. You know that I am not given up readily to delusions, but I expect to make a fortune within a year.

We are now expecting to see the steamer *Surprise*, which is to attempt to ascend the river. I think the project practicable; and you will hear more of this from other sources.

* * * * * *

No prospecting has yet been done in the hills or ravines; but I am convinced that they are rich. California has been rich, but I think this country will surpass it. We expect a large increase of our population in consequence of the news of the success of the miners at the present time. All can come with safety; there is no lack of room."

What the Puget Sound Papers Say.

Mr. Joseph T. Bush, who came passenger in the steamer, informs us that he has been at work three weeks on Frazer River, near Sailor's Bar, during which time he made $10 a day with a rocker. He says there are parties on the river making as much as $100 a day with rockers. All of those at work, indeed, were doing well and in good spirits.

Between Fort Hope and Sailor's Diggings there were, when Mr. Bush left, about 350 miners, none of whom were making less than $10 per day, which is far below the average. Only 35 or 40 men are at work on Thompson's River.

Above Sailor's Diggings the Indians are a little troublesome; imposing a tax of a blanket or a shirt on each miner who worked on ground which the Indians claimed.

The river is represented as in a good navigable condition for canoes as high up as Fort Yale, beyond which point they cannot go with safety. The Hudson Bay Company are actively engaged repairing the Fort.

Mr. Bush says the mines increase in richness as you ascend the river. He comes to replenish his stock, and designs returning as speedily as possible.

Two miners, of Steilacoom, returned last evening from Frazer River in a canoe, after an absence of six weeks. They state that during a low stage of the river they made $15 per day each. Four rockers near them were making from four to nine and a half ounces per day.

Up to the latest accounts from Frazer River, 15 persons in all had been drowned.

A report was current on the river that two trains with provisions had arrived from the Dalles.

Provisions are said to be abundant and cheap at Fort Langley.

Extract of a letter dated

Sailor's Diggings, May 12, 1858.

Stephen Judson and partner have not made less than $12 a day, on an average, since they commenced. Day before yesterday they made $32, ($16 50 each,) and yesterday $31. John Chapman with his Indian Wash, Downey and Benzer, commenced work yesterday. John made at least an ounce. Downey and Benzer $7 50 each. They found very coarse gold."

We learn that a man named Charles Adams, well known hereabouts, was killed by Charles McDaniels, of this place, near the mouth of Frazer River. It seems that they were in par nership in their operations in the mines, and that Adams was making off with all the funds of the concern, when he was overtaken and shot dead. McDaniels is said to be at Whatcom awaiting requisition and trial.

All the trading with the Indians is prohibited, and no merchandise of any description, beyond a miner's supply for six months, is allowed to pass up. Mr. Samuel McCaw, of Steilacoom, had some two thousand dollars worth of merchandise seized and confiscated at Fort Langley, by the officers of the Hudson Bay Company. The goods of Messrs. Tilton & Gibson, as well as their vessel, the *Black Duck*, shared a similar fate.

Rescue of Japanese Sailors—Interesting Detail.

From the Alta California.

The *Alta* of Tuesday made a brief mention of the rescue of twelve Japanese from a rudderless junk, by Capt. Winchester of the ship *Caribbean*, on her voyage from China to this port. Yesterday, accompanied by Thoro, the Japanese porter of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. Van Reed and Capt. Silver, of Sweeny & Baugh's, we paid a visit to Capt. W., who is an old trader between our port and China, his last being his ninth round voyage. The *Caribbean* laid out at anchorage off Clark's Point, and taking boat at Meiggs' wharf, we were soon alongside, and welcomed on deck by Capt. W. himself, who had but just returned from the city with the captain of the Japanese junk—his first visit to an American, and we may say civilized city—which will ever be memorized from the fact that he had a daguerreotype likeness taken, which he exhibited to us with great pride, although evidently astonished and bewildered as to means of its accomplishment.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTY.

The Japanese were called upon deck, and received Thoro by bowing, at the same time folding their hands across the abdomen. They are a fine looking body of men, differing in feature, costume and habit from the Chinese. The majority are possessed of regular features, and several are really fine looking, conspicuous among which class are the captain and second mate. The first mate partakes of the Chinese type, while but one of the crew has the almond-shaped eye. They were dressed peculiarly, wearing blue cotton trowsers, *à la Chinois*, white cloth socks, to which sandals of straw are attached by a thong passing between the third and fourth toes and around the ankle; a loose wrapper style of an outer dress, with two or three under garments seemingly of similar shape, folded across the breast, the whole held together by a girdle, which, at the same time, permits the garments to become the repositories of the various articles and essential portables, answering for pockets.

They wear no cues, but the top of the head is cleanly shaven, allowing an outer edge of hair to grow long, which is carefully gathered up over the head in a knot, permitting only the centre of the frontal portion, a continuation of the forehead, to be exposed. The hair is finer in texture than that of the Chinese, and all their visages were innocent of a beard or moustache. Capt. W. informed us that they were of very cleanly habits, bathing every morning, and that during the voyage they refused to associate with the Chinese passengers, and in using the culinary utensils after them, were very particular to scour them thoroughly. On the ship they endeavored to render themselves useful, and always exhibited great alacrity in aiding the ship's sailing, by pulling at ropes, &c. Although unable to use any English words, from the intelligent expression of their countenances during the propounding of questions, it was evident to us they at least comprehended the meaning of many.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT. W.'S LOG.

Previous to giving any account of these strangers, as taken from their own lips, the following extract from Capt. W.'s log will best explain their condition

trade, at 20c.@20½c. Later the *Edwin Forrest* arrived with about 700 bbls., of which 560 bbls. Baltimore Standard Crushed was placed in lots at 19c. We understand that very large purchases of Eastern Refined have been made, to arrive, but the quantities in most, and the terms in all cases, have been kept secret. We know, however, that invoices of crushed, on ships which sailed about the middle of March, from New-York and Boston, have been sold, to arrive, at 14½c@15c.

SPIRITS—With the exception of Pure Spirits which have been in moderate request at rather better prices, the market for American liquors has ruled exceedingly heavy, and for Alcohol, Brandy and Whisky we are obliged to lower our former quotations. The Distillery here is now manufacturing, and the proprietors state that they will come into market next week as sellers. They have bought Barley lately at 90c ₩ 100 lbs., delivered at their Works, and assert that they are able to make Whisky at less than New-York cost and freight. We do not doubt but that they can do so, but it is well understood that the Eastern article having had the benefit of a sea voyage, has always commanded in the market 5c. and upward ₩ gallon more than that manufactured here.

ALCOHOL—Sales 50 bbls, recent importation, shipped at 95 ₩ cent., at 70c. cash, and 35 do., towards the close, at 70c., usual time.

BRANDY—Sales 200 octaves American in two lots on private terms, and 200 do., do., shipped at 10 ₩ cent. above, from ship, at 47c., cash. Mixed sold at auction at 50c @47c. In fine Brandies we can only note 50 octaves Cognac on private terms; 10 do. JULES ROBINS at our quotation, and 2 hhds. MARTELL'S at $6.

WHISKY—American has declined and closes very dull; 50 bbls. on private terms; 100 do. shipped at 10 ₩ cent. above, from ship at 37½c., and 500 do. low proof, in lots from store, towards the close, a 35c @ 38½c.

PURE SPIRITS—Fair demand for parcels arriving at full prices. We note sales from ship of 40 pipes at 47c cash, and 47½c, usual time; and 75 bbls. at 42½c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The bulk of the sales reported during the fortnight were made at auction as follows: 2,000 gallons at 72c; 2,500 do. at 71c, and 225 do. at 65c. At the close, 1,000 gallons by private bargain sold at 67½c.

WOODEN WARE—There were sales, ex ship, of 100 doz 3-hooped Pails, patent cars, at $3; 361 do. do. do., at $2 80; and 420 nests Tubs, at $3 50

YEAST POWDERS—Sales to the trade of 150 cs. PRESTON & MERRILL'S at $33.

Produce Market Review.

The first half of the fortnight closing was characterized by an active demand for Flour for consumption, but during the past week the dealers have had a light trade, and considerable importations having taken place from home Eastern ports, from Cuba and Australia, the market began to droop. Immediately at the close, 2,750 bbls. Haxall were put under the hammer, realizing prices marking a heavy decline upon previous quotations.

A small parcel of Wheat and several of Barley from the new crop have, within a few days, come to market.

FLOUR—Haxall was sold up to to-day in jobbing lots at $16@$15, when 2,650 bbls. were put into auction, realizing the following figures: Ex. *J. E. Thayer*, 160 bbls. guaranteed superfine, at $12; 200 do. do. do. at $11 87½; and 1,760 do. do. do., at 11 62½. Immediately after, 750 bbls. Haxall without guarantee, at $11 02½@10 65. Of the importation per *J. E. Thayer*, sold as above, 500 bbls. were afterwards resold from second hands at $12. The *Benjamin Deane*, arrived this morning from Melbourne, has 1,500 bbls. Haxall.

FROM UTAH.

The Mormon Organ Removed to Fillmore City—Mormon Sentiments—Orson Hyde's History—Brigham Young on the Migration.

We have received files of the *Deseret News* to May 5. The *News* is no longer published at Salt Lake City, the entire establishment having been removed, first to Provo, and then to Fillmore City. The paper is published on a sheet of one-half the former size, and is singularly barren of news relative to Mormon movements. An elaborate biographical sketch of Elder ORSON HYDE fills one page. The leading editorial article in the paper of the 5th of May is entitled "Queries from Utah." It makes the following inquiries:

"Upon what principle does President BUCHANAN, some of his Cabinet, and many in the Congress of the United States, seem disposed to treat a large number of American citizens in a manner expressly prohibited by the letter and spirit of the Constitution? Our fathers were commended for their patriotism and wisdom in deeming 'revolution a right,' when 'Government is a mere oppression,' and why should not their sons be applauded for cherishing a like correct and noble principle? Why cannot would be statesmen discern the truth, and practice the sound political doctrine advocated by Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, Feb. 24, 1854, when he declared, 'I say the whole subject of government ought to be left to the people of the Territories; that is the American principle'?

Self-government was the governing principle in the formation and adoption of the Constitution; way is it sought to be ignored by so many who are high in power?

These queries may be neither 'piquant' nor 'spicy' to the newsmongers, for movements of mobs and the triumph of evil are topics of more savory relish to them; yet these queries have to be met and satisfactorily answered."

In the course of an article on Kansas and the Army Bill, the *News* says:

"Shrieks for freedom in Kansas are heard all over the land; but from Maine to Mexico—from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, there is scarcely a solitary chirp heard in favor of human rights or self-government in Utah. Who would lift a voice in favor of peaceful, law-abiding, but, therefore, unpopular Utah, when so much notoriety can be gained by howling for 'bleeding' Kansas. Were Utah dependent for the maintenance of her liberties and rights on those alone whose sworn duty it is to see that she has them, in common with her sister States and Territories, what a wretched fate would be hers!"

Some items in ORSON HYDE's autobiography are interesting. HYDE is one of the ablest of the Mormon leaders, and takes a high rank in the affections of the Saints. He gives the following account of his conversion to Mormonism:

"About this time, some vague reports came in the newspapers that a 'golden Bible' had been dug out of a rock in the State of New York. It was treated, however, as a hoax. But, on reading the report, I remarked as follows: 'Who knows but that this "golden Bible" may break up all our religion, and change its whole features and bearing?' Nothing more was heard of it for a long time in that section.

Not long after this, the Campbellite doctrine began to be preached in Mentor and in Kirtland. Elder S. RIGDON was its chief advocate there. Being forcibly struck with the doctrine of immersion or baptism for the remission of sins, and many other important items of doctrine which were advocated by this new sect, and which were passed over by the Methodists as non-essentials, I left the Methodists and became a convert to this new faith.

Early in the Spring of 1830, I returned to Elyria and Florence, and became the pastor of the churches raised up the Fall previous. During the Fall and Winter of 1830, I also taught school in Florence. During this Fall, SAMUEL H. SMITH, ZIBA PETERSON, F. G. WILLIAMS and PETER WHITMER came along through that section, preaching the Golden Bible or Mormonism. I encountered them; but perceiving that they were mostly illiterate men, and at the same time observing some examples of superior wisdom and truth in their teaching, I resolved to read the famed 'Golden Bible,' as it was called.

Accordingly, I procured the book and read a portion of it, but came to the conclusion that it was all a fiction. I preached several times against the Mormon doctrine, or rather against the Mormon Bible. On one occasion, the people of Ridgeville, near Elyria sent for me to preach against the Mormon Bible. I complied with the request, and preached against it. The people congratulated me much, thinking that Mormonism was completely floored; but I, for the first time, thought that the Mormon Bible might be the truth of heaven, and fully resolved, before leaving the house, that I would never preach against it any more until I knew more about it, being pretty strongly convinced in my own mind that I was doing wrong. In the Summer of 1831, I went to Kirtland, and, under cover of clerkship in the old store of WHITNEY & GILBERT, I examined Mormonism. Read the Mormon Bible carefully through, attended meetings of the Mormons and others, heard the arguments *pro* and *con.*; but was careful to say nothing. I prayed much unto the Lord for light and knowledge, for wisdom and spirit to guide me in my examinations and investigations. Often heard the prophet talk in public and in private upon the subject of the new religion; also heard what the opposition had to say. Listened also to many foolish tales about the Prophet—too foolish to have a place in this narrative. I marked carefully the spirit that attended the opposition, and also the spirit that attended the Mormons and their friends; and after about three months of careful and prayerful investigation, reflection and meditation, I came to the conclusion that the Mormons had more light and a better spirit than their opponents. I concluded that I could not be the loser by joining the Mormons; and, as an honest man, conscientiously bound to walk in the best and clearest light I saw, I resolved to be baptized into the new religion."

Further intelligence of the movements of the three advance parties sent Southward by the Mormons, reaches us by way of California. Judge WARNER writes from San Bernardino:

"Brother LYMAN has returned from his Colorado River exploration trip, without having found a place suitable for the location of the Saints upon the banks of the stream. President DANA continues among the sours of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. The Mormons still continue moving south from the great city and the towns north of it."

A letter from a Mormon declares the Saints will have no Governor but BRIGHAM:

"Major CUMMING, Governor for Utah, had paid the Saints a visit at Provo, and called upon the good people to learn if they were willing that he should govern them. To which they responded by a long, loud, unanimous 'No!' That when we called you, you came not; that when we wanted your assistance, you gave us none; and now that our Father BRIGHAM has stood by us in times of trouble—in days of affliction; and has brought us safe thus far through life; and has secured for us the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, be it resolved, that Father BRIGHAM YOUNG be our Governor, now and forevermore, *Amen*." The Saints seemed to enjoy themselves, and say that the Son of Man came down and had not where to lay his head; was taken, mobbed and slain; all for being a law-abiding man;—and why should they complain?"

A San Francisco paper says:

"Letters come, by the mail of the 8th, from Mormons in Utah to personal friends in San Bernardino, which state that the Mormons have been ordered by YOUNG to leave all the settlements north of Provo, Great Salt Lake City included, and move south. Mr. WILLIAM MATHEWS, a well known dignitary of the Mormon church, and formerly a resident of San Bernardino, writes from Beaver city about the 13th May, that the entire population of Utah are in motion, but says he is ignorant of their destination."

BRIGHAM had made a speech to the Saints concerning the migration. He said:

"Let this people go together and be together, and let the women say there is such a thing as flax, and such a thing as a wheel to spin it. I am willing to leave this place, if I am called upon, and to take joyfully the spoiling of my goods; it is all right. It is a trouble for us to take care of the property we have, and if I knew that it was just as pleasing to the Lord, I would rather reduce it to ashes. We can move chairs, bureaus, etc. Shall we take out such things first? Charge your minds with this counsel. Bishops and all Elders of Israel, the articles of food are the first to be moved to safe places. Take care of the eatables, and see that they are well secured; take care of our grain, etc., first, and see that the Indians can't get our oxen and cows, then we will take care of the people; then if we have the time we can move more or less of the valuable furniture, and *cache* our doors, lumber, etc. Perhaps we will come back here, and perhaps not. I would as soon be here as anywhere, and anywhere as here, wherever the Lord may require me."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Defeat of Colonel Steptoe Confirmed—Details of the Engagement.

We find in the *Oregonian* a letter from an officer in Colonel STEPTOE's command, embracing a detailed statement of the recent disaster. The writer says:

"On the 7th May, Colonel STEPTOE, with C, E and H companies 1st Dragoons, and twenty five men of 9th Infantry, with two mountain howitzers, left fort Walla Walla for Colville. The officers of the command were Colonel STEPTOE, Captains WINDER and TAYLOR, Lieutenants WHEELER, FLEMING, GASTON and GREGG. After marching eight days we reached the Peloose River, and were about passing into the Spokan country when we were informed by Indians that the Spokans would resist our entrance into their country. The Spokans have always been regarded as friendly to the whites, and when we left Walla Walla, no one thought of having an encounter with them, or any other Indians on the march.

On Sunday morning, the 16th, on leaving camp, we were told that the Spokans had assembled and were ready to fight us. Not believing this, our march was continued until about 11 o'clock, when we found ourselves in the presence of six hundred warriors, in war costume. The command was halted for the purpose of having a talk, in which the Spokans announced that they had heard we had gone out for the purpose of wiping them out; and, if that was the case, they were ready to fight us, and that we should not cross the Spokan River. The Indians were well mounted, principally armed with rifles, and were extenced along our flank at the distance of one hundred yards. After some talk, the Colonel told us that we would have to fight; and we immediately put ourselves into position to move to better ground—determined that the Spokans should fire the first gun. After marching a mile, we reached a sheet of water. It was decided to encamp, and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this, except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were kept in the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

On Monday morning, May 17, we left camp to return to the Peloose, marching in the following order: H Company in advance, C in the centre with the packs, and E in rear. At 8 o'clock, the Indians appeared in great numbers about the rear of the column, and just as the advance was crossing a small stream they began firing. In twenty minutes the firing became continuous. Seeing that we must fight, and that the action must become general, I was ordered to move forward and occupy a hill that the Indians were making for, and upon which they would have a close fire upon the head of the column. After a close chase, I gained the hill in advance, on seeing which, the Indians moved around and took possession of one commanding that which I occupied. Leaving a few men to defend the first hill, and deploying my men, I charged the second and drove them off.

At this time the action was general; the three companies, numbering in all about 110 men, were warmly engaged with 500 Indians. The companies were separated from each other nearly 1,000 yards, and fought entirely by making short charges. At 11 o'clock I was reinforced by the howitzers, and the two companies began to move towards the position I held, the Indians pressing closely upon them. As E company was approaching, a large body of Indians got between it and my company, so that leaving it between two fires, they could wipe it out at once. Gaston seeing this, moved quickly towards me, having the Indians in his front, and when near enough, and I saw he was about to charge, I charged with H company. The result was, that our companies met, having the Indians in a right angle, in which angle we left 12 dead Indians.

After getting together, we kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach water, moving half a mile under a constant and raking fire, under which our comrades, TAYLOR and GASTON, fell. We finally reached a hill near the water and occupied the summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picketed our horses close together on the centre of the flat-inclined summit, and posted our men around the crese, making them lie flat on the ground, as the Indians were so close and so daring as to attempt to charge the hill, but, although outnumbering us eight to one, they could not succeed.

Towards evening our ammunition began to give out, and our men suffering so much from thirst and fatigue that it required all our attention to keep them up. To move from one point to another we had to crawl on our hands and knees, amid the howling of the Indians, the groans of the dying, and the whistling of balls and arrows. We were kept in this position until 8 o'clock, P. M., when, as night came on, it became apparent that on the morrow we must 'go under,' and that not one of us would escape. It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of these on points which we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that, if possible, some might escape. Abandoning everything, we mounted and left the hill at nine o'clock, and, after a ride of ninety miles, mostly at a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake River at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, the Nez Percés. We had two officers, five men, and three friendly Indians killed, and ten men wounded; Sergeant BALL, of Company H, missing. The Sergeant distinguished himself very much during the action, and we all hope he will yet come in.

Captain TAYLOR was shot through the neck, and Lieut. GASTON through the body. They both fell fighting gallantly. The companies fought bravely, like true men. We brought our horses back in good condition, except about thirty, which were shot during the fight. The Indians made no captures. Before the battle was near over, the Indians picked up nine of their dead. How many of them were killed is not known, but I can count fifteen; they acknowledge having forty wounded."

The *Oregonian* adds:

"The loss of the baggage train, howitzers and ammunition compelled Col. STEPTOE to retreat. It is reported that when Capt. DENT's company, who had been ordered forward, arrived on the battle field, the troops under Col. STEPTOE had but two rounds of ammunition left; and that but for Capt. DENT's timely arrival, the whole command of STEPTOE's would have been cut off and destroyed.

We have not been able to obtain the official report of either battle or of the incidents connected with it, but we are led to believe that Col. STEPTOE was decoyed into a position by the cunning treachery of KAMIAKEN, and the duplicity of friendly Indians in whom the officers of the regular army place entirely too much confidence, where it was impossible to extricate himself. The attack was evidently unexpected by Col. STEPTOE, and the disastrous consequences, the result of a well-arranged *stampede assault*, by which the animals attached to the howitzers, ammunition and baggage wagons became unmanageable.

* * * *

There were six different tribes engaged in this battle. The most formidable were the Flat-Heads, who are both numerous and powerful, and heretofore regarded as *friendly*. It would be folly to suppose that we have not a long and destructive Indian war upon our hands which will last for years, and require the strong arm of the Government to put it down. Many lives will have to be sacrificed and a large amount of treasure expended, to conquer peace, and compel these Indian fiends to conform to their plighted faith and fulfil their treaty stipulations."

A correspondent of the *Oregonian*, writing on the3d ult., from Fort Vancouver, says:

"I have just seen a letter from Col. STEPTOE, which fully confirms your idea of the affair of the 19th having been a preconcerted thing among the Indians, who did not show their hands until they thought the trap was sprung upon the troops. Father JOSEPH, of the Cœur d'Alane mission, says that the Spokans, Cœur d'Alanes and Flat-Heads have bound themselves together, to resist any attempt at the survey or location of the proposed road from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. This, then, is the ascertained cause of the revolt among the northern tribes, and must lead to a war of some magnitude.

Recent events have shown the great necessity that exists for a change in the organization of military departments on this coast. The news from Walla Walla will not reach the Department's head-quarters at San Francisco until the 6th or 10th of this month. Movements of troops, growing out of the hostile position of the Indians, cannot be made without the authority of Gen. CLARKE, which authority cannot be received at any post on the Columbia before the latter part of June."

The Portland *Times* says:

"We have positive and reliable information that there were more than one thousand Indians engaged in the attack upon Col. STEPTOE's command; that the Indians had planned an ambush into which, had the command been led, his whole force would have been utterly lost; that he suspected the device, and varied his course in order to avoid it, when the Indians commenced the attack; that the warriors, the fighting men of the Spokans, the Cœur d'Alanes and the Flat Heads were mean participants in the fight; the Father JOSEPH, the Cœur d'Alane priest, rode up to Col. STEPTOE just previous to the onslaught, and told him that the Indians were exasperated, and resolved upon fighting, because they had heard a road was to be laid out through their country from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton and that they would massacre every white man who attempted to pass through their country on such a mission. This, then, is the acknowledged, ascertained cause of the assault, and it is indisputably the fixed purpose of the Indians to prevent, if possible, any transit whatever, across the country.

The misfortune, deplorable as it is, is yet not yet so great, since it will have been the means of saving Lieut. MULEN and party, which was on the eve of starting out to open the road, and would otherwise have been massacred.

The assault was a united and preconcerted movement, on the part of the savages engaged in it. Col. STEPTOE's command escaped almost miraculously, after fighting them almost hand-to hand for an entire day. He made an unheard of and unprecedentedly rapid and safe retreat, having made a distance of 85 miles within less than 24 hours' time, and that without the loss of a man or an animal. Presuming he would be hotly pursued, he threw away everything likely to encumber his progress, and consequently there was a necessary sacrifice of some baggage and other property."

The impression was general in Oregon that there would be a general outbreak of the Indian tribes this season.

A detachment had already departed from San Francisco to reinforce Col. STEPTOE. It consisted of 250 privates, with two 6-pounders, and a large supply of ammunition. They also carried up a number of mules. The steamer was to leave them at Fort Vancouver; from thence they proceed to the Dalles, and thence two hundred miles across the plains to Col. STEPTOE's position at Fort Walla-Walla. At the last accounts the Colonel was threatened with attack by an overwhelming Indian force, and we may expect soon to hear exciting news from the seat of war.

Gen. CLARKE, commanding the Pacific division, had also thought the emergency so pressing as to sail at once from San Francisco, with his staff to the scene of hostilities.

The newspapers were devoting most of their editorial matter to the approaching election which was to be held on the 7th inst. The Crescent City *Herald* of the 9th inst., says:

"We learn from gentlemen who left Kerbyville Monday morning, that the election there was progressing, and the regular, or 'Salem' Democratic ticket receiving nearly all the votes cast.

The troops, under command of Lieutenant IRWIN, went up on 28th May, from Whale's Head to Pistol River, and camped. Not thinking of danger, they sent back the pack train under charge of R. WHITMAN, JOHN WALKER and J. H. BAKER, next morning for Crescent City, without an escort. About three miles from Pistol River the train came into an Indian ambuscade, formed by cutting brush, &c. The Indians immediately opened a fire and killed BAKER, who was riding the bell horse in front. He was shot with two balls, either of which would have proved mortal, though he ran some fifty yards before he fell. The train, with the exception of two riding animals, fell into the hands of the Indians, who hem stringed eleven of them, the other four having been taken by a band of friendly Indians. Neither WHITMAN nor WALKER was hurt. They returned for the troops as fast as possible, and on coming back with them, found the body of BAKER mutilated in a manner too horrible to describe. BAKER was about 25 years of age."

The Humboldt *Times*, June 5, says: "During the fore part of this week some two or three Indians were killed on Eel River by white men. Sheriff SEVIER has gone to arrest the men, and we do not care to give publicity to any of the flying rumors concerning the causes which led to shooting the Indians until we learn particulars. Yesterday, two white men were shot and wounded by Indians about four miles above Eureka."

Two of the Rogue River Indian Chiefs—a father and son—were sent down from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to San Francisco, by the steamer *Columbia*. On their passage down, these Indians were informed by some of the foolish passengers that they were going to be hung. The savages resolved to sell their lives dearly; so, in the dead of night, on the 11th of June, while the passengers were all asleep, these Indians stealthily rose, and, stealing from some of the slumbering guards revolvers and knives, suddenly commenced an indiscriminate cutting and shooting among the people around them. The passengers, startled from sleep by the sound of pistol shots and the shrieking of the wounded, became panic struck. The lights were put out, and an indiscriminate scene followed. One passenger was shot in the breast; three others were cut; one woman being badly injured. The officers of the boat finally armed themselves, and, after a desperate struggle succeeded in wounding and overpowering the savages. They were both wounded—one of them severely.

Later from Australia.

The Panama *Herald* was in receipt of the Melbourne *Herald* of the 23d, and the *Argus* of the 27th April.

The Legislative Council was about to close its parliamentary session. The general elections were to come off in June. The *Herald* of the 23d contains an editorial article recommending the federation of the Australian colonies. This step appears to be a very popular one with all parties. A large number of blood-horses have been imported, and sold at high prices. One horse, called *Bolardo*, half-brother to *Inurréeues*, brought $6,750. The markets were steady: labor in demand, and the report from the gold diggings continues satisfactory.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Notorious House of Prostitution Broken Up—Forty-Eight Arrests Made.

Sergeant Berney, with eight of the Mayor's squad, and eighteen of the Fourth Ward Police, made a descent about 11 o'clock Tuesday night upon the disorderly dance-house of Peter Dawson, *No.* 58 Cherry-street, arresting the landlord, his bar-keeper, musicians, female inmates and visitors—in all thirty-three men and fifteen women. The parties were locked up for the night in the Fourth Precinct Station, and were yesterday morning sent to the squadroom of the Mayor's Police, City Hall, for examination. The affidavits made by the girls exhibited a most brutal state of affairs at the den whence they were rescued. After entering the place they were departed all liberty; none of them were allowed to go out of the house, the bar-keepers situated at the entrance keeping a continual watch, prohibiting their egress. None of them were allowed to receive money, all that being paid at the bar. The affidavits further state that whenever they attempted to leave the den, Dawson, the keeper, would threaten to have them arrested for larceny, having previously secreted some article in their apartments that might be found in their possession as an evidence of their guilt. In this way they were kept in the most abject slavery, without any remuneration except their food and cheap finery.

One of the girls testified that she had not been allowed to put her head out of the house for four years and a half. They all looked miserably wretched. One of the girls says she was arrested some time ago by a policeman, who, instead of taking her to a police court, locked her up in Dawson's place.

The warrant of arrest was issued upon the following affidavits, made by two men who had until lately been barkeepers in Dawson's employment.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Christian Korner being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 25 Mulberry-street; that Peter Dawson is the keeper of a disorderly house at No. 58 Cherry-street, in this City, which he keeps as the resort of loose and vicious persons who congregate there for the purpose of debauchery; that he keeps there from ten to twelve, and sometime more females, for purposes of prostitution; that said females are not suffered to leave the place, but it is like a prison, the windows are nailed up, and the money is received by said Dawson, or his wife, from the sales of these women.

CHRISTIAN KORNER.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Steinburg, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 19 Pell street, corner of Doyer; that Peter Dawson keeps a disorderly house at No. 58 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York; that said premises are the resort of disorderly persons, who drink and tipple there; that said Dawson keeps there ten or twelve females for the purpose of prostitution; that he keeps a dance-house at said place; and that it is frequented by great numbers of vicious and disorderly persons for licentious purposes.

R STEINBURG.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1858

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Yesterday morning, the whole company—48 in all—were taken before Mayor TIEMANN. On opening Court, Mr. C. Spencer appeared on the part of the prosecution, and ex-Judge A. Phillips in behalf of Mr. Peter Dawson.

The first thing done was to bring in the male prisoners, who were nearly all sailors, speaking little or no English. The Mayor let them all go with a reprimand, except John Dove, P. Egbert, A Heray, and Joseph Eline, the musicians, who played at Dawson's for 75 cents a night each. They were detained as witnesses.

After the males had been disposed of, it was agreed to go on with the examination of the witnesses upon whose affidavits the prosecution relied at present.

Louisa Whitman being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Spencer, as follows:

I am eighteen years old, and was born in Germany; have been here three years; I signed an affidavit that I made this morning; it is true; I have lived with Peter Dawson eleven months; about twelve girls were living there prior to the officers coming there last night; the girls danced there, and prostituted themselves to whites and blacks for a living, and did so as long as I was there; I had also; I paid Dawson $6 a week; with the rest of the money I got from men I bought clothes; the house is shut up at twelve o'clock; the girls don't get drunk, but the people that come in are furnished at the two bars; had seen fighting there two or three times; there are thirteen bedrooms, besides Dawson and his wife's; he has only one child; I don't how I came to go there, I had no home; I previously lived at Dutch Henry's, No. 94 Cherry-street; he had only five girls when I was there; I never was in a place like that before.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I asked Dawson last Winter to let me go away and he refused; I once ran away and he caught me and brought me back and licked me; I was on Blackwell's Island three months; then Dawson sent for me by his barkeeper; I went down to his house with the barkeeper, who promised to let me go out whenever I liked; his name is Henry; I did not send to Dawson's for a pair of shoes to come back in; Dawson licked me several times; the first time I went there, before I went to the Island, he licked me and kicked me with his boots in the face; I have not asked him to let me leave the house since coming from the Island, for I knew what I would get; it is not long ago since he made me sleep with a black man; he told me "Any man is good enough so long as you get the money;" it is not long ago since I tried to get out at the front door, but the bar-keepers watched me and would not let me go; Dawson took hold of me and kicked me up stairs; I want to go back to my father and mother and not to stay; I have said to the Misses that I did not want to go away so that I would not get a licking.

Mary Gray was the next witness examined. She deposed as follows: I have resided at Dawson's for 4½ years last May; have staid with men up to the time of my arrest; Dawson got the proceeds of my prostitution; Dawson is the boss of the house, and of course he knows what the money is received for; I worked very hard during the day time also, and got no money for it; ran away once, and he brought officers after me to Batavia street, and said I had stolen a feather bed, silk dresses, parasol, bolsters, &c.; I had stolen nothing from him; I was taken right back to Dawson's, and was brought before a magistrate, and my own clothes put on the desk, and he said, "There, Mary, go take your clothes;" and I was taken to the house with the officers to see if I had stolen anything; when I got there the officers went down stairs, and I was locked up in a room by the missus, who swore she would lick me if I did not stay there, and Dawson told me to be a good girl; staid with men after that, but got no money; was paid for dancing, and so bought my clothes; there have been about eleven to twelve girls there during the last six months.

Cross-examined—I know Richard Steinburg, the barkeeper; was his woman; had not packed up a champagne-basket of clothes; it was Dawson's little child that toted it down to the yard; did not tell the officers that I had stolen anything; I did errands for the house, and went in and out every day, because I was the only girl they would let out; after I was taken back, Dawson told me I need not do any more work, or stay with men, but I knew very well what I would get if I did not.

Other affidavits were taken from Angie Britton, Sarah Parker, Anne Barteis, Margaret Johnson, Sarah Wyatt, Julia Kelly, Sophia Hudapal, Caroline Hairbe, Mary Gray, Josephine Shelamourg, and Sophia Edyford.

Dawson was ordered to find bail in $2,000. Mrs. Dawson in $1,000. The papers in the case will be sent at once to the Grand Jury.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	3336	3463	21	524	1289	.....
Browning's. Sixth-street	.....	115	30	45	7062	.....
Chamberlin's. Robinson-st.	.....	31	71	85	4687	.....
O'Brien's. Sixth-street	.....	47	89	64	584	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	3326	3958	211	718	13622	.....
Last week	2721	3374	188	568	8061	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857	3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year	4,690.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1214	15	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	956	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	21	524	1289	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	89	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	753	Missouri	—
New-York	149	Pennsylvania	69
Illinois	1,150	Texas	—
Kentucky	608	Connecticut	—
Indiana	315	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	317	Canada	52

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Forteith-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 14, amount to 1,951 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	—
Hudson River Railroad	965
Erie Railroad	786
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	200
Total	1,951

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 14, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	1,207
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	1,232
By Hudson River Railroad	152
Total	2,479

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, July 14, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,526	Horses	1
Hogs	1,629	Lambs	9
Sheep	2,788	Calves	202
Total			6,456

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c @ 8c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8½c.	7¾c @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	8¾c.@—

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Leaving out one week in the panic times of last year, to-day's market has been the hardest upon owners of cattle of any one we have known for several years past. The receipts for the week number almost four thousand, (3,958,) against a weekly average last year of 3,143, and this large surplus comes immediately after a succession of over-stocked markets, and at a time when every City consumer of meat who could possibly do so has gone to the country. Then, again, the country everywhere around is full of cattle, bought at previous markets for temporary grazing, so that no relief comes from the country buyers. Indeed, farmers, alarmed at the recent severe hot weather, which tells upon the pasture grounds, and also by the continued declension in price, are seriously considering whether it is not best to sell even a part of the cattle they already have.... The general quality of the bullocks offered to-day was decidedly inferior, poor grass-fed animals, looking as if short pasture and a long, hot ride had nearly taken off what little flesh they may have ever had. There were 3,403 yarded at ALLERTON's alone, and comparatively few were sold prior to this morning. A few of the best cattle went at 9c. ₩ lb. for the dressed carcases during the first sales, but we saw just as good animals go at 8½c. During the afternoon, and to one lot a shade inferior at 8c., while 6½@ 7c. were common prices for no small proportion of the poorer qualities. Taking the entire day's transactions into account, the average sales were scarcely 7¾c., or ½c.@¾c. below last week's transactions, with a liberal allowance by the sellers on the estimated weight. The average of the evening's sales were even lower than these figures. The butchers bought pretty freely, but judging from the condition of the yards at 4 o'clock P. M., 400 to 500 cattle found no purchasers at any price. Prices were better at Albany than here this week, and about 1,500 head were sold to Eastern buyers, at 3¾c.@4¼c. Of these, some 1,200 went forward, and 300 remain in pasture near Albany. There are also 600 to 800 head in and around Albany destined for this market. These, with those left over here, and others not far off, will help towards another large stock next week, unless forwarders have become so much discouraged as to stop shipping altogether. There were feeders here to-day with droves which they bought at 4c., live weight, last year. One of these informed us that the net receipts here just balanced the first cost and freight, leaving him "out" for the entire feeding. He has the company of more in the same predicament. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
56.	Ohio	H. J. Miller	Budlong & Eastman.
67.	Ill.	Clemens & Bright	Budlong & Eastman.
68.	Ky.	B. Sudduth	Vail & Co.
99.	Ill.	E. Messenger	Gillette & Toffey.
105.	Ill.	E. Virgin	S. Ulery.
54	Ill.	Hull, Boyer & Co	W. H. Harris
48.	Ill.	H. M. Staler	Allerton & Conger.
95.	Ill.	Newman & Morrison	Allerton & Conger.
1:2.	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
78.	Ky.	D. J. Salter	O. Hurd.
14.	Ky.	— Rogers	O. Hurd.
47.	Ohio	C. Hagler	Mead & Holcomb.
86.	Ohio	W. Renick	D. Barnes.
51.	Ind.	J. Mathers	Allerton & Myers.
67.	Ind.	J. H.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BACHELOR'S TORMENTS—COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTER—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTINO AND THE MAID OF MOBILE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—O'NEIL THE REBEL—WALLACE—FAMILY JARS.

FRENCH THEATRE—LE BEAU NICOLAS—L'AMANT AUX BOUQUET CLEMONT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves New-York for Liverpool..... July 17

The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen..... July 17

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, which came to hand yesterday morning, we have dates from California to the 21st ult. The most important intelligence relates to the vast emigration to New-Caledonia, which threatens to depopulate the gold region of California. As a topic of leading interest we have devoted a liberal allotment of space to the letter of our Special Correspondent, which presents a comprehensive diorama of the movement, and to such extracts as demonstrate the character of the expectations in which the adventurers indulge. The course of events in California, this feature aside, is unusually tranquil and satisfactory. The rescue of a dozen Japanese from a miserable raft upon which they were found floating in mid ocean, had excited great interest in San Francisco, as the poor fellows had been brought to that city. They were provided for by the United States Collector, Mr. WASHINGTON, and a movement was on foot to procure their restoration to their native islands upon a Federal vessel.

The tidings from Oregon confirm the previous rumor of Colonel STEPTOE'S defeat. He was caught in an ambush, the Indian force amounting to 500 warriors, while there were but 110 men in the command of the Colonel, ill-supplied with ammunition. He had been forewarned of an attack, but as the Spokanes, the promised assailants, were a tribe having the most friendly relations with the whites, he paid no attention to the admonition. The loss of Colonel STEPTOE'S command was far less than previously reported. There were two officers and eight men, including three friendly Indians, killed, and ten men wounded.

By way of California, we receive files of Utah papers to the 5th of May. The Saints appear to have vacated Salt Lake City. Their organ, the *Deseret News*, had removed its place of publication, first to Provo, and thence to Fillmore City. BRIGHAM had made a speech to the Saints, exhorting them to cultivate patience under the tribulations forced upon them by the new migration. We have no further information concerning the ultimate destination of the Mormons. Their paper is utterly silent on the affairs of the Territory.

Our advices from New-Granada hold out some hope of the final adoption of the Cass-Herran Treaty, with the inevitable change in the seventh article. The new Constitution went into force on the 22d of May, and accordingly on that day the "Republic of New-Granada" was replaced by "The Granadian Confederation."

From PERU we learn that the elections were on the eve of taking place, with every prospect of the triumph of Gen. CASTILLA. The meeting of Congress was the absorbing topic in Chili. From the Argentine States we are advised of the distinct and final refusal of Buenos Ayres to accede to the demands of the confederation, and also of an attack upon the life of URQUIZA, fortunately defeated.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans and Havana. Her advices from the latter port are to the 9th inst. They are destitute of interest.

By the way of Havana we are placed in possession of dates from Porto Rico to June 26. They are without importance.

The Pacific Mail steamer at Panama brought later advices from Australia. A movement was on foot for a federation of the Australian colonies. The elections were about to take place.

Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, having addressed a letter to Attorney-General BLACK, asking his opinion relative to the forced loans made by the Zuloaga Government, that functionary has thoroughly examined the subject in all its bearings, and come to the conclusion that the whole proceeding is unwarrantable. The position of Mr. FORSYTH is fully sustained, and he will be notified of the fact immediately.

The Board of Health were engaged, yesterday, in the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee upon "Swill Milk." There was a tolerably full attendance of members, and many listeners present. The report of the minority was sustained by the Mayor, Aldermen STARR and OWENS, and also by Councilmen BRADY and HASWELL. The swill-milk interest found themselves supported chiefly by Aldermen REED, TUCKER, and TUOMEY, and Councilman FRAZER. After discussion, lasting more than three hours, the majority report was affirmed, by a vote of 16 to 11.

The 13th Annual Commencement of St. John's College was celebrated, yesterday, at the College at Fordham, before a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who availed themselves of the occasion notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell in the morning. The exercises were all creditable in the extreme, and the young orators received the warm congratulations of the audience. Arch-Bishop HUGHES and several distinguished clergymen and laymen were present.

The term of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City closed yesterday, with the usual exhibition of the pupils. The graduating class numbered thirty-five, of whom fourteen were females. The new edifice is completed, and the chapel was used for the public exercises yesterday. The Summer vacation will continue until September.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH appeared in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and gave bail for two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury, for libelous articles published in his paper, the *Alligator*, against Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER and SIMEON DRAPER. Judge RUSSELL named $500 as the amount in each case, and Mr. SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH, of the *Sunday Mercury*, became his bondsman.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, more business was disposed of than on any previous occasion for many years past. Recorder BARNARD tried MARGARET SCHNEIDER for killing her infant child. Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT and Dr. CARROLL testify that the child was born alive. Some conflicting evidence was adduced for the defence, and the Jury convicted her of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Recorder deferred sentence till Saturday. THOMAS FENTON pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. JOHN HAGGERTY, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with an intent to rob, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. MORGAN BADGELEY, indicted with the last-named defendant for the same offence, was put on trial, but, by consent of the District-Attorney, a Juror was withdrawn, and he pleaded guilty of larceny. Sentence deferred till Saturday. MICHAEL O'DONOHUE pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the City Prison. GEORGE W. WARREN, indicted for embezzlement, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. A boy, named ANTHONY STEVENSON, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. LEVI PEARL was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. WM. WILLIAMSON, a youth, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. PATRICK G. WARDEN, indicted for mayhem, pleaded guilty to an assault. Sentence on Saturday. CALEB CUSHING, whose real name is CUSHNIE, whose father is Clerk of the Common Council in Kingston, Jamaica, who was educated in England at the Wesleyan Theological Seminary, under the celebrated Rev. Dr. WADDY, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. He tried to escape from the Tombs on Monday night, and when discovered in the attempt, attempted to stab the keeper. He has already served two terms in prison, and is known as a most desperate character. The Grand Jury were yesterday discharged for the term.

The detective police made a descent about one o'clock yesterday morning upon a burglars' den in Thomas-street, and arrested three colored men named LEONARD DE VESEY, WILLIAM HYLAND and JOHN FRANCIS. In the possession of the prisoners was found a large quantity of pawn-tickets for gold watches, jewelry, and other property supposed to be the proceeds of various burglaries. CHARLES BACHE was arrested on a charge of buying stolen goods from the other prisoners. It is supposed that DE VESEY and his gang committed the burglary some time since upon the house of Mr GRAY, No. 12 Macdougal-street, when by firing their pistols at some policemen they succeeded in making a safe escape, carrying with them about $700 worth of silver-ware. DE VESEY has served a term of ten years in the State Prison. He has been living the past two months with a white girl about 17 years of age, who, he says, is his wife. The young wife wept bitterly at being parted from her husband.

PETER DAWSON'S establishment, in Cherry-street, one of the foulest houses of prostitution even in that neighborhood, was visited by the Mayor's squad on Tuesday night, and 48 persons, men and women, were arrested and locked up for the night. Two men, who had formerly been barkeepers under DAWSON, made affidavits that DAWSON kept his place so guarded that the girls were no better than prisoners; that they could not, if they would, leave their life of shame, his minions forcibly preventing them from going outside the door, and when they ran away, capturing them again, by aid of the Police, on trumped-up charges of theft, burglary, &c. The arrests were made on these affidavits. Yesterday the whole gang were taken before the Mayor and examined. The testimony of the women substantiated the statements of the affidavits. DAWSON was released on $2,000 bail and his wife on $1,000, to answer.

Some laboring Irishmen got into a drunken fight on Tuesday evening in a groggery, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street, when two Officers of the Twentieth Ward interfered to conquer a peace. No sooner had they arrested the ringleader, one THOMAS MCGEE, than the others set upon the officers, disarmed them of their clubs, gave them a beating, and compelled them to go away, leaving the prisoner in their hands. A reinforcement of officers was soon obtained, MCGEE rearrested, and with him six others arrested. The wife of MCGEE did good service with her teeth and finger-nails. The swelled heads of the prisoners, as they were brought into Court, their black-eyes, bloody noses and torn garments, showed that they got decidedly the worst of the fight. They were all locked up to answer.

Yesterday, 2,500 bales Cotton found buyers at full prices. Flour was salable and steady. Wheat and Corn were in better request. Prices of Wheat closed higher. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, and Molasses, exhibited no really new feature. Coffee and Sugars were less active. Freights continued to favor ship-owners, with 744 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets still continue to be over-stocked. About 4,000 bullocks have been received within a week, against 3,143 as the weekly average for last year. The country around New-York is already full of cattle, taken out from previous over-supplied markets; while the large number of persons now absent from the City greatly diminishes the demand for consumption. Under these circumstances, cattle sold lower yesterday than at any market for several years, with the exception of a single day during the panic season last Autumn. The average price of cattle, yesterday, was 7¾c for the estimated dressed weight, while it has often been up to 12c. and 13c. If butchers do not reduce their retail charge, they should be looked after, to say the least. The only excuse for them is that coarse meat sells slowly, and they have to make up on choice cuts.

The Indian Victory in Washington Territory.

The defeat of Colonel STEPTOE by the Indians is confirmed. The original statement was that he had been waylaid by a combined band of Pelouses and Snakes, amounting to 1,500 warriors, and so routed. We questioned this representation, and with it the whole story, since the eighty braves of the Pelouse tribe were alone unequal to the contest, and the Snakes had no local habitation in the Territory at all. The conflict, it appears, occurred on the banks of the Pelouse river, whence the blunder of assuming Pelouse Indians to have been participants in it; and the real combatants were the Spokanes, which, by an exceedingly licentious misprint, might be taken for Snakes. Colonel STEPTOE left Fort Walla-Walla on May 7 with his command, consisting of three companies, amounting to 110 men in all, and a few friendly Indians. His destination was Fort Colville, and as none but friendly tribes lined his projected path, he unhappily neglected to take sufficient ammunition; and also refused to credit rumors that the Spokanes, who inhabited the country north of the Pelouse, would in all probability attack him. He had passed into their district, when the hitherto friendly tribe met him in large force, and required him to return. He still urged forward, however, until the throng of savages, and their threats, admonished him of his serious danger; when he commenced a rapid retreat, regaining the river, only to be assaulted by his pursuers with the utmost fury. His assailants numbered five hundred warriors. The battle lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until ended by the darkness at night. Their ammunition exhausted, and nearly encircled by a foe, whose numbers were steadily increasing, notwithstanding the numbers destroyed by our brave fellows, there seemed no hope for the detachment, but flight. Abandoning their stores and howitzers, they therefore fled in the darkness; and only rested when surrounded by the friendly Nez Perces. In addition to eight privates and friendly Indians killed, the troop lost two excellent officers, Captain TAYLOR and Lieutenant GASTON, who both fell fighting gallantly.

Clear as the account is—and we derive it from a letter written by an officer of the command—the subject is still left involved in difficulties which the official dispatches alone can clear up. The Spokane tribe referred to consists, according to the reports of Governor STEVENS, of eight bands, numbering, men, women and children, six hundred souls. They claim the entire Territory from Fort Colville to the Cœur d'Alane. It is evident that a tribe so feeble could not alone muster a force equal to their exploit on the Pelouse. What aid had they? What other tribes are disaffected? What is the extent of the insurrection? Again, Colonel STEPTOE has the reputation of being a discreet, careful officer. How are we to account for his defective preparations for the mishap that befell him? How are we to reconcile his obstinate skepticism as to the danger, even in the presence of the hostile savages themselves, with our conceptions of a prudent and judicious officer? And where was the discretion, when at last convinced, which omitted the ordinary outlook for danger, and led the command into an ambush? There is great reason to believe that Colonel STEPTOE is as little fitted for Indian service as was the ill fated BRADDOCK.

WHITEWASHING THE DISTILLERY STABLES.—The Board of Health yesterday adopted the majority report of the Swill-milk Committee of the Board of Aldermen, thus giving the official approval of the City authorities to the stump-tail nuisance. But, happily for the public health, there is no law, not even the law of necessity, to compel people to drink the stump-tail abomination. If people cannot obtain pure milk, they had better confine themselves to pure water. Unlike many other great cities, New-York is overflowing with that health-giving element.

The Policy of Territorial Acquisition.

It is in vain for the New-York *Tribune* to attempt to show any distinction of principle between the acquisition of Louisiana in Mr JEFFERSON'S time, and the purchase of Cuba or of Sonora now. No such distinction exists. Louisiana may, for the reasons which the *Tribune* specifies, have been more important to us than Cuba is. This is a matter of opinion, and the *Tribune* is entitled to the peaceful possession of its own views. We do not say that ours differ on that specific point. Indeed we can afford to concede it without the slightest prejudice to our position. Because Louisiana was a most valuable territory, does it follow that no other is worth our winning? The mouth of the Mississippi may be more important to us than the key of the Gulf into which that river discharges; but even should this be granted, are we, therefore, to say that Cuba is worthless?

Our neighbor makes no little parade of superior morality, and denounces the whole policy of territorial acquisition as a system of "bullying," "robbery" and "swindling." Are we to understand that Mr. JEFFERSON'S Louisiana purchase is exempted from the scope and effect of these epithets by its great intrinsic profitableness? Such would seem to be the drift of the *Tribune's* logic. But how the moral character of the transaction could be changed by the circumstance that without that French province we might have lost "the control of the navigation of the Mississippi," it is not easy to understand. By this system of ethics, all that is required to sanctify "robbery" and "swindling" is that their results should be splendidly profitable.

As to the advantages which have accrued to us from Florida, New-Mexico and California, it is not necessary that we should enter into the discussion which the *Tribune* proffers. If the acquisition of these regions is the desperate moral crime which that paper represents, the question of profit and loss is comparatively unimportant, unless indeed we are to accept the theory that a robbery becomes innocent whenever the booty is sufficiently large.

FRAZER'S RIVER GOLD MINES—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—By the *Star of the West*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have intelligence of a very exciting character from California. The discoveries of gold in the British territory prove to be of the richest description, fully equaling the most productive diggings in California or Australia. For particulars our readers are referred to accounts which we copy this morning from San Francisco papers, and especially to the highly interesting letter of our correspondent in that City. It will be seen that a perfect stampede for Frazer's River has taken place, threatening, in fact, the depopulation of California. Within the two months next preceding the 20th of June, fifteen thousand persons had sailed for the Frazer River country, and the whole mining region of California was wild with excitement. San Francisco presented an appearance similar to the scenes of 1849. Everybody was *en route* for the North, the allurements of the new diggings calling away all the floating population of the country.

Our correspondent states some important facts not understood before, relative to the navigation of Frazer's River. A steamer makes regular trips as far up as Fort Hope, which is sixty-nine miles above Fort Langley, and ninety-four from the mouth of the river. It had not been known that steamers of considerable size could be used above Fort Langley, and the fact now demonstrated is one of much importance. The distance from Fort Hope to the confluence of Thompson's River, in the centre of the gold district, is sixty-six miles. It will be seen that the difficulties of reaching this new land of promise are less formidable than was believed to be the case, and from the extent of the emigration hitherto it is estimated that at least 40,000 persons will have gone to Frazer's River from California within the first half year. That so large a depletion can ill be borne will readily be understood, and the effect upon the prospects of that State is likely to be serious.

Nor is it probable that the gold fever will confine itself to the Pacific side of the Continent. Companies were, in fact, organized weeks ago in Canada to go to New-Caledonia, and the present news cannot fail to impart a fresh impulse to such movements. Here, too, it is not unlikely that adventurers may be found in considerable numbers, to whom the expectation of gold will prove an irresistible attraction. In short, it is not improbable that the times of 1849 may be reproduced, and that New-Caledonia may become a new California.

APPEAL IN THE CANGEMI CASE.—The Supreme Court having overruled the exceptions taken by CANGEMI'S counsel, and denied the motion for a new trial, it is understood that, as the next step, application will be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings, which, if granted, may enable the counsel for the prisoner to bring the record before the Court of Appeals for the purpose of obtaining an order for a new trial from that tribunal.

Various occurrences in the course of the three trials of CANGEMI have attracted, in an unusual degree, the notice of the public, and it may be possible that still another trial will take place. It is understood that Mr. ASHMEAD, one of CANGEMI'S counsel, does not desire to be considered responsible, so far as he is individually concerned, for the motion made in arrest of judgment, on the ground of the withdrawal of the Juror MULLER, pursuant to the offer and stipulation of the prisoner's counsel, but, on the contrary, he remarked to the Court, so far as respected that point, he would have neither part nor lot in the matter. And, in regard to the charge of an attempt to bribe, made by the witnesso LUTH, no reference was, or could be, had to Mr. ASHMEAD, who was absent from the City and State at the time of the alleged transaction. Whatever imputations of unusual practice may have been made in reference to the case, do not, therefore, attach to him

Gas Explosion—One Man Killed and Three Injured.

At 4½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon an explosion of a Gas Reservoir took place at the Manufactory of the NEW-YORK Car and Steamboat Gas Company, No. 8 Gold-street, killing instantly a man named JOHN W. SHARP, and injuring several others; fracturing the leg of MORTIMER LEE, and slightly injuring BARNEY ELLSLER and THOMAS BENT.

The explosion occurred while the workmen were engaged experimenting with some cylinders, to see the amount of pressure they could safely bear. The deceased was a young, unmarried man, and resided in Brooklyn.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The St. Louis *Republican* has entered on its fifty-first volume. The Charleston *Standard's* subscription list has been merged in the *Mercury*, the name of the *Standard* being cut.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Promenading does not appear to be a favorite amusement of the American public. It seems indeed to be more of a duty, and as such is discharged punctually at the end of the first part of the programme. A few turns around the magnificent *salon*—the finest ever seen in this country—and the public sits down again gravely to its enjoyment. We are glad to notice that, notwithstanding the temerity which is evinced on the matter of the floor, the concerts themselves are increasing in public favor. Instrumental music is a rickety offspring of the lyric muse, and in all countries requires unusual care in the nursing. That the enterprising lessee of the Academy will in the end reap his reward, we have no sort of doubt. It is merely a question of endurance in the steed, which, in this as in many other instances, may starve while the grass is growing. The programme, last evening was, interpreted in a perfectly admirable manner, both by the orchestra, the soloists, (Mr. MORRAU, on the Orphicleide, received, and merited, an *encore*,) and the vocalists, Madame ZIMMERMAN, Mr. PERRINO and Mr. WEINLICH. To-night there is a change in the programme. Several novelties will be produced, among others the Overture to the "Vestale," by SPONTINI, (a grand master, who is too little known in this country;) the overture to "Jocko," by LINDPAINTER; a part of the music to "Struensee," by MEYERBEER, (the best ever composed for a drama, with the exception, perhaps of BEETHOVEN'S music to "Egmont,") and a new instrumental fantasia by the sparkling LUMBYE, called "The Dream of the Savoyard." Such a programme deserves a crowded house.

M. VIEUXTEMPS.—This great artist—for great he is in every point of view—leaves our shores to-day, by the *Borussia*. During his soiourn in America he has, we are delighted to say, received the warmest appreciation from crowded audiences. In New-York he has never played without exciting the audience to tumultuous demonstrations of applause. Compared with VIEUXTEMPS all other soloists of the present day, without exception, are mere fiddlers, for not only is he a master of all that can be done on his instrument, but his genius as a composer and fabricator of tone-pictures is so preëminently fresh and vigorous, that simply for the works he has written, he will live in musical literature and in the appreciation of coming students of noble musical writing. We are sorry he leaves, but we are glad to have the opportunity of saying this much on the eve of departure.

City Items.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS AND A RECEIVER ARRESTED—PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—A few weeks ago, the dwelling-house No. 32 Macdougal-street was broken into, and about $700 worth of jewelry and silver-ware stolen. Two policemen saw two colored men come out of the house, and attempted to arrest them, but the burglars, it will be remembered, discharged their revolvers—probably not loaded, as no harm was done—frightened away the officers, and then made good their escape. The detective police have been busy at work since, trying to get on the track of the culpable parties. Yesterday, Officers BENNATT, KING and POOL arrested three colored men giving their names as LEONARD DE VESEY, WILLIAM HYLAND and JOHN FRANCIS, who are believed to be implicated in the burglary. At No. 18 Thomas-street, where they were arrested, thirty-two pawn-tickets were found of valuable watches, jewelry, clothing, and other articles, no doubt the proceeds of various burglaries they have committed. It was ascertained that DE VESEY had considerable business transactions with CHARLES BACHE, a Frenchman, who keeps a reputed fence establishment at No. 12 Sullivan-st. The officers called on BACHE, made an inspection of his place and took an inventory of his goods. None of the missing silver ware was found,—that was probably melted long ago,—but enough was found to excite suspicion against him, and the officers dxly marched him off as their prisoner. The three colored men and the Frenchman were taken to the Tombs and committed to answer the respective charges preferred against them.

HYLAND and FRANCIS are remarkably flashy specimens of fast colored young men. They both support moustaches, and when arrested had each a gold watch and heavy chain, with a bountiful supply of jewelry, rings and dashy studs. They wear their hats as jauntily, swagger as impudently and are as imperturbably cool and self-possessed as the fastest white man in the City. DE VESEY is between 40 and 50 years of age, black as a negro minstrel, tall and firmly built, and, altogether, would be esteemed an invaluable acquisition to a Southern plantation. He has been once in State Prison for burglary. For two months past he has been living with a white girl only 17 years of age, to whom he says he is married. The girl says they are married, and she grieves sorely over the arrest of her husband. She says she belongs to a reputable family.

A QUARANTINE LUNCH.—Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, entertained a small party of official dignitaries, yesterday, at the Quarantine Grounds, in a very pleasant and hospitable manner. Among the guests were Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, and several other members of the Commissioners of Emigration; Capt. MARSHALL, President of the Board of Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, and the other members of that body; Judge BRAMHALL, of the Board of Port Wardens, and many other gentlemen. After a visit to the residence of the Health Officer, the company repaired to the upper hospital building, generally known as the "St. Nicholas," where they sat down to a very elegant and substantial lunch, or *dejeuner à la fourchette*. The band of the *Susquehanna* enlivened the occasion by playing in capital style some popular airs. After some lively speeches from the Health Officer, Mr. DEVLIN, Mr. VERPLANCK, Dr. ROCKWELL, Capt. MARSHALL and others, the company went on board the steamer *Mayflower*, and after a short trip down the Bay, returned home. Mayor TIEMANN, who was to have been present, was prevented by being compelled to attend a meeting of the Board of Health on the subject of swill-milk.

DEPARTURE OF THE VIRGINIA GUARD OF HONOR.—The detachment of the Richmond military, which volunteered to accompany the remains of LAURENS HAMILTON to this City, as a Guard of Honor, left for their home yesterday on board the steamer *Roanoke*. There was a voluntary parade, on the occasion, of Company 6 of the National Guard, in white pantaloons. The line was formed in Washington Parade Ground, and they escorted the Virginians on board the steamer in handsome style. At the dock the ranks opened to the right and left, and presented arms as their guests passed through to the steamer.

ARREST OF A PATENT SAFE OPERATOR.—On the 4th of July, JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, of Erie County, while at Staten Island, was induced to invest his funds in a patent safe speculation, and of course, lost his money, amounting to $90, together with his gold watch, leaving him entirely penniless. In his distress he applied to Officer J. W. CARNELL, of the Harbor Police, who took the case in hand, and to-day, assisted by Officer LEE, of the same force, arrested one of the parties in State-street. He gave his name as CHARLES DAYTON. His accomplice is yet at large, but is known.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.—The editor and proprietor of the *Alligator*, whose jaws have opened and closed on nearly every respectable man in the City, appeared, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions to give bail on two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of this term, for *scandala magnata* published in his paper, implicating Mayor TIEMANN, SIMEON DRAPER, PETER COOPER, and the Matron of Randall's Island. Mr. SOUTHWORTH, of the *Sunday Mercury*, became his bondsman in the sum of $500 for each indictment.

At a regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, held at their rooms, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, Tuesday evening, 13th inst, the Surgeons, Drs. MARK SRPHENSON and J. P. GARNISH, reported that they had received and prescribed for 238 new patients during the last three months.

There will be a union prayer meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Globe Hotel Chapel, corner of William and Frankfort streets. Gentlemen from abroad and citizens are invited to attend. The entrances are from William and Frankfort streets.

Why the City Hall Clock is Stopped.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state in your "City News Items" that the City Hall Clock will be stopped for a few days, to be cleaned and repaired. The Clock was made by Messrs. SHERRY & BYRUM, of Sag Harbor, and is a superior article. It has been running near five years, and given entire satisfaction. It has therefore been deemed best to have it cleaned for fear that it might injure the works if let run too long.

J. Y. SAVAGE, Jr., Regulator Public Clocks.

Personal.

The Boston *Courier* of yesterday says: "The Turkish Admiral, Mehemet Pasha, and suite leave for home in the steamer of to-day, orders having been received to that effect. They yesterday paid farewell visits to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Boston. During a somewhat protracted visit to this country, they have remained chiefly in Boston and the Admiral holds it, we understand, to be his special favorite in the United States, and between him and some of its inhabitants there has been an interchange of courtesy and kindness. He has made such good use of his time among us as to have become already quite a proficient in the English language."

The Deaf and Dumb Institution—Large Graduating Class.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; for the new establishment is of imposing dimensions, and may as well rank among the Colleges, and enjoy its Commencements as well as they. The occasion was peculiarly interesting because it was the first performance of the kind in the new establishment on Washington Heights. The splendid building in which the mutes learn to do anything but hear and speak, is at last completed. The grounds are not laid out as it is intended they shall be; but workmen are busy constructing a carriage-road from the brow of the hill to the water. A few weeks will suffice for the introduction of the new improvements, and then it will be hard to find a pleasanter place than Fanwood. The company yesterday was not large, but those who went enjoyed the occasion vastly. The usual routine of class examinations was given, satisfactorily. Then the High Class, under the tuition of Mr. LEWIS PEET, was called up to show its proficiency, and astonished everybody by demonstrating that it was "up" in French. Instruction in that language was an experiment of Mr. PEET'S, introduced two years ago. The pupils master the difficulties with great apparent ease. The exercises of this class in the school-room, were criticized by a committeeman, the Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, who made a written report yesterday. The members of the class, being the pupils who have longest enjoyed the privileges of the institution, their performances are regarded as the test of deaf mute capacity. Dr. PRIME'S report entered into elaborate particulars. The pupils were reported as proficient in arithmetic, algebra, English grammar, rhetoric, natural philosophy, book-keeping and moral science. In the study of grammar, the grammatical symbols have been employed with great success. The following are specimens of the apt replies of the pupils to various queries. A young lady, having been required to define the difference between grammar and rhetoric, wrote:

"Grammar teaches us the principles upon which language is founded, and how to combine words in sentences; Rhetoric teaches us how to ornament them and explain their meaning. Rhetoric teaches us how to write with grace and beauty; it is to language what trees and flowers are to Nature."

The following examples of metaphor were given with as much rapidity as they could be written:

"Webster's Dictionary is the telescope of the English language."

"Joy is composed of the purest and fastest flowing sands in life's hour-glass."

"Memory is the surveyor of reason."

"Vanity is the shadow of a fool."

"Conscience is the beacon-light that prevents us from being wrecked upon the shoals of temptation, or running upon the breakers of sin."

The following are specimens of antithesis:

"Modesty is the sister of meekness; but pride is the child of ignorance."

"The Sun clothes the Earth with gold; the Moon, with silver."

In French the translations were made into English, and the reverse; the phrases being repeated by the manual alphabet, and then translations immediately written with great accuracy on the blackboard.

One of the audience having put the query, "What is woman's sphere, and what are woman's rights?" one of the young ladies, (Miss MONTGOMERY,) who entered the Institution only one year ago, was called out for a reply, which she gave on a slate in a moment. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the damsel took a feminine view of the subject. Dr. PEET made a short address, and then called up some 40 pupils who had completed their five-years' course, and to whom certificates were awarded. The graduating class, numbering some thirty-five, received diplomas as follows:

Males—Michael Ahern, George W. Austin, Fred. Boyer, Calvin H. Brown, John Cahill, James H. Crippen, Mason Hilts, Everett E. Jay, James M. Keyser, John Lolue, Dennis Mahoney, Ed E. Miles, H. W. Nutting, Elnathan Rundle, Chas. P. Seaman, Jabez Shepherdson, Robt. Shepherdson, W. Van Cortlandt, Loomis W. Van Zandt—19.

Females—Margaret Abel, Juliet Berry, Ann M. Brush, Sarah J. Coddington, Elizabeth Cook, Lucina E. Kenfield, Julia A. Livingston, Maria L. Lockwood, Elizabeth Pepinger, Nancy M. Robbins, Eliza Washburn, Rhoda A. Wells, Eliza P. Woodworth—13.

The following having completed the full term of three years in the High Class, and having been *ten years* in the Institution, also graduated:

Males—John V. R. Belsey, Charles H. Larkin.

Females—Louisa Ann Wallis.

Total number of graduates (two classes) 35.

The exercises were equally varied by sundry excellent pantomimic representations by Mr. SIDNEY J. VAIL; among them, a recitation from *Hiawatha*. Dr. PEET closed with a prayer in the sign-language. Then the party went to the dining-room and were refreshed, and the day ended.

Annual Commencement at St. John's College, Fordham.

Yesterday the Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the students of the above Institution came off under a canvas tent in the magnificent lawn fronting the College. The attendance was very numerous notwithstanding the gloomy visage which Jupiter Pulvius assumed in the early part of the morning. The Archbishop, Bishop LAUGHLIN and several distinguished clergymen, and *literati* were present on the occasion. The exercises may be pronounced to be of a really excellent and refined character, and the students who spoke acquitted themselves, one and all, in an extremely creditable manner. Noll's Band was in attendance, and gave spirit and harmony to the occasion.

After the exercises had been gone through with, and the premiums awarded to the successful candidates,

The President of the College, the Rev. Mr. TELLIER, introduced to the audience Dr. BROWNSON, of New-York, as a substitute fos Mr. DODGE, who was to have delivered an address to the graduates.

Dr. BROWNSON having prefaced his remarks by alluding to the suddenness of the call which had been made on him to speak, said that he had listened to the speeches that had been made by the orators of the day with great pleasure. He had been edified and instructed. [Cheers.] He had observed marks of intellect, genius, and cultivation, which gave him hope not only for the young gentlemen themselves, but also for the community in which they were to live. [Cheers.] That day they closed their College studies, but not that day did they close their careers. [Applause.] They were only now entering upon it. The education that we received in College was not anything more than the beginning, and its main object was not to supply all that they wanted, but to teach them how to learn and how to study with profit and advantage in after life. [Cheers.] After some other remarks, the Doctor concluded, amid applause.

The Archbishop rose, amid loud cheers, to address the assembly, and said he thought he could congratulate them, as he did himself, on the fact that the few words which he had had in his mind had been already expressed much better than he could express them, and especially in so admirable an address to the graduates in that Commencement. He had listened with delight to the specimens of oratory that had been brought before them. [Cheers.] The compositions (original) and the sentiments and ideas contained therein, were worthy of maturer years and more experienced minds. [Cheers.] In them patriotism, enterprise, and other eminent qualities, had been alluded to in appropriate language. [Cheers.] Statesmen might pulliosophise and warriors fight; but there were always a few men whom history took for her own, and recorded in her immortal page. Those men who caught the eye of their cotemporaries and posterity, were always few. They found that distinction from the masses that it would be unkind and unjust to assert that this alone was the mark by which science and civilization, and merit, were transmitted throughout the world. After passing a high eulogium on those who had graduated, and on the clergy who devoted themselves to their instruction, his Grace concluded amid loud applause.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.—The entire number of publications on Temperance, made by Mr. C. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Albany, on account of Mr. E. C. DELAVAN, during the years 1854-7, was 4,034,355. The work was all performed during a period of three and a half years, averaging a little less than 1,200,000 publications a year.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE GAS EXPLOSION IN GOLD-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Second Ward Station-house upon the body of JOHN W. SHARP, who was killed by the explosion at the manufactory of the New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company, No 8 Gold-street. The evidence showed that there were not as many pounds of steam used as the dimensions of the cylinders with which the experiments were made admitted. The explosion was caused by a flaw in the iron, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was 28 years of age and resided in Brooklyn.

THE HOMICIDE OF GEORGE LEVY.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of GEORGE LEVY, who died from the effects of stabs inflicted by GEORGE RENK, about three weeks ago, during an altercation in Cliff-street. The evidence corroborated the statement of the affair heretofore published in the TIMES. The Jury rendered a verdict charging RENK with unjustifiable homicide, and he was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the dock foot of Pier No. 5, North River. From papers found in his possession it is believed to have been in the employ of JACOB KUHN, wine dealer in Ludlow-street. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Death by supposed drowning" rendered.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Denver Not Resigned—His Absence from Kansas—What the Members of the Cabinet are Doing, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14.

The report that General DENVER had resigned the Governorship of Kansas is wholly without foundation. But should he hereafter desire to return to the Indian Bureau, he will be accommodated. For the present he will remain at his post, where he has given such universal satisfaction. His temporary absence at this time was certainly a bad stroke of policy. He should have remained at his post, and exerted his influence in the Territory to bring out a full vote of the people and secure a free and fair expression of public sentiment. There can be no sufficient reason for his leaving Kansas just at this crisis, and such is the opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN. General DENVER, however, expects to return to the Territory in time to be present at the August elections.

The venerable Secretary of State is now the only Cabinet officer particularly occupied with public business. Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON are now absent, and Secretary TOUCEY and Postmaster-General BROWN leave to-morrow for their respective homes. Attorney-General BLACK contemplates a flying visit to his family, (now in Pennsylvania,) of only a week. Mr. COBB will remain, and watch the ebb and flow of the public revenue. General CASS is heavily pressed with the cares of State, and does most of his work at his private residence, where he steadily refuses to see any visitors, under any pretext what

Brooklyn Items.

REMARKABLE EVENT.—In the City Court, yesterday, MR. JOHN BENNETT, livery-stable keeper, South Sixth-street, claimed that he had been damaged to the amount of $3,000 by the overflowing of a cistern under an engine house, which undermined his premises. He brought suit, and the Jury rendered a verdict for defendants.

FIRE—ARREST.—The store of HENRY MILLER, corner Warren and Bond streets, was discovered to be on fire Tuesday night, but in season to prevent loss. The owner was arrested, on suspicion of having set fire to the premises.

IN TROUBLE.—A boy, 15 years old, a few weeks ago stole a sum of money from his father and decamped. A letter reached the father on Tuesday, post marked Boston, informing him that his son had been arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit money. It appears that some sharper got hold of the boy and changed money with him. He did not discover the character of the money until he went to the depôt to buy a ticket for home, having resolved to return to his father.

THE OUTS AND INS.—Some of the gentlemen elected to office by the present Common Council, last May, have never been able to get possession of the offices for which they sought—the old incumbents claiming their successors were not legally elected and accordingly refused to surrender. The merits of one case is now before the Courts on a *mandamus* for salary, and a decision in this case will doubtless settle the whole controversy, which embraces the Health Department and several clerkships of inferior Courts.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

BOARD OF HEALTH—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon—Mayor POWELL in the Chair.

DISINFECTED LIGHTERMEN.

Some gentleman sent a spasm through the Board by announcing that a large number of lightermen worked every day about the vessels at Quarantine, landed goods on our shores, and at night patrolled our streets with impunity, and without using any disinfecting agent. A short suspense ensued, when Alderman KALBFLEISCH stated that he thought that the Health of the city was not endangered, unless it was by the goods brought in. A desultory talk about yellow fever followed, which was ended by calling upon Dr. BOYD for an opinion. He coincided with the Mayor the great caution should be used, and accordingly the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all persons in charge of or engaged in the business of lightering goods from infected ports to and are hereby prohibited from landing or entering within the limits of the city, except so far as may be necessary to discharge their respective cargoes.

The Clerk was directed to furnish the New-York Board of Health a copy of this resolution.

THE POUDRETTE AND VARNISH NUISANCES.

The next business introduced was a resolution referred to this Board by the Common Council, to abate the nuisance in the shape of a Phosphate of Lime, and Poudrette Factory on First street, near Broadway, Eastern District, and a Varnish Factory in the Eighth Ward, and to prosecute the owners for violating the ordinances of the city.

The Mayor said that as regarded the nuisance maintained by DR BURO, in the shape of a phosphate of lime establishment, the Board of Health had been endeavoring to get rid of it for several years, and he gave the proprietor notice last Fall that he could not stay there another year.

Aldermen KALBFLEISCH and WALTERS gave it as their opinion that DR BURO's place was not a nuisance this year; that no disagreeable smell emanated from it. After a little talk, this part of the resolution was referred to a Committee of three—Alderman FRANKS, WALTERS and WHITNEY.

The matter relative to the Varnish Factory was laid over until Wednesday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have submitted their semi-annual report for the six months ending June 30, from which we abstract the following:

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1858.

Sinking Fund..	$403,486 54	City Bonds....	$239,540 42
		Kings Co. Bds.	30,000 00
		Interest on do.	1,718 89
		Bds & Mort's.	33,175 06
		Interest on do.	202 97
		Premium.....	5,697 17
		Cash.....	92 960 09
Totals.....	403,486 54		$403,486 54

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1858.....	$67,700 55
Amount received to June 30, 1858.....	27,259 54
Total.....	$94,990 09
Amount paid out to date.....	$2,000 00
Cash on hand.....	92,960 09
Total.....	$94,960 09

The loan in 1838 of $200,000, was promptly paid on the 1st inst.

New-Jersey Items.

THE NEW-JERSEY BLACKBERRY TRADE.—It is said that the blackberry crop promises to be unusually large this year. Few people are aware of the large business done in these and other berries in this and the adjoining counties along the line of the railroads. Our uplands supply a great abundance of the finest kinds. The Lambertville and Titusville stations send off some thousands of dollars' worth of this fruit; the upper depôts on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad quite as much, and they are also brought in quantities through the Flemington route, and find their way to Trenton, Philadelphia and other towns and cities. Men, women and children are engaged in picking during the season, which lasts some five or six weeks. They bring at home about four cents per quart. Some families, with their children, who have their customers to supply, realize the snug little sum of $20 per week on an average. This is a cash business.—*Trenton Gazette.*

THE CASE OF RIVIERE.—The full-length daguerreotype of Captain DE RIVIERE, which was seized upon a few days since by Deputy Sheriff FRANCIS at the suit of Mr. COLLINS, was taken from the room of MRS BLOUNT by a Mr. BROWN, and conveyed to the room of Mr. DE RIVIERE before that room was searched by the officer. Mrs. BLOUNT now desires to obtain possession of it, but the Sheriff refuses to deliver it up except on due process.

In the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday evening, the tax ordinance was taken up and reported complete at $92 000. It was lost upon a final passage, but a reconsideration was had, and the ordinance tabled. Warrants for $2,418 75 were drawn for the uses of the Board of Education. The Board soon after adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This is now the only theatre open on the east side of the City, and good performances can be found there nightly. To-night Mr. J. PROCTOR appears in two of his best characters, viz.: "Wallace" and "O'Neal, the Rebel," and farce concluding.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep death itself at bay. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 14.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s '60	102	700	Erie Railroad	18⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93½	100	do	b30 18⅝
3 000	do	93⅞	100	do	19
16,000	Mis. St. 6s	85	100	Hud. Riv. R.	a)60d 27
16,000	do	85½	300	Harlem R. R.	10
15 000	California St. 7s	87	280	Reading R. R.	a60 45
5 000	N. Y. St 5s '68	102⅞	900	do	a3 45⅛
21,000	H. R. & R. 3d m.	64	200	do	b68 45⅜
6 000	Har. R. & P. 1m.	82	5	Stonington R.	a60 40
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. s. f. c. bs.	87½	25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	51½
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	87	150	do	51⅝
1,000	Illinois F'd. bs.	83½	400	Mich S & N. I. R.	a30 22⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. r. bs. ex. p.	86	50	do	22⅝
1,000	La. C. & M. L. G. bs.	31	250	do	b30 22½
7,000	do	31½	50	do	a10 22⅝
12,000	do	31¾	50	do	22⅝
9	Bk. of New York	168	50	M. S. & N. I. pf. s. k.	b30 43⅜
5	Bk. of State of N. Y.	100⅜	50	do	b30 43⅝
23	Am. Ex. Bank	103½	50	Panama R. R.	a30 104
24	do	103⅝	10	do	104¼
80	Bk of North Am.	104⅜	40	Ill. Cent. R R.	75
10	Metropolitan Bk.	102	22	do	76
15	Commonwealth Bk.	93	100	Gal & Chic. R. R.	37
25	Park Bank	109½	100	do	b30 87½
25	Continental Bank	97	50	do	b30 87⅝
50	Canton Co.	19	405	do	87¾
19	do	19⅛	400	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	35
7	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	9⅜	160	do	b60 35
43	do	9⅝	200	do	b30 35
50	do	a60 9⅝	150	do	a30 34¾
701	N. Y. Cen. R. R	a3 84⅜	200	do	a15 35
50	do	a10 84⅝	550	Chic. & R. I. R. R	75
600	do	a30 84	140	do	75⅛
100	do	a60 83⅞	300	do	a60 74¾
200	do	84	100	do	a30 75
150	do	b30 84⅛	10	do	75⅜
250	do	84⅜	100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	5½
500	do	b60 84⅜	15	Pacific M. S. Co	74¾
100	do	a30 84	70	do	79

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$100	D., L. & W. R. R. 7s	10	Seventh Ward Bk 125
1,000	La C. & M. R. 7s	50	Ocean Bank 96
2,000	City of Wat'n 6s	40	Mech. Bank Bank 77½
100	Evans, Ind R. Bk	30	Harmony F. I Co. 89¼
100	Relief F. I. Co.	50	La C. & M. R. R. 6

Wednesday, July 14—P. M.

The *Star of the West* steamship arrived at this port this forenoon from Aspinwall with the California mail and treasure of June 20. She delivers in Gold $1,401,713. The market news is not important. The excitement in regard to the Frazer River discoveries continued, and was draining off so large a number of the California miners as to affect somewhat the production of Gold. The shipments from San Francisco, however, continue fully equal to last year. To the 15th June they amounted to $21,623,000, as against $21,620,000 to same period last season.

To the close of Change have we had no further details of the news by the *Canada*, intercepted by the Associated Press' yacht off Cape Race. The buyers of both Cotton and Grain, however, seem to be acting on the telegraphic summary published yesterday morning, and the market is decidedly firm for both staples. The movement at the Corn Exchange to-day is said to indicate the receipt of favorable intelligence by steamer *Fulton* from the Continent of Europe.

There is little or nothing doing in Exchange to-day. The next mail steamer is the *City of Washington*, on Saturday, for Liverpool. In the Money market we hear of nothing but quiet and moderate rates. On the Stock Exchange the demand, after the early call of the list, which opened at about the last prices of Tuesday, showed some improvement, and at the Afternoon Board prices were generally firmer for the Railway Shares, and strong for State securities. The closing for New-York Central was 84⅝, as against 84¼ yesterday afternoon; Erie, 18⅜; Rock Island, 75¼; Galena, 87⅝@⅞; and Toledo, 35¼. There is less animation this week in the dealings in Reading. The transactions to-day were at 45⅜ cash, and 45½ sellers' option. Pacific Mail advanced 1 ₱ cent. Panama closed steady at 104 ₱ cent. There was no peculiar or important feature in the general market to-day. The same parties who entered the market yesterday as sellers appeared disposed in the forenoon to renew their offers, but these being met by good buyers, both for cash and on time, prices rather strengthened as the business of the day progressed, showing again the gradual rising tendency of the past ten or twelve days. This feeling, as yet, finds no very apparent support from the outside public, judging from the complaints of dullness from a number of the commission brokers, except on State Stocks and a few of the dividend shares, but however this may really be, the evidences are undeniable that prices are more sensitive to the action of the *Bull* than the *Bear* account. The market at the close left off firm.

The letters by the *Fulton*, received yesterday afternoon, scarcely bear out the report of an active market for Money in London at 3 ₱ cent. A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* reports:

"The money market remains without any alteration, beyond the occurrence of the slight temporary demand for loans always experienced at the end of each quarter just before the payment of the dividends. The rate of discount for the best paper does not even under these circumstances exceed the Bank minimum of 3 ₱ cent. In the Stock Exchange advances on Government securities can still be obtained as low as 2½ ₱ cent. At the same time the funds remain stagnant with rather a heavy tendency. The amount of business is unprecedentedly small, every one holding back as much as possible."

The half-yearly dividend of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company is 5 ₱ cent.; New World 5 ₱ cent.; Excelsior 7 ₱ cent. The Bowery Savings Bank will pay on and after Monday, 19th inst., the half-yearly interest to depositors, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on sums of $500 and 4 ₱ cent. on larger amounts.

The Southern Bank of New-Orleans has declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Eastern Stockholders on the 19th day of July, at the Bank of America, in this City. After the payment of this dividend the present surplus amounts to $164,223 12, against $121,062 43 on the previous half-yearly statement on 31st December. The capital of the Bank is $1,250,000:

SOUTHERN BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 1.

New-Orleans Bonds in hands of State Auditor for circulation		$407,000
Banking-house, &c		51,776
Suspense Account		36,741
Protest Account		20
Notes and Bills Discounted		293,357
Domestic and Foreign Exchange		912,833
Cash on hand:		
Coin	$279,632	
Due by City Banks	36,098	315,731
Total		$2,017,359
Capital Stock		$1,250 000
Reserved Fund		100,000
Profit and Loss Account		114,223
Due to Individual Depositors		343,646
Dividend No. 7, unpaid	$250	
Dividend No. 8, unpaid	600	850
Circulation		208,640
Total		$2,017,359
N. B.—Surplus as per Statement of 31st December, 1857		$121,062
Amount added for the last six months after payment of Dividend declared this day		43,160
Present Surplus as per Statement of this date		$164,223
Profit and Loss Account as above	$114,223	
Reserved Fund	100,000	$214,223
Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. declared this day		50 000
Surplus		$164,223

The following is Wednesday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$320,474
Payments	313,630
Balance	5,428,372

The Receipts include $85,000 from Customs.

The Payments include $72,000 from California Drafts.

The East River Savings Bank has declared its semi-annual dividend.

The San Francisco *Shipping List*, June 19, notices the preceding fortnight's movements in Money and Stocks, thus:

"The very considerable transactions of the fortnight have given rise to an increased demand for money, while on the part of capitalists there is less disposition to come forward to the relief of borrowers. On collateral, we advance our figures to 2@2½ ₱ cent., and observe that there is a greater degree of scrutiny in regard to the character of securities. On Real Estate the rate is unchanged—say 1@1½ ₱ cent., little doing. Exchange on the East remains as last noted. There has been a quite inactive market for most descriptions. About $15,000 State 7s of '77 have changed hands at 83c.

Under the Consolidation bill of Sacramento City and County, passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is proposed to call in all the outstanding indebtedness, and reissue new bonds, bearing interest at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, instead of 8@10, as the bonds now stand. For this purpose it is proposed to issue, not to exceed $60,000 for the county, and not exceeding $1,600 000 for the city, dating from the 1st day of January, 1859; one-fourth of the whole amount to be payable on the 1st day of February, 1868; one-fourth on the 1st February, 1893; one-fourth on the 1st February, 1898; and one-fourth on the 1st February, 1903; the interest on the bonds to be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Sacramento, on the 1st day of January in each year. This has had a tendency to depress the bonds, and sales can hardly be effected. We quote Sacramento City and County bonds therefore, merely nominal."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 14—6 P. M.

The demand for FLOUR continues moderate, and quotations unchanged; sales, to-day, 1,400 bbls. at $3 for Sour; $3 75 for Superfine; $4@$4 25 for good to choice Extra Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; $4 50@$4 75 for double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand, and holders of Chicago Spring are anxious to realize at the best figures offered, as it is all in a damaged condition. Sales 34,000 bushels at 63c.@65c.; and 8,000 bushels, nearly Sound, 67c.; 5,000 bushels Red Ohio at 87½c; 4,000 bushels Club, on private terms, and 1,500 do., at 75c. CORN steady and unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels, at 59c. for sound, and 50c. for unsound. OATS dull and lower; sales 17,000 bushels at 35c.@35½c. WHISKY easier; sales 30 bbls at 21c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts in the last twenty-four hours*—1,603 bbls. Flour; 58,636 bushels Wheat; 3,365 bushels Corn; 28,626 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports in the same time*—2,887 bbls. Flour; 10,688 bushels Wheat; 13,434 bushels Corn; 28,474 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT without material change for lower grades, which are mostly wanted. White firm, and not much on the market; sales 24 000 bushels, at 90c. for White Michigan, afloat; 90c. for Red Indiana, and 66c. for warm Chicago Spring. CORN dull, and most of that here in bad condition; sales 10,000 bushels hot at 48c. OATS quiet. FREIGHTS without material change: Flour 27c., Wheat 7½c.@7¾c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—24,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 13,600 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR quiet, at $3 75 for Superfine; sales 1,000 bbls., for delivery in September, at $3 90. WHEAT firm. CORN, 60c.@61c. WHISKY, 22c. Mess PORK, $15 for good brands.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 13.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,600 bales. the lower qualities exhibiting a drooping appearance, while the better grades were firm. Sales of last three days 3,500 bales. Receipts of last three days, 2,950 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 100,000 bales. SUGAR excited; sales of 800 hhds. at an advance of ⅛c.@⅜c. CORN 75c.@87½c. India Baggings, 15¾c.@16¼c.; GUNNY BAGS, 10¾c. COFFEE; sales of 8,000 bags, at 10¾c.@11c. Stock reduced to 14,000 bags. FREIGHTS stiffer, ⅝d. asked to Liverpool.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 13.

There were no sales of COTTON to-day; Middling is quoted 12c. Sales of three days, 300 bales; receipts of three days, 240 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,700 bales, at 10c.@13¾c., the market exhibiting an upward tendency.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR quiet and lower. Howard-street and Ohio $4 25. WHEAT, new Red $1 10@$1 13; White, $1 10@$1 20. CORN firm and better; White, 83c; Yellow, 84c.@85c. WHISKY, 24½c@25c. PROVISIONS active, with an advancing tendency. BACON, 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, and 8c. for Sides. LARD firm at 10c.@11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 14.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged. CORN in active demand. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm at 25c.

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MARRIED

RICHMOND—PORTER.—On Monday, July 12, by the Rev. Wm. Richmond, THOMAS A. RICHMOND to HELENA A., daughter of E. D. Porter of Bangor, Me.

LOVELL—QUITMAN.—In Monmouth, near Natchez Miss., on Tuesday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H Ingraham, Lieut WM. S. LOVELL, U. S. Navy to J. ANTONIA, second daughter of General John A. Quitman.

DIED.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 13, MARY, wife of Benj. H. Underhill, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) July 15, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Fifth-st., without further invitation.

LOWNING.—In this City, on Monday night, July 13, ADA LOUISE, daughter of A. C. and E. S Downing, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 P. M., from No. 245 West 23d st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 12, suddenly, CHRISTIAN SMITH, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 377 Greenwich-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

TUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 13, LEVERETT C., youngest son of Burr and Sarah A. Tucker, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from their residence No. 137 State-st., near Court.

EHLERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 12, HANS J. EHLERS, Landscape Gardener, aged 55 years.

MALTBIE.—In Syracuse, at his residence on James st., on Saturday evening, July 10, Rev. E. D. MALTBIE, in the 56th year of his age.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, July 13, CHARLES D. LORD, son of David Lord, of Amherst, Mass., aged 18 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of S. S. Broad, Esq., No. 586 Pacific st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday) at 12 M. His remains will be taken to Amherst for interment.

SAVAGE.—At Argyle, N. Y., on Friday, July 9, Mrs. JANE M., wife of Thomas Savage, Esq., and sister to the late Gen. Alex. Muir, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

NESBIT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 13, JAMES HENRY, son of George F. Nesbitt, aged 15 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 15, at the Episcopal Church, Stamford.

FRANKLIN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 13, BARRY FRANKLIN, of London, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 15, at the Episcopal Church, Stamford.

BUTLER.—At Seven Oaks, Texas on Wednesday, June 30, JONAS BUTLER, late Counselor-at-law, aged 43 years and 6 months, a son of Thomas C. Butler, of the City of New-York.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 14.
Before Judge Ingraham.
DECISION.

Maria H. Metcalf vs. *Thomas S. Metcalf and others.*—The plaintiff brings this action to compel the defendants to transfer to her certain stocks and securities held by them as trustees under the will of her father.

The testator, at the time of his death, and the executors and two of the trustees resided in Georgia, and Collins, the other defendant, resides in this State. The whole of the original trust fund, except the sum of $1,991 35, was invested in Georgia, and remains so invested at the present time.

The terms of the bequest were, of the sum of $15,000 to the Trustees, "in trust for the use and benefit of my daughter, Maria H. Metcalf, until her marriage, and on her marriage the same to be settled on her and her issue, and on her death without issue, the same to be held for the use of my son, Thomas G. Metcalf, till he attains full age, when it is to be made over to him in his own right absolutely and forever."

The will also provides that in case of the death of both his children without issue, and of Thomas under age, the whole is given to his brothers and sisters, and their descendants; and in case Maria attained the age of 21 years, or on her marriage, she was to have the power to dispose of one-half of the trust property by will in the nature of a will.

It will be observed that all the trust fund is invested in Georgia by all of the Trustees; that two of the Trustees reside there, and that the consumption of this will must be according to the laws of Georgia, unless as to the small sum of $1,991 35, which has been invested in this State. These facts alone appear to me to be sufficient to deter the Courts of this State from assuming control over the funds. The Trustees are all desirous of having the question decided in the Courts of Georgia; they are all responsible, and the property and two of the Trustees are entirely beyond the reach of this Court. No order could be enforced in regard to the property, even if the Court should decide that the plaintiff was entitled to the principal of the fund.

There is also another reason why this Court should not, under the facts as now presented, attempt to exercise jurisdiction over it.

By the codicil made the first day of August, 1841, the testator transferred the interest of his son Thomas, who had died, to a daughter Mary, who was born after the making of the will.

Mary is still living, and in case of the death of the plaintiff, unmarried and without issue, would be entitled to the trust fund according to the provisions of the will, and the evident intent of the testator. She should be made a party in order that a full disposition might be made of the fund, and for the same reason the brothers and sisters of the testator, although more remotely, may be said also to be interested in the fund, and, therefore, to be necessary parties to a full adjudication upon their respective rights.

For these reasons I am of the opinion that it is not proper to make any adjudication in this action upon the rights of the plaintiff in regard to the capital of the trust fund referred to.

The Trustees, in the discharge of their duties, have so invested and managed the trust property as greatly to increase the funds. The plaintiff, in her complaint, says: "The defendants have so carefully, judiciously and prudently invested the said moneys, and managed the said trust, that the savings and income not expended for the use and benefit of the plaintiff and the accumulation of dividends, interest, &c., have increased the fund to an amount exceeding $30,000."

The complaint avers that the whole of such increase and accumulations of the original fund belongs to the plaintiff, although not used for her support and education, and the plaintiff asks to have such income to be paid to her.

The answer admits that such income not used for the plaintiff's support has been invested in the State of New-York in the name of the defendant Collins without the other trustees, in trust for Maria H. Metcalf, the plaintiff.

This fund, then, is within the jurisdiction of the Court. It is held by the trustee who is resident here, and the person and property can both be reached by the process of the Court.

There is no reason, therefore, why this Court should not adjudicate upon the rights of the plaintiff thereto, provided there is no person interested in it not before the Court.

By the will the money was given for the use and benefit of the daughter until her marriage. Although it may be that she may not have required the use of the whole income during the first part of her life, it may well be said that the testator intended it for her use as she grew older, and the surplus of the former years would supply the deficiency in later years. If there was any doubt as to the meaning of the trust use, it is explained by the word benefit, also used. If the investment is for her benefit, there is nothing to limit that benefit to support or education. The trust while she lives is solely for her benefit. No one else has any right to interfere with or claim any part of the income, and no other disposition is made of any portion of it to any other purpose. I am at a loss to see any ground on which any other person can claim a share in such income.

The trustees themselves have admitted virtually her right to the whole income, when they say they now pay over to her the whole income of the fund.

The trustees are not to dispose the income, nor are they to judge how much is needed for her support and education. A guardian of her estate would have been entitled to receive and invest the whole income, and when the trustees invested the income not needed for the plaintiff's use, they must be considered as investing for her *benefit*.

There is no pretence of any laches on the part of any other person, and of course no necessity of any other party to the action.

The plaintiff's right to this fund is clear, and here is no good reason why she should not have judgment therefor.

Judgment for the plaintiff for the portion of the income of the trust fund not paid over to the plaintiff, and the income thereon; and that the defendants transfer to the plaintiff the stock held by them for that purpose, reserving therefrom so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the balance of the principal ($1,991 35) invested in this State. The costs and counsel fees of the defendant's must be paid out of the fund; and on the transfer of the stocks, or payment of the money to the plaintiff, she must execute to the trustees a full release for all claims for interest up to the time of commencing this action.

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JARDIN D'ETE
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A grand orchestra of
FIFTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS,
Accompanied by a chorus of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
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Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
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The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford facilities and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION,
without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.
Charge for admission, on this occasion 50 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 161 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD ..... Proprietor | S. ELEXER.. Stage Manager
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
The celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 in his bizarre, astonishingly subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones. Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

DRY GOODS.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD,
SOFA TASSELS, TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE-NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.

BEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing. Steamer *Idlewild* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.

Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of Nassau and 23d sts., New York.

Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.

COMMITTEE.
JOS. B. JONES, THOS S. LAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
C. F. PIERSON, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York
Full pamphlet of information sent free by

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—TWO SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN Rockaways, entirely new and warranted, made very light for the country. Will be sold at less than cost to pay advances. JAMES B BREWSTER,
No. 396 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ACADEMIES OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—No 62 Bowery, New-York; No 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; open day and evening. Separate rooms for ladies. From Gen. Sandick, Newport—"I can truly say my own sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col Paine's tuition, together with the hundreds of others who have attended in this place."

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 246 Broadway, supplies Schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; parents with Schools, Circulars, and Teachers with positions. Especial attention paid to order for teachers. Reference to Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, Faculty Amherst College, etc. Several Music and French teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT lady, aged 29, wishes to meet with a reengagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music she only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement, she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

HOME, RENT FREE—WITH A SMALL SALARY to an elderly widow lady, over 45 years of age, in a fine location in this City. An agreeable, accomplished Christian woman, who would be happy in supervising a small family department of a well-established, first-class boarding-school, could save her rent and board, and be in good society. One having good furniture preferred. Address B. B. B., Box No. 122 *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBRELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $100, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 428 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always served the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piece warranted for three years. Prices moderate

WARREN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 426 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a large assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A PIANO-STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH cushion top and iron screw, for only $2 50, sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 85 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LEVERS
FOR
PARLOR, AREA AND SKYLIGHTS.
Can be seen in full operation at the studios of the public generally, the chief of the principal and most fashionable venues and most approved to them, by the following gentlemen:
Geo. R. Jackson's Palmetto Venetian Sash Light, patented [illegible]
Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Sash Light, patented [illegible]
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented [illegible]
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Sash Light, patented [illegible]
Specimens can be seen at Trow, Rose, Ely & Co.'s, Printers, Frank Place and College place; at the Academy of Design, Fifth-ave.; at Cole's Gallery, 597 Broadway, and at the works, containing from railings, fence shutters, sashes, skylight cases, columns, cornices, Italian gardens, and every entertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.
Nos. 95 and 97 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Vesey-st.

WILLIAM H. KENSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
☞ WILLIAM H. KENSLEY, late wholesale drug at of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GRIFFEY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and stopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wal.-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM THE TANnery of the subscribers in Ellenville, between Saturday night, the 10th inst., and Monday morning, 12th inst., from forty-five to fifty sides of OAK-TANNED LEATHER, cropped, (bellies cut off,) prepared for the roller, each side marked with a figure 2 on the butt. $50 reward will be paid for the recovery of the leather and the apprehension of the thief, or for either one. $25 J. B. FIELD & SON, Ellenville, or apply to YOUNG, SCHULZ & CO., No 37 Ferry-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 83, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

FOUND—IN THE EIGHTH AVENUE, A PURSE containing a small amount of money. The owner can have it by proving ownership and paying for this advertisement. Apply to G. B. M., No. 268 6th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good ship or steamboat and steam-tug they wish to exchange for good available timber land, can find a good customer by calling at Crook's Hotel, No. 98 Cortlandt-st., room No 27, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and after 8 o'clock in the evening, or address A. F., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO MAKE A safe investment in the patent right of a very useful machine in which a speedy fortune can be realized, may hear of a good opportunity by calling at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
D. H. SOUTHWICK.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the depot, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house 42x37, barn and stables; lot 85x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STORE IN THE COUNTRY—FOR SALE.—A great bargain for cash, or exchange for other property. The store is a large building, now doing a good business in a large thriving village in this State. For particulars, apply to NEWELL & TIGELEY, No. 3 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of all the associates is hereby called to be held at the office of the Association No. 15 Crosby-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of revising Rule No. 12 and such other rules as the members may desire. By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS C. D'EMYES, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable, and well-educated English Protestant young woman, who knows her place and her duties as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in any style; will be found fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth, having years of experience as such; no objection to travel to any part of the States or the Continent. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, from 9 to 2 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; careful and economical for her employer, and values a good home, best of reference. Can be seen at No. 376 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged English Protestant woman or would wait on an aged lady; has no objection to travel to Europe. Apply at the Employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 224 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days. Excellent employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged English Protestant woman or would wait on an aged lady; has no objection to travel to Europe. Apply at the Employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 224 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days. Excellent employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; would do light chamber work; good city references. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference; lives five years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 119 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE hard-working and well recommended girls, as good plain cooks or to do general housework. A man, small family, also wants a situation. They can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 30th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived for four years; can be seen till employed at No. 259 16th st., between 6th and 10th ave., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of a baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 163 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, or will wait on young ladies. Apply at No. 5 Madison-square, where she has lived over five years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one for housework and the other chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for three days, at No. 249 15th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 142 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT Young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

LONDON.—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st., near 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable American Protestants, husband and wife, the former as first-class waiter, and the latter as cook, washer and ironer; both can produce the best City references. No objection to a hotel or boarding house, or to go to the country. Apply at the Employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 224 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of references from his last and former employers; is a short distance in the country preferred. Address No. 222 Avenue B, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such a man can find him trustworthy and competent, as his character will certify. Address W. C., No. 862 Broadway, corner of 14th st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. Is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIging Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also an excellent waiter, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man, lately arrived from England; has good City reference and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E. H., box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P TRAINOR'S, No. 54 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store, No. 61 White st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man, to take charge of a span of horses and a cow, and to make himself generally useful about a place 15 miles up the Hudson; situation permanent for a first-rate man. Apply at No. 63 Park-place, up stairs.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen, who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, No. 53 Murray-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, one to do chamber work and waiting; a few miles in the country. Protestants preferred. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at No. 44 West 32d-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS: ONE AS cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress. None need apply unless they can bring good references. Apply this day, at No. 219 Lexington-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress. Good City references required. Apply at No. 161 Madison-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO HAS HAD experience in a law office and writes well. Apply to No. 29 Wall st., Room No 10.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH COACHMAN; HE must be entirely temperate. Good wages. Advertiser lives near Baltimore. Apply at the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st. being at Washington Heights, (Jumelsville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.
2. Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.
3. Four lots—two on 156th st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th aves., with a neat two story and basement house on 156th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order.
4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.
5. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear, near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built, nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 155th-st., with plain stable in the rear.
6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property, it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, mark

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.
Having established reliable and prompt correspondences throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates
Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.
Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.
Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, resulting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charges. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the option of right to the latter, is payment of the assessment at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.
The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
No. 40 Broad-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. Loan of 1858 and Sixes of 1872; Mobile City Eight per cent. (renewed) Bonds and other State loans, for sale by S. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, 50 Wall-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMENS FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTances purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 330 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 10th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 196 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.
NEW YORK, July 14 1858.
DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2
☞ This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and other merchandize, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and their languages spoken. CHAS. EPOFF, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

CHRISTENS EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY choice never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.
Charles H Russell, James Warren, Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing, Arthur Leary, Josh'a Gallard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell, M. W Hamilton, J. W Waterbury,
A. C. Downing, Dennis Ommer, Wm. H. Cary,
G B Lamar Jno Steward, Jr., Geo T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan, R. B. Minturn, J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H Wolfe, Reuben Withers, F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend, F. C. Foster, J Howland,
D. D. Smith, F. G Foster, Rob't S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman, J. Anthony, Jr., J. P G Foster,
J. A. C. Gray
This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 462 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $30 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 13, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $6 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-st reet,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. K. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here, on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the bank of America, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 16th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of FULTON and GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858,
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK July 1, 1858
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company No 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 26th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 26th inst. HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st. (Great Western Buildings, New York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1853.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty
NEW YORK, July 2 1858.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.
WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 10, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Wisconsin Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAIN GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to refuse the same on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Nobbs's Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Nobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 30th-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 9:30 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 4½ M., fare $2 05. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:35 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making only at Newark and Orange.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAS, 8:30, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 53 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."
FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE Captain L. M. MURRAY will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River, Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. MITCHILL, & SON, No. 15 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 Freight 5 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain C. W WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The CHRISTIAN STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9 to 11¾ cents,
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents,
Smoked Beef from 10¾ to 11 cents,
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents
Mess Pork and Dutches County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, Silver-Ware Real Albata Plated Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Baskets, Tea Sets, &c. Gold Watches, from $20 to $250.
We import our goods ourselves, and sell wholesale, which we think will be better to the trade than any other house in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 18 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *viâ* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:
INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTNAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway FRIDAY July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.
First class...$80 | Second class...$60 | Third class...$30
Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.
Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to
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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

THE WIFE OF LUMLEY MOORE.

BY ALICE CARY.

Have you not seen her many a day,
Leaning out of her door,
List'ning and looking far away—
The wife of Lumley Moore?

The leaves of the roof-tree, thick and dim,
Trembling through and through,
And little birds with necks stretched slim,
As if they listened too?

Have you not seen the air a-hush,
And tender with her praise,
And the squirrel hide in his hazel-bush,
Ashamed of his clumsy ways?

Her timid glances all aler',
As if her peace was gone,
And her step as light as she feared to hurt
The grass she trod upon?

Have you not heard her piteous sighs
That reached to other years,
And seen the light of her sweet, sweet eyes
Going out in tears?

Poor lady! when at midnight dark
The death-watch beats his drum,
She turns no more in her bed, to hark
For feet that do not come.

The brier its thorny arms all wide
Has thrown across her door,
And the lizard slips where lived and died
The wife of Lumley Moore.

GLENDOWER;

OR, THE

NORTH SEA ROVER.

A STORY OF THE COAST AND WATERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

CHAPTER I.

AN ADVENTURE.

It was just after noon, on a clear, calm day, in early June, that a Newcastle brig from the Thames, hove to off the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Robin Hood's Bay. A boat was lowered, and, when the oarsmen had taken their seats, two passengers entered, and were rowed to the shore. As soon as the latter were landed the boat returned, and the vessel filled away, and stood on her course.

Between the appearance of the two men who had thus gained a footing upon the soil of old England, there was a striking contrast. The first was a youth not over three-and-twenty, tall and well proportioned, with features of marked intelligence and manly beauty, a keen, full gray eye, and a mass of fine, glossy hair, which hung in light brown curls about his neck and temples. His skin was quite dark, having been bronzed by long and constant exposure to the storm and sunshine; but its texture was pure and firm, and even delicate in its healthy tints. His garb was a sort of undress naval uniform, half-way between that of an officer and a common sailor. He wore the ordinary blue jacket and trowsers, but the material was finer than usual. His buff vest, however, was graced with officers' buttons, and he wore an officer's sword. His cap, which was of blue cloth, also bore the 'button.' He stepped lightly, like one who is confident of his own strength, and yet there was a grace and reserve in his bearing which betrayed no bravado or self-consequence.

The second was an old man, who had certainly seen three-score years. He was short in stature, barely reaching to his companion's shoulder, and not very large in frame; but what frame he did have was compact and solid, and knit together with tough sinews. His features were bronzed and scarred, and bony, seeming to have become bronzed in substance as well as in color. In fact, he looked something like a marine petrifaction, his whole system having been thoroughly hardened by long years of kneading, baking and drying, in storm and sun and wind. His hair was of a coarse, grizzled gray, and stood out from under the broad brim of his tarpaulin hat, like the well-worn stubs of a frosty scrubbing-broom. But he had a genial, generous look, and the light of his sharp, hazel eye was clear and bright. He was dressed in an ordinary seaman's garb, and wore a stout cutlass hanging upon his left hip.

'Well, Julian,' said the old man, in a tone which was deep, full and grim, 'would ye know this place, eh?'

'Yes, Mark,' returned the youth, gazing about him; 'I think there are scenes here which I recollect, though I am sadly at fault in the matter of distances. I remember this landing-place very well, for it was here you used to bring me to sail in your boat. Isn't it so?'

'Yes, you are right, Julian.'

'And I remember that high hill, with the old ruin on it; but it seemed to me as though it were many miles away.'

'O, no, me boy. It's only a couple o' mile or so.'

'I see it's not now. But yet, Mark, the place looks familiar. I should have known it if I had been set down here alone, with no one to guide me.'

'And d'ye think ye could find yer way up to the old cot?'

'Let's see. Yes. There's the path yonder.'

'No, no, Julian,' said the old man, with a smile and a shake of the head. 'Ye're wrong there, me lad. That's the path that leads to Woldhill Hall, where the Earl o' Stanbury lives. This is our path, off here.'

'I see, now,' returned the other.

'Then we'll heave ahead,' pursued Mark; 'for we may be expected.'

A sudden flush, as of anxious hope, suffused the youth's fair features, and, without speaking, he started on.

The point where they had landed was within a small cove, flanked on either hand by ragged rocks, but with a piece of level beach at the inner extremity. To the right stretched away a high, steep hill, crowned with the ruins of some old feudal structure; to the left arose another hill, but not so high as the first, and sweeping away to a far greater distance; while directly ahead was a thick wood, which hid the country beyond. It was through this wood that the path led which the two men took.

'Julian,' spoke the old man, turning toward his companion, and surveying him from head to foot with a look of pride and fondness, 'd'ye think ye'll know yer mother?'

'Know her?' repeated Julian, suddenly stopping, and then moving on again. 'I should know her were I to meet her in any part of the world. Ah, Mark—a face like hers cannot change as some faces change, nor can a love like mine forget. My MOTHER!—oh, what music there is in those two words! But—do you think she will know me?'

'Yes,' said the old sailor, again surveying him, 'I think she will. But ye aren't the same Julian Glendower 'as I took away from England fifteen years ago. Ye've growed since then, though there's the same look upon yer face, and yer eye's got the same beamin' light. Yes—I think she'll know ye, Julian.'

'I hope she will,' returned the youth. 'She certainly will,' he added, 'if we meet her together for Mark Warrenton has not altered, and if she knows him she will know me.'

'True, I can't have altered much,' said Mark holding up his hard, crusted hands, and surveying them as though they were a type of the whole body. 'At five-and-forty I was a tough old fish, an' I aren't anything else now, at sixty. Splinter my old timbers, Julian, it don't seem nat'ral to think 'at I'm three-score. Does it seem so to you?'

'It makes but little difference how many years you have lived, Mark,' the youth replied. 'You are as stout and firm, and as brave and generous as ever. Your hand and heart cannot grow old while life remains. Your head may grow more gray, but your blood is as free and warm as ever.'

'You're heapin' it up rather high, me boy; but I'm glad it's you that said it, for I know you speak just as you think. Others might say that, and not mean it.'

'There are hundreds who would say the same thing, Mark.'

'Well, mayhap there be. But,' the old man added, as though he would change the subject, 'think how old my mother be, if she's livin.' Four score at least.'

'And, I'll warrant ye, as hale and hearty as ever,' returned Julian.

'I hope so. Leastwise, she was well the last time we heard from her.'

The two men had now reached the crown of a gentle eminence, from which the broad expanse of the North Sea could be seen, and they stopped and turned to gaze upon the water they had just left.

'Ah, me boy,' cried Mark Warrenton, with considerable enthusiasm, 'surely ye'd know this.'

'Indeed I should,' responded Julian. 'These hills, those ruins, the forest, with its great trees, and the blue ocean spread out so wide and far, all bring back to me the scenes and emotions of other years. Ah—how well I remember the strange fancies that used to haunt my mind when I stood here, and gazed off upon the great sea. How I wondered what was beyond—what kind of people lived there—what strange things were hidden on the other side of the horizon—and if I should ever see them. I didn't think then that I should spend so many years beyond them all.'

'And only think what a man you've grown to be since then,' said the old man. 'And,' he added, with another fond look into his companion's face, 'I don't want to take praise to myself; but I think I've done all I could for ye.'

'Have you not done everything?' exclaimed the youth, seizing Mark by the hand. 'Do I not owe everything to you? You have stood by me every hour, and helped me when I could not help myself.'

'I won't deny that, Julian; but I had a reason for doin' it. I did it because I loved ye—I couldn't help doin' it. If ye'd been cross, an' ugly, an' ill-tempered, I never should 'a done for ye what I have done, nor would others 'ave done it, either. If ye'd been a dunce, ye might be a cook's scullion now, instead of a leftenant of a noble Indiaman. I couldn't 'a helped ye to an officer's berth, if ye hadn't 'a had it in ye to make one.'

'Yet you've done all you could do,' returned Julian, 'and I only hope I may live to repay you.'

'There,' cried Mark, dropping his companion's hand, 'don't say no more. It's all right, and there we'll let it rest. But—Look there. There's a craft o' some sort in Midnight Bay.'

'It's a brig,' said the young man, looking in the direction pointed out.

'It must be,' responded the other. 'I wonder what such a craft can be doin' in there. I never know'd 'at anything bigger 'n a fish'n-boat could run into that bay. You remember what a narrer contracted place 'tis, an' how it's locked in with rocks?'

'I remember something about it. But are you sure she's in the bay?'

'She's either in the bay, or else on dry land, for there aren't no other water could bear her in that direction. She's in the bay, sartin.'

'May be a smuggler,' suggested Julian.

'Like as not,' assented Mark.

They gazed a few moments longer upon the tall spars, and then resumed their walk, and ere long they struck a broader path, which swept around the foot of a hill, and where the woods were more open.

'We're in the Earl's park now,' said Mark. 'We may see some deer afore we get home. He used to have lots of 'em here—the old Earl did.'

'Hark!' uttered Julian, stopping and listening attentively. 'There may be one now. Do you not hear that noise?'

'Aye, aye; I hear it.'

'Something is coming this way.'

'But it aren't a deer,' said Mark.

'It's a ——'

Before Julian could finish his sentence the old man interrupted him with—

'Ho, he, it's a woman! See! see! she's comin' this way!'

Julian started a pace forward, and saw a female running toward the spot where they stood.

'She's frightened at something,' said Mark. 'See how she runs.'

'Perhaps some wild animal has startled her,' added the young man.

'We'll see.'

In a few moments more the girl came up. Our two friends stood in her path, and she stopped. She was a fair formed being, of exquisite symmetry of frame, with features of marvelous beauty; large, soft brown eyes, and nut brown tresses, which were now flowing over her neck and shoulders. She was not over nineteen, and her garb betokened that she belonged to some wealthy family.

'What's the matter, me fairleddy?' asked Mark.

She gazed upon the speaker with a frightened look, and then turned toward Julian.

'You are not enemies!' she cried, clasping her hands beseechingly. 'You will not do me harm?'

'Do ye harm?' repeated the old man. 'Did Mark Warrenton ever do harm to anybody in distress?'

'You have nothing to fear from us, gentle lady,' added Julian. 'Tell us how we can help you, and all that we can do for you shall be done.'

'Mark Warrenton,' said the girl, hopefully. 'And ——'

'Julian Glendower,' returned the youth, as she cast an inquiring glance toward him.

'O—then you will save me, I know.'

'Save you!' exclaimed Julian, starting forward and gazing fixedly into the girl's face. 'Is this Emma Dean?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'Bless my soul—so 'tis!' cried Mark, taking her hand, and scanning her features. 'The same Emma that used to play with Julian years ago. You remember Julian. See how he's grow'd. He's an officer now; an' he's a hero too. But—ye look frightened. What's happened? Tell us.'

'Four stout men set upon me in the wood. They bound my attendant, Mary Nolan, and were going to bind me, when I slipped from them, and ran. Oh! there they come now! Save me! Save me!'

Julian looked, and saw four men approaching at a swift pace. They were stout, burly fellows, and habited in sailor garb. He bade the girl stand back, and then faced the ruffians.

'Hallo!' cried the leader of the party, as he approached the spot where the trio stood. 'Who've we got here? Stand out of the way, boy, and let me have that gal!'

The speaker was a huge fellow, tall and powerful, dark-featured and weather-scarred, with large black eyes and a black beard, which was neatly trimmed. His hair, of the same raven hue, clung about his bull-like head and neck in short curls; and, altogether, he was about as dubious a looking customer as any one would wish to meddle with. His companions looked rough enough and hard enough, but they were not of such huge proportions.

'This lady has sought our protection, Sir; and she shall have it,' replied Julian, when he had measured the giant with his eye.

'Zounds!' uttered Mark, at this point, having been regarding the ruffian attentively, 'I shouldn't forget that face nor that great body, though it's grow'd some since I saw it last. If it aren't Dixon Grunker, the smuggler, may I be blowed.'

'Eh!' cried the man thus alluded to, gazing sharply into the old sailor's face. 'I've seen this old crab before.'

'If ye remember Mark Warrenton, ye'll remember me,' said the petrified Indiaman.

'O—I remember ye. There's no need of yer tellin' me the name that belongs to such a figger-head as you've got. But I'll have to see ye some other time to talk over old affairs; I've got business now. I must have this gal.'

'Keep back!' ordered Julian, as Grunker approached him. 'I know that you have no claim here, and that your aim, whatever it may be, is one of villainy. So I shall defend this lady with my life. I give you fair warning.'

'Ha, ha, ha,' laughed the ruffian, with a scornful sneer. 'A boy and an old dried up man against four of the hardest men in the kingdom! I hardly think you're in earnest, youngster.'

Julian drew his sword, and returned the ruffian a look of defiance.

'I want no fray,' he replied, 'nor would I have blood shed; but I give not this fair lady up to you while I have life.'

'Well spoken, by the holy powers,' returned Grunker. 'But if you don't want blood shed, you'd better put up your sword, and stand out of the way. I don't want to harm ye; but have this gal I must—and quick, too.'

As the fellow spoke, he took a step forward, and made a motion as though he would push the youth out of his way. Julian might, under other circumstances, have shrunk from encountering such a gigantic opponent; but he could not refuse now, nor did he have such a thought. He trusted to his own skill and quickness of sight, knowing that mere brutal strength did not win battles. And, further—he was unwilling to strike the first blow with a mortal weapon, even in such a cause. He had just placed his foot upon his native soil for the first time after long years of absence, and he disliked the thought of shedding English blood in his first essay. So he quickly changed his sword into his left hand, and with his fist he dealt the ruffian a blow that sent him reeling back.

'Hold on, boys,' said Grunker to his men, as he saw them start, 'let me settle with this youngster.' And he advanced again.

Emma Dean had been sorely frightened during this opening scene, and now she sprang to Julian's side and caught him by the arm.

'No, no,' she exclaimed. 'Not for me! They will kill you!'

'Stand back—just one moment,' replied this youth, putting her gently away. 'I am used to such things, and fear them not. You shall go safe to your home, or—'

He was interrupted here by the near approach of Grunker, and quickly putting himself upon his guard, he cried:

'It shall be no boy's play this time.'

'No,' returned the other, whose cheek was bleeding from the effects of the blow he had received. 'This is the kind of play I'll make it.'

He aimed a blow with the heavy cutlass he carried, but it was parried with the utmost ease.

'Will you give up the gal?' he asked.

'No!' was the ready answer.

'Then I must take her.'

He rushed forward and aimed another blow at the youth, but the weapon was turned aside, and he received a wound upon the sword-arm. This served to exasperate him, and, with a fierce oath, he set on again. His three followers seemed to think that he would quickly dispose of the youngster, for they showed no disposition to advance. Mark Warrenton of course dared not interfere, for he knew that such a movement would most surely call the three idle ones into action. Emma Dean stood with hands clasped, and her eyes turned toward Heaven.

Both the combatants now went at the work in right good earnest; and the huge ruffian soon found that he had met his match. All his blows were turned aside or avoided, while he had rather more than he could comfortably attend to to look out for the blows that were returned. The sharp steel clashed with a ringing sound, and both weapons were soon sadly scarred. Finally Grunker thought to change the programme. If he could not overcome his antagonist at a fence, he could rush in upon him, and hurl him to the ground by main force; so he watched his opportunity, and at length knocked Julian's sword down with a powerful blow, and instantly leaped upon him. But he was not so witty as he had thought. His antagonist had been reading his plans as clearly as he had made them. His play showed that he was preparing for some such coup, and when he gave his last blow his very look plainly told what his intent was. So Julian was prepared. He offered no resistance to the stroke which he saw was only aimed at his sword, but let the weapon fall of its own accord, and then, quick as thought, he raised his point just in season for his opponent to rush upon it. He held it with a firm hand—it entered the ruffian's side, and passed out under the opposite arm. As he withdrew the reeking blade and started back, Grunker gave utterance to a hoarse curse, and staggered against a tree.

At this moment the tramp of a horse was heard up the road, and the three sound ruffians sprang off into the wood, leaving their leader to his fate.

CHAPTER II.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

As soon as Julian had seen the three ruffians safely off, he turned to the maiden and said:

'I trust you are safe now. But tell me—what means this? Who are these men, and what was their aim?'

'Indeed, I know not, Sir,' she replied. 'They are——'

'What is it? Are you faint?' cried the youth, as he noticed that the girl started and turned pale.

'No—it is nothing. I only saw that horseman coming.'

'Do you know him?' asked Julian, turning and seeing the new-comer.

'It is Sir Thomas Cleaveland.'

'The Earl of Stanbury?'

'Yes.'

In a moment more the Earl came dashing up to the spot. He was a young man, not more than three or four-and-twenty; with sandy hair and complexion; rather tall and muscular; and possessing one of those countenances which are hard to read from their contradictory characteristics. His features were well formed, save that his mouth was too large, and his chin a trifle too short. His eyes was of a dull, pale blue, and only took expression when his passions were aroused. He wore a gentleman's ordinary hunting suit—a green, cutaway coat, with short skirts; a long, flapped waistcoat; close breeches of fine buckskin, and high topboots. His horse was a handsome one, and valuable.

'How now?' he exclaimed, as he drew up before the scene. 'What have we here?' He seemed to be slightly startled, and a close observer could have seen that he was not well satisfied with the appearance of things.

'Only a slight brush, my lord,' answered Julian, advancing a pace. 'We found this fair lady beset by ruffians, and lent her our protection. One of them I have wounded, and the others ran off upon your approach.'

'Wounded! Where?' asked the earl, gazing quickly around.

Grunker had fallen to the ground, and as Sir Thomas saw him he uttered an exclamation of astonishment, and quickly slipped from his saddle. He had taken a step toward the wounded man when he hesitated, and turned to where Emma stood.

'Fair lady,' he said, with a show of reverence, 'I should have been here to yield thee protection from violence.'

'Generous protectors were at hand, my lord,' she replied.

A cloud gathered upon the Earl's brow, and his hands were momentarily clutched, as if in anger.

'I am glad you found succor, surely,' he resumed, 'even at the hands of strangers. But how did it happen? Who were the villains that dared to molest you?'

'They seemed to be sea-faring men, Sir, and were rough and cruel. They stopped us as we came along, and pulled us from our horses, but gave no word of explanation. They bound my attendant, and while they were thus engaged, I escaped from them, and met these kind gentlemen just in season to profit by their assistance.'

'Then you did not know the ruffians.'

'No, Sir; I never saw them before. There is one of them—the one who took the lead.'

The Earl now turned to where Grunker lay, and stooped down by his side; but what he said could not be heard. The ruffian seemed to have fainted, not so much from loss of blood as from a sort of stunning shock which had been given by the blow. He revived as Sir Thomas spoke to him, and pointed to his wound. The Earl called Julian and Mark to his assistance, and having tore open the man's clothing, they staunched the blood as best they could.

'Now,' said the young nobleman, as he arose to his feet, 'I would like to know to whom we are indebted for this service rendered to the Lady Emma.'

He gazed into Julian's face as he spoke, and the sudden start which he gave seemed to indicate that he had seen something unexpected.

'My name is Julian Glendower, Sir,' our hero replied.

'Glendower?' repeated the earl, as though trying to recall the name, but evidently only seeking to overcome the strange emotion which had seized upon him. 'I think I have heard the name. Do you belong about here?'

'I can hardly claim that honor, Sir,' replied Julian, 'though I spent a few years of my early childhood in this place.'

'This old man I think I know,' resumed Sir Thomas, turning toward Mark. He turned away from the youth as though he did not wish to look upon him any longer.

'Ye haint forgotten old Mark Warrenton, me lord,' said the sailor, with an obsequious bow.

'Oh, no; I remember you very well, and I hope I may meet you both again, but at present I must attend to these matters. I will see that this fair lady has safe conduct to her home, and I will send some of my people to take care of the wounded man. I wish you a very good day.'

Then turning to Emma Dean, he added:

'I saw your attendant back here a few rods, safely bound, but I left her for the purpose of seeking and saving her mistress. You shall take my seat until we find your own horse.'

The lady did not seem to like this at all, though she chose not to disobey. But she cast a glance toward Julian which plainly indicated that she would much rather have had his company. Our hero caught the look, and it thrilled him to the very soul. There was more in it than he could then realize, though he knew very well that the lady was beautiful, and he should be very happy in her society.

'I will see that this wounded man is cared for, so you need not wait,' said the Earl, as he noticed that our two friends lingered upon the spot.

With this hint Julian and his companion moved away; but not until the youth had once more caught the young lady's eye, and read the deep gratitude therein expressed. When they had gone a little way, and the tramp of the Earl's horse was heard in the distance, Julian stopped, and proposed that they should go back and help the man he had wounded.

'No,' said Mark. 'I guess we'd better let him be. The Earl wants to handle him himself. I don't believe the wound's a mortal one.'

'Do you think the Earl knows him?'

'Don't ask me no question, Julian. I'm puzzled.' The old man shook his head as he spoke, and passed on.

'But what is it that puzzled you, Mark?' asked the youth. 'I am puzzled too. Did you notice how his lordship started and turned pale when he saw me?'

'Yes, I seed it all; but I don't know what it means. And I seed how his lordship acted when he first went up to where Dixon Grunker lay. You didn't see that?'

'No.'

'In course you didn't, for you was lookin' at me leddy just then. But he went up to the villain just as though he'd know'd him afore; and when he spoke to him, not knowin' 'at he was faint, he seemed to feel kind of anxious like that Grunker shouldn't speak afore he thought. But don't ask me no questions, Julian, for I don't know nothin' about it.'

The young man gazed upon his companion in surprise.

'You don't think that Sir Thomas Cleaveland can be a bad man?' he said.

'I should hope he wasn't; but then a lord may be a bad man just as easy as anybody else. Howsumever, we've got nothin' to do with him, so we'll let him go. Ah—here we come to the old road that used to run to the ruins on the hill. Here's where the ghosts kicked up such merry times a good many years ago. You remember this place?'

After this, both the men seemed to feel too much interested in their own thoughts to converse further, so they pursued their course in silence. Finally, they entered upon an open country, and not far distant, at the foot of a high hill, stood a small cot, with thatched roof, and snug outbuildings. An exclamation of joy came from Julian's lips as the scene burst upon his view, and even Mark was called from his deep reverie.

'I know this place,' the youth cried. 'Oh! how natural it seems. See the old hill, and the great oaks, and the sheep upon the slope. Isn't it natural?'

'It is the old spot,' replied Mark, with much emotion. 'I was born here—this is HOME. In all the long years I've wandered over the wide world I've never once forgotten this blessed old spot. It's been a sort of anchoring ground for my hopes in times of sickness and trouble. When everything else was dark and threatening, I could turn my thoughts to this kind old spot, and think of home, and of my mother, and I'd forget my dangers and trials.'

'I've had no home to think of,' returned Julian, softly and tenderly, 'but I've had a MOTHER. Oh, Mark, I can see her face now, just as I saw it fifteen years ago, and just as I have seen it ever since. It was a heavenly face.'

'You're right, my boy. It was the beautifullest face I ever seed. But ye look sad, Julian.'

'No—not sad,' replied the youth, with an effort to shake off the cloud. 'I was thinking—suppose she shouldn't be here.'

'Oh, she will. But, see. There's the old dame in the doorway. Do you see her, me boy?'

'Yes. It is your mother, Mark.'

'Sartin 'tis. And your mother'll be with her as soon as she knows we're comin'. Don't be uneasy.'

Without speaking further the two hurried on, and were soon at the cottage door. Dame Warrenton was slightly bent beneath the weight of four-score years, but still hearty and well, and beaming with love and good will. She recognized her son while he was yet far off, and was weeping with joy when he came up. She held him to her bosom a few moments, and then led him into the cot.

'Now, where is the other mother?' cried Mark, after he had gazed around the little room.

'And this is Julian?' the old lady said, seeming not to notice her son's question, but turning to the youth and taking his hand.

'Yes, I am Julian Glendower,' replied our hero. 'Should you have known me?'

'Yes—I sartin should,' returned the dame.

'Does my mother know we are here?'

'I guess not. But sit down and rest.' The old lady spoke hesitatingly, and like one one in trouble. Julian caught at the meaning of it, and sank down with a groan.

'His mother's here, aren't she?' asked Mark.

'Not now, my son.'

'But she got our letter? She knew we was comin'?'

'Yes, she got the letter; but—she ain't here now. I'll tell you all about it by'm by. Ye'll eat something now, won't ye?'

'I am hungry.'

With this the dame left the room, and when she was gone Julian spoke:

'O, Mark, I have feared this. All the way through the wood—aye, and all the way over the sea—this fear has haunted me!'

'What d'ye mean, me boy?'

'Something has happened to my mother!'

'How d'ye know that? I wouldn't go to conjurin' up such fears afore ye have reason for 'em. Didn't the old dame say 'at she got our letter?'

'Ah—but that was more than six months ago, Mark.'

'No, no—ye forget. The Prince Charles only sailed two months afore we did, so our letter could'nt have got here over two months ago. Wait till my mother comes in.'

When dame Warrenton returned she bore a tray in her hands, and when she had prepared the table, she bade her son and his companion to sit up.

'Eat first,' she said, as she saw the anxiety upon Julian's face. 'Eat first, and then we'll talk about other matters. Ye haven't got anything to be alarmed about, Julian. Set right up here, and take hold. Set right up, and when you've done we'll talk.'

Mark obeyed the summons at once, and Julian soon followed his example. But little was said during the meal, save such questions and answers as passed between the old lady and her son; but when the cloth had been removed the young man asked, where was his mother?

'I'm goin' to tell ye all I know,' said the dame, taking a seat and smoothing down her apron by way of regulating her ideas. 'Yer mother came here, safe and sound, three weeks ago yesterday; and here she staid till three days ago. She was never better, and I never see her when she seemed to be any happier. She had heer'd how gallant and brave her son had behaved, and how he had been promoted till he was second in command of a noble ship, and she was proud and happy. But, as I was tellin' ye—three days ago she went away, and—she hasn't come back.'

'Went away?' repeated Julian. 'Where did she go?'

'I don't know.'

Julian saw that the old lady was not telling all—that she was not giving her plain thoughts—and he bade her speak plainly.

'Tell me the whole,' he said. 'I would know all, even to your fears or suspicions.'

'Aye, aye, mother—out with it,' added Mark. 'Julian's not the man to put up with minced matters, nor to be frightened at trifles. How can he steer without a clear chart and a good compass?'

'Well,' responded the dame, taking off her iron-bowed spectacles, and wiping the glasses with a corner of her neckerchief, 'I can't tell ye all I wish I could, 'cause I don't know; but I can tell ye this: Margaret Glendower came down here from Scotland, as I told ye, and she staid here till three days ago. It was in the afternoon—nigh on to this time, perhaps a little later—that she put on her light shawl, and said she'd go and take a walk. She went out into the wood, and—I haven't seen her since. I don't know where she went to, nor what has become of her.'

Julian was overwhelmed with fear and doubt.

'She wasn't out of her head, was she?' asked Mark.

'Mercy on me, no. She was never better every way.'

'But,' said Julian, 'have you searched for her?'

'Yes.'

'And can you find no traces?'

'No,' responded the dame. 'Adam Nolan—you remember Adam, don't ye?'

'I remember him,' said Mark. 'He was one of Roland Dean's men.'

'Yes,' pursued the old lady; 'and he's now Sir Roland's woodman. He has the care of all Sir Roland's parks and forests. Well—he was in here the next mornin' arter Margaret disappeared, and I asked him about her. He said he'd seen some very bad-lookin' men skulkin' round the roads for several days, and he said he was sure one of 'em was Dixon Grunker, the North Sea Rover. He's an awful bad man. He was a smuggler once; but he's a great deal worse now. He's a reg'lar pirate. Leastwise so folks say.'

'And do you mean that these wretches have got my mother?' cried Julian, with startling energy.

'I don't know, Julian. I was only tellin' what Adam had seen. But Adam'll be here this evenin', and he may know more.'

The youth asked some further questions, but he could gain no further information; and as he was assured that Adam Nolan had been on the search, and would come after supper to report, he made up his mind to wait until the woodman came. He could not enjoy conversation upon tamer subjects now, so he left Mark to tell their adventures, while he went out of doors to calm himself if he could. But there was no calm for that soul under such a weight. He had been living upon the hope of meeting his mother—of seeing that sweet smile, and resting his head upon that fond bosom once more—he had based all his joys and aspirations upon her supporting and encouraging love—and thus to find the cup dashed from his lips in the very hour when he had thought the blessed draught all his own was bitter indeed.

'Oh!' he cried, as he sank down upon a stone at the foot of the hill, 'this can be no home for me if I find not my mother! My heart shall find no bond here if her love be wanting!'

CHAPTER III.

THE OLD RUIN.

Just at sundown Adam Nolan made his appearance at the cot. He was a stout, burly, red-faced, flaxen-haired, good-natured-looking fellow, some forty years of age, with a keen, penetrating glance in his bright blue eye. But little of the Norman could have got mixed up in his blood. His ances try had surely been Saxon from times far removed, and the family tree had not suffered from exotic scions.

'Har-r! this be old Mark, sure enough,' he cried, as he seized the old sailor by the hand.

'Aye, aye, good Adam,' Mark returned. 'This is I; and I should sartinly know 'at this was you. By the powers, ye don't grow old a bit, me boy.'

'Why should I? But where be little Julian? Eh! Be this he?'

'Yes,' replied the youth, taking the woodman's great hand in his own. 'And I am glad to see you, Adam. I should have known you, I am very sure.'

'But—good Woden! how thou'st grown. Bless me, I'd ne'er 'a know'd thee, Julian. But I ha' heard o' thee, boy—I ha' heard o' thy deeds, brave boy—and I be glad to see thee.'

Adam then turned to the old dame, and, having saluted her, he took a seat.

'Now, good Adam,' said the old lady, 'we'll pass over other things, and come right to the business you and I have had in hand. Julian is uneasy and fearful for his mother's sake, and ye know I aint very easy about it.'

'Aye,' added the youth, moving his stool nearer to the woodman, 'if you have learned anything, pray let me know of it.'

'I'll tell thee,' returned Adam, gazing first upon the dame, and then upon Mark, and finally fixing his gaze upon the youth. 'I ha' hunted some, an' watched a good many movements. I saw my sister Mary just as I was comin' away, an' she told me her adventure in the wood—how the Rover and his men bound her, and seized her mistress—and how her mistress hied away, and how thou didst smite the huge rogue and save the lovely Emma. By the great Thor, but thou'rt sinewy, brave boy.'

Julian would have blushed before the honest fellow's admiring gaze, but he was too eager to learn of his mother, so he simply nodded, and remained silent.

'However,' resumed Adam, 'I had seen those rogues before. I ha' watched their upcomin's and downgoin's, and ha' seen that they belong to the brig that lays at anchor in Midnight Bay.'

'We saw that brig,' interrupted Mark, 'we saw her spars as we came up from the cove—and we wondered what such a craft could be doin' in there.'

'She be in there for mischief,' said the woodman, with a dubious shake of the head. 'Dixon Grunker be one of the worst villains that carries his head on his shoulders.'

'But don't the people about here know that the villain is there?' asked Mark, with some surprise. 'Why—we've heard o' this North Sea Rover 'way out in India.'

'There b'an't many people about here to take a note o' such things.'

'But there's the earl, and Sir Roland.'

'Aye—I know,' returned Adam, with a nod of the head; 'but they may be busy about other things. My master be proud and lazy, though good-natured and honest. The earl be young and high, and more full of huntin' an' sportin', an' the likes o' that, than troublin' pirates. Yet it may be strange that the villains b'an't taken. However, there they be, an' I've been on their track. They would a' taken my young leddy, if they could, and—I shouldn't wonder if they'd taken'——

'My mother?' whispered Julian, as the woodman hesitated.

'Yes—I'm afraid they have. It must a' been them.'

'But you do know? Have you any proof?'

'I know this. The villains ha' been prowling around here for over a week, and I'm sure they were in the wood on the very afternoon your mother disappeared.'

'Then she may be on board the brig,' cried the youth, starting from his seat.

'Nay, nay—I think not so,' returned Adam. 'The rovers are too wise to keep her there. I've had my eye upon another place. The rogues ha' been seen to go up an' down the hill, to an' fro the old ruin. If they've hid thy mother, I'd sooner think of searchin' for her there than anywhere else.'

'Mercy!' exclaimed Julian, starting half way across the floor, and bringing his hands vehemently together, 'what can this mean? What can those wretches aim at in thus seizing upon a mild, unoffending and defenceless woman? What has she done that she should be thus marked out for their wickedness?'

'What had the leddy Emma done?' interposed Adam.

'Aye,' resumed Julian, 'what had she done? By the heavens above me, these foul fiends shall feel the weight of my arm, if they have done this thing! Let us to the hill at once, and if my mother be there we shall find her.'

'That's my idee,' answered Mark, readily.

'And it's the right one,' added Adam. 'We'll go round by my lodge and get lanterns, and set out at once. They won't be very likely to be much on their guard to-night, for I don't imagine they suspect that they ha' been seen in that region.'

The plans for setting out were soon arranged, and Dame Warrenton lent as much assistance as was in her power. She bade Mark to be careful, and not expose himself needlessly, calling him her 'boy,' and exhibiting all a mother's fondness for a loved child. Julian buckled on his sword, and secured his pistols within his belt, while Mark armed himself in like manner; and when this was done the three men left the cot. It was already well into the evening, though the beaming stars, in a clear heaven, gave light enough to enable them to find their way without difficulty. They soon struck into the forest, and at the distance of a mile came to the woodman's lodge. It was a well-built, comfortable hut, and as they approached, three large dogs came out and commenced to growl, but at a word from their master they returned to their kennels. In a moment more the door was opened, and Adam's good wife made her appearance, with a candle in her hand.

'It's me, Peggy,' said the woodman.

She retreated as she heard her husband's voice, and the three followed her into the cot. Peggy was a stout, buxom woman, with flaxen hair and ruddy face, and seemed a fit companion for her mate. When Adam had explained to her the object of their mission, she entered into the spirit of the plan, and seemed proud and happy to see her husband thus engaged in so worthy an enterprise. She thought not of the danger where one of her own sex was to be rescued from villains, or, if she did, she kept it to herself.

Adam Nolan armed himself with a brace of pistols and a short ax, and having procured and lighted two lanterns, one of which he gave to Mark Warrenton, keeping the other himself, the party set forth again.

The hill upon which the ruin stood was close by the sea, the eastern base being washed by the waves, and its summit was about four miles distant from the woodman's lodge. The path to be followed was not a very good one, having been used but little in many years, but Adam knew it well, and bade his companions to follow him without fear of being led astray. The first three miles were through a deep, heavy wood, where it would have been pitchy dark without the lanterns, and even as it was, they were obliged to tread carefully. Adam Nolan might have sped on at a far swifter pace, for he was at home in the tangled forest, but his companions found it more difficult, and he only moved on fast enough to accommodate them. At the end of an hour the way became more difficult still, the path being, in many places, overgrown with briars and vines, but they passed on, and finally began to ascend the hill.

'From the looks of this way, I should not suppose that any one had been up here before us,' said Julian, as Adam stopped to pull a tangled vine from the path.

'I guess we're the first that ha' traveled it for a year,' returned the woodman.

'Then the pirates must have found their way up by another route?'

'Yes. They've a way direct from the bay, which be only on the other side o' the hill. It's a hard way, and one difficult to find, though there be little woods like upon this side, but it's mostly rocks and devious twistins, and no mortal unacquainted would find it in a month. My father showed it to me many years ago, but I've not used it much.'

'But which d'ye s'pose used to be the reg'lar road to the old castle?' asked Mark.

'Oh—this was it,' returned Adam. 'Many a year ago, when brave Saxon lords and Norman knights used to hold wassail, and knock each other's brains out for sport, yonder ruin was a stout place, and this road was wide, and horses could prance up and down. The other way, among the rocks, was only a secret passage for escapin' to the sea in case of need. Them was strange times.'

Mark admitted that they must have been, and also suggested that there were some strange things in the present. Adam assented to this, and then the party moved on up the steep hill in silence.

After a tedious climbing of an hour longer, the three adventurers stood close by one of the angles of the remains of the old wall. It was a wild, dark looking mass of ruins. The walls were crumbled, but parts of the bastions were standing, and more than half of the main tower was in its place. Beyond this tower stood portions of what had been the lord's dwelling, and toward that point the attention of the party was directed.

'It's either in or under there that the rogues must have found shelter,' said the woodman. 'There be two rooms in fair order that used to open from the great hall; and then there's any number of cellars, and holes, and dungeons, down in the rock underneath. Them may sometime fill up, but they can never tumble down nor crumble away. Now hide thy lantern, Mark, and we'll move on.'

The old sailor concealed the light beneath the flap of his jacket, and they then commenced to make their way over the rocks and creeping vines. They had gained the court, and were moving steadily across, when Adam stopped, and touched Julian upon the arm.

'Dost see that?' he whispered, pointing with his finger toward the wall before them.

The young man looked, and saw a faint line of light beyond what seemed to be a window, or doorway.

'They're here sure enough,' the woodman continued. 'Now let's creep carefully, and we may soon gain a peep at 'em.'

The three men moved noiselessly forward, and ere they had reached the wall they heard the sound of voices, as of men engaged in revelry. At length they passed beneath the open arch through which the light had been seen, and beyond they saw another passage, which seemed to lead to a roofed apartment, the one in which they now stood being all open overhead. When they had gained this second place they saw an open space in one corner through which the light flowed in a broad stream, and the voices were now distinct. They crept cautiously forward over the stones and rubbish, and finally gained a point where they could look into the apartment from whence the light came, without being seen by those within. It was an embrasure of some sort, and a lot of vines, which had crept up the wall, formed a curtain over it, through which our three friends could gaze with little trouble.

The apartment beyond was large and high, and near the centre stood a stout oaken table, around which sat six men. They were rough, uncouth-looking fellows, and Julian recognized three of them as the ones who had been with Grunker in the forest, and who had fled at the approach of the Earl. There were pieces of bread and meat scattered about over the table; but the freebooters had done eating, and were now engaged in drinking and carousing. There were several large flagons before them, and each man had a pewter drinking-cup.

'I' faith,' said one of them, as he tossed off a cup of wine, 'you should have seen the youngster handle his sword. I thought our big captain was the best man in the kingdom, but may I be starved and go athirst if the young 'un didn't match him.'

'But what in the name of sense does our captain want with these women?' asked a second. 'Here we've been layin' idle over a week, just for this odd freak of his. What does he mean to do with 'em?'

'I don't know,' answered the first speaker.

The New-York Times.

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[illegible] NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

The U. S. Steam-Frigate Colorado Crippled.

Vessels of the Home Squadron Ordered to Greytown.

Philadelphia Fitting Out Slavers—One Thousand Slaves Landed from One Vessel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The *Colorado*, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer McINTOSH, arrived here on the 30th ult., from Aspinwall, after communicating with the *Plymouth* and the steamer *Fulton*, off the harbor of Havana. She (the C.) did not go into that port in consequence of yellow fever and small-pox among the shipping.

Shortly after anchoring at Key West, it was discovered that the *after crank of the crank-shaft of the C. was completely broken in two, thus rendering her engines perfectly useless!* The *C.* will have to proceed immediately to some Northern port for *repairs* and to be *cleansed*, for her hold is in such a *foul and filthy* condition that it is almost impossible to breathe the air in all parts of the ship. Besides, her iron work is very defective, much of it having given away upon the slightest strain. She would probably lose her masts in an ordinary squall. It would be wise for the Navy Department to order this ship to Boston, and transfer her officers and men to the *Roanoke*, which has recently been repaired, and it would save time and money to do so at once. If the Government anticipate any exigency in our public affairs at Greytown or Aspinwall, the *Wabash* and *Macedonia* could be sent down until the *Roanoke* came out. Let the *Colorado* be thoroughly overhauled, as was the *Roanoke*, and there is no doubt she can be made a magnificent ship; her architectural proportions and perfect symmetry being without fault. But, I learn from good authority, that the *C.* and the *R.* were built out of the *same pile of timber*: and if decayed timbers were found in the *R.*, it is reasonable to suppose there are some in the *C.* In many respects, it is said, she is certainly a weak ship—in her bows and stern particularly—and the Department should have her carefully examined. She was badly fitted out, in every respect, at the Gosport Navy-Yard. Her engines have performed without fault, from the time she left Hampton Roads until her arrival at Key West—steaming nearly the whole distance—and the untoward accident to her machinery has caused much despondent feeling among her officers and men. She is rendered perfectly unserviceable, in her machinery, by this break down, and also requires some alteration to make her reliable as a sailing ship. The *C.* is certainly the handsomest war steamer yet built by our Government.

The *C.* will, doubtless, proceed to Boston about the 1st of August. She comes alongside the Government wharf here, to fill up, for she is very light—being without coal in her bunkers.

The officers and crew are fine specimens of our service; and Flag-Officer McINTOSH has endeared himself to them by his urbanity and officer-like bearing. I am assured he would not willingly part with the *C.*, but the flag-vessel of this station should be a steamer, of sufficient fleetness to communicate with celerity his orders to the ships of his squadron.

The *Wabash* has been in this port about twenty days, waiting orders. The *Macedonian* arrived on the 3d inst. *Dolphin* sailed on a cruise the 7th, and will shortly return for further orders.

A few days before the arrival of the *C.*, a large slaver, a ship, having on board *one thousand slaves* appeared off this port and was spoken by a pilot. Captain informed pilot she was chased off Cape St. Antonio by a British cruiser. I have since learned, her cargo was successfully landed at or near Bahia Honda. Recently a large slaver was fitted out on the coast of Yucatan; and I hear from good authority that she was furnished with water-casks, &c., sent out from Philadelphia!

A slave brig was taken near this port a short time ago, probably chased in by the *Styx*, as that vessel came in next day. The brig was seized—captain and crew, *all foreigners*, escaped.

The Fourth of July was observed at Key West by the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Macedonian* and *Dolphin* firing simultaneously a national salute at 1 P. M.

There is an American bark here with yellow fever on board, having lost her supercargo. She is from South side of Cuba.

Key West is perfectly healthy.

It is much to be regretted that the Government does not finish the coal-house commenced some time ago. The coal sent out for our war steamers is now thrown up near the beach in bulk, and exposed to the weather. This exposure, in a short time, renders it almost useless for generating steam. Much of the Government money is wasted in this way. The building is ready for its roof; the timber for the roo is upon the spot, but will soon be so decayed as to be unfit for the purpose! This is a miserable policy on the part of our Government. *Trees are growing within the walls of the coal house!* Key West is unsurpassed in locality as a coaling depôt for our war steamers. Fort Taylor commands the entrance and protects the town and shipping.

It is rumored that the *Isabel* brought dispatches from our Government for the vessels of the Home Squadron to concentrate at Greytown, but nothing further has transpired as to the cause of this movement.

1 P. M.—I learn that the United States steamer *Water-Witch*, Commander RODGERS, just arrived from Havana, will be dispatched in half an hour for Charleston, S. C., with the Flag-Lieutenant of the *Colorado*, bearing important dispatches to the Navy Department. I further learn that, unless the *C.* is immediately ordered home to some *Northern* port and *broken out*, a fearful epidemic may be anticipated from her foul and filthy condition. Symptoms of fever have already appeared in her. The *Wabash* could remain in these waters until the *Roanoke* could be prepared, and there are the strongest reasons given on shore here why the flag-officer of the Home Squadron should not be separated from the *Colorado*.

X.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Friday, July 9, 1858.

The flag-ship *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL BARRON, bearing the flag (blue) of flag-officer E. A. F. LAVALETTE, has finished taking in coal, water and provisions, and is now ready for sea. Advantage has been taken of the fine weather to practice target-firing and boat-exercise.

She is without doubt as efficient an armed vessel as any that floats. Since leaving New-York she has maintained her well-earned reputation, and will do honor to her country wherever she may be ordered. She will perhaps make a cruise round Cuba and return here to meet the next mail.

The flag-ship *Colorado*, Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDINER, bearing the flag (red) of flag-officer JAMES McINTOSH, arrived here on the 30th ult. Upon examining the machinery, the after crank of after engine was found broken in the web, between the hub and pin, rendering the engines useless until a new crank-shaft can be procured and fitted, which will require at least three months.

It is to be regretted that, in addition to the accident to the engines, the condition of the ships is such as to render a medical survey necessary. The Board will probably recommend her to go to some of the Northern yards, to be broken out, tanks removed, and the bilges thoroughly cleansed the stench has become alarming, and fears are entertained of an epidemic. In case the doctors do not condemn her, prompt sanitary measures will be adopted, and she will take in coal as ballast and proceed to Aspinwall, in obedience to orders received by last mail. Third Assistant Engineer FRANKLIN K. HAIN has tendered his resignation.

The brig *Dolphin* got under way at noon of the 7th, and went to sea next morning. We learn she has gone to Aspinwall *via* Havana. She was reported quite healthy.

Passed Midshipman ALEXANDER F. CROSMAN has been detached from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Dolphin*, as Acting Master, in place of ÆNEAS ARMSTRONG, who went home (sick) in the store-ship *Relief*.

The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. URIAH P. LEVY, arrived on the 3d. On her passage from Havana, she fell in with an English steamer, supposed at the time to be the *Styx*, but since ascertained to be the *Devastation*; both vessels beat to quarters, and kept company for about an hour, when the steamer hauled off, and the *Macedonian* kept on her course.

Pilot-boat *Fairy*, of Key West, reports that, on the 1st inst., about 8 A. M., he spoke a ship of about seven hundred tons, painted black, with bright masts, and black yards, no name on her stern, windsails down each hatch, and every indication of being a slaver. She hoisted Spanish colors, the Captain was a Spaniard, and, in broken English, told the pilot that he had been chased off the Coast of Cuba by a man-of-war. The pilot says he was quite near, an distinctly saw slaves on board. The brig *Dolphin* was in sight, but far to leeward.

The steamer *Water Witch*, Commander RODGERS, arrived here from Havana, morning of 19th, and will proceed immediately to Charleston with dispatches for our Government. I send this by her, in advance of the mail.

Key West is unusually healthy.

The *Constellation*, *Saratoga* and *Plymouth* are hourly expected.

More about the Colorado.

A letter from a private source, dated Key West, July 10, from a person familiar with the facts, writes as follows concerning the condition of the *Colorado*:

The *Colorado* went up to the Government wharf to-day to take in coal to bring her down in the water, being very light, preparatory to her going to New-York or Boston. She will probably leave here by the 24th or 25th July. She must go home to repair her machinery, which will take some three or four months, and to break out her *foul and filthy hold*, which it would be *unsafe* to do in this climate. The officers at the Gosport Navy Yard should be held to a strict accountability for sending this fine ship to sea in such a condition. She was sent to sea *without going into dock*; and she was also very foul in her bottom—*oysters and grass*—which prevented her sailing qualities being thoroughly tested. Her breaking down may be regarded as *Providential*; for, had her machinery been in a condition to have gone to San Juan, *and have gone there*, the lives of many officers and men *would have been sacrificed to this neglect of duty* on the part of the officers at the Gosport Yard.

Arrival of the Water Witch at Charleston.

From the Charleston Mercury, 13th.

Yesterday morning the side-wheel tender U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, of 378 tons burden, and about fifty seamen, &c., on board, arrived in our port from Key West, Fla. She came here in about 2½ days, and is now anchored off the battery.

She brings dispatches from the flag-officer, McINTOSH, of the steam-frigate *Colorado*, for the Secretary of the Navy. The late orders of the British Government had entirely stopped the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers. An American vessel in Havana, supposed to be intended for the Slave-trade, was lately sunk by her owners to prevent her being examined by the authorities. A clearance had previously been refused her, at the request of the American Consul. The latest dates from Havana, at Key West, represented the yellow fever as prevailing badly among the shipping. The *Water Witch* left at Key West the United States steam-frigates *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and sloop *Macedonian*. The *Colorado* has broken one of her cranks, and is at present unable to work under steam. The U. S. sloops *Jamestown* and *Plymouth* were cruising off Havana, but the *Dolphin* had been sent to order them into Key West.

The following officers are attached to the *Water Witch*:

Commander—JOHN RODGERS.
First Lieutenant—H. K. Stevens.
Second Lieutenant—G. L. Welsh.
Third Lieutenant—C. H. Wells.
Fourth Lieutenant—A. Prendergast.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—W. D. Harrison.
Chief Engineer—W. C. Wheeler.
Assistant Engineers—Z. K. Bird, W. B. H. Wharton and B. E. Chaseling.
Captain's Clerk—Henry S. Miller.
Boatswain—John Brisco.
Gunner—W. N. Willets.

The *Water Witch* will remain in our port for a few days.

The following comes from Washington:

The *Wabash* and *Macedonian*, sent to the Gulf, are ordered to pursue their original course to the Mediterranean. The *Fulton*, *Arctic* and *Water Witch* are ordered home, leaving the original Home Squadron in possession. The *Fulton*, *Water-Witch* and *Harriet Lane*, mounting ten guns in all, compose the main force for Paraguay, and under Capt. PAGE, can hardly get ready before the 1st of October, or reach their destination before January.

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned, under the late act, one sloop to be built at each of the ports of Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola; the seventh is yet undetermined, but claimed by Washington, and urged for Philadelphia. Political necessities will probably decide in favor of a small side wheel steamer, for the Chinese seas, to be ordered at San Francisco.

The United States Steamer Fulton at Tampico.

The commander of the steam-frigate *Fulton* has been severely censured for refusing to assist a fleet of American merchantmen in defrauding the Custom-House at Tampico of its duties. An officer of the vessel has addressed the following letter to the Mobile *Register*, vindicating Lieutenant ALMY:

SIR: In your paper of the 9th ult., I noticed a violent, and to those who know the facts, an uncalled for attack on Lieutenant ALMY, of the United States steamer *Fulton*, and on the Navy generally. I would have answered that article at the time of its appearance, had I not been prevented by sickness. I would have answered it then, as I do now, not as the champion of Lieutenant ALMY, but in order to give the country a true statement of the case, and to show how facts can be perverted when interest calls for their perversion, and to show also the delicate duties officers of the Navy have sometimes to perform.

The steamer *Fulton* went into the Tampico River about the middle of April. She found there four American vessels detained to pay duties before proceeding up to the city of Tampico. These vessels were detained by an order from Gen. GARZA, who commanded all the forces in the State of Tamaulipas fighting for (JUAREZ) one of the Presidents of Mexico. By a proclamation from this President, the custom-house for the city of Tampico had been established at the mouth of the Tampico River, and as he had possession of that territory, of course he had the right to start a custom-house there, and would have had the right (had he wished to exert it) of preventing vessels from going to Tampico at all, as that town was in a state of siege.

The captains of the vessels so detained refused to pay the duties there, on the plea that other duties would be exacted of them on their arrival at Tampico. Was that the fault of Gen. GARZA?

One of the captains (he of the brig *Stetson*) refused even to show his manifest, whereupon Gen. GARZA had part of the cargo taken from that vessel in order, as he stated, to see that there were no arms or ammunition on board. Thus matters stood when the *Fulton* arrived.

After Lieut. ALMY communicated with some of the subordinate officers of GARZA, he sent an officer to have interview with GARZA himself, and sent by that officer a letter demanding explanations for his conduct, and demanding redress for these (as he supposed) injured vessels. The officer whom he sent invited GARZA to come on board the *Fulton* and have an interview with Lieut. ALMY, thinking that by bringing the two commanders in contact, the business would be sooner settled. GARZA promised to come and did come the next day. On his arrival on board he went into the cabin, and was there three or four hours, explaining to Lieut. ALMY why he had detained these vessels, and why he had taken a part of the cargo out of the brig *Stetson*. The course he had pursued coincided with the views on the subject of WHEATON and KENT. ALMY saw that GARZA had done nothing but what he had a right to do, but at the same time insisted that the cargo of the *Stetson* should be restored by GARZA, and if any things belonging to her had been lost or destroyed, that he (GARZA) should pay for them. This he promised to do, and the cargo was put on board that vessel again. ALMY then requested GARZA to allow these vessels to proceed to their destinations. After some hesitation on the part of GARZA, he assented.

The vessels were taken to Tampico or to sea as they desired. I will state here that no duties were asked from vessels leaving Tampico, but only their pilotage over the bar, which the captains said had been paid in Tampico, but the authorities at Tampico had no pilots at the bar, and the vessels bound to sea were cheated out of their pilotage before leaving the city. That was certainly no look-out of GARZA's. Gen. GARZA, in the interview I have alluded to, told ALMY that if any more vessels came in he should compel them to pay duties before going up the river. Whether ALMY assented to this, or not, I do not know; but letters were sent by the different Consuls in Tampico to the captain of a Spanish frigate lying outside the bar, to warn vessels bound to that place of the state of affairs. An English vessel came, bound to Tampico, and, although an English man-of-war was there, the vessel did not come in, because she knew she would have to pay double duties.

If the captain of this English man-of-war had had any show of right on his side, do you think he would have let the opportunity for promotion slip? Unquestionably not! After this English merchant vessel had left, an American brig arrived, and her consignees wanted ALMY to go out and bring her up to Tampico in defiance of GARZA, law, and everything, which ALMY very properly refused to do. Was he not right? You have now the secret of the ill-feeling toward the steamer *Fulton* by the *Americans* in Tampico. The grand entertainment offered to GARZA on board the *Fulton* consisted of some sardines, crackers and wine, set on the cabin table during this long and tiresome interview. Lieutenant ALMY is charged with not sending a boat for the Consul on the arrival of the *Fulton* at Tamolco. The accusation is false. A boat was sent for the Consul and he declined going off himself, but asked the officer if he would be kind enough to allow a friend of his (the Consul's) to go off with him. The officer assented, and did bring this friend of the Consul's (a Mr. JOLLY) off with him to the ship.

I believe I have spoken of all the points in your article but one. I may have forgotten some of them, for I read it only once and have not the paper by me now. The omitted point is the rottenness of the Navy. You say it is rotten—that may be very true: but just manage somehow or other to get the nation into a naval war, and you will find that the spirits of DECATUR, of HULL, of BAINBRIDGE and of PERRY are still hovering over it, and will lead the present generation of officers on to emulate their gallant deeds. You will find that the courage of INGRAHAM in protecting his country's honor, and the calmness with which HERNDON died, will be reënacted by these officers whom your article tends to bring into contempt.

C.

The New U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

The United States steam-propeller sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is now sufficiently advanced to enable her builders announce a day for launching, which will take place on the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. The *Brooklyn* being the first Naval vessel which our Government has intrusted to merchant builders, by contract, much interest has naturally been felt for her success, and the present state of the ship, preparatory to launching, is the most desirable one for examination by any who may feel interested.

It is confidently believed that if the Government do not overload her, (as has sometimes been the case with our Naval ships, when they possess the capacity for storage,) that she will prove herself to be a most efficient vessel as regards all the desirable requisites of strength, and steaming and sailing qualities, a light draft of water, and ability to carry heavy batteries.

The *Brooklyn*, although known as a sloop of war is longer than the famous *Pennsylvania*, and it is to be trusted will be of vastly more service. Her length on deck is 247 feet, her breadth of beam 43 feet, and depth 21 feet 6 inches. Her keel is of best white oak 17 by 20 inches, and an average length of over 50 feet. Her entire frame (including the solid floor, which is 17 inches thick, and is carried up to the second futtock heads) is of live oak, and is thoroughly braced with 4½ by ⅞-inch iron, well fastened to the frame. The inner and outer coverings are of best selected white oak—the ceiling or inner covering being from 6 to 9 inches thick, and the outer planking from 5 to 7 inches. The kelsons are of white oak, being five in number. The center kelsons are 17 by 30 inches; sister kelsons 14 by 14 inches, and the bilge kelsons 16 by 18 inches, and 16 by 16 inches. The fastening is driven through, and is one-half copper and one-half Long Island locust treenails from the keel to the 18-foot line, and iron and locust treenails from that point upwards. In caulking, the oakum is driven hard up to the timbers, making the seams as solid as the planking itself. The deck-beams, ledges, carlines, water-ways and deck plank are of fine grain yellow pine. The beams are secured to the frames by 7 and 8-inch oak lodging and lap knees, and 10, 11 and 12-inch hanging knees. The hatch and scuttle combings, mast combings pin rails, &c., on main-deck are of mahogany, making a very handsome finish. The ship is intended to carry 12 nine-inch shell guns and 2 eleven-inch pivot guns. This number, however, might be increased to 24 nine-inch guns, as this is the number of her ports. The vessel is also divided into four water-tight compartments by yellow pine bulkheads of an improved construction, adding much to the strength and safety of the ship.

The *Brooklyn* will be sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing-ship, with about the allowance and outfit of a rated frigate, and will have the auxiliary power of two horizontal condensing cross-head engines of 65 inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, applied to a composition propeller 14 feet 6 inches diameter and 26 feet pitch—the propeller to be arranged to hoist up at pleasure. The boilers are Martin's patent, which have proved most successful in various naval vessels.

The engines, boilers, &c., which are in a great state of forwardness, are building at the Fulton Iron Works, by Messrs. JAMES MURRAY & Co., under the superintendence of DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq., late Engineer-in Chief of the Navy. The hull, spars, &c., are under the Government supervision and inspection of SAMUEL M. POOK, Esq., Naval Architect; and the ordnance and ordnance equipment under the direction of Captain STEPHEN C. ROWEN, Ordnance Officer at Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is expected that the *Brooklyn* will make a trial-trip in November, exactly once year from date of contract, and immediately be placed in active service.

A Veteran of the Navy.

Among the passengers on board the U. S. store-ship *Relief*, who were sent home from the Pacific squadron, was the well-known Naval veteran GEORGE D. DODD, Master's Mate, whose long and honorable term of service in the navy of his country has made his name familiar, as it has rendered his person respected and beloved by all his associates. Mr. DODD entered the naval service in the year 1799, and in 1812 was made a Midshipman. He was in many of the naval engagements during the war, and was on board the *Constitution* during her memorable fight with the *Guerriere*, every incident of which is still fresh in his memory, and they are related with all the cleverness and fluency that one would speak of the events of yesterday. In the year 1821 he was on the Pacific Station during the revolution of Chili against the Spaniards, and in his zeal for the triumph of republican institutions, he volunteered to assist the Chilians in their struggle. He was made a Lieutenant in their service, and fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Maypo. At this time they had no vessels in their navy. His services were subsequently acknowledged by a complimentary vote of the first Assembly. Some time afterwards they armed a merchant brig, of 6 guns, and placed him in command to cruise for the enemy's ships off Callao. In an unlucky moment, while becalmed, he was taken by two Spanish frigates. He was thrown into Callao Castle and kept a close prisoner of war for two years. In 1824, Commodore BALLARD, of the *North Carolina*, visited that port and released him, with orders home where he was still recognized as a midshipman in the Navy. Upon his return, however, he found that an examination had been instituted for midshipmen for admission to the grade of lieutenants. His long imprisonment and sufferings incapacitated him from proceeding forthwith to his examination, and he chose to resign, and he has ever since retained his position of Master's Mate in the service. His term of service has been over fifty years, and yet his regular and temperate habits have preserved to him much of the sprightliness of a man in middle life, while his flowing white beard and a slight stoop of the shoulders indicate that he has reached that age when his country should no longer expect of him active duty. He has, however, been fully competent until within a short period. His age and the wounds he has received should secure him a pension, and his term of service would entitle him to rank the Commander of the Pacific Squadron, were he not now disabled. He receives merely a pension as Master's Mate, which he has found too small an allowance for his own support, and having the care of two orphan grandchildren, he has been compelled to go to sea in order to provide for the support of the helpless little ones left upon his hands.

The Navy Department would do an act of justice, and confer honor upon the service, by recognizing the claims of this venerable hero, and smoothing his declining years by the bestowal of a handsome pension.

Later from Brazil.

Per bark *Roebuck*, at this port, we have the *Journal do Comercio* of Rio to June 9, two days later than the news received *via* England.

The Company for the construction of the railroad between Nitherohy and Campos, near Rio, had been formally authorized and incorporated, and the first installment on the subscriptions called for. The contract would probably be awarded to the American engineers who had undertaken part of the Pedro Segundo Railway.

The report of the failure of the Señors LLAVALLOL & SONS, of Buenos Ayres, and their house in Rio de Janeiro, is contradicted by the *Journal*.

The exports of Coffee from Rio during the month amounted to 49,912 bags. On the 8th inst. there were dispatched by ROSTRON, 2,200 bags for the United States; by J. B. THOMPSON, 1,105 bags for New-York; by HENT COLLINGS, 3,000 bags for New-York; by PHIPPS 500 bags for Baltimore; by COLEMAN & Co., 3,000 bags for New-York.

Vessels discharged, June 9.—Ship Timoor, from Newport; ship Napoleon, from Boston; bark Naramissic, from Pensacola; bark Starlight, from Pensacola, bark Gambia, from Charleston; bark Panama, from Richmond; bark T. Wave, from Darien.

Cleared, June 8.—Bark Minnesota, for Philadelphia; Bremen brig Johannes, for Savannah; bark Indus, for New-Orleans; bark Roebuck, for New-York; Hamburg bark Elida, for New York; bark Indus, for United States; bark Phantom, for New-York; bark Kedron, for New-York; bark Corilla, for New York.

Sailed, June 8.—Brig Mount Vernon, for Baltimore; schr. Josephine, for New-York.

Turks Island.

We have our files to the 30th ult. The *Gazette* of that date says:

"Since our last week's report, the demand for salt has been active. Several vessels have arrived from the United States and elsewhere for cargoes, and at the several ports of the colony the demand has improved, though not the price. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful. Quality of salt shipped between the 22d and 29th—23,976 bushels; quantity on hand—over 260,000 bushels. Price 8c.@9c."

HAVANA.

The British Visitations—More Slave-Trade Operations—Imprisonment of Don Miguel Embil—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The excitement about the British visitations has entirely subsided in this city, and scarcely any one remembers the past, notwithstanding that some one of the American cruisers is constantly signaled from the Moro, and many begin to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN inwardly rejoices at the excitement, as it gives him ample grounds to keep a large naval division in these waters to serve for some other purpose bearing on the Monroe doctrines. The officers occasionally come into port to have a good time, and chat with his Excellency. The *Plymouth* exchanged salutes with the authorities, from the outside quite an unusual thing. The attention was properly answered by the forts. This same vessel fired a national salute on the 4th, displaying at the same time quite a large number of signal flags. The Commodore is still in the Gulf with his flag-ship. I understand that some part of her machinery is out of order, and her auxiliary power will be useless while she goes on to New-York for repairs. The *Wabash* has gone round the south side of the Island, on her way to the Mediterranean.

Information was given our acting Consul, Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, that the American brig *C. Perkins* was being fitted out for an expedition to the African coast. From the affidavits of three of her crew there could be no doubt of the fact, and he took official steps to prevent her leaving the port. The owners, on finding themselves in a tight place, sent an anonymous letter to the Consul, inclosing a $1,000 bill on the Spanish Bank. Señor DURANON, the owner, finding that, unlike Spanish officials, an American Consul would not be bribed, proceeded on the night of the 5th to discharge the cargo, which was quickly done and the brig scuttled. The Custom-House seized the two lighters containing the provisions, and our Consul will apply the $1,000 towards putting the brig afloat again. The discharging the cargo without permission from the Custom House, subjects the vessel to confiscation by the Spanish laws, consequently she will be seized by the authorities, and the whole mystery may be unraveled. I will venture to say that the bribes given to some of our authorities will prove more successful than the $1,000 to the American Consul. The bark *Lyra*, formerly of your City, has also been fitted out here for the Slave-trade, and was furnished a sea letter to Key West. She is under the command of Captain DICKEY. It is doubtful whether she will take the trouble to go to Key West. The famous Spanish slave-trader, EUGENIO VIÑAS, lost his bark in attempting to leave Bahia, Honduras, where she has been quietly making her preparations for a second trip to the coast. She is the same vessel referred to in a previous letter as having landed 1,500 negroes. Her companion was a small brig belonging also to VIÑAS. This brig was burnt after making the voyage. The authorities seized the vessel on the rocks, but, on examination, she was found to be so firmly imbedded that all attempts to get her off have proved futile. One of the Spanish brigs, while reconnoitering her, got ashore, and came very near being lost herself. Prompt assistance was sent from this city, and, after removing her artillery and stores, she was got off.

The Captain General's "*Lomaten*" continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among all classes, and it has called down on him the imprecations of the country folks who have to bear all the burden of the work. In one instance a murder was committed, the bills labled the "*Lomaten*," and a crowd soon collected. The officer in command proceeded to the scene of the trouble, and accosting four roobers, inquired who had labled the "*Lomaten*." A blunderouss, was the laconic answer, and two innocent *guajiros* fell to the ground severely wounded. The Captain and his party, consisting of 18 men, were put to flight, and the robbers escaped. CONCHA punished the Captain by taking away his commission, and rewarded the wounded *guajiros* by bestowing on them gratis a certain number of "*emancipados*." In another instance, a famous bandit was killed, more by chance than any actual display of bravery on the part of the Police. However, the papers have heaped on the Policeman any amount of praise, I suppose from the fact that he did not run away at the first fire.

General CONCHA has arrested and sent to prison, the distinguished Cuban merchant and banker, Señor DON MIGUEL EMBIL, whose name will doubtless prove familiar to a great many of your readers. There are so many conflicting rumors in regard to this affair that it is hard to come at the truth, but from a careful sifting of the different versions, I am induced to believe that General CONCHA considered himself insulted and calumniated in a representation made by Mr. EMBIL against certain local taxes levied on all the sugar plantations in his district, which taxes are applied to local expenses. Mr. EMBIL refused to pay them on the ground that, no: having been approved by Royal order, the authorities had no legal right to exact their payment. On refusing a second time he was taken to prison, and has been tried and convicted as a traitor and libeler, and as such will be banished to Spain! This is justice by the bushel for the admirers of General CONCHA. He has been treated in the same way as the vilest criminal, and no consideration whatever shown him. He has borne it like a man, and though offered his liberty, if he would apologize, has steadfastly refused, saying that he would rather die than yield the point. He only used the channel conceded by Spanish laws to all good subjects to appeal to her Majesty through the Captain-General, and he stated his legal reasons for refusing to comply with the Governor's regulations, which are not laws until approved by the Home Government. This one act of CONCHA will make him lose a host of friends in the Island, particularly among that class who frequent the salons of the "*bon ton*," and are initiated into the scandal thereof.

The weather continues intensely hot, and Yellow Fever on the increase.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

United States brig *Dolphin*, J. N. MAFFITT Commanding, anchored in our harbor on the 27th ult. She has been cruising off the coast of Cuba some days, and has seen no manifestation on the part of the English cruisers to continue their impertinent interference with American merchantmen. The *Dolphin* is not a very extensive specimen of American men-of-war; nevertheless she is efficient and ready for any service the times are likely to call upon her to perform. The crew have been carefully drilled, and there is something about the little craft that inspires confidence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth* is hove too off the Moro Castle. The *Colorado*, the *Jamestown* and *Fulton* are hourly expected. The *Arctic* and *Waterwitch* are cruising off Matanzas.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamers *Devastation* and *Styx* arrived here on the 27th; the latter has been detached from the station, and is coaling and making arrangements for sailing on the 29th for Halifax.

Commanders DAHLGREN, of the *Plymouth*, and MAFFITT, of the *Dolphin*, had a very satisfactory interview with Gen. CONCHA on the 28th. The Governer expressed his indignation at the discourteous and illegal manner in which the commander of the *Styx* had conducted himself in the waters of Spain, showing a total disregard to the rights of nations, or the respect due to a sovereignty holding the most amicable relations with his Government. The entire Spanish navy attached of the Island of Cuba is now actively cruising, under stringent orders to forcibly resist any act of impropriety attempted by the English gunboats.

The *Dolphin* was towed out of the harbor on the 27th, the American Consul considering it highly imprudent for her to remain longer in port in consequence of the alarming prevalence of the yellow fever and small-pox.

The *Colorado*, Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, and steamer *Fulton*, Capt. ALMY, arrived off the harbor on the 29th. The *Fulton* came inside and took the American Consul out to visit the flag-officer.

I learn to-day from Key West that the *Wabash* is there coaling, and will return to the coast of Cuba on the 3d proximo. She is in superb order and reflects great credit upon the Navy of the United States. At 11 A. M. the U. S. brig *Dolphin* arrived, and by permission of the Flag-Officer is setting up her rigging and attending to other necessary matters preparatory to her return to her cruising ground, on the northeast shores of Cuba.

The *Colorado* arrived at the Key yesterday. Shortly after the official visits had taken place, between the flag officers, the engineer of the *Colorado* announced that the main crank of the engine was broken short off, thereby disabling her entirely, as a steamer. This accident is as mortifying as it is unexpected. Lieut. POWELL, of the *Colorado*, has been dispatched in the lighthouse schooner *Florida*, with advices to the Navy Department in reference thereto.

The Key West pilots report on the 30th that an American-built ship, filled with slaves, was seen off Salt Key Light this morning. She was under a crowd of canvass and the supposition was that she had just escaped from an English man-of war.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Instructions to Minister Forsyth.

Cabinet Movements—Opposition to Collector Schell's Appointment—Official Accounts of Col. Steptoe's Defeat—Lieut. Ives' Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

I have it from a reliable source that the State Department has issued instructions to Mr. FORSYTH under no circumstances to abandon his post, but to enter a protest against all improper acts of the Government of Mexico towards citizens of the United States. These acts will be regarded by the Administration as so much capital invested towards the purchase of Sonora and Cinaloa. When the day of reckoning does come, and the venerable Secretary of State assures me that that day is rapidly approaching our demands upon the Republic will absorb another large slice of her territory. So soon as the present civil war is ended negotiations will be opened, and Sonora will shortly thereafter be an organized territory of the United States. Where is Mr. ISHAM and his partners in the surveying speculation?

Secretary CASS has suffered a slight indisposition from exposure during the late visit of the New-York Regiment. He is to-day closely engaged with his official duties, and again quite well.

Secretary TOUCEY is much improved in health, and will leave in a day or two for the North.

Secretary COBB will return from his flying trip on the *Harriet Lane* on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, is here, strenuously opposing some of Collector SCHELL'S Custom-House appointments submitted for confirmation by Secretary CONN.

Governor DENVER has been closeted all day with the President and the Attorney-General.

Official dispatches have been received confirming the report of Col. STEPTOE'S defeat. These dispatches say that Col. STEPTOE, with a command of five commissioned officers and one hundred and fifty-two rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians—Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Palouse, Yakewas, and parts of some other tribes—on the 17th of May, 1858, about eighty-five miles north of Snake River. Loss, two commissioned officers killed, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and six privates killed and wounded, as follows:

Killed, 5.—In Company C, First Dragoons, Brevet Captain O. H. Taylor and private Alfred Barnes; in Company E, First Dragoons, privates Charles H. Hamish and James Cruset; in Company B, First Dragoons, Lieutenant Wm. Gaston.

Wounded, 15.—In Company C, First Dragoons, privates T. C. De May, Jas. Lynch, Henry Montreville, and farrier E. R Birch; in Company E, First Dragoons, First Sergeant W. C. Williams; privates James Kelly, Wm. D. Micon, Harriet Metchu, James Healy, Maurice Henly, Charles Hughes and John Mitchell; in Company E, Ninth Infantry, privates Ormond, W. Hammond, John Klay, and Gilbert Berger.

Missing, 1.—In Company H, First Dragoons, First Sergeant Edward Ball.

In addition to the killed above-mentioned, there were three friendly Indians, who fought with the troops, left dead upon the field. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning to a short time before sunset. The ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the musketoons of two companies being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and forced march to the crossing of Snake River became necessary, and they retreated 90 miles in 24 hours. It was in this retreat that they abandoned the two howitzers which fell into the hands of the enemy.

I learn that it is Governor DENVER'S intention to remain in Kansas only so long as his services may be needed there as the Territorial Executive. He contemplates returning to California, as his great popularity there it is believed will be essentially necessary to heal the breaches in the Democratic Party. He may be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

Dispatches received by the War Department from Lieut. IVES report him at the Hualpas Villages, 80 miles to the east of the point at which he left the Colorado River. All well, and the work progressing finely.

The Commissioner of Pensions decides that Bounty Land Warrants due deceased soldiers will go to the heirs at-law, as provided for by the late act of Congress, only when there is no widow or minor children.

The late Court-Martial in the case of Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, United States Navy, found him guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed, with, however, a recommendation to clemency. The President has approved the finding and sentence, but has mitigated the punishment to suspension from duty for five years on furlough.

The impression is entertained here by the friends of the Administration, that Senator DOUGLAS will take the lead next Winter in rejecting any Constitution Kansas may present to Congress, provided the "English Bill" is defeated, and she does not show the requisite population to entitle her to a Representative in Congress, as provided for by that bill. Should he do this, several of the presidental aspirants in this latitude fear the consequences. His speech at Chicago is relished by more than one member of the Cabinet, as they regard it as widening the breach between him and the Administration Democracy of the country.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

The War Department has received official dispatches stating that Col. STEPTOE, with a command of five commissioned officers and 152 rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians on the 17th of May, about 85 miles north of the Snake River. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till a short time before sunset, when, the ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the musketoons being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and a forced march to the crossing of the Snake River became necessary.

The following were killed and had died of their wounds: Brevet-Captain O. H. P. Taylor, Second Lieutenant W. Gaston, First Sergeant W. C. Williams, Privates A. Barnes, V. C. de May, C. H. Harlish, J. Crossett. Wounded severely—H. Montreville, J. Linch, W. Micon, H. Snisker, O. A. Hammond. Wounded slightly—E. R. Birch, Maurice Hurley, C. Hughes, Z. Kelly, G. Benger, and J. Klay.

Major JEREMIAH W. DASHIELL has been dismissed from the Army by the President for having failed, as stated in official order, "to explain satisfactorily a deficiency in his accounts of public money, and having also failed to obey repeated instructions from the Paymaster-General to pay over the balance acknowledged by him to be in his hands."

A semi-official letter from New-Grahada says that in accordance with the law having in view the better security of passengers over the Isthmus Railroad, and in other respects to promote their comfort, the President of that Republic has appointed J. M. HURTADO Superintendent, with ample power for the fulfilment of the trust.

CHARLES BARRETT was to-day found guilty of the murder of REEVE LEWIS, and HENRY WILLIAMS, BARRETT'S companion at the time, of manslaughter.

JOHN J. SCHROEDER, instead of SAMEL HIPPELL, has been appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth in place of CLARKSON, resigned.

CHARLES ROSS, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Hasty Legislation—The Sunday Law—Short Rule of Fanaticism—Domestic Markets of San Francisco—The Fruit Season—Watering Places—Orientals in Favor—The Japanese—The Annual Fair—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21, 1858.

Strangely enough, and shockingly inopportune in view of the present state of affairs in California, the last Legislature was somehow led to enact a most stringent law to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. It went into operation on the 1st of June. Being regarded as too oppressive to be tolerated, most of the occupations proscribed by it concluded to ignore its plain provisions. A great many complaints were made against the offenders, and two or three cases came to trial before Judge COON last week. The charges were sustained, and the majesty of the law vindicated, by inflicting fines of fifty dollars, and twenty dollars costs, upon the keepers respectively of a bath-house and fruit stand. The blue-laws of New-England are almost put to the blush. Barbers and boot-blacks, even, are not permitted to do business on Sundays, and no bar-room or butcher-shop must be allowed to unbar its windows and doors. The dispensers of spiritual beverages have combined to appeal a test case to the Supreme Court, and the result remains to be seen. The fanaticism of our reform City Government is again manifest in the resurrection of an enactment against noisy and barbarous amusements, which had been allowed repose, undisturbed, among other foolish statutes of a preceding Legislature. The provisions of this precious law have been brought to bear against one of the popular German Gardens within our City limits, where a large portion of the Teutonic element in our community has been wont, once a week, to take enjoyment in listening to a fine band, and drinking plenty of lager. The proprietor of this institution has been subjected to a penalty for violating this law, but yesterday, he advertised a great camp-meeting to take place at the Volks Garden, when the Rev. Mr. MOOSHAKE would deliver religious-philosophic sermons, and a select choir discourse appropriate music. It is intended to prosecute the theatres under the same law, and shut them up. A great deal of disgust has been created by this undue interference with the freedom of trades and occupations, and with, what most of our people believe to be, innocent and proper amusements. Among the foreign portion of our population, especially the Germans, the disaffection is wide-spread. Many of them have declared their determination to leave the country and go North. There can be no mistake about it: the effect of this sumptuary legislation has been very unpropitious at this particular juncture, and has tended directly to augment the Frazer River movement. That the next Legislature will wipe out the obnoxious laws is beyond a peradventure, but it is a long while to wait, and much evil may be done in the mean time.

We have been reveling in strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and lots of other little fruits for a month past. The strawberries, whole bushels of them, measure from four to six inches in circumference. Pears and apricots have just made their appearance, with a few small, green apples from Los Angeles. A whole cargo of fresh apples, fully grown, arrived in good order a few days since, from Talcahuano, Chili. They retail at 25 cents a pound, which is about the average price of all fruits at present in our market. Grapes will be plenty soon. Napa Springs, and our other favorite Summer resorts, seem likely to be sadly neglected this Summer, and the proprietors of these heretofore well-patronized places may be numbered among the discontents in consequence of the Frazer River fever. A few small parties have made the trip to the Mammoth Grove and the Yo Semite Falls, but nobody talks of traveling now-adays in any other direction than due North, except the Chinese, who are in comparative clover, being permitted to occupy the many localities deserted by the "Melican men," who have joined in the grand stampede to Puget Sound. A couple of thousand Celestials have lately arrived from Hong Kong, and this accession has been by no means unfavorably regarded, although the last legislature, in their excessive sagacity, concluded t was best, after a few months, to close our ports against the moon-eyed race, and also enacted that those who were here should be sent away as soon as possible. This is another of those ill-considered laws that must needs be changed as soon as the *Solons* are again assembled.

Great preparations are making for the State Agricultural Fair at Marysville, and the Mechanics' Institute Fair in this city, both to take place early in September. As with everything else, so with these affairs; the Frazer River fever cannot be left out of the account, and is sure to divert much of the attention that would otherwise be bestowed upon them. The actors' occupation is nearly gone, for a time at least, in California. There are some of the traveling shows still rushing around among the interior towns in the mountains and the valleys. At Sacramento, the Alleghanians, with Miss HIPPERT, who is very popular, gave concerts last week, but did not draw as well as they deserved. The regular theatres in Sacramento and Marysville have not been opened for dramatic performances for two or three weeks past. In this city negro minstrelsy again occupies the entire field of public amusements, saving and excepting the casinos or free concert saloons, where the French, Germans and other citizens of foreign birth most do congregate. At MAGUIRE'S Opera House, GEORGE CHRISTY, Master EUGENE, and a newly organized troupe of negro melodists, have drawn full and fashionable audiences since the new season commenced. At the Lyceum, they have the comic JOHNSON, with the MANDEVILLE sisters, and a numerous sable band, and crowded houses are obtained, the chief attraction being the low prices of admission, 25 and 50 cents. With the Northward march of civilization, the drama will keep full pace. The press has paved the way for the players to Victoria and Whatcom, the two talked-of rival cities on Puget Sound. One or two parties of actors are now arranging to take their departure for this new abiding-place of the Mimic Art. One month hence, there will have been dramatic performances at both these points, and in a year or two there will be a fine theatre in Victoria, and circuses, with all sorts of shows, perambulating the diggings in the interior.

PRO TEM.

FRAZER'S RIVER.

March of American Journalism—New Town Speculations—Where the Great Cities will be—How California is Affected—Why the Gold doesn't Come Down.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21, 1858.

The *Panama*, which sailed on the 12th June, took up a great many merchants, bankers, speculators, contractors, boss-mechanics, and representatives of all pursuits and professions, whose purpose was to prospect the new field of enterprise, opening up in the north, and make report thereof; many only intending a trip of observations and to return at once, others projecting multifarious operations of incalculable profit. Among this host newspaperdom had its fitting representatives. A complete printing establishment was sent up to Victoria by Messrs. WHITTON, TOWNE & Co., of this city, for the publication of the the *North American*, the first number of which was advertised to appear there on the 19th of June, under the editorial control of Mr. H. C. WILLISTON, formerly of the *Wide West*. A full job office was included in this enterprise. Gov. DOUGLASS had previously procured a small press from this city for his official purposes, but the *North American* will be the first newspaper that has sprung up directly from the Frazer River movement. Among the countless multitude that left on the *Cortes*, was Mr. WM. BAUSMAN, of Sacramento, who carried with him a complete printing office, to be set up either at Whatcom or Schome, the two rival towns at Bellingham Bay (just one mile and a half apart.) The next steamer leaving for the East will carry off newspaper exchanges for the American and European Press, published at cities on Puget Sound, the name or location of which was scarcely known to Atlantic journalism three short months ago. Everything tends to indicate Victoria, (on Vancouver's Island,) as the future San Francisco of Puget Sound, or as some might prefer to style it, the London of the Pacific, inasmuch as San Francisco has been termed the New-York of this side of the Continent. Esquimalt Harbor, about three miles from Victoria, is unmistakably destined to be the site of the great city at the North. It is Victoria to all intents and purposes, and will bear that name. It would better please our national sentiment, that some location on American soil should take the lead, but that cannot be. Victoria has more than an equal advantage in every other respect, and the inside track at the start. Yankee capital is more conservative than patriotic. There are no prejudices now-a-days against making money within Queen VICTORIA'S dominions, or finding a home beneath a British flag. Sensible people are very well satisfied that England should have the sovereignty of the second El Dorado on these shores, and believe it is all for the best, 54 40 to the contrary notwithstanding. American enterprise (California at that) will have six months the start of the mother country in the new field, and that is enough. Our people who go up to Puget Sound to select a place for establishing business, or to buy lots, will not trouble themselves to notice particularly whether the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack is paramount. There is, just now, some show of anxiety that Whatcom or Sehome may get a fair start, but little will come of it. One big city, like San Francisco, will be the commercial emporium on Puget Sound, and that is Victoria in the future. The chief dépôt and distributing point for the interior will be at Fort Langley or Fort Hope, and thus a Sacramento and Marysville will spring up to supply the New-Caledonia mines. This completes the parallel so far, and the paper towns, many of which will be duly plotted and puffed, seem likely to amount to about as much as the once-vaunted rivals of San Francisco, laid out on the straits and bays hereabouts, or those of Sacramento spread all along the river above and below that point. Yet, Whatcom, Sehome, Olympia, Steilacoom and Port Townsend, may, one or the other of them, reach consideration one of these days, but first it will have to be proved, what is now strongly suspected and very probable, that Washington Territory contains much gold about the Cascade Mountains; and, even then, Fort Vancouver, or Portland, in Oregon, may turn out to be the best points whence the mines can be supplied.

This, perhaps, is the greatest wonder of the age,—this Minerva-like birth of a new country, hitherto buried in obscurity, and now in the brief season of a few short months, peopled by thousands of the most adventurous and energetic men, and inevitably destined to be the front of attraction for tens of thousands who, with new-born hopes and brave hearts, will seek their fortune on these favored shores.

In the foregoing *résumé* of startling events, we have alluded to the condition of affairs at home, and the effects of the enormous depletion of our population now in progress. Real estate has got what they call a black eye, and almost every business which employs many operatives and requires large capital suffers materially for the time-being. Labor, on an average,—farming, mining, and in cities,—demands an additional compensation of 20 per cent. above the ruling rates a month ago. This plays the mischief with quartz operations, tunneling and large mining enterprises of every character, which require considerable numbers of laboring men in their prosecution. The augmented pay for a day's work exceeds the margin of profit afforded, and such enterprises are brought to a complete stand still. Until recently $60 per month and found was the general wages of labor in the mines.

On the farms, something but not much less than this has been paid. It is now harvest season, the crops are very large, and men must be had to secure them. The farmers, therefore, of course, complain as loudly as the capitalists and large mill owners in the mines. Landlords, it is plain to see, have no reason to be glad, and act accordingly. They are among the loudest grumblers, although the owners of unimproved property look even a shade bluer than those who have houses to let. Ship-owners are all smiles and sunshine. They will look brighter on the Atlantic board likewise, when they read and fully comprehend these accounts. There is a better time coming for them. They must soon furnish tonnage for a hundred thousand people who will be ready to set out upon a voyage to this coast within another year. Newspapers have reason to be in bad humor about these times in California, but they now seem disposed to put the best face they can on the matter. All the played-out people in the country, and their name is legion, look with favor upon the new order of things, and think that something has "turned up" for them at last. To sum up the whole business, everybody that has to mark down his fancied or real wealth a few per cent. below his par estimate of three months ago, thinks the devil is to pay, while the other ninety-nine out of every hundred, who think they are benefited by the fresh lay out, and believe that the wheel of fortune may chance to whirl them up, in the swift revolutions it is now about performing, are mightily well pleased. The small minority of sensible men who measure time by longer periods than the interval between two steamer days, or the monthly calls of their landlord, regard the fact of thirty or forty thousand people leaving this State this Summer, and finding so fruitful a field for their exertions, as full of exceeding great promise to the future of California and the Pacific Coast. They can see that this seed is sown in a fruitful soil, and will produce ten-fold in the crop of emigration, which must spring forth under so potent an impulse. Of those who are gone, or going immediately from among us, four-fifths will be sojourners in the far North. California is still their home, and here the fruits of their toil will be gathered. They carry away with them a ripe experience in the pursuit which most of them are about to follow for a season, and bringing to bear all the modern appliances of mining, will surely and swiftly take off the cream from the fresh placers. When the tide of new-comers fairly sets in from the Atlantic side, California will bear a more than favorable comparison with the gold-fields further North. Her climate, society and the countless comforts of life unattainable, save in a long-settled community—her soil, manufactures, commerce and a multitude of organized pursuits, will certainly turn the scale in California's favor, and secure our Pioneer State the first choice, and by far the largest portion of the immigration of this, the next, and every year in the pregnant future.

Not a few who affect to discredit the Frazer River accounts urge in support of their position the fact of so little gold having yet been received from Victoria. The *Republic*, on her last trip, brought down ten thousand dollars in the care of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express. On her previous trip she brought six thousand dollars, the property of two passengers on board. Most of these two lots, and several smaller sums, have found their way to the Mint, where assays have been had, and the gold found to be considerably below the averages of the California mines in fineness. But the true cause of this slow progress hitherward of the gold product from Frazer River is the sudden creation of some millions of property values on Puget Sound, demanding the immediate presence there of a currency, which the gold dust alone could furnish. One or two hundred thousand dollars would hardly suffice for the trade in real estate and other commodities carried on there in the past two or three months. The steamers which have recently gone up there carry considerable amounts of gold coin, which will be used in the purchase of gold dust, and take its place for the purposes of currency. The Hudson Bay Company, having abundant credit, may use bills of exchange on London altogether in their purchases in this market, and by remitting large amounts of gold dust to San Francisco would increase an excitement and emigration which they find uncomfortably large already.

PRO TEM.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Weather and its Changes—Deaths—New Catholic Church—New Horse Railroad—Frigate Roanoke—Voyageur de la Mer—Political Exaltation—The Sons of Malta The Congressional Districts—Boston and the Representation—Blaine—Nomination of Bion Bradbury—The Liquor-Law Vote, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

We got through our "heated term" on Sunday, and we are so very moderate in our notions, and so averse to monopoly, that we don't feel any desire for another. I think Sunday was just about as hot as it could be for such a day, and that the weather ought to have made men as pious as I am sure it made them wicked. The thermometer got up to 95° only in Boston, but Boston is so slow a place that not even its thermometers have the audacity to do their best. Other parts of the county saved our credit. In Chelsea 97° was the average figure; and in North Chelsea it was 99° in all the thermometers save one, which, being of an aspiring turn, and taking "Excelsior" for its motto, got up to 100°, and would have done even worse than that but for a sudden change of weather. There was a shower the middle of the afternoon, but the storm did not commence until about 4½, and then the work was done thoroughly. There was little wind, and next to no thunder and lightning; but the rain was tremendous, and fairly hissed as it fell upon the parched lips and cracked wrinkles of mother earth. This cataclysm could not last long, but the storm settled down into a genuine northeaster—cold, mizzly, drizzly, and bone-achy. During Sunday night there were frequent showers, and yesterday was a foggy day, cold and blighting. The change was a reverse indeed, and had that extreme character which belongs to our climate, and renders it so hard to exist in it with comfort. There is no medium. The wet weather vet hangs on, and at present there is no indication of a very early return of sunshine. Vegetation is much improved by the baths it has had for the last forty-eight hours. [*Mem.*—The sun is getting the best of it, toward noon.]

There were but 102 deaths in the city for the fortnight ending on the 10th, at noon, and but 49 for the week ending at that time. Warm weather is not favorable for "Death's doings," but sudden transitions enable him to operate handsomely. There was, last week, but one death from dysentery, which disease is oftener caused by atmospherical changes than by all other things, and by neglect of changes of apparel to conform to them.

"The Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception," at the corner of Harrison-avenue and Concord-street, is fairly under way—the foundation having been completed, and 122 men are employed on the superstructure. The dimensions I gave you some time since. It is supposed the cost will be about $225,000—a mere bagatelle, in comparison with that of Archbishop HUGHES' Cathedral—but still showing what our Catholics are capable of doing.

The horse railroad to Somerville has been opened, at a cost of $68,000. It is expected that the road to Chelsea will be commenced ere long, as a company has been organized for its construction. These roads must all prove good property.

The U. S. frigate *Roanoke*, built at Norfolk, now having been made fit for use at Charlestown, will be soon ready for sea, and one of the handsomest ships in the world. The hog with which the Virginians encumbered her has been taken out by the Bunker Hill, through the costly process of replanking, after all other means had failed.

The iron steamship *Voyageur de la Mer*, of which so much has been said during the past three years, is at anchor in the stream, ready for sea, and will sail for Alexandria (Egypt) in a few days. She is about 1,200 tons, is a full-rigged ship, and has oscillating engines, which work a propeller between the stern and rudder posts. One of our city papers says her engines are of 1,000 horse power, but this is evidently a mistake for on her trial trip she only went at the rate of 10 miles an hour,—rather slow progress for such power, especially as she is of a very sharp model. The person who had the contract to build her is considered clever in his way, but has not had the experience requisite to make her what he expected without doing much of her work over several times. For example, she has had two sets of boilers, her engines have been remodeled, her cat-heads shortened, &c., &c., all involving heavy expense, and causing long delay. She is owned by the Pacha of Egypt, and is armed and fitted as a yacht. Capt. G. MORRIS has adjusted her compasses, which have proved correct in every course. By the way, I understand that Capt. MORRIS has recently adjusted the compasses of all your Sound boats, those of the *Vanderbilt*, and those of some of your coast steamers. He adjusted those of the U. S. frigates *Merrimac* and *Minnesota*, and of the *Yang Tze*, which proves that his system works as well to the south of the equator as to the north of it.

That any body should get excited over, or in consequence of the deliverance of, Fourth-of-July orations, may strike you as something quite contradictory of King Solomon's declaration about the rareness of originality in this lower world. But it cannot be denied that Mr. CHOATE and Mr. HOLMES, aided by Mr. EVERETT, and some lesser lights, have, by their anniversary speeches, given a filip to our opposition men that may lead to something or other—I don't know exactly what. There is an exulting tone among the Anti-Banks men, consequent on so much fine oratory, that ought not to be all lost in words; yet men, as BYRON says, can't live in a state of perpetual fever, and four months is a long time for excitement to last, no matter how earnest may be both its occasion and its cause. "All good men," we are told by the opposition journals, "are coming together, and they must triumph, aided, as they will be, by Heaven." Perhaps they are coming together, and yet the result be not much of a crowd. "The good," and "the best citizens" and "honest folk," etc., are names which all parties are fond of taking to themselves at times, assuming the while that God *must* specially protect them. Most people, in such cases, are ready, however, to say:

"The good, 'tis true, are God's peculiar care,
But who, but God, shall tell us who they are?"

It is just possible that all the excellence of Massachusetts is not to be found in the opposition ranks, so that some doubt may exist whether Heaven is under any obligation to throw its weight into the opposition scale. "*Dieu a donc oublié tout ce que j'ai fait pour lui?*" said that sublime specimen of mortal conceit, LOUIS QUATORZE, on hearing of some one of the confounded drubbings which MARLBOROUGH and EUGENE had inflicted on his armies. It would not be at all strange if our Hunkers were to be in a condition to make the same complaint of celestial ingratitude next November, though they are drawing on their wolf-skin breeches for the fight then to be decided. At the same time, there is sense in the view that is taken by many here, to the effect that the orations and after-dinner speeches of the Fifth were meant to be formal annunciations of union on the part of the various branches of the Opposition, and that the great names of EVERETT, CHOATE and WINTHROP may hereafter be reckoned as Democratic names. Mr. CHOATE certainly went the whole length, for he gave the Hartford Convention a word and a blow—and that is the test, the shibboleth, the taking, and uttering, and giving of which, entitle a man to initiation in our Democratic Eleusinia. There's no denying a claim of that kind, and the Democrats are too anxious to get great men on any terms to be likely to refuse admission to him. Even the Custom-house mumbled out, through the Collector, a desire for the union of all men of the same opinions, though that is a quarter in which a snug party is generally preferred to a great one. Mr. CHOATE and Mr. AUSTIN can act together very well, for they used to do so in those times when, both being Whigs, they belonged to a party that was in the constant habit of uttering "Abolition" language of a far warmer tone than our Republicans ever thought proper to employ. But, beyond carrying the two Boston Congressional Districts, which it is clearly within the power of the Opposition to do through union, I do not think anything of a striking character would follow from such men as CHOATE, EVERETT and WINTHROP, and their following, voting "the clean Democratic ticket," from Governor to Registrars. They ought to have acted sooner if they wished to produce a grand effect—say in 1856, when the addition of fifteen or twenty thousand votes to the Buchanan side would have been a fact of moment.

Fears are entertained that the Sons of Malta are a political club, and that they have been undermining other organizations. Perhaps they are, but I know nothing of them or of their doings. It is the fact, however, that they are "guilty of being suspected" of aiming at that great target of patriots, the State Treasury. What a funny thing it would be, if Messrs. BANKS, WILSON, and the rest of the invincibles, should wake up on the morning of the 3d of November, and find that the moles had been at work under them, and let them down a half score of pegs, clean into the *souterrain* of utter defeat!

The lively contest in the Sixth Congressional District continues, and promises not to abate. Mr. ALLEY'S chances of getting the nomination have been damaged by the reports that are flying about of his seeking to control the Press of the district through the means of his vast wealth. Another report is, that he has said he would have the place if it should cost him five thousand dollars, or even twenty-five thousand dollars. I should say he was too cautious a man to make use of such language. Yet a third story is in circulation, to the effect that Gen. WILSON had entered upon a quiet crusade in behalf of Mr. ALLEY, when he was "warned" that if he undertook to make Representatives he might succeed only in unmaking himself as a Senator—whereupon, he became inactive as a Paris editor in behalf of freedom. These Congressional seats, and the desire to get them, must be very difficult things for the managers to manage.

Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE is talked of as the American candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. He would make an excellent member, particularly if there should be a revision of the tariff attempted. No man in the country has more knowledge of manufactures than this gentleman, and while he would claim for that branch of our industry no more than it is fairly entitled to claim, he would legislate for it understandingly, which is more than mere politicians ever do. I am not aware whether Mr. LAWRENCE is desirous of a place in Congress, but if he should be nominated, he would get far more than a party vote, because of the general esteem in which he is held.

Some of the Americans in No. 4 say that if the Republicans wish to "conciliate" them, they must agree to support Mr. SLEEPER, of Roxbury, for Congress. Mr. SLEEPER was formerly editor of the *Journal*, and belongs to the extreme Hunker school of politicians, saves the Union, and all that, and I should think his nomination would be about as agreeable to the Republicans as that of Mr. LUNT. But they may have to take him, or some other gentleman of the same stripe. Perhaps, however, Boston may demand one of the candidates. It is now some years since we have had a member of Congress, and we think our feelings should be consulted, and that we should have some one to look after our interests, who will think it his especial duty to look after them. If numbers are of any consequence, we ought to have both members. When the Fourth District was made, its population was 89,475, of which Boston contributed nearly 72,000; Roxbury and Brookline, constituting the rest of the District, contributing only 17,723. To the Fifth District, Boston contributed 68,000, the rest of the District contributing 21,866. The disproportion of numbers is greater now than it was then, and yet we have had no member since the Spring of 1855. The great, populous and wealthy County of Suffolk, with a constituency not much below 200,000, and with the annual productive power of scores of millions, can't have a Congressional Representative! The consideration of this improper state of things may cause the virtues of Cambridge and Roxbury to be overlooked at the making of the next batch of nominations.

Mr. BION BRADBURY has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District in Maine. Mr. BRADBURY was nominated by acclamation, and is approved by his party in the district, though he is thoroughly Anti-Lecompton in his opinions. Mr. BUCHANAN will find that the flaming indorsement he got from the State Convention amounted to nothing, and never was intended to be anything. The Democrats couldn't make even a show on Lecomptonism, and therefore they don't mean to make nominations on it. The Bangor *Union*, a Lecompton paper, says "a better nomination could not have been made," which causes the Bangor *Times*, another Democratic paper, to remark: "The *Union* has concluded to come down from its high Lecompton roost, from which it crowed the other day like a young cockerel that nobody could have a seat with the party unless he went Lecompton and all. Mr. BRADBURY does not go Lecompton *at all*." These little "paper shots" show how much "fraternity" there is among the Maine Democrats. The Sixth District is now represented by STEPHEN C. FOSTER. The Portland *Argus* is so very jubilant over the nomination of Mr. BRADBURY that it has assumed his election "as a fact certain to be verified on the 13th of September next." This is not very philosophical, and perhaps argues quite as much desperation as courage, though Mr. BRADBURY is a popular man, and will command a good vote. Our New-England Congressional elections are of considerable importance, for if the Democrats should contrive to gain a few members in their cause, it would be a source of much mortification to the Republicans, who look upon Yankeedom as their manor, upon which no Democrat can be permitted to carry a gun. Such gains would go some ways towards balancing the inevitable losses of the Democrats in the Middle and Western States.

The vote for the Prohibitory Liquor law, in Maine, was 28,864; for the License system, 5,912; total vote, 34,776—which is not much, if any, above a fourth part of the vote of the State.

THYME.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Broken up in Canada—Bogus American Coin.

From the London (Canada) Free Press.

The first trace of the gang was obtained through the arrest of an accomplice named SMITH, who was passing bogus money at Beverley. On his person was found a letter addressed to him by R. W. SOPER, Jr., of London, which gave a clue that led to all the subsequent arrests and discoveries. The London police at once went to SOPER'S house, and searched it. SOPER is a gunsmith by trade, and does business on Ridout-street. The house and lot are his own property. A large stock, valued at from $4,000 to $5,000 worth of rifles, guns and pistols are ranged in glass cases around. Mr. REID, special constable, having placed a number of officers round the premises, proceeded to examine the workshop. After a lengthened search Mr. REID succeeded in discovering, in a box under the counter, two pieces of lead fitting into each other, and bearing the impression of an American quarter dollar between them. This was all that was found in the workshop at this time. Mr. REID then went up stairs, leaving a person in charge of the shop, and in a lumber-room at the top of the house found a beautifully constructed machine for milling the edge of coins. This discovery warranted Mr. REID to arrest the two sons of SOPER, who were on the premises. In the bed-room of the young men there was a vest found, in the pockets of which there were two base quarter dollars. The elder of the young men claimed the vest as his. Proceeding on his search, Mr. REID entered into a room in the extreme top of the house, in which there is no window, and found hid between the studding of an unplastered wall and the floor, six sets of moulds—three for half dollars, two for twenty-five cents, and one for a dime. The prisoners were removed to the police station, and the moulds and other things found taken charge of by Mr. REID. They seized all the letters and other documents found in the house; and a purse was found containing a bogus quarter. Friday morning Mr. REID and Constable FLETCHER proceeded to examine the premises again. In the workshop situated in the rear of the lot, they found six sets of new moulds, not quite finished, and a number of patterns from which the moulds were cast. In a subsequent search there was found a plaster of paris mould for half dollars; two sets partly finished, were also found between the casings of a door, and about 17 crucibles. A rigid examination of the house and premises was instituted.

Different portions of a machine, supposed to be used for striking dies, were found scattered over the house, which, when put together, although imperfect, led to the supposition of its use. Concealed in a small box, under one of the windows in front of the shop, were found four sets of new moulds, making 17 sets of molds in all. A vast quantity of metal, some of which was refined, and the rest in a rough state, was found in a clothes chest in the bed room occupied by the two young men; very large quantities of the same metal was found in almost every part of the house.

A quantity of letters, receipts for imitating silver and gold by the use of baser metals, and other documents tending to develop the process of coining, were found on Soper's premises. The Mayor proceeded to a private examination of the papers seized, and discovered that several of them implicated parties at a distance, thereby showing the existence of a regular organized gang for the disposal of the money made. The Mayor promptly telegraphed to the police authorities at the places indicated, and doubtless other arrests will be made, both in the United States and Canada. The letters were all written in a slang vocabulary, the key to which is a secret known in the gang only.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln in Reply to Senator Douglas.

Great Republican Demonstration in Chicago.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 12.

The audience assembled to hear the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on Saturday evening, was, in point of numbers, about three-fourths as large as that of the previous evening, when DOUGLAS held forth; and, in point of enthusiasm, about four times as great. The crowd extended from the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets the whole length of the Tremont House, and, as on the evening previous, the balconies, windows and roofs of the adjoining buildings were filled with attentive spectators—ladies and gentlemen. The only advertisement of the meeting consisted of a notice in the Saturday morning papers, and a few handbills distributed during the day. The essential difference in the two demonstrations was simply that the Lincoln audience was enthusiastically for LINCOLN, and the Douglas audience was but qualifiedly in favor of anybody. This will be admitted by any fair minded man who witnessed both demonstrations. The Douglas authorities estimate the crowd of Friday evening at 30,000—or something more than the whole male adult population of the city. We presume that 12,000 is a liberal reckoning for that evening, and that 9,000 would about cover the gathering of Saturday night.

Mr. LINCOLN was introduced by C. L. WILSON, Esq., and as he made his appearance he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. For some moments the enthusiasm continued unabated. At last when, by a wave of his hand, partial silence was restored, Mr. LINCOLN said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: On yesterday evening, upon the occasion of the reception given to Senator DOUGLAS, I was furnished with a seat very convenient for hearing him, and was otherwise very courteously treated by him and by his friends, and for which I thank him and them. During the course of his remarks my name was mentioned in such a way as, I suppose, renders it at least not improper that I should make some sort of reply to him. I shall not attempt to follow him in the precise order in which he addressed the assembled multitude upon that occasion, though I shall perhaps do so in the main.

There was one question to which he asked the attention of the crowd, which I deem of somewhat less importance—at least of propriety for me to dwell upon—than the others, which he brought in near the close of his speech, and which I think it would not be entirely proper for me to omit attending to altogether, and yet if I were not to give some attention to it now, I should probably forget it altogether. [Applause.] While I am upon this subject, allow me to say that I do not intend to indulge in that inconvenient mode sometimes adopted in public speaking, of reading from documents; but I shall depart from that rule so far as to read a little scrap from his speech, which notices this first topic of which I shall speak—that is, provided I can find it in the paper. (Examines the *Press and Tribune* of this morning.)

A voice—"Get out your specs."

"I have made up my mind to appeal to the people against the combination that has been made against me!—the Republican leaders having formed an alliance, an unholy and unnatural alliance, with a portion of unscrupulous federal office-holders. I intend to fight that allied army wherever I meet them. I know they deny the alliance, but yet these men who are trying to divide the Democratic Party for the purpose of electing a Republican Senator in my place, are just as much the agents and tools of the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN. Hence, I shall deal with this allied army just as the Russians dealt with the allies at Sebastopol, that is, the Russians did not stop to inquire, when they fired a broadside, whether they hit an Englishman, a Frenchman or a Turk. Nor will I stop to inquire, nor shall I hesitate, whether my blows shall hit these Republican leaders or their allies who are holding the federal offices and yet acting in concert with them."

Well, now, gentlemen, is not that very alarming? [Laughter.] Just to think of it! right at the outset of his canvass, I, a poor, kind, amiable, intelligent [laughter] gentleman, [laughter and renewed cheers,] I am to be slain in this way. Why, my friend, the Judge, is not only, as it turns out, not a dead lion, nor even a living one—he is the rugged Russian Bear! [Roars of laughter and loud applause.]

But if they will have it—for he says that we deny it—that there is any such alliance as he says there is—and I don't propose hanging very much upon this question of veracity—but if he will have it that there is such an alliance—that the Administration men and we are allied, and we stand in the attitude of English, French and Turks, and he occupies the position of the Russian, in that case, I beg that he will indulge us while we barely suggest to him that these allies took Sebastopol. [Long and tremendous applause.]

Gentlemen, only a few more words as to this alliance. For my part, I have to say, that whether there be such an alliance, depends, so far as I know, upon what may be a right definition of the term *alliance*. If for the Republican Party to see the other great party to which they are opposed divided among themselves, and not try to stop the division and rather be glad of it—if that is an alliance I confess I am in; but if it is meant to be said that the Republicans had formed an alliance going beyond that, by which there is contribution of money or sacrifice of principle on the one side or the other, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, if there be any such thing, I protest that I neither know of it, nor do I believe it. I will however say—as I think this branch of the argument is lugged in—I would, before I leave it, state, for the benefit of those concerned, that one of those same Buchanan men did once tell me of an argument that he made for his opposition to Judge DOUGLAS. He said that a friend of our Senator DOUGLAS had been talking to him, and had among other things said to him: "Why, you don't want to beat DOUGLAS?" "Yes," said he, "I do want to beat him, and I will tell you why. I believe his original Nebraska Bill was right in the abstract, but it was wrong in the time that it was brought forward. It was wrong in the application to a Territory in regard to which the question had been settled; it was brought forward at a time when nobody asked him; it was tendered to the South when the South had not asked for it, but when they could not well refuse it; and for this same reason he forced that question upon our party: it has sunk our best men all over the nation, everywhere; and now when our President, struggling with the difficulties of this man's getting up, has reached the very hardest point to turn in the case, he deserts him, and I *am* for putting him where he will trouble us no more." [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, that is not my argument—that is not my argument at all. I have only been stating to you an argument of a Buchanan man. You will judge if there is any force in it. [Applause.] Popular Sovereignty! everlasting Popular Sovereignty! [Laughter and cheers.] Let us for a moment inquire into this vast matter of Popular Sovereignty. What is Popular Sovereignty? We recollect that, at an early period of the history of this struggle, there was another name for this same thing—*Squatter Sovereignty*. It was not exactly Popular Sovereignty, but Squatter Sovereignty. What do these terms mean? What do they mean when used now? And vast credit is taken by our friend, the Judge, in regard to his support of it, when he declares the last years of his life have been, and all the future years of his life shall be, devoted to this matter of Popular Sovereignty. What is it? Why, it is the sovereignty of the people. What was Squatter Sovereignty? I suppose, if it had any significance at all, it was the right of the people to govern themselves, to be sovereign over their own affairs, while they were squatted down in a country not their own—while they had squatted on a territory that did not belong to them, in a sense that a State belongs to a people who inhabit it—when it belonged to the nation—such right to govern themselves was called "Squatter Sovereignty."

Now I wish you to mark. What has become of that Squatter Sovereignty? What has become of it? Can you get anybody to tell you now that the people of a Territory have any authority to govern themselves, in regard to this mooted question of Slavery, before they form a State Constitution? No such thing at all, although there is a general running fire, and although there has been a hurrah made in every speech on that side, assuming that that policy had given the people of a Territory the right to govern themselves upon this question; yet the point is dodged. To-day it has been decided—no more than a year ago it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is insisted upon to-day, that the people of a Territory have no right to exclude Slavery from a Territory, that if any one man chooses to take slaves into a Territory, all the rest of the people have no right to keep them out. This being so, and this decision being made one of the points that the Judge approved, and one in the approval of which he says he means to keep me down—*put me down* I should not say, for I have never been up. He says he is in favor of it, and sticks to it, and expects to win his battle on that decision, which says that there is no such thing as Squatter Sovereignty, but that any one man may take slaves into a Territory, and all the other men of the Territory may be opposed to it, and yet by reason of the Constitution they cannot prohibit it. When that is so, how much is left of this vast matter of Squatter Sovereignty, I should like to know?—(A voice—"It has all gone.")

When we get back, we get to the point of the right of the people to make a constitution. Kansas was settled, for example, in 1854. It was a Territory yet, without having formed a constitution, in a very regular way, for three years. All this time negro slavery could be taken in by any few individuals, and by that decision of the Supreme Court which the Judge approves, all the rest of the people cannot keep it out: but when they come to make a constitution, they may say they will not have slavery. But it is there; they are all obliged to tolerate it in some way, and all experience shows that it will be so—for they will not take the negro slaves and absolutely deprive the owners of them. All experience shows this to be so. All of that space of time that runs from the beginning of the settlement of the Territory until there is a sufficiency of people to make a State constitution—all that portion of time Popular Sovereignty is given up, that portion of time Popular Sovereignty has put down upon it by the Court decision, and Judge DOUGLAS puts his own on the top of that; yet he is appealing to the people to give him vast credit for his devotion to Popular Sovereignty. (Applause, and cries of "right," "right," "good," "good.")

Again, when we get to the question of the right of the people to form a State constitution as they please, to form it with slavery or without slavery—if that is anything new, I confess I don't know it. Has there ever been a time when any one said that anybody other than the people of a Territory itself should form their constitution? What is new in it that Judge DOUGLAS should have fought several years of his life, and pledged himself to fight all the remaining years of his life for? Can Judge DOUGLAS find anybody on earth that said that anybody else should form a constitution for a people? (A voice, "Yes.") Well, I should like you to name him; I should like to know who he was. (Same voice—"JOHN CALHOUN.")

Mr. LINCOLN—No, Sir, I never heard of even JOHN CALHOUN saying such a thing. He insisted on the same principle as Judge DOUGLAS, but his mode of applying it in fact was wrong. It is enough for my purpose to ask this crowd whenever a Republican said anything against it? They never said anything against it, but they have constantly spoken for it; and whosoever will undertake to examine the platform, and the speeches of responsible men of the party, and of irresponsible men, too, if you please, will be unable to find one word from anybody in the Republican ranks opposed to that Popular Sovereignty which Judge DOUGLAS thinks he has invented. [Applause.] I suppose that Judge DOUGLAS will claim, in a little while, that he is the inventor of the idea that the people should govern themselves; [cheers and laughter;] that nobody ever thought of such a thing until he brought it forward. We do remember that, in the old Declaration of Independence, it is said that "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." There is the origin of Popular Sovereignty. [Loud applause.] Who, then, shall come in at this day and claim that he invented it. [Laughter and applause.]

The Lecompton Constitution connects itself with this question, for it is in this matter of the Lecompton Constitution that our friend Judge DOUGLAS claims such vast credit. I agree that in opposing the Lecompton Constitution, so far as I can see, he was right. ["Good, good."] I do not deny that at all; and, gentlemen, you will readily see why I could not deny it, even if I wanted to. But I do not wish to, for all the Republicans in the nation opposed it, and they would have opposed it just as much without Judge DOUGLAS' aid as with it. They had all taken ground against it long before he did. Why, the reasons that he urges against that Constitution I urged against him a year before. I have the printed speech in my hand. The argument that he makes, why that Constitution should not be adopted, that the people were not fairly represented nor allowed to vote, I pointed out in a speech a year ago, which I hold in my hand now, that no fair chance was to be given to the people. ["Read it—read it."]

lieved more than I in the principle of self-government; that it lies at the bottom of all my ideas of just government from beginning to end. I have denied that his use of that term applies properly. But for the thing itself I deny that any man has ever gone ahead of me in his devotion to the principle, whatever he may have done in efficiency in advocating it. I think that I have said it in your hearing—that I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights, (applause) that each community, as a State, has a right to do exactly as it pleases with all the concerns within that State that interfere with the rights of no other State, and that the Government, upon principle, has no right to interfere with anything other than that general class of things that does concern the whole. I have said that at all times. I have said, as illustrations, that I do not believe in the right of Illinois to interfere with the cranberry laws of Indiana, the oyster laws of Virginia, or the Liquor Laws of Maine. I have said these things over and over again, and I repeat them here as my sentiments.

How is it, then, that Judge DOUGLAS infers, because I hope to see Slavery put where the public shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, that I am in favor of Illinois going over and interfering with the cranberry laws of Indiana? Whatcan authorize him to draw such an inference? I suppose there might be one thing that at least enabled him to draw such an inference that would not be with me or with many others—that is, because he looks upon all this matter of Slavery as an exceedingly little thing—this matter of keeping one-sixth of the population of the whole nation in a state of oppression and tyranny unequaled in the world. He looks upon it as being an exceedingly little thing—only equal to the question of the cranberry laws of Indiana—as something having no moral question in it—as something on a par with the question of whether a man shall pasture his land with cattle, or plant it with tobacco—so little and so small a thing, that he concludes if I could desire that anything should be done to bring about the ultimate extinction of that little thing, I must be in favor of bringing about an amalgamation of all the other little things in the Union. Now, it so happens—and there, I presume, is the foundation of this mistake—that the Judge thinks thus; and it so happens that there is a vast portion of the American people that do *not* look upon that matter as being this very little thing. They look upon it as a vast moral evil; they can prove it is such by the writings of those who gave us the blessings of liberty which we enjoy, and that they so looked upon it and not as an evil merely confining itself to the States where it is situated; and while we agree that, by the Constitution we assented to, in the States where exists it we have no right to interfere with it because it is in the Constitution and we are both by duty and inclination to stick by that Constitution in all its letter and spirit from beginning to end. [Great applause.]

So much then as to my disposition—my wish—to have all the State legislatures blotted out, and to have one general consolidated government, and a uniformity of domestic regulations in all the States, by which I suppose it is meant if we raise corn here, we must make sugar-cane grow here too, and we must make those things which grow North, grow in the South. All this I suppose the Judge understands I am in favor of doing. Now, so much for all this nonsense—for I must call it so. The Judge can have no issue with me on a question of establishing uniformity in the domestic regulations of the States.

A little now on the other point—the Dred Scott Decision. Another one of the issues he says that is to be made with me, is upon his devotion to the Dred Scott Decision, and my opposition to it.

I have expressed heretofore, and I now repeat, my opposition to the Dred Scott Decision, but I should be allowed to state the nature of that opposition, and I ask your indulgence while I do so. What is fairly implied by the term Judge DOUGLAS has used "resistance to the Decision?" I do not resist it. If I wanted to take Dred Scott from his master, I would be interfering with property, and that terrible difficulty that Judge DOUGLAS speaks of, of interfering with property, would arise. But I am doing no such thing as that, but all that I am doing is refusing to obey it as a political rule. If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether Slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of that Dred Scott Decision, I would vote that it should. [Applause; "good for you;" "we hope to see it;" "that's right."]

Mr. LINCOLN—That is what I would do. ["You will have a chance soon."] Judge DOUGLAS said last night, that before the decision he might advance his opinion, and it might be contrary to the decision when it was made; but *after* it was made he would abide by it until it was reversed. Just so I. We let this property abide by the decision, but we will try to reverse that decision. [Loud applause—cries of "good."] We will try to put it where Judge DOUGLAS will not object, for he says he will obey it until it is reversed. Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably.

What are the uses of decisions of courts? They have two uses. As rules of property they have two uses. First—they decide upon the question before the Court. They decide in this case that DRED SCOTT is a slave. Nobody resists that. Not only that, but they say to everybody else that persons standing just as DRED SCOTT stands, is as he is. That is, they say that when a question comes up upon another person it will be so decided again, unless the Court decides another way, [cheers—cries of "good,"] unless the Court overrules its decision. [Renewed applause.] Well, we mean to do what we can to have the Court decide the other way. That is one thing we mean to try to do.

The sacredness that Judge DOUGLAS throws around this decision, is a degree of sacredness that has never been before thrown around any other decision. I have never heard of such a thing. Why, decisions apparently contrary to that decision, or that good lawyers thought were contrary to that decision, have been made by that very Court before. It is the first of its kind; it is an *astonisher* in legal history. [Laughter.] It is a new wonder of the world. [Laughter and applause.] It is based upon falsehood in the main as to the facts—allegations of facts upon which it stands, are not facts at all in many instances, and no decision made on any question—the first instance of a decision made under so many unfavorable circumstances—thus placed has ever been held by the profession as law, and it has always needed confirmation before the lawyers regarded it as a settled law. But Judge DOUGLAS will have it that all hands must take this extraordinary decision, made under these extraordinary circumstances, and give their votes in Congress in accordance with it, yield to it and obey it in every possible sense. Circumstances alter cases. Do not gentlemen here remember the case of that same Supreme Court, some twenty five or thirty years ago, deciding that a National Bank was constitutional? I ask, if somebody does not remember that a National Bank was declared to be constitutional? ["Yes," "Yes."] Such is the truth, whether it be remembered or not. The Bank charter ran out, and a recharter was granted by Congress. That recharter was laid before Gen. JACKSON. It was urged upon him, when he denied the constitutionality of the bank, that the Supreme Court had decided that it was constitutional; and Gen. JACKSON then said that the Supreme Court had no right to lay down a rule to govern a coördinate branch of the Government, the members of which had sworn to support the Constitution—that each member had sworn to support that Constitution as he understood it. I will venture here to say that I have heard Judge DOUGLAS say that he approved of Gen. JACKSON for that act. What has now become of all his tirade about "resistance to the Supreme Court?" ["Gone up," "Gone to the Theatre."] My fellow-citizens, getting back a little, for I pass from these points, when Judge DOUGLAS makes his threat of annihilation upon the "alliance," he is cautious to say that that warfare of his is to fall upon the leaders of the Republican Party. Almost every word he utters, and every distinction he makes, has its significance. He means for the Republicans that do not count themselves as leaders, to be his friends; he makes no fuss over them; it is the leaders that he is making war upon. He wants it understood that the mass of the Republican Party are really his friends. It is only the leaders that are doing something, that are intolerant, and that require extermination at his hands. As this is clearly and unquestionably the light in which he presents that matter, I want to ask your attention, addressing myself to the Republicans here, that I may ask you some questions, as to where you, as the Republican Party, would be placed if you sustained Judge DOUGLAS in his present position by a reëlection? I do not claim, gentlemen, to be unselfish—I do not pretend that I would not like to go to the United States Senate—[laughter]—I make no such hypocritical pretence; but I do say to you that in this mighty issue it is nothing to you—nothing to the mass of the people of the nation—whether or not Judge DOUGLAS or myself shall ever be heard of after this night; it may be a trifle to either of us; but in connection with this mighty question, upon which hang the destinies of the nation, perhaps, it is absolutely nothing; but where will you be placed if you reindorse Judge DOUGLAS? Don't you know how apt he is—how exceedingly anxious he is at all times to seize upon anything and everything to persuade you that something *he* has done *you* did yourselves? Why, he tried to persuade you last night that our Illinois Legislature instructed him to introduce the Nebraska bill. There was nobody in that Legislature ever thought of such a thing; and when he first introduced the bill, he never thought of it; but still he fights furiously for the proposition, and that he did it because there was a standing instruction to our Senators to be always introducing Nebraska bills. [Laughter and applause.] He tells you he is for the Cincinnati Platform. He tells you he is for the Dred Scott decision. He tells you, not in his speech last night, but substantially in a former speech, that he cares not if Slavery is voted up or down; he tells you the struggle on Lecompton is passed; it may come up again or not, and if it does he stands where he stood when, in spite of him and his opposition, you built up the Republican Party. If you indorse him, you tell him you do not care whether Slavery be voted up or down, and he will close, or try to close, your mouths with his declaration repeated by the day, the week, the month and the year. Is that what you mean? [Cries of "No;" one voice, "Yes."] Yes, I have no doubt you who have always been for him, if you mean that. No doubt of that. [A voice, "Hit him again;"] soberly I have said, and I repeat it, I think in the position in which Judge DOUGLAS stood in opposing the Lecompton Constitution he was right; he does not know that it will return, but if it does we may know where to find him, and if it does not, we may know where to look for him, and that is on the Cincinnati Platform. Now, I could ask the Republican Party, after all the hard names that Judge DOUGLAS has called them by—all his repeated charges of their inclination to marry with and buy negroes, all his declarations of Black Republicanism—by the way, we are improving: the black has not rubbed off—but with all that, if he be indorsed by Republican votes, where do you stand? Plainly you stand ready saddled, bridled and harnessed, and waiting to be driven over into the Slavery-Extension camp of the nation—[A voice—"We will hang ourselves first."]—just ready to be driven over, tied together, in a lot—to be driven over, every man with a rope around his neck—that halter being held by Judge DOUGLAS. That is the question. If Republican men have been in earnest in what they have done, I think they had better not do it; but I think that the Republican Party is made up of those who, as far as they can peaceably, will oppose the extension of Slavery, and who will hope for its ultimate extinction—who will believe, if it ceases to spread, that it is in course of ultimate extinction. If they believe it is wrong in grasping up the new lands of the continent, and keeping them from the settlement of free white laborers, who want the land to bring on their families upon; if they are in earnest, although they may make a mistake, they will grow restless, and the time will come when they will come back again and recognize, if not by the same name, at least upon the same principles as their party now has. It is better, then, to save the work while it is begun. You have done the labor; maintain it—keep it. If men choose to serve you, go with them; but as you have made up your organization upon principle, stand by it, for, as surely as God reigns over you, and has inspired your mind, and given you a sense of propriety, and continues to give you hope, so surely will you cling to these ideas, and you will at last come back again after your wanderings, merely to do your work over again. [Loud applause.]

We were often—more than once, at least—in the course of Judge DOUGLAS' speech last night, reminded that this Government was made for white men—that he believed it was made for white men! Well, that is putting it in a shape in which no one wants to deny it, but the Judge then goes into his passion for drawing inferences that are not warranted. I protest, now and forever against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. [Laughter and cheers.] My understanding is that I need not have her for either, but as God made us separate, we can leave one another alone and do one another much good thereby. There are white men enough to marry all the white women, and enough black men to marry all the black women, and in God's name let them be so married. The Judge regales us with the terrible enormities that take place by the mixture of races; that the inferior race bears the superior down. Why, Judge, if we will not let them get together in the Territories they won't mix there. [Immense applause.]

A VOICE—"Three cheers for LINCOLN." [The cheers were given with a hearty good will.]

Mr. LINCOLN—I should say at least that that is a self-evident truth.

Now, it happens that we meet together once every year, some time about the 4th of July, for some reason or other. These 4th of July gatherings, I suppose, have their uses. If you will indulge me, I will state what I suppose to be some of them.

We are now a mighty nation, we are thirty—or about thirty millions of people, and we own and inhabit about one-fifteenth part of the dry land of the whole earth. We run our memory back over the pages of history for about eighty-two years and we discover that we were then a very small people in point of numbers, vastly inferior to what we are now, with a vastly less extent of country—with vastly less of everything we deem desirable among men—we look upon the change as exceedingly advantageous to us, and to our posterity, and we fix upon something that happened away back, as in some way or other being connected with this rise of prosperity. We find a race of men living in that day whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understand that by what they then did it has followed that the degree of prosperity that we now enjoy has come to us. We hold this annual celebration to remind ourselves of all the good done in this process of time, of how it was done and who did it, and how we are historically connected with it; and we go from these meetings in better humor with ourselves—we feel more attached the one to the other, and more firmly bound to the country we inhabit. In every way we are better men in the age, and race, and country in which we live for these celebrations. But after we have done all this we have not yet reached the whole. There is something else connected with it. We have besides these, men—descended by blood from our ancestors—among us, perhaps half our people, who are not descendants at all of these men, they are men who have come from Europe—German, Irish, French, and Scandinavian—men that have come from Europe themselves or whose ancestors have come hither and settled here, finding themselves our equals in all things. If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days of blood, they find they have none, they cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch and make themselves feel that they are part of us, but when they look through that old Declaration of Independence, they find that those old men say that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and then they feel that that moral sentiment taught in that day evidences their relation to those men, that it is the father of all moral principle in them, and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood, and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that Declaration, [loud and long continued applause,] and so they are. That is the electric cord in that Declaration that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together, that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world. [Applause.]

Now, Sirs, for the purpose of squaring things with this idea of "don't care if Slavery is voted up or voted down," for sustaining the Dred Scott decision. [A Voice—"Hit him again,"] for holding that the Declaration of Independence did not mean anything at all, we have Judge DOUGLAS giving his exposition of what the Declaration of Independence means, and we have him saying that the people of America were equal to the people of England. According to his construction, you Germans are not connected with it. Now I ask you in all soberness, if all these things, if indulged in, if ratified, if confirmed and indorsed, if taught to our children and repeated to them, do not tend to rub out the sentiment of liberty in the country, and to transform this Government into a Government of some other form. These arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. That is their argument, and this argument of the Judge is the same old serpent that says you work and I eat, you toil and I will enjoy the fruits of it. Turn it whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a King, an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent, and I hold if that course of argumentation that is made for the purpose of convincing the public mind that we should not care about this, should be granted, it does not stop with the negro. I should like to know if, taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why may not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration is not the truth let us get the statute-book in which we find it and tear it out! Who is so bold as to do it? [Voices—"Me," "No one," &c.] If it is not true, let us tear it out! [Cries of "No, no."] Let us stick to it, then—[cheers]—let us stand firmly by it, then. [Applause.]

It may be argued that there are certain conditions that make necessities and impose them upon us, and the extent that a necessity is imposed upon a man he must submit to it. I think that was the condition in which we found ourselves when we established this Government. We had Slavery among us, we could not get our Constitution unless we permitted them to remain in Slavery, we could not secure the good we did secure if we grasped for more, and having by necessity submitted to that much, it does not destroy the principle that is the charter of our liberties. Let that charter stand as our standard.

My friend has said to me that I am a poor hand to quote Scripture. I will try it again, however. It is said in one of the admonitions of the Lord, "As your Father in Heaven is perfect, be ye also perfect." The Saviour, I suppose, did not expect that any human creature could be perfect as the Father in Heaven; but he said, "As your Father in Heaven is perfect, be ye also perfect." He set that up as a standard, and he who did most towards reaching that standard, attained the highest degree of moral perfection. So I say in relation to the principle that all men are created equal, let it be as nearly reached as we can. If we cannot give freedom to every creature, let us do nothing that will impose slavery upon any other creature. [Applause.] Let us, then, turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it. Let us stand firmly by each other. If we do not so, we are turning in the contrary direction, that our friend Judge DOUGLAS proposes—not intentionally—as working in the traces that tend to make this one universal Slave Nation. [A Voice—"That is so."] He is one that runs in that direction, and as such I resist him.

My friends, I have detained you about as long as I desired to do, and I have only to say, let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding our standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.

My friends, I could not without launching off upon some new topic, which would detain you too long, continue to-night. [Cries of "go on."] I thank you for this most extensive audience that you have furnished me to-night. I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created free and equal.

Mr. LINCOLN retired amid a perfect torrent of applause and cheers.

Senator Douglas Defending his Change of Ground.

On the 12th inst. Senator DOUGLAS made another speech in Chicago, in reply to an address of welcome delivered by the "Associated Congress," a local Literary Society. In this speech, Mr. DOUGLAS defended himself against the charge of inconsistency in his political course. He said:

I believe that the great principles with which I have identified myself are essential to the prosperity of the nation, and the perpetuity of the republic. If they are, they must be maintained; they will be maintained; opposition will gradually give way until they become conceded truisms in Government. If, on the contrary, they are wrong, if experience proves them wrong, no man on earth will be more ready to step forward and acknowledge and correct them than I *will. I am not afraid to confess that each year of my life I have to some extent gradually modified my opinions upon some questions of public policy.* I have more pride in that consistency which is content with always being right, than I have in saying that I have never modified or changed an opinion. (Hearty applause.) Yet, I think I can say, I flatter myself that it has been my fortune, that I have made as few changes in my political creed as most public men; that I have been as fortunate in my consistency in the support of measures of public policy as most men; but still we should remember that the same measure that is expedient at one period, may be unwise at another. The Tariff Act that was suited to the condition of this country in 1833, was totally unfit, as shown by the experience of 1846. The Tariff that I believed to be wise and judicious in 1846, we found entirely unsuited to the condition of the country in 1856, and we were compelled to change it. (Applause.)

Hence, consistency does not so much depend upon the advocacy of the same measures as it does in the adaptation of the measure to the existing wants and condition of the country, so that you shall always be right. In other words, to be consistent, you must change your measures just as regularly and just as fast as the country, by its progress, advances and changes its condition. The principles which govern our action should always be the same; if they are sound, they always will be the same; but the measures by which these principles can be adapted to the wants and condition of a people must indicate the same changes that are proceeding in the country at large.

We in Illinois can realize the necessity of these changes in our legislation. There are some of us that have witnessed this place when there were one or two thousand inhabitants within the corporation, and when it took a two days' ride on horseback to go to the first log cabin in the country. There are some of us who have attended the Legislature of this State when the member representing Chicago resided at Peoria, and had Rock Island and Galena, as well as Chicago, in his Legislative District—all composing a district represented by one member, out of one hundred in the Legislature.

Such was the state of your representation in the first Legislature I ever attended in Illinois. We have seen the necessity, therefore, in law, in political science, in the jurisprudence of the country, advancing to keep pace with the development of all the great material interests of the people. We are a progressive people. I trust we shall never cease to progress, not only in agriculture and in the arts and sciences, but in the knowledge of human right and of free government. Progress is our mission; but we should be cautious that we always are surrounded and guided by those sound constitutional principles that will carry the Government forward in the same channel in which it was originally started. The object of our Government is to carry out the principle that Illinois has adopted for a motto upon her seal—"State Sovereignty, National Union." [Applause.] Of all the mottos that have been adopted by any of the States of this Union, there is none, to my mind, expressing so impressively, so clearly and distinctly, the true idea of our Government, as that which Illinois bears upon her every official act—"State Sovereignty, National Union," and the one cannot be preserved without the maintenance of the other. The sovereignty of the State, the right to regulate everything internal for herself, is the great pillar upon which the Government rests. Our federal Government rests upon thirty-two pillars, each being a sovereign State, supreme within its own limits, so that the dome that rests upon them is simply a small portion of the structure. It is elevated highest; it is the first object seen as we turn to look upon the edifice; it is the only portion that foreign powers, standing at a distance, can behold; yet, while it has its own objects, and exercises its own functions—the deciding upon war or peace, superintending foreign affairs, commerce, and the coinage of money, and all those things which each State could not in harmony with the rest decide for itself—the State has still the great mass of the powers of Government. Those which affect the liberties and the rights of the citizen, those powers upon the exercise of which the whole liberties of the people depend, belong to the State sovereignties and not to the federal Government. Inasmuch as this great mass of the powers, upon which our happiness and liberties all rest, is in the State and not in the federal authority, our highest duty is to protect our liberties, from foreign or federal encroachment. [Applause.]

UTAH.

Dispatches from Gen. Johnston and the Peace Commissioners.

Proclamation of Gen. Johnston to the People of Utah.

Gen. Johnston to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, U. T., June 16, 1858.

MAJOR—I have the honor to report that the march of the army of Utah commenced on the 13th inst. The advance, composed of the Second Dragoons, commanded by Col. COOKE; the Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel BEE; and PHELPS' Light Battery, arrived here on the 14th inst.; the Fifth Infantry, Col. WAITE commanding, and RENO's Battery, on the 15th, accompanied by a part of the supply train. To-day the Tenth Infantry, commanded by Col. ALEXANDER, and a battalion composed of one Company of Cavalry, one Company of Mounted Rifles, three Companies of the Third, two Companies of the Sixth, and one Company of the Seventh Infantry, commanded by Col. LOMING, will arrive with the remainder of the supply train.

The river rises during the night, but can be forded in the afternoon. The crossing, therefore, of the dragoons, volunteers, and train, was not effected till yesterday evening. An old bridge, above the ford, was sufficiently repaired to enable Captain PHELPS to pass his caissons and pieces over by hand. This evening Captain RENO's battery will be crossed in the same way. The Fifth Infantry and trains will cross this evening, and, if there is time afterwards, the Tenth Infantry, Colonel LOMING's battalion and trains, will also cross, and the march will be resumed to-morrow in the order directed by my order of this date herewith. The march to the valley will be made in five days.

On the day of my arrival at this place I received a communication from the United States Commissioners, the Hon. L. W. POWELL and Major BEN MCCULLOCH, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have the honor to transmit a copy of my reply, and also a copy of a few remarks which it was thought I should address to the people, to allay an unfounded apprehension among them.

Capt NEWTON, of the Engineer corps, was detached yesterday, with an escort of an officer and thirty men, and the most experienced guide of the mountains, JAMES BRIDGER, to examine thoroughly the country from this point to the head of Muddy Creek, which flows into Bear River. I believe the elevated table land between this and the western end of the Cache Valley can be ascended by easy gradations, and that the opposite side can be descended into Cache Valley without difficulty. If a good road should be found practicable, as I expect, I would respectfully suggest that the commander of the forces here may be authorized to order its construction immediately. The only communication between important districts should not long be allowed to continue through long and difficult cañons easily obstructed.

The health of the troops continues excellent.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army Commanding.

To Major IRVIN MCDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters of the Army, West Point, New-York.

Letter from the Peace Commissioners to Gen. Johnston.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure of informing you that after a full and free conference with the chief men of the Territory, we are informed by them that they will yield obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States; that they will not resist the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah; that they cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties; and that they will make no resistance to the Army of the United States in its march to the Valley of Salt Lake, or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The houses, fields and gardens of the people of this Territory, particularly in and about Salt Lake City, are very insecure. The animals of your army would cause great destruction of property if the greatest care should not be observed in the march and in the selection of camps. The people of the Territory are somewhat uneasy for fear the army, when it shall reach the valley, would not properly respect their persons and property. We have assured them that neither their persons nor property would be injured or molested by the army under your command.

We would respectfully suggest, in consequence of this feeling of uneasiness, that you issue a proclamation to the people of Utah, stating that the army under your command would not trespass upon the rights or property of peaceable citizens during the sojourn in or the march of your army through the Territory. Such a proclamation would greatly allay the existing anxiety and fear of the people, and cause those who have abandoned their homes to return to their houses and farms.

We have made inquiry about grass, wood, &c., necessary for the subsistence and convenience of your army. We have conversed with Mr. FICKLIN fully on this subject, and given him all the information we have, which he will impart to you.

We respectfully suggest that you march to the valley as soon as it is convenient for you to do so.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. MCCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.

Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, commanding Army of Utah, Camp Scott, Utah Territory.

Gen. Johnston to the Peace Commissioners.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, June 14, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication from Salt Lake City was received to-day. The accomplishment of the object of your mission entirely in accordance with the instructions of the President, the wisdom and forbearance of which you have so ably displayed to the people of the Territory, will, I hope lead, to a more just appreciation of their relations to the General Government and the establishment of the supremacy of the laws. I learn with surprise that uneasiness is felt by the people as to the treament they may receive from the army. Acting under the twofold obligations of citizens and soldiers, we may be supposed to comprehend the rights of the people and to be sufficiently mindful of the obligations of our oaths not to disregard the laws which govern us as a military body. A reference to them will show with what jealous care the General Government has guarded the rights of citizens against any encroachment. The army has duties to perform here in execution of the Department of War, which, from the nature of them, cannot lead to interference with the people in their various pursuits, and if no obstruction is presented to the discharge of those duties, there need not be the slightest apprehension that any person whatever will have cause of complaint against it.

The army will continue its march from this position on Thursday, 17th inst., and reach the valley in five days. I desire to encamp beyond the Jordan on the day of arrival in the valley.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding.

To the Hon. L. W. POWELL and Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, United States Commissioners to Utah.

The Peace Commissioners to the War Department.

GREAT SALT LYKE CITY, U. T., June 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to report that we reached this city on the 7th inst. We lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with the chief men of the Mormon people. After the fullest and freest conference with them, we are pleased to state that we have settled the unfortunate difficulties existing between the Government of the United States and the people of Utah. We are informed by the people and chief men of the Territory that they will cheerfully yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. They will make no resistance to the army of the United States in its march to the valley of Salt Lake or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The people have abandoned all the settlements north of this, and all the families have left the city, only about fifteen hundred persons remaining here to take charge of the property, and to burn it if the difficulties had not been settled. The people from this city and north of it have gone south to Provo, fifty miles south of this, and to points beyond. We will visit Provo and the settlements south in a day or two, and see and confer with the people, and inform them that the difficulties have been settled, and thus induce them to return to their homes.

We have written Gen. JOHNSTON by the messenger that will bear this, informing him of what had been done, and that he could march his army to the valley whenever he desired to do so. We intend to remain and visit the people and converse with them until Gen. JOHNSTON's army arrives. We think it important that we remain until the army is located in the valley. We have but a moment to write, as the express will start in a few moments. We will in a few days forward a detailed report.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts.

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. MCCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

General Johnston's Proclamation to the People of Utah.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration and execution of the laws of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of these orders. I therefore feel it incumbent on me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the Army ill-treatment, that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocation; and, should protection be needed, that they will find the Army always faithful to the obligations of duty, as ready now to assist and protect them as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

March of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, U. T., June 16, 1858.

The Army will continue to march to-morrow and daily hereafter till arrival in Salt Lake Valley, in the following order, each command being followed immediately by its train and a proportion of the supply train:

Brevet Colonel P. F. SMITH's battalion, constituting the advanced guard, at 5 A. M.; Tenth Infantry and PEELPS' battery at 5½ A. M.; Fifth Infantry and RENO's battery at 5¾ A. M.; Col. LOMING's battalion of mounted riflemen, First Cavalry, Third, Sixth and Seventh Infantry, at 6¼ A. M.; Volunteers at 6½ A. M.; Second Dragoons, constituting the rear guard, at 7 A. M. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will order the guards of their respective trains. The head-quarters will be with the advance.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON. F. J. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Utah Indians not Hostile to the Government.

From the Washington States.

We were shown yesterday a dispatch recently received by the Indian Bureau from Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. Dr. F. says that, during the preceding week, he had visited the encampment of the Sho-sho-Ne tribe of Indians, on Bear River, some fifty miles distant from the Fort, in the direction of Salt Lake City. Having previously promised two chiefs of the tribe that he would pay their people a visit when they came up to their encampment on Bear River, they had sent for him an escort of the two chiefs in question and seventy men, all well mounted, and there was no proper alternative but for him then to redeem his pledge, which he accordingly did. It was his first visit to an Indian encampment, and he expresses himself highly pleased with what he saw. He remarks, among other things, the habits of industry among these people. A chief, named BEN SIMONS, who acted as interpreter told him that the tribe had out hunting parties almost constantly, and during the Winter they had killed over a hundred elks, besides great quantities of smaller game.

This is one of the tribes, says Dr. F., on which BRIGHAM YOUNG boasts that he can rely for assistance in case of a conflict between the Mormons and the Government. But the Doctor thinks he "calculates without his host" in this instance, and asserts that there is no dombt of the fidelity of these Indians towards the United States. Indeed, from the Doctor's letter it would seem that the reports of a probable coalition between the Mormons and Indians in that vicinity to resist the authority of the Government, have very little foundation; for he continues by stating that WASH-A-BEE, a powerful chief of the Snake tribe, has sent him word that he will pay him a visit within two weeks, accompanied by the principal men of his tribe. WASH-EX-EM, principal chief of a large tribe of Utes, had spent part of a day with Superintendent FORNEY, and urged him to visit his tribe and have a long talk.

Tarring and Feathering a "Free Lover" in Indiana.

From the Lafayette, Indiana, Courier 7th.

A man named ROBERT COONS, married, and respectably connected, and obtained a very unenviable notoriety last Spring by running away with another man's wife, was tarred and feathered at Crawfordsville last night. It seems that the gay Lothario has been in correspondence for some months past with a respectable young lady of that town, and had proposed an elopement to which she consented. By arrangement the deluded girl was to go to Ladoga, on the pretence of visiting some relatives, and he was to follow the next day, and joining there, leave together on the first train for the South. Accordingly, on Monday she went down to Ladoga, and was followed yesterday morning by the gay deceiver. In the meantime the people of Crawfordsville had got wind of the affair—an informal meeting of fifty or more citizens was held, and a Committee of five resolute men appointed with instructions to proceed at once to Ladoga, and take COONS in custody. The Committee left on the evening train, and arriving at Ladoga, captured and brought him back on the 10 o'clock train last night. They were met at the depôt by a large crowd of citizens, and the guilty wretch was escorted to the Court house, which had been lighted up for the occasion. Judge Lynch organized his Court, and Mr. COONS was put upon his trial. Eighteen love letters, over his signature, and addressed to the young lady whom he had sought to victimize, were produced and read to the multitude. No other evidence was needed, and after a few speeches had been made by prominent citizens, the lights were suddenly extinguished—COONS caught and dragged to the Court-house yard—every stitch of clothing torn from his back—a bucket of warm tar poured over his head and a bag of feathers artistically applied. A more hideous looking object, says our informant, cannot be imagined. He was coated from head to heels. The Committee took him in charge and escorted him to the outskirts of the town, where they humanely provided him with a suit of clothing, and by a vigorous application of soft soap and lard, removed the tar and feathers. He was placed aboard the train for this city to-day, and leaves by the Valley Road to-night for California.

A Lad Passing Through the Spout of a Waterwheel.

Correspondence of the Watertown Reformer.

HERMON, ST. LAW COUNTY, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

The following is a correct statement of an occurrence that took place in our village on Monday of this week:

Two lads were at play on the bulkhead of J. J. MATTESON & Co.'s cabinet shop, when one of them, a son of GEORGE A. SHELDON, accidentally fell in. The wheel carrying the planing machine was running at full speed, and the boy was immediately carried from the bulkhead into the spout, and through the spout into the wheel. The spout is 18 feet long, 2 feet wide at the upper end, and 22 feet 7 inches at the place of discharge into the waterwheel. The wheel is a centre-discharge, and is 6 feet in diameter, and performs about 70 or 80 revolutions per minute.

At the moment the lad fell in, his little comrade ran into the shop and gave the alarm. The water was immediately shut off, and search commenced, and, in a moment, a cry was heard down in the water-wheel. Mr. MATTESON hastened below to the wheel, and there discovered the little sufferer, with his feet through the discharging-hole, at the bottom of the wheel, between the buckets, close to the shaft, crying to be rescued from his perilous situation. Mr. MATTESON exclaimed, "Don't cry, LYNN! I will take care of you." The boy quieted down, and began to make for an opening where the covering of the wheel had been partially cut away last Winter; he was soon reached and drawn from his uncomfortable situation, and conveyed to his home. Dr. RICE was at hand, and, on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh from head to foot severely bruised. The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at his sports again.

Much alarm is felt in the towns adjoining Middletown, Conn., on account of the prevalence of the small-pox in that city. As usual, there is a great deal of exaggeration in the reports. In Middletown papers we see a statement from the Board of Health, that only ten cases of varioloid and small-pox are known in the town, and some of these are very slight. They however recommend general revaccination, and have employed two physicians to attend daily at the Town Hall, to vaccinate all who may desire it at the expense of the town.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The hot, and previous to the storm of yesterday very dry weather, has hastened the small fruits and vegetables to quick maturity. There are still a very few old potatoes in the hands of dealers, who are losing money on them. New potatoes are coming in plentifully from Long Island, and a few from Jersey. There is a little decrease in the arrivals from Norfolk, and the Bermudas are nearly used up. Early Junes and Dykemans from Long Island are now bringing $1@$1 25 ₱ basket holding a scant bushel.

A large portion of the onions now arriving are in bunches, and, range in price from 75c.@$3, and upward ₱ 100, according to size of bunches. Quantities strung up are coming in from Rhode Island which are worth $6@$6 50 ₱ 100 strings.

Apples are not quite as abundant, but are improving in size and quality.

On the Charleston steamer of yesterday were some 500 boxes of peaches, mostly in bad order, owing to hot weather for most of the passage, and the storm which delayed their coming into harbor for some time. They are consigned to commission men, and are bringing from $2 to $10 ₱ box. There was also a quantity of nectarines in similar condition, selling at $2@$3 ₱ box, and plums at $3@$6.

Early Cabbages are abundant, maturing rather small under a hot sun and previously dry weather.

Rutabaga Turnips, from New-Jersey, are taking the place of the early flat varieties.

Raspberries are abundant and cheap. The Antwerps are worth $5 50@$7 ₱ 100 baskets—about three baskets to the quart—while common red and black caps, in strawberry baskets, bring $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 baskets.

Blackberries have already made their appearance, at about $6 ₱ bushel, while Huckleberries bring $5.

Jersey green Corn is in moderate quantity, at $1 50 ₱ 100 ears.

Cucumbers and early Squashes are plenty. A few begin to come from Long Island.

Butter is very dull, with quite enough arriving to supply the light City trade and moderate California shipping demand. Very little is now sent to the South, as many of the Southerners are now at the North.

Eggs are scarcer and much higher, owing to two causes. Western people have been receiving poor returns for their eggs for several weeks past, and are now withholding their supplies

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BACHELOR'S TORMENTS—COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTER—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING AND THE MAID OF MOBILE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HAPPY MAN—LOLA MONTEZ—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—OUTLANCERS—LADY OF THE LAKE—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

FRENCH THEATRE—LE BEAU NICOLAS—L'AMANT AUX BOUQUET CLEMONT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen..... July 17
The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool..... July 21

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European Mail, by the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, closes at the New-York Post Office on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ The German Mail, by the *Bremen*, which sails on Saturday, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, whose news was published on Tuesday morning as telegraphed from Cape Race, has not yet arrived at Halifax, at which port she has been some time overdue. The weather is reported as very thick.

We have nothing new to report with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. There were no signs of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay last night.

It is understood, on authority entitled to credit, that the State Department has issued instructions to Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, under no circumstances to abandon his post, but to enter a protest against all improper acts of the Mexican Government towards citizens of the United States The day of reckoning is considered not far distant, and our demands upon the Mexican Government will then probably absorb another large slice of their territory.

There was an important order received yesterday by the Quartermaster of the Army of this department, emanating from the War Department at Washington, upon receipt of the dispatches from the Pacific, conveying the important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of Col. STEPTOE before a superior force of warlike Indians in Oregon There was a special consultation held, and it was resolved to recruit the army in that quarter immediately It was determined to send out, by the steamer of the 20th, six companies of recruits, (about 500 muskets,) and orders were telegraphed here to make arrangements for having them shipped by the regular, or by special steamer. The steamship *St. Louis*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was chartered for that purpose, and to sail under command of Capt. HUDSON, her old Captain, on the 20th instant. Gen. SCOTT was yesterday at West Point, probably with reference to this important movement of the army.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, Commander JOHN RODGERS, arrived at Charleston on the 13th inst., bringing Key West dates to the 10th. She brought important dispatches from the Commander of the Home Squadron to the Secretary of the Navy. Boarding of American vessels by British cruisers had wholly ceased; the *Colorado* is in a bad condition, being crippled, and is so filthy as to make it probable that an epidemic would break out on board. The yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the shipping in the harbor of Havana, and cases were getting common at Key West. Several deaths have occurred. The Gulf Squadron, or a portion of it, has been ordered to rendezvous at Greytown. A slaver landed one thousand negroes not long since, near Bahia Honda, and a slaver (before reported) has been chased into Key West, where she was seized. Bad management appears to characterize Government affairs at Key West. The steamer *Isabel* was expected at Key West, from Havana, on the afternoon of the 10th. The *Water Witch* would anticipate her at Charleston at least twenty-four hours. The Flag-Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, Mr. MAGRAW, came in her as bearer of dispatches. The *Colorado* would probably leave for New-York or Boston on the 24th or 25th.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 13th inst., nominated the Hon. WM. V. PECK, of Scioto, for Supreme Judge, C. P. WALCOTT for Attorney-General, and W. B THRALL for Comptroller. The Committee on Resolutions reported, through Senator WADE, a platform declaring unalterable fidelity to the Republican Party, censuring the Administration on the Lecompton business, reprobating the increase of the National Debt, and inviting the coöperation of men of all parties in opposing the mal-administration of the Government. The Convention was enthusiastic and harmonious.

We publish this morning an able speech of the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, delivered at Chicago, in reply to the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, published a few days ago. Mr. LINCOLN takes up the points discussed by Mr. DOUGLAS, and proceeds to a strict analysis of each of them. The Republicans of the State assembled in large numbers to hear Mr. LINCOLN. Senator DOUGLAS has since made another speech at Chicago, in response to an address of welcome from a literary society, in the course of which he took occasion to defend himself from the charge of political inconsistency

A large and well-organized gang of coin counterfeiters has been broken up in the town of London, Canada. The leader seems to have been a gunsmith, hitherto considered a respectable character. A diligent search of his shop resulted in the discovery of apparatus for counterfeiting. Among the rest was a die for the manufacture of bogus American quarters. It is believed that the gang has confederates in various parts of the United States and Canada

The new U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, which has been constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is fast approaching completion, and is announced to be launched on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. She will be in readiness to make her trial-trip in November, just one year from the date of the contract for building her, after which she will go into active service.

The Comptroller furnishes a statement of the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department for the two first quarters of the present year. The payments for the first quarter have been $2,573,426 14, and for the second quarter (including payments made by the issue of Central Park Fund Stock,) the amount has been $4,640,552 84—total $7,213,978 98. The amount paid into the Treasury, during the six months, has been $5,742 989 59. The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1857.

The indictments against Judge RUSSELL and others, for inciting to riot, were transferred from the Court of Sessions yesterday, by Judge INGRAHAM, by consent of the District-Attorney.

The trial of LEROY RUSHER in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, resulted in a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence was postponed till Saturday. RUSHER, it will be remembered, killed a boy connected with the *Tribune* Office, April 3, at the saloon No. 19 North William-street. The plea of the defence was hereditary insanity, and affidavits that Mr. MARCUS D. LARROWE, his counsel, will produce on Saturday, will prove the fact. JOHN LYONS, charged with killing his wife, by kicking her and rupturing her liver, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sentence on Saturday. JOHN B. MARKS was convicted of burglary. He entered the office of the Board of Underwriters, in the Insurance Buildings, No. 51 Wall-street, on June 28th, by means of false keys. He, also, will be sentenced on Saturday. JAMES MCCLAIR pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. WILLIAM H. CURTISS, charged with burglary in the first degree, was acquitted, his arrest being shown to be a mistake on the part of the officer. ANN MAHONEY, charged with grand larceny, was acquitted. Judge RUSSELL'S trial is removed from this Court to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and will take place, with that of JOBSON and BRANCH, in September or October next.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH for the arrest of FRANK LESLIE, on a complaint of Alderman REED. A wood-cut in the last number of *Frank Leslie* represented the Alderman as using a whitewash brush, in connection with the recent swill-milk investigation, and hints remotely at his having been handsomely remunerated for his whitewashing job. The Alderman thinks the cut libellous—hence the complaint and issue of the warrant.

The DE RIVIERE case was brought to a sudden termination yesterday at Bergen, an arrangement having been made by which Mrs. BLOUNT, who it seems has lost faith in the Captain, is to produce her daughter to-day, and both mother and daughter are to return home with Col. BLOUNT.

The Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, and, after disposing of a number of charges against members of the force, organized (in secret session) a new precinct to be called the Twenty-fourth, comprising portions of what have been heretofore known as the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, to which they appointed three Sergeants.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 4,000 bales, the market closing more firmly. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active Prices of Flour tended downward Provisions were in good demand, including Pork, which was dearer. Coffee and Sugars were actively sought after. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, in part to the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Lessons of the Late Crisis.

The trade-returns which we published a few days ago for the fiscal year 1858, ending by regulation of the General Government on the 30th of June, are suggestive of a few remarks, of a practical rather than party nature. That the Government is deprived, by the result of the year's business in foreign merchandise, of twenty-two or twenty-three millions of revenue, will, of course, be readily ascribed to the late crisis. That the suddenness of this reverse has, in turn, compelled the Treasury to borrow twenty millions on its bills of credit, may be attributed to accident or improvidence, according to the relative charity or fault-finding spirit of the people toward the existing administration. But both these points in the great financial result of the year are of less moment to the country at large than the other consequences of diminished importation. The loss of twenty-two millions of revenue, which, upon the basis of the previous year's trade, was reasonably calculated upon *before* the crisis, presumes a decrease of ninety three millions of foreign merchandise brought into the country *since*, and in consequence of the crisis. And such is probably near the actual figure, as at the port of New-York alone we foot up $57,582,000 less than in 1857. If the previous scale of importation was extravagant—and that it was so is implied by the fact that sixty-nine millions in specie were required to settle the balance-sheet of 1857—certainly this falling off ought to compensate for the temporary loss of revenue. It should even reconcile the country to the issue of bills of credit, seeing that the importance of reducing the scale of our foreign purchases outweighs the inconvenience of the public Treasury.

Besides, it must not be forgotten that while the public debt is thus increased through the economy of importation, it was but recently reduced through its extravagance. Thus, when the scale of importation stood two hundred and seven millions in 1852, the public debt, growing out of the Mexican war, Texas Indemnity, &c., amounted to $76,045,216 And in 1857, when this scale had rapidly mounted to three hundred and forty-eight millions, producing, through the five intermediate years, the most redundant revenues, the public debt had been reduced, by purchase and redemption, to $25,165,154, by the application to this object of the surplus in the national exchequer.

That the Government, on this statement, could well afford to reborrow twenty millions on Treasury bills for the service of the fiscal year 1858, and as much more on public stock for the service of 1859, is no justification for the continuance of an improvident expenditure of the public money, whether the fault be with Congress or the Executive, or both. But this is a question for Washington City, where, through the salutary influence of the reduced revenues of 1859, succeeding the reduction already known in 1858, it will probably be settled next Winter. Our present concern is with the cause of this change so far as it affects the real prosperity of the country.

The crisis, we have seen, has brought down the importation of foreign merchandise ninety-three million dollars, and all within the last half of the fiscal year 1858. The gross figure we estimate as two hundred and fifty-five millions, and this is eight millions less than for 1853. In other words, we have retrieved in six months the extravagance of five years. At the same time, neither the crisis nor low price of bread in Europe, has reduced the export of domestic produce more than fifty millions. We think this an outside estimate, on the basis of the actual result at the port of New-York. The gross figure of domestic sales abroad would then be two hundred and twenty-eight millions. And this is thirty-eight millions more than in 1853, and ahead of all previous years, except 1856-57.

The employment of Specie in 1857, we have stated at sixty-nine millions, of which fifty-seven millions were in American Gold. The balance, a mere exchange of Foreign Coin. In 1858, the employment falls by estimate to fifty-one millions, of which about thirty-five millions in American Gold. And these remittances, it is now believed, on the well-grounded authority of what has actually taken place at New-York, exceed, by nearly thirty millions, the sum necessary to balance the account proper of the year. Last year the excess in our favor was only two millions. The excess this year has gone to the liquidation of full twenty-five millions of foreign capital employed previous to the crisis, in this country, through the great banking houses. When the break-up took place in Great Britian, succeeding our own trouble, it carried down the Western Bank of Scotland, where American assets were two and a half millions of dollars. It carried down an old and eminent Glasgow and Liverpool firm, whose American assets were seven and a half millions. It temporarily staggered a prominent London house, whose large assets were chiefly American. These are but examples of generally known troubles, which led to immediate and rapid liquidation. In at least two of the three cases named, this liquidation was of the most prompt and successful character. Other instances, equally striking, are of private record, all going to demonstrate the immense mercantile resources of the country in the hour of trial, and all going to strengthen our estimate of what has actually been accomplished in a few months, in the way of returning the foreign capital previously employed in this country. Such are some of the lessons which qualify the poverty of the Treasury, and make the consequent creation of bills of credit and public loans at least a negative good.

Our Difficulty with Mexico.

In the way of diplomatic novelties, and new and nice points in governmental science, we are likely to be more extensively indebted to the Buchanan Administration than to any of its forerunners. It is always pleasant to see venerable forms, with age alone to recommend them, dispatched to the shades. There is no more exhilarating spectacle than that of generous youth spurning veteran delusions, and overriding troublesome prescription. There are hopes for humanity in such things. But when ardent young spirits like President BUCHANAN and Secretary CASS enter upon a wild career of innovation, we of the elder and calmer sort may well qualify our enthusiasm with a dash of suspicion, and look cautiously to the end. And what is to be the end of the erratic policy applied to Mexico? The first and most startling novelty, which introduced it, was the retention of Mr. FORSYTH as Envoy, after he had, without authority, negotiated treaties without value, treaties only fit for the official waste-basket. The second novelty was the retention and approval of Mr. FORSYTH, after he had recognized the usurpation of ZULOAGA, a local rebel against an unquestionably constitutional government, existing and dominant everywhere, save in the capital, in the person of Señor JUAREZ. The third and most startling novelty of all is, after thus recognizing the revolt of ZULOAGA, and holding confidential relations with it for months, to deny the executive thus acknowledged the power to levy taxes. For this seems to be the latest development of our crooked policy. Mr. Attorney-General BLACK,—to consult whom as a legal authority on a question relative to foreign intercourse was as absurd as a consultation with a clerk in the Treasury, or the Collector of the Customs, in regard to the Indian war in Oregon—Mr BLACK gave an opinion to the effect "that the right of the Mexican Government under ordinary circumstances to levy such a tax was undeniable; yet, taking all the data into consideration, and looking to the present condition of the country, the collection of money in the manner proposed is in the nature of a forced contribution,"—and so Mr. FORSYTH is sustained.

In the name of common honesty and established law, what has this Government to do with any data, beyond its abundant recognition of the validity of the Zuloaga regime? What has it to do with the present condition of a country whose Government is accepted as legitimate, and is therefore responsible for its welfare? How can these data, this condition, operate to authorize foreign interference in questions purely internal? If the legitimacy of the Zuloaga rule be admitted, how can we quarrel with the means it resorts to, in order to maintain its existence, especially as the means are precisely the same as those we employ in similar circumstances? Test the question by reversing it. Put the weaker power in place of the stronger. Imagine Mexico declaring war upon the United States because extraordinary means are employed to obtain revenue adequate to a Utah, a Kansas, or Oregon war. Let us conceive of her, as urging the uncertainty of the conflict, its possible injustice, doubts as to the permanent retention of power at Washington by Mr. BUCHANAN, the imminence of dissolution, of insurrection. Let us fancy a Mexican envoy saying that as these financial measures might throw additional burdens on citizens of Mexico trading and residing in American ports, and as the future of this country was uncertain, he felt constrained to regard this attempt at raising revenue, as equivalent to a "forced loan," which he should resist to the verge of war. Precisely such is the attitude of Mr. FORSYTH towards Mexico. It assumes a right to dictate in the internal affairs, to pronounce upon the validity of the laws, of an allied and independent State; in fact, *to exercise a protectorate over its Government.* The dictum of Attorney-General BLACK has all of this extent.

It is true, that to the establishment of a beneficial protectorate over Mexican affairs we look as the only hopeful solution of the fate of that Republic. But we must have it by fair means. It must not rest on the basis of fraud. It must not begin in an act of great public wrong. It must not result from a war, originating in national injustice, and perverse intervention. Unless discouraged by such evidences of bad government as the present case presents, the era is not distant when the call for American interposition will come cordially from the great body of the Mexican people, and we may assume the office with untarnished honor in the eyes of the world. We must be content to hasten the day by friendly offices, and proofs of that good faith, and sterling sense of public justice, which have been the great wants of the Mexican rulers. We retard it by every display of the contrary attributes. Let us still hope that these ridiculous instructions to Mr. FORSYTH will be withheld.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—We have not the least intention of entering into a controversy with a publication of the character of *Harper's Weekly*, on a question of veracity; but the unparalleled impudence of that paper, in attempting to make the TIMES responsible for a fabricated opinion in relation to the Editor of the *Herald*, demands a prompt response. In its issue of July 10, the *Weekly* published a eulogistic biography of the Editor of the *Herald*, in which occurs the following sentence:

"The New-York *Daily Times* lately said of him, (meaning Mr. BENNETT,) that when he was dead people would honor his memory as a great editor and a great Statesman. The remark does credit to the sagacity of the *Times*."

We called this a forgery, as it was, nothing of the kind having been published by the *Times*, and requested the *Weekly* to make an explanation of the matter. Instead of complying with this request, however, in its next issue, *Harper's Weekly* lets off some imbecile scurrility, and then says:

"We beg to refer the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Times* to the following extract from the New-York *Daily Times* of 3d Jan., 1857:

"'MAY what people may about BENNETT, a hundred years hence his name will be recorded among the great men of the present time. Few persons, vilified, calumniated, and hissed at as he has been, would have * * risen to the high point of influence he has obtained. * * Mr. BENNETT, in private life, is a gentleman, and in politics, a statesman.'"

The first pretended quotation from the *Times* was a fabrication, and the second is not much better. It is a garbled extract from the letter of an "Occasional Correspondent," writing from Washington, who, among other oddities, expressed certain extraordinary opinions about the editor of the *Herald*, which were allowed to pass for what they were worth. They were in no manner the opinions of the TIMES, and were not published as such; and, if the passage in which they occurred had not been mutilated, they would have deceived no one in *Harper's Weekly*. In copying the passage, the personal pronoun was carefully excised by the HARPERS, so that it might read like an editorial article. With this explanation, which we make for the sake of such of our readers as may see *Harper's Weekly*, we take our leave of that publication.

Progress of Liberal Ideas in England.

The Jew Bill, which has so often met its fate at the portals of the House of Lords, has at last managed to secure a majority of forty-six on a second reading, and all doubt as to its ultimate triumph may now be considered at an end. No measure, since the Reform bill, has met with so many reverses, and has had so little reason arrayed against it. It has been successful in the House of Commons from the very beginning, and was, in fact, always one with which that House had peculiar claims to deal exclusively—and yet it was, at last, only the fear of seeing the Commons take the matter altogether into their own hands, and thus establish a momentous precedent, that induced the Lords to accord it a tardy and reluctant assent.

It may not be known to all our readers that the bill, which has threatened to bring the two branches of the British Legislature into collision, though known as the Jew bill, and in reality intended to remove their disabilities, made no formal reference to persons of that persuasion. It was purely and simply a bill to alter the form of oath at present administered to members of the lower House on taking their seats, so as to omit the words, "On the true faith of a Christian." When this oath was framed, more than a century ago, the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament, by means of it, was one of the last things which entered into the heads of those who proposed it, as the possibility even of Jews aspiring to any such distinction was then never thought of. The clause in question was, as is well known, aimed at no one, and was inserted as being solemn, comprehensive and appropriate. It came to exclude a particular sect of religionists by a mere accident. The opponents of the measure which sought to strike it out, had not therefore the ordinary argument of "ancestral wisdom" to urge against it. The ancient Britons had clearly expressed no opinion on the matter, and no law, or trace of law can anywhere be discovered expressly disqualifying Jews for legislative duties.

Moreover, the tendency of modern legislation has all been in their favor. They have been admitted to hold real estate, to vote at the election of members of Parliament, to hold municipal and county offices. The principle of their eligibility having already been conceded, to refuse to carry it into effect was absurd. Their enemies, driven from every other post, long maintained their ground by pointing to the Christianity of the British nation, and insisting that the House of Commons should reflect the country religiously as well as politically. This was, however, so flagrant a begging of the question that it was also finally abandoned. It assumed that the British nation was wholly Christian, which was notoriously untrue, inasmuch as it abounded with Jews and infidels, and it assumed that if Jews were only kept out, the House of Commons would remain Christian, whereas that body has long lost all claim to any such character.

The City of London finally elected Baron ROTHSCHILD four times in succession; one or two other constituencies followed its example, and then the supporters of the change took new ground. They asserted the constitutional right of electors to choose as their representative any British subject not disqualified to serve, and denied the right of the House to exclude him by presenting the oaths in a form which his conscience would not allow him to accept. The House acknowledged the force of this reasoning by a succession of bills, removing all the difficulties complained of, but the Lords held out with more than ordinary obstinacy. Finally, the former threatened to admit Jews by resolution; this would have driven their lordships to contest the matter in the Courts of law, and sooner than provoke such a collision, in the teeth of unanimous public disapprobation, they have finally surrendered with a bad grace, and at the eleventh hour.

The principle under discussion—the right of all sects and creeds to an equal participation in all political rights, and which has now been once more solemnly recognized by the British nation—is one which no one in this country ever thought of questioning; but it has, nevertheless, within the present century, been obliged to engage in its defence in England, the brightest wits and most eloquent tongues in the country. It is impossible to hear of its final triumph without being sadly reminded of the long list of scholars, orators, statesmen, who have fought nobly in its defence, and have already passed away from the scene. The period which has elapsed since the question of Catholic emancipation began to be discussed, a question which raised almost the same points as the Jew bill, has been crowded with brighter names than any other in British history, and the brightest of them all were never so brilliant as when they fought for the largest toleration and the evenest justice. WILBERFORCE, CLARKSON, ROMILLY, HORNER, BROUGHAM, SYDNEY SMITH, PEEL, WELLINGTON, and MACAULAY, SHEIL, O'CONNELL, and a host of others of less repute, contributed more or less to the movement which has now reached its climax—and of that mighty throng on whose lips so many millions have hung in rapture, one alone still lives to see his reward. That reward is all the richer and fuller from its having been accompanied, and we may add crowned, by the declaration made in the recent debate by Lord STANHOPE, that the Lords yielded because the popular will was decidedly against them. When we contrast this declaration with the bold expressions of contempt for the popular voice by which the first whispers of Parliamentary reform were met in the beginning of the present century, we become really sensible of the enormous interval which separates the England whose yoke we threw off in 1776, rom the England whose friendship we cherish to-day.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, a "People's Union Convention" met at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and for Canal Commissioner. For the former office the Hon. JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia, was designated, and for the latter WILLIAM E. FRAZIER, of Fayette County.

This Convention is understood to have represented the opponents of the National Administration generally, including Republicans, Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Its presiding officer was Ex-Governor REEDER, formerly of Kansas, who, upon taking the chair, made a speech which was highly applauded. Appearances indicate a close alliance, if not complete fusion, of all who oppose the Buchanan Administration, but in Pennsylvania it never has been an easy task to beat the Democracy. What the result of the coming struggle will be time alone can determine

A movement toward consolidating the opposition has also been made in this State by the Republican General Committee of the City and County of Albany, in the adoption of a preamble and resolutions inviting the concurrence of the American Party, and the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Americans.

A telegram from Albany announces that the American State Council will hold its annual session on the 24th of August. This body calls the Nominating Convention for that party, but itself makes no nominations. It seems to be understood that if the Republican Convention shall present a satisfactory ticket, the Americans will indorse and support it, but otherwise that they will nominate and vote for one of their own. The latter contingency is, perhaps, not very likely to occur, as the Republicans very generally manifest a strong disposition for union. These and similar movements, betoken the approach of the political struggle in November.

Shall we have a Convention?

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* having "taken no little pains to ascertain the convictions of sensible men and leaders of public opinion, irrespective of partisan association, in all parts of the State," has come to the conclusion that the people will vote at the November election in favor of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution. It is said the lawyers almost universally desire a change of the present judicial system, and that such desire is largely shared by the rest of the people. A pretty unanimous feeling is stated to exist against the single district system of electing Senators and Assemblymen, by which the distinctive political influence of counties, as such, has been nearly annihilated, and, what is worse, the standard of legislation lowered.

There is a wide-spread conviction that the Executive Department needs reorganization, in such manner as to secure for the State a better position in respect to the political influence of the General Government. Other topics of more or less importance are also suggested as likely to claim attention, should the proposed revision take place. Among these might be suggested the simplification of the financial affairs of the State Government. As now organized, there are a variety of funds, which, by a complicated mystery of book-keeping, effectually puzzle all plain men who try to understand how the public moneys are managed.

There seems to be a general disposition in the matter of amending the Constitution to ignore mere party considerations, and the fact is auspicious. Should the Convention be called, it is to be hoped that delegates may be elected with a sole view to their personal qualifications, and without regard to political connection or locality of habitation. Everything depends on the character of the men who are to perform the work. By a proper selection the State may obtain a Constitution in the highest degree advantageous to the interests of the people. But if the trust be confided to incompetent hands, or executed with a view to securing partisan ascendency, we may find ourselves a few years hence in greater need of a Convention than we now are.

The Fall campaign is so near at hand that this subject should be before the minds of the people. It is one on which they ought to vote intelligently and after full consideration.

Senatorial Contest in Illinois—Speech of Mr. Lincoln.

The Republican candidate for United States Senator, the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was present, on Saturday evening, when Mr. DOUGLAS made his address, published in Tuesday's TIMES, to the crowd assembled in honor of his arrival at Chicago. On Monday evening Mr. LINCOLN replied to his distinguished competitor; and we give his speech in full this morning. He, too, received an enthusiastic welcome, and the war between the two champions was fitly inaugurated in the chief city of Illinois. Both the speeches were able, and marked, we are glad to say, by respectful courtesy no less than by unsparing political antagonism.

It will be seen that Mr. LINCOLN places himself upon the strictest party grounds. In assuming this position he disappoints the expectations of a portion of his political friends at the East, who had hoped to see Mr. DOUGLAS rewarded for his Anti-Lecompton services by the support of the Illinois Republicans. But this was scarcely practicable, and Mr. DOUGLAS himself, who has ever been a partisan of the straitest sect, could hardly have expected his life-long opponents to sustain him. Indeed, he evinces no wish to conciliate them, but goes into the fight with all his accustomed gallantry, and with more than his usual *prestige*, waging unsparing war, as well upon the Republican forces as upon the supporters of the Buchanan Administration.

We judge from the manifestations at Chicago, that all the old Whig feeling is aroused in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and that the leaders, if not the masses, of the Republican Party will feel a peculiar gratification in the defeat of Mr. DOUGLAS. He has been so long the invincible leader of the Democracy in Illinois, and has triumphed so often over the routed forces of the old Whig Party, that something like a personal interest is felt by every Republican politician in his overthrow.

Until November, therefore, the contest will go on with unceasing vigor. Mr. DOUGLAS has an undertaking on hand which will task his utmost powers, and he is not the man to flinch from a contest because the odds are against him.

Condition of Mormon Affairs.

We give, in this morning's TIMES, several important documents from Utah. A dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON to the War Department, dated at Bear River, June 16, states that the Army, which was on its march from Fort Bridger to Great Salt Lake City, would probably reach its destination on the 22d. The health of the troops was good, and the difficulty of the route less than had been apprehended.

We have next a letter from Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, the Peace Commissioners, to Gen. JOHNSTON, dated at Great Salt Lake City, June 12. They request him to come on immediately with the Army, which they assure him will be well received, and suggest a proclamation, informing the Mormons that no harm shall be done to their persons or property.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S reply follows, in which he engages to comply with the suggestions of the Commissioners. Then comes a communication from Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH to the Secretary of War, in which they make the important announcement that they have succeeded in effecting a settlement of the Mormon difficulties. All idea of resistance, they state, has been abandoned, the Saints promising obedience to the authority and laws of the United States, and relinquishing their objections to the presence of the army. It is believed by the Commissioners that the Mormons will shortly be induced to return from Provo and the other southern points to which they have retreated, and once more take possession of the homes they have abandoned. Gen. JOHNSTON issued a sensible and conciliatory proclamation, assuring the Mormons that the army would neither injure nor molest them.

So far as we may judge from these official documents, the Mormon War is ended. But we shall not feel entirely certain until after the Army and the Saints lie down together like the lion and the lamb in the Great Salt Lake City.

Death of Robert Brown, the Botanist.

ROBERT BROWN, greatest of British and greatest of European botanists—*botanicorum facile princeps*, as HUMBOLDT justly termed him—died at London on the 10th ult., in his 85th year. Of singular modesty, he used none of those means which scientists often resort to of attracting popular attention, so that many will hear of his name for the first time with the announcement of his decease, though wherever science is cultivated his name and influence have long been felt as a power.

It is the glory of ROBERT BROWN to have given to Botany a philosophical foundation. Previous to him it was a chaos of unsystemized facts. Early in this century he grasped and applied the great laws of development and correspondence—the guiding-lights in modern biologic research—raising what had formerly been perhaps the dryest and deadest of the sciences into a scheme of wonderful poetry and truth. He was the first to employ the microscope in the study of the structure of plants, and so prompted the vast and faithful researches of SCHLEIDEN and OKEN.

It is unfortunate, however, that BROWN gave no systematic expression to his great and fecund thoughts. His labors consist chiefly of special memoirs and monographs, contained in all but inaccessible Transactions of Learned Societies during the past fifty years. Germany, more grateful than his own country, collected his contributions into a whole—*Robert Brown's Vermischte Botanische Schriften* (*Miscellaneous Botanical Writings*. 5 vols. Leipsic, 1825,)—under the care of Dr. VON ESENBECK, and dedicated "To ROBERT BROWN and ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the *dioscuri* of Botany." It was through this work that his early Continental reputation was secured.

Of the life of such a man there is, of course, but little to be said. These points, however, may be mentioned. He was the son of a Scotch minister, and was born in 1773. In 1801 he was appointed Naturalist to Capt. FLINDER'S Surveying expedition to Australia—then an unexplored mine of botanical wealth, and whence he returned after an absence of four years, with 4,000 plants, many of which were entirely new to science. After the death of DRYANDER, in 1810, Dr. BROWN received the charge of the library and collection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, who bequeathed them to him for life. They were afterwards removed to the British Museum, and he was appointed Keeper of Botany in that Institution. In 1841 he was elected President of the Linnean Society, and during the Administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL he received a pension of £200 as a recognition of his scientific merits. In the course of his long career he has been adorned with all the scientific honors of Europe, and received the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, "*Pour le Mérite*," of which his friend Baron VON HUMBOLDT is Chancellor. In character, he was the ideal of a simple, modest, kind-hearted good man. In science he was a Transcendentalist—that is, he believed the universe formed one grand, living, spiritual whole; he believed all was under the control of rational laws, which have their correlative in man's mental structure. It is the influx of this spirit that has been the animation of science during the past half-century.

City Items.

PETER DAWSON AND HIS TROUBLES.—PETER DAWSON'S "place" in Cherry-street was visited last night by many curious people, drawn there by the reports caused by the proprietor's arrest It had a deserted look, the female boarders being all incarcerated, but PETER was on hand with lights to show his visitors the sights to be seen. There was nothing at all looking like iron grates, nor a prison-house, and nothing to excite wonder, except, perhaps, the extensiveness and appropriateness of all the arrangements. DAWSON said he was prosecuted because he had been more successful in his business than his neighbors, and because he refused to "come down" with sufficient black-mail to certain parties, who live by imposing upon such as he.

He was frank in confessing the nature of his place and business, but said that there were other such in his immediate neighborhood who were never molested, whose places were the constant scene of disorder and riot. In a word, he believed himself to be a persecuted man, and attributed much of his persecution to a certain person whom he termed a "notorious Tombs Shyster," by whom he refused to be bled too freely.

DAWSON is under $2,000 bonds to answer any complaint that may be brought against him. He is sanguine of being fully vindicated.

PETER is a general favorite with the Police of his Ward, who says that he gives them little trouble, and that his place is always comparatively quiet and orderly. He is an Irishman by birth, and of gentlemanly and winning address. He has made, it is said, quite a fortune in his present business. His arrest has caused an excitement in the neighborhood, where he is quite a lion.

BILLY MULLIGAN.—BILLY MULLIGAN, who slipped away the other day so mysteriously from the Court of Sessions, when about to be tried for assault and battery upon a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, is rusticating in Jersey. He spent some hours yesterday afternoon with a number of his friends in the Atlantic Garden at Hoboken, where he was the observed of all observers.

MULLIGAN justifies his conduct by saying that he could not have had a fair trial. He pleads justification for his conduct, inasmuch as he was driven from his home and business by the person upon whose complaint he was arrested, and who first made overtures to him of a degrading nature. In his last affair in Broadway, he maintains that he acted only as any man should act—that he simply interfered to prevent a female from being imposed upon by a person whom he believed to be unworthy.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—At length, and after a great deal of arrangements, a prize fight has been agreed between JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN HEENAN, *alias* the "Benecia Boy," for $5,000.

MORRISSEY is well known, from his fight with YANKEE SULLIVAN, BILL POOLE and his different exploits about town. He resides in Troy at present, is about 28 years of age, and of powerful build. The "Benecia Boy" is only 23 years of age, and has, never, we believe, been in the ring. He recently resigned an office in the Custom House, to engage in the present fight. The fight is to take place in Canada, within three months.

ANOTHER HAUL OF GYPRIANS.—Officers PHILIPS, MCDONOUGH and HUSTELLA, of the Second Ward Police, made a sudden descent, late last night, upon the Park, and arrested sixteen Gypsians, whom they found there. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, and will be brought before Justice CONNOLLY this morning for examination, at the Tombs Police Court.

THE "GLOBE" PRAYER MEETING.—The large building known as the Globe Hotel, corner of Frankfort-street, in this City, is now appropriated as a lodging-house. The bar-room, which is capacious, has been stripped of its ordinary requisites, and, through the munificence of Miss ST. JOHN, the proprietress of the building, is used every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of a prayer meeting. Last evening, about 150 persons of all classes were present, including several ladies, and the services were very interesting. Elder WILKIN, of the North Dutch Church, presided, and the Rev. Dr. STYLES delivered a brief address. We understand that Miss ST. JOHN has refused the offer of $500 to permission to sell spirituous liquor at the bar.

THE DOG POUND.—The dog pound has now been in operation for six weeks, and there have been taken in 3,105 dogs, of which 120 have been redeemed and the remainder drowned. There are said to have been five cases of decided hydrophoeia.

THE END AT LAST OF THE DE RIVIERE CASE.

Adjourned Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus—Attachment against de Riviere for Contempt—A Compromise and Sudden Termination of the Proceedings—Miss Blount to be Forthcoming To-Day—Mother and Daughter both going Home to Mobile.

The adjourned hearing upon the return to the writs of *habeas corpus* issued against Monsieur Hunckie, of the Hotel Napoleon and Captain de Riviere, relative to the custody of Mrs. Blount and daughter, came up yesterday morning before Judge Ogden, at Bergen. Judge Whiting and Mr. Ransom appeared in behalf of Col. Blount; Richard T. Deming, Esq., for Monsieur Hunckie, and Mr. Mulford for the missing Captain. With the exception of lawyers from Jersey City and Hoboken, there was not more than a dozen spectators in Court.

The Judge took his seat upon the bench about 10 o'clock, but it was past 11 before the proceedings in this case commenced. Meanwhile Mrs. Blount, accompanied by Madame Hunckie, entered the Court-room, and immediately retired to the Judge's private chambers. The ladies rode up together from Hoboken in a barouche, and, on their arrival at the Court-House, Colonel Blount proffered his assistance to help his wife alight from the carriage, but it was declined. She, however, accepted the arm of Mr. Stein, a friend of Colonel Blount from Mobile, and was by him escorted into Court. After a good deal of delay, apparently without cause, but which was busily spent in side-talk between counsel, and running in and out of the private room where the ladies were, the Judge requested the counsel to go on with the case. Mr. Ransom said, before proceeding with the case of Hunckie, he wished to dispose of the case of de Riviere, and asked leave to read the following affidavit of Mr. Mulford as to the manner in which the writ was served:

Hudson County, ss.—*Philip H. Mulford*, being duly sworn, on his oath deposeth and saith: That he is one of the counsel of Captain de Riviere, to defend him in certain prosecutions brought by F. S. Blount against him; that on Thursday last, Henry B. Beatty, Sheriff of said county, informed deponent that he had a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to said de Riviere, and that he wished to serve the same; and this deponent further saith, that he informed said Sheriff that said de Riviere was not, at the time, in his hotel, but at the same time advised the said Sheriff to search the said house for himself which the said Sheriff then and there did, and not finding said de Riviere, at the suggestion of deponent left a copy of said writ with deponent, as the counsel of said de Riviere; and this deponent further saith, that he had no other motive or object for taking said copy than to obtain from the said de Riviere a full and complete return thereto; that some three or four hours after this, the deponent saw de Riviere on the piazza in front of his said hotel and informed him of what the said Sheriff had done, and after advising said de Riviere in relation to a return to the same, left with the understanding that deponent was to have the same drawn up by the ensuing morning for said de Riviere to execute in due form of law; that after deponent had left, some officers came to said hotel and attempted to arrest and take out of the State said de Riviere upon a requisition from the Governor of the State of New York, and obtained by said F. J. Blount, as the deponent is informed and believes; that said de Riviere as deponent is informed, was warned of the said intended arrest, and left the said hotel immediately, and has not since returned; and this deponent further saith that he knew nothing of said de Riviere having left said hotel until he called at the same on the following morning for the purpose of having the answer and return of said de Riviere and John Hunckie, the landlord, executed, when deponent was for the first time informed of what had occurred on the preceding night; that deponent has not seen said de Riviere or communicated with him since he left said hotel, and further, this deponent does not know where he is now or can be found. P. H. MULFORD.

Sworn and subscribed July 12 1858

E. M. DAYTON OGDEN, Justice.

From this affidavit Mr. Ransom said it would appear that the service made upon de Riviere was sufficient to constitute a legal service; he having been informed of the service upon his counsel, and not asking to see the writ, nor making any objection to the mode of service. He should therefore ask for an attachment against de Riviere for contempt of Court in not making a return to the same.

Mr. Mulford said he presumed the service was sufficient in law, but as counsel for de Riviere he wished to call the attention of the Court to the fact, that de Riviere had been induced to abscond, and thus avoid the execution of his return by the act of Colonel Blount himself, he having, at the time this writ was pending, obtained a warrant for his arrest on a requisition from the Governor of New-York, based upon another charge—thus endeavoring to wrest him from the jurisiction of this Court, at the same time he was demanding that he should appear here personally in answer to this writ.

The Judge said that this excuse was not sufficient—it did not appear that he was actually arrested on another process, but only heard he was going to be arrested; it was an unheard of thing for a man to allege as an excuse for non-compliance with the order of a Court, the fact of a process having been issued against him from another Court He should issue an attachment against him for contempt immediately, and he wished to say to the officer in whose hands it might be placed, that this attachment must be regarded, not as a proceeding between Col. Blount and Capt de Riviere, but between the Court and de Riviere, and he should hold the officer to the most rigid accountability for its faithful and proper service.

Mr. Ransom said they were now ready to proceed with the traverse to the return of Mr. Hunckie. Mr. Deming, on behalf of Mr. Hunckie, objected to going on with the testimony, on the ground that the allegations in the traverse to Hunkie's return were so intangible and indefinite that no issue was found thereby, and, consequently, no basis laid for the introduction of any testimony whatever.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon this objection, which was participated in by Judge Whiting, Mr. Ransom and Mr. Deming. The Judge, in deciding the point, reviewed at some length the nature and objects of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and said that the manner of the traverse was immaterial—that it was not necessary there should be any written traverse at all; that in a writ of *habeas corpus* Court would not insist upon the pleadings being as precise as in an action at law; that in this case the traverse contained a general denial of the facts alleged in the return, which was a sufficient issue for the purposes of this investigation. The petitioner was, therefore, entitled to go into the investigation, and the Court would endeavor to exclude all testimony that was not material to the case.

It being now 2 o'clock, the Court said that, in accordance with their usual custom, they would take a recess of one hour.

Previous to the commencement, and during the progress of the above proceedings, the Judge's private room appeared to be the scene of discussions quite as animated, and as the result proved, far more important in their results, than those going on in open Court The frequent ingress and egress, therefrom, of Col. Blount and others, indicated that something was in the wind; and no one was taken by surprise, therefore, when, on the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Deming arose and stated to the Court that by agreement of counsel the further hearing in the case would be continued to Monday next. Meantime he said there was a prospect that an arrangement would be made, which would obviate the necessity of any further procedings in the case.

Mr. Ransom, in behalf of Colonel Blount, stated that there was a prospect that the information sought to be obtained by this investigation would be furnished through an amicable arrangement between the parties, and the Court would be spared the trouble of a lengthy examination of witnesses. The Court acquiesced in this arrangement and forthwith adjourned.

Mrs. Blount left the Court-house in company with her husband, and on reaching the pavement the two, together with Madame Hunckie and Mr. Deming, entered the carriage and all drove off together.

On making inquiries relative to this sudden *dénouement* of the romance, our reporter was informed that Mrs. Blount had promised to produce her daughter this morning, and that both of them will start to-day for Mobile with Colonel Blount.

The influences that have been brought to bear upon Mrs. Blount to induce this tardy, but sensible, action on her part, could not be ascertained. She is reported to have said to the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, yesterday morning, that if they would convince her beyond a doubt that Captain de Riviere was a married man, she would immediately return home with her husband. As de Riviere's former wife is now in New-York, and has been for three days past, this request of Mrs. Blount was easily complied with, and it is probable that she was favored last evening with an interview with Madame Zouave, the First. An additional motive for her action is stated to have been a desire to relieve the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon from the uncomfortable predicament in which he would have been placed if the investigation had proceeded; the evidence being very strong against the facts alleged by him in his return, as well as against his whole conduct in relation to the matter.

If this be so, perhaps his gratitude will induce him to deduct a few items from the bill of $111 14 which he sent to Mr. Blount on Wednesday for ten days' board from the 4th to the 14th of July.

Mrs. Blount remained at the Hotel Napoleon last night, and will start for Mobile with her husband and daughter to-day. At least such was the arrangement at the Court house yesterday, and unless the Captain turns up again in the *interim*, it will probably be carried out.

Coroner's Inquests.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of Anthony McGroy, a boy nine years of age, whose body was found at the foot of Jackson street, East River. The deceased had been missing since Monday, and it is presumed he fell into the dock while playing. A verdict was rendered by the jury of "Death by drowning under circumstances to them unknown." Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating at the foot of Wa[illegible] (the second in the body to-day)

Eighth Regiment—Washington Greys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper of the 13th instant, headed "The Guard of Honor and Monroe Remains," in which your correspondent, who signs himself a "Retired Member," says, "I beg permission to call your attention to the following article from the *Tribune*," and then gives in full that scurrilous article which appeared in the New-York *Tribune* of the 3d of July, in which it charged upon the detail from the Eighth Regiment, who acted as a special guard over the remains of President Monroe, while lying in state in the Governor's room on the night of the 2d and on the morning of the 3d of July, the most infamous and depraved conduct ever attributed to any military corps, and which charges have been so signally shown by the Court of Inquiry, instituted by Gen. Hall, to have no truth in them, and to be a base, willful and malicious slander, furnished by envious parties to injure the character and standing of the Eighth Regiment. If this "Retired Member," whose name I was refused, who appears to have such a particular regard for the character of the New-York military, had been as desirous of obtaining the truth of that statement as he has been instrumental in giving publicity to a base calumny, would he not have first applied to Colonel Lyons, or Capt Burger, the commandant of Company C, or some member of the Guard, to learn the facts in the case instead of selecting and publishing the article in full, with comments, in a popular and influential journal whose editors did not sufficiently credit the story to publish it themselves? If this so-called "Retired Member" had had the good of the Eighth Regiment at heart, as he pretends to have, would he not have been the last to have given any credit or publicity to it? Did he not know that Captain Burger is a man who would not allow drinking or disorderly conduct in his company at any time, and more particularly on so solemn an occasion as guarding the remains of an illustrious man? Did he wish to cast a slur upon the character of Col. Lyons by saying that if the Commandant of the Regiment would not notice the offence if the offence had been committed, why then the Governor of the State should be called on to disband the Company or Regiment? If this "Retired Member" has served under Col. Lyons, who has been in military life for more than thirty years, he knew that instead of his countenancing any unsoldierlike conduct in any man, he is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the First Division. There are so many pretended friends, who prove to be secret foes, so many wolves in sheep's clothing, that the officers and members of the Eighth Regiment cannot but think that this whole story was premeditated and designed to injure the Regiment, which is so rapidly improving, both in drill and numbers. If the military organizations, both North and South, feel so much interest in the trivial matter of the mere date of their respective corps, as to call on the Press to do them justice in this particular, it ought not to be surprising that we feel most sensibly a false statement that reflects, not only upon our standing as a military body, but upon our character as gentlemen. The Eighth Regiment is one of the oldest and best-drilled in the State, and has ever stood ready, regardless of limb or life, when their services have been required. It has furnished more distinguished officers from its ranks than any regiment in the division, among whom can be mentioned Major-General Sandford, Brigadier-General Morris, Brigadier Hall, and many others, and we are unwilling that these false and slanderous statements should be spread broadcast by the Press, without demanding of them a full and fair reparation.

CHAS. H. BURTIS,
Captain Company G, Eighth Regt.

The Eighth Regiment Scandal Wiped Out.

New-York, July 14, 1858.

Third Brigade N. Y. S. Militia—Brigade Order.—The Court of Inquiry, instituted by Brigade Orders of July 6th, 1858, has rendered the following opinion, which is hereby promulgated for the information of this Brigade, and ordered to be read with this Order before each regiment thereof, on occasion of its next Regimental Parade.

The Brigadier-General approves of the finding of the Court of Inquiry, and takes occasion to express his gratification that the honor of the Eighth Regiment has been so completely vindicated.

The Court of Inquiry is hereby dissolved.

By order, WM. HALL,
Brigadier-General Third Brigade N. Y. S. Troops.
James T. Smith, Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade.

Third Brigade N. Y. S. Militia—Opinion of a Court of Inquiry, instituted by Brigade Orders of July 6, 1858.

Division Armory New-York, July 14, 1858.

To Brigadier-General Wm. Hall, Commandant of 3d Brigade N. Y. S. M.:

The Court of Inquiry instituted by Brigade Orders of July 6, 1858, to inquire into the nature of certain reports injurious to the honor and reputation of one or more of the officers of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., in regard to their conduct while acting as Guard of Honor to the remains of the late President Monroe, and to give its opinion as to the real merits of the case, for the information of the Commandant of this Brigade, respectfully states, that this Court was attended by Major Wm. H. Anthon, Brigade Judge-Advocate, who examined a large number of witnesses, including, as this Court is convinced, all persons likely to have any knowledge as to the subject matters of this inquiry.

And that from such examination, the record of which is submitted herewith, the Court is of opinion that the reports referred to are false, unfounded and scandalous, and that the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Eighth Regiment, detailed as a Guard of Honor, on the evening of the 2d and the morning of the 3d day of July, was in no respect derogatory to their character as officers and gentlemen.

N. B. LABAU, Lieut. Col. 55th Regt.
Wm. Henry Anthon,
Judge Advocate, 3d Brigade N. Y. S. M.

Police Intelligence.

Frank Leslie Charged with Libel—The Swill-Milk Question.—Justice Quackenbush issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Frank Leslie on a charge of libel, preferred against him by Alderman Reed, of the Eleventh Aldermanic District. The complaining Alderman bases his charge upon a wood cut given in the last issue of Leslie's paper. The cut represents a cow-stable, the prominent figure in which is a stump-tail cow. In close proximity to the cow are five men, three with whitewash brushes in their hands and two without. The men with the whitewash brushes are represented as vigorously engaged in plying their brushes, one in whitewashing the cow, the second in giving a white-coated appearance to a masculine milkmaid, (the fourth male figure in the picture,) and the third in imparting a white and cleanly hue to the stable. The fifth man in the group is putting into the pocket of one of the whitewashers a bag labeled $5,000, while out of the pocket of another whitewasher protrudes a bag, also labeled $5,000.

Stabbing Affray between Women.—At a late hour Wednesday evening, Harriet Gaskie, keeper of a lager-bier saloon at No. 159 Greenwich-street, got into an altercation with Catharine Sullivan. They fought furiously for a while with their finger nails and teeth—those potent weapons of women—but Catharine getting the better of the fight, Harriet seized a knife and stabbed her opponent in the left breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Harriet was soon afterwards arrested by Officer Kinnir of the First Ward. She had a six-barreled pistol in her possession, and manifested a serious notion of shooting the officer. She was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

Robbery in a Panel-House.—A man, giving his name as Joseph Sherwood, was arrested, yesterday, by Officers McCord and Elder, of the Detective Police, on a charge of having "done" a Connecticut merchant, about two weeks ago, out of $1,500, by the "panel" game. The prudent Connecticut merchant—he must be prudent, for he would not allow his name to appear in the affidavit of complaint, for fear it might get into the papers—fell in with a frail female, and accompanied her to No. 72 Duane-street, where he was robbed. Sherwood, the keeper of the place, has managed to elude the Police till yesterday, when he was arrested in West Broadway. He was a "pal" of the noted Susan Smith, who kept a panel-crib at No. 39 Thomas-street, and who is now serving out a five years' term in Sing Sing, for too unscrupulous appropriation of her customers' money. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for examination.

Incendiary found in the Penitentiary.—In September last there existed in the Ninth Ward a gang of boys between 15 and 20 years of age, who became a terror in the neighborhood of Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue. Stables and unoccupied places of business were fired with impunity.

On Sunday afternoon, the 6th of September, an unoccupied lumber office at the corner of Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue, was set fire to by these boys, and burned to the ground. Several persons residing in the vicinity saw the boys go into the office and come out again, and the smoke follow almost in their footsteps; yet so desperate had this gang of boys become, that many of the cartmen stabling in that locality were afraid to say a word to them about it, for fear their own property would be he next fired.

The Fire Marshal, assisted by Captain Sebring and officer Grant, of the Ninth Ward, took into custody some eight or ten of them, out of which number two, named Joseph Hackett and Francis Solopeter, were positively identified as guilty parties. They were subsequently indicted, and on being arraigned for trial pleaded guilty. Judge Russell sentenced them each to one year in the Penitentiary. A third party, called "Skinney" McCue, fled from the City and escaped at that time.

A few weeks since the Fire Marshal having occasion to visit Blackwell's Island to investigate the origin of the Hospital fire, suspected that the missing accomplice of Hackett and Solopeter might be on the Island under a sentence, he requested permission of Mr. Fitch, the Warnen, to see Hackett and Solopeter, which request was politely complied with. The Marshal asked Hackett where Skinny McCue was at work, when Hackett replied with a smile, "in the quarry." Mr. Fitch sent for McCue, and the boy Hackett pointed him out as the fellow who applied the match as previously confessed by him and Solopeter.

The Marshal asked McCue what name he was sent up by; he replied "Peter Kelly." On reference to the Register it was found that, under that name, he was sentenced to six months for larceny, and that his time would expire on the 15th of July, 1858. The Marshal informed McCue that he should send for him at the expiration of his term, to answer to the charge of arson.

The above facts having been laid before [illegible]

Quackenbush, a warrant was issued, and McCue, yesterday, brought from the Island by Capt. Sebring, and detained by the Justice for examination.

Mayor's Office—Thursday.

Samuel Brown was arrested on Thursday, on complaint of Peter Snyder, charged with peddling canes and keeping a stand on the sidewalk without a license. Committed by Justice Ogsbury in default of the penalty.

Samuel Robinson, Thomas Brown and Mary Regan, were arrested by officers Hall and McCloud, charged with selling lottery policies, at a place at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets. Robinson was held to bail by the Mayor in $500 to answer; the others were discharged.

Henry Fredericks was arrested for stealing boots and other property from the store of John Ready, No. 127 Nassau-street. Committed in default of bail.

Several other individuals were fined for violation of City ordinances, and two persons were held to bail; the one for keeping an Intelligence Office, without a license, the other for the fraudulent sale of policy tickets.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday. The following is the official statement for the week, together with a return of amounts reimbursed by the Commissioners to the Superintendants of the Poor:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 7, 1858			36 358
Number Emigrants arrived since to July 14, 1858			4,208
Total			40,561
Same date in 1857			101,090
	1858.	1857.	1856.
Number in mates in institution, W. I.	1,088	1,291	1,356
Number inmates in institution M. H.	127	125	128
Totals	1,215	1,416	1,484
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,156 89
Receipts to July 7, 1858		$90,318 54	
Receipts since to July 14, 1858, for commutation of alien passengers, &c		6,576 05—	96,894 59
Total			$129,050 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 7, 1858		$96,960 58	
Current expenses of June 30 and July 7		6,125 94	
First payment to Counties in 1858, being in full for claims examined and allowed to Jan. 1, 1857		16,893 16—	119,979 65
Balance of Commutation Fund			$9,070 83

George W. Wheeler, Treasurer.

Amounts reimbursed on July 8, 1858, by the Commissioners of Emigration to the Superintendents of Poor in the several Counties of the State of New-York, being in full for claims rendered and allowed to January 1st, 1857:

Albany County	$1,233 32	Orleans County	$124 84
Allegany	29 16	Orange	293 33
Broome	327 53	Newburgh (City of)	33 02
Cayuga	165 98	Putnam County	4 00
Chautauque	200 35	Queens	601 13
Chemung	348 81	Rensselaer	549 86
Cattaraugus	100 98	Troy (City of)	57 15
Dutchess	370 60	Rockland County	351 48
Erie	278 87	Richmond	116 99
Genesee	107 67	Saratoga	21 82
Herkimer	157 57	Schenectady	42 42
Kings	3,119 67	Seneca	81 61
Lewis	409 24	Steuben	270 62
Livingston	92 06	Tioga	55 29
Monroe	2,200 19	Ulster	205 85
Montgomery	123 99	Washington	133 10
Niagara	520 17	Wayne	576 61
Oneida	1,046 98	Westchester	535 78
Onondaga	1,119 84	Yates	89 06
Ontario	133 72		
Total			$16,893 16

George W. Wheeler, Treasurer.

Police Commissioners—A New Precinct Established.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday, Gen Nye in the Chair.

The business transacted in public session related chiefly to charges against members of the force.

Henry S. Cook, of the Fifth District, for being absent from his post, was sentenced to lose 5 days' pay. The charges against Abraham Harrington, for sleeping on his post, and F. Wilson, for making an improper arrest, were dismissed.

William Rich, for sleeping on his post, was fined one day's pay. James Montgomery, found guilty of insulting a superior officer, was fined in ten days' pay. George Baker, for leaving his post, (this offence being the fourth,) was fined in ten days' pay. Henry Miner, for leaving his post, was mulcted in two days' pay. Joseph Poole, for misdemeanor, was condemned to lose thirty days' pay. Officer O'Gorman, for insolence to his superior officer, (this being the third charge of the same sort against him,) lost ten days' pay. The case of Chauncey C Jump, dismissed for uttering counterfeit coin—a charge on which he was acquitted before the United States Circuit Court, was ordered to be reopened.

In secret session, a new Precinct, to be called the Twenty fourth, was organized, to extend from Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and to comprise portions of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty second Precincts. To this Messrs. Clinton, Lucas and Russell were appointed Sergeants. In the Eighteenth Precinct, Officer Carey was promoted to the rank of Sergeant; Officer Brady ditto in the Twentieth, and officers Van Brunt and Stewart ditto in the Nineteenth.

Central Park Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday, at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners Green, Dillon, Russell, Gray, Elliott, Strong, Belmont.

Various communications and reports were received and referred.

It was ordered that the minutes of the Board be open at all times to the reporters of the Press.

The Board then proceeded to the discussion of the subject of contracts, and, after reading voluminous reports relative thereto and ordering them printed adjourned.

The Indictment of Judge Russell and Others.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—July 15.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The People vs. *Abraham D. Russell, Bernard E. Ullmann, Edward Mallory, Allen and others.*—A motion to remove the trial of the indictments against the defendants from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, was granted, by consent of the District-Attorney. This matter arose out of the Academy of Music difficulty, with Wilkes and Darcie.

The People vs. *Patrick Murphy and others.*—Similar motion; same order granted.

Decisions.

In the matter of Jay Jarvis, &c., reference ordered to Robert Emmet, Esq., to take proof of the facts.

Brooklyn Items.

The "Forty-Acre Boys" Again—The Simonson Murder.—A party of the men known as the "Forty-Acre Crowd" made another attack yesterday afternoon upon Patrick Downey, as he was going to his work in the Navy Yard. This is the same Downey, who was attacked by them on Tuesday morning last. Yesterday, he saved himself from a beating by getting inside of the Navy Yard gate.

McGarey, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, under an indictment for participating with Lally in the murder of George H. Simonson, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday morning.

The Public Schools.—The usual Summer vacation in all the Public Schools in this City, commences to day.

Superintendents of the Poor.—Last week the Superintendents of the Poor removed Mrs. Doxey, Matron of the Almshouse. Her husband, Samuel Doxey, Keeper of the Almshouse, immediately sent in his resignation. It was accepted, and John R. Sedgebeay, Stewart, appointed to fill the vacancy.

Truant Officers Removed.—The Committee in charge of the Truant Institution at Flatbush have made the following changes of truant officers:

Eastern District.—Luke Rogers, *vice* Charles A. Davis.

Southern District.—Matthew W. Cole, *vice* William H. Van Brunt.

Middle District.—Stephen Ryder, *vice* Aaron L. West.

Supreme Court.—The Special Term of this Court stands adjourned to the first Monday in September. Judge Lott will hear *ex-parte* motions, in Chambers, every other day, commencing to-day, for the accommodation of the Bar.

Brooklyn City Court.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 5, 6, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44.

The Turf for 1858.

Centerville Course, L. I.—Trotting, Thursdays July 15. Match $1,000, mile heats, to wagons.

W. D. Peabody, b. g. *Mountain Boy*	1 1
H. Woodruff, b. g. *Little John*	2 2

Time 2:41½; 2:41½.

Mountain Boy was the favorite $100 to $20 previous to starting, and won in three straight heats.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 15, match $500, mile heats, best three in five.

J. Piffer, r. g. *Pine*	1
H. Woodruff, g. g. *Snap*	dis.

Time 3 04.

This was a one-sided affair, the winner had the call in betting $100 to $50.

New Jersey Items.

Law versus Stages.—At a meeting of the Common Council of Hoboken held on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the acting Mayor to use all measures in his judgment necessary to secure the peace of the city. The effect of this resolution is encouraging the Mayor to swear in as many special policemen as may be necessary to enforce the laws of the State against the running of stages on Sunday. It is anticipated by some of the panic y that Hoboken will be the scene of a grand riot next Sunday, as the stage proprietors are determined to run their stages in spite of the law.

Laying Water-Pipes.—Most of the streets of Hoboken are now disturbed by the contractors engaged in laying the water-pipes which are to supply the City of Hoboken with water from the Jersey City Water-Works. The main pipe from the Passaic works has been tapped to supply Hoboken, near the Rock House, at the foot of Bergen Hill. It is expected that the works will be entirely completed and water introduced into Hoboken about the first of September. The pipes are laid a distance of four feet beneath the surface of the street. The work is [illegible] Water Commissioners, by Mr. [illegible] Company).

Suicide of a Free-Lover at Berlin Heights.

The *Age of Freedom*, the organ of the Free-Love Community at Berlin Heights, Ohio, devotes its issue of the 8th inst. to an account of the suicide of one Charles Latcha, a member of that community, whose demise was made the occasion of a general expression of blasphemy and ribaldry. Latcha appears to have been a young man, born of pious parents, and bred in the ways of orthodox propriety. He was a printer, became a convert to the Free-Love doctrines a short time ago, went to Berlin, became disgusted because he could find no "affinity" to cherish him, and on the 22d of June, last, committed suicide. He left the following letter, explaining the reasons for his act:

To the Berlin Socialists—Valedictory.

Justice demands that I should give you my experience before taking my final leave of you. And I will give it as briefly as possible, as well as I can:

I was the only child of an ill-mated pair. They were Orthodox, though not very strict; they were what were called "good, respectable folks." Neither of them were uncommonly developed in any direction. They "loved each other from first to last," mother tells me. It must have been a very blind love! Three years after their marriage I was born—a puny little thing with an angular brain. But in the eyes of my parents I was, of course, a little angel, a young God. One year after my birth my father died. I was left in care of my mother and grandmother, who kept house together. My grandmother was a Presbyterian Church member, and lived up to God's laws as revealed through the Bible, as well as she could. Looking back to the time when I was but four or five years old, I remember a deep, melancholy feeling which has cursed me to this day. This feeling was my natural condition. I experienced a little interval of happiness now and then. I was not like other children. I did not play. I was unhappy. My mother taught school and I went to her school when I was five years old. She petted me, humored me, let me have my own way almost always. Sometimes grandmother interfered, and remonstrated with mother, and talked seriously to me. Mother and grandmother were very kind to each other. Well, in short, I was spoiled.

Grandmother died when I was thirteen years old; then the housekeeping broke up, and I was apprenticed to a printer to learn the art of printing.

After working at printing nearly a year an uncle came and took mother and I with him to Michigan. We staid there a while, and then moved to another place, and then to another, and finally to Iowa, where we lived three years. At nearly every place we lived I got employment in a printing-office.

I became a Free Lover while in Iowa, through the medium of *Nichols' Monthly*. Then through *The Social Revolutionist* I heard of Berlin. I came to Berlin and found it was my home; I had expected the same.

Well, I have been happier since I have come to Berlin than I ever was anywhere else. But my Soul has not found another with which to rest—my heart, no home.

In my younger days I was self conceited, owing to false training; but since coming to Berlin, I have come to a truer knowledge of myself, and discovered that I am a poor, miserable specimen of humanity—and that has added another great weight to crush my aspiring soul. I possess awful aspiration—I want to be a good, wise angel; but, with my miserable organization I can never be even good—never!

When I was miserably existing in the world, and looking to Berlin, I thought, "In Berlin I will be happy; there I will find brave, and loving, and free men and women, and I will be happy." And I have found the Berlin Socialists as brave and free as I expected, but I have discovered that no earthly, outside conditions can make me happy. I exiled myself from the world, to save myself; but I cannot be saved!—and now, at last, I leap into oblivion!

And none of you will say I did wrong. You will say, "It is well." Yes, on the contrary, it would be wrong for me to stay here, a burden to myself and those around me. I am of no account. Let me die, die, die!

You have all been good to me, and I have meant to be good to all. If I have not been good to any one, I ask forgiveness. And my persecutors I forgive, and those who have slandered me, I forgive; I forgive all. I believe in Necessity.

There are but few of you but will be surprised at my final act; you thought I was happy. I tried to appear happy. I did not want to cause others unhappiness. I kept my misery inside; at times, how it burned! Once, one of you said to me, "You look as though you was in pain." I turned it off as though nothing was the matter with me. But there was something the matter with me. I was in pain. There always was "something the matter with me!"

And here I unite my protest against and utter my curse upon Marriage! And I curse Religion! And I curse "God," the Father Monster!

And I say to you, seriously, from the depths of my sympathizing heart: Do not bring children into existence, to suffer! If you cannot parent a healthy, happy child—if you do not know you can do this—refrain, O, refrain!

You will be happier without me. And the chair upon which I sat, and the rooms I lingered in, and the things I touched, will be free from my blighting magnetism; and thus you will be happier! And the spears of grass which I tread upon and sicken will gain new strength and a happier life when I am gone!

Most of you will only think of me as having "passed on" to a happier sphere; but I see no existence beyond, and think I know what Death will be to me; and I welcome the "great face of silence" which the Universe has in store for its abnormal child! I die—as I have lived—Alone! Farewell!

"There was silence deep as death,
And the boldest held his breath.
—For a time!" CHARLIE.

The *Age* adds that Latcha "lived several hours, and was perfectly tranquil to the last, conversing freely as he was able in regard to his last act, and in justification of it." The means he adopted to kill himself are not indicated. After the breath left him, the members of the community got together in "Free Discussion Hall," and made speeches. Francis Barry, the present head of the Berlin fanatics, Cora Barry, one of their High Priestesses, T. E Tabor and others, indulged in the Rutland style of oratory. Mrs. Cora Barry apostrophized the "brave, noble, beautiful Charlie," as one who had "calmly cut out the web of life from its earthly fastening, and carried the tinted fabric to be woven out in *the great loom of the eternities.*" This woman, however, did not agree with Latcha's idea that he had "leaped into oblivion;" in her opinion, he had gone to the "Spirit spheres."

Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Littles in State Prison.

From the Sing Sing Chronicle.

The Sing Sing Prison contains at present two female rivals in crime. For three years past, Henrietta Robinson, the "veiled murderess," of Troy, has been the centre of attraction to those who have visited the Prison out of curiosity. Sarah Littles, the accomplice of her brother, Ira Stout, in the murder of Charles Littles, her husband, at Rochester, arrived at the Prison on Thursday last, to serve out the term of her imprisonment. She is a young woman, 20 years of age, and of rather prepossessing personal appearance. Mrs. Robinson has been locked in her cell for a month or two past, to prevent the example of her conduct from exercising a baneful influence upon the other convicts.

[Advertisement]

Cod-Liver Oil as a Palatable Jelly.—The recent improvement made by E. Queru in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomachs. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. Penfold, Clay & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

J. Proctor's Benefit.—This popular tragedian takes his benefit at "Furdy's National Theatre" to-night, and presents his new prize Indian Drama entitled "Outahlanchet;" the "Lady of the Lake" and "Good for Nothing," to be added.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 17.

I.—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
II.—THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AT FRAZER RIVER.
III.—FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.
IV.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
V.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
VI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
VII.—NEWS OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.
VIII.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.
IX.—THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE—Letter from Peter Force, Esq.
X.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY QUARREL.
XI—SENATOR WILSON ON SENATOR GWIN.
XII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Trade between Great Britain and the United States—Gold Excitement in Canada—India and America—Tapping the Trade of New-York—Close of the Cangemi Trial—Construction of Parties, &c.
XIII.—NEWS FROM THE MORMONS.
XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock and Produce Markets in New-York for week ending Wednesday—Crop Items—Flour, &c., &c.

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Miscellaneous.

Tufts College, in Massachusetts, a Universalist institution, celebrated its second commencement a few days ago. Dr. Hosea Ballou, Jr., is President. The graduating class numbered nine; the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Thomas Whittemore. George Sumner was the orator of the Literary Societies and Rev. J. S. Pierpont, the Poet.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, in Toronto, was, of course, attended by a free fight among the Irishmen. An Orange Lodge was attacked while marching to Victoria-street, two men were shot, and the military were called out, when the riot was quelled.

The colored citizens of New-Bedford have made arrangements for a State mass Convention, to be be held in New-Bedford Aug 2, to take into consideration the grievances imposed upon them by the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision.

A State Chancery of the Order of United Americans was organized in Ohio on the 5th inst., and under the most favorable auspices. Up to this time there has been no Chancery organization in Ohio.

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PART II.—1. Overture (Verstlin.) 2. Quadrille (Gotham.) 3. Ophicleide Solo (Robert le Diable.) 4. Dream of the Savoyard.

PART III.—1. Ball Scene (Strauss.) 2. Ballad (Bohemian Girl—Mr. Perring.) 3. Polka (Cuckoo.) 4. Galop (Trim.)

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Kokot.....Miss Tree
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Old Prices—No Reserved Seats.
BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE,
COLUMBUS AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The New Legendary Romance,
THE GALLANT FRENCH CAPTAIN
and the
MAID OF MOBILE,
Received with shouts of laughter.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and H. DAVENPORT.
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and IDA VERNON.
At 7, THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
At 8 THE OVERTURE.
Comedy, POPPING THE QUESTION.
Comedy, BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.
Messrs. BLAKE and DAVENPORT. Mrs BLAKE.
Intermission and Promenade Concert for half an hour.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Columbus.....Mr. Brougham
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats ..75 cents

FRENCH THEATRE.

Opposite Niblo's.
Metropolitan Music Hall, No. 585 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16,
Complimentary Benefit to Mlle. JULIETTE, on which occasion will be performed two comedies of the Theatre Gymnase, Paris in which will appear all the artists of the Company, Messrs. Tiery, Tailor &c.
CLERMONT; ou, UNE FEMME D'ARTISTE.
Hermotie.....Mlle. Juliette,
By special desire LE BEAU NICOLAS...Par M. Thiery.
L'AMANT AUX BOUQUETS.
Valerie.....Mlle. Juliette.
Doors to open at 7; to commence at 7½.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induced the belief that a still more complete and grander Fete would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble

PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
FOR
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
PRES CATALAN IN PARIS.

The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNERS AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,

14th-st and 6th-av.
BALLOON ASCENSION!
MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,
Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will ascend from the
PALACE GARDEN,
in his
MONSTER BALLOON,
on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,
At 5 o'clock P. M.

The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION,
without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.
Charge for admission, on this occasion 50 cents.

THE LADIES NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN Convention
To be held at the Union Course, L. I.,
Sept. 8, 1858.

The management of this equestrian festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians, beg leave to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon that occasion will be exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York: A magnificent grand action piano purchased and worth $500, designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit, on that occasion, the greatest skill, dexterity, grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. The massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets of superior workmanship, worth $300, to be adjudged to the second best equestrian, and the splendid gold and enamelled lady's watch, set with diamonds, worth over $200, intended for the third premium, can be seen at the store of their manufacturers, Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, and upon the receipt of their address the management will send by return post, circulars fully stating the objects of this Convention and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bleeker...Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
OUTATHLANCHET.
Previous to which will be performed the drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishing, yet subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1 200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing. Steamer *Jobs* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.

Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of 10th and 23d sts., New York.

Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.

COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS. S. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable American Protestants, husband and wife, the former as first-class waiter, and the latter as cook washer and ironer; both can produce the best City references. No objection to a hotel or boarding house, or to go to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country prefer.ed. Address No. 222 Avenue B, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and competent, as his character will clearly. Address W. C., No. 862 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. He is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGing Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also an excellent waiter or would take charge of a vegetable garden; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as clerk, entry clerk or book-keeper; has had over ten years experience in book keeping by single and double entry. Can engage immediately. Address G. W. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man, lately arrived from England; has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and gardener, one who has the best of City reference; has been for the last two years in his last place; is now disengaged, as his employer has gone to Europe. Apply at D. WRIGHT'S, No. 868 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E. H., box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman, understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store. No 64 White st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, offers his services in writing up books or any other business. Address B. H. T., Box No. 2 553, Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD LE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will re-open Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Office.

TEACHERS

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROtestant lady, aged 29, wishes to meet with a reengagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement, she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBART FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS WANTED AS TEACHER in the Introductory Department of a School for Boys. Address T. K. P., Box No. 119, *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT Right which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most likely to become universally adopted of any yet brought before the public. Parties who are in possession of western territory are making a handsome fortune from it. Persons having land, houses, or merchandise, wishing to exchange for such an improvement will find this a rare opportunity. The most satisfactory information will be given at the office No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., where a working model can be seen.

$5,000.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF TEN years' experience in both the jobbing and the retail dry goods and carpet trade, desires an interview with some gentleman of good moral character who has the above amount to invest in either the above branches of trade. First-class references required as to character, and the highest given both as to ability and character. Address O. H. HONOR, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good ship or steamboat or steam-tug they wish to exchange for good available timber land can find a good customer by calling at Crook's Hotel, No. 78 Chatham-st., room No. 27, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and after 8 o'clock in the evening, or address A. F., Box No. 150 *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL HAIR CROSS, ATTACHED TO gold watch-guard ring, and valuable only to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at room No. 10, No. 51 Exchange-place, New-York; or No. 28 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE 13TH INST., between 12th st. and avenue B and Niblo's Garden, a memorandum book, containing sundry papers of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the carpenter shop No. 266 East 12th st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. GUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Ward will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 16th, at 8 o'clock, at Renas', No. 274 Grand-st.
DAVID MILLER, President.
JAS. M. OLES, Secretary.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIERSON, No. — Wall-st., New-York
A pamphlet of information sent free by

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTENACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable, and well-educated English Protestant young woman, who knows her place and her duties as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in any style; will be found fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth, having years of experience as such; no objection to travel to any part of the States or the Continent. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, from 9 to 2 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; careful and economical for her employer, and values a good home; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged English Protestant woman or would wait on an aged lady; has no objection to travel to Europe. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country, for the Summer; Staten Island preferred.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable young widow lady of refinement and intelligence; one that has always been accustomed to good society; would like a home in a gentleman's family; widower's preferred. Address for two days, Mrs. WRIGHT, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, makes bread, cakes, pies, creams and preserves of all kinds can do laney cooking in any style; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do neat sewing, would go to the country. Call at No. 123 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress alone; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up shirts and fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first rate baker and pastry cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found honest, obedient and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMIcan, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; is willing and obliging; would assist in anything required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a nice situation to do up stairs work, or general housework, in a private family; can milk and make butter; can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 498 8th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; would do light chamber work; good City references. Call at No. 253 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference; lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, hard working and well recommended girls, as good plain cooks, or to do general housework. A smart, small girl also wants a situation. They can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on young ladies. Apply at No. 5 Madison-square, where she has lived over five years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework, also plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one for housework and the other chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for three days, at No 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 146 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 28 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort st., first floor.

LONDON.—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st., near 5th av.

HELP WANTED

PEDDLERS WANTED—ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—We manufacture an article, which is small, light, and easily carried; sells quickly to merchants and required by every family. Active men can make from $3 to $5 a day profit. Peddlers can do well with this, as it is small, takes but little room, does not interfere with other goods, and meets with a ready sale. Persons sending us fifteen cents, will receive a sample of the article worth that amount, and all necessary information. This is no humbug or lottery speculation.
VAN DUSEN & BROTHERS,
Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 483 Grand-st., corner of Willett. NEW-YORK June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and not over $500, and 6 per cent per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street. July 13, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 537 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5a, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS June 30 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New York.

THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn. OFFICES { No. 14 Wall-st., New York.

NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 16th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST. NEW YORK, July 7 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 25 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. NEW YORK, July 1, 1858

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. from this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No 67 BLEECKER-STREET. NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on a sum amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.

J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st

J. BEINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 9, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—TWO SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN Rockaways, entirely new and warranted, made very light for the country. Will be sold at less than cost to pay advances. JAMES S. BREWSTER, No. 395 Broadway

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-SEATED rockaway carriage, in good order, and very little worn; just the thing for a family. Price $250 apply to S. ARCHER, Dobbs's Ferry; or to T. H. ARCHER, No. 5 Water-st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall st Phœnix Bank Building.

B. S. LANSING & CO., NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS. COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS. S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier. Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS. We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers. Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York" passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, a proved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York"

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city

A. C FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canandaigua and Corning (now called Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad Company, will be held at the office of Robert B. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New York, on TUESDAY, July 20, 1858, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of action in regard to the sale of the Road, Rolling Stock, &c., under that mortgage, now advertised for July 23, inst. It is important that all holders of these bonds should attend.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st, corner of Cedar.) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

$100.000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION New Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,220 000 bonds of said county redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPtances purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Southern lady, a stranger in New-York, very unexpectedly finds herself temporarily embarrassed, and desires the immediate loan of $50 for a few days. Address (appointing place of interview) Miss EMMA L. LINCOLN, New-York Post-Office.

$800.—WANTED TO BORROW—THE above amount, for two years, secured by mortgage on unencumbered real estate. Address ALEX. NEDER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 30 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to wit' in two p ers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS—ON SUNDAY, JULY 18, and every Sunday thereafter during the season, to the sea-shore at Coney Island, landing at Fort Hamilton.—The favorite steamers AURORA and UNION will run as follows: Leaving West 10th-st., (Amos-st.,) at 9:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15 and 3:15. Spring-st., at 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 10:45, 1, 2:45 and 4 2d-st., North River, at 10 and 2, and Peck-slip at 11 and 3 o'clock. Leaving the Island at 11, 12:15, 2 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Tickets may be used on either boat. N. B.—The 2d and 3d-av. cars run directly to Peck-slip.

REGULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE, AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave every SUNDAY, for the season, as follows: Amos-st. 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport, 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents; to Strattonport and return 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents, to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South st., corner Pine.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 96 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858: Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and at all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.

3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains. do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.

For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily

For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.

For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M

Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn a 9 P. M.

Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$6 10
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 33d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 8:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH. Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, six maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN Captain PARRIS, will leave on SATURDAY, 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *via* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:

INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York Friday, July 23

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway FRIDAY July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any port of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.

First class...$80 | Second class...$50 | Third class....$30

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CHANCY in the Chair.

Petitions were received in relation to frauds in Washington Market, and were referred to the Committee having that matter in charge.

A resolution of inquiry into the cause why the contract for iron railing for Tompkins-square has not been advertised for, by the Street Commissioner was offered by Alderman BOOLE.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the adoption of the resolution. He had been informed that the Street Commissioner was preparing plans for the work, and he thought that was the proper way.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered, requiring the Street Commissioner to examine as to the bills due for work done while the title to that office was in litigation. Laid over.

A resolution was offered requiring the Croton Board to report the papers in their possession in relation to the grooving &c., of the pavement of Broadway. The resolution was adopted.

The petition of John P. Nesbith was received, on the resolution of reducing the assessment of $495 33, for fencing the vacant lots in Thirty-eighth street, near Broadway, under an agreement with James Furey, formerly Street Commissioner. It appeared that Furey divided up the job into several small jobs, so as to evade the charter of 1853, which required him to advertise for proposals. It was stated that 30 cents per foot which, in the aggregate, would amount to $148 80, was a fair price, instead of $596 33, as was charged. A resolution reducing the assessment was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of requesting the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to connect their track at Chambers-street with the Hudson River Railroad track, and to run cars thereon through Hudson, Canal and West streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Fifty third-street, so far as practicable for the accommodation of City passengers, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the adoption of the resolution appended to the report, because he thought the Eighth-avenue Road had too much power already—they had control of the City Government. He had been told by one of those interested in the Company, that if they had known he would have taken a position against extending their powers, they would have defeated his election.

Alderman BOOLE exhibited a petition to which some twenty yards of names were attached, in favor of allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars in the City.

After a long debate Alderman OWENS moved to concur with the Councilmen, which was lost.

Alderman STARR moved to recommit, which was lost.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the franchise be given to the Sixth-avenue Road, which was lost.

The report was then lost for want of a constitutional vote, and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

City Receipts and Expenses for Six Months.

The following report of the Comptroller is to be sent to the Board of Councilmen at their next session:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 13, 1858.

To the Board of Councilmen:

The Comptroller has received from the Board of Councilmen a resolution of the 10th of May, directing him to furnish to the Board full details of all matters under the control of his department, as contemplated by the 29th section of the City Charter.

The two statements annexed, marked 1 and 2, show the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department for the first two quarters of the year 1858, ending respectively on the 31st day of March and the 30th day of June.

It is shown in statement No. 1 that the total amount of expenditures for the first quarter of the year, including payments made by the issue of Assessment Bonds, is $2,573,426 14

The payments for the second quarter, as shown by statement No. 2, including payments made by the issue of Central Park Fund stock, is 4 640,552 84

Making a total of payments in six months ending June 30 ..... $7,213 978 98

The amount paid into the Treasury for the first quarter of the year, as shown by statement No. 1, is $1,443,697 13

And for the second quarter, as shown by statement No. 2, the amount is 4 299 292 46

Making a total for six months, ending June 30 ..... $5,742,989 59

The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1857.

It will be seen, by reference to the tables, that there has been borrowed on Revenue Bonds, in anticipation of the tax of 1858, in the first quarter of the year, the sum of $619,500 00

And in the second quarter 3,690 650 00

Making a total of $4,310,150 00

During the same period there has been paid on account of Revenue Bonds previously issued, as shown by statement No. 1 ..... $1,187 650 00

Statement No. 2 ..... 1,710 650 00

Total $2,898,300 00

In connection with this subject, and as a further compliance with the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, the Comptroller respectfully refers to a detailed statement of all the expenditures made by the Finance Department for the quarter ending on the 30th June, which will be presented simultaneously with the present report. Reference is also made to a similar detailed statement for the quarter ending on the 31st March last. All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Expenditures and Receipts of City Government from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858.

	Expenditures.
Almshouse	$100,000 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	2,480 25
Board of Health	93 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	248 75
City Contingencies	14,259 82
County Contingencies	942 29
Coroners' Fees	3,790 56
Cleaning Streets under contract	12,918 20
Errors and Delinquencies	564 30
Fire Department	2,357 33
Fire Telegraph	233 34
Interest on Revenue Bonds	46,985 28
Intestate Estates	505 17
Lamps and Gas	41,130 77
Monument to Maj.-Gen. Worth	5 000 00
Officers' Fees	2,989 23
Police	239,000 00
Printing	7,144 42
Public Buildings—construction and repairs	5,493 69
Rents	8,373 15
Real Estate Expenses	83 25
Stationery	6,252 30
Supplies to Public Offices	7,477 39
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	4,245 74
Salaries	121,732 30
Street Expenses and Paving	2,978 08
Wells and Pumps, and repairing	71 49
Water-Pipes and Laying	17,606 60
Arrearages of 1858	178,057 43
Carried forward	$833,042 11
Received from City Contingencies	$25 10
Received from Cleaning Streets	1 339 20
Received from Fire Department	1,253 92— 2,618 22
Total City Government	$830,423 89

Expenditures and Receipts on Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Brought forward	$833,042 11	$2 618 22
Charges on Arr. of Taxes		51 10
Common Schools for City	300,000 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department, for Sewers	10,970 69	32,223 78
Croton Water-Works Extension	2 611 59	
County Clerk's Office	3,337 50	3,151 34
Court of Common Pleas		1,083 33
Central Park Awards	3,053 33	148 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	600 00	
Filling Sunken Lots, und. order Com. Council	76 09	
Interest on Assessments		10,010 46
Liens on Lots (reappropriated)		114 90
New Reservoir Awards	1,996 93	
Refunded on Assessment Sales		370 87
Surrogate's Office	3,921 66	4,519 43
Superior Court	1,650 00	1,489 73
Streets, Opening	6,749 32	11,714 11
Street Paving	18,668 84	3,341 02
Redemption of Rev. Bds	1,187,650 00	619,500 00
Redemption of Asst. Bds.	4,000 00	
Judgments	20 359 13	
Commissioners of Rec'd.	75,000 00	
Tompkins Market, re-building	30,638 40	
Sewer connections		2,075 00
Assessment Bds (5 years)		43,000 00
Fencing Vacant Lots		589 97
Arrears of Assessment		52,482 36
Six per cent. Water Stk. (new reservoir)		11,700 00
Six per cent. Central Prk. Fund Stk. (new arsenel)		5,000 00
Stock in Tompkins Mkt.		88,700 00
Premium on Stocks		318 33
Receiver of Taxes		451,930 43
Arrears of Taxes		61,677 65
Interest on Taxes		35,886 16
Totals	$2,604,726 14	$1,443,697 13
Paid by Assessment Bonds, for account of Sewers	$15,200 00	
Filling Sunken Lots	3,600 00	
Streets Paving	50,000 00	
Total	$68,800 00	

Expenditures of City Government, from April 1 to June 30, 1858.

	Expenditures.
Almshouse	$125,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	5,004 89
Board of Health	4 149 00
Belgian Pavement	43,862 44
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	566 72
City Contingencies	44,878 61
County Contingencies	19,483 98
City Inspector's Department	5 816 56
Coroners' Fees	3 333 31
Cleaning Streets under contract	107,582 63
City Hall Fire Look-out Plans	250 00
Docks and Piers, building, repairing, cleaning, dredging slips	2,361 48
Donations	11,000 00
Errors and Delinquencies	950 69
Fire Department	21,586 99
Fire Telegraph	858 25
Interest on Revenue Bonds	153,333 33
Interest on Assesment Bonds	6,326 09
Intestate Estates	3 750 49
Lamps and Gas	97,738 18
Lands and Places	7,150 22
Law Expenses (D. D. Conover)	13,367 39
Law Expenses, Metropolitan Police	16,550 00
Markets	2,962 63
Officers' Fees	4,226 19
Police	240.000 00
Printing	32,699 58
Public buildings—construction and repairs	10,587 78
Rents	9 511 19
Real Estate	2,500 00
Roads and Avenues, and Arrears of 1857	33,588 47
Removing Obstructions in Streets and Harbor	205 85
Stationery	3,529 06
Supplies to Public Offices	2,541 01
Sewers—repairing and cleansing	166,166 79
Salaries	5 929 61
Street Expenses and Paving	29,357 60
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	4,000 00
Salaries (D. D. Conover and clerks)	3,579 16
Tenth-av. working as a country road (reappointed)	1,271 05
Wells and Pumps, and Repairing	478 57
Water Pipes, and Laying	36,131 15
Arrearages of 1857	120,740 46
Carried up	$1,450 222 34
Received from Street-cleaning	2 900 67
Total City Government Expense	$1,447,321 67

Expenditures and Receipts on Trust and Special Accounts, from April 1 to June 30, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Brought forward	$1,450,222 34	$2,900 67
Asylum for Idiots	240 00	
Belgian Pavement	4,925 79	
Charges on Arr'ag of Tax		6 40
Com. Schools for State	230,389 21	
Comm'n Schools for City	250,000 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department for Sewers	18,803 90	19,911 15
Croton Water Works Extension	10,803 15	
County Clerk's Office	3,337 50	6 924 53
Court of Common Pleas		5,355 61
Central Park Awards	105,173 43	23,162 72
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	600 00	
Filling Sunken Lots, under ord. Com. Council	2,073 74	
Institution for the Blind	500 00	
Interest on Assessments		16,582 16
Liens on Lots (reappropriated)	149 85	97 06
New-York Juv'e Asylum	25 520 00	
New Reservoir Awards	23,090 18	
Refunded on Assessment Sales	4 03	
Surrogate's Office	3,712 11	4.144 31
Superior Court	1,650 00	1 528 94
Streets, opening	18,671 28	20,290 15
Streets, paving	15,718 25	7,575 56
State Mill Tax, 2½ mills	400,000 00	
Redemption of Revenue Bonds	1,710,650 00	3,690,650 00
Redemption of Assessment Bonds and Interest Five-Year Bonds	58,752 49	
Judgments	31,714 38	132 07
Sewer Connections		6,389 00
Assessment Bonds (five years)		1,200 00
Arrears of Assessments		31,186 09
Six per Cent. Central Park Fund Stock (Arsenal)		71,200 00
Tompkins' Market Stock		81,000 00
Premium on Stocks		161 25
Receiver of Taxes		203,584 21
Arrears of Taxes		73,426 66
Interest on Taxes		35,883 87
Unclaimed Warrants	2,900 00	
Tompk. Market, rebuilding	1 110 61	
Superv. (1857) Salaries	1 584 00	
Claims Legalized by Leg.	8,937 60	
Legal Expenses of Election	340 00	
Salaries Com. Coun., 1857	22,960 00	
Total by Warrants	$4,494 552 84	$1,209,292 46
In addition to the above there has been paid by Six Per Cent. Central Park Fund Stock, on Central Park Awards	$146,000 00	

The expenditures have averaged $1,202,329 83 per month for the six months.

Board of Health.

SWILL-MILKMEN WHITEWASHED.

The Board of Health met on Wednesday, his Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

Councilman GENAT moved that his resolution be taken up, directing the City Inspector to proceed with the removal of garbage and ashes from the streets in the Twelfth Ward.

The motion was agreed to.

The City Inspector forwarded a communication, inclosing a petition from certain citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, complaining that Mr. JOHN F. ECKEL, proprietor of the Melting establishment at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, had not complied with the resolution of the Board directing him to raise the chimneys of his factory as high as those of the Butchers' fat melting establishment; also, that he had neglected putting caps on them, and to cover his vats in a similar manner. The petitioners ask that Mr ECKEL may be compelled to close his place until the Board is satisfied that their demands have been met satisfactorily. The City Inspector asks for instructions how to act in this matter.

On the motion of Alderman MCSPEDON, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

The order of the day was then taken up—the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on the swill-milk question.

The majority report was read, and also the report of the minority.

The adoption of the majority report was moved by Councilman FRAZER.

Alderman OWEN moved the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman TUCKER said the majority of the Committee had done their duty without prejudice, and faithfully, with much labor and care. If the Board adopted the minority report, might not people in the swill-milk trade go above One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and there, with impunity, continue this traffic. He had told the other members of the Committee, before a report had been agreed upon, that, in his opinion, each one of them ought to put his opinions in writing, and that the Committee ought to compare notes. He had handed to them what he had written, but, on their returning his notes, no comment was made on what he had appended.

Alderman REED—No, not one.

Alderman TUCKER proceeded to defend himself from the charge of inconsistency in signing the majority report.

Alderman TOOMEY delivered a violent personal philippic against the proprietor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and was repeatedly reminded by the Mayor that in styling Mr. Leslie an "English wagabones," who "had changed his name," he was traveling out of the record.

Councilman ARCULARIUS hoped the matter would be disposed of in a summary manner. He had not discovered that any question had been put to the medical witnesses as to the character of the beef of these cows. He agreed with Alderman TUCKER that not a single witness, whether butcher, physician or farmer had been able to adduce a fact in proof of the sweeping assertion that thousands of infants had been destroyed by the use of the milk in question.

Alderman REED explained why he had consented to serve on the Committee. Public opinion was strongly opposed to swill-milk. The animals in several stables had been carefully examined by himself and others of the Committee. He had been a professional butcher all his life, and was prepared to say that, so far from finding the cows diseased in the way described, the facts were quite otherwise; they were just as healthy as any *similar* class of cows taken at random from any collection. His attention had for the last seven years been repeatedly directed to the stables in Sixteenth-street, and they had been uniformly cleanly. The evidence of the Inspector of the Ward was to the effect they are not more cleanly now than at any other period during the past five years. The Alderman then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of the medical men, especially that of Dr. FRANCIS, and remarked upon his admission that he had never opened the body of a diseased cow, or seen one. The statement that gentleman had given, as well as that of Dr. GARSCON, was purely theoretic as to the supposed consequences of drinking what had been termed "swill-milk." There was not a particle of evidence to prove that it had ever injured a *cat*. As to the teeth falling out, the miserable driveller who had alarmed the public evidently knew nothing about the mouths of cattle in their natural and healthy state. Among eight hundred cows not one had been found with a single ulcerated sore upon their bodies, and the beef of some that had been killed was of the finest description. It had been said that the swill milk cows were as unlike healthy cows, as a man was unlike a healthy man who had been long confined in prison. All he could say was, that he never saw finer animals than had fallen under his notice in Sixteenth-street. He would beg to make some personal explanations in reference to Frank Lesle, *alias* Carter, who had commenced from motives only of dollars and cents his crusade upon the milk-dealers. The speaker proceeded to denounce in strong language the conduct of that person, freely bestowing upon him the vilest and most disgraceful epithets language can furnish.

Alderman OWENS said he should vote in favor of the minority report from conviction, and yet could not but respect the impressions of those who felt compelled to vote differently. He certainly preferred milk from long-tailed cows than from cattle with short tails. He deprecated all personalities.

Councilman BRADY would vote for the minority report. Whatever Frank Leslie might be, that was out of the question. He had done great good whatever might be his motive in exposing the swill-milk trade. He (BRADY) had investigated the condition of these stables. It never was the ordination of nature that cows should be fed upon hot fluids and be kept continuously confined in close buildings in a large City.

Alderman TUCKER said that if the minority report were adopted, it would be an indorsement of what Leslie had done, and that he wished to avoid. He was satisfied, that whether swill-milk were bad or good, more children died from the want of milk than from the effects of the milk they are taking.

Alderman STARR said that some good ought to arise from an investigation that had occupied so much time. The question was not between Frank Leslie and the people of New-York. He was out of the consideration, or ought to be. The people of New-York believed swill-milk to be injurious, and no reasoning would remove that impression. If the resolution were adopted, it would only be that the swill-milk would be procured from a spot above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, whither the nuisance would be removed. He moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, to decide upon the possibility of removing the nuisance altogether.

The Mayor expressed a decided opinion that it was not the use of swill that produced disease among the cows, but the stabling them in close confined places, where the use of the most unexceptionable food would, under such circumstances, produce evil results. He had hoped that some effort would be made to abate the nuisance in accordance with such a view of the subject.

Alderman TUCKER asked that the matter be laid over as a special order for next meeting. Members had not had an opportunity of carefully examining the evidence.

The Mayor observed that if all the world came to him and argued that diseased cows could produce healthy milk, he would not believe it.

Alderman STARR would move as an amendment that all swill-milk dealers should be compelled to placard their establishments with a notification that they deal in that article. It was not for him to say that swill-milk was injurious—though he believed it was. But the public ought to know what they were buying and drinking.

Alderman REED said that would not meet the case of the people who adulterate "country milk" with chalk, saleratus, burnt sugar, molasses, salt, ice and many other more injurious additions than water. Sour, stale milk cured by chemical additions was always injurious, but the milk from the Sixteenth-street stables is always fresh and warm. Nothing could be more detrimental to children than sour milk, even from the country, and still more when the sourness is removed artificially. Why should a particular class of individuals be singled out for prosecution? Swill—the name was undoubtedly horrid. What was it? barley, oats, rye, ground, mixed with pure Croton water to which a ferment had been added. One peck of Indian meal would produce more flesh than a bushel of corn. If people knew the secrets of bakeries all over the country, they would not buy bread, much less country milk, with all its nastiness.

His Honor, the Mayor, explained why he should vote for the minority report, repeating the reasons he had already given. Besides, the thing was a fraud, for the swill-milk dealers uniformly labeled their conveyances as bringing milk from Westchester County, or from other places in the country.

On the amendment to substitute the minority report for the majority, the vote stood 18 to 9 against such amendment.

Councilman BRADY called the attention of the Committee to the evidence of Dr. Francis. No diseased animal could furnish wholesome food for human beings. As to butchers, he would ask Alderman REED if the Board had not found it necessary to make ordinances to prevent them from offering bad meat for sale? Why had Mr. Leslie been refused admission into their stables if the milk dealers had been acting fairly with the public? He, Councilman BRADY, was in Sixteenth-street previous to this investigation, and the place was then by no means clean where these animals were kept. Swill milk and swill-fed beef ought to be driven from the City.

The amendment of Alderman STARR was pressed to a division, and lost by 10 to 16.

On the motion to adopt the majority report, the vote in its favor stood 16 to 11.

Affirmative—Aldermen Stephens, Tucker, Toomey, Reed, Boole, Davis, Councilmen Bickford, Crawford, Rhodes, Frazer, Cornell, Mulligan, Genet, Galpin, Arcularius, Nolan.

Negative—Mayor Tiemann, Aldermen Starr, Adams, Lynes, Owens, Councilmen Webb, Platt, Brady, Ross, Haswell, Bunce.

Absentees—Aldermen Clancy, Hoffmire, Wilmott, Bradley, McSpedon, Councilmen McCarty, McGarren, Gilmartin, Van Tine, Costello, Cross, Dunn.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met in the Mayor's office at noon on Thursday.

The following communication was received from Doctor THOMPSON, Health officer at Quarantine:

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health:

I hereby submit a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on the 13th instant.

By a perusal of the same it will be seen that the Quarantine authorities are respectfully requested to coöperate in carrying out their provisions, and inasmuch as to do so will vary slightly from the regulations which have been heretofore established at Quarantine, and approved of by your Honorable Board, it is very proper that I should lay the whole matter before you for consideration.

The first resolution of the Castleton Board of Health provides that no person engaged in service on shipboard at Quarantine shall be permitted to pass the Quarantine gate till ten days after he shall have ceased to be thus employed. This resolution conflicts with the present and past regulations, which have been found by experience to be sufficiently restrictive. For the past three years and more the rule of detention in regard to stevedores has been five days instead of ten, and such rule has been adopted in view of the period incubative of yellow fever, it being true of the nature of the disease that persons exposed to the virus will sicken of the malady in five days, if at all. But, notwithstanding the ten-day rule of the said Board is thus apparently unnecessary, and in conflict with the five day rule mentioned by your Board, practically, the experiment of the ten-day rule as is requested, cannot be burdensome, for the persons who are bonded and permitted to act as stevedores at quarantine are not allowed, as a general rule, to pass the gate, or go without the quarantine inclosure at all during the quarantine season. If any variation from this requirement has been observed, it has been proof that the health regulations have been willfully violated, or else that the person so observed, in case of death of a relative, or some similar emergency, throwing off his soiled clothes and putting on clean ones, has been permitted to leave the quarantine premises for a limited period. It will hence be seen that the present regulations or practice at quarantine, in reference to those who are engaged in discharging infected cargoes are not essentially different from those sought to be enforced by the Town Board of Health of Castleton. With the approbation of your honorable Board, therefore, the spirit of the resolution referred will be cheerfully complied with.

The last two resolutions passed by the town Board of Health, in effect, request that the health authorities of the port shall prohibit passengers and crews, and their luggage, from passing out of the Quarantine gate and up to the City by the Staten Island ferry boats. To carry these resolutions into effect, would be to make a great change in the practice of quarantine, and to saddle passengers and crews with much additional detention and expense. Neither the State nor the port has furnished, nor has the authority to furnish, a conveyance for passengers, crews and their baggage, from Quarantine to the City of New-York; and it is obvious, therefore, if passengers and their effects, having been cared for and detained until they are judged to be free from infection, are prohibited from passing the Quarantine gate, and from the privilege of finding their way to parts unknown, by the Staten Island ferry boats, they must remain as unwilling prisoners within the walls of Quarantine.

I am aware that passengers and luggage passing out of Quarantine gate, and to the City of New-York upon the ferry-boats, is a source of alarm to those of our fellow citizens who travel on said boats, and I would rejoice to aid in the lessening of such alarm, and in doing away with it altogether, if the Quarantine establishment had any other mode of transit to New-York and the world at large than the Staten Island ferry-boats. Not that the passengers and luggage referred to are allowed to pass from the Quarantine premises in a condition to endanger the public health, but that it is always well to avoid the creation of alarm in regard to the spread of pestilence. If the State or the port will furnish a convenient mode of transit for passengers and their luggage from Quarantine to New-York, I would recommend a full compliance with the request of the Board of Health of Castleton, as expressed in the last two resolutions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, July 15, 1858.

This communication having been read, the following resolutions, offered by Mayor Tiemann, were adopted:

Whereas, The Mayor and Commissioners of Health have received a communication from the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, with a copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Staten Island,

Resolved, That said communication be accepted; and further

Resolved, That this Board will cheerfully comply with the last two resolutions of the said Board of Health, at Castleton, provided that they furnish means of conveyance for the passengers and their luggage mentioned in the said resolutions, from the Quarantine to this City free from expense to said passengers or the City of New-York.

The Commission then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 15.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s	93	50 do	27¾
6,000 Mis. St. 6s	85½	100 do	s60 27⅝
9 000 N. O. St. 6s	96¼	100 do	s6 28
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	65 Harlem R. R Pref.	22½
9,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	35	25 Panama RR	s30 103½
1,000 Hud. R R 1st m.	102½	10 Clev. & Cin. R.R.	93
1,000 Hud Riv. R. 2d M.	88¾	400 Reading R. R.	s10 45⅞
4 000 Har. R. R. 2d M.	77	100 do	s10 46
1,500 Ill Cen. R R Bs.	87½	500 do	s30 45¾
4,000 do	87	100 do	s60 45½
11,600 LaCr. & M. L. G. B.	31⅝	1400 do	46¼
3,000 do	31⅞	7 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	22⅜
26,000 do	31	300 do	23
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bds.	66	110 M. S. & N. Ia pf. stk.	44
10 Bank of America	109	50 do	b10 44
7 Imp. & Trad's Bk.	104	50 do	b30 44⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	80	50 do	b60 44½
30 do	s80½	200 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	87¼
10 Park Bank	101	50 do	s60 87
5 Am. Ex. Bank	106	200 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	38
33 Union Bank	110⅜	50 do	35⅛
10 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	98½	500 do	b60 36
40 Penn. Coal	77	50 do	b30 35⅞
300 Gardner Gold Co.	1⅞	100 do	b30 35⅞
25 Canton Company	19¾	350 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 78
1021 N. Y. Con. R. R.	85	5 do	75¾
100 co	b10 85	530 do	76
300 do	s60 84½	50 do	b30 76
950 do	85⅛	50 do	b60 76
400 Erie Railroad	19	140 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	19½
25 do	b60 19⅝	260 La Cross & Mil. R.	6
5 do	19¾	75 do	6⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Lou. St. 6s	93	150 Hud. Riv. R.R.	28⅜
9,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 Reading R. R.	46⅛
1,000 Mis. St. 6s	85⅛	100 do	s45 45¾
3 000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	100 do	45⅝
1.000 Erie R. R. bs '75	34⅞	200 do	s30 45¾
3.000 L. C. & M. L. G. bs.	30⅜	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	68½
3.000 do	30⅝	30 M. S. & N. I. pf. stk.	44¾
26 Amer. Ex. Bk.	106	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	87¼
100 Mich. S. & N. I R.R.	23¾	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	36
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	81¾	50 do	36⅛
45 do	81⅜	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76½
100 N. Y. C. R.R.	85⅛	100 do	b60 76⅝
50 do	b10 85⅞	50 La Cross & Mil. R.R	6
100 do	85¾	35 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	19⅝
50 Erie R. R.	s45 18⅞	100 do	s60 18¾
150 do	19¼		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10.000 Clev. & Tol. R. 7s. 50	10 Relief Fire Ins. Co. 120⅝
23dmgs. amt'g to $3,166 100	10 Gallatin Ins Co. 62½
18 Nation. Bank	17	$12,000 S. & H. Val. R. 1s. 15
20 Sec. Fire Ins. Co.	106¾	2,000 Del. & Rar. Can. Co. 80
5 Com. Fire Ins. Co.	91	4 000 Missouri 6s	84
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	102½	50 Brooklyn Bank	105
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	101	10 Park Bank	107
10 Gebh'd Fire Ins Co.	95	30 New World Fire Ins. Co.	104
10 New World Fire Ins. Co.	98½	5 Merc. Marine Ins. Co.	78½
5 Indemnity Ins. Co.	97½	20 Harlem R.	10

THURSDAY, July 15—P. M.

Some discounts of September paper have been reported to-day at the rate of 3 ℔ cent. per annum. Money is occasionally left with the Brokers on Stock security at the same rate, though the ordinary terms for demand loans are 4@5 ℔ cent. The New-York Summer balances of the heavy Southern and Southwestern Banks continue to accumulate, and as, in some instances a small interest is allowed on these, in account, the corresponding banks here employ the money on the best terms they can make on the Street. We believe the list of September paper referred to was taken at bank. The Boston banks are largely debtor to New-York, the aggregate balances being estimated at $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. Philadelphia is nearly even with New-York. The gain in Specie on the last official statements from the leading four cities is mainly at New-York. The reserve at New-Orleans holds steady.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, July 10	$118,863,937	$88,260,956	$34,706,593	$7,571,373
Boston, July 15	56,201,000	21,072,000	9,000,700	5,535,900
Philadelphia, July 13	24,784,572	15,930,488	6,099,754	3,423,311
New Orleans, July 3	19,391,559	16,013,100	10,676,974	1,969,350
Sub-Treas., N Y. July 10			5,442,247	
Total	$219,140,284	141,247,570	66,126,268	24,495,544
Last week	$212,533,819	142,339,063	65,813,677	24,028,405

There is some business to-day in bills on London at 109¾@109¾, Bank signatures. A leading Bullion house took up most of the Gold bars by the California steamer yesterday, in anticipation of export orders. The demand for Saturday's steamer will probably reach $300,000 or $400,000. No further telegraphic summary from the *Canada* was received to the close of 'Change hour. Confidence in the success of the late Atlantic Cable, though never strong among our business people, has somewhat improved within a day or two, owing to the reported caution in the movement of the telegraph fleet.

The reports from the West of the business in July over the railways are somewhat contradictory. The Michigan Southern and Galena lines are said to be doing a fair traffic. The Illinois Central the first week or ten days did poorly, as compared with last season. The new line of the Wabash Valley is again in thorough condition, and the cattle and freight, as well as passenger trains run through with regularity. The pleasure travel over the New-York roads is increasing this week.

The Stock Exchange recovered all that it had lost on prices for the previous day or two, at the early Board to-day, and in the afternoon the closing terms were even higher than on Monday, with a general report of a strong market. The demonstration for the *Bear* account, yesterday and the day before, seems only to have served to test the rising tendency of four or five of the prominent Railway stocks, led by New-York Central, on which the contest is more spirited than on any other high stock. It sold at 85⅜, as against 84 yesterday forenoon, closing 85⅛@¼. Rock Island advanced from 74¾@75¼ on Wednesday to 76@76½ this afternoon; Galena, 87⅞@88, and Erie, 19⅛ ℔ cent. There was another sharp turn in Pacific Mail shares, and the demand to supply maturing contracts made 20 or 30 days ago carried the price up to 81½ ℔ cent. The Frazer River news and the immense increase in travel on the line of steamers belonging to this Company, between San Francisco and Puget's Sound, comes inopportunely for the *Shorts*, though on the other hand they derive help from the oracular doubts expressed by somebody inside the Mail office, here, as to the disposition of the 1st August surplus. We do not hear, however, that either the Directors or great body of the Proprietors or Stockholders of the concern have yet been consulted as to any other disposition than the extra dividend usual in seasons of success like the present. The State Stock list was again fine for Missouris. The demand was ¼ ℔ cent. less strong for Tennessees and Virginias. Louisiana Sixes advanced to 93 ℔ cent.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S ROAD, JUNE 25.

Capital Stock	$1,899,500
Land Grant Mortgage	5 000 000
State of Missouri Mortgage	3,000,000
Convertible Bonds	310,000
Plain Bonds	11 000
Total	$10 220,500
Of which expended to date	8,533,228
On hand,	
Land Grant Bonds	$1,490,500
Stock Instalments due	298,500

The length of the work, through the centre of the State of Missouri, from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, is 207 miles. The Federal Government Land Grant is 600,000 acres. The State Loan to the Company—constituting a first lien upon the Road—is $3 000,000. And this will illustrate the character of the security for the Missouri State Stock, additional to the Public Faith and the legislative pledge of an Interest Sinking Fund to guard against the possible default of the Railway Company. That portion of the State 6 ℔ cents. issued to this Road, for example, takes precedence of lien in an actual expenditure, which will soon amount to *three-fold* the loan.

From the report before us, to the 25th of June, we find that the estimate to complete the work is $1,272,500. Of the Stock installments due, $115,000 will be immediately available. The Land-Grant Bonds on hand, $1,490,500, are to be disposed of at the fiscal agency of the Company in Boston, on the 14th of August, to the highest responsible bidders, to be paid for by instalments running to the 17th of January next. The Trustees are W. H. SWIFT, SYDNEY BARTLETT and NATHANIEL THAYER.

On Wednesday of last week, the Governor of New-Jersey, and the other members of the New-Jersey Board of Bank Commissioners, visited Tom's River, for the purpose of making a thorough examination into the condition and character of the Bank of Trade at Tom's River, and other banking institutions in that locality. The substance of the Commissioners' report, in reference to the Bank of Trade, has been made public. From this it appears that the said bank is owned in Wall-street; that it has no banking-house at Tom's River; has discounted no notes; received no deposits; and done no business there; that it has no officers or directors at that place; that the only property of the Banking Association at said place was an *empty* safe; that there were no books or papers of the Association there, except some *blank* books brought down from New-York on the day of the arrival of the Bank Commissioners; that no notes had ever been issued at Tom's River, or money left there for the redemption of such notes. In this connection it may be well to add that the holders of bills on this bank are entirely secured against loss—the State Treasurer of New-Jersey having $80,500 of sterling Virginia Bonds (which are now worth about 90) in his hands, with which to redeem a circulation of $66,000. The Chancellor of the State will, doubtless, lose no time in disposing of the securities of the Bank, to provide specie to redeem its outstanding circulation.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of June, 1858, were $73,826 90

Same month last year 65,853 68

Increase, 12 ℔ cent $7,973 31

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Ohio have made a further award by private contract to Messrs. THOMPSON BROS., of this City, of $100,000 of Ohio State 6 ℔ cent. Stock of the Temporary Loan due 1861.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent on a capital of $200,000, with asurplus of over $70,000.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2129. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Terrible Accident on the Erie Railroad.

SIX LIVES LOST.

A LARGE NUMBER INJURED.

The Night Express Train Thrown Down a Forty-Feet Embankment Near Port Jervis.

Coroner's Inquest and Burial of the Dead.

LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Statements of Witnesses.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The most serious accident that has ever occurred on the Erie Railroad, happened to the Express train (which leaves Jersey City at 5:30 P. M.,) on Thursday, six miles east from Port Jervis, at about 9 o'clock P M. The train consisted of a locomotive, six passenger cars and one baggage crate. There were about 150 persons on the train. They had just stopped at Turner's Corner where passengers take tea, and then proceeded westward at the rate of about 35 miles an hour. On approaching a place, known as "Shin Hollow," where the road is straight, with a steep embankment, some forty feet in depth on one side, the locomotive struck a broken rail, which it jumped, carrying along the crate and the first four passenger cars. The two rear cars, however, were thrown from the rail, and, after being drawn over the sleepers for some distance, the coupling broke, which connected these two cars with the res. of the train, and they were both thrown over the embankment. The rear car turned two or three times completely over, while the other male but one turn and a half, remaining bottom up. The last car was torn to fragments, one of the heavy iron trucks passing through the bottom and crushing to death several of those within. All the deaths occurred in this car, while in this, as well as the other, a large number were seriously injured. A number had their limbs broken, and were pierced by splinters and fragments of the wreck. Six persons were found to have been killed, viz.; three men, one woman, (colored,) and two children. Two or three were living last evening whose injuries are so serious that it is thought that they cannot recover.

For over an hour a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed around the spot. All the lights having been extinguished, the surrounding darkness added to the horror of their situation. While some labored industriously to extricate those who were buried beneath the wreck, others piled portions of the fragments together and made bonfires to give light, and others brought water from a spring near by to revive those who were fainting from pain and the loss of blood. As soon as possible after the full extent of the disaster was known, the Locomotive, with one car, was despatched to Port Jervis to bring assistance, and in about one hour [11½ P. M.,) it returned, having from four to five physicians, with such medicines and restoratives as were at hand, and a number of citizens, who promptly came down to offer their assistance. By this time, all the living but injured persons were placed in the remaining cars; those most seriously hurt reclining upon double seats, and the dead being laid in one of the cars together. The train reached Port Jervis about midnight, but the news of the disaster had been circulated among the citizens, who rose, lighted their houses, and made every arrangement to receive and care for the wounded passengers. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, carefully prepared from the reports brought us from several quarters, and from statements of passengers, which in the details of the disaster agree with our account and the statements published below. It will be seen by the latest intelligence received from our reporters at Port Jervis that the number of the injured is not so great as we give below, from which it is to be hoped that several of them were less seriously hurt than was at first supposed.

LIST OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

1. HARVEY WOOD, Wellsboro', Tioga Co, Pa.
2. A. ROBERTSON, New-York City.
3. A child of Mr. and Mrs. TURNER, No. 299 Ninth-avenue, New-York City.
4. A man, (name unknown.)
5. Mrs. RAY, (colored,) Binghamton.
6. A child of Mrs. BROWN, of Waterbury, Conn.

INJURED.

AT THE FOWLER HOUSE, PORT JERVIS.

1. Mrs. TURNER, Ninth-avenue, New-York. Husband does business in Brooklyn.
2. A child of Mrs. TURNER, slightly injured.
3. CHARLES B. BURDELL, Newark, N. J., slightly injured.
4. MORTON BROWN, Waterbury, Conn., ankle broken.
5. WILLIAM NORTON, lawyer, No. 62 William-street, New-York, bruised not seriously.
6. Colonel L. LAY, New-Orleans, ribs broken.
7. Wife of Colonel LAY, slightly injured.
8. A child of Colonel LAY, slightly injured.
9. C. BARRETT, Cleveland, Ohio, thigh broken.
10. ADAM RAY, (colored,) Binghamton, New-York, husband of Mrs. RAY, who is killed.
11. Mrs. CROSBY, Steuben County, N. Y., slightly injured.
12. Child of Mrs. CROSBY, ditto.
13. EMIL HAAS, firm of E. HAAS & Co., No. 50 Broad-street, New York, slightly injured.
14. Mr. BAKER, Buffalo, slightly injured.
15. AUGUSTUS F. BAYS, lawyer, No. 45 William-street, New-York, not dangerous.
16. A. HOGUET, No. 64 East Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, slightly injured.

AT THE DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS.

17. JOHN E. WHITE, No. 127 Beekman-street New-York, badly injured, but thought to be recovering.
18. BRIDGET GRAY, Brooklyn; slightly.
19. Mrs. SEAVANS, No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn; slightly injured.
20 to 24 Four children of Mrs. SEAVANS and a nurse; slightly injured.
25. Professor ISAAC LEWIS PEET, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, New-York City: slightly injured.
26. Wife of Professor PEET; slightly.
27. PHILO PADDOCK, (mute,) Chautauque Co., New-York; slightly.
28. Miss EASTMAN, (mute,) Chautauque Co.; slightly.
29. E. W. GILL, Mullee's Fort, Fairfield Co, Ohio; badly hurt, but recovering.

INJURED SLIGHTLY, MOST OF WHOM HAVE LEFT FOR THEIR HOMES.

30. D. A. SEELEY, Elmira (firm of SEELEY, WALKENS & SHERMAN.)
31. JOHN W. BEALS, Boston.
32. S. DUNHAM, Wappello, Louisa Co., Iowa
33. JOHN ARNOTT, Elmira, Director of Erie Railroad.
34 JAMES SANDS, New-York.
35. Mr. BROWN, Tioga Valley, N. Y.
36. Mrs. BROWN, wife of above.
37. WILLIAM ROSE, No. 283 Third-street, New-York.
38. JOHN WAYLAND; has friends in Toronto.
39. NATHANIEL RARNES, [mute,) Sparta, Rome, N Y.
40. C. F RIDDELL, Newark, N J.
41. L. F. HOWELL, Meadville, Penn.
42 P. P. SCHWARTZ, Utica, Licking Co., Ohio
43. Miss J. L HILL, Portland, Chautauque Co. N. Y.
44. MICHAEL CONKLIN, Jacksonville, Ill.
45. GEORGE SYLVAN, Woodstock, Canada West
46. IRA BUSH, Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y.
47 HENRY SMITH, residence unknown.
48. Miss NEWMAN, No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn.
49. ADONAI BARRY, (mute.) Deaf and Dumb Institute.
50. C. C. MURRAY, Narrowsburg, New-Jersey
51. Rev. EDMUND B. PALMER, No. 18 Poplar street, Boston.
52. WILLIAM WALLACE FARNUM, Port Jervis N. Y.
53. Mr. JOHN SCOFIELD, No. 178 Franklin-street New-York.
54. EMMA ROE, No. 178 Franklin-street, New York.

Mrs. SCOFIELD, whose statement we publish elsewhere, says that Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, who is classed amongst the injured, died before she left.

Mrs RAY, (colored,) who was killed, had been on a visit to her daughter in Newark. Her body was brought to Jersey City last evening, and from there taken to the residence of her daughter.

The wife and child of Mr. PEET, mentioned as among the injured passengers, were the family of Prof. ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Vice-Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City. They escaped with slight injuries. Prof. PEET was in charge of a number of the pupils of the Institution, who were returning to their homes at the West to spend the Summer vacation. Mr. PEET himself appeared to have escaped injury.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb institution, who are reported as slightly injured, are Mr. PHILO R. PADDOCK, Miss EASTMAN and Miss VELONA BARRY. The pupils to the number of 100 left One Hundred and Fifty-second-street Thursday evening in the steamboat *Hero* and took the cars (such as were bound West) at Piermont.

Mr. JOHN W. BEALS, of Boston, who was reported as injured, is a son of Mr. BEALS, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Post*. He returned to this City yesterday morning.

Very few of the passengers who sustained no serious injury have returned. They proceeded on their journey westward this morning. Three persons returned to New-York by the first train to-day.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

It seems to be conceded by all who are able to form an opinion, that the cause of this disaster was the breaking of the rail. There was sufficient indication that something was wrong, to attract the attention of those in the first car, although none of them were seriously disturbed except the last two Those experienced in running trains say, that although the rail had been broken when the first car was upon it, the strain from the engine in front and the cars in the rear would have been sufficient to keep it in the line of the road, and that none of the cars would run off until the draught strain had become too slight to keep them in a line with the rails. This, they believe, was not the case until the last car struck the broken rail. That then it passed from the track, and in turning down the embankment, the second car was drawn over from the rear, and the coupling breaking, it ran down the slope.

WHERE THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

The accident occurred after the train had passed Otisville, about six miles on its way to Port Jervis, which is six miles further on and about half a mile from Shin Hollow Station, a place where there are only a few shanties, and where it was impossible immediately to obtain assistance. The track at this point forms a straight line with a down grade toward Port Jervis of about 45 feet to the mile for 13 miles. When the accident occurred the alarm rope which passes through all the cars to where the engineer stands had broken, the engineer supposing a portion of the train had parted from him, and fearing that, he being on a down grade, the parted portion of the train would run into him if he stopped immediately, continued running slowly for about three-quarters of a mile, and until he knew that there was no danger from that source. He then ran back, and the passengers who were uninjured hastened to the relief of those who had been less fortunate. The spot is among the worst on the road at which a car could leave the track. On the left side, going from New-York, is a high, mountainous and rocky district, along the side of which the road is cut. On the right-hand side, and but a few feet from the track, there is a steep embankment of some thirty feet. It was down this embankment the two cars were precipitated.

HOW THEY WERE KILLED.

All of those who were killed, and nearly all of those who were seriously injured, were in the rear car. It is stated that all of the dead are bruised chiefly about the head and neck. It is thought that the last car, in which they were, turned over so suddenly that the passengers were thrown upon their heads. It is also stated that one of the cars turned over twice before it reached the base of the embankment.

Deputy RIDDLE sends us the following

LETTER FROM THE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ERIE ROAD.

The following letter was received at the office of the Railroad Company by the down train yesterday morning:

OFFICE OF NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
PORT JERVIS, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Charles Moran, Esq., President:

SIR: The night express west met with a terrible accident, last evening, about six miles east of Port Jervis.

The two last cars in the train were thrown from the track by a broken rail, and were precipitated down an embankment some forty or fifty feet.

Six persons were killed, one gentleman so badly hurt that it is thought he cannot survive, and some 20 or 30 injured. Some seriously hurt, but it is thought none fatally.

I inclose you a list of the names of the killed and wounded as far as I have been able to ascertain them, and will send further particulars soon.

Mr. ARNOTT was slightly hurt. All the wounded are well cared for, and attended by the best physicians that could be procured. Yours, &c.,

H. RIDDLE, Division Superintendent.

DR. PRIME'S ACCOUNT.

The following graphic and touching account of the disaster is from the Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, one of the editors of the New-York *Observer*. It was written to his brother, who has kindly permitted us to publish it:

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, A. M., July 15, 1858.

DEAR BROTHER: The telegraph will inform you of the terrible accident our train met with last evening near this place. We left New-York in the 5 o'clock P. M. train, came on safely and pleasantly until about 8½ o'clock; when descending the heavy grade on the west side of the Shawangunk Mountains I perceived that we were moving at such a fearful rate that I started once or twice with apprehension, knowing that we were on a heavily descending grade. Within two or three minutes after my fears became thus excited, I felt a concussion as if we were running over a slight obstruction. Some little commotion ensued in our car, which was the fourth from the rear. A signal was made to the engineer as soon as possible, but we had run a mile or more before the train was stopped. We soon found that two cars had been detached from the train. We ran back with great apprehension, and our worst fears were more than realized. The last two cars had been hurled down an embankment forty feet, and were completely demolished. The groans and screams of the injured broke fearfully upon our ears in the stillness of the evening They were under the wreck, and strewed around the scene of the disaster in awful confusion. The moon was shining feebly, and by its light and that of a large fire which was soon kindled, the wreck of the cars was removed, and all that were living were rescued. Three hours were spent in getting the suffering from beneath the ruins of the cars and up the embankment, when, with seven dead and about forty more or less seriously injured, the melancholy train moved on to this place. An engine had been previously sent to Port Jervis, which returned to the scene of the disaster with surgeons and other aid. All the injured were taken to the two hotels—the Delaware and the Fowler House—and to-day they are generally doing well.

Among the injured, are Professor J. L. PEET, Vice-Principal of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, his wife and child, his wife's sister and several deaf mutes. Mrs. PEET and Miss BARRY, a deaf mute, were quite seriously injured, but they are now doing well, and are out of all danger. One of the most heart rending incidents connected with this melancholy occurrence was the screaming of the deaf mutes, which could be heard at a long distance, and which greatly aggravated the horror of the scene.

To detail its incidents would be as impossible as to rehearse a horrible dream. When I reached the car I heard a familiar voice, and making my way towards it, stepped in the darkness upon a dead man. I soon reached Prof. PEET, and found him supporting his wife's head. Both were ignorant of what had become of their babe, or of any other member of their party of ten. I heard a child's voice on the other side of the car, and rushing around towards it, asked one who had taken it up whose child it was. The mother frantically exclaimed, "It is my child," and pressed it to her heart as if afraid I was about to claim it. I soon found the child of my friend, in the arms of a person who was carrying it up the embankment. The babe was only slightly injured. It was asleep on the seat when the cars were thrown off the track, and no one could tell where it was found. One deaf mute was reported to be dead, and I went, at the request of a gentleman, to identify him, but he revived, and is doing well.

During all the long hours that we were toiling to get the sufferers from under the ruins, and up the embankment to the cars, parents were calling frantically for their children, and children for their parents. One mother had her dead child brought to her, another received her living babe with ecstatic joy. Another beautiful young mother, uninjured, I saw, by the light of a lamp, holding tenderly in her arms the mangled form of what was just before a beautiful child. One gentleman who was with me, who had labored without faltering from the first, gave way at this sight and was overcome. He had helped to carry the dead and the wounded up the embankment, but this was too much for the strong heart of a man to endure.

Directly in front of the seat which I had occupied sat a refined and delicate young lady, who, I afterwards learned, was on a trip to the Falls. As the helpless but still breathing form of the only injured colored person was brought up the embankment, she went to her side, bathed her head and fanned her brow, and spoke words of encouragement and sympathy to her until her ear became insensible. She died in our car soon after we left the scene of the disaster.

The uninjured passengers manifested the utmost readiness to relieve the distressed, and to do everything in their power for their comfort. Little comfort could be afforded them until we reached this place, where the hotels were thrown open, at which the citizens of the place were already assembled. All night long they have been devoted to the care of the sufferers, and through their attentions nearly all are now very comfortable It is hoped all will recover, through the blessing of a kind Providence.

MR. JOHN BEALS' ACCOUNT.

Mr. JOHN BEALS, a son of the proprietor of the *Boston Post*, was a passenger in the train, bound West on business. He gives the following particulars of the terrible disaster, as he witnessed them himself:

Mr. BEALS left Boston on Wednesday afternoon, and departed on the Erie train at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday. There were six passenger cars besides the baggage car, in the train. The cars were all pretty well filled. At Turner's Corners the passengers stopped to take supper, he thinks 150 at least took tea. He was struck with the fact that there was an unusual number. The train left Turner's Corners on time, and at Otisville it was about two minutes ahead of time, traveling pretty fast. Mr. BEALS was in the further end of the hindmost car, preferring to ride there in order to get a better view of the country as he passed along. He stood up 15 or 20 minutes near the door, which was open, and while passing around the curves he observed that the cars vibrated considerable on the track, and it occurred to him more than once, that the hind car was liable to be thrown from the track, going so rapidly round the short curves. Prompted by this feeling, for self-preservation he changed his position and took a seat in the next car forward. It was now just getting dark, and the passengers were arranging themselves for the night, and many of them were asleep. Mr. B. himself had just "got into position" for that purpose. It was about 8½ o'clock. Instantly he noticed a rumbling sound, which was caused by the dragging of the rear car over the sleepers. His next next sensation was a violent swaying of the car he was in from side to side, and was next thrown from his seat, his head striking the arm of the opposite seat; next he experienced a complete summersault, the car having evidently turned once and a-half over, leaving the bottom of the car uppermost towards the precipice. During the descent there was a loud crash of windows and seats, but he noticed no outcries until they landed at the bottom. He found one of his legs grasped by the hands of a man who was beneath him, and the other wedged in between broken fragments of a seat, so that he could not move; his right arm alone remained free, and by this he drew himself up and remained in a comparatively comfortable position for fifteen minutes. All sorts of outcries now rose on the air. Children were crying for mother and father; parents for their children, and wives and husbands for each other. No one appeared to be able to extricate himself from his horrible position. There were no lights, they having been suddenly extinguished when the cars went over the precipice. From those under the wreck, the cries of distress from all kinds of voices were heart-rending. The man beneath him appeared to be in great distress. Mr. B. finally, by the aid of a gentleman who was the first out of this car, and had removed a plank, (the flooring of the car,) extricated himself from the mass of rubbish. He was not conscious of being wounded except from the blow on his head. He at once commenced with others who were at hand to clear away the fragments of the wreck, in order to extricate those beneath. He first pulled out a lady, and with the assistance of another person managed to get her upon the bank, which was very steep. There were a great many running to and fro, rendering assistance, and he gave them the credit of acting with much coolness and efficiency. He next took from the arms of some person two children belonging to the lady above mentioned, and conveyed them to the mother. They did not cry, and were not seriously hurt. The body of an infant child belonging to this same lady, which was instantly killed, probably by being thrown out of the window, was found above the car, which had passed over and crushed it. The lamentations of the poor mother on beholding the mangled remains of her child were heart-rending.

The locomotive was now immediately dispatched to Port Jervis, about six miles distant, for assistance Meantime the wounded and dead were extricated, and placed, some in the remaining passenger cars, and others on the ground along the track. Materials were gathered, and bonfires lighted, by which they were enabled to see the devastation which the accident had caused. Fortunately, there was a spring at the foot of the precipice, which supplied water to the wounded, and those who escaped injury were constant in their attentions to their unfortunate fellow-passengers

After about an hour the express returned, bringing four or five physicians, with medicines, &c., and by 11½ P. M., all the passengers, with the dead and wounded, were gathered into the cars, when the train started for Port Jervis. Here they were taken out and disposed about among the different houses, the citizens coming forward with great promptness and humanely caring for the wounded. Everything was done to alleviate their distresses.

Mr. BEALS returned to New-York in the train which left Port Jervis at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He received several scratches and bruises about the head and shoulders, and a scalp wound, which was pretty severe.

STATEMENT OF A LADY PASSENGER.

Mrs. JOHN SCOFIELD, residing at No. 178 Franklin-street, and her daughter, sixteen years of age, were passengers on the train to which the accident occurred. They were on their way to Niagara Falls to spend a few days. Mrs. SCOFIELD attempted to get a seat in the hindmost car of the train, thinking that the safest car in case of an accident, but this car being full she took the car next to it. She and her daughter occupied two seats, and had them facing one another. Their seats were the third and fourth seats from the rear of the car on the north side. She was riding on the seat facing the forward part of the car, and her daughter was riding backwards.

A few minutes before the accident, she took off her bonnet and hung it on the hat-rail, and then laid down on the seat to rest herself; and thinking, possibly, she might get a little sleep, she laid her head on the arm of her seat next to the passage-way. A leather reticule, containing her money, she fastened firmly around her arm, having the chain twice about her wrist. She was just getting into a doze, when she suddenly felt a violent jolt. Assured that there must be something wrong, she raised herself up to see what the trouble was, when she perceived that the car was rapidly turning over. She felt sensation that some dreadful accident had occurred, when a terrible, hissing, crashing sound overwhelmed her senses.

She has no idea how long a time she remained unconscious, but when she regained her presence of mind, she found herself in total darkness, and heard, on every side of her, piercing shrieks and groans. Among the agonizing cries, her mother's ear soon recognized the voice of her daughter calling to her, "Mother!" "Mother!" She learned that her child was safe, and fainted.

When she came again to consciousness, she saw the dark shadows of men moving about her, with lanterns in their hands, and the sound of their coarse voices restored her to her senses. Such a harrowing spectacle as presented itself to her gaze, she hopes to be spared ever seeing again. At her feet lay the corpse of an infant, the top of its head crushed by a huge beam, but not a drop of blood marring the pure whiteness of its face. On the opposite side of the car lay the lifeless and mangled form of a man, whom a few minutes before she had noticed full of animation, and earnestly talking politics with his male companions by his side.

It was nearly fifteen minutes before she was pulled out of the fragments of the shattered car. She was completely hemmed in and hardly able to move a single limb. During the accident her reticule had been torn from her wrist, breaking the chain in two places. The marks of the chain are still plainly visible on her wrist, but she felt not the slightest pain at the time. On examining the reticule, $40 in gold which was in it, was missing, but her money in bills still remained. Her injuries comprised quite a serious injury to her spine and bruises upon various parts of her body. She came back to New-York yesterday, and is confined to her bed by her injuries.

EMMA ROE, the daughter of Mrs. SCOFIELD, says she was looking out of the window when the side of the car seemed suddenly to be lifted from the track. Her hand struck with great violence against something, and that was all she was conscious of for some time. Her right gaiter was stripped clean from her foot, but her foot was not injured in the slightest. She came back to the City yesterday with her mother, and aside from the injury to her head, received but a few slight bruises.

STATEMENT OF A CONDUCTOR.

Mr. SHAW, one of the conductors of the Erie Railroad, came down on the 4:45 train, yesterday afternoon, and states that Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Tioga Valley, are both so seriously injured that it is thought they will die. Their son, four years of age, was killed by the accident. The Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, of No. 18 Poplar-street, Boston, is not expected to recover. Mr John E. White, of No. 127 Bleecker-street, New-York, is also in a very critical condition, being injured internally. The Conductor of the train was named THOMPSON, and the accident occurred at a portion of the road about six miles from Port Jervis, and not sufficiently near a telegraph station to send the information down to the City until yesterday morning. [Mr. SHAW's list of the killed and wounded agrees with those published above.]

LATEST.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD—CORONER'S INQUEST.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, July 16—11 P. M.

The railroad accident that occurred last night between Otisville and this place was not quite so serious as reported to day in New-York. Six (6) persons were killed outright, as follows:

A son of Mr. BROWN, of Tioga County, aged 4 years, who was buried to-day in this place with due funeral honors.

The child of Mr. R. P. TURNER, No. 299 Ninth-avenue.

Mrs. ADAM RAY, a colored woman, from Binghamton.

Mr. G. W. ROBERTSON, of New-York.

Mr. HARVEY WOOD, of Wellsburg, Tioga County, Penn., and a young gentleman named Mr. SCHULTZ, of Buffalo, were all the killed.

The wounded are thirty-one in number. Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, lawyer, No. 227 Bleecker-street, New-York, is seriously injured. H. F. BAYES, lawyer, No. 45 William-street, is also seriously injured. CHARLES BARRETT, Cleveland, Ohio, thigh broken.

The following persons from the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Fanwood were injured: PHILO K. PADDOCK, SARAH A. EASTMAN, NATHANIEL BARNES, VALONA BARRY, JOANNA CHRISTY; they, with Mr. PEET, wife and child, are doing well.

The Coroner's Inquest commenced this morning and adjourned at 8 o'clock to night, to be continued to-morrow. The chief witnesses were the employes of the Road who were on the train at the time of the disaster. Considerable excitement exists in this place. Some people say an axletree of one of the cars was broken. The Company say the rail was broken, to which also the Conductor testifies. The cars fell about forty (40) feet.

Commissioner Read at Manila.

The *Boletin Oficial de Filipinas* finds occasion in replying to some statements of the Singapore *Straits Times*, to present some facts in regard to the visit of the United States Commissioner to Manila. The *Times* attributes the release of SHEPHERD and PORTER, the two Americans imprisoned at the capital of the Philippines, to apprehensions of the naval squadron which attended Mr. READ. The *Boletin* denies the imputation, and enters into a history of the case to show that their discharge was in the regular course of justice, wholly uninfluenced by fear or over-anxious courtesy. The two persons referred to, it will be remembered, ran away, with three others, from the American whaler *Ontario*. Captain LOOKER, in March, 1857, while that vessel was anchored off the Batan Islands. They stole a boat laden with provisions and implements, and, notwithstanding the perquisitions of the master, he was finally obliged to go on his voyage without them. He lodged an information, however, against them, and when, a month after, they were caught, they were imprisoned. One of the number, a native of the Sandwich Islands, was released as not responsible for the offence; and presently after executive clemency was so far extended to the rest as to procure their release, upon the respective Consuls of the countries to which they ascribed their nativities becoming security for their conduct. Mr. GRISWOLD, the American Consul, declined to go bail for the two Americans; they were at last released through the interference of Mr. FARREN, the British Consul. PORTER applied for permission to become a resident of the Islands, but it was refused him. When the American squadron came, they took service on board of one of them, and, with the entire assent of the Government, sailed away.

From Montevideo.

We have private advices from Montevideo to May 28. Our correspondent says:

"Business is very dull. Many houses have failed; and, although the crisis seems to have passed, it will be some time before trade is active. The Government appears to be firmly seated in power, and the late revolutionary party perfectly quiet. The want of rain was severely felt until the past ten days, during which it has rained almost steadily. There has been no yellow fever at Montevideo this year. At Buenos Ayres they have had a number of cases, mostly brought from Rio by the steamer. The authorities have been prompt and energetic in their quarantine and sanitary regulations, so that the disease has not become epidemic.

KEEP OFF.—The Castleton Board of Health, at their last meeting, adopted resolutions forbidding all persons working on any infected vessel, or on any vessel detained at Quarantine by the Health Officer, to come within the Quarantine inclosure during the time they continue at such work or for five days after; also, forbidding passengers who may be landed from any vessel at Quarantine to come without the inclosure, or go to New-York City on any of the Staten Island ferry boats; also, forbidding any baggage landed from any such vessel to be brought outside of the Quarantine inclosure, or taken on board the ferry-boats It was also decided to communicate the resolutions to Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer of the Port, and request his cooperation in carrying them out.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph Fleet Again Heard From.

The Niagara Spoken on the 27th June.

VERY BAD WEATHER EXPERIENCED.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts Made to Lay the Cable.

ALL WELL ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

BOSTON, Friday, July 16.

Through the kindness of Captain JOSEPH CUMMINGS, of the ship *Alice Munroe*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port, we have received the following:

AT SEA, Sunday, June 27, 1858.

Lat. 52° 5′ N., lon. 33° 15′ W., wind west and light and weather hazy, saw two ships heading to the eastward. On looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam frigate *Niagara* and Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, of the Telegraphic Squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them.

At 11 A. M. was boarded by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and a Lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom we received a letter-bag and the following communication, viz.: That the squadron had experienced very bad weather from its leaving port, and were sixteen days reaching their destination, and that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the second attempt, the 26th, they succeeded in laying upwards of forty miles, and were going along finely when the communication suddenly ceased at 12:55 Sunday morning, the 27th of June. The ships then returned to the starting point, and were waiting the return of the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, and as soon as they met a splice would be made, and another attempt made to lay the cable.

We lost sight of the *Niagara* at 3½ P. M., and as the fog set in soon after I do not think the squadron met before the 28th. The weather since for some days has been foggy and unsettled.

Mr. FIELD seemed to be in good spirits, and thought that they should yet succeed in laying the cable. The stormy weather had interfered much with the success of the enterprise.

One of the ships had sustained slight injury—a coal-bunker breaking loose, by which one sailor had his leg broken and another his arm.

All was well on board the *Niagara*. The machinery worked well and the ship performed well.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs and the State Department—The Ocean Mail Service—The New Gold Region at Frazer's River—The New-York Custom-House Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 16.

Our relations with Mexico now occupy almost exclusively the attention of the State Department. Secretary CASS says that while Mr. FORSYTH will be directed to remain in Mexico and watch the current of events there, it *may* be that we shall withdraw from all diplomatic intercourse with that Republic until there is some stable and responsible Government established. The President is anxious to compel Mexico to respect our rights and do justice to our citizens, but he possesses not the power, Congress having failed to confer it. Diplomacy is a mockery with the Mexican Government in her present unhappy condition. Señor ROBLE'S forwarded dispatches yesterday to his Government, stating the conclusions of Secretary CASS on the subject of forced loans, and recommending that they be discontinued, at least so far as citizens of the United States are concerned.

The Ocean mail steamer service has been the subject of much consideration by the Post-Office Department, and to-day the whole matter continues unsettled. The Department is anxious to have 52 trips per annum made regularly between the United States and the ports of Europe. VANDERBILT will probably get the Bremen contract for 13 trips. The Havre line will perform 13 trips and the Liverpool line 20 trips per annum. This leaves but six trips to be arranged for. SANDS & Co., of the Old Bremen line, propose making 10 trips to Antwerp, but they are unwilling to engage in a contract for only six trips. The Liverpool line would be given to COLLINS, but he wishes Southampton to be the terminus. This cannot be, as it would involve a violation of the law. It is also understood here that the BROWNS, who own the Collins steamers, prefer selling to engaging in the mail service of the United States. Captain COMSTOCK is now here, trying to arrange for the transportation of the mails in the Collins steamers.

A dispatch received here yesterday by one of the Department, from San Francisco, says:

"The excitement here growing out of the news from Frazer's River, threatens to depopulate our mining districts. Within the last few days 9,000 people have left San Francisco, alone, for the new diggins, and the mining counties with a population of 80,000 must lose at least 25 per cent. of their labor. You may therefore anticipate a considerable falling off in the amount of gold to be received hereafter from the Pacific."

The author of this dispatch seems to forget that the deficiency from the California mines will be made up by the returns from the newly discovered gold regions on Frazer's River.

The New-York M. C.'s are still fretting about their Custom House appointments, and are trying to make Collector SCHELL serve their purposes. The baton of nominations made by Mr. SCHELL will nevertheless be confirmed by Secretary COBB, unless it be Mr. FREDERICKS', against whose confirmation the Hon. Mr. TAYLOR most solemnly protests. The earnestness with which Mr. TAYLOR urges his opposition to the appointment to office of Mr. FREDERICKS, will, I think, result in the rejection of this gentleman. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE is also quite incensed at the course Mr. SCHELL has taken in preparing his list of new appointments for the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.

The Heated Term—Rain—Capitol Grounds and Buildings—Captain Meigs—Senators Brown, Bell and Trumbull—Illinois Politics—The President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 16.

It has been too hot for the past two or three days for the manufacture of news. Nobody has stirred out of doors who could help it, and people who live upon streets or avenues have been busily at work trying to keep cool and clean. The wind has blown a southwesterly gale for forty-eight hours, driving the dust in great, angry clouds through the streets, and into the stores and houses. There has been literally no place where a man could keep both cool and clean By opening windows one could get the gale, but with it came the blinding and smothering dust. So we have been obliged to content ourselves with sitting in darkened and close rooms, and using fans. Such is life in Washington during "the heated term."

The appearance of the Capitol grounds for the last week has been a sickening contrast with the same at the time Congress adjourned. Then they were green and beautiful—now dead and yellow with the drouth, and covered up inches deep with a dozen layers of avenue dust.

But last night came a dash of delicious rain, not enough, but a generous sprinkle of it, which wet our parched throats and made us, I trust, very grateful. A long, soaking rain is needed to revive the grass and the corn—and is coming gently down to day.

The Capitol buildings are progressing slowly. But few men are employed upon the dome. Capt. MEIGS keeps a large number of workmen engaged upon the northern wing, however, and the new Senate-Hall will be completed by the first of next December, and in a more chastened style than that which characterizes the Hall of Representatives. The truth is, the discussions at the last session upon the style in which the Captain has decorated the new buildings, did him good, and he is now working on more soberly than before.

This terrible spell of weather has cleaned out Washington like a blue-pill. Half the churches are shut up for the hot weather. The politicians have left—with rare exceptions. Among the latter, are Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, just back from his Canadian trip, and looking as scarlet-visaged as ever. Senator BELL, who I believe Summers here, and Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois. The last named gentleman "keeps house" in Washington, and will stay till about the first of August, when he will take the stump in opposition to his old enemy, Mr DOUGLAS.

The friends of the latter feel sanguine of his re-election to the Senate, while the Republican politicians of Illinois are equally sanguine of his defeat. There can be no manner of doubt that an attempt has been made to reconcile the Senator and the President. Still, there is enmity between them, though it may be smothered for the sake of the party, temporarily. It is rumored on the avenue that Colonel FORNEY, too, is included in the scheme of pacification, it is so necessary to carry Pennsylvania next Fall. But this rumor is without sufficient foundation. The Colonel was an old friend of the President, and has broken with him. DOUGLAS, at best, was Mr. BUCHANAN'S rival, and he cannot feel the bitterness towards him that he does towards an old friend, who has been obliged to desert him and criticize his conduct with great, though deserved, severity.

The *Star* thinks that Mr. BUCHANAN must be rejoiced over the fact that he can find so pleasant a spot to live in as the Soldier's Home. There—says the *Star*—he escapes "an avalanche of gentlemen who have axes to grind." The journal goes on to state that the recent sickness of the President was caused by the persistency of this army of office-seekers. But, in spite of the *Star's* article, I doubt if the President finds that the walls of his military asylum protect him from the office-seekers. Indeed, it is rumored that all this time he is sore perplexed about two or three first-class missions to Europe. Shall SLIDELL go to France? What shall be done with General DIX? Or is Mr. ROOSEVELT to be the lucky man for the French Court? To settle these questions troubles our venerable President, and notwithstanding he lives in a cool and pleasant retreat, "an avalanche of gentlemen" still plague him within an inch of his life.

VYR.

The Utah Expedition.

GEN. HARNEY WAITING FOR DISPATCHES—INDIAN TROUBLES—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 16.

Letters from Fort Kearney, June 30, say that General HARNEY'S head-quarters had been encamped there six days in expectation of the arrival of new instructions from the War Department.

A teamster had been tried and acquitted on the charge of inciting his companions to rob Capt. HANCOCK of $50,000 under his charge for meeting incidental expenses.

Colonels MAY and MORRISON had passed Fort Kearney. The latter gave General HARNEY his first salute as Brigadier-General.

A postscript to the letter says that an express has arrived, but brings no advices from Washington. We shall resume the march to-morrow.

The Independence mail, with dates to the 15th ult., from Santa Fé, has arrived. The news is unimportant. A difficulty had occurred growing out of the persistence of the Indians in driving cattle and horses upon the hay ground known as Ewell Camp, near Fort Defiance. Major BROOKS had been obliged to send a company of soldiers to drive the herds off and protect the grounds from encroachment.

Several cattle and ponies were killed by the soldiers, and a skirmish occurred between the troops and Indians, but none of either party were killed or wounded.

We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 13th inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, saying that an express arrived here to day from General HARNEY, who was on the 6th inst. encamped seventy-five miles beyond Fort Kearney. Colonel MONROE'S column was beyond the south fork of the Platte, and Colonel MAY was a short distance in the rear. The head-quarters and all the columns were well and in splendid condition.

A dispatch dated Nebraska City 5th inst., says trains just arrived from Fort Kearney report that the officers of the Fort had received the intelligence that General JOHNSTON had entered Salt Lake City with his troops. This, however, is probably a ruse.

The Indian Troubles in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 16.

Tampa advices of the 10th instant have been received. The *Peninsular* of that date reports that Captain MCNEIL had succeeded in having a talk with the Chief of the Tallahassees on the 7th, and that the prospects were favorable for their removal to the West.

Suicide of a Surgeon Accused of Malpractice.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, July 16.

Dr. O D. WILCOX committed suicide here to-day. He had amputated a leg for a man by the name of HAMMOND, in the town of Chemung, who soon afterwards died. Dr. W. was then charged with malpractice and criminal proceedings instituted against him, and immediately after the Sheriff served the papers on him this morning he took some deadly poison and died in half an hour. The Coroner is now holding an inquest over his body.

From Albany.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN N. WILDER—MURDER.

ALBANY, Friday, July 16—6 P. M.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, and other public bodies, met to-day, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. JOHN N. WILDER. The flags of the City are generally at half-mast, and much depression is felt in all circles at his death.

The body found on the Schenectady Turnpike, supposed to have been murdered, had been identified as that of a respectable man

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Friday, July 9, 1858.

I am one of a party of excursionists to the Mountains. Of course the only mountains in *our* geography are the White Mountains. I am here inhaling the breeze which sweeps delightfully through the valley. Ah! it is so delicious to feel it! Day before yesterday I was in Boston broiling in the sun, *getting* over the 5th of July—the fire-crackers and CHOATE'S oration. The great orator talked to the young Democracy, but this breeze is better than his brilliant periods. How poor his eloquence to that which I have heard down the pass where the Saco plashes on the rocks! Here the great orator himself would gladly be silent, for a greater than he is speaking from rock and tree and water-fall. I understand, however, that CHOATE cannot bear to be in the country. He must have the morning papers, and the resources of a library at his command. But it is delightful to stand by the narrow portal of this sanctuary—the Notch, and like a reverent worshiper, look towards the East. The "long-drawn aisle" reaches far away to the Conway Meadows. I hear the universal choir chanting in the woods, and, far up the gorge, there is a sweet murmur, as if a nun was saying her prayers in a secluded cloister: it is the beautiful river, whose running "maketh glad this city of our God!" How solemn the sanctuary! Deep shadows, edged with golden sunlight, lie below me; a dense forest of spruces, like a great congregation of worshipers, stands upon the slope. They are silent now, but when the storms sweep up the valley they join in a glorious anthem of praise, as they bow together in the great temple. Then they are full of praise, but now they are hushed in silent prayer. It is the morning service. A cloud of pure incense is rising from the crystal fountain far below me, which, as it reaches the sunlight, fades away into thin air. I should like to sit here beneath the buttresses of the temple, with the "preacher's pulpit" above me, looking out toward the great overhanging galleries of Mount Willard, and gaze hour after hour upon the architecture of this holy temple; but, a roar of laughter sounds along the aisle; it is from my companions, who don't know any better than to laugh and crack jokes in this sanctuary. Here they come, hastening to the hotel for breakfast. I will join them and forego the sermon which the silent orator of Nature was about to preach, and I will report to you, instead,

OUR PARTY.

We number eighty—twenty or thirty of us are *pen-holders*, or gentlemen of the Press, as the outside barbarians term us, and we are, of course, in their eyes *inside* barbarians. Besides the Press, there are Senators, Judges, Doctors, Lawyers, and railroad men—Old Whigs, Old Hunkers, Young Republicans, Douglas Democrats, stanch Americans, all fraternizing as if there was perfect unity in all things. We have Senators HALE, CLARK and WILSON; Mayors SLEEPER, of Roxbury and BEARD, of Nashua, both belonging to the Press. Mayor SLEEPER has, however, laid down the pen for the present. He is a great disciple of the genial old IZAAK WALTON, and years ago, he was a yearly pilgrim to this temple. He, more than any other man, brought the beauties of the Mountains into notice. He knows all the deep holes in the brooks, and although his locks are turning to silver, he can throw a fly with better success than any other one of the party. Mayor BEARD is editor of the Nashua *Telegraph*. He is wise and witty, and can tell a better dog-story than any other living man. Every mastiff, poodle, cur and pup in Nashua, I doubt not, feels that his life is safe so long as Editor BEARD is in the Mayor's seat. They flourish in peace and prosperity, as the Dutch did in Manhattan under the old Dutch Governors. The Mayor's motto is, "*Peace to the Pups!*" As for wit, he made the world split its sides over a dozen-line paragraph four years ago, when President PIERCE was in power. It was when the Manchester Veterans visited Washington. BEARD intimated that they were soldiers in peace and citizens in war; that they were fat-bellied fellows in buff and velvet, playing soldiers, like little children. The Veterans never forgave him for that; it took the starch out of them.

We have also J. A. GILMORE, a fat, oily fellow, a real go ahead manager of railroads, religious societies, Republican campaigns, or anything else. He knows how to do it, and he generally does it. He has a great deal of leather in his constitution, and will kill with hard work a dozen of us common men. We have Mr. NESMITH, of Franklin, the old friend and adviser of DANIEL WEBSTER, who is a shrewd lawyer, and kind, genial man, with a story on hand for all occasions. We have Judge N. G. UPHAM, Commissioner to England under PIERCE, to whom, more than to any other man, belongs the credit of the *finesse* securing the nomination of PIERCE, but who was shabbily treated by the Ex-President. We have JOHN H. GEORGE, who, in his ardor, called PIERCE'S Administration "godlike" (?)—a wide-awake fellow, who has got into the wrong political pew. We have Dr. LORING, of Salem, who loves political plunder better than his own pills. Also, Col. BREWSTER, of the Portsmouth *Journal*, the old honored editor, who has held the quill till his locks are gray. But he has some vigor left. I had a climb with him far up the silver cascade this morning before breakfast. We had a glorious game at bowls, hurling rounded rocks down the smooth floor, dashing the water right and left, and waking the sleeping echoes of the cliffs.

Col. MORSE is here—the old stage-man, who can tell stories all night. He it was who told the great pigeon-story, about a flock miles and miles in length, and who, to please an incredulous fellow, took off a quarter of a mile from the thinnest part! We have the Boston editorial fraternity—real jolly fellows, who take the lead of the party. But enough of personal, and therefore I will speak of

THE OCCASION.

Two or three years ago we had great accounts of going up Mount Washington in a velvet-cushioned omnibus, from the Alpine House; but the thing didn't go. The pockets of the proprietors were not deep enough, and the commercial revulsion and the rains have washed the project out of sight. But another less ambitious project has been consummated. A fine carriage-road has been opened, at small cost, to within three miles of the top of the mountain. It is on the old Fabayan route, and is reached from the Crawford House, and from Brabrook's. It winds over the plain at the base of the mountain, and is as easy and safe as need be.

COLD SPRING.

It is six miles from Crawford's to Cold Spring. We accomplished the distance in one hour, nine of us drawn by four horses. The Spring is the end of carriage locomotion. It is a romantic spot—a log hut looking out over the Ammonoosuc Meadow towards Brabrook's. Tall trees shelter it. The mountain rises steep above it, and a stream fresh and pure from the lake of the clouds on the summit of Monroe, after a downward career of 3,500 feet, dashes through the hollow below. Inside the house, a stream of water makes its appearance through the wall and disappears through hole in the floor. It is just the place to eat crackers and cheese and drink cold water. On a tree at the door is a guide-board, with a finger pointing up the hill, with letters in red chalk.

Mount Washington, 1½ Ms.

"We shall get over that easy enough," each one says, and starts with great glee up this winding path. We travel like pilgrims. Mrs. PARTINGTON'S brother is of the party and staggers along with a big bundle on his back—as big as the bundle of sin which BUNYAN'S pilgrim carried. It is hard work for him, but he has a flask of "consolation" in his pocket, with the aid of which he manages to make his way. He looks for all the world like a German Jew going up with his pack to sell "sheep clothing" to the inhabitants of the Tip-Top House. The representative of the Boston *Bee*, in a red shirt, with the stars and stripes flowing on his breast, thinks himself a second pathfinder, and takes the lead, jubilant over his exploits amid the Green Mountains. The *Tribune's* representative is on hand for going up the *Hill*. The Boston *Journal* utters its ipse *Dixit*, that it is able to go up without stopping. Alas! its legs grow weak and it takes to horse-flesh before we reach the summit. The Mayor proves himself to be a real "hoss" at climbing. But the hot sun sweats out the jokes, and fun becomes rarer as we ascend into the *rarified* airs. We feel less like laughing and more like being there.

The trees dwindle from sixty feet to six inches in height—the last as completely formed as the first, and as aged, perhaps. They reminded me of DICKENS' Little Paul, in "Dombey and Son,"—little, old and fully developed before their time. We left the woods, and stood, half-way up the mountain, gazing with longing eyes to the unattained, far above us.

The clouds came down and wrapped us in misty mantles. They were like fine wool. I could *all but* clutch the drifting fleece. At last a loud "halloo" greeted us, and the star-spangled banner, waving in the breeze above the Tip-Top House, was descried through the clouds. We were an hour and fifty-five minutes on the way. One by one they come in, all desirous of seeing the man who put up that guide-board. But a capital dinner of substantials, sweetened with jokes and wonderful accounts of exploits performed, made the party a merry one. But the Press was ahead of everything else. When *it* was ready to come down, the Senate was going up, reminding one of the witness blown up on a steamboat—when he and the boiler were coming down, they met the captain going up!

Senator HALE was clambering over the rocks. He had left the narrow way, and in consequence had had a tumble—like BUNYAN'S pilgrim. Senator WILSON was somewhat *lagged*; but Senator CLARK stood erect, his tall form in reality towering above the clouds.

After dinner, all hands went out and looked through the rents in the fleece, to get a glimpse of the scene; but it was only when the clouds lifted that we could see the country. Away down in Tuckerman's Ravine, a cloud had got caught, and there it was, a great fleecy mass, rolling over and over—now separating and dashing down to the bottom of the great valley, and now rising, in surging columns, like smoke from a great battle-field.

THE GULF OF MEXICO.

On our way down we turned aside to look into a horrible pit, called the Gulf of Mexico, on the north side of Washington. It was down—down—down—reminding one of the abyss over which the devils stood appalled when Michael and his victorious angels pressed upon them, not that Michael was behind us! The power of the Press was applied to a boulder as big as a hay-cock, and over the precipice it went—striking one hundred feet below, bounding again, now lost to view, now reappearing—flying like a bird—diminishing in size to a mere speck—down and on, over acres of evergreens, and landing at last on the shore of a little pond thousands of feet below us.

Supper was waiting at Brabrook's—an excellent hotel—near the old Fabayan stand. We had trout in abundance. Mayor SLEEPER had thrown the line to some purpose. After supper the advanced guard were off for Franconia—starting just as a cloud began to shake scattering raindrops. They had a delightful time of it in an open wagon, riding twenty-seven miles in rain, mud and darkness, arriving at the People's House at midnight. The majority of the party remained and put the landlord's hospitality to a severe test. But at 3 o'clock the bell rang, and they tumbled out to take a morning ride over the Bethlehem hills for the same place. They were a sleepy crowd. Senator HALE had sprained his wrist. Senator WILSON had got a ducking in the shower, with tarrying to see the Falls of Ammonoosuc, and Colonel GEORGE, who had the temerity to go up the mountain in thin pants, declared emphatically that, in the view of others, *rents* were enormous in some places. But time and space would fail me to tell of things at Franconia. Your readers must go and see for themselves. I have been there often, and intend to repeat the visit. One who loves Nature in her wildness, will not soon be weary with the beauties of that locality.

I have not time to tell of the beauties of the Connecticut Valley, which I saw on my down ward trip, which WASHINGTON IRVING says is as beautiful as any scene upon the Rhine. I left the crowd at Brabrook's, or rather the crowd left me, and, under the guidance of Mr. NESWITH, took a ride to Littleton. He had a fund of anecdote relative to to Mr. WEBSTER.

ANECDOTES OF WEBSTER.

He said that FABAYAN, the old popular landlord of the mountains, was a great friend of WEBSTER'S. He had several particular "holes" in the Ammonoosuc, where he never allowed the boys to fish. They were his holes, and strangers could not readily find them. He kept them for himself, and no one but WEBSTER was permitted to throw a fly there. He used to go out with the great statesman and show him where to drop a line. No wonder that a natural fisherman as WEBSTER was, *bagged* a full supply. WEBSTER, in his boyhood, loved the fun. When fitting for college with the Rev Dr. WOOD, in Boscawen, he used to slip away from his latin, run down a steep hill, half a mile to the west, and there in a green meadow, owned by my father, draw out the green and gold fellows from the deep holes beneath the verdant banks. In my boyhood, just after his reply to HAYNE, I remember his appearance one day in the old locality. But to return to FABAYAN—who always kept open doors for the great man, and scorned to take any pay, but who always got his pay in a round-about way. WEBSTER was sure to select a nice pair of steers, or a cow, from FABAYAN'S excellent herd, and he always claimed the privilege of fixing his own price, and FABAYAN had nothing to do but to take it for fear of offending his friend.

WEBSTER had an anecdote of old Father SEARL, the minister of his boyhood, which never has been in print, and which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buck-skin breeches in cool weather. One Sunday morning in the Autumn, Father SEARL brought his down from the garret; but the wasps had taken possession during the Summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort, he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scriptures to the Congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small-waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit, slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, and were in commotion as to what to do; but he explained the matter by saying, "*Brethren, don't be alarmed; the Word of the Lord is in my mouth, and the Devil is in my breeches!*" WEBSTER always told it with great glee, to the ministers. But I must away.

CARLETON.

The Dudley Observatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: While your share of the Observatory controversy is at least calmly conducted—I will not say how fairly—the share of the Albany *Statesman* is in very extraordinary taste. It not only makes war on Dr. GOULD and Messrs. PIERCE, BACHE and HENRY personally, and calls in question their honesty and scientific acquirements, but blazes away at everything scientific in the country, from the Coast Survey up to the Observatory and Smithsonian Institution. If this paper is what it is represented to be—the organ of the Trustees—we would nominate as successor of Dr. GOULD and the Scientific Council, the devout astronomer who watches by day in the Park, and by night in front of the Hospital—a practical and laborious star-gazer, not wholly unmindful of the pecuniary aspects of the planets. And if, by this course, the present patrons of the Institution be disgusted and withdraw their support, why not select, as future benefactor, Mr. WILLIAM DIETZ the colored gentleman who manages the vast estates of Mrs. DUDLEY? The scientific and monetary departments would thus be filled to the level of the Trustees' apparent estimate of the two positions.

DOG-STAR.

The citizens of Frankfort, Ky., have invited Mr. Crittenden to accept a public dinner, to be given in Versailles. Mr. C. accepts the invitation, and has named the 22d inst. as the time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Collins Steamers and the Post-Office Department—The Paraguay Expedition—A Parting Glance at the Finances—The Government's Case Stated by its Next Friends.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, July 15 1858.

The Government will probably proceed at once to make its arrangements for the transportation of the mail to Europe without regard to the Collins ships. The Postmaster General has no authority to change the eastern *terminus* of the line, and will not do so, because among other reasons the route to Southampton is occupied by two other lines of American steamers. Owing to their enormous consumption of coal the Collins line cannot profitably run on long routes. They lost money at $19,000 per trip. But they would do well in the California trade, and especially on the Pacific side. With vessels of such vast capacity and great speed at that end of the line, heavy goods could be conveyed from Panama to San Francisco at comparatively low rates. The *Adriatic* is the most costly steamship in the world. She was expected to be fastest, but her capacity in that respect has not yet been fully tested.

The Government owes the proprietors of these vessels $137,000 for the pay of the *Ericsson*, withheld while making her slow trips. That vessel was duly accepted, and the Attorney-General has decided that the money ought to be paid.

It has been supposed that these ships would be sold to the French Government, but parties from California representing $3,000,000 of capital, have recently opened some negotiations for the purchase of them.

The preparations go on for sending a naval force to Paraguay. A large one will be required. Paraguay is twelve hundred miles above Buenos Ayres, the river being navigable the whole distance for both sailing and steam vessels. A fleet of at least two hundred guns will be necessary to extract satisfaction from the semi-civilized Government. It will not pay without a certainty of bombardment in case of a refusal. The American claims amount to upwards of $2,000,000. They are mostly due to citizens of Rhode Island, and originate in the destruction of the property of a company and the revocation of its privileges, which had been formed to carry on the manufacture of cigars, and the export of hides, gums and other native products which constitute the staples of the country. The Consul, Mr. E. A. HOPKINS, was a member of the Company, and during the disputes preceding the final rupture was assaulted and beaten by a Paraguayan soldier while riding with the wife of the French Consul. Gen BURGESS, of Rhode Island, Mr. SANFORD, late Secretary of Legation at Paris, Dr. RAINEY, of North-Carolina, and numerous other gentlemen, are candidates for the appointment of Commissioner. Capt. PAGE will command the naval expedition. He was in the river when the difficulties occurred, and his ship was fired into. I believe one or two of her crew were killed.

Much will depend on the Commissioner. He must be a man of few words and great firmness. If he say anything more than "pay up" to the Dons, or "fire away, Capt. PAGE," the expedition will be a disgraceful failure. The Hon. BURTON CRAIGE, of North Carolina, was offered the Commissionership, but declined it on account of the inadequate pay.

The French Emigrant System in Liberia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It is well for those who are interested in the welfare of the colored race, and, who are sincerely opposed to Slavery in any shape, especially the oppression which that unfortunate race have been compelled to endure for a long time, to be put in possession of the various stratagems which are adopted more effectually for its continuation. For a number of years the slave-trade has been abolished on that part of the African shore denominated the Windward Coast, more especially upon the portion owned by and under the jurisdiction of Liberia. And such has been the good influence exerted by the Liberian Government over the native tribes—an influence which has had a direct tendency to inspire the minds of the natives with the proper idea of liberty, its use and importance—that it is almost a matter of impossibility to revive that nefarious traffic on this part of the coast. This the following facts will show:

The French ship *Regina Cœli*, of Nantes, Capt. SIMMONS, arrived on the Liberian coast not long since, and made application to the Government for leave to procure emigrants for the purpose of making a settlement on the Isle Bourbon. The application being in itself innocent, it was granted with the understanding that as soon as she had obtained as many as she wished, that she would return to Monrovia and obtain passports for them, as they would for any other free citizens. The French ship proceeded then to Sugaree, near Cape Mount, having previously entered a part of her cargo at Monrovia. After landing his goods to one of the chiefs of that country, the inhabitants, who are reduced to a degree of poverty paralleled only in countries favoring slavery and making it an institution, very readily entered into engagements to furnish them with emigrants. They commenced to do so, and collected some hundred or more and delivered them to the French commander. But so long had the slave-trade been abandoned that these emigrants had no idea of being penned up on shipboard, and began to arrange plans for regaining their liberty; but being thwarted in every instance by premature discovery, they had well nigh given over; as the vessel intended to sail soon for her port of destination, without even complying with her engagement to return to Monrovia for passports, a proceeding that would deprive them of their last hope of being restored to the State from which they had been removed. When, consequently, the captain went on shore to close his business and get as many more emigrants as he could, and while sending another party higher up the coast for the same purpose, the emigrants thought it a fit opportunity to carry into execution their last effort. They commenced at once, and murdered eleven Europeans who were on board, sparing the life of a French doctor, who had been exceedingly kind to them, and they took command of the ship. As she was a vessel of 800 tons burden, and rigged in such a manner that they could not control her properly, they cruised about in the vicinity of Cape Mount for several days, or rather they drifted; for when the wind blew off shore she drifted to sea, and when the wind came from sea she went in shore, till they thought proper to let go anchor. They were afraid to land, as they might again be enslaved. Finally, the English Mail steamer *Ethrope*, Capt. CROFT, at the request of the French Consul at Monrovia, went and brought her into the harbor of Monrovia, and almost immediately after doing so, the emigrants—300 in number—made the best of their way on shore, and to their homes. Not until then did the Government of Liberia know by what means these emigrants had been procured. It appears that the greater number of them had been kidnapped and forced aboard that ship, making it nothing more nor less than the actual Slave-trade.

Very respectfully, B. B. R JAMES,
Judge of Liberia Court of Probate.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

Lonesness of our Criminal Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to inquire if the laws of this State do not require each Court within the jurisdiction of said State to try or examine each case on its calendar in turn, and how it is that a person indicted for murder can be set at liberty without a trial, and either be acquitted or condemned as in the case of BAKER.

It seems to me there can be no justice done with laws which condemn one man to the gallows when another is set at liberty, without a trial that results either for or against him; against him, I say, for it happens now-a-days, though a jury find a person guilty of murder, they are seldom called to endure the penalty which their sentence requires, being set at liberty by the aid of the pardoning power. Are the people of a State secure with laws which place the pardoning power in the hands of one man? Methinks other laws would be more secure.

JACKSON.

A few days since, G. C. Vandemark, hotel-keeper of Saratoga, applied to the License Commissioners for a license. The Commissioners refused to grant the license, stating that their power expired within "the ten days" mentioned in the law. Mr. V. then called on a lawyer, and went before Judge Potter, of Schenectady, for a mandamus. Judge Potter examined the law, and decided against Vandemark.

Abuses on City Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If any of the great Capitals in Europe—say London, Paris, or Berlin—could boast of such an excellent accommodation to the public as the City Railway cars in New-York, how differently from here would such cars be managed in those cities; how strict would be the police regulations, to prevent the proprietors' cupidity from encroaching on the passengers' comfort! The number of the latter would be limited; the seats would be divided, as in our ferry-boats; no inside standing passengers would be allowed.

With us the matter is left entirely without supervision from the authorities. Each conductor is *pro tem* the despot of his car—whose only business with the passengers seems to consist, not so much in seating them, as in packing them closely together, in order that he may collect the greatest number of half dimes.

Particularly during oppressively hot weather, as now, it would be an enviable luxury to have at one's command these easy going conveyances, by which one is transported, at a cheap fare, from one extremity of the City to the other, if the pleasure were not spoiled by miserable mismanagement.

Supposing I have business in the upper part of the City, and enter one of the Fourth-avenue cars opposite the Astor House. The car when starting is moderately and conveniently filled; between myself and my neighbors on each side there is just sufficient space to prevent that very close contact which is always disagreeable, but never so much so as in warm weather. So far good; a cooling air circulates, and the ride promises to be a great relief to me after a long walk under a broiling sun. But the car is stopped; a lady enters and selects her seat beside one of my neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the gentleman will be so excited with gallantry, that in order to make the amplest room for the female new-comer, he will spring towards me with a jerk, planting his elbow in my ribs. The same thing may occur on the other side; in fact, on one occasion I have been sprung upon simultaneously by my neighbor on the right and by my neighbor on the left, both making room for ladies entering from opposite sides. More passengers arrive; the active conductor gives the word of command to "move closer," and the docile set labor and squeeze till at last they make of themselves one compact mass of perspiring humanity. The ride now ceases to be a pleasure, and commences to be an intolerable nuisance, which is still further aggravated when the space between the opposite seats becomes densely filled with standing passengers, many of whom seem utterly unconscious of the fact that other people have toes, or that the sticks dangling from their hands while they peruse the newspapers are striking against the knees of their sitting fellow-passengers. Children are treated with very little ceremony. They pay only half-fare, because they occupy only half-room, but to that half room they are entitled without a stranger having the right *sans façon* to lift them up, and wedging himself into their place, put them on the floor, or at least on his lap. This custom, which never would be tolerated by parents in Europe, is so common here, that to remonstrate against it, or to appeal to the conductor, is to expose one's self with certainty to be snubbed.

You will doubtless agree with me, Mr. Editor, that these things are much better managed in the Old World. Yours, respectfully, T.

New-York Marine Register.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Our attention was called to a letter in yours of the 13th inst., making gross misstatements in reference to our second edition of the *Register* calculated to inflict on us great injury; permit us to state the following facts: *First*—That we are the originators, authors, and compilers of that work; that on the 17th of January, 1858, we entered into a written contract with R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co., to print and publish it for two-fifths of the net proceeds. *Second*—They violated the contract by not rendering us an account, and paying us our three-fifths according to the contract. *Third*—They committed a gross violation of our rights and of propriety by taking out the copyright in their own names without our knowledge or consent, and by refusing to acknowledge to the assignment of the same their own signatures, or to allow their own clerk to prove them until compelled to do so by process of law. They suppressed our names, and under the pretence that they were the originators and proprietors, obtained a letter of approval, addressed to them as publishers, over date of June 13, 1857. This approval attaches to our work, published by those persons July, 1857, and now published by us and no other. Their book has never been approved by the Board of Underwriters, and never will be. It is erroneous in rules and diagrams, yet near enough our work to prove its piracy, for which we will hold them responsible. We would state, in reference to a letter over the signature of F. S. LATHROP, Esq., President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, No. 63 William-street, and Chairman of Committee of Board of Underwriters in the matter of the New-York *Marine Register*—that that letter *did not* emanate from the Board of Underwriters, and has *no official character, whatever*. That Committee reported as follows:

This Committe further recommends the Board to take no action in the controversy between these gentlemen.

Signed
F. S. LATHROP,
T. B. SATTERTHWAITE,
ALFRED EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

The *Marine Register*, published July, 1858, by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co., has no official indorsement whatever. Their assumption that it is approved by the Board of Underwriters, is *false*—while our book is not only approved by that Board, but is indorsed by all our ship builders, most of our eminent ship-owners, and is used as a book of reference by a large majority of our Marine Insurance Companies.

Very respectfully yours.
THOS. D. TAYLOR,
RICHARD T. HARTSHORN.
JNO. F. H. KING,
Office of the *Marine Register or American*, LLOYD'S, No. 35 Wall-street, in the rear.

THOS. D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

Lynch Law.

ANOTHER MAN HANGED BY A MOB IN MISSOURI.

It was stated recently that a man named KESSLER had been hung by a mob in Gentry County, Mo., for killing another, named TIMMONS. An accomplice, named MILLIGAN, was arrested at the time, but his case was laid over until the next term of Court. A letter from St. Joseph, July 6, says:

"A guard was appointed to watch his prison. No appropriation was made for their support, and they became wearied with so thankless and tedious an employment, and abandoned their posts. The mob went to the County Court yesterday and demanded an appropriation for the expenses of a guard, and, upon a refusal, they proceeded to the prison, took MILLIGAN out and led him to the same tree upon which KESSLER had, ten days before, been hung. He requested to be baptized, which was done in a brook near by. Here he had an interview with his old father, which was deeply affecting. He was then taken back to the tree and hung until dead.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT LEXINGTON, KY.

We find in the Louisville *Democrat* some further particulars of the hanging of WM BARKER, at Lexington, Ky., by a mob, for the murder of Mr. JOSEPH BEARD, the City Marshal. BARKER is represented to have been a notorious ruffian, bully and thief, and Mr. BEARD an estimable citizen, with a wife and five children, who are now left destitute. The correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Lexington, says:

"At about 7 o'clock, two hours and a half after the murder, the Court-house bell and all the fire-bells in the city rang. This seemed to be the signal. In an incredibly short space of time the Court-house and yard were filled with people. A motion was made and seconded to hang the murderer immediately. The response was a rush to the jail. The jailor, Mr. BLINCOE, was seized, and the keys forced from him, and BARKER taken to the Court-house. Here an effort was made by Mr. JAMES O. HARRISON, Judge THOMAS and Mr. ROGER HANSON, to induce the mob to wait, and let the prisoner be tried and hung by the action of the law, but their voices were drowned in shouts of 'Hang him! hang him!' A beam was thrown out of the second-story window, and a rope being placed around their victim's neck, he was asked if he did not wish to pray. He replied with an oath, asking what he was to pray for, uttering threats at the same time, as to what he would do with the gaoler if he was released. The rope being attached to the beam outside, he was tossed from the window, falling some six feet. The rope breaking, he fell upon the pavement, fracturing his skull.

He was again taken up on a ladder and thrown over. This time the rope held and he was left swinging for two hours in the broad, bright light of a July sun, in full view of the most populous street, crowded with men, women and children. It was the intention of the rioters to leave him until six o'clock P. M., but he was cut down at the end of the time I have mentioned and carried away.

The crowd generally dispersed as soon as the hanging was finished. In an hour everything was quiet as usual, as quiet as if two gross violations of the law of God and man had not occurred within a few hours. Very many of those who are considered our best citizens are said to have been engaged in this. It was quietly and quickly done. Immediately a number of citizens engaged in getting up a subscription for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. BEARD; the only part of the proceeding that one can cordially and heartily approve."

Several highly enterprising capitalists of Philadelphia—among them Messrs. A. S. & E. Roberts A. Pardee, the Messers. Borie, and others—have become the purchasers of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, having bought it from the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The sum stipulated to be paid, is $1,775,000.

Casualties.

A correspondent at Hamilton, N. Y., writes us:

"A melancholy event occurred in this town on the evening of the 10th inst., in the death by drowning of a very estimable young man—Mr. C. E. J. DUDLEY, a member of the Sophomore Class of Madison University. The deceased and a classmate by the name of VINTON, son of the Missionary to Burmah, lately deceased, were bathing in a pond known as the Madison Reservoir, situated about a mile and a half from the village. The young men attempted to swim to a boat which was afloat in the pond at some distance from the shore, and had nearly reached it, when Mr. DUDLEY sank."

A correspondent at Redding, Conn., says:

"During a severe thunder storm which occurred here on Sunday 11th inst., the house of Mr. A. VINCENT was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the side of the building, instantly killing Miss NANCY GODFREY, who was sitting near a window in the second story and severely injuring a man in the room beneath, who was near the door. There were nine persons in the lower room, two or three of whom were more or less injured. The lightning has been very fatal in its effects this season in Fairfield County, a number of buildings having been destroyed and several lives lost."

A letter from Riverhead, L. I., says:

"Mr. ROBERT CORWIN, of Bustling Hollow, was run over on the 12th by the cars of the Long Island Railroad, at Hulse's Turnout, four miles west of here. As the train came up he was with his horse, a spirited animal between the track and the fence. All too late he attempted to cross the track, thinking his place was not a safe one. The wheels passed over one leg just above the ankle, and in some way his head was badly gashed. The leg was amputated."

A severe hurricane visited the region of Bloomfield N. J., on Tuesday. A correspondent sends us the following account:

"Its first and greatest violence was felt at Mr. POWER'S oakum factory, some six or eight rods southwest of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Depôt. This building, which is of stone, and was constructed in the most substantial manner, had its roof torn completely off. The oak rafters, at least four inches by six, were many of them broken as if pine kite-sticks. Others were carried a greater or less distance, some remaining perpendicularly in the ground; some plowing up the earth before their progress was checked. As to the shingles, no one pretends to estimate how far they may have been taken. In the field adjoining this factory, six large apple trees were prostrated—those which the wind could not tear up by the roots being unceremoniously broken off. Some of the beams were hurled with such violence against the N. & B. R. R. Dépôt that two inch planks were crushed like pasteboard. The chairs on the platform of this last named building displayed a vivacity of movement which would have been highly creditable in a fairy tale; but the fractured arms and legs which resulted from their performances have thus far defied the skill of our most experienced surgeons. States were torn from the roof and carried for a considerable distance. One was hurled against Dr. KING'S drug store, distant from the Dépôt nearly an eighth of a mile, with such violence as to cut an ordinary clap-board completely in two. On its way to this building the hurricane stopped long enough to take the roof off a small barn and laid it the other side of the road; then cutting a double pigeon wing in front of this drug-store it created such a vacuum that the air inside the building forced out the show-window, sash, glass and all."

The Perils of the Lewiston Railroad.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The publication of the account of the slide on the Lewiston Railroad in the NEW YORK TIMES, a few days since drew out a positive denial from Mr Superintendent COLLAMER, and that in turn has drawn out the following letter from Mr. SKEELS, who feels called upon to vindicate his own veracity, although he was not the author of the letter in the TIMES. Mr. SKEELS has made a statement, which, while it positively contradicts that of Mr COLLAMER, suggests the probability that Mr. COLLAMER has not been rightly informed by his subordinates. It is not unlikely that this is the case:

LOCKPORT, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser:

A statement was published some days since, by a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, detailing the circumstances attending a slide in the embankment of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad, which I observe Mr. COLLAMER, the Superintendent of the Road, pronounces a falsehood in every particular.

I also notice that the papers have introduced my name in connection with the subject, and in such a manner as to raise a question of veracity between the writer and myself. I have given of the affair, and the statement of Mr COLLAMER, which is my apology for asking the publication of this.

I am not the author of the letter in the TIMES, nor did I instigate its publication. I was, therefore, content to leave the question of veracity raised between the writer and Mr. COLLAMER, to be settled without interference on my part, although strongly pressed to publish a card detailing the facts within my knowledge.

As it has been stated, I was the first to discover the slide in the road. Having a business engagement which made it necessary for me to walk from Lewiston to Suspension Bridge, I was proceeding on my way on the occasion referred to, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, when I discovered the slide. Had it not been a moonlight evening, I should certainly have walked off the embankment, which is almost perpendicular to the water's edge; and as it was, I came near losing my balance and going over, so near did I approach before making the discovery. The entire bed of the railroad for sixty or seventy feet had gone out, leaving the combination rails partially suspended over the chasm.

I confess that I was for a time in a high state of excitement, as a near relative had parted with me in the afternoon, by the last train which passed over the road and it required some little examination to satisfy myself that the entire train and passengers were not in the bottom of the river. I had also passed over the contemplated spot with my family but two days before, and when I reflected that the chances should be as ninety-nine in a hundred that the giving way would occur while the train was upon it, I felt that I had escaped a catastrophe having no parallel in the history of railroad disasters. For no one will assume that a train could take that fearful plunge and leave a soul to tell the tale. * * * Yours, &c.,

C. L. SKEELS.

John P. Hale on Women's Rights.

JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, made a speech on Tuesday to the graduating class of the Abbott Female Academy, at Andover, in which he gave them his views of the Women's Rights question:

"The present day had afforded to us many proofs that science was not confined to men—as for instance, Miss MITCHELL, the astronomer. Mathematics were also open to women. 'Let me write the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws,' was a saying of deep import; the poetic fields were open to women. So in all the other higher branches of knowledge. Now there were some who did not believe women would have all their rights till they had the right of suffrage. But if this right were obtained it might be found to degrade, instead of elevating female life. What was there in the exercise of the right o suffrage to produce moral elevation? We did not see that the men in cities who exercised the right were ennobled, refined or elevated by going to the ballot-box. Every female of delicacy must revolt at finding herself in contaminating contact with the influences of the polls; as she would thereby be placed in conflict and on a level with every blackguard. Female influence was not silent to-day in controlling the politics of the country. An eminent gentleman had said that if he wished to control a canvass for the gunt of a State, he would sooner address the children and young women than the men. As women trained their sons and brothers, so would the future voters of the country be. Each woman would probably have at least one willing friend, who would be ready to consult her opinions.

A lady friend had asked him whatshe should do as she was deprived of the right of voting, and he told her to go and unite her fortunes with one whose right to vote was unquestioned, [laughter,] and thereupon she had told him that was the meanest thing he had ever said. Those unfortunate females who were always complaining of their limited spheres, would be found to be those who had not the courage and faith and energy to do what was even in their limited sphere for them. No one had a right to complain so long as in the sphere of their influence they had left a single duty unperformed. Not until we had done what we could should we sit down with ALEXANDER and cry that there were no more worlds to conquer. We should not complain while a single case of human wretchedness existed which we had not done what we could to alleviate by sympathy or aid.

In addressing young ladies, he could not present the same motives which were usual in addressing boys, but he could assure them that every one could obtain all the good in life which they deserved. In concluding, Mr. HALE told a story of a young girl, who said she had two things settled in her own mind; first, she would never marry a minister; second, she would never live in the town of B. Yet, she eventually married a minister of B. 'So it will be with you, my young friends' said Mr HALE to the young ladies, at which great laughter and clapping ensued. 'I perceive,' continued he, 'that it is the theological students that are clapping, because they think you will all marry ministers.' [Renewed merriment.] But the moral of all he had said to-day was that the same duty pertained to all. Instead of sitting down and sighing over the allotments of our condition, we should each meet and discharge with zeal, energy and faith, the duties of the position in which we severally found ourselves."

THE "TIMES" BUILDING.—The improvement that most immediately and favorably struck me, on my first walk abroad, was the substitution of an elegant pile of buildings for the antique brick church, that had for nearly a century been a landmark, on the square made by Beekman and Nassau streets, Park row and City-Hall square. The TIMES newspaper building, which occupies one-half of this space, is certainly as handsome an edifice as any I see in the City. It is of light brown stone, and is most spacious in all its arrangements. Besides giving the TIMES "ample room and verge enough" for all its needs, as a first-class journal of large circulation, it contains a great number of convenient stores and offices, which are already mostly occupied. The internal arrangements of the TIMES office, from the subterranean vaults where the gigantic presses are placed, to the fifth story, where the composition-rooms are located, are most admirable in their completeness and convenience. The editorial and reportorial rooms are models in their way.—*New-York Correspondence N. O. Picayune.*

The late Colonel John Wade, of Woburn, Mass., has devised real estate in Boston, valued at above $20,000, the net rents of which are to be annually paid to the Woburn College, "for the support and medical education of worthy and moral indigent females." The income will be immediately available. He has also given $10,000, to be hereafter paid, when certain property shall have increased to that amount, for the purpose of endowing a Professorship in the college.

Burning of the Steamer Galena.

THRILLING ACCOUNT BY A PASSENGER.

M. O EVERTS, a passenger on board the *Galena*, recently burned on the Mississippi River, near Redwing, gives a graphic description of the scene in a letter to the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, from which we clip the following extract:

"About 1 o'clock, to give my own experience, some one caught my head and shouted, 'The boat is on fire!' My state-room door was left partly open for ventilation. Fortunately I had not doffed my pants or vest. Leaping from the upper berth, I told MARY, who was also aroused, to be calm, with undoubtedly some tremor in my voice. I seized my boots, put them on, put on my coat, and looked out. The alarm had not yet become very general, and I had hopes that the fire might not prove disastrous. The first look I gave toward the bow of the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland

DECREE OF DIVORCE.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York on the 12th day of July, in the year 1858

Estelle Anna Lewis vs. *Spicenus D. Lewis.*—The cause having this day been brought on to be heard upon the pleadings herein, and upon the testimony taken before James Greene, Esq., Referee, and his report and opinion thereon the Court, after reading said evidence and all the matters and proceedings said evidence and all the matters touching this cause, do find that the parties to this cause were lawfully married in the month of September, 1839; that they were residents of this State at the time of the commission of the acts of adultery hereinafter mentioned; that in the month of April, 1858 the said defendant committed adultery with Georgiana Myers, at No 21 Chapman street, in the City of New York, as charged in said complaint; that the same was not connived at by the privity, consent, connivance or procurement of said plaintiff; that the same has not been forgiven by her, and that she has not cohabited with said defendant since the discovery of said act of adultery.

And on motion of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., attorney and counsel for plaintiff, Isaac J. Reeve appeared on behalf of defendant, it is adjudged and decreed, and this Court, by virtue of the power and authority therein vested, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, doth adjudge and decree that the marriage between the said plaintiff, Estelle Anna Lewis and Spicenus D. Lewis be dissolved, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly; and that the said parties are, and each of them is, freed from the obligations thereof. I certify the above to be a true copy of a decree entered in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal, July 12, 1858.

RICHARD B CONNOLLY, Clerk,

Before Judge Ingraham

DECISIONS.

Richard Sands vs. *John H. Dayton and others*—An allowance of one per cent.

The Same vs. *The Same*—The same allowance.

James R. Bird vs. *James Monroe*—Motion denied; $10 cost to abide the event.

Richard K. Haden vs. *Forest and Agricultural Steam Engine Company*—Motion denied without costs.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company—Referred to the Hon. Wm. Mitchell to inquire and report as to the facts.

Benjamin Spanning, Administrator, &c., vs. *Wm. Tomlinson*—Motion granted on payment of costs of judgment and $10 costs of motion. The judgment to stand as security. The defendant to answer in ten days, and to consent to a reference at the same time, if desired by the plaintiff.

David Thomas, Sr., vs. *Thomas W. James*—An allowance of five per cent. ordered.

Thomas Butler vs. *Mary Butler*—Motion denied.

Everett Clapp vs. *James R. Dallon et al.*—Reference ordered to Alexander Ostrander, Esq.

Special Term.

THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE IN COURT.

Jonathan Peel, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department vs. *James Sutton Eshel.*—To-day, upon the application of plaintiff's counsel in his case, Judge Ingraham granted an order of arrest against the defendant, in a civil suit commenced by her Majesty's Secretary against him, for the recovery of $10 8c0 66, moneys alleged to belong to plaintiff, and embezzled and misapplied by the defendant.

Benjamin L. Benson vs. *Lewis A. Sayre, et al.*—This action was to foreclose a mortgage. After service of summons the plaintiff filed a notice of *lis pendens*, and on the next day filed his complaint. After the filing of the complaint the premises were incumbered by other mortgages. The purchaser objects to the title, on the ground that the notice of *lis pendens* and complaint were not filed at the same time. The Judge says, considering that until the filing of the complaint the notice of *lis pendens* was of validity, it appears to me the filing of the complaint gave it validity. It was then on file, and the filing of the complaint placed both papers on file the same day. The notice of *lis pendens* gave notice to the parties taking subsequent conveyances or incumbrances. Before the subsequent incumbrance in this case was received, both papers were on file, and the object of the statute in requiring them to be filed together was answered. The party having notice of the *lis pendens* could refer to the complaint on file for all the information to be obtained therefrom. The commencement of the action by the service of the summons is necessary to give validity to the notice, for the very good reason stated by Mr. Justice Rockwell, in Burroughs vs. Reiger, 12 How. Pr. Rep., 175, viz: that notice of the pendency of a suit before the suit is commenced is a nullity. In the same case he also holds the meaning of the statute to be that the filing of the notice of *lis pendens* shall not affect purchasers until the complaint is filed.

If the incumbrance had gone on record before the filing of the complaint a different question would be presented, which it is not now necessary to decide, as it is conceded that the incumbrance in this case was not affected in the slightest by any act until after the notice and complaint were both filed. Any other construction of the statute would render it impossible for a party to comply with it so as to file the notice and complaint at the same time, where the property was located in different parts of the State.

If there was any necessity for it, the Court might allow an amendment of the filing so as to order the complaint to be filed, *nunc pro tunc*, as of the date of filing the notice of *lis pendens*. If the parties see fit to make such an order, it can be entered, although I am of the opinion that it is unnecessary in the present case.

The motion for a return of 10 per cent. is denied.

The motion that the purchaser complete his purchase is granted, no costs allowed on either motion.

Before Judge Sutherland.

James W. Paige et al. vs. *L. O. Wilson et al.*—The defendants, an extensive jobbing firm in this City, stopped payment in October last, owing at that time insolvent to the plaintiffs, a large Boston house, in the sum of $50,000. An extension was granted to them with an understanding on the part of the plaintiffs that no preference was to be shown to any of the creditors. On the 30th the plaintiffs made application to Justice Sutherland for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants "from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co." in October, 1857, or the "proceeds thereof," on the ground that they were about to make an assignment, preferring certain creditors. The Judge granted the injunction, and it was served upon all the defendants before 2 P. M. on the 30th, *after* which hour, and on the same day, the defendants, acting under the advice of their counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., executed a general assignment to Bates & Wilson, preferring them for acceptances made by the assignees for L. O. Wilson & Co., then preferring all those who had become bail or surety for the defendants, and afterwards distributing the property pro rata among the remaining creditors. A motion was made by defendants' counsel to dissolve the injunction. Upon the argument, Mr. D. D. Field, for plaintiffs, raised a preliminary objection that the defendants were in contempt for a violation of the injunction, and that they must purge themselves of the contempt before they could be permitted to proceed with their motion to vacate the injunction.

The Court sustained Mr. Field, and ordered the defendants to show cause why they should not be punished for violating the injunction.

The case coming up to-day, Mr. Field for the plaintiffs argued the following points on a motion to punish the defendants for contempt:

First—The Court will not hear any argument upon the question of dissolving the injunction until the defendants have cleared themselves of the alleged contempt.

Second—The defendants have been guilty of an aggravated contempt, by a wilful and direct violation of an injunction.

No question can arise upon the service of the papers. The summons, complaint and injunction were duly served upon each of the defendants and the original exhibited. The injunction restrained them from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by them in October, 1857, or its proceeds. After its service they deliberately made an assignment of all their property. They have done no business since October last, so that all the property assigned is the property then owned by them or its proceeds. The assignment prefers other creditors.

Third: The question as to whether the injunction was rightfully granted cannot be considered. The Court had jurisdiction of the action, and so long as it had, the defendants were bound to obey the injunction. People agt. Spaulding, 2 Paige, 329. Davis agt. the Mayor, 1 Duer, 493. People agt. Sturtevant, 5 Seldon, 266. Sullivan agt. Judah, 4 Paige, 466.

Fourth: The defendant's violation of the injunction was "calculated to" and did "defeat, thwart, impede and prejudice the rights and the remedies" of the plaintiffs. One of the very remedies sought was the issuing of the injunction, and a payment to the plaintiffs of an equal amount with other creditors. Their remedies and rights are impaired also because it now becomes necessary to make the assignees parties, or to begin a new action. People agt. Compton, 1 Duer, 653.

Fifth: The defendants should then be fined a sum sufficient to indemnify the plaintiffs for their actual loss or injury sustained by them, and to satisfy their costs and expenses. 2 R. S., last Ed., p. 771, sec. 21.

Sixth: The Court has no discretion in the matter of the fine. The statute above cited is imperative, and so the Courts have held. People agt. Compton, 1 Duer, 532. Macy agt. Jordan, 2 Denio, 570.

Seventh—The Court should order a reference, to ascertain the loss or injury sustained by the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs' costs and expenses, and should fine the defendants to that amount.

Mr. Brady, for the defendants, moved to dissolve the injunction. The following are his points:

First—There was no jurisdiction to grant the injunction. To warrant such an order there must appear on the complaint some facts justifying it. Here there are none. It is all on a mere allegation that the defendant owed the plaintiff a certain amount of money, the defendant should be restrained from disposing of the whole or any part of his property.

Second—If there were jurisdiction, yet the injunction was improperly granted. It is simply alleged that the defendants owed plaintiffs; the latter extended the time for payments on the assurance of defendants that they would pay the debts in full; if not, and they were compelled to make an assignment the plaintiffs should fare as well as the other creditors: that defendant threatened to make an assignment and give preferences. (a) The propriety of granting the injunction must be determined solely in reference to what is stated in the complaint. (b) An injunction will not be granted at the suit of the creditor at large to prevent the defendant from disposing of his property. Even if the plaintiff had a lien on any specific property, they could not restrain the disposition of it unless the defendants are insolvent. Nor do we concede that this could be done even then, for this would authorize an injunction in every action of trover. (c) There is no allegation that the defendants are insolvent or irresponsible. (d) The right to make an assignment with or without preferences is a legal right as high in character as that of the plaintiff to be paid their debt. No Court can or should restrain the expense of the right, except where some vested legal right to a particular and specified part of the property is shown. Not even then if the defendants are not irresponsible. (e) The agreement giving time was inwaid, not being founded on a sufficient consideration. It could not, therefore furnish support for any special promise, such as is alleged to have been made by the defendants. (f) The promise to pay the debt in full is nothing more than a promise to perform the legal duty always existing in such a case. (g) The idea of a trust is utterly untenable: 1. There was no promise nor to sell or dispose of the property. It might all have been sold the next day after the promise. The only right of the plaintiffs in that event would be an ordinary action. Nothing more exists now. 2. There is no pretence for the idea that the defendants were not to make an assignment until the maturity of the largest note given to plaintiffs. 3. Yet this must be the theory of the plaintiffs; for it was not until it could be ascertained whether the notes would be paid or not that any supposed equity of the plaintiffs could attach. 4. If there was a right to sell the property, there was a right to assign or otherwise dispose of it. 5. It remained subject to levy on executions. The defendants had a perfect right to protect the property against such preferences. (h) But the plaintiffs on their theory that the extension was valid, have no right of action, except as to the two notes which matured before this action was brought. (i) There is no allegation that the assigned property will not pay all the debts of the defendants in full, nor nothing to show that the plaintiffs have been or will be damnified by the assignment.

Third—Our affidavits overthrow the case made by plaintiffs. It is shown that the arrangement with plaintiffs was based on a condition that all the defendants' creditors would unite in the extension, and they did not.

Fourth—There is no pretence for any allegation of fraud.

Fifth—The injunction is too general and comprehensive to be sustained on any view of the facts. It enjoins any kind of disposition of the whole or any part of the defendants' property.

The following are his points in opposition to the issuing of the attachment.

First—If there were no jurisdiction to grant the injunction, there can be no contempt in disobeying it.

Second—The defendants are not yet in contempt, and are entitled to make this motion, but, even if they were in contempt, that would not vary the case, as this is not a motion for a favor, but for a right.

Third—If the injunction were granted, with jurisdiction, but is found to be unfounded, and the defendant is declared to be in contempt, then the punishment should, at most, be a nominal fine.

Fourth—There is no evidence that any property which defendants purchased in October last passed by the assignment, and therefore there is no proof that the injunction has been violated.

Fifth—There is no proof that the plaintiffs have been, or can be, damnified by the assignment or alleged breach of the injunction, for the reasons above assigned, and because these plaintiffs have an attachment which gives them a lien upon the property covered by the assignment. Besides, if the theory of the plaintiffs be correct, this suit created an equitable lien in favor of the plaintiffs, subject to which the assigned property passed. 1 Story's Eq. Jurisprudence, 406.

Mr. Field's points on the defendant's motion to dissolve or modify the injunction are as follows:

First—The right of an insolvent debtor to dispose of his property as he pleases is an extreme right, which the Courts will watch with jealousy and restrict whenever they can take hold of circumstances to justify the restriction. Good conscience certainly requires that the property of an insolvent should be applied without delay to the legal payment of his debts.

Second—In the present case there are abundant circumstances to justify the Court in holding the defendants bound as trustees, or *quasi* trustees, to the immediate application of all their property to the payment in equal proportions, of all the debts due by them at the time of their failure.

Third—The conditions on which the extensions were given fixed the defendants with a trust to hold their property for the equal benefit of their creditors, and to apply it for the purpose the moment it was ascertained that they could not pay all in full.

Fourth—The preference put forth by the defendants that the equality which they promised was equality only among the creditors, for merchandise purchased is not supported by the facts. The promise was unconditional. If there was any mental reservation on the part of the defendants, that was unfair toward the plaintiffs.

Fifth—To allow the defendants to give a preference to Bates & Wilson and sureties, would in effect allow them to prefer whom they pleased for they would thus have only to procure Bates & Wilson or any other person to pay or secure a favorite creditor in full, and then prefer Bates & Wilson or other person for the debts so paid or secured.

Sixth—The fact now disclosed by the defendants, that only one third of their creditors came into the extension, pervades all and upon the plaintiffs and releases them from the agreement to extend. Their demands, therefore, should all be regarded as now due, and the defendants should be required to make provision therefor, as if the original debts remained, and the plaintiffs had recovered judgments thereon, as they would have done but for the extension.

Mr. Brady concluded his argument to-day, and Mr. Field will reply on the points on Saturday morning, to which time the C[illegible] returned.

General Term.

Philip French and Christopher Hosier vs. *The Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York.*—Davies, J.—The question in this case is not what are fixtures which a tenant is at liberty to remove on the expiration of his lease, but what did the lessees covenant with the lessors they would surrender and suffer to remain on the demised premises on the termination of the lease. The covenants of the lease are, that, on the last day of the term, the lessees will surrender the demised premises, "and all the improvements that may have been placed thereon by the said parties of the second part, (the lessees,) and which improvements are to belong to the said parties of the first part, (the lessors,) and all of which are to be surrendered up in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof will permit, damages by the elements excepted." The terms of the lease are, therefore, very broad, and would seem to comprehend all and every erection, improvement or alteration made, put or erected upon said premises during the continuance of the lease. It was manifestly the intention of the parties to the lease at the time of making it, that the successive improvements, changes or alterations, which were to be made by the lessees to adapt the demised premises to such uses and purposes as they might wish to put them to, and that these alterations and improvements were to be made at the expense of the lessees. The lessors consented to such alterations and improvements on condition that at the expiration of the lease they were to belong to and become the property of the lessors, and the lessees, in consideration of such permission to make alterations, repairs and improvements, on the expiration of the lease to surrender them not in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof would permit. The covenant is to surrender all the improvements that may have been placed thereon. Improvements, clearly in the lease here used, embrace every addition, alteration, erection or annexation made by the lessees during the demised term, to render the premises more available and profitable, or useful, or convenient to them. It is a more comprehensive word than "fixtures," and necessarily includes it, and such additions as the law might not regard as fixtures. It would be difficult to select a more comprehensive word, and where the parties say that all improvements which may be placed on the premises shall belong to the lessors, it is difficult to say what, if anything would be excluded. Such, we think, is the view taken by the Common Pleas of England in a case not dissimilar to the present. (West vs. Blakeway, 2 Manning and Granger, 757.) In that case the tenant had covenanted to yield up at the expiration of his term all erections and improvements erected, made or set up during the term; and it was held that this covenant was broken by the removal of the sashes and frame-work of a greenhouse erected during the term, the frame-work of which was laid upon walls built for the purpose of receiving it, and imbedded in mortar thereon. The Judges thought the parties had purposely adopted the words "erections and improvements" for the very purpose of avoiding all discussions as to what might be considered as coming within the description of a fixture. It is very apparent that the Court, in this case, did not place their judgment on the assumption that the green-house was a fixture, but on the covenant to surrender all erections and improvements, and that those words were more comprehensive than fixtures. We think the parties in this case intended, the one to surrender and the other to receive and accept, at the termination of the lease, all the improvements which should be placed thereon by the tenants during the lease, and that such improvements embraced all additions, erections or alterations made by the tenants during the term, and such as were used by them in the enjoyment of the lease, on its expiration they became the property of the lessor, and they had a right to retain them. It is difficult to see upon the principles here enunciated, that any of the articles enumerated in the complaint in this action are not embraced in the covenants of the plaintiffs to surrender them. If any of them are not, then the plaintiffs will be entitled to recover for such and such only. A new trial must be had, costs to abide the events. Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and R. B. Bowne for plaintiffs, Messrs. R. Busteed and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—July 15

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Lyons vs. *Hays.*—At the time this suit was commenced the plaintiff was actually residing in the City of New-York. He since resided and still resides there, and swears to an intention to permanently reside there; the motion that he file security for costs is, therefore, denied.

Weinstein vs. *Hart.*—Defendant has appealed from an order denying a motion to set aside an inquest taken by default, and asks for a stay of proceedings until that appeal can be heard. The excuse for not answering to the cause when reached on the calendar is that the person watching did not hear it called. No affidavit of merits formed part of the moving papers to set aside the inquest. I think now as on the hearing of the motion, that enough was not shown to entitle the defendant to open the default. But his counsel evidently thinks otherwise, and a stay may be granted on paying into the United States Life Insurance and Trust Company, to the credit of this action, to abide the further order of the Court, the amount of the judgment, with interest and Sheriff's fees. The levy of the execution may then be withdrawn on paying $5 costs of opposing this motion.

Before the Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Kincaid vs. *Ramadall, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and a perpetual injunction ordered.

Heinrick Testor vs. *Johanna Testor.*—Judgment of divorce ordered, and the custody of the female child, 16 months old, given to the plaintiff.

Wm. Kent, Administrator of Henry Parish, deceased vs. *Susan M. Parish.*—Motion that the receiver pay the tax assessed for 1856, against the defendant, on $225,000 of personal estate, denied, with $10 costs, to abide event; it not being satisfactorily shown that such tax was imposed solely by reason of property then held by her, and subsequently transferred to said receiver, *pendente lite.*

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Heinrick Testor vs. *Johanna Testor.*—Judgment of divorce ordered, and the custody of the female child, sixteen months old, given to plaintiff.

General Term.

NOTICE.—During vacation the General Term will sit for the hearing of motions on Thursday, July 29, Wednesday, Sept. 1, and Saturday, Oct. 2.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—

July 16.

DECISIONS.

Fiddy vs *Beach & Beach.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event, and with liberty to plaintiff to add any allegations he may be advised are necessary.

Lacy vs. *Roberts*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hann vs. *Howe*—Judgment for defendant.

Jacques vs. *Greenwood.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

Jacques vs. *Greenwood et al.*—On the 13th of December, 1854, the plaintiff recorded a judgment against the defendants, Greenwood and Brewster, in this Court, and on the same day the defendants obtained and served an order to show cause on the 20th of December why the judgment should not be set aside and staying the proceedings of the plaintiff in the meantime. At the request of the defendants' attorney, the motion was adjourned to the 26th of December, but not until he had given assurances that no assignment would be made by defendants. On the 26th day of December the motion was again adjourned to the 30th, on the same assurances.

The motion was finally made on the 21st of January, 1858, and decided on the 4th, with liberty to defendants to renew. The motion was not renewed. On the 26th of December, 1854, the defendants executed a general assignment to the defendant Greenwood, with preferences, which the whole of the estate of the assignors was not sufficient to pay. On the 20th of December, the defendants' attorney suggested a settlement, which was made in part, and the basis on which the subsequent adjournment from December 26 was made. The plaintiff asked that the assignment be declared void, and that the assignee account to the amount of his judgment.

The Court held that he was entitled to relief. The defendants must be presumed to know the acts of their attorney, so far as adjournments are concerned, or of the stay granted upon the judgment against them. It may be difficult to determine with precision how far a client is bound by the act of his attorney, but in this case the client must respond. The defendant, Greenwood, was not a *bona fide* purchaser, and therefore took the assignment subject to existing equities. The relief asked, however, is too broad. The assignment may be held void, so far as the plaintiff is concerned, and not absolutely void, thus placing the plaintiff in the same situation in which he would have been had no stay been obtained, and an execution issued. The defendants had a remedy, of which they have not availed themselves, and are estopped by their own negligence.

Judgment for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—July 16.

Before Judge Russell.

SENTENCES.

James Monroe, charged with stealing 10 pieces of mahogany, who had been at large on bail, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Leroy Rusher, guilty of the manslaughter of John McCarthy, was arraigned for sentence; but on remonstrance of his counsel,—who offered to procure affidavits to show that the prisoner was in a feeble state of health from consumption, and therefore unable to sustain the confinement of State Prison,—he was remanded to be sentenced at the next term.

John Doe, who was indicted for burglary in the 3d degree, and found guilty by the Jury, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

E Ellis, convicted of grand larceny, for robbing Mr. Parton, his former employer, of about $80, while the victim was in Haity's drinking saloon, in Catharine-street, in a state of stupidity and drunkenness, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Two negroes, respectively named Samuel Clay and Wm. Lea, who were indicted for grand larceny, on pleading guilty of an attempt, were sent to State Prison for two years each.

Wm. Jones, a boy 18 years of age, was arraigned for robbery. The offence having occurred under very peculiar circumstances, in which another boy, named Thompson, was supposed to be the really guilty party, Jones was released by suspending judgment, on condition that he would leave the City.

Adam and Marvin Miller, both boys 16 years of age, were sent to the House of Refuge for having burglariously entered a shop.

Baggley implicated with Haggerty in the highway robbery on Tuman, in West Broadway, and found guilty by the jury, was arraigned, and on suggestion of the District-Attorney, judgment was suspended. He took no active part in the robbery, with the exception of pronouncing the money taken by Haggerty to be good.

P. Johnson, *alias* P. Smith, was sent to the State Prison for two years for burglary; the prisoner was once before tried and convicted for a similar crime, but was not punished, judgment having been suspended on account of mitigating circumstances.

Mr. Warren pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for biting off Connelly's nose.

John Lyons, who kicked his wife from which she died, and who was indicted for manslaughter, was sent to the Penitentiary for a year on his plea of guilty in the fourth degree of that offence.

Wm. Jones guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance for the term, and the Court adjourned.

During a term of nine days, before Judge Russell, there have been held seventy jury trials including several heavy cases. The whole number of cases disposed of, including sentences and pleas of guilty, is 133—an average of 15 cases per day.

SURROGATE'S COURT—July 15.

Before Edward C. West.

The will of Lucretia Redmond Saul, late Lucretia Redmond, deceased, was admitted to probate today. The testatrix made and executed her will in 1854. Shortly thereafter she intermarried with Edward Saul, and after her marriage she made and executed a codicil to her will, which, except as altered thereby, ratified the said will. Mr. Saul had survived her. An objection was raised to the validity of the will, that the Revised Statutes (see 2 R. S., p. 247, sec. 37) declare that a will executed by an unmarried woman shall be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. The counsel for the executor then offered in evidence an ante-nuptial settlement, executed by the testatrix and Edward Saul, whereby it was agreed that any will *then* made by her, or which should thereafter be made, should stand and be valid and effectual for all the purposes contemplated thereby. The counsel also offered in support a renunciation signed by said Saul of all claim upon the said estate, and the administration thereof; also, a consent signed by the heirs at law and next of kin of the deceased, that the will be admitted to probate, and waiving all legal objection thereto. The Surrogate decided, in view of all the facts of the case, that the will and codicil should both be admitted to probate. Mr Henry Day for executor; Mr. Edward Saul in person.

The will of Wm H. Denny, deceased, was admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Jemima Denny, the widow of the deceased, she being named in the will as the sole executrix thereof. She is also named as the sole and only legatee therein.

The wills of Lucien B. Morris and Claude J. B. Nugeret, were admitted to probate.

The Mount Vernon Purchase.

A circular from Mrs. Horatio Greenough has issued from Cambridge, Mass., inviting contributions in aid of the Mount Vernon purchase.

Mrs. Greenough says:

"From the millionaire to the laborer, from the octogenarian to the child, let not one deaf ear be turned, one hand be closed. Let no one be discouraged by poverty—let the hard-earned penny of the laborer be accepted as graciously as the thousand-dollar bank-note of the rich; and, when the work is completed, may there not be a man, woman or child among us who cannot say—I have given my mite.

Success will be insured. The two hundred fertile acres of Mount Vernon will become public property, to be beautified and adorned in future years—a fitting memorial of the Father of his Country."

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Regent, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Vice-Regent for Massachusetts, and, having obtained the counsel and cooperation of the gentlemen whose names are found below, confidently appeals to the community to do their part toward promoting an object which must commend itself to every American heart.

A contribution of $1 constitutes any citizen of the United States a member of the Association, and a further payment of a dollar before the 22d of February of any year, entitles a member to vote at the annual meeting of that year. The names of such donors will be published.

Lists of contributors, and of sums given, whether by individuals, Associations, Committees, Clubs, or Lodges, should be sent to Mrs. Horatio Greenough, Quincy street, Cambridge, and all contributions in money, with a duplicate list of subscribers, forwarded to Charles Henry Parker, Esq., Treasurer of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, Tremont Row, Boston, to Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop, or Mrs. Theodore Chase, who have consented to act with the Vice-Regent in behalf of the Association."

Personal.

A number of octogenarians and nonogenarians took part in the jubilee celebration of the fifth, at Woburn, Mass. In response to a sentiment in honor of Washington, Jefferson and the other leading spirits of the Revolution, Mr. Joshua Converse recited some verses of "Burgoyne poetry," which he had committed to memory 75 years ago—when he was 16 years of age.

Hon. Benjamin Wiggin, of Bangor, Me., Fishery Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty, has arrived at St. John, accompanied by R. D. Cutts, Esq., Surveyor, and J. Hatch, Esq.

An Albany actor, named Myron, was arrested at Watertown on Monday night, as he was going on the stage, on suit of his manager, who gave him no license to play elsewhere.

Barbee, the Baltimore sculptor, is finishing his busts of "Pride" and "Gratitude," and has three other works in progress—the "Coquette," "The Fisher Girl," and the "Young Republican."

His Excellency the Hon. A. W. Randall, Governor of Minnesota, is in town, stopping at the St Nicholas Hotel.

The Marsh children are having a vacation in Michigan, and will play a brief engagement in Boston and elsewhere, previous to their visit to England.

A State Temperance Society has been organized in Vermont; Rev. S. Chamberlain, President.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, July 16, 1858.

MEATS.

The market for all kinds of Fresh Meats is very quiet. Supplies are ample; prices are essentially unaltered. Pickled and Smoked Meats are moderately inquired for, at steady rates.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	16
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, corned ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lambs quarter	75	@	1 75
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	4½	@	[illegible]
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	8½	@	10
Pork, larding, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Hams, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Shoulders ₱ lb	9	@	10
Tongues, each	62½	@	75
Lard, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Sausages, ₱ lb	11	@	25
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Poultry is plenty and dull. An advance on last week's prices of Woodcock, which are less plenty, and the receipt of some Snipe and Plover, form the only noticeable changes in the way of game.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	62	@	1 50
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ₱ doz	75	@	1 25
Woodcock, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75	@	—
Snipe, Dowicher ₱ doz	1 50	@	2
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₱ doz	37	@	62
Plover, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 50

FISH,

Salmon, Striped Bass, Blue-fish and Sheepshead are dearer. Codfish and Halibut favor buyers. Spanish Mackerel have appeared. Other kinds of fish remain as last noticed. The trade in fresh and shell fish is rather slack. The principal inquiry is for pickled and smoked fish.

Salmon, ₱ lb	37	@	62	Weak-fish, ₱ lb	—	@ 8
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6	King-fish, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Spanish Mackerel, ₱ lb	62	@	75	Sheepshead, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Halibut, ₱ lb	8	@	—	Blue-fish, ₱ lb	8	@ —
Eels, ₱ lb	12	@	—	Black-fish, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Flounders, ₱ lb	6	@	—	Sturgeon, ₱ lb	—	@ 8
Porgies, ₱ lb	6	@	—	Green Turtle, ₱ lb	15	@ —
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10	Herring, ₱ hundred	12	@ —
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12½	@	—	Mussels, ₱ ½ pk.	12	@ —
Oysters, ₱ 100			50 @ 1 00	Frogs, ₱ doz.	12	@ 62
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100			$1 25 @ 1 50			
Clams—₱ 100			25 @ 1 00			
Lobsters—₱ lb			6 @ —			
Crabs—₱ doz			25 @ —			
Crabs—Soft Shell, ₱ doz			1 00 @ —			
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ₱ lb			30 @ 35			
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb			18 @ 20			
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb			12 @ 15			
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb			4 @ 5			
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb			10 @ —			
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb			10 @ —			
Mackerel, pickled, each			6 @ 12			
Alewives, ₱ 100			1 00 @ 1 25			
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb			8 @ 10			

VEGETABLES,

The new Potatoes now in come mainly from Norfolk, Long Island and New Jersey. Green Peas are dearer. Turnips, Beets, Cucumbers, Squashes and Salad are cheaper. Green Corn is arriving from New-Jersey. Cauliflowers are nearly out of market. Some receipts of Okra are reported. The inquiry for Vegetables continues fair.

Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₱ bbl	3 75	@	—
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₱ bushel	50	@	—
Potatoes, New Long Island, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Potatoes, New Long Island, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, New New-Jersey, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, New, half peck	25	@	—
Green Corn, ₱ 100 ears	1 50	@	—
Green Corn ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Turnips, New, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	62
Turnips, New, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, New, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Beets, New, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	—
Beets, New, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new, ₱ half peck	25	@	—
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Okra, ₱ 100	75	@	—
Okra, ₱ doz	10	@	12
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	50	@	75
Cabbage, new, ₱ head	5	@	8
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	18	@	—
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 50
Green Peas, ₱ half peck	18	@	25
Beans, ₱ peck	31	@	—
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	18	@	25
Cucumbers, each	2	@	—
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@	—
Mint, ₱ bunch	1	@	2
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	12	@	—
Salad, ₱ doz heads	18	@	31
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	75	@	—
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	7	@	8
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 25
Spinach, ₱ bushel	44	@	—
Spinach, ₱ peck	15	@	—
Squashes, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	—
Squashes, each	6	@	10
Watermelons, each	50	@	1 00
Muskmelons, each	12	@	18

FRUIT.

Gooseberries are advancing. Raspberries, Blackberries and Whortleberries tend downward. Peaches remain about the same. The demand for domestic fruit is good. A restricted inquiry prevails for foreign fruit.

Peaches, ₱ basket	$3 60	@	6 00
Peaches, ₱ quart	12	@	37
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	3 00	@	7 00
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	10	@	25
Cherries, ₱ lb	6	@	25
Currants ₱ lb	8	@	12
Raspberries, ₱ basket	4	@	12
Blackberries,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—PRESENTATION MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BACHELOR'S TORMENTS—COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTER—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING AND THE MAID OF MOBILE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—OUTALANCHEY—O'NEILL THE GREAT—FIRST PEEP AT A WOMAN.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen ..... July 17
The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool..... July 21

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet has again been heard from, and under circumstances which augur badly for the success of the enterprise. The ship *Alice Munroe* arrived off Boston harbor yesterday, and her captain reports that on the 27th of June, in latitude 52° 5′, longitude 33° 15′ west, she fell in with the steam-frigate *Niagara* and Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*. His vessel was soon after boarded by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq, and a Lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom he learned that the Squadron had experienced very bad weather from leaving port, having been sixteen days reaching their destination, and that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to lay the cable. No particulars are given as to the first attempt, but on the second, which was commenced on the 26th, 40 miles were paid out by the *Niagara*, and everything was going on finely, when communication ceased at 12:55, Sunday morning, the 27th, and the ships immediately returned to the starting-point, where they were awaiting the return of the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous*, when spoken by the *Alice Munroe*. Another attempt was to be made immediately. MR FIELD is reported to have been in good spirits, with little doubt as to the ultimate success of their efforts to lay the cable.

A terrible accident occurred about 9 o'clock of Thursday evening on the Erie Railroad. The locomotive of the express train which left New-York at half-past five P. M., when near Shin Hollow, six miles this side of Port Jervis, running at great speed, struck a broken rail, jumped it, carrying the baggage car and four passenger cars safely over, but the rear cars were thrown from the track, the coupling between them and the cars ahead broke, and the two rear cars were pitched headlong down an embankment 40 feet high. Six persons were killed outright, all of whom were in the rear car. The dead are a son of Mr. BROWN, of Tioga County; the child of Mr. R P. TURNER, of No. 299 Ninth-avenue, of this City; MRS. ADAM RAY, (colored,) of Binghamton; Mr. G. W. ROBERTSON, of New-York; Mr. HARVEY WOOD, of Wellsburg, Tioga Co., Pa; and Mr. SCHULTZ, of Buffalo. Besides these, 31 persons were injured more or less seriously, while a score of others were somewhat bruised. The Coroner's inquest was commenced yesterday at Port Jervis, and is to be continued to-day. The remains of Mr. ROBERTSON and Mrs. RAY were brought to New-York last evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday, having been detained fifty-five hours by fog off Halifax harbor. The commercial advices by the *Canada* and the main points of her news were published on Tuesday morning, received by the way of Cape Race, but we receive fuller details from Halifax The British Revenue returns for the year ending on the 30th of June show a falling off of over £5,000,000. The decision holding the steamer *North American* liable for the damages occasioned by her collision with the American ship *Leander*, had been affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The affair of Montenegro and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France, Turkey and Austria, are considered quite serious, France having sent an *ultimatum* to Turkey, in the event of the rejection of which she would immediately increase her naval force in the Adriatic. The new Spanish Ministry is constituted as follows: O'DONNELL as Minister of Foreign Affairs, NAGBETHE as Minister of Justice, SALAVERRA as Minister of Finance, DAHERRA as Minister of the Interior, and NOEDDA as Minister of Marine. It is said that CONCHA, the Captain-General of Cuba, has complained to his Government of the insults of the English in reference to the Slave-trade question, and it is also reported, in the Madrid journals, that the Spanish Government intends to call on England for explanations as to the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been subjected, by Lord MALMESBURY and others, in the debates in the House of Lords.

The intelligence from Mexico is interesting. Gen. OBOLLO, the commander of the Government forces, had died; and the selection of a successor had not been made. The results of the earthquake of the 19th ult. were extremely disastrous. A number of buildings were destroyed in the city of Mexico, and much damage done in the valley. Serious calamities had also occurred at Guadalajara, Jalapa, and other points. The decree in regard to the obnoxious impost has been repealed.

From the Dominican Republic we have the confirmation of the retreat of BAEZ, with the articles of capitulation, and his proclamation. The documents will be read with interest.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen on Friday evening had reference chiefly to questions of sewerage, flagging, and the repair of sidewalks. Councilman ROSS presented a preamble and resolution setting forth the grievance of the market gardeners as to the want of space for the sale of their produce, and calling for inquiry as to the necessity of making provision for their accommodation, which resolution was adopted. An attempt was made to legislate upon the question of the payment of members of the Common Council at the rate of $8 each session, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is asked as to the legality of such action. The Board meet again next Tuesday.

A decree of divorce has been granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, in the case of ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS *vs.* SYLVANUS D. LEWIS. The circumstances authorizing the divorce are detailed in the order of decree, published under our legal head this morning.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 3,000 bales. Market very firm. Flour was moderately dealt in, while Wheat and Corn were in good request at about previous prices Provisions attracted considerable attention, and Pork advanced. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were brisker. There were heavy sales of Pimento, in part for export. Freights were quiet, parties having disagreed about rates.

UNFAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE TELEGRAPHIC FLEET.—By the arrival of the ship *Alice Munroe* at Boston, yesterday afternoon, we have news from the Telegraphic Fleet, but of a nature by no means encouraging. It seems that the cable was joined, the second time, on the 26th, and the *Niagara*, in company with her tender, the *Gorgon*, had proceeded forty miles in laying the Cable, when the electric communication suddenly ceased, when the *Niagara* returned to the starting point, where she was waiting, with her tender, for the *Agamemnon* to recommence operations. But the weather has not since been favorable, and as it is now more than a fortnight since the *Niagara* was seen there can be but a very slender chance of the Cable having been successfully laid. It is more than probable that the next news from the Fleet will be that they have gone back to Cork.

Trade with Central America and with the States of the South Pacific, via Isthmus of Panama.

Without the Panama Railroad the development of the commerce and resources of Central and South America would, of necessity, have been exceedingly slow, and, so far as this country is concerned, would have remained, as it had been for nearly two centuries, almost a sealed book. But in the completion of this great national work, which was found to be a necessity in the transportation of California freight and passengers, an unexpected amount of business started up from collateral points, which is likely, in time, to equal, if it does not exceed, the business for which the road was originally projected. Already, in fact, the freight transportation of the road is nine-tenths of it, made up of merchandise from England for the various ports of South America on the Pacific side, and of the products of South and Central America which are returned—a large proportion of the latter still being in the hands of English merchants. The managers of the Railroad Company saw the necessity of employing steamers to run regularly from Panama to the ports of Central America, and they placed the steamship *Columbus* on the route, with a gentlemanly and efficient commander, (Capt. Dow,) in order to establish confidence, and give to that hitherto-neglected portion of the Continent an opportunity to profit by direct and reliable communication with our markets. The results have been most gratifying. The people everywhere hailed the establishment of the line with lively satisfaction, and a new and powerful impulse was given to business of every kind. After a few trips, the amount of freight and passenger travel was found to be steadily increasing, and it has now grown to a business which, before long, must necessitate the employment of another steamer.

The following is the time of the departure of the *Columbus* from and her arrival at each place:

DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
From Panama the...16th	To Punta Arenas, the 19th
From Punta Arenas..20th	To Realejo, the.....22d
From Realejo, the....22d	To La Union, the.....23d
From La Union, the...23d	To La Libertad, the...23d
From La Libertad....24th	To Acajutla, the.....24th
From Acajutla, the...25th	To San José, the.....25th

Returning, the steamer calls at the same ports, remaining from one to two days each, so as to receive and deliver the mails and freight, and arrives back at Panama on the 6th of the month, making the round trip in about twenty days.

The establishment of a line of sailing vessels between New-York and Aspinwall was found to be an essential chain in the line of communication, and five brigs have been placed on the route by the Panama Railroad Company, whose days of departure are so arranged that one is always on the berth to receive cargo. These vessels are from 250 to 300 tons burden, built in a superior manner, and every way adapted to the trade in which they are employed. They sail from New-York at intervals of 10 and 12 days Since the opening of the line, between two and three years, they have made 47 entire voyages, the outward passage averaging 21 days, and the homeward passage 27. During all this time they have met with no casualty by which any cargo has received damage. They carry out cargoes for Central America and the Pacific coast, including San Francisco, consisting of flour, provisions, dry goods, tobacco, fish, a good deal of dressed lumber for building houses, hardware, ships-tores and ship-chandlery. Their return cargoes consist of coffee, indigo, cochineal, hides and India rubber, from Central America; goat skins, copper and copper ore, from Peru; sarsaparilla from Nicaragua; cocoa from Guayaquil orchilla weed, (a kind of dye wood,) of which large quantities, also, go to England *viâ* Cape Horn; whale oil from small whalers, which come into Panama Bay, and tranship it home *viâ* the Railroad; and whalebone from the Sandwich Islands *viâ* San Francisco. Sugar from Salvador is also a considerable article of trade, and in the course of a few years is destined to be exported in large quantities from that country.

By these brigs through-bills of laden are given to San Francisco and Central America. The dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by the English steamers running between Valparaiso and Panama, by which they *refuse* to connect with our California steamers, is the only obstacle in the way of a perfect line of mail and freight communication with that portion of the Pacific Coast. This course, however, is fast bringing our Government to discover the absolute necessity of a line of steamers of our own to ply between Panama and Chili. The steamer *Star of the West* arrived at Aspinwall on her last trip out with very important dispatches for the American Minister in Chili. The English steamer from Panama, however, departed just fifteen minutes before the *Star of the West* was announced at Aspinwall, thus compelling a delay of a month in these dispatches and other mail matter, and detaining the passengers for the different ports of South America.

The Last Disaster on the Erie Railroad.

We publish this morning the harrowing details of another terrible disaster on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, by which ten or eleven lives were instantly lost, and some forty or fifty passengers badly injured. We have not, as yet, the full particulars of the calamity which will be furnished by the Reporters we have dispatched to the scene of the disaster, but from all that we can gather, the cause of the accident appears to have been the breaking of a rail, by which two of the passenger cars were precipitated down a bank forty feet high. From the account of the disaster, given by the Rev. Mr. PRIME, of the *Observer*, whose letter we publish, it appears that the train was going at so rapid a rate as to alarm the passengers before the accident occurred. The section of the road where this terrible disaster occurred appears to have been laid with a very inferior quality of rails. It was not far from this very spot that a similar accident occurred in January, 1857, when two passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment into the Delaware, by a broken rail. On that occasion the engines and tender, as well as the passenger cars, were thrown off the track; but yesterday the entire train appears to have passed over the broken rail, and only the two last cars were thrown off. If the coupling of the cars had not parted, it is probable that the entire train would have been precipitated down the embankment. We refrain from further comments on this shocking disaster, until we are in possession of more definite information as to the cause which led to it.

Slave-Trade in Liberia.

In another column we give a communication from Mr. JAMES, Judge of one of the Courts of Liberia, which confirms the statement that the emigration scheme of the French Government had assumed the worst features of the Slave-trade. The main object of Mr. JAMES' testimony is to relieve the President of the Republic from the charge of licensing the shipment of apprentices, in the case of the *Regina Cœli*, which, it will be seen, he does not perfectly succeed in accomplishing. By his own admission, the assent of President BENSON *was*, in the first instance, secured for buying or stealing the negroes, who were only saved from direct and instant shipment to the Isle of Bourbon by a requirement that the vessel should return to Monrovia and secure passports for the recruits. There does not seem to be any proof that such was not the intention of the Commander of the *Regina Cœli*; for, while the vessel was still receiving negroes, the revolt occurred, the crew was murdered by the blacks, and the ship taken possession of by the *Ethiope*, a British steamer, and carried to Liberia. This account is confirmed by Mr. M. T. CHESTER, who resided at the time at the scene of the negro enlistments; and by the Hon. E. J. ROY, a member of the Liberia Senate, who personally assures us that no money could have been paid into the Treasury of the Republic by the French vessel without his knowledge, and that he has no knowledge of any payment having been made. All three of these witnesses, however, accord in the admission that the *Regina Cœli* was armed with the permit of President BENSON; and in the denial that any of the negroes shipped were emigrants from the United States. This may be regarded as the case made out by the Liberian Government.

The French Government presents the matter with essential differences. The report of the Ministry of Marine informs us that the *Regina Cœli* proceeded to Liberia, apprised the President of its objects, and received his fullest assent. That official even obtained a promise from the skipper that he would confine his drafts to the Liberian coasts. The Captain then paid into the Treasury 1,564 piastres in full of passport duty, and entered a portion of his cargo, which he expected to bargain off for his black recruits at Monrovia itself The *Regina Cœli* proceeded to Cape Mount where the events already stated had transpired. Nearly three hundred blacks were obtained, they mutinied, and finally the ship was carried back to the capital. We quote from Admiral HAMELIN's report, as cited by Lord MALMESBURY in the House of Lords:

"The *Regina Cœli*, a vessel sent to the West Coast of Africa under the command of Captain SIMON, with a view to obtain free laborers for our Colonies, arrived at Cape de Monte on the 29th of October last. *The chief of that place strenuously urged Captain Simon to select for his operations that portion of the coast above all others*, and they both proceeded to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, in order to settle the preliminaries of the affair. *The President of that Republic, on learning Captain Simon's plan, approved it so highly that he persuaded that officer to carry out his operations exclusively in the territory of the Liberian Republic.* Captain Simon hastened to pay into the hands of the local authorities the sum of 1,564 piastres, as passport duty for the four hundred free laborers with whom it had been agreed he should be supplied in the space of forty days. This fact, by the way, conveys a good idea of the value to be attached to the recent protests of the Liberian authorities on the subject of our emigration, and on which the British Ambassador at Paris laid such stress, in opposition to our own convictions. Be this as it may, the enlistment of emigrants was carried on with the greatest facility and the greatest care, under the superintendence of the Liberian authorities, as well as of the agent of the French Government. 271 emigrants had already arrived in the roadstead, and the rest of them were ready to embark, when, on the 9th of April, while the captain and the Government agent were ashore, a quarrel arose on board between a negro cook and one of the emigrants, which caused a scuffle, and ended in a general fight between the emigrants and the crew, in which the second in command of the ship and 11 of his men were massacred by the emigrants."

We are sorry that we see NO reason to doubt the complicity of President BENSON in the business. That circumstance is common to both statements. True, Mr. ROY was unapprised of the pecuniary portion of the transaction, and Mr. CHESTER is of opinion that the alleged sum was nothing more than the usual duties paid upon the goods entered; but this is merely setting ignorance of the facts, or speculations in regard to them, against explicit averments of those most likely to know. It is also well known, and admitted by Mr. CHESTER, a resident, as we have said, of Cape Mount, that a French vessel, preceding the *Regina Cœli*, had obtained a similar license from the Government, and had, in like manner, bought a cargo of stolen and reluctant blacks, whom it had carried off with the usual circumstances attending the Slave-trade. In licensing the *Regina Cœli*, therefore, the Government was fully advised of the character and purport of the traffic, and sinned deliberately.

For there can be no doubt that the action of President BENSON amounts to a crime—a crime against the cause of human charity, against the negro race, against the Liberian Republic. At the cost of a nation's charity, for the sake of the negro, and to erect a bulwark against the revival of the Slave-trade, the colony was established. For a long time these capital objects were nullified by the craft and adroitness of the Portuguese and native traders; and now, when abuses from this quarter have been extinguished, we have the same evil revived under the patronage of the Colonial Government itself. We again call the attention of the Colonization Society to the subject. There is nothing to differentiate this compulsory emigration scheme from the old-fashioned Slave-trade. If enforced servitude for life be a violation of human rights, which ought to be withstood, enforced slavery for ten, fifteen or twenty years is equally so; for the question is one of right, not of time. Unless, therefore, the Society choose to bear the odium of abetting the revival of the abominable traffic in slaves, let them call President BENSON to a severe reckoning, or else suspend further migration from this country. The path of duty seems unmistakable.

The Mexican Impost.

Every day produces some restatement, apparently from official sources, of the actual attitude assumed at Washington touching the Mexican question. It might be supposed that, alarmed at the reception of the first *niaiserie* of Judge BLACK, the thing was undergoing successive modification, in the hope of finally adapting it to the popular temper. In the latest presentation we are advised that the Attorney-General and his clients, the Executive, does not view the tax as a "forced loan," but as a "compulsory contribution," and that while not indorsing the course of Mr. FORSYTH, he is instructed to remain and persist in it. While the ground of the illegality of the "contribution" is not traversed; while it is not ventured that we have any fair ground of complaint, the Envoy is to meet every exaction of the impost with a formal protest. The force of diplomatic pettifogging can go no further. It is needless to say that every tax is, in its very nature, a compulsory contribution; compulsory, because it admits of no exemptions; a contribution, because exacted for the maintenance of government. The value of the synonym thus laboriously hunted up and solemnly promulged by the Cabinet, is immeasurable. It is not, however, practical; yet it constitutes the only ground from which Mr. FORSYTH can discharge his volley of protests, unless he is to proceed upon no ground at all, which, perhaps, would be the master platitude of the series.

Happily, the action of the Zuloagist government relieves ours from the results of its impolicy. The enforcement of the penalties for the non-payment of the tax has been suspended. With the cessation of the compulsion the tax necessarily ceases, and with it the international question. A small share of sagacity might have suggested to the Administration the trifling and ephemeral nature of the matter, and prevented it from betraying them into such palpable mistakes. Nothing is more distressing than to commit great blunders on insignificant occasions.

The Indians and the Army.

We publish in another column a brief, but a very sensible and suggestive, communication from Mr. D[illegible]T, formerly Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, in reference to the present difficulty with the Indian tribes in Washington territory. Mr. DART'S experience and ample opportunities for knowing the ways of the Indians of the Northwest entitle his suggestions to respectful consideration. But we can hardly anticipate any deference to the advice he gives by the Administration. It is too cheap and practicable, and will not afford room for army jobs and contracts. He succeeded, while in Oregon, in conciliating the Indians by a withdrawal of the military altogether, and he recommends now that, instead of sending reinforcements of soldiers and muskets, the Government shall send or e-quarter the cost of a military force in the shape of presents. But the old line of policy will, of course, be pursued, and Colonel STEPTOE'S disastrous defeat will give rise to a very energetic demand for the dispatch of more troops to the scene of hostilities. Doubtless this will be necessary to meet the present exigency, but if a military force be necessary at all, a very differently constituted body should be sent than what is usually employed. In the first place, the regular army is composed of bad materials for fighting purposes. The Irish and Germans who mainly compose it are as good troops as can be found in the world when enlisted in a cause which commands their sympathies and has any traditional claims on their devotions. Our service has no such claims on them, neither those of country, religion nor honor. Moreover, we do not enlist the best men of either of those nations. Our recruits are drawn mainly from a class who, even having emigrated to better their condition, still find their fortunes desperate, and put on our uniform as a *pis aller*. Those who, in a country like ours, can find no better means of earning a livelihood than is afforded by soldiering on the frontier, are certainly not a very valuable body of men, as far as morals is concerned.

By dint of discipline and good officering they fight reasonably well in battalions; but to fight frontier battles in frontier position, a sort of prowess is needed, which neither drill nor discipline will supply, and above all, not those of the regular army. There is no species of fighting which requires so much self-reliance, individuality and independence. Each man has in it to act for himself, to rely on his own resources in all details, upon his own coolness, quickness and keenness. Neither his officers nor his comrades can do much for him. Now, these are the very qualities in which regular troops are wanting. Their whole strength lies in their being in line or column, or acting in machine-like concert with hundreds of others. The formation once broken, as it must always be broken in frontier war, sooner or later half their value is gone. There is nothing of which our military history has furnished more proofs than of this. At BRADDOCK'S overthrow, the Virginia Irregulars were the only portion of the force which made the least attempt at a stand. When BURGOYNE made his irruption into this State, accompanied by a large force of Indians, WASHINGTON, feeling certain that GATES' Regulars, Americans though they were, could make no head against them in the woods, dispatched MORGAN'S Riflemen—an irregular corps made up of back-woodsmen and hunters—from the Jerseys, at great risk and inconvenience to himself, to cope with them. The result was that in the very first action after MORGAN'S arrival, the savages received such an exemplary thrashing in their own fashion, that they deserted *en masse* in disgust.

In the same manner, after the devastation of the Wyoming Valley, it was volunteer irregulars that were selected to drive the Red-Skin maurauders into Canada. The most decisive defeat, except the siege of Yorktown, inflicted on the British in the South, where the country was so thickly wooded that manœuvering was out of the question was at the battle of King's Mountain, where FERGUSON, with the advantages both of position and numbers, and discipline on his side, was assailed by nine hundred hunters and backwoodsmen, without officers or organization of any sort whatsoever. In short, it may be safely affirmed that the necessity of adhering to orders in bush-fighting, is an immense disadvantage. Regular armies fight actions on the understanding that every man's position, needs, and aims in each regiment or battalion are precisely the same; but, in frontier war, each man is a division in himself, has his own peculiar difficulties to contend with, and must, so far as the action of the moment is concerned, be his own colonel. Of course this does not do away with the necessity of adherence to one plan of attack in its leading features, and of the careful general prearrangement of all operations.

This individuality and independence so necessary in frontier war can be found nowhere so well as amongst the native population. There is no way in which Indian forays can be so cheaply punished and repressed as by patrols of well-mounted irregulars, such as the Texan Rangers were, well paid and enlisted for short periods. On all the frontiers there are thousand of hardy adventurers, for whom this life has irresistible charms, and to whom an Indian battle is as good as a feast To refuse to avail ourselves of their services, and insist on bringing into the field in their stead raw Irishmen and Germans, who probably never mounted a horse, or handled a weapon, or saw a forest until their arrival here, is one of those extravagant absurdities of which only Governments can be guilty. They can be had for less wages, no doubt, but as they can't do the work at all, they are horribly dear at any wages whatever. Our standing army, drilled as it is, is only of use on the Atlantic seaboard, where the country is open, and manœuvering possible and necessary, and there it should be kept.

The Hoboken Marriage Romance.

LETTER FROM MR. FRITZ, GIVING A FULL AND TRUE HISTORY OF HIS BETROTHAL, AND SHOWING HOW THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER DOES RUN SMOOTH.

HOBOKEN, Friday, July 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

DEAR SIR: As my name has been dragged before the public, in connection with the so-called "Hoboken Romance," entirely against my will, and, as some of the statements reflect unjustly not only on my character, but upon some of my friends, I feel reluctantly called upon to make a concise statement of the real facts, so far as it does not interfere with the legal proceedings, which are conducted by my attorneys, Messrs. CLEGG & SEMBER, in whom I have the utmost confidence.

In regard to the reflection on my moral character, it is unnecessary for me to answer, as I am too well known in Hoboken to render that necessary. The most respectable citizens there will attest to my good standing, and, certainly, no act of mine in this matter, as it really happened, will lower me, I hope, in their estimation.

In September, 1855, I arrived in Hoboken from Hamburg, having been previously engaged and sent for to take charge of the Riding School there, as teacher. I soon after became acquainted with the family of Mr. HARTUNG, and was a frequent visitor, though I never boarded in the house. The attachment which was formed between Miss LOUISE HARTUNG and myself was expressly sanctioned by her parents, and I was introduced by them to the friends of the family, as the betrothed of their daughter. This was two years ago, and it was understood that the marriage should be postponed a year, on account of the age of LOUISA.

Subsequently the parents became apparently prejudiced against me, but my interviews and correspondence with LOUISA continued uninterrupted, the engagement always existing between us. About two months ago I had an interview with her as usual, about a week after which I was informed from a reliable source that she had been engaged by her parents to a Mr. LOUIS MULLER, from Giesen, in Germany, a clerk in the employ of Mr. HERMAN SOKER, and I had no farther communication or interview with her until I received a letter from her on the 17th of June last, asking me to meet her the same evening. The letter was in the German language, of which the following is a true copy:

"DEAR WILLIAM: All you have heard of my breach of faith and promise will appear unimportant to you, compared to what it is your fate to learn from me. We must, perhaps, part, and then forever. Believe that I am false and heartless if you will; I will myself seek no excuse, no extenuation for broken faith and vows. But, O! WILLIAM, it is painful for me to think that I am regarded by you as false, and therefore I will tell you all—yes, all—how it is come, and perhaps you will then find me not so guilty as you think, and forgive me. I will then submit to the will of God. To-day will be, perhaps, the only opportunity I shall have to see you as I go on a visit to AMELIA'S, on the hill. I will then expect you, but only, if your time allows, between 7½ and 8 o'clock, at the same place where we met last year.

LOUISA.

This evening, on the hill, between 7½ and 8 o'clock, you shall learn everything from your LOUISA herself."

Under the circumstances, I thought proper not to see her without witnesses, and accordingly invited Dr DIEFENBACH and Mr. LANDSEE, to accompany me. She was accompanied to the place of meeting by Miss AMELIA RIESE. All that occurred was in the presence and hearing of one or the other of these witnesses. After being informed by her that she had been engaged against her will to Mr. MULLER, and that she would probably be compelled to marry him by her parents—though she did not love him and professed to love me only—I agreed to the proposition to marry her that evening. She then requested Dr. DIEFENBACH to call upon a minister, whose residence she pointed out, to perform the ceremony Dr DIEFENBACH informed the minister that the marriage was to be without the consent of the young lady's parents; whereupon the minister asked her age, as the laws of New-Jersey, he said, required her in that case to be 18 years of age. We were then called up, and I informed the minister that Miss HARTUNG was not 18 years old till August next. We therefore could not be legally married in New-Jersey, and made an appointment to meet in New-York the next day, when we accordingly met and were legally married by the Rev. Dr. SCHRAMM, of St. George's Chapel.

After having several photographs taken of us both, my wife went back to her parents' house. As she was going in about a week after to Poughkeepsie, on a visit to her aunt, it was agreed between us that she should remain meanwhile at her parents', and that I should prepare a home for her, and meet her at Poughkeepsie.

On the 25th of June she went to Poughkeepsie with her mother—her mother returning the same day, and leaving her there.

On the morning of the 26th I wrote a letter to Mr. HARTUNG, informing him of our marriage, and requesting an interview—but received no answer.

On the same day, after my letter to Mr HARTUNG, Mr. MULLER with a friend proceeded to Poughkeepsie, when the same evening the unhappy second marriage was performed by Judge NELSON, of that place—but under what circumstances, or by what means brought about, I am unable to say, or indeed to conjecture. The means must have been of no ordinary kind, and my greatest wish is to hear from the lips of the lady herself where the guilt lies. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM FRITZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a Matinée at this house to-day, commencing at 2½ o'clock. It is called a "Presentation Matinée," because each lady will be presented with a copy of the "Champagne Gallop." The programme is admirable, and contains all the latest novelties, and a duet on two concertinas, by those very clever artists, Mr. SEDGWICK and his little son. Mr. MUSARD and Mr. ANSCHUTZ are the conductors. It is impossible to find a handsomer promenade in the City of New York than that at the Academy.

Sea and Ship News.

STORMY WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

Vessels are daily arriving at this port from Europe, having passed over the route of the telegraph fleet, which confirms the reports hitherto received of unusually boisterous weather for the month of June. These facts, taken in connection with the delay in hearing from the *Niagara*, augurs unfavorably for the success of the enterprise.

The Bremen bark *F. H. Adami*, from Cowes May 14, which arrived yesterday, reports light westerly winds to the Western Islands. The whole of the month of June, however, they had westerly storms and heavy blows, accompanied with a heavy sea from N. W. and strong easterly currents. This side of the Banks they had fogs and calms.

The bark *William*, PATTERSON, from Malaga, reports, July 4, having experienced a tremendous heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., which lasted 24 hours. They were the day previous in lat. 40° 30′, lon. 55° 30′.

Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, the following communications were received:

THE SHIP GROTTO.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of the Board of Health:

SIRS: The ship *Grotto*, from Sagua la Grande, came into port on the 5th inst., reporting having lost several persons with yellow fever on the passage, and with nearly all hands on board sick or disabled from the same disease. The vessel, after placing men on board of her to raise her anchor and to act as ship-keepers, was sent to the Lower Bay, and since she has been lying there she has been thoroughly fumigated, cleansed and ventilated, but, notwithstanding such efforts to purify and disinfect her, one of the ship-keepers who was placed on board of her was sent to the Marine Hospital, yesterday morning, sick with a decided attack of yellow fever. In view of this fact, I am of opinion that it is not safe for the said vessel to go to sea, and that she should tarry longer in the Lower Bay for ventilation.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, July 16, 1858.

The Board concurred in the suggestion of the Health Officer in reference to the *Grotto*.

CASE OF THE "SUSANNA."

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

SIRS: The ship *Susanna* arrived at Quarantine on the 5th inst. from Matanzas, having on board five cases of yellow fever, and reporting having lost on the passage the Captain and two men. The vessel was sent to the lower Bay, where she has been fumigated, cleansed and ventilated up to the present period. During the stay of the vessel at the lower Bay she has had on board 6 persons, who have all remained well. In view of this latter fact, and the fact that everything has been done to purify the vessel and her cargo, I do recommend that she be allowed to proceed to sea, and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to permit a certificate of the said vessel that it is safe for her to proceed.

R. H THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, July 16.

The Board declined to concur with the recommendation, thinking it unsafe to allow the *Susanna* to proceed.

An application was received from the Captain of the brig *Tyrant* to come to the City, having discharged her cargo on lighters on Thursday She arrived from Havana without having had sickness on board. The Commissioners refused the petition, and decided that the vessel should lie at Quarantine until the 25th inst.

The Commission then adjourned.

FRAZER RIVER EXCITEMENT.

Letter from a Miner on the Spot.

The source from which we received the following letter enables us to vouch for its authenticity. The writer is evidently excited, however, and much that he states is from hear-say, and must, therefore, be taken with some grains of allowance.

WHATCOM, BELLINGHAM BAY W. T., Thursday, June 10, 1858

FRIEND DEAN: As you will perceive by the caption of this, I am still in this place, and will probably remain two months or more, before going to the mines. It is useless for persons to go up the river, (Frazer's) unless they go to kill time, and consume their provisions in waiting until the river falls. I do not know as to the general tenor of the reports (of the mines) in San Francisco; but one thing I will assure you, and that is, that California in its palmiest days could not produce a river equal to Frazer's or Thompson's. But they are, in my estimation, and likewise of most old California miners, not a tithe or what this country will yet produce. The only cry is gold! gold! gold! everywhere. I have seen myself several men who have come back, and in every instance they have done well. A person of the name of ADAMS, who went up with us on the *Commodore*, arrived in this place last night. He reports that he went up in company with some six others, several of whom were stow-aways. They prospected every bar, and found gold from the mouth up to where they stopped to work a place called Hill's Bar, so named from one of the party. They here landed, and before 12 o'clock they had made as high as fifty dollars a-piece by panning. At the present time they had got from $1,000 upwards each, after paying very high prices for provisions, a period of some six weeks. So you can judge of the richness of the mines. The gold is very fine float gold. Quicksilver is the great article wanted next to flour. He says that the order of things is reversed, as compared to gold digging in California. There they have to strip off top dirt in most instances—while here right in the sand, on top—*everywhere*—it pays No digging has been done deeper than a couple of feet as yet. It pays without going to any trouble. This is the first time since the good old days of '49 that an excitement has been got up which is no humbug. Everybody is satisfied. At this place there are from 1,000 to 1,500 men camping around on the hills, with plenty of provisions, game in abundance on the islands, a mild, beautiful climate, a magnificent bay, with boats and sailing craft dotting its surface; steamers arriving every week, and bringing their living freight to swell the number already here. There is plenty of gold in prospect for all, as soon as the rivers fall. What more does a man desire?

As I write, the steamer *Surprise* has just arrived having penetrated as far as Fort Hope. The trail from this place (Whatcom) to a point on Thompson's River, all within our own territory, will be completed in the course of ten days or two weeks. Pack animals are here ready to proceed as soon as it is finished. Here they will meet with no impediments to travel, such as they will have to meet by the way of the river The journey by water has too many difficulties to contend with. Numbers of men (perseverering, but rash, because unskilful) have lost their lives and everything in ascending the river. Others have been shot down by Indians from the banks (A curse for our worthy "Lo! the poor Indian" philanthropists.) Every one coming should be well armed, as there will surely be a difficulty with the Indians; and the more men there are the better. Also, on the trail they have found (as the Engineers report) gold on every small creek running across it. A party of men have just arrived from the Lummy River—a stream of considerable size. They report that they went up some thirty miles, when they were stopped by Indians located there, who would not allow them to proceed further, with the exception of the Sub Indian Agent, who, in pleading *business* with the Indian tribes on the head-waters, was allowed to proceed. We look for his arrival in a day or so. Whilst in the Indian camp, they saw unmistakable signs of gold abounding in the vicinity. Several of the Indians had small parcels of dust, varying from one to six ounces; while, from some expressions they overheard from Indians conversing, they learned that one Indian had just got in camp, having in his possession about $3,000 in dust. This is the cause of their so jealously guarding their intercourse with the whites. Knowing that, when the white man once gets on the scent of gold, he allows no impediment to stop him. This river empties into this bay, about five miles below town, and is quite accessible. Added to which, the excitement going on about staking off water lots in front, makes this the liveliest place I have seen for many a long day. This is bound to be a large city; but capitalists are wanted; men who own property have not money to push ahead and improve.

FRIDAY, June 11, 1858.

The steamer not having arrived as yet, I send you a little later news. The gold is coming in fast. Miners are arriving every day—driven out by the river rising. They cannot work. They report that Thompson's River is perfectly lousy with gold. I have just opened a restaurant at this place. I do not know as yet what I shall do, because everybody coming here is amply supplied with provisions, and board themselves. As I write, the steamer *Constitution*, running on the sound, has just arrived. She reports the steamer *Republic*, full of passengers, lying on the rocks below here some ten miles; probably will be got off this evening. Come up here; lots of chances for a man to make money; but you can judge for yourself with your California experience what times are here, when I assure you that it is a perfect '49, and every prospect of its continuing. I have just seen parties from the trail who came in to-day; they assure me that the trail will be finished in two weeks *certain*, clear through to Thompson's River.

Yours, truly, CHAS J. RIPLEY.

City Items.

RESCUED.—At the foot of Beach-street, yesterday, a man fell overboard, and would have drowned but that Mr. P. W. KING, chief officer of the *Washington*, jumped overboard and rescued him. Mr. KING is the man who rescued the *Winchester's* crew and passengers, to the number of 507, in 1854, for which the merchants of New-York presented him a handsome gold medal and $500 in cash.

MORE CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The Rev. Mr. VANMETER, of the Five Points Mission, and Mr. KETCHUM, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, leave next Monday afternoon, with a car load of children, for Mendota, Princeton, Keewanee and Galena, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa.

SCHOOL NO. 12.—The distribution of semi-annual certificates to the pupils of Ward School No. 12, in connection with exercises in some of the branches taught, Declamation, Composition, Vocal Music, &c., took place at the School-house, in Madison-street, yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The affair reflected much credit upon Mr. FANNING, the principal, and his assistant teachers. The School appeared to be in excellent condition.

CRIPPLED EXCURSIONISTS.—The propeller *Ora*, Capt. J. W. JENES, while on an excursion yesterday, with a large party of people on board, became disabled opposite Haverstraw. The steamer *Tamanend*, on her trip from Albany to this City, went to her assistance and towed her to the dock

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Death of General-in-Chief Osollo.

THE TAX ON FOREIGNERS SUSPENDED.

The Earthquake at the Capital.

By the arrival of the bark *Brilliant*, at New-Orleans, we are placed in possession of advices from the capital of Mexico, to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

The news is important The *Extraordinary* informs us that Luis G. Osollo, the most conspicuous military man of Mexico at the present day, died at San Luis Potosi on the 18th of June, in the thirtieth year of his age. He had been lingering for some time under an attack of fever, to which he finally succumbed. His death will be lamented by all of his own party, and by many of his interest political opponents, for his sterling, manly qualities recommended him to all.

The news of the past few days has created no special sensation although universal regret has been expressed at the reported death of General Osollo, but more by his own partisans than by those who were politically opposed to him. His bravery and transcendent courage, as a Mexican officer, had gained for him admiration from persons of all political creeds—foreigners as well as Mexicans. Every body believed him to be honest in his purposes, and he therefore found the anomalous position in Mexico of being admired by those who were his deadly foes He has gone without leaving behind him one who can supply his important place His career as a man in Mexico has been brief, but has been marked by the greatest energy and decision His loss must be sorely felt by the Government at this time, and must retard, for the present, the successful movement of the forces of the Government

From the same authority we learn that the Government has suspended the enforcement of the penalties upon foreigners for declining to pay their assessments. The order was first issued at Guanajuato. It runs as follows:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, SECTION 4, } MEXICO, June 11, 1858. }

YOUR EXCELLENCY: His Excellency, the Minister of Relations, under date of 9th inst., writes me as follows:

SIR: Please instruct his Excellency, the Governor, that owing to the political and military authorities in some departments having, under circumstances which demanded extraordinary means, had recourse to the arbitrary measure of imposing forced loans upon foreigners, which has given rise to claims on the part of foreign Ministers representing nations with whom we are on friendly terms, and as this Government wishes to avoid all motives of complaint which might perchance endanger the good understanding now existing between this Republic and the aforesaid nations, his Excellency, the President, *ad interim*, has been pleased to decree that you forward circulars to the several Governors of the Departments, requesting them to avoid measures of that nature, as foreigners residing in the Republic are exempt from contributing to forced loans, by virtue of the solemn declaration made by the Supreme Government in the month of February, 1839, to the effect that in future they would not impose any such loans.

This document I transmit to you by order of his Excellency, the President, with the request that you will serve the requisite notice upon all Governors of the Departments and military chiefs which you may deem proper. God and liberty. PARRA.

To his Excellency, the Captain-General of Guanajuato

The earthquake shocks which occurred on the 19th ult., and of which we have had but the telegraphic account, was productive of much damage. The *Extraordinary* says:

"The two aqueducts which carry water into this city have been badly damaged, especially the one which passes into the city by the Garita de Belen. This is broken completely off in many places, and throughout the entire line to Chapultepec the arches are broken horizontally, showing that they were subjected to a severe oscillating motion. The water was precipitated from the aqueducts throughout the entire line The damage done to these public works will require a large sum to repair, and in the meantime the supply of water in the city will be small. The water in all the ditches throughout the city was thrown for some distance into the streets. The Tacubaya road was completely drenched by the water discharged upon it from either side,

In many parts of the city wide cracks were made in the earth In some places it has assumed an irregularity of several inches on the sides of these tracks by sinking or elevating. We learn that in one private house one-half of the floor of a room nas sunk down several inches below the other half, making a complete step. The streets in several places have been broken open for a long distance, and some fissures which we have seen are wide enough to admit a person's finger The water pipes throughout the city have been broken in many places, and small springs have suddenly made their appearance.

The track of the Guadalupe Railroad received damage in several places. Fortunately, the trains were not running at the time. The damage done has been repaired, and the road has since resumed its regular trips.

The convents of San Fernando, San Francisco, Profesa, San Geronimo, San Juan and the Sagrario have been seriously damaged.

San Fernando is considered to be a ruin, although it still sustains its upright position. It is broken and cracked throughout, and is declared to be unsafe.

The church of San Juan is much injured. A large portion of the portal in front—several tons—was thrown a long distance into the street from its position.

The Profesa received several severe cracks, and the tower, which has for a long time stood out of perpendicular, has evidently been tested to its utmost. It still stands, but has a threatening appearance.

In the Lonja, a lamp, hanging in the main saloon, was swung for a long range, and, by accident, caught upon a hook at the side of the room, where it, with its suspending cord, described almost a horizontal after the earthquake had passed. One of the arches in front of the same building, which is better known as the Municipal Palace, or *Deputacion*, has been injured so badly that it had to be propped up to be kept from falling.

The National Palace suffered considerably. In many parts of the building damage has been done, especially in the Treasury department.

The old theatre, in the Calle Coliseo, was shattered in almost every part. Stones are to be seen detached from their places, and moved out and in for several inches. The Fonda of the Progreso, next door, suffered in a similar manner. The glass roof over the patio of the Progreso was broken in every direction, and the patio covered with broken glass.

Several mules in the carriage shop of Mr. Tiesen were killed, and other considerable damage was done in the same building. We hear of a number of mules and horses being killed in other places.

The old broom factory, situated near the Garita de San Lazaro, was almost entirely destroyed. This building has for some time belonged to Geo. L. Hammeken, Esq., the empresario of the Tacubaya Railroad, and has been used as a place of deposit for coaches, and as stables for animals. Two mules were killed, and several vehicles were destroyed. A fine coach belonging to Mr. Linda was completely broken to pieces, the wheels being driven into the solid earth several inches.

The losses sustained in this city are estimated at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The number of bodies recovered from the ruins in different quarters of the city is about twenty. It is feared that all of the dead have not yet been excavated.

The shock appears to have been equally heavy in the villages scattered about this valley. At Tacubaya the shock was severe, but owing to the rocky foundation upon which the place is built, no serious accident occurred. We believe no houses were thrown down, nor any lives lost. The shock was sensibly felt by everybody, and seems to have been pretty much the same as here, in point of strength, but the motion was more regular, and hence so little damage. Several fountains in the place were half emptied of their contents, and the water thrown six or seven feet out on the ground.

The earthquake had also inflicted serious injury at Morelia, Patzcuaro, Cuyacan, and Guadalajara.

A writer at the City of Mexico makes the following estimate of the troops now a foot in the Republic:

FEDERAL FORCES.

In Zacatecas, under Zuazua	3,500
On the frontier, under Vidaurri	2,000
From Michoacan, under Puebilta, &c	4,000
Hi tos from Guerrero	3 000
Near Guanalajara, under Blanco and Degallado.	3,000
Tamaulipas under Garza, &c	1,500
Oaxaca, for Federal State Government	1,500
Vera Cruz and Perote	3,000
Total Federal forces in the field	21,500

GOVERNMENT FORCES.

In Mexico and Toluca	2,500
In Puebla and thereabouts	2,000
In Jalapa, Orizava and Cordova	2 000
In Tampico and thereabouts	2 500
In Mazatlan, under Yanez	1,000
In San Luis	1,500
In Gaudalajara	4,500
Scattered, under Vicario, &c	2,000
Total Government force	18,000

In this enumeration he makes no mention of the troops of Gen. Pesciiera, in Sonora; the militia of Chihuahua and Colima, the army of Alvarez, and the various parties in Yucatan.

The Administration and Mexico.

From the Louisville Journal.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, has, it would seem, stopped short of the folly of demanding his passports and leaving that country in high dudgeon, as was at first reported; though there appears to be no reason to doubt that he has protested officially against the extraordinary tax levied by the Mexican Government, and advised American residents not to submit to it. We conceive that in doing this he has committed a very grave indiscretion.

The tax in question, however unusual and obnoxious, appears, from all that has yet transpired, to be no thing which the Mexican Government was not fully competent to decree, and, furthermore, whatever it is, to operate impartially on all classes, subject to the laws of the country. The complaint of Mr. Forsyth is not that the law or decree imposing the tax discriminates against American residents, but that it does not discriminate in their favor. He protests against the measure because it doesn't except Americans residing and doing business in Mexico from the burden it lays upon the native citizens of the country He asserts the exemption of American residents in Mexico from an operation of a law of the country. This, it appears to us, is neither common sense nor common justice. It certainly is not the law of nation, as understood in times past by our own Government. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Webster, in the case of Thrasher, "that any one who chooses to reside in a country is bound to conform to its laws, and is amenable to its criminals for their violation." Mr. Webster considered the law of nations on the subject beyond all controversy. "The general rule of the public law," he said, "is, that every person of full age has a right to change his domicile; and it follows, that when he removes to another place, with an intention to make that place his permanent residence, or his residence for an indefinite period, it becomes instantly his place of domicile; and this is so, notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning to his original residence or citizenship at some future period The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, that a person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts sufficient evidence of an intention permanently to reside in that country, as to stamp him with its national character; and this, undoubtedly, is in full accordance with the sentiments of the most eminent writers, as well as with those of other high judicial tribunals, on the subject." Considered in the light of this doctrine, as just as it is incontestible, the claim of Mr. Forsyth that American residents in Mexico shall be exempt from a tax of uncommon severity, levied on the Mexican people generally, appears, as it is, equally narrow and groundless. If pressed, our Government in an attitude not only unjust but unmanly. The American resents themselves should be ashamed of it, if the American Minister is not

The only excuse which Mr. Forsyth could have for his protest against the application of this decree to American residents would be the existence of some treaty stipulations bearing on the subject. But no such stipulation exists. The only stipulation between this country and Mexico under which the question could possibly arise is derived or adopted from the treaty between England and Mexico, and the British Minister considers the decree no infringement of that stipulation, since, unlike Mr Forsyth, he hasn't raised the sligh est rumpus about it. He has made no objection whatever to it. There is scarcely a doubt that it violates the rights of no foreign country, whether those rights are recognized by treaty or the law of nations The protest appears to be an unmitigated blunder. It seems likely that Mr. Forsyth, in this matter, has been influenced partly by a natural desire to play into the hands of the filibustering spirit so rife in his native South, and partly by an equally natural ignorance of his real duties in the case. He is, perhaps, not wholly to blame. Nor must he rather inclined to do wrong, but then, he didn't know how to do right. He is a very fair sample of Mr Buchanan's Ministers abroad, and indeed, of Loco-Foco diplomatists generally.

Details from the Dominican Republic.

Particulars of the Capitulation of Baez

The St. Thomas *Times*, of the 13th ult., says:

"By information received by the packet schooner *Curacao*, we learn that Mr. Baez and some few hundred of his adherents had arrived at that island, and that it is the intention of Mr. Baez to come hither so as to obtain a passage in the steamer that will leave on the 15th July for Europe.

We insert to-day transactions of the Convention entered into betwen Mr. Baez and Gen. Santana, through the medium of the French, English and Spanish Consuls resident in St. Domingo; also, the address of Mr. Baez to the nation on the eve of his retiring from the Government and country. After reviewing at some length the events which had marked the manifestations that commenced at Santiago, and extended over Cibao and the surrounding country, and lastly reached the gates of the capital, Mr. Baez, with peculiar tact, indulges in the following magnanimous vaunting:

'To accommodate differences for the sake of the mother country is not a defeat that would cause us to blush—heroism covers all!'

In order to have made these words intelligible, Mr. Baez should have recited immediately after a brief account of the 'heroism' that marked the action of his 'Escuadrilla'—little squadron—during the period when it went through so many 'heroic' evolutions on the peaceful commerce of this island He should have recounted the very careful way in which his commodores took charge of the uncovered rings and brooches of the unoffending passengers, that now undoubtedly adorn the persons of many a madonna in whose possession they are, and whose countenances will ever beam and brighten (not blush) at the thought of how many sacrifices, and how much 'heroism' must have been evinced on the part of the donors whilst acquiring such relics. That said relics will tend to immortalize the name of Mr Baez and his Escuadrilla, 'the world will judge'!

CONVENTION CELEBRATED BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS BY INTERVENTION OF THE CONSULS THAT SUBSCRIBE.

The Consuls of France, England and Spain having newly manifested to Mr Buenaventura Baez, President of the Dominican Republic, and to General Pedro Santana, General-in-Chief of the besieging forces, &c., the wish that they should terminate the present war by means of an arrangement, and having received from them the honorable charge of framing a Convention that would save the rights and interests of all, have submitted to them the following articles, and which, after discussing, have been accepted with all its force and validity:

ARTICLE 1. Mr. Baez agrees to leave the Presidency which he occupies, and to leave the country immediately after the signing of this convention.

ART 2. General Santana, in his name and that of his Government, guarantees in the most solemn manner that he will not persecute nor molest any person because of their having, in whatever grade, contributed in sustaining the Government of Mr. Baez.

ART. 3. To all officials who, after the place has been given up, are solicitous of their passports for leaving the country, it shall be granted them.

ART 4. General Santana agrees to maintain order in and out of the city from the moment that it is delivered to his authority.

ART. 5. The delivery of the city of Santo Domingo, with its forts, arsenals, small squadron, with all of their armaments and supplies, and all that appertains to the public administration, to take place on the 13th day of June, at six o'clock in the morning.

ART. 6. A complete suspension of arms from the moment that this convention be signed.

ART. 7. The present arrangement shall be signed by the belligerent parties, as well as by the Consuls of the three nations that have intervened, and be made quintuplicate, that each shall have one.

Signed in quintuplicate, on the 12th June, 1858.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ,
SANTANA.
SAINT ANDRE, Consul de France.
MARTIN F. HOOD, Consul de S. M. B.
JUAN DEL CASTILLO JOVELLANOS, Consul de S. M. Catolica.

ADDRESS OF BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

When the city of Santiago in July past refused to give its obedience to the legitimate Government, or invited the whole of Cibao to second the insurrectionary movement, I waited almost tranquilly that a commission or some note from them would have explained to me the causes of such an extreme determination.

Unfortunately my hopes were frustrated, and under the shadow of a lenity which did me honor, the revolution progressed until the approach of it to the gates of the city.

My first impulse was indubitably to abdicate the power vested in my hands and to retire from the country, always under the supposition that any injuries and grievances complained of might have been against myself personally. I many times uttered these words, "The question of power is insignificant in my eyes; I exact alone guarantees for the whole who are associated." Unfortunately these guarantees were denied me, and honor, imperative duty, the unanimous will of the people and the army commanded me to resist. I have done so during eleven months, and I believe that in doing so I fulfilled my duty at my proper post. The world will judge.

To-day things have become essentially changed in the conditions of the bloody struggle which divides us. Whilst we combatted to save life, honor and property, we sustained ourselves in a successful position; but from the instant that, at the persuasion of the French, English and Spanish Consuls, they consented to an honorable arrangement, by which were assured the proper interests of men, and that the last of those also who had served the cause of the Government were free from insult and persecution, it then became necessary for me to retire, thereby respecting and revering the general will. * * * This is the duty of every citizen.

I have seen, with emotion, scenes of loyalty and sublime abnegation, which might appear exaggerated to all but those by whom they were witnessed. I have had to wipe away the lament which the susceptibility of offended military honor drew from many recommendable veterans, and have hastened to calm them, in explaining to them the true sense of the Convention celebrated, assuring them what I have a right to expect, that they would not be insulted. * * * * No! great actions excite consideration and respect, although facts and laws may be wanting.

Two great qualities distinguish noble hearts—moderation in triumph and dignity in adversity. * * * You, who are capable of every virtue, are gifted with the one as well as the other. Moreover, our actual and noble misfortune is not the result of any shameful deed. * * * To accommodate differences for the sake of the mother country is not a defeat which causes us to blush; heroism covers all.

It is my desire that the Governments which may succeed in our country will demonstrate by those gifts which I am in want of, the best intentions, putting aside all odium and all kinds of excesses; and they will respect principle most religiously, and that, moreover, it will be more successfully fixed in the future than it is in the passing current. * * *

Dominicans! I charge you to give your obedience to the new authority, who have to govern you in the name of the law, and take heed, I supplicate you, of having anything to do with the fury of the political confusion, which is always deplorable even when crowned with victory. Embrace one another fraternally, forget your past discords; be happy, all of you; and I shall be overjoyed in hearing that your bitter sufferings have passed, and that my fervent desires for the stability of the nation will have become fulfilled.

Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, the 12th of June, 1858, and the 16th of the country.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

From Venezuela.

The *Demarara Gazette* publishes information relating to the temporary opening of the ports of the Venezuela Republic, for the import of the more important articles of food, free of duty. No doubt some of the merchants of Demarara will take early advantage of the remission of duty, more particularly as it is only for a short time.

CONSULATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, } DEMARARA, June 10, 1858. }

SIR—I beg to inform his Excellency the Governor, that owing to the scarcity of the primary articles of food, and the consequent dearness in the markets of the Republic,

His Excellency Julian Castro, charged with the administration of affairs, in the exercise of the powers vested in him, with a view of alleviating the distress occasioned thereby, has been pleased to decree—

That, from and after the 28th April last, and until the 1st September next, the articles enumerated at the foot hereof will be admitted into the ports of the Republic free of duty. I have the honor to be sir, your most obedient servant,

S. G. JACOBS, Consul of Venezuela.

Hon Wm Walker, Gov Sec, &c, &c

Articles referred to.—Corn, rice, beans of all kinds, peas of all kinds, salted beef, salted pork

☞ **The Safe Controversy Illustrated**—The office of Johnson & Spade, at the corner of Kent av. and Hooper st, Brooklyn was entered on Monday night; the safe, one of S. C. Herring's best double doors, torn and blown open, and *fifty dollars stolen* therefrom.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Burglar Proof Safes—In June, 1857, we gave notice of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city purchasing a Burglar Proof Safe of D. C. Whitwood Agent for Davis' Safes. The safe was made of hardened steel and was fastened with one of L. Yale's Jr.'s best locks, and was warranted burglar proof. the cost of which was five hundred and forty dollars Saturday noon when the bank closed, they locked their safe, and when they opened at 2 o'clock the were unable to unlock it. The lock would not work and they tried in every way to unlock it until this morning without succeeding when they sent for Mr. Wooley, Agent for Lillies' Safes, who with the aid of one man, opened it in less than ten minutes We leave the public to judge whether a safe that can be opened in ten minutes is Burglar Proof.

From the Troy Times, July 14

Per contra: On Monday evening the large Lillie Safe at the Manufacturers' Bank in this city, was accidentally locked on a new and unknown combination and it was soon found that the safe could not be opened Mr Lillie was sent for and himself and several of his best men workers steadily some five hours in attempting to ascertain the combination so as to unlock the Safe They failed, and then the whole force were employed *more than ten hours more* in breaking through the door so as to get in bars and wedges to force it open. This together with perhaps the severest and most scientific yet unsuccessful effort, ever made to rob the Lillie Safe at the Farmers' Bank in Lansingburgh on Sunday night *establishes the superior security of these Safes against burglar over all others in this country* The tests and trials by skillful robbers, as well as he severest ordeals of fire, demonstrate the protection they afford and their wonderful power of resistance beyond those of any other manufacture in the world

A full assortment of Lillie's Chilled-Iron Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault doors and Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks on hand at the New-York Agency of FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Also, several of S. C. Herring's, and other sheet-Iron Safes, which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's, for sale at *half price* *Warranted as good as new or good for nothing*, to suit purchasers.

☞ **The Safe Controversy.**

No 337 Broadway, New-York, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

Lewis Lillie, Esq.—*Dear sir*: as you profess to be very anxious to test the fire-proof qualities of your Cast-Iron Safe with our Sheet Iron Alum Patent safe, we will afford you an opportunity.

Please appoint a Committee, selected entirely from your own friends, and when requested, we will hand them a list of our safes that have been in use, one or more years; from it they shall select one for a trial, with the understanding that you furnish us with a similar list of your safes, from which we will make a selection. The Committee shall then take charge of the two safes and test their fire proof qualities in the most public *manner possible*.

Should this proposition not be entirely satisfactory to you—and it may not, as we are informed that you pretend having recently made great improvements, which we are willing you should have all the advantage of—we would suggest that each party shall fill a skeleton safe, of their own manufacture, in the presence of the Committee, making oath that it is filled in accordance with their respective Letters Patent, and that it is such as they now furnish the public The safes to be tested to be of equal thickness and free from dampness.

To avoid a lengthy controversy, please name as early a day as possible for the trial.

Yours very respectfully,
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Manufacturers of the Alum Patent Safe.
No 337 Broadway,

The above is a copy of challenge sent to Mr. Lillie's agent in this City but as he did not accept it we forwarded it by mail, to Mr. Lillie, and have this day received the following reply:

TROY, July 15, 1858.

Messrs Valentine & Butler—*Gentlemen*: Your communication is before me To ensure my notice your proposition must be made in the usual way through the Press

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS LILLIE.

Until the receipt of this letter from Mr. Lillie we were not aware that in order to have a trial of Safes it was necessary to communicate through the Press. The public is only interested in the *result* of a trial, and not in lengthy controversies.

Our challenge is still open for Mr Lillie's acceptance—but determined not to be involved in a tedious controversy we shall take no notice of any reply unless it is substantially an acceptance of our proposition. That it is a perfectly fair one all disinterested parties must admit.

VALENTINE & BUTLER.

☞ **To Lewis Lillie, Esq.—Sir: Your last** communication evading or attempting to evade, the direct issue between us, by publishing a long and windy proposition, which you call "A challenge" cannot avail you. Please, Sir, stick to the point of this controversy to wit:

You first attacked me in a very ungentlemanly manner, on a Safe which I do not now and have not for several years been manufacturing. I replied by offering you the sum of *One Thousand Dollars* to prove that any one of my Patent Champion Safes had ever failed to preserve their contents in a single accidental fire. This you have acknowledged your inability to do. Again, in self-defence, I have shown by the most authentic and undeniable testimony, that your Safes have failed most signally in the following instances, viz:

At the Burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel, see F. Foster's letter, the owner of the Safe. "Everything destroyed."

At the fire in Dansville, N. J., Shepard's Safe, see the owner's letter published by you. "Wood-work and papers partially destroyed."

At the fire in Painesville, Ohio, John S. Mathew's Safe, see the owner's and other letters. "Contents entirely destroyed."

At the fire in Cairo, Ill., *Railroad Depot, Safe used by B. R. Abbott*, see Mr. Abbott's letter. "Some of my papers *entirely destroyed*, money and books badly damaged."

So far, then, Sir, as the results of actual tests are concerned, when safes are tried in accidental fires where the makers can have no control, you have certainly proved a sorry competitor, and on the score of fire proof quality, my triumph in an experimental trial with you over a safe which has so often proved a *failure*, would be hardly worth the fuel expended.

But, Sir, as you seem to make so much bluster before the public, I will give you an opportunity to *prove* your sincerity. Your proposition, buried up in a great many words, I find amounts to this: "The committee named to give a decision in case of trial, are to *examine* such Safes as are in store and have been sold," but when the trial of *fire-proof* quality takes place, the Safes tried are "to be furnished by each maker," and the trial conducted in a "strictly private manner." Now, Sir, would this be satisfactory to the public and purchasers of Safes? This very proposition itself, if carefully examined must create in their own minds the *suspicion* that the Safes you sell are not those you are willing to try by fire, but must make one specially for the purpose. If you really desire a trial with my Safe, *it must be a public one*, and I now make the following challenge to you:

I will put up the sum of $2,500 or $5,000 as a forfeit and to defray expenses, you to deposit same amount.

1. A Committee to be appointed to superintend the trial.

2. Each party to furnish the names of all customers to whom they have sold their "Best Fire-Proof Safes."

3. The Committee to select one each, that has been sold and in use, for trial.

4. The trial to be made in a brick furnace or inclosure in this City in an open public manner, so that *all interested* can have an opportunity of witnessing it.

5. The Safes to remain in the fire *until one of them shall burn* both then to be removed from the furnace

6. The Committee to make a report in writing of the result, for publication.

7. The victor to have both Safes.

8. The balance of funds, after paying expenses, to be appropriated to advertising the result of the trial

Now, Sir, you have a fair opportunity of showing the public how much confidence *you* have in such Safes as you ordinarily sell.

As to the Burglar Proof quality, that subject we will attend to when the Fire-Proof question shall be settled; one at a time, if you please. If, however, you are very anxious for a trial of the Burglar Proof (?) qualities of your "Impenetrable Safe," such as you ordinary sell, and will place one in the *City Hall Park*, (opposite my store,) I will agree to once open the same in less than one hour, or forfeit the price of the Safe and the cost of the experiment. S. C. HERRING.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor SAFES, of elegant workmanship and finish, for Plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No 251 Broadway.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns; Hosiery, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and Cross plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**

for the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immediate superiority of Singer's machines it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye. the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th st strict personal attention to business on the part of the proprietor. All the new preparations constantly on hand. Fresh and genuine and pure medicines.

☞ **Stewart's Fine Mixed Candies, Gum** Drops, Sugar Coated Cardamoms, Calamus, and Celery Seed, neatly put up in fancy papers and boxes, pure and fine flavor Handy for retailing and very salable For sale to the trade by STEWART & CO., No. 410 Pearl-st.

☞ **Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic**—This preparation is prepared on strictly chemical principles, and is warranted to improve the growth of the hair; it also gives it a rich curling appearance. 25 cents per bottle, to be had only of the inventor and proprietor, S. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

☞ **To Dyspeptics**—Soda, Magnesia, and all Alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection The Oxygenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia and stomach difficulties.

MARRIED

HOAG—TALLMAN—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. P. S. Chauncey, Rector of St. James Church, Daniel T. Hoag, of this City and Susan Rowland Corby eldest daughter of Charles Tallman of New Bedford, Mass.

McLaren—Green—At Princeton on Wednesday, July 14, by the Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D. the Rev Donald McLaren Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Old Town of Freehold, N. J. to Miss Bessie Stockton Green daughter of the late Prof. Jacob Green and grand-daughter of the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

Brodhead—Cumming.—At Princeton on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. James M Macdonald D. D., the Rev Augustus Brodhead, Missionary appointed to India, to Emily Cumming, daughter of Col Alexander M. Cumming, and grand daughter of Chief Justice Horabower of New Jersey

Fenly—Barnum—At Crittenden, Ky., on Tuesday, July 6, at the residence of J. N. Pettit, Esq., by the Rev. J. D. H Corwine, John Fenly, M. D., to Mary E Barnum, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Norton—In this City, on Friday, July 16, after a long and suffering illness Pierre Norton, son of the late Jas. Clinton Norton, in the 34th year of his age

His funeral will take place from the house of his uncle, Saml Bradhurst, No 45 East 25th-st, on Sunday, at 2 P M. His friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further notice

Van Kleeck—In this City, on Friday morning, July 16, Vreeland B., Van Kleeck, son of Edgar and Nancy Van Kleeck, aged 20 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 177 Franklin st. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment

Lawson—In this City, on Friday, July 16, of cholera infantum, Milton B., son of James and Dorothy Lawson, aged 9 months and 16 days

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No 521 Broome st. the residence of his parents this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M

Robertson.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, suddenly, George W. Y. Robertson, in the 24th year of his age

The friends of the family, also the officers and members of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, cor. 10th av and 33d st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment

Aymar.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 16, Miss Elizabeth Aymar, daughter of the late John D. Aymar

The funeral will take place at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Morris.—At sea, on Tuesday, June 8, Lucien B. Morris of this City.

The funeral service will take place on Sunday, 18th inst., at all Saints' Church, Henry st., at 4 o'clock.

Haight.—In this City on Friday morning, July 16, Mrs Margaret Haight, relict of the late Elisha B. Haight, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 202 Allen st., on Sunday, 18th inst. at 1½ P. M., without further invitation

King.—In this City, on Friday, July 16, Laura V., daughter of John D. and Eliza King, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 17 Troy st.

Dewey—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 16, of consumption, Harriet T. Merriam, wife of Louis H. Dewey, aged 37 years

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Kent av., 3 doors from the Kalb av.

De Graw.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 15 William, son of William H. and Harriet M. De Graw, aged 2 years and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Ingraham, No. 169 Henry st.

Knighton—In Hoboken, on Friday, July 16, Mary E., daughter of Charles J. and Mary Ann Knighton, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 238 Bloomfield-st Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Everett.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 15, Eliza F. Everett, wife of Nicholas C. Everett, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Bergen, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day. (Saturday.)

THROAT CONSUMPTION.

ITS SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT AND CURABILITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: I was recently telegraphed to from a neighboring city to visit a gentleman, Cashier of a well-known bank, who was suffering from throat consumption, and I was exceedingly pained to find him in the last stages of this most formidable malady, although in the full vigor and prime of life and intellect, surrounded by everything which could give encouragement to industry and a guarantee of future prosperity. His case was hopeless and his dissolution near, the disease having well nigh destroyed both lungs, together with the windpipe, the vocal organs, &c His voice was, of course, entirely lost, so that he was able to articulate only in the feebest whisper

I fully realized in this case what a sad thing it is that persons inclined to throat affections should not have a clear idea of their situation, and know that these diseases are perfectly curable, if treated properly in time; but that if not cured their progress in general, especially in persons inclined to weak lungs, or scrofula, or humor about the system, or any skin disease, is steadily forward until the individual is destroyed. In the case I allude to the person had been suffering 5 years The disease commenced in the most insidious manner, being indicated by merely a slight scraping and a huskiness of voice. It increased gradually, being aggravated usually by colds or change of air, with sometimes slight intermissions of all symptoms of disease But the disease made steady progress, the intervals of relief became much shorter, and at length all the peculiar symptoms became continuous. To accomplish this it required two years, when his throat had become thoroughly diseased, but still there was no cough. The throat seemed to grow smaller, with huskiness of voice, difficulty in talking, &c. He was able constantly to attend to his duties, but his strength was declining his flesh wasting, with pain, heat, and a tickling about the throat, as if there was something sticking there. On first attempting to speak, his throat had to be cleared before he could articulate. His voice became hoarse and wheezing, then whistling and piping, and finally lost in a feeble whisper. Step by step the powers of life declined, and the lungs seemed to be absolutely burnt up with the disease, with shortness of breath fatigue on talking or exercise quick and highly-excited pulse, some palpitation of the heart, disturbance of the stomach, pain between the shoulders and about the shoulder blades, &c. In all this period of five years he had found, I believe, relief from no source whatever, not even temporary assistance of any consequence, medical treatment seeming to be entirely at fault in his case, although his lungs, from the first, were said to be sound, and the story continued month after month, and year after year, until both lungs were destroyed, And this is a common history—the history of thousands and tens of thousands.

Although there is no exemption from the disease in any quarter, all ranks, classes and occupations being liable to it, still those most inclined to it are persons of nervous temperament and confined occupations, the studious and sedentary. The disease is more often found among the higher and better classes of people—it is a form of consumption which attacks them peculiarly much more than any other form of lung diseases. Eminent clergymen and lawyers in large practice, and frequently physicians and students, and teachers, delicate youths, clerks in stores, merchants, and men of business who are obliged to devote much of their time within doors, and have a good deal of care daguerreotypists, workers in dust, millers, furniture polishers, factory operatives, cashiers of banks, ticket office clerks at railroad depôts, conductors on railroad trains, actors and actresses, public speakers, singers, &c., are among those with whom it is most prevalent. And such persons who are usually more or less dyspeptic, with slow bowels, heat about the system, any form of skin disease, breaking out or eruptions on the body, are exceedingly liable to throat complaints, especially in their early years.

One of the leading symptoms of the disease is huskiness of voice and fatigue on talking,—the persons seeming to lose their strength; and this fatigue will continue for hours—to talk appearing to be severe labor, and appearing to weaken the throat, vocal organs and lungs. There is frequently not much expectoration, but early in the disease in nearly all cases, the chest shrinks and grows smaller, and the ribs become prominent and rigid and expand indifferently, and the life in the lungs becomes exceedingly feeble. Such persons are walking thermometers, and can prognosticate a change in the weather many hours before it takes place; changes from heat to cold, from dryness to damp, nearly always affecting them. Usually at an early stage there are many articles of diet that will increase the short breathing, producing much oppression about the chest and stomach It is a most persistent disease, generally refusing to leave the patient without active and appropriate medical treatment

Upon examining the throat and chest after death we find a great deal of thickening of the mucous membrane lining the throat, air-passages and lungs with ulcerated points, and the lungs wasted, apparently as if they had been burnt and shrivelled up But it is only in the last stages of such cases that tubercles can be found

Now, in all the circle of diseases affecting the human family, I know of none that I think more curable than that of the throat, if taken in season, before the windpipe is ulcerated, and the lungs extensively diseased. I base this conclusion upon the treatment of a great many patients, and a large and successful experience in such cases.

In the Spring of '57 a distinguished actress called upon me, she having lost her voice so as to be unable to speak in public for over a year. Having visited the Southern and warm climates, she had come to this City six months previously and had been under the care of the best physicians, without the least mitigation or relief from the complaint She was finally persuaded by a female friend to consult me, and when she did so her throat was badly ulcerated, her lungs somewhat affected, and her voice reduced to a mere squeaking, whispering treble, at times almost inaudible,

AMUSEMENTS.

PARADISE GARDEN.
14th-st and 6th av.
TO NIGHT, SATURDAY JULY 17,
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT DETE
will be given, under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
late of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly leader of Jullien's own Royal Musical Director at Mitchell's Garden leader of the first Promenade Concerts ever given in London, at the Lyceum under Signor Negri, next under Ureni, ther with the celebrated Musard, and now leader of a choice Orchestra at the most magnificent Garden ever opened to the public in America
Also, a splendid display of
FIRE WORKS,
By Edge, to night.
PROGRAMME FOR TO NIGHT.
PART I.
1 Overture—"Les Diamans de la Couronne" ..... Auber
2 Comic Polka—"Bobbing round," Composed on the popular song ..... Baker
3. Operatic Quadrille—"Etoile du Nord." Arranged from melodies in Meyerbeer's grand opera, "The Star of the North" -solos for Flute, Oboe Bass, Cornet Trombone &c. ..... Baker
4. La Paranja (Spanish)—"The Orange Girl's Song," Sehichdop le sung by Madame Gazzaniga, at the academy of Music—arranged for Palace Garden concerts by ..... T. Baker
5 Ballad—"The Light of Other Days," from the opera "Siege of Rochelle" ..... Balfe
6 Music for the million—Medley, embracing all kinds of popular airs viz: "English Song," "Villikins and his Dinah," "Ethiopian ballads, "Mozart's the cold, cold ground," "Nancy Till," Italian cavatina from "Rigoletto," "Donna e Mobile," with cadences for Flute and Clarionet; american song "Jordan's a hard road to travel," ballad, "The Sleigh Ride," accompanied with bells, whips, &c ..... Baker
PART II.
1. Operatic Selection—"La Traviata," arranged by Baker containing the following gems from that popular opera: cavatina "A fors o cara," polacca. "Son Vergin vezzosa," duetto "Suoni la tromba" &c ..... Bellini
2. Schottische—The Laura Keene "by desire" ..... Baker
3. Valse—"Love," arranged by Baker; duett for two Cornets, with distant echoes ..... Koenig
4. National Quadrille—"The Irish" with variations for Flute, Violin, Oboe, Blast &c ..... Jullien
5. "The Singing Galop," with novel effects ..... Lumbye
Conductor ..... Thomas Baker
CONCERTS on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker. Admittance on Concert Nights 25 cents.
The Ices and Creams are made by Mr. Contrit.'s foreman, under the supervision of Mr. E. V. Clark.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the consent inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble
PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
FOR A
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON and the PRES CATALANS IN PARIS,
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRESENTATION MATINEE.
Admission to all parts ..... 50 cents
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON July 17, at 2½ o'clock, GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE.
NOTICE—Every lady present will be presented with a copy of
THE CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
Arranged for the piano-forte
Conductors ..... M. MUSARD. C. ANSCHUTZ
Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
Mr. PERRING, Mr WESTLEIGH, Mr. SEDGWICK and SON, will appear, together with a Grand Orchestra of SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME—1. Overture, (Marths.) 2 Bal Schottische; 3. Ballad—Mr. Perring; 4. Celestiae Polka; 5 Waltz (Les Deux Aveugles;) 6. Song—Mme Zimmermann; 7 Quadrille, (Les Italiens.) 8. Overture, (Doctor;) 9 Fantasia for two concertinas Mr. Sedgwick and Son; 10 Quadrille, (Lancers;) 11. Oph cleide Solo—Mr Moreau; 12 Aria, (Lucrezia—Mr. Weinlich;) 13. Fackeltanz; 14 Champagne Galop
Doors open at 1½ o'clock; to commence at 2½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.
Old Prices—No Reserved Seats.
BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE,
COLUMBUS a POSITIVE SUCCESS.
The New Legendary romance,
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING
and the
MAID OF MOBILE,
vociferously cheered nightly.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and IDA VERNON.
At 7. THE PRIME DONNA DE CONCERT.
At 8 THE OVERTURE.
Comedy, BACHE: OR'S TORMENTS.
Messrs. BLAKE and DAVENPORT, Mrs BLAKE.
Intermission and Promenade Concert for half an hour.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Columbus ..... Mr. Brougham
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ..... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ..... 75 cents
MONDAY—MR BLAKE'S BENEFIT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Twelfth night of
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL,
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
whose charming delineations have been received with unbounded laughter and applause.
When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry performances of these artists were received with enthusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial delight of Queen Victoria, who might be seen two or three times a week during the engagement of the Florences in the Royal Box at Drury Lane Theatre, with her young and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of pleasure and enjoyment.
The celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 17, will be performed the two act comedietta of
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Pat, an Irish coachman ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Nancy Stokes, from Lescrank R. I. Mrs W. J. Florence
To be followed by an adaptation by Mr. Florence, called
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, assuming six characters, with songs and dances ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mr Camomile a tragedian ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
MONDAY—Fourteenth night of the
FLORENCES.
An entire new bill.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD ..... Proprietor | S. BLEEKER ..... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Desineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with last week of the
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THATERE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. PURDY
SATURDAY EVENING July 17, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
O'NEIL THE REBEL
To be followed by the Indian drama of
OUTAHLANCHEE
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
FIRST PEEP AT A WOMAN

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZARD, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly-subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy Family, &c
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 15c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET — WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth st.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS
Law Blanks, Rodgers' Knives, Gold Pens, Portemonaies, &c
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton st Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM F. HALL,
No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thomas.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENALTY of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
H. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THE GREAT SUMMER BOOK!

LIFE THOUGHTS—LIFE THOUGHTS,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF Archippus Culp, recently deceased will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, in the South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor.
Rev. Dr. Hague, of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, will preach in this Church in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., AND the friends of Scriptural truth, will hold their next public conference on the subject—*Vast Christian Character at Tabernacle*, in Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., on SABBATH EVENING next the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. Patterson will preach in the City of Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, one door from the corner of Concord-st., in Washington-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., and the Rev. H. H. Blair of New York, at 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth-st. and Broadway, (entrance from Broadway,) the Rev. H. Harrison, A. M., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A delightful place of worship; free seats. Congregational singing and all conventions public.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW. (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Adamson. Sabbath school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Harris. Morning subject—*The Bible and Common Schools the Bulwarks of the Republic*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT—ELDER SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion church will preach on *The Second Coming of Christ* TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. General attendance is invited.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY City. H. P. Grosvenor will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, and for six succeeding Sundays in the morning.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTY-fourth-st. and Eighth-av. Preaching TO MORROW by S. J. Knapp, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual meetings on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will deliver a discourse before the New York Spiritual Association TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 14th-st.

CLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. E. J. Johnson, of Burlington, Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE BEULAH BAPTISTICAL BAPTIST Church, Chelsea Hall, 18th st., near 8th-av., will be open on SUNDAYS (D.V.) till further notice for worship. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock.

MILANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE oldest Methodist Church in this City.—Services TO-MORROW, throughout the day. Strangers and the public generally are invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—THE REV. E. O. Flagg will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammonds-st. and Waverley place. Service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, NORTH BROOK-lyn.—The pastor, the Rev. H. S. Carpenter, will preach in the chapel corner of Degraw and Clinton-sts., TO-MORROW, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. The public is invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Sidney H. Cobey.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. Henry C. Alexander, of this City, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.
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CHARLES WHITLOCK,
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WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as farmer, paid gardener or coachman. Is an expert hand at out door labor and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as clerk in entry clerk or book-keeper; has had over ten years experience in book keeping by single and double entry. Can engage immediately. Address G. W. B., Box No 146 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman, understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of reference given Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMIcan, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a nice situation to do up stairs work, or general housework, in a private family, can milk and make butter; can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 498 8th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 209 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework, also plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting. Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No 28 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort st., first floor.

LADY—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 3 st st., near 5th av.

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WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. NONE BUT A good workman, well recommended, need apply. A. SPADINE, No 4 Maiden-lane up stairs.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., the healthiest spot in the Union, the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or S. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

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THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union Square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & PARKER'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal at No. 191 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

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WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily residing in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore to instruct a young lady and a little girl; she must teach very thoroughly French, music upon the piano, and English. The very best of reference required, both as to character and qualifications. Salary $300 a year, paid quarterly. Address Mrs. C. V. L., St. Dennis Post Office, Baltimore County, Md.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A GERMAN PROtestant lady, aged 29 wishes to meet with a reengagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

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A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family. She teaches the english branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

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ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday July 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT RESIDENTS' EXCHANGE,
1 Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 158th-st. being at Washington Heights, (Fort Washington,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.
2 Two lots on 10th av. nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.
3 Four lots—two on 156th st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 158th-st., and stable on 157th st. Fence newly painted and in good order
4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond
5 Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear, near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 156th-st., with piazza in the rear
6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 10th-av.
Special attention is called to this property it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools of the best markets near, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland-park, Fort Washington High Bridge and only two miles north of Central-park

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
SUPERIOR SALE OF $5,000 WORTH of gold and silver, Geneva and French watches. A. M. CRISTADAL, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., removed for convenience of sale an extensive and valuable assortment as above, consisting of:
12 gold magic watches by Lasado and others.
12 gold chronometer by Lasado, French and Roskell.
36 diamond set hunting watches.
4 gold 3¼ plate hunting levers, by French Royal Exchange, Feesly and M. I. Tobias.
24 double case hunting watches.
200 silver hunting detached silver and gilt cape.
100 silver plaque hunting detached levers, fancy movements.
5 open face silver detached levers.
5 open face silver lepines.
18 Chinese duplex watches, &c., &c.
No postponement on account of the weather. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade Catalogues on morning of sale.

DIVIDENDS.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 196 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

NEW-YORK, July 14 1858

DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2

☞ This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK
Third avenue, corner of Seventh-street.
NEW-YORK July 1, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 483 Grand-st., corner of Willett
NEW-YORK June 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and under, and 5 per cent per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19 Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited three at least three months previous to the 1st instant will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant during the hours of business at the Bank All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank opened daily from 10 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P M

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 407 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. on all sums over $100, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 483 Grand-st., corner of Willett
NEW-YORK June 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and under, and 5 per cent per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19 Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant during the hours of business at the Bank All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank opened daily from 10 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P M

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, July 3 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST NEW YORK, July 7 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858,

DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 29 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK July 14, 1858

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858

DIVIDEND —THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand By order.

JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO
NEW YORK July 1, 1858

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 20th inst.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi annual dividend of three and a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company No 14 Frankfort-st, on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st, (Great Western Buildings.) New-York, July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK. July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issues to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 340 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8 per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No 41 Park-row, (Room No. 8.) New-York
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

B. S. LANSING & CO.,
Nos 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford travellers every desirable facilities to
PURCHASE GOODS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London, Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES.
James Beaman, New York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Hemsley, do Gray & Danforth, Boston.
Fish, Swinebroad & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger. A. S. Sardford, Philadelphia.

DAVID GROESBECK Louis T. HOTT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOTT,
No 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds for cash at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New York Stock Exchange

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Foreign Gold and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are on ready sale

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order

REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT Esq., New York

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in SURPLUS CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK. GALVESTON, TEXAS.
A. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston Philadelphia or New Orleans Collections made at ½ per cent commission
New York correspondents. Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms at the risk of the owners
GEO SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5 Chamberlain's Office, on Monday, July 26, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State entitled "An Act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New York" passed April 17, 1857 and by an ordinance of the common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov 9, 1857, and any further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and the proposition must then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed A. T. Flagg, Comptroller, No 5, Wall-st, New-York"

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city

A. C. FLAGG Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers at the office of the Company under the bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2 1858.

JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
MILTON G. SMITH. } Commissioners.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and must be payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A GUESS, Chairman.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY AN-TICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODHUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No 29 Wall-st.

FIREMENS FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst, in accordance with the provisions of the by laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G H COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No 67 BLEECKER-STREET.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent per annum payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest. J. DE P OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi annual dividend of four per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000 Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., and on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P M

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS No. 506 Broadway

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED THAT interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

MOSES H GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st

J. BEINERHOFF, Sec. WM F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No 21 now in the course of erection on the eastern side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be in forced "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS

L. DE GEORGE;
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA
Captain JAMES GALE
Will commence her regular trips on June 1 from
CALDWELL'S TO TLOY BOAT,
connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FOX WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
open for the reception of guests May 5.

DANIEL GALE.

FOR SHREWSBURY LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The fine and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK, foot Robinson-st.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.
*Sunday, July 17, 3½ P. M	Sunday, July 18, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 18, 7 A. M	*Sunday, July 18, 4 P. M.
*Monday, July 19, 4½ P. M	Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.
*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 1 P. M.
Monday, July 19, 10 A. M.	*Tuesday, July 20, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 20, 9 A. M.	*Wednesday, July 21, 6½ A. M.
*Wednesday, July 21, 7 A. M	Wednesday, July 21, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M	

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted the stops leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Ellis Haight's line of stages to Squan connects with this boat also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock.....5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood.....6:30 A. M
Great Neck.....5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove.....7:00 A. M
Sands' Point.....5:40 P. M	Sands' Point.....7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.....6:00 P. M.	Great Neck.....7:45 A. M
Glen Wood.....6:30 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.....8:00 A. M
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M

N B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Picnic and Excursion parties with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company at Delancy's Neck at 7 New Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M; returning leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M This is a most delightful sail and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND MAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M Landing at 10th st at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock, landing at Sneden's Landing, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Peekskill, by ferry to West Point and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS DOBBS FERRY TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BRO-DWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The screw-steamer A. BANY, Capt. D. G. KENNEY will leave pier No 11, North River, at 4 P. M., on SATURDAY. For freight and passage, apply on board.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 70th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem All Fulton Ferry stages run to will in two parts of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS.—ON SUNDAY, JULY 18, and every Sunday thereafter during the season, to the sea-shore at Coney Island, landing at Fort Hamilton.—The favorite steamers AURORA and UNION will run as follows: Leaving West 10th-st., (Among's) at 10:15, 12:15, 2:15 and 3:15 Spring-st. at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 2:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 10:45, 1, 2:45 and 4; 22d st., North River, at 10 and 2, and Peck slip at 11 and 3 o'clock. Leaving the Island at 11, 12:45, 2, 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Tickets may be used on either boat N. B.—The 2d and 3d-av cars run directly to Peck slip.

REGULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE, AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave every SUNDAY, for the season, as follows: Am-st. 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 14th-st., 8:30; 34th-st., 9; 23d st., 9:15 A. M. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport, 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents; to Strattonport and return 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—THE Sunday School of the 17th st. Methodist Church, near 2d-av., will go on a Pic nic to Randall's Island, on TUESDAY, July 20. The School and friends desiring to accompany it will meet at the Church on the morning of the 21th, at 7½ o'clock and proceed to the foot of 23d-st., where a steamboat will be in readiness to convey them to the Island. Returning, leave the Island at 6 o'clock. Dodworth's Band will accompany the School.

Tickets adults, 20 cents; children 10. Can be had at E. BLOOMER'S Bookstore, No 9 Cooper Institute, or at the Church on the morning of the 21th

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-boat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FORT LEE, GUTTENBERG BULL'S FERRY AND PLEASANT VALLEY. Steamboat MAY FLOWER leaves Spring-st. every fair SUNDAY, at 9 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M leaves Fort Lee at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M Fare 10 cents

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use screened from yard and delivered free of cartage at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON.....$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON.....10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2 000 pounds delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Beach and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in this boat order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, WINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware Real Abata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $180) which we think will keep better time, or as any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations
8:30 A. M Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge
11 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
1:30 P. M White Plains do. do.
3:30 P. M Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M White Plains do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockaway Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and Pierpont for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations Night Express, at 5 P. M for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo, at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily.
For North Ship at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A M 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily
For Ft. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P M
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A M for Greenport arriving at 2 P M
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P M
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS.

Decrease in the British Revenue Returns.

Meeting of the Stock olders of the Illinois Cen·ral Railroad.

THE CHANGES IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Friday, July 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, left Liverpool at noon of the 3d inst., and arrived at Halifax at 9½ A. M. of Friday, the 16th inst., having been detained fifty-five hours by fog off Halifax harbor.

The *Canada* experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. Saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the right of the 30th of June, and the *Kangaroo*, from New-York, at Liverpool, at 1½ P. M., and *North Star*, from New-York, at Southampton, at an early hour on the morning of July 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 30th, the House of Lords was not in session, and the Commons were engaged in debating the Marriage laws.

On the 1st, in the House of Lords, the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was taken up. Lord DERBY receded from his opposition to the measure. He believed it was impossible to maintain inviolate the principles for which their lordships had so long contended without bringing themselves into collision with the House of Commons. Therefore, he felt it the duty of the House to consider whether there was any possibility of satisfactorily settling all differences. He believed that the suggestion of Lord LUCAN, that the Commons should be allowed to dispense by resolution with the words "on the faith of a Chrisdian," when a member of the Jewish persuasion applied to take his seat, afforded the only solution of the difficulty, and, therefore, though with great regret, he was prepared to accept the measure.

Lord LYNDHURST consented to postpone his bill, and Lord LUCAN in moving the second reading of his measure explained that it gave the House of Commons the power of omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," by resolution, but required that any member of the Jewish persuasion should present himself in the first instance at the table of the House, and state his objections to the oath in the form in which it now stood.

After some debate the second reading was carried by 143 to 97.

In the Commons, the India bill was further debated, and a variety of amendments were offered, but all voted down.

On the 2d, in the Lords, the bill abolishing church rates was taken up. Lord DERBY opposed it, and it was rejected by 151 majority.

In the Commons further progress was made in the Government India bill.

Attention was called to the fact that the Peruvian Government was selling guano to the Americans at lower prices than to the English Government. It was replied that Peru had promised to reduce the price to the American standard.

It was thought that Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

The British Revenue returns for the year ending the 30th of June show a decrease of over £5,000,000, nearly all of which was occasioned by the reduction of the Income tax.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the appeal against the decision which held the steamer *North America* liable for damages in her collision with the American ship *Leander*, had affirmed the judgment of the lower Court.

Much anxiety was felt in England as to the Atlantic Cable, but there was no news of it up to the departure of the *Canada*.

MESSRS. SKEEN & FREEMAN, timber brokers of London, had suspended for £50,000.

The large failure at Rio Janeiro reported per the *North American*, was that of DOMINGOS FERREIRA.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.

The *Times* city article reports that the funds opened yesterday at a further decline of ¼th, but subsequently slightly recovered.

There was a very active demand in the discount market and at the Bank to meet the bills due on the 4th, and full rates were demanded.

The shipment of Specie to the East by the steamer of the 4th, will be £98,000, nearly all in silver.

A report was circulated that the laying of the Atlantic cable was nearly completed, and shares advanced from £500 to a nominal quotation of £600 to £800.

An important private meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on Friday, and a Committee of ten was appointed, one of whom will probably be dispatched in a week to New-York, to coöperate with the American Directors. Among other changes, it is recommended that a resident English Director shall be appointed. The *Daily News* says, that of the 170 shares in the Company, considerably upwards of 130,000 were represented in the room.

It is reported that another of the failures in Rio Janeiro is that of ASTLEY, WILSON & Co., for £150,000.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that the affair of Montenegro and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey and Austria are considered very serious; that France has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once, more ships will be sent to the Adriatic.

The *Patrie* says that a Russian frigate has joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and been placed under the orders of the French Admiral. This news had created a great sensation at Vienna.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, reappointing M. DE MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif.

A special session of the Legislature was anticipated.

Advices from Lyons report a decided improvement in commercial affairs there. Improvement was also observable in a less degree at Marseilles.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree which continues the law of June, 1853, forbidding Corsicans to carry arms till June, 1863.

Several districts in France were suffering severely from a great want of water. In Paris it was being used very sparingly by the lower classes.

In Paris, on Friday, the three per cents. closed at 68f. 15c.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch gives the following as the new appointments in Spain:

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War, O'DONNELL.

Minister of Justice, NEGRETE.

Minister of Finances, SALAVERRA.

Minister of the Interior, DARERSA.

Minister of Marine, NOEDDA.

A Madrid dispatch says that General CONCHA has complained to the Government of the insults of the English in reference to the Slave-trade question.

The Madrid journals say that the Government intends to call on England for explanations of the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates in the House of Lords, by Earl MALMESBURY and others.

ITALY.

The Tribunal of Appeals, at Naples, has declared the recently liberated steamer *Cagliari* a good and lawful prize.

A contract for a loan of 40,000,000 francs was taken by the ROTHSCHILDS, of Paris, and the Commercial Bank of Turin.

Sanguinary conflicts were almost of daily occurrence between the French and Roman soldiers.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has quitted Berlin for Tegernsee. It was announced before his departure that he had conferred the entire direction of State affairs until the 2d of October, upon the Prince of Prussia.

A serious dispute has taken place between Prussia and Austria in regard to the garrison at Rastadt. The cause of it is said to be that instead of a moderate contingent by Austria to replace the Prussian soldiers, she sent a larger force, thereby, say the Berlin papers, attempting to diminish the influence of Prussia. The newspaper controversy which this difficulty had excited raged fiercely on both sides.

DENMARK.

A Diesden journal declares there is no foundation for the statement that France has taken measures for bringing the question of the Duchies before the European Conference, and gives room to believe that the Confederation is to proceed with energy against Denmark.

RUSSIA.

It was said that 126,000 soldiers would assemble in the Camp of Pewonopt at the end of August for inspection by the Czar.

The cholera had made its appearance at St. Petersburg.

A fire had almost entirely destroyed the shipping at Helsinfors.

TURKEY.

It was announced that the Turkish Government had made ample satisfaction for the attack on Mr. VON BLARQUE, the British Consul-General at Belgrade. The regiment to which the soldier who made the attack belonged, has been withdrawn, and the soldier and his officers sent to Constantinople for trial. The Pacha personally expressed the regret of the Porte to the Consul, and ordered salutes to be fired in honor of the British Consul.

It was stated that FUAD PACHA had communicated a telegraphic dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, giving fresh assurances that the troops sent to Herz-govina were not intended to act against the Montenegrins, and that in no case should that country be invaded by the Turks.

The Montenegrin Frontier Commission meets at Ragusa in the middle of July.

GREECE.

The liberal customs tariff adopted by the Greek Government exempts machines and implements for agricultural purposes from all duty on importation.

The Greek Government has placed its subjects resident in Candia under the protection of the French Admiralty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to May 21. A fierce struggle was going on between some of the frontier tribes.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE had met an enthusiastic welcome. His expedition had left for the Zambesi.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report a quiet market, and quotations nominal:

United States 6s, '67-68	102	@103
United States 6s, bonds, 1868	101	@103
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72	88	@ 90
Maryland 5s	90	@ —
Massachusetts 5s	101	@103
Ohio 6s, 1876	96	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5s	77	@ 78
Pennsylvania 5s, bonds	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6s	79	@ 81
Alabama 5s	80	@ 82
Virginia 5s, 1887	82	@ 83
Illinois Cen. 7s, '60, Frcelands	74	@ 76
Illinois Central 6s, '75	78	@ 80
Illinois Central shares	24	@ 25
Michigan Central 8s, '60	82	@ 84
Michigan Central 8s '69	82	@ 84
Michigan Central shares	55	@ —
New-York Cen. 7s	91	@ 93
New-York Cent. 6s	81	@ 83
New-York shares	76	@ 78
Erie 7s, 1st mtge	85	@ 87
Erie 7s, 3d mtge	68	@ 70
Erie Shares	15	@ 17
Panama Railroad 7s, 1st mtge., '59	96	@ 98
Panama Railroad 7s, '65	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s, 1st mtge	86	@ 88

The *Times* of Friday reports actual sales of Illinois Central shares at 27½ ₩ cent. discount, and of Erie at 16.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 16.

The *Canada* sailed, at 11 A M., for Boston, where she will be due to morrow evening. Wind light from the Southward. Weather clear.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of Pearl Hose Company No. 28, for repairs to carriage, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Several resolutions as to flagging sidewalks were laid over.

Many reports as to flagging and sewering, from the Board of Aldermen, were laid over, and some were referred to appropriate Committees.

The President moved a resolution that the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to report to this Board, at an early day, the amount of money he has received since the 1st of January, 1853, to the 30th ultimo, for forfeved bail-bonds and from intestate estates—specifying the date, amount and source of receipt in each case; which resolution was adopted.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to fit up the Fourth District Police Court-room, at an expense not exceeding $250, was laid over.

A preamble and ordinance were presented by Councilman GENET, making provision for compensation to members of the Common Council, providing, 1. That the members of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen shall be entitled to receive compensation for their services as such members at the rate of $8 per session, for not more than ten sessions in each month. 2. That the sum of $17,000 is hereby appropriated to meet the expenditure designated in the first section of this ordinance for the year 1858 3 That this ordinance take effect immediately. Laid over.

A resolution in favor of the Manhattan Gas Company laying their mains in Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, was presented by Councilman NOLAN, and adopted.

A resolution requesting the opinion of Counsel to the Corporation as to the legality of the Common Council providing for the pay of its own members, and his comment upon the proposed ordinance thus recited, was offered by Councilman GENET, and adopted.

THE MARKET GARDENERS.

A preamble and resolution were presented by Councilman ROSS, as follows:

Whereas, The ground allotted to the Market Gardeners at the several markets in Washington and Fulton streets, are much more crowded than is for the benefit of our community; and under existing ordinances, all who want vegetables must go to the extreme end of the island for the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets, to inquire into and report as to the propriety of designating other sections of the City as stands for the said Market Gardeners, more convenient to the residences of our inhabitants. Adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen complaining of the old pier at foot of West Twenty-first-street, and requesting its removal, was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

The report of the Committee on Sewers, of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of building a sewer in Pitt-street, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to remove the decayed tree at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Eighth-avenue, was ordered on file.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Comptroller to pay the bill for iron and timber, contracted by the Superintendent of Wharves and Slips, under Charles Devlin, Street Commissioner, provided the same did not exceed $1,000, was concurred in.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen as to the necessity of the erection of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Stanton and Rivingtonstreets.

Upon the question of the formation of a sewer in Fifty-second-street, some discussion arose. It was contended that there was only one inhabited dwelling in the street, and a few unfinished buildings. Councilman GENET thought that this condition of things formed a good argument for the denial of the erection of a sewer, and the President thought quite the contrary—that no one would either reside or build on the street because it was not sewered. On vote, the resolution to form the sewer was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen, in the confirmation of the assessment for a sewer in Forty-second-street, from Eighth to Sixth avenues.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, which will be found in yesterday's TIMES, of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department, for the first two quarters of the present year. Total of payments $7,203,978 98. Total receipts, $5,742,989 59.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

ESCAPE OF BILLY MULLIGAN.—The reason that the officers could not discover the whereabouts of BILLY, the ex Deputy Sheriff of San Francisco, when he was wanted by Judge RUSSELL, was, that he was disguised in one of KNOX'S elegant and fashionable Summer hats, and, looking so much like a gentleman, he escaped their notice. This is a vile purpose to put so excellent an article to. Those, however, who want a cool, attractive looking and decidedly comfortable hat, must go to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, for it. Price, as usual, only $4.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS "Come home to men's business and bosoms"—in them are blended our health and affections. Their use secures our health; their use secures our lives; so our children are saved to us and we to our children. Because they open and relieve from all foulness, the blood is thus purified and pain and sickness vanish. Sold at 25 cents, old style—13 cents sugar coated—at Nos. 294 Canal-street, 296 Bowery and 211 Hudson-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of TEAS for GROCERS and TEA-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely *covered* over with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT is to be given at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. The eminent tragedian Mr. J. PROCTOR, is to appear in his new Indian drama of "Outahtanchett," and his Irish drama of "O'Neal the Rebel," and farce "Cinchidry."

[Advertisement.]

AMAZING CREATURE! Is that man WYMAN, the Wizard and Ventriloquist, in his necromantic performances every afternoon and evening at Granville's Museum. He does apparently the most impossible things. He creates a world of laughter.

Brooklyn Items.

MR. BARNES' SCHOOL CONCERT.—One of the pleasantest affairs lately coming off in East Brooklyn was the concert given at the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Church on Wednesday evening, by the Senior Music Class of Mr. SAMUEL C. BARNES' public school. The house was well-filled, and a handsome deduction from the out-standing debt on the splendid piano of the school must have been effected from the proceeds. The house was decorated with flowers, flags, and so forth, but the singers, seated on a rising platform in front, formed far the finest portion of the decorations. The singing was exceedingly creditable to the pupils, and highly complimentary to the tact and success of their music teacher, Prof DAVID P. HORTON. Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY addressed the audience happily upon the progress of the school and the uses of music in it. A gentleman present, delighted with a solo by a lady whom he presumed to be a professional singer, grumbled audibly at the introduction of outside aid, when Mr. BARNES assured the company that none but pupils connected with the school had taken any part in the concert. A proposition to have a repetition of the entertainment the next evening was negatived by the Principal.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man named JOHN O'ROARK entered the unoccupied house No. 401 Pacific-street, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was departing with all the lead pipe and brass cocks he could find on the premises, when he was fortunately discovered by Officer JOEL OAKES, of the Deputy Superintendent's office. He was arrested and taken before Justice BLATCHLEY, who committed him for examination.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Union Oil works in South-street, near Penny Bridge, which were entirely consumed, together with a frame dwelling and shed adjoining, owned by JOHN PETERS The oil factory was owned by Messrs. KETCHUM & Co Their loss is $700, not insured. Mr. PETERS' loss is $1,000 on dwelling-house—insured for $1,100, in the Hamilton Insurance Company, New-York. His loss on boat shed is $500—covered by insurance in the Poughkeepsie Insurance Company. Mr. PETERS' furniture was saved in a damaged condition—fully insured. The fire was caused by taking a lighted candle near a cask of naptha.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A German named JOSEPH KEISMAN was almost instantly killed, on Toursday last, by being trampled upon by horses in a field in Myrtle avenue, near Broadway. He was driving, when the horses became high-mettled, and KEISMAN was killed while endeavoring to control them.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—CHAMBER BUSINESS.—No Chamber business can be transacted by members of the Bar after 10 A M. Chamber and Special Term for *ex parte* business every morning from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., until further notice.

Litigated Special Term business will be heard on the first Monday of August, and not until then.

All notices for that time will be heard until disposed of.

The Seventh Ward Republican Association, SETH B. COLE, Esq, President, held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, and took further steps toward organizing for the Fall campaign.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey Items.

BURGLARIES.—For some few nights past burglars have been busily engaged committing depredations upon houses in Jersey City and vicinity Wednesday evening a house in York street was entered during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of property of considerable amount, but, as the family are absent, the value of the goods taken could not be ascertained.

The house of F. S. LAW, No. 192 Bay-street, was entered on Thursday night and robbed of the contents of his pantaloon pockets, consisting of a pocket-book, purse and valuable papers. A burglary was also perpetrated at Bergen on Thursday evening, but the particulars are not known. The authorities are on the track of the supposed burglars.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Chosen Freeholders held on Wednesday at Bergen, the Committee on Workhouse reported that during the month of June there had been confined in the jail 90 persons; committed during that month, 50; remaining in jail, 45; awaiting trial, 21; sick and unable to work, 5; committed to workhouse and no board charged, 19 Total expense for boarding prisoners for month of June, $169 65, being a net saving to the County over the former system of $181 98.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JULY 16.

$5,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	104	400 Erie Railroad	18⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 do	s15 18⅝
4,000 do	92⅞	200 do	s30 18⅝
8,000 do	92⅝	50 do	s3 18⅝
6,000 Mo. State 6s	85⅜	50 do	s15 18⅝
22,000 do	86⅞	150 Hud. R. R.R	28⅛
5,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	86	50 do	b30 28⅛
3,000 do	85½	100 do	s15 28⅛
3,000 Tenn. S 6s '90	93	100 Har. R. R	b30 10½
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	50 do	10¾
500 N. Y. C. R. 6s	89½	100 Reading R. R	46
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 1876	97½	500 do	45¾
7,000 Erie R. 4th M. R.	58	50 do	s30 46
3,000 Harlem R. 2d M	77	25 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23
2,500 Il. Cen. R. R. bs	87⅜	325 do	23⅜
10,000 La C. & M. L. G. 6s	32	150 do	b30 23⅜
5,000 do	s15 31½	150 do	b30 23⅜
38 Merchants Bank	110½	25 do	bnw 23½
100 Metropolitan Bank	107¼	50 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	45
40 Phenix Bank	107	175 do	45½
5 Bank of America	109½	150 do	45¾
50 Nic Transit Co.	2	100 do	b30 45½
80 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98½	150 do	b30 45⅜
100 do	b60 98¾	35 Panama Railroad	104½
50 do	b60 99	100 Ill. Central R	b60 76
150 Penn. Coal Co.	77	75 Galena & Chicago R	88
18 do	76⅜	100 do	b60 88
75 Pac fic Mail S. S Co.	83½	50 do	s60 87⅜
180 do	84⅛	300 Cleveland & Tol. R.	36⅛
15 do	84⅜	475 do	36⅜
25 do	s60 82	100 do	b60 36⅜
100 do	s60 83	450 do	36½
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 85½	100 do	b n w 36½
350 do	s3 85	700 Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 76
300 do	b60 85	400 do	76¼
400 do	b30 85	200 do	b60 76¼
800 do	85⅛	200 do	b60 76⅜
100 do	s30 85	100 do	s10 76
400 La Crosse & Mil. R.	5	450 do	36½
85 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58½	50 Mil & Miss. R. R.	b30 18½
50 do	s30 58	50 do	18

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Cal. St. 7s	86	25 Erie R. R.	s45 18⅛
11,000 Mis. St. 6s	85⅞	100 do	s30 18
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	65	100 do	s10 18⅛
1,000 La C. & M. L. G bs.	32⅜	300 do	18⅛
50 Bank of Commerce	100¼	100 do	s15 18⅛
120 Pacific M. S. Co	84⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58⅛
110 do	84⅞	100 do	s60 58⅜
100 do	85⅛	50 do	58⅜
100 do	b60 86	300 Reading R. R.	s10 46
25 do	s30 84⅜	100 do	45⅝
200 do	s60 83⅞	50 Panama R. R.	104½
50 Del. & Hud. C Co	s30 98⅜	100 Clev. & Tol RR	b3 36⅜
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	84⅞	600 do	36⅜
200 do	b30 85	150 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76⅛
200 do	85	50 La Crosa & Mil. R.R	8
100 do	s10 85	225 Mil. & Miss, R.R.	18
130 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G.	32	10 Bk of N. America	104⅛
1,000 Mil. City 7s	49	10 Park Bank	101
1,000 City Maysville 7s	40	30 Ocean Bank	95
7,000 Tn. Wa'loo Wis 8s	35	10 Harm. Fire Ins. Co	59⅝

FRIDAY, July 16—P. M.

There is no change to-day in the rates for Money. The Exchange Market is firm, without a large business for Saturday's mail at 109⅞@109⅞ on London. The bankers who have been enabled to buy Gold Bars at a discount, will remit by the *City of Washington* about $800,000, out of the California receipts of Wednesday last. Bills on Paris rule steady at 5 13¾@5 12½. There was some uneasiness this morning in regard to the non-arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, which was soon relieved by the telegraph

The announcement this morning of the sad accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad, had a somewhat depressing effect upon the Stock Exchange, but this was not long felt, except upon the shares of the Erie Company, which from 18⅛ on Thursday settled down to 18⅛@18¼ ₩ cent. The rest of the market closed firm. The bid for New-York Central 85 ₩ cent.; Reading 45⅞; Rock Island 76¼; Michigan Central 58⅜; Toledo 36⅞, and Galena 88 ₩ cent. The actual business at both Boards was to a fair extent on the Railway Share List, and firm for some of the State Stocks. Missouri sixes advanced to 85⅞@⅞ ₩ cent. Virginias were ½ ₩ cent. lower than yesterday. La Crosse Land Grants were 2 ₩ cent. up at the close, the management having finally resolved to pay the August coupon. The fight in Pacific Mail hares continues, and the *Bull* account is quite triumphant on the deliveries of the day, which were not made by the *Bears* without paying 84½@85, and finally 84¾ ₩ cent for the cash Stock. On buyer's option 86 ₩ cent. was paid, while seller's options were done at 83¾ ₩ cent. We have seldom known so sharp a corner on such limited sales. The sellers pay severely for their temerity in operating some weeks ago on "early information." The concern itself is making a great deal of money, the surplus of which the Stockholders, in general meeting, which will probably be called for about the 1st August, will no doubt see properly divided.

It is understood to-day that the New-York and Erie management decline to enter upon any common arrangement between the four great trunk lines from the seaboard to the West. The other three roads will now, of course, make their own conditions with each other, and with the Western connecting lines; the latter protesting in any reduction of passenger fares that may be necessary to meet the independent position assumed by the Erie Company.

The doubt attempted to be thrown upon the character of the business meeting of the New-York Central Board of Directors day before yesterday, was corrected by the morning papers. The dividend meeting will not be held until the close of the month. There is really no doubt as to the continuance of the regular rate of the half-yearly dividend, 4 ₩ cent. The suggestion of distrust or division of counsels on this point is probably the result of the immense short sales of the stock in Wall-Street. But for these sales, the known, fixed policy of the Company, which their net earnings this season amply justify, would scarcely be questioned in any quarter.

In reference to the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Company on the difficulty recently made by the Erie, the Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday reports:

"Among other matters laid before the meeting of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, were the results of the late conferences in New-York City between representatives of the four great railroad lines running East and West, for conserving their true interests in a reform of the tariff of tolls The form of agreement regulating the charges for all the roads for through freight from Boston or New-York to all points in the West, not only fixes the scale of prices, lifting them from the present unremunerative scale produced by the ruinous competition between the New-York Central and Erie roads, but fixes a penalty of $1,200 for violation of the scale in any and every established case. It also abolishes all outside agencies and runners, leaving the freights to take their own natural course; and under the agreement the through passenger fare on the New-York roads is to be restored to the former rate, or about double what it has been lately in the efforts of the Erie and Central to do as much harm as they could to one another. This general measure was fully agreed to by the representatives of the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads; while it is understood that personally Mr. MORAN, the President of the Erie road, was also willing to come into it. The measure had, of course, however, to be submitted to the directors of the several roads for approval, and the time to the 16th inst was allowed for that purpose. The Baltimore and Ohio Board yesterday acquiesced, with only three dissenting votes."

The practical effect of the late law of Ohio in regard to the transfer of stock at Columbus and the payment of interest, after fourteen days from 1st July and 1st January, at the same place, instead, as heretofore, at New-York, has led to the resignation of Mr. S. T. BULL, the State Agent in this City. The change of law will make the dealings in Ohio stocks quite embarrassing, besides rendering the New-York office of nominal, rather than real usefulness.

The following is Friday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$160,876
Payments	279,019
Balance	5,268,527

The receipts include $72,000 from Customs. The payments include $37,000 California drafts.

The following is the official advertisement of the loan of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, to be awarded on the 14th August, to which reference was made yesterday:

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to WM. H SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, and NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in 25 years from April 1, 1856, with interest semi-annually at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 ₩ share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 ₩ share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 ₩ cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, with such bonds there for until the whole of each subscription is paid up.

10 ₩ cent on the 17th of September.
20 ₩ cent. on the 17th of October.
20 ₩ cent. on the 17th of November.
20 ₩ cent. on the 17th of December.
20 ₩ cent on the 17th of January.

For each instalment, except the first, Bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the Bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency.
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, from the principal cities of the Union, corrected from the latest advices received at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Wilmington	⅛ ₩ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Washville	1½ ₩ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.	Detroit	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.
Chicago	1 ₩ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1 ₩ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ₩ ct.	Dubuque	1 ₩ ct. pr.
Savannah	¾ ₩ ct pr.	Mobile	½ ₩ ct. dis.
St. Louis	1½ ₩ ct. pr.	New-Orleans	½ ₩ ct. dis.
Louisville	½ ₩ ct. pr.		

The following is a comparative statement of the import of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1st:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$2,085,069	$6,348,103	$2,273,843
Thrown on Market	2,047,803	6,180,464	2,176,441
Since Jan. 1	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$51,267,445	$55,667,315	$24,942,761
Thrown on Market	50,891,905	54,121,014	29,626,311

The following is the summary for the week;

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	2,209	$754,445	376	$126,723	232	$68,577
Manf. of Cotton	2,196	454,303	48	10,991	119	23,958
Manf. of Silks	532	450,994	6	3,549	66	44,284
Manf. of Flax	1,039	249,305	171	30,861	51	10,681
Miscellaneous	245	103,293	25	18,379	74	15,664
Total	6,241	$2,013,340	627	$190,503	542	$163,104
		190,503				2,013 340
Total entered		$2,203,843	Total Marketed			$2,176,444

The Broadway Savings' Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after July 19.

Messrs TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre.
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
80 acre warrants	89	92
40 acre warrants	110	115

We have received the following circular from Mr. FERDINAND KARCK, the Consul for Hamburg, at this port:

CONSULATE OF HAMBURG, New York, July 15, 1858.

I am authorized officially to bring to the knowledge of the commercial community of this Consular district, that the former commercial pound of Hamburg was put out of use on the 1st of January last, and that in its stead the metrical or the German Customs weight, which is 3.1759 heavier, and equal to a half kilogramme, has been adopted.

Accordingly, all quotations of prices given in the Hamburg *Allgemeinen Preiscourant*, have since that date already been calculated for the metrical weight.

By bringing this fact to the notice of your readers, you will oblige your obedient servant,

FERDINAND KARCK, Consul.

New-Jersey Free Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date is an account of recent bank investigations by the Governor of New-Jersey, and a statement that certain circulating notes are secured by Virginia 6 ₩ cent. State Stock. The implication is that the notes are consequently safe. If this is so can you tell why the Bergen County Bank notes are not redeemed by the State Treasurer, who holds the same description of stock for that purpose? The Bergen County Bank failed nearly one year ago. Suppose you invite the attention of the Governor of New-Jersey to this matter, and oblige

A BILL HOLDER.

Real Estate—FRIDAY, July 16.

By a judgment order of the Supreme Court, in the case of DAVID L. SAYRE, Trustee of BLANCHE E SAYRE vs. JOHN R POWER, PATRICK CALLAGHAN and others, Mr. JAMES M MILLER sold three lots on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet 1 inch, south of Forty-Ninth-street, to J. C. PAGE for $1,200 each. There are several feet of rock on the rear of these lots.

By order of the Supreme Court, Mr. LUDLOW sold a three-story and high-roofed brick house, on the south side of Thirtieth street, 260 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to Mr. BEACH for $1,500 above incumbrances, amounting to $5,132.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold, under foreclosure, JOHN GLOVER against J McKINZEY, a frame-house and full-sized lot on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 145 feet East of 6th av., bought by EDWARD A. DICKINSON, for $3,660.

The way in which real estate is sometimes advertised and sold at the Merchants' Exchange is a flagrant outrage upon the rights of defendants and cannot be too severely reprehended. We attach no blame either to auctioneer, plaintiff in the suit, or any other parties interested. We suppose and presume they each and all fulfill the requirements of the law to the letter. We are willing to believe that the Legislature alone should be held responsible for legalizing the injust

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A WEEK LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The March of the Army into the Valley.

Description of the Mormon Fortifications at Echo Canon.

The Conferences of the Peace Commissioners and the Mormon Leaders.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, June 19, 1858.

When I mailed my letter of the 12th inst., I did not expect to date my next from this city. But here I am in "Zion," in full view of "Jordan," having had some little experience of the fact that "Jordan is a hard to travel," or, at all events, that the road towards it fully justifies the declaration of the negro melody. In my communication of a week ago I announced that the first division of the Army of Utah were to move forward on the 13th inst. towards "the Valley." Early on the morning of that day the bugles of the Light Battery sounded the *reveille*, and soon every man was astir, preparing for the march. Breakfast prepared and over, the tents were soon struck, and loaded in the baggage wagons, leaving a little village of lonely chimneys and desolate hearth-stones, where an hour before a neat little canvas village dotted the plain. By 10 o'clock all was ready, and the order to march was sounded. The 2d Dragoons led the way in three columns, followed by a train of fifty or sixty baggage, property and supply-wagons. Next in order was PHELPS' Light Battery, followed by its wagon-train, and the Volunteer Battalion brought up the rear. The whole line, when fairly in motion, was seven miles in length, and presented an exceedingly interesting appearance as it moved over the hills, the armament glistening in the sun, and the long string of wagons trailing along the tortuous road, their white tops, when seen from a distance, contrasting very prettily with the green verdure of the hill sides.

The remainder of the army followed us on Monday and Tuesday, in accordance with the order which you have already published. The advance party, with which your correspondent traveled, proceeded a distance of ten miles, where, by a long, steep hill, we descended to the Muddy Creek, a pretty stream, winding through one of the loveliest little valleys one would wish to gaze upon. We camped in the valley for the night, nearly thirteen miles from Bridger. The next morning, rising at 3½ o'clock, we were in motion again by 6 o'clock, marching rapidly forward. The country now became very rough. Our road carried us up hill and down, crossing a succession of ridges, each higher than its predecessor, until we reached the summit of Quaking Aspen Hill, nine thousand feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and said to be the highest point crossed upon the emigrant road between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The grass all along the road was very fine, affording an abundance of forage for the numerous animals of the trains. Water was less abundant during this march, but still was amply sufficient for our purposes. A few miles from Quaking Aspen Hill, (taking its name from the groves of ever-quivering aspens which are found in its little ravines) we passed a fine mineral spring, very similar to the celebrated Congress Spring of Saratoga, although not quite so strong. The spring gushes out in a liberal stream from the hill-side, not twenty yards from another spring of clear, cold and delightfully fresh water. From this point to Bear River—distant nineteen miles from the Muddy—our descent was quite rapid, though not continuous, for we were still crossing the ridges, getting ever-varying and exceedingly fine views of little valleys on either hand. The valley of Bear River, where we pitched our tents before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, certainly presented one of the most beautifully-picturesque landscapes to be found anywhere in this region. The valley, at this point, was half to three-quarters of a mile in width, closed in by high hills on either side; one view, to the southward, opening upon the snow-clad peaks of the Wasatch Mountains, perhaps a hundred miles distant, and, to our view, rising from a beautiful setting of emerald formed of the nearer hills clothed in richest verdure. General JOHNSTON and staff arrived here on the evening of the 14th, with his escort, and on the morning of the 15th dispatched Captain NEWTON, of the Engineer Corps, with an escort of Dragoons, to make a reconnoissance of the country, in the neighborhood of Ogden's Hall, to the north road, with a view to ascertaining its fitness for the establishment of a military post there. Bear River is a fine stream, from ten to thirty yards in width where we crossed it, and from two to four feet in depth. General JOHNSTON ordered the advance to halt here until the entire army could be concentrated, it being his purpose to move forward now in one body.

As the army would not move again for several days a party of us, twelve in number, determined to proceed to the city at once, under the lead of P. R. DORSON, United States Marshal for the Territory. Your correspondent had little time for preparation. A pair of blankets, half a dozen biscuits and his portfolio constituted the outfit with which I mounted my Indian pony at about noon and started to cross Wasatch Mountains which still separated us from Salt Lake. Crossing high ridges and passing through an occasional narrow gorge in the hills, we reached Yellow Creek, nine miles from Bear River. Here we met a Gentile wagon-train going east from the Valley. Among the party was BOVIER, to whose case I referred in a former letter. The reader will remember that when he left Salt Lake some time ago, his wife was forcibly detained, and that BOVIER went into the Valley with an express from the Governor a week or two ago with the purpose of endeavoring to hear something of her. He learned that she had been carried southward to Provo, whither he followed and brought her out, although not without having been frequently threatened with violence and death. When we met him he was on his way to the States with her, both of them declaring that they had lived in "Zion" quite as long as was congenial. BOVIER states that he was robbed of his horse the night before he left Provo. Proceeding westward from Yellow Creek a few miles we passed Cache Cave, a singular formation, perched high up on the hill side to the north of the road. The Cave is a great cavity fifteen feet wide and twenty deep, scooped out of a soft sandstone rock, and so high that we were able to ride into it on horseback. It is perfectly dry and would afford most comfortable shelter for fifty men during a storm. In shape it is not unlike a great oven, swelling in width a little back of its entrance.

We entered the celebrated Echo Cañon 17 miles from Bear River. It is at this point that the traveler fairly strikes the passes of the Wasatch range, and enters upon the most beautiful and sublimest scenery to be found between the Missouri and the Valley of Great Salt Lake. Echo Cañon, at its eastern extremity, is a pretty valley, from 150 to 250 yards in width—as well as I could estimate it—inclosed by steep rocky hills on either side, their summit crowned with scattering dwarfed cedars. This valley is plentifully watered throughout its entire length by Echo Cañon Creek, fed by numerous springs of delightful water trickling from the hills, generally on the south side of the road, and emptying at its western extremity into the Weber River. If I mistake not, the popular idea of this cañon at the East is, that it is a great rocky gorge, with perpendicular walls on either side, and so narrow that a stone dropped from the cliff on either side, must necessarily fall at the feet of the traveler passing along the road. Nothing could be further from the truth. At no single point of the cañon does this description hold good. The mountains on one side or the other have a slope, though exceedingly steep as a general rule, from one end of the pass to the other. Occasionally there is a point where the road and the creek, with its luxurient fringe of young willows—close as a Mexican chapparal—occupies the entire width of the valley,—but generally the valley will measure from fifty to one hundred yards from the base of one hill to that of the elevation on the opposite side. The mountain elevations are irregular, crossed occasionally by great ravines, sloping rapidly towards the creek from points of the ridges lying perhaps half a mile further back than those which directly overlook the valley. These ravines, as a general thing, form available though rugged and arduous avenues, by which pedestrians may reach the heights on either hand. Generally they would be found altogether impassable for horsemen, although once in a while paths can be found by which cavalry could slowly ascend to the summit and flank the road. Upon the crests of the hills the country is comparatively smooth, so that troops of any description could traverse them with little difficulty, after once gaining the heights.

About five miles within the Eastern end of the Cañon we passed some deserted huts, which had been occupied as an outpost of the Mormon militia, and camped for the night a mile or so beyond them. Daylight comes very early in this country, and at this season. We can see to read out of doors until eight or half-past eight in the evening, and our twilight may still be traced over the western horizon at 10 or 11 o'clock on a clear night. Three o'clock in the morning ushers in the day, and by 4 the sun begins to gild the hill tops with its effulgent rays. Half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 16th found us up, in ample season to witness the most gorgeous sunrise that I ever beheld. Old Sol, though busily engaged in tinging a bank of clouds which appeared to be nestling in a depression of our mountain walls, did not beam his rays down upon the bosom of the valley until we were miles upon our way again. We passed full fifteen miles into the Cañon before we came across any of the Mormon fortifications of which we had heard so much. The Cañon here becomes narrower, the mountains rising to a great height on both sides—in some places as we estimated, to fifteen hundred or two thousand feet above the bed of the creek. On the southern side the heights slope to the valley, and are covered with verdure. On the north they rise in a perfect wall of rock, rising in many places almost perpendicularly from 600 to 1,000 feet. This wall is broken by ravines, however, every few hundred yards, into distinct cliffs, which jut out in craggy points, facing the road at obtuse angles in either direction. Upon these jutting points we saw the first "fortifications," consisting of walls of loose stone, laid up without mortar, and pierced with loop-holes at regular intervals. These walls, or breastworks, were perched upon every jutting crag for the distance of a mile or more, and here and there were piles of loose stone, apparently designed to be hurled upon the heads of travelers along the road below. Soon after turning a bend in the cañon we came to a point at which all the willows in the creek bottom had been cut away and the whole place cleared. A short distance further on a dam had been thrown up across the entire width of the cañon. This dam, or breastwork, some five feet high, was formed of the dirt thrown out of a ditch about five feet deep and ten feet wide. This ditch was filled with water. The road crossed it upon a temporary bridge, which could easily be thrown down. The dam was quite substantial. A sluiceway at the end opposite the bridge (or on the south side) provided a free passage for the water of the creek, for the time being; but near by it lay an abundance of material with which it was the evident design to close up the sluiceway upon the approach of the troops, so as to flood the valley with the waters of the creek, and thus form a large pond in front of the breastwork. About two hundred yards further another breastwork and ditch had been constructed, from the creek to a rock, near the base of the precipice. Sufficient space was left, however, between the rock and the precipice, to admit of the passage of the wagon-trains. It was evident that the purpose of this second dam and ditch was to compel the trains to pass close under the cliff which had probably been mined. Fifty yards from the west was another dam and ditch which crossed by a bridge, designed to overflow the bottom up to the second dam, and thus prevent a train from crossing to the other side to avoid the mined precipice. A hundred and fifty yards further west we came upon the last dam and breastwork. Here, evidently, the Mormon militia had contemplated making their most desperate stand, for here were their most extensive works. The road turns a little to the southward, for a few hundred yards, rising over a gentle swell of land, leaving the creek bottom to the right, filled with a luxuriant growth of willows from six to ten feet high, and thick enough to screen any object of less height beyond them. The dam crosses the entire cañon just east of the point where the road, in turning southward, crosses the Valley, and would raise the water to a depth of six or eight feet. Just below it a transverse cañon, or gorge, enters the main cañon from the heights on either side, and directly opposite to each other. The road crossing the main cañon here ran along a sort of bank formed from the sand which had washed down the gorge on the southern side, and extended itself half way across the bottom. The waters rushing down from the northern gorge, during the season of high water, had scooped out a gully on the northern half of Echo Cañon. By taking advantage of these natural formations, a little labor sufficed to make a fine breastwork on the southern edge of the road, a hundred feet or so in length, and about eight feet high. The side gorges already referred to, widen the valley here to about three hundred yards. Breastworks had also been thrown across these gorges at a right angle with the dam and breastwork. On the sides of the steep hills on the south of the cañon, overlooking the gorge, ditches had been dug, and breastworks thrown up in front at different heights. These breastworks—behind which hundreds of riflemen might be posted—command the entire works below; but as each upper line of works commands the one next below it, all of them would be completely at the mercy of a flanking party taking possession of the summit of the hill. On the southern side, also, every available point, not fully protected by nature, was fortified by a stone-wall similar to those already described—some of them so distant from the road, however, that it was no easy task to be certain of their character.

I have already remarked that the road at this point rises over a swell of land. This is true of the road for perhaps three-quarters of a mile below the last-mentioned dam. The northern half of the cañon, in consequence of this rise or "bench," becomes a deep glen, the precipice on that side rising from the bed of the creek. In the bottom of the glen, adjacent to the road and the largest breastwork, willow-covered shelter had been provided for horsemen, thoroughly protected from cannon fire. We had been informed that a Mormon guard were still stationed here; but three of our party, including your correspondent, determined upon an exploration of the Mormon camp which lay along the glen for some distance west of the last ditch. Leaving the road, we dashed through the willows, expecting at every turn to be met by the challenge of the guard. In this we were disappointed—no sound reached our ears save the murmur of the brook and the echo of our own voices. It was in this glen the Mormon Army had located their chief camp and built their lodges. These were about a hundred and fifty in number, capable of holding about fifteen men each. They were constructed thus: First, a circular hole was dug in the ground of the required size for the base of the lodge. Over this excavation poles were placed, rising to a peak at the top, after the manner of Indian lodge-poles. These were then interwoven with willow twigs, and thatched with straw, bark and grass. The doors were formed of wooden frame-work, thatched after the same plan as the lodges. The dirt thrown from the excavations was generally heaped up around the base of the lodges with a view to warmth. Many of the lodges also had chimneys of sod or rock built on the side of the lodges opposite the door. Three or four hundred yards down the glen and below the westernmost ditch, an open space had been selected as the site of the head-quarters of the Mormon Army. Here the huts were raised around a square in the centre of which stood a tall pine flag-staff. A few paces distant was a small stone building, its walls laid up in mortar, apparently designed for a powder magazine. We examined a number of these lodges, and especially that which seemed to have been occupied by the commander-in-chief. It was evident that they had been deserted for some time past, and their contents consisted of a pile of ashes, a feeding trough and some rough camp benches and stools made of timber slates. The lodges on the whole are very comfortable, and calculated to furnish adequate shelter in the climate of the mountains.

The scenery at this point is truly sublime, even when viewed at noonday; but those who have witnessed it in the early evening, in the light of the setting sun, describe the view to be incomparable. Then the sun, falling behind the high hills, throws the glen into the deep shadow, lighted here and there by a straggling ray, struggling down through some cleft in the massive walls. The rocky precipice, rough, broken and jagged, rising to a towering height at one side, gracefully jadorned by cedars clinging to apparently soilless ledges, and the steep, unbroken mountains on the other side, clothed with verdure to their very summits, form charming contrasts with the bottom dells, shaded by the willows and wild cherry trees, entwined with graceful wild hop-vines, and perfumed by an almost infinite variety of wild flowers and sweet smelling shrubs, the entire scene rendered musical the while by the crystal brook as it dashes swiftly down its pebbly bed.

We saw no signs of fortification beyond this point, except here and there a slight stone-wall, such as I have already described. Perhaps my description may have conveyed the idea that the Mormon defences were really formidable. Better natural positions for military works could scarcely be found anywhere,—but good as they are, they afford few of the opportunities for hurling rocks upon the columns of passing troop of which so much has been said. A traveling companion and your correspondent, with great labor clambered up the cliffs on the north side of the Cañon, and tried the experiment of rolling down some of the loose rocks from a ledge perhaps a thousand feet above the road. We found a conglomerated mass of sand, stone and pebbles, poised upon the edge of a ledge in such a position that our united strength was sufficient to topple it over the brink. Away rolled the mass, crashing through the cedars, dashing upon a cliff below, and flying into a thousand pieces, but scarce a pebble struck the road. Our experience satisfied us that there were few points upon the precipice where stones could have been hurled upon an army with serious effects. The fortifications constructed by the Mormons would only have served to amuse our little army in its progress towards the Valley. The light battery, under command of my friend Capt. PHELPS, would have had little difficulty in traversing the ridge all along the southern summit of the cañon, and a single mountain howitzer would have been sufficient to demolish every one of the stone works, almost without halting in the march. Flanking parties of infantry might have marched along either ridge, so as to have commanded every work, and with fatal effect, while entirely protected themselves. If ten thousand Mormons had been posted in the cañon, our army, small as it now is, might have routed them, with the loss of scarce twenty men. The scenery of Echo Cañon is very similar to that of the Tyrol, though rather surpassing it in picturesqueness and grandeur.

As we approached the western extremity of the cañon, new beauties were unfolded to the view. The cañon widens as it opens out upon Weber River, the stream running at right angles with the Pass, and parallel with a range of high hills, which form a pleasing back-ground. Upon the banks of the Weber, about a quarter of a mile below the cañon, we passed another Mormon station, consisting of a dozen or twenty log houses, built around in a square. Here, too, a fortification had been thrown up, consisting of a triangular breastwork of logs, in as perfect a trap as ever a company of regulars would wish to find an enemy. The road runs along down the river, upon a "bench," for a distance of four miles to the ford. All along the river-edge of this bench platforms had been dug out, so as to form a standing-place for militia, behind earthen breastworks. Leaving the Weber, we soon struck East Cañon, a less rugged, though interesting pass. A few miles further west we overtook a band of Snake Indians, under the chief. "Little Soldier," journeying towards the Valley. They were about sixty or eighty in number. The braves were half naked, some of them, in fact, absolutely without clothing, except a narrow breech-cloth and pair of leggings. This party had quite a number of children with them of all ages; some strapped helplessly upon the backs of the squaws, and others scarcely old enough to talk yet, tied astraddle upon the ponies, backs of the braves, and holding on with great tenacity. I noticed that the women and old men were compelled to travel on foot, but the young "warriors" were all well mounted. They manifested a great deal of friendship, and when we halted to rest our animals for an hour, gathered about us, got out the pipe and took a great smoke with us as they formed a circle upon the ground. They are very fond of tobacco, but generally smoke Lamb, the leaves of a shrub which grows in profusion here, and gives out a very pleasant aroma, quite unlike the Virginian weed for which it is substituted.

At several points along East Cañon we noticed the loose wall breastworks again. About five miles from the summit of what is known as the Big Mountain, the road turns up a narrow ravine or cañon which it follows to the summit. At the mouth of this ravine a dam, similar to those described in Echo Cañon, had been constructed across the stream, (East Cañon Creek,) and breastworks of rock raised on the hill-sides. It would be difficult to imagine a more foolishly devised attempt at a work of defence than this the surrounding hills are perfectly accessible, no only for infantry, but for cavalry and artillery as well. Indeed all their works seem to have been based upon the idea that the army would be compelled to pass up the road precisely as already marked out; that it was powerless to bridge a ditch dig a drain, or ascend a hillside anywhere. Had they ventured upon armed resistance to the troops, they would have paid most dearly for their lack of military knowledge and skill. We camped for the night near the eastern foot of the Big Mountain. During the afternoon a severe thunder-storm came upon us, and as we were quite unprepared for a visitation so unusual in this climate, we were soon dripping wet. The storm continued as we prepared our beds upon the ground, and before sleep had made us oblivious to such items of discomfort, we found the rain trickling in a young creek across our bedding, notwithstanding which we soon dropped into forgetfulness, and slept soundly until daylight, suffering no subsequent inconvenience. I mention the fact as indicative of the salubrity of a climate in which a man may sleep in the open air, and soaked in the rain, without being made ill thereby.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst., I left the remainder of our party at daylight, and pushed on towards our destination in company with Mr. FICKLIN, an express-rider who had overtaken us. The rain continued to fall in heavy showers, as we ascended the Big Mountain. I should before have noticed the fact that the soil of the cañons through which we had been passing for a day or two had much improved in quality, supporting a heavy growth of shrubbery, amid which the wild-rose—here in full bloom, though in sight of "eternal snows"—was gratefully prominent. Descending the Big Mountain, whose summit was enveloped in clouds, we struck into Emigration Cañon, by which opening, at last, we passed the last spire of the Wasatch range. And now burst upon our view, as we came out upon the high bench overlooking the Valley of Great Salt Lake, one of the most enchanting landscapes. For days we had been imprisoned among the mountains, whose rugged grandeur and sublimity had almost become tiresome. Suddenly, as we emerged from the fastnesses, the great valley lay out before us, with its teeming fields of grain, and other quiet evidences of refined civilization. The change is sudden and striking, forcing the most practical mind to the observation of contrasts which under other circumstances would be noticed only by the artist.

Great Salt Lake City certainly possesses a charming location. Its site is directly under the mountains, which come down in very steep ridges to a great bench or plateau, overlooking the bottom of the valley—indeed the city, which sits upon this sloping bench, comes to within a mile or two of the mountain's base, where Emigration Cañon opens upon the plain, while the northeastern corner of the settlement is scarcely a quarter of a mile from the cliffs. The traveler coming out of Emigration Canon first looks down upon the broad street of Great Salt Lake some twenty or twenty-five miles distant, although it appears to be not more than a quarter of that distance. As he rides on a little further, the City itself, with its neat buildings, luxuriant shade-trees and teeming gardens, gradually appear, until at last the whole city lays out before him at a glance, with all its streets as plainly marked as though it were a map lying upon the table before him. On the bosom of the distant lake rests a great island, from which rises another mountain, lofty almost as those which we have just passed: while to the northward and southward the valley spreads out far as the eye can reach, without a hill to obstruct the view. West of the city, running through the centre of the valley, the Jordan courses its way. But I must defer for the present any further description of the city and its surroundings, and proceed with some account of the conferences between the civil officers and the people of the Valley, which have resulted in a quiet and peaceable settlement of all existing difficulties—at least, for the present. But first let me say that we found this city of six miles square almost entirely deserted. From many of the houses the roofs had been torn; in scarcely one of them was a window-sash remaining. All had been removed, and the windows boarded up, in anticipation of the coming of the Gentile army. In house after house straw and other combustibles are piled up, ready for the incendiary torch, to be applied by the two or three men left here to guard the city and to burn it the moment the Prophet should give the signal. I do not believe there are five hundred persons in town to-day, although its population, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be far from twelve thousand. All had gone southward, in obedience to the order of BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose power and influence over the people is evidently as absolute as the Emperor of Russia's is over his serfs. I have conversed confidentially with several parties here, who say that many of the people were unwilling to go, and were painfully solicitous about the safety of their homes, being unwilling to sacrifice them; but few of these had the courage to hesitate in implicit obedience to the order of the Prophet, when he bade them to move. I have asked others, who seem to be unshaken in the Mormon faith, what was the motive for the destruction of their city. Their reply is that they knew nothing of the intentions of the President, having heard nothing from him until the arrival of the Commissioners, and that they supposed the army was to come into the Valley, as the mob assailed them at Nauvoo, to drive them out and take possession of their property. In the anticipation of such a consummation as this, they preferred to leave ruins behind them, determined that if they were to despoiled of their homes, strangers should not enjoy them. There is little doubt that the head men of the Church have inculcated these ideas into the people, and have thus wrought them up to the pitch of fanatical fury which so nearly led to the ruin of this fine city; but that BRIGHAM and his chiefs knew they were misleading the people must be evident to every intelligent man who remembers that they have had a mail regularly throughout the year by the way of California, and that Dr. BERNHISEL, their delegate at Washington, cannot have failed to apprise them of the views and purposes of the Executive in sending out the army to support the civil authorities.

When Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH the Peace Commissioners, arrived in the city on the morning of the 7th instant, they were met in the street by Major-General GEORGE D. GRANT and Major-General WM. H. KIMBALL, (son of HEBER C.,) who introduced themselves, and escorted the party to the Globe Restaurant, which had been opened by Mr. CANDLAND for their accommodation. No rooms had been provided, however, and up to this time all of the Gentile sojourners here, from the Commissioners down, are compelled to sleep in the carriages, or upon the back porch of the Restaurant. The reason given for this, is that the property-owners are all away, and that there is nobody here with authority to open a house. This is true with reference to most of the dwellings, but there were and are here, nevertheless, the owners of 50 or 60 good houses, who might afford us Christian shelter, if they had the disposition so to do.

The Commissioners were visited upon their arrival by Adjutant-General JAMES FERGUSON, General A. P. ROCKWOOD, JUDSON STODDARD, BILL HICKMAN, ROBERT BURTON and other prominent members of the Mormon community, to whom they frankly stated the purpose of their coming, announcing the proclamation of the President, and declaring that unconditional submission to the law and civil authorities by the people would be insisted upon at whatever cost. BRIGHAM YOUNG and all the heads of the Church were away, and the parties above mentioned closed the Conference for a day, evidently for the purpose of having time to consult the Governor. The Proclamation had been publicly read here the evening before the arrival of the Commissioners, and had excited a good deal of indignation and surprise, the people declaring that Colonel THOS. L. KANE had led them to expect a very different expression of sentiment from that contained in the beginning of the document. Of course they denounce the Proclamation, declaring that it is full of false and unjust aspersion from the beginning to the end. On the 10th instant Governor YOUNG came up with First President HEBER C. KIMBALL and General WELLS, and other Elders and chief men of the Church. The same evening they had a private conference, and the next morning a more public and general conference was held, at which the people were admitted. Governor POWELL addressed the meeting, mildly rebuking the people for their past violations of law, tendering them the President's pardon, assuring them that unconditional submission to the civil authorities would be enforced at every cost, declaring that the army of the United States would come into the Territory whenever so ordered by the President, and would remain here as long as the Executive thought proper, but that it would only come to enforce obedience to law, and to protect public officers and private citizens alike in al their proper functions and rights.

BRIGHAM YOUNG replied in a speech, in which he denied absolutely any and every charge of sedition or treason except the burning of the Government trains last Fall, which he acknowledged had been done by his order. That he had done in self-defence, but while he justified the act, he accepted the pardon on that score. WELLS, SNOW and others followed. The next day another public conference was had; the Commissioners and heads of the Church having held a sort of caucus in the meantime, at which they had come to general terms of an understanding. At this second public conference some of the speakers endeavored to make conditions. They desired first that the army should be kept out of the Valley, and suggested various other conditions, which complied with would render them satisfied. To all such suggestions the Commissioners simply replied that they were empowered to make no conditions whatever. Some of the speakers became considerably excited, bursting into ranting declamations against the persecutions to which they declared they had been subjected, and demanding investigation, which the Commissioners had already told them they had no power to institute. SNOW, especially, became very violent, using language which could scarcely be matched anywhere for obscenity and profanity, although the use of the name of God was scrupulously avoided in his oaths. This is a peculiarity of Mormondon. The holiest "father in Israel" will make use of every form of profanity to be found in the calendar of Billingsgate, avoiding only the name of the Creator. So vile was SNOW'S language, that finally GOV. POWELL interrupted him, suggesting that they did not come here to listen to language so obscene and ungentlemanly. SNOW slunk away beneath the rebuke, and subsequently made a private apology. At last the Chiefs yielded point by point, professed loyalty to the Federal Government, announced their entire willingness to submit to the law and its officers, and their assent to the coming in of the Federal officers and the army. During the conference, when sundry of the "Apostles" persisted in efforts to bring up their old grievances' to tell of wrongs inflicted upon them, and to demand restitution, BRIGHAM invariably told them to sit down and hush up, telling them that as the Commissioners had not been sent to investigate their grievances, and had no power or authority to notice nor redress them, he did not wish the past alluded to, as it would not fail to cause distrust and a want of good fellowship between them and the people, which might frustrate all attempts at reconciliation. BRIGHAM has thus, on several occasions, rebuked some of those who seemed to be eager to commence inflammatory harangues, and has thus evinced a desire for conciliation and peace. I commend these evidences of his common sense to some of those presses who have caviled at the statements heretofore made in your columns, anticipating this course on his part whenever he should find that he had played the last card in his game of "brag" and lost. BRIGHAM continually persists, however, in declaring his innocence and rectitude throughout, charging all the difficulties of the past upon the heads of "the corrupt officials of the Government," whom, as he avers, were forced upon the people. He declares his willingness to forget all the past now, and to avoid all collision with the Federal authorities in the future, provided the Government will not interfere with their religion. Of course, the Commissioners assured them that the Federal Government could not and would not interfere with the religious faith of this or any other people; but the term "religion" is understood by BRIGHAM to cover polygamy. I was told by a Government official here, who ought to know better, that the Commissioners gave specific pledges that the practice of polygamy would not be interfered with; as it is not improbable that this statement may reach the East through some channel or other, I have to state upon the authority of Gov. POWELL himself, that so far from having given any such pledge, *the subject of Polygamy was never introduced at either of the Conferences.* That is a subject which unquestionably belongs exclusively to the Judiciary. The Mormons, as you are already aware, claim that Polygamy is a part of their religion, and therefore claim for it the protection of the Constitution. If the argument is a sound one, why would it not apply as well to the matter of human sacrifice, if BRIGHAM should have a revelation instituting such sacrifices as a new article of religious faith and duty? I understand that Judge ECKLES is clearly of opinion that Polygamy is a crime in this Territory under the old Spanish or Mexican law, and that if that does not cover it, then it is prohibited by the common law. It is more than probable, therefore, that he will instruct the first Grand Jury which he assembles to indict all persons engaged in its practice. This, in all probability, will make an issue that will test the professions of loyalty of the people, and if the Federal Government will but sustain its officers in the fearless discharge of their duty, there will be a possibility, at least, of a suppression of this vice, or a disruption of the community which countenances and sustains it. Readers in the East will find it quite impossible to appreciate the utter coolness with which the advocates of Polygamy here defend it,—arguing it in all its most delicate phases, presenting what they claim as its physiological advantages, and the obligations as a religious duty in terms which put all refinement to the blush. But more of this upon some *other* occasion, when time presses less than now.

The Commissioners having finished up their work here, went down to Provo, where they addressed the people on Wednesday night last. While in that town they were treated with great civility, serenaded by the Mormon band, and taken out to see Utah Lake and the other lions. They arrived at Provo a day before they were expected, and so missed a grand reception which it was designed to give them. Gov. YOUNG was absent when they arrived on a visit to Provo Cañon, through which the Church is constructing a good wagon road, to connect east of Bridger's Pass, thus cutting off at least 150 miles of travel between the Missouri and this Valley, and providing a route more easily accessible during the Winter. On Thursday night the Commissioners addressed the people at Lehigh, a small town twenty miles south of this, and to-day returned to this place. The Commissioners now consider their mission here quite fulfilled. They design to remain, however, until the arrival of the army, and will probably leave for Washington within the next two weeks.

After their conferences with the leaders of the people here, the Commissioners addressed a letter to General JOHNSTON, repeating the assurances they had received from the heads of the church, that there should be no resistance to legal authority, or to the entrance of the army. The letter also stated that the buildings and fences in the city were very insecure—that unless great care was taken the animals belonging to the army would trespass upon the property of the citizens, to their great damage, and that the people were exceedingly apprehensive that they would, in various ways, suffer injury by the contiguity of the army. The Commissioners suggested to the General therefore, that he should issue a proclamation disabusing their minds of these impressions and fears The General accordingly sent in the following proclamation, which is now posted in this city, and has been expressed to the southern settlements.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his Proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration of the laws of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of their orders. I therefore feel it incumbent upon me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the army ill treatment, that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocations; and should protection be needed, that they will find the army (always faithful to the obligations of duty) as ready now to assist and protect them, as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

A. S. JOHNSTON, Col. 2d Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, Camp on Bear River, June 14, 1858.

The following extract from a letter, addressed by the General's order to an agent of the Government under his command, presents a clear interpretation of the spirit in which the General proposes to carry out the above:

HEAD-QUARTERS, June 16, 1858.

The Commanding General wishes you to purchase * * * * * * and have it delivered on the ground just beyond the Jordan, near the Salt Lake City. He is informed that the fences on this side the Jordan are insecure. He therefore designs camping the army on the opposite side, where the animals will not encroach upon the farms or property of the citizens of the Territory.

I am Sir, &c.,

F. J. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

It was General JOHNSTON'S intention to start from Bear River on Thursday morning, and reach this place in five days, he having determined to take the regular road through the cañons, probably concluding that it would be advisable to take some other opportunity than the present to break a new road across the table lands to avoid the cañons, if, indeed, he shall deem that to be advisable for military purposes after personal examination.

Among the leading Mormons whom I have met here is Captain HOOPER, who says that it would have been the easiest thing imaginable for the Mormons to capture the entire supplies of the army when crossing the plains last Fall; that they were fully aware of the opportunity then before them, and that they failed to avail themselves of it simply because they wanted to keep the army out of the Valley, and they knew that if they destroyed so much of their supplies as to make a famine imminent before the mountains should be blocked up with snow, they would be certain to try to get in at once.

The people here seem to have quite satisfied Governor CUMMING that they are the best-abused community upon earth, and that they have been lied about egregiously. The chief evidence to support these assumptions seems to be the exhibition of the Territorial Library and records of the Court, which were said to have been destroyed. The Mormons fully admit that they did destroy the law library of Judge STILES and Mr. WILLIAMS, and carry away and conceal the other books and the records. This is a distinction without a difference. It is clearly susceptible of proof that they *did* throw a portion of the Territorial library into a pool of filth, for some of them were subsequently fished out of it by a man now in camp; and when they had carried away the remainder and concealed them, it was fair to presume that all had shared the same fate. Besides the concealment of the records from the officials properly having custody of them was practically as great a crime as their destruction. If the morality of the "Saints" depends upon such flimsy quibbles as this, I think the reader will agree that it is sadly out of repair.

Mr. MORELL, the Gentile Postmaster, whose commission the Mormons have heretofore refused to recognize, came in with the Peace Commissioners and again demanded the keys of the Post-Office. SMITH, the Mormon Postmaster, at first refused the demand, then pretended to assent, and offered part of the mail keys, retaining duplicates. These MORELL refused, until at last he concluded to yield, and gave up the whole of them. He refused, however, to let him have any office furniture, and succeeded in making a reasonable pretext for leaving a Mormon clerk in the office for the present, to act as a spy upon its operations. MORELL seems to be peculiarly obnoxious to the people here, but for what reason I do not know. He certainly appears to be a faithful and energetic officer. They are also greatly incensed against Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent, who has given abundant evidence of his title to the respect of his fellow-men. His offence consists in having written private letters (which became public subsequently) exposing some of the iniquities of Mormondom. He is not the man, however, to be frightened from his post, and will probably let the assassin's knife remove him rather than retire from his position.

Among the strangers now in this vicinity are Messrs. H. CLARKSON, —— BROOKIN and HARVIN who arrived here recently from California, to make propositions to BRIGHAM from Col. KINNEY, of Mosquito fame, who desires to sell the Church a large tract of land in the Mosquito country. They proposed to sell 3,000 000 acres of land at ten cents an acre, exhibiting ample power from Col. KINNEY to sell and convey the same. BRIGHAM, however, declined the trade, declaring that this country suits him well enough, and that he intends to make a stand *here*, and live or die in these mountains. I understand that he has been purchasing a good deal of property in his own name at Provo of late, and the rumor gains ground that that town will in future be the head-quarters of the Church Government; but every design in this connection will be subject to modification until after the army to be posted in the Territory shall have been definitely settled in their destined localities, for the brethren have the greatest possible horror of bringing their women in contact with the army—a horror which clearly establishes the fact that the women of this valley are shockingly wicked and untrustworthy, or else very unhappy and discontented. My own brief observation satisfies me that the latter view is the true one.

Time and space fail me to give you any adequate description of this beautiful though deserted city, but I will endeavor to supply the omission in my next. It is well understood now that the citizens of this place will return at an early day. Indeed the heads of families are already beginning to come back,—but they say that they will keep their families south until after the army leave this vicinity. The river Jordan, which bounds the city on the west, will enable Gen. JOHNSTON to enforce whatever orders he may deem advisable to prevent his men from straying into the city and annoying its people, and the probability is that they will soon be quite satisfied with his arrangements to that end.

The Mormon arsenal, which stands upon an eminence above Temple Block, contains two six-pounders, one of iron and the other of brass. This is all the artillery I can hear of in the Territory. There are with the cannon several cases of different sized balls, intended to be used as cannister shot. There is a regular muster and roll call of the militia of the city at sunrise and sunset every day,—at which a small band, consisting chiefly of a big drum, performs the Mormon "national" airs in a style peculiar to the place and its people. Every man is compelled to appear armed and equipped according to law,—but they make no effort at drill.

One of your cotemporaries, in an awkward effort to appropriate from your columns, without credit, Mr. LORA'S narrative sent to you from Leavenworth, blundered into some errors which ought to be corrected. Among the perversions of his story was one which attributed to him the declaration that the soil of this valley is barren and worthless. Mr. L.'s statement was by no means so sweeping, and it would have been untrue if it had been. What he stated was that only a portion of this valley was suitable for agricultural purposes, and that the quantity was small in proportion to the population to be supported upon it. At the same time he admitted that upon so much of the soil as they pretend to cultivate, excellent crops are raised in ordinary seasons. The wheat crop to-day certainly looks remarkably well, but beyond the green fields lie far larger patches of soil rendered utterly valueless by the alkali or salt which saturates it. But I hope hereafter to speak more particularly upon this point from personal observation.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is still down at Provo, but is expected here very soon. I shall call upon him when he arrives, and hope in my next to give you my impressions of the man as I find him. My curiosity to see and measure him has been greatly enhanced by the many evidences all around me of the marvelous influence which he wields over this people. He has a perfectly palatial residence here, or rather a group of residences, for himself and wives. I think I hear the reader popping at me the important query, as to *how many* wives BRIGHAM has. Strange to say, nobody here seems to know, or if they do know, they are exceedingly discreet and wont tell, although in every other case a man seems rather proud to figure up the extent of his spiritual harem. BRIGHAM confesses to forty-eight children, of whom all but seven are living.

The presence of the Army here will make an opening for Missionary enterprise, which should not be lost sight of. The mass of people in this valley—and especially the young, never heard of any religious faith except Mormonism. Perhaps no other influence would be so powerful in breaking up the Mormon Theocracy than the establishment here of an Evangelical Church or several of them, in which pure religion and undefiled truths may be presented in bold contrast with the revolting doctrines preached and practiced among these spurious Saints. With the army here to defend the rights of the "Gentiles" to pulpits of their own, such enterprise could readily be established and sustained, provided our good friends in the East will divert to this worse than pagan-darkened spot a portion of the contributions which are now scattered to no more benighted islanders in distant seas. The next influence of importance to be exerted here is a Press which shall be free to comment upon

The Catastrophe on the Erie Railroad.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Condition of the Wounded--Disposition of the Dead.

Evidence Taken Before the Coroner.

VERDICT EXONERATING THE COMPANY.

Dissatisfaction of the People.

From our Special Reporters.

PORT JERVIS, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

The first hundred miles of country traversed by the Erie Railroad abounds in beautiful and varied scenery. The Summer fugitive, fresh from the heat and din and cares of the busy City, looks with revivifying pleasure on the shifting panorama of verdant slopes, shady dells, snug farm-houses and thriving villages, with their beautiful background of misty hills, which unfold themselves at every instant of his journey. Beyond Goshen, which is some 60 miles on the way, and for a considerable distance onward, the traveler will find himself skirting the base of some green hill or dashing along the brow of some steep declivity, in regular alternation. The descending slopes are sometimes wooded, leading to deep valleys teeming with luxuriant harvests. At one of these, within six miles of Port Jervis, a village of rare beauty, there occurred on Thursday night last, a calamity to which, unfortunately, we are too much accustomed, bringing sorrow to many a heart and dismay and desolation to many a household.

The details of the catastrophe have already been laid before the readers of the TIMES.

The express train that left New-York at 5 o'clock, running avowedly at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, either encountered a broken rail at this spot, or produced the fracture, and the last two cars were thrown off the track, and precipitated down the embankment. The hindermost car rolled over and over down the slope, for a distance of some forty feet; of the passengers in it, six were killed, and many injured. It was completely wrecked—reduced to a mass of bloody splinters, which a boy might carry off piecemeal. The next car seems to have been dragged off by the last, and thrown on its side, doing no more serious injury to the passengers than a few contusions. Every assistance was, of course, promptly rendered by the employes of the road, and the citizens of Port Jervis and its vicinity.

The following is a correct list of the killed and injured:

KILLED.

A boy four years of age, the son of a Mrs. BROWN of Tioga County. He was buried in Port Jervis yesterday, (Friday,) the Rev. Mr. SEWARD, the Presbyterian clergyman, officiating, and a large concourse of citizens being in attendance.

An infant child of R. P. TURNER, of No. 299 Ninth-avenue, New-York. The body still lies in the Fowler House, waiting the arrival of the father.

Mrs. ADAM RAY, (colored,) of Binghamton, N. Y. Her remains were removed last night by her husband (who was also on the cars at the time of the accident) to Newark for interment.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON, of New-York City. His body was taken to New York by his father-in-law yesterday morning.

HARVEY WOOD, of Wellsburgh, Tioga County, Pa. The body was sent last night to his family.

A young man, supposed from papers found in his valise, to be a German named JOHN SCHULTZ, of Buffalo. The corpse still remains at the Fowler House.

INJURED.

The passengers seriously injured are

JOHN E. WHITE, of No. 127 Bleecker-street, New-York; two ribs broken, and otherwise bruised.

JOHN H. BAYS, lawyer, No. 45 William-street New-York—cut on the face and badly hurt on the shoulder and thigh.

CHARLES BERRETT, Cleveland, Ohio—thigh broken.

These are all represented as doing well, and in a fair way of recovery.

Of those slightly hurt there are about thirty, a good many of whom have returned to their homes. Their names are as follows:

WILLIAM ROSE, No 283 Third-street, New-York.
JOHN WHELAN, Toronto, C. W.
D. N. SELLEY, Elmira, N. Y.
C. F. BEDELL, Newark, N. J.
CHARLES BABBITT, Cleveland, Ohio.
ADAM RAY, (colored,) Binghamton, N. Y
WILLIAM NORTON, No. 62 William-street, New-York.
JOHN W. BEALS, Boston, Mass.
L. F HOWELL, Meadville, Penn.
Mrs. R. P. TURNER and two children, No. 299 Ninth-avenue, New-York.
E. P SMOOTS, Utica, Licking County, Ohio.
A. HOGUET, New-York City.
—— HAAS, New-York City.
Mrs. CLIFFORD A. BAKER and child, Buffalo.
J. S. HILL, Portland, Chautauque County, N. Y.
MICHAEL CONKLIN, Jacksonville, Ill.
GEORGE SILVER, Woodstock, C. W.
IRA BUSH, Plattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y
HENRY SMITH, residence unknown.
JOHN ARNETT, Elmira, N. Y.
Miss WENMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. LEAVENS, four children and nurse, No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn.
PHILO R. PADDOCK, Panama, Chautauque County, N. Y.
SARAH A. EASTMAN, Villanova, Chautauque County, N. Y.
C. C MURRAY, Narrowsburg, N. Y.
VELONA BARRY, Mayville, Chautauque County, N. Y
S. JOHANNA CHRISTY, Ohio

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. LEBIUS HARDING, the Coroner, impanneled the following gentlemen as a jury to inquire into the nature of the accident:

Dr. John Conklin,	A. H Peck,	Benjamin V. Baird.
Samuel K. Mills,	Joseph Gibson.	F. W Lockwood.
Henry Sewell,	Clive E. Wheat,	Cornwell B. Travis.
J. J. Van Doren,	Philip Lee,	Francis Marvine.

The examinations were conducted mainly by the Coroner and Dr. CONKLIN.

INQUESTS.

Phineas H. Thompson, sworn and examined—I am conductor of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was conductor of the Express train last evening between Otisville and this place, (Port Jervis,) we ran over a broken rail, and two cars were thrown from the track; it happened about a quarter of a mile east of the Shin-Hollow switch: the two rear cars went off; it was at 8:55 or 56 P. M; I should think the perpendicular height of the slope embankment was as much as 25 feet; the cars rolled as much as 60 to 75 feet from the track; my train was about nine minutes behind time; we were traveling somewhere about 30 miles an hour; the first indication of an accident was feeling a jerk; at the same time I heard a signal to brake; I put on the brake of the baggage-car; I thought the forward truck of the baggage car was off the track; about half-a-minute afterwards I felt a hard jerk, and the train went smoothly till she stopped; after the train stopped, I went back about a quarter of a mile, and found two cars down the bank; I made an examination as I went, and found two cars missing from the train; I went about half way; gave my lamp to a brakeman to signal any approaching train; returned to my train, and backed it about half way to the wreck; found the two cars down the bank; the passengers were making much noise and confusion; the first car I saw had none killed in it, but many hurt; that car lay on its side, the seats being all broken out and smashed; the car was badly broken; this was next to the after car; found no dead in this car, but many wounded; do not know how many, or who, excepting a Mrs. White; the after car, which I went into afterward, lay bottom uppermost, and badly broken; there I saw two men lying dead, and afterwards saw four in that car killed; they were carried up to the track where I saw the four; the bodies of those lying in the Station-house are the same I there saw; do not know their names; I got the dead bodies together; four was all I saw, and brought them to Port Jarvis; the bodies of the three men now at the Station-house are all I saw at the wreck, and I wish to correct the statement that I saw four at the wreck; the fourth I saw after we arrived at Port Jervis; a broken rail was the cause of the accident; I judge so from the fact that I went back, to make examination, and found a rail broken; about two feet of it was broken out; the rail was broken on the west side of the track outside; there is a double track along there; our table calls for a speed of thirty miles there, at which speed about we were running; if anything, we had lost a half or a whole minute from Otisville: we were not running to make up lost time; we left Otisville eight minutes late; we have twenty-five minutes to run 12¾ miles from Otisville to Port Jervis; we have twelve minutes to Shin Hollow, and thirteen minutes from Shin Hollow to Port Jervis.

To a Juror—I think the rear car went down sideways, that is, parallel with the track; the other had swung some.

To the Coroner (in continuation)—The after car I think had run off the track about fifty feet; I think the rear car went off first, and run along the track as much as fifty feet, and pulled the second car off when it left the bank; the cars lay nearly one hundred feet apart when I found them; I do not think there was any disconnection of train previous to the accident; the road was in good order at that point; I examined the rail: it was a new fracture, and the iron looked strong and good; I do not think the second car turned over, but the rear one might have turned over twice: we lost six minutes of our time at Middletown and two at Otisville; we had a warm journal at Otisville, and stopped at Otisville to fix it; I have been a conductor on this road ten years last January; we had seven cars in the train, five passenger and two baggage-cars; I have seen similar broken rails to this; we left Otisville at 8:43; the accident happened at 8:56, about six miles from Otisville.

James Ladd deposed—I reside at Eighty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, New-York; I was in the train last evening; I was in the after car; the accident happened about twenty minutes before our arrival at this place; we came on slowly after the accident; I identify one of the bodies lying at the station house, who was killed, as George W. T. Robertson, who resided with me, and is my son-in-law; it is numbered "one," we were in conversation a moment prior to the accident; I do not recollect the incidents of it; I cannot tell how I got out of the car; as soon as I recovered, which was about in a quarter of an hour, I saw the body brought up the hill to the track, and then recognized it; Mr. Bayes who is now lying injured at the Fowler House, is an acquaintance; I had no apprehension of any accident prior to its occurrence; a remark was made just previous the accident, that we were making "good time or speed," which was not the case before that; it was thought that we were going slowly some time before; I saw two or three other persons who appeared dead, many others wounded and dying; I do not recognize any other of the bodies.

John Sir Allister deposed as follows—I was on board the night express-train last night; I was in the second passenger-car from the front; I got in the train at Jersey City, and came from there in it; nothing of importance happened to the train up to Middletown, at which place we were detained by a hot journal; I think we were stopped there from five to ten minutes; we stopped at Otisville a minute or two; from there to the top of the mountain we came along at the usual rate; we stopped somewhere about Shin Hollow; I thought we had reached Port Jervis; I was partly asleep; I got up and went to the after door; inquired, and found we had not got to Port Jervis then found that a part of the train was gone; cannot tell who informed me of that; the train had then stopped; I then got out and went to the rear of the train; the engineer overtook me with a torch, which the conductor took and said he would stand on the after bumper, and back up slow to see to the missing cars; the train backed up slowly, three-quarters of a mile, stopping two or three times; when the train stopped, I heard some one say the cars were down the banks; I jumped off and went about; when I came in sight, the after-car was down to the foot of the bank; the second one was, I should think, fifty feet from it, both lying on their sides: the second car, I think, had gone down the bank obliquely, the after part swinging out from the track; I do not think that car had turned over; the second car lay nearly parallel with the track at the foot of the hill; by its appearance, I think that had turned over; the bottom of the car was towards the track: I made no examination of the track, but went immediately to help the dead and wounded: I saw several dead: I have not seen the bodies this morning: I saw them last night: I do not think I can give a correct opinion as to the speed, being partly asleep: I thought we were coming down the mountain at a good speed, but I have come down faster: I did not perceive that we were going at an unusual speed: when the signal was given, my first impression was that something was on the track; at the second signal, I thought we had arrived at Port Jervis; I am accustomed to riding on railroads. I thought we were running down the mountain at a good speed, but I have been faster and slower: I am in the employ of the Company. I did not know that we were behind time at Middletown or Otisville.

by a Juror—I did not notice anything unusual in slow or fast time before our arrival at the top of the mountain, three-quarters of a mile west of Otisville, in backing the train, after the accident, they went slow, and were stopped some little distance from the wreck; there was a light of some kind on the after car, but none on the second car; it seemed like a good time before a light came: I saw nothing like a stone or other obstruction on the track; after the accident happened, the train stopped just west of the spot where the accident occurred.

Philip P. Smoots, deposed as follows: I was in the train that met with the accident last evening; the train met with the accident just east of this place; I had friends on the same train; when I am at home I reside at Utica, Licking County, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Turner and her three children were in my charge; they reside at No. 299 Ninth avenue, New-York; the youngest child was killed; I have seen the body lying at the Fowler House; at the time of the accident I was awake; we were going fast; once or twice I was startled at the speed, and once involuntarily started to my feet, but did not rise; after that the train ran smoothly, until I felt the jar, and then a succession of jars, and then the car went over; next I found myself at the bottom of the embankment, under the car; I cannot judge of the speed; I have no idea which car left the track first; I thought they were running at a high speed, but heard no remark of that kind; I think when I went into the car I saw a little boy lying by the side of the child of Mrs. Turner, apparently dead; saw others apparently dead, but do not recognize any of those lying at the Fowler House, or Station-house, as those I saw, excepting the child.

By a Juror—I was startled to my feet by the waving motion of the car, occasioned by the speed; this speed lasted several minutes; the first indication of something wrong was a very severe jolt or jerk; then came several in succession, and then the car went over; I cannot say whether the car went over more than once or not; we were sitting near the centre of the car; occupying the two seats, and being face to face; I had one child in my lap; Mrs. Turner had the child in her lap, and the little boy was asleep beside me.

Adam Ray, testified to this effect: I reside in Binghamton, N. Y.; was on the express train last evening; an accident occurred to that train near here; my wife died in the cars after the accident, her body now lies at the Fowler House; I saw a man and an infant also dead; I saw them alive in the cars before the accident; my wife's name was Sarah M. Ray, aged 32 or 33; she died in consequence of injuries received in the after car of the train; I experienced a sudden jar a moment or two previous to the car going over; I thought we were running at a dangerous speed and made that remark to my wife; I think that Railroad men would call the speed at which we were running at from twenty-eight to thirty-four miles per hour; I am somewhat acquainted with speed on railways; the jar was the first information of the accident; the speed, after leaving Otisville, was much faster than previous; I remarked to my wife that I thought it was down grade; I went down this road on Sunday last and think we then ran faster than last night; by this I mean the whole trip through.

Avery Cooke, M. D., was sworn and deposed as follows—I reside at Otisville and am a practicing physician; was at Shin-Hollow last evening, soon after this occurrence; was not on the train; on my arrival at the locality I found two cars off the track and down the embankment; I saw three persons dead soon after I got there; they had been taken from the wreck; I proceeded to assist what I could; I also examined the broken rail with Mr. Thompson; his testimony corresponds with my examination; I could see nothing other than the broken rail to cause such an accident; the bodies lying in this village are the same I saw at the place of accident; the cause of GEORGE W. T. Robertson's death was fracture of the *os frontis* or forehead, probably by contact from some hard substance, I have also examined the body of an unknown person, supposed to be Schultz, and I labelled No. 2: the cause of his death was injuries upon the head, face, right groin, and important injury of the stomach, I have also examined Harvey Wood, of Willsborough, Pa., the cause of his death was injuries about the head, the region of the bladder and right hip; I also examined the bodies lying at the Fowler House. As to Margaret Jane Turner, a child aged about nine months, the injuries upon the head and on the left temporal bone would cause her death; the death of Sarah Ann Ray, a colored woman, was caused by injuries about the stomach and abdomina, regions; a small boy, supposed to be named Brown, about four years of age, had his skull badly fractured.

By a Juror—I have attended several who are seriously injured; I had been in this village yesterday, and was on my return to Otisville, upon the stock Express train; I left here about nine o'clock P. M.; I think I should have passed the Express train in Shin-Hollow; should judge that I examined the broken rail an hour or three-quarters of an hour after my arrival at the place, all the bodies lying here came to their deaths from effects of injuries sustained upon the train last evening; the rail broken had the end which is towards Shin Hollow broken off; I did not examine the texture of the iron; I think the chair of the rail was off; the one broken was the outer rail of the outer track; there was an engine standing directly over the broken rail when I saw it, which had arrived from the East, following the Express train; the ground is not very steep opposite the place of the accident, and in the inside of the track; I think there is an embankment on both sides of the track.

Charles M. Lawrence was examined, and gave the subjoined evidence: I reside in this village, and am a practicing physician; I was at Shin Hollow last evening after the accident; saw several persons dead and wounded; did not know them; saw two or three men, two children and one woman dead; saw a part of the bodies placed on the cars, and recognized them; since I arrived in this village I have examined the three at the Fowler House; they are the same I saw at the place of the accident; Margaret Jane Turner has a very severe scalp-wound; I discovered no fracture; I deem that concussion of the brain caused their death, in consequence of injuries at the accident; Sarah Ann Ray, I deem, came to her death from a blow upon the stomach and bowels; the death of a small boy, supposed to be named Brown, was caused by a very extensive fracture of the skull; I did not examine the track at the place of the accident; I turned my attention to the care of the injured; I have attended several who were injured; all those lying at the Fowler House died in consequence of injuries received last night on the train.

By a Juror—The after car, I thought, had turned completely over, and was lying bottom up; the other was upon its side.

Charles Hardenburgh sworn and examined—I am a practicing physician, resident in this village; I was here when the bodies were taken from the train; I have examined the bodies of Saran Ann Ray and a small boy; the woman, I deem, had received some injury about the stomach and bowels, which caused her death; the child was injured on the head to cause its death.

Here, on motion of one of the jurors, the Coroner and the jurors proceeded to the place where the disaster occurred, and, after viewing the spot, returned, whereupon the examination of witnesses was resumed.

E. G. D. Prime testified as follows: I reside in New-York City; was on the train last evening to which the accident happened; as we were descending the mountain, and about five minutes before the disaster occurred, I became conscious that we were going at a fearful rate; I started once or twice with apprehension that some accident might occur; then felt a jerk or jar like something upon the rail, and was sure that we had met with an obstacle; I was in the fourth car from the rear, after feeling this I was apprehensive for my friends in the after part of the train: as soon as the speed was slackened I looked from the window and found two or three after cars missing: there were three distinct signals with the whistle; the cars then ran back, and as they stopped near the place of accident I hurried on: when I reached the place I saw the two cars demolished; I called out the names of some friends on board; found Professor PEET and his wife injured: I then commenced search for the rest of his company; I assisted from that time in carrying off the wounded; I did not see any of the dead to examine them; I came down with two said to be dead; I think I may say that I have an idea of speed and time of railroads, and from my knowledge can speak with confidence that in my opinion we were going at the time of the accident at least at 40 miles per hour; the only jar or jolt I experienced was the first and only one spoken of; there was no demonstration of fear prior to the accident; I recollect starting in my seat once or twice at the speed at which we were going; my judgment as to the speed should be modified by the fact that I may have misjudged the rate in consequence of the grade being steep and descending; I had observed at one place below Turner's that we were going at a great rate, but between Chester and Goshen the rate was greater, either of which was exceeded after leaving Otisville.

By a Juror—I did not take observation as to the place at which the train came to a stop after the accident; after the jar or concussion, the whistle gave signal in a short time; there was an interval, but a short one; I think we ran a mile or a mile and a half from the place of the accident, before stopping. I saw no one who was upon the train out of the place of his duty; I have traveled on other roads when the speed was as great as at this time; I am in the habit of estimating speed when on the road and going fast, without any special effort in my mind; I saw no want of sympathy or care to those injured by the employes of the Railroad; on the contrary, they were active in assisting the injured; after the jar or concussion, I saw several persons in front of the car endeavor to pull the bell-rope; the jar produced a great alarm among the passengers; I sat on the right side of the car and thought the obstruction to be on that side.

Edward W. Gill, being sworn, testified as follows: I reside in Ohio; I was in the after car of the train, and in the after part of the car: I observed the car was off the track, and ran some distance before it turned over; I was lying down at the time: I got up, and called out that the car was off; I heard no remark among the passengers that the speed was unusual, but I thought we were going fast: I do not know the cause of the accident, except from hearsay: I do not think the train was running faster than previously, I left the jar or concussion: do not think the car had a chance to run more than one hundred yards before turning; I cannot say whether the car turned over more than once.

Isaac Lewis Peet deposed as follows—My residence is at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New-York, (Fanwood:) I was upon the train last night: the accident occurred near this village; I was in the after car; there were eight persons in my charge; I experienced a jar, and then perceived that the car was falling, as if down an embankment; I found myself at the bottom of the bank; I was sitting upon the left side of the car: I judged at the moment that the obstruction was apparently upon the outer side of the track; I took no steps to ascertain the cause of the disaster except ordinary inquiry, it seemed to me that the speed of the train was fearful, much more rapid than previously; I am not a competent judge of railway speed, but, judging as I do, the rate was as much as forty miles per hour; I observed nothing unusual in the running of the train from Jersey City to Otisville; one of the mates under my charge was severely cut about the head, but is not in danger; they all, excepting one, were more or less injured.

William Maxon testified thus: I was the engineer upon the express train last night; I left Jersey City on time, and ran through as near as I could on it; I fanned in time at Middletown; I was detained by a hot wheel; we were detained some five minutes; on leaving Otisville we were some 8 or 9 minutes late; we were detained by examining the wheel; after leaving there and coming down the mountain till half or a quarter of a mile above Shin-Hollow Station, I felt an obstruction as though I had struck a tie; I whistled signal to brake, and then felt another jerk, strong enough to jerk us down upon the engine; I stopped, got down from the engine, then looked at my watch and found it three minutes to nine o'clock; we had left Otisville eight or nine minutes after the time, which is 8:35; it is about six miles from Otisville to the place of the accident; after looking at my engine I found two cars missing from the train: I backed up till signaled by Mr. Thompson to stop; I found the two cars down the bank; I first felt the jar, then gave signal: after that the rope parted, but I had discovered something wrong before the rope parted; we ran from quarter to half a mile after first discovering that something was wrong; at the time of the accident I was not exceeding thirty miles per hour; I have been an engineer on that train in the neighborhood of twenty months; I do not know upon which car the brakemen were: their names are Rittner, Dorn, and Norris; after backing down to the wrecked cars we went at once to work in getting out the passengers: I did not see them taken out, I saw the broken rail, that is, I did not see the pieces, but saw the vacancy where a piece of the rail was out; there was an engine standing in the breach of it; P. H. Thompson was our conductor.

By a Juror—The third car from the engine had the hot wheel; it was in the forward truck: we were running on a straight track; we had just left the curve; I had not been requested by the conductor to make up any lost time; I had made up some of it but had made it all on the other side of the mountain; I brought the train to a stand just about at the watertank in Shin-Hollow; I gave three signals to brake; I gave the first at the instant I felt the jerk; then another when I felt the second jerk; and the last while pretty well slacked, I stopped the train as soon as possible; I could not have done it sooner; I thought my engine had broken down; I have never known a rail to be broken along there; I have run over broken rails below, but never knew of one on the mountain; the general condition of the track between here and Otisville is good; I judge of the speed at thirty miles an hour by my habit of running and from the motion of the train; three brakemen I consider a full complement for that train; it is all we ever had; the after brakeman is named Rittner; he is badly bruised; I thought the shock I got resulted from something broken on my engine; I had signaled before the bell-rope broke; I did not see the condition of the rail after we passed; I do not think my engine broke the rail; I think the train that passed down ahead of us cracked it off; that was a freight train, arriving here at 6 or 6¼; I think it is No. 1 of Piermont; I do not know what its time is at Shin-Hollow; we are allowed 25 minutes to come from Otisville, and 28 minutes to go up to Otisville; when the accident happened, I was going faster than from Otisville to the top of the mountain, but about the same rate as the rest of the way from the top of the mountain down to Shin-Hollow; my opinion is, that 25 minutes between Otisville and Port Jervis is a safe time to travel the distance in, and that 30 miles an hour down that mountain is safe, and safer than many other portions on the road; the train last night was not run any faster than usual; we are generally up to time at Otisville; a rail has more pressure upon it and is more liable to break under a high speed than under a lower one; the engine was reversed, and the train was stopped and held to the engine by the brakemen; I do not know that it is the duty of any person in the employ of the Railroad Company to watch the track between trains; I set my watch and compared it with the conductor's; it varied from his half-a-minute, which I allowed in my calculations, it is unusual for rails to break at this season; frosty weather usually is the worst.

Julius F. Parkess was sworn and examined. He deposes thus: I reside in Port Jervis; I am an engineer, I was on my engine last evening, following the express train from Otisville; I left Otisville at thirty-four minutes behind their time of leaving; in passing down the mountain I discovered the wreck of the cars: the flag-man of the express train stopped me, and found the rail broken just as I got to the wreck: the whole of the rail was displaced, I found no person at the breach of the rail; I cannot say how many pieces there were of the rail; I saw one piece about two feet long, my engine I stopped right in the hole made by the breach; I examined the fracture of the rail, it appeared to be a fresh break; I cannot say whether Conductor Thompson had been at the broken rail; I saw him at work at the wrecked cars; he gave me orders to go down and get help, doctors, &c.; I came to Port Jervis with the express engine; I procured physicians and other assistants and returned to the wreck; I saw the bodies of three men dead at the wreck; I have seen the same bodies lying here at the station house; my regular train on this division is the night express; we are usually on time at Otisville; our usual rate from Otisville to this place is thirty miles the hour at this season of the year, and, in the present condition of the road, the time allowed (twenty-five minutes) between here and Otisville is enough to travel it safely; from all my knowledge of the facts, I think the train last night was stopped as soon as possible; from my knowledge of all the facts of this case, I believe that no blame can attach to any person upon that train, to indicate carelessness or neglect; I do not think the number of men attached to that train to have been too few.

James De Witt being duly sworn, said: I reside in New-York; I was on the express train last night, as train-baggage man; I saw the circumstance of this disaster; I was in the baggage-car at the time; the first indication was a sudden start or jar of the car; it was not severe, but unusual; immediately after I felt a more severe one, like the pulling apart of the train or their closing together again; I heard the signal to break just at the moment of the first jar; I then heard two or three signals afterwards; I should think we stopped a quarter of a mile or more from where the cars went off; after the train was stopped I jumped off and ran back as fast as I could, and found the two cars off the track and down the embankment; I did not go up the road to learn the cause of the accident; I saw in all 4 dead bodies; 3 men and 1 child; I am constantly in the train; at no time after leaving Middletown did we run to exceed 25 or 30 miles an hour; I thought a little boy lying by the side of the child of Mrs. Turner, apparently dead; saw others apparently dead, but do not recognize any of those lying at the Fowler House, or Station-house, as those I saw, excepting the child.

By a Juror—I was startled to my feet by the waving motion of the car, occasioned by the speed; this speed lasted several minutes; the first indication of something wrong was a very severe jolt or jerk; then came several in succession, and then the car went over; I cannot say whether the car went over more than once or not; we were sitting near the centre of the car; occupying the two seats, and being face to face; I had one child in my lap; Mrs. Turner had the child in her lap, and the little boy was asleep beside me.

Adam Ray, testified to this effect: I reside in Binghamton, N. Y.; was on the express train last evening; an accident occurred to that train near here; my wife died in the cars after the accident, her body now lies at the Fowler House; I saw a man and an infant also dead; I saw them alive in the cars before the accident; my wife's name was Sarah M. Ray, aged 32 or 33; she died in consequence of injuries received in the after car of the train; I experienced a sudden jar a moment or two previous to the car going over; I thought we were running at a dangerous speed and made that remark to my wife; I think that Railroad men would call the speed at which we were running at from twenty-eight to thirty-four miles per hour; I am somewhat acquainted with speed on railways; the jar was the first information of the accident; the speed, after leaving Otisville, was much faster than previous; I remarked to my wife that I thought it was down grade; I went down this road on Sunday last and think we then ran faster than last night; by this I mean the whole trip through.

Avery Cooke, M. D., was sworn and deposed as follows—I reside at Otisville and am a practicing physician; was at Shin-Hollow last evening, soon after this occurrence; was not on the train; on my arrival at the locality I found two cars off the track and down the embankment; I saw three persons dead soon after I got there; they had been taken from the wreck; I proceeded to assist what I could; I also examined the broken rail with Mr. Thompson; his testimony corresponds with my examination; I could see nothing other than the broken rail to cause such an accident; the bodies lying in this village are the same I saw at the place of accident; the cause of GEORGE W. T. Robertson's death was fracture of the *os frontis* or forehead, probably by contact from some hard substance, I have also examined the body of an unknown person, supposed to be Schultz, and I labelled No. 2: the cause of his death was injuries upon the head, face, right groin, and important injury of the stomach, I have also examined Harvey Wood, of Willsborough, Pa., the cause of his death was injuries about the head, the region of the bladder and right hip; I also examined the bodies lying at the Fowler House. As to Margaret Jane Turner, a child aged about nine months, the injuries upon the head and on the left temporal bone would cause her death; the death of Sarah Ann Ray, a colored woman, was caused by injuries about the stomach and abdomina, regions; a small boy, supposed to be named Brown, about four years of age, had his skull badly fractured.

By a Juror—I have attended several who are seriously injured; I had been in this village yesterday, and was on my return to Otisville, upon the stock Express train; I left here about nine o'clock P. M.; I think I should have passed the Express train in Shin-Hollow; should judge that I examined the broken rail an hour or three-quarters of an hour after my arrival at the place, all the bodies lying here came to their deaths from effects of injuries sustained upon the train last evening; the rail broken had the end which is towards Shin Hollow broken off; I did not examine the texture of the iron; I think the chair of the rail was off; the one broken was the outer rail of the outer track; there was an engine standing directly over the broken rail when I saw it, which had arrived from the East, following the Express train; the ground is not very steep opposite the place of the accident, and in the inside of the track; I think there is an embankment on both sides of the track.

Charles M. Lawrence was examined, and gave the subjoined evidence: I reside in this village, and am a practicing physician; I was at Shin Hollow last evening after the accident; saw several persons dead and wounded; did not know them; saw two or three men, two children and one woman dead; saw a part of the bodies placed on the cars, and recognized them; since I arrived in this village I have examined the three at the Fowler House; they are the same I saw at the place of the accident; Margaret Jane Turner has a very severe scalp-wound; I discovered no fracture; I deem that concussion of the brain caused their death, in consequence of injuries at the accident; Sarah Ann Ray, I deem, came to her death from a blow upon the stomach and bowels; the death of a small boy, supposed to be named Brown, was caused by a very extensive fracture of the skull; I did not examine the track at the place of the accident; I turned my attention to the care of the injured; I have attended several who were injured; all those lying at the Fowler House died in consequence of injuries received last night on the train.

By a Juror—The after car, I thought, had turned completely over, and was lying bottom up; the other was upon its side.

Charles Hardenburgh sworn and examined—I am a practicing physician, resident in this village; I was here when the bodies were taken from the train; I have examined the bodies of Saran Ann Ray and a small boy; the woman, I deem, had received some injury about the stomach and bowels, which caused her death; the child was injured on the head to cause its death.

Here, on motion of one of the jurors, the Coroner and the jurors proceeded to the place where the disaster occurred, and, after viewing the spot, returned, whereupon the examination of witnesses was resumed.

E. G. D. Prime testified as follows: I reside in New-York City; was on the train last evening to which the accident happened; as we were descending the mountain, and about five minutes before the disaster occurred, I became conscious that we were going at a fearful rate; I started once or twice with apprehension that some accident might occur; then felt a jerk or jar like something upon the rail, and was sure that we had met with an obstacle; I was in the fourth car from the rear, after feeling this I was apprehensive for my friends in the after part of the train: as soon as the speed was slackened I looked from the window and found two or three after cars missing: there were three distinct signals with the whistle; the cars then ran back, and as they stopped near the place of accident I hurried on: when I reached the place I saw the two cars demolished; I called out the names of some friends on board; found Professor PEET and his wife injured: I then commenced search for the rest of his company; I assisted from that time in carrying off the wounded; I did not see any of the dead to examine them; I came down with two said to be dead; I think I may say that I have an idea of speed and time of railroads, and from my knowledge can speak with confidence that in my opinion we were going at the time of the accident at least at 40 miles per hour; the only jar or jolt I experienced was the first and only one spoken of; there was no demonstration of fear prior to the accident; I recollect starting in my seat once or twice at the speed at which we were going; my judgment as to the speed should be modified by the fact that I may have misjudged the rate in consequence of the grade being steep and descending; I had observed at one place below Turner's that we were going at a great rate, but between Chester and Goshen the rate was greater, either of which was exceeded after leaving Otisville.

By a Juror—I did not take observation as to the place at which the train came to a stop after the accident; after the jar or concussion, the whistle gave signal in a short time; there was an interval, but a short one; I think we ran a mile or a mile and a half from the place of the accident, before stopping. I saw no one who was upon the train out of the place of his duty; I have traveled on other roads when the speed was as great as at this time; I am in the habit of estimating speed when on the road and going fast, without any special effort in my mind; I saw no want of sympathy or care to those injured by the employes of the Railroad; on the contrary, they were active in assisting the injured; after the jar or concussion, I saw several persons in front of the car endeavor to pull the bell-rope; the jar produced a great alarm among the passengers; I sat on the right side of the car and thought the obstruction to be on that side.

Edward W. Gill, being sworn, testified as follows: I reside in Ohio; I was in the after car of the train, and in the after part of the car: I observed the car was off the track, and ran some distance before it turned over; I was lying down at the time: I got up, and called out that the car was off; I heard no remark among the passengers that the speed was unusual, but I thought we were going fast: I do not know the cause of the accident, except from hearsay: I do not think the train was running faster than previously, I left the jar or concussion: do not think the car had a chance to run more than one hundred yards before turning; I cannot say whether the car turned over more than once.

Isaac Lewis Peet deposed as follows—My residence is at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New-York, (Fanwood:) I was upon the train last night: the accident occurred near this village; I was in the after car; there were eight persons in my charge; I experienced a jar, and then perceived that the car was falling, as if down an embankment; I found myself at the bottom of the bank; I was sitting upon the left side of the car: I judged at the moment that the obstruction was apparently upon the outer side of the track; I took no steps to ascertain the cause of the disaster except ordinary inquiry, it seemed to me that the speed of the train was fearful, much more rapid than previously; I am not a competent judge of railway speed, but, judging as I do, the rate was as much as forty miles per hour; I observed nothing unusual in the running of the train from Jersey City to Otisville; one of the mates under my charge was severely cut about the head, but is not in danger; they all, excepting one, were more or less injured.

William Maxon testified thus: I was the engineer upon the express train last night; I left Jersey City on time, and ran through as near as I could on it; I fanned in time at Middletown; I was detained by a hot wheel; we were detained some five minutes; on leaving Otisville we were some 8 or 9 minutes late; we were detained by examining the wheel; after leaving there and coming down the mountain till half or a quarter of a mile above Shin-Hollow Station, I felt an obstruction as though I had struck a tie; I whistled signal to brake, and then felt another jerk, strong enough to jerk us down upon the engine; I stopped, got down from the engine, then looked at my watch and found it three minutes to nine o'clock; we had left Otisville eight or nine minutes after the time, which is 8:35; it is about six miles from Otisville to the place of the accident; after looking at my engine I found two cars missing from the train: I backed up till signaled by Mr. Thompson to stop; I found the two cars down the bank; I first felt the jar, then gave signal: after that the rope parted, but I had discovered something wrong before the rope parted; we ran from quarter to half a mile after first discovering that something was wrong; at the time of the accident I was not exceeding thirty miles per hour; I have been an engineer on that train in the neighborhood of twenty months; I do not know upon which car the brakemen were: their names are Rittner, Dorn, and Norris; after backing down to the wrecked cars we went at once to work in getting out the passengers: I did not see them taken out, I saw the broken rail, that is, I did not see the pieces, but saw the vacancy where a piece of the rail was out; there was an engine standing in the breach of it; P. H. Thompson was our conductor.

By a Juror—The third car from the engine had the hot wheel; it was in the forward truck: we were running on a straight track; we had just left the curve; I had not been requested by the conductor to make up any lost time; I had made up some of it but had made it all on the other side of the mountain; I brought the train to a stand just about at the watertank in Shin-Hollow; I gave three signals to brake; I gave the first at the instant I felt the jerk; then another when I felt the second jerk; and the last while pretty well slacked, I stopped the train as soon as possible; I could not have done it sooner; I thought my engine had broken down; I have never known a rail to be broken along there; I have run over broken rails below, but never knew of one on the mountain; the general condition of the track between here and Otisville is good; I judge of the speed at thirty miles an hour by my habit of running and from the motion of the train; three brakemen I consider a full complement for that train; it is all we ever had; the after brakeman is named Rittner; he is badly bruised; I thought the shock I got resulted from something broken on my engine; I had signaled before the bell-rope broke; I did not see the condition of the rail after we passed; I do not think my engine broke the rail; I think the train that passed down ahead of us cracked it off; that was a freight train, arriving here at 6 or 6¼; I think it is No. 1 of Piermont; I do not know what its time is at Shin-Hollow; we are allowed 25 minutes to come from Otisville, and 28 minutes to go up to Otisville; when the accident happened, I was going faster than from Otisville to the top of the mountain, but about the same rate as the rest of the way from the top of the mountain down to Shin-Hollow; my opinion is, that 25 minutes between Otisville and Port Jervis is a safe time to travel the distance in, and that 30 miles an hour down that mountain is safe, and safer than many other portions on the road; the train last night was not run any faster than usual; we are generally up to time at Otisville; a rail has more pressure upon it and is more liable to break under a high speed than under a lower one; the engine was reversed, and the train was stopped and held to the engine by the brakemen; I do not know that it is the duty of any person in the employ of the Railroad Company to watch the track between trains; I set my watch and compared it with the conductor's; it varied from his half-a-minute, which I allowed in my calculations, it is unusual for rails to break at this season; frosty weather usually is the worst.

Julius F. Parkess was sworn and examined. He deposes thus: I reside in Port Jervis; I am an engineer, I was on my engine last evening, following the express train from Otisville; I left Otisville at thirty-four minutes behind their time of leaving; in passing down the mountain I discovered the wreck of the cars: the flag-man of the express train stopped me, and found the rail broken just as I got to the wreck: the whole of the rail was displaced, I found no person at the breach of the rail; I cannot say how many pieces there were of the rail; I saw one piece about two feet long, my engine I stopped right in the hole made by the breach; I examined the fracture of the rail, it appeared to be a fresh break; I cannot say whether Conductor Thompson had been at the broken rail; I saw him at work at the wrecked cars; he gave me orders to go down and get help, doctors, &c.; I came to Port Jervis with the express engine; I procured physicians and other assistants and returned to the wreck; I saw the bodies of three men dead at the wreck; I have seen the same bodies lying here at the station house; my regular train on this division is the night express; we are usually on time at Otisville; our usual rate from Otisville to this place is thirty miles the hour at this season of the year, and, in the present condition of the road, the time allowed (twenty-five minutes) between here and Otisville is enough to travel it safely; from all my knowledge of the facts, I think the train last night was stopped as soon as possible;

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Middle—New Jersey Road—The Douglas Difficulty—Gov. Denver—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

The people of Washington once a month, if not oftener, get into a fever about the mismanagement of the mail route between this city and that of New-York. Once or twice a week the mail regularly fails. This would in itself keep the blood at fever heat, but when you remark that our *express trains* are twelve and fifteen hours in getting through, you will perceive that we have enough to try the patience of better men's souls. To go to New-York we have to go to the dépôts at 5 o'clock in the morning to take *the express* line, It reaches Baltimore at 7, and passengers must wait nearly an hour there that they may be seduced into getting breakfast. The train arrives at Philadelphia at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, where all passengers remain *two hours and twenty minutes*. Starting off from there at 2 o'clock, New-York is reached at 7 in the evening by the Camden and Amboy route. Is not this a novel *express mail route?* And that, too, the quickest way to get from the capital of the nation to its commercial emporium! The railroad people here lay the blame at the door of the New-Jersey road, claiming that the latter will not trouble itself with any connecting trains. They know they will get all the passengers, and don't care *when*. But however pleasant it may be for Commodore STOCKTON, it is terrible upon travelers and the mails. In truth, if the line through is not better managed in the future than it has been in the past, Congress will be justified in arranging for a new post-route, at least across New-Jersey.

There is a change at the President's as to the Anti-Douglas war. For a time it seemed as if there was to be a cessation of hostilities upon both sides. It was, perhaps, agreed upon. But Mr. DOUGLAS found when he got to Chicago, that the Republicans were sure to whip him out of the State unless he played upon the Anti-Lecompton string. He was willing enough to talk generalities about the Democratic Party, to praise the Union, deride negro amalgamation and sustain the Dred Scott decision, but he saw that he *must* attack Lecomptonism. This has irritated the President, and the *Union* and *Star* are yelping on Mr. DOUGLAS' track already. The *Union* came out solemnly yesterday, while the *Star*, always ahead of it in the news and in ascertaining the pulse of Mr. BUCHANAN, got the start of it by eighteen hours. Some compromiser may turn up who can arrange matters again, but I fear not; and if not, it remains to be seen what will be the effect in Illinois.

Governor DENVER has arrived at the Richmond House from Kansas, looking in excellent spirits. The border-ruffians do not seem to have disturbed his sleep or appetite. It is thought by some a little strange that he is absent from Kansas at just this juncture, when a great and important election is impending, but it is asserted by his friends that when the election takes place he will be found at his post. If he is not, and trouble should ensue he will be severely blamed by the American people. The Governor is a very popular man wherever he is known, among men of all parties. He is a fair, upright, honest man, and whatever he does in Kansas will be done with a good intent.

Our hot and dry term has broken up and we *live* again at the capital. The rains have been quite profuse within a day or two, and to-day the air is cool and pleasant as that of September. The nights are likewise cool and comfortable. The change in and about the capitol grounds is wonderous. The dried turf has revived and is rapidly developing a new crop of grass. People begin again to flock to the grounds which a week ago were entirely deserted. VYE.

Expenses of the Buchanan Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

The TIMES not being a partisan journal, its readers, no doubt, desire to see both sides of all questions. On the 28th of June I forwarded a full and fair statement of the appropriations as near as they could be ascertained before the official publication of the acts authorizing them. Another correspondent, who is a Democratic office-holder, presents a view of the other side. He makes out the appropriations for the current fiscal year to have been $61,032 543 69

In order to get this precise amount he has omitted the following considerable items, to wit:

For the current expenses of the Post-Office Department.....	14,000 000 00
American State Papers, $240,000	316,000 00
Permanent and indefinite.....	4,106,000 00

By the addition of omitted items, the aggregate appropriations of the last session for this current year are shown to be..... $79 555 543 69

Deficiency bills..... 16,000,000 00

Total appropriations of the session. $89,555,543 69

The admitted items are from a source very friendly to the Administration, and are designed to make the best story possible for it. For an amateur effort by a deeply-interested partisan the statement will do very well. He quotes from my statement of the 28th in a manner to show that he has been moved to this performance by a desire to answer that. I gave as the total appropriations of the late session $92,113,000. Of this amount $10,000,000 was for deficiencies of last year, that is, was required to cover expenditures made without law and in excess of the appropriations authorized by Congress. This fact, however, could not materially affect the validity of the statements, because for many years past all Democratic Administrations have expended vast sums more than the law allowed. They will do the same thing this year, and there will in natural progression be a deficiency bill of $12,500,000 pushed through Congress by force of Executive patronage and lobbying, to make up for the extraordinary disbursements of this fiscal year. As he proceeds towards his climax, "Q." becomes more excited in his democracy, and allows himself to utter such vituperative stuff as this: "A Black Republican Congress made lavish appropriations for the last fiscal year. A Democratic Administration declined expending the whole amount and reports a *surplus*." There are a great many objections to electioneering documents of this sort, of which the first is that they are wholly untrue. Nothing can be more gross than to allege that the last Congress was "Black Republican." The Senate was Democratic by more than three to one, and the Republicans had not a majority even in the House. They had at one time a *plurality* in the House of two votes. That nominal plurality they lost by deaths and reelections. They never at any moment had legislative control over the House. They never controlled the appropriations. They used all the power they had on one occasion to defeat the army apropropriations, within the scope of which this scandalous deficiency of $10,000,000 has since occurred, and they were themselves defeated. The most they could do was to curb the then, as now, enormous and alarming extravagance of the Executive, by defining certain limits which he could not exceed without violating the law. He did violate it by the trifle of $10,000,000.

The opposition have done well to enter upon this great exposure. Senator CRITTENDEN'S speech was excellent and well-timed. Congress, at its last session, did appropriate between ninety and a hundred millions of dollars, and before the present financial and political campaign opened, the Administration was undoubtedly preparing to spend $100,000,000 within the current fiscal year. And yet, this is no war of politicians. The people are suffering, and they have a strong suspicion that they have been fleeced. They are determined to find out the truth by investigation. The great salient points in the inquiry are these:

March, 4, 1857.—Messrs. BUCHANAN and COBB found $26 000,000 in gold in the Treasury.

December, 1857.—The $26,000 000 had disappeared, Treasury Drafts began to be protested, and the Treasury suspended. A temporary loan of $20,000,000 was asked for.

Jan. 18, 1858.—Treasury partially resumed by paying suspended debts in "shinplasters," called Treasury Notes.

March, 1858.—Great deficit of $10,000,000 was discovered.

May 18.—Revenue ascertained to have run down from $70,000,000 to about $30 000,000 *per annum*—expenditures variously estimated from 70 to 100 millions a year. Mr. COBB came forward with a plan of relief. He asked for an additional permanent loan of $20,000,000. He protested against any additional taxes to bring up the revenues, and pay the debts and the interest, because he wanted the Treasury kept empty, in order that he might carry forward the great work of "retrenchment and reform." He explained that when he said, Dec. 8, that he should have a surplus in the Treasury of $500,000, he meant that there would be a deficiency of $5,000,000.

The following deficiencies have accrued and will accrue from March 4, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1858:

Surplus cash.....	$26,000,000
Treasury notes.....	20,000,000
Permanent loan.....	20,000,000
Aggregate deficiency in 22 months.	$66,000,000
Representing a deficiency in 48 months	$144,000,000

With such materials, the belligerents during the campaign which is about to open will have no lack of ammunition nor weapons.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Origin of State Conventions in New-York—Mr. Thurlow Weed's Reminiscences.

From the Albany Evening Journal, 16th.

PACKING CONVENTIONS.—The indignation of the *Journal* that anybody should dare to PACK a Convention, it must be somewhat indivorually from one who has always made up the slate hitherto, and controlled Conventions in the most open and dictatorial manner. Of this "secret organization," having its head in Buffalo and its tail in Staten Island, we have no knowledge, but we judge that it means nothing more than an attempt on the part of the conservative Republicans to conciliate and consolidate the opposition on fair and honorable terms. We see nothing in all this which should frighten or annoy the *Journal*, if it has the success of popular sovereignty at heart, and wishes to see the enlargement of the canals in the hands of the friends of that measure.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

State Conventions were *invented* at Albany, in the Winter of 1824, at a meeting of gentlemen from different parts of the State. General PETER B. PORTER, ISAAC PIERSON, HENRY WHEATON, JAMES BURT, JAMES MULLETT, JACOB HAIGHT and WM. NELSON, (only the three latter gentlemen surviving,) with the senior editor of this journal, were either present, or approved of the movement.

The object was to popularize the mode of nominating State officers. Up to that time these nominations were made by Legislative Caucus. Those of us who had been "Clintonians," or "Erie Canal Men," against what was then known as the "Bucktail Party," united with a large and influential portion of Democrats, in favor of the Electoral Law, and against Mr. CRAWFORD for President.

The immediate and practical object of the movement, was to get Colonel SAMUEL YOUNG favorably before the people as our candidate for Governor; but this purpose was defeated by Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends, who, becoming alarmed at the formidable aspect of the opposition, threw Governor YATES overboard, and took Colonel YOUNG out of our hands by making him the nominee of their Legislative caucus.

Gen. TALLMADGE was then started as the Adams candidate for Governor; but on the last day of its session, the Legislature committed the folly of removing Gov. CLINTON from the office of Canal Commissioner. From that moment we declared for Gov. CLINTON'S nomination, and so informed Gen. TALLMADGE within half an hour after he voted for that resolution. This threatened to break up the union between Clintonians and Electoral Law Democrats. Unavailing efforts were made, as the time for nominating approached, to induce Gen. TALLMADGE to decline the nomination. The night before the meeting of the Convention at Utica, we reached Poughkeepsie, and after a long interview with Gen. T., overcame his objections, and arrived at Utica with his letter consenting to run for Lieut Governor, with CLINTON for Governor, after the Convention had organized. We all know how triumphantly they were elected, and that the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS followed.

Thus State Conventions were auspiciously inaugurated; and for the succeeding thirty-four years we have been politically associated with them. If, as the Buffalo *Advertiser* insists, we have "made up States" and "controlled" Conventions, it may not be unprofitable to inquire what names were placed on "States" and how Conventions were "controlled?"

In 1828 the candidates for Governor, before the National Republican Convention were SMITH THOMPSON and FRANCIS GRANGER. We urged the nomination of Mr. GRANGER on the ground that all the elements of opposition to Gen. JACKSON could be united on him. But we were overruled. Judge THOMPSON was nominated, but Mr. VAN BUREN was elected by a majority. The present Governor KING, who was a delegate to that State Convention, knows what earnest efforts we made to save Judge THOMPSON and our party from defeat. Every body knew when it was too late that Mr. GRANGER could have been elected.

Our first serious personal embarrassment, in a State Convention, arose in 1828, when the candidates for Governor were Messrs GRANGER, BRADISH and SEWARD. Each was eminently worthy. Mr. GRANGER was our personal friend. For Mr. BRADISH we had the highest regard. Mr. SEWARD was, so far as we could judge, strongest with the People, and for that reason, we decided in his favor.

In 1842, LUTHER BRADISH (Mr. GRANGER having become Postmaster-General) was our candidate for Governor. In 1844, MILLARD FILLMORE was our candidate for Governor. In 1846, we were overruled in the State Convention, and JOHN YOUNG received the nomination for Governor. In the Convention of 1848, we supported HAMILTON FISH for Governor, who was nominated over Governor YOUNG. In 1850, WASHINGTON HUNT was our candidate for Governor. In 1852, Governor HUNT was renominated. In 1854, we were again overruled in the State Convention, and MYRON H. CLARK was nominated for Governor. In 1856, after reaching Syracuse and surveying the ground, we decided in favor of the nomination of JOHN A. KING for Governor, not from any personal consideration, (though he had been a valued personal friend since 1828,) for there were other gentlemen named to whom we were as warmly attached, and who were equally worthy; but because, aside from his eminent fitness sound policy pointed to him as the man for the occasion.

Our Candidates for Governor since 1824, have been DE WITT CLINTON, FRANCIS GRANGER, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, MILLARD FILLMORE, LUTHER BRADISH, HAMILTON FISH, WASHINGTON HUNT and JOHN A. KING.

Let us see how far we have abused the confidence reposed in us, in reference to the nominations of other State Officers. The Lieutenant-Governors whose nominations we approved, were LUTHER BRADISH, HAMILTON FISH, GEORGE W. PATTERSON and HENRY R. SELDEN.

The Secretaries of State, whose nominations we favored, were JOHN C. SPENCER, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN and ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH; and the Comptrollers, BATES COOKE, JOHN A. COLLIER, MILLARD FILLMORE, WASHINGTON HUNT, PHILO C. FULLER, JAMES M. COOK. For several of these appointments it is fair to hold us solely responsible—this is especially true in reference to President FILLMORE and Gov. HUNT, as both are aware.

Our candidates for the office of Attorney-General were WILLIS HALL, AMBROSE L. JORDAN and OGDEN HOFFMAN.

For State Treasurer we are measurably responsible for the following gentlemen: GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW, (chosen in 1825 by the Legislature of which we were a member) JACOB HAIGHT, ALVAH HUNT, JAMES M. COOK and E. G. SPAULDING.

In 1848, after a free exchange of views with Mr. FILLMORE, we both, as friends of General TAYLOR, decided in favor of ABBOT LAWRENCE for Vice-President. At the Convention, however, circumstances occurred which rendered Mr. FILLMORE'S nomination expedient, and we therefore after the first ballot, supported Mr. F. for Vice-President.

In 1857, as our opponents unite in affirming, we were "thrown overboard" by the Republican State Convention. Nor is it to be denied, that for the first time in 34 years, the "latch-string" of a State Convention of our Party, was "drawn in." This occurred, too, when experience, tact, and a knowledge of public sentiment, were most essential in the formation of a ticket. Though in the main a good ticket was nominated, it was beaten, not as some allege, because the *Evening Journal*, or any other Journal, or any Republican, was indifferent or unfaithful. We are not sure that, with the mistaken confidence of some of our friends, and the apathy of others, success was possible; but if our views had prevailed, in the Convention, the chances of success would have been increased. We urged the nomination of the Hon. HIRAM DENIO as Judge of the Court of Appeals. We believed then, as we believe now, that such a nomination was not only "fit to be made," but that it would have given great strength to our Ticket. Indeed until our Convention declined to avail itself of this advantage, there was neither vitality, zeal or confidence in the Democratic Camp.

If, therefore, as our assailants constantly assert, we have for thirty years enjoyed the confidence of our party, has that high trust been abused? Have we imposed bad men either upon the party or the State? The names are before you. Let us be judged by their merits or demerits.

We have never *packed* or attempted to *pack* a State Convention. We have never attempted or desired to exercise any other influence, in or over our State Conventions, than such as resulted from a concurrence of the views, sympathies and convictions which we entertained, with those entertained by delegates. We never attempted, capriciously or arbitrarily, to effect the nomination of this or that candidate. We have gone to State Conventions free to act as the interests of our party and the welfare of the State demanded. Our study and aim has been, not to make or control public sentiment, *but to ascertain the direction it was taking and to follow it.* And this, with a sprinkling of common sense, coupled with diligence, zeal and fidelity, constitutes the basis and the explanation of whatever of political confidence and trust has been reposed in the *Evening Journal*.

In the discharge of political duties we have, of necessity, been compelled to disappoint, wound and offend political friends. While some were generous and forbearing, others became, first soured, and then hostile. In this way, as disappointments multiplied, year after year, an army of enemies have been arrayed against us. This would have been the case, perhaps to an equal extent, if a wiser and better man had, for thirty years, stood in our shoes. To deny that we have erred would be preposterous. But we deny, emphatically, that we ever, in advocating a nomination or an appointment, lost sight of the true interests of our party, or disregarded the welfare of our country. We have, in all conventions, from national to district, been governed by public and not by personal considerations. Men are, however, but poor judges in what concerns themselves. It is hard to "see ourselves as others see us." Perhaps it is wise to shut us out of Republican State Conventions. Perhaps it is time that we were thrown "overboard." The time is not distant, at any rate, when our interest in and connection with political questions must terminate. Whether this occurs a year or two earlier or later is of no individual consequence.

Obituary.

W. F. WOODS, Esq., who lately died at Wilmot, N. S., in the 93d year of his age, was probably the oldest Mason in Nova Scotia, having been a Freemason upwards of seventy-one years.

A brilliant assembly gathered at Newport, on Thursday evening last. Among the guests were Lords Napier and Huddesdale, and Mrs. Eustis, of New Orleans.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 17.

Before R. E. Stillwell, Esq.

On the 14th inst., a laborer by the name of William Leonard was arrested by Officer Stephenson, of the Seventh Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit quarter-dollar upon a clerk in a grocery store. Upon searching his person at the Station-house, a similar piece of coin was found on the prisoner. It being an offence against the federal laws, the prisoner was handed over to the United States authorities, and on the examination into the charge this day the above facts were adduced: but the principal witness for prosecution, the grocer's clerk, being absent, the Commissioner adjourned the further hearing into the matter until the 19th, at 12 M. Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for the prosecution; Robert R. Daniell, Esq., for the defense.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 17.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. *John S. Hicks.*—Motion granted by default, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff, or that the plaintiffs have leave to prosecute the bonds taken in this case.

In the matter of John G. Giraud, a supposed Lunatic.—Injunction confirmed, and order granted appointing a Committee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 17.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Hunt vs. *Lenton and others.*—The defendants have been held to bail in the sum of $500, on an affidavit that they assaulted the plaintiff and threatened him with personal violence. They now move to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits denying the assault and threats. To grant the motion it must be decided on affidavits that the plaintiff has no cause of action. That question will not be tried in that way on such a motion. When the cause of action is sworn to, and of itself gives the right to an order of arrest, such an order will not be vacated on affidavits denying the cause of action. When the ground of arrest is a matter distinct from the cause of action, if the falsity of such matter is established, the order will be vacated. Motion denied, with $5 cost to abide the event.

Jones vs. *Edgerton.*—The practice, prior to the Code, seems to be well settled that a new trial will not be granted on a motion made after judgment regularly perfected, on the ground of surprise, in respect to a proceeding during the trial, or on the ground of evidence discovered after judgment. (Rapelyea vs. Prince, 4 Hill, 124, 125; Jackson vs. Chace, 15 J. Rep., 354.) In this case the surprise was at testimony given by one of the plaintiff's witnesses, which defendant claims he could not have shown to be erroneous; if it could have been anticipated, such evidence would have been given. Under such circumstances he should have moved promptly, and obtained a stay of proceedings. Instead of doing that, he remains quiet until a trial of a like claim in all respects is had and the result ascertained by a verdict of a jury in his favor. This is a *laches*. I do not think the pre-existing practice has been changed by the Code. (Sec. 8, 469.) The 147th section does not warrant such a motion after judgment when the surprise is in respect to evidence given at the trial, but only when the recovery of the judgment itself occurs without the knowledge of the party at the time, and so that he could not obtain a stay of proceedings after discovering the mistake, inadvertence or surprise, so as to prevent the entry of judgment. In this case, after the surprise of the party he could have moved at once and obtained a stay. Had the verdict in the second action been against him, he would not, probably, have moved at all. The motion must be denied, with $7 costs.

Card from Caleb Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES on the 1st inst. kindly published for me a card and affidavits in relation to the proceedings in the Second District Police Court, before Police Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY, on complaint of ELIZABETH SIMPSON to obtain the cancellation of the indenture binding her to me, on the ground of alleged cruel treatment of ELIZABETH by my wife. That card contained this sentence: "The Court then rendered the double and contradictory decision of dismissing the case, and at the same time canceling the indentures."

Mr. Police Justice QUACKENBUSH, in a card in your paper of the 5th inst., tries to disprove the facts stated in that sentence, and says of it, "Mr. WARD uses the following false language," quoting the sentence; and in another part of his card speaks of me as "deliberately making and causing to be published a garbled and untrue statement." The sentence quoted is true every word of it. I will prove it so conclusively to every unprejudiced person whom this Judge would fain convince that I am a liar. The above proceeding was instituted upon the affidavits of M. A. BOAK, E. D. CARTER, M. A. LEPPY and said ELIZABETH, which were filed in said Court. The best evidence of what the decision was is contained in the records of the Court. They will speak for themselves, and cannot be contradicted by what Justice QUACKENBUSH says. On the day the decision was made my attorney told the Judges, or one of them, that he wished to procure copies of the affidavits and papers in the case. Judge Q. told him he should have them, and one of the clerks or scriveners attached to the Court was directed to have copies made, and Mr. VANDERVOORT, who is attached to that Court, was also spoken to about it. A day or two afterwards, my Attorney called at the Court-rooms, and Mr. VANDERVOORT handed him copies of said four affidavits, and a copy of the "decision" made by the Court indorsed thereon, being a copy of the decision indorsed on the back of the original affidavits on file with the Clerk. These copy-affidavits and copy decision are in the handwriting of Mr. VANDERVOORT, so my attorney says. There is no doubt of their being authentic. The copy-decision so indorsed on those copy affidavits, under the title of the case, is verbatim as follows: "The Court after deliberation and consultation together dismissed the case and canceled the indenture in consequence of defects therein. June 23, 1858." The original words, of which these are a copy, were indorsed on the original affidavits at the time the decision was made, and they show what the decision was. Now, is not that a "double and contradictory opinion." If the indentures were so far defective as to be void, it did not need the decision of so learned a Court canceling them. If not so far defective as to be void, and if they had the shadow of any vitality in them, then the Court had no business to cancel them, without proof that my wife had treated the girl in the inhuman manner charged in the affidavits, and published to the world. But the Court both dismissed the case, and canceled the indenture. And they did the latter without the shadow of any proof of the alleged cruelty, and I was thus cut off from meeting the charges, and this was done by these ingenious legal luminaries in the year of our Lord, 1858. In addition to the indorsements so made on said affidavits, which were *the papers* in the case, an indorsement was made on the back of the indenture in question, as follows: "The within indenture canceled in consequence of several defects therein; June 23, 1858." That was probably indorsed so that the indenture should carry with it into whose hands soever it might come, the evidence that it was canceled. But Judge Q. says in his card that that is the last indorsement made on the papers by the Clerk of the Court at the time, being entirely silent as to the indorsement on the back of the affidavits, which were "the papers in the case," and calling the "indenture" the papers. That is an exceedingly ingenious attempt to escape and conceal the facts. He would have the reader believe that that was the decision and the whole of it, and that those words were indorsed on "the papers in the case." That wont do, Mr. Judge, after what I have above stated.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1858. CALEB WARD.

Miscellaneous.

The citizens of St. Paul's are agitating the advantages of the overland route to Frazer's River, from Minnesota, through the magnificent valleys of the Saskatchewan, Red River, and Assiniboin. They argue that such a track, "ascending the course of the Saskatchewan and crossing the Rocky Mountains in latitude 54° to British Oregon, would traverse a region of North America hitherto withheld from colonization, but soon to be surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company for civilized settlement. West of the Rocky Mountains that company claims no chartered rights and their license of Indian trade will expire in May, 1859. The British Parliament have just published the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which exhibits a disposition on the part of the Company to withdraw from an immense district reaching west of Lake Winnepeg to the Pacific, if thereby a recognition of the exclusive privileges hitherto enjoyed by them within the remainder of their chartered limits can be obtained. Even such a compromise is vigorously opposed by the people of Canada, but the citizens of Minnesota would have reason to be satisfied if our northwestern connection with Assinboin, Saskatchewan and British Oregon, should be placed on the footing of such an adjustment. In this respect our interests are identical with the inviolable policy of Great Britain. Henceforth, no other relation than "reciprocity" is possible between British America and the adjacent States of the American Union. Minnesota especially welcomes the assurances that Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, is to be selected as the naval station of England on the Pacific, perhaps to become, under the impulse of an international railroad, the Liverpool of the Pacific coast."

A physician, practicing in Woodna, Orange County, (near Newburg,) being charged with neglecting his family and paying too much attention to a fair widow, was suspected recently to rough usage by some self constituted dispensers of justice in that neighborhood. The doctor having received notice to quit, was about complying, but in doing so was taken from his wagon by a mob, and, after his pockets had been emptied, was ducked in a pond. He was then enveloped in a coat of tar and feathers, hoisted on a rail, and escorted from town, while the perpetrators of the deed, principally laborers of the town, were rewarded, it is said, with the cheers and smiles of their wives and daughters.

Speaking of Prof. Hughes, the inventor of the new mode of telegraphing, Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "The first time we ever saw him, he was a child seven or eight years of age, giving musical concerts through the country in conjunction with his father and elder brother. He played upon the harp, and his performance delighted and surprised all who heard him. We fully believed then that he would, if he should devote his life to music, become one of the greatest musicians of the age, yet very few dreamed that he would, as he no doubt has done, immortalize his name by one of the most extraordinary inventions in the world's history."

Mr. William Hope and family, recently attached to the British Legation, have returned to England. Mr. Hope is a nephew of Lady Napier, and though very young, served with distinguished bravery in the principal battles of the Crimean Campaign.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Columbus, Bartholomew County.—In this county wheat may be better than half a crop. Unless frosts stay off late, corn will not be so much as a half crop. Numbers of acres not planted at all; some planted and not cultivated, and will yield nothing. There will be but little oats or rye.

Greensburg, Decatur County.—The crops of this and adjoining counties must be light. We judge, from what we can learn, that wheat must be from one-half to two-thirds the usual crop. We think that corn will not be more than half a crop. Oats is nearly a failure.

Brookville, Franklin County.—The wheat in this county is chiefly cut and saved; it will prove an average crop. Corn is doing well, wants rain, but will, we think, with fair weather, make full as much *good, available corn* as was saved last year. Not so much planted, but we think the quality will be better. Oats have been badly injured by "red rust," although in some places the late rains have washed it off, and the crop is maturing well. Potatoes are very good.

OHIO.

Wapaukonnetta, Anglaise County.—There is a fair average crop of wheat in this county, but not more than half a crop of corn.

Washington, Fayette County.—The wheat has all been harvested in good order. The grain is not so large or heavy as usual, and there is some cheat, so that we may not look for more than two-thirds of a crop. Corn looks very well, and is growing fast, but is very small. Oats crop is an *entire failure*; the rust has completely destroyed it.

Elyria, Lorraine County.—Our crops of wheat, rye, oats, &c., are first-rate. We do not, however, raise more wheat than is sufficient for home consumption. We think the productions will be equal to former years.

Troy, Miami County.—The wheat crop is very fine, but not quite as good as last year. Corn is doing well, but owing to the rains, a full crop has not been planted. Growing crops are all doing well, and we think we will have an average yield.

La Fayette, Tippecanoe County.—Owing to the peculiarity of the season, it is hazardous to form an opinion as to the crops not yet matured. Wheat is an average crop. Oats far below an average. Prospects for corn in some places gloomy, in others very good. This year will not more than supply home consumption, there are not many acres tilled in corn, and most of that will be very late.

Batavia, Clermont County.—In this section, the farmers almost all complain of their crops. Wheat is about one half the usual crop. Oats about one half. The rust has ruined many fields, which has never before occurred here. Corn, although planted late, bids fair to become a usual crop, and if the season is good, will average 40 bushels to the acre.

Jackson, Jackson County.—Wheat will not be more than half a crop as compared with last year. Oats a failure. Corn is behind time, but with proper attention, and a late Fall, will be an average crop.

Dayton, Montgomery County.—Wheat and barley are as good as at any time for years past. Wheat is injured a little by rust, and in some places blown down by rain and wind. Rye is a fair crop, but not much sown. Oats will not be over a medium crop, perhaps hardly that. Corn will not average more than half a crop, nor that unless the season from henceforward is favorable. Tobacco is doing well, the recent rains will aid it much.

Lancaster, Fairfield County.—The wheat is about harvested, and will be a very fair crop. Corn looks very well and bids fair for a good crop. Oats have been much injured by rust and will be a poor crop.

Canton, Stark County.—The crops have not in this section suffered materially from the late rains. Owing to the wet weather, the corn was planted late; it has come forward, and if we have a late Fall, promises to be an average crop. Oats and Barley are good. Wheat has been very much injured by the weevil and rust—will have about half a crop. The wool crop is not quite so heavy as last year.

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbia, Marion County.—The products of this County are chiefly cotton, corn, potatoes, rice and peas. The prospects now are rather gloomy. For some weeks past there has been a good deal of rain, the cotton is materially injured, the corn crop is good. Oats a failure, owing to the early drought; the other crops are tolerable.

Hillsborough, Scott County.—The principal products of this County are cotton, with a sufficiency of corn, oats, wheat, and rye, for domestic purposes. The prospects now are very flattering for both corn and cotton, but cotton is a crop which cannot be stated as certain until it is in the "gin house;" it being subject to so many diseases and variety of vermin.

Holmesville, Pike County.—The products of this County are chiefly cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, peas, peaches and rice. The prospects at present are somewhat gloomy, the rains for some weeks past have been excessive, and the cotton is injured materially. The corn crop is good. Oats a failure owing to the early drought. Other crops tolerable.

VIRGINIA.

Matthews C. H., Matthews County.—The wheat crop is indifferent, not more than two thirds of a crop through the country. All through lower Virginia corn is looking well now.

FLORIDA.

Tampa, Hillsborough County.—The products of this county are chiefly sugar, cotton, corn, rice, &c. The prospects now are good.

LOUISIANA.

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish.—The products are chiefly cotton and sugar. The prospects now are favorable, unless the present rain continues, which will seriously injure the cotton.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette*, July 14, says: "That the wheat crop in this county is an entire failure no longer admits of any doubt. Intelligence from various parts of the county is all alike; wherever a field has been sown, and however well it has looked while growing, it is now certain that it is doomed to destruction by the weevil. Whatever was sowed last Fall was more as an experiment than with any expectation of a good crop. The majority of farmers sowed none, not even caring to try further experiments, but preferring to let their more hopeful neighbors throw away labor, seed, and the use of their land. We presume not a twentieth part as much was sowed as in 1854, when there were only 46,141 acres. The yield will be comparatively nothing, against 569,011 bushels in 1854, and a little less than a million in 1849. This is discouraging, but the same results are observable in other parts of the State. The whole State raised 9,092 402 bushels in 1854, against 13,121 498 in 1849, 13,391,770 in 1844 and 12 286 418 in 1839, and could we have the figures for this year the falling off would probably correspond with the deficiency in this county. Niagara County has been noted for the quantity and quality of its Wheat, and upon that our farmers mainly depended for the pecuniary reward of labor. The soil is better adapted for wheat than for grazing, and farmers had marketing advantages not to be surpassed in many counties in the State. The first general failure was in 1854, when nearly or quite the usual breadth of land had been sowed. The crop had been injured before, but not till then did our farmers become thoroughly alarmed. Less was sowed that year, and destroyed in the same way, and so on until last Fall, when probably less was sowed than in any year for twenty-five years past. The result, as we predicted three or four years ago, tells unfavorably upon nearly every other interest in the county. This was plainly to be seen, because ours is an agricultural people, and wheat was the principal crop."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune*, July 14, observes:

"Since our last weekly review we have been in receipt of very unpleasant news regarding the coming wheat crop. Within the last few days the growing crop has been struck by blight and rust to such an extent that great fears are entertained lest it may prove an almost entire failure. The disaster seems to be wide spread. We hear of it in all quarters of the State—in the north, in the west, and in the south. Some fields have been entirely destroyed, so that they will not be worth the cutting; others will not average over one-third.

Nor is the blight and rust confined to the Wheat crop. We saw a letter to-day from a gentleman who recently traveled along the line of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway, and he states that the Oats were nearly all black and rusted. We also hear complaints of the Barley crop; and a few specimens of blasted fields have been sent us. Since the letters which we publish in another column were written, we have had two days of cool weather, and it is hoped we have heard the worst. The failure of the crops in the West would be a calamity at this particular period, the extent of which could hardly be estimated."

A letter from Petersburg, Ill., July 10, reports that the "Wheat harvest is nearly over. The rust has ruined many crops of wheat, insomuch that it will not pay for harvesting. Yet we probably will have nearly a two-thirds crop. The corn looks well. However, on flat lands it has been drowned out. This (Menard) being a county of quite rolling lands, corn looks remarkably well, and we count upon a usual crop. Oats are nearly ruined with rust—a casualty that I never have seen, nor indeed ever heard of before. Hungarian grass, wherever sown, seems to promise an abundant harvest. Hay will be very abundant, the wet season has made it very stout. So that with us we breathe easier—we feel that we shall make a full average crop, and sufficient for winter."

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, July 13, learns "from JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, who has just returned from a tour along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, that a large portion of the wheat which he examined was very much damaged with rust and blight. The farmers were considerably discouraged, and they were holding on to what is left of the old crop. The corn crop looks well."

The Chicago *Journal*, July 10, has "encouraging accounts of the growing corn crop from all parts of the State. Though most of it was planted late, owing to the long rainy spell during corn-planting time, yet we are assured that in many localities it has grown with such rapidity that it is now almost the size it was at this time last year. If the frost does not come too early, there will be a good yield of corn in Illinois, though not as large as that of last year, for the reason that the protracted rains prevented the farmers from planting as much as was planted last year."

WISCONSIN.

The Janesville *Gazette*, July 13 says: "Spring wheat is now in a very critical condition. While it has not been injured to any great extent, yet the commencement of rust is quite perceptible. The cool weather of Sunday and Monday stopped the progress of the calamity, and if we have a week of cool dry weather it will be out of danger; but if there should be rain and a high temperature, for several days, there will be plenty of rusted wheat. Barley has been given up as a failure, and Winter wheat is badly damaged, though there is not a large amount of either sowed in this county. Ten cool breezy days would be worth millions to Wisconsin."

MISSOURI.

A letter from Parkville, July 8, to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, has the following: "The prospect for wheat was unusually fine, in northwest Missouri, until it was struck with the rust. Our leading farmers estimate that one-third of the crop has been ruined. Some fields will average 30 bushels to the acre, and some have not been worth cutting. A much larger breadth of wheat was sown this year than usual. The oat crop will be light. At least one-half has been injured by the rust so as not to be worth cutting. Corn that was planted early, and worked early, looks very fine; but the late planted, that required working the first three weeks in June, looks feeble, and a great deal has been washed up, as our country is quite rolling. If the balance of the Summer and Fall is usually seasonable, we shall have a fair crop of corn; for northwest Missouri has never been known to fail. If corn grows we are sure of our share."

IOWA.

The editor of Keokuk *Gate City*, in the number of that paper for July 12, says: "During the last week we have been into the interior of the State, as far as Oskaloosa. We noticed the crops carefully, and made such inquiries as we could. The Fall wheat is almost entirely destroyed by the rust. Though the quantity sown was not great, it was still more than usual, and would have been a splendid crop if it had matured well. The Oat crop is very poor. There was only a small quantity of that sown, and the average product over the ground we traveled, will probably be not over half a common crop. Perhaps it is safe to calculate it at that. The Corn crop generally looks miserably. That planted on rolling ground looks very well, but the great proportion is on flat land, and cannot mature. A long season, however, may bring out near an average crop, but all probabilities are against a season long enough and favorable enough for that. Two thirds of a crop is probably a fair estimate, though it may probably fall to half a crop. All agree that hay was never better. We never saw such fields of timothy before. Spring wheat has a heavy growth of straw, but the heads are small generally. Taken together, it is thought there will be an average crop. It has been hurt somewhat by the rust, but not much. The late showers that we have had in this vicinity have been less frequent and less severe beyond Bentonsport, on the prairie route *and* Fairfield and Oskaloosa. The farmers have sowed great quantities of Hungarian grass, and are still sowing it, with a view to feeding it to horses and cattle in place of corn and oats, saving the corn for the hogs. By this means they hope to supply, in a good degree, the deficiency in the two latter crops. West and north of Oskaloosa we are informed that Corn is much better than in this direction."

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, July 12, observes: "In this County the yield of wheat will be fully equal to that of last year, and of better quality. In some localities the crop has been affected by rain; in others it was washed out by heavy rains, but from the greater breadth put in, the general yield will probably surpass that of last season. In the northern part of the State the accounts are most flattering, the yield being great and the quality good. In Laporte County alone it is estimated there will be a surplus of 700,000 bushels for shipment. Our impressions are that while the crop of wheat in some portions of the State will be short, arising from water, rust, weevil, smut, &c., yet upon the whole it will exceed that of last year in both quantity

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BENEFIT OF MR. BLAKE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH DOCTOR—TWICE MARRIED—THE IRISH BARON.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—CLANDARE—THE DEAD BOXER—WANDERING MINSTREL.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool ..... July 21
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton... July 21
The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow.. July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Austria*, of the Hamburg line, we have one day's later advices from England, namely, to the 4th inst. The intelligence is unimportant. A severe accident had occurred at the Atlas Iron Works, Manchester. The explosion of a boiler caused the death of six people. The sales of American stocks were moderate.

Additional particulars respecting the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, as reported by the Captain and mate of the ship *Alice Munroe*, at Boston, are given this morning. They do not tend to strengthen hopes of success in laying the cable.

Later and highly interesting intelligence reaches us from Northern Mexico. The forces of Gen. MIRAMON were approaching the constitutionalists under DEGOLLADO, at Guadalajara, to whom that city was about to capitulate. The army of Gen. ZUAZUA was in pursuit of MIRAMON; while Gen. VIDAURRI was marching to San Luis Potosi, the rendezvous for the projected march upon the capital. From these movements, a severe conflict, it was believed, must inevitably occur. The siege of Vera Cruz had been abandoned. A decree has been issued by the authorities of Yucatan, authorizing the introduction of foreign flour subject to the payment of one-half of one per cent., and of 50 cents per barrel of eight arrobas.

From Buenos Ayres we have files to May 27. A commission, consisting of the American Consul and Gen. FRIAS, had been appointed for the adjudication of foreign claims. The markets were lively. Severe injury had been experienced from violent rain-storms.

The brig *Orinoco*, from Remedios, Cuba, arrived at this port yesterday, having lost both mates with Yellow Fever; the second mate, JAMES SLAIGHT, while lying in that port on the 27th ult., and J. H. HOLDEN, the first mate, on the 9th inst., at sea. She was sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage, 20 miles from the City. The remainder of the crew arrived well.

We publish, this morning, a highly-interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in Utah, dated at Salt Lake City, June 19, giving full details of the news, a telegraphic summary of which has been previously published. Our correspondent, who entered the city in advance of the army, in company with the Peace Commissioners, gives a graphic description of the country between Camp Scott and Salt Lake Valley, together with the Mormon fortifications at Echo Cañon, which appear not to have been so formidable as anticipated, though the natural advantages of the place are extraordinary. The interviews of the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, seem to have been attended with gratifying success, and they considered the object of their mission attained, though they would remain until the arrival of the army. They were expected to leave for Washington in about two weeks.

A very destructive fire occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the night of the 14th inst., which consumed thirty buildings. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

The exciting news of the new and extensive gold deposits found on Frazer River, will probably give a new impulse to emigration to California, and it is thought that the *Canadians* will go out in large numbers, as British subjects are likely to meet with fewer obstacles than others in mining operations in British Territory. The Mayor of this City has accordingly taken prompt measures to protect strangers coming here to take passage on the steamers from the systematic swindling of the bogus ticket-sellers. The location of each one of these unlawful establishments is to be posted prominently at all the railroad dépôts, and from the Mayor's squad an officer is to be detailed to stand near the door of each of these bogus offices to warn people of their true character, and to send passengers to the only genuine office of the steamers, *No. 177 West-street, at the corner of Warren-street.* All runners found at the dépôts soliciting strangers, will be arrested, and hack-drivers who leave their boxes to sieze baggage, and otherwise interfering with people arriving in the City, will be fined.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who perished by the accident on the Erie Railroad on Thursday night last, was concluded on Saturday morning, and resulted in a verdict exonerating the Railroad Company from all blame in the matter. A full report of the testimony, together with a corrected list of the killed and injured, will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

Five young girls, inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy at the foot of West Eighty-sixth-street, North River, were drowned on Friday evening, while bathing in the river. After going into the water, they joined hands and went out some distance in the river, when they were either carried beyond their depth by the force of the tide, or suddenly stepped into a deep hole, and, being unable to swim, sank to the bottom and were drowned. Several persons on the shore witnessed their struggles and used every effort to rescue them, but without effect. The bodies have not yet been recovered, although cannons have been fired over the place where the accident occurred, and the river in the vicinity thoroughly dragged with grappling irons. The search will be continued to-day. The names of the unfortunate girls are AZULA VAN GELDER, aged 14; HANNAH H. RYAN, aged 15; ELLEN SMITH, aged 15; MARGARET FLYNN, aged 16; and LOUISA EVER, aged 19. There were only fifteen girls connected with the Institution before this sad disaster occurred, leaving the present number but ten. The casualty has caused a general gloom in the neighborhood.

The Cotton market, on Saturday, ruled very firm, with sales of 3,500 bales. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Sugars were in good demand at full rates. Linseed Oil was in lively request at improved rates. Freights were inactive, with 744 vessels of all classes in port.

Presidential Preferences.

The Chicago *Democrat*, a Republican journal of Democratic antecedents, urges, in an extended and able article, the renomination of Colonel FREMONT as the candidate of the Opposition in 1860. For this course it presents several reasons, which will have weight with a large portion of the Republican Party. The chief of these is, of course, the strong support given him in 1856, which, although failing to elect him, sufficiently demonstrated his popularity. It states that he received a popular vote of 1,341,514, which, with 874,707 who voted for FILLMORE, and the additional strength that may have since accrued to the Opposition, will be sufficient, if united, to command success two years hence.

It is, however, this question of effecting a union, which will be found difficult in practice. The Chicago *Democrat* does not blink its importance. On the contrary, it admits that division would be defeat in 1860, as it was in 1856, and it necessarily assumes that the 800,000 who supported FILLMORE four years ago, would be cordially content to go for FREMONT now.

Perhaps they would; but, on this point the Chicago *Democrat's* faith is somewhat greater than ours. At all events, this consideration presents a great, if not the chief difficulty, in the way of FREMONT'S nomination. The selection for 1860 will, it is probable, be governed to some extent by other considerations than a desire to please those only who were gratified by the nomination of 1856. Placing the supporters of FILLMORE out of the account, it is not to be concealed that powerful influences in the Republican Party are at work to secure the nomination of candidates who were then set aside from motives of expediency, but who will be pressed upon the next Republican Convention with a degree of energy which it will be difficult to resist.

Besides, there are not wanting Republican politicians who believe that success is to be looked for in the presentation of a new name, against which the prejudices arising from old differences and former opposition cannot be arrayed.

The path is not yet clear for any Presidential aspirant of either party. Many things will happen in the course of two years, which may change the whole face of the field, unhorsing old leaders, bringing forward new ones, and reversing the position of the cohorts. It is early, as yet, to claim that any particular man is anointed for the White House.

A Budget of Blunders.

A Washington telegram states that instructions have been sent to Mr. FORSYTH to close the legation in the City of Mexico, and return to the United States. We are left to discover whether this is one of three or more things. It may be a token of dissatisfaction with Mr. FORSYTH'S course. It may be a sign of repentance at having fatuitously recognized the Government of ZULOAGA. It may be a declaration of hostile feelings towards an offending power. The latter interpretation seems to be most nearly consonant with the preceding action of the Secretary of State, and we shall accept it until more definitely advised. And yet this belligerent attitude is assumed at the very moment the cause of belligerent feeling is removed. ZULOAGA has put an end to his taxing of all the world. The decree must have reached Washington before the departure of the dispatch to Mr. FORSYTH. To send such instructions, and adopt such a menacing diplomatic course, at the moment peace is offered on our own terms, is an evidence of mischievous intentions, which we may justly regard with apprehension. Can we believe that we are really to be urged into a conflict with our distracted neighbor upon grounds so unspeakably frivolous and untenable?

A specimen of the cases originating from the bad counsels of Mr. FORSYTH may be found in another column. Mr. MIGEL, a native of Russia, but whose temporary residence in New York, and marriage here, constitute his claims to American citizenship, settled some half-dozen years ago in Mexico. His business was successful. His was the largest jewelry establishment in the City of Mexico; and he had besides capital amounting to a half million of dollars invested in the pearl-fishery. This fortune he had amassed under the protection of Mexican laws; he had held his property securely for six years under that guarantee—untaxed, because a foreigner. Under the decree of ZULOAGA he was assessed $700, the first call made upon him to bear a fair share of the burdens, which the wardship of his wealth inflicted. He resorted to Mr. FORSYTH. Had that gentleman exercised a trace of common sense, he would have reflected that this man, whatever the merits of the case might be, was not a fair object about which to raise an international dispute. He was not a native of the United States; he was an adventurer, who in pursuit of fortune had, after making transient stay on our soil, embarked his means and made his domicil in Mexico. So thinking, he would have said, "Mr. MIGEL, the sum demanded is so trifling, compared with the lucrative business, and vast wealth you have at stake, that I would strongly advise you not to imperil your fortune, your family, your liberty, by a fruitless refusal to pay it. If you cannot persuade yourself that you ought to give some equivalent aid to the Government in its struggle to protect your interests; if you think that your poor neighbor, who has so much less advantage of Governmental care than you, ought to pay your share of taxation, because he happens to be a native, while you are not—if, in short, you begrudge the slightest return to Mexico of the prodigal wealth which you have drawn from her veins, then add a protest to the payment, and so enable yourself to contest the legality of the levy hereafter. Pay, at all events, and have done with it." Mr. FORSYTH gave no such counsel. He bade the man risk everything; told him to bear all the penalties that the law might inflict, engaging the faith of the American Government to make good his losses. Acting on this mad advice, Mr. MIGEL allowed his shop to be broken open, permitted the officials to seize an amount of jewelry supposed equal to the amount of the assessment, and then submitted to a sentence of banishment, leaving his family and fortune behind him unprotected. He is now an exile, not without claims to commiseration as the victim of bad advice; whereas, had he resorted to the French or English Minister, they would have told him to pay under protest, and so remain in undisturbed possession of his home and his traffic. We have embarked in warfare, at present, merely diplomatic it is true, to vindicate instances of mischief-making like this. The responsibility is fearful; it belongs to the President and his Cabinet.

To prevent the possibility of mistake as to our position upon this question, we may be permitted a single word further. The capital error of Secretary Cass in the matter was the recognition of ZULOAGA'S dictatorship. When COMONFORT fell, there was a Constitution recently accepted by the decided vote of the people of the Republic in full operation. Under its provisions Señor JUAREZ, the Vice-President, at the moment of the resignation of COMONFORT, became President. He was recognized in nearly every State of the Republic. ZULOAGA, however, being at the head of the troops in the capital, at a meeting of his friends, which he styled a Council of Notables, procured himself to be named Dictator; and obliged Señor JUAREZ to take refuge in Guadalajara. There was no room to doubt which was the legitimate Government. The mere possession of the capital with an armed force raised no claim whatever to the authority of Government *de facto;* while the great body of the State acknowledged a rival authority, in constitutional succession, and able to bring into the field a larger military force than the pretender in town. Yet with his usual perversity, Mr FORSYTH chose to recognize the legitimacy of the retroactive usurpation; and from that act, in which he was supported by Secretary CASS, arises all this difficulty in regard to the personal property tax. To maintain himself against the rightful authorities—and but for the moral support of the recognition by the foreign legations, he could not have maintained himself a week—ZULOAGA has had to resort to extraordinary means, this impost in the number. Had Mr. FORSYTH never acknowledged his Government, it would have been a proceeding, of course, to protest against the exaction, and advise his countrymen to refuse payment. Having once made that acknowledgment, and procured the indorsement of the home Government, his mouth was closed. He had no right—his Government has no right—to protest or object, whatever ZULOAGA might find it necessary to do in sustaining himself, so long as he does not violate the law of nations or existing treaties. He has violated neither; it is not pretended that he has; yet Mr. FORSYTH has protested and objected himself out of the country; has procured the banishment and possible ruin of American traders there: and brought the two nations into a serious diplomatic quarrel. Against these frequent and repeated self-stultifications, we, in turn, protest stoutly. By one wretched mistake we are placed in a viciously false position; by another, we are urged to the edge of war. Our only hope is, that by some happy blunder yet to be made, the effects of these may be neutralized.

The Erie Railroad Massacre.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury assembled at Port Jervis decides that nobody was responsible for the late calamity. It is always a very pleasant thing to see the innocent acquitted, and to discover that where a dreadful accountability was supposed to rest there is no accountability at all! Fate, misfortune, chance are answerable: human agency is absolved. These agreeable convictions are brought consolingly home to us by this verdict; we accept them and make the most of them. Yet yonder lie the dead; yonder again are the mangled, suffering, perhaps to die, or to live maimed and disabled a weary life. Everywhere is the wail and lamentation over the lost; and again the thought rises, is it after all true that accident is alone answerable; that this casualty is not a crime!

Fortunately, after Coroners' verdicts comes the verdict of the Press; and public opinion is over all. With the evidence before us, literally as received by the Jury, we are authorized to revise its judgment. The inquest does not determine the question. There was no attempt to enter into that thorough examination without which investigation is wasted. A handful of employes of the road—men dependent upon what they said for the food that fed them, and the clothes about them, and their shelter—of course told the story with as favorable a bearing as possible to the interests of their masters. Were they without the direct purpose of doing so, there is always that secret bias to the side of our own interests which insensibly colors our testimony, and accommodates our presentation of facts and opinions to the requirements of personal security. Beyond these were a few passengers out of hundreds, who told their tale as well as they might, and told it to the utter contradiction of the railroad grounlings; and there the case rested. There was no attempt to verify the condition of the road by the testimony of any save the interested witnesses. There was no attempt to reconcile the conflict between the statements of the passengers and those of the officers of the train, as to the rate of the speed; the public is without information as to the curves, grades and other characteristics of the track at the scene of the casualty. Let us see how far these omissions may be filled.

1. As to the condition of the road, which was originally laid upon that division with American rail of utterly worthless character, we have reason to believe that, through the Company's parsimony, it is actually unfit for public travel. We are instructed, that in the prosecution of its recent retrenchments, the repair gangs were cut down to a point quite inadequate to the security of the track, and that to this fact the presence of a defective rail at the point of calamity is attributable. There is no proof that the track was examined after the last preceding train had passed over it. Matters tend strongly to throw the responsibility of the accident upon the Company. They were a legitimate subject of inquiry for the Coroner. The verdict without them is worthless.

2. As to the rate of speed, nothing can be clearer than that the celerity of the trains must be modified by the condition of the road. If it be in any but the best repair, a high rate of speed is inexcusable. Yet the time-table, according to the testimony of engineer and conductor, required thirty miles an hour at that part of the road, the part being a steep grade, with curves, descending a mountain; a spot of all others requiring caution and moderation. Both these officials, however, admit that when they left Otisville, six miles from the scene of the disaster, they were some nine minutes behind time, and that they had to make up for the loss. The inference is that they were doing so by speed accelerated beyond the limits of the time-table. The figures furnished corroborate this inference. They were required to leave Otisville at 8:35 P. M. As they left nine minutes behind time, they must have left at 8:44. The Jury, in their verdict, find the accident occurred at 8:53—in other words, in *nine* minutes after their departure from Otisville—and during those nine minutes they traveled six miles. The rate of speed, therefore, after the train was fairly in motion, must have exceeded *forty-five miles an hour*—a result which agrees with the testimony of the passengers, who had remarked the furious rate at which they were moving, and expressed alarm at it the moment before the disaster occurred. Forty-five miles an hour, at night, down a mountain side, over old and defective rails, upon a road where repairs, for economical causes, are sparingly applied—these surely are not elements of safety; these surely form conclusive reasons for reversing the Coroner's verdict, and inculpating the Company.

We would gladly avoid the necessity of thus identifying the parties guilty in this affair. As we have said, it would be far easier to shut our eyes, and utter the false inanity—nobody to blame. But when a body of men announce to the public, publish it at stock-jobbing and loan-raising meetings, and otherwise demonstrate it, that they propose to do the largest possible business upon a reduction of all the outlays that give security to transit, we may justly consider ourselves warned of mischief to come. It is always safe to beware of insolvent railroads, where huge indebtedness is to be met by sums saved out of the guarantees to public safety. With this reasonable suspicion in advance, we find it justified by the present facts; and have no hesitation in saying that with the Company does the responsibility of this sad tragedy entirely rest. Let them be made to answer.

Douglas and the Democracy.

There are unmistakable indications that DOUGLAS' Chicago speech is producing a powerful impression upon the Democratic Party. It was not a shot thrown away. The honorable Senator, in all his long experience on the stump, never made a bolder or an abler effort. His position is one of the most difficult which a political man can be called to occupy, and he has met its requirements, as all must admit, in no compromising or cowardly spirit. The stake for which he plays is the highest which can tempt the ambition of a public man. If he shall sustain himself in this contest, as well against his old political opponents as against the Buchanan Administration, he will be the foremost Democratic politician in the North if not in the Union. But on the other hand, if defeated he must go under for years, if not forever.

Mr. DOUGLAS enters auspiciously upon the conflict. His reception in Chicago was all he could hope or his friends ask. Evidently he has made an impression upon the Illinois Democracy, a large majority of whom will sustain their old leader, regardless of all the thunders of the White House. And it is a significant fact that the Richmond *Enquirer*, in direct opposition to the Washington *Union*, urges the support of DOUGLAS as the only way to save the Democratic Party in Illinois from defeat.

There can be no doubt that the position of DOUGLAS harmonizes with the general sentiment of Northern Democrats, and the practical question in the case is simply whether in Illinois this sentiment will be yielded in compliance with orders from Washington. It is a point of party discipline which is involved, and the result cannot well be predicted. DOUGLAS has one advantage in the fight, which to such a man is not small. He is on the spot, meeting his old friends face to face, and pleading his own cause to audiences accustomed for twenty years to listen to his words and follow his lead. Against such influences the drill-sergeants of the Administration will find it hard to contend, the more especially as for their candidate, whoever he may be, there is from the start no possibility of success. If DOUGLAS is beaten, LINCOLN, the Republican, inevitably goes to the Senate.

The tone of the Washington *Union* precludes the idea of conciliation. There is, indeed, no disposition on either side to offer or to accept a peace, and from this time onward till November the war will be waged with all the force the belligerents can muster.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—Owing to the sudden death of Mr. JOHN N. WILDER, we learn that the reply of the Trustees to the Scientific Counsel will be delayed. The preparation of the paper had been confided to Mr. WILDER, and it was doubtless to his interest, and careful and conscientious labors upon the task, that his fatal illness is to be ascribed. His loss will be severely felt.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—Mr. COLLINS desires us to say, that "there is no foundation whatever for the statement" published by one of the City papers, that the steamers have been sold, conditionally or otherwise.

Death of General John A. Quitman.

A telegram announces the death of Gen. JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN, at Natchez, Miss., on Saturday.

General QUITMAN was by birth a New-Yorker; by education, long habit and political affinity, a Southerner. He was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, in this State, on the 1st September, 1799. His father, the Rev. FREDERICK H. QUITMAN, pastor of two Evangelical Churches in Dutchess County, was a Prussian by birth. His mother was a daughter of the Governor of the Dutch Island of Curaçoa. The General was the fifth of seven children. His father intended him for the pulpit, and gave him a thorough education. In his twentieth year, young QUITMAN was appointed to a Professorship in Mount Airy College, near Philadelphia, and held the position for some 15 months. His leisure hours, up to this period, had been devoted to the study of the law, and by his father's consent, on relinquishing his Professorship, he removed Westward, pursued his journey on foot to Chilicothe, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in that town and practiced a year. He then removed to Natchez, where he formed a law partnership with Mr. GRIFFITH. In 1824 he married Miss ELIZA TURNER, niece of the Chancellor of Mississippi; in the Summer of 1827 was elected State Representative on the Democratic ticket from Adams County; distinguished himself as a member of the Judiciary Committee in that branch of the Legislature; and in 1828 was appointed by the Governor to the office of Chancellor, to which he was subsequently reëlected by the Legislature. He was a third time chosen Chancellor, after the office became elective under the new Constitution of the State. In 1831, while a member of the Constitutional Convention, he introduced a proposition to prohibit the Legislature from borrowing money or pledging the credit of the State for Banking purposes; a measure which did not prevail, though earnestly urged by the mover, who seems to have entertained apprehensions of the evils of repudiation. In 1835 Mr. QUITMAN was elected State Senator, and in the following year was elected President of the Senate, to perform the duties of Governor, the Gubernatorial office having become vacant. His first message to the Legislature, delivered in 1836, is still ranked among the ablest of States-Rights documents. In the same year, a public meeting of the citizens of Natchez selected him for the command of a body of volunteers, who went to the aid of the people of Texas against the outrages of the Mexicans and Indians. This was the General's first taste of war.

In 1839, the General visited Europe as agent of the Mississippi Railroad Company, and on his return was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, but saw fit to decline the offer, and returned to the practice of the law. In the Spring of 1844, a meeting was called at his instance in the City of Jackson, with a view of promoting the annexation of Texas to the United States. Soon after came the Mexican war, in the course of which General QUITMAN won his laureis as a brave and successful soldier. He was appointed one of the six Brigadier Generals to command the Volunteer force, and at the opening of the campaign joined Gen. TAYLOR at Camargo.

General QUITMAN'S first demonstration against the enemy was the storming of Fort Tanneria, a strong work at the lower part of the town of Monterey, which he attacked at the head of the Tennessee Regiment and the Mississippi Rifles, on the 21st day of September, 1846, and captured on the 23d. On the death of General HARMER, and the retirement of General BUTLER, the command of the entire Volunteer force fell to General QUITMAN. He was intrusted by General TAYLOR with the command of the expedition against Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas; assaulted that place with seven regiments, and took possession Dec. 29, 1847. His forces were afterwards joined to the army under General SCOTT. In the meantime, General QUITMAN had received from the President his commission of Major-General in the regular service, bearing date April 14, 1847. The General was present in all the hard-fought actions from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and after the capture of the capital, received the appointment of civil and military Governor of the city. He was ordered home at the end of the year 1847, and peace was soon after declared.

Since that period, Gen. QUITMAN'S life has been chiefly political. At the Baltimore Democratic Convention, in 1848, his name was prominent among the candidates for the Vice-Presidency; in the Presidential campaign of 1849 he was a Democratic State Elector for Mississippi, and in the same year was elected Governor of the State. In 1855 he was elected to Congress, as Representative for the Fifth District of Mississippi, and was reëlected in 1857 without opposition. At the commencement of the Thirty-fifth Congress, he was appointed by Speaker ORR to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs—a position in which his military experience and sound judgment have been alike displayed. His death leaves the Chairmanship of that Committee, as well as a seat in Congress, vacant.

Gen. QUITMAN was in person tall and of commanding air; his temperament was active, his style of composition vigorous, and his powers as a debater above mediocrity. In private life, the General had an enviable reputation. His death is reputed to have been occasioned by the effects of disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, during the prevalence of the remarkable epidemic which occurred at that house Winter before last.

Amusements.

After a week of vain effort the promenade concerts came to an end on Saturday, and for at least a month the Academy of Music will be closed. It seems to be impossible to make a large undertaking permanent in the Summer months. The best-intentioned experiments have been made by all our operatic and musical managers, but since Mme. SONTAG'S triumphant season at Castle Garden, they have resulted in loss and discouragements. These promenade concerts were conducted with spirit and liberality; the house was decorated in a pleasing manner, and the novelty of such an elegant promenade should, in itself, have proved an attraction—but the house showed no visible sign of improvement, and on Saturday, was so lamentably empty that the management concluded it would be wise not to press the matter. During the week some important changes were made in the programme, and Mr. SEDGWICK and his little son added to the list of soloists. These artists are fine performers on the concertina, and always succeeded in eliciting a good share of applause.

During the latter part of August Mr. MARETZEK will commence a short season at this house prior to his departure for Havana. Mr. MARETZEK has secured an entirely new company, and promises to produce some novelties. Mme. GASSIER, a fascinating lady and charming singer, is the prima donna, and the tenor and basso are new. Signor GASSIER is the baritone. With the energy and talent which Mr MARETZEK always brings to his campaigns, we may safely prophecy a success in this new undertaking.

In the meantime we are promised a grand Musical Festival at Jones' Wood, which for this occasion will be thrown entirely open. The arrangements, which are on a scale of unusual magnitude, are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. In a musical point of view the Festival will be very interesting. The singing societies of New-York and the neighboring places will be put on their mettle, for there are two splendid silver vases to be awarded as prizes to the best societies, and of course they will all try their hardest. A grand orchestra of two hundred players will enable Messrs. MARETZEK and ANSCHUTZ to test their relative powers with the *bâton*, and to interpret some splendid open air music. The other attractions consist of *bals champetres*, balloon ascensions, fire-works, &c., &c. Notwithstanding the enormous outlay which the undertaking involves the price of admission will be but twenty-five cents.

At Wallack's Theatre the FLORENCES enter on their third week, and present an entirely new bill. "The Irish Doctor," "Thrice Married," and the "Irish Baron," are the attractions. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. BLAKE takes his benefit, and will play *Jessie Rural* in BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts." At Wood's Minstrel's, the "Panorama of the Hudson" will be presented for the last time, together with the usual amount of Ethiopian Minstrelsy. At Barnum's Museum, WYMAN, the Wizard and Ventriloquist, continues his famous entertainments, and delights and astonishes large audiences. At the National Theatre, "Clandare," the "Dead Boxer," and the "Wandering Minstrel," are up for to night. The enterprising manager of this popular place of amusement has completed an engagement with Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI'S juvenile ballet troupe, and these exceedingly clever children will soon make their appearance in new and appropriate pieces.

The Palace Garden is by far the best attended place of recreation in the City. An excellent balloon ascension took place here on Friday, and attracted a great deal of attention, on Saturday there was a concert and a fine display of fireworks. From three to five thousand people enjoy mightily the well-arranged attractions of this excellently conducted garden. It is precisely the sort of place we have wanted in New-York, and its success is really a matter of congratulation.

City Items.

HURRY TO THE COUNTRY.—There were 111 deaths more last week than the week before in this City—making 553 in all. Of these 228 were boys and 192 girls. The greatest increase was in the cases of cholera infantum—they being 167 last week against 49 of the week preceding. The fatal cases of infantile convulsion were 57, against 27 of the week before. While the weather is hot, and rotting fruit plenty in market, the foul, nasty air of the crowded portions of the City is no proper stuff for children to breathe. Those who can, should remove their little ones into the country without delay. Even families who live in the upper Wards and in suburban quarters, find their little ones unusually subject to diarrhœa, dysentery and turns of vomiting. Change of air does them all good, and the diet that they get of pure milk and fresh fruits in the country is the best medicine. The milk of all our neighborhood is certainly very much improved since the swill-milk enormities were unveiled, still swill-milk has found its scores of victims during the past week, and will find more before the month is out—probably all the more that some ignorant parents may believe the outrageous doctrines concerning it that Aldermen TUOMEY, READ and TUCKER have promulgated in their notorious report, and the majority of the Board of Health indorsed. We cannot too earnestly urge upon parents, who can, to fly with their children to the country—now.

FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Through tickets for the Great Southern and Southwestern route from New-York *vid* Washington, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Richmond, Lynchburg, Knoxville, to Montgomery or Memphis, by continuous railroad, and thence to New-Orleans, are now sold at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, New-York. The route is said to be 200 miles shorter than any other, passing through the finest portions of Virginia and Tennessee, and is a great accommodation to the traveler and the business public.

THE WEATHER.—None but chronic grumblers must complain of the current weather. The last three days of last week were entirely satisfactory. Unless a man were hungry, or dyspeptic, or henpacked, he could scarcely find it in his depraved heart to say one word to the discredit of the cool, comfortable days and temperate nights. Yesterday set out with a murky, close atmosphere, but the sun struggled out by 11 o'clock. By 1 a fine shower came over us which, however, passing off before 3, saved the straw bonnets, lace mantillas and pineapple silks of the lady church goers. The evening was all that could be desired—of just the sort when men like to sit on their westward-looking piazzas and enjoy themselves.

THE SWILL MILK QUESTION.—Alderman TUOMEY, following in the wake of Alderman REED, on Saturday preferred a charge of libel against FRANK LESLIE. The affidavit of complaint is precisely the same as that made by Alderman REED heretofore reported. The basis of the complaint being a very happy and suggestive wood cut in the last number of *Frank Leslie*. The accused has not been arrested yet.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.—The brig *Orinoco*, from Remedios,—arrived yesterday. JAMES SAIGHT, of New-London, the second mate, died in the port of Remedios on the 27th ult. On the 9th of July, at sea, the first mate, J. H. HOLDEN, of Coulter, Maine, died of the same disease. The remainder of the crew arrived in good health. She was sent to the lower quarantine anchorage.

HOPE EVER.—The Girls' Normal School of the City had its last session for the term on Saturday. Mr. PETER COOPER was present and spoke handsomely of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise—incidentally saying, in substance, that he still believed it practicable and likely soon to be "a fact accomplished."

ALLIGATOR-ICAL.—Mr. S. S. SOUTHWORTH, who became bail for STEPHEN H. BRANCH, when the *Alligator* was indicted for libel, has published a card in explanation of his friendliness. He says he has never read the *Alligator*, and knows nothing of the truth of the libels alleged; but he has known BRANCH for thirty years and more as a good and quiet member of society. Mr. SOUTHWORTH says:

"He (BRANCH) possesses erratic talents and genius, writes with great force and effect, and, as far as originality is concerned, is the great original of all originals. But it is doubted if that originality is well balanced. He goes off at random, and does not hesitate about consequences. It is said that he is sometimes in that condition which Sir HUGH EVANS would distinguish by the application of *de lunatico*. If Mr. BRANCH is a *lunatic*—and the quality of the *lunatico* has for a century predominated in his family—he certainly has method in his madness. He is not addicted to a single or a solitary vice. Temperate to frugality, an ascetic in religion and morals, he presents the rare spectacle of a good and virtuous man performing those extraordinary acts of life which engender malice and vengeance."

THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

Particulars of the Last Failures.

FORTY MILES OF CABLE LOST.

Statements of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Richards—Return of the Niagara to the Rendezvous—The Agamemnon Disabled in a Storm—The Cable Broken Twice on the Agamemnon—A New Attempt to Lay the Cable to be Made.

We published in the TIMES of Saturday a telegram from Boston, announcing the arrival of the ship *Alice Munroe*, Captain COMINGS, at that port from Liverpool, with further news from the Atlantic Telegraph fleet. The Boston papers of Saturday contain fuller accounts. The *Courier* says:

The ship *Alice Munroe*, Captain COMINGS, from Liverpool, June 12, arrived at the Boston quarantine yesterday afternoon, with important intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet. He fell in with two of the ships, in mid-ocean, on Sunday, June 27, and learned from the lieutenant of the *Niagara*, and Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who boarded his ship, that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to submerge the cable; and that the fleet were about to enter upon a third experiment. We give Captain COMINGS' report as follows:

REPORT OF CAPTAIN COMINGS.

"At sea, Sunday, June 27, lat. 52° 5' north, long. 33° 15' west; wind west, light; weather hazy; saw two ships heading to the eastward; on looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, and H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon*, of the Telegraphic Squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them. At 11 A. M., was boarded by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and a lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom we received a letter bag, and the following communication:

MR. FIELD'S COMMUNICATION.

"The squadron had experienced very bad weather since leaving port, and were 16 days reaching their destination; that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the Cable. On the 26th, when they made the second attempt, *they succeeded in laying upwards of 40 miles, and were going along finely, when the communication suddenly ceased* at 12:55, Sunday morning, June 27.

The ships then returned to the starting point (according to agreement) and were waiting for the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* to return. As soon as they should do so, a new splice would be made and another attempt made to lay the Cable.'

"We lost sight of the *Niagara* at 3:30 P. M., 27th. The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* were not then in sight, and as it set in foggy soon after I do not think the squadron joined before the next day.

Mr. FIELD seemed in good spirits, and thought they should yet succeed in laying the cable. No cause could be assigned by those on board the *Niagara* for the breaking of the cable the second time, as it did not break near the ship. The weather was fine, and the sea smooth at the time. The stormy weather had caused much delay and some slight injury to the squadron. One ship had a coal-bunker break loose, and broke the leg of one sailor and the arm of another. They were all well on board the *Niagara*, the machinery worked finely, and the ship performed well in all respects.

The weather has been very stormy and unsettled ever since parting, sometimes blowing a gale from the westward. Ship *Alice Munroe*,

J. S. COMINGS, Master.

July 3, 1858—Lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 47° 30' W."

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN RICHARDS.

From the Boston Courier, July 17.

Our own reporter visited the *Alice Munroe* at Quarantine—six miles down the harbor, last night,—returning to the city at an early hour this morning, bringing the following information procured from the first mate, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS:

"The *Alice Munroe* left Liverpool on the 12th of June, three days later than the date of the sailing of the Telegraph Fleet from Plymouth. She experienced almost constant southerly gales and was forced to take a much more northerly course than she otherwise would have done. Being a very staunch vessel, she rode out the storms with entire ease and safety, and was subjected to no injury.

On the morning of the 27th, about 8 o'clock, saw the frigate *Niagara* lying to in lat. 52° 05' long. 32° 15', and was shortly boarded by a boat from her containing Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, and a lieutenant of the *Niagara*. It was then foggy, but the weather was very calm. Mr. FIELD and the lieutenant desired Captain CUMMINGS to take certain letters and papers relative to the telegraph expedition to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the *Alice Munroe* during the hour or more they remained on board of her. They also communicated to Captain CUMMINGS and Mr. RICHARDS a statement of their doings for the past fortnight. They stated that both vessels, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* experienced the most violent southerly gales from the day they left Plymouth, and were driven as far north as lat. 54°, much higher than the rendezvous, thus delaying their operations for several days. The *Niagara* behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel, and was none the worse for the storm. The *Agamemnon*, on the contrary, suffered severely. At one time, the commander of the *Agamemnon informed the first officer that he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, as gear was ner straining.* But the storm subsided at last, and the *Agamemnon* rode out the gale. A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however, caused by the breaking loose of the "cone," which held the cable in its position on the gun-deck. The cable "got adrift," and was pitched about the deck undoubtedly much to its damage. Two hundred tons of coal also "got adrift" on the same deck, and caused infinite trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one of them having an arm broken, and the other having a leg broken.

The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th a connection of the cable was effected—the weather being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours' detention another splice was made, and the steamers started—the *Agamemnon* and her consort for Ireland, and the *Niagara* and her companion for the American coast. Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes, and all was going on well till about forty miles had been paid out, when the electricians on board the *Niagara* discovered that the current was broken. This was at 12½ o'clock A. M. of the 27th. The *Niagara* was immediately put about, and she had already reached the mid ocean rendezvous, when at 8 o'clock she was first seen by the

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The meeting for prayer for seamen held in the month of July, in connection with the Mariners' Church, was one of peculiar interest, made especially so by the presence and address of the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS. The Society for the benefit of seamen was instituted in the year 1818—and the house erected in Roosevelt-street as a Bethel was the first of the kind ever erected in the world—and the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS preached the sermon at the dedication of that church on 4th June, 1820. In reviewing, the other night, the prosperity of the religious work among seamen, Dr. MATTHEWS presented some most interesting reminiscences of the past. When the Bethel in Roosevelt-street was ready for dedication, the opening of the house was looked forward to with much anxiety. But on the arrival at the place of worship all were surprised to find the house and the street full of people, all crowding to hear the sermon. The old church was closed on the 9th day of April, 1854, and the new edifice opened on Madison-street. The present society is under the support of the New-York Port Society, an organization embracing the leading merchants from the various evangelical denominations. The Rev. CHARLES J. JONES is the pastor. He is an able, eloquent man, once a sailor, with a warm sailor's heart, preaching to crowded congregations of sailors and indefatigable in his calling. Within the last 28 months 308 persons have united with the church. Many cases of marked conversion among captains and mates and seamen have occurred; large numbers of books have been given to seamen to read at sea; A reading room and library is furnished to them gratuitously in a room under the church, and no means spared to add to the comfort or spiritual welfare of seamen.

The Rev. Mr. WHITE, for many years the Pastor of the Congregational Church at Carmansville, has resigned his charge, and accepted a call to a church in Meriden, Conn. The pressure, and the failure of a gentleman on whom the church relied to aid in the erection of a suitable house of worship, induced Mr. WHITE to abandon the field in which he has toiled for so long a time.

The Rev. Mr. WEBB, of Augusta, Me., has declined the liberal call tendered to him from the Bowdoin-street Church, in Boston. Mr. WEBB has received and declined four other calls within a few months. But this fact will only add, probably, to the number of calls made on him. But the declination of calls from "popular churches," so-called, on the part of Pastors happily settled, would seem to indicate that the ministry is to be more permanent. Experience has proved that a man happily and comfortably settled with an affectionate people, gains little by removal to a city charge, with the additional salary of a few hundred dollars.

The revival in the city of Boston has been followed by some discussions on the subject of future punishment. The Rev. Mr. ADAMS gave a sermon in the Rev. Mr. KING's church, in favor of eternal punishment. To this Mr. KING replied. This was followed by a sermon from Mr. DEXTER, of the Pine-street Church. To this the Rev. Mr. THAYER replied.

The *Churchman* has a blast this year against Jews. Last year it was fans. The doctrine of this year is unquestionably of the Puseyite order. To the statement of the *Church Journal*, that five out of six clergymen of the Episcopal Church have come from non-Episcopal Churches, the *Examiner* replies that it must be a poor church that cannot supply only one-sixth of its own pulpits. Mr. SEAVER, formerly editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, has succeeded Dr. HENRY as editor of the *Churchman*.

A pastor in Maine writes to the *Inquirer* that he is left almost alone in the work in his parish: that his Sunday School has no Superintendent, and none is likely, as the office has been offered to every fit man in the parish—that his Sunday School needs teachers—that the Church has no deacon—and that he needs *one* man in the evening meeting to prevent it from becoming "an incipient maternal meeting."

The Way of Life, the new "Revival Paper," so called, suspended publication on the 10th of July, with the 13th number. This suspension was made inevitable by the assignment of Mr. GEO. P. EDGAR, the principal owner, and the impossibility to raise funds enough to carry it on at present. If arrangement can be made, the suspension of the paper will be only temporary. Mr. HERRIES, late of the New-York *Tribune*, was the principal editor.

The Unitarian Society, in Concord, Mass., have recently called the Rev. G. REYNOLDS to become their Pastor. They have called the Unitarian Church to sit in council at the selectment. And the invitation has been accepted and a delegate chosen. Such an event has not transpired since the division of the Unitarian and the Trinitarian congregations about forty years ago. Which party has "gone over" in this case does not appear.

The Rev. Mr. ROBINSON's parish in Winchester, Mass., have made him a present of a saddle-horse. The Rev. Mr. NASON'S Society, in Natick, took possession of the parsonage one night this week and filled it with good and valuable things.....The Rev. Mr. SESSIONS has been dismissed from his church at Melrose, with full recommendations....A new Baptist church was instituted last week in Jersey City, the Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, of this City, presided.

In noticing the renunciation of Unitarianism by the Rev. Mr. CODDEGE, of Boston, and the equivocal position of Prof. HUNTINGTON and others, a writer in the *Christian Inquirer*, of this City, accounts for this on the ground that the "old school Unitarianism" has been bartered for Parkerism—that men preach Christ's humanity and not his divinity—hold to a promiscuous communion—celebrate the Lord's Supper seldom or not at all, and teach universal salvation as soon as one dies without regard to fitness or character.

The appearance of the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Presbyterian, in one of the stalls of Trinity Church, at the funeral of young HAMILTON, recalls an interesting historical fact that may be new to many of our readers. The first Rector in Trinity Church, in New-York, was the Rev. Mr. VESEY. He was instituted Rector in 1697. The services were performed in the Dutch Church in Garden-street. The Rev. HENRY SOLYNS, the Pastor of the Dutch Church, officiated on the occasion, as did also the Rev J. P. NUCELLA, a Dutch Dominie. And till the Trinity Church edifice was completed, the Rev. Rector VESEY and the Dominie SOLYNS officiated alternately in the Garden-street Church. In 1789 the Dutch Church was out of repair; and on the records of Trinity Church will be found this minute: "It being represented that the Old Dutch Church is now used as a hospital for His Majesty's troops, this Corporation, impressed with a grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that ancient Church, do offer the use of St George's Church to the congregation for celebrating Divine worship." The liberal offer was accepted, and Gov. BURNET, the son of the illustrious Bishop BURNET, presented an organ to the Garden-street Church.

One of the Sunday papers contained an account of one of the John-street prayer meetings It fell into the hands of a dissolute young man who was led to the Saviour from meeting the account of the meeting in that paper.

Princeton Theological Seminary bids fair to censure the calumny of the degeneracy of ministers' sons. One-fifth of the present number of students are the sons of ministers; and in that Institution may now be seen the grandsons of the Rev Drs GRIFFIN and WITHERSPOON, and the great-grandson of the Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS.

We learn from the *Chicago Journal* of the 13th inst, that the First Presbyterian Church of that city has given a unanimous call to the Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of this City.

Rev GEORGE M. TUTHILL, of St. Clair, Mich., has accepted a call to the Pontiac Congregational Church of the same State. He assumes his new charge immediately.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Recal of Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico.

A Commercial Convention with Belgium—Officers Destined for Washington Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

On Friday, after my dispatch of that date had been forwarded, the President, in conference with Secretary CASS and Attorney-General BLACK, determined to recall Mr. FORSYTH at once; and, countermanding their previous orders, Captain HENRY was dispatched the same evening, *via* Charleston and Havana, as an express to Mr. FORSYTH, with instructions for him to return. As Captain H. speaks the Spanish language fluently, it is apprehended by the Government that he will have no difficulty in reaching the City of Mexico.

The President says he will submit the whole subject to Congress, and throw the responsibility upon the proper shoulders. The President is powerless in the premises.

Yesterday, a Convention touching our commercial relations with Belgium, was signed at the State Department by Secretary CASS and BOSCH SPENCER, the Belgian Minister.

The attending physician of General QUITMAN telegraphed to a friend in this city, that the General was dying of the National Hotel disease. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

The following named officers are ordered to proceed to Washington Territory, and report to Gen. CLARKE: Major CARLTON and Lieutenant R. JOHNSTON, of the Dragoons; Captains WALLEN, ENGLISH and UNDERWOOD, Lieutenants BYSSEL, WOODS, QUARTERMAN and BONNYCASTLE, of the Infantry; and Lieutenant ATKIS, of the Artillery. They will leave with the reinforcements from New York.

The steamer *Water Witch* has arrived here.

It is true, as reported, that Minister FORSYTH has been instructed to withdraw the legation from Mexico, and return home. Mr. HENRY, of the Army, is bearer of dispatches to him.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, having received permission of absence from this country, will leave for Europe in a few days, for his family, with whom he will return in the Autumn.

M. BLONDEL, the successor recently appointed by the Belgian Government to H. DE BOSCH SPENCER, who was appointed minister to Turkey, has since been named to Sardinia, and it is not improbable that this arrangement may retain M. SPENCER in this country.

From Albany.

THE NEW CANAL COMMISSIONER—THE FUNERAL OF MR. WILDER

ALBANY, Saturday, July 17.

The Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, the newly appointed Canal Commissioner, has been in town here, but left this morning for New-York. He expresses a strong personal inclination to decline the appointment, but will probably be induced to accept it for the sake of the Canals, to the interests of which he has long been devoted.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN N. WILDER was attended from the North Pearl street Baptist church by an immense concourse of persons. The Young Men's Association, the members of the City Corporation, the Burgesses' Corps, and the Washington Continentals all turned out in bodies in citizen's dress. The procession was very large, some thousands of persons joining in it. The funeral services were shared in by the Rev. Mr. FULLER, of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. WELCH, formerly of North Pearl street Church. They were exceedingly solemn and impressive. The stores were very generally closed. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery, where the family vault of the deceased is located.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth City, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, July 15, } *Via* Booneville, Saturday, July 17. }

A fire broke out here about midnight on the 14th inst, which at one time threatened the destruction of the denser portion of the city.

It originated in the green room of the Union Theatre, corner of Third and Delaware streets, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings.

Thirty buildings, principally included in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets, were reduced to ashes.

The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is but a trifling insurance. There is no apparatus or fire organization in the city, and the progress of the conflagration was providentially arrested by a lull of the wind and a copious fall of rain. A general panic was manifested at the breaking out of the fire, but the citizens afterwards worked energetically, and the fire was finally got under about 3 o'clock.

One hundred and fifty recruits from Carlisle barracks, destined for the regiment of mounted rifles in New-Mexico, arrived at the fort last night. They go forward forthwith.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

Mr. J. L. HENSHAW sold to-day, at auction, $75,000 of United States fives of 1865, for 102¼@102⅜.

Mrs. WHITTLESEY, editress of the *Mothers' Magazine*, died at Colchester, Conn., on Friday.

WM. BRIGHTMORE, *alias* "Spunkey," a noted thief, while being conveyed to-day to the State Prison at Charlestown, to serve out a sentence of seven years, jumped from the vehicle and ran, falling through a railroad track fifteen feet in to the water. As he came up, Warden PAYNES presented a pistol, when BRIGHTMORE yielded.

Melancholy Casualty.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.

A collision occurred this evening between a light four-oared boat of the Yale Navy and a Springfield club-boat, eight oars, while practicing on the river, by which the former was capsized, and one of her crew, named GEORGE E. DUNHAM, a junior of Yale College, was drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. DUNHAM was a son of AUSTIN DUNHAM, of the firm of E. N. KELLOGG & Co., wool dealers, of Hartford, Conn.

Death of General Quitman.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 17.

General QUITMAN died at his residence near Natchez, this morning, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel last Fall.

Serious Accident from Camphene.

NEWARK, Sunday, July 18.

Late last night SUSANNAH JARCK, an aged German woman, while attempting to fill a camphene lamp, was so badly injured by its explosion that she died in a few hours. Her daughter lies in a precarious condition from the same accident.

A Son of Prof. Rearson Drowned.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17.

A son of Prof. REARSON, of Union College, aged about seventeen years, was drowned last evening, about 7½ o'clock, in the Mohawk River, here. He was out in a skiff with two others, and fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered soon after. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

Convention of the Sons of Malta

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

One hundred and fifty delegates to the National Convention of the Sons of Malta have arrived here, including 15 from San Francisco, and representatives from Cuba and Mexico. Delegates from France and England are expected by the *Canada*. The Convention meets on Monday next.

Accident on the Jackson Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 16.

A collision has occurred to the mail train on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Bohalo. Several persons were wounded, but no one was killed.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17.

The canal from this city has been nearly repaired, and boats will pass freely on Monday next.

The Steam Frigate Roanoke.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The steam frigate *Roanoke* is to be fitted for sea immediately at the Boston Navy Yard.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Halifax at about 7 o'clock this evening. The papers she brings contain nothing of special interest additional to the dispatch already sent over the wires. Her mails will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow (Sunday) evening, and are due in New-York at an early hour on Monday morning.

Departure of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 17.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning, with 92 cabin and 368 steerage passengers.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Constitutional Party in the North—A Railroad Through Chihuahua—Guadalajara Attacked—The Action of Minister Forsyth—Case of Hardship from Following His Bad Advice—New Commercial Regulations in Campeachy.

The arrival of the steamer *General Rusk*, at New-Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, furnishes advices from Monterey to the 28th ult.

VIDAURRI was to start for San Luis Potosi on the 10th inst., with 2,000 men, eight pieces of artillery and ammunition, and to take command of the Army of the North. ZUAZUA was leaving Zacatecas with about 4,000 men, to attack San Luis Potosi, and would not wait for the arrival of VIDAURRI. The latter was in bad health, but in excellent spirits and sanguine of success. It was rumored that propositions of reconciliation had been made to him by the centralists, but that he refused to entertain them unless they acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitutional Government.

It was stated that a portion of the liberal army under DEGOLLADO and BLANCO attacked Guadalajara, carrying all the outworks and driving the enemy to the main plaza, which was to have been stormed on the 14th inst. MIRAMON had left San Luis at the head of 4,000 men, to aid the besieged, and ZUAZUA was closely following in his rear with a heavy force of rifles. A great battle was anticipated.

It was rumored that MORENO, commandant at Tampico, had been reduced to the necessity of making peace overtures to CARAVAJAL, who answered that he could listen to no terms which did not recognize the existing authorities.

GALINDO is military commander of Nuevo Leon during the absence of VIDAURRI, and is charged with the duty of organizing and supplying forces, ammunition, &c., for the army of the North. His position on the Rio Grande is considered highly favorable for obtaining supplies. VIDAURRI says they are determined to send liberal forces from the North to overwhelm the reactionists. A thousand men from Chihuahua, under CORNADO, were marching to join the army of the North. It is expected that by the end of July there would be about eight thousand federal troops concentrated at San Luis Potosi, ready to march towards the city of Mexico.

The correspondent of the Brownsville *Flag*, at Rowa, says that the Indians had made a descent on the Guara silver mines, recently opened by the American Company, taking all the property of any value that they could lay their hands on.

A dispatch from General VIDAURRI to the Constitutional Minister of Government, dated Monterey, May 6, recording the operations of his forces, and announcing his intentions, states that during the month he would organize a section of 1,500 riflemen, and ten pieces of artillery, with which he would join General GARZA, and then march for the capital, with every certainty of getting easy possession of San Luis Potosi.

General VIDAURRI says that his operations have not obliged him to incur debt abroad to the amount of a single cent; all his resources having been raised in the States he governs, and at the frontier Custom-houses.

The San Antonio *Texan* learns that the Legislature of that State has granted to Messrs. MCMANUS and POTTS a special privilege for the construction of a railroad through that State. The *Texan* thinks that, as soon as a political calm comes over that country, this road—which will be the great thoroughfare through to the Pacific, and the great outlet of some of the most wealthy mines of gold, silver, iron and lead in the world—will be built.

At present there is no safety there for life or property. Over 100,000 head of cattle have been driven across the Rio Grande, during the last few weeks, into Texas, and by the advice of VIDAURRI. The States of Northern Mexico will never yield to the Church Party now in power; and, if necessary, they will seek aid from *outsiders* to carry out their intentions.

The Brownsville *Flag* has news from Tampico, by way of Victoria. A large conducta, in charge of near $1,000,000, is reported as on the road from San Luis to Tampico. To intercept this, we are told that General CARVAJAL, now second in command of the forces of Tamaulipas, has dispatched a portion of his command. It is rumored here that General OSOLINO, the head and front of the Zuloaga forces, has died of fever at San Luis; and that General MORENO, the commandant at Tampico, was reduced to the necessity of making overtures for peace. It is said that he proposes a conference with General CARVAJAL, for the purpose of providing a new set of rulers for the State, to which CARVAJAL returned for answer that he could listen to no terms that did not recognise the existing authorities. We place considerable credence to this rumor. We have just received a lengthy proclamation from CARVAJAL to the people of his State, in which he informs them that the veil of oblivion will be thrown over the past conduct of those who have been seduced into the ranks of their military and clerical oppressors, on condition that they abandon the error of their ways and "sin no more." This would argue at least that the General had some reason for his offer.

We have additional items of news from the Capital and Vera Cruz, by the bark *Brilliant* at New Orleans:

"The *Progreso* states that it was reported that Mr. FORSYTH had demanded his passports after closing the Legation. The ground for this step is stated to be, that the Government, in the decree ordering the expulsion of foreigners, had stated that the refusal to pay the forced loan was not supported, directly or indirectly, by any of the accredited foreign representatives; that Mr. FORSYTH expressed his surprise at this statement, and categorically required its correction, protesting that he should retire if the untrue statement were not corrected; and that the reply not being satisfactory, he accordingly adopted the course he declared he would."

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* states the business differently. He says:

"By gentlemen just down from the capital, I have learned the particulars, which are simply that the collecting officer of Government compelled, at the point of the bay-net, the collection of the forced loan, or contribution, from an American citizen, against the payment of which you have already received Mr. FORSYTH's protest.

The individual was a Mr. MIGEL, a jeweler, a Russian by birth, but who married a New York lady, and who is himself a naturalized American citizen. He has lived in California for some five years; but during the last year or more he has resided in the city of Mexico. The amount of his contribution was $700, which he refused to pay—when the collecting officer not only took from his store by force ten times the amount, but his passport was handed to him, with orders to leave the Republic, (by way of Tampico,) in forty-eight hours. Mr. FORSYTH demanded the recall of this order, which the Minister of Foreign Relations refused to accord, whereupon Mr. FORSYTH at once broke off the relations of his Legation with the Government, and he now awaits the instructions of the Government at Washington. Thus stand matters now.

M. MIGEL being very wealthy, and having many friends, did not go to Tampico, but was smuggled in the stage for Vera Cruz, and he is now here. The above is his statement of the affair."

The Charleston *Courier* supplies some additional particulars in regard to this gentleman, whose cause Mr. FORSYTH espoused so warmly:

"Mr. MIGEL has been established for many years, as we think, in the jewelry business, at the capital of Mexico, on a very extensive scale, and he also carries on a heavy pearl fishery on the coast of Mazatlan. The capital employed for this business amounts to $500,000. He was expelled from Mexico by the government party now in power there at the capital because he did not pay the tax levied on him until he was forced to do so by an armed body of men, who went into his house and seized property belonging to him to the amount which they thought would be sufficient to cover the amount demanded. He thinks that, in making this resistance, he strictly followed the instructions which he received from the American minister. Mr. MIGEL was allowed but thirty-six hours for the settlement of his business before his departure from the country; and this, of course, leaves his business in a deplorable state of neglect, from which he must consequently suffer very heavy losses. He leaves a wife and family in Mexico, exposed to the circumstances of the changes that may occur until he be allowed to return to the country."

The British and French Ministers at Mexico advised their citizens to pay the forced contribution under protest, which, it is said, they are doing—but they are very bitter against their Ministers because they did not act with Mr. FORSYTH.

Mr. C P. GARCIA, who claims to be an American citizen, and who comes to Washington as bearer of dispatches to Mr. FORSYTH, has made the following statement of his wrongs to the Charleston *Courier*. It will be noted they have no connection with the levy of the so-called forced loan. The *Courier* states

"Mr GARCIA was arrested, with four others, Mexican merchants, at his place of residence, San Juan de los Glanes, while peaceably employed at his ordinary vocation as a Director of a college and a planter on a small farm. He has been treated in a most brutal manner by the Conservative party, into whose hands he fell. He was forced to march on foot for several days, following Gen ECHEAGARAY's army on their way to Orizava. As an instance, he was made to march, together with other prisoners who were with him, in front of the assaulting party whilst they were storming a fort (St Catarina) on the left of the position held by General ECHEAGARAY's party. Had the enemy not run, it is but probable that all the prisoners would have been slaughtered there, for whenever a private was wounded near the entrenchments, unless he was shot at by the attacking column, their lives were threatened, and they were exposed to all manner of insult. The day after the battle Mr. GARCIA was thrown into the common jail at Orizava, together with the rest of the prisoners. He there met Mr. SIDNEY COOLIDGE, an American citizen, formerly of Boston. They were kept there a week, in company with all the rascals, felons and highway robbers who were confined at the time. They were then sent under a strong escort to Puebla, where they were again thrown into the common jail, and kept there until Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, obtained their liberation. Mr. GARCIA was not taken in arms, nor has he had anything to do with their politics, and he has not as yet been able to ascertain *why* he was arrested. Notwithstanding the demand which Mr. FORSYTH made that he should be tried, he was set at liberty without a trial. Mr. GARCIA's college must be broken up, and he has not been able to plant his grain, as he generally does. He also leaves at Mexico a wife and family."

General ECHEAGARAY's forces had retired from the Puente Nacional towards Jalapa, instead of narrowing the circle of the siege of Vera Cruz, as he had been ordered.

Cosio has ordered all the inhabitants of the department of Cordoba to take out a permit of residence, without which they cannot remain, and which will be granted to those alone who declare allegiance to the Zuloaga régime.

The political chief of Jalapa had published a decree that all persons found with arms or munitions, three days after its date, instead of having surrendered them at his office, as required shall be shot.

The Vera Cruz hospital returns for the month of May, published in the *Progreso*, of the 25th ult., show that there were 133 inmates on the 1st of the month, that the admissions were 530, the discharges 416, the deaths 11, and there remained on the 1st ult. 226. This is a highly favorable sanitary showing.

According to the same paper, the number of deaths in the capital, caused by the earthquake of the 18th ult., the occurrence of which was briefly reported on the arrival of the Tennessee, on her late trip, and which is more particularly noticed in the correspondence we elsewhere publish, amounted to over fifty.

From Campeachy we receive a copy of a decree of Governor PERAZA, of the 28th ult., providing that from the 1st of August next, foreign and native flour may be introduced on paying the duties imposed by the general customs ordinance, as modified on the 5th of April, 1856, and by the decree of the Government of the Department, of the same date. Both home produced and foreign flour will be subject to the payment of one-half per cent. for consumption, and of fifty cents per barrel of eight arrobas.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 7th inst., has the following:

"Information, we learn, has been officially communicated by the United States Collector of Customs, Colonel HARALSON, and by E. DOUGHERTY, Esq., District Attorney for this Judicial District of Texas, to the commanding officer of the United States troops on this line, Colonel TAYLOR, that the sovereignty had recently been violated by an officer of Mexico. The facts, as we have been enabled to learn them, are these: Some weeks since General CARVAJAL was commissioned to raise a force of men from this frontier to join in the operations of the Liberal Party, and aid the Juarez Government. Responding to his call, several residents of this bank, from the vicinity of a rancho in the County of Hidalgo, next above this, volunteered under a certain Captain ZAMORA, of Reynosa, in Mexico. That these men, after setting out with ZAMORA for the scene of action about Tampico, learned of the reverses before that place, deserted and returned to their former residences. That soon thereafter, Captain ZAMORA was invited by a portion of the people of Hidalgo, one or more of them claiming to act in their official capacity as civil officers of the State of Texas, to come over and take possession of his deserters, who were also accused of having stolen a number of horses from Mexico in their retreat. That the said Capt. ZAMORA did cross at the head of a troop of horsemen, and bound and carried back to Reynosa, in Mexico, some five or six individuals who had sought refuge on our soil, as described above.

Colonel TAYLOR, on the receipt of this information, promptly addressed a note to Governor GARZA, courteously though firmly demanding the release of these persons. We have heard only from rumor the result of this note, but we are told that Governor GARZA promptly signified his willingness to comply with this demand, if, on investigation, he should find the statement true—declaring his entire ignorance of any such transaction. We have no doubt that the matter will be investigated by the authorities from whom this impetuous and ill advised ZAMORA holds his commission, and every reparation made that can in justice be required, as we have reason to know that neither Governor GARZA nor his associates would advise such a high-handed outrage as this.

The perpetrators of this act are guilty of a crime calling for the severest punishment. Nor should the aiders and abettors, who, as citizens of Texas, assisted in this outrage, escape the full meed of the law. It it were a crime in a foreigner to invade our territory at the head of an armed force, and capture those who had sought protection among us, how much more criminal in those who would assist in this outrage.

Buenos Ayres.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres extend to May 27. The journals embody a few items of interest.

A commission has been appointed to examine all claims against the State of Buenos Ayres. It consists of the American Consul and Senor FELIX FRIAS.

The Government has issued its manifesto in regard to relations with the interior States. It declares that Buenos Ayres is and will be an integral portion of the Confederation, but the temporary division now existing will be maintained for the next ten years if the difficulties are not amicably adjusted in the meantime. Buenos Ayres will continue firm and loyal to the other States during the above period, maintaining, however, her present *status in quo* by force if necessary.

Much damage had been done by severe storms.

The steamer employed in the exploration of the Bermejo river was at Gangalle on the 30th of March. This point is twenty leagues higher than what had ever been attained before. The Indians did not molest the party.

The markets were generally buoyant. Freights were dull.

News from Rio Janeiro.

The bark *Phantom* brings dates to June 18 from Rio, but papers only to June 11, which was Saturday The port was considered healthy, though yellow fever prevailed to some extent. The hospital report, from June 4 to June 9, was sixty-five cases of yellow fever, of which, however, only four terminated fatally.

In the Legislature, which was in session, the conduct of the Government in regard to a very important treaty, recently concluded with Uruguay, was severely censured.

The embarkation of coffee on the 10th was 4,639 bags. Total since June 1, 55,551 bags.

The Harriet Lane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an old-fashioned Democrat, with an inquiring mind, I want to know how you have been so silent about the absence and whereabouts of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*. Congress appropriated $150,000 to build and fit her up for this port, and for a specific purpose; and she, with her captain, officers and crew, have to be supported at public expense. Where is she, Mr. TIMES? Mr. Independent Journal, where is she? As a sentinel on the watch-tower, I hail you from my humble stand-point, and inquire, *Where* is the *Harriet Lane?* REGULUS.

The *Harriet Lane* has been lying in a very conspicuous place, off the Battery, waiting for an opportunity, we presume, to make herself generally useful. Secretary COBB made an offer of her to carry the remains of President MONROE to Virginia, and there is a report that she is to be adopted into the Navy, and sent to Paraguay under command of Captain PAGE. The *Harriet Lane* is the first revenue cutter we have ever had, and it was understood that she was intended expressly for the port of New-York, to prevent illegal commerce, and render assistance to crippled ships in bad weather.

MARINE LOSS.—Captain DUNN, of the bark *Dragon*, at Salem from Manila, confirms the loss of bark *Arabia*, of and for Salem from Zanzibar, at Cape of Good Hope, and understood that vessel and cargo were sold for £12,000. Capt. KNIGHT, of ship *Ariadne* of Boston, (foundered off the Cape,) had been at St. Helena, and had taken passage for home, supposed by way of England.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY DESPONDENCY.—On Saturday afternoon, JACOB SCHOYER, a copper-plate printer, who resided at No. 234 West Thirty-ninth-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He procured the poison at the drug store No. 463 Ninth-avenue, and directly after it was handed to him by the clerk asked if there was enough to kill a man. Being answered in the affirmative, he swallowed it down instantly. He went home, told his family what he had done, and, despite the efforts of two physicians to save his life, died the same night. He had been out of employment for some time, and having a wife and eight children dependent upon him, and nothing to furnish them with the necessaries of life, he sought to end his troubles by self-destruction. There was nothing in the house to eat, and everything of the slightest value had been pawned. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner CONNERY, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and 43 years of age.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—GEORGE POLLACK, a boy 6 years of age, was run over on Saturday afternoon, and instantly killed, by a stone-cart, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The driver, THOMAS CONNELLY, was arrested, and detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day. The parents of the child reside in Waverley-place.

FIRE IN LUDLOW-STREET.—About 11 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire occurred in the rear of No. 77 Ludlow-street, in a two-story frame house, occupied by HARRY MOTT. The damage to Mr. LUTZ's furniture was $150, and is uninsured. The building was damaged $100, it is in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company for $1,000. A frame tenement in the rear of No. 79 Ludlow-street was slightly damaged.

FIVE GIRLS DROWNED.

Distressing Casualty at the Protestant House of Mercy—The Bodies not yet Recovered.

Five young girls, inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, near North River, were drowned on Friday evening last, while bathing in the river. Their names were AZUBA VAN GELDER, aged 14 years; HANNAH H. BRYAN, aged 15 years; ELLEN SMITH, aged 15 years; MARGARET FLYNN, aged 16 years; and LOUISA EVER, aged 19 years. About 7 o'clock, the girls, after having gone into the water, joined hands and proceeded further into the river. Almost immediately they were observed by the Matron of the Institution, Mrs. KNOX, and a number of other persons upon the shore, struggling in the water. Three of them had already disappeared and were quickly followed by the disappearance of the other two. As it was known that neither of them could swim, the utmost consternation prevailed among those on shore regarding their safety.

Mrs. KNOX immediately had some men called, and small boats procured to hurry to the rescue of the bathers. Meanwhile, one of the missing girls was observed to rise to the surface, and was heard to cry for assistance; but she suddenly disappeared again. Not one of the others was seen after first sinking beneath the water. Information of the disaster was speedily communicated to the Twenty second Ward Police-station, when Sergeant SLOAT and Officers BOLLES, BARKER, DART, MCDOUGAL, WILSON and MCCRACKEN hurried to the scene of the casualty. Obtaining a quantity of grappling irons, they at once entered upon a thorough search of the river in the vicinity of the accident. Volunteers from among the citizens having supplied themselves with boats and hooks, also having furnished themselves with torches, to prolong the search during the night, if necessary, vied with the Police in their humane efforts to find the missing bodies.

The search was kept up all night, but proved unavailing. At daylight Captain COUTIES and a company of officers came to the relief of Sergeant SLOAT and his men, and renewed the search. The search was kept up all day Saturday, and until a late hour in the evening. Hundreds of citizens visited the place during the day, many of whom joined in the search. Among those who rendered the most efficient aid on the occasion, was Mr. ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, Ex Captain of the Central Park Police. Being an expert swimmer and diver, he at once commenced a search of the river bottom, diving at repeated intervals from a small boat. His exploits were truly marvelous and heroic. On two or three occasions his prolonged absence under water excited the intense and breathless apprehensions of his coöperators for his safety. In very deep water a grappling iron became fastened to some object at the bottom, at first supposed to be the bodies sought for. As the object refused to yield readily to the grappling iron, Mr. MONTGOMERY immediately dove to the bottom to see what it was, and found a grate filled with oyster-shells and river deposit, and in disloging the grappling received a severe cut across his back.

The efforts with the grappling irons and Mr. MONTGOMERY's diving explorations having proved unavailing, [at 1 o'clock yesterday morning the firing of cannon was resorted to to raise the bodies to the surface. Mr. PATRICK BRENNAN, residing in the neighborhood, furnished the cannon and superintended the firing, which was kept up along the shore without intermission, till late last evening, but all to no purpose. The crowd of visitors to the place yesterday was very large. The Police and volunteers in the search were hospitably entertained at the House of Mercy during yesterday, as also on the previous day by Mrs. KNOX, the Matron, whose calm and composed bearing under this trying affliction has won universal respect and sympathy.

It is hoped by some that to-day, it being the third day since the drowning of the bodies, they may rise to the surface, as is usual with the bodies of persons who are drowned. The general belief, however, is that the bodies have been carried by the force of the tide so far away from the scene of the disaster that, like the body of young PIERCE, it may be weeks before they are washed ashore, and then miles distant from the City.

The House of Mercy has been located at its present site for two years past. The building, a plain two story edifice, was formerly the country residence of the Rev. Dr. GARDINER SPRING. The total number of inmates, as recipient of charity and instruction, were 15 in all, prior to the late sad disaster. The object of the Institution being twofold, to extend charity to the unfortunate among the poor, and to subject to salutary influences the daughters of the wealthy, who are found incorrigible at home, two classes of girls are found among the inmates. Of the five drowned, four were of the poorer classes and one the daughter of a wealthy citizen. They were all sprightly, interesting and intelligent girls; and one of them gave promise of a useful future. The appearance of the girls still remaining, gives evidence of careful discipline, and healthful and judicious training. The untimely loss of their companions is a terrible shock to them.

A NEW PILOT-BOAT.—The pilots of the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, which was lost at sea by collision with the Bremen ship *Saxonia* a few months since, are building a new boat to take her place. She is on the stocks at WILLIAMS' ship-yard, Greenpoint, and is already planked up and has her decks on. She is 80 feet in length, over all, 20½ feet breadth of beam, 8 feet depth of hole, and will measure about 115 tons. She is constructed of the best material, and is of the most approved model for the business of a Sandy Hook pilot. She will be ready to launch about the middle of August.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Plate Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Stewart's Fine Mixed Candies, Gum** Drops, Sugar-Coated Cardamoms, Calamus, and Celery seed, neatly put up in fancy papers and boxes, pure and fine flavor. Handy for retailing, and very salable. For sale to the trade by STEWART & CO., No. 410 Pearl-st.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—BRADFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. J. B. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, RICHARD W. NEWMAN, of Devonshire, England, to SUSAN HENRIETTA, second daughter of William Bradford, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SANFORD—BIGELOW.—At Bennington, Vt., on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, Mr. SAML. B. SANFORD, of New-York, to Miss Sophia M., youngest daughter of William Bigelow, M D., of the former place.

DIED.

GRANT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, suddenly, at her residence, No. 225 West 29th st. Mrs. MARY OAKLEY GRANT widow of the late James Grant, of Poughkeepsie, and daughter of the late John W. Oakley, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av., corner of 20th st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment

CONNELL.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MARY FRANCES CONNELL, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas and Catharine Connell, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 Madison-av.

COWL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 18 MARI

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all ever men. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color, about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drech a'r Gwyliedydd," Welsh Newspaper office, No. 11 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR, WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to the brown, as the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

DEAR O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Respectfully, [illegible]

DEAR WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications restored my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HCES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 25 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
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DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
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VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, so prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods dealers and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating cellars, areas secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, patented Jan. 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hyer, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, cellar, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to building, can be had.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 145 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park row, New-York
Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

JERSEY LITTLE falls FREESTONE.—The Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREESTONE, to any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require any extra puffing as to its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in the country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned: In the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 39th-st and Sixth-av, Taylor's Saloon and Bank of New-York, in Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing-house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house, Dutch reformed Church, and Custom-House in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above named, and other towns and cities.

The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Ashlar, and 50,000 Building stone.

For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover Buildings New-York.

W. C. GODDARD, President.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For riches, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, July 19, at noon. Subjects—*Uses of Green Crops for Fertilizing Land. Leather and its Preparation too Manure. The Mud and Shells of our Salt-water Rivers and Bays as Manure.* Ladies and strangers are always respectfully invited. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIIth Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING in Farrington's Hall, corner 28th-st. and 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock. As the Revised By-Laws will be acted upon, a full attendance is requested.

By order, JACOB FISHER, President.
W. P. PAGE, Secretary.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.

D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 17, EITHER IN ONE of the stages of the Knickerbocker Line, or while passing from Broadway through Houston, Mercer and Howard-sts to Broadway, a Chamois Leather PURSE, with steel clasp, containing about $60 in gold, silver and bills. The finder will be well rewarded on returning the same to No. 890 Houston-st., New-York, or No. 291 Henry-st., Brooklyn

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 832, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 290 Chambers-st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents
Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 to $16 50 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. No. 3.
No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 290 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 263 Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS A VALUABLE Agency in the sewing machine line, (one and two-thread machines,) wishes to make an arrangement mutually beneficial, with some party with means. Address E. F. S., Box No. 119, *Times* office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
RICH AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO'S. No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JULY 19

The following embraces many of the leading articles, with the prices attached:

RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES at $7 50.
ACTUAL COST, $12 50.
RICH JACONET ROBES AT $1 50.
ACTUAL COST, $4 50.
RICH SUMMER SILKS AT 31¼ PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 63 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGES AND TISSUES AT 25 CENTS.
ACTUAL COST 44 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 12½ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 25 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BRILLIANTS, 4-4 WIDE, AT 12½ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 31 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH FRENCH LAWNS AT 6n. PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 18¾ CENTS.
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES
WE OFFER
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH at 1s PER YARD,
ACTUAL COST, 31 CENTS.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH, STRIPED, at 9d. PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 21 CENTS.
RICH PARIS DE BEGES at 6½ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
WE ALSO OFFER,
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT SIXTY PER CENT. BELOW COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the
RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

CLOSING SALE.
AN IMPORTER'S CLOSING SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist,
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
OF THE
VILLA LA FRANCE,
At No. 599 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the
NEW YORK CITY TRADE.

In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his
SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS
for the popular trade, and now offers to the
LADIES OF NEW YORK
and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles
Guipure lace mantillas.
Pusher lace mantillas.
Cambrian lace mantillas.
Chantilly lace mantillas.
Pusher Lace points
Pusher lace centres.
Plain silk and net mantillas.
Black silk and lace mantillas.
Black silk and guipure mantillas.

As the sale will continue only the present week during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,
to enable him to return to Europe
M. EYMES,
Per Jean de la Mair,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Positively closing on the 24th inst.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents
6,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents
8,000 yards Beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cts
5,000 yards New Material for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
5,000 yards New Material for TRAVELING DRESSES 2s cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cts
5,000 BLACK BAREGE ROBES, at HALF PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 50 per cent reduction.
Strange, will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
In anticipation of the opening of their
NEW STORE,
have decided to close out the balance of their importations of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
LACES, LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
comprising a complete assortment of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
many of which have just been received.
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts

BLACK PINEAPPLE CLOTH,
Better than any other material for dresses.
Black Canton Silk Camlet.
Black Canton Crapes
Black Shanghae Gauzes.
Gents' Railroad Pineapple silk Dusters, a new idea.
Curiosities. Fans. American Indian articles, Japanese and India Goods, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILAS,
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor,
No. 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent.
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

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NEW TRAVELS IN

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HAVE ISSUED NEW EDITIONS OF

The A'sche in Madrid	$1 00
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A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES:
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS.
By SAMUEL SOWLE.
With Comic Illustrations. 93 cents.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

here is something in its style that reminds one of Dickens's inimitable playful effusions.

Sold by GEO. P. DELISSER, No. 58 Broadway, and to the trade by the Booksellers.

NOW READY
WELLS' NEW CHEMISTRY.
A compact, new, popular and practical Text-Book, introducing the latest scientific research, illustrated with 230 cuts and recommended to Colleges, Academies and Schools. By DAVID A. Wells, A. M., Editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," Author of "Natural Philosophy," &c., &c. Price $1. Sent to teachers at half-price for examination with a view to introduction. Liberal terms for first supplies.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, No. 321 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
of the
POPULAR REPRESENTATIONS
of
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL.
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose classic and beautiful performances have been received by
CROWDED HOUSES,
Stamped by the Press and public as the most finished and versatile
ARTISTS OF THE TIME,
MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1858,
Will be performed
THE IRISH DOCTOR.
Mickey Maginnis ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
To be followed by the protean farce, by Mr. H. H. Paul, Esq., of London, called
TWICE MARRIED.
Castollo, a bal masque costumer ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Senora Percepena, with grand dance, La Mandrilina ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mlle. Ida Page, with a French song, "Les Yeux Bleus" ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Venuvius Vasa de Vere, a cadet of the Polytechnic School of Prussia ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vivian Ripple, a painter ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
The evening's performances will conclude with a roaring farce drama, called
THE IRISH BARON;
OR,
THE IRISHMAN IN FRANCE.
Baptiste Coudaffer, a Yankee gal, with her new songs, "Johnny was a Shoemaker" and "My Mary Ann" ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Lord Flannigan, from home ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
To-morrow, Tuesday—Fifteenth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
on which occasion, in compliance with numerous requests of the patrons of this establishment, he will appear in his great and unequaled character of
JESSIE RURAL,
in Bourcicault's ever popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Mr. BROUHAM ..... as ..... Col. Rocket
Mr. Wheatleigh ..... as ..... Tom Coke
Mr. Davenport ..... as ..... Littleton Coke
Mr. Canoll ..... as The Earl; Mr. Martin ..... as ..... Bob
Mrs. Blake ..... as ..... Lady Pompion
Miss Ada Clifton as Lady Alice; Miss Ida Vernon as Miss Rocket.
The Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN, to commence at 7, and continue till the rise of the curtain; also during the intermiss on of half an hour between the third and fourth acts.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ..... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ..... 75 cents
TUESDAY—COLUMBUS; THE GALLIANT CAPTING AND MAID OF MOBILE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. PURDY
MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of CLANDARE.
After which, the new drama of
THE TRUE BOXER.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fete would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble
PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
FRES CATALANS IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
ASCENSIONS OF BALOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
RUNNER AND SING-PERERS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS.
M. MARETZEK CARL ANSCHUTZ.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD ..... Proprietor; S. BERGER ..... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This elegant stand of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING.
In a select and varied entertainment of
NIGGERISMS.
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Doors open 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVED from the King of the Lollopalarre, WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND CENTRILOQUIST, whose Necromantic and very romantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE are the admiration of all who witness them. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, varying every performance with new characters each occasion. Gustave Le Grand, the GIANT OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK (6 feet 8 inches), as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers, associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Dodworth's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic properties of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs. SCHAFFENBURG & LUIS, No. 701 Broadway, and C. BRIGHTLY'S, No. 770 Broadway, up to Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order, L. SPIER Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH Property, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing. Steamer *Jobs* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.
Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.
Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of 10th and 23d sts., New York.
Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.
COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS S. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, (Monday,) July 19 at 3½, the match for $1,000, two miles and repeat, to harness. H. Woodruff names r. g. Suspension; D. Talman names g. g. Grey Hawley. Stages leave Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, for the Course every 15 minutes. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 68 John-st., up stairs.

TWO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and an arranged substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed so by the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WELLS, Secretary.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RAILROAD TIES, by the Superintendent's Office, Harlem Railroad Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED girls, with good City reference; one, an English Protestant girl, as waiter and chambermaid, or dressmaker and chambermaid; would travel with a lady; the other, a Scotch girl, as waiter and chambermaid; lived over 4 years in her last place. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress for a most experienced girl of reserve, taste and neat appearance can do all kinds of fine washing and mending in the best style, or fill the situation of chambermaid and laundress in any gentleman's family. Best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat plain sewer, will do embroidery neatly, or assist with the washing and chamberwork; wages $6 to $7. Also a girl as general servant, and to wash and iron; makes butter well and milks; wages $5. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as cook, general servant, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, (cuts and fits;) will be found perfectly efficient in either of the above capacities, and a girl of good moral character. Has the highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family requiring the services of a reliable first-class servant with unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 231 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel or go in the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d-floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMIcan, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as lady's maid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one to do general housework; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-s., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a nice situation to do up stairs work, or general housework, in a private family; can milk and make butter, can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 498 8th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 269 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 20 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort-st., first floor.

LONDON—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st-st., near 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who fully understands his business and all its branches. Is a first-class driver, understands the treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also, vegetable gardening. Is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be procured. Call or address, for two days, No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 122 *Time* office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLYrecommended English Protestant man and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; she is a good cook, and understands all about kitchen work. Both will be found good servants; distance no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent man of steady habits; unquestionable City reference; knows country and City location no object. Call at TRAIN'S saddlery, opposite the St. Nicholas, Broadway, or address a note to W. W., Box No. 122, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman; is an expert hand at any of the above; can milk; has himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., Box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a smart,

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 61 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st. being at Washington Heights, (Carmansville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.

2 Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.

3 Four lots—two on 158th-st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 153th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order

4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.

5 Four lots—two on 156th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear, near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built, nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 156th-st., with plank stable in the rear.

6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of gold and silver, Geneva and French watches. A. M. CRISTADAL, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, 20 th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., removed for convenience of sale, an extensive and valuable assortment as above, consisting of:

12 gold magic watches by Lasado and others.
12 gold chronometer by Lasado, French and Raskell.
50 diamond set hunting watches.
47 gold ¾ plate hunting levers, by
French Royal Exchange, Pressly and M. I. Tobias.
200 gold hunting detached levers, gold and gilt caps.
24 double time hunting watches.
200 silver hunting detached silver and gilt caps.
400 silver plaque hunting detached levers, fancy movements.
50 open face silver detached levers.
50 open face silver lepines.
18 Chinese duplex watches, &c., &c.

No postponement on account of the weather. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. By order of JAMES B. SENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MONDAY, JULY 19, all the furniture contained in house No 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, rosewood piano forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys; mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets French china vases, dinner and tea sets, fine cut-glass ware, also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND BRITANNIA WARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, July 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., catalogue sale by BARTLETT & COWEN of a large and choice stock of best goods, worthy the attention of city and country dealers. Sale positive, for cash.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture on TUESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of every description of house furniture, in rosewood mahogany and black-walnut. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising the five story brown-stone store and lot No. 2 Park-row, extending through to Ann-st.; 4 lots on 21-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park; 1 lot on 51st-st., near 11th-av. Maps at No. 5 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. CAZLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent, leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Dunghty,	Geo H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
D. J. Blauvelt.	John R. Murray,	J. J. Salomon.
E. K. Nicoll,	Jas. W. Elwell,	B. S. Dunning.
	Chas. P. Hayes,	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON.	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL.,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$300.—FOR SALE AT NO. 86 WEST 47th-st., near 6th-av., a 7-octave rosewood piano forte, magnificently finished in style of Louis XIV., double round corners, carved legs, pearl keys with elegant carvings of most elaborate design, powerful rich tone; celebrated City makers, two years' warranted. N. B.—Those in want, will find this the greatest bargain to be found in the United States, on examination, as this piano cost $760, as will be shown. It has a portable shipping case. Can be seen till Friday, at any time.

A 7-OCTAVE CARVED PIANO, WITH pearl keys in use only three months, with unexpired warrantee for two years and cost $425, will be sold for $260, if applied for soon. The above instrument was made to order, by one of the best City makers, has all the modern improvements, and is every respect a superior instrument. Call at No. 139 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EMBARRASSMENTS, the advertiser will sell a beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano for $—which cost $375 a few months ago; grand circular scale; rich sweet tone; City makers, with warrantee round corners, scolloped keys, full iron plate, &c., and in the most perfect order. Apply at No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn; can be seen day or evening.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times

HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

A LADY, IN BROOKLYN, HAVING NO further use for her piano-forte, a $400 instrument, will disp se of it for $210 cash. Best New-York City maker, fully warranted, splendid rosewood case, round corners, full tone, ornamented in pearl, scolloped keys and near y new. Apply at No. 23 Willow place, between State and Joralemon sts., this week.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished &c.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6½ or 7 octave piano very cheap, New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. F. PIERSON No. , Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free of

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES

James B orman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & SO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued in sums less than $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. J. Flagg, Comptroller, No 5, Hall of Records, New-York"

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city

A. J. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

PHŒNIX BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

THOMAS TILESTON,
JAMES W OTIS,
MOSES H GRINNELL,
THOMAS W GALT,
JOSHUA J HONEY,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
DRAKE MILLS,
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM F. CAZY,
EUGENE DUTILH,
S. F. DAWSON,
ELIAS PONVERT,
JAMES LOW,
And Messrs. PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WILLIAM VAN HOOK,

were elected Inspectors of the next Election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent, payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.

JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., } Commissioners.
MILTON G SMITH.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements. GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
No. 40 Broad-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New-York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.

D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company,—its unsecured bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$2,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on A HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. Principals only address
Box No 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY MUNICIPALITION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent, interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by laws, all interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JESSEMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and specially equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest. J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi annual dividend of 6 per cent, on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent, on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 596 Broadway

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

MOSES H GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank on or before July 16, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. DARCY-HUNT, Sec. WM. T. HAYDEN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent, per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 257 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent, per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 7.

FRANCIS P. SCHUALS, President
WADE S. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6TH AV. AND 44TH ST. July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.

(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, July 17, 1858.

DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. ALSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until when time the transfer books will be closed. By order,

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW YORK July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. F. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 60 Vassau-st., New-York, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. HENRY P. MCGOWN, Secty.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next. Dated New-York, July 19, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 330 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
1 30 P. M.	1 30 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	6 45 P. M.
	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyances to carry the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two pers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 2:45 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 25 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c., apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No 68 South-st., corner Pine.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 gals. 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 33 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 25th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

6:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8.A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., or Pier foot, for Suffarns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted, these Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M., 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.

Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past two months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to..... $6 50
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND PROBABLE MURDER.—At 8 o'clock, Friday night, Rinaldo De Long, C. La Mear, and two other persons, were sitting on an old shed in Gansevoort-street, when they were attacked by two ruffians—John Quinlan, *alias* "Corky Jack," and the notorious James Irvin. As Quinlan came up he shook his fist in De Long's face, who, resenting it, struck him a violent blow. He then ran into the street, and seizing a paving stone, struck De Long a heavy blow on the head. The wounded man was taken to his residence, in Horatio-street, where he now lies in a critical condition. He suffered much last night, expectorating a great deal of blood. Quinlan and Irvin were both arrested. Quinlan is a well-known desperate character, and has several times been sent to Blackwell's Island for similar offences. Irvin's reputation is not much better. The prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who refused bail.

SHIP-RIGGERS ON A BENDER.—Some half dozen ship-caulkers and riggers, who work along the Seventh Ward docks, went on a spree Saturday evening. About midnight they entered the drinking saloon of Arthur Morse, No 222 Monroe-street, and called for drinks all around. Having swallowed down their drinks, they refused to pay for them. As the custom of such fellows would not pay for gas light, Mr. Morse ordered them to leave the place. They were not satisfied with being let off so cheap, but commenced an assault upon Mr. Morse. Several who were present at once assisted the landlord in putting the drunken gang into the street. In a few minutes the ejected party returned and attacked the place, breaking open the doors and smashing in the windows. Some Seventh Ward Policemen, hurrying to the place, succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, named Charles Romes and John Farrell. Justice BRENNAN committed the prisoners for examination.

HAUL OF THIEVES.—Messrs. Brown & Platt, gold pen manufacturers in Nassau street, discovered missing about $250 worth of pens. A youth named George Baltimore was arrested on suspicion of the larceny, and a portion of the stolen property found in his possession. Baltimore pointed out in the Thieves' Gallery some of his accomplices, and two of them, Julius St. Clair and Chauncey Mortimer, were arrested at No. 21 White street, yesterday, by the Detective Police. More of the stolen pens were found in their possession. The prisoners formerly traveled in the same gang with "Sailor Dan." Baltimore is believed to be the person who furnished "Caleb Cushing" the dagger with which he attempted to take the life of Deputy Clearman, of the Tombs, when his attempt to escape was discovered on Wednesday last.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—A Swiss tailor, named Simon Wullochleger, was, yesterday, committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of stabbing Anthony White. The two got into a dispute, when Wullochleger drew a knife on his adversary and stabbed him in the leg. Hugh Henry and Wm. Mason, two boys, got to quarreling about a dog which they had captured, and were preparing to take to the dog-pound. Henry stabbed Mason with his jack-knife, but not seriously. He was committed to Jefferson Market Prison to answer. Barney Gunion was arrested, yesterday, for brutally assaulting Michael Gilligan and breaking his jaws. Several were concerned in the assault, but the others escaped. Gunion was locked up by Justice KELLY.

BURGLARY AND SINGULAR ARREST.—On Saturday morning, Sergeant Dixon, of Sixth Ward, discovered Wm. Pheeney, a noted thief in Cow Bay, having a basket in his possession. He arrested him, and on examining the basket found it full of clothes, marked "L. W. Tilton, No. 6 Bond-street." On going to No. 6 Bond-street, he ascertained that Mr. Tilton's family were in the country, and on making a search discovered that the house had been broken open. It is not known yet how extensive a haul Pheeney made. The prisoner has been but ten days off Blackwell's Island.

DESPERATE SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—At a late hour on Friday evening, Officer DAGGETT, of Fifth Precinct, arrested Emma Thompson, a girl of the town, for disorderly conduct. She was taken to the Station-house, and placed in a cell. About half an hour afterwards, she was found hanging to her cell door by a shawl. She was immediately taken down and resuscitated. She went into spasms, and it was soon discovered that she had taken laudanum. Police Surgeon Kennedy was called, and removed the poison, after which she was conveyed to her residence, No. 21 White-street.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—Joseph Crow, barkeeper at the Sailors' Boarding-house, No. 28 Monroe-street, and George Smith, a boarder, got into an altercation Saturday evening, when Crow struck Smith a violent blow over the head with a slung-shot, injuring him seriously. Crow was farrested directly after the occurrence by a Seventh Ward officer, and yesterday taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed him to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

PEDDLER ARRESTED.—Samuel Prince, a German peddler, was arrested on Saturday, and locked up in the Tombs, to answer a charge of an intention to abscond from the country and not pay his debts. Prince is a peddler, formerly of New-Brunswick, and Mr. Mark Levy, of this City is the complainant. Levy alleges that Prince sold a large quantity of goods consigned to him, and that, with the proceeds, he had come to this City intending to go to Australia.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE VICTIM.—Charels McCarren, a young man hailing from Chicago, arrived in the City on his way to California. Some shrewd confidence operator fell in with him, pretended he was also bound for California and succeeded in exchanging a hundred dollar worthless bill on the City Bank and Trust Company for the same amount of the young man's gold. A noted operator named Rescecue was arrested on suspicion, but for want of evidence against him, was discharged.

OMNIBUS BUZZARDS.—Two well-dressed, good looking women were discovered on Saturday morning by officers Farley and Roach, of Detective Police, operating upon the pockets of female passengers in a Seventh-avenue omnibus. They took the women to the Police Headquarters—showed them up, had their likenesses taken, after which they were let off, nothing being found upon them.

HOTEL THIEF.—Officer Phillips, of the Second Ward, arrested a young fellow on Friday at Lovejoy's Hotel, who had been detected trying to work his way into the rooms of the boarders at the house. A number of skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was taken to the Second Ward Station-house and detained for examination. He gave his name as Charles Maher.

YOUNG FORGER.—A boy about 11 years of age, named Wm. De Vere, offered a forged check, on Friday, at the Broadway Bank, for $173 65. He gave very contradictory stories about the matter. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

ESCAPED.—Charles Dayton, the confidence man, arrested a few days ago on a charge of victimizing a merchant out of $150, after decoying him to Staten Island, made his escape on Saturday morning from a Staten Island constable.

PUTTING OUT AN EYE.—Cornelius Smith and Henry Timbrook, two boys, had a quarrel yesterday afternoon in Third-avenue, when the boy Smith seized a stick and poked it at the other boy, putting out his right eye. Smith was arrested and locked up for examination.

Mayor's Office.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health on Saturday, no new cases were reported. It was stated that a brig named *Roanoke*, or *Ornoco*, had arrived at Sandy Hook from Port au Prince with a great deal of sickness on board, and, on the receipt of this information, the Health Officer had immediately dispatched a steamtug to the Hook to tow the vessel to the lower anchorage and remove the sick to the Marine Hospital.

THE TICKET-SWINDLERS.—On Friday evening, the Mayor, accompanied by Sergeant Birney, Marshal Stephens, and a posse of 25 Policemen, made a descent upon the ticket-swindlers, hack-drivers and runners at the Hudson River Railroad, of whom twelve were arrested and fined, upon the charge of violation of the City ordinances. Their names are John Derhene, John Kelly, John Clark, Isaac Ehelengir, John Greenfield, John Barry, Edward Robinson, Robert Mounterback, George Green, John McGee, Patrick Hogan and James Smith, who were severally mulcted in the sum of $2, excepting McGee, who was compelled to pay $5.

This is only the commencement of very active operations upon which his Honor has decided. It is notorious that the City has long been infested with ticket swindlers and their agents, among whom the hack-drivers have been conspicuous. All shifts have been hitherto inoperative to break up the system.

The Mayor will attempt to protect the public in the following manner: All agents, under any pretence whatever, are to be interdicted, under enforcement of penalty, from soliciting passengers at any railroad or steamboat. Hack drivers will not be allowed to be seen off their boxes at any depot engaged in procuring a fare, or employed in collusion with ticket swindlers. About two hundred names have been taken and the corresponding numbers of their vehicles, and these drivers will be summoned and brought before the Mayor and fined on Monday next, upon the charge of complicity with the runners and dealers in bogus tickets.

It is arranged that in future the officers shall go round in squads, and take the numbers of all offending hackmen at the various depots and steamboat landings; notice will be sent to the Marshal, they will be summoned and fined. All hackmen found away from their vehicles, either soliciting passengers or acting in any way in collusion with the ticket swindlers, will be arrested forthwith. All persons, however respectable in appearance, detected in soliciting passengers at hotels or ticket offices, will be dealt with in a similar summary manner.

It would seem that there are ticket-runners of every class, their number being not fewer in this City than 175, or upwards of 200; and it is known that there are, at least, *eleven* bogus ticket offices known to the Mayor's Police. The following is the list of them:

Charles Ross & Co., No. 7 West-street.
H. Drake & Duffy, No. 109 West-street.
John Andrews, No. 102 Warren-street.
George Ward, McDonald & Co., Greenwich-street, corner of Liberty-street.
F. F. Fowler, No. 186 West street, corner of Chambers street
Charles Shepherd, No. 11 Battery place.
Charles Williams, No. 141 Liberty-street.
Charles Moore, No. 146 Liberty-street.
Isaac Slopes, No. 157 Cedar-street.
Charles Mass, No. 11 Broadway.

Policemen will be detailed from the various Wards, in connection with the Mayor's squad, and these will be stationed at the ticket offices night and day, (not exclusive of Sunday,) under the direction of Sergeants Birney and Croft. Their duty will be to warn the public from entering such places; and any one *detected in* bringing or decoying the unwary to such offices will be instantly arrested.

This plan will be kept in active operation until the system is completely broken up. The last frauds of the effort are, that on Saturday the sum of $500 was recovered.

In addition we may state that John Ross, of Vermont, purchased on Thursday a ticket from Fowler & Edmonds, corner of Chambers and West, for the sum of $150, which was an overcharge of not less than $50; Sergeant Birney succeeded on Saturday in recovering the overcharge.

The squad of the Mayor's Police were on duty Saturday night and during the whole of Sunday, for the purpose of intercepting the ticket-swindlers and their agents, there being a steamer to California today.

Harlem Railroad Company.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: We feel quite satisfied that it would not be the wish of Mr O'CONOR, who so ably argued the case for this Company before Judge HILTON, to have, pending his decision, any *ex parte* statements or publications which are in perversion of the testimony, and in direct contradiction to the facts—such as appeared in your editorial columns yesterday. Considering the high character of your paper, we were not prepared to see in it such an article *at this time*. It would seem, however, from articles published in other journals as well as your own, since the argument closed, that the Company were afraid of their case, and desired to forestall the action of the Court. We undertake to say that the history of the wrongs committed by the Railroad Company, against the City Government and the citizens, which will shortly appear, will abundantly satisfy every candid mind, that the Company, so far from being entitled to credence or sympathy, have been aggressive and lawdefiant from the beginning, and have only bolstered up their course by the grossest misrepresentations.

PHILIP REYNOLDS,
B. M WHITLOCK,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
A. H. WRIGHT,
W. E. DODGE,
P. TEN EYCK,
S. LAWRENCE,
} Executive Committee of Citizens.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.
Doctor H. JAMES'
EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,
For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. An East Indian Preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the Lungs, Stomach and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by express.

CAUTION.—"No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand," London, is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This will be a grand gala week at this flourishing house, the only theatre on the east side of the City that has withstood the financial storm. Mr. PROCTOR remains another week, and produces his new drama of "Clandare." The New-York *Clipper* story of the "Dead Boxer, or the Fatal Blow," dramatized by the author of Monte Christo, both of which will be presented tonight, with a farce.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUERU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. QUITMAN.—An Imperial Photograph of this eminent General may now be seen in connection with many other celebrities, of which a more extended notice will be found on the Fifth page.
BRADY'S National Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments, when it is an assured truth that in every clime's, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

Brooklyn Items.

FIRES.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a four-story frame house on Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, owned by RICHARD HENNINGS, which was entirely destroyed. Loss on house and contents $1,100; insured for $700 in the Montauk Insurance Company. About the same time a fire broke out in a row of three story frame houses on Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, owned by ADRIAN MUELLER. Three buildings were destroyed, and the upper stories of the other three burnt off. Loss $4,500; fully insured in several New-York offices. The buildings burnt were occupied by HENRY HOLTIE, THOMAS TICKERY, BENJAMIN DAVISON, DANIEL GILMARTIN and BENEDICK DEVOE.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED AT PLAY.—A boy 14 years old, named JAMES BURNS, residing on Hoyt street, near Douglass, died on Saturday night from injuries received on Thursday last, while playing with a party of companions in Gowanus. The injuries sustained were caused by being accidentally thrown down by another boy falling against him. Two boys were arrested for causing his death, but were discharged yesterday, upon an examination of the case.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING LAGER BIER.—Lager, the Courts say, does not intoxicate, but a German, named WEINER, while laboring under the effects of an unusual number of draughts of it Saturday night last, put the muzzle of a pistol into his mouth and blew out a sufficient quantity of brains to cause death. The affair took place in the Ninth Ward, near the residence of Coroner REDDING, who speedily held an inquest on the body, and a jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Captain SHANNON, of the Third Precinct, is desirous of finding an owner for two sacks of coffee, taken by the Police of his district from two noted river thieves.

BURGLARY.—The house of D. SANXAY, Esq., No. 214 Dean-street, was robbed on Saturday night last of jewelry and other property to the value of several hundred dollars.

MAYHEM.—THOMAS SHANNON was arrested in the Fifth Precinct, Saturday night, for biting off the under lip of a man named STEPHEN LEONARD. The parties met, drank several glasses of lager-bier, and repaired to the corner of North Seventh and First streets for a fight. SHANNON commenced to eat his antagonist, when the Police interfered.

ACCIDENTS.—A laboring man, named JOHN MCDERMOTT, residing at No. 48 Jay-street, had his right leg crushed Saturday morning, at MARSTON & POWERS' Wharf, by a mast which was being placed on board a ship. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. JOHN NOLAN had one of his arms broken at Greenpoint on Friday while engaged in tearing down an old building.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GOLD-STREET.—ALEXANDER JAMISON, who shot "Scabby McCLASKEY" on Gold-street on the 5th of July inst., was discharged from custody yesterday by Justice VOORHIES, there being no one to make a complaint against him. Justice VOORHIES visited MCCLASKEY at the Hospital twice for the purpose of taking his complaint, but he refused to make one or make any statement under oath. MCCLASKEY is paralyzed from the shoulders down and there is the smallest chance possible for his recovery. He may live for several weeks, however.

INQUEST.—The jury summoned by Coroner SNELL in the case of a child found in a sack on Newtown creek last Friday, rendered a verdict that death was the result of causes to them unknown.

CITY MORTALITY.—Weekly Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 10th day of July to the 17th day of July 1858. Men, 16; women, 14; boys, 10; girls, 36. Total, 86. Males, 46; females, 50.

A Word for Alderman Douglass.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice of the recent burglary in Pacific-street needs slight correction, which I trust you will make. The discovery of the affair was made by the family of Mr. SMITH, who live nearly opposite the house which was entered. A policeman was sent for, but *none was to be found*. And Mr. SMITH and some of the neighbors had caught and subdued the young man, who made a most desperate resistance, long before any policeman was near. Alderman DOUGLASS was sent for, who came promptly with Judge BLATCHLEY, and the two started with the burglar toward the City Hall, and met on their way an officer, to whom the criminal was committed. I mention the facts as they were, having been present and seen most of the occurrence. Permit me to add that it is the experience of those of us who live in this region, that policemen are *seldom found when they are wanted*. Their quarters are nearly a mile from us, and they appear to like home so much as to be unwilling to stray up in this direction. We have an honest private watchman, whom we pay from our private purses, to do what the police ought to do at night, and in the day time we watch our own houses, and arrest burglars, that may be attempting to rob us. We begin to think that Mr. DOUGLASS' proposition of dispensing with the police was, after all, a very sensible one.

DE ROCHEVILLE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—MR. ROBERT CORWIN, an aged and respectable citizen of Baling Hollow, was shockingly and probably fatally injured at HULSE'S turnout, about five miles west of Riverhead, on the afternoon of the 12th. In attempting to cross the track in front of the freight train, he was struck by the engine, and had his left foot nearly severed from his body, besides being seriously injured about the head. Very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. No blame whatever can be laid to those in charge of the train.—*L. Islander (Huntington.)*

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CONSTABLES.—Two representatives of the law, who were elected in the Third and Seventh Wards, respectively, to preserve the peace, broke it this morning by indulging in a regular set-to in the basement of the City Hall. They had some dispute about a warrant, which STORY of the Third, held, and SLATTERY, of the Seventh, claimed. The latter gave STORY the lie, and received in exchange STORY'S knuckles on the bridge of the nose, which drew the ruby. SLATTERY came up to time, and put in a right and left hander, and STORY replied scientifically. Constable HORTON, who felt that the reputation of the profession was at stake, interposed, and separated these belligerent *preservers* of the peace.—*Brooklyn Times of Saturday.*

New-Jersey Items.

THE RIOT POSTPONED.—On Saturday it was anticipated that there would be a serious riot between the stage proprietors of the various lines running out of Hoboken and the authorities of the city, in consequence of the latter intending to enforce the law in regard to the running of stages. Accordingly on Saturday, pursuant to a resolution formed by the Common Council on Wednesday, Alderman WILSON, acting Mayor, proceeded to swear in a number of volunteers, to the extent of 100 men, who had been selected by him to do duty as peace officers in case their services should be required. Fifteen special policemen were also sworn in for special duty. Each of these officers were provided with a badge bearing the words "Hoboken Special Police," the badge bearing also the coat of arms of the State.

Yesterday everything was prepared to prevent any disturbance. The whole of the Police force, as well as the specials, were on duty early in the morning. An agreement was made during the morning, between Mayor WILSON and the stage proprietors, by which it was understood that the stages should run no further than Seventh-street. This arrangement was strictly adhered to throughout the day, and of course no difficulty occurred. During the morning a heavy shower occurred, and the rush to the gardens was not as great as it would have been had it been pleasant. Altogether, it was as quiet a day as could have been wished, the anticipated riot having been postponed by the weather.

THE CASE OF DE RIVIERE.—Notwithstanding the agreement made between all parties on last Thursday afternoon, that if Miss EMMA J. BLOUNT was delivered to her parent, all proceedings on the *habeas corpus* would be stayed, it seems that additional steps are to be taken having reference to Captain DE RIVIERE. Witnesses have been summoned to attend before Justice OGDEN this morning at 9 o'clock, to answer in the matter of the return made to the *habeas corpus* by Mr. HUNCKIE. From the fact that some additional witnesses have been subpœnaed, who know nothing in relation to Mr. HUNCKIE'S connection with the affair, it is supposed that the present proceedings are instituted with a view to learn the whereabouts of Dr. RIVIERE.

HUNCKIE thinks that he has been sufficiently annoyed about this matter already, and will, if further troubled, make some disclosures in relation to the disappearance of Miss BLOUNT, which will bring the name of a certain gentleman prominently before the public.

Colonel BLOUNT and his daughter are supposed to be at the residence of Dr. DEWEES, in New-York, but it is rumored that both left on Saturday evening for the South. Mrs. BLOUNT remains at the Hotel Napoleon, at Hoboken, and also thinks the rumor to be correct. Counsel for Mr. HUNCKIE think that if the proceedings in the present case are sustained by Colonel BLOUNT, or with his consent after the agreement made on Thursday, that they certainly are a breach of faith which ought not to be tolerated by the Court. The whole case will probably be settled to-day.

ROBBERY.—The pocket of Mr. HAMESY was picked at the Jersey City Ferry on Saturday night of a purse containing $18 in money. The thief escaped.

ARRESTED.—ELLEN DORRIGAN was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of having entered the house of Mr. LAW some days since and stealing therefrom ssveral articles of value. She was held for examination by Recorder BEDFORD.

TRAINING FOR THE FIGHT.—"Benicia Boy," or JOHN HEENAN, is understood to be training somewhere in Jersey City for the contemplated fight with MORRISSEY. He is daily seen in company with BILLY MULLIGAN, who is also a sojourner in Jersey. JOHNNY MORRISSEY came down from Albany on Thursday looking as if he too was training for the contest. It is understood that both parties are to meet on Tuesday and put up the money on the wager.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	.107	150	Erie Railroad	.18
2,000	N. C. State 6s	96½	350	do	18⅛
31,000	do	97	10	do	18⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do	b60 18⅛
11,000	Mo. St. 6s	85½	100	do	s10 18
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	93½	180	Hud. R. R.	23⅝
500	Cal. St. 7s, N B	85	60	do	23⅝
2,000	Erie R.R 1stm.B.	99	60	do	s60 27¾
800	Erie R. R. 8s, '75	36	100	Harlem Railroad	10½
5,000	Hud. R. R 3d M.	65	155	La C. & Mil. R. R.	5
10,500	Ill. C. R. R 8ds.	87	142	do	5½
13,600	La C. & Mil L G.	32⅜	205	Harlem R.R. Pref.	23
1,000	do	32⅛	200	Reading R.R.	s30 45½
5,000	do	32	150	do	45⅞
1,000	do	31½	200	do	45⅞
10,500	do	s15 31	200	do	45⅝
1,000	L.C & M.L G.ex p	26	450	do	s30 45
1,000	M. & M. 2d m.	10 B. 68	75	Mich. Cen. Railroad	58½
6	Bank of New-York	108	25	do	s10 58½
5	Bank of America	109¾	50	do	b30 58⅝
15	Phenix Bank	107	10	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅜
5	Am. Ex. Bank	105½	100	do	23⅜
35	Bank of Commerce	109⅜	155	do	23⅛
55	do	109¾	60	M.S. & N.I. p akt.	b60 45
50	Imp. & Trad. Bk	105	20	Panama Railroad	105
5	Park Bank	101	100	do	s5 105
75	Great West. Ins. Co	110	10	Illinois Central R.	74½
118	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	93	92	do	75
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	96	25	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	9
330	do	95	55	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	88¾
100	Gardiner Gold Co	1⅛	50	do	s60 87¾
67	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36⅛
200	do	85⅜	200	do	s30 36¼
100	do	b15 85⅝	100	do	36½
900	do	85⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76
150	do	278	100	do	75⅞
150	do	s30 85	309	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18
200	do	b60 86¼	33	do	17½

MONDAY, July 19—A. M.

The *Canada's* mail from Europe to Saturday, July 8, will be delivered at the New-York Post-Office early this morning. Our English files have not come to hand to the hour of making up this report, but the arrival of the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, which touched at and left Southampton on 4th July, affords the latest dates from London. The English Bank return for the week shows a decrease of $470,000 in the reserve of Bullion, and an increase of $9,055,000 in Loans, owing to the improved demand for Discounts, which have for some months previous ruled in the open market ½@¾ ℔ cent. below the Bank rate of 3 ℔ cent. The Loan column is now up to $82,125,000, with the ability of the Bank, from its Circulation unemployed, to add nearly fifty millions more, should the demand continue free at 3 ℔ cent. But this seems improbable after the payments of the 1st and 4th July were provided for. Already the rate of interest had fallen back to 2½ ℔ cent. on Government Stocks in the open market, and it was upon Consols, rather than mercantile bills that the increased advances of the Bank were based during the closing of transfers. The Bullion in the Bank now stands $86,690,000. The meeting of Illinois Central Shareholders have sent one of their number to this country. He will probably come on in the *Asia*, due at this port in the course of the present week. The Stock, after falling to 71 ℔ cent. closed at 72, in some demand. The Continental demand on England for Gold was about equal to the current receipts from abroad, and no further withdrawals from the Bank are reported. The demand for Silver for the East is less than $500,000 each packet, against four or four and a half millions before the Fall crisis last year.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,231,509, as against $8,131,984 same week last year. The entries are improving in amount, as compared with the past general dullness of the present season, and they are giving the Government a little more encouragement as to Customs duties. The amount received through the week is $671,000. The balance in the Sub-Treasury has nevertheless fallen off, standing at present $5,157,000 as against $5,342,247 at the close of the previous week. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $1,003,183, as against $962,814 same week last season. The Export of Specie, of which nearly the whole went out by the screw steamer *City of Washington* for England on Saturday amounted to $637,240, as against $523,367 direct and $305,000 *vid* Boston the same week last season. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out no Specie. Some further parcels of Gold bars received by the last California packet have been taken up for the steamers to sail this week. This Bullion rates about ¾ ℔ cent. discount, and the transportation charge being lower than usual by the competing screw steamers the operation is made a satisfactory remittance to some of the large bankers at the current Exchange of 109¾ ℔ cent. on London. The California remittance of June 20, which went into bank on Wednesday, amounted, by manifest, to $1,401,713, a good half of which will count on the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, and probably raise the Specie total to about $35,500,000, as against $34,705,593 last week. The Money Market through the week ruled abundant and on moderate erms, some prime 60 day bills being taken at bank below 4 ℔ cent. The Brokers are getting loans on demand at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent., according to the class of collateral and the good credit of the borrowers. There is a slight improvement in general trade, which is being felt both by the Dry Goods and General Merchandise interest. The Grain market through the week was rather firmer for Wheat, and steady for Flour and Indian Corn. The Cotton trade keeps quite strong, with relatively large daily sales. Orleans Middlings 13 cents.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, a few days ago, we resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to $60,006,271
Add two weeks in July $6,688,369
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $66,694,640
Against same time in 1857 ..... $132,924,936
Decrease full one-half, or $66,230,296

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, amounted to $31,643,378
Add two weeks in July 2,299,565
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $33,942,943
Against same time 1857 40,737,407
Decrease this season $6,794,464

The same tables make the Export of Specie since Jan. 1 ..... $12,359,959
Add two weeks in July 1,201,320
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $13,561,279
Against same time 1857 24,105,544
Decrease this season $10,544,265

The receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:

In California Gold	$19,513,631
Foreign Coin	1,778,303
Together	$21,291,934
Against 1857:	
In California Gold	$18,325,268
Foreign Coin	5,352,012—23,677,280
Decrease since Jan. 1	$2,385,286

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	.65@84@85
New-York and Erie	19@19⅜@18
Reading	46½@46@45⅛
Rock Island	76⅛@74¼@76
Michigan Southern	22¾@23⅛@23⅛
Preferred	44¼@44½@44¼
Illinois Central	77⅛@74½@75
Panama	105½@104@105
Pacific Mail	78¼@85@85
Hudson	28½@27½@28½
Galena	88@87¾@88¼
Missouris	85@85⅞@85⅜
Virginias	93½@93¼@93
Tennessees	92@93¾@93
La Crosse Land Grants	32¾@30½@32@31½
Toledo	34¾@36@36½
Delaware and Hudson	98½@98¼@99
Michigan Central	60@57½@58¾

With the exception of a demonstration early in the week on the *Bear* account, resulting in lower quotations by ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Wednesday than at the beginning, and from which there was an immediate recovery, the market showed unusual strength and steadiness through the dealings, without any apparent concert or decided spirit on the *Bull* side. The speculative movement in Erie shares, which was transacted from 16@19¼ ℔ cent. by the limited number of certificates at the command of the Street, was checked on Friday morning by the dreadful accident and loss of life on the road, near Port Jervis. The price subsequently receded to 18 ℔ cent. The demand for New-York Central has been steady, and, after all the contracts offered during the *Bear* movement referred to were taken up, the price returned to 85@85⅜, and closed with sales on Saturday at 85 ℔ cent. The rapid advance in Pacific Mail is partly the result of a sharp corner from the *short* sales twenty or thirty days ago, at from 74@77 ℔ cent. The sales amounted altogether, we believe, to less than 4,000 shares, but the firmness of real holders has made this amount difficult to deliver, except at about $10 the share advance. The Stock has also been helped by the continued good news from the Frazier River gold field, between which and San Francisco the Company have a line of mail steamers in operation. Of the Western Shares, Rock Island and Toledo have shown considerable speculative strength, while Galena continues to advance on the miscalculation made by contract sellers a few weeks since against the probability of an August dividend. Reading shares are less active, and on Saturday the Erie gave way about ⅜@¾ ℔ cent. The advance in Michigan Central was not at the first of the week sustained, but the stock subsequently rose to 58¾ ℔ cent. again. Delaware and Hudson is firmer, and the list of State Stocks strongly supported, particularly Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouris. The new State fives of New-York have been nearly all placed at 103 ℔ cent. The Board of Brokers adjourned over at noon on Saturday. There was no formal business in the afternoon, and the Street dealings were dull.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1858, were $333,832 43
Earnings June, 1857 ..... 450,400 75
Decrease $66,568 32

The June report of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad is favorable. The following statement shows the earnings of the Railroad, from all sources, for the month and since Jan. 1:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
June, 1858	$398,046 03	$274,897 04	$123,148 99
June, 1857	371,783 27	276,912 37	94,839 90
Jan. 1 to July 1, '58	2,596,932 28	1,478,144 73	1,117,787 55
Same period last y'r	2,576,063 86	1,643,650 92	932,602 94

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ⅛	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	—@ ⅛
New-England	—@ ⅛	Indiana Free	—@ 1½
New-Jersey	—@ ⅛	Missouri	—@ ¾
Philadelphia	—@ 1-10	Michigan	—@1
Penn. Country	—@ ⅛	Illinois and Wisconsin	1½@ —
Baltimore	—@ ⅛	Tennessee Old	2 @2½
Maryland	—@ ⅛	Tennessee Free	3 @ —
Virginia Old	—@ ¾	Canada	—@ ⅛
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
North Carolina	1¼@ —	Baltimore Checks	—@1-5
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅞@ —	Boston Checks	—@1-10
New Orleans	—@ ¾		
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	$0 89	$0 92
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	78	82
80 acre warrants, ℔ acre	89	92
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	1 10	$1 15

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank is paying the depositors their half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 6 ℔ cent, on sums under $500, and 5 ℔ cent. on larger sums; the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Joint Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable by IRA BLISS, at the office of the Company in this City, on the 21st inst.; the Bank of Mobile a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Merchants' Bank, on demand; the Corn Exchange Bank, of this City, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on the 2d of August.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

The receipts at tide water by the canals of this State of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 2d week of July in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

Week.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush
1857	17,617	145,514	298,843	100
1858	60,482	280,699	112,392	5,435
Increase	42,865	135,176	Dec. 186,451	Inc. 5,335

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

Season.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	169,696	1,126,427	989,878	126,384
1858	609,454	3,803,881	1,209,559	368,566
Increase	439,758	2,677,454	219,681	242,182

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857 is equal to 975,219 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

| Season—Canal open. | 1858. May 4. | 1857. May 6. | 1

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2131 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs at Rio—Yankees in the Ascendant—Politics—Buenos Ayres—The Declaration of that Government—The Argentine—Message of President Urquiza—Affairs at Montevideo—In Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, June 7, 1858.

The completion of the contract for the extension of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad gives a new hold to your countrymen upon the internal improvement system of Brazil. In fact the prejudices against the Yankees is rapidly vanishing. Only a few years ago the Emperor, with all his enlightenment, shared in the vulgar prejudice. No ministry could be found strong enough to carry a batch of North American speculators upon his shoulders. The fear of American enterprise, of American trade, of American shipping, as opening wedges to American fillibusterism, pervaded all ranks, and effectually excluded our citizens, as well as our diplomatic representatives, from the confidence of the Government. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* Now Major GARRETT and his company have run away with the contract for that all-important work, which is to put Rio in contact with the internal and almost unaccessible provinces to the west. True, the grant was not perfected without resistance. The opposition made good use of it as a means overthrowing the ministry, but the hearty support afforded the Premier, the Marquis of OLINDA, by the Emperor, and the indomitable courage of the Marquis in urging the measure, carried it triumphantly. As a further indication of the same improved temper, we have a concession made to Dr. VAN TUYL for running ferry-boats across the harbor. The Doctor will leave in a few days to procure the building of the boats in New-York.

The most active exertions of the Opposition to defeat the Government are directed at the conduct of foreign relations. Objection is especia ly levelled at the negotiations with LOPEZ, of Paraguay, and URQUIZA, of the Argentine. On this ground I think it hardly possible that they will succeed. The result of the negotiations with the former, is to secure the opening of the Parana without recourse to war. The tendency of the negotiations with the latter is to force Buenos Ayres to withdraw its unjustifiable claims to the control of the navigation of the great streams above it; and so render those avenues to the inner regions of Brazil common highways. Yet valuable as these gains are, they fail to meet the requirements of our party of *outs*. They go strongly for armed intervention in the affairs of the La Plata States; the establishment of a protectorate, as an introductory step to the extension of the empire over that matchless region; the assertion of Brazilian supremacy in the politics of the cis-Andean States. Obviously no policy could be more injudicious than thus to rush forward and grasp by violence, at a great risk of human life, and vast outlay of national resources, a prize which must eventually, and through peaceful ways, become our own. Yet to these measures the opponents of the Ministers would urge; pray heaven they may be unsuccessful.

Yesterday the *Camilla* arrived from the La Plata, bringing dates from Buenos Ayres to the 28th ult., and from Montevideo to the 31st. The fearful storms of rain and tornados had necessitated the postponement of the celebration of the anniversary of National Independence to the 26th, when it was observed with the usual splendor.

A few days since President ALSINA presented to the Legislative chambers the project of a law which is to be the future creed of the Buenos Ayreans in their intercourse with the other fluvial States. The law declares that Buenos Ayres is and will be an integral part of the Argentine Republic, proclaiming and reiterating its firm resolution and decision to constitute, in union with the internal provinces, a single and individual nation, according to the oaths recorded in 1816 by the sovereign general Congress, which declared the independence of the La Plata States. Nevertheless, obstacles not due to Buenos Ayres, exist which prevent harmonious action with the other States at the present moment, to the removal o which every amicable effort should be directed It is the wish of Buenos Ayres to preserve towards her sister States the same policy of peace, confraternity and liberality which it has always ob served; to avoid in its foreign intercourse al complications that will embarrass the reconstruction of the confederation, that every effort will be employed to preserve the *statum in quo* thus designated. This declaration meets with the entire approval of both bodies.

At the same time the utmost liberality is exercised towards the army concerned in the recent Indian war—a war which is publicly ascribed to the secret intrigues of URQUIZA. Five Colonels engaged in the expedition have been raised to the rank of Generals, while all the lands obtained from the savages are to be divided among the rank and file.

The health of Buenos Ayres was good. No case of yellow fever had occurred subsequent to the 18th May.

The Argentine Congress was opened on the 26th May, with the annual message of the President. He descants at great length upon the quarrel with Buenos Ayres. Beginning with the offered mediation of Mr. WM. D. CHRISTIE, the British Envoy, in September last, he traces the course of negotiation to the present. He charges Buenos Ayres, in the midst of these pacific labors, with having excited an insurrection in the Banda Oriental, which it became necessary for the Argentine Government in conjunction with Brazil to unite in repressing. This enterprise having succeeded, peace was again hoped for, when a new act on the part of Buenos Ayres destroyed all hope of accommodation. Under pretence of Indian outrages on the borders, it had advanced an army into the Federal Territories and committed all manner of excesses. Other acts of perfidy are detailed; and after expatiating on the ill faith of the lawless Republic URQUIZA closes that portion of his subject, by denying in eloquent terms that policy of the Argentine States has ever been governed by a feeling of jealousy and hatred towards Buenos Ayres. In regard to relations with this empire, he says, "The Government of his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has given us an unequivocal proof of its desire to strengthen the bonds which unite the empire with the Argentine Confederation. Both Governments being agreed in these illustrious and patriotic views, they have adjusted certain treaties relative to the boundaries of the two nations, to reciprocity in trade, and to fluvial navigation, the latter in the interest of all nations, and not merely of the contracting parties. A special mission, with these objects in view, arrived at this capital, and thanks to the good disposition of both Governments, and to the merits of the distinguished plenipotentiaries, conventions have been concluded, which, in addition to settling the two subjects first named, have applied to the great effluents of the Plata the principles which regulate fluvial navigation in Europe. In regard to Paraguay, he says, that questions having sprung up between Brazil and that State in regard to the latter topic, the mediation of the Argentine Government had been solicited and willingly accorded. The result was, that while President LOPEZ was not prepared at once to accede to the fluvial treaty referred to, on the ground of its opening the rivers to all nations, he was quite ready to complete a convention with Brazil, according free navigation to her; and such was the tenor of the treaty concluded. In the meantime it had become necessary to reconstruct the commercial treaties of 1828, and to modify that of 1856, with Brazil, and to effect those objects, President URQUIZA had dispatched as Plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro, Dr. LEIZ DE LA PENA.

The entire tranquility of the Oriental Republic has induced the authorities to disband the military establishments created last Winter. A decree to that effect appeared on May 21st. At the same moment, however, the regular forces maintained at the Capital have been augmented, with what object I am unable to learn. On the 25th ult., the anniversary of the National Independence was appropriately honored by the discharge from prison of the Italians convicted of having conspired, on the 2d of January last, to assassinate the President, and excite a revolution. This act of generosity is an evidence of the entire confidence of the Government in its ability to maintain public order.

From Paraguay we learn that upon the announcement of the ratification of the treaty with Brazil, the army was at once put upon the peace footing. Several vessels from Albuquerque, bound to Assuncion, were stopped at Olympo, and their papers visèd without the exaction of toll. It is the first case under the recent treaty, and evinces the *bona fide* intention of the parties. SOUSA.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Unfinished Work on the Seventh Census—Treaties with the Indians in Oregon and Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 19.

JOSEPH G. J. KENNEDY, Esq., having been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the Act of Congress, providing for the completion of the unfinished work of the Seventh Census, has entered upon the performance of his duties with an able corps of assistants, and is busily engaged in revising and completing the statistics of manufactures, in order that the work may be presented to Congress at the commencement of the next session. These statistics, taken under the direction of Mr. KENNEDY, and nearly completed when he was displaced from office, will, when finished, present the most complete and perfect exhibit of the condition of the American mechanic arts that has ever been prepared. These details have never been published, and the interest occasioned by their appearance will not be limited to our own country.

It is ascertained from a reliable source, that about two years ago treaties were made with certain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, including those who recently fought Col. STEPTOE, and which the Senate failed to ratify. This omission has had the effect of producing an impression on the minds of the Indians, of the absence of good faith on the part of the Government of the United States.

Several weeks ago, when the rumored defeat of Col. STEPTOE reached this city, the Indian Bureau promptly sent out directions to the United States Indian Agent, to use all available means at his disposal for such an emergency, to check at once the further spread of hostilities, and to prevent the commission of outrages upon our citizens.

Capt. LONGSTREET has been appointed by the President Paymaster of the army in place of DASHIELL, dismissed.

General BURNETT, Surveyor General of Kansas, has made all his appointments, and will leave for the Territory this week.

Something New from Utah—The Troubles between Gen. Johnston and Gov. Cumming—The President's Course—Americanism in Washington—The Military Fever.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 19, 1858.

From a private but entirely responsible source I have received the subjoined news from Utah. In the principal points of difference between Gen. JOHNSTON and Judge ECKLES on one side and Gov. CUMMING on the other, the Commissioners have stated that they are with the General and Judge. The differences arose from conduct of KANE, who was at one time so enraged or indignant that he wrote a challenge to JOHNSTON, but the challenge was finally not sent. CUMMING urged KANE on, but without success. KANE on the other hand used the Governor by working upon his vanity, but it was the general feeling in the camp that BRIGHAM YOUNG had outwitted both. The nature of the Governor's dispatches sent by KANE were entirely unknown in camp; not even the Commissioners could give any information respecting their contents. This is readily accounted for—the dispatches doubtless inveighed to a degree against JOHNSTON and the Commissioners. They also reported that to attempt to punish the Mormons for polygamy would be a great wrong—that the Salt Lake people are an honest and industrious class of men, who should be let alone.

Judge ECKLES is a man of decided character, and if he is interfered with, or his orders materially changed, he contemplates resignation, and a return home. Governor CUMMING is a pleasant man, but is unfortunately addicted to the same habit which caused the removal of SHANNON from the Governorship of Kansas—in other words, he drinks so much that he is often unfit for duty.

Mr. KANE had no official credentials, but he exhibited letters from Mr. BUCHANAN, asking all United States officers or employes to aid him on his way, so that he was really acting under authority. JOHNSTON and ECKLES saw only these letters, whatever he might have shown to CUMMING.

In view of these and other facts, is it not more than probable that KANE was first sent out by the Administration, with the hope that the Mormon emigration South might contribute towards the acquisition of Sonora and Chihuahua? When the Lecompton embarrassment arose, POWELL and MCCULLOCH were sent out to counterbalance KANE, should he be guilty of any imprudence. The President also wanted more correct information of the real state of affairs. The dispatches of General JOHNSTON and Judge ECKLES constantly differed from those of Governor CUMMING, and there was confusion in the Cabinet as well as at Utah. But, to come to local matters.

The "Americans," as they term themselves here, are exceeding busy in arranging for the next Congress, and in blocking out the Presidential campaign. According to *their programme* the Slavery question is to be *tabooed*, and all the enemies of the Democratic Party are to be called under one banner and for one purpose only—to destroy the Democratic Party. These wire-workers claim that Senators CRITTENDEN and BELL are with them in this movement, as well as many distinguished Republicans—a doubtful story. If the Republicans of Washington are any test, (and they surely are as moderate in their opinions as those of the Free States,) the Republican Party will scarcely agree, even to triumph, to sink their principles and platform out of sight. The Americans, however, in Washington, are sanguine of success in running SEWARD off the track and getting CRITTENDEN or some such man upon it. Several of these gentlemen have contrived to keep their offices under both PIERCE and BUCHANAN, but are working a little more boldly now that the time approaches for the contest and triumph.

The Seventh Regiment of your City has set our young men crazy, and they are bent on getting up an independent company of soldiers at Washington, which, in time, shall rival any in the famous Seventh. Already a lively and largely-attended meeting has been held, and before Congress assembles we shall parade a fine citizen's corps which will contrast handsomely any day with the marines who eternally do duty in our streets when any is to be done.

VYR.

The Mediterranean Squadron—The Fleet at Panama—The New Steam Sloops-of-War—The Indian War in Oregon—Diplomatic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

The troubles in the Gulf and the Carribean having passed over, the steamer *Wabash* and the frigate *Macedonian* have been directed to proceed to the execution of their original orders, which were to cruise in the Mediterranean. It is time to ask what is the use of that Mediterranean squadron? We are at war with nobody there, we have no questions likely to lead to naval movements with any nation bordering that sea, except with Spain, and that country, unfortunately for herself, furnishes us with a salient point nearer our own shores. The Department is casting about in great bewilderment for vessels for service in the Paraguay, in Puget's Sound, and at many points where the fear of force is stronger than the most cunning diplomacy.

The partial dispersal of the fleet in Panama bay, in face of the probable rejection of the Cass Herran treaty, is a guarantee to the Panama Neros that the United States have no purpose of exacting satisfaction for the massacre and robbery of Americans perpetrated by the mob in April, 1856.

The Secretary of the Navy has been the victim of a severe pressure for the allotment to the competing Navy Yards of the building of the steam sloops-of-war ordered by Congress. A long-continued effort was made to secure the building of two of these vessels at each of the New-York and Philadelphia yards, but there came a great cry from Kittery, Washington, Pensacola and San Francisco, protesting against such a monopoly of the crumbs by the nearest and sturdiest mendicants. The Secretary has compromised with the importunates by assigning one ship each to Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk The building of a small steamer, for extra naval purposes, has been assigned to San Francisco, or Benicia.

Gov. STEVENS received letters by the last arrival expressing the belief that the country of the Frazer Gold Diggings will have by the month of September 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants. The prosperity of this mining region will overflow into Washington Territory, which cannot but receive important advantages from the trade which must spring along the waters of the Sound. The brooding Indian wars have prevented the due development of the Colville Mines in Washington Territory, which are the southern outcropping of the deposites upon Frazer River. The beginning of the war will quiet those difficulties, and the Colville Mines will doubtless yield very large returns.

It is apprehended here that the avarice of the Hudson's Bay Company will produce a sharp correspondence between the British and American Governments. The monstrous pretensions of this soulless and overgrown monopolizer are more likely to be rebuked by the good sense and liberality of the English people themselves, than to be corrected by the complaints of the American Government. Its claim to exclude all traders, but its own agents, will be found an intolerable burden to the diggers, whether British or foreigners.

Governor STEVENS has steadily predicted the breaking out of an Indian war, on account of the refusal of the Senate to confirm the treaties which he made with the Indians. These poor people find the whites going on to occupy their lands, while none of the stipulations in their favor are carried out. It appears that Colonel STEPTOE was warned of the hostile disposition of the tribes whom he encountered, but probably he regarded this warning as the wolf cry which, according to General WOOL, has been so often employed to frighten the Government into the payment of the old war debt of the two Territories.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, that the tax on foreigners in Mexico is a forced loan, has been forwarded to Mr. FORSYTH, and will be regarded by him as sustaining his action upon the question. His decisive course of proceeding being thus indorsed will strengthen his position, and will render his intended removal more difficult. Nevertheless, Mr. BUCHANAN has a way of deciding these questions from his own personal impulses, and when the business of re-arranging the missions comes up, he will detain or dismiss him without reference to his management of this case.

The effort to produce an extra moral influence for Judge ROOSEVELT seems to have failed. The British mission is not to go out of the Pennsylvania family. There is not a near or remote probability of Mr. DALLAS being disturbed; but if he should be, I think I hazard not too much in saying that J. GLANCY JONES will be his successor. It seems that, during the late legislative campaign, which was a peculiarly severe one for Mr. JONES, it became necessary to compensate him against the perils of the stormy channel he was compelled to steer through. Mr. JONES was, therefore, assured of all the influence of the Administration to secure his renomination and reëlection in a hard and doubtful district. All the appointments he asked for have been given him, and if he fails it will be announced that the power of patronage has run out. But should he fail, then will approach the alternative which Mr. JONES hopes for, and Mr. BUCHANAN dreads, the nomination to the honor of kissing the Queen's hands. A.

National Convention of the Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta met this morning in the Grand Council Chambers in this city.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of CURTIS GUILD, of Boston, as Chairman, and S. R. GLENN, of the same city, as Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of one delegate from each Lodge represented was appointed to select from the Convention permanent officers to preside over its deliberations, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the Hon. HENRY SOUTHERS, of Pennsylvania, as President, and one Vice-President from each delegation.

G. W. DILES, Esq., of New-York, and G. W. WOOD, of Philadelphia, were appointed the Secretaries

The following are the names of the Business Committee: H. Watkins, of New-York; Curtis Guild, of Boston; Mr. Thatcher, of St. Louis; J. C. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Sloan, of Maryland.

The Committee on Finance reported that $78,565 12 were distributed by the various lodges in the United States for charitable purposes during the year 1857.

The funds in the Grand Treasurer's hands at the commencement of the present year, was $1,596 25.

The different Lodges in each State are well represented, there being about three hundred and fifty delegates present, and fifty more foreign ones to arrive.

The meeting adjourned at 4 P. M. until 10 A. M., to-morrow.

The Convention will be in session several days. The utmost harmony prevailed in its deliberations today. The hotels are rapidly filling up with visiting members from all parts of the Union. It is estimated there are from twelve to fifteen hundred strangers, members, in the city.

A grand procession of the Order will take place before the adjournment of the Convention.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Order.

Postponement of the Regatta at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, July 19.

It was voted this evening, in consequence of the drowning of young Mr. DUNHAM, a student of Yale College, as well as a member of the Yale College Boat Club, at Springfield, on Saturday, to postpone the regatta, which was to have come off in this city on Monday, to a future day.

No News of the Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, July 19.

This morning the weather is fine and clear, with a westerly breeze. Nothing has been heard from the Telegraph Fleet, or of the steamers *Kangaroo* and *Asia*, now due off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, July 19—P. M.

We have as yet no tidings of the telegraph fleet, or the steamers *Asia* or *Kangaroo*. The weather today has been clear and beautiful, with a westerly wind.

The Fire at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 19.

Additional dispatches from our Leavenworth correspondent, per United States Express Company, to Booneville, say that the largest losses sustained by the fire there are as follows:

Weaver & Newland, $20,000; insured for $15,000 in the Etna Office, Hartford. Stewart & Co., $15,000; insured for $6,000. Sands & Bro., $6,000; insured for $2,000. Dr. Park, $6,000; insured for $2,000. B. Loeb, $3,000; insured for $2,000.

UNINSURED.

Paul Dexter	$5,000	L. R. Smoot	$5,000
Simon Cohen	——	Grazier & Bro	5,000
Davis & Lutes	8,000	H. Golman	6,000
Thomas Russell	——	Mr. Calvert	4,000
Albert Fisher	5,500	A. H. McGhey	3,000
Carrier & M'Cormick	3,000		

There are various smaller amounts, ranging from $500 to $2,000, which increase the total loss to over $130,000, on which there is $35,000 insurance, chiefly in Hartford offices.

The report that a man and two boys were burned in the Theatre proved incorrect.

Canal Repairs.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 19.

The repairs on the canal-break were nearly completed this morning, when the bottom gave away. Boats may pass to-morrow night.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Euphasia*, Captain LA FARGE, from Newcastle, England, with coal, which ran ashore in Jersey Beach, near Squan, on the 13th inst., in a dense fog, was got off on the 18th, by Captain LEWIS, of the wrecking schooner *H. W. Johnson*, after discharging 300 tons of coal. She was towed to the City yesterday afternoon, by the steamtug *W. H. Webb*, Captain HAZARD, leaking about 2,500 strokes per hour.

Personal.

Mr. Albert Smith purposes starting for China about the 8th of next month. He will go by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's route, *viâ* Marseilles.

Professor Owen has been elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. The salary is about £100 per annum; the duties the delivery of twelve lectures annually.

At the recent annual session of the Ontario Universalist Association, Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins received credentials as a preacher of the Gospel.

Mr. Charles Dickens will start on his Provincial tour of readings about the first week in August, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Smith.

Rufus Choate will address the Alumni of Dartmouth College on the 28th inst.

Death of Michael Murray, Alderman of the First District.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First Ward, died at his residence in Greenwich-street, yesterday morning, after an illness of a few days, contracted during a visit to Richmond, Va., on the occasion of the removal of the remains of President MONROE to that city. His disease was cholera morbus, but he was not considered in a dangerous condition until yesterday morning, when the symptoms assumed a very unfavorable aspect, and soon afterwards he died. Alderman MURRAY was born in Ireland, but removed to this City, with his parents, when about 9 years of age. He lived first for several years in the Fourth Ward, where he was a favorite among his associates. Subsequently he removed to the First Ward, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. When quite a youth he took an interest in the politics of the City, and was always an effective laborer for the success of the Democratic Party, in his particular locality. In recognition of his services in that way, his Party preferred him to his Democratic rival (WILLIAM WILSON) at the last Aldermanic election, and elected him to WILSON'S seat in the Board, which seat is now vacant, making *three* seats in the Common Council vacated by death since the last election. Alderman MURRAY was not married He leaves a father and four sisters, three of whom were dependent upon him for support.

As soon as the fact of his death was known, notices were served upon the different members of the Common Council, and at 5 P. M. both Boards were in session, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend his funeral.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock, last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair, for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the funeral of MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First Aldermanic District, who died during the morning. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the President ordered the following communication from the Mayor, to be read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858.

To the Honorable Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It has again become my painful duty to inform your honorable body of the decease of another member thereof.

Alderman MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Aldermanic District, died this morning at 11 o'clock, in this City.

Alderman MURRAY was courteous, frank and cordial in his manner, and performed his duty as a member of the Common Council with great fidelity and propriety. His funeral, I am informed, will take place from St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body adopt such measures as will not only testify the respect due to his memory but express to his afflicted family the warm sympathy of the Common Council in their sudden bereavement, as well as make such arrangements for his funeral as are appropriate to his late official position. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The communication was ordered on file.

The preamble and resolution were then handed to Mr MURPORD, the reader, who read as follows:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence has been communicated to this Board, that our late associate and friend, MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First Aldermanic District of this City, has departed this life, having to-day been suddenly summoned from the sphere of his usefulness, by a dread decree of the Almighty Disposer of Events; and,

Whereas, By this dispensation of an All-wise Providence, which deprives us of the companionship of an intimate personal friend and associate, we are reminded of the uncertainty of all earthly hopes and expectations, and are fearfully admonished that "in the midst of life we are in death;" and,

Whereas, In reflecting upon this new and afflicting dispensation, which has suddenly removed from our midst the late worthy and esteemed Alderman of the First District, and upon the renewed breach made in our social, happy and private circle, we are forcibly reminded of the solemnity of the declaration that "man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets;" and,

Whereas, It is eminently due to the memory of our deceased associate and friend that this Board should testify, in a becoming manner, their sense of the public loss sustained in the decease of Alderman MURRAY, and to bear witness to the urbanity, generosity, disinterestedness and courtesy which characterized his intercourse with us, and which endeared him to a large number of enthusiastic friends and admirers, to whom he was bound by the strongest ties of familiarity and friendship; therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First District, the City has been deprived of the services of an industrious and efficient legislator; his immediate constituents of a faithful, competent and energetic representative; and his numerous associates and friends are called upon to mourn the loss of one whom they esteemed with more than ordinary friendship and regard.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives of our deceased associate, in this their time of tribulation, and we hereby tender them our sincere condolence in their trying affliction, commencing them to the keeping of Him who alone can assuage the grief of all who seek consolation at his hands, bidding them remember that "Whom the Lord loveth he chastiseth."

Resolved, That, in consideration of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body; will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; cause the chair formerly occupied by him in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to be draped in mourning; the City flags to be displayed at half-mast during the day of the funeral; and that a Committee from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

When the resolutions had been read, Alderman STEVENS arose and said: Mr. President, I rise to second the adoption of the preamble and resolution that have just been read. We have met here this day to take appropriate notice of the demise of a member of this Board. We have now before us two seats vacated by death, within a very brief period. In this case, as in the other, we have met with the loss of a man whom we respected; who was sent here by a District in which there is intelligence, wisdom and wealth. He performed his duty, while he was permitted to remain with us, faithfully, modestly and effectively; and his loss is deeply regretted by us all. He was a man in every respect; and we have met here to-day to pay respect to his manhood, as well as to his position as one of our associates in this Board. He has left behind him those whom he dearly loved, for whom it was his pleasure to labor, and who loved him in return. It is fitting, on this occasion, that we should extend to them our sympathies, and unite our griefs with theirs.

Mr. President, in addition to the preamble and resolution, the adoption of which I rose to second, I now move the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors, of Governors of the Almshouse, the Board of Education, the Heads of Departments, and of Bureaus, and all other Executive Officers of the City Government, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral of MICHAEL MURRAY.

The President, Alderman CLANCY, then called Alderman BOOLE to the Chair, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Again have the members of the Common Council been called upon to assemble here to pass resolutions, and make arrangements, consequent upon the death of one of our members. Again has there been called from among us one whom we had become accustomed to see in his place, performing his duty faithfully, and meriting, as he received, the respect of all of us. Again, has there been called from among us, Mr. President, one who was modest in his bearing and careful in his language; one who was intelligent in his conversation, and a gentleman in every respect. Mr. President, the Common Council has, within the past two years, had a dark cloud hanging over it, ominous of the mourning garb in which their vacant chairs in their chambers are now draped. But a brief period since and we were called together to mourn the demise of one of our number, and now, before the regrets of that occasion had passed from our recollection, we are called together again to pay our respects to the memory of another of our associates. MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Ward, has been taken away. It seems but a short week since he was in health—strong and vigorous, his mind clear, his eye sparkling, and his form giving gratifying promise of a long life. To day he is dead. One short week ago I met him; shook his hand, which was always extended heartily, (if at all,) and to-day he is dead. One week since and he sat a worthy and effective Councilor in a great City—to-day he is dead. One week since and he appeared active as he ever was, and to-day he is dead. Less than a week ago I called to see him, as a friend of whom I was proud—to-day, and he has passed away forever. MICHAEL MURRAY was a sincere friend; he was a man true to his word—his fidelity was unsurpassed; he was a man of noble traits of character, deserving well of all who knew him, to be remembered gratefully; and I am sure his memory will be cherished by a very large number of his fellow-citizens, who had occasion to know him intimately, and as he was. He is gone. His vacant chair, draped as it will be for a time, will tell us that he has gone from us for all time. He has passed away in the meridian of his usefulness. It seems as if the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, in these respects, was to warn us all of the uncertainty of life—a chastening-rod, used to bring us back from the busy turmoil of life, in which we all are, to a remembrance that

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Two vacant chairs are effective reminders of this. The death of two of our members is an effective reminder that our conduct here must be such as, when called before the Great Master Spirit, will bear the awful scrutiny of the Omniscient. Our comrade has gone to the spirit land. We feel a grief at his loss, and we feel to sympathize with his family, who knew his merits, and who deeply mourn his loss; and who, with his friends, will cherish the memory of his virtues, until, in course of time, we all shall enter that portal to eternity through which he now has passed.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks the resolutions were passed unanimously, and on motion of Alderman MCSPEDON, a Committee was sent to notify the Councilman of the action of the Board.

Aldermen STEVENS, BOOLE and READ were then appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner of Rector and Greenwich streets. The funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, and his remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

The death of Alderman MURRAY and the absence of Alderman BRADLEY, who is in Chicago, leaves the Board with 7 Democrats and 7 Opposition.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held on Monday afternoon, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

After a few prefatory remarks from the President, the proper officer commenced reading the formal communication from his Honor the Mayor, to the Common Council, in reference to the death of Alderman MURRAY. It was interrupted for a few moments by the entrance of a deputation from the Board of Aldermen. On their retirement, the Reader proceeded with the recital of the document from the Mayor, and next with the resolutions which had been handed to the President by the deputation from the Aldermanic body.

[These resolutions will be found in our report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.]

Councilman WEBB moved concurrence with the resolutions, and Councilman BUNCE seconded the motion.

Councilman BECKFORD, WEBB and BUNCE were appointed a Committee to assist a similar Committee of the Board of Aldermen in the formation of the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the deceased Alderman.

The Board then adjourned until Friday evening next, instead of Tuesday, as agreed upon at the last meeting of the Board.

Large Meeting of Slaveholders on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

SPEECHES OF THE HON. JUDGE CHAMBERS, SENATOR PEARCE AND THE HON. JAMES B. RICAUD—THE TARRING AND FEATHERING OF A CITIZEN OF KENT COUNTY—RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE MEETING—FUTURE MEASURES DECIDED UPON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Exchange.

CHESTERTOWN, Kent County, Md., July 17, 1858.

A meeting of the citizens of Kent County was held here to-day, at which those of adjoining counties were also present, to take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted to promote the better security of their slave property, &c. The particular circumstances which led to the meeting are fully detailed in the remarks of the various speakers as given below. The meeting was numerously attended by leading citizens, and the subject discussed was, of course, of a very exciting character.

Judge CHAMBERS was called to the chair, and Dr. F. C. KENNARD appointed Secretary.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CHAMBERS.

The Chairman acknowledged the mark of personal respect. He stated that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of the Agricultural Society of the county, whose representatives, the Board of Directors, were in session on Saturday last, and advised this meeting. He thought the time had arrived when it became proper to take some decisive measure. It was not necessary, he said, in this presence to give a detailed history of late events in the county. All were informed of them. Nor was it necessary to enter into the merits of the question, whether those who had driven from the county a man universally believed to be engaged in the most criminal and mischievous intercourse with our slaves, had executed their purpose in a way to deserve condemnation. He was free to say he would have advised a different course, but that is not now the matter demanding attention, right or wrong; that thing was done, and could not be undone. The more important inquiry is, what is doing and to be done? Matters must be dealt with as they existed. The fact was, then, that we were to provide for the protection of slaveholders and the friends of slaveholders, against the lawless attacks, as well as threats, of men who were professing to be the friends of law and order, while in the most palpable violation of it—men who manifested their aversion to everything like illegal violence, by assaulting and beating their neighbors for no other alleged offence than a decided detestation of Abolitionists and incendiaries. He was told that men disclaimed sympathy with the man whose guilt they could not deny and dare not openly defend. He did not believe a word of it. Our instincts prevented us from proclaiming even the faults of our friends when engaged with us in a common cause, because they erred in the manner of doing a right thing to turn upon them the fire which ought to be directed against a common enemy. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812. A who'e political party, when there were but two in the country, opposed that war. What then? Did they go about to vindicate the claims of the British? Were they content to take it out in abusing Mr. MADISON and his friends, who declared that war? Not at all. We all knew to the contrary. They said, the war is here—right or wrong, our duty is plain; and he was able to say that they battled side by side with us, as bravely and as effectively as we who have differed with them. No, he said, they were no friends to the slaveholders or their interests, who did nothing in the matter but denounce, insult or assault our friends—there must be some agency, some electric or other unseen fluid, which brought kindred minds into communion. In truth, he said, of the two classes, he thought the man who, by his early education, his associations and exemptions from religious fanaticism or political organizations, ought to know and feel correctly, was more to be censured, when heretical on this subject, than the man who, under these influences, was an avowed abolitionist.

We were then, he said, in this condition—the question arises, are we to fold our arms and tamely submit to see ourselves gradually stript of our property by the great machinations of those who operated in the dark and only in communion with blacks, who could not legally testify against them, and to the threats and assaults of their adherents, or were we to take measures to protect our property and our friends? He had been told there were those who claimed not to be convinced of the guilt of the individual whose expulsion had been effected. He did not suppose there could be a doubt about it. He was not in possession of details as fully as a friend who sat before him, (the Hon. J. A. PEARCE,) and to whom he would leave that history. We have persons who incite and assist our slaves to abscond—those only who are privy to their crimes are incompetent witnesses. We applied to the Legislature to authorize such testimony in this particular and accepted case. These men insist that these slaves are entitled to all the civil privileges we enjoy, and we would have practiced their own doctrine upon them.

The Legislature refused to pass the law. He regretted to say he had understood some of our own citizens who had a full opportunity openly and freely to discuss the question at a large meeting, afterwards secretly to us, asked the Legislature to refuse the law. However, here is the case—a glaring, growing crime is gradually lessening the number of our slaves and corrupting those that remain, as well as the free blacks—the law will not reach them—false friends who will not openly avow their defence, yet encourage and countenance them by abusing, threatening and beating those who take part against them. Something must be done. It was for the meeting to determine what. They must of course expect to be abused and misrepresented by the Abolition Press. This was their trade.

For himself, he did not care the snap of his finger for the abuse of every Abolition editor in the country. He was pretty well used to it. He thought two prominent objects should be kept in view—first, to cause these criminals, their defenders and apologists, distinctly to understand that we meant to maintain our rights, and visit to the last extremity every attack upon them; and, secondly, that both they and our friends should as distinctly be made to know that, when our friends do find it necessary to act in defence of our rights, we will make common cause with them against all who undertake to punish them for so doing, and that we shall not be over-nice in looking for indiscretion or imprudence in the manner of their doing this duty.

REMARKS OF THE HON. JAMES A. PEARCE.

We were unavoidably prevented from hearing the remarks of Mr. PEARCE. We learned, however, that he spoke at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks detailed the facts of the trial of JAMES L. BOWERS, (the person recently tarred and feathered,) who was prosecuted for aiding the slave of Dr. DAVIDSON to run away. This slave was arrested in Hartford County, and when taken by his master, gave up to him a pass which was supposed to be in the hand-writing of BOWERS, from whom the negro alleged he had received it. At the trial the State proved by WM. THOMAS, a very intelligent and respectable witness, that he knew the hand-writing of BOWERS and believed the pass in question to have been written by him. He also proved that in a conversation with BOWERS some time previous to the escape of Dr. DAVIDSON'S servant, that BOWERS admitted that he had assisted slaves to escape. The testimony was ruled out by the Court at the argument. But the object was accomplished of showing by the sworn testimony of Mr. THOMAS that BOWERS, by his own confessions to him had violated the laws of the land and the rights of his fellow-citizens, and subjected himself to severe criminal justice—that he was a perfidious scamp—an enemy of the community in which he lived, and dangerous to its peace and security. Other testimony was produced, and GEO. W. WESTCOTT, a very respectable gentleman of Chestertown, swore to his belief that the pass was in BOWERS' hand-writing, though not so strong in his conviction or belief as was Mr. THOMAS. Two other witnesses swore that the pass was not in BOWERS' hand-writing. But one of these witnesses, after the trial, being shown a genuine letter written by BOWERS, as promptly declared that this was not his (B.'s) hand writing.

Many other facts as to subsequent escapes were stated, which brought the moral conviction to the minds of all who knew them that this man was actively engaged in seducing or aiding slaves in this county to abscond from their employers. Of late years these escapes have been in gangs, as many as eleven or more going off at once, and together with the best horses and carriages of their masters and others, and under circumstances which show such concert of action and such minute information as could only be furnished by some one engaged in the business of planning and assisting escapes. Before the tarring of BOWERS a plan of escape was detected which was defeated while in progress. BOWERS was supposed to be connected with this. The testimony, however, was not competent in a Maryland Court, though quite convincing to those who obtained it.

It had, therefore, been determined by some respectable citizens of the county, as no legal remedy could be had for an evil severely condemned by the laws, and most injurious and fatal to the property of the county, that they would take measures to expel BOWERS from their midst. He had been permitted to avow himself an ultra-abolitionist without molestation, but it was no long

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

The mails from Europe, by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, reached the New-York Post-Office yesterday morning. We add to our already extensive notices by telegraph a few interesting items.

The Greenock *Advertiser* of the 30th ult., says, "A gang of divers were at work last week at the wreck of the steamer *New-York*, and about one-half of the box and bale goods have been saved. Should the weather continue favorable, it was expected that the whole of this portion of the cargo would be got out. The ship still held together, and tenders for uprighting and taking her off have been given in to the underwriters.

A dispatch from Paris, dated Friday evening, July 3, says:

"FUAD PACHA is so far recovered that the seventh meeting of the Plenipotentiaries has been summoned for to-morrow."

A "New-Yorker" again addresses the London *Times*, in regard to the Belly grant. He exposes Senor MARCOLETA as the informant of the *Times* Paris Correspondent.

A telegram to the *Morning Chronicle* of the 2d inst., dated at Berlin, reports that the treaty of commerce between Hanover and the United States expires on the 15th of this month. The Washington Cabinet is reported to have acquainted Hanover that the treaty will not be renewed so long as the Stade Dues are enforced. An officer of the United States is stated to have been taking soundings at the mouth of the Elbe, to know now far vessels of 40 or 50 guns can ascend the river.

"A pleasant incident," says the London *Star*, "at this moment is the publication of a letter from Admiral HOUSTON STEWART, commander of the British West Indian squadron, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from Captain SANDS, of the United States frigate *Susquehannah*, in which the latter officer thanks the Admiral for assistance rendered to the American vessel when her crew were disabled by yellow fever. The gallant British Commander, on behalf of himself, Commodore KELLETT, Captain HAY, and all the officers at Jamaica, says: 'Although we did nothing more than was our duty to our fellow creatures and brother-seamen in the hour of need, yet I acknowledge it was an additional satisfaction to feel that we were rendering those good offices to Americans. Long, long, my dear Sir, may our respective nations live in harmony and mutual confidence to each other. Nothing shall ever be willfully wanting on my part to contribute to so desirable an end.'"

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writes:

"Alarm is showing itself among a certain set here, too, at the attitude that seems likely to be assumed by the Anglo-French alliance. The temper of a certain part of the army, the tendencies of a certain part of the population, the hostile articles of the official Press,—all these features of the position are now seriously striking such men as MM. FOULD and MORNY; and I am authorized to relate to you what occurred the other day in a very small and intimate *réunion* in a very high official place. The talk was of a war, &c., and the two persons I mention both exclaimed, 'There is no doubt of the every-day increasing tension of the situation; but, sooner than such a war should break out, I would throw myself at the Emperor's feet, nor rise till he had given up his fatal plan.' A great personage standing by said, 'Yes, just as the Duc DE MONTPENSIER did to his father, LOUIS PHILIPPE, to entreat him on the eve of the Revolution of 1848, to allow the offensive passages in the Address to be canceled.' The impression of these words is reported to me as having been very profound. But it is undeniable that the whole situation looks dark enough to frighten those men whose fortunes would be destroyed should the Empire be so.

Another very bad effect of the nomination of Prince NAPOLEON is, that it puts into the hands of a man thought to be by no means devoted to the Bonaparte dynasty the power of tampering with and corrupting the best portion of the French army, the army of Africa. Besides this, two very efficient Ministers are deeply affronted by it. Marshal VAILLANT is furious at having the administrative portion of the government of Algeria taken from him; and Admiral HAMELIN is so, at the fact of the 'Colonies' being also subtracted from his control. It is but a small incident, but it is one more 'move in the wrong direction,' small as it is."

LONDON.

The American Agitation of the Search Question—The Ministerial Position—Morphy, the Chess-Player, in London—Exploits of Rarey—The Neapolitan Imbroglio—Anglo-French Politics—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 2, 1858.

It is only by the echo from your side, of the effect produced in London, that I find it possible to estimate the amount of nonsense, noise and Buncombe involved in the first fiery outburst of our patriotism over the "British outrages" in the Gulf. I wish I could impress it upon ten decent men in the Republic that *nothing* so interferes with the moral influence of our nation as these frantic excesses of windy declamation—that *nothing* which any foreign power could ever inflict upon us of outrage or contumely would ever make us half so ridiculous in the eyes of mankind as these ebullitions of vaporous fury do. When I recall the memories of my first European experience, now ten years old, and weigh with them the tone of general feeling in regard to us at this day in Europe, I lose all manner of patience with the political ruffianism which has contrived in this brief decade very nearly to annihilate the *prestige* of the Republic in foreign parts. We are losing in position all that we are gaining in power, and with nations, as with men, position is power in the long run. How is the mischief to be corrected? I don't propose to sermonize you from a distance of 3,000 miles, but I will just suggest the immense possibilities which we have thrown away, thanks to the Wilsons and the Toombses, and the partisan bullies of every hue, in this recent collision, *apropos* of the Gulf and the Styx. As to the right of search, we were clearly on the vantage ground. A few British officers in the Gulf, presuming, perhaps, on their flag, and pushed, certainly, by that *auri sacra fames*, which even a philanthropist may feel, were overanxious to nab slave-prizes. They meddled with our merchantmen. Could anybody suppose for a moment that *England* meant to provoke a war with us, from these premises? Of course not, and so our gallant Senators expose themselves, (which is a slight matter,) and their country, (which is a serious matter,) to the most disgraceful imputations, by talking *war* on a theme from which they knew, and everybody knew, *and they knew that everybody knew that they knew* no war could possibly follow. And of this what was the upshot? That we have turned an opportunity of asserting a great principle of maritime law into an occasion for bringing odious ridicule upon the Legislature of the Federal Republic. Nothing of all this, however, must be carried to the account of our Minister in England, whose course has been, in every respect, worthy his high post and the great interests confided to his care. That Mr. DALLAS has not succeeded in making the American Legation magnificent, is our own shame and fault as a nation, since we refuse him the means of maintaining the national hospitalities on such a footing as our national dignity demands—that he has made the American Envoy personally respected and liked, is his own work and glory. He has preserved the regard of all parties, without conciliating the special confidence of any, and in this recent difficulty, the value of his personal credit and influence at the Foreign Office, in bringing about so satisfactory and speedy a solution, cannot be overestimated. You will have observed the warm and cordial way in which the Lord Chancellor alluded to him the other day at the Lord-Mayor's dinner, and you may take the language of Lord CHELMSFORD on that occasion as uttering the sentiments of all the best men of both the great parties (if there are any "great" parties left) in London. On Monday next, Mr. DALLAS will preside at the first "American dinner" in London, in honor of the Fourth of July. This dinner is to be given by an association of all the Americans in London, at the London Tavern, and Mr. G. PEABODY, in deference to their intention, has abdicated the throne of his annual hospitalities for this occasion at least. New-York, I suppose, will be represented by Governor FISH, who has been enjoying London life with his family for three weeks past. I own that I have no natural tenderness for great public dinners, but I shall certainly do my *devoir* upon this day, for I am always very glad to celebrate Independence Day whenever I am fairly beyond the reach of India crackers and Bengal lights. In other ways the "universal Yankee nation" has been sufficiently celebrating itself of late in this benighted Britain. Mr. MORPHY, who arrived out by the *Africa*, quietly walked into the St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and after beating Mr. LEWEN, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. STAUNTON, the British Cœur de Lion of the noble game. Mr. STAUNTON accepted the proposition, sate down, went to work,—almost cleared the board in some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing, in contempt, when he was arrested by a "check," which in three moves more grew into a "mate." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers-on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" said Mr. S. "Certainly, Sir," replied his young antagonist. "My name is MORPHY." "Oh! of America?" "Yes, Sir!" "Ah! then I am sorry, but I am not *quite in play* just now, and I should rather not risk another game just at present!" and so Mr. STAUNTON withdrew. The event has excited quite a great sensation in the world of chess, as was bred in the world of yachtsmen by the victory of the *America*, and Mr. MORPHY has made up a match with ANDERSEN, the Hungarian, upon which all England that playeth chess, will of course, be vehemently betting in the course of a fortnight. You may regard this as a set-off, perhaps, against the defeat of Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses,—though, it should be remembered, that the battle even there is not yet given up.

Over Mr RAREY a new battle has already arisen. Everybody had been loud in his praise—nobody louder than the Duke of WELLINGTON, who has behaved most liberally to him, giving him the use of his own Riding School—the finest in Britain—and exerting his influence everywhere in favor of our hippodromic countryman. And now appears a book, professing to be Mr. RAREY'S own, and to reveal for sixpence to all the world what he had been communicating for ten guineas to the elect of Tattersalls. The affair looks both strange and unpleasant. Do you know anything of the facts in the case? The Duke defended Mr. RAREY, the other day, in my hearing, on the ground that nobody could learn from the book what Mr. RAREY teaches by eye and voice,—but it is greatly to be desired, for the honor of our countryman, that he should be able to clear himself of all complicity in the publication in question.

You will observe that the tone of the French journals towards England does not improve, and there is reason to believe that the Emperor, after interfering to compel Naples into submission to England, will also interfere to achieve a like result in the case of the difficulty between Naples and Sardinia. Sardinia is aggrieved, and I think justly, by the coolness with which England, having secured compensation to her own subjects, now advises Sardinia to be content with the blows and wrongs she has received. This is just the moment for an interference by NAPOLEON, which may strengthen his own relations with Sardinia at the expense of Great Britain. He will hardly let it slip. The French journals are also fostering the ill feeling of Spain engendered by Lord MALMESBURY'S speech on the Slave-trade. This, if properly handled, (which it of course will not be,) might very easily be made to enure to our benefit in the Cuban question. BELLY of Nicaraguan fame has been disowned by the Imperial Government *informally*. This ought to floor him in New-York, but we shall see whether the Imperial Government will disown any real control in the Nicaraguan waters conceded to M. BELLY by MARTINEZ and MORA. Meantime, those who are watching the course of events in France ought to take a look at the Budget of the Empire. Let me quote but one item. Besides the 50,000,000 francs just voted by the Councils for Paris, the average annual expenditure on public works in the capital has exceeded, for the last seven years, 20,000,000 francs, being just *five times* as much as was spent in the same way under LOUIS PHILIPPE or under the Republic of 1848! Whether *oysters* are public works or not I do not know. But a large sum has just been voted to repair the inroads of Parisian gastronomy on the beds of Cancale, Granville, Rochefort, and other famous haunts of the coppery bivalves who were born to bless the vineyards of Chablis. France emulates Virginia in concern for her *fundum*, and Gov. WISE may find in this sudden ostreous fever of the College de France a new argument for the success of his famous line of steamers from "Norfolk to Orleans." Perhaps he could persuade the volatile Gaul to dash the over-acid flavor of his own "natives" with the mild generosity of the sedater offspring of the James River. Here is, at least, a prospect of a new "trade" for the Old Dominion which is so anxious to approve itself one vast Columbus of astonishing enterprises.

A "new pleasure," denied to the Imperial voluptuary at Rome, has been invented by a philanthropic British peer. Lord INGESTRE, whom some of your lovelier readers will doubtless remember, at Newport and elsewhere a few years back, and who has long been conspicuous among the friends of "social reform" in England, has just conceived the brilliant notion of carrying Belgravia to Cremorne. He is countenanced very warmly by Lady SHAFTESBURY, and has for the last three weeks been trying to persuade the "world" to organize itself in parties of twenty for the purpose of visiting those Gardens of Eblis in which the "social evil," as it is now *facetiously* denominated, so brilliantly flourishes.

Of course the "social evil" is on this occasion to be rigorously excluded—and Cremorne is to be Edenized by fashionable virtue. The idea is hardly to be commended for delicacy, and I doubt whether it will be successfully carried out, for people are already beginning to growl over it, and one man at least has gathered courage to denounce it in a letter to the *Times*. But the habit of going to Cremorne "*sub rosa*" has been already established, and with it certain innovations upon the formal grandeur of that grandest of formal institutions, the West End dinner party. I went some days back to meet at dinner one of the Neapolitan ROTHSCHILDS, who is now here, and found two gentlemen of the company, one of them a tolerably famous M. P. for Middlesex, in *morning costume*—we having been booked, as it appeared, for a drive to Cremorne, with the ladies, after dinner! These things are trifles, you will say, but they are just the trifles which mark the secular changes of society, and which no wise man can afford to overlook. H.

From China.

Our advices from Hong Kong, by the Overland mail, state that much damage has been done to both the streets and houses by a heavy fall of rain on Sunday last; but, though the rain fell in orients, that could scarcely account for the sudden flooding of the drains to such an extent as to burst asunder their granite coverings, and so deluge the streets to the heighth of several feet. In the western part of the town, a solid wall of granite, two feet thick, was thrown down, and other property damaged to the extent of $600 to $800. In one instance a poor fellow was killed by the falling in of a godown. Though it rained heavily for several hours, all the damage was done in the middle of the storm in about twenty minutes, which has led to the supposition that a waterspout must have burst on the top of the hill.

In our last overland issue we mentioned the wreck on the Pratas of the American ship *Courser*, tea laden, from Fubchau to New-York, and are sorry now to have to report the death of the master, HENRY F. COLE, who died on the 4th, of fever, brought on by anxiety of mind and vexation at the loss of his fine ship. It is satisfactory to know that government are at last taking steps to lessen the dangers of vessels running foul of this shoal, and have dispatched the *Dove* and *Lee*, gun-boats, to survey the reef. But Commander RICHARDS, of the surveying schooner *Saracen*, we hear, is of opinion that no single, or even three or four, lighthouses, would secure ships against such fatal accidents—the reef, in one spot, extending 32 miles off the island; but he advocates instead, a lighthouse on Pedra Branca, which vessels running down the coast should be compelled to sight before taking their final departure for the China Sea, for so they would be certain to steer clear to leeward of the shoal.

The American ship *Loochoo*, from Akyab, with rice, got on the mud flat near Ty-loo, on the west coast, and carried away her rudder, but was towed into deep water by the steamer *Tory-wan*, and has since reached Macao in tow of the steamers *Ann* and *Sir Charles Forbes*.

The Oaths Bill in the House of Lords.

On the opening of the House on the 1st inst., the Earl of DERBY said - Before my noble and learned friend (Lord LYNDHURST) rises to move the second reading of the bill of which he has given notice, perhaps your Lordships will allow me, though not strictly in order, to say a few words upon the position in which the House stands with regard to the three bills which are to be to night considered. Before I do so, I feel it my duty in a single sentence to express to your Lordships, and more especially to the noble Lords opposite, my grateful thanks for the forbearance and courtesy with which they have submitted to my very involuntary absence, in consequence of an illness from which I am now only imperfectly recovered. [Hear, hear.] I must also express my hope that no material public inconvenience has arisen or will arise from the postponement until I should be able to attend some of the discussions from which I should be very sorry to be absent. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the question which is about to be brought under your Lordships' notice, a bill passed through the House of Commons, and was submitted to your Lordships, for the alteration of certain oaths now required to be taken by members of both Houses of Parliament, and a clause was introduced into that bill as it came up to your Lordships, which dispensed with certain words of one of the oaths. Those clauses were struck out by your Lordships, and the bill so amended was sent down to the other House. The House of Commons returned the bill, objecting to your Lordships' amendments, and stating their reasons. Upon the second discussion of this bill in your lordships' house my noble and gallant friend very unexpectedly gave notice, on the day before the Whitsuntide holidays, of his intention to move an amendment, without stating the nature or character of that amendment. On the first day after the holidays my noble and gallant friend (the Earl of LUCAN) moved a resolution substantially to this effect,—that the other House should have the power, by Act of Parliament, to dispense, by a resolution of the House, with the words "on the true faith of a Christian," in the case of members of the Jewish persuasion. That amendment took me and most of your lordships by surprise. My noble and gallant friend having only given notice of his intention on the day before the recess, and having brought forward his resolution on the first day after the holidays, it was impossible for any private communication to take place between members either on one side or the other, and we came to the discussion of an important amendment without the possibility of previous consultation or deliberation. Under these circumstances I took upon myself to suggest to your lordships that the question brought forward by my noble and gallant friend was one of too much importance to be decided upon in an accidental discussion of an amendment in the last stage of a bill. I suggested to your lordships that, if my noble and gallant friend intended to propose his amendment, it would be better done by a separate bill than by a mere amendment. I confess that in my opinion it would have been more satisfactory to your lordships and to the country if my noble and gallant friend had been satisfied with the expression of his own opinion—with throwing out a suggestion that such a modification was required, and had then left the other House of Parliament to send back the Bill with the amendments so introduced, to which your lordships might then have given your assent. But the course which has been pursued is that two Bills have been brought in—one by my noble and gallant friend (the Earl of LUCAN) and another by my noble and learned friend, (Lord LYNDHURST,) than whom no one is more entitled to be heard on a subject to which he has devoted so much time and attention. [Cheers.] Upon looking at the two Bills there does not appear to be much difference in their provisions, but in the framing of his Bill my noble and learned friend permits what may be considered an irregularity in the course of Parliamentary proceeding, because a Bill has passed through all its stages here, and must necessarily be communicated to the House of Commons, with the final decision of your lordships upon it. The Bill of my noble and learned friend, however, takes steps to re-enact all the clauses that have been already passed in the Bill that has been before both Houses of Parliament. The Bill of my noble and gallant friend, on the contrary, takes a different course, and deals only with the single question of enabling the House of Commons to deal by way of resolution with the question, and to dispense with some words in this particular oath. I confess that I am disposed to view with every favor the suggestion of my noble and gallant friend to send down such an enabling power to the House of Commons, and I think such a course preferable to that pursued by my noble and learned friend. I think it would be far better to send down the first bill as it stands, and then to send down the bill of my noble and gallant friend, dealing with the case of the Jews as a separate measure. I confess, my lords, that I have not altered my views in regard to the policy or expediency of admitting the Jews as members of a Christian Legislature, but, having carefully and anxiously considered the subject, I see that the proposal of my noble and gallant friend is the only possible solution of the difficulty which has existed for a period of ten years. I see no other practical chance of bringing the two Houses of Parliament into agreement. The measure proposed by my noble and gallant friend is one that certainly maintains the principle adopted by your lordships in dealing with this measure. It maintains the dignity of your lordships' House with regard to that portion of the question which is more immediately subject to your jurisdiction. It maintains the law as it stands at the present moment, but it enables the House of Commons, upon a question that specially relates to persons taking seats in that House, to dispense with the words which stand in the way of what appears to be the decided wish of that House. This solution appears to me to afford a practical and not unreasonable mode of settling a difficult and complicated question. And, however much I regret the determination taken by the House of Commons, and the impossibility of maintaining inviolate the principle for which your lordship's House has ever contended, I confess I think there is less difficulty and less practical inconvenience and danger arising from giving a limited consent to the views of the House of Commons, as embodied in the proposition of my noble and gallant friend, than in persisting in an opposition which all practical experience proves cannot be pushed beyond a certain limit between the two Houses. While, therefore, on the one hand, I object to the bill of my noble and learned friend, and while I cannot say that the bill of my noble and gallant friend is not susceptible of and may not indeed require some amendment, I shall be satisfied, if it come to a question of dividing upon the second reading, to give my support to the bill of my noble and gallant friend. My Lords, it is with the greatest regret I feel that I may differ upon this question from many of those with whom I have agreed for many years. If upon this occasion those who have honored me with their confidence find it impossible to adopt the course which I have recommended, I will only say for my own part that, claiming from them that justice which I am ready to give in return, I take the course which I have adopted from no other feeling than a desire to see an amicable settlement between the two Houses with regard to a question of grave interest, and with respect to which I see no other solution. [Cheers.]

After a prolonged discussion, in which Lord BROUGHAM, Lord LYNDHURST, the Bishop of Oxford, and others of the Peers participated, the Committee divided with the following result:

Contents—Present	79	
Proxies	64	—143
Non-contents—Present	64	
Proxies	33	—97
Majority		46

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed on the following Monday.

The Boiler Explosion at Manchester.

The *Guardian*, of the 2d instant, contains the particulars of this distressing calamity. It says:

"A locomotive goods engine, which had been constructed at the Atlas Works for the Russian Railways Company, was being tested, when one of the plates of the boiler, from some cause, gave way, and the fragments were hurled about with fearful force. Mr. FORSYTH, the manager of the works, Mr. GUSTAV COHN, the representative of the Russian Company, and two apprentices were watching the process of testing, when the explosion occurred, and they all suffered from its results. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Mr. Thomas Forsyth, manager of the Works; Mr. Wm. Dawson, foreman of boiler-makers; Mr. Thomas Grinsell Nicholl, Mr. Edward Stocks, James Carmichael, boiler-maker; Thomas Adamson, boiler-maker; William Conduit, (a boy,) rivet-carrier.

WOUNDED.—James Mawson, engineer, Hulme; Gustav Cohn, engineer; John Gajewsky, engineer; Michael Kelly, plate-maker; William Sands, plate-maker.

Of the killed, three were taken to the Concert Inn and three to the Oxford Road Inn, both in the immediate neighborhood of the works. Mr. NICHOLL lived a short time after the accident, and was taken to the Royal Infirmary; but his injuries were of a fatal nature, and he expired very shortly after his arrival in that institution. Mr. FORSYTH appears to have been struck on the head by a portion of the boiler plate, by which his skull was fractured. Mr. DAWSON'S body was frightfully torn by the fragments of the plate, as were also those of two of the other men. The lad, who for some time could not be identified, had his head and one of his arms carried off, and the head has not been discovered. It has since been ascertained that he was a rivet carrier, named WILLIAM CONDUIT. The force with which the explosion occurred must have been terrific. Portions of the mangled bodies of those who were around and upon the engine were carried a distance of between 50 and 60 yards. The works are skirted on the southern side by the canal, on the opposite banks of which are the saw-mills of Messrs. HAY & COCHRANE, the walls of which were bespattered with blood and brains, and portions of flesh, presenting a horrible sight. The scene in the immediate neighborhood of the engine was still more frightful. The bodies of those who were killed were dreadfully mutilated. Two of them were literally torn into pieces by the explosion, and scattered about in various directions. The report caused by the explosion instantly brought together a large number of the men engaged at the works; and the wounded were removed to the Royal Infirmary, the remains of those who had been killed being taken to the above-mentioned inns.

The Galway Route.

From the London Morning Herald, July 1.

The importance of an ocean route to our Transatlantic colonies from the west of Ireland is of two principal kinds. In the first place, we have the interests of Ireland, independently of our own country, to promote. Ireland herself carries on a vast intercourse with America. Her population emigrates to that country in far larger proportionate numbers than our own. Ireland, too, possesses a certain mercantile interest with America. What she wanted, in order to maintain this Transatlantic communication, was precisely a central and westerly port. None of her recognized ports, such as Kingstown, Waterford, Cork or Belfast, supplied this desideratum. The bay of Galway, which is a direct estuary of the Atlantic Ocean, divides, so far as it extends, the two provinces of Munster and Connaught. The town of Galway—situated in similar proximity to the bay with the port of Bristol to the Bristol Channel—stands nearly at the inland extremity of this bay. It is thus not only one of the most westerly, but the most central port of Ireland. It is but little more than one hundred miles distant from Dublin; and a Railway connects the Capital with its western port. Though not so westerly in situation as Valentia, Galway is not only much more central, but infinitely more adapted to a great Transatlantic highway. The peculiar adaptation of Valentia for the *embouchure* of the submarine telegraph arose simply from the absence of any intervening obstruction between it and the American shores, and from the diminished length of cable which such a line of communication would require. It is wholly unsuitable for a great shipping port.

Assuming, then, that Galway is the best Irish port for the establishment of communications with America, let us see what are the chief advantages which such an Irish port holds out. In the first place, with regard to economy of time. Let us take the case of passengers from London or almost any part of England, who at present are shipped from Liverpool. Vessels sailing from the latter port have to navigate first the Irish Sea, next the whole length of St. George's Channel, and finally a considerable tract of the Atlantic lying to the south of Ireland, before they are on a fair starting point with vessels sailing from Galway. Even by steam this would occupy a period of 36 hours at the least; and by sailing vessels this period would be quite indefinite. On the other hand, the railway from Cheshire to Holyhead, in connection with steamers from thence to Dublin, and the railway communication between Dublin and Galway, will enable the traveler to accomplish this distance in twelve hours. Some 24 hours may, therefore, be gained between most parts of England and America by the Galway route. Moreover, the crowded state of St. George's Channel, in consequence of the increasing shipping of Liverpool and other ports on the Irish sea, renders it extremely desirable to avoid that route; and it will be remembered that this consideration, so long as ten years ago, induced the navigators of the *Great Britain* to adopt, in place of St George's Channel, the Northern route, which resulted in the ship going ashore in Dundrum Bay. Mr. LEVER is not less sanguine of economy in money than of economy in time; and though we have not the means of working out this question with exactness, it stands to reason that the saving of some 24 hours must in itself involve a saving of money.

It is probable that the formation of fresh maritime routes such as these, arises more directly from the application of steam to communication by land than from the application of steam to communication by sea. So long as we had to traverse England and Wales to Holyhead by means of horses, and Ireland, from Dublin to Galway, in the same manner, there could be no such saving of time as may now be effected. Steam by land will generally convey passengers at least three times as fast as steam by sea. We thus, as it were, kill hundreds of maritime leagues by an overland railway; and, what must be from time to time of no slight consequence, we can instantaneously communicate by telegraph from London with a port of embarkation some four hundred miles between our own capital and the American shores. Mr. LEVER anticipates that the Galway route will be patronized by the Lancashire manufacturers in preference to that by Liverpool. Of this we are by no means sure. Heavy goods embarked from Lancashire for America must, at any rate, be embarked chiefly from Liverpool, whether or not they are to be unshipped at Kingstown, and re-shipped at Galway. It is, we think, extremely improbable that such a process would prove economical, or even practicable for heavy goods. But what Galway will be especially useful for is the establishment of a quick packet service from England, and of a place of embarkation for nearly all strictly Irish trade. The attainment of those objects will open an era in the condition of the West of Ireland, and we hope that it will prove equally serviceable to the population of that backward district as to the passenger trade both of England and Ireland.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the New-York Associated Press.

From the Liverpool Times, July 1.

We may now hourly expect some tidings from the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. No one can fully estimate the importance of this gigantic undertaking. It is a project which, if successful, will do much in extending the blessings of civilization, and promoting the beneficial advantages of trade and commerce throughout the world. We shall learn, every day, what is passing at New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, &c. The supply of the various kinds of American produce, and their current rates, will be known to our merchants and dealers on this side of the Atlantic, whilst the state of all the leading markets in the United Kingdom will be made known to the commercial public of the United States and Canada. The result will be that the value of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, &c., will be marked with greater steadiness and regularity. There will be less field for the operations of the speculator, as it will not be likely for any one, either here or in America, to obtain exclusive intelligence. The daily papers of England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as all others on the other side of the Atlantic, will publish a complete synopsis of all intelligence, political, shipping and commercial, and in this age of cheap newspapers the very poorest will be enabled to keep himself well posted up in every matter of the kind. Heretofore, from the fact of parties obtaining exclusive news, in anticipation of the ordinary channels of information, much and undue speculation has been carried on, both at home and abroad. The cotton planter could get up his annual cry of "short crop," holders of American breadstuffs and cured provisions could put into circulation unfavorable and untounded rumors, whereby prices were raised, in opposition to the quantity and quality of the article or articles offered for sale. It is, therefore, no wonder that we should experience periodic commercial panics, and that trade, in all its branches, should be occasionally interrupted. We consider that the establishment of the Atlantic Telegraph will be a great means of remedying these evils, and of insuring a wholesome trade between the two countries.

But there are other advantages than the mere extension of commerce. The Atlantic Telegraph will be a guarantee of the amicable relations between ourselves and the people of the United States. Should misconceptions arise either here or there, they can instantly be explained, and all differences satisfactorily adjusted without loss of time. Had the telegraph been laid a few weeks ago, we would have heard less about the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. A short dispatch from Lord MALMESBURY to Gen. CASS, or the President of the United States, would have satisfied the American Government that it was neither our wish nor desire to insult their national flag, or injure and annoy the humblest citizen of the Union. On these grounds alone, we should regard the laying down of the Atlantic cable with much interest, seeing that it links us more closely with America, and renders the good feeling which has so long prevailed between the two countries permanent and inseparable.

To secure these important results, there must not be anything like monopoly in the management of the Atlantic telegraph. It will not do for any one party to have control of the instrument, nor for the merchants of this country to be compelled to obtain their commercial information through the interested sources of Americans. At the present moment the Associated Press of New-York enjoy a monopoly over a portion of the telegraph from New-York and Boston, to Halifax, N. S., and no private messages can be forwarded, until their dispatch has been transmitted to or from New-York. Journals unconnected with the Association are often badly treated, as they must wait the publication of the intelligence by their combined cotemporaries. We were the first parties to have prepared and sent to Halifax a dispatch containing two days' later news than the Boston steamers brought to this country. But as soon as the Associated Press witnessed our energy and enterprise in the matter, they fell back upon their exclusive privileges, and sent a message of their own to the agent here. Of course our message was detained until it became useless, as it did not arrive at Halifax until too late for the departure of the steamer. At length, finding the matter a positive loss, we dropped the expenditure, so that now the Press of Great Britain and Ireland is supplied with this latest news *via* Halifax from purely American sources. We say it with all respect for the Associated Press of America, that we cannot call to mind a single reason why they should so control the wires of the electric telegraph in that country. Evils of a very serious character may take place in consequence of the monopoly, but should it extend to the Atlantic cable, there would be certain and positive danger to the mercantile interests of both countries. As regards the transmission of newspaper intelligence, we think it is full time for the newspaper proprietors to take a lesson from the Associated Press of America. They should form an Association for the purpose of obtaining the fullest details of American matters. American intelligence should come to us through English channels. The Press of New-York have sent their agent to this country, whose duty it is to see after everything relating to American interests. They would not trust an Englishman to make up their dispatches; neither should the leading journals of the United Kingdom trust Americans to prepare them a daily dispatch as soon as the Atlantic cable is completed. We will watch with much anxiety the operations of the Company, seeing that they have it in their power to confer a lasting benefit upon both countries, or establish a telegraphic monopoly, which would be nothing less than an extensive and positive evil.

Cuban Slave-trade.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Whether the remarks contained in the speech of Lord MALMESBURY were opportune or not may be a subject for discussion, but that they were deserved by the Spanish Government few will be hardy enough to deny. There was a long article the other day in the French paper published at Madrid. The hackneyed charges about "English selfishness, English jealousies," &c., were served up for the thousandth time. Of course, our freeing the Peninsula from French armies was solely and exclusively for our own benefit, and not in any way to serve Spain, who, if left alone, could have conquered NAPOLEON in a much shorter time than we took to do it; the damage done to the crockery works in the Retiro while in our occupation of Madrid was of course from jealousy at the superior skill of the Spanish manufacturers;—all this and other things of the sort we have heard over and over again. The present point, however, is the solemn engagement taken by Spain on the subject of the Slave-trade, and taken by her at a moment when she had not yet begun to deny that the English had served her disinterestedly and honorably. I find among the Treaties of Vienna in 1815, a document entitled "Declaration of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris 30th May, 1814, assembled in Conference," and to which the name of GOMEZ LABRADOR, the representative of Spain, is appended. The following is an extract from that declaration:

"Having taken into consideration that the commerce known by the name of the 'Slave-trade' has been considered by just and enlightened men of all ages as repugnant to the principles of humanity and universal morality; that the particular circumstances from which that commerce has originated, and the difficulty of abruptly arresting its progress, may have concealed to a certain extent what was still in its continuance, but that at length the public voice in all civilized countries calls aloud for its prompt suppression; that, since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every kind which attend it completely developed, several European Governments have virtually come to the resolution of putting a stop to it, and that successively all the powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by legislative acts or by treaties, or other formal engagements, the duty and necessity of abolishing it;

That, by a separate article of the late treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress of Vienna to induce all the powers of christendom to proclaim the universal and definite abolition of the Slave-trade;

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission better fulfill their duty, and manifest the principle which actuate their august Sovereign, than by endeavoring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming in the name of their Sovereigns, their wish to put an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity:

The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations on the means of accomplishing so salutary an object by a solemn declaration of the principles which have guided them in their unanimity, accordingly, being duly authorized for this purpose by the unanimous accession of their respective Courts to the principle laid down in the said separate article of the Treaty of Paris, they declare in the face of Europe that, considering the universal abolition of the slave trade as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the times and to the generous principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with the sincere desire of concurring in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure by all the means at their disposal, and of acting in the employment of those means with all the zeal and perseverance which are due to so great and noble a cause."

England paid £600,000 for this concession to the principles of humanity. A law for the repression of the traffic passed the Spanish Cortes in 1845, at the repeated instance of Sir HENRY BULWER. We may ask has it ever been, and how often, applied; or has it been allowed to remain a dead letter? It may be asked whether the feeling here of Spain in this respect has been grateful and in good faith?

Liberian Slave-trade.

Referring to the case of the *Regina Cœli*, the *Daily News* remarks:

"All parties consider it a puzzling transaction altogether, and the more because the French narrators expatiate on the great advantage it will be to obtain their negroes from Liberia, above other places, because they have brought with them from America many of the ideas and habits of civilization in which they were there brought up. These negroes—native Americans, deported to Africa against their will, or in helpless ignorance—are the persons who can probably best explain whatever mystery hangs about the seizure of the *Regina Cœli*, and the conduct of Liberian authorities. The so-called Republic, with its free and enlightened negroes, so fit, from their superiority, to bless the French colonies, is the depôt to which American planters consign slaves whom they do not know what otherwise to do with. We have shown before, and are prepared to show again, in the words of American planters themselves, that "the first object" in establishing the so-called Republic was to relieve themselves "from a species of population pregnant with future danger and present inconvenience"—that is, the free blacks. In this object they failed. "Have we not," the planters inquire, "driven away the red man? Who shall say nay when we tell the black man, 'You are not wanted?'" The black man himself said 'Nay.' He was an American, he said, and he chose to live in his native land, and not to be sent into a barbaric one. He would not go; and one planter uncertook to speak for many in recommending the obtamining of his 'consent by the gentle admonition of a severe flagellation.' Some few went under compulsion, or in ignorance; but few of these remained. All who could escape before they were laid low by starvation and disease or imprisoned in what they call a fort upon earth by absolute destruction, have fled from the trap by every possible opening. It may be that some ventured into the French ship as a better place than they were leaving; but the truth is, the free blacks from America are a mere fraction in comparison with the slaves. Slaves too strong in mind or too weak in body for their owners' convenience form a part of the population of Liberia; and a larger portion consists of slaves emancipated on the death of their masters, who, having used them as long as life lasted, often left directions that when it ceased they should be deported to Africa and bundled out upon the shore there, like chattels as they were, because the slave States allow no free negroes within their lines. Truly does a clerical spokesman of the planters avow that in no sense whatever does the deportation of American slaves to Liberia interfere with 'that provincential arrangement—the legal relation of master and servant, as owner and chattel;' and the interest of American planters in sending 'laborers' to Liberia, and that of French colonial planters in fetching 'laborers' from Liberia, correspond so remarkably, that too close attention cannot be devoted to the coincidence."

A correspondent, commenting on these remarks, says:

"I have read with much satisfaction your article of Tuesday, on the case of the French slave ship at Monrovia, and the participation of the 'Liberian Republic,' as it facetiously calls itself, in the supply of the slaves. From the French account of the transaction it is clear the cargo of slaves was supplied from within the Liberian territory—the boasted sanctuary of negro liberty. The French dispatch names the sum paid by the Captain of the *Regina Cœli* to the Liberian Government, under the name of 'passport' money, 'a new name for 'head' money, and a more palpable slave-trade bargain it is impossible to imagine, both on the part of buyer and seller. Having had the opportunity of hearing a good deal of what has long been going on at this boasted asylum of negro freedom, I am not much surprised at the light shed upon its real character by this startling transaction. Being in constant communication with the Coast of Africa, I have heard much from time to time to excite a suspicion that all was not as it should be in the 'Liberian Republic,' notwithstanding the industry with which it was puffed, both in America and in England. Mr. 'President' ROBERTS came to this country, and got treaties with our Government and large sums of money out of the pockets of the friends of negro emancipation, in support of the supposed immaculate asylum of the liberated African, which was to spread liberty and civilization far and wide on the coast. But although the settlement has been established for 25 years, we have never heard of anything it has produced by its industry, nor of any civilizing effect it has had on the natives in its vicinity; now we hear, on French Government authority, that the captain of a French slaver is 'invited' to make the territory of the 'Republic' the chosen theatre of his operations for the shipment of a cargo of slaves, under the mock title of free emigrants, the authorities of the Government receiving tribute for the same. And this is the way the 'Republic' observes its treaties with our Government, and acquits itself of its moral obligations to its subscribing friends in this country and America. Of course it will be the duty of the English Government to institute a searching inquiry into this gross affair of the *Regina Cœli*."

In the meantime we learn from the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, that the commandant of the French station at Montoyra, on the Coast of Guinea, has withdrawn the title of French Consular agent from the person who was invested with it, and who is likewise English Consul at the same place. It is probable that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon name a special consul or agent exclusively French at that important point, to represent the interests which

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor's Office—Monday.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Health Commissioners, in the Mayor's Office on Monday, the following communication was received from Dr. Thompson, Health Officer at Quarantine:

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health.

City of New-York:

GENTS: By the Health laws of the Port, vessels arriving at Quarantine from infected places are compelled to discharge their cargoes and ride out a probation there of thirty days or less, in the discretion of the Health authorities, before they can proceed to the cities of New-York or Brooklyn; and the following, within the meaning of the statutes, have been declared infected ports, viz: Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Port-au Prince, Ponce and Sagua la Grande, St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad de Cuba, Cienfuegos, San Juan de los Remedios, and New Orleans.

It will be seen that this schedule embraces all the ports of consequence in the West Indies, and hence, that nearly every vessel from there arriving in New York, must be discharged, purified, ventilated and detained at Quarantine. Under present regulations, excepting where there have been cases of yellow fever on board, such vessels are permitted to lie at anchor at the upper Quarantine, where their hatches are opened on arriving and wind-sails inserted therein, to expel the infected atmosphere of their holds.

The upper Quarantine anchorage, therefore, being on its outer line nearly equi distant from Long Island to Staten Island, becomes necessarily, and, to a certain degree, a source of danger from infection, either to each island, depending upon the virulence of the infection in the ports from whence the detained vessels arrive, and also very much upon the number of such vessels which may be at any one time ejecting the foulness of their holds between the two islands.

During the Quarantine season of 1856, when vessels in large numbers arrived from infected ports, the Health Officer recommended that all vessels arriving with yellow fever on board should be sent to the Lower Bay for ventilation and fumigation, and your Honorable Board approved of the suggestion. The reasons assigned for proposing such a change were, that it was not safe to allow such a class of vessels to remain for periods in the vicinity of Bath, the lodge retained for observation, and, besides, that it was otherwise dangerous to the public health that the poisoned effluvia from such vessels should be thrown off at any place in the Bay above the Narrows. This act of the Health authorities was highly approved of by the mass of the citizens, but not by the shipping interest of the port. The majority of ship owners and consignees protested against the move as wholly unnecessary, on account of the public health, and as surely to be destructive to ships and cargoes in case that a severe storm should arise while their vessels were lying at anchor in the Lower Bay. But, notwithstanding such protestations, the experiment was fairly tried; and the result was that vessels in the Lower Bay encountered a storm with less damage than those which were riding at anchor in the upper anchorage. The conclusion now, therefore, is general, that it is much safer, so far as regards the public health, to place infected vessels in the lower anchorage than to keep them above the Narrows, and that vessels can ride at anchor safely in the vicinity of the Spit, even in time of a severe storm. The negotiations of 1856 were reenacted in 1857, and are now the rule of action for the present season.

But the regulations relative to infected vessels referred to did not apply to the whole class; they were made operative only in relation to vessels having had yellow fever on board; and this discrimination in favor of vessels without disease, was based upon the belief that hey are far less dangerous to the public health than those upon which persons have sickened and died of infectious disease. To a certain extent, no doubt but what such discrimination is well founded and just, but judging from the actual Quarantine experience of the port, for the past three years, and even from the beginning of the institution, the difference of danger to the public health from the ventilation of infected vessels with sickness on board, on the contrary, is very inconsiderable.

The records of the Marine Hospital furnish conclusive proof that vessels and cargoes arriving at Quarantine from infected ports, or from places where yellow fever, however slightly, was prevailing as an epidemic, are sufficiently surcharged with poison to impart the disease to persons who have intercourse or dealing with them, no matter whether they enter port well or without sickness; and if such vessels are thus dangerous to individuals who inhale the atmosphere of their holds, such infected air, if it happen to be wafted to a locality favorable to its propagation, generation or increase, must inevitably give rise to an epidemic, or always be dangerous to the public health.

Assuming such to be true of the character of the air in the holds of infected vessels, and that inconvertible facts lead to such conclusions, it follows that the process of fumigation, ventilation and purification of infected vessels and cargoes, should be carried on as remotely from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and from the shores of Staten Island and Long Island, as is at all practicable with the necessities of commerce.

Since the establishment of Quarantine at its present site, and prior to 1856, with some few exceptions, all vessels from infected ports were detained at the old Quarantine anchorage, and there compelled to discharge and ventilate their holds; and during such period, at sundry times, several localities in the port suffered more or less with epidemic Yellow Fever.

I submit, therefore, that during the residue of the present Quarantine season, all vessels, irrespective of sickness on board of them, arriving from infected ports, should be ordered to come to at the lower anchorage, and there to open their hatches and insert wind-sails therein for thorough ventilation; and that no such vessel be allowed to come to the upper anchorage till several days after its arrival, and not then until it is thoroughly ventilated.

This suggestion or recommendation contemplates a material change, not only in respect to protecting the public health, but in regard to the practical operations of Quarantine, in which commercial men will take a lively interest. At first, the proposed change of anchorage for infected vessels will find great disfavor with the shipowners and merchants. Without understanding the practical operations of the proposed change, they will probably oppose it as an innovation, and incline to the opinion that, to compel infected vessels to anchor in the lower bay, and there to ride out a Quarantine of several days, before being allowed to proceed to the upper Quarantine, will be to impose upon them an additional restriction, which will be nearly intolerable. But the change of anchorage will leave no such effects with the interests of shippers. It will not be to their disadvantage in the least, but, on the other hand, they, in common with the entire inhabitants of the port—of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as those of Long Island and Staten Island—will unite in rejoicing when they see and know that the infected fleet, now lying at Quarantine, above the Narrows, is being lessened by a few vessels, which are discharging their cargoes, after having been ventilated in the lower bay. The infected fleet at anchor yesterday, at this old anchorage—vessels having arrived from sickly ports, without sickness on board—numbers sixty vessels. If the suggestions of a change in the anchorage, which are submitted, are approved of, this number of vessels above the Narrows will soon be diminished, and will not exceed one-sixth part thereof.

To order infected vessels on their arrival to come to for inspection in the lower anchorage, will materially increase the expenses, and add to the labor of the health authorities. It will call for the services of an extra Boarding Officer and special Port Warden, as well as a steam tug to convey the said officers once a day to and from the lower anchorage. Such services were not contemplated by our health laws, yet, if your Honorable Board shall concur in the above recommendations, and will provide a suitable conveyance to and from the lower bay, I will engage to furnish an extra Boarding Officer to inspect the infected vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health-Officer.

QUARANTINE, July 19, 1858.

This communication having been read, the following resolutions were framed and proposed:

Resolved, That the communication of the Health Officer, made to the Board at its meeting this day, in relation to vessels arriving from infected ports, be received and placed on file, and that the recommendations therein contained be and are hereby approved.

Resolved, That the following be and hereby are declared infected ports, viz.: Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Port au Prince, Ponce, Cardenas, St. Jago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Juan de los Remedios and New-Orleans.

Resolved, That each branch and deputy pilot of this port be and is hereby directed to anchor any vessel under his charge, except those navigated by steam, coming from an infected port, within the range of the buoys marking the Lower Quarantine or anchorage, there to remain subject to the orders of the Health Officer.

Resolved, That a copy of this communication of the Health Officer, together with the preceding resolutions, be presented by the President of this Board to the Pilot Commissioners, with a request that they aid this Board in carrying the said resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be and hereby is authorized and directed to employ a steam-tug for the purpose of visiting all vessels in the Lower Bay that may be anchored there subject to Quarantine, in accordance with the preceding resolutions, provided that the expense to be incurred thereby shall not exceed $15 for each day that such steam-tug may be so employed.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Board adjourned.

THE MAYOR AND THE CAB-DRIVERS.—On Monday a deputation of twenty-five cabriage-drivers and hackmen waited upon the Mayor, in reference to the restrictions which have been placed upon them, with a view to suppress the extortions of the ticket-swindlers and others, directly or indirectly employed in plundering parties intending to go to California or other places by steamboat or rail. It was suggested that every needful caution would be secured if the owners of carriages were compelled to take out one license for each carriage, and that the driver wear and exhibit a corresponding badge. It is understood that the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Ordinances will report favorably upon this proposition, and that they have framed a corresponding ordinance. Such drivers will be allowed to solicit for fares. The protection to the public being the badge, name and number exhibited and registered as the guarantee of their instant liability to arrest upon the proof of any fraudulent use of the accorded privilege. Each steamboat and railroad landing will have a place set apart for these men to stand and solicit in Baltimore, Boston and other cities, so as to prevent unnecessary intrusion upon foot-passengers in the street. It is understood that a meeting will be held of licensed hack-drivers on Wednesday evening, to form a "Protective Association," and none will be allowed to belong to it but citizens of good character, 21 years of age. Any imposition upon the public is to be followed by instant dismission from the Asso-

ciation. There are now about 600 hackmen in this City.

William Dixon, a stage driver, No. 923, was brought before the Mayor on Monday, and held to bail in $1,000 upon the charge of having run over two little girls in Broadway, named Hannah and Louisa Clifton. The affair occurred in Broadway, near Chambers street; the children being taken by Officer Arsdale to the Hospital, and it is reported that one of them is likely to be deprived of the sight of one of her eyes.

Six other hack drivers were fined for violation of the City ordinances.

It is expected that the Mayor's Police squad will be stationed at the Stonington, Fall River, and at the various steamboat landings, at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, the determination being very strong to break up, if possible, the "ticket swindle" system.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 59

Before the Hon. Judge Hall.

Benjamin De Wolf et al. vs. 266 *hhds. and* 31 *tcs. of Molasses and Thomas R. Gordon et al.*—This was a libel for freight and demurrage by the owners of the brig *Europa*.

HALL, District Judge.—As against Herrira, Meyer & Co. the libelants in this case had no lien upon the cargo of the *Europa* beyond the amount of the freight mentioned in the bill of lading; but as against Gordon & Co., the charterers, they had a lien for the amount due under the charter party. If the draft of Herrira, Meyer & Co. had not been paid, they would have had a right (as against the libelants) to the possession of the molasses shipped, on paying the stipulated freight only; and the question in this case is therefore whether the claimants have succeeded to the rights of Herrira, Meyer & Co., or those of Gordon & Co., in the payment by the latter of the draft of Herrira, Meyer, & Co.

It is insisted by the claimants that Gordon & Co. acted as their agents in paying the draft of Herrira, Meyer & Co.; that they in fact paid the amount paid through their agents, and that they have the same rights which Herrira, Meyer & Co. had, prior to such payment, or rather on Gordon & Co. failing to make payment of their draft.

On the other hand, it is insisted that Gordon & Co. are still the sole parties interested in defeating the libelants' claim, and that the claimants had no interest in the cargo libeled.

It is clear from the evidence that the draft of Herrira, Meyer & Co. (deducting the discount allowed) was paid by Gordon & Co., by the check of the claimants, for an amount greater than the sum paid, without expressly declaring that such payment was paid by the claimants in order to make themselves purchasers for Herrira, Meyer & Co.; that the claimants paid Gordon & Co more than was paid the agent of Herrira, Meyer & Co.; that there was no express or specific arrangement between the agent of Herrira, Meyer & Co. and any agent of the claimants; that the latter aim to succeed to the rights of Herrira, Meyer & Co., and upon the whole evidence I am of the opinion that the claimants must stand in the place of Gordon & Co., and not stand as purchasers for Herrira, Meyer & Co. The libelants must, therefore, have a decree declaring that they had a lien on the property libeled for the amount due under the charter party, and it must be referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—July 19.

STEAM ON FOURTH-AVENUE AGAIN.

The Mayor and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police were served with an order, yesterday, directing them to show cause before Justice NELSON, at his residence, in Cooperstown, Otsego County, on Friday next, why an injunction should not issue restraining them from interfering with the New-Haven Railroad Company in their use of steam in the City of New-York, between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets. The order was served by Deputy-Marshal O'Keefe. The case is the same as that recently argued before Judge Horton, in which the Harlem Railroad Company were complainants.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—July 19.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

James Gallatin, President, vs. *Joseph M. Price et al.*—Injunction dissolved, except as to surplus, after paying the amount due the Oriental Bank. Costs to abide event.

Joseph Brokam et al. vs. *Joseph E. Smith.*—Motion granted.

Wm. C. Watson et al. vs. *Alfred Conkling*.—Motion to strike out portions of answer granted and residue of answer to be made specific.

N. D. Wilkin vs *Henry G. Moore et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Habeas Corpus.—A complaint that John Fitten is confined in the Broome-street Police Station, and restrained of his liberty, by officer William H. Leferts, without due process of law, and a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made and presented this morning. The writ was issued, returnable to-morrow.

Habeas Corpus to obtain the Custody of a Child.—Edward Reid makes an affidavit, showing that Josephine E. Reid, his daughter, and an infant, is restrained of her liberty by Elizabeth Reid, and petitions for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition granted. Writ made returnable to-morrow.

In the matter of the petition of Emma J. Robinson et al., infant children of Reuben B. Robinson.—In 1853 Reuben B. Robinson was divorced from his wife, on the ground of adultery committed by the husband. The custody of the children was given to the mother, and the sum of $200 was ordered to be paid to her for the support of each of them during minority. The mother having deceased, the children ask for the appointment of a trustee, to receive and pay over the moneys which would have been paid to the mother for their support. This is opposed by the father on the ground that the order of the Court expired with the death of the mother. He says that he is willing to support the children at his own house, claiming that he is entitled to their custody.

Held—That so long as the mother lived the judgment operated to give her the custody of the children, and to compel the father to provide her with the means for their support. Beyond that period the judgment ceases to have any effect. The father's rights over the children being restored, as he is bound to provide for all their wants, he is also entitled to their care and custody. The statute also shows that the petitioners are in error in supposing that a trust was created by the judgment of divorce, which continued for the benefit of the children after their mother's death. By the provisions of the Revised Statutes in regard to such payments, (2 R. S. Marg., p. 148, sec. 57,) the provision for the children is to be made by an order, or *between the parties*. The order or judgment is only to be between the parties—husband and wife. When that relation is terminated by the death of either, the object of the order and its vitality ceases, and the surviving party is restored to his or her natural rights. The prayer of the petitioners denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—July 19.

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DECISIONS.

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Habeas Corpus to obtain the Custody of a Child.—Edward Reid makes an affidavit, showing that Josephine E. Reid, his daughter, and an infant, is restrained of her liberty by Elizabeth Reid, and petitions for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition granted. Writ made returnable to-morrow.

In the matter of the petition of Emma J. Robinson et al., infant children of Reuben B. Robinson.—In 1853 Reuben B. Robinson was divorced from his wife, on the ground of adultery committed by the husband. The custody of the children was given to the mother, and the sum of $200 was ordered to be paid to her for the support of each of them during minority. The mother having deceased, the children ask for the appointment of a trustee, to receive and pay over the moneys which would have been paid to the mother for their support. This is opposed by the father on the ground that the order of the Court expired with the death of the mother. He says that he is willing to support the children at his own house, claiming that he is entitled to their custody.

Held—That so long as the mother lived the judgment operated to give her the custody of the children, and to compel the father to provide her with the means for their support. Beyond that period the judgment ceases to have any effect. The father's rights over the children being restored, as he is bound to provide for all their wants, he is also entitled to their care and custody. The statute also shows that the petitioners are in error in supposing that a trust was created by the judgment of divorce, which continued for the benefit of the children after their mother's death. By the provisions of the Revised Statutes in regard to such payments, (2 R. S. Marg., p. 148, sec. 57,) the provision for the children is to be made by an order, or *between the parties*. The order or judgment is only to be between the parties—husband and wife. When that relation is terminated by the death of either, the object of the order and its vitality ceases, and the surviving party is restored to his or her natural rights. The prayer of the petitioners denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—July 19.

Before Judge Bosworth.

PRACTICE—OPINION.

Hewlett vs. *Brown*.—On the 9th of June last, a notice was served on defendant, requiring him to appear on the 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., before J. S. BOSWORTH, a Justice of this Court, &c., and "be examined as a witness, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure for such purpose." The notice further stated, "and if you refuse or neglect to attend, you will be liable to be punished as for a contempt of Court, and your answer stricken out; and we shall apply for such relief against you, and for such further and other relief as is provided for by said Code."

The defendant not attending on the 15th, another Judge of the Court, on an affidavit of that fact, and of service of the notice, made an order that "the answer of the defendant herein be stricken out."

Defendant now moves to vacate that order, and moves on the papers before named, and on an affidavit, that he was neither summoned nor subpœnaed to attend, and that his fees for attending as a witness were not tendered, and that he told the person serving the notice he should not attend unless his fees, as a witness, were paid.

BOSWORTH, J.—No witness is obliged to attend Court, or before an officer out of Court, to be examined, unless paid the usual fees allowed by law. 2R. S. 401, § 52 and 54.

Sections 390, 391, 392 and 394 enable either party to make the other a witness, and prescribe the means for procuring and compelling this attendance. I think a *party*, when made a *witness* by his adversary, is as much entitled to fees, as a condition to creating a duty to attend and be sworn, as any third person.

Under the notice served on the defendant he could not be punished for a contempt for not attending, unless first brought up on an attachment, or served with an order to show cause, to the end that he might show, if he could, a sufficient excuse for not attending, such as sickness, or other inability.

The notice does not, in terms, state that a motion would be made on the 15th to strike out the answer or punish for a contempt.

When notice of a motion is necessary, it must be served eight days before the time appointed for the hearing. Code, § 402. The notice in question was served but six days.

The fact which created the right to have the answer stricken out, if any such fact exists, did not exist when the notice was served, but only occurred on the 15th, the day the order was made. Since its alleged occurrence, the defendant has had no opportunity to be heard in respect to it, except upon this motion.

I think the order was irregular, because the defendant was not summoned to attend, and because his fees as a witness were not paid. Whether the answer could have been stricken out, on a motion made for that purpose, on due notice, if witness's fees had been paid, although no summons was served, is a question not before me. The proceeding to punish for a contempt, or to strike out a name, must be based on affidavits to be served with a notice of motion for an attachment, or to strike out the answer, according as the one relief or the other is sought.

The notice actually served did not advise the defendant that a motion would be made on the 15th to strike out his answer, and if it did, it was too short to enable the plaintiff to then make such a motion.

If I supposed the Judge who made the order passed upon these questions, I should deem it my duty to deny the present motion, and leave the defendant to his remedy, by an appeal.

But I think I may consider that the length of the service of the notice was overlooked, as a notice of trial and inquest often is; although in theory, and generally in practice, a party is required to produce it, and prove due service before an inquest will be permitted to be taken. The motion is granted, but without costs of it to either party. No point was made on this hearing that the defendant's only remedy was an appeal from the order he now seeks to vacate.

The Boston *Transcript* states, on authority, that the report of Dr. Walker's resignation of the Presidency of Harvard College is *wholly without foundation*. He has not resigned, "to take effect at Commencement," nor has he any thought of retiring from the station, which he fills to universal acceptance.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

MICHIGAN.

Coldwater, Branch County.—The wheat harvest has just commenced in this county—by far the largest one (in number of acres) in its history. The early-sown wheat has most generally escaped damage from "weevil," but, at the same time, has sustained injury from "rust," and will shrink some. Late-sown wheat has suffered to a great extent from "weevil." On the whole we cannot count our crop any more than an average one. Corn, oats and barley are coming on finely. There is also a large yield of hay.

Marshall, Calhoun County.—The wheat is injured somewhat by "weevil," but there will be a full average crop, and it is now fit for harvest.

Flint, Genesee County.—Wheat has promised well until lately; within a short time, there has been much complaint of the "rust;" many think it will reduce it to half a crop. Corn is backward, owing to the rains in May and June; probably not more than half the usual quantity was planted, and it did not come up good; will probably be less than half the usual crop. Oats and grass fair.

Brooklyn, Jackson County.—There is a general complaint among farmers of wheat shrinking, being struck with the "rust." We presume that not one-half the amount of wheat will be harvested in this county as was anticipated two weeks ago. Corn is coming on finely. Hay is abundant.

Adrian, Lenawee County.—There never was in this county a greater burden of wheat, though the weather is unfavorable, being warm and wet. Corn is doing well, and will be a tolerable crop. Generally speaking, we have no cause of complaint as to produce prospects; indeed, it would seem now that we shall pass the average.

MISSISSIPPI.

Carrollton, Carroll County.—The product of this county is chiefly cotton. The prospects now are more favorable than could have been expected after the heavy Spring rains. An average crop may be made, if the season should be favorable and the Fall late. Corn is extensively cultivated, and looks well. Cotton is the only crop we raise for market.

VIRGINIA.

Covington, Alleghany County.—The wheat crop in this county is quite a failure,—all others are good.

Fincastle, Botetourt County.—Same as Alleghany County.

GEORGIA.

Cassville, Cass County.—The products of this county are chiefly corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c. The wheat crop is short. The prospects now are that corn will make a fine yield, and cotton an average crop.

Fayetteville, Fayette County.—This county produces chiefly corn, wheat, and cotton. Wheat is harvested—a good average crop. Prospects for cotton and corn are good. Cotton average. Corn first-rate.

Atlanta, Fulton County.—Wheat, cotton and corn. Wheat is harvested, a good average crop. The prospects for corn are good, none better. From present appearances there will be an average crop of cotton.

ALABAMA.

Claiborne, Monroe County.—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now for cotton are fair, for corn *good*.

TEXAS.

Marshall, Harrison County.—The products are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. The prospects now are for cotton good. Corn moderate; a sufficiency will be produced to support the country, and, should we have a few more seasonable rains, a superabundance. The oat and wheat crop *failed*, causing some loss, but our staples are corn and cotton, which are both doing well.

THE CROPS.

WISCONSIN.

A correspondent, writing from Prairie du Chien, July 14, to the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, says:

"I have taken some pains to inquire at the several stations as to the rust in the Wheat crop, and I find that as far as Mazomanie, 118 miles from Milwaukee, there is more or less rust in both the Winter and the Spring Wheat, (but it is not so bad as some croakers have anticipated,) and Barley is badly blighted; but when you reach the valley of the Wisconsin, there is very little rust in the Wheat. In fact, it is scarcely injured at all. At Lone Rock, we were shown some excellent specimens of Spring Wheat already harvested, with not a particle of rust. In truth, we believe that Milwaukee this Fall will favorably feel the effects of the good Wheat crop in the Valley and the tributaries of the Wisconsin."

The Adams County *Independent* says: "The crops in this vicinity are as a general thing looking finely. Winter Wheat, however, is a great deal of it rusting ruinously. Several large pieces in this county, we are told by different farmers, will scarcely be worth harvesting. This, we learn by our exchanges, seems to be the case in many parts of the State. Spring Wheat bids fair to yield abundantly. Corn has grown more within the past three weeks than it generally does in six, at this season; wet weather kept it backward for a long time, but most fields are at present forward enough; some are silked out. Oats are heavy, and Sugar Cane, of which there is considerable in this vicinity, is thriving well."

A letter from Monroe, Greene County, July 12, reports that the wheat crop in all this section of the country, that is, for fifty miles around, will be a partial failure. Can't be over one-third of a crop. In other sections, we are not posted, but believe the crop of this State will be very light.

The Waukesha *Republican* says: "Indications are now common in this locality, that the wheat crop of this year, will be no more than half a crop, and perhaps not that. Winter wheat has been considered for some time in danger from the rust, and these fears have given place to the conviction that the crop throughout the State will be very light. At Rock Prairie, the same may be said of nearly all crops. Spring wheat is giving unmistakable evidence of becoming badly rusted, besides the growth in general is very small. Corn—the crop that has been considered almost a failure—*to-day*, bids fair to be the most productive crop grown this year. Oats will be remarkably good. Potatoes never better, from the present indications, but for fruit there are no hopes."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, July 16, in publishing several letters relative to the crops, sums up thus:

"The accounts are gloomy enough, so far as small grain is concerned. A panic evidently prevails upon the subject throughout the country. While we have no doubt that immense damage has been done to wheat and oats, that many fields which promised well a fortnight ago will not be worth the harvesting, and that others will not give half of an average yield, still we are confident that the result, taking the country at large, will be more satisfactory than the majority of our correspondents now anticipate. We have passed through such panics before, and this has been our invariable experience."

OHIO.

The Columbus *Journal* contains the reports from 54 counties as rendered to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. In 29 counties wheat is marked "good" or "excellent"—in 20 counties is marked from half to seven-eighths crop—in 10 counties it is marked "average," or "above average," or "fair." The best report on fruit is one county marked "one-third crop," but generally fruit is marked "failure" or the next thing to it. But few counties report at all on oats; eight, however, report "fair" or "average" crops; as many more report them "rusty" or "bad" or from half to seven-eighths crop. On corn 19 counties report half crop; 18 report corn as "good," and balance as "indifferent," "bad," or less than half crop. Fifty-three counties mark grass as "good," "excellent," "above average," but one county putting it down as "less than average."

At the State Republican Convention, held at Columbus on July 13, measures were taken to arrive at the probable yield of the fields throughout Ohio. Every county being represented there, and the most of them, too, by men the best qualified to judge as to the agricultural prospects, no better plan could have been devised to get at an intelligent conclusion. The general estimate, as made from the several reports from every part of the State, was that the wheat will be a little below an average crop, that corn will be about half a crop, oats a failure, barley and grass very good.

The Ohio *Statesman*, July 17, in giving a summary of the crop-news from its Ohio exchanges, remarks:

"That the accounts are generally cheering relative to wheat and corn, but the oats crop is considered not so good. Though the present harvest may not be a superabundant one, yet the yield will be sufficient to supply the demand for home consumption at moderate prices, with a large excess for foreign sale."

The Masillon *News*, July 10, reports that "most of the farmers in this vicinity will finish cutting their wheat this week. The general impression is, that there will be more than an average crop of Mediterranean, but not much more than half a crop of white wheat."

MISSOURI.

The Palmyra *Whig* assumes that the bulk of the Wheat crop in Marion County has been harvested. "All things considered, the yield ought to be deemed highly satisfactory. An unusually large quantity of ground was seeded last Fall, and with the exception of a few fields injured by the rust, and others on low ground injured by heavy falls of rain, the yield is good. We do not yet know precisely as to the quality of the Grain, but presume it is plump and well filled out. A few more days of clear weather will suffice for cutting the entire remainder of the crop. The corn is progressing finely, and altogether the farmers of Marion have good reason to congratulate themselves on the prospect of the crop for 1858."

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, July 16, observes that the Wheat crop has been gathered in, adding: "The inquiry naturally made is, what is the quantity and quality, and what will be the price? From a careful examination of our Virginia exchanges, we believe the yield will not be over two-thirds of an average. The *quality* is not equal to an average. It was, however, harvested in much more favorable weather than last year, and, with the slightest care, must come into market in good order. It will be remembered that, last year, much of the Wheat came into market in a damaged condition. The mills in Richmond make nothing but superior flour, which can be made only of sound wheat, of full weight. Our crop is short, and much of it such quality as is unsuited to our millers. The capacity for the production of flour has been increased."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls.	25	21	—
Flour, bbls.	10,312	1,811	724
Wheat, bushels.	38,306	—	2,507
Corn, bushels.	32,898	—	—
Oats, bushels.	3,200	72	—
Provisions, pkgs.	77	116	207
Whisky, bbls.	300	125	—

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls, in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, @ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits much firmness,—for goods adapted to the Fall trade,—for which there exists increasing inquiry,—chiefly from distant buyers. Stocks continue moderate, with a somewhat restricted production. In Boston—according to the Boston *Shipping List*—trade has somewhat increased during the past week, "but has only been moderate for the season, and the Fall business as yet does not come up to general expectation. There is quite a number of buyers in market, but the irregularity of prices renders them cautious. The stock in the hands of dealers is pretty large, although not so large as in some previous years at this season. There will, however, evidently be stock enough to meet all the wants of the trade, and buyers who visit us will find no trouble in making their selections. Advices from California to the 19th of June, report the market exceedingly dull for most descriptions. Light Hungarian and half welt heavy Calf Boots were in some demand but paying no profit. Brogans and gaiters were very dull and the market overstocked. India Rubbers were quite neglected; best brands double sole long top Boots could not be quoted over $56@$57, 90 days for a round lot; Knee Boots, $42@$45, on the same terms; and ordinary brands nominal at $21@$30 @ dozen. The exports from Boston to San Francisco the past week have been 572 cases; from New York, 243 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week—cases	3,240	8,671
Since Jan 1	98 656	104,527
Total	101,895	113,198

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, and is stiffly held. Sales, 1,600 bags, at 10¾c.@11¾c. @ lb. Receipts of Rio during the week ending this evening, nearly 30,000 bags. Stock of Rio this evening, about 46,000 bags. 130 bags Maracaibo have been sold at 11¾c. @ lb.

COTTON—Is less active, yet prices continue to favor sellers. This day's business comprises 1,000 bales, at very full rates. We repeat our quotations, though it has been stated that some lots of Middling brought a shade higher prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	July 2, 1858.	July 2, 1857.
American	521,670	493,810
Other kinds	77,490	114,510
Total	629,360	618,320

Increase of stock July 2, 1858, bales 11,040

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more animation and firmness for desirable kinds of State and Western Flour. The current receipts are limited. The demand is good for home use and moderate for shipment. Holders appear to be less eager to sell. Prices of common brands have improved slightly; sales have been reported of 14,700 bbls.

Sour, @ bbl.	$3 40@$3 75
Superfine State	3 85@ 3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian continues rather scarce and quiet at former prices; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, @ bbl. Southern is in better demand, at strengthening rates. Sales 3,250 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 85@$5 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey; $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, @ bbl.; and $19-50 for Brandywine, @ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request at firmer and rising prices. Sound lots continue scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels, including good ordinary to fair White Canadian at $1 12@$1 15; ordinary to fair White Western at $1 06@$1 13, the latter rare for Michigan, in store; very choice White Michigan at $1 28; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 05; fair Milwaukee Club at 90c.@92c.; (it is said 96c. have been refused for a strictly prime lot, from store;) inferior Chicago Spring for the most part, nominally at 78@83c.; fair to prime do. do. at 85c.@88c.; new White Southern at $1 40; and new Red at $1 15, @ bushel. Corn is more active and is dearer, with very little sound available. Sales 58,000 bushels at 61c.@ 5.. for unsound and inferior mixed Western; 63c. for sound mixed Western; 85c for Yellow Western, not entirely prime; 91c. for round Yellow, and 92c for prime Yellow Southern, @ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at 68c@70c. @ bushel. 21,000 bushels were sold within the range. Barley is inactive and nominal at 54c.@62c. @ bushel. A small lot of Barley Malt was sold at 70c. @ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for at previous quotations; Western, 45½c@46½c.; State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern, 32c@40c., @ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Boston, according to the *Shipping List*, 1,580 bales have been sold, including "1,180 bales, part to arrive, 2.15@2.16 lbs average, at 14¾c.; 400 bales, 2.18 lbs. average, at 15c., part 6 months, and part less 3 @ cent for cash; and 50 rolls at 11¾c., less 3 @ cent. for cash. Standard Cloth at the close is held firm at 15c., 6 months."

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, @ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, hay was quite plenty and heavy. 1,000 bales North River arrived. The demand for it was limited at 72c.@75c. @ 100 lbs. Rather than sell at these rates, the leading holders were storing what they held. In Boston, Eastern Hay opened at $12, and closed at $13, cash, @ ton.

HEMP—In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 900 bales Jute, part at $92 50 @ ton; and 1,000 bales Manilla, at 7¾c. @ lb., each 6 months' credit.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 5,500 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c., usual credits; and 6,000 Orinoco on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop at 5c.@7c. cash, @ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet at $23@$24 @ ton, usual terms. Mr. THOS. THORBURN'S Glasgow Circular reviews the Scotch Iron trade for the three months ending July 1, thus: "On the publication of last quarterly report, showing an increase in the stock, which caused some degree of sensitiveness, the price of Pig Iron fell from 55s. to 52s. by the end of April, and has since then fluctuated between these quotations, averaging, in April, 53s. 3d.; in May, 54s. 3d.; and in June, 52s. 6d. @ ton for mixed numbers. Though these low prices have conduced to extensive exports, still they, with the local consumption amounting to the large quantity of 226,000 tons, are slightly less than the production, which reached 235,000 tons. The stocks have, therefore only increased, during the quarter, 9,000 tons, and are now, (Carron stock not included,) 196,000 tons in makers' and warehouse-keepers' stores, against 103,000 tons twelve months ago, when the price was 75s."

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for Common and 60c. for Lump, @ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations. New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico 27c. @ 34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 25c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba 23c. @24c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44½c @45c. @ gallon: and 1,760 bbls. common Resin at $1 62½, afloat, and $1 67½, in yard, @ 310 lbs.—the latter rate for strained.

OILS—Linseed is generally held at 75c. and over. Sales were reported, in lots, at 74c.@75c.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The $3 SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Popping the Question—Columbus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Doctor—Twice Married—The Irish Baron.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Clandars—The Dead Boxer—Wandering Minstrel.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool ..... July 21
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton... July 21
The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow.. July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail cd Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the Cunard steamer *Africa* will close at the New-York Post Office, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pacific mail steamship *Star of the West*, Captain Gray, will leave to-day for Aspinwall, with a full complement of passengers and the California mails. The effect of the Frazer River gold excitement is already beginning to be felt in the increase of emigration to California; there was quite a number of Canadians among the crowd on board this steamer. The *St. Louis* also sails to-day with troops for Oregon.

The arrival of the *Canada* at Boston places us in possession of European files and correspondence. Some additional particulars of interest will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Liverpool packet-ship *Neptune*, Capt. Peabody, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports that she exchanged signals with H B. M. steam frigate *Agamemnon* on the 22d of June, in lat. 54° 34′, long. 25° 10′ west; and that the same night a large frigate passed him, steering to the southward, which he took to be the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*. Two days afterwards the *Neptune* experienced a hurricane from S. W. to N. W., during which she lost a whole suit of sails, with many of her spars, and sprung her mainmast. She arrived in a leaky condition. The *Alice Munroe* saw the squadron five days later, and brought letters from Mr. Field.

Our advices from Rio Janeiro are to the 9th ult, from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of May, and from Montevideo to the 31st. The letter of our correspondent at Rio will be found to contain a clear *résumé* of political intelligence to the latest dates.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, from the Gulf of Mexico, bound to Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Norfolk, Va, yesterday, with her machinery damaged.

We find in the Baltimore papers the proceedings of a meeting of slaveholders on the eastern shore of Maryland, held in Chestertown, Kent County, on Saturday last. The meeting was called to "take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted to promote the better security of slave property," &c, and was numerously attended by leading citizens. The direct cause for calling the meeting seems to have been the belief that there are living in the neighborhood some few "mischievous and evil-disposed persons who have secretly and clandestinely operated to induce slaves to abscond, and, in some instances, to aid them in escaping," and it was resolved unanimously not to traffic or deal with any man who will not "openly and plainly, without limitation or modification, express his detestation of everything like tampering with slaves to assist or induce them to abscond."

A National Convention of the Sons of Malta assembled in the Grand Council Chambers in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The different lodges in each State were well represented, there being about three hundred and fifty delegates present. The Committee on Finance reported that $78 565-42 was distributed for charitable purposes by the Order throughout the United States in 1857, and at the commencement of the present year $1,595-25 remained in the hands of the Grand Treasurer. The Convention will continue its session to-day.

William T. Porter, Editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, died yesterday morning. He had been gradually failing for some time past, and, while his death was somewhat sudden, it was not altogether unexpected. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Michael Murray, Alderman of the First Aldermanic District, died yesterday of cholera morbus, at his residence in Greenwich-street. At 5 o'clock both Boards of the Common Council met, and passed resolutions regretting his loss, and sympathizing with his relatives

Some excitement was occasioned at Stapleton yesterday, by the rumor, which was countenanced by the attending physician, that a Mrs. Neal, the wife of a lighterman, had died of yellow fever. An investigation of the case, however, by the physicians of the Marine Hospital, proved that the woman died of typhus fever, and that she had been ill, more or less, for two years past. The Health Board of Stapleton have discharged Dr. Munday, and have abandoned the idea of fencing the yellow fever into the Quarantine limits by a board partition The town outside the walls continues exceedingly healthy, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of a portion of the citizens to get up a panic There are 13 vessels in all now anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Dr. Thompson, Health Officer at Quarantine, forwarded, yesterday, a communication to the Health Commissioners, upon which resolutions were founded and adopted by the Board These resolutions define Havana, Port-au-Prine, Matanzas, St. Jago de Cuba, St Thomas, Ponce, Cardenas, Sagua, la Grande, Trinidad de Cuba, San Juan de los Remedios and New-Orleans as infected ports, to which the restrictions of Quarantine shall henceforth apply.

The de Riviere romance was revived yesterday by the Court proceedings at Hoboken. The testimony taken in the case throws a good deal of light on the past events connected with the affair, and exposes the parties who have aided in the concealment of the young lady. The return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, made by the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, is falsified in every particular. The testimony will be continued this morning, when it is expected Miss Blount will take the stand and tell her own story. The young lady is now stopping with her father, but her mother still remains at the Napoleon Hotel.

At 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday an explosion occurred in the wine and liquor refinery store of Mr. George Godfrey, No. 10 South William-street, resulting in the death of Dennis Cuegan, a boy 13 years of age, employed as an errand boy in the place. At the time of the explosion there was no one but the boy in the store, and after the fire was extinguished his body was found lying on the floor burned to a crisp. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The bodies of four of the young ladies of the "Sisters of Mercy" who were drowned last Friday night were recovered yesterday.

The prize recitations of the pupils of the New-York Free Academy, were delivered last evening at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute. At least 2,000 persons were present, and the selections, gracefully delivered, appeared to give general satisfaction. Mr J. A. Carolin delivered Prentiss' "New-England Address," and spoke of "universal education as essentirl to a Republican Government," in tones so earnest and natural as to inspire the idea that he quite believed in the truth of that sentiment.

The Farmers' Club had an interesting meeting yesterday, discussing the best varieties of currants and gooseberries and their culture.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The proposals for supplying the city with wood and coal were referred to the Committee on Supplies, to enter into contract with the lowest bidder. The Committee on Sewers were directed to transfer the sewers already constructed into the custody of the Commissioners. Ex-Alderman Barman notified the Board that he claimed to be the only legal representative of the Twelfth Ward, and had applied to the Court for Relief. The matter of supplying the city with gas was again referred to the Gas Committee for report, and a large amount of routine business was transacted. A statement presented shows that the transactions in the Collector's office during the year ending 30th June, amounted to $1,856,391 74, of which sum $1,254,726 49 was paid to the City Treasurer; $526,530 07 to the County Treasurer, and $75.135 18 in Bank.

The General Markets yesterday were less active for Cotton, which, however, ruled very firm. Flour, Wheat and Corn were brisker and dearer. A sample of new Wheat, from Michigan, was exhibited. Provisions were in good demand. Rio Coffee, Sugars and Rice were freely purchased. Hides were more active. Spirits Turpentine favored sellers. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Account Current with Cuba.

The Fourth of July remark of Mr. Everett, that he finds nothing in this broad, free land to complain of, has greatly exercised the unhappy spirit of the *Tribune*. He seems equally concerned, also, that the Times should favor the future or vindicate the past acquisition of territory.

Our offence in the way of land piracy seems to be general—not special. That we have the Anglo-Saxon weakness for the acquisition of the territory of others, and the extension of our own, is established, it seems, by some occasional hints about Cuba as a sugar plantation and Winter residence, much to be coveted, when the fruit is fully ripe; or about New-Granada, where our own great railway, the Panama, which American enterprise built and opened to the commerce of the world, while British capital was studying a mere canal survey, is in need of strong Government protection; or about Central America, where we have much trouble to open a duplicate route to the Pacific; or may be about another slice of Northern Mexico. We have not kept the run of all our short-comings in this way, but take no exception to the general charge of our neighbor. The weakness being slightly hereditary, we should only dishonor our blood by denying it, without making our peace with him.

But we must begin in seriousness to prepare our neighbor, however it may shock his nerves, for the early acquisition of Cuba. The fruit is likely to ripen much sooner than was suspected three months ago. British *search* has taken a new direction. It halts, first at Exeter Hall, to discuss its follies It boldly challenges Wilberforce and Brougham on their impracticabilities. And it then turns to the degrees of evil in the Cuba question. While the London *Times* shocks the traditional Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Kingdom by hinting that the negro possibly may be better *out* of Africa than *in* it—better fed, better clothed, and infinitely better cared for, spiritually—Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign affairs virtually proclaims in the House of Lords that if faithless Spain will not manage her West Indian estates with more decency, and without embroiling honest people in fruitless efforts to suppress her Slave-trade, she had better sell out. At all events notice is intimated that the British Government will wash its hands of all future interference in the views of the United States upon the Island. This is only what our Government has now the right to ask. We propose to drive no stinted bargain with Spain; but our people want the island, and the enlightened commerce of the world would be promoted by its transfer to us. The terms will be made liberal, but they *must* be made, sooner or later. The infamies of the Slave-traffic, as now conducted, and the inequalities of the commercial exchanges with the Island, as arbitrarily fixed at Madrid, cannot be suffered to continue. We buy of this island forty-six millions a year. The island is capable of buying of us, and her planters would find it their interest to buy, in return, almost or quite as much. They are not permitted by the navigation laws of old Spain, and the tribute which she relentlessly exacts, to purchase direct more than one-fourth or one-fifth the equivalent of their most profitable American sales. They are not allowed to buy a barrel of American flour, except at a duty of $10. Last year this country remitted in hard cash, for Spanish account, a difference of thirty-six millions of dollars on Cuba Sugar alone, besides the difference paid to Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands. This would be no reasonable subject of complaint—though still a great hardship, the contiguity of the island to our own shores considered—if the surplus products of our fields and factories to something like an equivalent amount were not absolutely wanted in exchange. But the fact is otherwise, and in connection with the enormities of the Slave traffic, in the profits of which the Queen of Spain and her Captain-General are believed constantly and systematically to participate, it is not to be wondered at that the British Government, as well as our own people, should begin to appreciate the political as well as the commercial necessity for a change. If Spain herself will not name a price, the question may become one of indemnity, and Great Britain, as the mortgagee of the Island—the holder of Spanish debt—consulted as to its just measure. In short, the Island must be ours. Its planters would rejoice in the transfer, and its Slave population be ameliorated by the change of Government.

The Mormon Embroglio.

The letter from our Special Correspondent in Utah, which was published in yesterday's Times, scarcely sustains the sanguine expectations expressed by the Peace Commissioners, Messrs Powell and McCulloch. Appearances certainly indicate anything rather than a cordial and honest submission on the part of the Mormons to the authority of the United States. They are a singular people—too much so ever to harmonize with the Gentile world. The presence of the army may quell active opposition, but nothing we imagine can bring the Saints to a cordial recognition of any authority other than that of their own leaders.

By the latest advices, the army was approaching the Holy City, in which only some five hundred Mormons remained, the rest having deserted their homes. Little ground existed for the hope that they would return again to make the Great Salt Lake City their permanent abode, so long as the troops should remain. General Johnston's proclamation does not seem to have reassured them. They evidently consider their extensive family arrangements in danger from the presence of the soldiery, and perhaps, not altogether without reason. Polygamy is the essential bar to Mormon submission. Brigham Young does not reckon sagacity among his deficiencies. He cannot but see that the authority and influence of the Government are at war with that peculiar institution. Utah is by no means the secluded retreat it was when it first attracted the attention of the Saints as a safe refuge for them and their multiplicity of wives. The great highway to California leads through it, and Gentile feet profane its consecrated soil.

Brigham Young is evidently weaning his people from their attachment to the Salt Lake Valley, with a view to another and safer city of refuge. But it is no light matter for a whole community to abandon their homes and go forth to wander and suffer in the wilderness. To reconcile the Mormons to so great a sacrifice, requires all the Prophet's influence and skill. By degrees, therefore, he calls them away. A temporary desertion is first decided upon, to be followed, as is probable, by the conflagration of the city, and its final abandonment.

We look upon this course as foreshadowed by the conduct of the Mormons hitherto. Their continuance in Utah, and their eventual admission into the Union as a State, are events not written in the book of the future.

Southern Testimonials of Character.

A Yankee captain and his crew were tried in Virginia a few days ago for the offence of nigger-stealing, and all acquitted except the black cook, who pleaded guilty, and made a full and free confession. He declared, in a spirit of the deepest penitence, that he, and he only, was responsible for what occurred, as he had concealed the fugitive without the knowledge or connivance of any white person on board, and he had done so owing to the representations made to him by the brother of the runaway as to the cruel treatment the latter had received. There was nothing very remarkable in the proceedings so far as the cook was concerned. He was duly sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, in order to teach him not to let stories of negro suffering work on his feelings again. The trial became curious only when the white culprits called witnesses as to character. They did not attempt, nor in fact was it necessary, to show an ordinarily good reputation for honesty and respectability. All the evidence they adduced touched their political opinions. "Gentlemen of the highest standing" were called to prove the opinions of the captain and crew on "the subject of Slavery and the rights of the South—that they had, North and South, defended our rights against the Black Republicans, and were ready to do so to the last extremity." "The captain had been often heard to say, that if these Black Republicans divided the Union, he would come South to live, where he had always been treated kindly and gentlemanly, and where he had made an honest living for himself, his wife and child."

These golden opinions evidently produced the desired effect, as, though the whites were held to bail, there is not much chance of the matter going any further. Our readers may see from this comparatively-trifling incident the vital importance, to everybody in the habit of visiting the South, of being "sound on the goose." A few vigorous denunciations of Black Republicanism, and laudations of Slavery and slaveholders, calmly as the by-standers may view them at the moment, are never thrown away. In the existing temper of the Southern mind, devoured as it is by jealousy and suspicion, none of us can tell when we may get into a scrape, and stand arraigned before either a slaveholding jury, or an incensed "Committee of the citizens," charged with tampering with "property." A designing enemy, a careless servant, or foolishly-fond wife might thrust a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, or a print of Ary Scheffer's *Christus Consolator* into our baggage, and we be called on to answer for it, with the penitentiary or tar and feathers looming awfully in the future. Happy he who, at such a moment, can produce somebody who, at some period or other, has heard him give vent to blatant hunkerism, scoff at the Declaration of Independence, deride Washington and Jefferson, and glorify one-half of the Union at the expense of the other. His salvation is certain.

The report of the trial above alluded to contains at the close a paragraph which shows the sad straits to which the Ancient Dominion is reduced. "The gentlemen from New-Jersey and New-York," we are told, "who came to attend the trial, expressed themselves in the highest terms of the Court, the Commonwealth-Attorney and the citizens of the Isle of Wight, and said they fully came up to the high opinion they always entertained of Virginia gentlemen." The value of this enthusiastic eulogy is sadly diminished by the fact that the citizens of the Isle of Wight, of all other parts of Virginia, don't allow people to speak of themselves and their institutions in any way that is not eulogistic, and that anybody who ventures to criticize them in a hostile spirit is summarily ejected, with considerable personal damage and indignity. Praise derives all its value from its being offered without fear or hope. When it is offered under the influence of terror, it is commonly fulsome flattery, and is worth about as much as the praises bestowed by a Russian Corporal on His Majesty the Czar, or a prisoner held for ransom on a captain of brigands. So we greatly fear that mankind entertain just the same opinion now about "the Court, the Commonwealth-Attorney and the citizens of the Isle of Wight," as if the gentlemen from New-Jersey and New-York had never testified to their virtues.

The Erie Railroad Disaster.

It would afford us sincere regret to do injustice to the Erie Railroad Company at any time; and, certainly, had we at this moment any private resentments to indulge, we could find no mode so sufficient as to be scrupulously just to that concern. In replying to our censures, the President of the Erie Railroad passes without remark so much of our criticism as applied to the grossly improper rate of speed at which the fated train was advancing, and confines himself to the condition of the track. That it was in perfect order at the time and place of the casualty, he proves by two witnesses—both employes of the Company, interested in the result, bound by every consideration of self-protection to make their testimony conform to the wishes of their superiors. In the present condition of railroad interests, neither of these persons could afford to lose his position; at any season, dismissal for not identifying himself entirely with his employers would have been fatal to an application elsewhere. For these reasons we have already declined to accept such evidence, without subjecting it to an exhaustive discount on the score of self-interest. When we hear of an instance of a railroad official, big or little, supplying testimony to implicate his superiors, we shall change the rule. But, were they unexceptionable—were their evidence direct, and attested by the most solemn sanctions conceivable—there is the fact, in utter contradiction, *that a broken rail was at the fatal spot, and caused the calamity.* We at once discard all statements conflicting with this unquestioned truth.

As for the figures marshaled by Mr. Moran, they might be disposed of in the same way. He is quite right in saying they are fresh in our memory. They were presented at a meeting of Erie stock and bondholders, held on the 3d ult., and formed a part of President Moran's speech on that occasion. The following passage formed another portion of the same speech:

"*There has been curtailment in all that is not necessary to the welfare of the Company*; and the increase of expenditure of $163,000 more than in the preceding six months had been caused by repairing cars, &c., and placing the *before-dilapidated road in a position that rendered it safe and proper for travel.* If we had not expended the money, *the road would soon have been of no value whatever.* It was very evident that railroads, like anything else, could only be of advantage to their owners, when in the best condition to perform what is expected of them."

We have here the official evidence of the dilapidation of the road, and its unfitness for travel; and the statement that a certain expenditure intervened between this condition and utter worthlessness. That expenditure, destined to rebuild a dilapidated and unsafe road, was $105,623 74—the road and its dependencies exceeding in length 700 miles, we shall be pardoned for questioning the adequacy of the appropriation to the object. And when we add that the sum only slightly exceeds the appropriations, under the expenditure of which the road had reached the state of decay which the President deplores, we shall understand that an outlay ten times larger would fail to place the road-bed and railway in the condition they originally presented. The efforts now making to repair the eastern end of the road is an additional proof of its faulty condition, and the absolute necessity of caution in traveling it. The President gives no intimation that caution is observed.

For the rest, we are quite content to afford the Company all the benefit of such defence as they may have to offer. We only ask for something more to the purpose than the present attempt: some statement meeting all the points, and, if possible, meeting them triumphantly. In the meantime we can only repeat, let them be held answerable.

Commercial Results of the New Gold Discoveries.

Though it is too early to speculate generally upon the effects of the Frazer's River discoveries, some of the results may be predicted with reasonable certainty. Assuming that the mines in that region are equal to any found in California—and that they are richer cannot be supposed—they will allure for the time almost the entire gold-digging population of North America. Novelty has its attractions, and the lucky strikes expected to be made in unexplored placers are proving an irresistable temptation to the California miners. Multitudes of them will doubtless meet with disappointment, and regret having left California. But these are after considerations. Frazer's River first, and repentance afterwards, will be the order of proceedings. At the date of our latest advices some ten or twelve thousand men had gone North, and the present summer will witness the departure of four times as many. Manifestly the interior of California will see hard times. The desertion of its mines will dry up the business of the inland towns completely. What then will be the destiny of San Francisco? Must it share the fate of the smaller places? We think not. San Francisco is the New York of the Pacific. It is the only large commercial city on that side of the Continent. For many years it can have no rival. It is most favorably situated for supplying every portion of the region west of the Rocky Mountains, and has already the trade of the Pacific Coast in its hands. We see no reason why it should not hold substantially the same relation to the mining districts of Frazer's River as to those of California, subject only to the duties which the British Government may impose upon imports. The supplies for the use of the miners must and do go from San Francisco, and they can be derived from that port more advantageously than from any other.

The only point which is mentioned as a possible rival in this trade is Victoria, a British town of small size, and trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated on the southerly extremity of Vancouver's Island. It is nearly opposite the mouth of Frazer's River, which falls into the Gulf of Georgia, separating Vancouver's Island from the main land;—Victoria is in latitude 48° 24′, a little south, as will be seen, of the line dividing our territory from the British; its insular position preventing it from falling within the limits of Washington Territory. It is the expectation of the English eventually to make this an important town, and the centre of their commerce on the Northwest Coast, which design will, of course, receive a strong impetus from the recent gold discoveries. Vancouver's Island is regarded as the most inviting portion of the British possessions in that quarter. It is nearly three hundred miles long and about sixty in breadth. Its climate and soil are said to be fine. In time it will doubtless become an important settlement, particularly in case the gold holds out at Frazer's River. But the upbuilding of a large commercial city is the work of years. It was so even in the case of San Francisco, the marvel of whose growth is not likely to be repeated west of the Rocky Mountains. It may be concluded, we think, that the business and prosperity of San Francisco will not be injured, but, on the contrary, advanced, by the new gold excitement.

A Very Likely Story.—The *Daily News* says that Mr. William B. Astor has determined to build three large steamships, at a cost of about a million of dollars each, for the philanthropic purpose of giving employment to our idle mechanics; and after they are built he intends to sell them to the Government, or to any other purchaser that will come forward, and divide the profits, if there should be any after deducting interest for the capital employed, among the workmen employed in building them. If Mr. Astor should be disposed to employ three millions of dollars for the benefit of New-York mechanics, we are very sure he will not do it in such a wild manner as that indicated by the *News*. To build steamships, for which there is no demand, would be about as absurd a waste of money as could well be conceived of. There has been rather too much capital sunk in such costly undertakings already

The Other Alternative.—If, as the Coroner's Jury have said, the accident upon the Erie Railroad was through no fault or negligence of the Company, we are then brought necessarily to the conclusion that a train going at a proper rate of speed, upon a good track, is liable any moment to be thrown off and smashed. If this be so, the confidence of the public in the safety of railroad traveling must be materially impaired. It is disheartening to think that, where skill and care have done their utmost, this mode of locomotion is necessarily subject to such frightful perils. Are we to be required to believe that fatal and fearful disasters are inseparable from railroads? It certainly is not for the interest of the roads that this conviction should settle down in the public mind. While people are allowed to think that safety is attainable, hope will remain and confidence be possible; but no longer.

Death of William T. Porter

We regret to record the death of William T. Porter, which occurred yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, at his residence, No. 51 Bleecker-street.

Thirty-two years ago Mr. Porter was foreman of a printing office in this City, and employed Horace Greeley as a compositor. Five years afterwards, he started a paper, devoted to field-sports, racing, hunting, fishing and the like, called *The Spirit of the Times*. Its success for some time was doubtful, but the energy displayed by its editor, and the talent which he engaged on its pages, soon gained it a wide and ultimately a permanent reputation. Mr. Porter (who was a native of Vermont, born in 1806) was the second of four brothers, who were all distinguished for their literary ability. His eldest brother, Dr. T. O. Porter, about the year 1845, in connection with Mr. N. P. Willis, started a weekly paper called *The Corsair*, which did not meet with the success it merited. Another brother, George Porter, connected himself with the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and died in that city. After his death, a still younger brother, Frank Porter, previously connected with the revenue service, repaired to New-Orleans to supply his place, but fell sick there, and after a voyage to Europe, in search of health, returned and laid his bones by the side of his brother. Of all the family only the subject of our present notice survived. He had been assisted by his brothers in the establishment of his paper, and had also enlisted the best talent of the country in its aid. The *Spirit of the Times* obtained a reputation second only to that of *Bell's Life in London*. Its circulation extended to England, India and Australia, and was distinguished in those countries for the originality of its articles, especially those devoted to the field and river-sports of the Western World. For twenty-five years Mr. Porter devoted his attention to this paper, and retiring from its management about three years ago, started on Sept. 6, 1856, another publication of a still higher character, but devoted to the same interests, which he called *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

Mr. George Wilkes was his coadjutor in this enterprise, which, from the first, commanded public attention, and speedily became a decided success. For a few weeks past, Mr. Porter was unable to write more than a simple paragraph for each number of his paper. The work which he had in hand, and to which he intended to devote himself, was a biography of his friend, Henry William Herbert, (Frank Forester,) whose melancholy suicide, about two months ago, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. He had been gradually failing for three or four weeks past, when, on Thursday of last week, he was seized with chills, repaired to his bed, and never afterwards left it. Mr. Wilkes, and other friends, remained with him during his sickness. His last words, uttered in delirium, were, "I want to go home." He died without pain, unconscious of the presence of those who were gathered about him.

Few men have had truer and warmer friends, and fewer men have deserved them more. William T. Porter, it is scarcely too much to say, was beloved by all who knew him. His tongue never uttered a word of scandal. Two or three times in his life it has been his lot to differ with some of his acquaintances, but never, though he ceased to communicate with them, was he known to censure them. He had "troops of friends" in his life, and this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, St. Thomas' Church will be crowded with those who cherishing him while living, will testify that they honor his memory after death.

City Items.

Bogus Uncles Abducting School Girls.—The *Tribune* set the hearts of lots of good mothers to palpitating fiercely a few days since, by two stories of the abduction of children from school. In one case a bogus uncle came and wanted two little girls to go home with him—only to get the reward that the agonized parents would offer. In the other, a little girl was spirited away and never heard of more.

The facts were as follows: Some three weeks ago a little girl attending Mr. John Fanning's Public School, No12, was called for by her mother's brother-in-law, and taken home to the mother; but as it happened that the mother and the father lived apart, and as the father's folks knew nothing of the little one's whereabouts until next morning, there was some little ground for the rumor which grew up into a story of an abduction. The mother was the sharpest, and the child was known to be safe next day.

But the story, magnified in all its proportions, got into the school, and terrified the little ones. So, when one day last week, a gentleman, who had been West for two or three years, called at the Primary Department of Miss Fanning's school and asked for his two nieces, Mary and Hannah Jackson, and the teacher called up Mary and Esther Jackson to see their dear uncle, the little ones naturally fell to crying, and to saying it was no uncle of theirs, but some ugly fellow come to abduct them, and get a reward. The good uncle was taken aback, for his nieces had snubbier noses and softer eyes, and were a good deal larger, and would know him without a doubt. The teacher then sent up to the Female Department, where the true Jackson nieces were found, and the uncle took them delighted home. But the primary nieces were still terrified, and the outside public getting hold of it, "another abduction of school girls" grew up, and the whole generation of mothers was set into a flutter of alarm.

The Reform Goes on.—Swill milk is not back again in the affections of the people yet, notwithstanding the noble efforts of Aldermen Tuomey, Reed and Tucker to reinstate it as a wholesome and delicious diet. We hear in all quarters of people who have been in the business for years, going out of it, and into reputable employments. Mr. Phelps, a gentleman of the Seventh Ward, (Brooklyn,) we hear, has sold all his cows, some 30, which he kept in Husted's stables, and gone into the pure-milk business Another gentleman, of the same neighborhood, who formerly sold some 600 or 700 quarts daily of swill-milk, finds his sales now reduced to about 200—all which goes to one restaurateur in New-York. There are even rumors that one of the largest stable-proprietors in Brooklyn is going to pull up stakes, and remove his establishment to some quieter, out-of-the-way locality. So mote it be.

City Hall Police Court.—That portion of the City Hall basement formerly occupied by the Chief of Police will be opened on the first of the next month as a Police Court, over which Justice Welsh will preside. The necessity of a Court in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall is obvious, because, generally speaking, most people rush before the Mayor with offences of all sorts, real and imaginary. Many of the complaints to which the Mayor has every day to listen are of such a character as to be only adjudicated before a civil Court. Business of this nature will not be attended to at the new Police Court, which will, of course, be devoted only to legitimate criminal proceedings. The Police Court at the Tombs will, in consequence of Justice Welsh's transfer, be for the present in charge of Justices Osborne and Connolly, each serving on alternate weeks.

Swill-Milk Libels.—Frank Leslie yesterday went before Justice Welsh at the Tombs, and Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer the complaints of Aldermen Tuomey and Reed, for an alleged libel, by a picture in his *Illustrated Newspaper*. Warren Leland, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, became his bail in $500 in each case, Mr. Leslie demanded an examination, which will take place in a few days.

Quarantine Affairs.

Bogus Case of Yellow Fever Outside the Walls—The Board of Health Discharge Dr. Munday—The Board Parties to be Abandoned—Case of the Grotto and the Susquehanna—Trouble About the Warehouse.

A new element was developed at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday, by the rumor that the wife of a lighterman, living in the town had died of yellow fever. The authority for the rumor was the statement of the attending physician that the woman died of black vomit. The name of the woman was Mrs. Neal, whose husband has been employed on board of vessels which are discharging at Quarantine. Upon hearing all the particulars of the case, the Quarantine authorities deputed their Hospital Surgeon, Dr. Walker, and Dr. Wallis, the Deputy Health Officer, to make an examination of the case and report. This they did yesterday afternoon, in connection with the family physician, when it appeared that the woman had been ill, more or less, for two years, and that the vomiting, instead of being dark, resembling black vomit, was ropy and bilious. Other symptoms of the case also satisfied the physicians that it was not a case of yellow fever at all, but one of typhus fever.

The Board of Health of Stapleton had a meeting in the afternoon, but nothing was done. Those members of the Board who joined it with an honest purpose to coöperate in measures for securing the public health, could not see the sense of building a board fence to keep off disease, and as it finally came out that there was to be a number of patrolmen appointed, particular friends of the gentlemen who were most troubled for the public health at three dollars per day, they refused to coöperate. The result is a general disagreement, and Dr. Munday, their Health Officer, was discharged. The meetings may be kept up as a matter of form, but unless a genuine case of yellow fever can be scared up it is presumed their occupation will be gone.

Those who reside on the Island assert that there is no other place within a circuit of a hundred miles of New-York as free from disease as Staten Island now is outside of the Quarantine walls.

The Health Officer has told the Health Board that he would not send passengers and their luggage outside the quarantine gate at all, if they would furnish him a steamer to take them directly from the quarantine dock. The stevedores are all detained five days after they have ceased laboring, and not then allowed to leave until they are supplied with clean clothes.

CASE OF THE GROTTO.

The owners of the ship *Grotto* were yesterday before the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, with a request that the ship might be allowed to proceed on her voyage. The consideration of the subject was postponed to Wednesday next, when the Health Officer would be expected to make a report in relation to the vessel. If found favorable, a bill of health will be granted. Unluckily for this vessel, however, another decided case of fever has occurred on board. The mate of the ship has been brought up from the ship sick, and sent to the hospital. This fresh case occurring on board, the second since her arrival, will necessarily postpone her departure, and materially increase the expense of the owner. This new case of disease is instructive, as it shows with what tenacity the virus of yellow fever clings to a vessel when it has once obtained a foothold, and serves as a lesson of caution to the Health authorities not to allow vessels having sickness on board, or coming from infected ports, to proceed too soon to the wharves of the City.

There are now thirteen vessels anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

CASE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The stores and supplies of the frigate *Susquehanna*, excepting the magazine and coal, are all discharged, and in the warehouse at Quarantine. The latter will soon be out, when the frigate will be cleaned, preparatory to the reception of the salt and ice. It is understood that the Health authorities, after the ice and sal shall have been placed on board, intend to batten the hatches and port holes, and to exhaust the air of her hold, the effect of which will be to aid materially the ice and salt in reducing the temperature within the vessel. Theoretically it is predicted that there will be no trouble, by the aid of such means in freezing a pan of water between decks, in a very short time. This experiment is new, and, if successful, will be very interesting in every Quarantine aspect. There has been one late case of fever on board of her, showing that the ship is still infected.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE WAREHOUSES.

Vessels from Havana having Cotton have been ordered to discharge and store it in the Government Warehouses at Quarantine, and the Captains have made due efforts to obtain a permit to deposit the Cotton there, but without success. The store-keeper acting, as is supposed, under the orders of the Collector of the Port, refuses to receive the Cotton on the ground that it is not dutiable cargo. Such refusal operates to the injury of commerce of the port—a port at which three-quarters of the entire revenue of the Government is collected. This difficulty ought not to exist. It is in collision with the distinct provisions of the United States statutes, which provides for the construction of warehouses for infected cargoes at each Quarantine of the several ports of the United States, and cargoes, too, from any vessel which shall be subject to Quarantine. It is difficult to understand the reasons which actuate the Government officers in refusing to receive into the warehouses the cotton from the Havana vessel. It is understood that at the meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health this matter came up for consideration before the Board, and his Honor the Mayor was requested to correspond with Collector Schell, for the purpose of ascertaining what stands in the way of these warehouses being used as contemplated by the law of the United States, and in accordance with previous usage. His Honor will report in the case at noon to-day.

New-York Free Academy—Prize Speaking.

On Monday evening the Hall of the Union, in the Cooper Institute, was thronged to its utmost capacity by a select auditory met to hear the "prize-speaking" of the pupils of the Free Academy. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, playing selected music at intervals. Professor Webster presided, and after preliminary music, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gillespie.

The following was the programme of the evening—the pieces being mostly familiar selections:

"Reconciliation with America," Chas. J. McCormick.
"Murder of Mr. White, of Salem," Scott R. Sherwood.
"The Soldier from Bingen," Wm. Tinerman.
"New-England Address," John A. Carolin.
"Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson," Gardiner Sherman.
"The Seventh Plague of Egypt," Elijah A. Howland.
"Right of Search," Alex. P. Ketchum
"Pantheism and Christianity," Elliott D. Tomkins.
"Horatius at the Bridge," John A. Ely.

In some instances the subject served to arouse the audience quite as intensely as the special merits of the orator. This was particularly evident during the delivery of Rush's speech on the "Right of Search," which drew down interrupted plaudits on the utterance of its most pointed and patriotic paragraphs. Mr. Ely made a hit in his delivery of the fine versec of Macaulay, as also did Mr. Thurman, who very gracefully gave the touching word-painting of Mrs. Norton. Altogether, these recitations were a success, the interest being well sustained to the close.

The Telegraphic Fleet—Stormy Weather at Sea.

The ship *Neptune*, Capt. Peabody, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, after a stormy passage. He reports that on the 22d of June, when in lat 54° 34′ North, lon 25° 10′ West, he exchanged signals with H. B. M. steam-frigate *Agamemnon*, and during the same night he passed a large steamer standing to the southward, which he supposed to be the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. Two days afterwards, viz.: on the 24th, he experienced a hurricane from the southwest, veering to northwest, during which the ship lost an entire suit of sails, the main-yard, main-topmast, cross-jack-yard, and sprung foremast and the fore and fore-top-sail-yards, causing the ship to leak badly. He crossed the Banks of Newfoundland in lat. 46° and saw no ice.

It was, no doubt, during the prevalence of this hurricane that the *Agamemnon* met with the rough handling which has already been reported, when the captain expected she would founder. It was during this storm, also, that her coal bunkers gave way, and the cable-cone broke from its fastenings, and sent a large quantity of the wire drifting about deck, also causing serious accidents to two of her men. The news received by the *Alice Munroe*, at Boston, was five days later than the foregoing.

Obituary.

The late Captain Oliver H. P. Taylor, First U. S. Dragoons, who is reported among the killed in the recent Indian battle in Oregon, was a native of Newport, R. I., and served with credit through the Mexican War. He was a son of Captain W. W Taylor, U. S. N., one of the heroes of Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL AGAIN.

Continuation of Proceedings in Court—Startling Disclosures—Miss Blount's Whereabouts during her Concealment—Deception and Rascality of her Abductors—She Escapes and Voluntarily Returns to her Home—Perjury and Contempt of Court—Mons. Huncke in a Tight Place.

Since the "compromise" which took place between Colonel Blount and his wife, at Bergen Court-house on Thursday last, and which brought the Proceedings upon the *habeas corpus* to a sudden termination, all sorts of rumors have been afloat as to the terms of the settlement between the parties their movements since that time, and their future intentions. Most of these rumors have been without foundation, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings in Court yesterday. Colonel Blount is now in possession of his daughter, who is residing with him at the house of a gentleman in Jersey City, but he has no intention of going South at present, and whatever may have been the terms of the compromise made on Thursday, it formed no part of the agreement that he should relinquish any attempt to ferret out the authors of his domestic ruin, but on the contrary he is determined to remain until he has thoroughly exposed the conduct of all those who have aided or abetted, in any way, the wrong that has been done him. Mrs. Blount still remains at the Hotel Napoleon, and has not had an interview with her daughter since her return. It seems that she still adheres to the fortunes of de Riviere, notwithstanding her daughter has become convinced of his worthlessness, and is disposed to abandon him forever. Whether the mother's attachment is stronger than the daughter's, or whether this is only a continued manifestation of that "mental distemper" which she so strenuously disavows, the reader can judge. She was on hand at the Court-house early yesterday morning, having rode up from Hoboken in a carriage with Madame Huncke and Lawyer Deming. The ladies, on entering the Court-house, immediately repaired to the Judge's private room.

Col. Blount was not present during the proceedings yesterday, although it was stated that he was near at hand with his daughter, who would take the stand as a witness if necessary. Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Ransom appeared for Col. Blount, and Mr. Deming for Mons. Huncke. De Riviere was not represented, his counsel, Mr. Mulford, having, for reasons which can easily be guessed from a perusal of the proceedings, thought best to keep away. About 11 o'clock Mr. Ransom said they were ready to go on with the evidence in the traverse to the return of Huncke, and they would first call Mr. Huncke himself to the stand.

Mr. Deming said he would like to know the object of this examination; the writ of *habeas corpus* had been complied with, Mrs. Blount was now in Court, and Miss Blount had been delivered to the custody of her father, according to the compromise made on Thursday last, in which the Court was an adviser. Their part of the compromise had been carried out strictly, and he asked that the other side should be compelled to carry out their part—that all further proceedings upon the writ of *habeas corpus* be dismissed.

Mr. Ransom said the gentleman was laboring under a great mistake when he said that the compromise on their part had been carried out. True Miss Blount was now in possession of her father, but not by any aid of Huncke or de Riviere. She escaped from her jailors in Philadelphia, and had to call upon the Police to aid her in getting back to her father. Dr. Mulford, a brother of Mulford, the lawyer, tried to persuade her to go in another direction. He followed her to New-York and when they arrived here he tried to induce her to go to Hoboken instead of to her father. He tried, also, to get her once more into the clutches of de Riviere. She refused to go with him to either of these places, and told him that she had engaged the Police to protect her, and finally when he found he could not keep her away from her father, he rode with her to the door of Dr. de Wees, in Broadway, and left her without helping her into the house, but standing upon the side-walk. This girl had some terrible disclosures to make—disclosures that would make his Honor's hair stand on end. They claim that this return was false and known to be false by the man who drew it and the man who swore to it, and they had a right to show it to lay the foundation for a criminal prosecution.

When Huncke swore he did not know when the girl left, or where she went, he swore to a positive lie, and his counsel Mulford, knew it when he read the affidavit. As officers of the Court and members of the bar, they felt a deep interest in having the matter fully investigated.

Mr. Deming did not see the connection between this suit and a proceeding against Huncke and Mulford for perjury. He could show, by Mulford's brother, an entirely different state of affairs than that which was to put their hairs in a perpendicular position.

Judge Whiting—I have a few observations to make, not with a view to making a single hair, or a dozen hairs, stand on the head of my friend, the counsel who has just spoken, but with a view to show his complicity in the case. His hair, if it would have risen at all, should have risen in contemplation of that complicity. It should have risen before he yielded to join the conspiracy which we shall prove to exist in this case. I intend to confine myself precisely and legitimately to the matters which your Honor has a right to investigate, and shall go not one jot or tittle beyond. When we were here on the last occasion—last Thursday—we were all impressed with the belief that this young lady left the house of Dr. de Wees, in New-York, with her own consent, on her own volition. We were led to believe this from publications which emanated from the house where this learned gentleman resides, who knew of the young woman's leaving, and who had interviews with the father on the subject, and professed for him a friendship which subsequent occurrences prove to have been but the holding out of promises intended to be broken. Impressed with that belief, your Honor acted; impressed with that belief, I acted, and impressed with that belief my learned associate acted. After a brief interview, instigated and brought about by these conspirators, between our client and the wife of that gentleman, now seated in that private room, the result was communicated to us. We believed then, as I have stated, that this young lady had acted purely upon her own volition, and we supposed that our friend here had acted with us fairly and candidly in the matter; and, when we were told that Mrs. Blount was ready and willing to return to her conjugal duties, and would consent to submit to the lawful control of her husband, and that they would agree to restore to us this poor daughter, we left this Court room, not agreeing to or making any stipulation or compromise which would for a moment have impeached the integrity, honor or purity of character, either of Mr. Blount, or of any of the counsel concerned for him, but, under the belief that they had acted in genuousness and fairly, and supposing that this young lady had acted without compulsion, we were willing, if the daughter was restored to our client's household, and the wife to his bosom, to consent to the discontinuance of these proceedings.

Had the facts turned out to be true, which my learned friend then knew to be false, we should not now ask for the further interference of this Court; but when, subsequently, events came to our knowledge, facts which place the whole transaction in a new aspect, and which we have witnesses directly to prove, your Honor will not hold us bound by any such agreement or understanding. We shall be able to show that the facts were directly the reverse of what we had been induced to believe, and that my learned friend knew it.

Your Honor will bear me witness that I then stated that I believed, if I knew anything of the workings of human nature, that the young lady might be produced in half an hour, I believed, from all the indications, that Mr. Mulford, knew where she was I supposed she was concealed, but supposing that she was concealed with her own consent, it was to him that I turned my attention then, in the hope that his eye would meet mine during the argument, and in the belief that the truth would have some effect upon him. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock the next morning—Friday morning—that I was awakened with the information that this young lady had fled and escaped—fled from her jailors—fled from those men who had imprisoned her—and under what circumstances, your honor? She had fled from the place where these men, Huncke and Mulford, both had taken her, from the very house in Hoboken where my friend here boards—fled from where they had carried her, down on the line of the Delaware River—carried from place to place—secreted from place to place, under a false name, disguised, sick—until at last, by a *coup de main* she was enabled to get back again to where she supposed civilization would have effect, where she might find kind friends to protect her, and see to it that she might return to her father, and where at last she did find kind friends who did see to it, and enable her to return.

When we found all this, and when we found further—and we have ample evidence of it—that Huncke himself drove the carriage that carried her part of the way on his journey of captivity, and delivered her over to Mulford for the remainder of the journey, then we became satisfied that these gentlemen were all falsifying the truth and acting upon false pretences.

We discovered then that this answer made by Huncke to the writ, contained false statements, and we propose now, for the purpose of bringing Huncke into contempt before your Honor, to show by evidence that the return was false, and that he knew it, in order that your Honor may impose upon him such punishment as the law may warrant. Then if it becomes necessary for the public prosecutor to take further notice of the affair, that will be a matter for him to consider; but our duty will never be done until we have discharged that duty which we owe to the community where we have sought legal redress, nor until we have enabled your Honor to set such an example that hereafter no man will dare either to cheat and deceive your Court or to swear falsely upon a return to your process.

I suppose, if the return were true, we could not seek for further proceedings before your Honor; but the false return is a contempt, and although the party in whose behalf the writ was issued may have been subsequently restored, whether by the act of Huncke, by an agreement, or otherwise, even by accident, your Honor's power and jurisdiction does not cease sim; by [illegible] the fact of the young lady's return, through no interference of theirs, but in spite of them. Your Honor's process in the premises continue, until your Honor can see that the law has been vindicated, and that justice has not been cheated by the interposition of falsehood and fraud, instead of truth. To that extent we propose to continue this investigation, and no further; what is to be done afterwards may, however, depend upon the result of this proceeding.

In the arrangement or compromise which has been spoken of, the suggestion was that we should withdraw the proceedings against de Riviere. It was suggested that they should make an amended return, but I requested the counsel to put his further return in writing, and, perhaps, we might then consent; but that was not done. The suggestion then was to proceed no further against de Riviere on the contempt, and, with the belief we then entertained, we were willing to consent. We know if this mother and this young lady had run to de Riviere of their own motion—if this mother chose to leave her husband, and entice away her daughter to him with her own consent—if wife and daughter both acted voluntarily, and of their own volition, de Riviere could not have been held legally to blame, or, at any rate, not responsible under the *habeas corpus*. Acting, then, upon the supposition that these things were so, and that no force was used, we were perfectly willing to discontinue the proceedings as against De Riviere. There was no stipulation that we were not to ascertain whether this return was true or not; on the contrary, it was understood explicitly that, so far as related to the truth of this return, we were to continue the proceeding. Indeed, we could not have made any stipulation to compromise a perjury and a species of villainy worse than that—a villainy which ought to be without a name. My learned friend has been too long a lawyer in Wall-street to suppose that we could compound a felony with the sanction of the Court. Such a thing never was heard of.

We acted under the belief that no legal offence had been committed for which it was probable that they could be held responsible, but subsequent disclosures proved to our satisfaction, as they will to your Honor's satisfaction, that such was not the case. We shall show that at 2 o'clock in the morning, when Huncke returns that this young lady left without his knowledge, he had a carriage in waiting, his own carriage, at his own door; that this lady was taken down stairs into the street, and waited upon into the carriage, if not by Huncke himself, with his knowledge and consent at least—it matters not by whom—that after placing her in the carriage, at the door of the Napoleon Hotel, Mulford got in with her, and either Huncke or his bar-keeper drove the carriage away; that the four drove to Elizabethtown, where they breakfasted at 8 o'clock in the morning, Huncke there stating that he was the driver; and that then this poor girl, this poor little caged bird, who was to be made the sacrifice to the villainy of these conspirators, was delivered over to Mulford to continue her journey. The State of New-Jersey will have failed to perform her duty until she shall have ferreted out this whole transaction, and inculpated every man who was connected with it. The honor of the legal profession, humanity, and the safety of society alike demand it.

One object is simply to show your Honor, and we do not intend, at this time, to go beyond that, that this return is false; that the man who made it knew it to be false and that the person who drew it knew it was not true at the time he penned it. Then we shall ask your Honor to take such further steps as justice and the laws of the land may require.

Mr. Deming said that he did not draw the return to this *habeas corpus*, and had nothing to do with it, neither was he counsel for de Riviere, whom he could not say he had advised, but he understood that by the terms of the compromise all proceedings against de Riviere and every one else were to be discontinued. In accordance with this arrangement, Mr. Mulford telegraphed to his brother, and he brought her on to New York. When anybody charges me with complicity in this matter, and that I made propositions which I knew to be false, I charge him with a lie.

Mr. Whiting—I will put the gentleman on the stand himself.

Mr. Deming—I am ready to go on the stand, Sir. Colonel Blount does not appear here to-day. His counsel come here, not for the purpose of philanthropy, as they would have us believe, but to gratify the revenge of the gentleman who has had Col. Blount's person, and conscience, and reason, in his possession since last Thursday when he left this Court-room. The writ has been complied with; if they wish to prosecute Mr. Mulford and Mr. Huncke, it must be be done by another proceeding.

Mr. Ransom said, as regarded the compromise, whatever its conditions were, it was agreed to without the knowledge and concurrence of Mr. Blount's counsel, who could not be regarded as parties to it. They had only consented to postpone the hearing till to-day, in order to see what might come of it. The daughter was brought back by a farmer of Camden, named Lewis Large. The party took tea there Thursday night. Dr. Mulford, finding they could not take the train he wished, insisted that she should stay there over night, but she insisted on going to Kensington. Mr. Large then took her over to Gloucester City, and two men followed in pursuit. Dr. Mulford then insisted strenuously that she should go and see de Riviere,—stating that he was in the ferry-boat, and she *must* go and see him. She replied that she would not—that she must go to her father; that she had notified the police and the conductor who she was, and they had promised to protect her. Hearing this the Doctor purchased a ticket for her and one for himself, (she was entirely without means, except three dollars, which she had borrowed of the farmer,) and seated himself beside her in the cars. On the way he tried to persuade her to go to Hoboken, and on arriving he got a carriage and ordered the driver to go to Hoboken. She then demurred, and saw the driver herself, and made him promise to drive to Dr. Dewees'. Not satisfied with that, she saw a policeman, and asked him to see to it that she was taken to Dr. Dewees' house. Dr. Mulford then took a seat by her side in the carriage, and upon arriving at Dr. Dewees' house he set her carpet-bag on the steps, left her there on the sidewalk at 4 o'clock in the morning, and went down Broadway at a very rapid rate. The hackman then rang the bell, which was answered by her father, and she threw herself into his arms.

He insisted then that no step had been taken by the other side to carry out any compromise, and they claimed the right to go on with the investigation. This poor girl was first imprisoned at a place called Billingspoit, thirty miles below Philadelphia, in a strange place in the country, where she knew nobody. She was so ill that she did not leave her bed from the time she arrived there until she got so desperate that she persuaded somebody to take her to the cars, in the hope of reaching her father. He contended that public justice demanded an investigation of this outrage.

Judge Whiting, in answer to an inquiry of the Court, said Miss Blount was then with her father in the State of New Jersey, and ready to be called into Court at any time if it was necessary. De Riviere was at Dr. Mulford's office, in Gloucester. Saturday morning about 8 o'clock. Dr. M. admitted that he had been there to Mr. Ransom, but would give no information as to which way he went.

Mr. Ransom said the attachment had been placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Camden.

Judge Ogden said that after the recess on Thursday, when it was announced that an arrangement had been made by which the objects of the *habeas corpus* would be attained, and Col. Blount would get possession of his daughter, he felt gratified, and so expressed himself. I had but this object in view, and was rejoiced that, by whatever means, the result would be attained. Col. Blount assured me that he had confidence that his daughter would not yield to any improper advances on the part of de Riviere; but as they wished to get married, and de Riviere was already a married man, he wished to prevent it before it was too late. When this compromise was first announced, I was about to make a remark, but was interrupted at the time, and that was, that with all your compromises you could not compromise the Court. The object now is to show Mr. Huncke in contempt. What collateral results may ensue, is not for me to say. The Judge here repeated the statement sworn to by Huncke in his return, and added that Huncke had full notice that he was expected to make a full disclosure of all he knew about this girl. Now, so far as this testimony will go to show that Huncke has not made a full or true return, so far he is in contempt, and it is due to the dignity of the Court, to the community, and to me personally, that the matter should be investigated. They might therefore proceed to call their witnesses.

John Shepard, sworn—I reside in Elizabethtown, N. J. I know John Huncke; I keep a hotel at Elizabethtown; I was introduced to P. H. Mulford, the lawyer, on the 6th of July, by Mr. Davis, the barkeeper of Huncke, or Mr. Huncke himself, don't recollect which; it was at my house; they came there about four o'clock; Mr. Huncke, Davis, Mulford and a young lady; they came in a carriage; can't say whether Davis or Huncke drove the carriage; Mr. Huncke told me that he drove the carriage up; they did not introduce the young lady to me; I showed her into the parlor; Mr. Mulford was in the parlor with her, the others were out; they all took breakfast together; Huncke ordered the breakfast; they all talked about breakfast, said they were hungry; did not hear the lady's name mentioned; she was a young lady; I should think about seventeen or thereabouts; Mr. Huncke left my house about six o'clock; Mr. Mulford and the young lady left I think about a quarter past nine o'clock; they told me they were going to Rahway; did not hear the young lady say anything; Mr. Huncke paid the bill; he told me it was his carriage and horses; said he had been out on a jaunt for two or three days, or that they had been out; didn't say where they were going, or why he brought them there; Mulford said he was going to Rahway; he did not say a word about the young lady, why he was with her, or anything about it; he did not stop at my house on his return.

To Mr. Whiting—She was of middling size; I think dark hair and gray eyes; she was very pale, and kept a veil over her face most of the time; think they had a carpet-bag; think I would know the young lady if I saw her again.

Richard T. Deming, sworn—(examined by Judge Whiting)—I am a lawyer, office No. 60 Wall-street; reside at Napoleon Hotel, kept by John Huncke; have been there steadily for five months past; I know Mrs. Blount; I can't say that I know Miss Blount; have seen her, can't tell when; I first became acquainted with them at the hotel; think it was within two or three days after they arrived at the hotel; was there on the night they came to arrest de Riviere.

Q.—Was you ever counsel for Mrs. Blount? A.—Not in Court, but I have been sent to by her for legal advice.

Q.—I will ask you whether on the night of the 3d, 4th or 5th of July, you were outside the house by the stable late at night? A.—Well, I ask the Court to excuse me from answering; I decline to answer upon the ground that counsel has no right to interrogate me or any one else on questions that do not put the Court in contempt—anything that transpired previous to the process of this Court. I wish to ask the Court whether I am obliged to answer it.

Judge Ogden—If the matter was irrelevant, it would be improper, but this was a matter connected with the affair out of which the contempt arose.

Witness—I shall have the privilege to explain; on the 4th of July, I think, Mrs. Blount had sent word to me, by counsel, asking me to come to her to advise her in reference to her being imprisoned on the ground of insanity; she said her husband was in pursuit of her for that purpose; I had conversed with her and thought her sane; I called upon her and advised her accordingly; about midnight, of the 4th, two persons, one of whom was Huncke, came to me and desired me to go round by the stable—saying that the ladies were on the roof of the house—that persons were in pursuit of them for insanity; he wanted me to go round and take them in; I said I did not know them, they were strangers to me, &c.; but he insisted, and I went round, put my hands up through the window, and helped them in, so gallantly as I could; soon after some one came and told them they must go back to the house across the roof; and Mr. Devenoir helped them in; by and by I heard they were in the room, and I went in, sat down and conversed with them for awhile, and then retired, between 12 and 1 o'clock; I saw Colonel Blount there that night, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; had some conversation with him; did not know he had been to Jersey City to look for his daughter until he told me; he said they had left the hotel; he stayed in my room that night; did not tell him anything about the operation on the street; I did not send him to Jersey City; don't know who sent him; at the time I saw him I thought the ladies had left the house; Huncke told me so; Mr. Huncke came to my room, after I had retired, and asked if Colonel Blount could sleep there; I told him he could; it was then that he told me the ladies were not in the house; I was astonished to find them there the next morning; did not tell Col. Blount I saw them them there at 12 o'clock that night, because I did not wish to have anything to do with it; that morning was the last time I saw the ladies; don't know where Colonel Blount was when the ladies were on the shed; the officers, I understood, were after de Riviere: I told Colonel B. the room the ladies occupied; I was not there on the night of the 5th; Mrs. Blount has been there ever since, but I have rarely seen her.

Chas. Powell, sworn—(examined by Mr. Ransom)—I reside at Elizabethtown; am bar-tender for Mr. Shepard; saw the party that came there on the morning of the 5 h of July; saw them about six o'clock; they consisted of Mr. Mulford, Mr. Huncke, Mr. Davis and the young lady; did not hear who the lady was; Mr. Davis and Mr. Huncke left soon after; I got up about half past eight o'clock—Mr. Mulford and the young lady about nine or half-past; Mulford said they were going to Rahway; they took the train leaving New-York at eight o'clock; think they had a carpet-bag with them; didn't see any letters on it; didn't hear any of them say anything about the party; they had eaten breakfast when I got up, and were just coming out of the dining-room.

Dr. Wm. Mulford, sworn—I reside in Gloucester City, New-Jersey; I know a lady, said to be Miss Emily J. Blount; a lady was at my house who passed by that name; she came there on the 6th of July, in the afternoon; my brother, Philip H. Mulford, came with her; she remained at my house until the Sunday night following; she was then taken to a place about eight miles distant, to Joseph Large's, a brother in-law of mine; she then went there with me; she wanted to know what I should say when we got there—whether I should introduce her by her right name, or some other name; I told her if she wished protection, I thought it would be imprudent for her to go in her own name; I suggested the name of Mary Lowd—she consented to it, and I introduced her by that name; the name of the place is Carpenter's Landing, six or eight miles inland from the Delaware River, on a creek called Mansua Creek; my brother-in-law is a farmer; the young lady stated to me that she came to my house for protection; that she had had difficulty; after stating her troubles, I said to my brother in-law that after her difficulties were settled she would return; I did not give him to understand who she was; I did not say that she was a patient of mine; I gave no other reason for bringing her other than what I have stated; I took her from my house to go to my brother's, about three or four o'clock Monday morning; she requested to be taken somewhere Sunday night; I first suggested to her that she had better leave my house; I suggested it from the circumstance of a stranger coming there that night whom I did not like the appearance of; he gave the name of Captain de Riviere; he came there, I think, at twelve or one o'clock that night; he told me his name himself; I had heard of him before, through the papers; the family had retired when he came.

Q.—Did he see Miss Blount that night? A.—When he came and announced his name, he said he would like to see Miss Blount; I told him she was abed; I observed to him that if he wished to see her very much, I would call her; he insisted upon it very much, and I did so; they had some conversation by themselves in my parlor, that I did not hear; he stayed at my house perhaps two hours or so; he was in company with her perhaps half an hour or more; I did not converse with him as to what should be done with Miss Blount; had no particular conversation with him; he did not know the place to which I was going to take her; I can't tell how de Riviere knew she was at my house; after he came I resolved that she should go to some place unknown to him; when my brother Philip brought her to my house he said there was some prosecution going on relative to her, her mother and Captain de Riviere; I think he said her father had commenced a suit against Captain Riviere for stealing her clothes; he did not say why she left her mother; he said she came there at her own request and that of her mother to stay until after the difficulty was settled; I can't say that I understood that she was brought there to keep her out of the way of her father; I believe the idea was to keep her away from all the parties until the difficulty was settled; I understood by "all the parties," Col. Blount and Captain de Riviere.

Judge Ogden.—Why did you leave her alone with de Riviere if you were to keep her away from all the parties?

Witness—Well, I could not very well make any other arrangement; I could not turn the man out of the house at that time of night; I took her to the carriage to carry her to my brother's while de Riviere was there; I saw no account of this affair in the newspapers before she came to my house; think I saw a copy of the *habeas corpus* after she left; I kept her at her own request, and did not think I was doing wrong; she told me she had left her father; I think she told me the reason; I did not think it my duty to telegraph to her father that she was there as long as she remained at her own request, and I saw that no harm was done to her; de Riviere was at my house perhaps half an hour before he saw Miss Blount; I satisfied myself he was de Riviere before I called Miss Blount; I suggested to her the propriety of removing from there after she had the interview with de Riviere; de Riviere heard the suggestion and made no objection to it; the suggestion came from me; he had left before I took her away in the carriage; he said nothing about the state of the difficulty here; I saw him afterwards—perhaps one, two or three days after; he came to my office; he was there last Saturday morning; he did not appear to be in disguise; his clothing was not shabby; he had no moustache; I think he had no whiskers; didn't hear that he had no money nor ask Miss Blount for any; had not much conversation with him; I hesitated in my own mind as to allowing him an interview with the lady; I did not know he was there against the will of her father; I was induced to overcome my hesitation partly from previous statements from Miss B. that she had been with him before—had traveled with him, as she said; I had heard that her father was in pursuit of her; she had told me that her father was opposed to her connection with de Riviere; I never had any correspondence with de Riviere; don't know how he came to my house—only that he came into the office; he has been there two or three times; was there last Saturday; he stayed five or ten minutes each time; I had some conversation with him; can't recollect anything special; I told him on Saturday morning that Miss Blount had gone to her father; I first learned that she had left Large's house I think Thursday evening; I went in pursuit of them to Camden; did not find the lady; Mr. Large told me he had taken her to the depôt; I told him it was very wrong to leave her alone and I would go up and see her; I did not write to my brother in Hoboken that she was there, nor to anybody; I wrote to Miss Blount. [A letter shown witness. After reading the letter through, and hesitating some time, he said it was his letter.] That letter was sent to Miss Blount by stage, in a bundle of clothes; the letter is dated July 17; from the time I wrote that letter until I went to Camden I had not heard of what had been done here at the Court-House; I saw my brother on Tuesday, who informed me of the proceedings in Court on Monday.

Mr. Deming could not see the connection which this line of examination had with the contempt of Mr. Huncke.

Mr. Whiting contended that Mr. Mulford was also guilty of contempt of court, in having aided in the concealment of this girl after the issuing of the *habeas corpus*; and, also, in drawing up a false return, and standing by and seeing Huncke swear to it. Having ended in imposing a falsehood upon the Court, this Mulford, as well as all others who aid in thwarting the mandates of the Court, were guilty of contempt.

Mr. D. wished to know if their proceedings were intended to convict Mr. Mulford of contempt? Mr. Mulford had no counsel present, and he thought he should be notified.

The Court said it would not be proper to stop in a case like this; when the process of the Court was contemned the proceedings ought to stop until the whole story was out. It was necessary to get the whole story in order to discover who was and was not engaged in this attempt to obstruct the course of justice, and if anybody suffered it was not the fault of the Court.

Mr. Ransom said that Mr. Mulford knew that this investigation would go on to-day, and had been subpœned to attend here.

Examination of Dr. Mulford resumed—My brother was advising Miss Blount to return; he arrived at my house Tuesday evening; he stayed till next morning; I think he told me there was a compromise between Mrs. and Col. Blount; I told him I was glad of it; I told him where Miss Blount was when he came to my house on Tuesday; he told me there was a reconciliation between Col. Blount and his wife and daughter; I informed Miss Blount by the letter shown me, of the interview with my brother; my brother did not go to see Miss Blount; when I found Miss Blount had gone to the depôt, I went and found her at the Kensington Depôt; I requested her to go back with me; she said she wished to come on; she said she wished to see her father; I came on with her; we arrived in Jersey City about three o'clock Friday morning; at Kensington Depôt, after asking me when I had seen de Riviere; I told her that I had seen him that day; she asked why he did not write to her; I told her I believed he had written; she said she had not got the letters; that if she had got them she would not have left; de Riviere did not know her whereabouts, and of course could not direct the letters; a note accompanied the letters, requesting me to forward the letters to her; I think one of the letters was dated Tuesday and the other Thursday; the letters are now at the Post-Office; the Post Office is kept by myself.

Mr. Whiting—We wish you to preserve those letters; they are at your house, are they not?

Witness—If they are not destroyed; I told her at Kensington depôt that she had better go back with me and wait till they sent for her; she said she wished to go on that night; after we arrived here I told her she had better go to her mother, she said she wished to go to Dr. Dewees', where her father was; I rode with her to Dr. Dewees'; she told the hackman where to go, when we arrived there she got out; I did not wait till any one came to the door, but immediately returned to the Hoboken ferry; I called on my brother, Dr. Mulford, in Hoboken; I did not see my brother Phillip Mulford until afternoon; I had informed Mrs. Blount before by note, that I had passed Miss Blount over to her father, I saw Mrs. Blount about two hours after my arrival in Hoboken; I had not heard at that time that Mr. Huncke was connected in any way with the young lady's absence.

Mr. Whiting here read the following letter referred to above:

GLOUCESTER CITY, N.J., July 15, 1858.

DEAR MISS: I have even surprised myself in the success in obtaining for you a resting place—safe, and, I hope, comfortable, from your pursuers, and no one knowing your location but myself, not even my family, they supposing you left in the night, and I was called out to attend professional duties. I feel for your special interest that you should so remain, and not let any person but your ma know where you are, and I have not even informed the Captain, only that you were far in the country, safe and retired, until some change. My brother Philip came on to see me Tuesday night and left early in the morning, so as to be on hand to give all assistance required. He says they had a warm time in Court on Monday, when Mrs. B. appeared at Court (private,) and had an interview with the Colonel and Judge Ogden. I find that Mrs. B. and my brother are conferring closely together in the case, and I should say to you with all sincerity and friendship, that it will end right yet. I send you the *Herald* of Tuesday, which contains all the proceedings as yet. You may expect a line from me, or *I may come with a message* when required, as I deem it of the most important interest on your account, and for my security from public reflection in aiding you to brave all, kept in strict privacy, until it may become prudent to let it be known. I will send you a note from Mrs. B. and package. Let me enjoin upon you a composed mind and buoyant feelings. Do not let despair and trouble depress you that you may succeed in avoiding any conjecture on the part of the family where you now stop. You will find them good friends, only keep cheerful your self. With great respect, I remain,

Your friend, W. C. MULFORD.

Examination of witness continued—Miss Blount was unwell while at my residence, but not so as to require medicine.

Cross examined—I heard Miss Blount say that Mr. Huncke did not know with whom she left his hotel; I never heard her say that she was under any restraint of Mr. Huncke, at his house or elsewhere; she told me that it was her mother's wish, as well as her own, that she should leave the Hotel Napoleon; she told me several times that she did not wish to go back to her father; she was allowed to do as she pleased while at my house; she went in and out at pleasure; she did not tell me that Huncke was on the box when she left the hotel in a carriage; she did not tell me who drove the carriage, nor who was in the carriage, except that my brother was with her; she received letters from her mother while at my house; her mother did not write to me; she told me she was attached to de Riviere, and under an engagement to de Riviere; that it was her mother's wish; that she had lately had doubts of the sincerity of de Riviere, gathered from what the newspapers said about him,—and as the affair was agoing to be compromised, she wished to go back to her father; these were the reasons she gave for wishing to go back.

To Mr. Whiting.—She never told me that she did not care a pin for de Riviere, nor that she had been deceived into leaving the house of Dr. Dewees; she did not tell me at the Kensington depôt that she had engaged the assistance of a policeman, and that there would be no use in trying to get her to go back; we talked about what the newspapers contained in reference to de Riviere's former marriage; she did not then express doubts of his sincerity; it was afterwards.

Abraham Lent, sworn—I reside in Elizabethtown; I saw Mr. Huncke at my stable in Elizabethtown about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of July, together with two other gentlemen; he gave directions about the horses; I did not see the young lady.

Cross-examined—I never had seen Mr. Huncke before; took him to be a German.

Mr. Deming—Well, he isn't—he's a Dutchman.

Mr. Whiting—I am glad he is not an American.

Witness—He got on to the box and drove the carriage from the stable when he left.

John Davis sworn—Am bartender at the Hotel Napoleon; I went in a carriage on the morning of the 6th of July from Hoboken to Elizabethtown with Mr. Mulford; Mr. Huncke and a young lady, who might have been Mr. Mulford's sister, for aught I know; I had never seen her before; Mr. Huncke drove the carriage; an order for the carriage came to the bar about eleven o'clock; Mr. Huncke asked me if I would drive the carriage out there; I told him I would; don't know who ordered the carriage; the horses belong to the stable; don't know who owns them; Huncke and I harnessed the horses with the assistance of Hartung, who drives the team; we went to the corner of Fourth and Meadow-streets, where we found Mr. Mulford and the young lady; they got in, and we went on to Elizabethtown, Huncke driving; it was an open carriage; Huncke drove all the way out; we stopped once to get a drink, but could not get it as no one was up; there was some conversation on the way, but I did not hear what it was; we arrived there early in the morning; took breakfast there, the young lady with the rest; I don't know how the young lady was dressed; there was no proposition made to take the lady to my house; I did not know when the horses were ordered that Miss Blount was to be taken away from the house; I don't know Miss Blount or mother; can't know whether Mr. Mulford has a daughter about the size of Miss Blount or not; I state positively that I did not know the young lady in the carriage with us was Miss Blount, nor where she was going.

Cross-examined—The bar of the Napoleon Hotel is in the basement; it is very seldom I go up-stairs at all; I don't think I have been above the bar twenty times since I have been there—a year and a half; whenever liquor is sent up stairs it is carried by a servant.

The Court here adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Late Accident on the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

OLEAN, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

I am accustomed to time the speed at which Railroad Companies usually run their trains—and am certain that at the time of the accident at Shin-Hollow, the train was running a speed of at least 55 miles per hour. This is also the opinion of at least three gentlemen with whom I afterwards conversed in that train—and making such speed, too, down a steep grade—and on a curve with a high embankment beneath.

I wish to inform the traveling public, also, of a very reckless disposition which is exhibited by almost all the employes on the west end of this great thoroughfare—plainly perceptible among the conductors, engineers, agents, &c., &c., on account of an unjustifiable removal of the very able, efficient and gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. HART, a few weeks since. If the management of this road will suffer their interests to be jeopardized by removing competent men, and placing over their employes others whom neither they nor the men respect, they must expect their travel diverted, disorganization to exist, and accidents and losses to occur frequently, all for the want of that amicable feeling and respect which should always characterize both superintendents and employes on railroads. The surest way to inspire confidence with the public, is to have the public understand that the merest subordinate on the road makes the interest of the Company equal to his own vital interest at all times. And how can this be done as long as there is an unharmonious feeling existing for any fancied or alleged grievance? Gentlemen of the New-York and Erie, rest assured, there is a screw loose somewhere. GEORGE T. HUNTER.

The Calamity at Shin-Hollow.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article of this morning, headed "The Erie Railroad Massacre," you say:

"We are instructed, that in the prosecution of its recent retrenchments, the repair-gangs were cut down to a point quite inadequate to the security of the track, and that to this fact the presence of a defective rail at the point of calamity is attributable. There is no proof that the track was examined after the last preceding train had passed over it."

Whilst in the same paper you publish the following testimony given before the Coroner's Jury at Port Jervis:

"*Hugh Riddle*, who deposed: I am Superintendent on the eastern division of the New-York and Erie Railroad; the general condition of the Road is good; there is a track man who has specific charge of that part of the road; his duty is to go over the track, examine it, and give direction about repairs to his assistant; a man is detailed, who walks over the road perhaps three times a day; a train had passed over the road three hours before the train to which the accident occurred; the track had been examined in the interval.

James Collins deposed as follows: I am in the employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as foreman on the track; I have charge of that portion of the track on which this accident occurred; I went over that part of the road about twenty minutes past six in the evening, after the freight train passed over it; I did not see anything wrong in the rails; they were not broken or displaced; my business is, particularly, to examine the track after a train passes; I found nothing on this occasion to awaken any suspicion that anything was wrong; the rail was in good order."

In the same editorial article you further remark:

"We would gladly avoid the necessity of thus identifying the parties guilty in this affair. As we have said, it would be far easier to shut our eyes, and utter the false inanity—nobody to blame. But when a body of men announce to the public, publish it at stock jobbing and loan-raising meetings, and otherwise demonstrate it, that they propose to do the largest possible business upon a reduction of all the outlays that give security to transit, we may justly consider ourselves warned of mischief to come. It is always safe to beware of insolvent railroads, where huge indebtedness is to be met by sums saved out of the guarantees to public safety. With this reasonable suspicion in advance, we find it justified by the present facts; and have no hesitation in saying that with the Company goes the responsibility of this sad tragedy entirely rest. Let them be made to answer."

Whilst you have published a short time since in your money article the following comparative disbursements made by this company, in the six months ending 1st April, 1857 and 1858:

	1857.	1858.
Repairs of track, road bed, &c.	$244 130	$349,753
Repairs of bridges and structures	33 631	39,111
Repairs of cars	190,150	241,131
Total	$467,914	$529,995

Excess in 6 months, $162 081.

In May and June, 1 500 tons new rails have been sent on the two eastern divisions, besides rails repaired and relaid in the track. My constant instructions, since I have been President, have been to spare no expenditure which would improve the condition of the road-bed and equipment. With these facts before you, do you think you have done justice to this Company in your comments on the late unfortunate accident? Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MORAN.

Fires.

FIRE IN SOUTH WILLIAM-STREET—BOY BURNED TO DEATH.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at 2 o'clock yesterday, was caused by an explosion and fire in the wine and liquor store of GEORGE GOEBEL, No. 16 South William street. The fire was speedily put out, when the body of DENIS CARROLL, an office-boy in the store, was found on the floor burnt to a crisp. The damage to the stock was about $250, which is covered by an insurance in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

An inquest was held on the body of the boy CARROLL yesterday afternoon. Mr. GODFREY testified that he went to his dinner about 12 o'clock, leaving the boy in charge of the place. The fire, in his opinion, was caused by the boy lighting a match, and the flame communicating with some liquor which was being filtered at the time. A verdict was rendered by the jury in accordance with this statement. The deceased was 13 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 38 Pearl-street.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 12¾ o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the store No. 300 Greenwich street, occupied by EDGAR M. MASON, dealer in furniture, paper-hangings, &c. The fire was first discovered in the back part of the store, by Officer FELWELL, of the Third Precinct, and by promptly giving the alarm, the firemen were soon on the spot, and succeeded in confining the flames to the store floor. The damage to stock will amount to about $500. Insured in this City, but in what company could not be ascertained. The building belongs to ARCHIBALD COUGHLIN, and is damaged to the amount of $100—insured.

The upper stories are occupied by RICHARD HADLEY as a boarding-house; he sustained no damage. The basement is occupied by JAMES GRUVAS as a lager bier saloon; his loss will amount to about $30; no insurance.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—A very respectable Masonic procession passed our office yesterday afternoon, accompanying the remains, as we are informed, of JAMES R. TAYLOR, Esq., a worthy member of Columbia Lodge No. 15, under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG women, situations in City or country; one, who has three years' references as cook, washer and ironer, is a good cook and makes good bread and plain pastry, or would do housework; the other is a neat and competent chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and seamstress; can take a place as lady's maid; is willing to travel to any part of the United States or the continent. Has good references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPE rienced girls, with good City reference; one, an English Protestant girl, as waiter and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; would travel with a lady; the other, a Scotch girl, as waiter and chambermaid; lived over 4 years in her last place. Call at No. 12 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress for a most experienced girl of respectable and neat appearance can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best style, or fill the situation of chambermaid and lady's-maid in any gentleman's family. Best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat plain sewer; will do embroidery neatly, or assist with the washing and chamberwork; wages $6 to $7. Also wants as general servant and to wash and iron; makes no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as cook, general servant, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, (cute and fine); will be found perfectly efficient in every capacity, and can produce the highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RErespectable, Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would like to mind children; is an excellent laundress and perfectly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family requiring the services of a reliable first class servant with unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel or go in the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 32 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference. Can hire out first place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Will pay for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FRCT-STANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as lady's maid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one to do general housework; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 254 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the house out of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No 194 7th-av., 2d floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a competent Protestant woman, who can bring good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 58 West 28th st. Wages $7.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HAT, CAP AND straw goods jobbing house. One who understands the business and can command a good trade may address, with own signature, (none other will be noticed) B. x No. 2,351, Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK WASHER and ironer (Protestant) one that is willing to make herself useful. Good recommendation required. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock to-day, at No. 91 Henry st., New York.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. NONE BUT A good workman, well recommended, need apply. A. SPADINE, No. 4 Maiden-lane up stairs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO SMART, TIDY nurses; girls to care children while travelling to the several watering places; also a number of smart girls in different situations, thirty lately landed and twenty small girls' situations ready—no charge until suited—at WESLEY'S Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CORNET & CO.'S, No. 44 Broadway; also, coachmen and gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAITER.—UN FRANÇAIS, AGE DE 30 ANS, parlant parfaitement bien l'Anglais et l'Allemand, et hautement recommandé, désire se placer chez une famille. A meme objection d'aller à la campagne. S'adresser à NED, No. 72 4th av., pres de la 10th-st.

PERSONAL.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—DEAR SIR: In this day's edition of the *Times*, in giving the account of the assault made last Friday, on Mr. de Loss, by John Quinlan and myself, it is asserted that I bear a bad reputation, and a notorious character. I would respectfully state that I am a young man but 20 years of age, and work daily for a living having been in the employ of Mr. John Dean for the past 3 years, and have always resided in the IXth Ward, and was never in any difficulty previous to last Friday.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES IRVING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, NO. 69 SOUTH-STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor marked B. C. No. 2, weighing 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct. 24.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward schoolhouse No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process to the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.

HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11½ cents
Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me in business my late book-keeper, Mr. HIRAM HOWARD. The style of the firm hereafter will be T. B. BYNNER & CO. T. B. BYNNER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

T. B. BYNNER & CO beg to call the attention of their friends and customers to the above notice; also, that on the 1st of August they will remove to No. 175 Broadway, where, with an increased stock and additional facilities, they beg a continuance of favors from the old customers of T. B. BYNNER, and solicit an examination of their stock from the trade in general. T. B. BYNNER & CO, Importers and Dealers of Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business and all its branches. Is a first-class driver, understands the treatment of horses in all diseases, &c; also, vegetable gardening. Is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be procured. Call or address, for two days, No. 171 Hester st., first door, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (English,) lately arrived; the former is a very competent waiter, or would rotate body servant; the latter is a very neat and competent nurse and seamstress, or would do housework; could go to the country; also, by their cousin, a place as waiter in hotel or private family. Apply at No. 347 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office making newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLYrecommended English Protestant man and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, can understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; she is a good cook, and understands all about dairy-work. Both will be found good servants; distance no object. Call at No. 226 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments, to the laying out or keeping of fancy pleasure grounds; understands the care and cultivation of grapes. Any gentleman in want of such a person may apply to C. F., 15 John-st., New York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent man of steady habits; unquestionable City reference; knows country and City; location no object. Call at TRAINOR'S saddlery, opposite the St. Nicholas, Broadway, or address a note to W. W., Box No. 142, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; hustle. Best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a smart, active man; has lived upwards of 3½ years in his last place; has respectable City reference, and no objection to town or country. Can be heard of for one week, at No. 122 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife—Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as competent laundress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or general work. They have excellent references. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER SITUation, by a married man; his wife as dairy woman; is an excellent cook; are Protestants, and have no family. Can give the best of references. Apply at SMITHS' seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches and has the best of City reference. No objection to town or country. Address J. D., Box No 146 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and could also cook, and produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 61 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, (Scotch,) a situation as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging, and has good City reference for honesty, sobriety, carefulness. Apply at No. 360 6th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE German boy, 16 years of age, speaks English well, and is well acquainted with the City; would be willing to learn a trade, or work in a store. Address J. L., *Times* office, Box No. 121.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., box No. 108 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman man, as a porter or fireman in a factory or store; he speaks English well, and is acquainted in the City. Address T. D., Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, as opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties. The education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and soft air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution commences its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. BEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., bet w 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept 9.

Mr. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

A CADET OF ENGLISH NAVY AND BOOKkeeping, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship. New and elegant copy books, four numbers, 96 pages; price 50 cents the set or 15 cents the copy. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, commences on MONDAY, August 2d, 1858. Board and tuition cheap, with sea-air and bathing. Three daily steamers to and from New-York. Circulars at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

MONSIEUR LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL Hoboken-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—A classical and commercial institution. The annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS

A CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to take charge of the classical department of a college in the neighborhood of New-York. One who can teach French will be preferred. A liberal salary will be given. Best references required. Address CHAS. GANUN, Esq., No 63 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of pianos, parlor, grand, square and upright piano-fortes manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A 7-OCTAVE CARVED PIANO, WITH all pearl keys in use only three months, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and cost $425, will be sold for $260, if applied for soon. The above instrument was made to order, by one of the best City makers; has all the modern improvements, and in every respect a superior instrument. Call at No. 130 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOESBEELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, seven-octave, with four round corners, scalloped keys, carved case, fret-work desk, inlaid plate; has a full and rich tone; made by one of our best City makers, and warranted by the same; will be sold much below the maker's price. Apply at No. 56 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO 6½ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York piano very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone; will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade, velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

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DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give lessons on the flute, and in drawing, in the evenings, in part payment for his board and lodging. Episcopalians preferred. Address S., Union-square Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, bracing atmosphere, cooled by constant breeze from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.

BENJ HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.

For further particulars, refers to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 119 and 114 Duane-st.

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D. S. S. SAMMS, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK FOUR TIMES A DAY BY RAILROAD.—A. UTTER, PROPRIETOR.—Mountain scenery, baths, airy rooms, clean beds, shade, and a "Home" in the country, without the restraints of fashionable life, at reasonable prices. Call this day, or A. UTTER, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 100 Nassau-st., *Sabbath Recorder* Office; or address as above.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, appleton's building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

MADAME RUTTHAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

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TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. WOOSE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Large and single rooms for families or single persons, all newly furnished. Inquire at No. 466 Pearl-st., on Monday 19th inst., before three o'clock, or of WM. D. SNEDEN, Port Chester.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, half an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat cars, and stage, for a family of four persons or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,937, Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very pleasant country residence, in which he would take a genteel family to board during the hot weather. No other boarders taken. For further particulars, address RURAL, Box No. 201 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE.—ONE AND A half miles from the depot; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of carriage, at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON.....$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON.....10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 766 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charges.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 66 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 2.5 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY. ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and all warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

OAMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Anc-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH IN TRADE over all the patent humbug cushions now offered for sale. Call and examine; tables can be bought of me for $300, $250 and $360. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st., Billiard Table Market.

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CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,584,454 93
Average amount of Specie.... 215,386 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,262,741 51
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,138,: 88 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $897,281 00
Average amount of Specie.... 90,135 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 26 153 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 549,883 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $557,846 00
Average amount of Specie.... 66,454 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 92 570 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 341,867 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARMOUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,493 707 48
Average amount of Specie.... 3,771,541 44
Notes of Late Bank of America.... $21,956 { 92,921 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 70,965 {
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,463 510 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $11,948 955 39
Average amount of Specie.... 3,735,464 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,486,985 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state ment is correct. R. KING Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,043,755 52
Average amount of Specie.... 165,679 92
Average amount of Circulation.... 108,108 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,125,679 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,804,230 60
Average amount of Specie.... 1,113,279 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 337,340 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,545,689 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P HALSEY, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,741,817 89
Average amount of Specie.... 445,431 16
Average amount of Circulation.... 77,309 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,556,131 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,143,736 37
Average amount of Specie.... 1,417,588 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 18,:36 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,82,319 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,402 600 96
Average amount of Specie.... 1,810,380 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 279,733 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,759,217 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,245,677 77
Average amount of Specie.... 353,167 90
Average amount of Circulation.... 322,183 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,810,880 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $369,032 46
Average amount of Specie.... 35,775 41
Average amount of Circulation.... 102,455 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 314,939 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,518,648 92
Average amount of Specie.... 346,913 81
Average amount of Circulation.... 199,:22 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,147 871 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $523,592 76
Average amount of Specie.... 87,734 37
Average amount of Circulation.... 101,823 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 306,410 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,956,779 00
Average amount of Specie.... 704,:84 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 261,169 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,162,813 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $704,496 84
Average amount of Specie.... 125,047 13
Average amount of Circulation.... 147,157 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 563,067 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,140,023 12
Average amount of Specie.... 772,033 82
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,6 5 25
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,241,246 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. C. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,538,460 53
Average amount of Specie.... 937,459 89
Average amount of Circulation.... 109,8:6 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,408,051 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,377,675 92
Average ambont of Specie.... 440,885 55
Average amount of Circulation.... 147,097 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,422,271 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $184,658 47
Average amount of Specie.... 36,451 62
Average amount of Circulation.... 25,646 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 91,912 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
WM. H RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,870,167 29
Average amount of Specie.... 324,425 81
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,011 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,648,9 0 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $743,061 85
Average amount of Specie.... 1c7,6:9 29
Average amount of Circulation.... 106,542 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 620,985 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $271 6h7 07
Average amount of Specie.... 61,959 83
Average amount t of Circulation.... 39,917 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 158,:46 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and be lief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,199,946 73
Average amount of Specie.... 309,691 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 93,:30 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 867,579 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,439,000 50
Average amount of Specie.... 4:4,477 18
Average amount of Circulation.... 196,7:3 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,599,6:7 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES GUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.... $837,159 45
Average amount of Specie.... 230,812 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,122 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 810,695 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19 h day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,661,971 01
Average amount of Specie.... 394,380 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 225,763 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,756,739 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS K ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,693,933 36
Average amount of Specie.... 1,822,858 18
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,:52 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,449,431 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $858,739 71
Average amount of Specie.... 229,276 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,539 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 677,941 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,723,090 46
Average amount of Specie.... 232,623 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 165,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1 359,933 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier,

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,651,009 89
Average amount of Specie.... 1,163,257 37
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.... 257,548 77
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,360,962 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $213,969 72
Average amount of Specie.... 141,586 67
Average amount of Circulation.... 3,:58 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 186,094 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $297,264 39
Average amount of Specie.... 165,317 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 14,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 202,427 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,668,342 05
Average amount of Specie.... 433,185 35
Average amount of Circulation.... 46,310 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,264 338 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19 h day of July, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,479,602 89
*Average amount of Specie.... 3,167,715 51
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 221,126 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,:09,747 03

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,078,755 00
Average amount of Specie.... 420,:51 91
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 122,292 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,4:7,6:4 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES BARNES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,366,138 87
Average amount of Specie.... 1,470,992 17
Average amount of Circulation.... 303,535 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,479,919 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I GEORGE I. SERVEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,420,255 29
Average amount of Specie.... 240,049 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 11c,372 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,011,261 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,418,207 90
Average amount of Specie.... 359,921 46
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 158,344 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,367,861 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $394,643 35
Average amount of Specie.... 32,363 86
Average amount of Circulation.... 88,886 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 285,195 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A MASTERTON, Jr, Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr, Cash er.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $406,701 92
Average amount of Specie.... 58,579 62
Average amount of Circulation.... 157,958 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 122,257 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
CHAS. F. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $349,213 85
Average amount of Specie.... 23,436 78
Average amount of Circulation.... 122,238 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 251,339 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,711,079 24
Average amount of Specie.... 440,890 55
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,:76 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,560,245 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $395,177 96
Average amount of Specie.... 127,573 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,011 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 487,000 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JOHN M DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,054,764 14
Average amount of Specie.... 2 3,:54 65
Average amount of Circulation.... 124 24' 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 9'4,932 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,032,824 16
Average amount of Specie.... 1,019,535 79
Average amount of Circulation.... 179,094 65
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,539,724 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of July, 1858
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $623,476 52
Average amount of Specie.... 155,603 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 113,080 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 527,114 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,455,711 98
Average amount of Specie.... 672,852 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 52,839 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,843,337 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $982,872 63
Average amount of Specie.... 284,418 92
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,774 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 727,312 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,101,225 83
Average amount of Specie.... 312 345 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 192,212 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 775,:43 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,779,155 00
Average amount of Specie.... 597,567 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,438 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,447,:56 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,349,510 53
Average amount of Specie.... 183,779 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 3 9,650 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 843,693 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of July 1858
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,051,225 60
Average amount of Specie.... 442,579 92
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,:36 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,561,51' 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. DEMING, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25. The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold. J. H. BARRINGER No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought and for sale cheap. Prices; no signs about the premises apparent. Apply to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

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FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO., NOS. 72 AND 88 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD. Sight and time bills on London or Paris and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES.

James Beerman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Bapforth, Boston.
E. Mutchenore, Son & Morrison New York. Bean Richmond, Buffalo.
Casey

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Composite Iron Manufacture.

The manufacture of the style of work known as Woven Iron began in this City about nine years ago. From small beginnings, it has grown into dimensions of imposing character, employs large numbers of operatives, enlists the aid of heavy capital, and furnishes the country with designs which are unique and beautiful. The first general application of woven iron was in the construction of plain fences for door-yards and cemeteries. Soon afterwards, the same material was found to be admirably adapted for purposes where elegance of pattern and strength of work were desirable in combination. So the new invention came gradually into use for odd purposes. The light bars of wrought iron were wreathed into fantastic shapes, to form verandahs, to make settees, chairs, bedsteads and other articles of household furniture; then came to be applied to garden inclosures, to rail-ings for cemetery lots, for balconies, window guards and Summer-houses; finally, sprang into favor for our steam-vessels' appointments of gratings and bul-warks; found its way into our houses to guard the heater pipes, as well as to furnish the apartments; scattered itself along the lines of railroads to keep truant cattle's legs from breakage on the track; wound itself tenderly about young saplings, to protect them from rude handling; ran all over the country to hem in the farmers' lots—and, in short, went everywhere and served the public a good turn at every turn it made. The peculiar beauty of this style of work lies in its union of flexibility and strength. Wrought iron wires, of any required size, are to-day woven up according to any selected pattern, with as much ease as the lace-weaver throws together the delicate threads of the gauzy material his trade calls him to handle. Enormous masses of machinery, technically known as the "crimping-machines," are set up in the establishment of the New-York Wire Railing Company, which twist heavy metal about as occasion demands, and turn out fanciful and elegant material at high rates of speed and minimum prices for work. A range of substantial factory buildings, to which additions have lately been made, stretches from No. 55 to No. 63 Lewis-street, wherein the manifold operations, summarily indicated above, are daily going forward. The average number of men employed in this factory is one hundred. All the branches of the business are conducted under one roof, with a complete arrangement of all the departments, from the forges and smelting cupola, up through multiplied processes, to the finish of the work in the painting-room, where the last fine touches are added and the work made ready for market. In the basement of this establishment is a steam engine, which furnishes the entire motive apparatus, and surrounding it is a general series of storehouses for the reception of new invoices of iron required in the operations going on above. On the principal floor, heavy iron machines clip and stamp. On the second story, are a pattern-room, full of novel plans and odd devices, and two other subdivisions for the iron railing and verandah departments. On the third floor, the wire-workers, who weave the lighter fabrics, are domiciled. A fourth loft is the paint-room, which has a fiery furnace in one corner, where the elaborate ornamentation of the work is sealed and hardened by steam heat, so that when it reappears in a cooler atmosphere the buyer may take it home and enjoy the comforts of it. In all these arrangements there is order and wonderful cleanliness. The place is well-lighted and conveniently located. It is carried by the New York Wire Railing Company, a concern started on a capital of $100,000.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, conduct the warehouse intended for the sale of these fabrics. Samples of all the manufactures of the establishment fill this store, and a bird's-eye view of the completeness and perfection of the arrangement is afforded between the lids of a handsomely illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of 80 quarto pages, which this firm have prepared for general distribution.

A style of Composite Work, applicable alike to fences, garden and cemetery railings, bedsteads, &c., has been lately introduced, which unites the virtues of wrought and cast-iron in harmonious proportions of elegance and strength. Some remarkably elegant patterns of this work have just been devised. They will repay a careful examination. The enterprise, skill, and industry of the managers of this establishment render them deserving of the liberal consideration which the public long since awarded them. It is hard to say whether the specimens they exhibit, or the factory in which the work is done, is most deserving of a careful inspection, for each is perfect in itself, and both evince the presence of an untiring business sagacity and energy. It may be interesting to add that four tons of iron are daily manufactured in this establishment into articles of utility and ornament, into the construction of which the metals only enter. The demand for these articles is not confined to this vicinity alone, but extends to the Canadas, the West Indies, Jamaica, the Spanish Main, South America, &c., as well as all parts of the United States.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY CALAMITY—RECOVERY OF FOUR OF THE BODIES.—The firing of cannon was resumed at an early hour yesterday morning, in hopes to bring to the surface the bodies of the five girls, former inmates of the House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, who were drowned on Friday evening, while bathing in the river. A cannon of six-pound calibre, belonging to Mr. GEORGE SCARF, of Stryker's Bay, being a much larger cannon than the ones previously in use, was obtained, and Mr. DEBIS, of the New-York Arsenal, engaged to superintend the firing of it. Commencing at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, the cannon was fired at intervals of fifty feet, as far down as Seventy-fifth-street. At 11 o'clock three of the bodies were brought to the surface. Later in the day a fourth body floated up and was taken ashore. The bodies were removed to the House of Mercy, near by, where they were recognized as ELLEN SMITH, MARGARET FLYNN, HANNAH H. BRYAN and AZUBA VON GILDER, aged respectively 15, 16, 15 and 14 years. Coroner HILLS was notified, and held inquests on the bodies.

Sarah Knox, residing at the House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, near the North River, being sworn, says—I am Matron in the above institution; Azuba Von Glider, Hannah H. Bryan, Ellen Smith and Margaret Flynn, are the names of the dead now lying here; they, with Louisa Eber and others, were with me down by the river on Friday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock; seven went into the water and waded down the river a short distance, when I saw a steamboat coming, and I called to them to come out of the water to avoid the danger of the swell which the steamboat would make; I turned to get a higher position, when I heard one of the girls, who was standing on the shore, call out and say that the girls were drowning; I turned and looked and saw two girls standing up to their waists in the water; I thought that the other girls had come out; I thought to help them, but before I could do so the two girls fell backward in the water and did not rise again; I was then told by the girls on shore that five girls were in the water, and found that such was the case; neither of the five girls arose after sinking; the swell from the boat did not reach this spot until about eight or ten minutes afterward; our girls were in the habit of bathing in the river; all means were immediately taken to assist, but all was of no avail.

Eliza J. Nevau, residing at Greenpoint, being sworn, said: I was standing on the shore at the time above mentioned, where the girls were bathing; the five girls who were drowned, after they were called by Mrs. KNOX to come ashore, went out a little further; I then turned to get up on the rock, and while I was so doing I heard the cry that the girls were drowning; I looked and saw only the two standing, as mentioned by the above witness, and saw them go under the water.

Mary Morris, residing at the House of Mercy, being sworn, says: I was standing on the shore when the five girls were drowned; one of the girls, Ellen Smith, went out too far and fell over upon her back and called for help, when the other four started to assist her; they caught hold of her and I think that she drew them down; Ellen Smith and Margaret Flynn sank and rose three times; the other girls did not rise after sinking.

In each case verdicts of death as follows were rendered by the Jury: "Accidental drowning while bathing foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, on the evening of July 16, 1858."

ELLEN was a native of England; MARGARET was a New-Yorker; HANNAH was a Pennsylvanian, and AZUBA of the United States, (State not given)

The remains of LOUISA EBER, the fifth girl who was drowned, have not yet been recovered. The search is still kept up.

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—There are some errors in the accounts published by some of the papers, as to the circumstances connected with this accident. Mr. ROBINSON, described as an "old man," was hardly 23 years of age. Such was the inscription on his coffin. It appears that he and Mr. LADDS, and an attorney, named AUGUSTUS F. BAYS, whose name has been variously misspelt in almost every return, were sitting on the same seat together. Mr. LADDS and the deceased, Mr. ROBINSON, were proceeding to a place no; far distant from the scene of the accident, and Mr. BAYS, who sat between them, was accompanying these gentlemen in his professional capacity. Mr. ROBINSON was instantaneously killed, and his body was brought to town on Friday night by Mr. LADDS, who, himself, suffered severely from a cut on the face and from internal bruises. We hear that he is still suffering severely, and that excitement and great nervous irritation require in his instance the injunction to maintain as much quietude as possible. Mr. BAYS suffers severely from violent contusions, affecting one side of the face and head, together with injuries of the knee and of the lower extremities, of a very serious character, which will probably detain him from business for a long time. The general expression is that of wonder that all three of these gentlemen were not equally involved in the same fatal calamity. Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. BAYS and Mr. LADDS were all married, and Mrs. ROBINSON is suffering most acutely from her sudden deprivation.

FALL OF A WALL—GROSS CARELESSNESS AND FORTUNATE ESCAPES.—At 1 o'clock on Sunday, a wall twenty-five feet in height and forty long, in the rear of No. 707 Broadway, suddenly fell to the ground with a thundering crash. The wall had been left entirely unsupported, but fortunately not a soul happened to be in the immediate vicinity when it tumbled. Ten minutes previously, nearly a dozen boys were playing among the gravel and dirt on the vacant lot, caused by the partial tearing down of the building of which the fallen wall was a portion. Had the wall fallen on a week day, when laborers were engaged in excavating the ground for the basements of the new building designed to be erected here, several must inevitably have lost their lives.

Police Intelligence.

AN UNFORTUNATE VISIT.—Mr. Charles Rameisberg hails from Connecticut, and is stopping at French's Hotel. On Saturday night a female met him in the Park, and induced him to visit her rooms at No. 19 Frankfort-street. Soon after entering the female's room, two stout men walked in, seized him roughly by the coat-collar, robbed him of $875, and then thrust him into the street. Rameisberg made known his loss to the Police, and the two men, named Carl Cady and Louis Grisler, were arrested and committed to the Tombs. The woman who seduced him to the unfortunate visit made her escape.

OFFERED TO BE A FRIEND.—Edward M. Chamberlain, a New-Jerseyman, was drinking on Sunday evening in a saloon in Vesey-street. A diamond pin, worth $150, which he wore on his shirt-bosom, shone very brilliantly in the gas-light. After he left the place a young man named Charles Edwards came up to him, and kindly offered to be his friend and show him about the City, at the same time taking hold of his arm and walking along in the most familiar manner imaginable. In a few moments Edwards whipped off Chamberlain's pin and ran off with it. He was speedily arrested, the pin recovered, and he locked up in the Tombs to answer a charge of grand larceny.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Three colored boys, 15 years of age, were discovered, on Sunday afternoon, on the roof of No. 61 William street, trying to work their way into the building through the scuttle. Some Policemen chased them, and finally caught them in the cellar of No. 63 William-street. A quantity of violin strings, skeleton keys and prize were found in their possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the violin strings were stolen from the store of Alexander Clengsberg, No. 60 Maiden-lane, which they had broken open. Justice OSBORNE locked up the prisoners for trial.

STEALING STEREOTYPE PLATES.—Thomas Shirlon, a young man formerly in the employ of Mr. John G. Wells, stereotyper in Franklin-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $300 worth of stereotype plates, belonging to Mr. Wells. A man named John Leary was also arrested on a charge of buying the plates, knowing them to have been stolen. Both were committed for examination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I see it stated in your Police Items that "Cornelius Smith and Henry Tenbrook had a quarrel," &c. This is all a mistake. The fact is this: Said Tenbrook assaulted said Smith with a pole and jammed it into his eye, so that it is feared he will lose it; said Cornelius Smith is now under the Doctor's care, and unable to sit up; and said Henry Tenbrook is locked up, waiting for trial. Now, Sir, if you will correct this mistake you will do only justice to the injured party, for I do not want the reputation of my child injured, nor my reputation either, as a parent. Henry Tenbrook is 12 years old, and Cornelius Smith is only 7 years old.

W. J. SMITH, Parent of said Cornelius Smith.
No. 142½ Third avenue, New-York.

Troubles on the Eleventh-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As a friend to those oppressed, we call on you to state the following facts: The people living along the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-third-street, numbering over ten thousand working-men, have for the past six years tried each successive Common Council to have them grant to the people the small cars on that avenue, and to remove or restrain the steam cars from rushing through this densely-populated avenue at such highly dangerous speed. Already in that time over twelve human lives have been sacrificed, as has been testified before the Grand Jury. The people have often been called to the City Hall to give in their testimony before Railroad Committees, but to no good purpose. Finally, the residents on the avenue and property owners unitedly sent in a petition signed by over 2,500 persons, praying the Common Council to grant to the Hudson River Railroad Company, who have the track, the privilege to put on small cars, under such regulations as the Common Council would prescribe. This petition was presented to the Board of Councilmen, who (be it to their honor said) passed it unanimously. I was the bearer of this news to the people along the avenue, and it seemed as if a great load was lifted from the hearts of all. All were joyful that this dead weight on the neighborhood seemed about to be removed; but alas! our hopes have been blighted by the action of the Board of Aldermen, who have refused this great boon to the people. They neglect the wants of the people by quarreling among themselves. One party desires to give the franchise to the great overshadowing monopoly—the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company—for what reason they themselves best know. Another party wishes the Sixth-avenue Railroad to have the privilege; and another offered in person to give $150,000 for the right to run small cars.

Mr. Editor, we want nothing to do with these disgraceful quarrels. Our rights, demanded by respectful petitions, are disregarded by these *gentlemen*. Will not some *honest* Alderman rise up and publicly expose the rottenness of this Board? Cannot the people, who have humbly petitioned for the past six years, receive no relief? Must they, in self-defence, resort to violence? Must such degraded specimens of humanity forever rule over us? Is there no limit to the patience of the citizens of New-York? We have had extreme patience during all this time, restraining those who were most turbulent, and our only hope is that, by making common cause at the next election, we can at least get rid of some of these *worthy* legislators. We now appeal to the Press of this City, as a last resort, trusting in that appeal which has never yet been made in vain, to shame these craven demagogues to a sense of their duty. JUSTICE.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, FLORIDA.—These are scenes in which the characters in NED BUNTLINE'S new romance of "The White Wizard" figure; and a tale of strange mystery, connected with the Florida war, is revealed in it. It is one of NED's happiest efforts, and will be found in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
READY
EARLY TO-MORROW MORNING,

At all news agents, throughout the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Florida, the land of flowers, is the scene in which is located the action in Ned Buntline's new romance of "The White Wizard," to be commenced in the New-York *Mercury*, and which will be ready for delivery by all news-agents to-morrow morning. "The White Wizard" is one of Ned's very best works, and will prove one of the most popular ones he has ever written.

[Advertisement.]

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No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Go to Purdy's National Theatre for a good entertainment. Mr. J. PROCTOR and an excellent selection of pieces, cast to a good Company. "Clandare," "Dead Boxer," and "Wandering Minstrel," with singing and dancing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption, and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

BURGLARS, THIEVES, &C.—A man named MATHEW MCCLANE was committed by Justice VOORHIES yesterday to answer a complaint of attempted burglary. He was caught in the act of forcing an entrance to a tool-house attached to the premises of Public School No. 14. ROBERT WELSH was caught in the act of stealing metal sheeting from the office of Ex-Alderman WHITING, corner of Gold and Marshall streets, and was committed for trial. Three men called at No. 14 Classon avenue, Saturday last, under pretence that they wished to see the owner of the house. He was absent, and they called for pen and ink to write a note for him. They were left alone for a short time in the parlors and took the occasion to steal jewelry valued at $35. The fast youth, named BARKER, noticed in the TIMES of last week as having stolen money from his father and left for Boston, where he was arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit money, has returned to his father's home penniless. A thief boarded the ship *Sweepstakes*, at Thompson's dock, Sunday night, and stole a gold watch and $160 from the cabin.

ACCIDENTS.—About 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday a laborer named MICHAEL FERRET was seriously injured by the caving in of an embankment, while laying water-pipes on Court, near Joralemon-street. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer BARR of the First Precinct.

Captain THOMAS, while attempting to get upon a car at Greenport, on Saturday last, fell to the ground so heavily as to break one of his legs.

A few days ago Mr. BOUR, corner of William and Van Brunt streets, had one of his hands crushed in BUNCE'S boiler factory, Hamilton-avenue.

THOMAS MAGNER, of No. 343 Columbia-street, was badly burnt and cut about the head and neck a few days ago, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp which he was filling.

JOHN ANDREWS, of No. 105 Warren-street, while at work in a water trench on Court-street, had his spine severely injured by the falling of a clay-bank upon him. All of these cases were taken to the Hospital.

Brooklyn Common Council.

FUEL—SEWERAGE—THE TWELFTH WARD MATTER AGAIN—THE GAS CONTRACT—THE COMPTROLLER'S AND CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—THE RECESS.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held, last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. As this was the last meeting of the Board before the recess, nearly all the members were present and a large amount of business was transacted.

FUEL.

The estimates for supplying the city with wood and coal for the ensuing year were sent in by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. Opened and referred to the Committee on Supplies, to enter into contract with the lowest bidder.

The same disposition was made of the proposals to repair Franklin-avenue.

SEWERAGE.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Sewers, stating that they had filed their plans for sewering the city, and asking that the sewers already constructed be placed in their charge. To Sewer Committee with power.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

An application to put up telegraph poles on Atlantic-street and other streets of the city to Greenpoint, was granted.

TWELFTH WARD AGAIN.

A communication from Ex-Alderman BANNON, of the Twelfth Ward, informing the Board that he still claimed to be the legal representative of that Ward in the Board of Aldermen, and that he had applied to the Courts to obtain his rights, was presented. He had permission to withdraw the same.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

A communication from the Citizens' Gas Company, accompanied by a numerously-signed petition, for permission to lay their mains through the public streets and supply the city at $1 25 per 1,000 feet, and private consumers at $2 50 per 1,000 feet, was referred to the Gas Committee for report.

The matter of reinstating members of Engine Co. No. 13 (disbanded one week ago) as members of the Fire Department, was referred to the Eastern District Fire Commissioners.

A statement of the transactions of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, and City Treasurer, was made, as appeared upon an examination by the Comptroller and Auditor, when the Board adjourned till Sept. 27.

THE SECOND MASTODON.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The statement in some of the New York papers that the lately discovered relics on the Brooklyn Water Works, instead of being the bones of a mastadon, turn out to be the remains of a petrified tree, is a wrong statement altogether. Whether the remains alluded to are those of the ancient monster supposed, or not, they are certainly the body of some huge animal. Everything is uncertain about them, and has yet to be definitely settled. The bones were struck upon in digging through the muck of a pond on the line of the open canal, about three miles southeast of Jamaica, and not in any of the water ponds which have been erroneously named as the location of the discovery. The condition of the place where they lie, (a semi-liquid mass of mud, water, refuse, &c., of great depth and very hard to work at,) make it at present impossible to have an examination of them. But in preparing for the canal the pond will shortly be drained, and then we will learn more satisfactorily what the remains are. Already, however, a sufficient number of samples have been taken to prove that some creature of immense size has there decayed. The remains extend over a length of fifty feet. Parts of what unquestionably have been large bones, and are so pronounced by naturalists, have been taken out from the mass, which is far gone in decay. It is not unlikely that a careful examination of the whole deposit would indicate that these were the remains of some large marine animal. That is, indeed, the suggestion of a scientific person, here in Brooklyn, by whom one of the bones has been inspected.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, July 19. Match, $1,000; two-mile heats in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Suspension*	1 1
D. TALLMAN, g. g. *Hawley*	2 2

Time, 5:31; 5:33.

The odds were in *Suspension's* favor; but up to the time of the start great hopes were entertained by many of *Hawley's* old friends, welcoming him back to Long Island, and prophesying a continuance of his early renown. Many large bets were made on him. On the Course *Suspension* got up in the betting, and was backed at $100 to $50. The favorite got the lead within the first furlong, and kept it in each heat, beyond all possibility of contest, throughout the race, winning it with ease.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, July 16. Match, $1 000; mile heats: best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. D. PEABODY, ro. g. *Captain Henry*, received forfeit.
H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Brattleborough*, paid forfeit.

New Jersey Items.

FIGHT.—Saturday night, a fight occurred at a wedding in South Third-street. The groom was about fifty, and the bride about fifteen. He was so rejoiced at his good fortune that he furnished whisky to his friends, and, as soon as that began to work, the fight commenced. No bones were broken.

DUDDEN DEATHS.—PAUL TOWNSEND, recently appointed on the police of Jersey City, died suddenly, on Sunday, of apoplexy. He was found about 4 o'clock, Sunday morning, in a dying condition in Jersey-avenue and taken to his residence, where he expired.

INQUEST.—Coroner MCANALLY held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an unknown man who was found in the water at the Jersey City Ferry. A verdict was rendered of "found drowned."

ASSAULT.—JOHN KELLY assaulted JOHN ROBINSON, Sunday night, with a set of iron knuckles, on his return home. The injuries are not severe. He was held for examination.

A man, named PATER LOWRY, died suddenly at Long Duck, yesterday, from apoplexy. He leaves a wife and children.

A Family Poisoned by a Slave Child only Twelve Years Old.

From the Louisville Courier, July 13.

Great excitement was created yesterday by the report that poison had been administered to the family of Mrs. PATRICK H. POPE, who resides on Chestnut, above Sixth-street. The persons affected were Mrs. POPE, her daughter ELLA, Miss GRENE, of Danville, Ky., and a negro servant. The poison was arsenic, which was put into the coffee-pot while it was on the table, as confessed by the slave girl, CHARITY, who is ten or twelve years of age. Those of the family we name, shortly after breakfast were affected with vomiting, thirst, and other indications that they had swallowed poison. Antidotes were promptly administered, and last evening, we are happy to say, all were out of danger. Mr. FAY LAWRENCE, his wife and child, escaped by not breakfasting at the usual hour.

The poison was obtained from the drug store of W. H. YOUNG, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The girl CHARITY, in the absence of the proprietor, early in the morning applied to the attendant, a boy of 14 years, for arsenic, and said her mistress wanted to kill rats. The boy refused, saying Mr. YOUNG had given strict orders to let no servant or minor have arsenic without an order. He told her to get it from her mistress. She went out, and in a few minutes returned, saying her mistress said she hadn't time to write it then, but to send it. As the lady often got articles, and deceived by the plausibility of the precocious girl, he gave the arsenic. This, as mentioned, she confesses to placing in the coffee.

Here is the story of the girl as related to Policeman CARTER TILLER, who arrested her: "I told a yellow man, named JERRY, that I had been mistreated by the family; he said poison them, and I will get the poison; that he intended to do the same thing when his mistress' family came home; he told me to put it in the coffee pot, and that would kill them. I put it in before they came to breakfast; he said as soon as I saw them crying and vomiting I must run away. As soon as they commenced vomiting I went to the back gate and took to my heels and ran away. I don't know where I was going."

TILLER caught her a mile from the city limits, near the Frankfort turnpike. She was going through the bushes at a rather leisure rate. After she was put in jail she told another story, in which she implicated a negro boy in the employ of SCHULTHESS, the confectioner on Chestnut-street, corner of Fifth, and a negro boy of Mrs. BULLIVE'S, who lives at Mr. GWINN'S, on Centre and Chestnut, near the residence of Mrs. POPE. These negroes were arrested and are in jail.

The examination of the accused will probably take place to-day, when perhaps other developments may be made. That the young slave has been incited to this diabolical devility there can hardly be a doubt. But who counselled her to it is yet rather a matter of conjecture.

HARPER AND BENNETT.—A very unhandsome thing has been done in *Harper's Weekly*. In a biographical sketch of Mr. BENNETT, the editor of the *Herald*, a laudatory paragraph is quoted and charged upon the NEW-YORK TIMES. Even if the quotation had been authentic, its reproduction, with the full knowledge that it did not speak the present opinion of the TIMES, would have been in bad taste and of questionable impropriety; and could only have been done for the sake of parading before the public as the judgment of the TIMES, what everybody knows is not its judgment now, if it ever was. This is a sort of charlatanry, apart from the unfairness of the thing, quite unworthy of a respectable paper. The TIMES denies that it has ever expressed the opinion quoted in *Harper*, and the rejoinder to this is an extract from a letter written by an occasional correspondent of that paper, not speaking or in any way assuming to speak for the editors. The TIMES says that in this extract the personal pronoun has been carefully excised, so that it might read like an editorial.—*Providence Journal.*

The Hon. John Bell, the veteran and independent Senator from Tennessee, is now on a short visit to New-York, stopping at the Astor House.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 19.

$2,000 Ind. St. 5s	87½	50 Hud. Riv. R.R.	28½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90,	92½	150 Harlem Railroad	10½
56,000 Mo. St. 6s	55½	240 do	10¾
5,000 do	85½	10 do	10¾
6,000 Cal. St. 7s	86	25 Harlem R.R. Pref.	23½
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	97	75 Reading R. R	45¾
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	96½	582 do	45½
1,000 do	97	25 do	45
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	88½	600 do	45
1,000 N. Y. C. Fds. 1876	97½	100 do	44¾
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58½
1,000 E. R. 3d m bs. 1883	77	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	24½
5,000 E. R. C. bs. 1871	33	5 do	22¾
10,000 E. R. C. bs. 1867	33	100 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	44½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	87	100 Panama R.	b60 105½
6,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	83	150 do	105
3,000 LaC. & M. L. G.	31½	20 Ill. Central R.	75½
1,000 do	31¾	20 Clev. & Cinn. R.	94
5,000 do	31¾	75 Gal. & Chic R.	88½
4,000 do	s15 31¾	200 Clev. & Tol R.	36½
4,000 do	s15 31	300 do	b15 35¾
1,000 do	31½	450 do	36
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Mtge	88½	200 do	s60 36
5,000 Bud. & R. R. 1st M	103	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
6 Bk. of State of N. Y.	101	50 do	b60 75¾
15 Bank of Commerce	100¾	100 do	s30 75¾
30 do	100¾	50 do	75¾
13 do	100½	10 do	76
5 do	100¾	50 do	s30 75¾
15 Artisans' Bank	79	200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15¾
13 Metropolitan Bank	107	25 La C. & Wil. R. R.	5¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	77	80 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 85
10 do	77¼	400 do	84¾
100 Gardner Gold Co.	1¼	50 do	b30 84¾
120 Pacific M. S Co	85	100 do	s60 84¾
50 Erie Railroad	18	445 do	85
110 do	17¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Cal. St. 7s	86¾	10 Harlem Railroad	11
5,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88¾	100 do	11¾
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. bs.	31¾	50 M. S. & N. I. p. sk.	44¾
50 Phenix Bank	107	20 Panama R. R.	105
50 Pacific M. S Co	85¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88¾
25 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	15¾	200 do	89
15 La Cross & Mil. R.R	5¾	100 Clev. & Tol RR.	s15 36
100 do	5¾	100 do	36¼
210 N. Y. C. R. R.	85¾	160 Chi. & R. I. RR.	b10 76¾
50 do	85¾	50 do	76
100 do	s60 84¾	200 do	s30 76
150 Erie R. R.	18¾	200 do	76¾
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28¾	100 do	b60 76¾
50 M. S. & N. I. R.R.	22¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Keokuk City 8s	45	10 Indemity Fire In. Co.	97½
12,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	32	22 National Fire In. Co.	169½
2,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G.	30	10 Etna Fire In Co.	112
2,000 Del. & Rar. Can. Co	80	15 East Riv. Fire In. Co.	103¾
1,000 New-York City 6s	92	20 People's Fire In. Co.	107¾
240 Gr. West. M. Ins. Co.	55	50 American Coal Co.	87½
1,200 Gr. West. M. Insc.	45	40 Amer. Guano Co.	82¾
40 Bank of New-York	167½	80 Sebas. Mar. Exp. Co.	48
20 Gulf's Head Bank	66¾	15 Park Bank	103¾
50 Mercantile Bank	120¾	25 Bk. of N. America	104½
70 Beekman Fire In. Co.	115	10 Safeguard Fire In. Co	37
20 Beekman Fire In. Co.	116	100 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	5

MONDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, July 17—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—exhibit in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly Statement of Saturday, July 10:

Increase of Loans	$300,285
Increase of Specie	622,591
Decrease of Circulation	224,427
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	1,793,164

Including the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing House, the average of which is taken from the *Gross*, in order to ascertain the *Net*, or Undrawn Deposits, and including also the relative Sub-Treasury Statement, the following is the general comparison with previous week, and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 18, 1857.	July 17, 1858.	July 10, 1858.
Capital	$64,676,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	117,365,321	119,164,222	118,863,937
Specie	13,594,606	35 328,184	34,705,593
Circulation	8,448,832	7,346,946	7,571,373
Gross Deposits	94,446,798	107,101,061	106,429,723
Exchanged	27,441,209	17,046,941	18,168,767
Undrawn	67,005,589	90,054,120	88,260,956
In Sub-Treasury	11,346,592	5,157,606	5,342,217

The Deposit line has now reached NINETY MILLIONS, undrawn. Of all the extraordinary features of the Bank averages since the crisis, this is the most remarkable. The accession since this time last year is something over $23,000,000, and nearly the whole difference being in Specie, which now stands **$35,328,184**, as against $13,594,606 this time last year. The Southern bank balances in this City continue to accumulate, and to this fact is owing in good part the large addition made to the Deposit line the last week. As a small interest is paid on some of the heaviest of these accounts, there is a disposition, of course, to employ the money, if practicable, even at 3@4 ℔ cent. on short bills of very prime credit, running through August and September. And from the same motive the banks are holding up their Treasury Bills, some of which pay only 3 ℔ cent. Scarcely any of them find their way into the Custom-house. The addition to the Loan column, with all this eagerness for short paper, is only $300,285. The circulation keeps down, which may be taken as an index to the quiet and rather depressed character of the shopping trade of the City.

The demand for Exchange for the steamer *Africa*, sailing direct on Wednesday for Liverpool, opened at 109¾ ℔ cent, firm, and at the close of 'Change hour some of the leading drawers were asking 110 ℔ cent. As the supply of Gold bars on the market, to be had at a small discount, is nearly exhausted, it requires about 110 ℔ cent. to cover further shipments, if made in American Coin. The present engagements of Bullion for this steamer are about half a million of dollars. French Exchange is without alteration.

The English letters by the *Canada*, received this morning, are not important, except as advising an improved request for Wheat and Flour. The Cotton Trade continued firm, and prices here, today, are stiff. Of American Stocks, Messrs. BARING write:

"American Stocks have been very quiet this week. There have been few buyers, but without any disposition to force sales on the part of holders, except of Illinois Railroad Securities. We quote United States 6s Government Bonds at 101@103 ex div.; Massachusetts Sterling have been sold at 103; Maryland ditto. 92@93; Pennsylvania Certificates 77¾@79¾; Bonds 82@85. A small sale of Tennessee 6s has been made at 80 ex div.; Virginia Bonds less offered, and the nominal prices are 81@83 for 6s Dollar Bonds, 82@83 for Sterling. Some Boston City 4½ ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds have been sold at 92; Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 27 discount, 6s Bonds 76; Canada 6s 113@113½ ex div.; Nova Scotia 106 ex div.; New Brunswick 106 ex div."

We recapitulate as follows, the City Bank and Insurance Dividends, half yearly for July, as reported in the Circular of Messrs. G. B. SATTERLEE & Co., General Stock Dealers, No. 49 Exchange Place:

BY BANKS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

At. Bk., Brooklyn, ℔ ct.	5	Mer. Ex. Bk., ℔ cent.	3½
Bank of New-York	3½	Market Bank	4
Bank of N. America	3½	Metropolitan Bank	4
Bank of America	3½	Mechanics' Bank	4
But. & Drov. Bank	5	Mec. Bk., Williams'g.	5
Chemical Cank	6	Nassau Bank	3½
Commonwealth Bank	3½	N. Y. Exchange Bank	4
Bank of Commerce	3½	N. Y. County Bank	3½
Continental Bank	3½	Park Bank	4
Dry Dock Bank	4	Phenix Bank	4
Hanover Bank	3½	People's Bank	3
Irving Bank	3½	Seventh Ward Bank	5
Imp. & Traders' Bank	4	Tradesmen's Bank	4
Mercantile Bank	5		

BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American, ℔ cent.	6	Merchants' ℔ cent.	15
Arctic	5	Mechs & Traders'	10
Ætna	6	Market	10
Brooklyn	10	Mercantile	8
Commonwealth	5	Montauk	7
Clinton	10	New-Amsterdam	8
Columbia	6	New-World	5
Continental	6	Nassau	10
Empire City	7	National	12
Equitable	12	Pacific	9
Excelsior	7	Park	8
Gebhard	5	People's	6
Goodhue	6	Resolute	10
Hanover	6	Relief	8
Humboldt	7

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2132 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

Continuation of Testimony Before Judge Ogden—Miss Blount and her Mother both on the Stand—The Girl Tells the Whole Story—Mrs. Blount at the Bottom of the Whole Affair—Huncke Suddenly Taken Sick—Proceedings to be Continued This Morning.

The testimony in this case was continued before Judge OGDEN, at Bergen, yesterday morning, according to adjournment. The announcement that Miss BLOUNT was to be put upon the stand drew a large number of spectators, among whom were a good sprinkling of ladies. Miss BLOUNT arrived in Court about 10½ o'clock, accompanied by her father and Mrs. BURR, from Jersey City. The young lady was dressed in a dark-blue barege, with a mantilla of similar material, both trimmed with pink ribbon; a straw hat and green veil. She is of medium height, full form, dark hair, (combed back from her forehead,) thin features and blue eyes. She was very pale, and looked as though she had recently recovered from a fit of sickness. Her manner is frank, somewhat girlish, and unsophisticated. She gave her testimony with great promptness, and without apparent embarrassment.

The parties were represented by the same counsel as on the day previous. Before proceeding with the testimony, the Judge said he wished to correct a misapprehension, which he perceived by the reports in some of the newspapers to obtain, that this was a proceeding before the Circuit Court of New-Jersey. It was only a Chamber proceeding before him as a Justice of the Court, and might as well be heard at his private house, except that the Court House was more convenient, and he wished to afford an opportunity to counsel who might have Chamber business to transact to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the unexpected detention of the Court in this investigation.

Miss BLOUNT was then put upon the stand and testified as follows:

Miss Emily J. Blount, sworn—(Examined by Mr. RANDOM.)—Q.—Where were you on the night of the 4th of July instant? A.—I was at the Napoleon Hotel in Hoboken.

Q.—When did you leave there? A.—On Monday night, the 5th of July, after twelve o'clock.

Q.—About what time of the night? A.—Between two and three o'clock.

Q.—Who left with you? A.—Mr. Mulford, the lawyer.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—We walked around about two squares or more where we met a carriage.

Q.—When was the arrangement made for you to leave the hotel? A.—The night before, Monday night.

Q.—What time? A.—I suppose about eight o'clock was the first I heard of it.

Q.—Did you know where you were to be taken? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Who made the arrangement? A.—The first I knew of it the Duke de Callabritto told Capt. de Riviere in French, saying that Mr. Mulford sent him.

Q.—Do you understand French? A.—I do; Capt. de Riviere told my mother of the arrangement in English; he told her that they would take me to a place about 100 miles in the country, where I would be safe.

Q.—Who else took part in the arrangement? A.—No one that I know of.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Mulford that night and where? A.—He came to the door of Mrs. Huncke's room; my mother, myself and Capt. de Riviere were in the room.

Q.—Was that the time you left to go to the carriage? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who did you find at the carriage? A.—Mr. Huncke and Mr. Davis; Mr. Huncke was on the box.

Q.—Did you know Davis? A.—He was called Davis; I knew such a man was bar keeper of the hotel; had not seen him before.

Q.—Where did they drive to? A.—They went towards Newark, they stopped on the road to get a drink, but could not get any one up, and they then went on through Newark to Elizabethtown.

Q.—Had you any conversation on the way with Mr. Huncke and Mr Davis? A.—I had a long conversation with Mr. Davis.

Q.—Did he know you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he call you by name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about your concealment? A.—He said he wanted to take me to his wife's house before; that they wouldn't suspect me of being there; but that Mr. Mulford said his plan was a great deal better; Mr. Mulford did not say anything then; he did say what his plan was; I knew it already, but did not know where I was to go.

To the Court—Davis said my father or Dr. Dewees came to him and said they would give him $500 to tell them where I was; he said he told them that he made his living by keeping bar, and not by being a spy; he said my father wished to stay at the Napoleon Hotel Sunday night, but he told him there was no room; that afterwards Mr. Huncke came in and gave father a room with Mr. Deming.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mr. Huncke? A.—A little.

Q.—What was it? A.—He asked me about my mother's wealth and plantation while we were at the hotel at Elizabethtown.

To the Court—He knew who I was before we started; I had seen him frequently at his hotel.

Q.—When you met the carriage at Hoboken did any one tell Huncke where to drive? A.—Some one said "Drive to Newark," I don't recollect who, but think it was Mr. Mulford; we took breakfast at Elizabethtown; Mr. Huncke told me on the way that I must not breathe a word about who took me there; Mr. Huncke and Mr. Davis went back to Hoboken; Mr. Mulford and I waited and took the cars for Philadelphia; we went about five miles in the cars to a place that I don't know the name of, (Rahway,) where we stopped; we changed cars frequently on the way to Philadelphia, as Mr. Mulford said to escape detection; we got through tickets to Philadelphia, but at Burlington we got out on the wrong side of the cars, and were left behind, and had to take the steamboat *Edwin Forrest* to Philadelphia, after waiting two or three hours at Burlington.

Q.—Where did you go on your arrival at Philadelphia? A.—We left the boat separately, in order that we might not be seen together; we walked alone in the street, he in front, until we got to a restaurant, where we went in and dined, and then went down to the dock and took the ferry-boat for Gloucester; we arrived at Gloucester before dark—I should think about four or five o'clock; after arriving at Gloucester we went to Mr. Mulford's brother's, Dr. Mulford; Mr. Mulford introduced me to his brother, but did not say anything about me in my presence; he told the family I was a client of his, and wanted to be retired and quiet for a few days; he said he would tell his brother the whole affair, but I did not hear it.

Q.—Did the newspapers come into the family while you were there? A.—No, Sir; he got the papers for me, though, nearly every day I was there; he is the Postmaster of the place.

Q.—Did Dr. Mulford talk to you about the proceedings going on here? A.—Yes, sir, he told me he wrote to his brother about it.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Until the Sunday night following.

Q.—Where did you then go to, and why? A.—Well, Dr. Mulford woke me up in the night, about one o'clock, and told me he wanted me to get ready to leave; I immediately dressed myself and came down stairs.

Q.—What took place down stairs? A.—I came down stairs and found Captain de Riviere; I saw him for a short time, five minutes, perhaps, or a little longer; he said they were going to take me away; that he saw a young man on the train at New-Brunswick, who he thought was coming after me; he did not know where they were going to take me; Dr. Mulford told me that he and Captain de Riviere had arranged it before he woke me up; I went up stairs again, and when I came down Captain de Riviere had gone; in a short time Dr. Mulford came with a carriage, that he had obtained of a friend, and took me to a farmer's house, by the name of Large, a brother-in-law of the Doctor; the Doctor said I had better go, for they might find me at his house, and he did not want his name connected with the affair at all; he said I would be comfortable at Mr. Large's.

Q.—What name did he introduce you by? A.—Mary Loud.

Q.—Was that by previous arrangement with you? A.—No, sir, there had been no conversation with me about using a fictitious name; I had heard him say at his house that it would have been a great deal better if I had gone by a fictitious name at his house.

To the Court—Dr. Mulford knew that my father was trying to recover me; he did not acquaint Mr. Large's family with my true name; I was at Mr. Large's till the Thursday following about twelve o'clock; Mr. Large told me while I was there to say that I came from Philadelphia, and not to talk much about it, and they would not suspect me; I was sick most of the time I was there, confined to my bed a good deal; the last day I did not get up at all.

Q.—How did you get away from there? A.—I told Mr. Large I was very sick, and I thought I had better go back to my father; he said at first he was busy with his crops, and it would be inconvenient for him to leave—that I had better go back to Dr. Mulford's; I told him if he would take me back my father would pay him for his time; he then consented to take me as far as the cars; he did not know until we got into the carriage to go who I was; I told him before I left I was not what I was represented to be; I told him my father was in New-York; after we got on the road I told him who I was; he took me first to Gloucester, where we missed the train; we stayed there a short time and then went to Camden, where we stayed till five o'clock, and then went to Kensington; Mr. Large insisted that I should stay at Camden until morning; he thought I had better see Dr. Mulford before I left; at Kensington I told one of the officers of the railroad who I was, and that I wanted to go to my father; he said he would see me through; in about half an hour Dr. Mulford came with another gentleman and tried to persuade me to return; the other gentleman was an aged gentleman—a doctor, I don't know his name.

To the Judge—I had no money when I left Mr. Large; I borrowed $3 of him.

Q.—What did Dr. Mulford say, to induce you to go back? A.—He said it would be better to go back; that they had made arrangements in Court to settle the affair, and then it would appear that his brother Philip brought me back; I think he said he had received a letter from his brother; he said Captain de Riviere would be very much distressed, and I had better go and see him, and hear what he said about it; he told me the Captain was very near Gloucester, and if I would go back I could see him in a very few minutes; I declined to go back; I told him I had put myself in charge of the conductor; he then said he would come on with me; on the way he tried to persuade me to go first to Hoboken and see my mother; I declined positively everything he proposed; he then proposed that I should go to some private house in New-York, and wait till my mother and Philip Mulford came over to see me; I refused; he then said he would go with me to Dr. Dewees'.

Q.—Did he take a carriage when you arrived at New-York? A.—I got the carriage myself; I told the driver where to go; when we got there Dr. Mulford got out, took my carpet-bag out, and then left—leaving me upon the sidewalk with the driver; the driver stayed till I got into the house; I rang the bell several times before any one came to the door.

Q.—When you left Hoboken did they say why so many went? A.—The night before, Captain de Riviere said it would be better to have several to protect me; I do not know whether they had arms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deming—What induced you to return to your father? A.—I had determined to from the beginning.

Q.—You left by your own consent, did you not? A.—I was not consulted.

Q.—Your mother was consulted, was she not? A.—Yes, Sir; I went at her request.

Judge Ogden—What was your object in leaving your father's house? A.—Why, mother wanted me to marry Capt. de Riviere.

Q.—You had suffered no ill treatment from your father, had you? A.—No, Sir, (with emphasis.)

Mr. Whiting—Under what pretence did your mother get you from Dr. Dewees', in Broadway? A.—She told me they were going out to get some cherries; when we got into the street we met an Italian in a carriage, and we got in and went to a house in Crosby-street, and afterwards to Hoboken.

[At the close of Miss Blount's testimony the Court took a short recess. On resuming the Bench, the Judge asked if there was anything further.]

Mr. Whiting said they rested their case here. The Court inquired if Mr Huncke was present, and was informed that he was not.

The Judge said, as the case stood, there was enough evidence before him to show that Mr. Huncke had been guilty of contempt. When contempt was committed in presence of the Court, he could be at once required to show cause why an attachment should not issue; but when it was committed out of Court, then a rule should be made for the same purpose. The best way, before passing on this matter, would be to give Mr. Huncke time to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him. In this case, however, there was no necessity for a rule, as Mr. Huncke was in Court while the testimony was being taken. His Honor should, therefore, order him at once to come up, that he might have an opportunity to exculpate himself before he should be condemned.

Mr. Deming stated that he had just been informed that Mr. Huncke was sick, and would probably be unable to attend to day. He could not account for the absence of Mrs. Blount, and could not show cause today; and he assured his Honor that he was as heartily tired of the case as his Honor was.

The Court—Send for him.

Mr. Deming—Let Mr. Davis go for him.

Judge Whiting—Oh, no, don't send Mr. Davis. He was sick yesterday, Huncke is sick to-day, and if Mr. Davis goes for him he'll get sick on the road. [Laughter.] A constable, armed with a little authority, may bring him here, your Honor.

Mr. Deming—Perhaps a revolver would do.

Mr. Whiting—Oh! no; they are only used about the hotels with your people; we don't use them.

Mr. Deming—I have seen you about there frequently.

An officer of the Court was sent after Mr. Huncke, and meantime the Court took a recess for one hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, the Judge stated that the officer had seen Huncke, and he was sick abed.

Mr. Deming said, in confirmation of the statement of the officer, he had received the following note from Mr. Huncke's physician:

I hereby certify that I have visited John Huncke this morning, and found him sick in his bed, complaining of great pain in his bowels, caused by partial strangulation of intestines, (rupture.) I advised him to remain in bed, and if his case is as he represented it, I think it unsafe for him to leave just now. L. W. ELDER, M. D.
HOBOKEN, July 20, 1858.

Mr. Whiting thought the certificate was defective in not stating facts more definitely. If Huncke was sick the doctor ought to know it, but by his saying "if his case is as he represents it," he thought the doctor betrayed his want of confidence in Huncke's statement—and certainly the Court had no reason from past experience to put any confidence whatever in Huncke's statements.

Considerable discussion ensued upon this point, which was at length settled by the Judge deciding that from his knowledge of Dr. Elder, he was satisfied he would not have given such a certificate if there had not been good grounds for it. He should therefore excuse Huncke's non-attendance under the circumstances, but should expect him to appear to-morrow.

Mr. Deming then proposed that they should go on with the testimony of Mrs. Blount.

Mr. Whiting said the question of the examination of that lady presented some very serious difficulties, which he proceeded to argue at great length. The objections were, 1st, that she being the wife of Col. Blount was not a competent witness in this case; and 2d, that the evidences of her insanity, derived from her course of conduct in this matter, were so great that she was not a proper person to be put upon the witness stand.

Mr. Deming replied, eulogizing Mrs. B. as a lady of uncommon attainments and intelligence, so much so that her society was sought after by the most intelligent and scientific gentlemen of Mobile, where her hospitable mansion was the resort of the most learned of his own and other professions. As to her insanity the idea was an absurdity. She might in connection with this affair have been guilty of indiscretion, but that was the most that could be said.

The Court decided that the objection to the competency of Mrs. Blount as a witness on the ground of her being the wife of Col. Blount could not be sustained, as this was not an action brought by Col. Blount, although it was on his relation. It was an action on behalf of the Court, whose authority had been contemned by the return of Mr. Huncke. With reference to the objection of insanity it was a more serious one: but although the Court had been at a loss to account for the lady's course in this matter on the supposition that she was in her right mind, yet it did not feel at liberty to exclude her testimony on that ground without a previous examination by competent physicians, who should certify to her unsoundness of mind.

Mr. Whiting offered to admit all that the opposite counsel could expect to prove from her with reference to this case; but, meanwhile, Mr. Deming had brought the lady out of the Judge's private room, and had already placed her on the stand. After being sworn, she testified as follows:

MRS. BLOUNT'S TESTIMONY.

(Examined by Mr. Deming.) I am the wife of Colonel Blount; reside in Mobile, Ala.; am now stopping at Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken; have been there since two weeks last Friday; I came there with my daughter, not with Captain de Riviere; my daughter left there on the morning of the 6th of July; I was not aware that Mr. Huncke had any connection with this matter, for I did not know him; I don't know who did make the arrangement about my daughter leaving; I was in a different room; I was afterwards made acquainted with it and approved of it before Emily left; don't remember who acquainted me with the arrangement; think Captain de Riviere had something to do with it; there were several persons in the room; the plan was that my daughter would be taken to a place of safety, where she would escape the persecutions of her father; I wished her to be taken away; her father pursued her, and Dr. Dewees and the Policemen; at Dr. Dewees' she had not her liberty—not only her, but myself also; I was unwilling to submit to that persecution; I was restrained by Mr. Blount's orders, I understand; the Policemen pursued us at Hoboken by Mr. Blount's orders; my daughter understood the plan for taking her away; she assented to it most readily; we told her we had made an arrangement to take her to a place of safety; she said she was ready at any moment; she was extremely anxious to go; she begged to go, so as to get away from her persecutors—her father and the police; the plan was carried out by my consent, advice and request; I never spoke to Mr. Huncke about the plan; I am certain of it; I did not know him at that time; I was in this court on Thursday last.

Q.—Did you take part in any compromise at that time? A.—I certainly did.

Mr. Whiting—I object to this testimony.

Mr. Deming wished to show that an arrangement was then made which was to end all these proceedings—that Mr. Huncke did what he could to further this settlement, and it was therefore unfair he should now be prosecuted in this way.

Mr. Whiting said there could be no compromise between husband and wife. It was the duty of the wife to submit her daughter to the custody of her husband, and she had failed, both in the eye of God as well as in the eye of the law, to perform her conjugal duties in the course she had pursued. If she had been ill-treated by her husband, she ought to have gone to her friends instead of among strangers, and if necessary she could appeal to the law for protection, but there was no excuse for her in the way she had acted. As husband and wife they had a right to compromise their personal difficulties, but they had no right to compromise an offence against the law.

The object of this proceeding was to convict Huncke of contempt of Court in his return to this writ. What had the interview between Colonel Blount and his wife to do with this? That interview was a matter entirely between themselves. He submitted that the evidence was entirely irrelevant, and therefore incompetent. As to compromises about which the gentleman talked, he repudiated entirely the idea that they had made any compromise by which the criminal proceedings against Huncke for contempt were to be discontinued.

The Court decided that evidence relative to the alleged compromise was inadmissible. This was a proceeding between Mr. Huncke and the Court, and as he several times before stated, no compromises between Mr. and Mrs. Blount, or between counsel, would be allowed to interfere with the regular proceedings before the Court. It had been said by counsel that this was a prosecution. The Court wished to state distinctly that this was a proceeding in vindication of the honor and dignity of the Court, and the Court would take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Deming said he had no further questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Whiting said they should decline any cross-examination of the lady, and Mrs. Blount left the stand.

The Court inquired if there were any more witnesses. Mr. Deming said No, whereupon the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, at which time Mr. Huncke's counsel agreed that he would be forthcoming.

Mrs. Blount's Pranks when she was a Young Lady.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Miss Blount is a "chip of the old block." Her mother, Mrs. Emily J. Blount, *née* James, was in girlhood sent from Alabama to a seminary at New-Haven, then under the care of Prof. E. A. Andrews. There she was a wild dare-devil, the leader of all mischievous or romantic intrigues; smuggling cards' liquor and billets into the seminary; exchanging notes for herself or others, even under the nose of the accompanying duenna, with lovers whom she met when permitted to go out. Many wild pranks of hers in New-Haven were the talk of all the city. A lady, resident of Cleveland, might narrate from her recollection the "adventures of Em. James at boarding-school," enough to make quite a *brochure* of yellow-covered literature; how the heroine, under the inspiration of punch, once stood upon a pedestal in broad day, as a living statue duly placed and draped, in front of a confectionery on Church street—how they kept Christmas holiday in their chambers upon a profusion of egg nog, the materials for which were smuggled into the seminary, and mixed into potent nog by Miss J.,——how once on a Winter's day, when sleighing was lively, she, with two or three companions, marched down the middle of Chapel-street to Wooster-square, where the seminary was located, shouting and singing in Bacchante style, compelling the sleighs to turn out right and left and give them way—how tropical fruits, innocently bought by the "daughter of the South," were often found to be of something more than tropical richness of pulp and flavor, yielding ardent epistles from ardent young men, &c. To one so defiant alike of authority, propriety and vigilant restraint, the end could only be expulsion, and she was expelled. Until her mother should arrive from the South to take charge of her, she was placed in the family of a highly respectable gentleman of New-Haven.

To the affliction, one knows not of how many sighing young gentlemen in the pin-feather stage of existence, her mother removed her to Alabama. One, now the grave and staid head of a family in New-England, was almost in a frenzy of grief at the inevitable separation, as perhaps were half a dozen others who, like him, had exchanged with the enchantress vows of eternal affection and fidelity.

Soon after her return to Alabama, Blount, the present husband, met her and was captivated. Miss J. was taken to her maternal home in Clark or Monroe County, Ala., where, for some reason, Blount's visits were forbidden. His ambition, however, as might be expected in such cases, proved but an airy obstacle to interviews. To prevent these the young lady was finally placed in a nunnery near Mobile, in the strictest restraint and surveillance of the saintly sisterhood. Hence, in a short time she escaped, eloped, and was married to Blount.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

General Johnston in Salt Lake City—The Mormons Invited to Return, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 20.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, of the 17th instant, says the Salt Lake mail has arrived, with dates to the 26th ult.

General JOHNSTON entered Salt Lake City on the 26th ult.

Captain MARCY was with the head-quarters in the city.

The Mormons had been invited to return and take possession of their deserted homes.

Provo was still the rallying point of the Mormons.

The express, with orders from the War Department for General HARNEY, was only six miles in his rear.

Grass was plenty on the route, and the Indians were peaceable.

Our Leavenworth dispatches of the 19th inst., per United States Express to Booneville, say that private dispatches from Washington state that new military posts are to be created at Big Timbers and the Cheyenne Pass.

Adjournment of the National Convention of the Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta reassembled this morning.

The Chairman of the Business Committee offered a report, which was adopted, for the formation of a Consistory, consisting of two delegates from each lodge represented.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Consistory subsequently met and elected Dr. A. S. JONES, of New-York, Chairman.

On motion, it was resolved that this Select Body be hailed as the Supreme Grand Council of the Sons of Malta, of the United States, Cuba and Mexico, to act in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe.

The following officers were then elected:

Supreme Grand Commander—HOWELL HENRY.

Vice Grand Commander—CURTIS GOULD, of Massachusetts.

Grand Chancellor—DANIEL W. BOSS, of Illinois.

Grand Secretary—H. L. PETERSON, of Pennsylvania.

Grand Treasurer—JAMES T. FISHER, of Ohio.

Grand Conductor—GEORGE W. DILES, of New-York.

After the appointment of various Committees, the Supreme Grand Council adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, until the second Monday in October, to meet in New-York City.

The visiting members from Havana, France, England and Germany were then admitted to the floor, and appeared greatly interested in the proceedings.

A universal convention of all the lodges in the world is spoken of, and will probably take place in 1859.

Fire at Port Elizabeth.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 20.

A letter from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, May 17, has been received in this city, stating that a great fire occurred at that port on the previous night. All the finest warehouses there were destroyed, and the amount of loss is estimated at £119,000.

Southern Ocean Mail Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 19.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 20.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, July 20.

A strong force is repairing the canal-break, and if no unfavorable accident occurs boats will pass on Wednesday evening.

Death of Col. Burr.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 20.

Mobile papers received here say that Col. BURR, recently appointed Consul to Havana, died at his residence in Mississippi, on the 13th inst.

Homeward Trip of the North Star—The News Parcel of the Associated Press.

The *North Star* reports having experienced a heavy westerly wind, which continued two days after she left Southampton, with a head-beat sea. But for this she would have made the run inside of twelve days. She brings over 600 tons of valuable goods, but only a small number of passengers, owing to her sailing on an irregular day, and her departure was not generally known. After the abatement of the first heavy westerly weather it was light and favorable, and the steamer made fine headway. The important nature of the intelligence she brought made Captain JONES very desirous to have it delivered in good season to the news yacht of the Associated Press off Cape Race for transmission by telegraph, and he made every exertion to reach the Cape under favorable circumstances for delivering the news-parcel. Unfortunately, however, the fine weather which had continued without intermission was suddenly obscured by a dense fog on the morning of the day the steamer reached Cape Race. To use Captain JONES' words, "It was as thick as burgoo," and for four days they could hardly see the length of the ship. Captain JONES, however, ran in within ten miles of Cape Race, in the hope of meeting the news yacht, but finding nothing of her, he threw over the news parcel, having first attached to it a flag-staff, on which was placed a white flag, with a black ball in the centre. It sailed away like a frigate, and the Captain was in hope it would be picked up by the news-boat. The dense fog continued until they were up with George's Shoal, after which it lighted up. They took a pilot from No. 18 off Sandy Hook, 10 minutes to 8 yesterday morning, and arrived at their dock at 11½ A. M. There was a feeling of great discouragement prevailing in the public mind of England in reference to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the opinion was freely expressed that the plan would have to be materially changed before it would succeed. The *Niagara* had arrived at Queenstown, with the *Gorgon*, all right, but the *Agamemnon* had not been heard from up to the time the *North Star* sailed.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Failure of the Second Attempt to Lay the Atlantic Cable.

RETURN OF THE FLEET TO IRELAND.

Independence Day in London.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Active----Money Market Improved.

The United States Mail Steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES, Esq., commander, having sailed from Havre on the 7th inst., and from Cowes the same evening, at 5 o'clock, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday morning.

The *North Star* encountered strong westerly winds during the passage, also dense fogs before reaching and after passing Cape Race.

On the 8th, in lat. 42° 7', long. 64° 31', exchanged signals with the American bark *Fortune*.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on July 4, at 1.43 A. M.

The *North Star* brings intelligence of the failure of the second effort to lay the Telegraphic Cable. The following appeared in the *Times* of the 7th inst. It comes from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., dated at Queenstown, Ireland.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company No. 22 Old Broad-street:

MONDAY, July 5, 1858.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived this morning. On Wednesday evening, June 29, when we had 142 miles of cable payed out, and all on board the *Niagara* was going on perfectly, the signal from the *Agamemnon* ceased, and, from the tests, the electrician say the cable must have parted at or near the *Agamemnon*. I advise your meeting here as soon as possible.

A second dispatch of the same date, says:

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Monday, July 5.

The *Gorgon* and the *Niagara* arrived this morning. Three attempts have been made to lay down the Electric Telegraphic Cable. The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* are expected hourly. The squadron experienced very bad weather during their cruise. On the 13th of June a heavy gale sprang up, during which they were separated, but all met again at the rendezvous. 52° 2' lat., 33° 18' long. On the first attempt, about 10 miles of cable was lost, on the second, about 120 miles, and on the 28th the cable was again joined, and about 250 miles were paid out, when communication ceasing to be received, the cable was parted, and the *Niagara* and the *Gorgon* proceeded to this place. Much to their surprise, the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* were not in before them, as they had more than 200 miles start. The *Agamemnon* is reported to have suffered some damage in the gale.

The *Daily News* Liverpool correspondent writes:

"Intelligence was received this day, (July 5,) per the Magnetic Telegraph Company, stating that the steamers *Niagara* and *Gorgon* had arrived at Queenstown, with the news that the Cable had parted on board the *Agamemnon*, when about 1,000 miles from the Coast of Ireland, after paying out 250 miles. The steamers had experienced bad weather, and would proceed after receiving a supply of coals. The *Agamemnon* had not arrived at Queenstown, but she was expected. This information was received with universal regret on the Liverpool Exchange, but owing to the uncertain nature of the intelligence, it had little or no effect on the Stock Exchange. The weather in the Atlantic and Irish Channel has this year, most unfortunately, been the roughest ever known in June, and for some time past fears have been entertained that the squadron would meet with disasters."

The *Times* of the 6th inst. says:

"On the receipt of the news this morning of the break in the Atlantic cable, the £1,000 shares of the Company receded from £600, at which they had been nominally quoted, to £200. The latest price seemed to be about £200 to £400. According to the telegraphic accounts the value of the extent of cable actually lost is probably not more than £25,000"

The Cork *Reporter* of the 5th inst. supplies a more detailed account of the *failure*:

"The *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, attached to the squadron for the laying of the Transatlantic cable, arrived at Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret having to announce that the object of the expedition has for the present failed, and we shall now give our readers such particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to collect. The *Agamemnon* and her tender the *Valorous*, and the *Niagara* and her tender the *Gorgon*, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June; each of the great vessels carrying about 1,500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out, which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, as the very speed of the vessels regulated by automatic arrangements the rate at which the coil was to be discharged. After having been three days at sea the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather the ships, which continued to keep together, had to part company, and the *Agamemnon* was obliged to scud before the wind for thirty-six hours; her coals got adrift, and a coil of her cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety, and from the immense strain her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports was broken. Two of the sailors were severely injured, and one of the marines lost his reason from fright. Yet such was the consummate skill, good seamanship, and intrepidity of her commander, Captain PRIDDIE, that he was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous, lat. 52° 2', long. 33° 18'. The *Niagara* rode out the storm gallantly, having only carried away her jibboom and one wing of the figure-head, the great American eagle.

All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out two and a half miles each, owing to an accident on board the *Niagara*, the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out 40 miles it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom, as the electricians, from the fine calculations which their sensitive instruments allow them to make, were able to declare such to have been the fact, even before the vessels came together again. Having cast off this loss, they met for the third time and recovered the connection of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh, and the *Niagara* having paid out over 150 miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made upon Tuesday, the 29th, at 9 P. M., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable. Accordingly, this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the cable, and, in addition, a strain of four tons was placed upon the breaks yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as if she had been at anchor for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the *Niagara* bore away for this port. Before starting, an arrangement was made that should any accident occur in giving out the cable before the ships should have gone 100 miles, they should return to their starting-place in mid-ocean; but that in case that distance should have been exceeded before any casualty should happen, they should make for Queenstown. In accordance with this understanding, the *Niagara*, having made 109 miles before the mishap, returned to this port. Upon her homeward way she must have passed the *Agamemnon*, but owing to the heavy fogs which prevailed for the greater portion of that time, she missed seeing or gaining any tidings of her.

As the *Agamemnon* has not yet arrived, although her destination was directed towards this shore, it is conjectured that she might not have delivered the arranged quantity of coil at the time of its failure, and may have consequently returned to their place of meeting, which will unavoidably protract the suspense which must necessarily be felt, as, until she be spoken with, nothing definite can be learned as to the occasion of this disaster. The two principal electricians, Dr. SANTY and Mr. LAWES, on board the *Niagara*, are inclined to believe that the accident occurred on board the *Agamemnon*, which, as it would only implicate a faulty arrangement of some of the apparatus, would still leave hope of the ultimate success of the undertaking; whereas, if the separation has occurred at the bottom, its effects will be greatly to damp, if not deter, the enterprising spirit of the Directors from persevering in this gigantic project. Should nothing be heard of her consort, the *Niagara* will, after cooling, proceed to her ocean station, having still on board about 1,300 miles of the cable, which, supposing that the other vessel has retained a similar amount, would still permit of the junction being completed, and allow 30 per cent. for casualties. In this last trial some 500 miles of the rope was lost, and when it is calculated that it is roughly estimated that the value of the cable is about £100 a mile, it will be seen that the sacrifice up to the present has not been so extensive as might at first sight have been supposed.

To this we add a letter from our own correspondent upon the *Niagara*, narrating the failure of the first two attempts, which were made on the 26th ult.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, AT SEA.
Friday, June 18, 1858.
Lat. 53° 18' N., Long. 25° 49' W.

I find that many on board the ship are engaged in writing letters, expecting momentarily to fall in with some vessel bound to the United States. Let me transcribe for you a diary of the events of the expedition, up to this date.

Thursday, June 10.—At 11 A. M. we cast off from the mooring-buoy in Plymouth Sound, and proceeded to sea, in company with the *Agamemnon*, *Valorous*, and *Gorgon*. Weather fair; at night nearly calm.

Friday, June 11.—Calm, and a smooth sea. Capt. HUDSON sent a boat to the *Agamemnon*, tendering a tow, which was declined. The Captain of the *Agamemnon*, however, stated that he would accept the offer if the light breezes held a day or two longer. The progress made this day was very slow, the *Niagara* continually stopping for the squadron to come up. Weather calm; lat. 49° 12'; long. 6° 53'.

Saturday, June 12.—Light N. N. E. winds and pleasant; the *Agamemnon*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon* made all sail possible; the *Niagara* set no sails. Lat. 49° 42' long. 10° 12'.

Sunday, June 13.—Commenced clear, but soon became squally; wind hauled to S. S. W. The *Niagara* set topsails and shut off steam. The wind freshened and rain set in. Lost sight of the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*. The wind increasing, the *Niagara* triple-reefed topsails and reefed foresail. The *Agamemnon* was at this time one mile distant. Lat. 50° 11': long. 13° 17'.

Monday, June 14.—Squally, rainy weather; wind S. W.; barometer fell from 30.35 to 29.17: wind increased to a gale, with a high sea. The *Niagara* close-reefed topsails, furled mizzen-topsail, set storm-fore-staysail, and furled foresail, keeping within one and a half miles of the *Agamemnon* throughout. Lat. 50° 22'. long. 15° 57'.

Tuesday, June 15.—Strong gales from S. S. W.; the *Niagara* under easy sail; at 4 A. M. wind moderated, and ship made more sail. Before night the wind again increased, and the ship was put under close-reefed fore and main topsails, with storm-fore-staysail set. Lat. 51° 22'; long. 18° 47'.

Wednesday, June 16.—Strong gales; the *Agamemnon* in company; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* out of sight. In the latter part of the day wind died away, and the *Niagara* made more sail. Distance sailed, by log, 135 miles, on N. W. by N. course. Day ended misty and foggy.

Thursday, June 17.—Weather still foggy, with stiff breeze; the *Agamemnon* in company; exchanged signals. During the day the *Niagara* passed a ship's boat, bottom up. The speed of the ship was five knots an hour, with small head of steam and little sail. Discovered a strange sail to the southward. Lat. 52° 35'; long. 23° 16'. We had now been just one week at sea.

Friday, June 18.—The day commenced clear, with strong breezes from S. W. by S.; the ship under easy sail and but little steam; the *Agamemnon* in company; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* invisible; lat. 53° 18', long. 25° 49'.

Saturday, June 19.—Weather overcast; wind strong, signaled a clipper-ship, bound west. This day all hands on board the *Niagara* were mustered, and the Articles of War were read to the officers and crew. At noon, strong winds from W. S. W. Lat. 54° 23'; long. 27° 50'.

Sunday, June 20.—Heavy gales and a high sea running; ship under close-reefed topsails, reefed fore and main trysails, and storm-fore-staysail set; wind west. The *Agamemnon* keeps within a mile and a half of us. In the afternoon, the *Agamemnon* signaled, "Have lost the guards"—the iron frame placed around the stern of the ship. On the same day the *Niagara* lost one of her large iron buoys.

Saturday, June 26.—Joined Cable with the *Agamemnon*. The wire parted. We spliced again, and had paid out *forty-two and a half miles* from our ship, all going finely, when the continuity suddenly ceased. The *Niagara* continued to pay out three hours longer, at slow speed, when it was decided to haul in.

Sunday, June 27.—At 5 A. M., commenced hauling in the Cable, with a pressure of forty-two thousand pounds. It soon parted, and we recovered but *one mile*. The *Niagara*, therefore, *lost upwards of forty miles of cable*, and the *Agamemnon* probably lost some portion of her share. We are now at the rendezvous, waiting for the *Agamemnon* to come up.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th inst., on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Oaths Bill, (Lord LUCAN'S,) the Earl of CLANCARTY asked whether the Sovereign would be called on to give her Royal assent to a measure which might be opposed to her conscientious opinions. He calls their attention to the fact that no security had been taken to prevent a Jew from using the Legislative power given him to the injury of the Established Church. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH thought that Jews should not be placed, in this respect, in a better position than the Roman Catholics. The Earl of DERBY had no reason to suppose that, if both Houses of Parliament passed the bill, Her Majesty would interpose her prerogative to prevent its becoming law. He admitted that some amendments would be required in the bill as it stood. After a few remarks from Lord CAMPBELL, Lord LYNDHURST said that the present bill was very ill drawn, and the unnecessary verbiage ought to be struck out, and the recital of the words of the Oath of Abjuration made to correspond with the oath itself. He should postpone his own bill *sine die*. The House then went into Committee, and the amendments were introduced and ordered to be print

gates of the Danubian Provinces, and of the other Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, now assembled in Paris. Whoever may be the author, its publication will be the more remarked, that it does little more than develop ideas expressed, or rather indicated, for some days past in the non official journals.

It is currently reported that Admiral HAMELIN will, in all probability, give in his resignation as Minister of Marine.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that the new Cabinet is completed. General ROS DE OLANO is spoken of as Captain-General of Cuba. The Queen and her husband will depart on the 20th, for the Asturias, accompanied by the Prime Minister, General O'DONNELL.

The following sketch of the new Ministry will be found interesting:

"M. FERNANDEZ NEGRETO, Justice, was formerly a Judge. In 1844, M. GARELLI, then Minister of Justice, looked over the list of the magistrates, and dismissed those whose ideas and policy were contrary to the views of the Government. M. NEGRETO, who was then a member of the Royal Court of Carévés, was among these discharged. He has been a deputy since 1844, and has advocated Absolutist opinions, but he has since modified them by uniting with the Conservative Party. In 1855, he was Minister of Public Works with M. BRAVO MURILLO, but he soon after left the Ministry, in consequence of a difference of opinion with his co leagues on the question of the public debt. On Marshal NARVAEZ coming into power, in 1856, M. NEGRETO resigned his place as Royal Councilor. In the present Chamber, he has supported Vicalvarist doctrines, or those of the liberal union. He is considered a man of talent. Mr. SALAVERRIA, Finance, is a good man of business, and well qualified for his post. He was Director of the accountant's office and under-Secretary in 1855. Without being noted as a political character, he became known for his financial abilities, and in the O'Donnell Ministry of 1856, succeeded M. CANTERO as Minister of Finance. In the following year, he was made Minister of Public Works with MM. ARMERO and MON. He is much attached to Marshal O'DONNELL. The Marquis DE CORBERO, Public Works, has been several times elected Deputy to the Cortes, and always remained in the ranks of the moderate Conservative Party. After the revolution of 1854, he was Civil Governor of Madrid under the Armero-Mon Ministry. On the accession of M. ISTURITZ to power he resigned. He is a rich lawdowner, a man of talent, and a great friend of Marshal O'DONNELL. M. QUESADA, who was also Minister of Marine in the late Cabinet, is a partisan of the liberal union. M. POSADA HERRERA, who also retains his portfolio of the Interior, has always belonged to the moderate Conservative Party. He is a man of tried talent, and of moderate opinions. M. COLLANTES, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of the Interior for fifteen years, and under Marshal NARVAEZ was Minister of Public Works. He is an intimate friend of O'DONNELL."

A telegram from Marseilles confirms the statement that the King of Naples' Supreme Court of Justice has decided that the capture of the *Cagliari* was legal, and adds that the officers who affected the capture will be rewarded.

The coercive measures which it is stated will be adopted by the German Diet, in case of Denmark refusing to accept the ultimatum of that body, are the occupation of the Duchies by a corps of the Federal army, and the seizure of the revenue of the Duchy Luxembourg, to cover the expenses of the military occupation.

It is rumored that during Sir HENRY BULWER'S stay at Vienna, a formal Convention was concluded between Austria, England and Turkey concerning the attitude of these three powers in the Montenegro question. The *Nord* has denied the accession of Prussia to this league, but the Austrian *Gazette* reaffirms the fact; and rumors in Paris of the proceedings in the Conference tend to confirm the intelligence.

A letter from Vienna states that 10,000 pilgrims proceeded on the 29th ult., in procession, from that city to Marienzell.

M. THOUVENEL, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has received an assurance from the Porte that no further dispatch of troops to the Adriatic coast will take place, and that orders had been given to the Turkish forces on the spot, not to enter on any hostilities, direct or indirect, with the Montenegrins.

The inhabitants of Candia, though peaceable, were ready to act unless the Porte granted them large concessions.

The Circassians were said to have gained some advantage over the Russians.

Greece had placed her subjects in Candia under the protection of the French Admiral.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Beirut, Syria, says:

"On the 28th of May the girls of the female school, kept by the American missionarie, were examined in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants, the foreign consuls, and foreign residents of Tripoli. A platform was erected in the large garden attached to the school, on which were placed the celestial and terrestrial globes, orrery, &c. Maps were suspended from the trees, and strings were also tied from tree to tree, on which were pinned the needlework and fancy work done at the school. The girls were placed in three classes, according to the degree of their advancement in knowledge. They were then examined in reading, arithmetic, geography, &c. The company were surprised and delighted, because they saw, for the first time, young females undertaking to ascend the ladder of knowledge, and to take their share at the spiritual banquet which had been forbidden them before. It was really a pleasure to see how the rays of the light of science had brightened up their pretty countenances. The first class received the greatest applause of the company, because its members gave quick and ready answers to the questions put to them in geography, arithmetic, &c. At the conclusion of the examination, one of the company rose, and on the part of the inhabitants of the town, thanked the missionaries who established and so well conducted the school. As the English consul was present amongst the company, the missionaries, in company with the girls, sung a song adapted to the air of the English national tune—"God Save the Queen.

The Paris correspondent to the London *Post*, says: An official dispatch from China states that, "An allied naval expedition has been organized to seige a dépôt of shipping and stores at Peiho, destined to supply Pekin."

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail had arrived at Malta, with dates from Sidney, May 11, and Melbourne, 22d, together with 105 passengers and £140,000 worth of gold. The *Australian* was going up to Sidney when the *European* left Melbourne.

In Victoria the suffrage has been extended and the electoral districts rearranged.

The import market improved considerably on the receipt of the news per the *Australian*.

The wool and tallow markets were in an inactive state.

Money was abundant. Exchange, 1@1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

The *Eagle* and *Shooting Star* had sailed for Liverpool, and the *Sumatra* had arrived from London.

A new gold field had been opened at the head of the Murray, above Singellik.

The electric telegraph was completed to Adelaide. Trade active, with a fair demand for goods. Exchange—Private bills at par; Bank 2 ℔ cent. premium.

At Sidney, wool and hides were dull; money easier. Exchange, from ½@1 ℔ cent. premium. Freights, three-farthings ℔ lb.; gold, ½ ℔ cent. by sailing vessels.

The plague is reported at Bengazy.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

The 82d anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet held on the Fourth of July, at the London Tavern, and attended by about 150 American gentlemen residing in London. The dinner took place under the auspices of the American Association, a society recently established in London for the benefit of citizens of the United States while sojourning in this country. The banquet was presided over by General ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul at London, on whose right sat Mr. DALLAS; and among the company were: Mr. J. R. CROSKEY, Captain MANGLES, M. P., Mr. R. W. KENNARD, Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, Mr. M MARSHALL, Mr. P. N DALLAS, Mr. B. MORAN, Assistant Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. W. H. HURLBUT, Mr. C. E. MONELL, Mr. E NOYCE BROWNE, Dr. BULLARD, Mr. G. F. TRAIN, Mr. THORNTON HUNT, Mr. WHITEHEAD, of New-York. Letters of apology were received from the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, from the principal American Consuls in the United Kingdom, from Mr. G. PEABODY, and others. The room was tastefully decorated with the Star-spangled Banner and the Union Jack, and over the President's table hung portraits of General and Lady WASHINGTON, and also an excellent likeness of Queen VICTORIA, graciously lent by Her Majesty for the occasion.

The Chairman, in proposiug the first toast, said that the event which they had met to celebrate was the political natal day of their country,—a day the importance of which to the progress of the human race was not exceeded by any other since the commencement of the Christian era. [Cheers] The feeling of every American citizen towards the Government and the people of England was one of friendship and good-will. The American nation had hitherto recognized England as the mother from whom they had sprung. But the day had at length arrived when the United States should regard Great Britain not so much as a mother as an elder and most cherished sister. [Cheers.] For each other's griefs they should sorrow, for each other's happiness they should strive, and each other's successes they should heartily rejoice. [Cheers.] The gallant Chairman concluded by giving "The day we celebrate," which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The Chairman next gave "The President of the United States," taking occasion to observe that though Mr. BUCHANAN had been elected upon a party platform, he had yet by his broadly national views, his wisdom, energy and fixedness of character, not only happily disposed of all sectional agitation, but brought his country through the Kansas, the Mormon, and the right of search difficulties. [Cheers.]

The Chairman said the Americans were universally distinguished for their appreciation of and their respect for the female character, and he was convinced that every American present, and every loyal Englishman—and where would they find an Englishman who was not loyal?—would join with heartfelt pleasure in drinking the health of the highest lady in that land, who was an honor to her station, to her sex, and to her country, over which she had shed innumerable blessings by the moral influence of her pure and exalted character. [Cheers.] He begged to give them "The health of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA."

The toast was received with an enthusiasm quite equal to that displayed by any assembly of Englishmen, the whole company remaining standing up while the band played "God Save the Queen."

The next toast, "To the Memory of WASHINGTON," was drunk in solemn silence.

The Chairman, in a complimentary speech, then gave "The health of Mr. DALLAS and the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States," which was greeted with loud applause.

His Excellency, Mr. DALLAS, rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with loud cheers. He said: Mr. Chairman, and fellow-citizens, I had promised myself, in consequence of continued ill-health for some time past, to abstain from anything so exciting as public speaking; but it is, unfortunately, the Fourth of July, [laughter and cheers,) and I find it impossible to remain silent on such a day, after you have received the mention of my name so kindly and so cordially. A few years ago it would have been thought discourteous and intrusive, had one or more American citizens ventured upon the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1776, in the great city of London. The old wounds were still fresh, old feelings still survived, and the citizens of the United States who were here had the good taste, as well as the forbearance, not to do that which might have been misconstrued so as to be disagreeable to those among whom they were residing. [Here, here.] But now, gentlemen, we feel much more at ease. The principles of the American Revolution have gone on conquering and to conquer. [Cheers] They have received the approbation, cordially but certainly, of all the wise and good in England, as well as the United States. They have become perfectly well understood—they have beaten down the impressions of hostility which, being misunderstood, they originally created. The principles of the American Revolution are acceptable here as they are at home [Cheers.] The men of our heroic days—our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, our Madisons, and our heroes in the battle-field, are known now in England almost as well as they are in the United States, and are honored as much here as there. [Cheers.] The progress, then, of the principles of the Revolution of the United States has been striking, and has produced that to which I have already adverted—the propriety of our meeting to celebrate the origin of those principles in London as well as elsewhere. [Hear, hear.] Do not for a moment suppose that I am availing myself of a detached part of the toast just given, in order to draw the conclusion that the recognition of those principles has been brought about in any degree by the diplomacy of the United States. [Hear, and a laugh.] The truth is—and you are, perhaps, not aware of the fact—that we have no American diplomacy. [A laugh.] In England and on the Continent diplomacy is a life-long career. With us it is nothing of the sort. American diplomacy, compared to European diplomacy, may be likened to the militia as contrasted with the regular army. [Laughter.] To be sure, in the United States, from the outset, we have always had a partiality for the militia. [Hear, hear.] Our first military achievements were gained by men among whom were some of the rawest possible militia. [Hear, and a laugh.] And it has so happened, probably by accident, that our militia has over and over again proved equal to the best regulars of Europe. [Cheers.] It is in that way, perhaps, that the diplomacy of the United States has been able to do something towards giving expansion and popularity to the principles of the American Revolution. Although our Ministers abroad have been drawn from the ranks of private and professional life, on very many occasions, at the most distinguished Courts of Europe, and throughout the world, in conflict, or rather in argument, with the most refined diplomatists of any country, those militiamen of diplomacy have achieved remarkable success. [Hear, hear.] I might refer, if I were disposed to empty upon you the archives of the American Legation here or elsewhere, [a laugh,] to many striking instances of this kind; and as I propose to conclude my remarks by suggesting a particular name to your approbation, it may be proper to say that the list of our American diplomatists, beginning with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS JEFERSON, JAMES MONROE, and WILLIAM WHITNEY, includes a long array of illustrious "militiamen diplomatists," who have left behind them a record of the most glowing and gratifying character. [Cheers.] At this very Court some of my predecessors may be compared to the very best of the drilled cohorts of European diplomacy. There is one little comment, which is to a certain extent connected with American diplomacy, on which I will say a word. You know that we have recently had some little difficulties on the coasts of the United States and in the West India Sea [hear]—a matter with which, as one of the militiamen in the diplomacy of the United States, I was lately charged. Now, without referring to that question more closely, it is a point which is essentially connected with one of the fundamental principles of the American Revolution—that principle being the necessity of maintaining on behalf of the great American people, as a great community, the independence of their flag. [Cheers.] Well, I am not going to argue the question as to visit and search. It has been over and over again, for years back, argued and reargued. But I should like on the 4th of July to announce to my fellow-countrymen that visit and search in regard to American vessels on the high seas in time of peace is frankly and finally ended. [Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising and manifesting the liveliest enthusiasm.] While, gentlemen, I am able to announce this gratifying fact, I think it ought also to be accompanied by the assurance that the termination of that for which we have struggled for nearly half a century has been brought about with a degree of honorable candor and fair dealing on the part of the British Government, which is worthy of every acknowledgment on our part. [Loud cheers.] With a view to draw these remarks to a close, I beg leave to offer you, as a toast, the name of one of the earliest representatives alike of the principles of the American Revolution and of the Constitution of the United States—I mean THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence. [Loud cheers.]

After exhausting a very long list of "sentiments," and spending a very convivial evening, the party broke up at a late hour.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times, July 7.

All will be disappointed, very few surprised, to hear the failure of the second attempt to bind together with the electric cord the New and Old World. We don't know how it struck the scientific people, or the bulk of our readers, but we will confess to very encouragement from the report of the preliminary experiments. They were pronounced to be favorable by those who were the best informed on the subject, and it is a subject which the best informed have almost to themselves; but when the reasons had been tremendously stated there remained the fact that with everything trusted to the waves had broken and gone to the bottom. We must say that, to vulgar apprehension, there is more hope of present failure than in the former success. It appears that the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have succeeded in laying down, at least in paying out, as much as 142 miles of cable in the middle of the Atlantic. The cable and paying-out gear had stood to that extent, and we can imagine no reason why, with the improvements suggested by this and other attempts, we may not lay down twenty times that length. The cause of the failure thus far we cannot even conjecture. The American ship brings the news home, and if its people had simply stated that the breakage was not on their side, and that all they knew about it was the cessation of the signals from the *Agamemnon*, we should naturally have concluded that it was at the latter ship. When, however, they add to this, that the electricians on board had experimented on the broken cable, and had thereby arrived at the conclusion that the breakage must have been at or near the *Agamemnon*, they take the matter altogether out of the depth of the unlearned public, and leave us to imagine or suspect anything we please. If it is possible to measure ever so approximately the length of a wire by electrical experiments at one end, then we have nothing to do but to wonder at the progress of science and art. But we wait for further information, particularly from the people on board the *Agamemnon*. Meanwhile, it is consolitary that the present failure has cost less cable than the last.

The electrical conditions of the problem being known, this is only a mechanical question, with no other chances of uncertainty than those of an ordinary maritime character, winds, waves, currents, and what may be called the deep sea anchorage on which the cable has to rest. With regard, then, to the mechanical difficulties, and to the provisions made against them, it cannot be said that this trial was a very hopeful one. Two ships gave a double chance of failure. Each was evidently unequal to its moiety of the work, having neither proper stowage room for the cable, nor for the proper quantity of coals. The *Niagara* left our shores so deep in the water as to excite misgivings in all who saw her; and then we were told that, though the *Agamemnon* looked better, she was, in fact, a ship of less tonnage. The paying-out tackle and the break had been proved, with a success which the scientific alone could appreciate. The speculation was, that just now we should probably have the Atlantic at its calmest, which, as it turns out, has not been the case. To judge from the picture of the expedition as it sailed from our shores, the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* so filled with their huge freight that the gigantic coils spread from the hold into every gun-room, gangway and cabin, we were relying too much on the favor of the elements, and laying ourselves at the mercy of their caprice. It is premature, indeed, to say that we have been beaten by the elements; but the next attempt ought to combine every precaution suggested by the past.

A suggestion has been made several times in these columns, and seems to us worth considering. The Leviathan is as yet only a shell. Excepting that it has not even its engines on board, it is exactly in that state to which, at great difficulty and cost, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have been reduced for this service. In the Leviathan any length of cable that could possibly be required could be held and stowed in the manner most convenient for paying out. The pitch of that huge vessel will be quite inconsiderable in the roughest seas, and the strain on the cable will, therefore, be uniform. Sufficient length may be taken on board for the most lavish use of the cable, even to twice the distance from one shore to the other. It is plain we must not be stingy of material, if we are to succeed. The ingenious writers who enlighten the public on the wonders of the deep, tell us that currents carry the cable miles out of the ship's course before it touches the bottom; that, ever so freely payed out, the cable probably hangs in festoons from one submarine mountain-top to another; and that, even if the cable is so fortunate as to escape the sharp edge of a precipice, mere suspension between two distant points may stretch it beyond its strength. If this be so, the more cable we have, within reason, the better. No ship afloat but the *Leviathan* could carry an ample supply for the whole distance. It alone could carry coals sufficient for paying out the whole cable at the rate of five, four, or three miles an hour, if necessary, and could afford, even in the midst of the process, to make any delays that might be thought advisable. Whatever may be thought of this suggestion, we feel sure that nobody expects much from a fleet of four ships sailing out to rendezvous in the middle of the Atlantic to lay down one cable,—all the ships confessedly overtasked, and all of them reckoning upon good weather and other favorable circumstances. There is a unity and simplicity about the undertaking which ill accords with so complex and hazardous a process.

It is further to be considered that, as we are assured, even if this cable be successfully laid down more will be necessary. The transmission of messages by one cable will be too slow for the requiremen's of commerce. It may seem to many of our readers a mystery how people who have gone so long without any telegraphic communication with the New World should suddenly require many channels. This is soon explained. If one man could send an instantaneous message across the Atlantic, he would speedily make his fortune at the expense of all the rest of the trade. If forty men divided the monopoly, those forty would divide the profits of the trade. Early intelligence is not enough. The earliest opportunity of sending messages and orders is not less necessary. Through the aid of our own columns every merchant in London might know the state of prices all over the United States, and, indeed, all over the whole American continent, every day, or every hour of the day; but that knowledge would be unavailing if the merchant had not also the means of sending to his correspondents orders founded upon it. Hundreds at both ends would be pressing not only to receive messages, but to send them; and no doubt the great bulk, perhaps 99-hundredths, of the messages transmitted would be of this private and uninteresting character. One cable would not do it. The *Leviathan* might be constantly employed at the work, till cables enough had been laid down for the demands of commerce. We make this suggestion in all simplicity, and shall not be suspected of doing it in the interest of a private speculation, however meritorious, however unfortunate.

Spain and the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times.

Every one who has looked into the question of the Slave-Trade at all knows well that, for the last twenty years and more, Cuba, under the protection of the Spanish flag, has been the mainstay and prop of the system. There has been no direct importation of slaves into the United States during that time. In the Brazils the traffic has virtually ceased. In Cuba alone it is carried out in full vigor. There was but one chance of dealing successfully with the traffic, and that was that the local Government should interfere to suppress it. All our exertions at sea could have little effect beyond running up the rate of insurance Now, every effort that has been made to procure orders to this effect—real, not nominal orders—has proved fruitless. The time has arrived when we are called upon to review our policy in this matter. We will not follow the example of the idle braggarts at Madrid, and prattle about visionary invasions Why, even if we had the will, should we be at the trouble of applying direct pressure to Spain? Thus much is clear—that, if Lord MALMESBURY were this day to give Mr. DALLAS the faintest hint that England would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba, in three months' time, would be a State of the North American Union. Let us look this question boldly in the face. What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American in place of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material interests have been in direct opposition to that line of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba, in the hands of American citizens, would be a much more productive market than at present. Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with American than with Spanish Cuba. If it is to remain a slave-importing country, we had as lief, nay rather, that it should pass into American hands. Patience and forbearance have been tired out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely by standing still while the Cabinet at Washington carried out the long-cherished designs of the American people upon the Island of Cuba.

What is Spain to us that we should interfere further to protect her colonial possessions? The only arguments which we are disposed to consider, after the treatment we have met with from successive Cabinets at Madrid, are those which apply to our own interest and well-being. Looking at the question from this point of view, two arguments might be urged, but there is probably no great weight in either. It might be said, in the first place, that it would be short-sighted policy for us to stimulate the progress of the United States in wealth and power, for the time may come when they may prove formidable antagonists to us. This is but a paltry policy, [illegible] whatever we may do, the West [illegible] the Atlantic [illegible] and finally stated there remained the fact that with everything trusted to the waves had broken and gone to the bottom. We must say that, to vulgar apprehension, there is more hope of

the forbearance to abstain from violating public law, and the canons of public morality, God speed their work! But to us, in any case, what can it signify whether they conquer a province from the Desert, or from the Gulf of Mexico? As long as we retain our naval power they will not interfere with us; and, that once gone, the presence or absence of Cuba in the scale would signify but little indeed. It might be said, in the second place, that it would be unwise for us to stand still, as lookers on, while Spain was weakened by the loss of her colonial possessions, from considerations of European policy. The Pyrenees are not higher than they were in the days of LOUIS XIV. and of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE Here, again, the argument does not appear to have any considerable weight. Spain derives no substantial strength from her colonies which would help her to resist an invader; and, if she did, what is that to us? We know the sacrifices we made for the preservation of the Spanish Monarchy in the first years of the present century, and what has been our reward? What advantage, to the extent of one shilling, or of the faintest element of power, have we derived from the Spanish alliance? We can point to a long list of unsatisfied claims, of unpaid debt, of obligations disregarded, and of violated faith; but of help when we needed help, or of common gratitude for services of the most vital importance, there has not been one tittle. Let us at length consider this question on its own merits. Is it possible that, with reference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present?

From the London Star.

We do not propose to exact from Spain the performance of a duty which we allow the United States to omit. We do not regard an inviolable flag in the light of a luxury to which only the wealthy can lay claim. There is simply no parallel whatever between the two cases. America may decline to employ her navy in putting down the evil, or she may allow an overweening jealousy of national independence to interfere with our doing so for her, but the utmost charge which can be brought against her is that of lukewarmness, and even for this she has the excuse that, so long as Cuba remains in the hands of Spain, any efforts of hers would be unavailing. That American citizens engage in the trade, or that American merchantmen are employed in it, can scarcely be laid to the door of the Federal Government. But the conduct of the Spanish authorities is of a wholly different complexion. No possible degree of lukewarmness, no mere negligence or inaction, can account for the landing and disposal of some fifteen thousand negroes in the course of a year, in an island smaller than our own. No hypothesis short of the most open connivance, or rather sanction, on the part of the Spanish Government, can adequately explain the facts. Nor can we admit it to be an unimportant circumstance that all this has been done in the face of so many treaties by which Spain has pledged herself to do her utmost to cooperate with England in putting down the traffic. On the contrary, we believe that the ordinary view of a contract is the correct one, and that it does impose obligations on those who are parties to it, from which strangers are free.

We hope, therefore, that the Foreign Secretary will not let this subject rest. We are no advocates for exceeding the limits of that influence which one sovereign State may legitimately bring to bear upon another. But there are arguments which Spain—if she be not as deaf to the suggestions of self-interest as she has hitherto shown herself to higher considerations—can hardly do other than listen to. Her possession of Cuba is not so undisputed that she can afford to dispense with the friendship of a great naval power, and it must surely be possible to make her aware that a total disregard of the interests of humanity, and a systematic violation of the engagements she has voluntarily entered into, is not the most certain method of securing either sympathy or aid from England.

The Guano Trade.

On the 5th instant, the subject of the Peruvian Guano Trade was introduced into the House of Commons, when Mr. CAIRD said:

"For some time the Peruvian Government had charged the English farmers for that article £2 per ton more than the Americans. He understood that since he had given notice of his intention to ask this question, the price had been reduced £1 per ton; and he now wished to know whether Her Majesty's Government would use their friendly offices with the Government of Peru to obtain a further reduction of the price.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that he had that day received a communication from the agent of the Peruvian Government, stating that the price of guano was to be reduced from £13 15s. to £12 a ton, [hear, hear,] a reduction which would save the agricultural interest of the country £400 000 a year; and that in future the same price would be charged for the article in England and in America."

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, commenting on this announcement, remarks:

"The Peruvian Government have been overcharging our farmers from 34s. to 40s. per ton, which could not have occurred if there was no monopoly, but which, on the other hand, is a good reason for abolishing it. On what principles of justice or fair play did that Government sell to the American friends at £11 8s., ($55,) while they charged us £13 15s.? This, on the imports of the last two years and a half, would, if sold, amount to £1,500.000. I rather think that this money, overpaid, should be refunded.

Though the Peruvian Government stated to Mr. FITZGERALD that the prices would be equalized, they are still 12s. higher than in the United States, which amount, if exacted, ought to be paid under protest."

OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Commencement of the Monsoon—Effects of the Heat—The Sepoys—Nana Sahib—Hopeless Condition of the British Troops—The Mutiny Spreading—Lord Elphinstone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BOMBAY, Friday, June 4, 1858.

The southwest monsoon is just setting in, and with it the usual accompaniment of rain-wind. A happy change it is, though, after the grilling we have received here for the last month. Think of the thermometer indicating 110° in the tents of the troops encamped upon the Esplanade! Poor fellows, they have a hard lot! but not to be compared with that of their brothers up country. Indeed, the season has been remarkably hot, and the sun has killed three, where the Sepoys have killed one. The Sepoys are not commanded by fools, and while the English troops are scouring the country, exposing themselves to all the horrors of a hot weather campaign, the enemy, in their jungle fastnesses, look quietly on and smile; for they know that they have now an ally that fears neither British steel or British bullets. In times past, we have been told that the rebels were conquered but it's long, long since we have heard the story. We read in the home papers, that "the enemy are disheartened, and flying in all directions before the victorious columns of Sir HUGH ROSE, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Sir HOPE GRANT." It is true *they fly*, but it is from one stronghold to another, and when we are beginning to congratulate ourselves that at last they are shut up, they appear in another quarter with doubled and trebled numbers, and doubled and trebled energy. Again, we learn from English and American papers that "NANA SAHIB is wandering a fugitive and vagabond over the land." A curious "fugitive and vagabond!" that, who wandered about with 70,000 trained men at his heels, and able to raise 100,000 more. I do not like to think that this horrid rebellion is not to be put down soon; but there are things which stare us so plainly in the face, that we cannot say they are false. True, Lucknow is retaken, Bareilly is retaken, Shahjahanpore is relieved, and Calpee is once more an English post, but where are the Sepoys? In every instance they have escaped, and scattering over the country, engaged the English in a guerrilla warfare, that is a thousand times more trying than a dozen hard-fought battles would be. Let me give you one or two instances. A day or two since a small party of English engaged a detachment of Sepoys, and defeated them with a loss of twenty men and three guns; but while the former did not lose a man from the enemies' bullets, over *forty were struck dead by the sun* In the action, nearly every man in our company was more or less affected by sun stroke—a large number being killed outright. And, now, I ask, how is it possible for a white man to live in the sun when 115° and 120° is no uncommon figure in their scale?

Shall again the authorities not [illegible] Do you think it is best for our Empire that has caused the Bengal native army to [illegible] here at the [illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Free-Love Settlement at Berlin Heights, Ohio.

The following communication, which we copy from the Sandusky *Register* of the 17th inst., shows that the Free-Lovers who have established themselves at Berlin Heights, intend to hold their position, regardless of the sentiment of the community about them. It also presents some of the means by which a portion of their neighbors hope eventually to expel them.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*: In an article in the *Tri Weekly Register* of 8th inst., it seems you have noticed the institution known as Free Love, now infesting our beautiful township.

You say "It is surprising that the good citizens of Berlin, who are among the most intelligent and virtuous communities in this or any other State, should so long and so quietly have submitted to this infliction." So say we. Now, as I claim to be one of these citizens you speak of, I desire to say a few words in defence. That we have at the Heights, and some in other portions of the township, hitherto very good citizens, and among our oldest settlers, those who have always carried with them a good reputation for morality, and been exemplary in their conduct at home and abroad, and whom we have highly esteemed, but who have in this case to all appearances, been monomaniacal. Whether from their pure love of freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and an almost unlimited tolerance of thought and expression—religiously—as they oppose all orthodoxy they have unconsciously added to their creed freedom of the sexes, I cannot say; but their conduct would indicate something of that sort.

As I am plain spoken, and consider truth stronger than fiction, I must name the most prominent of those who have given aid and comfort to this enemy of good morals and good citizenship.

MR. NOAH HILL and two or three of his sons, and one son-in-law, all having families, making their numbers quite large, have been first and foremost in locating and retaining the Free-Lovers at the Heights.

The first instance which I will mention is the leasing, and afterwards selling, of the old Water Cure site and privileges for a grist-mill, whereon the Free Lovers have congregated ever since the supposed exodus last Fall. They returned one at a time during the Winter and Spring. This Spring, after knowing all their peculiarities, they have purchased four acres more from the Hill family, and have since erected three or four dwellings thereon, and I understand are about to erect more. In addition to this purchase, by the assistance and influence of Prof. B. L. HILL, (a son,) they were able to our general very worthy man, (of a family who wished a residence,) in the purchase of the property of the late LEWIS OSBORNE, containing about 14 acres of land, with quite a large frame house upon it, and which is now occupied by Free Lovers. This Hill family further assist in aid and sympathy to these loathsome beings in human shape—by selling and crediting where they are not able to pay—by advocating their cause and their pretended claims, where charges are made against them—by their influence and presence at their meetings, at their decoys and dances—and by claiming the obligations of the citizens to the support of their mill. JOHN R. HOPKINS, a son-in-law, has been very active in giving them aid and comfort, as advocate in public and private circles, in giving bail, in furnishing his son as fiddler-general for them at their decoys and dances; by furnishing team, and driving it himself for them, to pic-nic and bath ng places, and by his constant presence and influence, at home and abroad, in figuring for them.

In addition to this family there is EVERTON KELLOGG, who sold them land last Fall, and then again, lately; and a few others, equally prominent men, have been active in retaining them at the Heights, who—in Revolutionary days—would be branded as tories and traitors to their country, were they to aid the enemy no more than they now do the Free-Lovers.

Mr. I. FOWLER will sell them goods of all kinds, and when they have not the money to pay for them he will give them credit; will take their flour, recommend it as the best, and launch forth upon the quality of the flour, and the duty of citizens to sustain their mill, &c.

Neither time nor your space will permit me to particularize further. But I must say that with such men and others, not having moral courage (were they so disposed) to say, "We will not buy, sell, lend or borrow, or in any way countenance your presence in our midst," rests the responsibility of that which has brought forth and now nourishes this curse, this moral leprosy, this blight among us.

The outsiders in location, but not in interest or feelings, had hoped and fervently prayed that they were blotted out from among us last Fall. But our hopes have been blasted. The influence of the almighty dollar in the sale of lands, goods, &c., has overridden and beclouded all virtue, all morals, together with the bright prospects of the future of our town. Now, what can we do? The half has not been in the papers, neither is it proper. Their presence is a stench in our nostrils. The boys, young and old, watch the Free-Lovers, and the moment they see a movement towards the creek, it is a signal for them to hide away from their parents, and visit the exhibition of their disgusting and abominable performances in the water. Men and women, naked, are more familiar in their mutual freedom than your City boys when frolicking in the waters of your beautiful Bay together

Let the people arouse, and put on their armor of self-defence, and destroy this Sodom—this receptacle of all pollution. We need the Press—we need the united efforts of all good citizens. Shall we have it? *Moral suasion* has no antidote for this disease—hardly with its sympathizers; but action we must have—the universal condemnation of the Press and all good citizens, boldly and publicly proclaimed. There does not exist a better soil nor a more generous people than will be found in the township of Berlin. It is not a majority, but a mere minority, of the people who court this Free Love curse; but it is a few individuals who have been blest with means and influence, and are now perverting their use; and their location favors their project. Now, let the stigma rest where it belongs. Don't blame us outsiders, who had nothing to do in allowing it to come into Berlin, and are now powerless to prevent it. We have, some of us at least, the independence to say, and live up to that saying, that we will neither buy, sell, borrow nor lend, nor in any way give countenance to their presence; and those that will, should be known and named by the company they keep; and *will* be by every well-wisher of good society, and your friend, FAIR PLAY.

Colonel Steptoe's Battle with the Indians.

LETTERS FROM COL. STEPTOE AND LIEUT. MULLAN.

From the Richmond South, 19th.

A private letter from Colonel STEPTOE, dated at Fort Walla-Walla, 31st May, 1858, has been placed at our disposal, from which we extract and subjoin his narrative of the circumstances attending his recent action with the Spokane and other Indians

As Colonel S. did not enter the Indian country with any expectation of hostilities, we do not feel justified in criticising his retreat. His men seem to have fought bravely, and his own undoubted courage and conduct render it probable that no alternative remained, except to be cut off in detail or abandon his expedition. In the face of such a disparity of force, and in a position so unfavorable, it was perhaps the best that could be done. It does not seem to have been a surprise, but an unexpected declaration of hostilities on the part of the Indians. The Florida war began with the surprise and massacre of DADE's command, and we suppose that this battle will be a prelude to an obstinate and expensive war. Such things are, however, the incidents of empire, and the Government has no choice except a vigorous and decisive campaign against the Spokanes and their allies.

Col. STEPTOE says: "I left this fort (Walla Walla) on the 13th, with the command mentioned above, (125 men,) to visit Colville, a white settlement near the British line, and about 200 miles distant. The object of my visit was to talk with the white people and Indians, and try to effect a more harmonious intercourse between them. Two deep, strong rivers—the Snake and the Spokane—had to be crossed. I succeeded in crossing the first with great difficulty, and when near the other found myself suddenly in the presence of more than a thousand Indians, all armed, painted and highly excited. They demanded whether we came to attack them. I answered that we were friends to all who were friendly, and did not wish to fight if it could be avoided. They expressed themselves satisfied, but posted themselves on the summits of three hills, around the bases of which our road wound.

Never suspecting treachery, I was on the point of entering the defile, when a mere accident excited my suspicion, and I turned aside. There is no doubt on my mind now, that, if we had gone on, not one would have lived to see the morrow. I halted and encamped, but the baffled savages glared upon us, hesitating to attack, and we remained thus, in a half hostile attitude, till near sunset. The merest trifle would have been sufficient to precipitate either party upon the other.

* * * * * *

The next morning I resumed the march, but had only gone two or three miles when the Indians attacked the rear guard, and immediately the fight became general. We labored under the disadvantage of having to fight while moving on, and in the midst of a country of successive hills peculiarly favorable to the enemy. My force was all mounted, but composed chiefly of troops who had never before been under fire. About 12 o'clock, the commander of one company fell, and, the Indians charging fiercely upon his men, they gave way and could not be rallied. Soon after, another company commander fell, and some of the bravest petty officers in the command were severely wounded. I determined, therefore to take a position and halt. The fight continued without intermission, until a short time before sunset, when the enemy posted themselves all around us to wait for the night and for reinforcements. We knew that 200 or 300 more would join them before morning; our amunition was nearly exhausted, our loss in killed and wounded very considerable. It was evident that we could not fight another day.

These considerations determined me to make a forced march and get possession of the canoes in which we had crossed Snake River before the enemy could do so. Painful as the step was, I saw there was no other alternative. We could not remain where we were, and a slow march would be fully as disastrous; for, if the enemy seized upon the canoes our situation would be worse than ever. For these reasons I put the command in motion about 10 o'clock at night, and did not stop until we reached the river nearly 90 miles off.

This war has been maturing for some time, but if I could have beaten the enemy at the start, all future difficulty might have been prevented; as it is, I fear that many lives will be lost before a satisfactory adjustment can be arrived at. The savages appear to have been excited by rumors that the Government intends to take possession of their lands, and the act of the last Congress, to lay out a military road from the place to the waters of the Upper Missouri, fully satisfied them of the truth of the rumor. The party to survey the road was just assembling here, and the fight with me has no doubt saved it from massacre."

From the Boston Traveller, 19th.

Lieut. MULLAN has written to Mr. JAMES G. SWAN, of this City, who has placed at our disposal the following letter:

CAMP JORDAN, NEW-FORT DALES,
TEN MILE CREEK, June 1, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: You will doubtless be pained and surprised to hear of the peculiar turn that everything has taken in this region: my party equipped, and thoroughly organized, left the Dales 25th ultimo—which, considering I left New-York 5th April, was making good time. On the morning of the 24th an express reached Fort Dales from Walla-Walla, bringing the startling intelligence that the Indians on Snake River had banded together and attacked Col. STEPTOE, who has 175 men. They fought three days, losing 2 officers, and 9 men killed and 15 wounded, losing all their animals and camp equipage, and meeting with a complete route. They fled in the night, and Col. STEPTOE reports that they were even lucky in that. He sent me an express yesterday stating that under the circumstances he could not furnish me an escort—as it would require a regiment of troops to protect my road, with the Indians in their present condition. The most of the feeling arose from the fact that they heard that a road was about passing through their country, and they were determined to resist it. Col. STEPTOE reports that the Indians fought like fiends, and Father FOERT has told him that a number of the tribes have counselled together, and have formed a solemn pledge to massacre any party that shall attempt another survey through their country.

Colonel STEPTOE has reported to General CLARK, and also wrote me yesterday that he does not hesitate to say that this engagement saved my party from one of the most terrible of massacres that has ever occurred in the Indian country. So you see how things now stand. Is it not terrible—sad in the extreme. I have had one of the best organized and equiped parties that ever left the Dales. Captain JORDAN, after whom I have named my camp, has been particularly zealous in seeing me succeed, and has done everything possible to assist my movements, but the Fates would seem to be against me just now. I wrote today to the Secretary of War to say that to-morrow I shall move my camp back to the Dales, discharge my men, herd my animals, store my goods, and await further instructions from the Department.

I am still sanguine that a road might be made, although it seems it has had unprecedented difficulties to contend with. But, after all, may it not be another and greater link in the connection from the Missouri to the Columbia than has ever yet occurred? A steamer this time next year will be running up Snake River, and this will connect direct now Colville and the Collendratine, and ere long all those little valleys will be filled up and teeming with life and with business. I yet, notwithstanding all these sad and terrible disasters, predict for Wash ngton Territory a great future. The Dales is quite a flourishing little place, and a large trade must some day spring up in that region. The steamer made to run up to Walla-Walla and Snake River met with a most lamentable accident. The day of her trial trip she, through the stupidity of her men, was allowed to run over the main cascades of the Columbia, and only by good fortune was not stove to pieces. I was on board of her at the time, and must say never came so near going into another world as I did then. Does it not really seem that everything named tends to work badly for Washington Territory, for all these are accidents that affect her. I know that the Governor will be out too sad to hear of the peculiar state of things in this region, but it cannot now be regretted. *He can, however, congratulate himself with the reflection that if his treaties had been ratified, the disaster with Steptoe would have never occurred.* I shall await at the Dales till I can hear from Washington. There is no telling what my fate is to be as yet. Let me hear from you. Yours, truly, MULLAN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FARMER'S CLUB.

Currant Culture, Gooseberries, Peas, Early Southern Fruit, &c.

The Farmers' Club resumed its bi-monthly meetings on Monday, Mr PARDEE in the Chair.

The Session was opened by Judge MEIGS reading extracts and translations from foreign agricultural journals. One from the *Revue Horticole* announces that the leaves of plants do not—cannot absorb dew, their function being simply a respiratory one.

Fine specimens of four kinds of currants were on exhibition, among them a branch off a bush heavily laden with the cherry-currant, from Chas. F. ERHARD's nursery, at Ravenswood. Mr. SELON ROBINSON read a description of the fruit, prepared by Mr. ERHARD.

It is not a distinct species, but simply a new variety of the *Ribes Rubrum*. The distinguishing properties of the cherry-currant are: Strong robust growth of the bush—the shoots being stouter, the leaves larger, and of a darker green than the common sort. The blossom of the cherry-currant is easily distinguished from the greenish yellow blossom of the red and white Dutch by its darker brownish color. But its most valuable distinction consists in the uniformly great size of the berries. They measure from half an inch to five eighths of an inch in diameter, all the berries of a bunch being generally of nearly one size, while the bunches of the common currant taper down to a very small berry at the end. Beside this, the berries are also distinguishable by their dark red color. Another and very striking feature of the cherry-currant consists in the manner the bunches are districuted over the branches. While with the common currant the fruit is rather thinly—at least, by comparison—scattered over the branches, the cherry-currants hang in massive clusters, so tight that the stems of the fruit-stalings can scarcely be seen. Branches of the bush, of from one to three feet in length, are often unbroken clusters of luscious fruit, which gives the bushes a charming rich appearance

To grow them, manure, plow and hoe them as you do your Indian Corn. As the bushes grow very strong, they should be planted not less than 4x4 feet, or, perhaps, 4x5 feet, apart, which will give 2,178 plants per acre. Shade for the fruit is indispensable, to bring it to perfection; if too much exposed to the hot rays of the sun, the berries ripen prematurely before they attain their full size. All the shade necessary to protect the fruit is furnished by the bush itself, if not disabled by pruning. The bush, not the tree form, was deemed best for this, and, indeed, for all Currant culture. The average product for an acre of the bushes, at 5 years old, was put down at 13,068 pounds. The price of common currants in the New-York market varies from four to seven cents per pound at wholesale, which justifies the anticipation of six cents per pound for cherry-currants for many years to come, and this would make the value of the crop per acre equal to $784. Half-a-day of plowing and three days of hoeing, by one man, will clean and stir the ground of one acre most effectually, which, at ordinary wages of man and horse, will cost $3 50, which makes four plowings and hoeings cost $14. Picking 13,068 pounds, at one-third cent per pound, (about 15 cents per bushel,) will be $43. If we allow $27 for manure every year, the whole expenses per acre would sum up to $84, leaving $700 clear, of which only the cost of bringing them to market would have to be deducted.

Mr. LAWTON following, approved the sentiments above recorded; especially the preference for bush-culture he insisted on. Some of his Dutch red currants present were not as handsome as they would have been, and many of his "crystal currants" had been dried up by the intense heat of the sun during these last days—the leaves falling early, and the fruit withering. If they had not been trained as trees, but had been allowed to spread themselves as bushes, their leaves would have clung on longer, and so shaded the fruit, to its great benefit.

The *Gooseberry* Mr. LAWTON preferred to train too as a bush—it being far less likely to mildew than when trained as a tree. The best fruit grew on the shoots of the previous year's wood, and on this wood it seldom mildewed.

Mr. FULLER, of Brooklyn, agreed in the preference of the bush form for both currants and gooseberries. Of all currants, he preferred, especially for the West (Wisconsin and Iowa,) the large white Provence currant, which is not quite so large as the cherry currant, but is of a milder flavor. Of gooseberries, he preferred HOUGHTON's—a Massachusetts variety raised from a wild seedling.

Mr. FIELD presented all that he had been able to save from decay of a box containing some thirty varieties of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, &c., which were raised by Col. PETERS, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. FIELD said that South Carolina and Georgia had gone largely into the business of raising early fruit for the New-York market. The peaches, melons and apricots now in the market, were all from those States, and the Southerners were confident that with a few years' practice they could under-bid New-Jersey and Long Island for the New-York market, besides furnishing a ripe article some two months before it is mature in this latitude. Peaches in South Carolina, for instance, ripen from the first to the middle of July—here they are in season two months later.

Mr. ROBINSON read an extract from the letter of a man who had planted 2,000 seedling currants, "and if he got one better than the original he should feel paid for his pains." It was encouraging to know that men were so earnest in their endeavors to improve our fruits. Mr. R. read, too, a letter from Mr. E. B COCHRAN, of Michigan, who said the way to get peas with no weevil in them was to plant the June Pea, strawberry or marrow fat as early as possible, in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, mark the ground about 2 inches deep, sow a row of beets between each row, cultivate as for potatoes, and when the pea straw is out of the way plow all the ground towards the beets. In this way premium beets were to be had and peas without weevil, blight or mildew from the middle of June till green corn comes.

Mr. R. added some comments on the ignorance of scientific men even, on the method by which manures benefit crops. The smelter knows why he adds to his crucible this or that salt—it is not to enrich the crucible—nor is the manure added to the earth to enrich it, but to be converted into grains. After a few further remarks the Club adjourned for two weeks.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

The Captains of the old police presented a petition for services as keepers of station-houses from the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill to the time they were handed over to the Commissioners of Police. Referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

The communication of the Mayor, nominating Wm. M. Evarts, Wilson G. Hunt and Gustavus A. Conover, Commissioners of the New City Hall, was called up, and, on motion to confirm, was lost—ayes, 4; nays, 7.

The following is the opinion in relation to the pay of the Excise Commissioners:

OPINION OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION ON THE SALARY OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION
No. 237 Broadway, July 19, 1858.

To the Hon. The Board of Supervisors:

By your Resolution of May 18, 1858, the Committee on County Offices of your Board was requested to obtain the opinion of the Counsel on the claim of WM. J. HASKETT, for services as Treasurer to the Excise Commissioners.

I was not furnished with a copy of the account, but have procured from your clerk what I presume to be the account referred to. On examining it, I find it to be composed of some one hundred and twenty-five items, classified under three or four general heads. The services mentioned have relation to Mr. HASKETT, as one of the Commissioners of Excise for this County, and Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners. The warrant of the Board of Supervisors to allow the claim must be found, if at all, in the act entitled "An Act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857.

The second section of this Act prescribes the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Excise, and provides that they shall meet in their respective counties on the 3d Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint, not exceeding ten days in any one year, and in the City of New-York, not exceeding fifty days, for the purpose of discharging the duties devolved upon them. The day of their first annual meeting is arbitrarily fixed by the law itself, and the Legislature contemplated the possibility that all the business of the Commission might, in some counties at least, be performed in one day.

The times at which they meet, subsequently to the 3d Tuesday in May, are discretionary with a majority of the Commissioners, but are limited in number to fifty days in the County of New-York, and to ten days in every other county in the State. The reason for this distinction is too obvious and self-suggestive to require even passing comment, and the real question which I am to consider, is whether the statutory limitation applies to all the duties of every kind which may be required from the Board of Excise.

The good intended to be accomplished by the act is the suppression of intemperance—the means by which the result is to be attained are the "regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor." The agents to carry out the will of the Legislature, are the Commissioners of Excise. Their duties and powers are specifically and clearly defined. They may grant licenses to sell strong and spiritous liquors and wines to certain persons upon certain prescribed terms. They must keep a record, in the form designated in the law, of all their doings as Excise Commissioners, and the fifth section of the act provides that "no fee or reward shall be taken by any *Board* of Excise, or by any member thereof, or by any clerk thereof, for *any service required of such Board*, nor shall any compensation be retained by any such Board, or by any clerk thereof, out of the Excise money; but the *persons* composing such Board of Excise shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day for services actually performed, and *no other* OR GREATER compensation shall be allowed."

I cannot discover any ambiguity in the language employed, nor do I see how the construction which Mr. Commissioner HASKETT seeks to put upon it can be reasonably maintained. He separates his duty and office into distinct classes, and charges $3 a day for drafting and preparing forms; $3 per day for *receiving applications* for licenses as distinguished from *granting licenses*, for which a separate charge of $3 per day is made; and $3 per day for receiving the license fee, and depositing it with the County Treasurer. All this is confessedly "service" in the language of the act "required of the Board." For all such service as I have shown, the law declares the Commissioners shall severally receive three dollars per day for each day of the 50 actually spent in its performance. "No other, or greater compensation shall be allowed or taken," says the law: and yet Mr. HASKETT charges $12 per day for his services as a Commissioner of Excise.

I cannot entirely from his views, and from the ingenious arguments by which he endeavors to support them. To my mind there is no room for doubt upon this subject. No Commissioner of Excise can be allowed, or can lawfully receive for his services as such, whether they be manual, moral, or intellectual, a greater compensation than $3 per day for each day he is necessarily employed; and as much as twelve is greater than three, just so much does the demand in this instance exceed the legal charge.

The only remaining question is as to the limitation of fifty days, mentioned in the 2d section of the Act. I have no difficulty in resolving this to be an absolute restriction upon the Commissioners of Excise. They *may* sit fifty days in each year. After this they are *functus officio* until the recurrence of the next arrival, third Tuesday in May. No license granted after the expiration of the fifty days, is valid, and the person selling under it is liable to the penalty of $50 for each offence, prescribed in the 13th section, for selling without a license. That this is the true construction of the law, is also apparent from the 4th section, which provides that licenses shall remain in force for "*fifty days* after the third Tuesday in May next, succeeding the granting of such license." The dealer must apply for a renewal of his license within the fifty days allowed by the law, or go without its benefits and allowance for one year. If the Commissioners may charge more than three dollars per day, and spend more than fifty days in session, so may the clerk to the Commissioners, whose compensation is the same as that of a Commissioner; and if the time which they may spend is a matter resting in the discretion of the Board, two hundred and fifty days may be deemed necessary for consultation and preparation to sit, &c.; and thus, what the Legislature intended to be a source of profit to the county would become an onerous charge upon the inhabitants, and the fund which the statute creates "for the use of the poor" be impoverished, if not wholly destroyed.

My conclusions are, that the Board of Supervisors have no authority to allow any charge under the law other than three dollars per day to each of the Commissioners and the Clerk *for each day actually spent in session*, not exceeding fifty days, and such charge for room rent, minute books and blanks, as may be necessary, when those last-mentioned have been actually incurred by the Commissioners, and that the bill presented by Mr. HASKETT must be audited and allowed upon the principles above stated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Board of Supervisors.

Mayor's Office—TUESDAY.

THE HEALTH COMMISSION.—Business at the Board of Health Commissioners on Tuesday was chiefly of a routine character.

The steam-tug *Cinderella* has been employed in accordance with the directions of the previous day, in attending vessels arriving at Lower Quarantine. She left at an early hour yesterday morning, with Dr. Gillett on board, for that place.

The annexed communication was forwarded by His Honor the Mayor to the Pilot Commissioners:

To the Honorable the Board of Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the direction of the Commissioners of Health, I herewith transmit to you a copy of a communication made by the Health Officer at their meeting yesterday, in reference to vessels arriving at this port from infected places or ports, together with copies of resolutions adopted by the Commissioners, in relation to the same subject. The great importance of the preservation of the health, not only of this City, but of the neighboring places, must be evident to you without my calling your attention especially thereto, not alone to protect their inhabitants, so far as it can be done, against the inroads of pestilendal or infectious diseases by way of this port, but to preserve the trade of the City from that loss which an epidemic would necessarily create, requires all of us to do whatever we can to secure these important ends.

The Commissioners of Health and myself, in the performance of our duties in this respect, have deemed it to be requisite, in consequence of the large number of arrivals from infected places, and the accumulation of vessels subject to quarantine at the upper anchorage, with the close proximity as well of the City as of the adjacent shores of Staten Island and New-Jersey, that all vessels from sickly ports, before coming up shall be anchored in the Lower Bay, and there inspected by the Health Officer, in compliance with his recommendations.

Confidently trusting that your Honorable Board will aid the Commissioners of Health and myself in carrying out the resolutions which have been adopted in relation to this subject, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,
D. F. TIEMANN.

The following communication was received in relation to the ship *Pacific*:

To His Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

SIRS: The ship *Pacific*, which arrived at Quarantine July 1, and which was ordered to discharge her cargo on lighters there, has between three and four hundred bags of wool and eight hundred dry hides on board, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, should not be allowed to come to the wharves, but, on the other hand, should be ventilated and stored in the Government warehouse at Quarantine. With the approval of your honorable Board, the said wool and wool and hides will be thus disposed of.

Respectfully, R. H. THOMPSON.

The following recommendation was also received

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health:

SIRS: The brig *Butler* came to Quarantine on the 12th inst., from Port au Platte, St. Domingo, laden with tobacco, mahogany and hides. On the passage to this port, the vessel had two men sick with remittent fever, one of whom died, and the other was sent to the Marine Hospital.

The cases of disease on board this vessel were remittent, without question, and, inasmuch as we have no proof of any sickness of a contagious character being in Port au Platte, and as the Captain of the *Butler* reports to the same effect, I am of opinion that it is safe for the public health to grant to the *Butler* a stream permit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

The following resolution was proposed and adopted;

Resolved, That the owners and masters of all vessels now lying at the lower quarantine anchorage, and of all vessels which may hereafter lie at the said anchorage, and which now are or may be subject to quarantine in accordance with the resolutions, orders or directions of this Board, be and they are hereby directed to properly man the said vessels to examine or right the anchors thereof, and otherwise care for the said vessels, so that they shall not suffer from, or in any way be damaged, by reason of any unfavorable weather or any other cause.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Forgery in the General Post-Office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 20.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *Wm. Fuller.*—The defendant was indicted for forging accentances on the General Post-Office, was arraigned to-day, and pleaded not guilty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 20.

Before R. E. Stillwell, Esq.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *William Leonard.*—The defendant was examined to-day upon two charges—one for passing counterfeit twenty five-cent pieces, and the other for attempting to pass counterfeit coin on Henry Myers.

The evidence showed that the defendant went into the store of Myers, and called for a glass of beer, and tendered a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece in payment. He was arrested, and another counterfeit twenty-five-cent piece was found upon him. He was committed for trial.

Before Joseph Brigham.

RECEIVING STOLEN COUPONS.

Julius Gerson, of No 33 Pine-street, made affidavit that Louis Stern and Adolph and Jacob New had received certain coupons, knowing them to have been embezzled from the Post Office. The Commissioner issued his warrant, and the parties were arrested.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 20.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of John Fitton.—Upon the application of Charles M. Jenks and W. P. James, counsel for John Fitton, a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted directing the officer having John Fitton in charge to produce him before the Court to-day. It is alleged that Fitton was arrested and imprisoned at the Police head-quarters on a charge of conspiracy, with his brother James, to swindle a Mr. Moses, of Marcellus, N. Y., a partner of James Fitton, out of $40,000. Detective Officer O. Keefe appeared in Court with the prisoner, but made no return to the writ. The Court ordered the writ to be dismissed and the accused discharged. Subsequently Officer O'Keefe rearrested Fitton in the Court-room and took him away. Mr. James then made an affidavit reciting that fact, and that the officer had no warrant to rearrest Fitton, and applied for an order to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt, which the Court granted.

DECISIONS.

George G. Andrews vs. *Hartman Freeland et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion, $10.

Louis Chronckut vs. *Emilie Delaford.*—Motion granted with costs, and with leave to set up an express warrantee on payment of the costs.

H. M. Murchison et al. vs. *Josh. A. Sherman et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Eliza Greatorex vs. *Wm. W. Greatorex.*—Motion for a commission granted.

Frank Hay vs *Robert J. Reed.*—Motion granted on payment of costs and on filing security.

Zophar D. Mills vs. *Richard S. Todd et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied; reference ordered to appoint a receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

Before the Hon. Judge Bosworth.

INTERESTING TO NON RESIDENT PLAINTIFFS.

Gulch vs. *Barnaby et al.*—The defendants move for an order that plaintiff file security for costs on the ground that she has become a resident of New-Jersey since the action was commenced. The motion is opposed on the ground that this action is brought to recover possession of personal property, and that plaintiff gave an understanding with sureties such as is prescribed by sec. 209 of the Code. To this it is answered that the defendants required and obtained a return of the property by executing with the sureties such an understanding as is provided for by sec. 211 of the Code.

The Supreme Court held, in Rogers and Wife *vs.* Hitchcock, that a plaintiff in replevin, who had executed the proper bond, would not be compelled to give a further bond as security in costs, although not a resident of this State (9 Wend., 462.) This was probably so decided on the ground that a bond under 2 R. S., 523, sec. 7, was as broad as a bond under 2 R. S., 620, sec. 4. That by the bond first given the defendants had been furnished with all the security to which 2 R. S., 620 Title II. entitled him. The Revised Statutes do not enable a defendant in a replevin suit to procure a return of the property to himself by merely demanding it, and giving prescribed security.

There is much in the provisions of the code in support of the proposition that when a defendant in an action to recover possession of personal property requires a return of it to himself, and complies with sec. 211 of the code, he thereby loses and is deprived of all right to bring an action for any purpose on the undertaking given by the plaintiff to obtain the possession *pendente lite*.

If the defendants succeed the only judgment they can recover is one for costs. It may at least be said that the code does not in terms allow them to assess damages for the temporary interruption of their possession. (Code sec. 277.)

It is quite clear that the rights of the defendants to sue upon the plaintiffs' undertaking may be very different from those of a defendant in an action of replevin under the R. C. I think, therefore, she is not exempted from liability to file security for costs, because she gave an undertaking under sec. 209 of the code, for because she does not intend to reside permanently in New Jersey. Security for costs must be filed in twenty days.

District-Attorney's Office.

THE CANGEMI CASE—MOTION TO ADD TO THE RECORD THE WITHDRAWAL OF A JUROR.

Yesterday the Messrs. Blankman gave notice to the District-Attorney that on the 24th of July, 1858, they will move the Supreme Court to add and incorporate in and as part of the record of the proceedings in the action of the People *vs.* Michael Cangemi, filed July 12, 1858, all the matters specially embraced in the papers, and that occurred during the trial of the case, which have been omitted from the record, considering the same being a material part of the record of the Court, and essential to the justice and understanding of the cause. And that the defendant will also move the Court for such other and further order or orders and relief in the premises as shall seem necessary and proper.

The papers referred to were published during the former proceedings. They are the certificate of Judge Wright, that by agreement a juror was withdrawn; the stipulation by which he was withdrawn and Mr. Blankman's points, why an arrest of judgment should be granted; the reasons why a new trial should be granted.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

MICHIGAN.

Caton Rapids, Kent County—The crops on the whole are as good as usual. The "weevil and rust" have injured the wheat very much in some localities. Otherwise it is a heavy crop. Corn is generally good, but the wet weather prevented a good deal from being planted, and some rotted in the ground. Potatoes and oats both good.

Rochester, Oakland County.—There is a large quantity of corn planted; prospect of a fair crop. Much ground sown with oats and barley. Not large crops expected for the number of acres. Not so much wheat sown last Fall as usual. In this and adjoining towns it is badly injured by "midge and rust." Not much over one-quarter of a fair crop; very little if any to expect.

OHIO.

Woodford, Monroe County.—Our crop of wheat, now being cut, will be about half the common crop. The tobacco crop not over one-third of last year's. We shall not suffer by the failure of either crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

Bolivar, Bolivar County.—Crops almost entirely destroyed by the inundation.

VIRGINIA.

Bath C. H., Bath County.—The small grain crop in the Valley of Virginia is almost a total failure, not half an average crop will be realized. The prospect for corn is very flattering.

Franklin, Pendleton County.—Same remarks refer to this as to Bath County.

Monterey, Highland County.—The small grain in this county is much injured by the "rust," even the oat crop has been almost destroyed in some sections by it—a thing we never heard of before. Corn looks promising.

GEORGIA.

Newton, Baker County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good.

Campbellton, Campbell County.—The products are principally cotton, corn, wheat and oats. The prospects now are good for corn and cotton; very fine wheat crop; oats total failure; do not make seed.

Albany, Dougherty County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are splendid, far surpassing that of any for the last ten years previous: so say our best planters.

Blakely, Early County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good; better than they have been for several years past.

TENNESSEE.

Greenville, Greene County—There is a failure of the oat crop in this County. Wheat light. Fine prospects for more than an ordinary corn crop. A good deal of sugar-cane raising in this County this season.

Newport, Cocke County.—Same remarks refer to this as to Greene County.

ALABAMA.

Blountsville, Blount County.—The products are chiefly corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton, &c. The prospects now are that a very abundant crop of corn will be made this year. The wheat crop has been good. Oats proved an entire failure from the effects of "rust" or blight. Cotton is doing well, with fair prospects of a good yield.

LOUISIANA.

Mansfield, De Soto Parish.—The chief products are cotton and corn. Prospects are now middling fair. Cotton has not suffered as yet, but the corn has a little from drought.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Post, Arkansas County.—The products are chiefly cotton. The prospects now are rather favorable.

Arkadelphia, Clark County.—Cotton and corn are the chief products. The prospects now are favorable for an average crop of both.

Washington, Hemstead County.—Cotton and corn are the staple products. The prospects now are a good corn crop. Cotton will be short, from the fact of too much rain preventing the working of cotton when it most needs it. There will, however, be two-thirds of the ordinary crop made.

Zebulon, Pike County.—The staple products are corn, wheat, rye and oats. The prospects now are favorable for corn. The wheat crop is not a full one, and the oat crop almost a total failure.

TEXAS.

Marion, Angelina County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very fine for a good crop. Corn is safe. Cotton still subject to the "worm."

Sherman, Grayson County.—The products are chiefly wheat, cotton and corn. The prospects now are very flattering.

Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County.—Corn, wheat and cotton are the chief products. The prospects are very good at present, and cotton out of all danger except the "worm."

Burkeville, Newton County—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. Prospects are very good. If there is no "worm" there will be a fine crop of cotton.

Milan, Sabine County.—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are very good.

San Augustine, San Augustine County.—The products of this County are chiefly corn, wheat and cotton. The prospects now are very good for a large cotton crop; but there is time yet for the "worm" to blast the whole of it.

Free Labor in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Carr Place was filled to overflowing last night by a multitude of the freemen of St. Louis, who came to welcome their gallant chiefs, in obedience to a call first issued yesterday morning.

Mr. BLAIR made one of his very best efforts. He pleaded the cause of the free white laboring man, drew a magnificent picture of the State—its resources—its capacities and its destiny—exposed the inconsistencies of his adversaries in tones of scathing rebuke, and placed his principles upon the ground of preference for white men and his own race. He also denounced the Lecompton iniquity and the extravagance of the Administration—proclaimed as false that sentiment of Senator HAMMOND, indorsed by the silence of Messrs. GREEN and POLK, that the laboring men of the country were the "mud-sills" of society—the "white slaves" of aristocrats—and drew a glorious portrait of Missouri as it will be when the white race shall have filled its valleys and its prairies and made the soil to blossom with the results of freedom.

Mr. BLAIR retired after speaking about an hour. His speech was listened to with the most earnest attention, and frequently interrupted with evidences of decided approbation. Mr. BLAIR had scarcely left the stand when the cry for "Gratz Brown" became general, and that gentleman made his appearance. He was received with three hearty cheers, which rolled up from the vast crowd with evident good will. He spoke for something more than half an hour to an attentive and indulgent auditory. His remarks, although argumentative, were received with frequent outbursts of approbation. He was followed by the Hon. JOHN D. STEVENSON in one of that Senator's happiest efforts.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of y

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Born to Good Luck—Lessons for Husbands.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Temptation—Steamboat Excursion—Evening—Cool as a Cucumber—Temptation.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—The Dead Boxer—Nipped in the Bud.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New-York for Liverpool..... July 21
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton... July 21
The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow.. July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the Canard steamer *Africa* will close, at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Havre and Cowes on the 7th inst, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings intelligence of the failure of the second attempt to lay the telegraphic cable. According to the statement of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, telegraphed to the Company, 142 miles of the wire had been paid out from the *Niagara*, and that vessel was proceeding without any incident to lead to the apprehension of accident, when the electricians discovered that the circuit was broken. The break, according to the representation of Mr. Field, occurred near the *Agamemnon*. The accident took place on the 29th ult., and the *Niagara* at once sailed to Ireland, outstripping the *Agamemnon*, which was 200 miles at least nearer the Irish coast, and which at the latest advices had not been heard from.

The intelligence from Europe by this arrival is without political importance. The Americans in London celebrated their national Anniversary with the usual dinner, at which Mr. Dallas spoke at considerable length. The House of Lords were modifying the Oaths Bill, preparatory to the final passage. The India Bill still engaged the attention of the House of Commons. The rumor ran in London that Parliament was to be prorogued on the 17th inst. The Australian mail was telegraphed from Malta. Its news, save in a commercial sense, was without interest.

We receive a brief dispatch from St. Louis, announcing the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail at St. Joseph, Mo., with a week's later news from Utah—to the 25th of June. Gen. Johnston with the Army, entered Salt Lake City on the 26th. The Mormons had been invited to return and take possession of their deserted homes, but there is no intimation that they intended to avail themselves of the invitation. Provo was still their rallying point. Grass is reported plenty on the Plains, and the Indians peaceable. Gen. Harney, at last accounts, was only six miles in advance of the express, with the orders from the War Department.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower Court in the Telegraph case, which we have heretofore noticed, and the history of which may be briefly summed up as follows: Mr. A. Camp made an offer by telegraph to a party in Cincinnati for a lot of whisky at a specified sum. In the transmission of the dispatch a mistake of one-quarter of a cent was made, increasing the price offered by Camp, and the party at Cincinnati sold it. The whisky was shipped to Louisville before Camp discovered the mistake. He thereupon brought suit against the Telegraph Company for the difference. The Company, in their answer, plead the printed terms and conditions which head their messages, to the effect that the Company do not hold themselves responsible for mistakes in the transmission of messages, unless the same are repeated, for which one half the original price is charged, and the Courts sustained the plea.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta adjourned *sine die*, yesterday, after the formation of a Consistory, composed of two members from each lodge represented. The consistory subsequently held a meeting, at which it was resolved that this select body be hailed as the Supreme Grand Council of the Sons of Malta of the United States, Cuba and Mexico, to act in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe. After the election of officers, the body adjourned to meet in this City on the second Monday in October next. A universal convention of all the lodges in the world is spoken of.

The testimony in the de Riviere case was continued yesterday at Bergen. Mrs. Blount and daughter were both put upon the stand, and a full narrative of the affair from the arrival of the parties in New-York is furnished by their testimony. The young lady remains with her father at Jersey City, and Mrs. Blount still continues at the Napoleon Hotel. There appears to be little prospect of a reconciliation between Col. Blount and his wife, but the daughter has evidently got tired of the play, and wishes to return to her home.

Messrs. E. & B. Blankman, counsel for Cangemi, notified the District-Attorney, yesterday, that on the 24th of July they would move, in the Supreme Court, to have the fact of the withdrawal of a juror, during Cangemi's trial, incorporated in the record of the case. It will be remembered that the juror was withdrawn by stipulation of Cangemi's counsel, and of Cangemi, that the withdrawal should not appear.

The Commencement of the New-York Free Academy, for the present year, took place last night at the Academy of Music, in the presence of an immense audience. Professor Horace Webster presided, and several very creditable orations were delivered by selected members of the graduating class. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts were conferred on forty-seven candidates.

The great game at Base Ball, between the New-York and Hoboken Clubs on one side, and the Brooklyn Clubs on the other, was played at the Fashion Race Course, yesterday, before an immense assembly of lookers-on. Victory perched on the bat-sticks of the New-Yorkers, though the Brooklynites were beaten "but a little."

A private watchman, Patrick Buckley, was seriously, but not mortally, shot by a burglar, yesterday morning, whom he was arresting, as he left the house of Mr. George Carey, on Smith-street, Brooklyn. The shooting burglar was arrested last night.

The General Markets, yesterday, were much firmer for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs—Flour having advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., Wheat 2c.@3c., and mixed Corn about 3c. ₩ bushel. The demand was very good, and was less freely met. Pork was decidedly brisker and scarcer. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Cotton, Hides, Leather, and Tobacco, were quiet. Rio and Laguayra Coffee attracted considerable attention. Cuba Sugar and Molasses were in good request. Freights were quiet.

English Views of Cuban Annexation.

The London *Times*, in its issue of the 9th inst., repeats its suggestion that England should expressly sanction the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and fortifies its position by reasons of undoubted force. England, it truly says, has no interest in maintaining the integrity of the Spanish possessions, but, on the contrary, would be benefited by the passage of Cuba into our control. If that Island were an American State, the *Times* perceives that the British trade therewith would be vastly greater than it can be while Spain holds it as a close commercial monopoly; and in respect to the Slave-trade there can be no hope of its extinction so long as Cuba, its only available market, continues under its present rule.

The *Times* expresses a belief that in case Cuba shall come into our hands, we will enter into an understanding to prohibit the Slave-trade. With or without such understanding, the English may rest well assured that we shall no more tolerate the importation of slaves into Cuba than into Georgia or New-York.

We are not surprised that the practical sagacity of the *Times* enables it to see this Cuban question in its true light. England can gain nothing by endeavoring to confine the growth of our territory or the increase of our power. Like herself, we are a great industrial and commercial nation. We extend our limits and augment our resources for purposes, not of war, but of peace. What the trade of Great Britain is with New-York, Boston and Baltimore, may go to show what it must become with Havana when Havana shall be an American port. In all commercial points of view, the interest of the English in our acquisition of Cuba is nearly equal to our own. And certainly, so far as the demands of humanity affects the question, everything is to be gained and nothing lost, by wresting that island from the dominion of Spain.

The Final Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The telegraph fleet has returned to England, after another unsuccessful attempt to lay the cable. There is one consolation in connection with the news—though it will cause universal grief and regret, it will cause no surprise. However hopeful some may have been in the early part of the season, under the influence of the glowing accounts of the divers ingenious contrivances for meeting all possible contingencies, very few have managed to keep their spirits up since the experimental trip more than a month ago, and since the repeated accounts of the bad weather which has prevailed mid-way of the Atlantic for weeks past. The most we have been looking for was an approximation to success, and this, we are sorry to say, we have not got. The failure has not only been a failure, but a pitiful failure, as the attempt, with all the new contrivances, has produced but half the result of last year. In other words, only 150 miles of cable were paid out when it broke. The bad weather, we regret to say, does not seem to have materially affected the experiment beyond delaying its commencement. The ships, so far as we know as yet, chose their own time to begin, and each time the break came in a few hours, without the occurrence of any extraordinary contingency. If it had occurred in stormy weather, while the ships were laboring heavily, as last year, it would afford us some consolation, as gales may be provided for, or guarded against, or may not occur; but, when the break occurs, nobody knows why, and the result is exceedingly disappointing.

We do not yet know, however, whether the stoppage of the communication between the ships was owing to the cable breaking or not. We shall have to wait until we hear from the *Agamemnon* before the exact cause of the last disaster is known. The cable did not part on board the *Niagara*, and there is some consolation in knowing that our ship behaved so well through all the experiments, notwithstanding the disparaging remarks that were made about her by our good-natured friends on the other side of the Atlantic.

One capital but unavoidable error has clearly been committed in the present experiment, which was the employment of two ships in the paying out process. As the breaks invariably occur near the ships, of course the more vessels and more machinery at work, the greater the risk. In this instance, the risk was, for this reason, at least double that of last year. We shall, probably, now have a controversy as to which of the two vessels engaged, is to blame for the failure.

It is not improbable that on the return of the *Agamemnon* another trial will be made, for the ships have on board sufficient cable for another attempt. But the success of the enterprise will probably have to depend upon the employment of the *Great Eastern*, that being the only vessel in the world of sufficient tonnage to contain the entire cable. And thus, it may be that these two great failures—the Atlantic Telegraph and the monster ship—will have to depend upon each other for a final success. If the *Great Eastern* should be found necessary to the laying of the cable, there will then be a sufficient motive for the completion of that now imperfect work.

America and England are fairly committed to the enterprise, which is, beyond all question, fraught with more important results to the world at large than any other in which any two nations have ever been engaged—results not only social and commercial, but political. In carrying on hostilities for the destruction and impoverishment of an adversary, both countries are famed for the rise in their spirits and in their courage, which is sure to follow on defeat or disaster. It is one of the leading characteristics of the race, that half its forces are always asleep, and that it is only pressing peril or great emergencies which rouse it into full activity. We doubt if either nation had ever to contend with an antagonist worthier of all its resources than the winds and waves of the Atlantic, and we hope it will prove itself equal to the occasion. There are interests involved in themselves even weightier than those involved, in any war which has yet occurred. Instantaneous intelligence transmitted between London and New-York, the two great centres of commerce, would go far to prevent panics like that of last Winter, and in any case would mitigate the shock, and save millions of dollars. Another instance of what the cable might do has occurred still more recently. If it had been laid three months ago, the Gulf "outrages" would have been immediately stopped; there would have been no irritation caused by them at home, and our Buncombe Senators would not have disgraced us all by their speeches.

A Slight Misapprehension.—A correspondent calls our attention to what he supposes to be an inaccuracy in our statement of the amount of money expended by the Erie Railroad, according to the report of the President, in putting the track, road-bed, &c., in order. Our statement was strictly in conformity with the figures of Mr. Moran. The amount expended for repairs of track, &c., in 1857, was $244,130; while in 1858 the amount was $349,753, being a difference of $105,623, as we stated, to repair what Mr. Moran called "the before dilapidated road." We did not state that only $105,000 had been expended on the road for repairs of track, but that only that amount was expended beyond the usual expenditure, to put it in a safe condition. We cannot hold ourselves accountable for the misapprehension of our correspondent. Mr. Moran stated that if this extra $105,623 had not been laid out on the Road, "*it would soon have been of no value whatever.*" But the amount expended, large as it was in the estimation of the Company, does not appear to have been sufficient, as the accident at Shin Hollow unhappily proved.

Another War with Mexico.

Our complications with Mexico are constantly increasing and evidently tend to war. Sooner or later, but probably at no distant day, the sword will be put in requisition to settle the growing difficulties between us and that Republic. This event is very likely to take place before the close of the Buchanan Administration. Two powerful concurrent causes will precipitate it. These are—first, the aggressive and acquisitive spirit of our people; and secondly, the offences against good neighborhood continually committed by our reckless neighbor. We are quick to resent such injuries from any respectable quarter, and to claim redress even from the most powerful nation. But Mexico, although capable of outrage, is too weak to afford redress. It can exercise the functions of an organized mob, but not those of an established Government. Consequently, we cannot fail to find, at any time we may choose to seek it, an available pretext, if not a justifiable reason for war.

We are speaking of things as they are, and as they are likely to be. The moral aspects of the case constitute a distinct and separate question. There are many among us who stigmatize as fillibustering and robbery the overturn of a wretched government like that of Mexico, and the establishment of a better on its ruins. With such, and with those who hold to the inviolable right of successive military leaders to oppress the masses, we shall at present entertain no argument. But it is the business of journalists to note the aspects of the times, and the signs which betoken national change.

Mr. Forsyth is sustained in his opposition to the Zuloaga Government, and, doubtless, reparation will be demanded in behalf of American citizens who have been compelled to contribute to the forced loan. No such reparation can be made, and the question arises, What shall be done to enforce our demand? Manifestly no resource remains but war. We assume, therefore, that this misunderstanding, or some similar one, must be the occasion of an appeal to arms.

There are not wanting those who think that the war of 1846 terminated with less profit to the victors than was their due—that we should not have abandoned the possession of the enemy's capital; in short, that Mexico should have been retained and treated as a conquered country. Such a course, it is contended, would have proved eminently beneficial to the Mexicans themselves, however distasteful to the rulers who have since misgoverned and plundered that unhappy people, and would have only anticipated results which now cannot be much longer deferred.

However this may be, we think no careful observer can fail to conclude that another collision is near at hand. In some way, and by some means, our relations with Mexico must be placed upon a different footing, and it will be thought easier to cut than untie the knot. Diplomacy with any government which is likely hereafter to attempt a brief and feeble sway in Mexico is a farce. Matters are tending to a crisis, and, without laying claim to the gift of prophecy, we venture to predict that the author of the Ostend Manifesto, and his belligerent Secretary of State, will not permit their official terms to expire without a martial demonstration upon Mexico.

Right of Search—The Present State of the Question.

There seems to be still a misapprehension in the public mind as to the manner in which the question of the "right of search" has been settled between England and the United States. Lord Malmesbury directs Lord Napier to inform our Government that "Her Majesty's Government recognize fully the principles of international law, as laid down by the American Secretary of State in his note of April 10." What were the principles contended for by General Cass? Nothing but the plain principles which hold in all cases of trespass. It was not contended that the flag would protect the vessel. Such a position General Cass well knew would not be tenable. The flag is not evidence necessarily of the nationality of the ship. Her papers alone can determine that. Such was the decision of Mr. Webster, and in this Secretary Cass fully concurs. It was only contended that in visiting and searching suspected vessels it must be done at the peril of the party attempting it. If an officer, with a writ for the arrest of A B, should arrest C D, it would be trespass, and the trespasser would be liable. The officer executes the writ at his own risk. Just so it is claimed by our Government with regard to the right of search. The flag would no more protect the ship than the coat of C D would protect A B from the operation of the writ. The application of these principles renders the subject one of easy solution. The British cruisers may continue to visit suspected vessels on the high seas, but they must do it at their peril. If the suspected vessel be an American ship, the visitation will be held a trespass by our Government; but the damages to be claimed would depend upon the facts involved in each case. They might not be exemplary, should it be shown that the visitation was in good faith, and under circumstances affording a just ground for suspicion.

After a full recognition of these principles as applicable to the question at issue, Her Majesty's Government proposed entering into negotiations for the purpose of arranging some plan by which the nationality of vessels might be determined without the danger of committing a trespass. To this proposition our Government replied, that while it would be desirable to have some certain means by which the nationality of a vessel could be readily determined at sea, yet that we could conceive of no arrangement which might not lead to greater evils and abuses than those proposed to be remedied; that our Government did not recognize the necessity of any negotiations on the subject, but that we would be pleased to receive any suggestions England may have to make.

Then came this definite proposition, which is now pending, that boats be permitted to come along-side the suspected ship, but no one to go on board unless invited to do so. Secretary Cass, we have reason to believe, will decline this very ridiculous proposition to recognize by treaty a right which is as clear as the right of one man to come along-side of another on the walks of the streets, so he does not jostle against him. This proposition is evidently the "cat in the meal tub." Not only does the right proposed already exist, but its legal existence has been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposition, we have no doubt, will be declined, as well as all others on the same subject. England has now clearly recognized the soundness of the principles for which we have been contending for half a century, and Secretary Cass will not lose the advantage gained by any negotiations on the subject. The position of England has been formally communicated to all the diplomatic agents of this and other countries—and it is too late for her to attempt to mystify it by negotiations.

Recent Movements in Russia.

The remarkable social transformation now being initiated in Russia, deservedly draws all watchful eyes to the observation of so striking a historic phenomenon. It is certainly both a solemn and a sublime spectacle. The spirit of a new age, fiery and fecundating, broods over the nation. The ancient wintry ice begins to thaw before the vernal breath of a new spring-tide. With vital vigor the Russian Government has, within the past six months, taken hold of some of those mighty problems which the national needs and aspirations mark out for it. Important liberties have been granted the Press; large educational advances have been made; a series of gigantic political reforms has been instituted, and a career of commercial and industrial exploitation commenced.

Regarding the movement for the emancipation of the Serfs—almost universally misconceived both by European and American journals—the new order of things is mainly auspicious in that it will have an important educational function in the preparation of *real* emancipation. The legal emancipation will pave the way for mental and moral emancipation. The contemplated twelve years of preparation and transformation will, by throwing the serf more and more on his own energies, serve to awaken in him a positive personality, and it is this, above all, that is wanted. The share, too, that he will have in practical politics will be a school where he will learn weighty lessons. Now, any condition that serves to initiate men into the exercise of their free individuality, must be beneficent. Let but this mighty lesson be learned, and the national mind will soon generate suitable institutions, and fit a sphere for itself. As to the plans projected by the Emperor or his Cabinet, they can be but temporary; but the main thing is to vitalize the nation, and form a People. For it is only in the existence of an organic, living People that any nation lives. There is much talk of the Grecian and Italian Republics, but there never was any such thing. All knowledge and aspiration were absorbed by a few. The older Republics were social organizations, vital only in fractions; but the mass were paralyzed or asphyxed.

But the emancipation of the serfs is but a single phase of a far larger movement, from which alone it draws its significance. An organic historical development must always spring from a precedent mental development. An intellectual change must ever precede any practical change. For there is a sublime democracy in history. Not till an intellectual law has been begotten in the minds of the mass of the people has it the power to generate social or political changes. Now, that there are arising in Russia precisely the symptoms of such a mental movement, certain remarkable recent manifestations show. A striking literary fertility now marks the Russian mind. There are nine important Russian works, all published within the past few months, on Pure and Applied Science, on Political Economy, Philosophy, and general literature. They are in many ways significant. They prophesy the beginning of a national and representative literature, to which their fecund and flexible idiom is well fitted to give expression. The number of volumes imported into Russia in the year 1856 reached the enormous figure of near a million and a half! Newspaper and periodical literature, also, has an expansive and expanding sphere. Indeed, most of the literary talent of Russia finds its way into the journals and reviews, of which there are great numbers, with a wide popularity, and wielding a mighty influence. In this regard, Russia puts herself fully abreast of the tendencies of the times. The *Northern Bee* and *L'Invalide* are dailies; the *Messenger of Natural Science* and the *Journal of Education* are important periodicals, and among the literary reviews may be mentioned *The Cotemporary* (monthly;) the *Russian Messenger* (bi-monthly;) *The Athenæum* (weekly;) and the *Causerie Russe*, the organ of the Slavophiles of Moscow. The drama, too, that reflex of popular life, begins to look up, and some very remarable dramatic developments have recently appeared.

Now, institutions, political or social, are but outward manifestations: far back in the growth of the mind of the nation is their cause—subtle, far-linking are the events of time. It is in these new apparitions—in the awakening to mental and spiritual life, in the impulse to reform, in her career of commercial and industrial exploitation—that Russia's hope lies. Thought rules the world. Democracy is the inevitable consequence of the intellectual development of man. A certain degree of mental growth as surely brings political freedom as Summer brings fruits and flowers. It is not a matter of hit or miss. All is under the provision of fixed laws. When a nation learns political economy, war becomes an impossibility. So there is a certain internal evolution, which, when gone through with, Democracy infallible follows. The middle of the Eighteenth Century saw a new direction given to the mind of Europe, turning it from the study of metaphysics to that of nature—from the internal to the external. Political economy was created, teaching the people such significant lessons; chemistry and geology came along with their potent influences; scientific politics arose, and these, with their coefficients, were the conspiring causes in the overthrow of the old dead and rotten *régime*, and the inauguration of freer and truer polity and life.

It is these symptoms of a mental awakening in Russia that are prophetic. Russia looks abroad from her isolation. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor is gathering about him every day men belonging to the progressive party, and the Cabinet is impressed with the importance of approaching western civilization. The railroad and telegraph are running Russia into the very heart of civilization; the new and magic words, Progress, Culture, begin to echo on her mouth. To France and America she must look as her teachers. Happily, the best understanding now unites all these countries. For Russia, health is only to be found in avoiding exclusion, in the full appreciation of the solidarity that binds together all peoples—a solidarity that does not prevent the free development of their own national individualities. We shall watch with increasing interest the advancing solution of this great problem in Russia. She carries great things with her. She carries with her the immense destinies of the mighty Slavic race.

The New British North American Colony.

We have received a copy of the bill creating a new Colony in British America, which has been presented in Parliament by Sir Bulwer Lytton, the new Secretary for the Colonies; and we learn from a most reliable source that it is not only the determination of the English Government to carry the bill into law this session, brief as the yet unexpired period of it is, but that, in anticipation of such issue, the arrangements as to staff, &c., have, for some time past, been all but formally completed. The new Lieutenant-Governor, we are informed, is to be Sir Alexander McNab, so well known in connection with Canadian politics.

The bill is limited in duration, expiring on the last day of the year 1862, its object being, as the preamble sets forth, to make temporary provision for the civil government of the territory until permanent settlements shall be established and the number of colonists increased. New-Caledonia is defined by the first clause to comprise all the British territories bounded on the South by the United States frontier; on the East by the watershed between the streams which flow into the Pacific and those which flow into the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans; on the North by the 55th parallel of latitude; and on the West by the Pacific, including also Queen Charlotte's Island, and all the islands adjacent, except Vancouver's Island. This Colony is specially excepted by the sixth clause, which provides, however, that the Crown may, at any time during the continuance of the act, and on receiving a joint address from the two branches of the Legislature of Vancouver's Island, praying for the incorporation of the Colony with New-Caledonia, annex it to the latter, in which case all the provisions of the act are, from the date of such annexation, to apply also to Vancouver's Island. The second clause empowers the Crown, by order in Council, to make or provide for the making of laws for the New-Caledonians; and it is provided by the next clause, that a local Legislature may be established, by order in Council for that purpose, as soon as may seem expedient. The fourth clause repeals the acts of the last two Georges, which extend the jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts of Justice to the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, so far as concerns the applicability of their provisions to New-Caledonia; and the fifth provides that judgments in civil suits shall be subject to appeal to the Privy Council, in the manner in which appeals are now brought from the Civil Courts of Canada. The erection of this territory into a Crown Colony brings, for the first time, the dominions of Great Britain and Russia into direct contact, the 55th parallel of North latitude being the southern limit of Russian America. Observatory Inlet, into which Simpson's River flows, is the boundary between the British and Russian territories on the Continent; while the channel, called Dixon Entrance, separates Queen Charlotte's Island from the group of large islands between the 55th and 60th parallels, and which are subject to the Czar.

Is Gerrit Smith a Candidate for Governor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Syracuse, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Sir: I noticed in the Albany correspondence of your paper, a few days ago, an article with reference to the Hon. Gerrit Smith's nomination for Governor. Your correspondent is nearly correct, with a single exception, yet that exception is quite important, and I beg permission to correct his remark that Mr. Smith is at the bottom of this movement. The first nomination of Mr. Smith for Governor was made in the columns of a paper published in Cortlandt County, and I *know* that the article calling upon the people to nominate him was written without his knowledge or consent, and can positively affirm that he had nothing to do with the origin of the movement. All that his friends can now say with reference to his course in the matter, is, that, notwithstanding his well-known reluctance to hold office, they believe that he will not refuse a decisive call from the people to allow himself to be a candidate for Governor of this State.

Will you, as a matter of fairness, please give this note a place in your next issue.

Respectfully yours, A. PRYNE.

The statement of our Albany correspondent, that a movement was on foot to bring the Hon. Gerrit Smith forward as a Temperance and Anti-Slavery candidate for Governor, has been verified. What is asserted by the letter from Syracuse, which appears above, we can well believe. Mr. Smith, though constantly before the public, is not an office-seeker. He was indeed elected to Congress, a few years ago, by the Abolitionists of the Madison and Oswego District, aided by a portion of the Whig Party, with whom he was personally popular, but his liberal course at Washington lost him, in a great measure, the favor of his former admirers, while it evinced an independence of character inconsistent with a desire for political promotion.

How far the effort to make him Governor is to be pushed we do not know. That it cannot approach success is certain. Yet if he is in the field, he will receive many votes—enough, perhaps, to embarrass the Republican Party, from which they will be subtracted.

The chief importance attached to the movement in favor of Mr. Smith consists in its being an indication that the Abolition element in the State is again preparing for separate political action. Mr. Smith is indeed a Temperance man, as well as an Abolitionist; but if he runs, it will be substantially as the representative of Anti-Slavery. We understand that the Convention which is to nominate him will assemble early in August, in order to occupy what ground it can in advance of all competitors.

Another Disclaimer from Rutland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 10th July, inst., the juicy letter from Rutland, of July 2d., and taken from the Burlington *Daily Times*, has one letter too much (g) in the name of the writer. It should have been J. Landon. But one Langdon family is in this county, and it wishes not to see its signature to a letter personifying and indorsing the free-love-spiritualism-socialism-woman's-rights-infidelity, &c. &c., which constituted the principal ingredients making up the Convention at Rutland on the 25th of June.

Respectfully yours, LANGDON.

Rutland County, Vt.

[Our correspondent shouldn't take this matter so seriously to heart. The stray "g" crept into the name "Landon" through a typographical misprint. We wouldn't for all the world hold the wrong man responsible for the Rutland sin. Our correspondent, who spells his name with a "g," has our sympathy.—Ed. Times.]

Accident on the Central Railroad—Train off the Track.

An accident occurred on the Central Railroad near Clyde, about fifty miles west of Syracuse, on Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, which, was caused by the misplacing of a switch. The train had just left Clyde, and fortunately at the time was not under full headway. The engine and tender were thrown from the track, the engine plowing along the ground to the distance of 30 or 40 feet, burying itself in the earth up to its axletrees, its further progress being arrested by coming in contact with one of the abutments of a bridge. The engine narrowly escaped rolling down the embankment. The passengers remained in the cars all night. No connection was made with the trains on the Hudson River until Saturday night. Many of the passengers who were in the forward cars were thrown from their seats, but they luckily escaped uninjured. The train was a very heavy one.

City Items.

Knocking at Every Man's Door.—There is a great deal of cholera morbus about. Some attribute it to the cucumbers, some to the soft huckleberries, some to the excess of currants they eat. One family in Brooklyn, as they rolled about the floor "in a mortal time agony," yesterday, laid their gripings to their hearty meal of cabbage and beet tops. Truth is, just now, notwithstanding the delicious coolness of the evenings, there is a "dreadful huseaux" in the air, and whoever "over-does himself" in any way may calculate, unless he is particularly careful as to his diet, on a "cramp across him" and a terrible sweating. Wise men eat beef, and fresh vegetables, and ripe fruit with freedom, but they take time for it and eat socially. A plate of roast beef bolted for lunch at Erie Railroad down-grade speed, may set a man at this season to groaning; while the same roast beef, partaken of leisurely while his friend posts him on the gossip of their circle, would lay fat on his bones and promote a perpetual 4th of July in his bones. The mutton and cabbage, however well cooked, that one stows away with the air of a stevedore, at some sixpenny-a-plate establishment, where greasy John brings six dishes to you in one hand and all the outfits of the next table in the other, and the rattle of knives and forks and plates rises up so loud that the stench of forty conflicting pot-messes is unsmelled in the confusion,—the mutton and cabbage does its honest, normal work when it kinks a man's in'ards into a Gordian knot; though, even if no better prepared for his own table, around which the crowing babies are stationed and the older ones of compatible temper, it all nourishes and strengthens, and goes to make solid flesh, painless bones, and ripe human juices.

But there is a comfort even in a cholera morbus. If the doctor unfortunately does not get in before nature has completed her cure, it cleans one out as a heavy shower cleans Broadway. It is, by aid of a little imagination, a sea-voyage without the discomforts of a separation from home;—you know the bed-posts are not like masts, and, blow hard as the gale will, they need not be cut away. You know there are no precedents to justify your suspicions that, like the disgusted sea-anemone, you are going to throw up your stomach, and go dinnerless for ever afterwards for lack of a place to put pork and pudding in. The squall is sharp while it lasts, but it is generally over early, and the delight of convalescing is one of the rarest of enjoyments. A cholera morbus, like a faithful Health Officer, quarantines you for a night, perhaps insisting on a breaking up and discharge of cargo and a wholesome fumigation. Then, with a clean bill, though empty, and with colors down, you go into port. The experience gives conversation a new turn, and borns into a man a new sense of the rottenness of the City markets and the worthlessness of all existing sanitary pretences.

The House of Mercy Casualty—The Last Missing Body Found.—Early yesterday morning the body of a young girl, having on a bathing-dress, was found floating in the North River, near the foot of Charles-street. It was soon ascertained to be that of Louisa Eyer, the remaining missing body of the five unfortunate girls, former inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy, who were drowned last Friday evening while bathing in the river at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street. The body was removed to the House of Mercy, where the Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

The body of Azuba Van Gilder was given, yesterday, in charge of her mother and removed to Fort Lee, where the funeral and burial will take place. The remaining bodies will be buried to-day, from the Institution, after appropriate funeral ceremonies.

Outrage Upon and Attempt to Rob a Conductor.—At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning five men entered a car on the Third-avenue Railroad, of which Mr. John T. Flynn was conductor, when it was near Chatham-street hill. Soon after they were seated, Mr. Flynn asked them for their fare; and, instead of paying him, they seized and beat him severely. As soon as he could, the conductor called for the Police, but there was none to be found. While he was calling, the men left the car. Mr. Flynn believes the intentions of the rascals was to rob him of his watch and what money he had. No arrests have yet been made.

Commencement of the New-York Free Academy.

The Academy of Music was fully crowded last night, at the Commencement of the New York Free Academy. As usual on all such interesting occasions, the ladies, mothers, sisters, cousins, and "sympathizers," were in the ascendant, but there was also a large gathering of fathers and brothers, and in this way the great building was filled to the ceiling, and there was not comfortable standing-room. Professor Horace Webster presided: prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, and Dodworth's Band interspersed the exercises with excellent music. The Salutatory Address, and an Oration on the "Mission of Nations," were delivered by Mr. Jas. Godwin. "Machiavelli" was the theme chosen by John Andrews Ely. "True Skepticism" found an advocate in Walter Seabury Sands. It is the season of flowers, and bouquets were liberally bestowed by the sisters, cousins, and "sympathizers" aforesaid. They rained on the stage, not in showers, but in storms. Mr. William Kirkland discoursed on "Modern Journalism;" Mr. H. E. Moriarty on the "Beau-ideal of History," while Mr. W. K. Hallock chose "Procrustes" as a good subject on which to stretch his abilities. Notwithstanding the nature of his topic, he did not send his audience to sleep, but, on the contrary, retired with applause and bouquets. The remaining orations were "The Sophists," by H. K. Sloan; "Smooth Things," by J. W. Pullman; "Matter Progressive, Man Retrogressive," by A. P. Ketchum; "Saying and Doing"—the Master's Oration—by L. C. Bayles, A. B.; and "The Choice of a Vocation," with the Valedictory Address, by William M. Banks. These orations were all creditable to their authors, and more than one or two were deserving of special mention.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Wm. Mellen Banks, E. Jean Benneville, Theo. Augustus Blake, John Clark, Thomas Crowther, John Andrews Ely, James Godwin, Wm. Kingsland Hallock, Charles Arthur James, Alex. Phœnix Ketchum, William Kirkland, Manuel A. Kursheedt, Thomas Jefferson McKee, Henry Edward Moriarty, John Fisher Pettigrew, Charles Whiting Plyer, Walter Seabury Sands, Henry King Sloan, Peter Demarest Sturges, Elliott Dunham Tomkins, George Spencer Utter, Henry Velsalage, Jr.

The Degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon the following: Smith Bloomfield, A. B.; Augustus Frederick Childs, James Austin Church, A. B.; George Elias Hawes, A. B.; Samuel Maxwell, Jr., A. B.; J. Wesley Pullman, John Sinclair Roberts, A. B.; Samuel W. Whittemore.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon William Henry Abel, William Menzies Adams, Alwin Alonzo Alvord, Hamlin Babcock, Lewis Condict Bayles, Elihu Dwight Church, William Madison Cole, Charles Daly, William Henry Decamp, Peter Hopkins Duncan, Thorndyke Freeman Saunders, George Jackson Greenfield, Samuel Boardman House, James Weir Mason, Henry Albertson Post, Russell Raymond.

The Degree of Master of Sciences was conferred upon James Michael Donahue.

The following members of the graduating class were presented with medals and prizes:

PELL MEDAL—*General Proficiency.*

First prize, Gold Medal, G. M. Elliot, Freshman.
Second prize, Silver Medal, Chas. Roberts, Jr., Introductory.
Third prize, Silver Medal, E. Childs, Jr., Freshman.
Fourth prize, Silver Medal, A. M. Lee, Introductory.

BURR MEDAL—*Best Mathematician in Senior Class.*

First prize, Gold Medal, W. M. Banks.
Second prize, Silver Medal, Thomas Crowther.

CROMWELL MEDALS—*History and Belles Lettres.*

M. E. Dwight, Sophomore.

WARD MEDALS.

Greek—H. E. Moriarty, Senior.
Latin—W. M. Banks, Senior.
English—A. Tanger, Junior.
French—H. K. White, Sophomore.
Spanish—H. K. White, Sophomore.
German—A. F. Childs, Senior.
Composition—J. Godwin, Senior.
Oratory—G. Sherman, Junior.
Law—J. Godwin, Senior.
Moral Philosophy—J. Godwin, Senior.
Natural Philosophy—D. P. Fackler, Junior.
Astronomy—F. Tisdall, Junior.
Chemistry—A. F. Childs, Junior.
Civil Engineering—A. F. Childs, Senior.
Logic—M. E. Dwight, Sophomore.
History—F. Rowolle, Sophomore.
Drawing—H. Loveridge, Sophomore.
Natural History—S. R. Sherwood, Sophomore.
Algebra and Geometry—C. Roberts, Jr., Introductory.
Hygiene—A. M. Lee, Introductory.

Alumnus Medal, with gold plates, for "Best Notes on Physiology of Plants," given by Dr. Doremus—E. L. Hyde, Freshman.

Prize for Prose Declamation—A. P. Ketchum Senior.

Prize for Poetry Declamation—J. A. Ely, Senior.

Prize for French Translation—B. Ellis Martin, Junior.

Funeral of William T. Porter.

The funeral of William T. Porter took place yesterday afternoon from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway. The edifice was crowded with the personal friends of the deceased. There were not less than five hundred persons present. The funeral services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The corpse was conveyed to Greenwood, the hearse being followed by a train of carriages half a mile in length.

The Great Base Ball Match at the Fashion Course—Brooklyn Beaten.

The match between the nine selected from the Knickerbocker, Gotham, Empire, Eagle, and Union Clubs on the part of the Heboken and New-York Clubs, and the nine selected from the Putnam, Excelsior, Atlantic, and Eckford Clubs, on the part of the Brooklyn Clubs, which was adjourned over from Tuesday, the 13th inst., on account of the rain, took place yesterday, on the Fashion Race Course, Long Island. The various Base Ball Clubs, both senior and junior, of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, rallied in great numbers to witness the contest—mammoth omnibuses drawn by four, six, eight, and ten horses were crowded with representatives of the various Base Ball Clubs, and were tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and ornamented with streamers and bunting of various devices. The Excelsior Club drove on the Course with a splendid mammoth "bus," the "Putnam," of the Fulton-avenue line drawn by fourteen gray horses decorated with feathers in their head-gear.

Of every style and variety were the vehicles which conveyed the thousands to the ground—whose numbers certainly could not have been short of eight thousand, according to various computations. The grand stand was densely crowded with spectators, some four or five hundred being ladies—numerous other ladies being in carriages. There was a cordon of vehicles densely packed along the entire home-stretch, and entirely around the arena allotted to the players, and inside of this line of carriages was and her dense mass of human beings, the front ranks of whom were compelled to sit or lie on the grass, to allow others in the rear to view the players. Besides the other modes of conveyance, the omnibuses from the various ferries ran crowded trips during the day, and the regular and extra trains of cars on the Flushing Railroad were crowded, the so-called 1 o'clock trip from Fulton-slip, not arriving at the Course with its fifteen cars till nearly 2½, and just before the play commenced. At the entrances to the course the thimble riggers and card-sweaters were trying it onto the green 'uns severely, by means of their glib tongues and Peter Funks, who desired to understand that the thing was on the square before they were satisfied to try their luck, which they did, and of course won; the greenies followed suit, and of course losing.

To the credit of the Committee of Management, lager-bier was the only beverage, except water, which was to be had on the ground, hence the very decorous conduct of the immense numbers on the ground.

The Brooklyn nine went in first to the bat, while the New-York nine took the field, and, after a pretty sharp contest and good display on both sides, three runs were scored for Brooklyn. New-York followed, and went out for 0. In the second innings of Brooklyn they scored two runs, New-York following for only one. In the third innings, Brooklyn made two and New-York two. On the fourth innings, Brooklyn were put *hors du combat* for 0, and New-York scored four runs, which raised the drooping spirits of old Manhattan. In the fifth innings both sides played with remarkable spirit, Brooklyn scoring four runs, while New-York put seven to their score. The sixth innings added but two runs to the side of Long Island, and two more runs for New-York. The seventh innings added one more to the score on each side; and on the eighth innings, four were made by Brooklyn and five by the New-York players, leaving the game standing for Brooklyn eighteen runs, and New-York twenty-two runs. On the ninth innings of Brooklyn, this result was not changed as they were put out for 0, which gave the victory to New-York; but the Brooklyn boys determined to give the New-Yorkers a final turn, and demanded that they should go in for their ninth innings, which they did and were as speedily polished off for 0 as the Brooklyn side had been in their last innings. The result was received with immense cheering, which was for the New-Yorkers, led off by the members of the defeated nine, and their Brooklyn friends. The play on both sides was of the very highest order. It would be almost invidious to particularize, but if any are mentioned on the side of Brooklyn, they ought to be GRUM and P. O'BRIEN in the field, particularly in catching the ball on the fly—PIDGEON as short field, and PRICE and HOLDER at first and second base, and M. O'BRIEN as pitcher. On the New-York side WADSWORTH first base, T. VAN COTT pitcher, DE BOST catcher, BIXBY third base, HOYT and WRIGHT in the field, gave some extraordinary displays of good judgment and fine play. Towards the close of the game WADSWORTH struck the ball back with his fore-finger whilst grasping the bat and ran for first base; the ball was thrown in, and every one thought he was out, but the Umpire gave him, in contending that the ball did not touch the bat. Such strikes, one would think, should be considered—as it is in cricket—a decided out. The point will have to be settled at the next Convention. This occurrence caused the substitution of DAVIS for WADSWORTH, who, on the next innings, made a beautiful catch on the fly in the long field—middle—and subsequently another one, but also made a miss on a ball, which, if he had held it, would have immortalized him as a fielder. HOLDER was the only one who made a clear home strike, and a beauty it was, clean out of the middle field, which brought him to the home base amidst the most unbounded applause. Other players received their share of applause, particularly VAN COTT, for stealing runs—judiciously—and WRIGHT and P. O'BRIEN for catches on the fly in the long fields.

After the match was concluded, the players and some invited guests were invited to the Committee room, and refreshments were furnished. Judge VAN COTT, of the Gotham Club, proposed as a toast: Health, success and prosperity to the members of the Brooklyn Base Ball Clubs, which was received with all the honors, and three times three and a tiger. Dr. JONES, President of the Excelsior Club, appropriately responded in like terms, and with much good taste, hoping that on the return match victory might favor Brooklyn. Three times three and a tiger. Judge VAN COTT toasted the health and success of the members of the Niagara Base Ball Club of Buffalo—which was enthusiastically received, and responded to by Mr. WILLIAMS, of that Club. Everything passed off in the most good-humored manner, and the Base Ball match between the Brooklyn and New-York nines will be long remembered with pleasure by all lovers of this noble and invigorating game.

BROOKLYN NINE.

	Outs.	Runs.
Leggett, Catcher	5	1
Holder, Second Base	4	2
Pidgeon, Short	4	1
Grum, Middle Field	2	4
P. O'Brien, Left Field	3	2
Price, First Base	1	3
M. O'Brien, Pitcher	2	3
Marten, Third Base	4	1
Bur, Right Field	2	1
Total	27	18

Scorer—T. B. Bach, Excelsior.

NEW-YORK NINE.

The following is the score:

	Outs.	Runs.
Pinckney, Second Base	2	3
Benson, Right Field	3	3
Bixby, Third Base	3	1
De Bost, Catcher	3	2
Gelston, Short	4	2
Wadsworth, First Base	3	3
Hoyt, Lower Field	2	4
Van Cott, Pitcher	2	4
Wright, Middle Field	5	0
Total	27	22

Scorer—W. H. Van Cott, of the Gotham.
Umpire—E. H. Brown, Metropolitan.

A NOTED PICK-POCKET ARRESTED.—There were a large number of thieves on the National Race Course yesterday, ready to exercise their peculiar talents upon the people who had assembled there to witness the ball-match. Among other victims, was our respected friend ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Editor of the *Agriculturist*. He had his plethoric pocket-book stolen as he passed through the gate in the crowd. Detective VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, had his eye upon the thief, and captured him in time to recover the stolen property. The thief proved to be a notorious English "knuck," a companion of PHIL BROMWELL, who gave his name as JACKSON. He has a dozen other names, however. He was taken to Astoria for trial by Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT UPON AN OLD MAN.—On Sunday morning, an old man named THOMAS DONNELLY, aged 66 years, residing on the Greenkill-road, near Wilbur, Ulster County, was assaulted by a party of five men, who came upon his land and commenced picking berries. Mr. DONNELLY first requested them not to take his berries, but, they paying no attention to his request, he ordered them off his premises. Upon this the whole party fell upon him, in the most brutal manner, beating and severely injuring him. Not content with this, they wrenched a gun out of his hands, and with it inflicted murderous blows upon him. As the party were leaving the place, one returned and jumped upon his breast as it contended to put an end to his life. Mr. DONNELLY was taken up in an almost dying state. The physicians who were called to it, and him think his recovery impossible. Three men, who were arrested in the direction about the time of the outrage, have been arrested. It is believed that the men are innocent, as they are peaceable citizens, and did not leave their homes before 5½ o'clock.

Postponement of the Springfield Regatta—Death of Young Dunham, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 19, 1858.

The sad calamity at Springfield, by which GEORGE E. DUNHAM, of Hartford, a member of the Junior Class in Yale, lost his life, has cast such a gloom over college as has not rested upon it for years.

In anticipation of the approaching Union Regatta, which was to have taken place on Friday, a picked crew of Yale students went up to Springfield about a week since to become acquainted with the racing ground, and test the capacities of a new boat—the "*Volante*"—which they had purchased expressly for the race. Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, the boats started for their usual practice. Harvard, as well as the Yale and Springfield clubs, were represented on the river. The *Volante*, starting in advance, had rowed up as far as the West Springfield meeting-house and back, and was about passing between the second and third piers of the Springfield toll-bridge, when it met the *Huron*, a Springfield club-boat. The bow oarsman of the *Volante* saw the *Huron* approaching, and gave the necessary orders to the crew to change their course, supposing the coxswain of the *Huron* would also give way. Turning again, to make sure that all was right, he saw the *Huron* coming immediately down upon them, and distant only ten or twelve feet, there being but four or five feet intervening between the course of the two boats. Before the course of the *Volante* could be any further changed the collision took place. The oars of the *Volante* became interlocked with those of the *Huron*, breaking one of those belonging to the former short off, twisting another from the hands of the oarsman with great violence, and precipitating the whole crew into the water.

In the excitement of the moment, the *Huron*'s crew, instead of backing immediately up to the spot, lost some two or three minutes in turning their boat around. This delay probably cost poor DUNHAM his life. Not being an expert swimmer, the suddenness of the collision, and the exhaustion consequent upon a three miles' row, deprived him of all presence of mind and completely frustrated the efforts his companions put forth to save him. STEVENS, one of the oarsmen of the *Volante*, after struggling vainly to keep him above water, was obliged to relinquish his hold, after sinking with him once. MORGAN, the bow oarsman, succeeded in getting an oar under DUNHAM's chin, but his efforts to raise himself further out of water carried MORGAN and himself under. The former was obliged to relinquish his hold on account of exhaustion, after having sunk some ten or fifteen feet with him. Rising to the surface he swam to the *Huron*, which had by this time reached the spot. Taking command of the boat, he brought it as nearly as possible to the place where DUNHAM sank. After diving unsuccessfully he was obliged to desist from further efforts and leave the search for the body to others. It was not until fifty minutes after the accident that it was recovered. Of course, after being under water this length of time, all efforts at resuscitation, though they were continued faithfully for four hours, were unavailing. The telegraph carried the sad news to Hartford and this city, and yesterday the Senior and Junior classes held a meeting, (as DUNHAM had for two years been a member of the former,) and appointed a joint Committee to draft resolutions and make arrangements for attending the funeral.

This afternoon the two classes met and adopted the inclosed minutes and resolutions.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the sad accident the Harvard crew expressed their deep sympathy, and signified their willingness to place the matter in the hands of the members of the Yale Navy, and act their pleasure as to prosecuting the Regatta. Mr. MORGAN came down from Springfield this morning, and, after laying the facts before the members of College, with the reasons for and against the crews of the Freshman and Sophomore classes entering with their boats, it was decided by a unanimous vote, that as far as Yale was concerned, the project must be abandoned. The boats from Brown were prevented entering by a somewhat similar casualty, and as the contest would have been between Yale and Harvard the Regatta is necessarily postponed until another season. The Harvard crew return to Boston to-morrow. W——a.

The following were the proceedings at Yale:

GEORGE ELLIOTT DUNHAM, a member of the Junior Class in Yale College, was drowned on Saturday evening, July 17, at Springfield, where he was preparing for the regatta to be held during the ensuing week. The boat in which he was rowing was overturned, and, though efforts were made to resuscitate his body when recovered, life was extinct. At a meeting of the Junior and Senior Classes, (of both of which he had been a member,) the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove by sudden death our loved classmate and friend, GEORGE ELLIOTT DUNHAM:

Resolved, That while we recognize in this mournful dispensation the hand of an infinitely wise and just God, we mourn the loss of one whose noble and generous nature had endeared him to our hearts; while his manly character, to the natural loveliness of which had lately been added the graces of a consistent Christian life, had gained our warmest esteem.

Resolved, That we sympathize most tenderly with the parents and other relatives of our deceased classmate, in their deep affliction, trusting that they, with us, will find consolation in that Christian hope which he had recently begun to indulge.

Resolved, That we offer our most heartfelt thanks to the students of Harvard University for the kind sympathy and regard which they have shown us in our sudden calamity.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, to the students of Harvard University, and to the Press for publication.

Signed,
ISAAC RILEY, } Seniors. A. H. WILCOX, } Juniors.
W. F. BACON, } T. B. DWIGHT, }
A. VAN NAME, } J. M. HUBBARD, }

The Erie Railroad Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming from the West, I have passed over the Erie Railroad since the accident of last week, or rather the last accident.

At one of the western stations, while the employes of the Road were supplying the train with wood and water, I inquired of them as to the extent of the accident. One said, "*It is not much.*" I replied, "At least *five* people were killed. (I did not then know how bad it was.) Don't you call that *much* ?" "Oh, no," said he, "*that* isn't much." "If that," said I, "is the way the servants of this Company regard such events, *I* shall travel by some other road in future." Another man, who was on the tender, spoke up, and said, "*We all have to die some time !*" "That is true, but I prefer not to die by your hands," was my reply. What these men said, set me to thinking on the causes of some railway accidents. SUBSCRIBER.

The Accident on the Erie Railroad.

PORT JERVIS, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In the several published reports of the proceedings of the inquest upon the late disaster on the Erie Road, a material error in regard to the *precise time* exists.

Thus, the verdict of the Coroner's Jury is made to state that the accident happened at "about the hour of 8:53," whereas it should read "about the hour of 8:56." The original draft of the verdict, as read to, and adopted by the Jury, indicates 8 o'clock and 56 minutes as the time of the accident. The conductor in his testimony fixes the time at "8:55 or 8:56," and the engineer at "three minutes before 9 o'clock." It is due to the public, the Jury and myself that this correction should be made at the earliest moment, as this difference of three or four minutes would give to the train an additional speed, intimated by no one of the witnesses.

The Coroner resides at a distance from this village, consequently I am unable to examine the manuscript in his possession, to ascertain whether the discrepancy is a clerical error on my part, or that of the reporters who made the transcript from the minutes for the use of the press. Permit me to make the correction through your columns, and oblige

FRANCIS MARVIN,
Clerk to the Coroner's Jury.

Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Justice" is—like all others that have a "bad cause"—very extraordinary in the magnitude of his grievances. He states that some 10,000 inhabitants live in the Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-first to Fifty-second-street. In riding in the cars, there is only occasionally a pedestrian seen in this district in his shirt-sleeves. As to the dangerous speed, the train runs more slowly in this part of the route than any other. The accidents referred to—eleven in six years—were all caused by the imprudence of the "sacrificed." The writer has traveled the road four years, and has never witnessed an accident. As to the small cars on the Eleventh-avenue, the Eighth-avenue would take all the business, for the reason that the route is more [illegible] and the cars come down to the [illegible] business of the Eleventh-avenue [illegible] more.

TRUTH.

[illegible] Board of Isolation Officers were in session [illegible] Quarantine, Staten Island, [illegible] Tuesday last, with Dr. [illegible] Health, in the chair. [illegible] Barnes, the physician [illegible] was present by invitation [illegible] was in attendance [illegible] Board. [illegible] were brought [illegible] small in the sum of $500.

The Rev. D. M. [illegible] in Elizabethtown, N. J., preached his [illegible] sermon on Sunday last

British West Indies.

Intelligence from the Windward Islands reaches us to the 11th ult.

At Barbadoes, the House of Assembly had held one sitting, but no business of importance was transacted. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. WALKER, comes to England by this packet on a short leave of absence, Mr. J. HAMPDEN KING acting as his *locum tenens*. The health of the island continued excellent. Native provisions were scarce, which had imparted increased impetus to transactions in breadstuffs from abroad, with which the market was tolerably supplied, and obtained average prices. Abundance of salutary rains had fallen. The old cane crop was fast disappearing from the ground. In some of the parishes they had quite finished, and, while in the great majority of instances the crop had fully equalled last year's, in some it was in excess. The entire crop of the year was 34,571 hhds., 2,818 tcs., 9,002 bbls. sugar—equal to 37,575 hhds.; 4,681 puncheons, 113 hhds., 320 bbls. molasses; 541 puncheons, 212 hhds. rum.

Advices from Grenada are to the 9th ult. Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES READY, appointed to the provisional administration of the Government, arrived on the afternoon of the 7th, in the mail steamer *Conway*, from Barbadoes, and landed under a salute of thirteen guns from Fort George, being received at the wharf by the public officials. The health of the island was good. There had been shipped of the staple productions of the colony, from the 1st of January to date, sugar in various packages equal to 4,238 heavy hogsheads; rum and shrub, 1,031 puncheons; cocoa, 5,459 bags. The sugar crop had been brought to a close on several estates, and the planters generally were devoting attention to the culture for next year, the weather being highly favorable. The rain-gauge marked 5 inches 71 parts in May, or 1 inch 97 parts in excess of all the rain in the three preceding months. This, with the assistance of the Coolies to keep down weeds, &c., inspired good hopes for the future.

The St. Lucia *Palladium* of the 5th of June says:

"We have at present six European vessels loading, and we are happy to state that with the favorable weather, the supply of tonnage at hand, and the activity displayed by the planters in hurrying on the reaping operations, this year's crop will be taken off and shipped at an earlier period than that of 1857."

Demerara.

We have advices from Georgetown to the 19th ult.

The Combined Court of Demerara had concluded the session. The Registration tax had been abolished, and the deficiency thereby occasioned in the revenue made up by increased duties on several articles of import. Arrangements were making to invite the Governor to a public dinner, to welcome him on his return to the colony. There had been two arrivals of emigrants. On the 1st ult. the bark *Hopewell* came in from St. Helena with 240 Africans, part of the produce of some of the recent captures of slavers, and on the 5th the screw-steamer *Clarendon* from Calcutta, with 336 Coolies. The latter vessel, unfortunately, had cholera on board, and 85 Coolies and two sailors died of it during the voyage. No fresh case had occurred on board for nearly two months; but two deaths occurred at the hospital after the vessels arrived in port. An enormous quantity of rain had fallen since the last mail. Fears were beginning to be entertained for the young canes, though at present the crops looked all that could be wished. The exports during the fortnight had comprised 1,194 hhds., 23 tierces, 185 barrels and 600 bags of sugar, 508 puncheons and 113 hhds. rum, 194 puncheons molasses, 700 bags rice, &c. The market had been fairly supported for breadstuffs, and arrivals had not been large.

Castleton Board of Health—Letter from Dr. Mundy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct a misstatement which appeared in your issue of this date under the head of Quarantine Affairs, in relation to the action of the Board of Health of Castleton, Richmond County. There was no meeting of the Board yesterday, as stated, and therefore the Board could not have done what was represented, viz.: discuss the propriety of barricading the Hospital gate, and of employing patrolmen at three dollars per day, resulting in a general disagreement and the discharge of the Health Officer. I think I may confidently assert that the Board (with perhaps a single exception) are united in regard to the course necessary to protect the town and county from the spread of pestilence, and as the Board adjourned on Thursday last, subject to my call, in consequence of recent developments I shall convene it at an early day, when I expect some decided steps *will* be taken to carry out the ordinances adopted at a previous meeting. Yours respectfully,

E. C. MUNDY, Health Officer at Castleton.
CASTLETON, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

Personal.

A relic of Mungo Park's travels in Africa has been discovered by Lieutenant Glover, of Baikie's West Coast Expedition. The incident is thus related by the *Cape Literary Magazine*: "Lieutenant Glover, one of the officers under the command of Captain Baikie, has stumbled upon a valuable relic of Mungo Park, and has of course secured it. Passing through a native village near the scene of Park's melancholy death, an old man accosted the Lieutenant, and showed him a book which had for years been in his possession. It was a volume of logarithms, with Mungo Park's name, and autographic notes and memoranda. The possessor offered it to Mr. Glover for 200,000 cowries. Inestimable as the prize was, the price demanded was enormous, and it was impossible to pay it. After some consideration the lieutenant took from his pocket a clasp knife, and asked the native what he thought of that. This was too tempting a bait to be refused, the native joyfully took the knife, and the lieutenant still more joyfully secured his valuable memento of the distinguished African traveler."

The Buffalo *Express* makes the following curious statement: "We understand that the officers of the New-York Central Road have taken up the 'pass' of C. L. Skeels, Esq., of Lockport. The offence of that gentleman, for which he is thus punished, is, that, having discovered a land slide on the Niagara and Legiston Railroad, at night, by which the safety of travelers and the welfare of the Road were jeoparded, he communicated the fact to some one else, who wrote it to the NEW-YORK TIMES, and thus, it found its way to the public. The Superintendent of the Road took issue with the information Mr. SKEELS had given, and Mr. S. felt called upon to affirm the truth of what he had before stated, and he did so in a communication to the public over his own signature. For this Mr. SKEELS must be punished, and hence his 'pass' was ordered up and we are informed was taken up."

Gerrit Smith is out among the "Woman's-Rights" crew. He wrote a letter to the "Dress Reform Convention" lately held in Western New-York, apologizing for his non-appearance as a speaker, and adding: "I am 61 years old—my life has been full of labors. I have felt all the older since my terrible fever last Fall. I trust your meeting will be a good one. Oh, when will woman have too much self-respect to indulge in this dress foolery? How ashamed she would be of man were he to indulge it? and were he to put on *hoops*, and dress his hair and deck his neck and ears with jewels? In spite of her vanity, woman holds herself in very low esteem. She does not think of comparing herself, in dignity, with man. The comparison would put an end to this trifling with herself, and to this sad and shameful self-degradation."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says of Mr. G. P. R. James, that he will soon leave for the Consul Generalship at Odessa. This event causes sincere regret among the many warm friends and admirers of that gentleman in the city and State. The *Dispatch* says during his residence he has made himself more than acceptable to the people.

W. Moreton Dyer, Esq., late British Consul at Mobile, has left the city for Baltimore, whither he has been transferred by his Government to act in the same capacity. On the eve of his departure, his friends presented him with two massive silver pitchers, a waiter, and half a dozen goblets.

Mr. Charles Kean has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held in London, at the Princess' Theatre, for the purpose of founding a college for aged and infirm actors and actresses.

Professor S. F. B. Morse will sail for Europe, with his family, on the 24th inst., intending to be absent a year.

THE VALLEY OF THE PECOS.—The Pecos Valley is a far distant portion of Texas. It is situated about 250 miles west of Austin, and its sources rise in the spurs of the Sierra Blanca mountains, at a distance of five or six hundred miles in the Territory of New-Mexico. East of this river, lies the Staked Plains, while west are numerous vallies and creeks making from the White, Sacramento, and Guadaloupe mountains. A traveler writing to a friend in this city, under date of Camp on Pecos, 4th June, says that a great number of springs of water have been discovered on the Staked Plains, within sixty miles of camp, by a party of gold hunters of Belle County. Since then, a reconnoissance has been made by Captain POPE's topographical party, and it is thought that the discovery will have a material influence on the future operations of the expedition. The water is said to be pure and palatable, and must be of great benefit to the immigrant travel which passes over the route to California.—*Austin (Texas) State Gazette.*

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th says: "A prize fight for $100 aside came off, yesterday, in Rickerville, between two bruisers named DANIEL CUNNINGHAM and John Henry. It was one of the longest affairs of the kind which has ever occurred in this vicinity. The two men were new to the ring; this being their first exhibition, yet it is said they went in and came out like old hands. CUNNINGHAM, the victor, was the smaller of the two, weighing about 175 pounds, rather, but had the best [illegible]. HENRY was a taller man, weighing about 190 pounds, well put together, with arms which nearly reached to his knees. There were 143 rounds fought, half minute time, which occupied one hour and fourteen minutes."

Murders and Lynch-Law.

LYNCH-LAW IN TEXAS.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* says: "Last week a party of three men went to the house of Mr. GRAVES, on Pin Oak, NAVARRO County. Mr. GRAVES and wife were absent, the children, the oldest a girl 12 years old, being at home. They demanded of the girl her father's money, of which he was supposed to have received a considerable sum from the sale of a lot of cattle. She told them if her father had any money she did not know where it was. They searched the house thoroughly, but failed to find any. The little girl threatened to tell her father when he returned. They then beat and abused her, and presented a pistol and threatened to kill her if she ever told anything that had occurred, and left. In about two hours Mr. GRAVES returned, when the child related the whole affair. From her description of the men, he was satisfied it was three men of suspicious character, living not far off. Raising a company of men, they proceeded to the house of one of the parties, and found two of the men. They arrested them, and taking them separately and apart, administered Judge Lynch's coue. Under the lash they confessed to the attempted robbery, and revealed the fact that there was a secret and organized clan of thieves, robbers, &c., extending from San Antonio to Red River. That this clan had their regular pass-words, signs, &c., so that they could at any time recognize each other, that they were so dressed as to be known to each other, and that they were to hold a secret convention in Limestone County, about the last of this month or the first of next, for the purpose of effecting a more perfect organization. They gave the names of talrteen of the clan. These revelations were made under a promise that they would not be hung, and, though neither knew what the other had confessed, their statements corresponded in every particular. They also informed the company that the third man engaged in the attempted robbery was at the house of one of the band, some distance off. They were released, according to promise, having received 500 lashes each, and the party went in pursuit of the third man. On approaching the house they were discovered, and the man mounted his horse and fled. He was finally overtaken after a hot pursuit of fifteen or twenty miles, and, under the lash, he confirmed the statements of his confederates in every particular, giving, in addition to the names furnished by them, thirteen others, making in all fifty-six. It is rumored that he was hung, but of this there appears to be no certainty. It is also rumored that among the names given are two or three escaped jail-birds of this County. The party have a list of all the names these men could give, and they will, doubtless, be published in due time. They are also in possession of the secret pass-words, signs, &c., and mystic dress of the clan."

BLOODY AFFRAY IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Wacahoote, Fla., says:

"Wacahoote is known as the birth-place of Gen. BILLY BOWLEGS, and it would seem that some of his successors are equally brave and impetuous. There has, it seems, been some difficulty brewing between LAFAYETTE GAY and WILLIAM STANDLY for some time, and they appointed to meet at Wacahoote, last Friday, to settle it. Accordingly they met, attended by ten or fifteen friends on either side, probably most of them armed for deadly strife. GAY brought a double barrel shot gun. After some few words, blows ensued; pistols were drawn; GAY caught up his gun, fired in quick succession at MR JAMES GIBBONS and at WILLIAM GIBBONS, both friends of STANDLY, and both fell dead. He then clubbed his gun, and struck such a violent blow at STANDLY he severed the breech, locks and barrels upon him. STANDLY is yet alive, but there is little expectation of his surviving. Three were left as dead on the ground within a few feet of each other, and one of GAY's brothers, hobbling off, shot through the leg."

DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATORS OF A CRIME COMMITTED TWELVE YEARS AGO.

An English paper says:

"In the Summer of 1846, the body of a policeman named GEORGE CLARKE, of the K division, stationed at Dagenham, Essex, was discovered amongst some standing corn in a field on his beat. His hand was nearly severed from his body, his leather stock cut through, the back part of his skull battered in, and other marks of violence on his body, which left no doubt that he had been foully and brutally murdered. A coroner's inquest was held, and, at the end of two months, the inquiry was closed, and the jury returned a verdict of 'Willful murder against some person or persons unknown.' Since that time, although suspicion had rested on several persons, nothing conclusive transpired till within the last three weeks, when, from certain information communicated to Sir RICHARD MAYNE, the chief commissioner of the metropolitan police, he caused immediate steps to be taken to bring the matter before a magistrate for investigation. The deceased went on duty about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th June, 1846, and his body was not found until some days after, when it was discovered lying in a corn field on his beat. According to the information of a woman named SMITH, the wife of a laboring man residing at Dagenham, (her second husband,) it appears that she was first married to a man named WILLIAM PAGE, who was implicated in the murder. On the evening of the 29th of June, 1846, her husband, (PAGE,) who also resided at Dagenham, came home about eight o'clock, and had his tea, and told her that he, NED WILLOCKS, and a GEORGE BLEWETT, who is now in custody at Ilford Jail, were going that night to steal some corn from Mr. BRETTAN, a farmer, in whose employ BLEWETT was, who lived in a cottage adjoining the barn, and for whom also PAGE worked. He afterwards said he would not join them, and retired to rest about 10 o'clock, but she was awakened about 11 o'clock by her husband dressing himself, and in consequence of something she said to him, he replied for her impudence she should go with him, and he made her dress herself and accompany him to BLEWETT's cottage. They there met GEORGE BLEWETT, NED WOOD, and a man named GEORGE CLARKE. They remained there till about 12 o'clock, when BLEWETT said to her husband, "Now then, BILL, it's time for us to be going;" but before going out they said they should "serve the policeman out if he interfered with them." They all proceeded to the barn, BLEWETT having false keys, and the men went in, stationing her on the outside to give an alarm if she saw a policeman or any other person coming in that direction. After the men had been in the barn about five minutes she saw a policeman coming round the corner of the barn, when she ran to the door and gave an alarm, saying—"BILL, BILL, the policeman is coming." He immediately came out with a thick stick in his hand, known amongst the agriculturists in the neighborhood as a "loaded stick," and asked the policeman what he was watching them for. The policeman replied that it was his duty to do so, upon which her husband struck him several severe blows with the stick on the upper part of the body. He called out to GEORGE and the others that the policeman was there, when they all came out of the barn and surrounded him. Some of them had forks in their hands, and she was so frightened that she ran back to BLEWETT's cottage, where there was only a child, and from thence to her own cottage. About 2 o'clock her husband came home, when they lit a fire and burnt his smock frock and trousers, which were smeared with blood. He went out about 4 o'clock, giving her directions to state, if any one called, that he went to bed at 10 o'clock, and did not get up again till 4 o'clock in the morning. Her husband was killed about twelve months after, and lately she had been much troubled in mind about it, and could not make up her mind to die without divulging what she knew of the matter. She implicated in her statement five persons besides herself, viz: Her late husband, WOOD, BLEWETT, CHALK, and RALPH PAGE, a small farmer, who was in waiting for the stolen corn, CHALK is supposed now to be in Australia, but the others, except BLEWETT, have met with violent deaths. BLEWETT was apprehended on Thursday by Inspector WHICHER, at work in a field, in the parish of Dagenham, taken before a magistrate, and remanded. The body of the policeman was about a quarter of a mile from the barn, and Mrs. SMITH states that her then husband PAGE informed her that after they had knocked him down and murdered him, they carried him to the spot where he was found, and that there CHALK beat in his skull with the heel of his boot."

Miscellaneous.

Captain Seth M. Barton, of the United States Infantry, has been tried by a Court-martial at San Antonio, Texas, for ordering Joseph Held, a citizen, not attached to the army, or subject to military duty, to be tied up and flogged with wagon whips, by the United States soldiers. It was alleged that the officer kept Held tied up three hours, and also struck a private to compel him to flog Held. The accused plead guilty to all the charges except the last. The Court-martial confirmed his plea of guilty, but "attached no criminality to the act." They also found him guilty of the last charge, and sentenced Capt. Barton to be "suspended for three months from his command, and confined to the limits of his post for that period." The War Department very properly rebuked the Court-martial for such an outrageous finding.

The corner-stone of the Canadian Crystal Palace for the Provincial Exhibition was laid on the 15th inst., by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, in the presence of a number of the members of the Legislature Council, House of Assembly, the City Corporation, and upwards of one thousand spectators, a great portion of whom were ladies. A special train left the Parliamentary Buildings about 5½ o'clock, conveying the members of both Houses to the site. The building, which is in a very advanced state, is situated immediately in the rear of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at the terminus of King-street, Toronto.

☞ **Removal.**—ROBERTS & CATHELL, Importers of Batters' Goods, of the latest designs, are now located at No. 113 Broadway. Batters' Plush Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, for sale low, for cash, or approved paper by ROBERTS & CATHELL,
No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & Co.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Trial size, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 2d Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where it is properly understood and made.

☞ **A Gentleman, who has a valuable agency in the SEWING MACHINE line, wishes to make an arrangement with some party with means. Address E. F. S., Box No. 69 Post-Office.**

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816.** This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c. Depôt No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Malden-lane.

MARRIED.

AGAR—TEMPLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, MR. JAMES M. AGAR to Miss ELIZABETH TEMPLE, both of said city.

LOW—BENJAMIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 20, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Union, WALTER, third son of Sampson Low, of London, to AMORETTE P. BENJAMIN, eldest daughter of D. T. Benjamin, of Port Jefferson, L. I.

DIED.

DUNNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 20, of bilious colic JOHN, son of John H. and Harriet B. Dunnell aged 14 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 83 London Terrace, West 23d st., at 2 P. M., this day. (Wednesday.)

LOOMER.—At Cranberry, N. J., on Monday, July 19, ELIZABETH C., infant child of Mary S. and the late Charles W. Loomer.

The funeral will take place at Cranberry, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LILIENTHAL.—At Yonkers, on Monday evening, July 19, suddenly, JAMES POLLOCK, youngest son of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 1 year, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, at Yonkers, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at Yonkers, to meet the 8 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages will also be in attendance to meet the 11:48 A. M. train from Yonkers, at 1:20 P. M., at Chambers-st depôt.

KINNE.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Monday evening, July 15, ASA KINNE, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence Mount Vernon, Westchester County at 2½ o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon. Cars leave 26th-st station at 12½, returning at 4 P. M.

SANFORD.—At Bangor, Me., on Tuesday, July 20, FRANCES P., wife of Capt. Chas B. Sanford, late of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of the late Abner Taylor, of Bangor, Maine.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

The most certain known rem

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwyllecydet"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications (fanned my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
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A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
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PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 2d, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

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COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
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Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
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WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

JERSEY LITTLE FALLS FREE-STONE.—This Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREE-STONE, to any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require further notice, suffice to say its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in this country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned: In the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st and 6th-av.; Taylor's Saloon, and Bank of New-York. In Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing-house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house. Dutch Reformed Church, and Custom-House in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above-named, and other towns and cities.

The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Rubble, Ashlar and Building Stone.

For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 3 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

W. C. GODDARD, President.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. Cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. O. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the walls, through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING HELD AT STONY Point, Rockland County, on July 16 1858, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the "Stony Point Association" for the ensuing year: For President, John L. De Noyelles, Esq., of Haverstraw. First Vice-President, Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Hyatt, for Westchester County Second Vice-President Colonel John R. Davis, for Putnam County. Third Vice-President, Colonel Stephen C. Parmmalier, for Orange County. Fourth Vice-President, Colonel Edward Rye, for Rockland County. Marshal, Major-General Aaron Ward, for Westchester County; to select his own aids. Corresponding Secretary, Edward Suffern, Esq., of Haverstraw. Recording Secretary, Lieutenant A. S. Garnee, of North Haverstraw. Treasurer, Benny M. Peck, Esq., of Haverstraw, Captain E. W. CHRISTIE, President.

Sergeant M. B. MARKS, Secretary.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
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ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS,
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MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11¾ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents,
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11¾ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIERSON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
of the
POPULAR REPRESENTATIONS
of
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL.
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
The performances of this young couple have been received, during the past two weeks, by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES,
comprising the
BEAUTY AND FASHION
of the Empire City; and the critical notices appearing in the various prints of the day stamp them as the
MOST VERSATILE ARTISTS OF THE TIME.
The celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes,
TO-NIGHT will be performed the comic drama, in one act, by the late Tyrone Powers, Esq., called
BORN TO GOOD LUCK;
OR,
AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.
Paudeen O'Rafferty, with song and Donnybrook Jig ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
The performances will conclude with the new protean comedietta called
LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tottle, Mad. Kittola, Mlle. Julie, Bezzy Slocum, Molly Leaf, Tom Taffrail, } By the American Yeatris, ... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barney O'Pleary, a Doorkeeper at the Theatre ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8. To-morrow, Thursday—Sixteenth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
THE ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of Bourcicault's fine comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
on the occasion of Mr. Blake's benefit, and
THE HIGH ENCOMIUMS
passed upon the
Manner of its production at this Establishment, warrants the management in announcing it for repetition
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 22,
with the great and unrivalled artists—
Mr. Blake ..... as ..... Jessie Rural
Mr. Brougham ..... as ..... Colonel Rocket
Mr. Wheatleigh ..... as ..... Tom Cope
Mr. Davenport ..... as ..... Littleton Coke
Mr. Canoll ..... as The Earl | Mr. Martin ..... as ..... Bob
Mrs. Blake ..... as ..... Lady Pompion
Miss Ada Clifton as Lady Alice; Miss Ida Vernon as Miss Rocket.
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ..... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ..75 cents
Thursday—Mr. BROUGHAM'S Benefit.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. PURDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
ARMORER OF TYRE.
After which, the new drama of
THE DEAD BOXER.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
NIP'D IN THE BUD.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
W. H. FRY, ANGELO TORIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOAN ARX as Conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT,
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intention to compete for the VALUABLE PRIZES
offered them. Arrangements have also been made with JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr., to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
EVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD ..... Proprietor | S. BLEEKER ..Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. A. ROBERTS. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the comic drama of TEMPTATION. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with the Yankee sketch of a STEAMBOAT EXCURSION. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the amusing farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with TEMPTATION, performed as in the afternoon. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers' associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Cooper's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24 at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, until Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
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BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
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Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.
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Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards Beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cts
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES 28 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cts
5,000 BLACK BAREGE ROBES, at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILLAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No. 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

BENSON & WILSON.
BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE
BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.
No 310 Canal st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 260 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
AUGUST,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

DAPHNAIDES.
THE ROMANCE OF A GLOVE.
TO ——.
THE SINGING BIRDS AND THEIR SONGS.
OUR TALKS WITH UNCLE JOHN.
AN EVENING MELODY.
CHEBONCOOK
MY CHILDREN
HOW RIDGLEY ESTATE AND HOW IT WAS SETTLED.
"BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US."
FARMING LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.
LES SALONS DE PARIS
THE DISCOVERIES OF THE NORTH CAPE.
THE ART-CHAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE TRUSTEE'S LAMENT.
THE POCKET CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.
LITERARY NOTICES.

This Magazine is now acknowledged to stand at the head of the American Monthlies. The present number will be found to sustain its well-earned reputation.

"Learning without dullness, entertainment without frivolity."

TERMS—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the United States.

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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

USEFUL TO EVERYBODY.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
By D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
THE HANDY-BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW,
In a series of Letters. By Lord ST. LEONARDS. (Sir EDWARD SUGDEN.) 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. 75 cents.

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This excellent little work gives the plainest instructions to all matters connected with selling, buying, mortgaging, leasing, settling and devising estates; and informs us of our relations to our properties, our wives, our children, and our liabilities as trustees, executors, &c., &c.

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These letters, indorsed with the name of Sugden, will be a Handy-Book in half the houses of the land. In easy language, neither dry nor flippant they give, we believe, the best half-crown's worth of information upon worldly matters that a prudent man can buy. We might almost add, he is an imprudent man who does not master its contents.

From the Athenæum.

The present is indeed a "Handy Book," which all may understand; and we shall hereafter no more pity a gentleman who gets engulfed in one of the legal quicksands here pointed out, than we pity the man who gets into the water in skating round a danger-pole.

A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES:
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS,
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.

From the Philadelphia Post

Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.

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There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's most playful effusions.

STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

MAYOR TIEMANN HAS DONE IT!!
How? By stationing "Shields" at the very doors of the Bogus Ticket Offices.
If you wish to see how they do it (we mean the bogus chaps) buy TRICKS AND TRAPS No. 2, ILLUSTRATED,
Only 10 cents (sent free by mail.)
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NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tenei, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c; just published. Sent by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR AUGUST contains a Steel-Plate Engraving of Dr. J. W. Francis, with a pen-and-ink portrait by Henry T. Tuckerman, and the Doctor's Address on Long Island: also, "Mrs. Potiphar and Women of Honor," &c., &c. Single copies 25 cents. For sale every where. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st, New-York.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—AN INQUIRY into the right of visit or approach by Steamers, &c., by JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., B. A. Published by JAMES MILLER, No. 439 Broadway. Price 20 cents.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and also a young lady can be accommodated with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 34 1st st., near the Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly furnished apartments to let, No. 36 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, next to Columbia-st., near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The entire house is in perfect order.

BOARDING BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in some private family, where in exchange for her board she would give a few hours instruction daily in French, German, or music for which she is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the best testimonials and references; or would act as governess at a moderate salary. Address Y., Box No. 3,294, Post-Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-CLASS (unfurnished) house just painted throughout, to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. House pleasantly located near Madison-av. References given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles on Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; engaging a salubrious, buoyant atmospere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.

BENJ. HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.
For further particulars, refers to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For recreating health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pentaquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Large and single rooms for families or single persons, all newly furnished. Inquire at No. 466 Pearl-st., on Monday, 19th inst., before three o'clock, or of WM. D. SNYDER, Port Chester.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat cars, and stage, for a family of four persons or a party of gentlemen, Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very pleasant country residence, in which he would take a genteel family to board during the hot weather. No other boarders taken. For further particulars, address RURAL, Box No. 201 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the depot; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat, and two acres of land situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of W. & S. LOCKARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM LOCKARD.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. SAMUEL LOCKARD.

Business to be conducted under the name of WILLIAM LOCKARD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED girls, with good City reference; one, an English Protestant girl, as waiter and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; would travel with a lady; the other, a Scotch girl, as waiter and chambermaid; lived over 4 years in her last place. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress for a most experienced girl of respectable and neat appearance can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best style, or fill the situation of chambermaid and laundress in any gentleman's family. Best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat plain sewer; will do embroidery neatly, or assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7. Also, a girl as general servant, and to wash and iron; makes butter well and milks, wages $5. City reference Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objections to assist in chamberwork, or assist in taking care of children; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 33½ Court st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as cook, general servant, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, (cuts and fits;) will be found perfectly efficient in either of the above capacities, and a girl of good moral character. Has the highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, WILling girls, one as chambermaid or to assist with washing and ironing, or seamstress, or would do housework for a small family; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing. Both have the best of City references. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, Protestnat young girl, as chambermaid and waiter or would like to mind children; is an excellent laundress and perfectly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family requiring the services of a reliable first-class servant with unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel or go in the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress. Has no objection to travel. Has good references; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; gets up all kinds of washing in superior style; neat about her work and cleanly in her habits. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 373 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together: one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 239 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country, for a small family. Call at No. 99 4th-st., between Perry and Charles sts., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes cakes and pies of all kinds and is a first rate washer and ironer. Also, a highly-recommended girl as first-class waitress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chamber-maid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART AND WELL recommended girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Two small girls also want situations. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESP

AUCTION SALES.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the lumber-yard occupied by Bartletts & Buffum, in West 36th st., between 10th and 11th avs., the entire stock of the lumber-yard, consisting of 400,000 feet of spruce, pine and hemlock timber; also 100,000 feet spruce plank, &c.; also a lot of building materials; also horse, truck, harness, office furniture, and also lease of the premises. Sale positive. Terms made known at time of sale.

HENRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 24 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEGGS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a beautiful collection of about 150 oil paintings, among which may be found the works of Ingraham, G. D. Brewerton, Cantineau, French, Waterston, Van Pee, Polemberg, De Vos, T. Morin, L. Chorin, J. G. Thorn, S. Leggs, Tanneur, Rowbottom, Oddie, Peters, Bouielle, Peter D'Beoge, Nicolie, L. Smeth, and other artists of equal merit.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture rosewood piano forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys; mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets French china vases, dinner and tea sets, fine cut-glass, plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 86 Beekman-st., Fish, a seasonable assortment of goods, direct from the manufacturer, adapted to City or country trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do. piano, 7-octave, city maker, and warranted by same; book-cases, etegeres, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, oak dining room set, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price for cash. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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No. 29 Wall-st.

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WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

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Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
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All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, a graduate of 1829, and a member of the State and other Medical Societies, desires a business connection with a respectable and enterprising Physician, with the view of introducing a new mechanical and invaluable curative agent, highly recommended by the President and many other members of the State and County Medical Societies. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at Tammany Hotel, or address S. M., Room No. 91.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st,

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COAL MINING PROperty, with all the appointments for carrying on a large business. The mine now open, and can be made very profitable. It is on railroad and water communication, with a good market at hand. Full particulars, maps and description at No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway, JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a well-established country store, now doing a good business in a flourishing village on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 70 miles from the City. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out. Address D. Y. Box No. 150 this office, for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 TO $1,200 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 12 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 501 Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A RESTAURant, to act as money changer. Any good, honest man who can loan $500, on good security, can have a permanent situation, and salary of $600, with board. This is a good opportunity, and we hope no person will apply who has not the amount required. ROTHSTEIN & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a fancy millinery store; can be had upon the most reasonable terms. Address MILLINERY, Box No. 109 *Times* office, for two days.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 339, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times

HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, seven-octave, with four round corners, scalloped keys, carved case, fret-work desk, inlaid plate; has a full and rich tone; made by one of our best City makers, and warranted by the same; will be sold much below the maker's price. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6½ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone; will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway near 4th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER, FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st., (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessee will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, New City Hall of Records.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Clerk of Fire Dept. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Clerk of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NO. 69 S. GIFF-STREET.—It is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described has been sold at public auction to pay expenses incurred by the owners within one week from this date. A small anchor, marked S. C. J., weight 1,546 lbs. Pilots find Pier No. 27, East River, Oct. 24.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 19, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] for furnishing and delivering [illegible] at all wales [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

BIDS.

[illegible] PROPOSALS [illegible] EVERY [illegible] Bay [illegible] CORLIES & CO. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 86 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Pomforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office at Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the option al right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.
Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.

JEROME P. JOHNSTON,	
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,	Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH,	

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD L—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$2,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on A HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. Principals only address
Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY AN-TICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due July 20, 1858, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES AMERICAN GUANO Company's Stock, at No. 21 Old-slip.
THOMAS JOYCE.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW YORK, June 14, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BYlaws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $600, and on all sums amounting to $600 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi annual dividend of 6 per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates. PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by THE BANK OF ROCHESTER having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, ON [illegible] THIS DAY, BETWEEN [illegible] POCKET-BOOK, [illegible] to any one [illegible] the same to [illegible] returning the [illegible] No. 2 Park-row.

[illegible] WAYS [illegible] No. 143 [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 13, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858, and to these at the north on the 18th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, / No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF BROOKLYN, June 29, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two squares of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Ambs) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain TUCE, JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 1:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day 38 cents, to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid side wheel steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN J. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RAILROAD TIES. Apply at the Sub-treasurer's Office, Harlem Railroad depot, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
Per Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For Ft. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue and means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware,

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, held at their office on the 20th inst., a letter was read from His Honor the Mayor, asking the coöperation of the Board in relation to the Quarantine Regulations and the Pilots. The following directions were issued to the Pilots, and resolutions were passed and sent to the Mayor.

DIRECTIONS FOR PILOTS:

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 20.

SIR: You are hereby required to anchor all vessels under your charge from the ports named below, at the lower Quarantine ground, subject to the directions of the Health Officer of this Port, viz: Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Port au Prince, Ponce, Cardenas, St. Jago de Cuba, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad de Cuba, Cienfuegos, San Juan de los Remedios, and New-Orleans.

You are also required, on boarding any vessel bound into this port from ports subject to yellow fever, to ascertain if the yellow fever existed at the place from whence she came; and if so, anchor in the lower Quarantine ground to await the direction of the Health Officer. A violation of the above directions, or those of the Health Officer, will be punished by suspension or dismissal. By order of the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

RUSSEL STURGIS, President.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
E. E. MORGAN,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
RUSSEL STURGIS,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
} Pilot Commissioners.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Board of Pilot Commissioners will promptly and cordially coöperate with all the means in their power in any suggestions made by the Board of Health to protect the health of the City.

That the Board of Health be requested to have removed from Washington Market, and the ground adjoining, the piles of filth and dirt to which the attention of the City authorities was called by this Board some time since.

Police Intelligence.

BUFFIANLY ASSAULT ON TWO MARRIED WOMEN—THE ASSAILANT STABBED.—Two respectable married ladies were assaulted in a most ruffianly manner, at 7½ o'clock last evening, at the corner of Broome and Mulberry streets. The ladies were passing quietly along the street when a man, a total stranger to them, stepped up and addressed them insultingly. One of the ladies slapped the stranger in the face by way of response. The man, without any ado, knocked this lady down, and kicked her several times. The other lady, coming to the assistance of the first, was instantly knocked down, but she quickly regained her feet, drew a pen-knife, and stabbed her assailant in the face. The two ladies started on a run down Broome-street, toward the Police Headquarters and were pursued by a large crowd of persons. On arriving at the entrance of the Detective Police office some of the crowd rushed upon the ladies, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers rescued them. One of the ladies had her bonnet pulled off her head, and her dress-skirt torn clean off. This lady also had her two bracelets wrenched from her wrists, and she lost other jewelry. Officers Elder, Wildey, Poole and Stephenson took the ladies into the Detective Room and dispersed the crowd. The ruffianly assailant was at once arrested by the Detective officers. He was covered with blood, and Police Surgeons Wells and Masterson were called and dressed his wounds. His right cheek was cut from just below the eye down to the chin.

The assailant proved to be Wm. Meehan, a member of the old Police force. He was under the influence of liquor, and excuses his conduct by saying that he mistook one of the ladies for a woman who "did" him out of some money at a disreputable establishment in Crosby-street.

ANXIOUS TO GET EARLY AT HIS WORK.—Henry Bluhm, a boarder in the German boarding house No 250 William street, was awakened about daylight yesterday morning, by hearing footsteps in his room. He discovered a strange gentleman fumbling about his pantaloons pockets in a remarkably queer manner, and he thought at once sprang from the bed to seize the fellow. The stranger dodged him, gave a jump into the hall, bounced down the stairs, and in a jiffy was scrambling over a fence surrounding the rear yard. Bluhm, notwithstanding he was in undress, gave pursuit and caught the fugitive by the right leg, just as he was getting over the fence, and held him tight till help arrived. The stranger had in his possession $40 in gold coin, which he had taken from Mr. Bluhm's pockets. He was taken yesterday before Justice OSBORNE and committed to the Tombs. He gave his name as James Miller, and said he got locked into the house by mistake the evening previous, and was trying to get out of the house to go at his work when arrested, as he had to commence work early.

ON A LITTLE SPREE.—Three gay young hs, giving their names as Wm. Ingersoll, John Davis and Jacob M. Smith, on Monday night, feeling in a jolly mood, went "on a little spree," at least so they designated their night's performance. A couple of brandy-smashes and a mint-julep each, taken by way of a "starter," at the St. Nicholas bar, got them under good headway. They thought they would pay a flying visit to Mercer-street, and take a momentary "look at the pictures." The "fashionable house" of Ellen Thompson was selected for the visit, but on being admitted the gay gentlemen—as Mrs. Thompson states—commenced "going it with a perfect looseness." She called in the Police, who arrested the youths and locked them up in the Station-house. They were taken, yesterday, to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail to appear for trial. The only excuse given by the accused was, that they were "on a little spree."

RESULT OF INTERFERENCE.—The Staten Island ferry-boats are liberally patronized by rowdies. Sometimes they are very jolly and well-behaved, but more frequently they annoy the passengers by their loud, coarse talk, tom-foolery, and genuine set-tos, *a la* Hyer and Yankee Sullivan. Yesterday morning, two rough-looking fellows, after a preliminary war of words, squared off for a mutual knock-down. A ring was formed and the rowdy portion were beginning to enjoy the sport hugely, when Mr. George B. Folger interfered,—for which interference he received a serious stab in the side. The fighting was speedily terminated, but in the jostle and confusion it was impossible to tell who stabbed Mr. Folger, and no arrests were made.

SHOOTING ON THE BATTERY—CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Two young men named George Slager and George Hutman, were trying yesterday forenoon on the Battery some new revolvers which they had just purchased, when Hutman was accidentally shot in the right breast, causing a serious wound. Hutman was taken to the City Hospital and an effort made to extract the ball, but it was found to be lodged in the shoulder-blade, and has not yet been taken out. Slager immediately gave himself up to an officer, but Hutman exonerated him from all blame. The two young men occupied a room together at a hotel in the lower part of Greenwich-street, and had purchased tickets for California in the *Star of the West*, which left yesterday afternoon. They both came from Baltimore.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CONSTABLES.—Wm. Thompson and Lewis H. Vultee, Jr., were arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Henry A. Griswold, of No. 265 Bowery, and Miss Lydia Waring, of No. 321 Eighth-avenue. The accused, who are Constables, it is alleged, in levying on the property of the complainants, acted in a manner unwarrantably rough and altogether extra-official. Miss Waring says they shoved her about as they would a piece of useless furniture, and wound up with striking her with their fists. Mr. Griswold complains, also, of having been struck, and that he had his coat torn. The defendants gave bail to appear for examination.

CRAZY LEAP.—Catharine Green, residing at No. 367 Greenwich-street, on Monday evening jumped from the second-story window of her residence to the pavement. Fortunately a sprain of her left ankle was the only injury she sustained. She has been subject to fits of temporary insanity.

SUN-STROKE.—Patrick Moulder, an Irish laborer, was sun-struck on Monday afternoon in Chatham-street. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-House, and soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Mayor's Police—TUESDAY.

John Cassidy, from Boston, purchased a ticket of Brady & Ward, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, for a passage to Philadelphia, for which he paid $12—being an overcharge of not less than $9. Officer Dubois succeeded in recovering the whole amount, and placed the man on board the steamboat for his place of destination.

William Rushton, from Saratoga Springs, was solicited by a ticket runner to purchase at No. 141 Liberty-street, for himself and family, tickets for their place of destination. Officer Church, who was on duty at that place, arrested the runner, brought him before the Mayor, and he was held to bail in $500 to answer.

Joseph McKiven was arrested and held to bail in $1,000, on complaint of Mary Oivens, for seduction; and several persons were fined for violations of the City ordinances.

The keeper of a junk shop, Michael Carrol was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and committed in default of $500 bail.

Coroner's Inquests.

A CHILD KILLED BY DRINKING RAT POISON.—JOHN D. SEWELL, a child three years of age, residing with its parents, at No. 57 Worth-street, drank some rat poison yesterday, which had been carelessly left under the bed, and died in a short time. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—An unknown man died very suddenly yesterday, in the disreputable house No. 48 Park-street. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart. The deceased was dressed like a laboring man.

FATAL FALL.—JAMES IRVIN on Monday night, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 141 Tenth-street, and died yesterday morning. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This always prosperous place of amusement continues a flourishing business while nearly all the other theatres have been obliged to close. To-night an excellent programme, Mr. J. PROCTOR and the company appearing. "Armorer of Tyre," "Dead Boxer," and "Night in the Bush."

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S Pills "come home to men's business and bosoms," in them is blended our health and affections. Their use secures our health; their use secures our lives; so our children are saved to us, and we to our children. Because they open, and refine from all foulness; the blood is thus purified, and pain and sickness vanish. Sold at 25 cents—old style—13 cents, sugar-coated—at No. 294 Canal-street, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MR. A. ROBERTS' BENEFIT.—The worthy doorkeeper of Barnum's Museum takes a benefit there this afternoon and evening. A grand galaxy of performing stars appear on the occasion. Comedy, drama, songs, dances, &c.; all excellent. Read the bill.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Farmers require them as much as the axe and plow. They remove bowel complaints caused by change of water, also fever and ague, and all maladies produced by unwholesome air or food. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN SHOT BY BURGLARS—ARREST.—A little past 1 yesterday morning, Private Watchman, PATRICK BUCKLEY, attempted to arrest two burglars, just after they had left the house of Mr. GEORGE CAREY, on Smith street, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, when the burglars discharged a pistol at him and made their escape. The ball took effect in the right shoulder, inflicting a serious but not mortal wound.

The house in which the burglars had been operating is unoccupied, Mr. CAREY's family having gone to the country. The day it was closed Mr. CAREY requested the private watchman to pay particular attention to his house, as nothing had been removed for safe-keeping, which request it seems he fully complied with. Nothing worthy of note occurred about the premises until Monday last, when two men were seen by residents in the neighborhood operating at the basement door. Their business there was asked, when they expressed a wish to see Mr. CAREY, and upon being notified that he was out of town, departed. These circumstances were communicated to Mr. CAREY in New-York forthwith, and being satisfied that a further attempt would be made upon his premises, secured the services of two Policemen to aid the Private Watchman in keeping guard, and to assist in arresting the burglars if they made their appearance.

Monday night the three officers posted themselves in the vicinity of the house, according to a plan agreed upon between themselves. Nothing disturbed them until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a couple of young men with musical instruments located themselves in Livingston-street, and commenced a serenading song, with instrumental accompaniment. The music so charmed the three officers that they moved from their position, and for a time forgot the duties assigned them.

The private watchman was the first to return to his post, and he then discovered two men leaving Mr. CAREY's premises, each with a heavy bundle. He resolutely told them that they were his prisoners, and to enforce compliance pointed a pistol at them with his left hand, at the same time giving the alarm rap for assistance with his club. He had only time to strike one or two blows on the pavement, when one of the burglars fired a pistol, the ball entering BUCKLEY's right shoulder. They then ran into the house, and escaped through the rear door into Gallatin-place, and across Fulton-avenue. Officers CORWIN and BOYD, of the First Precinct, hearing the pistol-shot, were promptly on the spot, and conveyed BUCKLEY to the Station-house, where he was temporarily attended by a Police surgeon and Dr. COLLGAN. They probed the wound, and, not being able to find the ball, the injured man was taken to the City Hospital. This daring attempt at robbery and shooting occurred within one hundred feet of Fulton-avenue, a principal thoroughfare in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, not far from a Station-house, and just at the moment the shot was fired, a car load of passengers passed the head of Smith-street, on Fulton-avenue. The serenaders were doubtless accomplices of the two burglars who came out of the house, and their use was to attract the attention of the officers, so that the thieves could escape with the booty. Upon examining the house it was found that every trunk and drawer had been ransacked, even to a trunk in the servant's hall, and everything valuable which could be handled easily, packed up ready for removal. Nothing, however, so far as yet discovered, was taken away. The two bundles, which the thieves had when captured, they left in the basement hall as they retreated.

Yesterday, a number of policemen, after obtaining a full description of the burglars, started in pursuit of them. Sergeant MATHEWS and Officers MCLAUGHLIN and BRIDGET, of the First Precinct, traced the men whom they suspicioned to Canal-street, New-York, and at about 5 o'clock P. M., Officer MCLAUGHLIN arrested a noted thief on Laurens-street, near Canal, named EDWARD GRIFFIN, and charged him with the crime. He made strenuous resistance, but was finally secured and brought to Brooklyn, and taken to the City Hospital for identification.

The moment the prisoner was taken into the Ward, BUCKLEY recognized him as the man who fired the pistol at him. GRIFFIN was then removed to the cells in the First Precinct, and locked up to await examination.

IN TROUBLE.—A Bostonian, named JOHN KENDALL, a practical Mormon, was arrested yesterday for having one more wife than is allowed by law. On the 16th of May last, he married Miss CARLISLE, daughter of THOMAS CARLISLE, and it is alleged that he has another wife and several responsibilities in Boston. He was brought before Justice CORNWELL and committed for examination.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Yesterday, about noon, a boy, 5 years old, named JAMES BERGEN, residing on McComb-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, drank a pint of cheap gin, and died within an hour afterwards. It is stated that he drank the liquor under compulsion. Coroner REDDING will investigate the case to-day.

SERGEANTS TRANSFERRED.—The recent difficulties in the Police Department have caused the following changes to be made: Sergeant SMITH, of the First Precinct, transferred to the Third Precinct, in place of Sergeant CASS, who goes to the First in Sergeant SMITH's place. Sergeant PRESTON, of the Third Precinct, to the Sixth Ward, New-York.

FIREMEN EXPELLED.—At a meeting of Franklin Engine Company, No. 3, held last evening, three members of the Company, named JOHN A. LAIDLOW, WM. SWIBEL and JOHN H. DOWNING were expelled by a unanimous vote of the Company, for robbing a person named GEORGE LARKIN, while intoxicated, a few nights ago.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—An interesting girl, three years and ten months old, named MARGARET HUNT, accidentally fell into a cistern, at No. 565 Columbia-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German woman, name and motive unknown, residing on Vanderbilt, near Atlantic-avenue, attempted to end her life on Monday night, by swallowing a lot of oxalic acid. The act was known in time to prevent fatal consequences, thanks to a medical man and a stomach-pump.

A MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—The body of WALLACE SQUIRES, a boy 8 years old, who has been missing from his father's house, at Greenport, since the 17th inst., was found, yesterday morning, in the water at the foot of Freeman-street.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. B. STEPHENS, on Clermont-street, near Lafayette-avenue, was robbed Monday night of property valued at $100.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of GEORGE CONROY, Jr., on Flatbush-avenue, who died, according to the verdict of the Jury, from inflammation of the bowels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 20.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '67	114	475	New-York Cen. R		85⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, '65	102⅛	50	do	b15	85⅞
11 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 92		250	do	s10	85½
5,000 Virginia 6s	92¼	100	do		85⅝
30,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅜	200	do	s30	85
15,000 Cal. St. 7s	96	53	do	s50	84⅞
5,660 Indiana State 5s	87¾	510	do		85⅛
4,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	89½	100	do	b60	85¼
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	102¾	200	Erie Railroad		18⅛
1,000 E. R. R. 4th m bs.	67	50	do	s30	18
1,000 E. R. C. bs. 1871.	32⅛	170	do		18
11,000 E. R. C. bs. 1872	30	150	do	s15	18
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. bs.	67	145	Harlem R. R.		11⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86⅜	401	do		11⅝
500 do	87	160	Hudson R. R		28¼
3,000 Ill Freeland Bds	83	5	Sec. Avenue R		93
6,000 La C & M L. G. Bds	31	50	Reading R		45⅜
5,000 do	s10 30¾	800	do		46⅛
5,000 do	s10 30⅝	100	do	s30	44¾
8,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B	69	50	do		45
1,000 L. R. & W. 1st M. B	64	50	Mich. Cen. R		58⅛
1,000 do	63½	20	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	b30	23
5 Bank of America	110	150	Panama R	b60	105⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	100¾	110	Ill. Central R		74
30 do	100⅝	269	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		39
10 Mechanics Bank	107	100	do		89¾
10 Park Bank	103	350	do		89½
15 Del & Hud. Canal Co.	100	50	do		89⅛
30 do	99⅞	100	Clev. & T R R.	s60	36
30 Penn. Coal Co	77⅜	100	do	s60	36⅛
300 do	78	100	do		36⅜
10 Cum. Preferred	18½	100	do	s60	36⅝
100 Canton Company	39	60	Chic & R Isl. R	b60	76⅜
110 Pac. M. Steam. Co	53	200	do		76⅞
60 do	53	300	do		76¾
50 Nic. Trucri Co	3⅜	100	do	b10	76⅝
35 C. B. & Quincy R	64⅜	150	do	s30	76
5 La Crosse & Mil. R	5	50	& Miss. R		17
10 do	5⅛	50	do	s60	16

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Brookl'n City 6s	97	300	Panama R. R		105½
2,000 Erie R. R 4 mt bs	87	300	Clev. & Tol RR.	s30	36
4,000 Lak. & M L. G. bs.	30½	64	N. Y. C. R. R.		85¼
10 National Bank	108	300	do	s33	85
10 Am Exchange Bk	106	40	Mil. & Miss. R.R.		16⅝
20 Ocean Bank	95	78	do		17
87 Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¼	200	do		17⅛
115 Penn. Coal Co.	78	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.R		5
100 Harlem Railroad	11¾	5	Sixth-av. R. R.		120
50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	22⅞				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Mil. City 7s	40	15	Hanover Bank	90
1,000 L. O. & M L. G. B.	2⅜	10	G. F. Gas Light Co	28
1,000 Tennessee 6s	91¾	28	N. W. Fire In Co.	95@4¾
10 Park Bank	106¾	15	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	5⅛

TUESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The four days' later European news, to-day, by the steamship *North Star*, to July 7, from London and Southampton, is of a favorable mercantile and financial character, although communicating at the same time the failure of the submarine telegraph. The Cotton market is ⅛d. higher, and the sales from 6,000 to 8,000 bales a day at Liverpool. There is a further moderate rise in Grain and Flour, and a fall of ¼@1 ℔ cent. in the price for Money, which had previously shown in London some slight tendency to rise. The English Funds are firmer, influenced in part by the accounts from the Paris Bourse, where more confidence seemed to prevail, and where the large pecuniary wants of the French Railway lines had been supplied. The subscriptions to the last-named object are stated at $15,000,000. At the London Stock Exchange on the 6th July, there was some business in Illinois Central shares, at 24@25 discount; ditto. sevens of 1875, at 78½@78½; New-York Central sevens at 91; New-York and Erie third mortgage at 67@65½@66, and Pennsylvania Central Sterling sixes at 87½@87. The report states that Illinois Central, Pennsylvania Central, Great Western and Grand Trunk advanced, while New-York and Erie, on the other hand, was weaker. The following are the last quotations:

Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	74@77
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	77@79
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland	70@75
Illinois Central R. R. $100 shares, $40 paid, dis.	26@24
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1860	82@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	82@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund)	1882, 86@89
Michigan Central $100 shares	50@55
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885	60@61
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares	22@27
N. Y. Central ℔ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883	81@83
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	90@92
N. Y. Central $100 shares	77@79
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	65@67
Erie 3d Mortgage $100 shares	15@17
Penn. Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1880	88@90
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage Stg	87@89

In our own markets, to-day, there was increased firmness in Cotton and a moderate advance, with a stronger disposition to operate in Flour and Grain. The advance in Exchange to 110 ℔ cent., noted at the close of business yesterday, was not established to-day, very little being done over 109¾ ℔ cent., and the mail for the *Africa* proving altogether a moderate one. French bills were held with more firmness at f 5 12½ to the dollar. The shipment of Specie is thus far reported at only $650,000, and this about clears the market of the Gold bars by the last California steamer. In Discounts we hear of some 6 months' bills being taken by a leading bank in the Street at 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, in the absence of shorter paper to the amount desired. Bills at 30@60 days of a prime character, go at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The advices by the *North Star* quote discounts in the open market in London below the Bank rate of 3 ℔ cent. again, say 2½@3 ℔ cent.

The Stock dealings opened firm to-day, though generally on limited orders. On the State list there was a further decline of ½ ℔ cent., while Missouris were wanted at 85½ ℔ cent., and Californias at 86 ℔ cent. Some parcels of United States 5s of 1865 are selling at 102½@103 of late probably with a view to affect the New Loan of 1873, to be brought forward by the Treasury on the 10th August. The bidders for the latter will bear in mind, however, that the Government, on a flush Treasury, paid 110 ℔ cent. to buy in and retire its 5 ℔ cent. stock a few years ago, and that the same thing is not improbable before half the time of the new loan shall have run out. The Washington and New-York bank combination, who hope to get this $10,000,000 on their own terms understand this chance for future speculation. Few of them believe that the Government will long continue poor. The La Crosse Land Grants failed to improve on the official announcement of the Superintendent. The bonds and shares of the Illinois Central were better after the foreign news. There was a steady demand for New-York Central at the early Board at 85¾@¾ ℔ cent., cash. The broker of the Steamboat party was a seller on time at 84¾@85 ℔ cent., though less demonstrative than last Tuesday. There is some talk since the Erie accident of a truce on the passenger question. We notice a further advance in Galena to 90 ℔ cent., closing subsequently 89¾ ℔ cent. Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Central and Southern were steady. Milwaukee and Mississippi recovered 2 ℔ cent. from the lowest sales of Monday. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Panama each advanced ½ ℔ cent. The dealings in Erie were limited, the price about 18 ℔ cent. At the Afternoon Board the general market was tame, leaving off dull at 85 for New-York Central, 18 for Erie, 45 for Reading, 76 for Rock Island and 28½ for Hudson River.

We understand that the meeting of the Elmira and Canandaigua bondholders to-day resolved to suffer the sale of the road, in foreclosure, to proceed, as advertised, on Friday next, 23d inst.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 2d of August. The Astor Fire Insurance a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent., payable Aug. 2. The Beekman Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable Aug. 3.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week, and since January 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,976,582	$889,051	$1,462,388
Previously reported	41,190,024	39,624,528	32,646,561
Since Jan. 1	$43,166,606	$40.513,579	$34.108,949

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	30c. ℔ 100	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@1½
New-England and		Virginia	⅜@¾
New-Jer. 15c. ℔ 100	⅛	Michigan	—@1
Phil. & Baltimore.	1–5@¾	Tennessee	2⅜@2½
Interior Penna.	⅜@¾	Free Ind	1¼@1½
Interior Maryland	⅜@½	La. and Mobile	⅜@¾
Ohio, Kentucky,		Canada	⅜@½
Indiana and Missouri.	⅜@¾	Assorted packages	
South Carolina &		N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
Georgia	⅞@1	Assorted packages	
North Carolina	@—	N. Eng. States, ¾ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	90	93
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	90	93

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ⅜@¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¾@1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾@⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@—	Spanish ⅛ and	
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	1-16th ℔ oz	1 22 —
Five Franc Pcs	97@—	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@—	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
German Crowns	1 08@—	Twenty Francs	2 85@3 86
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten Thaler pcs	7 85@7 86
English Silver	4 80@—	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@—
Spanish	1 04@—	Spanish Doubl's	16 20@16 40
Old Am. Half Dls	1 04@—	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dls	1 02½@—	Gold Am. Old	6 ℔ c. pm.
Spanish Qrs. each	23@—		

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$281.705 65
Payments	247,062 76
Balance	5,117,113 01

The receipts include $91,000 from Customs.

The Home Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 12 ℔ cent.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

No important features have marked the course of our Stock Exchange during the week which has elapsed since our last advices. With but two or three exceptions, prices have but little varied. Quotations for a few State Stocks are slightly lower, whilst those of the remainder retain the upward tendency which we have noticed for some time past. State Stocks—In Virginia 6s there has been a decline of ¾, in Tennessee 6s of 1, and in California 7s (new issue) of ½ ℔ cent. Missouri 6s have risen ½, and North Carolina 6s ¾ ℔ cent. The various issues of Ohio 6s have improved in price. A few Kentucky 6s have sold at 95. City and County Bonds are inactive. We have only to mention sales of a few Louisville 6s (water loan), Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, St. Louis 6s, (railroad issue,) and St. Louis County 7s, at last week's prices. Railroad Bonds—Transactions in these have been very limited. The prices of the various issues of the Erie are lower. Illinois Central Constructions have declined 1¾, Do. Freelands 1, and Michigan Central 6s ¾ ℔ cent. Harlem 1st and 2d Mortgages, and Hudson River 1st and 3d mortgages, have advanced in price. Railroad Shares—The market for these has been irregular. New-York Central have advanced ½, Cleveland and Toledo ½, Chicago and Rock Island ¼, Galena and Chicago 1¾, and Panama ¾ ℔ cent. The largest transactions have been in the three first-named. Erie have declined 1¾, Illinois Central 1¾, Michigan Southern ¾, Michigan Central ¾, Reading 1¾, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2½ ℔ cent. The decline in the last named is owing to the embarrassments arising from the floating debt, the receipts of the road having very nearly come up to the estimates. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has sold at 94. Money is growing still more abundant. Short Loans 3½@5 ℔ cent.; Paper 4@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, according to length. Exchange on Europe is scarce, and rates are firm. Principal business on London 109⅜@109¾, on Paris 5.13¾@5.11¾.

DECOPPET & CO,

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 20, 1858.

Since our advices of the 12th inst., the stock market has again become inactive, with trifling fluctuations, the advance on some stocks being counterbalanced by a slight falling off on others. The general tone, however, seems rather in favor of an improving market. The specie and deposit lines of our banks continue to maintain themselves at extremely high figures. But, as we have now reached the period when, in ordinary seasons, the preparations for the Fall trade induce a withdrawal of the deposits from the banks, the weekly statements will henceforth be watched with a special interest, and the extent of the revival of business may, to a certain extent, be determined by the reduction that will take place in the line of deposits. The Clearing-House shows an average movement for the past week of $17,047,000 per day, against $27,441,000 at the corresponding period in 1857. State Stocks—Fluctuations slight—some higher, and some a little lower—with steady sales, though not so large, as last week. Virginias have declined ¾ ℔ cent.; Californias, old and new, 1 ℔ cent.; Missouris have advanced ⅜; North Carolina, ¾; Ohio, 1860, 1¾; do., 1866, sales at 107; Louisianas, at 93; New-York 5s, 1868, at 102⅞; Indiana 5s, and Michigan 6s, without change; Tennessee, ½ ℔ cent. lower; Pennsylvania 5s have advanced 2 ℔ cent.; United States 6s, 1867, at 114; 5s, 1865, at 102⅞. City and County Bonds—Transactions have again been of quite a retail character. A few St. Louis City 6s, St. Louis County 7 ℔ cent. Anticipation Bonds, Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by the State, and San Francisco 10s, have been sold at former prices; Cincinnati 6s, Railroad issues, and Louisville 6s, Railroad issues, at a slight decline. Railroad Bonds—trifling variations, excepting some of the Erie issues, which have advanced. Business dull; Erie first mortgages have improved 1 ℔ cent.; do. third mortgages, ¾; the fourth mortgages 1 ℔ cent. lower. 1875 Bonds, sales at 34⅞@36, being 1 ℔ cent. rise; do. 1871, ½ ℔ cent. higher; do. 1862, sales at 33. New-York Central 6s, ½ ℔ cent. decline; do. 7s, 1864, ¾ ℔ cent. higher; do. 7s, 1876, sales at 97¾. Illinois Central Convertible Bonds ¾ ℔ cent. lower. Sales of Freeland Bonds at 83½@83; Michigan Central first mortgages at 96⅞; Milwaukee and Mississippi second mortgages at 68½@68; Galena and Chicago first mortgages, 1 ℔ cent. higher; second mortgages, sales at 69, the previous price. Railroad Shares—Some have advanced, and some are lower, with small transactions, except in New-York Central. Erie has declined 1⅝, in consequence of an accident, causing eight deaths, besides several wounded; Reading has declined 1¼; Michigan Central, ½; Michigan Southern, ⅝; do. Preferred, no change; Illinois Central, 1½ lower; Milwaukie and Mississippi, after falling to 15¾, has recovered to 17½, a decline of 3 ℔ cent. since our last. New-York Central has improved ⅜; Panama, ½; Toledo, ⅞; Rock Island, ½; Galena and Chicago, 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1½; Hudson River, ⅜. Money extremely abundant on call, at 3@4 ℔ cent. First-class paper, at 3@5. Exchanges—Rates are higher; transactions moderate. Sterling, chief sales, at 109¾; Francs, 5 12½@5 11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

Since the issue of our last report of 6th inst., there has been no material change in the aspect of the Stock Market. Business has been on a rather larger scale, particularly in Railroad Shares, to which the speculative movement is at present mostly restricted, while the demand for investment falls principally upon State Stocks and other reliable productive securities. The purchases are almost entirely on domestic account; the foreign orders having for some time been unimportant. Our present quotations show, in most cases, an improvement, which is sustained at the close, although, for the last two days, the market has been less animated. In the Money Market the tendency is towards greater abundance. The supply on call is considerably in excess of the demand, which, in consequence of the dullness of business, is extremely limited, and large amounts remain unemployed from the impossibility of placing them satisfactorily at any rate of interest. The advance in Foreign Exchanges has led to increased shipments of gold to Europe. For State Stocks the market has been moderately active, with an upward tendency of prices. City and County Bonds are without activity, but prices for those of a favorite description have an improving tendency. For other classes there is scarcely any demand. In Railroad bonds the business of the fortnight has been small, and the course of the market irregular. In Railroad shares there has been a decided increase of activity, with a general upward movement in prices. The advance upon our last quotations is 2 ℔ cent. in New-York Central, ¾ in Erie, 3 in Cleveland and Toledo, 1 in Chicago and Rock Island, 3 in Galena and Chicago, 6 in Michigan Central, and 3 in Panama. In Illinois Central there is a decline of 3½ ℔ cent. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies have declared semi-annual dividends of 5 ℔ cent. each, payable in cash. For money the rate on call is 3@4 ℔ cent. First-class paper is scarce, and can be readily discounted at 4@6 ℔ cent. The bank returns for the fortnight show a decrease in loans of $491,641, and an increase in specie of $1,181,578. The exports of specie amount to $1,200,420, and the receipts of gold from California to $1,401,713. Of foreign exchange the supply continues small, and rates have an upward tendency. CAMMANN & CO.

London Money Market.

[*By North Star.*]

From the London Times, July 7.

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and have closed at an improvement of a ⅛ ℔ cent. Consols were first quoted 95¾@⅞, at which they remained until towards the afternoon, when there were general symptoms of animation, followed by a rise to 95⅞@⅞, which was well maintained. For the 5th of August the last price was 95⅝@¾. The receipt of better accounts from the Paris Bourse gave the chief impulse to the market, but confidence was also supported by the circumstance that, although it was the first transfer day in Consols after the shutting for the dividends the sales of stock for the public were very small. Money was consequently abundant, and lo

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.... ..NO 2133 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

LETTER FROM CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

ON BOARD OF U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, London:

Gentlemen: The Telegraph fleet, consisting of the United States steam frigate *Niagara* and her Majesty's steamers *Agamemnon*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon*, left Plymouth on Taursday, June 10, 1858. The *Niagara* had 880 tons, and the *Agamemnon* 450 tons coals, and each about 1,290 nautical, or a little less than 1.500 statute, miles of cable on board. Weather very pleasant; light winds.

Friday, June 11.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds. I went on board the *Agamemnon* and returned to the *Niagara*.

Saturday, June 12.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds.

Sunday, June 13.—Moderate winds in the morning; very fresh in the afternoon and evening, with frequent squalls of rain; lost sight of the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* before night.

Monday, June 14.—Strong gale; *Agamemnon* in sight

Tuesday, June 15.—Strong gale; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Wednesday, June 16.—Blowing heavy in squalls; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Thursday, June 17.—Blowing heavy in squalls *Agamemnon* in sight.

Friday, June 18.—Fresh winds; *Agamemnon* in sight

Saturday, June 19.—Blowing fresh in squalls, and heavy sea; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Sunday, June 20.—Fresh gale and heavy sea, with squalls; lost overboard from *Niagara* one of the large buoys; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Monday, June 21.—Strong gales and very heavy sea; lost sight of the *Agamemnon* at 7 A. M.

Tuesday, June 22.—Moderate wind, pleasant weather; sea going down.

Wednesday, June 23.—Light wind, pleasant weather. At 4 P. M. arrived at lat. 52° 02′ N., lon. 33° 18′ W., where it had been agreed that the splice should be made, and there we found the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*—the *Valorous* having arrived the 21st inst. and the *Gorgon* this morning. Both of these vessels report very bad weather, and that they had not seen the *Agamemnon* since the 13th inst. At midnight lost sight of the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* in a thick fog.

Thursday, June 24—At 5 A. M. spoke ship *Henry Clay*, bound from Liverpool to New-York; thick weather, with moderate winds in the morning, and heavy gale in the afternoon and evening; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* not in sight.

Friday, June 25.—Pleasant weather; at 2 P. M. saw the *Gorgon*, and soon after the *Valorous* and *Agamemnon*. At 4:30 P. M. Captain PEREDY came on board of the *Niagara* and reported that they arrived here at noon this day; had had very bad weather since; parted from the *Niagara* on the 21st inst., and that in a heavy gale the upper part of the main coil on board of the *Agamemnon* had shifted, and that they would be ready to make the splice to-morrow.

Saturday, June 29.—Weather beautiful; telegraph fleet all in sight; depth of water, 1,600 fathoms; at 10:30 A. M. the sterns of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were attached by a hawser and 200 fathoms of cable veered out of the *Niagara* to the *Agamemnon*; splice made on board of the *Agamemnon*; signals through the whole length of cable perfect; soon after 12 o'clock the hawser was released and commenced paying out the cable, the ships steaming slowly away from each other, and when we had paid out two miles and forty fathoms, the cable ran out of the first into the aojoining groove, and in the excitement of attempting to get it back it was pulled off the wheel and parted on the handle of the scraper; steamers run back, and the sterns of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* secured by hawser, and splice made as before.

At 5.20 P. M. hawser released and commenced paying out cable, and before sundown the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were out of sight of each other. The signals through the whole cable were perfect, and it was running off the coils beautifully, and everything working satisfactorily. At midnight, had paid out 31 nautical miles of cable.

Sunday, June 27.—At 12:56 A M., ship's time, or 3:29 A. M., Greenwich time, signals ceased, and from the tests that were applied by the electricians it was evident that an accident had occurred some miles from this ship; slacked the speed of the *Niagara* as much as possible, and continued to pay out cable very slowly, constantly applying different kinds of electrical tests until 4.50 A. M., ship's time, when commenced hauling in, and in a few minutes the cable parted, having recovered about 100 fathoms. Lost from this ship 42 miles and 300 fathoms cable. Capt. HUDSON signalled the *Gorgon* to return, to make another splice, and in a few minutes we were on our way back to the rendezvous. At 10 A. M. spoke ship *Alice Munroe*, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and sent letters by her. Lieut. GHERARDI and myself went on board. In the morning the weather was pleasant, but in the afternoon cloudy, with light squalls and rain.

Monday, June 28.—Weather pleasant, with light wind. At 2 P. M. saw the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, and in about one hour after the *Gorgon*. At 4½ o'clock Lieutenant NORTH, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. C. V. DE SAUTY and myself went on board of the *Agamemnon*, and ascertained that the accident did not occur on board of that ship. After a full consultation, it was unanimously decided that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* should be immediately connected by hawser and splice, made as before, and should the cable part before the ships were one hundred miles from rendezvous, to return under sail and splice again; but if after that distance, to go to Queenstown for coals. Splice made and signals perfect. At 7:25 P. M., ship's time, commenced paying out, and up to midnight all went on in the most satisfactory manner.

Tuesday, June 29.—Weather beautiful—*Gorgon* in sight; signals perfect. At 12 o'clock had payed out 80 nautical miles and 360 fathoms cable. Ship going at about 4½ knots per hour, and cable paid out at about 5¾, and with less than a ton strain. All went on in the most perfect manner until 9.18 P. M., ship's time, or 11:44 P. M., Greenwich time, when the signals from the *Agamemnon* ceased. From this time to 10:40 P. M., kept trying electrical tests and paying out very slowly; then fastened cable and held on until 12:30 A. M., ship's time, or 2:27 A. M., Greenwich time, when the cable parted astern of this ship, 145 miles and 930 fathoms having been paid out. For one hour and forty-three minutes the *Niagara* was anchored by the cable in water over 1.600 fathoms deep, and the wind blowing all the time quite fresh; soon after the signals ceased an officer came on board from the *Gorgon*, and Captain HUDSON requested Captain DAYMAN to go to Queenstown. At the time the signals ceased we had payed out from the *Niagara* 142 miles 280 fathoms of cable, and from which should be deducted at least ten miles lost in paying out slack at starting, leaving 132 miles and 280 fathoms payed out in running 109 nautical miles on our course—a loss of 23 miles and 280 fathoms, or about twenty-one per cent. Cable payed out from the *Niagara* as follows:

	Miles.	Fathoms.
June 26	2	40
June 27	42	300
June 29	145	230
Total	190	257

	Nautical Miles.	Fathoms	Cable
Had on board *Niagara* at starting	1,290		700
And paid out since	190		257
Leaving	1,100		443

Deduct from cable now on board 10 miles to be lost in paying out slack after making splice, and we have left 1 000 miles, 443 fathoms, to lay down 845 miles, or equal to 29 per cent. surplus.

For over 200 miles before reaching the head of Trinity Bay the water is comparatively shallow, and the loss of cable should be much less.

The cable was paid out of the *Niagara* at an angle of from 12 degrees to 19 degrees, and this in water from 1,600 to 1,975 fathoms deep.

The machinery on board this ship for paying out the cable has worked in the most perfect manner.

The cable has all the time run off the coils beautifully, and the system adopted for sending and receiving electrical signals between the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* proved highly satisfactory.

Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, has carefully examined the logs of the Cunard steamers for eleven voyages made in June across the North Atlantic, and the result shows that there is one day of gales in every seven days in this month. He also examined the logs for twenty-three voyages made by the same steamers in the month of July, and they show one day of gales in every twenty-five days.

He afterwards examined the logs for eighteen voyages by the same steamers made in August, and they show one day of gales in every nine days.

These examinations show that July is by far the most favorable month for laying the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Captain HUDSON and his officers, Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE, the electricians, and every one, I believe, on board this ship, have done all in their power to realize the success of this undertaking, and the reason why we have not been successful in this attempt can by no means be attributed to their fault.

Wednesday, June 30.—On our way to Queenstown; lost sight of the *Gorgon* at 5 A. M.; blowing fresh; heavy head sea.

Thursday, July 1.—Cloudy weather; moderate sea.

Friday, July 2.—Pleasant weather.

Saturday, July 3.—Pleasant weather.

Sunday, July 4.—Pleasant weather; saw land near Cape Clear at 7 P. M.

Monday, July 5.—*Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock this morning, but as the *Agamemnon* or *Valorous* have not been heard of since the evening the signals ceased, (June 29.) it is impossible to say what accident has happened.

Shall write you as soon as the *Agamemnon* arrives, and I know the cause of the accident.

I remain, Gentlemen, very truly, your friend.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Acquisition of Cuba—Depredations of the Camanche Indians—Military Movements—The Mexican Forced Loans—Col. Kane's Utah Mission, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21.

There is good reason to believe, from recently received information, that our Government is now in a fair way to acquire the Island of Cuba. This is derived from an unquestionable source.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a private letter, dated June 22, stating that the Camanches are nightly engaged in extensive depredations. General COOPER, the Choctaw and Chickasaw agent, had just started for Washita when the troubles commenced, but an express had been sent requesting his return. There were but six white men at Fort Arbuckle, and the post might be taken at any moment. The Camanches are very much irritated by the losses they sustained in the recent conflict with the Texas Rangers.

The order for the march of the Second Cavalry to Fort Leavenworth has been countermanded, and that regiment will remain on duty in the department of Texas.

On Aug. 1, the department of Florida will be broken up, and the several military stations therein will revert to the department of the East. Lieutenant-General SCOTT compliments Colonel LOOMIS in bringing to a successful close the late Indian hostilities in Florida, and says that he, and those who served with him, deserve well of their country.

One of the sufferers by the taxation movement of the Zuloaga Government had this morning an interview with the President upon the subject. It is understood that he will make an affidavit of all the facts in the case, and file it in the State Department. Acting under advice of Minister FORSYTH, he refused to pay the tax, and, with another citizen, was compelled to leave Mexico. It is not probable that Mr. FORSYTH would have been directed to withdraw the legation and return home had he not terminated his functions with the Zuloaga Government.

Contrary to the published statement, it is well known here that Col. KANE will not publish a report of his Utah Mission. Sufficient reasons are assigned why this would not advance the public interest.

WILLIAM H. MCGRATH, of Salem, New Jersey, has been appointed Consul to Maranham, Brazil.

Through the perseverance of Colonel FLORENCE a second sloop-of-war will be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. An order therefore will probably be issued to-morrow.

The *Fulton* and *Harriet Lane* are the only vessels yet designated for the Paraguay Expedition. The utmost care will be taken by the President in selecting a Commissioner.

Secretary TOUCEY has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to transact the business of the Navy Department to-morrow morning, and will leave for Connecticut toward the close of the month.

Gov. DENVER left this afternoon for Kansas.

Influences Behind the Lecompton Bill—Horace F. Clark and the President—Sickles versus Schell—Schell and Howell Cobb—Cruise of the Harriet Lane and those One Hundred Appointments.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

The eyes of all friends of the present Administration are beginning to turn anxiously towards your City, as it is felt and admitted on all sides that the result of your elections to Congress next Fall will give the verdict of the best Northern portion of the Democratic Party, on the measures resorted to by President BUCHANAN for the passage of his dearly-fought Lecompton bill.

The position of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK is one of peculiar importance, and surrounded by embarrassments which may lead to the most disastrous developments. It is known that Mr. SCHELL owed his original appointment almost wholly to CLARK'S energetic and unswerving support; but the claims of personal gratitude will have to give way, it is said, before political necessity; and the Collector will have to use all the official influence thus acquired to break down the rebellious opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN'S darling scheme. If so, and should the injured party choose to use the weapons he is possessed of for redress, the disclosures, it is believed, will seriously compromise several prominent members of the Cabinet, and place Mr. BUCHANAN in a position which may well give alarm to the country.

Friends of mine, in whose veracity I have all confidence, assure me that when Mr. CLARK'S opposition to Lecompton was first spoken of—as yet without any definite action on his part—he was visited by several members of the Cabinet, who confessed their private sympathy with his views; spoke of the Lecompton Bill as a gratuitous outrage, neither called for by the South, nor in consonance with Democratic principles; in fact, they agreed substantially with all his views, but entreated him, for his own sake and the sake of the party, to give the measure his support, on the ground that it would prove a nullity in practice, but, if defeated, would involve with it the destruction both of the Administration and the party which placed that Administration in power. Mr. CLARK was deaf to these rather curious solicitations.

The same gentleman was soon after sent for by the President, who began asking Mr. CLARK'S support for the measure, on the ground (explicitly) that it "would be *impossible* for Mr. CLARK to be re-elected if the federal patronage in his District were arrayed against him." Mr. C. replied that he wished his Excellency to understand that he (Mr. C.) "was not a professional politician; that he was an independent man, not hoping anything from place or patronage; and that therefore, if his Excellency wished to obtain his support, he (Mr. B.) must use arguments more pertinent to the *merits* of the measure under discussion." With much more of the same kind on both sides, the interview ended; but not before the line of conversation on the Executive side had clearly evidenced the purpose of carrying this Bill on the mere force of federal patronage, and utterly without regard to the feelings or convictions either of the representatives or the constituencies they are supposed to represent.

Hon. D. E. SICKLES originally shared Mr. CLARK'S views and advocated them in private, until an intimation was given that Surveyor HART held his place "strictly subject to Mr. SICKLES' good behavior," and that resistance on the part of Mr. S. to the Lecompton Bill "would *ipso facto* vacate the Surveyor's office." Mr. S. then discovered that, outrageous as the measure was, and contrary to Democratic principles as he believed it to be, it was nevertheless in fact "but a mere abstraction after all—an empty theory pursued with obstinacy; and yet, from the importance given it, one which could not be destroyed without involving the destruction of the party."

Your Collector is thus placed in a most embarrassing position. Forced as the representative in your City of the President to lend all his influence for the defeat of the representative to whose original influence—more than to that of any other single man—he owes his place, and compelled by the same capacity to give official aid to the reëlection of the bitterest opponent he has ever encountered, and who is still as untiring as ever in his opposition.

Mr. SICKLES, perhaps, better than any other member now in Congress, understands the President, and knows how to appeal to the few weak points in his character. He knows that Mr. B. prides himself strictly on his diplomatic talent, and is a religious believer in the great diplomatic axiom that "Words were given man to conceal his thoughts." Whenever Mr. B. seeks to unsolve some riddle of simple honesty, the erudite and facile SICKLES becomes an administrative Sphynx and gives an explication precisely in harmony with his "old friend's" usual mode of thoughts, and these explications are invariably adapted to, and used for the prejudice of, Mr. SICKLES' enemies. He is too shrewd ever to press any enemy openly or advocate the advancement of any friend; but he has frequent access to the White House, and manages to "buzz" Mr. BUCHANAN (if you can appreciate that purely Washington word) to such an extent that your Collector is afraid to call his very *soul* his own.

Mr. SCHELL is careful never to say, in the presence of witnesses, that he would like to see SICKLES defeated; on the contrary, when so situated, he will rebuke any word uttered by one of his subordinates against "one of the members of Congress who supported the President on Lecompton." Yet Mr. SICKLES has represented to Mr. COBB "that your Collector's most intimate and trusted friends are working night and day to compass Mr. SICKLES' defeat; that appointments have been made, and are making, of those unfriendly to his reelection, and that the best pass to the Custom-house is an appearance of strength in his (SICKLES') district, with an assurance that it will be used for his overthrow."

This silent hostility on your Collector's part—if such there be—has not been unprovoked. SICKLES, it is said, has opposed, indiscriminately, the confirmation, by the Secretary of the Treasury of *all* the nominations made by SCHELL, and this is a two-edged knife, as likely to hurt the wielder as the individual it is more especially used against. It has gratified the few Custom-House friends Mr. SICKLES has, by keeping them in their places a few months longer; but the great army of office-seekers—and their name is legion—all think they would have been grazing for a year past in the Treasury pasturage but for him—and this is a belief which Mr. SCHELL'S friends do their utmost to encourage and exasperate. This "army" blamed your Collector at first, but now imagine they see in another direction the "great original stumbling block;" and even if Mr. SCHELL should issue another "vermilion edict" in behalf of SICKLES, it is doubtful whether *that* would operate to any great extent in his favor. This "army," we are told, is organized by competent generals—men who have nerve to withstand all political appliances, and who will seek in this direction for a two-fold revenge—directly on Mr. SICKLES, and indirectly on Surveyor HART, for all the injuries and insults which (they say) they have to complain of at that gentleman's hands. Add to this the opposition which SICKLES must expect to receive from those who forfeited political position and its emoluments through the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD; and the further fact that a large Irish vote in the District is devoted to JOHN KELLY, who need not *say* anything, as it is understood that the defeat of SICKLES would please him; and remembering that SICKLES (even with the enthusiasm of a Presidential election in his favor) only had 700 majority last election,—all these things being looked over, is it wonderful we should ask here whether the Saints and Sages of St. Tammany will stake their fortunes on the nomination of a candidate against whom such desperate chances seem arrayed?

It is known—as the last act for which Mr. SCHELL has to be grateful to this gentleman—that on the recent cruise of the *Harriet Lane*, the Collector invited HOWELL COBB to be of the party, and intended to start with 100 appointments in his pocket, which he hoped to get some means of making Mr. COBB confirm before their return. SICKLES got wind of this scheme—yea, and of most of the one hundred names, in some mysterious and inexplicable manner—and started straight off for Washington, where, in his jocular and pleasant way, he told Mr. COBB of the trap that was being laid for him, and even suggested that certain yard-arm arguments might possibly be used by Mr. SCHELL if the Secretary of the Treasury should venture within his power, and yet continue obstinate. Undeterred, however, by these threats, Mr. COBB, as we all know, went—merely taking the fair young lady after whom the vessel is named for his protection; and the finding of ELIJAH WARD as a "stowaway," after the party were outside of Sandy Hook, may have had some influence in abating any sanguinary intentions your Collector may have had. The result of that voyage remains yet to be seen.

The President's anxiety for the election of JOHN KELLY as your County Sheriff is freely expressed, and avowedly based on the ground of claims originating in support of the pet Lecompton. But of this you must know more, of course, than we do here; and I, therefore, for the present, will abandon this matter to the more able treatment of some gentlemen, locally interested, whom I know to be stirring in it.

Whether the facts in this letter seem important to you or not, I confess they startled me on their disclosure more than any event in our recent history. This mode of influencing Congressmen needs only to be carried a little further, and it will serve as the basis for an absolute despotism in the hands of any man bold and vigorous enough to carry on Mr. BUCHANAN'S theory of "government" as herein developed to its logical and natural result.

Very respectfully,

A CAMEO CUTTER.

The Appropriations at the Last Session of Congress—Mr. Crittenden's Facts and Figures, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

I see that an attempt is made to discredit my statement of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress, by charging that I am a "Democratic office holder." If this charge is designed to mean that I hold any office under the Buchanan Administration, or through its influence directly or indirectly, in any manner, shape or form, I must pronounce it entirely erroneous. Your *Senior* Correspondent, in this, does me injustice.

I anticipated a severe scrutiny of my figures, and desired it, knowing, as I did full well, that my statement would bear examination. Now let us see in what your correspondents differ, and reconcile, if we can, their figures and calculations. It is admitted that my figures are correct as far as they go. It is contended, however, that the following sums should have been added to my total of appropriations, viz:

Current Expenses of the Post-Office Department	$14,000,000
American State Papers	316,000
Permanent and Indefinite	4.106,000
Deficiency Bills	16,000,000
Total	$34.522,000

My statement is pronounced correct, with the exception of the above omissions. It purported to be "A statement of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the *current expenses of the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1859*"—it being the second year of the Buchanan Administration. In it I clearly stated why the Post-Office appropriation should not be included. The law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit his estimates of total expenses of the Federal Government. The Post-Office Department is never estimated for except so far as there may be a *deficiency* anticipated. The appropriation is made out of its own funds, and not out of the funds of the common treasury. The amount has never been heretofore reckoned in the current expenses of the Federal Government, and for that reason I did not include it in my total of appropriations, though I stated the amount clearly in the body of my letter.

The item of $316,000 was appropriated for the American State Papers, but not required to be expended in one year. Only $25,000 will be expended during the present fiscal year, and this sum will be found in my statement of appropriations.

The third item, "Permanent and Indefinite—$4,106,000," is altogether erroneous, as I shall demonstrate in a few words. I have this same item in my statement under the head of "Miscellaneous—Indefinite and Specific Standing Appropriatons, $3,059,910 14." The estimate of the Department was (see page 58, Estimates of Appropriations, 1858-9) $7,165,224 49. This sum included expenses of collecting the revenue, $2,450,000, and other items amounting to $1,655,314 35, which were afterward provided for and included in the different appropriations as given in my statement. For instance, I include in my statement—"Expenses of Collecting the Revenue, $3,600,000." Thus, was this item for "Permanent and Indefinite Objects" reduced to $3,059,910 14, and as thus reduced embraced in my statement. The addition of it again is clearly an error.

I have thus disposed of the discrepancies between the statements of your correspondents, as the last item added (deficiency bills) will hardly be set down to the account of "current expenses for the present fiscal year"—though it may do to swell the amount of appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

Your correspondents have been aiming to establish very different propositions—the one to show the total appropriations made by Congress at its last session; the other to show only the appropriations made for the current expenses of the second year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration; which latter sum up precisely $61,033,543 69, including the following permanent objects of expenditure, which cannot be properly termed current expenses, any more than the purchase of a residence would be a part of the current expenses of a man's family during the year, viz.:

Treasury Building and Custom-houses	$1,504,600
Capitol Extension	750,000
Washington Aqueduct	800,000
General Post Office Department Building	100 000
Total	$3 154,600

Leaving as the net appropriations for the current expenses of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next $57,677,943. I do not doubt that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech was "excellent and well-timed." He could not well make any other kind of a speech; but I do say, and have proven, that he was most unfortunate in his "facts and figures." When great men err they err greatly, and this may account for the prodigious blunder made by Senator CRITTENDEN in charging that the appropriations for the second year of the Buchanan Administration amounted to near one hundred millions of dollars. The figures as shown to be true are enormous, at least twenty-seven millions more than should be expended under an economical administration of our plain system of Government. The objects designed by the Confederation could all be carried out in the true spirit of the Constitution at one-half the amount the Federal Government is now costing the people. Q.

Affairs in Boston.

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD—MURDER TRIAL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 21.

The annual commencement of Harvard College took place to day, with the customary display and literary exercises. The Lancers performed escort duty to the Governor and Staff, and the procession of the Faculty, students and others. The exercises were held in the First Presbyterian Church, which was crowded, and are said to be fully equal to any former exhibition. The graduating class numbers 94. For the next term 130 applications have been made, of which 104 have been already accepted. Degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctors of Divinity—The Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, Missionary to India; the Rev. JOHN H. MORRISON, of Milton, Mass.; the Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, Professor of Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

LL. D.'s—SYDNEY BARTLETT, of Boston; EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis; Lord NAPIER and Gov. BANKS.

H. D. EASTENBROOK, master of the schooner *Cameo* charged with murdering his mate, CHAS. MILLER, after a long preliminary examination before United States Commissioner WEBSTER, was to-day fully committed for trial. The defence is insanity.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 21.

It is understood that SAMUEL B. RUGGLES has accepted the office of Canal Commissioner.

There is nothing of note doing in our market, as everything is detained by the Schenectady break.

The tolls for the first week in July show an increase of $1,987 45, and for the second week a decrease of $11,366 62, as compared with the same period last year.

Further from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 21.

A gentleman, direct from Salt Lake City, states that communication is kept up daily between the Peace Commissioners and BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the most peaceful feelings prevail.

General HARNEY was met on the 9th at O'Fallon's Bluff, 105 miles west of Fort Kearney. Colonel MUNROE was at Scott's Fort, and Colonel MAY at Plum Creek.

Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 21.

The down train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad went through the bridge at Allentown, killing the engineer and fireman.

The bridge, over the Little Lehigh, broke down as the up-coal train was passing. JOEL FIELDS and WILLIAM LANDIS were the persons killed. Nobody else was injured.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Wednesday, July 21.

The cars which went through the bridge were empty. The bridge consisted of two spans, supported by a pier. One of the spans was broken down and ten cars were precipitated into the river. The train is said to have run off the track, which is the assigned cause for the breaking of the bridge.

Fire at Abbeville, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 21.

A fire occurred at Abbeville, S. C., on Monday last. RUTLEDGE'S and RAINDY'S hotels, WARDLAW'S & SONS, and ALLEN'S stores, and WESTFIELD'S saddlery were burned. Lucifer matches were the cause of the conflagration.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 21.

The Canal break had been repaired, and the water is to be let in this evening.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 21—P. M.

The weather is clear and cool, with a strong wind from the westward.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 21.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 20.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived in sixty-three hours from New-York to her wharf here. All well.

The Canal Commissionership—Gov. King's Letter and Mr. Ruggles' Acceptance.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ALBANY, July 14, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I returned to Albany yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the Canal Commission caused by the death of SAMUEL S. WHALLON, but found so many good names presented for my selection from the Western Division as to render a choice among them very embarrassing. In this contingency, your name and distinguished services as Commissioner, and as the eloquent advocate and friend of the Enlargement, presented themselves in great and welcome strength before me; and, after consulting with a few friends on whose judgment I could rely, I now venture to inclose the commission which the law permits me to grant in the case of a vacancy, and to express the hope that it will be agreeable to you to accept the trust thereby confided to you, for the residue of the term for which Mr. WHALLON was chosen. This result would be very gratifying to me, and eminently useful to the State. It is indeed only for a brief period, but public confidence and the plighted faith of the Republican Party to the earliest completion of the Enlargement, will receive such assurance and guaranty by this renewed association of your name with this great work, that I trust I may safely rely on your willingness to devote to it the talents, experience and integrity you are known to possess. Believing, for reasons which have weight with me, that I should not be restricted to my selection of a Commissioner to the Division in which the vacancy occurs, I have found in your residence in the commercial capital of the State, an additional motive to confer the appointment on you.

With sincere regard, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. KING.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., offering me the appointment of Canal Commissioner for the residue of the term of the late Mr. WHALTON, did not reach me until yesterday.

The expressions of confidence and regard, coupled with your kind allusion to my former official connection with the Erie Canal Enlargement, are entitled to my sincere acknowledgments.

The City of New-York is vitally interested in that great artery of commerce, and I cannot doubt that her citizens will find matter of general congratulation in your assurance, that the faith of the Republican Party in this State is plighted to its earliest completion.

Under the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline the office thus tendered to me, and I shall be ready to enter on its duties during the coming week.

With high regard, your friend and servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

To His Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor, &c., &c.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STORE-SHIP SUPPLY.

The *Supply*, Lieutenant-Commanding ANDREW F. V. GRAY, arrived, yesterday forenoon, from Rio de Janeiro, from which port she sailed on the 11th ult. She had a fine run up to the Equator—which she crossed on the 24th ult.—and as far north as 20°, since which time she has experienced light winds and calms.

List of Officers—Andrew F. V. Gray, Lieutenant-Commanding; Lieutenants—Aaron K. Hughes, John Kell, Joseph D Blake, Jas. H. Gillis; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Phineas J. Harmitz; Captain's Clerk, Wm. J. Bennett.

Passengers—Purser Samuel Forrest, Andrew J. McCartney.

The health of Rio was very good. Freights low. The Flag-ship *St. Laurence* was lying in port. Sloop *Falmouth* and brig *Perry* were away cruising.

The *Supply* was towed to the Navy-Yard.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH FRIGATE BERENGUELA.—Her Catholic Majesty's steam-frigate *Berenguela*, Commander J. B. TOPETE, from Havana, put in this port yesterday, for fresh provisions. The *Berenguela* has been cruising in the Gulf.

THREE YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

Gloomy Conclusion of a Sabbath-School Pic-Nic.

SAD CASUALTY AT DAVID'S ISLAND.

The Sabbath School of the First Methodist Protestant Church—Attorney-street—of which the Rev. RUEL HANKINS is pastor, started yesterday morning on an Excursion to David's Island. The clouds of the early morning possibly diminished the crowd somewhat, still the number that turned out could scarcely have been less than 1,000—they filled the steamer *Jacob Bell* and the barge *Cedar Hill*, which had been chartered for their conveyance. The party left the foot of Grand-street, and everything moved off as pleasantly as the most sanguine could desire. It was a Pic-nic party. Each family took its own dinner and when all had disembarked at David's Island, the company scattered over the beach, and through the grove. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion until about 3 o'clock. Many parties had hired little boats—row-boats and sail-boats—to make excursions among the islands and toward the main land. One of these parties, consisting of four ladies and one gentleman, all young and among the happiest of the company, engaged a man who owned a small sprit-sail skiff. The wind was pretty fresh, but the boat stood up well under it until giving to go around a point of the island, a flaw struck her, the ladies in their alarm sprang over to the windward side, the boat capsized and all were thrown overboard.

Two men, Capt. BENJAMIN MERRITT and ROBERT BAPTIST, residents on the island, from their window, saw the boat go over and immediately rushed to the beach, pushed off a skiff and went to their relief. Others took such boats as they could, and hurried to help them. Among these, a young lad, GEO. JONES, who was one of the pic-nic party, and who had two girls in his own skiff at the time, set them ashore, threw off his coat, and rowed swiftly to the rescue.

The names of the party in the capsized boat were: Mr. JOSEPH FERGUSON, Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, (his wife) Mrs. ANN ELIZA JACOBS, Miss —— MANGUM, Miss EMMA DEMILT, and the owner of the boat, name unknown.

The boat must have been some 400 yards from the shore, and it was several minutes before help reached the drowning persons, Young JONES, coming up first, lifted Miss MANGUM, whom he found clinging to the boat, out of the water, seeming utterly exhausted, and apparently more dead than alive. Next he found the owner of the boat and lifted him; then finding Mr. FERGUSON, assisted him up, and seeing no others, and as other help had arrived, pulled to the shore. Capt. MERRITT and Mr. BAPTIST found Mrs. FERGUSON and took her ashore, supposing that she was still alive. The body of Mrs. JACOBS was not recovered. She must have sunk early, for all efforts to find any traces of her were in vain.

On shore, all efforts were made to restore the exhausted. Mrs. FERGUSON they long strove to revive by friction, mustard applications and internal stimulants, but it was in vain. The Coroner of Westchester County was sent for, but had not arrived at 5 o'clock when the steamer and barge left for the City.

Miss MAGNUM returned slowly to consciousness; she was brought back to this City and taken to her home, No. 258 Delancy-street. Her case was considered very doubtful.

THE DROWNED.

The persons who were drowned are:

1. Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, of No. 115 Lewis-street. She was but sixteen years old, and had been married but four months. Her mother was at the pic-nic, and of course was almost distracted with grief. The father was not among, having been disabled by paralysis for more than a year back. Her body was left in the care of five of the Committee of Arrangements for the day. After the issue of the inquest, it will be brought to this City for burial. She was a member of the Attorney-street Church, and was much esteemed.

2. Mrs. ANN ELIZA JACOBS, of No. 57 Gouverneur street. Her body had not been recovered when the company returned to the City. She was the wife of Mr. EDWARD JACOBS, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department. She was a member of the Attorney-street Church, and of its choir. She was but a young woman, and was much respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

3. Miss EMMA DEMILT, of No. 113 Lewis-street, a lady of 15 or 16 years, a sprightly and amiable girl, daughter of BENJAMIN DEMILT, formerly of the Police Department.

Miss MANGUM, whose life is still in great peril, is a teacher in the Sabbath-School and a member of the Attorney-street Church. Her case is a very hard one, and the attachment of the little ones of the whole School to her was expressed on every side with extraordinary marks of grief.

The Committee of Arrangements, of whom Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of No. 101 Attorney-street, was Chairman, did all that could be done to recover the missing bodies and to assist the recovered. They left five of their number on the ground, who had arranged with parties to drag for the missing, and to spare no pains for their recovery.

The lad GEORGE JONES, who rendered such valuable service, lives at No. 131 Lewis-street. He seems not to have known any of the parties in the capsized boat, nor to have been known to many of the company. He was himself a good deal exhausted after his efforts, and it was the wonder of all how he had accomplished so much, being small and of feeble body to look on.

David's Island, where the casualty occurred, is but a few acres of land in Long Island Sound, off New-Rochelle, perhaps a quarter of a mile in diameter, and only occupied during the Summer, when a number of "Excursion Houses" are the frequent resort of pic-nicing parties.

Captain STEERS and Sergeant THORNE, of the Thirteenth Ward, and a number of members of the Attorney-street Church, went last evening to David's Island with grappling irons, &c., to search for the missing ladies. The search will be kept up all night in case the ladies are not found.

ACCIDENT TO THE "AURORA."—Yesterday afternoon about 12½ o'clock, as the Coney Island and Fort Hamilton ferry-boat *Aurora* was taking in passengers at the foot of Spring-street, she was run into by the British screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, just arrived from Liverpool, which caused great excitement among the passengers, during which a lady and child in attempting to rush ashore got overboard. They were rescued by Capt. ANNIN SMITH, of the *Aurora*, who leaped into the water and supported them until other assistance arrived. The *Aurora* lost some of her joiner work, flag-staff, awnings, &c. The heroic conduct of Capt. SMITH, by whose prompt assistance the lady and child were saved from drowning, drew forth the warmest encomiums of praise from the passengers and spectators. It is perhaps needless to add that the arrangements for going and returning from Coney Island are now of the best kind, and the excursion on the *Aurora* is well patronised.

We have received the following from the father of the rescued lad:

While the steamboat *Aurora*, Capt. ANNIN H. SMITH, was receiving passengers for Coney Island at the Canal street wharf yesterday, a steamer coming into the dock struck the stern of the *Aurora* quite heavily, and created great confusion on the boat. The passengers rushed ashore, and a nurse with a child in her arms, attempted to do the same, but the plank fell into the water, and both were precipitated with it into the river. Capt. SMITH, without a moment's hesitation, and at the great risk of himself, jumped in and rescued them, and by this noble act of humanity has created an obligation which a mother, who was standing by, can never repay. B. S.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1858.

COLLISION.—The pilot-boat *Enchantress*, while hove to off the light-ship, waiting for her yawl, was run into yesterday morning by ship *Napier*, bound out carrying away both masts of the *E.*, and doing other damage.

WESTWARD BOUND.—Yesterday afternoon, a company of children left the City for the West, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, agent of the Children's Aid Society. The majority were under 14 years, and the children of poor parents.

Mayor's Police—WEDNESDAY.

James Murphy, a wagon-driver, was fine $3 for violation of the City ordinances. Wm. Hutchinson and Thomas Dully were fined $2 each for a similar off

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT WM. HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

I have just come from hearing a man sentenced to death, though I confess this was not on the programme of my Summer's amusements. Fancy the excitement of such an incident at a fashionable watering place! Well, there is this in the thing at any rate, that it served to show that people can be fashionable and human at the same time; for though the person whose days have thus been numbered by a human tribunal, abundantly deserves his fate, he can at least have the consolation of knowing that it has excited the compassionate sympathy of every visitor at Lake George.

But to begin at the beginning: On the 23d of December last, at a special term of the Oyer and Terminer Court, held in Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., JAMES E. ELDREDGE was found guilty of the murder, by poison, of MRS SARAH JANE GOULD, and was condemned by said Court (Judge JAMES presiding) to be hung on the 11th of February last, between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon. But, as a matter of course, the case was carried up on a bill of exceptions, a writ of error, or what not, to the Supreme Court. A General Term of that Court (Judges ALLEN, JAMES, ROSEKRANS and POTTER on the bench) is now being held in this locality, (Caldwell, Warren County,) and the matter was argued at length yesterday by CHARLES G. MYERS, Esq., of Ogdensburg, for the prisoner, and THOMAS V. RUSSELL, Esq., of Canton, (District-Attorney of St Lawrence County,) for the State, each of whom exhibited marked professional ability, without any of the personal asperities which so often disgrace our Courts of Justice.

At the close of the session, last evening, the general opinion was that the decision of the Court would would not be pronounced till the next term But the Judges seem to have thought it their duty to set an example of promptness, which it is much to be regretted is not more common; for, especially in capital trials, it is due to the accused that he should be relieved as soon as possible from suspense, and to the public that justice should be administered without unnecessary delay.

The opinion of the Court was pronounced this morning, and was unfavorable to the prisoner, who accordingly is denied a new trial. This opinion, prepared and read by Judge ROSEKRANS, was fully concurred in by his associates, and, so far as I could judge, met with the unanimous approval of all disinterested persons present; for though there may have been certain technical grounds justifying a motion for a new trial, and although Mr. MYERS (counsel for the prisoner) deserves great credit for his devotion to the cause of his client, it seems scarcely worth while for the course of justice to be suspended on account of formal and for the most part senseless technicalities.

The decision of the Court was received amid general and a most breathless silence, while all eyes were intently fixed upon the prisoner, who alone of all present failed to exhibit the least emotion.

After a moment's pause, the District-Attorney moved that sentence be pronounced. The painful interest of the scene was now redoubled, and ELDREDGE, upon whom general attention was now more than ever riveted, rose to hear his doom for the second time, and, as before, remained calm and immovable as a statue.

On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he replied audibly, (and appearing not so much to speak as to be spoken from,)

"No, I have nothing to say."

The sentence of death was then pronounced by Judge ALLEN, in the most impressive and affecting manner, there being hardly a dry eye in the Court-room—except the prisoner. The time now fixed for the execution is the 2d of September next.

ELDREDGE is a young man, about 23 years of age, of very light complexion, and having a stupid and unfeeling, rather than a malignant appearance. He was born in the town of Canton, of highly-respectable parents, but appears never to have had any regular occupation.

In November last, he went to Louisville Landing, (St. Lawrence County,) where he took the assumed name of Edwin Aldrich, which he bore up to the time of his arrest. Under this name he obtained a position as District School teacher, which he kept for several months. During this time he became acquainted with MRS GOULD, his subsequent victim, to whom, with the vilest intentions, he paid his addresses, and whom he at last succeeded in seducing—after which, in order to get rid of her, he deliberately, and under the most aggravating circumstances, poisoned her to death.

I have read the whole trial carefully, and am convinced that if there ever was a murderer, a deliberate, wilful murderer, on the earth, JAMES E ELDREDGE is such a monster; and with this conviction, (though opposed to capital punishment,) I cannot help thinking, with the public, that the Supreme Court have done a good thing in not allowing the course of justice to be impeded by a few idle technicalities. LINTON.

P. S—Visitors are rapidly flowing in here from Saratoga, the Falls, and other fashionable resorts; and large numbers of them find the place so attractive from every point of view, that they determine at once to spend the season here. The hotels are equal to any in the world; the salubrity of the place is notorious; the crowd is not so large as to be uncomfortable; and, lastly, the class of people who come here have too much good sense to waste much of their time in dressing or making parade of any kind, and hence Lake George is the place of places for all sensible persons.

Lack of Dancing Men at Lake George—Romantic Adventure, &c, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

A paradoxical friend of mine in New-York often remarks that he should "go to the Opera every night, if it wasn't for the music." I have long been in the same state of mind in respect to fashionable watering places. I should go to them every season, if it wasn't for the fashion. I like the places themselves, from Newport and Saisconset, to the Falls and Saratoga, and like the people who frequent them, but I must say that I don't like fashion, except in the City, where I get enough of it every year at the theatres, churches, &c., to last me for a life-time.

But this season, as soon as Father MERIAM arrived with his Heated Term, and a body couldn't take a walk by daylight, without being struck down by the sun, I put aside all scruples, and decided to take my chance even at that most fashionable of watering places, Lake George.

So here, then, I am, seated on the banks of the "Holy Lake," enjoying without stint the matchless beauty of the scenery, and finding to my delight that the law of the place is for every one to dress as he or she pleases, (fancy the mortification of my wife at such a liberty,) to the extent even of appearing two consecutive days in the same costume, and wearing not more than half a pound of fancy jewelry at a time.

And yet among our company we have (or have had, for I can't keep the run of them) three live Members of Congress, six lobby agents, two fashionable clergymen, several gentlemen and their "ladies," four Judges of the Supreme Court, three New-York belles, one Count, (colored,) one or more distinguished doctors, five members of the provincial Press, (see Boston and Philadelphia papers,) a small delegation of Southern chivalry, Judge EDMONDS, a Sheriff with a live murderer on his hands, a circulating "medium," and no less than twenty-two country lawyers, each accompanied by spouse, sweetheart, cousin or what not, arrayed in all their Summer glory.

Moreover, every day or two we have an irruption of loyal Canadians, who come up the lake on the sylph-like *Minnehaha*, while her anything but sylph-like Captain lands them upon our shores as remorselessly as if they were republicans and Christians.

Every evening the miscellaneous collection of travelers—all in constitutional "pursuit of happiness"—assemble themselves together in the magnificent drawing-room, and, to the music of an unmistakable German band, perform such feats on the light fantastic toe as would set the Fifth-avenue (you remember the Fifth-avenue) all of a shiver.

But, alas, in order to the perfection of this portion of our entertainment, we stand in great need of a fresh supply of beaux. Why won't the swarms of young men in New-York, who are complaining that they can find no work to do, follow Mr. GREELEY'S eternal advice, and emigrate to the country? Here, in this place, alone, are whole acres of dancing ground waiting to be cultivated, while there are so few young gentlemen to do the work, that venerable octogenarians have to enter the field, (all white and beautiful for the harvest,) and nightly tottle off with all the honors. Pale wall-flowers are seen around the spacious establishment, waiting only for the gallant hands of young aspirants to lead them forth, and transplant them in the centre of the now half-deserted parterre.

Who shall say, after this, with the insane free-traders, that the law of supply and demand regulates itself? Why, there is an unsupplied demand here for experienced male dancers, between the ages of 20 and 30, which is melancholy to think of; and yet in New-York, where, at this season of the year, there is no demand whatever for the article, they abound (excuse the too apt comparison) like locusts.

Why won't one of your City Judges arrest some of these unoccupied gentry for being common idlers, and sentence them to sixty days' detention and hard dancing at Lake George? I pledge myself that, once here, the stern Governor of Port William Henry will hold them fast to the end of their term, and make them perform their sentence to the letter; for that worthy official, like the great NAPOLEON, doesn't dance himself, but makes other people dance.

In case the City Judiciary are all under arrest for assault and battery, and can't attend to this matter, allow me to suggest that you insert in your columns, as a matter of charity, the following vertisement:

WANTED—At Lake George, 500 able-bodied and sure-footed young men, unmarried, under 40 years of age and expert in all the fashionable dances of the day, to serve for the season as partners to the same number of brilliant young ladies, now pining on the borders of said Lake, for the want of sufficient dancing. Apply, with names and references, to DANIEL GALE, Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George.

N. B.—No member of the "Rutland Convention," or of the "Unitary Household," need apply.

It may be well also to notify the young men that all who acquit themselves creditably, (never stepping within a lady's hoop, tearing her dress, tripping her up, or taking away her breath,) will stand a fair chance of winning a partner for life; in which fortunate case the writer can guarantee the youths that they will find they have been engaged in the most splendid and legitimate (if not the most profitable) "Gift Enterprise" of the day.

And apropos of this, we had a little romance here the other day, which, as an old lady told Mrs. LINTON, was "really touching."

A venerable justice (of the peace, the quorum, or something) found himself seated at dinner in front of a fine old gentlewoman for whom he at once experienced that indefinable sensation called, in modern parlance, "passional attraction."

Moreover, he fancied he had seen the elderly lass within a century or so, elsewhere, and at once resolved if that were so, to renew the acquaintance. After considerable open cooing on his side, and discreet billing on hers, he at last ventured to address the lady some such harmless request as "would she allow him to pass her a potato?" Now, although there was nothing in the query which even bordered on indelicacy, the good woman blushed to her eyes, and without so much as looking at her plate, returned a timid affirmative.

The ground was now broken, and, after mutual explanations, the old gentleman found that the object of present interest was no other than a sweetheart of his some twenty years agone, since which time circumstances, mountains, etc., having separated them, she had married another aspirant, while he, with the well-known constancy of his sex, had all those years been true to his first love, and remained in that forlorn state called, with cruel irony, "single blessedness." What added to the Judge's disappointment was, that he didn't have even the sad consolation of finding his old flame a widow. Such is life! LINTON.

The Liberia Slave-Trade.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed the respectful mention of my name in your Liberian Editorial of last Saturday's date, July 17, I beg leave to say, that while never seeking cause to appear in print, I feel called upon to convey, in my own language, as briefly as possible, any and all the knowledge which I have concerning any "complicity" of the Liberian Government with that of the French, or any of its agents in slave-trading, or, technically, the "French African Apprentice System." No communication from President BENSON has been made to the Senate in reference to the French Emigrant System, or in reference to the payment of any money by them for the privilege. Hence I expressed to you my belief that the system was conducted under laws actually extant. The Liberian law declares Slavery piracy, the penalty of which is death. It is natural to suppose the traffic could not exist under such an enactment; neither have I supposed that the traffic in Slavery had, at any time of my residence in Liberia, above twelve years, been carried on.

The only way in which the French could obtain and carry away native Africans from Liberia, is compliance with the law regulating departures of citizens to other countries. This right of departure every citizen has in common, provided that the exercise of it affect not the rights of his fellow citizens. To guarantee them against any injury likely to arise, the citizen is required to advertise his intention to leave the country ten days previous to his departure. If during these ten days no debt is discovered remaining unsettled, or no legal objection be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the citizen may demand his passport, paying to the Secretary fifty cents at delivery. I repeat, if any Liberian has been permitted, under the sanction of any other law to leave the country by the President, that other law has never been enrolled in the statute book.

That money was paid to the Liberian Government by the French for the privilege of shipping emigrants will be as much news to the great body of the Liberians as it is to me, if so.

E. J. ROYE.

The Alleged Slave-Trade in Liberia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the TIMES has given currency to some severe charges against the people and Government of Liberia, and in its editorial summary of the 17th pronounced its opinion, much to their discredit, and at the same time called upon the Managers of the Colonization Society to look into the affair, we ask room for the following extract from their records, that the public may understand that they are not inattentive to the trust they have assumed:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

At a stated monthly meeting, of the Board of Managers of the N. Y. S. Colonization Society, present, Messrs. D. S. Gregory, J. B. Collins, G. P. Dissosway, I. T. Smith, W. B. Wedgwood, Charles H. Haswell, S. A. Sheffield, Rev. Dr. Holdich, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, N. Hayden, Esq., and Corresponding Secretary, a full and satisfactory statement was made in relation to the recent affair of the *Regina Cœli*, wholly exonerating President BENSON and the Liberian Government from any complicity in the slave-trade, directly or indirectly; and, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to be published in the New-York TIMES and other papers.

Resolved, That the charges which have lately been made and disseminated, that the Government of Liberia has been guilty of complicity in the Slave-trade, or of sanctioning it, directly or indirectly, having been investigated to as full an extent as is practicable at this time by the Board, we are entirely satisfied that these charges are wholly unjust and unfounded, and are persuaded that the President and Government of Liberia merit a continuance of our entire confidence. D. S. GREGORY, Chairman.

J. B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

A true extract by J. B. PINNEY.

July 21, 1858.

If room can be afforded me in your columns, I shall cheerfully furnish the facts on which the above unanimous decision of the Board was founded. J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec'y N. Y. S. C. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dullness of the Times—The Season—A Call for Vengeance—Dividends from Bankrupts—The Steamship Roanoke—The Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination—A Spiteful Removal—Movements of the Republicans and Americans, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Things are dullish here, in all respects, save that there is some life from political movements. Business there is next to none, though most men seem to be at work. The bank loans are not much different from what they were a year ago, when business was good; and but a small amount of those loans have been absorbed by helping to supply the yawning chasm presented by the national treasury. Revival is predicted for the autumnal time,—and, perhaps, it will come, but I don't believe it will, if by revival is meant anything beyond the business necessary to meet the most ordinary wants of society. Even the Frazer River excitement can't rouse the speculative spirit there is in man. It's a far cry to the Dalles.

We are having a good season, and the alternate sunshines and showers of the last ten days have made the country round about us verdant as an English meadow. Hay is gathered rather later here than in some places, and the rains that commenced on the 11th injured the crop, though to what extent I am not advised.

There were 53 deaths last week, an increase of 4 on the preceding week. There are few cases of "Summer complaints" here, the city, indeed, being uncommonly free from disease of all kinds.

At the last meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills Company, on the 16th, considerable feeling was displayed by one gentleman, who said he hoped no honorable man would give his aid to such villains as LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., by helping to release them. They deserved to be sent to the State Prison, he thought. This is all *fudge*, neither more nor less. The accused did no more than is done every day, now, by men of their standing, and they were tempted to sin by the vast facilities which the gross negligence of their employers afforded them for sinning, not only with impunity, but with excellent chances of profit Had the stockholders minded their business—had they paid as much attention to their investments as every poor Irishman pays to the few dollars he manages to place in a Savings Bank—they would not have lost their money. They have nobody to blame but themselves that their property has been whisked away after the fashion that Aladdin's palace was made off with. Aladdin was a perfect type of these gentlemen. Having grown fat with prosperity, and consequently careless, he hung up his old rubbishy lamp, as no doubt he called it, and thought nothing of the time when he was glad to pick peach-stones out of the gutters of Ispahan. One day his wife, who, like Mrs. John Gilpin, appears to have been a lady of an economical turn of mind, sold the lamp for a new one, (possibly a kerosene affair,) and very shortly she found herself, palace and all, in the centre of Africa. Just so with our manufacturing stockholders. So long as they had good dividends, they did not trouble themselves about business. They trusted everything to a few mismanagers, who were not capable of resisting temptations to which they never should have been exposed Their property gone, through their own folly, they shriek for vengeance, which should not be granted them. There is not a word to be said in defence of those who made away with the property; but as in a moral point of view they were not a particle more guilty than the shriekers themselves, who would not have heeded any warning that they should have received, but would have regarded it as an impertinence, the law will not step in and aid them to glut their hate of men who are ruined past the hope of redemption, and who are sufficiently punished through the consequences of their follies, or their crimes—call them which you please. Through the infirmities of the world, the law is sometimes compelled to become the instrument of society's vengeance, but it is asking more than ought to be granted when it is invoked to become the instrument of individuals who are half-crazed because of their neglect of the commonest obligations of life.

Some of the persons who failed here last Fall are paying very good dividends, showing that if they had not been pressed to pay just at that time, all would have been well with them and their creditors. The latter picked their own pockets in their desire to get their due, whereby they were "done."

The Middlesex Horse Railroad was opened to Malden on Saturday, and the Governor and other gentlemen were present, and made fine speeches.

The United States frigate *Roanoke* is to be fitted for sea immediately, and is to receive the officers and crew of the *Colorado*, which is expected here daily. The *Roanoke* will be attacoed to the Home Squadron.

Some of our Democratic papers are quite spirited in their opposition to the project of having a new Gubernatorial candidate. They call for Mr. BEACH, who was put up three years ago, and has been regularly voted down ever since. Their desire should be gratified, and they be left high and dry on the beach, as usual. In time, the gentleman—and he *is* a gentleman—will come to rival that "moss-grown beach" which, according to Mr. THOMAS GRAY, "o'ercanopies the glade." The Democracy here have a very shady time of it, which, perhaps, accounts for their fondness for the name of their candidate, with a difference.

Governor BANKS has been guilty of a small and spiteful piece of business in removing Colonel SEVER from the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton. The office is a laborious one, the duties of it are discharged gratuitously, and Colonel SEVER was peculiarly well qualified to discharge those duties. Never before, so far as I know, has the class of offices to which these Trustee Boards belong been regarded as "spoils," and it is contended that the Trustees cannot be removed, and that the Governor has acted in violation of the Bill of Rights in removing Colonel SEVER. This singular conduct has a not very creditable cause. When the "Hoosac Tunnel charge" was got up against Mr. BANKS, last Fall Colonel SEVER was one of those who were conspicuous in urging it, and now he has his punishment If there be any other cause, it is unknown to the public. No one can complain if a successful party take the political offices—that being the custom of war; but it is carrying the proscriptive principle altogether too far, when competent men are removed from unsalaried offices, for which they are peculiarly well qualified, merely because they may have given offence to some political leader. Governor BANKS' friends should explain this act, if explanation there can be made of it. The fact that his political position is impregnable renders his conduct all the more deserving of censure.

The two State Committees which have charge of our Cæsar and his fortunes—the Republican Committee and the American Committee—met on the 15th, in this place, and had the usual amount of sparring that comes from attempts to fuse contradictory elements. That there should be two Committees, when there are hardly two parties in the State, may surprise some of your readers. It happens from the excess of patriotic aspiration for office. When Governor GARDNER, like a greenhorn, announced that he should not be a candidate for reëlection, at the beginning of 1857, some gentlemen of his determination, who evidently had never read "Much Ado About Nothing," actually believed him, instead of classing his words with those of Benedick concerning his bachelor intentions. Perhaps they wished to believe him, as he had been stone-blind to their merits, and actually had refused to send one of their number to the State Prison—I mean as Warden—an institution for which he had eminent qualifications. Well, as it was very certain that Mr. BANKS would be the Republican candidate, these patriotic American gentlemen determined to get ahead of the Republicans, which they did by nominating him some time in advance of the others, who are rather given to slow-coachedness, which is not strange, seeing that most of them learned their political trade from the old Whig heavies. The Republicans didn't like this, but concluded to submit, and dutifully held their noses to the grindstone, Mr. GIDEON HAYNES operating at the crank with singular skill. Some few, like Mr. GOODRICH, who would not submit, had their noses held to the said stone, and came away with very hatchet faces, admirably adapted to the work of clearing off Democratic brushwood. So far, well; but the Union ticket was all head, as there were two distinct tails attached to Mr. BANKS, that made him appear as absurd as the late VICH-IAN-VOHR would have appeared had he had two "tails," one of tartan-plaids, and the other of red-coats. The thing was compromised, and a striped-tail was formed, consisting of equal portions of Americans and Republicans, black and gold. To look after its interests, two Committees were formed, for, though each party had, and expressed the utmost confidence in the other's honor, it thought that honor would not be harmed by a little looking after These Committees (through a sub-Committee) have had the distribution of the spoils in charge, and, on the whole, have discharged their duty very creditably, giving half-a-crown to this man, and eighteen pence to that one. The patriot-American GIDDY, was sent by them to look after his country's convicts at the State Prison, and the patriot-Republican NEDDY was deputed to attend to his country's aliens, or immigrants; the Republican GEORGE took charge of the State rum, and the American ALFRED of its water, being made a Back Bay Commissioner, perhaps because another ALFRED, almost as immortal as the Yankee one who so abhors "long heels," was famous for his familiarity with swamps, (including those of the Isle of *Ely*.) Nay, these Committees were charitable, for, did they not make Mr. GEORGE WHITE a Judge, a life-officer, with a high salary, though he had supported Mr. BUCHANAN, and sneered at and denounced Col FREMONT as a "sectionalist" and "disunionist," and a man utterly unqualified for the Presidency? If that was not "comprehension," pray, in what does that political virtue consist?

At the meeting on the 15th, the Republicans were for having the State Convention called by the Sub-Committee, which was and is the tool of the two Committees. Mr ALLEY, the patriot who aspires to serve his country from the Sixth Congressional district, being Chairman of the said Sub Committee, and Mr. HAYNES, of the State Prison, and Mr. HAMILTON, of the Alien and Pauper Office, its Secretaries. This was rejected by the Americans, while the Republicans rejected a proposition which implied equality between themselves and the Americans. Then there was trouble about the party name. Some said it should be "Republicans," while others stood up for "American Republicans;" but appearances favor those who are for fighting without a name. A good deal of fun has been made of the national opposition Party because of its frequent change of name—its interminable string of aliases,—Federalists, National Republicans, Whigs, Democratic Whigs, Republicans, &c., &c., &c., &c., but it probably never before occurred to any man that the time would come when the opposition would seriously think of entering upon a campaign with no name! Yet such is the fact here, and the very poverty of the idea constitutes its richness.

And here, again, I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of making an explanation. How happens it, it may be asked, that with Gov. BANKS occupying a place that puts him beyond the reach of assault, and with his nomination and election as good as made, there should be such a confounded snarl among his supporters that they can't agree either upon the form for calling their State Convention, or upon a common name? I'll tell you. It all comes from the Congressional elections As I have already informed you, the Congressional districts swarm with aspirants, so that it would be easy to name 150 *pronunciat* personages of that kind, while the minor ones, "the small dirt of the balance," are numerous as those eccentric gentry that were so fond of pork as to enter the swine of Galilee, when there were so many more eligible abodes before them. The Republicans wish to swallow the Americans, in order that they may be able to get all the Congressional nominations for themselves. But the Americans are just so unkind as to object to being swallowed whole and alive. No matter how urgent may be the necessity of the Republicans, they hold back, and will not enter that cavernous, Gargantua-like mouth, the extended jaws of Republicanism, knowing them to be "the jaws of darkness." The Republican Party may be the rattlesnake, but the American Party will not be charmed down its voracious throat, along which has passed the half of Democracy, pretty much the whole of Whiggism, all the "floating vote," a part of Abolitionists, and a lot of "unconsidered trifles" not worthy of specific mention; and yet which is as rabid for more as if it had been destitute of food, fasting from all but sin, for a decade. The Republicans pipe, but the Americans will not dance. They are like the deaf adder, which will not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

Considering what men are, it would be unjust severely to blame either the Republicans for desiring all the Congressmen, or the Americans for desiring a portion of them They both act like politicians, and in no respect unlike other partisans. They both have the public good at heart, and think that that good would not be hindered by a little private or individual gain being coupled with it. The Republicans are by far the strongest branch of the organization. Of the 60,000 Banks' votes last year, they contributed full 40,000, while the Americans contributed only about 20,000—perhaps less. The Republicans, therefore, acting upon the "popular sovereignty" principle, naturally think they should rule; and the Americans, acting on the principle of self-preservation, as naturally object to being ruled. The latter well know, though originally they were Know-Nothings, that if they were to give up their specific organization, and abandon their name, they would be used and abused by the Republicans whenever national politics and offices should be discussed, and the latter filled. Liberal enough in local matters, the Republicans, from the fact that they are a stiff Anti-Slavery party, *must* contend for places in Congress. They did so when, as Free-soilers, they acted with the Democrats, and they are doing so now when acting with the Americans. They move in accordance with the law of their being.

Governor CHASE, of Ohio, is expected here today, to attend the Annual Commencement of Harvard College. He will visit Dartmouth.

The citizens of Salem are moving energetically in the business of getting up a monument of the retreat of Colonel LESLIE, concerning which I wrote you some weeks since. THYME.

La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your money article of this morning that the interest on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grants will be paid 1st of August.

I was one of the old Milwaukee Directors and suffered, not a little, in reputation, for the bad management, as it was called, in our endeavors to build this Road, and we have also to bear the bad financiering of the present management.

I do not own a single one of the above-named Bonds, but I beg to ask you how is it possible for the present Board to pay the interest? where is it to come from? The Road is under lease to pay the contractor, and it must be several years before the Road can be released by him. Are they to pay it as they did the last interest on the 2d Mortgage and other Bonds, by the issue of 2 per cent. Convertible Bonds, and then selling the Stock short, and delivering these at ten cents on the dollar? thus adding nearly $3,000,000 to the Stock of the Road to pay a few thousand dollars interest The present Board are adding at least $500,000 yearly to the debt of the Road by the payment of interest and salaries to Directors, and the lessee of the Road is using up the running stock, &c.

Your readers ought to know more about it than they do. The Directors can buy and sell these Bonds knowing all about them; the interest can be paid by some *hocus pocus* management, and after the Bonds are up, sold out to the green ones.

At any rate, the old Board ought not to suffer all the odium if the Road is finally a wreck, as it must be under the present management.

AN OLD MILWAUKEE DIRECTOR.

An anecdote is going the rounds, at the expense of M. DUMAS and his new journey in unknown regions. The author having arrived in Switzerland, where good French and bad German were not discountable, was desirous of informing an *aubergiste* that he wished to have a plate of mushrooms—a gastronomic fancy that had seized him. After vain attempts to get at it by *champignon, schwam, &c.*, an artistic thought seized him—namely, to give a sketch. The result was perfect, and DUMAS had a notion of reserving it for next year's exhibition of the Beaux Arts; but gastronomy prevailed before fine arts. A guttural noise informed DUMAS that mine host had understood him, and ere long he was served with—a plate of mushrooms! No, an umbrella!

THE BRITISH LAW COURTS.

Illustrations of English Society—Two Cases upon Trial—Interesting Narratives.

THE WILL OF PETER THELLUSSON.

It is now sixty-two years since PETER THELLUSSON took stock of his worldly possessions, and found that he had £600,000 in money, and land of the annual value of £4,500. PETER THELLUSSON had satisfied the ordinary ambition of an English *bourgeois*—he had founded a family. PETER ISAAC, the son of his youth and the prop of his house, was heir to £35,000 a-year in money and land, and might claim to be a born gentleman. Peers and Peeresses might hereafter spring in intermediate succession from the loins of that denizen of a dingy little back parlor behind the Bank. The best men upon 'Change envied the rich and prosperous PETER THELLUSSON, who had no object of ambition unsatisfied. PETER was of a different mind; he had not nearly money enough. Let other men be satisfied to found one family; PETER was lucky enough to have three sons, and he would found three families. It was not that he loved his sons, or his son's sons; but it was the hope and desire of this magnificently posthumous miser to associate his name in future generations with three colossal fortunes. If he did not love his sons he did not hate them; he was simply indifferent to everything except to his one cherished object. PETER THELLUSSON took the very best legal advice, and made a will. He left a few trifling legacies, probably to show that no unnatural antipathy to his children tainted that will with madness. But his great fortune was all conveyed to trustees. It was to accumulate until every man, woman and child of the offspring of PETER, and alive or begotten at the moment of PETER'S death, should also be defunct. No one of the children or grandchildren who have ever looked PETER in the face, or trembled in his presence, or squalled at the sound of his harsh, hard voice, should ever be the richer for PETER'S wealth. "And the rich man also died." Twelve months after making this will, and sixty-one years from the present time, PETER was gathered to his unknown fathers. The will was opened, and created sensations which vibrated through the land in widening circles. Our law books picture to us the blank disappointment of the then living relatives, the gentle cachinnations of a past generation of lawyers, and the gaping wonder of the general public. There were three sons and six grandsons of this malignant old merchant then alive—all destined to live the life of TANTALUS; to see this great pagoda-tree growing up before them, yet never to pluck one unit of its fruit. The terms of the will enjoined, that when the last survivor of all the nine children and grandchildren should yield up his breath, then the charm was to end; the great mountain of accumulated wealth was to be divided into three portions, and one-third was to be given to each of the "eldest male lineal descendants" of his three sons. Having thus done what he liked with his own, and excluded all his living progeny from all benefit, he ends with a whine to the Legislature worthy of *Shylock* appealing against mercy—he had earned his money with honesty and industry, and he hoped the Legislature would not alter his will. Of course, the first thing that followed was a Chancery suit of the fattest bulk. The common-sense view of the case would have been to set aside the will, as the product of a diseased mind—a mind rendered morbid as to its disposing powers by dwelling upon an irrational object. But Lords LOUGHBOROUGH and ALVANLEY and ELDON, and Judges of kindred sympathies, seem to have been led by their love of art to admire the skill with which the technicalities of our blessed real property law had been adapted to the object of this old trader. Perhaps, also, they saw something eminently sane and matter-of-fact in this good old sordid vice of accumulation, or were excited to admiration by seeing the meanest vice of man expanded into something like sublimity in its gigantesque proportions. The litigation went up to the House of Lords, and the will was confirmed. This affair naturally made a great noise. The Legislature took it up, and, although they would not set aside the will by an *ex post facto* law, they branded PETER THELLUSSON'S memory with the imputation of "vanity, illiberality, and folly;" and enacted by statute, 39th and 40th of GEORGE III., cap. 98, that the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation shall be restrained in general to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. Persons of an arithmetical and statistical turn of mind also occupied themselves with the matter, and with the aid of life insurance tables and COCKER, they calculated that this fund, accumulating at compound interest, could not amount to less than nineteen millions at the moment of distribution, and would very probably reach the tremendous figure of thirty-two millions. But "nothing is so false as facts, except figures." The calculators had forgotten to take account of that unknown quantity which must, in practical matters, be represented, not by the letter "x," but by the word "litigation." Contemporaneously with the Chancery suit to set aside the will there was a cross-suit to have the trusts of the will performed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. That suit is now 60 years old, and, although children and grandchildren are dead, the suit is as hale and lively as it was in their earliest youth. That suit was the true heir to PETER THELLUSSON, and it is still spending his money like a frolicsome young cornet. Necessarily there were other suits. There were suits about post-testament acquisitions of real property, there were suits about advowsons, there were suits about other matters, so numerous that even equity lawyers, not stingy of their words, are fain to describe them as "various." The careful and improving management of the Court of Chancery has also exercised its influence upon this estate. The Yorkshire estates have participated in that excellent system, which has been so uniform in its action, that when we see a house all windowless and unpainted, tottering and decaying, we can predicate with a tone of undoubting conviction, "That property is in Chancery"

The last survivor of the nine lives died in February, 1856, and four new bills were immediately filed. The property is now to be divided, not into thirds, but into moieties. There is, however, a question raised as to who is entitled. Who were the eldest male lineal descendants of old PETER THELLUSSON in February, 1856? There are two who are eldest in point of lineage, and two who are eldest in point of personal age. This point is still *sub judice*. It would not be very difficult to guess how it will be decided; but that is no matter of ours, nor would it have been a matter of the least interest to old PETER THELLUSSON. His object was to make the heap very large; he evidently cared not one lock of wool as to which of his descendants might be the possessors. The public interest in this long line of litigation is confined to its general aspect. PETER THELLUSSON'S clever scheme has turned out a foolish failure. No single THELLUSSON will stalk over the land, overshadowing our dukes and crushing our barons by the magnitude of his territorial possessions. No thirty-two millions of money are expanded into broad acres, where men may travel and say, "Behold the conquests of the great PETER THELLUSSON!" Whether Lord RENDLESHAM and CHARLES SABINE AUGUSTUS THELLUSSON divide the estate as the eldest in lineage, or whether THOMAS and ARTHUR take as eldest in years, we should equally desire to call up old PETER THELLUSSON to see the division of his anticipated accumulations. The Court of Chancery has so clipped and pollarded his oak, that it is not much larger than when he left it. It would be fit punishment for that purse-proud, vain, cruel old man, to see that he disinherited his own children only to fatten a generation of lawyers; that he was the dupe of his own subtlety, and that his name, instead of being associated with the foundation of a house of fabulous wealth, is only known in connection with an abortive scheme of vulgar vanity.—*London Times.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE SUIT.

The case of "ROBINSON *vs.* ROBINSON and LANE," still in suspense before the Divorce Court, might furnish yet another chapter to Mrs. CROWE'S *Night Side of Nature*. For the lady who has figured as the heroine of this surprising tale the solid barriers which separate realities from shadows—truth from fiction—the waking from the dreaming world—had no existence. Every wild desire which thrilled through her frame, every vagrant thought which flitted across her disordered brain, were invested with the attributes of personality. She lived in an inner world of her own. The men and women with whom she mixed in the every-day intercourse of life, were, were without consciousness on their own part, but puppets in an unpleasant melo-drama, which she had arranged in her own fashion. In the solitude of her own chamber, in her lonely walks, she gave meeting, she listened to declarations of affection, and returned them in kind; she betrayed her husband; she exhausted the phases of the dirtiest French novels; and yet it was all a delusion. All this is strange enough, but somewhat stranger remains to be told. Many of us in our waking moments let imagination run riot, and take excursion-tickets for little journeys into dream-land, but we know all the while that we are but dreaming. We are ashamed of these gossamer webs, even while weaving them, and would not for the world give to others an inkling of our idle fancies.

Mrs. ROBINSON thought otherwise. She invented, in the first place, a fictitious existence for herself and others, and day by day records it in her diary—and such a diary!—the progress of their fortunes. To certain minds the act of autobiography appears to afford relief. With some the process takes the form of a confession of faith; with others it is a confession of filth. Mrs. ROBINSON'S confessions belonged to the latter category. Most French students are acquainted with the successful efforts of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU in this line. There is, however, this difference between his notes of his own life and those of Mrs. ROBINSON, that we have no reason to doubt that he actually did the dirty things which he said he did. Mrs. ROBINSON, on the other hand, revelled in an imaginary sty. Day by day she continued her chronicle of events which never should have happened, and which never did happen, carefully recording all the vicissitudes of an unholy, but fictitious passion. As we read we are reminded of the glowing lines which POPE puts in the mouth of his Eloisa:

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom glue my clasping arms;
I wake—no more I hear, no more I view—
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you.
I call aloud; it hears not what I say,
I stretch my empty arms; it glides away.

Mrs ROBINSON'S diary is a far more remarkable composition in its way than even this fervent flight of a poet's imagination. It is, however, somewhat hard upon a respectable, hard-working professional man to be travestied into an Abelard without any fault of his own.

The subject is not one which we would willingly have chosen for comment. The time, however, has arrived when it is a simple act of justice to the gentleman whose name has been implicated in the affair to call attention to the turn which the inquiry has taken. Dr. LANE'S position is a most painful and a most trying one. He has been dragged before the public in a way which is calculated to ruin his professional prospects, unless he be purged of the scandal so ridiculously brought upon him by a lady whom it is charity to suppose mad.

For all that has appeared, the case might happen to any of us. We really know of no reason why Mrs ROBINSON should not have selected the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being as the hero of her romance. She might have made entries in her diary of fictitious meetings in the gardens of Lambeth Palace just as well as anywhere else. She might have placed what ridiculous rhodomontade she pleased in the mouth of her archiepiscopal admirer, and who was to gainsay her? It may be said that this is an extreme case, inasmuch as the two parties were not dwelling together under the same roof. Take, then, the case of any respectable man who has the misfortune to inhabit the same house as a middle-aged lady of ill-regulated mind, who chooses to make him the hero of a secret romance. She will naturally be aware of his movements—as that he was away from home on a given day; that on a particular night he did not come home until late; that on Tuesday he bought a pair of gloves, on Wednesday he went out for a drive, and so-forth. All these trifling incidents, true in themselves, can be readily enough incorporated into a romance which shall be nothing but a tissue of lies, for the very scrape of truth will be so discolored as to be converted into falsehood.

Now, this we take to have been pretty much the position of Dr. LANE with regard to Mrs. ROBINSON. There was, of course, as far as this gentleman was concerned, the unfortunate addition that he was the resident physician of an establishment frequented by ladies for medical purposes. It was, of course, an easy matter for any one of his patients to attribute to him words and acts during a series of interviews at which necessarily she and he only were present. It is a mere question of credibility on either side. Now, in the present instance, every particular of Dr. LANE'S position, both socially and professionally, is calculated to negative the hypothesis of improper conduct on his part.

On the other hand, every act of Mrs. ROBINSON'S leaves us nothing but the choice between two conclusions—either she is as foul and abandoned a creature as ever wore woman's shape, or she is mad In either case her testimony is worthless. Without making profession of any special familiarity with this class of literature, we cannot call to mind an instance in which a woman whose conduct had become the subject of investigation before any of our Courts had kept such a day-book of iniquity as the one produced against Mrs. ROBINSON. On the supposition of sanity the case is an isolated one, and, as we trust, likely to remain so. The real solution of the question, however, we believe to be that this lady is not in her right mind. The case is rather one for a physician who is accustomed to the

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor's Office.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Health Commissioners on Wednesday, the following statement was received from the Health Officer:

To His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

SIRS: At a meeting of your Honorable Board some few days ago, I was requested to state to-day the condition of the ships *Susanna* and *Grotto*, still lying in the lower Bay. The ship *Susanna* is in a cleanly condition, and all hands on board of her, including some first-rate seamen which were placed on board of her some five or six days since, are well. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is safe to allow the ship *Susanna* to proceed to sea.

The condition of the ship *Grotto* is different. Since the case of this vessel was last before your Board for consideration, and day before yesterday, another case of well-marked yellow fever was taken from the ship. In view of this latter fact, which unerringly teaches that the vessel is still infected, and will impart the disease to others on board, I am of opinion that the *Grotto* should be longer detained at the lower anchorage, and that additional means be used at once for purifying the vessel. Respectfully yours,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, July 21, 1858.

These suggestions were approved by the Board.

The following communication was received:

NEW YORK, July 21 1858.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Health New York:

GENTLEMEN: The brig *Beatrice*, under my command, arrived from Havana on the 17th inst. I have complied with all Quarantine regulations. My cargo has been entered at the Custom-House, and permits to land it have been obtained. I have also permission from the Health Officer to discharge my cargo at the Quarantine. But amongst my cargo there are 262 bales of cotton, which being an undutiable article, the United States cannot receive it into their bonded warehouse at Quarantine. The Health Officer is unwilling to allow it to be brought to the City, and the consignees of the cotton are not willing to take any interest in the matter. The consequence is that my vessel is being made a storehouse for an indefinite time, to my most serious loss, and also to my owners. I think it a case worth your serious attention, and would earnestly petition your honorable body for early relief. Your obedient servant,

M. A. DYER.

This communication was laid over and its further consideration postponed until the Secretary of the Treasury had been consulted upon the matter.

The annexed document was received, and ordered on file:

PILOT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 69 South-street.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann, President of Board of Health Commissioners:

SIR: Your communication of the 20th instant, came before the Board of Pilot Commissioners at their meeting held this day, and I am instructed by them to assure you of their hearty coöperation with the Commissioners of Health in whatever manner they may deem necessary for the public health. Annexed, I hand you a copy of the action of the Commissioners of Pilots on the subject.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held at their office, No. 69 South-street, a communication was read from the Commissioners of Health in relation to Quarantine regulations, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this Board will promptly and cordially coöperate, with all the means in their power, in any suggestions made by the Health Commissioners to preserve the health of the City.

Resolved, That the Board of Health Commissioners be requested to have removed from Washington Market and the grounds adjoining, the pile of filth and dirt to which the attention of the City authorities was called some time since.

Copies of our instructions to Pilots are now being printed, and will be sent to you.

Yours very Respectfully,

R. STURGIS, President.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Tuesday at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. From the usual statement of the number of inmates at the various institutions, it appears that there were 6,230 remaining on the 18th of July, 1857, and that on the same day in the present year there was an increase of 952 upon that number. A motion was made to grant $1,500 to Dr. T. G. Morton, of Boston, for his alleged discovery of the use of sulphuric ether in surgical operations. The motion was laid over, and after other routine business the Board adjourned for a fortnight.

The corner-stone of the new Island Hospital, Black-well's Island, will be laid on Thursday at 3 o'clock, when it is expected a large number of invited guests and some of our most prominent citizens will be present. It is expected that the President will deliver a brief address.

Burial of Alderman Murray.

The funeral of Alderman MURRAY took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of City officials and others. The services were performed at St. Peter's Church, and the procession moved from his late residence, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery. There were thirty pall bearers, among whom were the following:

Isaac V. Fowler, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Dan. Lynn, Marshal Rynders, E. B. Hart, J. W. Brown, Fernando Wood, Benj. Wood, George W. Purser, the Hon. John Kelly, Thomas Monroe, Chas. McKay, Ex-Alderman William Wilson.

FIGHT BETWEEN NOTED PUGILISTS.—Jim Turner, unenviably notorious from his connection with the Bill Poole murder, and Jim Cusick, a well-known man about town, who has always been conspicuously mixed up with the Pandeen crowd, got into a dispute, last evening, at "Congress Hall," a drinking saloon in Broadway, near Grand street and the present leading resort for the "fancy." A few smart blows were interchanged between the two Jims in the bar-room, when they adjourned to the street. A ring was rapidly formed, and the affair was becoming intensely exciting, when the Police received information of what was going on. The quick, sharp rap of some policemen's locusts on the pavement dispersed the crowd and ended hostilities. Neither of the Jims was seriously damaged.

Will of the Late Anson G. Phelps.

In the name of God, amen. I, ANSON G. PHELPS, of the City of New York, merchant, being of sound mind and memory, knowing the uncertainty of human life, and desiring to arrange my worldly affairs, and to dispose of my property in the fear of God, so that when I am taken from this world, it may be used for His service, do, therefore, make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First—I desire humbly to record my thankful acknowledgments of the goodness of God, who has given me everything, and has not been provoked by my ingratitude and sins, (as I humbly hope) to take away his mercy from me, but gives me some gracious assurance, that, through the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, I shall be cleansed from all sin, and that his Holy Spirit may make me fit for his service, and the enjoyment of his presence and glory in Heaven.

I desire that all my property should be used in his fear and for his service and glory; and believing that my dearly loved wife, JANE G. PHELPS, loves and serves the Lord Jesus Christ, and will use wisely in his fear a large income in promoting the objects of Christian benevolence, which we have for some years been accustomed to pray for and patronize; therefore—(Here follow the bequest to MRS. PHELPS, and the other provisions of the will.)

Bequest to MRS. JANE G. PHELPS, (widow.)—1. Dwelling house and lands, including both real and personal estate at the family mansion in Mount Pleasant Township, Westchester County N. Y. 2. House and stable and leasehold premises, with the lease and covenants thereof, at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York. 3. All the personal property, books, furniture, plate, pictures, carriages, horses, harness, and other articles about said house and stable just mentioned. 4. The real estate on Seventeenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, on the northerly side of Union square, and also situated on Fourth avenue, on the westerly side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, the whole of which is now known as part of the "Everett House." This property is leased to HAWLEY D CLAPP, for five years, from May 1, 1856, for $16,440 a year, with privilege of renewal for five years thereafter, at the yearly rent of $17,700. 5. All liens, mortgages and incumbrances on the property devised to MRS PHELPS are to be liquidated by the executors. 6. All the stock belonging to testator in the Fulton Bank of the City of New-York. 7. All the shares of stock belonging to the testator in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and Empire City Fire Insurance Company, and in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 8. All mortgages and hypothecation of stocks, thus devised, to be liquidated by the executors. 9. These provisions in lieu of dower and thirds out of the estate.

To the American Christian Union.—The property No. 156 Chambers street, held in trust for the Union by testator, being originally purchased with the money of the Union, ($10,400,) and the note of Mr. PHELPS to the Union Theological Seminary for $12,600, is to be held in trust for the Union by the Rev. Dr. THOMAS DE WITT, and the title to be transferred to the Union when it is incorporated, and pays one dollar to the executors of testator's will, the said executors having $12,690 in their hands, which is to pay the note given to the U. T. Seminary, and give the premises to the Union clear of incumbrances. This is virtually a donation of $12,690 to the American Christian Union.

To the American Bible Society and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Each half of certain funds, created in a singular manner. The father of the late ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., left to him a note for $100,000, payable five years after Jan. 1, 1854. The executors of his father's will paid this by five notes of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., the first being payable November, 1856, and one annually thereafter, in November of each year. These notes are to be collected and paid over, one equal part of each to each of said Societies. In case of any default in the payment of any of said notes, the executors of ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., are to pay it, and distribute the amount as directed between the two Societies. Said legacies, however, are not to take effect if the original bequest of the $100 000 note to ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., is adjudged invalid by the Court before whom it is now in litigation. If payment of any of the five notes is made to the Societies, they are to give bonds to refund the amount, if the Court so decide the original $100,000 bequest invalid.

The residue of the property to be held in trust by the executors for the payment of the following bequests:

To OLIVIA E. ATTERBURY, sister of testator, the interest and income of $20,000, funded for her benefit during her natural life, and at her death the $20,000 to be divided among her children, or their issue.

To JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., brother-in-law of testator, $10,000.

To LOUISA GIBSON, EMMA GIBSON, JULIA GIBSON and FANNY GIBSON, sisters-in-law to testator, to each a fund of $5,000, set apart, and of which each will receive semi-annually the income and interest during their lives, and to their heirs afterward. The executors may pay the funds to each or all said sisters-in-law, if they see proper to do so.

To wife and children of LEWIS ATTERBURY, Jr., during his and his wife's life, the income from a fund of $5 000, and the principal to descend to, and be divided among their children.

To the Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS.....$3,000
To JOHN W. COGSWELL, M. D..... 1 000
To THOMAS WARDLE..... 1,000
To REBECCA COX..... 500
To ANN CAMPBELL..... 500
To EDWARD MCDERMOTT..... 500

To Union Theological Seminary, $30,000, to be used for the erection of a fire-proof library building or hall.

To American Bible Society, $10,000.

To American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, $15,000, of which $5,000 is to be appropriated to the fund for the relief of disabled missionaries.

To the Treasurer for the American Home Missionary Society, in trust for the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

To the New York State Colonization Society, $10,000. A preference to religious colored persons, wishing to emigrate to Liberia.

To the Treasurer of the Southern Aid Society, to be used in trust for the purposes of that Association, the sum of $5,000.

To the American Tract Society, $5,000.

To the Central American Education Society, $5 000

To the New York Institution for the Blind, $1,000.

To WILLIAM D. PORTER, $3 000.

To LOIS HOWELL, widow of the late Rev MR HOWELL, or in case of her death, to her daughters, $2,000.

The executors to settle and arrange the interest of the testator, in the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., his interest in said firm being supposed to be about $250,000.

The Executors to arrange the interest, (twenty-five per cent,) held by testator in large and valuable body of lands, mills, farms &c., in Pennsylvania, and owners, in connection with his brothers-in-law, WM. E DODGE, DANIEL JAMES, and JAMES STOKES this being distinct from the property of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co.

The Executors to have power to sell Real Estate owned by testator, and known as Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Cliff street, and No. 36 Gold-street, and in Ryder's Alley, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York.

The EXECUTRIX and Executors of the Will to be the widow JANE G. PHELPS, HORACE HOLDEN and JAMES B. GIBSON, Jr.; each of whom is to receive $5,000. In case of either of them declining, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL and JOHN L. MASON are named, and the same sum ordered to them, on their accentance.

The bequests to the widow are to be made free of all incumbrances; then the bequests to the Executors and Executrix are to be paid, and then the other bequests to be paid *pro rata*.

If there is a surplus of the estate after paying the aforesaid bequests, then 25 per cent. thereof is to be given to MRS. JANE G. PHELPS, the widow of testator, and the residue of said surplus to be divided into 15 equal parts, and then five parts to go to the Treasurer of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in trust for the New School General Assembly, for its uses and purposes, and with the hope it may be used as the commencement of a fund for the relief of superannuated or disabled ministers and families of such ministers, in good standing in the New School Presbyterian Church. Two (2) parts to be paid to the American Bible Society. Two (2) parts to be paid to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Two (2) parts to be paid to the New York State Colonization Society. Two (2) parts in trust for the American Home Missionary Society and the remaining two (2) parts in trust for the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The motive of the testator is commended to the care of the widow and his friends.

The Executors are instructed to invest funds that may come into their hands, in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate, City Bonds or State Stocks of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The requests to the Executors are in addition to their legal commissions.

The paying Stocks held by testator, he recommends should be appropriated to the bequests and trusts named.

The will makes provision for the settlement of the estate and certain bequests, in case testator and his wife died together at sea, and in case they both died before his mother; as also to the descent to his sister of principal of property that might have been inherited by him from his mother.

The will is dated Sept. 29, 1856; signed by ANSON G. PHELPS, and witnessed by J. PARSONS HOVEY, WM. HENRY ARNOUX, and J. H. THAYER.

THE REV. MR. COREY.—The Rev MR COREY'S congregation is to worship after the 1st September in the church in Eighteenth street. In announcing to his people on Sunday last that he was to leave his new and elegant Fifth avenue building, he said:

"I do not leave it because I could not stay in it. The darkness of the night has passed as far as the monetary matters of the church are concerned, but I have never seen the time when I could find a body of men in this organization, with whose hands and with whose arms I could leave my temporal interest in this church. When it came to that point they always shrunk, and my mind was clear that an exchange of the property for another church property was necessary, so that I could wash my hands and rid myself, so far as this one was concerned. The building of this Church has been the grave of my church-building, and I trust in God it will learn me some lessons. Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, the title of the church and parsonage passed into the vestry of Christ's Church, in Eighteenth-street, and they will take possession of it next Sabbath. Before me there are two paths, and I have never been in a position where so many difficulties surrounded me as on this question. A portion of the congregation, and some friends to whom I shall be always grateful, have stated that at the election of nine trustees; that these trustees having received an offer from one of the congregation to convey to them a plot of lots on the corner of Forty-first-street and this avenue, at a price for which they were purchased some time ago—that having already made provision for an amount sufficient to erect a church not as extensive as this is, for our future occupancy—that they will go to work and erect such a church, giving me no anxiety whatever with any matters pertaining to its building or erection, and that they will in the meantime provide a temporary place of worship—that is one path before me. On the other hand, I am offered the church in Eighteenth-street and the parsonage next door. That church many of you have visited. It will seat more people than this will. It is richly furnished, contains a valuable altar and is completely prepared for occupancy. The position for a congregation is unsurpassed, and I think it best myself. It has enough of the common people near it to hustre God's blessing and success, and not enough of the aristocracy to curse it. I think, therefore, it is hopeful."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Edward Rice for the custody of his child.—Mr. Rice was called and testified that he is 29 years old, and a carver and frame guilder by trade, but that he did not have work to do all the time. He said he had one child, Josephine Cornelia Rice 19 months old; he had been married over four years; his wife lives at No. 307 Pearl street with a man she calls her uncle, a Mr. Cooley; she went there March 1, 1853, and lived there against his wishes although he lived there too; he left the house by order of Mrs. Cooley, because he had had some difficulty with his wife.

Question—What was it? *Answer*—She told me she did not love me; she liked me, and wished to be my friend; [laughter;] that she thought there were other men she would rather live with for a husband than me; Mrs. Cooley heard her say this; she told me she loved another man; he believed Mrs. Cooley had coaxed his wife to leave him.

Thos. A. Wilmarth testified to the good character of the petitioner.

The examination will be continued to-morrow.

In the matter of the arrest of John Fitton.—In answer to the order to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, for the rearrest of Fitton without a warrant, Officer O'Keefe appeared. The Judge said he considered the act as gross an outrage as had occurred during his presence in Court. The hearing was postponed until Friday, to give the officer time to prepare an affidavit.

Habeas Corpus.—John Lawn complained that he is deprived of his liberty by imprisonment in the Tombs without due process, &c. Writ granted.

Habeas Corpus.—James Fuller and John Madden were brought in in charge of a sergeant. They are recruits on Governor's Island, and dislike the service. They pleaded under age, and were discharged.

DECISIONS.

George G. Andrews vs. Hartman Vreeland et al.—Motion granted, on payment of costs of motion, $10.

Louis Courchet vs. Emile Delatend.—Motion granted with costs, with leave to set aside an express warranty, on payment of costs.

H. M. Murchison et a. vs. Joseph A. Sherman et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Eliza Greatorex vs. William W. Greatorex.—Motion for permission granted.

Frank Hay vs. Robert J. Reed.—Motion granted, on payment of costs, and on filing security.

Zophar D. Mills vs. Richard S. Tind et al.—Motion to obsolve injunction denied, and reference ordered to James Narine, Esq., to appoint referee.

Sackett vs. Havens.—Motion granted to strike out, &c.

Everett Clapp vs. James K. Dalton et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Robert J. Kennedy and als. vs. Francis J. Kennedy and als.—Injunction ordered for plaintiffs.

Edward Dougherty and als. vs. Dennis Dempsey &c.—Report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered. Allowance of 2 per cent.

Richard Delafield vs. Ann Murphy and als.—Report of referee confirmed.

James A. Rumsen vs. Cornelius S. De Bow.—Motion granted—on payment of costs of reference, $10—to allow defendant to defend within ten days, order of reference to stand, and proceedings to be adjourned to July 26, at which time reference to proceed without notice.

Ellsworth Chesebrough vs. James N. Munro, Sheriff, &c.—Answer must be made most certain by stating in what manner the execution was stayed; no costs to either party.

Joanna McDonald vs. Mary Stewart and al.—Motion denied, without costs.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reserved for this week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth st.	2507	2533	9	361	930	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	89	56	49	4320	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	58	62	77	3786	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	19	86	97	586	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2507	3229	213	584	9612	.....
Last week	3328	3958	211	718	13622	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857..... 3 143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year..... 2,953

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1391	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	626	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	12	9	361	930	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	439	Missouri	—
New-York	141	Pennsylvania	126
Illinois	1,494	Texas	—
Kentucky	100	Connecticut	—
Indiana	196	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	37	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 21, amount to 1,919 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	—
Hudson River Railroad	447
Erie Railroad	1,472
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	1,919

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 21, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	2,522
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	90
By Albany propellers	526
By Hueson River Railroad	—
Total	3,138

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¼c.
Poor quality	7¾c @ 8c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6¼c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@—	7¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from these at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c @ 9¼c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

After a long series of hard markets, the owners of stock appeared in little better spirits to-day—not that the prices came up to their desires, but, like a drowning man, they eagerly "caught at a floating straw." The Cattle in market at ALLERTON'S for yesterday and to-day numbered only 2,507, against 3,326 last week, which certainly made an apparent better show for sellers. The miserably poor quality and very light weights of most that were on sale diminished still further the real supply. The total City receipts for the week ending this morning number 3,279, which is 136 above the average weekly receipts of last year. We have seldom seen poorer picking for the butchers than they had to-day. There were a few droves of sufficiently good quality to find purchasers at 9c., and in some instances at 9½c., some to be weighed even. The principal advance in price to-day was on this class of Cattle. An idea of the miserable quality of some droves may be gathered from the fact that there were sales as low as *twelve dollars per head*, and not a few went between that and $30. There were no country buyers for grazing purposes, but the yards were just about cleared at nightfall. The fact that nearly two-thirds of all the Cattle here to-day were from Illinois is not greatly to the credit of that State. Several lots held back in pasture at Albany for a few weeks past were brought down this week. The sales at Albany for Eastern markets were quite heavy, amounting to some 1,500 head. They condescended to assist us this week in making way with some of the "scalawags," though we think them hardly sharp in paying 3½c. ₱ lb., live weight; they certainly sold less than that here to-day. The breaking of an axle on the Wabash Road, near the Indiana State line, played the mischief with ALEXANDER & VIRGIN'S drove, on board, killing 17 outright, and crippling some 50 others so that they were left behind. The Railroad Company, however, showed a disposition to promptly make the loss good.

With regard to future prospects, every one can form their own conclusions. It is certain that the floating surplus stock held at Albany and other places until they had eaten up all the grass is now mostly in, and the markets pretty well cleared up. There are, however, abundance of cattle grazing in the river counties and along the Harlem Road, and light receipts on Tuesday would, doubtless, bring a portion of them in on Wednesday, so that we do not anticipate a marked advance at present. We give, in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State	Owners	Salesmen.
76	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Co	Hudson & Eastman.
66	Ill	Tompson & Elliott	Haring & Gurney.
34	Ohio	L. Hart	George Sage.
150	Ill	E. Virgin	S Ulery.
96	Ill	S Dunlap	Allerton & Myers.
105	Ill	Stuckey & Bryant	C G. Teed.
58	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
96	Ill	J A Brittingham	W H. Harris.
59	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
80	Ill	E Lockman	Valentine & Martin
99	Ill	H R. Smith & Co	T. White & Son.
76	Ill	Gillett	Mead & Holcomb.
56	Ky	K. W. Elbert	Westheimer & Co.
101	Ill	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
90	Ill	George Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
58	Ill	O Barnes	Same.
126	Penn	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
50	Ind	Fowler & Co	Beach & Bray.
34	Ohio	J Shields	Beach & Bray.
66	Ill. & Ky.	Vail & Co	Owners.
30	N Y	J H. Robert	O. Hurd.
34	Ill	D. G. Culver	Same.
37	Ind	A. Gregory	J. Church.
54	Ohio	G. Bartram	B. Bartram.
33	N. Y.	Wm. Van Dyke	Owner.
58	Ind	Several owners	Doty & Walling.
64	Ind	J. Mather	Doty & Walling.
49	Ohio	T. C Carey	Gillett & Tuffey.
90	Ill	Alexander & Conkle	B. Bartram.
54	Ohio	Wm Florence	Owner.
74	Ill	S. McKee	Allerton & Myers.
76	Ohio	J. Kenick	J H Williams.
74	Ind	J. Nichols	George Ayrault.
115	Ill	Messenger & Gillett	Gillett & Toffey.
18	Ohio	A. Snoudy	Gillett & Toffey.
18	N. Y.	— Mathews	M. Dalton.
17	Ill	— O'Brien	M. Dalton.
31	Ohio	J. Thomas	Wm Florence.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN for EMERSON, BLACK & MILLER, 76 common cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, rated 650 lbs. net, at an average of $56 50 ₱ head.

HARING & GURNEY, for THOMPSON & ELLIOTT, 77 fair Illinois cattle, weighing 625 lbs., at 7¼c @8¾c. Thirty eight of the best averaged $55 51, and the balance $45. For G. P. MARTIN 22 light, thin, Iowa cattle, sold at Bergen, for $33 ₱ head, or 6¾c. ₱ lb net. The seller thought it fortunate that they were sold before the "reporters" had an opportunity to inspect them, in which opinion the *owner* would doubtless concur.

GEORGE SAGE, for O. L. HART, 34 medium Ohio steers, rated 650 lbs. net, at 7c.@8c. Also for MORSE, 132 mean Iowa cattle, at Bergen, 60 of which sold at 3½c. ₱ lb., gross weight.

E. VIRGIN contributed 150 Illinois steers, with the exception of four large oxen, of fair quality, weighing 725 lbs. net, which S. ULERY sold at 8¾c.@9c.

ALLERTON & MYERS, for W. & S. DUNLAP, 96 scarcely medium steers from Morgan County, Illinois. The owner's weight, at home, was 1,325 lbs. gross, which the seller rated at 650 lbs. in the yards. They averaged about 8¾c.

STUCKEY & BRYANT forwarded 105 thin, hard and bony Illinois steers, which had lain three weeks at Albany—we judge from the appearance they had fallen short of grass—which C. G. TEED was selling at 7¾c @ 9c. A few of them were in fair flesh, but the greater part were a harder lot than the seller cared to deal in.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold 58 Illinois cattle for W. J. HUTCHINSON, which were an improvement over those forwarded last week. They were of uneven weights, and brought from 7¾c @9¼c. C. GWIRE took one pair of the choice, at $175, or 9½c.

W. H. HARRIS, for J. A. BRITTINHAM, 90 light and thin Illinois Cattle, estimated 575 lbs. net, at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Twenty-five of them were sold yesterday at $32 50, or about 6c ₱ lb., which Mr. HARRIS called the best sale of the lot, although the price would but little more than pay the freight and expenses here.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN were large contributors again to-day, although they lost over 60 head, killed and crippled, by the breaking of an axle on the Wabash Valley Road. R. MURRAY was selling 59 very good Cattle for them at 9c.@9¼c., and T. WHITE 76 of similar quality at about the same rates. Home weight 1,385 lbs., and corn-fed all of last Winter. They cost 3¾c. last year.

H. R SMITH & Co. forwarded 99 medium Illinois cattle, which WHITE & Son sold at 8c.@9c. on an estimated weight of 650 lbs. net.

J. A MERRITT sold for ALEXANDER & CRUM 101 fat, but not really prime Illinois steers, rated 750 lbs. net, at an average of about 9c.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for GEO. VIRGIN, 90 fair to good Illinois cattle, weighing about 775 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c., and a few at 9¼c.

D. BARNES bought 95 pretty good Illinois cattle of S. B. RICHARDSON, which he was retailing to-day at 8c.@9c., estimated weight 700 lbs. net.

BEACH & BRAY, for J SHIPE, 126 still-fed Pennsylvania cattle of mixed quality, ranging from quite ordinary, to very good. They were of uneven weights and sold for 6¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. They also sold several other lots, mostly at Bergen, at 7c.@9c.

VAIL & Co. on their own account, sold 66 medium to good Illinois and Kentucky cattle of about 700 lbs. weight, at 8c.@9c.

O. HURD, for J H. HOBART, of Yates County, N. Y., 38 small cattle, weighing from 200 to 650 lbs., net, at $12 to $54 each, or 6c @8c. ₱ lb.

D. G. CULVER picked out 34 cattle of the choice of several droves, which he rated 850 lbs., net, and sold at 9c.@9¾c.

S. CHURCH, for A. GREGORY, 37 medium Indiana cattle, estimated at 500 lbs., net, at $39 ₱ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is very little change in these markets since our last report. More animals are sent in than find buyers, and are either retained and offered from week to week, or sent to the country again. The City requirements will be small until September.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 9 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. There were very few fresh Cows this week, of any kind, and no extra animals. Some Cows left over from last week were awaiting purchasers to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 56 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. No variation of prices, with a slightly improved feeling. A portion of the Cows on sale last week are still left over.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 86 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$65. Market slow with no variation in prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is an improvement in the Veal market, in part owing to an advance in Beef, and in part owing to a shorter supply. They are now worth 5c.@6c. for good Calves, and 6¾c. for extra fat ones.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 361 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and 6¾c. for a few of the choice. Market not so well supplied, and sales quicker, at higher rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 49 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for a very few of the best.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 77 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 97 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c. Sales fair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been lighter again for the past week, being only 9,612 against 14,622 for the previous week. The markets have been well cleared up at slightly advanced prices, and a more healthy state is evident.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 920 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3½c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 7c.@8c for Lambs. Among the Sheep was a fine lot of 136 large fat Kentucky stock, which brought over $6 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,320 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb. for Sheep, and 5½c.@6c. for Lambs. They are doing a little better than last week, and an improved feeling is manifested. There is only a moderate number now on hand. One lot of choice Lambs brought over $6 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,786 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and a few as high as $8 ₱ head.

A VAN WERT reports sales of

69 Sheep	$225	50	21 Lambs	$66	00
52 Sheep	134	50	90 Sheep	270	00
48 Lambs	170	50	217 Sheep	463	49
321 Sheep	921	75	85 Lambs	246	50
210 Sheep	864	25	60 Lambs	225	00
47 Lambs	201	40	216 Sheep	699	00
45 Lambs	180	87	50 Lambs	200	00
101 Sheep	353	50	33 Lambs	134	00

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 586 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

155 Sheep	$455	00	63 Lambs	$208	00
106 Sheep	355	00	82 Lambs	258	00
63 Sheep	171	00	97 Lambs	328	00

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 1,242 Sheep and Lambs, at an average of $3 82 ₱ head.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,267 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

75 Lambs	$317	25	169 Sheep	$620	00
48 Sheep	216	00	80 Sheep	260	00
72 Sheep	270	00	122 Sheep	495	32
74 Sheep	277	50	25 Lambs	96	88
40 Lambs	155	00	571 S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BACHELOR'S TORMENTS—POCAHONTAS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—TEMPTATION—STEAMBOAT EXCURSION—Evening—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—TEMPTATION.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ROB ROY—THE DEAD BOXER—NIPPED IN THE BUD.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow.. July 24
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and South-western Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs that there is good reason to believe, from recently-received information from a source which he deems unquestionable, that our Government is now in a fair way to acquire the Island of Cuba. The precise manner in which this much-desired object is to be accomplished, is not stated.

We publish in this morning's TIMES a letter from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in London, giving a daily journal of operations on board the *Niagara*, together with his views as to the failure of the enterprise. From examinations made of the logs of the Cunard steamers for a number of voyages in the months of June, July and August, Mr. FIELD comes to the conclusion that July is the best month in which to make the experiment, there being only one day of gales in twenty-five in that month, while in June there is one in seven, and in August one in nine. There is ample cable left on the *Niagara* for another experiment, though until the *Agamemnon* should be heard from it was impossible to say whether it would be made. The machinery on board the *Niagara* worked in the most perfect manner.

The Pacific Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Captain HUDSON, left for Aspinwall yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., being specially chartered by the United States Government to convey troops to Aspinwall, which have been dispatched to Fort Walla Walla for the relief of Colonel STEPTOE. There were 417 in all, 193 being mounted troops, and 224 general service men. They are from Carlisle Barracks; Newport, Ky.; Fort Monroe, Va.; and Governor's Island. This detachment goes out provided Sharp's carbines, and a large supply of prepared ammunition, this arm being now considered the most efficient that can be adopted for this service. The *St. Louis* will remain until the arrival of the mails by the California steamer, when she will immediately leave for New York, and is expected to arrive from one to two days ahead of the *Star of the West*. Policeman THOMAS BEATTY, No. 432, of the Eleventh Ward, showed much efficiency in assisting Mr. CLARK, the shipping agent, in the discharge of his duties on board the ship.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings nothing later than the advices by the *North Star*, pupublished yesterday morning, with the exception of a brief telegraphic dispatch from London to Liverpool,—which, however, contains nothing of importance.

General SCOTT has issued a General Order from head-quarters, directing the Second Cavalry to duty in Texas, instead of proceeding to Utah, ordering the Department of Florida to be broken up on the 1st proximo, and bestowing great commendation on Colonel LOOMIS, 5th Infantry, for having brought the Florida troubles to a successful close. The Colonel is charged with the duty of closing up the affairs of the Military Department in that State.

Most of the persons not fatally injured at the late Erie Railroad accident are fast recovering. We publish a detailed statement of their condition, this morning, in another column. All have left Port Jervis except Col. LAY, of New-Orleans, Mr. BARRETT, of Ohio, Mr. WHITE, of New-York, and Mr. HAAS, of this city. These gentlemen are all doing well, though they are all still seriously disabled, and some of them not out of immediate danger.

The annual report of Harvard College shows that 34 of the Alumni have died during the last year. The College Libraries contain 120,000 volumes; large accessions having been made.

A sad calamity occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of three ladies by drowning, and probably the death of a fourth lady. A large number of the members of the Attorney-street Methodist Church and Sabbath School went on a pic-nic excursion, in the steamboat *Isaac Bell* and a barge, to Davids' Island, off New-Rochelle. After landing on the island, a party of four ladies and one gentleman started to take a sail in a small sail-boat, managed by its owner. They had not proceeded far, when a flaw of wind capsized the boat as she was rounding a point, throwing them all into the water. Three of the ladies were drowned, despite the efforts of many persons who rushed to rescue them. The ladies who were drowned were Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, of No. 115 Lewis-street; Mrs. EMMA DEMILT, of No. 113 Lewis-street, and Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH JACOBS, of No. 57 Gouverneur-street. The bodies of the last two had not been found last evening. Miss MAGNUM, of No. 258 Delancey-street, was rescued alive, and taken to her residence, but her recovery is deemed highly improbable.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, but the business transacted was unimportant.

The legal proceedings in the de Riviere case were concluded yesterday by the conviction of HUNCKE for contempt in making a false return to the *habeas corpus*, and his sentence to twenty days' imprisonment and $200 fine. DE RIVIERE has not been heard from yet, but is supposed to be somewhere in the purlieus of Philadelphia. Col. BLOUNT and daughter remain at Jersey City, and Mrs. BLOUNT continues at the Hotel Napoleon, where she still protests her own sanity and Count DE RIVIERE'S nobility.

PETER DAWSON, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth Ward and brutally treating its female inmates, yesterday appeared before the Justices at Special Sessions and pleaded guilty. His counsel offered a batch of affidavits, by Policemen and others, in mitigation of sentence, which will be pronounced on Saturday.

MATHEW MCCABE, residing at No. 246 Division-street, was arrested last evening by the Thirteenth Ward Police on suspicion of having murdered his wife. The case will be investigated today by the Coroner.

MARIE ROBIN, another of the "Peter Dawson" victims, furnished yesterday a deposition much in accordance with previous similar statements from other parties.

The Cattle markets were supplied with about an average number of animals, but their inferior quality and weight tended to diminish the real amount of Beef, and prices went up fully ½c. ℔ lb. for what few good and medium Cattle there were on hand. Some of the scalawags sold at 6c. @7c. ℔ lb. net, but were dear *meat* at that.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales cotton were sold at full prices. Flour was sparingly offered, and it generally advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. The demand was good. Wheat and Corn were held high, in view of a light supply of sound, and pretty brisk inquiry. Provisions were in moderate request and prices favored sellers. Coffee and Rice attracted considerable attention. Sugars and Molasses were not so active. Freights exhibited very little animation,—with 720 vessels of all classes in port.

A DEFENCE FORTHCOMING.—In another column we give place to a report of the action of the Colonization Board in reference to the relations of the Liberian Government to the Slave-trade. It affords us great pleasure to learn that the faith of the Society in President BENSON is entire. It is nevertheless true that assumptions based simply upon previous good conduct, go only half the way towards answering a criminal charge, since every offender must begin at some period his guilty career, and it is barely possible that, with cases resembling that of the *Regina Cæli*, the President of Liberia started upon his. We shall, therefore, await with anxiety the statement of facts promised by the Secretary.

Cuba by Annexation.

The article which we copied yesterday on Spain and Cuba, from the London *Times*, has the clear ring of true English metal. It will do vast good in correcting enlightened public opinion in Great Britain on the relations of the United States to the Island of Cuba. It will embolden and make strong the sentiment of this country in favor of the commercial reform, if not the political revolution of the island. Hitherto we have been in the practice of approaching the subject with timidity—with a fastidious sensitiveness to national faith and good neighborhood—with a certain degree of caution against fillibustering; and with a domestic apprehension of reopening the Slavery agitation between our own States. All these considerations must now be swept away by a practical conference and free interchange of views with the only great power besides our own that thoroughly understands the Spanish character, and that can afford to act properly towards the Spanish Government.

It is now seen, in the able article of the *Times*, that we have not been mistaken in believing that Great Britain is more than ready to see Cuba become one of the members of our Union. We have not been untimely, either, in stating, as we did on Tuesday, before the receipt of this additional evidence of the fact, that British search in the West Indies had, in a large measure, brought this question to an issue as between Great Britain and the intamous Slave-trade of Spain in her Islands. On this point there is a single defect in the argument of the London *Times*, in supposing that the Slave-trade, after our acquisition of the Island, will be tolerated at all, any more than the same trade with the old States of the Union, which was abolished as early as 1808—almost as soon as WILBERFORCE carried his favorite measure through the British Parliament, after a struggle of years. Our London cotemporary may rest satisfied that the revolting infamies of the trade, and the more than criminal participation of the Government officials in its profits, as now carried on by Spain, will be instantly discontinued and forever, if ever the Island shall be incorporated as a member of this great Confederacy.

Slavery, itself, will not be—as we doubt whether it could be—abolished in the Island State. The question would be left, where we should find it, with the People of the State, and there is not one of the old members of the Union, Massachusetts herself not excepted, who would protest for an instant against such decision—Slavery or no Slavery. The New-England States and the Free Northwest would in truth be the largest gainers by the acquisition, and *they*, it will be conceded, have the practical sense to appreciate its advantages, whether in the shape of cheap sugar, or a new and profitable market for domestic goods and farm produce.

But suppose Spain will *not* sell, on any terms, must we then fillibuster, or, in some other disgraceful way, provoke her to war? By no means. The alternatives are neither disgraceful, nor in our sense of popular rights unusual. If the people of the Island desire to buy of us, as they now sell to us, on the best terms for themselves, or if they desire to be incorporated with us, in the American Union, as a sovereign State, instead of remaining a dependency of Spain, we can meet them, in the one case, by separate and independent commercial treaties, or, in the other, by our political sympathies and material aid. And our Government will not fail, we presume, in making thorough and impartial inquiry on this subject, whenever it is settled that the Government at Madrid will neither part with the Island for a money consideration, nor relax her embargo on American produce, nor suppress the crying shame and studied insult to the civilized world, of maintaining her Captains-General as common slave-brokers at Havana—the Queen herself being the largest recipient of the profits of this most infamous license.

It may or may not be generally known, but the evidences of the fact are not wanting among the planters of Cuba, who spend their Summers here, and among their factors of Spanish-blood resident merchants in New-York, that while the most influential and wealthy citizens of the Island are politically passive, to all outward appearances, *at present*, on the question of annexation, they feel that their material interests, and their *status* as a people, would be greatly promoted by the transfer. They know that their estates would be *doubled* in value, and the annual support of those estates reduced one-half in expense by free trade with the United States. And as Spain will not allow this, the conclusion is irresistible that these people heartily desire to assume an independent position, politically, if possessed of the way to do it, with the countenance and moral, and if need be physical, support of the strong Government of this country. This being once clearly established, our course is plain enough, and that without dishonor, and without withholding ultimate indemnity for the loss to the Government at Madrid. This last point, as intimated on Tuesday, we could well afford to leave to the arbitrament of the British creditors of Spain, to the British Government itself, or to any other friendly power, such, for example, as France or Russia. There can be no real difficulty on this subject, since no injustice is intended on our own part.

Progress of the Little Giant.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded South from Chicago, after his speech in that city, and was greeted throughout by applauding crowds. At every station where the train stopped, though but for a few seconds, music, cheers and the discharge of artillery signalized his reception. He made a set speech at Bloomington, and on the 17th inst. reached Springfield, the Capital of the State, where he spoke again.

These addresses are, of course, substantially the same with that which he delivered at Chicago. We find the Springfield speech, at length, in the St. Louis *Democrat*. With that effort DOUGLAS closes for the present, to resume when he and his competitor shall arrange for a regular series of encounters during the campaign. Mr. LINCOLN has not spoken since he made his reply to DOUGLAS in Chicago. Their meeting in that city would seem to have been accidental,—Mr. DOUGLAS, being on his return from Washington, naturally was called upon to speak, and Mr. LINCOLN, who was in town, having been assigned a seat on the platform by the courtesy of his political opponents, could hardly avoid replying. But the regular war of the campaign is yet to be begun.

So far the reception of DOUGLAS by the people betokens more strength in his position than has been generally anticipated. That he will carry with him the great body of the Democrats seems certain. And if he shall be able to make any considerable impression upon the Republicans, his return to the Senate is by no means impossible. But we see no reason to suppose that any large number of Mr. LINCOLN'S political friends will desert him. He has long been an especial favorite in Illinois with his own party, and well deserves the popularity he has enjoyed. So the battle is sufficiently doubtful to be highly interesting.

A Manifest Mission.

The amazing development of Invention, of the practical applications of Science, in this country, is a matter which does not lack general recognition. Of the thirty millions of American minds it is estimated that at least fifty thousand are more or less engaged in embodying into concrete form some scientific conception for the amelioration or adornment of man's physical or social condition. Scattered all over the country, but chiefly in the great free Northern States—hidden in cities and villages, often amid poverty and discouragement, nursing their thoughts, are the cunning heads and hands that are spinning the threads to be woven at the mighty loom of Time into the many-colored web of our life. The statistics of the Patent-Office are strikingly significant. The latest returns—those of 1857—show that our Government granted no less than 2,671 patent rights during that year. In 1847 the returns were but 572, manifesting an increase of almost 500 per cent. in the course of the past 10 years! And if we take into account the fact that patents applied for are generally quadruple the number of those granted, some slight idea may be conceived of the prodigious amount of intellectual power employed in inventions.

The startling fact of the concentration of so much mental energy on practical science has a very deep significance. It is not merely the result of a certain combination of circumstances; it has a root in the structure of the American mind. There is that in the American mind—a versatility, an aptitude, a constructiveness, that sheds inventions with a fertility that rivals the fecundity of nature. We know nothing of our own immensity in this respect; and, even where the wonderful copiousness of inventions is well enough understood, the essential significance of the matter is yet scarcely at all appreciated.

The effects of this wonderful mental activity directed towards practical applications of science, towards the industrial and mechanic arts, are and must be manifold. Their obvious and immediate import as a productive power, increasing wealth and prosperity, does not exhaust their uses. When a nation has evolved from its creative brain and shaping hands rotary presses, locomotive engines, reaping machines, sewing machines, revolving pistols, self-acting mules, and electric telegraphs—other and subtler masteries are also attained. These are taken in and go to the muscle and the make of a more lusty, electric national mind. There is a class of croakers who are eternally whimpering at the deficiency of America in Art and Literature, as though these were the sole spheres in which mental power manifests itself—as though the same creative activity does not work in man's practical embodiments as in the production of pictures or poems! To the antique world, with its narrow theatre, Art served as the expression of its life. It does not of ours, in its heaving, turbulent, billowy tides.

The significance of invention, of practical science, is that it leads to pure science. It is an auspicious sign, the absorption of so much mind in invention. It will be a school where momentous lessons will be learned. Practical needs always generate corresponding sciences. It is, again, from these living wells that concrete applications are to draw their power. How many melancholy instances does American invention afford of the utter failure that results from the want of being based on science? Multitudes of ingenious and clever men, through the lack of a knowledge of fundamental scientific principles, expend both their time and temper in futile and Utopian attempts to work contrary to the inherent and immutable laws of Nature. There is absolutely no limit to the creative might of man while he keeps within the orbit of Nature's laws; but a stern decree is written against the first possibility of success while pursuing a course counter to the sublimely-imperious path where law strides on in its flaming ecliptic. Of course, the only remedy for this is more light. And here it is that the mission of a great school of Technology would begin. It is melancholy to think that a nation, which far outstrips all others in its inventive genius, has no institution where practical science may find adequate attention. And how pitiful to think of the immense sums expended in such chaotic attempts as the Smithsonian, Lowell and Cooper Institutes, when the same amount might have accomplished such beneficent revolutions in the directions we hint at! Several influential individuals in our City are ready and willing to render efficient aid to this great enterprise, should the initiative but be taken.

The inventors are doing a work beyond the dream of poet or prophecy. The time has not come yet for the appreciation of such matters. A historical development needs to be viewed under the condition of completed evolution to be rightly understood. But the embodiments of the creative might of man—the manifold applications and achievements of chemistry and mechanics, the ten-cylinder printing presses, the electric telegraph, the appliances of steam—are just as sublime as any movement in History. No movement ever sprang from profounder deeps than this movement. The sublimest epic ever composed is the progressing subjection of matter and force to spirit, is the conquest of Nature by the thought of man.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—In the absence hitherto of any response from Mr. RUGGLES, it has been doubted whether that gentleman would accept the office of Canal Commissioner for the balance of Mr. WHALLON'S term, tendered him by Governor KING. That doubt is, however, happily extinguished by the correspondence which we publish in this morning's TIMES. Mr. RUGGLES, by consenting, has gratified the public generally, and, in an especial manner, all who feel interested in the Canals. It can be no agreeable undertaking for any man to assume the responsible labors of the office for so brief a period during the busy season; and there can be no doubt that Mr. RUGGLES has sacrificed his wishes to his sense of public duty in the decision he has made.

Although his term is to continue only a few months, its duties are neither easy nor unimportant. Very great interests are confided to a Canal Commissioner, requiring, for their proper conservation, industry, prudence, experience and integrity. All these Mr. RUGGLES possesses, and in addition ability of the first order. It was not possible for the Governor to have made a selection more in accordance with the interests of the State or the wishes of the people.

The Case of Peter Dawson.

Mr. PETER DAWSON, of the Fourth Ward, has pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a disorderly house. His sentence is deferred until Saturday. In the meantime a budget of affidavits has been presented to the bench in mitigation of the rigor of the law, the deponents being chiefly the Inspector, sergeants and patrolmen of the Ward Police, who concur in certifying that the disorderly house in question is as "peaceable, quiet and orderly" as any other disorderly house in the Precinct. These depositions are evidently relied upon to get PETER off, if not with a whole skin, at all events with the least possible abrasion; otherwise we should have had a plea of not guilty, a protracted fight, a disagreeing Jury, an eventual conviction and a prompt pardon from the Governor,—all of which would have been money out of PETER'S pocket.

As an indication of what the Fourth Ward Police regard as an orderly disorderly house, let us glance at the case upon which PETER DAWSON is arraigned.

On the 13th inst., near midnight, a squad of police attached to the Mayor's Office, assisted by a detachment of the Fourth Precinct officers, a combined force of some twenty-seven men, burst suddenly into an abode of peace and good order, at No. 58 Cherry-street, arresting all the inmates, consisting of the proprietor, his barkeeper, a fiddler, several visitors, and a bevy of girls, in all forty-eight persons. When brought before the magistrate, it was shown by the oaths of the girls that the house was not merely a house but a prison of infamy. The windows were barred, the doors carefully watched. The females who once entered there were never allowed to leave. The lower floor contained two bars, with a keeper to each, whose business it was to watch the white slaves up stairs, and prevent their escape. If any desperate attempt to get away proved successful, the police were only too happy to assist in the chase of the fugitive, and to bring her back to her master, who at once inflicted brutal punishment, beating the poor creatures and stamping upon them with his heavy boots. The days of these unfortunates were spent in menial and hopeless labors; their nights in ministering to the lust of all comers, whether black or white, whom their keepers turned in to them. The wages of their prostitution they were not permitted to receive; it was paid to their jailers. One of the poor wretches swore that she had not passed the front door in four years and a half. Others attested the inhuman severity of treatment following their endeavors to escape, and the threats of malicious prosecution upon false charges of larceny, which terrified them into submission. Neighbors also testified that the place was a well-known grog-shop and dance-house, visited by throngs of disorderly persons, black and white, and a nuisance to the vicinage. In short, if the evidence of a score of inmates and outsiders is to be credited, a more abominable den does not exist in the City than this peaceable and orderly establishment of PETER DAWSON.

And yet in the protection and maintenance of this Gehenna upon earth, in the support and indorsement of its proprietor, in the persecution of his exhausted victims, has the Police of the Ward found congenial employment, and they now have the hardihood to invite a Court of Justice to assist them. Will it do so? It is true that DAWSON is an influential fellow in his party, the Democratic, and that such is the character of his Ward, that to punish him may involve the sacrifice of a serious vote. Will the Magistrates for that reason discharge him? We shall see on Saturday.

The Gerrit Smith Manifesto.

This document, which we referred to yesterday, will be found in the TIMES of to-day. The support of Mr. SMITH for Governor is urged upon two grounds. First, that his election would suppress the liquor traffic, and second, that it would nullify the execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

It is charged by the authors of the manifesto that no existing political party is willing to undertake the suppression of the liquor trade or resistance to the Fugitive Act, both of which they claim are so obnoxious to the people that a large majority would unite in putting them down. Party leaders, it is alleged, are blinded by notions of expediency, and otherwise unfitted to carry out the views of Mr. SMITH'S friends, so that a general and "glorious uprising" is called for to place him in the chair of State.

The notice for a Convention is dated at Syracuse, but bears no signatures. It does not appear that Mr. SMITH has himself been consulted, but the contrary is implied. He may refuse his consent to the movement; yet there is little probability that he will. A considerable body of citizens, including those who were in the habit of voting Abolition tickets, together with many ultra Temperance men, are not unwilling to engage in the support of Mr. SMITH. Accustomed to be in a minority, defeat has no terrors for them, and they are solicitous to bear their testimony against what they regard as a betrayal of their principles by political leaders in whom, for the last few years, they have trusted.

The importance of this movement consists not in any direct results it can accomplish, for but a small proportion of the people can be found willing to sustain the doctrines of the manifesto, but in its possible power to disturb the balance and upset the plans of existing parties. A Troy paper expresses the opinion that should GERRIT SMITH run, he cannot fail to receive 60,000 or 70,000 votes. This is too large a fraction to be overlooked, and the Republican party could not well afford to lose it.

Mr. SMITH'S friends have called their Convention for the 4th of August. Its influence will depend upon the character of those who have undertaken to engineer it, and upon the extent to which Mr. S. himself lends it his countenance.

They will doubtless be found to consist of those restless and impracticable political lecturers who see no good outside of their own coteries and conventions. Personally, their influence with the people is small, and but for the use of GERRIT SMITH'S name their appeal to the people would attract little attention. But it is not to be concealed that the events of the last six or eight years have educated a considerable portion of the Republican Party to listen with favor to precisely the doctrines enunciated in the manifesto. To what extent this feeling will detach support from the regularly nominated Republican ticket is a question likely to occasion anxious consideration in some quarters.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.—A new steam canal boat, called the *Charles Mack*, left Buffalo last Saturday evening with a full load of flour for this City. Her departure was regarded with much interest in Buffalo. Sooner or later canal boats are destined to be propelled by steam. A greater rate of speed than is attainable by towing with horses or mules is necessary to enable the canal to compete most successfully with railroads. In point of cheapness water-carriage is unrivaled. But a saving of time is as important to shippers as a saving of money, and the greater rapidity of transportation is the solitary advantage which railroads possess. Take that from them, and their capital is gone.

We are not, however, sanguine that the present attempt to use steam will be successful. There is as yet but six feet of water in the Canal. The Enlargement contemplates seven. With the full depth and breadth we are confident that loaded boats will make trips between New-York and Buffalo at an average of six miles an hour. The speed of freight trains is twelve. When the difference can be reduced to this, the question will have been decided.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES at this house are still the attraction, and have grown so much in public favor that the attendance is better now than it has been for many months. A constant succession of new pieces, too slight for criticism but not for commendation, keeps up the interest of the campaign, and the energy and painstaking of the FLORENCES does the rest. For a pleasant Summer entertainment there is no place in the City so good as WALLACK'S, and no artists so enjoyable as the "Irish Boy" and "Yankee Girl."

THE GREAT FESTIVAL.—The musical world is alive with the great Musical Festival which is to take place at Jones' Wood, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of next month. The arrangements which have been made are of the largest character, and from the energy which the management already displays, there is little doubt that they will be carried out to the fullest extent. The Orchestra will be the best ever heard in this country—the performers, two hundred in number, being selected and paid; not—as at the last Festival—taken on the mere proffer of their services. Ample rehearsals will give the music a fair chance, and the effect we are sure will be grand. Several of the best singing societies have already intimated their intention of competing for the prizes offered by the Committee—two magnificent silver vases—and they, too, as a matter of pride, will make the best music they can, for Hoboken will raise its voice against Brooklyn, and New-York against all. In the evening the garden will be illuminated with the Drummond light, and there will be a magnificent display of fireworks by EDDY. For those who choose to dance, five bands have been provided, and in the miscellaneous way we are promised jumping in sacks, climbing the greased pole, and other rural sports. Considering that all this is supplied for twenty-five cents, we think the directors are justified in anticipating a crowd.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM takes his benefit here to-night, where, in addition to other attractions, the famous burlesque of "Pocahontas" will be revived. Mr. BROUGHAM'S talents as an author-actor are too well recognized to need more than a passing mention of this annual occasion (more or less) when he appeals to his friends.

BARNUM.—BARNUM has abandoned the PICCOLOMINI undertaking, and taken to something more handy and less expensive. By the *Kangaroo*, we learn that he has effected an engagement with "Thiodon's Theatre of Arts," and that the lock, stock and barrel of that concern is on its way to America. THIODON'S theatre is simply an exhibition of small mechanical figures on the well known Italian plan, and being good of its kind, and well worked, will undoubtedly succeed.

The Erie and the New-York Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the Money Article of the *Evening Post* of the 21st inst., it is said, that "It is generally understood that the Erie Directors are content with matters as they now stand, and will not depart from their present position until the Central are willing to make a fair division of the first-class passenger earnings."

The English of which, perhaps, is, that a bankrupt company, located in a new and sparsely-settled country, will deliberately take a stand on prices alike ruinous to their creditors and one-half of the railroad interests of the country, for the predetermined purpose of compelling a competing road, more favorably located, to divide "fairly" their advantages with the disadvantages of the Erie. We had a right to expect more modesty in a Board of Directors managing a capital of $40,000,000, in this enlightened and civilized age, than existed some centuries ago, amongst the rude and uncultivated Welsh, and had hoped that the significant demand of, "Give me the cow, or your barn will be burned?" would not again be put forth; but it would seem that there yet exists a "Black," as well as a United States Mail.

FACT.

THE ARMY.

Reinforcements for Utah Withdrawn—The Department of Florida Broken up.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., July 16, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—I—The order for the march of the 2d Cavalry to Fort Leavenworth has been countermanded. That regiment will remain on duty, in the Department of Texas, and will return to its former stations, subject to such changes, however, as, in the judgment of the Department Commander, the state of the service, or our Indian relations, may require.

II.—At the expiration of their present leaves of absence—Sept. 30, 1858—the graduates of the Military Academy, of this year, assigned to the Dragoons, Cavalry, and Mounted Riflemen, will report, in person, for duty to the Commanding Officer of Carlisle Barracks, Penn.; those assigned to the Artillery will report, in person, for duty, to the Commandant of the Artillery School of Practice, Fort Monroe, Va.; those assigned to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th regiments of Infantry, will report, in person for duty, to the Commanding Officer of Governor's Island; and those assigned to the 5th, 7th and 10th regiments, to the Commanding Officer of Newport Barracks, Ky.

III.—On the 1st proximo the Department of Florida will be broken up, and the several military stations therein will revert to the Department of the East.

The officers serving on the Department Staff will report to their respective chiefs, by letter, or in person, as the state of the service, in the opinion of the Department Commander, may require. The acting Assistant Adjutant-General (First Lieutenant TALNOR) will repair with the records and papers of the Department to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, after which he will proceed to join his company at Fort Moultrie.

Colonel G. LOOMIS 5th Infantry, has exhibited zeal, ability and good judgment in the arduous duty of bringing to a successful close the late Indian hostilities in the Peninsula of Florida; and the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers—both regulars and volunteers—and employes under his command, have ably supported him by their active and unremitted exertions in all seasons, and at all times, in a country where military operations are difficult, and where but little occurred to relieve the dangers and heavy drudgery of the campaign.

The Commander, and those who served under him, have deserved well of their country.

After closing up the affairs of the Department, Colonel LOOMIS will report, in person, at the Head-quarters of the Army for further orders.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fillibusterism in Alabama—Yancey and Walker—A Southern League.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

About five or six hundred persons were present at the Walker meeting at Bethel Church, and the speeches of Messrs. WALKER and YANCEY seem to have stirred the Southern sentiment of the assemblage to an unusual degree. Some persons—one of our cotemporaries in Dallas, for instance—seem to have supposed that Mr. YANCEY would hesitate to become "art and part" of such a movement, but all such must be sadly disappointed. We do not know what grounds they had for supposing that Mr. Y. would be unwilling to meet an assemblage of Southern people in company with General WALKER, but we presume it was, that such an act (by a Democrat) would not be agreeable to the Federal Administration. All, however who indulged such a *hope*, must have been sadly disappointed, for Mr. YANCEY not only rode down to Bethel Church with General WALKER, but he made a speech there which sent all his townspeople home, boiling with excitement—a speech, too, in which, if we are correctly informed, the National Democracy were shown to be—well—just what the opposition has always painted them. With good effect, he described the influence of the atmosphere of Washington on Southern members; and explained how a smile and pleasant word from the President often had so much more effect in securing a vote, than the known wishes of a whole Congressional District. He was also forcible and instructive on the subject of the $70,000,000 of *cement* which the laws give the balancing of the Executive, for the keeping together of the country—and the Democratic party!

Gen. WALKER, we learn, was eagerly listened to, as to his narration of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Administration; and he left a most decided impression on the people. In fact, the General seems to have awakened a very general enthusiasm for his cause and himself; and with such co-laborers as YANCEY and his friends at his back, Montgomery must yield abundant aid to the Nicaragua cause.

The occasion was seized upon by the advocates of extreme Southern views for the formation of a Southern League. A Constitution was adopted as the basis of the organization, to which a number of signatures was obtained. It provides:

The members of this organization shall be known as "The Leaguers of the South," and our motto shall be, "A Southern Republic is our only safety."

There shall be Primary Leagues, State Leagues, and a League of the Southern States.

Any five or more Southern citizens may form a Primary League, by subscribing their names to the Constitution.

The President of any League may call a meeting of the League over which he presides whenever he shall deem it expedient; and any States League may call a meeting of the Southern States whenever a majority of such League may deem it advisable.

No League shall ever nominate a candidate for any office of profit or of honor under the Federal or any State Government; but each leaguer shall vote according to his own conscience—remembering always his duty to the South.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

Manifesto of the Friends of Gerrit Smith.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We come to you to ask you to do a great and good thing, and because it is a great and good thing which we ask you to do, we approach you confident of success. The great and good deed we ask so confidently at your hands is the nomination and election of a good man and great statesman for Governor of this State—a man whose name is not only a household word among the lowly and the poor, but also a tower of strength among the high and the great, whose heart and hands are always open to the wronged, and ready to "deliver the polled," and the powers of whose great mind have been employed throughout a lifetime in overturning wrong, and supporting the cause of civil and social righteousness. You recognize the portrait, the outlines of which we have briefly sketched, and the name of GERRIT SMITH rises involuntarily to your lips as the man described, and you will listen patiently to our reasons for asking his election at your hands.

We do not come to you in the name of any political party. We make our appeal directly to the people, because we have lost all faith in parties and party machinery, as instruments through which to accomplish the two absorbing political purposes of the friends of temperance and freedom. These two purposes, which you cherish in common with us, are:

1. The suppression of the liquor traffic in our State.
2. The protection of every human being who sets foot upon our soil, of whatever color, or from whatever clime he may have come to us for protection.

We believe that a large majority of the people of this State hold these two principles far more sacred, and infinitely more important, than all mere party ties, and that they only need to find and recognize the full embodiment of these principles, in a candidate for Governor, in order to carry him triumphantly through the coming election. The people have failed, as yet, to secure adequate protection from the rum traffic, not for the want of a disposition to secure protection, but because nominations have been made under party drill, and with party success as the paramount object, and the question of Temperance has been driven to the wall by expediency, whenever short sighted party leaders deemed such a course necessary to party success. Such a course never was necessary, and had the parties relied upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and made nominations of the highest order of integrity on this question, the enthusiasm with which the people would have rallied to their support would have saved us from the present disgraceful and ruinous curse of the rum-traffic which now desolates thousands of hearths in our glorious State, and pierces millions of hearts with sorrow.

But the leaders of these parties are so blinded by false notions of political expediency, and have so little faith in the high-toned moral sense of the people, that they will never see their error until the people take this cause in their own hands, and by a glorious uprising, under the impulse of their vigorous indignation against the destroyer, now licensed to do his work of ruin and death all over our State, teach the parties that their highest moral instincts and best moral convictions are no longer to be trifled with. Such an uprising needs a true, fearless and gifted standard-bearer. Such a standard-bearer—one who has been a lifelong advocate of this cause, and has brought to its support many thousands of dollars, and devoted to it abilities and eloquence which reflect honor upon our State and nation—we present to you in the person of GERRIT SMITH.

In September, 1850, the civilized world was shocked, and this nation rocked from centre to circumference with indignation, by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. But that wave of indignation has in a measure subsided, and nothing effectual has been done to rescue our State from the shame and disgrace of being a hunting-ground where men and women are the objects of the chase. While one or two of our sister States have passed Personal Liberty bills that are an effectual protection of their inhabitants against this legislative barbarism, the Legislature and the Executive of New York have trifled with the people by the use of tame words and empty resolutions, which form no bulwark of protection against this villainous enactment, or the blood-hounds of Slavery, who hunt men and women over the Empire State. There is now no party in our State that dare take the ground of nullification against the Fugitive act. Our citizens are liable every hour to be ruined by fines, and dragged through the courts to a prison, for giving a cup of cold water and a crust of bread to a brother or sister, who, foot-sore and hungry, is compelled to flee across, and out of our State for freedom. No political party in our State dare incorporate resistance to this villainous act into its political creed, and yet the people, almost as one man, would trample it under their feet as they would the neck of a bloody tyrant. Why is this? We answer it is because the people are under the leadership of time-serving partisans, who have restrained and will continue to restrain their love of freedom and hatred of the self degradation of being slave catchers to the narrow limits of a foolish and wicked partisan expediency, which is only party timidity and selfishness. The people can wipe away this foul shame, and cure this disgraceful evil by nominating an unflinching embodiment of their deepest indignation against this villanous act, and who is the impersonation of their purest, wisest and highest aspirations for freedom. Such a man we present to you in the candidate we ask you to support. *Let him be elected, and no fugitive slave will be taken from New-York again, unless it be over the person of her dead Governor, and in spite of all the military power at his command.* Let him be elected, and New-York will cease to be a Southern province in which to hunt for slaves, and will lead the van in hastening the downfall of the Bastile of Slavery.

And now you say, "Oh, yes, if we thought *Gerrit Smith* could be elected Governor of this State, we would support him with a will." An immense majority of the voters of this State feel just as you do on that point. Above all other men he would be their first choice if they thought he could succeed. So said the voters of his Congressional district when it was proposed to nominate him for Congress. The politicians of his district were sure he would only get a few hundred votes—and yet so soon as he was nominated by a no party mass convention, the people came to his support with boundless enthusiasm, and he was elected by an immense majority. Let him be nominated for Governor in the same way—by the people—and the same enthusiasm will be awakened, and the same glorious success will crown their efforts.

Believing this to be true, and feeling the overwhelming force of the reasons given above for this step, we, whose names are below, invite the voters of the Empire State *to meet us in mass convention, in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating Gerrit Smith, of Madison County, to be elected Governor of this State at the next Gubernatorial election.*

SYRACUSE, June 30, 1858.

Thurlow Weed and the Republican Party.

From the New-York Tribune.

The *Evening Post* has a generous and creditable tribute to the merits and services of Mr. WEED, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, from which we extract the following:

"We cannot forget that Mr. WEED was the only Whig in the State who had sagacity enough to discern the necessity and the practicability of forming a Republican Party out of the Free-Soil elements of the old political organizations in 1855, and political influence and ability enough to bring his own partisans into that combination."

This is more kind than just. The Republican Party was "formed," so far as this State was concerned, not in 1855, but in 1854. Its first State Convention was held in Saratoga Springs, on the 16th of August in that year, and its master spirits were PRESTON KING, JOSEPH BLUNT, E. D. CULVER, JOHN A. KING, E. F. BELLARD, H. J. RAYMOND, &c. Mr. WEED was not of them. An adjourned Convention was held at Auburn on the 26th of September, by which the Whig nominations of MYRON H. CLARK for Governor,

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.

The mail steamship *Kangaroo*, J. F. JEFFREY, Esq., Commander, sailed from Liverpool on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning

Her advices have been anticipated by the *North Star*, but the following dispatch furnishes a few hours later from London:

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—Noon.

The Paris *Patrie* of last night contains a semi-official announcement, which leaves little doubt as to Queen VICTORIA'S having accepted the Emperor's invitation to the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

La Presse publishes an article in favor of the liberty of the Press.

The *Pays* perseveres in opposing any modification of the home policy, although it admits that the grandeur of the Empire would not be irreconcilable with liberty; but when, it asks, has liberty in France been connected with tranquillity, or with anything lasting?

The Executive of the German Diet will wait until the 15th July before inquiring whether Denmark has fulfilled the resolutions of the Diet. It will then deliver an ultimatum, fixing a period for the accomplishment of those resolutions.

The German papers are loud in their praise of the excellent appearance of the vines on all the most noted points on the Rhine.

The Russian and French Commissioners join in the opinion that the Saint George's Channel is the best suited for the entrance of the Danube. Austria advocates the Sulina mouth

The Turkish Imperial decree, calling out 100,000 men of the reserve, is alleged by the Porte to be occasioned by the necessity of having at command a sufficient force to secure the execution of the measures of order and reorganization which the Government were resolved to apply to all of the provinces, conformable to its engagements with the allied Powers.

At Liverpool a large number of Americans honored the Fourth of July by dining together at the Adelphi Hotel, and much patriotic enthusiasm was evinced. Mr. BEVERLEY TUCKER, United States Consul, presided. The officers of the American steamers and other vessels lying in Havre complained that they were not allowed to indulge their patriotic enthusiasm by hoisting extra bunting, firing salutes, or by other appropriate demonstrations on the Fourth. The war-steamer *Ajax* had been ordered to proceed from Dublin to Belfast, and remain there until after the 12th of July. The step is said to have been taken on account of the preparations of the Orange Lodges for a formidable demonstration on the 12th.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 7.

There is yet no news of the *Agamemnon*, and it is thought she may be steering for Plymouth.

London Markets.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.

The arrivals of grain are very limited. Wheat in good demand at rather over Monday's prices; Spring fully as dear, but not so active. Flour is held for extreme rates.

The Tallow market is steady but inactive; July 49s., sellers; October, 49s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather very fine. Wheat quiet, but steady; holders asking full rates. Flour also firm. Indian Corn unchanged.

Provisions unaltered.

Cotton opens quiet, and with stocks more freely offered, sales for the day will reach 8,000 bales, a about yesterday's rates.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—1 P. M.

Consols for account, 95⅞@95¾@95¼.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LIVERPOOL.

Good Fare, Good Toasts, Good Speeches, and a Good Time Generally.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the American residents of Liverpool and their invited guests, by a sumptuous dinner at the Adelphi, on the evening of the 5th, BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq., United States Consul, presiding, Messrs. STEWART, BROWN and JAS. W. JACKSON, were Vice-Presidents; and Mr. BAYLOR, United States Consul at Manchester; Mr. WAGNER, of Charleston, S. C., the Rev. Mr CALDER, and Mr. HARTLEY, United States Vice Consul, were present as guests.

The bill of fare did credit to Mr. RADLEY'S acknowledged skill as a caterer. As reading the items is the next best thing to eating a good dinner, we give it at length:

PREMIER SERVICE.

Clear Turtle. Pea Soup and Julienne Soup.

POISSONS.

Turbot. Salmon. Mullets and White Bait.

ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets and Cucumbers. Tendrons of Veal and Tongue.
Fillets of Chickens, Larded. Volaille of Chickens.
Savory Patties. Larded Sweet Bread.

TABLE DE COTE—PIECES DE RESISTANCE.

Haunch of Venison, Roasted.
Neck of Venison, stewed, and Cote Roté. York Ham.

SECOND SERVICE.

Goslings, Ducklings, and Leverets.

SWEETS AND ENTREMETS.

Fruit Jellies.	Prawns.
Currant Tart.	Artichokes.
Brandy Cream.	Pickled Crabs.
Mayonnaise of Lobsters.	Stewed Peas.
Jelly à la Victoria.	

RELEVES.

Apricot Omelets.

DESSERT.

Ice Creams.	Strawberry and Lemon.	
Pines.	Cherries.	Apricots.
Grapes.	Peaches.	Gooseberries.
Strawberries.	Nectarines.	Melons.

Red and White Currants.

After justice had been done to the viands, the regular toasts were eloquently introduced by the President, and received with great enthusiasm, as follows:

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*—Music: "Hail Smiling Morn."

2. *The Memory of Washington.*—"Washington's March."

3. *The President of the United States*—"Hail Columbia."

4 *The Queen of Great Britain.*—"God Save the Queen."

5. *The Army and Navy of our Country.*—"Red, White and Blue."

6. *The States of the American Union—distinct as the Billows—one as the Sea.*—"Home, Sweet Home," and "Star Spangled Banner."

7. *The Patriots of the Revolution.*—"Auld Lang Syne."

8. *General Winfield Scott and Commodore Charles Stewart*—"See the Conquering Hero comes."

9. *The United Kingdom and the United States—may their shot and shell be converted into telegraph wire, and their differences settled beneath the billows of the Atlantic.*—"Roast beef of Old England" and "Yankee Doodle."

10. *The memory of James Munroe*—his mortal remains have been removed to the glorious State of his nativity by kindred hands, but his doctrines are immutable, though their enemies should be legion.—"Carry me back to old Virginia."

11. *The Representatives of the United States abroad.*—"For he's a right good fellow."

12 *Commerce*—the potent influence which disseminates civilization, knowledge and liberty throughout the world; let its wings be ever spread as the signals of peace and progress.—"Railroad Gallop."

13. *Woman.*—"Let the toast be dear woman."

Many speeches were made in reply to the irregular toasts. Conspicuous among the speakers were Mr. FEBEMAN, of Louisiana; Mr. PRIOLEAU, of South Carolina; Mr. W. J. WHITTEMORE, of New-York; Mr. MERTENS, of Virginia; Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts; Mr. BABCOCK, of New-York, and the President, who was moved to an eloquent and touching appeal by an allusion to his native State of Virginia.

The health of the guests having been proposed, letters were read from the Hon. G. M. DALLAS, U. S. Minister to England; the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, U. S. Minister to France; and General CAMPBELL, U. S. Consul to London, who severally submitted sentiments that were warmly received. Mr. DALLAS submitted the following:

The Constitution of the United States—A fit canopy for a whole continent.

Mr. MASON.—*The City of Liverpool*—The great English port; the great American market-place. Her prosperity is ours.

GEN. CAMPBELL.—*The Enlightened Press of the United States*—The best groundwork of our Liberty; the best bulwark of its security.

Mr. BAYLOR, U. S. Consul of Manchester, gave a glowing description of the Valley of the Mississipol, and the great future of the West, sustaining by arguments the theory that rivers running north and south are the only streams on which commerce is successfully carried on.

Mr. WAGNER, of South Carolina, extended the hand of friendship to that portion of the North which stands by the Union, offered them a welcome to the old Palmetto State, and expressed his gratification at seeing so harmonious a brotherhood on foreign soil.

The Rev. W. CALDER replied to the toast of the Clergy in an appropriate manner.

We have not space for all that was said and done; but as having reference to a question which has recently been much discussed—but now so happily settled—we publish the remarks of

Mr HARTLEY, United States Vice-Consul.—I have to thank the American Association of Liverpool for their kind invitation, which enables me to meet so many fellow-citizens here to-night. Separated as we are by a broad sea from the land of our birth, I doubt not that the thoughts of each one present have this day traveled over the intervening space with the rapidity of the electric fluid, and on your minds' eye have passed in review the bright pictures of many a glorious Fourth of July. We have missed the booming guns at early dawn, and the insufflate cracker fire is here an unknown animal. The air bath no taint of saltpetre, and Young America abroad cannot boast hands blistered in the patriotic duty of throwing fireballs and fire-rockets. It may be superfluous, at this late day, in a company of educated Americans, to go so far back in the history of our country as the Revolutionary war, with a view to defend the memory of our ancestors for the course they adopted; but some of the causes which led to that and the subsequent war in 1812, are worth recurring to at stated intervals; and, by reason of recent events, they have an interest to the diplomatist and the legislator, and should be familiar to every American who is called upon abroad to deny the exercise, by foreign powers, of rights which his forefathers sacrificed everything but honor, in resisting. It is not a hundred years since England, having after, I think I may say, an inglorious war, conceded a peace with France and Spain, turned her attention to the American colonies, which had not only contributed largely to enrich her, but had, during that war, incurred a debt of nearly £2,000,000, equal to one-third of the personal estate within their limits, in addition to their debt to England on balance of trade, which amounted to £6,000,000. Their resources were considered still further available for the reduction of the national debt; and the Ministry then in power were stimulated to their action by an outcry raised by the people of England when addition al taxes were imposed upon themselves. In 1764, taxes were imposed upon America to the extent of £350,000; and by the same law persons whose property had been unjustly seized could urge no remedy for the damage, if there was "a probability of the charge being true at the time of seizure." They also restrained the colonists from exporting their superfluous commodities to the Spanish and French colonies, as they had been permitted to do before, and even during the war, under flags of truce; and they proceeded under this law to station armed cutters on the coast of America, to prevent this contraband trade. The captains of these cutters were the revenue officers, and they, ignorant even of the nature of the goods composing the cargoes, detained ships of all kinds, whether they came within the provisions of the actor not, thus ruining the trade of the colonies and bringing nothing into the treasury of Great Britain. Their acts in that day bore striking resemblance to the recent, and, I feel confident, unauthorized visitations of our own day, to vessels which fortunately are no longer under their *surveillance*. While thus shutting off the colonies from the only market in which they could obtain specie, they continued to exact the colonial duties, payable to the exchequer *in specie*; and they crowned their folly a few weeks later by an act which prohibited inland bills of exchange, and compelled the withdrawal, within a limited time, of such paper bills as were then in circulation. They were thus in one month deprived of *money, trade* and *credit*. They were granted in return for these *trifling* exactions a bounty upon the exportation of hemp and rough flax, and leave, for a limited time, to carry rice from South Carolina and Georgia to other parts of America, on paying British duties. We read with dismay that these proceedings were borne *with great patience*. Then follows the Stamp Act, passed by a British House of Commons, which refused, by a vote of 254 to 49, to hear the petions against it presented by the colonies; and yet this act imposed fifty three additional taxes upon their unfortunate inhabitants. This was a little too much for flesh and blood to bear, and you are familiar with the riots it provoked. The feeling of the people was aroused, the obnoxious paper was in many cases destroyed, the people in New England refused to be married by license, the justices of Virginia threw up their commissions, and the lawyers of the same State abandoned their practice rather than use it. Merchants throughout the colonies united, to the astonishment of the world, in resolving not to import or sell on commission any British goods until this and the paper-money act were repealed; to sue for no debt due by an American to an Englishman, and to eat no lamb, that the supply of wool might be increased for domestic manufacture; and the law was repealed. There were some patriots in those days, who bottled up that spirit, uncorked some ten years later, and known as "the spirit of '76." The massacre by the 29th British regiment, at Cornhill, Boston, in 1770, the seizure of tea in Boston harbor in 1773, the Lexington battle, and the burning of Norfolk in 1775, bring us down to the battle of Bunker's Hill, of immortal memory. The events of the revolution which succeeded are familiar to every American school boy, and we come to later occurrences. The Berlin and Milan decrees, at the close of the last century, again aroused our country, by means of this seemingly eternal right of search, ending in the killing of twenty men on board the United States ship *Chesapeake*, 36 guns, by the British ship *Leopard*, of 50 guns, an act then disavowed by the Government of Great Britain, and the subsequent affair of the ships *President* and *Little Belt*, which brought on the war of 1812, in which our country suffered bitterly, and in which our Navy, described by CANNING as a "half dozen fir built frigates, with bits of striped bunting at their mast-heads," were successful in sixteen out of nineteen engagements at sea, and some smaller vessels of the same build swept three British fleets from the lakes. And now, my friends, we are told by men who have forgotten, or who never knew of these wars or their origin, and who have not lingered around the fireside to learn it from eye-witnesses, that we are too sensitive on the subject, that we should quietly await examinations and excuses when our coasting trade is interrupted, and our vessels of every class and kind are fired into. I beg to deny this assertion. I refer to our past history to prove it a grievance not to be borne, and should be ashamed of the Union if the men of every section had not, as they have done, united in their determination to stop it, or perish in the attempt. But their voice has been heard by sensible men, and by a progressive British Ministry the threatened rupture has been averted, and I rejoice at it. Let the differences of a past generation be laid carefully on an upper shelf, for reference only. War, which has filled so many pages in the history of mankind, from the date of its earliest records, is opposed to the dictates of nature, and is not the mission of two enlightened nations. The glory in which we are too apt to rejoice is a creature of imagination, nursed by demagogues, reared by diplomatists, and it travels round the world a scourge to society. In its maturity it has desolated empires. It is an unnatural appetite, which drags the parent from his family, the child from those who have a claim, in their old age, to his sustaining care—making widows, orphans and ruins, that a few bold, reckless spirits may wear swords, ribbons, and silver effigies, which might all be bought with a few hours' honest toil. A certain amount of war may be necessary to the extension of civilization, and for that we must make these sacrifices; and I would not advocate the surrender of valued rights to avoid it, with all its horrors; but I cannot help believing that man was intended for a higher destiny, even on this world's stage, than that of slaying his fellows; and that the nation which, with all the courage and material necessary to carry it on, avoids it—with honor, has the highest claim to being enlightened. We have had opportunities of discerning an improvement in the relations of England and the United States; and although our social disposition and habits differ so widely as to almost exclude us as exiles from the homes of Englishmen, unless well indorsed, let us continue our practice of open-handed hospitality. An occasional interloper may "play the dickens" with our homes, but such ingratitude for what is well intended will ultimately drive its possessor from his own home, perhaps to some penal colony. Already the American traveler avoids the English shore, or glances hastily at its monuments of a past age, sighs for the days of good Queen Bess, or those of the "Merrie Monarch," and hurries off to play dominoes with *Monsieur*, or smoke the pipe of peace with *Mynheer*. It would be sad, indeed, if commerce should take a similar slant to the south and east of this bright little island; but, be that as it may, let us engage in a generous rivalry. The growth of our country, its advancement in civilization, science and the arts, finds no parallel in ancient or modern times. We can point with a just pride to the past, and, without elaborate tables of pedigree, most of those present can trace their origin to some one who shed his life-blood in that struggle which has done so much for man—built up a new hemisphere, and altered the tone of an old one. It is well for us to treasure up the past. The character and example of those great good men who took a distinguished part in the struggles of our country cannot fail to stimulate and encourage you to renewed exertion. But, while poring over this gilded volume, we must not forget that we have to grapple with an untried future, and that a future age may be alike affected by our acts, advanced by our wisdom, or injured by our follies. I see around me men from different sections of the Union, who have met on common ground to-day; all distinctions of party are thrown aside, and whatever exuberant feelings of pride each may feel when the name of his native State is the theme of eulogy, they are like Æolian strings within the quiet windows of his soul, on which the winds of memory softly play, while the chorus in honor of the Union is grand and harmonious; and, although but a Spartan band, we, as representative men, now sing her praises as with the lungs of thirty millions of people. Here are men of ripe age, who have long carried our banner in the crusades upon this golden shore, and they have carried it high and bravely. I see others who are aiming at like position, and with like enterprise are battling side by side with them, and, uniting with St. George, are subduing the dragon commerce to their will. He takes an occasional soap at them, as he did during the last Summer, but they are recovering from their wounds. There may be others present who, like myself, have been fighting, as they did at Inkerman, in a fog, or who, having made a light cavalry charge like that of Balaklava, do not now see clearly how to bring their little troop out of danger; but is there one among us who would be crushed to despondency by finding himself penniless even on a foreign shore, so long as he can hold up his head in conscious rectitude? No! the character of an American is elastic, knowing that the physical laws in nature established are immutable; if he fails at one time, he knows it is from a disregard of their requirements; and he tries again, more cautiously; he is not of that class—

The magnet of whose course is gone, or only points in vain,
The shore to which their shivered sail shall never point again.

His motto is "Excelsior;" and, although we may not attain the highest pinnacles of fame, or rest in the lap of Dame Fortune, if honest and true to the memory of those men who gave us the birth-right we celebrate to-day, we can smile at misfortune, and struggle on to the end. While priding ourselves on all that has gone before, and all that is, we must not forget also to indulge in a little modesty. The luxuriant growth of our country is intermixed with some noxious weeds. Be it our task to aid in their removal, to collect all that is worthy of being transplanted from this garden of the Old World to our own; and although our cuttings from this vine may be but tendrils, our children may, perhaps, recline under their shadow, and pluck the fruit. God grant that they may be enabled truthfully to speak of us, as we can now, of those who thought, and toiled, and fought for us a century ago.

PROBABLY FATAL FALL.—HENRY OTTO, a boy 11 years old, on Tuesday evening fell from the third-story of a new building being erected at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. In his fall he struck his neck against a beam, nearly severing his windpipe. He was taken to the residence of his parents No. 12 Twelfth-street, but it is not believed he will survive his injuries.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

Close of Judicial Proceedings—Huncke found Guilty of Contempt, and Sentenced to Twenty Days' Imprisonment, and $200 Fine—Letter From Colonel Blount.

The investigation into the truth or falsity of the return to the *habeas corpus*, made by the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, was continued before Judge OGDEN, yesterday, according to adjournment. Monsieur Huncke had recovered from his sudden attack of Tuesday, and was on hand with his counsel at the opening of the Court. The attendance of spectators yesterday was small. Neither Mrs. Blount nor her daughter were present. Colonel Blount was in Court with his counsel. The case being called up, Mr. Deming proposed, in extenuation of Mr. Huncke's crime—for he considered the offence with which he was charged to be a crime—to offer Mr. Huncke himself as a witness, in order that the Court might gather from his own lips the facts upon which he should base the apology for his offence.

Mr. Ransom said he had no objection to that course, though he thought it would be more regular for Mr. Huncke to put his defence in the form of an affidavit.

John Huncke was then sworn, and testified as follows:

I reside at Hoboken; keep a public house—the Napoleon Hotel; I think I was at home on the 5th of July, after twelve o'clock.

Q.—State what occurred on the morning Miss Blount left your house—state to the Court the whole affair. A.—What time she left I don't know; the carriage was ordered by Mulford in the bar-room, to be at the corner of Fourth and Meadow-street; I went into the stable and told the hostler to fitch up the horses; what use Mulford wanted the carriage for he did not tell down in the bar-room; I asked for the driver, and he wasn't at home; then I asked Mr. Davis to drive; well, he said yes, if I show him the horses h; would drive as far as the corner of Fourth and Meadow-streets, because he was afraid of the horses; I was afraid myself, because Davis didn't know anything about driving the horses; at the corner of Meadow and Fourth streets Mulford said, "Drive to East Newark;" when we got to the corner Mulford was on the stoop with a lady; the lady and Mr. Mulford got into the carriage, and I begged John Davis to go along with me; I drove on the Newark road, and stopped at East Newark; we came to a certain house; don't know whether it was public or no', and Mulford got out and went in; soon Mulford came back and told me I would have to drive to Elizabeth town; I drove there, and went to Mr. Sheppard's hotel, because I knew him; then they went out of the carriage and called the proprietor up, and I drove to a stable behind his house; I saw the horses cleaned and fed; after that I went into the bar-room and took a drink; Mr. Mulford was in the parlor with the lady; I inquired for them, and went in; then I told Mr. Sheppard I wanted breakfast; ordered it for me and John Davis; Mulford, that lady, and two other gentlemen ate with us; I don't know whether Sheppard charged me for two breakfasts, or four or five; don't know what I paid; asked Mulford where he was going, and he said he was going to take the railroad; where he was going he did not tell me; I drove back with John Davis, and left Mulford and the lady there; we returned directly to Hoboken.

Q.—You recollect the first return Mulford drew for you, and the amended return; I want you to state whether Mulford read that amended return to you, whether you read it yourself, and whether you understood it? A.—I did not read that amended return; Mulford read only that part which said I did not see the lady going out of my house, and with whom, because I did not see her; all he read was, that I did not know where she was; that was all he said; I could not read his writing; I asked him as counsel what it meant; he said, "You have only to swear to it that you don't know when she left your house, nor where she is;" it was read to me in the Court-room; Mulford said it was all right—that I had nothing to do with it; I asked him, in the first place, when the policemen came from New-York to look for Mrs. Blount, the daughter and the Captain, because I did not want a row, as it was a busy day; I asked if I was bound to let them look all over the house; he said No, that I was not bound to let them go up stairs without a warrant from the Governor; well, then I was willing to let them go up-stairs; then it would have been all right, but for Dr. Dewees, who offered to fight in the hall; he made the remark that he would fight with lawyer Mulford; he made such remarks as I hardly like to say; he say, "You keep still or I smash you in the snoot"—Frank McDonald, the policeman, he told him, "If you do so, you never go out of Jersey; then Mulford came up and told them not to break the door in, and they left; the doors were numbers 11 and 13—the rooms occupied by these parties, de Riviere and Mrs. Blount and her daughter; they had three rooms; Col. Blount himself stayed that night; they asked me for the key of the Captain's room; I asked the Captain for the key, and he said he had not got it; then I asked Frank McDonald for a key, and that he should protect me; then I went for an axe to break the door down, but they had got a key; I never had a lawsuit in all my life—only I was a stakeholder once between two boys in a race, and gave the money up, but was sued for it afterwards; was once witness in a case of a muss on election day; I relied implicitly on Mulford's advice, and supposed I was swearing to the truth when I swore to the amended return; I would not take a false oath for my own father.

To the Court—When I breakfasted at Elizabethtown I suspected the young lady was Miss Blount; I told Mr. Mulford that ought to be in the return; I did not know what the writ meant; the return was all done by Mr. Mulford; it was not my fault; I told him to put in the writ that I left her at Elizabethtown; I told her mother and Mr. Logan when I left her; don't remember saying to Judge Whiting if I had $300 I could find the girl; did not tell the crier of this Court that I did not know where she was; charged the carriage to Mrs. Blount. (A bill was presented, embracing an item for $4 for carriage and $3 for expenses, July 6.) That was not the charge; that was for a carriage that went up on the hill; I have got time enough to put in the bill yet; Mrs. Blount told me to charge the carriage to her; the book-keeper makes out the bills; can't say why the carriage to Elizabethtown was not put on the books; I paid for breakfast at Elizabethtown—did so because I ordered it; don't recollect of hearing counsel make exceptions to my return to the *habeas corpus*; Mulford didn't tell me why he made an amended return; didn't hear the Judge say that I must tell all I knew about the young lady; Miss Blount was there three days before I knew who she was—whether it was a runaway match or what; the old lady (Mrs. Blount) put her name on the books after she was there three days; I was not in the bar when the carriage was ordered; John Davis, the bar-keeper, told me the order had been left; when the order was left, I didn't know that the young lady was to be carried off to prevent her father from getting her; didn't hear there was talk of taking her to Davis' house; my father-in-law and my wife direct the affairs of the hotel up stairs

To Mr. Whiting—I am not the head of the hotel; my wife is at the head of it; she controls it.

Q.—Does she control you? A.—Well, no, sir, she don't control me; I was not in Mrs. B's. room from the time she came there until she left; I was in the Captain's room; can't tell how often; more than once.

Q.—In the night? A.—Well, yes; I am not home much day times.

Q.—Did you never have any conversation with Mrs. Blount or Capt. de Riviere about the young lady's leaving your house? A.—I won't answer any more; you may put me in jail or hang me; I don't care.

Mr. Whiting—Yes, you will answer.

Huncke—No, I won't.

Q.—Were you up stairs in the dining-room on the 6th, 7th, or 8th, with Mrs. Blount? A.—I tell you I won't answer any more.

Judge Ogden—Why don't you answer it; it is a simple question.

Q.—Didn't you tell me that you didn't know where Miss Blount was; that you would shoot any one who should serve you as Col. Blount had been served?

A.—No, sir, I don't recollect nothing about it.

Q.—Didn't you call God to witness that you didn't know and could give any information as to where the young lady went or where she could be found, or anything about her? A.—No Sir.

(Several other similar questions were asked the witness, who refused to answer, saying he didn't know anything about it.)

Q.—Wasn't you there when Col. Blount came there that night (the 5th)? A.—I was there, I put Col. Blount to bed.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—I can't tell you certain, I hav'nt got my book with me. I was in the liquor business before I came here. I came from Hanover, five miles above Bremen.

Q.—Can you tell why you left your country? A.—I didn't left as a vagabond, I left as an honest man. I swore my own country for dis country.

Mr. Whiting—You swore away your own country, and swore into this, did you? well, that will do, we have no further questions your honor.

Archey Welch, Crier of the Court, was then sworn, and testified that on the day Huncke put in his amended return he told witness that he didn't see Miss Blount leave his house, didn't know who took her, where she went, nor anything about her.

On the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Deming addressed the Court at some length in behalf of Mr. Huncke, urging as an apology for his conduct in the matter that he was a foreigner, ignorant of our laws, and only partially acquainted with our language; that he had never been in Court before, and followed implicitly the directions of his counsel in relation to this matter, supposing, as the counsel told him, that it was all right. He also argued that, by the *strict letter* of the return, Huncke had not sworn to any falsehood; his guilt, if any, consisted rather in an evasion of the requirements of the return than in false statements. The idea of perjury, or the intention to swear falsely, never entered into the mind of Mr. Huncke, and he submitted that, under all the circumstances of the case, the Court—whose dignity he was as ready as any man to uphold on all occasions—would fulfil its duty, and defend its dignity when it had required of Mr Huncke an open apology for his offence, followed, if the Court thought proper, by a rebuke of his conduct. Mr. Huncke was a poor man, and a heavy fine in his case would be equivalent to permanent imprisonment. He hoped, therefore, that when Mr. Huncke had made the necessary apology, he would be discharged.

Mr. Whiting said he was satisfied to leave the case entirely in the hands of the Court, to impose such punishment as his Honor, upon a review of all the circumstances of the case, should think just and proper. The Court then took a recess for one hour.

On resuming the Bench after the recess, the Judge inquired if Mr. Huncke was in Court. Mr. Deming procured his client at the bar, when the Judge announced his decision of the case as follows:

AFTER RECESS.

From time immemorial Courts of Justice and Superior Judicial Officers have possessed a right to enforce obedience to their precepts. It is an incident to Courts; and where persons treat a Court with contumacy, it may punish the contempt by attachment. The power results from the first principles of judicial establishments and must be an inseparable attribute of superior tribunals. Laws, without a competent authority to protect their administration from disobedience or contempt, would be vain and nugatory. In our land blessed with a Government founded on free principles, with no outward checks upon human conduct, but those which rest upon well-regulated public sentiment and the sanctions and penalties of liberal laws, it is of the first importance that strict obedience to, and implicit respect for the convening laws of our Government should be required and enforced, and that every manner of society, whether of native or of foreign birth, should be taught, by precept or by punishment, that liberty under laws and by law, is the only liability which freemen can recognize or enjoy. Acts of contempt that are thus punishable, are either "direct," which openly resist or insult the powers of the Court, or the persons of the Judges, or are consequential, plainly tending to create a universal disregard of their authority. Of the latter class are those committed by sheriffs, constables, and other ministerial officers of the Court, by abusing the process of the law, or deceiving the parties by any acts of oppression, extortion, collusive behavior, or culpable neglect of duty. Also those committed by attorneys, who, likewise, are officers of the Court, by gross instances of fraud and corruption, injustice to their clients, or other dishonest practice; because malpractice of the officers reflects some dishonor upon the tribunal employing and recognizing them, and, if frequent, gross, or unpunished, creates among the people a disrespect of the Courts themselves. Also those committed by jurymen in collateral matters, relating to the discharge of their duties, and by witnesses for disobeying the process of subpœna, for contumacious behavior when upon the stand, and for prevaricating in their testimony. This class also embraces contempts committed by parties to a suit, or any proceeding before the Court, in disobeying any process of rule amended or made in such suit or proceeding, or in wilfully making a false return to a mandatory order of the Court. The case now under consideration falls within the last class of contempts; and, in order that it may be fairly scrutinized and correctly understood, it may be well to look first to the origin and cause of the complaint made by the prosecution, for the writ which, it is alleged, has been contemned. His Honor next went into the history of the departure of Miss Blount from Mobile with her mother, the pursuit of the parties by Col. Blount, their arrival in New-York, and the departure of the daughter, who was induced by stratagem to leave the house of Dr. Dewees, their being found at the Napoleon Hotel, and the efforts of the father to regain his child. The Judge next related the manner of obtaining the writ, and read the first return thereto, which being excepted to, and the exceptions ruled to be well taken, an amendeu return was ordered and time was given from the 8th to the 12th of July to prepare such amended return, but this return (which he read) was so barren that it did not disclose a single fact which could point to the then whereabouts of the daugh er of Col. Blount. The falsity of this amended return has been established by four or five witnesses; there are the bar-keeper of Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Shepherd, Dr. Mulford, Miss Blount herself, Davis and Mr. Lent; at all events, it is established by three. The question then arises as regards Mr. Huncke: "Did he know the facts?" "How could he do otherwise?" Are we to suppose that the keeper of a large hotel, who had been successful for two years in this business, did not know that the person whom he drove to Elizabethtown was Miss Blount? Can there be any doubt of this in the minds of those who have read the return to the writ that the facts are in direct opposition to the affidavits? Therefore, the falsity of those affidavits is clearly established beyond a peradventure. If the whole truth had been told, this prolonged investigation might have been saved, the distressed father might, at an early day, have flown to his secreted daughter, and the reputation of our State have been preserved clear of the reproach which has fallen upon her, from the course of evasion and disregard to law and good intentions which have marked this lamentable tragedy. There is no object of the law that is more dear to the lovers of order and to the upholders of civilized society, than the domestic relations. In those are centered all the principles upon which regulated freedom rests. They contain the germs of good government, and from them are derived the bonds which hold together the whole social compact. If any of those relations, and especially those of husband and wife, and of parent and child, are ruthlessly invaded by strangers, and the rights of either party resting under the canopy of its protection are wilfully or wicked assailed, every parent and child in the land, who regards the law of *God* and *man*, ought to feel that he can confidently look up to the temple of justice for protection and for a full vindication of the law, which proposes to protect the domestic sanctuary from intrusion and from desolation. Upon facts which I have already glanced at, Mr. Blount presented his petition to me, duly verified on the 8th day of July instant, asking the aid of the great prerogative writ of *habeas corpus*, in repossessing himself of his stolen daughter. I use the word in its moderate sense; I do not say "abducted," but he stole his daughter. The writ was awarded and duly served upon Mr. Huncke. The traverse joined on his returns, has led to testimony which develops a combination deliberately made and perfidiously executed by citizens of this State, for aiding an adventurer from a foreign land of at least questionable, if not reckless, character in keeping from the eye and arms of an affectionate and almost frantic parent, for the unlawful purpose of uniting himself to her in marriage against her father's consent, a daughter just budding into womanhood, in whom a father's heart was garnered up, the pride of his passage through the middle walk of life, and his hope of comfort in his descent into the vale of years. The plan was successfully operated as far as it went, and might have produced the iniquitous results which were sought from it, if a kind Providence had not have overshadowed and preserved upright, the innocent victim of this diabolical intrigue and stratagem. Endowed, as it were, with supernatural strength, and an indomitable determination to make amends, (so far, only by acquiescence, she had been culpable,) she rose from a sick bed, where she had been sent by the effects of fatigue, perturbation and exposure, consequent upon her removal from New-York to an inland spot, some 100 or more miles distant, and like the prodigal child, she hastened to her anxious father, to bow in contrition, ask his forgiveness for having quitted a deluded mother's power, and to promise in future filial fidelity. Knowing the warmth of that father's heart, and the depth of his parental affection, she approached his dwelling-place and found him at the door, in advance of his host, prepared to receive her with open arms. I will not venture a description of that touching scene. I am sure I could not do it justice. Let any father paint it for himself. The others implicated are not now to be adjudicated upon. The seal of condemnation has already been set upon it by an enlightened public—but whether the power of the law will be applied to those individuals, or to any of them, it does not now become me to predict. Two matters are to be disposed of by me. *First*—Is Mr. Huncke, notwithstanding his purgation, kept in contempt by the evidence before me? if so, *Second*—What punishment ought to be imposed upon him? I feel the delicacy and responsibility of my present position, clothed as I am with the power to condemn and to punish. It is not for myself that I shall act, but with a single eye to the faithful, fearless, unprejudiced discharge of an important duty, devolved upon me by the community whose servant I am in this Court of Justice, I shall discharge my own conscience, endeavor to uphold and vindicate the law which I am sworn to administer and deal as mercifully with the accused as the nature of the charge, its effect upon the proper administration of justice and a fitting regard to my giving public satisfaction, will in my judgment allow. The remaining question now to be asked is, has Mr. Huncke established the truth of his return? If he has, he is entitled to the benefit of it; if he has not he is amenable to the law. (His Honor here read the returns, and adverted to the fact establish in contradiction thereof—he then continued.) There can be no doubt whatever, but Mr. Huncke knew the facts which he denied in this matter, and the next question for consideration is: "has he excused or extenuated his contempt?" The Judge here referred to Mr. Huncke's depositions and the excuses offered which were:

1. Ignorance of the language, and of what he swore to.

2. That he could not read Mulford's writing.

3. That he desired Mulford to insert things in the return to the writ which were not inserted, but Mulford told him it was "all right," and he swore to it and signed it with his name.

This is no excuse; he had an opportunity to know and inquire, and the more ignorant he was the more he should make sure that what he put his name to was right. Ignorance is therefore no excuse; he had time given him to amend his return; he knew the complicity of Mulford, and if he acted under him, he must take the responsibility. He drove the carriage to Elizabethtown, and it he chose to put himself on a level with Mulford in that business, he must be responsible for his complicity therein. Should I excuse a contempt upon such grounds, I would shake the foundations of public justice, so far as they rest upon human testimony. The experiment would be most dangerous, and all the safeguards of society would be broken down. People must learn that they are bound to know and understand the contents of affidavits when they swear to them. Mistakes may be shown in extenuation of false swearing, but carelessness, willful inattention, and recklessness of the sanction of an oath, can never. If, therefore, Mr. Huncke has to suffer in this case beyond what he and his friends may think right, it results not from persecution, as has been said, but from his own carelessness and inattention. He keeps a man's daughter away for days and days, aiding the machinations of a man who wished to possess her affections, or at all events to make him her husband, and sends her to a land of strangers, where she knew no person but this reckless de Riviere.

I have reflected upon this very much, and find that the matter I have to act upon before the public is this: A man possessing his faculties is called upon by the Court to answer to the highest writ known to the law, and negatives important facts knowingly and wilfully, which might, had he truly answered them, have enabled this Court to restore a daughter to an afflicted parent. I am, therefore, bound to impose such punishment as shall not only teach him his duty, but also such as shall be a terror to others, and give satisfaction to the public.

The sentence, therefore, which the Court feels bound to impose on Mr. Huncke is, that he pay a fine of two hundred dollars, that he be imprisoned for twenty days in the County Jail, and, at the end of that time, that he be further imprisoned until the fine be paid.

[At the close of his Honor's remarks Mr. Ransom said that he felt it his duty to suggest that some action be taken with regard to other parties who were implicated in this affair, as well as some further action relative to the person whose contempt of Court had just been punished. His Honor was aware that the evidence establishes the fact clearly that Huncke is guilty of perjury and that Mr. Mulford is guilty of subornation of perjury, and that a *prima facie* case of perjury is also made out against Davis, the barkeeper. With great reluctance, but with a sense of duty which he owed to the community, he should move that those parties be held by the Court to appear and await the action of the Grand Jury, which was to meet in October.

The Court said that it was unnecessary to take any steps at that time, but the Court would deliberate upon the matter, and adopt such future action as might be thought expedient.

The Court then adjourned, and Mr. Huncke was immediately removed to the jail adjoining the Court-house.

☞ We have received the following letter from Col. BLOUNT, in answer to an extract from the Cleveland *Herald*, printed in yesterday's TIMES:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of yesterday an article purporting to be copied from the Cleveland *Herald*, which requires notice.

Whoever the "*lady*, a resident of Cleveland," may be, it is evident that she is familiar with brochures of "yellow-covered literature," and it is not an unfair inference that the pollution which her mind has imbibed from a familiarity with such productions, has colored her reminiscences of the school-girl days of Mrs. BLOUNT.

I pronounce the whole article a mendacious fabrication, built upon the smallest foundation of truth. Those who know Mrs. BLOUNT best from her infancy to the present hour—who, deploring the present mental hallucination which has afflicted her at intervals for the last five or six years, and which is the result of disease—know that the article embodies a libel of the deepest atrocity.

There is no lady who is more beloved in the city of her residence—none in whom all the gentler virtues which ennoble, dignify and adorn the female character shine with purer lustre. As a wife and mother, her conduct (outside of the present hallucination, that in marrying her daughter to a French adventurer she would be marrying her to a peer of France,) has been and is irreproachable. The very efforts that she has made, with unbounding perseverance, to accomplish this purpose, show the depth of her maternal affection, and her desire to secure for the child of love and devotion an elevated position in life.

I do not envy the heart that could conceive, much less publish, the foul and scandalous libel to which I refer. The peace and happiness of a distressed family should have restrained any person of the slightest sensibility from inflicting still greater agony, and I leave to the woman friend, whoever she may be, all the satisfaction she can derive from having injured those who have never inj

THE NEW GOLD REGION.

Short Route to Frazer's River.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Daily Times* contains a report of the public meeting held in that city on the 7th inst., to consider the relative advantages of three overland routes from Minnesota to Frazer's River. Colonel WM. H. NOBLE, of St. Paul, presided. Mr. JAMES W. TAYLOR, from a Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, made a report on these overland routes. We copy portions of this report:

It is now established that a district of British Oregon, holding a relation to Puget's Sound similar to that of the Sacramento valley to the Bay of San Francisco, contains rich and extensive gold placers.

The upper waters of Frazer River, including its principal tributary, Thompson River, are eagerly sought by adventurers from Oregon and California, and all accounts concur that the surface minings are as successful as those of California and Australia have been. Geologists have anticipated such a discovery, and Governor STEVENS, in his last message to the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, claims that a district south of the international boundary is equally auriferous.

The Frazer River mines have already been mentioned in the British Parliament as not less valuable and important than the gold fields of Australia; and it is in view of the influence of these events upon overland emigration, that the present report is submitted.

The southern boundary of Minnesota is in latitude 43½° north. St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony are about 45°, and our northern boundary, coterminous with the international line, is partly on the parallel of 49°. The Frazer River mines will probably be explored from lat. 49° to 53°; therefore, if an overland emigrant route is practicable from Minnesota, it will be an important consideration in favor of such a route, that the valleys of the Upper Mississippi and the Red River of the North are on the most direct line of communication from Canada and the States north of lat. 46° to the Frazer River district.

An overland route through Minnesota, ascending the course of the Saskatchewan, and crossing the Rocky Mountains in lat. 54° to British Oregon, would traverse a region of North America hitherto withheld from colonization, but soon to be surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company for civilized settlements. West of the Rocky Mountains that Company claim no chartered rights, and their license of Indian trade will expire in May, 1859. The British Parliament have just published a "Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons," which exhibits a disposition on the part of the Company to withdraw from an immense district, reaching west of Lake Winnepeg to the Pacific, if thereby the recognition of the exclusive privileges hitherto enjoyed by them within the remainder of their chartered limits can be obtained. Even such a compromise is vigorously opposed by the people of Canada, but the citizens of Minnesota would have reason to be satisfied if our northwestern connection with Assiniboin, Saskatchewan and British Oregon should be placed on the footing of such an adjustment. In this respect our interests are identical with the inevitable policy of Great Britain. Henceforth no other relation than "reciprocity" is possible between British America and the adjacent States of the American Union. Minnesota especially welcomes the assurance that Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, is to be selected as the naval station of England in the Pacific, perhaps to become, under the influence of an international railroad, the Liverpool of the Pacific coast.

As to the "adventurers of England trading in Hudson's Bay," (so the stockholders of the company are technically called in the charter of incorporation,) they can turn their partial defeat into a victory. The map of Arrowsmith exhibits their posts at every advantageous locality between the Lakes and the Pacific, and between latitudes 49° and 56°. Open that immense belt of country to European and American colonization—extend over it the benefits of reciprocity—adopt the American system of land surveys and land bounties to settlers, and the members of the Hudson's Bay Company would receive more advantage in ten years as proprietors of cities and towns, than would be possible for them as fur-traders in a century.

The press and citizens of St. Paul have observed with much satisfaction the progress of public opinion in England on this important subject. Encouraged by the London Geographical Society, if not by the Government, Capt. PALLISSER leads an exploring party to the sources of the South Saskatchewan, and he passes westward through the Rocky Mountains. Col. ELLIOTT, at the head of fifty engineers, and as many soldiers, has recently arrived at Vancouver Island, and, accompanied by a hundred voyagers, will thence move eastward through British territory, definitely locating a railroad route as he advances. Simultaneously, a joint commission of the American and English Governments are engaged in running the international boundary from Puget's Sound to Lake Superior, commencing at the Pacific terminus. And now comes the gold discovery of the Northwest, which will probably renew, in that direction, the wonderful history of California and Australia.

The report proceeds to describe the region of Vancouver's Island; the sources of the Columbia River; and the Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Assiniboin and Red River Districts; details being given, to exhibit the general features and advantages of the country which extends between Minnesota and the gold regions of the North Pacific. The narrative of Sir GEORGE SIMPSON'S exploration of the Red River country is cited, as descriptive of the character of the country.

The Committee compute the distance from St. Paul to the eastern border of the mining district, on Frazer's River, at *sixteen hundred and fifty miles* only. The route is laid out as follows:

	Miles.
St. Paul to Pembina	450
Pembina to Carlton House	600
Carlton to Edmonton	400
Edmonton to Thompson River	200
Total	1,650

The Committee estimate, in view of the facilities afforded by the face of the country, and a continuous line of Hudson Bay Company's posts, that this journey *can be accomplished in seventy days.*

What outfit will be requisite and the facilities for supply at St. Paul, will be the subject of another report.

Col. JOHN H. STEVENS, of Glencoe, presented a business report.

The distance from St. Paul to the gold mines of Frazer and Thompson Rivers may be put down as follows:

	Miles.
St. Paul to Pembina	450
Pembina to Carlton House	600
Carlton to Edmonton	400
Edmonton to Boat Encampment	150
Boat Encampment to Thompson River	50

Making a total distance from St. Paul of....1,650

That Committee have made the following estimate of the expense necessary to equip and fit out a party of ten from St. Paul. They have included in the estimate sufficient food for six months:

16 bbls. Flour, cost $4 per bbl	$40
5 bbls. Pork, cost $18 per bbl	90
450 lbs. Sugar	54
40 lbs. Tea, cost 60 cents per pound	24
Sundries	100
Powder and lead	100
10 pair blankets	100
Goods and implements	100
Teams and vehicles	1,200
Total cost	$1,808

The foregoing report was accepted and adopted.

The Hon. MARTIN MCLEOD presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the overland emigration to British Oregon, attracted to the gold discovery on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, will find Minnesota the most desirable point of departure and supply for the following reasons:

First—The emigrant has a choice of three routes far more easy and direct than any south of St. Paul, to wit: 1. By Pembina, Carlton, Edmonton, Athabasca Portage, and the Boat Encampment of the Columbia. 2. By the South Saskatchewan and the Kootanais Pass to Fort Colville; and 3. By Gov. STEVENS' well-known railroad route on the American side of the international boundary.

Second—Either of these routes has more water, timber and game, and is less difficult than these which start from the Missouri River.

Third—Supplies of all kinds are very cheap in Minnesota.

Fourth—Faithful guides and attendants are easily obtained on our frontiers and in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fifth—There is no danger of molestation from Indians on these northern routes.

Resolved, That the citizens of Minnesota will join heartily with the people of Canada in the policy of colonizing the western districts of British America which is about to be established; and that relations of reciprocal trade with the United States, if not now existing, should be extended over that region of North America.

Resolved, That our citizens be urged to encourage the formation of parties over either of the routes above designated.

A committee consisting of Messrs. MARTIN, MCLEOD, NORMAN W. KITTSON, A. F. MCDONALD, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and R. G. MURPHY, was appointed, and requested to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday, July 10, upon the relations of the Red River settlements to Minnesota, the nature and extent of their commerce with our citizens, and the facilities thereby afforded for an overland communication with British Oregon.

An Ingenious Female—A New Bible Argument.

The *Letter Box* is a little paper published at Glen Haven, N. Y., as the especial organ of the "Dress Reform" movement. The editor is a young woman, named HARRIET N. AUSTIN. The lady indulges in the following editorial in the *Box* of the 15th inst.:

"Some persons who object to the Reform Dress, find grounds of objection in the Bible. They say women have always worn long dresses, and neither any of the Prophets, nor Christ, nor his Apostles, said anything against the practice. If any argument could be drawn from that book to justify woman in exposing her person as Dress Reformers do, they would yield the point. I was satisfied all along that the spirit, if not the letter of the Bible was on our side, and I am happy to inform objectors that at last I have found something tangible on the subject. So that those conscientious persons who would fear to do right unless they could find a command to that effect in a book, need no longer complain that we women who wear trowsers are doing so without precedent, the history of which is found in the Bible, in the first translation which was made of the Old Testament from the Hebrew into English, in 1599, in the account of the fall of Adam and Eve, when they were ashamed because they were naked and made them garments, the rendering is—"*They made for themselves breeches of fig leaves.*" This was stated to me by a gentleman who lately saw a copy of this translation in the possession of a Scotch Jacobite in Canada. I have no doubt this rendering is just. It is natural to suppose they would have made garments of that form rather than aprons. And probably the breeches were made something alike for both.

So ours is the conservative dress, and we must fasten upon the advocates of long skirts the charge of innovation."

A Queer Woman—The "Queen of the River Pirates."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* tells this story:

"The notorious MARIA KEYS *alias* FAULKNER, was arrested Saturday, on a charge of stealing $700 worth of extra gin from the warehouse of MIX & MORRIS, a few months since. She was ordered to give bail in the sum of $1,500, which she promptly did. This MARIA KEYS is the Queen of a gang of about twenty dock pirates. Her hovel on the West Side, near the Old Exchange, is their rendezvous. There the dock pirates secrete their "swag," there MARIA gives orders, plans thieving expeditions, and is Queen. Frequently, the police tell us, she heads the banditti in person, dressing herself up in men's clothes. She has an extensive wardrobe, and can appear in any character that she deems necessary for the successful consummation of her plans. She has been known to rig herself up in the character of a sailor, a canal boatman, a verdant young man from the country, an old gray-haired and decrepit man, &c. All alone she has "cracked" many a warehouse along the docks in the night. She is, in short, a regular female Jack Sheppard, and would make a splendid heroine for one of AINSWORTH'S novels. The gin which she and her gang stole from MIX & MORRIS, was taken to her den on the West Side, and sold in small quantities to various parties. The casks, as fast as they became empty, were filled with stones and sunk in the river. Marshal GALLAGHER suspected this, and on Saturday, before arresting the female leader of the dock banditti, he and his aids went on a dragging expedition with a tug. They soon found where the casks were. A good diver was on hand, and he went down and attached a cord to one of them. It was pulled up and found to have the mark of MIX & MORRIS upon it, as did several other casks which they pulled up. The Marshal then proceeded to the hovel of the woman KEYS. He and his assistants smelt gin as they entered her door-yard, and they soon learned that the woman, seeing their approach, had spilled a cask. The cask was found after some search, and it had the mark of MIX & MORRIS upon it. The career of an extensive and thoroughly organized band of river pirates is about closed."

Two Young Men Arrested for the Murder of their Father.

From the Rochester Union.

STEPHEN WEBB, who was stabbed in Rush on Tuesday evening, died the next day. His wife was also stabbed. After WEBB died, Coroner QUIN was sent for to hold an inquest, and from the testimony taken, a portion of which we publish below, it was the unanimous opinion of the Jury that there were sufficient causes of suspicion against two sons of the deceased to justify their arrest on the charge of stabbing their father. The circumstances of the case are briefly that WEBB, his wife, and two unmarried sons, JESSE and SANFORD O. WEBB, lived in the same house at Wesh Rush,—another son, who is married, residing about forty rods distant. On Tuesday evening, the old man came home drunk, and got into a quarrel with his wife and the sons at home. One of them started for the residence of Esquire SIBLEY, one to have his father arrested, but the old man got the start, and went to find the Justice. While he was trying in vain to get into the house of Esquire SIBLEY, a Mr. and Mrs. DELANO came along, going toward the house occupied by the married son and observing the quarrel, invited Mrs. WEBB to accompany them. She assented, but was followed by the old man and the other sons. Her husband was very violent, and several times crowded his wife from the walk. He finally struck Mrs. WEBB, and the youngest boy, a lad of 17 years, knocked him down, and threw himself on the prostrate body of his father. A scuffle ensued, and Mrs WEBB, who had been stabbed through the hand and in the breast by her husband, ran off. The other son immediately went to the assistance of his brother, and between the two the old man was severely handled. In the *melee* he either stabbed himself or one of the boys stabbed him, inflicting the wounds of which he subsequently died. There are no cuts in the shirt or vest worn by the old man, and the indications are that whoever did the stabbing, deliberately opened the vest and shirt-bosom so as to have a clear passage for the knife. Mrs. WEBB is lying in a critical condition; the wound in her breast having penetrated a lung, and it is doubtful whether she recovers.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"STEPHEN WEBB came to his death by blows and wounds inflicted on him by some weapon either in his own hand and by his own acts, or in the hands of JESSE WEBB and SANFORD O. WEBB, his sons, who were found on his body, and using violence toward the said STEPHEN WEBB.

MURDER IN ULSTER COUNTY.—CHRISTOPHER LAWLESS killed JAMES CLEARY, at Claryville, Ulster County, on Thursday last, by shooting him with a gun. The cause is said to have been jealousy. The murderer, at last accounts, was not arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE,

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Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 169 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

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MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT,
The Author and Actor,
on which occasion will be revived, a great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....Mr. Singleton
in the comedy of
BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.
Messrs. WHEATLEIGH, DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE, Misses A. CLIFTON and L. VERNON.
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. Brougham
Po-ca-hon-tas.....Miss Ada Clifton
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats ..75 cents

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CONCERT NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JULY 22,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.
PROGRAMME FOR TO NIGHT.
PART I.
1. Overture—(new)—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
2. Duet—"Deh con te" and "Druids' Coorus," from Bellini's opera of Norma, performed on two Cornets &c.....
3. Schottisch—(new)—"The Swinging".....Curl
4. Valse—"Love," by desire.....Koenig
With distant echo, arranged by Baker.
6. Music for the Million—Medley, embracing all kinds of popular airs, viz: English Song "Villkins and his Dinah," Ethiopian ballads, "Massa's in the cold, cold ground," "Nancy Till," Italian cavatina from "Rigoletto," "Donna e Mobile," with cadenza for Flute and Clarionet; American song "Jordan's a hard road to travel," finale, "The Sleigh Ride," accompanied with bells, whips, &c.....Baker
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
By Edge, will be exhibited in the intermission.
PART II.
1. Grand Operatic Selection—"La Somnambula", Bellini
First time at these Gardens, arranged by Baker.
Introducing all the most popular melodies, including the celebrated finale, "Ah non giunge."
2. Polka—(new)—The Palace Garden Polka.....Baker
(With accompaniment of Singing Bird.)
Composed expressly for these Concerts.
The invitation to the Bird—The Flute plays a strain—The Bird commences to sing, but only warbles a few notes—The Flute repeats the melody—The Bird resumes its song in lengthened notes—After several attempts the Flute succeeds in inducing the Bird to continue its song, which it does throughout the Polka.
3. Serenade—from Don Pasquale—"Oh, Summer Night".....Donizetti
Solo, performed on the Cornet.....
4. Quadrille—"The American"—The.....Baker
Composed on T. Foster's popular Ethiopian melodies: "Maggie by my side," "Gentle Annie," "Oh! boys, carry me along," "Willie, we have missed thee," "Ellen Bayne," "Massa's in the cold ground," "Hard times," and finale, "The Arkansas traveler."
5. Galop—(à la Masquerade)—"Queen of the Market".....Baker
Conductor.....Thomas Baker
Admittance on Concert Nights 25 cents.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

PALACE GARDENS.
AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENTS.
MASTER FROST, ONLY 11 YEARS OF AGE, but the most accomplished MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST living, has been engaged by the proprietors of the Palace Gardens to exhibit his WONDERFUL POWERS during the afternoons, for the amusement and accommodation of many Ladies and Children who cannot conveniently visit this popular and elegant place of resort in the evenings.

MASTER FROST'S engagement commences on THURSDAY July 22, and he will continue to perform EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, until further notice. Admittance 25 cents.

A WONDERFUL BIRD.
PALACE GARDENS.
All who love music, natural and artificial, should visit the Palace Gardens TO-NIGHT, and listen to the varied, sweet and powerful notes of the wonderful bird that accompanies the band throughout the execution of the PALACE GARDEN POLKA. This exquisitely beautiful polka was composed expressly for the Palace Gardens by MR. THOMAS BAKER,
the celebrated Director and Composer.

J O N E S ' W O O D
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOANARX as Conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT.
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intention to compete for the VALUABLE PRIZES
offered them. Arrangements have also been made with JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
EVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEBER...Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. A. ROBERTS, AFTERNOON at ½ o'clock, the comic drama of TEMPTATION. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with the Yankee sketch of a STEAMBOAT EXCURSION. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the amusing farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with TEMPTATION performed as in the afternoon. Gustin's MODEL OF NEW GENERAL PARIS is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET – WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at No. 22 Ann-st., to make arrangements for their excursion.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.
D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. This public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, THIS DAY, BETWEEN Chambers and Vesey sts., a tuck POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150, which we think will keep better time) and other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT. ON COST,
TO CLOSE THE STOCK.
RICH JACONET ROBES, at $1 50; cost $3 00.
RICH SUMMER SILKS, at 3s. per yard; cost 4s. 6d.
RICH BAREGES, at 2s. per yard; cost 3s. 6d.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, 1s. per yard; cost 2s.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH, at 9d. per yard; cost 1s. 6d.
RICH PARIS DE BEIGE, at 6d. per yard; cost 1s. 6d.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO THESE PRICES:
ALLENDALE SHEETING, 10-4 wide, 1s. 6d.,
ACTUAL COST 31 CENTS.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, at 6¼ cents per yard;
INVOICE COST 9 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH DAMASK LINEN, 8-4 wide, at 50 cents;
INVOICE COST 75 CENTS PER YARD.
UNBLEACHED COTTONS EVERY DESCRIPTION, REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No 599 Broadway.
A. M SYME, Agent.
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

BENSON & WILSON.
BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE.
BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.
No. 310 Canal st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS.
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.
From the Philadelphia Post
Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.
From the Commercial Advertiser
There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's more playful effusions.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

EXQUISITE READING!
LIBRARY OF LOVE.—Unexpurgated editions of the most exquisitely gay gallant and *recherché* effusions ever penned. 3 pocket volumes, 800 pages; illustrated; price $1 50. Contents: I. Ovid's Art of Love, and Amorous works entire; II. Balzac's Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons; III. Dryden's Fables, from Boccaccio and Chaucer. Sold separately at 50 cents each. Also,
"THE MOST GALLANT BOOK EVER WRITTEN"—*Campbell.*
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; OR, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.—800 pages, with 18 steel engravings; price $1 50. Rehearsing the "Decameron" is not a large part of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them.—Old Grim himself chuckling for once as he hurried on. Mailed free, by remitting the price to C. BLANCHARD, 76 Nassau-st.

MAJOR TIEMANN HAS DONE IT!!
How? By stationing "Shields" at the very doors of the Bureau Tuns Offices.
If you wish to see how they do it (we mean the bogus chaps) buy TRICKS AND TRAPS No. 2, ILLUSTRATED. Only 10 cents (sent free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule minuet, 38c. Leviathan Galop, D. albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tenel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 38c, just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—AN INQUIRY into the right of visit or approach by *Ships-of-War*, by JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., R. A. Published by JAMES MILLER, No 436 Broadway. Price 20 cents.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Gold Pens, Portemonnaies, Rodgers' Knives, &c., &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $1 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address I. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a steady, active Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his former employer; is acquainted with the City, and would go in the country. Inquire at his former employer's, W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 216 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office making newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business which his testimonials will testify, from some of the first families in this City. Is just disengaged in consequence of the family leaving the City. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. W., No. 123 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man; is single, sober and of steady habits; is a good groom and careful driver, and would prefer the country; understands horses and carriages perfectly well; both City and country references given. Address A. J., box No 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife. Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good reference; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply, personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 Ch-st., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable Protestant man. Has no objection to the country. Apply or address D. W., Mc Lowden's saddlery and harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, green houses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address 8 at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to travel; has good reference; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 257 7th-av

AUCTION SALES.

M DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of first class manufactured furniture, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, bookcases, card tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas beds, wardrobes, &c. Also one light trotting one-seat sulky; also one rosewood 7 octave piano-forte.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, cutlery, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 William-st.; to commence with part of a stock of assorted German goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do piano, 7-octave, city maker and warranted by same, book-cases, etageres, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, oak dining room sets, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price, for cash. Apply at No. 86 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding house, being 75 feet deep and handsomely finished throughout with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,238 Broadway, or to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, corner Cedar st.

FOR RENT, LOW—THREE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway; commodious entrances from No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt st. Apply to T. B. RYNNER & CO., No. 212 Broadway; after Aug. 1, No. 175 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house No. 40 West 32d-st. for four years, at $900. Furniture, costing $600, will be sold at $375. Everything in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th-sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUGURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, on same on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE SUBSTANtial two-story and attic brick house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in Morton st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in good order, having an alley, large yard, vault, &c. House very commodious and lot can be improved for a Bakery or any other purpose. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT Jr.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6 h avs. Rent about $1,200. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CRASBY AND.

COUNTRY SEAT, OR FARM OF 40 ACRES, for sale or exchange for City property, 12 miles from the City Hall, near Newark; house and out-buildings new and convenient; abundance of fruit trees, and fine court-yard. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 26 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the center of the Canes Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat and two acres of land situated on the Crescent at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No. 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URPER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF TWENTY-THREE ACRES FOR SALE—On line of Long Island Railroad, 14 miles from this City; five trains of cars stop each way daily; under good cultivation and crops growing; will be sold low for cash. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancy-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandize. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D. CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. all orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed.
N. B.—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.
Office No. 75 Nassau st., Room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 56 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

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THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and all warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 94 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c. for sale by
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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON..... $12 00
ORREL, PER CHALDRON..... 10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River, foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2 000 pounds delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price, from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PIGGOT AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—The Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to ship coal from those mines, can have full information, or cards issued by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

R. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to effect all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES.

James Beerman, New York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
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Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
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Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission
New York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the option al right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that day of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the state of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November at which payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.
Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2 1858.
JEROMUS P JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
MILTON G. SMITH. } Commissioners.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2 at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25 000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$100.000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due July 20, 1858, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

$1.000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED real estate in Brooklyn. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No 4,233 New-York Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL.—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $330,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:	
HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGET,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. FNO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No 67 BLEECKER-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and to be payable to depositors or paid to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh Gallard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben W thers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Cegter.	J Howland,
D. D. Smith.	F. G. Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G Foster.

J. A. J. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250 000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provid s that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto a the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent over $500, will be paid on and after Monday 19 inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O., July 15 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board,
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on demand ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL divide. of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 7th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent, payable on demand By order.
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25, The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a well-established country store, now doing a good business in a flourishing village on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 70 miles from the City. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out. Address D. Y. Box No. 150 this office, for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

$1.000 TO $1.200 WILL PURCHASE the stock fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 12 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 660 Paterson, N. J.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

$5.000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, A PARTner or agent, with this amount of cash to engage in a manufacturing business, now doing a handsome business and paying well; the money is wanted to extend the business, for which good security will be given. H. STREET, No. 81 Nassau st.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post Office.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest; to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD } on
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } School Officers.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh Gallard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben W thers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Cegter.	J Howland,
D. D. Smith.	F. G. Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G Foster.

J. A. J. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250 000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provid s that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto a the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent over $500, will be paid on and after Monday 19 inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O., July 15 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board,
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on demand ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FI

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CASE OF PETER DAWSON.

He Pleads Guilty, and is to receive Sentence on Saturday—Affidavits in Mitigation.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

Before Justices Connolly, Steers and Kelly.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Peter Dawson, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth Ward, and with various offences against the personal liberty and comfort of its fair inmates, appeared before the Special Sessions, and pleaded guilty to the charge.

His counsel, Ex-Judge Phillips, offered a bundle of affidavits in diminution of punishment, the gist of which is to this effect:

Morris De Camp, Inspector of the Fourth Metropolitan Police Precinct, considers Dawson's house to be as quiet, orderly, and peacably kept as any of that description in the Ward.

C. F. Williams, one of the Sergeants of the same Precinct, concurs in the Inspector's opinion.

James T. Twaddle, another of the Sergeants, agrees with the previous deponents in saying that he never heard any complaint against Dawson's house from the neighbors, and, considering the locality, and it is frequented principally by seafaring men, is of opinion that it is conducted as quietly and in as peaceable and orderly a manner as any other house of the kind in the Ward.

Chas. N. Brackett, another Sergeant, indorses the opinion of his *confreres*.

Daniel H. Rackett, a patrolman, deposes to the same effect.

John S Trott, a distiller, residing next door to Peter Dawson, never heard any noise, disturbance or screams, as of females being beaten; has frequently seen females entering and leaving the house, and has no complaint to make against the house as a neighbor.

Wm. J. Moore, Mr. Trott's foreman, concurs with his employer

Edward Ryan and Patrick McGowan, workmen for Mr. Trott, Chas. Hickman, book-keeper for Mr. Kimmin, doing business next door east of Dawson's, Wm. Brown, John Kelly and John Vanderbilt, all residing in the vicinity, substantially agree in the statements of the preceding deponents

Dawson's own affidavit sets forth that Richard Steinburgh and Christian Korner, who made the complaint against him, were arrested on his complaint for stealing, and are now under bail to answer for said offence; that he believes their charge was made against him from motives of vengeance, and at the prompting of persons keeping rival establishments; and that he was directed by the Police of the Ward not to permit females who danced there to be on the street in front of his house, which was the only restraint he ever placed upon them.

The concluding affidavit was that of Washington Watling, former Inspector of the Fourth Precinct, who said he believed the house to be quietly kept, and had given directions to Dawson to keep the females frequenting his house from the street.

After this whitewashing—which, it will be seen, does not deny any one specific outrage charged upon Dawson, the Justices agreed to postpone sentence until Saturday.

ANOTHER DEPOSITION IN THE PETER DAWSON CASE.

Marie Robin, being duly sworn, deposed, (before the Mayor, on Wednesday,) that she resides at No. 95 Cherry-street, and knows Peter Dawson, who lives at No. 58 Cherry-street; has lived at his house; went there about three months ago, and remained there two months; came from France in the ship *Milwaukee*; some person met her at the ship and induced her to go to Dawson's; did not know what kind of house it was then; thought it a good house; went there to look for a girl who had come from France; the man told me she might be there; had been married four years before in France, and had never known any man except her husband; when she got to the house Mrs. Dawson told her it was a good place, and she could make plenty of money there; could buy good clothes; wanted to leave when she found what kind of a house it was; Dawson and his wife watched her and would not let her leave; they whipped her, and her face was much swollen from their blows; would not let her go out for more than two months; took all her money from her, and locked her up when she tried to get away; about four months ago had a slop-pail to empty; watched when nobody was looking out, and threw down the pail and ran away without her bonnet, and with no clothes but a petticoat and an old shawl round her neck; was afraid to return for her clothes; has two dresses there and three petticoats.

her
MARIE ✕ ROBIN,
mark.

Sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1858,
D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board held a regular meeting, yesterday, at the usual hour, ANDREW H. GREEN Esq., President *pro tem.*, in the Chair. A resolution was adopted, appropriating $1,335 for furnishing the School-house at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward. The School Officers of the Twelfth Ward presented a communication, asking to be allowed to advertise for proposals for furniture for Ward School No. 6, on Randall's Island. Referred to Committee on School Furniture, with power. A resolution was passed to appropriate $475 for refitting the interior of Ward School No. 40, in the Eighteenth Ward. The School Officers of the Twenty-First Ward presented a communication, asking to be allowed to advertise for proposals for a new School-house in Twenty-seventh-street, on the site of No. 14. Referred to Committee on New School-houses, with power.

The report of the Committee on Normal Schools, recommending reorganization of the same, was taken up and considered for a short time, Mr. TWEED being in the Chair. Finally, on motion of Mr. GREEN, the report was laid over, and made the special order for the first meeting in September next.

MR. HASKETT offered a resolution censuring the President and Faculty for language uttered by one of the young men who graduated at the Free Academy on Tuesday night, in his graduating oration. Messrs. MCKEE, CURTISS, RANNEY, and GREEN spoke against the resolution, in which it was proposed to cut down the spread eagle and make all future orations square-toed and simple of speech. Mr. HASKETT made a terrible speech and was heartily laughed at for this attempt to establish a censorship to choke off the "barking Black Republican hounds that are howling after us." The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy. Some other unimportant business was transacted and the Board adjourned.

The Commencement of the Normal School will take place this evening, at the Academy of Music.

Singular and Fatal Accident to a Deaf Mute.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Wednesday Morning, July 21, 1858

A fatal accident occurred last evening on the Hudson River Railroad to one of the pupils of this institution—PATRICK HYNES, from Buffalo—by the express train which left Chambers-street at 5 o'clock P. M. As it is known that our pupils are positively forbidden to go upon the track, or even to approach it, except in company with a hearing and speaking person, I deem it incumbent on me to state the circumstances which led to the sad event. The station nearest the institution is at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, half a mile distant, and passengers taking or leaving the cars at this point are not unfrequently conveyed, with their baggage, to and from the depôt by means of a boat owned by the instructors. As our assistant matron and one of the female pupils were about to leave for the vacation, they took this mode to reach the station, and were attended by Professor KNUDSEN, (our former teacher of drawing, who called up on a visit,) the boatmen and four little boys, one of whom, PATRICK, carried a small leather traveling bag.

After the boat had moved off from the dock, the boys set out on their return; but PATRICK left his companions, and began to walk on the side of the track towards the station. He was remonstrated with, reminded of the prohibition, and emphatically told that he was disobeying; but he said he did not care, and persisted in his course. As he was the largest of the boys, they could use no force to compel him to come back, and they returned without him. He proceeded some twenty or thirty rods, and began to retrace his steps, when he was overtaken while walking on the side of the track, and *by the mere force of the current of air*, put in motion by the passage of the train, he was thrown with such violence against the rocks, through which the road is excavated, just below the sugar house, as to cause instant death. No bones were broken, except the instep of his right foot, and there were no wounds except some slight cuts on the temples and right side of the head, which show indentations caused by the roughness of the rocks.

It may not be improper to add that he was a boy of feeble intellect, self-willed, and very impatient of restraint, and, in addition to his infirmity of deafness, he had a singularly defective vision. There is no want of precaution to secure the safety of our pupils, but, in the absence of physical restraint, no vigilance can insure perfect exemption from accident, where there is a disposition, as in this case, to set authority at defiance. HARVEY P. PEET, President.

Police Intelligence.

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Mathew McCabe, a cooper by trade, who works at the corner of Front and Roosevelt streets, was arrested last evening, by the Thirteenth Ward Police, on a charge of murdering his wife. McCabe lived, with his wife and two children, at No. 246 Division-street. At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, information was communicated at the Station-house of the death of McCabe's wife, under circumstances exciting suspicion that she had been murdered by her husband, and officers were at once dispatched to look after McCabe. About 8 o'clock last evening, Officer Hall saw him go into his house, and immediately took him in custody, and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he is now locked up to await an investigation by the Coroner, to-day. In the house No. 246 Division-street, and in the adjoining dwellings, considerable excitement prevails relative to the death of the deceased, and there are conflicting stories as to the cause of her death. Several state that they were awakened, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by hearing her scream two or three times. A son of McCabe—a little boy only six years of age—says that his father and mother got into a quarrel, and that his father kicked his mother in the stomach, and that she screamed once or twice and then died. Everybody in the neighborhood testifies to the frequent quarrels of the deceased and her husband, and that they both were in the habit of drinking to excess.

The fact of the death of the deceased was not known until about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when McCabe engaged a woman to watch the body while he went to arrange her burial. When he was arrested, he was partially intoxicated, and, on being searched at the Station House, he had $2 in silver in his possession, and some half dozen pawn tickets. He said he had spent all day trying to raise money to bury his wife. The death of his wife, he says, was caused by excessive drinking, and the bruises found on her body—she is nearly covered with black and blue spots—he attributed to her repeated falls while intoxicated. They occupied a miserable attic room, and everything indicated that they lived in the most abject wretchedness. The deceased is only 25 years of age, and had been married to her husband about seven years. She was very respectably connected, and has a brother who is an actor, and who played his Winter at Laura Keene's Theatre. McCabe is only 28 years of age, is a short, thick set man, and has a very dogged and unprepossessing look.

A BROKER CHARGED WITH OBTAINING $15,000 BY FALSE PRETENCES.—Allan Clark, a Wall street broker, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, to answer a charge of having obtained from Mr. Cyrus Cummings, of No. 53 East Twentieth street, $15,000 through false representations. Mr. Cummings alleges in his affidavit, that he paid Mr. Clark $15,000 as his half of the purchase money of the coal-land, ore-beds and everything appertaining to the "Mount Airy Coal and Iron Company," on the representations made by Mr. Clark that it was a safe investment, and one that would yield handsome returns. Mr. Cummings has since ascertained that the Coal and Iron Company's property, of which he was the half purchaser, was not worth $1,000, and he charges Mr. Clark with having intended to cheat him, and having appropriated the money he paid to him to his own use. The examination in the case is set down for Saturday.

A POLITICAL ROWDY AT WORK.—Wm Donovan, a peaceable citizen of the Seventh Ward, was unfortunate enough, on Tuesday afternoon, to excite the ire of Mike Sullivan, a noted rowdy and political bruiser of the Ward. Mike, from years of faithful practice at primary and general elections, had acquired great perfection in the difficult and delicate art of fighting. The result was that Donovan found his head dexterously knocked between the fists of Mike, after the most approved shuttlecock style, before he hardly had time to realize what the matter was or outsiders had an opportunity to interfere. Mike was promptly arrested, and, as usual, let off by a Police Magistrate, while Donovan was taken home, and his sore head leached, cupped and bandaged by a physician

AT THE JACK SHEPPARD DODGE.—Yesterday afternoon a very respectable-looking young man went into the drug-store of Mr. Dinsmore, in Sixth-avenue, and while the clerk was getting something in he back part of the store, which he had ordered, he telged himself to the contents of the money drawer hnd left. The clerk happened to see the performance and started after his customer, who quickly accelerated his speed to a lively gait. Several joined in the aun, and after an exciting chase of several blocks the rellow was captured and given in charge of an officer. On the way to the Station-House, he managed to give the officer the slip, and a second exciting run ensued before he was captured. On being taken before the magistrate at Jefferson Market Police Court, he availed himself of a proper opportunity, and made a dive out of a window into the street. Thos. W. Murray, a nimble-footed clerk, dove after him and soon brought the fellow back. He gave his name as Walter McLane, and Justice KELLY locked him up for trial.

A DESERVED VICTIM.—Lebacht Francisco, a German, on Tuesday evening, accompanied a girl of the town to her room, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, and was robbed by her of $500 in gold and bills. The girl, who goes by the name of Johana Steinhardt, was arrested and locked up in the Tombs to answer. None of the money has been recovered.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—Officer James, of the Harbor Police, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of shooting Patrick Connel, of No 10 Hamilton-street, with slugs, some time ago, while the latter was disorderly. The officer was allowed to go on his recognizance to appear for trial.

Card.

The Superintendents of the Orphan Asylum, Seventy-fourth-street, Bloomingdale, desire to express their public acknowledgements to Messrs EDGE, LILLIENDAHL and J. W. HADFIELD, for the brilliant display of fireworks kindly presented by them for the entertainment of the children on Friday last. The beauty of the exhibition and the liberality of the gift were highly appreciated, and will be gratefully remembered by the orphans.
SATURDAY, July 17, 1858.

☞ Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have on exhibition at their store, in Broadway, a magnificent dinner-service, manufactured for the Clarendon Hotel, consisting of over sixty pieces.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. J. PROCTOR, the eminent tragedian, supported by an excellent Company, is attracting large audiences to "PURDY'S National Theatre." To night "Rob Roy," "Dead Boxer," and "Nip'd in the Bud."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep death itself at bay. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES—SPARKLING AND STILL.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS sole agent, and general wine merchant, importer of foreign wines, brandies and cigars, No. 73 Warren-street, opposite Hudson River Railroad depôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

Brooklyn Items.

THE SOUTH-STREET BURGLARY.—EDMOND GRIFFITH, who was arrested for attempting to rob Mr. CAREY's house, on South-street, Tuesday morning, and shooting private-watchman BUCKLEY, was yesterday formally committed to the Kings County Jail by Justice CORNWELL, on the affidavit of BUCKLEY, who charges him with an attempt to kill.

GRIFFITH is about 22 years old, and was born in Ireland. He came to this country when quite young, and at first learned the boot-fitting trade, and subsequently learned the locksmith trade. For several years past, however, he had been a professional thief, openly boasting of it frequently, and known to the Police as one of the most desperate of his class. Three of his sisters and two brothers reside in Brooklyn.

On Monday night he, with his accomplice, effected an entrance into Mr. CAREY's house through the back basement door. The outside weather-door was first forced open by them. A pane of glass in the inside door was then broken, which enabled them to unbolt it without difficulty. When confronted by the watchman in front of the house, who told them that if they moved he would blow their brains out, GRIFFITH immediately fired his pistol. BUCKLEY snapped his wice at the burglars after he was wounded and while hey were retreating into the house, but it missed fire. The burglars in retreating passed through the house and crossed over the fences into Livingston street, leaving behind them in their flight all of the property they had attempted to carry away, with the exception of a few articles of wearing apparel. These were thrown by them under the stoop of a house occupied by Mr. NOBLE, on Livingston-street, between South-street and Gallatin-place, where they were subsequently found. The Police are still searching for GRIFFITH's accomplice. Tuesday night they arrested a noted character in New York, named DUNN, on suspicion, and took him before BUCKLEY, who failed to recognize him, and he was discharged. BUCKLEY is still at the Hospital, doing as well as could be expected. The ball has not been found yet.

ESCAPE OF A PICKPOCKET AND ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.—JACKSON, the pickpocket, arrested at the National Race Course on Tuesday, for robbing a gentleman of his porte-monnaie, was placed in custody of a Queens County constable, to be taken to Astoria for trial. On the way there, getting tired of traveling in that direction, JACKSON knocked the constable down, and made his escape. Detective VAN WAGNER, who arrested JACKSON, went to Astoria yesterday morning, to appear against him, but, as he had escaped, of course the examination was postponed to an indefinite day. On returning, Officer VAN WAGNER came across the pal of JACKSON in the robbery on the Race Course, and arrested him. He brought him to Brooklyn, where he reluctantly consented to sit for his picture, and was then transported to Queens County for trial.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest, yesterday, on the boy, five years old, named JAMES BARDEN, whose death from drinking gin was announced in the TIMES yesterday. From the evidence before the Jury, it appears that the parents of deceased were moving, and less care was taken of him than usual; that a man about the premises put a pint bottle nearly full of gin upon a bed where the child was asleep, and while left alone he awoke and drank the gin remaining in the bottle—nearly a pint. A verdict of "death from congestion of the brain" was rendered.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night the store of EDWARD FERREY, corner of South Sixth and Sixth streets, was entered by two thieves. As they had got everything nicely packed and were leaving, Officer BELL, of the Fifth Precinct, made his appearance. They took to their heels, and after a brisk race for several blocks the Officer succeeded in capturing one of the thieves, who gave his name as WALLACE DURANDO He was yesterday committed for trial.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer HALL, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named CHARLES LANGDON, a sailor, alleged to be the person who robbed the premises of Mr. S. H. CROSS, No. 1 Water-street, on the 30th ult. He was committed for examination.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—An Irishman, named PETER MCKERVER, was arrested, yesterday, and committed by Justice MORRHOUSE to answer a charge of rape preferred by Mrs. GRACE CAIN. The offence is alleged to have been committed at the residence of the complainant in New Brooklyn on the night of the 19th inst. The accused was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night the house of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, No. 7 Morton-street, was entered by thieves, who carried away jewelry and other property valued at $600. It is supposed that Mr. CRAWFORD was stupified by chloroform, from the fact that the thieves had made themselves very free in his own room without disturbing him.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The July calendar in this Court, embracing nearly 70 causes, has been all disposed of during the last eight days. The Jury in the case of GROLL and wife against HENRY HARRISON, a suit to recover damages for assault and battery, could not agree after a consultation of three hours, and were discharged.

WITHDRAWN.—The libel suit instituted by Judge CULVER against Deacon WESTERVELT, of the First Baptist Church, has been discontinued, the Judge settling the costs in the case.

BURGLARY IN FLATBUSH.—The hotel kept by A. A REED, in Flatbush, on the Coney Island Plank-road, was robbed on Tuesday night of a quantity of choice cigars, a gun and other articles of value, with which the theives made a successful escape.

BOARD OF HEALTH—THE NUISANCES.—An adjourned meeting of this BOARD was held yesterday afternoon. The Health Warrens reported a number of nuisances, which were ordered abated, and a number of bills for lime and labor were presented and ordered paid. Mayor POWELL asked if the Committee appointed to report as to the nuisance maintained by Mr. DE BURG in the Eastern District, was ready to report. The Chairman being absent, Alderman KALBFLEISCH said that no report could be made, but he offered a resolution directing the Health Officer to notify Mr. DE BURG to discontinue landing and repacking any offensive material on the docks or in his establishment, which was unanimously adopted.

New-Jersey Items.

POLICE.—CHRISTOPHER MEYER was fined $10, yesterday, for having, on Monday, stolen a child's hat out of the sitting room at the Jersey City Ferry. In default of payment, he was sent to jail for ten days.

ACCIDENT.—JAMES WORTMAN, while passing up Montgomery-street, on Tuesday evening, in a state of intoxication, ran against a lamp-post with such force as to fracture his collar-bone. He was taken to his boarding house in South Third-street.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, held on Tuesday evening, MATHEW BRADLEY was appointed a policeman of the Fourth Ward, and JOHN GRIFFITH was elected a member of the Board of Education. The Committee on Licenses reported in favor of granting licenses to JOHN B. RAE, WM. H. FRAZER, MOSES H. BEAN, CHRISTOPHER FLINSBACH and JAMES HARPER. A license was granted to the latter, while the others were laid on the table for further action. The new Police ordinance was defeated.

COMMITTED.—JAMES HAMPDEN was yesterday brought over from New-York, on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, to await his trial on a charge of burglary committed in Jersey City.

MARRIED.

BALL—KEARNES.—At South Amboy N. J., on Monday, July 12, by the Rev. Charles S. Little, ERASTUS BALL and MARGARET KEARNES.

At Beersheba Church, Saratoga Springs, on Monday, July 19, by the Rev. Robt C Rogers, JAMES S MERRIAM, of this City, to HERMINIE K., eldest daughter of Professor Celestin Hippeau, of the University of Caen, France.

DIED.

SALISBURY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 20, suddenly, ELIZA FITCH, only daughter of Elam C. and the late Emily M Salisbury, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the chapel of the Church of the Holy Apostles, 29th-st., near 9th-av., this day, Thursday:

WEBB—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 21, of congestion of the brain, SUSAN ALVINA only child of Alvin and Sarah Webb, and grandchild of John and Susan Dugen, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely from Trinity Chapel, West 25th st

QUACKENBUSH—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 20, SAMUEL HARRIOTT, eldest son of Benjamin Quackenbush

Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from No 35 Hammond st., on Friday, 23d inst. at 3 o'clock P M

MCDERMOT—At Bayside, on Wednesday July 21 WILLIAM, only child of William and Jennie McDermot, aged 1 month.

The funeral will take place from No. 50 West 45th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DEAN.—At Oakneck, town of Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, July 19, suddenly, ELIZABETH only daughter of Wm and Mary Ann Dean, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 143 West 20th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PIERSON—At his residence, in the town of Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 16, WILLIAM PIERSON, Esq., aged 57 years.

CLINAS.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., (at the residence of Mr. James G. Roe,) on Monday, July 19, FREDERIC S. son of James and Elizabeth Wirt Clinas, of New-Orleans, aged 5 months and 11 days.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on Tuesday, July 20, ANNA ISABELLA, youngest daughter of John Duncan.

Buried without further invitation from the residence of her father, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock.

PARTRIDGE.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 21, suddenly, WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, in the 58th year of his age.

LILIENTHAL.—At Yonkers, on Monday evening, July 19, suddenly, JAMES POLLOCK, youngest son of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 1 year, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, at Yonkers, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at Yonkers, to meet the 8 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages will also be in attendance to meet the 11:48 A. M. train from Yonkers, at 1:20 P. M., at Chambers-st. depôt.

SANFORD.—At Bangor, Me., on Tuesday, July 20, FRANCES P., wife of Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, late of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of the late Abner Taylor, of Bangor, Maine.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	92¼	25 Panama Railroad	105½
1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	380 do	105¼
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	92½	100 Illinois Cen. R. R	75
16,000 Mo State 6s	88½	10 do	74¾
10,000 do	s60 89¾	14 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	94½
6,500 N. Y. C. R. R 6s	88¾	400 Gal. & Chi. R	s30 89½
1,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '62	93	300 do	89¾
5,000 Harlem R. 2d m	77	270 do	89¾
3,500 Ill. C. R. R. bs	86¾	600 do	s30 89¾
19,000 La C & M. L. G. bs	30¾	100 do	89¾
18,000 do	30½	100 do	b60 90
2,000 Chic. & R. I. bs	84	100 Cl. & Toledo R	36
19 Metropolitan Bank	107	200 do	b60 36¼
5 Park bank	100¾	350 C. & Rock I. R. R.	76
10 Bank of Com	103½	150 do	76½
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	85½	50 do	b60 76¾
5 do	86	100 do	76½
700 N. Y. Central R	85	50 do	s45 76
164 Erie Railroad	17¾	200 do	76¾
75 Hud River R	28	5 La C. & Mil. R. R.	5½
25 Harlem Railroad	11¾	100 do	5
100 do	11¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17½
250 Reading Railroad	45	50 do	s60 17
20 Michigan Cen R. R.	58½	23 do	17¾
75 Mich. S & N. Ind. R. R.	22¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30	86¾	50 M. S & N. I R. R.	s15	22¾
20,000 La Q M. L. G. B.	30½		100 Panama R. R.	s10	105½
2,000 do		30¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R. R	s30	76½
13 Continental Bank		97	50 do	s30	76¾
20 Pac M. St Co		86¾	50 do	b60	76¾
20 La C & Mil. R. R.		5	100 do		76½
65 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		85	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s60	17
50 do	s10	85	100 do		17¼
7 Erie Railroad		17¾	100 do	s60	17¾
100 do	s30	17¾	450 do		17

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

19 B. $1,000 ea. B. & Il. R. F.	60	70	70 sh. Am. Coal Co		87
1 B. $1,000 M. R. & L. E. R.	50		10 sh Æ na Fire I. Co		103
1 B. $500 Mad R. & L. E. R.	50		10 sh Mer. Mu Ins Co		70
40 sh. Hanover Bank		88¾	25 sh. N. R. Fire Ins. Co.		165
10 sh Metrop. Bank		107	31 sh. do. do		153¾
5 sh. Am. Ex. Bank		105¾			

WEDNESDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Bank returns from the four leading cities, this week, show an accumulation of $2,524,357 in deposits. The Philadelphia Banks, in proportion to their general line of business, are running up quite as rapidly as the Banks here. The present stock of Bullion in the four cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans, is $67,067,876, the heaviest sum total ever known. The employment of money at Bank increases but slowly. The aggregate Loan column in the four cities is $212,464,090, and this includes about fifteen millions Treasury bills. We add the particulars of each item, including the Sub-Treasury balance at New-York:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, July 17	$119,165,731	$90,064,144	$35,329,98	$7,346,213
Boston, July 19	66,636,000	21,467,500	8,938,500	6,216,700
Philadelphia, July 19	24,555,873	16,837 531	6,86,596	2,548,949
New-Orleans, July 10	12,1,6,486	15,507,702	10,772,866	7,671,834
Sub-Treas. N.Y. July 17			5,157,606	
Total	$212,464,090	143,771,877	67,067 876	23,803,495
Last week	$211,140,254	141,247,520	66,126,367	24,435,343

Under this exhibit and the continued quiet of general trade, it is scarcely surprising that the price of Money in the open market should rule low, on temporary employment. And this state of things has now continued so long that a good many lenders, who, earlier in the season, calculated upon improved rates in July or August, and discounted only short paper accordingly, are taking 4@6 months bills at or below 5 ₱ cent Others who still look for the turn to come before the middle of September, are content with 3@4 ₱ cent. on 30@60 days bills. The Dry Goods importers are doing a little more business this week, in the way of sales, besides making preparations at the Custom-House for the late Fall trade Many of the current arrivals of European Goods, however, have been already paid for at the time of sending out the orders, and there is not much fresh paper making, and fewer credits than usual to provide for through the banking-houses. The news yesterday has given some impetus to prices on the Corn Exchange, but just now the supplies of Grain and Flour to work upon are limited. The export list of the week, in Domestic Produce, runs up to $1,462,000. This, with $668,726 in Bullion sent out by the *Africa* to-day, has covered the demand for Foreign Exchange, and the rates leave off 109¾ ₱ cent. sales. The business in Money to-day, loaned on demand, was done at 3@4 ₱ cent. The English news by the *Kangaroo* is to the same date as by the *North Star* yesterday; a few hours later from Liverpool, where the Grain and Cotton trade continued firm.

The list of stock sales to-day is unusually small. Prices were generally steady at the early Board, and very firm at the close of the afternoon session, New-York Central leaving off 85½; Rock Island, 77⅛@¼; Galena, 89¼@90; Missouri sixes; 85½, at which price $100,000 were taken by Mr. LITTLE. The shares of the Pacific Mail brought 86¼ ₱ cent. The executive officers of the concern are said to be more disposed to yield to the general wish of the shareholders for an extra dividend of 10 ₱ cent. in August, since this would be a distribution of less than one-half the cash and cash means now in hand. Panama shares command 105½ ₱ cent. ex-dividend. Erie shares are rather neglected by speculators, though leaving off steady in price. The mode suggested of quieting the competition in passenger fares with the Central line is said to be by a monthly subsidy to the Erie Company in lieu of their through fast trains, which are now run for $5, without mischief to any other than the traffic which of right belongs to the New-York roads. The June returns of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore lines to the West show that nothing has been diverted, by the change of rates, from the lines south of the Erie. We deem it probable that, by the first or second week in August, some arrangement will be consummated to restore the fares between New-York and the Lake to $8 or $9 all the way by rail, and $6 50 by the river from Albany—the last being exclusive of the charges for state-room and meals on the North River steamers. The Western connecting roads are understood to be anxious to compromise the difficulty between the Erie and Central, as, in the event of failure to do so, they will feel bound to pro rate the reduction with the Central as against the other Company, whose hasty action has destroyed the accustomed uniformity. The whole amount of through traffic in passengers involved is about $1,460,000, out of a gross business over both lines of $12,500,000. The proportions of this would be about $900,000 to the Central, and $500,000 to the Erie. The monthly subsidy suggested, we suppose, would be about the equivalent of the clear profit of the Erie in operating their through express trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo. The general market on the final dealings was firm, the actual bidding on the Street being confined to Rock Island, which is on the rise, and New-York Central, which is held for an advance.

The Rochester papers report that

"The President and other officers of the Central Railroad are going out early next week to see to changing the guage of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Road. The plan now is to change the gauge through the whole line, from Canandaigua to the Falls. This will supersede the Central's present track from Tonawanda to the Falls, which, being in good part the public highway, will be taken up, as will also much of the rail at the bridge and in that neighborhood. The portion of this road from Batavia to the Falls will be little used, except that below Tonawanda, which will be used by the Buffalo and Falls trains."

The Boston *Post* says of the market in that city for Money:

"Our bank specie has again reached nine millions o' dollars although New-York funds continues to be scarce and in brisk demand. In money there is no particular change, but it is obvious that the market is less abundantly supplied than it was a few weeks ago. Loans are yet made at 5 ₱ cent., but we hear of no lower rates, and it is said that most of the present business in State street is done at 6 ₱ cent. The bank loans are running very high, and in many of the institutions are approaching the legal maximum. This fact alone will make money scarcer and dearer in certain channels, and until the surpluses of bank depositors can be obtained by outside borrowers. But it is not probable that the present loans can be sustained through the Autumn, and speaking conservatively, we can but think them dangerously high at this moment. The low rates for money oblige the banks to lend largely of temporary accommodations on deposit, in order to earn the usual dividends; but it would be better for the community, and perhaps for the banks themselves, if they would restrict their loans somewhat, and hold all future accommodations, at any rate, in specie. The wheel will turn, sooner or later, and it should be remembered that any considerable call for deposits, whether in credit or in coin, would be inevitably followed by a bank contraction which would be the cause of great annoyance, if not heavy disaster."

The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, whose senior editor is a Director in the Mechanics' Bank, reports:

"We understand that SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, having intimated a desire to be absent from his post during part of the Summer and Autumn, for the purpose of recruiting his health, the Board of Directors have unanimously acceded to his wishes, and have appointed RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., President *pro tem.*"

PUBLIC DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA—1858.

Due.	Amount	Due.	Amount.
1859	$200,000	1872	$20 000
1860	500,000	1875	24,000
1861	40.000	1876	10,000
1862	130 000	1877	8.000
1864	41,000	1878	4.000
1865	111,000	1883	1,000,000
1866	59,000	1864	630,000
1867	15,000	1885	1,370,000
1868	6,000	1886	748,000
1869	26,500	1887	1,283,500
1870	33 500	1888	185,000
1871	40,000	Time not specified	231,005
		Total	$6,715,505
Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad			250 000
Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co			300 000
Total indorsements			$550,000

The business of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, during the month of June, was as follows:

Receipts.	1857.	1858.
Passengers	12,415 50	11,605 96
Freight	19,212 98	21,305 30
Sundries	1 639 80	1,281 38
Total	33,268 28	34,192 64
Expenses	15,268 53	16,263 96
Net	17,999 75	17,928 68
Gross receipts 6 months	163,086 49	165,083 66
Net	44,056 74	67,171 70

PITTSBURG BANKS, JULY 19.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$293,721	$563,477	$1,603.411	$734,403
Ex. Bank	448,215	237,009	1,406,585	349,007
M. & M. Bk.	187 695	118,789	857,156	221.223
Citizens' Bk.	125.760	65,175	579,659	91.202
Mech. Bank	139,250	99,833	619,323	93,643
Iron City Bk.	117.880	95.351	440,681	133 947
Alleg. Bank	162,830	69.764	509 589	97,206
July 19	$1,475,351	$1,249,398	$6 016.404	$1.720 691
July 12	$1,456,776	$1,229,383	$6,016,509	$1,691,758

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JULY 17.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Coin on hand.
Merchants'	$294.957	$565 500	$587,761
St. Louis	130,640	2:3 570	269,737
Southern	136 220	240 510	249,277
Mechanics'	135.059	275.570	312 031
Exchange	148.907	195 870	148 532
State	645,063	689 635	754 907
Total July 17	$1,490 876	$2,190,955	$2,322.245
Total July 10	1.445,704	2,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments in the Engineer Corps of the Navy—Naval Court-Martial on Surgeon John L. Burtt, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22.

WILLIAM H. STEWART and ABRAHAM C. STEINMAN have been appointed Chief Engineers in the Navy.

A Naval Court-Martial is to meet on the 28th inst. at Norfolk for the trial of JOHN L. BURTT, Surgeon, on a charge of drunkenness.

It is rumored that the Turkish Admiral left America greatly disappointed in his calculations. This is true, as he himself stated to a member of the Cabinet while here. His Government had been induced to believe, by the representations of Mr. JOHN P. BROWN, American Dragoman at Constantinople, that the United States would contract for the building of a ship-of-war for the Turkish Navy. These representations, alone, brought the Turkish Admiral to our shores, and great was his disappointment when undeceived by Secretary TOUCEY, who told him that such a thing was without precedent, and entirely out of the question. Mr. TOUCEY informed him that he (the Admiral) could contract with American shipbuilders for the construction of a vessel, but that he would then have to superintend every part of the work, in order to see that it was executed according to contract. This, of course, the Admiral declined doing. The worse feature of the case is the discredit brought upon the American Legation at Constantinople by this silly and ridiculous statement made to the Sultan's Government by Mr. BROWN. They will hardly be able to understand how it is that an American official could be so ignorant of the policy and operations of his own Government. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22.

A Naval Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Gosport Navy Yard on the 28th inst, for the trial of Passed-Assistant Surgeon BURTT.

Mr. RUSH ELMORE has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, *vice* CATO, resigned. Mr. ELMORE was removed from that position by President PIERCE.

Commander STODDARD has been ordered to the command of the Receiving-ship *Ohio*, at Boston.

Among those who have recently passed a satisfactory examination, and been found qualified for admission as third assistants in the Engineer Corps of the Navy are G. H. White, Trenton, N. J.; L. P. Ayres, Stamford, Conn.; F. Cronin and F. Dobbs, New-York; G. W. Rodgers, East Hartford, Conn.; W. K. Purse, E. B. Hatch, G. D. Lining, E. L. Dick, W. H. Glading, James Wallace and W. H. Hopper, Philadelphia; and S. Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y. In addition to the above, there are eleven from the Southern States and District of Columbia.

Severe Storm in Boston and Vicinity.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 22.

This city and vicinity were visited with a very severe storm this afternoon.

In this city the lightning struck in several places, doing but little damage, however. In Cambridge it struck in seven different places. In Old Cambridge it entered the house of Mrs. MULLINS, killing her instantly, and seriously injuring ELIZABETH BECKETT. The latter will recover. The lightning also badly damaged the house of Mr. HUNNEWELL, and severely burned one of its inmates, Miss DOUAS.

A man named JOHN KINSEY, in a harness shop in Cambridgeport, was badly burned by the lightning.

The schooner *Amos Hooper*, of Ellsworth, Maine, had her mainmast split, and her gaff topsail burned, besides receiving other damage.

A number of buildings were also damaged in Somerville, Chelsea, and other neighboring towns, but we hear of no further fatalities at this hour.

Four buildings in Roxbury were struck, and considerably damaged, in one of which a Mrs. CONNOR was seriously injured.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 22.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the elevator attached to the freight depôt of the New-York Central Railroad Company, on Ohio-street, completely destroying it with its contents, consisting of 700 bags of coffee, valued at $14,000; 40 hogsheads of sugar, valued at $7,000; and 40 tons of dry goods, valued at $30,000. The building and machinery were valued at $30,000, and were owned and occupied by the New-York Central Railroad Company. The freight depôt was but slightly damaged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 22—P. M.

The losses at the fire yesterday afternoon, as before reported, were somewhat exaggerated. The forty tons of dry goods were unclaimed goods in store, upon which the loss will be small. The elevator had been condemned and ordered to be removed by the Common Council, and its destruction is consequently no loss to the Central Railroad Company, whose total loss on the buildings and merchandise does not exceed $15,000. This reduces the total loss by the fire to something less than $30,000, on which there is but small insurance.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, July 22.

The Railroad Convention held here last evening decided on making the through passenger rates from all points the same as by the Erie Road, and freights $1 per ton less than by the Erie, to take effect on Monday next. The Western roads were not fully represented.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 22.

The bark *Indus*, from Rio Janeiro June 9, brings advices from the River Plate. The war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation continues. Buenos Ayres refuses to accept the mediation of England, and asks the intervention of France.

Hail Storm in Canada.

WHITBY, C. W., Wednesday, July 21.

A frightful hail-storm occurred here this afternoon, during which houses were unroofed, a schooner dismasted, and the crops in the vicinity totally destroyed. The storm lasted an hour.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 22.

The Directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad to-day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable in New-York on Aug. 15.

Masonic Ceremonial at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 22.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple now being erected in this city was laid to-day, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Canal Break.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 22.

The Canal break has been repaired. There are four feet of water in, and light boats are passing.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 22.

The weather is fine, with a northeasterly wind.

SEVERE STORM AT ALBANY.—The *Statesman* of last evening says: The storm of thunder and lightning with which our city was visited last night was, we believe, without a parallel. On the evening of the 5th July, 1850, a storm of great severity broke over this city; it approached about 8 o'clock from the West and North, and continued almost without intermission until 3 o'clock the next morning; but the lightning was not so vivid nor so fearful as that of last night. The storm of last night was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail; the farms lining the roads leading to this city in Rensselaer county gave signs of great destruction of property, the standing crops of all kinds in several places having been washed into the roadway. An alarm of fire, at 11½ P. M., proceeded from a burning building some miles east of the city. The farmers from Rensselaer County report that a barn near West Sandlake was fired by lightning, and probably gave rise to the alarm of fire here. The same cause called out the Fire Department of Troy last night. Passengers by the up-river boats heard nothing o the storm.

LATER.—The carriage-house of HENRY TRAVER, of Sandlake, was struck by lightning, and with its contents, among which were eleven tons of hay, harness, &c., were consumed. A dwelling in the so uthern part of Rensselaer County, was also struck by lightning and burned.

The new experimental canal steamer *Charles Wark*, constructed in Buffalo, is described by the Rochester *Union*. The craft is a good specimen of a canal boat in appearance, being of the largest capacity, we believe, for passing the locks. She has a small cabin for the crew in the bow, and a poop-deck covering the engine and boiler and stern-cabin. The latter is over the gearing of the propellers and abaft the engine. The boiler is perpendicular, about five feet in diameter and nine feet high, with a large number of flues. The furnace is adapted to wood or coal, but bituminous coal appears to be the best fuel.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2134 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARREST OF ELLIOT FOR EMBEZZLING $10,800.

Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State against James Sutton Elliot.

A NEW-YORK DETECTIVE'S SIX WEEKS CHASE AFTER AN ALIAS.

Careful readers of the TIMES may remember reading in last Saturday's paper, a brief item under the head of "Law Intelligence," to the effect that the counsel for Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War Department had asked, and Judge INGRAHAM had granted, an order of arrest against JAMES SUTTON ELIOT.

The item told no more, except that against said ELLIOT, said Secretary had commenced a civil suit for the recovery of $10,800 66, alleged to have been embezzled and misapplied by ELLIOT.

That was all that the "Law Intelligence" said, and probably the reader proceeded to forget all about it; but that so much was published, was a great grief to some of the agents of the British Government, who were exceedingly anxious to get hold of the alleged embezzler, and would have preferred that the order be issued on the say—the public waiting for its information until it could be of less service to the fugitive.

JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT was senior Military Storekeeper at Weedon, near London. Now, Weedon is an Army Clothing Establishment on a great scale. When he aspired to the place in 1855, he had a sharp contest with a very honest competitor, but being a pet of the Government, as the opposition say, went in and won. For two years he enjoyed the position and its snug salary, but wasted no time in balancing books or making reports. The opposition, however, insisted that there went to Weedon a great many more boots and pairs of trowsers than British soldiers ever wore, and clamored for an investigation. The Government sent down a practical man to count the boots and trowsers, and figure up their costs. The practical man got one glimpse of the Weedon chaos, and demanded ten additional clerks to count the cost. From October, 1857, to March last, all hands figured and all brains puzzled, but they could not strike a balance. Then Captain MARTIN, head of the Statistical Department went down to the scene of action, took one look, and called for ten clerks more. They figured and puzzled faithfully, but couldn't get a balance. The Commissary-General and eight of his assistants next formed in column and marched into Weedon. They attacked Mr. ELLIOT's columns with great vigor, but the deficit for 1856 and 1857 stood firm; nothing could make it budge a penny. Perhaps, thought Mr. Bull, our store-keeper has too much salary to manage these things right, so Captain GORDON, of Dublin, was brought up, and, on a salary of £200 less than Mr. ELLIOT, was commanded to square the accounts and make them balance. Parliament's back was up, and, bound to find where might be concealed the crooked figure that would not add, appointed a Commission to sit, while the Parliament was in recess, and continue the investigation.

At just this point Mr. JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT, senior storekeeper at Weedon, who had been 35 years in the British service and could at any moment retire on half pay, considerately forfeited his handsome salary of £2,000 (some authorities say) and lifted a scale from the eyes of the Commission by embarking unannounced on board the steamer *America* for Boston.

On the 12th of June last, Mr. HENRY WHITTAKER, of No. 15 Wall-street, engaged ex-Officer (but now Private Detective) BOWYER of this City, to assist him in executing the orders he had received to ferret out and arrest the fugitive ELLIOT, who was described as a fine looking stalwart gentleman, some 50 years old, wearing noble gray whiskers and an imposing moustache. He was said to have left a wealthy and intelligent wife in England, and to have as his companion a very interesting and handsome actress, Miss SINCLAIR, of scarcely 21 years. Mr. BOWYER arrived at Boston on the 15th, learned that the couple had passed the Custom-House on the 5th June, ELLIOT receipting his baggage as "J. Brookes." From the steamer they had gone to the Tremont House, entering themselves on the register as "J. BROOKS and lady." The Custom-House officer furnished the detective with "J. BROOKS'" autograph, which fortunately was characteristic and peculiar. The parties had left the Tremont on the 7th by the 3 P. M. train for New-York, the detective being eight days behind them, and he found that a stern chase was indeed a long chase. He returned to this City, but found no traces of Mr. ELLIOT, or of any *alias* who wrote the same hand. He went up to Albany, thinking the fugitive might have turned off at Springfield for the West. At the Delavan House he found that ELLIOT had stopped, entering on the register "Mr. EVERETT and wife," and left again on the 9th in the Westward train. At Syracuse they stopped two days; when asked for his name, ELLIOT said to the servant, "There is my baggage, Sir, and here I am. I am very much fatigued, and would like to go to my room at once." Their trail was next struck at Buffalo, where, at the "American," they stayed two days, as "Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS,"—the very peculiar E, which seems to have been a favorite initial for Mr. ELLIOT's *aliases*, out of a long column of entries on the register, instantly arresting attention. From Buffalo there were no guides to their route. They were not at Clifton, but at the "International," of Niagara, they were spotted again, as "Mr. and Mrs. EVANS"—but this discovery only confused the detective, since the date of their arrival there was earlier than that of the stop already noted at Syracuse. Returning, it was found that "Mr. and Mrs. EVERETT" had come down on the *Isaac Newton* on the night of the 14th, and that "Mr. and Mrs. EWIN" arrived at the St. Nicholas on the 15th. Next day they left by the Camden and Amboy boat for Philadelphia, and the detective, now sixteen days behind, followed after them. They stopped at the Jones Hotel, of Philadelphia, as "Mr. EMERSON and wife, of Toronto." At 7½ o'clock next day they took the train for Baltimore, stopped at the Eutaw House as "Mr. ELMSLEY and wife." Next day they engaged the bridal stateroom on the *Louisiana* (steamer) for Norfolk; from Norfolk they went out to "Old Point Comfort and remained a week as "Mr. and Mrs. ELMSLIE." Thence back to Norfolk; thence to Baltimore and to Philadelphia, where they were last seen, on the 28th of June, at Bloodgood's, waiting for the cars—but to go which way, no one knew. There was no trace of them at Cape May—none at Washington—none at New-York—none on Long Island, or in Jersey, or up the river.

On the 16th of July our detective inquired at the Ocean House, Newport, "for his friend, R. Elmslie, and his accomplished wife." The clerk said "they had been there but had gone East"—but with a twinkle in his eye suggested that "if Officer BOWYER was anxious to see them, there was something to pay probably." The secret owned up to, the clerk confessed that the fugitive and his lady had been stopping at Mrs. BLOCK'S cottage, near the beach, and *possibly* might be there yet. An invitation to "Mr. and Mrs. ELMSLIE" to come up to hear some music in the evening would fetch a reliable answer, however. A polite note dispatched to the cottage, brought back word that Mr. and Mrs. E. had left for New-York. Back to New-York, the now familiar *alias* was found on the St. Nicholas' book last Sunday morning, and the stalwart military storekeeper and Miss SINCLAIR were met on Broadway, about noon. It being a civil case, the arrest could not be effected on Sunday, so our detective lay around till midnight. At midnight, Deputy Sheriff CROMBIE, who held the warrant of arrest, was sent for, and at 2 A. M. of Monday they tapped on the door of room No. —.

"Who's there?" demanded the voice from within.

"I want to see Mr. ELMSLIE," was the answer, and the door opened a few inches.

"What do you want of me?"

The detective had set his foot within the door and answered, "I want to see JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT." Mr. ELLIOT confessed he was the man, and prepared at once to go with his captor to Eldridge-street Jail, where he rests at last. Miss SINCLAIR was a good deal affected when her friend left her for the jail. She still remains at the St. Nicholas, and is doing pretty well.

To-day a motion will be made in the Supreme Court by ELLIOT'S counsel for his discharge. His counsel are BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD; for the plaintiffs, Messrs. WILLIAMS & WHITTAKER.

LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—About 7 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire was discovered issuing from a large barn, belonging to the Butler Estate, at Poughkeepsie. The alarm was instantly given, and the firemen were quickly upon the ground. In the meantime the flames had spread to a shed adjoining, and before the fire was extinguished, the above buildings, together with a smaller barn and shed and a dwelling-house adjoining, were a heap of ruins. All the buildings destroyed belonged to the Butler Estate. The fire was the largest that has been seen in Poughkeepsie for some time. The large barn was occupied by JOSIAH MCKIBBON, and contained a large quantity of hay, two barouches, a post-coach, the stage Independence, eight single, and one large double sleigh, and a portion of his livery establishment which were entirely destroyed.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Island Hospital.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR W. SMITH.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the corner-stone of the new Island Hospital—an Institution designed to take the place of that destroyed by fire some months since, on Blackwell's Island—was laid with appropriate ceremonial, and in the presence of some three hundred spectators. The ceremony was performed by WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., President of the Board of Ten Governors. The day was auspicious and the proceedings, as is customary, were exceedingly hilarious. The location of the projected structure is on the southeast end of Blackwell's Island, about midway between the Penitentiary and Small-Pox Hospital. The situation is a fine one, both in point of beauty and health, and the edifice, as set forth in the plans, promises to be worthy of the situation. The company, which, besides the Board o Governors and leading officials on the Island, comprised a large number of invited guests, proceeded to the ground at the hour designated, and there witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, in the cavity of which were deposited a copper box containing the newspapers of the day documents relating to the Almshouse, *Valentine's Manual*, engravings of the institutions, and current coins of the United States. The officiating officer Governor SMITH, having concluded this portion of his task, addressed the assemblage as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: By no self-imposed task, but by resolution of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, I present myself before you to-day to say a few words on this interesting occasion. The duty of addressing you could no doubt have been much more ably performed by many of my associates than by myself. I now appear before you on their behalf, to welcome you here.

It is generally expected on occasions of this nature, that some official explanation should be made of the objects of the edifice which it is proposed to erect, not only to enlighten those who feel an interest in the public institutions of our day, but that, when we shall have passed from the stage of life, future generations will derive such knowledge as will mark with interest the spirit of our age "with the work of our hands."

In these evidences of our time, which we have deposited under this corner stone, we include, among other and perhaps more important records, those which more especially regard the Board of Ten Governors, and such proceedings of the Almshouse Department as could be gathered from the various governments which preceded its present organization.

Having disposed of the usual forms of the occasion, I may be permitted to present some information covering the length, breadth, height and capacity of the structure about to be erected, with all the details of design and improvement which have been suggested by Mr. RENWICK, the architect, matured by the Committee, and adopted by the Board of Governors. In the consideration of the plans presented, it has been the design of the Board to unite simplicity and solidity with convenience and a proper economy.

The building is to be three and a half stories high, with a steep roof, by which means there is a gain at a small expense of a full hospital story, 16 feet high, lighted by windows between the cornice and dormers above the cornice. The basement arrangements appear to be complete. The height of the first and second stories is 14 feet, third story 16 feet.

On each story of each wing there will be in the centre building three wards, each capable of containing twenty patients, and two wards in the wings or transverse ends, each capable of containing thirty-two or twenty-four patients, as may be decided upon. Each ward to be provided with a single bedroom for particular cases, two water-closets, to be separated by wells of skylights from the building proper. There will be two principal stairways, and two hoistways for patients. Bells and speaking-tubes will be carried from each ward to the room of the medical staff in the third-story of centre building, and a speaking-tube from the third story of the main building to the office and bedroom of the Resident Physician. The number of patients that can be accommodated without inconvenience, will be as follows:

Four Wards in basement, 24 each	96
Six Wards in first-story, 20 each	120
Four Wards in first-story, 24 each	96—216
Wards in second and third stories	432
In all	744

The wards are all laid out upon a plan adopted by a Commission in France, after an examination of the principal hospitals in Europe. It is proposed to adopt the general principle of ventilation of the La Reboissiere Hospital of Paris, now considered the best in Europe. A general fresh-air conductor, fed by a blower from a raised air-chimney outside of the building, is carried underneath the basement floor. From this vertical supply, tubes diminishing in the area as they rise, distribute the fresh air in Summer, and the heat of fresh air in the Winter, to each ward, bath-room and closet. The wards are supplied by horizontal tubes, with vertical pedestals; in each ward these pedestals are covered by peforated plates of metal. The foul air is conveyed from over every two beds of each ward by pipes of glazed earthenware, to the top of the wall, where they are conducted to the foul-air chimneys by tubes of metal. The circulation is produced by coils of steam pipes or stoves in the foul-air chimneys. The heavier gases are taken through openings made around the bases of the rooms. It is proposed to force river and fresh water into tanks under the roof by the same engine which drives the blower, and to have hot and cold-water tanks at regular distances over the water-closets and baths.

The outside walls to be constructed of rubble stone masonry with hammer-dressed or pointed corners. The outside walls to have an eighth-inch air space, and four-inch inner or furring wall of brick inside of the interior stone-work.

The necessity of this important structure all understand, and assent to, who know anything of the large number of dependants who are thrown upon our public charity.

The history of the Hospital on Blackwell's Island need not be sought for in dusty archives of the past. The commencement lives in the memory of many who are now present. About thirty years ago the Penitentiary was erected on this Island, and one of its rooms (the same one now appropriated for the medical treatment of convicts) was set apart as the Penitentiary Hospital for male patients. Midway between this spot on which we are now standing and the beautiful structure on the south point of the Island, close to the western shore, stood some two-story frame buildings, which were appropriated for female patients. Before the above-mentioned accommodations were set apart for that purpose, all invalids were treated at the Almshouse in the Park, or at Bellevue Hospital, and my friends, the doctors, can doubtless recollect the time when the physician who had charge here would leave the latter place each morning for the Island, pay his round of visits, and return to Bellevue with a sharpened appetite for dinner.

In the year 1848, during the administration of MOSES G. LEONARD, Commissioner of the Almshouse, at that time acting under the Common Council of the City, the late Penitentiary Hospital was commenced, and completed the following year, (1849,) at which time the Board of Ten Governors was called into existence.

On the 23d of February, 1851, the Board of Governors, by resolution, appointed a commission to examine into and report upon its condition, arrangement and strength. The following gentlemen were appointed on that commission: JOHN DE LAMATER, THOMSEN PRICE, MARTIN E. THOMPSON and WILLIAM TUCKER. After a careful and thorough examination of the building, they reported that the building had been erected "in the most reckless and careless manner, and as a public building, a reproach to any city." Those of you, gentlemen, who have been connected with the Almshouse Department, or who have perused the records of its proceedings, can bear witness to the fact that the building was most faulty, alike in its plan and in its construction. It was presented as dangerous by Grand Juries of the City, complained of as insufficient and unhealthy by our medical advisers, and by every member of the profession whose duties led him into its wards. And it is no exaggeration to say that, in the eight years it was standing, it cost more for alterations and repairs than the original outlay for erection. Such was the condition of the building, and so great was the dissatisfaction it gave, that it was contemplated by many, and openly avowed by some, that the only means of adapting it to hospital purposes would be to tear it down and erect a suitable building on its site.

Accident prevented the accomplishment of this design, for on the morning of Feb. 13, 1858, it was destroyed by fire, resulting from its faulty construction; the fact of which is fully demonstrated by the immediate falling of its apparently massive walls.

In all probability the building would have fallen down ere long, and a fearful loss of life must have necessarily ensued. So far as this department is concerned nothing has presented such glaring evidences of deception or fraud as the construction of the hospital of which the one now in process of erection is to take the place, and it is the design and determination of the Board to benefit by the knowledge of this fact. No greater disgrace can fall upon public men than that, which is brought upon them by such a misappropriation of the Fund of Charity as that building presented.

During the existence of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, in consequence of the dilapidated condition in which they found most of the institutions on the island, they have been called upon from time to time to make great and important improvements, especially for the sick.

A large expenditure of money and extensive alterations have been made also at Belleville Hospital. It affords me much gratification to say that all that has been accomplished has been done with economy, and with a view to permanence and propriety.

Let me return to this island again, the scene of our present labors. Having demolished the old wooden shanties which bordered their beautiful island for so long a time, and erected in their place substantial and permanent buildings, reflecting credit upon the Department, and doing honor to the liberality of our City Government, at the same time improving and ornamenting this New-York Garden of Charity, in moving forward in the affairs of this Department it may be well for us and our constituents to retrospect our labors. The gentlemen who have devoted their time, their talents, and their unpaid and charitable services, (many of them for years,) are in the attitude of defiance, so far as their fidelity and integrity is concerned, and may, in my humble judgment, be allowed to express themselves thankful at least, that they have not fallen into the pit of extravagance and waste, which has so mournfully blackened our City's record.

I trust in building this noble structure, the same interest which is now felt in its erection, may be continued to its completion. The same caution which has marked the action of the Board, in its labors upon this Island, and the same interest felt and exhibited by the officers whose duty it is to look after the great and growing interest committed to our charge, will continue to be observed. By the end of 1859 we hope to complete this important work, and with sorrow and sadness we look forward to its occupation.

Important and unexpected changes must be wrought in the habits of those who habitually become inmates of our Hospitals, or the new building will soon present a mass of poor humanity, dependent for all there is of hope and comfort, upon those whose duty it is to save life, and strive to ease the bed of pain and death. It is true that many, perhaps most of those who seek a refuge in the "Island Hospital," are victims of pollution, brought on by lives of shame and crime; and perhaps have not so great a claim upon our charity, as those whose *misfortunes* have made them its inmates.

We feel no great satisfaction in looking over these plans, and providing for many of this class of our patients, for they abuse their friends, disgrace their relatives, and willfully prostitute the provisions of charity. Their lives are marked by no efforts to improve their condition or encourge those who administer to their necessities. Their example is full of deadly poison, and their claim to kindness and consideration almost entirely lost. It has long been a matter of deep solicitude on the part of the Governors to separate the most depraved from the more youthful and less offending, and the classification is to a great extent kept up. It is to be hoped that the construction of this new building will permit a full and complete organization, covering those points to the greatest extent.

Happily for us, however, and for mankind generally, that with the recklessness and criminal persistence of this class of our inmates there are to be found, even on Blackwell's Island, some bright and telling spots.

Misfortune, in its most interesting form and purity, finds here a home of comfort and relief, when all other doors are closed against it; and many a heart is warmed into rejoicing under the roof of this Island Hospital.

These are the children of trouble, whose real distress and real claim to our efforts to save, carry with them an encouragement that tolerates the less deserving, and encourages men to free charitable service.

It is our purpose, gentlemen, to make this Institution what it ought to be; such as commends itself to the requirements of a large and liberal city. Bearing in mind always, that to accomplish our end, we must watch its progress, and hold our officers to a strict account. The chief responsibility rests upon the Governors. The direct efficiency and care upon the medical head of this Institution, in whom the Board has the fullest confidence. To that point we look, and whoever fills that important position will be called upon to give a strict account of his labors, and we trust the future will fully sustain the past reputation acquired at that responsible post.

Experience in the government of charitable institutions teaches the absolute necessity of constant vigilance on the part of the officers employed. We may, all of us, with great propriety look upon every class of these inmates as mere children, each and all of whom require the attention of discreet and faithful Governors.

Gentlemen: Having united with you in this ceremony, with this expression of my best wishes for the successful administration of the affairs of this Island, permit me to say, that I trust every effort will be made for the good government, welfare and prosperity of the City we are appointed to serve, and when our time in its service shall have expired, that better men may be called to fill the responsible places which are filled by us to-day.

There can be nothing gained by unfaithful public service anywhere, nor can men serving with fidelity expect acknowledgements for it much beyond their own conscience. But one satisfaction is always within their grasp—let that be ours. Let us satisfy *ourselves* that we have honestly and faithfully performed the trust we have accepted, and *sworn* to perform. When we have done this, we shall find ourselves blest from portal to portal, by the just, (if not by the unjust,) and in the end repose in peace and honor.

The company then withdrew to the house of Mr. FITCH, the Warden, where they partook of a cold collation, which eventually resolved itself into a general carouse. Of course numberless toasts were proposed, speeches made and songs sung, but these pleasing exercises, like everything earthly, were at last brought to an end, and the heavy dews of night compelled a sweeping departure.

Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools—The Academy of Music Crammed with Beauty and Bouquets—A Very Interesting Time.

If a building can possibly hold more than twice the number of people it was constructed to hold, and was ever known before to be capable of holding, the Academy of Music was that building last night. To say that it was filled from parquette to dome, is to use a stereotyped figure of speech that conveys but a faint impression of the reality. It was fuller than full from parquette to dome; it was fuller than full in every foot of space where a seat could be obtained or a human foot could be placed. In fact, human feet were, in scores of instances, left dangling without any place of rest, as if they had been the most wicked feet on earth, their owners being lodged, in some unaccountable way, among the ornamental abutments of the boxes and dress circle.

The occasion of all this was worthy of the crowd which honored it, being the Annual Commencement of our Normal Schools. Their first appearance upon any stage was made last night by about 120 ladies, with a small sprinkling of gentlemen,—graduates of the Schools, (of which there are four in the City,) who have devoted their future to the instruction of Young America, native and adopted, in our Ward Schools. Let us hasten to give their names, as they sat in rows upon the stage, a galaxy of beauty, mostly arrayed in spotless white, and occupying much more space than would have sufficed two years ago, before the introduction of hoops and crinoline. The gentlemen diminished themselves, of course, and occupied the most incommodious standing-room:

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Ellen T. Ahern,	Elmira J. Danly,
Isabella Barr,	Amelia de Baun,
Mary Barker,	Emily J. Edwards,
Mary E. Burgyes,	Caroline A. Esterly,
Phebe E. Brooks,	Marietta Egbert,
F. A. Brueninghausen,	Emily J. Edison,
Sarah A Ball,	Jennie A. Fleming,
Esther Birdsall,	Rosa Famariss,
Emma S. Berger,	Catharine M. Fitzgibbon,
Mary Blair,	Henrietta Forbes,
Albertine Cooley,	Kate A. Ferry,
Elizabeth Crocker,	Ella M. Flowery,
Sarah A. Cunningham,	Eleanor Firth,
Miriam Carpenter,	Martha Griffin,
Mary J. Currier,	Alice E. Gormly,
Susan Cloherty,	Sarah H. Hazeltine,
Helena Connelly,	Mary H. Hammond,
Jane Carpenter,	Mary E. Hutchinson,
Annie R. Holmen,	Mary J. McCoy,
Harriet N. Hutchings,	Mary B. McClure,
Frances A. Hayes,	Margaret Magilton,
Sarah C. Hubie,	Mary Mullaly,
Charlotte Halstead,	Rosanna A. Mullan,
Amelia S. Haynes,	Anna E. Moss,
Susan Horton,	Fanny J. Maltbie,
Emma C. Heath,	Mary J. Moran,
Mary J. Hunter,	Frederica Moran,
Mary D. Johnson,	Sarah A. Montague,
Eliza R. Knapp,	Elizabeth A. Martin,
Catharine A. Lockman,	Caroline A. Moss,
Annie E. Lockwood,	Charlotte S. Meredith,
Elizabeth Loveredge,	Julia Norris,
Harriet N. Lugar,	Mary E. Nelson,
Julia A. Ludlam,	Mary J. Oelzner,
Sarah A. Lake,	Maria L. Young,
Jessie McGregor,	Helen Oakley,
Lucy Porter,	Rebecca Slater,
Emily T. Rice,	Mary Stewart,
Annie A. Rogers,	Margaret A. Scofield,
Josephine E. Robbins,	Frances E. Smith,
Cornelia Roach,	Mary A. Shannon,
Mary E. Robinson,	Elizabeth W. St. John,
Maria L. Raiman,	Julia St. John,
Elizabeth Riley,	Annie E. Thompson,
Lucy A. Roberts,	Mary C. Tate,
Annie A. Robertson,	Eleanor E. Taylor,
Elizabeth Steele,	Charlotte E. Tillman,
Mary Sherwood,	Ellen Winchell,
Elizabeth A. Scanlan,	Irene Winchell,
Emma Saunders,	Mary E. Woolley,
Emma P. Sanford,	Abby A. Wright,
Gertrude Simpson,	Rosina Whiteside,
Louisa D. Sartor,	Harriet A. Youngs.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Harriet N. Day,	Sarah Soper,
Charlotte A. Jones,	M. Louise Spring,
Margaret McGregor,	Esther Tifft,
Angelina C. Perkins,	Mary Wilson,
Catharine W. White.	

MALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

John H. Knaebel,	George W. Streeter,
Henry C. Litchfield,	John A. Slevin,
Thomas Moore,	John White,
Joseph H. Wiley.	

The order of exercises was in this fashion: Overture by the Band, which was NOLL'S, and was as effective as usual; reading of the Nineteenth Psalm by the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, anthem by the band and graduates. Then the first composition, "The Meeting of Spring and Winter," by Miss JULIA A. LUDLAM, was read by Mr. BELMONT. (The Chair, by-the-bye, was occupied by Mr. EAGER, Chairman of the Committee.) Why did not the young ladies read their own compositions? Hundreds of young gentlemen among the audience were heard to express their disapprobation of the reading by proxy. An oration called "The Corridor of Time," was well delivered, indeed, pealed forth so that it could be heard in the extremest cranny of the vast edifice, by its author, Mr. JOHN H. KNAEBEL. After some good music, came next two pretty poems, "The old oak tree," written by Miss JULIA NORRIS, and "Sunbeams" by Miss ANNIE E. THOMPSON, both effectively read by Mr. DAVID E. SCOTT. Music afterwards, and then Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who was happy, (as he always is,) in a speech which evidently was unprepared, but which told well upon the thousands of his auditors. He touched the right string when he turned to the blooming graduates, and called them the beautiful disciples of learning, whose mission it was to rear and educate the rising generation.

The feature of the evening was the presentation of the diplomas. Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE announced the names, and, as so summoned, each fair recipient stepped forward and received the precious document, tripping lightly and proudly away amid the cheers of her troop of friends. Where did all the bouquets come from? On how many acres of ground did they grow? They came on the stage, not singly, but in battalions. The Chairman's table, by the side of which each lady passed, was a Redan or Malakoff, and they fell like the missiles of the allies, faster, a great deal, than they could be counted. They struck the Chairman and Mr. HAZELTINE. They pelted Mr. PETER COOPER, and the members of the Board of Education. They pounced upon the musicians in the Orchestra. They struck the pencils from the reporters' hands. And the best of it was, that wherever they fell they left a small deluge of water, and a fine fragrance, as of crushed rose leaves, behind them. The audience, especially the little boys, set up a great scream of delight, whenever a bouquet fell on a sagacious pate, or knocked off a sedate pair of spectacles. And how the gallantry of the Board of Education was put to the proof! It was kept running all the time, chasing the bouquets from side to side of the stage, and bearing them to the favored ladies, whose arms could not contain the floral testimonials of respect and admiration. The Academy of Music has witnessed many a pleasant scene, but never one more pleasant than this.

It came to an end, however, like all good things, and then Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, delivered an address to the graduates, and was followed by the Rev. WM. HAGUE, in an address to the Schools. A parting song by the graduates, a valedictory by Mr. THOMAS MOORE, and a doxology concluded the proceedings. During the course of the evening, the Hon. Mr. VAN DYKE, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented certificates of particular excellence in their studies to the following young ladies, making at the same time a suitable address: Miss E. A. Martin, A. A. Rogers, Susan Elherty, Kate A. Ferry, Elizabeth Steel, Esther Tifft and Miriam Carpenter.

Kansas Affairs—Mr. Parrott at Home.

The Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT was welcomed on his return from Congress by a public reception at Lawrence, Kansas. E. S. LOUMAN, Esq., addressed him on behalf of the people, and Mr. PARROTT spoke in reply. The *Herald of Freedom*, extra, of July 10, gives the speeches in full. Mr. PARROTT said: I see but little difference between the Democracy of Kansas and the Democracy of Congress; and the difference is in favor of the former. It seems to me that the Democracy in Congress have exhibited a stultification, an abnegation of principle, which would make a Border-Ruffian blush in their anxiety to pass Lecompton. (Cheers.) Contrasted with their conduct is that of the Republican Party, who, in my opinion, have exhibited an enlarged nationality, and a fervid patriotism beyond all praise. Between these parties the people cannot be indifferent or hesitate to choose. The Democratic Party, with an exhausted treasury, and bankrupt in reputation, is hardly respectable prey for the noble party which is shortly destined to succeed them in the control of the Government. When Lecompton was defeated, in order to mitigate the sting of discomfiture and to assuage the distress of their fall—to sweeten the bitter cup pressed to their lips, the English bill was fabricated.

The night of its passage was signalized by a revel at the White House, and with every demonstration of delight. It was proclaimed a Democratic victory—first, because Kansas was settled; and, secondly, because in one of those fits of delusion by which Providence drives bad men upon their fate, they fully believed that, under this puzzle, Lecompton would be passed. I knew the people of Kansas would be constant to the cause of freedom, and have no doubt of the result. I have not found one Free-State man in favor of the bill. Should I find such a one, I should believe that he was laboring under an aberration of mind, or, if his mind was sound, I should be afraid to meet him in the dark. In August, you will meet and overthrow that infamous swindle. That victory, important as it is to this immediate constituency, will have a wider effect and a national significance; it will be regarded, as it goes ringing through the land, as the first prophetic note of the great battle of 1860. When you have defeated this, you will have put down the last of the false expedients by which a corrupt Administration has sought to reduce the people to the dominion of Slavery. You will then go forward cheerfully and freely; pursuing the fruitful arts of peace and ordinary avocations of civilization.

Before I respectfully retire, permit me to mention briefly two things as pertinent to this subject.

First, be careful lest the popular will shall be defrauded. You know the unscrupulous character of your adversary. Two codes of laws and one constitution have been created by fraud; in short the whole government was maintained for some years by stuffing the ballot-boxes.

Remit no effort, relax no vigilance to the end that a fair vote may be returned.

The second observation is this: Nothing is to be so much suspected as security. It is always dangerous and delusive. See to it that our friends are aroused to a sense of the importance of this matter, and let every man take part in the glory of the day.

In the evening a complimentary supper was given at the Munroe House, at which Governor ROBINSON, G. W. DEITZLER and many others were present.

Important Land Suit—Military Tract in Illinois.

*From the Chicago

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

Central Moriches, L. I.—The Way to Get There—The Wreck of the Steamer Franklin—Fishing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONG ISLAND HOTEL, Central Moriches, L. I., Tuesday, July 20.

Every hard-working week-day horse has a natural longing for ease and his oats—for fresh pasturage in which he may fling out his heels, right-left, and every side, without fear or hindrance,—neigh, whinny, prick his ears, whisk his tail without entanglement in traces, and do all and divers such other acts and evolutions with his own proper body as unto him may seem desirable or healthful.

With much the same desires your correspondent removed out here a fortnight since, and only regrets—remembering how limited his stay must be—that he should have found the place so pleasant It will be difficult to give up the delicious rusticity and retirement here—the trout fishing, snipe, quail and duck shooting, horse-back rides and boating excursions along shore,—for a return to harness and the whip of pressing engagements in your not savory City. But "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof," as the good book tells us; and the proverb adds we should never run half way to meet a coming trouble.

The above addresses may puzzle you, as the place is less known than it deserves. Indeed, when a friend first advised me to spend my few idle weeks at Moriches, I thought he meant *Mauritius*, the island, as the names are sounded much alike and was surprised when he explained that the place he referred to was on the Atlantic coast, and only some 60 or 70 miles distant by the Long Island Railroad.

That Railroad, as you know, is not flourishing, financially, and its Brooklyn terminus gives but a sorry invitation—though the agent of the line attends to the comfort of all travelers as well as the means at his disposal will permit. The road itself (for cheapness, probably,) is constructed over the poorest land land in the island; and giving but an occasional glimpse of cultured fields, hurries on through swampy stretches of scrub oak and abortive evergreens, passing, every now and again, in front of some seven-months' village, made up of a shaky platform—a tavern far advanced in the leprosy of blistered paint, half a dozen weather-worn barns, and the inevitable back-ground of scrub oak and abortive evergreens.

Arrived at the Yaphank station, the traveler for Moriches finds carriages in waiting and straight way plunges into woods and evergreens, emerging after a seven miles' drive on the very quietest and one of the prettiest samples of primitive pastorial scenery within the writer's knowledge. On the road, however, we pass several fine fish ponds, well stocked with tame wild geese—if you allow that contradiction in terms; and also have a view of the stately club-house built by the Suffolk Society—a social body of 28 or 30 New-Yorkers, who assemble here each Fall for fishing, shooting and bathing purposes, and are presided over, I believe, by MR. AUGUST BELMONT, whose name may be supposed a guarantee that the finances are in no immediate danger.

Moriches proper is a trinity in unity, consisting of some three hundred houses, stretching with intervals along some three miles of curving and varied road, each interval filled up with a fish-pond, and the parts jealously separated by the natives into Moriches West, Central and East.

Houses, people and ideas here are all deliciously primitive. On strict inquiry I could find but one foreigner residing permanently within a ten miles circuit. "He is an Irishman," said my informant, adding quickly, as if to diminish my presupposed horror,—"but he is a Protestant, and exceedingly respectable." Many of the houses—all wooden—seem of quite decent antiquity; and each, to increase the cheerfulness of its inhabitants, has its own private graveyard, with head-stones and green hillocks plenty, in front of the parlor windows.

The names of the inhabitants are for the most part Dutch, with a slight sprinkling of English:—the horticulture, too, what little there is, is almost exclusively confined to the yellow tiger lilies and marigolds and hollyhocks, some few varieties of the double poppy, and sunflowers of great height and luxuriance at every cottage door.

In the whole three villages or towns I failed to discover any signs of poverty, or to find a white man reduced to work for the wages of an employer. All are farmers or fishermen, mechanics or storekeepers, doing business for themselves. Occasionally some negroes in the neighborhood condescend to do a day's white-washing or wood-splitting for hire; but even they possess little patches of ground, which they lazily cultivate, and as the bay is well stocked with eels, porgies and clams, it may fairly be presumed that the darkies can supply their own special luxuries more easily.

The bay, which lies about a mile from our house, is very quiet, and well stocked with weak fish, blue fish, diver ducks and an abundance of yellow-legged snipe. It is shallow, however, the water brackish, and greatly incumbered with eel-grass, except in the centre of the channel. We cannot bathe in it, therefore, and have to take a boat to the beach, which lies out about a mile and a half from the shore. The bathing here is noble—the Atlantic coming in with long, blue, steady swells, on a beach as white, regular and glistening as the sands of the Pacific. The wreck of the steamer *Franklin* lies about a mile from the bathing boxes, and I visited it a week since, on the fourth anniversary of the wreck. A heavy fog was on the water, and the day was exactly such as that on which she came ashore. Approaching her, I was startled by a misty apparition which crowned the highest sand-hill lying behind the ruined hull; twice I rubbed my eyes, and twice they opened again on a sad, white figure of the great Doctor, his left arm curving around the old three-cornered hat, and his lifted right pointing wistfully—with tempered accusation, as it seemed to me—to the wreck and the impassive seas beyond it.

"The old figure-head of the vessel," suggested my attentive guide; "and it's not long since a man from New-York came down and chopped the nose off for a relic." Behind the figure, and almost buried in sand and wild peas, is a shanty formed from the old cabin of the *Franklin*, in which two wreckers (who purchased the remains of a vessel costing originally $200,000 for $1,500) subsist and carry on their business. This steamer must have been strongly built, as many wrecks have come ashore since her time, but no vestige can be found of their remains. On a barn in the neighborhood three stern-boards are nailed, bearing the names *Eclipse*, *Alto*, and a third, which I forget. "Three vessels wrecked just opposite, Sir," said my guide; and, bidding him drive slower, I hummed a sea song with no particular cheerfulness.

Beside the fish-ponds of the Suffolk Society, there is an excellent pond between Central and East Moriches, either owned or leased by Ex-Judge BEEBE, who is liberal, I understand, in giving invitations to his friends to use it. Two other fine ponds, stocked full of perch and trout, lie at Seatack, about four miles away, and are owned by an eminent and widely-respected lawyer of your City, who has kindly given me their use, with facilities of boats, &c.

The house I live in is not large; not capable of holding more than 25 or 30 guests with comfort. The proprietor's brother-in-law, however, owns a good house in the neighborhood, of somewhat larger capacity; and every cottage along shore expresses its willingness to receive from six to a dozen guests. My host deserves a notice, if only for the multiplicity of his trades, and the activity which he evinces in keeping his multitudinous irons hot.

Besides landlord of the hotel, he is blacksmith, locksmith, carriage and wagon-mender; watch, clock and chronometer repairer; regulator, tuner and fixer generally of all musical instruments in the vicinity, his own piano included; dilapidated parasols and umbrellas are his peculiar care; musquitoes and revolvers are sold, lent, cleaned and mended in his stithy; fishing-tackle of all kinds, spears, rods and reels, he will either make or repair to you; sick agricultural implements of all kinds find their hospital in his yard, and his cunning is taxed to unravel all their patent complexities and disorders; add to these that he is wreck-master for 20 miles along the coast, temperance lecturer and example for the neighborhood, deeply engaged in all village, county and national politics, and general adviser to all the puzzled or afflicted ones who come to him, and you will have (I believe) a pretty fair specimen of an industrious and much-laboring man.

My paper is exhausted and so adieu! C.

A Taste of the Springs—Lebanon, Richfield and Saratoga—Guillotining on the Railroad—Changes at Saratoga—Prevailing Style of Costume.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. HOTEL, SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

I first visited Lebanon Springs, and found the place a delightful resort for Summer, and the best place in the country for persons troubled with lung or bronchial diseases, but not beneficial for cutaneous complaints; yet, I profited by the visit in the purchase of—what many of our best physicians consider—the only reliable concentrated syrup of sarsaparilla, prepared by the Shakers, who have several flourishing societies in the vicinity of the Springs. Of course, this opinion of the physicians is anything, but complimentary to the philanthropic members of other denominations of Christians, who, so generously prepare specifics for all the diseases that flesh is heir to. The next place visited by me was Richfield Springs, 14 miles south of Herkimer, where persons leave the rail for the stage. The Richfield Springs are about as strongly impregnated with sulphur as are any in the State; and by drinking and bathing in the water for a week, I found myself perfectly cured. For the benefit of invalids, this place should be better known. The American Hotel, kept at this place, is one of the best in the State. The rooms are capacious, and the table and beds are unexceptionable, while the price of board is moderate. In addition to the health-giving properties of the Springs, the place and its vicinity present rare attractions for fishing, shooting and driving, with scenery unsurpassed for simple beauty. This is the place for all to resort who are afflicted with gout, rheumatism, or over-living-ism. On Monday last, I left for Saratoga, and while on my way saw the frightful catastrophe which resulted in the loss of a man's life by being ran over by a car, at Amsterdam. The man was the mail-carrier from and to the cars and the post-office of that place, and for five years past had taken great pains in teaching a favorite dog to fetch and carry articles. As the car, in which I was, approached the place, I saw the man with a large mail-bag, and a dog by him with a small one held by his mouth. The man threw the large bag on our car, and, one end of it hanging over the car, the dog dropped the small bag and seized the large one and dragged it from the car, when the man jumped before a train that was passing us westward at the same time, and tried to take the bag from the dog, when some of the bystanders drove the man back; but he tore himself away from them and rushed at the dog, when the wheel of the car caught him and severed his head from his body, rolling the body over and over, and making the mutilated corpse too revolting for the sight, in an instant. Without further cause for shocking the nerves, I arrived here within eight hours from the time I left Richfield Springs.

Independent of what may be stated for occult motives by a portion of the Press against this place, it is the greatest watering-place in this hemisphere, and only equalled in the world by Baden-Baden, in Austria. The spas of Saratoga are the most efficacious in the world for their numerous curative properties by drinking the waters, while the warm springs of Baden-Baden are the best in the world for their power of overcoming disease by bathing in them.

I have not visited this modern Siloam for the past twelve years, until the present time, and, oh, how changed and improved! Twelve years ago the prevailing color seen was white. Then there was very little foliage seen to relieve the eyes from the white buildings; but now, the rich green foliage overshadows all else, most generous to the sight. The maples and elms that were but twigs then, are now stately trees. You can realize the change, in part, by retrospectively glancing at our Washington Park of 1850 and contrasting it with the Park now. The United States Hotel has been greatly enlarged and extended, so that it has become—with its cottages for guests included—the largest hotel in America, and decidedly the most comfortable of any watering-place establishment. The only drawback to be seen is in the man who supplies the guests with horses, carriages, &c., and in the Parisian practice of admitting peddlers of different trades to the rooms of the guests in the house. These should be abated. The new head waiter gives unexceptionable satisfaction, and the guests are not bored, as they were wont to be, by the European practice of begging servants. Now, all is harmony and cheerfulness. MONK'S celebrated brass band discourses charming music in the morning at the Congress Spring, after dinner on the grounds comprising the great hollow-square or arboricultural garden of the United States, and in the evening in the ball-room of the hotel. Every morning the rural promenades and *parterres* are ornamentally enlivened by beautiful morning dresses, and we are not a little interested in the competition for preference between the *mousquetaire* flat of straw and the Clarence hat of straw, with the edge of its brim ornamented with dangling straw-drops. The competition is great,—and as the contest now stands, the former has the preference for comfort, and the latter for unique peculiarity. At dinner, many of the ladies appear in full ball *toilette*. This taste is, at least, questionable; but we have nothing to say against the dresses seen in the parlors, on the piazzas in the evening, and in the ball-room; and it is a false piece of slander to state that the ladies at Saratoga over-dress. There is no ostentatious display here in dress. Both the morning *négligés* and the full *toilettes* are fresh, chaste, pretty, but not expensive. The only expense of note to be seen is in the diamonds and other imperishable *parure*; and this is not a very costly expenditure, when you take into consideration that a diamond worth a hundred dollars costs to wear only seven dollars a year, for diamonds will always bring their real value in money. As to the costume of the gentlemen here, it is really of that English jackety and rogue-like *genre* which is beneath criticism. The ladies ought to strike against men entering the ball-room and dancing in regular groom's toggery. This is the strongest mark of English snobbishness that we have seen in Saratoga. There are about 3,000 guests in the place, and the temperature since the 17th ult. to the present has ranged from 54° to 84°. G. C. S.

Female Oysters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judging from the stand which you have been pleased to take in relation to the swill-milk abomination, I trust you will give place to the following little piece of information, which may, perhaps, be of importance to some of this community, especially the oyster-eating portion of it, as at this season of the year we frequently hear of persons being made violently sick and even killed by eating oysters. At a late meeting of one of the sections of the Academy of Medicine the remark was made, in reference to this fact, that it was the female oyster only that was poisonous, and that the males could be eaten with perfect impunity. The reason assigned was that this was the season at which the female deposited the eggs from which the succeeding generation of oysters was to spring, and that this was the provision of nature to protect this family of bivalves from destruction—at least from the rapacity of man. The people cannot distinguish between oysters that are poisonous and such as are harmless; but those who take and also those who vend them can, I am informed, at a glance discriminate between the male and the female; but, unwilling to forego the profit, take, retain and dispose of both, instead of committing the latter, as they ought, to her native element. The lobster and the clam not unfrequently make those sick who eat them, probably from the same cause. A. S.

THE CANADIAN CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace in Canada is to be finished by September. The grounds in Toronto were given by the Government, and the city of Toronto has voted 25,000 towards its cost. Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required to complete it.

British Emigration.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR 1858—THE SUM OF EMIGRATION TO THE PRESENT DATE—THE RETURN-TIDE—MOVEMENT FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR.

It appears from tables appended to the annual report of the Emigration Commissioners, in London, issued on the day the mail was made up, that in the 43 years, from 1815 to 1857 inclusive, there emigrated from the British Islands 4,683,194 persons, of whom 2,830,687 went to the United States, and 1,170,342 to British North America. The number who emigrated from the United Kingdom, last year, was 212,875, of whom 126,905 came to the United States. Of these 120,641 emigrated from England; 3,202 from Scotland, and 3,162 from Ireland. The report states that the emigration to America has again been extraordinarily healthy. By returns received from Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at Boston and Philadelphia, it appears that of 16,467 emigrants who proceeded to the former port, during the first nine months of 1857, only 22, or 0.13 per cent., died on the voyage; while among 4,939 emigrants who sailed for Philadelphia, during the same period, the deaths were only 8, or 0.16 per cent. No returns had been received from the British Consul in New-York, but the Commissioners received an account from ship-owners at Liverpool, which shows a mortality of only 100 on 56,601 emigrants conveyed in ships from which returns were received, which is equal to 0.17 per cent. Though the same authority does not attach to this as to official reports, the coincidence of the returns received from Boston and Philadelphia, and the accuracy of the similar returns of former years, lead the Commissioners to attach full credit to it.

The number of steerage passengers who returned the United Kingdom in 1857 was 18,839, equal to 8.84 per cent. of the emigration. Of these, 16,721 came from America.

There is always a certain reflux of immigrants into the United Kingdom from Australia and America; from the former, composed principally of those who have made money, and come home to spend it, or to take out their friends; from the latter, in a great measure, of those who are unable to find profitable employment. It follows that any circumstances which affect injuriously the position of the working classes in the United States will quicken the stream of return immigrants to Great Britain. The course of immigration into Liverpool during 1857, shows the commercial crisis in the United States, during last Autumn, to have had a very sensible effect in this respect. Thus the number of immigrants who arrived from the United States in the

First quarter was	1,156
Second quarter was	3,105
Third quarter was	4,283
Fourth quarter was	6,871

The number of women comprised in the immigration is, as might be expected, very small. In the immigration into Liverpool of 15,448 adults, only 4,225, or 27.34 per cent., were women, while in the immigration from Australia into Plymouth they amounted to only 40 out of 272, or 14.70 per cent.

In the course of last year a series of letters, written by Dr. CUSTIS, who had made several voyages as surgeon in emigrant ships to America, appeared in a provincial paper, alleging that on board such vessels outrages of the most flagrant kind were committed, especially on unprotected women, and that the provisions of the Passengers' Act were universally disregarded. The ships alluded to were principally American ships; and it was alleged that, partly from the difficulty of taking legal proceedings at a foreign port, and partly from the unwillingness of those who had been outraged to reveal the fact, the persons guilty of these offences were almost certain of impunity. The Commissioners state that in the only case in which they were able to investigate Dr. CUSTIS' statements—the case of a ship which proceeded to Quebec in September, 1855—it did not appear that they were borne out by the facts; and they observe that it seems incredible that, if the scenes of profligacy, violence, and indecency, described by Dr. CUSTIS, had actually taken place—still more, if, as is alleged, they are of common occurrence—no appeal or complaint should be made by the emigrants on their arrival, either to the local magistracy or to the British Consul; nor should anything have been heard of it in England, except through Dr. CUSTIS' letters. The subject is of the more importance, inasmuch as of 247 ships which sailed from Liverpool last year for North America, carrying 100,121 emigrants, 200, carrying 85,837 emigrants, were American, and only 47, carrying 14,284 emigrants, were British. Even in the passenger trade to Australia American ship-owners are introducing their ships, 24 out of 118 ships which sailed from Liverpool for Australia last year having been American ships.

Since the appearance of the statements referred to, the attention of the emigration agent at Quebec has been again called to the subject, and he has been directed to be especially particular in his inquiries as to the points referred to by Dr. CUSTIS. The Commissioners observe that the information which they may obtain from him will afford in some degree a measure of the credit to be attached to the similar statements as regards vessels proceeding to the United States.

The Passengers' Act has now been two years and a half in operation, and appears to effect all that an act of this kind can effect. It insures a proper inspection of the ship, of her provisions, water, and fittings, and of the passengers themselves before they sail; and, in the case of ships proceeding to British Colonies, it affords the means of punishing any misconduct of the officers or crew on the voyage. The Commissioners observe, however, that, not only on the voyage, but before sailing, the act is constantly set at nought by foreign ships. For instance, one of the most important provisions of the act is, that every passenger ship shall be provided with an efficient crew to the satisfaction of the Emigration officer; but it is said that, in the case of American ships sailing from Liverpool, it is a common practice to hire a crew to pass the Emigration officer, and to reland a portion as soon as the inspection is over. A case of this kind was referred to in the report of last year, in which the Commissioners were able to inflict a penalty of £250 on the offender. The same thing having been subsequently done in an American ship proceeding to Victoria, they were able to give the colonial authorities timely notice, and the master was accordingly proceeded against and fined £50 on his arrival in the colony. But in the generality of cases the masters escape with impunity; and the Commissioners confess themselves unable to suggest any alteration of the law which would meet the case. For as the emigration officer's inspection must be made before the ship gets under weigh, and as in a river like the Mersey it can never be difficult to land persons after that, nothing short of a second examination of the vessel after she is clear of the river would show whether she retained the crew with which she passed the emigration officer or not. But such an examination could not be made except by a vessel-of-war stationed outside, and would raise questions with the country to which the ships belonged which it would not be desirable to encounter.

A question of some importance arose last year relative to the application of the Passengers' Act to foreign vessels, which, sailing from foreign ports with passengers on board, called in the course of their voyage at an English port to take additional passengers or cargo. The vessels which gave rise to the question were the line of steam-vessels established between Antwerp and the Brazils, between Antwerp and New-York, and between Bremen and New-York, which called at Southampton. The instructions issued to the emigration officer were, in substance, that when a foreign vessel called *in transitu* at an English port, and there took cargo or cabin passengers only, he should not attempt to enforce the Passengers' Act against her; but that when such a vessel took steerage passengers, provided that with those already on board they made up a number sufficient to constitute her a "Passengers' Ship," the Act should be enforced. The case having been subsequently referred to the law officers of the Crown, they confirmed the view which the Commissioners had taken.

Having at the commencement of their Report adverted to the effect produced on the emigration during the latter half of 1857 by the active recruiting then in progress, the Commissioners conclude by stating the course of emigration during the present year. It appears by the returns that the emigration from ports at which there are emigration officers amounted during the first three months of this year to only 19,146, of whom there proceeded to—

The United States	8,208
British North America	24
Australia	9,857
Other places	1,037
Total	19,116

This is the smallest emigration during the same period in any year since 1846, and is less than one-third of the emigration of 1852 and 1853, although the circumstances of the country during last Autumn and Winter would under ordinary circumstances have stimulated emigration. The decrease is attributed principally to the present demand for recruits.

German Emigration in 1857.

The total number of emigrants from Germany to all parts of the world in the year 1857, appears by the official returns to have been nearly 119,000, a number which greatly exceeded that of the two previous years, though it falls short of the number who emigrated in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

The German emigrants in the year 1857 sailed from the following ports, viz:

	Number.
Bremen	49,449
Hamburg	31,556
Antwerp	13,150
Havre de Grace (taken at five-sixths of the whole number dispatched from that port, viz., 29,793)	24,825
Total	118,990

In the course of the last ten years the annual immigration from Germany appears to have been as follows:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1848	81,895	1853	162,568
1849	89,102	1854	203,537
1850	82,404	1855	84,761
1851	112,547	1856	88,963
1852	162,301	1857	118,990
Total			1,187,468
Average per annum			118,708

The discharge of soldiers from the military service of the German Governments since the termination of the Russian war has probably had some tendency to increase the emigration; but the social uneasiness and popular discontent prevailing in particular districts are the causes which principally operate. The strict regulations of the United States Government, requiring proof of the emigrant's means to proceed up the country, are said to have rather checked the influx. However, according to the Prussian consular reports, the entire number of immigrants from all countries who landed at New-York amounted in 1855 to 136,233, in 1856 to 141,915, and in 1857 to 183,773.

The emigrants dispatched from Hamburg and Bremen are said generally to arrive in better condition than those coming from other ports. The Government of Hamburg especially deserves praise for its emigration office, established in that city, in order to furnish emigrants with proper information, and to protect them against the many impositions practised by interested agents on both sides of the water. According to the report of the Hamburg Emigration Department for 1857, lately published, the number of persons forwarded directly from Hamburg, was 28,568, (of whom 4,321 in steamers, and 24,247 in sailing ships,) and of those forwarded indirectly by Hull and Liverpool, 2,672, making the total of 31,566. The emigrant ships employed were 127 in number, of which 104 were German, 12 American, 5 English, 3 Danish, 2 Dutch, and one a Swedish ship. The ports of destination respectively were:

	Persons.
New-York	23,067
New-Orleans	553
Quebec	4,208
Ports in Central and South America	2,385
Ports in Australia and the East	1,353
Total	31,566

The emigrants dispatched from Hamburg were chiefly natives of Northern and Central Germany. The Prussians are stated at 12,723 in number, the Mecklenburgers at 8,215, the Danes and Holsteiners at 2,037, the Saxons at 952, the Austrians at 868, the Bavarians at 499, the Swiss at 367, &c. The inhabitants of the southern and western States reach the ports of Antwerp and Havre with more facility than the German ports.

The share of Hamburg in the emigration business, though still less than that of Bremen, appears to have much increased within the last twelve years. In 1846 the number of emigrant ships dispatched was 41, and of passengers direct 4,857. In 1851 the emigrant ships were 121, and the passengers direct 12,279; and in 1857 the emigrant ships were 127, and the passengers direct 28,894, as above stated. The average length of the passages effected by the sailing emigrant ships between Hamburg and New-York in the year 1857 was 39¾ days, and that of the steamers 14 days and 20 hours. The average voyage of the sailing ships to Quebec was 42 13-14 days: to New-Orleans, 51½ days; to Brazil, 66 days, and to Australia, 109 days.

Liberia and the French Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Has Liberia sanctioned the Slave-trade? Has President BENSON connived at it, even by indirection? Are the emigrants that we send, at so much expense, to become free citizens in Liberia, inveigled away to French Guiana or to Cuba? These questions are pressed upon the American people, and I regret to see that, to some extent, on very imperfect data, the charges implied by them are assumed to be true.

But who are the parties, and what are the facts? A French vessel, the *Regina Cæli*, is found at sea by an English steamer, in possession of about *two hundred natives*, who had murdered eleven of the crew. Ex-President ROBERTS, who had gone up in the English steamer to retake the French vessel, was welcomed by these poor natives as *a deliverer*. He found them on board under such circumstances, as convinced him that they had nearly or quite all been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles, and therefore in open defiance of the laws of the Republic. The French Captain came off in his boat, and demanded his vessel, but, as important legal questions were involved, she was taken to Monrovia, and placed under the authorities of the port. The English vessel used in saving the *Regina Cæli*, demanded salvage, which at first was refused by the French owner, Captain SIMONDS, but it was eventually agreed to submit the question of salvage to the Liberian Court of Admiralty.

Meantime, as by the Liberia laws no man can be held as a slave there, the poor natives landed. At this the French Captain, and commandant on that station of the French man-of-war, seized the vessel—contrary and in contempt of the laws and sovereignty of Liberia—and by force took her away.

The Court of Admiralty nevertheless heard the testimony, and awarded salvage to the captain, and gave him a certified copy of their decree. On the trial of this civil suit, it was proved that the native Africans had all been taken on board contrary to the laws of Liberia, so that had the vessel remained, she might have been libeled and sold for violating the laws against the Slave-trade.

The parties are then a French captain and his physician, who have violated the laws of Liberia, and finally, with the assistance of a national vessel, stolen away, in defiance of its authority, their ship, and to shield themselves, have made representations involving the good name, the honor, and the future prosperity of a small community, whose officers and whose Government have previously sustained the highest reputation for fidelity.

The mere relation of these parties, it would seem, ought to strongly bias our judgment against the accuser. Yet so sensitive are we to the honor and good name of Liberia—that Captain SIMONDS and his murdered crew, and the disregard of Liberian sovereignty are forgotten, in this home question, is Liberia without honor and truth? And do her noblest men corruptly aid in the renewed Slave-trade! We answer without a doubt that the charges are incredible and unsupported by even probabilities. One ground on which they have been based is the statement of the Minister of Marine of the French Government, founded on a report of Lieutenant POINTEL, viz.: that not only was the Liberian Government cooperative but solicitous to have Captain SIMONDS procure the emigrants in Liberia, and had actually received a large sum (1,500 piasters) for passports for four hundred emigrants. This allegation we discredit for several reasons. 1. The passports are only issued when vessels are getting their clearance for a foreign port; this the *Regina* had not done, as her load was not completed. 2. The sum stated as having been paid for passports is incredibly large. For four hundred persons the amount would have been only $200. The officer who made the report has doubtless mistaken the sum paid for custom-house duties as paid for passports. 3. The Hon. B. V. R. JAMES, whose word, to all who know him, is as good as his bond, says no money had been paid by the *Regina Cæli* for passports.

With these remarks on the charge of passports, we leave that point until the Liberian authorities can be heard from.

Another allegation has been that the emigrants were Liberians, who, being set free in America and sent out at great expense by our Colonization Society as a philanthropic measure, were thus violently sent away by the connivance of the Liberian Government. This charge is based on a report by Dr. BRULAIS, the physician, who declared that 200 could read. To this we reply, that the natives of the Vey Tribe, near Gallinas and Manna, have invented a syllabic alphabet of their own, and many of the young men can use it, and even if Dr. BRULAIS' statement were true that 200 could read, it would not follow that they ever emigrated from America.

But it is not true. Mr. JAMES, above referred to, was present in the Courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and he assures me that every emigrant on board was a native African, and but one of them could even read the Vey character. Now if there were others who could read, they must have escaped, and we learn from the papers that the French captain murdered them as they came on shore. If this is true he ought to have been hung for shooting Liberians.

Thus much as to the two principal charges. I have not a particle of doubt that both are untrue. But there remains a duty which we owe to Liberia, to explain to the public why it is that French or any vessels have a right to her coasting trade.

This is the result of uncontrolable circumstances. Prior to the settlement of Liberia the European nations had traded along that coast, for a long period, and their subjects had acquired rights of trade from the native chiefs, which they were not willing to relinquish. Hence, when Liberia declared her sovereignty over the coast, and asked for recognition, England first and then France required this privilege for their merchants—*i. e.* to obtain licenses—by paying duties at Monrovia or some other port of entry.

In their circumstances, the little community which we have established, when asking for a recognition and treaty with such great nations, could not resist the demand, and it was yielded. No doubt it is a privilege capable of abuse, and very injurious, by its competition, to the Liberian merchants—but it is a privilege which the Government of Liberia cannot repudiate.

To prevent any abuse, laws have been made punishing the purchasing of slaves, confiscating any vessel which may be proved guilty of it—and in this fact we perhaps have the key to the violent and unjust act of the French commandant, who forcibly took possession of the *Regina*, and carried her away from the Liberian authorities.

Had she remained, and, by examination of her immigrants, it had been proved that they were slaves, or held by force or in manacles, his bond would have been forfeited and his vessel condemned.

The truth seems to be that the French, being discovered in a plain violation of Liberia law, and the French commandant on the station in a gross outrage upon the sovereignty of Liberia, they are now, by misrepresentation, trying to implicate the Liberians with them. I do not doubt that Liberia will be vindicated from these charges, and would ask the public not to credit stories to her injury, until they can be examined. Every act and law, and the whole national feeling of Liberia is against the Slave-trade, and they have never willingly permitted it. But for fear of making this statement too long, I would append some extracts from the Liberia laws, showing the care with which they have guarded against any attempt at taking slaves from the coast within their jurisdiction, and that President BENSON could not have cooperated in the obtaining of slave emigrants without rendering himself liable to impeachment and disgrace. This, however, must be omitted, and the subject left until we receive the direct reply to these charges, which all expect from Liberia within a few weeks.

I am truly yours, J. B. PINNEY,
Cor. Sec. N. Y. Colonization Society.

The Chemistry of Nature versus Scientific Chemistry—the Animal Chemistry of Swill-Milk versus the Science of Chemical Analysis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 29th ultimo you indulge in some pertinent remarks, in an editorial, referring to "the swill-milk investigation," the Committee's and the chemical reports upon this interesting as well as important subject Speaking of chemical analysis, you say, analogically, "If a piece of land that is barren shall be guanoed sufficiently," *i. e.*, nourished, "to make it bear fruitfully next year, the analysis of any portion of it on these two different years fails to discover any appreciable difference between them." This morning's TIMES states that the "Board of Health (!) has adopted the stump-tail nuisance."

Will you afford me a space in your columns to sustain your views upon the subject of chemical analysis? The occult action of vegetable chemistry drawing its nourishment from the earth, presents a similar bearing as the occult working of animal chemistry bears upon the animal economy and the animal system. Chemical analysis can no more distinguish the difference between the blood and the substance of a starved, and well-fed, animal body, than it can distinguish the difference between fat and lean land. Animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology are known to be the reverse of each other. Vegetables draw or absorb their nourishment from the earth, by absorbents whose mouths are external on their roots. Animals absorb their nourishment through absorbents which are *internal*, and whose mouths open upon the lining of the intestinal canal,—they are called "lacteals," or milk absorbers.

A Vegetable is an Apparatus of Reduction.

1. It is fixed.
2. It gives off oxygen—vital air.
3. It absorbs heat and electricity.
4. It decomposes and absorbs carbonic acid.
5. It decomposes and absorbs water.
6. It decomposes and absorbs ammonia.
7. It produces organic substances.
8. It transforms inorganic matters into organic matters.
9. It derives its elements from the earth and air.

An Animal is an Apparatus of Oxydation.

1. It possesses the power of locomotion.
2. It absorbs oxygen to sustain its vitality.
3. It gives off heat and electricity.
4. It produces carbonic acid.
5. It produces water.
6. It produces ammonia.
7. It consumes organic substances.
8. It transforms organic matters into inorganic matters.
9. It restores its elements to the earth and air.

Thus much chemical analysis and animal and vegetable physiology exhibit of the different combinations, showing, however humiliating the fact may be, that the blood of man, the muscles, bones, tissues and juices of his animal system, when examined by the side of the whole animal creation, through all its gradations down to the meanest reptile, the chemical constituents and elementary principles and basis are the same. Whether they are well fed or die of starvation, the results are the same.

Chemical analysis and physiological research show that the *blood* is the source from which are drawn the elements for forming each particle of the animal system; and of this fluid the whole fabric is built up, and its sap, juices and secretions sustained and replenished. While chemical analysis shows that the blood is constituted of inorganic matters as its elementary constituents, it never shows any one of the numerous poisons absorbed from the animal system and floating in or combined with the chemical substance of the blood. No—chemical analysis entirely fails to do this. Nor does chemical analysis show how all the essentially differing and opposite elaborated anime-chemical compounds are elaborated in the animal chemical laboratory of the various *secreting* (!) organs of the "animal economy," notwithstanding these opposite secretions, deposits, &c., are all derived from one fluid—THE BLOOD. By way of illustration, the following comparison of figures will exhibit how the same few simple elements combined make the difference in organs, secretions, deposits, &c., &c.:

Ashes of Human Blood.

Tribasic Paosphate Soda	22.001
Chloride Sodium and Potassium	59.185
Sulphate Soda	2.461
Phosphate of Lime, Magnesia, per-oxide of Iron	5.109
Loss	11.244
Parts	100.000

The Tartar collected on Human Teeth.

Tribasic Phosphate of Soda	28.122
Chloride Sodium and Potassium	61.931
Sulphate Soda	2.315
Phosphate of Lime, Magnesia, per-oxide of Iron	5.509
Loss	2.124
Parts	100.000

Analysis of Venous Blood.

Water	784.145
Fibrine	8.565
Albumen	69.415
Coloring matter	119.626
Fatty crystallizable matter	4.300
Oily matter	2.270
Extractive matter	1.920
Albumen combined with soda	2.010
Chlorine of sodium and Potassium, Subcarbonate, Phosphate and Sulphate	7.304
Sub-carbonate of lime, Sub-carbonate of magnesia, Phosphate of lime, Phosphate of magnesia, Phosphate of iron	1.414
Per-oxide of iron	2.586
Total, parts	1,000.000

Analysis of Milk from Healthy Cows.

Water	871.00
Caseine (Albumen, cheese)	46.20
Milk of sugar	51.30
Butter—Fatty matter	39.00
Albumen combined with soda	1.00
Chloride of soda and potassium	1.31
Fluoride of lime—a trace.	
Phosphate of lime	2.31
Phosphate of magnesia	0.42
Phosphate of iron	0.87
Total, parts	1,000.00

Analysis of Mucus from the Lungs.

Water	955.320	Sulphate soda	0.460
Solid residue	44.430	Carbonate soda	0.190
Albumen	1.004	Phosphate soda	0.060
Mucin	22.750	Phosphate potash & iron	0.974
Extractive matter	3.006	Carbonate potash	0.294
Alcohol extract	1.810	Silica and sulphate potash	0.555
Oily matter	2.887		
Chloride sodium	5.825		
Parts			1,000.000

These will be all-sufficient to show the chemical analysis of animal organization, as observed in the blood; from what few materials the Creator has formed man, to walk upright, after his own image; how he has formed the beasts of the field, from the most gigantic to the least diminutive; the fowls of the air, and the fish of the deep, from the few simple minerals, alkalies acids, as shown in the preceding analytical illustrations of parts. In the words of POPE chemical nature is comprehensively portrayed:

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul—
That changed through all, and yet in all the same;
Great in the earth as in the ethereal frame;
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze;
Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent!"

We may go further, in saying that the animal creation is formed of four gases—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon—that man is the embodiment of "gas."

The occult workings of organic chemistry stop the chemist's factitious investigations at the very threshold of his research. In vain he attempts to penetrate the mystery. Out of the materials of the organisms he knows not by what subtlety the different glands, severally, are made to secrete (form) chemically different substances, opposed to each other, performing different offices, and yet all harmonizing in the animal economy, for the benefit of the whole. He knows not by what process one gland secretes the limpid tears; another gland the more viscid menstruum, the saliva; another the *malignant bile*, another the *poisonous* urine, another the *nourishing* milk. He knows not how the deadly—if confined—perspiration becomes *acid*, how separated from the blood, how oozed through the skin. He knows the physical and physiological fact of their existence, and that they are secreted or prepared and separated by "nature" from inorganic matters, as exhibited by the preceding analysis of the "ashes of the blood," and of "venous blood," &c., &c., &c. Thus, chemists can go no further than to illustrate by analysis that from "ashes"—dust—man derives his organization, and to ashes or dust he must return.

We need no medical schools, no doctors, no chemists, "no ghost," to inform us that healthy secretions from the several glands depend upon the natural healthy condition of the secretive organs. Common observation from the time ÆSCULAPIUS has established this fact: Chemical science in its relation with animal organization *proves nothing*. It is no more applicable at this moment with our present chemical knowledge than it was at the moment when God inflicted the penalty of disobedience on man: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return into the ground;

The Long Island Mastodon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following remarks on the discovery of fossil remains of the American mastodon on the line of the Brooklyn Water Works, are intended to correct some erroneous impressions which seem to prevail on the subject, and to show what is the real value of such a discovery in a scientific point of view.

Long Island belongs to the drift formation, and deep in its soil, among gravel and sand beds, are found fragments of marine shells which must have existed before the upper layers had been deposited, and before the whole had been raised above the surface of the ocean. The slopes of the low ridge which runs through the middle of the island, differ considerably in their nature.

The northern slope is irregular, full of short spurs from the main chain, and is thickly strewn with partially rolled boulders of every size, up to the very summit of the hills. The southern slope, on the contrary, has a gentle inclination towards the sea, and is formed of pebble, gravel and sand only; this curious fact may, perhaps, be thus accounted for. The present island was once a mere shoal, rising nearly to the surface of the ocean. At that time New-England was an island, and a broad arm of the sea separated it from the mainland.

Fields of ice drifting from the north or detached masses of glaciers during the glacial periods, brought floating on its surface or imbedded in its substance, boulders from all the rocks to the northward, which, grounding on the shoal, dropped their rocky freight on the ridge and its northern slopes. These were rolled about and gradually buried as the sand or gravel accumulated around them; the last ones remain on the surface. Such ice as was able to float over the shoal passed rapidly to seaward, and dropped no boulders on the southern slope. If any dropped there, their exposure to the swell of the ocean would soon reduce them to pebbles and sand.

The island must then have been gradually and very slowly raised above the sea level, by what agency it is useless to speculate upon. We know that such apparently takes place, even in our day. The upheaval must have been so regulated as to have been very gradual, for no cliffs were formed during the process, the slopes remaining unbroken; not a high erect cliff of even a few feet in elevation occurs anywhere on the southern slope, except at Montauk Point, whose shores are now being washed away by the present ocean, the island having ceased to rise.

The southern slope, and indeed the whole island, is underlaid by a bed of the purest spring water, whose level rises slowly from the ocean towards the central ridge, at an average rate of about two feet to the mile. This rule will hold good also in the case of the few lateral valleys which drain the great southern slope, so that if the bottom of the valley is so near the level of the main spring as to drain a portion of it, the streams are abundant, and not effected by drought. This accounts for the wonderful body of water which some of these streams collect in so short a run from their source. A dam at any convenient point across their bed at once produces a fine pond, which at all seasons yields an abundant supply of fine spring water, so copious as to give great milling facilities to the inhabitants.

The temperature of the water is such that trout delight to live in it, and being nearly uniform all the year round, it rarely freezes in Winter. Without dilating upon the advantages of such an unfailing source for a water supply, which is now to be drawn from three streams for the City of Brooklyn, we proceed to draw attention to the following results of the discovery of the fossil remains.

In some of the valleys which these streams drain, large beds of a sort of peat have accumulated, in some places six feet deep, and which are covered by a luxuriant swamp growth of moss bushes and small trees. The stream rolls sluggishly through these boggy districts, which in some cases cover the beds of the valley for nearly half a mile in width.

The first stream of running water, of the nature above indicated, found east of the city, on the island, is Jamaica Creek, on which Baisley's Pond was formed, in the manner above stated, more than a century and a half ago. The level of the pond is about nine feet above tide its greatest depth, after digging out the peat bottom, being about eight feet. The water occupies some forty acres. Near the head of the pond, and about two miles from the Bay, the peat bog rises to near the water level, and becomes a moss-grown swamp. It was at this point, on the 27th of March last, and some sixty yards from the lowest point of the valley, that the remains of the Mastodon were found. They were lying in, or very near, the gravel, which, as is usual in the island, is composed of perfectly rounded quartz pebbles, of pretty uniform size, much worn and mixed with water-washed gravel.

The remains found consist of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bone, much decayed, but showing distinctly the articulating surface of joints.

The teeth were in very good preservation—the roots nearly perfect, and the enamel quite so, but blackened by the black peat or muck of the swamp. The teeth were found all close together, though not attached to any jaw-bone. Their crowns, were, in some places, slightly worn by use in masticating, which, taken in connection with their form, prove the animal to have been young, but full-grown.

The Mastodon of America must have been somewhat like, though much larger than, the living elephant. Like it, it had a trunk and tusks, and no incisors, though its molar teeth were formed on an entirely different principle, being adapted rather for crushing than for grinding its food, which was of a vegetable nature, like that of all the large herbivorous pacheyderms, recent or fossil.

The crown of the molars is composed of from four to ten elevated projections, distantly resembling mammæ in form, whence the term Mastodon.

In Asia and Europe, several other species have been found—the American Continent presenting but one well-ascertained species, which has been called *Mastodon giganteus*, from its large size.

The best preserved skeleton of it known belonged to the late Dr. WARREN, of Boston, who published a magnificent work on the subject. A fine skeleton was also preserved in Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, taken from the vicinity of Newburg, on the North River. Remains of it and tusk in abundance are found in almost every part of the United States west of the Hudson River. Individually, the tusk and bones of this animal are of value merely as curiosities, but it is when their locality and identity are known that they become interesting. Once dispersed, they are comparatively worthless, and lose their interest in the eyes of the geologist.

The peculiar interest attached to the discovery of these remains is, that they were actually found in the Island, though Dr. DEKAY has recorded the fact that a jaw, with some teeth, was washed up on the south beach at Riverhead, L. I., some years since. The position of the bones found at Jamaica Pond prove that this animal existed subsequent to the drift period, and probably long after the Island had been upheaved from the ocean.

They were not at all imbedded in the drift, but buried in a peat bog which it had required many centuries to form. They were not dropped in the the southern slope by ice floating over the Island while it was submerged, else they would have been rolled into dust by the waves, as was the case with the hard rocks deposited on the same spot; besides which they were in the muck and bog which had been formed by fresh water after the Island had been raised above the sea level.

They may have been washed down the valley of the stream from a higher point, which, however, is not probable, taking into consideration the gentle slope of the brook and valley, and the perfect freedom of these streams from freshets.

Most probably the creature has died on the spot where it was found, either from some accident or from its having become mired in the peat bog.

The remains are not at all petrified, as is the case with the shells or fossils found in the older formations. It has lived at a comparatively recent period of the earth's history, long anterior, no doubt, to the presence of man on this continent, but also separated by an immeasurable period of time from the age in which the (geologically speaking) recent pliocene shells of the gravel below it were formed. When we again consider that this very drift which contains these fragments of clam and oyster shells is also composed of rocks and boulders, among which are found some remaining petrified shells brought (perhaps by ice) from the Catskill Mountains, we can begin to realize how very new are the remains of the Mastodon here found. We cannot stop to inquire into the difference of age between the Catskill rocks and those bearing the remains of fossil trilobites, as at Trenton Falls, far beneath them. Geology cannot furnish a starting point, nor can the imagination grasp the long series of years required to bring us to the time when the Mastodon lived and flourished. We can, however, understand that this animal must be of a comparatively recent date, though that date be one that must be measured by thousands of years. We have said enough to show that the Island is of respectable antiquity, and that it long has been dry land. No other remains of extinct animals have been found on the line of works, though such a discovery was expected a few days since. The fragments found in the swamp on Springfield Creek, on the line of the canal east of Jamaica Creek, are pieces of bog iron, probably forming the crust of a tree buried in the peat. They resemble bones at first sight, and may well have been considered as such by the workmen who first found them.

It will, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers to peruse the extract below, given from an interesting paper by J. W. FOSTER, on the geological position of the deposits, in which occurs the remains of the Fossil Elephant of North America, which was presented to the Albany meeting of the American Association in 1856. B.

"From the borders of the Arctic Ocean to the limits of latitude forty degrees north, we meet with accumulations of clay, sand and gravel, interspersed with boulders of northern origin, and blocks derived from no great distance.

We are too apt to regard the drift-agency as of short continuance, and there are those who still maintain that the materials were distributed by a temporary rush of the waters; but it may be presumed that a long interval of time intervened between the first grooving and planing down of the rocks, and the cessation of the boulder transportation, which observers have thus far failed to indicate by distinct geological monuments.

We propose to offer a few remarks as to the physical conditions which obtained during the accumulation and dispersion of the superficial materials comprehended under the head of drift. It is pretty well agreed among geologists that ice was the agent by which the rocks were planed down and striated, and the boulders transported, but it is not agreed whether that agency was manifested under the form of glaciers or icebergs.

That the climate of both continents was much colder preceding the human epoch than at present, is evinced by a variety of facts. The buried timber, as before remarked, is almost exclusively of a sub-Arctic character.

Assuming that the country was submerged—and that it has been is evidenced by the drift deposits two thousand feet above the ocean level—the vast accumulations of ice in the circum-polar region would be set afloat, in the form of bergs, freighted with fragments of rock and finer materials incorporated with them while attached to the land, which, entering the water, would pursue a southern direction, for the reason that the cold waters of the North are constantly flowing towards the Equatorial regions; nor would their course be modified to any great extent by winds, as about seven-eighths of their surface must have been submerged. As they melted away in their progress they would leave benind long trains of boulders, which, subsequently, when the sea bottom was elevated, would be found strewn over an unequal surface, or imbedded in detrital materials of variable fineness. These materials, if thrown down in deep water, or exposed to the action of currents, would be assorted and stratified. Wherever the icebergs became stranded upon a reef or shoal coast the rocks would be scratched and grooved, and long lines of pebbles and boulders would be thrown up. It is by a process like this, in our opinion, that the rocks have been grooved and the boulders distributed.

The fossil elephant of Europe, by his compound covering of wool and hair, was adapted to withstand the rigors of a northern climate; and by the augmented complexity and number of the triturating plates of his teeth, as compared with the existing species, as indicated by OWEN, was adapted to live mainly on the woody fibre of trees. That the habits of the mastodon were similar is proved by the fact that the contents of his stomach, in several instances, have been found to be composed of twigs and branches of coniferous trees, which now flourish in Northern latitudes, and which are identical with the buried arborescent vegetation of the drift.

In bulk the American elephant far surpassed the existing species, and was adapted to a wide geographical range. Cotemporary with him was the mastodon, (*M. giganteus,*) of a more ponderous frame, but of an inferior size. The fossil beaver (*Castoroides Ohoensis*) tenanted the streams and lakes. Herds of cattle (*bos bombusons* and *Bison latifrons L.*) roamed over the plains, while the tapir wallowed in the swamps. In the milder regions of the South, visited by the elephant and the mastodon in their migrations, lived the great leaf-eating megatherium, the mylodon, the megalonyx, the hypopotamus, the horse, the elk and the deer—all belonged to the extinct species; while at the head of the carnivora stood the colossal lion, (*Felis atrox, L.,*) which then, as now, was monarch of the forest.

The observations made in the Southern States would seem to indicate that the elephant originated during the Newer Pliocene period; but my own observations lead me to infer that he commenced his existence before the drift agencies had entirely ceased, when the waters stood at a higher level, when the contours of the continent were different, when a different climate prevailed, and when a sub-Arctic vegetation stretched far towards the tropics; at a time when the valleys had been excavated by the retiring waters, and the streams had assumed nearly their present direction. It was a period of erosion which ought to be marked by distinct geological monuments. I would designate it as the Fluviatile Period.

Although in rare instances, the remains of the elephant and the mastodon have been found side by side, there are deposits in which elephant remains are entombed, apparently older than any that contain those of the mastodon; and at the same time there are deposits apparently newer which contain the mastodon, in which those of the elephant have never been found. The inference, therefore, might be drawn, that although at one time cotemporary, the one was introduced earlier, while the other survived later.

An English View of a Distinguished New-Yorker.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is very probable that hardly any of our readers have ever heard of Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, the author of *Old New-York;* but it appears that in America he is regarded as being, like each of a very great number of his countrymen, "one of the most remarkable men of the age." At page 38 of the third volume of the works of EDGAR ALLAN POE, we find a sketch of Dr. FRANCIS, as one of the *literati* of New-York. His productions, POE assures us, are "models of fine writing, just sufficiently toned down by an indomitable common sense." His general appearance is "such as to arrest attention"—his person and manners being "richly peculiar." "His forte is humor, the richest conceivable—a compound of SWIFT, RABELAIS, and the clown in the pantomime;" while his fashion of conducting himself in society is such as seems to have excited Mr. POE'S unqualified admiration:

"His address is the most genial that can be conceived—its *bonhommie* irresistible. He speaks in a loud, clear, hearty tone, dogmatically, with his head thrown back, and his chest out; never wants for an introduction to anybody; slaps a perfect stranger on the back, and calls him 'Doctor,' or learned 'Theban;' pats every lady on the head, and (if she be pretty and *petite*) designates her by some such title as 'My Pocket Edition of the *Lives of the Saints*.' His conversation proper is a sort of Roman punch, made up of tragedy, comedy, and the broadest of all possible farce. *He is married.*"

Such is the remarkable man whose book is before us. But though we have read the volume, we have not been able to trace in it the faintest indication of the "rich humor" which, we are told, characterizes the author. The leading characteristics of the work are prosiness (not to say twaddle) and bombast. Many people have, at some period of their lives, fallen into the company of some old gentleman of Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow, who had watched the growth of one of these cities through a period of fifty or sixty years. Few who have done so, and who have been so imprudent as to turn the conversation upon the wonderful increase of the place within that period, can forget how they were seized by the button, and made to listen to a long outpouring of facts, all bearing upon that subject. We remember, of course, how, in 1815, there was not a house westward of such a street, which is now engulfed with the busiest tract of the town—such a mass of warehouses was then a market-garden—how Mr. Smith, the great West India merchant, had his town residence in a certain spot, which was afterwards sold by his heirs for a hundred pounds the square inch—how such a man was the great doctor, and such another the popular preacher—how the grandfather of a present magnate then sold apples on the street, and somebody else's father was a lamplighter. Imagine such a string of recollections extended so as to form a volume of four hundred pages, and you have an idea of the volume entitled *Old New-York.*

There is in New-York a Historical Society, which recently erected a handsome building in which to preserve its manuscripts and books. On the occasion of the opening of this building, some months ago, it was thought desirable "that the chief elements of civil and social development which have marked the annals of this metropolis should be sketched in their origin and progress." Dr. FRANCIS was thought the fittest man to produce a discourse in which this should be done. He prepared his discourse, and delivered it, with the entire approbation of those who heard it; and he has now expanded it in this well-printed volume. It is extremely interesting to observe the course of gradual advance by which, in half a century, an unimportant town has grown into a great city, to trace the causes which led to this result, and to learn somthing about the local celebrities. And a discourse doing all this, even though tediously minute, may have no small interest for the inhabitants of the City itself. They read of localities quite familiar to them, and of men who, though of no great account to the world at large, were yet the fathers and grandfathers of those who now peruse their history. But extreme minuteness of topographical detail is not interesting, and indeed is not intelligible, except to people living on the spot; and particular descriptions of the appearance and doings of men who looked just like anybody else, and who never did anything in the least remarkable, are not of engrossing concern to the world at large. There is really too much at this time of day for one to remember to admit of our burdening our memory with the fact that Jones the cotton-planter was accustomed to rattle his money in his pocket, that Brown had a very large mouth, and that Robinson always wore a white hat. All this may be of interest to the friends and immediate descendants of Messrs. Jones, Brown and Robinson; all this might very fittingly have been told in an evening lecture to a New-York audience; but it is hardly the kind of material which deserved republication in a permanent shape, or transmission to the reading public on this side of the Atlantic.

A great many paragraphs are filled with allusions which are really not intelligible to any one who is not acquainted with the local politics and history of New-York. Take the following, which, no doubt, is quite right; but we have no idea what it is all about:

"In its actual condition it were too latitudinarian to speak of the Old Commons as a park, at the present day. Yet the Liberty Boys have perpetuated it in our early history, and Chirton's Canal has given it a modern glorification, by the far-famed meeting of the tens of thousands opposed to the madness of party strife, at which the venerable Col. FEW presided, aided by JOHN PINTARD as Secretary, to enter their protest against the unhallowed legislative proscription in 1824."

One disadvantage of this volume is that it has no divisions, nor any index or table of contents. It is one long discourse of four hundred pages without a break—you do not know where to find the interesting passages, but must just wade on through dull matter till you come upon them. Then Dr. FRANCIS writes remarkable ill. Great part of the book is very carelessly composed—the language varying from that which is merely grossly incorrect to that which is positively ungrammatical. Where Dr. FRANCIS has written with some care, his style is remarkably stilted and bombastic. He records many petty particulars concerning the medical men and the preachers of New-York, much as GIBBON sketched the position of the Roman Empire in the days of the Antonines. And not merely is this inflated style very absurd, but the round-about fashion in which Dr. FRANCIS tells his stories quite takes away anything like clearness or sharpness of presentment of what he means. Humorous phrases there are none, but there are many very odd ones, as where we are informed that Dr. PARR'S historic wig was remarkable for "its seemingly patulous gyrations;" and where Dr. FRANCIS, meaning simply to tell us that some clergyman had a powerful voice, expresses it by saying that "his pulmonary apparatus gave force to a deep, sonorous, and emphatic utterance." Another preacher had eyes "infiltrated by a glabrous moisture."

In the last fifty years the population of New-York has increased 60,000 to 70,000. The book sets out with many topographical details as to the fields and gardens over which the encroaching tide of houses has gradually extended itself. Speaking of Columbia College, which he holds to be somewhat behind the age, Dr. FRANCIS branches off into a dissertation upon the insufficiency of classical education. Even in the old world, he assures us, the views which he holds are generally adopted: "Oxford now knows that languages alone will not save her, though aided by ARISTOTLE, and Cambridge has found that more than the calculus is demanded at her hand." Next, we have statistics of the number of places of worship belonging to the various religious sects. Churches and meeting-houses have of course multiplied with the increasing population—the number, which in 1832 was one hundred and twenty-three, now approaching three hundred. Several preachers are commemorated, of one of whom we are told that "so distinctly enunciatory was his manner, that he almost electrified his audience." Most of these pulpit orators were distinguished for their eloquence in what Dr. FRANCIS calls "the sacred *desk.*" One of them, a certain Dr. MASON, "was an intellectual gladiator, whose commanding person and massive front added force to his argument." It was he who persuaded the preachers of various sects to abolish the pulpit and to introduce a large platform in its stead—an abominable system, which some noncon formists in England and Scotland have of late years imitated. The platform, however, suits vulgar mob orators who walk up and down and rant. Among New-York preachers was an extremely great man, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL by name, whose variety of accomplishments and versatility of talents made him a sort of Yankee Admirable Crichton. This remarkable individual appeared "yesterday, in workmanlike dress; to-day, in the costume of a native of the Feejee Islands; and to-morrow in the scholastic robes of an LL.D."

Harvard College Items—An Immense Library—Commencement Day.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the Necrological Record of Harvard for the past year. Among the deceased Alumni appear the names of the Rev. JACOB NORTON, of the class of 1786; the Hon. CHAS. PORTER PHELPS, class of 1792; the Hon. JOSEPH DANE, 1799; the Rev. Dr. GILMAN, of Charleston, 1811; the Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER, 1812; Chief Justice NELSON, 1632, and others; the latest death being of a member of the class of 1842. The whole number of deaths recorded is *thirty-two.*

The forty-second annual Visitation of Harvard Divinity School took place on Tuesday. Three young gentlemen graduated. The Rev. CYRUS A. BARTOL, of Boston, delivered the address before the Alumni.

Mr. SIBLEY, Librarian of the College, makes report of the results of the past year. Besides various duplicates, 2,944 volumes and 3,083 pamphlets have been added since July, 1857. Of the volumes, 1,563, and of the pamphlets 2,948 were gifts. The total number of volumes in Gore Hall is now *seventy-seven thousand,* exclusive of pamphlets, and in all the libraries connected with the University there are about *one hundred and twenty thousand volumes.* The Library of Harvard is, therefore, the largest in the United States.

Commencement occurred on the 21st. The graduating class numbered 90. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 20 students. The title of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon 15 others; and that of Bachelor of Laws on 59.

The Junior Class of next year is the largest class ever in Harvard College. Of the applicants for admission to the freshman class, 18 were rejected, 105 admitted; 25 of these unconditionally, and the others with one or more branches of study to pursue during the vacation and to be prepared to pass an examination in them at the commencement of next term.

The *Advertiser* of yesterday says:

"The business meeting of the Alumni Association yielded interesting fruits, especially in the important report relating to the condition of the College Library, and in the announcement of Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS' liberal donation of five thousand dollars towards the erection of a spacious granite building upon the College grounds to be used as a hall or theatre for meetings of the Alumni, the exercises of commencements, inaugurations and other College holidays, and kindred purposes. We understand that the probable cost of a building of the kind proposed is $60,000, so that the subscription opens with the pledge of one-twelfth of the amount required. This is certainly an encouraging beginning.

The oldest graduates now living are the Rev. ABIEL ABBOT, D. D., of the Class of 1787, and WILLIAM SAWYER, of the Class of 1788. Neither of these gentlemen were present yesterday. The two next oldest graduates are Messrs. QUINCY and WALTON, who were present at the exercises yesterday, as named above."

Among the honorary degrees conferred on Commencement Day was that of LL. D. upon Lord NAPIER and Governor BANKS. The following is a list of the honorary degrees:

Master of Arts was conferred upon:
James B. Francis, Esq., of Lowell.
Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown.
William S. Leland, Esq., of Roxbury.
James T. Fields, Esq., of Boston.

Doctor of Divinity was given to:
The Rev. Myron Winslow, Missionary in India.
The Rev. John H. Morison, of Milton.
The Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York.
The Rev. CHARLES MASON, of Boston.

The following gentlemen received the honorary degree of *Doctor of Laws:*
The Hon. SIDNEY BARTLETT, of Boston.
The Hon. EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis, Mo.
His Excellency Lord NAPIER, H. B. M. Minister to the United States of America.
His Excellency NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Governor of Massachusetts.

As the names of Governor BANKS and Lord NAPIER were announced, there was in each case a hearty burst of applause from the audience; which would doubtless have been more general, if a larger part of those present had been able to understand what was going on, in the confusion usually incident to the near approach of the close of the exercises.

More Family Troubles—Abduction of a Child—Great Times in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

About 10 o'clock on Friday evening, an exciting scene occurred in front of the American Hotel, the particulars of which are as follows: Some years since, Mr. J. M. HANAFORD married the widow of HORACE MEECH, of New-York, a son of Col. ASA B. MEECH, of Buffalo. Mrs. MEECH, at the time she became Mrs. HANAFORD, had a daughter who staved with her mother and was brought up and educated by Mr. HANAFORD, until about three years since, when Mrs. H. died and this daughter was adopted by her grandfather, Colonel MEECH. Another child, the daughter of Mrs. HANAFORD by this marriage, has remained with her father until about three weeks since. Mr. HANAFORD resided at Cleveland, and was the traveling agent and collector of a business firm in that city. He was consequently absent from home much of his time. Three weeks ago, Miss MEECH, of Buffalo, visited her half sister in Cleveland, and brought the little girl home with her, with the consent of Mr. HANAFORD. There was also some disposition on the part of a portion of the family to adopt this child—but probably nothing decisive was done about it, but a few days since Mr. HANAFORD received a letter from Col. MEECH, inviting him to come and take his daughter home. Mr. H. arrived in Buffalo on Friday, dined with Col. MEECH, and was told that he was at liberty to take the child away.

Some of the family objected, but they were overruled by Col. MEECH, and Mr. HANAFORD brought the child to the American, intending to take the cars for Cleveland Friday evening. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. H. observed a servant girl of Mr. MEECH'S in the public parlor of the American. The girl, when interrogated as to her business, made some evasive reply. Mr. H. suspected mischief, and told her she must not attempt to steal his child. She went away, and Mr. H. saw no more of her till he was about to leave at 10 o'clock. He then came down the stairs with a carpet-bag in one hand, and leading his daughter by the other. As he was about to enter the omnibus, the hand with which he held the carpet bag was seized by Mr. HUNTER, a printer, while the servant girl laid hold of the child. HANAFORD called for help, and the child began to scream, apparently clinging to the servant girl.

Of course an excitement was created, the inmates of the hotel rushing out, some siding one way and some another. Mr. HANAFORD clung to the child; but the bystanders forced him away, and the servant ran with the child to a carriage in waiting.

Mr. E. R. JEWETT, who had come out of the hotel at the sound of the disturbance, seeing a child spirited away in this manner, sprang into the carriage and went with it. In the carriage were Miss MEECH, the servant, the child and himself. Explanations followed—the child was taken to the house of a gentleman on Michigan-street, and there left for the night. Mr. JEWETT returned to the hotel and informed Mr. HANAFORD of the result of the affair, and after consultation the matter was arranged by Mr. HANAFORD'S waiving all further action, and leaving his child, for the present at least, in the custody of the half-sister.

The Buffalo *Express* has had an interview with Miss MEECH, and publishes an explanation from that young lady, who is only 18, and a teacher in Buffalo. Miss MEECH says: "I believe the statements already made in the papers, to have been suggested by my grandfather, A. B. MEECH, with a view to save himself from trouble, if possible. He has used double-dealing and hypocrisy towards me, or HANAFORD would not have succeeded in getting the child in the first place. I understand that A. B. MEECH has also taken, or intends taking, measures immediately to deprive me of my situation in school, and upon which I am at present dependent for support. Whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen; but I know I am doing right and do not fear the consequences. With regard to his writing to HANAFORD to come for my sister, it was entirely without my knowledge or consent; and I do not see by what right *he* assumed the disposition of the child. I would, if it had been possible, have avoided the publicity that has been given to this affair; but *now.* I shall not hesitate to vindicate my conduct in the matter, or contradict any false assertions that have been or may be made."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 22.

Michael Maher vs. *Lucy Maher.*—A decree of divorce granted to the husband.

Michael Quinn vs. *Susan Quinn.*—The alimony is fixed at $5 per week; to be reduced to $3 per week if the bank-book is delivered up to the wife, and $25 paid as a fee to her legal adviser.

Michael P. Mason vs. *Michael Burke.*—Motion granted, unless plaintiff removes the objections within twenty days.

Samuel Stockwell vs. *Thomas Vietch.*—Motion denied. the costs of the plaintiff to abide the event.

Wm. P. Demarest vs. *Thos. C. Adams.*—Motion granted, unless the defendant in ten days serves an answer properly verified, and pays the costs of this motion.

In re. The People ex rel. Wm. Fawn vs. *Charles Preston.*—Fawn was charged by Preston with a misdemeanor in company with a woman in Brooklyn; Preston, the complainant, being one of the Police of that city. Fawn and the woman swore they were not guilty as charged before the Commissioners of Police. The latter reported the case to Justice Osborn, and that functionary committed Fawn to the Tombs. Fawn's counsel brought him up and asked for his discharge. The Judge made an order that if the Police Justice did not proceed with the examination the prisoner should be discharged on Friday.

THE RICE CASE—CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

The case of Mr. Rice, who applies for the custody of an infant child, now in the custody of its mother, was continued. The mother, the infant, and ex Judge Stuart, as the mother's counsel, were in Court at 10 A. M. At 12 o'clock a note was received from ex Recorder Smith to the effect that he was otherwise engaged, but that he would soon be present. In a few minutes one of the ex-Recorder's clerks appeared, and called for a postponement, on the ground that Mr. Smith had been taken ill, suddenly. The matter was adjourned to Friday. Before leaving the room Mr. Rice embraced his child, but did not succeed in gaining an interview with his wife.

THE FITTON ARREST.

Officer O'Keefe stated, to-day, that he did not hold a commitment for the prisoner when he arrested him in Court, but that he acted under the verbal order of a superior officer. He expressed regret at the occurrence, as he had no intention of showing any disrespect to the Court. The case will be heard to-morrow. The following is the substance of the affidavit on which the order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt was issued:

"That, on the 20th of July inst. at Chambers of the Supreme Court, held by the Hon. D. P. Ingraham, an application was made by W. P. James for the discharge of one John Fitton, who was produced in the Court by Joseph Keefe, one of the Metropolitan force; that Keefe consented to the discharge of Fitton, which was granted; that W. P. James, prisoner's attorney, having been informed that Keefe intended to re-arrest Fitton, and believing that the officer had no legal authority to do so, advised his client to resist the arrest, which he did, the result being that the officer arrested him in Court, in the presence of the Judge then sitting; wherefore, prisoner's attorney prayed for an order of attachment against Keefe."

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY, June 22.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Michael Fage vs. *George O'Niel and wife.*—This was an action to recover $180 belonging to the plaintiff, and alleged to have been received by the defendant and his wife, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff had money in the Greenwich-street Savings Bank, and, on the recommendation of O'Niel, he withdrew it, and hid it in a bag under a bureau in O'Niel's parlor. The plaintiff and his sister swore that O'Niel's wife discovered the money there, and, in the presence of the sister, counted it out as amounting to $180; that Mrs. O'Niel promised to return it to the plaintiff, and that subsequently she denied all knowledge of the matter. On the other side, the defendants swore that the whole story is a fabrication, and that the suit is brought for revenge for a fancied injury. Decision reserved.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Greencastle, Putnam County.—The wheat crop is fair, though considerably injured by "rust." Oats in some places are very good, but as a crop poor. Corn is growing fast, but less has been planted than last year. Farmers have suffered much from the Spring rains.

Connersville, Fayette County.—The wheat in this county is in excellent condition; a better crop never has been known. Oats and barley are almost an entire failure. Corn looks well, but we cannot expect more than a two-thirds crop, from the fact that it does not stand well. A part of the upland corn will be very poor.

New Albany, Floyd County.—In this county the wheat, oats and small grain generally have suffered very materially from rust, caused by the abundance of rain in the early part of the season, and from the best information we can obtain, we suppose there is, on the average, in this county and the adjoining one of Harrison, but little over half a crop, and it falls considerably short of the crop of former seasons.

Newcastle, Henry County.—Wheat and corn will not yield over one-half compared with a usual crop; last year was a full crop, as to quantity, but not as to quality. Hay is a full crop. Oats not yet developed, but will be below an average crop. Barley is but little raised. The only cause for our slim crops is the immense quantity of wet weather.

Indianapolis Marion County—We believe the wheat crop will be nearly an average one. The wheat on bottom lands was injured during the rainy season, but, as a general thing, bottoms lands are not used for wheat. We do not think the rust has damaged it to any extent. We think there will not be so much wheat, in bulk, as last year, but more in weight, and better in quality. Corn is not so promising, owing to the rains in April and May; the bottom lands, which are mostly used for corn, were not planted until June, but the fine weather during the past three weeks has brought it forward very fast, and it looks fine and healthy. We believe we will have a very fair average crop. Grass is more than an average. Oats will not be an average—they are greatly damaged by "rust." Barley is not much cultivated, what there is will be a fair yield. Potatoes promise well.

Lebanon, Boone County.—We think present crops of all kinds in this county are very light, except grass. Wheat is below an average, although there were more acres planted this year than formerly. Corn is backward and not promising; the prospect now is that there will not be half a crop. Oats, an entire failure.

OHIO.

Greenville, Darke County.—Our wheat crop is nearly all cut, and this week will secure it; it will fall but very little below an average in quantity or quality. Oats, flaxseed and barley will fall off considerably. Corn, if the season should be unfavorable, will prove to be one-half to two-thirds of an average crop.

VIRGINIA.

Stannardsville, Greene County.—Crops of grain are unusually small—cut off by the "goine fly," and the residue by rain.

Cumberland C. H., Cumberland County.—The whole harvest in this section is small, scarcely a half crop made, and that of an inferior quality. May find a crop of oats. Corn looks promising.

Amelia C. H., Amelia County.—Same remarks apply to this as to Cumberland County.

Mayesville, Buckingham County.—Same as Cumberland County.

Prince Edward, Prince Edward County.—Same as Cumberland County.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown, Washington County.—The wheat crop of this County will not come up to the one half of the average run of an ordinary crop. Grass and oats good. Corn is looking well.

GEORGIA.

Drayton, Dooly County.—The chief products are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, peas, and sweet potatoes. If the present weather should continue for two weeks longer, the corn crop would be large. The prospects now are more promising than we have ever seen them. We have traveled through a large portion of the southwest of the State, and estimate the corn and potato crops at one-third larger yield per acre than any previous year. The cotton crop is also fine.

ALABAMA.

Haynesville, Lowndes County.—Corn and cotton are the chief products. The prospects now are that both crops will be as large as any ever made in this county. Perhaps more corn than during any previous season.

ARKANSAS.

Bolivar, Poinsett County.—Products are corn, cotton, wheat and oats. The oat crop is a failure—all others are tolerably good.

Gainesville, Greene County.—The products are chiefly corn, wheat and oats. The oat crop is a failure. The prospects for corn and wheat are tolerably good at present.

Pocahontas, Randolph County.—Corn, tobacco, wheat and oats are the staple products. The prospects now are tolerably good.

TEXAS.

Gatesville, Coryell County.—Products are chiefly wheat and corn. The wheat crop, although somewhat injured by "rust," turned out more than an average one. The prospects now are less favorable than was supposed a month ago for a fine crop of corn, in consequence of a failure of rain just at the period of the maturity of that crop. Still an oversupply for the present population will be gathered. Cotton would be produced in large quantities, did the facilities for transportation justify the attempt.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.

In Ontario County red Wheat is ready to harvest, and promises a fair yield. White Wheat has been badly damaged by the weevil, as also by excessive heat, which has ripened it prematurely. Oats do not promise well, but Corn and Potatoes are flourishing. Late rains have served these. Similar accounts have been received from various other portions of Western New-York. In Dutchess County, Rye (which will yield fairly) and Hay are being rapidly gathered in. Corn and Potatoes are doing well.

VERMONT.

Crops in this State promise well, and with favorable weather the prospect is that the husbandman will, in Autumn, be liberally rewarded for his labors. The Hay crop will not be as heavy as last year, in consequence of the grass being Winter-killed to some extent, though it will be full an average crop.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Worcester County, and the neighboring districts crops—especially wheat, corn and grass—are doing well, and promise favorably.

NEW-JERSEY.

The *Country Gentleman* has a letter from Salem County, in which the writer says: "We have now secured what I think may be called a fair crop of wheat. A few weeks since there were some misgivings about it, there being in almost every field more or less appearance of the rust; but when cut, it was found in most instances to have sustained but little injury. There is also an abundance of straw, which is more than could be said of last year's crop. Our farmers have also taken from their fields a heavy crop of grass, and have had fine weather for cutting and storing it away. The corn, though somewhat backward, in general looks well."

In Cumberland County, the yield of red wheat may be considered an average one; white wheat, however, although in good seasons it yields better than the red, has suffered from the rust and scab, and it is said will not be more than half a crop. The crop of oats, on account of the dry and hot weather, will prove almost a total failure. The early potatoes are fine and few. Sweet potatoes and water melons, of which there are a good many in that county, are said to be growing finely, and promise a fair yield. The rains of the present week will be in time for the late potatoes. The corn crop, in general, never looked better.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Lebanon, lately, states that "The weather has been exceedingly hot with us for two weeks past—and we are suffering for want of rain—our hay is nearly all cut and stored, and our wheat and rye are rapidly falling under the hands of the reaper—the yield is very promising. Potatoes do not promise well—neither is our corn very flourishing."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, July 20, says: "Our farmers are now gathering in their harvest. The result is varied. In some parts the yield is superb; in others about an average; in others not more than half an average. In some parts of Washington County, we are told, the yield is not more than half an average. At all points, however, the wheat, whether yielding largely or not, is small-grained and apparently shriveled—the result of the extremely hot weather, which matured the grain too rapidly. Rye and Barley are a good yield, and Oats middling, only. The high price of Oats will, however, compensate for any falling off in yield."

OHIO.

Reports from Muskingum County, to July 18, as well as from the neighboring counties and various points elsewhere throughout the State, are to the effect that the wheat crop will yield, at least, an average. The weevil, rust and scab affected it to some extent, but not materially. Oats are going to be a general failure. Corn was very unpromising three weeks ago; but since then it has improved amazingly fast, and the prospects are flattering for a good crop. The corn which was inundated by the freshet on the bottoms was generally replanted with Canada corn, which matures early, and it is growing fine.

INDIANA.

The wheat crop in the Southern part of the State is harvested. In the river counties and for the district extending from forty to fifty miles back from the river the wheat is good. In some localities it is injured by the rust, but the increased extent sown will more than make up for the damage, so that the crop will in this region be a good average crop in quantity. Oats are badly damaged, and there will scarce be one-third of an ordinary crop. Corn, though backward, looks remarkably fine, and with a late Fall a good crop will be made.

WISCONSIN.

A correspondent, writing to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, from Beloit, July 16, says that, "Great alarm is felt in this region for the wheat crop. Whole fields, which looked as promising as wheat fields could look one short week ago, are now found almost entirely destroyed by the blight. Some fields look as though the fire had gone over them—almost every leaf black and dead."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22, 1858—6 P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BRIAN O'LYNN—THRICE MARRIED—YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE DEAD BOXER—ROMAN SLAVE—LAFITTE.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton... July 24
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P.M.

☞ The European Mails by the *Fulton*, sailing from this port to Southampton and Havre, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, which has been substituted for the *Asia*, left Liverpool on the 10th inst. for this port, with three days' later news from Europe. She is now in her thirteenth day, and about due.

A Commission has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to examine thoroughly the coal and timber lands of the Deep River country in North Carolina, and to report upon the expediency of establishing, at some point in that State, workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, and other machinery, for naval vessels. The Commission, which is appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress, consists of Captain WILKES, Chief Engineer; MARTIN L. HUNT, and Naval Contractor POOR.

Boston and vicinity were yesterday visited by a very severe storm, during which the lightning struck in a great many places in the city, in Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Somerville, Chelsea, Roxbury and other places, in some instances destroying life and doing serious damage to property. Albany and vicinity were visited by a similar storm on Wednesday night, which did considerable damage by lightning and otherwise; and yesterday morning a very heavy thunder-storm occurred in this City, in which, however, very little damage of any description was sustained.

JAMES SUTTON ELLIOTT, Senior' Military Storekeeper of Weedon, near London, (England,) is alleged to have embezzled $10,800 of the moneys of that establishment. He arrived in Boston early in June. An order for his arrest was granted some days since by Judge INGRAHAM. Early Monday morning, after nearly six weeks' chase by Ex-Officer BOWYER, he was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and taken to the Eldridge-street Jail. Since his arrival, he has traveled extensively between Boston, Newport, Norfolk and Niagara, in company with a young and handsome actress, Miss SINCLAIR, whom, deserting his wife, he brought with him from England, using a great number of *aliases* to elude recognition. To-day a motion for his discharge from custody will be made before Judge INGRAHAM. The case has excited a good deal of interest abroad, and the embezzlement has been the subject of an investigation by a Commission of Parliament.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Island Hospital took place yesterday on Blackwell's Island, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., officiating as President of the Board of Ten Governors. There was present a large number of invited guests, who, after witnessing the ceremony and hearing an address from Governor SMITH, retired to the Warden's residence, where a bountiful supply of eatables, and something to moisten them, were provided, and there they spent the evening in an exceedingly merry manner.

The bodies of Mrs. JACOBS and Miss DEMILT, who, with Mrs. FERGUSON, were drowned at David's Island on Wednesday afternoon, have been recovered and brought to the City for interment. The body of Mrs. JACOBS was found near the spot where the boat was turned over, shortly after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, but the search for Miss DEMILT was prosecuted through the night, only interrupted by the heavy storm, and up to 3½ o'clock yesterday. Her remains were grappled at a spot over a hundred yards from where the accident occurred, and only 15 paces from the shore. All the bodies were packed in ice. That of Miss DEMILT was sent to New-Rochelle, and those of Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. FERGUSON were brought to this City by the steamboat *Catiline*. All the bodies retained, in a remarkable degree, the freshness and naturalness of life. The remains of Miss DEMILT will be sent to the City, and the funeral of all three will take place on Sunday from the Protestant Methodist Church, in Attorney-street.

The Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools was held last night at the Academy of Music, before an immense audience. The exercises were of a most interesting character. One hundred and fifteen ladies and seven gentlemen received diplomas.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, recommending that the streets in the lower part of the City be paved with Belgian pavement, instead of repairing them with cobble stones. Alderman TUCKER presented an ordinance directing that all dealers in swill-milk should have placed in a conspicuous place on their carts and places of business, "Swill-fed Milk;" a failure to do so, to be punishable by a fine of $50. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very quiet for Cotton. Flour, Wheat and Corn were quite sparingly offered, and were rather inactive. Prices, however, steadily favored sellers. A fair business was reported in Provisions at uniform rates. Rio Coffee was freely purchased. Cuba Sugars were decidedly brisker, and ¼c.@¼c. ₩ lb. higher. Spirits Turpentine tended downward. Rice was less sought after. Freights presented no really new feature.

NEW PLANS FOR LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We are deluged with communications suggesting new methods for successfully laying the Atlantic Telegraph, many of which undoubtedly show good inventive genius, and might be of essential service if another attempt were to be made to complete that undertaking. But no practical good can result from publishing any of these plans now. If another attempt should ever be made to lay the cable, the work will be undertaken in a more deliberate manner than it was at the last time, and doubtless those who have the management of it will be very willing to avail themselves of any practical suggestions that are offered, let them come from what quarter they may. But, for the present, it is idle to throw out anonymous hints for the prosecution of an undertaking which must involve so large an amount of capital, and call into requisition the exercise of the highest scientific attainments, and exhaust the resources of the most fruitful inventive genius. Such a vast enterprise, of so great importance to mankind, and calculated to produce a revolution in the interests of Europe and America, was not to be projected and carried to a successful termination by a few enthusiastic speculators. Such great projects are not to be so easily consummated. It would have been contrary to the course of nature for such great results to have been attained by so small an expenditure of means. It has not yet been satisfactorily proved that the Atlantic Telegraph is one of the possibilities of mechanical effort; and when it shall have been, a more thorough and costly organization than the first one will be required to make it a beneficial success. The money that has been expended in the late attempt to lay the cable is not all lost: the experience which it has purchased was doubtless needed to insure the future success of the undertaking.

Ways and Means of the Government.

The General Government is picking up in its Customs revenue at this port. The encouragement, though slight, will be availed of by Secretary COBB to postpone, if possible, until after the meeting of Congress, on the 1st December, his proposals for the second half of the new loan of twenty millions. The first half, it will be borne in mind, is to be awarded to the highest bidders on a 5 ₩ cent. stock, having fifteen years to run, on the 10th prox. It is barely possible, and we hope it may prove practicable, for the Secretary to get another $10,000,000 in addition to his current revenues, until he is afforded the opportunity of impressing his views of some retrenchment toward overcoming his financial emergency on Congress, through his annual report. The chances are still much against him, unless he should defer appropriations already made to the last extremity of his authority to do so. The extraordinary ease of the money market will no doubt render the public creditors and contractors less urgent for immediate settlements, and the same cause will probably keep out nearly the whole of the $20,000,000 Treasury bills, so that his Customs, whatever they may be in amount, from August to December, will be paid in gold.

But the improvement in the business of importation, upon which the main question turns, must be more rapid than at present to enable the Department to dispense very long with the second half of the new loan. The present month is satisfactory only by comparison with May and June. The receipts may reach three millions of dollars and yet be four millions behind last year, two and a half behind 1856, and about seven hundred thousand behind 1855. The month should be the heaviest of the year, but as the crisis has upset nearly all other financial precedents, and it is known that the orders for the Fall importation went out late, and, at first, with great caution, it is possible the receipts will do better in August. The bidders for the first $10,000,000 of the new loan, at all events, would do well not to presume upon another early chance at a public stock so desirable.

While on this subject, we may as well allude to the beginning made on Wednesday in a fresh budget of expenditures for the Indian War in Washington Territory. The movement of troops across the Isthmus of Panama, and to the remotest borders of our Pacific possessions, all by steam, and with the quickest dispatch, is a costly operation. The steamship jobbers, the Panama Company, and other outside parties concerned, will, of course, make the most of it. And numerous contractors, sutlers, and other supply agents and jobbers, are not wanting in Oregon and Washington Territories, whose interest it will be to prolong and increase the expenditures. It seems as though the Federal Treasury is doomed to be victimized by Indian Wars, until the last red man is exterminated or driven into the Pacific ocean, as he has already been driven nearly to it.

Novelties in Diplomacy.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in reviewing the autobiography of Chevalier WIKOFF, and attending especially to the intercourse of that remarkable man with Lord PALMERSTON, takes occasion to say:

"Another revelation or two of the kind will induce us to wonder whether the diplomatic service, as it is ordinarily understood to be, does not resemble the congeries of wheels, cranks and levers, which used to be exhibited as the works of the "Automaton Chessplayer." The public were frankly invited to inspect this mighty mechanical maze, and "assist" at the operation of winding it up with conscientious regularity, after which it could enter into the head of only the most unreasonable skeptic to imagine that the true directing power was supplied by a gentleman doubled up within an exceedingly small compass in a concealed compartment of the cabinet, and playing his game according to the most approved masters of the science. In like manner there is some danger of its being thought that our imposing system of ambassadors, secretaries of legation and *attachés*, is only an elaborate blind. The office which these organs are supposed to perform—the real business of keeping the world in order and making the current of international intercourse run smooth—will seem to depend on the skill and activity of myriads of unsuspected negotiators who walk the earth, or when we wake or when we sleep, and play upon our reason and passions with an unseen hand."

The *Guardian* is evidently behind the times. The days were when diplomacy was a wholly different matter from the thing which now-a-days bears that name. It answered very nearly to the obsolete idea expressed by our English cotemporary. International intercourse was the business of grave and experienced men sent to reside at the courts of neighboring powers, through whom all diplomatic questions, and, indeed, all questions of an international character, were adjusted. Their adjustment might be formal, and to the last degree tedious and punctilious; but there was a consoling certainty, if a Congress sat three months, or a negotiation lasted six, that its task was pretty thoroughly finished when ended; and that it cost no more than the standing salary of the Envoy to gain the result. We have changed all that. The world abounds in roving diplomatists of all grades, who throng the foreign highways, and supersede the Ambassador; volunteer diplomatists, who bustle up to the State Department with their carpet-bags full of conventions; semi-official diplomatists, who anticipate instructions by making treaties with any State sufficiently confiding to treat without inquiring for credentials; secret agents of unknown authority who roam about without the least possible advantage to any but themselves; special envoys and commissioners, dispatched to do what it is the only vocation of resident ministers to attend to. All these are the innovations of a dozen years. Moreover, they are the fruit of American ingenuity. The Chevalier WIKOFF, we suspect, knows more of the matter than any one else. It is certain that his influence with President BUCHANAN, is only second to his influence with Lord PALMERSTON. The administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is famous for its employment of this secondary and secret machinery, indeed, so complicated and extended has it become, that it is almost impossible to indicate a foreign resident who has not his duplicate; and, doubtless, if research could penetrate so far, his triple and four-fold representative. If Mr. BOWLIN is our agent at Bogota, Mr. MORSE must be sent to assist him. If Mr. FORSYTH represents us in Mexico, the Hon. MIKE WALSH hovers around him as special agent. We may have a resident in the Argentine Confederation, but it is no less essential to dispatch a special envoy to Paraguay. Mr. DALLAS is quite adequate to manage all international matters with England; we must nevertheless send a special Commissioner on the coinage business. The several European missions, it might be presumed, are competently filled; yet Chevalier WIKOFF flourishes abroad as the traveling supervisor of them all. And when we treat with domestic and insurgent governments, we cannot rest with even the extended force conceded to the dignity of a foreign power; we must send out four different bodies, each separately vested with the power to procure peace. These novelties are so many recent improvements upon the stage-coach pace of diplomacy in other days. Mr. DALLAS erred in asserting that diplomacy is not taught as a science in America. There is a legion of disciples. The Treasury ledgers bear witness to the fidelity of their labors; the Deficiency bill reduces their success in the pursuit of knowledge to the plainness of a problem in simple addition. A resident minister is but a lay figure. The active and vital potentiality in diplomacy is your special agent.

Liberia and Colonization.

We give place elsewhere to a communication from the Secretary of the New-York Colonization Society, in regard to the charges against the Liberian Government. It must be admitted that a strong presumption is raised in favor of the alleged delinquents. The Secretary admits that no facts are officially before him contradicting the French statement; but from the statutes of Liberia, the character of the Executive, and its previous action in similar circumstances, Mr. PINNEY is satisfied that the narrative of the French Minister is flagrantly mendacious. In leaving the subject—and it is the part of wisdom to leave it until facts in rejoinder are furnished by the far-off colonists—we shall only suggest a correction or two to the argument of the Secretary.

1. The report of Admiral DAMELIN is founded upon official information received from Capt. SIMON, Lieut. PONTEL, and the Anglo-French agent at Monrovia—all concurring in the discreditable tale. The testimony of Dr. DES BRULAIS was not of an official character. As an officer of the *Regina Cœli*, he had displayed great kindness to the captured negroes, insomuch that he alone was spared from the massacre of the whites on board. His relation was contained in a private letter written to his father at Nantes, not destined for publication, and evidently written in perfectly good faith, with thorough knowledge of the circumstances, and warm partiality for the illused blacks. It was only when the subject was under lively discussion in England and France, that the elder DES BRULAIS gave the letter to the Press, as a contribution to the scanty knowledge of the disputants. Clearly, testimony of this character is not to be confounded with stories alleged to be trumped up by individuals pandering to the prejudices of the French Government.

2. Testimony merely negative is not evidence. Judge JAMES, Mr. ROYE, Mr. CHESTER, are all excellent, intelligent, and, we doubt not, reliable men; but when they assert that a fact did not occur because they were not cognizant of it, although it plainly might occur without their knowledge, we must be excused for requiring still further and more positive evidence to the point. If the City Comptroller were charged with peculation, Mayor TIEMANN might swear fiercely that he knew nothing of the circumstance, but that would hardly acquit the accused.

3. It is unquestionably true that the laws of Liberia are stringent upon the subject of the Slave-trade, but unfortunately that furnishes no argument against its existence, or proof that the Government does not connive at it. The laws of Spain on the same subject are extremely severe, yet a doubloon per negro in the pocket of the Captain-General, and a handsome *douceur* to the Queen of Spain, enables the trader to flood Cuba with slaves. The laws of the United States declare the Slave-trade to be piracy, but that does not prevent a fleet of slavers fitting out yearly from American sea-ports. The argument is, therefore, defective. A President in Africa may well be expected to act with no greater efficiency than a President in America, or a Queen at Madrid. Until we admit the colored to be the superior race, we have no right to demand of them a superior type of morality.

We state these points, and would urge them upon the Colonization people because we believe the entire purgation of the Liberians from this accusation to be highly important. The exculpation will be worthless if partial. Since we abandoned the traffic in the United States, and since we are suspected the world over of desiring to resume it, the allegation that an American colony on the African coast is actually tampering with the vile business does us infinite mischief. It suggests a doubt whether these Anti-Slavery settlements were not designed to recruit our slave markets; and it calls our sincerity in question, when we declare our freedom from all thought of returning to negro-stealing. The entire exoneration of President BENSON is therefore of no slight consequence. Let us have it, if practicable.

The Canal Steamer.

We learn from the Rochester *Democrat and American*, of Wednesday, that the steam canal-boat *Charles Mack*, which left Buffalo on Saturday evening, arrived at Rochester on Monday evening, having been detained over Sunday near Lockport by running aground.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) morning early," says the *Democrat and American*, "her engine was fired up, and she passed on her way eastward. Many people saw her before leaving, and quite a company took passage on board the little steamer as far as the first lock. Her performance in the enlarged canal was such as to gratify every one who has been looking for the advent of some craft of this kind, to settle forever the question of rivalry between the iron road and the water-course. The *Mack* is about the size of a large canal-boat, nearly filling the locks through which she passes, and carries 1,400 barrels of flour. She is moved by a screw propeller, sunk at the stern. Going at the rate of four or five miles per hour (about the speed of the old passenger packets) no swell is caused that can do any injury to the canal banks; even when starting no more disturbance is caused in the water than was usual when one of the fast packets had cast loose, and her three horses had given the first motion to those once much-admired vessels. The captain of the *Mack* regards this trip as an experiment, and is quite reserved as to any opinion the conduct of his steamer may have given him. As to fuel, about one ton and a half per diem, in a trip of say ninety miles, (this is our own estimate,) is burned—about $5 a day for fuel. The question of economy is an important one, and will be effectually solved in one trip round."

The success of this experiment will be nearly as important to this State as that of FULTON'S enterprise fifty years ago. What is required is to attain a sufficient degree of speed without too great an expense, and without injury to the banks of the canal. We shall not be disappointed if these results are not fully reached in the present trial. The enlargement is not yet completed at all points, and there is much room for instruction from experience. Steam is a new motive power on the canal. Embarrassments, to some extent, must therefore be looked for. But our confidence is strong that they will be overcome by the skill and perseverance of the boatmen, than whom no class of citizens is more energetic in surmounting difficulties.

The great contest between canals and railroads, as to freight, turns upon the success of steam in propelling the boats. Consequently the people of this State cannot look upon any experiment like that of the *Charles Mack* with indifference. The canals have been built with the public money, and their triumph is a public interest of the greatest magnitude.

Quite as Bad as We Seem.

Every man, says the satirist, has his skeleton closet. He goes thither secretly, and bemoans himself. But when the mourner is a rising man, and his way is plainly in sight of public curiosity, and exposed to private remark, and gibe, and scandal, the door of his skeleton oratory swings open, and the world gazes at the rottenness within, compassionately, perhaps, but surely with a sensation of unspeakable disgust. In this personal luxury Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON indulges. He has a skeleton of the hugest dimensions. They made him Colonial Secretary the other day, and an admiring constituency returned him to Parliament from Herts; but his domestic concerns rise with him, and the world discusses them, and rejoices in them, and envy felicitates itself on this capital illustration of the law of compensation. For with all his havings in the way of earthly promotion, affluent wealth, and a splendid social position, Sir EDWARD has a wife—and she is the death's head and cross bones, which disfigure his existence, and blight his prospects.

It is many years ago since the orbit of the young and laborious novelist was crossed by the lady. She shone brilliantly in London society. Gay, witty, handsome, accomplished, intellectual, she ran away with the youngster's heart, and no doubt kept undisputed possession of it for a long time—in fact, until the hard-working student acquired a taste for London dissipation, and set up a separate establishment in town. To facilitate his toils, he hired a suite of apartments in one of the inns of Court, where it is almost incredible the amount of labor his unwearying diligence accomplished. But one bright day it came to the reluctant ear of Mrs. BULWER, that the ardor of her husband was not exclusively literary. It was breathed that strange spirits haunted his *quasi* bachelor quarters, and the wife, as well-conducted wives always do, went in person to investigate the business. Climbing the stairs to the marital snuggery, she was startled by the sound of revelry within, and stopped by the lacquey, who stood without and stoutly denied her admittance. The power of woman's rights, however, proved too cogent for the doorkeeper, and she burst into the room. And the scene—who shall describe it? There was the indefatigable scholar at the head of a board laden with choicest viands and rarest wines, and surrounded by a half-dozen notorious demireps of unmistakable reputation. It is sufficient to imagine the tableau, and pass to the catastrophe, which consisted in the separation of the hapless pair, Mrs. BULWER receiving £400 by way of maintenance. The husband took unrestrainedly to his gay life; the wife took to lampooning and castigating her husband. She wrote a novel, displaying all the talent which pique and venom excite, if it exist at all, in womankind, and as the "Man of Honor," it must be confessed the future statesman did not appear to advantage. She wrote other novels, in which that hated figure uniformly flourished in the foreground, a lettered Mephistopheles with well-concealed hoof and horns. In the meantime, the novelist got on in the world. His literary fame settled upon a firmer basis; his relatives died opportunely; he became a baronet, and the proprietor of Knebworth, with an endless rent-roll, and played no insignificant part in politics. Each of these upward tendencies augmented the wrath of the deserted wife. Her attacks increased in frequency and intensity. And not confining her aversion to her husband, she bestowed a fair share upon her son, Mr. R. E. LYTTON, who formerly resided at Washington with his uncle, Sir HENRY, and is now attached to the British Legation at St. Petersburg. It is only a few months ago that Lady BULWER published a new, and what she chose to call a "photographic" novel, styled *All the World and His Wife*, in which the anti-conjugal attacks gain in poignancy what they lose in violence. At the hustings, too, when her husband was portraying the recommendations of himself and conservatism to a delighted squirearchy, there was the indignant wife, confronting the orator, and blasting the flowers of his rhetoric with her fiery denunciations. This was carrying the war one march too far. Lady BULWER, who has sunk into a confirmed monomoniac, was seized by her husband's orders, and confined in a madhouse at Brentford, where she remains. Her friends, it is stated by the London *Morning Post*, are about taking legal measures to procure her release, and much fruity and delectable scandal is anticipated from the proceedings.

EVENING POST VS. THE TRIBUNE.—If that union of the opposition which is conceded to be necessary for the defeat of the Democracy next Fall, depends in any considerable degree upon the two leading Republican journals in this City, there is little prospect that it can take place. For some days the *Post* and the *Tribune* have been earnestly engaged in discussing the position and political history of Mr. THURLOW WEED. One of the points upon which they are unable to agree, is, whether that gentleman is, or is not, the putative father of the Republican Party. We find the *Post* maintaining the affirmative of the argument: and not without force. It proves that Mr. WEED was at Syracuse at the Convention of 1856, when it claims that party to have been begotten, and thus makes out a strong presumptive case. But its reasoning is somewhat damaged by Mr. WEED's own statement that the latch-string of the Convention was placed beyond his reach. Whether that fact would necessarily preclude the paternity imputed to him we do not undertake to decide. The question is curious, and well worthy the attention of the learned. Besides, the *Tribune* avers that the *Post* has made a mistake of one year in the age of the party—that in point of fact its inception occurred at Saratoga in 1855,—Mr. WEED not being there at all. Nor are these the only points of difference. Others are mooted quite as important. For example, the papers in question are not agreed as to the qualifications for Republican membership.

We do not propose to follow out their discussion, much less to arbitrate between them. But it is obvious that the complications which hinder a union of all who oppose the National Administration in this State are increasing. This, too, in the face of the manifest necessity of consolidation, if the Republicans are to have any chance of victory in November. The Democracy are evidently taking heart from the aspect of affairs. They see in Republican dissensions their own success assured.

But their hopes may possibly be disappointed. There is time, yet, for a union of the opposition. The obstacles in its way are not with the masses. They originate in the jealousy, animosity and personal ambition of leaders. Everything depends upon the Republican Convention. If it truly represents the will and wishes of nineteen-twentieths of its constituents, the Republican ticket may be expected to prevail in November. But otherwise, Democratic success is reasonably certain.

Movement of Emigration.

In another column we compile from the report of the British Commissioners of Emigration a statement of the outward movement from the British Islands, down to April 1, 1858. The results are interesting. During the latter months of last year, and the earlier ones of the present, the flow towards America had steadily declined, while the reflux from this country had as steadily augmented. The emigration for January, February and March, of 1858, is less than during the same quarter of any year since 1846. The return-tide the Commissioners very properly ascribe to the decline of business, resulting from the panic of last Fall. The cessation of the influx is attributable doubtless to the same cause; but the report refers it to the activity of the recruiting for the army service in England. There is no room to doubt that both causes have been operative.

We are also enabled to furnish a statement of German emigration during the past year. It is derived from a paper supplied the British Commissioners by Mr. J. WARD, the British Consul at Leipzig. It would appear that the outgo from the Continent is governed by the same laws which control the out-go from England. The returns exhibit an increased activity during last year over the two years immediately preceding, while they fall seriously below the figures of 1852, '53 and '54. The figures of the Prussian Consulate at New-York are added, stating the entire emigration at this port at 136,233 in 1855, at 141,915 in 1856, and at 183,773 in 1857.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The States and Mr. John Appleton—The Union, Mr. Wendall and the Public Binding—Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the House, and his First Assistant, Mr. Carter, and his Works.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20.

The *States* is down upon the Hon. JOHN APPLETON, Assistant-Secretary of State, and reputed Editor of the *Union*, "like a thousand of brick."

It says charges are made against Mr. APPLETON of corruption, of using his position and influence to put money in his purse to the tune of ten thousand a year, or more, and calls upon Congress for an Investigating Committee to inquire into the facts in the matter, and expose the truth to the public gaze.

The charges are, that Mr. APPLETON, true to his well-known Yankee instincts, obtains, in addition to the very handsome salary of his office, some ten thousand dollars a year, more or less, from his sharp Yankee coöperator, CORNELIUS WENDALL, as supervisory or writing Editor of the *Union*, which Mr. WENDALL publishes; and that Mr. APPLETON uses his influence with President BUCHANAN and the members of the Cabinet to obtain, for Mr. WENDALL'S benefit, the binding of all the Executive Departments, as well as of all their advertising patronage.

The law is explicit, and was recently framed to meet the case, that the Executive Departments should give out their binding patronage to practical and competent *binders*, and to none others. Mr. WENDALL is simply a *printer*, and a very good one, but no *binder*. Mr. APPLETON and the Cabinet Ministers all know this, and yet they trample the law under their feet and give a printer all their binding patronage to the exclusion of the many Administration men in this city who are practical and competent *binders*, and who have asked to have the binding, or a portion of it, given to them. But no, "The *Union* must be preserved," as one of them told Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, who had tried to excuse himself for having conferred his binding patronage upon the printer who publishes the *Union*.

The Administration has no organ, needs none, and pretends that it will have none. Still the *Union* must be preserved! and Mr. APPLETON, the Assistant Secretary of State, must guide, direct and control it, and get as much for his labor, out of the public Treasury, as his colaborer, WENDALL can well spare for his "aid and comfort."

But there is another matter for a Congressional Committee to inquire into, in relation to patronage bestowed upon Mr. WENDALL, to enable him to preserve the *Union*, which the *States* has not yet alluded to. It is the binding patronage of the House of Representatives and the Congressional Library, bestowed by Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the House, who is reputed to be an out-and-out Douglas man. The reserved binding of the House has been bestowed upon Mr. WENDALL, and the amount is large. He also has the job of rebinding the *Congressional Globe* and Appendix, for the Library and for the House of Representatives. Already, as is understood, he has bound 72 sets for the Library, and each set contains some 45 volumes. This job, at a dollar a volume, is worth upwards of $3,000. To what extent the whole job will reach it is hard to say. These volumes, which have been and are to be rebound, at $1 per volume, have been well bound in Russian leather, which is far more durable than the sheep-skin which they are, and are to be, bound in. So much for the job bestowed by Mr. ALLEN upon Mr. WENDALL, to enable the latter to keep alive the *Union* in its malignant warfare upon the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the bosom friend of Mr. ALLEN. How is this? Is it the work of Mr. ALLEN? It cannot be. It must be the work of Mr. CARTER, who is Mr. ALLEN'S chief clerk. It is Mr. CARTER, probably, who has done one or two other things which look as if there is to be some *Carterizing* under this Congress, as there was some *Cullumizing* under the last one.

The law expressly directs that contracts for coal and fuel for the House shall be given to the lowest competent bidder. Several bids were sent in to furnish the coal—some three or five hundred tons. The lowest bid was made by Dr. CHAPIN, a competent man. But the contract was withheld from him and given to Mr. CASTLEMAN, whose bid was twenty cents higher than that of Dr. CHAPIN. Why was this done, and who did it, in the face of the law against it? It is understood that the upholsterer, Mr. CLARK, is doing a fine and profitable business, under the management of Mr. CARTER. *More anon.* JUNIUS.

The Great Monopolist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A New Version of the Shorter Catechism, illustrative of the Democratic Principle of Equal Rights and No Monopoly.

Who was elected Printer to the Senate of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

WM. L. HARRIS.

Who executes the Printing of the Senate?

C. WENDELL & Co.

Who was elected Printer to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

Mr. STEADMAN.

Who executes the Printing of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

C. WENDELL & Co.

Who obtained the contract for binding *all* of the documents for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

C. WENDELL & Co.

Who obtained the contract for binding the *Congressional Globe* for the House of Representatives of the Thirty fifth Congress?

C. WENDELL & Co.

What law was passed at the first Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress relative to the *Binding* for the *Executive Departments*?

That the Binding should be awarded to *practical* and *competent* binders.

Who obtained the contracts for the Executive Department binding from the Secretaries of *State, Interior, War, Navy, Treasury* and *Postmaster-General*?

C. WENDELL & Co.

What body of *resurrectionists* authorized the disentombment of the mouldy relics of *old Documents*, and sent them to WENDELL'S Bindery to be rebound, at Uncle Samuel's expense?

Echo answers—*Who?*

Who obtained the contract for Printing the "*State Papers?*"

C. WENDELL & Co.

Is WENDELL a "*practical Bookbinder?*"

NO!

Are any of the Cabinet officers *interested* in the Public Printing Contracts?

Guess so.

Has one of the Secretaries any interest in a *Connecticut Paper Mill*, which furnishes paper for the Public Printing?

Guess so.

What is Democracy?

"*Equal Rights and No Monopoly!*"

OBSERVER.

The Attorney-street Methodist Pic-nic Casualty.

RECOVERY OF THE MISSING BODIES OFF DAVID'S ISLAND—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The particulars of the disaster at David's Island, on Wednesday, which caused the drowning of three ladies who were on a pic-nic excursion, were published in yesterday's TIMES. When the boat left the Island the body of Mrs. JACOBS had not been recovered, but it was found a few minutes after 6 o'clock, near where the boat capsized.

The remains were placed beside those of Mrs. FERGUSON, in a shed which had been erected on the Island for the use of visitors. Four or five boats came over from New-Rochelle provided with grappling irons, and remained industriously at work through the night, only interrupted by the terrible storm which came the latter part of the night. The husband of Mrs. FERGUSON, Capt. STEERS and Sergeant THORNE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and JAMES MCKINSTY, sexton of the Attorney-street Church, were also there, doing all they could to find the missing body of Miss DEMILT. Their labors were kept up, by aid of a bright moonlight, until between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., a portion of the company remaining to watch the bodies already recovered. At this hour a terrific storm swept over the bay, when all the party gathered under the humble roof which sheltered the living and the dead from its fury. The heavy claps of thunder seemed to shake the Island to its foundations; the lightning flashed from every quarter of the heavens at once. For more than an hour this little company remained grouped closely together, the fury of the storm and the falling rain rendering all conversation inaudible.

The solemnity of this scene made a deep impression upon the party, and Captain STEERS says they will long remember it as one of the most impressive they ever witnessed. When the storm had passed over, and the moon once more shone out, the grappling was again renewed. It was not, however, until 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, that their labors were successful. At that hour the party in one of the boats which was at work about fifteen paces from the shore, and a hundred yards from where the boat upset, fastened to an object, and in a moment more the loose flowing robes and disheveled hair of a female body rose to the surface. It was the remains of Miss DEMILT.

The Coroner of Westchester County held an inquest on the bodies of Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. FERGUSON. The owner of the small boat was the principal witness. His account corroborates the statements published in yesterday's TIMES. Other witnesses were examined whose testimony agreed with that already given. Their verdict was accidental drowning.

Meantime, the bodies of the deceased, which had been packed in ice, remained in the shed, and their features were as fresh and unchanged as when first taken from the water, appearing more as if they were asleep than dead.

The bodies of Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. FERGUSON were brought to the City yesterday, on board the steamer *Cataline*, that of Miss DEMILT being carried to New-Rochelle, yesterday afternoon. After being prepared for burial, it will be brought to the City. The funeral of the three deceased ladies will be held on Sunday at the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street. Miss MANGUM, who was brought to the City in an almost insensible condition, is doing unexpectedly well, and will in all probability recover.

Quarantine Affairs.

There have been no arrivals from infected ports directly, at the lower Quarantine as yet, in consequence of the orders recently issued by the Health Officer not being generally known among the pilots. The following vessels arrived at the upper Quarantine Wednesday night and this morning, and were immediately ordered down the Bay: Ship *Silas Holmes*, from New-Orleans, barks *Celia*, *W. O. Alden*, brigs *King Bird*, *Iza*, and schooner *J. Caldwell*—all from ports in Cuba. The crews of the vessels at this station are in good health, excepting on board the ship *Grotto*, where two new cases of sickness have occurred since Wednesday. They were brought up to the Hospital.

This ship was from Sagua, bound for Falmouth, England, but put into this port on the 6th inst., the captain having died of fever, and the crew sick. Since then a new crew has been shipped, four of whom have been taken out sick. The remainder of them yesterday mutinied, and on the refusal of the captain to allow them to come on shore, got out one of the ship's boats, and were making their way towards the Narrows, when they were taken in charge by Captain ROFF, of the Quarantine steamer *Cinderella*, and brought into the Quarantine inclosure. There are in all 24 sail at the lower anchorage, as follows: 2 steamers, 4 ships, 8 barks, 8 brigs, and 2 schooners. The two steamers are the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, who is discharging coal and taking in ice, and the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, who will sail for Havana in a few days.

The report that the commanding officer of this vessel refused to allow his sick to go into hospital at the Quarantine, is slightly incorrect. Capt. TOPETA had no objections to their being taken out of the ship, but from the fact of their not understanding our language, might perhaps not receive that particular care which they would if they could make themselves understood. Having this view of the matter, he preferred, for the comfort of the sick, that they should remain on board. They are doing well.

A stevedore, named JOHN MASTERSON, died in the hospital yesterday morning of yellow fever, having contracted the disorder while at work on vessels discharging cargoes. Several others are also sick.

WANTS TO REDEEM HIS LITTLE CHILDREN.—LEWIS SMITH has been the slave of a Mr. HUMLONG, (or HUMBUG,) of Franklin County, Ky. He had a wife and six children. He worked and saved $300, and raised $700 more, which he paid for his own freedom. Mr. HUMLONG then *gave* him his own wife and two youngest children, but *takes care of them* while LEWIS is soliciting funds to purchase his remaining four children, which he agrees to sell for $1,200. LEWIS has raised $300, which will pay for one of the four, and is now soliciting the balance ($900) to make the whole family free. He has letters from the Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, the Rev. JOHN G. FEE, and the Hon. GERRIT SMITH, strongly commending his case to the sympathy of the public. Mr. HUMLONG has been offered a thousand dollars for the oldest son, but refuses to sell him to any one except the father, and from him he will accept $300. Mr. HALLOCK, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, has consented to receive any donations that are offered.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON MARY ANNE MCCABE.—HER HUSBAND ACQUITTED.—Yesterday, Coroner CONNERY held an inquest at the house of FRANCIS EISNER, No. 246 Division-street, on the body of MARY ANNE MCCABE, supposed to have been murdered on Wednesday, by her husband, MATTHEW MCCABE. The testimony showed that the parties were grossly intemperate, and were constantly quarreling and fighting. Dr. FERGUSON, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified that the deceased came to her death by compression of the brain, which might have resulted from violence or apoplexy, produced by intemperance. The jury returned, as their verdict, that she died from "compression of the brain, from blood, the result of intemperance," whereupon MCCABE was set at liberty.

ANOTHER GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL VS. THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—It is reported that arrangements are in process for a match at base-ball, between a selected nine of the New-York Common Council, and a selected nine of the Brooklyn Common Council. The time is not yet definitely settled, but it is understood that the match will be played on the Fashion Race Course, and that the proceeds will be given to such charities as may be mutually agreed upon.

The Burglars Rusticating—A Vigilance Committee in Astoria, L. I.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inhabitants of this little village, for the ordinary tranquility of which is so great as to be oppressive to a New-Yorker, have been thrown into commotion during the past week by the fact that a band of burglars have commenced operations in their midst. During the past week, the house of a gentleman connected with one of the New-York banks was entered during the night, and property to the amount of fifty dollars abstracted. The robbers had the hardihood to enter the chamber where the master and mistress of the house were sleeping the heavy sleep of the just, to clear the former's unmentionable garment of the loose change it contained, and take a loaded pistol which hung about a foot and a half above the head of the sleeping proprietor.

They further enjoyed themselves in the basement over a breakfast of cold meat, cheese, &c., which had been laid for the morning consumption of *pater familias*, before his departure for the City. Several bottles of lager-bier, which they discovered in the apartment, helped to make the repast an agreeable one. From the odor of bad tobacco which was emitted from the room in the morning, it is more than probable that those worthy artists enjoyed a pleasant smoke after their pleasant and unexpected meal. The *robbee* cannot imagine how he could have slept through the popping of lager-bier corks and the other noises the intruders must have made. He can only explain it by saying it was chloroform—or, as some most respectable elderly females here have it, *killeroform*.

When the news was heard next day, a Vigilance Committee was immediately organized under the auspices of some worthy servants of our respected Uncle Samuel, of certain of those who do the city-fathering for the village. They patrol nightly, but have not come upon the track of a burglar. It has been hinted that lately, while a detachment was watching on one corner of a street, a cool burglar was "prospecting" on the other. I forgot to mention that on the night of the first robbery, the stores of our rival butchers were broken open, but the burglars did not find anything in one, and, according to report, only a few bad bills in the other.

A subscription for the purchase of revolvers is mooted, and in the meantime the village tinsmith has been employed in fabricating tin stars, as the distinguishing badge of the Vigilants. Policemen's clubs are the weapons in actual use. For the purpose of internal defence, rusty swords, spits, axes, &c., are placed nightly by each villager's couch, and the belligerent spirit has even reached the ladies. Two of the latter who board in the same house with your correspondent, have insisted, notwithstanding his pacific disposition, on his going to bed nightly with the longest carving-knife in the house.

The native Astorians are of opinion that the burglars are from New-York, but they seem to forget that there is metal more attractive, and just as much impunity in Gotham of the groggery-lounging policemen.

Further particulars when they transpire.

Yours, WHACK.

City Cars—An Advocate of Standers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "T." enters a remonstrance against certain 'abuses" which exist in the management of City cars, which remonstrance, though he is supported from time to time through the Press, I think is both unjust and ridiculous. In the first place, he misunderstands why the City cars are run at all. He seems to think they are made and run especially for the *pleasure* of a few fortunate individuals who happen to arrive first at an empty car; he would have two-thirds of the seats filled and everybody else prohibited. Hear what he says: "It would be an enviable luxury to have at one's command these easy going conveniences by which one is transported at a cheap fare from one extremity of the City to the other." "T.'s" ideas on this subject are all wrong. Cars are run for the accommodation and not the pleasure of the public. If I want to go up town by the Fourth-avenue cars, and on arriving at the Park find all the seats taken, who has a right to tell me I shan't stand up if I feel so inclined, and if 20 others would rather stand than walk or wait for the next car, whose business is it but their own?

Standers suffer as much and sometimes more than sitters in a full car. No one is compelled to ride in them, and if others choose to bear such discomforts for the sake of getting home quick, who has a right to complain. When "T." gets in an empty car, and shortly finds that he is crowding his neighbor in consequence of the influx of passengers, does he, actuated by an intensely charitable feeling, get out for fear of being a nuisance? I'd warrant he would be the last one to do it. If, as "T." says, a limited number should only be admitted, how are passengers along the line of the road to be carried from point to point. Not once an hour does a car reach Centre-street without most all the seats being taken, and certainly others have as good a right to ride as those who get in at the Park. If T., and those of his opinion want to ride alone let them hire carriages, or if they want the benefit of the cheapness they must bear the inconvenience, or if they want the cheapness and plenty of room the conductor no doubt will hoist them on top, where they can stand, or sit, or lie down, without any one stamping on their toes, or having any one's cane execute involuntary solos on their knee-pans. Yours respectfully, E. P.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man found, on Wednesday night, at the foot of King-street, East River. The deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age, and was dressed in a dark coat and dark pants; had a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other. Several bricks were fastened inside of his shirt-bosom, and from this fact the Jury were inclined to believe that he committed suicide. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of a Germam, about 50 years of age, was found at the foot of Fortieth street. The deceased was well dressed, and appeared to have been in the water but a short time. From papers found in his possession he is believed to have been a peddler. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

A NEW-YORK YOUTH DROWNED AT TRENTON FALLS.—On Tuesday afternoon, a son of Mr. GEO. W. JEWETT, of this City, was drowned at Trenton Falls, N. Y., under the following circumstances: Miss JEWETT and her twin brothers aged 14½ years, with a son of Mr. MOORE, proprietor of the hotel at that place, a lady, her son and daughter, started for a walk around the Falls. Passing along the ledges of rock near the Falls they came to a place which was considered very dangerous on account of the slippery and uncertain nature of the path. Here the boys were warned not to go further but to return. Instead of doing so, it appears that, they passed on. Soon after, a scream was heard, and a hat was seen floating in the water, and then the rest of the boys came back saying that one of the twins, named GEORGE W. JEWETT, Jr., had gone over the fall, having slipped from the path. Efforts were immediately made to rescue him but it was impossible as the current was so swift that he was immediately swept a long distance from the spot where he fell. Information was immediately telegraphed to Mr. JEWETT, who started Wednesday evening for Trenton Falls. The drowned youth was a very promising lad, and was much beloved by his friends and companions.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The Bank for Savings (Bleecker-street) has declared its usual semi annual dividend of 2 per cent. to depositors over $500, and 2½ per cent. under $500. Also an extra dividend of the same amount to each depositor. This dividend (or interest) amounts on the present occasion to about $350,000. The deposits in this institution exceed eight millions of dollars, being larger, we are informed, than the deposits in any other Savings Bank in this country. The total Savings deposits in this City alone are over thirty-three millions of dollars, among sixteen institutions, and belong to about one hundred and fifty thousand depositors.

RUN AWAY ACCIDENT.—After Mr. J. COLLINS, residing at No. 25 Suffolk-street, had helped his family out of a carriage last evening, in front of his residence, the horses suddenly took fright and ran down the street. The horses ran against a girl having a child in her arms, seriously injuring both of them. The run away team was soon captured, and no further damage done.

STORM.—A tremendous storm of rain and wind accompanied by lightning and much thunder, passed over the City about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but so far as we hear, it did no great damage.

A WINDY WELL.—The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* mentions a curious well discovered in Smith County, about a month ago. A Mr. BAUGH was boring for watr in the piney woods, and when he had bored about40 feet, "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hole, which continued for several days. He quit boring, and waited to see what would come out of it. He placed a bottle over the hole, and the wind makes a noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week at a time, and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far no diminution of its force has been discovered. It has attracted many persons to see it, and as yet none can tell "whence the dew cometh, or whither it goeth."

NOBLE CONDUCT.—A person visiting Staten Island states that Mr. SAMUEL DANA, of Boston, on Sunday last, the 18th inst., saved the lives of three men, who were upset in a boat about half a mile from the island shore, and who were nearly exhausted before aid could reach them. The scene was witnessed with admiration by scores of persons on Staten Island, and Mr. DANA received many congratulations for his noble and successful efforts.

Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Muruaga.

From the Washington Union.

MR. EDITOR: As various publications containing false statements have appeared in different newspapers relating to the difficulty between Mr. CORCORAN and Mr. MURUAGA, I ask the favor of your columns for the purpose of giving a true account of the origin and progress of that difficulty. It arose in consequence of Mr. MURUAGA'S conduct towards a niece of Mr. CORCORAN'S, whom he most improperly and offensively followed through the streets of Washington, compelling her to resort to very annoying expedients for the purpose of avoiding him. Upon learning this fact, Mr. CORCORAN expressed his opinion of Mr. M.'s conduct to that person in very decided language. For this Mr. M. demanded an apology, Mr. C. refused to give him one, because he did not believe that Mr. M.'s conduct in the premises was such as to entitle him to it. Upon this refusal, Mr. M. gave to Mr. CORCORAN notice of a challenge. On the evening of the same day on which this notification was given, Mr. MURUAGA, in response to a note from Mr. CORCORAN'S daughter, sent by her for the sole purpose of preventing a hostile meeting between the said parties, the fact of the hostile message being known to her as well as to several others,) made this appearance in Mr. C.'s house in his known absence. Mr. C. was mace acquainted with the fact of Mr. M.'s presence in his house. Mr. CORCORAN, proceeding thither in company with Senator BRIGHT, made search for the person whom, under the circumstances, he could not otherwise consider than as a most culpable intruder. He was found concealed under and behind a piano in the picture gallery, whither he had retreated on Mr. C.'s entry into the house. Upon his being seized by Mr. CORCORAN, he presented a revolver, every chamber of which was heavily loaded and capped. He was struck no blow by any person other than Mr. CORCORAN. It is true that when he presented the pistol he was seized by the servants, but no blow was struck by them. The pistol was forcibly taken from his hands by Senator BRIGHT, and the intruder thrust out of the house. He was accompanied to Mr. C.'s house by one accomplice or more, who remained on the outside of the house. The pistol was retained by Mr. CORCORAN and immediately afterwards was taken by Senators SLIDELL and BRIGHT to the residence of the Spanish Minister, and shown by them to said Minister. They then and there, on Mr. C.'s behalf, requested the immediate dismissal of Mr. M.

All this happened more than two months ago. Subsequent to this occurrence, several notes were sent by Mr. M. to Mr. C., of which no notice was taken. A formal challenge was also sent, which Mr. Mr. C.'s friends acting for him declined, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to them. Immediately after Mr. CORCORAN'S and his family's arrival in New-York from the West, Mr. M. left his own hotel and entered himself on the books of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. C. and family were stopping, as "Mr. Vildesola, of Havana." He was then and there threatened by one of the proprietors of said hotel with expulsion from the same if he continued his annoyances.

On Monday afternoon, the 5th of July, according to the sworn statement of a credible and perfectly disinterested witness, already published in your paper, Mr. M. committed an assault upon Mr. CORCORAN while Mr. C. was in the act of entering the front door of his own house, by flinging his glove at Mr. C., and at or about the same time, presenting a pistol. When Mr. C. turned round, he found Mr. M. in the act of presenting a pistol at him, MURUAGA at the same time retreating eastwardly along the pavement, exclaiming, in excited tones, "shoot: shoot!" Mr. C. presented no pistol or other deadly weapon—in fact, he drew none, as Mr. M., from the moment Mr. C. saw him, began and continued to retreat, using the language above stated. At no time was Mr. M. nearer than ten feet to Mr. C. Mr. CORCORAN was not struck by Mr. M.'s glove, nor was Mr. C. aware of the presence of Mr. M. until he was induced to turn round by hearing the exclamation "there is my glove," and then he saw Mr. M. near the bottom of the steps, on the footway. To Mr. M.'s exclamation, Mr. CORCORAN replied that he did not intend to shoot at him, but would send him to the Penitentiary where he ought to be.

Mr. M. left the city immediately after this occurrence, and proceeded to Baltimore. From thence he dispatched another hostile message, which was treated with the contempt it deserved.

These, in fact, are the well authenticated facts relating to this affair. Their perusal must satisfy every well-regulated mind that Mr. C. has been subjected to annoyances of the most aggravating and irritating character. They are rendered more so by the fact that Mr. M. has been during the whole of the time, and is now, connected with the Spanish Legation, as its Secretary. Mr. M. has committed offences which, if they had been perpetrated by a citizen of our own country, would have subjected him to the severest punishment. Mr. CORCORAN throughout these scenes has borne himself with great moderation. He has the consolation of knowing that he has the heartfelt approval and sympathy of our entire community.

Cardinal Wiseman's Opinion of Evangelical Societies.

Cardinal WISEMAN'S Pastoral, lately issued, contains the following passage:

"There are societies for the multiplication of regular and irregular agents of various sects, not only of additional curates, but of Bible-readers, catechists, lay missionaries, tract distributors, and other such innumerable; there are societies for publishing and distributing tracts and fly-sheets by bales, with that most gigantic living evidence of sterility ever given by heresy, the Bible Society, with its millions of unfruitful volumes. Then how many aim at rivaling or supplanting the truly Apostolic Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*, or the more general French Association for the Propagation of the Faith, under the titles of Missionary Societies, Anglican or Dissenting, for every part of the world. And oh! more grievous still, more than one such combination holds on, *for waging war against the poor of Ireland, and perverting its starving inhabitants.* Add to these, Evangelical Alliances, and other such societies, the very avowed purpose of which is to combine all sects on the principle which is as old as St. Gregory's age, "That all heresies unite, when war is waged against the Church of God." And even those associations which have in view more immediately the education of the poor, keep steadily before them the same adverse purpose. The promoters of ragged schools make it their boast how many Catholic children are drawn into them, to the detriment of their best and only patrimony—their faith. Other school unions, while they hold out every inducement to our children, of gratuitous admission, efficient education, and eleemosynary seduction to attend them, make the distinctive cry of Protestantism their password for entry—the perniciously indiscriminate reading of God's sacred Word. While all such instruments of zeal are used against us, the world is clearly with them; and they are wielded with worldly wisdom and vigor, by its children."

The Recent Earthquake in Mexico.

The following interesting account of the recent earthquake in Mexico is contained in the dispatch from our Minister to that country, Mr. FORSYTH:

"On the 19th ultimo the severest earthquake of the present century was experienced in this city, and, as far as heard from, in all parts of Mexico. I was walking in the street at the time, with Mr. FEARN. My first impression was that I was seized with a sudden vertige, and upon stretching out my hand to my companion for support, I found him making the same motion. The falling of the people upon their knees, their audible prayers, the violent slamming of the doors and windows of the neighboring houses, soon admonished us that it was a *temblar* of unusual violence.

We were arrested immediately under the tall spire of the Convent of the Profesa. Looking up, and finding it swaying to and fro like the inverted pendulum of a clock, we moved away from its dangerous proximity and paused in the middle of the street. The motion was so great that it was not easy to keep one's feet, although bracing them apart and planting a cane to aid them. The motion produced upon the houses has precisely the effect of a sea-swell, the spongy soil upon which the city is built yielding to the terrific phenomenon in a series of long undulating waves. It lasted a minute and a half, though not with the greatest violence all the time, for, if it had, not one of the massive walls of which this city is built, would have been now standing. As it was, there is hardly a house, or a church, that has not been more or less damaged; some have fallen, killing persons and animals, while hundreds are only kept up by the props which have been applied to them. My own house has a crack in one of the inner walls from the roof to the ground, while a seam is opened the whole length of the Azota. For several days all carriages were prohibited in the streets, lest some house should be shaken down. Several churches have been abandoned as unsafe. The place is very much damaged. It appears to have been more severe on the Pacific than on the Atlantic slope, as we hear of several villages totally destroyed in that region. If Mexico had been built in the fragile style of an American city, it would now be a mass of ruins. With all its massive walls, it has had a narrow escape.

The earthquake was unaccompanied by any noise except the cracking of beams and stone walls and the furious banging of open doors and windows. The heavy masonry of the Chapultepec aqueduct was broken and wasting the water in more than a hundred places within the space of a mile and a half. No living person remembers a movement of equal violence and duration. Houses which have stood unscathed a hundred years have opened their seams to the fury of this one, and, indeed, after experiencing its effects one is amazed to look around and see any structure of human hands standing.

The Affair with Elder Hayward at Delhi, N. Y.

The scandal recently started in the town o Delhi, N. Y. against the fair fame of Elder S. B. HAYWARD, of the Christian Church at Lansingville, seems to have been set at rest. A meeting of the friends of Mr. HAYWARD was held on the 9th inst., at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of the malicious transactions which took place in Delhi, on the part of many of its citizens, on the 13th and 14th ultimo, we, after having carefully and freely examined the matter in its various bearings, and some of us having seen and consulted nearly all the parties upon both sides which are claimed to have been the germ of the excitement, deem the whole thing a dastardly outrage on the part of the agitators, both uncalled for and unprovoked.

Resolved, That we unanimously disapprove and condemn the unwarrantable course pursued by certain individuals of said village, who have so far compromised their dignity as gentlemen and peaceable citizens, as in any way to countenance this vile transaction; and we earnestly solicit our friends to cooperate with us in condemning their course.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, in full consideration of all the mitigatory circumstance touching the case, this tumult was the result of a smothered feeling of persecution for opinion sake; and that the abettors of the outrage magnified a harmless and lawful transaction on the part of Elder S. B. HAYWARD, into an unwarranted pretext for giving vent to personal animosity and intolerance of religious rights.

Resolved, That we believe Elder S. B. HAYWARD to be a gentleman and a Christian, and a worthy minister of the Gospel; and that we will sustain him in this position so long as we continue to have good reasons for believing the slanderous attacks which have been and are being made upon him, are the results of malice, intolerance or envy.

The Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

From the Easton (Pa.) Daily Express, July 21.

A dreadful accident happened this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Allentown, to a train of empty coal cars, on their way to Mauch Chunk, by which the fireman and engineer lost their lives, and four other employes of the road were injured.

The accident occurred about 7½ o'clock. The train was passing the bridge over the Jordan, which has two spans, and the locomotive had nearly reached the pier when the span upon which the train was began to give way, and sank gradually for a minute or two, and then fell with an awful crash, carrying down the locomotive and about forty coal cars. The engineer and the fireman, who were on the locomotive when the bridge gave way, were, of course, carried down, where they met a most dreadful death, both, we are told by JACOB MYERS, who was on the train at the time of the accident, being burned in a most terrible manner. We give below the names and residences of the killed and injured:

KILLED—JOEL FIELD, South Easton, engineer; leaves a wife and three children. WM LANDERS, South Easton, fireman; leaves a wife and four children.

INJURED—JACOB MEYERS, Easton, brakeman, cut about the face and shoulders, and otherwise hurt. He jumped from the last car that went over the abutment, and received the bruises in so doing, but no doubt saved his life by it. JOHN KINSEY, South Easton, master-mechanic on the road, was scalded slightly. JAMES DONNELLY, South Easton, conductor of the train, received severe cuts on the head, but otherwise, we believe, was uninjured. JOHN H. WOLF, brakeman, of Easton, was hurt, but not severely. None of the injured stand in danger of losing their lives from their wounds.

The distressing occurrence caused great excitement at Allentown, the people of which place went to the scene in great numbers, and offered assistance. The physicians of the place were there, and rendered all the service they could. As soon as it was ascertained at Bethlehem that an accident had occurred, a car was sent up by the officers of the North Pennsylvania Road to bring down the injured, who got to their homes here and in South Easton about 9 o'clock.

No blame, that we are aware of, attaches to any one for the accident. The bridge has always been considered safe.

Cause of General Quitman's Death.

From the Vicksburg True Southron.

The General was one of the victims of the National Hotel poisoning, having dined there on that fatal day which has cost thirty-one persons their lives, and destroyed the health of sixty or seventy more. Since that day General QUITMAN had not a well hour. But so long as he felt that duty to the South and to the Republic demanded his presence in Congress, he faithfully remained there; but for the past few months painfully combatting with the rapid increase of the disease. As soon as Congress adjourned he hastened to his home, hoping that cessation from work and repose in the bosom of his family would restore him to health. The fatigue of traveling night and day exaggerated his disease, and when he reached Natchez he was compelled to take at once to his bed. The marriage a few days afterwards, of his daughter to Captain LOVELL, U. S. N., of the *Water Witch*, revived his spirits—greatly depressed by his disease—and he hospitably remained up until after midnight, to do the honors to the guests with that courtesy and affability which characterize him. The fatigue and excitement of this occasion were too much for his enfeebled constitution, and increased his malady so much that afterwards he was unable to leave his room. A constant fever had been upon him for many weeks.

A RETURNING WITNESS.—A very intelligent African servant, who had enjoyed for years the confidence of his owner in this city, was permitted to visit New-York and the northern cities in August, 1857, and was furnished with funds, and with letters to gentlemen, with request for all necessary directions and assistance. The agents and emissaries of mischief, who are pledged to mar, as far as possible, the substantial happiness of the negro in America, after some time heard of the visit and the visitor, and assailed him with all their deceptive and specious assurances. Their importunity and extravagant assertions finally overcame his devoted and long-tried attachment to his owner, and he absconded, ceasing all communication with the friends and acquaintances of his owner. Traces and clues of information, were, however, obtained, which could have promised a recovery and return under the law, but no resort was made or intended to this remedy, as the owner expressed his determination never to receive or retain any service but willing service from one who had enjoyed his confidence in such measure. As soon as the truant and the victim of mischievous interference found himself apparently secure against legal process, reflection and observation began their work of comparison, and his intelligent and educated mind was directed to the conditions and resources of his race at and near his Northern residence, as compared with his experience and recollections of home and of Southern life. The result was intense and bitter regret, which almost grew into despair, and issued in a letter of candid and touchingly-ingenuous confession, written by the errant servant to his master and owner, begging permission to return. A proper and suitable reply was sent to the address as directed by the servant. The result was the appearance and return of that servant himself, who is now at his own old home, with a determination that nothing but death shall remove him therefrom.—*Charleston Courier.*

ANOTHER DISTRESSING MINING ACCIDENT—FOUR MEN AND A BOY SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.—On Monday night last seven miners went on the night shift of WHOLEY & Co.'s William Penn Colliery, Wolf Creek, for the purpose of mining coal in the breasts. At the time the men entered the workings the air was found to be pure, the current passing down the air-hole and up the slope. A heavy rain, however, was falling outside, and during its progress it seems the current of air was reversed, passing down the slope and up the air-hole. The effect of this was to retard the circulation of pure air through the workings, and favor the accumulation of black damp in the slope and gangway. When the miners were ready to return to the surface after stopping work in the morning, five of them—four men and a boy—started to walk up the slope, while two subsequently placed themselves in a car at the bottom of the slope, to be hauled up by the engine, which all should have been done when they came off their shift. The five had proceeded but a short distance up the slope when all were overcome by black damp, and, falling in the passage, died before any measure could be adopted for their rescue. The incident that led directly to the discovery of the accident was the striking of the wheels of the car containing the two miners against the body of one of the men. The engineer, finding that there was something on the track, lowered the car. A body was recovered, and the car finally reached the surface with its inmates in an insensible condition from the effects of the impure air. They were, however, resuscitated. The names of the unfortunate miners are: WILLIAM PRICE and his son HENRY, (the former leaves a wife and three children;) FREDERICK BLACKER, who leaves a wife and six children; EVAN JONES, who leaves a wife and two children, and THOMAS EDWARDS, unmarried. They were Welshmen, and new men at the colliery. Two valuable mules were also killed.—*Pottsville Journal.*

SERIOUS GUNPOWDER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. ROGERS, of the *Central Enquirer*, published at Centreville, Bibb county, Alabama, was recently in Selma, and informed the editor of the *Sentinel* of a destructive blow-up in the former town. The *Sentinel* of the 9th says: "On last Friday, about dark, while Mr. JACOB D. KERSH was striking a match across the counter, in his grocery, preparatory to lighting a candle, a piece of the match dropped in a keg of powder which was standing open under the counter. As a matter of course a tremendous explosion ensued, blowing one end of the house literally into fragments, setting Mr. KERSH'S clothes on fire, and burning him in a most shocking manner, so badly that it is feared that he will not recover. Mr. CARSON was in the grocery at the time, and was blown out of the house, but was in no way hurt. The upper story of the building was occupied by our friend ROGERS, with his printing office. He says his types were scattered to the four winds of the earth, his cases split open, his press broken, and, in fact, making perfect pi of the whole office. Mr. ROGERS and one or two of the hands had just left the office to go to supper, not more than five minutes before."

The store of Messrs. VERNON, BAKER & Co., Burgh Hill, Trumbull County, Ohio, was blown up on Wednesday afternoon by the explosion of two kegs of powder, and two boys, one a son of Mr. VERNON, the other named ALBERT FOWLER, so seriously injured that they died shortly after. The powder was in the second story of the building, and the boys, while at play, had thoughtlessly taken powder from one of the kegs and laid a train on the floor, which, upon being fired, communicated to the keg. The explosion was tremendous. The building was shattered to pieces and the stock of goods was somewhat damaged.

A SORRY PICTURE OF LIFE IN KANSAS.—An excited correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* writes from Kansas: "Pro-Slavery! My God deliver me from its horrid and loathsome atmosphere. Everything bears the withering curse of the dread institution upon it. No church, no schools, nothing to promote the social life, nothing to foster moral culture.

It was my misfortune to have spent the Fourth of July in Kansas City, and as it had been announced that a grand celebration was to come off in McGee's addition, I sauntered along out to the ground. The ladies indeed looked very fair. After an oration tolerably well tinctured with Pro-Slaveryism, all adjourned to the table for refreshments. Soon a commotion was visible, and in another moment ladies and children were trampled upon and a disgraceful fight ensued, which was liberally patronized all over the ground. Shame! shame! to the being who responds to the name of man.

The evening of the 5th—as all demonstration was put over till Monday, the 5th, though cannon were fired by miserable outlaws all the night of the Sabbath—a Free-State man from the Territory was engaged in a game of billiards with one of the Kansas City gentry, when a little altercation ensued, and in five minutes the Free-State man was cut literally to pieces by his partner in the game—several wounds, proving each a mortal one."

Slaves down South have fallen in price; "great bargains" in flesh are reported in the papers. A Mobile paper states that the Sheriff of Sumpter County sold a batch of five. A woman about 38 years of age, with three children nearly large enough to begin to work, brought $1,525. A boy, rather ordinary in appearance, 21 years old, sold for $1,000, and a girl about 22 years old, with her child, brought $1,002. Very few attended the sale, and fewer still came prepared to buy.

Another Chapter of Crime.

DOUBLE MURDER IN BROOME COUNTY—TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY THEIR FATHER.

From the Binghamton Standard, 21st.

A horrible tragedy took place in Maine Village, in this County, on Friday last. The circumstances are these: The murderer's name is OLIVER HOWARD, a man about thirty years of age, living in the village of Maine, about 13 miles from Binghamton, and has a wife and four children. On the day on which the deed was committed, the man was at home alone with the two boys, the wife and mother having gone on a visit to her own mother's taking with her the two girls, both of whom were younger than the boys. The latter washed the unfortunate children as usual on the morning in question, and sent them to school. Nothing unusual occurred until about 4o'clock in the afternoon, when he left the tannery of Mr. SWEETLAND, where he was at work, went to the school house and got the two boys, carried them home, cut their throats from ear to ear with a razor, and then returned again to the tannery. The deed was soon after discovered, when the man was immediately arrested and taken before N. W. EASTMAN, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of that town, for examination. He admitted the deed, and waived examination. He was brought to Binghampton the same night, and lodged in jail, where he seems to be playing the very popular crazy dodge wherewith the public is so often regaled, and whereby so many criminals escape a justly merited punishment. We understand that he assigns as a reason for committing the fiendish deed, that he had received a revelation from God, informing him that the Judgment Day had come, and commanding him to kill his two boys, and save them from the devouring flames with which the world was to be destroyed

A MURDER COMMITTED NEARLY A YEAR AGO.

The Middleport (Ill.) *Press* says: On Saturday las the town of Onarga, in this county, was thrown into the most intense excitement by the arrest of WM. F. TALCOTT, late one of the proprietors of the Onarga House, and now keeper of the livery stable attached to the house, charged with the murder, in October last, of one J. D. STANLEY, supposed to have been formerly a resident of Portland, Me., with whom he was keeping at that time what is usually termed bachelor's hall, about three miles from the village. Mr. STANLEY having at that time suddenly disappeared, without leaving any clue to the why or wherefore, suspicion was engendered in the minds of some persons, who have never ceased to watch for any circumstances which would tend to throw any light upon the subject, and they succeeded so well in tracing out a chain of circumstantial evidence, such as left no doubts in their minds of TALCOTT'S guilt. Search was instituted for the body, which resulted in its discovery a few rods from a small house they were then erecting, buried about two feet deep in the earth. On being informed that the body had been discovered, TALCOTT immediately confessed that he had killed him, and asked why the people did not lynch him, stating that he was not fit and did not wish to live, and that he had been for some time dying by inches. He, however, subsequently stated that the deed was done unintentionally in a mutual altercation, after they had been out gunning. In some dispute about the building of the above-named house, TALCOTT gave STANLEY the lie; the latter immediately attempted to strike TALCOTT with his gun; TALCOTT avoided the blow, and dealt STANLEY a blow on the head, which killed him, the gun going off at the same time. TALCOTT states that after discovering that STANLEY was dead, he went off some distance and lay down in the grass, reflecting what to do, when he came to the conclusion to bury the body and keep quiet; but his subsequent wearing of STANLEY'S clothes, and possessing himself of his other effects, leads to the conclusion that it was a cold-blooded murder, committed for the purpose of being possessed of his effects. He stated to us, while in the care of the constable, "that when he gave the lie to STANLEY, the latter raised his gun as if to strike, when TALCOTT rushed at him with his gun raised. STANLEY turned to run away, when he (TALCOTT) struck him down."

A MUSIC TEACHER NEARLY KILLED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* has the following remarkable statement: "On Friday last, at Wake Forest, in this county, TALBOT LIGON, his brother, ELIAS LIGON, and JOHN C. JORDAN, all of this city, assaulted, with a cowhide, in a most inhuman manner, OSCAR VON BRIESEN, a Russian and music teacher, also of this city, under the following circumstances: It appears that on the previous Tuesday night, VON BRIESEN accompanied a German friend named KREATH part of the way to his home in this city. At parting they stopped, tor a few moment's conversation, in front of the residence of TALBOT LIGON, but on the opposite side of the street. Whilst conversing in their ordinary tone of voice, and without the slightest intimation that anything was wrong, LIGON came upon them unobserved, partly undressed and without shoes, and struck at them a heavy blow with a stick. The blow was received by both. VON BRIESEN collared the assailant, and KREATH wrung the stick from his grasp. LIGON, seeing he had attacked white men, apologized, and said he thought they were Negroes. The first impulse of the assailed was to return the blow, but, the assailant being an elderly man, they forbore. It was resolved, however, that he should answer for the unprovoked attack; and he being unknown to them, he was told that he had to accompany them to the Mayor's office to be identified. LIGON asked to return to his house to dress; but the assailed, fearing he might resort to other weapons, or evade them, refused to allow him, but had his clothes brought out, and he put them on. They then took him to the Mayor's office, but there being no officer there, they were induced to let him go, upon the assurance that he was well known, and would answer any charge they might prefer against him. The matter so ended, but was talked of and laughed at next day, as a capital joke; and VON BRIESEN and KREATH became satisfied and abandoned further proceedings.

On Thursday evening VON BRIESEN left for Wake Forest to attend to his punils. On the same night a party of men, of whom the Ligons formed a part, sought VON BRIESEN at his lodgings, and threatened to cowhide him. Learning he had gone to Wake Forest, it appears they determined to follow him. On Friday morning he visited the store of Mr. PURIFOY. He had no sooner entered the store and taken a seat, than TALBOT LIGON, ELIAS LIGON and JOHN C. JORDAN, all of whom were personally unknown to him, came upon him from the street, and laid violent hands upon him. He was dragged forward on to the porch, and then on to the street, where he was knocked down on his face and held by ELIAS LIGON and JORDAN, while TALBOT LIGON stripped his coat up. In this position, on the ground he was firmly held while TALBOT LIGON inflicted *thirty nine lashes* upon him with a cow-hide. The remaining clothes were cut off his back by the lash, and his flesh severely lacerated.

When these assailants were satisfied, they demanded of their victim if he had any weapon about him. He answered in the negative. They then searched him and took from his pocket a small pen-knife. He was then released, and told that if he ever visited Raleigh again he would get as much more; and they told him further that there were two or three hundred men waiting, ready to ride him on a rail and give him a coat of tar and feathers.

This brutal sight, it appears, was witnessed by four other persons, one of whom, JOHN FOAT, a nephew, we learn, of the LIGONS, kept the rest off by threats, and the cry of a "*fair fight.*" VON BRIESEN'S face was cut with the cow-hide, and the clothes on the front of his person were completely tattered by his writhings under the lash. He was ultimately taken to a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed, and where he was supplied with the necessary articles of wearing apparel. Shortly after, with his smarting flesh and his mortified spirit, he disappeared from Wake Forest, and has not since been heard of. He has been residing here but a short time, and was esteemed a quiet, inoffensive man.

The cause of this unparalleled outrage appears to be the indignity of the arrest on Tuesday night. We need hardly add that the affair is universally regarded here with the utmost abhorrence and indignation.

On Monday last TALBOT LIGON was brought before Mayor HARRISON, and bound to Court for the assault on KREATH. ELIAS LIGON and JOHN C. JORDAN have not yet been arrested, but the officers are in pursuit of them.

A SLAVE EXECUTED FOR MURDER.

The Mobile *Register* of the 17th says: "The slave boy ALFRED, aged about fourteen years, the property of Madame COLLINS, f. w. c., was hung on yesterday at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, for the murder of the son, only four years old, of Mr GOMEZ. The deed was committed near the Gas Works, about two years ago, the young murderer being then only twelve years of age—the particulars of the case, our readers will remember, we published at the time. On ascending the scaffold, he was asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say; to which he replied, No! but said he hoped he would meet all in a better world. He was sentenced last Summer, but has twice been reprieved by the Governor—his last respite expiring yesterday."

DOUBLE MURDER IN CALAIS, VT.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

MONTPELIER, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

On Friday, the 16th inst., one of the most painful tragedies which ever shocked a Vermont community occurred in Calais, a rich farming town adjoining Montpelier on the northeast. A hitherto inoffensive, though a somewhat odd and unsocial young man, of about 18, of the name of ARIAL MARTIN, called early in the morning, with a rifle in his hand, at the house of Mr. JENNISON WHEELOCK, a respectable young farmer, with a wife and two children, and inquired of the wife for her husband, and on being directed to a mow-field near by, he passed on in that direction, without exhibiting in his demeanor anything unusual or calculated to create the least suspicion of his intentions. But in a few minutes the wife was startled by the report of the rifle, and, with it, the death-screech of her husband. She ran for the spot, and found him writhing in the agonies of death from the bullet-shot through the vitals, while the murderer had turned, and was fast making off in another direction. According to his subsequent confession MARTIN had slyly approached the border of the field, saw WHEELOCK mowing, got benind some bushes, deliberately rested his rifle on a log and gave the fatal shot, without warning on his part or any provocation on that of the other. After committing this unaccountable act MARTIN soon made his appearance on the borders of another mow-field in the neighborhood a half a mile or more distant, where three men were mowing, one of whom hailed him, and asked him "What game he exuected to find?" "O, plenty of it," was his reply; "I have just killed a fine deer back here in the meadow." Nothing more was said, and the mowers, leaving MARTIN in the rear, proceeded onward with their respective swaths, the hindmost of the line being a Mr. LUCIAS AINSWORTH, also, a youngerly, married man, but without children. In a few minutes the two foremost mowers were aroused by the sudden report of MARTIN'S rifle, and looking round, saw AINSWORTH pitching forward to the earth mortally wounded, and MARTIN hurrying off for the woods, loading his rifle as he went. The bullet had entered the victim's back, passed through his vitals, and out at his breast. He survived about two hours.

The Burlington *Free Press* of Monday says:

"The Sheriff of Washington County arrived at this place this morning, having in his custody ARIAL MARTIN, who is charged with the unprovoked shooting of two men, in Calais, on Saturday last. He was brought here for safe keeping, as the Montpelier Jail is undergoing repairs. He is a young man, of two or three and twenty, apparently, and of quiet and reserved manners."

Murder in Ulster County, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAUGERTIES, Ulster Co., Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

On the 15th inst., CHRISTOPHER LAWLERS, an Irishman, residing in this place, having learned that one JAMES CLARRY had been guilty of criminal intercourse with his wife, supplied himself with a two-barrelled gun, heavily loaded with ball,—and, after diligent inquiry, finding that CLARRY was at work some four or five miles distant from the village, at a place KNOWN as Quarryville, repaired thither. On arriving at the quarry, about 3 P. M., he exclaimed to several men who were at work there, "Hallo, boys, how do you get along?" Then addressing himself to his victim, he said: "You have played me a nice trick, have't you?" CLARRY answered, "What have I done?" LAWLERS replied, "You made my wife drunk, and then used her." CLARRY replied, "I will go to Saugerties and clear myself." LAWLERS then threw his hat upon the ground, and said: "CLARRY, I am tired of life, and I guess you are; go to your Maker and clear yourself; you have got but two minutes to live!" Immediately he drew sight on his piece, and the next instant his victim fell dead, pierced in the immediate region of the heart by two bullets. LAWLERS, after threatening death to any one who should pursue him, disappeared behind the ledge, and retraced his steps to the village, leaving his gun behind him; and was seen, though not suspected of any crime, by residents of the village, as late as 9½ o'clock, in the evening, since which he has not been visible. All other stories and rumors in regard to the matter are fabulous and fictitious, intended, no doubt, to

Miscellaneous.

Galignani says: "The eldest son of the Elector of Hesse, who some time ago married an actress named Birnbaum—of course without the knowledge of his father, and has since lived in exile—is endeavoring to obtain a reconciliation with his parent. He offers to separate from his wife, and the latter is willing to consent to the arrangement, provided an indemnity of 80,000 thalers (£12,000) be paid her. The large debts contracted by the Prince during his exile render the solution of this affair very difficult.

A meteor was observed at Buffalo on Monday night. Its proportions were extremely large, appearing to be at least half a mile in length and exceedingly brilliant. Its course was eastward in a zig zag manner, and for over five minutes was plainly visible, when it exploded, creating as fine a display of fireworks as could be desired to be witnessed. Those who saw the phenomenon describe it as particularly splendid.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* contains the particulars of a murderous fight between Drs. Schrader and Frank, at Pekin, on Wednesday last. Dr. Schrader was severely injured, having received severe cuts from a dirk-knife, one penetrating his lungs. His recovery was considered doubtful. Dr. Frank gave himself up, and was committed to await an examination.

A bill has passed the Canadian Assembly to enable the Grand Trunk Road to build a bridge across the St. Clair River at Port Huron, to connect with the railroad to this city. The consent of the Legislature of Michigan is yet to be obtained before the plan can be entered upon.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVEN

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwyliedydct."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G KIGBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL—NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT.—This hotel, first favorably made known to the public, last year will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point," which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City (25 miles;) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer CROTON leaves from the foot of Pecl Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River, where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known.

R. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post Office, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, and Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmospere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer

BENJ HONEY,

Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line. Proprietor.

For further particulars, refers to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY — AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburgh, 16 from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make a permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopper, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. F. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and bay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pen-tiquit.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st. every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE FODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW PALTZ LANDING, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References: SMITH & BORN, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic-sts., Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the depôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A HEALTHY locality not far from the City, for a family of six adults and five children. Requirements, five good-sized airy bedrooms and use of a sitting-room; fresh meat daily and good milk and eggs. Terms must be moderate and the answer immediate. Address S. L., No. 263 4th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat cars and stage, for a family of four persons or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, IN A FARM HOUSE.—For two gentlemen and their wives, five children and a servant, from one to two hours from New-York. Price moderate. Address Box 1,715, Post Office, New-York, with particulars.

BARNES & COLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York

(Room No. 8.)

WILLIAM BARNES SETH B. COLE.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,

No. 144 Grand-st.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No 467 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.

E. V. CHANT.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads. Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

AMUSEMENTS.

JONES' WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL

AND

FETE CHAMPETRE,

On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the

MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

already advertised will certainly take place on

AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.

The entertainments will consist of

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,

every afternoon of the

THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,

arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of

TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

while in addition to

CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,

they have also secured the services of

ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GHILL and A. JOANARX as Conductors.

BALS CHAMPETRES

will take place

EACH EVENING,

in five different places in the Park, with

FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,

the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with

SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,

supplied by

PROFESSOR GRANT.

SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intention to compete for the VALUABLE PRIZES

offered them. Arrangements have also been made with JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,

to insure the most

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.

ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS

will also take place, on

The admission will be only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.

The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.

The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

Seventeenth night, and

BENEFIT

of

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,

Who, with his talented wife, appears THIS EVENING in

THREE PIECES.

The chaste and beautiful performances of this

TALENTED YOUNG COUPLE

have been received by

CROWDED HOUSES,

during the past three weeks, and each succeeding night the boxes and parquette present a magnificent array of

BEAUTY AND FASHION,

CHEER UPON CHEER

greet Mrs. Florence in

SONG AND DANCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1858, will be presented a new and laughable farce, called

THE IRISH MORMON;

OR,

BRYAN O'LYNN,

Bryan O'Lynn, the man with three wives.

Mr. W. J. Florence.

To be followed by H. Howard Paul's successful Protean sketch of

THRICE MARRIED.

Carlotta, acostumer, }

Pere Neva, a danseuse, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Mlle. De Page, with a French song, (encore.)

Vesuvius DeVere a Prussian cadet, }

Vivian Ripple, a painter..... } Mr. W. J. Florence

The performance will conclude with a farce, by Mr. Florence, entitled

THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER,

Peg Horn Higginflutter, with her new Yankee song,

Mlle. De Page, with a Shoemaker"..... Mrs. W. J. Florence

Barny O'Connor, an Irish lad..... Mr. W. J. Florence

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

To-morrow—Twentieth night of the

FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

THE LAST TIME.

In compliance with numerous requests at the box office the comedy of

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,

acknowledged to be

Most Efficiently Rendered at this Establishment, will be given

ONCE MORE ONLY, with

Mr. BLAKE..... as.....JESSE RURAL

Mr BROUGHAM..... as.....Col. Rocket

Tom Coke....Mr. Wheatleigh | Littleton Coke..Mr. Davenp'rt

The Earl.....Mr Cancil | Bob.....Mr. Martin

Lady Pompion..... Mrs. Blake

Lady Alice....Miss Clifton | Miss Rocket....Miss Vernon

Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN at 7 o'clock

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....6 cents | Orchestra seats.....75 cents

SATURDAY—BLAKE, BROUGHAM, POCAHONTAS.

FRENCH COMPANY.

SUMMER SEASON at METROPOLITAN MUSIS HALL, No. 685 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

The lessee of the above hall respectfully announces that, at the request of a number of French and American citizens he will continue the French performances every TUESDAY and FRIDAY through the Summer season; and he has also engaged the principal artistes from the Ronzani Ballet Troupe for a

GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.

The FIRST PERFORMANCE on TUESDAY, July 27. Full particulars in future announcement

F. WIDDOWS, Lessee.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEECK.....Stage Manager.

REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators

PERFORM EVERY EVENING,

In a select and varied entertainment of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, last week, of

PANORAMA

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER,

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY

FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1858,

The entertainment will commence with the tragedy of

THE ROMAN SLAVE. CAIUS SILIUS.

After which, the original Barrymore version of

LAFITTE.

The whole to conclude with the drama of

THE DEAD BOXER.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZard and Ventriloquist, whose necromantic and very remantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE are the admiration of all who witness them. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA. The famous Happy Family. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE,

A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS

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A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS

DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS

VROOM & FOWLER'S

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VROOM & FOWLER'S

PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.

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BE CAUTIOUS AND

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BE CAUTIOUS AND

SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS

FOR

VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,

And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM B. KINSLEY,

COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜

late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

In vain are nostrums, potions, drugs and pills,

'Gainst diarrhœa, colic and such ills:

But Steinfeldt's Bitters are a certain cure,

For all those plagues that suffering men endure.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 70 NASSAU, corner John-st.

AN ARCHITECT HAS A VACANCY IN HIS office for a young gentleman, as pupil. Address CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, rooms Nos. 41 and 42, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgine, 30 or 40 horse power, with pump and fly; with or without boilers. Address, with full particulars, J. B., Box No. 163, Paterson, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,

DURING JULY AND AUGUST,

EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.

Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

CLOSING SALE.

AN IMPORTER'S CLOSING SALE

OF

PARIS MANTILLAS,

Manufactured by the celebrated artist,

JEAN DE LA MAIR,

of the

VILLA LA FRANCE,

At No. 598 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the

NEW-YORK CITY TRADE.

In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS

for the popular trade, and now offers to the

LADIES OF NEW-YORK

and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

Guipure Lace Mantillas,

Pusher Lace Mantillas,

Cambric Lace Mantillas,

Chantilly Lace Mantillas,

Pusher Lace Points,

Pusher Lace Centres,

Black Silk and Net Mantillas,

Black Silk and Lace Mantillas

Black Silk and Guipure Mantillas.

As the sale will continue only the present week, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,

to enable him to return to Europe.

M. SYMES,

Per Jean de la Mair,

No. 599 Broadway,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Positively closing on the 24th inst.

THE LAST WEEK

OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE

OF MANTILAS.

JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor,

No. 599 Broadway.

A. M. SYME, Agent.

The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

BENSON & WILSON.

BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS.

BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE.

BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.

No. 310 Canal-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS

OF SUPERIOR MAKE.

PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE SUBSTANtial two-story and attic brick house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in Morton st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in good order, having an alley, large yard, vault, house very commodious and lot can be improved for a bakery, or any other purpose. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding house, being 75 feet deep, and handsomely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum, or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,228 Broadway, or to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, corner Cedar-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE, No. 80 Franklin st., near Broadway, has recently been remodeled into six suites of rooms, parlor, bed and bath-room to each; quite a number of single rooms, good kitchen and dining room, and as well arranged for the purpose as any house of its size can be; needs only to be seen to be admired, and will be let or leased right to a good tenant. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, IN THE VICINITY OF Washington Park, a neat and convenient two-story and basement cottage, containing nine rooms, with two lots of ground, nice gardens and fruit and shade trees; location desirable, and good neighborhood; rent till next May $250. Apply to JAMES K. ADAMS, No. 6 Wall-st., or on the premises No. 116 Vanderbilt-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, three stories, three rooms deep, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent moderate, to a satisfactory tenant.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house No. 60 West 32d-st., for four years, at $550. Furniture, costing $600, will be sold at $375. Everything in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. FURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house in 36th-st., near 9th av., with Croton water and gas; rent $250. Inquire at No. 426 9th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

M. NICHOLSON.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.

J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGHstooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,200. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W. I., Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, near the New-Hamburg depôt, Dutchess County. The house is commodious and convenient, beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of 40 acres commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures, and furnace. The out buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c.; carriage houses and stables, ice-house, gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is furnished complete, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, room B, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. B. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A new brick house with the modern improvements, good shade, splendid view, carriage house, half or one acre of ground, located on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood depôt. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., basement, or J. YOUMANS, on the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CHASSEAUD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat and two acres of land situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No. 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE INCLINED TO JOIN—TAKE NOTICE.—You are respectfully invited to call and join a Colony of 101 or more, to purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of very desirable unimproved and improved lands, for farming and other purposes, in the centre of the new County of Cumberland, Tenn. The Court house is built, and improvements have commenced. These lands (say next to the 148 County lots, which are 33 feet by 165 feet,) may now be bought for from $1 to $10 per acre. I examined them last February carefully. They are inviting and desirable. For quality they are No. 1. The climate is very healthy and delightful. For full particulars, apply to WILLIAM DAY, and see his journal at room No 15, Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a farm of about 20 acres near this City. Address FARM, Box No. 4,233 Post-Office, stating location, price, rent, size, improvements, &c.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 1, 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $4 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address F. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first-rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful, and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office, mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business which his testimonials will testify, from some of the first families in this City. Is just disengaged in consequence of the family leaving the City. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. W., No. 123 West 12th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife, Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good reference; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply, personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who speaks German, French, and some English. He understands gardening, the care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. M., box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober, respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work, can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION BY a young man who has been four years in his last place, and can bring the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a girl to take care of growing children and do up stairs work. None need apply without good recommendations for honesty, disposition and capability. Apply this Friday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 8 East 16th st.

WANTED—FOR A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A REspectable young man, between 15 and 18 years of age, who writes a good hand, and knows something of business. Address S., Box No. 1,815, Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE torpedo making; one who can bring a good reference. Apply, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, for two days, of Mr. H. A. SOLOMON, No. 186 East 32d-st.

WANTED—IN A SILK AND HOSIERY STORE, two or three smart, active American boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, who reside with their parents. Apply at No. 22 Warren-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, who can bring good City reference from her last place. (Wages $7.) Apply at No. 58 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two or three boarders—near the St Germain Hotel. None but those wishing the best of accommodations and a permanent home need apply. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and also a young lady can be accommodated with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 34 1st st., near the Bowery.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly furnished apartments to let, No. 36 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, next to Columbia-st., near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The entire house is in perfect order.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET,

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Express Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Foreign Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD. Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
Jonas Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alex. Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morri- son, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a
Corey, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Egypt, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
DRAW ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
A. H. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight funds on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

COLLECTIONS.
To make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, Illinois, at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, and at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

$2,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. Principals only address
Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor May 8, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1867.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

Persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the money covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the option of right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.

JEROME JOHNSON, }
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., } Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH. }

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents, issued in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,250,000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1 will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THIS BY-laws, the Trustees of this institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $550 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half-yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS.
BLANK BOOKS,
Gold Pens, Portemonnaies, Rodgers' Knives, &c., &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationery, Papers and Card Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(50 per cent of the profits to be assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THE COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dewing,	Benmin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno. Stewart, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Genter	J. Howland,
S. D. Smith	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. J. Gray	

This Company having the capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 337 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the annual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE S. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 29th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 5th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INS. CO., No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Oswego, N. Y., have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will be paid at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST MILL AND TWO saw-mills, with buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths, all in complete order. The grist-mill has two run of burr stone and a good run of custom, and it is 30x30 feet; part of it is finished as a dwelling-house. The place is suitable for some manufacturing business; it has a fall of 30 feet with a never-failing stream of water. The buildings are nearly new light and high between floors, three stories in height, situated in the town of New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn., 9 miles from Stamford on the stream known as Mill River. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Reasons for selling, on account of ill health. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises, or by letter at High Ridge Conn. CYRUS C. SAUNDERS.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a well-established country store, now doing a good business in a flourishing village on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 50 miles from the City. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out. Address D. Y., Box No. 150 this office, for two days stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 TO $1,200 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 14 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 501 Paterson, N. J.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PETERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post Office.

BROADWAY HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE.—Address J. F., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25, The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856.	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as something based with truth, never before obtained at any price. Salesrooms Nos. 788 and 790 Broadway, New-York, and factory, No. 45 Ann-st. O'DONNELL & COLLENDER, Successors to the late firm of Phelan & Collender.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND REDBANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 25, 7 A. M.	Sunday, July 25.
	Monday, July 26, 7 A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Ocean connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 21, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 22, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 23, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 8½ P. M.

The *Lawrence* will connect with this route for Glen Cove, &c. Time Tables can always be had at W. C. Talman, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. GORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, July 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 21, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, July 22, 5½ A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 5½ A. M.
Saturday, July 24, the *Lawrence* will not connect.	Saturday, July 24, 5½ A. M.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.

The *Lawrence* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CAPTAIN, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaving
Saylor's Dock.....5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood.....6:30 A. M.
Great Neck.....5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove.....7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point.....5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point.....7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.....6:00 P. M.	Great Neck.....7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood.....6:30 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.....8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Picnic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer GEM, Capt. E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st., 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d-st., 9:15; 42d-st., 9:30. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport at 5 P. M. Fare each way, 25 cents; to Strattonport and return, 25 cents.

WM. GAGE LYE.

The 2d-av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d st.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancey's Neck, at 7 A. M.; New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Arrive at 8, 8:30, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 8½, 12½, and 4 o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMONS, will leave foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood and Union, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer ALBANY, Capt. D. G. KENT, leaves pier No. 10 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Returning MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Landing at Orient and Greenport each way.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE Steam boat UNION will leave foot of Murray-st., on SUNDAY, July 25, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Newark from Commercial Dock, foot of Market st., at 7½ P. M. Fare 13 cents.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMer GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robicson st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip pier, No. 24 East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE,

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain TIMS, JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 215 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DENTISTRY.

D. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. F. Isacheider, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins, Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots, the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first Citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROcess—in order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for any who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We find it a watch (price $180) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SOUTER & TANNER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL kinds, of the best materials and on hand at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Manufactory of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 15 boats on hand.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:
6:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, C

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Swill-Milk Men to Put up a Sign—Proposal to Put the Belgian Pavement in the Down-town Streets.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLERCY in the Chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the condition of the streets in the lower part of the City and recommending that they be paved with Belgian pavement, instead of repairing them with cobble-stone. The message was referred to the Commissioner of Streets. It is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK July 22, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to the condition of the pavements of the streets in the lower or business sections of this City, with a view to recommend the substitution of the Belgian for the cobble-stone pavements, with the latter of which, as is well known, the streets, with a few exceptions, are now paved.

The principal thoroughfares, such as South, Front, Water, Pearl and West streets, and the intersecting streets running from the East to the North River, are generally in a state with respect to their pavements, which requires their immediate improvement, either in extensive repairs, or in the entire re-pavement of the same. To repair these streets as they now are would be but a temporary improvement, as the general structure of the pavement in most of them is such that heavy travel would soon displace repairs, and render them in a short time equally as bad as they are at the present. To repave them with cobble-stone would, in my opinion, be adhering to a style or system whose experience has shown to be unsuitable for the pavements of streets in which a pavement is required not only substantial in its character, but even on its surface, for the accommodation of the business of a great commercial city. The cobble-stone was, no doubt, suitable for these streets prior to their being brought, by the rapid increase of the trade of the City, into great avenues of business, and crowded thoroughfares of carts and other vehicles.

In those streets in which the Belgian has been substituted for the cobble-stone pavement, the improvement in their general condition, not only with respect to the superior evenness of the pavement, or its increased cleanliness, must be evident to all, while the greater ease and rapidity with which vehicles can move over, and goods be transported through them, are of themselves recommendations sufficient to induce the change.

In the leading commercial cities of Europe long experience has proven the square block pavement to be superior to all others, not only with respect to its capacity to accommodate, without injury or serious displacement, the heavy travel over it, but in the greater facility with which it can be kept in a cleanly condition. New-York, in this respect, is behind those great trading-cities; she has held on to the old system of pavements until she has outgrown it; and a change should now be made, and a general system or style of pavement adopted for business streets that will meet the requirements of the great travel of carts and other vehicles, laden with the evidence of her immense trade and commerce.

In several of the streets which have been laid with the Belgian pavement, the Corporation have paid one half the cost, the remaining half of the expense having been borne by the owners of property fronting on the improvement. The consideration of lessened expense in cleaning the streets to be thus paved, and the improved condition of this section of the City thereby, in a sanitary respect, together with the general improvement of the streets as matter of ornament, are either or together sufficient inducement to warrant the Common Council to sustain such part of the cost, and the owners of the property would themselves be benefitted for their portion of the expense, in the increased advantage their stores or buildings would possess for business.

In connection with this subject, I would also suggest to your Honorable Body, the expediency of repaving with the same style of pavement as above recommended the several streets of our City, where the localities or neighborhoods are such that they are generally in a filthy condition. I allude to certain sections of the central and eastern parts of the City. The cobble-stone pavement retains much of the dirt and filth collected in these streets, and the labor of sweeping is of but little avail at present in their purification. With a pavement even on its surface, and presenting but little space in its seams or joints to retain the earth or filth, the heavy rains which we experience in our City, at all seasons of the year, would be almost sufficient to cleanse and purify the localities thus paved, whilst the labor and expense of sweeping would, in a great measure, be saved, thus lessening greatly the cost of street-cleaning. This would also apply to the streets in the Riverside of the City, as well to their cleanliness as to their cost of cleaning.

In the latter respect I am satisfied that a few years would, in the saving thus effected, be nearly sufficient to remunerate the Corporation for the cost it would bear in the new improvement recommended.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body that the Croton Aqueduct Department be instructed to make no further repairs to streets south of and including Chambers street, and that these streets, as they require to be repaired or repaved, be repaved with the square block pavement, known as the Belgian pavement, the expense there of to be borne respectively one-half by the Corporation, and the remaining half by the owners of the property on the streets thus improved.

I would also recommend that South, West, Front, Pearl, and West streets, south of Chambers street, be repaved immediately with such pavement, and that the necessary ordinances be adopted therefor.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

An invitation was received from Jacob A. Westervelt and accepted, inviting the members to witness the launch of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from his Yard, at 10 o'clock on the 27th inst.

Alderman TUCKER presented the following, and asked for its adoption immediately:

Whereas, Notwithstanding that the investigation recently made by the Board of Health, in relation to the milk derived from cows kept in stables and fed on swill, has failed to detect in said milk any poisonous quality, still it is asserted and believed by many citizens that the said milk is deleterious, and consequently detrimental to the public health, and which opinion is sustained by the Press generally, and

Whereas, The Common Council have the power, and it is their duty, to regulate by ordinance or otherwise, the sale of all articles of food offered for sale in this City and County, and

Whereas, It is both proper and necessary, in the present case, that some plan should be adopted by the Common Council, whereby the public may know the source from which the milk they may use is derived, therefore be it

Resolved, That the following ordinance, regulating the vending and sale of milk from stables where cows are kept and fed upon swill, be adopted:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person or persons dealing in or furnishing milk from stables where cows are kept and fed upon swill, shall have painted in plain legible letters on a conspicuous part of their carts, and over the door of any depôt where such milk is sold or offered for sale, the following:

"SWILL-FED MILK."

SEC. 2. Any and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the said provision, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $50.

Alderman TUCKER said he offered the above because a very large number of persons believed swill milk was detrimental to health; and he thought there was no injustice in asking that they should have some means of knowing whether they were buying swill milk or not. Then they could buy or not as they chose, and the Board would have done its duty.

Alderman TURNEY thought there was no need of passing such an ordinance at the time. The matter has just been settled, and he thought there was no necessity for keeping up the excitement. He was sorry to see the gentleman (Alderman TUCKER) backing down from the position taken when he wrote the swill milk report.

Alderman READ thought the ordinance should be referred to the Committee on Ordinances, so that an ordinance might be drawn making it a misdemeanor to sell adulterated milk of any kind.

Alderman TUCKER denied that he was backing down. He believed every word of the report he had made was true; but as there were those who thought swill-milk injurious, he thought they should have some means of knowing whether they bought swill-milk or not.

After some further debate, in which Alderman STARR, OWENS and STEVENS took part—the two first in favor, and the latter against the adoption—the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution was adopted allowing Engine Company No. 5 to use their engine pending the proceeding consequent upon their having been disbanded.

Papers in relation to the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway were referred back to the Committee on Streets.

The report in favor of requesting the Eighth-avenue Railroad to run cars on the Hudson River Railroad, in the City, was adopted under the previous question, by a vote of ten to two.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, in Worth-street, the President, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

An invitation was received and accepted from the Board of Governors, asking the Commissioners to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island, on Thursday.

The President introduced the subject of a gratuity to Dr. W. F. S. MORTON, of Boston, for his discovery and application of ether in allaying the sensibility to pain during surgical operations. The matter was referred to a Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 14, 1858	40,561
Number Emigrants arrived since to July 21	2,307
Total	42,868
To same date in 1857	107,237

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in institution W. I.	1,071	1,290	1,376
No. inmates in institution M. H.	123	209	106
Totals	1,194	1,499	1,482

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858	$32,155 59
Aggregate receipts to July 14	$96,894 59
Receipts since to July 21, for commutation of alien passengers	6,542 00—103,436 59
Total	$135,592 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 14, 1858	$119,979 65
Balance of Commutation Fund	$15,612 83

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met on Thursday, and granted licenses to the following persons: ALBERT CLARKE, Brevoort House, No. 13 Fifth-avenue; JAMES TILFORD, storekeeper, No. 10 Fourth avenue. Five licenses were granted on Monday last. No other business was transacted.

Mayor's Office—THURSDAY.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Board on Thursday, Capt. M. A. DYER, of the bark *Beatrice*, who on Wednesday sent in a communication in regard to 263 bales of cotton brought by his vessel to this port, stating that he had complied with the direction of the Commissioners, in applying to the Collector of the Port for a permit to land the cotton at the United States Warehouse at Quarantine, now forwarded a copy of a reply he had received from Collector SCHELL, who utterly refuses to allow the cotton to be stored in the Warehouse on the ground that the cotton had been "*permitted*" previously. As the Warehouse was to be used only for the storage of goods on which the Government had a lien, he thought the Captain had no right to use the Warehouse for private purposes. The matter was referred to the Mayor, with power.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

MILITARY FINES A HUMBUG.—Capt. Joe. White, as he is called, has been duly appointed a Marshal to collect military fines. In the discharge of his duty he called upon Patrick Garvin and John S. Garvin, brothers, living at No. 332 Hudson-street, and demanded payment of fines incurred against them for failure to do military duty. The brothers Garvin consider military duty a humbug, and military fines a sublime imposition; and to impress Capt. White with the sincerity of their belief, they commenced beating him over the head with some lead pipe. The Garvins were arrested, and Justice KELLY compelled them to give bail to answer.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Officer Bennett, of the Lower Police Court, was commissioned, yesterday afternoon, to arrest Billy Barns, a pickpocket, who is known to make his head-quarters at a noted den in Canal-street. The officer found his man, and was taking him to Court, when a gang of "hooks" rushed upon him and got the prisoner away—not, however, until they had given the officer a pretty good pummeling. Obtaining the assistance of some policemen, Officer Bennett repaired to the place and arrested two fellows named Morris Harris and Henry Hilton, who had taken the most active part in the rescue. Justice CONNELLY locked up the prisoners for examination.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BOSS' ABSENCE.—Mr. R. A. Barnes keeps a restaurant at No. 365 Eighth-avenue, and employs three waiters to attend upon his guests. About the middle of Tuesday afternoon he stepped out for a few minutes, and on his return found that his trio of waiters had vacated the place, and had taken with them the contents of the money drawer. Through the aid of the Police the absconding waiters were arrested and the money recovered. The waiters, whose names are John Williams, Wm Henry and Wm. Emery, were locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison to answer for their conduct.

RESENTED THE INSULT.—Maria Thompson, a colored woman, took exception to what she deemed the insulting conduct of Lewis Fisher, also colored, and cut him with a razor. Fisher received several gashes, one across the right cheek, one across one of his calves, and one across each knee. Maria was arrested, and locked up to answer for her conduct.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Officer Wood, of the Tenth Ward, arrested a young fellow this morning as he was going into a noted "fence," at No. 81 Elizabeth-street, having a roll of white silk in his possession. Three young fellows who were with him escaped. The prisoner gave his name as John Smith.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Maria Adams was committed to the Tombs yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $160, from Mr. Webster, her employer. The girl had given the watch to her mother, who had pawned it. The mother was committed as an accomplice.

DESERTERS.—The Harlem Police last evening captured two deserters, named Fitz Christini and Peter Rung, from the ship *Gollenshery*. They were this morning delivered over to the Captain of the ship.

Mayor's Police.

TICKET SWINDLERS.—On Thursday, Officer Quick, of the Mayor's Police, succeeded in recovering for a person named Blitzer, two trunks of clothing and other articles, which were detained by Charles Williams, at his bogus ticket-office, No. 141 Liberty-street. Williams demanded $5 for one night's storage.

George Ward, a ticket-runner, was brought before the Mayor, on the complaint of Henry Barrett, charged with defrauding him, by false representations, out of the sum of $38. The money was refunded and the case dismissed.

BOGUS GOLD WATCHES.—John Smith, from Pittsburg, bought a watch at No. 176 Greenwich-street, a mock auction store kept by a person named Van Sickles. It was sold to him for $18, as a gold watch. Officer Armstrong obtained for John the whole amount.

ASSAULT.—James McLaughlin was arrested by Officer McArthur, on complaint of his wife Mary, for assault and battery. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, and committed in default of $300.

INTERFERING WITH POLICE.—John Ross, a fish-peddler, was arrested by Officer Blackwell, for interfering with him while in the discharge of his duty. The Mayor reprimanded and discharged him.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—CAPTAIN OF THE SIXTH WARD APPOINTED.—The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, at 2 o'clock—present, all the Commissioners. John Seaman, of the First Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for insubordination, and Dennis Riverson, of the Second, and Daniel Sheehan, of the Seventeenth Precincts, received their walking-papers, for getting drunk. Several policemen were fined for dereliction of duty. Officer Jessup, of the Twenty-first Precinct, recently tried before a United States Commissioner on a charge of being concerned in the manufacture of counterfeit money, and acquitted of the charge, presented an application for his reinstatement on the force. The subject was laid over for consideration. In secret session the Commissioners appointed Captain Dowling over the Sixth Ward. No further business of importance was transacted.

Note from James Cusick.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning represents me as having had a fight at a place called Congress Hall, in Broadway near Grand-street, on Tuesday night, with a person whom you call JIM TURNER, and you describe the progress of the fight in-doors and out, from first to last.

You will excuse me from being surprised at this report, and I hope you will correct it when I tell you, that your whole statement is utterly without foundation, and that I have not seen Mr. TURNER, to speak with him, in three months, that I do not know where Congress Hall is, and that I have not had a dispute, or quarrel, or fight with Mr. TURNER, or any person in this City for years. Your reporter has been imposed upon, and I hope that you will therefore publish this correction. JAMES CUSICK.

MR. CUSICK assures us that he has had trouble enough already—lost property enough—been persecuted enough—because he obeyed orders of the State and took up arms when the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco wanted him to lay them down. He says he never had a bar-room fight in the world; is ready to fight any body anywhere under proper appointment, bet, &c. The statement which he contradicts above was the return to the Police head-quarters, not ours.

Complaint against Constables.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 21st, in the article headed "Complaint against Constables," you have been misinformed as to the facts of the case. However disagreeable may have been the duty we had to discharge, we had no choice but to do it, and, in doing so, we acted with moderation and decorum, and no trouble would have been occasioned had not the parties sought violently and improperly to take the law into their own hands. On the hearing of the case before the Magistrate, our vindication, we doubt not, will be apparent.

Respectfully,
LOUIS H. VULTEE, JR.
WM. THOMPSON.

Our report was based upon the affidavits of the parties making the complaint. We gave our authority at the time of publication.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You stated in your paper of the 19th inst., in the report of the suicide of Jacob Schoyer, that his family were in destitute circumstances, and that everything of the slightest value was pawned. This was not the case. He was always on the best of terms with his family. The cause of his committing suicide was disappointment. JACOB SCHOYER, Jr.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, yesterday afternoon, found floating in the East River, near Governor's Island. He was taken to the Whitehall-ship, and the Coroner notified.

[Advertisement.]
THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.—
DOCTOR H. JAMES'
EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA.
For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. An East Indian Preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by Express.
CAUTION.—"No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil street, Strand, London," is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address
O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of
Dr H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.
N. B.—The receipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]
LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, still prosperous, is the stereotyped report from this favorite Theatre. During Mr. FORREST'S engagement the house has been crowded nightly, and this Evening being for his benefit, we predict an overflowing one. Three new pieces, viz.: "Calos Silius," "Lafitte" and "Dead Boxer."

[Advertisement.]
FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I propose in a few brief articles to spread before your readers a matter that concerns them; to disabuse the public, if I can, of a prevailing error, and to give the results of my experience and several years' investigation of the nature, cause, location, results and treatment of *Catarrh*—a disease which has been singularly overlooked and misapprehended by medical men, past and present, and from which circumstance the opinion has so generally obtained, that it is an incurable malady.

Catarrh is a *glandular* disease and *not* an inflammation of mucous membranes. Its origin is in the "Pituitary" gland within the skull, behind the orbits. In a healthy state it secretes a pure liquid fluid, which is sent down through minute ducts to the "*schneiderian*" membrane on which the olfactory nerves are spread, to lubricate and keep it in a fit condition to perform its delicate functions. In a diseased state its secretions are very much augmented and vitiated, assuming a thinner, yellow or green character, frequently becoming indurated, difficult to dislodge, and very offensive collecting in the frontal sinuses and posterior nares; it gives rise to a dull heavy headache, by many called neuralgic, or nervous headache, together with vertigo, lassitude and mental reservation. In time the senses of smell, sight, taste and hearing are impaired or totally destroyed; the nostrils become obstructed and breathing impeded, until a discharge takes place and relief is experienced; but the same process is repeated in a short time, again and again.

These are the prominent or more common symptoms of this disease in its effects in the head. In another communication I shall point out its disastrous consequences upon the throat, bronchia, lungs and stomach.

This disease and the above symptoms I positively and radically cure by means simple, direct and efficacious, involving no expensive instrument or interfering with the ordinary avocations of patients.

Abundant evidence of my success with the most formidable cases within the last year is not wanting.

R. D. GOODALL, M. D.,
No. 3 Bond-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Items.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Mrs. MARY ANN MCNALLY was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of burglary, preferred by Mr. THOMAS PETIT, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Navy-street. Mr. PETIT leases the store from Mrs. MCNALLY, who occupies apartments in the third story. On Wednesday night Mr. P. had occasion to get up, and, upon going into the back yard, found the rear door of his store open. He walked in and there found Mrs. MCNALLY helping herself to groceries and vegetables. He placed her in custody of a policeman, and yesterday she was committed by Justice VOORHIES for trial.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday afternoon, a son of HENRY MANOUM, six years old, residing on First-street, near North Ninth, while attempting to cross the railroad-track on First-street, near Eighth, was knocked down by the horses attached to a car, the wheels of which passed over both feet, crushing one so that amputation was necessary. The driver of the car was arrested, but was subsequently discharged upon his own recognizance.

A MANDAMUS REFUSED.—CHARLES B. WYLIE, who claims to be a clerk of one of the Justice's Courts, under an appointment of the Present Common Council, and whose bill for salary the Auditor refused to pass until the question of title to the office (which is contested) is settled, applied some time ago for a *mandamus* to compel the Auditor to audit it. The case was argued before Judge EMOTT, who had refused the relief granted on the ground that his remedy is a suit against the City for the salary claimed. The following is the opinion:

In the matter of Chas. B. Wylie, an applicant for Mandamus—Assuming the truth of the case made by the papers upon which this motion is founded, and the validity of the claim to this office of the party applying to be made relator, it is quite evident that he has a complete and adequate remedy by action. The compensation attached to the office is a fixed salary, and I see nothing in the way of a suit for each quarter's pay as it becomes due. This is a fatal objection to granting a *mandamus*. There are cases, indeed, in which this writ has been granted notwithstanding the parties proceeded against may have been liable to an action on the case for a neglect of duty. (McCullough vs. Mayor of Brooklyn, 23 Wend., 458.) This is because that action is not an adequate remedy. Although it punishes the defendants in damages, it does not reach the payment of the claim. There is a class of cases also where ministerial offices or inferior tribunals have been compelled by *mandamus* to proceed and exercise a discretion vested in them in adjusting an unliquidated claim, or in admitting a claim as a county charge and fixing its amount. (See 19 J. R. 259, 10 Wend. 363.) But where the claim is for a fixed salary made payable by law by the city or other body, and the only question is the right to the office or the legal title to the salary, the party may resort to an ordinary action in a Court of law, and does not show that necessity for a *mandamus* which is the only ground upon which it issues. (The People vs. the Mayor, &c. of New-York, 12 Wend., 680, 685 Exparte Lynch, 2 Hill, 45. The People vs. Thomason, 26 Barb., 73. The People vs. Supervisors of Chenango, 1 Kend., 563.) No cause has been shown why the present relator may not have an action against the City of Brooklyn for his salary, if the statements which he makes are true and well founded. His application for a *mandamus* is therefore refused without costs.

TREMENDOUS HAIL-STORM AT ROCKAWAY.—About noon yesterday, Rockaway, L. I., was visited by a hail-storm which, for severity, has not been surpassed, it is said, by any within (to use a phrase equally forcible and original) "the memory of the oldest inhabitant." The morning was unusually fine, and gave promise of a delightful day. To wards 12 o'clock the sky became overcast, and thick threatening clouds formed in dark masses over the sea. Suddenly a dazzling streak of forked lightning shot across the horizon, and instantaneously—without any perceptible interval—a short, sharp, stunning thunder explosion was heard overhead—not as the ordinary roll or peal, but as if all the spare artillery of earth and heaven were fired off in one volley. Children screamed, women fainted, and many men exhibited such an alarm as we might expect in the tropics when the inhabitants are favored with premonitory symptoms of an earthquake. Then the rain began to fall in torrents, and soon became mixed with hail of surprising weight and magnitude. The congelations were flat and circular, transparent at the edges, with a white spot in the centre, and, in their widest diameter, measured from a half to one and a quarter inches. These made sad havoc with everything animate and inanimate, and especially with the poultry, whose dead bodies were strewn on every side. Five minutes from the commencement, the storm began to abate, and in fifteen minutes all was over. The dark murky clouds cleared off, the sun shone once again brilliantly, and everything would have been beautiful but for the swarms of musquitoes which rose out of every puddle, and stream, and marsh, and field, clouding the air, playing the very deuce with everybody, and eliciting imprecations which would horrify "Awful" GARDINER.

About 3¼ o'clock on Wednesday night, or Thursday morning rather, another heavy storm occurred at Rockaway, but, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, without doing any injury worth naming. The rumor that one of the hotels had been burned at the same place, is a contemptible *canard*, originating either in a very miserable effort at a practical joke, or in some inexplicable hallucination on the part of somebody unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hunke's Case.

Hudson County Court—Before Judge Ogden and Judges Charles and Fisk.—Yesterday, at the opening of the Court, Mr. LITTELL, District Attorney, moved that a bench warrant should issue for the arrest of J. H. R. DAVIS and JOHN HUNKE for perjury, and PHILIP H. MULFORD for subornation of perjury, in having made false affidavit and return to the traverse and the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Colonel BLOUNT, which was brought before Judge OGDEN on the 9th of July. Judge OGDEN remarked that he felt somewhat embarrassed in this matter. The case was tried by him in Chambers, and he having as he conceived, no power to hold parties to bail for perjury, and the Oyer and Terminer being in session at the time the perjury was committed, he had refrained from acting on the motion of Mr. RANSOM the day before. Upon consultation he had decided to issue process for the arrest of the above-named parties.

Bench-warrants were thereupon issued, made returnable this morning before the Judge at Chambers. Mr. DAVIS appeared soon after, and was allowed until this morning to procure bail. Mr. HUNKE is in the Hudson County Jail, provided with comfortable apartments and visited by his friends. Mr. MULFORD may probably appear this morning to give bail for trial at the next court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE STORM.—The storm of yesterday morning did some slight damage in Jersey City. A chimney on the Hope Mills in Hudson-street was struck, and some slight damage occurred to the building. The mast of two schooners near Long Dock were struck, and two of the men on board were slightly injured. No other damage of consequence was done.

DOGS.—About 200 dogs have already been killed at the Fourth Ward pound, in pursuance of a city ordinance. The animals are increasing daily.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 22.

$2,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	92½	100 Bar, R. R. 11¾
12,000	do	93	125 do 11¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	100 do 11¾
3,500	Ohio St. 6s, '86	107½	600 Reading R.R 44¾
15,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	100 do b30 45
1,000	City 6s, '76	88	100 do b30 45 ¼
2,000	E. R. & Alb. 1d m. bs	57	100 do 45 ¼
4,000	R. R. C. 6s, 1871	32	50 Mich Cen. R.R 59
2,000	M. C. R. 8p c 1st m. Sinking F. C. bs	90	180 Mich S. & N. Ia R. 23
2,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. bs	67½	50 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s. 45
7,000	La. C. & M. L. 6s	31	50 do b60 45¾
2,000	do	31½	106 Panama R. R 105½
2,000	Harlem R. 1d m.	77	100 Il. Cen. R. R. 70½
5	Bank of Commerce	107¾	150 do b30 75
20	do	106½	6 do 75
5	Am. Ex. Bank	110	100 do 75½
5	Park Bank	101	100 do b30 75¼
42	Metropolitan Bank	107½	20 Gal. & Chic R. R. 91
25	East River Bank	90	207 do 91¾
200	Mer. Transit Co	2½	100 do b60 92
122	Penn. Coal Co	80	100 do b30 91½
200	Cumberland Pr	58	17½ 50 do 91¾
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	87½	100 do b60 91¾
56	do	87½	100 do 91¾
15	do	88	300 do b60 91¾
100	Gardner Gold Co	7	50 Chic. & R Isl R b60 77½
100	N. Y. Central	85½	300 do b30 77
110	do	85¾	350 do 77½
50	do	86	100 do 77½
200	do	85½	50 do b30 77½
50	Erie Railroad	18¾	42 Mill. & Miss. R. 17½
250	do	18¾	100 do 17¾
50	Hudson River R.	36½	68 do 17¾
162	La Crosse & Mil R	6	100 do b60 17

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Mo. St. 6s	b60 86	200 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R. 23½
8,500	Brooklyn City 6s	97	400 do b60 23½
1,000	L. E. & W. R. 7s	83½	200 do b30 23½
1,000	Lac. & M. L. G. bs	31½	250 do b10 23¾
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	89	150 do b30 23¾
50	do	89½	50 M. S. & N. I. pr. stk. 46¼
250	do	90	50 Panama R. R. b60 106¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R	85¾	42 Gal. & Chi. R. 91¾
750	do	85¾	50 do b10 91
100	do	b30 85½	100 do b30 91
200	do	85½	100 Cl & Toledo R. 37¼
50	Erie Railroad	18¾	300 do 37¼
200	Hud River R.	28½	100 do b30 37½
100	do	b60 28½	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R. b60 78
276	Harlem Railroad	11¼	550 do 78
260	do	11¾	100 do 77¾
563	Reading Railroad	45¾	100 do b30 77¾
100	do	b10 46¾	100 do b10 77¾
100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	76	300 do b30 78
200	do	b60 75	50 Mil. & Miss. R.R. 17¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Detroit City 7s	90	20 Ætna Fire In. Co. 110
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s	84¾	13 Knicker. F. I. Co. 133¾
6,000	Mo. State 6s	85¾	20 Beekman F. I. Co. 116
400	N. Y. City 6s, '98	94	5 East River F. I. Co. 103
800	G. W. M. I. Sc'p '57	55	24 Chatham Bank 63½
600	G. W. M. I. Sc'p '58	45½	56 Clev. & Pitts R. R. 10
500	O. M. Ins. Sc'p '58	25	15 Ætna Fire Ins. Co. 102
1,000	do	24	10 East River F. I. Co. 93
2,000	Mil. City 7s	50	10 Columbian F. I. Co. 101
3,000	Mil. & Ho. R. R. 8s	30	10 Harmony F. I. Co. 83
Draft on W. Jarvis. for $2,737 22, due Oct. '57		20	30 Safeguard F. I. Co. 31
10	Hartford F. Ins. Co.	86	10 Phenix F. I. Co. 139
5	Columbian Ins. Co	109¾	15 St. Nicholas Bank. 96
20	Safeguard F. I. Co.	31½	10 Hanover Bank. 89
10	Gebhard F. I. Co.	92½	20 Pac. Mail S. Co. 88

THURSDAY, July 22—P. M.

There is nothing new in the demand or rates for Money to-day. The next mail steamer is the *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. As yet little or no movement is made in Exchange for this opportunity. London is 109¾—Paris 5.12½. The Custom duties continue moderately active as compared with the dullness in June, though far behind this time last year. The receipts to-day reach $149,000. The probability is the Government will get $3,000,000 from Customs in July at this port alone. The Sub-Treasury balance stands this afternoon $5,199,298, which is about $72,000 ahead of the balance at the close of last week. The steamer *America*, of the Cunard line, has taken the place of the *Asia* for New-York from Liverpool, Saturday, July 19. She had not been telegraphed to the close of 'Change hour. Her news will be three days later. There is a heavy speculative business to-day in Sugars, at full prices, and on some descriptions at an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. The demand is strong for Wheat and Flour, with very light stocks of sound descriptions to work upon. The sales of Cotton have fallen off to-day, though no change is quoted in price. The old crop year is now drawing to a close. It ends by commercial usage on the 31st August, but the closing receipts in August are usually inconsiderable, and will probably be so this year. The following are figures to the present date:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,043,000	2,897,000	3,156,000	2,715,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,737,000	1,388,000	1,901,000	1,435,000
Ex. to F'ce	374,000	401,000	478,000	405,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	370,000	403,000	589,000	284,000
To al Exp't	2,481,000	2,193,000	2,898,000	2,105,000
Stk on h'd	165,000	128,000	87,000	178,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec at P'ts	14,000	2,000	6,000	21,000
Ex. to G. B.	36,000	16,000	25,000	15,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	1,000	10,000	—	1,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	15,000	2,000	7,000	3,000
Total Exp'ts	52,000	28,000	32,000	23,000

Of the growing crop, the circular of Mr. WRIGHT last week remarks:

"At Vicksburg, the Mississippi, at latest accounts, was still slowly rising; between that city and Helena it was falling slowly; at Helena a fall of two feet had taken place, and about that place the fall is rapid, and very soon we must hear of a general receding of the waters. All kinds of reports as to the extent of the damage continue to be circulated, and the estimates vary from 200,000 to 500,000 bales. From the information I am enabled to collect I see no reason to change my previous figures for this disaster to the crop, say 250,000 bales. From the other cotton growing sections we continue to receive favorable advices generally, though during the past week we have complaints of too much rain; nor are they confined to one section; we have them from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Texas."

The Stock Exchange made quite a stride to-day toward the revival of speculation, though no very large business was actually accomplished, owing, in part, to the stiffness of bidders, even at the advance, but chiefly because of the tameness of the *Bear* account. Some new parties at the Board have come over to the *Bull* interest within a day or two on the Western Road Shares and on New-York Central, and are free buyers of Rock Island, Southern Michigan, Toledo, &c. The old friends of Galena continue to buy on the calculation of still higher prices after the announcement of the August dividend, and as much as 91½ per cent. was paid this afternoon. New-York Central sold at 85½. Some of the Street sellers made use of the small loss of the Company, by the fire at Buffalo, telegraphed to the afternoon papers. Panama shares advanced to 105¾; Missouri sixes to 86, buyer 60 days; and Pacific Mail to 90, ₱ cent. There were some heavy speculative purchases of Michigan Southern common stock, on buyers' option, up to 23¾, and the preference shares advanced to 45¾ ₱ cent. The upward movement in Rock Island, noted yesterday, gained 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the early sales of Wednesday, and ¾@1 ₱ cent. on the closing transactions of that day. At the Afternoon Board 78 ₱ cent. was paid, cash. There was more firmness in Reading, which went to 46 ₱ cent, and in Michigan Central at 59¾@60 ₱ cent. The general market, after the Second Board, closed a fraction off the extreme prices.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of June, were as follows:

From Freight	$39,234	
From Passengers	58,439	
From Mails	4,482	
From Rent of Road	5,500	
From Miscellaneous	187	
Total	$107,834	
Earnings during same month last year		$130,321
Decrease		$22,486
The expenses in June, 1857, were		94 317
The expenses in June, 1858, were		78,290
Decrease		$16,026
The net earnings in June, 1857, were		36,004
The net earnings in June, 1858, were		23 513
Decrease		$6,490
The earnings for the half year ending June 30, 1857, were		$820,589
The earnings for the half year ending June 30, 1858, were		707 649
Decrease		$112,940
The expenses during the same period in 1857, were		521,007
The expenses during the same period in 1858, were		436,024
Decrease		$81,983
Net earnings during the same

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2135 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

Full Particulars of the Second Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, Off Cape Clear, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

Our ship is now returning from the second unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and we expect shortly to enter the harbor of Cork, where it is understood the whole squadron will meet. The immediate object in going to Cork is to await further orders, and to take in coal and water. It is expected that our stay at that port will not exceed eight days, but there are many reasons for believing otherwise; some of which are the probable necessity for the general manager of the Company, Mr. FIELD, who is now on board, to go to London; the probability of a meeting of directors being called; and, above all, that the *Agamemnon* requires such extensive repairs, for that ship received considerable damage during this voyage, and at times her situation was extremely critical, if not dangerous.

As a condensed account of the Expedition, up to this date, may interest your readers, I shall give it, resuming the journal of events at the point (June 20) where I was obliged to break off, in order to send my last letter by the ship *Alice Munroe*, which spoke us at sea.

Sunday, June 20.—Heavy gales and a high sea, the ship under very short sail; the *Agamemnon* one and a-half miles distant, laboring terribly; from 4 A. M. to noon gale increases in violence; the squalls come more heavy and more frequent; the *Agamemnon* telegraphs, "We are going to wear ship;" she then wears round on other tack; wind W. S. W.; the *Niagara* does the same; the *Agamemnon* again telegraphs, "We have lost our stern-guard;" the *Niagara*, at this time rolling heavy, brings the large iron buoys lashed outside under water; the lashings to the starboard buoy part, and carry away the cranes which support the buoys on each quarter. It is found necessary to cut adrift the starboard one and let it drift away; the port buoy is with difficulty secured and taken on board; at 4 P. M. the *A.* signalizes, "We shall wear ship;" both ships rolling heavy, *A.* more especially; two strange vessels in sight; ends heavy gales; the barometer falls down to 29. 19; at noon lat. 54° 12′, and long 29° 36′ W.

Monday, June 21.—Heavy gales, high sea, but clear weather; wind S. W. by S.; at 6½ A. M. a very heavy sea strikes the jibboom which carries away the flying jibboom and all attached to it. The sail and riggers, however, are saved. The *Agamemnon* distant 1¾ miles; she is observed to have a heavy list, laboring very heavy; she is suddenly lost to our view; we conjecture she must have wore ship without signalizing. At noon there is no prospect of its abating; the *Niagara* hove to, no observation; lat. by account 54°; 25° N. long., barometer 29° 21′, air 53°, water 51°. From noon to 6 P. M. blows the same; at 8 P. M., it moderates and at midnight but little wind, and sea becomes smooth.

Tuesday, June 22.—Fine weather, smooth sea, wind, moderate from the westward; chased a ship bound west, mistook her for the *Agamemnon*. Noon furled all sail, the wind light and dead ahead; lat. 53° 42′, long. 30° 17′ west. From noon to midnight same variation of compass 3½ points W.; local attraction 23° W.; position to start from S. S. W. three-fourths W. true, distant 155 miles.

Wednesday, June 23.—Clear weather, smooth sea, light breezes from W. by S.; steaming only; lat., noon, 51° 50′ N., long 32° 48′; at P. M. made two sail ahead that soon prove to be the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*; the *Valorous* lowers boat and boards us; congratulations pass on escaping the fury of the gale; both these ships sustain some damage; the three of the squadron on hand near the position; all heave to, to remain stationary till *Agamemnon* arrives; at midnight it is foggy, neither the *Valorous* nor *Gorgon* to be seen.

Thursday, June 24.—The day commences foggy; ship heading W. N. W.; we drift rapidly to north at rate of two miles per hour per log, yet at noon find we have experienced a powerful south current of 35 miles. Nothing in sight at noon, 51° 15′, lon. 23° 3′. After obtaining the latitude the *Niagara* squared yards, made sail, run before the wind, in order to recover lost latitude. At 7½, it commences to blow and increases to a gale; furled mizzen-topsail and foresail; put ship under snug sail; the wind at N. W. Nothing seen of any of squadron all this day.

Friday, 25th, A. M.—Strong gales, clear weather; ship under close reef fore and main-topsails and storm fore-staysail; considerable sea. Noon, no observation; lat. by account, 52°3′, lon. by account, 33° 18′. At noon squared away to run north to make up lost northing, and also to search after the absent squadron; wind S. S. W., clear. At 7 P. M. blowing strong; close-reefed the topsails, furled foresail and mizzen-topsail, wore ship and stood S. W.

Friday, June 25.—Strong gales, but clear, some sea—noon, lat. 52° 3′, lon. 33° 18′ W.; at 1 P. M. saw 3 sail ahead. Soon discovered they were the Telegraph Squadron. Furled all sail and stood for them. The weather became beautiful. All the squadron have boats down, visiting each other's ships. The Captain of the *Agamemnon* informs us experienced same gale we did—suffered heavy damages—*the entire coil of telegraph cable had shifted; his ship was in a very critical situation, and he must recoil a portion of the cable before it could be ready for splicing*, and could not be ready before 24 hours. Day ends very fine in every respect.

Saturday, June 26.—Calm, beautiful weather, squadron close together; at 8 A. M. a telegraphic message from *Agamemnon* says: "*Will be ready to splice at 9 o'clock.*" Preparations are immediately made; hawsers sent on board of her, as also the end of the telegraph cable. Everything auspicious and favorable—lat. 52° 2′, lon. 33° 18′ W. We are 15 days out at noon. At 1 o'clock *we commence paying out cable.* At 3 o'clock we had 200 fathoms out; it is calm; the hawser is cast off from the *Agamemnon*, and the *Niagara* commences to pay out in earnest, as does the *Agamemnon*. At 3:45 just three miles of cable had been paid out, the pressure 2,360 pounds, when, at that instant, as the cable was coming out of the circle, *the cable got out of one of the grooves of the wheel and into another groove, and, before it could be liberated, it parted by being cut by a tar-scraper attached to the wheel.* Thus the three miles from our ship was lost, and probably the same amount from the *Agamemnon*, as no doubt she did not make any attempt to save it. The ships then again neared each other; spliced again at 5 P. M.; took in hawsers and commenced paying out under the most favorable prospects; sea smooth as a mill-pond, and weather calm. The night is beautiful. The *Gorgon* heads the *Niagara*—the *Valorous* heads the *Agamemnon*. We follow the N.W. ¾ N.—the *Agamemnon* a S.E. ¾ S. course; our rate of speed *three miles per hour.* At 8 P. M., 12 miles and 270 fathoms have run out most beautifully, the pressure being very uniform at 2,400 lbs. The same continues till midnight, when this day ends.

Sunday, June 27.—The sea continues smooth; wind light, from the westward; course and rate of sailing, the same. At 1 A. M. *the electricians report the continuity has ceased.* Every person who hears this report is struck with consternation, for everything seemed progressing so very fine and satisfactory; the dynamometer indicating 2,400 pounds; the rotometer 35 miles, 270 fathoms, as being out. Although this discovery is reported at 1 o'clock A. M., the cable is continued to be paid out slowly, and the ship's speed is reduced, until 5½ A. M. The cable then out is 43 *miles*, 280 *fathoms.* The dynamometer rises from 3,000 to 3,200 and 3,400 pounds; ship's progress is slowed down to *one mile per hour.* The engine is set in motion to haul in cable, and that task is commenced at 5½ o'clock. The cable comes in slowly, the pressure increases to 4,300 pounds, at which point *the cable snaps, and all except about three-fourths of a mile hanging out is lost.* What little we succeed in hauling in *is very much snarled and badly kinked.* The very long-jawed wire is *nearly separated from the inside covering of gutta percha, and is totally unfit for any service.* The ship is now put head about towards the point of starting, in order to reconnect the cable the third time with the *Agamemnon*. The opinion prevails on board our ship, founded on some trials and scientific principles, that the cause of failure of continuity must have occurred close to or on board of the *Agamemnon*. All confidence is given that actual trial proves the break did not occur on our side of the splice, but that it was between the splice and the *Agamemnon*. We were at this time 84 miles apart, and the splice was supposed to be mid-way. At 10½ A. M.—it is calculated we are on the precise spot from whence we started to lay the cable. The *Agamemnon* is not here, but the *Gorgon* is. At 11 A. M., lowered a boat, and boarded the ship *Alice Munroe*, 14 days from Liverpool, bound for Boston. Noon, light N.W. wind and a smooth sea—lat. 51° 57′ north, lon. 32° 46′ west. Afternoon, calm, sea smooth, banked up fires. From midnight till noon fine weather.

Monday, June 28.—At 1 P. M., discovered three sail; soon made them out to be the Telegraph squadron. At 4½ P. M., all three sent boats to the *Niagara*. At 6 P. M., sent hawser and cable to *Agamemnon*; paid out 210 fathoms cable; indicator standing at 582–168; and previous to paying out any, it was 582–100; wind quite light, at W.N.W.; all sail is furled on board both ships—the *Valorous* in position ahead of the *Agamemnon*, and the *Gorgon* ahead of the *Niagara*; the *Valorous* and *Agamemnon* heading S.E. ½ S.—the *Gorgon* and *Niagara* N.W. ¾ N.; our supposed depth of water 1,670 fathoms, at 6:13 P. M.; we start for our respective destinations at 8:2 P. M., precisely, there is just three nautical miles of cable paid out; at this time and quantity out the dynamometer first shows an indication of pressure of 2,100 pounds; up to midnight the speed of ship is 3¾ of a mile per hour—(by log hove every 15 minutes)—while the cable speed is 5¼ miles per hour; the pressure is very regular and uniform at 2,200 pounds; ends beautiful—the *Gorgon* close to us.

Tuesday, June 29.—Commences beautiful weather; sea perfectly smooth, wind light, at W. S. W.; course, N. W. ¾ N.; speed, 4 miles per hour, cable going out finely. At 4 A. M. the *Niagara* has paid out 48 nautical miles; at 8 A. M., 68 nautical miles and 200 fathoms. The actual distance run from point of starting is 46 miles; pressure, 2,200½ pounds; from 8 o'clock to noon rate of sailing is 4 knots. At noon, the amount of cable out is 89 miles, 360 fathoms; pressure, 2,200 pounds; fine weather, sea smooth; barometer, 30:38; air, 56°; water, 58°; lat. 54° 4′; lon. 35° 2′. The latter part of this 24 hours is pleasant, wind at W. S. W.—speed of ship 4 knots. At 4 o'clock *one hundred and eleven miles* and 600 fathoms (nautical miles) have been paid out. The *Niagara* has scarcely any motion, and cable runs out beautifully. At 9 hours and 10 minutes the electricians from their station give the fatal word, "*The continuity has stopped.*" 140 miles 570 fathoms of cable out up to this hour. From this time till 27 minutes after 12 midnight, the speed of the vessel was as slow as possible, and the cable paid out as little as it could be. It had previously been understood, in the event of the failure of the continuity, six hours should elapse before paying out should cease, or cable suffered to part. Meanwhile rockets were sent up, which the *Gorgon* answered, and she sent a boat to us. So ends this day. N. B.—The actual distance run since leaving the *Agamemnon* is 107 miles, up to midnight.

Wednesday, June 30.—The *Niagara is riding wholly by the telegraph cable*; speed of ship stopped; no motion to engine, and no paying out of cable; pressure is applied in order to have cable part, for it is now useless, but all to no purpose; 4,900 pounds are applied, and the weight of several persons upon the breaks; at 12:31 A.M. *the cable parts out from the stern; an attempt is made to haul it in, but in vain*; the axe had to be applied *and 144 miles, 800 fathoms cable, is lost on this trial.* Thus ended trial No. 3. The Captain of the *Gorgon* now returns to his vessel, while Captain HUDSON issues his orders to up helm and put on steam, and our ship is under full headway, bound for Cork harbor, Ireland, and at 8 A. M. set top-sails. Afternoon, stiff breezes; driving more ahead; furled all sail. From this time till midnight heavy rain. Rate of sailing 8½ knots per hour.

Thursday, July 1.—Commences thick, rainy weather at 4 A. M.; set double-reef topsails and foresail; speed 9¾ miles per hour; course E. by S. one-half S.; wind S. W. by W.; lat. 52° 26′; long. 29° 40′. Afternoon, overcast and squally; considerable rain at times; midnight rainy.

Friday, July 2.—Misty, rainy weather; moderate winds from W. N. W.; course E. by S.; sailed by log 258 miles; lat. 51° 55′, lon. 23° 2′.

Saturday, July 3.—Fine, steady breezes; sea smooth; all sail set and full steam; speed 10 knots; sailed from noon to noon 230 miles; course E. by S., half S.; lat. 51° 15′ N., lon. 17° 27 W.; 23 days from Plymouth; ends the same.

Sunday, July 4.—Fine breezes from W. N. W. throughout the day; lat. 51° 17′ N.; lon. 11° 54′ W.; at 6 P. M. made Cape Clear Light, distant 10 miles.

Monday, July 5.—Stiff breezes; ship lying by for pilot; at 2 A. M. took pilot on board; at 5 A. M. came to an anchor abreast of Queenstown, Cork Harbor.

From all I can learn, and my own observation, I am pretty well satisfied that we shall not leave Cork very soon. Many obstacles will present themselves, and should we leave, as now contemplated, for another trial, experience teaches me that it will result in a failure. The confidence, however, of some few, of whom Mr. FIELD is one, remains as yet unshaken.

There was one remarkable circumstance attending the laying of the cable. Every time we were prepared to splice the cable, the weather was exceedingly fine for the purpose, and the sea smooth and so continued until the accident happened while previously, and afterwards, it was rough and stormy. Such was the case in every instance until the ships met again. In fact the only favorable weather we had was while engaged with the cable. The *Niagara* lost in three trials 192 miles of cable, yet we return with 1,260 miles of cable on board.

In laying the cable every possible care and attention was given to the object, and every preventive was used to guard against accident or misfortune. Even the Captain and First Lieutenant stood watch during the process of laying, day and night. The officer of the deck gave his constant attention to the log and coarses, and the log was heaved every 15 minutes. In the cable-circle was stationed 20 men. Ten men were at the paying-out machine, while another gang was stationed on platform leading from circle to machine. The Engineer of the Company was constantly at his post, or was relieved by the Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*. There were also two other engineers detailed to assist. Then there was a master's mate stationed at the brake; also two gentlemen connected with the Company, and the general business manager, all standing watch and regularly relieved; while one-half of the electricians were constantly on duty, in which department alone there are 8 persons. The whole number of persons on board in pay of the Company is 22.

The scene at night was beautiful. Scarcely a word was spoken; silence was commanded, and no conversation allowed. Nothing was heard but the peculiar rattling of the machine as the cable was running out. This music was singular, without variation; while the lights about deck and in the quarter-deck circle—it was the first we paid out—gave brilliancy to the scene. Some forty or fifty lanterns illuminated the decks. Each time that it was announced the continuity had stopped, it seemed to paralyze all who heard the sad news.

The mode adopted by the ships in splicing was this: The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* made fast to each other—stern to stern—by a hawser. They kept 200 fathoms apart until two miles of cable had been paid out, (sufficient to reach bottom,) then cast off and pursued separate courses at a rate generally of *five miles per hour*, while the ships' progress would vary from 3½ to 4½ miles per hour. You will easily imagine the sea must each time have been smooth to form a connection. The highest pressure at any time was 4,500 pounds, the lowest 1,900. Satisfactory experiments prove in two instances that the continuity or break of cable occurred nigh to the *Agamemnon*, and certainly beyond the splice from our ship. Yours.

The Cleveland Railroad Convention.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following special dispatch from Cleveland, dated July 21 9½ P. M.:

"A Convention of the leading officials of Eastern and Western Railroad Companies met at Cleveland to-day, to take action upon the difficulties in railway transit, resulting from the recent reduction of passenger fares on the New-York and Erie Road. Seventeen Western roads were invited to participate, and, although the notice was brief, ten were represented. The New-York Central was very strongly represented. Warm and exciting discussions took place. The Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, and Columbus and Cleveland lines at first refused to excommunicate the Erie Road as to freights. They, however, finally yielded, and a resolution was adopted by the Convention reducing passenger and freight fares from all points, by all routes to and from New-York, $1 per ton, and $1 per passenger, below whatever price the Erie Road may charge. But on final ratification the Little Miami and the Columbus and Cleveland Roads flinched, and the latter moved evasive resolutions.

These were denounced by President CASS, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and Mr. JEWETT, President of the Steubenville, Pittsburg and Cincinnati Road, who moved an adjournment. A stormy scene ensued, during which Judge JEWETT warned the Convention that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads had suffered six weeks in silence, but within forty-eight hours would reduce rates to nominal prices. After a severe struggle, Mr. HUBBY, of the C. C. Road, and Mr. DURAND, of the L. M. R. R., agreed to a conference, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution for immediate reduction on all routes.

Subsequently, the above action was changed so as to keep *through passenger rates by all routes the same as those on the Erie road*, the reduction to be pro-rated among the various roads according to the existing proportions. This new tariff of rates is to take effect on Monday next, (26th inst.) Reduction on freights to be as above stated

Mr. CASS, of the P., Ft. W. and Chicago, and Mr. CORNING, of the New-York Central Roads, intimated during the debate, to the Little Miami and C. & C. Roads, their readiness to cut the latter roads off in favor of the Dayton route.

Under the new tariff the fare from Cincinnati to New-York will be $17; to other points in proportion. Freights will be reduced $1 per ton.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FROM UTAH—COLONEL STEPTOE'S DEFEAT—THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 23.

Dispatches from Utah to the 25th of June, received at the War Department to-day, state that orders have been issued that no one should leave the ranks of the Army in passing through Salt Lake City, except from absolute necessity, and the greatest care was to be taken that the herds did not trespass upon the fields of the citizens.

Among the documents received is Governor CUMMINGS pardon and peace proclamation to the inhabitants of Utah.

An officer of the Army, writing from Washington Territory relative to Colonel STEPTOE'S defeat, says the route eastward and northward of Colville is now virtually blockaded; that no one can cross Snake River, and that it will require a force ten times as large as is now there, before peace can be restored.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows the amount on deposit to be $7,348,000, of which $4,660,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the week were $1,089,000.

Movements of Troops on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 23.

Leavenworth dispatches of the 20th per U. S. Express to Booneville, say: "The Express, which left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d inst., with orders for General HARNEY to halt and await instructions from Washington, has returned. General HARNEY was overtaken fifteen miles east of the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte, on the 8th inst. The General intended going to Ash Hollow to meet the principal Chiefs, and a considerable body of the Cheyennes, who, being aware of the presence of General HARNEY in their country, were desirous of holding Council with him for the purpose of renewing their assurances of friendship towards the whites.

Capt. SIMPSON, who was dispatched with orders countermanding the advance of a portion of the reinforcements, was met at Fort Kearney on the 11th, and probably came up with General HARNEY'S headquarters by the 16th. The troops and trains were all getting along well, although the latter were somewhat delayed by high water.

Col. MAY'S column was met on the 9th near O'Fallon's Bluff, and Col. MORRISON'S above Plum Creek on the 10th. Col. SUMNER was in camp, near Fort Kearney, on the 11th. Majors EMERY and WHITING'S columns were near the Little Blue on the 13th.

Several of the parties burned out by the late fire at Leavenworth have commenced rebuilding, and vigorous measures were being taken to organize a fire department. Some of the apparatus arrived this morning.

This has been the hottest day of the season here; the mercury rising to 90° in the shade at 8 o'clock this morning, and to 100° at noon.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 23.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 19th inst., per United States Express to Booneville, says the Santa Fé mail has arrived, with dates to the 1st inst. All the water-courses on the route were very high.

Great preparations were making at Santa Fé to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Surveying Party on the Canadian River report the country splendid, with an abundance of water and grass, and every way suitable for a railroad.

The mail party had suffered no molestation from the Indians.

Some of the trains which left here in the Spring had arrived at Santa Fé. Those on the Plains were getting along finely. The grass was never better.

News From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 23.

The Kansas *Herald* says that General CALHOUN has issued certificates of election to all those elected under the Lecompton Constitution. The Free-State members from Leavenworth County receive certificates, which gives that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The returns for State officers will be made to the Legislature, in whose hands the whole subject rests. The *Herald* exhorts the people to vote for ordinance and settle the question without further strife and agitation.

The New-York Steam Ordinance and the New-Haven Railroad.

COOPERSTOWN, Friday, July 23.

The motion to stop by injunction the inforcing of the New-York steam ordinance, made by the New-Haven Railroad in the United States Circuit Court, is now under elaborate argument before Justice NELSON. The City authorities and the property holders are represented by Messrs. D. DUDLEY FIELD, Ex-Judge DEAN and A. OAKEY HALL. The Railroad counsel are Messrs. NOYES & O'CONNOR.

The Death of Gen. Quitman.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 22.

Minute guns were fired here to-day from sunrise to sundown as a mark of respect to the late Gen. QUITMAN.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 23.

The weather is cloudy and quite cool. Wind northeast.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Moderate business, at unchanged quotations; sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 for Sour; $3 75 for Superfine; $4@$4 37½ for good to choice Extras, and $4 50@$4 75 for double Extras. WHEAT quiet; sales 12,000 bushels warm Milwaukee Club, at 75c.; 12,000 bushels warm Racine Club, at 72c.; 1,000 bushels Red Ohio, at 83c. CORN firm; demand fair; sales 4,200 bushels, at 51c.@52c. for hot, and 60c.@62c. for sound. OATS dull, and nominally 37½c. for sound, and 35c.@35c. for unsound. RYE better, with a good demand; sales 15,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c. FREIGHTS firmer, and boats scarce. *Receipts to-day*—7,035 bbls. Flour; 13,500 bushels Wheat; 47,500 bushels Corn; 4,375 bushels Rye. *Canal shipments*—3,442 bbls. Flour; 36,989 bushels Wheat; 62,852 bushels Corn; 10,560 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales 28,000 bushels at $1 05 for White Canadian afloat; 98c. for Red Ohio; 75c.@78c. Warm to Chicago Spring. CORN unchanged; sales 1,700 bushels Hot Illinois at 55c. OATS quiet. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged—Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

Boats are only commencing to arrive from the Schenectady break to-night. No sales worth reporting on market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices. MOLASSES, 30c. for prime. FLOUR advanced 12½c.; Superfine, $4 25 ₩ bbl.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY steady, at 22c. MESS PORK, $16, and in good demand. BACON dull,

CHICAGO, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and advanced 4c. CORN active at 50¾c. OATS buoyant and advanced 2c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—900 bbls. flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 19,500 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR firm; demand limited. WHEAT steady; White, $1 15@$1 25; Red, $1 05@$1 10. CORN active, and 2c. better. PROVISIONS active. WHISKY scarce at 25c.@26c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR firmer, but rates unchanged. WHEAT and CORN firm, but no change in prices. WHISKY firm at 25¾c.@26¾c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $17. BULK MEATS, 6c.@6¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c., and Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c. LARD held at 11¾c.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—On Thursday afternoon Officer CHAS. HARVEY, of Harbor Police boat No. 2, arrested two apprentices named FRITZ CHRISTINE and PETER RUNG, belonging to the ship *Gottenberg* laying off the Battery, ready for sea, who had deserted the above ship. They were given in charge of the captain, who then proceeded to sea.

The De Riviere Scandal Continued.

HUNCKE AND DAVIS HELD TO BAIL FOR PERJURY—MULFORD NON EST—COLONEL BLOUNT, WIFE AND DAUGHTER RETURN HOME TO-DAY—ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS FROM MISS BLOUNT RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIR.

Mr. HUNCKE, the proprietor of the Napoleon Hotel, and JOHN DAVIS, his bar-tender, were brought up before Judge OGDEN yesterday morning, on the bench-warrant issued Thursday, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each to appear and answer the charge of perjury at the next sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in October. HENRY FINCKE and RICHARD COLES, both of Hoboken, became their bondsmen. Lawyer MULFORD, against whom a similar warrant was issued, failed to appear, the officer having returned him *non est* He has not been seen in Hoboken since Saturday last. The charge against him is, subornation of perjury, he having, as counsel for HUNCKE, drawn up the false return to the *habeas corpus*, and induced HUNCKE to swear to it.

It is said that a reconciliation has been effected between Colonel BLOUNT and his wife, so far at least as to induce the lady to return home with her husband, and that they, together with their daughter, will start for Mobile to-day.

It is due to this young lady, whose reputation might otherwise be injured in the estimation of her acquaintances, to state that her part in this scandal has been an involuntary one from the commencement. Even the letters which she is said to have written to DE RIVIERE, one or two of which he had the baseness to publish, evidently with the view of committing her as a party to his villainy, were either written by others and reluctantly copied by her, or penned by herself with the view of deceiving her jailors into the belief that she was a willing captive, in order that she might the more readily escape from her captivity. She states that, from the time she left her father's house in Mobile, which she was induced to do under the pretence of taking a short ride with her mother and Capt. DE RIVIERE, and with no idea of going more than a few miles into the country, up to the time she escaped from her jailors near Philadelphia and returned to her father, she has been under the control of others whose commands she unwillingly obeyed throughout the whole affair. The pretence by which she was induced to leave the house of Dr. DEWEES has already been published in the report of her testimony before Judge OGDEN. After leaving the house in Crosby-street mentioned in her testimony, she says she was driven to Jersey City, thence to Bergen, and so around to Hoboken, where she was placed in the Napoleon Hotel. On arriving there, and ascertaining the deception that had been practiced upon her, she says she told her mother plainly, that she would escape and go back to her father the first opportunity she had. She was then confined in a room and was not allowed to see any one except Captain DE RIVIERE and one or two others who were in the plot. It was owing to this avowal of her determination to escape, that, when it was found necessary to remove her from the Napoleon Hotel, she was taken a hundred miles into the country, instead of being concealed in Hoboken. It was thought that, by taking her so far away and leaving her without friends, she would be unable to get back before the arrangements had been effected for the party to sail for Europe, which was the original intention. When the plan of taking her into the country was first announced to her she says she acquiesced in it, and as her mother testified, "begged to go," thinking that if she once escaped from the surveillance and control of her mother and DE RIVIERE, she would find means to return to her father. The rest of her adventures, after leaving Hoboken, are contained in her testimony before alluded to. After she got into the family of Mr. LARGE, the farmer, she resolved that then was the time to make her escape, and, although so ill as to be hardly able to sit up, she nerved herself to the attempt, and succeeded in carrying out her resolution. With regard to the interview which she had with DE RIVIERE, on Sunday night, at Dr. MULFORD'S, she says she saw the Captain about five minutes; that about the first thing he asked her was whether she had got any money, saying that he had pawned his watch for $20 to get there, and only twenty-five cents left. She had no money to give him, and he soon left. He was dressed on that occasion in a brown threadbare coat, a slouched felt hat, colored shirt, and white pants the worse for wear and—dirt. As three or four warrants for his arrest are in the hands of officers, this may be important news for them, particularly as he was seen a week afterwards attired in the same habiliments, *plus* a little more dirt. The romantic feature of the Count's person, however, at last accounts, was missing. That martial mustache "that so gracefully curled" at the Hotel Napoleon had fallen with his falling dignity.

A Woman Found Dead in a Vessel's Forecastle—Mysterious Case.

About 9 A. M., yesterday, a young colored woman was discovered lying dead in the forecastle of the schooner *Medad Platt*, by Captain IRELAND, the master of the vessel. Her body was lifted out on deck, and Captain IRELAND then notified the Police of the Second Precinct of the circumstances. Captain WEAD, having sent word to Coroner PERRY, proceeded with two officers to the pier adjoining Fulton Market-slip, where the schooner was lying, to inquire into the case. The body was lying near the forecastle hatch, on deck, upon some hides, having on no clothing except a chemise, but covered with a calico dress, which evidently belonged to the deceased woman. The vessel's crew consisted of three colored men, named NELSON WARD, WILLIAM HENRY BOON, and JAMES ROSSATT, the first two belonging to Newbern, N. C., and the last a native of the West Indies. NELSON WARD admitted that he had been staying with the young woman, and that she came on board the schooner with him on Thursday night. JOHN MORRIS, of Brooklyn, the cook of the schooner, who came on board to get breakfast yesterday, about 8½ A. M., saw her standing in the forecastle gangway, with her feet on the forecastle ladder, and her arms resting on the sides of the hatchway; she appeared to have come up to get the air. WARD nudged the cook, and pointing to her, said: "That is my woman." The cook told him she had better go down below, as the Captain would see her if she stood there. WARD then went and spoke to her, and she went down. To make sure that she would not be seen, the forecastle hatch was then closed down. The vessel being loaded with spirits of turpentine, the smell from which was almost sufficient to suffocate one in the hold with the hatches *off*, it is presumed the woman, weakened by the night's debauch, sank under the influence of the turpentine in the confined forecastle, and being unable to get out, died of suffocation. STEPHEN CASEY, a colored laborer, recognized deceased. Her name was ANN, and she had been employed at 50 cents a week working for CLARK, a wooden-legged man, who keeps a boarding-house in Baxter-street. CASEY and his wife boarded in the house. The girl, he believed, was a prostitute, though she also worked out for a living.

BOON states that he staid with a woman up town, and did not go on board until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found WARD and the girl lying on the deck near the bowsprit. He says that neither of them went below during the night, and denied having anything to do with the woman.

ROSSATT states that he was not on board of the vessel during the night at all; that he went on board between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, when he found WARD and the woman there. He had nothing to do with her. WARD told the mate that he overslept himself, and fearing the woman would be seen if she left the vessel, persuaded her to stay until noon, when she could go off unobserved. The three colored men were arrested by Officer LADD, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, as witnesses, and CASEY and the Captain of the vessel were also directed to appear at Bellevue Hospital to-day, at 2 o'clock, when Coroner PERRY will hold the inquest.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE DEAF MUTE KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS, at Fort Washington, upon the body of PAT. HINES, the deaf mute and pupil, in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, who was run over at One Hundred and Sixtieth-street on the 20th inst. by a Hudson River Railroad train and instantly killed. The evidence coincided with the statement of the case published in the TIMES just after the accident, and exonerated the Engineer from all blame. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was 15 years of age, and his parents reside in Buffalo. He has been for some time connected with the Institution.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. RYAN, residing at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-av., was so badly burned yesterday at noon—her clothes having taken fire—that she died in half an hour. She was building a fire, and after pouring some camphene on the kindling-wood, set fire to it and was burned. One of her children, 7 years of age, was so severely burned that it is not expected to live. An inquest will be held to-day on the body.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—MARY CLARK died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of burns received a few days ago by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 34 Columbia-street. The inquest will be held to-day.

Police Intelligence.

D. WEMYSS JOBSON DANGEROUSLY ASSAULTED—CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.—D. Wemyss Jobson called yesterday at No. 67 Franklin-street to see an artist. At the door, Jobson met Mr. Hennessy, the occupant of the house. Mr. Hennessy knew Jobson but Jobson did not know Mr. Hennessy. Jobson inquired if Mr. H. was the artist he was in quest of giving the name of the artist. The following brief scene ensued upon the interrogatory:

Mr. Hennessy—You are D. Wemyss Jobson. I have never been introduced to you, but will introduce myself. I am a friend of Thomas Francis Meagher, whom you have grossly belied in your paper—then take that.

Mr. Hennessy raised his right foot and projected it with unexpected energy and vigor towards the rear of Her Majesty's dentist. The foot having reached its destination with a vast amount of unexpected force, which was immediately transferred to the body of the aforesaid, Her Majesty's dentist, and the consequence was a rapid descent of the aforesaid body of Her Majesty's dentist to the pavement. Her Majesty's dentist, after recovering his equilibrium, arose and said:

Jobson—I don't understand this proceeding—I demand an explanation.

Mr. Hennessy—I have given all the explanation I shall give.

Jobson—I tell you I will have an explanation—(advancing up the steps.)

Mr. Hennessy—Go to the d—l, (and shuts the door in Jobson's face.)

Jobson looks at the door a minute in silent amazement, casts a momentary glance at his soiled trousers, and then looks about him.

As men of practical genius jump hastily to conclusions, so did Jobson. Seeing two boys standing on the opposite side of the street, who had witnessed the scene, he hurried after them, but the more he hurried after them the more they hurried from him. Jobson, as the result proved, had determined to lay the matter before a Police Magistrate, and having the importance of witnesses—his experience in litigation having long ago impressed upon him the necessity of taking the first step in legal warfare—he sought to get the boys to go with him. Failing to get the boys, he determined to go without them, and went *solus*.

Half-an-hour after the above scene on the door steps of No. 67 Franklin street, which was enacted in much less time than it has taken us to describe it, Her Majesty's Dentist rushed into Jefferson Market Police Court. His quick breathing showed that he had hurried. His excited look and excited manner showed that his was business of the greatest importance.

Jobson—I have a serious complaint to make.

Justice Kelly—I shall be happy to hear it.

Jobson—If your Honor please, I have again—and it is but one of many similar complaints that I have had to make since I retired from the position of a member of Her Majesty's household—dentist to the Royal family of England—Sir, I have been made the object of an outrageous personal insult. I have had the boot of a plebbian applied to that portion of my person which, Sir, had it been applied to yours, would have caused you to exhibit a higher pitch of indignation than you have been pleased to notice in me. Sir, I, Her Majesty's dentist, while at the door of a house in this City, peacefully and inoffensively inquiring for a brother artist, had, as I have before intimated, the boot of an athletic male person applied as aforesaid. Sir, to a man of a coarser nature—to a man less refined in his habits, less sensitive, physically, the result might not have been serious. But, Sir, with me, who am an educated man—a scientific man, reared in the lap of luxury, having never physically rubbed against the rough edges of the world—one, Sir, to be brief, who for a number of years occupied the honorable and dignifying position of a member of her Majesty's Household—to wit: Dentist to the Royal family of England—to one, Sir, who has been for a long time, I may say for many years, on the most intimate terms, socially and politically, with the most noted men and women of England and France; I Sir, who have been persecuted by that scape-grace, Louis Napoleon, who at this very moment has numberless emissaries in this very City—the principal City of your great Republic—yes, Sir, I, who have been what I have been, and in consequence of that have been subjected to persecutions that would have broken down any other than one who lived for the advancement of a great cause; I, Sir, who have been a member of Her Majesty's household, persecuted, as I have said—aye, Sir, more than I dare tell—you, Sir, as an educated man and a gentleman—as a Judge of the realm, can imagine the result of such an injury, physically and mentally, as that to which I have, in terms as plain as is consistent with the language of a gentleman, explained to you. Sir, after the explanation I have given, I deem it almost unnecessary for me to say that the result was of a most serious character. Sir, immediately after the application of the boot as aforesaid, I was afflicted with what is technically termed *cerebri concussio*, known in the vulgar as concussion of the brain. Sir, I have to state to you that, immediately after the application of the boot as aforesaid, a concussion of the brain ensued, from which I have suffered ever since, and from which, as your Honor may perceive, I am not yet entirely recovered. Sir, I have to ask you for the arrest and punishment of the person who has thus inflicted physical injury and personal outrage upon me.

The above statement of his case by Her Majesty's dentist was convincing to the mind of the magistrate. A summons was issued, requiring the appearance of Mr. Hennessy to answer the complaint.

THE LATE ASSAULT ON TWO MARRIED LADIES.—An examination was to have taken place yesterday morning, before Justice OSBORNE, in the case of the recent ruffianly assault upon two respectable married ladies by ex-Policeman Wm. Meehan. Counsel for Meehan stated that the parties were willing to let the matter end where it was, but the Justice

Parliament would consent to it) make much difference to Cuba, inasmuch as other countries would take Cuban produce and let us have the supplies from other quarters, which formerly went to them. He expressed generally every desire to prevent the Slave-trade, and he assured the deputation that the Government would never relax their efforts towards the accomplishment of this object."

On the 6th PETER JOHNSON, second mate of the *John Henry*, bark, belonging to the United States, was brought before the South Shields magistrates, charged with a brutal assault upon THOMAS WILLIAMS, an English sailor, who had joined that vessel in the Tyne. WILLIAMS had been sleeping in his berth, in the vessel's forecastle, a little the worse for liquor, on Saturday night, when JOHNSON came into it, and immediately took him by the hair of the head and dragged him out. He then knocked him down and jumped on him, kicking him also on the back part of the head. WILLIAMS becoming insensible, JOHNSON tied a line round him, with which he was dropped into the boat, pulled ashore, and pitched on to the quay, where the police shortly after picked him up insensible. He had to be taken to the Police station, and was attended by a surgeon. JOHNSON was further charged with beating an American seaman, named RICHARD BACHELOR, with a "swing-shot," a stiff piece of rope, with about four ounces of lead attached at one end. For these gross brutalities he was fined 30s. and costs for the assault on WILLIAMS, 20s. and costs for that on BACHELOR—about £5 in all.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* complains that "three of the five States which constitute that tract of land called Central America, namely, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador, contracted, in the year 1825, a debt with the people of Great Britain, on which not a farthing of interest has been paid since 1828. The unfortunate holders of Central American bonds have submitted to this hardship with patience, so long as foreign war or internal commotion checked the progress of these fertile regions; but now that a public highway is to be made through Nicaragua, and a communication established which, while it will be of general utility to the world at large, must be of incalculable benefit to Central America itself, I think the time has arrived when the defaulting States should be reminded by our Government that, before entering into new engagements with either France or the United States, an equitable arrangement must be made respecting the debts due to Great Britain for upwards of thirty years."

The leading Liverpool firm, JAS. BAINES & Co., appeal to the London *Times*, against the injustice of Lord CARNARVON'S Coolie bill. By prohibiting the transportation of Coolies, on British bottoms, to other than British Colonies, they think it interferes needlessly with the shipment of the emigrants to California, and other foreign countries, in regard to which there is no complaint.

The Weedon embezzlement case still occupies attention. The *Star* says:

"It appears that Mr. ELLIOTT entered the public service in 1822, and after having satisfactorily filled several offices, was appointed principal military storekeeper at Weedon in 1855. In December, 1857, he was charged with irregularities at Weedon, when it was determined to remove him from that establishment to Ireland, and Capt. GORDON was appointed principal military storekeeper in his stead. He was ordered still to remain at Weedon, to balance his accounts, and he remained there until the middle of May, when he absconded. Before his irregularities were discovered he received from the Government about £2,000, for paying a claim due to Messrs. PICKFORD, carriers, and another due to the Grand Junction Canal Company. These moneys he appropriates to his own use, and for some time had to stave off the payment of these accounts, as his ingenuity might suggest. He applied to the war department for moneys to cover the current expenses for the month of May, but his request was not complied with, his accounts for March not having been delivered in at the time. To avert the danger with which he was threatened he had recourse to the loan system, and from what has appeared his efforts were tolerably successful. He cleverly obtained from Mr. SAMUEL ISAAC, the large army contractor, a cheque for £500, promising to return it in a few days; and £350 from Messrs. Cox & Co., the army agents. On the 14th of May he was without a pound to pay workmen's wages; but the £500 check was lent to him relieved him for the time from his difficulties, as from the proceeds of the loan he was enabled to pay the workmen's wages. With the moneys obtained from Messrs. Cox & Co., it is supposed that he got down to Liverpool with a female who had associated with him in London, and succeeded in embarking there for the United States. After he had left England the Government ascertained that there was a balance to his credit at the bank at Northampton, where his private banking account was kept, to the amount of £67-9s. 11d., which they attached. ELLIOT'S defalcations amount to £2,120, which are covered by the Guarantee Society, so that the public will sustain no loss by his delinquencies."

At the quarterly meeting of the Iron masters of the midland counties of England, held at Birmingham, no change was made in the standard rates. Prices, however, were regarded as entirely nominal, and business was very dull. Many mills and forges were only partially employed.

The Clonmel *Chronicle* states that the blight had made its appearance among the potatoes in several places in that locality.

The Rev. Dr. SADLIER, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, had committed suicide by hanging himself.

The new French Minister of the Interior had permitted 120 persons, who had been exiled, to return to their homes.

It had been positively asserted that Queen VICTORIA would attend the grand naval demonstration at Cherbourg, but at the latest date it was considered doubtful whether such would be the case.

The *Journal du Havre*, however, states:

"The Emperor, it is said, has written from Plombieres to Queen VICTORIA to invite Her Majesty to attend the *fêtes* at Cherbourg; and it is affirmed that the Queen has replied by telegraph that Her Majesty accepts the invitation, and will be at Cherbourg on the 7th of August, accompanied by Prince ALBERT and the Earl of Malmesbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs. This news, of which we can guarantee the *bona fide* character, proves that the understanding between France and England, if it were ever shaken, is at present as intimate as ever."

The Paris papers speculate on the forthcoming meeting of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA at Cherbourg as if it was positively decided upon, and regard the event as a complete removal of all mistrust between the two Governments. Great preparations were in progress at Cherbourg. Count PERSIGNY had arrived in London, with a view, it was said, of submitting the programme for the Queen's approval.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that, owing to the intervention of the King of the Belgians, the Royal family of Prussia, and, perhaps, the Imperial family of Austria, will be properly represented at the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

The tobacco crop in Algeria had been almost entirely destroyed by a worm.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Matters are going on more smoothly with the Congress for the last few days. It is thought that one or two sittings more will suffice, inasmuch as the Ambassadors are said to have come to an understanding on the leading questions that have been discussed. The members will adjourn for some weeks, in order to draw up the official reports. They will then meet again in order to affix their signatures. It seems certain that the Principalities are to possess a similar but separate Administration and Constitution, with but one Senate for both. Pending the suspension of the Congress, FAUD PASHA will visit London on business relating to a loan for the Ottoman Government."

The eighth meeting of the Paris Conferences was held at Count WALEWSKI'S country residence on the 7th inst., and the ninth meeting was fixed for the day the *America* sailed.

On the 9th inst. the 3 ₱ cents. closed on the Paris Bourse at 68.50.

The French Government have resolved to send out another batch of 1,000 galley slaves or convicts to Cayenne as compulsory laborers in French Guiana. British Guiana is clamorous for rebel convicts from Bengal to be supplied to that valuable colony, ready to pay all expenses of transmission thither. It costs France to deliver a convict from her ports to the South American seaboard 222 francs per head, everything included.

The same writer says;

"M. MARCOLETA, the representative of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States in Paris and London, has presented his credentials to the French Government, and will be received by the Emperor on his return from Plombieres. M. MARCOLETA leaves for London to-morrow to present his credentials there."

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of about 3,700,000 francs in the cash held in Paris, and a gain of nearly 14,000,000 in the country branches.

A decree provides for the enlargement of the town of Lille, and places it in the list of the most important of the fortified places of the Empire.

The following particulars of the burning of the *R. L. Gilchrist*, at Havre, are of interest:

"On Monday evening, the 5th inst., the crew of the *R. L. Gilchrist*, Captain HAWES—which arrived from New-Orleans on the 22d ult., with a cargo of cotton, and which was moored at the north side of the Vauban passage in this port—perceived a thick smoke issuing from the hold. Thinking that a fire, without gravity, had broken out, they tried to extinguish it, but after two hours' labor the smoke had increased. The firemen were then summoned, and arrived with ten engines, the sub-prefect and other of the local authorities also coming to the spot. The engines played into the hold, but produced no effect. Attempts were made to discover in what precise spot the fire was, but the smoke was so dense that no one could descend, and even torches were extinguished. To prevent air from reaching the fire, the hatchways were closed, except just sufficient to allow the hose of the fire-engines to pass. But, though no flames were seen, the fire was evidently making progress, as the cords of the cotton bales were heard to crack. All the ships in the vicinity were removed as far off as possible, and at about midnight holes were cut in the sides of the ship to scuttle her; but the water having entered on one side sooner than the other, the cotton falsified it, and the weight caused the ship to lean on one side, and the desired object was not attained. All night long the smoke continued to increase, in spite of the vast quantity of water cast into the hold, and at 7 o'clock in the morning the heat on deck had increased so much that it was deemed advisable to cut down the masts. The heat and smoke continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when flames burst forth with great violence. They were so strong that in spite of the broad daylight which prevailed, they could be distinctly seen in the town. The accounts of the Havre journals, from which these details are taken, do not state the result of the conflagration. When the fire broke out, part of the cargo had been removed, but there still remained 600 bales of cotton, a quantity of tobacco, and other things. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of some of the cargo."

It is reported from Madrid that GEN. O'DONNELL will dissolve the Cortes in a very short time. It was also stated that he intended to divide the army into large divisions as in France, and to place eminent Generals at the head of them.

A semi-official Spanish journal says the new Ministry is not less decided than the preceding one to demand explanations from England on the subject of the offensive words of Lord MALMESBURY on the question of the English cruisers.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"That O'DONNELL means to be the complete master of the army is evident from what he has as yet done, though only a few days in power. All the Captains-General of provinces, Inspectors of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Civic Guards, Carabineers or Custom-House troops, Director-General of the Staff, all the Generals second in command, more than sixty chiefs of infantry, seven colonels of cavalry regiments, and nearly every employe in the War Office—all have been dismissed, and their places taken by O'Donnellites. 'Nothing,' says a letter from Madrid, now before me, 'has been like it since the beginning of the revolution.'"

The *Gazette de France* thus analyzes the political character of Marshal O'DONNELL:

"This statesman cannot approach the constitutional throne without shaking it. He is the chief of that revolt of 1854 which took its name from the field of battle on which it triumphed. He is master, and not a servant; he imposes his conditions and those of his friends; his cause is distinct from that of his Sovereign, and had he to choose between his cause and the salvation of his throne, he would hesitate no more than in 1854. It is true that O'DONNELL rendered great services to the Crown in 1856, and saved ISABELLA from certain perdition. But he did not preserve the constitutional throne out of love for ISABELLA. He undertook the *coup d'état* of July, and fought the armed revolution in the provinces, because the triumph of the advanced party would have entailed the ruin of his followers. DONA ISABELLA had the good fortune in these circumstances to possess interests in common with those of O'DONNELL. But had it entered into his plans to give check to the Crown, he would not have hesitated in doing so. O'DONNELL never acted like a devoted subject to the Crown; he acted like an ambitious man, who profited by events to insure the triumph of his personal views. Had we really desired—as the *Patrie* suggests—that the Government of ISABELLA should become embarrassed, we could have asked for nothing better than the appointment of O'DONNELL, and his subsequent replacement by NARVAEZ. This pair will accomplish the task."

The Cologne *Gazette* spreads the rumor that the concentration of Russian troops in Poland is to threaten Austria into fulfilling the treaty of 1846, relative to the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian monarchy.

The Dusseldorf *Gazette* states that Queen VICTORIA and the Prince Consort and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, with the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, will meet at Cologne on the 10th of August, and will proceed thence to Coblentz and Stolzenfels.

The German Powers seem to be very apprehensive lest their territories should be depopulated by the growing spirit of emigration amongst the German people, and a Committee of the Frankfort Diet, which has been investigating the subject, has now presented its report. It suggests many measures for restraining and impeding the voluntary movement of the people; but the document is strongly denounced by the representatives of the Hanse Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., who object to the whole scheme as "savoring too much of bureaucracy," and as tending to check that intercourse with transatlantic countries which has already contributed so much to promote the welfare of various States both in the Old and the New World.

It is positively denied that Austria has bound herself by treaty to give assistance to Turkey in case of need.

Owing to differences in the Danish Cabinet on the question of the Duchies, the Minister of Finance, ANDRAE, had tendered his resignation.

The accounts from the Russian provinces speak of a state of agitation prevailing throughout the western portion of the Empire among the peasantry and serfs.

It is believed that the Russian Government will treat the feeling tenderly, and make use of it to break up entirely the power of the nobles.

Official committees for facilitating the emancipation of the serfs have been formed in thirty-eight of the Russian provinces, comprising nearly 10,000,000 serfs.

Great excitement prevails in Sweden on account of the position of Denmark in its relations with the German Diet. If the troops of the German Confederation should pass the Eyder, public opinion in Sweden would be so deeply moved as to demand the intervention of the Government on behalf of Denmark.

Letters of the 26th of June, from Constantinople, state that the Sultan had issued an Imperial decree, calling out 100,000 men to fill up the losses occasioned by the recent expeditions, and for the purpose of enforcing the engagements entered into by foreign powers.

A project has been drawn out for the establishment of some order in financial matters until the conclusion of a loan admits of their being definitely regulated.

FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.

Bill Organizing the Territory of New-Caledonia—Interesting Debate in Parliament—Interview with the Earl of Derby—Official Instructions to the Governor of Vancouver's Island.

The Colonial Secretary, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, introduced into the House of Commons, on the 8th instant, his bill, of which we have already published an analysis, organizing a government for the new Gold Field in British America. The introduction was prefaced with the following remarks:

"The bill which I ask the House to sanction is necessary to the maintenance of law and the preservation of life in the district in which it proposes to establish a Government, and it realizes at an earlier period than was anticipated an object which has already entered into the colonial policy of this country. The House is aware that in 1849 the Crown granted to the Hudson's Bay Company the soil of Vancouver's Island, on the condition of establishing a colony there, disposing of the land to emigrants, and defraying its expenses, the Crown to resume the land on the expiration of the grant of exclusive trade in 1859. But the Company enjoy in Vancouver's Island no rights of government or of judicature. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives chosen by the people. The judicature is administered by Courts instituted by the Crown, under the special authority of an act of Parliament, 'to provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island.' Next year it is the intention of the Crown to resume the soil, and the whole public connection of the Company with the Island will cease. Indeed, my right honorable friend the member for Coventry, (Mr. ELLICE,) in his able evidence before the Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, says: 'The sooner the public regains into possession, and the sooner they form establishments worthy of the Island, and worthy of the country, the better.' My right honorable friend proceeds to say, 'that this Island is a kind of England attached to the Continent of America; that it should be the principal station of our naval force in the Pacific; that it is the only good harbor to the northward of San Francisco, as far North as Sitka, the Russian settlement; that you have in Vancouver's Island the best harbor, fine timber in every situation, and coal enough for your whole navy: that the climate is wholesome, very like that of England; the coasts abound with fish of every description; in short, there is every advantage in the Island of Vancouver to make it one of the first colonies and best settlements of England.' (Hear, hear.) But, when my right honorable friend was asked by the Committee if he thought it desirable to attempt also at once to colonize the land on the adjacent coast, he answered, "No, we should have enough to do in colonizing the Island." He will not say that now. He knows that new circumstances have arisen which call upon us to place, as soon as possible, the adjacent territory under the safeguard of an established Government, such as this bill would provide. And those circumstances are the discovery of gold fields, the belief that those gold-fields will be eminently productive, the number of persons of foreign nations and unknown character already impelled to the place by that belief. I need say no more to show the imperative necessity of establishing a Government wherever the hope of gold, to be had for digging, attracts all adventurers and excites all passions. (Hear, hear.) At this moment there is no Imperial Government at all in the place, for the Governor of Vancouver's owns no commission on the mainland. Thus, the discovery of gold compels us to do at once what otherwise we should very soon have done—erect into a colony a district that appears, in great part, eminently suited for civilized habitation and culture. (Hear, hear.) Before I proceed further it may be interesting to the House to give a sketch of the little that is known to us through official sources of the Territory in which these new gold-fields have been discovered. The Territory lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific; it is bounded on the south by the American frontier line, 49° of latitude, and may be considered to extend to the sources of Frazer River, in latitude 55°. It is, therefore, about 420 miles long in a straight line, its average breadth about 250 to 300 miles. Taken from corner to corner, its greatest length would be, however, 805 miles, and its greatest breadth 400 miles. Mr. ARROWSMITH computes its area of square miles, including Queen Charlotte's Island, at somewhat more than 200,000 miles. Of its two gold-bearing rivers, one, the Frazer, rises in the northern boundary, and, flowing south, falls into the sea at the southwestern extremity of the Territory, opposite the southern end of Vancouver's Island, and within a few miles of the American boundary; the other, the Thompson River, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing westward joins the Frazer about 150 miles from the coast. It is on these two rivers, and chiefly at their confluence, that the gold discoveries have been made. Honorable gentlemen who look at the map may imagine this new colony at an immeasurable distance from England; but we have already received overtures from no less eminent a person than Mr. CUNARD for a line of postal steam vessels for letters, goods and passengers, by which it is calculated that a passenger starting from Liverpool may reach this colony in about 35 days by way of New-York and Panama. With regard to the soil, there is said to be some tolerable land on the lower part of Frazer River. But the Thompson's River district is described as one of the finest countries in the British dominions, with a climate far superior to that of countries in the same latitude on the other side of the mountains. Mr. COOPER, who gave valuable evidence before our Committee on this district, with which he is thoroughly acquainted, recently addressed to me a letter, in which he states that "its fisheries are most valuable, its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for the generation of steam; from Thompson's River and Colville districts to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 49th parallel some 350 miles north, a more beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for colonization." (Hear, hear.) Therefore, apart from the gold fields, this country affords every promise of a flourishing and important colony. (Hear.) In Charlotte's Island, which we include in this colony, gold was discovered in 1850, but only in small quantities. Here I may perhaps correct a popular misconception. In Vancouver's Island itself no gold has yet been discovered. The discovery of gold on the main land was first reported to the Colonial office by a dispatch from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, dated April 16, 1856. The Governor had received a report from a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Colville, on the Upper Columbia River. Further reports followed in October, 1856, testifying to the importance of the discovery. From experiments made in the tributaries of Frazer River there was reason to believe that the gold region was extensive; the similarity in the geological formation of the mountains in the territory to those of California induced the Governor to believe that these would prove equally auriferous. Subsequent accounts, in 1857, varied as to the quantity of gold obtained, but confirmed generally the opinion of the rich-ness of the mines, especially above the confluence of the Frazer and Thompson Rivers. The Governor writes on the 15th of July, 1857, that gold was being discovered on the right bank of the Columbia, and the table land between that river and Frazer's. On December 29, he ascribed the small quantity found to the want of skill and tools on the part of the natives, who opposed any white men digging. The Indians were especially hostile to the Americans, and opposed their entrance into the country. Great excitement now prevailed in Oregon and Washington Territory. An influx of adventurers might be expected in the Spring, in which case collisions between the whites and the natives might be expected to occur. As far back as the first discovery in April, 1856, the Governor had suggested the system of granting digging licenses. The right hon. gentlemen, the member for Taunton, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointed out, in reply, (August 4,) that it would be abortive to attempt to raise a revenue from licenses to dig for gold in that region in the absence of effective machinery of Government, and left to the Governor's discretion the means of preserving order. In the exercise of that discretion he issued a proclamation (Dec. 28, 1857,) declaring the rights of the Crown to the gold in Thompson's and Frazer's Rivers; establishing license fees of 10s., which, on the 1st January, 1858, he raised to 20s.; and prohibiting persons from digging without authority from the Colonial Government. But this proclamation has virtually proved a dead letter, for, in point of fact, the Government had no legal power to issue the proclamation, or cause it to be respected, he having no commission as Governor on the mainland; and, indeed, his sole power has been the moral power of his energy, talents, and extraordinary influence over the natives. The manner in which he has preserved peace is highly to his honor. (Hear, hear.) In a letter from the Governor to the Hudson Bay Company, March 23, 1858, he trusts that Her Majesty's Government would take measures to prevent crimes and protect life and property, or there would be ere long a large array of difficulties to settle. "A large number of Americans has entered the territory, others were preparing to follow." On the 5th of May he states to the Colonial office that 450 passengers, chiefly gold miners, had come from San Francisco; that they all appeared well provided with mining tools; there seemed to be no want of capital or intelligence among them; that about 60 were British subjects, about an equal number Americans, the rest were chiefly Germans, with some Frenchmen and Italians. And I have here the pleasure to observe that he states, that though there was a temporary scarcity of food and dearth of house accommodation, they were remarkably quiet and orderly. The Governor then touches on the advantage to the trade of the island from the arrival of so large a body of people; but he adds significantly:

"The interests of the Empire may not be improved to to the same extent by the accession of a foreign population whose sympathies are decidedly Anti-British. From this point of view the question assumes an alarming aspect, and leads us to doubt the policy of permitting foreigners to enter the British territory *ad libitum* without taking the oath of allegiance, or otherwise giving security to the Government of this country."

He states that:

"The principal diggings at Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers at present will continue flooded for many months, and there is a great scarcity of food in the gold districts; that the ill provided adventurers who have gone there will exhaust their stock of provisions, and will probably retire from the country till a more favorable season; that on the dangerous rapids of the river a great number of canoes have been dashed to pieces, the cargoes swept away, many of the adventurers swept into eternity—others, nothing daunted, pressing on to the goal of their wishes."

He again, in a letter to the Hudson's Bay Company, repeats his fears:

"How seriously the peace of the country may be endangered in the event of the diggings proving unremunerative, and the miners being reduced to poverty and destitute of the necessaries of life."

I should state that I have also seen private letters recently from San Francisco, giving an account of the extending excitement prevailing there, and of the negroes preparing to start for Frazer's River. In one letter it is stated that 2,000 persons have already left, and 20,000 persons might leave before the end of the Summer, if the news continued favorable; but perhaps the news of the flooding of the waters may for a time retard so copious an emigration. I think I have said enough to convince the House of the necessity of providing at once for the government of a country threatened by so many disturbing elements. (Hear, hear.) Now Sir, the Crown of itself could, if it thought proper, make a colony of this district. But the law officers decided, in the case of Vancouver's Island, that no Legislature can be established by the Crown, except an elective assembly and a nominative council, and, considering the very imperfect elements for such a constitution at such a moment, considering ordinary character of gold-diggers, considering that our information as yet is really so scant that we are at a loss to constitute even a council of the most limited number, I think that most gentlemen will agree that it would not be fair to the grand principle of free institutions to risk at once the experiment of self-government among settlers so wild and miscellaneous, and in a form of society so crude. [Cheers.] This is not like colonies which have gone forth from these islands, and of which something is known of the character of the colonists. Neither is it like those colonies in which the first thought of the emigrants is the acquisition of land, and the first care of the Governor those divisions of land which are the preliminary of representation. As yet the rush of the adventurers is not for land but gold, not for a permanent settlement but for a speculative excursion. And, therefore, here the immediate object is to establish temporary law and order amid a motley inundation of immigrant diggers, of whose antecedents we are wholly ignorant, and of whom, perhaps, few if any have any intention to become resident colonists and British subjects. But, where you cannot at once establish self-government, all sound political thinkers, all friends to that responsibility which is the element of freedom, will perhaps agree that the next best thing is to establish a Government which shall have as few checks as possible on its responsible functions, which shall possess unhampered what powers we can give it, to secure the respect for recognized authority; which shall be clearly for a limited time, and with the avowed and unmistakable intention of yielding its sway at the earliest possible period, to those free institutions for which it prepares the way; and which it will always henceforth be the colonial policy of this country to effect. [Cheers.] I think that all complicated attempts to construct half and-half forms of Government for such new societies are unsatisfactory. [Hear, hear.] They only serve to weaken the Executive, and to form an excuse for retarding the completion of popular systems. What, therefore, we propose to do is, to empower the Crown for the limited period of five years to make laws for the district by Orders in Council, and to establish a Legislature, such Legislature to be, in the first instance, the Governor alone; but with power to the Crown, by itself or through the Governor, to establish a nominative Council and a representative assembly. If, therefore, before the five years expire there are the elements for a representative assembly, I cannot doubt that, whoever then may be the advisers of the Crown, a representative assembly will cheerfully be given. (Hear.) Sir, there will be some, no doubt, who think the term of five years too short,—who think that the materials for popular self-government could not be matured at the end of that term, and that there would be many inconveniences in coming again to Parliament to renew the powers of the Act. To these objections I have given the most respectful care, and I would submit that the larger proportion of the immigrants attracted by the gold-fields will probably be Americans, accustomed to self-government; that, if you desire to keep them loyal and contented, you should give them the prospect at the earliest possible period, of that form of government to which they are accustomed; and that if you desire a strong Government for the preservation of internal order, no Government we can make, without the aid of armies, is so strong as that where the whole society is enlisted in securing respect to the laws which it has the privilege to enact, and has no motive to rebel against the authority in which it participates. [Hear, hear.] And if, which is not impossible, the gold-fields should prove a delusive speculation, and the principal settlers should be the steadier class of emigrants,—perhaps our own countrymen, who will rather cultivate the other resources of the land in its coal-mines, timber, fisheries and other agricultural produce—you may have at the end of five years a quiet and orderly population, well fitted for self-government. Therefore I think we had better fix the shortest term for the experiment of a provisional Legislature. [Hear, hear.] With regard to Vancouver's Island, which has already a free constitution, we do not propose to annex that island to the new colony. In fact if the gold-fields should prove to be really productive, a very large population will rapidly spread over the neighborhood of the diggings, which it will be impossible to govern from the distance of several hundred miles at Vancouver; while, if we extend our view to the natural destinies of Vancouver as the great naval station to our only possession on the Pacific side of the whole of America—a station from which we should carry on a trade with India, China, the Indian Archipelago, Australia—a trade now carried on exclusively by the Americans from California—I think we must allow that the Government of the island would have enough to occupy its care and attention in developing the true interests and resources of that single colony. [Hear, hear.] At the same time we propose to leave the question of annexation open to further experience, and the act will empower the Crown to annex Vancouver to New-Caledonia if the Legislature of the Island intimate that desire by address to the Crown, under such terms and conditions as may be approved. Meanwhile, as the most pressing and immediate care in this new colony will be to preserve peace between the natives and the foreigners at the gold diggings, so there is nothing in the act which impairs the prerogative of the Crown to permit the Governor of Vancouver to administer also New Caledonia, should that be absolutely necessary, in the first instance, just as the Governor of the Cape, which has a free constitution, is also Governor of the Crown colony of British Caffraria, holding separate commissions for each. Our object, in short, has been, under our very imperfect information, and the uncertainty, as yet, of the value of the gold-fields, to insure some immediate Government, and to leave to the Crown all discretional power, according to the advice it may receive, and suited to the variation of circumstances. I should add that it has been deemed necessary by the law advisers of the Crown to abolish in the proposed act—as was done in the act for Vancouver's Island by the advice of the Committee of Privy Council, in 1848—the jurisdiction which the courts of Canada claim over civil and criminal cases in that region. The Crown has power to appoint magistrates and constitute courts having a concurrent jurisdiction with Canadian courts up to a certain amount. The Canadian jurisdiction is a dead letter, and though it has subsisted nominally for nearly forty years, it has never been put into execution, certainly not in the Northwest territories. It is clear, however, that the concurrent jurisdiction would be attended with many practical inconveniences, which, in creating a colony, it will be necessary to remove, as we did remove them for Vancouver's Island. I have, now, Sir, stated the substance of the bill. I ask leave to introduce. I have shown, I trust, the necessity of an immediate measure to secure this promising and notable Territory from becoming the scene of turbulent disorder, and to place over the fierce passions which spring from the hunger of gold the restraints of established law. If the machinery we propose is simple, it is because the society it suits is rude. But, happily, in that new world, the true sense of the common interest is rapidly conceived, and the capacities of self government no less rapidly developed. And probably even before the end of the five years to which I propose to limit the operation of this Act, the materials for a popular representation may be found, and the future destines of this new-born settlement boldly intrusted to the vigorous movement of liberal institutions. It may be necessary to observe that, both as regards Vancouver's Island, and this more extensive territory of New-Caledonia, it is not intended over these colonized districts to renew to the Hudson's Bay Company the license of exclusive trade, which expires next year. The servants of the company will then have in those two colonies no privileges whatever apart from the rest of Her Majesty's subjects there, and therefore I was glad to hear the honorable and learned gentleman, the member for Sheffield, express his opinion that the present occasion was not a fitting opportunity for raising the question of which he had given notice; for it is desirable to keep any discussion upon this bill free from the more angry elements which may be involved in the general question as to the powers of the Hudson's Bay Company, by virtue of its charter, on the different district of Rupert's Land, on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, [hear, hear]—questions which the honorable member for Sheffield will have a distinct opportunity to introduce. Sir, I have wished to keep my statement of the present value and ultimate importance of this new colony clear from all the exaggerations which belong to the philosophy of conjecture. I have carefully abstained from over-coloring our imperfect knowledge as to the permanent richness of the gold discoveries. Nothing could be more cruel to emigrants and more dangerous to the peace of the settlement than to give undue favor to any extravagant expectations as to the produce of these gold-fields. It is a terrible picture, that of thousands rushing to what is already called the new El Dorado, influenced by avarice and hope, and finding, not wealth, but disappointment and destitution,—provisions dear and scanty, and the gold itself meagre in its employment, guarded by the flooded rivers and jealous Indians. [Hear.] At present, whatever may be the result of the discovery, it is fair not to forget the fact that California exported in the first eight months from the discovery of its mine 150,000 ounces of gold-dust, while the largest amount ascertained or conjectured from Frazer's River since 1856 is not more than 1,000 ounces. More rational, if less exciting, hopes of the importance of the colony rest upon its other resources, which I have described, and upon the influence of its magnificent geographical situation on the ripening greatness of British North America. (Hear, hear.) I do believe that the day will come, and that many now present will live to see it, when a portion at least of the lands on the other side of the Rocky Mountains being also brought into colonization and guarded by free institutions, one direct line of railway communication will unite the Pacific to the Atlantic. Be that as it may, of one thing I am sure—that though at present it is the desire of gold which attracts to this colony its eager and impetuous founders, still, if it be reserved, as I hope, to add a permanent solid flourishing race to the great family of nations, it must be, not by the gold which the diggers may bring to light, but by the more gradual process of patient industry, in the culture of the soil, and in the exchange of commerce. [Hear, hear.] It must be by the respect for the equal laws which secure to every man the power to retain what he may honestly acquire: it must be in those social virtues by which the fierce impulse of force is tamed into habitual energy, and avarice itself, amidst the strife of competition, finds its object best realized by steadfast emulation and prudent thrift. [Hear, hear.] I conclude, Sir, with a humble trust that the Divine Disposer of all human events may afford the safeguard of His blessing to our attempt to add another community of Christian freemen to those by which Great Britain confines the records of her empire, not to pyramids and obelisks, but to states and commonwealths, whose history will be written in her language. [Cheers.]

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of taking steps to meet the wants which this bill was intended to supply, and to establish a settled form of government in that part of British North America to which circumstances were directing the steps of large bodies of men. There was one circumstance which constituted the main danger of disorder, and that was the strong aversion which the Indians entertained towards the Americans. It was a remarkable fact, that, while on the northern side of the frontier, in the British possessions, there was perfect harmony and order between the white and the red men, there had been on the other side of the frontier scenes of carnage and bloodshed which had generated a deadly hostility on the part of the Indians towards the Americans. Governor DOUGLAS, in the papers before the House, had referred to the feeling as likely to create difficulty. Under these circumstances he thought the House would agree that it was most important there should be a strong executive to control the Indians, and to prevent the white settlers from molesting them. The right honorable gentleman had adverted to the soil and climate of the country, the excellence of which it was impossible to deny, and he (Mr. LABOUCHERE) believed that in the course of time Vancouver's Island and the adjacent territories were destined to be the homes of a large, industrious, and flourishing population. [Hear, hear.] He might mention that before he left office notice was given to the Hudson's Bay Company, that when the term of their present license expired the Crown would resume complete control over Vancouver's Island, and he was glad to find the right honorable baronet had taken the same view of the necessities of the case. He could not conclude without paying a humble tribute to the qualities of Governor DOUGLAS. Throughout that correspondence which he had had with that gentleman, he had been much struck with his good sense, ability and sagacity, and he could not but think that we were very fortunate in having such a public servant to watch over our interests in Vancouver's Island.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the bill simply conferred the power of making laws, but in the formation of a colony it was of the greatest importance that the persons who proceeded there should find themselves at once surrounded by law and order. He suggested, therefore, that the first thing that should be done was to make a survey of some portion of the territory. There ought then to be a code of laws established at once, and there ought to be an Executive with ample power to administer the laws. The right honorable Baronet could not send out a Governor without sending settlers to support him; for if he planted a Governor among a wild and vagabond population, the very scum of society from California and other places, where they had been accustomed to Lynch law, without the power of enforcing his wishes, he might as well not have troubled the House with this bill. He must send a Governor, therefore, and an armed force; for without that he would have no peace in the community. [Hear, hear.] He knew the unpopular language that he was using; but he was speaking what he believed to be the truth. [Hear, hear.] To an ordinary colony we sent out persons who had been accustomed to law and order, and who could govern themselves; but, with a population such as this, a militia, if it were created and were uncontrolled, would be likely to turn its arms rather against law and order than in support of it. Allusion had been made to California, but that was a peculiar case. It was far from the United States, it was full of gold, and vagabonds from all parts of the globe very soon assembled there; yet the remarkable thing was that in a short time peace and order reigned in California, and that result had been produced by Lynch law. [A laugh.] Lynch law had been much misunderstood. It was only the law in that country, and it was a very beneficial institution. [Laughter.] He was really serious. The House might treat it as a good joke; but he was incapable of perpetrating a joke, or, at all events, a good joke, upon any subject. Lynch law was a sort of wild justice which the nature of the case compelled the people to adopt. It had been adopted in California, and by means of it peace and order now reigned there. He did not wish to establish Lynch law in a British colony; but in order to prevent it civil law must be introduced, and that could only be done by the aid of a strong body of soldiers, the expense of which we must incur if we intended the colony to be successful. [Hear, Hear.] Something had been said with respect to the treatment of the Indians by the Americans; but he warned the right honorable baronet against being influenced by any mock sentimentality about the Indian population, for he might depend upon it that he was about to establish a colony before which the Indian population would disappear. It was the inevitable consequence of the superior civilization of the white man that the brown man should disappear before him—that would be the case here. Canada, Upper and Lower, hardly contained an Indian, because it was now peopled by a civilized white population. He knew something of Canada, and he spoke from personal knowledge when he said that the Indian population there were like the wandering Gipsies of this country. They were disappearing fast from the face of nature. One might occasionally see a poor wretched being, clothed in a dilapidated blanket, creeping along, degraded and miserable, and that was the Indian of Canada. That was what we were going to do in New-Caledonia. We were about to introduce civilization there. Before that civilization the Indians must disappear, and the sooner the better. [Hear, hear.] This might seem harsh and cruel language, but it was the language of truth. The absorption of the red man was an inevitable consequence. It was not man's fault that it was so; but wherever civilization advanced the red man retired. [Hear, hear.] He had abstained from introducing any topic connected with the Hudson's Bay Company into the discussion, and he had done so on the understanding that he was to have a day on which that question could be debated by the House. To show that it was imperatively necessary that that subject should be considered without delay, he reminded the House that in May, 1859, the license by which the Hudson's Bay Company now held certain territory east of the Rocky Mountains expired; that it was necessary, therefore, to provide for the future, and that they could only do so efficiently upon a thorough understanding of the case. [Hear, hear.] The House was not yet thoroughly in possession of all the facts, and a night's discussion was needed for that purpose. Although he contemplated depriving the Hudson's Bay Company of a certain portion of their territory, yet the right honorable member for Coventry might rest assured that he was anxious to deal with that corporation in the most liberal spirit. He hoped that the Government would look upon this question as one of imperial interest, and that they would contemplate the prospect of stretching the British dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so as to create a counterpoise on that Continent to a power which was now rising to an overwhelming importance. [Hear.]

Mr. ELLICE thought the bill well calculated to carry out the objects which the Colonial Secretary had in view. He hoped, however, that the House would not be led away by the idea that this was a very easy operation which they were about to undertake. New-Caledonia was very differently situated from Australia or California. Not a spade had yet been stuck into the ground through which the Fraser's River flowed, the country was extremely difficult of access, and the emigrants would have to carry all their provisions with them, both to support them on their way and when they got there as well. He agreed with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield that the Government ought not to establish a colony without having adequate means at hand to keep the peace and protect life and property; but the House must not suppose that this was a colony which would maintain itself, or would bear an amount of taxation sufficient to pay its own expenses. Probably the best plan of Government was that shadowed forth by the Colonial Secretary, and certainly no better man could have been found to take charge of it than Governor DOUGLAS. The Indian tribes in Vancouver's Island and on the mainland adjacent were excessively numerous and well armed, and would have been troublesome but for Governor DOUGLAS'S good management. The advice of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, that the instructions to the Governor should be accompanied by certain rules and ordinances, which might be thought necessary by the Government at home to enable him to carry on his administration, was well worth the consideration of the Government. He thought it was very expedient that the Government should in all matters give the most specific details to the Governor, who would have a responsibility cast upon him which would require the support of the Government at home. With respect to the unfortunate Hudson's Bay Company, he could assure honorable members that, whatever policy was adopted, would be accepted by them. No lawyer doubted that the

...hate a separate colony; and measures will ...resume, be immediately taken to carry that de... into effect. Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice that he will, on a future evening, call the attention of the House to the case of the Hudson's Bay territories east of the Rocky Mountains. A deputation has waited on Lord DERBY, pressing upon him the necessity of taking these territories also from the Hudson's Bay Company, and Lord DERBY has expressed his general concurrence with the views of the deputation; but no immediate action is to be expected, and we may, therefore, await with patience the result of the threatened discussion. The fate, however, of Parliamentary discussion. The fate, however, of the district which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific has just been decided by the Government and the House of Commons. It is to enter on the list of British colonies under the euphonious and not novel title of New Caledonia. It is a wild and mountainous land, intersected with deep ravines and rivers fed from the inexhaustible moisture that rolls down the sides of the Rocky Mountains, having very little level ground, but a healthy and temperate climate. Two of these rivers, the Frazer and the Thompson, the names of which recall the native land of the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, the first flowing from the North, the second from the East, unite at about 350 miles from the sea, and it is at their junction that the golden deposits which have so suddenly dragged this obscure region into notoriety are found. The approach to this point is described as exceedingly difficult and even dangerous, and many persons have already perished in the river in pursuit of the wealth which has been discovered on its banks. The Indians are numerous and warlike, quite aware of the value of the gold, and firmly determined, if possible, to keep it for themselves. They are described by the few miners who straggled to the spot last year as abstaining from acts of violence and bloodshed, but as keeping a vigilant watch on the motions of their unwelcome visitors, and, whenever they find that they have gained ground, as quietly hustling them away from the place, and confiscating the mine to their own use and benefit. This year, however, matters look more serious. A large emigration of persons trained in the neighboring school of California has set forth. They carry with them their tools and the necessaries of life, for there is no food in the land whither they go. The Indians regard them with suspicion and hatred, and there is reason to apprehend a collision between the savages and these outposts of civilization, which can hardly be expected to terminate without bloodshed.

These are the facts under which the Colonial Minister is called upon to act, and he has introduced a bill for the purpose of dealing with them which promises to give law, order, good government, and protection to life and property. This is very well as far as law making goes, but it was pointed out by more than one speaker that for the preservation of law and order something more than act of Parliament is necessary, and that, in fact, no time should be lost in despatching a respectable force to the place. So far from regarding such an event as a piece of good fortune, worthy of the glowing periods in which the Colonial Minister celebrated the future of his infant colony, we regard such a state of things as exceedingly apprehended. We could well have afforded to wait until the wave of population, flowing steadily westward from the Southeast, had peopled these solitary valleys with a race capable of governing themselves and of supplying a police adequate for their own wants. The gold will probably enrich the adventurers who dig it up, but will contribute but little to the support of the Government in whose lands it is found; while the rude and turbulent habits of the miners call upon us to detach a force which at the present moment we can but ill spare, and to enter into expenses which even a Chancellor of the Exchequer who has, like Mr. DISRAELI, discovered the philosopher's stone, would very gladly avoid. Nor can we join the Colonial Secretary in his wish, which had in it more of poetry than statesmanship, that the colony may not be enriched by the gold. We would gladly have dispensed with its presence, but, as it has come, we must make the best of it, and seek, by settling the population on the land, to avoid a situation similar to that of the Australian Colonies, where the human tide flows out almost as fast as it flows in, and deprives the land of the riches which must have come there to gather, but carry elsewhere to invest and to enjoy. We do not believe that those who have had of late years full experience of the blessings of local self-government in California will be at all unwilling to enjoy that particular species of liberty which assumes the form of enlightened despotism. To work at peace, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, will be to them a condition of life equally new and precious, and we should imagine it will take some years before they will recover taste enough for a democratic government seriously to disturb the paternal sway of Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS.

From the London Star, July 9.

Lord DERBY bids us regard the establishment of a colony in New Caledonia as indicating the future policy of the Government in respect to the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains. Sir E. B. LYTTON'S bill is one which we heartily welcome as a step in the right direction. It provides a settled government for a country 400 or 500 miles in length, and having an average breadth of 250 miles; and it provides also for the future incorporation of Vancouver's Island with the new colony whenever the Legislature of that important dependency choose to memorialize the Crown for such a union. Sir BULWER LYTTON'S scheme met with general approval last night, and the second reading was unanimously agreed to. The representatives of all parties raised their voices in its support, and even Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, the largest shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company, did not refuse his assent to it, although he took care to magnify the difficulties in the way of the successful establishment of the colony. A very proper objection was taken to the name, there being another colony called New-Caledonia, and Mr. WARD suggested the preservation of the native names of places. Mr. FITZWILLIAM condemned the proposed appointment of Mr. DOUGLAS, the present Governor of Vancouver's Island, as Governor of New-Caledonia, he being a chief factor in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. As the Company's interests are necessarily opposed to colonization, and as the success or failure of the experiment will greatly depend upon the manner in which the Governor's important duties are performed, we cannot conceive of a worse selection. We hope, therefore, that some other person will be appointed, in whom perfect confidence can be reposed; and that the Hudson's Bay Company will not be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to exercise in the new colony that baleful influence which has enabled them too long to retard the progress of British North America.

The Atlantic Cable.

XERXES ordered the Hellespont to be whipped because the bridge which he built over it to invade Europe was carried away by a storm. Our Sovereign, whose telegraphic message of good-will from the old world to the new has been delayed, if not frustrated, by the Atlantic, will do nothing so amusing. The most irate of the shareholders would laugh at the Persian King's folly. Yet if the Electric Telegraph Company reflect how they have been treating the mighty sea which they would undergird, they can scarcely lay claim to absolute wisdom. They cannot make the Atlantic pleasant. We shall not be supposed to impute any commercial mismanagement to the Directors of the Company, or to be wanting in sympathy with the capitalists who may have made a sacrifice in giving the world the benefit of experience on a great and humanizing enterprise. We say, with the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, when he fixed the European end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable for the attempt on the 5th of last August: "On earth peace and good will to men." "That," added he, "is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken; and it is this reflection which encourages me to feel confident hopes of final success." But the way to final success is sometimes arduous.

As in September last, so now we treat the attempt to lay a telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland as a public, a world-wide question. Any effect which fair and guarded criticism of the undertaking in its present state has upon it as a speculation is an evil which cannot be avoided unless our mouth is to be shut in all but praise and prophesy of easy prosperity. It is the false proposal of good who does the mischief. The American half of the public were told by New-York journals, and the other half by journals in England which quoted their remarks, that between Trinity Bay, at the west end, and Valentia Bay, at the east end of the route, the bed of the ocean is "an unbroken prairie land, from continent to continent. Let us see," they said, "the nature of this bed. Specimens of the bottom, when subjected to a powerful glass, exhibit delicate shells and infusoria, fragile as if carved in egg-shell, and yet as perfect in all their delicate formation as any of the more durable works of nature. The inference is that all agitation of winds and currents is confined to the surface, and that at these sunless depths the great mass of water remains in almost a quiescent state, and that the telegraphic wire, if once laid in safety, would lie for ever beyond the reach of harm, sinking among and covered by these fleecy particles." But there have been no such currents at all. If reliance is to be placed on a report made to the directors of the Company, on the occasion of the mishap in August last, by Capt. WAINWRIGHT, Capt. SANDS, Commander HUDSON, and Commander NEDDALL. They certified: "We are thoroughly convinced, from the soundings made by Lieut. BERRYMAN, United States Navy, on the plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, subsequently confirmed by Lieut. DAWSON, R. N., and the investigations of Lieut. MAURY, United States Observatory, and from our own nautical experience, that no under or surface current exists between these points to interfere with the successful laying of your cable."

Everything but a current, as we were told, caused the first break of the cable. By common consent the real truth was that the breakman grew sleepy from from overwork, jumped up in a hurry, as men will in such a state, and clapped on the break while the ship was lifted on the crest of the wave—and so the wire parted. Nothing would be required for another cruise but to get together a little fresh capital, spin some five hundred miles of cable, and weigh anchor again this Summer. Last year the paying-out began at Valentia Harbor. This year, as indeed was originally designed, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* commenced their work in mid-ocean, the one steaming to Ireland and the other to America.

Even now and then the public were reassured by favorable accounts of experiments in splicing the cable at sea for the start. That seemed the only difficulty. But we were ourselves so far out of the fashion on the 2d of September as to give some editorial hints about the currents, the existence of which, for any harm, was denied by the scientific naval men, and duly ignored by the government of the company. We suggested that the great slack of cable at 335 nautical miles from Ireland, which was the occasion of the former disaster, was attributable to RENNELL'S current. Whether the directors still disbelieved in the currents, we do not know. However, some 30 per cent. or extra cable, to allow for slack, was shipped this time, and the break apparatus was improved. But we went a little further in September. We observed that RENNELL'S was not the only current which would sway the telegraph cable in its course. At 1,000 miles on the voyage, the great Arctic current sweeps round to the southeast, crossing the gulf stream on its passage to the northeast. The natural effect would be to carry the lower part of the cable in one direction and the upper part in another, causing it to form a huge twisted inverted letter S, and laying it at the bottom in a southeasterly, instead of a westerly direction. It was at some such point that the steamships lately spliced and began to pay out the cable. The water midway is 2,000 fathoms deep. At this depth the pressure on every square inch is about 5,000 pounds, and therefore every inch in length of the wire is compressed with a force of some seven tons. The fabric must be impaired by such a pressure. The cable at the same time is lightened by immersion, and, being dragged by the current it is forced at all points until at length it becomes unable to bear the accumulated strain.

Now ought any surprise to be excessive at the account which we published in yesterday's impression? After the first break at five miles; "the ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but, after they had each paid out forty miles, it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom. The ships made a third trial, and, after the *Niagara* had steamed 150 miles, the communication ceased again. It is not yet known whether the last break was at the bottom or not."

Common perception might have shown us from the first, although we were neither directors nor naval captains, that laying a cable across the British or St. George's Channel or in the bed even of the Mediterranean, was no precedent for operations in the mile-deep water, ever working in current and cross-current, from the cold Arctic to the hot Gulf of Mexico and West Coast of Africa. The Atlantic Cable is not the mere extension of the international telegraph system. It is a vast experiment in itself. Let any intelligent mechanic place himself opposite Mr. NEWALL'S window in the Strand, and, comparing the bits of cable for the Channel line with those in the basket for the American, ask himself whether there is any difference between them adequate to the difference between the "herring-pond" and the seas that for thousands of years shut out access to half the world. The whole subject must be reconsidered. The best kind of cable to resist thousand-fathom currents under great compression should be ascertained; and some system of withstanding the currents, whether by means of guide-ropes from auxiliary ships or otherwise, be contrived. Final success may be hoped. We trust that even this year success is possible; but only enlightened perseverance can secure it

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Daily News'* city article says funds showed more firmness this morning, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. was temporarily attained, but a relapse afterwards took place, and the closing quotations were the same as yesterday.

In other departments of Stock Exchange much steadiness prevailed, notwithstanding the dullness of business. As is usual prior to the absorption of the dividends, the supply of money has largely increased, and first-class Bills are discounted at 2⅛ to 2¼ ₱ cent.

About £29 000 in gold was to-day withdrawn from the Bank for exportation, making a total of £63,000 since the date of the Bank return.

The colonial markets during the week have not undergone any material change, dullness still pervading many branches of business, while the late speculative inquiry has nearly subsided.

The upward tendency of Rice has been checked by the favorably change in the weather.

TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

The English funds to-day have been without recovery. The market was influenced by the anticipation of an unfavorable bank return, and by the public continuing to make small sales.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no change of importance from last post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Morning Star* announces that the Right Hon. JOHN INGLIS, M. P., the Lord Advocate, at an interview with Lord DERBY, has definitely accepted the high office of Lord Justice Clerk, but as there is some Scotch business of importance still before the House of Commons, the probability is that a new writ for Stamford will not be issued for a day or two prior to the prorogation.

The *Advertiser*, however, states that the learned Lord left London for Edinburg yesterday, and that the Stamford writ will be moved for next week.

The aristocratic Cremorne *fête* took place last night, but was marred by incessant rain. The sum of 1,100 guineas will, however, accrue to the charitable objects of the patronesses.

A postal treaty between Greece and Russia is about to be concluded.

A Trieste dispatch, dated Thursday, states that after the Paris Conferences FUAD PACHA will go to London, to demand the evacuation of the Isle of Perim by the English.

Prince ALFRED arrived at Osborne yesterday morning from Ireland.

A railway train between Wolverhampton and Birmingham was struck by lightning, on Thursday, during a thunder storm. Every one in the train felt the shock, and the guard was struck with temporary paralysis. The driver and stoker were enveloped in a sheet of flame, but fortunately were not incapacitated from attending to their duties.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, July 9—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue very quiet, with little alteration in rates. MONEY has become easy with the payment of the dividends. Consols leave off 95⅛ @95⅜ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s 1¾d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal. American Eagles, 76s. 4½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 74s.

COCOA—Very quiet; 3,500 bags Guayaquil at auction were bought in at 56s @60s.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat on Monday was very moderate, and it was taken off at an advance of 2s. on the prices of that day week. To-day the quantity brought forward was limited, and there was a further advance of 1s. We quote the nominal value of American White Wheat 45s.@48s; Red, 43s. @45s. Flour, 21s.@25s. The last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s. 5d. on 63,130 quarters returned.

COFFEE—Is dull, but holders are not inclined to give way. The sales have comprised 974 casks, 444 bbls, and 446 bags Plantation Ceylon at 63s @63s. 6d. for low middling; 64s @70s. for middling to middling colory, and 74s. for good middling bold blue; 66s.@ 83s. for peaberry; 2 000 bags Native Ceylon at 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for fair to good ordinary. A floating cargo of 2.000 bags Santos of good quality sold at 44s., insured for private account for a near port.

DRUGS—Of 471 cases Castor Oil about a quarter went at 5¼d.@6¾d. for good thirds to fine. 589 bags Turmeric mostly sold at 21s.@23s. for Bengal; 14s. for Madras. 1,275 bags Kowrie Gum brought 14s. 6d.@ 16s. 6d. Cutch, 34s.@35s. Gambier, 14s.@14s. 6d. Opium, 18s. Saffron, 23s.@24s.

HEMP—Steady; 731 bales Manila were publicly disposed of, from £26 10s.@£29 for good fair to good roping quality; 84 bales good Bombay sold from £22 17s. 6d.@£23; St. Petersburg Clean, £28@£28 10s. Jute is in good demand; 5,450 bales offered were readily taken at an advance, say £14 10s @£16 5s. for low to good common; £16 10s.@ £17 15s. for middling to good fair, with good to fine from £18@£19 7s. 6d., ₱ ton.

LINSEED—There have been no arrivals to report for the week. Sales have been liberal, at advancing prices, comprising, for arrival, one Odessa and two Taganrog cargoes, at 57s., delivered; and some Calcutta, of average quality, at 56s. 6d., c. f. i.; on the spot Calcutta readily brings 57s., and Bombay has been sold at 59s., for export.

LINSEED CAKES—Of easy sale; New-York, in bbls., £9 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s.

OILS—For Linseed there is a renewed demand, at 33s. 6d. on the spot. Rape is again higher, and best Foreign Brown is worth 45s.@45s. 6d., on the spot; Refined, 47s. 6d.@48s.; for the end of the year 50s. is demanded. Sperm sold at £84@£84 10s. Pale Seal, £37@ £37 10s. Palm firm; Lagos is worth 39s.; ordinary, 35s. Cocoanut—a considerable quantity of Ceylon has been sold at 36s., at which the market is dull; Cochin a. 39s.@39s. 6d.

RICE—Has become very quiet again, and rather lower prices have been taken. On the spot the transactions comprise 15,000 bags Bengal; 7s. 6d.@ 8s. for Bellam; 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for middling to good middling white, and 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d. for good white; 2,400 bags Madras, 7s. 6d.@8s. for fair to middling pinky; 16,000 bags Rangoon, 7s.@7s. 6d.; 10,000 bags Maulmain, 7s. 6d.@8s. Not any floating cargoes are reported for the week.

IRON—Rails and Bars very quiet; £6@£6 6s. f. on b. in Wales.

SALTPETRE—Inactive, but holders ask full rates; 1,000 bags have changed hands at 47s. 3d. for 4½ ₱ cent., and 44s. 9d. for 5¼ ₱ cent.

SPELTER—£24, nominal.

SPICES—1,460 bags rough African Ginger realized 22s. 6d.@23s. being 5s. cheaper; 6 cases Mace, 1s. 4d. @1s. 5d. for ordinary and middling Penang. Nothing doing in Pepper.

SUGAR—The market is steady and a limited business has been done at full prices. The sales of British West India amount to 3,915 hhds., including 100 hhds. crystallized Berbice from 41s @41s. 6d., and part of 353 hhds. 10 tcs. Barbadoes, from 36s.@41s. Five cargoes of Havana have changed hands, 940 boxes No. 13 fully insured, at 29s. for a near Continental port, and four for ports in the United Kingdom, 2 250 boxes No. 11, at 26s. 9d.; 3,100 boxes No. 12, at 27s. 3d.; and 1,500 boxes No. 11 to 11½, at 26s. 9d., insured f. p. a.; and 2,569 boxes No. 10, fully insured, at 36s. 3d.

The TEA sales terminated yesterday, and of 30.672 pkgs. offered, about 7,000 found buyers, without material change in prices. Common Congou, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. has declined to 49s. on the spot.

TURPENTINE—Sales have been made of Rough at 9s. 9d.@9s. 3d. American Spirits, in casks, have been disposed of at 44s.@43s. 6d.

In WHALEBONE small sales. South Sea at £320@ £322. BARING BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 9, 1858.

COTTON—Our market opened with an active demand in the early part of the week under the influence of the news ₱ *Asia*, which was considered unfavorable. Since then, however, there has been more disposition shown by holders to meet buyers, and any advance that was obtained has since been lost. To-day's sales 6,000 bales, the market closing quietly. Imports this week 63,777 bales. Total sales 59,610 bales, of which speculators took 6,650; exporters, 6,740; leaving to the trade 46,220 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK—In poor demand, at 8s. 6d.@9s. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. for Baltimore; our stock is a ill large of both.

LARD—Continues in rather better inquiry, and about 100 tons have been sold, at from 55s.@57s., for good to fine.

TALLOW—Continues depressed, and we cannot quote P. Y. C. over 51s., and North American 51s.@ 52s. ₱ cwt. In London prices have declined, closing 49s. on the spot, and 49s 3d. for delivery during the last three months of the year, and a large business has been done at, and a little under, these quotations.

RESIN—Sales of about 2,500 bbls., at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for common; 5s.@9s. 6d. for medium, and 15s.@18s. for fine.

RICE—Carolina continues heavy; about 100 tcs. good brought 19s ₱ cwt

CLOVERSEED—Has further advanced, and 50s. has been paid for fine Red American to hold over.

BEEF—Very quiet; sales only 400 tcs., which include some old sour Beef at 50s.@55s.; India Mess hardly inquired for, and nominal value 115s.@120s.; good Prime Mess at about 100s. is scarce, and would sell pretty readily.

PORK—Rather less money has been accepted by the Irish curers. No American here.

BACON—About 3.000 boxes were offered by auction, but only about 300 were sold, at 44s.@45s. for Long Middles, rib in, and 46s @47s. for short; Cumberland cut, 42s.@44s., the latter for very prime; holders were, however, unwilling to go on at these prices, and since the auction nothing has been done. Shoulders and Hams also very dull and some few of the former sold at 28s.@33s. 6d., as in quality

CHEESE—At the auction on Tuesday, there was not much inquiry, and what sales were made were at 25s. @28s. for out of condition, and 36s.@38s. for fair.

The weather has been on the whole favorable since our report of Tuesday. The trade generally has continued firm, but not active; some parcels of Wheat and Flour, if offering under extreme rates, continue to be picked up for investment. Manchester market yesterday ruled steady at the improvement noted on Tuesday; millers are evidently bare of stock, but still operate with extreme caution. Deliveries of Wheat from our farmers for the past week consist of 63.130 qrs. against 53,096 qrs. same week last year. Average price 42s. 8d. against 63s. 5d. corresponding week last year. Our market this morning was fairly attended, and we had a good demand for Wheat at 1d. ₱ 70 lbs. improvement over the rates of Tuesday, for the medium grades and low qualities of American. Barrel Flour was generally held for 6d. ₱ bbl. advance, but only a moderate extent of business took place. The quantity of Indian Corn on sale was limited; white brought an advance of 3d.@6d. and yellow 3d. ₱ qr. over the rates of our last. Imports, from 7 mo. 2d to 7 mo. 6th inclusive, consist of 54,737 qrs. Wheat, 11 603 qrs. Indian Corn, 3,179 sacks and 56,980 bbls. Flour. Exports for same period consist of 3,116 qrs. Wheat, 6 899 qrs. Indian Corn, 1,556 sacks and 2,345 bbls. Flour. We quote the value of American white Wheat 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; extra 7s @7s. 6d.; red 5s. 8d.@5s. 10d.; extra 6s. 3d.@ 6s. 8d. ₱ 70 lbs. Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour 22s.@24s.; Ohio 22s.@25s.; Western Canal 22s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 34s.; white 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.

Havre Markets.

[*Week ending July 6, inclusive.*]

COTTON firm and rather higher. Sales of the week 12,500 bales, closing at 105 for New-Orleans *très ordinaire*. The news from the manufacturing districts shows considerable improvement. BREADSTUFFS had further declined. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm but quiet. OILS in limited demand. SUGAR quiet but well supported. TALLOW and LARD inactive. WHALEBONE firm.

UTAH.

Entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City—Gov. Cumming's Proclamation to the Mormons.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We have letters from Great Salt Lake City to the 26th ult.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S army entered the city without molestation from any quarter.

The small party met Gen. HARNEY this side of Ash Hollow, and the Express, with orders to change the destination of the troops, six miles behind him. Gen. HARNEY was proceeding to Ash Hollow to hold a treaty with the Indians of that region.

Our correspondent writes from Salt Lake City, June 26:

Nothing new has occurred here of interest since last mail. The Mormons remain at Provo yet, not wishing to bring their females near the soldier-boys. They are living there—the majority at least—in tents, whilst their comfortable houses in this city remain vacant, with all the doors and windows boarded up. None of the gentiles can obtain house-room either for dwellings or for store purposes. This is particularly hard on the merchants, who have brought out large stocks of goods. No reason is assigned by the Mormons for this dog-in-the-manger policy, except, as they say, they want first to see what the Army will do and where they will locate. As yet, none have been able to procure sleeping apartments, except the Governor, Secretary, Marshal and Commissioners, and even most of them had for a while to sleep in their wagons. Many of the merchants arrived in the city to-day. To-morrow the Army will march in. They are now encamped a few miles out. To-morrow will be its twelfth day out from Fort Bridger, a distance of 115 miles.

HOCKADAY'S weekly mail arrived here last night having made the trip within nineteen days, and brought dates from St. Louis of 29th ult.

The New-York *Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune* are represented here by reporters. Some of their statements which appear in the papers are not strictly correct—for instance, it is reported that Gov. CUMMING represented on leaving for his first trip to this city, that he would not take an escort, and had not had an understanding with BRIGHAM YOUNG whereby he should not be molested, and that he did have both an understanding and an escort. This last assertion is untrue. The Governor has neither an invitation nor an understanding with YOUNG. Col. KANE used his utmost endeavors to dissuade him from so hazardous an undertaking, yet go he would, saying that he had been directed by the President to go, and that he would try it, and only after this expression did Col. KANE make up his mind to return to Salt Lake City. The first meeting of the Mormons thereafter indicated anything but a quiet reception to Gov. C., but he persevered and really made peace, if such has been made, with just such conditions as were agreed upon by the Commissioners. Another account of about fifty Mormons having been killed by Indians is incorrect, though about four weeks ago three white persons were killed by them.

A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah Territory,

To the inhabitants of Utah, and others whom it may concern:

Whereas JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, at the city of Washington, the 6th day of April, 1858, did, by his Proclamation, offer to the inhabitants of Utah, who submit to the laws, a "a free and full pardon" for all treason and sedition heretofore committed, and

Whereas, The proffered pardon was accepted with prescribed terms of the Proclamation by the citizens of Utah,

Now, therefore, I, ALFRED CUMMING, Governor of Utah Territory, in the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, do proclaim that all persons who submit themselves to the laws, and to the Federal Government, are by him "freely and fully pardoned" for all treason and sedition heretofore committed.

All criminal offences associated with, or growing out of, the overt acts of sedition and treason, are merged in them, and are embraced in the "free and full pardon" of the President.

And I exhort all persons to persevere in a faithful submission to the laws, and patriotic devotion to the Constitution and Government of our common country.

Peace is restored to our Territory.

All civil officers, both Federal and Territorial, will resume the performance of the duties of their respective offices without delay, and be diligent and faithful in the execution of the law.

All citizens of the United States in this Territory will aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer to you my congratulations for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of recent difficulties.

Those citizens who have left their homes I invite to return, as soon as they can do so with propriety and convenience.

To all I announce my determination to enforce obedience to all the laws both Federal and Territorial.

Trespasses on property, whether real or personal, must be scrupulously avoided.

Gaming and other vices are punished by Territorial statutes with peculiar severity, and I commend the perusal of those statutes to those persons who may not have had an opportunity of doing so previously.

SEAL. Hereunto I set my hand, and cause the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, this fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second. A. CUMMING.

By the Governor,

JOHN HASTBERT, Secretary.

A correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript* groups the notabilities visible this season at Newport: "As usual, the varied charms have drawn social benefactors to Newport, and these, with the resident society, afford a rare combination of talent, worth, and culture. Geo. H. Calvert, the author of *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe*, (one of the most philosophical and elegantly-written books of travel ever published by an American,) *Comedies, An Introduction to Social Science*, etc., has resided here for 14 years. Charles Norton, the son of the late eminent Professor, whose recent two months' visit to the 'Catacombs of Rome,' in the *Atlantic Monthly*, have given such satisfaction, makes this place his home; in Lawton Valley is the Summer residence of Mrs. Howe, the author of *Passion Flowers*, and at Bateman's dwells George H. Boker, the Philadelphia dramatic poet. A great acquisition this year is Henry James, of Albany, the best lay theological essayist in America; Bancroft is the "horseman" of the scene, seldom solitary, however, when fair equestrians are abroad; and, within a few days past, we have had as most welcome and cherished visitors, Ralph Waldo Emerson, looking as youthful, intent and academic as an intellectual Senior, just graduated with the 'first part,' at Harvard; Dr. Hedge, the most soundly philosophic man in the Unitarian Church, except Dr. Walker; Edwin P. Whipple, the most fluent and vigorous of our younger lecturers, and James T. Fields, the most sympathetic of publishers and tasteful of literary caterers."

Wrecking in Sebastopol.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter on the subject of the wrecking operations at Sebastopol lately appeared in the Boston *Transcript*, and was extensively copied in journals of this City. It was one of several which have been published in the same paper during the past year, and, like others of the series, contained statements in many particulars so absurdly untrue, that those acquainted with the facts could only laugh at them, considering the whole correspondence in the light of a stock-puffing advertisement. It seems, however, to have been accepted by a large portion of the public, *not* acquainted with the facts, as measurably true, and as throwing discredit on the operations of the Boston expedition under my command, which has recently returned from that port; and believing, from the numerous inquiries addressed to me for information on the subject, especially since the appearance of the letter above referred to, that a statement of the facts within my knowledge would be of some public interest, and at the same time save me necessity of frequent repetitions, I have prepared such a statement, and request a place for it in the columns of the TIMES.

First, let me say, the expedition fitted out from Boston was abandoned, not because Mr. GOWEN had an exclusive contract for the work, nor yet because the work was impracticable, but solely because it *would not pay*. Great pains have indeed been taken from the beginning to create the belief that the Philadelphia company, represented by Mr. GOWEN, was the only one which could engage in the work, or reap any of the profits to be expected from it; and the assertion is repeated in the letter in question that "Mr. GOWEN is the only American who has a contract with the Russian Government for doing the work." Mr. GOWEN did indeed procure the *first* contract, which was in terms exclusive; but his progress during the first season fell so far short of his undertaking that his *exclusive* rights were forfeited, and the Government left at liberty to contract with other parties. Under these circumstances, after working side by side with GOWEN'S expedition, *under* his contract, for four months, I obtained from the Government, in December last, for the Boston Relief and Submarine Company, a separate contract, on the same general terms as GOWEN'S, but much more favorable in several important particulars—as, for example, we were at liberty to leave when we would, neither vessels nor apparatus being subject to any forfeiture, whereas all the machinery and apparatus of the Philadelphia Company are, by their contract, held as security for the completion of the work in two years and six months from the time of commencing.

The contract given to me is now in possession of the Boston R. & S. Co., and may be seen at their office. They are not working under it, for several reasons, any one of which would, if known in time, have prevented their sending out an expedition, and altogether were enough to recall it. One of these reasons is, that revelations in regard to material and manner of construction, made in blasting the wrecks, prove conclusively that they *never were worth much as ships*. Again, repeated and thorough examinations by divers in all parts of the harbor show that whatever their condition originally may have been, they are now so utterly destroyed by worms as that probably not three in the whole harbor, if they were raised today, would be worth anything at all as ships. Furthermore, it appeared that the Government itself, satisfied that the sunken vessels were not worth repairing for actual service, would allow nothing for the contractors' share in them, even if raised whole, beyond their value as old material, and would not become the purchaser even of that, but would insist on an actual division; so that they must, after all, have been broken up and divided, and the contractors' share transported to Constantinople or elsewhere for a market. And even for this purpose their real was much less than their apparent value, owing to the scant allowance of copper used in their construction, amounting to not exceeding one-third of what is usually found in vessels of the same class.

One statement in the *Transcript* is to the effect that the Philadelphia Company "have removed fifteen ships by blasting." Now, at the time I left, January 24, they had been six months blasting on the *Paris* and *Agodet*, one of which was then nearly half broken up, the other not more than one fourth. In the mean time many of their best workmen, all indeed that could get away, had left them, and the Government, alarmed at the enormous expense incurred for powder, had prohibited them from commencing on any other vessels till these should be entirely removed. As to the probability that this work can have been completed, with a diminished force, in the three stormy months of February, March and April, and not only that, but thirteen other vessels broken up and removed by the same process, the public can judge

The letter above referrred to says: "We have raised the sixteen-gun corvette *Smelya*," and "she is not badly worm-eaten," &c. The *Smelya* was a schooner, nineteen years old, lying up South Bay, and was one of the last which I examined before leaving, with a view to raising her by pontoons, which might very easily have been done, if she had been worth the trouble. A careful examination, showed her to be "another honeycomb;" and the fact that one of the divers twice broke through the deck, in consequence of its rottenness from this cause, seemed to indicate that she was rather "*badly* worm-eaten." And for this reason we abandoned the idea of raising her.

I have in my possession specimens of wood taken from the *Chesma*, a vessel in at least as good condition as any in the harbor, an examination of which will give a better idea than anything I can say of the condition of the ships, one and all, exposed to the attacks of worms in the waters of Sebastopol. And my statements on this and other points may be further substantiated by many workmen and divers taken out by the Philadelphia Company, nearly all of them having returned to the United States. W. LEE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Forgery of Trade-Marks.

COLLINSVILLE, Conn., Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Several articles have appeared recently in the London papers, and been copied into American papers, commenting on the application of the Collins Company for injunctions against the use of their name and trade-marks, by English manufacturers. The articles alluded to convey the impression that the Collins Company have, in some cases, sold the right to English manufacturers to use their name and labels, and thus have themselves been guilty of fraud. As the allegation is a serious one, and entirely destitute of truth, I ask permission to deny it through the columns of your paper. Having managed their business from its commencement, I know that they have never authorized any one to use their name, nor *consented* that any one should use it on any goods not made in their own shops at this place. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL W. COLLINS.

The African Slave-trade—How they Manage it on the Guinea Coast.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Having been for some time up the Congo River, I had a very good opportunity of seeing into the mysteries of the Slave-trade. Probably you are aware that Congo River is the principal rendezvous for slavers. This river opens to the sea at Cape Padron. It is about four miles wide at the mouth, and averages from two to three miles for a distance of forty miles, or to Point Helena. At this place there are some trading factories established by Americans and Englishmen, for the purpose of bartering with the natives for gum and palm oil, ivory, &c. The natives here recognize no rulers but their own Chiefs. They are a very savage and blood-thirsty set, and think nothing of taking human life. They often attack the factories and rob them, but lately the Portuguese Government have sent a small sloop with two guns, and crew of ten men, to protect the factories. About ten miles from this place there is a noted slave-factory, kept by a Portuguese. The way he procures the slaves is as follows: On the right bank of the river, going up, there are two tribes. When he wants a supply of slaves, he plies them with whisky, and makes them large promises, &c., and in a few days they leave for the interior. They are generally gone about two months, and if victorious, they return with plenty of prisoners, whom they sell to the slave-merchant. The latter gives about $10 each, for man, woman and child, and the slaves are all placed in factories, well guarded by negroes, until such time as they are sent on board the slave-ships.

It is a well-known fact that most of the slave-ships which visit the river are sent from New-York and New-Orleans. All they have to do when they arrive on the African coast, is to keep a good look-out for the English steam cruisers, of which one or more are almost always about the Congo River. They are not afraid of the American men-of-war, which will not trouble them. But they are careful not to be boarded by an English steamer, as they are very strict in overhauling the ship's papers. They watch their opportunity and run into Congo River. If once in, the slaver need not fear. There are plenty of creeks, with deep water, into one of which he runs, and sends down his top-gallant royal masts. The long grass and bushes completely hide the vessel from observation. Here he can lay and take in his slaves. He has agents all around to let him know when there is a good chance to make sail and leave the river. If caught, he loses his vessel, and he and his crew are put ashore; if out to sea, at the first land they make—that is if they are caught by the English. They generally send the vessel to Sierra Leone, where she is condemned and broken up, and the slaves are sent to different parts of the coast and made soldiers of, to pay for setting them at liberty.

W. W. W.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 23, 1858.

MEATS.

The Meat Market presents no new features of importance. Supplies, ample; trade, very dull.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	13	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, corned ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	75
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	4½	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	13	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	8½	@	10
Pork, larding, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Hams, ₱ lb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—Pocahontas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Brian O'Lynn—Theron Married—Yankee Housekeeper.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Nick of the Woods—Lafitte—The Dead Boxer.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton... July 24
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European Mails by the *Fulton*, sailing from this port to Southampton and Havre, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Liverpool to the 10th inst. She brings no tidings of the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, the two missing vessels of the telegraphic squadron. The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* were still at Queenstown. The proceedings in Parliament have been interesting. The Government India Bill has passed the House of Commons and been sent up to the Lords. The bill of Sir E. B. Lytton, establishing a Colonial Government for New-Caledonia, had been ordered to a second reading in the lower House, after eliciting a highly-interesting debate. The Earl of Malmesbury, on the 9th inst., announced in the House of Lords the withdrawal of the fleet from the Cuban waters. In France great preparations were making for the Cherbourg display, at which Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and sundry German potentates were expected to be present. From Spain we learn that the O'Donnell Ministry is prosecuting extensive changes, the whole staff of the army having been displaced, and the friends of the Premier substituted. The Liverpool markets for Cotton and Breadstuffs were reported firm; provisions were dull.

A letter from our correspondent on board the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, giving full particulars relative to the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and its failure, will be found elsewhere in this morning's paper.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, Friday, the Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in authorizing and directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals, and to contract with the highest bidder for cleansing the streets for the ensuing five years, and that the award of such contract be transmitted to the Common Council for confirmation. The remainder of the business of the evening was purely of a routine character.

The yellow fever appears to have obtained considerable headway on board the Spanish frigate *Berenguela* at the Lower Quarantine anchorage. Yesterday one of the seamen, who died on board, was brought to the Upper Quarantine for interment. Two or three other vessels, from Cuban ports, were sent below, to await the action of the Health Commissioners. There are now twenty-four vessels (those most dangerous to the public health) anchored in the Lower Bay; and Captain Roff visits the fleet daily, by steamboat, to supply them with such necessities as they require. A stevedore, named John Masterton, died in the Hospital Thursday morning, of yellow fever, having contracted the disorder while at work on vessels discharging cargo.

Mr. Seward, counsel for James Sutton Elliot, appeared before Judge Ingraham, yesterday morning, and asked that Mr. Elliot be discharged from arrest on the complaint of Jonathan Peel, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of War, that he had embezzled money to the amount of about £2,000. He asked for his discharge on the ground that the statute of New-York required that the real plaintiff should institute proceedings in such cases; that the person owning the money alledged to have been embezzled, was Queen Victoria, as Queen of England. In answer, Mr. Peel's counsel quoted a recent act of Parliament permitting a principal Secretary of her Majesty to institute proceedings for the Crown. The Judge considered the question of the right of Mr. Peel to commence proceedings, as one necessary to be decided before hearing argument on any other point, and intimated that he would render a decision this morning. Mr. Elliot is still detained at the Eldridge-street Jail. He declines to make any statement with regard to his case. Miss Sinclair left for Newport, R. I., Monday morning, the day that Elliot was arrested.

Louis Hern, of No. 178 Grand-street, was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner Bridgham, charged with having taken from the Post-Office in this City, on the 10th inst., a letter addressed to L. Hein, of No. 33 Park-place, which contained coupons amounting to nearly $3,000, and disposing of or concealing it. It appeared in evidence that Hern received the letter from the Post-Office, as alleged, and that he subsequently called at the banking-house of Messrs. Ballen & Sanders, No. 24 Exchange-place, where the coupons were made payable, to inquire if they would be paid. The letter was accidentally left on their counter, and was afterwards sent to Mr. Hein, by which he first discovered his loss, and immediately had Hern arrested. Messrs. A. & L. New, one of whom accompanied Hern to the office of Ballen & Sanders, were also arrested as parties to the fraud, but they assert that they were offered the coupons in payment, and made the inquiry whether they were good, which was all they knew of the matter. The case was adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

D. Wemyss Jobson appeared yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint against a Mr. Hennissy, of No. 87 Franklin-street, whom he charged with having kicked him in a sensitive part of the body, and declared that it produced a concussion of his brain. In view of the grave results following the assault, a summons was instantly issued requiring the presence of Mr. Hennissy to answer the complaint.

A sudden and singular death occurred yesterday morning on board the schooner *Medad Platt*, from Newbern, N. C., lying at the Fulton Market Pier, East River. A young colored woman from the neighborhood of Cross-street, who had been induced to go on board by one of colored sailors to spend the night with him, was found dead in the forecastle by the Captain about 9½ A. M. She was taken out of the forecastle almost nude, but without any appearance of violence on her person. Nelson Ward, a colored sailor, acknowledged that he induced the girl to go on board with him, and that, having overslept himself, he was afraid she would be seen leaving the vessel, and that he persuaded her to stay until noon, with the expectation that she could then leave without being seen. She was accordingly shut in the forecastle, where, it is presumed, she was suffocated by the strong fumes of spirits of turpentine with which the vessel was loaded. Coroner Perry viewed the body yesterday, and adjourned the inquest to to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Bellevue dead-house. The three colored sailors on board were held as witnesses.

The brig *Anita Owen*, which arrived from Nuevitas, yesterday, brought as passengers the Italian Opera Company. Their names are Lewis Cerrodereskl, Michael Paroda, Mrs. Louisa Carrante, Miss Mary Carrante, Miss Isabel Carrante, Philip Albertagga, Mrs. Matilda Albertagga, Mrs. Terisa Gappacie, and Miss Helen Gappacie.

Governor King has denied the application of James Kelly, convicted in Kings County of the murder of his wife, for a commutation of sentence. He will accordingly be executed on the 30th inst. (D. V.)

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, to the extent of 1,000 bales, at languid quotations. Light supplies of Breadstuffs checked business; prices favored sellers. The transactions in Provisions were to a fair extent, at unaltered rates. Sales were made of 5,900 bags Rio Coffee, with 1,437 hhds. and 2,835 boxes Sugar, chiefly Cuba in hhds., and Havana in boxes, at buoyant prices. Spirits Turpentine was more freely dealt in, and was somewhat firmer. Freights were very quiet.

The Presidential Canvass.

Once in four years our people enter upon the business of President making with a degree of zeal which foreigners find it hard to understand. To place a new man in the White House is a favorite amusement no less than an important political act. Even now, though Mr. Buchanan has been but little over a year in possession, the whole country is intent upon the selection of his successor. This performance might indeed be deferred a couple of years without the slightest detriment to the public interest. But such delay is quite incompatible with the impatient go-ahead spirit of the American people.

So far, however, as the great mass of citizens is concerned, all that is said, written and printed on this subject, has little influence in determining the result. Nominations are made for the people—not by them. It is needless here to refer to cases in which the announcement of candidates took the masses by surprise. The policy of selecting obscure, or at least untried men, is well understood by political leaders, and in several well-known instances has received the sanction of success. The rank and file, indeed, do not at first relish such surprises. Having fixed their minds, with a sort of hero worship, upon certain eminent party leaders, they dislike to be asked to vote for a candidate, concerning whom their first question must be "Who is he?" But they soon learn to submit. The journals of their party give the cue, and those who at first were disgusted by the presentation of an unknown name for their suffrages, very soon find themselves hurrahing for him with their utmost power of voice and zeal. The philosophy which governs Conventions is simple. Where a party has no strength to spare, the selection of a prominent or distinguished leader is hazardous. Such a man must usually have been long in public life. He must have done and said much, and thus have given offence to many. He will have a coterie of attached friends who, in case of his election, are regarded as likely to possess his ear and receive his chief favors. These considerations beget envy and jealousy—feelings very dangerous in a doubtful canvass. The men who control conventions are keen of scent and quick of sight. They perceive a cloud when it is no bigger than a man's hand. They smell peril afar off. Chivalry and personal attachment are minor considerations. The question is, not "Who will make the best President?" but "Who will be the strongest candidate?" And this last consideration is decisive.

A new man can hardly be a safe selection. He can have no record, no past history, to bind and determine his future. Those who elect him have little assurance as to his course in office. Platforms are notoriously inoperative after the election: and electioneering pledges mere ropes of sand. There can be no data from which to predict the policy of a President aside from his political history. A new man may turn over any leaf he pleases; it can contradict no former inscription, for in the nature of the case none such exists. It is not creditable to our politics that an obscure candidate should be more certain of election than a long-tried, popular and distinguished statesman; but so it is.

When the Democratic and the Republican Parties assemble their Nominating Conventions, as they probably will do in June next, the great question will be, "Who is most certain to be elected?" and all previous discussions will go for little or nothing. It is not difficult to say who are now before the minds of the people as fit and desirable candidates; but no one can tell or even guess the names of the two standard-bearers in the contest of 1860.

New-Caledonia.—In the Times of Wednesday last we gave an abstract of the bill introduced in the British House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, for the government of New-Caledonia, as the region is styled in which the Frazer River gold mines are situated. By the steamship *America's* advices, we now learn that on the 9th ult. the bill was read a second time, with the certainty of becoming a law before the close of the present session of Parliament.

This action is timely and judicious. The organization of a Colonial Government will be advantageous to the thousands of American citizens who are rushing to the newly-discovered placers. That difficulties are likely to arise between the California miners and the employes of the Hudson's Bay Company is but too likely. The measure proposed by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is essential to the protection of immigrants and the maintenance of order. As we have heretofore stated, the Government created by the bill is to continue five years, and includes all the British territory west of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of Vancouver's Island, which has already a separate organization as a colony.

But in anticipation of the Government proposed for New-Caledonia, Sir E. B. Lytton, in his capacity of Colonial Secretary, had transmitted instructions adapted to the crisis to Governor Douglas. These instructions are sensible and liberal. They require that no obstacles whatever should be placed in the way of Americans or other foreigners who may resort to the new gold-fields, so long as they submitted themselves to the laws of the country in common with British subjects, and Gov. D. is emphatically directed to exercise caution and delicacy in dealing with so large an immigration of Americans, in order that misunderstandings and trouble may be avoided. The national right to navigate Frazer's River is declared to be a separate question, the decision of which is reserved.

As the Frazer's River country is strongly attracting the attention of our citizens not only in California, but in Western States and Atlantic cities, the proceedings relative thereto in Parliament cannot be uninteresting here. The new gold region, although in British territory, will be mainly occupied and worked by our own countrymen.

Swill-Milk.—We are unable to agree with the *Evening Post* that Alderman Tucker's ordinance compelling every stump-tail cart to carry a sign conspicuously inscribed "Swill-fed Milk," is "eminently fair." Does our cotemporary wish to break up a lucrative business? We ask, in the name of common sense, who will buy swill-milk knowing it to be such? Would anybody deal with a butcher who advertised poisoned beef? Are addled eggs knowingly purchased? Of course not.

We are aware that the Tuomey Committee have whitewashed the stump-tail milk. But then it was never expected that the public would believe their report. When they declared swill-milk innocuous they did it for effect. Nothing could be further from their minds than the idea of placing swill sign-boards on their carts. Alderman Tucker's construction of the whitewashing report is cruel. Does he not know that the appearance of such carts in our streets would be hooted by all the men and boys in town? There is but one more step for the truculent Alderman to take. Let him compel the proprietors of the stump-tail stables to drink their own milk and the measure of his malignant persecution will be full.

The *Evening Post* might as well come out boldly, and confess that it desires to abolish the trade altogether. Put up swill-signs on the carts indeed! The stable-men will quit the business first.

Turkish "Independence."

There could hardly be a much better illustration of the precise nature of the "independence" guaranteed to Turkey by the late war, than the fact that serious complications have been recently on the point of arising out of her hostilities with the Montenegrins. Montenegro is a small principality on the Bosnia portion of the Ottoman Empire, inhabited by a tribe of notorious brigands and cut-throats, *soi disant* Christian, and Catholic. The Prince is by right a vassal of the Porte, but in reality does not care, and for many years past never has cared, a pinch of snuff for either it or its armies. Most of his people, if not robbers by profession, are amateurs of the art, and exercise it upon Turks with all the gusto derived from intense religious fanaticism. They have for many years been in the habit of making periodical incursions into Bosnia, plundering the wealthy Turks, and slaughtering them and their families,—and their raids were invariably marked by the mutilation of the dead bodies of their victims. In short, if any other European power had any such neighbors on its frontiers, and had suffered a fiftieth part from their incursions of what the Turks have suffered in a single year, they would have been subjugated or extirpated. The Sultan's forces are, of course, unable to afford much protection to his subjects,—owing both to the inherent weakness of the Government, and to the fact that the mountaineers, when they have once struck their blow, retire with such celerity to their fastnesses, that pursuit, by regular troops, is out of the question. Conduct of this sort proverbially provokes retaliation in kind. The Turks are occasionally roused from their indolence into punishing one foray by making another,—and sometimes the Imperial troops violate the frontier, either in pursuit of criminals or in self-defence, upon very slight pretexts. Border warfare, whether recognized or not recognized, is not very apt to be scrupulous in its procedure. The smallest appearance of Turkish aggression, however, no matter how defensible or how strongly provoked, is sufficient to cause a rising *en masse* of the Montenegrins, and a grand irruption into Turkey. As long as it is attended with success, Europe looks on in silence,—but the moment the Imperial troops muster in force, and prepare to carry hostilities into the enemies' country, the Ambassadors of the Great Powers shower protest after protest upon the Porte, and compel it, under threats of violence, to desist, and digest its wrongs as best it may. This is exactly what occurred in 1853, and this is exactly what has occurred again within the last month.

The great object of the Russian war was, we were assured, to vindicate Turkey's claim to be considered one of the "great powers," and to the full and vigorous exercise of all the powers of a sovereign and independent state. England and France fought to secure to the Sultan the untrammeled management of his domestic affairs in his own way, and to constitute him sole and supreme judge of what was due to his dignity, and of the best manner of maintaining it. If this was not the object of the Crimean war, we should like to know what was its object. And if it was successful, and Turkey really be the sort of power the allies fought to make her, and occupies the same rank amongst nations as France, England, Russia and Austria, we should like to know upon what compulsion she is to tolerate the insults and aggressions of a horde of barbarians on her frontier. If she have not the power of repelling aggressions from such a quarter as this, might she not as well acknowledge the Emperor of Russia to be her Zuzerain at once, and admit an army of occupation to Constantinople? When all the rights of a sovereign power are gone, to be forced to assume and wear the name is the extremity of insult.

Very probably the Montenegrins are a brave people, jealous of their independence, and by all the traditions both of their religious and political history, the sworn foes of Mahometanism. Their claims to respectability of this sort are entirely beside the question. They are turbulent, lawless and aggressive, and are every week guilty of outrage towards Turkey which no responsible government should tolerate. But they have been for many years used as a tool by both Austria and Russia, for stirring up troubles in the Turkish Empire. Both these Powers are unquestionably sincerely desirous of its dismemberment, but each will refuse to consent to it as long as it does not present itself in an advantageous form. By keeping Turkey alive in a position of weakness and independence, the wished-for contingency is only indefinitely postponed, and each hope that some day or other, by some lucky turn in the wheel of fortune, it will present itself in a form acceptable to itself.

The Turkish troops recently sustained a bloody defeat at the hands of the Montenegrins, and no comment was made by any of the Powers. But as soon as Turkey sent on reinforcements to wipe out the insult, ultimata were presented both by France and Austria, in which she was peremptorily called upon to desist, and she has desisted accordingly. We are no friends, as our readers know, of the Turkish Government and polity. We believe that empire to be a humbug and delusion, and believe its disappearance from the map will be a great gain for civilization. It is, therefore, not in its interest or on its behalf that we write, but we cannot let slip another opportunity of calling attention to the farcical character of some of the great feats of war and diplomacy. Russia sought a quarrel with the Sultan in 1853, to press on him the adoption of certain reforms, which justice and humanity alike dictated. The Western Powers drew the sword in indignant reprehension of this unwarrantable interference. In 1858, Turkey quietly attempts to exercise a right, to which no objection can be urged either in law or morals, and the very same Powers threaten her with instant hostilities. She had one master before the Crimean war—she now has six. We wish her joy of the situation, and congratulate the heroes of the struggle on the fruit of their toils.

Secretary of the Navy and the Collins Steamers.—Secretary Toucey still hesitates about permitting the Collins steamers to make Portland their western terminus. The law refers to the old contract, which in terms requires the mails to be received on shipboard at New-York and delivered at the same point. The Company propose carrying the mails from New-York to Portland by Railroad. To do this would require, in the opinion of Mr. Toucey, a new contract, and the law gives no power to enter into a new contract. Moreover, this part of the contract would be land transportation, over which the Navy Department has no control. The Secretary positively refused the change from Liverpool to Southampton, on the ground that the law required Liverpool to be one of the termini. The same law, in precisely the same language, requires New-York to be the western terminus. Until this question is settled at the Navy Department the Post-Office Department is powerless.

End of the de Riviere and Blount Scandal.—After nearly a month of unhealthy excitement the curtain at last falls in the de Riviere and Blount drama. The weak-minded and deluded lady, whose eccentric conduct gave all the interest to the affair, returns in company with her daughter to her home in Mobile; John Huncke, another of the unfortunate *dramatis personæ*, is safely lodged in prison; Mulford, the lawyer, has absconded, and the principal personage of the romance, de Riviere, has fled like a poor pitiful swindler as he is. There is nothing very remarkable about de Riviere; he is only an exaggeration in real life of that prime villain of fiction, Ferdinand Count Fathom. There are no doubt a good many quite as great scoundrels floating about in the maelstrom of society as de Riviere; but the remarkable circumstance connected with him is that he should so readily have found such willing victims of his rascality. Let no rogue take heart by his success, and imagine that there are plenty of Mrs. Blounts and Lawyer Mulfords to work with. Though there is no lack of silly people, yet there are few who are so very silly as de Riviere's victims. Some of our cotemporaries have improved the occasion to warn American parents against foreign adventurers. But such warnings are altogether superfluous; people who can be deceived by the de Riviere class of adventurers, are beyond the reach of advice. It is fortunate for the community at large, perhaps, that this fellow has been so thoroughly exposed, for he might, otherwise, have done an infinite deal of mischief. He is still at large with an *alias*, but he must seek some other country for the exercise of his talents in swindling.

City Items.

Bound for the Country.—The cars and steamboats which leave New-York daily, connecting with all parts of the country, distant and near at hand, are crowded to overflowing with individuals setting out for health and pleasure excursions into the rural districts. In the gray of the early morning, red-eyed men, women and children, aroused at unaccustomed hours, may be met in the streets hurrying in traveling costume to the wharves and the Railroad dépôts. Carriages with trunks behind them and filled with men and cigar smoke, or ladies and children, are more frequently seen by a great deal than they were a month ago, and Express wagons are ubiquitous.

The Emigrant Boarding-house Keepers—At a meeting held in William-street—recently adopted a series of resolutions expressing their indignation at the action of the German Society in excluding them all, with three exceptions, from Castle Garden. The Society claims to have done so for the purpose of protecting the emigrants from swindling operations. The Board of Directors of the German Society at their monthly meeting last Wednesday, debated the subject, but laid it over without further action. The project of a Convention of the Presidents and Delegates of all the German Emigrant Societies in this country has been mooted but not decided on.

Condition of the Streets.—Broadway certainly was never kept in better condition than it is in at present. It is cleaned thoroughly every night. For the other streets so much cannot be said. Many of them are decidedly dirty, and the pavements in some of them are as rough as a Tennessee backwoodsman.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met on Friday, and licenses were granted to the following parties: Frederic Heitz, No. 99 Washington-street, storekeeper. Jeremiah Miller and Albert H. Hagar, Nos. 312, 314, and 316, Greenwich-street. The Board then adjourned.

Flushing Female College Commencement takes place next week. The Rev. Wm. H. Milburn will deliver the annual sermon in the M. E. Church Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Musical exercises will take place in the College Chapel at 8 P. M. Wednesday. On Thursday the exercises will be the reading of compositions of the Graduating Class, and the conferring of degrees, at 11 A. M., in the College Chapel.

The weather yesterday was cool and delightful. Those who had staid in town manfully during the warm days that have passed congratulated themselves yesterday that they were still within the limits of the City. Those who are rusticating among the mountains just now doubtless wish it was a little warmer.

Mayor's Office.

Commissioners of Health.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health on Friday, the following communication from the Health Officer was received, and its suggestions were adopted. The Commission then adjourned.

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, City of New-York.

Sirs: The ship *Grotto* continually gives evidence of her not being in a condition so as to make it safe for her to go to sea. It will be remembered that, when she arrived in port, she was nearly disabled by sickness on board, and from deaths from yellow fever. The indications of her being very much infected were so strong, that she was not allowed to remain off the shores of Staten Island, but was immediately sent to the lower anchorage in Raritan Bay. All of her sick were removed, ship-keepers were placed on board to care for the vessel, and the usual efforts were made to cleanse her by burning all the rubbish and refuse material which could be found on board of her, including the beds and bedding, and by the usual method of fumigation. Notwithstanding such efforts, which are generally effectual in ridding such vessels of their infection, cases of fever, from time to time, since she has been in the Raritan Bay, have been found on board of her. Day before yesterday a case was removed from her; and yesterday, another. They occurred in the persons of those who had recently been shipped as seamen.

The frequent occurrence of these cases on board of the *Grotto*, has frightened those who were placed there recently as sailors to complete her voyage with. They refuse to remain on board the vessel at all, and actually deserted her yesterday in a small boat, after the steamboat *Cinderella* had been alongside the *Grotto*, and the Deputy had refused to allow them to come to Quarantine. As soon as the steamboat had left the vessel, in opposition to the commands and entreaties of the captain, nine or ten of the sailors lowered the ship's small boat, which was in a leaking condition, jumped into the same and put for the Quarantine grounds—some applying themselves laboriously to the oars, while others were actively engaged in bailing, to keep the small boat from sinking. Deputy Gillette, seeing this movement and act of desperation on the part of these frightened sailors, directed that the tug should near them and pick them up. Accordingly they were soon taken on board of the *Cinderella*, and conveyed into Quarantine. On their arrival they were rebuked for disobedience, and were told that they would be probably locked up during their stay at Quarantine. Their reply was, that they were willing to stay in Quarantine, and satisfied to be anywhere except on board of the ship *Grotto*; that they were of opinion that they had been sent on board of her early, as an experiment to test whether she was infected, and that they would not longer be used for such a purpose if they could prevent it. These men now are detained in the Quarantine grounds, where they will remain for at least five days, and longer, if requested by your honorable Board.

I have stated the above facts in detail, that the case of the *Grotto* may be fully understood by your Board, and that the facts may be placed on the records of the Commission for future reference. Facts like the foregoing, in determining the course which should be pursued with infected vessels, are worth a thousand finely-spun theories.

I respectfully submit that the *Grotto* is not in condition for sea, and that still extra efforts should be made to disinfect her by fumigations.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.
Quarantine, July 23, 1858.

The Harriet Lane Arrived.—U. S. steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. Faunce, arrived yesterday morning from Washington *via* Baltimore, 40 hours. On the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., off Hog Island, passed steamship *Roanoke*, hence for Norfolk. Passengers—Gen. Ward, M. L. Schaff and Mrs. Handy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Showing how Mr. Cobb Knows how to Reach the Public—Showing, also, how well he Knows how not to Show it—The Charge Demonstrated that $100,000,000 is authorized to be Expended within the fiscal year, and $115,000,000 appropriated or Permitted to be spent by Congress at its late Session.

Washington, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is not a brilliant financier, but he is a good politician and has a good deal of natural acuteness and sagacity He displayed good sense and knowledge of men in selecting the New-York Times for his late exposition in regard to the appropriations. He knew very well that the large circulation of the Times, and its deserved character for fairness and correctness in the statement of facts, would insure his defence a degree of public attention and confidence which it would never receive if communicated through the salaried mouth-pieces of the party. The Secretary's statement of the appropriations, made through your able and vigilant Democratic correspondent, "Q," was well made up, and was, of course, instantly republished by the *Union*, the central Administration organ, and will thence be transferred to all the lesser organs But however skillfully prepared, it would have entirely failed of its effect as an electioneering document had it not been first published in the Times. As the exhibit is clearly official, it will repay a close examination.

I noticed, some weeks since, the very great perfection to which Mr. Cobb had carried the art of "How not to Show it." His last appeal to the public, through the Times, is a most extraordinary specimen of his proficiency in this new department in political economy. He admits the appropriations at the late session for the service of the present fiscal year to have been $61,033,543. I will now show, in a very few lines, that there is nothing whatever in this statement to contradict or disprove the allegation in the speeches of Senator Wilson, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Crittenden, that the contemplated expenditure during this fiscal year, by authority of a Democratic Congress, is one hundred millions of dollars.

In the first place, we have Mr. Cobb's own assurance—annual report, Dec., 1857, page 5—that he should have $23,751,812 of "existing, permanent and indefinite appropriations" with which to begin the fiscal year 1858-59. To get at the aggregate amount of appropriations available for the use of the present year, we must add this item to the $61,033,543, which are admitted to have been provided at the late session. This will give us $86,785,353. I omit a fraction of 69 cents appearing in the official defence. Hoping I don't intrude, I will again call attention to the $14,000,000 appropriated for Post-office service, which swells the aggregate of authorized Democratic expenditure for one year *one hundred millions and seven hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars.* I repeat the sum in figures—to wit: **$100,785,353**—and I request your foreman to garnish this amount with as many exclamation marks as his case will afford.

Professing again the pain with which I detect these little alienations from the strict path of financial correctness, I respectfully direct the attention of Mr. Cobb to these minor points, to wit: Why did he neglect to include in his aggregate of intended disbursements the sum of about $800,000 appropriated for the payment of interest on $20,000,000 of Treasury notes? He admits that the interest on the old debt and the new stock loans will require $2,445,314, but assigns nothing for the Treasury Notes. Does he not intend to pay at all? As a respectable debt-paying citizen, I hope the omission is not a premonitory symptom of repudiation. There is another little matter of $4,500,000 appropriated for the support of three regiments of volunteers. They have not been called out yet, so far as the public know, but there stands the appropriation. During four years it has been the policy of the Democratic Administrations to cultivate wars with Indians, Mormons, and Free-State men in Kansas; and besides owing $6,000,000, yet unliquidated, for an old war, a speck has arisen on the horizon of the West overhanging Oregon, which, in these times, may be considered good for five millions of dollars. Where, then, is the propriety of omitting the $4,500,000?

Following the line of defence adopted by Mr. Cobb, and keeping in view the inveteracy of his millions deficiency, and bringing up the suppressed "How-not-to-Show-it" policy, and recalling the ten items I have adverted to, I am unable to see how the opposition can call loans and appropriations of the last session under which one hundred and and fifteen millions of dollars may be expended without subjecting Mr. Cobb or the President to the pains and penalties of impeachment. A.

The Patent Office—An Attack upon the Commissioner—Sharp Shooting—The Military Hospital—Report of Committee—Travel—The Cable.

Washington, D. C., Friday, July 23, 1858.

A Philadelphia gentleman, by the name of David Landreth, has kicked up something of a hubbub here, at least in a circle, by the publication of a letter, in a pamphlet form, to the Commissioner of Patents. It has caused a good deal of laughter, among the disinterested outsiders at any rate.

Some time ago the *Union* contained an elaborate defence of the Agricultural Division of the Patent-office, and especially of the Assistant who has charge of that Department. It is to this branch of the Patent-office Mr. Landreth pays his respects, endeavoring to show that the gentleman in question, though a man of parts, is certainly unfit for the particular position which he occupies. In the *Union* article reference was made to the fact that the assistant is the author of a book entitled *Trees of America*, but Mr. Landreth charges that he is not the *author*, but its compiler—that he did not write the book, but merely cabbaged it! To sustain this statement he quotes as his authorities the lamented Downing—who says with quiet sarcasm of the volume, "Would it not have been better, *and juster*, to have called the work an "Abridged Compendium of Loudon's Arboretum," an English book—Professor Gray, of Harvard College, and other distinguished gentlemen. The reviewer then takes up the book, page after page, making extracts, for the purpose of showing that the compiler knows little about his subject, that he has made a thousand blunders—yet he is thought fit to superintend the nation's Agricultural office. According to Mr. Landreth, these blunders of the assistant in making up his book are but a specimen of the blunders in his office. So great and astounding have been the latter charges against Mr. L. that the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society petitioned the Commissioner of Patents, who is the responsible man of the office, to correct the mistakes of his subordinate and the prevailing abuses. The blunders and abuses are specified, and the opinions of the most distinguished agriculturists given, and the remonstrances of Agricultural and Horticultural societies quoted. Altogether Mr. Landreth has made out a pretty strong case against the Commissioner. It is possible, however, that the latter may make a tolerable defence, but he has not done it yet. Still, there is not the slightest prospect that the mistakes will be corrected. That is not the way of doings things here. Men in office study how to make defences, or how to cover up delinquences—not how to retrace their steps like men, when in the wrong.

We have also another matter which excites the attention of those who know anything of it—the report of a Congressional Committee appointed last Winter to investigate into the abuses of the Military Hospital. Some of the facts are damning, and others anything but pleasant to the authorities out there. I hear that some of the soldiers who gave the more decided testimony before the Committee, against the management, have been quietly dismissed from the hospital! This is justice with a vengeance. These soldiers do not live upon the bounty of Uncle Sam, but pay for their support themselves—yet officers appointed by the President see fit to turn them adrift whenever they complain that their superiors eat up the money which is their own. I will at some future time notice a few facts in the report alluded to above.

The travel through Washington was never greater than at this time. The late pleasant weather has set the whole world in motion. The rains keep the dirt down, and it is now perfectly comfortable to travel. The failure of the telegraphic fleet to lay the cable causes a good deal of satisfaction here. Amos Kendall has got a good deal of influence in Washington with the permanent residents—of course he has little with the politicians. Well, Mr. Kendall has from the outset been opposed, and bitterly too, to the Atlantic project under its present auspices. The reason is that it interferes with one of his monopoly lines. Last Winter he got up quite an excitement for a few days against the Atlantic Company, but it subsided when the facts were known. Vyl.

The Japanese in California—Land Grants in California—Breech-loading Carbines.

Washington, Friday, July 23, 1858.

President Buchanan received a petition from San Francisco by the last mail, signed by upwards of three thousand of the leading merchants and business men of that city, asking that certain Japanese who had been picked up from the wreck of a junk and brought into their port by a British vessel, should be sent home by the Government of the United States. This action is urged as a matter of policy well calculated to impress the Emperor of Japan favorably and open his country to American enterprise. The petition was referred to Secretary Cass, who, ascertaining that his Department had no funds out of which the expense could be paid, addressed a note to Secretary Toucey inquiring if a public vessel could not be ordered to touch at Japan and land these unfortunate men. Mr. T. replied that he had no ship that could possibly be dispatched on such a mission, and the result is, our Government will lose this golden opportunity to win the confidence of the Emperor and unlock the rich treasures of his empire to our citizens.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a party holding a grant and confirmation to land acquired from Mexico, has no right to determine the shape of his grant—but that is the duty of the Surveyor-General. If the boundaries, as considered by the court, embrace only the amount of land granted, the boundaries will determine the shape, but if the boundaries contain more than the amount confirmed, the Surveyor-General shall have the number of acres confirmed surveyed in a compact form, with a proper regard to the public interest in the adjoining land. This has reference more particularly to tracts bordering on important water courses, to prevent too great an appropriation of water-front to single individuals. Where the boundaries before the court do not contain the amount of land confirmed, the confirmee is restricted to the less amount contained in said boundaries.

There are now two boards of Military Officers experimenting with the breech-loading carbines at West Point, under two different acts of Congress. The one act authorizes the purchase of $25,000 worth of that breech-loading carbine which may be approved by a board of Ordnance Officers; and the other appropriates $100,000 for altering the old musket into breech-loading guns—according to the recommendation of a similar board of officers. Both boards are expected to report in about ten days. Q.

Where is Colonel Alsopp?

Some few months since, when the public mind of both continents was shocked by the news of the disasters consequent upon the heartless attempt of Orsini and his coassassins to murder Louis Napoleon and his wife, Eugenie, the British Government, in a fit of fussy indignation, offered a reward for the arrest of one Colonel Alsopp, an English gentleman of fortune, addicted to Mazzini-ism, and notorious as an ardent coöperator with Orsini and his *confréres* in their projected removal of the French Emperor from the scene of all his worldly cares and troubles.

Alsopp, as became a man of more prudence than his previous connection with the business betrayed, made good his escape from the United Kingdom, and it was thought, betook himself to America. This opinion received confirmation from the fact that several London and Continental detectives arrived in this City in pursuit of him, and, as rumor had it, had enlisted the aid of some of our own detectives for the purpose of kidnapping him to his native country. For a period there was a good deal of excitement about the affair, but that yielded to time—*edax rerum*—and for the last few weeks Mr. Alsopp has been as little heard of as if he were one of our Ex-Presidents, or a retired congressman.

About ten days or a fortnight since, two gentlemen sat sipping their noyau and coffee, *a la Paris*, in a far corner of a little basement much frequented as a restaurant by Frenchmen, and not so far from the corner of Ann-street and Nassau as from here to Utica. It is a dingy little hole and smells dampy, but the cooking is exquisite, the cognac excellent, and the claret and liqueurs unexceptionable. Of the two personages above-mentioned, one was rather little, dark-visaged, not at all unprepossessing, and, from his appearance, a merchant or man of business. The other was a stout, florid, round-faced, good-humored, grand-fatherly-looking individual, as one would wish to see. He conducted the conversation, which was entirely in English, and his accent, to an American ear, sounded very much as if it had something of a brogue. The talk was extremely discursive. At one time the topic was cats, then witchcraft, then wine, then travel, then mutual acquaintances. At times it sunk into a confidential whisper, which, as the consumption of claret increased, became occasionally audible to those not far distant. At intervals the stout gentleman would cast a momentary glance around, which seemed to indicate something perhaps approaching uneasiness or suspicion. These were but brief, however, and so guarded that they could hardly attract the notice of any one not especially interested in the individual himself. In one of these moments of confidence aforesaid, the small man cautiously addressing his companion, said, "By the way, have you seen that the two hundred pounds offered for your arrest are to be used in conducting your defence?"

"No," was the reply; uttered in a tone of surprise, and with a look warning circumspection.

"Why," said the other, "I saw it in one of the Sunday papers!"

"Ah, I should like very much to see it."

"Of course, and you shall. I have kept it for you, as we file the papers."

The conversation subsided for a time, but was renewed with a call for a fresh bottle of claret, which having been exhausted, the pair rose and left, on the suggestion of the elder that they should partake together of some excellent Rhine wine that he had discovered in the course of his bibatory perambulations through the saloons of Nassau-street.

It is needless to say that the burly gentleman was the veritable Col. Alsopp, the paragraph in question being an extract from an English paper, to the effect that Baxter Langley, the editor of the London Star, had given information to the Government of Alsopp's whereabouts, and meant to devote the proffered reward to the Colonel's defence.

It is said that Mr. Alsopp has for some time been residing with Mr. Hayes, a Professor of Heraldry, in Broadway, and with perfect impunity, as it is well known the British Government would as lief be spared the trouble of a trial, which would be, at the best, only "much ado about nothing."

Affairs at Quarantine.—The brig *John Stevens* from Trinidad de Cuba, schooner *Chief* from Remedios, and *John N. Genin* from Sagua, were dispatched to the Lower Quarantine yesterday, to await the action of the Board of Health.

One of the seamen of the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, at anchor at the Lower Quarantine, died yesterday, and was brought up to Staten Island for interment.

On board the ship *Silas Holmes*, Henry T. Coffin, a sailor fell from the main-topsail-yard, while furling the

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A monument is to be erected to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. It will cost from $300,000 to $400,000. The design is by BILLINGS. It will be built of granite, 153 feet high, 80 feet at the base, with sitting figures from 38 to 70 feet high. It is to be completed in 12 years from August, 1858. Thirty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed, principally in Massachusetts—$15,000 of which has been paid; $3,000 of the above sum was subscribed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the subscriptions run from $1 to $1,000. The Society for building the monument have purchased all the estates immediately around the veritable rock, and have also purchased a site for the monument, embracing ten acres of land, commanding a fine view of the harbor and the locality of the rock.

The forty-second annual Visitation of the Divinity School of Harvard University took place at the Hall, on the 20th inst. The graduating class numbered three gentlemen. The attendance was small. The Rev. Dr. BARTOL gave the annual address before the Alumni, on the theme of the "Supposed Unitarian return to Trinitarianism." Dr. BARTOL argues that the Unitarians may have moved towards the Trinitarians—not so much as they of N. E. have to the Unitarians.

The Rev. HENRY E. DWIGHT, son of the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me., was to have been installed over the Holmes' Church and Society, in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday last. This is a new church, and is named in honor of the late Dr. HOLMES, father to the poet, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The Rev. Doctor was settled over the first Church in Cambridge, when the defection from the Trinitarian ranks broke out. Dr. HOLMES and the Rev. Dr. CODMAN were among the few who held aloft the Trinitarian banner amid almost universal defection. The old South Church was saved to the Trinitarian cause by the casting vote of the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor PHILLIPS, father of WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Rev. Dr. CODMAN saved his church by buying it, he being a man of great wealth. The church of Dr. HOLMES was taken away by the vote of the parish, and has been since that day the University Church. The little flock under the lead of Dr. HOLMES—stripped of church, Communion vessels, parsonage and name—took refuge in a hall. From this a large congregation has sprung, and a new church has been demanded under the classic shade of Harvard, and in the new and elegant house built the Council convened. The work of a Council at an Installation is usually a work of small toil. As this grave body filled the house the congregation convened to hear the services and to wait on the green outside. It was soon evident that there was some trouble When the Council went out to tea the audience took the church; but on the return of the Council the audience had to go out again on the green. At some time past 8 o'clock in the evening, the crowd was admitted and told that the Installation could not go on. An "informality" in the call was the reason offered. But the violent opposition of many members of the Society to Mr. DWIGHT, on what ground does not yet appear, was the real cause of the refusal to install the Pastor elect. Mr. DWIGHT'S friends are many. They are indignant. A third Church is talked of.

The Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of the Dutch Church in Albany, sails for Europe, having a vacation granted him by his people for that purpose. The Rev. JESSIE J. PECK, late of the Greene-street Church in this City, has arrived safe at Aspinwall, on his way to his new field in California. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, after a settlement of a few weeks, left his charge for the Elm-street Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. WESTON, Bishop elect of Texas, has declined the appointment. The vestry of Trinity has raised his salary, and that of the other assistant ministers, the sum of $500.

A daily morning prayer meeting at Saratoga has been opened at 12 noon and is very fully attended. The same has been done this season at Cape May.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, preached his 25th annual sermon on Sunday last.

One of the Correspondents of the *Eastern Press* stated the other day that the results of the late revival in our City would tend to the keeping open of our churches this Summer. The result is the reverse, as more of them will be closed this season than at any other time. Nearly all the leading Episcopal churches, save Trinity, will be shut in August for cleansing. The Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS' and the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S churches on Fifth-avenue will be closed, and the congregations will meet in the Rev. Dr. POTTS' church. But all the pastors will be away. The Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S church on Washington-square will be closed. The Rev. Dr. PORTER'S and the Rev. Mr. WELLS' in Brooklyn. The latter gentleman, by the liberality of his parish, will take a run to Europe. The Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S church on Broome, the Rev. Mr. WOOD'S, the Rev. Mr. SMITH'S, on Sixth-avenue, have but one service a day in August, and that will be conducted by strangers; and for about five weeks all the regular worshipers in our City churches will be away. Strange faces will be seen in the pews, strange voices be heard from the pulpit, and strangers will sing the praises of God in the choir.

The Rev. Dr. GANNETT'S Church, in Boston, has been compelled to yield to the tide of trade and move from the time-honored location, and seek a new site for their altar. The history of this religious society is an eventful one As it can be told in a few words, it is worth while to place it on record before the house is swept away by the besom of trade: In the closing part of the last century the old South Church in Boston was considered as having gone over to the liberal side of theology. The Scotch Presbyterians who held the Calvinistic faith in its purity, went off and built the Federal-street Church. To this Church WM. ELLERY CHANNING was subsequently called as pastor. And when the controversy arose on the Trinity, and when the Massachusetts Congregationalists became two bands, the liberal Old South became the fountain of the Trinitarian faith, and the Calvinistic Federal-street Church became the citadel of the Unitarian faith, and has from that time been one of the richest and ablest Unitarian Churches in the land.

PROVIDENCE.

Turned Back by the Faculty—Allopathy South on Homœopathy North—Influence of the Price of Cotton on the Manufacture—Origin of the Manufacture in the United States—Samuel Slater—Progress of Manufacturing until 1815—The Baltic Mills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July, 1858.

Justly concerned, perhaps, at the cavernous sounds emitted by a naturally vigorous pair of lungs, which explosions have an ominous resemblance to voices from the tombs, my friends have sent me to the established homœopathist of the place, and he very candidly advises me to get out of this New-England air with all convenient speed, which advice I shall certainly take before this inquisitive northeast wind shall further lacerate my too susceptible bosom. The learned gentleman refers me to a congener of the profession in Washington, which reminds me of the opinion, gratuitously given, of a rough old practitioner of the old school, delivered in about these words: "Oh, as to these cursed Yankees, homœopathy will do well enough for them. They have no diseases up there, any how, that amount to anything, and you can't kill 'em as long as there's a dollar to be made. But down here there's something for a physician to do. It's no place for foolin', and a homœopathist can't live here."

It was my intention a week ago to throw together some condensed notes of observation upon the factories, foundries, workshops, and multifarious establishments of "notional" industry with which this section abounds, but my purpose is suspended, perhaps indefinitely, by the episode to which I have referred. The subjoined remarks, however, belong to the subject of yesterday's letter, and may interest some of your readers.

The danger which chiefly besets the cotton-spinner is a glutted market and contracted demand for his goods. The price of the raw material has less influence upon his business than the unitiated might suppose. The common domestics which sell at retail at 10 cents per yard, and probably net the manufacturer 8 cents, contain less than one-fifth of a pound of cotton to each yard of cloth. And those descriptions of bleached goods which command 20 per cent. higher prices contain no more. The best cotton now costs, delivered in Providence or Boston, 13½ cents per pound, equal to 2⅞ cents per yard.

Cotton has been steadily advancing in price for eight or ten years, notwithstanding a rapid increase of production. In 1848 the crop exported from the United States was 814,274,000 lbs.: the average price was 7.61 cents per lb. The crop of 1846 exported was 1,351,431,701 lbs. at 9.41 cents per lb. The exports of 1857 were 1,048,282,475 lbs. at 12.55 per lb. I have not the statistics of consumption before me, but I think it is stated that the home market absorbed in 1856, 640,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, equal to a little less than one-sixth of the entire crop. At present prices this amount of raw material is worth $31,000,000. It is impracticable to ascertain what additional value is given it by the labor, skill, and ingenuity bestowed upon its manufacture, but it is probably no exaggeration to estimate the gross proceeds of this branch of industry in the New-England States at $150,000,000 per annum.

Cotton began to be produced in noticeable quantities in this country between 1785 and 1790. It was in the latter year, I believe, that a ship with three bales of American Cotton on board was seized at Liverpool upon the ground that so large a quantity could not have been the production of the United States.

The first cotton factory in the United States was established at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1787. It continued in operation until 1802, and then stopped, 90 per cent. of the capital having been sunk in the enterprise.

In 1789 there came to the United States from England Mr. SAMUEL SLATER, who may justly be denominated the father of the American cotton manufacture. He had served a regular apprenticeship to Mr. STRUTT, a cotton-spinner, known as the partner of Sir RICHARD ARKWRIGHT. Mr. SLATER was without means, a poor journeyman operative. Soon after his arrival at New-York he wrote to Mr. MOSES BROWNE, at Providence, that he heard he wished to engage some one acquainted with cotton-spinning. Mr. BROWNE at once engaged him and set him to work, constructing a mill and its machinery at Pawtucket.

In 1795 Mr. SLATER formed a partnership with OZIEL WILKINSON, and built a mill at Pawtucket, on the Massachusetts side of the river. This is said to have been the first cotton mill built in Massachusetts, from which it may be supposed that the establishment at Beverly was only for the spinning of yarn.

In 1806, Slaterville, a manufacturing town, was projected by the Messrs. SLATER, ALMY and BROWNE, and a large factory was erected by the associates. By this time Mr. SLATER had been joined by a brother from England, and he was one of the company. SLATER died at Webster, Mass., in 1835, having passed a life of eminent usefulness and success.

The manufacture thus established increased with great rapidity, and added very largely to the prosperity and wealth of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, until the close of the war with Great Britain, when this interest suffered great losses from the competition of English fabrics. Its extension into other States and its general progress belong to the history of the country.

The present condition of this interest, as well as of all the other leading departments of manufacture in the country, is a subject well deserving the labors of a careful inquirer. If the state of my health were adequate to the undertaking, I should take pleasure in conducting an investigation of which the results could not fail, I think, to be instructive to your readers and useful to the public.

Probably the most complete establishment of its kind on this continent has just been completed and placed partly in operation by the Messrs. SPRAGUE, of Providence, at the village of Baltic, about half way between Hartford and Providence. These mills are situated on the Willimantic River, and are designed for all the processes, from the carding of the cotton to the printing and finishing of the cloth. The works have been, I was told, more than two years under construction, and have been carried forward to completion under all the gloomy forebodings and the actual pressure of the revulsion and panic of the last and the present year. The principal building is said to be 900 feet long and five stories in height. It is built of handsome hewn stone, and is surrounded by a handsome little town of new houses set up by the Company for the occupation of the employes of the mill. As I had no opportunity of examining this establishment, I can only speak from information cursorily received from others. It is said to contain 60,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. It is driven by water-power, and the waters of the Willimantic are set back by the dam which diverts them for the use of the mill for the space of two or three miles, inundating a considerable tract of land.

One of the veterans of the cotton manufacturing business in this State is the Hon. J. F. SIMMONS, present Senator. He commenced business in a small factory, still standing in the outskirts of the city, in the year 1816. He continues an interest in some of the establishments with which he has been connected, though now retired from the active direction of them. His predecessor, General JAMES, was also largely engaged in the same pursuit. The Hon. PHILIP ALLEN, the other Senator, was head of the great firm which exploded last year. In this busy and industrious region men of business are leaders in society and in politics.

AQUIDAY.

Brooklyn Items.

THE CASE OF JAMES KELLY.—In the case of this man, who was convicted at the June Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed on the 30th inst., an application was some time ago made for a commutation of sentence. The following is the reply received from the Governor yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 19, 1858.

SIR: Having carefully examined the testimony in the case of JAMES KELLY, convicted in King's County of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of July inst., I can see no reason to interfere with the sentence of the law in his case, and request you to communicate my decision to the prisoner in order that he may be prepared to meet the doom that awaits him.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
JOHN A. KING.

To GEORGE RENSEN, Sheriff, &c.

When the condemned was informed of the purport of the above communication, he manifested no feeling about the matter, having evidently fully prepared himself for the worst. He acknowledges that the murder was deliberately planned a week before it took place, and that he was not intoxicated or much excited at the time of the commission of the act. He regrets it now, but finds no fault with the punishment, and is prepared to meet it. His spiritual adviser is the Rev. Mr. GLEASON, of the Jay-street Roman Catholic Church.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The temporary injunction granted, staying the action of Commissioners appointed to estimate the value of certain lands necessary to the construction of the water-works, was dissolved yesterday, by Judge MORRIS. It is understood that some of the land-owners intend to carry the case to a higher Court. A similar case is pending in the General Term.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—THE NEW JURY LAW.—The last run of Jurors, summoned under the old system in this Court, were discharged yesterday, with the thanks of the Court, when the Court adjourned. The next panel will be summoned by Commissioner of Jurors, WM. H. CAMPBELL, under the new Jury Law. To-day the usual Special Term will be held. The Court will be formally opened and adjourned on the first Monday of August. On the adjournment day one or more reserved causes will be tried by the Court. No jury will be called or calendar prepared for the month of August. After the adjournment of the Court, yesterday, the Jurors held a meeting and adopted resolutions complimentary to Judge CULVER and the Clerk of the Court, WM. L. HARRIS, Esq., and also expressed their thanks for being "*honorably and politely discharged.*"

FIRE.—Early Thursday morning, during the storm, the barn of Mr. VAN CLEEF, at Gravesend, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground, destroying nearly all the harvested crops. No insurance.

That Assault on a Military Marshal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive in your issue of this morning, (July 23,) under the caption of "Assaulting a Military Marshal," you state that Patrick and John Garvin were arrested for assaulting a man named John White, while attempting to levy on some furniture in my house. Now, Sir, in order to correct any false impression which might perhaps arise from this statement, or misstatement, of the case, in the minds of persons who are not acquainted with me, I desire to state that the man, John White, came to my house, accompanied by three persons, whose appearance was to my mind anything else than persons who would be sent to any citizen's house to execute the law, or collect moneys for the public treasury, together with a cartman. The man White backed up by his "rough" companions, demanded in a most brutal manner that I should pay him a military fine. He refused to answer any questions as to his authority, and when I informed him that I was exempt under the "statute"—as I had served the full period of seven years in the 9th Regiment, N. Y. State Militia, he attempted to make a forcible levy, and drew a club. I thereupon attempted, as I believed I had a right to do, he and his companions being trespassers, to protect my property from an unlawful seizure. I also desire to say that neither my sons or myself was arrested, but having heard that this man White had preferred a charge of assault and battery against us, I went to the Police Court and demanded an examination, which will place Mr. White and his valorous companions in their proper light before this community.

P. GARVIN.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 24.

I.—SECOND FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION—Full Particulars of the Last Disaster to the Telegraphic Cable.

II.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Canada* and *North Star*.

III.—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IV.—UTAH—Letter from our Correspondent at Salt Lake City.

V.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Account Current with Cuba—Commercial Results of the New Gold Discoveries—The Mormon Imbroglio—The Lessons of the Late Crisis—Progress of Liberal Ideas in England—*Harper's Weekly*, &c., &c.

VI.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Of Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, and ROBERT BROWN, the Botanist.

VII.—THE DE RIVIERE AND BLOUNT SCANDAL.

VIII.—DUELS—MURDERS—LYNCH LAW.

IX.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

XI.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XII.—AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

XIII.—POETRY—Dream-Lines.

XIV.—OUR CORRESPONDENCE—From London, Rio, Washington, &c.

XV.—THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock and Produce Reports—Crops, &c.

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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

[Communication.]

SUMMER HOTEL—THE NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—We wish to direct the attention of those seeking a comfortable residence in the country for the season, to an advertisement in another column of the Nostrand House, L. I. The *Daily News* says: "We deem this one of the most delightful localities on the whole Island, or in fact anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, as a place for a Summer residence. It is just the distance from this City to make it desirable—a couple of hours' steaming up the East River by the steamer *Croton*, from foot of Peck-slip, which just refreshes and cools one sufficiently to enjoy a good dinner on his arrival at 6 o'clock. Instead of being inland or in a cove, the hotel stands upon a point of land jutting out into the Sound, and is consequently entirely free from fevers of all kinds, and from those Long Island and country pests, musquitoes, and it is *always* liable to a fine, fresh breeze. There is also good sailing, and capital fishing and bathing, within a few yards of the house, and when we say the house itself is well kept, supplied with everything heart could wish, we have said all that is necessary for those looking about, to give the Nostrand a call. We speak of this place from experience."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES—SPARKLING AND STILL.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS sole agent, and general wine merchant, importer of foreign wines, brandies and cigars, No. 73 Warren-street, opposite Hudson River Railroad depôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless martyr to dyspepsia and liver complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—To-night Mr. J. PROCTOR appears at this flourishing theatre in two of his best characters—"Nick of the Woods" and "Lafitte," the "Dead Boxer" completing the bill.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!** The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Removal.**—ROBERTS & CATHELL, Importers of Hatters' Goods, of the latest designs, are now located at No. 113 Broadway. Hatters' Plush Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, for sale low, for cash, or approved paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL,
No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Stearns and Marvin's**
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" FORCE AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of gents' furnishing goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Winter and Summer under-garments, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, collars, shawls, dress robes, traveling shawls in every variety, linen, muslin, fancy and white margeilles shirts, may be found at
I. U. SILLECK'S,
Corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **That Enemy of Mankind, Consumption,** can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system by the timely use of a remedy such as DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY affords. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

☞ **Opening Week!** OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!!
OF BARTHOLF'S
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. All medicines sold or dispensed at this establishment are warranted strictly pure. The new preparations constantly on hand—EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot-makers, No. 62 Nassau-st., below John-st.

☞ **Shirts of all Sizes, Custom-Made,** retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Also, every description of Summer under garments equally low.

MARRIED.

BURBANK—PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 21, by the Rev. Charles G. Sommers, WM. H. BURBANK and MARY J. PARKER, daughter of the late Jas. Parker, Jr., all of this City.

HITCHCOCK—TAYLOR.—At Middletown, Conn., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Wednesday, July 21, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the Rev WILLIAM A. HITCHCOCK, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., to MARY W., daughter of the late Alexander Taylor.

PITMAN—DOSWELL.—In Beckington, England, on Thursday, June 24, by the Rev. Langford Sainsbury, ELLEN, seventh daughter of Mr. George Doswell, Surveyor, of the above place, to Mr. THOS. B. PITMAN, of this City.

DIED

PELL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, Mrs. MARTHA F., wife of Abijah S. Pell, aged 21 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Morton-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHARP.—In this City, on Friday, July 23, after a short but severe illness, SARAH JANE, wife of William Sharp, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the Spring st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Western and California papers please copy.

JACOBS.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 21, suddenly, ELIZA ANN, wife of Edward W. Jacobs.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Board of Engineers and the Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Protestant Church, in Attorney-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DINGEE.—In this City, on Friday, July 23, ANNIE PAULINE, only daughter of Solomon and Mary A. Dingee, aged 3 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 193 Prince st., on Sunday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 23, JOHN C. HULL, in the 55th year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, SARAH FAULKNER, daughter of Capt. G. B. and Henrietta Allen, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 25, from the residence of her parents No. 164 Dean, near Bond-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TASKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, after a short and severe illness BELINDA D. TASKER, wife of William Tasker, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, on Reppelye-st., 2d door from Henry st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

SHERIDAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, EDWIN, the only child of Edwin R. and Eliza Sheridan.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 75 Columbia-st., Brooklyn

JEWETT.—At Trenton Falls, N. J., suddenly, on Tuesday, July 20, GEORGE W. JEWETT, Jr., son of George W. Jewett, of Fort Richmond, Staten Island, in his 15th year.

Funeral from the house of his grandfather, No. 44 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 23, at 3 P. M.

RANDALL.—At Chicago, on Monday, June 28, Miss BELVIDERA H. RANDALL, daughter of the late N. P. Randall, Esq., of Mauling, and grand daughter of Dr. Bina Hitchcock, formerly of Sandy Hill, aged 42 years.

Miss Randall was a lady of uncommon mental endowments, and had, by her excellent qualities of heart and head, endeared herself to a large circle of acquaintances.

WILKINS.—On Friday, July 23, in the 84th year of her age, MARY WILKINS, daughter of the late Dr. Wilkins, of Westchester.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

BABCOCK.—At Staten Island, on Wednesday, July 21, Capt. JOSIAH BABCOCK, aged 73 years, 2 months and 9 days.

☞ Boston, Maine, and Western papers please copy.

VERNON.—Recently, at Harrisburg, Harris Co., Texas, ISHI VERNON, son of Mr. William Vernon, of Scaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., aged 23 years.

[We copy from the New-York *Express* the following interesting sketch of one of our most prominent physicians—believing that the facts in relation to his remarkable discoveries and their practical benefits to a large class of the sick should be as widely known as possible:]

THE PHYSICIANS OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, as the trading City of America, exhibits its metropolitan character not alone in its commerce, wealth, luxuries and refinements, but as well in its intellectual activities,—the character of its newspapers and other periodicals,—its authors, its literary, scientific and professional men. In all sections of the field of mental labor,—in art, in science, in law, theology and medicine, in scholarship and literature, are here found *representative men*—those who stand at the head of their respective classes, and represent in themselves the point of advancement which has as yet been reached in their respective departments. The reason is not merely because the broader field and the promise of greater reward attract to the Metropolis the best intellects of the country, nor yet that greater opportunities and advantages are found here; but also because there is in a large city a kind of *contagion of activity*,—the whole intellectual machinery has here a more rapid movement than elsewhere, and whoever is thrown into our midst is impelled forward by a thousand forces,—by competition, by example, by sympathy, by necessity,—and cannot well avoid adjusting his own movements to the general current. While the best minds are drawn hither by the superior inducements and opportunities here held out, these best minds are here stimulated to the highest activity and achievements.

Nowhere is this more clearly illustrated, perhaps, than in the department of medicine. The "Faculty" of New-York can boast of counting in its ranks men who by their learning, their skill, their discoveries, the contributions they have made to medical science, and the lustre they have shed on their profession, take rank with any in the world. Such men are Drs. Mott, Francis, Payne, Simms, Greene, Fitch, Bedford, Wood, Parker, Carnochan and others. The list might be greatly extended. We may properly feel a *local pride* in the deservedly distinguished reputation of any of our citizens. But a deeper feeling than this is excited in regard to our *physicians* and surgeons. Our lives are in their hands, and there is not an individual in our community who has not a profound personal interest in their character and labors. Some brief sketches of the more prominent of these men will not, therefore, we believe, be unacceptable to our readers. We shall give them from time to time as our space and leisure may permit.

The physician whose name has become as widely known, perhaps, as any in our City, and who has most successfully devoted his efforts to some special departments of medicine of the highest practical importance to the world, is Dr. S. S. FITCH, and we will commence our sketches with this gentleman.

Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH is a native of this State, and has now reached the meridian of life, a period when all the faculties and powers are in the fullest development and maturity. He may almost be said to have been *born* a physician; his paternal grandfather and his father having been distinguished practitioners, and under their instructions and counsels, medicine having formed a place in his studies even in childhood. After having completed with high credit his academical and college studies, and a very thorough preparatory course of medical studies under his father, he repaired to Philadelphia, whose schools of medicine at that time held the first rank of any in the country, where he regularly graduated, with the highest honors of his class.

His attention had been early arrested by the terrible prevalence and fatality of pulmonary diseases, and the fact that medical science and art, as he had been taught them, afforded no hope of cure to the fated consumptive. His positive and eager mind could not content itself that the profession he had chosen as his should rest under this opprobrium; and he gave himself up to an earnest, thorough investigation of these diseases. In pursuing his researches, he went into every State of the Union, and availed himself of all the light which the Medical Faculty of this country, the climate of its different sections, the habits and peculiarities of our people, the observations of others, and the experience of the sick afforded him. He then visited Europe, and spent the greater part of six years in studying pulmonary disease in all its phases as presented in the different parts of that section of the world, and in gathering information from the Hospitals of England, France, Germany and Italy, and the most celebrated of their professors and practitioners. The result of these investigations was a clear conviction in his own mind that *Consumption was not necessarily an incurable disease*, as was then universal supposed to be the fact; but that failure to cure had resulted from a grossly mistaken practice, founded on an erroneous theory in regard to the true uses of the lungs, and the real nature of consumption. He returned to this country, and at once proceeded to put his views to a practical test. He originated an entirely new system of treatment, in which he employed various mechanical aids to inflate the lungs, enlarge the chest, and assist the enfeebled muscles in the process of respiration, and then by an elaborate preparation and compounding of the medicinal agents he employed, he sought to eradicate the causes of disease from the system. In this way he undertook in earnest *to cure consumption*; also, asthma and bronchitis. To the astonishment of every body who watched his remarkable experiments, *he succeeded!* Persons who had been pronounced by their physicians, in true consumption, (fated to die in spite of anything they could do for them,) and whose symptoms and condition made it clear that their physicians were right, under the treatment employed by Dr. Fitch, *recovered and were actually restored to sound health!* The problem was solved. Science had at last triumphed over this terrible enemy of our race.

While these practical tests were in progress, Dr. Fitch found time to embody his views in a series of lectures, which he delivered in the principal towns of New-England and the eastern part of this State. They excited general attention to the subject, and their clear good sense and evident truthfulness carried conviction to all who heard them. In 1846 Dr. Fitch came to this City, published his lectures (which had a most rapid sale) and established himself in practice. The fame of his triumph over consumption spread quickly through the land, and his office was soon thronged by eager patients. His success in curing the various diseases to which the lungs are liable was on all hands regarded as remarkable. Some came to him, it is true, who had passed beyond all possibility of relief by any human means; but hundreds of true consumptives were cured. There can be no doubt of the fact. He has now been in practice here over ten years, and during the whole of that time the entrance to his office has been thronged like a thoroughfare, while a still larger number even have consulted him by letter and been treated at their homes, without visiting him. One peculiarity of his practice consists in an arrangement of it by which on receiving a full written statement of his patient's condition, he is enabled to prescribe successfully without seeing him, and then by sending the needed remedies by express or otherwise, to conduct the treatment correctly and satisfactorily at a distance. This has enabled the Doctor to extend very widely the range of his practice.

We suppose it may be considered as completely established, that Dr. Fitch has originated and put in practice the only *true* method known of treating pulmonary complaints, and that in the hands of no other living physician will the pulmonary invalid be so likely to be restored to health.

Having obtained thus the mastery over diseases of the lungs and throat, Dr. Fitch turned his attention to others of those obscure and lingering maladies which so commonly baffle the skill of our physicians, such as Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Skin Disease, disorders of the Kidneys and Bowels, Scrofula, Female diseases, &c. Applying to these diseases the same rational principles of medical science which had conducted him to a successful treatment of the lungs, he found that the most stubborn of them yielded to his practice. If the originating of a new system of practice, by which a class of diseases, hitherto regarded as certainly fatal, are made amenable to medical skill, and a most remarkable success in actually curing the sick, in relieving suffering, and preventing disease—furnish any criterion of merit, we must place Dr. Samuel S. Fitch in the front rank of the medical men of the age.

It is proper that we should here caution the public, and especially our readers at the West, against *imposition*. From time to time, as we learn, dishonest scamps appear in various parts of the country, representing themselves to be connected with Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH in practice, or as representing him, and employing his system of treatment and his remedies. In some instances they have even undertaken to actually *personate* the Doctor. We are authorized to say that all such persons are arrant impostors. Dr. FITCH, we are informed, has nowhere any associate, partner, or representative—has not had, and does not intend to have. He has not himself been absent from New-York for several years. His office is at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, where he is at all times to be found.

PERILS OF A WORKING GIRL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF CITY LIFE!

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
FOR JULY 24, 1858,
OUT EARLY ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
WILL CONTAIN
AN EXCITING EXPOSURE OF VILLAINY.
FROM THE PEN OF A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN.

THIS LEAF, FROM THE MYSTERIOUS RECORDS OF LIFE IN A GREAT CITY, WILL CREATE A GREATER SENSATION THAN ALL THE MERE ROMANCES EVER WRITTEN. IT
WILL APPEAR UNDER
THE TITLE OF
MINETTA;
OR,
THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE.

In this narrative the reader will find portrayed the PERILS, PERSECUTIONS, DANGERS and TEMPTATIONS that beset the poor and friendless WORKING GIRLS of a great City. Those who are fortunate enough to secure and read this leaf from Life in the Metropolis, will discover that all is not gold that glitters in the circles of respectability, and the mansions of wealth. They will find that they must go to the ranks of honest toil for the sons of chivalry, and look among the Working Girls of New-York for representatives of a virtue that knows no price, and which looks upon death as preferable to dishonor.

Dr. Alexander does not wish to be regarded as a competitor for fame in the field of Romance. In the course of his practice as a Physician, he became acquainted with the facts he has prepared for publication, more as a duty to humanity than from any other motive. He trusts that he may never be called on to write another "Sensation Story," in which he will be called on to record so much to disgrace human nature—so much that is base, groveling and cowardly in mankind.

In the progress of the narrative of MINETTA GRAVES, the reader will be put in possession of some STARTLING FACTS in connection with City life, and the CHARACTERS and INSTITUTIONS flourishing among us—the oppressors of the poor—the "respectable" men and women who prey upon the innocent and friendless—the secret and open panderers to vice—the prison houses in which white slaves are kept for the markets of crime—the gilded dens of infamy their patrons and the agencies by which they are supplied—together with a variety of matter that cannot fail to startle every father and mother who have daughters growing up around them.

Read this exposé, and you will no longer be surprised at the "mysterious disappearances" of almost daily occurrence!

Read it, and you will not wonder that hundreds of poor creatures choose the suicide's grave to end their sufferings!

Read it, Fathers and Brothers, that you may able to protect your daughters and sisters from a fate worse than death!

Read it, fair Daughters of Toil, that you may be warned of the dangers that surround you on every hand, and be prepared to avoid them.

The DISPATCH will be out EARLY ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be shone of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will have more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

Dr. Wood: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered to its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydet"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, while thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW,
NEW-YORK July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY,
CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

Prof. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 70 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

AMUSEMENTS.

JONES' WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE,

On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the

MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL

already advertised, will certainly take place on AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.

The entertainments will consist of

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, every afternoon of the

THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,

arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of

TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

while in addition to

CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK, they have also secured the services of

ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOAN ARX as Conductors.

BALS CHAMPETRES

will take place

EACH EVENING,

in five different places in the Park, with

FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,

the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with

SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,

supplied by

PROFESSOR GRANT.

SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intension to compete for the

VALUABLE PRIZES

offered them. Arrangements have also been made with JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, JR., to insure the most

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.

ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS

will also take place.

The admission will be only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.

The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.

The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Eighteenth night of those popular American representatives of

THE IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL,

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,

The chaste and beautiful performances of this TALENTED YOUNG COUPLE

have been received by

CROWDED HOUSES,

during the past three weeks, and each succeeding night the boxes and parquet present a graceful array of BEAUTY AND FASHION,

CHEER UPON CHEER

greet Mrs. Florence in

SONG AND DANCE,

SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1858, will be presented a new and laughable farce, called

THE IRISH MORMON;

OR,

BRYAN O'LYNN,

Bryan O'Lynn, the man with three wives.

Mr. W. J. Florence.

To be followed by H. Howard Paul's successful Protean sketch of

THRICE MARRIED.

Gaietta, zoostumgr, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence
Pere Neva, a dancfuse. }
Mlle. De Page, with a French song. }
Vesuvius LeVere a Prussian cadet, }
Vivian Ripple, a painter.....Mr. W. J. Florence

The performance will conclude with a farce, by Mr. Florence, entitled

THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER,

Peg Hoyn Bigginfuiter, with her new Yankee song, "Johnny was a Shoemaker".....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barny O'Conner, an Irish lad.....Mr. W. J. Florence

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

MONDAY—Nineteenth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats,

SATURDAY EVENING, July 24,

PO CA-HON-TAS.

Mr. BLAKE.....Uncle Foozle
Mr. BROUGHAM.....as Pow-ha tan
Messrs. WHEATLEIGH, DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE, Misses A. CLIFTON and I. VERNON.

Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN at 7. Comedy, UNCLE FOOZLE.

Uncle Foozle.... Mr. Blake | Mrs Quickfidget..Mrs. Blake
Brougham's great extravaganza,

PO CA-HON-TAS.

Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. Brougham
John Smith..Mr. Wheatleigh | Po-ca-hon-tas...Miss Clifton

Doors open at 7.—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats....75 cents

FRENCH COMPANY.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,

(opposite Niblo's)

SUMMER SEASON.

TUESDAY, July 27.

The following Artists have been engaged for COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE and GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

FRENCH COMPANY.	CORPS DE BALLET.
Mlle JULIETTE.	Mlle. HEUKMANNS,
Mlle. ELEANORE,	Mlle. A. GALE.
Mme. DAIKE,	Mlle. H. GALE.
Mlle. TALLOT,	Mlle. M. SHEW.
M. SAGE.	Mlle. A. SHEW.
M. THIERY.	Mlle. A. JACKSON,
M. EDGARD	Mlle. M. LEWIS,
M. EDMOND,	Mons. COLLET.

Mons. SIMON.....Leader of Orchestra.

For the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of witnessing the French performances and Ballet, the following will be the

PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Orchestra Seats (numbered).....$1.
Parquet.....50 cents.
Balcony.....25 cents.

Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.

PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, ne r Prince-st.

E. Wood.....Proprietor. S. Bliss.....Stage Manager.

REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators PERFORM EVERY EVENING,

in a select and varied entertainment of NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, last week, of

PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER,

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!

TO NIGHT.

THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZARD and Ventriloquist, whose necromantic and very romantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE are the admiration of all who witness them, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA. The famous Happy Family. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GRAND MATCH BETWEEN THE YACHTS DAVID KERBY and GRACE THORN, for $500 a side; to come off on MONDAY, July 26, from Riker's Island, around Sandy Point buoy, and back. The steamboat *Jacob Bell* will accompany the boats, leaving Peck Slip at 10 o'clock, Harlem Bridge at 11. Refreshments on board. Tickets 50c., Ladies', 25c.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST, DURING JULY AND AUGUST, EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Position her and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.

Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT, PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858

And manufactured by

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH SPRING STEEL, And are UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LAST WEEK OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF MANTILAS,

JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No. 599 Broadway.

A. M. SYME, Agent.

The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

HENSON & WILSON.

BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE,
BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.
No 310 Canal st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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If you wish to see how they do it (we mean the bogus chaps) buy TRICKS AND TRAPS No. 2. ILLUSTRATED, Only 10 cents (sent free by mail.)

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE MANIFESTATION, (INDEPENDENT EPISCOPAL.)—Bishop LAVAL will preach for this Church, now worshipping at Constitution Hall No. 650 Broadway, on TO MORROW, (Sunday,) July 25, in the morning and afternoon, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject—*The Divine Manifestation in the person of Christ, and his virtue as a Saviour.* Afternoon subject—*Salvation alone, by Grace through Faith.* Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev D. J PATTERSON will preach on TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, City of Brooklyn at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Also, the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, at ½ to 8 in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts.—The pastor, the Rev RUFUS W. CLARK, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 8 o'clock. Subject in the morning, *The Blessedness of the Great Calamity.* In the evening *The Christian at Summer Resorts.*

UNION CHAPEL.—CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-st and Broadway, (entrance from Broadway,) the Rev H MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M. A delightful place of worship. Free seats. Congregational singing and an unmuzzled pulpit.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. The Rev. B. M. ADAMS, the pastor, will preach TO MORROW MORNING on *The Excellency of the Knowledge of Christ*; in the EVENING, on *The Old Paths*. Service also at 3 P. M.—*Let him that is athirst come.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E HARRIS. Morning subject—*The Bible an Absolute Necessity* Evening—*Trouble and its Cure.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—PROF. C. F. HUDSON, author of the new work, *The Doctrine of a Future Life*, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Subjects—*The Supposed Good in All*, and *The Causes and History of Restorationism.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, and 3½ P. M. by the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH —20th st., between 6th and 7th ave., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ and 2. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3. Baptism after the evening service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Pastor of the Cavalry Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and the Rev. W. S. MICHELS, Pastor of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, will preach in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn, Rev. B C. CUTLER, Rector, is to be opened for divine service next SUNDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The REV. ALPHEUS SPER, assistant-Minister of St. Luke's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church, corner of Hammond-st and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, OF Newark, N. J., will preach in the Bleecker-st., Universalist Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing st.,) TO-MORROW FORENOON. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. T. C. BENNING will lecture in Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Circle in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Several Mediums will be present.

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST, IN SIMPLICITY and purity, will be preached TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery by the Pastor of the Second Advent Church. Seats free. All true Christians are invited.

CHURCH NOTICE.—THE REV. J. M. WINDSOR will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.—H. P. CROZIER will preach in this church TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, corner Grove and Montgomery sts.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.—THE REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
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GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, patented Jan. 18, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 193 and 301 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE delivery at this office of some law papers left in a Madison-av. omnibus yesterday. Apply at the advertising desk at this office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL—NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—This hotel, first favorably made known to the public, last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point," which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City (25 miles;) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer OROTON leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River, where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known.

R. B. MOSTRAND, Proprietor.

Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post Office, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles on Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmospere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.

BENJ. HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line. Proprietor.

For further particulars, refers to S Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pennsylvania.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's building New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts. Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE, AT a low price, among mountain scenery, 100 miles from the City. Table supplied with fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, milk and fruit &c. Carriage furnished when wanted and the comfort of guests cared for; unsurpassed in health. For particulars, inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H HALSTED Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A pleasant house, in a beautiful village on the Hudson, about an hour's ride by boat or car from the City, would receive as boarders a gentleman and wife. Address EUDSON, Box No. 140, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R C FLACK

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE PALISADES, AT Fort Lee a quarter of a mile from the landing. Boats running from 7 A M. to 7 P. M. Inquire of Capt. ANNETT, steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse*, foot of Spring st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the depôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family ¾ of an hour from the City accessible by steamboat cars and stage, for a family of four persons, or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137 Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two or three boarders—near the St Germain Hotel. None but those wishing the best of accommodations and a permanent home need apply. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-Office.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location, and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two furnished rooms to let with board to desirable parties; house has all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good board and a pleasant front room on second floor, with pantry attached; also, front single gentlemen accommodated. Terms very reasonable. Apply No. 63 South 3d-st., Williamsburg convenient to the ferries.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, in a private family, two bed-rooms and a parlor, on the second floor, unfurnished, with board. Location between 14th and 23d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address J. H., box No. 112 *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a well-shaded room, or tea-rooom preferred, with breakfast and use of bath, in an American private family, whose members number one or two young ladies from 15 to 25 years of age; location Prince and 6th sts., and near Broadway. Address, with particulars, for one week, GEORGE, Box No. 128, *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 6th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home, even in boarding; or would let their house; rent about $1,800. Address COMFORT, box No. 192 *Times* office, with name, or no interview.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at No. 22 Ann-st., to make arrangements for their excursion.

JAMES GILLEN, President.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at Grand-st. Ferry, E. R., New-York, to attend divine service in a body, at the Rev Mr. MAGEE'S Church, in North 6th st. Williamsburg, on SUNDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., by invitation. The Veterans in North and South Brooklyn are invited to unite with us at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers, associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Cooper's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24 at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS No. 769 Broadway, and C. BREUSING No. 701 Broadway, until Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 32 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq; subject—*Duties of Young Men to the Church.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.

D WM. HAVENS, Secretary.

EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19 1858.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—NO. 148—BE NOT HUMBUGGED by the worthless patent cushions now offered for sale. Call and examine my new style, which are substantially made and correct in angles. Second-hand and new tables for sale—prices $125, $150, $200 and $275.

W. R. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first-rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful, and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the city; would prefer the country. Call on or address his former employer W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good reference; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third door, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse. If required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who speaks German, French, and some English. He understands gardening, the care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. M., box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work, can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 east 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a most respectable girl now leaving her last place, in which she has lived 6 years; leaves in consequence of the family removing; has the most unqualified recommendations for character and competency, and will be found a neat and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a man and his wife; the woman as dairy woman; is an excellent cook and Protestant, and has no family. Can give the best of references. Apply at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as chambermaid, waitress &c.; is civil and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Inquire at the extensive Institute of Domestics, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a situation in a hotel or private family as housekeeper; does all kinds of fine cooking; good reference; apply at No. 120 Clinton st., corner of Atlantic, second floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse. If required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

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FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Channcey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France.	Belgium,	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

AND ALSO, OF
Constantinople, Alexandria,
Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5 Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the city of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, a proved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.
The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing int rest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No 5, Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent to be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
R. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.
Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.
JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., } Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. Security ample Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No 1444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

WANTED—$1,000 OR LESS FOR ONE YEAR'OR more at seven per cent. interest. The securities will be satisfactory and undoubted. Address S. H., Box No. 141 *Times* office

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS No 67 BLEECKER-STREET, }
New York, June 14, 1858. }
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THEIR CHARTER, laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition a half per cent for each, until which time the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO FINE HORSES. A chestnut, 15½ hands, 9 years old; can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes. Also, a light sorrel horse, 15 hands; good traveler and pleasant driver; both believed to be perfectly sound and in good condition; must be sold, the owner having left the city. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Walter's stable, No. 22 Mercer-st., where the horses can be now seen Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

HORSE WANTED—BLACK OR GRAY, BLACK preferred; must be 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high, stylish driver, long tail; not over 7 years old; must trot a mile in 3 minutes to the pole. Apply to Brevoort House Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., first stable from 6th-av.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9½ to 12½ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7½ to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 11½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess Co. Mess from $16 50 to $17 25.
Lard, in tubs or barrels from 10½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY, }
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. un il the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six mon hs ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst until Aug 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. williams, Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK July 3, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW YORK, July 20, 1858. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20 '58. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of }
FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858. }
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS S AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858. }
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital st ck of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF }
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INS. CO., No. 76 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858. }
THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Oswego, N. Y., have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will be paid at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No 25 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—A practical medium for supplying schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers and professors, for any and every department of science, literature and art. Families supplied with tutors and governesses—schools with pupils—parents (gratuitously) with school circulars—public schools with teachers, (without charge,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Amherst College—Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. George F. Root, Prof. A. Greenleaf, *et al.* Especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. Wanted, thoroughly competent teachers and professors of music instruction, (piano, guitar, organ and vocal.) Also, teachers of French and drawing.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers educational inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS. D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or S. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

$2 WRITING CLASS FOR LADIES.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 349 Broadway, will form cheap private classes for August, and guarantees by his system of hand training to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, and give an elegant, easy style. Two private seats may be secured this day. Book-keeping, $10.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & PERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A LADY TO INSTRUCT IN PAINTing in a Southern Institution: salary $580 and board. None but superior artists need apply. Address M. WILLSON, Box No. 178 *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, WINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $15) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Bonham, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 25, 7 A. M.	Sunday, July 25, Monday, July 26, 7 A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted. the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.
THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 23...10½ A M	Friday July 23.....3 P. M.
Saturday July 24. 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 24..6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 25 ... 8½ A M	Sunday, July 25...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 26... 7½ A M.	Monday, July 26...2 P. M.
Monday July 26... 3½ P. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. COLES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, July 21, 2½ P M.	Wednesday, July 21, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, July 22, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 23 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6½ A. M.
Saturday July 24, the *Laura* will not connect. 4 P. M	Saturday, July 24, 6½ A. M. Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock.....5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood.....6:30 A. M.
Great Neck.....5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove .....7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point.....5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point.....7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.....6:00 P. M.	Great Neck .....7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood.....6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.....8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. Y. 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT.—The double engine steamer OLIO Capt. E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st. 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck slip, 8; Broome st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d-st. 9:15. A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strat nport at 5 P. M. Fare each way, 25 cents; to Stratton port and return, 25 cents.
WM. GAGE LEE.
The 2d-av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck at 7. New-Rochelle at 7¾, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this state will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMONS, will leave foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Cook D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; landing at Annesley, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Peekskill, (by ferry,) West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer ALBANY, Capt. W. G. EGERY, leaves pier No. 11 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Returning MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Landing at Orient and Greenport each way.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat UNION will leave foot of Murray-st., on SUNDAY, July 25, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Newark from Commercial Dock, foot of Market st., at 7½ P. M. Fare 13 cents.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMer GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robinson st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT.—From Peck-slip pier, No. 24, East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., a 7o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture—155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden—adapted either for freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the best in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. A bargain may be had in her if applied for immediately. For further particulars, apply to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

EXCURSIONS.

TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—E. L. SNOW Social Union, No. 1, will celebrate their 12th anniversary by a grand Pic-Nic Excursion, on TUESDAY, July 27, to David's Island, (Long Island Sound.) Superior steamer CATALINE, chartered for the occasion, will leave from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, at 8 o'clock, and foot of Broome-st., East River at 8½ A. M. Good singing, speeches, dancing, fishing, playing ball, &c., will be the enjoyments of the day, with a band of music. Tickets 50 cents, children half price. Messrs. Kelly, No. 142 East 26th-st.; Snow, No. 58 William-st.; Brulte, No. 65 Delancey st.; Zimmerman, No. 250 5th-st.; White, No. 223 Mulberry st., Committee.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave pier No. 9 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN C. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Rev. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
S. S. SICKESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROcess.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM Engine, 30 or 40 horse power with pump and fly; with or without boilers Address, with full particulars, J. B., Box No. 163, Paterson, N. J.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Byrne.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21
CANADA Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednday, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
From New-York for Southampton Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1
WEDNESDAY.....	Havre and Southampton for New York.
	Sept. 8.
	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The British Government Embezzlement Case.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—July 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Jonathan Peel, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of War, vs. James Sutton Elliot.—This morning Mr. Seward, counsel for Mr. Elliot, appeared and asked that he be discharged from arrest. The facts that the defendant, a portly Englishman of between 50 and 60, was Senior Military Storekeeper of the military clothing establishment at Weedon, near London; and that he is alleged to have absconded with near $11,000 of Her Majesty's money; his arrest, and the difficulty Officer Bowyer had in finding him, were given fully in yesterday's New-York Times.

This morning, Mr. Seward, counsel for Elliot, appeared before Judge Ingraham and asked for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that by the statute of the State of New-York the person owning the money alleged to have been embezzled, must appear as the plaintiff; that Queen Victoria, as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, was the person defrauded, if any person had been; that Jonathan Peel, Her Majesty's Secretary, as aforesaid, was not the owner of the money; that he appeared as the plaintiff; that there were no facts given; that all that was given in the affidavit was merely the instructions of one of the counsel in the case, (Mr. Whittaker,) who did not swear to his *belief* in the information he had, and that, even if the British law permitted the said Peel to sue for Her Majesty, that gave him no powers here not recognized by the laws of the State of New-York. In argument he said:

The parties to this action are both non-residents, and the Court should, therefore, scrutinize with great strictness, if not severity, the case which the plaintiff presents as the foundation of his application for the order of arrest. (Hyer *vs.* Ayres, 2d Ed., 222.) The plaintiff's entire case is contained in the single affidavit upon which the order of arrest was granted. No other paper is before the Court, nor can the plaintiff present any to strengthen the original affidavit. (Code, sec. 205.) It is insisted on the part of the defendant that the affidavit is fatally defective for the reason specified in the following points:

Point 1. It affirmatively appears by the affidavit that the defendant is not indebted to the plaintiff, and this being so, the Court should discharge the order of arrest without further inquiry, because further inquiry would be irrelevant. The summons states an action arising on contract under Sub. 1 of sec. 129 of the Code. The affidavit states that "the defendant contracted the debt for which this action is brought." Who was the other party in this contract? It clearly appears from the affidavit that the plaintiff was not such other party, and it as clearly appears that the Queen of Great Britain was. The affidavit states that the Queen instituted proceedings by writ of extent against the defendant to recover this very same money that such proceedings were instituted in London, the then residence of the parties to this action and of the Queen; and that a London Jury found the defendant, under British law, to be justly and truly indebted to her said Britannic Majesty for the sum of £2,223 0 3 for money received by the said James Elliot for her said Majesty's use." This averment shows: 1. That the defendant is indebted to the Queen. 2. For money received for her use. It cannot well be that the defendant owes the same debt to the Queen in England and to another person here. The accidental appearance of the debtor in this country does not operate *per se* a change of the creditor; and as no assignment is alleged the creditor remains the same in both countries. The defendant, therefore, is not indebted to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had no right to commence this action. Again, the statute of this State requires every action to be brought in the name of the real party in interest. The plaintiff has not brought himself within the exceptional cases allowed by the statute. The question, then, is, who is the real party in interest? Obviously the Queen. Why? Because she is the creditor, because the money when recovered will belong to her, because the plaintiff shows that it will not belong to him. If the plaintiff is not the real party in interest, it follows that he had no right to commence this action and no right to arrest the defendant. Again: It is expressly decided, in the Republic of Mexico *vs.* Arrangois, (11 How. Pr. Rep. 4,) that an action cannot be maintained in the name of an agent of a sovereign of a foreign country; that the sovereign is the real party in interest, and must bring the suit as an individual in his own name. This decision is the result of an exhausting investigation by Mr. Justice Hoffman of the English cases.

Point 2. The Court should take on this motion judicial notice of the statutes and practice relating to writs of extent. The practice appears to be to return the inquisition into the Court issuing the writ, enter judgment, and issue a *fi. fa.* to the Sheriff. The judgment thus obtained is, by our statute a final determination of the rights of the parties in the action. (Code, Sec. 245.) The cause of action which the Queen had against the defendant was merged by the inquisition, verdict and return in the judgment, and no action can be sustained for money received by the defendant as agent. It can only be sustained on the judgment, and in such an action the defendant is not liable to arrest. (Goodrich *vs.* Dunbar, 17 Warb., 647.)

Point 3. The granting of an order of arrest necessarily presupposes that the Judge has been judicially informed of the facts alleged to authorize the order. Section 181 of the Code prescribes an affidavit as the means of communicating this information. The affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney does not contain one single solitary fact. It contains nothing but suspicions. It is entirely on information and belief, and does not allege positively any single fact. The affidavit for this reason is clearly insufficient. (Campbell *vs.* Bryan, 15 Howard Pr. Rep. 51.)

Again—The first allegation is that the defendant "as such public officer had fraudulently embezzled, misappropriated and misapplied, &c." This is the exact language of subdivision 2 of section 179, and is a conclusion of law. The facts and circumstances whence this conclusion flows are not stated, so that the Court can be judicially informed that the applicant had a right to draw the legal conclusion. The second charge is "that the defendant hath been guilty of misconduct and neglect in such his office." This is likewise a conclusion of law, and alleged in the exact language of subdivision 2. The time, the place and the circumstances, in other words the facts justifying the conclusions are not stated. The third charge is, "and likewise of fraud in contracting the debt for which this action is brought." This is in the language of subdivision 4, of section 179 of the Code, without a single positive affirmation of fact constituting the alleged fraud.

The case, then, is nakedly that of a zealous attorney swearing to his suspicions as legal conclusions, giving no excuse why the affidavit is not verified by some one personally cognizant of the facts, stating that the grounds of his belief are certain instructions, refraining from communicating those instructions to the Court, and scrupulously refraining from swearing to any belief whatever in the verity of those instructions. All previous adjudication establishes the fact that the liberty of the citizens is not to be invaded, nor his person subjected to imprisonment upon such an affidavit as this. This adjudication establishes: 1. That "it is not sufficient to state that the case is one of those mentioned in Section 179, that facts enough must be stated, so that the judge can see from them that it is such a case." (4 How. Pr. Rep. 96. 2 Code Rep. 53.) 2. That "swearing within the words of the statute is insufficient." (21 Wend. 672; 9 Barb. 446.) 3. That "the affidavit is defective if it omits to state the facts and circumstances from which the plaintiff claims that the legal conclusions follow." (14 Wend., 233.) 4. That "charging fraud generally is not sufficient, but the Court must be advised in what the fraud consists." (6 Hill, 229.) 5. That the plaintiff must specify and establish the particular fraud as the foundation of the order." (12 How. Pr. Rep. 199.) 6. That an affidavit "that the affiant has been informed and believes that the defendant has been guilty of a fraud, is insufficient." (10 Barb., 79.) 7. That "an affidavit upon information and belief generally is clearly insufficient." (15 How, Pr. Rep., 51.) 8. That "if it is allowable to state any material facts upon information and belief, the nature, quality and means of the information must be pointed out so that the Judge may be able to form a belief," and that "the belief of the party cannot be substituted for that of the Judge." (Id., 10 Barb. 178.)

Point 4. That the defendant does not move upon his own affidavit to discharge the order of arrest, is a fact without a legitimate consequence. 1. He has a legal right to ask for the vacating of the order upon the original affidavit. 2. The Court would not try the merit upon a preliminary motion to discharge. (4 Abb. Pr. Rep. 103.)

Point 5. If the questions are doubtful then the plaintiff has not made out his case, and the defendant should be discharged. (10 How. Pr. Rep. 449.)

Point 6. The plaintiff, under sec. 205, has no right to introduce new testimony. The defendant's motion is founded upon the plaintiff's affidavit only; Mr. Atocha's affidavit was made at the request of the Judge, and for the single purpose of informing him judicially why an order to show cause was necessary, and why the defendant did not wish to give the usual notice of motion.

Point 7. The order of arrest should be discharged.

The Court intimated that the first question to be settled, and that should be done before any others were argued, was whether Jonathan Peel had or had not the right to commence the action.

In answer, Mr. Williams, Counsel for Her Majesty's Secretary, held that Mr. Peel was the proper person to commence the action. He read the following affidavit, on which the order for the arrest had been granted:

Jonathan Peel, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, vs. James Sutton Elliott.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry Whittaker, of the City of New-York, counselor at law, deposes and says that the above-named plaintiff is Principal Secretary of State for the War Department of Her Britannic Majesty, and is, as such Principal Secretary, invested with all the property of the said Department and has authority to collect and sue for and recover all debts due to or property belonging to Her Britannic Majesty in the course of the business of such Department. That the defendant, James Sutton Elliott, was heretofore, to wit, on and previous to the 20th day of May now last past, a public officer employed by the said Department and by the plaintiff, Principal Military Secretary of State as aforesaid, to wit: Principal Military storekeeper in the said Department at Weedon, in the County of Northampton, in the Kingdom of England, and as such public officer and that in the course of the business of such his office, divers large sums of money were from time to time advanced and intrusted to the said James Sutton Elliott by the said Department and the said plaintiff, Principal Secretary of State as aforesaid, to be applied in the payment of various sums due on account of the business of Her said Britannic Majesty in the course of the business of the said Department. That he, the said James Sutton Elliott, as such public officer, and so intrusted as aforesaid, hath fraudulently embezzled, misappropriated and misapplied a large sum of money so intrusted to and come to his hands as foresaid, to the amount of £2,223 0 3, currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to wit: in the amount or value of $10,818 66, currency of the United States of America, and hath thereby been guilty of misconduct and neglect in such his office, as aforesaid, and likewise of fraud in contracting the debt for which this action is brought. That he, the said James Sutton Elliott, so guilty of embezzling and fraudulently misapplying money, and of misconduct and neglect in office, and of fraudulently contracting such debt, as aforesaid, did, thereupon, on or about the said twentieth day of May last, abscond from England and betake himself to the United States of America, and is now, as deponent is informed and believes, in the City of New-York. That on such absconding of the said Elliott as aforesaid, an Extent was thereupon duly issued by Her said Britannic Majesty's Court of Exchequer against the said James Sutton Elliott, and an inquisition duly taken under such Extent on the 11th day of June, 1858. That by such inquisition it was found, by the oaths of the jurors taking the same, that the said James Sutton Elliott, therein described as late of Weedon aforesaid, Principal Military Storekeeper in the said Department, was, on the day of taking the said inquisition, justly and truly indebted to Her said Britannic Majesty in the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three pounds, and three pence, for money received by the said James Sutton Elliott for Her said Majesty's use, and which he, the said James Sutton Elliott, should have appropriated in the payment of various sums due on Her said Majesty's account, but which he, the said James Sutton Elliott, had neglected to do. That this deponent is now, and for two years last past and upwards, hath acted as attorney and counsel for the aforesaid Department in divers matters of business of the said Department, and hath been and is in frequent communication with the said Department thereon, and the foregoing statements are made by deponent on his information and belief, derived from instructions received by him, this deponent, from Charles M. Clode, Solicitor, and R. H. Tomeau, Assistant Solicitor of the said Department, and from an exemplified copy of the aforesaid inquisition, under the Great Seal of Her said Britannic Majesty's said Court of Exchequer, received by him, this deponent, from the said H. R. Tomeau, in the course of his employment as aforesaid. Sworn, &c.

He then quoted from a recent English act, which gave to the Principal Secretary the right to institute proceedings for the Queen.

The Judge intimated that he would render a decision to-morrow.

Our reporter yesterday visited Mr. Elliot at the Eldridge-street Jail. He declined to make any statement concerning the charge preferred against him. Miss Sinclair, the lady with whom he has been traveling, and who was with him at the St. Nicholas Hotel when he was arrested on Monday morning, departed for Newport, R. I., where Mr. Elliot has hired a cottage. She insists that she is *the* wife of Elliott.

This case of Elliot, the Weedon storekeeper, is still exciting a good deal of attention in England. A late number of the London *Examiner* says:

"The Weedon narrative is about as pretty an historiette of successful and systematic peculation as these latter days have produced. The story opens with the appointment of a storekeeper. There were two rival candidates for the post, and Colonel Boldero thus stated their respective qualifications, and upon whom the lot fell: One of them was an old public servant of great experience and keen intelligence, a practical man, but one whose character was not good. The other was a man not perhaps quite so keen, but one who had nevertheless proved himself to be an excellent public servant. The head of the department was consulted, and asked which of them he would appoint. He said he should prefer the man whose character was irreproachable, *and that man was not selected.*"

The dispensers of good things, having made this extraordinary choice, very consistently left their nominee and favorite absolute master of his lucrative situation, without exercising any control over him, or making the slightest inquiry into his proceedings, for the space of two years and a half. Mr. Elliot was "monarch of all he surveyed" at Weedon, from which he drew a revenue equal to the salaries of two Cabinet Ministers. What it was that awoke the suspicion of the London authorities we are not told, but the thought at length struck them that a little supervisorship of the establishment at Weedon might be prudent, and a "practical man" was sent down to look after Mr. Elliot, and into his books. A single peep satisfied the practical man that he wanted the help of ten more practical men to enable him to unravel the web which he found woven to his hands.

From October to the following March the eleven worked at the books with such little progress that in the latter month the War Office sent down an auxiliary in the person of Captain Martin, the head of their Statistical Department, who no sooner reached the spot than he sent for ten additional clerks to reinforce the corps already employed. The reader will conclude that now at least a sufficient arithmetical power was accumulated to deal with any amount of confusion into which the books of an office ever fell. But Mr. Elliot seems to have been as clever at constructing a labyrinth as Dædalus himself, and Captain Martin, with his regiment of accountants, had no better success than his predecessors. A Commissary-General was now dispatched, who took the field with eight assistant Commissaries; notwithstanding which strong measure it is enough to say that the books of Weedon are unbalanced at the present hour. Nay more, one of the defeated accountants has stated to the Committee of the House of Commons that the problem he and his associates were engaged in was not to be solved by any amount of labor or skill in book-keeping. Mr. Munro declared that it was impossible any number of clerks could ever render the Government a true and faithful account of the amount of goods which were received and issued at that establishment; that documents were missing, no day-books kept, and that there was no check whatsoever upon the issue of goods. The anecdote of the boots is a match for the best story told of the Irish jobbers of the last century:

"It also appeared that, during the years 1856-7, 800,000 pairs of boots had been received at Weedon, and that 170,000 pairs had been sold, but where they had gone to it was impossible to ascertain. A person named Levi, indeed, who had made a large fortune, and who was rather shy about coming forward to give evidence, had stated that he had bought 20,000 pairs, and that he had paid for them at an auction at the rate of only about 5s. 5d., notwithstanding that they cost the Government from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per pair. Those boots bought at 5s. 5½d. had been resold to persons who were in the habit of contracting for the army, and one of the witnesses who had been examined had honestly stated that he had supplied five militia regiments with some of the boots thus cheaply purchased, and that the Government had paid for them at the rate of 12s. per pair."

The Government have been driving a profitable trade in the capacity of military bootmakers. They make boots, or buy them from the makers (it is the same thing), for 8s. 9d. a pair, sell them by auction for 5s 5d. a pair, and repurchase them from the Jew buyers at the rate of 12s. a pair. Such was the commerce that flourished under the storekeepership of Mr. Elliot, in whom a blind confidence was placed, which would have been unjustifiable had it been reposed in Aristides himself. In the matter of kits the system pursued at the notable shop in question was no less admirable than in the article of the boots, and no less commodious to the Hebrews. If the Jews are excluded from Parliament, they are certainly compensated in some measure by the handsome share the Government allows them in the pretty pickings of such places as Weedon."

It is satisfactory to learn that the Weedon establishment is to be swept away, as well as to hear from the Secretary for War that he has already abolished the clothing system and kit system, without waiting for the results of investigations which must be tedious in proportion to the extent and inveteracy of the corruptions that call for them.

In the matter of John Fitton's application to be discharged on habeas corpus—The applicant in this case is the man charged with having run away from Rhode Island, and conspired with his brother, who is supposed to have sailed for Europe, to defraud the partner of the latter out of some $40,000. The applicant, it will be remembered, was discharged by Judge Ingraham, and immediately rearrested by Officer O'Keefe. An affidavit was filed to the effect that the officer had arrested him without a warrant, and on that an order was issued for O'Keefe to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. O'Keefe made his return, and on it Judge Ingraham made the following decision to-day:

DECISION.

Joseph Keefe was cited to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in arresting Fitton after he was discharged on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Keefe made a return to the writ that he made no opposition to the discharge, and had no further return to make thereon, whereupon the prisoner was discharged, and before leaving the Court-room, without any warrant or process, Keefe again arrested the prisoner and carried him back to the same prison. If such a proceeding could be tolerated, the writ of *habeas corpus* would be of no avail, for, as often as a man was declared to be illegally imprisoned, he could be arrested on another charge and carried back to prison.

If Keefe had any authority to make the arrest he should have made it, and returned such authority as the cause of detention. He had no autnority to make the arrest, and from his affidavit which he has now filed in extenuation of the act, he says he acted in pursuance of instructions from General Nye not to oppose the discharge, but as soon as he was discharged to arrest him on a charge of grand larceny. He also states that he thought it was his duty, as a policeman, to obey the orders of General Nye, and disavows any intentional disobedience of the orders of the Court.

The affidavit of General Nye is also submitted by Mr. Keefe. In that affidavit General Nye states that he is the attorney of Chester Moses, residing in Onondaga County, who was in partnership with the brother of the prisoner; that said brother absconded from that place and came to New-York; that it was ascertained that while here he was closeted with the prisoner for two days; that after the brother had sailed for Europe the prisoner went to Onondaga for his brother's family, where he, the prisoner, was arrested.

The prisoner was afterward transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of this City, and at the request of Gen. Nye, was brought to his room and there examined by him. In the course of the examination, the prisoner admitted the receipt of money from his brother, for which money Gen. Nye obtained from him an order, and on the order received the money. After the service of the writ of *habeas corpus*, Gen. Nye appears to have had interviews with the attorney of the prisoner, and conversations took place between them as to the imprisonment of the prisoner and the money received from him.

Gen. Nye then instructed the officer to take the man to Court, to consent to his discharge and to rearrest him on a charge of larceny, and that he would appear and make complaint against him, and adds that he did not intend to have such rearrest made in Court.

The circumstance in which Keefe was placed by the positive instructions of his superior officer are such as to lead me to the conclusion that he acted in obedience to such orders, and in ignorance of the consequences of his act. And I am, therefore, disposed on this occasion to suffer that act to pass without imposing the punishment which otherwise the conduct of the officer would deserve.

The subsequent arrest was unwarranted. He had been in prison for some time, and when the writ was allowed was confined in the charge of Keefe, under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of the Police and the officers of the Police Commissioners. The order given by General Nye, who, at the same time, was acting as the attorney and counsellor of Moses, the complainant, was sufficient to excuse Keefe, although the propriety of such an order, under the facts as stated by him, cannot be conceded.

If the Commissioners had any charge against the prisoner it was due to the proper administration of justice and due to the prisoner, that such charge should have been returned to the Court in answer to this suit, and if the cause was sufficient the prisoner would have been remanded to the custody of the officer.

If there is any proceeding in the law which it is the duty of the Courts to preserve and protect with its full power, it is the writ of *habeas corpus*, and whenever an attempt is made to violate or evade the provisions of the statute on this subject, the Court should see that such attempt shall not succeed.

In this case, as Keefe has satisfied me that he acted under orders of a superior officer, and intended no disobedience of the orders of the Court, I deem it unnecessary to make any further order in the matter.

The order to show cause is discharged."

DIVORCE.

Martha Green vs. *George Green.*—In this action plaintiff asked for a divorce, *a vinculo*, for adultery. Defendant, in his answer, denied adultery, and charged that offence against plaintiff. The case was referred to Ex-Judge Peabody, who reported that defendant had not been guilty of adultery, or, if he had, plaintiff had conduced; but that the plaintiff had been guilty of adultery, as charged in defendant's answer. Judge Ingraham decided the case this morning, granting a divorce in favor of defendant.

The application of Mr. Rice for the custody of his infant child.—Taking the evidence in this case was continued to day.

William Johnson deposed that he lived at 308 Pearl-street, opposite Mr. Cooley's; that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Rice, having become acquainted with them in November last; he resided at Mr. Cooley's, and the Rices resided there when he did; had heard the Cooleys have family jars; had heard Mrs. Cooley use language unbecoming a lady; had heard her swear, and call her servants bad names; heard Mrs. Cooley say her husband frequented bad houses; had been offered ten dollars by her to find out where he went to; had been asked to get some one to do so; got a man named Jim to do so; knew that Mrs. Cooley told Jim that Cooley was in the shop dressing himself to go out, and that Jim was to follow him; Jim did so, and was absent about three-quarters of an hour, when he returned and stated that Cooley went to a house in Leonard-street; knew that Mrs. Cooley went to the house and asked for Frank Smith, the name Cooley went by; she was answered that he had been there some few nights back; he never knew Rice to be out late at night; never saw Rice and his wife together.

Mrs. Caroline Foster deposed that she lived at No. 26 New Canal-street; was married, and kept house; has known Mr. and Mrs. Rice for five years; did not know the Cooleys; the Rices lived at witness' house twice; the first time they lived there about three weeks; the last time six or seven weeks; knew the Cooleys by sight only; shortly after she became acquainted with the Rices they went to live with her; Mr. Rice paid his board to her while at her house—seven dollars a week for himself and wife; never saw anything of Rice's conduct until the last week that he was there; she had heard Rice ask his wife to go in the country, to which she objected; had heard her say she would not go to keep house, and that she would stay at the house of witness till she bettered herself; had heard Mr. Rice curse and say he would not pay her board if she stayed; had afterwards heard him ask her forgiveness; believed his general conduct to her to be affectionate; had never seen Rice in liquor; believed him to be industrious.

Cross-examined—Went to Cooley's house about June last, while Rice was at witnesses' house, to tell them of Rice's treatment to his wife; did not say that Rice was beating his wife; stated that if Mrs. Rice was not taken away from the house she would not live long; did not say Rice was the most awful man she ever met; did not say if Cooley did not come to protect Mrs. Rice that she would be killed; stated that he was moving his furniture, and that he would not be long before he left; Cooley went to the house; Mrs. Rice and child then went to the Cooleys; Rice did not go that day; believes Mrs. Rice to be a chaste and virtuos woman, one of truth and sincerity, dutiful as a wife, and kind as a mother, of quiet disposition and amicable temper; had some difficulty once with Rice; did not strike him; told him to leave the house; had raised a chair to him, but had not struck him; had not advised Mrs. Rice to leave her husband and go to reside with a lady at Greenpoint; had told her to send for her uncle, Mr. Cooley; had been told by Mrs. Rice that her husband treated her badly; was in a passion when she told Cooley that Rice was moving the furniture; had been told by Mrs. Rice that she did not like him.

Daniel Benedict deposed that he lives at No. 25 Allen-street; was a salesman at No. 53 Chambers-street; I know the Cooleys about a year and a half; had heard Mrs. Cooley swear; heard that Cooley went to bad houses; knew that Cooley behaved with propriety in his own house; only heard Cooley quarreling once.

There was considerable other testimony, which was unfit for publication. The hearing will be continued to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

Harriet P. Loud vs. *Warren Loud.*—Reference ordered to H. H. Bullock, Esq.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Insurance Company—*The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of New-York et al, vs. the People of the State of New-York, John Jay and Charles G. Whitehead*—Motions denied.

Alleged Theft of a Valuable Letter from the Post-Office—Its Contents Missing.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before United States Commissioner J. Bridgham.

The United States vs. *Louis Stern.*—This is a case in which L. Stern is charged with having taken from the Post-Office in this City, on the 10th inst., a valuable letter addressed to L. Stein, No. 33 Park-place, containing certain coupons valued at $1,620, and with two other parties, Messrs. A. & J. New, concealing the same, knowing them to have been stolen. The only connexion which either of the last-mentioned gentlemen appears to have with the case is, that being merchants, they were offered the coupons, or received them in payment, and called on Ballen & Sander, at whose office they were made payable, to inquire if they would be paid. There was considerable interest attached to the case, for the respectability of the parties concerned in it.

Assistant District-Attorney Dwight appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Joachimssen and D. B. Taylor for the defendant. The Messrs. New, also, had counsel present.

The letter was dated at Frankfort on the Main, 26th of May, 1858, addressed, Mr. L. Stein, New-York, No. 33 Park-lane. It read as follows:

Sir: We have the honor to hand to you, inclosed by the order, and for account of Mr. Simon H. Hahle, of Hessen Cassel, the following Coupons, say:

23	Ohio and Pennsylvania Coupons—Nos. 647, 160, 170, three coupons each; Nos. 43, 446, 529, 646, 864, 913, 998, two coupons each—$35	$805
18	Ohio and Indiana Coupons,—Nos. 253, 425, 426, 608, 869, 871, three Coupons each—$35.	630
2	New-York and New-Haven Coupons—Nos. 1,439, 1,486—$35	70
1	Ross County Coupon—No. 20—$35	35
2	Milwaukee and Mississippi Coupons—Nos. 232 and 234—$40	80
46		$1,620

With which please carry out the directions given to you on the subject by the above-named firm.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
PROVIDENCIA,
Frankfort Insurance Company.
P. ROSSEL, Pr. Vansberry.

Julius Gerson, sworn—I am a merchant at No. 33 Park-place; have been in business since April, under the firm of L. Stein, doing an Importing and Commission business; have correspondents in Germany; know the Providencia Frankfort Company, in Germany; have dealings with them; they are forwarding agents and insurers of money and valuable letters sent to us; have had several letters from them; have received registered letters from them; they correspond with us through their officers. (Letter produced marked A.) I have seen signature of Mr. Rossel; he is an officer of the Providencia Frankfurt Company; I don't know what he is in the office; this signature is the same as that attached to other letters I have received from that Company. I am acquainted with the handwriting in the body of the letter as such as I have received from said Company; I received the letter shown marked A last Friday, in an envelope sent from the office of Messrs. Ballen & Sander, Bankers, 24 Exchange-place; we have done some business with them; received it by a young man from Ballen & Sanders' office; I have never received a duplicate of the letter; never have heard from the Providencia Frankfort Insurance Company since the 26th of May; last heard from them a short time before that; know Mr. Hahle, of Hessen Cassel; I have had business transactions with him in sending bonds, &c.; do not know Louis Stern.

Cross examined—I do business under the firm of L. Stein; my partner is L. Stein, at No. 33 Park-place; did not see L. Stern take the letter mentioned in my affidavit from the Post Office; he never told me he had taken it; never saw him to my knowledge; never saw L. Stern or either of the News buy or conceal property; I think I have seen Rossel's signature twice; never saw him write.

Redirect—I made the affidavit, because I was informed what I believed credible testimony.

Charles G. Reque, sworn: Am book-keeper for Ballen & Sander; had seen Stern about ten or fourteen days ago, at their office; he presented a letter, and asked if certain coupons would be paid at their office or not; Mr. Stern asked the question, at the same time folding down the letter so as to cover the address, and pointing out the coupons; witness took hold of one part of it, Stern holding on to the other part; he asked the question in German; there was no conversation in English; witness answered that the Ohio and Indiana and the Milwaukee and Ross County, Ohio, coupons would not be paid, but would be exchanged for bonds; that the New-York and New-Haven coupons would be paid; witness then left, and in a quarter of an hour after he came back and found the letter lying on the counter; Stern had gone; witness put the letter in the drawer of his desk; in four or six days afterwards witness inclosed the letter, with a bill of Exchange, to Mr. Stein; the parties did not offer the coupons for sale, but merely asked for information; witness identified the letter produced as the one shown him in his office; he knows Mr. Gerson by sight, but does not know Mr. Stein; have known Mr. G. some years without knowing his name; had had some dealings; he bought a bill of exchange on Paris.

Mr. Eugene S. Ballen, of the firm of Ballen & Sander, sworn—Is a banker at No. 24 Exchange-place; does not know Mr. Stern or Mr. New; his eyesight is poor; he could not identify defendant; he identified the letter as the one shown to him by his book-keeper.

Richard Edward Ritter, sworn—Is a delivery clerk in the Registry department of the New-York Post-Office; he knows defendant; saw him on the 10th of July; he then obtained a letter; all registered letters are numbered on his register-book; witness produced his book, which contained the post-mark, date, where from, when delivered and the name of the person receiving letters; witness served a notice on L. Stein or L. Stern, and defendant appeared at the office on the 10th of July, and presented the notice; witness asked Moses, the complainant, was sufficient to excuse Keefe, although the propriety of such an order, under the facts as stated by him, cannot be conceded. where he expected a letter from and where his residence was; he said from Germany, and he lived at No. 178 Grand-street; the letter was delivered to him, and he signed the receipt in the book, L. Stern; the letter was like the one shown, having a blue envelope, and directed in a German hand; it was from Bremen and sealed; all the letters are brought to him by the head of the office; a post-bill accompanies each letter mail, but they are made up differently from our (United States) way-bills; he delivers on an average two or three hundred registered letters daily; witness knew nothing of defendant or where he lives; the notices are all destroyed after being delivered.

Q.—*By defence*—If the signature on the notice and that on the letter did not correspond, the letter would not be delivered; he saw nothing but the outside envelope; did not see the letters opened; no postage was paid; did not see Stern but once; didn't remember the date of the notice; understand it was advertised; the envelope would show it.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was postponed to Monday at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	93	
4 800	Virginia 6s	93	
2,000	Nor. Car. 6s.	96¾	
3 000	Missouri State 6s	85½	
1 000	California St. 7s	86¼	
500	Brooklyn City 6s	97½	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	88½	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs '76	98	
1,000	E. R.R. Ct. Bs'62	32	
5,000	Har. R. R 1st M.	85	
1,000	Har. 3d M. B.	65½	
2,000	Read. R.R. Bs '86	67	
1,000	Ill Cent. R. bds	86½	
14 000	LaC. & M. L.G. b.	31½	
1,000	do.	31¾	
129	Bk. of Commerce	100½	
56	Am. Ex. Bank	105	
90	Park Bank	101	
10	do.	100⅞	
20	Metropolitan Bank	107¼	
5	Continental Bank	97	
72	Phenix Bank	108	
5	Del & H. Canal Co.	99⅛	
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 80	
210	Pacific Mail S. Co.	90	
50	do.	90¾	
125	do.	90½	
535	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	85⅜	
500	do.	b30 85⅜	
306	do.	85⅜	
100	do.	b30 85⅜	
50	do.	a5 85½	
100	do.	s60 86⅛	
50	Erie Railroad	b60 18⅛	
100	do.	18½	
250	do.	18	
50	Hud. Riv R.R.	b30 28⅜	
150	Harlem R. R.	11½	
300	Reading R. R.	45¾	
165	Mich. Central R. R.	59½	
10	La Crosse & Mil. R.R	5	
160	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17	
495	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23¾	
100	do.	b30 23¾	
50	do.	23¾	
100	do	b30 23¾	
150	M. So. & N. I. p. s.	46	
450	do.	45¾	
100	do.	s45 45¾	
100	Panama R. R.	b30 106¾	
105	do.	105¾	
36	Cl. Col. & C.R.R. e.d.	89	
105	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90	
50	do.	s10 90	
25	do.	89¾	
50	do.	a30 89¾	
25	do.	89½	
50	do.	b3 89¾	
100	do.	a5 89½	
100	do.	s10 89¾	
25	do	89¾	
50	Clev. & Tol. R.R	b60 37	
210	do.	36¾	
400	do.	36¾	
500	do	a30 36¾	
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	77	
575	do.	77⅜	
250	do.	b15 77½	
100	do.	b15 77⅝	
150	do.	b60 77¾	
50	do.	b30 77¾	

Second Board.

$5,000	LaC. & M. L.G.	s10 31⅜	
2,000	do.	31⅜	
162	Pacific M. S. Co.	90¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 86⅜	
100	do.	86⅞	
100	Hudson Riv. R. R	26⅜	
20	Harlem Railroad	11⅜	
300	Reading Railroad	45⅝	
100	do.	a15 45⅝	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	59⅝	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	23⅜	
20	Panama Railroad	105½	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36¾	
100	do.	b60 36¾	
50	Ill Central R. R.	77	
5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90½	
30	do.	90¾	
5	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	77½	
800	do	77¾	
50	do	b30 77¾	
150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17	

Reported Sales by Auction.

$4,000	L. C. & M. R. 7s.	30	
1,000	C. of Mayaville	40	
3,000	T. of W. Wis.) 8s	35	
10	Etna F. I. Co.	101	
15	Beekman F. L. Co.	108	
10	East River F. I. Co.	94	
20	Ocean Bank	94¼	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	106	

FRIDAY, July 23—P. M.

The *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, July 10, arrived here at noon to-day. Her market advices are only three business days later than by the previous arrival. The Cotton trade at Liverpool is reported steady, while the Manchester report is scarcely so active. The Grain and Flour markets continue firm, although the English harvest weather is reported good. The markets at London and Liverpool seem to be supported by reports of drouth on the Continent and the general conviction that prices have seen their lowest point for the season. The English Funds had lost ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. The market for Discounts without variation from the previous report. The English Bank return of Bullion is $2,645,000 less, and the French Bank $3,900,000 more than on the previous reports. Of American Stocks in London, Messrs. Baring remark:

"The American Stock market remains quiet, without any marked variation in prices. Massachusetts and Maryland Sterling are scarce and in demand, the former at 102@103, the latter at 92@94. Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 78@80; Bonds, 83@85. Virginia Dollar 6s and Sterling 5s, 82@84. Boston City 4½ ₰ cent. Sterling are in some demand at 92@93. New-Orleans Consolidated Bonds offered at 73. Little demand for Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central shares still at 25 discount. Canada 6s, 113@113½; Nova Scotia, 106; New-Brunswick, 106. Grand Trunk Shares, £10 5s.; Bonds, 74@75; Preference Bonds, 95@97."

Satterthwaite, in his Weekly Circular, says:

"The Market for American Railroad Securities in London continues very depressed. Illinois Freeland bonds have been freely offered for sale, at a reduction of 2@3 ₰ cent. Construction bonds remain steady, at a decline of 1 ₰ cent. Illinois shares were sold down to 29 discount, but have recovered to 24 dis. count. There is more disposition to sell Erie bonds of all classes, and low prices are submitted to. There is a steady demand for Pennsylvania first and second mortgage bonds, which holders are refusing to meet at present quotations. Consols are 95⅜@⅝ for Monday, and 96⅛@⅜ for Account 5th August."

And Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:

"The market for American Securities still continues without activity, and nothing has occurred during the past week of sufficient importance to claim particular notice:"

United States 6 ₰ cents	1867–1868.	103	@105
United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	1868.	102	@104
Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Bonds		78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	1866–1872.	91	@ 93
Maryland 6 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds		90	@ —
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Stg. Bonds		101	@103

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII .....NO. 2136 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

Renewed Attempt to Lay the Telegraphic Cable.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN ARABIA.

Passage of the Oaths Bill through the House of Lords.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady—Money Market Without Change.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall st.]

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 24.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Indian*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed the station at River du Loup at an early hour this morning, and arrived at this port about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer *Northern Light* was to leave Southampton on the 14th inst. for New-York.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston on the 30th of June, arrived at the bar of the Mersey at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst. She was detained for a tide, and arrived at Liverpool at 7½ o'clock on the same evening.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York on the 3d of July, reached Cowes about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst.

The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst. The final break in the Atlantic Telegraph cable was below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after one hundred and forty-six miles had been paid out of that vessel. The *Agamemnon* then returned to the rendezvous in mid ocean, and cruised there for five days in anticipation of meeting the *Niagara*. On the *Agamemnon* arriving at Queenstown, it was resolved to coal and start again for a final attempt to lay the cable on Saturday, the 17th inst., there still being, on both ships, 2,500 miles of the cable left. Before the commencement of the recent attempt the *Agamemnon* encountered a furious storm and rolled so heavily that great fears were entertained for her safety. She sustained considerable damage.

The cause of the breaking is unknown, the strain upon it at the time being quite light. The electric instruments were all injured by the heavy rolling of the ship.

On the 12th inst., in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jews into Parliament was passed, as also were the reasons of the House of Lords for objecting to the House of Commons bill on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. FITZGERALD, in reply to an inquiry, said the Government had no further information in regard to the massacre of Jeddah than the public; but that immediate orders had been issued to three ships of war in the vicinity to proceed forthwith to Jeddah and bring by forcible means, if necessary, the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

Mr. HATT moved a resolution declaring it expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing men-of-war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with the view of suppressing the Slave-trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futile efforts on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON seconded the motion.

Mr. CARDWELL denied that England had been unsuccessful, and declared that an abandonment of her efforts to suppress the trade would establish a universal system of piracy on the African Coast. He then urged the continuance of the blockading squadron there.

Mr. FITZGERALD, on the part of the Government, agreed with the remarks of Mr. CARDWELL and said the Government had proposed to France the establishment of a Commission on the spot to inquire into the free-labor system lately established. With regard to America, he had the satisfaction of stating that the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord NAPIER had sent home a dispatch by the *Europa* to the effect that Mr. CASS had told him that the course taken by the British ministry was worthy of a great country, and he (CASS) had assured Lord NAPIER that after the satisfactory declarations of the British Government, the American Government would at once give the most earnest consideration to any proposals that might be suggested to them for the verification of the nationality of vessels, and their right to bear the flag they assumed.

The London *Times* satirizes the visit of Queen VICTORIA to Cherbourg, says that station has no other object than to menace England, and calls on the Government to man a large channel fleet, and otherwise prepare for defence, and invite NAPOLEON over to see how well England is ready to resist invasion.

Two firework manufactories in London had exploded, injuring about one hundred persons,—some of them fatally.

On the 12th of July the Orange demonstrations in Belfast and elsewhere, passed off peaceably.

There was a report that Sir ALLAN MCNAB, of Canada, would be the first Governor under the New-Caledonia bill.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had memorialized the Government on the subject of British rights in the matter of the forced loan in Mexico.

It was rumored that the Government intended to apply for power to raise a loan of three million pounds for the purification of the River Thames.

ASTLEY, WILLIAMS & Co., of Liverpool, in the South American trade, had suspended, and their liabilities were estimated at £150,000.

It is officially announced that Queen VICTORIA will visit NAPOLEON at Cherbourg on the 4th of August. The announcement was generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and as a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

Paris letters report a visible improvement in commercial affairs. Large orders had been received in the manufacturing towns, and purchasers from the United States had begun to appear in the markets.

The crop accounts were favorable, but Breadstuffs were firm.

There were rumors of another conspiracy having been discovered, and of several arrests having been made, Italians being the persons implicated.

It was said the office of Director-General of the Public Safety would be revived, and attached, as before, to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Budget of Cuba for the next year presents a surplus of a hundred million reals.

The note to England demanding explanation of Lord MALMESBURY'S language in regard to Spain and the Slave-trade had been read at an extraordinary Cabinet Council at Madrid.

An addition of thirty-three millions of reals has been made to the floating debt of Spain.

It was reported from Turin that the Neapolitan Government, through British intervention, had offered the owners of the *Cagliari* one hundred thousand francs for the detention of their vessel, but that the offer was declined as insufficient.

The reply of the Danish Government to the Germanic Diet, had been dispatched to Frankfort. It was understood to be conciliatory.

On the 15th of June the Mahommedans in Dildda rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims are the English and French Consuls; also the wife of the latter and over twenty others. The consulates were plundered. The British steamer *Cyclops* had rescued twenty-six Christians, and taken them to Suez. No Christians remained in the place. Two boats from the *Cyclops* had to fire on the Mahommedans who attempted to intercept the retreat of the Christians from the town.

The Calcutta mail of June 3 arrived at Alexandria on the 7th July.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was at Futtyghur on the 21st May.

The Calpee rebels were marching on Gwalior. A British column that started in pursuit of them is reported to have been beaten by them at Scindia, and to have arrived subsequently at Agra.

The rebels were again becoming very troublesome in Central India, reoccupying many forts from which they had been driven.

The Burrackpore Regiment has received the option of disbandment or of service in China.

The Calcutta import market was active. Produce dull. Money unaltered. Exchange 2s 1 9-16d.

Dates from Hong Kong to May 22d had been received.

The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of Pei-ho on the 29th of April. Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries, and the time having expired, a steamer had taken up two gun boats and 150 marines to the Pei-ho.

A French transport, with 850 marines and infantry, had arrived.

The French had got two gun boats over the bar of the Pei-ho, but two English disabled boats had stuck fast.

The English and French Admirals were both at Peeghele, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the north might be struck, by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

At Hong Kong imports had improved. Exchange, 4s. 8d.

At Canton a large business was doing.

At Shanghae Exchange was 2s. 6d. Silk transactions were large. Tea was very dull.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Times'* City Article reports the funds heavy yesterday, but closing with a slight recovery. The applications for discounts at the Bank had again become unimportant. Gold was flowing to the Continent in large quantities.

The *Daily News* reports the supply of money in the discount market so large that bills are readily discounted at 2½ ₩ cent., and in some cases at even lower rates.

At Paris, on Tuesday, the Three per Cents. closed at 68.45.

The squadron to accompany Queen VICTORIA to Cherbourg, consists of six sail-of-the line, six frigates and a flotilla of steam yachts, under the command of Lord LYONS.

Advices from Paris say that the applications for the new railway loan of three millions sterling had reached four times the amount required.

The London *Times*, in a leader, controverts Lord PALMERSTON'S view of the national duty in regard to the Slave-trade, and encourages the idea of the annexation of Cuba to the United State, as Cuba, once annexed, the whole trade would come to an end.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial advices by this arrival are not very important.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market is comparatively quiet, and prices a little easier. The sales for the three days foot up 15,000 bales only, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales each. The market closed dull, at a slight decline on all qualities, that on the lower grades being about ⅛d.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continued still unfavorable, with weak prices and limited inquiry.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Market dull for all descriptions, but steady. The weather still continued favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull, but steady. Red Western is quoted at 5s. 8d.@6s. 6d.; White Western, 6s 3d.@6s. 6d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s 3d. CORN dull—Yellow, 34s @34s. 3d.; White, 33s 6d.@33s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF steady. PORK steady. BACON heavy. LARD quiet, at 55s.@57s. TALLOW dull, and quotations nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady, at 4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 44s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE firm. BARK 7s. for Baltimore. ASHES dull, at 37s. for both Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm and steady. SUGAR dull. COFFEE buoyant. TEA—Congou, 10½d. RICE firm. TALLOW slow of sale, and prices unaltered. The quotation is 49s. INDIGO—The quarterly sales went off at an advance of 2d.@6d. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 9d.@34s. PIG IRON steady, at 89s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed at 95¼ for money, and 95⅛@95⅜ for the account. Money market generally unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

St. Domingo Affairs—A White Man to be Accredited as Minister to Washington—Designs of the Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 25.

I learn from a very reliable source that so soon as BAEZ was defeated and SANTANA restored to power in St. Domingo, as reported by Captain MCINTOSH, of the United States Navy, our Government took the initiatory step towards securing a foothold there which may lead to the establishment of a permanent Government by the whites. SANTANA, himself a white man, is altogether favorable to the whites, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the golden moment has arrived for securing an influence on the Island which may lead to its regeneration. It may be remembered that BAEZ proposed sending a diplomatic agent to the United States, but, a mulatto himself, he wished to accredit a negro as his representative near this Government. To this objection was urged by Mr. MASON and others in the United States Senate even before the delivery of the Dred Scott opinion, SANTANA, as our Government has been informed, is anxious to send a white Minister here, provided the United States will recognize his Government, and give him their influence and encouragement. This subject has occupied much of the attention of the Executive, and as I believe Mr. BUCHANAN will want to make a clean sweep, should he determine to enlarge the area of freedom in the Gulf, I doubt not arrangements are being perfected for backing up SANTANA, and sustaining him in his efforts to form a respectable Government, assigning to the negro population that social and political position only to which nature intended them. I hope soon to disclose to your readers the whole St. Domingo programme. Q.

Mail Car Destroyed by Fire.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 24.

The baggage-car and mail-car on the down train on the Central Railroad, due here at 4:50 A. M., was destroyed by fire at St. Johnsville. The fire is supposed to have originated from some combustible article among the baggage. The contents of the car were nearly destroyed, and the mails from Buffalo and some intermediate stations burned.

The *Evening Journal* says: "As soon as the train could be stopped, the doors of the car were opened, when it was found to be full of flame. The train was instantly detached, and as much of the baggage and mail-bags as possible, removed. A good deal of baggage was entirely destroyed, and more (with several mail-bags) damaged. The iron safe of the Express Company was on the car, but was not injured. We have heard no estimate of the damage, but it cannot be a great deal. It is supposed that the fire took from a spark from the engine. We are informed by the Postmaster that the Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, and Utica mails, due this morning, were considerably burned, with a portion of their contents."

Celebration of the Settlement of Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 24.

The one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Detroit is being celebrated to-day with great spirit. The weather is delightful, and the procession is very large and imposing. All the military are out, and the fire companies and civil societies are fully represented. The town councils of Sandwich and Windsor, C. W., and a fire company from Chatham are participating in the celebration. Orations will be delivered at the Fireman's Hall, in English, by Mr. C. J. WALKER, and another in French by M. E. N. LACROIX. The ceremonies conclude with a grand banquet at the Russel House this evening.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 24.

The steamship *General Rush* has arrived here from Galveston, with Rio Grande dates to the 21st instant.

San Luis Potosi had been captured by the constitutionalists under General VIDAURRI, and it was rumored that General ZULOAGA had abandoned the City of Mexico. The liberals were about to unite against the city.

Installation of Canal Commissioner Ruggles.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 24.

Commissioner RUGGLES was sworn into office before the Secretary of State to-day, and will go west to take possession of his division on Monday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, July 24.

A remonstrance is in circulation in this city against the removal of Mr. RUGGLES from the Western Division of the Canals. It is numerously signed by leading citizens of all parties.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 24.

GEORGE W. CASS has resigned the Presidency of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and J. EDGAR THOMPSON has been elected to fill the vacancy.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.—At 11 o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 213 Houston-street, occupied by WOLF LEDERER as a lager-bier saloon and lodging house. The damage does not exceed $50, and is covered by insurance in the Brooklyn Insurance Co. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FROM UTAH.

The Saints Planting Trees and Settling Down—A "Sign" in the Heavens—Mormon Sentiment.

From the Deseret News, June 16.

WHAT OF UTAH!—She is still, as invariably heretofore, setting a goodly example in strict obedience to the just requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in peace and goodwill to every law-abiding resident and traveler within her borders and throughout the world, in industry, in sobriety, in good order, and in every department and channel of true political, social and moral advancement. Gentlemen "outsiders," would you strike down truth, justice and liberty, and fight against Him who formed the earth we inhabit and placed us here to do good or evil, according to our agency? Then continue your efforts to oppress and exterminate the "Mormons," and to again banish the priesthood of God from this his footstool, under the shallow pretence of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws, when such obedience has, without the slightest exception, been constantly rendered by Utah; at least, until oppression, couched under false pretences, compelled a resistance which all good men should applaud and sustain, in accordance with the wise motto upon the zeal of the sage of Monticello, that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." But who knows that the above fairly sketched character of Utah is correct, and that she is so far outstripping all others in every act and pursuit truly commendable? Every one who knows the facts, as they will testify, if they possess the candor and boldness characteristic of honorable and upright men. *Utah simply claims her rights; she has never claimed more*; has often, for peace, waived a portion of them, and will be found in resistance only when further yielding would result in slavery or death.

A GLIMPSE AT THE OUTSIDE.—Very strong language has of late been used by the Eastern papers, in relation to the increase of crime in their midst, and the impunity with which it is committed. One of the New-York papers, in speaking of the recent murder of a woman by her husband, treats it thus:

"Another atrocious murder took place yesterday, but as it was only an old-fashioned affair—a man killing his wife at the first shot—it has not caused any great excitement. Now-a-days, an exciting—or, to quote the language of a contemporary—a beautiful murder is one done with some novel excitement, in a novel way, and under novel circumstances. There must be novelties in murders, as well as in other matters, to make them popular, for familiar are we becoming to human bloodshed. The age is progressive, and so, we shame to say, is murder, as now developed."

Various causes are assigned for this dreadful state of things, and numerous suggestions are made with a design to procure an amendment; but as yet there has been no remedy devised or put in operation that has effected the desired object. Every hour sees a crime committed and a crime unpunished; and observing, thinking men, though to a great extent aware of the abyss to which the stream of wickedness is hurrying society, know not how to arrest it. This is the situation of the world. The latter day-saint in Utah who peruses the long lists of crimes of every hue and character which are set forth with such shuddering minuteness in the Eastern prints, must turn from the perusal with a feeling of pity for his fellow-men and of gratitude to his God that He has gathered him out from the midst of so much corruption and wickedness.

The people of this Territory have had difficulties and hardships to contend with; they have had many things to try their faith and patience, but how preferable their situation ever has been to that of the people in the surrounding States and Territories, especially those of them who reside in the populous cities. With all their hardships and trials, this people have been able to dwell in comparative peace. They have been secure in their persons and property. They have laid down at night, knowing, that so far as their fellow-citizens were concerned, they were secure. Food, as a general thing, has been plentiful and easily procured. In fact, in no country in the world in this degree of latitude, have the common necessaries of life been so easily obtained by all classes as they have been in this Territory. Not only have this people enjoyed these blessings, but they have had blessings and privileges of a more precious nature. They have had the pure Gospel of Jesus preached unto them; they have had His servants to lead and counsel them, and His Holy Spirit to enlighten and comfort them. God has been merciful, and no blessing that they have needed has been withheld by Him from them. There never were a people upon the earth who had greater cause to express their love and unfeigned gratitude to their Maker for His kindness unto them, than this people have had.

Many of the blessings we enjoy we can only appreciate by contrast. Let us look for a moment at the situation of society in the principal city of the Empire State—New-York. In that City "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor" states that, from actual investigation, it has ascertained that there were, in the month of April, in that City, 90,000 able-bodied men out of employment; that 50,000 women, accustomed to earn their own living, and in many instances support families, were out of employment; that 12,000 children, accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and assist materially in the support of relatives, were out of employment; that 80,000 persons, women, children, aged and infirm relatives, mostly of respectable standing, were chiefly dependent upon the above 152,000 unemployed men, women and children—thus forming an aggregate of 232,000 persons who were thus for the most part deprived of their daily bread. This Society also states that no less than 6,000 girls had been forced to prostitute themselves for the relief from hunger.

This is the picture, drawn by this Society, of the great, Christian City of New-York; and other evidences that are before us warrant us in believing that it is not too highly colored, and that this is not only a correct picture of society in New-York, but of the state of society in all the Eastern cities. Is it not frightful? Who can contemplate it without a shudder? Can this people be sufficiently thankful to their God for delivering them from these terrible scenes of crime and misery, which are so common in other communities? Can they appreciate their situation and the blessings they enjoy as Latter-Day Saints, too highly? No, they cannot. Their hearts should be continually swelled with love and thanksgiving to that Being who has been so kind as to open a way for their deliverance from such a state of things.

It has been a common feeling, with many among this people, (probably more common a few years back than at present,) that they had made great sacrifices in embracing the Gospel and associating themselves with the people of God. They had broken up their former associations, left the places of their nativity or residence, sold their property at a figure far below its real cost or value, and traveled long, weary miles to come to this country, where they could not obtain many of those conveniences and luxuries to which they had formerly been accustomed; and all these were sacrifices. But what did they gain by the exchange? Let those who have had these feelings open their eyes and see what they really have gained, and they will readily admit that, even apart from the commandment of God which they obey by gathering together, *they have much benefited by the exchange.* Among this people labor has been abundant, easily obtained, and commanded good wages. Here they have dwelt in peace and in the unrestricted enjoyment of every blessing and privilege which was theirs by right. Their senses have not been shocked by the sight of crime and misery commonly witnessed elsewhere. Their children have not been demoralized by the examples they have beheld. Murder has not been committed, prostitution submitted to, nor virginity sold for relief from hunger or from any other motive. Among this people death would be preferable to such a state of things. Has any one, then, of the Latter Day Saints made any sacrifice in exchanging their past situation for that they now occupy in this Territory? If we will but reflect on these things, *we will acknowledge that the blessings we now enjoy abundantly compensate for every seeming sacrifice that has been made.*

BLESSINGS OF OBEDIENCE.—The implicit and unmurmuring obedience generally paid by this people to the counsels of the head has been considered by many of the world as a great evil. This trait in our character they view with apprehension, and occasionally indulge in alarming fears about the result. To the prominence of this peculiarity some have attributed the persecution and trouble we have had to contend with. If we would only cease to listen to the counsels or follow the guidance of the authorities all would, in their opinion, be right, and we would be able to live on terms of amity with all mankind. They think that it is suicidal in us not to adopt this policy, as our present course threatens us with inevitable ruin. We view this in a very different light. The very existence of the Church of God depends on the maintenance of union and obedience among its members. Divest the Gospel of these accompaniments and it ceases to accomplish the intended object, and fails to benefit its believers or the world. "Give no heed to the authorities, obey not their counsel, and cease to be led and governed as at present," is advice the devil would like to give and have obeyed by this people. If he could only persuade them to do this, he would have no fears for the fate of his kingdom, or for the fulfillment of the designs of the Lord. But this, we are assured, will never be. *That church is destined to stand the test*, and the combined malice and power of Satan must be destroyed, and *they can only be by the prevarication of its professed leaders.*

SETTING OUT TREES.—We were accosted and surprised a few days since in visiting the gardens, in Fillmore, by the fruit in front Brother G. H. Dunham, at witnessing the success which has attended the labors of those engaged in setting out trees, shrubbery, &c. Considering the short time the gardens have been at work, and the disadvantages they have labored under, they certainly have done well. Out of *several thousand trees that have been transplanted*, we were informed by Brother D., not five have been lost; and the flourishing appearance of the living trees is such as *to excite lively hopes for the increase of select varieties of fruit in this Territory.* The nursery contains choice varieties of the apple, peach, apricot, pear, plum, grape, and a few varieties of the cherry, quince, and gooseberry. Almonds, &c. We also noticed the thrifty growth of the gooseberry, currant and rose. Of the latter plant Brother OLIPHANT has nine different kinds. The location of these gardens in this city will, doubtless, have a beneficial effect. The success which has attended their introduction will, we trust, incite a spirit of emulation in the brethren, and prompt them to go to and seek to obtain, and preserve every choice variety of fruit and flower within their reach.

SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS.—A SWORD.—A communication, published in the *News*, tells this curious story; bearing date at Salt Lake City, May 26:

"This morning, at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, we saw a most singular appearance in the meridian over this city. A red stream of light issued from the heavens, as though the sun was enveloped in a cloud. It resembled the tail of a comet, but in a few moments assumed the shape of a sword of massive dimensions, lying horizontally, and pointing due east. The shape was quite perfect, the hilt much brighter than the blade, and variegated like a rainbow. The moon stood southwest. There was a ring formed around it of a reddish color, but not so bright as the sword, through which ran two lines forming a cross, the one pointing to the earth extending, apparently, about two feet below the circle. On the west side of the circle there was a smaller sword, of fainter colors, pointing northwest.

This appearance was kept up for fifteen minutes, without any alteration, after which the ring around the moon assumed the shape of a belt, and then disappeared. The color of the sword then grew lighter; after which this magnificent sight disappeared altogether at 1:44.

The atmosphere was perfectly calm, and the moon shone out as beautifully as ever.

It is impossible to describe the awfully grand appearance of this singular spectacle—the sword hanging over this almost deserted city, with its point ominously extending towards the east, while the silence of death reigned all around.

JOHN M. BROWNE, J. V. LONG,
LEO HAWKING, G. CLEMENTS.

OBJECT OF LIEUTENAT IVES' EXPEDITION.—The *News* says the object of the expedition under Lieutenant Ives was well understood in Utah the moment the expedition was organized. It was to learn whether the Colorado would not furnish "the most feasible route for the transportation of men and supplies to the region around Salt Lake," for the express purpose of oppressing, corrupting and murdering American citizens, upon American soil, and by a professedly Democratic Administration, solely on account of their mode of worship.

The Atlantic Telegraph Failure.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE SECOND FAILURE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIAGARA,
AT SEA, June 30, 1858.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to make the following report relating to paying out of the telegraph cable from this ship. We sailed from Plymouth in company with the steamers *Agamemnon*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon*, on Thursday, June 10th inst., but did not meet the *Agamemnon* at the appointed rendezvous, (latitude 52° 02', longitude 33° 18',) until the 20th inst., as most of the voyage had been one continuous gale, and the vessels were unable to keep sight of each other. At 12h. 18m., local time, the splice connecting the cables of the two ships had been made, and we commenced paying out. At 1h. 45m. the leading on the part of the cable ran into the adjoining groove, and in the excitement of first starting, while attempting to put it into the proper groove, it was thrown completely off the wheel, and was parted on the handle of the tarscraper. Two miles and forty fathoms of the cable had been paid out.

The splice was again made and we commenced paying out at 5h. 20m. P. M., the ship going slowly ahead, and the cable running out at the rate of three and a half knots per hour until 7 o'clock, when the ship's speed was increased to three knots, and from this gradually to three and three-quarter knots, and the cable was paid out from four and a half to five knots, the strain varying from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds. At 1h. 40m. (27th) Mr. DESAUTY, the electrician, reported that no signals had been received for the past quarter of an hour, and that from his tests he believed the cable had parted at a considerable distance from the ship. The ship's speed was reduced as much as possible, in order to pay out the least amount of cable practicable, while the electricians made further experiments. At 4:50 A. M., the electricians having given an unqualified opinion that the cable was parted, we decided to attempt hauling in. The engines were connected and about one hundred fathoms recovered, when the cable parted near the surface of the water. The wind was fresh, with considerable sea. Forty-two miles and three hundred fathoms had been paid out, and the running of the cable from the coils and the mechanical arrangements for paying it out had been perfectly satisfactory.

On the 28th, soon after midday, the ships again met at the rendezvous, when Mr. EVERETT visited the *Agamemnon* to confer with the engineers, and ascertained that the cable had not been broken on board that ship, but that they had supposed it had been broken on board the *Niagara*. It is conclusive that the cable must have parted some distance from either ship, but from what cause, or the precise place, we have no means of ascertaining.

At 6:7 P. M. the splice was again made and lowered, the ship moving ahead slowly, and we payed out the cable as before, until 8 o'clock, when the speed was increased to three knots, and further increased to four knots by midnight.

At 12 o'clock M., (29th,) by observation, the ship had run 67 miles, and we had paid out 69 miles and 360 fathoms of cable. During the past twelve hours the speed of the ship had averaged about 4½ knots and 5½ knots of cable had been paid out per hour. Nearly the same rate of speed of ship and cable as before was maintained until 6h. 18m. P. M., when signals were again reported to have failed by the electricians. The ship's speed was reduced, and the cable paid out very slowly. At 11 o'clock the electricians addressed us a note, and we determined to stop paying out and to let the ship ride by the cable until it parted. Although the wind was quite fresh, the cable held the ship for one hour and forty minutes before breaking, and notwithstanding a strain of four tons. By soundings on chart the water was 1,050 fathoms.

The ship had run on her course 109 miles, and 142 miles 280 fathoms of the cable had been paid out, or about thirty per cent. more cable than the distance run; but an allowance of ten miles at least must be made for the excess of cable paid out immediately after the splice was made, which will reduce the per centage of loss to about twenty-one per cent. There had been at no time a strain of a ton upon the cable since the splice was last made, and the angle at which it was running out varied from twelve to nineteen degrees with the horizon. The paying-out machinery worked perfectly, and we have not had the slightest difficulty in any department; and up to the time of the failure in the receipt of signals we had the utmost confidence in the successful termination of the enterprise.

There is now remaining in the ship 1,100 miles of cable, or about thirty per cent. excess over the distance to be run, and should you think proper to renew the attempt, we feel confident there is sufficient cable now in the ship to meet the requirements, and are ready to return so soon as the ship has obtained the necessary supply of coal.

W. E. EVERETT,
W. H. WOODHOUSE.
Electricians' Report.

AT SEA, ON BOARD U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
ELECTRICIANS' DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1858.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

GENTLEMEN: We beg to submit to you the following statement of the proceedings in our department during the expedition of the telegraphic squadron, from the sailing on the 10th to the 30th ult. On the passage out to the rendezvous we practiced the staff of manipulating clerks in the working of the instruments until they were thoroughly proficient in the system. The instruments in circuit were a battery of 240 elements of copper and zinc, reversing key, magnetometer, ordinary galvanometer, Professor THOMSON'S marine galvanometer and four plug switches, in conformity with your directions and the system of signalizing authorized by your Board. On the 26th ult., at 1:58 P. M., Greenwich time, the *Niagara's* and *Agamemnon's* cables having been united on board the latter ship, we commenced signaling through the cable, (the whole of the *Niagara's* cable being in circuit with the exception of about 100 miles that had been cut out of circuit for the purpose of testing, there being faulty insulation in a part of it.) We continued signaling through the cable in the most perfect and satisfactory manner until 3:28 P. M., Greenwich time, when the cable parted on board this ship. The telegraph ships then returned to the rendezvous, and Prof. THOMSON came on board this ship to examine our record of signaling and testing with him. We arranged some new signals that did not materially alter the system authorized by you, but which increased our list of signals so as to meet some possible requirements; viz., signals to be used in case of the necessity of cutting and buoying the cable, and also for any temporary stoppage that might occur.

The two cables were then spliced, and at 6:50 P. M., Greenwich time, we commenced passing signals to and from the *Agamemnon* until 3:32 A. M., Greenwich time, on the 27th, at which time we ceased receiving signals from the *Agamemnon*. After waiting fifteen minutes for the signals and getting none, we informed Mr. EVERETT thereof. On applying all the different electrical tests in our power to the cable, we found that there was "dead earth" upon it, and informed the engineers of the fact. The cable on board was then cut at about 100 miles from the bottom end and tested, and found perfect. Another cut was made, leaving about 196 miles in circuit on board, and this part of the cable was found perfect. A third cut was made in the cable, leaving only 20 miles in circuit on board, in addition to that paid out. The short end carried to our testing room and tested. All the cable on board this ship was found to be perfect in all respects, but the tests applied to the cable paid out showed that it was electrically broken, and that there was "dead earth" upon it. The *Niagara* again returned to the rendezvous, and on Monday, June 28, having joined the *Agamemnon*, at Mr. EVERETT'S request Mr. DE SAUTY proceeded to the *Agamemnon* to confer with Professor THOMSON and compare our respective sets of tests and signals. At 9:25 P. M., Greenwich time, the *Agamemnon's* and *Niagara's* cables having been again united, we commenced signaling to and from the *Agamemnon* with some perfect results, until 10:44 P. M., Greenwich time, on the 29th, when, during the time we were receiving signals from the *Agamemnon*, they suddenly ceased, and on cutting the cable so as to have only about twenty miles in circuit in addition to that paid out, and testing it, we found "dead earth" upon it. The *Niagara* then resumed paying out slowly for a short time, and then ceased, the cable until 2:57 A. M., June 30, when we began finally testing the cable and not receiving any signals, found that it was electrically broken, and we ceased from this ship.

We cannot speak too highly of the system used for signaling, and can suggest no alteration or improvement, as we were not in the slightest degree embarrassed during the whole time that the cable was being submerged.

We are also very much pleased with the way in which the manipulating clerks, viz., Messrs. SMITH, GERHARDI, IRWIN and LINDE, and Messrs. MURRAY, MCFARLAND and MORRISON attended to their duties. They did everything required of them most cheerfully and readily, and gave us every assistance in their power. We are, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

C. V. DESAUTY.
J. C. LAWS.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Brig America—Claims for Salvage by New-Jersey Wreckers Unpaid—The Vessel is Towed to Keyport—The Owner Spends a March on the Wreckers and brings her to New-York.

It will be remembered that the brig *America*, owned by Mr. CUSHING, of Salem, and commanded by Capt. ROBBINS, on her way from Philadelphia, with a load of coal, for New-York, ran ashore on Wardell's beach, New-Jersey, about three weeks ago, in a dense fog, where she remained hard and fast. Capt. ROBBINS, it is alleged, contracted with Messrs. WARDELL and WILSON, who make a business of wrecking, to get the vessel off and deliver her in New-York for $1,000.

The wreckers undertook the job, and succeeded in getting her afloat. She was towed to this City, and payment demanded of the owner's agent, according to contract. He refused, however, to recognize the contract as binding, and offered the gentlemen $500. This they refused, when two or three hundred dollars more were offered. To enforce the payment of the full amount agreed upon, the wreckers took the vessel down to Keyport, and anchored her in the cove, and to make all sure, the handspikes were taken ashore and the windlass geer unshipped. Not relishing this proceeding, the agent obtained a writ of attachment against the brig, and with the assistance of Deputy U. S. Marshal MILLER, proceeded to regain possession of his vessel. The steam-tug *J. D. Secor* was chartered for the purpose, handspikes procured, and a party of men engaged to carry out the details of the capture. On Friday afternoon, the expedition, armed and equipped, appeared off the coast. The ship-keeper, seeing a large number of men, with hair cut, approaching, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and sculled ashore. The cutting-out party now took possession, and with their own handspikes soon hove up the anchor. A citizen, seeing what was going on, pulled off and inquired by what authority they were removing the brig. Deputy Marshal MILLER showed a document, and in a few minutes the brig *America* was on her way in tow of the *Secor*. Messrs. WARDELL & WILSON, finding their prize had been carried off from under their own guns, followed the vessel to the City and placed the case in the hands of Judge BEBEE. At last accounts the Ex-Judge was consulting authorities in maratime law, and preparing an attachment of the brig, her tackle and apparel, for the claim of the wreckers.

The ship *Great Republic* has been chartered to go out to San Francisco with coal, at $12 per ton. She will take about 4 000 tons.

Captain BRADFORD GIBBS, of the brig *Carolina* from Boston to Matacony, on the west coast of Africa, which was seized on the 8th of May last, off the river Nunez, by the British war-ship *Alecto*, and afterwards taken to Sierra Leone, has made a report of the case to the Secretary of State. The facts, as stated by Captain GIBBS, are of a most aggravated nature, and will make a prominent case for indemnity.

SHARKS.—CAUTION TO SWIMMING BOYS.—Mr. THOMAS PARKER yesterday caught two large sharks while fishing off the head of the Fulton Market Pier. One of them measured six and the other about nine feet in length, and each had a mouth big enough to bite off the leg of any one of the boys, large or small, who make a practice of bathing around the wharves of the East River. It is surmised that the sudden disappearance of some persons who went in to bathe, and were supposed to have taken a cramp, was caused by these voracious monsters.

ALMOST A COLLISION WITH THE NIAGARA.—The Liverpool packet-ship *Empire State*, Captain BRIGGS, who arrived yesterday, reports that on the 24th of June, when in lat. 52° 07' N. long. 33° 30' W., in a dense fog, he was near coming in collision with the U. S. frigate *Niagara*. He hailed the ship, but was unable to hear what was said in reply. Captain B. was boarded by a pilot from the *J. M. Waterbury* (No. 10) on the 21st inst., in lat. 40° 57', long. 67° 20' near George's Banks.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT SEA.—The Austrian ship *Marietta*, from Alexandria, Egypt, 71 days, with rags and gum, to order, experienced a heavy thunderstorm on the 22d inst., at night, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook. During the storm, lightning struck the maintopgallant mast, injuring the mast, and cutting and burning the standing rigging; it then passed down the maintopsail chain sheets, struck the iron work of the galley, making a lively time among the cook's coppers and saucepans, and then passing overboard.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST IN ENGLAND.—A letter from Liverpool, dated 3d July, says the shipping interest has never been so depressed as at the present time. A great many British ships are hauled up, there being no business obtainable that will pay running expenses, to say nothing of interest and depreciation. The large packet ships to New-York are loading deep with full and heavy cargoes, and freight lists of £500, not half enough to pay their expenses in port. For Boston salt is shipping at 5s. per ton, and fine iron and steel at 6s. per ton.

The prospect for business the coming season is very poor. Both in England and on the continent there is a two years' supply of Guano on hand, and every bonded warehouse in Liverpool and London is full of East India produce. In England the crops will be unusually large of everything raised there, so that there will be but a small quantity of breadstuffs and provisions required from the United States.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.—The bark *Harmon*, Captain WOOD, from Mantanzas, with sugar, having four passengers; brig *Loano*, GIBBS, from Remedios, with sugar, and one passenger, and the clipper ship *Swallow*, TUCKER, from Havana, in ballast, with two passengers, arrived in the lower anchorage yesterday. The two former report all well on board and having had fine weather during the passage. The *Swallow* left Havana on the 11th inst., and on the 13th THOMAS WARD, of New-Bedford, the sailmaker, died of yellow fever. On the 16th stopped off Charleston bar and sent in for medicines for captain and crew, who were unwell; same time landed RICHARD WARD, third officer. THOMAS MORAN, CORNELIUS ANDERSON of Sweden, the carpenter, and THOMAS MANGUS of Newyork, a seaman, all sick. There vessels await the action of the Board of Health. They have been thoroughly fumigated.

The other vessels are in good condition, and crews in good health, except on board the Spanish war-steamer *Berenguela*, where four new cases of fever have occurred—making seven now on board. An officer came up from her to day, to make arrangements with the Health Officer for the removal of the sick to the Quarantine Hospital, where a physician from the ship will attend them. There has been a fresh wind from the northward during the past night and to-day, which has had a good effect among the crews of the various vessels, invigorating and str

LONDON.

Independence Day in the British Capital—The American Association, Suggested by the New-York Times The Speech of Mr. Dallas—Lord John Russell—John Bright—A Fete at Cremorne Gardens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.

Two remarkable *fêtes*, equally exclusive, perhaps, in character, but in all other respects most dissimilar, mark the history of the current week in London. We began on the 5th with a flaming celebration of the Fourth of July, by an association of "successful rebels" in the capital of the grand- aughter of GEORGE III., and under the very eyes of a counterfeit presentment of that gracious princess, dislodged for the nonce from its niche at Buckingham Palace, and generously tendered to the democratic diners without any official solicitation on their part, through the too-celebrated Colonel PHIPPS, of Her Majesty's household. We end the week to-night (*practically*, for Saturday being contended for by Jew and Gentile may be regarded as a sort of debateable land) with what promises to be not a very successful attempt at the usurpation by the "nobility and gentry," of the garden of delight usually appropriated to their own use by the excluded Peris of the British Paradise. A vast deal of newspaper wit, sarcasm, sense and passion has been evoked by each of these festivities, and as I had the honor of attending the one,and propose in about an hour's time to put myself into trim for honoring the other with my presence, I suppose I ought to say a word or two about them. The American dinner may be regarded as a positive success, and the association under whose auspices it was given has commenced its corporate existence very creditably. Of course we will remark the absence from the "festive board" of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY so long the "veritable Amphitryon" of all Americans in Britain, but this was rather the misfortune than the fault of the society who had hoped that Mr PEABODY would accept the Presidency of the organization and fill his wonted chair at the head of the patriotic table, and who had accordingly tendered him an invitation to that effect, which he was unable to accept. General CAMPBELL, however, did the honors of the occasion with grace and dignity. Possibly he might have omitted his very particular commendations of Mr BUCHANAN, in partisan capacity, without injuring the effect of his otherwise admirable remarks, on proposing the health of "the President;" but something must be pardoned, I suppose, to a Consul-General new in the grateful aroor of accepted office.

The need of such an association as this which just gone into operation (though it was first projected about six months ago) in London, is very real. The number of our countrymen who are constantly stranded in this great city and thrown upon the compassion of their fellow-citizens resident, is much larger than I could have imagined before seeing the calculations of one of the officers of the Society. To relieve the necessities of such persons the resources of American philanthropy, official and personal, are quite severely taxed, and it is certainly time that an "American Association" should take its place with the Sons of St Patrick, the French Benevolent Society, and other kindred institutions among the "fixed facts" of London life Our Consuls and Ministers abroad can ill afford to meet the demands that are habitually made upon them; and I trust that the London Society now established may be soon remembered in the will of some wealthy compatriot on your side of the water, who finds life a burden and is afflicted with "thankless heirs" Nor is it less becoming that the social celebration of our national anniversaries, accepted now by all intelligent Englishmen as a most natural and simple thing, should be taken out of the hands of purely personal and private hospitality, however liberal, into the keeping of a public body. I can't suppose that you remember all the good things you have said and suggested in the course of your most useful existence as a leader and light of the general mind; so that I may perhaps gratify such poor remains of vanity as the journalistic heart may be supposed to cherish, by informing you that an article which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, on July 24, 1855. was the germ of the present establishment. After celebrating the generous hospitality of Mr PEABODY in such glowing terms as do but truly paint the gentleman's patriotic munificence, the TIMES went on to suggest that the Americans in London should "hereafter celebrate the day by a public dinner, to which Mr PEABODY might be invited as a guest, in compliment to his liberality in celebrating the day at his own expense in other years." The suggestion, as you will observe, was literally carried out, and it is to be hoped that many of our countrymen may long continue to learn, by participating in such celebrations at and under such auspices, that it is possible to love America without hating England, and that no people have more thoroughly mastered that problem than the thousands of loyal and liberal Englishmen who look on with cordial sympathy upon every effort to strengthen the real nationality of America at home and abroad. I inclose to you a copy of the Constitution of the new society with a "programme" (as we choose that everything in the shape of a list shall be dubbed) of the first dinner. Mr. DALLAS' speech has evoked various comment, as you will see, and the characteristic harangue of Mr. GEORGE F. TRAIN (more chastened and effective, let me say, than certain previous orations with which this enterprising scion of "Young America" has astonished the world) has utterly bewildered British financiers into a grave dubitation whether after all they are not indebted in vast sums of money to the very Yankees whose "crisis" upset all their arrangements half a year ago. It is a novel view of the case certainly, that England owes us money because we are kind enough to build railroads for our own use; but in such matters who is wise? Mr. DALLAS greatly exhilarated the many shipmasters present at the dinner, by his proclamation of the future "freedom of our flag;" and he would doubtless have answered the question of the London *Times*, as to the future "honesty" of the same bunting, had they been addressed to him on the spot, by an assurance that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." and that we may begin to be disposed to attend to the remonstrances of an elder sister from the moment when she finally abandons the pretension of "showing us the way in which we *must* go."

The rumor of Mr DALLAS's recall, which has just reached us by the *Arago*, is not much credited, for I suppose it would hardly be possible for the President to summon his Minister home *because* he has just settled one of the pet problems of our foreign diplomacy, and taken a large thorn out of our somewhat sensitive side. Still, with much wandering to and fro of the better class of Americans and Englishmen, "private diplomacy" is generally so much work as to render the changes of the "recognized and accredited" less vitally significant. This year is sending over an unusually large delegation of Britons to our shore. Besides the young lordlings who have already gone to delight themselves at Newport and Saratoga in a society of which Britain "hath no conception," other and more serious members of the "governing order" are on their way to you. The celebrated economist, Mr. NASSAU SENIOR, who has just come back with a new theory of Troy from Asia Minor, is shortly to sail for New-York, in company with Sir DAVID DUNDAS, and, as Rumor darkly hints, with a greater and more illustrious "person," suspected by divers and sundry to be the Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, whose political functions at home are not absolutely *enslaving* just at this time. His occupation, indeed is almost as thoroughly gone as that of his elder and very dear enemy, that Othello "of other men's wives," Lord PALMERSTON. Lord P. has, however, more thoroughly killed himself than "Little Finality," by so much as the impertinence of clever recklessness is a more unpardonable and deadly sin than the worship of family and friends. With Lord JOHN would come back a horde of Greys, Russells and Eliots, hated of "rising talent;" but with Lord PALMERSTON would return snubs and griefs administered to the "rising talent" itself. The one would keep the young men out of office with himself, but the other would keep them out of conceit with themselves. Moreover, Lord JOHN is managing his cards better now than the Viscount. I heard him virtually admit, the other night, that BRIGHT would be a *necessity* in any new liberal cabinet. For the present, we may safely make this admission: the Tories gaining in stature and power every day, and the very Thames fighting in their behalf and "choking down all the opposition" But you may be sure there is explosive mischief in Lord STANLEY'S India bill, just passed—and in the question of Reform, now looming largely up even in the lobby of the Lords. Then BRIGHT will come in—not by admission, perhaps Unless, indeed, the story be true which is this week current that Archdeacon MANNING last Saturday received the illustrious radical into the bosom of the Holy Roman Church! Mr. BRIGHT'S brother-in-law, LUCAS, was of that persuasion, and I am inclined to think the tale is correct. I certainly had it on the best possible authority, and give it as a curious piece of material for speculation, psychological and other. Moreover, it is *the* gossip of the week, quite overshadowing the engagement of Miss JANE LOYD, the greatest of English heiresses, to Colonel LINDSAY, the "hero of the Alma," who was lucky enough to get nine Russian balls fired into the colors which he carried without receiving one into his own body. He belongs to a decidedly *marrying* family, his sister being the wife of Mr. HOLFORD, the millionaire of the Regent's Park—but Miss LOYD is to be congratulated on her good sense in escaping alike the Scylla of a distrustful celibacy and the Charybdis of a venal union, for her future husband is a gallant gentleman, and the match "made itself," which is a tolerable guarantee for its ratification in Heaven.

If "clouds and showers frown out Heaven's design," the celestial powers do not smile upon Lord INGESTRE'S *fête* at Cremorne to-night. It is now raining very dismally, and if I were not a covenanter member of one of the "Synods of Twenty," into which the "world" is to be divided upon this occasion of its triumph over the "crowd," I would certainly content myself with a quiet chop at the Club, instead of the many and marvelous things promised to the faithful by Mr. SIMPSON. I inclose the "programme" of the festival, all which will of course amuse and interest your lady readers. It may be gratifying to them also to know that since the first list of "patronesses" was drawn up—two names of "high import" have been withdrawn, as a "homage to public opinion." The Duchess of MANCHESTER, (decidedly the reigning beauty of London,) has taken off her name at the request, it is understood, of Her Majesty, who prefers that her "Mistress of the Robes" should not be compromised in a possible quarrel with the mobility, and Lady CLARENDON has done likewise, for some reason of which this deponent knoweth nought. Still the "cream of the cream" of this earth may be expected this night to mingle with the water of the skies, for the purpose of being lovely, moist, crowded, exclusive, and, *perhaps* amused. I shall next week chronicle for you the important issue, if, indeed, I do not fall beneath the brickbats of an indignant people.

PARIS.

The English in Paris—A Congress of Royalty at Baden-Baden—Fac Fete at Cherbourg—Progress of Liberalism—The New Pamphlet—Idolatry of John Bull—An American Case in St. Petersburg A Drama in Difficulties—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

The filthiness of the back-water bayou they call the river Thames is showing its influence in the increase of islanders in the streets of Paris. Is it reality, or a sort of fashionable annual panic which causes the Londoners to forget the warnings of the *Times*, the annoyances of the passport system, the dangers of the French police, the espionage of the *mouchards*, to commence a sort of general exodus to the Continent? Our hotels, mustums and promenades offer a living evidence that this year is not behind its predecessors, and one only wonders what has become of London in London.

Thus, while the Thames (pronounce *Tems*) is ebbing and flowing its dark masses of filth through the arches of London Bridge, and the insulars are fleeing to Paris and the Continent in multitudes, the Parisians are ceding their places to divide into two sections, one to meet the Emperor at Baden-Baden, and the other at Cherbourg. Baden-Baden, that happy village, embedded in the shadow of the Black Forest, is about entering its golden season. Toward the end of the month the Emperor will be joined at Plombières by the Empress and the infant Prince, and from thence, in company with the Duke and Duchess of HAMILTON, their cousins, the party will proceed to Baden-Baden, for few days' visit to their relative, the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, of Baden, who has a delicious chateau there, within a stone's throw of the *Kuursal* and Conversation-House. This will be a genuine family party, since the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, as the daughter of the Empress JOSEPHINE, and the sister of Queen HORTENSE, is regarded as the head of the united Beauharnais-Bonaparte family on the maternal side. The Duchess of HAMILTON, the wife of the Scotch Duke of that name, is the daughter of STEPHANIE, and cousin of the present Emperor, and it is she who is doing the honors of the Emperor's house at Plombières, and who has induced his Majesty to accompany her as far on her way home as Baden-Baden. Toward Baden Baden, therefore, will turn an immense proportion of the fashionable Summer tourists of all countries, particularly of the French, and the gay little city of pleasure is preparing extra attractions to do honor to its guests. The reigning Prince, and Princess of Prussia, the Czar ALEXANDER, the Kings of Wurtemburg and Savaria will be there later on.

The *fête* of Cherbourg grows in dimensions and importance as the epoch approaches. It is now certain that the Queen of England and Prince ALBERT will meet the Emperor and Empress there, and that the display of French, English and Russian ships-of-war will far surpass any former display of the kind Among the distinguished persons who will be present are the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria, Chief Admiral of the Navy and Governor of the Lombardo-Venetian States; the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-chief of the English Army, and the Prince ADALBERT, Prussian Admiral. On this occasion NAPOLEON will make a speech, and he hopes then to announce, in presence of VICTORIA and the representatives of other Governments, that all Europe is at peace, and seeking to maintain peace. which will imply the satisfactory termination of the present Congress at Paris, and the settlement of the Montenegrin affair. The ceremony will, nevertheless, present a sort of paradox worth noting. At the end of the Emperor's peace speech the water of the Atlantic will be let into the new docks of the French Navy, the most gigantic works for naval warfare of modern times. While announcing peace he will show his readiness for war. This grand ceremony is fixed for the first week in August, and I hope to be able to render you an account of it *de visu*.

All this, however, will not prevent the annual *fête* of the 15th of August, at Paris, from passing off with its usual brilliancy, only this will possess a particularity quite French and well worth mentioning. The idea is very common among the French that it was they who took Canton, and so the programme of open-air performances for the public on the day of the *fête* will embrace among other patriotic things, *the taking of Canton by the French*, the English being left out by the authorities, for fear they may be hissed!

Are we to have more or less liberty in consequence of the retirement of Gen. ESPINASSE from the Ministry of the Interior? Is the Empire to be crowned with liberty or are we to remain under a despotism? These are the questions which now agitate the Paris Press While several of the journals, among the rest the *Patrie*, a ministerial journal, proclaimed the present a happy moment for extending the privileges of the Press and the public in the matter of political discussion, another ministerial journal, *Le Pays*, honestly declares that such a state of things is incompatible with the Empire, and that the people of France are in possession of all the liberty they can bear. It then proposes the question: "Is not the tranquility and the prosperity enjoyed under the present repressive laws preferable to the probable anarchy and suffering that would ensue from a revolution?" The *Pays* maintains that it would be folly to extend the liberties of the Press and the people, and denies that it is the intention of the Government to change its policy in this respect. The Government dare not, and will not, change its policy. The *Pays* judges this part of the question rightly: we have had no evidences whatever that any change is going to take place. We have returned to the normal position, that which existed anterior to the attack of ORSINI, and we were then far from that happy state of political independence which the *Presse* calls "the Empire crowned with liberty."

The affair *de Pène* no longer occupies public attention, and, it is provable, will not again appear on the surface. Some journals had the hardihood to announce that Messrs. HYENNE, COURTIEL, and ROGE were to be summoned before a court-martial at Lyons, but they soon regretted their precipitation, for they were called on by deputations of officers, who made them publish a denial of the statement, with the addition, rather humiliating for the journals, that they hoped "the *honorable* officers in question would not be further annoyed." M DE PENE has not yet appeared on the street, but his recovery is assured, and he has been offered the *Courrier* of the *Presse*, a pos. he will perhaps accept. At the same time, it is reported that one of his friends, with a view of aiding him in his present difficulties, is collecting some of his best chapters into book form, for publication.

Napoleon III., et les Principautés Roumaines, is the title of a pamphlet recently published here, which, at first, from its resemblance to a certain other pamphlet published a few months ago, entitled *Napoleon III. and England*, was supposed to be from the same pen, and hence an emanation from the French Government. But the pamphlet attacked England and Austria with so much virulence, on the Principalities question, that the Government has denied that it was cognizant of the publication, and now the great question is, if it were not M DE LA GUERRONIERE that wrote the book, who was it? Some one says it was a Roumain of Bucharest, an inveterate enemy to the policy of England and Austria; but the *Presse* replies that, from the language and style, it must have been a Roumain born and educated in Paris. It was most probably written by a friend of the French Government, and in the interest of the policy of that Government. The pamphlet has had an immense success.

Is England going to admit the worship of saints? Has she the intention of canonizing her warrior heroes, and is the Protestant Church of Protestant England going to admit into her calender Saint Wellington? A few days ago a member asked the Premier if the Government were going to erect another monument to the memory of the late Duke? Lord DERBY replied in the affirmative and stated that the monument was to be erected in the ancient consistory of St. Paul's. In Catholic countries only canonized persons are admitted to such an honor. VOLTAIRE, strange as it may appear, sleeps in the basement of a church at Paris, but it will require a longer purification than the age of a church to qualify the great infidel to ascend to the honors of the consistory over head, even though it be a Catholic Church.

We have news from St Petersburg that ALEXANDER DUMAS, the Count PULTCHIKOFF, and HUME, the American medium, who left Paris some days ago in company, have arrived safely there, and that the marriage of HUME was duly celebrated in presence of these gentlemen. So that HUME is irrevocably married, and as magicians and sorcerers never marry, we may suppose that he has abdicated his power and his glory. Oh, inconsiderate young man! You are as dead as if you had been exiled to Siberia or devoured by the crocodile of the *Patrie*.

But perhaps you have not heard of the crocodile of the *Patrie*. The other day that profoundly serious journal asserted that a crocodile had been seen in the Seine near one of the Paris bridges, and you may judge of the surprise of the landlubbers who make up the population of Paris! The crocodile of the *Patrie* is one of the lions of the moment.

From St. Petersburg we learn also that another American had been bringing himself into public notice there. It was on the occasion of the inauguration of the grand church of St. Isaac. The Czar and entire court were present on this important occasion, and of course there was great difficulty in gaining admission—only those who had tickets of invitation were allowed to pass. But a newly-arrived Yankee determined to try the virtue of money, for no doubt he had heard that everybody could be bought in Russia. The Yankee succeeded. He arrived even close to the spot reserved for their Majesties; but, unfortunately, ignorant of that elementary piece of etiquette which requires a certain attention to dress in presence of royalty the Yankee was in a gray jacket of English cut. A master of ceremonies, covered in gold, observing this strange apparition, approached the intruder and informed him that according to the custom he had no right to be there unless he was in uniform, and expressed his surprise that they should have allowed him to enter the door thus dressed. The Yankee replied, "Ah, bah! You don't say? In that case can't you lend me a coat? You know in my country they have none of that!" The rigid observer of etiquette insisted that the gray coat should decamp, but the latter had paid too dear for his place to capitulate so easy, and a quarrel ensued. The Emperor was informed of the incident, and immediately gave orders to allow the American and his gray coat to remain.

Just now I spoke of the crocodile of the *Patrie* as the "lion" of the moment, for you can judge very well the thrill of horror such an announcement would send through the hearts of the quiet inhabitants of an inland city in the forty-ninth degree of latitude north! But there is never a "lion" without a "lioness," and the "lioness" of the moment is the new piece of EMILE ANGIER, at the Vaudeville, called *Les Lionnes Pauvres*—(The Poor Lionesses) The piece is the great success of the year, and young DUMAS is beaten on his own ground. *Les Lunnes Pauvres* was refused by the Government censors, and condemned as immoral, as insulting to a certain political alliance, &c; but M. ANGIER, who is now a member of the Academy, and has personal influence, carried his piece to the Prince NAPOLEON, who in turn carried it to the Emperor, and the privilege to play it was granted over the heads of the censorship. Whereupon Mr ANGIER wrote a preface to his play, which is not the least remarkable part of it, and which places the gentlemen of the Censorship Bureau in rather a suppressed position. One of your most charming and popular actresses, Mrs. HOEY, of Wallack's Theatre, who is now here with her husband on a European tour, is studying the piece at the Vaudeville, with a view of bringing it out in New-York on her return home a month hence. The play is a criticism on the Poor Lionesses—on that class of women who keep up immense appearances of wealth on small means, or no means at all; and who, to accomplish it, do not hesitate to ruin their husbands, and with them a criminal lover or two. It is said that the piece is as well adapted to the meridian of New-York as to that of Paris. I had hoped not; but it is a piece full of thought, of stinging wit, and shows a deep knowledge of society. The piece belongs to the new school of French comedy, in which startling positions and impossible intrigues are sacrificed to fine writing, in which quiet but perfect acting takes the place of wild ranting and gesticulation. The principal actors in the piece on the stage of the Vaudeville are M. FELIX, Madame FARGEUIL and DINAH FELIX, the latter a sister of RACHEL, but no relation to the M FELIX just mentioned.

It is officially announced that the number of persons transported for political offences during the short Ministry of General ESPINASSE was 411, of which 382 were sent to Algeria, the rest to Cayenne. The new law of "general surety" did not prove a dead letter after all—especially in the brave General's hands. In the interest of colonization the Government would have done well to have kept him in office, for this is the only manner in which France has ever been able to people its colonies.

The wind blows lately toward marriages. While the father DUMAS is at St. Petersburg as a witness to the marriage of HUME, report is marrying the young DUMAS to a rich heiress at Paris. The COUNT TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, eldest son of the Duke DE VALENCAY and M'lle DE MONTMORENCY, has just married a daughter of the banker SELIERE, who brings a marriage portion in cash of four hundred thousand dollars. The youngest daughter of the unfortunate Duke DE PRASLIN is about to marry a Milanais Count. The Duke left eight children—three sons and five daughters—all of whom are now married. Three or four other intermarriages between noble families are announced, but the names are not, perhaps, familiar to your readers. Several *mésalliances* have also taken place, among others that of a Count to a girl who sells tickets at one of our principal bath-houses, and of an old Duke who married a girl by force of law, or rather from the fear of personal chastisement.

We had no general Fourth of July celebration in Paris On Sunday, the 4th, the Rev. Mr. FIELD, of New-York, preached a politico-religious sermon in the American Chapel here. MALAKOFF.

Foreign Items.

On a bust canvass is sketched the last inspiration of SCHEFFER'S genius: the last and the completest revelation, in an incomplete form, of SCHEFFER'S individuality. Below is being enacted

"—— the riddle of this painful earth,"

Martyrs, heroes, the good the great, the sufferers in the cause of God and man; those who have loved, who have hoped, who have striven, who have aspired, lay crushed and prostrated by death, by tyranny, by persecution, by ingratitude, by injustice; they have drunk the cup of suffering to the dregs; "It is finished," and they gave up the ghost But not to lie long in "cold obstruction." "Can these bones live?" Like the prophet of old we witness their resuscitation; they wake, they move, a power not their own raises them on their feet; they look upwards, eyes, hands, souls are lifted; slowly, surely, irresistibly, they mount, they mount to where the Saviour awaits them, and gradually as they emerge from the vapors of blood, and fire, and smoke, to where the "light of His countenance" gleams on them, their faces change and calm, and grow serene, hopeful, satisfied, radiant; and among archangels and all the host of Heaven they learn the meaning of the words, "When death shall be swallowed up in Victory." Such is the plan of *Les Douleures de la Terre*, one of the greatest pictures ever imagined by man.

In 1770, there were shipped to Liverpool three bales of cotton from New-York; four bales from Virginia and Maryland, and three from North Carolina. In 1784, the year after the treaty which closed the Revolutionary war, and secured the recognition of American independence by Great Britain, a vessel that carried eight bales of cotton from the United States to Liverpool was seized in that port, on the ground that so large a quantity of cotton in a single cargo could not be the produce of the United States—so humble were the beginnings of this now extended culture. The invention of the cotton-gin by WHITNEY, in 1793, by cleansing the cotton at a very cheap rate, most powerfully stimulated production, and became an efficient cause of perpetuating Slavery in a republic. Mr. BURN, in his valuable statistics of the cotton trade, states that the cotton wool imported, into England in 1781 only amounted to 14,603 bales; in 1856, it had reached the enormous quantity of 1,800,000 bales, an example of extended commerce, in so comparatively short a period, without a parallel. In the same year, the consumption in France, in the North of Europe, in other foreign ports, and in the United States, amounted to 1,675,000 bales, making the total crop of the year 1855, 3,475,000 bales, the produce of slave labor.

Madame PALESIKOFF, a leader of Parisian society, left Paris, but a short time ago, on a Summer tour to Germany. While stepping from the door of the Opera House, at Berlin, to gain her carriage, she let fall one of her bracelets close to the pavement. Stooping to pick it up, she noticed at the time, laughingly, that "one of the horses belonging to a carriage standing at hand, had dropped his head so close to her face that he had touched her, and left a moist kiss upon her cheek" In a few days that unfortunate lady was taken ill with that most horrible disease, glanders, and, in a few days more, breathed her last, in spite of the attendance of the first physicans of Berlin, and every resource to be obtained by wealth or by the ceaseless vigilance of friends.

It is said that Mr. LEVER'S transatlantic scheme has quite captivated several wealthy speculators in Liverpool and Manchester, and that they have offered to join in it; but Mr. LEVER is averse to receiving any assistance, and has expressed his determination to carry out his projects unaided. It is his intention to give a grand *fête* on board the *American Empire*, and an excursion trip to Arran, on the 22d inst., when he will be honored with the presence of the Duke of WELLINGTON, His Excellency the Earl of EGLINTON, and Mr. DARGAN. If nothing interferes with his arrangements, Mr. LEVER will soon after take the *American Empire* to the Thames, when, it is confidently expected, Her Majesty will visit that vessel, as a mark of her appreciation of Mr. LEVER'S enterprise.

A curious story is current about FUAD PACHA. It is said that the real cause of his indisposition is grief on bearing that his only daughter has been compelled to enter the Sultan's harem. FUAD, who is more of an European than a Turk, and who had given his daughter an excellent education, had hoped for her a brighter fate than the satisfaction of the Padishah's "sensual phantasy."

Since 1850, the time occupied by steamers crossing the Atlantic between Liverpool and New-York is shortened by two days. The amount of fuel consumed by the steamships which perform the voyages so shortened is twice that which was required by the steamers which ran between New-York and Liverpool previous to 1850.

Count DE LARADEL, the proprietor of the lakes containing boracic acid, for which Tuscany is so celebrated, has just died at Florence. The immense fortune he has left behind is the result of the profits realized from the extraction of the substance, for which he invented most ingenious and economical contrivances.

Advice in Hot Weather.

Allow nothing to worry you. Refrain from reading the Debates Keep as cool as possible. Enter into no arguments with an Irishman. Eat plenty of salad. Pay a cabman his fare sooner than dispute with him Order in no more meat than you want for the day's consumption If you have occasion to consult a Railway Guide, sooner than do it yourself, pay some one to do it for you Avoid going near a tallow-chandler's shop. If a blue-stocking, or a blue-bottle, torment you, sooner than enter into a controversy with her, or him, go into another room. Cold meat is better than hot. Shun public dinners. Walk on the shady side of the way. Be very careful how you trust yourself to a sun-stroke or a five-act tragedy Be prodigal, even to your enemy, with the Wenham. Keep clear of concerts, classical quartetts, *matinées, soirées, réunions, thés dansantes*, or *chantantes*, private parties. "a few friends," and all great mobs Allow no man, if you can help it, to tread upon your corns; but better to bear with the pain you have than to put yourself to any violent exertion in resenting it. Should you be button-holed by a red-haired friend, you should'nt look at him oftener than is polite, or absolutely necessary. Walk twice the distance rather than get *inside* a red-hot oven of an omnibus; in the latter case, you will be infallibly baked alive

If any letters come with the printed superscription "*On Her Majesty's Service*," without meaning any disrespect to Her Majesty, or surlily refusing to do her service, don't open them, as they will only annoy you with the remembrance of neglected duties, or work on your tender feelings by some pathetic allusion to unpaid taxes. Better not call on affectionate cousins. Close your lips tight against London milk and German metaphysics, as well as everything that is sour or likely to sour you. Exercise the same wise obstinacy with regard to unripe fruit. It is as well to keep out of a butcher's shop, and all pastry-cooks', unless you happen to have a partiality for flies. Give up the idea of going up to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral until the weather is considerably cooler Avoid all theological hair-splitting matters of metaphysical mysticism, Spurgeonisms, parish squabbles, and Puseyite scandals, until the cool of the evening. Wear old boots. Don't attempt the Herculean task of putting on your gloves, supposing your hands are laboring under the usual influences of the weather. Count ten, and look at an oyster (at least) twenty times, before you venture to swallow one. Babies that are addicted to crying should be kept at a distance, as their music, especially if long continued, is rather apt to spoil the sweetness of one's disposition. If you feel you are getting peevish, open your waistcoat. Before leaning back, see that there is not a "Stick-'em-alive-oh" behind you, on which your head may adhesively recline. Finally, flirting is dangerous Too much Verdi is relaxing. Tight clothes are a nuisance. Agricultural speeches have at 92° in the shade, a tendency to madness And above all, be extremely cautious what pastry you eat, and what light literature you read, during this brain-boiling and all-your joints-hot-roasting weather.

N B—Elbow no bull; and don't cross the path; much less the temper, of any unamiable-looking dog.—*Punch*.

Another Chapter of Crime.

A MELANCHOLY STORY—SEDUCTION, PROSTITUTION AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The Chicago *Times* of Friday has the following:

"A case of assault with intent to commit murder was investigated in the Police Court yesterday, which brought to light some circumstances connected with unseen life in Chicago, which it may be interesting to record. Some years since there lived in the City of Cincinnati a young and beautiful girl, of whose parents nothing is known to us, except that they were people in tolerable circumstances, and gave to their daughter, ANNA JANE, an education better than is ordinarily given to females in the same condition of life, except as regards moral culture. In this respect her training was obviously not what it should have been, and in the bloom of maidenhood she fell a victim to the seducer When woman has once erred, the descent into hell is easy. The fallen girl became an inmate of a house of ill fame; yet, unlike the majority of those who dwell in these homes of infamy, she appears not to have lost all love of virtue or inclination to reform In this vile place she was found by a man who was, two or three years ago, engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, named JOHN BOYLAN. Smitten with her beauty, but actuated, doubtless, by no worthier impulse than lust, he proposed to remove her from the house she was in to Chicago, where, as she says, he promised to marry her. She consented, doubtless believing that her condition could not be rendered worse, and hoping it might be made better.

The parties were not married, but lived together as man and wife for some length of time Finding that BOYLAN did not intend to keep his promise, or that her reprove or reformation could be better carried out without him, she left him, and was some time afterward married to a respectable Frenchman named BORDEAUX, with whom she went to live in the West Division. No sooner were they married than BOYLAN actuated by a spirit of revenge or malice, commenced writing letters to BORDEAUX in regard to his wife. Not only this, but he dogged her footsteps, followed her whenever she appeared in public and seized every opportunity of annoying both her and her husband For some time they attempted to avoid him, but he persisted in his course of annoyance until BORDEAUX (instead of horsewhipping the scoundrel until he could no longer follow them) was constrained to abandon the woman he had married. It was an act of baseness on his part, inasmuch as he had married the woman (so we are informed) with a full knowledge of her previous history. Abandoned to her fate, and having, as she believed no other resource, she was again induced to become the mistress of BOYLAN They occupied a house on Michigan-street, in the North Division, until some time last Fall, when she left him on account of his abusive conduct, and went to St. Louis. He followed her there found her at a hotel and persuaded her to accompany him to GAUTIER'S oyster saloon, where, in a private room, he assaulted her and took away her watch. She states that he afterwards told her she was fortunate in getting away from there, as he had invited her there for the purpose of cutting her to pieces She was induced to return to Chicago, and continued to live with BOYLAN until three or four weeks ago, when she left him a third time and went to St. Louis. The woman came back to this city day before yesterday for the purpose of arranging some business, in ending to return to St. Louis immediately thereafter. BOYLAN heard of her arrival, and proceeding to the Foster House where she stopped, ordered her baggage to be sent to the house formerly occupied by them in Michigan-street. He then went to look for her and by accident met her on Clark street bridge. He expressed great joy at seeing her again, took her to North's theatre, and from thence persuaded her to go with him to their former residence. She states that he had never before manifested so great an affection for her, which fact she could not account for.

Yesterday morning, he woke her up at an early hour and asked her if she intended to return to St Louis. She answered that she did intend to return by the five o'clock train that afternoon. He asked her if she intended to live there She replied that she did. He said, "I don't think you will live in St. Louis, *nor in Chicago either*." He then got up and said he would go to the market to get something for breakfast, and meanwhile she could take another nap. Without more words he left the chamber and she again fell asleep. Not long afterwards she was suddenly aroused from sleep by a heavy blow on the forehead. She instinctively raised her hand for protection and caught the handle of a large bowie-knife in the hand of BOYLAN. She sprang up and seized hold of his arm, preventing him as she thinks from stabbing her. He stepped back, and glaring wildly about the room asked what was the matter. She replied that some one had struck her. He asked who she thought it could be, to which she made answer that she thought it might have been her husband, (BORDEAUX,) thus dissembling through fear that BOYLAN intended to kill her. BOYLAN stepped back towards the door, which was locked, the key being on the inside—thus precluding the possibility that any third person was in the room. The woman managed to get into the hall and refused to reënter the room at the solicitation of BOYLAN, unless he would give her possession of the bowie knife. This he at length consented to do, and the woman dressed herself with the aid of one hand while in the other she held the knife for protection, yet still striving to keep from the mind of BOYLAN the fact that she suspected him As soon as possible she escaped from the house and caused him to be arrested.

At the examination before the Police Court yesterday, the above narrated facts were elicited. BOYLAN was committed to jail, in default of $1 500 bail, to answer upon an indictment for an assault with intent to commit murder. The marks upon the woman's forehead showed that the blow was dealt with the heavy buck-horn handle of the bowie-knife, doubtless with the intention of stunning her, when the rest could be completed without noise."

A WOMAN MURDERED AND BURIED BY HER HUSBAND.

Chicago is full of horrible stories. Besides the Boylan case, the following is told by the *Press and Tribune* of Friday:

"Within the past two days considerable excitement has been caused in the circles reached, by the rumor, that a wife had been murdered by her husband, and the victim buried hastily to avoid examination. The party implicated in the suspicion and subquent arrest, is a man named GEORGE W. SCOTT, who has resided for some time past in a tenement in rear of premises No. 53 Edina-place. The parties were both of the most abandoned character, and their associations have been of the lowest order.

A short time since, Mrs. SCOTT, the wife of the prisoner, was confined and gave birth to a child by means, as it is now said, of an abortion produced by her own consent. The child was alive at its birth, but quickly died and was buried in the yard From the effects of the abortion, and the course of life she had been pursuing, she was seized with a severe fit of sickness, and Dr. DODGE was summoned to attend her. He did so and continued his visits until he considered her out of danger. This was only a few days ago, and at that time the woman was doing well and bade fair to recover. Just before he left her she asked him if she might take a Seidlitz powder. He advised not to, and took his leave, after leaving her the regimen she was to pursue.

The woman died and was buried on Tuesday last. The details of her illness are given in the testimony before the Coroner's Jury. The circumstances of her death and burial were such as to create suspicion, and the more particularly as the husband laid her out, procured a coffin, and had her buried in the cemetery at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. He procured no certificate from the physician, and conducted the whole affair in the most unseemly haste After the funeral, he at once sold all his effects, got together a sum of money, and made his preparations to start for Boston.

In the meantime the physician suspected that all was not right and informed the officers. Officer WILLIAMS went to the Michigan Central Depot on Tuesday afternoon, and arrested him on the train, just as it was ready to start.

The body was disinterred, and the Coroner held an inquest, at which time a *post mortem* examination of the body was had.

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH BY AN OVERSEER.

A negro belonging to the estate of A. C CLARK, in Shelby County, Tenn., recently met his death from the fiendish punishment of W. S. MONTGOMERY, the overseer. The offence committed by the deceased was a temporary absence from labor, and the punishment administered was a series of severe whippings, unexampled, almost, in the catalogue of cruelty. One witness stated that the first punishment consisted of *five hundred stripes*, and that the deceased was subjected to the same character of punishment every day for a period of ten days. This cruelty was indulged against the wish of Mrs. STARK, the owner of the slave, and seemed to be simply in accordance with the fiendish tastes of the overseer. When it was ascertained that the negro would die, the scoundrelly overseer made his escape, and his whereabouts is still unknown

A JERSEY WOMAN SET FIRE TO.

The Paterson *Guardian* has this story An old lady, residing at Upper Saddle River, was horribly burned on Thursday, the 8th inst. It appears from the report received that she resides with her son-in-law, and that she told a little girl to get her some wood with which to make a fire. The child had been forbidden to attend upon the commands of the old lady, and consequently refused. The old lady then slapped the child, when the girl cried. This brought in the father who is reported to have assaulted the lady. A short time after this he reëntered the room and passed behind her, and she instantly found herself to be on fire. She begged him to put out the flames, which he did it is alleged, but not until the old lady was so much burned, that it is supposed that she will die from the injuries. Other facts in connection with this case will be made public in a few days.

AN IRISH FEMALE DAMAGING AN IRISH DECEIVER.

The Hartford *Courant* tells a queer story of feminine revenge: For several months past, an Irishman named JAMES MARTIN, has been paying his attentions to a female domestic at the City Hotel by the name of MARY SHERIDEN. Everything went along smoothly with the lovers until Sunday last, when the woman ascertained that her gallant was a deceiver, and had got a wife and several children abroad This aroused her passion, and she was determined to be avenged for the wrongs she had sustained, both to her feelings and character. She hailed MARTIN, as he was passing by the City Hotel yesterday forenoon, and beckoned him from a chamber window to come up. He did so, and was met by MARY at the head of the stairs and invited into one of the rooms occupied by the porters. He had not been long there, when MARY approached him and prevailed upon him to loosen his neckhandkerchief, which she thought fitted too close about the neck for such a warm day. The neck-tie was loosened, when MARY quickly drew a razor across the throat of MARTIN, inflicting a wound some three or four inches long. The wound was not deep enough to take life, and MARTIN soon decamped in search of a surgeon. He applied to Dr. ELLSWORTH to dress the wound, which was done. Officers SANDERSON and GOODRICH arrested MARY and conveyed her to jail. She admitted giving MARTIN the wound.

A VIRGINIA LADY MURDERED BY A NEGRESS.

Mrs. MUSGROVE, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, wife of Mr. Christopher Musgrove, residing near Shallow Ford, on Stanton River, and about twenty miles south of Liberty, was most inhumanly murdered on Saturday last, the 17th The circumstances attending the murder are as follows: It seems a negro woman, the servant of Mrs. M., was engaged in washing at the spring, a short distance from the house Mrs M. went to the spring, as was supposed, for the purpose of giving the servant some orders or instructions in regard to her work. In a short time the daughter of Mrs. M. heard voices as though engaged in quarreling, but not thinking of any serious result, did not repair to the spot for some time Her mother not returning, her suspicions were aroused and she went in search of her. On reaching the spring she found the body of her parent in the branch a short distance off, with her head crushed in a most shocking manner, but no other marks of violence on her person. The negro woman had disappeared, but after search being made for her, was found at a neighboring house a mile or two distant, where she had gone, as she said, for the purp

Personal.

The *Literary Cabinet* says of the Prince of Wales: "To all present appearances, our future monarch's choice of a wife is positively limited to exactly seven ladies of royal blood—unless, indeed, he selects a consort much older than himself. This will doubtless appear startling to some of our readers, but it is nevertheless true. The following list (compiled from authentic sources by a correspondent who has taken much pains in investigating this subject) comprises the only ladies of royal blood who, as Protestants, are eligible for the Prince of Wales: 1. Princess Alexandrina (daughter of Prince Albert) of Prussia, born Feb. 1, 1842; 2. Princess Anne of Hesse-Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25, 1843; 3. Princess Augusta of Holstein-Glucksburg, born Feb. 27, 1844; 4 Duchess Wilhelmina of Wurtemburg, born July 11, 1844; 5. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Christian) of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844; 6. Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg born June 28 1845; 7. Princess Catherine of Oldenburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas of Russia, born Sept. 21, 1846. Without venturing upon prophecy, we are disposed to think that No 5 will be considered the most eligible lady—Prince Christian being heir presumptive to the crown of Denmark The Prince of Wales was born on the 9th of November, 1841; when he attains the age of 21 the Princess Alexandra of Denmark will be nearly 18. This list really seems to exhaust all possibilities, should his Royal Highness marry early.

The following Americans in Paris registered their names at the office of the American and European Express Company from June 24 to July 8: *New-York*—W. Q. Morton, G. W. Morton, G. W. Bruen, E. Thebaud and wife, H. W. Gilbert, James Witherspoon, John Hoey and wife, O. Perreline, G. B. Winder, A. Van Bergen, A. Gardner, C W Richards, H. R. Angus and wife, W. Shaw, George Dickey, W. Walker and wife, G. Guental, A. Mathews, C. Rauch, George B English, H. W. Canscell, M. D., R. Dillon, Thomas Keech, Andrew Garr, A. B. Marks and wife, P. C. Woodruff, J. H. Wood, S. Prentice, C. M. Sheehan, E. D. Nelson, E. M. Young, H. Fennsin, A. Miller, Jr. *Maryland*—T. F. Henderson. W. H. Rinehart, W. B. Sands. *Pennsylvania*—J. E. Caldwell, Dr. W. H. Bruner, Charles Yard, F. W. Melizet, Dr. M. J. Asch. S. Norris, W. T. Young, George Kennedy. *Massachusetts*—T. L. Robinson, James B. Kelley, S. G. Lane. *Louisiana*—L. W. Knight.

Among the German Sovereigns, says the London *Review*., none is more distinguished for personal liberality than the reigning King of Bavaria. He is a Catholic by profession, but he married a daughter of the Princess Marianne, of Prussia. Both the princess' daughter and her son-in-law, then Prince of Bavaria, ministered affectionately to her in her last hours. The King of Bavaria was thus a nephew of the brave and noble Prince Waldemar, who so distinguished himself as a volunteer under the eye of Lord Hardinge in the Punjaub. This King—we need not say how unlike in character to his father, of Lola Montez notoriety—is not disposed to yield any countenance to the spirit of religious bigotry; and, not unmindful of the faith in which his justly-beloved consort was educated, shows such kindness to the Protestant churches that some of the papists intimate that he is a Protestant at heart.

The Rev. Dr. Sadleir, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and Senior Dean for this year, has committed suicide while on a visit at his brother's, Castleknock. The unfortunate gentleman left the dinner table about 6 o'clock, and, being missed as the evening wore on, search was made, and he was found at 10 o'clock suspended by a leather strap from a tree, which overhung a sunken fence. When cut down life was completely extinct. The deceased was elder son of the late Provost Sadleir, the immediate predecessor of the present Provost, the Rev. Dr. MacDonnell; he was about 50 years of age.

A letter from Ex-President Pierce has been received by a gentleman in Baltimore. The General left Funchal in a sailing vessel on the 12th June, and anchored in the Tagus on the 20th During the voyage Mrs. Pierce suffered severely from sea-sickness, but recuperated rapidly after being installed in comfortable quarters. During his sojourn at Madeira, (which was eminently gratifying,) Mr. Pierce, though feeble, was enabled to ride out and enjoy the invigorating influences of the balmy air almost every day. He was to leave Lisbon for Cadiz about the 2d of July, thence in ten days for Marseilles, thence for Vevay in Switzerland to enjoy the last of Summer and early autumn upon the shores of Lake Leman.

The Talmid Yelodim Institute, of Cincinnati, an Israelitish institution, has received the sum of $500 from Mr. Abraham Mack, whose children (Emma and Isaac) were killed on the New-York Central Railroad on the 12th of May last. The interest of the sum is to be applied yearly to the education of two poor or orphan children; and the Institute is to commemorate the death of Mr. Mack's children by such religious ceremonies as the Superintendent and Board of Officers of the Institute shall direct and approve.

A correspondent writes: "Whether the enterprising London bibliopole who lately brought out Aesop's *Commentaries on Coleridge, opropos* of the grenades, has made a hit, I know not, but another publisher at Paris is now preparing a volume of fragments, squibs, and articles, from the pen of Henry de Pené, the victim of soldatesque arrogance, while he is slowly recovering from his double wound."

They have a funny military company in the town of Mansfield, Ohio, popularly known as the "Falstaff Brigade." It consists entirely of preposterously fat men. The Captain, Mr. Erminger, weighs 216 pounds; the First Lieutenant is a bigger man than the Captain, weighing 290; while the Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell, takes them all down, his number of pounds avoirdupois being 335.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton*, from this port for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, were Prof. S. F. B. Morse and family, Mr. Sidney E Morse, of the *Observer*; the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler United States Minister to Naples; Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, United States Consul at Singapore, and Mr Marcuwort, Secretary of the Austrian Legation.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt gave a small party at her residence at Roehampton, England, no long since, on which occasion the Swedish singers now in London, had the honor of serenading their fair countrywoman with a selection of their national melodies.

Horace Vernet has just finished a magnificent representation of the capture of the Malakoff. The moment chosen for representation is that when General MeMahon was advised to abandon once more the position, and when he sternly refused to do so. A letter from Paris says: "The painting is a highly successful and terribly real expression of the dreadful scene."

The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, the newly-appointed Canal Commissioner, was sworn into office at Albany on Saturday, by the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State. Mr. Ruggles will proceed west on Monday, to take charge of his division of the Canal.

M. Alexander Vattemare draws a salary of $200 from the State of Connecticut, for facilitating international exchenges. He has just sent to the State a collection of several hundred publications on educational subjects.

Count de Montalembert, who, after visiting M. de Falloux, at Angers, has gone to his own seat in Burgundy, is engaged in writing a new work on England and Protestantism, to appear towards the beginning of Winter.

Mr. John Orrell Lever, of Manchester, and of the Liverpool and West of Ireland Steam Packet Company, has been invited to become a Parliamentary candidate for the representation of Galway.

An English paper says: Alfred Tennyson gets his butt of sherry regularly, and drinks it with his friends—not taking it out in cash, as certain laureats were wont to do.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New-York, has been spending some time in Michigan, and was called out the other evening at Lansing to open the campaign for the Democracy.

Miss Laura Honey, a young English actress, is under engagement to appear at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, in the Fall. She will leave London on the 14th of August.

Mr. W Hutchinson, a graduate of Yale College in 1854, is to be ordained at New-Haven, as a Missionary, to be attached to the North American Station.

Chevalier J. G. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, is spending the Summer at Nahant.

Mr. Bushnell, who married Catherine Hayes, died at Biarritz on the 3d inst.

Governor Chase, of Ohio, is on a visit at Boston, and is to attend Commencement at Dartmouth.

A Clergyman on Crinoline.

Clergymen are commonly supposed to be grave upon principle, yet, as we read, they manage to do their part to keep the world in a pleasant mood. The following graceful piece of pleasantry, found in the Boston *Recorder*, is from the pen of the Rev. Parsons Cooke, now sojourning at Saratoga:

"As soon as I got the matters of the Hotel arranged, I made my way for the Congress Spring, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on a beautiful evening. And I found the narrow "Broad-Way" of this place so obstructed, partly from the multitude of people and more from the fact that women "dwell in tents" while they walk—that walking became a matter of difficulty and labor. Indeed I have somewhat questioned whether the greatness of the multitude here is not in part an optical illusion. From some cause, there is a looming up or a mirage which is vastly increasing the apparent bulk of the human race, to say nothing of the quality or numbers. But justice requires me to say, that this ground swell of fashion is no more formidable here, where one might expect the worst of it, than anywhere else. It is not confined to city or country, to high life or low life. It is an appendage of human nature, though standing out considerably from it. It is, as the Germans would say, a world-fact, a development of the species—always excepting the male portion of it, that have not yet given in their adhesion to it. But enough of this. It is no difficult matter to "shoot folly as it flies," when it presents such a breadth of surface to the marksman.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to July 23, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 16	173	66	239
Admitted to July 23	26	22	48
Discharged, cured or relieved.	39	5	44
Died	2	4	6
Remaining at date	158	79	237

Males, 209; females, 28.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Friday evening the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented for the rebuilding and extension of Pier No. 51, North River. Another, asking that Astor-place, from Third to Fourth avenues, might be paved with Belgian pavement.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Central Park Commissioners the receive the manure from the various dumping boards on the East River.

Also, a resolution directing the gas mains be laid in Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to East River.

Resolutions directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to lay mains in Ninety-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for iron water closets to be placed along the docks, and in favor of establishing a public pound at No. 45 East Fortieth street were laid over.

A resolution directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to examine the books in the Assessor's office and report, was presented by Councilman Brady.

Councilman Genet moved as an amendment that the Committee on Joint Accounts be discharged. He thought the Committee had been of little use, and that the expenditure of $11,000 had been unjustifiable. Nearly all the reported defalcations had appeared previously in the communications to the Common Council from the Comptroller.

Councilman Brady opposed the discharge of the Committee.

Councilman Cross defended the Committee from the aspersions of Councilman Genet

Councilman Genet replied, and after some further discussion the resolution was adopted.

The bill of C. W. Gardenger for repairs to Engine-house No. 40, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The report of the Committee on Public Health in favor of filling in sunken lots between Forty-first and Forty second streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was laid over.

A variety of other documents were laid over.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Commissioner to report why the iron fence for Tompkins square has not been advertised for, and to advertise for proposals, was concurred in.

The Board concurred in the acceptance of an invitation to be present with his Honor the Mayor at the launch of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from the Navy Yard, on the 27th inst

The following resolution from the Board of Aldermen was called up:

"That the City Inspector be and hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and to contract with the highest bidder, pursuant to the terms of the charter, for cleansing the streets and avenues of the City for a term of five years, in compliance with the specification accompanying this resolution, and that he transmit said award of said contract to the Common Council for confirmation."

After brief discussion, the Board concurred by a vote of 13 to 4.

Some other papers were forwarded a stage, and the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

Important Movement of the American Bible Union.—On Friday, the Board was convened at the call of the President, upon the written requisition of six members. The subject for consideration was brought forward in an able report from the Committee on Versions. The Rev. H. B. Hackett, D. D., a member of the Final Committee, in the prosecution of his work as a reviser, had become deeply impressed with the importance of spending six months in Greece, in order to mature his acquaintance with the Greek language, in which the New Testament was originally written, *as a living tongue*. His views upon this subject were seconded and recommended by a number of distinguished scholars, whose names were embraced in the report, among which were those of Drs. Conant, Sophocles, Caswell, etc. It is believed that such a measure will introduce into the Final Committee an element of success hitherto not possessed by any reviser or translator of the sacred oracles since the earliest centuries of the Christian era. The Septuagint, which has a reputation for exactness second only to that of the inspired Hebrew, and the Latin version by Jerome, almost equally celebrated, were made by persons acquainted with the originals *as living languages*. No version in English was ever made with such an advantage. The modern Greek differs in some respects from the ancient, but not in its essential features. Its grammatical forms have undergone certain variations, but these do not affect its important terms and phrases. Indeed, of late years, it has been steadily returning to the old standards, even in its grammatical peculiarities. A scholar, who is familiar with Greek to its printed forms, and who has for many years been accustomed daily to quote it, will, by hearing the constant application of its terms to objects of sight and usages still existing, acquire a vivid perception of their meaning and of the distinctions in their use, which he can never obtain from books. This will be ever present to his mind in the business of revising, and will greatly aid him in transfusing the real meaning of the original into the translation. Dr. Hackett, in endeavoring to compass so desirable an object, submits to heavy sacrifices. He relinquishes the duties and emoluments of his professorship for an entire year, to which the Board of Trustees of the Newton Theological Seminary have consented, in view of the importance of the object to be attained, although, at the same time, they expressed the highest sense of the value of his services as a professor, and begged him, if consistent with the attainment of the object desired, to postpone his voyage for a year. The necessity of pressing forward the revision of the New Testament, will not permit such postponement. Dr. Hackett will spend the year in the employ of the Bible Union, and his visit to Greece will be at its expense, and the entire results of the year's labors and acquisitions will accrue to the benefit of the Union. While he is absent, his whole time and attention will be devoted to the enterprise, and he will spare no pains in prosecuting the work, and accumulating the requisite preparations for its completion. It is his expectation to return considerably before the close of the year, far better prepared to mature for the Press, in conjunction with the other members of the Final Committee, the results of their labors; so that, in the end, the whole work will be expedited, as well as greatly improved, in consequence of his visit to Greece. These considerations were fully discussed in the Board of Managers. The meeting was much larger than usual, and all the members appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. It was understood by all that this proposition, on the part of Dr. Hackett, was a new pledge of his thorough devotion to the work, and the preeminent estimation in which it was held by him, and that a cordial and approving response, on the part of the Board, would add largely to the reputation of the Bible Union, as proving to the world that they neglect no available means of securing the highest degree of merit in the revision of the English Bible. The Board unanimously agreed to the proposition, and, in compliance with Dr. Hackett's wishes, fixed the 1st of August for the time of his departure, and authorized the Committee on Versions and the Treasurer to make all arrangements requisite in the case.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cangemi in Court.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Saturday, July 24.
Before Judge Sutherland.

This morning Michael Cangemi was brought into Court, and Mr. Blankman, his counsel, applied to have the certificate of Judge Wright to the fact that during the trial a juror was withdrawn. He was heard at some length, and the Judge stated that he would decide the matter as soon as he had conferred with the other Judges.

The British Government Embezzlement Case.—It was expected that Judge Ingraham would give his decision on Saturday morning on the motion to discharge James Sutton Elliott from arrest, but he was called out of town, and no further proceedings were had.

The Burdell Estate.—In the matter of the application of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company Trustees, &c., vs. William Burdell, administrator of Harvey Burdell, deceased, Judge Ingraham decided to refer to R. C. Beamish to compute amount due and examine and report.

In the matter of the application of the Sixth Universalist Society, order granted allowing them to mortgage.

Magaret A. Prall vs. *Catharine Post et al.*—Referred to James Green, Esq., to examine, &c.

Mary L. Beers vs. *George T. Beers.*—Referred to H. H Bullock.

In the matter of the application of the sixth Universalist Society.—Order granted, allowing petitioner to mortgage, &c.

Daniel Jenkinson vs. *Luke Towns et al.*—Referred to Michael Ushoeffer.

John Ward et al. vs. Hugh Dougherty.—Referred to Edgar Ketchum, Esq.

In the matter of the application of Conrad Rice for the custody of his child Josephine C. Rice.—Mrs. Fowler, a witness for the petitioners, deposed that Rice and his wife boarded with her; on cross-examination, she stated that on one occasion she heard Rice quarreling with his wife; heard him call her improper names; she, witness, rushed into the room and raised a chair to strike Rice; that Rice took hold of the chair, and in the skirmish he had his eye badly blackened; she, Mrs Fowler, then went down to Mr. Cooley, the uncle of Mrs. Rice, and informed him that unless he came and took Mrs. Rice, away she should not live long; Mr. Cooley came and took Mrs. Rice and her child away; Mrs. Fowler also stated that Mrs. Rice is a very kind and amiable woman in her disposition, a virtuous wife and loving mother; and that she often informed her that Rice treated her so badly that she could not live with him.

Other witnesses for the petitioner were examined; their testimony went to establish the respectability of Mr. Cooley's house.

It is understood that Mr. Rice is anxious to settle the matter by allowing his wife to have the custody of the child, he being permitted to see it at intervals. The counsel for Mrs. Rice do not oppose any objection to this, but insist that before any compromise is made, all imputations of impropriety either against Mrs. Rice or Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, shall be withdrawn, as they allege that the testimony which they can offer will be a full vindication of the conduct of each. Adjourned to Monday, when the case will be summed up.

In the matter of the opening of the Second-avenue.—This case was set down for a hearing to-day, but on application of Mr Lawrence the case was postponed for one week, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Busbed at Cooperstown, where he is attending the motion for injunction before Judge Nelson made by the New-Haven Railroad Company against the city to restrain them from the use of steam below Forty-second-street.

MARINE COURT—Friday, July 23.
Before Judge Maynard.

In the matter of *Dazien* vs. *Ettenger*, for the amount paid to the defendant for combs that were afterwards said to be stolen, his Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $80.

Manly vs. *Nye.*—This was an action for assault and battery; the evidence was conflicting and the Court gave judgment for defendant with $10 allowance.

Ford vs. *Merrill.*—This was an action for causing plaintiff to be arrested for selling umbrellas in the street, without the usual license of a peddler. Plaintiff, when arrested, was fined $3 by the Mayor.

Judgment for defendant with $10 allowance.

Seixas vs. *Ball.*—Action for services as attorney and agent. Judgment for plaintiff $70.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Martinsville, Morgan County.—The wheat has generally been harvested, and will make, say about half to two-thirds crop. Corn, and all other crops, greatly damaged by rain. There cannot be much more, if half a crop, of this Morgan County staple, and, if overtaken by early frost, will not make a fourth of a crop of good corn.

Monticello, White County—Corn is late and short, owing to wet Spring. Wheat an average crop. Oats an entire failure. Potatoes sound.

Sullivan, Sullivan County.—Our wheat crop is about an average. Prospects of corn gloomy; not more than half the usual amount planted, and that is in bad condition.

Delphi, Carroll County.—Wheat is good—better than common. Oats poor—almost a failure. Corn at present poor. But a favorable fall may much improve it.

Charleston, Clarke County.—We believe there is an average crop of wheat in this county. We think we shall have an average crop of oats, despite the croakings of our rich farmers. Corn promises a most abundant yield—in high lands a little rain is wanted. Hay is very heavy, perhaps never more so.

Winchester, Randolph County.—Wheat is harvested and a little over an average crop; quality, about average. Prospects for corn bad, unless the Fall should be very favorable; there cannot be more than half an average Grass over an average. Flax, not more than half a crop, compared with last year. Oats injured by rust, and very light.

Shelbyville, Shelby County.—Wheat is a fair average crop. Other small grain, we think, will compare favorably with former crops. The present prospects for corn are that there will not be more than half an average, and probably not that.

Lexington, Scott County.—Wheat has been much injured by rain; on flat and level ground it was drowned; it was much affected with "rust," &c. The grain is generally considered shrunk. There was more than the average sown last Fall, but the average yield per acre is not over half a crop. Owing to the wet weather farmers did not get so much corn planted as usual, by at least one-third. The weather has been favorable lately, and corn is doing well, and has now the prospect of making over the average yield. Oats nearly a failure. Grass fine. Potatoes doing well.

Terre Haute, Vigo County.—The crops in this county look well. Wheat a good average crop, and quality very good. Corn—not more than one-half in quantity, but looks well; the bottom lands of the Wabash were badly injured by the rains, and not cultivated this year. Upon the whole, we shall not get an average crop of early and late grains.

Bedford, Lawrence County.—Owing to the unusually wet weather from early Spring until late in June, farmers did not get in their crops until very late, and in some instances, failed altogether. But few of the extensive, and productive bottoms of the White River, in this county, have been planted, and in many instances, the second planting was drowned out by repeated rises. There will be a half crop of corn, provided early frosts do not damage it. Wheat about half a crop; considerably damaged with rust. Oats a failure—heavy straw, but no seed.

Kokomo, Howard County—Our prospects are poor this year for crops. Wheat and oats will not be one half a crop, and corn will be worse, let the season be ever so favorable. From present indications, would say that the corn crop will not average over one-third the usual yield. Hay never was better.

Fort Wayne, Allen County.—Wheat on an average is at least one-third below an average crop. Some fields which were sown early were good, but late wheat is generally very indifferent. Corn is very backward, and not more than half a crop is anticipated. Barley but little raised here, and not more than half a crop of oats.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens, Macomb County.—Wheat in this county is injured somewhat by "weevil,"—moderate crop. Corn will be probably good. Oats promising. Ditto potatoes. Hay good. Corn is backward, and the crop will depend upon the lateness of the frosts. Crops will undoubtedly average more than a moderate yield.

Jackson, Jackson County.—Wheat has been considerably affected by the "rust" and "weevil." We shall have about two thirds of the usual crop. Oats and corn look very well, and will probably yield an average crop. Grass was never better.

OHIO.

Mansfield, Richland County.—The wheat crop is unusually large; rye and barley good; corn and potatoes fair.

Wooster, Wayne County—The wheat crop is good. Some of the late fields have suffered from "weevil." Crops probably equal to last year. Corn was planted late, owing to constant rain, but is growing rapidly and unless stopped by early frost, will be a good crop. Oats an heavy. All others promise large yields.

Zanesville, Muskingum County.—The prospects are very flattering in this County for an abundant yield. Wheat is our great staple, and to its yield all classes look with much solicitude. We are prepared to say the wheat crop will equal, if not surpass, any yield for the past seven years. We hear some complaint in regard to quality. Mediterranean wheat, of which a great deal is raised of late years, in this district, is considered full and perfect. Rye good. Barley much better than for several years past. Corn lately looks fine. Put our crops at full 10 per cent. above average.

Georgetown, Brown County.—The wheat will be about an average yield; it would have been better, but was damaged by "rust." Rye and barley good; amount raised small. Oats inferior; not an average crop. Corn, since the recent rains, looks more promising, and with a late Fall we shall have a fair crop. Not so much ground planted as usual. The prospects are that we will have an average crop of tobacco.

Sidney, Shelby County.—The wheat is harvested, and is very good. It is better than we have had for several years. Oats are badly struck with "rust," and very short; there will not be over half a crop. Not half so much corn planted as usual, and what is planted will not produce over half a crop. Potatoes will be scarce. Flax is also very poor.

Marysville, Union County.—Our wheat (just harvested) has been the most abundant one ever raised here. We think it one-third more than any former year. Corn is backward, but we think we will have some good corn this year, yet, unless the frosts are late, we will not have more than about a one-third crop. Oats a failure, owing to "rust."

Van Wert, Van Wert County.—No better crop of wheat was ever raised in this county.

Bellefontaine, Logan County.—The wheat crop is much larger than usual. Most of it cut, and in good condition. On account of Spring rains, the corn crop will be almost a failure. It has heretofore been the staple of this county, and its loss will fall heavy on the farmers. Oats will be a failure, owing to "rust."

VIRGINIA.

Glenville, Gilmer County.—The wheat harvest here is not more than a half crop. Oats the same. Corn looks very promising for a large crop.

Beverly, Randolph County.—Wheat crop much injured by the "rust"—not more than half crop. Oats, also, taken the "rust." We presume there will not be more than one-fourth crop. Grass is good, and corn looks well.

St. George, Tucker County.—Same as Randolph County.

Hillsville, Carroll County.—The wheat in this and adjoining counties is about half a crop.

MARYLAND.

Rockville, Montgomery County.—Our wheat is not half a crop in quantity, and very inferior in quality. Oats quite as bad. Potatoes the same. Grass fine, but destroyed by the floods on the water courses. Corn is promising.

MISSISSIPPI.

Fayette, Jefferson County.—The staples are cotton and corn. The prospects are now good for corn, but rather unfavorable for cotton.

ALABAMA.

Lebanon, De Kalb County.—The products are chiefly corn, wheat, oats, and some cotton. The prospects for an abundant corn crop are good. Wheat is bad. Oats entirely failed. Cotton not very good.

GEORGIA.

Carrollton, Carroll County.—The chief products are corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. The wheat harvest is over, and the crop a medium one. Oats nearly failed with the "blast" or "rust." The prospects now are very promising for corn, and of cotton, if the season holds on a few weeks longer, and the Fall is favorable, we shall have an abundant crop.

Barnwell, Twiggs County.—The products are chiefly cotton, corn, and potatoes. The prospects now are very good for a large crop of each.

Woodville, Wilkinson County.—The products are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and some sugar-cane. The prospects now are far better than they have been for several years. Cotton is young, but it is thought that it will be a superabundant yield. Corn never more promising. Wheat better than for several years—selling at 75 cents per bushel.

Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County.—The products are chiefly corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, &c. The prospects now are that the corn and cotton crops will be very good. The wheat crop is about an average one. Oats were seriously damaged by "mildew," which is generally, but prematurely, called "rust," do not exceed one-third of a good crop.

Griffin, Spaulding County—Corn, cotton, wheat, oats and rye are the chief products of this county. The prospects now are favorable.

Van Wert, Paulding County.—Cotton and corn are the staple products; some wheat, but not good. The prospects now are fine for corn and cotton. Suppose increase on cotton one half—on corn one-third.

KENTUCKY.

Flemingsburg, Fleming Co.—We believe that none of the crops of this county will be equal in quality or quantity to those of last year—that is, none of the grains. The corn will be our best crop, and we think over an average. The cereals will be greatly under an average—perhaps not more than half a crop. The rain has been quite a loss to a few of our farmers' interests, while the great mass have not been injured by it to any great extent.

TEXAS.

McKinney, Collin County.—The products are chiefly wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c. The prospects now are very good. Wheat is already harvested; it will average from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Corn very fair. Oats—some good crops, but many worthless from rust or smut—a new disease.

Paris, Lamar County.—The products are chiefly cotton, wheat and corn. The prospects now are good. Wheat harvested—fair yield. Cotton and corn good.

WISCONSIN.

Janesville, Rock County.—The grain crops look well in this region, and are, indeed, promising. There is a certainty of a good crop of wheat and barley, which are the staples here. Corn looks a little slim, but there will be a good average crop.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.

Advices from nearly all parts of the State speak very favorably of the corn crop. It never looked better, and never promised as well. Rye is also thriving, and will give a fair yield. Wheat in some districts has suffered serious damage from weevil, as oats have from rust. They turn out abundantly.

A letter from Genesee County reports that the wheat crop "generally is a fair one, and on all land well prepared, with seed in early, the crop will approximate to the yield of olden times; and the quality is not inferior to that of our palmiest days. Our corn and barley were never better. Potatoes promising. Grass fair."

From Orleans County, we learn the wheat crop, what little there was sown, is turning out well. It is almost entirely free from the insect, there being but a few fields in which any trace of weevil has been found. The Mediterranean wheat appears to do the best. In Wyoming County, harvesting has been commenced. The wheat has been injured by weevil and by rust. Yet the crop turns out better than was anticipated.

IOWA.

The Des Moines *Citizen*, July 14, says, "that a good deal of wheat in this portion of the State was struck with rust last week, and that quite serious damage will be done to the crops thereby. A few cool days having intervened since the appearance of the rust, may stop the progress of the destroyer. Of other crops the reports are favorable from all quarters; never more so. Corn has made up for lost time, and is as forward now as it was this time last year."

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Times*, July 15, says: "Our exchanges from all parts of the State speak in the most glowing terms of the harvest prospects. Corn looks well, and there is a rustling and golden hue in the broad fields of rye and wheat. Never before, in Minnesota, was the prospect more flattering for good crops, and an abundance of all kinds of grain. A much larger quantity of grain has been planted this year than during any former season."

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin *Democrat*, July 19, states that: "In regard to the crops in this State our advices are of a somewhat more encouraging nature than at the date of our last. The condition of Winter and Spring Wheat was very critical then, but the cool weather of the past week has dissipated many of the fears ther entertained, and on going into their harvest fields, the farmers find that their Winter wheat will be a fair crop after all. In the southern tier of counties the worst injury has been done, the crop being in a more forward state when the rust struck it. But north of those counties, our correspondent tells us that the crop is as good as usual. Spring wheat, with a continuation of the present weather, will soon be placed beyond danger. Corn and other crops are doing well."

The Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, July 17, speaks of the weather and the crops as forming the all-absorbing topic in that locality: "Speculations are rife about the extent of the damage done to the growing crops by rust and blight, and no two persons can be found whose opinions strictly coincide as to the amount of damage that has been done already, or will probably be done to the coming crops by these destroyers. Wheat buyers say that there are a good many fields of Winter wheat injured by the rust, but that they are far from being destroyed; that the late cool dry spell has diminished the estimated loss one-half; that the growth of Winter wheat bears so small a proportion to the quantity of Spring wheat, that were the whole of it destroyed and the Spring wheat untouched, that it would not make five per cent. difference to the yield of the State. On the other hand, farmers wear long faces and talk a great deal about half crops and total loss, but our opinion lies, as it has done, for some days, between the two. We believe that Winter wheat has been damaged to the extent of about 20 per cent., but that should the weather be favorable the net yield of the State will exceed that of last year by at least 500,000 bushels, and that all the other crops, with the exception, perhaps, of barley, will be much more abundant than last year, as it is universally admitted that there is much more land under cultivation now than there was then."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Press*, July 21, says: "The accounts from the country have been generally of a very discouraging nature. The wheat crop is badly damaged with rust and blight. In some places entire fields have been destroyed, so that they will not be worth cutting; while in other places the crop will be from half to two-thirds the average. The northern counties have suffered most, though we have some good news from Rock County, Wisconsin. In the central part of the State the accounts are also gloomy, while from the southern counties they are more encouraging. The early qualities of wheat seem to have suffered more than the late. The Canada Club is nearly all damaged, more or less; the Rio Grande not quite so severely; while the Black Seed has generally escaped injury. The oat crop seems, however, to have been damaged more than the wheat, and the disaster seems to be quite universal over the West. Barley is somewhat damaged, and a very small crop is expected."

NEW-ENGLAND.

The crop is generally favorable. Corn is progressing finely, and hay is yielding a fair return. The potatoe crop, also, promises well.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Chester County, nearly all the wheat has been housed, in good order, and will give a full average yield. Oats are being gathered in.

KENTUCKY.

The wheat crop is a poor one. So far as regards corn, the weather has been most propitious. The *Journal* says: "We have been favored with several showers, which have proved of great benefit to all descriptions of vegetation. Oats are a general failure. We have heard a few complaints in regard to the tobacco plant, but they are by no means general."

Crops in Canada.

In the new townships back of Kingston and Cobourg, near the free grants, there is no wheat-fly at all. The settlers there are rejoicing over the fine prospect of a bountiful crop.

Crops in Fayal.

Advices to June 18, report the appearance of the potatoe disease, threatening great damage to the crop. "Corn and wheat are scarce and high, and we have been compelled to import great quantities of corn from Norfolk, Va. The Vineyards of Pico have failed this year, and we shall have little or no wine. Weather bleak and cold the entire season.

Crops in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, July 5.

The past week, with a continuance of dry weather, brought a considerably lower temperature, occasionally amounting to positive cold. This is likely to be beneficial to the crop of wheat, as giving more time for its maturing on light dry soils; but the deep, well-tilled loams scarcely required it. A great deal of this grain has changed color, and in almost all places it gave a fair promise, both as to earliness and abundance, but the rain of Sunday night has laid a good deal. Some of the early barley also looked well, but in high and exposed lands it was dying off. The oats also want more rain, while beans and peas in many places are in jeopardy. Spring corn, as a whole, has a somewhat doubtful aspect, and peas are looking positively bad. A great deal of hay, perhaps fully half the crop, has been got up in the finest order, and proves a full average yield. The root crops want rain. Potatoes are mostly well reported, but some districts already show the disease; and the fine appearance of the haulm is not to be depended on, as it has been forced. On the Continent, Spring corn has suffered much, and wheat partially, the crop nowhere looking so heavy as in this country.

The London Silk Market.

From Messrs. Durant & Co's Circular.

London, July 7, 1858.

With the conclusion of the public sales on the 24th ult. the demand began to revive, and soon increased to good steady daily purchases, the further development of the European crop inducing fears that the early estimates had been too sanguine, and bringing a fair amount of orders; many of our own consumers, too, had reduced their stocks to an almost inconveniently low point. In China Silk, especially, transactions have been large, the probable cost of the new European Silk leaving the prices of China Silk still moderate. In Chinese Brown Silk little has been done. Bengal Silk at last shows symptoms of participating in the demand, but such symptoms have so often ended in disappointment that it is yet early to entertain any strong hope on this point, especially as hitherto the inquiry has been almost exclusively for the finest sizes, with a view to substitution for the high-costing silk of Europe. In Bruna and Persian Silk, nothing.

New Wheat at Chicago.

The Chicago *Democrat*, of July 19, says: "There were a couple of fine samples of the new crop of wheat exhibited on 'Change yesterday—one of Red Winter and one of white do., both raised in Cole County. Mr. Dow, of the firm of Dow, Huad & Co., had also a sample of wheat, harvested near Bloomington, McClean County. The appearance presented by these samples does not in the least confirm the unfavorable accounts with which our ears are daily filled, concerning the in-coming 'short crop!'"

Fire in Philadelphia.—This morning, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 15 Howard-street, running south from Market, above Fifteenth, in the Ninth Ward. The flames originated in the garret, and were caused by a small boy communicating fire to a bed while playing with lucifer matches. This house is one of a row of two and a half story brick dwellings They were constructed under one roof, without buttlement walls, and the flames spread both north and south. The firemen were upon the ground early, but owing to the scarcity of water in the vicinity, all the buildings were more or less injured. The total loss by this conflagration will probably amount to between $3,000 and $5,000, about two thirds of which is covered by insurance. Loss is 23d.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Saturday, July 24—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 5,267 bbls. Flour, 1,608 bags Wheat, 666 bags Feed, 141 packages Provisions, and 343 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,259 bbls, including 763 bbls. Pots, and 496 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 150 hhds No. 1 Quercitron, at $32 ₱ ton, indicating an advance.

COAL—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "vessels are rather more plenty, but orders come in slowly, and the market is very inactive, the sales being pretty much confined to the wants of the home trade, within the range of quotations."

COFFEE—Rio is not so brisk, yet is quite firm. 250 bags were purchased at 10¾c@11½c. ₱ lb. St. Domingo has been in demand, chiefly for export, and sales have been made of 2,400 bags at 9¾c., and 150 bags, in lots, at 9¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been limited and prices have not varied.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜

EARTHENWARE—The demand has improved, coming, chiefly, from the South, and holders have met it promptly at former prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and fair request at from $3 37½c @$4 per cwt. Mackerel find ready buyers at buoyant prices. Her

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—AMBITION—PHANTOM BRIDE—FADED JARS.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway.—FRENCH COMPANY—RONZANI BALLET TROUPE—LE NEUSE DE SAINT FLEUR.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 28
The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.... July 31

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West by Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamer *Indian* arrived at Quebec, from Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon. Her news is to the 14th inst. The most interesting item is the return of the *Agamemnon* to Cork, and the renewal of the attempt to lay the telegraphic cable. The squadron was expected to sail for the mid-ocean station on the 17th. Advices from Arabia give details of a horrible massacre of Christian residents of Djidda, the sea-port of Mecca. On the 19th of June the Mahometan population suddenly rose, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of foreigners. The French and English Consuls perished in the massacres. Others were saved through the interference of the British man-of-war *Cyclops*, which carried off numbers in its small boats, not, however, without having to fire on their pursuers. In reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons, Government stated that three vessels-of-war had already been dispatched to the scene of slaughter. The Queen has officially announced her acceptance of the invitation to be present at the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

Affairs in St. Domingo are just now attracting the earnest attention of the Administration. SANTANA, who has recently been restored to power there after the defeat of BAEZ, is a white man, and it is understood, is anxious to send a white man as Minister to Washington, provided the United States will recognize his Government and otherwise extend influence and encouragement for his support. This our Government is inclined to do, and thus initiate a policy which will eventuate in the establishment of the whites as the permanent rulers of the Island.

We have received files of the Deseret *News* to the 16th June. The *News* was still published at Fillmore City. It gives the President's Proclamation to the Mormons, and the various Army orders, but without comment. The usual belligerent tone has given place to a pacific one; the Saints are exhorted to obedience, and great stress is laid upon the merit of their sacrifices. The Mormons seem to have settled down quietly at Fillmore, where they were planting trees and preparing for a permanent residence. A curious narrative is giving in the *News*, purporting to be a description of a sign in the heavens. On the 26th of May, at 1 A. M., a meteor in the shape of a sword, with the point towards the East, hung over Salt Lake City. The Saints were impressed by the phenomenon.

The scientific expedition under Col. SAYLES, which started for New-Mexico and Arizona some months ago, has been heard from, having reached El Paso early in June. It was to proceed immediately to the silver districts of Arizona.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Cincinnati was laid on Thursday, with imposing ceremonies. An oration was delivered by the Hon. BELLAMY STORER, and the Masons paraded in large numbers.

Twenty-five gentlemen have passed a successful examination before the Naval Board, lately in session in this City, for admission into the Navy as Third Assistant Engineers. Of these, 8 are from Pennsylvania; 4 from Virginia; 4 from Maryland; 2 from the District of Columbia; 1 from North Carolina; 2 from New-York City; 1 from Brooklyn; 1 from New-Jersey, and 2 from Connecticut. Two only from all New-England, and 8 from Pennsylvania.

The funeral of the three young ladies, Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, Mrs. ANN ELIZA JACOBS and Miss EMMA DEMILT, who were drowned at David's Island on Wednesday last, while on a Sabbath School Pic-nic Excursion connected with the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street, took place yesterday from that church. Some thousands of spectators were present, and the scene, which was of the most impressive and painful nature, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The bodies were interred in Union Cemetery, Bushwick.

Two youths, ambitious of pugilistic distinction, repaired yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, to the foot of Seventieth-street, North River, for the purpose of having a fight. A crowd of worthies accompanied them to witness the sport, and to see who would bear off the prize—an $8 suit of clothes. Several rounds had been had—eyes were getting nicely bunged up—and blood was moistening the ground, when suddenly some policemen, of the Twentieth Ward, who had been on a sharp chase after the party, rushed upon and captured the principals and ringleaders, and took possession of the stake. The fighters, who gave their names as ISAAC COLDEN and THEODORE MYERS, were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and locked up in default of $1,000 each. The ringleaders were committed as witnesses.

DAVID BRAYDON, a robust, but hard-visaged German, was arrested on Saturday while in the act of cooking a dog-steak for dinner. He was highly incensed at the interference of the police, claiming a right to eat what he chose, and pronouncing any meddling with his taste "highly impertinent." Justice QUACKENBUSH ordered him to be locked up and fed on prison fare till after the dog days were over.

PETER COOPER, Esq., on Saturday preferred a complaint of libel against STEPHEN H. BRANCH, basing the charge upon an article in the last issue of the *Alligator*. This is the fifth libel suit commenced against BRANCH.

There were 607 deaths in this City last week.—54 more than occurred during the week preceding. Of these 139 were caused by Cholera Infantum The majority of the victims (480) were children. There were 19 deaths from violent causes.

Judge LOTT, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, Saturday, set aside a verdict and granted a new trial in the case of JOHN S. STUART, who obtained a verdict in the City Court against the Cypress Hill Plank-road Company for damages sustained by a horse driven over the road by plaintiff on a Sunday, on the ground that the plaintiff was an unlawful traveler.

The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, interrupted a prize-fight at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, in the rear of Greenwood Cemetery. The principals were JAMES GIDDINGS and PETER DOWNEY. Eight of the party were arrested on the spot, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of others.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports one death from "swill-milk diet."

The General Markets, on Saturday, were inactive for Cotton and Breadstuffs. The supplies of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Rye, continued light. St. Domingo Coffee was in better request, while a less active inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars, as well as for Rice. Molasses was improving in demand and value. The movements in Provisions were moderate, and prices were well sustained. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased at steady rates. Freights were quiet; 728 vessels of all classes in port.

REFRESHING WEATHER.—We are now in the enjoyment of all the comforts of the season, so far as the weather is concerned. What more could reasonably be looked for in July than a bright sun, unclouded skies and a temperature cool as may consist with perfect comfort? For more than a week this delightful weather has uninterruptedly prevailed. The storms which afflicted other localities passed us by. Nothing could be more conservative of the general health. We are happy to say that the metropolis is entirely free from every form of pestilence, and as little subject to ordinary diseases as it can ever expect to be in midsummer.

Such of our citizens as have escaped to the mountains and seashore have our sympathy. Little do they know the comfort they left behind. We trust they are well provided with Winter clothing, and pray for their return unscathed by frost. They will excuse us for not envying their enjoyment of surf-bathing and White Mountains air in the present state of the thermometer.

Perfect Good-Will of England.

The last European mail was an interesting one, politically, for this country. The incidents in the British Parliament are significant of the best possible feeling toward the United States. A late telegraphic dispatch from Quebec is confirmatory of this sentiment. The present Ministry, who are proving themselves able and practical men, are earnestly bent upon drawing the bonds of peace and commerce between the two people closer and closer. They have made the search question, which some of the men of our own Senate attempted to use as a firebrand, the occasion of renewed and increased manifestations, in a way both official and unmistakable, of perfect accord. They go further, and almost *invite us to the acquisition of Cuba*, that both countries may turn to enlightened account an island now governed by Spain at only one remove from Chinese bigotry and commercial exclusiveness. They point the way to open the trade of the island to the manufactures and produce of the world, as it ought, and must sooner or later be opened. Our own Government should not suffer the occasion to pass without improvement. We presume it will not.

The last mail announces from Madrid that the Spanish administration, whether under the rule of one faction or another, will *demand* of Lord MALMESBURY an explanation of his hint on this subject in the House of Lords! It also speaks of a threatened invasion of Mexico by the chivalry of Spain! It would be fortunate for the views of the United States upon Cuba if either item of news should prove anything more than idle gasconade. We should like to see the reply of Lord MALMESBURY to the insolent demand of a Government which has not only constantly violated its pledges to the suppression of the Slave-trade, but made this trade, in its most odious form, and its infamous profits, the chief means of supporting the dissolute Court of Madrid. We should like, above all things, to see ten thousand Spaniards cruising through the Gulf, to the walls of Vera Cruz, for the invasion and repossession of Mexico, a sick republic as she is supposed to be. It would be no more nor less than the signal for the instant transfer of the island of Cuba. It is not necessary here to suggest why it would be so, or to point out the ways and means of consummating the act. It is sufficient to know that Mexico, under such circumstances, would find the strong arm of intervention much nearer home than any transatlantic power.

But there is another pleasant phase in the late mail from England. The Foreign Secretary announces in the Lords that all the British cruisers, whose recent presence threatened to disturb the equanimity of the United States, have been withdrawn. The Colonial Secretary in the Commons announces a bill to organize the colony of New-Caledonia, to embrace the recently-discovered gold-fields on Frazer's River, and upon the introduction of this timely measure, declares the purpose of the British Government to invite American and all other peaceable emigration to the country. That no third party may defeat this free and generous invitation to the American miner and trader the old (and in some respects, perhaps, exclusive) license of the Hudson's Bay Company is made to expire by its own limitation in 1859. So that there is no mistaking the purpose of the Government in London on this subject.

The speech of Sir BULWER LYTTON, which we published on Saturday, goes further on our behalf. The Panama Railway, the work of American enterprise, and the now princely estate of American ownership and direction, is to be employed in the transportation of the mails and merchandise and in the transit of English passengers between London and the new gold colony. Mr. CUNARD, Sr., the eminent steamship contractor, has already submitted his proposals for a steam line on both sides, to make the whole distance in 35 days, and the Colonial Secretary announces this proposition in a way to lead to the conviction that Mr. CUNARD's offer has been most favorably entertained. The mail patronage of the Government, at least, will not be withheld. It were needless to add that the news is not only welcome on this side for its direct advantages to our Panama Company, but as foreshadowing the probability that England will soon find it her interest to employ the same route for her principal mails to and treasure shipments from Australia. The chief difficulty heretofore has been the preëxisting contracts of the Government with the original overland and steamship lines by the eastern passage.

These are certainly very gratifying incidents in the political and trade relations of the two people. It is to be hoped that they will greatly strengthen the reciprocal sentiments of their country—not so much to remove all possible danger of future collision, as to render the commercial destiny of the two powers one and indivisible to the vindication of the freedom of trade in both the Indies.

A Revolt in Islam.

One of those periodical explosions of Mahometan bigotry, which we are obliged to record ever and again, has just occurred at Djidda, on the west shore of the Red Sea. The population, rising upon some inspiration, as yet not defined, fell upon the Christian population of the town, and slaughtered a score of them, including the British and French Consuls, before the intervention of the British frigate, the *Cyclops*, rescued the survivors. With the utmost promptitude, the British Government has ordered three ships-of-war to the insurrectionary port, and beyond this protecting British interests by a display of force, no doubt the most ample indemnity will be exacted from the Pacha of Egypt, who is the sovereign of the town.

Djidda is the seaport of Mecca, the holy centre of Mahometanism, and through its streets moves the annual mass of devotees on their way to the sacred shrine. Its gains from this source are immense; and more immediate, perhaps, in the eyes of the mob than the returns of exported coffee and spices; and as an act of faith like this spontaneous holocaust of the Christians would redound to the reputation of the town for sanctity and orthodoxy, we are probably to attribute this calamity to a combined spirit of thrift and bigotry. It is not difficult to foresee that a few more acts of this description will call for a second and grander intervention of the European States in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, one result of which will doubtless be the transfer of the seat of Turkish Government to some central point of Eastern Asia, where its influence may be exerted for the restoration of order and the repression of these extravagant outbreaks. Syria, Kurdistan and Arabia cannot be governed directly or indirectly from Constantinople.

The Dominican Republic.

The special telegraphic dispatch from our Washington correspondent which we publish this morning gives some highly interesting information respecting the Dominican Republic, which embraces the eastern portion—more than half—of the Island of Saint Domingo, the western part of which constitutes the negro empire of Hayti. It is stated in the dispatch referred to, that our Government has under consideration the establishment of new and important commercial and diplomatic relations with that Republic. Quite recently the civil war which had been waged between SANTANA and BAEZ came to an end. Both claimed the Presidency, and BAEZ, by virtue of a successful usurpation, was in possession. The contest, however, resulted, fortunately, in favor of SANTANA, who appears to be a man of education and liberal views. BAEZ was compelled to quit the Island. Our readers may recollect the magniloquent address with which he took his departure. It was published in the TIMES a few days ago.

SANTANA is known to be favorably disposed to the United States, and desirous that our countrymen should breathe life and enterprise into the indolent population over which he rules. It is supposed that he is willing to accord extraordinary privileges to Americans, as an inducement to the opening of intercourse with his country.

The Dominican Republic contains 17,500 square miles. It is, perhaps, the most fertile portion of tropical America, surpassing in natural capacity Cuba itself. In mineral wealth there is reason to believe that it is behind no other region yet discovered.

But with all its advantages its production is small. The people who inhabit it being able to subsist in comfort and plenty, according to their understanding of those terms, on the spontaneous fruits of the earth, are indolent in the extreme. But it may well be supposed that no more inviting spot can be found in the world than this neglected Island. Except upon low grounds, which in all latitudes are unwholesome, it is highly salubrious—the thermometer in the elevated parts seldom marking above 78° Fahrenheit.

By a recognition of the Government of the Dominican Republic on the part of the United States, and the ratification of a treaty affording security and privileges to Americans who may go there for business purposes or for residence, there can be little doubt that in a few years a most important commerce could be built up. St. Domingo is practically as near us as Cuba, and in the opinion of many equally worthy of attention.

Collegiate Necessities.

Harvard College is embarrassed by the very richness of its resources. Among the donations which add to its revenues, extend its piles of buildings, and elevate it to the standard of the best-endowed of universities, it is reported that it suffers hunger. It is clothed, and fed, and arrayed in sumptuous apparel, but with all its growing outward grandeur, its intellect is stunted. In other words, its library is sadly deficient in useful material. The annual reports from the incumbent of the Professorial chairs, made to the Board last week, breathe a grievous lament. It appears that no funds have been provided for the sustenance of certain essential departments in the literary work-house. The exhibit, considered in detail, shows a fearful lack. As well might a Soyer be utterly destitute of salt, pepper, and fresh mustard, as the Professor of History of material less than *ten years old*; yet this is that gentleman's complaint. He reports that the considerable sum at the disposal of the College for the department of History was expended ten years ago; and suggestively adds: "These ten years have been a period of great activity in that branch of inquiry." This one defect would be quite serious enough, but it is only the beginning. Close upon the heels of the Historical Professor comes the Chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy, with the utterance of a complaint more grievous yet. That particular department of literature is so miserably represented in Gore Hall, that the Professor declares "his own private collection is considerable richer in recent works than the Public Library." He hints that the Professor of Philosophy "is expected to keep abreast with the advancing tide," and mildly inquires how he is to do it? His remonstrance against the requirement to do this impossible thing is suggestive of the pertinent query of the ancient people who desired to be informed of the king's method of manufacturing bricks without straw. The Professor of History in Harvard evidently has a hard time of it; but his perplexities are not equal to those of the Professor of Latin. The Latin department of the Library is no less than *sixteen years* behindhand. The incumbent of the Latin chair literally dwells in antiquity. The dust has settled upon him, and but for the stertorous breathing that comes up from beneath his mound of musty volumes, it would be hard to believe that he is a living man. So the catalogue runs. The College, while possessing a library numerically larger than any other in the country, counting up an aggregate of one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, is shown by these reports to be disgracefully deficient in the current literature that is an essential part of a well-conducted educational institution. Harvard must look to her laurels. That will be a melancholy day when she loses her *prestige* as a pains-taking and bountiful mother.

GERRIT SMITH MEETING IN MADISON COUNTY.—Twenty-five individuals have issued a printed handbill "earnestly inviting" the people of Madison County to come together at Peterboro, the place of Mr. SMITH's residence, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of sending several hundred delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the 4th of August, which is to nominate that gentleman for Governor. The call asserts that the Gerrit Smith movement has had its origin outside of Madison County, with the design, doubtless, of expressly exonerating Mr. S. from personal participation therein.

The assembling of a meeting at Peterboro must, however, imply at least a tacit consent on his part, unless, indeed, the call should elicit a refusal to permit the proposed use of his name, which is not probable. All the importance of the enterprise depends upon Mr. S. personally, and not in the least degree upon any political influence in, or consideration enjoyed by, those who are making him their candidate. His ultra Abolition and Prohibition principles are not widely popular, but he himself is. Once in the field, there are thousands who would give him their votes without stopping to inquire how he came there, or where he was likely to be found at the close of the fight.

A Shameful Difference, and Why.

The City Physician of Boston in his last report says:

"I have only to report *a single death from Small-pox during the year*, and there is good reason to hope that for the future the disease will never again prevail to any extent in our city, so long as vaccination is attended to so generally by the profession and the people themselves."

In New-York during the same year (1857) the deaths from Small-pox and Varioloid numbered 438! And all this difference is due to the single fact that in Boston they have a sanitary police, while in New-York we have none. We pay the bills of a City Inspector, who during the Winter zealously lobbies at Albany against any sanitary regulations for this City, and of his 22 political Health Wardens—but the good they do stands recorded in the fact above.

It is a false assertion to say that we have this abundance of Small-pox because our port is the great gate for foreign emigration to enter at—that our ships come in rotten with this disease, and land weekly cargoes of it. Small-pox is effectually quarantined at Staten Island. During the year ending May 25, 81 cases of it were sent to the Marine Hospital, and 83 cases broke out there after landing,—but the deaths that followed are not added to the deaths in the City, and every emigrant who came to this port in company of the infected was vaccinated there, and detained long enough to render it certain that no infection came into town from that quarter. Not a single death in the City during the year has been traceable to vessels arriving here from abroad. We do not import Small-pox. If at Boston and elsewhere "down East," they were as careful to quarantine infected persons as our own State Health Officers are, the number of deaths here might be somewhat decreased, but without a doubt the great majority of the 50,000 cases that have occurred in the Metropolis during the past eleven years caught the disease in this City, and the 5,000 deaths of Small-pox during that time are chargeable to our own stupid and murderous failure to create and maintain a sanitary police. If our people would consent to do in this matter only what a decent regard for their own protection demands of them—put in operation only so thorough a system of vaccination as all experience shows is practicable, and at no more cost than that by which we now support a horde of worthless pretenders to sanitary inspection—we should not have as many deaths from Smal-pox during the year 1859 as we are compelled to record for the past week.

DRIFT OF MEXICAN POLITICS.—The history of the rise and fall of a Mexican revolution seldom extends beyond half a year. That term the usurpation of ZULOAGA has reached, and we accordingly hear that VIDAURRI has captured San Luis Potosi, and the concentration of the Constitutionalists upon the capital is so imminent, that the Dictator is preparing for flight. Of the ability of the popular party to accomplish his overthrow there is no room to doubt. Another month will see it installed in the peaceful administration of the Government; and while it is hardly possible that slight disturbances may not still be reported in the remoter States, there is every reason to anticipate a longer duration for the incoming than for any preceding *régime*.

The great disturbing influence hitherto in Mexican politics is the Church, an influence now evidently declining. It has exerted every energy to maintain the rule of ZULOAGA, having the strongest grounds to expect no favors from the opposition. Whatever wealth, religious zeal, or popular superstition, could do to attain their object, they have employed. And the effort has only availed to bring out the almost unanimous sentiment of the several States in favor of the constitutional adjustment. One element of Mexican internal politics may therefore be considered as finally eliminated. The Church will no longer find security in avowed opposition to the popular cause; it will either confine itself to strict neutrality, or apparent sympathy, either of which will serve to disguise secret antagonism.

Estimating the question from this point of view, we may regard the triumph of the Juarez and Vidaurri interest as in the highest degree favorable to the Mexican policy of this Government. In the Constitutional Party is that group of leading men who advocate the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Republic. Let the predominance of the men be secured, and the ascendancy of the principle will follow. The interference of our Government will be procured in conditions advantageous to both nations; and the protectorate thus peacefully inaugurated will open the way to entire geographical absorption. The public sense of the world points to this result, and approves it. Any display of diffidence, any resistance to manifest destiny, would be as insincere as it would be fruitless.

A NATURALIZED NATURALIST.—Professor AGASSIZ has set at rest all doubts as to the permanency of his residence among us. At the festival of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, held at Cambridge last week, the great naturalist was called out for a speech. In the course of his remarks, he announced that "he regarded himself no longer as a European;" whereupon the enthusiastic and much-pleased Bostonians leaped to their feet, as one man, and interrupted the speech by cheering vociferously. When this tumult subsided, the Professor resumed, with a declaration that he designed to remain in America, "if for no other reason than to show that science here could be free from the trammels of routine." We need not add that we are heartily glad to learn that Professor AGASSIZ has made this decision. The country could not afford to lose him. He has accomplished already, during the few years of his residence here, more valuable results in science than any other naturalist who preceded him; and a wide field is opened to him. There is a rich abundance of embryonic mammalia, and a fruitful yield of promising tadpoles yet undescribed. Who can enlighten us on these subjects so ably as Professor AGASSIZ? The reason he assigns for declining the offer of LOUIS NAPOLEON is as sound as the Professor's reasonings in science. In his own case, it has been clearly proved that science flourishes in America without the restrictions of routine; for the Professor is one of the very few men among those who nurse Transatlantic Science, who has shunned cliques, and avoided the influences of professional jealousy.

A KING IN THE PENITENTIARY.—PETER DAWSON, of Cherry-street, who rejoices in the title, won on many a political battle-field, of "King of the Fourth Ward," was sentenced on Saturday by Justice CONNOLLY, in the Special Sessions, pursuant to his own plea of guilty. PETER confessed to keeping a disorderly house, but he did not admit that he kept its female inmates in durance. On the contrary, he stoutly denied it; and the Justice was kind enough to intimate that he believed PETER'S statement.

The measure of punishment accorded to the Fourth Ward monarch was two months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty dollars. Certainly, a very moderate penalty. The fine can be made up in a few days out of the profits of PETER'S business, which need suffer no interruption by his brief residence on Blackwell's Island. Doubtless the Court was under the impression that it had not failed in clemency. But not so thought PETER DAWSON. He was surprised, grieved, hurt. It was a blow for which he was not prepared. It could not be the money, for PETER is rich. Out of his Cherry-street avocation he has saved money. He has been favored in pecuniary matters beyond his fellows. Houses and lots, situated in aristocratic quarters of the town, stand in his name, and represent his investments. One of these days PETER himself may sport a door-plate at Madison-square and run for Congress.

The Penitentiary! There's the rub. That a citizen so wealthy, so prosperous and influential, should be trundled off to Blackwell's Island, was too much for his feelings. In his astonishment, he called upon his lawyer to appeal; but this resource had been legally cut off by PETER'S plea of guilty. There was no help for his Majesty, and he was compelled to submit. But let him take heart. The two months will pass, if not pleasantly, at least quickly. He has no reason to fear that his house will become less disorderly in his absence, and he may console himself with the reflection that a little Penitentiary experience will not damage him in the least in the estimation of his subjects.

THE CLEVELAND RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The object of this body would appear to be a war of extermination against the Erie Road, on the part of half a dozen Western corporations, led or driven on by the New-York Central. But in punishing the Erie they are compelled to damage themselves, and the end of the war must be reached before the dead and wounded on either side can be accurately counted. One thing, however, is sufficiently apparent from the beginning. The stockholders must suffer; every shot hits them. It may be sport to the Directors, but the fun remaining for those who lose dividends upon which they are dependent must be small.

In such controversies it is not important to inquire which party was first to blame, where culpability must attach to all. Directors are too apt to forget that they act for others whose interests they have no right to sacrifice.

The whole system of railroad management is vicious and corrupt. A few large sharks swallow the small fish. Let it not be pleaded that Directors must also hold shares, and thus interested identically with the most of stockholders. This is only apparently true. They have ways and means not only to protect, but even rich themselves, that their constituents know not of. Who does not understand, after the experience of the last five years, that stockholders are systematically plundered by those to whom they confide the care of their property?

If proof of this were needed, it is abundantly found in the recklessly vindictive proceedings of the Cleveland Convention. That the measures of that body are governed by business principles will not be pretended. The whole proceeding is animated by animosity, hostility and retaliation. Nothing could be more discreditable, as nothing can be more injurious to all concerned.

CHRONOLOGY AND GENEALOGY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The discussion in the Republican journals respecting the time when the party of that name was begotten, whether it had one father or more, and if but one who, is by no means exhausted. On the contrary, it increases in interest, and draws within its circle new topics of great moment—as, for example, whether the party can afford to keep a Dictator, and more particularly whether it can afford to dismiss one.

In the chronological branch of the investigation some proximate, if not absolute progress seems to have been made. One Republican pundit, with the painfully-vivid memory of disappointed ambition, settles the dates of the Saratoga and Auburn Conventions as being 1854. This will, doubtless, be generally admitted. According to the same authority, Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT and others earned the paternal relation to the Party in the same year. But this position is stoutly controverted, the other opinion being that Mr. WEED was the responsible parent of the organization; the Convention of the withdrawn latch-string a year later. How these matters in controversy are to be settled, it is no business of ours to inquire. That the arguments to which they give rise are growing in length and earnestness is sufficiently evident to the readers of the Republican Press. The discussion will, probably, continue till the Convention of the 8th of September shall give the disputants a clearer view of the ground they stand upon.

Amusements.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for the grand Musical Festival at Jones' Wood, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week are progressing in the most favorable way. Already the Secretary of the late festival has published a card to say that he has nothing to do with the present one. Everybody will be delighted to hear it. The "United Musicans," on that occasion, did not distinguish themselves, and it is honest and straightforward of their Secretary to let the public know that they are not to mar the Mammoth Festival. The orchestra engaged by MARETZEK and ANSCHUTZ is paid to do its duty; the rehearsals are already progressing, and the music will be good. The prizes for the singing societies are valuable, and worth contending for. The fireworks by EBOS are the finest he has made, except those "let off" on the National Anniversary. The arrangements are in every respect calculated to secure the attendance of the American community, and particularly of the can't-get-away club, which at the present moment, has a very extensive roll of members. It is not the intention of the managers to convert the grounds into an extensive lager-bier garden, but to supply them merely with unusual attractions appropriate to a musical festival. The name of MAX MARETZEK is sufficient guarantee of the respectability of the entertainment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES, whose success from the first has increased steadily, enter their fourth week to-night. The melo drama called "The Irish Hussar and Frederick the Great" will be played, together with the Protean piece called "Working the Oracle." In the latter Mr. FLORENCE plays a German character in a way that has hardly been equaled.

FRENCH COMPANY.—Every one will be delighted to hear that Mr. WIDDOWS, the enterprising manager of Metropolitan Hall, has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with all the best French artists now in the City. (IDLI-ER, THERRY, TALLOT, &c.,) and will present all the leading members of the late Ronzani ballet troupe. The Summer season will commence to-morrow night, when an excellent programme of vaudeville and ballet will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Comedy called "Road to Ruin," will be produced here to night with BLAKE, BROUGHAM and DAVENPORT in the principal parts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Wizzard, WYMAN, is still the attraction at this house, and gives his excellent drawing room entertainments every afternoon and evening. The miscellaneous attractions at the Museum are too numerous to be even hinted at.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs CLARKE Hess who played a short engagement at Burton's last season, appear under Mr. PURDY's management to-night in a new play called "Ambition."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS and BRYANT'S offer excellent and varied programmes for to-night.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—An experimental concert was given on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of testing the acoustical properties of the building. A small but badly-balanced orchestra, under the direction of Mr. NOLL, played a few pieces, and the effect was satisfactory, so far as Mr. NOLL was concerned. We have already spoken of the many excellent qualities of the Cooper Institute Hall for masses of sound. Whether it will suit the fashionable chatterers who patronize the Philharmonic, remains to be seen.

Political Items.

The *National Union*, a Chicago daily paper, which started four months ago as an Administration paper and then turned against the Administration, and finally came back to its first love, has wound up its weathercock performances by expiring outright. Col. DITERLY, the owner, is also proprietor of the *National Demokrat*, the leading Democratic German paper of Northwestern Illinois. He has experienced great tribulations in discovering pliant Editors for the *Union*, and now that that concern is actually defunct, will devote himself to the cultivation of the Teutonic Administration element, which is not so difficult to manage in Illinois. The funniest part of the Editorial farewells in the *Union* is a post-valedictory from the pen of the Local Editor, one Mr. B. H. MAYNE, who deplores his connection with the paper, and says, joyfully:

My hands, I thank Heaven, are quite clean of the affair. I come out as I went into the Union, a firm believer in the principles of National Democracy, as expressed in these columns, until it changed, and thereby lost the confidence of every one, even the very persons engaged in the establishment. *Requiescat in pace*—which literally translated means, "No one cares a fig about it."

The August elections are close at hand. They are to be held in Missouri, for Members of Congress and of the State Legislature; Kentucky, for Judges and minor State officers; North Carolina, for Governor and State Legislature—the latter to choose a United States Senator in place of Senator BIGGS, deceased; Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, for members of the Legislature.

A curious coincidence in Pennsylvania politics is noted by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

"The Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March selected a candidate for Supreme Judge from Philadelphia, and a canoidate for Canal Commissioner from Fayette County. The Republican Convention of July 14th selected a candidate for Canal Commissioner from Fayette County. PORTER and READ, the respective candidates for Supreme Judge, are near neighbors, living in the same city. PRICE and FRAZER, the opposing aspirants for Canal Commissioner, are residents of the same County, living within eight miles of each other.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Indiana are uniting with the Republicans of that State to overthrow the Pro-Slavery Party, led on by English, Foley, Niblack, Hughes, Gregg, Fitch and Bright. The present prospect is that a clean opposition delegation will be elected to Congress. The Hon. WM. CUMBACK, of the Fourth (Foley's) District, withdrew his claims for a nomination to Congress in favor of Judge HACKLEMAN, without "a contest, because he was satisfied that, under the circumstances, HACKLEMAN could more fully unite all feelings of hostility to the Administration than himself."

City Items.

MR. BIRDSALL, the Naval Officer, has made the following removals and appointments within the last week: THOS. A. HODGKINSON, removed from a clerkship, and GUSTAVE LANDSMAN appointed in his stead; JAMES A. RICH, clerk, removed, and HENRY MORRELL appointed; WM. TOOPER, removed, and W. H. KING promoted to his post; PLINY S. MILES appointed in lieu of KING, promoted; and J. O. DISOSWAY is promoted to the place of J. M. KANAGHAN, deceased. Last Thursday a communication was received at the Naval Office, from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the newly-appointed would receive no salaries until their appointments were confirmed, and that until Mr. BIRDSALL, who is ill at Binghamton, resumed the duties of his office, no more changes would be acquiesced in.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—There are 1,500 laborers employed at the Central Park at present, of whom 100 are grubbing, 100 draining, 150 with 75 carts removing dirt, and the rest making roads. Since the work on the Park commenced, 257 houses and shanties have been removed from the grounds; thirteen acres of the skating-pond have been excavated; forty acres of land have been grubbed; sixty acres of the lower pond have been drained; sixty-third-street has been leveled; considerable blasting has been done, and a great deal of rock removed, and a wall has been built around the entire Park. About five-sixths of the promenade is graded, and the drive for half a mile will be graded in a few weeks.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The anniversary of the emancipation of the West India slaves, will be celebrated at Poughkeepsie on the 2d of August. FRED. DOUGLASS is announced as the orator of the day, and the officers of the day will be WM. RICH, of Troy, President of the day; the Rev. WM. F. BURTIS, of Poughkeepsie, Vice-President, and JOHN P. VERMONC, of Poughkeepsie, Secretary. The day will be ushered in by a salute of 24 guns and the ringing of bells. There will be a procession and public exercises at the Universalist Church.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD AND THE DEATH OF GEN. QUITMAN.—A meeting of the Scott Life Guard was held at the head-quarters, in Crosby-street, Friday evening. Gen. C. R. WEBB presided, and announced the death of Gen. QUITMAN in suitable terms. He eulogized the deceased and expressed his readiness to cooperate in any manifestation of respect for his memory which his associates might think proper. Addresses were also made by Gen. J. H. H. WARD, Brevet-Major A. W. TAYLOR and Capt. H. GAINES.

LAGER BIER THAT INTOXICATES.—Large quantities of *Cocculus Indicus*, a poisonous and intoxicating drug, are imported to this country for use, it is said, in the manufacture of lager bier. Since that beverage has come into extensive use the importation of *Cocculus Indicus* is said to have largely increased. It is used by dishonest brewers because their beer requires less malt when *Cocculus* is an ingredient of it.

BURNING OF A WINDOW-CURTAIN.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 8½ o'clock on Sunday evening, was caused by the burning of a window-curtain in a dwelling-house at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets. Damage trifling.

PREACHING TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—In the New-York *Observer* for the present week, we find a pleasing account of a visit of Deaf mutes to the Presbyterian Church at Fort Washington, during divine service. Of course they were unable without assistance to comprehend what the minister was saying. Mr. LEWIS PEET, one of the instructors at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, accompanied them, and interpreted the sermon to them. The officiating clergyman, describing the scene, says:

"My visit to the institution I shall not soon forget. I had engaged to preach at the Presbyterian Church at Fort Washington, not knowing that some of these deaf mutes would constitute a part of my—shall I say *audience*? Yes, audience—for they hear with their *eyes*. They came late, and took seats near the door. They were accompanied by Mr. LEWIS PEET, who was ears to them all.

While preaching, I could not imagine what that young man was doing. His eye was not upon me, but down in the pew; and his hands were at work upon something there—*what* I could not tell. There was something going on between him and his companions, whose eyes were fixed, and over whose countenances a gleam of satisfaction occasionally stole. I was annoyed by it. I thought it irreverent, to say the least. But how often are we mistaken in our judgment of persons as well as things!

The service being ended, I was introduced to this circle of supposed Gallilees; when, lo! they were found to be among the most serious and interested portion of the congregation.

Mr. PEET was the young man who had annoyed me so much, and his wife, whose fine countenance sparkled with intelligence, was one of the number to whom he had interpreted the discourse.

I inquired of Mr. PEET how much of the sermon he was enabled to communicate? He replied, 'Almost every word.'"

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Description of Ascension Island—Electrical Phenomena in Houses—Natural Diapason—Motor for Submarine Tunnels New Fossils—Names of Asteroids—Review of Capt Davis' Translation of Gauss.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 19, 1858.

The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published here bi-monthly under the supervision of Professors SILLIMAN, senior and junior, and Prof. DANA often contains intelligence of popular interest. Readers, generally, are so discouraged by the formidable mathematical and chemical formulas with which the pages of this valuable publication abound, that items of importance are frequently overlooked, and instances are not rare of valuable scientific intelligence and discoveries, which have first seen the light in its pages, making the trip to Europe and back before the American public were informed of them. By the courteous permission of the Editors, I shall extract from its pages, from time to time, such items as will interest the public; thus holding semi-occasionally a Scientific Convention, which shall differ from the meetings of the larger association in excluding everything dull and uninteresting, and selecting the kernel, only, of the papers which may come under notice.

THE CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS OF PONAPE OR ASCENSION ISLAND.

Missionary operations in the Pacific have lately turned the attention of the world to that comparatively recently-discovered portion of the earth's surface, the Micronesian group of islands. The Rev. L H GULICK, a Missionary of the American Board, presents an interesting paper in the July number of the *Journal*, giving an account of Ponape or Ascension Island, one of the Caroline range, and belonging to the above-named group It is situated in latitude 6° 55' N., longitude 158° 25' E. Native traditions make it certain that the Island was seen by civilized voyagers during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, and the first quarter of the Nineteenth. It is highly probable QUIROSA discovered it in 1595, when returning from his unsuccessful attempt at colonizing Santa Cruz. Rear-Admiral LUTKE, of the Russian corvette *La Seniavine*, rediscovered Ponape Jan. 2, 1828. It may be described as a group of twelve or more basaltic islands, encircled by a coral reef seventy or eighty miles in circumference, separated from the main land an average distance of two miles, and having seven inlets making as many harbors.

A large island, covering nearly all the inclosed area, gives the name to the whole. It is quite mountainous throughout. A somewhat continuous range of hills extends from the westward to Paleka The terminations of the range are in the main gradual slopes; its line being a curve convex southward. The eastern third or more is narrow, and about equally precipitous on the northern and southern aspects, presenting in many places perpendicular faces of rock, which show strong columnar tendencies. The middle third slopes gradually southward, where the mountains maintain a comparatively regular descent from their summits to the ocean shore, a distance of five or six miles. Several long, narrow valleys run up these slopes along the sides, and at the heads of which are faces of columnar rock, over which leap the most romantic cascades. The western portion of the range is narrow and precipitous: subsidiary hills form two broad and long valleys, named Metalanim, the other the Nut Valley. There are singular rocky projections in the Metalanim and Kiti tribes. Tabain, at the head of the harbor Metalanim, strongly resembles a sugar-loaf in shape. At the base its circumference is three-quarters of a mile. Its height is 400 feet. A needle-shaped rock, ten or twelve rods at the base, and 150 feet above the ridge from which it elevates itself, rises at the head of the Panian harbor. Mount Santo, one of the highest elevations on the Island, is estimated by LUTKE at 2,858 feet.

On the southern side of the island, some of the most active streams in the world pour through the valleys during freshets, carrying down with them black and red earth, which form extensive alluvial deposits, over which the tide ebbs and flows The insulated basaltic points about the main land are very interesting features. The general surface of them all is rugged. Though extensive researches have been made for signs of volcanic action, no decided proof of it has been found.

Mr HALE, Philologist of the United States Exploring Expedition, gives it as his opinion that the island is once going a continual subsidence, but Mr. GULICK, after a careful examination, arrives at a contrary conclusion. The uniformity of the temperature of the island is remarkable, and it may be doubted whether any other place in the world can rival it in this respect. The mean daily range is 10°; the mean annual temperature, 80 28°. The extremes during three years were 89° and 70°. The latter limit was reached but on one extraordinary day, and, if omitted, would make the extremes 87.98° and 73.76°, making the range 12.78°. "Trades" from the northeast are the prevailing winds. During the Summer they return to the north, leaving the island to the "variables." Tornados are unknown. The Summer is the rainy season, but no such deluging storms occur as visit many tropical latitudes. Thunder and lightning are rare and faint, and the destruction caused by the latter has been so inconsiderable that the natives have not suspected its agency.

Ponape is clothed so densely with vegetation from its highest peaks quite into the water, that the houses can with difficulty be discerned from the ocean. An uninterrupted forest covers it, with the exception of a few spots on the leeward slopes, where there occurs a short coarse grass, of a greenish-yellow color, contrasting strongly with the deep green of the surrounding thickets. These grassy areas embrace from 3 or 4 to 50 or 100 acres. The growth of heavy timbers extends far out on the coral flats. The luxury of vegetation gives a peculiar softness to the scenery of this otherwise rugged island, but the dead uniformity of its sultry green detracts from its romantic beauty, as compared with many tropical islands. Nor does the uniformity pertain only to color. Even the circumstances of varying height and form are apparently denied the different tribes of trees, so completely does the mantling canopy of vines bind tree to tree; bridge every slight hiatus and blend every peculiarity in one gently undulating flood.

The natives distinguish six varieties of saccharum. One variety, of a light yellow, is identical with that from which the best sugar is made in the Isle of France. The yam is extensively cultivated. Several varieties are indigenous; others are foreign and have been introduced since ships began to visit the island. Eight or ten kinds of cocoanut are distinguished, and neither Sumatra nor Malabar can boast of a greater variety of bananas; fifteen or twenty may be mentioned. For the most part, however, they are not of the most delicate kinds Bread-fruit is the great food-producing genius to the inhabitants of Ponape; without it they would starve or be reduced to the necessity of slight labor for sustenance; with it no lords of creation are more independent. It forms most extensive groves, even forests, The great harvest is gathered during the months of the northern summer; a slighter crop is gathered in the Winter season, and scattering trees are found bearing during every month in the year. The same trees seldom bear well two successive seasons, and an excess of moisture as well as drouth affects it Three principal varieties, distinguished by the character of the fruit instead of by the form of the leaves, are distinguished by the natives.

With regard to animals, there are three species of indigenous mammalia 1. A small dog about eighteen inches high, having long, sleek hair and short, erect ears It is sprightly, but unintellectual and valueless, save as food and furnishing a retreat for the race the natives esteem such a delicacy. 2 Rats of a peculiarly disgusting and annoying variety abound 3 Bats, of which the largest measure eighteen inches from tip to tip. Of birds, there are twenty-nine or thirty species. Among the most noticeable, king-fishers, parrots, ducks, &c. The number of individual reptiles is great, though the species are few. Fishes are very numerous. A fresh-water eel is an object of great veneration and fear. Insects are somewhat numerous, but are distributed through a small number of genera. Cockroaches and dragon-flies are the largest insects Fleas and horse-flies are found, but not numerous Mosquitoes are bred by myriads in the swamps A few varieties of spiders are found.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA IN HOUSES.

Think of the dignified Professor LOOMIS going through with a complicated double-shuffle in the parlor of one of your up-town houses. Yet he has no hesitation in confessing the fact to the world; on the contrary, he rather seems inclined to feel proud of his performances, judging from an article he publishes in the *Journal* with the above headding But FRANKLIN indulged in the manly art of kite-flying, and NEWTON in that of blowing bubbles, for the good of science, and why should Prof LOOMIS hesitate to sacrifice his dignity in the same great cause? The ladies, however, should lay up a grudge against him for the manifest reluctance with which he concedes their superior brilliancy, even in so small a matter as that of giving forth electrical sparks. We have in this article a philosophical explanation of the popular amusement of "sparking," *i. e.* lighting gas without matches, &c., &c If ladies wish to learn how this may be the most easily accomplished, and more than all how the spark of—electricity, not of sympathy—may be made to leap from hand to hand, if not from heart to heart, when they receive their evening callers, let them read the following which we have no high authority for stating, are the circumstances essential to successful experimenting:

1. A low temperature of the external air. Electricity is not abundant unless the thermometer is below 32°. 2 A high temperature of the interior of the house, accompanied by dryness of the air. Houses heated by furnaces are more favorable than others, probably because the atmosphere throughout the building is more uniformly free from dampness. 3. A thick and substantial woolen carpet. With a bare floor, no electricity is produced. An ingrain carpet is but little better. With a Brussels carpet the electricity begins to be abundant, and a heavy velvet carpet is the best of all. The carpet serves as an insulator. 4. A dry slipper, with a thin sole, is the most favorable to successful experimenting A boot or shoe, with a moist sole, succeeds but poorly A thick sole is not so favorable, because it is more likely to be moist; and also because, if it were dry, its thickness would interfere with communication of electricity to the body as rapidly as it were excited. Ladies, from being confined to the house more than gentlemen, have their thinner shoes freer from moisture, and succeed better in exciting electricity. Professor L. is decidedly of the opinion that the electricity is excited by the friction of a leather shoe upon a woolen carpet. No particular quality of the dress is essential. Although silk dresses prevent the electricity accumulating upon the body from being dissipated, they are by no means necessary. A paper from Professor ST. JOHN on the same subject, strengthens these conclusions

NATURAL DIAPASON.

J. NICKLES, in his correspondence dated Paris Feb. 28, 1858, treating of several novel and interesting topics of the "Natural Diapason," he says M. CAGNIARD LATOUR, one of the principal French Acousticians, has satisfied himself that he hears the note "*la*," of the musical scale, sounding within his head when he agitates it from side to side; Mr JOBARD has confirmed his observation in himself, and asserts that any one can verify it, if he will disembarrass his neck of the cravat and collar and place himself apart from all noise. M. JOBARD says this natural "la" is caused by the contact of the malleus against the incus of the ear; a contact easily made by rapid movement of the head. He goes still further, and asserts that those who, on shaking the head, hear two "las" in perfect unison are born musicians; they have the voice and ear perfectly correct. But those who hear the "la" only in one ear have an imperfect appreciation of sounds; while those who perceive two different sounds, "la" and another note, not only do not love music, but detest and avoid it; and he proposes by this method to discover who may become musicians. The point whether the note produced by this quick motion of the head is the same in all persons is yet under discussion. This question will be a difficult one to solve, as the "la" of the opera of Paris differs from that of the theatre of Strasburg, Lille, Vienna and London, and is becoming more and more elevated, so that in twenty years it will correspond to many more vibrations than now, and be, therefore, still more acute.

MOTOR FOR THE TRAINS OF THE SUBMARINE TUNNEL.

M. NICKLES makes some valuable suggestions under this head. Though political events in France have turned attention from this grand project for a time, there are one or two practical questions to be discussed in connection with it; one of the most important is—what kind of locomotives must be used. The passage of ten passenger trains by day, and as many freight trains by night, if driven by steam, would render the air wholly irrespirable. Foreseeing the insufficiency of the proposed methods of aeration; the expense and difficulty of driving the air into the tunnel, and the incapacity of an electro-magnetic machine to accomplish the work which would be demanded of it, M. NICKLES suggests the employment of a machine with compressed air which shall supply *first*: the motive power; *secondly*: the air necessary for use. Experiments have been made by ANDRAUD & JULIENNE, on so large a scale as to place beyond doubt the feasibility of using compressed air as a means of locomotion. By their experiments we know that with one cubic meter of air at 8 atmospheres, (that is, 8 cubic meters reduced to 1,) the power is obtained of transporting on rails a charge of 15 tons to a distance of one kilometer. A train of cars of 200 tons will then require 13 3 cubic meters of air at 8 atmospheres to run over one kilometer of road; and 625 cubic meters to pass the length of the tunnel. These 625 cubic meters of compressed air will carry into the tunnel 5,000 cubic meters of air of the normal pressure so that the ten trains of the night will conduct in 50,000 cubic meters or a volume 8.333 times greater than that deteriorated by the passengers on the route. The day-trains, less heavy but more rapid, will conduct in about the same amount of air. The pure air thus derived in 24 hours will be in the ratio of 1.15 cubic meters per second, or 45 cubic meters per person. Halls of assembly are known to be exceedingly well ventilated when 10 cubic meters of pure air are received per man per hour But the air of the tunnel, although it may be considered as confined air, will supply 10 056 cubic meters of air to each man, supposing there should be 2,200 passengers per day, and the time of transit 70 minutes. Hence, it appears that while steam would vitiate the atmosphere, there would be no ill effects from the use of compressed air. The means of compressing air are very simple. At Mount Cenis, waterfalls are employed which give a force of four-horse power. At Pas de Calais, and on the banks of the Varne, winds may be used. By its means, and with the multiplication of compressing machines, a moving power as economical as steam can be obtained.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN GEOLOGY.

Who would have supposed that the camels recently imported for service in the West, may now be traveling over the graves of their deceased ancestors? Yet some notices of remains of extinct vertebrata from the valley of the Niobrara River, furnished by Jos. LEIDY, M. D., would seem to indicate this. Whether Dr. HAYDEN, who made the collections, went West to "see the Elephant," is not stated, but his investigations brought to light the fossil remains of three extinct species of camels: The *Procamelus occidentalis*, the *P. robustus* and the *P. gracilis* The second species was the size of the modern camel, and the third not larger than the lama.

Dr. B. F SHUMARD reports the discovery, by Dr EVANS, of six species of new Tertiary fossils in Oregon and Washington Territories, and two new cretaceous species on Vancouver's Island. The latter are *Inoceramus Vancouverensis* and *Panna Calamitoides*. They are stated to occur with a nautilus (apparently identical with N. de Kay's, of Morton, and other species) in an argillaceous limestone.

ASTRONOMY.

If asteroids continue to make their appearance as rapidly in the future as they have for the last twenty years, Greek and Roman mythology will be exhausted in finding them names, and the ingenuity of man will have to fall back on numerals Already the fifty-third has "come to light" Its name is Calypso; that of the fifty-second is Europa.

Commander DAVIS, United States Navy, who has recently published a *Theory of the Motion of Heavenly Bodies Moving about the Sun in Conic Sections*—a translation of GAUSS' *Theoria Motus*, with an appendix, would have bettered his reputation had he left the work to other and more capable translators than himself. A reviewer, evidently a thorough master of his subject, compliments highly those parts of the work with which Capt D had nothing to do, such as its typographical execution and the accuracy of the formulas revised by Prof. CHAUVENET. After flattering the translator by the remark, "It is true that, with some exceptions which we shall be compelled to notice presently, he has contrived to convey GAUSS' meaning by a *verbatim* translation, which has the merit of being very faithful, and taking no liberties with the original," he goes on to point out grammatical and rhetorical blunders which are unpardonable in one holding the position of "Superintendent of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." W——G.

Harvard College.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA—PROF. AGASSIZ—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, &C

The Phi Beta Kappa Festival at Harvard, this year, was the occasion of an uncommonly fine time. The dinner and the speeches came off last week. First in order was the Annual Business Meeting, at which a number of honorary members were added to the roll of the Fraternity. Among the additions we find the names of Lord NAPIER, Dr. JOHN L LECONTE of Philadelphia, Prof. WALCOTT GIBBS of this City, and the Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON of Lowell. The Fraternity reelected its officers—Prof. FELTON, as President; the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of this City, as Vice-President; and N I. BOWDITCH, as Treasurer. The Rev. THOMAS HILL delivered the oration, and then the Brothers dined at Harvard Hall, Dr. OSGOOD presiding. The Boston *Advertiser* describes the dinner. Among the prominent speakers were Dr. GOULD, who is famous through the Dudley Observatory trouble, and Prof. AGASSIZ, who is famous naturally.

The *Advertiser* says. "More brethren spoke, in number, than for several years previously, and there were absolutely no set speeches. The absent President was of course frequently remembered. The remarks of Dr. PARKER, partly in the Chinese language, caused great entertainment There were frequent allusions to the Dudley Observatory troubles, and Dr. GOULD was most enthusiastically greeted by the Company Both he and Professor PIERCE, however, insisted on assuring the brethren that they had warm and cordial friends in Albany, and that it would not be fair to regard the people of that city generally as pitted against the cause of science. The feature of the dinner which caused the liveliest demonstration of approbation was Professor AGASSIZ's announcement *that he regarded himself 'no longer a European'*—(upon which the whole company rose and cheered)—saying that *he designed to remain in America*. If for no other reason, to show the world that learning here could be free from the trammels of routine, as our forefathers made our Government free from the interference of all external powers."

The Boylston prizes were awarded on the same day The awards were as follows:

The two first prizes,—to JOHN HOWLAND RICKETSON, of New-Bedford and JAMES SCHOULER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, both of the Senior class (1859).

The three second prizes,—to JAMES WESLEY STEPHENSON, of Cambridge, and GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY, of the Senior class; and WILLIAM CONVERSE WOOD, of Roxbury, of the Junior class (1860).

The first prizes are $15 each, or a gold medal of that value; and the second prizes, $10 each, or a gold medal.

The Class Meetings were held according to custom. We copy from the account of the *Advertiser*:

"The Class of 1858, with a regularity indicative of a strong feeling of personal regard and fellowship, has kept up a series of annual meetings on the evening of Commencement day, for many consecutive years, at the houses of those members who reside in Boston and Cambridge. It graduated with a larger number than any other class which had previously left the walls of Harvard At the meeting on Wednesday evening, at the house of NATHANIEL CURTIS, Esq., twenty-seven of the thirty six surviving members were present to enjoy his hospitality and to interchange kind words and fraternal salutations.

The class of 1855 was well represented, as many of the members came on to Cambridge to receive the degree of Master of Arts, or degrees given by the professional schools. In the evening 35 of them took supper at the Winthrop House, where they enjoyed themselves in the most pleasant manner. THEODORE LYMAN presided at the tables, and an ode was sung, written by JAMES REED. F. B. SANBORN read a poem which was full of beautiful sentiments, and other members of the class contributed their quota to the evening's entertainment"

The condition of the Library of the College has given rise to a series of complaints. The Professors report that the shelves of Gore Hall are sadly deficient, although the report of the Librarian shows a great numerical superiority of volumes over any library in the country. With an aggregate number of 120,000 volumes, important omissions are noticed. For instance:

The Professor of Latin states that,

"Many valuable books were added from the fund subscribed in 1842. Since that time, occasional additions have been made, but no systematic attempt has been made to keep up with the publications of the day.

The Latin department of the Library *is therefore sixteen years behindhand*. The scholar of 1842 found his wants tolerably well supplied. The scholar of 1858 will seek in vain for the various philological, linguistic, archæological, and historical works which the unremitting activity of the past sixteen years has produced. He must either be contented to go back to 1842, or he must supply his wants from some other quarter."

Of the collection upon American History, formerly the pride of the University, but now surpassed even by some private libraries, the Professor of History says:

"On that subject it will suffice to say, that the last considerable sum at the disposal of the College for that department *was expended ten years ago or more*, and that those ten years have been a period of great activity in this branch of inquiry."

The Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy says:

"The sciences which I am expected to teach are progressive sciences; every year, almost every month, something new respecting them appears from the English, French and German Press. The professor is expected to keep abreast with the advancing tide, to know the latest word which has been uttered in the philosophy of human nature * * It is hardly fair to expect him to buy books out of his scanty income; *but I believe my own private collection is considerably richer in recent works than the Public Library* The students sometimes come to me for the loan of books which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is but seldom that I can aid them. I would gladly compound the matter, and give up the hope of supplying present deficiencies, or of obtaining the works which have been already published, if means could only be provided to keep pace with the Press in future, or to purchase each coming year the publications of that year only."

Mike Walsh and De Riviere.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

It was last March, we think, MIKE was going to Mexico, and came to New-Orleans from Mobile in the same steamer with DE RIVIERE. They were made acquainted No doubt MIKE read his new acquaintance like an open book in an instant. No doubt he had many a time had to deal with similar specimens of human nature, and knew exactly where to place him, morally and intellectually.

DE RIVIERE had not then deserted Mars for Venus. Algerine forays still quickened his imagination, and Sebastopol thunders reverberated in his memory. His thoughts were of war, of conquest, of vast aggrandizement. His predestined career was westward, Nicaragua lay in the path. He would job that job to begin with. He would show what miracles could be accomplished by american enterprise, guided by French skill and valor. But, to effect this magnificent purpose, certain fiscal arrangements were necessary—to organize and sustain armies, something more than even enterprise, and skill, and valor was required. In short, money must be had—without money nothing can be effected even by the rarest combination of skill and energy. For his part, he was ready to furnish a portion of the amount, but he could not defray the whole expense of the campaign. His social position and extravagant habits had, in fact, seriously impaired even his ample revenues. His magnificent rooms in New-Orleans cost him $200 a month, and he paid in proportion for everything else This was the only reason that he should require financial assistance; and he felt assured that Mr. WALSH's highly practical mind would readily suggest some plan for overcoming this difficulty. As to the amount, he asked if $50,000 would not suffice

WALSH replied that he thought at least $150,000 would be required—a successful war would cost at least as much as that. In the meantime he was much impressed with the grandeur of the Zouave's conceptions, and the profundity of his ideas. He would take a few hours to reflect on the proposition, which, by its magnitude and the anticipated importance of its results, had taken him by surprise—in fact, quite overcome him.

And so MIKE left the gallant Captain, and proceeded to inform the company of the remarkable plan of DE RIVIERE for conquering Nicaragua with $50,000. After a suitable time had elapsed, MIKE again sought the Captain, and found he had reflected on his proposition, and thought that he—the hero of Algiers, the leader of the forlorn hope at Sebastopol—was just the man to realize them. But the money question was a serious obstacle He thought that, on account of the commercial crisis, it would be extremely difficult to raise the required sum Nevertheless, he had, after much meditation, devised a plan for overcoming the difficulty which would suit DE RIVIERE exactly—it would just suit him—in fact, it was a brilliant idea.

"The restaurant business," continued MIKE "is excessively profitable in New-Orleans. I know one Frenchman there who has made a large fortune at it. Now I suggest that you convert those magnificent apartments of yours into a restaurant. I am sure in that way you could raise all the money you want, for I don't know any one whom I consider better adapted to the business."

It is probable that the gallant Zouave did not much relish the proposed combination of the warrior and the cook; but he evidently saw that he had met his match in MIKE WALSH. At all events, he said nothing more on the subject, and we presume he has abandoned his design of subduing Nicaragua. After all, MIKE's plan was not such a bad one, when we consider how near another Frenchman came to conquering Central America by means of the Billy.

DE RIVIERE NOT A NEW HERO.—It would seem that the hero of the latest New York scandal case is not unknown to former fame in that line in this country. The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* says:

"We are assured by a gentleman who has recently returned from New-York, where he saw Captain DE RIVIERE, the impudent and indefatigable foreigner of large pretensions who has lately distinguished himself by running away from Mobile with the wife and daughter of a wealthy lawyer, that he is the identical Signor Don P. L DE MORPETO, who turned the heads of all the Chicago belles a year ago, bought a thousand-dollar horse with borrowed money, got up a magnificent excursion to Hyde Park, which was patronized by the wives of a distinguished Senator and a well-known Chicago lawyer, and finally becoming suspected, vamosed for parts unknown, leaving behind a large number of anxious creditors, broken-hearted young misses, with mortified and disappointed mammas, an astonished city, half a dozen happy local newspaper reporters, and two trunks filled with dirty linen and cravats.

Police Intelligence.

AMBITIOUS PRIZE FIGHTERS—AN EIGHT-DOLLAR SUIT OF CLOTHES THE STAKE.—ISAAC COLDEN and Theodore MYERS are two precocious young men, each about twenty years of age. Lately their ambition has taken a fighting turn, and after a great deal of preliminary talk, a genuine fight, *à la* Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, was agreed upon between them; the time, between midnight and 1 o'clock yesterday morning—the place, the shady and secluded banks of the Hudson, within the precincts of the Twentieth Ward—the stakes, an eight-dollar suit of clothes. The Twentieth Ward Police somehow got wind of the affair, and had a sharp eye on the most shady places along the river where the fight was likely to take place. The fighters and their abettors were not to be headed off by any Metropolitans, but, jumping into small boats, pulled their oars lively, and were soon landed at the foot of Seventieth-street. Here a ring was speedily formed, and the principals stripped for the set-to. The fight commenced but in the midst of it a posse of the Twentieth Ward Police rushed upon them, and suddenly put an end to the fun by arresting the principal and ringleaders. Colden had both eyes badly bunged, and was well covered with original claret, Myers looked bright about the visual organs, but some of his superfluous blood had been drawn and two of his teeth hung shaking from his upper jaw. Both Colden and Myers were committed to Jefferson Market Prison in default of $100 bail each, and a number of the others were held as witnesses.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT AGAINST BRANCH.—The *Alligator* has carried Stephen H. Branch into deep water. On Saturday, Peter Cooper, Esq., appeared before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, and preferred a charge of libel—the fifth one now in the list—against Branch. The charge is based upon an article in the last issue of the *Alligator*, headed "My Trial," which article is alleged to contain statements derogatory to the fame and standing of the complainant. Daniel Adee, the printer of the *Alligator*, is charged, as in the previous libel suits, with being a *particeps criminis*. Branch and Mr. Adee were arrested. Mr. Price, of No. 188 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, became surety for Mr. Adee.

DIFFICULTY IN A COLORED CHURCH.—A large number of the colored worshipers at the Methodist Colored Church in Second-street, yesterday afternoon, at the close of the Church service, presented themselves in a body before Justice STEERS. Their visit to the Police Court was caused by one of the brothers of the Church living, as alleged, in improper relation with a young woman of the Church. The erring woman on being told that her course was causing some excitement, retorted by criminating some of the other sisters, and mutual recriminations followed The local minister advised a settlement of the case according to the rules laid down in the book of discipline, and a final adjournment took place before Justice STEERS. As no one would make any definite complaint, the Justice could do nothing.

AN OLD DODGE.—The Twenty-first Ward Police were requested yesterday to have a look-out for a youth about 20 years of age, dressed in dark clothes and a gray cap. He called at the residence of Dr. Griscom, No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, and asked to see the Doctor. On being told that the Doctor was absent from the City he wrote him a note, but as he left this by way of memento Mrs. Griscom's gold spectacles. At the house of Dr. Rising in Lexington-avenue, where he also called, he repeated the same dodge. He went away from here taking with him a porte monnaie containing $12, and a case of surgical instruments.

LADY'S POCKET PICKED.—Miss Schoffer, residing at No. 103 Sullivan street, had her pocket picked on Saturday of $100 in bills, as she was passing through Beecker-street, near Christopher. The robbery was made known to the police, and an effort made to find the guilty party, but without success. The money was subsequently found concealed under a pile of goods near Christopher-street, and had, doubtless, been placed there by the thief with a view to return and reclaim it.

AN INCAUTIOUS SLEEPER.—John Carroll, residing in Brooklyn, strayed to this City on Saturday, and having quite a sum of money in his pocket, determined on having a comfortable spree all alone. New-York liquor "fetched him," and before he was aware of it he had stretched himself out on the pavement near the Five Points and was sound asleep. While he was in the enjoyment of his serene slumber a man was caught examining his pockets and transferring their valuable contents to his own. The man, who gave his name as Thomas Langon, not having a license for this kind of business, was taken to the Tombs and locked up.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Mary Reurs, a young German girl in the employ of Henry Schroeder, No. 180 Sixth-street, on Saturday evening, found $97 of her employer's money stowed away between the mattresses of his bed. The temptation was too much for her, and she pocketed the money. She admitted the theft when charged with it, and returned all but a few shillings which she had spent Mary Germain, a servant girl at No 1 Waverley place, was arrested, charged with stealing jewelry and dresses to the value of $60 from the room of one of the lady-boarders The two girls were locked up for trial in the Jefferson Market Prison.

DISHONEST PORTER.—For some time past, pieces of silk have been missing from the store of Woodward, Mount & Co., No. 65 Reade-street Suspicion rested upon David Welsh, the porter. On Saturday morning, a watch was set upon him as he opened the store, when he was seen hiding away a piece of silk under his vest. He was immediately arrested, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination. About $200 worth of silk is believed to have been stolen

GAMBLING-HOUSE VISITED.—On Saturday afternoon some of the Mayor's Police paid a visit to the alleged gambling crib of BUTT ALLEN, No. 474 Broadway. They arrested BUTT ALLEN and DAVID SOWER, *alias* Spanish Dick, each of whom gave bail in $1 000 before the Mayor to answer. An affidavit had been made by PETER G VONDERHORST, of Long Branch, N. J., of his having, in about twenty minutes time been done out of $13 at "faro" at this establishment on Friday last, hence the official visit and arrests

STABBING.—About 1 o'clock, Saturday morning, a difficulty occurred in the disreputable house No. 74 Reade street, between some of the girls and Harriet Brown, the landlady. Catharine Doughay drew a knife and stabbed Mrs Brown, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was removed to the City Hospital. The assailant was locked up to answer.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young mangiving his name as Charles Smith, attempted on Saturday evening, to pass a counterfeit $5 on the Mechanics' Bank of Newport, R. I., at the restaurant corner of Broadway and Waverley place. He was arrested, and other counterfeit money was found in his possession. He was taken before a Police Magistrate and committed for trial.

PETER DAWSON SENTENCED—APPEAL.—The notorious Peter Dawson, who kept a low den of prostitution in Water street, where he imprisoned white girls and compelled them to submit to brutes of all nations and complexions, and locked them up in his premises, was arraigned at the Bar of the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday for sentence Judge Phillips, his counsel, stated to the Court, by way of disproving the charge against his client, that several of the females who had been arrested when the descent was made upon his premises, and who appeared as witnesses against him, went to his house, which is now closed, and there asked Mrs. Dawson to take them back. This fact they would prove by intelligent and responsible witnesses.

Judge CONNOLLY, for the Court, held that inasmuch as Dawson had pleaded guilty to the charge, such testimony was now inadmissible. The prisoner was then sentenced to *two months' imprisonment* in the Penitentiary, and fined $50. His wife, Rebecca, the Court said, was presumed to have acted under the coercion of her husband, and therefore the charge against her must be dismissed, and she was discharged.

Mr. Phillips gave notice of an appeal to the Court of General Sessions, in the case of Peter Dawson.

☞ **Depot for the Sale of Dr. Witmer's** CELEBRATED PILE SUPPOSITORY is only at No 158 Bowery This is the only article that will positively cure external or internal Piles Reference will be given to gentlemen of the highest respectability in this City, who were cured by this article.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** for
THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **A Card.** JULY 24, 1858.

Mr. A. BARTHOLF respectfully calls the attention of the public to the fact that, owing to the great demand for his large size manufacturing Sewing Machines he has until the present time been unable to introduce to their notice his new FAMILY size. Trusting that this will prove an ample apology for the previous delay he is happy to announce that he is now prepared to offer to all a Family Sewing Machine, which for
CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY AND ELEGANCE OF WORK,
far exceeds anything ever introduced before, and cordially invites an examination of the same, now on sale at the depôt No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all, this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes**—ROBERT M. PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depôt No 192 Pearl-st, one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **If You Intend to ride on Horseback,** do not forget to examine Neill's Patent Safety Stirrups. They must be seen to be appreciated For sale by J. B. & J. BULL, No. 206 Broadway, near Fulton-st; C. FRANCIS, opposite Bowery Theatre, and other respectable dealers.

MARRIED

THURSTON—SNOW.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, by the Rev. E. ward LAMPROP, ALFRED THURSTON to CATHARINE M., daughter of Prince SNOW all of this City

SLAUSON—BLUM.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, by the Rev Dr. E. D Smith J. S. SLAUSON, Esq., to Miss SARAH R. BLUM, both of this City.

DIED.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Sunday, July 25, after a short illness, ELLA AUGUSTA, only child of Jno. S. and Phebe J. Ketcham aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

Her remains will be taken to Northport L. I.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

BUSSEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 25, MARY CHRISTINE, infant daughter of Valentine and Mary S. Bussey.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 72 East 29th st.

JOSEPH.—in this City, on Saturday, July 24, ESTHER, daughter of the late J. L. Joseph, aged 30 years

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock from the residence of her uncle, S. S. Joseph, No. 135 East 13th st, without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 23, JOHN C. HULL, in the 55th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock from his late residence, foot of 61st-st. East River, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 25, Mr. BENAIUS KELLOGG, in the seventy eighth year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 161 East 30th st., near Lexington-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 25, LAURA, youngest daughter of S. H. and F. E. Willis, aged 1 year, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 77 Delancey st

READ.—In this City on Saturday, July 24, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of Geduthan Mead, aged 68 years, 1 month and 11 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, J. B. Mead, No. 27 Morton-st Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CRYDER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 25, Mrs. MARY CRYDER, in the 80th year of her age

☞ Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HAZLETON.—On Sunday, July 25 ISAAC BALDING, son of Charles A. and Caroline B. Hazleton, aged 3 months and 25 days

MURRAY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 25, RICHARD MURRAY, of the County of Sligo, Ireland, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 113 West 25th st, this day (Monday) at 3½ o'clock P M.

DEVINE.—In Brooklyn on Sunday July 25, HANNAH DEVINE wife of James Devine, of consumption, in the 44th year of her age

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Bedford av. near Gates av., East Brooklyn, on Tuesday 27th at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph M. Devine are respectfully invited to attend Her remains will be taken to Flatbush for interment

NESTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday July 25, GERTRUDE E., wife of A. A. Nestell, aged 44 years, 7 months and 23 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 257 Henry st on Tuesday the 27th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OSTRANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 24 in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock of consumption, DAVID W. OSTRANDER aged 43 years

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Fulton av. near Adelphi st. this Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EIGENBOTTOM.—At Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 25, MARY, wife of John Eigenbottom, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Saml B. Eigenbottom, No. 189 South 6th st., Williamsburg, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL BLACK & CO invite special attention to their stock of silver ware which is now unusually large affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States. *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

THE STANDARD of silver is..... 950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..... 925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is.... 900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin and 25 parts purer than the English sterling We manufacture our own silver ware and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made. *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MONDAY EVENING July 26,
GREAT COMEDY NIGHT,
BLAKE AND BOUCICAULT,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
with the following powerful cast:
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....Hamblin
Mr. BOUCICAULT.....as.....Goldfinch
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.....as.....Harry Dornton
Mr. CARNOLL.....as.....Mr. Sulkey
Mr. REMPEL.....as.....Mr. Silkey
Mr. DUNCAN.....as.....Milfaice
Mrs. BLAKE.....as.....Widow Warren
Miss CLIFTON.....as.....Sophia
Miss VERNON.....as.....Jenny
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN at 7 o'clock and during intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
To-morrow.....Mr. Conway's Orchestra Concert.....75 cents
TUESDAY—Pocahontas.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY
MONDAY EVENING, July 26, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with
AMBITION,
OR, THE THRONE, THE SCAFFOLD AND THE TOMB.
PHANTOM BRIDE.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
FAMILY JARS.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
J. H. THOMAS, Conductor.
ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOANARX as conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT,
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intention to compete for the offered them. Arrangements have also been made with JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
AVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
SUMMER SEASON.
TUESDAY, July 27,
LE PANTALON DE POSCAR,
Comédie Vaudeville en un acte, par M. Jaime, fils.
Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, C. SAGE, THIERY, EDGARD, EDMOND and Mlle. ELEANORE and Mme. DAIRE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
by the Artists, 1st of the
ROMANI BALLET TROUPE,
Conductor of Ballet.....M. COLLET.
LE NIAISE DE SAINT FLOUR.
Comédie Vaudeville en un acte, par MM. Bayard et G. Lemoine
Principal characters by Mlle. JULIETTE, Mme DAIRE, MM. TALLOT, THIERY, EDGARD and EDMOND.
Conductor of Orchestra.....M. SIMON.
For the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of witnessing the French performances and Ballet, the following will be the
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
Orchestra Seats (numbered).....$1.
Parquet.....50 cents.
Balcony.....25 cents.
Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
E. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bassett.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This ex-ebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, will commence an entirely new series of Miracles in the way of Fascination, Divination, Demoniology, Witchcraft, Spirit-Rapping, Enchantment, Ventriloquism, Magic, &c., &c. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and at 7½ P. M., during this week. The incomparably beautiful and interesting AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., all to be seen as usual. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 15 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDENS, THIRTIETH-ST., SECOND-AV.—The Hutchinson Brothers will give their grand Acrobatic and Gymnastic Entertainments on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next. They have engaged at an immense cost the celebrated Leroux Family, who will ascend in his mammoth balloon "Excelsior," on Wednesday, July 28, at 7 o'clock. Gate open at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour the interesting operation, the inflation of the balloon, will commence. Admission on Wednesday, 25 cents; and on Monday and Friday, 12 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH Scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN B GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—Meet at the Mercer House on Friday evening, July 30, to pay the bills for the celebration of the Fourth of July. After paying for music, dinner, powder, use of horses, drivers, &c., $110 in cash was appropriated to 21 sick, blind and needy members of the Corps, and $25 reserved for the Burial Fund, making the sum of $250 received from our patriotic Common Council for the celebration.
ISAAC M. PRYER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No 32 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq; subject—*Duties of Young Men to the Church.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

CITY MISSION.—THE MONTHLY MEETING of the City Tract Society will be held THIS EVENING, in the Union Theological Seminary, at 8 o'clock, when the Missionaries will present their monthly reports. A prayer-meeting will be held at the same place, at 4 P. M. All are invited to attend.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, P. M. A general attendance is requested and needed.
D. M. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT IRON RAILINGS,
MANUFACTURED BY WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
UNDER THE WM. S. FULLER PATENT,
Suitable for inclosures of every description.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
Sole owners and manufacturers under said patent,
Office No. 75 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and always a ready substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM Engine, 30 or 40 horse power with pump and fly; with or without boilers. Address, with full particulars, J. R. B., Box No. 163, Paterson, N. J.

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D. CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. all orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed.
N. B.—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO,
Office No. 75 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.
The great French sale, embracing the entire stock of VICTOR ARMAND & JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE, by order of
THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
Must positively close
IN TWO WEEKS.
The richest FRENCH MANTILLAS
OF
FRENCH LACE,
REAL GUIPURE,
RICH BLACK TAFFETA,
LADIES' TRAVELLING WRAPPERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Must all be positively sold irrespective of producers' cost
The greatest bargains ever offered.
Ladies, call and see.
A splendid chance for strangers
W. D. ESTABROE, No. 381 Broadway.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
Elegant large flounced mantillas at $6 50.
Exquisite large flounced mantillas at $3 50.
All the fine goods proportionately cheap.
GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
ALL SELLING OFF
TO CLOSE THE SEASONS' SALE.
No. 415 Broadway.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE
THE
IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT,
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858
And manufactured by
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH SPRING STEEL,
And are
UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents.
8,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 25 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cents
500 BLACK BAREGE ROBES at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent. reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. J. CKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, July 26, a superb assortment of
LACE AND MUSLIN BASQUES,
CAPES, &c., &c.
Price $2 50 and upwards.
ALSO
GREAT NOVELTIES IN BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
HALF SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
Suitable for the present season.
Just received per steamer *America*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All long ns, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3000.—A MAN OF GOOD REFERENCE, with above amount will be accepted as a partner (one third interest) in a manufacturing business, long and well established and improving, and is now a first class house of its kind; is located down town, or a few streets above Chamber st; occupies the ground floor, with store for the sale of goods. For the times, the establishment is doing its share, if not more. From the commencement of the panic to July 1, it has cleared $150 per month. Address, with real name, W. M., Box No. 129, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture—155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden—adapted either for freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44 inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke and she be t in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strongly and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. A bargain may be had in her if applied for immediately. For further particulars, apply to J. B. CUNNINGHAM No. 82 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passenger and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times* and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

$300 TO $500.—A PARTNER WANTED—TO take half interest in a pleasant, cash business, which has been established five years and pays from $10 to $20 per week, exclusive of expenses. A gentleman of agreeable manners and intelligence, with the above amount, which he desires safely to invest, may apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 766 Broadway.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—For sale, the stock and fixtures and good will of a watch and jewelry store at No. 292 Grand-st.; has been established for the last 20 years; the owner leaving the business. Inquire as above.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post Office.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN the greatest invention known for saving life and property from sinking vessels at sea. Address A. M., Box No 140 this office.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO TAKE HOLD OF AN enterprise that will pay annually from 5 to 50 per cent, on the investment. Address B. E., Box No. 142, *Time* Office.

A PARTY HAVING $6,000 OR $7,000 TO invest, can do so advantageously in a safe wholesale business down town. Address, with real name, A. M., Box No. 3,965, New-York Post-Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No 5 Beekman st. who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN McKILLOP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York of which the terms are as follows:—
First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.
Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.
Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New York; DAVID WOOD who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.
Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.
Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.
JOHN McKILLOP.
DAVID WOOD
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
Dated NEW YORK July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.
JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
EDWIN J. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of ROBBINS & SPADONE is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. SPADONE
CHAUNCEY ROBBINS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858. AMEDEE SPADONE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty three shares, No. 931, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED—BLACK OR GRAY, BLACK preferred; must be 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high, English driver, long tail; not over 7 years old; must trot a mile in 3 minutes to the pole. Apply to Brevoort House Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., first stable from 5th-av.

MILK.—A FARMER, WITHIN 20 MILES OF THIS City, offers his cows of milk for sale, consisting of about 100 quarts per day, sent by the New-Haven Railroad to Centre-st. Depot, where the fresh is one fourth less than by the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No 6 Allen-st., near Division, be ween the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

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MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$300—FOR SALE—A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, magnificently finished in style of Louis XIV., double round corners carved legs, pearl keys, with elegant carvings of most elaborate design, powerful rich tone; celebrated City makers two years' warrantee. Apply at No. 97 4th-av., near the Crystal Palace. N. B.—Those in want will find this the greatest bargain to be found in the United States, on examination, as this piano cost $700, as will be shown. It has a portable shipping case. Can be seen till Friday, at any time.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125 and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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A $350 PIANO FORTE FOR $220, WITH rosewood music stool to correspond; full 7 octave, rosewood case, round corners; carved music desk and pedals; manufactured by one of the oldest City makers; is as good as new splendid tone beautifully finished and ornamented. Call at the residence 7 3d-st. near Bowery.

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PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm s., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Hurlbut-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Officers and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process, and the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49 IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
CHESLE CUDDERSLEEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD, } School
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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to do general housework. Will be found willing to make herself always useful. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 178 Madison-st., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as chamberma'd and waitress or regular waitress; takes the whole charge of the silver an parlors; wages $6 to $7; city or country. Also, a situation for a nice girl of 15; does chamberwork and minds a baby, or waits on a lady who is ariet; sews neatly. wages $5. Call for 3 days at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, a situation as nursery governess, plain seamstress, or would wait on an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California. Apply at the employment office of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood, No 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, a seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objections to assist in chamberwork, or assist in taking care of children; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, WILling girls, one as chambermaid or to assist with washing and ironing, or seamstress, or would do housework for a small family; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing. Both have the best of City references. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a most respectable girl now leaving her last place, in which she has lived 6 years; leaves in consequence of the family removing; has the most unqualified recommendations for character and competency, and will be found a neat and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as chambermaid, waitress, &c; is civil and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Inquire at the extensive Institute of Domestics, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a situation in a hotel or private family as housekeeper; does all kinds of fine cooking; good reference; apply at No. 120 Clinton st., corner of Atlantic, second floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can make children's clothing; will go in the country or travel with a family; wages $6 to $7. Also by a girl of 16, to mind a baby, sews neatly; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 16th st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress. Has no objection to travel; has good reference; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE. A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 233 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country, for a small family. Call at No. 26 4th-st., between Perry and Charles sts., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes cakes and pies of all kinds, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Also, a highly-recommended girl as first-class waitress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as nurse and seamstress, can make children's clothing; will go in the country or travel with a family; wages $6 to $7. Also by a girl of 16, to mind a baby, sews neatly; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 16th st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNISHED HOUSEHOLD furniture IN THIS DAY, (Monday) at the private residence No. 70 West 20th-st, between 6th-av and 7th-av, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. The whole of the handsome household furniture in the above house, consisting of the rosewood 7-octave piano, mirror brocade and velvet; solid rosewood sideboard, chairs, sofas, divans, and stationary marble tops; rose wood 7-octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; pier and mantle mirrors centre and side tables, secretaries, cottage bedsteads, mattresses palliasses bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, carpets, oil cloths, furniture of every description, china, glass, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. BERRY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A desirable list of Securities will be offered. For particulars, see Auction head in Express, Courier, Herald and Journal of Commerce, or catalogues, which can be had at the Office No. 4 Broad-st. Special sales Tuesday, July 27.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Pearl-st, by BARTLETT & COWEN, large cash sale of white granite and common ware, in lots, to suit city and country dealers. Sales positive, and no postponement.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

THOMPSON HENRY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY at 12½ o'clock, a No 64 Liberty-st, the stock of a watchmaker and jeweler giving up business, also at 180 6th-av gold and silver chronometer, fine jewelry and patent lever watches together with a large assortment of all kinds of jewelry. Glass cases, counters, &c.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold on Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 230 8th-av, corner of 22d-st, a large assortment of merchandise consisting of house furnishing goods, hardware, stoves, willow ware, Britannia plate and tin ware, with all the tools and machines used in the shop for manufacturing sheet iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory of the City of New York, deceased. SARAH GREGORY Executrix and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOHN GREGORY, deceased.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-class (unfurnished) house to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. The house is pleasantly situated near Madison-square, in complete order, and having been painted throughout. Reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No 143 *Times* office.

TO LET.—TO A RESPECTABLE TENANT, A cottage house and 3 lots; grapes, fruit &c; north side 54th-av, New-York; 200 feet east of 10th-av; rent $200. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE STABLE and eight lots of ground in 168th-st, 100 feet east of 3d-av., formerly occupied by Dr. Delafield. Apply to JAMES M GINN, 30 3d-av., between 8th and 88th sts.

TO LET.—NO 413 BROADWAY CORNER of Lispenard-st, one of the most desirable locations on Broadway. For terms, &c, inquire of WILLIS & CONKLING, No 256 Broadway, upstairs.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and two bed-rooms, with plenty of closets, gas bath, &c, on second floor, in East 14th-st, with use of kitchen and private room. Family private. Rent moderate. Address T. H., Union-square Post-Office.

A HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSE NO 48 Franklin-pl, lately occupied as a French or German hotel and saloon. Inquire at the grocery No 97 Franklin, corner of Church-st. Immediate possession.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—Five very desirable houses, pleasantly situated, at a low rent. BONDLOW, Agent, Montague-st, near Court.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. B. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SIDE ROOM Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office or France on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W L., Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house bath-house, &c, &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c, &c, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NEAR the depot, West Bloomfield, N. J., consisting of a moderate-sized genteel house, with about two acres of ground covered with every variety of fruit trees. The location is elevated and beautiful, at a distance of 4 miles from New York, three miles north of Orange, and in time, per railroad, one hour from New-York, five times per day. The village of West Bloomfield stands on an elevation of some 500 feet above tide water, with New-York and Brooklyn in full view, and is one of the most healthy places in the State. For other particulars inquire of ROMER MORGAN, Metropolitan buildings, or R. W. BOYD, of firm of Cameron, Edwards & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, new and in complete order, with six or eight lots of ground attached, about 12 miles from the ferry by omnibus, will be exchanged for a small farm in New-Jersey, not far from the city and near a railroad. The property alluded to is valued at $6 000—incumbrance $2 000. Worth here a difference of $1 500 or $2 000 in cash. In point of beauty of situation healthfulness and social privileges, the property above cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. Address B NOBLE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. B. BUTMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to Mrs T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the village of Bloomfield, N. J., containing 15 acres under a high state of cultivation; good water and a living brook runs through the place; house barn wagon, horse &c., together with or without the crops in the ground. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT, OR FARM OF 40 ACRES, for sale or exchange for City property, 12 miles from the City Hall, near Newark; house and out buildings roomy and convenient; abundance of fruit trees, and fine court yard. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No 15 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A new brick house with the modern improvements, good shade, splendid view, carriage house, half or one acre of ground located on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood depôt. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., basement, or J. YOUMANS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat and two acres of land situated on the Crescent at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No 251 Bleecker-st New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE PLEASED TO JOIN—TAKE NOTICE.—You are respectfully invited to call and join a Colony of 101 or more, to purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of very desirable unimproved and improved lands for farming and other purposes, in the centre of the new County of Cumberland, Tenn. The Court house is built, and improvements have commenced. These lands (say next to the 148 County lots, which are 33 feet by 165 feet,) may now be bought for from $1 to $10 per acre. I examined them last February carefully. They are inviting and desirable. For quality they are No 1. The climate is very healthy and delightful. For full particulars apply to WILLIAM DAY, and see his journal, at room No 5, Mechanics Bank Building Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN FISHKILL, Dutchess County, New-York, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot on the main road, containing 103¾ acres of land in a high state of cultivation; on the premises is a large double house not quite finished also, barns and out-houses. Will be sold low in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, inquire on the premises; E. L. BAILEY'S Farm or of M. BOOTS at Coal-Yard, Flatbush av, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T 88, N. R 18 W to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COOKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, NO 69 SOUTH STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor marked S C W weight 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct 24.
NEW-YORK, July 19 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent, will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
FRIENDS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Waterhouse, Son & Morris- Dean Richmond, Buffalo
son New York. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia
Canup, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France	Belgium.	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier,
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.
New York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1 000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1 1856, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the option and right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph a equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $6 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent on the 17th of September.
20 per cent on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sale of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by ordinance of the common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov 2, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said Stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

$150,000 N. Y. STATE 5S, DUE 1868, interest payable quarterly in New-York.
$40,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861; interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$10,000 California State 7s, due 1877; interest payable semi-annually in Sacramento City.
U. S. Treasury Notes and other first-class securities for sale in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

Will be ready for sale August 1st, $50,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 8 per cent bonds.
Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Security equal to any State stock.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUESS, Chairman.

$25 000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address S B, Box No 1,444 Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—$1,000 OR LESS FOR ONE YEAR OR more at seven per cent. interest. The securities will be satisfactory and undoubted. Address S H., Box No 141 *Times* office.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 330 of the Laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858. The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, Watches jewelry and other merchandise or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY. No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

OILS

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 50 to 60 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the fiscal of five per cent., upon the preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. to it the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 537 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock and every Monday evening from 6 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30; Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board,
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PAKKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 52 WALL ST., NEW YORK July 7 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS B. AMES Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office No 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.
—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWAN,	J. D. RANSOM,
JOHN WINFOLD,	GEO. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. F. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	A. B. HOYT,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VZNAGA DEL VALLE.
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE URNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. R. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st, (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No 67 BLEECKER-STREET.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BYLaws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P OGDEN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

TO FARMERS.

POTATO-DIGGER.—This is a new and highly-improved implement, got up by myself, after *long experience of working it in the field*. It is by far the best thing of the kind in use. One man and a pair of horses will dig faster than twenty men can pick up. It throws all the potatoes (even the smallest) upon the surface of the ground, and leaves them clear of dirt.
IMPORTED MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT—RED AND WHITE.—Very superior—selected by my agent abroad, expressly for my retail trade, from the choicest varieties grown in the Mediterranean.
THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS—Of my own manufacture—from one to ten horse machines. Overshot and undershot threshers, with and without cleaners or fans attached.
PORTABLE IRON MILLS—For grinding Corn, Wheat, &c., by horse or steam power the best ever used. Price $50.
PORTABLE CIDER AND WINE MILLS—Improved last year; the best in the market.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description.—FEED AND FERTILIZERS GENERALLY.
PERUVIAN GUANO. PHOSPHATE OF LIME. DRIED BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE. FLIDE GUANO—the last two are new and highly-useful fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN,
Nos 189 and 191 Water st., New York.

COAL

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW YORK April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre-sts., New York, at:
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge. do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains do. do.
6:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners
12:50 P. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M. from foot Chambers-st. and Pierpont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh. Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland Cincinnati, Toledo Detroit Chicago, &c.
CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For Sag Harbor at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Sag Harbor at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M. 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7.15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7.30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6.15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND FRIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be the injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other understood means, the Company, ratherthan resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville by above trains, and at 6:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st station as follows: Express trains, 6:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:0' P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:0. P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 8:00 A. M., 1:0' P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

A MOTHER AND HER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest Saturday, at the corner of Forty-first-st. et and Eighth-avenue, upon the bodies of Mrs. THOMAS RYAN and her daughter ELLEN RYAN, 9 years of age, who died from burns. The mother used some camphene to start the fire, and the flames extended to the can containing camphene, causing an explosion, scattering the contents over her clothing and enveloping her in flames. She was so badly burned that she died in a few minutes. Her child ELLEN was standing near her, and her clothes also caught fire, and she was burned so severely that she died Sat rday morning. A verdict of "Accidental Death" w s rendered. Mrs. SHERIDAN, a sister of Mrs. RYAN, was lying on a bed sick, and in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was severely burned.

THE COLORED WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN THE FORECASTLE OF A SCHOONER.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of the unknown colored woman found dead in the forecastle of the schooner *Medad Pratt*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street, which was reported in Saturday's TIMES. The evidence corroborated the facts as published. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain produced by intemperance and exposure." The deceased was about 27 years of age, and her general appearance indicated that she had been leading a dis o ute life for some time. The three colored men who belonged to the vessel and were arrested on suspicion of having foully dealt with the deceased, were, on the rendition of the verdict, released from custody.

CRUSHED TO DEATH WHILE INTOXICATED.—An inquest was held Saturday upon the body of JOHN LYNCH, who was found with his head crushed near the fenders of the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortland-street. The deceased had, while intoxicated, laid down on the string-piece of the pier, and when a ferry boat came in, the timbers of the fender jammed against his head, killing him instantly. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was 22 years of age and a longshoreman.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—AUGUSTUS SMITH, employed on the Russian frigate building in Mr. WEBB's yard, foot of Lewis-street, fell from the upper deck into the hatchway on Friday afternoon, and died on Saturday morning. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered accordingly.

BOYS DROWNED.—THOS. L HOOK, a boy 13 years of age, who resided at No. 19 Ludlow-street, was drowned, Saturday evening, while bathing at the foot of Christopher-street. CHAS. REEVES, a boy 9 years of age, on Saturday afternoon fell off the pier foot of Canal-street, and was drowned before assistance reached him. Inquests were held yesterday upon their bodies and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered in each case.

SUDDEN DEATH—MARY KIERNON, 67 years of age, on Saturday afternoon fell to the pavement dead, as she was passing through Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue. An inquest was held yesterday at her late residence, No 293 West Thirty-sixth street, and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart" was rendered.

Mayor's Office—SATURDAY.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board organized on Saturday, but transacted no business. Commodore KEARNY was present, and made inquiries in reference to the discharge of the *Susquehanna*. It has been reported that two of the men employed on her had sickened on board. It has since been ascertained and believed that they did not contract fever on board that vessel, but from other vessels where they had been employed, and that fact was communicated to the Commodore. The frigate *Susquehanna* is now nearly discharged, and almost ready for the application of disinfectants.

Reasons for Removal.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an act of justice, permit me to correct the reportorial statement in your issue of Friday last, to the effect that I was dismissed the Police Department on account of intoxication. The charge against me was that of insubordination.

In this connection, as the matter will prove of general interest, allow me briefly to refer to the causes which indirectly led to my dismissal: When but a special patrolman I was appealed to by a self-appointed committee to subscribe to a fund then being raised for the purpose of presenting to Inspector Cameron, of my Precinct, a gold badge. Urged by my friends, who argued its policy, I contributed the average amount—two dollars. The result was as anticipated by my advisers. The Inspector favored my selection, and in a short time I was duly appointed a full-fledged Policeman. Thus far all was well. Some four months since the famous "Nye Presentation Committee" was formed, and in common with the entire Department, I was importuned to contribute my mite towards the project of presenting the Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners a house and lot. I peremptorily refused; at the same time stating, indiscreetly, I admit, that I was coerced into subscribing toward the Inspector's gold badge. From that moment I knew no peace. Every act of persecution and petty annoyance that my foes in the Precinct could devise, was brought to bear against me. I was dogged from post to post. I was insulted time and again, until, goaded to desperation, I indiscreetly applied an epithet to my Sergeant, for which I suffered the penalty of expulsion. The result was not unanticipated. I do not regret it, neither do I seek to palliate the offence for which I suffered dismissal. I am, though, proud of the spirit of independence which I displayed, and proud to know that, as a mechanic, I have ample means to afford myself and family a comfortable living independent of Commissioners, with the best of whom I now am peer. DANIEL SHEEAN,

Ex-Patrolman Seventh Precinct, 91 Henry-street.

ARSON CASE AGAINST "SKINNY" MCCUE.—It will be recollected that a few days ago Fire Marshal BAKER caused to be brought from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island a young man named JAMES MCCUE, otherwise known as "Skinny" McCUE, alias Peter Kelly, whom the Marshal had arrested on a charge of arson. The case has been examined by Justice QUACKENBUSH, and the accused is required to find bail to answer the charge. We understand the Marshal is on the look-out for two or three other persons belonging to the same gang. Two of MCCUE'S former associates have been sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to one year each in the Penitentiary.

[Advertisement.]
LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The ladies should remember this is the second week of the great sales of rich dress goods at MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. We are assured by those who have visited these sales, the loss to the proprietors must be immense. The stock is full, and embraces every grade and style of fashionable fabrics. Housekeepers will also find every article adapted to use, at an immense sacrifice on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittan's of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]
MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE HOLT.—These eminent European artists will appear at PUBDY'S National Theatre, this evening, in a new drama, entitled "Ambition, or the Throne; the Scaffold, and the Tomb." Another new drama, called the "Phantom Bride," and the farce of "Family Jars," make up the programme—an excellent company appearing.

Brooklyn Items.

A FIGHT PREVENTED—AN IMPORTANT QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.—The police were duly notified, (as usual,) on Saturday, that a fight was to take place between two "roughs," in the Eighth Ward, some time during Saturday night. Capt. SHANNAN, of the Third Precinct, accordingly made arrangements to prevent any of the participants from getting injured accidentally or otherwise, by stationing a sufficient force in the vicinity of the battle-ground. The combatants and their friends arrived on the ground a little after 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, and the police allowed the principals to get stripped and slushed, when they jumped in among them and arrested eight persons, viz: LAWRENCE HAWLEY, Deputy Sheriff; PATRICK CAMPBELL, Custom-House officer; WILLIAM DAY, cooper; JAMES MCCORMICK, bookbinder; TIMOTHY MCCARTY, porter; JOHN GALVIN, laborer; JAMES BRADLEY, coachman, and EX-Alderman MARVIN, of the Fifth Ward.

The principals in the proposed fight were JAMES GIDDINGS and PETER DOWNEY. The difficulty originated, we understand, in the shooting of Scabby MCCLUSKEY, by Young JIMMERSON. DOWNEY applauded the shooting, and thought MCCLUSKEY, if he had got his deserts, would have been shot long before he was. GIDDINGS took the other side of the case, and the result was an agreement to fight. Several attempts have been made by them to gratify their pugilistic desires, but somehow or other their plans have been frustrated by the Police. This has led to the rumor that neither of the principals care much about fighting. Warrants were issued by Justice BLAGDEN, yesterday, for the arrest of a number of persons for participating in the above affair.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL REFRESHMENT ASSOCIATION.—A society has been organized in the Eastern District, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. JOHN H. TOBIT, bearing the above name, with the avowed intention to keep a sharp look-out for the benefit of tax-payers. DAVID W. TOWNSEND has been elected President of the Society, T. G. CLELLAND, Secretary, and EUSEBA HAWLEY, Treasurer. The constitution provides for the organization of a vigilance committee to be composed of one resident from each of the 19 Wards in the city. The society intends to hold a meeting soon.

INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO TRAVEL ON SUNDAY.—The verdict in the case of JOHN S. STUART, who sued the Cypress Hill Plank Road Company, and recovered damages for injuries sustained by a horse, on their road, while traveling over it on a Sunday, has been set aside by Judge LOTT, in the Supreme Court Special Term, on the ground that plaintiff was an unlawful traveler, not coming within any of those classes of travelers allowed by statute to travel on Sunday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Coroner REDDING was waylaid on Fulton, near Grand-avenue, at 2 o'clock Saturday morning last, by three men, who got him down and robbed him of $5. The Coroner was on a professional tour at the time.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—It is stated that Mr. THOMAS G. TALMADGE and associates have purchased Mr IRVIN'S grant to lay a rail track and new horse-cars on Broadway, from East River to East New-York, and that the work of constructing the road will be commenced early in August.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—During the temporary absence of Mayor POWELL, who has retired to the country for a brief season to recuperate his weakened energies, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. KALBFLEISCH, discharges the duties of the Mayor's office with dignity and urbanity.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 114 deaths, of which 27 were by cholera infantum; 9 by dysentery, 9 by consumption; 9 by congestion of the brain; small-pox 2; swill-milk diet, 1; infantile marasmus, 11; do. convulsons, 8; diarrhœa, 5; fevers, 5.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A burglar named CHAS. SCOTT, was arrested on Saturday last, for being concerned in the robbery of the Clarendon House, in Gowanus, several years ago. His accomplice was arrested and convicted soon after the burglary.

SURRENDERED.—Mrs. BROWN, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of attempting to abduct a young girl from this city, was yesterday surrendered by her bail. She found other bondsmen without much difficulty, and was not much annoyed by the change.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—A girl residing at No. 101 Morton-street, named MARY MYERS, left home to go to church on Sunday the 18th inst., and has not since been seen by her friends.

THE TRUANT LAW OFFICERS.—The Truant Law Committee of the Common Council, having in charge the Truant Institution at Flatbush, last week removed all of the old officers and appointed new and inexperienced persons to fill their places. Since that time the Committee have seen the error of their ways and have reappointed two of the old officers, viz: CHARLES A. DAYTON in the Eastern District and WILLIAM H. VAN BRUNT in the Southern District. They also removed the new appointee in the Middle District and appointed Ex-Alderman MULCAHEY, of the Twelfth Ward, to fill the vacancy.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—MARGARET ARMSTRONG, who was burnt a few days ago at the house of Mr. BERNS, on Fulton street,—her clothes taking fire from a furnace,—died at the City Hospital on Friday of the injuries then received. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The seventh annual distribution of prizes to the scholars in the School of Christian Brothers of St. James Church, took place Thursday evening at the Athenæum. An address was delivered by the Rev. Father WALSH. The School has now over 500 pupils, who are taught by six Christian Brothers.

A FALLING-OFF.—The Brooklyn *Times* says that thirty-seven lots in the neighborhood of the Mann House, being a portion of the estate of JOHN DEVOE, deceased, were sold on Wednesday for $7,500—a loss of $4,000 on the purchase two years ago.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly woman, named NANCY FEENY, was taken ill Thursday night at her residence corner Columbia and Congress streets, and died in less than fifteen minutes. Her death was caused by bowel complaint.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 24.

$10,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	92¾	1600 Reading R. R.	45¾
11,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 do s60	45¾
16,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	100 do b1wk	45¾
7,000 N. C. State 6s	96¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	60¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	100 do	60½
1,000 Cal. State 7s n. b.	86¾	50 do	60¾
5,000 N. Y. C. Bs., '76	98	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	37
2,000 E. R. R. 1st m. Bs '83	76	500 do b60	37
3,000 H. R. R. R. 1st mt.	103½	400 do	36¾
5,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 c 1st m. s. f. con. bds.	96¾	100 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	23¾
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st mt.	85	200 do b30	23¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. bs	86¾	150 do	23¾
3,000 do	86¾	50 do s30	23¾
2,000 Illinois F. B.	83	50 M. S. & N. Ia. pr. st.	45¾
12,000 La C. & M. L. G. b.	32	265 Panama R'd	105¾
1,000 do	31¾	50 do	106
10 Bank of America	110	50 Illinois Cen. R. s30	77
18 Bank of Commerce	100½	50 do	77
100 Mil. & Miss. R. b60	17¾	475 do	7¾
100 do s60	17	50 do b60	77¼
20 Ocean Bank	94¼	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
105 Am. Exchange Bk.	106	50 Clev & Pitts R.	9
10 Merchants' Bank	110¾	100 Galena & Chic. R.	90¾
88 Del. & H. Canal Co.	99½	256 do	90¾
435 Pacific Mail S. Co.	91	100 do s60	89½
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b10	85¾	350 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	77¾
50 do	86¾	250 do	77¾
150 do s30	85	100 do s30	77½
587 do s60	85¾	200 do s30	77¾
200 do s60	84¾	150 do	77½
910 do	85¾	350 do s30	77¾
50 Erie Railroad	17¾	100 do b30	77¾
25 do	17¾	200 do	77½
350 do	17¾	59 do s10	77½
180 Hud. River R. R.	28¾	50 do b30	77½
100 do at 60	28½	20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	47¾
200 do	28½	150 do	47¾
40 Harlem R. R.	11¾		

MONDAY, July 26—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows some improvement in the receipt of Customs over the previous fortnight, and a very considerable gain over the business of the month of June. This index to the preparations making for the Fall trade is heartily welcomed as a partial relief to the general dullness of movement. The past week also witnessed some speculation in Sugars, and a material rise in the price of Breadstuffs, though the stock on sale of the latter is almost too limited to authorize free transactions for export. The entries of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,801,648, as against $8,530,805 the same week in July last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,462,388, as against $889,051 the corresponding week last season. The difference is in the increased movement of the great staples of Cotton, and Grain and Flour. The shipments of the week embrace 225,000 bushels Wheat, and 37,267 bbls. Flour. The Export of Specie, chiefly in Gold bars, received by the last California arrival, amounted to $1,031,443. The same week last season $1,893,893. The shipments include $356,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $5,335,940, as against $5,157,606 at the close of the previous week. The receipts from duties, which continue to be paid extensively in Gold, (even the 3 ℔ cent. Treasury Bills being held up by the banks for the small interest they carry,) amount to $816,000, the largest week's business since the beginning of the year. The whole Specie movement of the week is about $1,210,000 against the bank reserve, and will, probably, reduce the large average of last Monday, $35,328,184, to about thirty-four millions dollars, with the California packet of July 5 nearly due. The Exchange market having left off quite tame for the last packet, at 109¾ ℔ cent. for London, the export demand for Bullion is likely to continue moderate. The market for money during the week was quiet and easy. The demand is reported dull, in comparison with the large offering of means on temporary employment at 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and 4@5 ℔ cent. on first-class mercantile paper.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, early in the month, we resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult. the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to... $60,006,271
Add three weeks in July... $10,490,017
Total since Jan. 1... $70,496,288
Against same time in 1857... $145,455,741
Decrease full one-half, or... $70,959,453

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, amounted to $31,643,378
And three weeks in July... 3,761,953
Total since Jan. 1... $35,405,331
Against same time 1857... 11,626,458
Decrease this season... $6,221,127

The same tables make the Export of Specie
Since Jan. 1... $12,359,059
Add three weeks in July... 2,232,763
Total since Jan. 1... $14,591,712
Against same time 1857... 25,999,437
Decrease the season... $11,407,725

The Receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:

In California Gold	$19,513,631
Foreign Coin	1,778,363
Together	$21,291,994
Against 1857:	
In California Gold	$18,325,268
Foreign Coin	5,352,012—23,677,280
Decrease since Jan. 1	$2,385,286

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85@85½@85
New-York and Erie	18@17¾@17¾
Reading	45¾@45¼@46
Rock Island	76@78@77¾
Michigan Southern	23¾@23¾@23¾
Preferred	44¾@46@45¾
Illinois Central	75@77¼@77
Panama	105@106@106
Pacific Mail	85@90¼@91
Hudson	28¾@28½@28½
Galena	88¼@91@89¼@90
Missouris	85¾@85¾@85¼
Virginias	93@93¾@93
Tennessees	93@92¾@93
La Crosse Land Grants	31¾@32@31¾
Toledo	36¾@37@36¾
Delaware and Hudson	99@100@99¾
Michigan Central	58¾@59¾@60¾

The market for Stocks opened on Monday last under the dull tone of the previous Saturday, and a number of the Brokers, without reference to their position as buyers or sellers calculated on a very quiet week, and on rather lower prices in consequence. But as the business progressed through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the market manifested increased strength, leading to an active speculation on part of the Share list for the succeeding three days. In the forenoon of Saturday, the sellers rather preponderated, and there was some realizing at the Board on previous contracts in New-York Central at 85¾@¼@85, say 3,000 shares, which influenced a momentary pause in the market, and subsequently induced lower Street sales. There was no printed list in the afternoon, but at the informal gathering of the Brokers, in the Board room, the depression of the morning passed off, and the general market left off steady. The preponderating influence of the Board has become rather *Bullish* than otherwise, though this was less manifest on Saturday than the previous two or three days.

The heaviest Share dealings of the week were in New-York Central Rock Island and Galena. The *short* line in Central, is still large, and the stubbornness of the stock at prices 3@4 ℔ cent. above the late sales on this line, induces, as usual in such cases, the most industrious efforts to affect the confidence of new buyers in the dividends. As these have never varied from 8 ℔ cent ℔ annum, and will *not* be varied in August—according to all, and the most concurrent information from Albany—old or investment holders are, of course, uninfluenced by these pretended doubts. The *short* line in Galena has not yet been relieved, and most of the deliveries on Saturday were made on borrowed stock. The contract sellers at 82@84 early in the month went upon the calculation that there would be *no* dividend. This was directly in contradiction to the known financial position of the Company on the 1st June, and their almost assured ability to earn and place the money for a dividend of from 3¼@5 ℔ cent. in New-York from the business of June and July. The line of the road for these two months was operated for about $130,000, or $65,000 a month, and the gross earnings being in the neighborhood of $400,000, and the interest on the debt of the road being provided for, no difficulty was encountered in paying 4 ℔ cent., or $240,000. The *Bears* in the Stock now presume on the disappointment of some of the stockholders that 5 ℔ cent. was not declared, and on the announcement of the dividend rather increased their contracts. The full result of the movement is yet to be determined. Thus far the difference against the speculative sellers is 6@8 ℔ cent. The mere fact of the dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on this stock, has strengthened confidence in the calculation of 4 ℔ cent. on Rock Island in October, and the same on Michigan Central in December, and the shares of both Companies advanced 2 ℔ cent. during the week. The speculative movement in Rock Island is quite large, and on a Street supply of only about 5,000 shares out of the capital stock of 55,000 shares. Pacific Mail shares have further and rapidly advanced to 91 ℔ cent., making a difference against the late speculative sales of 12@15 ℔ cent. A good part of the contracts, however, were closed at about 85@86 ℔ cent., and the additional rise is on the heavy cash profits now being realized by the Company, and the hope that the arbitrary control of the whole present surplus will not be insisted upon by the executive officers, as against the wish and true interest of the great body of the stockholders, to reduce the amount by an extra dividend of 10 ℔ cent. This would still leave about a million of dollars, mostly in cash and city stocks at cash value, for future wants and contingencies. The shares of the Panama Company are again advancing. The speech of the British Colonial Secretary, and the proposals of Mr. CUNARD for a line of steamers from England, *viâ* Panama, to Vancouver's Island, will attract increased attention to the stock abroad. Mr. CUNARD, Jr., is a Director of the Company, and is now on a visit to England. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have advanced to 80 ℔ cent. The August dividend, we hear, will probably be the same as in February, 3 ℔ cent. The other Coal shares, Delaware and Hudson and Reading, were firmer at the close of the week. The trade over the Reading is improving, and the strike in the Delaware mines has been accommodated. In State Stocks the changes of the week were not important. Missouris firm, at 85¾@86 ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange Board, on Saturday, restored to membership Mr. JOHN G. WESTON, who lost his seat in the troubles of last Fall.

The circulation of the five New-Jersey Free Banks, against which proceedings of foreclosure have been instituted, has been reduced to the following sums: Bank of Trade, $48,600; Artisans', $33,000; Merchants', of Paterson, $7,000; State Security, $3,000, and Ocean, $9,000.

The quotations for Bank Notes and Land Warrants, as corrected by MORSE & BROTHER, No. 15 Wall-street, to Saturday afternoon are:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis
New-York State	—@ ¼	New Orleans, and Mobile	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Tennessee	—@2
Philadelphia	—@ ¼	Michigan	—@1
Pennsylvania	—@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ¼
Baltimore	—@ ¼	Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Maryland	—@ ¼	Canada	—@ ¼
S. Carolina and Georgia	—@1		
North Carolina	—@1¼		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	$1 10	$1 15
80 acre warrants, ℔ acre	90	92
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	79	82
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	90	92

The Bank of France, on its July report, holds in Bullion, $105,500,000. The Bank of England, $87,040,000. The Banks in the seaboard cities of the United States, $67,067,000. The aggregate is *two hundred and fifty millions*, the heaviest sum total since the year 1853, before the Russian war, and about one hundred and sixty millions more than in November last, when the French and English Banks were brought down to about $55,000,000 each, and the New-York Banks, (October 13,) to $5,500,000. The heaviest sum ever held in one establishment was by the Bank of France in 1852, $123,000,000. On the last French and English reports the commercial discounts were on the increase, showing some improvement in trade in both countries.

The London *Daily News*, of July 9, says that

"From a statement compiled by Mr. JAMES LOW, showing the amount of specie shipped by the Indian steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the last 6 months of the present year, we have derived the following abstract:

	Gold.	Silver.
Total in January	£16,019	£599,642
Total in February	20,340	825,188
Total in March	13,262	539,213
Total in April	8,734	115,530
Total in May	7,203	271,615
Total in June	2,190	592,637
Total in 6 months	£67,891	£2,933,845

For the corresponding period of last year the total was £66,292 in gold, and no less than £3,674,340 in silver. The exports for the East from Marseilles and the Mediterranean ports have been £80,873 in gold and £516,672 in silver, against £230,408 and £1,814,991 in the corresponding six months last year. Consequently the East has absorbed in 1858 £7,012,649 less specie than in 1857. Mr. Low also puts forward the following estimate:

AGGREGATE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports of gold and silver, as laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, (now sitting) for the past seven years, (1851 to the close of 1857,) produce the following results:

Imports of gold into Europe from producing countries in seven years, to the end of 1857		£130,000,000
Imports of silver		29,870,000
Total		£159,870,000
Exports of gold beyond Europe	£22,500,000	
Exports of silver to India and China	56,670,000	
Total		£79,170,000
Estimated increase to stock of bullion in Europe		£80,700,000

Or the equivalent of *four hundred millions of dollars.*"

The following, from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 18, is the last Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks:

Banks.	Loans. July 17.	Loans. July 10.	Specie. July 17.	Specie. July 10.
Citizens' Bank	2,847,130	2,833,653	2,879,986	2,861,279
Canal Bank	721,620	754,776	1,002,181	949,928
Louisiana	1,456,713	1,469,836	2,064,492	1,811,485
Louisiana State	2,853,270	2,822,032	3,001,957	3,175,372
Mech. & Trad.	472,359	466,518	622,501	562,794
Bk. of N. O. Pns.	1,111,871	1,198,154	298,507	366,582
Southern Bank	195,335	194,96	126,339	141,943
Union Bank	638,524	714,171	329,212	391,585
Bk. of J. Robb	235,512	229,195	194,046	222,869
Crescent City	876,539	871,858	176,543	169,179
Bank of America	564,502	571,332	382,001	371,963
Total	11,975,475	12,116,486	10,877,768	10,772,886
	Decrease...$141,011		Increase	$104,882

Banks.	Circulation. July 17.	Circulation. July 10.	Deposits. July 17.	Deposits. July 10.
Citizens' Bank	1,263,735	2,314,165	3,819,292	3,804,150
Canal Bank	667,300	746,830	1,035,088	1,853,638
Louisiana	863,721	806,634	2,942,188	2,099,468
Louisiana State	1,648,675	1,606,175	4,176,396	4,256,141
Mech. & Traders'	185,475	189,269	926,142	874,045
Bk of N. Orleans	421,245	430,956	702,888	757,176
Southern Bank	188,260	190,735	220,064	229,583
Union Bank	919,901	916,940	618,347	712,498
Bank of J. Robb	338,830	344,256	193,482	203,917
Crescent City	142,015	144,230	284,517	199,812
Bank of America	203,540	205,315	523,491	517,370
Total	7,452,111	7,671,834	15,422,154	15,307,702
	Decrease...$210,730		Increase... $114,452	

Banks.	Exchange. July 17.	Exchange. July 10.	Due Dist Banks July 17.	Due Dist Banks July 10.
Citizens' Bank	1,054,257	1,041,907	466,470	411,431
Canal Bank	1,510,698	1,667,933	129,479	116,351
Louisiana	1,220,829	1,578,402	347,475	375,087
Louisiana State	239,540	432,166	180,733	144,223
Mech. & Traders	264,926	282,252	28,072	31,331
Bk. New-Orleans	475,182	406,669	85,661	63,716
Southern Bank	943,590	949,972		
Union Bank	482,547	419,842	36,392	32,704
Bank of J. Robb	162,012	143,055	24,263	12,018
Crescent City	45,717	27,613	7,315	5,865
Bank of America	8,632	10,624		
Total	6,427,930	6,970,154	1,343,860	1,192,605
	Decrease...$542,224		Increase. $151,965	

The *Miner's Journal* of the Coal Trade of the week and season:

"The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 41,453.04—by Canal 41,406—for the week 82,859.05 tons. The quantity sent shows an increase of 2,296 tons over last week—but it falls short of the supply for the corresponding week last year.

The Railroad and Canal are running neck and neck. Last week the Canal led the Railroad a few tons; this week it is reversed. Boats have been a little scarce by Canal—and we also learn that vessels have been scarce at Port Richmond for the last week or two, and Coal is accumulating a little. The current low freights, and the uncertainty of obtaining cargoes, have caused many vessels to tie up, where they will remain unemployed until the business increases and the rats now paid are advanced.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	42,631	41,453
Schuylkill—Canal	41,135	41,406
Lehigh—Railroad	12,331	11,090
Lehigh—Canal	36,000	24,865
Delaware and Hudson Co	19,827	12,156
Pennsylvania Coal Company	30,820	No report.
Scranton, South	7,260	13,934
Totals	165,384	144,904

We have no report from the Pennsylvania Company this week, but presume it would make but little difference in the aggregate. Compared with last year the trade continues to decline weekly.

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,078,875	850,486
Schuylkill—Canal	558,643	478,843
Lehigh Valley Railroad	236,086	267,392
Lehigh Valley Canal	362,988	325,735
Delaware and Hudson Co	153,056	109,753
Pennsylvania Coal Company	217,348	260,634
Scranton, South	169,170	
Totals	2,776,166	2,498,874

Including the Shamokin and Wyoming Regions and the Scranton Trade North, the decrease on Anthracite Coal this year will reach at least 350,000 tons so far. The Bituminous Coal Trade has also fallen off nearly 100,000 tons."

Uniformity of Bank Averages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper being the one in which the weekly statements of your City Banks are published, I take the liberty to suggest to those who seem to misunderstand the *intent* of Sec. 1, Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, that in order to be uniform in the statements required to be published, "showing the condition of the Bank on the morning of each day of the week next preceding the date of such statement," they should simply bear in mind that *Monday* is the *commencing* and *Saturday* the concluding day of the week. Hence, then, whatever may have been the transactions of *Saturday*, (upon the close of its business Saturday evening,) the Bank will open its books on Monday showing precisely its condition on "*the morning of Monday.*" Very well. Tuesday morning, before the transaction of any business *for* Tuesday, will show the "condition of the Bank" for *Tuesday morning*, and so on till the *morning of the succeeding Monday*—thus giving the "condition of the Bank on the morning of each day of the week next preceding," &c.; and the Bank has all Monday in which to prepare for the Tuesday's publication. Can they not understand that as the Bank "quits work" each night, so is its condition the next morning?

To illustrate;

Saturday evening, balance specie on hand, say	$100,000
1.—Monday morning, balance specie on hand	100,000
Thus Monday morning shows balance as above	100,000
Monday, debit, $10,000—Monday evening balance	90,000
2.—Tuesday morning same balance	90,000
Tuesday, credit, $20,000—Tuesday evening balance	110,000
3.—Wednesday morning same balance	110,000
Wednesday, debit, $50,000—Wednesday evening balance	60,000
4.—Thursday morning same balance	60,000
Thursday credit, $70,000—Thursday evening balance	130,000
5.—Friday morning same balance	130,000
Friday, debit, $30,000—Friday evening balance	100,000
6.—Saturday morning same balance	100,000

Then the transactions of Saturday leaves the balance for the succeeding Monday morning.

Again: Suppose the bank to commence its business on Monday morning; it opens its doors and its books, and finds that it is ready to start with, say, specie $100,000; this before the appearance of a single customer. Then, of course, that is its condition (so far as regards specie) "on the morning of Monday;" then follow out the transactions through the week, as above noted, and the statement will truly show the "condition on each morning" for the whole week.

The law might have been a little more specific, or rather a little less ambiguous, but I think a careful perusal, and a little reflection, will convince any one that I have rightly rendered its true intent.

BOOK-KEEPER.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 24—6 P. M.

There has been a pretty fair demand for FLOUR to-day, and especially for the better grades, which are scarce and market firm. Common grades are dull; sales 1,500 bbls. at $3 75 for good superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4 to $4 12½ for extra do.; $4 25 @ $4 45 for good to choice extra Indiana, Canada and Ohio; $4 50@$4 75 for double extra. WHEAT in fair demand and market firm; sales 10,500 bushels Chicago Spring at 75c.; 21,000 bushels warm Milwaukee Club at 73c@76c. CORN in moderate demand and market firm; sales 75,000 bushels at 52c.@54c. for hot. RYE firm; sales 30,000 bushels at 60c. OATS firm; sales 35,000 bushels at 37c @37½c. for warm, and 39c. for sound. WHISKY steady; sales 150 bbls. at 21½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; boats scarce; 40c. on Flour, 16c. on Wheat, 16c. on Corn to New-York. Receipts light; wind unfavorable. *Canal exports*—2,124 bbls. Flour; 7,552 bushels Wheat; 10,515 bushels Corn; 600 bushels Oats; 200 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales 8,000 bushels at $1 05 for White Michigan and Indiana, and $1 07 for White Canadian. CORN quiet. OATS firm; sales 7,000 bushels at 40c. Boats very scarce in consequence of the late break in the Canal at Schenectady, but rates of freight unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. A large fleet of Grain

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII .....NO. 2137 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Northern Light at This Port and the Europa off Cape Race.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

BRITISH REVERSES IN INDIA.

The Massacre of Christians at Djidda.

SAILING OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

Decline in Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols 95 1-4@95 3-8.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, Captain TIDBLEPAUGH, arrived last evening from Bremen, Havre, and Southampton, with 200 passengers, and freight to D. TOWNSEND. She brings the same advices as the *Indian* at Quebec.

The *Northern Light* made the passage in 12 days and 4 hours, having had strong westerly gales to Cape Race.

July 12—Lat. 47° 57, lon. 47° 53', passed an iceberg 60 feet high.

July 13—9 A. M., passed in sight of Cape Race, but saw nothing of the News Yacht.

Same date—Cape Race bearing N. E., 20 miles distant—saw two bergs.

July 25—5 P. M., lat. 41° 21', lon. 66° 36', met a steamship showing English colors—supposed to be the *Indian Empire*.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton July 13, having made the passage from the Battery to the Mersey in 9 days 14½ hours, notwithstanding she had two days of strong easterly gales.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Liverpool July 10. She made an excellent run, having arrived at the Bell Buoy at 2:45 P. M. On the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., with southwesterly and northwesterly winds, she ran 960 miles.

The steamer *Saxonia* arrived a few hours after the *Vanderbilt*, on 13th July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 12.—On the order of the day for considering the report of the reasons to be offered to the House of Commons for persisting in their Lordships' amendment to the Oaths Bill,

LORD GRANVILLE thought the policy of persisting in these reasons, after having passed Lord LUCAN's bill, permitting Jews to sit in Parliament, was very doubtful. Of the reasons themselves, three were neither strong nor conclusive, while the others were offensive to the House of Commons, or insulting to those who were now to be admitted to Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY defended the reasons as embodied in the report, but he would propose, however, to substitute another reason for the fourth in the report, and omit the sixth altogether.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the course proposed the most singular that could be adopted. It was most inconsistent that the records of the House for the same day should contain a declaration that Jews were morally unfit to legislate for the country and a bill admitting them to seats in the Legislature.

Lord WALSINGHAM was anxious that the views of the Government on this subject should not be mistaken; if there had been any concession, it had been made to a political necessity, not a moral conviction. A reply to the House of Commons was required—it had been drawn up by a majority of their lordships' House, and he thought it unusual in a minority to object to reasons so approved.

Earl of CARLISLE condemned the course of passing the bill, and the reasons against it, as inconsistent and discreditable.

Earl of HARDWICKE supported the reasons.

After a few remarks from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the first, second and third reasons were agreed to. The House divided on the reason substituted for the fourth of the report, and the amendment was carried by a majority of 8. With this amendment, and the omission of the sixth reason, the report was agreed to.

The Earl of LUCAN moved the third reading of the Jews' bill. Lord DUNGANNON divided the House against the motion. Majority on the third reading, 21.

In the House of Commons, July 12, in reply to Mr LIDDELL, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the only information the Government had received respecting the tragical occurrence at Djidda was from the telegram, the truth of which they had no reason to doubt, and that immediately on receipt of the intelligence Lord MALMESBURY had forwarded instructions to our commanders on the spot to take every means in their power to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Mr. HUTT called attention to the Slave-trade which he observed, was never in a state of greater activity than at the present moment, in spite of our armed cruisers. Under these circumstances he moved a resolution: "That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing Her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves."

Mr. CARDWELL observed, that this was not a motion to withdraw our African Squadron, but to pass a resolution, and so to fetter the hands of the Government—a proposition which the House was, he thought, not likely to adopt, and hoped it would not give its sanction to a retrograde policy, which would be prejudicial to the interests of humanity and derogatory to our honor.

Mr. FITZGERALD said he should ask the House to express a strong dissent from the resolution. As to the United States, he repeated what he had said on a former evening on the subject of the right of search and read a dispatch which he had received that day containing very satisfactory assurances on the part of Gen. CASS, which showed, he said, that there was no prospect of any difficulties occurring between this country and the United States to prevent our perseverance in that just and humane policy which we had pursued for many years, and which he hoped the House would not relinquish.

Mr. M. GIBSON said he was glad that the practice of visiting American ships in the Cuban waters had been given up. He called upon Her Majesty's Government to repeal the Brazil act of 1845, which had been passed on the ground that Brazil had failed in fulfilling her treaty stipulations with this country in regard to the Slave trade, but which there was no reason now for maintaining.

Mr ROEBUCK, while denouncing the Slave-trade as an unholy traffic, asked whether Cuba did not obtain as many slaves as she wanted. He contrasted our conduct towards Brazil with that we had just adopted towards America. We had truckled to one and bullied the other, because this was weak and that was strong. He supported the motion.

Sir JAMES PACKINGTON said the revival of the Slave-trade, which our squadron had reduced to a minimum, was cotemporaneous with the reduction of the squadron in the Cuban waters, in consequence of the demand upon our navy in the Russian war. The good rendered by the African squadron was not limited to the suppression of the Slave-trade; it had fostered legitimate commerce, and in a few years we might look to Africa for a supply of cotton. He gave an indignant denial to Mr. ROEBUCK's assertion that we had truckled to the United States, a charge which he said was utterly unfounded.

Lord PALMERSTON said he claimed credit to the British Government for putting down the Slave-trade in Brazil, which he denied to have been the result of any improved opinion in that country. It had been argued that the British Government were bound to propose to Parliament to rescind the act Act of 1845, but he believed that the continuance of that act for the present was the only security against the revival of the Slave-trade in Brazil. Upon commercial and political grounds he thought it would be unwise to retrace our steps.

The House having divided, Mr. HUTT's motion was negatived by 223 to 21.

The House then went into Committee of Supply when a vote of £11 000 for the salaries and expenses of the mixed Commissions for the suppression of the Slave trade was agreed to.

The Government of New-Caledonia bill passed through Committee, after receiving sundry amendments.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We (*Times*) have received by telegraph the following dispatch from our own reporter, who has been so unfortunate as to accompany the cable in its cruise on board the *Agamemnon*:

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 12.

The *Agamemnon* arrived here this morning at 12.30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th. On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron a succession of tremendous southwesterly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the *Agamemnon* made her condition one of danger at one time. Indeed the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favor of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st June, when the *Agamemnon* rolled so heavily and dangerously as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals, which were stowed on the main and upper decks broke away and seriously injured several of the crew. The electric instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw-guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steampipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper deck coil of 236 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on 25th June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted. The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterwards on board the *Niagara* after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th and broke at 4 A. M. on Thursday 27 h parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at 10½ P. M. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2,200 pounds. After this the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous, and remained for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the *Niagara* did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the *Agamemnon* had to proceed to Queenstown. There are still 2 500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions, and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 12.

Her Majesty's ship *Valorous* arrived at 11 A. M. She parted company with the *Agamemnon* on the 8th of July. She also returned to the rendezvous and waited ten days.

The *Royal Charter* has now been ninety-two days at sea.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pera*, with the India mails of the 5th, arrived at Malta from Southampton in seven days, eight hours.

An investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamship *New-York* has been held by order of the Board of Trade. The magistrates have fully acquitted the captain of any blame, and returned to him his certificate of competency.

A Bombay telegram will be due in England on Friday next, June 16, with news up to the 12th.

The Liverpool *Albion* understands that Sir ALLAN MCNAB, so well known in connection with Canadian politics, is to be the first Governor created under the New-Caledonia bill.

The *Times* says: "On Saturday, the second tube for carrying the Cornwall Railway across the Tamar, at Saltash, was safely lodged on twelve piers. This tube, like the first, is 455 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 12 deep, and is estimated to weigh about 1 200 tons."

A special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Board of Trade was held on Friday last, Mr. C. RUSHELL in the chair, to consider a letter addressed to the Council by the Mexican houses here, and various documents, on the subject of the recent decree of the Mexican Government imposing a forced loan upon the capitals of merchants engaged in trade or industry. The matter was fully considered, and was referred to a special Committee, who, we understand, have sent up a memorial to the Earl of MALMESBURY, expressing the opinion of the Chamber on the question, and soliciting his lordship's aid in the protection of British interests in that country.

The following is from the London *Times' City Article*, July 12:

"The report constantly circulated and contradicted, of a new Turkish loan, has again been revived, and apparently on better grounds than heretofore. The Sardinian loan of £1,660,000 is believed to be nearly concluded, and although this most probably will be chiefly subscribed in Paris, it must be expected indirectly to exercise some slight influence on our money market. As the instalments due on the Brazilian loan are to be paid rather rapidly, and minor subscriptions to Canadian, Australian, and other colonial debentures, are incessantly taking place, while there is also a guaranteed loan of £560,000 to New-Zealand shortly to be offered, it is unlikely that any increase or ease on the rate of her for advances or discounts will now be experienced. Towards the end of the present month, however, remittances will have to be made from the United States of the half yearly dividends due to English holders of American securities, which may lead to some moderate receipts of gold."

Liverpool letters state that Messrs. ASTLEY, WILLIAMS & Co., of that place, have found it necessary to call their creditors together in consequence of the stoppage announced by the last Brazilian mail of Messrs. ASTLEY, WILSON & Co., of Rio. The liabilities of the Rio house were about £150,000, and those of the firm on this side nearly as much.

The *Observer* says: "We are inclined to think that the prorogation of Parliament will probably be deferred till Tuesday, 2d August, in time to allow the Queen to start for Cherbourg on the 4th August."

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "Queen VICTORIA will be accompanied to Cherbourg by Lord MALMESBURY, Lord DERBY, Mr. DISRAELI and the Duke of MALAKOFF, and Her Majesty will only spend one day there."

The Minister of Marine has ordered the inscription recording the completion of the works and the inauguration of the inner dock to be changed in order that the Royal visit may be included in the scroll.

The extraordinary and long protracted drouth of the Summer, and the great scarcity of water on all the gold fields of Australia, have led to the discussion of the probabilities of the future supply of the precious metal.

Several bodies of miners from Yackandandah and other parts, have set out for the new gold fields on the Mundy River.

An awful explosion of two firework factories, by which upwards of 100 persons were injured, has taken place. The scene of this terrible casualty was in the Westminster Road, London, near the corner of Waterloo Road. A series of explosions took place, which resulted in the total annihilation of the two firework factories, belonging to Madam Coron and Mr. GIBSON.

Times City Article, July 14.

The English Funds opened heavily this morning, at the low price of yesterday, but subsequently experienced a recovery of ¼. Consols are quoted at 95¼@¾ for money, 95⅝@¾ for the account. The applications for discount at the Bank have again become unimportant. In the Foreign Exchanges, the rates for Vienna and Trieste were slightly higher. The quotation of Gold at Paris is about 2 ₰ mille discount, and short exchange on London is 25.02½ ₰ £1. Gold is therefore about 3-10 ₰ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. Price of Gold at Hamburg, 124 ℔ mark, and short exchange on London, 13.57½ ₰ £1. Gold is dearer in London than in Hamburg, by about 3 10. Exchange between London and New-York at par. About £60-60 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank for exportation. The expectation that the contemplated new Turkish loan was at length about to be introduced, has been in a great measure extinguished by the news of the massacre at Djidda, that event being calculated to inspire capitalists with an increased sense of the weakness of the Turkish Government, and of the possibility of fresh complications, which may stimulate the active intrigues always in progress for its subversion." In American Securities, Illinois Central Bonds were firmer. Great Western and Grand Trunk, of Canada, advanced.

Daily News City Article, July 14.

The funds to-day showed renewed flatness, and closed at a fresh reduction of ¼. Very little business was done, but that was consisted chiefly of sales by speculative holders, who after long waiting for better prices, have at length become discouraged at the prolonged dullness of the market. At the Bank to day there were very few applications for money, and in the open market the supply is so large that choice bills are readily discounted at 2½ ₰ cent, or, in very exceptional cases, upon even lower terms. Exchange at St. Petersburg on London is quoted 29 3 16d. Messrs. CALVERT & Co., brewers, were refused a certificate in the Court of Bankruptcy.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA will proceed to Cherbourg on the 4th of August.

Marshal CANROBERT took the command of the Camp at Chalons.

The *Regina Cœli* arrived at St. Nizaire.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "There is a visible improvement in commercial affairs. Bank discounts have increased by 45,000,000f. during the last month. The Bourse is firm. Three per cent. Rentes are quoted at 68f. 45c. for the end of the month.

AUSTRIA.

A conciliatory spirit was displayed by the representatives of "almost all" the powers at the eighth conference. The *Herald* says: "a quarrel has sprung up between Austria and Prussia about the garrison of Rastadt."

SPAIN.

Fifteen civil Governors have been superseded.

The floating debt has increased thirty-three millions.

The news from Mexico is bad.

The budget of the Island of Cuba for next year presents a surplus of 100,000,000 reals.

DENMARK.

The *Nord* says: "The Ministerial crisis is over. The President of the Council is intrusted with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs."

ITALY.

The great Campana trial has come to an end. The Marquis DI CAMPANA is sentenced to 20 years, hard labor.

TURKEY.

On the 29th June there was a conflict between the Christians and Turks at Kozanac.

Montenegro fears a serious attack from the Turks, who are concentrated in considerable force in the Pachalic of Scutari.

The plague is at Constantinople.

INDIA.

The following telegram was from the *Times'* Malta correspondent, Monday, July 12:

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—The Calcutta and China mails have arrived to-day, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 3d of June, Madras to the 10th, Hong Kong to the 22d of May.

On the 31st of MAY Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was still at Futteghur. The Calpee rebels were advancing upon Gwalior. They were not plundering, but paying for every thing. A British regiment from Calpee was marching in pursuit.

General ROSE had refused the command in Gwalior, on account of ill health.

SCINDIA is reported to have been beaten by the rebels on the 1st of June, and to have arrived at Agra.

The rebels were again becoming troublesome in Central India, and reoccupying forts from which they had been driven by Gen. ROSE.

Gen. JONES had burnt Mohumdee and the adjacent villages, without opposition.

Chundy was occupied by SMITH's Brigade.

Troops were marching against the Moulvie at Shahabad, and working parties had been set to destroy the jungles, in which the mutineers still held out.

The Barrackpore regiments have received the option of disbandment or of service in China.

At Calcutta the import market continues generally active; the business in produce dull. Money market unaltered. Exchange, 2s. 1d. for credits; 2s. 1¼d. for documents.

CHINA.

The following is a telegram to the London *Times*.

The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of the Peiho on the 29th of April.

Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries. The time having expired on the 13th, the steamer *Sampson* had taken up two gunboats and 150 sappers to the Peiho.

Her Majesty's 59th Regiment was reported under orders for the North.

The French transport *Gironde* had arrived with 900 marine infantry.

At Hong Kong prices of imports had improved. Exchange, 4s 8d. for credits. At Canton a large business had been done.

SHANGHAE, May 15.—Tea market dull, but large business in Silk. Prices lower. New crop favorable. Exchange, 6s. 2d. for credits.

The following is the Foreign Office telegram:

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—The intelligence from Lord ELGIN is to 29th April, when the allied forces were in the Gulf of Peihek. The French had got two gunboats over the bar, but our two dispatch boats had stuck.

The English and French Admirals were both at Peihek, and it was expected that in a few days a first blow in the North might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

The Chinese Government had named Commissioners to negotiate, but the latter announcing the fact had retired owing to an assumption of superiority on the part of the Chinese.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT DJIDDAH.

The following is the *Times'* telegram from their Malta correspondent:

"An outbreak of Mahomedans took place at Djidah on the 15th of June. The English and French Consuls, and the wife of the latter, were murdered. In all, about twenty-six persons were were massacred. The daughter of the French Consul escaped, though severely wounded, and with twenty-two other refugees, principally Greeks, was brought to Suez on the 3d by her Majesty's frigate *Cyclops*. No Christians remained in the place."

A foreign office telegram confirms the above. The morning after the massacre, two boats from the *Cyclops*, sent to the town, were attacked and obliged to fire on those who endeavored to intercept their retreat. On the 19th, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men. Among the victims were Mr. PAON, English Vice-Consul; Mr. EVEILLARD, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 9 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 26.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th inst., has passed Cape Race *en route* for Halifax and Boston, and will be due at the former port on Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

The *Europa* was intercepted by the News-Yacht of the Associated Press, which has arrived here with a summary of her news.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, from New York on the 7th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet would leave Queenstown, as before stated, on the 17th inst., and should by this time have reached the ocean rendezvous.

The India bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

The prorogation of Parliament was expected to take place on the 31st of July.

The massacre of Christians at Djidda attracted much attention in England and throughout Europe. Turkey had promised to avenge the massacre, and it was reported that English and French forces would occupy the place.

Bombay advices of June 19 had been received. The Calpee rebels had defeated the Scindia troops at Gwalior, and a large number of the latter had gone over to the enemy. [This confirms the report *via* Calcutta, received by the *Northern Light* and *Indian*.]

A strong British force was preparing to recapture Gwalior.

The Europeans in India were suffering much from the extreme heat of the weather.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool market quotes the sales of Cotton for the week at 37,000 bales, of which 1 800 bales were to speculators and 3,500 bales to exporters. All qualities had declined slightly during the week, the reduction being 1-16d.@⅛d. on the quotations advised per *America*. At the close holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales at the decline. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1 600 were to speculators and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅜d.; Middling Mobiles, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 638 000 bales, of which 570,000 were American. At the auction sale of Sea Island, but a small quantity sold at a decline of 1d.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market there had been an increased demand for goods, and prices of all descriptions were slightly higher.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and all kinds were slightly lower. The weather had been favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, at a decline of 6d.; Western Canal, 21s@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s@24s. WHEAT dull and 1d. lower; Red Western, 5s 6d.@6s. 6d.; Red Southern, 6s. 2d.@6s. 3d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 6s. 9d@7s. 3d. CORN very dull; White, 32s.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.

The Brokers' Circular says that FLOUR has declined 6d.@1s. on the week, WHEAT 2d., and CORN 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market had a general declining tendency. Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote: BEEF slightly declined, and holders pressing on the market. PORK steady. BACON heavy, and holders pressing sales at a decline of 1s. LARD steady at 55s.@57s. 6d. TALLOW very dull and entirely nominal; Butchers' Association, 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 25s @36s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE dull. RICE firm, and East Indian slightly higher. TEA slightly declined; Congo, 10d.; Rather steady; Common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d.; Fine, 12s.@19s. COD OIL slow of sale, but prices unaltered. LINSEED OIL active at 33s.@34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 42s @44s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market was easy, and discounts were effected at 3 ₰ cent. and under.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 95⅛@95⅞, and for account, 95⅜@95¾. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £510,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S *Circular* quotes BREADSTUFFS firm; White Wheat, 45s @48s.; Red, 43s.@45s; Flour, 21s.@25s. SUGAR steady, except for inferior qualities, which were 6d @1s. lower. COFFEE firm. LINSEED OIL active and slightly higher; sales at 34s. 6d. on the spot, and 35s. for future delivery. RICE quiet. TALLOW 48s. 6d.@49s. TEA declined¼ d @1d.; Congou, 9¼d. @9¾d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 42s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

Consols have undergone no change to-day, and are still quoted 95⅛@95⅜ for Money, and 95⅜@35⅛ for account.

LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Cotton dull under the *Persia's* news. BREADSTUFFS without sales of importance. PROVISIONS steady at Friday's rates.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market for American stocks generally quiet. Illinois Central shares 27 discount; Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Bonds in demand at 103; Maryland 5 ₰ cents 93; Pennsylvania Central second mortgage Bonds 88

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, at Havre, was quoted at 105 francs.

FILLIBUSTERISM.

Letter from General Walker—Attack on the Administration—Fillibustering Movements at the South, &c.

MOBILE, Monday, July 19, 1858.

EDITOR OF MOBILE REGISTER:—*Sir*: On returning to this city a day or two ago I read in your journal an extract from the Washington *Union* denying certain statements which it was reported, I had lately made in a speech delivered at New Orleans. The writer in the *Union* has been misinformed as to the fact of the speech said to have been made by me at New Orleans; but as long ago as the month of January last I publicly made here, and since then elsewhere, statements which are analogous in nature, though not entirely identical, with those attributed to me by the Washington newspaper. As you suggest the propriety of publishing the evidence on which these statements were made, I hope you will not deem me intrusive if I furnish you with the facts of the case.

In the month of October last I was in New-Orleans preparing to return to Nicaragua. About the middle of the month General HENNINGSEN arrived from Washington, and soon after we met he informed me that he had important news to communicate. He then proceeded to state that while in Washington he had several conversations with the Secretary of War; that in the course of one of the interviews the Secretary had informed him of the determination on the part of the President to arrest the expedition to Nicaragua, adding, at the same time, that the acquisition of Cuba during his administration was an object dear to the heart of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Secretary further proceeded to say, according to General HENNINGSEN's report, that if we would turn our attention to Mexico and enter into the service of COMONFORT, we should have the support of the United States Government; that while in the Mexican service we might, by some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, bring about a war between Mexico and Spain, and Cuba might then be seized by the former Power. The Secretary, according to the report I received, informed General HENNINGSEN that means would not be lacking for such an enterprise, and when pressed by the General to state how the means could be had, he replied, "I have gone the length of my tether; before I can say more it will be necessary for me to see a person above me." In the next interview the Secretary informed the General that he was not authorized to go further, but that he might rely implicitly on the means being provided if the enterprise were undertaken. When General HENNINGSEN made this communication to me I was shocked at its nature, and remarked that the Government could hardly be in earnest. He said that he had been authorized to place before me the character of the conversations held with the Secretary of War, and to communicate them also to a friend of the Nicaraguan cause residing in New Orleans.

The foregoing are facts which I have substantially detailed in speeches made here and elsewhere. I have been careful always to state the source of my information, and I need hardly say that I am firmly convinced of the truth and accuracy of the report made to me by General HENNINGSEN. I have ever found the General to be a man not only of strict truth and honor, but also careful in his use of language, and particularly accurate in the reports he makes about public matters. In controversies of such moment as these I have narrated, I would rely on his statements as implicitly as if I had heard myself what passed between the Secretary and himself.

In the recent trial in New Orleans I endeavored to place these facts in the shape of legal evidence. Gen. HENNINGSEN was summoned by me as a witness for this purpose. But when the question was put with the view of eliciting these facts, the District Attorney immediately objected, and the presiding Justice ruled out the question without waiting to hear the object I had in trying to elicit the testimony.

Permit me to add that I have been driven to speak of these matters by the course the Government has pursued towards me. Not satisfied with taking from me my rights and the property I held in Nicaragua, high Federal officers have attempted to deprive me of my honor also. The good name which I have inherited from my fathers has been the object of attack by those whose positions should have raised them above the indulgence of personal abuse. As the advocate of a cause, I know that the consequences of the enterprise which I, an humble instrument in the hands of a Higher Power, have inaugurated, will be felt and appreciated when the names of the most illustrious of my traducers shall have passed into obscurity, if not into shame and ignominy. As a man, even though I had none of the charity "which suffereth long and is kind," I would not so far stoop as to cherish any feeling of personal enmity toward those who, forgetful of their stations, do not hesitate to malign me and my motives; but when through me high functionaries aim a blow at a mighty movement, justice to the cause I have espoused requires me to repel the attack. Under such circumstances, I scorn the counsel of those who advise submission to wrong because the arms raised to smite are strong and belong to powers high in authority; and we be to that individual or to that people with whom such slavish counsels prevail.

Your obedient servant, WM. WALKER.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Dalton, Ga., says:

There is a general feeling prevailing in all ranks of society in most of the Southern portion of the Union in behalf of Gen WM. WALKER and his confederates. Recently there have been several public meetings of the people in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The largest and most popular assemblies ever held in North Georgia were in Dalton on the 9th, and at Atlanta on the 11th of this month. Speeches were made by Gen. WM. WALKER, Major LAUDERDALE and Colonels KIRKMAN and ENO, all of which were received with long and repeated shouts of applause. The whole South is alive to Gen. WALKER's interests and the annexation of the five Central American States. There have recently been many meetings in the counties and parishes in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. Nicaragua bonds have been freely purchased by the planters in the last two weeks, to the amount of $775,000. There was a large amount sold at Dalton and Atlanta. Gen. WALKER is *en route* for Macon, Savannah and Columbus, Ga. It is the general opinion that $3,000,000 of Nicaraguan bonds will be in the hands of the planters of the South and New-York and New-Orleans capitalists in less than twenty days. Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. FABENS, of the Nicaraguan army, have made the necessary arrangements with the owners of American shipping in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the transportation of munitions of war. Colonels SAM. AUSTIN and H. CRITTENDEN, of San Francisco, have also made similar negotiations with the Pacific Ocean steamers. Lieut.-Col JOHN MARKHAM and Lieut. E. HERWITZ, of the Nicaraguan army, will leave Mobile as messengers, *en route* for Texas to Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, and to Gen. ZAGOLA in Tamaulipas."

By way of offset to the orations in honor of WALKER, the citizens of Alabama have undertaken to *fete* Judge CAMPBELL, who presided at WALKER's trial in New Orleans, and who has since been denounced by WALKER in unmeasured terms. In response to an invitation to a public dinner, to be given at Montgomery, Judge CAMPBELL writes a defence of himself:

MONTGOMERY, Friday, July 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, expressing your "high appreciation" of the manner in which I have performed my official duties, and inviting me to a public dinner, has been received.

In assuming the judicial office, I did not permit myself to expect or look for any public and particular expression of the popular approval of my judicial conduct. The Judge must follow the line of his duty, whether it be repugnant to, or in accordance with the popular opinion of the hour. He must look for his support in difficult circumstances to the predominance of those profound sentiments of our people that an "independent judiciary is a bulwark of liberty," and that "a firm execution of the laws," through courts of justice, "is indispensable to the prosperity and happiness" of the State. I accept with thanks the approbation founded on these sentiments.

I shall not affect to misunderstand the particular occasion which has led to this expression of your sentiments. In my opinion the effectual maintenance of the Act of Congress of 1818, which regulates the duties of citizens of the United States towards friendly nations or States, is essential to the character of our country. An age of civilization and refinement—an age that acknowledges the rule of Christianity, of science, and of justice, will not tolerate a nation claiming to be Christian, enlightened, and just, either with or without the connivance of its government, to pour hordes of lawless, violent, and licentious men, to gratify cupidity, lust, or ambition, upon an unoffending and helpless State or people. The question before the people of the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico is, shall they be degraded, in the world's opinion, to the level of the Barbary States of the Mediterranean, by any tolerance of open and flagrant violation of that necessary law of the Union embodied in the Act of 1818? Shall the Christian cities of Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston, sink to the grade of Algiers and Tripoli under their Mahommedan rule?

Our citizens know that our country has contracted obligations of peace and amity to the States of Mexico and Central America, and that the act of 1818 was passed to establish a permanent law of peace. Shall any citizen of our country, or any man under the jurisdiction of our Constitution, be allowed to say that a treaty, convention or law passed by the constituted authorities of the Union, according to that Constitution, imposes no obligations on him?

The answers to these questions cannot be mistaken.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to renew my thanks for this expression of your good will, and to decline your invitation.

In this city my professional life commenced, and for years I was indebted to this community for a degree of favor accorded to but few. Some of my earliest and best friends are among those whose names are signed to your letter, and I recognize others who have contributed largely to the prosperity and honor of this, our native city. I am, respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

To Messrs. SAYRE, JONES, BETHEA and others.

FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.

Official Dispatches in Regard to the Discovery of Gold.

Documentary History of the Gold Field for the Last Two Years.

MINING RIGHTS.

THE SYSTEM OF LICENSES AND TAXATION.

THE WHOLE STORY.

We are enabled to lay before the readers of the TIMES, this morning, a detailed official history of the discovery and working of the new auriferous fields in British America. It is contained in the correspondence of Governor DOUGLAS, of Vancouver's Island, with the British Colonial Secretary, and with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. Letters from other parties are added, and such Government dispatches to Mr. DOUGLAS as throw light on the subject, the whole forming a complete documentary record of the latest El Dorado.

The first document in our budget is the following

From Gov. Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, April 16, 1856.

SIR: I hasten to communicate for the information of Her Majesty's Government a discovery of much importance, made known to me by Mr. Angus MCDONALD Clerk in charge of Fort Colville, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Posts on the Upper Columbia District.

That gentleman reports, in a letter dated on the 1st of March last, that gold has been found in considerable quantities within the British territory, on the Upper Columbia, and that he is moreover of opinion that valuable deposits of gold will be found in many other parts of that country; he also states that the *daily earnings* of persons then employed in digging gold were ranging from £2 to £8 for each man. Such is the substance of his report on that subject, and I have requested him to communicate his communications in respect to any further discoveries made.

I do not know if Her Majesty's Government will consider it expedient to raise a revenue in that quarter, by taxing all persons engaged in gold digging, but I may remark, that it will be impossible to levy such a tax without the aid of a military force, and the expense in that case would probably exceed the income derived from the mines.

I will not fail to keep you well informed in respect to the extent and value of the gold discoveries made; and circumstances will probably be the best indication of the course which it may be expedient to take, that is, in respect to imposing a tax, or leaving the field free and open to any persons who may choose to dig for gold.

Several interesting experiments in gold washing have been lately made in this colony, with a degree of success that will no doubt lead to further attempts for the discovery of the precious metal. The quantity of gold found is sufficient to prove the existence of the metal, and the parties engaged in the enterprise entertain sanguine hopes of discovering rich and productive beds. I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

The Right Hon. BENAY LABOUCHERE.

From the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere to Gov. Douglas

DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 4, 1856.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 10, of the 16th April last, reporting the discovery of gold within the British territory on the Upper Columbia River district.

In the absence of all effective machinery of Government, I conceive that it would be quite abortive to attempt to raise a revenue from licenses to dig for gold in that region. Indeed, as Her Majesty's Government do not at present look for a revenue from this distant quarter of the British dominions, so neither are they prepared to incur any expense on account of it. I must, therefore, leave it to your discretion to determine the best means of preserving order in the event of any considerable increase of population flocking into this new gold district; and I shall rely on your furnishing me with full and regular accounts of any event of interest or importance which may occur in consequence of this discovery.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

To Governor DOUGLAS.

Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Oct. 29, 1856.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 14, of the 4th of August, communicating the arrival of my dispatch, No. 10, of the 16th April last, in which was reported the discovery of gold within the British Territory in the Upper Columbia River District.

2. I have, since the date of that letter, received several other communications from my correspondent in that part of the country, who, however, scarcely makes any allusion to the subject of the gold discovery; but I have heard through other almost equally reliable sources of information, that the number of persons engaged in gold digging is yet extremely limited, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the native tribes, who, being hostile to the Americans, have uniformly opposed the entrance of American citizens into their country.

3. The people from American Oregon are, therefore, excluded from the gold district, except such, as resorting to the artifice of denying their country, succeed in passing for British subjects. The persons at present engaged in the search of gold are chiefly of British origin and retired servants of the Hudson Bay Company, who, being well acquainted with the natives, and connected by old acquaintanceship and the ties of friendship, are more disposed to aid and assist each other in their common pursuits than to commit injuries against persons of property.

4. The element of difficulty in exploring the gold country has been interposed through the opposition of the native Indian tribes of Thompson's River, who have lately taken the high-handed, though probably not unwise course, of expelling all the parties of gold diggers, composed chiefly of persons from the American territories, who had forced an entrance into their country. They have also openly expressed a determination to resist all attempts at working gold in any of the streams flowing into Thompson's River, both from a desire to monopolize the precious metal for their own benefit, and from a well-founded impression that the shoals of salmon which annually ascend those rivers, and furnish the principal food of the inhabitants, will be driven off, and prevented from making their annual migrations from the sea.

5. The officers in command of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in that quarter, have received orders carefully to respect the feelings of the natives in that matter, and not to employ any of the Company's servants in washing out gold, without their full approbation and consent. There is, therefore, nothing to apprehend on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants, but there is much reason to fear that serious affrays may take place between the natives and the motley adventurers who will be attracted by the reported wealth

LONDON.

Government and the Right of Search—The Ministry—State of Politics—Continental Relations—Lord Seaney—The Government of India.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

Our Parliamentary session draws near its close, and people are beginning to count up the political gains and losses of the last few months. Nationally considered, the balance is undoubtedly to be set down on the cheerful side of the ledger. The foreign policy of the country has been rescued from the concurrent though conflicting dangers of humiliation to European despotism, and collision with American right and liberty. Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON were equally ready to lower the English flag unworthily at the summons of French absolutism, and to defend the assertion of unjust and perilous pretensions to universal surveillance over the mercantile marine of free nations. What they would have done had they been still the occupants of Downing-street when the recent complaints of vexatious and arbitrary visitations of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, by British cruisers, became known, it is needless to inquire. But what their disposition would have been, and in what temper they would have met the temperate remonstrances of the United States Government, all of us, on this side of the ocean, understand, who recollect the tone assumed, especially by the late Premier, on other occasions where the interests and feelings of the two nations were involved. The calm and decided judgment of Parliament and the country would eventually have compelled any Administration to take the conciliatory and common-sensical course pursued by Lord MALMESBURY and his colleagues. But the difference in their favor, (and in ours,) is, that the act of disclaimer on the part of Great Britain of all traditional or customary rights of search, has been made frankly, good-humoredly and promptly, and consequently without the mischievous preliminaries of diplomatic wrangling or public altercation in the Press and Legislature, on either side, of a prolonged and exasperating character. Every good man in either hemisphere must rejoice at such a mode of terminating an international dispute; every sincere friend to the dignity and progress of representative institutions will be glad of another striking proof that where national susceptibilities are the most keen and the freedom of discussion most complete, it is possible—nay, easy—to settle peacefully and quickly a question of honor, pride and feeling, even when raised under the most apparently unpropitious circumstances. The authors of the too-famous Conspiracy bill were taught one bitter lesson in February last, and they have just received another, not less salutary or important, though inferentially conveyed, in the month which has just elapsed. They were then told that the public spirit of England would tolerate no set of men in power who could be cajoled or bullied into tampering with our domestic laws by foreign despotism; and they have now been taught that the same tenacious and jealous spirit is ever ready to abandon claims or pretensions that in their exercise, however unintentionally, are liable to give umbrage or offence to a great, a free, and a kindred commonwealth. Save from the disappointed and disheartened adherents of the Palmerston Cabinet, and but from few even amongst them, I have not heard a muttering of regret at the course taken by our present Government, or a murmur of dissatisfaction at the manner in which it was made known by Mr. DALLAS at the anniversary celebration on the 4th instant. The public in general were fully prepared for that announcement; and Lord MALMESBURY had already gained popularity by his successful termination of the controversy with Naples respecting the *Cagliari*. As a *poco curanti* politician, unendowed with any peculiar gifts, either of eloquence, or fortune, without previous official experience, and without powerful family connections, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs entered office with no prestige in his favor. His opinions were understood to be anything but liberal: and his antecedents gave little hope of his proving an efficient administrator. Worn out Toryism, habits of pleasure, and a slipshod manner of talking and doing business were not prepossessing. He had moreover to follow a man who, though if possible a worse public speaker than himself, had by long training, unwearied diligence, and the most unscrupulous use of the plausible in public and private intercourse, contrived to get up the reputation of a shrewd and sagacious statesman. Never was reputation built on more unsound bases, or less merited in fact or worth. Nevertheless it must be owned that prior to his fall Lord CLARENDON held no inconsiderable place among the men of aristocratic mark and Court favor who believe that this island was made for them to govern as they please and at their own price, from one generation to another. Lord MALMESBURY had to follow this man, and to obliterate as far as possible his latter footsteps. He has so far been certainly successful. By simply obeying the national behests on two or three leading subjects, as spoken in Parliament and the Press, he has contrived to become popular for the time being. How long this popularity will last is another affair. Autumn is coming, which has frequently proved an unhealthy season to political institutions, even the best established. When the two Houses are no longer sitting, the sinister influences of continental diplomacy are more apt to prevail on official minds already predisposed to listen to retrograde views. The result of the Paris Conference, which has now been sitting for some weeks, is yet unknown. But the belief gains ground that a secret compact in some shape exists between France and Russia, with a view to the future of the Turkish Empire; and well-informed persons are equally convinced that upon Lord CLARENDON quitting Downing-street he had gone far in the direction of cementing a counter-alliance between the Governments of Great Britain and Austria. To the existence of an intimate understanding of this kind is ascribed, and, I am disposed to think, justly, the comparatively easy termination of the *Cagliari* affair. A gentleman of my acquaintance observed, the other day, to a leading member of the Derby Cabinet, that the King of Naples showed his sense in trying, while there was time, to make to himself friends of some of the Western Powers, as he was likely to want them all by and bye. "Do you think so?" was the reply. "Yes, and so do you," said my friend. The minister looked grave, but made no intimation of dissent. In truth Italy is every hour becoming more and more a cause of anxiety to the rest of Europe. Sardinia floats well upon the dark and superficially tranquil sea,—holding her breath like a skillful swimmer, and making as though she meant to move, yet moving not. But the attitude of expectation, however wisely chosen and adroitly held, cannot be indefinitely prolonged. England having broken the fine promises of sympathy and sustainment given at the Peace of Paris in 1856, has lost her influence at Turin, while France has unquestionably contrived to gain more ascendancy than ever over the minds of Count CAVOUR and the King. Threatened by Austria, forsaken by England, and courted by the emissaries of Russia and France, it is not surprising that the gallant but isolated standard-bearer of free constitutionalism on the shores of the Mediterranean should feel that, whatever comes, she must, for her very life, keep well with her *exigeant* and dangerous ally of St. Cloud. The exiled friends of Italian republicanism naturally point to the existence of this overwhelming pressure on the existing Government of Piedmont; and looking to the iron yoke of absolutism maintained in France, they ask what security can there be that, in the paroxysm of a European struggle, the best part of Sardinia's domestic liberties would not disappear "by command of his Majesty, NAPOLEON III.? Were Lord MALMESBURY, at heart, a Liberal, were he even a Tory of GEORGE CANNING'S school, we might feel his misgiving on this score. But the old boon companion of the present Emperor of the French, and the personal intimate of M. WALEWSKI and M. BRUNOW, the astute and accomplished Envoy of Russia here, is not the man to infuse hope or confidence into the hearts of Piedmontese statesmen of the moderate school. Already, on another testing question, that of the right of the Danubian Principalities to internal self-government, our present ministers have, it is feared, committed themselves to persevere in the retrograde course taken by their predecessors: but of this, more another time.

Of the members of the Derby Cabinet, the man who has incontestably made most way this session in public estimation is Lord STANLEY. Like his colleague already spoken of, he is sadly deficient in address and utterance. His countenance is a curious copy of his father's, but without its flashing eye and expression of buoyant and almost boyish fun that renders Lord DERBY'S features, when animated, highly interesting, if not handsome. Some strange and seemingly incurable spasmodic action of the nerves or muscles renders the youthful President of the Board of Control scarcely intelligible when first he rises to speak. His jaws seem as though they were riveted together, and his words appear to be forcing their way forth through his clenched teeth. The effort to be audible is obviously most painful; and the whole frame appears to writhe and stagger while it continues. After a while, however, the cruel gripe of *mauvais honte*, or whatever else it is, gradually seems to relax. In the excitement of his subject the icy bondage seems to thaw; and though in the oratoric sense his tongue can never be said to be entirely loosed, he contrives towards the end of his discourse to speak plain. Plain enough it is in other respects. Not a ray of humor or imagination ever gleams across the earnest but unimpassioned web of argumentation. Lord STANLEY is a man who was never seen to laugh, and upon whom a *bon mot* or a metaphor produces apparently no more effect than one of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S letters did upon the mind of GEORGE III. He has no amusements, and no friends. His whole time is spent in reading, digesting and preparing for use the contents of Blue Books, as our Parliamentary literature is called. As the best-informed young man of his party, the heir to an ancient earldom and estates worth £100,000 a year, he is sure of having troops of followers and adherents in political life; but the want of geniality, wit and originality, will always prove a serious drawback on his influence as a party leader or a Parliamentary chief. In spite of these defects, Lord STANLEY has done well in his conduct of the last of the three India bills through the House of Commons. He entered upon his labors, it is true, when the party interest of the question had ceased, and the real battle was over. He found all sections weary and exhausted, and he had the good sense to say on every occasion as little as possible, and to press only the one practical and unanswerable argument in each case—"Well, if not, will you tell us what you will agree to?" With a disunited and discordant opposition, this proved effectual. When Lord PALMERSTON differed from his proposition, Lord JOHN RUSSELL was generally disposed to agree; and when both dissented, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. ROEBUCK were sure to lend him such an amount of aid as to enable him to carry his proposition. In this way the new project for the future government of India has got through the Commons, and it now awaits the judgment of the Peers. I am not so sure as some of our leading journalists appear to be as to the unanimity of that assembly in its favor. Lord GREY, Lord MURTEAGH and others will, I suspect, have a good deal to say on various portions of the bill. The constitution of the new Council will, probably, call forth no sparing criticism from the members of a body whose instincts are strongly opposed to the rendering the head of a great department absolute therein. As the measure has left the Commons, no real power of control over the minister is vested in the Council. They may meet, grumble, record their discontent in minutes or memorandums, adjourn, draw their quarter's salaries, and meet again. But they can veto nothing wrong even for three months; they can originate no practical measure that does not happen to square with the whim of the Vernon, Smith or Ellenborough of the day; they are to be to all intents and purposes what BENTHAM called an official Board—viz., "a screen"—useless in fine weather, and most awful when broken up to serve as fagots for a good crackling blaze in bad. The tendencies are every day showing themselves more and more powerful in our Government towards centralized bureaucracy. The India bill is a signal development of this tendency; and some day or other, when things next go wrong in the East, people will find it out. But for the present, every one outside a narrow circle of the Company's servants and officials, in *esse* or in *posse*, are tired and sick of a subject more popularly appreciated or understood; and, come weal come woe, Lord STANLEY'S experimental measure is likely to be passed by the Legislature, and to be regarded as for him a great success. Meanwhile the Opposition, dispirited and ashamed of the lamentable figure it has cut ever since the absurd attempt to carry Mr. CARDWELL'S motion, only desires an early prorogation. In numbers, abilities and following out of doors the Liberal Party is overwhelmingly strong, were it only at one with itself. But the middle-class members of the party, who represent generally large industrious towns, are out of all patience at the insolent exclusiveness of the Whig oligarchy; and until a fair representation of their order in the administration is recognized as a palpable and permanent right, they cannot be expected to help any clique of territorial nobles in getting back to power. As soon as these latter are convinced that the former are in earnest, they will make terms; and whenever that happens the fate of Derbyism is sealed.

Reception of Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, July 19, 1858.

You will, doubtless, before the reception of this, have learned of the triumphant entry of Senator DOUGLAS into the State of Illinois, and the enthusiastic welcome given him in every place through which he passed, up to the time of his reaching the capital of the State, where his reception amounted to a perfect ovation. Notwithstanding he had previously spoken four times on Saturday, at as many different places, and must have been greatly fatigued when he reached Springfield, his speech, in the delivery of which between two and three hours were consumed, was distinguished by the greatest vigor and clearness, and the whole assembly, amounting to not less than six thousand persons, were perfectly carried away by their enthusiasm. Just before the arrival of the train at Edward's Grove, near the city, where the people had assembled to receive Mr. DOUGLAS, the rain poured down in torrents; this made the number present much smaller than it would have been had the weather continued clear. There was scarcely a citizen of any distinction whatever, living in or near Springfield, who was not present. Among them we recognized Judge TREAT, of the Supreme Court; the Hon. THOMAS H. CAMPBELL, ANTRIM CAMPBELL, and others of distinction. Judge TREAT, who is not less distinguished for his legal ability than for his wisdom and prudence, and whose influence in Illinois, though exerted in a very quiet way, is second to that of no man—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS alone excepted—though understood to be personally friendly to Mr. DOUGLAS, took no public part, we believe, in his reception. This course, in view of the position he holds as Judge of the Supreme Court, is right, and meets with universal approbation. A Judge, while in office, should always hold himself aloof from popular political demonstration of every kind.

At the close of the address, the military companies and carriages formed in a procession, and, headed by JOHN S. BRADFORD, Esq., Marshal of the day, returned to the city, where another hearty welcome was extended by such of the ladies who, from the severity of the storm, were prevented being present at the grove.

At night the German Turners serenaded Judge DOUGLAS at the St. Nicholas Hotel, (we have a St. Nicholas here, understand,) and the Judge responded in a few brief and appropriate remarks. This morning, (Monday,) while I write, he is at the St. Nicholas, receiving the visits and congratulations of his numerous friends.

On Saturday night there was a large gathering in the legislative hall of the capitol to hear the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN in reply to Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. LINCOLN, though not perhaps so well calculated for a leader as Senator DOUGLAS, is a remarkably able man. In addition to his talents as a lawyer, he has many personal qualities, which have endeared him to the people of Illinois, and will be beyond all question the strongest opponent that could be found in the State to oppose Mr. DOUGLAS.

It is, we believe, somewhat of an anomaly for a Senator of the United States to be stumping the State, and another who wishes to be Senator following in his wake, yet thus it is at the present time in Illinois, and none can have heard either of these gentlemen speak without being impressed and highly gratified with the fact that whenever reference is made by either to the other, it is in the kindest, most courteous and dignified manner. The approaching political contest between Senator DOUGLAS and Mr. LINCOLN will be one of the severest we have ever had in the State, but that it will result in the reëlection of DOUGLAS there appears to be at present very little doubt.

College Commencements.

The University of Rochester has conferred the following honorary degrees:

A.B., upon J. D. BRADLEY and J. A. DRAKE.

D.D., upon the Rev. HENRY C. FISH, of Newark, New-Jersey; the Rev. JOHN C. BURROUGHS President of the University of Chicago; and JOHN C. HARRISON, of ——.

L.L. D., upon JUSTIN R. LOOMIS, President of the University of Lewisburg.

The Rochester Theological Seminary had a graduating Class of 18 at the last Commencement. The Rochester *Union* says:

"At the meeting of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, last Tuesday, on motion of Dr. ROBINSON, it was resolved to raise a fund of $2,500 for the purpose of making loans to theological students who are temporarily embarrassed, but feel a repugnance to becoming actual pensioners upon the bounty of the Union. The next thing was to raise the money, and nothing, or next to nothing, had been done in this direction until yesterday, when Dr. ROBINSON received from J. D. REID, Esq., of Utica, Superintendent of the New-York and Buffalo Telegraph Line, a note authorizing a draft upon him for $1,000, to be applied to the proposed loan fund—nearly half of the sum desired! This well-timed liberality will prove most acceptable at the present time, when business is at so low an ebb and it is extremely difficult to raise money for any benevolent purpose."

The New-Haven *Palladium* has the following interesting items concerning Yale College:

"JOHN MCCLELLAN, of Windham County, of the Class of 1785, is the oldest living graduate of the College.

The Class of 1788, seventy years ago, graduated 35 members, of whom Judge WOODWORTH of the New-York Supreme Court, and DANIEL STEBBINS, were alive in 1856 but Judge WOODWORTH, is now, we think, deceased.

The Class of 1798, sixty years ago, graduated 21 members, among them the late Judge BRISTOL, of this city. Only three, PLINY ARMS, EBENEZER LEARNED and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, are marked as living in 1856.

The Class of 1808 celebrates its 50th anniversary since graduation, during Commencement Week. It had fifty members at graduation, of whom twenty three were living at the time of issuing the last Triennial Catalogue in 1856. Drs. KNIGHT and BEERS, and the Hon. RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of this city, were members of the Class, and so was the Rev. Dr. HEWIT of Bridgeport.

The Class of 1818 celebrates its 40th anniversary. It graduated with sixty-seven members, of whom over forty survive. Ex Governor DUTTON, of this city; Judge FRANCIS CONE, of Georgia; President HUMPHREYS, of St. John's College, Maryland, and Chancellor WHITTLESEY, of New-York, were members of this Class."

The Providence *Journal* says that the exercises at the next anniversary of Brown University promise to be more than usually attractive. On Tuesday, Aug. 31, the addresses before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. P. PEABODY, editor of the *North American Review*. On the afternoon of the same day, an oration will be delivered before the Philermenian and United Brothers' Societies by JAMES B. ANGELL, Esq., Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University; a poem will also be delivered by Col. C. C VAN ZANDT, of Newport. In the evening, the Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, of Roxbury, Mass., will address the Society for Missionary Inquiry. Wednesday, Commencement Day, will be devoted to the exercises of the Graduating Class, and to the dinner of the Alumni.

We are requested to remind the graduates of Union College of the proposed meeting of the Alumni Association at Schenectady, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of their new Hall. In the morning an address will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church by Chancellor TAPPAN, followed by a Poem by ALFRED B. STREET and an Oration by one of the graduating class. A procession will then be formed, and proceed to "The Hill," when the corner-stone will be laid and an address delivered. A collation will follow, presided over by Judge LOTT, and addresses will be made by Senators SEWARD and KING, Judges EDMONDS and PARKER, President WAYLAND, and other graduates. In the evening a social reunion will close the ceremonies of the day. The Commencement will take place the next day, Thursday, the 29th.

The exercises of Commencement Week at Hamilton College began on Sunday last, and ended on Thursday. On Sunday evening the Society of Christian Research was addressed by the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., of New-York. He spoke of the Influence of the Christian Ministry. His congregation was large. The annual examination for admission to College took place on Monday and Tuesday, and there are indications of greater accessions than usual. The Prize Declamation took place on Monday evening.

On Tuesday morning the Literary Societies held their anniversaries on College Hill. Before the Phenix Society the Valedictory was pronounced, by H. A. GRANT, of Enfield, Conn. MOSELY MORRIS, of Washington, D. C., was the Valedictorian before the Union Society. The Sigma Phi Society held its anniversary with the Hamilton Chapter. Of the seven Chapters, connected with as many different Colleges, six were represented, and a large number of the older graduates of Hamilton were in attendance. In the absence of Dr KENDRICK of Rochester, Prof. HENRY FOWLER, of Rochester, delivered a poem.

On Tuesday evening GEORGE WILLIAM CURTISS, Esq., delivered an address before the Literary Societies. His subject was the "Relations of Education to Democracy," and he attempted to define "What is Democracy and what is Education?"

F. COZZENS, Esq., who was to have delivered a poem, was prevented by illness.

Wednesday forenoon the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON delivered an address before the graduates of the Law Department. In the afternoon, the Hon. ANSON S. MILLER, of Rockford, Ill., addressed the Alumni.

The Utica *Gazette* says that the Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, has definitely accepted the Presidency of Hamilton College, to which he was recently elected.

Free Academy Examinations.

FREE ACADEMY, Friday, July 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the late Examination for admission to the Free Academy, 379 candidates applied for admission. 347 were admitted, and 32 were rejected. The following schedule gives the number sent from each Grammar-school, the respective admissions and rejections:

Grammar School No.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total Applicants.	Grammar School No.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total Applicants.
1	20	1	21	26	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	30	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	31	4	—	4
7	1	1	2	32	7	—	7
8	3	—	3	33	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	34	11	—	11
10	2	2	4	35	55	2	57
11	26	—	26	36	2	—	2
12	1	1	2	37	6	—	6
13	4	3	7	38	10	—	10
14	13	1	14	39	5	1	6
15	2	—	2	40	61	1	62
16	—	—	—	41	17	1	18
17	16	1	17	42	3	—	3
18	2	6	8	43	—	—	—
19	3	—	3	44	6	1	7
20	7	—	7	45	26	1	27
21	6	—	6	46	—	—	—
22	1	—	1	48	10	1	11
23	5	5	10	49	8	3	11
24	3	—	3				
25	—	—	—	Total	347	32	379

At the February Examination, 1858, eight candidates applied, and were admitted to the Introductory Class. Of these

Grammar School No.		Grammar School No.	
11 sent	1	40 sent	1
18 sent	1	41 sent	1
38 sent	1	45 sent	2
39 sent	1		—
Total			6

J. OAKLEY NODYNE,
Secretary and Librarian.

Astor Library—Politeness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Allow me to call the public attention to a matter, which though small in itself, is deserving of censure. In many American public institutions you find a strange impoliteness shown to visitors and strangers. The clerks at these places receive you unkindly, deign hardly to answer your polite questions and serve you with reluctance. Why is this? Are the Americans an impolite people? I should think the "employes" and "kanzlists" in the small towns of France and Germany ought not to outdo in civility the officers of the metropolis of the United States.

Your obedient servant,
C. E. SCHMIDT.

Scientific Items.

SUB-ALPINE TUNNEL.—An interesting communication on the Sub Alpine Tunnel has been received by the Academy of Sciences from M. MENABREA, one of the most distinguished members of the Piedmontese Parliament. It was stated several months ago that the immense work of boring a tunnel under the Alps, between Modane and Bardonèche, had commenced. Two kinds of perforators, worked by condensed air instead of steam, are employed, one invented by Mr. BARTLETT, the other by M. SOMMEILLER; and the manner in which these machines perform their duty affords the first practical demonstration of the possibility of employing compressed air as a motive power with advantage. By means of these perforators, holes for blasting may be bored through the hardest stone in one-twelfth of the time which would be required if ordinary means were employed. In order to understand the importance of this result, it may be stated that, in tunnelling, three-fourths of the time is employed in boring holes, and the remainder in clearing and blasting; hence, accelerating the former operation is an immense advantage. A new and curious fact has been observed during these works, viz: that when the air concerned to the degree above mentioned is shot into the gallery from the machine, any water happening to be near the latter suddenly congeals, although the ambient temperature be about 15° centigrade (72° Fahrenheit). Hence, when a large mass of compressed air is driven into a gallery situated at 1,660 metres below the outer surface of the earth, and where consequently the temperature must be about 16½° Fahrenheit, the dilation of the compressed air produces a diminution of temperature sufficient to counterbalance the excess alluded to. The progress now making per day in boring is three metres on each side of the mountain, or six metres per day in all.

LOCK-JAW.—The *Abeille Médicale* relates a case of traumatic tetanus, cured by the inhalation of chloroform. The patient, a small landowner in the commune of St. Servant, (Morbihan,) had had the index and the middle finger of his left hand crushed by the wheel of a cart heavily laden. The upper portion of the index had to be amputated, but the middle finger was saved. About three weeks after, he caught cold by running out at night in his shirt to give the alarm, a neighboring house being on fire; two days afterwards the first symptoms of lock jaw made their appearance and continued to increase to an alarming degree. Dr. PAULUS of Josselin, being called in, first administered opiates and emollient enemas; then, observing that the wound of the index appeared unusually dry, dressed it with a pledget of lint steeped in chloroform. The rigidity of the body and muscular contractions increasing, he administered chloroform by inhalation, but not to a degree sufficient to obtain complete stupor. This at once afforded some relief to the patient, which lasted for the space of about an hour, the alarming symptoms then returned. The inhalations were repeated two or three times a day, anti-spasmodic potions being administered internally in the intervals. At length, at the end of the seventh day of this treatment, the spasms having assumed a remittent type, so as to return precisely at certain hours, the cure was completed with sulphate of quinine.

REVACCINATION.—A paper on this subject was recently presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, in the name of Dr. VLEMINCKX, one of its corresponding members. The author gives an account of the experiments instituted at Gand by Dr. DENOBELE, with a view to ascertain the advantages arising from a repetition of vaccination at various periods of life. The results arrived at are, that between the ages of 20 and 40 revaccination only takes effect upon 4 out of 100 patients, while the proportion of those on whom it takes effect between the ages of 40 and 60 is 23 per cent., and between the ages of 60 and 70 54 per cent. The consequences deduced from these facts are: 1. That until the age of 25 revaccination is useless. 2. That from that age to 35 it produces useful effects upon a very small number of persons, and that consequently it need not be very strenuously recommended at that period of life; 3. That from the age of 35 and upwards it becomes really prophylactic, and therefore necessary; 4. That when vaccination has not taken effect at a certain period, this is no reason for concluding that it will not take effect at some future period. Hence Dr. VLEMINCKX concludes that the revaccination of the pupils of schools and seminaries, as also of soldiers in the army, is useless.

DONATI'S COMET.—Mr. W. C. BOND writes from Cambridge Observatory to the Boston *Traveler*: "I send the following notice of the rather remarkable Comet which is now approaching the earth but as yet is at the great distance of some two hundred millions of miles. It was first seen in Europe, at Florence, by M. DONATI, on June 2, and first seen in America, at the Cambridge Observatory, on June 28. Its elements have been computed by the discoverer, M. DONATI, VILLARCEAU, BRUHNS, HALL and TUTTLE. There is, as might be expected, a considerable discrepancy among these computers in the time of Perihelion Passage, but the elements indicate that the comet will be very much brighter, although, owing to the situation of its orbit, it will be seen to the greatest advantage in the Southern hemisphere; moreover, it will soon be lost to us for a while in the sun's rays, and will afterwards appear in the morning. This must not be confounded with comet III., 1858, discovered at this Observatory May 2, by H. P. TUTTLE.

A NEW VIRTUE IN VACCINATION.—The *Abeille Médicale* publishes a discovery by Dr. LUKOMSKI, which, if borne out by further experiments, may be ranked among the most singular of the present century, viz: that vaccination is a specific against a disorder which, though commonly the punishment of vice, still not unfrequently counts even the purest among its victims. Dr. LUKOMSKI who has communicated his discovery to the Academies of Science and Medicine at Paris, and to that of St. Petersburg, asserts that vaccinations repeated five or six times or more, allowing a week to pass after each operation, will effectually and certainly cure the most inveterate affection, and also, to a certain extent, act as a prophylactic.

IMITATION OF PEARLS.—At a *soirée* lately held at St Bartholomew's Hospital Mr. QUEKETT exhibited specimens illustrating the manner in which pearls were produced naturally, and the manner in which the natural productions might be artificially imitated. He showed that the oyster-shell was first perforated from without by a boring worm, and when the inner layer is reached this layer is pushed inwards, covered with lustrous coating of the shell, and at length detached. The introduction of wires and other foreign bodies from without imitated the action of the borer, and the body became coated or plated with the pearly layer. This is doubtless important in a commercial point of view.

LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES.—Mr. JOSEPH MCCULLY has invented a machine, which was first operated by the firm of MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS, of Philadelphia, for lap-welding iron tubes in four continuous operations. The *Scientific American* describes the process of manufacture, and adds: "Hitherto, tubes of this character have only been made from one to eight inches in diameter, but the machinery of Mr. MCCULLY, we understand, is capable of making twelve-inch pipes, which, when manufactured, will undoubtedly take the place of riveted flues in long cylindrical boilers, also the riveted pipes employed for the chimneys of some steamers and locomotives. Such flues can be made cheaper than the riveted kind, and they are much stronger and handsomer."

MICROSCOPES.—At the June meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dr. BACON exhibited a series of first-class microscopic objectives, made by Mr. GRUNOW, of New-Haven, Conn. They embraced the most useful working powers, and in them allowance was made for the thickness of the glass covering the object. He explained the mechanism of the adjustments, and alluded to their wide angular aperture, of great importance when not carried to excess in bringing out the finer details of microscopic structure. Their power was tested on some very delicate photographs, diatoms, and other minute objects.

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTAL SURGERY.—A ingenious instrument for operating upon teeth, by the aid of galvanic action, is now in use at Liverpool. The apparatus consists of a galvanic battery, connected by wires with two platina points. These are inserted in the diseased tooth, and are at the will of the patient and the operator momentarily heated to redness, the affect being, as we are assured, to destroy the nervous sensibility, and remove the pain instantaneously. The operation is said to be certain and effectual.

Kansas Affairs.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION ISSUED TO THOSE ELECTED UNDER THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

From the Kansas Herald.

By reference to a letter from Gen. ISAACKS, it will be seen that Gen. CALHOUN has issued certificates to all those elected under the Lecompton Constitution.

It will be seen that the Free-State members from this county receive their certificates. This will give that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the balance of the counties the certificates are issued according to the heretofore-published letter of CALHOUN. This gives the control into the hands of the Free-State men, in the event we become a State. Now the question is divested of many of its old prejudices. Let all men come up to the polls and settle the question by accepting the ordinance. There is no use of further strife and agitation. Accept the ordinance, and the peace, quiet, and prosperity of Kansas is certain.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, July 13.

Gen. L. J. EASTIN—*Dear Sir:* I have just received a letter from Gen JOHN CALHOUN, inclosing a letter to Gen. DENVER, and also the certificates of all the members elected to the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution.

In the absence of the Governor I was requested to retain and distribute the certificates to the following-named gentlemen, to wit:

SENATORS.

Johnson County—E. S. Wilkerson, A. Payne.
Leavenworth County—C. Chadwick, G. Sparks, C. Vaughn.
Doniphan and Atchison—R. S. Kelly.
Atchison—J. T. Herliford.
Doniphan—S. Tennat.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jackson County.—W. J. Sharriff, A. A. Cox, H. W. Jones, J. B. Wiley.
Doniphan County—Whitehead, Boyd, Head and Wilson.
Atchison County—H. Bay, A. Elliott and J. P. Wheeler.
Leavenworth County—W. Kemp, J. W. Norris, J. H. Notware, D. Gray, G. W. Gardener, W. Pennock, P. R. Orr, C. J. Park.

The others have been mailed to the Hon. HUGH S. WALSH, acting Governor. For the information of the gentlemen concerned, I desire to say that certificates will be duly mailed to them at their respective post-offices.

Those of members elect from this county will be left at the Recorder's office.

The returns for State officers will be made to the legislature, and they will have the whole subject in their hands.

Very respectfully,
A. J. ISACKS.

One of Mr. Berdan's mechanical bakeries has been opened in Cincinnati.

The "Free-Love" Iniquity.

A MOVEMENT TO SUPPRESS THE NUISANCE AT BERLIN HEIGHTS—A CASE OF FAMILY DISCORD OCCASIONED BY THE "PASSIONAL ATTRACTION" SYSTEM.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, July 23.

We have received numerous letters from citizens of Berlin Township, which we would cheerfully publish, had we space for them all. As it is, they are so lengthy, and there are so many of them, that we find it impossible to give them an insertion at length. Below, however, we give the substance of some of them, reserving notice of the remainder for another time.

We are glad to learn that *there is some prospect of the success of a negotiation having for its object the purchase, by a few of the citizens of Berlin, of the property owned by the Free Lovers*, who, it is hoped, can be thus induced peaceably to leave the township. The correspondent who sends us this information, says that the people are at last *thoroughly aroused to the necessity of taking positive steps towards removing the pest from their midst*. This, he says, must and will be done, and he hopes it will be accomplished without any resort to violent measures. His opinion is "that if the citizens of Berlin unite in this determination and give the Free Lovers to understand that their presence and loathsome practices will no longer be tolerated,—at the same time offering to take their property off their hands, and to furnish them with every facility and assistance in removing quietly and peaceably, the colony will accede to their wishes, and no longer intrude themselves upon a community in which they have become so obnoxious."

Another correspondent writes us that rumors are constantly afloat that "a mob is to arrive on certain nights, from Huron, Sandusky, Norwalk or Berlin ville, keeping the Free Lovers continually on the look out, with spies, borrowing arms, firing signal-guns at night—first two guns from the Water Cure Mill, then two from 'Happy Hill,' to quiet their fears."

Another correspondent thanks us, and our correspondents of last week, for again calling attention to the doings of the "pestiferous brood;" and adds, "it is to be hoped that, now the ball has been put in motion, the agitation will be kept up, until this foul pestilence which is polluting the moral atmosphere of this otherwise virtuous Berlin, shall be cleansed of its infection, and restored to its original purity." In answer to the expressions of surprise, so frequently uttered, that the good people of Berlin should so long have tolerated the nuisance, he says that "such submission has not been voluntary, but that the difficulty has been in uniting upon some effectual plan for the removal of the curse." A small minority, he says, have been the apologists of the Free-Lovers, and have asserted their "God-given right" to locate and remain in Berlin or anywhere else, in the enjoyment of all their peculiar notions. The writer disposes of this class in a few words—by showing that "no individual or set of individuals have a better right to enforce their obnoxious doctrines upon a virtuous and religious community, than they have to innoculate the small-pox or any other infectious disease into that community." The latter kills the body only; the former kills the soul. "Another class," he says, "express themselves anxious for the removal of the pest, but when anything is attempted to be done in that direction, they stand off, and cry 'moral suasion.' To this class I would say, you might as well use moral suasion to break in pieces the adamantine rock."

He adds: "We have still another class, which I am happy to state is rapidly increasing in numbers, who are ready to say to this horde of corruption, 'Go ye out from amongst us!—peaceably if you will—*but go ye must!*'"

We append a note received from Mr. N. G. SHERMAN, relating to a statement made in his previous communication, which, as an act of justice to the party named therein, we give in full:

BERLINVILLE, July 20 '58.

GENTS: Mr MARCUS HOPKINS, a son of Mr. JOHN M. HOPKINS called upon me to-day and said he felt aggrieved that I had so publicly noticed him in connection with the Free-Lovers. He felt ashamed to be even named in the same article with them. From his explanation, I have become satisfied that the word used by me in the article published does him injustice in the impression that might be inferred from it; and as his errors of the past were innocent and the resolves for the future are manly and noble they should be forever effaced from the record, and I most cheerfully do so.

Yours, &c.,
N. G. SHERMAN.

We have received a lengthy letter from Mr. J. M. HOPKINS, in reply to that of Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. HOPKINS takes issue with the latter as to the truth of some of his statements, so far as he is himself concerned, denying that he has been "active in giving the Free Lovers aid and comfort in public circles, in giving bail, in furnishing team and driving it himself for them to pic nic and bathing places, and by his constant presence and influence at home and abroad for them." He adds:

"It is false that 'Mr. NOAH HILL and two or three of his sons and one son-in-law have been first and foremost in locating and retaining the Free Lovers at the Heights,' as a few facts will show. The Davis House was leased as early as June, '57, to Mrs. POWERS, and this was the first location of Free Lovers at the Heights. About the same time the Rev. F. A. DEMMING offered his farm for sale, and said repeatedly that he would as soon sell to Free-Lovers as any body if he could get his money; and walked into every field with them, knowing that they were such, and only failed to sell to them because they could not agree upon terms.

May, '58, Mr H. BLACKMAN sold a small place to one of 'these loathsome beings in human shape,' who has since bought a small piece of land of Mr. H. L. HILL."

He adds: "To arraign a man for selling land, goods, or other property or labor to Free-Lovers is virtually to arraign almost every man in the community. Practical men are not very apt to inquire, when they have these commodities for sale, into the color of a man's creed, but only whether he has got the 'needful.' The non-intercourse policy as a means of getting rid of the Free-Lovers has been proposed here and abandoned by its advocates as impracticable. Indeed, a certain deacon of the church, who had advocated it strongly, upon finding that he could obtain flour at the 'Free-Love Mill' upon better terms than elsewhere, might have been seen with a bag of flour upon his back, rather late in the evening, emerging from 'the old Water Cure site.'"

The foregoing embraces every material statement in Mr H.'s letter, and in justice to all parties we give them the benefit of a publication.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The doctrines and doings of Free Lovers we have been accustomed to hear called by another name, against which have been placed penalties, if not on the statute books, certainly in the minds of the right-thinking, and ill will fare the highest interests of the community where the standard is lowered, because scoundrel husbands and knaves, false to honor and to those they have sworn to protect, cloak their libertinism and shelter their villanies under the names of Spiritualism, Free-Love, &c.

A case in point in our community is that of a well-known citizen in the South Division, whom, according to his own statements, the spirits for a year past have been influencing, and not in a direction to speak very highly for the character and disposition of the spirits, measured even by the most ordinary worldly standard. For a year past an unblushing association with a shameless wanton, alike "*spiritually*" influenced with himself, has supplanted the ties and loyalty that should have bound him to his home and the mother of his two children. Within that time so shameless have been their actions that the pair have once paid a fine in our Police Court

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13, 1858

SIR: The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy at West Point have the honor of submitting the following report:

On the first day of June, 1858, the undersigned assembled at this place, and on the following day proceeded to an organization for the transaction of business. The President of the Board appointed special committees to examine into the actual state of discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution, and the result of such examination made known at the several meetings of the Board is embodied under the different topics of this report.

INSTRUCTION.

The Board devoted six hours each day during their session to attending the examination of the cadets. The first or graduating class was examined in engineering, civil and military, in ethics and moral philosophy, in constitutional and international law, in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, in infantry, cavalry, and artillery actics. With the result of the examination of this class the Board were entirely satisfied. The promptness, intelligence, and skill evinced by the members of this class furnished conclusive evidence of the excellent intellectual training to which the students at this institution are subject. The examination of the first class having been completed, the academic corps and the Board of Visitors proceeded with the examination of the several other classes of cadets. The Board cannot repress the expression of profound admiration of the examination in philosophy and the sciences. The proficiency of the cadets in these most important branches of military education furnished gratifying proof of the fidelity with which the distinguished professors of these subjects had discharged their duties, as well as of the great industry and intelligence of the cadets. In each department of this wide subject the knowledge evinced was thorough and exact. The ability and great experience of Professors BARTLETT and CHURCH, the instructors in natural philosophy and mathematics, have rendered their respective courses, theoretically and practically, as perfect as possible to make any similar course of instruction. In chemistry, drawing, Spanish, painting, French, rhetoric, elocution and logic, the examinations afforded evidences of very creditable attainments upon the part of the cadets. The examinations in each of these studies were thorough, and of a character well calculated to ascertain the proficiency of the student in each branch or department of study. Among the most interesting exercises, of a thoroughly practical character, were those in the use of the bayonet and sword. They have recently been introduced, and promise to be of great utility in the service, as the use of these weapons will be taught by the graduates of this institution to the infantry and dragoons of the regular army. It affords the Board much pleasure to award to the Academic Board great praise for the admirable and thorough manner in which the examinations were conducted of the several classes of cadets, as well as for their uniform courtesy toward the whole corps of cadets during the progress of the examinations. The cavalry, artillery and infantry exercises of the cadets were of daily occurrence during the sessions of the Board, and afforded great satisfaction. Nothing can be more perfect, striking and beautiful than the exercises of the infantry in the system of tactics introduced by the present commandant at this point. There are no soldiers in the world who perform their military exercises with more beauty and skill than the cadets at this institution. Daily opportunities were afforded the Board, during the afternoon drills, of observing the effect of the admirable instruction which the cadets receive during the whole period of their service here in military tactics. There should, in our opinion, be an appropriation of $10,000 made for the purchase of new cavalry horses for the cadets. The horses now here are employed indiscriminately for artillery and cavalry exercises, and many of them are old and almost worthless. Some of the horses have become dangerous from decrepitude and old age, and as the cavalry exercises are conducted in the hall of the Riding School, accidents arising from the worthlessness of many of these horses might result in the serious and permanent injury of the cadets.

We regard the present course of instruction in ethics, rhetoric, logic, history and literature as sufficiently extensive, and it would be difficult, in our opinion, to make any material addition to the course without trenching upon other and more important departments of study. Besides discharging diligently and faithfully the responsible duties of chaplain and logic instructor, the present professor of ethics, logic, history and literature is also required to teach constitutional and international law, and, under the provisions of the five years' system, will also teach the law and evidence of courts-martial. In institutions where these subjects are well taught, they are usually assigned to not less than three professors, who are usually men of profound legal attainments. We, therefore, recommend the creation of a new professorship, viz: that of constitutional and international law, and of the law of courts-martial. It would not be injudicious to appoint to the new professorship some gentleman familiar by early education and experience with all that pertains to these subjects.

The experience of the world is eminently favorable to the employment of jurists, rather than clergymen, to teach the rudiments of law, and we are not advised of any other instance than that of the chaplain of this institution where the subjects of constitutional and international law, as well as of the law of courts-martial, are intrusted to the clergy.

ARTILLERY.

In inspecting the military organization of the Academy, the board have been impressed with the importance of selecting, as instructors in the several military departments those officers exclusively who belong to the particular arm of the service whose duties they are called upon to teach. Thus, for example, and more especially in the department of artillery—a corps regarded in all other armies save our own as second only to that of the engineers—we would suggest, as a modification of the instruction at the Academy, that the subject shou d be taught by artillery officers alone; that the theory and practice should be more intimately blended by requiring instruction to be given by those who are equally experienced in both. We present great inducements for efficiency in any department by placing it under an officer whose pride in his particular arm will always urge him to make the system as perfect as possible. And, in this view, we deem it advisable that the corps of artillery, so efficient a branch of our military system, should be adequately represented at the academic board by instructors selected as above mentioned, who may there exercise the influence and force necessary for that department.

CIVIL AND MILITARY ENGINEERING.

The result of the examination on the subject of military and civil engineering was entirely satisfactory to the board. Although most thorough and searching, the members of the graduating class evinced exceedingly creditable and praiseworthy familiarity with this most important and essential department of military education. The board have only to regret that the present *programme* of studies at West Point does not allow sufficient time to the study of the theory and practice of civil and military engineering. The present very able and experienced Professor in this Department, and his assistants, are required to teach a course of studies which, in all the principal military schools of Europe, is assigned to four distinct professorships in each military school. We are convinced that the text books, lectures, illustrations, models, architectural designs, maps, &c., used by the instructors in this department, are admirably adapted to the necessities and requirements of military and civil engineering in the country. The principal text-book of the course, although the work of a distinguished American, (Professor MAHAN,) is one of the best known to the profession. Indorsed by the most distinguished civil and military engineers of the age, adopted as a text book in this country and abroad, into many of the principal universities and military schools, translated into several of the languages of Europe, the leading work from which the engineers of our own army have obtained their stores of valuable knowledge, it is, above all others, the volume best suited for this institution. Our attention was also particularly directed to the happy and admirable adaptation of the whole course of instruction in this department to the wants, characteristics and physical peculiarities of military and civil engineering in this country. While the great European authorities upon the subject of engineering are very properly not ignored in this department, nor the student denied the advantage which must arise from the study of the works of eminent English, German and French engineers, the utmost care is taken to familiarize the student with all that relates peculiarly to American engineering. In the principal text book of the course we find particular and most minute information respecting American building materials for forts and all other public works, such as American stone, timber metals, mortars, cements, &c., and also as to American bridges, roads, masonry, fortifications, railroads, canals, rivers, and sea-coast fortifications. In the "section rooms," or "halls of instruction," for the classes in engineering we are pleased to observe plans, models and drawings of all the great architectural triumphs of American military and civil engineering.

The Board, after the most careful and thorough examination of the whole course of instruction in civil and military engineering at this institution, are entirely satisfied, and unanimously of the opinion that it meets every requirement of the service, and reflects eminent credit upon the professor who has trained for the army so many young and accomplished engineers, of whom the nation is justly proud. Meeting, as it does, the highest approval of distinguished and experienced engineers and veteran officers of the army, who have tested its efficiency in war and peace, we give to it our most cordial and unqualified approval.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

The attention of the Board was particularly attracted to the present method of appointment of assistant professors.

The comparative smallness of the corps of permanent professors, and the great importance of the subjects of education intrusted to their care, renders the method of selecting the assistant professors a matter of great importance in many points of view. Although the labors of the assistant pro essors are carefully supervised by their principals, yet the qualifications of the adjunct professors should be of the highest order. Facility in imparting instruction, familiarity with the studies of their departments, and experience in giving information are essentially necessary to the teacher. These essentials are in our opinion, not attained by the present system of appointing assistant professors. Without consultation with the members of the permanent academic staff, and frequently without the slightest inquiry respecting their qualifications, officers of the army are assigned duties at this institution as assistant professors; not only are they required to act as assistant professors, but they are also allowed by the rules of the service too absent a time at this place to acquire the necessary information and experience to render them useful and efficient instructors.

The department, in our opinion, before assigning an officer to the duties and responsibilities of the post of assistant professor, should ascertain that he is perfectly familiar with the subject-matter of the studies of his course. The inquiry should be as to the *specialty* of the officer. His duties should be made congenial to his favorite subjects of study. He should bring to the discharge of the duties of his chair, that devotion to science and enthusiasm in pursuit of knowledge without which the teacher is never efficient. This applies more particularly to the claims of military and civil engineering, natural philosophy, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and ethics. Great respect should, in making the selection of assistant professor, be paid to the wishes and preferences of professors, be paid to the wishes and preferences of the distinguished resident professors. They are necessarily the best possible judges of the qualifications and attainments of the graduates from this institution. The officers of the army have passed in review before them for many years past. They are also vitally interested in the selection of able assistants. Their own reputation, to no small extent, depends upon the faithfulness and intelligence of their assistants, and their own labors are materially diminished by those of competent adjunct professors.

Nothing can, we respectfully submit, be more injurious to the interests of the country and the Military Academy, than the frequent changes in the *personnel* of the assistant professors, especially as under the present policy of appointment prevails, which seems to have not the slightest reference to the attainments and qualifications of the assistant professors as instructors of youth.

An officer, for instance, graduates at this institution, and after four months' furlough is ordered to the frontier, where he spends five or six years, with no opportunity or inclination to scientific or intellectual improvement. His recollection of the elementary instruction which he received at West Point becomes each year more shadowy and indistinct. Neither the society nor the demands of the service in New-Mexico or Washington Territory tempt the young officer to pursue his mathematical and philosophical and ethical studies. He is, however, under the existing policy of the Department, liable at any moment to be assigned to duty as assistant instructor at West Point. Unless a person of unusual talents and prodigious memory, he returns to the academy not half as familiar with the studies of the institution as when he left it as a young graduate. Years must necessarily elapse before he can master the details of the subjects of instruction intrusted to his care. He is required to teach what, in point of fact, he does not know, and to instruct where he needs instruction. He is, therefore, not unfrequently an *incubus*, rather than an assistant of the principal professor. His own information is obtained by cramming, and is too crude to be valuable to his pupils. By the present system, when the assistant professor has by intense application overcome the disadvantages under which he labors when appointed, and begins to be useful and valuable to the Academy, he is ordered away to some other post and his place supplied by some officer fresh from the rough service of the frontier. When it is recollected that the cadets of the junior classes possess of similar requirements, requiring the most careful and patient instruction, are taught mainly by the assistant professors, the evils of the existing system and the necessity of some such modifications as those recommended by the Board must be evident to those familiar with the system of instruction at this institution. We have also made many inquiries and feel assured that our views meet with the cordial approval of those possessing the largest experience and most intelligent appreciation of the wants of the institution.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS

The attention of this, as of many former Boards, was directed to the fact that of the eighty or ninety new cadets who are annually admitted at this institution rarely more than one-third graduate. The Government, in consequence of the difference between the number of admissions and graduates incurs annually a large and utterly unnecessary expense in the maintenance of young gentlemen, who after one or two years spent at the Military Academy, are either dismissed or required to resign in consequence of alleged incapacity to master the course of studies designed to prepare them for military usefulness to the country. How to relieve the Government of this annual expenditure, from which no advantage is derived, and also how to avoid the mortification which the failure of so large a number of young men carries home to so many families and friends in every section of the Union, are subjects well deserving consideration and attention.

A very large majority of the cadets who fail to graduate are not dismissed for misconduct in the violation of the laws for the government of the Academy. Those who cannot maintain a respectable standing in their classes, and hags from failures at recitation received the fatal number of demerits are required to leave. Mental incapacity and ignorance, which is the result of poverty and neglect in early youth, are not crimes, although their effects are at an institution of learning like this classed amongst offences. The present method of appointment secures for West Point a large and never failing supply of the material out of which such "offences" are made. A wise discretion is rarely, if ever, exercised in the nomination of cadets for appointment by the President. Inquiries are seldom made respecting the talents, education, and peculiar mental fitness of those who are nominated. Personal friendship, and still more frequently political consideration, control these who possess the power of nomination for appointments. Hence it happens that a large number of the new cadets have not the requisite qualifications for success at this or any other College in the Union, where graduation is not a matter of course after the payment of fees for matriculation. Many candidates for admission present themselves who are ignorant of the elements of education. We desire merely, in general terms, to recommend some change in the existing system, leaving to more able and experienced men to work out the desired reform. The field from which to select cadets should be enlarged by allowing a larger number of candidates for admission than are now allowed by law.

The controlling object of the Government should be to invite competition among the youths of each Congressional District for these prizes. When a vacancy occurs in a Congressional District, no boy ambitious of obtaining the appointment of cadet should be denied the privilege of becoming a candidate for admission. The present "close borough" method of nomination has no reference to the talents or merits of the youth who receives the appointment. The people would feel that they had a substantial, tangible interest in the success of this military school did the father of every promising boy know that his son, if superior to his competitors, would win the prize of an honorable position in the army. The prejudices now existing against West Point in many sections of the republic would disappear if it should cease to be an institution where the power of nomination is entirely in the hands of politicians.

It is the boast of our Government that it fosters talent and invites competition for all officers of the republic. As far as the selection of officers for the army is concerned, there is no truth in this theory. There is no fair and full competition for the cadet appointments. There is no reference in the large majority of instances to the intelligence and merits of the new cadets. We are far behind Governments less liberal and democratic than our own in the method of appointing cadets for the army.

The sagacity and military experience of other countries have long since taught them the importance of securing, by generous competition, the very best talent for the army. Cadets are, in many countries of Europe, selected from a number of candidates—the selection always falling on the most talented and promising youths. In France, for instance, where the first military schools of the world exist, there is no favoritism exercised in the appointment of cadets to the military schools. In one of the states of this Union a normal school, modelled after West Point, the Superintendent and Professors at which are graduates of West Point, has been for nearly 20 years in successful existence, where a board of visitors annually select from several hundred applicants for admission those best qualified to repay the State for the money expended on their education.

The result of this course, if pursued at this institution, would be the selection of the ablest youths of the land for the army, without regard to their social rank, political influence, or condition in life, and the graduation of nearly all those who are annually admitted to West Point as cadets.

DISCIPLINE.

The existing regulations for the government of the institution are, in the opinion of the Board, eminently calculated to produce the results aimed at. Their tendency is to prevent or punish all neglects, disorders, misbehaviors, or immoralities of which the cadets may be guilty; to disallow everything to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

In discipline, no arbitrary despotism can be exercised over the cadet. By the regulations alluded to, each month the parent or guardian of the cadet is informed of his conduct, whether the same has been meritorious or otherwise. Like information is communicated to the War Department. If punishment or reprimand has been awarded, the name of the offender, the offence and its punishment are also specially reported each month. If a cadet shall consider himself wronged by another, or by any officer of the Academy, he has a right to complain to the Superintendent, and if the proper redress is refused, he may appeal to the War Department.

The duties of the cadet as well as those of the officers of the Institution, are prescribed, known and well understood. The rights of all are protected and guarded against. Under such a system, the discipline can not be despotic.

On the whole, the Board believe the system of government highly concucive to the training of the cadets in the duties of the accomplished soldier. They find a high state of discipline to exist among them. This is the best commentary on the excellency of the rules and regulations for the government of the Institution, and the efficiency of the officers by whom they are enforced.

POLICE.

The police arrangements of the Academy merit the approval of the Board. Every regard to the health and comfort of the cadet is exhibited that is not incompatible with the discipline of the institution.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Board, after a careful survey, are pleased to express their satisfaction with the care and attention paid to the preservation, neatness and healthy condition of the public buildings and grounds. We would, however, suggest that much embarrassment has already grown, and may continue to grow, out of the subject of assigning quarters to the different members of the academic military staff at the Academy. The difficulty is one that involves the comfort and harmony of all parties immediately concerned; and it is most desirable that some means should be adopted by which it may be obviated. Under the existing arrangement, only a certain portion of the academic board have quarters assigned them by the Superintendent, while all other officers on duty at the post choose their own quarters according to their respective army rank. In consequence of this, many junior professors and instructors, of high attainments and of invaluable service to the institution, are confined with their families in quarters entirely inadequate to their reasonable wants. We commend, therefore, for consideration, whether these inconveniences should be remedied by an increase of quarters, or by a change in the present method of assigning them. Whether the one or the other mode shall be adopted, we are convinced that the subject should receive an early and practical attention.

The Board would also recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress to light with gas the riding-hall connected with the institution. During the short days of Winter the exercises in cavalry tactics, at the close of the academic hours of study, must, on account of the darkness, be greatly neglected, unless a place other than the parade-ground is provided for practical instruction. The educational wants of cadets, and, indeed, the success of the institution, require that the time now allotted to the theoretical departments should not be encroached upon; and in however an attractive form the practice may present itself as distinct from theory, experience teaches that the one should not be fostered at the expense of the other. Deeming it, then, unadvisable to limit the standing course of studies at the academy, it is desirable that during the Winter season a suitable place should be provided, where that portion of each day may be occupied in receiving practical instruction in cavalry tactics, which might not otherwise be so usefully employed.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

In examining the fiscal affairs of the Military Academy, the Board were offered every facility by the Departments intrusted with the disbursement of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the institution. The accurate and methodical system adopted by these Departments is worthy of all praise, and lightened not a little the labors of the Board. Everything there is constantly administered in a most praiseworthy manner, while every dollar expended is subjected to a constant watchfulness, and made to bring its full value, under the rule of economy which pervades these and other departments of the institution. If this were not so, it would be impossible to conduct such an institution so thoroughly and efficiently upon so small an annual appropriation—an appropriation exceedingly limited when compared with the variety and multiplicity of the objects required to be met.

The financial system pursued with the cadets—the numerous but necessary checks that are interposed in the expenditure of such moneys as may be deposited on their admission together with their monthly pay—the requirement of keeping an accurate, systematized account of all their expenses, are most admirably calculated to secure them from imposition, while they are thus easily taught the strictest economy in the management of their funds, since they are constantly referred by a reference to their check-books of the extent of their income and the objects to which prudence requires they should appropriate it. The habit of economy thus learned here teaches that prudence in the management of their affairs, without which, very often, all other attainments are considered or rendered wholly useless; and without which men are but little suited for the simplicity and salutary equality which are not only taught by, but result practically from our institutions. The cadets, therefore, by such a system, learn lessons of order and economy that become of the utmost value to them in after life, and which have already so distinguished the graduates of this academy, that the experiment of making them the disbursing agents of the Government in its public works has been eminently successful. And it is doubtless from this cause that they present the excellent example of having disbursed millions of the public funds without a dollar's defalcation. The lessons of order and economy taught here thus render them invaluable agents of the Government, and will compensate the nation even in this regard alone for the very moderate expenditure incurred in their education.

By the act of Feb 16, 1857, the following were the appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, viz:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians	$91,166 00
Commutation of subsistence	2,044 00
Forage for officers' horses	864 00
	$94,014 00
Of this amount, as appears by schedule marked A, attached to this report, there has been received from the United States on account of the cadets	$78,605 10
Expended for their benefit from May 1, '57, to May 1, '58	77 758 61
Balance unexpended	$846 49
By the same Act above alluded to, there were appropriations made for the current and ordinary expenses for the Academy for the fiscal year ending July 1 1858	$67,105 00
Which, with balance on hand July 1, 1857.	19 362 87
All amounts received from other sources.	232 81
Make a total	$86,770 68
Of this there has been expended, as appears By schedule marked B, up to June 7, '58.	69 909 34
Leaving available for balance of fiscal year in Quartermaster's Department	$16,861 34

The Board have not deemed it necessary to submit with these tabular statements the amounts disbursed in the pay of the faculty and officers attached to the academy, which will chiefly absorb the balance of the appropriation of $94,166, made by the act of February, before mentioned.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In regard to the general administration of the Academy, the Board feel great satisfaction in being able to bear testimony to the successful and harmonious operation of the varied departments of an institution which, in its results, has impressed itself so strikingly and favorably on our country. The best test, it is submitted, of the value and efficiency of any system will be found in its absolute and comparative advantages as illustrated by experience, as manifested in its ability to fulfill the object of its creation, and by the contrast afforded in the operation of like institutions of other countries. Judged by this standard, we think that the Alumni of West Point have only to point to their uniform achievements in the line of their profession to vindicate the wisdom which founded the Academy, and the well-sustained discretion and scientific learning which have conspired to bring about such favorable results. We are satisfied that a code of military regulations and discipline—a scientific curriculum and a liberal and elevated ecoromy, which, in their various ramifications, all tend to such a successful issue, should not be changed or modified merely for the sake of experiment. The Board are, therefore, prepared to give their unqualified approbation to the entire system and the manner of its administration. It is not to be inferred that in thus announcing their inability to discover defects, none exist, and that improvements may not be made. It is supposed, however, that the one or the other will be best discovered and most appropriately remedied by those whose lifetime of scientific information has been devoted to the institution, and whose pride and honor it is to be identified with its prosperity.

The Board are satisfied that the auspices under which the Academy is now beheld present it in its most favorable aspect, which is sufficiently accounted for when it is remembered that the distinguished and accomplished Major DELAFIELD is the Superintendent, sustained as he is by a corps of assistants and instructors, whose capacities for the duties devolved upon them satisfy their own elevated standard. The reputation of more than one of the professors and officers at West Point has become the property of the country. It is deemed scarcely necessary to occupy space with an enumeration of the various departments made, of instruction, names and number of instructors, &c., &c. This information is annually given to the public by the War Department, and is accessible to all who take an interest in our military system. The Board, however, impressed to a certain extent with the propriety of views heretofore given, are satisfied that controlling reasons demand a change, and as they think a great advantage, in one particular, and that is the elevation of the Superintendent for the time being to the office of local Colonel of Engineers. An increase of rank to a worthy officer necessarily gives an increase of dignity in the estimation of all with whom he is thrown in official relations—a higher respect engendered and a better enforcement of authority follows—a reciprocal advancement is felt by all the subordinates—the desire of approbation is increased in proportion to the elevation of the quarter from which it proceeds, and a corresponding efficiency in all departments ensues. More particularly, however, is this change deemed necessary from the fact that the position of Superintendent necessarily involves an expenditure that, doubtless, to an officer dependent on his pay, is often a source of inconvenience and annoyance.

West Point is situated near the commercial metropolis of the Union, near the great centres of travel and of trade—is a place of remarkable attraction, of great historical interest, and the chief institution of learning belonging to the Republic, and, altogether, combines sources of intellectual pleasure hardly belonging to any other portion of the country. It is the cynosure of the affections of the army. It is, or should be, neutral ground for all contestants, however asperities may exist elsewhere. A visit at the annual examination will at once disclose the great interest felt by all officers not on duty, to whom it is accessible, and who make it a point to congregate there at that period, and who avail themselves of other times of convenience to revisit it, both for the purpose of consulting the library and of renewing familiar scenes. The house of the Superintendent should, by a liberal legislation, be made the home, for the time, of those whom he would be glad to see. The dispensing of a kind hospitality in these reunions, it is thought, would have the happy effect of cultivating the kindlier feelings of those upon whose zeal and cordial cooperation in times of difficulty and trial so much depends. Besides this, distinguished men of our own and other countries are continually attracted hither, and it would be an outlay yielding large return if the commander of the post were enabled, by additional rank and the consequent emoluments, to represent in a proper extent the hospitality, as well as the military and scientific character of our country. A commander of any European post of any consequence is generally for the purpose last mentioned munificently supplied with means by his government. And it scarcely requires argument to prove, what daily experience inculcates and establishes, that the social amenities of life, even when casual to the mutual participants, are often productive of lasting and beneficial results to those concerned. To a country so wealthy as ours, the small expenditure involved would scarcely be estimated, and would, ever if far less of good was likely to result, be amply justified. The liberality of the military profession is proverbial the world over—that of our country certainly forms no exception; and hence, more than is ordinarily required in the line of hospitality is the practice. Upon one in a high station the proprieties of this duty can innually press, and cannot be ignored. A superintendent of West Point is selected on account of acknowledged ability and peculiar fitness, he belongs by law to the first branch of the service. His position is the reward of merit. But it necessarily entails more than ordinary outlay; consequently, if of small private means, he is rewarded by position on the one hand, and punished by the obligations it imposes on the other. This ought not to be; a remedy to a just extent, it is believed, will be found in the change suggested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana,
President of the Board.
FRANKLIN J. DICKMAN, of Rhode Isld,
Secretary of the Board.
ANDREW C. GRAY, of Delaware.
JOHN S. WELLS, of New-Hampshire.
GEORGE W. ROWLES, of Tennessee.
W. A. OWENS, of South Carolina.
R. E. GOODELL, of Illinois.
JAMES L. GLEN of Michigan.
P. H. AYLETT, of Virginia.
J. LANCASTER BRENT, of California.
JAMES W. WALL, of New-Jersey.
THOMAS C. McCREERY, of Kentucky.

Naval Accidents.

At Rondout, N. Y., on Friday, a fire broke out in a frame building, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. The buildings on either side were seriously damaged. The fire originated from matches in the hands of children, at play on the premises. A child, eighteen months old, was missing and is supposed to have perished in the flames. THOMAS ROSEBAUGH, a member of Excelsior Hose Company, while ascending the hill at Rondout, fell, and was run over by the hose carriage, injuring him so severely that he has since died. A boatman, name unknown, received a severe contusion on the head by the falling in of the roof of the burning buildings.

Two boys, named NOTT, sons of Mr NOUT, of Morgan's Valley, Orange County, were drowned in the Morgan's River, near Tillotson's Dam, on Saturday afternoon. They were trying to pull a slab from the river when they both fell in. The father was standing a short distance off, but, being unable to swim, could not assist them. The bodies were recovered.

A boy named LEANDER BESSINGER, aged 13 years, was drowned in the canal in the Glass Company's slip, at Ellenville, Ulster County, on Thursday. He lived with Mr. JACOBUS, at Ellenville. The body was not recovered.

PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans papers of the 14th, bring account's of a great prize fight which came off in that city between two boxers named DANIEL CUNNINGHAM and JOHN HOOLY. The two men were new to the ring, this being their first exhibition; yet, it is said, they went in and gave out like old hands. There were one hundred and forty-three rounds fought, half minute time, which occupied two hours and fourteen minutes. For about fifty rounds not more than one blow was given. CUNNINGHAM generally managed to get in first and drop. Up to the seventieth round HOOLY had the call, and appeared so much refreshed that his seconds dispensed with the usual "picking up and sponging," allowing their man to walk to his place and stand. The seconds of CUNNINGHAM, however, picked their man up and seated him. CUNNINGHAM having rested sufficiently, went at his man, and the ten following rounds showed that he would probably carry the day, though it wavered somewhat up to the one hundred and thirtieth round, when HOOLY began to weaken, and came up slowly. The last five rounds he failed to touch CUNNINGHAM, the latter punishing him severely. The one hundred and forty-third round having been fought, HOOLY's second threw up the sponge—the signal of defeat.

Old Point Comfort is now among the most important military posts in the country, having been made such by the establishment there of a military school of practice, under the shrewd auspices of the present Secretary of War. There are now five companies and about thirty officers. In a short time there will be three more companies, and a proportionate increase of officers.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls.	—	37	—
Flour, bbls.	7,148	522	392
Wheat, bushels	33,466	—	—
Corn, bushels	10,400	—	—
Rye, bushels	416	—	—
Oats, bushels	3,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs.	—	283	121
Whisky, bbls.	157	—	37
Feed, bushels	3,500	400	—
Malt bags	—	200	—

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market presents no really new feature. Trade is gradually reviving. The demand comes mainly from buyers from distant markets. There is not much inquiry for shipment. Stocks are moderate for the season, and holders exhibit much confidence. In Boston, during the week, the activity in the trade did not equal the anticipations of sellers. The demand, however, was pretty good. In prices the Boston *Shipping List* notices "no material change. If anything, they have ruled rather in favor of buyers. The stock of seasonable goods is very fair, and, as manufacturers are still fully employed, there is likely to be a good assortment kept up during the season. Many of the goods, however, now turning out by manufacturers, were previously contracted for." No exports to California from Boston or New-York the past week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857
For the week, cases	4,570	6,870
Since Jan. 1	101,895	113,098
Total	106,465	120,068

COFFEE—The demand is good at firm and buoyant prices; sales have been reported, to-day, of 5,000 bags Rio, to the trade, on terms not disclosed; 500 bags St. Domingo, at about 9¾c., and 150 bags Java at 15c. ₱ lb, usual terms. There have been 5,000 bags Rio received during the week. Stock of Rio on hand, this evening, about 20,000 bags. In Baltimore, during the week, there were received 3,700 bags Rio; sold 1,900 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and 700 bags Laguayra on private terms. Stock there, on Saturday, 15,000 bags Rio and 2,000 bags of other kinds. In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 4 600 bags common St. Domingo, (chiefly for export,) at 9¾c.; 50 bags do. at 9¾c.; and 500 bags Cape at 10½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly dealt in today, and prices have declined a shade. Middling Uplands, 12¾c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate quotations. The tendency toward the close was in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly and somewhat irregularly for State and Western Flour. Low grades are not in much demand at asking prices, and buyers have any existing advantage. Brands required by home dealers are moderately inquired for at, in some instances, somewhat firmer rates. Supplies of all kinds continue very light, but more liberal receipts are looked for, the canal being again in working order. Sales 8,250 bbls.

Sour, ₱ bbl.	$3 80@$4 05
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 15
Extra State	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian is in demand at former rates, with more offering; sales 700 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 25 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern continues in fair request, at strengthening rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$4 95 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$3 60 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after, at $3 75@$3 80 in Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day: 4,342 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2@$2 90; and 718 boxes Sicily Oranges at $2 10@$2 40, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet. What was received to-day, did not arrive early enough to be available to buyers on Corn Exchange. Sound lots of Wheat are much wanted. For these very full prices can be obtained. Sales 27,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 16; interior red Winter at $1 01; sound Milwaukee Club (reported to arrive within a few days) at $1; inferior Chicago Spring at 80c. and good new white Southern at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply and moderate demand at higher prices for the small quantities selling. The transactions amount to 25,000 bushels at 66c@66c. for unsound and inferior mixed Western; 67c for sound mixed do; 94c@$1 for inferior to choice white Southern; and 94c@95c. for yellow Southern, not in good order. Rye is in demand at 76c.@78c., but is generally held at 80c. and upwards, ₱ bushel. No important sales transpired. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are heavy and drooping. Western, 45½c@46 10½c.; State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c@43c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—100 rolls were sold in Boston at 12c., cash, ₱ yard.

HAY—Sale 650 bales at 40c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Boston, during the week, Eastern was selling at $12@$13, cash, ₱ ton. In Providence, Hay was scarce and quiet, including new at $12@$16; old at $17@$18; and pressed at $15@$20 ₱ ton. Straw $12 ₱ ton. In Charleston, 1,800 bales North River were received, and only 300 bales do. sold, at 70c., indicating a decline of 5c. ₱ 100 lbs. Stock heavy; market dull and drooping.

HEMP—Is quiet and nominal, here. In Boston, sales have been made of 700 bales Jute at $35@$95 ₱ ton; and 1,000 bales Manila somewhat under 7¾c. ₱ lb—each six months' credit.

HIDES—Are inactive at unaltered prices.

HOPS—Sales 30 bales at 8c.@30c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former quotations.

LIME—Sales have been reported of 3,400 bbls. Rockland at 60c. for common and 85c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Holders are asking very full prices, but the demand not so brisk.

NAVAL STORES—We can report nothing really new in Resin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine. 1,750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine to arrive and here, found buyers at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—All kinds are in very moderate request, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at uniform prices. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 20 for Mess, and $13 90@$14 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meat are salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¾c. for hams, and 6½c. for shoulders. ₱ lb. 240 packages changed hands within the range. Bacon is in demand at from 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for good to prime; and 10¾c.@11¾c. for inferior to fair, ₱ lb. Beef is scarce and quiet. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 11c@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 5c.@8c. for good common to prime ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 220 tcs. at $3 12½@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—2,590 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine were reported sold on terms not ascertained.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 105 bags ordinary at 5c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

SPICES—100 bags Pimento were sold at 6c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at buoyant prices. Sales, 640 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@8¾c., the latter rate for a very choice lot; and 160 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales, 7,000 lbs. Prime at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24¼c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 25,000 bushels Grain, at 7d.; and 7 casks Whalefoots, at 20s. For London, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 2,800 bushels Grain, at 7½d. For Bristol, 1,000 bbls. Resin and 200 tons Oil-Cake, at private bargain. For Antwerp, 80 bales Cotton and 150 tcs. Lard, at 3c. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Oats, in bags, at 8d.; 600 bales Hay, on terms not ascertained; 70 tcs. Honey, at 3c ₱ gallon; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; 30 tons black Walnut, at 20s.; and 300 tcs. Rice, at 25s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MAJOR ROGER SHERMAN POTTER.

Together with an accurate and exceedingly interesting account of his great achievements in Politics, Diplomacy and War, all of which are recorded out of sheer love for the martial spirit of this truly great and ambitious nation. By HERLEG VAN TREESDALE. With 12engravings by HUBER. 12mo., cloth $1 25.

From the New-York Herald.

It is written in a humorous, sarcastic vein, and recounts a series of adventures, some as droll and whimsical as those of the famous "Gil Blas."

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It is bitter with satirical incident, full of pungent hits at prominent politicians, and other noted personages, who are portrayed with a bold and unsparing hand, while the adventures of the Major are humorous and lively. Buy the book and read it—the small outlay will be amply repaid by a perusal.

From the New-York Day Book

The book is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—Pocahontas.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard, and Ventriloquist

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ambition.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—French Company—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Le Niaise de Saint Flour

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 28
The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton..... July 31

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the Cunard steamer *Canada*, from Boston, will close this afternoon at the New-York Post-Office, to go by railroad at 2½, to go by steamboat at 4½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important advices from Utah, which would appear to leave little doubt as to the settlement, at least for the present, of the difficulties with the Mormons. Dispatches received in St. Louis, and telegraphed to us, state that news from Salt Lake City to the 3d inst has been received. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon Church had returned to the city, and had been followed by the people, who were returning to their homes in all parts of the Territory. No troops were in the city, General Johnston having passed through and encamped with the Army in Cedar Valley, 30 miles beyond. The Government officers had been duly installed, and everything was quiet in the Valley. It was stated that Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, though he insisted that the Jury should consist of Mormons only—which, of course, would insure his acquittal.

We have news from Europe by two arrivals, this morning. The Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, from Southampton on the 14th, arrived at this port last night. She left Southampton on the same day on which the *Indian* left Liverpool, though her news is a few hours later. We give quite a full abstract of the interesting debates in Parliament on the Oaths bill and the Slave-trade question, together with other matters, a brief summary of which we received by the *Indian*.

The steamer *Europa*, of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool, on the 17th inst, for Boston, was intercepted yesterday off Cape Race, by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her news is three days later than was brought by the *Northern Light*. The telegraphic fleet was expected to weigh anchor for the starting point in mid-ocean on the day the *Europa* sailed. The general news is without importance, being principally confirmatory of that previously received. A decline is reported in Cotton, breadstuffs and provisions, and commercial affairs generally were exceedingly dull.

We find in a special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, fuller details of the Mexican news, brought by the *General Rusk* to New-Orleans, than were telegraphed to the Associated Press in this City. The most important intelligence reported is the abdication of General Zuloaga, who had left the city of Mexico, leaving the Government in the hands of Canto and two Bishops. Col. Zuazua had marched upon the town of San Luis Potosi, and captured it after a feeble resistance. A considerable number of prisoners were taken. Col. Zuazua is one of the chiefs of the Liberal Party. General Garza took his departure from Matamoras on the 19th, for the purpose of joining the forces of Governor Vidaurri, and it is believed the combined forces meditated an attack upon the city. General Caravajal had intercepted a train of fourteen hundred mules, with goods, while *en route* from Tampico for San Luis. The prospects of the Constitutionalists generally were believed to be very flattering. The reported violation of the Territory of Zamora had been satisfactorily explained.

A full official history of the discovery and working of the gold mines at Frazer's River, as detailed in the correspondence of Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island with the British Colonial Secretary and others, will be found in this morning's Times.

The Secretary of the Navy has given a decision adverse to the application of the Collins line to make Portland their western terminus. The act of Congress provided for contracting to convey the mails between New-York and Liverpool, in accordance with the proposals of E. K. Collins & Co. As those proposals were to carry the mails by steamships from New-York to Liverpool, the application for a change could not, therefore, be legally sustained.

Gen. Wm. Walker has written a letter to the Mobile *Register*, animadverting upon the course pursued by the Government towards him. He declares that the Federal officers, not content with driving from him his rights and the property he had in Nicaragua, have attempted to deprive him of his honor also. He adds, that he regards himself as "an humble instrument in the hands of a Higher Power," and says he scorns the counsel of those who advise submission to wrong. Accounts from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, state that the feeling in those States in favor of Walker is increasing. A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Dalton, Ga., says that Nicaragua bonds have been taken up by Southern planters to the amount of $775,000.

The citizens of Berlin Heights, Ohio, have resolved to purchase the property now held by the Free-Lovers in that town, with the purpose of effecting the entire expulsion of that disgraceful rabble from the place.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, accompanying a petition from sundry persons to have a number of baths constructed in the North and East Rivers, for the use of the public, free of charge. The petitioners state that there are a large number of gentlemen associated for such a purpose, who will pay yearly installments, which, with proper encouragement from the authorities, would construct a number of baths, and render them perpetually free to the public. The Mayor recommended the petition to the earnest consideration of the Board. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. The resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise piers No. 25 and 26, East River, for a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was taken up, debated at some length, and then made special order for the next meeting. A resolution of inquiry into the propriety of establishing a tariff of prices on the several ferries was laid over.

There were three arrivals yesterday at the lower quarantine anchorage, of vessels from infected ports, viz: the barks *West Wind* and *Stampede* from Cienfuegos; and the bark *Charles C. Fowler*, from New-Orleans. On the 24th, David S Pride, of New-York, her 2d officer, died of yellow fever; three others of the crew are down with disease, and were landed at the Quarantine Hospital for treatment. An exception to these sickly vessels was the arrival of the bark *Albertina*, from Havana, July 15, with sugar, segars, &c, and four passengers—all hands were well, and there had been no sickness on the voyage. The steamer *Cinderella* made a special trip to the Spanish steamer *Berenguela*, at the lower quarantine, on Sunday morning, and brought up from her ten sick men, and yesterday she brought two more, all of whom were under treatment at the Hospital. The health of the crews on board the other vessels is good. The cool winds of the last three days have had a beneficial effect.

The Germans held a festival yesterday at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Baron Steuben, eminent as the friend of Washington, and the instructor of the Revolutionary army in military tactics. Similar festivals were also held at Washington and Baltimore. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made, and there was much enjoyment, characteristic of German festivals. The *fete* will be resumed to-day.

D. Wemyss Jobson had a hearing yesterday before Justice Kelly, upon the charge of assault and battery, preferred by him against Mr. Henry Jobson was allowed to give his version of the affair, and Mr. Hennessy gave his. The Justice stated that he would look over the matter, and give a decision on Saturday.

Judge McCarthy, in the Marine Court, decided in the case of one of the contested clerkships in the District Courts, that the claim for salary of the clerks overholding, could not be maintained; that the clerks appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen were properly in possession, and that the recent act of the Legislature, in relation to that matter, is unconstitutional and void. The salary sued for was by one of the overholding clerks, and alleged to have been earned since his successor was appointed.

Judge Ingraham yesterday morning decided to deny the motion to discharge the order for the arrest of James Sutton Elliott, charged with having embezzled money belonging to the British Government.

The new U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* will be launched this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, E. R.

Yesterday, Cotton was in very slack demand, though it declined a shade. A moderate business was transacted in Flour at essentially unchanged quotations, as well as in Wheat and Corn. The latter advanced in price. Coffee was active and buoyant. Sugars were in pretty fair request and were very firm. Provisions attracted considerable attention at uniform rates. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased at steady figures. Freights continued inactive

Austrian Opposition to German Emigration.

The German emigration which has been pouring into this country in such a volume for so many years, has at last begun to alarm the authorities. A committee was recently appointed by the Frankfort Diet to examine the whole question, and advise upon the best means of preventing the exodus. They have sent in their report, which recommends a multiplicity of checks and restrictions of greater or less stringency, upon emigration. The representatives of the Free Towns, who are largely interested in commerce with America, and in the carrying trade, are naturally opposed to any interference with the movement, which provides them each year with increasing crowds of customers, and have strongly protested against the proposed interference with popular rights. It is not at all probable, however, that military power which now holds paramount sway in Germany will be very seriously deterred by the reclamations of the men of trade from taking any measures which they may deem necessary for the support of their own system. Austria is the most prominent member of the confederation, and is, of course, always able to impress upon the plastic surface of the smaller states the leading features of her own policy. She has a great number of wants to satisfy and dangers to guard against, it is true, which the other powers do not share, but for this very reason she is likely to insist all the more strenuously upon their participation in her precautions. She has not, like Prussia or any other German Power, to provide simply against the dangers of foreign aggression. She has a large conquered and hostile population to hold constantly in check by the aid of a military force alone, and at an enormous expense. To enable her to meet the various emergencies of her situation, therefore, she has to rely mainly upon her German possessions. Doubtful as their allegiance may be, and reluctantly as they may support her yoke, they are loyal and devoted in comparison with Hungary or Italy, or any of the Sclavonia provinces. They are attached to her by ancient tradition, by long habit, by religion, language and consanguinity. They may be governed by tyrants, but their tyrants "are still at least their countrymen." Moreover, they form by far the most valuable portion of Austrian *contribuables* or tax-payers. Her German subjects are the most industrious, persevering, thrifty, trade-loving portion of her population. To a bankrupt, reckless, penniless, imbecile Government, each one of them is worth three of the most warlike Croats or Hungarians, or more plastic and light-hearted Italians. It may be imagined, therefore, with what disgust she must witness the departure of a single family for the United States, to uphold, by their many civic virtues, a system whose very existence and prosperity each year threatens her own with destruction. And it must be confessed that as far as she is concerned, she lets few of them escape her clutches knowingly. The law rigidly prohibits the emigration of any man from the country who is still liable to military service, and as the age at which men are drawn for the army is the emigrating age, *par excellence*, and as the army is, in proportion to the population, enormous, there are few young men whom this rule does not strike. There is hardly any family certainly who escapes its operation. One member of it at least is pretty sure to come under it, and as removal for life to a country is a step which families like to take together, sentence of detention pronounced on one is virtually pronounced on all. None like to cast their lot in Missouri or Kansas, while a son or brother is left pining in an Austrian garrison, or waiting to take his chance at the next conscription.

The desire to induce the remaining States of the Diet to impose those restrictions on German emigration which the necessities of her position render necessary in her own case, is a natural consequence of Austrian policy. Marked inequalities between the condition of her own subjects and those of the neighboring States naturally excite fresh discontent amongst the former. To have means of escape from hopeless bondage offered to the Prussian or Hanoverian, which the Austrian sees himself denied, is not very likely to reconcile the last to his lot, and all the abolition of any such disparity is, naturally, a cardinal point in the Imperial policy. For that matter, however, there can be but little difference between the leading aims of all Continental potentates. To have a large number of poor men to bear arms, and as many rich or well-to-do as will pay the cost, is the one thing needful to satisfy a despotic government.

To us the matter is of prime importance. The German element in our immigration has always been the most valuable, and, as long as the present facilities are available to foreigners for casting in their lot with us, there is no element with which we can less afford to dispense. The virtues which make nations great, are, happily for mankind, those which make homes happy. Industry, temperance, frugality, and love of order, make not simply good husbands and fathers, but good citizens as well, and none of the many tribes who have contributed their quota to the peopling of this continent, can boast a greater share of all these than the Germans. Moreover, they are the only portion of the foreign immigration who, from the moment of their arrival in the country, take a decided stand for free labor. None have done more for the cause. They bid fair to win Western Texas to it one day; they have already all but won Missouri. They supply, in short, that class of men which we most want from abroad—the class which places household virtues in the first rank, or expends its patriotic fervor in paying its road-tax, sending its children to school, obeying the law, and cultivating its farms. Of buncombe we have more than enough, but we cannot have too many vineyards and corn-fields, or too many citizens who believe in the right of every man to the fruits of his toil. As long as we have so many thousand miles of forest to reclaim, and so many new States to create, we cannot look on with indifference at anything which affects the source from which a large portion of our supplies of men are to be derived.

India.

The bill for the government of India, which has passed the House of Commons, and gone to the House of Peers, effects a formal change in the administration of that empire. Divesting the East India Company of all political authority, it is transferred to the Crown, which is to exercise it through one of the four principal Secretaries of State. This officer is to be clothed with absolute control of the Government, revenues, military affairs, and domestic interests of the great peninsula; to regulate the administration of justice, of the interior police, and of commercial details; to be, in fact, solely responsible for the successful management of affairs. To the concentration of power thus into a single hand there was lively opposition in the Commons, but Lord Stanley so strongly insisted that the essence of a revolution in the Indian Government consisted in the creation of individual responsibility somewhere, that the clause was at last carried triumphantly. Agreeably to this cardinal idea, there is a Council instituted, but without any other than advisory powers, the alternative of the India Secretary declining their counsels being the record of a protest as a means of distinctly identifying his accountability for acts of impolicy. The hard fighting in the Lower House was upon the constitution of this Council. Lord Stanley's project made the number fifteen, eight of which were to be appointed for life, by the Crown, and the remaining seven, in the first instance, by the India Company, and subsequently, as vacancies occurred, by the Council itself. Lord Palmerston, adhering to the principles of his own bill, argued for a Council of twelve, for a limited term, to be appointed by the Crown. His amendment was rejected by a vote of 227 to 165. He then proposed that the whole number of fifteen should be appointed by the Crown; an amendment as unfortunate as the other. The question was really, however, of extremely slender importance. The Council, having no legislative or executive functions, being indeed a mere machine for individualizing the responsibility of the Minister, is of consequence only as an engine of ministerial patronage. The point was contested by the Whig leader rather as a politician than as a statesman; and in either character he seems to have gained very lightly by it. Add to the provisions creating this new Secretaryship and new advisory body, others providing for the assumption of the Company's debts so far as secured by the India revenues, and others, dictating the preservation of the actual civil, military and legal machinery of the Peninsular Government, and we have a summary of the new India bill. There is no doubt of it passing the House of Lords without material amendment.

And what, after all, has been done for India? Simply nothing. The mere substitution of one set of men for another is not of necessity a change for the better. It is not so much new Governors that India requires as a new scheme of government. It is a matter of history that the English rule in India has been marked by reckless plunder, which has nevertheless failed to enrich the governing Company. Its servants have returned with the wealth of princes; the master has made more debts than dividends. India has grown poorer; a class in England has grown richer; but the power that was at the cost of administering the Government, providing armies and sustaining judicial establishments, has not been the gainer. Clearly, therefore, the great want is the want of new principles in the administration. The foundation of all unquestionably rests upon the axiom of Mr. John Bright—"Let India be governed for her own benefit," the concession of which in set terms, and with legislation adapted to put it in practice, would have been worth a score of such bills as Lord Stanley's. The English authority in India is on the verge of dissolution; and instead of a change of remedies, we have only a change of doctors and nurses.

A first effect of the new measure will be the charging upon the internal revenues of Great Britain the cost of an incalculably expensive war, which has hitherto been paid by a private corporation. The novelty will perhaps tend to teach the true policy in regard to India. That policy, as we have heretofore indicated it, requires the termination of all political connection with Hindostan, and a reduction of the question to its merely commercial elements. To this complexion the business must finally come. In fact, while speculating upon new machinery for administering the Government of India, the Government has practically ceased to be. There are serious reasons to doubt whether the English power, dependent as it is upon superior physical force, can ever be restored. The uncongenial and fatal climate, which slaughters more soldiers in a month than can be replaced by incessant fleets and exhaustless treasuries in a year, is sufficient of itself to defeat the resumption of that moral *status*, to which only the northern chiefs now pay submission. It is estimated that a ship-load of recruits landed each day at Calcutta, would not meet the daily loss from the effects of the heat and resulting tropical diseases. Without the old confidence in native auxiliaries, what chance is there of the English army securing more than occasional and accidental advantages over the rebels, an enemy of far less consequence than the atmospheric conditions of the torrid zone? The necessary policy of Great Britain is determined. There may be, nay must be, a protracted contest. Thousands of English lives will burn out in the hot air of that distant furnace. Hundreds of millions in money will be spent. And after all, justice will be done to India, in the withdrawal of all intervention of a political sort; and the establishment of that sounder influence which is afforded by trade and industry.

Captain Galton's Report on American Railways.—There was delivered, to both Houses of the British Legislature, on the day the last mail left London, the supplement to the report to the Board of Trade on the Railways of the United States, by Captain Galton, Civil Engineer, containing lithographic drawings explanatory of the construction of the rolling stock in use on our railroads. The drawings are twenty-seven in number, and illustrate the passenger and merchandise cars on the Baltimore and Ohio and Illinois Central lines, and the engines, with their several parts, in use on the former, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron line. A table is prefixed, showing, as nearly as can be obtained from the reports of the railway companies, the relative cost of fuel per mile traveled by the engines on our roads, as compared with some of the English lines. The average cost per mile on the former is returned at 7d., and on the latter at 2d., the difference being attributed partly to the use of wood on the American lines, and partly to the defective condition of their permanent way. On the Baltimore and Ohio line, where coal as well as wood is used, the cost is somewhat less than on the English lines.

Let no more Dawsons be Punished.

Peter Dawson has some reason to complain, yet has he at the same time much consolation. It is certainly a case of peculiar hardship, that out of the vast mob of respectable gentlemen engaged in the innocent little commerce, of which he has confessed his guilt, he should be chosen, and the rest be permitted to go scatheless. He may reasonably ask why he should be singled from the herd,—he, the friend of the magistrates, to whose election, doubtless, his polar influences had contributed; he, the leader of Democratic files, and master of the whole game of political tric-trac, as played by Fourth-Ward sportsmen in that kind. He has some right to inquire, whether the work of purifying the morality of the town is to begin and end in Cherry-street, No 58; or to proceed to other highways and by-ways, wherein an ever-watchful police have reason to suspect the existence of institutions of analogous character. Problems of this sort, it is to be presumed, will occupy his contemplative leisure on the Island; for gentlemen of his culture and antecedents will not, of course, be assigned any manual labor; and he will have ample time to survey social questions in all their interesting many-sidedness. His solution, should he attain one, and make it public, will be an invaluable accession to our stores of knowledge.

The consolation which justice owed to this remarkable man, and which he now enjoys, consists in the prompt and severe punishment of the witnesses who brought this shame upon his revered head. They were young women, several of them lured from emigrant ships to his mansion, by the representation that it was a reputable boarding-house, and when once there, so strong was the paternal and devoted attachment of the head of the family, that they were never again allowed to breathe the breath of heaven; but, barred and bolted within, experienced daily such evidence of his fondness as arduous toil, brutal blows and kicks, and stampings, and the involuntary prostitution of their persons afforded. Fate, which seems to sport with the feelings of the best of our race, and delights in setting at nought the vigilance of the most faithful guardians of order, broke open this tranquil home of the friendless one night, and dragged the inmates to the witness-box. There they bore evidence to the shame and servitude to which they were exposed—evidence substantiated by the deputy rumsellers, who had been their jailers, and by neighbors who had compassionated their doom, and by the Police, in their blundering attempts to acquit the landlord; and reluctant justice—reluctant, but enforced by the pressure of public opinion—sent Mr. Dawson to Blackwell's Island for *two* months, adding a fine of $50, which the profits of one night's dance, liquor and debauchery would more than pay. But to compensate him for this compulsory severity, his accusers, against whom it is needless to say a person so constituted must thirst for vengeance, were the day before sent likewise to the Island for *six* months, with the certainty before them of hard labor and rigorous treatment. It needs no Hogarth to represent the satisfaction of the Fourth-Ward patriarch as, idling about his insular home, he glowers at these his hapless victims and involuntary accusers, bending over their toils and obliged to suffer thrice the penalty he bears himself.

Taking all the facts of the case together, we are obliged to question the propriety of urging this moral warfare beyond the present instructive example. Since it is established that none who bear testimony against criminals of this order can escape without suffering thrice their punishment, it will obviously be difficult to procure witnesses, let the cases be never so flagrant. But if the witnesses be forthcoming; if, under the pressure of bodily pain, despair, brutality, fear, they rush to the bar of justice and clamor for protection, we still hope to see justice hesitate and close its ears. It is better, says the legal axiom, that one hundred guilty should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer. It is better to let all the Dawsons of New-York go unmolested than that their helpless victims should be branded and punished for crying their agony to heaven.

Albany Observatory.

While the public waits patiently for the promised vindication of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, a manifesto from another quarter takes it by surprise. It comes from a "Committee of the citizens appointed at a public meeting held in Albany, July 13, 1858." With the resolutions, speeches, and other immediate *sequela* of that meeting, we had supposed its part was played. It appears otherwise. Its address is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, written with no little vigor and fervor, qualities quite sufficient to account for the strong partiality of its judgment, and the ill-used logic which abounds from beginning to end. It is precisely what it claims to be, the plea of an advocate, not a juridical determination; it has all the attributes of forensic oratory, without the affectation anywhere of judicial calmness. So violent, indeed, are its denunciations of the Trustees and their friends and so exaggerated its panegyric of the scientific gentlemen interested, that, were its case previously unquestionable, this essay would expose it to serious doubt.

While declining to enter further into the controversy until the Trustees have had their hearing, we shall be pardoned for objecting to the address as in the highest degree ill-timed and improper. It makes no pretence of presenting additional facts. Indeed it expressly avers its assumption of the case made out by the Scientific Council as irrefragable and unanswerable. It violates propriety in charging upon the Trustees private and spiteful motives. It errs still further in reiterating, without proof, that the Board has never acted independently and as a unit in the matter, but that it has blindly submitted to the deceitful leadership of two or three persons, who have had ends of their own to subserve, and whom the address stigmatizes as a "Secret Circle." So long as the rejoinder of the Trustees to the facts adopted by the address is detained, and so long as the address adds nothing to the information already supplied by the Scientific Council, and, in fact, adds nothing to their arguments but a display of defective reasoning, and excessive partisanship, we can only regret that the publication has been made. It will damage a cause otherwise not lacking in strength. There has been lately a decided leaning in the public mind towards permitting the elevated considerations upon which the Scientific Council are presumed to act, to plead for the formal irregularities of their course. Unless we greatly err, the intervention of this declamatory manifesto will tend strongly to correct this bias. If so, the scientific people will have reason to accuse the advocacy of injudicious friends.

The Committee close with a recommendation to the Trustees that they accept the tender of arbitrators made by the New-York donors. While the Board may properly object to the proposition, as made, because it denies them the right of nominating a due number of the referees, it is to be hoped that it may be accepted with reasonable modifications. Let the Commission be made up by mutual suggestions, not omitting a fair representation of both astronomical and financial science, and we shall anticipate a speedy adjustment of this vexatious question. If this course be not adopted, the alternative will inevitably be the speedy inception of an Observatory at New-York—a result we shall not be expected to lament.

An Interesting Chapter of History.

In other columns of the Times will be found the entire series of official dispatches which have been received at the British Colonial Office in regard to the gold discoveries in New-Caledonia. They complete the record of that wondrous story from the earliest discovery of the precious metal thereabouts, to the introduction of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's bill organizing the Territorial Government. They will be read with interest.

It will be seen that in the first instance the Governor, Mr. James Douglas, was disposed to exclude gold-seekers coming from the territories of the United States. Finding the attempt to check the cupidity and adventurous spirit of our people vain, his next step was to insist upon the exaction of pay for mining licenses, a measure which also failed, owing to the opposition of the settlers and the refusal of the Colonial Office to sanction the impost. Thus defeated, and satisfied that there was no other profit to be derived from the immigration than such as flowed in the direct channel of trade, Governor Douglas insists upon monopolizing the traffic of the new country in behalf of his masters, the Company. This pretension must of course yield as promptly as the others, since the Charter of the Company only authorizes an exclusive right to traffic with the natives, leaving white settlers entire liberty in that particular. The history of these trials and struggles of the grasping agent is of itself interesting; but the interest is further heightened by the details we find intermixed with them of the progress and development of the new movement. These papers will be indispensable to the future chronicler.

Great German Festival in Aid of the Fund for Erecting a Monument to Baron Steuben.

Another of those German festivals, which are becoming so popular amongst us, took place yesterday at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville. It was a special occasion, the profits being devoted to the fund in course of accumulation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Prussian warrior, Baron Steuben, whose name, as the friend of Washington and the instructor of the Revolutionary Army in military tactics, is intimately connected with the most memorable period of our history. Baron Steuben was in many respects a most remarkable man, and his memory must ever be worthily cherished by the American people. He was the friend and principal officer of Frederick the Great, whom still the Germans delight to call *Fritz der Einzige*. In 1777, Steuben came to America, and was made by Washington Major-General of the Army. His services to the Revolutionary cause have passed into history. They were freely acknowledged by Washington, and his name and memory have become a heritage for posterity. But "Republics are ungrateful," and America has never been prolific in monuments. Among those "heroes of old" whom she has thus neglected is Baron Steuben, and his countrymen, naturalized among us, or descended from those of his own generation, have taken it much to heart. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, except that instead of tears, yesterday, there was laughter, jollity, dancing, climbing a greasy pole, exhibition of acrobats and a trained dog, with much imbibition of lager-bier and Rhein wein, and consumption of Westphalia ham sandwiches and Schweitzer kaese.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A. M., the Steuben House in the Bowery, which was profusely decorated with flags and evergreens, was a scene of special animation. Thither had assembled the members of the numerous German military bodies organized in the City, and a very fine gathering they made. There had also assembled the various singing societies of the Germans, numbering many hundreds. We missed the Turners. For some reason or other they were not there. A procession was formed which marched down the Bowery, through Grand and Essex streets, and Avenue A, to the foot of Tenth-street, where sundry chartered boats conveyed them to the festal grounds.

The usual features of rural German festivals were prominent there. It was a happy time for all, and for women and children especially. Such waltzing as there was. The brains of the spectators whirled. Two susceptible young Englishmen left the garden and plunged into dissipation outside. They were subsequently discovered taking a cooling bath, in the seclusion and secrecy of some overhanging rocks.

Speeches were made in German by Dr Anthony Fuster, formerly professor in the University of Vienna, and one of the leaders of the Prussian Revolution of 1848. He eulogized Steuben, gave a sketch of his history, pleaded his great services as a reason why he should be honored with a monument—revered respectfully to the old country, where despotism still reigned, and prophesied that the time was not very far distant when the ancient Eastern World would be as free as this new Western Continent. Dr. Struve, editor of the *Social Republik*, and Dr. Fosch, also made speeches.

A large body of Police, under the able command of Captain Porter, of the Twelfth Ward, efficiently preserved order. The feature of the day was the climbing a greased pole, fifty feet high, for prizes placed at the top, viz: Patterns for a pair of pantaloons, two vests, and a silk pattern. A lad aged about 16, named Christopher Fleger, of Delancey-street, in this City, made the first essay, and nobly succeeded. He carried off the pantaloons, receiving tumultuous applause and a bleeding shin, caused by his rapid descent. Several attempts, without success, were made by others. The second prize, a vest, was taken by Henry Baeiter, a member of Company E, Jefferson Guard. The third prize was won by George Schmidt, and the fourth by Henry Baeiter, the winner of the second, at whose double success the members of Company E could hardly contain themselves. Feats of acrobats, and the aforesaid trained dog, who played "Old Soldier" delightfully, shamming lameness, and general disqualification for work in a manner refreshingly human, followed the ascents of the pole, after which the dancing began again, and ladies and gentlemen went whirling about, inflating crinoline, and giving an unusual aerial importance to hoops, till it seemed that gyration would only cease with a keen appetite for breakfast. At 6 o'clock, P. M., they were left dancing, with no prospect of a speedy termination to their revolutions.

The festival will be continued to-day, when pistol-shooting, and rifle-shooting, with, of course, dancing, will form the principal features. In aid of the Monumental fund, similar festivals are now being held in Baltimore and Washington.

The authorities of Clifton, says the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, on the opposite side of the river, have petitioned the Canadian Crown Land Department for a license of occupation of the Reserve joining Niagara River, between the Falls of Niagara and the suspension bridge in that town; and also the Revenue Department for a lease of the Falls' Ferry, the rent to be paid not to exceed $16 per year.

City Items.

Fair of the American Institute.—The 30th annual Fair of the American Institute will open at the Crystal Palace on the 15th of September and close on the 29th of October. The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods from Tuesday, the 7th. Heavy articles from a distance will be received any time after Aug. 1. A fat cattle and poultry show will be held in the Palace, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, at which premiums will be awarded. Wm B. Howard, agent of the Institute, receives all articles intended for the Exhibition.

Loose Loafers.—The fellow who called on Dr. Griscom, on Saturday, and while waiting, stole a pair of gold specs., paid several other physicians calls of compliments the same day. Dr. McNulty, on returning to his house, found an indifferent note for him, signed "John Moses," and a quantity of uncut opals that had laid on his table, missing. The writer of the note, by description, was the thief whom we have already served up.

Republicans of Richmond County.—A Republican meeting was held at Richmond, S. I., on Saturday evening, the 24th inst, for the organization of the county for the approaching election. Henry J. Seaman was called to the chair, and Henry Crabtree was appointed Secretary. After an animated discussion as to the best mode of a reorganization of the county, it was, on motion of Geo Wm Curtis,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Republicans of the county to meet in their respective towns, on Saturday, Aug. 6, to select six in each town to form a County Committee for the ensuing year; and also eight delegates in each town, to meet in County Convention on the 13th of August, and select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Central Park Stock.—The Comptroller yesterday opened the proposals for the $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, which had not previously been taken. The award of the whole amount was given to the firm of John Ward & Co., Brokers, Wall-street, at a premium of 30 cents.

About the poor old lady, 80 years of age, who had her pocket picked of $13, (the avails of her deceased son's watch,) a firm in this City raised $29, and sent it to her. Any other assistance would reach her at her residence. Her address is "Mrs Jane Atkins, No. 20 Flushing-avenue, Williamsburg;" or anything left with Wm A Stiles, at F B. Baldwin's No. 70 Bowery, New-York, would reach her.

The President of the Croton Aqueduct Board has given notice that a penalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August, on all rents remaining unpaid on that day.

Fourteenth Ward (Colored) School Reception.—The girls and boys of the grammer school No. 1 on Mulberry-street, under the direction of Mr. John Peterson and Miss Gwynne, Principals, gave a public reception yesterday afternoon. The exercises opened with singing under the direction of Prof. Patitt, and consisted of reading, speaking and class exercises, of various kinds enlivened by songs very well sung. An address was made by a lady, detailing her visit to a gathering of children on a Southern plantation after which she presented three beautiful bibles to the three best pupils selected by the votes of their classmates. Master Edward Lawrence was named by his classmates, and Miss Mary Gue by her classmates for this much-prized honor. Miss Elizabeth Treadwell received the third bible for her uniform good conduct and for proficiency in music and in the management of the sewing machine—one of the Wheeler & Wilson patent—being used as a part of the furniture of the school.

There is a piano and a fine organ in the girls' department, the latter purchased by the pupils and the teachers. No. 1 is one of the most promising Colored Schools that we know of.

Brooklyn Items.

Smothered in a Trunk.—A boy, 10 years old, named George Prickner, the son of a German widow, residing on Dodworth-street, near Broadway, suddenly disappeared on Friday last, and was missing until yesterday morning, when his dead body was found in a large trunk or chest in the house of his mother. Coroner Redding was called to hold an inquest, and from the testimony taken, it appears that on Friday, while the mother was absent, the deceased was at play with a companion, and evidently got into the trunk to conceal himself, when a self adjusting lock closed the lid upon him and he was smothered. During Saturday and Sunday the friends and neighbors looked in every direction to find the boy but without success. Yesterday morning the mother was induced to open the chest by a strong smell which seemed to emanate from it, expecting to find the body of a rat, but to her astonishment she found the body of her missing son. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental suffocation.

Gave Bail.—The *quasi* pugilists, Downey and Giddings, whose friends tried to make them fight near Greenwood Cemetery, Sunday morning, last surrendered themselves yesterday and gave bail for their appearance when wanted. Their aiders and abettors including Aldermen and ex Aldermen, Deputy Sheriffs and Constables, Custom-House officers, Navy-Yard employes, thieves and blacklegs, and all of that promiscuous crowd who fell into the hands of the Philistines, were yesterday discharged by Justices Blachly and Voorhies, the Magistrates, deciding that they had violated no law.

President King Almost Drowned at Rockaway.—President King of Columbia College, while bathing at Rockaway, L. I., Sunday afternoon, ventured out too far, and but for assistance afforded him from the shore would have been drowned. He had driven over from Jamaica to Rockaway with his brother, Gov. King, after dinner, and went in to bathe at 5 o'clock. Gov. King was on the beach when his brother called for help. A boat which was on the shore was immediately sent to his assistance, and he was happily rescued.

A Director Loose.—A poor woman found a memorandum book on Saturday last, for the recovery of which the man who owned it had offered a reward of $3. The finder walked between two and three miles to restore the property, and when she asked for the promised reward, was told by the owner to go about her business or she would be arrested. That man would make a capital Director of a Ferry or Railroad Company.

Accident.—On Sunday morning, a boy named George White, whose parents reside on Grand-street, was sent on an errand by his mother, but instead of returning home immediately, he went into a lumber-yard and spent the entire day at play. He was brought home at 7 o'clock in the evening with an arm shockingly crushed, a pile of lumber having fallen upon him.

Dishonest Youth.—A youth named Russell W. Conyers, 19 years old, was sent to jail for 10 days, yesterday, by Justice Voorhies, for stealing two silver watches from his employer, James Lee, who keeps a store at No. 67 Main-street. The property stolen was valued at $13, and the accused stated in extenuation of his offence that his employer owed him money, which he was in need of but could not get, and took this means to obtain it.

The Germans.—The German Civic and Military organizations of the Eastern District gave a grand festival in Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday. Several thousand persons were present, and the day was passed in a rational and pleasant manner.

Sneak Thieves.—Two well-dressed thieves called at the store kept by Mrs. Harris, corner Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue, Saturday afternoon, and while one engaged the attention of the proprietress at the door, the other took the contents of the money-drawer. Both escaped.

She was Jealous.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cambridge, residing at No. 76 Fulton-street, and three months a wife, got jealous and took "pizen" last Saturday night. She was pumped out, and saved from grim death by Dr. J. G. Johnson.

Howard, the Bogus Reporter.—This individual was summarily expelled from a wagon while on the way to the National Race Course a few days ago, to witness the great base ball contest, for endeavoring to pass a bogus $25 check upon his companions.

More Burglars Arrested.—Officers Hipwell and Latinoser, of the Fifth Precinct, on Sunday night arrested two burglars while prowling about Bedford-avenue. A full kit of burglar's tools was found in their possession, and they were committed for safe keeping in case they should be wanted.

Sudden Death.—A woman named Ann McCormick was found in labor on Degraw-street, Sunday night last, and taken to the Hospital, where she died in convulsions.

Serious Accident.—A son of Mrs. Helen McGahen, residing corner of Nassau and Adams streets, fell from the front stoop to the sidewalk, Sunday, and received serious injuries about the head.

Fire Department.—A number of Brooklyn fire companies will attend the great trial of engines at Albany, shortly to come off there.

Political Items.

Democratic State Convention.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Delavan House in Albany, on the 4th of August, to arrange for calling their State Nominating Convention.

The American State Council will meet at Albany on the 24th of August.

The Fusion State Convention in Massachusetts will meet at Worcester on the 9th of September. The Republican State Committee, by a vote of seven to six, acceded to the wishes of the Banks Americans, and voted that the call for the Convention should be signed by the Executive Committees of the two organizations, the names to be published simultaneously.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Return of the Mormons to their Homes.

Salt Lake City Again Occupied by Brigham Young and His Followers—Gen. Johnston and the Army in Cedar Valley.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *D. A. January*, at Booneville, we have Leavenworth dates of the 23d inst. Mr. LIVINGSTON, an old trader on the plains, arrived there last night, from Salt Lake City, with dates of June 30. The army had marched from the Capitol for Cedar Valley, forty miles below. BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the heads of the Mormon Church, had returned to the City, and the people were following them *en masse*. All was quiet in the Valley. Some of the returned teamsters are circulating a report of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of Saint Vrains Fort. These statements do not receive full credit, in the absence of information from authentic sources.

Dispatches from Saint Josephs, dated the 22d, per the steamer *D A. January*, states that advices from Salt Lake City to July 3d have been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the territory.

Gen. JOHNSTON had passed through the city with his horses, and encamped thirty miles on the other side of it. No troops were in the city.

The Government officers had been duly installed in their various offices, and were prepared for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insisted that the jury should consist of Mormons only.

Army Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 26.

Our Leavenworth advices of the 23d, per United States Express to Booneville, state that an express from General HARNEY's head quarters, at Cotton wood Springs, 14th inst., brings a copy of the general orders issued by HARNEY, July 12, on the receipt of the instructions from General SCOTT, for the disposition of the Utah forces:

Col. MONROE, with the Fourth Artillery and two companies of dragoons, remain in the District of the Platte. Col. MAY is ordered to take post at Fort Kearney with three companies of artillery and one of dragoons. Two companies of the First Cavalry under Major SEDGWICK, repair at once to Fort Riley.

Six companies of the same command, under Col. SUMNER, concentrate at Fort Kearney for service on the plains. Two companies of the same regiment, now in Utah are ordered to go to Fort Riley. Lieut. Col. JOHNSON is relieved from duty as Inspector-General of the Utah forces, and directed to take command at Fort Riley. Surgeon WRIGHT returns to St. Louis. Major BROWN, of the Pay Department is stationed at Fort Kearney. Assistant Surgeon SMITH is assigned to duty with the First Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon SMITH with two Companies of the Fourth Artillery in the vicinity of Cottonwood Springs. Captain SIMPSON, Topographical Engineer, proceeds to Utah.

Under the movements directed in General Orders No. 17, a detachment of recruits, about 300 strong, under Major BACKUS, left Fort Leavenworth on the 21st for New-Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Coming Election in Kansas—General Calhoun and the Administration—A Government Agent to be sent to Fraser's River, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

Governor DENVER expressed confident belief on the day of his departure that the Lecompton Constitution would be adopted next Monday. CALHOUN's issue of certificates to the Free-State members of the Legislature he believed to be by order of the Administration. The understanding between CALHOUN and the Administration is perfect. He will receive the appointment after the question is decided. The present movement is designed to divide the Free-State voters.

It is contemplated to send a semi-official Diplomatic Agent, to protect American settlers and interests on Fraser's River. A.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

Should the official dispatches confirm the telegraphic report of ZULOAGA's abdication, another Minister, I have reason to believe, will be dispatched to Mexico, to ascertain if the Constitutionalists are disposed to settle our demands for indemnity, before extreme measures are resorted to by our Government.

It is hinted that Mr. BUCHANAN's policy is to prolong our misunderstanding with Mexico, and thus encourage the threatened Spanish invasion, but to settle matters in time to secure Cuba as the result. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

ALFRED M. LAY, Esq., has been appointed by the President, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided against the request of the Collins Line to make Portland the Western Terminus.

The President to-day reappointed JAMES G. DICKIE, Postmaster at Buffalo, and JAMES R. FONDA, Postmaster at Troy, *vice* WITMAN.

The German festival at Arlington, to-day, was attended by thousands, and was the greatest affair of the kind ever held in this vicinity. A large amount of money was realized towards the erection of the Steuben Monument in New-York.

Fire at Wellsburg, N. Y.

GENESEE, Monday, July 26.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 24th inst. a fire occurred in Wellsburg, Allegany County, by which seven buildings were consumed. The losses are as follows: H. G. TAYLOR, carriage and fanning-mill factory, loss $5,000—no insurance; A. C. BRONSON, loss on tools, etc., $600—no insurance; A. M. HALLETT, house and store, with household goods, loss $5 000—insured for $1.500; W. A. PACER, barn, loss $200; A. N. COLE, *Free Press* office, loss $700; C. L. FARNUM, goods and store, loss $400; W. VAN BUREN loss on carriages, $200; D. K. CHARLES, boot and shoe store, loss $600—fully insured on goods, but loss on building $200; D. GOODRICH, damage on goods $200; H. BARNES, store, loss $600.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Yellow Fever at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 26.

The bark *Orla Wylie*, PATTERSON, of Thomaston, eighteen days from Havana for Falmouth, England, put in to the Quarantine here last evening, having lost her steward and four of her seamen from yellow fever. Another vessel from the West Indies has three cases of yellow fever on board.

Coal Mine Excitement.

BOWMANSVILLE, C. W., Monday, July 26.

The pretended discovery of a coal mine some months since in this place, where geologists affirm coal cannot exist, turns out to be a most deliberate imposition. Great excitement and indignation prevails in consequence.

Fire at Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, July 26.

A fire broke out here, at 12 o'clock last night, destroying the Masonic Hall and KELLOPP's stables on St. Joseph's-street; also, THOMPSON's saloon on Royal-street, adjoining, and the new Custom House The loss is mostly insured.

Commencement at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 26.

The City is filling with *literati* for the exercises preceding the commencement of Union College, which takes place next Thursday.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 26.

The canal steamboat *Charles Wack* passed here at 8 o'clock this morning. The crowd of two miles of boats is at the Lock here for places east of this city.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 26.

The steamer *Columbia* from New-York at 4:20 P. M. on Saturday was signaled coming up to port a few o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Important Message from the Mayor—Free Salt Water Baths for the Masses—Ferry Franchises, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following interesting and important petition was received, and together with an accompanying message from the Mayor, was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Almost daily we read about the drowning of some boys or hopeful youths, who, in default of a well-established, well-inspected, and gratuitous public bath, exposed their lives to delusive water depths; and the entire want of generally accessable, but safe and gratuitous public baths in New-York, has often been discussed in the Press as well as in a great number of public meetings. There is surely no need of proving once more the advantage of bathing in general, every one knowing perfectly how necessary and highly important it is with regard to public health and cleanliness, and even to general morality. We might by the way, remark that hundreds of poor persons falling a victim to sirisatis or sunstitch, would have saved their lives if they had strengthened and refreshed themselves by a cooling bath Indeed in all the Republics of former times there was scarcely a town without a public free bath for the people, and even now, in old monarchial Europe, those needs of the people are much better cared for than in the Empire City of the new and so called free world. Penetrated by this consideration, a large Society has been formed, whose aim it is to provide the City of New-York with gratuitous and safe public river baths, and at a general meeting of this Society, assisted by a mass meeting of other citizens, the undersigned were selected as a special Committee for the purpose of realizing their beneficial aim as soon as ever possible. The members of the same Society generously decided to pay each one, a yearly contribution, and there is not the smallest doubt that with the assistance of other generous fellow-citizens, the cost of the intended establishment will be greatly covered. No pay for bathing will be taken, and our beneficial institution shall and will forever remain free from all and every spirit or purpose of personal speculation. The principles upon which we are resolved to act, are as follows:

1. Everybody shall have the entire free use of the bath as long as his conduct and behavior is in accordance with the strongly moral rules of the institution.

2. In order to avoid overfilling and disorders, a certain quantity of entrance tickets will be distributed gratuitously to as many people or families as the space of the establishment will allow.

3. Every establishment will have three entirely separate compartitions, with separate entrances, one for men, one for boys, and one for women.

4. As soon as possible, free lessons of swimming will be connected with the baths.

5. Special regard will prevail for the disciples of all adjacent public schools, in order to afford to these disciples the special and constant occasion to enjoy free bathing, at times fixed in advance, and under the care and inspection of their respective teachers

We are ready to produce at any time thousands of signatures and hundreds of medical recommendations, but we are perfectly satisfied that the above-mentioned short considerations and explanations are more than sufficient to show the absolute necessity and importance of our purpose, and therefore we simply submit to the hearts and minds of our honorable town fathers the respectful demand—1st. To grant to us several free shore places, being fit for realizing our useful purpose. 2d. To afford to us their kind and generous protection and assistance, in order to donate our great City with a monument of public benefit, which will certainly secure to them the thanks of all posterity!

Most respectfully, the Special Committee,

GUSTAV STRUVE,
DR MAX SANGENSCHWARZ,
JULIUS SCHMIDT,
THOMAS TAYLOR,
T. KRININGAR,
ROBERT Z SUTHERLAND,
MAX DIEMMIRE.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858

P. S.—Honorable Sirs, please direct your decision to the Secretary, Mr. Julius Schmidt, No. 75 Chatham street.

THE MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.

To the Hon the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your Honorable body a communication from the Special Committee of a Society which has been formed for the purpose of providing gratuitous and safe public river baths to the residents of the City.

The gentlemen who have inaugurated this movement, and organized the Society for the important object above-mentioned, are known to me as some of our best citizens, and as having engaged in this work with purely benevolent motives, and not in any way with a view to derive profit from the organization as a matter of personal speculation.

The great benefit to the public of free river baths, when properly conducted, as it is proposed these shall be, must be admitted. Besides, no city is better situated to afford its inhabitants the refreshing and healthful pleasures of river bathing than our own Bounded by two noble rivers which afford every facility for locating baths, they should before this have been established. In the earlier periods of our City the many secluded places along the shores of these streams of themselves provided these advantages. The rapid increase however of our population, and the consequent construction of wharves for the accommodation of our commerce, have long since deprived those desirous of salt water bathing of these former facilities, and now it cannot be had except in a few private baths, inaccessible to the mass of the people, or in the remote upper sections of the Island. I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body take such action as will result in the prayer of the same being granted, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The papers were read, and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

Another message was received from the Mayor, accompanying a notice and letter from Russell Sturgis, the lessee of east half of pier No. 53, East River, remonstrating against the use of said pier by the Corporation, and notifying the authorities to make the proper repairs, or that the same will be done by himself, and charged to the City. Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

FERRY FARES AND FRANCHISES.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances:

Resolved, That as there are constant variations made in their charges by the various Ferry Companies running boats from this City, to the annoyance of those having occasion to avail themselves of the same, it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to inquire into the facts of the case, and to report as to the expediency of creating a tariff of prices, to be charged by the different Ferry Companies.

The following was laid over:

Whereas, There exists at present a Company enjoying, without authority from the City Government, a valuable Ferry privilege, namely: from the lower part of the City to Harlem, from which the City should, but does not receive any revenue; and,

Whereas, The said Ferry franchise could be disposed of to produce a material addition to the City revenue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for bids for a franchise to run a ferry from a point in the lower part of the City to Harlem, for a space of ten years from the 1st of October, 1858.

CENTRAL PARK FUND.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Finance submitting an ordinance for the creation of a Central-Park Fund of $373,400.

THE DISBANDING OF ENGINE NO. 5.

Another decision was received from the Fire Commissioners, disbanding Engine Company No. 5, and expelling several members. The motion to confirm was lost, for want of a constitutional majority.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY FRANCHISES.

The resolution from the Council Board, directing the Comptroller to advertise Slips Nos. 25 and 25 East River, for a ferry to Brooklyn for a period of 10 years, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution on the ground that the intention was to take the franchise from the old Williamsburg Ferry Company and give it to—"to those who got the privilege of running cars on the Hudson River Railroad" (the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.) The proposition was that the ferry should run to a slip in Fulton-street, in Brooklyn, or some adjacent slip; and if it was consummated the result would be to throw the old company's boats, floats, bridges, &c., on their hands In the course of his remarks the Alderman announced his belief in ghosts to a certain extent.

Alderman ADAMS said the lease of the old company obliged the City to advertise.

Alderman BOOLE thought the Board had a right to direct where the terminus should be, so that it should aid in building New-York as well as other cities.

Alderman DAVIS held that the result of the passage of the resolution would be the destruction of the old Ferry Company. He said it was looked upon in Brooklyn as an attempt to break up one of their principal ferries.

Alderman OWENS thought that, as the matter was a very important one, it should be referred to a special Committee.

Alderman TOOMEY, by way of amendment, moved that the subject lie over.

Alderman READ hoped the matter might be laid over.

After some further remarks, the subject was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Commissioners, Monday, the *Flora* was allowed to proceed to Hunter's Point.

The ship *Grotto* was permitted to put her crew on board and to proceed to sea.

The bark *Trojan*, lying in the Lower Bay, applied for permission to come up and discharge; but, having had sickness on board, permission was refused.

In the case of the brig *Corinthian*, permission to transpose part of her cargo to another ship was refused, she having come from Port-au-Prince with sickness on board.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH CAUSED BY A FRIGHT.—EMMA EVANS, a girl 14 years of age, who resided in Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, with her parents, died Sunday evening, from the effects of a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain, caused by excessive fright. The girl had been out with her father, and on entering the basement hall, on her return, the servant, thinking to frighten her a little, jumped suddenly from behind a door, screaming. Miss EVANS fell instantly to the floor, and in a few minutes, despite the efforts made to restore her, expired. Dr. BENTON made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that a blood vessel of the brain had been ruptured, and so stated to the Coroner's Jury, who sat at the inquest upon the body yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict, That the deceased came to her death by a shock of the nervous system, or being frightened by thinking she perceived some strange shadow in the house, as stated to

Quarantine Matters.

The barks *West Wind* and *Stampede*, from Cienfuegos, arrived to-day, and were ordered to the Lower Quarantine. There have been three arrivals at that station since yesterday from infected ports. The clipper-ship *Competitor*, Captain WHITE, from Havana, which port she left 14th inst., touching at Key West 15th for provisions. She brings no cargo. Some of the crew are suffering from the effect of the cool weather, and a want of sufficient clothing. Having been for the year past in warm climates, they feel the chilly wind of the past day or two sensitively. The *Competitor* was originally from Swatow, China, with Coolies for Havana.

The bark *Charles C. Fowler*, Captain STAPLES, from New-Orleans 20 days. On the 24th, DANIEL S. PRIDE, of New-York, second officer, died of yellow fever. Three of the crew are down with it, and were brought up to the Quarantine Hospital for treatment.

The bark *Albertina*, BARTON, from Havana July 15th with sugar, segars, &c., and four passengers, reports all well; no sickness on the voyage, which has been a short and pleasant one.

The steamer *Cinderella* made a special trip on Sunday morning at daylight to the Spanish steamer, and brought from her ten sick men. To-day she brought two more, all of whom are placed in the Hospital. The health of the parties on board the other vessels in the fleet remains good.

The wind during the day has been fresh from S. S. E.

The ship *Grotto* will sail the first fair wind.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE ASSAULT ON D. WEMYSS JOBSON.—The examination, in the case of the complaint of assault and battery preferred by D. Wemyss Jobson against Mr. John Hennessy, of No. 87 Franklin-street, took place, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court The hour assigned for the examination was 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Jobson made his appearance somewhat earlier. He took a seat by himself, had a small vessel of water placed by his side, and withdrawing his handkerchief from his pocket, frequently dipped it in water and applied it to the top of his head. Punctually at the hour Mr. Hennessy appeared, accompanied by Ex-Judge O'Connor, and Mr. Malcom Campbell as his counsel.

Mr. Jobson proceeded to recite the particulars of his visit on Friday last to the house of Mr Hennessy, and of his ejectment therefrom by Mr. Hennessy, as stated in Saturday's TIMES. On his cross-examination, Judge O'Connor asked him if he was in the habit of carrying a knife. He replied in the affirmative, stating that he was compelled to carry something to protect himself against assassination by his foes. He was further asked if he wrote the recent anonymous pamphlet speaking in a derogatory manner of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher.

Jobson—(Greatly excited)—I never write anonymously. As for you, you're a miserable pettifogger, sent here by my enemies to ruin and crush me. The Catholics are working to put me down.

Justice Kelly—There is no occasion for the introduction of religious issues.

Judge O'Connor—Don't mind that man, (pointing to Jobson:) his mind is unsound.

Jobson—You are a liar.

Judge O'Connor—You are at perfect liberty to enjoy your opinion and the world will enjoy theirs.

Jobson—I am willing to leave it to the world who has the soundest mind, you or I. Mr. Justice, from the time I held the honorable position of dentist to Her Majesty's household—

Justice—(interrupting)—I have told you once it was unnecessary to repeat your former speech.

Jobson—Excuse me; I will say no more.

Mr. Hennessy now gave his statement of the affair. He admitted having met Jobson at his own door, and having ejected him from the steps, but denied using undue violence.

The magistrate promised to give his decision on Saturday.

HASTY MARRIAGE AND LEISURELY REPENTANCE—Sarah Carlisle, a very neat and pretty girl, 16 years of age, yesterday afternoon came into the Essex Market Police Court room, accompanied by her father. The father endeavored to tell Justice STEERS something, but amid his sobs it was impossible for the Justice to catch only the occasional words—daughter—runaway match—a wife living in California—happiness—sorrow—broken hopes—and similar incoherent utterances. The daughter being spoken to by the Magistrate, told a straightforward story. About two months ago, a good-looking young man accosted her in Grand-street. She paid no attention to him. He met her again a day or afterward and bowed to her He was very handsome and very polite, and she finally allowed him to speak to her. The sequel was speedily reached. A runaway marriage ensued. She has now ascertained that her young husband was married five years ago in Boston, and that his wife is living in California. The name of the young bigamist was given as James M. Kennedy A daguerreotype of his represents him as a very dashing young fellow with a splendid head of hair, an unrivaled mustache, and "killing tie." Justice STEERS issued a warrant for his arrest.

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT BY ROWDIES.—About 12 o'clock yesterday morning, John Gafney, of No. 9 Vandewater street, was assaulted by several rowdies as he was passing through Frankfort street, and so severely beaten that his recovery is considered very doubtful. Wm. McCormick, one of the assailants, was arrested, but the rest managed to escape. The Coroner yesterday took the *ante-mortem* examination of Gafney. He gives the names of his assailants who escaped, and the Police are looking after them

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Frederick Weiderleir, a German, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing Benjamin Scheffler, of No 177 West Thirty-second street, in the back of the head with a pocket knife. The blade of the knife broke, and a portion of it was left sticking in Scheffler's neck. The accused gave bail in $2 000 to answer the charge.

ROBBERY BY RIVER-THIEVES.—A sloop lying near Pier No 28, East River, was visited by a gang of river-thieves, on Saturday night the cabin entered, and all the Captain's clothes, his money, and other valuables, stolen and carried off. The Captain inquired of the Police about the matter, but received no satisfaction.

JEALOUSY.—William Fast, a colored man, was committed to Essex Market prison on Sunday, to answer for a felonious assault upon Wm. Downey, also colored, whom he stabbed in the thigh with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Fast admits the stabbing, and says that he did it because he did not like the way Downey was skinning up to his wife.

BOY DROWNED.—John Stock, a boy 6 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 69 Greenwich-street, on Sunday evening accidentally fell into the dock foot of Whitehall-street, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Shocking Murder in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

A shocking murder took place between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning at a building known as the Philadelphia Institute, in Lombard-street, between Seventh and Eighth. A fight took place between several colored men, during which one of them, a young man named FRED MILLER, a barber, who resided at Germantown, was shockingly butchered. The murderer or murderers ran, but several persons were arrested and taken to the Fifth Ward Stationhouse on the charge of being concerned in the crime. The affair made a great excitement, and crowds surrounded the scene of the tragedy during the morning.

It seems that the deceased had been with several other young colored men in the restaurant under the Institute, kept by a man named MURRAY. Between 2 and 3 o'clock a difficulty occurred between MILLER and a young man named JERRY DICKSON who is better known as "Dixey." There was an old grudge between the two young men and a law suit between them is now pending. They got to quarrelling, this morning, as we have already said, and the party, some five or six in number, went into the yard back of the Institute to fight it out.

MILLER and DICKSON stripped themselves to fight, and MILLER gave DICKSON the first blow. The latter then ran into the house, saying he wanted to bind up his eye where he had been struck. He went into a barber's shop on the first floor of the building, where he was employed as a journeyman, and he shortly after returned, and he proposed to renew the fight. MILLER seemed suspicious, and protested that no knives should be used, DICKSON assented to this arrangement, but a moment after he attacked MILLER with a razor he had procured in the shop. The first cut inflicted a shocking gash on the right arm, just below the shoulder. MILLER turned to run, when he received a cut in the back, just above the hip, which made one of the most horrible wounds we have ever seen.

The wounded man ran screaming into the entry of the Institute, whither he was followed by his enraged assailant. MILLER succeeded in working his way to the front door, which was fastened, and he broke out the glass in the sash at the side of the door just as the murderer brought the razor with tremendous force across the left side of the neck of MILLER, severing the jugular vein and causing a perfect torrent of blood to pour out over the walls, floor and other objects, and of course causing the death of the man in a very few seconds The entry, from the back door to the front, is completely smeared with blood, and the walls near where the final blow was given in the jugular, are sprinkled nearly to the ceiling

The police were soon on the spot, but too late to secure the murderer, who escaped over an adjoining fence, and through a house in the neighborhood. He has not yet been captured. One of the young men who was present at the time of the murder, was secured, and he narrated all the particulars of the murder.

DESPERATE SUICIDE BY A FEMALE.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, at the Johnstown train was approaching Denuy's Curve, two miles from the city, one of the passengers observed a woman come out of the bushes about twenty feet ahead of the locomotive, and deliberately throw herself across the track, with her face downwards and her hands over her eyes. She lay with her feet on the track on which the train was running, while her head rested on the inner rail of the other track. The brakes were immediately applied, but, of course, it was too late to stop the train, which passed over her body, cutting off both her feet, and mangling her limbs horribly. As soon as the train could be stopped, the woman was taken up, placed in the cars, and brought to the depot, whence she was taken in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. She lingered in great agony for three hours, when death terminated her sufferings. What motive led her to destroy herself in this horrible manner, we are not informed. She gave her name as MARGARET DUFF, and when she was taken up she said she was tired of life and wished to die. After she was taken to the hospital she admitted to her attendants that she intended to destroy herself, and threw herself on the track for that purpose—*Pittsburg Journal.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FAILURE.

Official Report of Capt. Hudson.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, July 8, 1858.

SIR: I am somewhat mortified and disappointed to report the arrival of the *Niagara* at this port on the 5th instant, after three unsuccessful attempts at laying down the telegraphic cable.

My last dispatch, of the 10th ult., informed you that the squadron were off Plymouth harbor bound to the appointed rendezvous for uniting and running out the telegraphic cable.

During the first three or four days of our passage we had calms and light variable winds; the following eight days almost continuous gales from the west to the southwest, and the greater part of the time heavy sea, when the weather again moderated and our vessels, which had separated during the gales, met together at the rendezvous on the 25th, the *Agamemnon* having shifted about one hundred miles of the upper portion of the cable on her main hold ther during the gale, which portion they were engaged in running on the gun deck when we fell in with them.

On the 26th (Saturday) we commenced our operations by securing the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* together, stern to, with hawsers, splicing the cable and easing it down gradually with two hundred fathoms paid out from each ship; the hawser let go by signal and the ships separated on their respective courses, at a rate of three-fourths of a mile the hour When we had paid out two miles and forty fathoms, as shown by our indicator, the cable, being hauled in the wrong direction, through the excitement or carelessness of one of the men stationed by it, caught and parted in the *Niagara's* machinery. A heavy fog and mist had set in soon after the ships separated. We were fortunate, enough, however, to get together again in a short time, splice lower down the cable, and separate from each other as before stated. The *Niagara's* speed at starting was short of one mile the hour, and gradually increased to two knots six fathoms up to 7 o'clock P. M., and the cable being paid out three and a half knots per hour; and from that hour till midnight a uniform speed was maintained of three and a half miles the hour, and the cable was paid out, as shown by the indicator, of four and a half miles the hour. Our machinery was working as well as we could desire, cable running from the coils and going over it with ease and regularity, when to our great surprise, at 1¾ o'clock, A. M., on the 27th, (Sunday,) the electricians reported that there had been no signals from the *Agamemnon* for the last ten minutes. We kept going on slowly, as previously agreed upon, until 4 40 A. M., (in the meantime the electricians tested the cable in the ship, and reported the continuity and insulations perfect) when the ship's headway was entirely stopped, and we commenced heaving in with the machinery. The cable parted at 4:56 A. M., and we had on this occasion, as measured by the indicator, 42 miles 300 fathoms of cable, and started for the rendezvous, where on Monday the 28th, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were secured together, the splice made lowered down, and the ships separated, as has been already described, at 7:30 P. M Our speed for the first hour was only three quarters of a mile; second hour 2¾ miles; third hour, 3 miles; and the fourth hour 3½ miles From that time until 9:10 on Tuesday evening the 29th (when we ceased to get signals from the *Agamemnon*, and the engines slowed down) the speed of the ship had been 4½ miles the hour, and the cable paid out 5½ miles the hour as shown by the indicator.

The engines were stopped at 10 P. M., and the ship hung in a measure by the cable until twenty minutes after midnight, when it parted, the indicator showing a loss on this occasion of 145 miles, 930 fathoms of the cable. Our electricians again thoroughly tested all the cable on board ship, and found the insulation and continuity all perfect, and there was but one opinion among those gentlemen, that the cable parted at or near the *Agamemnon*, which we shall ascertain when she arrives at this port to fill up her coal.

An arrangement had been made, when the ships separated the 28th inst., that in the event of any accident to the cable before either should have run *one hundred miles*, we were to return to the rendezvous, unite the cable, and make another attempt to lay it out; if beyond that distance, the vessels were to proceed to Queenstown, fill up with coal, and again renew our efforts

In the *Niagara* we had all the coal that we required for laying down our part of the cable. There were serious doubts, however, if we ran further, or any distance beyond the one named, whether the *Agamemnon's* coal would hold out (without any expenditure in getting back to the rendezvous) and leave her enough to insure steaming back to Valentia Bay with the cable, in the event of no further casualty to it on the way there

Mr. EVERETT's machinery has paid out the cable with apparent ease and uniformity of strain, and we find it admirably adapted to the work it has to perform in all its parts.

Her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, which accompanied us, arrived here with the *Niagara*. We now await the arrival of the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous*, when we hope to be off again for the rendezvous in seven or eight days, under more favorable auspices of weather than we experienced in the month of June.

It affords me pleasure to report the continued good health of officers and crew.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant. WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!**

The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns and Marvin's**
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,

Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.

For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
FOR THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Opening Week! OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!!**
OF BARTHOLF'S
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

DIED.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, suddenly, WILLIAM PALMER, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Gilbert Palmer, No. 47 East 31st st.

CRYGIER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 25, Mrs. MARY CRYGIER, in the 58th year of her age

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Abraham Roff, No. 147 East 21st-st., at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

LOWERY.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, AMELIA COOPER infant daughter of Richard W. and Mary S. Lowery, aged 1 month and 23 days

The friends are requested to attend the funeral to-day at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 330 Bowery st

BROWN—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a short but severe illness SARAH ESTELLA BROWN, daughter of Mr Abraham Brown, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 245 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from which place the remains will be taken to Unionville, Westchester Co., in 8½ o'clock train Wednesday morning, July 28, starting corner 26th-st and 4th av

OAKLEY.—In this City, on last evening, July 26, THOMAS C. OAKLEY, of the firm of W. & G. Oakley & Co., of this City

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's paper.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELETHIA, widow of the late Richard Valentine, aged 62 years.

Particulars to morrow.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SNYDER.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a protracted illness CHARLOTTE F., widow of the late Samuel C. Snyder, in the 34th year of her age

Her remains will be taken to Hillsdale, Columbia Co., for interment, this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, GEORGE, infant son of John L. and Rachel Turner.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon without further invitation, at 2 o'clock, from No. 86 West 25th st

WEATHERED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 25, MARGARET, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Weathered, aged 1 year and 5 months

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 481 3d-av.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 23, JOHN C. HULL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock from his late residence, foot of 61st-st. East River, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting on the corner of 45th st. and 3d-av., until 1½ o'clock.

NESTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, GERTRUDE F., wife of A. J. Nestell, aged 44 years, 7 months and 23 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 157 Henry st on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ATWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 26, of dysentery, CLARENCE N. MINTURN, son of Mary J and the late William T. Atwood, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at 6th-st., corner of North 6th st., Williamsburg.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon, July 26, of croppey, CATHERINE MILLER, youngest daughter of the late Dr. George and Cornelia M. COX, in the 17th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No 57 South 6th st., Williamsburg.

PLUMMER.—In Hoboken, on Monday, July 26, WILLIAM G., infant son of W. G. and Eliza G. Plummer, aged 16 months and 9 days.

The remains will be taken to Mount Holly, N. J., for interment.

VAIL.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Friday, July 23, of dysentery DAVID L. VAIL of Plainfield, N. J., aged 35 years. His request was, "Add to the notice of my death that I die in the hope of a glorious immortality through Jesus Christ."

☞ Canada, Michigan, Texas and Princeton, N. J., papers please copy

GARRISH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, MICHAEL GARRISH, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family, also his son Dr. John P. Garrish are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 27, at at 3 o'clock P. M

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....860-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin and 25 parts purer than the English sterling We manufacture our own silver ware as, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No 247 Broadway
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT
Tastes	Tastes	Tastes
Like	Like	Like
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT.

After a week or two in the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A VERY NEAT and trustworthy Protestant Scotch woman, as cook, Washer and Ironer, a good meat pastry cook, and very superior hairdresser; is well recommended; will go a short distance in the country. Also by a young girl, who has first class City and country references, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; would take a place as 1st, a maid and children's nurse; no objection to any part of the States or Canada. Can be seen at No 307 Gouverneur, corner of Jackson-st., near the grocery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business in all its branches; is a first-class dining-room waitress; takes the whole charge of the silver and parlors; wages $6 to $7; city or country. Also, a situation for a nice girl of 14 to learn the dressmaking and to mind a baby, or waits on a lady who dresses; sews neatly; wages $5. Call for 3 days at No. 26 East 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family, in which she has lived 8 years; leaves in consequence of the family removing; has the most unqualified recommendations for character and competency, and will be found a neat and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, a situation in a gentleman's family; would take the entire charge of, or assist a lady in the family; would not object to take the charge of an invalid child or teach two hours a day. The country preferred. Address Y. U., Post-office, Brooklyn. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED widow lady, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fancy sewing. Would act as housekeeper with a respectable family or widower; is young and active and fully qualified to conduct the business of house with economy and attention to the owner. Call at No. 129 Waverley Place, hill suites.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a private family; one as good cook and a first rate washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Call at No. 206 9th av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chamber maid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can take and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to do washing. As cook she is a first-class pastry cook, and very superior hairdresser. As laundress she is a first-class English Prench plain work. Would take a place as 1st, a maid and children's nurse; no objection to any part of the States or Canada. Can be seen at No 307 Gouverneur, corner of Jackson-st., near the grocery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; takes the whole charge of the silver and parlors; wages $6 to $7; city or country. Also, a situation for a nice girl of 14 to learn the dressmaking and to mind a baby, or waits on a lady who dresses; sews neatly; wages $5. Call for 3 days at No. 26 East 26th st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework and as waitress by a respectable young woman. Has no objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 191 West 13th-st., 2d floor back, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE, BY A WOMAN OF 15 years' experience; understands cooking and baking perfectly; would have no objection to assist with washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 West 27th-st., front basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference when required. Call at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, chambermaid and nurse, or as laundress; both have good references; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 330 6th ave., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation; he has high references for character and capability as a vegetable, fruit and flower gardener, and also her house forcer of grapes and peaches. Apply to Messrs. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York, or M. J. LONNELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, in doors and competent in any respects as family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

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TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

NICOLS' INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, on good principles, and by the most approved method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NICOLS.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This first session continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and thorough and extensive courses of instruction in all the branches of literature and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MAN, PIRIE, Nyack, N. Y.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, food of music, also wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother and a liberal, well ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c., by addressing J. E. L., care of Box No 2,712, Post Office, New-York.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 14th st., below 6th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils day and evening, for class or private instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies' class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial Institution. Annual session begins Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad st., *Excelsior* office.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 13. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. Circulars just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS IN SEARCH OF POSITIONS should apply at the American School Institute, No 346 Broadway, New York, as we are constantly receiving orders from all parts of the country for teachers of the different branches of education. Those wishing engagements for the coming Fall should make immediate application to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of long experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family residing in the South. Her acquirements are Music, French, Drawing and Italian, with the usual branches of a well conducted English education. Address to G. S. W., No. 165 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, FLOURISHING Female Seminary, an experienced, accomplished, Christian lady as Principal and partner. One who could bring boarding pupils, and who is experienced in successfully such a school, and who is believed by young ladies, preferred. Address E. R. E., Box No 145, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by

THALBERG

into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.

No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

SOMMERS, CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 691 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano for rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES,

SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,

No. 423 Broome st.,

One block east of Broadway.

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $100, $125 and $145. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker st. near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where-ever and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & HEADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 355 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARNES & COLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, (New-York Room No. 8.)

WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE *New-York Times*, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale. The file has been well kept, and is folded and arranged for binding. Address REPORTER, Box No. 1,422, Philadelphia, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business and all its branches; is a first-class driver, understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City and country reference can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Christie st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a man and his wife; the man as first-class waiter and his wife as nursemaid and chambermaid; both perfectly understand their business in every respect. Have good City references. Have no objection to town or country. A comfortable situation more of an object than high wages. Address for two days, Mrs. WILKINSTONE, No. 28 4th-av., opposite Cooper's Institute, for T. T. etc.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the city. would prefer the country. Call or address his former employer, W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, chambermaid and nurse, or as laundress; both have good references; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 330 6th ave., near 22d-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND mahogany furniture, made to order short time in use.—WEDNESDAY July 28, at 10½ o'clock by catalogue the entire contents of the large dwelling-house No. 244 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing an extensive household furniture, of first-class workmanship and made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, with elegant carving made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid Tucker piano-forte, 7-octave, cost $500; elegant oil paintings, engravings, with costly gilt frames; rich Brussels and other carpets; oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, tables, crockery, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Persons in want of fine furniture, will do well to attend this sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at the residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th av. at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor suites covered in brocade and velvet, rosewood etageres centre and side tables, piano, carpets, paintings, vases, &c. Dining room furniture of every description. Bed-room furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, sofas, rockers, clocks, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class furniture of every description, carpets, bookcases, centre tables, sofas, chairs, toilet dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.; also, two rosewood 7-octave pianofortes. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, large catalogue sale of white granite and common ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Sales positive and no postponement.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-class (unfurnished) house to a desirable private family, that would be willing to board himself and wife. The house is pleasantly located near Madison-avenue, in complete order, just having been painted throughout. Reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No 143 *Times* office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, a suite of five rooms, the entire third floor of a nice house in a respectable neighborhood, near West 23d-st., having range, gas, bath, water-closet, and a place to wash in, and other privileges. Rent reasonable. Good references required. Apply No. 135 10th-av., 2d floor.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, NORTH SIDE 54th st., 250 feet east of 8th-av., New-York. Rent $7 per month in advance. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE, STABLE and eight lots of ground in 86th st., 100 feet east of 1st-av., formerly occupied by Dr. Delafield. Apply to JAMES McGINN, 3d-av., between 87th and 88th sts.

TO LET—STORE NO. 403 BROADWAY CORNER of Lispenard-st., one of the most desirable locations on Broadway. For terms, &c., inquire of WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and two bed-rooms, with plenty of closets, gas, bath, &c., on second floor, in East 14th st., with use of kitchen and servants' room. Family private. Rent moderate. Address T. H., Union-square Post-Office.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable house to let in this delightful situation, at a low rent. BONDLOW, Agent, Montague-st., near Court.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x95. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent. J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, second floor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$2,000.—FOR SALE, ON BULKLEY-ROW, A new, first class, 3-story and basement, brownstone front house, with all the modern improvements and partially furnished. Price $10,000, including furniture, gas fixtures &c.; only $2,000 cash, balance on short mortgage. Apply at No. 119 47th st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NEAR the depôt, West Bloomfield, N. J. consisting of a modern-sized genteel house, with about two acres of ground covered with every variety of fruit trees. The location is elevated and beautiful, at a distance of 14 miles from New York, three miles north of Orange, and in time, per railroad, one hour from New-York, five times per day. The village of West Bloomfield is unsurpassed as a location for health, being on a high elevation, and in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn in view and is one of the most healthy places in the State. For other particulars inquire of ROMER MORGAN, Metropolitan buildings, or F. M. BOYD, of firm of Cameron, Edwards & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Sing Sing about three minutes walk from the depôt, known as the Freeman property, consisting of house, over one and a half acres of ground, beautifully laid out and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Size of house 40 feet square, three stories high and basement. Will be sold at a low figure for cash. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 6-1 Hudson-st., corner Troy.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. K. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOOMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

TO LET—FOR $250, TILL MAY 1 THE ELEGANTly-situated cottage, with barn and grounds, on the East River, at Ravenswood. Apply to Mr. CHASSEAUD, Columbian Insurance Company, No. 48 Exchange-place. Carpets and oil cloth for sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat and two acres of land situated on the Crescent at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COUNTRY place between Hoboken and Fort Lee, in a healthy location near the River. It must have fruit and shade trees, with a few acres of land. Address G. S., No 20 Nassau st., with a full description, including price, owner's name, and location.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN FISHKILL, Dutchess County, New-York, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad Depôt on the main road, containing 102¾ acres of land in a high state of cultivation; on the premises is a large double house not quite finished; also, barns and out-houses. Will be sold low in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, inquire on the premises; E. L. HALEY'S Farm or of R. FOOTS at Coal-Yard, Flatbush av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, 30x30, NEARLY NEW, Barn, &c., and 14 acres of choice land, at West Bloomfield, N. J., near the depôt and only one hour's ride from Wall-st. No chills and fever.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FARM OF 23 ACRES, LOCATED ON LINE of Long Island Railroad, at Bushwille Depôt, 14 miles from this City, under a high state of cultivation, and cross fenced, will be sold low for cash. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancy-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY.—SECT. 10, T. 88, R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandize. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,

No 144 Grand-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,

COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 11 Cold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜

late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858.

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts.

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains, do do

3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do do

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do do.

5:00 P. M. Peter Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners.

12:30 P. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pier No. at for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAIN GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily.

For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3.30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.

For Syosset at 12 M., 6 and 4:38 P. M. daily.

For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.

For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M.

Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, June 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during nonpast ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue and banned means, the Company, reluctantan resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk to.....$6 10

New-York and Buffalo to.....5 00

New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware and Lawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 4 P. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at 9th Sreet, Canal, Christopher and 3 st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M. and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby, also, pleasure route to Connecticut River Valley by Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No 4 North River on SATURDAY July 31 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. in THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasant and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA Capt. ISAAC CROWELL will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, H. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS Capt. GEO. W. WATSON will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West st.

DENTISTRY.

D. C. GROUT, DENTIST,

NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins, Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,551,454 19
Average amount of Specie.... 2,543,816 21
Average amount of Circulation.... 219,310 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,193,478 42
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,384 069 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $967,677 00
Average amount of Specie.... 9,759 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 58 813 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5 6.. 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
THOS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $540,014 00
Average amount of Specie.... 60,994 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 32,752 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,5.. 162 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,819 534 55
Average amount of Specie.... 3,473,755 38
Notes Late Bank of America.... $21,956
Average amount of Circulation.... 66,279
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,384 069 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $11,593 400 78
Average amount of Specie.... 3,98 .. 7 10
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,28 ,341 5

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state ment is correct JNO. A. STEVENS, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,0 2,782 93
Average amount of Specie.... 1.. ,.31 37
Average amount of Circulation.... 45,.. 4
Average amount of Deposits.... 9.. 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,9 0,300 63
Average amount of Specie.... 1,05.,9.. 67
Average amount of Circulation.... 39., 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,3.. ,162 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM B. MASKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MASKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,241,287 53
Average amount of Specie.... 33 ,.33 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 74,.00 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,5.. ,.09 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,154,459 51
Average amount of Specie.... 1,529,32. 69
Average amount of Circulation.... 179,056 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,321,247 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

K. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,526,269 77
Average amount of Specie.... 1,651,.41 88
Average amount of Circulation.... 264,720 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,5.2,3.5 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,220,271 51
Average amount of Specie.... 431,665 60
Average amount of Circulation.... 2.5,053 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,9.1,965 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $388,745 48
Average amount of Specie.... 32,2.8 62
Average amount of Circulation.... 162,5.9 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3.7,424 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDERDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDERDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,477,646 63
Average amount of Specie.... 330,442 73
Average amount of Circulation.... 186,396 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1 117,488 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $526,347 43
Average amount of Specie.... 73,331 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,785 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 292,56. 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,922,816 06
Average amount of Specie.... 9.0,697 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 256,612 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,20.,957 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn. depose and say. that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $712,126 74
Average amount of Specie.... 108,248 14
Average amount of Circulation.... 139,8.4 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 857,670 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank. being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
A. B. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $8,099,858 67
Average amount of Specie.... 703,469 05
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,6 5 25
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,186,357 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,678,915 72
Average amount of Specie.... 788,2.4 24
Average amount of Circulation.... 109,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,3.2,821 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26 h day of July, 1858.
F. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,354,1.. 74
Average amount of Specie.... 5.4,.63 23
Average amount of Circulation.... 1 8,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,4.9,1.3 04

City and County of New York, ss.—I, E. W. DUNHAM, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $386,474 60
Average amount of Specie.... 36,32. 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 32,721 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 82,411 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1858
WM. B RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,819,169 47
Average amount of Specie.... 3.. 3 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 124,252 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,6.5,.5 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York. being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $739,193 25
Average amount of Specie.... 72,526 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 109,263 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 577, 95 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858
JAS. HARRISON Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday. July 24 ... 58:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2-8,7.6 65
Average amount of Specie.... 64,548 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 31,269 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 155,678 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier. of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2 th day of July 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,38.,671 45
Average amount of Specie 2.7,794 87
Average amount of Circulation 94, 24 00
Average amount of Deposits 920 366 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
W O MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,476,378 70
Average amount of Specie 3.2,.23 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 191,585 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,826,949 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MUSGL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUSGL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 24, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.... $8.7,369 65
Average amount of Specie 233,991 92
Average amount of Circulation.... 105 8.0 00
Average amount of Deposits 822,434 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,008,506 33
Average amount of Specie 344,9.9 13
Average amount of Circulation 2 0,472 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,567,6.8 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T R ACLY. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,699,590 01
Average amount of Specie 1,698,454 47
Average amount of Circulation 3.1,320 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,303 518 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $862,654 14
Average amount of Specie 29.,752 71
Average amount of Circulation 96,799 00
Average amount of Deposits 737,593 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn. depose and say. that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26.h day of July, 1858.
E FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,733,499 18
Average amount of Specie 297,516 73
Average amount of Circulation 170,121 00
Average amount of Deposits 1 312,9.0 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of July 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,084,783 91
Average amount of Specie 1,665,877 70
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.... 256,789 60
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,688,272 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 185. for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $222,440 89
Average amount of Specie 133 952 79
Average amount of Circulation 35,549 00
Average amount of Deposits 175,284 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $779,695 75
Average amount of Specie 162,.96 89
Average amount of Circulation 121,693 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 638,666 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 26th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853. for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,622,268 66
Average amount of Specie 518,472 03
Average amount of Circulation 42,310 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,304 4.8 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. ARNOLD, President.

Sworn before me this 26.h day of July, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,536,130 28
Average amount of Specie.... 3,120,427 75
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 216,012 00
Average amount of Deposits 6,564,297 18

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,04.,504 39
Average amount of Specie 480,784 38
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank 120,769 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,505,022 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES BARNES, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JOHN ECKMAN. Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,418,285 36
Average amount of Specie 1,410,082 00
Average amount of Circulation 209,052 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,391,567 72

City and County of New York, ss.—I, GENESS I SENET, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK. being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENET, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 24 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,395,473 38
Average amount of Specie 265,753 31
Average amount of Circulation 117,5 3 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,040,444 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,386,382 30
Average amount of Specie 3.1,509 26
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank 168,3.4 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,359,.18 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $395,9.6 12
Average amount of Specie 32,6.4 30
Average amount of Circulation 90,967 00
Average amount of Deposits 278,693 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $496,987 67
Average amount of Specie 58,490 23
Average amount of Circulation 162,8.3 00
Average amount of Deposits 12.,9.9 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $252,879 50
Average amount of Specie 23,974 97
Average amount of Circulation 12.,417 00
Average amount of Deposits 251,381 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,695,274 39
Average amount of Specie 488,274 90
Average amount of Circulation 97,456 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,550,068 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $591,406 61
Average amount of Specie 123,495 85
Average amount of Circulation 9. 699 83
Average amount of Deposits 474 652 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn. depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,071,595 15
Average amount of Specie 194,263 42
Average amount of Circulation 126,291 00
Average amount of Deposits 9 1,176 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,135,729 95
Average amount of Specie 1,021,680 98
Average amount of Circulation 182,6.0 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,603,8.9 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY. Cashier.

Affirmed before me. this 26th day of July, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $626,802 69
Average amount of Specie 128,713 84
Average amount of Circulation 112,6.9 00
Average amount of Deposits 500,856 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,3 6,897 04
Average amount of Specie 842,676 84
Average amount of Circulation 51,598 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,599,103 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $987,838 21
Average amount of Specie 245,980 57
Average amount of Circulation 96,6.5 00
Average amount of Deposits .... 70 ,443 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. D. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,096,415 43
Average amount of Specie 340,724 86
Average amount of Circulation 154,359 90
Average amount of Deposits 804,529 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,883,358 00
Average amount of Specie 6.1,374 00
Average amount of Circulation 106,181 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,516,473 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,350,885 62
Average amount of Specie 231,797 07
Average amount of Circulation 310,625 00
Average amount of Deposits 992,453 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK. being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,871,436 16
Average amount of Specie 572,010 56
Average amount of Circulation 173,72. 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,442,724 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. FREDERICK DEMING, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
JIRER BULL. Commissioner of Deeds.

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PERSONS GOING

FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES.

[Continued from First Page.]

the deposit has been recently found by the natives on a bank of Fraser's River about five miles beyond its confluence with the Thompson, and gold in small quantities has been found in the possession of the natives as far as the Great Falls of Fraser's River, about eighty miles above the Forks. The small quantity of gold hitherto produced,—about eight hundred ounces,—by the large native population of the country, is, however, unaccountable in a rich gold-producing country, unless we assume that the want of skill, industry, and proper mining-tools, on the part of the natives, sufficiently account for the fact.

8. On the contrary, the vein rocks and its other geological features, as described by an experienced gold miner, encourage the belief that the country is highly auriferous.

9. The miners in question clearly described the older slate formations thrown up and pierced by beds of quartz, granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks; the vast accumulations of sand, gravel, and shingle extending from the roots of the mountains to the banks of Fraser's River and its affluents, which are peculiar characteristics of the gold districts of California and other countries. We therefore hope and are preparing for a rich harvest of trade, which will greatly redound to the advantage of this Colony.

10. I have further to communicate for your information that the Proclamation issued by me, asserting the rights of the Crown to all gold in its natural place of deposit, and forbidding all persons to dig for gold without a license, have been published in the newspapers of Oregon and Washington Territories, and that notwithstanding some 70 or 80 adventurers from the American side have gone by the way of Fraser's River to the Couteau mines without taking out licenses.

11. I did not, as I might have done, attempt to enforce those rights by means of a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Satellite*, without being assured that such a proceeding would meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government; but the moment your instructions on the subject are received, I will take measures to carry them into effect.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.
The Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, M. P.

James Douglas, Esq., to W. G. Smith, Esq.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, March 22, 1858.

The Winter has been remarkably dry and mild, and the farmers generally report their stock to be in fair condition for the season. Seed-time has commenced in earnest, and with the most favorable weather for that important operation of husbandry. There is, however, a great scarcity of laborers, as nearly the whole floating population of the colony have moved off towards the Thompson's River gold mines.

There will be much suffering in that quarter for want of food, as the country is without resources, and the transport from the sea-coast is difficult and expensive.

I trust Her Majesty's Government will take measures for the prevention of crimes, and the protection of life and property in that quarter, or there will, ere long, be a large array of difficulties to settle.

A great number of Americans have also gone towards Thompson's River, and others are preparing to follow.

I have written to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and shall not fail to communicate with you as soon as I receive their reply.

James Douglas, Esq., to W. G. Smith, Esq.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, March 25, 1858.

I returned from Fort Langley on the 16th instant, having dispatched a party to build Fort Dallas, and another party with a further supply of trade goods for Thompson's River.

Mr. SIMPSON's transport party had experienced some difficulty above the Falls, and lost two canoes which were dashed to pieces on the rocks, but the property was saved and no lives were lost. We have received no more definite tidings from the gold country than we before possessed.

An experienced miner whom I met at Fort Langley assured me that the country was much richer in gold than the Colville District. The principal diggings are on the banks of Fraser's River, about five miles above the Forks, and the natives beyond that point are said to have found gold. The country is in fact but imperfectly known, and it is hardly possible to give any decided opinion at present in regard to the ultimate yield of gold. The bed-rock and other geological features, as described by the miner in question, would, however, lead one to believe that the district will be found productive of gold. He perfectly described the older slate formations thrown up and pierced by quartz, granite and porphyry beds, and the vast accumulations of gravel and shingle extending from the roots of the mountains to the banks of Fraser's River and its affluents, which are all characteristics of the gold districts of California and other countries."

Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA Vancouver's Island, May 8, 1858.

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 6th of April last on the subject of the "Couteau" gold mines, they have become more than ever a source of attraction to the people of Washington and Oregon Territories, and it is evident from the accounts published in the latest San Francisco papers, that intense excitement prevails among the inhabitants of that stirring city on the same subject.

The "Couteau" country is there represented and supposed to be in point of mineral wealth, a second California or Australia, and those impressions are sustained by the false and exaggerated statements of steamboat owners and other interested parties, who benefit by the current of emigration which is now setting strongly towards this quarter.

Boats, canoes, and every species of small craft, are continually employed in pouring their cargoes of human beings into Fraser River, and it is supposed that not less than one thousand whites are already at work and on the way to the gold diggings

Many accidents have happened in the dangerous rapids of that river; a great number of canoes having been dashed to pieces, and their cargoes swept away by the impetuous stream, while of the ill fated adventurers who accompanied them, many have been swept into eternity.

The others, nothing daunted by the spectacle of ruin, and buoyed up by the hope of amassing wealth, will keep pressing onwards towards the coveted goal of their most ardent wishes.

On the 25th of last month, the American steamer *Commodore* arrived in this port direct from San Francisco, with 450 passengers on board, the chief part of whom are gold miners for the "Couteau" country.

Nearly 400 of those men were landed at this place, and have since left in boats and canoes for Fraser's River.

I ascertained through inquiries on the subject that those men are all well provided with mining tools, and that there was no dearth of capital or intelligence among them. About 60 British subjects, with an equal number of native-born Americans, the rest being chiefly Germans, with a smaller proportion of Frenchmen and Italians, composed this body of adventurers.

They are represented as being, with some exceptions, a specimen of the worst of the population of San Francisco—the very dregs, in fact, of society. Their conduct while here would have led me to form a very different conclusion; as our little town, though crowded to excess with this sudden influx of people, and though there was a temporary scarcity of food and dearth of house accommodation, the police few in number, and many temptations to excess in the way of drink, yet quiet and order prevailed, and there was not a single committal for rioting, drunkenness, or other offences, during their stay here.

The merchants and other business classes of Victoria are rejoicing in the advent of so large a body of people in the Colony, and are strongly in favor of making this port a stopping point between San Francisco and the gold mines, converting the latter as it were, into a feeder and dependency of this Colony.

Victoria would thus become a depôt and centre of trade for the gold districts, and the natural consequence would be an immediate increase in the wealth and population of the Colony.

To effect that object it will be requisite to facilitate, by every possible means, the transport of passengers and goods to the farthest navigable point on Fraser's River; and the obvious means of accomplishing that end is to employ light steamers in plying between, and connecting this port (Victoria) with the Falls of Fraser's River, distant 130 miles from the discharge of that river, into the Gulf of Georgia; those falls being generally believed to be at the commencement of the remunerative gold diggings, and from thence the miners would readily make their way on foot, or after the summer freshets by the river into the interior of the country.

By that means also the whole trade of the gold regions would pass through Fraser's River and be retained within the British territory, forming a valuable outlet for British manufactured goods, and at once creating a lucrative trade between the mother country and Vancouver's Island.

Taking a view of the subject, simply in its relations to trade and commerce, apart from considerations of national policy, such perhaps would be the course most likely to promote the interests of this colony; but, on the contrary, if the country be thrown open to indiscriminate immigration, the interests of the Empire may suffer from the introduction of a foreign population whose sympathies may be decidedly anti-British.

Taking that view of the question, it assumes an alarming aspect, and suggests a doubt as to the policy of permitting the free entrance of foreigners into the British territory for residence, without in the first place requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, and otherwise to give such security for their conduct as the Government of the country may deem it proper and necessary to require at their hands.

The opinion which I have formed on the subject leads me to think that, in the event of the diggings proving remunerative, it will now be found impossible to check the course of immigration, even by closing Fraser's River, as the miners would then force a passage into the gold district by way of the Columbia River, and the valuable trade of the country in that case be driven from its natural course into a foreign channel, and entirely lost to this country.

On the contrary, should the diggings prove to be unremunerative, a question which as yet remains undecided, the existing excitement we may suppose will die away of itself, and the miners having no longer the prospect of large gains, will naturally abandon a country which no longer holds out any inducement for them to remain.

Until the value of the country, as a gold-producing region, be established on clearer evidence than can now be adduced in its favor,—and the point will no doubt be decided before the close of the present year—I would simply recommend that a small naval or military force should be placed at the disposal of this Government, to enable us to maintain the peace, and to enforce obedience to the laws.

The system of granting licenses for digging gold has not yet come into operation.

Perhaps a simpler method of raising a revenue would be to impose a Custom's duty on imports, to be levied on all supplies brought into the country whether by Fraser's or the Columbia River.

The export of gold from the country is still inconsiderable, not exceeding 600 ounces since I last addressed you. The principal diggings are reported to be at present, and will probably continue, flooded for several months to come, so that unless other diggings apart from the river beds are discovered, the production of gold will not increase until the Summer freshets are over, which will probably happen about the middle of August next. In the meantime the ill-provided adventurers who have gone thither will consume their stock of provisions, and probably have to retire from the country until a more favorable season.

Governor Douglas to the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, April 27, 1858

I have to communicate for the information of the Governor and the Committee that the steam vessel *Commodore* arrived at this port on the 25th instant, direct from San Francisco, with 450 passengers, chiefly gold miners, who have come here with the intention of working the gold mines of the interior.

About 400 of those men were landed on the same day, and with the exception of a few who left yesterday for Fraser's River, are now engaged in purchasing canoes and making arrangements for continuing their journey by Fraser's River into the Couteau country.

They all appear to be well provided with mining tools, and there seems to be no want of capital and intelligence among them. About 60 of the number are British subjects, with about an equal number of Americans, and the rest are Germans, Frenchmen and Italians.

Though our little town was crowded to excess with this sudden influx of people, and there was a temporary scarcity of food and dearth of house accommodation, the police force small, and many temptations to excess in the way of drink, yet they were remarkably quiet and orderly, and there has not been a single committal for rioting or drunkenness since their arrival here.

The merchants and general dealers of Victoria are rejoicing in the increase of wealth and business produced by the arrival of so large a body of people in the colony, and are strongly in favor of making this place a stopping point between San Francisco and the gold mines, which, so far as respects the prosperity of the colony, is evidently an object of the utmost importance, as both in going and returning, the miners would make purchases, and spend a great deal of money; the value of property would be vastly enhanced, while the sale of public land and the colonization of the country would be greatly promoted.

The interests of the empire, if I may use the term, may not, however, be improved to the same extent by the accession of a foreign population, whose sympathies are decidedly Anti-British.

From that point of view the question assumes an alarming aspect, and leads us to doubt the policy of permitting foreigners to enter the British territory, *ad libitum*, without taking the oath of allegiance, and otherwise giving security to the Government of the country.

In the meantime, the people who have gone into the interior will meet with innumerable difficulties of route in their progress towards the mines, both from the nature of the country, and the dangerous state of the rivers.

The principal diggings on Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers are also, at present, and will continue, flooded for many months to come; there is, moreover, a great scarcity of food in the gold districts, so that those united causes will, in all probability, compel many of the ill-provided adventurers to beat a retreat, and for the time to relinquish the enterprise.

The license system has not been yet carried into effect, and it will be difficult to bring it into a general operation. It has since occurred to me that by levying an import duty on goods, the gold districts might be taxed to any desirable extent, without clamor or exciting discontent among the people an object which might be effected at a moderate expense, by means of a customs station on Fraser River, and another at the point where the road from the Columbia strikes the fork of the O'Kanagan River, those being the only two commercial avenues of the Couteau country.

I shall soon address Her Majesty's Government on the subjects referred to in this communication, and it is also my intention to represent how seriously the peace of the country may be endangered by the presence of so many people wandering over the interior in a vagrant state, especially in the event of the diggings proving unremunerative, and the miners being, as an inevitable consequence, reduced to poverty, and destitute of the common necessaries of life.

We have this moment been informed of the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamer *Columbia*, at Port Townsend, with 600 passengers from San Francisco, who are also bound for the Couteau gold district, and we observe by the latest San Francisco papers that several other vessels are advertised for the same destination.

Captain Prevost, of H. M. ship Satellite, to the Secretary of the Admiralty

H. M. S. SATELLITE, ESQUIMALT, Vancouver's Island, May 7, 1858.

I have the honor to report to you that considerable excitement has been occasioned recently in this neighborhood by the discovery of gold on Fraser and Thompson Rivers, at about the position of the juncture of the latter with the former river, near to 51st parallel of north latitude.

The reports concerning these new gold diggings are so contradictory that I am unable to furnish you with any information upon which I can depend. That gold exists is certain, and that it will be found in abundance seems to be the opinion of all those who are capable of forming a judgment upon the subject; but it is so obvious to the advantage of the surrounding community to circumstance exaggerated, if not altogether false reports, for the purpose of stimulating trade, or creating monopolies, that it is most difficult to arrive at any correct conclusion, or to obtain any reliable information. I have every reason to believe that the Indians have traded some quantity of gold with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and I am satisfied that individuals from this immediate neighborhood who started off to the diggings upon the first intelligence of their existence, have come back with gold dust in their possession, and which, they assert, was washed by themselves; but whether such be really the case, or whether it was traded from the Indians I am unable to determine. These persons all declare that at the present moment, although the yield is good, yet that there is too much water in the rivers to admit of digging and washing to be carried on with facility; but that when the water falls somewhat, as the Summer advances, that the yield will be abundant. I am inclined myself to think that this information is not far from the truth, for these persons, after obtaining a fresh stock of provisions, have all returned to the diggings.

The excitement in Vancouver's Island itself is quite insignificant compared to that in Washington and Oregon Territories, and in California, and which, of course, is increased by every possible means by interested parties. The result has been that several hundred persons from American Territory have already flocked to the newly reported auriferous regions, and by the last accounts fresh steamers, and even sailing vessels were being chartered to convey passengers to Puget Sound, or to Vancouver's Island, whence they have to find their way to the diggings principally by canoes

I have heard that all the crews of the ships in Puget Sound have deserted, and have gone to the diggings; I am happy to say that as yet I have not lost a single man from the *Satellite* since the information was received, and I have every reason to hope that I may not be unfortunate in this respect, although, doubtless, soon the temptations to desert will be of no ordinary character.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton to Governor Douglas.

DOWNING-STREET, July 1, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your dispatch of the 6th ult., in continuation of former dispatches, informing the Secretary of State from time to time of the progress of the gold discoveries on Fraser's River, and the measures you had taken in consequence. I am anxious not to let the opportunity of the present mail pass without informing you that Her Majesty's Government have under their consideration the pressing necessity for taking some steps to establish public order and government in that locality, and that I hope very soon to be able to communicate to you the result.

In the meantime Her Majesty's Government approve the course which you have adopted in asserting both the dominion of the Crown over this region and the right of the Crown over the precious metals. They think, however, that you acted judiciously in waiting for further instructions before you endeavored to compel the taking out of licenses by causing any force to be dispatched for that purpose from Vancouver's Island.

They wish you to continue your vigilance, and to apply for instructions on any point on which you may require them. They are, however, in addition, particularly anxious to impress on you that, while Her Majesty's Government are determined on preserving the rights both of Government and of commerce which belong to this country, and while they have it in contemplation to furnish you with such a force as they may be able to dispatch for your assistance and support in the preservation of law and order, it is no part of their policy to exclude American and other foreigners from the gold-fields. On the contrary, you are distinctly instructed to oppose no obstacle whatever to their resort thither for the purpose of digging in those fields, so long as they submit themselves, in common with the subjects of Her Majesty, to the recognition of her authority, and conform to such rules of policy as you may have thought proper to establish. The national right to navigate Fraser's River, is, of course, a separate question, and one which her Majesty's Government must reserve. Under the circumstances of so large an emigration of Americans into English territory, I need hardly impress upon you the importance of caution and delicacy in dealing with those manifold cases of international relationship and feeling which are certain to arise, and which but for the exercise of temper and discretion might easily lead to serious complications between two neighboring and powerful States. It is impossible by this mail to furnish you with any instructions of a more definite character. Her Majesty's Government must leave much to your discretion on this most important subject, and they rely upon your exercising whatever influence and powers you may possess in the manner which from local knowledge and experience you conceive to be best calculated to give development to the new country and to advance imperial interests.

I have, &c.,
Governor DOUGLAS, &c. E. BULWER LYTTON.

James Douglas, Esq., to W. G. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Feb. 18, 1858.

They say that the country is as rich as any part of California, though we have as yet no satisfactory evidence of that fact, there being circumstances indeed which rather favor the opposite conclusion. It is, for instance, well known that the export of gold dust from the State of California exceeded 150,000 ounces during the eight months following the discovery of gold in that country, and that the stream of wealth had in that time forced its way into all the neighboring countries. We had a good share of it at Fort Vancouver, where we purchased at the Company's shops about 8,000 ounces in the course of a few months, and that formed but a small part of the wealth that had been actually brought into the country.

Now, the ascertained export from Thompson's River up to the present time does not much exceed 500 ounces, and admitting, for the sake of comparison, that an equal quantity still remains in the hands of the diggers and at our own establishment in Thompson's River, that would only give a total yield since the discovery of about 1,000 ounces, which, after making due allowance for the disproportion in the number and skill of the mining population in the two countries, is relatively a small return compared with that of the first eight months of the gold miners in California.

The conclusion is obvious, that still Thompson's River may turn out to be a very valuable gold district.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The bark *Cadet*, Capt. GUIDE, hence for Belize, Honduras, was lost about July 1, on the Keys, north of Belize, Honduras. The *Cadet* was built at Cherrygeld Me., in 1852, was 248 tons, rated A 2, and is owned in this City by Mr. J. JEX.

STEAMER FOR FRASER RIVER.—The Detroit *Free Press* states that the steamers *Canada* and *America*, which have lately been taken down the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, have been sold by their proprietor, Mr. N. P. STEWART for the sum of $200,000. Their destination is said to be California, where they are intended to run between San Francisco and Fraser River the new gold mining district. The upper works will be removed during the voyage out, and replaced at San Francisco.

[Advertisement.]
THE KING OF THE STORY PAPERS,
THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
WILL BE
ISSUED AT DAYLIGHT
TO MORROW MORNING.
ONLY FOUR CENTS.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
MR. AND MRS CLARENCE HOLT.—These talented performers made a highly successful *début* at Purdy's National Theatre last evening, appearing in a drama of great interest, entitled "Ambition; or, The Throne and the Tomb." Both piece and actors were received with the most flattering plaudits. It will be repeated to night, with two other pieces. Go early.

[Advertisement.]
LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES—SPARKLING AND STILL.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS sole agent, and general wine merchant, importer of foreign wines, brandies and cigars, No. 73 Warren-street, opposite Hudson River Railroad depôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most malignate type are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

The Rev. N. Harris and family and Miss C. Vinton, sailed from Boston last week for Rangoon, where they are to be stationed as missionaries.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26.

$3,700 U. S. 6s, 1867	114	200 Reading R. R	46⅝
24,000 Ohio 5s, 60	101	200 do	46¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1856	107	100 do	46⅞
1,000 Penn. St. 6s, '90	92⅝	100 do	46⅞
6,000 do	b3 92¾	400 do	b60 47
6,000 Virginia 6s	82⅞	100 do	b3 47
16,000 Mississippi 5s	85⅞	200 do	b60 46⅞
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, m. bs.	86¾	100 Panama Railroad	107
2,500 City 6s, '60	97	100 do	s60 107
11,000 Par R.R. at M.	95½	50 do	b60 108
1,000 Bar. 3d M. B.	66	35 do	104
8,000 Ill. Cen. RR. 8s	87¾	200 Harlem R. R.	s60 11
5,000 Goth. Branch 8s	89½	100 Mich. Central R. R.	61
14,000 L. C. & M. L. 6s	31	50 do	61
5,000 L. E. & W. 1st M.	64	105 do	61
2,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	42	20 do	b3 63¾
5,000 N. J. C. 2d m. b.	78	15 do	63¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	99½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23⅝
50 Am. Ex. Bank	106	50 do	btw. 23¾
2 Metropolitan Bank	167	200 do	23⅝
10 Shoe & L. Bank	109	200 do	24
26 Park Bank	101	50 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	45½
55 Bank of Commerce	90¾	60 do	45¾
5 do	140½	50 do	b30 46¾
34 Continental Bank	97½	50 do	b30 46¾
100 Canton Company	19	300 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 77
15 Del. & R. Canal Co.	88½	24 do	77⅝
36 Penn. Coal Co	79½	32 do	78
30 Pacific M. S. p Co.	90¾	220 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	9
10 do	90½	450 do	91¾
5 do	90¾	60 do	b60 90½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b60 85	200 Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	37¾
462 do	85	100 do	b60 37¾
30.0 do	85¾	100 do	b60 37¾
80 do	s10 85¼	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s60 77½
475 do	85¾	200 do	b60 78
57 Erie Railroad	17⅝	100 do	78
100 do	s30 17⅝	430 do	78¼
160 do	17¾	300 do	78¾
100 Reading R.R.	s60 46⅜	50 do	s30 78
200 do	b60 46⅜	100 do	b30 78
100 do	s30 46	100 do	b60 78½
100 do	s10 46⅜	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4¾
200 do	s60 46	10 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	17¼

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¾	100 Reading R. R.	s10 47
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	92¾	100 do	b30 47¼
2,000 Virginia 6s	82¾	100 do	s60 47¼
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	65	300 do	47¾
4,000 Mich. Cen. R. R.	35	35 do	47¾
8 per cent. m. R. F. & b	97	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	62¼
10,000 Ind. & M. L. G. b.	31	75 Illinois Cen. R. R.	77½
200 Pac. M. St. Co.	s3 90	50 Mi. S. & N. Ia p. f.	s10 47
35 Penn. Coal Co	79¾	100 do	47¾
do	80	15 Panama Railroad	110
18 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	99½	10 Pfordmagos R. R.	39
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86½	100 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b60 39¾
100 do	b30 85½	50 do	39¾
110 Hudson Riv. R.	28¾	205 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	78¾
50 Ga. & Ch. R. R. ex d.	88	50 do	b60 78¾
100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	24	125 a Cr. & Mil. R. R.	4
100 do	24½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Mil. & Ro. R. R. 8s	33	35 East River F. I. Co.	102
1,000 Kenosha City 8s	33	75 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	74
1,000 Mil. City 7s	45	10 Union Ferry Co	96½
1,000 L. & M. R. R. 7s	28	5 Third-avenue R. R.	110½
10,000 Saginaw City 10s	54	75 American Coal Co.	38¼
3,000 N. J. Cen. R. R. 7s	76	2 Chatham Bank	63
1,000 Tenn. & Va. RR. 6s	70¾	26 Bank of Commerce	100½
4,000 M. R. & L. E. RR. 7s	73	30 Am. Ex. Bank	106
3,000 Waterloo, Wis. 8s	58	20 People's Bank	120½
3,000 Oil City 7s	46¾	40 Ocean Bank	94
4,000 Western City 8s	36	10 Mer. M. Ins. Co.	73½
492 Com. Ins. Co. p. '53	50	20 Housatonic R. R.	33
15 Rep. F. In. Co. p. '54	45	25 Brooklyn City R. R.	102¾
5o Rep. F. In. Co. p. '55	45	50 Brunswick G. Stk.	53
5 Rep. F. In. Co. p. '56	45	100 Nicaragua T. Co.	10
20 Rep. F. In. Co. p. '57	45	10 Humboldt F. In. Co.	103½
20 Mer. F. Ins. Co.	118½	15 Mer. Ins Co	109
12 Hanover F. In. Co.	105	10 Hanover Ins. Co.	98
12 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	105	12 Lenox Ins Co	96
30 Brooklyn F. In. Co.	80	30 Brooklyn Ins. Co.	110
8 Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	103½	10 Ætna Ins Co	106

MONDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 24, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 17:

Decrease in Loans	$223,740
Increase in Specie	187,059
Increase in Circulation	5,089
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	51,570

Including the Clearances of the week, which fell off to an average of $15,365,206, and including also, the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week and with the movement of this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 25 1857.	July 24, 1858.	July 17, 1858.
Capital	$64,676,000	$68,717,000	$68,717,000
Loans	118 848,131	119,940,482	119,164,222
Specie	12 956,655	35,515,243	35 328,184
Circulation	8,528,814	7,351,035	7,346,94[illegible]
Gross Deposits	93,633,736	105,470,896	107,101,061
Exchanged	26 256,690	15,365,206	17,046,941
Undrawn	67,377,056	90,105 690	90,054 120
In Sub-Treasury	16,527,185	5,335,940	5,157,606

The Specie line exceeds by a few thousand dollars the previous maximum of May 8, and is, consequently, the largest ever reported. The present figure is **$35,515,243.** After the loss, by export, last week, of more than a million of dollars, the result of this average must be ascribed to the large but quiet receipts of Gold from the West and from Boston. The last-named point is still a heavy debtor to the New-York banks. The line of Undrawn Deposits is also the heaviest ever reported, while the Loan column falls off a little. The Statement altogether is a strong one for the continued ease in the supply of money. There will be a further accession of Specie this week from the California packet of July 5, due to-morrow or next day. There is no change in Money affairs to-day. Foreign bills open for the Boston mail at 109¾ on London, 60 days, and 110¼ sight. Sales of the latter to the extent of £20,000 bank-drawn. Francs are 5.12½.

We have to report a very strong Stock Exchange to-day, particularly for Reading, Panama and the Western shares. Indeed the rise is quite general and the business large in Reading, Rock Island, Galena, &c. Compared with Saturday's sales, the prices are:

	July 24.	July 26.		July 24.	July 26.
N. Y. Central	85	85½	Toledo	57	58¾
Panama	106	110	Mich Central	60½	62¾
Reading	45¾	47⅞	Illinois Central	77	78
Galena	90	92	Rock Island	77¾	78½
Mich. Southern	23¾	24⅜	Mich. So. Pref.	45¼	47¾

On the Bond list there was a well distributed, though in amount moderate, business, and prices show less fluctuation from last week than the Share dealings. The Galena dividend was officially announced at the Board of Brokers, and the stock sold in the afternoon at 88 ex-dividend, equal to 92 with the dividend. The buyers of Reading took the stock as offered with unusual freedom, establishing an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on Saturday's sales. The operations of that day in New-York Central, which for the moment weakened the price ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., are now understood as only closing up some pre-existing contracts, falling in at lower prices. The certificates in the Street are in no way affected by such sales. The stock more than recovered to-day, and closed 85¼ ₱ cent. The advances in Panama to 110 was not unexpected after the late English news. The purchasers of Rock Island, as well as the price, have been increased by the effect of the Galena dividend. The same influence extends to Michigan Central, and a strong speculative feeling is evinced in Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, both stocks advancing within a few days, 2@2½ ₱ cent. The general dealings left off firm, the buoyancy being helped in the afternoon by the Bank Statement, which is about a million better in Specie than was looked for.

The Scrip issued by the State of Minnesota, bearing 12 ₱ cent. interest, will be redeemed by the State Treasurer, at his office in St. Paul, on and after Aug 10, at which time it will cease to draw interest. The August interest on the Detroit and Toledo, Northern Indiana and Goshen Branch Bonds, (all belonging to the Michigan Southern Company,) will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

MESSRS CLARK, DODGE & Co., now advertise the first loan, bearing 8 ₱ cent. interest, of the new State of Minnesota. The same house offer at private sale, Water-Works Bonds of the city of Louisville.

MESSRS. STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-street, will pay, on the 28th inst., a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and 3½ ₱ cent. on the stock of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad.

The people of Memphis, in public meeting have adopted the following resolutions in regard to the non-specie-paying banks of Tennessee:

"Resolved, That the conduct and policy of the Banks of Tennessee for years have been discreditable to our State; that their efforts to discredit their own paper and to speculate upon the people, should be discountenanced by all good citizens, and prevented by the most stringent legislation.

Resolved That the non-specie-paying banks in this State should not be countenanced by an honest community, they having prevented the objects for which they were created; and that among such institutions we recognize the Bank of Tennessee as the most censurable, it having been among the first to suspend, and now among the foremost to throw its mischievous influence against the resumption of specie payment.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$210,591 [illegible]
Payments	226,055 47
Balance	5,209,476 40

The receipts include $148,000 from Customs.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Our last advices are under date of 20th inst. Our stock market was inactive during the three succeeding days, but has since been quite animated. The general tendency of prices has been upward, and quotations for some of the railroad shares have materially advanced. The supply of money seems to increase daily. Owing to the scarcity of foreign exchange, the exports of specie to Europe are gradually increasing, but the amount not yet exceeding that of our receipts from California, and the bank reserve being undiminished, the movement attracts no attention. State Stocks—The largest transactions have been in Missouri 6s, which have risen ½, and in Tennessee 6s, which have risen ¾ ₱ cent. Quotations of other State stocks have not sligh ly varied. There have been sales of United States 5s of 1865 at 102¾, and of 6s of 1867 at 114. City and County Bonds—In these there has been but little done. Some Louisville railroad 6s have changed hands at a trifling decline, and a few Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and St. Louis County 7s, have been sold at previous prices. Brooklyn 6s, 97. Railroad Bonds are very inactive. Quotations for the various Erie issues remain about the same. Harlem first and second mortgage are again higher. There have been sales of Chicago and Rock Island, first mortgage, at 94; Galena and Chicago, second mortgage, at 89@89¼; and Lake Erie, Wabash and Western, first mortgage, at 64, closing at 65. Railroad shares are generally higher. Chicago and Rock Island have risen 2¾, Galena and Chicago 2¾, New-York Central ¾, Illinois Central 3¾, Michigan Central 3¾, Panama 4¾, Reading 2¾, Michigan Southern 1¾, and Cleveland and Toledo 2 ₱ cent. The heaviest dealings have been in the three first named. Erie shares have fallen ¼, and Milwaukee and Mississippi ¼ ₱ cent. Money continued superabundant. Call loans 3¼@5 ₱ cent., indorsed paper 4@6 ₱ cent., according to maturity. Foreign Exchange Bills are scarce. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109⅝@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½@5.11¼. DE COPPET & CO.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Since our advices of 20th inst. the Stock Market has been without activity, but the tendency continues upward. Railroad Shares have improved on the prospect of increasing receipts, founded on the anticipated revival of trade and on the rise in the value of breadstuffs both in Europe and in this market. The Money Market indicates no change, money being difficult to lend at 3 ₱ cent. on call. The present rate of Foreign Exchange allows of a moderate export of specie, but after the beginning of next month the rate will depend upon the greater or less proportion of the United States Loan that may be awarded on the 9th of August to European capitalists. State Stocks—A light rise on some descriptions, with limited sales. Virginias without change; Missouris have improved ¾ ₱ cent.; Tennessee, ex-California, ¾; do, new issue, ⅛; North Carolinas have receded ⅜; Ohio, 1860, ½; do., 1886, without change. City and County Bonds—We note moderate transactions in St. Louis City 6s, Louisville City 6s, Chicago 7s, and San Francisco 6s, at former rates; St. Louis County 6s, sales at 72, which price is still bid. Railroad Bonds—Some have declined; others are slightly higher; sales very moderate; Erie Third Mortgage, ¼ ₱ cent. decline; do., Fourth Mortgage, no change; do., 1871, ½ lower; do., 1862, 1; Illinois Central Construction, ¾ ₱ cent. higher; do., Freeland, no change; Michigan Central 8s, 1882, ⅛ higher; New-York Central 6s, ¼; do., 7s, 1876, ½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, ½; Lake Erie and Wabash First Mortgage, ½; do., Second Mortgage, at 40; Reading 6s, 1856, sales at 67. Railroad Shares—There has been quite a general rise, especially at the close; sales moderate. New-York Central has advanced ¼ ₱ cent.; Reading, 2¾; Panama, 3½; Michigan Central, 3¾; Michigan Southern, 1¾; do., Preferred, 2¾; Illinois Central, 3½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾; Rock Island, 2½; Galena and Chicago, 2½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Hudson River, ⅜; Erie has declined ⅛; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ⅛. La Crosse and Milwaukee has fallen to 4 ₱ cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, sales at 9. Money extremely plentiful. Loans on call, 3@4 ₱ cent.; First-class Paper, 3@5; second class ditto, 6@7; Treasury Notes, 4¾s, 100⅜@100⅝ and accrued interest; do., 4½s, 100⅜@100¾; do., 3s, 1-16 discount. Exchanges slightly lower, with a moderate business. London, 109⅜@109⅝; Paris, 5 12½@5.11¼. MARIE & KANZ.

La Crosse Land Grants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 22d inst. I notice a communication, over the signature of "An old Milwaukee Director," in which the writer volunteers advice, indirectly, to the public as to the value of La Crosse and Milwaukee Land-Grant Bonds, and intimates that they are nearly or quite worthless. The writer also states that he is not the owner of any of the Bonds, and asks to know how the Directors manage to raise the money to pay the August coupons, &c.

If "An old Milwaukee Director" will give the public his *name* and *

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2138 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Refusal of President Martinez to Sign the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

GEN. CASS' DISPATCH TO GEN. LAMAR.

Sharp Language----Vested Rights of Americans to be Protected.

A Fleet Gone to Both Sides of the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

By the steamship *Columbus* I have received the following letter on Transit matters, and the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, dated Managua, June 29, which is from a source that may be relied upon. My correspondent has seen Gen. CASS' dispatch on the refusal of President MARTINEZ to sign the Treaty, and quotes the substance of it as follows:

"You President MARTINEZ] have insulted this Government by withholding the treaty, after pledging yourself to Gen. LAMAR that you sent it by a special messenger, and asking the General to expedite his journey by sending him on the *Falcon*, if he were too late for the Aspinwall steamer. You, also, induced the messenger to believe that he bore the treaty. You afterwards assigned as a reason for not having sent it, that you had written an autograph letter to President BUCHANAN, asking him to submit to certain modifications to it, which letter you never wrote. We demand, as the only reparation you can make, the return of the treaty as ratified by the Assembly.

"The fact is further known that MARTINEZ even sent a certificate to YRISSARI that the treaty had been ratified, but telling YRISSARI to get amendments, if possible, and if not, to promise that the ratified treaty should be sent on in four weeks. He said his political feelings being with the people of Nicaragua, depended upon a radical change in the treaty, as they were all opposed to it, and would use it to his ruin, and much more of the same sort."

As regards vested rights of American citizens in Nicaragua, General CASS told President MARTINEZ that the Government of the United States would not submit to any arbitrary action of Nicaragua—that as the country was devoid of adequate tribunals, the Cabinet at Washington had no other resource but to decide these matters for themselves; and for this purpose a proper naval force had been dispatched to both sides of the Isthmus.

The White Company has succeeded in fixing three things:

First. The Assembly will, *with the understanding of the Government*, disapprove of all and every act it has done in relation to the Transit matter with VANDERBILT, and enable it thus, by decree, to get out of the compromise. The Government will then send a special commission to the United States with full powers to settle the dispute between the Ship Canal Company and the Government of Nicaragua relative to the extension of time. If the parties cannot agree, the questions at issue will be submitted to arbitration, in accordance with Article 32 of the primary grant, as amended by Article 8th of the 19th of June, 1857. Gen. JEREZ, I have reason to know, has been offered this mission, both to the Government of the United States and to the Company, and will accept it, acting in conjunction with YRISSARI, or under his direction.

Should there be positive news of the intention of VANDERBILT to open the route, then there is but one way left, and that is to deny him the right of the land transit.

By the 15th of August next, all these matters will be settled.

The transit road from La Virgin to San Juan del Sur is in good condition, and will be kept so by the agent of the White Company. Scott is fixing up the river boats at San Juan del Norte for VANDERBILT, while MILLER is working for him at Castillo. In a couple of days President MARTINEZ goes to Castillo, and will take the lake-steamer *Virgin* again in possession, and bring her up to Granada.

The *San Carlos*, the best lake-steamer, is still on the sand-bank, where she went ashore on the 27th of February. It is believed her boilers, bed-plates and engines will have to be taken out before she is raised on blocks for repairs. F. W. R.

Arrival of the Columbus—Progress of Federation—Politics in Honduras—The Cochineal Harvest—Resignation of the President of San Salvador—The Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Loss of the Steamer San Carlos—Affairs in Costa Rica—A Railroad from San Jose to Punta Arenas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's mail steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, arrived here from Central American ports on the morning of the 6th inst. Her cargo consisted of 352 cerroons cochineal, 852 bags coffee, 3,620 hides, and 127 packages sundries. Among her passengers were AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., one of the engineers and surveyors for the Honduras Railroad; F. H. HARDCASTLE, Esq., a British naturalist; and Dr. J. W. LIVINGSTON, of New-York. The dates are from the city of Guatemala to June 27, Acajutla, Salvador, 29th; La Union, June 30; and San José de Costa Rica to the 2d of July. The *Columbus* did not touch at San Juan del Sur on her return, so we have papers from Nicaragua only up to June 16.

HONDURAS.

Honduras, in response to President MARTINEZ'S proclamation inviting a union of the Central American States into a single Republic, has expressed her willingness to join in any measures calculated to secure the safety and stability of the Central American Republics. It is not at all probable, however that President GUARDIOLA is disposed to let his power slip out of his hands so long as he can keep his head on his shoulders. He has lately dismissed his Minister of Foreign Affairs PEDRO ALVARADO, and has appointed in his place Gen. XATRUCH, who commanded in Nicaragua, as Minister of the Interior. The Government has recommended that a fair be held for the sale and purchase of agricultural products and goods at Choluteca, to commence on the 8th and end on the 16th of December of each year.

The municipalities of Honduras, in accordance with law, are collecting antiquities, for the formation of a national museum. Some curious and rich articles have been found in the valley of Copan.

GUATEMALA.

The cholera, which visited the principal towns between San José and the capital for the second time in the month of May, has nearly ceased, after carrying off some of the principal citizens of Esquintla, Amatitlan and Palin.

The cochineal harvest had terminated. The crop amounted to 12,000 cerroons, of 150 pounds each. It brought from $90 to $105 the cerroon, according to quality. In 1827 Guatemala exported only 100 cerroons, in 1830 only 300, and in 1831 700. From that year the crop began to augment rapidly, until in some years it amounted to 18,000 cerroons. The cholera greatly lessened the harvest this year.

Mr. V. WYATT has been surveying the port of San José, with the view of making an iron pier. It is proposed to run it out 900 feet, and to make it 20 feet wide. The cost, with light-house, cranes, railroad track, &c., is estimated at thirty-four thousand pounds sterling. San José, which is the port for the city of Guatemala, is a very inconvenient and dangerous one at present, the breakers being very high, and the landings and embarkations being made in large surf-boats. A wharf is, therefore, a great necessity for the commerce of the country. Mr. WYATT goes forward in this steamer to make arrangements for the enterprise.

SAN SALVADOR.

President SANTIN, who only succeeded to the place of CAMPO in March or April last, has become disgusted with the cares of State, and resigned, under the pretence of ill health. The Vice-President, Don JOAQUIN GUZMAN, declined to assume the reins of office, under the same plea. General GERALDO BARRIAS, father-in-law of GUZMAN, by right of being the oldest Senator, had assumed the office of President of the Republic, and issued a long programme of promises. BARRIAS commanded in Nicaragua, and attempted a revolution against CAMPO on his return to San Salvador. He is a merchant and an enlightened man, but extremely ambitious.

NICARAGUA.

Congress was still in session, but had done no business of importance, except to ratify the treaty of limits with Costa Rica, so happily arranged by President MORA on his late visit to Rivas. This treaty was agreed to by 13 to 3. President MARTINEZ had returned the Cass-Yrissari Convention to Congress, with his reasons for refusing to sign it.

The *Centro-Americano* says: "The Cass-Yrissari treaty is again under discussion, the Executive having returned it to Congress, and that body has resolved that the sending it back is legal, being in conformity with the 117th article of the *Costa Constitution*. Undoubtedly, in taking this matter a second time into consideration, Congress will be more scrupulously mindful than it has been of public opinion.

A decree has been issued in favor of the cultivators of coffee in the Republic, to be in force for twelve years. By it they and their servants are exempt from military service in time of peace, from direct taxes on their plantations, and from the payment of tithes; also, from payment of duties on goods imported to the value of their coffee exported, calculated at the rate of $10 per quintal."

The same paper says that many persons are turning their attention to the cultivation of this valuable product.

A petition from Don FERMIN FERRER, (WALKER'S late Minister,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is published, asking permission to return to his native country.

Mr. GERALD RAOUL PERRY, son of the British Consul at Panama, has been appointed British Vice-Consul for Nicaragua.

The fine iron lake steamer *San Carlos*, which went ashore on the 27th of March last in Lake Nicaragua, and which it was supposed could be got off and repaired for $5,000, it is now said will be equivalent to a total loss, as it will cost as much to float her as it would to build and place on the Lake a new vessel. She must be raised on a frame, her engines, boilers and bed-plates be taken out, and her bottom repaired, before she can be launched.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic is making rapid progress in the arts of peace, under its intelligent and patriotic ruler, President MORA. By a private letter which I have received from San José, dated July 2, I learn that:

"The treaty of limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been ratified, and this country and Nicaragua find themselves on the most amicable terms in their political relations, and are also united by the most brotherly sympathies and interests. The general opinion in Nicaragua is strongly in favor of a union between the two countries under a single head; and it is only necessary, in order that Costa Rica may consent, that Nicaragua should, by a few years of peace, prepare herself for such a union."

A decree of the 15th May permits the importation of flour, barley, rice, corn, and other grain of which bread is made, free of duty for six months, which was subsequently extended to two years. The same exemption is granted to manufactured bread, cereals, meat, fish and lard. A decree of the 17th June enacts that all merchandise imported into Punta Arenas must pass through the Custom-House, for the purpose of preventing the importation of tobacco and gunpowder, where it must pay one real the package.

A survey has been made for a wharf or pier at Punta Arenas, and it is likely the work will be soon commenced. Mr. CASSIT has the privilege for twenty years.

A gentleman also goes to Europe by the next steamer with surveys and plans for extending the Punta Arenas Railroad to San José, the capital.

Señor CRISANTO MEDINA, a wealthy and most intelligent merchant, commenced operations on the 14th of June, as President of the "National Bank of Costa Rica"—capital to be $1,000,000.

Messrs. CAUTY & SON propose to open the road from San José to the Serapiqui River, which river empties into the San Juan, at a cost of $500,000 and with that view they ask a charter of the Costa Rican Government guaranteeing them 5 per cent. on the capital. Such a road would be greatly beneficial to the country, opening up, as it would, hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest lands in the world; but it would be a long time before the travel on it could be made to pay for repairs and interest of money invested.

In regard to the Cass-Yrissari treaty, the *Cronica de Costa Rica* remarks:

"The opinion of Costa Rica upon the Yrissari-Cass treaty is well known, and in our conception, Central America entire is agreed that the prudent emendations made by the enlightened President of Nicaragua, Gen. President MARTINEZ, are indispensable, and that without them, neither the liberty of our soil nor our honor is safe.

Upon the National Union (of the five States) public opinion has made great progress in a short time; the negotiations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and Salvador and Guatemala must conduce inevitably to the formation of a general pact. When this is effected (with the celerity which our danger counsels) we shall have no necessity for external protection." F. W. R.

Additional from Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the Aspinwall Liberal.

SAN JUAN, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

Times still dull; plenty of rain, which makes everything very dreary. The *Morgan* has taken WEBSTER and the ALLENS up the river with $100,000, which is now known to be the amount brought here by the *Granada*. The party in all probability are in Managua by this time. This money it appears is a loan, in part, an equivalent for the steamers. It appears that as WEBSTER failed to get possession of the steamers and property on the Point from SCOTT, MILLER was dispatched up the river for the purpose of obtaining an order from the Government for the surrender of the boats, which he at length succeeded in and returned with an acknowledgment of its validity by HAMA, our Minister at Managua. On his return to the Point, he was enabled to get possession of the property, SCOTT yielding it. It appears now that VANDERBILT has everything in his possession, and the route will soon be in running order, with such improvements as will increase the comforts and shorten the distance. This route is every way more desirable, more healthy, with better chances of profit with the passengers during the transit, and without the possibility of having every business strangled in its birth as, you know, is practiced by that monopolizing Panama Railroad Company. Goods are much required for the interior, and can now find their way up the country with ease by the river steamers, and secure from molestation. The British Consul is fencing in the Mosquito grant. I suppose somebody has been recommending fencing to the happy individual. You know a country is nothing until it is fenced in, and to say truth, it might be further improved if a part of the people were whitewashed—this is a recommendation of mine. Fenced in and whitewashed are always beneficial for new countries. Down East, or further westward, "when the wind is northerly I know a hawk from a side of sole leather." We are to have a Fourth of July ball here, rather strange for these Anti-Americans to engage in this sport on such an anniversary. I presume, however, they are blissfully ignorant, or like Pat, estimate St. Patrick equally as great a man. Should it be a hot night, Santa Maria, won't it be odoriferous!

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

From the Panama Star.

With a view to meet the growing wants of the countries bordering on the west coast of South America, and bring them into closer alliance with the centres of civilization and manufacturing wealth of Europe and the United States of North America, we understand that it is in contemplation by the Directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to introduce into the steam service which has been so successfully conducted by them along this coast, for a period of upwards of 16 years, improvements which will still further enhance the services rendered by that Company to the west coast of South America.

Although the Pacific Company, during this long space of time and running along an extent of coast from Panama to the Island of Chiloe, and lately extended even still further south to the new German Colony at Port Montt, making the steaming distance for a single round voyage, upwards of 7,500 miles, night and day exposed to what is even a greater barrier to steam navigation than the storms of the Atlantic, viz.: dense fogs which prevail at certain seasons of the year along nearly all this line of coast, have had the misfortune to lose one or two of their fine steamers, still the Company can congratulate itself, with sincere satisfaction, that not a single life or limb has been sacrificed through any of these accidents.

This must be no small satisfaction to the Directors and Agents of the British Mail Company, especially when it is compared with the misfortunes which have overtaken many other lines of steamers, where hundreds of victims have been hurled, without a moment's warning, into eternity, by accidents which, humanly speaking, could all have been avoided. Even Lima has had to lament the loss of not a few of her sons in some of these catastrophes.

It has been a source of considerable complaint with many of the commercial houses along this coast, having connections with the United States of North America, and with the passengers to and from Europe who wished to embrace a visit to the "model Republic," as our American friends delight to call it, that the connection at Panama with the New-Orleans and New-York lines was not better arranged, so as to avoid detention, and we are delighted to find that the proposed changes embrace a remedy for this grievance.

It is but just, however, to state that for the last year the mails and passengers from the United States have been brought with considerable regularity, arriving in Lima from 18 to 20 days from New-York; this has been accomplished, as we have had the pleasure of noticing on several occasions lately, by a faster and better class of steamers being placed on the New-York and Colon lines, and partly by the courtesy of the commanders of the English steamers, having delayed their departures from Panama to accomplish that end.

In order to be able to carry out the contemplated improvements which we understand will shortly be announced for the public, the Company have now building in England, in addition to the following steamers already in service,

	Tons.	Horse Power.	
Lima	1,200	400	Paddle
Bogota	1,200	400	Paddle
Valparaiso	1,000	350	Paddle
Bolivia	900	300	Paddle
New-Granada	750	280	Paddle
Inca	500	200	Paddle
Cloda	900	300	Screw,

two new paddle-wheel steamers of 1,000 tons and 400-horse power. The first of which is to be called the *Callao*, and is now in a very advanced state. The second, which will be named the *Panama*, will also be in the Pacific within a year.

When the arrangements are matured, which we trust will be in a very few months, the sailings contemplated will embrace a trunk line running fortnightly direct from Panama to Payta, Callao, Islay, Arica, Caldera, and Valparaiso, touching at the same places on the return voyage to Panama. By this more direct course, and by the leaving of several small ports, which often cause detention in foggy weather, and otherwise to be embraced by the subsidiary lines, the mails and passengers from the North will arrive in Callao and Valparaiso about six days earlier than at present, and at Payta on the return voyage, fifteen days earlier, so that the answers from Correspondents in Peru or Chili to their constituents in Europe or the United States will arrive in those countries fifteen days earlier than at present.

In addition to the trunk mail line, it is intended to have branch lines arranged to connect with it at various points, so that the principal places of call, such as Panama, Payta, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Caldera and Valparaiso shall enjoy a weekly communication; those of Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Lambayeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Cerro Azul, Chala, Iquique, Cobija, Huasco, Coquimbo and Talcahuano a semi-monthly communication, and those of Constitution, Tome, Lota, Valdivia, Chiloe and Port Montt, in Chile, a monthly communication.

In addition to these vessels actually running in performing this service, the Company will have at Panama and Callao a steamer in reserve, in case of accident or interruption.

In those cases where the mail steamer may have left Panama before the mails and passengers, *via* the United States, have arrived, these will be brought on by the steamer intended to be placed on the Panama, Buenaventura and Guayaquil line, principally with the view of carrying cargo to and from those ports in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, and which will be so arranged as to connect at Guayaquil with the intermediate steamer sailing from that port for Callao and the South, so that the complaints of detention on the Isthmus when the United States steamers arrive late at Colon, will be entirely obviated.

We understand, also, that arrangements are being made by the Company to relieve passengers of the trouble and care of their own luggage by a simple plan which will give them perfect security for its safety, and at the same time will relieve them of all trouble in looking after it; this we are sure will be esteemed a great boon by the traveling public of this coast.

Rectification.

We find the following in an Aspinwall correspondence of the New-York *Herald*, dated June 16:

"F. W. RICE was chastised yesterday in this town, for an attack made on the reputation of Dr. A. B. SUTHERLAND, and published in the New-York TIMES of May 31. This time he calculated without his host. This individual drew a pistol upon the Doctor, when the Doctor seized it and then slapped his face, when RICE had the Doctor bound over in the sum of $1,000, and so rests the matter."

The following is a correct version of the affair: Mr. SUTHERLAND approached to attack Mr. RICE, but the latter drawing a pistol on his assailant, no blows were exchanged. Mr. SUTHERLAND, afterwards, being dissatisfied with the course things had taken, sent Mr. RICE a threatening note, demanding an apology for something he had written of him in the New-York TIMES, which note Mr. RICE refused to receive, and then had Mr. SUTHERLAND arrested, when he was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace.—*Panama Star.*

Later from St. Domingo.

By the arrival at the schooner *California*, Capt. WEST, we have received advices from Puerto Plata to July 14.

Business was very dull. The market was overstocked with all kinds of merchandise. Supply of provisions on hand sufficient to last four months. Specie very scarce, in fact, none to be had, the people losing confidence in the paper money issued by the Government, and exchanging the same at one hundred and fifty for one dollar of specie.

Capt. W. BOYNTON and four of the crew of the brig *Atrecdo*, formerly under the command of Commandant M. L. JOHNSON, in the service of SANTANA, (Liberator,) came passengers in the schooner *California* to New-York.

We have the *Gaceta Official* of July 11, which is entirely taken up with an account of the rejoicings at Santiago, consequent upon the defeat of BAEZ. The celebration took place upon July 7, the first anniversary of the commencement of the revolution. There was a grand review at 8 o'clock in the morning, when, after a salute and a peal of bells, the President of the Republic pronounced the following discourse:

"Dominicans, this memorable day will always be great and solemn in the annals of our history. The Dominican people, oppressed by an unlawful and ambitious commander, whose acts only tended to squander the resources of the nation, were obliged to undertake a revolution. Moved by their sufferings, a handful of brave men proclaimed the forgotten and outraged rights of liberty, securing them on the memorable July 7th, which we now celebrate; all the people of the Republic having voluntarily adhered to the cause of July 7th, the first steps were to convoke the representatives elect of the people, who in sovereign Congress gave the people a fundamental law. I have now the satisfaction to present to you a national Congress, which will immediately enter upon the enactment of just laws, agreeable to the necessities of the Republic. Under the shelter of the Constitution, and with the most firm and constant desire to labor day and night for the happiness, progress and advancement of our beloved country, and expect the cooperation of all good patriots, I have the glory to announce to you that after the late political disturbances the country enjoys the most complete tranquillity.

The President and troops afterwards attended a Grand High Mass, where a sermon was preached and a *Te Deum* sung in honor of SATANA'S expulsion of BAEZ from the island. In the evening there was a ball, and with fireworks and salutes the day terminated. The Santiaguenos apparently think that a new era of political prosperity is about to open on the Republic of Santo Domingo.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The Bark *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres June 10, reports business as very dull there, and but very little produce coming in. The country was [illegible]

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Arctic—The Paraguay Expedition—The Harriet Lane—The Armament of the new Sloops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER ARCTIC, NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 26, 1858.

We arrived at this inland station early on Saturday, after a very favorable passage of nine days from Key-West. Having southerly winds and the Gulf Stream in our favor during the whole passage, we were enabled to average 120 miles per day, which may be termed a good performance for a vessel that was built expressly to stand still. Since the date of my last letter, (June 21,) we have been cruising between Havana and Sagua la Grande, a distance of about 120 miles, along the northern coast of Cuba. As we knew, after our visit to Key-West, that any further cruising was only obeying the letter of our instructions, it was very tiresome work. I have no doubt but you have, before this, informed the public of the names of all the vessels down there. Among others, we fell in with the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander DAHLGREN. It will be remembered by most of your readers, she is the ordnance practice ship, and was about to have proceeded upon her usual Summer cruise across the Atlantic when the late excitement arose, and Capt. DAHLGREN volunteered to go to the Gulf instead. Her battery was to have consisted of eight nine-inch Dalgren shell-guns, throwing loaded shells of 75 pounds weight each, and one eleven-inch Dahlgren pivot shell-gun, throwing loaded shells of 135 pounds each, but as only four of the nine-inch guns were ready at the time she was compelled to leave, four eight-inch guns, throwing loaded shells of 53 pounds each, were taken instead.

I have learned since my arrival here that four of the larger class of the new set of steam-sloops about to be built are to have four each of these terrible guns, arranged one forward of the other amidships, and as the 11-inch pivot-gun is of the precise character of the twelve that are to be placed on board the *Niagara*, a brief description may not be uninteresting.

The *Plymouth* is a sloop, having a light spar-deck over the gun-deck, an arrangement very popular with naval men, as it keeps the rigging separate from the guns, and enables the crew to manage each with greater efficiency in time of action than where, as in the case of most of our sloops-of-war, the guns and rigging occupy the same deck, rendering the former nearly useless, when the shots of the enemy bring to the deck, in great confusion, spars, rigging, sails, &c.

This large gun is placed amidships, with regard to the length as well as the breadth of the vessel, and fires through a large port cut expressly for it upon either side. In a direct line across the deck between the centres of these large ports, are three sockets of brass sunk into the deck, having vertical holes through them about five inches in diameter. One is exactly amidships, and the other two are near the sides of the vessel, one upon each side. Then, again, directly abaft the midship socket, is another at the same distance from it as those at the sides. Now the gun-carriage consists of two principal parts, an *upper* and *lower*. The lower is a sort of truck, sufficiently long that large iron pins which loosely fit into the sockets in the deck, and passing through corresponding ones in the ends of the truck, may be dropped into the midship socket between the ports and either of the sides, or after-midship sockets at the same time. The upper part of the carriage supports the gun and traverses longitudinally upon this lower truck. The above sockets are termed "centres," those near the ports being the "fighting-centres," that aminships between them the "shifting centre," and the other the "riding-centre." The carriage has a number of ingeniously-arranged "trucks," "eccentrics," &c., which enable those working the gun to make it move with great ease, or *vice versa*, in any desired direction.

When not in use, the gun rides with its breech towards the "shifting-centre," and its muzzle toward the "riding-centre," and is therefore in a fore and-aft position. When it is desired to fire it, the "riding centre" pin is withdrawn, and the muzzle drawn around to the "fighting-centre" of that side from which it is proposed to fire, and the pin dropped into it; the "shifting-centre" pin is then withdrawn, and the breech is swept around in either direction as desired for the purpose of aiming. When loading, the upper part of the carriage is drawn inboard as far as possible, that the men may get at the muzzle, but before firing it is run outboard until the muzzle projects beyond the port, otherwise the concussion would destroy the timbers and planking in the vicinity of the port.

So perfect are the arrangements of tackles, anti-friction rollers, and friction brakes, that this enormous piece, weighing, with its carriage, 25,000 pounds, (gun 16,000, and carriage 9,000,) is handled with as much ease and rapidity, by twenty-five men as is the smallest gun in use. The improvements in the carriage are shown very forcibly by the fact that only **one** man is required to every thousand pounds, whereas, with the ordinary broadside carriage, one man is required to every five hundred pounds.

When not in use, the gun is kept fast by several strong lashings, running through ring-bolts in the deck, in addition to the centre pins, and yet it takes but three minutes from the first tap of the drum, calling the ship's company to quarters, to cast off the lashings, arrange the tackles, bring the gun into fighting position, load and fire it.

In the *Niagara*, instead of each gun firing from either side, there will be two rows with the muzzles pointing forwards, and one row upon each side of the midship hatches. They will, however, be brought into fighting position in precisely the same manner as the one in the *Plymouth*.

With such a battery in a 900-ton vessel, which contains a steam motive power of 1 000 horses, I think that the sneers with which the English naval men have spoken of the great steamer *Niagara*, being able to carry but twelve guns, (six upon a broadside,) will be turned into an acknowledgment that there is nothing of their tonnage, either in their navy or the world, that can hold a candle to them. It is expected that the above power will drive these vessels about 14 or 15 knots an hour in ordinarily smooth weather.

The remaining four are to be equal in speed, but will be of but about 600 tons, and draw but 9 feet of water, the larger ones drawing 12 feet.

We are getting our stores and everything out of ship as fast as possible, and I have no doubt but we will get our walking papers in a few days. With regard to the vessel herself, it is, I believe, under discussion whether they shall turn her over to the Light-house Board to fulfill her original destiny, or to give her a new boiler that will drive her seven knots an hour, and then use her as a tender to some of the Navy Yards, probably this one.

The *Water Witch* lies within a stone's throw of us here. I learn that the Department ordered an inspection of her—the *Fulton* and the *Dispatch*—to ascertain whether they were suitable vessels to send upon the contemplated expedition to Paraguay. Immediate rumors of rotten planks, cracked shafts, and broken connecting rods, began to fly about upon the first intimation of such a thing: but I have no doubt that they will all be found to be "suitable," with only a few unimportant repairs. The question has been brought prominently forward of taking the *Harriet Lane* from the revenue service and sending her along, but there is a strong feeling against it among naval men, as well as at the Navy Department, as, they say, that however well she may be adapted to the revenue service, she is not what we require in the Navy. Her machinery occupies too much space for a vessel carrying a battery and a fighting crew. Besides, the Navy does not like the idea of being placed under obligations to her little sister.

Riot at Fort Lee—A Woman Shot and Other Parties Seriously Hurt.

Last evening, as the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* was approaching her dock at Fort Lee, preparatory to her down trip to this City, a party of "Ninth Ward Boys," led by one MALENY, attempted to force an entrance to the dock. Finding themselves opposed by the gate-keepers and hands employed on the wharf, they speedily got possession of billets of wood, stones, or any other material within reach hoping by means of such forcible arguments to escape the payment of their fare.

The men upon the dock were few in numbers, but expecting reinforcements from the boat, which was now nearly in, they faced the rowdies, (who numbered from 15 to 20,) but were beaten back to the very edge of the dock. There were fully five hundred, consisting mostly of women and children, running hither and thither, attempting to get out of reach of the clubs of the combatants.

More to frighten the rioters than for anything else, Captain ANBET, of the *Hulse*, now fired a pistol from the boat. The shot was, unfortunately, too low, and struck a lady in the arm, making a severe flesh wound.

The engineer of the boat, JOHN RANSOM, was struck upon the head with a stone and fell into the water but was fortunately drawn out in time to save his life.

MALENY, the ringleader of the ruffians was reported stabbed, and lay upon the dock insensible when the *Hulse* left.

This is the second occurrence of the kind that has taken place with the same gang.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE 5th OF JULY.

The Stampede to Frazer's River.

$1,163,817 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall July 19, with the mails, treasure, and passengers from San Francisco July 5, brought down by the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Gate*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Moses Taylor*:

American Ex. Bank	$86,000	Janson, Bond & Co	$20,000
Frank Baker	8,000	E. Kelly & Co	85,000
J. B. Browning	9,000	E. C. Knight & Co	4,040
Batcher & Bro	10,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	13,500
Cary & Co	7,095	P. Naylor	10,500
C. G. & H. Coffin	1,600	J. B. Newton & Co	24,531
J. H. Coghill	6,184	F. Nickerson & Co	19,500
W. T. Coleman & Co	26,200	Order	26,000
Conroy & O'Conner	10,000	J. G. Parker & Son	4,000
C. W. Crosby	14,520	R. Patrick	42,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	45,015	Jas. Patrick	5,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	9 [illegible]	H. L. Ritch & Co	2,396
Freeman & Co	19,335	Rosa Falconer & Co	22,828
H. E. Giffin	2,929	W. Seligman & Co	28,000
R. Harris & Co	6,500	Strauss, Hartman & Co	3,852
T. J. Hand & Co	2,500	Treadwell & Co	15,000
J. Hecht Bros. & Co	3,000	F. Watson & Co	2,140
Wm. Helle & Co	70,460	J. B. Weir	28,000
Wm Hoge & Co	32,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	347 500
Howland & Aspinwall	16,082		
Total			$1,163,817

We are under obligations to the Purser of the *Moses Taylor* for special favors, and to the expresses of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., and FREEMAN & CO., for news packages forwarded with dispatch.

The news from California is of much interest. Frazer River continues to occupy every mind. The press of the entire State has been almost monopolized by accounts and letters from there: and every line on the subject has been seized and read with the utmost avidity. The exodus from California of emigrants for that region, has continued unabated. Steamers and sailing vessels—some of the former of the largest class—have been brought into requisition to accommodate the travel. Owing to the carelessness, or design, of the masters of vessels in not entering the full number of their passengers on the Custom-House books, it is impossible to get at the exact number of those who have left San Francisco since the breaking out of the excitement, for the new gold region; but it is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 persons, all adult males. As yet there seems to be no falling off in the number who are leaving. The interior towns are being deserted, and operations in part of our mining country will for a time cease. Property in various parts of California has necessarily depreciated. In many places the depreciation is unreasonably great; and perhaps, says the *Bulletin*, a better time for investing money profitably in California never existed than at present. Mining claims, paying splendidly, and real estate, have been sold by individuals afflicted with the "Frazer River fever," at less than half their real value.

The Sunday law, passed by the Legislature at its last session, has been declared by the Supreme Court of California to be unconstitutional and void.

A. D. RIGHTMIRE passed through Placerville on the 28th June, with a corps of men and a train of sixty animals, on his way to establish posts along the stage line from California to Salt Lake. He expected to start a stage through early in the present month.

The people in the Southern counties of the State are still busied with hunting out and hanging the members of a band of banditti that has long infested that region, and committed numberless murders and robberies. These miscreants are principally Mexicans, headed by a famous American desperado, called JACK POWERS. Seven have been already captured and hung—and others have been driven away.

CHARLES B. STRODE, an attorney-at-law, widely known in San Francisco, was thrown from his buggy and killed, in Oakland, on the 27th of June. Mr. STRODE went from the city the same evening with his wife, on a short pleasure excursion across the Bay. While riding out, his horse took fright and ran away. Himself and wife were thrown out and both were seriously injured. Mr. STRODE died the same night.

The shipwrecked Japanese seamen, who were carried to San Francisco by the British ship *Caribbean*, were taken away again by the same vessel, the Captain of which and the English Consul assuring our Collector that they should be immediately conducted to Japan. While at San Francisco they were treated with every kindness and hospitality.

On the 22d inst., a Mrs. REGAN, wife of a confectioner on Montgomery-street, San Francisco, fell from a small ladder leading from the roof of her residence, and was so horribly lacerated by the glass of a window, through which she was forced, as to sever muscles and arteries clear to the bone. She died after six hours' suffering.

From the 15th March to the 23d June, thirty vessels had cleared from San Francisco for Puget Sound.

Another race between *Princess* and *New-York* came off over the Pioneer course on the 25th. The match was for $1,000 a side—two-mile heats to harness. The horse ran the race in 5:14½—mare distanced.

NED MCGOWAN was arrested on the 25th, at the Sacramento wharf, just after the arrival of the boat, on a charge of libel preferred by Officer CHAPPEL, of the Police. He was conveyed to the City Hall, and while standing in the corridor, prior to giving bail, was shot at. Officer BOYEE has since been held to answer for the act. Meanwhile, MCGOWAN has gone to Fraser River, having been conveyed from the Revenue cutter *Marcy* to Marin County, and thence to the steamer, as she was passing out the Golden Gate.

A large number of colored persons appear to be preparing to leave for Fraser river. Among the establishments about to be closed at Sacramento, are the Hackett House and the Gipsey, both on Third-street. A long train of Chinamen also passed from the cars to the boat, bound for the same destination. Each one carried a heavy pack of clothing, mining-tools, &c.

RALPA W. POMEROY committed suicide, on the Bear Valley road in Mariposa County, on June 24, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and aged about 26 years.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* says that the Hon. B. H. MILES, who represented that county in the Assembly of 1857, was killed in a duel by Mr. OURY, in the Territory of Arizona, several weeks since. Mr. MILES was the challenging party; the offence consisting in abusive language used by Mr. OURY against Mr. MILES and his brother. The weapons were rifles, distance thirty paces. Mr. M. was shot through the neck, and fell dead on the field. He was unaccustomed to the use of firearms.

The following is the return of the work performed in the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco, from the 1st to the 26th of June, inclusive:

Deposits from 1st to 26th June, inclusive, (ounces)	$107,460 92
COINAGE.	
Double Eagles	$2,120,000
Half Eagles	91,000
Gold Dollars	10,000
Total	$2,221,000

Company K, United States 3d Artillery, Capt. E. O. C. ORD, had arrived at San Francisco from Fort Miller *via* Stockton, *en route* for Oregon, to reinforce Col. STEPTOE'S command. The Company numbers eighty men, and performed the distance from Fort Miller to San Francisco in five days, which is remarkably quick time. Capt. ORD served in the last Indian war in Oregon with distinguished honor, and is well posted on the peculiarities of Indian fighting. Lieut. DAVIDSON and Lieut. GIBSON, also of the 3d Artillery, were to accompany Capt. ORD. Lieut. DAVIDSON was to take charge of the Company lately under command of Lieut. GASTON, who was slain by the Spokanes.

No less than 420 Chinese immigrants were landed at San Francisco from the British ship *Carnatigne*, from Hong Kong.

The *Alta California* says:

"We are informed that a terrible tragedy was enacted at Deer Creek, near Grass Valley, on the 2d inst. A Dr. MCMURTHA and his brother owned a quartz vein there, which was "jumped" by twelve men. On the 2d inst., the jumpers entered a tunnel on the vein, barricaded the mouth of it with pine logs, and declared they would kill the first man who should throw any dirt into the mouth of the tunnel. Dr. McM. threw a shovel full of dirt into the tunnel, and forthwith one of the jumpers shot him dead with a rifle. Thereupon the surviving brother drew his revolver and fired all the charges, then took the revolver from the body of his dead brother, and fired all its charges among the twelve. The result was that four were killed killed and seven wounded. Mr. MCMURTHA then gave himself to the officers of the law, and after an examination he was held to have acted justifiably, and he was discharged.

Movements of the Notorious McGowan.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 16.

Private information having been received yesterday afternoon that the notorious MCGOWAN was to arrive in this city on last evening's boat from Sacramento, preparations were made for his arrest. His friends and accomplices in shame and crime—among whom might be numbered the disreputable lawyers, gamblers, politicians, some of the Federal officials, and other like characters who have brought disgrace upon this city and State—had arranged for his clandestine visit and his stealthy exit on the *Sierra Nevada* this morning for Fraser River. Early in the evening, Officer CHAPPEL proceeded to the office of Justice AUSTIN, and after some difficulty in making out a complaint—the Justice refusing to issue a writ without an affidavit—procured a warrant of arrest on a charge of libel against himself. On account of the delay, the officer did not reach the wharf until after the Sacramento steamer had arrived; but by watching the movements of certain questionable characters—friends of MCGOWAN, who were ready to receive him, and whose mode of earning a living in this city is a mystery to every one—he ascertained that MCGOWAN was on board, and soon found him, in company with the equally notorious J. W. COFFROTH, and a few others, in a state-room. But few persons save the police were aware that an effort would be made to smuggle MCGOWAN through the city, and to this, and the forethought of the police in keeping the matter quiet so as to prevent a breach of the peace, may the old reprobate, and perhaps his dishonest friends, attribute the safety of their lives.

Officer CHAPPEL went quietly into the state-room made the arrest, placed MCGOWAN in a hack, and conducted him to the police-office.

noticeable change. Brown Cottons firm, at former quotations. No Blankets in market outside of dealers' hands, and an invoice arriving now would realize a handsome advance. Fine Clothing is very heavy, and salable only at a ruinous loss to the importer. Flannel Overshirts are exceedingly scarce, and realizing very high prices. The receipts of Fruits and Sauces have been light, and the market for most descriptions has undergone no noticeable change. Considerable sales of Fire Crackers have been made, partly for export, at low figures. Guany Bags are selling slowly, in a jobbing way, at previous notations. In Hardware we have to note a speculation in long-handled Shovels, with a large advance in prices, every floating lot here, whether in order or not, has been picked up at an enormous advance. Nails are without change. Oils of all descriptions have ruled very dull. Domestic Lumber has been in more demand, both here and at the manufacturing points on the north coast, and sales made in the fortnight were at advanced figures. English Bottled Beer has improved, with increased inquiry for the Vancouver market, and a large parcel to arrive has been sold. Bulk Beer is dull, at old figures. Metals generally are dull, and Pig Iron is lower; R. G. and Russian Sheet Iron (Nos. 18 to 20) and Tin Plates, which are used in the fabrication of miners' implements, are much higher, especially Russian Sheet Iron of the sizes noted. Meat Provisions still hold the most prominent position in the market, and the anticipations of a large demand from Frazer River through the Fall has once more allured outsiders, who have hazarded purchases of Bacon and Pork, to arrive, at high figures. Butter is dull, and both it and Lard are lower. Sales of Carolina and Foreign Rice indicate no marked change in rates. Raw Sugars have been moved to no great extent and are generally lower. For refined we have to note a marked decline, several parcels having come to hand just at the close which consignees have put upon the market for best prices obtainable. Raw Spirits have ruled very heavy since last report; the sales for consumption have been so light that the trade are quite indisposed to risk further additions at present to their stocks, and it is questionable if large parcels could be placed at the close at our reduced quotations. Soap, Salt and Spirits of Turpentine have all been dull at previous quotations. Considerable importations of Teas reached us within the last fortnight, but no transactions of magnitude have taken place. The entire receipts for the half year just completed were about equivalent to the consumption at the generally estimated monthly rate. By operations in the early part of the fortnight, which cleared out first-hand holders, Flour rallied and purchases being made for Vancouver Island to the extent of 4,000 bbs., holders were enabled to advance rates. Towards the close, however, the market again shows signs of weakness. Barley and Oats have been bought for shipment to Australia, and the market for both grains is better. Oats are scarce and higher than at the date of our last report, and of Barley we go into the new crop with no considerable surplus. Small parcels of Flour manufactured of new Wheat have come down from Sacramento, but the quality is inferior and Oregon commands the preference over it at a higher price.

The tonnage entering this port during the first half of the present year from home Atlantic ports was 44,942 tons, against 57,558 tons in the corresponding period of 1857; 79,128 tons in 1856, and 78,194 tons in 1855. The tonnage entering this port during the first half of the present year from foreign ports was 76,297 tons, against 49,706 tons in the corresponding period of 1857, and 63,977 tons in 1856.

MARRIAGES.

At the Mission San Diego, May 23, John Harr to Maggie Kerren.

At Sonora, Tuolumne County, R. M. Chenoweth to Miss Charlotte Parsons.

At Petaluma Sonoma County, June 9, D. K. Newell to Mary H. Ewing.

At El Dorado, June 16, by Alex. Irvine, Chan Ling to Sing Tov.

In San Francisco, June 19, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. John Andres, of Napa City, and Miss Agnes Michaelis, of Bremen.

At Grass Valley, June 17, Wm. K. Spencer to Dorcas J. Barber.

At Stockton, June 16, George B. Oliver to Sarah E. Jayne.

At El Monte, Los Angeles County, May 27, James A. White to Louisa Fox.

At Suscol, Napa County, June 17, David M. Reavis to Ann E. Hill.

At Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, June 17, D. Mayon to Margaret Conley.

At French Gulch, Shasta County, June 15, Mr. Daniel to Julia Bennett.

In San Francisco, June 23, at St. Mary's Cathedral by the Rev. Father Gallagher, Richard M. Hooley to Miss Rosina Teresa Creamer.

In San Francisco, June 24, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. James A. Folger to Miss Ellen Laughran, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, Frederick R. Reynolds, second son of the late Wm. Reynolds, Esq., of London, to Maria Rhoda, daughter of the late James Lewis, Esq., of Mullet Hall, Jamaica.

In San Francisco, June 25, by the Rev. Mr. Rahn, Mr. Henry A. Kohler to Miss Johanna Kohler, both of San Francisco.

In Eureka, Humboldt Bay, June 24, Captain Wm. J. Woodley, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Matilda Fisher, of New-York.

In Sonora, June 18, L. L. Alexander to Mattie E. Farr.

At Four-h Crossing, Calaveras County, June 20, Milton Stephens to Melissa Thorp.

In San Francisco, June 26, by Rev. E. Bannister, Dr. Wm. M. Higgins to Mrs. Alice Boyle, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 30, by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. John P. Raymond to Miss Kate Morrill, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, June 29, Henry Hamel to Anna Mary Wertz.

In Sacramento, June 29, Sebastian Brower to Frances Bayerly.

In Yreka, Siskiyou County, June 23, J. Langa to L. Garber.

In San Francisco, July 1, at the residence of Dr. Keith, Powell-street, by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. Samuel D. Keith to Miss S. Henrietta Stratton, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 1, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. S. C. Thrall, J. Ames McNiel to Miss Ellen K. Thrall.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, June 18, John H. Williams, colored, a native of Port au Prince, aged 36 years. The deceased has been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., San Francisco, for a number of years, and always found faithful and honest.

In Marion County, Oregon, May 1, Geo. V Chitwood, printer, aged 28 years.

At Napa, Napa County, June 4, Leander H. Chapman, aged 17 months and 4 days.

At Portland, Oregon, June 5, Warren Fuller, a native of New-York, aged 30 years.

At San José, Santa Clara County, June 8, Magdalena Gerringer, aged 25 years.

At Nevada, June 9, John Smith, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, June 19, of whooping cough, Adelaide D., only daughter of Capt. Alex. and Candace H. Blanchard, aged 5 weeks.

In San Francisco, Edward Lawrence, son of Patrick and Mary Bryne, a native of San Francisco, aged 5 months and 18days.

In Santa Clara county, June 2, Mary J. Jones, a native of Missouri, aged 24 years.

At Sucker Flat, Yuba county, June 15, Lucy B. Dougherty, aged 18 years and 3 months.

On the Calaveras, June 14, Helen C. Leach, aged 19 months and 20 days.

At Marysville, June 20, Mathew Esgar, formerly of Illinois, aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, June 23, Gertrude A., only daughter of Alexander and Phebe Gordan, of Marin county, and formerly of Lowell, Mass., aged 3 years and 10 months.

In San Francisco, June 21, Augustus Clarke, a native of Northampton, Mass, aged 43 years.

In San Francisco, June 21, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thos. McCon, a native of Galway, Ireland, aged 26 years.

At sea, on board bark *Fanny Major*, June 18, of cholera morbus, Capt. Richard Coady, of Massachusetts, and late partner in the firm of R. Coady & Co., at Honolulu. He leaves a wife and three children at Honolulu.

In Sacramento, June 22, Maria A., wife of Daniel Fannon, aged 19 years.

At Tehama, June 15, Maggie, only daughter of Dr. Nicholas Tartar, aged 10 months.

In San Francisco, June 25, of disease of the lungs, Margaret Mary, wife of John Bolger, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, June 25, of glanders, William T. McGilvray, a native of New-Hampshire, aged 35 years.

In Marysville, June 11, Mary E. Gear, aged 20 years.

In Auburn, Placer County, June 11, Laura O. Sinclair, aged 6 months.

In San Francisco, June 24, Eleen, wife of Lewis Gee, aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, June 25, J. J. Carton, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, Monday, June 28, Caroline Gibson, wife of Captain Joseph Gibson, a native of England, aged thirty-three years.

In San Francisco, June 28, Helen Augusta Turner, only daughter of Cornelius and Emma J. Turner, aged 6 years, 5 months and 3 days.

In San Francisco, June 25, Joseph Lyon, only child of Mrs. L. A. Gibson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 19 days.

In San Francisco, Sunday June 27, after a lingering sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Timothy Gleeson, aged 37 years, a native of Kings County, Ireland.

In San Francisco, June 27, Edward Johnson, of Stockton.

In Sacramento, June 25, of inflammation of the bowels, Wm. W. Moore, a native of Kentucky, aged 26 years.

In Petaluma township, Sonoma County, June 3, Thomas Edmund, son of James A. and Martha Ann Lawrence, aged 2 months and 14 days.

In Los Angeles, June 5, P. N. Madigan, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and late of Alabama.

At the Osos Rancho, in San Luis Obispo County, June 12, John Matlack, of Steubenville, Ohio, aged 22 years.

Mr. Matlack was killed by a rifle shot, while assisting the Sheriff of San Luis Obispo County in the arrest of a band of murderers. He was a brave and upright young man, and respected by all who knew him.

At the Osos Rancho, in San Luis Obispo County, June 17, Benjamin Ross, late of the Paso Robles, a native of Ohio, aged 51 years.

In Oakland, June 28, Charles B. Strode, Esq., aged 40 years.

In San Francisco, June 9, James Kelly, aged 1 years. June 28, Charles Edward Kelly, aged 2 years—both sons of Bernard and Grace Kelly.

In San Francisco, at the Keystone House, on Sunday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., Emily DeHolt, aged about 32 years. He was known in Stockton as Emily Johnson, where he leaves a wife and daughter.

In San Francisco, June 29, Francis, infant son of John and Mary Carroll, aged 18 months.

In Sacramento, June 26, Mary Morrisey, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 24 years.

At Columbia, Tuolumne County, June 21, infant son of Robert and H. H. Marshall.

UTAH.

Establishment of a Mail Route from Salt Lake to Placerville, Cal.—Indian Murders.

There is no later Salt Lake news by way of California. We find the following in the Sacramento *Union*:

"A. D. Richtmire, auctioneer and stock dealer, Sacramento, has been engaged for some time past in purchasing stock for the carriage of the United States Mail between Salt Lake and Placerville, under a contract awarded to George W. Copperine, formerly of Sacramento, and connected with the mail between that city and Salt Lake, and now a resident of New York. Mr. Copperine was expected to arrive by next steamer."

The Coloma *Republican* contains the following: "The following story was told to us on Wednesday last, by a Mr. Peter Johnson, from Jackson County, Missouri, who has just come in from the Plains, by way of Carson Valley. In a simple and straightforward manner, and the feeling evinced by him while telling it we do not think could be assumed. Our readers can place what reliance on it they may see fit. Mr. Johnson says he lost everything he had, with the exception of what he had on at the time the attack was made, and has arrived among us worn down with sickness and fatigue.

He says he left Independence, Mo., with his wife and two children, on the 25th of June, 1857, in Col. Gilpin's train, consisting of 21 persons, bound for California. When they arrived at Salt Lake City, they were stopped by order of Brigham Young, and were forced to remain there until Governor Cumming entered the city, when they were allowed to pursue their journey. They met with no trouble until they reached a spot near Stony Point, where they camped for the night. About 10 o'clock at night they were attacked by a large band of the Pah Utah Indians, or, as our informants thinks, white men disguised as Indians—this belief being strengthened by some remarks which he heard Brigham Young address to Col. Gilpin, before they left Salt Lake, to the effect that not one of his company should ever reach California, and in fact that no emigrants should come through until the United States should make restitution to them for what they had suffered, and allowed them to live in peace. At the time the attack was made, they were all asleep, (it appears that they kept no guard,) and the first intimation of danger they received was a volley from their foes, who were right among them.

Our informant states that when he got up he could discover none of his company alive, and thinking his only chance for life was to get away, he immediately started and succeeded in gaining a ledge of rocks, which were at no great distance, into a crevice of which he crept and thus escaped observation. He remained in his hiding place four days and nights, when he concluded that he had rather take the chance of getting away to remaining there and dying of hunger and thirst; he started and succeeded in getting to the river. At the time he discovered some persons coming along the road, and thinking them to be Indians, he thought his time had come, but as they came nearer he discovered that they were white men—men who came to Salt Lake with the army, and were packing through to California. He soon made known to the party his condition, and accompanied by them, went to the scene of the massacre. There *they found the bodies of sixteen men*, his wife, who had been scalped, and his two children, who had their brains beaten out. They buried the bodies, a portion of which had been devoured by wild animals. While engaged in that melancholy duty, John Little, another man who had escaped the savages, came to them. It appears that he had also gained the shelter of the rocks, where he had lain concealed. When he came to them it was the first time he knew that any, with the exception of himself, had escaped. They came the balance of the way to Carson Valley with the packers who had so opportunely come to their rescue. Mr. Johnson left Mr. Little with the packers in Carson Valley. He mentions the names of Robert and John Moore, John West, William and Peter Nolan, as being of Colonel Gilpin's train, and among those who were killed."

FRASER'S RIVER MINES.

The News Less Decided—Reports of Miners—The Routes to the Mines—A Contradictory Story—Exactions of the Hudson's Bay Company—Various Items—Abandonment of California.

We have received little information from the Fraser River mines during the fortnight. A large population is collecting at Victoria. There are conflicting rumors about the condition of the Whatcom trail. Some writers aver that the trail is open and in good condition; others affirm that it never will be passable.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

"The general tenor of the news goes far to divest Fraser River of the hyperbolism by which it has been surrounded from the commencement of the excitement. It will be recollected that at first the great mass of the news was secondary, tertiary, and even still more remote and unreliable in its character. It was generally to the effect that somebody had heard from somebody else that John Brown or John Jones had been making one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars a-day, but none had the hardihood to state that they had met with such success in their mining operations. The great mass of the evidence establishes beyond doubt the fact that gold exists in the sands of Fraser River in tolerably large quantities, but not to an extent sufficient to set a whole people crazy. In another column will be found a letter from a miner who has been at work on Hill's Bar for several weeks. He is known to us personally, and his statements may be relied upon. He is a gentleman who is not apt to be carried away by the excitement of the moment or to give the imaginative flights either of himself or anybody else for facts. He states that the average may be set down at about twelve dollars per day, and it would appear from the general tenor of all the news hitherto received that that amount, or even an ounce per day, may be realized on some of the bars of Fraser River, but if, in consequence of freshets, and a long, dull, dreary Winter, the work of searching for the glittering dust cannot be prosecuted for three or four months in the year, it does not require a very profound knowledge of arithmetic to determine whether, in the long run, the miner in California, who makes but four or five dollars per day, and can work for eleven months out of the twelve, will the sooner attain to competence or wealth.

We learn, says the *Oregonian*, from Mr. Lewis Dore, just down from the mines, that Frazer River is now falling rapidly, water being now four feet below high water mark. The miners are not doing much now, but it is confidently expected that a great number will be able to work within ten days or a couple of weeks. The claim of which Mr. Dore is one of a company in possession, is located on a bar about one mile above Fort Yale, and it is thought it will yield handsomely as soon as the river falls. Provisions cannot be had without paying the most exorbitant prices, such as $50 per barrel for black flour. At Fort Hope good flour is worth $60, sugar 50 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion. At Fort Yale there is little to be had for love or money. Mining and cooking utensils are very scarce, and enormous prices are obtained for them. The Hudson Bay Company had seized the mining implements of some miners on Hill's Bar, for violating the law in regard to trafficking, which excited considerable indignation among the miners.

Mr. Dore thinks the best way to reach the diggings on Frazer River is by water, and not the trail, as the river will be navigable for canoes within a week or two.

Mr. John F. Glennon, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, writes to the *Herald*, from Hill's Bar, Frazer River, on the 16th ult.

"The mines, from what I have seen, are in my opinion such that any person will be satisfied with, unless those who come here expecting to make a pile in a few days or months, or those who are lazy or afraid of hard work. All along the river, that is, from ten miles below Fort Hope, as far up as can be reached, there is an opportunity to do well and make good, fair wages. This bar is paying first rate so far, but all hands are idle at present in consequence of the rise in the river. Some of the claims at the upper end of the bar paid $20 a day to the man, and those a little lower down $15. The company I am at work with are at the lower end, and from what we have made while employed, we are satisfied when the water falls we will make from $12 to $16 each day to the hand. Our claims have been covered with water for the last three weeks, but those occupying higher ground worked up to last Saturday, when they stopped. I do not think we can commence working again for four weeks, that is, until the water recedes. Nearly all the company have put up log cabins, principally as a protection from Indian attack. The Indians steal everything they can lay their hands upon. In case of a difficulty with them we will be safer in log houses, and better able to defend ourselves. I do not think we will have any trouble if no liquor is sold to them, but it is hard to prevent whisky being brought up the river. If the Indians get drunk they will be ready for anything. Liquor is the curse of both white men and Indians. Only last night two men left this place in a canoe to go to their camp, about a mile below. They were in fine spirits, but one of them, I am sorry to say, was full of whisky. They had not gone far when the canoe capsized, and one of them was drowned. The one that was lost was as fine a young man as I had seen on the bar. I did not learn his name.

"Provisions are very high. Bacon is 75 cents per pound; beans 30 cents; flour 60 cents, and coffee 50 cents per pound; everything else is in proportion; but now, when the steamers are coming up the river, in a short time I think we will get things more reasonable. As for myself, I have had a hard time of it for the last three weeks. One of my fingers got very sore—I suppose from constantly keeping my hands wet, and I have suffered very much. At one time I thought my finger would have to be cut off, but, thank God, it is better now. It will be some time yet before I will be able to work. I left San Francisco on the 20th April, and arrived at this place on the 12th of May. You will see I am on the Bar just five weeks. Had we reached here two days sooner we could have got some of the best claims on the Bar. It was our luck to be delayed four days longer than we ought have been, but I am satisfied it will turn out all right. I think I will return to San Francisco about Christmas with plenty of dust, provided I am fortunate, and keep in good health."

Mr. George Creighton, an old resident of this city, says the San Francisco *Herald*, who returned from Fraser's River by the *Panama*, on Friday last, showed us this morning a sample of gold dust gathered by our "Special Correspondent" on the bar opposite Fort Hope. The sample shown us is very fine, and is said to resemble the gold found on the Feather River in this State. Mr. Creighton says that the dust gathered by our Correspondent was mixed with a quantity of black sand, which was not blown out until he reached Fort Langley, where the gold was sold by him with the sand for $16 per ounce. Mr. Creighton also says that he has no doubt that the present diggings will prove richer than any in California. No one appears to doubt the richness of the mines, and all are anxiously waiting the falling of the river, in order that they may work the rich bars. He says, miners who were at work on the river told him that frequently after a rain—when they had been driven from their holes by by a sudden rise of the river, caused by the waters of the mountains—they have returned after the water subsided and found fresh and equally rich deposits of sand mixed with fine gold. The reason assigned for there being so little gold received from the miners up the river, is on account of the difficult and dangerous traveling at this time, the miners preferring to remain alone, and purchase their supplies, even at exorbitant prices, of the Hudson's Bay Company, rather than to encounter the dangers of the river. Mr. Creighton returns to the mines in a few days, notwithstanding that he has been fortunate enough to obtain valuable water front property at Esquimalt.

In regard to the American route to the mining region, a correspondent of the *Oregon Times* writes:

"The distance from Portland to the Dalles by steamboat, is less than one hundred miles; fare, including meals, $11. At the Dalles, horses can be purchased at prices ranging from $25 to $45, and all the necessary accoutrements can be procured at Portland, Vancouver, and the Dalles, at prices but little, if any, above San Francisco rates. From the Dalles, the route strikes out into the open country, skirting the eastern base of the cascades, to Fort O'Kanagan, crossing the Columbia at Priests' Rapids, distance one hundred and twenty miles; thence on to Fort O'Kanagan, distance sixty miles; thence north up the O'Kanagan River, to the Sammilkimo River, forty miles; thence along the eastern or western side of Lake O'Kanagan to its head, eighty miles; thence northeast to Shuswap Lake, thirty miles, making the distance from the Dalles three hundred and thirty miles. There is another route which runs to Walla-Walla, which lengthens the distance forty mile:—making three hundred and seventy miles. I a water route is preferred to the land route, the waters of the Columbia are navigable for steamboats as far as Walla Walla—with two portages—then keelboats. Batteaus or canoes can ascend the upper Columbia and O'Kanagan Rivers to the head of the lake without a portage.

The Hudson Bay Company have sent goods by this route as far as Fort Colville. The river route cannot be traveled over in the same length of time, but the land route can, and goods can be taken this way, and have been.

The difference between the Columbia and the Fraser rivers breaking through the Cascades, and is as twenty is to one hundred, in point of difficulties. The Columbia flows through a gap which nature seems to have intended as the only outlet through the Cascade mountains, and the proper road to go into the interior.

I will now give you the reported distances and difficulties of the Puget Sound route. The figures came to me from such a source, that I am inclined to rely upon them. I will make the point of debarkation on this route at Fort Langley, on Fraser's River, which is easily reached by sailing vessels or steamboats. About this point the current of the river becomes very strong, and is navigated with great difficulty, and by canoes only. From Fort Langley to Fort Hope, the distance is about eighty miles, and six or eight days of hard labor is required in ascending the river at this point, and many dangers are to be encountered. Since the tide of travel has been turned this way, many lives and a great deal of property have been destroyed. At Fort Hope you are obliged to leave the river entirely, and take a trail which crosses the Cascades over a rough, craggy pass, called Mt. Marvo, to a camp called Fauftine, distant sixty miles; this requires from four to six days, without grass or other food for animals. From this point the trail follows along the eastern slope of the Cascades to Sammilkimo River, distant 45 miles. Here the trail divides, one fork going to Fort Thompson, and the other to Fort Colville, or the Shuswap region. Taking the Shuswap trail, you travel a northeasterly direction—no impediments in the way—a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to Shuswap Lake, which is the centre of the new California gold-mines. While the Puget Sound route is shorter, it will be seen that it requires twice the time to accomplish the journey by that route that it does by the Dalles route. The last-named route has been traveled in eight days, and pack-trains make the trip in from ten to fourteen days, with an abundance of grass, timber and water all the way.

Any one acquainted with California, knows full well that the most practicable route to the Shasta mines is by going behind the coast range of mountains, and up the Sacramento Valley. It is almost impossible to cross the range of mountains from Humboldt Bay to Shasta, on account of the rugged roads. The same objection is had against the Puget Sound route to the northern mines, and, indeed, the objection is much stronger, because the mountains are higher, rougher, and of greater extent; the road is also longer, the climate colder, and vegetation scarcer. You can go to Shasta quicker by traveling up the Valley of the Sacramento, and so you can go to the northern mines quicker by traveling up the valley of the Columbia. Here is another fact of some weight: while the Hudson Bay Company have forts along the Fraser River, yet for years they have shipped their supplies by way of Vancouver, Dalles, and Columbia River, to fort Colville, and through the mining country. Major McDonald and a Catholic priest, who recently came from Fort Colville, say that this road can be traveled in seven days with horses or mules, and that the road can be traveled all the way *by an ox team!*

Mines have recently been discovered near Olympia, in the Black Hills, about a day and a half's ride from Portland. Those who are acquainted with the geology of this coast, think there is but little doubt of the existence of rich mines in Oregon and Washington Territories."

A Portland (O. T.) correspondent writes to the same effect to the *Alta California*:

"We have a direct thoroughfare; open country from our northern (or centre) line, and can send the product of our soil, and our cattle, direct through to the Caledonia mines; and unless the San Francisco market will pay us better, she will hereafter miss Oregon produce; it will go another way. We are well satisfied of the existence of gold north of us, and are also well satisfied that Fraser's River cannot be made a navigable stream; Nature has thrown too many obstacles in the way, but remove these and there are still others, which will be a drawback on its ever becoming the inlet and outlet of these new mines.

It is British water, and British regulation will not be complied with by American miners—trouble will grow out of the Hudson's Bay Company's style of doing business. If they think the American people will stand a tax of $5 for entering the Territory, and $5 more for the privilege of mining, and be restricted in their trade to deal with the Hudson Bay Company *only*—in my opinion they will overshoot the mark. Trouble will spring up between the Company and the miners, or they will go the way they should go—through American soil, *we* the Dalles, and pay *no* tax for entering the country, nor no tax for working the soil. All the soldiers that England can throw into that country cannot enforce such laws. If the tide of emigration continues, it won't be a year before they will declare themselves free and independent, and ask to be admitted into the Union!"

As an offset to the glowing descriptions of the new gold world, the following from "a merchant and shrewd business man of San Francisco" may be accepted

VICTORIA, Sunday, June 20, 1858.

Dear Friend: I arrived here safely last Friday, per steamer *Panama*. Had a most unpleasant trip, as you may imagine, when you think of the number of passengers crowded together on the small boat.

This town is rather a pretty little place of about 100 houses and some 2,000 inhabitants. The country about here is very beautiful, filled with farms, and a great abundance of stock of all kinds. Eggs, butter, &c., are about the same price as with you. The only thing wanted is houses. We all sleep in tents in the open air.

As regards gold mines, that is all a humbug. You can get Indians to work for fifty cents per day, and plenty of white men for fifteen dollars per month. You may thank your stars you did not come to this country.

I shall return by the next steamer. You may expect to see me in about ten days.

If any of your friends think of coming here, tell them they had better stay where they are.

Employment of any kind is not to be had here, and it is all nonsense to think of trading here, as the Hudson Bay Company claim the exclusive right to trade with the miners, and have sufficient force to drive off any American that would try trading.

I really believe the gold mines a grand humbug. I never was in a country where money was so scarce, and as regards "gold dust," that is all nonsense; you never see a particle.

Thank God, I have money enough to get back.

Yours, &c., W.

A public meeting at Victoria, V. I., has addressed a Memorial to Gov. Douglas, in favor of throwing open the trade and travel of Fraser's River to all comers. In reply, the Governor says:

"On the important question of allowing free trade with the mining population on Fraser's River, His Excellency states that it is quite beyond his authority to do so—that he is simply the executive of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose privileges he is bound to protect, and can only act upon special instructions from home; but he has already written, explaining the anomalous state of things existing here, and expects that in the course of two or three months, instructions will be received, authorizing such changes as the exigences of the case may demand. It is very probable, he states, that the Government will shortly take the territory into their own hands, and compensate the Hudson's Bay Company for any sacrifices they may make.

As regards the free navigation of Fraser's River and its tributaries, he replies that it is not the Hudson's Bay Company who are accountable for the existing prohibition, but the Customs law of Great Britain, according to which this river must be closed for the present to foreign vessels; that certain conditions had been offered to the Pacific Mail Company, and subsequently to the owner of the *Sapphire* steamer—one of which conditions was to run under the British flag—and if declined by these, arrangements will be made as early as possible for other steamers.

His Excellency further declared that the progress of this country occupied his careful attention, and, whatever might be done, the growing interests of the colony would be carefully protected. He would also forward the address to England with his own dispatches by next steamer."

We had an opportunity on Wednesday, says the *Sacramento Union*, of conversing a short time with a young man by the name of Edward J. McIntyre, of this city, who recently arrived by the *Cortes* from the North, and also of seeing a specimen of Fraser River gold. The gold is very similar to the fine gold on the American, Yuba and Calaveras Rivers, and has a coppery appearance. McIntyre prospected considerable, but did not work steady for a long time. The best day he and two others got for a day's work was seven ounces. In his prospecting of several bars, which he generally found large, he uniformly got from three to four cents a pan. He found no gold in the ravines or gulches; was in the country about a month, and says the Indians are the most accomplished thieves in the world, and ready to fight on the slightest occasion. He adds further, that the miners had paid no licenses, and had told Governor Douglas, when he was up the river, that they should not until they were protected, in which conclusion he was pleased to acquiesce. He speaks of Gov. Douglas as a "fine auld Scotch gentleman," whose wife was a half-breed, and whose daughter, recently married, is a lovely woman, with but very few indications of the bow and arrow race, but who will be able, however, to keep a straight trail to Canada. While he was in the country, he experienced several auld cold rains like those "down East."

On the 24th, while a party of men were engaged in excavating for a bakery at Sehome, they found the signs of gold. On washing, it paid two and three bits to the pan. Though endeavors were made to keep it still, the news became known, and before the next morning claims were staked off for a distance of over two miles.

A writer from Fort Hope, June 26, says: "We have all sorts of stories about the mines, but as yet we have no definite news. In six weeks from this time—say along in August—Fraser's River will be low enough to work, when I hope rich strikes may be made by those who have waited so long and patiently. Quite a number of persons have just arrived from the mines with dust, which is very fine."

Another correspondent writes from Victoria: "Several canoes with miners have arrived from Fort Hope, on Fraser's River. The river is stated to be slowly falling, and some companies are making small wages on the upper part of the bars. Some eight hundred men are at Fort Hope. The news of the dry diggings is fully confirmed. One man has $200 here in coarse gold (pieces weighing from half a dollar to half an ounce.) The Hudson Bay Company have received considerable amounts within the week."

From Mr. E. D. Warbass, an old resident in the northern country, the *Alta* learns some interesting facts in relation to the Colville mines. He states that the country extending from Colville to the new diggings is more or less a gold-bearing country. He is cognizant of the fact of good mines existing in the neighborhood of Colville, at which miners are making good wages. That gold has been found up to, and across the 49th parallel, and on the Pend d'Oreille, is well known, but the Indians have prevented their being worked, save by half breeds. With the influx of whites, work will be resumed.

While such is the state of things in the new gold-field, we turn for a moment to the old. From the inland counties of California we gather such reports as the following: "It would be idle to deny that the exodus of hardy miners which is now taking place from California, is certain to injure every department of business in our State for some months to come. All but the farmers will suffer more or less. The withdrawal of so many producers will be seriously felt in the diminution of our gold product, and in the reduced trade with merchants which must follow. But this state of things cannot continue very long. The Fraser River fever may even now be at its culminating point; and by and by many who are leaving us are sure to return and occupy their old places, while the increased emigration from the East will give us new hands to develop the unbounded and matchless resources of these mountains. We fear no permanent evil from Fraser's River. If gold is as abundant as represented, many of our friends who are going will return with well-filled purses, to enjoy the results of their adventures in our delightful climate. It is difficult to wean any person who has resided for any length of time in our State from it, a sentiment formed during such residence. Thus we are led to believe that California will finally be immensely the gainer by the astonishing events which are now taking place."—*Sonora Herald.*

The Calaveras *Chronicle* says: "The fever for this new El Dorado of the North is on the increase to a fearful extent, since the arrival of the last steamers from the new gold region, and threatens to depopulate the county, although it is more virulent in some localities than others. In this immediate vicinity almost every one that can get away has gone, or is making preparations to go. Property of all kinds is being sacrificed to raise the funds to travel with. A house and lot in this town was offered for sale at public auction, a few days since, and bid in by the owner at $100. The same property sold a short time since for $650. Good mining claims are either sold for little or nothing or abandoned entirely. Men can be seen at all times of the day collected together in small squads discussing the news, and speculating on the chances of getting to the new mines, the best roads, etc., etc. The fact is, a great portion of the population is determined to go, and it would be useless to attempt to dissuade them from it. Go they must, and go they will. Upon the whole, we think, under the circumstances, that the sooner they get away the sooner our State will be filled up again by emigration from the Atlantic States and Europe. This late excitement will start to our shores such an emigration as was never known in the history of the world before. It will come from all nations, and in a few years will densely populate the whole Pacific side of the continent from the Russian possessions to the Gulf of California."

The *Union Democrat* says: "The rush for the Fraser River country still continues, although every person writing from there advise his friends to wait a few months until there is better facilities for reaching the mines, and allowing time for the rivers to go down, which are now so high that navigation is extremely dangerous, and mining very difficult. At present everything is against a trip to that country. The steamship companies, taking advantage of the excitement, are charging for passages enormously high rates, while the stage lines, hotels, &c., &c., charge just such prices as they please, no matter how exorbitant, and those going to the diggings at the present time will have to submit to it. All accounts agree that at present the Indians are very troublesome, and in many instances the miners have been compelled to give them blankets, provisions, &c., in order to keep from engaging in broils with them. In a short time, it is thought, Governor Douglas will have men sufficient to protect the miners in their rights. Besides this, what material difference will stopping here a few months make, if the mines are anything like those of California? By that time everything will be cheaper, and matters more settled. the rivers will have gone down, and there will be a chance for a man to work without being in constant fear of losing his life."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Indian Outbreaks—The Prospect and the Preparation—Massacre on Rogue River—The Elections—Excitement about Gold—The Crops—The Markets.

By the arrivals at San Francisco we have files of Oregon papers as late as the 24th ult.

The news is very important, inasmuch as we are informed of a general gathering of the Indian tribes in that part of the world, in our northern border, with the evident intention of proceeding to hostilities.

Mr. E. C. Fitzgerd, the Indian Agent, writing from Schome, under date of June 4, informs Governor McMullen that the Northern savages are coming into our waters in large numbers, armed and equipped for murder and plunder. They spare neither whites nor Indians, but kill and rob indiscriminately all they meet. A party of men from Seattle, on their way to Fraser's River, were camped on an island near this bay, some three nights since. Six of the party have been murdered, and the canoe and provisions belonging to the whole party stolen. Some three or four of them have managed to escape to this place in a starving condition, having been concealed in the woods some three days.

Joe Foster, one of our best citizens from Seattle, is one of the killed.

Capt. Porter, of the *Fre. Harvey*, has just informed me that eleven large sized canoes were alongside of his vessel, all men, armed and painted for mischief. The *Foundling* is lying just outside of this Bay. The *Sea Bird* reports 22 large canoes, well loaded with warriors, entering Victoria harbor as they came out, and *two hundred* more on their way, and expected in this week. This will make our waters alive with these Northern devils. All of the adjacent islands will be overrun with them, and indiscriminate murder will be perpetrated on all with whom they meet.

Some of my Indians who were on a small island near here, have been attacked—guns, canoes, and everything they had stolen, and barely escaped with their lives. One clutchman had been made prisoner or killed. If we haven't a war-steamer here at once, many valuable lives will be lost, as the savages will be here in great force in a few days.

The *Olympia Pioneer and Democrat*, in commenting upon the above, says: "The powerful hostile combination now existing on the east side of the mountains, with the success recently gained by the hostile Indians over the command of Col. Steptor, renders it extremely difficult to conjecture to what extent dissatisfaction may spread among tribes not *over-loyal* in their friendship to our people. Slight success is sufficient to elate the mind of an Indian, and dispose him to rapine and plunder. The hostile feeling exhibited by Kamiah towards Parrenson and Cady, are no doubt attributable to this success."

The Puget Sound *Herald* thinks that the notable Indian chief Kam-mai-a-kin is at the bottom of the war. It adds:

"This chief, unable to contend against the whites with a people he could not control, and which were only an adopted people, who owed him no allegiance except that his mother was a Yakima, fled from the land of his adoption to that of his forefathers, and the worn-out and disunited Klickatats made peace with Colonel Wright. Not so with Kam-mai-a-kin; he sent back word that he never could and never would make peace with the whites. With a new force he has undoubtedly again arrayed himself against the whites. The discontented and restless young men of the great plains of the Columbia have again followed where he undoubtedly directed.

We do not regard this new outbreak as being so serious as that of '55. Those Indians who participated in that war are comparatively well satisfied of the power of the whites. If they do laugh at this mismanagement, they cannot despise their courage when they drove the Indians from their own burying-grounds and overran their whole country. We do not think that the war will spread among the tribes near the settlements; and, so long as the settlements are not endangered, it is merely an outbreak of defiance, and those only are in danger who place themselves within their reach. Indians are too jealous of each other to effect any widely-extended combination. * * * *

We regard Kam-mai-a-kin as the greatest Indian chief living, and he will give the troops much trouble, and put the Government to a heavy expense, before he is conquered, which will not be until he is killed. He is too remote at present for us to apprehend much trouble from him, for he will hardly come into the settlements. With the present condition of our troops, and their distribution in small commands to remote points, it will be some time before Kam-mai-a-kin will be brought to account."

The *Oregonian* says Gen. Clarke, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces on the Pacific coast, arrived on the mail steamer *Columbia* on Tuesday last. He is now at Vancouver, arranging, as we learn unofficially, the preliminaries for a campaign against the Indians.

Another battle near the Dalles was reported, in which the miners, 60 or 70 strong, had defeated the Indians, after losing 20 of their number and killing 200 of the enemy. The rumor was not credited.

Fort Jones, in Siskiyou County, was evacuated on June 22 by order of Gen. Clark. Its garrison, company E, of the 4th Infantry, are *en route* for Fort Vancouver, and from thence to Fort Walla Walla, destined to cooperate with Col. Steptor's command against the Snake, Flathead and Paloose Indians. Capt. Judah, commanding, and Lieut. McCall are the officers attached to the company.

The *Oregonian*, of June 19 says: "There is no evidence whatever that the Indians in the recent fight with Col. Steptor, have molested miners going through their country to the mines within the last two years. Their hostility appears altogether directed towards Uncle Sam's troops. There is no question but they deserve to be whipped, and we hope Col. Steptor will do it this time effectually."

Per contra to the above, we have the following rather alarming piece of intelligence:

The intelligence from the Dalles is that the Indians of the Upper Columbia are collecting in large numbers, while their combined purpose is not yet known to the whites.

The above is corroborated by the following extract of a letter, written from the Dalles, under date of June 12, which appears in the *Oregonian*:

"Major Luebbeel's Company, of the Ninth Infantry, returned to day; did not have

and the *Joseph Peabody* to Manila, no paying freights offering at Callao.

The British line-of-battle ship *Ganges*, 84, the *Alert*, 21, and the *Calypso*, 20, and the French frigate *Andromede*, 50, and brig *Alcibiades*, 20, were at Callao. There was no American man-of-war at Callao, although the *Decatur* was on her way, and possibly the *Merrimac* may go there, and from thence to the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. The latter was at Payta July 1.

The British Steam-Navigation Company, fearing that an American line may be put on from Panama to Valparaiso, are making arrangements to run a weekly line from here to Callao, and promise to connect with the New-York and New-Orleans lines. The British Company have just had a new ship, the *Clota*, come out, and expect two more, the *Panama* and *Callao*.

BOLIVIA.

You will soon hear of another revolution in Bolivia. Dr. LINARES, who overthrew CORDOVA, and whose path was strewn with flowers only six months ago as he entered La Paz, and scattered promises of peace and progress among the people, has belied all the expectations formed of him, and become one of the veriest tyrants that disgraces the age. He has completely stifled the liberty of the Press, resorted whipping for criminal and political offenses, published hundreds of the best citizens, increased the army, established a secret police, and is, in fact, playing LOUIS NAPOLEON on as grand a scale as his limited territory and sparse population will permit him to do. He has just decreed that three new battalions, of 700 men each, shall be raised, and that a forced loan of $200.000 shall be assessed on the owners of city and landed property, to pay for their maintenance. The cavalry is also to be made 1,000 strong. The regiment of Colonel ORTIZ has been disbanded on account of the supposed leaning of Colonel ORTIZ towards BELZU, and the Minister of War has resigned in consequence of the disbanding of ORTIZ'S regiment. The President has also seized 500 mules, belonging to Peruvian muleteers, for the purpose of conveying munitions of war to Potosi. In Lima there is a sort of Bolivian revolutionary junta, whose business, in part, seems to be to collect every bad thing possible against LINARES, and to publish it, and to say all the good they can of BELZU. No doubt LINARES has proved to be a great tyrant, but it is quite probable his imbecilities and tyrannic acts are made the most of. One story is, that he called in the assistance of a Spiritualist, a short time ago, to let him into the secrets of futurity. He caused him to try his powers on the soldiers, asking them if BELZU would return, to which some of them replied, "Yes." Upon being asked if they would join BELZU, they replied in the affirmative, upon which they were ordered to be flogged. Those who gave answers favorable to LINARES were rewarded with four reals. Bishop CORDOVA had been rudely and severely censured for making use of the following words in prayer: "Grant us, oh Lord, the liberty of the people, and restrain the fury of those who work against them." LINARES has threatened to place in irons all priests who offer up such petitions, and has flogged and imprisoned many citizens for manifesting opinions favorable to BELZU. A great many of the principal citizens exiled, have reached Tacna and Lima.

BELZU, the old President of Bolivia, and father in-law of CORDOVA, the latter of whom was overthrown by LINARES, is in London. His enemies say he has become insane on account of having lost $80,000 by his banker, while others assert that this is a slander. It is believed he will soon return and reassume the reins of Government.

CHILI.

President MONTT has communicated his Message to the Chambers, which assembled at Santiago on June 1. He says the country is gradually advancing in prosperity, and is consolidating itself on a democratic basis. The *Mercurio* remarks, "It cannot be denied that the progress of civilization in Chili is conquering for us, step by step, the possession of the political rights insured to us by our system of government. Thus, during the last elections, it has been remarked that where there was greater intellectual culture, the citizens had shown themselves more independent and jealous of the exercise of their rights; and, on the contrary, they proved dull and indolent wherever ignorance and prejudice still prevail in the people's ideas."

I gave you a list, in my last, of the principal projects that would occupy the present Congress The President says that during the past year steps have been taken to settle the disputed boundary with Bolivia. The treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce with the United States has met with some difficulties, and it is feared the modifications made in it will render it ineffectual, "the important relations between both countries being left to the not always precise rules of international law."

An amnesty has been granted to all the individuals implicated in the political events of 1851, covering also the fiscal responsibilities arising from those events.

The crew of the British ship *Cressida*, which ship, I wrote you in my last, was lost on the coast of Bolivia, have arrived safely at Valparaiso.

The author of a communication in the *Mercurio* having been convicted of libel, and being unable to pay the fine, the proprietors have been sued for the amount.

Mr. F. HEGERS, a young German, committed suicide in Santiago by shooting himself with a pistol.

Chili is suffering a most rigorous Winter. The rain has fallen in such great quantities that agriculturists have not yet been able to sow their crops.

BENEDETTI, ROSSI-CORSI, FRANCOLINI, DOMENGH, &c., are drawing full opera houses at Santiago, in conjunction with Madame THIERRY, who does the ballet.

Business is dull. Flour averages $4 25 per 100 pounds, and there are orders for $4 per quintal from Peru. No Carolina rice in the market. Sugar is scarce, there being no American, English or Dutch in first hands; the stock of other kinds in first hands amounts to 116,000 arobas. Nitrate of soda is 21 to 22 rials. Bar silver $10 56 per marc. Copper $20 50, cash. Freights to England £1 13s. to £1 17s. per ton. France, 70 francs. United States, $13. Exchange on United States 10 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

MEXICO.

Interesting from the Western Coast—Victory of the Liberals at Iguala—Advance of Alvarez Upon the Capital—Failure of Col. Stone's Expedition to Sonora—Americans in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Dr. E. S. BILLINGS, of Acapulco, late of Mississippi, and who served as surgeon of ALVAREZ'S force under the Comonfort revolution, arrived here last evening in the *Golden Gate*. He is on his way to Vera Cruz, by way of Key West and Havana, to obtain money from President JUAREZ for the support of ALVAREZ'S force of Pintos, who are now near Iguala, and who number about 3,000 men. Dr. B. says that VICARIO, of the Church party, who occupied Iguala, had just evacuated it, and that ALVAREZ'S force would march in on the 11th July, and thence proceed on towards Cuernavaca and the City of Mexico. ALVAREZ was not with his force, being sick at his estate of La Providencia. It was commanded by General VIVALA.

I have received the following important information from Manzanillo. The letter is written by BLAUTON MCALPIN, Esq., late of Mobile, who is now residing in that place.

These statements may be relied on, as my acquaintance in this country enables me to know the truth of them.

There is now not a doubt of the entire success of the Constitutional party, and I am confident that peace and quiet will be restored in this unhappy country in a very short time.

There is at this time *three millions of dollars in specie* at Guadalajara, destined for this port for shipment, which may be expected by the last of the present or first of next month.

We get no news from and beyond the City of Mexico, except that which comes by the way of New-York and New-Orleans.

From Mazatlan.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Times.

We receive dates from Mazatlan, by the *Ventura*, as late as the 2d inst. A passenger informs me that the schooner *Geneca* left that place on the 25th of May, with $800,000 in specie, $150,000 of which was from San Blas. It is estimated that nearly three million of dollars are locked up at Guadalajara awaiting shipment; but, as the Liberals have possession of all the important ports, excepting Mazatlan and San Blas, and have cut off all communication with the beleaguered city, no prospect of any considerable portion of this money leaving the country is evident. At Manzanillo a specie train was expected to arrive from Colima in time to meet the *John L. Stephens*, which will probably carry this letter to San Francisco.

The latest news from Mazatlan indicates the failure of Captain STONE'S expedition. Signor VISCANO, the former Secretary of General YANES, who accompanied Captain STONE'S party to Guaymamas, with hope of obtaining the permission of PESQUEIRA, Governor of Sonora, allowing the exploring party to proceed peaceably with their labors, returned to Mazatlan in the latter part of May, having abandoned the enterprise, and stating that the expected permission had failed. PESQUEIRA flatly refused to allow Captain STONE to proceed into the country for the purpose mentioned, and intimated his intention of imprisoning them if they attempted it. They are, however, allowed to survey the coast, and to remain within Guaymamas, subject to local regulations. The effect of this news in Mazatlan is said to have increased the popular contempt for Americans. Ex-Governor GANDARA, of Sonora, remained at Mazatlan, where he had been for three months, expecting to receive aid from the Church Party, or Conservatives, to reinstate him in the Governorship of the Department of Sonora. PESQUEIRA has espoused the Liberal side, but he is represented to be an infamous scoundrel at heart, so that whenever the other side triumphs, he will be the first to proclaim his allegiance to the new order of things.

An American hardly dares to declare his nationality in a Mexican port. We hear not only at Manzanillo, but an Acapulco, from Americans who have been in the country and up the coast, that the most thorough contempt and hatred for citizens of the United States, and everything American, prevails throughout the country. It is humiliating to know that Americans are thus insulted with impunity by every copper-colored Mexican whose ignorance inspires him to such conduct, and even by others more intelligent, perhaps, who hold the reins of office. It is a threadbare story, but ought to cause every American to blush that no American man-of-war has visited a Mexican port for four years. Consuls there are none, and heretofore, where there have been any, they have been merchants with Mexican interests more at heart than American, or else incompetent men, lacking nerve and ability to enforce American rights. This is the burden of the song rung in the ears of our Government for years, and with no response. While boasting our progress at home, the miscalled protection afforded abroad is the laughing stock of the world.

Acapulco is very quiet just now. All its trade and life comes from the visits of the Pacific Mail Steamers four times a month, and strange to say, these visits almost always occur after nightfall.

We hear at Acapulco that a courier has arrived, with news of a severe battle near Iguala, between the two rival factions, in which it is rumored that 1,100 men were killed. VIDAURRI is in Queretaro, fifty-two leagues from Mexico. ALVAREZ is on this side.

The Liberals are carrying everything before them in the country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANZANILLO, Sunday, July 11, 1858.

The troops of the Constitutional Party, of which party JUAREZ is Chief, numbering 4,000, after being one month before Guadalajara, suddenly raised the siege, and moved toward Colima. They were immediately pursued by the Conservative or Church troops, and at a point called the Barrancas, [or ravine,] on the road to Colima, the Constitutional troops halted, and prepared to receive the enemy. The Conservative troops, not knowing the whereabouts of their opponents, came into the Barranca, where they were attacked, and nearly cut to pieces. They lost 600 killed on the spot, 300 deserted in a body and came over to the Constitutionalists, and the balance took to flight. Out of their 3,000 men, they lost more than one-half. They are hotly pursued by 1,000 riflemen, who know how to use their arms, and the main body of 3,000 men are just in their rear. So it is fair to conclude that by this time the entire force is captured.

Even more destructive has been the fate of the picked troops of the Church party at San Luis. At that place the Constitutionalists have gained the most decisive victory, having killed and taken prisoners the entire army of the Church Party, amounting to over 3,000 men.

NEW-GRANADA.

Rejection of the Cass-Herran Treaty—Preparations for Hostile Movements by the United States—Public Opinion on the Subject—Revolutionary Movements—The Election—The Murderer of Chris. Lilly Punished—Movement of Bullion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 18, 1858.

We are again without advices from Bogota. The mail, which should have left there about the 26th June, had not arrived at Carthagena when the British steamer left on the 8th. All I can give you, therefore, is the following short note, written by a gentleman of veracity at Carthagena.

CARTHAGENA, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

The mail from the interior is not yet in. Last evening a Col. TREMAINE is reported to have arrived *en route* to Washington *via* Aspinwall, as special messenger to Gen. HERRAN, with tidings of the complete defeat of the Cass Herran Convention. It is reported also that Gen. MOSQUERA is to proceed forthwith to the Isthmus to prepare against a *coup de main* on the part of the United States forces. Gen. POSADA is said to be deputed to the command of the legions on the coast. I am anxious for the post to arrive, to learn fuller particulars.

The foregoing news is generally believed here, although some little doubt is thrown upon it by the fact that the messenger therein spoken of does not arrive at Aspinwall by the British steamer, or if he did, is keeping himself very quiet. At any rate, there can be but little doubt that the New-Granadian Congress has rejected the treaty, or amended it, so as to make it unacceptable to the United States, and that that body adjourned on or about the 20th June till the 1st day of February. So, after twenty-seven months of wretched diplomacy, the whole matter is left just where it was the day after from twenty to fifty peaceable Americans were brutally massacred by the authorities of Panama. And, as the American Congress and Cabinet appear willing to trust to the chance that the next New-Granadian Congress may be more pliable than the last, it may be proper to inform them that the Senate will be composed of the very same men that have three times rejected the Convention almost unanimously this year, both branches having resolved to hold over, under the new Constitution.

The following, from the *Constancia*, the Government organ of Panama, commenting on the foregoing news, is, no doubt, the general sentiment of the country on the Cass-Herran Convention:

"THE CASS-HERRAN CONVENTION.

A telegraphic dispatch from Aspinwall announces that the Cass-Herran Convention has been definitely rejected by the Granadian Congress, and that Generals MOSQUERA and POSADA have been appointed by the Executive to organize forces in this city and in Carthagena, that we may be prepared to resist the North Americans in the improbable event that their Government, guided by other motives than those of reason and justice, should attempt to humiliate us by an abuse of strength, solely because we have been bold enough not to submit to all their pretensions. And in saying this, we do not speak at random, for the Senate was ready to accept the Convention of the 10th September, with certain modifications.

We do not know whether the news communicated by telegraph is substantially true, as the Bogota mail had not arrived at Carthagena on the departure of the British steamer. Yet the history of the discussion of the Convention, which has been detailed to our readers with such exactness by our intelligent correspondent from Bogota, induces us to believe the news is incorrect.

The Convention then being rejected, what ought to be the cause of our Plenipotentiary at Washington? In our very humble opinion, Gen. HERRAN should impress upon Gen. CASS the fact that the rejection of the Convention is due exclusively to the responsibility attempted to be fixed upon New Granada by article 1st, and to our objection to article 7th, by which the right is granted to the American Union to establish a coal depôt in one of the Islands of our Bay; and the balance of the Convention would be acceptable to the Government and the people of New-Granada. If this is done, the Government of the Union can do no less than acknowledge the justice of our course. The celebration of a new Convention, in which there shall be no such dangerous claims as those contained in the articles 1st and 7th, will restore the good understanding which should exist between the two brotherly nations.

But as the contrary may very well succeed, it is proper that New-Granada, although considered weak when compared with the modern Carthagenians, should show some signs of life and energy, doing all in her power to repel the least insult offered by the North Americans to our glorious flag. We therefore approve the conduct of the Administration of OSPINA, and rejoice that Gen. MOSQUERA, who has so ardently defended the good name of the country, has been designated to take the military command of the Isthmus. Gen. MOSQUERA will find here firm and generous hearts, and at last we may do something worthy of ourselves.

But, while danger increases from abroad, we Isthmenians seem to have forgotten the severe and eloquent lesson taught us by recent events in Central America. We are divided into two excited parties, ready, according to rumor, to drench in blood our soil, to carry out stupid caprices. It is time we open our eyes and meditate on events which may well happen, if we do not act with judgment and union. And we should lay our rancors aside, and only live for the permanent welfare of our country, so that, united, we may have strength to face the coming evil.

We assure our readers that in penning these lines, we are guided by no other interest than the public good; and as a public journalist, we consider it our duty to submit the foregoing advice to our countrymen."

I wrote you in my last that the election for Governor of this State took place on the 27th of June, and that for members of the Legislature on the 28th, and that the Government, which now holds its power through usurpation, would endeavor to perpetuate it at all hazards. In view of this certainty, the opposition or liberals, have been threatening an armed resistance if the Cabildo, or City Councils, whose province it is to scrutinize the votes for the Legislature, did not, on the 15th instant, act fairly towards them. They had been arming and preparing themselves as well as they were able with the little means at their command, and the Government of the State becoming alarmed at the threatening aspect of things, also made great preparations for the expected attack. All the old iron cannon were remounted—the flint-lock muskets brought out and the rust scraped off—plenty of ball cast and cartridges made—pikes sharpened, and the negro military and the negro police kept at their quarters, ready to act at a moment's notice. On the 15th, or rather during the night of 14th, guns and men were introduced by the Government into the towers of the Cathedral, on the Plaza, which commands the halls of the Cabildo, where the scrutiny was to take place, and depôts of arms and guards were established in the private shops at the corners of the Plaza. At 10 A. M., a proclamation was distributed promising that the Government would act fairly towards all the citizens, but warning them against being found with arms in the streets, under a penalty of $25. Knots of negroes and *flexibles*—the latter being a species of animal of the dandy kind peculiar to this city, sometimes white and sometimes black, and oftener a split between the two—gathered at the street corners and on the Plaza at 12 o'clock, and quickly every shop was closed, and the doors of all the houses barred and many of them strongly barricaded. A great many families left the city and quite a number of persons either took or prepared to take refuge in the American or British Consulates. The British frigate *Alarm* had several boats near the shore, under pretence of exercising her men, but really with a view of facilitating their landing in case of any danger to British lives or property, and perhaps to take part with the Government, which is now entirely in the English interest, and American-hating to an extraordinary degree.

Capt. KELLY, of the United States frigate *Saranac*, said he should only land his men in the event of receiving an official communication from the Government that it was unable to protect foreign interests; and, in view of the fact that every one of us might have had our throats cut by the negroes and flexibles while this red-tape ceremony was going on, we felt peculiarly elated with the information. We were not a little surprised to notice several of the officers on shore, and quite a number of his men drunk about the streets on such a day. But it is not probable that Capt. KELLY appreciated fully the danger we were in, for he is represented as a very careful and energetic officer. The day wore away with only a few personal fights: but at dark the Council became so alarmed at the danger they would incur in ruling out *all* of the opposition candidates that they admitted one out of four of the most popular of the opposite party as principals, and three out of four of the same party as *suplentes*. At 9 o'clock in the evening, the streets were quiet, the crowds having retired to their houses, whose doors have been double-barred at night ever since. Rumors of an outbreak constantly fill the streets, and if we do not have one before, we shall probably have it on the 15th of September, when the Legislature is expected to declare Señor HURTADO elected, although it is well known that Señor OBALDIA has three-quarters of all the votes in the State. The Americans to a man, and nine-tenths of the other foreigners, are in favor of the latter.

Situated as we Americans are here, with from fifteen to twenty millions of property to guard, in the midst of a population nineteen-twentieths of which look upon us as enemies, and nine-tenths of this population being negroes, with two thousand passengers and four millions monthly crossing the Isthmus, we heard with the utmost astonishment that the Navy Department had ordered our only ship in this Bay, the *Saranac*, to repair immediately to San Juan del Sur, "to protect the interests of American citizens resident there," for so is the dispatch to Captain KELLY worded. When it is known that there is not one hundred thousand dollars worth of American property in all Nicaragua, and only three American citizens—one of them the U. S. Consul—in San Juan del Sur, it will be quite apparent to the reader that the United States Government has entered into a co-partnership with Commodore VANDERBILT, with a capital of only the sum named above, for the uncertain profits of which it has determined to abandon the permanent and substantial interests of this route, in which its citizens have invested twenty millions of dollars! Truly, this is throwing away the substance and grasping the shadow.

A petition signed by Americans here, and also representations from the several companies, have been presented to Capt. KELLY, requesting him to remain until he is relieved by another ship; but he has responded that his orders are peremptory, and he will leave to-morrow.

I learn that C. NEWKERCK, Esq., of New-York who was lately sent out to La Union as United States Consul there, will be refused his *exequatur* by the Government of Salvador, on the tenable ground that he was a filibuster under WALKER in Nicaragua, he having acted for several months as his Collector of Customs at San Juan del Sur.

The Government of Salvador is very indignant at the little consideration of the Cabinet at Washington, for it is evidenced by this appointment.

General LAMAR, our Minister to Nicaragua, contemplates embarking at Realejo for home on the steamer *Columbus* on the 2d August; but it is probable, in view of the partnership lately entered into between the United States Government and Commodore VANDERBILT, that the General will be kept in Nicaragua as foreign clerk for the concern.

Captain KNOTT, of the Guatemalian Navy, who so brutally assassinated CHRIS. LILLY and Mr. YATES, has been lately sentenced to six years' imprisonment, for shooting, without trial, ANTONIO, the Corsican, whom he charged with an intention to betray his vessel into the hands of WALKER. The French Consul, however, is not satisfied with the judgment, but demands that KNOTT shall be shot. Mr. CLARK, our Minister to Guatemala, states that he has instructions to demand the punishment of KNOTT, and also a large sum of money as indemnity to the widow of LILLY.

The British frigate *Alarm* arrived here on the 6th instant, with $600,000 smuggled from Mexican ports. This, with $500,000 from California, and $300,000 from the South Coast, went to England on the 9th. It is understood the *Alarm*, on account of the unsettled state of affairs here, will remain until relieved by the frigate *Alert*, now at Callao.

F. W. R.

LATER FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, July 19, 1858.

By the schooner *Carlota*, which arrived at Aspinwall this morning, from Carthagena, came a private letter (the only letter she had, and she brought no papers) from a prominent member of the House of Representatives of New-Granada, dated Bogota, June 27, 1858, containing the following important and perfectly reliable information:

"Day before yesterday Congress closed its sessions. After five months' discussion, and a determined opposition in the Senate, headed by Dr. MURILLO and General MOSQUERA, the Cass-Herran Convention has been approved, the first article being modified by some foolish explanations, and the 7th article rejected. In the *Porvenir*, you will notice the terms of the Convention, as passed.

All the Senators and Representatives of the Isthmus, including Señor ANTONIO AMADOR, who, I believed, would hold a different opinion, were the strongest opposers of article 7, and, headed by Señor JIL COLUMBE, had great influence in modifying article 1. These were joined by Dr. BRID and Dr. HERNANDEZ, of Carthagena, HENRY GRICE, Jr., and others.

The Government has sustained the Convention with all its powers; and in the discussion, the Secretary of Foreign Relations rendered full justice to the Railroad Company."

The first article, as you will recollect, acknowledged the responsibility of the Government of New-Granada for the massacre of April 15, and its duty to protect the travel over the route. The seventh article sold or leased to the United States land on an island in the Bay of Panama, for a coal depôt, wharves, &c. So that all that is left is the *promise*, which will, probably, never be fulfilled, to pay such indemnity for the property destroyed as may be decided by the arbitrators.

The steamship *Granada* left to-day for Key West, touching at San Juan del Norte. There are no United States or other war vessels in port.

F. W. R.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Hell-gate Piloting vs. Tugging.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Before Justices Connolly, Ecclestone and Daly.

The People vs. *Elias P. Brunot*.—This was a case for violating the pilot-laws, by way of Hell-gate, on the East River, and the complaint states that the defendant, on the 19th day of July, 1858, being the owner and commander of the steam-tug *J. D. Secor*, and not being a licensed pilot through the East River and Hell-gate, did fasten his steam-tug to three sailing vessels at Rackers Island, and take them and pilot them through Hell-gate on the East River, without being authorized to do so, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, which declares, "That if any person, not being a licensed or branch pilot under the law, shall pilot for any other person any vessel of any description through the channel of the East River commonly called Hell-gate, or board such vessel for that purpose, or offer to pilot any vessel, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $20 for every such offence, or on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as such." This act was passed April 15, 1847.

The first witness called was *Henry A. Mason*, who testified that three sailing vessels came along, on the 19th July, at Rackers Island, and the defendant fastened his steam-tug *J. D. Secor* to the said three vessels with hawsers, and piloted them through Hell-gate into the East River, came down by Grand-street Ferry, took two of the vessels to the dock at Brooklyn, left one, and then proceeded on towards the Jersey shore; that one vessel was cast off in the East River; that he was a licensed pilot; that he had himself previously piloted said vessels through Hell-gate, and had been acquainted with the tonnage of the same; that said vessels were all subject to pilotage fees; one was of the burden of about — tons, one was of about 120 tons, and the other over 100 tons; that witness went on board the vessels, and was taken through Hell-gate; that the defendant was sometimes at the wheel, and sometimes on the deck of the steam-boat, when going through Hell-gate.

The witness further stated that it had been the constant practice of the *J. D. Secor* to pilot vessels through Hell-gate the last three years.

Charles H. Seaman was called as a witness, and testified that he was a licensed pilot through Hell-gate, and had been so for the last thirteen years; that he saw the said *J. D. Secor* pilot the vessels through Hell-gate on the 19th July last, and that he had known the *J. D. Secor* to pilot vessels through Hell-gate a great number of times within the last three or four years; he stated that he (the witness) belonged to the Board of Hell-gate Pilots, and that the defendant was not a licensed pilot, and that he was the owner and commander of the steam-tug *J. D. Secor*.

The prosecution here rested.

The defendant called as a witness,

J. Hartwell, who testified that he was the engineer and pilot of the steamtug *J. D. Secor*, and that the defendant did not at the time the steamtug took the three vessels through Hurl-gate control the helm of the steamtug, but that he (the witness) governed the steamtug; that the defendant was on board of the steamtug and that he owned the steamtug.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that the fees for towing or piloting the three vessels on the 19th July was $15, which was received by the defendant; that the defendant had been engaged, more or less, for the last two years in taking vessels through Hurl-gate, and that the defendant had received various rates of fees for taking vessels through Hurl-gate; that some vessels had been towed through for $2; that the witness had taken as high as $20 being received for towing a vessel through Hurl-gate by the defendant; that the fees ran from $2 to $20 and higher for each vessel, that the defendant had taken some very large vessels through Hurl-gate.

The witness further stated that he believed that within two years the defendant had taken as many or more than one hundred vessels through Hurl-gate.

The defendant then called the fireman of the steam-tug, who testified that he was on board on the 19th day of July, 1858, when the three vessels were taken through Hurl-gate, that the defendant did not govern his steam-tug, but the pilot did.

On his cross-examination this witness stated that within the last year he had gone through Hurl-gate with vessels in tow as many as twenty times; that he was not always on board of the boat and that he had know the steam-tug to take vessels through Hurl-gate a great many times when he was not present. The defence here rested.

Mr. Seaman was asked if it was necessary for the master to give orders to take the vessels through Hurl-gate when lashed to the steam tug? He stated that no orders were given to the owner and he effectually command his vessels by signs as by words; that when these vessels wanted steering to the larboard he could walk to the larboard side of the ship, and so to the starboard.

The counsel for the defendants summed up and said that tugging was not piloting, and that his client was not guilty of violating the law. The defendant had a right to tow as many vessels through Hurl-gate as he desired and received fees therefor.

The prosecution answered that tugging was piloting: that if any vessel needed a tugger, that the pilots were bound in law to furnish it, and would furnish the tugger: that towage and tugging and piloting was all one service—citing 2 Hazard's Reps., 278, 330, Ploughdon's Reps., 336, which says "that a thing which is within the intention of the makers of the statute is as much within the statute as when it is expressed;" and asks that the defendant be convicted and fined $90, the amount of the penalties for piloting three vessels without a license.

The Court said that these three penalties of $90 might be collected by a civil suit, notwithstanding it was a criminal prosecution: and, considering that this was the first offence, they fined the defendant $30, and to stand committed until it was paid.

The defendant's counsel stated that they paid the fine under protest, and should carry the case up.

For the prosecution, Mr. A. Nash; for the defendant, Mr. Jonas B. Phillips.

The Cancemi Case—Motion to Amend the Record Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 27.

Before Judge Sutherland.

This morning Judge SUTHERLAND gave his decision granting the motion to amend the record of the trial of Cancemi, by appending the certificate of Judge WRIGHT, to the fact that he was tried by eleven jurors.

The following is the Judge's decision:

Judge WRIGHT having made an additional certificate, by which it appeared that after the Jury had been impannelled and sworn, and the trial of the prisoner commenced, by the consent and agreement of the prisoner, his counsel, and the counsel on behalf of the people, one of the Jurors was withdrawn at the express request of the prisoner, and under and in pursuance of a stipulation annexed to such additional certificate of Judge WRIGHT, the General Term ordered that the fact so certified by Judge should be stated as a fifth reason for the motion in arrest of judgment made by the prisoner.

This ground or reason for the motion in arrest of judgment should therefore be added in the following form:

Fifth—That it appears, by the certificate of Judge WRIGHT, and the papers annexed thereto, that one of the Jurors sworn in the case was permitted to withdraw from the Jury, and that the verdict was rendered by eleven Jurors only.

The motion to add to the record in the case the reasons for arrest of judgment, (as thus amended,) and also the reasons for a new trial, and also the proceedings on the arraignment of the prisoner for sentence, and also the prisoner's exception to the amendment of the *postea* by Judge WRIGHT, stating expressly the prisoner's presence during the whole trial, and at the rendition of the verdict is granted, and the same must be annexed to the Record in this case, and be certified by the Clerk.

It is further ordered that a certified copy of this order be annexed with said papers to the Record.

Signed JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Elias Tassell vs. *Saml. W. Tallmadge*.—The order of Judge Harris, of July 10, staying all proceedings, to be modified so far as to permit the reference before Judge Mitchell to proceed; the plaintiff to have liberty, on the coming in of the report, to renew the motion to vacate, or further modify Judge Harris' order.

Charles J. Gilbert vs. *The Michigan Railroad Company*.—Order to show cause to be discharged, the order restraining the New-York and Erie Railroad Company from paying the balance due to the Sheriff dissolved.

THE UNLICENSED PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Managers of the House of Refuge, or Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *The Volks Garden, the Ocean Saloon, and the New Stadts Theatre*. Mr. Cram, on the part of the plaintiffs, moved for an order for the defendants to show cause why they should not be enjoined from continuing their performances. Motion granted.

THE WOODHOUSE DIVORCE CASE.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Daniel Woodhouse vs. *Maria Van Rensselaer Woodhouse*.—In this case an application was made this morning to discontinue all proceedings about to be taken by the defendant, to set aside the divorce obtained against her, which the defendant alleges was obtained by fraud. The application for divorce was made upon a written consent purporting to be signed by Mrs. Woodhouse, at Albany: Mrs. Woodhouse, as it appears by the affidavit read by her counsel, signed the paper, supposing it to be an agreement relative to her support, and while under the influence of fear and excitement; that as soon as she discovered what she had signed she came to New-York, and revoked her signature. In view of the suspicious circumstances attending the application, his Honor denied the motion. By the affidavit of the defendant, it appears that Mr. Woodhouse obtained a divorce against Mrs Woodhouse on the charge of adultery with a Mr. Hathaway; that the wife was served with a summons in this action, but that at the request of the plaintiff she did not open or read it; that afterwards the paper was given up to Mr. Woodhouse, who burned it in Mrs. Woodhouse's presence; that in consequence of Mrs. Woodhouse not appearing on the day required a reference was taken before Judge Peabody, and a decree of judgment for divorce granted; her relatives, who are the Rensselaer Patroon family, hearing of the fraud practiced upon her, have consulted with her counsel, and she is now moving to open the decree of divorce obtained against her, alleging it was obtained by fraud and collusion. It further appears that the parties went and resided in New-Jersey, in December last, and while there the plaintiff endeavored to obtain a divorce, but the application was denied twice by the Chancellor on the ground of there having been collusion. Mr. Hathaway, in his affidavit, expressly denies that he ever had any intercourse with Mrs. Woodhouse, but merely accompanied her once to see a Miss Wright, at the special request of Mrs. Woodhouse. On the fact becoming known that these proceedings were being taken, Mr. Woodhouse went to Mrs. Woodhouse at Albany, and by threats and persuasions, as is alleged, got her to sign a paper discontinuing the motion to open the default. His Honor adjourned the motion to set aside the decree until the 14th day of August, at 10 A. M. Wm. W. Goodrich, Attorney, for defendant; D. M. Porter, Attorney, for plaintiff.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Gallatin, President, &c., vs. *The Oriental Bank and others*.—The plaintiff's claim in this case is for about $3,400. The property held by the bank and which the plaintiffs have acquired exceeds in value $30,000, for which it was transferred as security. The original indebtedness for which it was so transferred is not denied or in any way impeached by the plaintiff in his complaint, but by the injunction all the property is included, and the Oriental Bank is forbidden from receiving or collecting any part of it, or in any manner receiving the notes as they become due.

Such an injunction appears to me to create a greater wrong than it is intended to remedy. The property claimed under any one of the investments which the complaint seeks to set aside would be more than sufficient to secure the plaintiff, if security was necessary. As between the parties to these investments, it is conceded that they are valid, and that the bank would have a right to payment of Bell's indebtedness from the property so transferred; and yet by this injunction all such payments are prohibited, and the whole property is thus enjoined, when any one was more than sufficient for the purpose. It may be said that the plaintiff was not assured of success in regard to each conveyance, and therefore included all within the injunction. But such a reason is against rather than in favor of its continuance.

The plaintiff should be assured of success before he thus restrains another from payment of indebtedness due him, and should not thus endanger a large amount of property by preventing the collection of notes and other indebtedness for the purpose of obtaining payment of a small claim. Such a use of the writ of injunction appears to me unwarrantec.

The conveyances of the real estate are stated in the complaint to have been made to secure $18,000, and the conveyances of the personal property show on the face that they were intended to secure upward of $12,000. No allegation is made as to the solvency of the Oriental Bank, nor any doubt expressed as to their ability to respond in case there should be a recovery against the bank.

So far, therefore, as relates to the Bank, I see no reason for enjoining them from collecting the property and applying the proceeds to their repayment of indebtedness to them. The plaintiff, if entitled to recover in this action, will be as readily paid by the defendants under the judgment of this Court, without the injunction as with it, while the continuance of it may work serious injuries to all the parties.

The injunction is in no way necessary to the maintainance of the plaintiff's rights; he is in no danger of sustaining irreparable, or, as far as I can see, any injury, if it is continued; and under such a state of facts, the use of this writ is neither wise nor expedient. So far as there may be a surplus in the possession of the Oriental Bank, it may be proper to require them to retain such surplus until the decision of this case. As to any other portion of the property, it is better that it should be converted into cash, and the interest, which otherwise would accumulate, be reduced, than, by the continuance of the injunction, to add to the amount of the indebtedness.

I do not deem it necessary to discuss the points urged by the plaintiff's counsel on this question in regard to the merger of the securities originally held by the bank. As between the parties it was conceded that the merger was immaterial, because the conveyances operated for the same purpose. As to the plaintiff, it must also be conceded to be immaterial, because the surplus of property is more than amply sufficient to pay the plaintiff if it shall be held that he has no right to recover.

The injunction must be dissolved, except so far as to require the Oriental Bank to retain all moneys received from the property of the defendant Bell, over and above the amount necessary to pay the indebtedness of Bell to the bank. Costs of this motion to abide event.

The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company et al. vs. *De Groot et al.*—I do not propose to examine the questions raised by the plaintiffs as to the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, because it appears to me that those questions cannot be made available in the present action.

The Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter of those proceedings, and had power to dissolve that corporation and to appoint a receiver. Having that power and having the defendants within their jurisdiction so as to exercise over them the power conferred by law, any irregularity in the exercise of those powers can only be reviewed in the proceedings in which that irregularity exists.

Whether, therefore, the proceeding sets forth in the application to the Court be sufficient to warrant the Court in entertaining the application, or whether the proceeding should be by the action or by petition, are not questions which can be raised collaterally.

Another reason why I am of the opinion that these matters cannot be reviewed in the present action is, that the same have been adjudicated by this Court in the original proceeding to which the company is a party directly, and to which also the other plaintiffs were parties by being stockholders and officers of the company. (5 Abbot, 444.)

As between the parties to that proceeding the, whole matter is *res adjudicata*, and can only be reviewed on appeal as to the third persons; it is the decision of one branch of this Court affirmed by the general term, and therefore controlling any decision I may be called upon to make on similar questions.

Something has been said about allowing the company to revive its powers, and carry on again the business of insurance. It is sufficient, in answer to that, to say that no such permission can be obtained in this action. Upon payment of the debts of the company the receiver's powers are at an end. Until that is done, I see no relief in this Court but by an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the general term.

Whatever may be my view of the questions originally discussed, or of the regularity of the proceedings, I feel compelled to follow the views heretofore expressed by this Court. The motion for an injunction is denied.

Foster vs. *Hillier et al., Stockwell* vs. *The Same*.—There is nothing in the pleadings that shows this property was taken for a tax. Whether it was or not would be immaterial if it were not the property of Pardue, or in his possession at the time of the levy.

Hillier swears it was in the possession of Pardue at the time of the levy. Pardue swears that it was not his property, and when taken by Hillier was not in his possession.

It is apparent from the affidavits that this is a doubtful question; that it is directly involved in the merits of the defence, and ought not to be tried or decided on affidavits.

Whether a stranger not taxed is to be stripped of his property to pay the tax of a third person, merely because such person may for the moment have the property in his possession, and then be told he has no redress except such as he can obtain from an irresponsible agent, is a question of some moment, which I should hesitate about answering in the affirmative. It is not, however, necessary for the decision of these motions to decide that point. The allegations of Hillier are denied by Pardue, and the motions on that account cannot be granted.

Motions denied, plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows: Secretary TOUCEY is diligently engaged in preparing the Paraguay expedition. There has been much difficulty in getting out this expedition, on account of the want of suitable vessels. The Government can perhaps charter steamers that are adapted to the service. It is intended to employ a force of sufficient magnitude to meet the Paraguayan navy, which consists of several English-built iron steamers that are remarkable for speed as well as heavy metal. It must be remembered, too, that our fleet must pass a Paraguayan fort of one hundred guns, and will be received on the river banks by an army of twelve thousand men. Should our Special Minister fail in his diplomacy with President LOPEZ, our armed force must

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—STRANGER—DEAD SHOT—TWO BUZZARDS.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway.—FRENCH COMPANY—RONZANI BALLET TROUPE—LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS—L'APRENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE—LA FETE VENETIENNE.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton..... July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool .....Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday, arrived at Halifax yesterday, on her way to Boston. We receive by telegraph, from Halifax, further details of her news, including a *resumé* of the latest advices from India, which will be found anything but favorable to the idea of the ultimate success of the British arms. It is stated positively that the British Government will take no further steps against THOMAS ALLSOP, implicated in the attempt upon the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that the offer of a reward for his apprehension is withdrawn.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at this port yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to July 5, from Oregon and Washington to June 26, from the Sandwich Islands to May 17, from China to May 13. She also brings ample and interesting details of South American, Central American, and New-Granada news. The outgo from California to Fraser's River is unabated. Many of the interior towns were nearly deserted, and every vessel bound northward was laden to the water's edge. The accounts from mines, however, were not as cheerful as heretofore, and it was thought the migration might be slightly checked.

From Oregon and Washington we have tidings of the success of the Independent Democratic Ticket in the recent election. No other acts of hostility had been committed by the Columbia River Indians; but they were ascertained to be actively preparing for war, the entire body of the valley tribes joining in the movement. The federal officers in the meantime were making every effort to prosecute a vigorous campaign.

The intelligence from Fraser's River is less enthusiastic than hitherto. The story has at last two sides. At the same time, we have no reason to doubt the richness of the mines, and there is no evidence that such a doubt has yet become general there or in California. The details and extracts we furnish will be read with interest.

The throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom is at last blessed with an heir. The event has occasioned great satisfaction throughout the Archipelago. The king had received the congratulations of the Royal foreign representatives. The United States Minister, Mr. J. W. BORDEN, has been received. Fears are expressed in the Honolulu papers that the coffee crop will prove a failure.

Our dates from China are four weeks later. The plenipotentiaries were at the mouth of the Peiho, on the eve of attacking the forts on the river, unless prevented by more respectful and favorable dispatches from Pekin. The Chinese prints indicate that Lord ELGIN no longer relies upon either French or American aid in his reclamations, but that his main dependence is the Russian fleet. Should the Russians intervene actively it was apprehended that they would claim the whole of Manchooria as their share of the spoil.

From South America our intelligence is void of especial moment. The elections had not yet taken place, nor had the relative strength of the contestants materially altered. The rule of President LINARES was thought to be short-lived in Bolivia, so active were the intrigues of his antagonists. Chile was quiet. The President had just transmitted his annual Message to the legislative bodies. Its statements were highly gratifying.

Our advices from Bogota represent the Cass-Herran Treaty as having at last been ratified, with essential modifications of the 1st and 7th articles. It was thought the Government of the United States would refuse to accept the treaty so expurgated.

From Central America we have information that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty had again been under discussion in the Legislature of Nicaragua, without final action. A boundary treaty between Costa Rica and that Republic had just been ratified. The President of San Salvador had sent in his resignation. There was still animated discussion of the project for federalizing the several States, as a defensive measure against American fillibustering.

From Nicaragua we also learn, by our correspondence, that General JEREZ will soon embark for the United States, to smooth matters as regards the refusal of President MARTINEZ to sign the Cass-Yrissari treaty, &c. Our correspondent gives the substance of General Cass' dispatch to General LAMAR, insisting that the treaty shall be returned at once, as ratified by the Assembly.

Our advices from the western Coast of Mexico confirm the intelligence received yesterday of the downfall of the Conservatives. ALVAREZ was advancing upon the capital; while the Constitutionalists had defeated the Zuloagists at Iguala, and were pressing from the north and west to the same centre.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE made a speech at Florence, Kentucky, on Saturday, in which he entered upon a general review of National politics. He defended the Administration against the charges of extravagant expenditure, discoursed of Lecompton, berated the Republicans, and closed with an appeal to the Know-Nothings to refrain from affiliation with the Republican Party. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE appears to have had an enthusiastic reception.

The President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, contradicts the report of serious illness among the students of that institution. The Commencement exercises will take place on the 4th proximo, the usual time

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. President PURDY offered a resolution calling on the Commissioners of Records to report to this Board the amounts heretofore appropriated for the work under their charge, the amount expended, for what description of work paid, to whom paid, the proposals received by them from the persons who estimated for the work, a copy of the contract, with a specimen or sample of the work contracted for, and the amount necessary to fully complete the same. The resolution was adopted. The tax levy was taken up, and after some debate on the D. D. Conover appropriations, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, the first of the five which was authorized to be built by act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was launched from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, E. R., yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. A very large concourse was present to witness the spectacle, and the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon and the cheering of the multitude. She was towed to the dock adjoining the Fulton Iron Works, (PEASE & MURPHY'S,) where she will receive boilers and machinery. She will be ready for her trial trip probably in about four months. She is pronounced to be the strongest built ship which was ever launched in New-York.

The Castleton, (Staten Island) Board of Health held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at which Dr. MUNDY and the leading members were present. It is stated that the transient travel on the Staten Island ferry-boats has considerably fallen off, and fewer strangers are seen upon the Island, since the alarming reports of this Board have been put forth, of yellow fever cases in their town. Some stringent measures were recommended for protecting the health of the town, and the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York and the Health Officer came in for the usual share of censure for their management of Quarantine affairs.

A hearing was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH, in the case of the libel suit brought by Alderman TUOMEY against FRANK LESLIE. The complaining Alderman gave his testimony, and was followed by another witness, when by mutual consent it was arranged that the case should go before the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A number of rowdies last evening attempted to effect an entrance to the dock at Fort Lee, from which the steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse* was shortly to depart for New-York, without paying their fare. The gate-keeper and hands resisted them, but were beaten back. The crowd was armed with clubs, and several persons were injured—none seriously, however.

Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday granted the motion to amend the record of the trial of CANGEMI by adding to it the certificate of Judge WRIGHT to the fact that he was tried by eleven jurors.

The sales of cotton, yesterday, amounted to 1,500 bales, the market closing irregularly. A moderate demand prevailed for flour at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was more abundant and in better demand at, however, declining rates. Corn was scarce and quiet. Pork was decidedly brisker and dearer. Other kinds of provisions in fair request at full quotations. Coffee was less sought after. Sugars and molasses exhibited more animation. Freights were heavy, and rates favored shippers.

Quasi Ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

The letter of our Aspinwall correspondent received by the *Moses Taylor*, and published in this morning's TIMES, conveys the information that the Government at Bogota had ratified the Cass-Herran Treaty, after modifying its most important article, the first and rejecting the seventh. The first article contains the gist of the instrument As framed by Messrs. CASS and HERRAN it holds New-Granada responsible for the destruction of American life and property at Panama. It would seem that the authorities of that Republic decline to acknowledge their obligation to guarantee the security of our countrymen while on the Isthmus, but only assume to pay such indemnity for the property destroyed in the notorious riot and massacre at Panama as arbitrators may award.

When it is considered that New-Granada has neither the ability or desire to pay any debts, the value of this concession will be easily understood.

The seventh article of the treaty, designed to afford us a coal dépôt upon an island in the bay of Panama, was directly rejected.

The ostensible ratification is a virtual rejection. It therefore behooves our Government at once to enforce the claims of justice and national right. And in the first place, possession should be taken of the Isthmus, a step required as much for the protection of our California travel and traffic as for the vindication of our public honor. It is there that New-Granada is chiefly vulnerable, and it is there that a hostile demonstration will benefit us most. Carthagena, Santa Marta and Savanilla, the seaports of that country, are small towns, with little trade or wealth. Any occupation of them would be fruitless to us, and would not be very sensibly felt at Bogota, except so far as it might mortify Spanish-American pride.

We trust the Administration will lose no time in the assertion of our just demands. The fact that New-Granada is weak should not excuse her. The greatest of European powers has recently yielded, readily and honorably, to the claims of our Government, and those feeble, dishonest nations, which trust to evade their responsibilities under the cloak of their own insignificance, must be taught a wholesome lesson. We refer, of course, specially to the requirements of the first article. It is ungenerous and illiberal to refuse us a coal dépôt upon a barren island, yet New-Granada had the unquestionable right to deny this privilege. But when she receives our money for the right of transit, and denies her obligation to restrain her citizens from robbing and slaughtering ours, it is another matter altogether.

Romance and Reality.

The recent sneers of a portion of the English Press at the novelist leaders of the Derby party, strike us, at this distance, as quite gratuitous. The administrative ability of DISRAELI is of no ordinary character. His sagacity and promptness as a Parliamentary leader prove quite equal, if not an overmatch, for the acknowledged head of the Opposition, Lord PALMERSTON. The London *Punch*, representing the two men as regular *bruisers*, stripped for a ring-fight, recently, awarded the advantage on the "last round" to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. The occasion was an attack by PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the Commons on the Buckinghamshire Dinner speech of DISRAELI. The debate struck us at the time as a splendid exhibition of thrust and counter-thrust between antagonists of the highest intellectual calibre and Senatorial experience, and in the end leaving DISRAELI master of the field. No similar attack has been ventured since upon his ministerial position in the House, though the London *Times* seems loth to concede the *reality* in practical administration of one who until recently was a mere writer of *romance*. Nevertheless, he continues unquestionably the right arm of the Derby Government, and that Government a success.

Sir BULWER LYTTON has just assumed office, in the same Ministry, as Colonial Secretary. He will do the place no discredit, judging from his speech and measures on the organization of New-Caledonia. Nor ought it to create surprise that men of letters, of the thorough training and experience of the author of *Pelham*, are able, in Parliamentary life, to cope with the ablest of their peers. Their ready command of language, is of course, unquestioned. The difficulty, if any, is supposed to be in the nature of their previous literary pursuits. But these, so far from proving a drawback to DISRAELI and BULWER in public employment, have really imparted a freshness to their speeches, and a directness to their arguments, which are wanting with one half of the older and more hackneyed politicians. Their personal graces of oratory may be deficient—such, however, we believe is not the case with DISRAELI—but their speeches report well, and are always read with interest by the country. This, to be sure, would fail of itself to give them reputation in the Cabinet, but that their views of public policy and interpretation of the sentiment of the British masses, were not underlaid by a view of strong common sense Here the imagination of the novelist gives place to the judgment of the statesman. They propound their meanings with boldness, and will never lose their places by timidity.

But English politics, after all, are just now a curious study. The English Ministry is called a Tory Government. As such it came into power a few months since on the fall of PALMERSTON, unmixed with doubtful metal. The victory over PALMERSTON, if won by a coalition, was not improved by a coalition. MILNER GIBSON, a Manchester man, dealt the final blow in the Commons. His speech was the most telling of the whole debate. Yet Manchester stood aloof in the construction of the Derby Government. The immediate consequence was that the Ministry could not stand; that PALMERSTON, with a House of his own making, must soon come in again, or if not, that a coalition Cabinet would succeed to the Tory rule. Thus far, the fact has proved otherwise. The Palmerston House of Commons of 1857, has turned its back upon its own architect, not for a day, as on the China debate last year, or the French debate this Spring, but apparently for all time. He is not even permitted to amend the proposed measures of his successors in the Government. He has absolutely lost caste.

The wherefore of this extraordinary loss of favor, and of the positive success, on the other hand, of the Derby Government, we are not able at this distance to fathom; but, from all the indications in the House of Commons, for some months past, we are disposed to attribute more to the promptness and dexterity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—author of *Vivian Grey*, as he is—in winning fresh support, than to the indiscretions of the leader of the Opposition in driving over his old friends.

Prize Fighters and a Grateful Country.

One of the most curious features in our social progress is certainly the commanding position in public affairs which is being taken by prize-fighters and their bottle-holders and backers. The varied fortunes of this class of the community would certainly form a racy chapter in social history. Sixty or seventy years ago they had reached the meridian of their splendor in England, and were the favorite associates of persons of quality. No man in London moved in better society than a practised and successful bruiser. Young lords of the best families vied with each other for the honor of entertaining him. To have a large circle of acquaintance amongst people connected with the prize ring was, next to his own skill in fisticuffs, one of the principal objects of ambition of an enterprising young blood on leaving college. Nay, tradition tells of ladies fair who caught the flame, and attended "mills" in their coach and four, and betted largely upon their favorite champions.

Somehow or other, however, within the last half century, the taste for boxing has declined, and with it the admiration for professed boxers. Dirty blackguards, with broken noses and cropped hair, are no longer considered desirable guests. It has ceased to be considered "nobby" for young men to leave their father's house in the West End to kill time in Whitechapel public houses with the heroes of the ring. The "Tipton Slasher" or "Bendigo," is only known to polite society through the police reports. We in this country have the satisfaction of knowing that we never shared with the British aristocracy this love for the society of these distinguished gentlemen. Whether owing to our greater simplicity of manners in the early days of the Republic, or not, it is certain that prize fighters were never admitted to good company, and that in the good old times our progenitors saw nothing admirable in the flattened nose, bunged-up eyes, toothless jaws, thick lips and bull necks of shoulder hitters.

For this singular want of taste on their part, however, their posterity in these days seem most anxious to atone. No people could do more to atone for past neglect to an honorable profession than we have done within the last few years. The ring is now the surest path to public situations of trust and emolument. Many of our leading offices in this City are filled by old "bruisers," or amateurs of the manly art. Many of our most prominent Aldermen are or were leading members of the fancy. Ex-Alderman WILSON, for instance, who played a leading part in municipal history last year, was a well-known and highly successful boxer. His successor Alderman MICHAEL MURRAY, recently deceased, was an eminent pugilist of the rough-and-ready scale, who, when occasion required it, flung his fists aside and took to his teeth and nails. Our readers may remember that one of the leading incidents in his honored life was his biting the nose off "Paudeen," another gentleman of the same profession. To show how well New-York discharges her duty towards the memory of those honored citizens, we may mention that Mr. MURRAY was one of the Committee selected to convey the remains of President MONROE, one of the great men of a great age, to their last resting-place, and that since his lamented death the Corporation of this City have resolved to wear mourning for him thirty days, and his vacant chair in the Council Chamber stands draped with crape. Going back a little further, we find that one of the largest funerals ever seen in this country, probably the most imposing popular demonstration ever made through respect for a dead person's memory since the funeral of Queen CAROLINE, was that of WILLIAM POOLE, Esq, the whole of whose short and brilliant career was crowned by pugilistic successes. No man devoted himself to the practice of his profession with manlier ardor, and no member of it ever reaped a richer reward He fell at an early age in a brawl in a pot-house in which he passed his leisure hours, by the hands of a brother pugilist, and countless thousands followed him to his grave, and mourned over his untimely end. Take up the report of any prize fight, and we are sure to find amongst the names, either of the principals or the spectators, those of persons holding office either under the City or the United States. The present United States Marshal of this District was most distinguished and most widely known, for many years before he consented to take office, as a keen and vigorous member of the fancy. Few men have given more black eyes or bloody noses, or oftener seen fair play. The TIMES of Monday contained a paragraph reporting the interruption of a fight which was to have come off on Saturday, for the purpose of deciding whether "'Scabby' McCLUSKY had or had not been deservedly shot by young JIMMERSON." Among the persons so absurdly arrested on that occasion were LAWRENCE HAWLEY, Deputy-Sheriff; PATRICK CAMPBELL, Custom-House officer; and Mr. MARVIN, Ex-Alderman of the Fifth Ward. These were taken at random. There were, doubtless, many other officials in the crowd, who escaped.

When we remember that, under a Government less pure and enlightened than ours, and in a state of society in which laws were administered with more irritating rigor, and the ballot-box protected with more outrageous solicitude, men of this calling would never venture forth into public notice from the stews and slums in which their ignoble and base lives are passed, unless when dragged before a police magistrate on their way to the Penitentiary—and that they would be hunted down with as much pertinacity as mad dogs, until the community was rid of them, and the vile scum they gather round them—we may well feel thankful that, in our day and in our City, life, property and the public honor are committed to their keeping.

Fraser's River Mines.

The intelligence by the *Moses Taylor* shows the excitement caused by the new gold discoveries to be unabated in California. Every ship which could be made available for the conveyance of passengers to Victoria was engaged in that business. The mines and towns of the interior were nearly deserted.

There had not been time to verify the stories told concerning the Thompson River diggings, or to prove whether those who abandoned California for the British Possessions were likely, on the whole, to better their fortunes. San Francisco papers express grave doubts as to the superior richness of the new mines and intimate that Californians would evince more prudence by being less in haste. These counsels, cautious at least, and probably wise, produce no effect whatever, being attributed to a natural desire to retain the miners in California, or wholly unheeded in the mad excitement of the hour. Nothing but experience will decide the question as to the wealth of the Fraser's River region, and much of that experience is likely to be bitter enough. Provisions and all other necessaries are extravagantly dear at the new mines. The high water has proved a vexatious hindrance, and, worse than all, the Indian tribes of the country, who cherish a particular hatred of Americans, are scarcely restrained from hostilities. Whisky has begun to find its way to the savages, through the medium of the miners themselves, and blood will soon follow.

So far, what is known amounts to about this: There is undoubtedly gold in large quantities, and in such richness as to reward industry and enterprise. But it is not yet known that these mines are richer, as a permanent thing, than those of California, while they are difficult of access and expensive in every respect. Time must tell the rest. It may be that a new and powerful Colony will spring up in New-Caledonia, owing to the impulse of this gold discovery; but we have as yet no sufficient ground to predict such an event.

Dalles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please shed a light on the signification and pronunciation of the word Dalles, which occurs so frequently in the Oregon and Washington correspondence, and oblige, among others, R. W. K.

"The Dalles" is a name given to a narrow passage on the Columbia River, some fifty miles above the Cascades, where the stream passes between immense walls of basaltic rock, only three hundred feet asunder. The name, which is pronounced as if written *dolls*, means "slabs;" and was given, doubtless, by the early French trappers, as descriptive of the remarkable masses of basalt, which are not dissimilar to flag-stones set upon end, and cemented together.

CAN ELEVEN MEN COMPOSE A JURY?—This novel question is likely, through the luck or the ingenuity of CANGEMI's junior counsel, to receive an authoritative decision from the Court of Appeals. Mr. BLANKMAN has succeeded in his effort to have the record amended so as to show the fact that at his request the juror MULLER was withdrawn, and the verdict pursuant to which the prisoner is now under sentence of death, rendered by the remaining eleven. That the record with this amendment will go to the Court of Appeals can hardly be a matter of doubt, and that CANGEMI will thus obtain a new trial, with its many chances of ultimate escape from justice, is entirely probable.

This has been a very curious case. It will be fresh in the recollections of many readers, that when LOUTH had sworn to an attempt on the part of BLANKMAN to bribe him, and that such attempt was made in the presence of the juror MULLER, Mr. BLANKMAN in behalf of CANGEMI, proposed that MULLER should be withdrawn, and the case be tried by the other eleven jurors; that the counsel for the People consented, and that such withdrawal was made under direction of the Court. But after the eleven had found CANGEMI guilty, Mr. BLANKMAN moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground of this very proceeding.

So far, it would appear he has been successful; and the result will materially add to his reputation for professional astuteness. It is true that his associate counsel, Mr. ASHMEAD, expressly declined to share the glory of the proceedings, thinking, perhaps, there was not enough of it to divide. The only effect of this, however, is to leave the whole credit to Mr. BLANKMAN. If he shall eventually succeed in baffling the learned and experienced counsel for the People, he will doubtless regard the result as a feather in his cap, from old birds who ought not to be thus easily plucked, while a new and striking proof will be added of the glorious uncertainty of the law.

FREE PUBLIC BATHS.—The plan proposed to the Mayor by a Committe of German citizens for the establishment of free salt-water baths, is a good one, and we are pleased that in transmitting it to the Common Council the Mayor gave it the sanction of his decided approval. Few things could conduce more to the public health and comfort than the measure in question. There should be at least one such bathing place on each side of the town. With proper regulations and supervision, the free baths would be resorted to by thousands During the day women and children would be the chief occupants, and in the evening working men in crowds would go, after the toil of the day was over, to wash off the dust and perspiration, and solace their heated bodies with the refreshment of clean, cool water. We are persuaded that the Committee who have originated the project do not overrate its importance, and the public owes them thanks for having started it.

PRACTICES IN NICARAGUA.—We understand that representations came to the State Department by the *Moses Taylor* yesterday, from the American Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, through our Consul at Aspinwall, complaining that all the correspondence of Gen. LAMAR, our Minister at Nicaragua, is opened and read in its passage up the San Juan River, either by the officials of the Nicaraguan Government, or the agents of the conflicting transit companies. Not only are all public dispatches thus violated, but Gen. LAMAR'S private correspondence as well. The evil has reached such a point that the Minister is compelled to lay the case before the Secretary of State at Washington.

City Items.

CRICKET.—The following are the United States Eleven who play the cricket match against all Canada, on Monday next, at Hoboken: Messrs. Higham, Sharp, Marsh and Willey, of the New-York Club; Brigham, Waller, H. Wright and Lang, of the St. George's Club; Senior, of Philadelphia, and Jefferson and Hallas, of Newark.

The Police Commissioners do not meet again until September.

LAUNCH OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

Description of the Steamer—Scenes in the Yard and on Board—The Collation and Speeches.

The launching of the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* took place from the Westervelt Ship-yard yesterday morning. It was an occasion of unusual interest to the ship-builders of New-York, as well as to the thousands of citizens, male and female, who assembled to witness the spectacle. The *Brooklyn* is the first of the five steam sloops-of-war, the building of which was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, and the manner in which she has been constructed, from her design in the mould-loft to the last treenail which was driven into her massive hull, reflects great credit upon her builder, and upon the mechanics under whose hands she has gradually risen upon her ways. She is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture which has ever been launched from our ship-yards. A full description of this vessel was published in the TIMES of the 16th inst. The following are her dimensions:

Length on deck.....247 feet.
Breadth of beam.....43 feet.
Depth of hold.....21½ feet.

Her keel is of the best white-oak, 17x20 inches, and has an average length of over 50 feet. Her entire frame (including the solid floor, which is 17 inches thick, and is carried up to the second futlock heads) is of live-oak, and is thoroughly braced with 4½x⅞-inch iron, well fastened to the frame, and bolted at each intersection; being let into the timbers on one side, and into the ceiling on the other. The inner and outer coverings are of the best selected white-oak—the ceiling, or inner covering, being from 6 to 9 inches thick, and the outer planking from 5 to 7 inches. All the fastenings of the ship are of a massive description, imparting immense strength and durability to her frame. The hatch and scuttle combings, mast combings, pin-rails, &c., on main-deck, are of mahogany, making a handsome finish. The ship is intended to carry 12 9-inch shell guns, and 2 11-inch pivot guns, and she can carry 24 9-inch guns, this being the number of her ports. She is divided into four water-tight compartments of yellow-pine bulkheads of improved construction, adding greatly to the strength and safety of the ship.

The *Brooklyn* is to be sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing-ship, with about the allowance and outfit of a razeed frigate, and will have the auxiliary power of two horizontal condensing cross-head engines, of 65-inch cylinder and 36 inch stroke, applied to a composition propeller 14 feet 6 inches diameter and 26 feet pitch—the propeller to be arranged to hoist up at pleasure. The boilers are Martin's patent, which have proved most successful in various naval vessels.

The engines, boilers, &c., which are in a great state of forwardness, are building at the Fulton Iron Works, by Messrs. JAMES MURRAY & Co., under the superintendence of DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. The hull, spars, &c., were under the Government supervision and inspection of SAMUEL M. POOR, Esq., Naval Architect; and the ordnance and ordnance equipment under the direction of Captain STEPHEN C. ROWEN, Ordnance Officer at Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is expected that the *Brooklyn* will make a trial-trip in November, exactly one year from date of contract, and immediately be placed in active service.

THE SCENE IN THE YARD.

As early as 9 o'clock the ship-yard of the Messrs. Westervelt was crowded with spectators. Every available position was taken advantage of. Not gentlemen only, but as many ladies as gentlemen, were desirous of witnessing the birth and christening of a magnificent steam sloop-of-war of the United States Navy. In her majesty as an expectant sovereign of the seas she rested on her ways. From the windows and house-tops within view,—from the rigging and yard-arms of the neighboring shipping—from scores of scows, boats and other craft upon the river, anxious faces were peering.

ON BOARD THE SHIP.

As usual on such occasions, a large number of gentlemen and ladies were anxious for an opportunity to be launched in the *Brooklyn*. "for," said they, "how nice it will be to be able to say some day, when she achieves some great naval victory, *I* was launched in that ship in the year 1858." For an hour before the shores were knocked away, a procession of ladies and their male attendants were seen clambering up the steep gang-plank, to gain the deck of the noble ship, many of them, in the effort, leaving the torn shreds of their crinoline flying like streamers in the wind. The occasion, however, was too interesting to allow of any vain regrets for damaged dresses, and each one soon found a position whence a splendid view could be obtained of all that was passing. Some portion mounted the fore-peak of the ship and perched themselves out upon the head-boards, while others were ranged, in sitting posture, in the hammock nettings. Prominent among a bevy of young ladies out upon the forepeak was Miss ELIZA M. WESTERVELT, the daughter of the constructor, who had been selected to christen the ship. She wore a green silk dress, with three deep silk flounces of highland plaid, a lace berthe, and a jaunty little hat of the most tasty pattern. By her side stood her friend, Miss MCKAY, who was to assist her in the ceremony, and each seemed impressed with the deeply interesting part which they were to take in the launching. There stood the young lady, holding in her hand the bottle, ready to pour out its contents as a libation to Neptune, and to affix to the ship the name which she must ever bear while the Stars and Stripes float above her. The foreman of the yard, Mr. DANIEL WESTERVELT, stood at the head of the ship, and on each side were ranged gangs of stalwart workmen, with uplifted mauls, ready at the word of command to give the finishing blow to their labors. The expectant multitude, with breath drawn in, and hats in hand, awaited the first movement of the great ship, and when the noble vessel began to move, such a cheer arose as almost hushed the salute of a jubilant cannon fired from an adjoining slip.

Miss WESTERVELT dashed the bottle of champagne over the head-rail of the ship, when settled into the water from her smoking ways, exclaiming

"*I christen thee Brooklyn.*"

Never was there a finer launch. The poet's idea of a ship's "walking the waters like a thing of life" is too hackneyed, and the stereotyped phrase about her "seeking her native element," too trumpery to be quoted. The *Brooklyn* glided into the East River with the grace of a *rara avis*, of a swan—so easily, so noiselessly she went. It was difficult to believe that she was unconscious of the attention she attracted and deserved. Boom after boom went the cannon, cheer after cheer gave the crowd, while with a magnificent propulsive sweep she crossed the river nearly to the Williamsburg shore. As soon as she was well clear of the ways and the docks, Capt. MCGINN, or the pilot, ordered the port anchor let go, to stop the ship's way. It was a heavy anchor of POPHAM'S patent, weighing 2,000 pounds, with 45 fathoms of a two-inch chain, both furnished by Captain KNAPP, of the ship *Cornelia Lawrence*. As soon as it straightened out, the lashings of the inboard chain (1¾-inch) were broken, and, when the full strain came upon it, a link midway snapped like a pinestem, and in another moment flew smoking through the hawse-pipe. The starboard anchor was then let go, by which time the steamtug *Achilles*, which was in waiting for the purpose, had run alongside, and taken a hawser with which the progress of the vessel was gradually stayed. By the aid of the steamtug *Huntress* the ship was soon towed to the dock of the Fulton Iron Works. Here the party on board were soon landed, much gratified with the day's enjoyment.

THE COLLATION AND THE SPEECHES.

The launching of the *Brooklyn* was not merely a season for shouting and clapping of hands. It is an universally received axiom that eating and drinking are concomitants of success. Accordingly Messrs. WESTERVELT & BOGART had made gastronomic and bibatory preparations for celebrating the occasion. In a room in the ship yard, which had been decorated purposely with the stars and stripes, tables were spread, which, to use a most original phrase, groaned under the burden of good things they had to carry. It was a cold collation, but the invitation to partake of it was warm. Several ladies honored the board with their presence. Postmaster FOWLER was seen there, but did not remain. Marshal RYNDERS was there. JACOB A. WESTERVELT was there, of course. Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Lieutenant LAMBERT, senior officer of the *North Carolina*; Capt. WARD and family, also of that ship; Mr. SAMUEL M. POOR, Superintendent of the Navy-yard; Commander BOGGS, U. S. N.; Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Councilman CROSS, Mr. BOGART, proprietor of the Yard, and one of the constructors of the ship, were among the party. After a liberal consumption of those pleasant things which put every man in the best humor with himself, Mr. BOGART called the assembly to order, remarking that they had assembled to commemorate a christening. The sailing ship, a white-winged messenger, had from old classic times, been the favorite of the poet, but the steamship was such a stern reality that poet or romancist had feared to touch it. Yet, as truth was stranger than fiction, so the steamship might have something worthy of the poet's attention, something that he might worthily celebrate. The sailing ship was properly emblematized as a bird of the air, but was not the steamship the greatest work of God's greatest creation, Man? Without regard to contrary wind and head-seas, she moves onward and onward, guided by one individual only, the engineer, who directs her with a finger as he wills. Of the ship which they had just launched, it might be said that every section of the country had been called upon to assist in her construction. Florida, the Carolinas, the Keystone State, every State in fact, and every section had contributed its quota, whether of iron, copper, pine or oak, and thus the builders of the *Brooklyn* presented her as the emblem of the Union of States, and to her they might say with the poet:

"Sail on, O ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great.
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging, breathless, on thy fate."

Loud and long applause greeted Mr. BOGART as he concluded. He then announced the first regular toast:

The success of the United States screw-steamer Brooklyn.

The band played "Hail Columbia."

The second regular toast was *The President of the United States*, to which Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS responded. He said that though being an appointee of the President's, he trusted it would not be indelicate in him to say a few words in response to that toast, for the President was the common property of everybody. Whatever he might say in praise of JAMES BUCHANAN would not weigh with anybody. His services needed no eulogy. He would go down to posterity side by side with JACKSON, CLAY, CASS, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and last, but not least, WM. L. MARCY, as having defended the Constitution and Union from the assault of fanatics. Every act of BUCHANAN'S Presidential career might be pointed to with pride and satisfaction. He had solved the Kansas and Mormon difficulties, and come out gloriously on the "Right of Search question." Old Buck had displayed Jacksonian firmness in ordering out what little fleet we had, and that little fleet, like the stripling David, went forth to meet Goliath of Gath, the great fleet of Great Britain. Let us, in a few short months, build a few more ships like the *Brooklyn*, and we would fight, not Great Britain only, but the united world. It was a disgrace to our country that we had not a navy—not equal to England—but not even equal to the small Powers of Europe. But the *Brooklyn* now sits in the water as beautiful as a seagull, and may there be many more such seagulls. He (the gallant Marshal) would give as a sentiment:

The ship Brooklyn—May she ever float proudly in her *native element*, the stars and stripes waving at her mast, and may we always have a President like JAMES BUCHANAN, who will always insure protection to American citizens, in whatever quarter of the globe they may be found.

The third regular toast, delivered by Mr. BOGART, was,

Health and Prosperity to Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

To which CONRAD SWACKHAMER made a swinging reply, in which he denounced Great Britain as a most tyrannical nation, and praised the Sepoys for resisting her oppression. There was no applause for his speech.

To the fourth toast, *The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn*, Mr. CROSS, of the Board of Councilmen, responded. He said that it required considerable nerve for a man to acknowledge himself a member of the Common Council, but (holding up a bottle of brandy,) he had fortified himself, and was not ashamed. He declined to speak for other Common Councilmen, however, and confined himself to a few remarks, eulogistic of the enterprise of the City.

The fifth toast, *The Navy of the United States* was responded to by Capt. WARD, of the receiving, ship *North Carolina*.

The sixth toast, *The Merchants and Merchant Marine of New-York*, was replied to by Mr. HENRY B. CROMWELL.

The seventh toast was, *The Mechanics and Mechanical Arts of the City of New-York.*

The eighth toast, *The Press*, was responded to by a reporter, who said that he had no claim to be considered as a member of the Press since he only belonged to the *Express*.

Mr. JOSEPH H. TOONE responded to the toast of Woman.

Marshal RYNDERS volunteered a toast in honor of *Jacob A. Westervelt*—The ship-builder of whom New-York had a right to feel proud.

It was received with nine rousing cheers. Mr. WESTERVELT, in a few modest and judicious sentences returned his sincere thanks.

Mr. BOGART, Mr. DELANO, and others followed, after which the assemblage dispersed, and the mechanics and laborers in the yard took their places at the board, where they regaled themselves with good cheer, and had a private good time, as became the occasion. They also had their toasts and speeches, and will long remember the successful launch of the screw-steamer *Brooklyn*.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27, 1858.

"Beat again!" exclaimed "Harry of the West" on hearing of POLK'S nomination for the presidency. "Wrong again!" might the readers of the TIMES exclaim on perusing the last effort of your able and ingenious correspondent "A," to reconcile his figures with the Congressional appropriations for the present fiscal year. After retreating from all his former positions, he fails back on what he supposes to be two newly-discovered omissions in my "Official Statement." (Permit me here to say in parenthesis that Secretary COBB knew nothing more of my statement of appropriations than did your correspondent "A," until it appeared in the columns of the TIMES. I am alone responsible for it, having prepared it myself, after a thorough examination of all the appropriation acts.)

Your Senior Correspondent says:

"In the *first* place, we have Mr. COBB'S own assurance that he should have $23,751,812 of existing, permanent and indefinite appropriations with which to begin the fiscal year 1858-59. We must add this item to the $61,033,543, which are admitted to have been provided at the late session."

Figures, it is said, will not lie, but to secure this result care must be taken that they be not improperly stated. Why did not "A" give us the items which footed up $23,751,812, and let the reader judge for himself whether "we must add this sum" to my stated aggregate? This dissection would have exposed the error. The two items making this sum are the unexpended balance of appropriations from last year, ($16,586,568,) and the permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, ($7,165,224.) The first item was admitted by "A," in a previous letter, to be an erroneous charge in the statement of appropriations, as the same balance would probably remain over at the close of the present fiscal year. Then why insist upon it now, under cover of Mr. COBB'S "assurance?" For the information of those concerned on this point, I would say that the next annual report of that officer will *probably* report an estimated balance of unexpended appropriations on the 30th day of June next of $22,000,000.

But the other item making up the *first omission* in my "Official Statement," is no less erroneous. In my last letter I fully explained this. The estimate was stated by Secretary COBB "for permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, $7,165,224." But Congress saw proper to change and modify the several items of expenditure under this head, and reduce the amount of appropriations to $3,059,910 14, as given in my official statement. So much for your correspondent "A's" first newly-discovered omission.

He thus introduces the *second* supposed error: "There is another little matter of $4,500,000

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX

DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

Further Outrages Against the Christians in Arabia, Turkey and Elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 27.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, which left Liverpool at noon on the 17th inst., and passed Cape Race at 3:30 P. M. on Sunday, the 25th inst., arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M. of Tuesday, the 27th.

The *Europa* had moderate weather, with light westerly wind, during the passage. She reports, July 21, lat. 53°, lon. 29°, passed a large two-funnel, brig-rigged steamer, steering East—supposed to be the *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax for Liverpool;—22d, lat. 50°, lon. 41°, passed a large ship rigged screw-steamer, bound east; 25th, lat. 45°, lon. 58°, exchanged signals with the British bark *Christina*, standing to the westward.

The steamship *Jura* for New-York direct, left Liverpool on the same day as the *Europa*.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16 h.

The R. M. steamship *Persia* from New-York 7th inst, arrived at Liverpool at 1:30 A. M., of the 17th.

The steamer *Prince Albert* had been substituted for the *American Empire* (not ready) in the Galway Line, and leave for Halifax on the 27 h July.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, with over £400,000 in gold from Australia, had reached Liverpool, after a most protracted passage, owing to unfavorable winds and her coal giving out.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet were appointed to leave Queenstown for another effort on Saturday the 17th. The Directors of the Company having resolved at a meeting on the 14th, that it was desirable that a renewed attempt should be forthwith made, the English Government issued orders accordingly.

The London *Times* and *Daily News* publish graphic descriptions from their correspondents of the cruise of the *Agamemnon*, showing the fearful peril that vessel was in; and the *Times* says in its editorial remarks on the subject, that the *Agamemnon* is clearly unfit to lay the Atlantic cable. If the suggestion of the *Great Eastern* is not thought worth notice, or if the proprietors of that ship are not ready to lend it for that object, let a ship be built for the purpose at once. Whether it succeeds or not at the first trial, it will find sufficient occupation either in renewing the attempt or in laying down additional cable hereafter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 15th, in the House of Lords, after some debate upon the India bill, during which Lord ELLENBOROUGH characterized the bill as one of the most gratuitous acts of truckling to the temporary feeling of the House of Commons the Government could be guilty of, the bill was passed to a second reading.

In the House of Commons the proceedings, which were of merely local importance, included the introduction of a bill by Mr. DISRAELI, providing for the purification of the Thames and the draining of London, the Government to guarantee a loan of three millions for the purpose.

On the 16th, in the Lords, the India bill was debated, and made good progress in Committee.

In the Commons the Jews bill, as received from the Lords, was passed to a second reading.

It is authoritatively announced that the British Government will take no further steps against THOMAS ALLSOP, who was implicated in the January conspiracy against NAPOLEON, and withdraws the offer of a reward for his apprehension.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 31st of July.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to the representations of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in regard to the forced loan in Mexico, says the subject was under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

The number of persons more or less injured by the recent fireworks explosion in London is stated as high as 300. One or two had died, and others were not expected to recover.

The London *Times'* City Article, in some lengthy remarks, attributes the inactivity in all kinds of securities to mistrust as to the future peaceable intentions of the French Government, and says the financial world are entitled to demand whether Mr. DISRAELI will not, on their behalf, turn his confidential position with the Emperor to account, and bring about an understanding for a general return to the peace standard, which may enable them to proceed in their accustomed track, and enjoy on all sides a renewal of prosperity.

It was rumored that the Panama route is to alternate with the Suez route fortnightly mails between England and Australia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times'* City Article reports an improvement of an eighth in the funds yesterday, but that they were rather less firm at the close.

The *Daily News* reports the market firm owing to recent *bona fide* investments. But small quantities of gold were taken from the Bank for the Continent, owing to the non-delivery of the Australian arrivals.

The *Shooting Star*, from Melbourne, has arrived, bringing £166,900 in gold, making the receipts of the week £710,000. Two other ships are about due with £400,000 more.

The case of Lady LYTTON BULWER had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, and on the special report of her ladyship's condition, she had been set at liberty.

FRANCE.

The prominent topic was the visit of Prince NAPOLEON to the great industrial exhibition at Limoges, and the flattering reception accorded him there.

A model in relief of the works at Cherbourg is to be presented to Queen VICTORIA.

The Marine Department had contracted for a supply of six-barreled revolvers for the naval service.

The Paris papers generally deny the assumption of the London *Times* that the fortifications at Cherbourg are intended as a menace to England.

PARIS, Friday.—It is said that orders have been sent to the commandant of the French Naval Division in China to dispatch two ships-of-war at once to the Red Sea.

The French Admiral on the Greek station is ordered to Candia.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Chambers are convoked for the 26th July, when the fortifications of Antwerp will be discussed.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram says that Spain has addressed the threatened energetic remonstrance on the subject of the insults offered her in the English Parliament.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the health of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM will not admit of her meeting her mother at Cologne, and that VICTORIA consequently goes to Potsdam.

ITALY.

The elections in Sardinia, to fill vacancies, were generally favorable to the Government.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters say that the military character of the administrative system for Poland is about to be superseded by a new system, in which the civil element will predominate.

TURKEY.

Private dispatches intimate that the Turks had attacked the Montenegrins, and that after three conflicts, the latter retreated to the mountains. The story lacks confirmation.

A general officer of the Turkish Army had been ordered to proceed to Jeddah as Imperial Commissioner, with directions to punish the parties implicated in the recent massacre, according to martial law.

ARABIA, &c.

The Turkish Envoy at Paris had received a telegraphic dispatch from his Government, promising all the satisfaction in its power for the massacre at Jeddah, and that the Arabs shall be severely punished. It is affirmed that the place will be occupied by a French and English force. When the news of the massacre reached Mecca, the Mussulmen held a rejoicing.

Further outrages in Turkey against Christians are reported.

From Athens it is stated that a terrible reaction by the Mussulmans against Christians has taken place in Candia.

The European Consulates in Candia and the Catholic Church had been attacked, and the Christians were fighting the city.

There was considerable agitation at Suez against the Europeans. Troops had been sent to prevent the movement.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that advices from Constantinople announce that the Porte has sent 2,000 troops to Jeddah to inflict exemplary punishment on the murderers of the Caristians.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 19 arrived at Alexandria on the 10th July.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of MAHARAJAH SCINDIA, near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of SCINDIA'S force gave way, and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's bodyguards, fought well, but was beaten with considerable loss. SCINDIA fled to Agra. The rebels had occupied the fort at Gwalior.

Gen. ROSE'S brigade was half way to Gwalior when the fall of the place was heard of. Gen. ROSE, from Calpee, Col. HICKS, from Jhanse, and Brigadier SMITH, from Sepree, were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th of June. The strength of the enemy was rated at 17,000.

The rebels were in great force around Lucknow, and interrupting communications with Cawnpore.

Another dispatch says the people at Lucknow were beginning to come in.

In Rohilcund and the Doab all was quiet.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was about to join the Governor General at Allahabad.

Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India. The disarmed Sepoy Regiments in Bengal had been discharged in small parties. The Rajah of Rapsee's palace and town had been plundered by the rebels.

The rebel garrison of Humeapor, numbering 5,000 with four guns, escaped pursuit.

At Bombay the markets were dull. Money was easy. Exchange 2s. 0½d. Freights slightly improved.

The Calcutta mail of June 4 had reached England. Letters report that the heat produced great sickness among the troops, and with all the reinforcements sent out, only 26,000 Europeans could be mustered.

CHINA.

Shanghae letters give rumors among the Chinese that the forts north of the Pei-ho had been captured, but there is no authentic news of such an event.

The Allied fleet off the mouth of the Pei-ho numbered nineteen men-of war.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* arrived at Hong Kong May 12, and proceeded to the North.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was at Hong Kong, and the steamers *Minnesota*, *Mississippi* and *Antelope* were in the Gulf of Pecheli.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 27.

The *Europa* sailed at 7 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon. Wind light from southwest. Weather overcast.

Further Extracts from our Files by the Northern Light.

The Death of Bonpland.

A letter from Monte Video of May 29, brings intelligence of the death of a remarkable Frenchman, M. AIME BONPLAND, the naturalist, who died a few days previously at San Borja, at the age of eighty five. M. BONPLAND was born at Rochelle in 1773. He was the son of a physician, and was brought up to his father's profession, but the political events of the early Republic compelled him to enter the navy. He made a long cruise as a naval surgeon, but took the earliest opportunity of returning to Paris to pursue his studies. There, at the house of M. CORVISART, he made the acquaintance of a young German of about his own age, who afterwards became known to the world as the celebrated ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT. These young men became intimate friends, and when M. DE HUMBOLDT undertook his expedition to the equinoctial regions of the new world, M. BONPLAND accompanied him. During this journey M. BONPLAND collected and classed upwards of six thousand plants, which were then unknown to botanical writers. On his return to France he presented his collection to the Museum of Natural History, and received the thanks of NAPOLEON I., who granted him a pension. The Empress JOSEPHINE was very fond of BONPLAND; she made him her factor at Malmaison, and often sowed in her garden there flower-seeds which he had brought from the tropics. After the abdication at Fontainebleau, M. BONPLAND urged the emperor to retire to Mexico to observe events. A few weeks after tendering this fruitless advice he sat by the death-bed of JOSEPHINE, and heard her last words. Her death and the definitive fall of the Empire, leaving him nothing to desire in France, he returned to South America, and became a professor of natural history at Buenos Ayres. Subsequently he travelled across the Pampas, the provinces of Santa Fé, Chaco and Bolivia, and penetrated to the foot of the Andes. Being there taken for a spy, he was arrested by the Governor of Paraguay, and was detained a prisoner for eight years, till 1829. On his release he directed his steps towards the Brazils, and settled at San Borja, where, in a charming but humble retreat, surrounded by orange groves and shrubs, he remained to the day of his death, receiving with pleasure all French travelers who visited him. He was the author of (among other works) *Les Plantes Equinoxiales*, (1805;) *La Monographie des Melastonies*, (1806;) *Description des Plantes rares et de la Malmaison*, (1813;) *Vue des Cordilleres et Monuments Indigène de l'Amerique*, (1819;) and, jointly with M. DE HUMBOLDT, *Voyage aux Regions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent*.

The Aristocratic Fete at Cremorne.

From the London Star, July 10.

This anxiously expected affair came off last night. At 5 o'clock there was an arrival of policemen and waiters engaged for the evening. Puddle arrived soon afterwards. The rain fell fast, and so did the spirits of all the people engaged. The waiters looked grimly out upon the cheerless scene. There was a determination, however, to go through with everything in spite of weather. The gardens looked very beautiful, but anything like an extensive acquaintance with them could only be obtained in company with Puddle, under such very uncomfortable circumstances that we could not find heart to undertake the necessary promenade. The walks were one universal slop before 6 o'clock, and dry places could only be found under the trees, &c. Every effort was made during the evening, by laying down planks and fresh gravel, to bridge over or blot out the long and deep lines of mud. In vain. Like the Irishman's victim—who, the more he had the pillow pushed upon him, the more he would persist in looking round the corner—Puddle asserted himself, till the Gardens were finally abandoned to the snails. The pretty oil lamps in colored glasses began to sneeze and spit in a peevish manner in the bushes where they were hung, and finally, in many cases, retired from public life. Lastly, the dry places under the trees were penetrated by heavy drops, and before 8 o'clock Puddle was everywhere victorious.

Nevertheless much amusement was carried on. People dined sumptuously in the hotel, where preparations on an enormous scale had been made by the spirited proprietor, with that careful and delicate regard to public convenience which has rendered Cremorne Gardens so fashionable a place of resort. The rooms set apart for the lady patronesses were furnished magnificently, and redolent with rare and beautiful flowers. The Chinese platform was covered with painted canvas cloth, on which were emblazoned the heraldic devices of the lady patronesses, and of the members of the Committee. It contained an area of 1,800 square yards. The octagonal orchestra in the centre was newly decorated and richly gilt. Beneath it, the recesses were fitted up with plate-glass, and adorned with transparent fruit, lighted with gas, and surrounded with green-house shrubs festooned with artificial flowers. A profusion of gas-light, reflected in a hundred fantastic mirrors, or broken into prismatic colors, met the eye everywhere. Old Aquarius himself could not quench the carburetted hydrogen. The "Prince of Wales" balloon was filled with it, and rose triumphantly above the clouds at 7 o'clock, carrying up with it, for the 126th time, the venerable sailor, Lieutenant STEPHEN CHAMBERS, who vanished into, not thin, but thick air.

After a dismal effort, the morris dancing and the out-door games were given up. The former would have displayed some magnificent and expensive dresses in the Elizabethan style, and the latter would have shown us whether it was possible for Norman blood to join a romp, or to "kiss in the ring." We fear that crinoline would have been insurmountable.

At 8 o'clock, although about 3,500 tickets had been sold, there were not more than 800 persons present, and these were to be found only in the theatre and the hotel, as PUDDLE forbade the gardens. Among those present were the following: Earl and Countess Hardwicke, Lady E. Yorke, Lady A. Yorke, Viscount and Viscountess Ingestre, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Charles Bruce, Earl of Strathmore, Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. Miss Liddel and party, Mr. William and Lady Mary Craven, Colonel and Mrs. Damer, Viscount Ranelagh, Lady Charlotte Egerton, Lord and Lady Harvey, Earl Jermyn, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian, Baroness North, Hon. William and Mrs. North, Lord Bingham, Hon. A. Russell, Right Hon. W. B. Beresford, M. P., Lord and Lady Villiers, Captain Bathurst, Hon. Edw. Leigh, Count Palffy, Mr. Thubbs, Mr. Byng, M. P., Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Astley, the Master of Lovatt, Lady Louisa Cartor, Lords Camoys, &c.

The ball room adjoining the theatre was intended to have been laid out as a supper-room, but as it was one of the few places where shelter could be obtained, the plan was necessarily abandoned. There was great crowding to see the ballet, which was cleverly performed; but the performers must have found a great contrast between the hearty applause of ordinary nights, and that cold reception awarded to them by this fashionable audience. Immediately following was the performance of the Marionettes, under the direction of Mr. GLYNDON, whose introductory address, spoken by a Marionette, was much applauded at the points of its allusion to the visitors present.

The performance of the MARIONETTES was very clever, but the aristocracy "could not stand it," and the benches were empty before the play itself had well night begun. The circus then became the attraction, and a rush of umbrellas took place in that direction. The trained horse in the circus called forth loud applause, as also did the infantile performers. The seats were completely filled, but the performance was too much prolonged. After the equestrian performance, the magnificent garden pictures of Jones received some attention from those who were prepared to assail Puddle on the pathways. The picture consists of 18 pieces, representing various cities in India, with a background formed of the Himalayan mountains.

An attempt at dancing was made in the theatre; but, as the place was so crowded that people could only stand upright, very little Terpsichorean amusement could be obtained. About 2,000 persons were present at this time.

As an *al fresco fête* the whole thing was a failure, except in one respect—the funds raised, which after paying all expenses, will amount to upwards of £1,000. About this, there is an absurd mystery on the part of the managers, but the truth appears to be, that several charities—King's College Hospital amongst others—are to receive the benefit.

Miscellaneous.

In reference to the massacre at Jeddah, the *Debats* writes:

"The repression of these outrages would be easy and immediate if they occurred in a country completely barbarous, and out of the pale of European law. But how is it to be done in the face of Turkey, an allied Power, which holds its rank in Europe, which sits in our Congress, which shows as much irritation as ourselves at these crimes, which claims the exclusive right of punishing them, and which undertakes to do so? We can evidently but yield to these promises, and hold the Porte itself responsible for the safety, on its own territory, of the lives of our countrymen. And yet how can we disguise the fact that with the best will in the world, Turkey, which has already more business on its hands than she can sustain, is not in a condition to keep up an effective police in every part of the Empire? It is much more engaged in defending itself against its Christian subjects than in protecting foreigners. All its strength scarcely suffices to assure its own existence, and very little remains for securing respect to foreigners who live under its laws. If this is the case at even the gates of Constantinople, for much stronger reasons is the Ottoman Government stricken with powerlessness in the distant parts of its Empire, and especially in Arabia, which nominally recognizes its sovereignty, it is very necessary, however, that means be found to obtain of Turkey, for the foreigners who inhabit it, the relative security which they enjoy in Morocco, in the regency of Tunis, and many other similar places.

In consequence of the representations of several Mexican firms resident in Liverpool, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have held a special meeting to consider the recent decree of the Mexican Government, imposing a forced loan upon the capitals of merchants engaged in trade or industry. After a full discussion and consideration the subject was referred to a special Committee, who have subsequently memorialized the Earl of MALMESBURY, soliciting the aid of the British Government to protect British subjects resident or having property in Mexico.

The *Regina Cœli* arrived at Saint-Nazaire on July 9, Captain SIMON and Dr. BRULAIS (the surgeon who was miraculously saved from the general massacre) were in the vessel. They were warmly greeted by their friends as they landed. Dr. BRULAIS proceeded at once to his native town, Nantes. There he found a letter from the Minister of State informing him that the Emperor, desiring to give the young surgeon a testimonial of his Majesty's sense of the courage and tact which he had displayed during two days and nights, in which his life was threatened by the negro emigrants, had granted him a pension of 1,800 francs from his private purse.

At Monrovia, $6,500 had been awarded to the mail steamer *Ethiope* for the *Regina Cœli* affair.

The *Presse* recounts a shocking and almost incredible instance of Papal oppression as having passed at Bologna, in the States of the Church. A child of a Jew, named MORTARA, fell ill two years ago, and was secretly baptized by its nurse. The woman recently mentioned this fact to her priest at the confessional. The priest immediately sent a report of the affair to the Inquisition at Rome. On June 20, at 8 o'clock in the evening, five gendarmes, with a monk of the Holy Office for their guide, came to MORTARA'S house, and told him that they had come to claim a Christian child whom he was unlawfully harboring. In spite of the remonstrances of the father, and the tears and screams of the mother, their child, now four years old, was torn from them and taken to Rome, where it is believed to have been placed in a foundling hospital. The mother has gone out of her mind. This monstrous act is said to be notorious in Bologna.

The *Tempo* of Casale states that Count DE CAVOUR intends applying the legacy of the late M. CERNAZZAI, of Udine, to the endowment of the military and naval schools of Turin, in favor of non-Piedmontese Italians desirous of following either of those careers.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* takes ground against the French Eminent System.

From Boston.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 27.

Two men, named O'BRIEN and QUINLAN, were suffocated in a well in Somerville yesterday, into which they had descended to blast a rock. Both leave families.

The annual school festival of the medal scholars of our public schools took place this afternoon at Music Hall, which was decorated most appropriately for the occasion. The exercises consisted of speeches by Governor BANKS and other distinguished citizens, the presention by Mayor LINCOLN of a beautiful bouquet to each medal scholar, and singing by a choir of 1,200 children. The hall was crammed.

Lord NAPIER left here for Washington this morning

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 27.

The steam canal-boat *Charles Mack* arrived here to-day. She left Buffalo on Saturday afternoon, 17th inst., and deducting five days for detention, has made the passage here in five days. She brings 600 barrels of flour, and is capable of carrying 1,200. On the passage she burned wood. Better results are anticipated when supplied with coal. There is an immense amount of property now afloat in the Canal.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 27.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The shippers' cotton press at Galveston, was partially burned on the 14th instant, including 60 bales of cotton. Loss $25,000; believed to be insured in Northern companies.

The cotton and corn reports from Texas are satisfactory.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Key West, at New-Orleans, reports the total loss of the ship *Kinderhook*.

The ship *Osteonthe* is to take the cargo of the *Sultan*, which is still at anchor at Key West, with a steam-pump on board.

From Utah, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 27.

Fort Leavenworth advices of the 24th, per U. S. Express to Booneville, state that great damage had been done to the crops in the interior by the late heavy rains. Several bridges on the Fort Riley Road had been carried away, as had also a new bridge across the Kansas River, at Topeka, by the heavy rise.

Numbers of teamsters are arriving from Utah, having been detained at Camp Scott during the Winter and Spring by insufficient means of transportation.

Burning of the Steamer Olive Branch.

RONDOUT, Tuesday, July 27.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, engaged in towing coal boats from this place to Hudson, was burned this morning at 2 o'clock, while lying at the dock. No lives were lost.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 27.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sails from this port at noon to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails close at 10 A. M. Dispatches placed in the telegraph office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, July 27.

It was announced to-day that the Canadian Parliament would be prorogued some time next week.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here in 58 hours from New-York. All well.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 27.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the bar at 3½ o'clock this morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 27.

The screw steamship *Atlanta* of Cromwell's line, arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

False Rumors of Sickness at the Wesleyan University—Letter from the President.

MIDDLETOWN, Monday, July 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very exaggerated statement has gone forth relative to the small-pox in this city, and its influence on the Wesleyan University. It has been reported that a large number of students are sick, and that the commencement exercises are deferred. The facts are as follows: One student only has been sick with the small-pox, and he is now rapidly recovering. More than three weeks have past since there was any exposure to disease from this single case. Moreover, although there have been several cases in the city, no new cases have appeared for more than two weeks. We are entirely confident that the danger has past. The health of the students is unusually good. The usual exercises of the University have not been interrupted, and the commencement will be at the usual time, on Wednesday, Aug. 4. There will, also, be interesting exercises on the previous days of the week. JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Evening Star*, of Portland, Captain JONES, 16 days from Havana, arrived yesterday at Lower Quarantine. She reports five deaths on board of yellow fever. On the 4th of July, died in the harbor of Havana, WILLIAM WALSH JONES, aged 16, a son of the Captain; June 14, THOMAS WILLIAMS, of England; June 16, ALFRED NORRIS, of England; July 5, WM. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia; and on the passage, GEORGE MILLER, of Philadelphia, a railroad laborer, who had stowed away on board

MUTINY IN THE HARBOR.—On Monday the captain of the ship *Cordelia*, of New-York, from Liverpool, now lying at Bedloe's Island, attempted to weigh anchor and come up to the City, when the crew refused to obey orders. He attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty, but to no purpose. He then applied to the office of the Harbor Police, and a boat was dispatched for their arrest, which was successfully performed. Eleven sailors, all colored, were taken to the Station-house of the First Precinct, where they were locked up for the night, and were taken yesterday morning to the Tombs.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK.—A Court of Inquiry was opened on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at Campbeltown, as to the causes which led to the shipwreck of the *New-York* (s. s.) JOHN LORN STEWART, Esq., of Coll; GEORGE NEAL, Esq., of Ugadale, with Captain HARRIS as Nautical Assessor, presided. Mr. O'DOWD attended on behalf of the Board of Trade, to conduct the investigation. CHARLES M'TAGGART, Esq., appeared on behalf of Captain M'MILLAN.

After the examination of witnesses, Mr. M'TAGGART read a letter from Mr. LANGLANDS, the Agent of the Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company, dated July 6, hearing testimony to the character and abilities of Captain M'MILLAN, and addressed the bench on his behalf, dilating upon the evidence given, and concluded by asking the bench to return him his certificate, and report to the Board of Trade that it was through no negligence or omission on his part, in the discharge of any of his duties as commander, that the vessel was lost, but solely on account of an error in the compasses.

At the conclusion of Mr. M'TAGGART'S address, the Magistrates and Assessor retired for a short time, and on their return into Court Mr. STEWART, one of the magistrates, stated that himself and his brother justice had decided on returning to Captain M'MILLAN his certificate, which he then handed to him; and he also stated that himself and brother justice would report to the Board of Trade that no blame could be attached to Captain M'MILLAN on account of the wreck, but that he was attentive to his duties, and did all that was in his power to navigate the vessel safely. It would have been prudent in him to have taken soundings after losing sight of Sands, but, considering the uniform depth of that channel, and his having taken soundings such a short time before, and having regard to the confidence he had in his position, and also to the fact of his requiring to stop the vessel a quarter of an hour, in a strong tide, to get a cast of the lead, they were not surprised that he did not do so. They will further report that it was sufficiently proven to them that Captain MCMILLAN steered the proper course to take him clear of the land, and were of opinion that the cause of the wreck was some defect in the compasses, over which he had no control.—*Ship'g and Mercantile Gazette, 12th.*

Captain HARRIS, President of the Board, non-concurred, laying much stress upon the fact that Captain McM. did *not* take a cast of the lead.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—Since 1850, the time occupied by steamers crossing the Atlantic between Liverpool and New-York is shortened by two days. The amount of fuel consumed by the steamships which perform the voyage so shortened is twice that which was required by the steamers which ran between New-York and Liverpool previous to 1850.

[*Liverpool Mail.*

CAPTURE OF A "MERMAID."—In the nets of Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, on the Forth, a mermaid, or angle-fish, nearly six feet long, and 100 lbs. weight, was caught this week. The wings of this "wonder of the deep," which has a face like that of a frog, and a tail like that of a shark, are eight inches long. Before being caught the fishermen saw it raise itself upright in the water, and then fly over the surface like a bird. While diving it was caught in a turbot-net. The belly is pure white; the back is light brown; the skin being rough like that of a shark or dog-fish. The wings are not unlike two wings of a thick skate; and the teeth resemble those of a shark. The fish measures three feet across the wings. It will be shown to-day at Mr ANDERSON'S establishment, George street.—*Scotsman.*

Personal.

The Halifax *Sun* has this story about a patriotic woman: "Mrs. McAulay, a Philadelphia lady, and one of the passengers detained in this city by the mishap to the steamer *City of Baltimore*, paid a visit to H. M. steamer *Styx*, on Friday last, and demanded to see the commander of that now somewhat celebrated cruiser. The story goes that the lady was very politely received, and ushered into the presence of the officer in command, where a long interview took place, doubtless of high import to the interests of the two great nations represented on this occasion. We understand that the spirit of the lady's visit was of a decidedly national character, with the view of overhauling the gallant naval officer for *numerous flagrant outrages* committed on American bunting! Mrs. McAulay is the widow of the late U. S. Consul at Cairo, in Egypt, and is said to be well known in political circles in Washington.

The monument which it was voted to erect at Plymouth to Elder Thomas and Mary Cushman, by the great Cushman gathering in 1855, is nearly completed, and will be consecrated with appropriate services on the 20th of September next, the anniversary of the sailing of the *May Flower* from Plymouth, England. The monument is of granite, 26½ feet high, with inscription in bronze.

Wm. B. Guild, of Newark, offers to contribute ten dollars per year, for three years, to educate for the ministry a pious colored youth, connected with the colored Presbyterian Church and Sabbath School of Newark, provided nine others are willing to contribute an equal amount.

The Rev. Henry Bleby, an English Missionary, who has labored among the colored people of the West Indies for twenty-seven years, preached at Boston, on Emancipation, on Sunday.

Coroners' Inquests.

CAR ACCIDENT.—WM. SMITH, a German, while returning, Monday, from the festival at Jones' Woods, in jumping off the forward platform of a Third-avenue car stumbled and fell under the forward wheel, which passed over his left leg, severing it nearly in two. He was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and Police Surgeon MOTT dressed the injured limb. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the leg must be amputated.

SMITH died yesterday morning, and an inquest held on the body to-day.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of JOHN MATHEWS, who was drowned on Friday last, in the dock foot of pier No. 19 East River. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 33 years of age, and resided at No. 83 Jackson-street.

ACCIDENTS.—Inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of WM. MORRIS who died from injuries received by falling through a hatchway in Washington-street, and ELLEN TOOHEY, a girl three years old, who fell from an attic window at No. 79 Oliver-street. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered in each case.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. SMITH, a boy nine years of age, who resided with his parents, at No. 92 King-street, was drowned on Monday evening, while bathing, at the foot of King-street. His body has not yet been recovered.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN.—Ex-Captain Halpin, of First Ward, on Monday night violently assaulted an emigrant named Patrick Finn, striking him over the head with an iron wrench, and seriously injuring him. Finn was taken to the City Hospital, and the ex-Captain was arrested to answer for his conduct before a Police Magistrate.

DESCENT ON A DANCE HOUSE.—A posse of the Fourth Ward Police made a descent on Monday evening on the dance-house kept by Henry Cornett, No. 94 Cherry-street. All the parties found on the premises, including the proprietor, were arrested and lodged for the night in the Station-House.

Mayor's Office—TUESDAY.

THE EMIGRANT RUNNERS.—Patrick Brannagan, an emigrant runner, was arrested by Officer Church in the act of taking a stranger in the City, from some distant place, to Stephen Gordon's bogus ticket office, in West, near Greenwich-street. Patrick was taken before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $250.

TICKET-SWINDLING.—John Johnson purchased a ticket for Liverpool from the firm named "Alderman Brady & Co.," corner of Liberty and Greenwich-streets. He paid an over-charge of $5. Officer Armstrong succeeded in recovering that amount for him. Officer Keyser recovered $25 for Martin Mutggen, from Brady's place, Liberty, corner of Greenwich-street, upon a ticket for Havre. Mutggen, with the whole amount recovered, went on his way rejoicing.

Six ticket-sellers visited the Mayor yesterday afternoon. Isaiah Selover, their spokesman, asked to see the law under which the Mayor was acting with regard to the ticket operators. It was shown them, and the ticket-sellers said they had agreed to charge only the usual rates hereafter.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the frame stable of JACOB SCHAZZER, in West Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The stable, and a horse belonging to Mr. SCHAZZER valued at $100, were consumed—no insurance. The fire communicated to two frame dwelling-houses on each side, one owned by ANDREW BUERSSEX and the other by MICHAEL SCHELLING. Mr. BUERSSEX sustained a loss of $400—insured for $600 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss of SCHELLING is $150—insured for $300 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A MATCH FACTORY.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the match factory of B. & H. D. HOWARD, No. 337 West Forty-third-street. The damage to the stock and building is estimated at $600—insured for $1,000 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

ANN-STREET.—At 11½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 38 Ann street, used as an old paper and rag establishment. The fire communicated to the adjoining basements, Nos. 36 and 40 Ann-street and No. 102 Nassau-street. No. 36 is also an old rag and paper establishment. No. 102 Nassau-street has been until lately a restaurant; nothing but the fixtures remained, which were owned by a man named SMITH; his loss will amount to $250, and is uninsured. The other tenants, whose names could not be ascertained, sustained a damage to stock to the amount of $1,500. The building is owned by the North Dutch Church Society; it is damaged to the amount of $600—supposed to be insured. The upper part of the building is occupied by a large number of tenants, but the fire was confined to the basement floor.

THOMAS SMITH, an ex-member of No. 56 Hose Company, had his face severely burned while assisting to break in the door of the basement.

STABBING ON A CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—In the midst of a "free fight" which occurred on the steamboat *Union*, returning from Coney Island, on Sunday afternoon, Oliver McMahon, a young man who had been roughly handled, drew a knife and stabbed several of the combatants. One was wounded in the back, and another in the hand, but neither of them seriously. Constable Southard seized McMahon and took him to another part of the boat.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes**.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
To the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Opening Week!** OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!! OF BARTHOLF'S
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **A New Style of French Collar.**—The most beautiful collar of the season, just received at the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1845. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Carpet Sweeping Machine.**—HERRICK'S Carpet Sweeper prevents the rising of dust, saves in the wear of the carpet and saves time and labor. Sold by WOODMAN & SCHMITT, Agents,
No. 216 Pearl st.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 27, EMILY MARION GRAHAM, only daughter of William and Mary Graham, aged one year, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.)

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Monday July 24, THOMAS C. OAKLEY of the firm of W. & G. Oakley & Co.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Jacob Oakley, and brothers, William and Gilbert Oakley, also those of his brothers-in-law, John B. Hobby, Henry Robinson and Thos. Henderson, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of his brother, Gilbert Oakley, No. 52 Jane st., without further notice.

SHAW.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a lingering illness, JEREMIAH SHAW, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from his late residence, No. 209 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RHODES.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a severe attack of dysentery, HENRY, son of William and Jane Rhodes, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 827

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
Koncroft's glorious comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN
having met on Monday evening with such an
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION,
warrants the management in announcing its reception
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858.
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....Mr. Dornton
Mr. BOUGHAM.....as.....Goldfinch
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.....as.....Harry Dornton
Mrs. BLAKE.....as.....Widow Warren
Miss ADA CLIFTON.....as.....Sophie
Miss IDA VERNON.....as.....Jenny
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats.....75 cents

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
In order to rectify any misunderstanding, the Management begs to inform the public that, although the large attendance at the late MUSICAL FESTIVAL has suggested the idea that a similar class of SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS, arranged with greater care and a larger variety of general amusement, would be gratifying to the town, it has no connection whatever with the MANAGEMENT of the late FESTIVAL. This it desires to be thoroughly and completely understood. It has in no case asked for the voluntary and unpaid service of any member of the large ORCHESTRA which it has engaged, having already agreed to pay the services of the MONSTER ORCHESTRA which it has engaged a great deal more than the whole of the expenses incurred for the late musical feast by the late FESTIVAL. This it says fearlessly without counting the other enormous expenses attaching to the FIRE WORKS, PRIZES offered to the SANGUEMENS, BALLOON ASCENSIONS, and numerous other entertainments provided for the occasion.
This fact may alone prove that the present enterprise is not one which appeals to charitable liberality on its small price of admission for support. It is, on the contrary, a legitimate attempt upon a large scale to give the NEW-YORK PUBLIC at the lowest possible rate of ADMISSION, an ENSEMBLE of AMUSEMENT unprecedented in this country. The Management has undertaken it with the full hope that the large patronage which can alone render it remunerative for their enormous expenses will be cheerfully afforded them. Should this trial of one of those entertainments which have now become so popular in LONDON, PARIS and all the other great cities of EUROPE in the SUMMER SEASON, prove successful, the Management begs to state that it is its intention for the coming year to establish a permanent class of amusement of a similar character, during the Summer for the NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
As regards the Musical Entertainments, the Management believes that it needs do no more than refer to the names of the Conductors that it has engaged. The Messrs. EDGE will vouch for the character of the FIRE-WORKS; and the programme of the first days' entertainments, which will be issued upon THURSDAY next, will establish the fact most conclusively that the details will be as well worthy of patronage as the price of admission is unprecedentedly reasonable.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's)
SUMMER SEASON.
FRIDAY, July 30.
Debut de Mons. HENRI.
LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS.
Vaudeville en un acte, par MM. Mellesville et Leon. Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, HENRI THIERY, Mlles. JULIETTE, et ELEONORE.
GRAND BALLET,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet.....M. COLLET.
LA PARENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE, Vaudeville en un acte, de MM. Ognilard Freres. Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, EDGARD THIERY, EDMOND Mlle. JULIETTE and Mme ALEXANDRINE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
LA FETE VENETIENNE,
Composed par M. Colletti.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats (numbered).....$1.
Parquet.....50 cents.
Balcony.....25 cents.
For Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
Supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT,
and
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....H. PURDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with
THE STRANGER.
After which the
DEAD BOXER.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
TWO BUZZARDS.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug 2, 3 and 4.
Conductors
CARL ANSCHUTZ. MAX MARETZEK.
J. H. THOMAS. ANGELO TORRIANI.
E. GRILL. A. J. ARX.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 151 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bibbins, Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
The ac ebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
BALLS CHAMPETRES
EVERY EVENING,
In five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
Contains a plate of admission. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, or exhibition only. (Sundays excepted.) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
No. 414 Broadway.
Over one hundred figures, size of life, and more than ten thousand models. Admission only 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDENS, THIRTIETH-ST., SECOND-AV.—The Eutemeson Brothers will give their grand Acrobatic and Gymnastic Entertainments, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next. They have engaged at an immense cost the celebrated Aeronaut, Professor Marion, who will ascend in his balloon, with balloon "Eyre Star," on Wednesday, July 28, at 8 o'clock. Gate open at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour the interesting operation, the inflation of the balloon, will commence. Admission on Wednesday, 25 cents; and on Monday and Friday, 12 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, in his entirely new series of Miracles, in the way of Fascination, Divination, Demonology, Witchcraft, Spirit-Rapping, Enchantment, Ventriloquism, Magic, &c., &c. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and at 7½ P. M., during this week. The incomparably beautiful and interesting AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., all to be seen as usual. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—JONES' Woods, Aug. 2, 3 and 4. The principal Prizes for the competing Singer and Tuner Societies at the above Festival, are exhibited at
TIFFANY & CO.'S., No. 55 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET - WITH Greenery, wardrobe, &c., immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, in going from 6th-av. and Waverley place to the Harlem Railroad depot, 4th av. and 26th st., or on the 6¾ P. M. train from New-York to White Plains, a small gold ring-linked bracelet. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with S. T. GAUTIER, Esq., Harlem Railroad office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26, A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, supposed to have been left in a 23d st. and 8th av stage. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at No. 11 Wall-st., Room 6.

FOUND—A PACKAGE OF COUPONS ON BONDS of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Call on GEORGE ROMANES, Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT IRON RAILINGS,
MANUFACTURED BY WM. D CUTLER & CO.,
UNDER THE WM. S. FULLER PATENT,
Suitable for inclosures of every description.
WM D CUTLER & CO.,
Sole owners and manufacturers under said patent,
Office No. 75 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John-st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and all warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, sure hold in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

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THE TEN-CENT PAMPHLET.
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS,
WITH PORTRAIT.
NOW READY. NOW READY.
PUBLISHED BY LONG & FARRELLY,
No. 23 Ann-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST BIOGRAPHY OF THE AGE.
NOW READY:
THE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON
By Henry S. Randall LL. D.
In Three Volumes, Octavo.

This work contains upwards of 2,000 pages, is printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound in various styles. It is illustrated by several engravings on steel, and numerous fac similes; among the former are two fine portraits of JEFFERSON. The fac-similes embrace, among others, the original draft of the declaration of Independence, in JEFFERSON'S own handwriting.
This is in every sense an authorized work. It was undertaken under the approbation of his family, and with an unreserved access to all the private papers of JEFFERSON in their possession, and has received the benefit of their recollections and opinions at every step.
The work contains the expressions of JEFFERSON on every great public question which arose from his advent to public life to his death—a period of about sixty years—and embracing the whole forming period of the Republic. It contains JEFFERSON'S heretofore unpublished family correspondence, selections from his finest published letters, State papers, &c.

From the New-York Tribune.
No other Life of Jefferson ever published—probably none that ever will be published—can bear any comparison to this in thoroughness, fullness of incident and conscientious fidelity * * * * This biography has evidently been a labor of love, and the years of patient, assiduous toil it has cost have been given with unstinting, untiring enthusiasm

From the Boston Post.
At length the public have a Life of Thomas Jefferson that is not only fascinating, and therefore sure to be popular, but one that will stand the essential historic test—that of accuracy and truthfulness. * * * It is seen that the groundwork of the whole is authentic contemporary material, and of the highest order. To gather it has been the work of years. We would not compare this volume with that inimitable and incomparable biography of Boswell, and yet so faithful is the portraiture that Jefferson is made to draw of himself, that his nature, his very soul, is delineated with a distinctness no unlike that in which Johnson stands out in the pages of Boswell.

From the Albany Evening Journal.
Imbued with that enthusiastic admiration of his subject without which a biographer is rarely successful, Mr. Randall nevertheless does not seek to hide whatever faults he may find, either from himself or from the reader. He paints the picture as Cromwell insisted he should be painted, "warts and all." The picture gains by this life coloring, without losing any of its majestic proportions.

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No one who runs his eye, however casually, over this work, will fail to be satisfied that Mr. Randall has added very largely to the stock of the world's information about Jefferson, that he has had access to sources hitherto unexplored, and that he has done more than was ever done by any one before him to illustrate the personality of that great statesman.

From the Richmond Enquirer
We have read with delight Mr. Randall's captivating details of Mr. Jefferson's personal history, which he has so closely gathered, and admirably grouped together, from a great variety of authentic sources hitherto unexplored, but of the tempting richness of his materials the able and clear-sighted author has resolved a task at once most entertaining and instructive—one that should be studied by every patriot of the land.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
It will take place among the choicest classics of American literature, and be consulted by every future historian of this country.

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We like it because it neither conceals, palliates, exaggerates, nor distorts, but approaches, in every instance and in every particular, the career of the noble character whose opinions have done so much to shape the domestic and foreign policy of the nation he contributed so greatly to call into existence.
This work will be sold exclusively by subscription, at the low price of $7 50, bar doomly bound in cloth. An Experienced Canvassing Agent is wanted in all parts of the country to obtain subscribers for this work. Applicants should state what counties they would like to canvass.
Specimen copies will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of the price.
For full particulars address DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

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NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
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A Course of nearly 100 practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS,
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LIKENESS OF WM. T. PORTER.—A splendid likeness of the late William T. Porter will appear in PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of this week. Ready on Thursday morning next.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationery, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
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ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS,
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STEAMER MARYLAND.—THE STEAMER MARYLAND, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 800 tons burden; adapted either for freight and passengers, or for towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 40-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke and the boat, in all respects, in good best for use, speed from 10 to 11 miles per hour; she is a strong and exceedingly comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars, apply on board, at Pier No. 43 North River, or to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; one instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

$5,000 TO **$10,000**—ANY GENTLEMAN with the amount of cash competent and willing to act as book-keeper, and give his time and attention generally in an old and respectable business, can hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with real name and references, MERCHANT, Box No. 1,599 Post-Office.

TO COMMISSION DEALERS AND TRADERS—With a good location for wholesale or retail trade who will make advances, to unredeemed some new manufactured articles that will need well satisfactory arrangements can be made by addressing BLEECKER, Box No. 2—*Times* office.

ANY GOOD, HONEST MAN, WHO CAN loan $500 on cash and mortgage, can have a permanent situation, in a pleasant in-door business, at a salary of $8 and board. For particulars, apply to ROTHSTEIN & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads. Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—A responsible person who has $10,000 to invest, will hear of a rare opportunity to make money by addressing W. W., Box No. 165, *Times* Office

WANTED—TO SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN the greatest invention known for saving life and property from sinking vessels at sea. Address A. M., Box No. 140 this office.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO TAKE HOLD OF AN enterprise that will pay annually from 25 to 50 per cent. on the investment. Address B. L., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

$200 REWARD—MRS. ELIZA BRENNAN has been missing from this City since Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, (July 20,) when she left 34-st., on her way to the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, at the foot of Roosevelt-st. She was in appearance about 25 or 30 years of age, of medium size, light hair, blue eyes, low forehead, was dressed in mourning black hat and veil, black barage dress, with satin stripes, black crape mantilla with dress frill, black gaiter shoes with heels. She wore a small gold watch, with charms, and a black parasol and fan. The above reward will be paid for her recovery, or for any information which may lead to her whereabouts. Information to be left with DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent of Police corner of Broome and Elm sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, 36 years of age, of good personal appearance and industrious habits, has some cash capital on hand. He wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady or widow not over 26 years, with a view to marriage. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address, in confidence, B. O., Box No. 85, *Times* office, stating time of interview.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, for two good, capable, trustworthy German servants; one is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, thorough cook, can attend to milk and butter, and first-rate at making bread and plain pastry. The other is a very efficient chambermaid and waitress, or can assist as laundress. The girls are neat in their habits and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, a situation in a gentleman's family; would take the entire charge of, or assist a lady in her family; would not object to take the charge of an invalid child or teach two hours a day. The country preferred. Address IN YOUVILLE, Post-Office, Brooklyn. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED widow lady, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fancy sewing. Would act as housekeeper with a respectable family or widower; is young and active and fully qualified to conduct the business of house with credit and advantage to the owner. Call at No. 129 Waverley Place, till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, in a private family; one as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Call at No. 206 9th av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 15th-st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing. Also, to do up-stair work by a smart English Protestant girl. Both have good reference and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 306 6th av., near 22d-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 726 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY TRUSTWORTHY GERman woman, a situation, understands housework in all its branches, or can go as cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a good quiet home more an object than high wages; is well recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, (GERman and North of Ireland,) situations as cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. An English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, STEADY German woman, who understands all kinds of housework. Also, for two first class servants, cook and chambermaid, together. Most excellent references for character and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; willing to go into the country for the Fall. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 282 West 23d-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO GENERAL housework and as waitress, by a respectable young woman. Has no objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 16th-st., first floor, back, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE, BY A WOMAN OF 15 years' experience; understands cooking and baking perfect; would have no objection to assist with washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., front basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, willing girl, as a good plain cook; makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 105 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., up stairs, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, has no objection to the care of growing children. For further particulars, call at No. 139 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 186 West 16th st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO GET the washing of a few gentlemen, or a family washing; has good washing and bleaching accommodations, and the best of City reference. Call, or address, Mrs. R., No. 198 West 27th-st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid or laundress; has best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City references given if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 239 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, by a respectable young woman; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chambermaid alone; latter preferred. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 23 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or to assist in the care of children; good city reference given. Call at No. 245 18th st., corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to sew; is willing to go into the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th st., for two days, if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family, or to do girls' sewing and take care of a baby. Call at No. 77 West 28th st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Address, or call, at No. 127 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 359 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of taking charge of a baby from the month. Apply at No. 43½ Division-st., in the store

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 235 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, sewing or children. Call at No. 162 West 15th-st.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—A YOUNG lady, who has had several years' experience in plain and fancy work, and thoroughly understands the operation of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, wants a situation as operator, or an exhibitor in an office. Good reference given. Address S. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW 38 DESIRous of an engagement in the above capacity; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address WIDOW, Chatham-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO SUGAR Refining Company, a foreman, ten "up stairs men" and six "fill house men," for the above refinery at San Francisco, California, and who will make a contract for twelve months. Terms and conditions will be made known on application to J. B. BOND, Agent, No. 89 Beaver-st.

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted for the Pacific Sugar Refinery, in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November. Address, through the Post-Office, with references, CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR A SITUATION 14 miles from the City, as nurse and seamstress, who is sufficiently well educated to teach young children in the German language. Apply to No. 44 Cedar-st.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family at New-Brighton, one who can bring good recommendations, and who thoroughly understands the care of children. Apply at No. 34 St. Mark's place, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN, ENGlish or German girl to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 217 86th-av.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at JOHNERT & CO'S, No. 474 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this, the branch office No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—SENIOR Veteran Corps, of 1812, will meet at No. 269 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother soldier, JEREMIAH SHAW, aged 72 years. Let every Veteran attend, in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning. It is the last honor we can confer on a brother. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PRICE, Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business and all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City and country reference can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY by a man and his wife; the man as first-class waiter and his wife as seamstress and chambermaid; both perfectly understand their business in every respect. Have good City references. Have no objection to town or country. A comfortable situation more of an object than high wages. Address for two days, Mrs. YORKSTONE, No. 28 4th-av., opposite Cooper's Institute, for T. T. Mc.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the City; would prefer the country. Call on or address his former employer, W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; both have good references; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation; he has high references for character and capability as a vegetable, fruit and florist gardener, and a first house forcer of grapes and peaches. Apply to Messrs. Thornburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York, for M. J. DONNELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a man and his wife; understands the care of horses and general work around a country residence; the best of City reference given. Apply in the Lumber-Yard, corner of 6th-av. and 25th st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, who understands gardening, farming and the management of horses, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address SWISS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, COMPETENT for any situation, wish an engagement quick, in a private family, at moderate wages. Address Box No. 124, *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE and dental surgery—a good operator of ten years' experience—is open to a temporary or permanent engagement. Address Box No. 221 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., for two days.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation, in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the various branches of English, music, French, drawing, singing, &c. Riding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 24 Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

REFERENCES:
Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, Penn. | Rev. G. D. Miles, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Rt. Bishop of Penn., Penn. | Hon. J. N. Conyngham, "
Rev. L. S. Stimson, Wilton. | Hon. A. Wakeman, N. York.
Hon. Chas. Marvin, Wilton. | Rev. Jno. S. Stone, D. D., Brooklyn.
Chas. Cannon, Esq., Wilton. | Brooklyn.
Rev. T. S. Bradley, Norwalk.

KITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. KITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and airy, well-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, would be happy to receive four young ladies in his family to educate with his own children under the care of an accomplished English lady. French, Music, Singing, and all the branches of an English education taught. The house is delightfully situated in a very healthful locality, and the advantages for health, comfort and culture, are peculiar and uncommon. For terms and other particulars, apply to CLERICUS, box No. 2,169 New York City.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Miss ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother, and a liberal, well-ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c. by addressing C. E. L., care of Box No. 2,012, Post Office, New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the R

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Corey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1886, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the case run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. upon each subscription to the Bond to be paid on the 15th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 15th of September.
20 per cent. on the 15th of October.
20 per cent. on the 15th of November.
20 per cent. on the 15th of December.
20 per cent. on the 15th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency, thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867.—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27,777 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, for which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is by contingent liability and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, on payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL, } Commissioners.
E. D. MORGAN.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and engineer of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$150,000 N. Y. STATE 5S, DUE 1865 interest payable quarterly in New York.
$120,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861; interest payable semi-annually in New York.
$10,000 California State 7s, due 1877; interest payable semi-annually in Sacramento City
U. S. Treasury Notes and other first-class securities for sale in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.
Will be ready for sale August 1st, $50,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 5 per cent bonds.
Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Security equal to any State stock.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First-mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD L—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG. 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall st., on and after that date.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$25 000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property in the heart of the city. Security ample. best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August. H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 10th day of August next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to the 31st day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 5th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. H. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. B. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIN M. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE, having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 26

OILS.

CORNING'S EXTRA LAND OIL, VERY Cream, never cures burns without great brightness and long as ever. Sample 2 to 50 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 72 William st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:
8:16 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners
12:55 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 8 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For Hicksville at 12 M., 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—Leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chamberss-st. Canal, Hudson and Christopher-sts. for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 6:10 and 7:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., Passage, with commodious staterooms, $16. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 33 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 383 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, Established 1840.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., (old No. 39,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Macdie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Aug. 7	WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH LIGHT.. Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL..... Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Brit

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Swill-Milk Investigation — Alderman Tuomey's Charge of Libel against Frank Leslie.

Following the majority report of the Committee of the Board of Health, of which Alderman TUOMEY was Chairman, favorable to Swill-milk and stump-tail cows, a wood cut appeared in Frank Leslie's paper of a somewhat significant character. This cut represents the interior of a stable, the most prominent figures in which were a stump tail cow and five men. Three of the men it is alleged bear a striking resemblance to Aldermen TUOMEY, REED and TUCKER, the authors of the majority report. The fourth was declared to be the foreman of the Sixteenth-street stables, while the fifth male figure is a noted graphic representation of a masculine milk-maid. Each Alderman holds in his hand a mammoth whitewash brush, with which each is vigorously employed endeavoring to impart a spotless tint to the cow, the stable, and the milk-maid. A bag labeled $50 00 protrudes from the side-coat pocket of the male figure, assumed to be Alderman REED, and the foremen of the Sixteenth-street stables is slyly endeavoring to poke a bag labeled $5,000 into the pocket of the alleged representation of Alderman TUOMEY. As has been heretofore announced, Alderman TUOMEY and Alderman REED took exceptions to this wood cut, and made the preliminary affidavits, charging libel against FRANK LESLIE, and bail was given by the latter to answer the charge.

The examination in the case was assigned for 3 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs. The opposing parties and their counsel were present at the appointed hour, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and ROBERT HOLMES appearing for Alderman TUOMEY, and JOHN W. ASHMEAD, Esq., for Mr. LESLIE.

Alderman Tuomey was the first witness called, and being sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 212 Grand-street. I have lived in New-York over since I was nine months old: I am Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, and am a member of the Board of Health by virtue of my office as Alderman; the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen are members of the Board of Health; Aldermen Tucker and Reed, and myself and Councilmen Haswell and Cro s, were appointed a Committee from the Board of Health to investigate the swill milk question; I know a paper called *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, of which I have been told Frank Leslie is the proprietor; the paper now shown (paper of July 17, 1858, produced) is a copy of the paper; the messenger of the Board of Aldermen gave it to me at the last meeting of the Board of Health; my attention was called to a wood-cut in the paper, which I consider a libel on myself and Aldermen Tucker and Reed; Mr. Leslie appeared before the Committee; he took the leading part on the side opposed to the cow stables; we reported according to the evidence, which was against the views of Mr. Leslie.

Q.—What do you think was the motive of Mr. Leslie in publishing the wood cut? A.—It was published, I think, with a malicious motive.

Cross-examination—There were five upon the Committee; three made the majority report—Aldermen Reed, Tucker and myself; Councilman Haswell made the minority report; sixteen voted in favor of the majority report to eleven in the negative.

Q.—What was the precise matter your Committee was commissioned to investigate? A.—It was charged that swill-milk was poisonous and detrimental to those using it: Aldermen Reed, Tucker and myself reported that the milk was not poisonous—that it was not dangerous to health.

Q.—How can you designate which of the men in the picture was intended to represent yourself? A.—The general appearance of one of the men above the shoulders looks like me; the likeness is as easily to be seen as in any daguerreotype I ever had taken.

Q.—Who is the one holding the bag of $5,000, and endeavoring apparently to put it into your pocket? A.—It looks like Mr. Smith, foreman of the Sixteenth-street Distillery, the bag of $5,000! understand as indicating that I had received that sum for making the report I made.

Q.—Do you see a pocket there? A.—It is all the same as a pocket is supposed to be there.

Q.—The figure is represented as whitewashing with his left hand; are you left-handed? A.—No, I am right-handed, but it is easy for one to whitewash with his left hand.

Q.—Do you think one of the figures looks like Alderman Reed? A.—It is a *fac simile* of his face.

Alderman Reed, Rising in his seat)—You see the original before you. I think you can see my nose there clear enough. [Laughter.]

Q.—How do you account for the bag protruding from Alderman Reed's pocket being marked $50 00 and your $5 000? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did the swill-milk men place a higher estimate on your services than those of Alderman Reed? A.—I can't say as to that.

Mr. Holmes suggested that both bags were intended to be labelled $5,000, and that the difference occurred by a mistake of the compositor.

Terrance P. Smith, sworn—I am a messenger to the Board of Aldermen: I have heard the evidence given by Alderman Tuomey: I gave the Alderman a copy of *Frank Leslie* bearing date July 17, as stated in his testimony. I have seen this paper in a great many places.

Mr. Ashmead stated that, if they wished to prove that a large number of papers containing the alleged obscene wood-cut were published, he was willing to admit it, and admit that Frank Leslie was the editor and publisher of the paper.

Mr. Holmes said that, this fact being conceded, they would close their case, and call no further witnesses.

Mr. Ashmead stated that, after hearing the testimony for the prosecution, he was willing to consent to the wish privately expressed by the opposing counsel, and have the matter before the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Justice Welsh—Is it agreed that the case take the course proposed?

After the opposing counsel had thus agreed, Mr. Holmes desired to call another witness, which Mr. Ashmead opposed, on the ground that they had closed their case, and could not reopen it.

Mr. Graham, who up to this time had occupied a seat with Mr. Holmes, content with whispering an occasional suggestion in his associate's ear, now made a speech of some length. He declared the wood-cut in question a libel of the most infamous and dastardly character. If such a libel was allowed to pass unnoticed, the reputation of no man in the community was safe. Here were men occupying high and honorable positions to whom had been entrusted an important mission, and they had performed that mission as became upright and honorable men. In a paper of extensive circulation, a wood-cut had been introduced, representing them as the base recipients of a bribe. Mr. Leslie was greatly to blame, no doubt, but the bulk of the blame should rest on the artists. Any man who would stoop for hire to do such debasing work, in his opinion, should be sent to the Penitentiary, and compelled to stay there. Without these artists, Mr. Leslie would be harmless. They wished to call another witness to learn who the artists were.

The Justice decided that no additional witness could be called.

Mr. Ashmead made a few remarks, after which the case was adjourned to go before the Grand Jury.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met, as usual, on Tuesday.

An application was made by certain shippers to have the decision of the Board in relation to vessels coming from Ponce reconsidered. The application was denied, and the previous order of the Health Officer, to have vessels from that port discharged at Quarantine, insisted on.

Another application was received from owners of vessels lying at the Lower Quarantine and ordered to discharge there. The matter was referred to the Health Officer, with power

The Commissioners then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

DOCTOR H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA.

For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility—an East Indian preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the lungs, stomach and nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by express.

CAUTION—"No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.," and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand, London," is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address,

O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of

DR. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

OUT THIS MORNING,

THE

KING OF THE WEEKLIES,

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY IS ALL ORIGINAL, and looks upon imitation with contempt. Four cents will buy the largest story-paper in the world to-day.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES, in every style.

[Advertisement.]

PUBDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the Australian actors, Mr. and Mrs. C. HOLT, appear at this prosperous Theatre in the play of the "Stranger." The new and successful drama of the "Dead Boxer" will be repeated, concluding with the farce of the "Two Buzzards."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

THEY ARE ALL ALIVE!—The fish, the flowers, the animal plants, the molluscs, are all actively alive and flourishing, in the beautiful Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. WYMAN, the Wizard, astonishes everybody there besides, this afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn Items.

ALL FOR LOVE.—A German shoemaker, named THEODORE NEUMAN, residing in Smith-street, near Dean, attempted to take his own life yesterday, by placing the muzzle of a loaded pistol near the region where the heart is supposed to be located, and pulling the trigger. He fell to the floor, and after a few minutes had elapsed, finding himself still breathing, he ventured to examine his injuries, and found to his astonishment that the pistol ball had not entered his heart, (that useful article it seems had been stolen by a young lady,) but had passed off at his side without doing any serious damage. Dr. MCGRATH and others were soon with the wounded man, and prevented further mischief. He said that he had resolved to die because the girl of his choice refused to marry him. She was induced to enter the room, and heartily avowed her willingness to marry her disconsolate swain. This so elated the poor fellow that he emptied his pockets of various kinds of poison, which he said he had procured for the purpose of putting an end to his existence in case the pistol-shot failed, but now he would consent to live awhile longer and try his luck.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT—PICKPOCKETS.—As a Mr. HAFFNER was driving through Broadway, Monday evening, in a wagon, accompanied by several ladies, the horses took fright and ran away, and all of the occupants of the carriage were thrown out, and one lady, Mrs. HENRY, of North Fourth-street, was seriously injured. Quite a crowd of people gathered in the vicinity of the scene of the accident, and while Mrs. HENRY was being removed, a pickpocket named JAMES MCCARTY was caught in the act of robbing her pocket by Sergeant JACOBS, of the Sixth Precinct. Several gentlemen lost their pocket-books at the same place. A colored man named GEORGE WILSON was arrested for stealing a pocket-book from ALBERT BLESSING. All of the parties were on their way home from the Sangerbund celebration.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A little son of HELEN MCGARRY, residing at the corner of Nassau and Adams streets, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from the stoop of a house to the sidewalk, near his mother's residence. A boy named HENRY PERCY died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received on Monday evening, by jumping from a train on the Long Island Railroad near Bedford.

YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—Miss ELIZABETH BURNS, residing at No. 326 Hicks-street, left home on the night of the 25th inst. and has not been seen since by her friends. She wore a light muslin dress, drab shawl, dark silk bonnet, brown veil, black lasting gaiters with heels, a gold watch and chain, gold bracelet and gold brooch. She is of dark complexion, and five feet one inch in height. She was at one time insane, and it is feared something wrong has befallen her.

Jersey City Items.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. REESE, No. 31 Erie-street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night. The house No. 11 Pavonia-place was also entered, by prying open the back basement door. It is not known what property was taken, as both families are out of town.

The Darcy Saloon was broken open, and robbed of cigars and some change.

During the past week the shop-lifters have operated rather extensively, and so far have escaped detection.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 27.

$1,000 N. C. State 6s	98½	750 M. So. & N. I. R.	24½
10,000 Missouri State 6s	85½	50 M. So & N. I. pf s	47½
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	94½	106 Panama Railroad	110
25,000 do	93½	20 do	109¾
1,000 Cal. Stare 7s	90½	150 Ill. Central R. R	78½
9,000 Cal. State 7s n. b.	86½	100 do.	b60 76
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	100 do.	76
1,000 E. R. R. 2d M. B.	91½	100 Reading RR.	s30 47½
2,000 E R. R. Ct. 8s'62	32	50 do	c 47¾
1,000 Hud. R. RR. 2d Mg	65½	300 do	47¾
5,000 L.C. & M. L.G.B.	30½	100 do	s5 47¾
5,000 do	30½	100 do	47¾
5,000 C.B & Q.R.R. b.	85	100 do	s10 47¾
1,000 Har. R.R. 2d Mg.	78	400 do	b3 48
30 Ocean Bank	94½	1300 do	s10 48
12 Home Ins. Co	152	100 do	s30 48
5 Del. & H Canal Co.	93½	400 do	48½
305 Penn. Coal Co	80	500 do	s60 48¾
40 Pac. M. Steam Co.	90	100 Gal. & Chic. R. opg.	68½
50 do	b30 91	50 do	b10 98½
42 do	88½	50 do	opg 88
100 Canton Company	19¾	50 do	c 98½
68 N. Y. Cen. R. R	86½	82 do	s10 88
100 do	s60 85	50 do	b60 88½
260 do	85½	82 do	opg 87¾
100 do	b10 85½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 38
100 do	s60 85½	50 do	38
300 do	85½	50 do	s10 38
100 Erie Railroad	s30 17½	100 do	38½
300 do	17¾	600 do	38¾
100 do	s60 17¾	100 do	b60 38½
50 Hud. Riv. RR.	s60 23½	350 do	38¾
475 do	23	400 Chi & Rk. I. R.	79
100 do	23½	90 do	b10 79
100 do	at 930 24¼	500 do	b30 79
50 do	23½	100 do	s60 78½
26 Harlem R.R. Pref.	23	251 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4
187 Mich. Central R. R	63	100 do	3¾
50 do	63½	7 Mil. & Mis. R.	17¾
100 do	64	15 do	17½
100 do	b60 64		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¼	80 Mich. Cen. R. R	64
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86	100 M.S.& N. Ind. R.	s30 24½
8,000 LaC. & M. L. G. b.	29¾	50 do	b60 24¾
37 Bank of New York	168	200 do	24½
56 Pac. M. St. Co.	89¼	50 Panama Railroad	109¾
25 do	90	50 do	109¾
25 Canton Company	19¾	60 Illinois Cen. R. R	75½
25 do	20	300 do	76
550 N. Y. Cen. R. R	86¾	102 Gal. & Chi. R. p.&c.	88¼
50 do	b60 85¾	286 do	opg 88¼
100 do	b30 86	150 do	b60 88¾
350 do	b3 86	300 Cl. & Toledo R.	38½
100 Erie Railroad	s10 18½	600 do	b30 39¼
200 do	18½	200 do	39
450 do	18¾	25 Chic. & R. I.R.R.	79¼
150 do	s3 18¾	50 do	79¼
100 Reading R. R	s60 48½	23 LaC. & Mill R. R.	3¾
800 do	s30 49	31 do	3¾
100 do	49¼	100 do	3¾
100 do	s10 49¾	480 do	4

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 L.C&M.7p c.l.g.b.	28½	10 Chatham Bank	84
1,000 M. City, Tenn. 6s	88	10 Bank of Commerce	100½
2,000 Har. R. 1st m. 7s	93½	10 Humboldt F. In. Co.	103
4,000 Har. R. 2d m. 7s	76	10 N. World F. In. Co.	108
5,000 Memphis City 6s	75	15 Mer. M. Ins. Co	78
2,000 Wheeling City 6s	31	20 Pacific Mail S. Co.	90
25 Hanover Bank	89¾	100 La Crosse & Mil R.	4
20 Am. Ex. Bank	105½	20 Brooklyn City R.R.	97

TUESDAY, July 27—P. M.

The *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, arrived early this morning, with the California mail and treasure shipment of July 5. The latter amounts, by manifest, to $1,163,817. The continued excitement at San Francisco, and indeed throughout the State, in regard to the Fraser's River discoveries, and the exodus of the mining population to that country, were the chief topics of interest, and had materially influenced the market for certain descriptions of goods and provisions required for the new trade. The shipments of Gold from San Francisco, for the six months ending June 30, amount to $23,537,576, as against $23,743,489 same half year in 1857, and $24,214,911 in 1856. The *Shipping Register* reports of the Money Market, and the operations of the San Francisco Branch Mint for the half year, as follows:

"The money market of San Francisco, during the fortnight, has been entirely devoid of interest. The previously-quoted rates of interest have remained without change, mostly from the fact that lenders are becoming more particular as to the character of securities offered; their choice, in this respect, preventing any extended operations, and leaving a large surplus of capital in private hands unemployed, while the demand for loans has at the same time been moderate. Any active inquiry for money, at present, would have a tendency to advance rates, while the margin required upon loans would be increased to an extent that would prevent many borrowers from negotiating. In the absence of any general transactions in real estate, all estimated values can be but nominal. The decline is admitted on all hands, depending for its extent as to locality. In some instances the depreciation is felt to be quite serious, while in other quarters the assumed loss is comparatively trifling. It is the remark of persons who are largely interested in real estate that the assessed value of that description of property in San Francisco at the present time, would amount to a reduction of 25 ₱ cent, within the last two months. We quote the following as the ruling rates of interest upon fair security: On collaterals and merchandise, 1½@2 ₱ cent.; on real estate, 1@1½ ₱ cent. The demand for Gold Bars, for this steamer, is moderate, and lists of $80 fine are taken at ½@¾ ₱ cent. discount.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT—SINCE JAN. 1.

	Gold Depo-its.	Value.
January	40,001 ozs.	$732,766
February	77,770	1,421,594
March	120,760	2,228,588
April	120,744	2,223,905
May	154,159	2,896,127
June	119,951	2,264,850
Total	633,397	$11,767,842

COINAGE—GOLD.

January	$511,800	April	$2,020,000
February	700,000	May	2,560,000
March	1,880,000	June	2,641,000
Total Gold Coinage			$10,612 800

SILVER.

January	$50,250
March	22,000
April	6,000
Total Silver Coinage	$78,250

UNPARTED BARS.

January	$281.739
February	22?,522
March	326,034
Total Unparted Bars	$810,295

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	$10,612,800
Silver Coinage	78,250
Unparted Bars	810,295
Grand Total	$11,507,345

DESCRIPTION OF COINAGE.

Gold.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	519,440	$10,388,800
Eagles	11,800	118,000
Half Eagles	16,600	93,000
Quarter Eagles	1,200	3,000
Dollars	10,000	10,000
Unmarked Bars	488	816,295
Silver.		
Half Dollars	141.000	73,000
Quarter Dollars	9,000	2,250
Dimes	30,009	3,000
Total	746,528	$11,507,345

The Bank Statement of this morning affords additional confidence to the Street in regard to the future of the Money Market. With the balances in the Sub-Treasury and the California arrival, the stock of Bullion in the City to-day exceeds *forty-two millions dollars*. The Exchange rates for the Boston mail close 109¾ on London, sales, and f.5 12½ on Paris. The mail for this packet is a fair one. In Money-rates no changes are reported this week. Demand-loans are easily had at 3@4 ₱ cent., and short paper, first-class, goes at from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The long continuance of these low rates is gradually being felt upon dividend securities at the Stock Exchange, and is also leading to some speculative movements both on that arena, and in some few leading articles in the general markets.

At the Brokers' Board this forenoon, there was a strong disposition shown to buy the Western shares, and also Reading, for a further advance in prices, and as the day advanced this purpose extended to New-York Central and New-York and Erie. The consequence was, that at the second meeting of the Brokers this afternoon, the buoyancy became general, and the whole course of dealing indicated the inauguration of a strong speculative movement in Stocks, in which several prominent parties, who, until recently were operating for the *Bear* account, are about to participate as *Bulls*. We have before intimated that the preponderating influence at the Board was being gradually transferred to this side, and yesterday and to-day the evidences are still plainer that the majority in numbers, and a controlling power in weight of means, are now moving for a higher market. The additional rise to-day is equal, in New-York Central, to ½ ₱ cent; Reading, 1½ ₱ cent.; Michigan Central, 1¾ ₱ cent.; Toledo, 1½ ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern, ¾ ₱ cent.; Erie, 1 ₱ cent.; Rock Island, ¾ ₱ cent., and Galena, ½@¾ ₱ cent. A large business was accomplished, and the market closed firm. The adverse changes since yesterday were a decline in Illinois Central Shares, on the English advices, and a decline in La Crosse Shares, which have gone down to $3 50@$4. The rapid rise in Panama noted yesterday, brought forward a few shares at about 110 ₱ cent., but the Stock closed at 109¾. State Stocks are steady, with less business than last week.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,042,000	2,880,000	3,467,000	2,737,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,761,000	1,397,000	1,909,000	1,455,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	376,060	405,000	478,000	406,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	379 000	404,000	515,000	279,000
Total Exp't	2,515,000	2,206,000	2,902,000	2,134,000
St'k on h'd	135,000	110,000	72,000	163,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	11 000	3,000	11,000	22,000
Ex. to G. B	23,000	9,000	9,000	20,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	2,000	4,000		
Ex. o'r F.P.	9,000	1,000	6,000	9,000
Total Exp'ts	34,000	14,000	14,000	29 000

Of the new crop the Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, for the steamer of this week, remarks:

"Since my last circular we have accounts of a sudden rise of about ten feet in the Mississippi River at St. Louis, which had not entirely ceased on the 22d inst., but no damage is likely to ensue from this, because the Ohio remains quite low. I am able to report a slight fall in the river at Vicksburg; the process of the fall from that point to the Gulf must necessarily be slow, as the water covering the overflowed lands has to find its way back to the main channel. The critical period is now passed, and as it is improbable that any further damage will occur, the public mind is more disposed to adopt the estimate of 250,-000 bales as the loss to the crop from this long-continued and disastrous inundation. The rains alluded to in my last circular have ceased, and do not appear to have caused any general damage. We are again receiving favorable accounts of the growing crop, though it is not as forward as was hoped."

Some small parcels of Fraser's River gold dust were received by the *Moses Taylor* to-day, and deposited in the Assay office.

The managers of the LaCrosse Company have issued notice to the recipients of the "Corruption Bonds" employed in pushing the Land Grant through the Wisconsin Legislature in 1856, that the same must be returned and cancelled, or, in default, an exposure and law suit will follow. The first circular is addressed to the *honorables* of the Legislative and Executive Departments; the second to the lobby members. They run as follows:

"OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., No. 27 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1858.

SIR: A Committee has been appointed by our Company to attend specially to its financial affairs. Our first desire is to call in all those bonds generally known as 'corruption bonds.'

Wishing to avoid any open demonstration in reference to the transaction with which your name, among many others, has been associated, I have simply to request that you will return to the Company the bonds you are reported to have received while a member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Your immediate attention to this matter is expected. Yours, &c."

"OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., No. 27 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1858.

SIR: A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the above Company, for the purpose of collecting in the bonds familiarly known as the 'corruption bonds.' I trust you will at once see the importance of immediately returning the bonds you received to the Company.

Respectfully, yours, &c."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$2,236,733	$1,678,558	$1,061,016
Previously reported	43,166,603	40,513,679	34,108.949
Since Jan. 1	$45,403,339	$42,192,167	$35.169,965

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	30c. ₱ 100 ₱	Illinois and Wis.	—@1¼
New-England	¾	Virginia	¾@¾
New-Jer 15c. ₱ 100	¾	Michigan	—@1
Phil. & Baltimore	½@¾	Tennessee	—@2
Interior Penns.	¾@¾	Free Ind.	1¼@1½
Interior Maryland	¾@¾	La. and Mobile	¾@¾
Ohio, Kentucky,	¾	Canada	½@¾
Indiana Missouri	¾@¾	Assorted packages	
South Carolina & Georgia	¾@1	N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
North Carolina	1¼@1½	Assorted packages	
		N. Eng. States, ¼ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	90	93
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	91	94

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@—	Spanish ¼ and ⅛	—
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	1-16th ₱ oz	1 22 —
Five Franc Pcs	97@—	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@—	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
German Crowns	1 08@—	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 86
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten Thaler pcs	7 56@—
English Silver	4 80@—	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@—
Species	1 08@—	Spanish Doub'ls	15 90@16 40
Old Am Half Dls	1 04@—	Patriot Doub's	15 50@15 65
Old Am Qr. Dls	1 02½@—	Gold Am. Old	6 ₱ c. pm.
Spanish Quarters	23@—		

Money Circular for the Country.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27.

The week past was one of more decided interest in general business than usual of late, owing to some considerable speculative operations in Grain, Cotton and Sugars, and the partial opening of the Fall Trade in Dry Goods. The late advices received yesterday by Telegraph from England, have somewhat checked the movement in Cotton, and they are rather less encouraging for Breadstuffs. Of the latter, the supplies on this market are, for the moment, too limited for heavy operations. The Money and Exchange Markets remain quiet. The tendency to an advance in prices on London, noticed in our last circular, has been neutralized by the limited trade demand for the Mails of Saturday by the *Fulton*, and of to-day by the British steamer. The actual sales are mostly at 109¾ ₱ cent.; the extreme quotations, bank names, 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Specie took out for Europe $1,031,443 last week. This morning we get $1,163,817 from California, with advices of continued excitement about the Fraser's River gold discoveries. The Bank Statement issued this morning shows the heaviest Specie and Deposit lines yet reported, notwithstanding the outgo of Specie noticed above. As this statement does not include the Bullion just in from California, nor the balances held in coin by the Government, we make the present stock of Specie in New-York over forty-two millions, viz.:

In Bank on Saturday	$35,515,243
In Sub-Treasury	5 335 940
From California to-day	1 163 817
Total reserve in New York, July 27	$42 015.000

The only important Railway return for June, reported since our last, is for the New-York Central line, $465,504, as against $571,536 same month last year. The domestic exchanges vary so slightly, and the amount of transactions at this season is so inconsiderable, as to render our quotations next to nominal. The bank balances this week are against Boston, and about even with Philadelphia. The tendency of Gold is from the neighboring cities and the West to New-York. The Stock market has sensibly gained in demand and prices since our last weekly report. Yesterday a strong speculative feeling was shown early in the day on the Western Railroad Shares—influenced, in good part, no doubt, by the resumption and declaration of half-yearly dividends by the Galena and Chicago Railroad, the August dividend of which is 4 ₱ cent. The calculation is indulged on the street that this example will soon be followed by the Rock Island, Michigan Central, and possibly other companies, which have been in suspension since the crisis: and the speculation in Western Shares is renewed to day with considerable vigor, carrying up Galena to 88¾, ex-dividend: Rock Island to 79½; Michigan Central to 64; Toledo to 39: and Michigan South to 24⅞ ₱ cent. There is a steady demand from good buyers for New-York Central, the August dividend on which, we are assured by parties likely to be well informed on the subject, will be four ₱ cent. as usual. The stock closed at noon to-day at 85¾ ₱ cent., and subsequently sold at 86. A rise of 5 ₱ cent. since our last report has been established in Panama shares, which are in request at 110 ₱ cent. A heavy business is doing to-day (as yesterday) in the shares of the Reading Company, going up to 48¾ ₱ cent., as against 45 this day week. The improved speculation in our Share list has partially diverted attention from State Stocks; but as the offerings of these at the Board have fallen off, the full prices of last week are paid for Missouris, Tennessees, &c. Of Missouris the sales are $250,000 at 85½@¾ to 85@85¾ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Stock has advanced within the week from 85¾ to 91 ₱ cent., receding to-day to 89½ ₱ cent. The general market closed very strong this afternoon.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, July 27.

By order of Court, in the case of JONATHAN TIFFT and others *vs.* ANN STRYKER and others, Mr. LUDLOW sold a plot of ground, with 15 or 20 frame buildings thereon, on the east side of Ninth-avenue, embracing the whole front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, being 165 feet deep on the former street, and 187.7 on the latter, and equal to 14 or 15 lots. It was offered for sale free and clear of all incumbrances except taxes and assessments. Terms, 20 ₱ cent. down, balance on August 16. Without making any very nice calculation of the value of this property, we should suppose it ought to be worth $20,000. But JOHN H. POWERS, Esq., bought it for $1,500. There is something about the property, or the sale, that is past our comprehension; but we presume Mr. POWERS, who is notonly a lawyer, but a prominent and and accomplished real estate merchant, understands what the nature of the case is. When he finishes his searches, and secures to himself a clear and undisputed title, we hope he will give us an explanation of this purchase.

By order of Court in the case of JOHN A. WEEKS *vs.* JOHN E. BLISS, JOHN ROBINSON, JOSEPH FLETCHER and OSCAR B. FLETCHER, Mr. MULLER sold one of a row of three story and high-stoop brick houses on the north side of Eighteenth-street, 220 feet west of First-avenue; house 20x50 feet, lot half the block. This row of houses was built in 1855 and 1856 by Mr. BLISS, J. B. EDWARDS, (then HALEY & EDWARDS,) mason. They sold readily at from $8,500 to $9 500. This house was bought of Mr. BLISS by Mr. OSCAR B. (son of JOSEPH) FLETCHER. We should have supposed such a house in so good a neighborhood would have brought $7.000 readily enough on speculation, but it was bought by JOHN ROBINSON, one of the defendants, for $1,250 over a mortgage of $4.750, say for $6,000. This house was advertised by the Referee, Mr. CHAS. E. STRONG, as a "certain lot, piece, or parcel of land"—in what paper we know not, perhaps in BRANCH'S *Alligator*, or the weekly *Seventh Heavens* of the Spiritualists, or in BRIGHAM YOUNG'S *Mormon*, or in some other equally respectable and universally well known paper; for, be it known that the law, in its indulgent injustice, permits Referees and Sheriffs to advertise their "lots" of land *in any paper they choose to select, so it be only published in this County*; and what a rich and varied choice to select from among all the Dailies and Weeklies published in the county of New-York—over two hundred! The Referee or Sheriff can select whichever he likes, wherever interest, nepotism or favoritism may lead; aye, and we may also add, wherever malice or revenge may lead. We have already in hand a case where the spirit of robbery and extortion led the plaintiff to select a paper of all others in the County most unlikely to be seen. But we reserve this and other facts for a future occasion. The public will some day wake up to the monstrous injustice that is now being practised under the protecting ægis of LAW.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale to RUFUS W. MARTIN, Esq., of two full lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 450 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $2,800 each, all cash.

These brokers also desire to correct an error they made in Monday's paper, in reporting Mr. "A. JACOBS" as the seller of four lots to Mr. COBURN, in Forty-eighth-street. It was not A. JACOBS, but Mr. JOSEPH JACOBS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	—	22	—
Flour, bbls	2,356	1,956	3,156
Wheat, bushels	35,734	—	270
Corn, bushels	5,000	—	2,250
Rye, bushels	5.500	—	—
Oats, bushels	—	—	1,700
Malt, bags	—	600	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	516	141
Whisky, bbls	450	170	—
Feed, bags	—	260	—

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices; $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour; supplies continue limited; the demand is moderate, chiefly for home use: prices are heavy for common brands, and steady for other descriptions. Sour is wanted by shippers, but not at asking rates; sales 9,800 bbls.

Sour, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$4 00	
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 15	
Extra State	4 25@ 4 35	
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 15	
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20	
Fancy Ohio	4 20@ 4 25	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 6 00	
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25	
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40	
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50	
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00	

Canadian continues in demand at former rates: sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately active at strengthening r

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2139 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mexican Affairs—The Appointment of Minister—Cabinet Movements—Mr. Appleton and the Public Printing and Binding, &c.

WASHINGTON Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

The President has followed the Cabinet, and Washington is in quite a widowed condition. everybody has left her who can get away. For my unfortunate self, I remain upon the sick-list, quite *hors de plume*.

There will be, in a few days, a Congress of politicians at Bedford, each one up for a place. The appointment which will give Mr. BUCHANAN the most trouble is that of Minister to Mexico. Gov. PRICE, of New Jersey, thinks himself well entitled to it, and is supported by a powerful influence. But the South will not quietly permit this place to be given to any Northern Democrat. She holds a lien upon this situation, which is one of the ties that connect her to the Union. I perceive that a correspondent known to possess facilities for obtaining accurate information, states that the offer of the place has been made to Senator BENJAMIN. This appointment would be so indecorous that I trust there is an error in the statement. Mr. BENJAMIN is a gentleman of talents, possessing not only solid abilities but brilliant eloquence and apparently considerable learning. He is perfectly fitted for the Mexican Mission except in the one important respect, that he is the chief of a band of speculators in Mexican grants, of which one, that respecting the Tehuantepec Transit, is the fulcrum on which the progressive wing of our Democracy intend to rest their lever for the total overthrow of Mexican nationality. To send such a man to such a country would be a shameless outrage.

But Mr. BENJAMIN has already been once in Mexico as a sort of diplomatic outsider, and the queer circumstances under which he was then sent certainly do diminish the improbability of the report that he will be sent again.

Pending the suspension of intercourse on our part, there are two Mexican Ministers here, Col. ROBLES and Señor MATA. ROBLES is a diplomatist and man of the world, and has great respect for any party at home which has power or is likely to get it. He nominally represents the Zuloaga faction. M. MATA is agent for the Juarez Party, which is pretty certain to be the Government in no long time.

The Government is expected to get through the dog-days by force of the impetus of the movement preceding. Mr. COBB has returned to his post. Mr TOUCEY has not yet left, but is too ill to obstruct business in his department. Gen. CASS is quite feeble; in fact, he has not strength sufficient to resign. Our foreign relations will receive no attention until Messrs. BUCHANAN and APPLETON return.

By the way, I observe that Mr. APPLETON is charged with making a great deal of money by obtaining jobs for Mr. WENDELL, the printer and binder—and a very high-binder, according to his enemies. The particular amount reported to be paid Mr. APPLETON as commissions on these services and as occasional editor of the *Union*, is $10,000 *per annum*. Mr. WENDELL being questioned on this point, declared the sum named entirely too small; he said it was $20,000. Mr. BUCHANAN also contributes editorially for the *Union*, but gets no salary. He wrote the first article against DOUGLAS, and obtained the privilege of inserting it without the correction of the acting editor. This fact accounts for the severity of its tone.

The truth is, that Mr. WENDELL, having no responsible manager but himself, is compelled to rely very much upon the President and Cabinet (including the honorary members of the Council) for his leading editorials. The President, in his articles, never attacks the Old Federalists, nor refers to the Lancaster resolutions of 1819, respecting Slavery in Missouri—though they were drawn by himself.

In regard to the binding, there is no doubt of WENDELL'S Democracy, nor, consequently, of his right to that job—when Mr. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, was remonstrated with by a practical member of the craft regarding the undue piling up of favors upon WENDELL, he said he was perfectly competent under the law, as he had been twenty-five years at the head of establishments employing a large force of binders "Besides," bluntly affirmed the Secretary, "the true policy is to aggregate, and not disperse, the patronage. It gives us less trouble, and makes us fewer enemies." More philosophic than politic, *if true*.

I am taking medicine to get the gall and bile out of me; but I should like to write a letter or two on Democrats and Democracy in general before I am "discharged cured." A.

Indian Agent for Kansas—The President Rusticating—Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27, 1858.

Last Spring, when the President was full of wrath against Mr. MONTGOMERY, M. C. from a Pennsylvania District, he appointed an individual as Indian Agent in Kansas, upon a good salary. It was well understood at the time, that this gentleman was not wanted as Indian Agent, for there was enough already in the field—he was wanted for political purposes in the Territory, and it was in the bargain that he should stump the Territory for Lecompton, and as an earnest of his services in that field, he was to go to MONTGOMERY'S District and run him off the track there. The appointee took himself at once to the District represented by MONTGOMERY, and began to speak in favor of Lecompton. He met Mr. MONTGOMERY several times, and they were pretty severe upon each other. At last the M. C. concluded to make up with the President—hence the letter about a half barrel of whisky which has been the rounds of the Press. It is said here, by Madame Gossip, that it was that very whisky which produced the renewed friendship of the Executive for his disconsolate deserter. At any rate, the feud was forgotten and they are friends now.

The Indian Agent then betook himself to Kansas, where he tried to lecture the people, but could not get anybody to hear him. He then quietly traveled over Kansas to ascertain the sentiment upon the Lecompton Constitution.

Becoming satisfied of this, he has returned to Washington, where he gives his opinions of the Territory without being asked. He characterizes the people as a set of cut-throats, with the exception of two or three anti-slavery towns, and as for Lecompton, he frankly admits that it won't get one thousand votes in the approaching election! So much for Indian Agencies in Kansas—and Pennsylvania.

The weather has been so cold of late here, that the President scarcely needs his residence to be so far away as the "Home." It has been almost too cool for comfort at night, and the days have been like those of early autumn.

A word more about "The Soldier's Home." It seems that the President is a little angry with the letter-writers for their stories about his Summer residence. He asserts that he pays for every mouthful of food that he eats there—that he is no tax upon the establishment. He simply gets his rent free. This is well enough, but I wonder if the Secretary of War can say as much. Can the dozens of useless officers there, who in salaries eat up the income of the poor soldiers, say as much? There is going to be a rigorous examination into the abuses at the "Home" next Winter—with what results we shall see.

The President is in earnest about leaving for Bedford Springs, and perhaps is gone while I write this—all depends upon the state of the public business.

The Lecomptonites here, pretend that Gov. DENVER has received news from Kansas, intimating that the Lecompton Constitution will be accepted by the people of that Territory. Either this is all gammon—as it doubtless is—or Gov. DENVER has lost his truth. He was never of the opinion that Lecompton could poll two thousand votes in the Territory, and if now the Administration really believes it is going to be carried, there is a plot by which they expect to cheat the real citizens of Kansas. If there is such a plot, Gov. DENVER is purposely absent from Kansas at this time I will not believe, however, that anything of the kind is on foot. The Administration can hardly be so assinine. VYE.

FROM ALBANY.

Gerrit Smith Movement—Election Prospects—Canal Commissioner Ruggles—Political Conventions—The Hon. Ira Harris—Observatory Matters—Probable Acceptance of Professor Mitchell—Reminiscences of 1839—Mysterious Steamboat Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

ALBANY, Monday, July 26, 1858.

The Gerrit Smith movement which, when first brought to the attention of the public by your correspondent, provoked only a derisive doubt, begins to be noticed as something of no little importance. Whatever may be the prevailing opinion now concerning the movement itself, or of Mr. SMITH, matters little, since if he runs for Governor, as he doubtless will, he will come near exerting a controlling influence in the canvass, if he does not even forestall the result in the State, the same as the Birney organization for President did in 1844. The whole vote polled in this State last Fall was in round numbers 440 000, which is not likely to be exceeded at the next contest. Had the opposition (Republicans and Americans) been united the Democrats would have been beaten by about 50,000 It is argued now that the opposition forces will be united in the next contest, and hence must succeed by something like 50,000 majority. I have heard no man of good judgment give to Mr. SMITH less than 50 000 votes, which will mainly be drawn from the Republican ranks—the radical Abolitionists and the Prohibitionists. In such an event, what will avail the Republican and American alliance? Another question: In the event of a union taking place between the Republicans and Americans, will that union embrace all who voted with those parties last Fall? Are there not some Americans, say one-fourth of them, who will refuse to be transferred, or who, on the dismissal of their own party, will go to the Democracy? And are there not some, not a small minority, of the Republicans, principally Germans who will be repelled by the contact of Know-Nothingism, and will go over, or back rather, to the Democracy? And may not these two classes of voters be numbered by the thousand? At any rate, with GERRIT SMITH in the field, prepared as he is understood to be to make a vigorous canvass, with the encouragements and discouragements consequent thereto, with the temper of the times highly favorable to the experiment of his running—is not the success of the united opposition—if they do unite—something less than a foregone conclusion?

The Republican General Committee in this City have made a formal offer to the Americans to unite on a candidate for Congress, a union in which the Slavery question shall be deemed "paramount." The answer of the Americans has not yet been made. It is thought, however, that they will lay down popular sovereignty in the clearest sense, and opposition to alien suffrage in the Territories, as two principal planks on which the united forces must stand.

Immediately on the announcement of the appointment of the Hon. SAMUEL B RUGGLES to the vacant Canal Commissionership, came the proposition to transfer Commissioner SHERRILL to the Western Division, where the vacancy existed, and place Mr. RUGGLES on the Eastern Division. This purpose was formed without consulting Mr. RUGGLES. Mr SHERRILL probably knew something about the scheme, which was not less an insult to Mr. RUGGLES than it was a deliberate purpose to supersede Gov. KING in his intention to give the Western Division the benefit of Mr. RUGGLES' peculiar qualifications. It should be understood that the Board of Canal Commissioners locate the several Commissioners; any two can control, so that Messrs. SHERRILL and JAYCOX, by acting together, can dispose of Mr. RUGGLES in any manner they please—place him in the Eastern, Western or Middle Division. Wherever placed, however, he would be none the less Canal Commissioner, with the power and the duty to know what was going on all the whole length of the Canals. The work on the Eastern Division being nearly all finished, Mr. RUGGLES, if placed there, would probably find time to look into matters generally, more fully than the active duties on the Western Division would allow him to do. I do not understand the purpose of placing Mr. SHERRILL on the Western and Mr. RUGGLES on the Eastern Division to have been given up, notwithstanding Mr RUGGLES' decided protest. The locating or relocating of the Commissioners may take place at any time, according to the will of any two Commissioners. Mr. RUGGLES has gone to the Western Division, where he will probably remain until interfered with.

The interesting "Reminiscences" by the veteran editor of the *Evening Journal* concerning State Conventions, candidates, &c., by which the said machinery was patented by the inventors in Albany, at an early day, which fact fully accounts for its almost exclusive use,—has taken the place of more active discussions by politicians touching the ensuing canvass. Whether this or the GERRIT SMITH movement has caused the pause, certainly there is one—for the moment only, I presume. At the Musard Concerts, in the Academy of Music, one of the little arrangements behind the scenes was to work a bit of machinery so that in a twinkling the name of the next celebrity or candidate for applause would be illuminated in a particular spot on the side panels of the stage. In this manner the audience were forewarned who and what were coming next. Whether the manager borrowed the idea from the politician, or the politician from the manager, I do not know. At any rate, they both seem to have got the same idea. The manager announces the Stars, the politician, the candidates—a convenience all round. On the political stage, the last name that has thus been announced in connection with the ensuing canvass for Governor on the Republican side, is the Hon. IRA HARRIS, of this City. Mr. WEED has just told us that Judge HARRIS was his candidate, though unsuccessful, on a grievous occasion. Whether such is the case now, is left to be inferred. At any rate, there is significance in the circumstances attending the bringing out of the Judge's name, which fairly places him on the list of candidates. He has a reputation that extends throughout the State, and confessedly would make a strong candidate before the people

There is a pause in the Observatory controversy. The sudden death of Mr. WILDER, to whom the reply of the Trustees had mainly been committed, caused a derangement and delay. But an inconsiderable part of the reply had been "blocked out," and none of it completed, by Mr. WILDER, at the moment of his death; and therefore the largest share of that labor has devolved on other hands. Meanwhile, the Scientific Council hold possession of the Observatory, under the usual thirty-day notice to quit, which has not yet expired. There has been some intimation of a compromise, though, perhaps, without proper authority. It is to be presumed, however, that the Trustees will listen to no such proposition that does not contemplate the withdrawal of the Scientific Council, and the acknowledgment of the full and absolute authority of the power of the Trustees. The exercise of that power might properly be the subject of compromise. I understand that so far from declining to accept the invitation of the Trustees to become Director of the Observatory, the correspondence with Prof. MITCHELL inspires the hope that he will accept of the appointment.

Speaking of Mr. WEED'S *Reminiscences of Conventions, Candidates, &c.*, which everybody reads with so much interest, reminds me that the veteran editor might produce one of the most readable books imaginable, if he would only throw his recollections of politics, men and movements into shape for the press. I will venture to hope that if ever he does thus favor the public, he will not forget to give us the particulars of certain applications by which the old Third Senate District was carried in 1839. There are probably those who were then (and may be still) residents of Albany who, by taxing their memory, will be able to recall the fact that about the hour of 10 on the morning of the Sunday preceding the election in the year aforesaid, there arrived at the steamboat-landing, at the foot of Hamilton-street, the steamer *Columbus*. People were on their way to church when the boat came to the dock. In those days steamboats were not as plenty on the Hudson as now, and a "wild boat," that is, one not belonging to a regular line, arriving out of time, was a circumstance not likely to go unnoticed. Consequently quite a crowd of people was very soon attracted to the landing, but not, however, before the *Columbus'* passengers had come off and made their way to the Eagle Tavern, which was then in its glory. Those passengers were *four in number*, but in the bustle incident to the unusual circumstance, nobody thought of noticing in particular who or how many they were. Who in reality those four gentlemen were, I presume that R. M. B., or S. D., of your City, might by a little effort of the memory be able to tell more accurately than I can. It is true I have my impressions, but might not be entirely correct as to the *other two* Nor does it matter. The four gentlemen did not tarry long at the Eagle, but made their way to the mansion of his Excellency Governor SEWARD, in South Pearl street, where they were soon joined by Mr WEED and three or four other Albany Whig politicians, for whom messengers had been dispatched. Of course a close conference followed, at which the interesting fact was announced that the election in the Third Senate District having come to be regarded with especial interest by certain patriotic gentlemen in New-York, *seven thousand* reasons had been collected in that City to lay before the intelligent electors of said district, (who who were presumed to be open to conviction,) and that the steamboat had been chartered late Saturday night previous to convey the aforesaid gentlemen with said reasons to Albany, to be scattered abroad thence throughout the district. By what understanding the aforesaid seven thousand reasons came to be collected at that late hour, and how they came to be dispatched to Albany in that precise way, and other kindred circumstances, Mr. WEED can probably tell better than I can. It was under the old constitution, when the election continued three days. To scatter the reasons aforesaid, so that they would tell on the result, was a work that admitted of no delay. In the swiftest time possible they were apportioned among the counties composing the district, and before nightfall more than one "mysterious horseback traveler" might have been seen wending his way over the Helderbergs It will be recollected that ERASTUS ROOT, FRIEND HUMPHREY and MITCHELL SANFORD were the Whig candidates, there being two vacancies in the district to be filled that year. The district was decidedly Democratic, though, besides the additional reasons, there were some favoring circumstances that animated the Whigs.

The messengers to the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Green, &c., being well on their way, we will return to Albany, where the mysterious errand of the *Columbus* was the general topic of discussion. The captain and officers were questioned, but they could, or would not, afford the desired information. As the story grew, the more mysterious did it become. Finally, at the Eagle, where the discussion had become somewhat excited, a quiet, knowing gentleman took aside another who *thought* he knew it all, and was sure to tell all he did know, and something over, and *confidentially* informed him—only *him*—that the *Columbus* was chartered by a special messenger, who had arrived the day previous in the British steamer, and who had proceeded by express north with important dispatches for Sir JOHN HARVEY, then Governor-General of Canada. Of course the *confidential* fact was all over town within half an hour, and the aforesaid four individuals, who began to grow a little uneasy, had the satisfaction of being relieved from further scrutiny. The *ruse* took. Everybody believed the story, and the precise character of the dispatches to the Canadian Governor-General became the topic of discussion till a late hour that evening The *Argus* was "sold" by the report, for its columns Tuesday morning contained the following:

"A MYSTERY AND ITS EXPLANATION.—Our city was not a little excited on Sunday by the mysterious arrival, about noon, of the steamboat *Columbus*, from New-York, which place she left at 12 o'clock the previous night, with only four or five persons on board, one of whom started express for the North, and the others returned in the *Columbus* at 2 P. M. All the afternoon groups were inquiring. 'What's in the wind?' Numerous were the conjectures and rumors and surmises which the *quid nunces* started to solve the mystery.

The explanation doubtless is that, as the *Great Western* brought over two millions of dollars for Canada, preparatory to the resumption of specie payments by the Provincial banks, an agent was dispatched express to advise of its arrival; and as there is no day boat on Sunday, and as the loss of a day would have ensued by waiting till the afternoon of that day, the *Columbus* was dispatched specially for that purpose."

Whether the "Express for the North" ever reached Canada, I have no knowledge. That the expresses with the "reasons" for the "unpurchased and unpurchasable" of the Third District did reach their destination in time to have their reasons take effect I am quite certain. The result showed that they did, for the Whigs carried the District, to the amazement of the Democrats. The majority was small—Gen. ROOT having but *one* majority.

If in this narrative I have omitted anything essential to "the truth of history," I leave Mr. WEED to supply the same I thought that since "Recollections" were the order of the day, this might appropriately come in. There are sundry other "Reminiscences" which might, without marring the interest of the "general plan," be added. *Nous verrons.* RODERICK.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. GRIFFIN, from New-Orleans July 20, touching at Key West July 22, and Havana July 23, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She brings 146 passengers.

On the 25th inst., lat. 37° 30' North, lon. 78° 20' West, spoke United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, from Key West for the Mediteranean.

On the 26th inst., experienced a strong gale from the northeast.

On the passage out from Havana to New-Orleans ran over and killed a large whale.

At Havana, the American brig *Nancy* was seized on Sunday, the 18th inst., by consent and advice of the Acting United States Consul-General, THOMAS SAVAGE; and when the *E. C.* left she was being discharged by the Spanish Government, under the *police* superintendence of the Consul-General of the United States. Those most familiar in those matters, think the Courts will not sustain the action of the officers in charge, who have been premature in their discoveries. Capt. WILLIAMS and his crew are in the Tacon prison.

The *Diario* announces that MAX MARATZEK has leased the Tacon Theatre for the coming season at $13,000 a month, and engages to bring out a fine operatic Company.

The death of Dr. JOHN J. LAWRENCE occurred at Matanzas on the 8th.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN FOSTER, connected with the firm of CHAS. TYNG & Co, took place at Havana last week. He had been a citizen of Havana for sixteen years, during which he had secured universal respect. The attendance was unusually large.

The official *Gaceta* publishes the contract for transporting the mails from the Island to Spain. The two firms of BOFILL, MARTORELL & Co., and PABLO, TINTORE & Co., are the contractors. The Government pays $32,000 for the round voyage. The engagement holds good for a year, but is terminable at four months' notice from the Captain-General.

The Superior Civil Governor gives notice that the certificates granted to the Coolies and Yucatanese, of the right of citizenship, are to be regarded as evidences of manumission and freedom, and are to be viewed by local authorities as such.

A writer in the *Prensa* gives information as to the proposed future arrangement of intercourse between Havana and New-York. One plan is to establish a weekly communication with Charleston, to be extended to New-York by railroad or coastwise steamer. The other proposes to take advantage of the four days' through arrangement between New-Orleans and this City, by opening more frequent intercourse with the former point. The point in either case will be Cedar Keys, Florida, to be reached semi-weekly from Havana in sixteen hours.

Markets active and firm. Stock of Sugar 170,000 boxes Freights better and in good demand North; for Europe slack. Exchange on London 13 premium; New-York, 2½; New-Orleans, 4. Health of the city good.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th inst. Sugars were firm at Havana. Sterling Exchange heavy at 12@13 premium. Exchange on New-York 2@2½ ₱ cent.; on New-Orleans, 3@4 ₱ cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Preparations for the Expedition to Paraguay.

The Route to Utah—Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands—Disappointment at Fraser's River—War Vessels at the Isthmus, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The journal of Capt. J. H. SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, has been received by the War Department, giving an account of his observations along the route to Utah, but it is too stale and uninteresting for publication. The *Union* may possibly publish it.

Dispatches received to day by the State Department from the Sandwich Islands report J. W. BORDEN, United States Commissioner, as having arrived and entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

Private advices to Governor STEVENS report a slight disappointment on the part of the miners at Fraser's River. That river continued very high, and retarded the operations of the new immigrants.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches stating that the *Saranac* had left Panama for San Juan del Sur and other points along the Pacific Coast. The object of this cruise of the *Saranac* is, as I stated some time ago, to redress the grievances of our citizens and make a general settlement with a number of towns on the coast where the rights of Americans have been totally disregarded. This vessel was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1848—is a side-wheel steamer of the second class, and carries six heavy guns.

When I first announced that the *Fulton* had been ordered home for the Paraguay service, my dispatch was pretty generally contradicted by those who are now, at this late day, stating the same fact as an item of *news*. The *Fulton* is a side-wheel steamer of the third class, and carries five guns. She was built at New-York, in 1837. It would be well for some correspondents not to make it a rule to contradict every fact of which they themselves are unfortunately ignorant.

A great misapprehension exists as to the object of the Administration in ordering several vessels-of-war to Greytown. For some time past our Government has used the precaution to keep at each terminus of the Panama Transit a war ship. The protection of our citizens, while in transit across the Isthmus, required this precaution. The vessels at San Juan, being needed for other duty, were ordered from that point, and the late orders of Secretary TOUCEY directing other ships of the Home Squadron to repair to Greytown, is only to supply the place of those which have left. At this time we have no ship there.

Private advices received in this city, to day, from Austin, state that Gov. RUNNELLS will probably appoint the Hon. MATT WARD as United States Senator from Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. Matt WARD, of Texas, it should be recollected, is not *the* MATT WARD of Kentucky. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The course to be pursued towards Paraguay, which has occupied so much of the attention of the Administration, is now determined upon. It is reliably ascertained that from the isolated position of Paraguay and difficulty of access to it, that it is capable of making a vigorous resistance to an outside force.

Independently of a few small vessels, mounting altogether an armament of six or eight guns, LOPEZ has three or four steamers, recently constructed in England, and at an eligible point on the river a fort mounting one hundred guns of different calibre. He has, also, a standing army of 12,000 men, and has recently received from England a cargo of arms and ammunition. In his employ as engineers and ordnance men there are also several French officers.

The Administration will send a fleet of six or seven vessels, including the *Harriet Lane* and *Fulton*, the former to be the flag ship. Commander PAGE, who has been selected for the command of the expedition, has proceeded to the North in order to charter such additional steamers as may be adapted to the expedition. Although it is not supposed that it will be necessary to fire a single gun, yet in view of the defensive preparations at Paraguay, it is determined our force shall be sufficiently formidable to meet all possible contingencies. The Commissioner has not yet been selected.

Lord Napier had a long interview with Secretary CASS to-day.

The President, before leaving for Bedford Springs, appointed JOHN NUGENT, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, who is now here, agent to proceed to Fraser's River, to make proper representations to citizens of the United States, with a view of preventing collisions or outbreaks in that quarter, our Government being satisfied from official and other sources that a liberal policy will be pursued toward them by the British authorities.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 28.

Leavenworth advices of the 26th have been received, per U. S. express to Booneville. A man named JOHN B. SCOGGINS, notorious as the leader of a band of horse-thieves and robbers in the South, has been arrested in that city, and messengers have been sent to Fort Scott to procure evidence against him. Several murders are charged to have been committed by SCOGGINS, both in Scott County and on the Big Blue.

From Boston.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE—THE NAUSHON HOUSE BURNED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28

The bark *Schois* arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Cienfuegos with yellow fever on board. Capt. MCNIEL, HENRY MASON, the 2d mate; JOSEPH WOOD, a passenger, and THOS. MCFARLAND and GEO. NORMAN, seamen, all died on the passage. The barks *Tola Wylie*, *St. Mary's* and brig *Spitfire* are still at Quarantine with the fever on board.

The Naushon House, at Wood's Hole, was burned to the ground yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon to-day with 17 passengers for Halifax and 54 for Liverpool. She takes out about $1,000 in specie.

The Georgia Banks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 28.

The Milledgeville papers contain a proclamation from the Governor of Georgia, ordering the State Treasurer not to receive the bills of nearly all the specie-paying banks of the State, in consequence of a technical informality in the semi-annual returns of the banks, which were made as formerly.

Robbery and Probable Murder.

WARREHAM, Mass., Wednesday, July 28.

ALVIN GIBBS was knocked down and dangerously injured, and robbed of $500 last evening. His life is despaired of. The two men who robbed GIBBS have been arrested in Taunton, and a portion of the money was found in their boots.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here from Halifax at about 5 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded South, over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Wednesday, July 28.

The brig *Jas. Davis*, from Boston for Philadelphia, was in contact off Race Point, Saturday, with the schooner *Leonora*, from Boston for Hartford, and both put in here to repair damages.

Death of Sam Brown.

ADRIAN, Mich., Wednesday, July 28.

SAM BROWN, late General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, died here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 28.

The steamer *Falls City* broke her piston and drove out the cylinder head. Five deck passengers were badly scalded, and two drowned. The accident occurred thirty miles below Memphis, while on her upward trip yesterday.

Two Murderers Sentenced.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 28.

COX and WILLIAMS, convicted of murder on board the brig *Albion Cooper*, have been sentenced to be hung on the 27th of August. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge CLIFFORD.

Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 28.

J. F. FARNSWORTH was nominated to day, by one majority, for reelection to Congress in the Second District of Illinois

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION IN NASSAU-STREET

Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port, Knocks Down Stephen B. Dillaye in the Street.

LETTERS FROM MR. DILLAYE AND A WITNESS FOR THE ASSAILANT.

Between cats of one color, a Persian sage says, there is no true friendship, and an adaptation of that Oriental proverb, suitable for the latitude and politics of New-York, might read thus: Between Democrats of one stripe there is often animosity. Let STEPHEN D DILLAYE and EMANUEL B. HART bear witness.

About four months since, the columns of this paper contained certain special communications from Mr. DILLAYE, touching his removal from the office of General Appraiser, in which he cast very broad reflections on Mr. HART, Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Secretary COBB, and other persons, who, in the eye of the public, are, like JOHN GILPIN, "of credit and renown." Mr. DILLAYE'S communications were over his own signature, and he publicly and with a thorough sense of his responsibility, recognized them as his offspring. One of the principal persons aggrieved was Mr. HART, Surveyor of the Port, who, like "Tam O'Shanter's" wife, "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," and nursed it for a long time.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the clock of Trinity Church had intimated to the Wall street bankers and other changers of money that the blissful time of closing had arrived, Mr. HART left his office, No 27 Pine street, in company with Mr. THOS. C. FIELD, Public Administrator. Passing the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, who should they meet but Mr. DILLAYE. The offensive matter was published several months ago, but Mr. HART had delayed meeting Mr. DILLAYE—had not, in short, stumbled against him until yesterday. On the rencontre, Mr. HART accosted him, and as an eye-witness, a friend of Mr. HART, informs us, said, "You infamous libeller, this is the first time I have met you since you published that libel on me. Take that." And with these words he ejected into Mr. DILLAYE'S face what in genteel society is usually consigned to a spittoon. Mr. DILLAYE, being not unnaturally indignant, made a retort. "You scoundrel," he said, according to the aforesaid eye-witness, "you are a taller man than I am; go away from me; I am armed." And implying that he uttered no empty threat, he, as the said eye-witness says, but as Mr. DILLAYE denies, placed his dexter hand in the interior sinister pocket of his coat, when Mr. HART, thinking no time was to be lost, raised a heavy cane, tipped with a weighty ferule, and brought it down with such force upon Mr. DILLAYE'S neck, that it made him shed both blood and tears.

He was taken by sympathizers, who did not pass by on the other side, to HICKS' restaurant, on the opposite corner, where Democratic politicians, when down town, do most resort. There his wounds were washed. The blow was, as Mercutio says, "enough," but the skull was not fractured, and Mr. DILLAYE though weak with the loss of blood, was able to walk home as if there had been no split in the Democratic camp. Mr. HART, with his friend Mr. FIELDS, repaired to the Mayor's office, and told his Honor what he had done, said he was not ashamed of it, was willing to be held responsible, and so forth. As Mr. DILLAYE did not appear to prefer any charge of assault, of course no warrant was issued, and Mr. HART, after bidding adieu to his Honor, wended on his way. Whether it will thus quietly terminate or not is yet to be seen. Mr. DILLAYE'S friends assure us that the matter will early be laid before the Grand Jury. In the meantime, we submit the following card from Mr. DILLAYE:

CARD FROM MR. DILLAYE.

To the Public:

No 62 NINTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

To prevent any misrepresentation, I make the following statement of facts, as to a BRUTAL, INFAMOUS AND COWARDLY LOADED-CANE ATTACK made on me this afternoon by EMANUEL B. HART in Nassau street:

At about five minutes before 3 o'clock I left my office to attend to a business matter up-town. Going from the office I went up William to Pine street, up Pine, by the Surveyor's office, to Nassau. Just as I was opposite the Bank of Commerce, some one pressed against me from behind, and blew on the side of my face—I think intending to spit in my face. Wholly unprepared for such an event, and not seeing who it was, I turned suddenly, when EMANUEL B. HART stood in front of me, and said, "What do you think of that," or "Take that, you puppy." I replied "I think you are an infamous scoundrel—but as I am utterly without arms, and you are double my size and have a loaded cane, I will meet you at another time." Immediately thereupon, in fact so suddenly that I did not see the movement, I found myself knocked from off the sidewalk and staggering in the street, unable to control myself, until some one, as I am told, caught hold of me and took me into the saloon in the cellar of the building on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, where, after bathing my head and washing away the clotted blood, as blood had flowed profusely, I sat, for I was so dizzy that I could not stand without assistance, until a carriage could be provided to take me to the office of Doctor MARCY, where I had the wound probed and dressed, and finding the skull-bone without fracture, was taken to my residence. The slung-shot hit my hat, which so warded the blow as to prevent a fracture.

The reason of this cowardly ruffianism is undoubtedly attributable to the truths I stated with reference to HART, in my letter to HOWELL COBB of June 8. If I had been armed—as I most certainly shall be in future—there would have been no occasion for this note.

I submit this statement to the public, and call upon the gentlemen who were witnesses of the transaction to correct it, if I have either over-stated or in any way misstated it, and leave the community to characterize the loaded-cane exercise of this United States official as it deserves. It will take a good many such demonstrations either to frighten me from a duty I owe to the public, or to convince the people that Mr. COBB'S official has selected the most judicious mode of improving his reputation.

Very respectfully yours,

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

On the other hand, we have received from an eye-witness—a "bloody eye"-witness, to appearances—a letter which treats the assault very much as if it were a Custom-House usage. Thus lightly it disposes of the event which greatly agitated Wall-street and will make a great buzzing in Washington to-day:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not a reporter, but now and then, when I happen to see a thing of particular interest which is likely to escape the brethren of that omnipresent order, I have a fancy for jotting it down purely *pro bono publico*.

This afternoon then, Mr. Editor, I stumbled, by the luckiest accident in the world for a connoisseur, upon the pleasantest little fracas imaginable. I was climbing the hill from Wall street to Pine, up Nassau, when I saw before me, wearily working his way also, a man apparently carrying a heavy weight in him or about him somewheres. The man turned to look down Nassau street, and I recognized the Ex Appraiser General, STEPHEN D. DILLAYE. Just as the distinguished ex-pert crossed Pine-street, opposite the marble palace, which is the refuge of those who have deserved well of —never mind who—I looked down Pine, and saw E. B. HART, the Surveyer of the Port, and THOS. C. FIELDS coming along at what soldiers call a "charging pace"—FIELDS apparently endeavoring to moderate the speed of the duo—probably on account of the warm weather. At this moment HART appeared to catch sight of DILLAYE, and immediately crossed the street and addressed him. I was near enough to hear the conversation; and a pardonable curiosity—pardonable on account of the parties engaged—induced me to stop. HART walked up to DILLAYE and said—"You infamous libeller, this is the first time I have met you since you published me," and did incontinently spit in DILLAYE'S face, accompanying the action with the slightly superfluous remark, "Take that." Whereupon DILLAYE turned exceeding white about the gills, and fell into such a fit of trembling that I had some fear the amusement would be brought to an untimely end. However he summoned voice and presence of mind to say—"You scoundrel you—you are a bigger man than I am. Go away from me, I am armed," and thrust his hand into his coat-tail pocket, apparently with a design to take out a Paixhan gun, or some other great and deadly weapon—possibly no worse thing than a Colt's revolver. HART had in his hand a whalebone walking-stick, covered with a kind of white web, the heavier part of which was decidedly the ferule, and the instant DILLAYE said he was armed, and clapped his hand *a tergo* he drew off and rapped him across the neck with it—it was not a blow which a good sized boy would have *caned* under; but the Ex Appraiser, like the immortal *Bob Acres*, killed with a pistol without either stock, lock, or barrel, shot up into the air, performed a series of pirouettes and *tours de force* which would have caused a *maître de danse* to perish of envy—fluttered in air like some unfortunate bird whose brightly-glancing wing has been broken by the cruel shot of the huntsman, and came down to mother-earth, shrieking and crying: "Catch me, catch me, take me, take me" It struck me he was about as well "taken" as anybody I have seen lately. HART looked at him for a minute, with a smile of ludicrous pity, and then walked away with FIELDS. DILLAYE'S fright was too jolly a farce for even his nerves to stand

For a few minutes there was a great excitement about the Custom-house; clerks poked their heads out of windows, and carts stopped and blocked the streets. But, after a bit, DILLAYE picked himself up, saw that the coast was clear, and disappeared in a ghostly manner from the scene of action.

In the name of Democratic unity, and the happy family generally, what's in the wind? Is this the beginning of the end, or the end of the beginning? Only 1858—and canes and pistols going already among the high controling powers! Where shall we be in 1860?—we unfortunate Democrats—for I own the soft impeachment—I am one of the unterrified.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Seizure of Slavers at Key West.

CASES OF BRIG "HUNTRESS" AND BARK "LYRA."

From the Key of the Gulf, July 17

The case of the brig *Huntress*, seized at this port as a slaver in May last, has been decided. The brig and cargo were seized at this port by the Collector on or about the 20 h of May last, for an alleged violation of the acts of Congress against the Slave-trade, and also for a violation of the Revenue laws. On the 28th of May a libel was filed by the District-Attorney, and thereupon the brig and cargo was taken into the custody of the Marshal and notice given, &c. On the return of the attachment and monition, CHARLES TIFT, of this place, in the capacity of consignee of the master, who had left the District, also as the substituted agent of FERNANDO DEL PINO, of the City of New-York, was admitted to claim the brig for PINO, whom he alleged to be the owner, and DON CAYETANO GARCIA, a Spanish subject residing at Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, was admitted to claim the cargo or the greater part of it, as the owner thereof. Upon the trial of the case the following facts were adduced:

That previous to October, 1857, the brig *Huntress* was owned a year or more at this place. It appears from her register that she was built at Nacot Creek, in New-Jersey, in 1839.

On or about the 3d or 4th day of April, as appears by the crew-list certified by the Collector, the vessel, under the command of J. L. BROWN, sailed from Charleston, bound to Cardenas, carrying with her the register of the vessel which had been given to CAY, MONTAURE & CAY on the 9th January, 1858.

CAY, MONTAURE & Co, attended to the loading of the vessel at Charleston, probably as ship's agent or consignee. The vessel was loaded with 1,000 sacks of corn, 206 casks or tierces of rice, 50 barrels of corn meal, seven cases and one bale.

The brig's crew were all foreigners. Upon an examination of the vessel, it was found that she had been a pretty fair suit of sails except the mainsail, which is old, and one extra new suit of sails; also a number of spare yards, booms and spars. Among the peculiar articles found on board the brig were four or five hand pumps, three of tin, used in pumping water from casks; one ship's medicine-chest, lacking many of the articles us

SAN SALVADOR.

Refusal of an Exequatur to the American Consul Arrival of our Minister to Guatemala—The Volcano of Concaugua—A View from the Summit—Fears of the Filibusters—Cost of Labor and Living—Resources of San Salvador

From Our Own Correspondent.

LA UNION, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

The Government of the United States has sent a Consul to this place. He has been here some two months, but as yet they have not granted him his exequatur, and from present appearances they will refuse it to him, on the ground that the Government of Nicaragua complain of his acts while residing there during the Walker War This has been an unfortunate place for American Consuls, as, of the three sent here at different times, two have died, and one returned home, unable to get an exequatur. It is to be hoped that the fate of the present official will be happier than that of his predecessors; besides, our Government actually need a representative here, as this port is the most important one on the Central American coast, and the most frequented by American vessels. The English, French, and several other European Governments, have Consuls here

The steamer *Columbus* arrived here from Panama on the 25th inst., having on board Mr. CLARK, our Minister to Guatemala. While in this place, he took the evidence of parties residing here touching the seizure of an American vessel, and the murder of the Captain, by the crew of a Guatemalian vessel-of-war, during the Fall of 1856 The name of the Captain was CHRISTOPHER LILLIE, *alias* "Cris Lillie," a man well known to the *fancy* in New-York and San Francisco. Whatever may have been his character at home, it should not stand in his way when in need of protection from the flag of his country. When seized, he was trading along the coast, and bore the character of a quiet and peaceable man From a conversation with Mr. CLARK, I feel warranted in saying he will demand and enforce redress the most ample for the outrage committed

In my previous letter I spoke of the Volcano of Conchagua, at the foot of which is situated the town of La Union. This volcano rises nearly 5,000 feet above the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca. The slope is cone-like, although not that perfect cone as is the beautiful Island of Tigre. On the highest peak of Conchagua, and distinctly visible to the naked eye from the streets of La Union, the authorities of the port have erected a telegraph station, from which, by means of signal flags, vessels entering the Gulf of Fonseca are known in the city for hours before they enter the harbor. The sentinel at the flag-staff can, with his glass, descry vessels when they leave the harbor of Realejo, about sixty miles distant. I recollect some time ago, when on board the steamer *Columbus*, as we were leaving the harbor of Realejo, I saw through the Captain's glass the blue outlines of a mountain, and asked him the name of it. He took the glass and after looking at it a moment, said: That is Conchagua They now know in La Union that the steamer *Columbus* is approaching, and so it was. I have often observed, on going to the wharf in the morning, an unusual activity among the workmen in hauling out launches, receiving cargoes, &c. On inquiry I have invariably been answered as follows: Such and such a vessel, consigned to such a house, is beating up the Gulf, and will be here at such an hour, and we are prepared to commence receiving and delivering freight the moment she comes to anchor. I had heard so much of the magnificent view to be obtained from the summit of Conchagua that I determined to make the ascent. So, about a fortnight ago, accompanied by two others, merchants of this place, one a native of the country,—still neither had ever ascended the mountain,—we climbed to the top of the volcano. I will describe to you our tour, which, although pursued under difficulties, amply repaid us for our labor.

The little Indian village of Conchagua, containing some five hundred inhabitants, is situated about one third the distance up the mountain, and about five miles from La Union.

We had arranged to take breakfast at that village, and after procuring a guide there, to make the ascent in time to reach the summit easily by noon, we left La Union about sunrise, mounted on sure-footed animals; the air was cool, and our road lay through a narrow gorge in the mountain, in which the rays of the sun, even at noon-day, scarcely could penetrate. We were continually ascending and descending deep ravines, until we arrived, after a ride of nearly two hours, at Conchagua. This village struck us as different from anything we had ever before seen. A broad Plaza, with its church more than a century old, as shown from an inscription over the principal entrance; its town-hall, its Cobildo, and other buildings adjacent, and the thatched cottages of the inhabitants perched among the rocks and along the sides of the numerous mountain streams that rushed through the ravine, give it a certain wild and peculiar appearance, unlike any other place I have seen in all Central America. We crossed the Plaza and rode to the house of the Alcalde, where we had bespoke a breakfast. And such a breakfast! and such hungry men to eat it too, really made the old Alcalde's dark eys dance for joy.

To show the resources of this country for supplying all the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, all their own production too, I will describe this breakfast. Our table, covered with a snow-white cloth, was placed in front of the Alcalde's house under an orange tree, on the banks of a narrow but noisy stream. Although there was but three in our party, the table was loaded with a supply sufficient for at least ten hungry men. We sat down. There were oysters roasted, fried and in the—shell, I was going to say, but they were all taken out the shell, and floated in a large wooden bowl. We had fresh eggs, (eggs are always fresh here,) fried, boiled and poached; fish, at least three varieties from the Gulf of Fonseca; chickens, broiled and stewed; tenderloin of beef boiled; and, in the way of vegetables, we had *frijoles*, plaintains, and some whose name I cannot now recollect; and above all, the king-dish to my taste a salad of aguacate, which is known through all tropical countries under the name of the alligator pear, vegetable butter, vegetable marrow, &c. The above-named vegetable is cultivated by the Indians of Conchagua, and is esteemed superior to that raised in any other part of the country. Besides all that, in a large basket placed at the foot of the tree were a few of the fruits of the country, such as oranges, sweet lemons, pineapples, zapote, or momey apple, and a few others. I will never forget this breakfast; its abundance and variety was really astonishing. But what was still more astonishing was the price charged. For all that feast only three reals each, about thirty-six cents American currency, and the Alcalde acted as if he felt himself well paid too.

Still, when you calculate the cheapness of the articles of daily consumption here, it does not seem so astounding after all. For instance, the articles of oysters and fish. The Bay of Fonseca appears to be one immense oyster-bed, and fish are so numerous that they are caught with the most simple device. Oysters sell at a half real (six cents) per bushel, and a real will buy enough fish to supply a large family with a sufficiency for one day's consumption. Then beef is only 5 cents per pound, chickens 6 cents each, and vegetables of all kinds, and fruits, so cheap that they may almost be had for the asking.

I have often thought what a blessed country this would be for the thousands of starving poor, who lived a famished, suffering life in New-York, and the large cities during the past Winter. Here, although the laborer receives but about 20 cents a day, he can, by working three months, earn enough to live in luxury for the balance of the year, and it is to be regretted that too many act upon that principle. It seems an impossibility to hire men to work when they have a few dollars ahead

To resume my account of our journey up the mountain: We left Conchagua about 9 o'clock, and after much rough riding for a distance of some three miles, we emerged from the woody ravines through which we had been traveling, and came out in an open plain, and before us, stretching up some 2,000 feet, was the summit of Conchagua, with its flag-staff, and flag flying, indicating that a vessel was entering the harbor. Now came the most difficult part of our journey; although the road was tolerably clear of rocks, the ascent was so steep that nothing but a zigzag course was practicable, and so, like ships at sea beating against a head-wind, we turned, and tacked, and beat about until, after two hours' hard labor from the time we left the woods, we at last reached the flag-staff on the summit of the mountain; but, to our great chagrin, when we arrived there, nothing could be seen—an impenetrable veil rested over the mountain Presently the flag-staff man came to us, and said that the present obscurity would break away in an hour, when we would have as fine a view as the mountain could afford.

We dismounted, and fastening our mules to the flag-staff, we removed the saddles, and using them as a pillow, we stretched ourselves on the turf, and for two hours enjoyed such a *siesta* as is known only to those who have performed a journey as laborious as we had. We were awakened by the man of the flag-staff, and our eyes were greeted by a sight that at once drove all sleep away, and brought us to our feet. The sky was clear—no clouds obscured the air. Before us lay the great Gulf of Fonseca, with its islands, the town of Amopola, on Tigre Island, La Union, and the vessels in the harbor, so near to us, apparently, that a stone thrown from where we stood would reach their decks; still, they were miles from us.

Across the Gulf rose Consuagueina from the shores of Nicaragua—a fellow-guardian with Conchagua, to the entrance to the Gulf of Fonseca. Still further in the distance could we see El Viejo and the volcanic chain extending across the great Plain of Leon, to where Momotombo rises out of the Lake of Managua.

Honduras, its mountains, the opening through which the railroad will pass, the Estmas whose course we could see for miles through the country,—all was spread out before us like a map.

With a glass we could see ships at sea many miles from us on the broad Pacific. I hardly think the world affords so beautiful and so extensive a view as may be seen from the top of the volcano of Conchagua. Our descent from the mountain was rapid and easy compared to our ascent, and we crossed the Plaza of La Union just as the bell was chiming the *oracion*, having been but two hours in retracing what it took us five hours to accomplish in the morning.

Since I last advised you there has been a change in the Government of San Salvador. The former President, Don SANTANA CASTELLON, having resigned, has been succeeded to the Presidency by Don GREGORIO BARIOS, formerly Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Everything remains quiet throughout Central America, although whenever a steamer arrives some evil-disposed person circulates a rumor of a new filibuster foray upon Nicaragua, which causes much excitement until they receive satisfactory evidence of the falsity of the report. The fact is, the name of WALKER and Filibustero is a perfect night-mare to these people, and it will take a long while to remove from them the impression that all Americans, in some way, are connected with some filibustering movement on Central America.

As our commercial relations with them are constantly increasing, they will soon know us better, and they will perceive that there is no sympathy between the better class of American citizens and the Filibusteros. †

"Locus a Non Lucendo"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of July 12, under the head of "College Commencements," your correspondent, in an article upon Hobart College Commencement says: "On one ground particularly does this institution challenge attention and interest—*it is a free College. It offers a thorough College education, equal to the best that our eastern Colleges can give, and offers it without money and without price.*" The subject of a College education is one of very grave importance. It is a step taken once only for life; and so much in after-life depends upon it, that it should not be taken unadvisedly. So far as the article in question tends to call attention to a very good local school for boys, I have no objection to it, but when it seeks to place this school on a level, or even above "our Eastern Colleges," I think it is calculated to mislead. To one familiar with Eastern Colleges, the name of *College* suggests an institution with extensive accommodations, facilities for acquiring a classical and scientific education of the highest order; a venerable and learned President, a corps of highly-educated Professors in the different departments; a large and well-selected library, an extensive apparatus for illustrating the sciences, and other aids and appliances, few of which can be found in these small institutions of learning. Parents who sustain the expenses, and young men who are at the pains to qualify themselves for college, have a deep interest to secure those advantages where they are afforded in a high degree. The expenses attending a College course, at large or small Colleges, differ but little; the length of time required to complete it is the same. Hobart College is nominally "*free*," so far as tuition is concerned. This is a small item at any College; but the quarterly "*bill of incidentals*" and "*fines imposed*" here, nearly equal the quarterly tuition bill in other colleges.

But, even if it were true that a College education is offered "*without money and without price*," it is at least a doubtful question whether this is a recommendation. A very cheap thing is too apt to be lightly esteemed, and little sought for. Much of the advantages of a College course consists in the effects of those exertions which are put forth to attain it, and the privileges afforded are appreciated somewhat in proportion to their cost. This system of free tuition carries with it an idea of charity, of which some independent minds would be unwilling to become the recipients.

Where there is a *will* there will be found a *way* for the attainment of a College education, and without the *will* the College course will be of little benefit. Thousands of our most highly-educated men were poor boys, who, by extra exertion sustained themselves in college, and much of their success in after-life may be the fruits of such extra exertion. Again, when the income of a college, and the salaries of the professors, depend in some degree upon public favor and patronage, there is an incentive to exertion on the part of professors. Take away this incentive, and there would be danger that these exertions might be influenced by the fact that an increase of numbers would add to their duties and responsibilities, without a corresponding personal compensation.

Much of the benefit of a College course consists in the influence of mind upon mind, in the variety of minds and manners which are thus brought together, in the influence of example, in the competitions and rivalries to excel, as well as the precepts and instructions given by the professors. During a College course, personal acquaintances, associations and attachments are formed, which will continue for life. The more numerous and wide-spread these may be, the more pleasure and advantage will be derived from them. The pride of *maternity* is a commendable pride, and its influence salutary. Any graduate would refer to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Union, &c., as his "*Alma Mater*," with more pride than to an obscure institution. All these influences are of course better secured at a college of high standing, and where large numbers attend, and the effect of these influences cannot be calculated. I make these suggestions, not to discourage the attainment of a college education at any college, but to call attention to the higher classes of colleges, where superior advantages are afforded at little if any additional expense.

A FRIEND TO "EASTERN COLLEGES."

Snow on Mount Washington in July.

TIP-TOP HOUSE, Mount Washington, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Yesterday, a small party of New-Yorkers made the ascent of Mount Washington through a thick mist. Towards evening the skies cleared for an hour and afforded us magnificent views We spent a cosy night around the fire of the "Tip-Top House;" but soon after midnight a violent storm set in. The hail roared on the cabin-roof like grape shot. On coming out this morning we found the rocks *covered with snow!* The thermometer stood at 30°, and ice was formed on all the standing water. The earliest risers saluted with a volley of snow-balls from the "Tip Top" the tardy slumberers who came out to see the sun rise! Our host says that he has but once before witnessed this phenomenon in July.

Yours, truly, T. L. C.

PARIS.

Dramatic Trial at Caen—Safety of the Emperor's Person—A Nice Thing for Sophie Cruvelli—An Invaluable Addition to the French Tongue—A Naval Society—Candidates of the Seine Bathing in its Waters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 15, 1858.

A drama of moving interest has just been unrolled before the tribunal of Caen, the chief town of the department of Calvados, a hundred miles west of Paris. Twenty-nine individuals men and women, were placed at the bar of the Court for murder and robbery—in other words, as an organized band of assassins and robbers The act which brought about their discovery, and which served as the principal count in the indictment, was the murder of M. PECHARD, at Caen, a few months ago. The murdered man was a jeweler, who slept alone over his store, and who was known to possess, beside his jewelry, a considerable sum of money. The store was well guarded, first by a belt at the side of his bed, which was rung by the opening of either of the doors of the house, and afterwards by a large dog in the store. These additional securities to well locked doors formed no barrier to the operations of the ingenious thieves, who knew of their existence and overcame them. PECHARD, however, was aroused by the noise in the store, and, both avaricious and courageous, engaged in a struggle with the flying thieves in the street, in which he lost his life. The police were several weeks in tracing out the perpetrators of this crime, and only accomplished the arrestation by an accident. Soon the whole band were tracked out and arrested, and then the difficulty of their arrestation was explained by the numerous passports in different names they bore on their persons, and by the practiced ingenuity they had exhibited in covering up their tracks through the country. They were arrested in different parts of France—some of them in Paris

The trial acquired interest from the character of the men, and from the fact that their mistresses were seated in the prisoners' dock beside them, implicated in their crimes The three principal prisoners were GRAFT, PASCAL, and MAYER These were tried for the murder of PECHARD, the others as abettors before and after the act. GRAFT and PASCAL were condemned to the guillotine, MAYER to the galleys for life. Twelve of the other prisoners were condemned to various terms of hard labor or close confinement from eight years down to three, while six were acquitted on the Péchard affair, but retained in custody for other offences.

GRAFT was the principal offender, and upon him the greatest interest of the trial fell. He is a young man, and affects great elegance in manners and dress. During the trial he repeatedly addressed the Court in a studiously polite manner and with a shrewdness which he deemed irresistible, in the establishment of his innocence. In Italy, with the aid of a mountain retreat and a picturesque costume, largely garnished with arms, GRAFT would have rated as a first-class brigand, the terror of travelers and the romance of young girls. But France has no mountain retreats for this class of industrials, and her police and people are extremely unromantic in presence of their exploits. So that GRAFT, notwithstanding his feigned elegance of manners before the court; notwithstanding his lionizing at the Summer watering places, was reduced by the tribunal of Caen to the humble position of a common murderer and thief, and condemned to lose his head on the guillotine. In his last speech, in reply to the usual question, whether he had anything to say before sentence was passed on him, GRAFT declared they might do with him as they pleased, but he pleaded with tears in his eyes in favor of his mistress, the girl CHRETIEN, a sort of Cyclops of hideous mien, who had gained great influence over him by her energy of character. The girl was condemned to five years' dungeon. GRAFT soon recovered his usual bitterness, however, and made a joke on his condemnation which might have been laughable but for the occasion on which it was uttered.

Since the residence of the Emperor at Plombières, where he exposes his person every day in long walks in the neighborhood of the town, the police on the way to Plombières, as well as at the Imperial residence, exercise a redoubled surveillance over all doubtful persons. This surveillance has given rise to the following incident. A noble hidalgo, the COUNT DE V——, of Madrid, arrived a few days ago at Paris, with the intention of visiting Plombières. At Epinal, on the route, the attention of the watchful police was fixed by the strongly-marked physiognomy and the costume of the noble Spaniard, and they demanded to see his passport. The Count had neglected to bring with him that indispensable document. He was thrown into prison, with a strong conviction on the part of the police of Epinal that they were going to save their country from a great crime. The telegraph was put in play, and the police soon learned, to their discomfiture, that their zeal had led them into a gross error. The Count was liberated with a deluge of apologies, but to show that he did not guard rancor for the mistake, he left a sum of money to be distributed among the prisoners of Epinal.

Not long ago I told you of the magnificent present made by the heir to the Viceroyalty of Egypt, ACHMET PACHA, to an Italian girl at Paris, who had taught him French during a year's residence in this city. The testament of this unfortunate young Prince has just been opened, and among the bequests is found one of a million of francs to SOPHIE CRUVELLI, the late prima donna at the Grand Opera, now the Baroness VIGIER. It appears that during his residence at Paris, ACHMET PACHA shared the general admiration for the brilliant young cantatrice, and seeking an interview, laid his heart and part of his fortune at her feet. (And when I say a part of his fortune, it must be recollected that the entire fortune of this Prince is estimated at $50,000,000!) Not more fortunate than the Prince President of the Republic, who, more than once, made overtures to the proud SOPHIE, he was rejected with a lesson on morals that made an impression on his better man. This is said to be the true history of the legacy left to the Baroness VIGIER by the young Prince who has just perished so ignominiously in the waters of the Nile.

Since the immense success which attended the invention of the word *Lorette*, a word designating a certain class of gay women of the higher rank of those who live maritally out of marriage, we have had a succession of words for the same class, all seeking the honors of notoriety. The last word, however, is the best. A blonde actress invented a few months ago, a style of *coiffure* for the new Marie-Stuart bonnets, which became a rage at once in the *Lorette* world. The hair of the forehead is cut short, commencing a few inches and gradually growing longer as it approaches the ear. All the hair of the side of the head, in front of the ears, thus shortened, is tied up over night in fine bands in threads, in such a way that when undone in the morning there appears on each side of the forehead an immense puff of open, ragged, wavy hair, filling completely the relief in the sides of the Mary-Stuart bonnets. It has the air of being badly combed, and from this they derive the new designation—*les mal peignées*—("the badly combed") At first sight you would say inevitably "there's a lady who has forgot to comb herself this morning." But all this disorder is the result of studied art; the evening's banding requires two hours of the most active hair-dresser's hands; it is but a refinement of pride, an exaggeration of vanity. The *mal peignées* are found almost exclusively among the blonds, because the more daylight that can be shown through the dry, frizzled puffs, the better It is only the exaggeration of the disorder that is most *comme il faut*—in its kind. The night that Mlle. DUVERGER made her first appearance on the stage in the new *coiffure*, the entire clan of *mal peignées* were present to give *éclat* to the new fashion. For that evening there was a shower of bouquets and applause, but for that evening only. The following evenings there was a good deal more pomnade and less applause The word *mal peignées*, like *Lorette* and *demi-monde*, as applied to a certain class of women, has made its *entrée* into the French language.

You know, perhaps, the superstition which reigns in France in regard to the number thirteen. To sit down with a dinner party composed of thirteen persons, to ride in a number thirteen carriage, to live in a number thirteen house, are, for Frenchmen, events that will inevitably be followed by bad luck. A society was lately formed at Bordeaux, called the "Society of Thirteen," who intend to combat this superstition, and all the other popular superstitions. For example, the thirteen will dine together every Friday joyously, as if they were but twelve or any other lucky number, and as if the scene was taking place on Sunday or any other lucky day. Before sitting down, these courageous men will turn their chairs around, turn over their salt-cellars, place in the form of a cross their knives and forks, and at the dessert break a looking-glass. So deep are these superstitions engrained into the belief of society in France, that although to you it may look like boyishness, yet the project of the thirteen Bordelais is an act of heroism, nothing more nor less

The Seine, notwithstanding it has fallen to the lowest point of the last century, that of the year 1719, low enough for the accident-maker of the *Patrie* to discover a crocodile, is yet pure and fit for bathing purposes. The river is half covered with swimming houses, and here one sees, every day, these warm days, thousands of panting citizens in nature's garb and in defiance of crocodiles, mythological or otherwise, practicing the divine art of—finding the quickest way to the bottom! It is at the swimming-bath in particular that one is struck with this reflection, that mankind in general are most ungrateful to that precious race of industrials, the tailors. Without going to the swimming-bath you would never imagine what a number of frightfully crooked, knotty legs, run unperceived through the highways and by-ways of this world, protected by the obliging pantaloons of a benevolent tailor.

MALAKOFF.

BOSTON.

Theatrical—Bank Quarrels—Lawrence's Pamphlet on the Right of Search—Commencement at Harvard—The New-Hampshire Peddler Law—Jeff. Davis in Maine—The Amalgamation of the two Bank Parties—Meeting of Gardnerites—Revival of Old Tory Claims, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Monday, July 26, 1858.

The Howard Athenæum will close to night, to be reopened by Mr. BARROW on the 6th of September. Nearly all the old company are to remain, and some additions will be made to it. Among the latter will be Miss LAURA HONEY, who should be attractive, considering her sweetness. The Boston Theatre will be opened at the same time with the Howard. The Museum will commence earlier, August 16, with few changes, if any, in its company. The National will open the middle of August. Thus we are to have four first-class theatres, and if they could be reduced to two, they would make money.

There is a prospect of trouble here about the security of our banking system. For thirty years the "Suffolk Bank system" has operated to keep the currency in tolerable condition: but now that the Bank of Mutual Redemption has been put to work, it is regarded as a blow at the old mode, and as making war on it under pretence of helping it. No doubt such is the intention of the movers in the "Mutual," and we, who own no stock, and seldom have any money to be redeemed or lost, as the case may be, are standing by to see the fun.

MR. BEACH LAWRENCE'S pamphlet on "Visitation and Search," is announced soon to appear. He discusses the propriety of terminating the 8th article of the Ashburton Treaty. He is rather late in the day, and will hardly get to Berlin by the aid of his *brochure*.

Commencement at Harvard University was, this year, a very quiet affair, but none the less effective on that account. The exercises indicated a high order of scholarship, and an extensive range of reading. The influence of two such historical writers, of the ultra-liberal school, as GROTE and MACAULAY, was quite perceptible. One of the graduates followed Mr. GROTE in his vindication of CLEON, who has passed for a miserable demagogue for these two-and-twenty centuries, because he was hated by a man of genius, his rival, who wrote the first and most magnificent of political pamphlets, and passed it off for history. My sympathies are with CLEON, but I must confess that I enjoy the thought that THUCYDIDES did pay back the debt he owed him, with such vast interest, the triumph of a year or two balanced by a gibbeting of more than 2,200 years. The pen was indeed mightier, not only than the sword, but than the shell of ostracism. CLEON got THUCYDIDES banished from Athens, and THUCYDIDES got CLEON banished from decent associations for the matter of nearly 70 generations. The writer "squabashed" the politician. True, ARISTOPHANES made a terrible butt of CLEON, but all that he wrote against him would have passed for the dirtiest of blackguardism, which, unquestionably, it is, had it not been for the grave language of the decorous historian. It is a sign of the times that CLEON should find a defender among the graduates of Harvard, where ARISTOPHANES and THUCYDIDES are looked upon as among the greater gods. MURE'S view of the question of the tanner's position is probably the correct one. The graduate who took BURKE for his subject showed a familiarity with MACAULAY'S three papers on HASTINGS, BACON and SOUTHEY, that proves he has read to some purpose. Lord NAPIER and Governor BANKS were LL. D'd, as were some other persons. His Excellency, though a "self-made man," bowed in the right places when addressed in the tongue of CÆSAR and SALLUST, though it is not very likely that either of those fast Romans would have understood a word of the oration. We have had Governors to whom a Latin discourse was all Greek.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS will deliver an address at Braintree, on the 29th, the occasion being the dedication of a town-hall. The people will be able to see what he is, and so his prospects will be improved of getting into Congress. A man must keep himself before the people if he would dwell in their memories. It is not true that Doctor HITCHCOCK, his competitor, is to be present on the occasion with his dental apparatus, for the purpose of attending to the teeth of the people. He has much more to do with gums than with teeth. It is said that old AUSTIN, the Collector of Boston, thinks of running for Congress in the Doctor's district.

The "peddler law" of New-Hampshire, of which I gave you an account a month ago, is working badly. It appears that it is so construed as to affect large classes of dealers who are not regarded as peddlers anywhere out of New-Hampshire. Drovers are forbidden to sell so much as a calf as they pass through the State, perhaps, because there are calves enough there of native birth. Butchers are threatened with prosecution if they take their carts across the line from any other State, and sell a link of sausages or a pound of beef. Bakers are to be "done brown" if they sell a sheet of gingerbread, or a solitary cracker, or a pound of brown bread in New-Hampshire of foreign baking. Even the berry trade, which is getting to be a commercial institution in New-England, is affected by it. The Republican papers in New-Hampshire deny that the law is so bad as it is represented, and say that it is more liberal than the law it supersedes, and that it was called for and voted for by Democratic members of the Legislature. Be that as it may, there is a good deal of excitement on the subject, and the law is held by many to be unconstitutional.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is now on a visit to Maine, is about to take the stump in behalf of Mr BION BRADBURY, the Democratic candidate in the Sixth Congressional District, of whose election confident hopes are entertained by his political friends. Mr. DAVIS is popularly regarded as a secessionist—an enemy to the Union—in New-England; and, as the Democrats have bellowed themselves hoarse about Governor BANKS' "let-the-Union-slide" remark, they will now get paid back in kind. It is a bad move on their part, particularly as Mr. DAVIS is an enemy of the fishing bounty, by the existence of which Maine is supposed to be benefited.

The *two* State Committees of the Banks party held their second meeting on the 23d, and agreed upon a "form of call," and the Convention will meet at Worcester on the 9th of September, one week after the holding of the Democratic Convention. The Republican Committee, by a vote of *seven* to *six*, resolved to surrender to the American Committee, whose demand was, that the call should be signed by both the Executive Committees of last year This was not done without considerable trouble, the discussion lasting five hours. As it was, less than half the Committee voted, two "pairing off," and eighteen members absenting themselves. Had a full vote been taken, the numbers would probably have stood eight for surrender to 25 against it, the Committee consisting of thirty-three members. It was explained by the Chairman, Mr ALLEY, that the American Committee merely wished to save their honor, and that, if their proposition should be acceded to, they would merge with the Republicans, they and their friends, and never again be heard of They were very like the Russians before Silistria, who told the Turks that they wanted the town only to save the Czar's honor; but the Turks, unlike our Republicans had no regard for the honor of the other side, and persisted in holding out until they had beaten the besiegers, and soiled old Nick's honor The question then came up—not in Silistria, but in Boston—how the call should be signed. This difficulty was got over by resolving that gentlemen should sign alphabetically, beginning with A, and ending with izzard. This is according to the highest possible precedent When, at the Congress of Vienna, the plenipotentiaries were getting by the ears on this very point of the order of signing, Czar ALEXANDER cut the dispute short by deciding that they should sign alphabetically by nations, which was thought magnanimous in him, as it placed not only Austria, but conquered France, above Russia, which was then the leading nation of Europe, or rather of the world. As Russia is now Anti-Slavery in her character and purpose, perhaps this "coincidence" may be held "significant."

The Gardner Americans of this county and city are giving evidence that they are neither dead nor asleep. Their County and Ward Committee, which is composed of influential citizens, held a meeting on the evening of the 21st, which is represented to have been very enthusiastic. A resolution was adopted looking to the complete organization of the party in this county and city, where they had 756 plurality over the Republicans last year, and 1,181 over the Democrats. The result in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts it lies with them to determine.

Lawsuits of an interesting character to Massachusetts are, it is reported, about to be commenced. The descendants of Gov. HUTCHINSON, and those of Lieut.-Gov. OLIVER, now in England, wish to recover certain real estate in Boston, which belonged to their renowned Tory ancestors, and which they say is legally theirs according to the terms of the 9th article of the treaty of 1794 between the United States and England, commonly known as JAY'S treaty. THOMAS HUTCHINSON was one of those men whose misfortune it is to be placed in high station in evil times, with characters and principles that lead to their ruin. Had he died at 54, he would have bequeathed to our annals, perhaps, the highest reputation of any man that belonged to the Colonial times. At that age he had produced a historical work which even so good a judge and so clamorous a patriot as Mr. BANCROFT praises highly, and which was very popular with the Massachusetts people—as it narrated the events of their early history in a style to which they were entirely unaccustomed. But from that time his ruin must be dated. The struggle then commenced between the Colonies and the Mother land, and HUTCHINSON proved himself the worst enemy of the former. He abused his power and his influence, to the injury of the former, in the most shameful manner. It is not too much to say that the separation of England and America was his work—for he deceived the Home Government, and caused it to commit itself irrevokably to that policy which made civil war inevitable. Had he told the truth to his employers, the American Revolution would have been postponed for years, together with its long train of consequences, which affected the condition of men of all races throughout the world; for not a statesman could have been found in England to have carried out GEORGE III.'s suicidal policy, if the truth had there been known, and HUTCHINSON was one of the few men whose representations would have been accepted for truth by the Tories. It may be doubted, too, if even the King, obstinate and pig-headed as he was, would have gone so far as he did, had HUTCHINSON been an honest patriot instead of a knavish courtier. Even so late as the middle of 1774, HUTCHINSON, who had just reached England, made such representations to the King as probably determined all after-events. The English, however, soon learned to distrust him, and he died of chagrin in 1780. It is yet among the secrets of history whether he died naturally or by his own hand. It has been attempted to defend him by showing that he must have been a good man because he was so popular, and held so many offices, to the general satisfaction, down to his last days; but this only tends to aggravate his offence, as it shows he was not only a tory, but an ingrate. There were honest men among the Tories, but not one of their number, it is probable, sought the ruin of their country after HUTCHINSON'S fashion. The offices he held were those of Representative, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Councilor, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the highest Court in the Province, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor.

There were two Lieutenant-Governors of the name of OLIVER, of different families—ANDREW OLIVER, a brother-in-law of HUTCHINSON, who was made Stamp-distributor in 1765, and who died in 1774, before the confiscation of estates was thought of; and THOMAS OLIVER, who succeeded ANDREW OLIVER as Lieutenant-Governor, and who left Massachusetts with the British Army in 1776. He was placed on the proscription list of 1778, and his property was confiscated. He died in England in 1815. His wife was a Vassal, belonging to a family of great note in Colonial Massachusetts, but now quite unknown here. I presume it is his property that it is sought to recover, but I am not certain on this point.

A somewhat similar case to those with which we are threatened was settled in your State thirty years ago. ROGER MORRIS, of New-York, married MARY PHILIPPEE, a lady whom WASHINGTON is said to have loved, and as both were Tories, their estates were confiscated: but their son, Captain MORRIS, of the English Navy, having obtained a high legal opinion that the reversionary interest was not included in the act of attainder, he sold that interest to the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR in 1809; and, nineteen years later, Mr. ASTOR compromised his claim with the State of New-York, receiving half a million of dollars for what he had paid only £20,000. How far this decision will affect the claim now set up against Massachusetts it would require a good lawyer to say. Certain it is that real estate confiscated in Boston in in 1778 must be prodigiously valuable in 1858, and its owners had better compromise the claim, if it be at all respectable, rather than plunge into that "sea of troubles," the law, to keep the claimants off. Mr. EDMONDS, of your city, is said to be of counsel for the claimants, assisted by Mr. SERLE, of Boston, who is a sound jurist. THYME.

The Virginia Springs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTS.: In your issue of the 12th instant, your correspondent at Lynchburg, alluding to the Old Sweet Springs in Virginia, makes statements which are incorrect, designed evidently to mislead the public, and injure the proprietors of that establishment.

The price for board at the hotel is $14 a week, not $16; the fare and accommodations equal, if not superior to those at any watering place in the country. The charge for baths is 25 cents each, not 50 cents, as stated by your correspondent, who has indited a mischievous paragraph from information derived solely, it appears, from a letter purporting to have been written by a lady at the hotel, which was shown to him, no doubt, by some party who sought through the medium of your journal to damage the reputation of the Old Sweet Springs, than which there is not a more healthful, agreeable or better conducted watering place in that most beautiful mountain region of the Old Dominion. F. B.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1858.

The offer of a wager that young Sage, of Cromwell "mystery" notoriety, is not living, is renewed through the Hartford *Times* by the Goodriches. They make this proposition: "We now offer to bet with any man living, one hundred dollars to one, that Charles E Sage, (the son of Edmund Sage,) is not living, and will put up the money in any Bank in Hartford or Middletown, and will pay all expenses in getting him here, if it proves to be the said Charles, and if not, the opposite party shall pay."

A POLITICAL REVIEW.

The Administration Defended.

Speech of Vice-President Breckinridge, at Florence, Ky.

A spirited State contest is in progress in Kentucky, between the Democrats and Americans. The only State office to be filled is that of Clerk of the Court of Appeals; RANKIN R. REVILL being the Democratic candidate, and GEORGE R MCKEE the American. But, although the stake is small, political issues enter largely into the contest. At a Democratic barbacue and general glorification, held on Saturday last, in the woods near the town of Florence, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE made a speech, in accordance with previous announcement, into which he entered into an elaborate defence of Administration measures.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said:

He had accepted, with pleasure, an invitation to meet the people of Kentucky at that place, to speak to them of the prominent current political issues He held that the people had a right to expect that public men should be prepared to give their views upon public matters at all convenient times. He said himself ready to do so. It had been two years since he had been in the habit of addressing his fellow-citizens on public occasions, and in that time it was probable that he had lost some of the facility which he had acquired for expressing himself before the assembled people. He did not come, however, to attempt the graces of oratory, or exhibit a wordy glitter of rhetoric, but to speak plain truths in plain terms The present he thought a period in the history of the country of peculiar interest, and he proposed that his remarks should be addressed to the subjects which gave current affairs that interest. Since Mr. BUCHANAN had assumed the reigns of power in the Government, our difficulties had been chiefly domestic.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We had had but one trouble with a foreign power that threatened to be considerable, that with Great Britain concerning her exercise of the right of search upon which we fought her in the last war in the Gulf of Mexico, which might reasonably be claimed as an American sea. The recent exercise of the right of search by Great Britain had been received throughout the land with an outburst of indignation, confined to no section of party, and the question, if we might believe the public prints, was speedily settled on a basis agreeable to American pride, and conforming to American interests. American ships, wherever they sailed, were hereafter to be regarded as inviolable as American dry land itself

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Upon another question one word. There had been raised throughout the land, against the President, a concerted cry of profligacy. The Administration was charged with squandering vast sums of money, which had to be borrowed. He freely admitted that the expenses of the Government recently had been unusually large. The Republican House of Representatives that preceded in power the Administration had been extravagant in making appropriations, and now the Democracy had to foot the bills It was very hard if the President was to be blamed for paying the appropriations of the Republican House of Representatives. The expenses of the Mormon expedition, which was necessary for the vindication of the honor and authority of the Government, were very heavy, and formed an extraordinary item. People were slow to appreciate the immense distance from the frontiers of Missouri to Salt Lake. Did they know that it was further than from the Rhine to Moscow, the long march that ruined NAPOLEON?

There was a deficit in the Post-Office Department of some millions, occasioned by the great extension of mail-routes and the cheapness of postage. The gentlemen who were raising a cry about the expenses of the Government were last Winter given an opportunity to check the flow of appropriations to the Post-Office: it was proposed to raise the rates of postage, but every one of these gentlemen voted in opposition to the proposition. The fault-finders with the financial management of the Administration clamored about aggregates, but would not come to particulars. Why, they themselves voted for these appropriations denounced as profligate. It might be set down as a settled fact, that whenever there were objectionable appropriations passed, a majority of the Democratic votes were against them, while they prevailed by an almost solid vote of the Americans and Republicans; and that majority of the opposition to the Administration was always in favor of any really objectionable appropriation that passed, and that the most objectionable appropriations were always defeated, when defeated by Democratic votes, might be set down as an indisputable proposition. Why, during this very last session of Congress, the Americans and Republicans had endeavored to add several millions to the budget of appropriations—attempting to pass through the Frauds Spoliation bill, and other kindred measures He presumed that if they had been successful, they would have added those millions to the figures they held up to appal the people. When the time comes to discuss the question relating to the pecuniary management of the Administration, its friends would be found perfectly prepared to meet its foes at all points.

THE LECOMPTON BUSINESS.

The most prominent subject connected with the history of the Administration, thus far, was that relating to the difficulties in Kansas Of these difficulties he would endeavor to give a calm clear, and, if possible, truthful statement. His distinguished friend, the Representative in Congress from that district, had been over the ground with his accustomed ability, and he (Mr. B.) would not state the case so much in detail as he otherwise would have done. He believed that if the Kansas question, as before Congress last Winter, could be fairly and fully presented to the people of Kentucky, three-fourths at least of them would sustain thoroughly the policy of the Administration. Kansas had been rent by incessant dissensions. There seemed to be no end to her troubles in her territorial condition. At last a State Constitution (Lecompton) was presented to Congress by the territory. In favor of the acceptance of this Constitution was the President, a sagacious statesman of long and large experience and a Northern man, and all his Cabinet—composed of eminent men both from the North and the South—a majority of Democratic

sented, there was not a little violence and disturbance about the polls. But with all this, it was clear to his mind that the Legislature was elected by the people of Kansas, and that it was a valid and legal Legislature. Governor REEDER, who was in the free State interest—now he was of the Republican Party—had issued certificates of election to a majority of this Legislature. Under the laws of this body marriages had been solemnized, estates had descended, and all had been transacted; and it he was no mistake the Republican House of Representatives had also opened money paying the legislators for their services. It was impossible to ignore the legality of the laws passed by that body. Hence the act calling for a Convention to form a State Constitution was legal and of binding force. It was charged that, under the Registry law, half of the counties of the State were disfranchised. In several of the counties there was not a legal voter to be found. And even in others, very few white persons indeed. And these remaining were aware, though the popular cry had been increasing in all these disfranchised counties only 1,400 votes were cast. In all the disfranchised counties it was his earnest opinion, not more than 500 persons entitled to vote had failed to be registered; and of these there were several cases where those who were taking a census of the voters were driven away, such was the exasperation and folly of the people. In regard to the propriety of having a registry of voters his American and Republican friends would probably not be anxious to raise the issue, as they were in favor of systems of registration; and it was well known that in Kansas there were especial reasons why to preserve the purity of the polls, there should be a registry of those entitled to vote. It was charged that citizenship oaths were required; such was the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory could not conscientiously vote, even if they had been registered. There was a made this charge made a mistake in point of fact. There were no oaths as test oaths required by the Legislature in its first days. The act to that effect, in his opinion, should never have been passed, for it was in violation of an ante unfit fraudulent law. They were entitled to all and unfit fraudulent law on any statute book. They should have been repealed at once; and they were to be called before the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention that for delegates to the Constitutional Convention that was determined at Lecompton took place. At that election there were no oaths whatever. The Constitutional Convention was thus legally called, and its action could not be questioned. It met and formed a Constitution. The agitating topic in the Territory at that time was, whether it should become a Slave or a Free State. The question whether the new State should be Slave or Free, it was determined to submit to the people and that clause of the Constitution only. There was no reason why there should not be a full and fair expression by the people upon that point. No test oaths were in the way. The only requirement was that in voting on the Slavery clause the vote had to be given for the Constitution,—a perfectly innocent qualification. There was a great cry about frauds. Where were the frauds? Where were the frauds? The Constitutional Convention was undoubtedly legally called. The delegates to that Convention were undoubtedly elected by the people.

But he did not come there to apologize for frauds. There were frauds at the election of a legislature in 1857. There were frauds at the state election under the Lecompton Constitution in January, 1858. But these did not vitiate the legality of the respectability of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. These frauds were after thoughts and after-occurrences. There were frauds, as he had said, in January last. He saw, by the papers of that morning, that JOHN CALHOUN, President of the Lecompton Convention, had issued certificates of election at that contest to the Free State candidates for the Legislature in the Leavenworth district. He presumed that the Free State men were entitled to those certificates, and he would be one of the last men, he hoped, to take from them anything that was justly theirs. Giving those certificates to the Leavenworth Free State men gave the State Legislature, with two United States Senators to elect, and the State Government, into the hands of the Free-State men. But let justice be done.

When the allegation of fraud was no longer tenable, the anti-Lecompton men took refuge in this, that Congress had never passed an enabling act for Kansas. This was a new theory. It was true enough, and the Republicans had a right to take out a patent for it. Congress did not enable people to form a Government. In many cases—a majority of cases—Congress had not passed enabling acts. California had not an enabling act, yet the Free-State interest forced her into the Union, and there was not enquiry for the want of an enabling act. [Here a fight outside caused a roaring excitement. A fight was an attraction for old and young Kentucky far superior to the order. There were shouts among the few hundreds who remained in their seats of "Go on Breck," "go on." He said he would do so with pleasure, but there was so much noise that he could not be heard. The noise and confusion gradually subsided and the speaker resumed.] Well, fellow citizens, so much for the enabling act theory. It was said that the Lecompton Constitution was not an act and deed of the people of Kansas; that they had never passed upon it and that it was odious to a vast majority of them. The supporters of the Constitution had a right to point to the legal modes of the expression of the popular will, and to ask them to be governed by them. Where was the legal expression of the popular will opposed to the Constitution? He could be pointed to ten thousand votes cast against the Constitution, pursuant to a law passed at the extra session of the Territorial or Free State Legislature; and he could point to more than ten thousand votes cast for State officers under the Constitution. He declared his solemn belief that every step taken to procure the sense of the people regarding the State Constitution, the act calling the Convention, the vote of the people on the act, the registration of votes and the election of delegates, all these steps were legal, regular, orderly, fair, and taken in the only way that they legally could be taken.

The Topeka affair was without authority, and all that remained of it was the ghost of a mob. It was not legal or popular, or orderly. These were not little legalities built upon technicalities, with which he was dealing. The will of the majority, to take effect, must be expressed according to law. The law could not make men vote. The resolutions passed by a mass meeting held the week after an election, could not invalidate an election, even though a majority of the electors took part. These were the very plainest, the underlying principles of social and political order. Why, if he were a candidate for Congress in a district where there were fifteen thousand voters, and in a legal and regular election only received one hundred votes, if no one else received as many legal votes he was the legal representative of the district during the regular term; and all the mass meetings that could be called could not invalidate his election. The people must give legal and regular expression to their views, and that expression must be abided by, until legally removed. Any other doctrine was wholly subversive of regulated freedom. The other doctrine, that of taking loose, irregular demonstrations for the fixed expression of the popular will, was the doctrine of demagogues and despots.

In the matter of the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the people, the most extraordinary doctrine had been promulgated. It was, that it was absolutely necessary that a Constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people, before that Constitution could be taken by Congress to be the act and deed of the people. Now the Constitution of the Union only required that Congress should pass upon the republican form of a State Constitution. Congress had no more constitutional authority to order the submission of a Constitution for a new State to the people, than it had to order the submission of a new Constitution for an old State to the people. It was no more the right or the duty of Congress to insist upon the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas than it would have been for Congress to have insisted upon claiming the same prerogative when a new Constitution was formed in Kentucky a few years ago. He thought it extremely probable that if he had been a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention he would have voted for the submission of the whole Constitution to the whole people of Kansas. The circumstances surrounding the case would probably have influenced him to come to that conclusion. But Congress had no right to interfere in the matter. To assert here that Congress had the right of interference, and that it was an absolute condition of the establishment of a Constitution that the Convention that formed it should submit it to the people, was to assert that the people could not delegate the power to form a Constitution to a Convention. And if people could not delegate power to a Convention, they could not to a legislature; and the whole system of representative Government was subverted at once, and Government, except in communities so small that they could all come together and make regulations in popular meetings impossible. What has been the practice of the Government? A majority of the State Constitutions had not been voted upon by the people, and Congress has certainly no power to cast a Constitution from its doors because it had not the indorsement of a popular vote. It might be advisable and well for Constitutional Conventions to take the popular sense on doubtful points, or to submit the whole instrument—but authority to form a Constitution was necessarily delegated to them, and they were under no legal obligation to call for a popular vote to condemn or approve the instrument they produced. But this is not about non-submission was mere pretext. The Slavery clause of the Lecompton Constitution was submitted to the people, and fairly submitted. Those who did not vote had themselves to blame, if they were Free State men, and were grieved that the clause establishing Slavery was adopted. The only trouble was about Slavery. The Free State men, in Convention assembled at Topeka, resolved that all they wanted was a fair vote on the Slave question. Was there any difficulty about anything in the Lecompton Constitution besides the Slavery clause? Who had ever heard of any other point in controversy. The people of Kansas, if they opposed the Slavery clause, had let the time pass for voting it down—they had had the opportunity to give legal expression to their views against the Slavery clause, and had shunned that opportunity, and now made factious and irregular opposition to that which had been legally done. But it was urged that Slavery would still have existed in Kansas, even if the Slavery clause voted upon had been struck out. It was true that there would still have been slaves there—that the slave property in the territory would have been recognized as property—it was legally there in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case—and who but an ultra American Abolitionist would have thought of confiscating this property? Why, even in the British West India colonies, the slaves emancipated were paid for; though the Government did cheat the slave-owners in the settlement out of the most that was due them—the principle applicable to the Kansas case was recognized. The whole amount of the statement that Slavery would still have existed in Kansas, even if people had voted to strike out the Slavery clause, was that the slaves already there, about three hundred in number, would be recognized as property. That which was property, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, would not have been confiscated. The slave property in Kansas was no worth more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and it had been provided that if the slave clause of the Constitution had been stricken out, the slaves should be emancipated upon the payment to their owners of their value. What a terrible outrage it would have been to have brought these people of Kansas into the Union, and have allowed them to do just exactly as they please afterward! What an outrage! The fact was that the Slavery clause in the Constitution was the occasion of the outcry about the outrage.

Now, gentlemen, said the speaker, taking this view of the case, don't you think he Southern men in Congress might have voted unanimously for the admission of Kansas into the Union in December last, or recommended the Republicans to vote, for the admission, so long as we had no candidates in the field; not because they agreed with us on the Slavery and other questions, but upon the *liberty* issue—the same issue which led our fathers to the field of battle in 1776, and which, if pressed upon us, will lead them again to arms and to victory! Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I attribute the misstatement of your friends, with regard to my speech not so much to any desire to misrepresent me for political ends, as a chronic inability on their part to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and to a habitual disregard of right and justice, which is a constitutional disease in the Democratic creed.

Begging you will give this a timely inser ion in your paper, that honorest men may not suffer in the coming August elections, because "Cash Clay" does not happen to be very popular just now, (men who talk pay is rarely a c.)

I am, with due respect, your ob't servant,
C. M. CLAY.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET Brownings, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1858

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, forty-fourth st.	3947	4124	21	379	1475	.....
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	166	19	22	4691	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	88	76	95	4187	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	16	84	92	854	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	3947	4950	200	588	11207	.....
Last week	5867	3279	2.3	684	9612	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3 143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year..... 3,327.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	16 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	133	21	379	1475	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	630	Missouri	—
New-York	341	Pennsylvania	107
Illinois	2,218	Texas	—
Kentucky	305	Connecticut	42
Indiana	291	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	63
Iowa	127	Canada	—

Receipts of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 28, amount to 3,193 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	621
Hudson River Railroad	1 503
Erie Railroad	1.069
Erie Railroad, via Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	3,193

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 28, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, via Piermont	2,382
By Erie Railroad, via Bergen	74
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	120
By Hudson River Railroad	226
Total	2 802

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, July 28, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2	Horses	2
Hogs	3,568	Lambs	21
Sheep	2,421	Calves	128
Total			2,613

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none
First quality	8½c @ 9c.	9c. @ 9½c
Medium quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	8¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A single sentence will tell the story of to day's market to wit: The receipts of cattle for the week past have been within a fraction of *five thousand* (4 950.) Keep this in mind, and then remember that this is the dullest meat-eating season of the year, since those who pay the most for meat are out of the City, and you may well imagine how things looked to the owners and brokers, this morning, with about four thousand animals to work off, and these generally of pretty good weight. It would be next to useless to undertake to describe the transactions to day. Everybody having cattle to sell, on his own account and for others, was in for getting a bargain—the best possible—but a bargain of some kind. It is out of the question to attempt to carry over to another market a lot of grass-fed cattle in this warm weather, except in the few cases where they can be taken at once to succulent pastures. . . . Well, through the extra exertions of sellers, the butchers were coaxed into buying tolerably freely, and a fair sprinkling of country buyers came in to help out, which was rather fortunate. Most of the adjacent country towns are pretty well filled up with boarders and visitors from this City, and many from the South, so that the suburban demand for beef is rather better than at other seasons of the year. It finally turned out that *only* 400 to 500 bullocks were left in the yards unsold this P. M. . . The prices ranged lower than at any market we have visited in half-a-dozen years past, excepting, perhaps, that of Nov. 11, last year, which was during the "Bank suspensions." We put the *average* of all sales at ½c. below the average of last week, but the superior quality of the cattle only kept the figures up to this point. Cattle of the *same grade* as last week were nearer 1c. ℔ lb. lower. . . . We noticed several lots purchased at Buffalo and Albany, by parties who usually exhibit more shrewdness than to get excited on a temporary advance like that of last week, and buy up animals under the expectation that the rise is to continue in the face of present appearances. A loss of one to ten dollars per head this time, may make them wiser. No wonder they were in a mood to blame somebody, and for want of other objects pitched into the Reporters of the Press,—neither they nor we could tell why. Knowing that they felt like one with his fingers in a door crack, we patiently listened as far as time would permit to their dolorous complaints, which stripped of adjectives and expletives, and then epitomized, and written down in plain English, read about thus: "Your weekly reports of the New-York Cattle Market are fatal to the enormous profits we formerly made in this business. Then we could carry on our reports of the sales to the country and buy upon the prices we chose to give; but now you men of the quill are on hand prying into all the transactions here, quizzing buyers and sellers, and blowing a fellow up who stretches or cuts down the statements of sales, and when you have got at the actual truth in regard to prices, you send your reports by the ten thousands among the farmers; so that when we go to buy they ten to one thrust a TIMES in our faces, and tell us exactly what cattle are worth in New-York. This, of course, prevents us from purchasing them at any price which will allow us more than a fair profit. In short, you are helping the farmers at our expense." Such, we say in the gist of their complaints. But we cannot help the matter. As well might dealers in flour, potatoes and all other produce, and merchandise generally, complain that such things were reported by the newspapers. The dealers in cattle must see at a glance the folly, to say nothing of the injustice of their oft-reported complaints because the Cattle Markets are accurately reported.

The prospects for another week can be estimated. It should be kept in mind that butchers bought freely to-day; that 300 to 500 head are left over to-night; that a few droves at least were taken to pasture this morning, and that there are some droves at Bergen and other points on the Erie Railroad. About 1,000 head went East from Albany this week. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State	Owners.	Salesmen.
42	Conn	L. Beers	Owner
23	Ind	Several owners	Watling & McManus
85	Ill	E. B Richardson	O. Hurd.
120	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S Ulery.
15	Ill	J. Nichols	George Ayrault.
120	Ill	J. T. Alexander	George Ayrault.
148	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
77	Ky	Vail & Co	Owners
68	Ill	Chapin	Vail & Co.
116	Ohio	J. Bryant	C G Teed
49	Ohio	S B. Richardson	Bodine & Eastman
25	Ill	S. Howard	Burlingame & Co
132	Ill	Different Owners	Sniffet & Coffey
126	Ill	Conklin & Alexander	Bartram & Merritt
59	Ohio	J. Cheney	Hoag & Sherman
75	Ill	D C. Gale & Co	Hoag & Sherman
46	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
63	Ill	Newman & Morrison	Allerton & Conger.
14	N. Y.	— Budd	Allerton & Conger.
123	Ill	I. V. Speck	Weidemeyer & Sc.
50	Ky	Snider & Goff	Weidemeyer & Bro.
78	Ill	Reed & Gatewood	T. Wheeler
104	Penn	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
34	Ind	A. Fisher	Beach & Bray.
63	Cherokee	J H. Williams	Owner.
45	Ky	J. H Williams	Owner
50	Ill	Gill & McDonald	Haring & Gurney.
45	Ind	— Jones	Haring & Gurney.
60	Ill	Lester & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
46	Ohio	Williams & Oliver	Owners.
39	N. Y	M Dalton	Owner.
86	N. Y	J. Fuller	Owner.
39	Ohio	Wm Florence	Owner.
32	N. Y	Farnum	Owner.
44	Ky	W J Hutchinson	G. M Valentine.
50	Ill	— Johnson	Wells & Hexie.
46	Ohio	D Marshall & Co	R. Gardner.
58	N. Y	Tripp & Co	B Weidemeyer.
142	Ill	Adams & Rice	George Martin.
67	Ill	J. Hays	Owner.
68	Ill	D. & O. Van Dyke & Co	Owners.
106	Ill	J. C Bender	White & Son.
72	Ill	Wm H. Harris	Owner.
84	Ohio	Geo. Gordy	Westheimer & Bro.
101	Ill	A. Sander & Cram.	J. & L. Merritt.
90	Ill	H R Smith	White & Son.
73	Ill	Steel & Howard	D Beldon
73	Ill	Steel & Howard	H. M Valentine.
90	Ill	J D Patterson	Allerton & Myers.

L. BEERS brought in 42 of his own cattle from Connecticut where he had been feeding them for a year past. They were of very good quality, many of them bringing near 9c. on 750 lbs. net weight.

S. B. RICHARDSON & Co. bought a lot of cattle at Buffalo, which O. HURD was selling to-day at 8c.@8½c. For five head sold yesterday 9c was obtained. They were of fair to goodfleshed cattle which averaged 1 470 lbs. gross in Illinois. The prices obtained on this lot just made the purchaser whole on them, but he expects to make something on a few choice ones, hoping at Albany the next week. He sold the choice of this lot at Albany for 4¾c ℔ lb gross.

S. ULERY for J. T. ALEXANDER, 120 fair Illinois cattle, of ALEXANDER'S own feeding, at 8c.@8¼c. Estimated weight, 775 lbs. net. I. VALENTINE took 12 at 8¼c seller, 60 days, buyer.

One lot of 148 ordinary to fair Illinois cattle, belonging to ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, were selling by R MURRAY at 7¾c.@8¼c.—very few at the latter price. Rated 650 lbs net.

A lot of 77 fine Kentucky Durhams, bought by VAIL & CO at Albany, were selling by them at 8½c.@9c

J. BAYARD'S 116 pretty fair Ohio Steers, rated 650 lbs were bringing 7c.@8½c., by C. G. TEED. They were recently purchased at the West at 3¾c.

CONKLIN & ALEXANDER had 175 Illinois Cattle on sale by B. BARTRAM and J. A MERRITT. Some of the best were nice, smooth Steers, at 9c., and others, rough Oxen at 8c. Mr. CONK knows severe bruises received at the recent disasters on the Erie Road, being a passenger on one of the cars which went over the embankment.

A. WARNER contributed 66 very good steers, for which he paid 4c., or $58 25 last season in Fayette County, Ohio. MEAD & HOLCOMB found hard work to run them out at $65 per head, which Mr. WARNER said was losing him about $5 ℔ head and their keep till now.

BEACH & BRAY, for J. SHIPE, 104 still-fed cattle, from Pennsylvania, at 6¾c.@8½c. They were light common steers. Also, for A. FISHER, 34 Indiana cattle, at similar prices.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The markets have been over-supplied, many that are sent in remaining over from week to week. Sales are very dull—even worse than for a week previous.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 21 fresh Cows, which are heavily at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. The market is fully supplied and sales dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 19 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. Those offered last week were all sold, but the market is far from being brisk. Receipts are light at present, but sufficient for the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 76 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 84 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market very slow. Nearly one-half of the offerings last week were left over, although held at low prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Boobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for bu little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts have been quite sufficient for the limited demand during the hot weather, and prices have fallen off ½c@½c. ℔ lb. A decline in Beef affects the price of Veal somewhat.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 379 Veal Calves, selling at 5c @ 5½c, and 6c. for the choice. Although not a large supply, sales are slow at lower rates, owing, in part, to a falling off in the price of Beef.

BROWNING reports receipts of 22 Veal Calves selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6¼c. gross, for a very few of the best. Market scantily supplied and demand fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 95 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c @6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 92 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c @6c., and a few at 6¼c

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts, although fair, have been about 1,600 less than the previous week. Sales have been brisk, at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb. live weight on sheep, of which there is a scarcity at several of the markets. Lambs are more abundant, and bring 5c.@5½c.@6c. ℔ lb. gross weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1 475 Sheep and Lambs selling at 4c @ 4¾c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c. @6c. for Lambs. Market pretty well supplied, and sales fair, although Lambs are 25c.@50c. ℔ head lower than last week. Sheep sell, ℔ head, at $3@$4 75 for good quality, while Lambs are plenty at $2 50@$3—those weighing 60 lbs. in the country are worth $3 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4 691 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 4c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. for Sheep, and 6c.@7c. for Lambs. The markets were very good the latter part of last week, and the pens have mostly been cleared out each day. Lambs are pretty, while *good* Sheep are scarce and higher. We saw a few extra fat ones at $8 ℔ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4 187 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and a few as high as $8 ℔ head.

A VAN WERT reports sales of

205 Sheep	$620 00	90 Sheep	$340 00
150 Sheep	425 50	60 Lambs	200 00
75 Lambs	310 75	70 Lambs	275 12
212 Sheep	594 62	118 Sheep	344 00
50 Lambs	176 12	224 Sheep	588 00
40 Lambs	130 00	119 Lambs	467 00
100 Lambs	387 50		
Total	1 513		$1 998 61

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 854 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

122 Sheep	$4 3 17	70 Lambs	$240 75
188 Sheep	665 49	61 Lambs	152 50
113 Sheep	370 00	72 Lambs	229 00
72 Lambs	319 25	69 Lambs	240 00
67 Lambs	255 75		

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 1,101 Sheep and Lambs, as follows:

4 0 Sheep	$3 75 each		$1,975 00
164 Sheep	4 40 each		730 40
60 Lambs	4 20 each		253 50
17 Lambs	5 00 each		85 00
23 Lambs	3 50 each		80 50
218 Sheep & Lambs	3 12½ each		681 12
199 Lambs & Sheep	3 78 each		757 25

JAS MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,341 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 95 ℔ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

48 Sheep and Lambs	$183 97
19 Sheep and Lambs	43 25
106 Sheep and Lambs	399 50
70 Sheep and Lambs	262 50
49 Sheep and Lambs	151 75
400 Sheep and Lambs	1,343 05
131 Sheep and Lambs	476 25
22 Lambs	71 75
24 Lambs	84 00
30 Sheep	19 00
40 Sheep	16 00

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for the week ending July 28, 1858:

1,950 Sheep and Lambs sold for $6,787 32, averaging $3 47 ℔ head.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

100 Sheep	$358 00	196 Sheep	$715 00
19 Sheep	74 00	140 Sheep	487 00
82 Sheep	300 25	160 Sheep	698 56
169 Sheep	599 62		

160 Canada Sheep, bought by J. T. HUME, $2,962 48.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards Thirty-seventh-street, while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have increased of late, about 6 000 coming in during the past week. Prices have fallen near ½c. ℔ lb., gross weight, and are still favoring buyers.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending July 28, of MILES & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 292 Washington-street.

	Price.
165 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 200—for Hill & Brown, Illinois	$5 40
97 corn fed Hogs, av. gro 211—for same owners	5 38
236 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 181—for Hill & Bond, Illinois	5 40
123 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 184—for John Beale, Franklin County, Ohio	5 40
127 corn fed Hogs, av gro 163—for T. J. Abrell, Van Wert, Ohio	5 38
113 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 178—for J. S. Moore, Richland County, Ohio	5 39
119 corn fed Hogs, av gro. 162—for J. Sloan, Huron County, Ohio	5 25
195 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 204—for J. H. Metcalfe, Buffalo, N. Y	5 38
235 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 161—for same owner	5 25
73 corn fed Hogs av. gro. 133—for Corwin & Cook Morrow Co., Ohio	5 25
104 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 183—for G. M. Williams, Marion Co, Ohio	5 25
74 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 14c—for J. B. Trindle, Ohio	5 03
105 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 160—for Wm. Lewis, Defiance, Ohio	5 20
108 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 171—for same owner	5 18
113 still fed Hogs, av. gro. 165—for Latimer & Carlin, Findlay, Ohio	4 75
177 still fed Hogs, dressed weight—for J. Moore, Ohio	6 75

2,184 Total.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,193 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, which sold at $5 2/@$5 37, gross weight. Light Corn Hogs, weighing 160 lbs.@170 lbs. gross, are in most demand.

VAN BRUNT & WATSON, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.	Dressed
Corn-fed	5 2 5	6¾
Corn fed		6¾

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. DORMAN commission merchant, Nos 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¾@6¾
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5 @5¾	6¾@6¾
Light Fair Hogs	4¾@5	6 @6¾
Still Hogs, Prime	4¾@5	6 @6¾
Mast Hogs, Prime	4½@4¾	5½@6
Stock Hogs	4 @—	— @—

Arrivals heavy and prices favoring the buyer.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Most of the seasonable Vegetables are in good supply and cheapening in price. The general state of the market is not active.

Potatoes are abundant from Long Island and New Jersey, and lower than last week. We hear of very little complaint of the disease, and from the general appearance of those now in market, and the large area planted, the present prospect is for a plentiful supply.

Onions are also abundant and falling in price. A large portion of those now in market are from Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Green Corn is getting plenty common varieties selling for about 75c., and the sweet at $1, ℔ 100 ears.

Norfolk Tomatoes are a drug in the market. The large boxes, holding about two bushels, are put out at $1 50@$2, and smaller ones, containing a little over a bushel, at $1 ℔ box. Many of them are in poor order. After sorting they retail for $1 ℔ peach basket.

Cucumbers and Squashes are also abundant and cheap.

Apples are coming in plentifully from New Jersey and Long Island. They bring about $2 50 ℔ bbl. when in good order.

Peaches are arriving freely from the South, and will assist in helping out our own crop by in part appeasing the hungry multitude. The Southern trade has grown wonderfully within a few years. FRANK WILKINSON sold nearly $5 000 worth in this City during the past week. Between 700 and 800 boxes were consigned to him alone, from the arrivals of the last Charleston steamer.

Raspberries are waning, and cheaper than ever. Blackberries and Huckleberries are quite plentiful.

Butter is unchanged in price, with a dull trade.

Eggs are more abundant, and a little cheaper. About 100 bbls. were received from Philadelphia yesterday.

Poultry very dull, with no variation in prices.

Potatoes, Jersey—Junes, ℔ bbl	$2 00	@	$2 25
Potatoes—Jersey Dykemans, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Long Island, ℔ bushel	62	@	87
Turnips—Flats, ℔ 100 bunches	1 75	@	2 25
Turnips—Eat, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, in shapes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Knil Rabi—℔ 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots—℔ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 25
Onion—Rare Ripes, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—℔ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—Potato, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—℔ 100 strings	4 00	@	4 50
Cabbages—Common, ℔ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ℔ 100	5 00	@	7 00
String Beans—℔ bushel	75	@	88
Green Peas—Marrowfats, ℔ bushel	87	@	1 00
Corn—Burlington, ℔ 100	62	@	75
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	87

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—The Galliant French Capting.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'Flanagan and the Fairies—Mischievous Anne.

STADT THEATRE—Bowery—Black Eyed Susan—Naval Engagements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.... July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Administration has at last fully determined upon the course to be pursued towards Paraguay. A fleet of six or seven vessels is to be sent, including the *Harriet Lane* and the *Fulton*—the former to be the flag-ship. Commander Page will have charge of the Expedition, and is now, or will be soon, in the North, to charter such additional steamers as may be adapted to the service. It is not considered probable that there will be occasion to fire a gun, but in view of the preparations recently made by Paraguay for defence, it is determined that our force shall be sufficient for all emergencies. The Commissioner to accompany the Expedition has not yet been selected.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston yesterday evening, and her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, with advices from Havana to July 23. The American brig *Nancy* was seized on the 18th inst., on suspicion of being a slaver, and was being discharged by the Spanish authorities when the *Empire City* left. It was thought, however, that the Courts would not sustain the proceedings. The markets are quoted active and firm, with a better business in freights.

We find in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation* the Constitution of the league just formed in that city, to be known as the "Montgomery League of United Southerners." The meeting at which the League was formed was held pursuant to a call issued by Col. Yancey, and the object of the movement was declared by that gentleman to be, not disunion, but a constitutional union. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this morning's Times.

On Thursday of last week the friends of Senator Hammond, at Beech Island, S. C., honored him with the compliment of a public dinner. We have a report of the speech he delivered on the occasion, but cannot find room for it this morning. We give elsewhere, however, a condensation of the points made by him in his discussion of the relations of the North and South.

The famous "Log-Cabin," long the residence of General Harrison, at North Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the 25th inst. The house was occupied by Col. Taylor, son-in-law of Gen. Harrison. A mass of valuable correspondence was destroyed.

The operatives in a cotton factory at Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the Harmony Mills, in Cohoes, N. Y., have struck for higher wages.

The Boston branch of the American Tract Society has issued an Address, stating that its organic relations have not been changed, but that its work will proceed as usual.

A rencontre that will give rise to some small talk among politicians for a few days to come, took place yesterday in Nassau-street, between Stephen D. Dillaye, Ex-General Appraiser, and Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Dillaye, some months since, at the time of his removal from office, published in the columns of the Times, and by pamphlet, some articles on the present Administration, in which Messrs. Hart, Sickles, Cobb, &c., were rather sharply dealt with. In response to that attack Mr. Hart yesterday dealt Mr. Dillaye a powerful blow with a loaded cane. Mr. Dillaye was removed to a neighboring saloon where his wound was attended to. He afterwards left for home, and at a late hour last night it was hoped that there would be no serious issue. Hart proceeded to the Mayor's office and acknowledged himself responsible for the assault he had committed, but as no comolaint was preferred, he departed without difficulty. Mr. Dillaye publishes a card, giving a history of the attack.

Mr. Geo. P. Edgar, well known as a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association during the times when party politics ran high around and in that Association, and more lately as the publisher of a religious paper that lived but a few weeks, and was known as *The Way of Life*, was yesterday arrested by order of Judge Ingraham, and lodged in Eldridge-street Jail. The affidavits on which the warrant was issued allege that Mr. Edgar obtained, at different times, $1,000 worth of paper for the publication of his journal, on representating that it was a profitable concern and that he was able to pay any debts contracted for it, while he was in reality insolvent.

Billy Mulligan's bail bonds—are they forfeited? His counsel claim that when Billy came into Court—on the famous day, that he suddenly could not be found in the Court of Sessions, he did all that his bonds required. The District-Attorney urges that they meant more—to wit, that Billy being in Court, should stay there till the Court had done with him. These diverse views were presented before Judge Hilton yesterday, who takes time for his decision.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were more extensive. Buyers of the leading kinds, however, had any existing advantage. Pork was in brisk demand at much higher prices. Lard and Beef also attracted more attention. Rio Coffee and Cuba sugars were in lively request and were very firm. Cotton was dull and heavy. Freights were inactive, with 772 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were completely overstocked yesterday, the receipts for the week past being about *five thousand* bullocks of tolerably fair weight and quality. Prices were lower yesterday than on any other market day for half a dozen years past, with perhaps the exception of November 11, 1857, during the bank suspension, when the western men were glad to take up with any price which would be paid in funds they could use at home. The average of all sales yesterday was about 7¼c. ₩ lb. for the dressed carcasses. Will the butchers charge us less than 18c. ₩ lb. for our steaks this week?

General Cass to President Martinez.

The language of the Secretary of State to the Nicaraguan President respecting the Yrissari treaty, as set forth in the letter of our Panama Correspondent, published in yesterday's Times, is characterized by a degree of directness which is eminently refreshing. General Cass shows no toleration for the double-dealing of Martinez. He exposes, in the plainest possible terms, the trickery by which that pettyfogging official endeavored to defeat the treaty, and virtually accuses him of cheating and lying.

The venerable Secretary of State may have come short of the diplomatic standard in politeness, but tells the exact truth without the slightest spice of ambiguity.

We can imagine the astonishment of the smooth and prevaricating Martinez when the purport of the dispatch dawned upon his understanding.

General Cass does well in regarding the treaty as ratified, and in holding Nicaragua to its performance. That is the course demanded by the honor and interest of the United States. The sooner the Central American States are convinced that we shall exact from them an honest performance of their agreements, the better.

The only way to deal with the Spanish-American countries is the one indicated by General Cass in the case of Nicaragua. That State has no tribunals; we must, therefore, decide questions affecting our citizens for ourselves, and enforce our decisions by military power. Those countries, which have no sense of honor or honesty, must be made to feel an influence which they can understand.

The prompt action of our Government will probably embarrass the operations of Mons. Belly. That self-sufficient Frenchman may have reason to think his labor lost.

A Vice-President on the Stump.

It is not understood whether the prejudices of Mr. Choate against a "geographical President" extend to a Vice-President of the same scientific classification and a Democrat. If it be so, he will find a chance to vent his indignation at the expense of Vice-President Breckinridge, whose stump speech at Florence, Kentucky, we present in another part of this morning's paper. Mr. Breckinridge is geographical to the last degree. The ardent passages of his effusion, those obviously struck off at an oratorical white heat, all tend to the edification of a Southern Party, upon Southern grounds, embracing all Southern men of all Southern complexions, except black, and designed to vindicate the supremacy of Southern institutions over men, institutions and opinions not Southern. To this end he exhorts the Americans of Kentucky to harmonize with the Democracy; to turn their backs upon their Black Republican allies of the North, and form a sort of political unitary household at home. Add to this general drift of the argument an indiscriminate defence of the Administration, its extravagance, its foreign policy, its conduct of the wars against Kansas and against Utah, and every act past or possible, and all its motives, and all its future policy, and we have an idea of the sort of eloquence a Vice-President of the United States indulges when, forgetting himself and his office, he adopts the *rôles* of demagogue and agitator.

That the reader who does not care to study the teachings of the mercurial Kentuckian may not exaggerate the occasion of their utterance, it will be well to say, that a canvass for a court clerkship at this moment convulses Kentucky. *Dignus vindice nodus.* A business of such portentous importance is thought to demand intervention of more than the ordinary sort, and hence the summons of Mr. Breckinridge to the field. He likewise is profoundly impressed with the momentousness of the occasion. It would not do to dissert upon legal topics, or to urge the superior personal or practical qualifications of the Democratic candidate, or the necessity, as a means of maintaining party organizations in working order, of being instant in season or out of season, even where apparently trivial issues are concerned. Such discussions would have been beneath the occasion; and so, *apropos* to a local clerkship, we have a review of the entire external and internal policy of the Federal Government. But while the business thus thunders in the table of contents, let us confess that the arguments, if not the topics, are quite down to the level of the time and place. The responsibility of the excessive expenditures of Government is thrown upon Congress, *because* it conceded the estimates furnished by the President, and made no objection to passing the Deficiency bill. The enormous outlays in the Post-Office Department are saddled upon the Republicans, *because* they refused to raise the rates of postage, while the alternative of discontinuing a half-dozen immensely expensive trans-continental and trans-oceanic mail routes was open. The sincerity of the Republican complaints of extravagance is questioned, because the Republicans wanted to add to the appropriations by passing the French Spoliation bill, an act of the merest justice, which has too long and too often been postponed, in order to give official prodigality unlimited swing. With such modern instances does the Vice-President content himself, in replying to the powerful effort of his neighbor, Mr. Crittenden. It is superfluous to place the two in comparison.

In the same superficial way are the Kansas and the Utah questions treated. All the falsehoods, a myriad times exploded, and as often reiterated to the disadvantage of the Free-State Party, and which Mr. Breckinridge is certainly too enlightened to believe, are repeated as if of unquestionable authority. All the wrongs, violence, and frauds of the Pro-Slavery mob, are with the same facile rhetoric dismissed as so many abolitionist fabrications. The course of the President in regard to Kansas matters, devious and contradictory as it has been, is pronounced the consummation of sound statesmanship, and commended to the admiration of Kentuckians as of the same order of merit as the later labors of Clay and Webster. In the conduct of Utah affairs, the same masterly hand is recognized; and the stupid errors of last year's campaign, and the equally stupid organization of the present expedition, are treated with the same laudation. And so from the beginning to the end of the story. A flippant, unsatisfactory panegyric of President Buchanan; a coarse, vulgar, ill-timed, and ill-judged attempt to revive the sinking flames of sectional agitation.

It is to be regretted that a gentleman of so favorable antecedents, holding a place in the Government of the highest dignity, and whom a possible calamity may place in the Presidential chair, should thus descend to the arena of petty local politics. But that he should further sink to the vituperation of a large majority of the people of the United States, and inflame the passions of party, as a means of sundering the Union, is an excess of misconduct incapable of too decided censure. It is an act of the same kind, though less in degree, as the treason of a predecessor in the Vice-Presidential office, a man also of rare accomplishments, captivating address, and persuasive eloquence, but whose fate might well serve as a warning to one whose way apparently leads in the same mischievous direction.

Trumps—Clubs or Hearts!—Mr. Stephen Dillaye's trick is lost. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart came along last night, with the very ace of clubs, and Dillaye's figure, being too small, was taken—and, sad to say, sadly done for. Beyond the bruises, disfigured features, a trifle of blood, and a curious indistinctness of vision and consciousness, all of which have gone or will rapidly pass away, the incident has this moral for Mr. Dillaye, which, we trust, will *not* pass away. Never use strong, abusive, reckless language about people, until you have spanned their muscles, weighed their walking-sticks, and examined the records of peace societies, to ascertain their membership. Least of all, never count on impunity in belaboring a fellow-Democrat of Tammany, seeing the proficiency of that fellowship in the *argumentum ad hominem*—a logic far more prevalent than even that of the famous letter to Secretary Cobb. These things heeded, and due care being taken of bandages and dressings, Mr. Dillaye, we feel assured, will soon do better. He has our sincere wishes to that effect.

The Attitude of New-Granada.

There need be no misapprehension as to the position assumed by the Government of New-Granada. In accepting the Cass-Herran treaty, as announced in the Times of yesterday, such modifications have been added as substantially repudiate the very just claims of the United States. Article 1st is converted into an exculpation of New-Granada from all responsibility for the affair at Panama, in April, 1856; and while we have a suggestion of arbitration, as the only mode of settling the vexed issue, we have also the amplest evidence that submission to the award, unless favorable to their own views, is not in the mind of the New-Granadian people. Article 7, which conceded to the United States a naval station in the Bay of Panama, was also canceled. The amendments of the treaty, therefore, amount, in effect, to a denial of indemnity for the past and of security for the future; and while it is true that this result is contrary to the wishes of the actual Executive of the Republic, it is equally true that it represents the views of the great body of the people. The efforts of President Ospina in favor of the treaty, his recommendations and his pamphleteering, have been unavailing against the hostility of Mosquera, whose long residence in New-York is supposed to qualify him peculiarly to pronounce on the character and objects of the American people. When he assures them of the utterly flagitious purposes of our Government; when he denounces the corruption of our legislative bodies, and asserts that he once had occasion to attend at Albany, where the influence of the entire Senate and Assembly was offered him at ten dollars the head; when he asseverates that it was through patriotic sense of danger from these sources that he returned to his native land to arouse his countrymen against the bad principles and fell purposes of the Americans, there is no one at hand to brand him as a defaulting insolvent, fugitive from a charge of swindling, and to show that he offered to forego his patriotic obligations for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, paid by an interested American corporation. Mosquera has triumphed, and is punished with the appointment of military commandant on the Isthmus, where hot work is obviously anticipated.

There is no apparent alternative for this Government. It is certain that a moment could hardly be more inopportune for an active quarrel with New-Granada. Other difficulties, not half so important, stop the way. Paraguay is threatened without reason. Nicaragua is to be bullied without provocation. Claims against Mexico are in the course of creation in Secretary Cass' laboratory, which will only be collected by the strong hand. There is business enough, in fact, for a twelve-month; and yet must they make room to the more pressing claims of the Panama case. It is out of the question for the State Department to treat the amended Convention otherwise than as waste paper. It will not be sent to the Senate. The alternative practically offered the Government of Bogota, when indemnity was first demanded, is now inevitably presented. The American people must protect their citizens in the, at present, unavoidable transit across the Isthmus; and must adopt the usual resort of nations, when reasonable satisfaction for past injuries is refused. At this moment, when the migration to the new gold-world of the Pacific is swelling into a flood-tide; when the Isthmean route is about to be thronged with the inexperienced, the gullible, the weak of our own people, on their way to imaginary wealth, it will never do to pretermit the most decided measures for the protection of the transit and the travel. Evidently, to station a strong naval force at Aspinwall, and at Panama, will be the necessary policy of this Government,—one not to be deferred, or inadequately carried out.

With regard to indemnity for the affair of April, 1856, there is a very simple method of enforcing its prompt payment. It consists, in addition to the occupation of Aspinwall, in blockading the ports of Cartagena and Santa Marta. This decisive measure will compel England to enforce the adjustment of our demands with every diplomatic instance, for the commerce of New-Granada is nearly monopolized by that power, and its importance is incalculable. In addition, however, to this general consideration, there is a private one of even greater force. In the settlement of the celebrated Mackintosh claim, which year before last Great Britain was prepared to urge with her entire naval force, New-Granada agreed that scrip representing the sum demanded should be received in payment of Custom-house dues. A portion of the debt has been thus canceled. The great bulk of it, however, is still outstanding, and it is needless to say that a blockade of the Granadian ports would operate as a suspension of payment, and thus bring England into the controversy. Had we any doubts about the justice of our reclamations, the policy we recommend might be questioned. But so long as every precedent in international law justifies the position we have assumed, we can have no hesitation about employing every available instrumentality in confirming it. Let an appeal to the *ultima ratio* take this form, and three months would not elapse without a material change in the tone of Bogota politics.

Sunday Newspapers and Sunday Cries.—The movement to suppress the vociferous hawking of newspapers on Sunday, although very moderate in its character and sustained by manifest considerations of public policy, has excited the ire of the Sunday journals, some of which openly defy the authorities to abate the nuisance. Such conduct on their part might excite surprise, if it were not well known to what absurd lengths men will sometimes go in pursuit of what they suppose to be their interest.

It may be that the proprietors of the papers in question can make more money by their present course of filling the streets every Sunday with noisy peddlers of their wares. But if the privilege of destroying the quiet which the mass of citizens so highly prize on that day is accorded to them, why should it be withheld from oyster and fruit venders, old clothes men and chimney sweeps? These classes are at least as much in need of pecuniary relief as the Sunday Press, and, as citizens, ought to enjoy the same rights. The boisterous public sale of any article of traffic on Sunday, whether newspapers or other property, is opposed alike to the taste and the principles of our people. On that day, which Christianity and the laws of the land set apart for rest and quietness, no individual, or class, can have a right to disturb the community under the miserable pretext that the outrage is pecuniarily profitable. To threaten resistance and to defy public opinion in so base a cause, is contrary to good taste and decency. In the long run it cannot fail to defeat its object, low as that object is. We cannot but trust that an enlarged view of their own interest, if no other consideration, will lead the proprietors of the Sunday papers to recede from their untenable position.

Agent at Fraser's River.—A telegram from Washington states that the President has appointed Mr Nugent, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, an Agent of the Government to proceed to Fraser's River for the purpose of preventing, by influence and advice, any difficulties which might be likely to arise between American miners and the British authorities. The step would seem judicious and timely. The proverbial superiority of prevention is in this case unusually decided.

It is stated that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, has tendered to the State Department the most satisfactory assurances of a friendly policy toward our countrymen at Fraser's River. Any illiberality which the Hudson's Bay Company might be willing to exercise, will be overruled by the Home Government. The intentions of the English Ministry are clearly indicated in the very sensible instructions of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton to Governor Douglas.

It is pleasant to reflect that we have fairly earned the courtesy which Britain extends to our miners by our own liberality in California. There are tens of thousands of our citizens at this moment in New-Caledonia, and it is earnestly to be hoped that peace and good will may characterize their intercourse with British subjects and with the British authorities. The movement is an important one, and the step taken by the President is abundantly justified.

A Solemn League and Covenant.—They have organized a Southern League at Montgomery, Alabama, the ultimate effect of which, it is easy to foresee, will be the dissolution of the Union, or the universal recognition of negroes as its paramount interest. The means, which point like so many unvarying magnets to this pole, are the rejection of all future compromises; the election of none but States-Rights, Fire-eating, Secessionist, Pro-Slave-trade Democrats to Federal office; and the appropriation of the entire Federal patronage, as a means of more effectually snubbing the Union-savers and Abolitionists. To all these points, salient and acute as they are, Colonel Yancey, the new evangelist of disunion, spoke at length and thrillingly. He omitted, however, to mention how the great mass of Union Democrats and Americans at the South, who still cling to the Union, wrecked as it is, but still afloat, are to be disposed of; or by what mesmerism the populous North is to be rendered passive. As secondary topics, perhaps, they will be treated in his next speech. Let us wait, with his band of covenanters, until the revelation be vouchsafed.

Political Items.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has called a nominating Convention, to meet at Columbus on the 29th inst. The apportionment is one delegate to every five hundred votes.

Mr. John Sherman, Democratic M. C. from Ohio, denies that he ever accused the Postmaster of Mt. Gilead of retaining documents sent to the constituency of Mr. Sherman; declares the letter over his name which made that charge was "a forgery, and its author a scoundrel."

The Joliet (Ill.) *Signal* publishes a letter from Augustus C. French, Douglas candidate for the Superintendency of Public Instruction in Illinois. The ex-Governor declares his high admiration of Mr. Buchanan, and thus throws a large bombshell into the ranks of his Douglas friends. He says he shall support the Administration, although Lecompton is a hard pill, against which he remonstrates feebly.

In the fifth district of Ohio, the Republicans have nominated Jas. M. Ashley, of Toledo, for Congress. Mr. Ashley beat Mr. Richard Mott, the present member, in the Convendon, after a sharp contest.

The candidates for Congress in Missouri (election Aug. 2) are from all parties. The Americans, Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites are all in the field, arrayed against the Administration.

The colored citizens of New-Bedford, who propose to hold a Convention on the 2d of August, have put forth a platform, after the approved style. The following is an extract:

"The General Government, a majority of the States and Territories, are growing more malignant and oppressive toward us generally. The present aspect of affairs in this country furnishes no grounds of hope, and the future is equally ominous of evil. The design of the Government evidently is to perpetuate and extend the era of Slavery far beyond its present limits by the revival of the Slave-trade, and whatever may tend to the accomplishment of said object; as is already provided for in the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott Decision."

Cruise of the Yacht Squadron—The Prizes.

On Wednesday, the 4th of August, the New-York Yacht Club, rendezvous at Whitestone under the command of Commodore Edgar. The destination of the fleet is not positively known, but they will probably visit New-London and Newport, where they will decide as to further movements. They will undoubtedly see Boston and Nahant before they return.

The prizes won in the late Ocean Regatta, are on exhibition at Tiffany's in Broadway, where their unique and beautiful design has drawn large numbers to inspect them. The sloop prize which was won by the *Minnie*, is a beautiful ice-tub, The schooner's prize, won by the *Silvie*, is a *fac simile* of a ship's water-cask. The maker is Mr. Moore, connected with the establishment. The cask rests in silver chocks secured by ring-bolts to a deck of oak, which rests upon four silver dolphins. A marlinspike, left, as if accidentally, in the lashings, on which a sailor has been at work, forms a handle. The blending of the silver with the wood work is designed with full effect. On raising the top, which is so concealed as not to be at first noticed, a large space is disclosed for containing the liquid required for the occasion; and, to complete the arrangement, a neat ladder, which is a copy of that commonly used by caulkers is attached, which to fill the glasses.

Yellow Fever in Boston Bay.—The New-York Quarantine is not the only place which has been visited by yellow-fever vessels from the West Indies, as will be seen by the following item from the Boston *Journal* of yesterday: "The bark *Sebois* arrived at quarantine yesterday from Cienfuegos, *via* Key West, having cases of yellow fever on board. On the 1st inst., Henry Mason, of Charlestown, the second mate, died at sea of yellow fever, and on the 6th inst., on account of the sickness of Capt. McNeil, the *Sebois* put into Key West, where the captain died on the same day. The *Sebois* then proceeded on her voyage to this port. On the 16th another seaman named Thomas McFarland, died of the disease, and on the 18th still another, George Norman.

Besides the bark *Sebois*, the barks *Iola Wylie*, and *St. Mary's*, from Havana, and the British brig *Spitfire*, from Port au-Prince, are detained at Quarantine, having had cases of yellow fever on board.

Steamboat Burned at Rondout.—About 7½ o'clock on Monday night, the steamboat *Olive Branch* was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given, and the firemen were quickly upon the spot, but the flames had by this time made such headway, that the upper works were one mass of flames. When the fire broke out, the *Olive Branch* was lying at the dock at Rondout. She was owned by C. C. Agger, of Hudson. All the upper works down to the main deck were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

City Items.

The Nicaragua Line to California.—It is currently reported upon pretty good authority that the steamers *Washington* and *Hermann* were sold on Tuesday to a party of gentlemen represented by Capt. Randall, formerly the well known Commander of the opposition line of steamers on the Pacific side several years ago, and that they are to be fitted out forthwith to go round on to the Pacific, to run in connection with a line of steamers on the Nicaragua route. It is also stated that arrangements are pretty nearly completed by Mr. J. L. White for steamers to run on this side from New-York to Greytown. A steamer of light draft for the conveyance of passengers across the Lake (Nicaragua) is also in readiness, which will be sent up the San Juan River between the middle and last of August, at which time the river will be sufficiently high to admit of her passage into the lake without difficulty. The *Washington* will probably depart for her voyage around Cape Horn in ten days; and in 45 days thereafter, the first of the passenger steamers for Greytown will leave New-York with California passengers by the new route. If nothing occurs to interfere with arrangements now far advanced, it is contemplated to have the new line in full operation by the 1st of October. It is understood that great dependence is placed upon the large increase in travel occasioned by the Fraser River discoveries for the support of the contemplated line.

Another Conflict of Authority.—There is a difference of opinion between City Inspector Morton and the new Superintendent of Market fines and fees, ex-alderman Monaghan, as to the right of the latter to collect receipts for the sale of the city manure. Mr. Morton claims that that this duty belongs to this bureau, and Mr. Monaghan, with equal zeal, insists that it comes under his prerogative and powers. The former keeps his inspectors at the various piers from which the manure is shipped, and they do all the business as formerly. Mr. Monaghan has stationed his men there also, but has instructed them to do nothing more than note the number of loads sold, take the names of the persons and vessels carrying off the manure, and enter a protest against the removal of every load. The dispute has been referred for adjustment to the Committee of the Heads of Departments.

Excitement near the St. Nicholas.—A prostitute named "Little Sue," was displaying herself in rather a conspicuous manner on horseback last evening in Broadway, about 9 o'clock, in company with another of her sex and of a male companion, when her horse slipped and she was thrown to the pavement in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, sustaining a severe wound on the head. She was taken into Hegeman's drug store, under the Hotel, and while being conveyed into the store, some thief managed to steal her gold watch and chain. Her wound was dressed and she was conveyed home.

Movements of the Police.—About the 1st of July Sergeant Birney detailed Officers Place and Miller to attend to the obstructions on side-walks. Since that time they have cleared Broadway, Grand-street, Greenwich, West, Chatham and the avenues; seven hundred persons have paid fines, amounting to several thousand dollars. The Mayor, thinking it the duty of the Ward men, and not of his squad, has to-day withdrawn them, believing it to be the duty of the patrolmen.

Pickwickian Generalities.—Mr. Ex-Surveyor Shackhammer says that our reporter erred in making him speak of the tyranny of Great Britain, at the *Brooklyn* launch collation. It was Europe in general, he says, whose tyranny he denounced; the Sepoy allusion, he says, was interpolated by an ardent hearer. Moreover, he brings witnesses to the point, that what he said was satisfactory to the audience, and it was applauded even as the other eloquent speeches were.

New Steam Mercury Gauge.—We have now in use in our establishment, connected with our boilers, a gauge which for correctness and durability has never been surpassed. It has been patented, and is manufactured by Messrs. Miller & Dasher, Canton, Ohio.

Twenty-First Ward School Reception and Festival.—The pupils of the Grammar Department of No. 49, on Thirty-seventh street gave a reception and floral *fête* to their friends yesterday. Mr. Wm. H. Wood and Miss Gulch, the Principals of the School, with the School Officers, joined in the management, and everything went off spiritedly. The programme consisted of Music, Reading, Declamation, compositions and calisthenics by the girls, followed by Morris' song of the Sewing Machine, and a fine practical display by the girls in the use of the Wheeler & Wilson machine belonging to the school. This portion ended with a chorus, and was followed by a "School Opera," called the "Flower Queen, or the Coronation of the Rose." The Rose, Sunflower, Crocus, Dahlia, Heliotrope, Violet, Hollyhock, Japonica, Tulip, Lily, were personated by Misses Charlotte Ashforth, Georgiana Griffiths, Sarah Reins, Juliet Sloan, Katy Sloan, Cornelia A. Wood, Louise Demitt, Sarah Knapp, Margaret Cooper, and Isabella Reed.

The performance received much praise. The remaining exercises consisted of singing, giving out certificates, and some rather dull speeches. No. 49 is one of the progressive Schools, and has introduced gymnastics and a number of practically useful features into its course of instruction.

License Revoked.—Dennis Murphy, of No. 24 Broome-street, the keeper of a junk shop, was brought before the Mayor on Wednesday, and on the charge of purchasing goods from minors, his license was revoked.

Base Ball.

The "conquering game" of a Home and Home Match, between two of the leading clubs of the National Association of Base-Ball Clubs, took place on Wheat Hill, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of over fifteen hundred spectators, a large number of whom were ladies. The contest was between the Continental Club, on whose ground the match took place, and the Baltic Club, whose ground is located at Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, Yorkville. The previous games were equally divided between the Clubs, and the present one resulted in a victory for the Continentals, by six runs, after an exceedingly interesting and well-contested display of good play. The Continentals went in first to the bat, and played very steadily, and succeeded in disturbing the equanimity of their opponents by disposing of them without a run in the third and fourth innings, and securing the victory by a splendid run of six points in the Baltic's seventh innings.

The result is rather to be attributed to the peculiar twist put on to the ball by Mr. Barto, the Pitcher for the Continentals, although the swift pitching of Mr. Lewis, for the Baltics, is usually very effective. Both gentlemen were very effective at the bat, each having made five runs and no outs. Mr. Gelston, of the Eagle Club, acted as umpire. Although great enthusiasm was evinced, and repeated cheering occurred during the various incidents of the play, the greatest good humor and good feeling prevailed, and at the conclusion each party cheered the other lustily.

Continentals.	Times out.	Runs made.	Baltics.	Times out.	Runs made.
Knapp (field)	4	1	Lewis (pitcher)	0	5
Briggs (field)	4	2	Sears (catcher)	1	4
Durkee (1st base)	4	2	Cooper (1st base)	3	0
Walton (2d base)	3	3	Brown (2d base)	5	0
Henry (3d base)	3	2	Holden (short)	3	2
Parmelee (catcher)	4	1	Ketleman (3d base)	4	0
Voorhies (field)	4	2	Foster (field)	3	2
Barto (pitcher)	0	5	Pinckney (field)	4	1
Wadlington (short)	1	3	Fisher (field)	4	1
Runs each in'gs.	2,2,2,3,3,1,0,3,1,2		Runs each in'gs.	2,4,0,0,3,1,1,2,2	15

Scorer for Continentals, J. F. Lane.

Scorer for Baltics, Philip Weeks.

Knickerbockers vs. Eagles.—The Home and Home Match between the above first-rate Clubs, takes place this afternoon at the Elysian Fields. This is the match which is left unsettled from last season, and is between the parent of the Base-ball Clubs and a younger aspirant for honors: likely to be one of the best contested of the season.

The Brooklyn Nine vs. The New-York Nine.—It is rumored that in the return match between the above selected nines, Mr. Masten, of the Putnam Club, will take the position of catcher. If that is so, and a sure man is put on second base, there will be no stealing runs—with impunity—from first to second base.

Cricket—Canada vs. The United States.—Base-ball players would do well to put off their engagements, on Monday and Tuesday next, on the occasion of this great annual Cricket match.

Movements of the Gulf Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Key West, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

The *Wabash* and *Macedonian* sailed this afternoon for the Mediterranean. The *Constellation* for Boston, and the *Saratoga* and *Plymouth* will leave to-morrow for Greytown. Thence the *Plymouth* goes to Vera Cruz to bring home our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, and his family.

The *Dolphin* has gone in search of the *Jamestown*, and both are expected here hourly. The *Jamestown* has *eighteen men* upon her sick list, and will have to go North to recruit.

The *Colorado* has been ordered home—*to Boston*—and will leave here on Saturday evening or Sunday next. The *Roanoke* will be substituted for her, and officers and crew transferred.

The weather is very hot and oppressive here.

Yours.

FRASER'S RIVER.

The Rush for Fraser's River—Steamers on the Route.

The following is a copy of a letter on this subject to a gentleman in this City:

San Francisco, Monday, July 5.

This Fraser's River matter is having a serious effect on the down trips of the steamers, both in passengers and dust or treasure, and will, I fear, continue to do so until the northern mines are able to send gold from the new diggings. You can form no idea how perfectly the *one thing* has taken possession of every man in the State, to the abandonment of mines, houses, stores, ditches, labor and *loafing*. Just think of the number of steamers on the route. The *Panama, Oregon, Columbia, Republic, Cortes, Sierra Nevada, Orizaba, Brother Jonathan, Pacific, Santa Cruz* and *Northerner*, eleven in all, each carrying away an average of over 500 every ten days. And then add the hosts of sailing vessels, and you will have some idea of the rush for the new diggings.

Fraser's River—Another Picture.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

San Francisco, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

Several years ago, during the excavation of one of our then new streets, (Commercial-street,) a coffin was exhumed, bearing the name of Captain Fraser. This man has been for many years an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company, and committed suicide in San Francisco about twenty years ago. From him was derived the name of Fraser's River—that name which is in the mouth of everybody in California, and the mere mention of which has been, for the last three weeks, to raise a fever in the blood of the soberest miner in the country. Everybody is infected with the mania; and though, of all people in the world, Californians ought to be on their guard against wild reports, from bitter experiences of old, yet thousands upon thousands are crowding to the city, where they stay a brief time, inflaming their own imagination and communicating their delirium to others, and then embark with their feds-waggons for the golden lands of the wild norta country.

The steamship companies will probably extract more gold from the pockets of the miners than the miners from the "pockets" of the mines. Steamer after steamer goes out of our broad bay, literally black with passengers; and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may be supposed to have "as good a thing as they want." The first California fever was not half so hot. It certainly does seem as though the bigger the story, the better believed, and the "lamp of experience" pales before the fierce and maddening glitter of distant gold.

There have been the Gold Bluff epidemic, the great quartz fever of 1852, the Kern River excitement, the Gold Lake madness, and a dozen similar attacks, whose very memory has been swallowed up in the vast ocean of events in which California has spent her brief life thus far. Some gold, no doubt, was found, but there was vastly more deposited than extracted, and many of the victims lie now where the thirst for the yellow metal will no more mock their tantalized hearts, while over their unknown graves the rushing and trampling of multitudes as foolish as they rolls towards the unknown regions of the North. Perhaps some may sagaciously shake their wise noddles at the epithet "unknown"—but what do we know of Fraser River? What are the ascertained facts? Listen to one who has examined the subject:

"Up in one of the wildest countries on the face of the globe its sources hidden in perpetual snows, its courses running through a wilderness of huge rocks precipices, forests, lakes and quagmires, explored only by white men accustomed to the frozen solitudes of Mackenzie River, and the great hunting-grounds of Northern America, and explored by those men only when thoroughly equipped with all the care and completeness which the wealth and experience of the Hudson's Bay Company enable them to command—inhabited by sinewy and courageous tribes of Indians, hostile to all white men except the employes of their allies, the Hudson's Bay Company—rushes a turbulent river, in the bed of which the Indians, and some white men, have found gold."

That sounds inviting, doesn't it? Probably the whirlwind sweep of this excitement has not reached you yet—it may not at all; but "Gold is king," and when he calls, thousands forget their own interests at home, and leap to the service of the tyrant. This is the most powerful of the many 'fevers" that have stirred men to wild and reckless expeditions, and being fraught with so many dangers is the most pernicious. Least any might be moved by accounts from here to start foolishly, let them look at a few facts; and they may be generally interesting.

"Humbug loves mystery," and the principal sources of information consist in vague rumors, originating in one man's heated head, and growing in proportion to the number of galloping tongues that repeat them—"extracts" from letters of doubtful authorship, and still more doubtful authority, and newspaper paragraphs of all sorts and kinds—so that one has to sift what he hears and reads with great patience. Some information regarding the climate and face of the country, which came before the golden tales had made a paradise of a wilderness, are probably quite reliable.

April and May are remarkably calm and pleasant. June has almost continuous rains. July, August and September are intolerably hot, abounding in mosquitoes, sand flies, and other pleasant insects arising from the heated and moist earth, previously soaked in June rains. (Agues and fevers are not mentioned, but their unmistakable symptoms are present.) In October it commences again to rain, and from that time till the ensuing April the Winter is what we might expect from these latitudes—severe frosts and extreme cold, with heavy storms of wet and snow.

Then the different accounts place the mining grounds at from ten to thirteen days' travel after leaving the steamer, but all seem to agree in telling of great hardship and loss of life. If the conveniences for advancing were so rare when there were but few travelers, (our accounts are from the first adventurers,) what must be the state of things when thousands and thousands are pressing on—ignorant of their destination, unorganized, unprovided with traveling necessaries—a motley mass of frenzied gold-hunters, crowding and overloading the conveyances. Detentions in unhealthy places, and extreme exposure will, without doubt, make the route to Fraser's River one long cemetery of nameless adventurers.

Then the query might arise, how are all these men to be provisioned after they get there? (not the dead men, but the fortunate, or unfortunate, accomplishers of the journey.) They cannot live on gold, and a multitude of from fifteen to twenty thousand men (and continually increasing) cannot be well supplied with provisions at any price. But let alone the question of price, and consider the pertinent question which appeared in one of the papers: "What Commissary-General of the United States Army, with all the wealth of the Republic at his back, and the eyes of the nation upon him, would venture to undertake to provision an army of 5,000 men on an intractable stream, of which he knows absolutely nothing?" Then swell that army to 20,000, which has

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Prof. A. D. White on "Cathedral Builders and Mediæval Sculptors"—Baccalaureate—College Regatta—Necrological Record—Dr. Cleveland's Quarter of Century Discourse—Ordination, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Visitors who have postponed coming hither until after Sunday have lost as much as those who reached here Saturday have gained. What that may be this record will be at best but a faint index. Saturday afternoon Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan, delivered a lecture in College Chapel, at the invitation of the "Art Association," which, though not strictly belonging to the exercises of Commencement Week, is well worthy of being ranked among them. His subject was "Cathedral Builders and Mediæval Sculptors." He said that it is hard to speak of sculpture without beginning with architecture, for the latter is the trunk or stalk from which the former buds and blossoms and sheds perfume. It is not worth while at present to ask whether Druid idols or Brahmin images came in point of time before the builded temples of Stonehenge or Ellora, but we know that in all art which is good and noble firs grows the worthy temple—then blooms the worthy statue. Among all men of culture to-day all their sketches, and plans, and dreams, and air castles are mainly wrought according to one of two great models; and these models are popularly known as the Classic and the Gothic. In analyzing the first we find its model generally rising before us in some great Greek temple. Externally and internally one tone and one feeling pervades its sculpture in the bulging muscles of the sturdy centaurs, and in the light forms of graceful girls on the friezes—all is the manifestation of one simple, single spirit. All the groups, whether of statues or of columns, contain an exquisite adjustment of parts to one another. Elements of beauty which you see clearly, and whose of which you have out an inkling, seem born for each other and wedded to each other—all the figures forming one great whole. Thus the first characteristic of the classic groups is revealed; that is Unity. In single figures, whether the classic statue be Jupiter or Apollo, or the pinched face of DEMOSTHENES, or the squeezed face of SOCRATES, there is a chastity and calm and loftiness more than human. All earthly feelings are strained out. Everything about them proclaims a *nobility* which we may consider the feature of classic *single* figures. In ornamentation we find *conventionalism* most prominent, for not one of the branches or leaves or tendrils or flowers sculptured by classic artists shows any effort to represent the natural veining or dimpling or edging or irregular carving or sprightly curling. The acanthus leaf is only by tradition the acanthus leaf of nature. Gothic art is the very opposite of this in every respect. Professor W. then sketched the history of Gothic art, beginning with its origin seven centuries ago. Its rapid spread through all Europe is the most wonderful fact in all history. Every where it was the same, not only in spirit and general tone, but in subordinate features as well. Whether your cathedrals grow at York or Paris at Ratisbon or Seville, they are in a new style—one which came suddenly and spread its antlane dusts. Every where also there is the same growth. If he who builds the closed spire of Basel, sits up in the lucky thought of piercing the spires of Cologne, making combinations of light and shade before unthought of, the idea shoots through that wide atmosphere of art and religion. We boast our quick transmission of men and freights and news, but what poor triumph is the quick carriage of loads of pedaggers and ribbon weavers, or cargoes of pork or telegrams regarding cotton, to that old mediæval telegraphing of imperishable masses of beauty and strength and lasting joy. The explanation of this wonderful spread of Gothic art is found in the organization of he cathedral builders. The quick, piercing business spirit which have been early manifested among the Lombards of northern Italy, gave birth to various organizations, among which were the Guilds. Of these none were stronger than that of the builders. They gained favor from the kings by charters and protection from the Pope by bulls. On German soil they took deep root and thence spread into every part of Europe. A marked feature of the cathedrals was their wealth of animate sculpture. High upon their lordly sides were great broods of grotesques; elves, satyrs, imps, dragons, dwarfs, lizards, clamber up all pinnacles and nestle under gables, sun themselves on roofs, perch on dizzy edges, prowl under cornices, scowl at you, grin at you. But above the high altar the builder threw his boldest arches, for here is the centre; hence swell the chants and hither come rushing up the great responsive charms of the people. Here flames the chalice; here is concentrated the light of the stained windows. But on looking over the whole work we find the greatest contrast to Greek architecture. Instead of unity in the groups we find a fulness of life; in the single figures instead of nobility, a touching meekness and kindliness; in the ornamentation, instead of conventionalism we find a strict following after nature. Such was the spirit of the cathedral builders.

Cashed as sculpture was to the people a great religious book. The Scripture was hidden from the mass of the people in Latin and from most of them in their own language, if that was written. Sculpture preceded the written book. EBWIN VON STEINBACH preceded FAUST. It affords rich food for the critics, for you may often see a perspective so managed that an apostle has one foot hard by a temple in Jerusalem and the other firmly planted on the Mount of Olives. Joshua's army may be encamped before Jericho not only with horns for blowing but with horns for gunpowder. The sculptor was a preacher as well as a teacher. He loved to preach the necessity of sacrifice, especially in laying noble foundations for churches and schools. On the tower of one Cathedral we find a group representing JOANNA, the wife of PHILIP the Fair, she who built the Cathedral, standing at the gate of heaven, before St. Peter; with one hand, as a true wife, she leads her husband, with the other she presents in calm, sweet triumph, the carved model of her cathedral. Despite its fault in theology, that group has preached well. Would that its voice might swell above the selfishness of this side of the Atlantic. Other subjects were touched upon also in Gothic sculpture. In the frieze of the old town hall at Breslaw there is a hit at woman's tongue. There is a droll procession, the main figure in it being the devil, in high glee, trundling off a scolding woman in a wheelbarrow. There is a playfulness oftentimes in this sculpture. At Rouen Cathedral, some workman, who liked the great full hymns of the church, and disliked praise by proxy, has sculptured a pig playing the violin, and at Chartres Cathedral, an ass playing on the harp.

Would that in these days some satirist might rise to drive LOWELL MASON and his flimsy anthems and set pieces and patent work psalm-tunes and glee clubs to sing them out of the Church, and bring in the old great tunes, swelling up from the whole congregation.

Another marked characteristic in Gothic architecture and sculpture is their exceeding fullness of life. This is seen in the immense wealth of living statuary, in the living sculptured foliage which climbs up all pillars and towers and gables, and in the living sculptured frostwork which shoots its crystal under the edges of arches. To show the reality of this life, Professor W. cited an illustration from the old Temple Church at London. The old sculptor had displayed in a row of Gothic heads every conceivable shade of scowl and grimace. In this vanity there was uniformity. Instead of relieving it by some change in head-dress the artist sculptured a little ugly demon, which crawls out from the stone behind and seizing in its teeth one ear of the head, bites with all its might. The whole face is drawn aside. Every muscle is set askew, and every feature takes a twist entirely new. Still another characteristic of this Gothic sculpture is its earnestness. This may be noted in the equality of the finish of parts which may be seen, with that of one which may not be seen. The feature which touches the heart most is the sweet repose of the monumental sculpture. To understand the worth of this feature we need but step into Westminster Abbey. The figures shine in the whitest marble, are gilted on pedestals, draped in togas and shod in sandals. Gent with trumpets sing their praises. Shrouded skeletons fling darts at them.—Fat faced angels sprawl out to protect them. Britannia in the midst of anchors, thunderbolts, urns and tridents, sheds tears over an epitaph in modern Latin. Lord CHATHAM is put into small clothes, and represented as proclaiming violently. HANDEL is going through some indescribable musical exercise. Dr. BURNEY has a book before him, and looks upward as if trying to repeat its contents from memory. Admiral TYRREL is trying to tread on the waves and climb into the clouds at the same time. Amid all this crowd struggling so painfully, one remembers the question of the Chinese traveler at the English ball: "Why they did not make their servants do that" What a contrast to these are the Gothic tombs. As you approach them you feel repose. There is no struggle for petty vanity—no eye kept out for the passers by. SIMON of Langham was a great man—Abbott and Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor and a Cardinal. The old sculptor threw over him his simple bishop's robe, and laid his crozier beside him, and he lies humbly, prayerfully, calmly, like the rest. Thus we see how all the art-worlds, Grecian, mediæval and modern, have one great common centre. It is the love of truth. We see how all art-chaos has also its centre—the love of effect. Prof. W. then alluded to the great field for the cultivation of art our land would yet afford. That old mediæval city growth was as nothing to what ours will be. The emulation between cities, which is now directed to firemen's uniforms and soldier's feathers, may yet be made to rear noble town halls, with lines of niches for statues. The sacrifices made by religious societies to cushion seats with damask, and curtain that pitiful stronghold of discord, the choir, with silk, and cover the floor with tufted carpets, and build pulpits like soda fountains, and to cuddle and pet the minister, warming his feet with hot-air flues—we may yet turn that effeminate sacrifice into manly sacrifice, and take part of that upholstery money, and build, in place of our present pepper-box towers or lying abroad spires noble spires of stone, or place sweet chimes of bells to filter sweet echoes through our elm trees. The struggle which has been going on between the societies on these grounds, and go near them, for preeminence in upholstery, might have given noble commissions to CRAWFORD and BARTOLOMEW in their hour of need. But, apart from "programmes," let every man look to himself, developing the heart and soul and conscience God has given him. Then shall he fill himself with the spirit of art.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

President WOOLSEY delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon yesterday afternoon, in the College Chapel. Regularly, this duty devolves upon the Rev. Mr. FISHER, the Professor of Divinity, but his health, which has been poor for some time past, though at present much improved, did not warrant his attempting it the present year.

President WOOLSEY's text was taken from Titus, second chapter and sixth verse: "Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded." The discourse was a thoroughly exhaustive analysis of the quality of mind indicated by the term "sober-mindedness." At the urgent and repeated solicitation of those to whom it was addressed, President W. has consented to its being printed. As it is in the hands of the compositors to-day, and will be in the hands of the public to-morrow, I am spared the necessity of mutilating it by making an attempt to compress its rich thoughts into the space of half a column.

COLLEGE REGATTA.

The annual Regatta of the College Navy took place this morning, at 11 o'clock. The banks of the harbor in front of the Pavilion Hotel, near which the Commodore's flag boat was stationed, were lined, as they always are on such occasions, with interested spectators—a large portion of them fair, others not quite so fair. The following boats were entered:

The *Varuna*, a six-oared "shell," built by INGERSOLL, of New-York and manned by members of the Sophomore Class.

The *Olympia*, eight-oared, built at St. John's, and manned by a crew of six, principally from the Scientific School.

The *Nereid*, a six-oared club boat, built by JAMES, of Brooklyn, and manned by a crew composed of members of the Freshmen Class.

The *Omicron*, (as she is commonly called,) a four-oared shell, belonging to the Olympia Club; built by CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, of New-York, and manned by members of the Scientific Department.

Both the *Omicron* and *Varuna* dispense with a coxswain—the bow oarsman doing the steering with his feet. The places were assigned by lot, as follows: The *Nereid* inside; then the *Omicron*; the *Olympia* and the *Varuna* in order. The bow oarsman of the *Omicron* found difficulty in managing the boat, from its peculiar manner of steering, and by falling foul of the *Nereid* at the outset, virtually deprived the contest of all interest, as the *Varuna* thus gained a start which gave her an easy victory. The course—three miles in length (a mile and a half and repeat)—was accomplished by the boats in the following time:

	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
Varuna	22	33	*Omicron*	25	36
Nereid	25	26½	*Olympia*	distanced.	

There were two prizes for speed; one for shells; a set of oars was awarded to the *Varuna*; the other, for club boats, a beautiful set of silk colors, was won by the *Nereid*. Immediately after the race, the boats went through with their drill. The prize for excellence here—a pair of boat hooks, silver tipped, was awarded to the *Olympia*. CHANNING RICHARDS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented the different prizes in a very neat speech.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following list of the graduates of Yale College, deceased during the Academical year ending July 28, will be read at the alumni meeting Wednesday morning:

Class	Name.	Residence.	Date.	Age.
1727	Richard McCurdy	Lyme, Conn	Aug. 8, 1857	88
1788	John Woodworth	Albany, N Y	June 1	1858 88
1797	Warren Dutton	Brighton Mass	Mar'h 3,	1857 83
1797	Bethel Judd	Wilmington Del	April 5,	1859 82
1797	Horatio Seymour	Middlebury, Vt	Nov 12,	1857 79
1801	David Eely	Rochester, N Y	Sept. 8,	1857 77
1801	Berry Dwight	Geneva N Y	Sept. 6	1857 74
1801	Martin Ellsworth	Windsor, Conn	Nov. 2,	1858 75
1804	Rev Geo. Colton	Wethersfield, Conn	Feb 2,	1858 79
1804	Rev Hubbel Swift	Westford, Conn	Sept 21	1857 77
1804	Bennett Tyler	E. Windsor, Conn	May 14,	1858 74
1806	Clark Bissell	Norwalk, Conn	Sept 15,	1857 75
1806	Geo. W. Bolles	Hartford, Conn	June	1858 73
1807	Rev S. R. Andrew	N. Haven, Conn	May 26,	1858 71
1807	Benj. Bassett	Peekskill N Y	March 21,	1858 75
1807	Heman Curtiss	Waterbury, Conn	Feb. 21,	1858 70
1807	John Dunwody	Roswell Ga	June 6,	1858 72
1807	Rev. D. Huntington	N. London, Conn	May 21,	1858 69
1807	A. S. Jones	Wimsburg N Y	Feb 23,	1858 72
1807	Wm. Stebbins	Colchester, Conn	June 28,	1858 72
1807	Rev. N. W. Taylor	N. Haven Conn	Mar'h 10,	1858 71
1808	Chas. Wheeler	Phila, Penn	June 16	1858 70
1809	E. A. Andrews	N. Britain, Conn	Mar'h 25	1858 71
1811	Nathan Stark	Windsor, Vt	Feb	1858 70
1812	David Prentice	Geneva N. Y	Aug 14	1857 77
1814	Hugh Halsey	Brigeb n, L. I	May 29,	1858 63
1814	John K. Kane	Phila. Penn	Feb 21,	1858 64
1816	Ebenezer Burger	Homer, N Y	Oct 13,	1857 63
1816	Charles Olcott	Medina Ohio	Mar'h 4,	1857 64
1818	James Raymond	Westminst'r Md	Jan. 27,	1858 69
1818	Earl Loomis	Herkimer N Y	Feb. 3,	1858 63
1821	Asa Child	Norwich, Conn	May 11,	1858 55
1822	Geo B Ripley	Norwich Conn	July 9,	1858 55
1823	Henry E. Peck	N. Haven Conn	May 6,	1858 53
1827	Rev R. Hooker	N. Haven Conn.	Dec 19,	1857 49
1828	Rev. H. Woodruff	Huntingdon L. I	Feb 18,	1858 54
1830	John G. Anderson	Tallahassee, Fla	Mar'h 1,	1858 48
1830	R. G. Drake	Phila, Penn	Feb 28,	1858 53
1831	J M. Clapp	Charleston, S C	Dec 16,	1857 47
1834	Rev. Jos. Fowler	Magnolia Ill	Sept. 6,	1857 43
1834	Henry Pomeroy	Coventry, Conn	Feb. 3,	1858 44
1841	Frederic Hall	Middletown, Conn	Sept. 1,	1857 36
1844	J C Mullikin	U. Marlboro' Md	May 28,	1858 33
1845	I B Wheeler	Baltimore, Md	Nov 17,	1857 31
1847	J. H Olmsted	Nice Italy	Nov.	1857 —
1850	John I. R Adams	Lawrence K. T.	Oct 17,	1857 31
1851	D L Judson	Birmingham, Conn	March 1,	1858 27
1852	H. U. Blakeslee	Chicago, Ill	Aug 19	1857 26

A number of interesting items might be collated from the above table. The whole number of graduates deceased during the year is 48. The average number is generally as high as 60. A glance at the column containing their ages would seem to indicate that students are far from being short lived. The average age will be found to be 61.5 years. A single class—that of 1807—had but eight members, an unusually small number. About half of the list were residents of Connecticut. Brief obituary notices giving the prominent events in the life of each person are read. They have been compiled the present year with a degree of care and accuracy in details remarkable even in Mr. HERRICK, the indefatigable Treasurer of the College. Many names will strike the eye familiarly as belonging to those who were well known in Church and State.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of the Class of 1797, was United States Senator from Vermont, between 1821 and 1833.

The distinguished ability with which the Rev. BENNETT TYLER discharged the duties of the Presidency of the East Windsor Theological Seminary, has rendered his name celebrated throughout the land. By a singular coincidence, the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR has also been removed during the past year. The theological controversies in which these two Doctors were prominent champions made the churches ring about a quarter of a century ago.

The Hon. CLARK BISSELL has held numerous places of trust. In 1829 and 1850, he was a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1842-3, of the Senate of this State. In 1829, he was elected Judge of the Superior and Supreme Court of Connecticut, which office he held for ten years. In 1847-8, he was Governor of the State, and at this time was elected Kent Professor of Law in Yale College. Ill health obliged him to resign this position in 1855.

The name of E. A. ANDREWS will be recognized as that of the author of numerous Latin works, the merit of which has gained them a place in every school and college in the country. Few Americans have done as much as Prof. A. for the promotion of sound classical learning.

Judge KANE was the happy father of a noble son. Admitted to the bar in 1817, he became a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1823 and in 1832, was appointed one of three commissioners to settle the claims presented under the convention of the 4th of July 1841, between the United States and France. In 1845 he was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. His appointment as a Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of that State obliged him to resign that office.

The editors of the Charleston *Mercury* owe some of the vigor with which they have formerly assailed Northern Institutions, to Yale College. J. M. CLAPP, of the Class of 1831, was assistant editor of that paper.

The oldest living graduate of the College is JOHN MCCLELLAN, of Woodstock, Conn. He belongs to the Class of 1785, and it may be interesting to some to know he is the father-in-law of Prof. SILLIMAN, Sen. Gov. NEWALL, of Nelson, N. H., the only remaining member of the Class of 1786, is the next oldest graduate. The whole number of graduates of Yale is 6,800, of whom 3,296 are living.

DR. CLEVELAND'S QUARTER-CENTURY DISCOURSE.

I must be pardoned for alluding to an interesting event which belongs more properly to the city news than to the exercises of Commencement Week. Last Saturday the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND completed the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate over his present charge. The event was one of general interest, and the announcement that it would be commemorated by an appropriate discourse filled the Doctor's church to its utmost capacity. The discourse was founded on I Cor. 9:16, and was one of remarkable eloquence and power, for the rehearsal of the peculiar trials through which the church has passed, was calculated to arouse pretty strong feelings in the speaker, and they found expression happily and forcibly. Those at all acquainted with the progress of the great theological controversy here some twenty five years ago, at the time when Dr. C was being settled, will remember the peculiar trials which the independent course he followed compelled him to bear. All this was sketched plainly and faithfully, everything being called by its right name. The history of the church was followed from the time a few members, filled with fears, but clinging devotedly to their pastor, met in Saunder's Hall to consult as to their future course, up to the present day, when they occupy the finest church edifice in the city, and number over five hundred church members. Outside of New-Haven Dr. C. would be considered progressive. When ranked by the side of some other of the city ministers he is set down as intensely conservative. His defence of this part of his course; his keeping aloof from secular affairs and devoting himself to the spiritual interests of his people, bore the marks of such earnest sincerity as to carry the sympathies of his audience with him. The discourse will probably be printed. Its historical interest alone would render it worthy of preservation in a permanent form.

ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.

Last evening WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of the class of '54, and for a year or more a Tutor in the College, was set apart for the work of Missions. The services took place in the Centre Church. President WOOLSEY made the ordination prayer, the Rev. Mr. STRONG gave the right hand of fellowship. Dr. BACON preached the sermon, and the Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, D. D., delivered the charge.

W——G.

KEY WEST.—Dates from Key West to the 14th instant, state that the following United States vessels were in port: Frigates, *Wabash*, Commodore E. A. F. LAVALETTE; *Colorado*, MCINTOSH; *Plymouth*, DAHLGREN; *Macedonian*, *Constellation*, *Saratoga* and *Dolphin*.

Collector BALDWIN had issued orders for the seizure of the bark *Lyra*, for being fitted out as a slaver. The *Lyra* was formerly owned in New-York. Her master, KINNEY, appears to have been ignorant of her true destination, not having the slightest intimation that the bark was bound for the coast of Africa for any other than a lawful trading voyage. Capt KINNEY has rendered all the assistance in his power to the officials of the Government, in their thorough examination of the bark's cargo. From reliable information, this vessel will be condemned. Judge MARVIN being absent from the Island, her trial will not take place until his return, but she will be hauled in immediately, and her cargo put in public store. The perishable part will be sold by the U. S. Marshal.

A New Southern Movement—Leaguers of the South.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of citizens of Montgomery was held in Estelle Hall, last evening, for the purpose of forming a League of Southerners for said city.

On motion of Mr. THOS. C. FOR, Col SAMUEL L. ARRINGTON was called to the Chair, and W. A. GUNTER requested to act as Secretary.

Col ARRINGTON, on taking the Chair, announced the object of the meeting, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, to be to devise measures by which the South might enjoy an equality in the Union or independence out of it.

Col. J. C. B. MITCHELL moved that a Committee of three be appointed to frame and report a Constitution to the meeting—which being adopted, the Chair appointed Messrs. J. C. B. MITCHELL, W. L YANCEY and C. G GUNTER said Committee.

The Committee retired, and, after a short absence, returned and reported the following:

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTGOMERY LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS.

Believing that the South is in need of some efficient and organized mode of concentrating public opinion upon public men and measures and of influencing and guiding political parties, with a view to the advancement and protection of her constitutional rights, and that the want of this has enabled all political parties to sacrifice those rights to their own necessities.

And believing, further, that it is the duty of the South to use all proper means to maintain her rights within the Union, with a view to being justified before the world in resuming the powers she has delegated to the General Government, in the event she fails to obtain justice in the Union. We organize ourselves under the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be known as the Montgomery League of the United Southerners.

ART. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 3. Election of all officers shall be made annually and by ballot.

ART. 4. Any person may become a member of this League who shall pledge himself to carry out its objects and shall sign this Constitution.

ART 5 The object of this League is, by the use of proper means, to create a sound public opinion in the South on the subject of inforcing the rights of the South in the Union. Among its primary ideas are: 1. No more compromise of those rights, either in party platforms or in National legislation. 2. A full recognition and maintenance of those rights, as paramount to the safety of the Federal Administration or the success of National parties. 3. The elevation to the public councils of the ablest and purest Southern men.

ART 6. This League will nominate no candidate for any office—State or Federal—but its members are pledged to use all honorable means to secure the nomination by the respective parties to which they belong, of sound, able and pure men of the Southern Rights school.

After the Constitution was read, Col. YANCEY, being called upon rose and addressed the meeting in his usual able and happy manner, pointing out the objects of, and showing the necessity for, the association—stating among other things, that the object of the League was not *disunion*, but a *constitutional union*.

After the close of Col YANCEY's remarks,

Col. RANSOM moved that persons desirous of becoming members of the Association be invited to come forward to the Secretary's desk and sign their names to the Constitution; which motion being adopted, a number of citizens came forward and affixed their signatures.

On motion of Col. HUNTINGDON, an invitation was extended to the public to call at the office of the Secretary at their convenience, and become members of the League, by subscribing their names to the Constitution.

On motion of M. L. WOODS, Esq., it was ordered, that when the meeting adjourn, it be an adjournment to meet again on Monday, the 2d of August next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of other business.

On motion of M. L. WOODS, Esq., it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting, and the Constitution, as adopted, be published in the newspapers of the city.

On motion of Col. YANCEY, the meeting then adjourned.

Burning of General Harrison's Residence at North Bend—The Famous "Log-Cabin."

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.

The "old Log-Cabin," so famous in political history, has gone at last! It was the residence of General HARRISON, at North Bend, about 15 miles below the city, when he was nominated for President, and was made famous by a thousand songs in the campaign of 1840.

We learn from passengers who arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, that as the train arrived at North Bend the old Log-Cabin was enveloped in flames, and that its destruction was complete. It was occupied by Colonel WM. H. H. TAYLOR (who married a daughter of General HARRISON) and family, and we learn that such was the rapid progress of the fire and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night-clothes!

Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is that many valuable papers left by President HARRISON, together with articles cherished as relics of the Old Hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building. The only portrait of Mrs. HARRISON in existence, (painted by BEARD,) with two or three of the General, taken at different periods of his life are also probably destroyed.

The residence of General HARRISON was beautifully situated, about 300 yards back from the river and facing it, in the midst of a clump of fine trees, chiefly locusts. A row of these trees stood tall and green in front of the house like sentinels, and yesterday they seemed as if they had been killed at their posts, for their branches were burned, their leaves shriveled and their whole appearance was moribund.

The residence itself consisted of the central log cabin and wings running east and west. The Log Cabin, which has become so famous in our political history, whose mention even yet makes a glow of the spirit of '40, was the second built at this place. The first was that built by the patentee and first settler, JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, and was located nearer the river than General HARRISON'S. The Log Cabin was of the genuine and unadulterated kind, built of huge logs, with gigantic stone chimneys and finished in the backwoods style. The cabin, however, was long since clapboarded, and the wings which were added, being built in modern style, the whole presented a symmetrical appearance.

As General HARRISON'S family grew numerous, additions were made to the cabin, till the structure grew to a length of some fifty feet or more, and a proportional width. When asked why he did not build a new house upon the hill that rises back of the present building, General HARRISON replied that he found the cabin there, and had added to it as occasion required, until he had added so much, that it hardly seemed worth while to desert it altogether.

Fortunately, Mrs. General HARRISON has been with her son, Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, for some time, and knew nothing of the fire. She has lately been extremely feeble, and for a few days her life was despaired of. We were happy to learn yesterday that she was much better.

The various members of Col. TAYLOR's family were cared for by the neighbors and taken to their houses, where they will remain temporarily. Almost everything was lost. A little clothing and furniture and a few paintings were saved, but everything else was consumed. There were many relics of Gen. HARRISON, such as the banners presented to him by the ladies of Incianapolis and Cincinnati, various military decorations, &c., which have thus perished. And the public has sustained a great loss in the destruction of a mass of valuable correspondence and papers reaching from Gen. HARRISON'S first entry into public life till the untimely close of his career. These papers were stored in one of the garrets, and only a basketfull or two were saved.

There was no insurance on the property.

North Bend is not only famous as the unpretending residence of President HARRISON, but occupies no mean position in Western history. It was the first landing-place of JOHN CLEVE SYMMES, the original patentee of all the land between the two Miamis, and was at one time regarded as the rival of Cincinnati, or "Fort Washington." At North Bend, Judge SYMMES projected the great "Miami City," and went so far as to map out streets, lawns, public squares and all the arrangements for a city of the first magnitude; but a fortunate incident turned the tide in favor of the present site of our flourishing metropolis, and "North Bend" has ever since remained a beautiful retreat from the dust, impurities and busy throng of the city.

Mayor's Office.
PROCLAMATION.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.

To whom it may concern:

Whereas disputes frequently arise between cartmen and those who employ them as to *what constitutes a cart-load*, now therefore, in order to prevent such disputes, and as the decision thereof is made part of my official duty, my construction of the ordinance is, that from 1,250 to 1,500 pounds, in all cases when not otherwise specified therein, is a fair and proper load, except only in case where a single article, which cannot be divided, weighing over 1,500, and less than 2,000 pounds, is to be carried, when such article shall be considered a load.

D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Mr. —— Dix, of this City, purchased a passage-ticket for Germany from a man named Nichols, No. 75 Greenwich-street, for the sum of $28. That was an overcharge of $5. Officer Brandt succeeded in recovering the whole amount.

In another instance Officer Armstrong recovered $8 upon a passage-ticket sold by Stephen Gordon, No. 109 West-street, to a person named Wheit, from Connecticut.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council, held on Tuesday evening, the Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the petition of owners of property for the removal of all obstructions, and the opening of Mercer-street from Warren to to Hudson streets, reported adverse to interfering with the New-Jersey Railroad Company in their possession of the property on that street, they having made many improvements on the line of their road, and to compel the obstructions to be removed would render public travel at that point exceedingly dangerous.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Alderman TILDEN offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all permission to grant privileges to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to lay rails, &c., on Mercer, from Warren to Hudson streets, be repealed; and that the Committee on Streets be authorized to forthwith remove all obstructions from said street.

Alderman BROWN offered a resolution that a Committee of Six be appointed to confer with the Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad Company in reference to other obstructions, which was adopted.

If these resolutions are carried out, a portion of the new depot buildings will have to be removed. It is understood that the Mayor will veto the above.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!**
The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the hotts y Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns and Marvin's**
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 140 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN ST., St. Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume**
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
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Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Fifty cents a bottle.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Great Excitement amongst the Fair Sex.**—Thousands are visiting BARTHOLF'S new Family Sewing Machines, just completed and ready for sale, at the depot, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome st., which for
CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY AND ELEGANCE OF WORK,
far exceed any machines ever introduced to the public.

☞ **Gentlemen's Summer Shoes.**—CANTRELL has a great stock of well-made, stylish, durable and exceedingly comfortable Summer Shoes for Gentlemen, which he is offering very low. If you want a good article, seek and find it, as you are sure to do, at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. He is the cheapest Boot and Shoe dealer in the City.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
IS THE
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☞ **Carpet Sweeping Machine.**—HERRICK'S Carpet Sweeper prevents the rising of dust saves in the wear of the carpet and saves time and labor. Sold by WOODMAN & SCHMITT, Agents,
No. 128 Pearl st.

MARRIED

HUSSEY—GROGHEGAN.—In this City, on Monday, July 19, at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. M. Curran Mr. CHARLES HUSSEY, of this City to CATHERINE M. T., second daughter of the late Michael F. Geoghegan, Esq., of Galway, Ireland.

LARGE—KNICKRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 19, by the Rev. Dr. STOTT STEPHEN V. CRONKRIGHT, of New York to MISS SUSAN P. LARGE, daughter of John A. Large, of Lambertville, N. J.

DIED.

DUNLAP.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 27, suddenly, WILLIAM DUNLAP, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of Allen Griswell, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 252 West 13th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

HAIG.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 28, AGNES, infant daughter of Robert Haig, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No 93 Mercer-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 26, at No. 105 9th-st., of cholera infantum, SAMUEL ROBERT JOHNSON, infant son of Samuel and Madeleine Greever Johnson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

STOKES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 27, in the 11th year of her age, ELLEN SEWELL, eldest daughter of James and Ellen Stokes.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday) at 4 P. M., from the residence of her father, Hicks st., first house south of Harrison, Brooklyn.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 28 FRANCIS MARION, son of Selah H. and Anna M. Brush, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 83 Myrtle av.

FLEEMAN.—In Williamsburg on Wednesday July 28, after a brief illness, MERCY FLEEMAN, in her 74th year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, W. H. Fleeman, No. 107 South 9th st., on Friday, 30th, at 3 P. M., where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUBAIN.—In Greenpoint, at the residence of L. Dubain, Sr., LOUIS, infant son of Evelina and Louis Dubain, Jr., aged 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of L. Dubain, Franklyn, near Huron-st., Greenpoint.

POTTS.—At Glenburn, near Newburg, at her brother's residence, on Wednesday, July 28, MARY ENGLIS, eldest daughter of the Rev George Potts.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, at the University-place Church, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—In New-Haven on Sunday, July 25 PAUL, eldest son of Charles W. and Mary Elliott, aged 2 years.

BRAY.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 21, J. WESLEY BRAY, in the 39th year of his age.

ROBINS.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Wednesday, July 21, EDWARD CARTER, son of Amos and Margaret S. Robins, aged 5 years.

GIBBS.—On Thursday, July 8, by drowning at sea, off Porto Rico, while on

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

GEORGIA.

Trenton, Dade County—The prospects now are that we shall make a full crop of wheat and corn. Rye about half a crop. Oats an entire failure. Other crops promise well.

Decatur, De Kalb County—The chief products are corn and wheat. The prospects now are not very flattering.

Carnesville, Franklin County—The prospects for corn and cotton are good. Wheat half an average. Oats one-tenth ruined by "rust."

Greensboro, Greene County.—The oat crop was a total failure. Wheat has just been saved, and is a fair crop. The prospects now are fine for a good cotton and corn crop. The rains are abundant and crops growing finely.

Clarksville, Habersham County.—The present prospects are good for a heavy corn crop. The oat crop was nearly all destroyed by "rust," and the wheat and rye crops were from one third to one-half destroyed by "rust" and late frosts.

Gainesville, Hall county—The prospects now are good for corn and potatoes, but only tolerable for the cotton. There has been a very inferior crop of wheat, and nearly a failure in the oat crop, owing to the late freeze in Spring.

Jefferson, Jackson County.—The prospects now for corn and cotton are very flattering. Wheat crops were short, and oats almost entirely cut off with rust.

Gainesville, Jefferson County—The staple products are corn cotton and wheat. The prospects now are very good.

Dawson, Lawrens County.—The chief products are cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good.

Dahlonega, Lumpkin County—The prospects for corn are very good. Oats a total failure, not more than making amount of seed sown. Rye fair crop. Wheat very light, not exceeding farmers' consumption.

Tazewell, Marion County.—The prospects now are that such crops of corn will not have been made within the last ten years; it is quite flattering. Cotton pretty fair. Wheat only tolerable, as it was consumed by rust." But little rye. Oats almost an entire failure.

Mount Vernon, Montgomery County.—Cotton and corn are the chief products. The prospects now are good for both.

Spring Place, Murray County—The prospects for corn are very good. Wheat is harvested, and averages about half a crop. Prospects for cotton good. Oats ruined by the "rust."

Cuthbert, Randolph County.—The prospects now are better than we have had for many years. Corn is heavy fair to sell at lower prices than has been known for years. Cotton is not so good—large seed, but small fruit.

Americus, Sumter County—We have some corn, but cotton is the staple. The prospects now are very fine, better for corn than usual. Cotton looks well generally. Have had rather too much rain. Wheat crops were poor.

La Fayette, Walker County—The prospects now are that we shall make a very fine corn crop. Wheat is harvested, and mostly threshed yielding under an average half crop. Oats a clean an entire failure. Other crops promise well.

Dalton, Whitfield County—The prospects for corn are only tolerably good. Oats a failure. Wheat about half a crop. Cotton pretty fair

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Hinds County.—The prospects now are very good for cotton, corn, potatoes, and peas. Oats a total failure.

Branson, Rankin County.—The prospects now for cotton, corn and potatoes are good. The oat crop is a completete failure.

ALABAMA.

Huntsville, Madison County—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are for a fine crop.

METHODISM IN MEXICO.—The Methodist Church South has just organized a new conference, embracing both banks of the Rio Bravo. It is known as the Rio Grande Conference. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated to its uses by the Mission Board. The *Southern Advocate* observes of Northern Mexico:

"There is not a Protestant missionary or missionary in all that fair country—a country as thickly populated as Georgia. The Rio Grande Mission Conference will organize a Protestant outpost. All along the Rio Grande it will bring our ministry and church-es into contact with the Mexican people—without fear or political intrigues, or filibustering. None of that, but in love and good will, ready to go over when the door opens—what a field this new conference presents itself! It covers a large territory, neglected. For us it lies in the right direction. Its neglect would be chargeable to us."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR"

D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest entitled

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By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,

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is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal if not superior to

"NOTHING TO WEAR"

"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The busy town, its common, daily life
Flushed with coarse passions how with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS."

A SMALL ATTRACTIVE 12mo.

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BY OWEN VARELA.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Is published in THE INDEPENDENT of this week. Price 6 cents per copy; single copies sent by mail on the receipt of two (three-cent) postage stamps. Address, Publishers of THE INDEPENDENT,
No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

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DISBROW'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST,
(Established in 1850)
The only one which has Corrected Routes.
The only one which has Notes of Reference.
The only one which is in Type
Price 25 cents. Office No 9 Spruce st., New-York.

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WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, and
WILSON'S CO-PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY,
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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.
THE INDEPENDENT, published this morning, contains another Sermon by
HENRY WARD BEECHER
Published at No 22 Beekman-st., New York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—THE INDEPENDENT of this week published TAIS MORNING, contains a fine Sermon by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—*Divine Visitations.*
The following are some of the topics and illustrations of this eloquent discourse:
"God's Instrumentalities in Dealing with Men."
"Divine Influences on Every Faculty of the Mind."
"No Man Free from Religious Impressions."
"Visitations during every Period of Life."
"The Apparent Mysteries of Providence."
"Their Interpretation."
"The World and its True Worth."
"The Soul Disclosed to Itself."
"Unpreached Sermons."
"New Impressions."
"Almost a Christian."
"Turning the Scale."
"The Right Way the Easiest."
"More Influences for Good than Evil."
"An Old Tree."
"How the Gospel is Offered to Men."
"Man's Weakness."
THE INDEPENDENT is published THIS MORNING, at No 22 Beekman-st., New-York.
Single copies sent by mail, on the receipt of two (three-cent) postage stamps. Address "Publishers of *The Independent*, New-York City."

LIKENESS OF WM. T. PORTER.—A splendid likeness of the late William T. Porter will appear in PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of this week. Ready on Thursday morning next.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER, 3 CLERKS FOR shipping and East India ticket offices, and a timekeeper for a silver mine in Virginia, also, 1 governess, a stewardess and 4 respectable girls to travel with private families to Europe and California. Apply with reference, to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No 766 Broadway.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK
of those famous representatives of
THE IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
The popularity of these
YOUNG ARTISTS
is nightly attested by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
who, with
CHEER UPON CHEER,
greet the inimitable acting of that
CHARMING COMEDIENNE,
Mrs FLORENCE, pronounced by the entire Press as the
MOST TALENTED AND VERSATILE ACTRESS
of the time.
TO-NIGHT will be performed the domestic Drama, by Boucicault called
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Followed by the Farce of
PHILIP O'FLAGNAN, with song and dance—Mr Florence
To conclude with Mr Florence's protean comedietta, called
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce,
Bridget
Frau Stiffey Skrypipers,
Graham the Dusselfroot,
Miss Crump.
By Mrs. W. J. Florence,
the
American Vestris.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—Twenty-fifth night of the
FLORENCES.
In preparation, a new
LOCAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
with many other novelties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
Another star added to the constellation.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 29, 1858.
UNCLE FOOZLE and COLUMBUS.
MARK SMITH in his original character of the King.
Mr. BROUGHAM as Columbus, in which he will sing his new legendary romance
THE GALLIANT CAPTING and MAID OF MOBILE.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mrs. H. LAKE.
Miss A. A. CLIFTON and Miss IDA VERNON.
Promenade Concert at 7
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Promenade Concert and intermission.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2.
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—Part 1.

Fest Overture	H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph	H Kühner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser"	R Wagner
Grand Pot pourri	C. Zu ehner

an interval of ten minutes.
PART II.

Fest-Overture	J. V. Arx

Expressly composed for the festival)

Wedding March	Mendelssohn
Grand Medley	C Zu ehner
March—"Le Prophete"	Meyerbeer

CONDUCTORS:

CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK.
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E. GRILL.	& J. ARX.

A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
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GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 69TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR BIRSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
The WASHINGTON BAND.....Mr. ATKINS
SHELTON'S BAND.....Sig. GRAFULLA
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THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....5½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at.....8 o'clock
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True Lovers' Knot.
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Fairies' Frolic
Shield of our Union.
Mosaic,
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion.
The ceremonies with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires, changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells &c
ILLUMINATED BOMBS,
ASCENSION OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGVEREINS will take place up on WEDNESDAY, Aug 4.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d ave. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of Broome and 10th sts.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's)
SUMMER SEASON.
FRIDAY, July 30.
Début de Mons. H. NEL.
LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS,
Vaudeville en un acte, par MM. Mellesville et Leon. Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, HENRI, THIERY, Mlles JULIETTE, et ELEONORE.
GRAND BALLET,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet.....M. COLLET.
L'APPRENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE, Vaudeville en un acte, de MM. Cogniard Freres. Principal characters by MM TALLOT, EDGARD, THIERY, EDMOND, Mlles JULIETTE and Mme. ALEXANDRINE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
LA FETE DE VENETIENNE.
Composed par M. Colletti.
PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Orchestra Seats (numbered)	$1.
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Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

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REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
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Concluding with the grand
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Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

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The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden is rendered in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

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STADT THEATRE, BOWERY.—STAGE Manager Mr. J. B. BOWE. Opening Night. THIS EVENING, July 29, Mr. J. H. Allen, J. B. Howe, Geo. Holland, John Herbert, Miss Denvil, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Mrs. George Lingard, &c. BLACKEYED SUSAN, CUT FOR A HOLIDAY, and NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. Old Bowery prices of admission.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—JONES' Woods, Aug. 2, 3 and 4. The principal Prizes for the competing Singer and Turner Societies at the above Festival, are exhibited at
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BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH Scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron-railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND her niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country, as chambermaid and to do waiting, embroider necks, chemisettes, and children's dresses, makes shirts in style; wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid, does the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY, for two good, capable, trustworthy German servants; one is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, thorough cook, can attend to milk and butter, and first rate at making bread and plain pastry. The other is a very efficient chambermaid and waitress or can assist as laundress. The girls are neat in their habits and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, a situation in a gentleman's family; would take the entire charge of, or assist a lady in her family; would not object to take the charge of an invalid child or teach two hours a day. The country preferred. Address 187, UNIQUE Post-Office, Brooklyn. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUation. Also a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, washing, sewing &c; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 136 Fifth-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if required; has lived in that capacity for many years, can nurse if required; the best of City references given. Apply at No 180 East 18th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking; is a young oneas in washing; best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No 117 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d aves., can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing. A boy, to do up-stair work by a smart English Protestant girl. Both have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 360 6th av., near 22d st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (GERman and North of Ireland,) situations as cook, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. An English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. They are well recommended. Apply at W. LLACK'S Office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD STEADY German woman, who understands all kinds of housework. Also, for two first class servants, cook and chambermaid together. Most excellent references for character and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts. THE ANSWER.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of reference from her last and former employers; a short distance in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 136 Fifth-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if required; has lived in that capacity for many years, can nurse if required; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 180 East 18th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family, understands baking; is a young one as in washing. Best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 117 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d aves., can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing. A boy, to do up-stair work by a smart English Protestant girl. Both have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 360 6th av., near 22d st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (GERman and North of Ireland,) situations as cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. An English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. They are well recommended. Apply at W. LLACK'S Office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD STEADY German woman, who understands all kinds of housework. Also, for two first class servants, cook and chambermaid together. Most excellent references for character and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts. THE ANSWER.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of reference from her last and former employers; a short distance in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 136 Fifth-st., corner 6th av.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey, do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Watchorn, son & Morris, do. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
and New York. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Corey, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Belgium, Italy
Great Britain, Spain, Germany,
Ireland, Portugal, Russia,
Holland, Switzerland, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also
BERGASTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly at sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission
New York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Ohio, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO SMITH & CO.
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state of rapidly profitable and permanent
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1867 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1 935 000 of which is only continuent and is being gradually redeemed) with assets consisting of real estate, stocks &c., $4,605,703
The taxable property for 1857 amount to 33 813 564
The population is 70 000
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.
For full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 6th day of August next to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs Robert Benson & Co., and that the Official right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 8th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that day on which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent on the 1st of November or payment may be made in full.
Div dends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New York
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
H. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company.
Resolved That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information respecting the project, and its advantages to this Company will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. BADOLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No 69 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st proximo, on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No 42 William-st., New-York CHAS. PEASE, Sec

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMER MARYLAND.—THE STEAMER MARYLAND, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold and about 340 tons burden, adapted either for freight and passengers, or for towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke and she boat, in all respects, in read ness for use; speed from 9 to 11 miles per hour; she is a strong and exceedingly comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars, apply on board, at Pier No 43 North River; or to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No 82 Pearl-st.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge, the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times* and also at the *Tribune* For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CRESSBUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water under a head and face of 20 feet Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PERSON HAVING from $20 000 to $30,000 to invest in business where the risk would be small and profits large and susceptible of a constant increase, may hear of such an opportunity by addressing, for three days W. Y., Box No. 107, at the office of this paper, with name and address.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE oldest established and most profitable Drug Stores in the City, will be sold at a bargain The store will pay $7,000 per annum over all expenses. Apply at No 347 Broadway, Room No. 4 C. B. HOWE & CO.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—A responsible person who has $10,000 to invest, will hear of a rare opportunity to make money by addressing W. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY superior, never runs burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to be assured.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857
A scrip interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent, upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.
Charles H. Russell, James Warren, Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing, Arthur Leary, Josiah Lilliard Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell, M. W. Hamilton, J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Bowling, Dennis Ilmer, Wm. H. Carl,
G. S. Lemar, Jno Steward Jr., Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan, R. R. Mayhurn, A. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe, Reuben Withers, F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend, E. C. Center, J. Howland
D. L. Smith, F. G. Foster, Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman, J. Anthony, Jr., J. P. G. Foster,
J. A. Irving.
This Company having its capital and surplus, $250 000, securely invested is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provide s that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum 50 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. B. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. to 31 day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS.
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 10th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board. W. B. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O. July 15 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV., 42D ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d august next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 16 W. 11-ST. NEW-YORK, July 7 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK SEW N will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. S. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, Watches Jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 577 Canal-st., (old No. 281)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
6:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
11:30 A. M White Plains. do. do.
3:30 P. M Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P M White Plains do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
6:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P M Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, the passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st. as follows viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily.
For Jericho Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M for Greenport arriving at 2 P M
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 21, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, reluctantly resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to..... $8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M and 10:30 P. M. for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 P. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:15 A. M. and 4:00 P M., for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 33d-st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy, 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 6:15P M. On Sundays at 9:45 P M
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURsion Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on evening Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 33d-st depots.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat in Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and cheap. St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route to and Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains, through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passage tickets and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, A. Foot, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No 4 North River, Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMES TOWN, Captain PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers with commodious staterooms, $16. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2.15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK. FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 28 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $150
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wiekman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday Aug. 11
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA Maddie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug. 25
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 1

From New York for Southampton Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fort Lee Riot.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the paper of this morning, my attention was attracted to an account of a fearful riot at Fort Lee yesterday. In justice to those who were there, allow me to correct your statement and give a true version of the affair. You state they were a party of Ninth Ward Boys led by one MELURY. Allow me to state MELURY was no ringleader, although there was a man there by that name. And further, they attempted to pass through without paying their fare. This was not so, as the fare was all paid; and as for the fifteen or twenty there was only eight in the party, all told, and three of them had ladies on the boat. You say "more to frighten the visitors than for anything else, Capt. ANNETT fired a pistol from the boat." Allow me to state, that when he drew his pistol he fired at a man who was not three feet from him at the time, and that he missed, and struck an innocent young lady, and that such happened, he can thank himself for firing a pistol among a crowd of young lady passengers. As for MELURY's reported injuries, allow me to inform you there is nothing the matter with him.

A. H. MELURY.

Justice to Whom Justice?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the recent discharge of JOHN FITTON on *hab as corpus* before Judge INGRAHAM, and rearrest of the same by Officer KEEPS, who was discharged on the order of contempt of the Court, by having obeyed the directions of General NYE, a superior officer who if not be right, and serving the ends of justice to have the principal (General NYE) punished for contempt? No law is better settled than that the *principal* is responsible for the acts of his *agent*, when acting within the scope of his authority. Don't shield one on account of his station and punish the other. The offence was committed and (Gen. NYE acting as counsel also,) let him have a turn.

FAIR PLAY.

Astor Library Inconveniences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully concur with the sentiments expressed by the gentleman whose communication appeared in the TIMES, yesterday, touching the Astor Library. The most complicated annoyance and inconvenience are constantly practiced. And not only so, but it seems the Library is to be closed during the whole of next month This will be a great inconvenience to myself, and I am sure it will be so to a great many others. I have out recently come on from Pennsylvania for the express purpose of devoting a month or six weeks to research in the Astor Library. But it seems their arrangement will prevent this. Could it not be so contrived that this valuable Library could be open all the year round? G. H.

Yellow Fever Opportunities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is only a few days since the steamboat *Cinderella* was employed in carrying yellow fever patients from the Spanish man-of-war, anchored in the Lower Bay, to quarantine Hospital. (And we are informed that she is employed in similar business daily)

How is it that this steamboat and her crew has since been, and is now in daily communication with this City and its inhabitants?

Query—Is yellow fever contagious?

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before U. S. Commissioner Bridgham.

The testimony in the case of Lewis Steine, charged with purloining a letter containing coupons from the Post-Office, and Adolph New, and Isaac New, charged with aiding and abetting Steine in so doing, was closed this morning. The Commissioner took the papers and reserved his decision.

The crew of the ship *Cordelia*, from Liverpool, who are all negroes, were arrested by the River Police on Tuesday, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, charging them with mutiny while in the harbor. On being brought before the Magistrate, this morning, they were discharged, on the ground that the Justice had no jurisdiction. They were, however, immediately re-arrested by the United States Marshal on a warrant issued by Commissioner BRIDGHAM. They will be examined on a charge of revolt on Friday next, at 11 A. M.

"The Way of Life" in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 28.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Abraham J. Vanwinkle vs. *George P. Edgar and Wm Herries*.—Some days ago an order was issued for the arrest of George P Edgar and Wm. Herries, on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretences. This morning Edgar was arrested. The defendants were either proprietors or interested in a religious newspaper called *The Way of Life*, (now defunct,) which was commenced a few weeks since. In connection with this matter, it is alleged that Edgar was a member of the Devotional Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, that had in charge the prayer meetings then held in the John-street M. E. Church; but that had no connection whatever with the Fulton street noonday prayer-meetings. It was intended by the Christian Association, from the commencement, that the John-street meeting should be self-sustaining, and to that end collections of money were made from time to time. It was supposed that the collections were sufficient, and that all bills were paid as they became due. It is now alleged that the money collected was handed over to Edgar, and that the debts have not been paid, with the exception of fifty cents per day to a young man for leading the music. In addition to this, (and on this the present action is based,) it is alleged that Edgar obtained a quantity of paper for his newspaper, by representing that he was worth $5 000 before he went into the jewelry business, (in which he had been,) and that he had 10 000 paying subscribers to the *Way of Life*. These representations, it is now alleged, were false, and on that allegation the arrest was made.

The plaintiff and Robert M. De Witt became surety in the undertaking in the sum of $200 each.

THE HIGH BABY CASE.

In re the People ex rel. Edward C. Rice vs. *Elizabeth Rice—For the Custody of his Child.*—In this case, in which counsel have been engaged in taking testimony for several days, the parties came to an agreement this morning, and the proceeding was terminated by consent. The Judge ordered that the child remain in the custody of its mother, and that the father have the privilege of seeing it every Wednesday between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Caroline Lose, for the recovery of her son—The *habeas corpus* taken out by Caroline Lose, setting forth that her son, Louis Staub, was withheld from her by one Louis Green, was returnable this morning. Mr. Green made a return to the writ, alleging that he has supported the boy since the age of seven months, and that he now keeps him by virtue of an indenture of adoption, executed by the Governors of the Almshouse and the mother.

The return further sets up that the mother is totally unfit to have the care of the child; that at the time of its birth she was of unchaste character, and, as Green alleges, is yet; and that the child is very much attached to Mrs. Green and would probably grieve to death if separated from her. The return is traversed by the mother, who denies she ever was or now is of unchaste character; that she is a married woman; that the indenture executed by her is illegal, being obtained from the petitioner by fear and fraud; that, as she alleges, Green is unfit to have the care of the child, he being the keeper of a low den on the Five Points

The matter was referred to ex Judge Stuart to take testimony, &c.

Forgery.—In the matter of the application of Geo. Brown, who is charged with having passed a forged check purporting to be signed by F. R. Tilton, and who is now held to answer in the sum of $5.000 bail, his Honor decided to reduce the bail to $2,000.

P. Main et al. vs. *John L. Pope.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Henry Burdett vs. *Catharine Hatten.*—Report of referee confirmed.

William May et al. vs. *George Bascom et al.*—Motion granted, on payment of costs of judgment, and $10 costs of motion; the plaintiff to proceed on judgment, until secured by a levy, unless the defendant gives security.

Joseph Grice vs. *Anna La Farge, executrix, &c.*—A referee ordered to Michael Ushoeffer, Esq.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Samuel Castnor vs *Wm. Egan et al*—Commission of rebellion against the defendant Luke Torrens allowed.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. L. Driggs for appointment of a receiver.—Order for sequestration.

Alfred Crommelin et al. vs. *Richard Darley et al*—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq., to examine the parties to the motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—July 28.

A general term of this Court, for the hearing of non-enumerated motions only, will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M., by Judges BOSWORTH and PIERREPONT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—July 28.

Before Judge Hilton.

In the matter of the forfeiture of the bail for Billy Mulligan.—This morning Judge Phillips appeared and moved that the motion be opened on which a judgment was rendered forfeiting the bail in the case of Billy Mulligan, who was to have been tried in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of violent assault and battery upon the person of Mr. Webb, formerly a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. In making the motion, he claimed that on the required day Mr. Mulligan was produced in Court, and that that was a surrender of the prisoner to the Court. In reply Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney, held that the bond required that the prisoner should be brought into and remain in Court during the trial No decision

Electra Coon vs. *John M. Coon.*—This was an application on the part of the plaintiff for an attachment against the defendant for contempt of Court The circumstances were, that the plaintiff (the parties are colored) petitioned for a divorce, about five years ago. While the case was pending John M. Coon left for California, and while there, Mrs. Coon obtained an order that pending the action, Mr. Coon should pay $140 alimony, and $100 counsel fees. Mr. Coon returned recently and refused to obey the order hence the present action. Mr. Coon's counsel claimed, on the order to show cause, &c., that in accordance with the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Coon could not be punished, because his wife, as well as himself, being colored, had no rights which a white man was bound to respect; that in the eye of the law she was a mere chattel, and consequently had no more status in Court than a horse. The Judge ordered the interrogatories to be filed, to see whether the defendant had really been guilty of contempt, and reserved his decision.

Before the Hon. Judge Bosworth.

Lyna Narwold vs *Levi Aarons and David Gabriels.*—The complainant in this case alleges that the defendants came to her residence, and there, without provocation, assaulted, bruised, and injured her; that they afterwards caused her to be illegally arrested and detained in prison; that they failed to come forward to prosecute their charge, and that she was liberated. They had her arrested again, with a similar result

Mr. Blackman, counsel for the plaintiff asked for an order of arrest, which the Court granted, holding the defendants to bail in the sum of $2,500.

MARINE COURT—July 28

There will be a General Term of this Court held to-morrow, by Judges McCarthy, Maynard and Thomason. The following cases comprise the first day's Calendar: Nos. 1 to 10.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

advertisement.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys, and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

LONG ISLAND.

Board of Health—The De Burg Nuisance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon.

THE DE BURG NUISANCE.

The Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen WHITNEY EBANKS and WALTER, appointed to examine the phosphate of lime establishment on First-street near Broadway, reported that they had visited the premises, and made a thorough examination of the same; that at the time of their visit, there was a very small amount of business transacted in the buildings, in fact the appearance gave evidence of an almost entire suspension of the works, but in the yards the men were at work packing some material (apparently for shipping) which the Committee believe to be a nuisance, and very injurious to the public health They, therefore, recommend that the Health Officer be directed to notify Mr. C. B De Burg to abate the nuisance *forthwith*, and in the event that he fails so to do, he be prosecuted according to law for maintaining a nuisance

The report was adopted.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The following preamble and resolution was read by the Clerk:

Whereas, Information of reliable character being in possession of the members of this Board, that permits for burial and other authority is exercised by others than the person recognized as Health Officer of this Board; therefore,

Resolved, That publications, in the corporation newspapers, be made for one month, that the authority exercised by SAMUEL BOYD, M. D., is alone recognized by the Board of Health.

Adopted Ayes—Messrs Wray and Powell, and Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Whitney and Franks. Nay—Alderman Walter.

The Board adjourned for one week.

Brooklyn Items.

CURIOUS CASE—The somewhat notorious cross indictments of messrs. COOK and WELLS, growing out of an affray at Astoria, some months since, were to have been tried yesterday in the Queens County Court of Sessions, at Hempstead Court House, Long Island. By consent of all parties, however, the trials were postponed until the February term of the court. It will be recollected that both parties are old men, and that Mr. COOK charges Mr. WELLS with undue approaches to his daughter, (who is said to be of weak mind, and an inmate of a convent,) and an assault upon himself and an older daughter, because he repulsed him; and Mr. WELLS put in a counter charge against Mr. COOK and the older daughter for having committed an assault upon him on the occasion of his visit to their house.

AN ATTEMPT TO DROWN A PRIVATE WATCHMAN—Captain WELDON, commanding a sloop on the East River, on Tuesday night attempted to moor his vessel at the saw-mill, foot of North Eleventh-street, when he was ordered off by a private watchman, named THOMAS MURRAY. Captain WELDON was disposed to obey the order, but two of his men, named JOHN O'BRIEN and JAMES MCGLINN, insisted upon carrying out the original intentions. Some words ensued, when MCGLINN jumped upon the dock and pushed the watchman into the water. He was rescued by Captain WELDON's son, and subsequently O'BRIEN and MCGLINN were arrested, and committed to answer.

RESIGNED.—The Rev. EDWARD J. GERRY and wife—the former Superintendent of Kings County Truant Institution, and the latter Matron in the same Institution—have tendered their resignations, to take effect on the 16th of August next. The cause of this step is that Mr. GERRY, who is a Unitarian minister, has accepted a call to become the pastor of a society in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. GERRY, during their connection with the Truant Institution, have given entire satisfaction to all persons interested in the success of the undertaking, and will be released with regret

BODY FOUND.—The body of JEREMIAH MURPHY, ship smith, who fell into the East River a few days ago, while at work on a vessel in one of the New-York docks, was found Tuesday night at the foot of South Seventh street.

DOGS.—During the present season 180 dogs only have been officially slaughtered in Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Laying the Corner-stone of a New Academy at Bergen—History of the Old Building.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of a new Academy was laid at Bergen, with appropriate Masonic and religious ceremonies. The new building is on the site of one that has been occupied for educational purposes since the year 1668. The old building has recently been demolished, in order to give place to the present structure.

The circumstance of the projected erection of a new building on this site, and the ceremonies attendant thereon, called for more than a usual display, and it was accordingly made a scene of grand celebration among the inhabitants of the town of Bergen. The Common Council of Jersey City were invited, and were present. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State and subordinate lodges were present by deputation, and took part in the ceremonies. Citizens far and near flocked upon the ground to take part in the ceremonies and listen to the oration. It was really a gala day both among the children and their parents.

The building which has just been demolished to give place to the new structure, was erected in 1790, in place of one erected on the same site in 1668 which was destroyed by a flood. This building was erected under the auspices of the classis of Bergen, and was of brown stone, two stories high, surmounted by a cupola. It was styled "The Bergen Columbia College." Seven persons constituted a Board of Trustees, making it a free school for the town of Bergen. With the land on which the building was erected were two lots which were to be appropriated to the education of the children of the town, in both classical and elementary branches. Owing to some informality in the title deeds the property so deeded was taken into the Courts and finally a proviso was made whereby it should be held in trust for a school or schools that might be established. This was in September, 1813 The trustees under this proviso were Jeremiah Van Winkle, Peter Sip, Garret Van Reypen, Martin Winne, Garret J. Newkirk. On Jan. 27, 1814, the Legislature settled the whole difficulty by confirming the action of the former trustees in making the sale of property under the original grant.

From that time the College prospered, and is now regarded as one of the oldest literary institutions of the States. Among its Professors were HENRY TRAPHAGEN, the Rev. ANDREW CRAIG, THOS. M. GEHAGHEN, DAVID PATTERSON, the Rev. MELANCTHON B. WILLIAMS. Among those educated at this institution are some of the most prominent men in the State, of which are the Rev. John F. Jackson, John Ludlow, D. D, Gabriel Ludlow. D.D, Jerod Dewing, Stephen H. Meeker, Wm. J. R. Taylor, John Ferguson, M. D, the Hon. Gabriel Furman, John S. Jackson, Thomas B. Gautier M. D., William Hornblower, M. D.

The present building is to be of brick, 35 feet front by 50 deep, with an addition, 9 by 19 feet, for a back stairway; three stories high, ceilings to be twelve feet high. Mr. WILLIAM NAGLE is the architect, JACOB PERINE, mason; CHARLES ALLEN and WM. L'HOMMEDIEU carpenters. The total cost will be about $7,000.

For the past four years, till the 1st of July, the old building has been occupied as a public school, under the supervision of A. L. MACDUFF as teacher, and ABRAHAM SPEAR, JOHN RYERSON and HENRY VAN GELDEN, Trustees. The school numbers about 174 scholars, of which about half are girls.

An interesting reminiscence connected with the site of this edifice is related by Mr. MACDUFF. Within one hundred yards from this site, and in the rear of the old parsonage, there stood during the Revolutionary War a tree under which Generals WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE held their councils. In 1824 General LAFAYETTE requested as a favor that a cane might be cut from that tree for himself. It was done and heavily mounted with gold, and appropriately presented to him at Bergen Corners, at which time a grand celebration was had. The old parsonage is yet standing, but the tree has fallen to decay.

The particular ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone were performed by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New-Jersey, represented by D. G. M. JOHN R. CHAPIN, as Grand Master, assisted by Past D. G. M. T. R. VARICK, G. S. W. D. W. PLUME, Grand Chaplain, C. H. CHAPIN, and representatives from Hiram and Varick Lodges The box which was placed in the stone, contained a Bible, names of teachers and scholars of the school, names of the architects and builders, a book entitled, *Annals and Classis of Township of Bergen*, by B. C. TAYLOR, D. D., an almanac, coins of the United States and copies of the *Courier and Telegraph*.

The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, after which was a song by the children of the school, then music by SHELTON'S Band, after which the corner-stone was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by Grand Master JOHN R. CHAPIN. An address was then delivered by CHAS. W. WINFIELD, of Jersey City, which was followed by music and singing An address by the Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE. Singing. Prayer by the Rev. M.. FRENCH, and closing with the benediction Quite a large number of persons gathered upon the ground to witness the ceremonies, which were highly interesting.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—The Board met on Wednesday, at noon, all the members being present.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans *via* Havana. The luggage of the passengers was ordered to be placed on a tug, to be ventilated, and the passengers are to be allowed to come up to the City the same day.

The brig *Croton*, from Port au Prince, applied to be allowed to come up to the Upper Quarantine. The matter was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

The schooner *C. R. Vickery*, from San Jago, Jamaica, asked to be allowed to come up to the City. Permission denied.

The *Abby Watson*, from Savanna la Mer, Jamaica, petitioned to come up to the City, and was allowed to do so, after five days.

The bark *Undine*, from Havana, discharged her cargo, &c., and was allowed to come to Hunter's Point, on the 2d of August, for repairs.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 28.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	25	Reading Railroad		50⅛
32,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	600	do		50⅜
5,000 Cal State 7s	86¾	200	do	s60	49⅜
10,000 Cal State 7s	86¾	200	do		49⅜
4,000 Cal Large 8s	86	100	do	s10	50⅛
5 000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	150	do	s10	50⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R 6s	88¾	50	do	s10	50⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 8s '76	98	200	do	s60	50
4,000 E. R. 8s '75	32	348	Michigan Cen. R R		65
4 000 Hud R R. 3d M.	66	100	do		64¾
2,000 Har b.b. ins bg	56	50	do	s60	64¾
3,000 Mich Cen RR 8 ⅌ ct Sg Fd Ct Bs	97¼	150	do	s30	64¾
5,000 Ill. Cen RR. Bs	87¾	50	do	s7	64¾
1,000 do	87½	320	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		25
5,000 LaC. & Mil L.G.B.	28¾	200	do	b60	25
15,000 do	28	125	do		24⅞
3,000 do	25¾	50	do	b30	24⅞
5,000 Gal & Chi 1st m	90½	100	do	b30	25
2 000 Gal & Chi 2d m b	90	50	do	b30	25
2,000 Chi. St P & F. D L G B	17	75	Mich. S. & N. I. p.s.		48¾
16 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	150	do		48
20 Metropolitan Bank	107	44	Panama R. R.		109¾
9 Atlantic Bank	79	160	do	b60	109¾
5 Am Ex. Bank	106½	140	Ga. & Chi. R. R p&s		84¾
106 do	106¾	100	do	b6	84¼
10 Park Bank	101¼	300	do	s60	84
25 Canton Company	2 ⅜	80	do	opg	83½
38 Del & H. Canal Co.	89¼	100	do	opg	83½
100 do	89¾	50	do	at 30	83¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	80½	40	do	b20	84¾
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	90½	700	Jleve & Tole. R. R.		39⅝
37 do	90¾	200	do		39⅞
83 do	91	50	do	b30	39⅞
100 N. Y Cen. R. R. s60	86	200	do	b60	39⅝
500 do	86¼	250	Chi. & Rk. I. R R.		79¼
300 do	86⅜	200	do		79⅝
100 do	b10 86¾	100	do	s10	79¼
75 do	s10 86½	50	do	b60	79⅜
256 Erie Railroad	19	200	do	b30	79⅞
50 do	b30 19	28	Chi. R. & Q. R.		64
225 Hudson Riv R R.	28¾	61	do		64½
100 Harlem Railroad	11¼	120	LaC. & Mil. R. R.		4
100 do	11⅜	100	do		4⅛
70 N. H. & Hartford R.	119				

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 Mo St 6s	85⅞	450	Reading R R		50
3.000 Cal State 7s	86¾	100	do		50⅜
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	100	do	s30	49¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. R bs	87¾	100	do	s5	50
3,000 Gal & Chi 1st Mt	90	200	do	s60	49
3,000 Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 p c. 1st m, S F c b	97¾	50	do		49¾
5,000 LaC & M. L. G. b.	23	300	do	s60	49¾
10,000 do	22	110	Hud River R. R	s60	49¾
10,000 do	21¾	187	Mich S. & N. Ind R.		24¾
219 Penn Coal Co	80	121	Mil S. & N Ia p.f.	stk	47¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co	91¾	50	do		45¾
do	90¾	100	Panama Railroad		109¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R R.	86¾	50	do		109¾
250 do	85¾	60	Illinois Cen. R R.		75
200 Erie Railroad	18¾	450	Cl. & Tol. R R.		39
200 Harlem Railroad	11¾	100	do	s10	39
200 do	11¾	35	LaC. & Mil. R. R.		4¾

WEDNESDAY, July 28—P. M.

Since the closing of the Boston steamer's mail, yesterday, we hear of no movement in Exchange. The Bank rates on London are 109¾@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½. The next regular mail steamer is the *North Star* on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre The screw steamer *Kangaroo* sails for Liverpool to-morrow, and will take an independent mail. The speculative movements in Cotton, noticed last week, relapsed into an indifferent business within a day or two. In Sugar, Grain, Pork and Coffee there is a fair activity. The attendance on Change among the merchants, to-day, looked like the extreme dullness of mid-summer. The transactions at Bank are equally sluggish. At the semi-weekly meeting of the Directors of one of the oldest Banks in the Street, this morning, there was not a single bill offered for discount, at any date or any terms. Other Boards of Direction, we understand, are in the habit, of late, of finding only three or four bills regularly presented for discount. Most of the fresh business is done by the executive officers, at irregular hours, in transient bills at a low rate of interest, or in demand loans on Stock security.

There is some relief from this state of things this week at the Stock Exchange, where the speculative disposition is rather on the increase, and prices are gradually gaining strength. The market in the forenoon made another considerable stride on some of the Railway shares over the prices of yesterday, but as this induced some little realizing between the Boards, the full advance was not sustained in the afternoon, and the general tone of dealings was heavy at the close. A fall of 8 ⅌ cent. in the La Crosse Land Grants since yesterday was not without a partial influence in dampening the previous buoyancy of the market, although nothing from that quarter at the recent developments, ought to be unexpected, or to create suspense. The cause of the breakdown is said to be the determination of the Albany managers of the bankrupt concern *not* to pay the August coupon on these Bonds, *after advertising to do so*. The only explanation that we hear of the failure is, that the money that was to have been borrowed to pay the dividend, is withheld at the eleventh hour, because the Governor of Wisconsin refuses to confirm the Land Grant!

On the first call of Stocks this forenoon, New-York Central advanced to 86⅜; Reading to 50½; Galena, 85¾, ex-dividend; Toledo, 39½ Michigan Southern, 25; Michigan Central, 65; Rock Island, 79¾; Erie, 19; and Hudson River, 29¾ ⅌ cent. At and after the Second Board in the afternoon, the decline from these rates was equal to ¼ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, which left off 85⅝ bid; 1½ on Reading, which closed 49⅞; ¼ on Galena; ⅛@¼ on Toledo; ¼@½ on Rock Island; ¼ on Hudson River, and the same on Erie. On the State list the business done at the Board was not large. We hear of a private sale of $100,000 Missouri Sixes at 85¾, made in the morning. The price at the close was 85⅞@86 ⅌ cent. Virginias are 92¾, and Californias 86¼ ⅌ cent. There was a demand for Michigan Central 8 ⅌ Cents at 97¼ ⅌ cent., and for Galena First Mortgage at 99½@par. For Pacific Mail shares the price was 91@90¾ ⅌ cent. firm. Panama 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent. The telegraphic rumor by the last British steamer at Halifax, that an Australian mail has been awarded to the Panama route by the British Government in London, has yet to be confirmed by mail, although there is no reason to doubt that Mr. CUNARD has succeeded, or will soon succeed, in making such an arrangement.

In regard to the sales by foreclosure of the Elmira and Canandaigua Road, the Rochester *Union* reports:

"This road was sold at auction at Canandaigua on Friday, by N. G. CHEESBRO, in behalf of the holders of the first mortgage. This is a broad gauge road and is about 47 miles in length. There was due on the first mortgage, of principal and interest, some $345,000. Behind this were a second and third mortgage, but of what amounts we are not advised. The first mortgage bondholders held a meeting and authorized C. N. POTTER, Esq., to bid upon the property for their common benefit. The sale took place yesterday, as already stated, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen—representing the stock and the several mortgage interests. Mr. POTTER bid $200,000, and nobody bidding more. Mr. CHEESBRO, after waiting the better part of an hour, struck it off at that sum. The other parties stood by, wearing long faces, but unable to prevent the sacrifice of their property! There was a rumor of an arrangement between the purchasing party and the other classes of bondholders, but it probably has no foundation. The road was not considered worth the first mortgage. The purchaser of this Road is the same gentlemen who recently bid off the C. & N. F. R R., and he represents substantially the same parties as he did then. The road has now passed into the hands of the New-York Central; and it is quite probable that the Canandaigua and Jefferson will take the same direction. The road from Jefferson to Elmira, 22 miles long, which has also been run as a part of the road now sold, is owned and controlled by the New-York and Erie interest That will in the end have to succumb to the Central influence, in case the Central gets the Canandaigua and Jefferson section"

The Marine Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. The August coupon on the Second Mortgage of the Harlem Company will be paid at the office of the Company, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth avenue.

Of the Boston Money Market, the *Morning Post* of that city reports:

"The Money Market has not materially changed since our last, but we are satisfied that its tendency is towards somewhat higher rates. Boston is largely in debt to New-York and the only reason why Money remains as easy as it is in State street is its exceeding abundance in New-York, causing the New York Banks to leave their Boston balances undrawn. Other things being equal, however, it is natural for a creditor to take his Money from a distant debtor if he can possibly employ it nearer home, and the chance is, therefore, that as the Fall business comes on Boston will continue to lose specie, even without the occurrence of anything extraordinary, as, for instance, a considerable increase in the demand for money in Wall-street, or for Gold for the payment of duties or for shipment to Europe. Then, again, a debtor must always be prepared to pay when called upon; and the appreciation of the fact that New-York can call for a very large sum from State-street at any moment produces and will produce an uneasy feeling here, even if it be attended by the probability that the creditor city does not require it The facts of the past week justify these views. We have lost some specie to New York, and now run somewhat below nine millions. We hear occasionally of Money being offered in certain quarters at low rates, but in general we should say there was more business at 6 ⅌ cent than at 5. The Bank Loans, the recent increase of which is chiefly based on fluctuating deposits, are very high, and as these deposits run from one Bank to another in the course of transactions, the market has become more active, if not specially higher. It is not difficult to place reasonably large sums at 6 ⅌ cent. The market is more easily affected, one way or the other, than was the case a few weeks ago; and, as we have heretofore remarked, the period of very low rates seems to have passed by, although there is nothing to indicate anything like high prices in the immediate future."

We heartily concur with the following paragraph from the *Journal of Commerce* in favor of the more active and efficient encouragement, by our merchants, of the Exchange Reading Room:

"Some complaint is made, and we think very justly, by the proprietor of the Reading Room at the Merchants' Exchange, that the enterprise is not supported by our merchants with the liberality which it deserves. Many who have little occasion to visit it themselves, forget, when called upon to pay their subscription, that such an establishment is a credit to our City, or that its absence would be remarked to our discredit by every stranger who visited us. The price of subscription is small, and every merchant and man of business in the City ought cheerfully to contribute the sum required."

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$374,110 33
Payments	342 349 21
Balance	5,290,628 43

The receipts include $170 000 from Customs.
The payments include $103,000 Californis drafts.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI—July 1.

Bills Discounted	$1,440,775
Exchange Matured	339,588
Exchange Maturing	1,070 066
Real Estate	123 715
State Bonds	136,000
Suspended Debt	43,373
Protest Account	293
Due from Banks	268,161
Bank Notes on hand of other Banks	261,440
Specie on hand	1,377,309
Total	$5.080,662
Capital stock owned by the State	$963 493
Capital stock owned by individuals	899,162–$1,862.652
Bank State of Missouri, old charter	362 680
Due Depositors	832,255
Dividend Unpaid	5,320
Interest and Exchange	$167,753
Less Expenses	30,624— 137,128
Due to Banks	283 862
Profit and Loss	29,215
Contingent Fund	2,618
Circulation	1,564 930
Total	$5,080,662

The President, in submitting this report, says:

"This Bank has been in operation under its new Charter thirteen months and five days, and in that time has paid 11¼ ⅌ cent. dividends, and has accumulated the following surplus: Surplus to Credit, Interest and Exchange, $44,960 48. Contingent Fund, $4.783 20; interest to the 1st of July on the notes received for the assets of the Lexington Branch, due in August, September, and October, and on other notes secured by real and undoubted personal property, taken in payment of bills returned last Fall, and not yet due, about $12.000; Profit and Loss, $29.215; making in all $90,958 68. To show what the Bank of the State of Missouri has done heretofore, I will state the dividends paid in the last ten years at 123 ⅌ cent., besides making good the deficiency of upwards of $120 000, discovered in August, 1849 Holders of stock in the old bank have the same number of shares in the new, besides which, a dividend of 15 ⅌ cent. has just been declared to the holders of old stock out of the surplus assets, and we confidently expect to pay a further dividend of a similar amount from the remaining assets of the old Bank; thus, besides paying them unexampled dividends—returning them if we are not mistaken in our estimates, $130 for every hundred paid by them. Such dividends we do not expect to declare for the future, but we do expect to declare semi-annual dividends of 5 ⅌ cent, retaining each time such a reserve as will keep the stock sound under any contingency that can reasonably be supposed."

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JULY 24.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	$306,112	$550 380	$552,120
St. Louis	136.954	259,655	251 035
Southern	128.348	190 000	246 919
Mechanics'	151 369	270 335	292.306
Exchange	139,419	144 750	147,933
State	631 734	705,450	758,191
Total July 24	$1,493 926	$2 161,370	$2 238 494
Total July 17	1,490 676	2,190,955	2,322,245

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JULY 26, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circul'n
Philadelphia	$3 296 000	$994,000	$1,7 7,000	$261 000
North America	3 038 929	678,100	1,929,163	258 603
Farm. & Mech.	3,844 303	1,378.967	3,564.252	401,135
Commercial	1,545,000	366,000	918.000	125.000
Mechanics'	1,676 466	770,027	1,248,614	169.163
N Liberties	1 346,000	1 60 000	1,235,000	132,000
Southwark	815 294	236,392	711,481	99,160
Kensington	709,384	218 200	547 485	107,035
P. Township	759,900	151 895	576.604	69.230
Western	1,543 319	315,247	1,087.982	137,490
Man. & Mech.	1,042,121	194 816	558,260	124 390
Commerce	767,107	185,734	552 784	127,962
Girard	1,810,551	372,660	792,800	289,135
Tradesmen's	639 864	231,068	624,136	87 092
Consolidation	478,724	110,983	324 713	71,470
City	743 586	162,651	415,029	82,950
Commonwealth	373,960	150,716	304,391	87,640
July 26	$24.579 778	$6 950,440	$17,196 794	$2 514,345
July 19	$23,783,792	$6.399,764	$16,598,464	$2,422,311

PITTSBURG BANKS, JULY 26.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$281,286	$550,546	$1,635 577	$764,310
Ex. Bank	454,435	216.913	1,406,244	322 343
M. & M. Bk.	187 645	133 947	876,8 5	213,644
Citizens' Bk.	115.330	70 032	594,627	100 563
Mech Bank	129,235	114,922	614,323	98,548
Iron City Bk.	110 555	96 993	436,781	129 572
Alleg Bank.	161,510	72 623	513 241	79,230
July 26	$1 439,916	$1,256 026	$6 077,608	$1 708 210
July 19	$1,475,351	$1,249,398	$6,016,404	$1,720,691

Real Estate—WEDNESDAY, July 28.

We have nothing to report to-day; no sales either public or private. The Exchange was nearly deserted. There were a few buyers present, but as for sellers there were none. The indication is pretty clear that there are very few holders of real estate who are in dis ress to sell; if there are any such, now is the time for them to come forward and let their wants be known. We know that a great number of buyers are out of town, away here and there at the various watering-places but there are plenty left to buy everything that will be offered, and at fair prices. Those who think that within one, two or three years real estate is destined to suffer a fearful reduction of prices should come forward now and back up their opinions with offers to sell at any prices above those which they predict will hereafter prevail If they do not, they may expect to be regarded as *Bears*, who are talking merely for effect. Men

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City.

Visit to Provo City—Brigham Young and his Harem.

DISCOURSE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Speech of Gov. Powell, U. S. Peace Commissioner.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF MORMON LIFE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., SATURDAY, July 3, 1858.

ENTRANCE OF THE ARMY INTO SALT LAKE CITY.

The Army of Utah, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, entered this Valley on Saturday, the 26th ult., an hour or two after my letter of that date was mailed to you. It was about 9½ o'clock in the morning when the right of the advance column emerged from the cleft of the Wasatch Mountains known as Emigration Cañon, and began to spread its long line over the tortuous road down the "bench" towards the city. The day was perfectly clear, and the whole line of march could be distinctly seen as the troops trailed over the gentle slope from the mountain-foot to the river-bottom, presenting the finest possible view which could be had of an army in motion. Gen. Johnston had issued an order on the evening preceding his entrance to the city, commanding the enforcement of the strictest order while passing through the city, and ordering the instant arrest of every man who should leave the column upon any pretence whatever. The object of this order was achieved, and the army presented an example of the most perfect decorum, neither by word or deed manifesting the least symptoms of the ill will which it is well known was felt among the troops towards the people who had kept them in exile on Green River during a long and comfortless Winter.

The line of the Army, as it trailed into the city, was at least ten miles long, and when the head of the column had advanced to the temporary camping-ground west of the Jordan River flowing through the valley bottom, we could look from the General's tent and see the glistening bayonets and the snowy wagon covers of the rear still defiling out from the mountains. The scene was magnificent and cheering to Gentile eyes, but exceedingly humiliating to the few Mormons who witnessed it,—men who had repeated by prophesied "in the name of Israel's God" that the Army should never enter the Valley, and whose private conversations and public speeches for months past have been full of brave declarations of their power and determination to see that the prophesy was fulfilled. It is due to them to remark here, however, that they still maintain their ability to have expelled the Army, declare that they would have done it had volunteers been sent instead of "regulars" or if the Peace Commissioners had not come and made them promises which they chose to accept as conditions of their forbearance. But more upon these points anon.

THE MORMON LINE OF DEFENCES

In the army the fortunes of the Mormons for defence against the troops is a topic of general mirth, and especially the defences in Echo Cañon, understood to have been planned by Major S. M. Blair—a brave and determined man beyond all doubt—a superior Indian fighter, but a perfect babe in military knowledge when the enemy are to be dealt with—are compared of American troops under officers famed for military science, knowledge and skill. There are in this army many officers who served in Mexico, all of whom declare that Echo Cañon, even had it been crowded with Mormon militia, would have presented not a quarter of the difficulties to General Johnston's command that were so brilliantly overcome at Cerro Gordo or Molina del Rey. The heights of the Cañon and its deep defils constituted nothing more nor less than a trap for those who might attempt to dispute the passage of troops, for they would require far greater resources to defend them than to assail. Such is the universal opinion in the army, whose officers made a perfect fusilade of jokes over the Echo Cañon bug-bear which had filled the public eye in the States and at Washington for months.

A MILITARY RECONNOISSANCE.

The army, as I have already said, camped on the Jordan, spreading their tents and wagons for a mile or more, along its banks. On Monday, the 28th ult., General Johnston started out, with a Board of Army Officers, to examine the country, with a view to selecting sites for the military posts he has to establish in the Territory. You are already aware that Cache Valley has been urged upon his attention by the people here, and it was supposed at first that he would establish the Winter quarters there. Further information, however, has satisfied him that, although that valley has an abundance of fine grass, water and wood, it is too bleak and cold for the comfortable quartering of the army during the Winter season,—besides being too far from this Valley to command it as readily as he deems important to the public interests. The probability, therefore, is that General Johnston will not select Cache Valley unless a suitable locality cannot be found elsewhere.

The purposes of the reconnoissance upon which he started on Monday last, was to ascertain by personal inspection what is the character of Loville, Rush Skull and Cedar Valleys, lying to the west or south of Great Salt Lake. He was accompanied by his Adjutant, Major Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Macy and Captain Newton, and other officers of the army, and by a number of civilians including Major Ben McCulloch, David A. Burr, former Deputy-Surveyor of the Territory, and Captain J. M. Harris, of California,—all of whom are more or less familiar with the countries to be visited. The party were escorted by Captain De Lancey's Company.

THE ARMY LEAVING THE CITY—PERMANENT QUARTERS.

During the absence of the General, the command of the camp on Jordan devolved upon Colonel Alexander, of the 10th Infantry, under whose orders the troops moved on Tuesday to Brigham's Cañon, twelve miles south of the City, and on Wednesday six miles further to West Creek Cañon, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary feed for their great herds, the grass in the Valley being quite insufficient. The army will probably remain in its present neighborhood; its permanent locations are decided upon and designated. General Johnston manifests a considerate desire that his command should incommode the people little as possible. And although every foot of land in the Territory still belongs to the United States, he is not disposed to deprive the citizens of their pasture ranges for cattle. They do not give him credit for any such sentiment, but some of their leaders indicate the bitterest and most captious spirit towards him, speaking of him as "d—d humbug," because he did not go at once with the entire army to some point distant from the city.

A VISIT TO PROVO—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The army being fairly in camp in the Jordan, your correspondent started on Saturday evening for Provo City, forty-eight miles south of this place, and in the valley of Utah Lake, where the head men of the Mormon Church, and the mass of the people who abandoned their homes in this city, are at present congregated. The road to Provo lies directly southward up the Valley of Salt Lake—for the Jordan River runs to the northward—crossing a succession of "benches," until it strikes the "Point of the Mountain"—a spur of the Wasatch, jutting out some miles from the main range, and overlooking the valley of the Jordan, hundreds of feet below where that stream bursts through its ancient wall of hills, and enters the Valley of Salt Lake, with its burden of the fresh and pure water of Utah Lake, of which Jordan is the outlet. The "Point of the Mountain" is turned by a fine road, lying upon a shelf in the crumbling rock, cut there by the Mormons, and kept in order by them. Leaving the "Point" we descended to the bench, bounding Utah Valley on the north, where we found the city of Lehi, about thirty-three miles from Salt Lake City. Here we halted for the night, finding "accommodations" at the house of Benjamin Evans, an elderly member of the brotherhood, who rejoices in half a dozen wives and lots of babies. Lehi is surrounded by a mud wall, some ten feet high and six feet thick at its base, reared originally for protection from Indians, who, until quite recently, were in the habit of descending upon the settlements for purposes of murder and plunder. The town ordinarily contains perhaps a thousand to fifteen hundred inhabitants, but like all the settlements within a hundred miles south of Salt Lake, its population is swollen just now by the refugees from the latter valley, who are stored away in every vacant corner where the slightest shelter may be obtained. The town is anything but neat, and has no picturesque feature, if we except the Mountain Spur, which towers up in the east, its base within perhaps half a mile of the city wall. The people, evidently, are too hardly driven to labor for the commonest necessaries of life, to be able to pay any attention to appearances. Indeed, poverty marked the house of our Bishop landlord, who seemed an honest, simple-hearted man, quite content with the rude simplicity of his life, and totally oblivious to the fact that his several wives were deprived or many of those things known as necessaries of life—not to say comforts and luxuries—enjoyed by the families of the farmers or mechanics of the States.

Starting again at daylight the following morning, and passing through the settlements of American Fork and Battle Creek, we arrived at Provo City by 7 o'clock, putting up at a small but comfortable hotel kept by "Brother" Isaac Bullock. Provo City lies just south of a rapid mountain stream known as Provo River, and a mile or two east of Utah Lake,—while the mountain range rises in almost perpendicular steeps from its eastern edge. It is better watered than Salt Lake City, has an abundance of good water passing through it, and there is more good land in its vicinity susceptible of irrigation and cultivation than in its neighboring valley on the north. It certainly possesses the finest natural advantages for a large city,—but the Salt Lake settlement has obtained too great a start for successful competition. If these mountain settlements continue to be occupied either by the Mormons or any other people, Provo must eventually become the chief seat of manufactures. It already contains several mills and a machine shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The rumor that it is designed to make it the head quarters of the Church in future has no other foundation than the casual remarks of the leaders in favor of abandoning and burning Salt Lake City, if the army should be quartered in or very near to it.

THE REFUGEES IN PROVO—BRIGHAM'S HAREM.

We found Provo overflowing with the refugees, living in all sorts of habitations,—some camping out in diminutive tents of calico or white sheeting—others in lodges of willow twigs, and still others under the shade of roofs made of strong willow blankets or carpets stretched upon a frame-work of poles. With all of these comfort was out of the question,—but thousands have nevertheless submitted in silence to the order of their Priestly leaders which consigned them to such a mode of life. A few of the more wealthy have erected board shanties for themselves which in this climate, and during the Summer season, are very comfortable. Governor Young has covered an entire block with his sort of provision for the accommodation of his "domestic institutions." The locality which he has selected is upon the bench on the eastern edge of the city, directly in the shadow of the steep mountain sides there he has completely inclosed a block with a row of board shanties one story high, all opening to the centre, and with no windows looking out upon the street. Thus the buildings form a hollow square, with a large court-yard in the centre, which is entered by gates placed near the corners. The buildings on two sides are fitted up for the accommodation of his numerous family and those on the other as storehouses, stables, &c. The Gentile stranger witnessed a novel scene as he walked down the inner front of the range of family "shambles," amid the din of crying children "too numerous to mention," as he passed the long row of booths standing side by side, each with a wife at its door. I should be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission did I fail to say something in regard to the appearance of Brigham's spirituals.

I had very little opportunity however, for observation, as I found myself within the precincts of the Prophet's home sanctuary by accident, and was not warranted, therefore, in pressing for inspection. Such glance as I obtained, however, showed me that Brigham is a man of some taste, and that his spirituals are generally fine-looking women—some of them, indeed, quite pretty, and all of them so far as I could judge, intelligent. I suppose I saw in the shanty "quarters" some thirty women—but whether they were all of them wives of the Prophet, or whether these constituted his entire household, of course I am not informed. The general impression here seems to be that he has nearly or quite fifty wives. He only claims to have forty children living, having had forty seven altogether. This, doubtless, is the highest figure he can claim, as the "Saints" consider a large number of children subject of pride and boast. These wives are all their own servants, and the nurses of their own children. To see them sitting under the overhanging eaves of the shanties just at dusk, with their numerous children hanging around them, all crying, chattering or teasing at once, was certainly suggestive of a foundling hospital.

I was curious to know whether these women were happy in the strange life they led, and a glance at their faces impressed me with the conviction that theirs was the happiness of stolid listlessness, an existence in which all the higher and holier sentiments of refinement and affection had been sacrificed upon the altar of fanaticism. They seemed to me to be virtuous,—willing, perhaps, and resigned,—but nevertheless unhappy victims of self-inflicted torures, by which they hoped to merit saintly reward. To a few of them, perhaps, these remarks would not apply. Some of the younger females appeared thoughtless or reckless, but the elder, who were educated in circles where woman was queen rather than vassal slave, were their chains evidently with inward murmurings.

Among the latter I fancied I could distinguish her whose name had been secretly communicated to me by a mutual friend as one whose eyes had long since been opened to the degradation of her condition, and who was looking forward with earnest anticipations to the hour when she can safely claim protection and abandon the association with polygamy. I did not attempt to converse with any of the "sisters" in Provo in regard to the institutions amid which they live, for we Gentiles are watched with jealous eyes, and could not have introduced the subject without making trouble for the partnership wives as well as for ourselves. A couple of young Californians there on business, the other day, ventured a little of the commonest gallantry to the younger wives of an aged Bishop, who sported eight, and were suddenly brought up short by the fatherly husband with sundry significant and forcible intimations that the ladies in question were his wives. Our gallants took the hint and suspected, missing thereafter the refreshing bouquets which gentle hands had placed in their rooms day by day. But I digress.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

In a one-story adobe building, opposite his family block, Brigham Young has his office. He is a man of business, having large possessions, numerous mills and extensive herds of horses and cattle, and employs several clerks to keep his books, &c. An hour spent in this office, satisfied us that Brigham fully understands the value of the axiom that "Order is Heaven's first law. Brigham came here a poor man, and his adherents assure us that he receives not a cent from the Church as President, or in any other way. Yet he has become immensely wealthy. If the premises stated are true, he must have discovered how to "make bricks without straw"—for his riches cannot be the product of the labor of his own hands, nor the result of speculation, nor the rise of real estate in this Valley, where no man holds title to a foot of landed property.

My first view of Brigham was obtained at public service on Sabbath morning. Service was held in a "Bowery," as it is called, on a public square in the centre of Provo City. This Bowery is constructed simply of posts driven in the ground, supporting a frame-work some fifteen feet overhead, upon which are laid willow brush cut on the neighboring creeks. The bower thus constructed was capable of seating perhaps two thousand persons. At one end is erected a rude platform or staging for the Presidency, the preachers and elders. As the hour of meeting approached, the streets were thronged with the people of all ages and conditions flocking to the bower, each with a chair of some sort in hand, as few benches had been provided under the shelter. The City Marshal superintended the seating of the crowd, manifesting quite as much energy in closing up all gaps and making the most of the room as would the most indefatigable usher at the Academy of Music on Lagrange's benefit night—for room was "an object." All around the edge of the bower, within hearing distance of the stand, wagons were drawn up, their occupants maintaining their seats in the vehicles while awaiting the words of inspiration from their Prophet's lips.

A MORMON AUDIENCE.

A glance at the audience shows us that three fourths of it is composed of women, all dressed with exceeding plainness, not to say coarseness, but many of them exceedingly pretty or interesting in personal appearance notwithstanding these disadvantages. I was struck with the fact that all seemed to have brought their children with them. There were few among them without nursing infants upon their knees. The exceeding youth of some of these mothers could not escape attention. One, at least, who sat near me, could scarcely have been fifteen years older than her babe, if even that. I sought the story of the tell-tale countenances of this vast female assemblage. Generally, it was that of the "miserably happy"—the only phrase I know of to express the desired idea. Some few of the oldest among them seemed happy and contented. The day of earthly joys and pleasures having passed away for them, they seemed to enter really into the religious fanaticism and superstition of the Mormon system. Among the younger "sisters," however, the prevailing expression of countenance betrayed a listlessness and recklessness, resulting from the absence of any future of hope or happiness on earth. This, I know, was also the opinion of other Gentile observers on the occasion referred to—an opinion strengthened hour by hour during my brief sojourn in Provo.

EVILS OF POLYGAMY.

I am quite satisfied that all we have heard of female misery and degradation, as the result of Polygamy, is true. I do not mean to say that every wife who shares her lord's affections with half a dozen others, lives a life of conscious misery—but that the general tendency of the system is to make woman an inferior being, deprive her of the courtesies accorded to the gentle sex under more fortunate circumstances, and to make her a soulless vassal instead of the refining element and pleasing ornament in the social circle, diffusing a cheerful radiance and genial warmth. How can it be otherwise when her natural affections are continually stifled, crushed or outraged, and she finds herself one of several servants rather than *the* companion and help mate of man? I have conversed with quite a number of the brethren here at Provo upon this subject. They talk about it with the utmost coolness, challenge us to present scripture proofs against the propriety of Polygamy, and argue its advantages with enthusiasm, claiming it to be a religious duty to raise up children to the Lord, and enforcing this duty in their public discussions and sermons in language which would disgrace a ruffian. I do not believe that they are all insincere in this. That many of them are, I must believe, so long as I know them to be men of a rough sense in regard to other matters; but the masses of the people whom I have met rather seem to me to have been willingly blinded—to have schooled themselves into the belief that they are performing a religious duty in carrying out the disgusting system of Polygamy.

The same remark will apply to this people in many other points. As a class they are industrious, they pay their debts, seem honest, orderly, and full of religious faith and zeal. Upon one of these points we have, just at this time, a striking illustration here. Mr. H. Mob McElrath, member of a New-York dry goods house, arrived here about a month ago, to see whether he could possibly collect a debt of nearly forty thousand dollars, due by a Mormon citizen of Salt Lake, who failed some time since. Already he has arranged satisfactorily for the settlement of the entire debt for its full amount. There is no question that there is peace and good order among the people themselves, so long as their Church is not offended, nor the ire of their prophets excited by some act of resistance to their will. The good order which reigns is the good order of despotism; an Ecclesiastical despotism, more thorough in its hold upon this people than any which France or Russia ever saw—because its hooks fasten in the consciences of its victims, while the evidences are only too decided that these influences are enforced, when necessary, by violence, blood, or oppression.

To return to the subject of Polygamy,—I find it is admitted that there is a great deal of contention among the plurality wives. Mr. Candland, the keeper of the Globe Restaurant, at which I board, rejoices in four wives. He is earnest in his declarations that all his family nevertheless, is most orderly, peaceable and quiet; but he states that eminent qualities of government are necessary in the head of the family to maintain such order. His testimony is that of many others, who are strong in the faith. They say that the husband of many wives must be very circumspect, taking care that he shows no preference for one over the other,—else there is the Old Harry to pay. They argue with much earnestness that Polygamy checks sensuality, and that the children of a polygamous community are greater in number and healthier than among monogamists. Modern history does not sustain this assertion. It was not true of Mohammed and his disciples, is not true of the Turks,—and is clearly false so far as this people is concerned, as the notorious facts clearly show. In speaking of their domestic economy the Polygamists here say that each wife is left to magnify her office by a display of the virtues of patience, meekness and economy. Each in turn is made the stewardess of the household for a given time, and thus each is induced to strive to gain the approval of their common lord, as the wife who by her deportment and her success in domestic economy merits it, will get the best position in the husband's affections, and the greatest quotient of his love.

This, the brethren tell me, sometimes bears very hardly upon the first wife, who, while the only partner of her husband's lot, gets into the habit of prodigality and waste; and who suddenly finds herself obliged to engage in active competition with several others, for any share in the affections which she has been accustomed to claim and receive all alone! This sketch is drawn in the precise language in which it was given to me, by one of the most honest and outspoken men among the faithful. How do my fair readers like the picture? In justice to these American Turks, however, let me say that when they find themselves unable to quell the strife in their families, they provide them separate residences, if able to do so. "Lady Young," the first wife of Brigham, has always succeeded in maintaining her title to a separate residence of her own, and the best one at that.

BRIGHAM AS AN ORATOR—HIS INFLUENCE OVER THE MORMONS—PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

On Sabbath morning, June 27, Brigham Young delivered a sermon to the Saints in the Bowery, at Provo. As he rose, every eye was turned upon him at once, and the stillness of the grave pervaded the place. The power which Brigham holds over his people is almost incomprehensible. They hang upon his lips with reverence and awe, catching and treasuring his lightest word as though it were a pearl of inestimable value. Having repeatedly witnessed evidences of this worship of the Prophet, I was dismally disappointed with his personal appearance. I had imagined a fine looking man, upon whose expansive brow dignity and power sat enthroned, a man whose presence would inspire respect for his genius, even in the scoffer or unbeliever. Nothing of the sort. He is a man a little above the medium height, somewhat inclined to corpulency, with a dull, bullet-looking sort of a head, sandy complexion, and an exceedingly sensual-looking mouth. When walking in the wind he usually wears a great pair of green goggles. With these upon his nose we would naturally take him for a country school-master, who had wielded the birch years enough to acquire a chronic back-ache. Without them, he looks the willful, unrestrained, and vulgar man of the world, who has just lost a heavy stake at a rat fight. Far be it from me to caricature the man—I have no such intention. I do not mean to charge him with any of the vulgarities shadowed in his face, for I have not had sufficient opportunity for observation to be able to judge of his tastes in such connections; but the language employed above will give a clearer idea of his expression of countenance than any other I can employ. He is affable in his manners, exceedingly kind, but patronizing, to his associates and inferiors, easily excited at times, and always aping the dignity of royalty, with a mock gravity that is ludicrous to the unawed beholder. He is evidently a man of much shrewdness in worldly matters, a good business manager, a judge of human nature, and skilful player upon the weaknesses of his fellowmen, knowing exactly how to touch the chords which shall produce the music he wishes.

The order of his mind, nevertheless, is low and vulgar. He is not a logician, and is easily cornered in an argument upon almost any question with which any ordinarily skillful opponent is familiar. Everybody knows that he is uneducated. He is withal full of self righteousness and vanity, and it would probably be difficult to find any more certain mode of giving him offence than by exposing his ignorance on any point, no matter how trivial, before his subjects. Among educated men of mind and mark, stripped of the glitter with which his position of Prophet and Priest surround him among his deluded followers, he would sink to the level of quite an ordinary man. Elder Taylor of New-York, formerly editor of the *Mormon*, is far his superior in personal appearance and in intellect.

Such is Brigham Young as he appeared to your correspondent. Now for his "sermon." He has a fine, full clear voice, which may be heard by a large audience. His speech is rather fluent than otherwise, and his attitude and gestures quite oratorical. Its effect upon his proselyted hearers is marked and decided. His sermon on Sunday last was certainly a very ordinary affair. I send you a *verbatim* report of his discourse:

SERMON OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—MR. BUCHANAN DENOUNCED AS AN OLD DOTARD—COUNSEL TO THE SAINTS.

Previous to the arrival of our brethren, the lately-returned missionaries, I had requested Brother Harvey Whitlock to address the congregation to-day, for my own satisfaction, and I will give you the reason. In 1834 I went to Missouri. After the brethren had been driven from Jackson County I saw Brother Harvey Whitlock, and heard him converse only a very few minutes, and from that time I have not had the privilege of hearing him preach, until to-day, although I have greatly desired it, from the short conversation we had twenty four years ago.

I shall give way for the missionaries when I have said enough to satisfy my own mind.

I am very well satisfied with Brother Whitlock's discourse, but I wish to make a little addition.

The people called Mormons by the world have a peculiarity about them that is understood by very few; in a great degree it is not comprehended even by the Church, and yet they acknowledge it. The nature of that peculiarity is simply this, the Gospel of Salvation—the Priesthood of the Son of God—is so ordered and organized, in the very nature of it, being a portion of that law of Heaven by which worlds are organized, that it is calculated to enlighten the children of men, and give them power to save themselves. It is of the same nature as the further principles of eternal existence by which the worlds are and were, and by which they will endure; and these principles are pure in their nature, from the fact that they are of God, who is pure, but without the revelation of the Spirit of God no man can understand them. That is the peculiarity there is about this mysterious work; and the whole world are as ignorant of the unity of this people.

"How is it that this great people can be controlled by one man?" is the question. To a certain extent, they can be controlled and form a unity, though not as much so as they will when they rightly learn and practice the true principles of union. You may theorize and prove by philosophy—in fact convince the world, theoretically, of the blessings of unity—and yet there is no union among them. What is the reason? Because they will not be governed by the Spirit of God.

We may correctly say that there is no difficulty in convincing people of the truth of the work in which we are engaged. We send our elders into the world, in the midst of all the religion and philosophy of the day, and Mormonism takes them up and weighs them "in balance," as the prophet says of the Lord, "measuring the seas in the hollow of his hand, and taking up the mountain as a very little thing." A person who understands the truth of the principles and doctrines we preach and believe, can handle the religions and philosophy of the day as a small matter; consequently it is not difficult to convince the world—there is but very little difficulty in convincing every person who will hearken to reason. You can convince them, but what is the difficulty brother Whitlock was speaking of? The majority of the human family do not love the truth, and many forsake it after they have embraced it.

To me it is evident that many who understand the truth do not govern themselves by it; consequently, no matter how true and bean iful truths, you have to take the passions of the people and mould them to the law of God, and nothing less will accomplish that union and salvation which we are striving for. There is no other principle, spirit or power that will cause people to adhere to the truth. Take this whole people: they know that "Mormonism" is true, as well as they know that the sun now shines; their judgments, their feelings and their hearts convince them that it is true. There is no such faith merely upon the principle of believing or acknowledging a fact. Take a course to let the Spirit of God leave your hearts, and every soul of you would apostatize.

Do you think that people will obey the truth because it is true, unless they love it? No they will not. Truth is obeyed when it is loved. Strict obedience to the truth will alone enable people to dwell in the presence of the Almighty. Do people know this?

We see men and women leaving this people—this community. Are their judgments convinced that "Mormonism" is not true? No, for they know that it is true. What did Oliver Cowdery—one of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon—say, after he had been away from the Church years and years? He saw and conversed with the Angel, who showed him the plates, and he handled them. He left the Church because he lost the love of the truth, and after he had traveled alone for years, a gentleman walked into his law office and said to him: "Mr. Cowdery, what do you think of the Book of Mormon now? Do you believe that it is true?" He replied, "No, Sir, I do not." "Well," said the gentleman, "I thought as much, for I considered you had seen the folly of your ways, and had resolved to renounce what you once declared to be true." "Sir you mistake me; I do not *believe* that the Book of Mormon is true, I am past *belief* on that point, for I know that it is true as well as I know that you now sit before me." "Do you still testify that you saw an Angel?" "Yes, as much as I see you now, and I know the Book of Mormon to be true." Yet he forsook it. Every honest person who has fairly heard it, knows as that "Mormonism" is true, it they have had the testimony of it; but to practice it in our lives is another thing.

When the people cleave to the Lord Almighty, receive of His spirit, and purify themselves continually and walk in the light of the Lord, they will never forsake their religion; they will be Mormons by day and by night and forever; in other words they will be better Daily Saints. Every one of you knows that these things are true. When men come into this Church merely through having their judgments convinced, they still must have the Spirit of God bearing witness to their spirits, or they will leave the Church, as sure as they are living beings. The Saints must become one, as Jesus said his disciples should be one; they must have the Spirit testifying to them of the truth, or the light that is in them will become darkness, and they will forsake this Kingdom and their religion. I wished to hear this testimony, and make this addition to what has been said by Brother Whitlock.

Many of this congregation have left their homes, and, no doubt, are anxious to learn the news. It is needless for me to rehearse the past, that we have all experienced. It is best to speak of that which is before us for our present facts prepare us to meet the future. And for the encouragement of the Latter Day Saints I will ask, When and where has the Lord our God deceived us? Never, and in no place. When have our leaders—those whom God has placed to guide the affairs of His Church and Kingdom upon the earth—deceived us? Let any person in the land rise up and point out the time and place when and where this people have been deceived by their leaders. We have not been deceived by them, for which God be thanked. He is on Israel's side. His arm is Almighty to save, and we have a refuge that the world have not. Whether in peace or war, in poverty or wealth, the Saints have a refuge that the ungodly have not. We have the wisdom that the Almighty has incorporated in our organization.

When people are dictated by the power of the Holy Ghost, there is but little danger of that people or that community being led wrong; the danger consists in your own neglect of your duty.

Are we in danger from our enemies? No, there is no danger, only in our neglecting the duties of a Saint. Are we in danger now? Have we been? No. Shall we be? No, we shall not.

It has been written that many should be slain for the testimony of Jesus, and in my humble opinion, the records have already been enough slain to fulfil that prophesy. If I can live until I am one hundred and thirty five years old, I shall be perfectly satisfied to die a natural death, and to believe the revelation fulfilled, without being slain by mine enemies. I strive to live to do good on this earth; and I have all the time asked my Father in Heaven, in the name of Jesus, to let me depart, when I cease to do good, for I do not want to live any longer than while I continue to do good. I don't know that I shall quite come up to 125 years, but I intend to come near it as I can, to fight all the time, and kick off the earth the devils that infest it, though at times it is pretty hard work to get faith enough to desire to live, to stem such floods of ignorance and sin.

We are not in opposition to anything in earth or hell, except the principle of death. God has introduced me, and it is the principle of the thing we are after. The consent of the enemy is all the thing wanting to destroy this life, and I am opposed to that power; I am at war with it, and expect to be. I do not expect to cease my exertions in a million of years hence no more than I do to-day; but the world is seeking that which will cause them to perish.

We are striving for eternal life, and are opposed to those who love and have the power of death. We have the influence and the power of life, and that necessarily brings us in opposition to those who prefer the principles of death.

I do not wish to say anything in regard to the life and conduct of this people; those things are before the world; and, as we have often professed, we challenge them to prove that we are not loyal supporters of this Government and the Kingdom of Heaven. We have everything that promotes peace and comfort, and will advance all men in life and happiness, so far as they will permit us.

Let this suffice, and I will give you the news.

What is the present situation of affairs? For us the clouds seem to be breaking. Probably many of you have already learned that General Johnston passed through Great Salt City, with his command under the strictest discipline. Not a house, fence, or sidewalk has been infringed upon by any of his command. Of course, the camp-followers are not under his control; but so far as his command is concerned, while passing through the city, he has carried out his promises to the letter.

We told Commissioners Powell and McCulloch in conference, in answer to questions, that we must assuredly believed all they said, and all that Pre ident Buchanan dictated them to say, so far as their interest was concerned. We said that we believed that President Buchanan would fulfill his words, when his own interest prompted him so to do. We did not say whether he would or not, in opposition to his interest.

We have reason to believe that Colonel Kane, on his arrival at the frontiers, telegraphed to Washington, and that orders were immediately sent to stop the march of the Army for ten days. That savors of an anxiety for peace. I expect to see, if the late advices of the Government are carried out, that portion of the United States Army now here have the privilege of going where the interests of the country demand them; and the portion that was to start for this place ordered in other directions.

[Here the Prophet became excited and burst into a tirade against President Buchanan, calling him a *driveling old dotard, whose own party allow should have been President 25 years ago, when he had a little sense about him, if ever.* But he Saints did not court war. They preferred peace, if it could be had and they have made it. They were willing that "the world" should have the show of the settlement, provided the saints had the substance, as he maintained they had. He cared nothing for his own name. He cared not if they trampled it under foot, but he had told them "don't trample me under foot, for if you do you'll have trouble." [Great laughter.]

Gen Johnston will soon be sent to Winter quarters. When that is done, and we get the news good and solid that there are no more troops coming here, we will believe that the Government means peace, just as both Commissioners have told us, and will go to our homes again, and have no more trouble during this King; for, my word for it, if old Buck ever gets his fingers evenly out of this scrape, he will never put it in again.

And now, sisters, don't leave your husbands to go here to your homes again. Don't be in a hurry. You are better off where you are. What would have been the case if you had been home this last week? Why, it would have been much as ever that *those regions*— [Here Brigham stopped short. He evidently remembered that there were Gentiles reporting his words, and that such language, applied to the Army of the United States, was not politic. He turned off suddenly in a tangent, stumbled over a few rhetorical words about Indians, and then declared that these mountains would have been full of bands of robbers and murderers, had not the Mormons settled the Valley. He continued:] Stay where you are, until you get counsel to move back. Some sisters say I have taken their hearts acne to live all the time in tents. Well, now, sister, if your head aches, just get a chip and put upon it. [Laughter.] If the sun hurts you, go and cut brush from the willows and make you a good bark house. Is there any healthy woman here that can't do it? I tell you you can, and you'll be a great deal better doing it at least in my eyes, than you do in running about the streets.

I can say, so far as the moves have been made since the President sent his messengers of peace, that everything bids fair for the fulfilment of so desirable a result, and that the President is doing all he can to correct past bad management.

We have no shirt-collar dignity to sustain, for we have no character, only such as our friends and enemies give us; it is only a shadow, and we are willing for they should have the shadow, and make the name of our President honorable, if we can, so long as we have the substance. They are welcome to trample my name under foot, but I told them that they must not undertake to trample me under foot, and that if they did they would have trouble. The character of those who are such stickers for it will perish, for they are taking the downward road to destruction. They will be decomposed, both soul and body, and return to their native element. I do not say that they will be annihilated out they will be disorganized, and will be as though they never had been; while we will live and retain our identity, and continue to set those principles when tens of thousands of apostates will be groaning under hell

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Particulars of the Massacre at Djidda.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Our European files and correspondence by the Europa, at Boston, reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning.

To the extended details already given, we are enabled to add others of the highest interest.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

CRUISE OF THE AGAMEMNON.

The *Times* correspondent, who accompanied the expedition, has written a very interesting account of the thirty three days' voyage on board the *Agamemnon*. After presenting a vivid picture of the terrible storms which that gallant ship encountered, and which placed her in the most imminent peril, he furnishes the following account of the attempt made to lay the Cable, but which unhappily failed:

As we approached the place of meeting, the *Valorous* was by no means in sight at noon; in the afternoon the *Niagara* came in from the north, and in the evening the *Gorgon* from the south; and then, almost for the first time since starting, the squadron was reunited near the spot where the great work was to commence. The rendezvous actually agreed upon was 52° 2' north latitude, 33° 18' west longitude, but the place where the vessels met was in 51° 54' latitude, 33° 33' longitude, or about 30 miles more toward the English coast than had been agreed upon. On the evening of Friday, June 25, the four vessels lay together, side by side, and there was such a stillness in the sea and air as would have seemed remarkable in an inland lake; on the Atlantic, and after what we had all so lately witnessed, it seemed almost unnatural. We have said how, during the awful rolls which the *Agamemnon* made on the 20th and 21st, the upper part of the main coil shifted, and became a mere shapeless tangled mass, with which it seemed impossible to deal in any conceivable way. For the first 24 hours the labor seemed hopeless, for so dense was the tangle that an hour's hard work would sometimes scarcely clear half a mile. By-and-by, however, it began to mend, the efforts were redoubled, and late on Friday night 140 miles had been got out, and the remainder was found to be clear enough to commence work with. On the morning of Saturday June 26, all the preparations were completed for making the splice, and commencing the great undertaking. The end of the *Niagara's* cable was sent on board the *Agamemnon*, the splice was made, a bent sixpence put into it for luck, and at 2:50, Greenwich time, it was slowly lowered over the side and disappeared forever. The weather was cold and foggy, with a stiff breeze and a small sort of sleet, and as there was no cheering or manifestation of enthusiasm of any kind, the whole ceremony had a most funereal effect, and seemed as solemn as if we were burying a marine or some other mortuary task of the kind, equally cheerful and enlivening. It is needless making a long story longer, so we may state at once, that when each ship had paid out three miles or so, and were getting well apart, the cable broke on board the *Niagara*, owing to its overriding and getting off the pulley leading on the machine. The break was, of course, known instantly, both vessels put about and returned, a fresh splice was made, and again lowered over at 7½ o'clock. According to arrangement, 150 fathoms were veered out from each ship, and then all stood away on their course, at first at two miles an hour and afterwards at four. Everything then went well—the machine working beautifully, at 32 revolutions per minute—the screw at 26—the cable running out easily at five and five and a half miles an hour, the ship going free. The greatest strain upon the dynamometer was 2,500 pounds, and this was only for a few minutes—the average giving only 2,000 pounds, and 2,100 pounds. At 12 at midnight twenty-one nautical miles had been payed out, and the angle of the cable with the horizon had been reduced considerably. At 3½ o'clock 40 miles had gone, and nothing could be more perfect and regular than the working of everything, when, suddenly, at 3:40 A. M., on Sunday, the 27th, Professor THOMPSON came on deck, and reported a total break of continuity; that the cable, in fact, had parted, and, as was believed at the time, from the *Niagara*. The *Agamemnon* was instantly stopped, and the brakes applied to the machinery, in order that the cable payed out might be severed from the mass in the hold, and so enable Professor THOMPSON to discover by electrical tests at about what distance from the ship the fracture had taken place. Unfortunately, however, there was a strong breeze on at the time, with a rather a heavy swell, which told severely upon the cable, and ere any means could be taken to ease entirely the motion on the ship, it parted, a few fathoms below the stern wheel, the dynamometer indicating a strain of nearly 4,000 pounds. In another instant a gun and a blue light warned the *Valorous* of what had happened, and roused all on board the *Agamemnon* to a knowledge that the machinery was silent, and that the first part of the Atlantic Cable had been laid and lost effectually.

The great length of cable on board both ships allowed a large margin for such mishaps as these, and the arrangement made before leaving England was that the splices might be renewed, and the work recommenced, till each ship had lost 250 miles of wire, after which they were to discontinue their efforts and return to Queenstown for orders. Accordingly, after the breakage on Sunday morning, the ships' heads were put about, and for the fourth time the *Agamemnon* again began the weary work of beating up against the wind for the everlasting rendezvous which we seemed destined to be always seeking. It was hard work beating up against the wind; so hard, indeed, that it was not till the noon of Monday, the 28th, that we rejoined the *Niagara*; and, while all were waiting with impatience for her explanation of how they broke the cable, she electrified every one by running up the interrogatory, "How did cable part?" This was astounding. As soon as the boats could be lowered, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, with the electricians from the *Niagara*, came on board, and a comparison of logs showed the painful and mysterious fact that, at the same second of time, each vessel discovered that a total fracture had taken place at a distance of certainly not less than ten miles from each ship—in fact, as well as can be judged, at the bottom of the ocean. That of all the many mishaps connected with the Atlantic telegraph this is the worst and most disheartening is certain, since it proves that, after all that human skill and science can effect to lay the wire down with safety has been accomplished, there may be some fatal obstacles to success at the bottom of the ocean which can never be guarded against, for even the nature of the peril must always remain as secret and unknown as the depths in which it is to be encountered.

No time was lost, after the vessels rejoined, in making the third and last splice, which was lowered over into 2,000 fathoms water at 7 o'clock by ship's time the same night. The cable, as before, payed out beautifully, and nothing could have been more regular and more easy than the working of every part of the apparatus. At first the ship's speed was only 2 knots, the cable going 3 and 3¾, with a strain of 1,500 pounds, the horizontal angle averaging as low as 17, and the vertical about 16. By and by, however, the speed was increased to 4 knots, the cable going 5, at a strain of 2,000 pounds, and an angle of from 12 to 14. At this rate it was kept, with trifling variations, throughout almost the whole of Monday night, and neither Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. CANNING, nor Mr. CLIFFORD ever quitted the machines for an instant. Towards the middle of the night, while the rate of the ship continued the same, the speed at which the cable payed out slackened nearly a knot an hour, while the dynamometer indicated as low as 1,300 pounds. This change could only be accounted for on the supposition that the water had shallowed to a considerable extent, and that the vessel was in fact passing over some submarine Ben Nevis or Skiddaw. After an interval of about an hour, the strain and rate of progress of the cable again increased, while the increase of the vertical angle seemed to indicate that the wire was sinking down the side of a declivity. Beyond this there was no variation throughout Monday night, or, indeed, through Tuesday. The upper deck coil, which had weighed so heavily upon the ship, and still more heavily upon the minds of all during the past storms, was fast disappearing, and by 12 midday on Tuesday, the 29th, 76 miles had been paid out to something like 60 miles' progress of the ship. All seemed to promise most hopefully, and the only cause that warranted anxiety was that it was evident the upper deck coil would be finished by about 11 o'clock at night, when the men would have to pass in darkness along the great loop which formed the communication between that and the coil in the main hold. This was most unfortunate, but the operation had been successfully performed in daylight during the experimental trip in the Bay of Biscay, and every precaution was now taken that no accident should occur. At 9 o'clock by the ship's time, when 148 miles had been paid out, and about 112 miles' distance from the rendezvous accomplished, when the last flake but one of the upper deck coil came in turn to be used, in order to make it easier passing to the main coil, the revolutions of the screw were reduced gradually by two revolutions at a time from 30 to 20, while the paying-out machine went slowly from 36 to 22. At this rate, the vessel going three knots and the cable three and a half, the operation was continued with perfect regularity, the dynamometer indicating a strain of 2,100 pounds. Suddenly, without an instant's warning, or the occurrence of any single incident that could account for it, the cable parted. The gun that again told the *Valorous* of this fatal mishap brought all on board the *Agamemnon* rushing to the deck, for none could believe the rumor that had spread like wildfire about the ship. But there stood the machinery, silent and motionless, while the fractured end of the wire hung over the stern wheel swinging loosely to and fro. It seemed almost impossible to realise the fact that an accident so instantaneous and irremediable should have occurred, and of course a variety of ingenious suggestions were instantly afloat, showing most satisfactorily how the cable must and ought to have broken. Into these reasons, however, the length to which the present article has already extended totally precludes me from entering; I therefore reserve further comment for a day or two, and until the result of an investigation which will instantly take place into the cause of fracture on board of both vessels is fully known.

The Massacre at Djidda.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, July 6.

Before the present letter can reach England the telegraph will have placed you in possession of the leading facts connected with the recent outbreak at Djidda, where Mahommedan fanaticism has enacted another tragedy, and has given the world a fresh instance of its cowardice and treachery.

Her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops*, lately sent to the Red Sea by the British Government for the purpose of taking a series of deep water soundings, had been lying for several weeks in the harbor of Jeddah, when she had conveyed, as passengers from Suez, the English acting Consul and his French colleague. Nothing whatever had occurred to show that the people of the place were animated with any extraordinary sentiment of hostility towards the Christian inhabitants. The officers of the steamer had made excursions in the vicinity of the town, and never once met with the slightest molestation or insult, and even on the very evening of the outbreak several had been walking about the bazaars until near sunset without the least apparent symptom of the approaching storm. This was on the 15th ult. In the evening a few persons—Greek residents of the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English Consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. PAGE, the acting Consul must have fallen under the blows of a crowd of ruffians who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces.

Maddened with excitement, the mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. EVAILLARD. Here, however, the Kaimakam, or Governor of the town, made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only 80 men, and whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the Consul or of his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone—a young lady who, though under 20 years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak she was carried to the house of the Kaimakam. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin.

Early on the following morning Captain PULLEN, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats ashore. When they neared the inner reefs, Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued, however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about 600 men, who, from the out-jutting reefs, poured a shower of stones upon the boats. The crews were fortunately armed, and soon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pour a volley of musketry into their assailants.

An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca of NAAMIK PACHA, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about 800 Turkish troops.

The crew of the steamer entreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 40,000; but the Kaimakam sent repeated messages beseeching Captain PULLEN to desist from all interference, warning him that his own house was surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamoring for the surrender of the Christians who they knew had obtained refuge in the house, and declaring that were a single gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship, not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own, would to a certainty be sacrificed. This officer can, doubtless, not have yielded without a struggle, and no other argument would probably have saved the city from its well merited doom. Even though it be granted that only a portion of the inhabitants were actually engaged in the massacre, none had a claim for pity where all had stood calmly by, without stretching forth a finger to protect a handful of inoffensive men and women who lived among them, relying upon their hospitality. Neither need the argument of the sanctity of the Turkish flag have had any weigh, with the crew of a British vessel of war. That flag had failed to extend to their fellow-Christians the protection upon which they had relied, and might well have been utterly disregarded.

On the 20th, NAAMIK PACHA arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss EVRILLARD and other rescued Europeans were transferred on board the *Cyclops*. In spite of the opposition first made by the Pacha, the crew and marines were afterwards landed with the British and French colors, and, escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the newly-made grave, over which the funeral service was read, and the English and French flags were rehoisted under a salute of 21 guns. On the 24th the *Cyclops* sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d inst., bringing home 24 refugees. The number murdered at Djidda was 21, and at the present moment not a Christian remains in the place.

The Hadramaut merchants are said to have been the chief actors in the outbreak. This raises the question whether commercial jealousy may not have acted in the matter as concomitant with Mussulman bigotry; but until fuller information be obtained it is, perhaps, idle to speculate by whom or how the outrage was instigated. It is said that the Moslems were exasperated by their having seen the Turkish flag hauled down, by order of the Consul and of Captain PULLEN, from the mast-head of an Anglo Indian vessel which had illegally assumed Ottoman colors, and I may mention a further report brought from Djidda, that a Mussulman Sheikh was in the town, who boasted that he had been a witness and even an actor in the late massacre at Delhi. This is far from unlikely. Pilgrims are at this season assembling in the Hedjaz from every quarter of the Mussulman world, and one such man coming forward and playing upon the fierce bigotry of his hearers, even though it were with mere idle boasts, will have found it an easy task to stir up their ill-concealed feelings of intolerant hatred towards the Christians whom they saw dwelling among them on the very threshhold of the Holy cities. Hence also the extreme danger of further disaster, to which it would indeed be folly to close our eyes. Within a very short period, from the coast of the Atlantic to the heart of Asia, men will be boastfully recounting to eager listeners, not mere rumors, but scenes they have actually witnessed, in which they have actually borne a part, and how England, with all her vaunted power, had been compelled helplessly to stand by while her citizens were murdered and her flag trodden under foot.

There is but one means by which our honor may be vindicated. For this purpose we must exact such *immediate* and signal satisfaction that it shall spread throughout the world as rapidly and resound as loudly as the tidings of the outrage itself. No sluggish forms of Turkish procedure must here be allowed to obstruct prompt justice. It is more than mere vengeance that we require; the matter is one of vital importance to the stability of our Asiatic Empire.

NAAMIK PACHA has some 200 or 300 of the ringleaders in custody; but, under the plea of not having the power of life and death, he refers to Constantinople. This is a repetition of the old routine—depositions are taken, references made backwards and forwards, while months elapse, and gradually the whole thing is forgotten or overlooked by all except the actors, until the world is again startled by a fresh outbreak, casting former ones in the shade. Thus, upwards of three years ago, an officer of the British Land Transport Corps, on service at Marash, on the confines of Anatolia and Syria, was, together with his family, assassinated in open day, and the house burnt down over their heads. Up to this time nothing has been heard of any punishment being dealt out to their murderers. More lately, again, the ruffians who at Jaffa broke into the house of an American missionary, and murdered him and his family, with the accompaniment of every imaginable atrocity, have, by the same means which the Turkish authorities will bring into play in connection with the affair at Djidda, been exempted from the signal punishment which they ought long ago to have undergone, but for which now, perhaps, no one thinks it worth while to press, because all feel that the time has gone by when its infliction might have afforded a warning and an example.

What has occurred so near us and under the very guns of an English vessel-of-war makes people inquire whether even here in Egypt we may consider ourselves perfectly safe. For Alexandria, with its numerous European population, there cannot be the slightest apprehension, and the perfect safety even of Cairo need hardly be questioned; but there are other places over which it would behove the Egyptian Government to keep watchful eyes, especially towards the time of return of the pilgrims.

The latest accounts from Suez announce a complete and not groundless panic among the few European inhabitants of the place, while the natives show marked signs of excitement. Captain PULLEN, though it was his intention to come across to Alexandria, considered it necessary to remain on the spot to watch over the safety of the Christians; but, in consequence of the representations of our Consul-General to the Viceroy, accompanied by a demand from the Governor of the town, orders have been given for the immediate dispatch from Cairo of a sufficient force, by means of which tranquillity will easily be maintained.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Since writing the preceding, some further particulars have reached me, which, though they do not in any way affect the main facts I have already related, will probably be found to throw an important light upon the origin of the Djidda outbreak.

On Mr. PAGE'S return to his post on the 9th ult he found that a British vessel, the *Irani*, of 700 tons burden, belonging to Calcutta, had hauled down her own colors and was flying the Ottoman flag. The ship was owned by two Indian subjects of Her Majesty, both of whom were at Djidda, one of the two being at the same time joint owner and master of the ship. The latter presented a petition to the British Consulate, setting forth that he had demanded a settlement of accounts from his partner, who had refused to fulfill his obligations, and had declared his intention to become a naturalized Ottoman subject, and had therefore destroyed the ship's papers and hoisted the Turkish flag.

A naval court, presided over by Captain PULLEN, and with three respectable Indian merchants of Djidda, subjects of Her Majesty, as assessors, was held on board of the *Cyclops* on the 15th ult. The owner of the vessel, who appeared as defendant, refused to recognize the authority of the tribunal, and in consequence of his insolent demeanor was placed under arrest for contempt. Proceedings were then continued, and full evidence was produced in support of the plaintiff's allegation. Numerous witnesses proved the identity of the vessel as the *Irani*, of Calcutta, and even her register number and precise tonnage were fully established.

In pursuance, therefore, of the law by which it is enacted that if a British vessel attempts to conceal her nationality, or disguise herself with a foreign flag, she becomes liable to confiscation on behalf of Her Majesty, an officer was dispatched from the *Cyclops* on board the *Irani*, and took possession of the vessel for the purpose of being adjudicated upon by the Court of Admiralty. The Turkish flag, which was even at that moment still flying at the mast-head, was hauled down, and the British ensign rehoisted in its stead. Notice of what had occurred was subsequently sent to the Kaimakam of Djidda.

Before the departure of the Cyclops for Suez, NAAMIK PACHA claimed the surrender of the vessel, and Capt. PULLEN gave her up to the custody of the Turkish authorities, declaring, however, that he held them responsible for her production to the British Government.

Grave doubts are expressed whether the Kaimakam and NAAMIK PACHA showed themselves animated with full determination to quell the outbreak or to vindicate their authority. Some of the refugees who have arrived here strongly assert that, notwithstanding the smallness of the force at his disposal, the slightest show of determination on the part of the Kaimakam would have sufficed to maintain tranquillity, and that a single gun from the forts would effectually have established immediate order.

A different version of the origin of the difficulty is given by a writer from Alexandria on the 6th, whose letter is given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:

"About sunset on the 15th of June the house of the English Vice-Consul at Djidda was suddenly attacked and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites (inhabitants of Southern Arabia,) who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then flung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body to pieces. The house was then pillaged, the servants and two dragomans assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on, similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics, who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre-cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust into her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, 18 years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the Consulate and his servant. The latter is a Mussulman, an old soldier who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment; they soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, an acquaintance of the Chancellor's, approached him, and said, 'Come out—come with me; I wish to save you from certain death.' Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room; he was instantly struck with a pollard, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing, when the Consul's daughter threw herself on the assassin, and bit him so deeply in the hand that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against the miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and a servant, who have all arrived this evening in company with the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France in Alexandria. While this carnage was going on all the Christians were assailed in the streets of Jeddah, and massacred. Twenty-three persons succeeded in escaping under cover of the night, and, throwing themselves into the sea, swam to the English steam dispatch-boat, which was at anchor in the port. All the other Christians, to the number of 45, have been killed and hacked in pieces. In the house of the brothers SAVA 12 persons, including the three brothers, have been murdered. The number of Mussulmans who took part in the massacre is estimated at 1,000. As to the causes of this horrible event, I should first mention the general and ever increasing hatred of the Mussulmans against the Christian population. Various circumstances have occurred to inflame this hatred. The Cadi of Biskah (in Algeria), who is much devoted to France, and wears the insignia of the Legion of Honor, passing recently through Jeddah with 500 Algerines, who were going to Mecca, had a dispute with the authorities of the town about a pilgrim, whom they wished to punish with the bastinado. The Cadi of Biskah opposed this vehemently. He declared that in Algeria the Mussulmans were French citizens, and he would not suffer that a Frenchman should submit to a law made for slaves, and not for freemen. The massacre of the Christians took place three days after the departure of the Cadi for Mecca. Another circumstance also has tended to irritate the Mussulmans of Jeddah. This port is the most frequented of all those situated on the Red Sea, because it is there that the pilgrims arriving from Abyssinia and from Egypt by Suez disembark. The greater part of the inhabitants of Jeddah fit out small vessels, which traverse the Red Sea in all seasons of the year, and monopolize the transport service. The Medjidie Navigation Company, recently created, having commenced running its ships in the Red Sea, the inhabitants of the port have come to the conclusion that their chief source of commerce will soon slip from them. The war in India, the news of the first success of the revolt of the Hindoos, perhaps, also, the secret exhortations of Indian missionaries, who preach even at Cairo the destruction of the Christians—these are the causes which have led the Mussulmans to commit these barbarities. It is said that two circumstances have precipitated the execution of a massacre which had been determined on for a long time back. A slave, it is asserted, took refuge at the English Consul's, and implored and obtained there an asylum. Again, two brothers were joint owners of a vessel carrying the English flag, and one of them thought fit to replace it by the Ottoman colors. The other hastened to the British Consul, protesting against his brother's act, and the Consul accompanied by 15 sailors of the *Cyclops*, went on board the Jeddah vessel, and ordered the British ensign to be hoisted, which caused a great deal of irritation. At the time of these occurrences the Governor of Jeddah was at Mecca, with the troops under his command. He had left only 100 men in garrison. On his return he caused 300 of the assassins to be arrested, and sent to the Christians who had taken refuge on board the *Cyclops* a sum of 6,000 piastres. The commander of this vessel has appointed Consuls *ad interim*, and proclaimed their installation by a salute of guns. The English flag was again hoisted, and the Prussh authorities, attended the ceremony. It is said that Messrs. SAVA had more than 100,000 talaris' worth of goods and money, which was placed in their keeping in trust by other parties. All this has been pillaged. The general opinion is that these events have been in preparation for a long time. The Arab population believes, in its ignorance that since the Eastern war the influence of the Sultan has become greater than before, and it is asserted that his representative at the Conference of Paris will know how to make the will of the Sultan prevail over that of France and England. The populace sing ballads in Arabic and Turkish which breathe hatred of the Christians. This occurrence at Jedcah has caused a great sensation at Alexandria. It is not doubted that France and England will take a prompt and signal vengeance."

A telegram from Paris, dated Friday morning, and published in the *Express*, says: "The *Moniteur* says that the atrocious act at Jeddah exceeds in barbarity anything in the worst days of Mussulman fanaticism, and demands prompt and signal satisfaction. The two governments are taking measures in concert for securing such satisfaction as the honor of their flags and the enormity of the outrages require."

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: "A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, received by the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary in Paris by the French Government, announces that the Porte had sent to Jeddah a corps of 2,000 men, for the purpose of inflicting exemplary chastisement on the assassins of the French and English Consuls. M. EMUAT, who was Chancellor to the Consul at that place, and who, under the trying circumstances he passed through, showed great resolution and courage, has been named Knight of the Legion of Honor. It is said that orders have been sent to the Commandant of the naval division in the Chinese seas to dispatch two ships-of-war at once to the Red Sea. The Admiral commanding on the Greek station is ordered to proceed to Candia."

The Case of Lady Bulwer Lytton.

From the Somerset County Gazette.

For some three years past a lady, rather above middle age, of somewhat portly figure and handsome countenance, has occupied apartments in Clarke's Hotel, Taunton. Her appearance, manners, and habits, so far as the latter were known, did not cause her to be particularly noticed as she walked in public, for she was much like ordinary ladies—plainly and becomingly dressed, and conducted herself with propriety. In her country walks she was occasionally accompanied by a female friend, though generally in these her only companion was a little dog, for which she showed great fondness. In a place like Taunton a person of any note does not long reside before he or she becomes known to many of the inhabitants; and soon after the arrival of the lady we have been describing she was generally known to be Lady BULWER LYTTON, wife of the eminent novelist, who now holds the position of Colonial Secretary in her Majesty's Government. Lady LYTTON, during the three years she has been in Taunton, never did aught, that we are aware of, (and we have taken pains to ascertain the truth,) to cause in any one with whom she had communication the slightest suspicion that she was in any degree affected with lunacy. Yet this lady has been carried to a mad-house. There is a firm belief on all hands that Lady LYTTON is the subject of a horrible and appalling injustice and wrong. We, however, by no means wish to have it supposed that we regard her as one of the most able and pleasant of women; and we desire to avoid the indication of any opinion as to her conduct towards Sir EDWARD, or as to his general treatment of her. Lady LYTTON, when married to Sir EDWARD, possessed a small property worth about £400 per annum; and it is stated that, her husband being then in far less affluent circumstances than at present, she transferred this to him in order to give him a qualification for a seat in Parliament. Her experience of the marriage state was an unhappy one, and in 1836 a separation took place by mutual consent, Sir EDWARD consenting to pay her £400 a year during his life, which has been her allowance from that to the present time, notwithstanding he is, or is reputed to be, a wealthy man, his annual income being estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000. Lady LYTTON has become involved in debt, and of late this has claimed about one half her income. One of her chief complaints against Sir EDWARD was the smallness of the means he allowed for her support. By the deed of separation, Lady LYTTON was to possess in her own right any property she might hereafter require, which has been chiefly from her publications, in some cases remunerative but in others miserable failures. Lady LYTTON has for some years past endeavored to obtain an increase of her allowance, and her presence and conduct at the recent reelection of her husband for Hertfordshire (on his accepting office under Government) will be recollected. For several months her ladyship was under an impression that she was closely watched, and about a month ago Sir EDWARD'S solicitor took up his residence at Taunton, close to Lady BULWER'S place of abode. He remained here some short time, it is said, and then left, but not before his sojourn had become known to her ladyship. On the 12th of June another gentleman arrived in Taunton, and called at Clarke's Hotel, sent his card to Lady LYTTON, with a request for an interview. This was a Dr. THOMPSON, and he was accompanied by a nurse from a neighboring lunatic asylum. After some reflection, her ladyship consented to his admission, but took the precaution to request the landlady's presence during his stay. Mrs. CLARKE was present accordingly, and we are informed that the conversation which ensued between Lady LYTTON and Dr. THOMPSON, originated and sustained by him, referred wholly to subjects that were calculated to excite intense anger and indignation on her part. This interview lasted five hours, and at last she asked if he had not come from Mr. LOADEN, Sir EDWARD'S solicitor, to which interrogatory he answered, "I am." Her ladyship, who preserved this unwonted calmness, then asked, "Is the farce played out?—and, if not, how much longer is it to last?" Dr. THOMPSON replied, "The farce is ended, and your ladyship will not from this hour hear any more upon these painful matters." It may be stated that during the interview, two police officers, a solicitor and a medical gentleman were in an adjoining room, the object of whose presence it is not difficult to imagine, but Lady LYTTON'S calmness rendered their services unnecessary. Previous to his departure, Dr. THOMPSON requested her to put upon paper what demands she wished to make upon her husband, and she complied, writing in substance as follows: "Sir EDWARD to pay my debts, the chief of which swallow up the greater part of my income, and increase my income to £500 a year. Upon his doing this, I solemnly promise never to molest him in any way, nor even to mention his name." Dr. THOMPSON promised to lay these requirements before Sir EDWARD immediately on his return to London, and then withdrew.

Several days elapsed, and still no communication arriving from Dr. THOMPSON, Lady LYTTON naturally became impatient, and she wrote to him, reminding him of his promise, and requesting information as to his success with Sir EDWARD. No answer was received to her letter; and she again addressed him, again and again, with the same result. Unable to remain longer in suspense upon a matter of such moment, she at last wrote to him that she would go to London in the course of the following week, and hoped to be able to see him, with a view to a final arrangement.

Accompanied by a cousin, Miss RIVES, and a lady of Taunton, who has taken great interest in her affairs, and will hereafter be found, it is presumed, capable of rendering her very important service in the proceedings that are contemplated, with a view to prove her sanity, Lady LYTTON left Taunton for London. On calling at Dr. THOMPSON'S house the ladies were courteously received. It was morning, the party having traveled during the night. It was remarked by the doctor, however, that they had come rather early; "would they do him the favor to postpone discussion of the subject which had brought them until 5 o'clock in the afternoon?" Assent was of course given, and at the hour specified they were again at the door of his residence. On announcing their names they were shown into the drawing-room, and Dr. THOMPSON waited upon them. He had hardly closed the door, however, when it was again opened, and another gentleman entered—"A friend of mine, ladies, who has just dropped in." It was remarked that notwithstanding the subject to be discussed, and which had been broached, was quite of a private nature, the friend kept his seat; and that, though he took no part in the conversation, he listened attentively to what was said. There being signs that the interview was near its close, he withdrew. Lady LYTTON seemed to have, on entering the house, a presentiment that there was no favorable information for her, and after putting a few questions to Dr. THOMPSON, which he answered hesitatingly, she said, "You have not consulted Sir EDWARD, Dr. THOMPSON; tell me, is not that the case?" He owned that he could not give her any satisfactory answer, and her ladyship arose with her friends to depart. Dr. THOMPSON expressed a desire that she would not hurry away; nevertheless she proceeded, and on getting outside the room was astonished to see before her two policemen, two women who had the appearance of nurses, and a gentleman who it has since been found is the keeper of a lunatic asylum in the neighborhood of London. Lady LYTTON maintained a calm and dignified demeanor. She was, indeed, the calmest of the two—herself and her Taunton friend—for her affrighted cousin had rushed into the street. She was ushered into another room, on entering which she observed a figure like that of Sir EDWARD'S hastily retreating by a door at the other end. At first she refused to yield up her liberty; but the policemen were called, and she then said "Resistance being vain, I submit, but under compulsion." Her friend insisted upon accompanying her, and she saw on a table in the room a paper, which she presumed to be a "certificate" of Lady LYTTON'S insanity. Upon this were the names of two medical gentlemen, and, it is believed, of Sir EDWARD. Her ladyship being requested to proceed to the door, where, she was told, a carriage was ready to receive her, again refused compliance except under compulsion; and on this the policemen, each taking an arm, led her forward, her friend endeavoring to console her, and seeming to comfort her by the confident exclamations, "Never mind, Lady LYTTON, they may take you, but they cannot take me;" "You may be inside the asylum, but I shall be out." Besides the lady so often referred to, there was no one present on Lady LYTTON'S part. The policemen did "their duty," and her ladyship was constrained to enter the carriage, her friend forcing herself in immediately after her, and refusing to leave it. One or two gentlemen also seating themselves within it the party was rapidly driven to an asylum at Brentford, kept by a person named HILL.

Arrived at the gate of the asylum, the ladies were told they must part. Previous to Lady BULWER'S friend leaving London, she received a note from Sir EDWARD'S solicitor, in which it was stated that the honorable baronet would be glad to see her at his residence, No 1 Park lane. She indignantly declined the interview. Shortly afterwards the solicitor called, and represented that it might be advantageous to her to see Sir EDWARD; but she gave him a denial in similar terms, and immediately returned to Taunton.

On the following day the solicitor came to Taunton and, calling upon Mrs. CLARKE, demanded all the documents and other papers, and such other property as Lady LYTTON had left; but Mrs. CLARKE refused to deliver, and dared him to remove any of them alleging as one reason that she had a lien upon them in the shape of a bill of £300 against her ladyship; but, in truth she was fortified in her refusal by a letter from Mr. HYDE, Lady LYTTON'S solicitor, who had previously informed her that if any attempt should be made to take the property, or any part of it, she would be justified in calling in the police, and giving the party into custody. Mr. LOADEN offered to pay the bill, but the answer to this was, "I would rather forfeit every shilling of it than deliver the goods to you. They are in my possession, and I will not allow of their removal." Ending persuasion in vain, Mr. LOADEN retired.

We have said that Lady BULWER'S capture and the circumstances connected with it have caused a great degree of excitement among the inhabitants of Taunton. A meeting has been held upon the subject. The meeting was called by a gentleman who, though a perfect stranger to Lady LYTTON, felt convinced that injustice had been inflicted upon her, and determined to use the very considerable influence he possesses to obtain her freedom, if really not insane—or, at least, to force on such an inquiry into her mental condition as should satisfy the public that she is not in a fit state to be at liberty. After a discussion of the subject, the resolutions were thrown into the following form:

1. That the removal of Lady BULWER LYTTON to a lunatic asylum or other place of confinement, and the circumstances under which she is said to have been incarcerated therein, call for a public expression of alarm for the rights and liberties of the subject and particularly of distrust of the treatment to which her ladyship is said to have been subjected.

2. That a Committee be now appointed to watch the result of the extraordinary measures reported to have been adopted in Lady BULWER LYTTON'S case, to the end that the public mind may be satisfied, through their report, that in her ladyship's case justice is being done.

3. That such Committee do consist of Captain JONES, Mr. EASTON and Mr. HITCHCOCK; and that they do report to this meeting, which is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for that purpose. (Signed) W. R. HITCHCOCK.

For the truth of our narrative we can refer to the lady who accompanied Lady LYTTON to London; the details are given as they are furnished to us—without exaggeration or distortion.

The *Times* of the 14th says: "We are requested to state, upon the best authority, that all matters in reference to this lady, about whom certain statements have appeared in the public journals, are in process of being amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

The *Morning Post*, of the 17th, says, in reference to the case of Lady BULWER LYTTON, that, on Friday morning, on a special report by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW, a family arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, was concluded, and Lady LYTTON will return to town this day.

Case of Thomas Allsop.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 17.

It is formally announced, that the Government, acting under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, have determined to drop all proceedings against Mr. THOMAS ALLSOP, and to withdraw the reward offered for his apprehension. The official information thus given of an intention known some time beforehand, we believe, to the friends of the gentleman in question, leaves him at liberty to return to his native land, from which he had fled when the intention of the former Government to prosecute him as an accomplice in ORSINI'S attempt was imprudently divulged. The withdrawal of the prosecution does not, of course, amount to a confession of Mr ALLSOP'S innocence. That is a question which can now receive no other solution than the conclusions of public opinion may afford. The same step which relieves him from the danger of judicial punishment, deprives him of all chance of a judicial declaration of his guiltlessness. But the law officers of the Crown would never have advised that proceedings already commenced should be dropped, had they not been persuaded that there was every reason to anticipate an adverse verdict. A prisoner thus released must be considered to stand in the same position as if acquitted for want of evidence to prove his guilt. He is innocent before the law; the moral estimation in which he may be hereafter held must depend upon the opinion which those who know the facts of the case may form upon the probability of his guilt.

We have no doubt that the Government have done well in abandoning the prosecution. The case against ALLSOP must have broken down exactly where that against BERNARD failed. In neither instance was there evidence to show that the accused knew the purpose for which ORSINI was about to employ the bombs they had assisted him to procure. On the contrary, there was *prima facie* reason to think it very possible that they did not. Bombs, especially when filled with a material so explosive as to shiver them at once to fragments too minute to be mortal weapons, are not good instruments of assassination. On the other hand, such missiles might be thrown with great effect from behind a barricade on an advancing body of troops, among whom they would be likely to cause extreme confusion. Nor was FELICE ORSINI a man whom his associates were likely to suspect of an intent to fling these deadly engines among a crowd of women and children. Those who had known and loved him were astounded and horror stricken by the act. There was thus reason to suppose that ALLSOP, when aiding ORSINI to procure the shells, might possibly have intended to aid him in some insurrectionary attempt; and this doubt would justify, if not compel his acquittal. The only evidence which could implicate him distinctly as a conspirator to assassinate the ruler of France was a letter found in the possession of Dr. BERNARD, in which he expressed his wish for the destruction of LOUIS NAPOLEON in much the same terms in which Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR encouraged the performance of "the duty of tyrannicide," in the case of FERDINAND of Naples. By itself this letter could have proved nothing; found on the person of a suspected accomplice, and coupled with the fact that the murderous shells were ordered in ALLSOP'S name, it affords ground for grave suspicions, but no more. It would not have warranted a conviction. Since, then, ALLSOP must in all probability have been acquitted, it seems to us that the Government did well, remembering the spirit in which the acquittal of BERNARD was received by the French Press, in not risking a second trial. It is well that we have now seen the last of the embarrassments which arose out of the attempt of Jan. 14.

India.

From the

LETTERS FROM WATERING-PLACES.

The Season at Saratoga—Unexpected Rush of Visitors—Remarkable Effects of the Water—Gen. Wool, Gov. Bouck, Rev. John Pierrepoint, and other Celebrities—Doc-ol Dutchmen—Cuban Senor—Count Gurowski, &c.—Hops and Prayer Meetings Brooklyn Aristocracy, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 27, 1858

When I left the hot and dusty streets of New-York, I had not missed anybody—but, to my great surprise, I find everybody and his wife enjoying themselves here in Saratoga, lounging on the grand piazzas of the hotels, clustering like bees about the well-room of Congress Spring, and diving to the Lake. Instead of Saratoga being deserted, on account of the hard times, as everybody predicted it would be, it was never before so brilliant and crowded at this season as it is now. The hotel-keepers are astonished at the rush of people, and the universal confession is that they are doing a great deal better than they were in the flush times of the two last years. Yet the culminating period of the season has not yet arrived, and every day during the next fortnight will doubtless witness an increase of the gay throngs of visitors whose presence is among the attractions of the place. There was a time once when the caprices of fashion might have had some influence in directing the current of Summer visitors to the various watering places and then Saratoga may have had its ups and downs, and been deserted, while its rivals were crowded. But those days are long since passed—Saratoga is now the Queen of watering-places, and all the rest do homage to her superior claims and attractions; people go to other places to gratify their curiosity, or for the cure of a special malady, but everybody comes to Saratoga as the common centre of pleasure-seekers, and the very region of health. Its famous spring is the most renowned in the world; it is the very fountain for which PONCE DE LEON sought in vain in Florida, and its waters are drank in all parts of the earth.

Whether it be owing to the air, the water, the sweetness and purity of all the surroundings of this delightful place, or to the quality of food, I am not prepared to say; but the visitors here are enormous eaters. A dyspeptic lady of my acquaintance, who came here in a very shaky and dilapidated condition, a short time since, told me in confidence, that she had not been able to get enough to eat. This remark, of course, called for a mark of astonishment on my part, to which she said: "I don't complain that there is not enough food within my reach, for really the table of Congress Hall is most bounteously spread, and such excellent bread and delicious ice-cream I have never before eaten at any hotel, but what I mean is, that my appetite is so good that I am ashamed for everybody to see me eat so much, and I rise from the table every day half satisfied."

This is the case with a good many more who come here like shadows and depart Falstaffs.

Among the guests at Congress Hall is the venerable General WOOL; and this hotel appears to be a special favorite with gentlemen of his age, who may be supposed to know where the greatest amount of comfort is to be obtained. The venerable Governor BOUCK is also here, looking as though he had just stepped out of the gilt frame in which ELLIOTT had placed his portrait in the New-York City Hall. The Ex-Governor does not step quite so firmly as he did when he was Sub-Treasurer; but he is still a hale and hearty old gentleman. Another of our venerable celebrities who is at this house, is the Rev. JOHN PIERREPOINT, who is accompanied by his jovial-looking wife, looking as riant and happy as a girl of sixteen, and resembling very much the widow Cheerly. I do not know how many Summers she may have seen, but he has seen seventy Winters, and I have known much older men at fifty. This happy couple are spending the last quarter of their honeymoon at the springs.

There has not been an irruption of the *oi polloi* at Saratoga yet, and there probably will not be. The loose odds and ends of society, the ravelings of our Atlantic cities, do not like to venture so far from their haunts and associates, and so they confine themselves, mostly, to the great resorts of bathers, like Cape May, Rockaway and Long Branch, which are but a few hours' travel from New-York and Philadelphia. The society at the Springs is this year peculiarly free from *Chevaliers d'industrie*, and almost entirely free from foreigners, though there are some very pretty Spanish women here from Cuba, who look as though they would not have the least objection in the world to being annexed to the United States. Speaking of foreigners—there is a gentleman here who dresses somewhat in the style of Dr Dulcamara, in blue velvet coat and knee-breeches, with a profusion of gilt buttons. He is supposed by some to be a British nobleman, but I have grave doubts on the subject.

The Congress well-room has been greatly improved by the addition of a marble tesselated platform, which is a most delightfully cool and agreeable place for a morning saunter. I saw the Count GUROWSKI there this morning smoking cigarettes, drinking the water, chatting with a dark-eyed Cuban señors, and saying complimentary things about the country generally, with an occasional good-natured word for the new *American Cyclopædia*, which he uttered in a loud whisper to some literary friends, who joined him at the spring. It is a pleasant thing to hear the Count give his opinions, he does it so heartily, so sincerely and so amiably. Among the literary people who are here is that exceedingly clever writer, J. MILTON MACKIE, the author of *Cosas de España*, and other delightful works, which are as remarkable for their humor as for their picturesque descriptions and sterling good sense. Another of our well-known humorous writers is here, CHAS. A. DAVIS, who has the credit of being the best oral narrator in the country; FRANK GRANGER, Ex-Senator COOLEY and his family, including the baby who was christened last Winter, Corporation Counsel BESTEED, "Uncle DAVID" LEAVITT, and a vast number more of noted New-Yorkers are here; and Flora McFlimsey never spread her crinoline more gorgeously than she does now on the grand piazza of Congress Hall, where there is room and verge enough for her extremest ambition. This is probably the last Summer that Flora will wear hoops. It is the general opinion of those who have a right to express their opinions on such subjects, that hoops have seen their best days. But they were never more extensively spread than they are this season at Saratoga.

I am not myself a hopping man, but there are plenty such here, and there are hops nightly at all the great hotels; on Tuesday night there was a grand hop at the United States and the Union, and on Friday there will be a grand hop at Congress Hall, where they have a very fine band, and capital rooms to hop in.

Fashion is generally a safe guide to follow, for though she has a way of carrying things to extremes, yet she usually adopts the best she can get, and it is on this principle, probably, that this year she leads off towards Congress Hall, which appears to be the favorite house among the great hotels, and with very good reason. There is surely nothing like its magnificent piazza anywhere else, and it has become a sort of *Kursaal*, where all the celebrities of the place may be seen during the day and evening. Sitting in this colossal corridor you see all the world sweep by, for the nearness of Congress Hall to the favorite spring gives it the advantage of a position to review all the guests from the other hotels who must pass it by on their way to the Well-Room and the Park. At the United States you see only the guests who are stopping in it, but at Congress Hall you have a look at all the world. Besides this advantage, it is remarkably well kept, and since the present proprietors have had possession of it, its accommodations have been considerably more than doubled. It was the first great watering-place hotel in the country, the grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation flirted on its piazza, and danced country dances in its parlor, and it is still the favorite hotel; Sans Souci, which was once its rival, has long been in a state of decay, and is forgotten, but, like the health giving and unfailing fountain after which it is named, Congress Hall has only increased in reputation. Among the guests staying at it now are a great number of the aristocracy of Brooklyn, if they have anything of the kind in the City of Churches. Perhaps it is for their particular benefit that a morning prayer-meeting is held daily at the Presbyterian Church here. These morning prayer-meetings are very well attended, as I learn, for to be honest I have not been to any of them myself.

I wish that some one who has power in the matter, would effect a reform among the newsboys. These unconscionable little speculators make us pay six cents for the TIMES, which is more than we have to give in Washington, Newport, or Niagara. Three hundred and fifty per cent. profit is rather too much, even for Saratoga.

Yours, WYANDANK.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Concio ad Clerum—Phi Beta Kappa Meeting—Alumni Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

The *Concio ad Clerum* discourse, the present year, was delivered by the Rev. ROBERT C. LEARNED, of Canterbury, Conn. It had two marked merits: first, it was brief; secondly, it was on a subject within the comprehension of the many,—two characteristics which have of late years been wanting in a remarkable degree. The subject was "*The duty of calling forth the unemployed talent in the churches, and the means by which it may be done.*" Text, Numbers 11, 29: "And Moses said unto him, Enviest thou for my sake? would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them." There are a large number of persons of fine intelligence and good dispositions, not slothful in business, who think they have nothing to do in the churches but to work out their own salvation. The fact shows that there is need of labor among the laymen here as well as elsewhere. As another proof of this, we need but allude to the small per centage of the people ranked among church-goers at the present day. In this State not more than one-half the population attend church regularly. Laymen are peculiarly fit for laboring among this class of people, as they are free from the professional air of ministers, and are not liable to be charged with mercenary motives. The spirit of allowing laymen to take active part in church services is rapidly advancing, and should be still more encouraged.

Pastors must call to the talent of the churches in these directions. They must enlist other powers, and should insist on the obligation of every one who hopes in Christ to labor for him. The wants of the community around must be kept in view and labor must be systematized. The abilities and capacities of each person must be noted—directed judiciously. Last Winter's lessons should be improved upon.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEETING.

Chronologically, the meeting of this great and glorious institution is next to be recorded. Its vitality seems to be gradually dying out, but the operators succeeded in getting it to go through the motions as usual. The elections for next year were as follows:

Orator—Judge WILLIAM STRONG, of Pennsylvania.
Substitute—WM F. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York.
Poet—JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL of Boston.
Substitute—J G. WHITTIER, of Boston.

Mr. WHITTIER was elected an honorary member of the Society, and permission was given to Kenyon College, of Ohio, to institute a Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni convened this morning at 9½ o'clock in their hall, in the Alumni Building. Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., called the meeting to order and invited gentlemen of fifty years' standing to take seats on the stage. Among those who accepted the invitation were the Hon JOSHUA DEWEY, of Brooklyn, of the class of 1787, the third oldest graduate. Five or six members of the class of 1808 were also present, among them Dr. KNIGHT, Dr. BARRS, the Hon RALPH J. INGERSOLL and the Rev. NOAH COE, all of New-Haven and Dr. NATHANIEL HEWITT, of Bridgeport. Dr. MCLANE, of Brooklyn, (1829.) was elected Chairman of the meeting, and the Rev. BENJAMIN C. METES, (1809,) a missionary of the American Board, recently returned from Ceylon, made a prayer. J. B. VARNUM (1838) was elected assistant Secretary, the Rev. S. W. S. SUTTON, D. D., Secretary. The Alumni Association read the record of graduates deceased during the past collegiate year.

Dr. HEWITT was then called upon to say a few words with reference to Dr. TAYLOR. He said he hesitated to undertake the office, for it would be understood that it was a delicate duty for him. Dr. TYLER was an honest man, and so was Dr. TAYLOR. He was in early life among the most intimate friends of the latter. There were many who differed with him, and he was himself among them. Upright men are usually earnest men, and know how to differ, and that, too, without personal animosity. It is of importance so to conduct in controversy as not to forfeit one's self-respect. This both Drs TAYLOR and TYLER did. They were both tenacious of their opinions, and they ought to have been so. They did not hold them with respect to persons. He was glad to have an opportunity to say publicly that he owed a great deal to Dr. TAYLOR. Dr. F. was of one mind. Subsequent investigation enlarged the views of his earlier years but the same great principles which he battled for in later life had belonged to his youth. He was a fervent believer in the truth of his creed, and he perilled much for it. Dr. H. urged all to repudiate all stigmatizing terms in controversy, and related an anecdote told by the Hon. Judge SHERMAN. The minister at Litchfield once exchanged pulpits with the celebrated Father MILLS. The latter was reading in Jude, and came to the passage where it is said that the Archangel Michael when disputing with the devil durst not bring against him a railing accusation. Stopping and removing his spectacles, he said: "Brethren, he *durst* not bring against him a railing accusation—*durst* not, mind you, for he knew that when it came to blackguarding, the devil was more than a match for him." (Laughter.) Incidents in the history of the class of 1808, to which the Doctor belonged, were alluded to. He was embarrassed, he said, by the multitude of events which came crowding upon his mind.

The Rev. Mr. BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, asked leave to add a word with reference to Dr. TAYLOR. He passed a glowing eulogy upon his memory. His words were evidently prompted by love for a venerated instructor. In his judgment no place suited Dr. TAYLOR but that of a leader. He seemed to care more for the truth than for the regard of his pupils, and is worthy of being remembered for his earnestness in behalf of the freedom of the human mind. There were certain words which those who had heard him utter could never forget. The way in which he spoke the word "forgive" showed that he knew how to exercise the act. "Law" and "Government," as they came from his lips, were freighted with thought. "Love" was rich with all the tenderness of the Gospel.

Prof. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH spoke of Prof. E. A. ANDREWS and Governor BISSELL. Prof. ANDREWS was the monitor and valedictory orator of their class. He was the leader, and had more power in forming character than any other one. Keenness and penetration were the distinguishing characteristics of his mind, which naturally was mathematical in its turn. Accidentally he became devoted to philological pursuits. While studying law he lost his knowledge of Greek in a great degree, but recovered it to make himself a scholar. As a teacher he was remarkable for thoroughness of instruction. Through his elementary books he will long be remembered. Governor BISSELL was a beautiful illustration of the early Puritan character. His intellect continued gaining force and clearness to the day of his death, and, more than all, its rich gifts were all devoted to the service of his Maker. In conclusion. Prof. G. alluded in feeling terms to SAMUEL R. ANDREWS the Secretary of the Corporation for many years. He often said that to him it seemed a beautiful thing for a Christian to die suddenly, without a struggle. Such a death was granted him. He was found dead in his bed one morning, having passed away with a groan.

Dr. BACON told an anecdote which he said had been brought to his mind by the frequent mention of the names of TAYLOR and TYLER. In June of 1830 he was riding over to Wethersfield with the former. At that time the theological controversy in which he was engaged was at its height. He remarked to Dr. TAYLOR that he though his (Dr. T.'s) greatest heresy was in thinking men could be convinced by argument. Dr. T. replied, "I believe I have nearly given that idea up, but could I get Dr. TYLER to attend but a course of my lectures I cannot help believing he would agree that my views are the correct ones." [Laughter.]

Prof. SILLIMAN, Sen., introduced Mr. DEWEY, of Brooklyn, as the third oldest of living graduates of Yale. Mr. D. said he had been in New-Haven but twice his graduation in 1787. He entered College during the Presidency of Dr. STILES, and saw very great changes in New Haven since that time.

Prof. SILLIMAN gave some interesting particulars with reference to the oldest living graduate, Hon. JOHN MCCLELLAN, of Woodstock, Conn. A few years since, he was struck with paralysis, and is now unable to leave his chair without being carried. Last Fourth of July he made a profession of religion. His friends supposed his physical infirmities would render it necessary for him to receive the sacrament at home, but he insisted on partaking of it publicly, and was carried to the church for that purpose.

President HITCHCOCK, of Western Reserve College, said a few words and was followed by Dr. PARKER, formerly U. S. Minister to China. Dr. P. saw the labors to which his life had been devoted were but of little help in addressing such an assembly. During his residence in China fifty-three thousand Chinese of all ranks, from the beggar in the streets to members of the Imperial household, had submitted to surgical treatment at his hands. Some of the most interesting of these cases were narrated: A Tartar General who had had an operation for cataract successfully performed, addressed him as "Superlative virtue, superlative virtue beneath the sky; number one man." He had been called a child of the devil by them, but he had disproved this by showing them from their own sacred books that he had the same common father with them. He closed with an eloquent reference to the high place Yale still holds among the educational institutions of the land. The Classes of 1813 and 1818 were called on but failed to respond. The Rev. Dr. ROWLAND, of Newark, N. J., spoke for the Class of 1823. His remarks broke in pretty effectually upon the restrained dignity which had thus far characterized the exercises. He felt as much surprised at being called on as the countryman did who found his lost cow in the fourth story of one of the college buildings, and in saying as he did he felt as much out of place as the cow might be supposed to feel. He told many interesting incidents of his college life; how they felt such great respect for their tutors; the one BELL by name and the other HOOK—SIR; how they exhibited the greatest care for the temporal interests of their instructors, so great in fact, that they deposited a cock of hay in front of tutor BELL's door one night. Then he gave a laughable account of an ancient and aged room mate, under whose care his father put him on account of his youthful age. He never fully understood the passage which refers to rolling sin like a sweet morsel under the tongue, until he saw that room mate chew tobacco. When his excesses in this direction made him think he attempted to break off chewing by taking up smoking, though homœopathy had not then been discovered. On this his tobacco proved too strong and made him drowsy. One foot slipped into the fire, to the great damage of his shoe leather, and then the other; then the pipe he was smoking dropped and upset the ashes it contained in his bosom, producing much the same effect that it would to drop a loaf of sugar into hot water. His Xenophon flew in one direction, his line in another, and that aged chum in all directions. Other amusing incidents were narrated. Dr. R. said his only apology for speaking in such a strain was that he had become stupid by listening to their formal speeches, and he wanted to wake them up.

J. E. VARNUM, (1835,) Assistant Secretary of the meeting, dealt some pretty severe raps at the mush room colleges which were springing up all over the land, and was followed by Dr. THOMPSON of New York, who made the best speech of the day. He said he was too young to teach to the hearing of those whom he looked upon with so much reverence, and too old to exhort those from whose youthful aspirations he was separated by a distance of twenty years. It seemed as though he had been going along at an uncommonly slow speed. Suddenly the engineer blew the whistle to brake up. He was on a down grade, and on the mile-post he saw "20." By degrees the signals which had passed between the members of the class as they had separated in life had grown feebler and feebler, and they had now come back to splice the cable once more. The old engineers of science are here to see that the work is done right. Dr. T. referred in tones eloquent, but effective, to those who had been his former instructors. He remembered with gratitude the venerable Ex-President whom he once addressed in barbarous Latin, which would be rendered still more barbarous should he attempt to repeat it. He could say *tibi gratulor*, the rest he had forgotten. The College pulpit is now filled with much grace and eloquence, but he had not forgotten the now venerable Professor (Dr. FISH) whose sermons he so faithfully followed during his Freshman year, and he would give him warning, that if he did not publish his works soon he (Dr. F.) would bring out an abridged edition from the notes he then took. He was rejoiced to see him present (Professor SILLIMAN) whose mantle was such that it must needs be divided that it might be borne down to other generations. That countenance (turning to a likeness of Dr. TAYLOR) seems to say, "forget me not." No, the memory of his life is too sacred for words. It cannot be twenty-two years, said Dr. T., since I was standing along with my new frock-coat and cane, and a Senior told me Freshmen were not allowed to carry canes. How fast these years have glided away. This is not the hour for personal reminiscences, but I am reminded by that calamity which has overshadowed this College so recently, that three of my classmates died by drowning. One, I remember, who in College gave promise of eminence in whatever employment he might enter, and who might have had a post of science in almost any institution, went to Persia to give his life to the elevation of a dying church, and now, from 5,000 feet above the sea, his new made grave looks down upon us, and though we bedew it with our tears, those tears would be transmuted into a rainbow of joy and love. His voice is now to those who knew him, and to those who knew him not: "Gird up your loins for God." I speak as a man, not as a minister. Dr. T. concluded by saying that, as one who had children to grow and hope for, it did his heart good to know that now old Yale was safer for them than it had ever been before.

Major BARNARD, U.S.A., said a few words, and after the singing of the parting ode to the tune "Lenox," the Association adjourned.

No graduate should leave New-Haven without taking out with him the recently engraved likeness of Professors PORTER, OLMSTEAD, THATCHER, DANA &c. It is rare but or likenesses are found than these. The present graduating class, feeling the need of some more accurate engravings than those already in existence, instructed Mr. PEASE, the proprietor of the "College Bookstore," to have the likenesses of some of those who had outgrown their old pictures reengraved. It is understood that if this beginning meets with sufficient encouragement, the series will be completed. W——G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 29.

THE STOLEN COUPONS.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

The United States vs. Louis Stern. In this case—that of the coupons alleged to have been stolen—the Commissioner held Louis Stern to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the case of Adolf & Isaac New, charged with aiding and abetting, the testimony will be taken before U. S. Commissioner Betts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—July 29.

Before the Hon. Justices Daniel Cady and Sutherland.

Eliza Ann Cropsey vs. Peter B. Sweeney, Public Administrator.—This action was brought to recover $40,000 for services rendered by plaintiff for James Ridgway in his lifetime, while plaintiff was standing in the supposed relation of wife. It appears that the marriage ceremony was solemnized between plaintiff and James Ridgway in 1821, plaintiff believing that they were lawfully married. In September, early in the same year Catharine Ridgway commenced an action for divorce against James Ridgway. He was married to her in 1812, and her name then was Catharine Dob; and in 1815 he separated from her. In June, 1822, a decree was entered dissolving the marriage. In 1825 the marriage ceremony was again solemnized between plaintiff and James Ridgway, she believing that he was competent to contract marriage. James Ridgway died in 1847. At the time of the first marriage he was worth about $1,000, and at the time of his death he had amassed $150,000. She claims that it was partially owing to her efforts that Mr. Ridgway was enabled to accumulate the fortune. There were twelve children by the marriage, eight of whom are now living. Prior to his marriage with Catharine Dob he had once been married, and had issue by both marriages. One child, Eliza Ann, and one grand-child, George W. Ridgway, surviving issue of his deceased son Joseph, the issue of his first marriage; and one grandchild, the sole surviving issue of a daughter by his second marriage, claim to be the only lawful heirs to James Ridgway.

The defendant demurred to the complaint, and, after the argument at Special Term, the demurrer was overruled. Defendant appealed to the General Term, and the order of Special Term was reversed, and judgment for defendant was given on the demurrer.

The following is the opinion of the Court in relation to the question:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Unless the code, by abolishing the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of such actions and suits, and of pleadings theretofore existing, intended to initiate, and has initiated, new principles of law, by which a class of rights and of wrongs, not before the proper subjects of judicial investigation and remedy, can now be judicially investigated and remedied, the facts stated in the plaintiff's complaint in this action do not constitute a cause of action, and the demurrer of the defendant to that complaint is well taken. I am not aware that any one has ever claimed for the code, or charged against the code, a mission or purpose so bold, novel, sweeping and dangerous.

It cannot be supposed that the abolition in words of the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity by the code was intended to break up the well-settled fundamental principles of limbs of common law and equitable jurisdiction, and open to courts, as proper subjects of judicial discretion, a class of moral wrongs or misfortunes not before the legitimate subjects of legal or equitable investigation or redress. Nor can it be supposed that the abolition of the forms of actions was intended to create or justify novel and unprecedented *causes of action*. Although the form of the action of assumpsit and of the pleadings therein has been abolished, yet the obligation of contracts and the distinction between an express and an implied assumpsit remain, and notwithstanding the code in a large class of cases now as before the code, it is only on the theory of an implied assumpsit "inferred from the conduct, situation or mutual relations of the parties," that justice can be enforced, and the performance of a legal duty compelled.

It is no longer necessary and perhaps not even proper in such a case, for the plaintiff to allege in his complaint any promise on the part of the defendant; but he must state facts, which if true, according to well settled principles of law, would have authorized him to allege and the Court to infer a promise on the part of the defendant before the Code. The form of assumpsit is no longer necessary nor perhaps even proper in such a case; but facts sufficient to raise it and to put it on paper were it lawful to do so, are still necessary. It follows from what has been said that the principal question raised by the demurrer in this case is, there being no express promise proved or alleged in the complaint, whether the law implies a promise from the facts the complaint contains. The action is for services rendered by the plaintiff for James Ridgway in his lifetime, while the plaintiff was standing in the supposed relation of wife. It is alleged in the complaint that the marriage ceremony was solemnized in due form of law between the plaintiff and James Ridgway in 1821, she believing that they were lawfully married and living and cohabiting with him as his wife; that on or about the 15th of September, 1821, proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery of this State against James Ridgway for divorce by Catharine Ridgway, to whom he had been married under the name of Catharine Dob, in the year 1812, and from whom he had separated in 1815; that on or about the 12th day of June, 1823, a decree was made dissolving the marriage between the said Catharine and James; that about the Summer of 1825, the marriage ceremony was again solemnized in due form of law between the said plaintiff and the said James Ridgway; that before and at the time of the ceremony of marriage in 1825, the plaintiff was informed and believed that the said James Ridgway was competent to contract marriage with the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff believed that the marriage was valid until after the death of James Ridgway; that from the time of the first marriage ceremony until James Ridgway's death in 1847, the plaintiff and the said James lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, and were known and reputed as such; that at the time of the first marriage ceremony, James Ridgway was a carpenter and possessed of property not exceeding $1,000 in value; that the plaintiff in addition to her ordinary household duties and the usual care and management of the domestic affairs of James Ridgway, labored to promote the success of his undertakings and to procure the means of defraying the household expenses, and in the conduct and management of the domestic affairs, practiced the utmost economy; that the said James was successful in his business and accumulated a fortune, which at the time of his death amounted to $150,000; that during the entire period the plaintiff so lived and cohabited with James Ridgway she had the entire management of his domestic affairs, and labored by industry, economy, care and attention to her duties, to promote his interests and success; and that it was owing to her efforts that he was enabled to accumulate so much property; that during the same period she bore unto him twelve children, eight of whom are living, that prior to the marriage of James Ridgway with Catharine Dob, he had once been married and had issue by both marriages; that one child, Eliza Ann wife of Jeremiah Rowland, and one grandchild, George W. Ridgway, surviving issue of his deceased son Joseph, the issue of his first marriage; and one grandchild the sole surviving issue of a daughter by his second marriage, claim to be the only lawful heirs of James Ridgway and entitled to his estate.

The plaintiff claims that the services rendered by her to James Ridgway in and about the management of his household affairs and otherwise as the complaint set forth, were rendered at his request, and were reasonably worth $40,000 and demands judgment for that sum with interest from Nov. 21, 1847. It is not alleged in the complaint that James Ridgway in his life time ever knew or supposed, after the last marriage ceremony, that the plaintiff was not his lawful wife; nor is it alleged that when his first supposed marriage with the plaintiff took place, that he knew that his wife Catharine was living and not unable to contract a legal marriage with plaintiff. No doubt from the time of the first marriage ceremony to the institution of the suit for divorce, and from the time of the second marriage ceremony till his death, James Ridgway and the plaintiff do suppose they were lawfully married, and that he lived and died, supposing the plaintiff was his lawful wife. Now, after his death, upon the assumption that his supposed marriage was not legal, will the law permit us or authorize us to turn this supposed relation of husband and wife into the relation of master and servant, and thus infer or imply a promise on the part of James Ridgway in his life to pay, and an expectation on the part of the plaintiff to receive pay for the services rendered by the plaintiff while so standing in the supposed relation of husband and wife.

The very ground upon which the plaintiff's case appeals so strongly to the sympathies of the Court, forbids any such fiction, inference or implication. Her own story (no doubt truthful) of her long devoted faithful love and services as a *wife and mother*, will not permit us to say that she is legally entitled to receive pay for those services *as a servant*. True, the law will not presume that work or labor performed *as a servant or laborer*, were voluntarily and performed without any view to compensation, but the law cannot presume that the domestic and household work and services of a wife for a husband are performed without the view to pay as a servant or laborer. The law would do injustice to the plaintiff herself by implying a promise to her to pay for these services; and to peel for the plaintiff here it, as well as for the last, compels us to infer and hold that these services were performed, not as a servant with a view to pay, but from higher and holier motives, and thus therefore her complaint does not constitute any cause of action.

The order of the Special Term overruling the demurrer must be reversed, and the defendant must have judgment on the demurrer.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re Strauss vs. Bauer—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event.

Harriet Griffin vs. David Griffin—Decree of divorce granted to the wife, and an order for a referee to ascertain and report what would be a suitable amount of alimony for the lady to enjoy.

Warren A. Ransom vs. Elijah M. Carrington and others—The order made by Judge Sutherland to be continued. No costs allowed on this motion.

John Wakes vs. David M Hugh's and others—Ordered that the judgment entered stand as security without prejudice to the right of the defendant to move to set aside the report of the referee, and judgment for irregularity or for any other cause, and in fixing a bond to secure the payment of such judgment, all proceedings thereon to be stayed for thirty days, to enable the defendant to make such motion.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Gilbert F. Everson vs. R. E. Everson et al.—Order for substitution of Baker as the receiver of the separate property of Adams granted.

"THE WAY OF LIFE" IN COURT.

We have received several communications in relation to the arrest of George P. Edgar, late of *The Way of Life*—a religious paper started during the late revival season, and now dead. In our report of his arrest, the cause was clearly stated. Other matters were stated as bearing upon his conduct during the past few months, but they were not given as a part of the complaint against him; but, on the contrary, it was stated clearly, that they were matters unlike from the charge on which he was arrested. Mr Edgar denies all the allegations made, and requests us to publish the following statement from him:

MR. EDGAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Edgar denies emphatically that he misled Mr. Van Winkle in regard to *The Way of Life*, and states that he was careful to impress on Mr Van Winkle's mind that it was not a paying concern then, as no newly-started paper could be supposed to be. He stated to him that he (Mr. George P. Edgar) expected that shortly the advertisements of the paper would cover its expenses, as it increased in circulation rapidly. The idea of Mr. Van Winkle that because the issue of the paper amounted to 10,000 copies, there were so many dollars paid in, was quite erroneous; and Mr. Edgar denied that he led him to believe any such thing. He says that he told him that he issued that number of copies, and of them some two or three thousand were sold over the counter, and the rest furnished to subscribers, and sent to agents in different parts of the country, who were to work the paper along—that being deemed a cheaper mode of advertising than paying $100 for advertising every day or so in the papers. Parties, Mr. Edgar says, are still much interested in the success of the paper, and if more capital were thrown into it no doubt it ultimately would clear itself of all its incumbrances, and a plan to effect this was under way when Mr. Edgar was arrested, thus completely tying his hand in the premises. He states that he is perfectly resolved, however, to pay up every cent of his indebtedness, the most of which he alleges, was occasioned by the defalcations and mismanagement of his confidential clerk, who is at present undergoing sentence in the Penitentiary. He denies that he stated he was worth any specific sum—he gave no figures, he only could give proximates, in consequence of the way in which his business affairs stood through the operations of his clerk, for after he started *The Way of Life*, he paid very little attention to his drug business, leaving its management entirely to his confidential clerk, who, he declares, so much deceived him. As to his intending to run away to New-Jersey, he would simply state that he had not the remotest idea of doing anything of the kind, and in proof of it he moved his residence only last week from Amity-street to Clinton-place. Besides that, he asks, what was to have prevented his going over to Hoboken, or staying there when he went over the other night, knowing as he did for a week back that Mr. Van Winkle threatened to have him locked up in the county jail? As to the intent to defraud he would observe that nothing in the assignment gives a particle of color to the assertion. The assignment he claims, shows no preferences save for moneys held in trust, and call loans. Not even the friend who is his largest creditor and furnished the money to start the business, has been protected, it was put into the business at its own risk. Mr. E. also states that, so far from his inducing Van Winkle to sell him paper on credit, it was all the other way. J. C. Hall, who printed *The Way of Life*, came to him, he says, with some samples of paper, saying that they were from the store of a friend of his in Spruce street, (Van Winkle's,) and induced him to go there and buy the paper. The liabilities of the partnership, he presumes, as well as he can judge from the present unsettled affairs of the firm, to be within $5,000; perhaps not over $4,000, and not $10,000; and of his own individual liabilities arising out of the course of his drug business, some of them he said, would not mature for two years to come. Mr. Edgar emphatically denies that he ever stated to Mr. Hall that his expenses for living during the last year, amounted to three or four thousand dollars—and says that they didn't come to even half that amount. In regard to his resignation of membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Edgar states that the reason for the course he adopted was contained in the fact, that he had been apprised, some time ago, by friends thrown out, that he would be arrested—probably with the expectation that he would ask some of his wealthy relatives or friends to come forward and buy him out of jail, and so to avoid the possibility of a blur being cast, through his financial difficulties, upon the Association he so dearly loved, he deemed it proper to resign. Mr Edgar stated that he had but ready on Wednesday, but owing to delay in arranging matters at the Sheriff's office, he had not left Eldridge-street that evening, but probably will during the course of Thursday.

As a set-off to Mr. Edgar's statement, we have received the following from Mr. Van Winckle's attorney, which we publish, with the remark that the conclusion referred to was with the reader, and not with the writer of the report. The matter of complaint, on which the arrest was based, was stated clearly—the other was given as additional matter of news in relation to the person arrested.

No. 11 WALL STREET, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your report this morning of the proceedings in the case of *Van Winckle vs. Edgar* that the facts are badly confused. Your report commencing with the *gist of the cause* is calculated to lead your numerous readers to suppose that we had dragged into the case the allegations, "that he was a member of the Devotional Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; that he had in charge the prayer-meetings in the John-street Church; that he had no connection with the Fulton-street prayer meetings; that certain money collected by Edgar for the benefit of those meetings had been spent by him, that he represented himself to be in the jewelry business," &c. It is sufficient for me to say that no such allegations as these are contained in the affidavits; nor could such allegations have any weight in an action like our's against him for buying paper under misrepresentations as to his income and means. All these allegations and many more of the kind, and even worse, I am aware, are in circulation and, for all I know, may be true; but for the sake of Mr. Edgar's large acquaintance and former friends, as well as for the sake of the cause in which he has been so prominent an advocate and promoter during the past Winter, I cannot, as the attorney in the case, allow it to go abroad that we are going to have anything to do with his late religious campaign. That belongs to him and his Maker, but the property he has obtained from us, and the manner in which he obtained it, is the bone we have to pick with him—nothing else. In closing, I will say that as to "Mr *Edgar's Statement*" in the *Express*, of this morning's most of it, if not the whole, is incorrect; and especially that in relation to the amount of his debts. I asked him distinctly, in presence of his creditors when they met last week, "What amount he owed?" he answered by showing all of us a statement of over $14,000. We asked him to show us how he accounted for it, which he did, in various ways, until he reached about $7,000.

I then asked him to account for the balance, and he answered, "*That, like other people, he has been operating.*"

I asked him in what, and he answered, "In hope."

And in be *operating* in hope he accounted for about $3,000, leaving a balance still of over $4,000, which he could only account for by saying that "it took something for him to live." It is needless for me to say that I do not attach any blame to your reporter for the mistakes above mentioned, knowing as I do, that with the greatest care, it is often very difficult for reporters to get the facts of the case clearly. There is no order of arrest against Mr Herries, as reported. Have the goodness to correct,

And oblige yours,
O. S. BAKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

We may state, in addition to the above, that affidavits have been prepared, and that an application will be made to-day for his arrest on other charges.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULY 29.

Before Judge Hilton.

SUIT AGAINST COMMODORE PAULDING, GROWING OUT OF THE ARREST OF GEN. WALKER AND HIS MEN.

Charles J. McDonald vs Hiram Paulding—This is an action brought against Commodore Paulding in consequence of his seizure of Wm. Walker and his followers, on the coast of Nicaragua, in November, 1857. It is to be followed, if successful, by several others. The plaintiff, McDonald, claims damages to the amount of $50,000—$30,000 for the seizure of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, taken from his possession by defendant, in the harbor of San Juan, in November 1857, and $20,000 for his own arrest and detention as a prisoner.

Messrs Nye, McCoun and Burwell are Counsel for the Commodore. The answer takes the ground that McDonald had no right to the boat; that the steamer was captured while engaged in an unlawful expedition against a nation with which our own was at peace, set on foot within the United States, in violation of the act of Congress of 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality act; also, that the steamer was engaged in a piratical cruise, and those on board were outlaws.

An application was made by plaintiff's counsel, J. B Williams, Esq., for the examination of two witnesses *de bene esse*, Colonel Frank Anderson and a Prussian named Bruno Von Natzmir, who acted as Walker's Commissary-General, and the examination was ordered accordingly.

Von Natzmer, who claims to be a citizen of Nicaragua, testified that the plaintiff was not connected with the Walker expedition, but was only a passenger on board his steamer, the *Fashion*, and that there was no military organization on board the *Fashion* until she had put to sea from the port of Mobile; that Walker's men came on board the *Fashion* by order, a part of them having been brought from New-Orleans in a steam-tug, and all coming on board the *Fashion*, after she had put out, in small boats from various parts of the harbor; that the *Fashion* had on board provisions and ammunition for 500 men; that the provisions were consigned to his care as General Walker's Commissary, after the military organization at sea, by the house of Humphreys & Co., in Mobile, which had sent an agent or supercargo, named Cox, by whom the consignment was made; that the ammunition was not in his care; that he dealt out the rations both before and after the landing at Punta Arenas; that the plaintiff, McDonald, received no rations.

Witness was asked whether the assignment directed him to sell her cargo of provisions, and remit the proceeds of the sale to Humphreys & Co., at Mobile, and refused to answer on the ground that it was his own private business. Under direction of the Court, however, he answered that there was no such direction. He dealt out the provisions under Walker's directions entirely, both on board the *Fashion* and after the landing.

It appears, from the testimony of this witness which is very voluminous that, after Walker's capitulation at Rivas, he visited Mexico as an agent of Comonfort; that, while there, he was supplied with funds from some source; and that, since the capitulation, he has been in constant correspondence with General Walker. The following is from his testimony on these points:

Q—During your stay in the United States, did any person or persons furnish you means for your subsistence and to visit different places? A—No, Sir: except twice, when I went over to Mexico as agent of President Comonfort, and then I was furnished with means; I had orders on Vera Cruz and other places in Mexico.

Q—When did you go to Mexico, and how long were you gone? A—I was there once before my return to Nicaragua, and once afterwards; the dates

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Rivals.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Mormon—Thrice Married—Mischievous Anne.

STADT THEATRE Bowery—Black Eyed Susan—Naval Engagements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton..... July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool .....Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the *North Star* from this port, to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Special Correspondent in Utah sends us a very full and interesting account of the entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City, and of the attitude and temper of the Mormons. Gen. Johnston's command entered the City without encountering the least opposition, on the 26th of June, and marched on the 30th to West Creek Cañon, eighteen miles from Salt Lake, whence they were to remove to permanent quarters in Cedar Valley, distant forty-five miles from the Capital. At this point, barracks were to be erected, and a permanent military post established. Gen. Johnston had made a military reconnoissance, with a view to the selection of suitable sites for other posts. The army was in fine condition. The Mormons were rapidly returning to their homes in Salt Lake City and other parts of the Territory. Brigham Young, however, had not ceased his fulminations against the Federal Government. A discourse delivered by him at Provo, abounded in vulgar personal reflections upon the President. Our correspondent transmits a *verbatim* report of this speech, as well as a full report of an address delivered before the Saints by Gov. Powell, one of the Peace Commissioners, in which the terms of settlement offered by the Government are fully set forth. A graphic description of Brigham Young and his harem is also given in our correspondent's letter.

A letter from our correspondent on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, dated at Queenstown on the 15th inst., states that the *Niagara* was then fully ready for sea, prepared to start at a moment's warning. The previous statements of our correspondent in relation to the serious damage sustained by the *Agamemnon* during the last expedition, are fully confirmed by the reports of the officers of that vessel. It is stated that the cable parted on board the *Agamemnon* while undergoing the operation of shifting from the upper-deck cone to the cone on the lower deck.

It is not generally known that an offer is pending from the Hudson's Bay Company to dispose of all their property in the United States to our Government. Such, however, is the fact. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1845 the Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading-houses situated in our territory, together with large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord Napier has been authorized to sell the entire of this property for the sum of $600,000, which is considered by competent judges to be very cheap. Several meetings were held on the subject at the State Department during the last Winter, and the Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but there was a doubt as to the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, and therefore the sale was not effected.

Cuba sugars in boxes to a large amount were seized by order of Collector Austin, of the Boston Custom-house, on the 28th inst., for an alleged attempt to introduce them at undervaluation, thus defrauding the revenue of the United States. The sugars were imported into Boston on the 11th ult. by the British brig *A. C. Robbins*, from Havana, and consigned to C O Whittemore & Son, and afterwards purchased by Manning, Stanwood & Co., who were not aware of the irregularity. Its value was about $12 000. A seizure of about $40,000 worth of sugar in this City, a few days since, made disclosures which led to the above action.

The exercises, this year, at the Union College commencement, have been attended with unusual *éclat*. On Wednesday last the corner-stone of a new building, to be called Graduates' Hall, was laid with fitting ceremonial by Judge Harris, of Albany, in presence of the Faculty, the Alumni, the graduates, and a vast concourse of spectators. Yesterday the commencement ceremonies took place under the most favorable auspices, and to the utmost gratification of all concerned.

The 158th Commencement of Yale College took place yesterday. The graduating class numbered 99. On Wednesday, the Alumni were addressed by the Hon. F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi. The Phi Beta Kappa poem was delivered by Wm. Allan Butler, Esq., of this City; subject, "Two Millions."

The misunderstanding between Messrs. Ruggles and Sherrill, Canal Commissioners, has been arranged satisfactorily—Mr. Ruggles retaining the Western Division.

The Board of Councilmen transacted a fair amount of routine business on Thursday evening, and adjourned to next Tuesday. The proposed grant of land to the Orphan Asylum came up again from the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Councilmen adhered to their former action by an unanimous vote.

The motion in the Supreme Court which has retarded the assessment for Tompkins-square opening, was decided by Judge Strong yesterday, to the effect that the tax for the improvement must be a local and not a general tax.

James Kelly, who killed his wife, Rose Kelly, on the 15th of April last, at the corner of Mary and Prospect streets, Brooklyn, will be executed between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, in the yard attached to the Kings County Jail.

A match at Base Ball was played at Hoboken yesterday, between the Knickerbocker and Eagle Clubs, in which the Eagles were victorious. A match was also played between the Mutual and Monument Clubs, and resulted in favor of the Mutuals. Between two and three thousand spectators were present at the Elysian Fields to witness the sport.

The movements in Flour, Wheat, and Corn, yesterday, were more extensive.—indicating much firmness in prices of desirable lots. The transactions in Sugars were the heaviest that have ever occurred in any one day in this market. A further advance of ¼c @ ½c. ℔ lb. in prices was established. The sales comprised 7,180 hhds., 110 bbls., and 682 boxes,—or, roughly estimated, 10,680,000 lbs.,—which, at 7¼c. ℔ lb.,—a price below rather than above the actual average,—would make the value of the Sugars sold here, to-day, over $800,000. It was represented that about two-thirds of the amount were purchased by the trade and by refiners. Speculators bought only about one-third. A moderate business was reported in Coffee, Provisions, Rice, and Whisky. Prices exhibited no remarkable change. Cotton was heavy and languid. Freights were somewhat unsettled, shippers having evinced considerable reluctance to pay asking rates.

Affairs in Utah.

We publish this morning a long and extremely interesting letter from our Special Correspondennt in Utah, giving an account of the actual state of affairs among the Mormons. The account furnished by our correspondent is anything but encouraging for the future, or flattering to the wisdom of the measures adopted by the Administration for the pacification of Utah. The peace that has been patched up appears to be of a most unsatisfactory nature, and not likely to endure long. The real causes of the Mormon difficulty have not been touched, and until a different policy shall have been adopted, there will be continual rebellion and outbreaks, which will demand enormous appropriations to suppress.

Dissolution of the Ottoman Rule.

The symptoms of the sick man, upon whose dying moments the Czar Nicholas was prepared to wait, have become really serious. The invalid is seized with convulsions. From every corner of the Empire comes the story of insurrection, barbarity and bigotry, to which the Christian population is exposed, notwithstanding the several firmans granting them peculiar immunities. The life of the British Consul in Belgrade is attempted; the Christians of Bosnia are in instant danger; the armies of the Porte overhang Montenegro; the English and French Consuls in Arabia the Happy, are murdered with a throng of their countrymen; the Island of Candia is the scene of a war of extermination between the two religions; the tribes of Upper Syria are on the verge of revolt; the remote province of Bagdad is in a state of rebellion, which the presence of Omar Pacha, with a powerful army, can alone be expected to quell. Thus, while the Mussulman population is hastening to satisfy its vindictive prejudices against the Christian, the Sultan finds more than sufficient employment for his armies in preserving order in quarters where the religious question is not involved, and is thus powerless to enforce his own tolerant decrees. Add to this infirmity a hopeless exhaustion of the Ottoman treasury, and we certainly have a congeries of symptoms which can scarcely prove otherwise than fatal.

A noteworthy peculiarity of the case lies in the circumstance that every leading Power of Christendom is directly interested in these internal questions. Even the Government of the United States has its reclamation for an instance of religious animosity, in which Mr. Don, an American citizen in Syria, figured the other day. The consultation over the sick bed brings all mankind together; each with his prescription, each with his private end to serve, an end to be best served by the end of the Ottoman sway in Europe. To this formulary the majority of opinions point. The Government of Constantinople is too weak to govern its wide and turbulent empire. Its arms are too short and slack to reach from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The attempt to control a region so vast, and a population so immissible, with resources so paltry, is an insane pretence, which every event in the recent history of Islam tends to present in a stronger light. But to this immense territory, and with this heterogeneous people, the commercial States of the world are obliged to resort and deal: are obliged to maintain intimate intercourse, and send thither their agents and traders. The religious sentiment of Christendom cannot refrain from attempting the re-evangelization of the countries sanctified by the life and death of the great founder. A vast mass of the population are Christians, and they have strong affinities and sympathies with the churches of surrounding States. Thus every interest, sacred and secular, is involved in the preservation of order in the Ottoman empire, and yet as matters are at present conducted, not one of those interests is safe. The lives of the missionary and teacher are less secure there than upon any other field of exertion. The property and life of the trader are in perpetual jeopardy. The scientific or commercial traveler is never guaranteed against the bigot and the brigand. The Christian population is exposed ever and again to massacre and persecution. Stretched across the highway of nations, the Ottoman rule endangers the safety of commerce, and violates the rights and safety of mankind precisely where they should be most amply guaranteed, and, therefore, is a fair subject for external intervention and correction.

The form which the reformation ought properly to assume is easily determined. It is high time that a new principle were introduced into international law, to the effect that no power is entitled to territory in which its inability to preserve order is demonstrated; that where its incapacity is proved by veteran experience, its claim to exercise authority shall be denied. The principle, if enforced, would do more to civilize the world than centuries of educational and evangelical labors. It is but an enlargement of the rule recently added to maritime law, that no blockade shall be recognized by non-belligerents, beyond the limits of its enforcement by an adequate navy. The sovereignty of the Sultan, thus adjudicated, would at once be restricted to so much of his Empire as his revenues and armies would enable him to rule in peace and order, and the rest would be assigned to contiguous States. And, inasmuch as Mahometanism is exotic in Europe—is inherently foreign to every common feeling and interest of Christendom; and, as its presence only serves as a disturbing element in the European body politic, it is obvious that if the Ottoman Empire were transferred bodily to Asia, with a central seat not far from Jerusalem, the welfare of European and Asiatic Turkey, and of humanity, would be most beneficially consulted. So located, it would possess all the power necessary to preserve order and protect commerce in the now insurgent pachalics of Asia, and the European provinces would either form the seat of a new Lower Empire, or be fairly divided among the great States of Christendom. Such is the inevitable solution of the present difficulty. The sooner it is attained the happier it will be for all parties concerned; and the world is a party.

The Health of the City.—The greatest danger to the public health is during the hot month of August, upon which we are now about to enter. Happily for the welfare of New-York, which could ill afford the disaster of an epidemic just after the terrible commercial revulsion which we have passed through, the City thus far has been remarkably free from disease. But the hot season has commenced, and the filthy condition of our streets is such as to cause very serious apprehensions. The air reeks with pestilential vapors, rising from the accumulations of filth in all the thoroughfares of the City, and even though no disease should be generated by the unwholesome effluvia, the disagreeable stench will be alone sufficient to drive thousands of families from their homes to seek for purer air in the country. The losses and inconvenience entailed upon our citizens by such means, are in themselves, very serious, and are prejudicial to the prosperity of the City. Yet the public authorities to whom the business of cleaning the streets and preserving the public health have been committed, are utterly reckless and indifferent, and are doing nothing, or next to nothing, towards keeping our streets in a habitable condition. The rich and prosperous can afford to let things remain as they are, for they can send their families to the sea side, to their retreats among the hills, and shun their offices and places of business during the dangerous season. But the poorer classes, the great bulk of our laborers, mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, and all those who keep the machinery of commerce in motion by their personal attention, must remain behind and breathe the unwholesome air. The amount of money appropriated for cleaning the streets is sufficient to keep them in the best possible condition if it were properly expended; but if ten times the amount will insure clean streets, it would be economy to expend it.

When the Mayor can spare time from his raid on quack doctors and lottery-dealers, to give his attentinn to such matters, we hope he will look at the departments which have the streets under their charge, and ascertain why it is that they are allowed to remain in such a disgracefully filthy state.

College Commencements.

The collegiate anniversaries, whose reports crowd the newspapers just now, are apt to set people thinking on the nature and value of the enormous diffusion of "University" education which the last twenty years has witnessed, and nobody who pays much attention to the matter can help noticing a somewhat alarming deterioration in the value of "degrees." To "graduate" in a University is now one of the commonest achievements of youth. Every man we meet in the street, or for that matter, every one we see on a farm in the country, is now a Bachelor or Master of Arts. Every second village can boast an "Alma Mater" which has supplied nourishment to scores of the ambitious calves of the vicinage. Everybody "graduates" now-a-days, from the school-girl of fourteen Summers to the student of a thousand vigils. No one leaves an "educational establishment" without a diploma testifying to his extraordinary acquirements and great moral worth; and no educational establishment whose pupils rejoice in the progression of virile pantaloons is satisfied unless it enjoys the powers and honors of a University. In short, Universities and University degrees have, through the negligence of Legislatures and the good-natured indifference of scholars themselves, become a drug in the market, and, if something be not shortly done to lessen the glut, they bid fair not only to impede the cause of real learning, but to bring knowledge itself into contempt.

A University originally was, and always ought to be, a place in which no students enter whose previous training has not qualified them for pursuing their studies with little extraneous aid. Lectures are of course always a help, but they are a small one. Professional advice also is valuable, but the brunt of the battle has after all to be met by the student himself. Professors trace the thorny road, and point out the fords and morasses, but the stern toil of the journey falls on the traveler alone. A college ought to supply a good library, a good museum, good professors to give counsel, good examiners to test merit, an atmosphere of learning that will rouse emulation and stimulate ambition, and, last of all, a guarantee of proficiency to those who pass through the ordeal it imposes. It is, in fact, properly an ordeal, and little else. It is a machine for forcing men into cultivating their own powers, not a schoolmaster to teach by rote and catechize every half hour. A boy has no business to enter college unless he has acquired at school the power of pursuing his studies alone with skill and effect, and unless he has scraped enough knowledge together to profit by the series of *hints*, of which alone good lectures are or can be composed. The higher the standard for entrance, therefore, the more valuable will a university education be. In other words, the more a boy knows on entering college, the more good will college do him, and the more efficiently can professors perform their duty. The English Universities unquestionably owe two-thirds of their celebrity to the advanced stage of training in which pupils come up to them from the great public schools. The Scotch Universities have sunk into contempt, simply because their students enter raw from the plough, with no better preparation than a rustic dominie can supply.

We are traveling exactly in the path of the Scotch. We are paying no attention whatever to the work of preparatory training, and are encouraging, as far as in us lies, the growth of mushroom universities in every county. The consequence is, that in default of high schools, our colleges are fast being made to supply their place. They are, moreover, so numerous, that it is impossible that more than one in ten can possess any one requisite to entitle it to grant the meanest degree. Funds, reputation, able professors, books, instruments, are all wanting. Far from being able to promote science, they can hardly support their own existence. Their very necessities and obscurity drive them into a most disgraceful competition for students, competition not in raising the standard of efficiency, but in lowering the standard required for entrance. To get more pupils, pupils must be admitted on easier terms. The result is, that day by day the progress is downwards, and the ignorance or vanity of parents soon leads to the quartering of boys on the "university," who are not fit for the third form in a good school.

There must be a reform in this matter effected some way. Private individuals must in the first place do their duty by discountenancing all begging appeals for funds to get up sham Colleges and endow sham Professors. Parents must make it a point of honor to see that their sons are fit to go to College before they take them from school, and then send them to some University of established reputation, and whose degrees are in reality certificates of solid acquirements. There are five or six Universities in New-England already, of high standing, and these are and will be for a long time to come amply sufficient for the wants of the North and Northeast. The sooner all the others die a natural death, the better for the cause of learning. A great many of the ridiculous caricatures of "seats of learning" with which the county abounds are due to absurd local pride. Every State, and for that matter, every county now wants to manufacture its own masters of arts and doctors of divinity on the spot. It matters little what is the quality of the arts, or of the divinity. The variest trash will do, if it is only home-made. If we can be got to remember, that the world looks for progress from us, not as single States, but as a great nation, and that the battles of knowledge must be fought by great divisions and not by paltry detachments, if we mean to achieve anything worthy of our capabilities and of our future, we shall soon boast great scholars, but not otherwise.

Eccentric Chivalry.

Great are the mysteries of Chivalry. We do not mean our native Chivalry of the South—which, however chivalrous, is not at all mysterious, but most permeable to the most common eyes—but the ordered Knighthood of the elder world, and particularly of our mother-country. The Red Cross was formerly the emblem at once of their faith and their sufferings, and baptism was an inevitable preliminary of the *accolade* and the exhortation. But that is all changed now. The cross of British Chivalry, like that which adorned the white breast of Belinda, is now one

"Which Jews may kiss and Infidels adore."

One of the latest London *Gazettes* contains the announcement of the decoration of his Highness, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Kunwar Ranajee, with the Grand Cross of the Bath, the highest knightly dignity of Britain beneath that of the Garter. This Paynim knight won his spurs in the fields of the east, where he led a train of gallant Ghoorkas to the aid of the baited British lion, and set a good example to the the other principalities and powers of farthest Ind. His Highness visited England, some year since, and, unlike many travelers into foreign parts, he carried back a store of useful information to advantage him in his own country, of which the Red Ribbon is but the badge and the symbol. While this king-barbaric was dazzling the eyes of well-dressed mobs within the walls of Belgravian palaces, and of mobs ill-dressed crowding about their doors, by the pearl and gold with which the gorgeous East had showered him, his own eyes were not idle, and they took in enough to satisfy him that he had better have England for a friend than an enemy. Hence his loyalty and his reward.

The London *Times* cavils at this latest ebullition of the Fountain of Honor, because of certain historical antecedents of the personage who is the occasion of it; which, the "Thunderer" holds, should have made the Sovereign Mistress of the Order pause before admitting him to its ranks. It seems that he was the youngest son of the brother of the Prime Minister of the King of Nepaul, and bore in his youth the colors of that monarchy in the honorable, but not exalted, character of soubahdar, or ensign. The leisure of his military life he employed in the exercise of games of cards and dice, in which his genius or his good luck singularly prevailed, greatly to the multiplication of his cash, if not of his credit. On a certain occasion, his uncle, the Grand Vizier,—as we take the liberty of calling him,—had offended the chief wife of the Majesty of Nepaul. She, with an instinct for instrumentalities truly Napoleonic, chose our hero as the champion of her wrongs, and suggested to him the simple remedy of shooting the avuncular offender as he entered the Presence Chamber. The adventure commended itself to the enterprising soul and the future knight, and, without even once exclaiming,

"O, my prophetic soul, my uncle!"

shot his uncle in the flesh with no more compunction than if he had been but a catachrestic kinsman, whose three blue balls before his door entitled him to one within his breast. As the reward of this *avunculicide* he was made commander-in-chief of the armies of Nepaul, through the queenly gratitude he had earned, on the principle, we suppose, of the promotion of the "lady fair and free," in the ballad, who followed Billy Taylor to sea and shot him "with sword and pistol," on discovering his infidelity to her charms:

"When that the Captain come for to hear on't,
He werry much applauded her for what she had done;
And immediately made her First Lieutenant
Of the gallant Thunder Bomb!"

This deed of high emprise was naturally followed by another. Having occasion to dispose of a refractory noble, and some opposition being made to his perfunctory process in the assembly of nobles where it was attempted, he took a rifle from the hand of one of his body-guard and shot the recusant dead. The opportunity being a good one to relieve himself of the friends of the murdered man, he took fourteen rifles in succession, from the hands of as many soldiers, and shot fourteen nobles, one after another, with his own hands, who seem to have submitted with the most praiseworthy equanimity and patience to this painful dispensation of Providence. Having thus overcome the opposition in the Nepaulese House of Lords, the career of this Oriental Man of Destiny appears to have been one of uninterrupted prosperity and glory, of which the encircling of his neck with the collar of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, by the hands of Queen Victoria, instead of the hempen halter by those of Mr. John Ketch, may be taken as the crowning testimony.

Now we cannot but agree with the *Times* that this increment which the Order of the Bath has received from the Orient is not an honorable augmentation of its knightly rolls. But we would humbly submit to our great cotemporary that the English nation cannot object with a very good face to the incorporation of this bloody barbarian into the body of British chivalry, as long as the banner of the son of Hortense Beauharnais flaunts over a stall in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. What an emblem is that of the transitoriness of human hatreds and of human affairs! Forty years ago, Europe, at the cost of millions of blood and treasure, had caged "the trampler of her vineyards" at St. Helena, and England held the key. She had done more than any other Power to effect this humiliation. She alone had ever refused to acknowledge his throne, and she denied him, consistently, if churlishly, the empty title of his vanished greatness during his exile. Scarcely thirty-five years—half the life of man—had gone by since the grave at St. Helena closed over him, and the shadow of his mighty name had passed from the face of England and the world, as they hoped forever, when his putative nephew receives the kiss of sovereign sisterhood from the granddaughter of George III. She binds the Garter of the Edwards and Henrys beneath his knee, and acknowledges the legitimacy of the whole Napoleonic dynasty by saluting him as the *third* of the name! Now, why is not the title of Jung Bahadoor as clear to the Red Ribbon of the Bath as that of Napoleon III. to the Blue Ribbon of the Garter? He had been intrusted with the liberties of no Republic, in the generous faith that he would be true to the solemn oaths with which he bound his soul. He had not betrayed any public trust committed to him, and waded through slaughter to a throne, resting on fraud and terror. What were his fifteen murders to the hundreds which made the dungeons of Paris red during the first week after the *coup d'état*, and of the tens of thousands of victims reserved for the slower deaths of the penal colonies and of the heart-break of exile? No, the *Times* has no occasion to reproach the advisers of the Crown for the distinction awarded to the Indian tyrant as long as it has no word of censure for that bestowed on the bloodier usurper at the Tuileries. If public sentiment in England should demand that the spurs of the unworthy Knight of the Bath be hewn off, let the block and cleaver be first applied to the heels of the falser Knight of the Garter.

This Christian distinction thus awarded to an unbeliever is by no means the first of the kind. Omer Pacha, who, besides being a Mahometan, is also a renegade, being a Hungarian by birth and education, is also a Grand Cross of the Bath, and several Moslem officers have decorations of different grades of the same Order. Nay, the Commander of the Faithful himself, the successor of the Prophet, the Grand Seignor, the Grand Turk, or whatever title please his ear, the Sultan of Turkey, is a Knight of the Garter, and wears the jewel presenting the victory of St. George over the Dragon. The Jews, we all know, are just relieved from their Parliamentary disabilities, and they have long been rid of any other. Sons of Abraham have served as Sheriffs, Aldermen and Lord Mayors of London, nay, as *Church Wardens* in more instances than one, and have been made knights and baronets, good store. And though the House of Lords objects at present to its chamber being made also the House of Israel, and to the admission as their peers of the descendants of the men whose teeth their ancestors (the few of them that run far enough back) used to draw for the extortion of money, it is as certain as change that they will have to yield this scruple also to the necessity of time, perhaps not distant. It is fifteen or sixteen years since a Parsee or fire-worshipper, Sir Jamsetsee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, received the honor of knighthood, which has since been enlarged into a baronetcy. The princely magnificence of the charities and foundations for education of this unbeliever, put to shame those of Christian name, and well merited any honorary distinctions his sovereign chose to bestow. But how oddly would these things have sounded in the ears of a century, or even fifty years ago! And who can tell what confusion of good old prejudices and hereditary hatreds a much less number of lustres may bring about?

Astor Library Grievances.

The Astor Library troubles seem to have long become chronic. Periodically, for the past four or five years, we have received a batch of expostulatory epistles, complaining of rudeness on the part of the attendants, of want of accessibility to the Library, etc. That these complaints, coming as they do from scholars—a class more bent on the pursuit of their researches than the picking of factitious flaws—are groundless, is not to be supposed. Now is there no power to inquire into and rectify these grievances? Is there no Superintendent to see after it, and is the Board of Trustees only a playful *lucus a non*? We are assured of systematic incivility—of an utter want of accessibility to the Library; we hear of mild and studious men driven to frenzy by the persistant impertinence and annoyance of the employes. A Library is certainly the last place for inhospitality. Any one who has experienced the kindly and almost tender solicitude shown by the managers of the great Parisian and London Libraries, in furthering the researches of students, will appreciate this.

The fact is, the Astor Library presents an example—and other cities are not destitute of the like—of good intentions and a noble foundation thwarted from their uses, and their benefits all but neutralized by mismanagement. The collection is undoubtedly the most valuable on the Continent. It contains something like a hundred thousand volumes, of which there are probably fewer worthless works than in any similar collection. On Philology, on History, on Oriental Literature, and to a good extent on Science and Technology, there is here sufficient equipment of any student. And yet its good is little beyond microscopic. A sort of dozing dotage seems to have come over it. Why is this? We shall resume, under two or three heads, what seem to be the main *desiderata*.

I. The immediate provision of a complete catalogue, alphabetical and classified. The absence of such an index is a standing shame to this excellent library. How the trustees could have permitted it is incomprehensible. Some attempt has recently been made in this way; one volume of a catalogue has been issued. But as this is only a fractional representation of the Library, it is, of course, all but useless. This volume has been five years in appearing, and, as three more remain, the public will, it seems, be compelled to wait fifteen years before the Library is made accessible to it! Besides, this installment consists but of an alphabetical list of authors; whereas what is above all wanted is a catalogue arranged according to topics, after the style of Brunet's *Manual*, so that a person wishing to consult on a certain subject—say Paleontology, or Mechanics, or Oriental Literature, or Comparative Philology—may have a presentation of all the Library contains on such subject. This is the more urgently called for as any effort to extract information from the attendants as to what they have under such or such department is, it seems, invariably met with an impertinent rebuff.

II. An immediate reformation in the time of opening and closing the Library. The present arrangements are all extremely inconvenient. From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. may be very pleasant hours for the librarians, but do not at all suit the public, for whose benefit the Library was created. Then, again, during the Winter season—the chief time for reading—it is still worse, and the Library is closed at 4 o'clock. Six hours, taken from the very heart of the day, when everybody is otherwise engaged, is, it seems, the only opportunity for consulting the treasures of the Astor Library! Another abuse that should be reformed is the cutting out whole months from the year. During the whole of August the Library is to be closed, and various scholars who had put themselves to considerable inconvenience and expense in coming to New-York from a distance for the purpose of making use of this collection are to be debarred its benefits!

III. A radical reformation in the *régime* of the Library, securing, at least, common civility to visitors.

No doubt there are a good many unfounded and trifling complaints made about the Library by inconsiderate people. But still there must something be wrong when the outcry is so general.

At the Tombs, at present, there are nearly 500 male and female inmates, each sex being about equally represented. Most of the women are disorderly prostitutes, whom several benevolent ladies are laboring—generally without avail—to reclaim. Rogers and Cangemi are cheerful, and Shepard, as usual, uncommunicative.

RAMBLINGS FROM HOME.

Passage of the Persia—Notices of her Passengers—Death at Sea—Letter from the Editor of the Times.

Friday Night, July 16, 1858.

We are rapidly nearing port, and shall find ourselves, on waking in the morning, at anchor in the Mersey. There is less exultation than usual on such occasions, and I verily believe there are some among the passengers who would not greatly grieve if they were to be suddenly told that, through some error in the reckoning, we were still two or three days from the end of the voyage. My own nautical experience is not very extensive,—as this is but the seventh time I have made the trip:—but I have certainly never made another which, for thorough comfort, would compare with this. The *Persia* enjoys the reputation of being the crack ship of the ocean, and I think she fully deserves it. I do not speak of comparative speed, for I believe the *Vanderbilt* has thus far made the quickest passage;—but in steadiness, roominess, thorough discipline and security. I do not believe she ever has been surpassed. Being long and comparatively narrow, she rolls considerably when lightened of her load, with wind abeam; but this is a fault inseparable from any vessel built for speed. Upon this trip we have had no weather to put her qualities for withstanding storms to the test. It has been wonderfully calm and smooth the whole way, and judging from an experience the Telegraphic Squadron could not possibly have desired more favorable weather for the second trial of the great experiment. There has been during the voyage the greatest curiosity concerning the result, and while we were crossing the track there was the greatest eagerness to spy some of the vessels of the Expedition. We shall probably know to-morrow morning what you have undoubtedly known for ten days already, concerning the issue of this great attempt.

Much of the comfort and pleasure of this voyage, as of all voyages, has been due to the sociability of the passengers. The company of a steamer always naturally falls more or less into knots and cliques, each of which has its own sources of entertainment, and contributes essentially to the enjoyment of its members. The arrangements of the dinner table generally decide how they are to be composed, and when, as in this case, the weather permits the tables to be filled every day, these constant meetings grow into very social and convivial occasions. We have been favored with more *centres* of such gatherings upon this voyage than usual, and they have been the more interesting on this account. Miss Cushman has contributed the results of her great knowledge and immense observation to one set. John Van Buren, with his ready wit, his sound sense and large experience, has been the centre of another. F. J. Grund,—who exchanges home politics for a time for the larger sphere of European life,—found eager listeners for the flood of information upon all conceivable subjects which he takes great delight in pouring out. The Rev. R. S. Cook, who is on his way to join his family in Geneva, presided at the table which several clergymen had, with natural affinity, appropriated to themselves. For my own part, the lines fell to me in very pleasant places. I had the immediate companionship of Judge Putnam, of Boston, whose appointment as Judge Loring's successor, reconciled even those who had most censured his removal;—of Hon W. A Fitzhugh, formerly of Rochester, who is kept from brilliant success in life only by that very rare defect,—lack of political ambition;—of M. Felix Belly, the French Agent in Central America, who is an accomplished and most agreeable gentleman, and whom we may hope to see in America again ere long;—L. W. Jerome, Esq., whose social qualities and good-fellowship need no special mention in New-York, and who goes, with his beautiful wife and children, to enjoy abroad the fortune his energy and sagacity have given him at home;—and of Mr F. L. Warden and his accomplished bride, who expect to make Paris, for some years at least, their future home. It would be rather difficult, I imagine, *not* to have a "good time" under circumstances so propitious. I have had the good fortune, also, to meet that enterprising San Francisco correspondent of the Times, Mr Podgers, who collects the jokes of the California coast for your readers, and supplies whatever deficit there may be—as the bankrupt declared he would pay a favorite among his creditors—out of his own pocket. To morrow we shall all scatter—and the kaleidoscope will shift again!

Incidents are never looked for now-a-days in an Atlantic voyage. We saw a splendid iceberg on Saturday night, upon our right, while the Cape Race light was in full view upon the left. And last evening we committed to the bosom of the deep the remains of one of our fellow-passengers, who died in the morning from inflammation of the bowels. He was a Mr. De Page, a resident, I believe, of the island of Guernsey. He had been in the United States for the last two or three years, but could give no information concerning his friends, if any survive him. Although we were only a day out of port, it became necessary not to delay the funeral, which was accordingly celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening,—the burial service being read by the Rev. Mr. Seymour, of New-York, who also preached on Sunday morning. I may as well mention a little excitement which has arisen in connection with that much vexed question—religious services at sea. It seems that the Cunard Company, within the last year, have adopted a regulation prescribing the reading of the Episcopal service on Sunday morning, and prohibiting all other public meetings for religious purposes. Some of the passengers applied to Captain Judkins on Sunday for a second service, and were referred to this rule of the Company, which left him no discretion in the premises. Not understanding this to apply to a merely social gathering for evening prayer, eight or ten of them met in one of the lower cabins for that purpose,—but were interrupted by the Captain, who repeated the prohibition, and insisted upon its being carried into effect. Without making any point upon this particular case, a written request has been addressed to the Directors of the Company, that they will make some provision for the accommodation of those who may desire such meetings. The memorial is entirely respectful in its tone and courteous in its language. What notice will be taken of it remains to be seen.

I think it might be well to send over a supply of New-York pilots. Here we are, lying by, firing rockets and doing our best to attract the attention of a gentleman of that profession; but though we are within thirty-five miles of Liverpool, there is no symptom of such an animal in this vicinity. One may possibly turn up before daylight.

This letter will go to you by the *Europa*, which leaves here to-morrow at noon. You will probably receive it, therefore, within three weeks from the date of my departure. When and where you will hear from me again will depend somewhat on circumstances. I intend to "cruise about" in England a little, and then turn my face towards the banks of the Neckar, where I hope to meet sundry persons in whom I feel considerable personal interest. Yours, H. J. R.

P. S.—We have just caught a pilot,—and that marine monster brings us the disagreeable information that the *Telegraphic Cable has again broken*. You will receive from the London papers, of course, all the particulars of this untoward event.

Obituary.

Major John Sanders, United States Engineers, died at Fort Delaware, on the 29th July, 1858, after a short illness. Major Sanders was a native of Kentucky, a grandson of the celebrated George Nicholas, of that State, and brother of George N. Sanders, of this City. He graduated with honor at West Point, and was chief engineer under General Worth, for whom he planned the attack of the Texas Rangers upon the Bishop's Palace at Monterey. He also distinguished himself at the siege of Vera Cruz. He was engaged at the time of his death in constructing Fort Delaware, which is intended to command the entrance to the Delaware River. He leaves a wife and seven children.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Caledonia Gold Diggings—Offer of the Hudson's Bay Company to Sell their Property in the United States—Increased Treasury Receipts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday July 29

The Government is perfectly satisfied that the steps taken by Great Britain will prevent any collision or misunderstanding between the miners and the Government authorities at the newly-discovered gold-diggings in "New-Caledonia."

It is an interesting fact, never yet made public, that the Hudson Bay Company have, for some time, been anxious to sell to the United States all their rights and interests under the treaty of 1845. Under the provisions of this treaty this Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading-houses situated in the territory of the United States; also, large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, was authorized, by the Company, to sell to the United States for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Several meetings were held at the State Department on the subject, but without a sale being effected. According to the testimony of General LANE and Governor STEVENS, the sum named was very low for the property proposed to be transferred. The stock alone, they stated, would bring at auction one-half the price named. The Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but he much doubted the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. As things now stand, in order to avoid a complication of our matters with the Hudson Bay Company, the Secretary of State may close the contract, *provided* the offer is still open, and *provided* further, Congress will make the appropriation to meet the payment. It is essential to the peace and good understanding of the two Governments that this fatefrest of the Hudson Bay Company on our side of the line be extinguished.

The popular impression, however, that this Company is unfriendly in its feelings towards our people is entirely erroneous. In 1855, when the people of Oregon were engaged in a bloody Indian war, and could not obtain supplies from any other quarter, this Company furnished them with provisions and ammunition, at a low price and on time. They have always endeavored to keep down Indian disturbances and have frequently furnished important information to the Government authorities.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now anticipating sufficient receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue to meet all the expenses of the Government. The receipts from customs at New-York averaged nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per day during the past week, and this week that amount will be overrun. As New-York furnishes about two-thirds of the whole revenue, the estimated receipts are now twelve hundred thousand dollars per week, or at the rate of $62 000,000 per annum. This being the case, it is probable that no portion of the authorized loan will be negotiated. It is a singular fact, under the present tariff, that while the amount of dutiable goods are much less, the amount of revenue received from them is greater.

The State Department, to-day, forwarded some valuable books to the State of Arkansas and the Territory of Utah, presents from the United States Congress. Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

Capt. PAGE is now in Philadelphia, hunting an additional steamer for the Paraguay squadron. The Navy cannot furnish it. The ship must not draw over thirteen feet, and must carry eleven-inch guns. The steamer *Wm. H. Webb* is offered for $125,000.

Senator TRUMBULL and family left to-day for Illinois. He will stump the State against DOUGLAS.

Negotiations are in progress for uniting the Fillmore Americans with the Douglas Democrats. CRITTENDEN favors the arrangement.

The President's bitterness against DOUGLAS is not abated. AUSTIN BROOKS, Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., a post worth $1 700 per annum, was dismissed last Monday because he avowed himself a Douglas Democrat. He had been reappointed for four years only in May last. Tuesday's article in the *Union*, casting DOUGLAS finally out of the party, was inspervised by the President.

Lieut. MOWRY departed for Arizona on Monday evening. He is ordered to report upon the numbers, disposition and location of the Indians of the Territory, and upon the silver mines. He will return in the middle of November A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

The frigate *Sabine* is preparing at New-York to join the Brazil Squadron, as the flag-staff. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Norfolk, preparing to join the Pacific Squadron. The steamer *Fulton*, at Norfolk, is ordered to Washington to prepare for the Paraguay expedition, and the steamer *Water Witch* is also ordered to be prepared at Washington for the same object.

Arrest of a Noted Pickpocket.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 29.

WM. DAY, *alias* SQUIB DICKSON, a noted English pickpocket, charged with abstracting $700 from the pocket of a gentleman at the Fashion Course, Long Island, last week, was arrested here to-day by detective officer LYNCH, and will be sent to New-York for trial.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston, passed Ragged Islands at 1 P. M. to day, and will be here at about 9 o'clock this evening. She will doubtless sail for Liverpool by midnight.

The Canal Difficulty Settled.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 29.

The Canal Commissioners, Messrs. RUGGLES and SHERRILL, met here last evening. All the misunderstandings between them are now removed, Mr. RUGGLES retaining the Western division. They cordially unite in all measures necessary to expedite the enlargement of the canal, and to impart to it the utmost capacity for business. To facilitate steam navigation, and also the passage of boats fully loaded, they have directed all the bridges to be raised, without delay, at least twelve feet above the top of the waterline.

Three Young Men Drowned.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 29.

Last evening, while on a pleasure excursion, three young men were drowned by the upsetting of their boat, about a mile from the pier. Their names were G. WENTWORTH SCOTT, formerly of Montreal; HAVILAND PECK, of Toronto, and —— PALMER, of New-York.

Movements of the President, &c.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Thursday, July 29.

The President, Miss LANE, Miss BRIGHT, daughter of Senator BRIGHT, Sir GORE OUSELEY, lady and daughter, and R. N. MACRAW, of Baltimore, have arrived at the Springs. The President is in excellent health. It is supposed that he will remain two or three weeks.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, July 29.

The Government was defeated last night on the seat of Government question, the House annulling the decision of the Home Government to make Ottawa the Capital. The Ministry resigned this morning.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH STREET.—At 1 A. M., yesterday, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied basement of the building corner of Greenwich and Canal streets. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage. An attempt had been undoubtedly made to fire the building.

IN VESEY-STREET.—At a few minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the cooper shop rear of No. 57½ Vesey-street. It was soon extinguished.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out among some bales of cotton lying on Pier No. 13 North River. It was extinguished by the men at work on the dock. Damage about $80.

THE WHALING BUSINESS AT NEW-BEDFORD.—The *New-Bedford Mercury* states that in the shed of Messrs. HASTINGS & Co., of that city, are stored 22,000 barrels of sperm and whale oil, being the largest quantity ever stored in any one shed in New-Bedford. Is it reasonably safe to store so much oil in one shed, and are insurance offices justified in taking risks upon it? The oil must be worth something like half a million dollars. Three sperm whalers arrived at New-Bedford in the twenty-four hours ending Friday morning, bringing 4,900 barrels sperm oil. During the last week eight whalers arrived at that port, three of which will lose to their owners about $70,000.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.

Large Seizure of Sugars in New-York and Boston.

Some $80,000 worth of Cuba box-sugars have recently been seized by the United States authorities at this port and at Boston for undervaluation. The *Traveller* gives the following particulars of the case:

"The seizure at New-York took place several weeks since, and consisted of several cargoes sent by one firm in Cuba, and the whole valued at about $60,000. This sugar was consigned to two firms of the highest respectability in New-York, one of which is Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co. The article was sent to them by a Cuba firm of only a few years' standing, who, it appeared, had invoiced the sugars below their value, and had not included the cost of the boxes, upon which a duty is also levied.

Upon the firms to whom the sugar was consigned the Cuba merchants had, however, drawn for the full value of the consignment, including the cost of the boxes, and in some cases, we understand, these drafts had been accepted and paid. After the seizure, a member of the Cuba firm came to this country and proceeded to Washington to arrange the matter.

He attempted to induce the Secretary to give an order for the redelivery of the sugar, but without avail, as the proofs of under-value are quite strong. We understand that by order of Collector AUSTIN, box sugars sent here by the same Cuba firm, of the value of twenty thousand dollars, have been seized within a day or two, under allegations of a somewhat similar character to those of the New York importation.

In this case some of the sugar had passed into second hand—Mr. JONATHAN CUTTLE, grocer, of Congress-street, having some 200 boxes, on which he, probably, will meet with no loss. In this case the consignees were not aware of the "irregularity," until informed of the fact by the Custom-house authorities, and are, therefore, perfectly free of any implication in the matter.

The sugar was imported in the British brig *A. C. Robbins*, from Havana, which reached this port on the 11th of last month. It was consigned to C. O. WHITTEMORE & Co., and in addition to the lot sold to Mr. CUTTLE, about 800 boxes had been purchased by Messrs. MANNING, STATWOOD & Co.

Matters at Quarantine.

Forty-one vessels, of various description, arriving from ports characterized as infected with yellow fever, are now lying at the Lower Bay of this City, and nearly the same number are undergoing Quarantine at the upper anchorage. The ship *Competition*, from Havana, Key-West, came into port on the 26 h in ballast, having no sickness on board. Two days after her arrival, three of her crew were taken down with yellow fever, and were conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

These cases must have arisen from infection on board the vessel, inasmuch as fever became developed at a period very remote from the date when the ship left the infected port. The period of the "incubation" of yellow fever is understood to be five days.

It is also admitted that stevedores employed in the discharging of vessels that arrive without sickness on board are undoubtedly taken sick with fever, proving that the miasmatic poison may and does occasionally exist in a concealed form in the cargo, becoming evident and active when the goods are disturbed in the act of unloading. In proof of this it is known that a youth engaged on the steam engine at the Quarantine wharf, and who did not come in immediate contact with either the vessel or her cargo, sickened with the fever, and is now in hospital.

THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the last meeting of this Board, the matter of the schooner *Salamander* was brought up. She had been employed in lightering the stores and supplies of the *Susquehanna*. She then lay at Quarantine ten days, was cleansed and fumigated, and allowed by the health officer to proceed to Factoryville. There her arrival produced some uneasiness, and Dr. MUNDY, the Health officer at that place, recommended to the local Board that she be again submitted to quarantine and refumigated. The Castleton Board approved of this recommendation, provided that their legal adviser should be of opinion that there would be nothing in such action contravening the laws of the State.

The Supreme Court of the Second Judical District passed in 1856 upon the question of the powers of the Health Officer of the port of New York, as well as of the powers of Local Boards like that of Castleton, deciding that such local Boards can take no action that may conflict with the action of the State officers, amending or reviewing what has been done by them.

Base Ball—Eagle Club vs Knickerbocker.

The conquering game of a home-and-home match between the above well-known Clubs, which has laid over from last year, was played yesterday, at the Elysian Fields Hoboken, and resulted in an unexpected, but overwhelming defeat of the parent of all the Base Ball Clubs Play commenced at 3:50. The Knickerbockers took the first innings at the bat, speedily running up 4 runs on their score, and disposing of the Eagles for a round O in their first innings. The Knickerbockers, on resuming their places at the bat, rather astonished the Eagles by increasing their score to 12 runs, and soon after disposed of their antagonists for only 2 runs, the game standing 12 to 2. Up to this time, GELSTON, a first rate player, had been playing as catcher, and BIXBY in the field. On this occasion GELSTON'S play was a failure at that point, and a change was found necessary in that and other positions in the field, which gave the chances of the game entirely in favor of the Eagles. GELSTON was put on at short field, which he admirably filled during the match. BIXBY took the first base, and he distinguished himself by the number of men he put out on first base, and the innumerable balls sent to him by the pitcher without a miss on his part. BRINCKERHOFF was put on as catcher in place of GELSTON, and he ably filled the post. In fact from this time, as the score will show the game was entirely in favor of the Eagles It will be seen what large scores were made by most of the players; some were made by over throws, others by a deal ed looseness in the fielding of some of the Knickerbockers, but a number of fine runs were made by undeniable good batting, BRINCKERHOFF'S play exceeding the rest, one hit sending the ball over the fielders, beyond the flag staff and beyond the pavilion, which brought him home amid the cheers of the spectators. WILLIAMS also made a home strike, and BIXBY'S batting was also very effective, although not as prolific of runs. The Third Base was well filled by PLACE, but all did themselves credit, especially in working up against a losing game in the early part of the match.

On the part of the Knickerbockers, WELLING as pitcher, and in the last two or three innings, when he changed with WRIGHT as catcher, played very well, under the depressing influences surrounding his side. WRIGHT played pretty well, but came up too close behind the striker to prevent runs from being made between the first and second bases—a foolish practice—runs home often being effected, as were several in this match, by the ball being pitched so far over the striker's head, and contrary to the sixth rule, as even to go out of the reach of the catcher. DAVIS at long field, and STEPHENS at first base, distinguished themselves.

But apart from the good play of the Eagles, the Knickerbockers might lay part of their defeat to the absence of some of their principal players, prominent among whom was DE BOST, their catcher, who was lame, and whose loss was severely felt. During the match, and also at another between the Mutual and Monument Club, there were more than 3,000 spectators in the neighborhood of the Elysian Fields.

After the match, refreshments were served up to the members of the two Clubs and their friends and guests in the Pavilion, at which some pretty and complimentary things were said by Mr DAVIS, President of the Knickerbockers, and Mr. BIXBY, of the Eagles, in which the latter, whilst receiving the trophy of victory—the ball—took occasion to say that the Eagles, whilst playing the match felt that they were simply contending with friends and that the great disparity in the score arose from the absence of some of the Knickerbockers' principal players. The following is the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Davis (field)	4	2	Williams (field)	5	6
Vredenburgh (short)	3	3	Yates (field)	2	6
Wright (catcher)	3	3	Brinckerhoff(catch.)	1	7
Adams (2d base)	2	3	Place (3d base)	4	5
Grenelle (field)	3	2	Winslow (pitcher)	6	3
Welling (pitcher)	5	0	Hazard (2d base)	2	5
Neibuhr (3d base)	2	2	Smith (field)	2	5
Kissam (field)	2	0	Gelston (short)	3	4
Stephens (1st base)	3	1	Bixby (1st base)	4	4
Total	18		Total		45

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

Knickerbockers ..... 4. 8, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 0—18
Eagles ..... 0, 2, 4, 9, 10, 7, 3, 2, 8—45

Mr. F. W. LASACK, Scorer for Knickerbocker.
Mr. P. J. COZZENS, Scorer for Eagle.
UMPIRE—Mr. GAUM, of Eckford's.

MUTUAL *vs.* MONUMENTAL.—A very lively match between the above clubs took place on the Gothams' ground Elysian Fields, at the same time that the previous match was being played. It will be seen that the game was very one-sided, and intensely interesting to one of the parties concerned. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	MONUMENT	Outs.	Runs.
Beard (catcher)	3	9	Meschutt (pitcher)	2	2
Gavegan (3d base)	3	9	Birming'm(catcher)	3	1
Burns (pitcher)	4	7	Meschutt (1st base)	3	2
Taylor (2d base)	4	6	B. Harris (2d base)	4	1
Clancy (1st base)	4	6	T. Taylor (3d base)	4	1
Powell (field)	4	7	R. Bell (short)	3	2
Kivlon (short)	1	10	Deneke (field)	3	0
Green (field)	2	8	E. Birmingh'm (field)	3	2
H. B. Taylor (field)	2	8	C. Akley (field)	3	1
Total	70		Total		13

UMPIRE—OTTO W. PARRISEN, of Hoboken Club.

STREET-CLEANING.—By the specifications of the new contract for cleaning the streets of this City, it is provided that they shall be cleaned and swept once a week, and the dirt immediately carted away. Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery, is to be swept every night, and the following streets seven times in each month: Park-row and Chatham-street, Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-street east of Broadway, Cortlandt-street, Wall-street, Maiden-lane, Whitehall-street, and Grand-street, east of Broadway; all streets, lanes and alleys in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, together with Canal-street, West Broadway, Third and Sixth avenues, to Fourteenth street, are to be swept in a like manner once a week, and all the dust removed immediately; and all streets below Chambers are to be cleaned during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., between May 1 and Oct. 1, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M., between Oct. 1 and May 1. When the performance of the work is rendered impracticable by the weather, the City Inspector may designate a later hour for it, or dispense with it temporarily, but not for a period longer than one week. The contractor must remove snow, hail and ice from the front of public buildings and places within twenty-four hours after storms, and keep the streets passable for vehicles, and clean gutters intersecting them. He must also take off dirt, manure, garbage, &c., from the streets as fast as it can be collected, and receive from the Croton Aqueduct Department and carry away all filth taken from the receiving basins and reservoirs. He will be forced to the performance of the contract by fines for delinquencies; and if he neglects it for a week, it is optional in the Common Council to annul the contract or compel a specific performance thereof by the contractor or his sureties.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the first day's Festival at Jones' Wood on Monday next will be found in another column. It will be seen that the attractions are of a very varied character, and sufficient to gratify the largest appetite for amusement. Should this weather continue there is but little doubt that the Festival will prove an enormous success. The disposition for open-air amusement only needs encouragement to blossom into a practical love. Perceiving this the managers of the present enterprise announce that if its success is what they anticipate they will make arrangements for opening a magnificently appointed Garden next year, where among other things the best music and the brightest fireworks may be enjoyed in cool and fragrant groves. As an experiment the Festival will far exceed any previous effort of the kind. It should, and undoubtedly will, command the attention of the public.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—The French company and ballet troupe give their second entertainment here to night. An attractive programme is announced.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season commences on the 30th of August, at the Academy of Music, with Mme. GASSIER as the prima donna.... The stockholders of the Philadelphia Academy of Music have presented Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor BAGIOLI with gold medals struck expressly in their honor, to commemorate the inauguration of that institution, in which those artists assisted. It is said that Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr BAGIOLI will remain in America during the coming season.... According to last accounts Mr. ULLMAN had effected an arrangement with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and Mme. PAUER. This is a good beginning.

City Items.

HONORS FROM ABROAD TO DR. MOTT.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT.—the greatest of living surgeons,—received by the last steamer his diploma as Honorable Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburg—an honor which, we believe, has been conferred upon no other of our countrymen. Were the Doctor to practice annexing his honorary titles to his name, on all occasions that his name is borrowed, to add lustre or character to any worthy public enterprise, as the custom of some is, he would have need of a strong corps of amanuenses. Besides his home honors, he is Foreign Associate of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris—no other American is, Honorary Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, of the Royal Medical Society of Brussels and of Athens, of the Chirurgical Society of Paris, Knight of the 4th order of the Mejidi of Constantinople, &c., &c

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The various Ward Schools close this afternoon for the annual vacation of five weeks, to reopen on the first Monday in September next. Semi-annual receptions were held in No. 2, on Henry-street; No. 10, on Fifty-first-street; No 14, on Twenty seventh-street; No. 17, on Forty seventh-street; and at No. 22, corner Sheriff and Stanton streets, yesterday. They were largely attended Last evening the pupils of North Moore street School gave a grand Exhibition to their friends, who were out in full force, and seemed to enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

SAIL-BOAT RUN INTO BY A FERRY-BOAT.—A MAN DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as one of the Grand street ferry boats was crossing the river, it ran over a small sail-boat. A man named JOHN NEWMAN, who was in the boat, was drowned. The sail-boat came to the surface after the ferry boat had passed over it; but the body of Mr. NEWMAN could not be found. Mr. NEWMAN endeavored to pass in front of the ferry boat, but the wind happening to rise very suddenly, the two boats came in collision, and he thus was drowned.

DR. CATLIN, of the Cunningham-bogus-baby notoriety, is out of the Tombs, and still remains in New-York. He has not gone to Australia, as he used to say he would. As for the bogus-baby case, no one knows when that will be prosecuted.

JACOB GABLE, from the country, was yesterday "taken in" by a Peter Funk named JACKMAN, who sold him a watch for $8 that was not worth as many coppers Officer PLACE made the auctioneer refund.

The Steuben Festival has put $800 in the pockets of the projectors, and after the expenses are deducted they will have $700 clear.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The Norwich and Worcester line of steamers and Railroad to Boston have perfected arrangements for carrying tourists directly to the White Mountains, ticketing them through and return. The well-known and elegant steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut* ply upon this route. The former, Capt. WILLIAMS, leaves Pier No. 18, North River, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and the steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WILCOX, leaves the same place and hour, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Arriving at Norwich, the traveler proceeds by way of Worcester, Nashua, Concord, Weir's Landing, Plymouth and Littleton, to Franconia Notch, or from Weir's Landing he goes across Lake Winnipiseogee to Center Harbor and Conway. This route is the most approved, and the stream of fashionable travel is strongly drifting in that direction.

THE PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN MORRISSEY AND HERNAN.—If the people of Canada permit their soil to be disgraced by the brutal exhibition—the terms of which are set forth below—they will deserve the obloquy which it will bring upon them. The following is from *Porter's Spirit*, for this week:

"In our last we announced the definite settlement of the great match for the championship, between JOHN HERNAN (the Benicia Boy) and JOHN MORRISSEY, and we this week give the articles which have been agreed upon between them in full, by which it will be seen that the challenge for $2,500 a side, given by the one and accepted by the other, is to be contested in a fair ring fight, according to the rules of the London Prize Ring, on the 20th day of October next, the locality being selected by toss for choice in some part of Canada. The first deposits have been made good, and both parties have, we believe, gone into training for the great event which will tax their powers of manhood to the utmost.

In England, contests for the Championship are grave affairs, implying the active training of both the combatants for some five or six months previously; hence the time left between the signing of the articles and the day of battle will, in English eyes, seem brief; and although this, at first, appears in favor of the "Benecia Boy," who is the younger, being only 23 years of age, this advantage, if any, is counter balanced by the fact that MORRISSEY, who is 28, has been in what may be styled a species of half-training for quite a lengthened period, owing to the incessant practice he has undergone, as much amusement and the maintainance of his physical health, as with any view to a championship contest.

HERNAN has commenced his training in Westchester County, about four miles above the Harlem Bridge; but he will shortly come down to a beautiful spot located in One Hundred and Tenth street, on the banks of the Hudson, where his necessary exercises will be continued. On going to scale, prior to beginning his training, he was found to weigh 203 pounds.

Morrisey is at present at Saratoga; but whether he intends remaining there long, we are at present unable to state.

Thus far the outside betting has been limited; for people do not feel inclined to speculate until they are pretty well satisfied, not only concerning the merits of the rival candidates for ristic honors, but also in regard to the health and condition of each; on the latter point we are enabled to relieve much anxiety, as we can state that both men are as fine and fit as can be desired for entrance on the arduous task before them. The little outside betting that has taken place, would appear to tend in favor of MORRISSEY, who, in such circles, has the call in the odds.

On Sunday it was rumored that MORRISSEY had been matched for a second fight, to come off within ten days of Monday last. This arose from circumstances which transpired, and conversations which arose at the Dexter House in Broome-street, on Saturday evening; and the whole affair may be styled as nothing more than a mere "catch." It appears that Mr. JAMES STEWART, of Boston, put up $100 as a deposit of a bet of $1,000, for MORISSEY to fight CORBUN in ten days, at an intimated spot in Canada. LOUIS BARNES covered the hundred—and, of course, will be enabled to "bag" it, as it is preposterous to imagine that, with the Champion fight on hand, MORRISSEY will be induced to attend to any other contest in the interim.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT entered into this nineteenth day of July, 1858, between JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HERNAN.—The said JOHN MORRISSEY agrees to fight the said JOHN C. HERNAN a fair, stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, by which the said JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HERNAN mutually agree to be bound. The said fight shall be for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500) a side, and shall take place on the 20th day of October next, (Wednesday,) in Canada, at a place not less than seventy five miles from Buffalo, nor more than one hundred and twenty-five miles from that place.

In pursuance of this agreement, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) a side has this day been deposited in the hands of ——, who shall be the final stakeholder. The second deposit of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) a side shall be made on Monday, the 26th day of July, 1858, in the hands of the said stakeholder. The third deposit of five hundred dollars ($500) a side, on the 9th day of August, 1858. The fourth deposit of $500 a side on the 23d day of August, 1858. The fifth deposit of five hundred dollars a side, on the 6th of September, 1858; and the seventh and last deposit of five hundred dollars ($500) a side, on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1858. These several deposits to be made within twenty-four hours of the time specified. The said JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HERNAN mutually agree to meet, either personally or by representative, at the *Clipper* office, No. 29 Ann-street, New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and then and there toss for choice of fighting-ground in Canada; the party winning the toss immediately to inform the other of the place which he selects. The men shall be in the ring between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., or the man absent to forfeit the battle-money down. That in the event of magisterial interference, the umpires and referee shall decide the next time and place of meeting—if possible, on the same day. That the expenses of the ropes and stakes shall be borne by the party winning the battle. The stakes not to be given up, unless by mutual consent, till fairly won or lost by a fight. The decision of the referee to be final in all cases. In pursuance of this agreement, we hereunto attach our names.

Personal.

M. Emile de Girardin, who is about to travel for some time, gave a grand farewell dinner to his friends a few days since. Prince Napoleon was present, and received numerous congratulations on his appointment to the Ministry of Algiers and the Colonies It is reported that he agreed with M. de Girardin and the majority of his guests that the limits within which existing legislation confines the expression of public opinion ought to be extended.

Mr George Thompson, after an absence in India of two years and a half, has arrived in London, having returned to England *via* the Cape. Mr. Thompson's health was in so critical a state during the voyage, that little hope of his recovery was entertained; but, although still suffering from extreme debility, there is every probability of his early recovery.

The Raleigh *Register* gives an interesting account of the burial of the late Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, in the University of North Carolina. He was interred on the summit of "Mount Mitchell," North Carolina, which was named from him.

The original portrait of Hugh S. Legare, in possession of Mrs. Bullen, a sister of Mr. Legare, now residing in Iowa, is to be forwarded to Washington. A copy of it will be made by the artist, Stanley, and be added to the series of portraits of the Attorney-Generals of the United States, designed to decorate the Attorney-General's Department.

Four Roman Catholic priests in this City make public announcement, that, by the permission of Archbishop Hughes, they have organized a new enterprise under the title of "The Missionaries Priests of St. Paul the Apostle." They propose to commence their course of missions in the latter part of September

The Rev. Dr. Robie, editor of the Oregon *Advocate*, was lately dubbed D. D., but refuses to wear the title, declaring that he "does not hold himself obligated to the source or institution whence he received it, and had always been in hopes that so few knew anything about it that it would not often be used."

Mr. A. Dudley Mann has written a letter to the Richmond *South*, setting forth his reasons for advocating the Atlantic Steam-Ferry project, which he says he does because the plan would divert the traffic and mails between Europe, Australia, China, Japan, the Pacific States, the West Indies, Mexico and Central America, from their present routes across this Continent.

The Shakespeare autograph is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate-glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from too strong a light. "What a change," says the *Illustrated London News*, "from lying in a dirty chest, in a three-pair-back attic, off Chancery lane!"

An American Art Exhibition has been opened in Boston, at the Athenæum. With the exception of a few foreign pieces, it is composed of the productions of the leading artists of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York.

Mr. Wm P. Carwell, of Maysville, Ky., who is running for the office of County Judge, is out with a long statement backed by vouchers, to prove that he does not indulge in the habit of getting drunk, as some have falsely asserted.

Rev Dr Francis Vinton, of Brooklyn, last week fell and fractured his right leg, while frolicking with the juvenile members of his family, at the family homestead in Pomfret Hill, Conn

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, of Canada, has paid back to the Province the interest on the public moneys which he unlawfully appropriated. The amount was £1,500.

The students of Dartmouth College have presented to the College a bust of the President, Dr. Lord, by Ball.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is summering at Saratoga.

What the Insurance Companies should do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Increase the rates as they were before April 20, 1858.

Increase their surplus to at least half their capital, and keep that amount.

Increase their business, by an accumulation of wealth, superior to those of any other city.

Increase their foreign or country business by such an accumulation of surplus as will make them stand preëminently good.

Increase the security to the insured by such accumulation.

Increase the rates on special risks to make them profitable insurance

Increase the facilities of our Fire Marshal, BAKER, over all the surrounding cities.

Increase the Insurance Patrol force.

Increase the Insurance Watch, (because of inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police force.)

Increase the protection of the insured by having one tier of centre shutters in front left open, that fire inside can be early discovered.

Increase the facilities of putting out fire by having long pieces of wadded matting, or other material, to hang down and cover every opening on adjoining buildings and protect them from a flood of water, which often causes more damage than fire.

Increase the income of the *widow and fatherless.*

Increase the charge on buildings having large openings from basement to garret, by which the same fire and smoke readily damage all the stocks upon different floors.

Increase the commission to brokers to the original amount, and through them a very large amount of business is brought out that otherwise would never be insured, and this will put all the business in New-York Companies.

Increase the bond of fellowship between the old and new Companies, thereby making their interests identical, and give strength and stability to our Insurance capital.

Increase the security of our Insurance laws, and prevent the ingress of *bogus Companies.*

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE AND PROSPERITY.

Position of Hospital Stewards in the Army

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald*, of yesterday, I notice a remonstrance from a Hospital steward regarding the anomalous position he holds in the army. The writer of the article certainly discloses great ignorance in the fundamental principles of a military establishment. For the protection of discipline it is virtually necessary there should be a considerable barrier between a commissioned and non-commissioned officer; the different grades in military life cannot be overleaped, from the fact of enlisted men not possessing the necessary ability qualifying them to *hobnob* with their superiors; it is a just and recognized rule in this army that superior intellectual energy with distinguished bravery in the field, *can* overleap the barrier, and place the lucky possessor *in pari passu* with those who have hitherto held aloof from him, but in succeeding to that promotion he becomes the recipient o pay sufficient to support his character of a gentle man, while his previous intellectual culture protects him from any deteriorating influence on the point. I do not deny the unwearied attentions and professional ability requisite on the part o Hospital stewards in the just performance of their duty; but, I opine, the proper *solatium* would be, an increase of pay, and I have little doubt the majority of those gentlemen will coincide with me. As to the impossibility of getting sufficiently intelligent men from the ranks of the army to associate with, that is all a chimera—in this country true merit has its own reward, and among the non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have had no opportunity of "fleshing their maiden swords," there will be found many who, though possessing no medical diploma to show that they have run a collegiate *curriculum*, can yet cope with those aspirants to exclusive privileges, either in intellectual capacity or in their natural character of gentleman.

Your obedient servant,
A SOLDIER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY, July 29.

Before Judge McCarthy.

John Mazwell and Charles Merrill vs. *The Board of Education.*—The plaintiffs sued the defendants as the assignees of William Stoddard, to recover the value of two pieces of flagging, laid by Stoddard, upon the yard of Ward School No. 17, in the Twenty second Ward, in December, 1855. It appeared by the testimony of one of the Trustees that the work done by Stoddard was rendered necessary by the removal of certain buildings attached to the school from one part of the yard to the other; that the work was ordered by the witness as one of a Special Committee appointed by the School Board of the Ward to order the same; that the Committee were never all present at any interview with Stoddard in relation to the work. The amount claimed by the plaintiffs was $206 60, consisting of two bills of $148 40 each The witness further testified that the jobs of work performed adjoined each other. The defendants proved that these bills had been presented to the Board of Education in the years 1856-7, and that in each year the Board had refused to order them paid, on the ground that an attempt had been made by the Committee ordering the work to evade the provisions of the School Law, which required that no repairs exceeding $200 can be made to any school house except by contract, and the same had been authorized by the Board of Education, and also on the ground that the bills had not been audited or allowed by the Inspectors of the Twenty-second Ward for the year 1855. The Justice rendered judgment for the defendants, upon the ground that the splitting the work into jobs was a mere evasion of the statute, and that it was necessary to obtain the audit and allowance of a bill by the Inspectors before the defendants could be called upon to pay it.

Alfred Roe for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel, for defendants.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN MULLARKY, while engaged in preparing a blast in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, was severely burned by the premature explosion of the powder. He was badly burned about the face, neck and shoulders, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The accident was the result of his carelessness in not waiting for the bore to get sufficiently cool.

Brooklyn Items.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—Officer WILLIAMS, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested two sharpers yesterday, named THOMAS MULVERHILL and ELISHA BAILEY, on a charge of stealing a gold-headed cane from Captain L. C. PORTER, in a saloon at the corner of Fulton and Cranberry streets. It appears that Captain PORTER started to go to New-York to draw some money, and on the way came across the above-named men, who, in some manner not explained, obtained sufficient influence over him to induce him to visit the above saloon. The keeper of the place, learning the object of his intended visit to New-York, and seeing that his companions were very anxious to go with him, at once arrived at the conclusion that they would bear watching, and accordingly induced the worthy Captain to remain in his house. The sharpers, foiled at their principal game, were determined not to leave empty-handed, and so they secured a valuable gold headed cane which the Captain carried, and departed. The loss was soon discovered, and officer WILLIAMS placed on the track of the thieves, whom he arrested and placed in the cells to await an examination.

THE EXECUTION TO DAY.—In obedience to the sentence of the Court, JAMES KELLY, for the murder of his wife ROSE KELLY, on the 15th of April last, at the corner of Navy and Prospect streets, will be executed in the yard of the King's County Jail, Raymond-street, to-day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. KELLY is 46 years old, and was born in Ireland. He freely acknowledges that the act was premeditated—having planned it a week before it was committed—and says that he was not intoxicated nor much excited at the time. So far as is known, the only inducement to the murder was a groundless suspicious of the want of chastity on the part of his wife. Two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment will act as guard at the execution, and no other persons will be admitted except a sufficient number to comply with the law.

TOMPKINS PARK.—The motion in the Supreme Court, involving the validity of the proceedings for opening this park, has been denied by Judge STRONG, the remonstrants having failed to show that a majority of the land owners had remonstrated; that the Common Council of 1856 was competent to act upon petitions, &c., presented to the Board of 1855; and further, the application for a *certiorari* (the motion in this decision) comes too late. This Park is located in the Ninth Ward, and is bounded by Marcy, Tompkins, Lafayette and Green avenues—about ten acres. Had the motion been granted, the assessment would have been a general tax upon the City, instead of a local tax.

A BOY STOLEN.—A boy five years old, son of Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN CHESTER, residing at No. 42 Pacific-street, was stolen from the yard in front of his mother's residence about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening by a woman whose name is at present unknown. The unknown woman came to the house and inquired for the boy's mother, and upon being told that she was absent, took the boy in her arms and walked off. The boy was bare headed, and had on brown pants and a blue plaid apron. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

SHIRKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—A suggestion made in the Board of Aldermen a few days ago to reduce the Police force, created so much opposition that the effort in this quarter has been abandoned, to be renewed in another place. It is now understood

NEW-YORK CITY.

A New Life and Treasure Saving Buoy.—There is exhibiting, near Rahmeau's Baths, at the Battery, a new life-saving buoy, the invention of Mr. Burling, of Buffalo, which is attracting considerable attention from the novelty of its construction and the claims put forth in its behalf by Messrs. Mirland & Ferguson, who have it in charge. It does not claim to be a boat, but a life buoy. It is constructed of galvanized iron, is spherical in form, with hatches at the top, and a seat in the upper portion, which can be entered at pleasure for ventilation. A hollow tube of large dimensions is shipped upon it like a mast, supported by chain stays, and having a revolving funnel at top, by which to supply air to the inside. It is kept in an upright position by a deep tank at the bottom, which is so designed as to contain six barrels of fresh water. There is a circular seat of room for 15 persons, under which can be placed provisions for 60 days for each person. Placed on the deck of a steamer, or suspended by the davits, in case of accident it could be filled with people and treasure, and then dropped overboard, or allowed to float from off deck without any fear of its being capsized or swamped. Here safely enscounced from the weather the party would float in the roughest sea, and if swept ashore, they would be thrown upon the beach without the possibility of being upset out. The motion of the buoy when ballasted, is not like a boat from side to side but it rises and falls with the motion of the swell. A dozen or twenty persons, and a million of treasure would be perfectly safe inside of it, in any weather, until placed up by passing vessels. Capt. Millard is about constructing one of larger dimensions, when the merits of the invention will be put to a practical test. Had the *Central America* been supplied with buoys of these buoys, every dollar of her treasure could undoubtedly have been saved.

Health Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday, the schooner *W. H. Peirone*, which arrived here on the 11th inst., and has discharged at Quarantine, all well, was allowed to come up to the City on the 3d of August.

The brig *William O. Olden*, from Matanzas, was permitted to come to Upper Quarantine on the 5th August. Application for such permission at an earlier date was refused.

The ship *Sans Holmes*, from New-Orleans, was permitted to come up and discharge at Upper Quarantine on the 30th July.

The Commission then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday in Worth street, the President, Gerrit Vechtlack, Esq., in the Chair.

The resignation (owing to ill health) of the Matron of the Marine Hospital, was accepted, and payment of the contingent expenses of her removal voted.

Some conversation arose as to the proposed grant to Dr. Morton, the discoverer of the anæsthetic uses of sulphuric ether. The sum of $250 was ultimately thought to be all that the funds of the Commission would allow. A motion to that effect was made and adopted.

After the transaction of other routine business the Commission adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 21, 1858	42,868
Number Emigrants arrived since to July 28.....	1,005
Total	44,534
To same date in 1857	110,333

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,073	1,209	1,363
No inmates in Institution M. H.	127	194	150
Total	1,200	1,403	1,513

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858	$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to July 21, $103,136 59	
Receipts since to July 28, for commutation of alien passengers	4,568 00—108,021 59
Total	$136,180 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 21, 1858	$119,979 65
Current expenses of July 11 and 21	6,748 85—126,728 50
Balance of Commutation Fund	$13,451 98

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board met on Thursday, and granted two licenses being about the usual daily average. A communication was forwarded from Mr. Falconer, the Temperance lecturer, of Manzin street, informing the Commission that Kelly & Co., who keep a liquor store corner of Grand and Gourck streets, sold liquor without license from June 27 to July 18, including four Sundays. Commissioner Holmes told Mr. Falconer that when the proper legal evidence was forthcoming, a prosecution would be instituted.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.

The great French sale, embracing the entire stock of VICTOR ARMAND & JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE by order of
THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
Must positively close
IN TWO WEEKS,
The richest FRENCH MANTILLAS
OF
FRENCH LACE,
REAL GUIPURE,
RICH BLACK TAFETA,
LADIES' TRAVELLING WRAPPERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Must all be positively sold irrespective of producers cost.
The greatest bargains ever offered.
Ladies, call and see.
A splendid chance for strangers.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS.
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
Elegant large flounced Mantillas at $6 50.
Exquisite large flounced mantillas at $8 50.
All the fine goods proportionately cheap.
GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
ALL SELLING OFF
TO CLOSE THE SEASONS' SALE.
No. 415 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Lately belonging to
A. C. COLBY, No. 329 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge,
Will be sold for cash, at retail or in job lots, to dealers, at ruinously low prices. The stock is large, and consists of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Cloths, Lawns, White Goods, Damasks, &c., and in Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' Kids, it is full and complete, and they all must be sold.
By order of the Assignee, W. H. MELLEN.

Persons going to the country should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white. Are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest entitled
"TWO MILLIONS."
By William Allen Butler, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production, "NOTHING TO WEAR"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated,
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, fun, ease and readiness, and will be found in all respects equal if not superior to
"NOTHING TO WEAR"
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life
Flushed with coarse passions ho with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and waste,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the tapestry of to-day."
TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents; in EXTRA CLOTH, 63 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
New-York.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of lighting cellars and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Same R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault light, patented April 4, 57.
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar proof Skylight, patented Dec 15 1857.
Geo R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19 1858
Geo R. Jackson's Grooved Vault Light patented March 23, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at Tuck, Rust, Roe & Jones' corner of Park-place and Nassau-st, or at our office, where estimates for cast of iron and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings floors, shutters vault's safes, stair-cases columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings
GEO R JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 108 and 110 Centre st.
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
Room No. 9.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

Wanted—To purchase, a second-hand Planing Machine, (Woodworth's preferred,) together with a 10 or 12 horse power engine and boiler, complete for running the same. Also a mortising machine. Any one having the above mentioned machinery to dispose of low for cash may apply to, or address, for three days, T. G. Bassett, Hudson River Railroad Office, 12th-st. Station.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
FRIDAY night, July 30, 1858,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
The popular COMEDIENNE,
VOCALIST, DANSEUSE,
and representative of the
YANKEE GAL,
This popular lady, the past twenty four nights has been received with enthusiastic favor, and established by her versatility a reputation as the
MOST TALENTED
ACTRESS OF THE AGE
On this the occasion of her benefit she will appear in TEN of her most
CELEBRATED CHARACTERS,
including her favorite sketches—
"Jonesy was a Shoemaker."
"Way Down in Maine,"
with
"Bobbing Around," and
"My Mary Ann,"
and dance
LA ARIEL,
and the Spanish dance
LA MADELLENA
To night will be presented the eccentric drama of
THE IRISH MORMON.
Brian O'Lynn, the man with three wives...Mr. W. J. Florence.
To be followed by
THRICE MARAIED.
Caudle.....Mrs. W. J Florence
Perez Nena.....Mrs W. J. Florence
Viscount La Pure.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vendome La Vere.....Mrs W. J. Florence
Lola Brown.....Mrs W. J Florence
Vic an Bipple.....Mr W. J. Florence
To be concluded with Mr. Florence's popular farce of
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, | By Mrs W J Florence,
Bengel, | the
Frau Stiffler Shyppers, | American Vestris.
Madame Dunderdoot,
Miss Crump.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—twenty-sixth night of the FLORENCES.
In preparation, a new
LOCAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
with many other novelties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
Tickets to secure—No Reserved Seats.
FRIDAY EVENING July 30,
Comedy night—the great combination.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM,
DEVLIGE, first appearance here as Bob Acres.
Messrs. A. H. DAVENPORT and J. NOLL,
Mrs. Blake, Misses Ada Clifton and Ida Vernon.
Sheridan's five-act comedy
THE RIVALS.
BLAKE AND BROUGHAM as
Sir Anthony and Sir Lucius.
Mr. Davidge (his first appearance here) as Bob Acres.
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....Captain Absolute.
Mr Carroll.....as.....Falkland.
Mrs Blake.....as.....Mrs. Malaprop.
Miss Ida Vernon.....as.....Lydia Languish.
Miss Ada Clifton.....as.....Julia.
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2,
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest Overture.....H. Vaschner
The Musical Telegraph.....H Kübner
March and Chorus—Tannhauser".....R Wagner
Grand Pot pourri.....C. Zuchner
An interval of ten minutes
PART II.
Fest-Overture.....J. V. Arx
(Expressly composed for the festival)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Grand mercy.....C Zuchner
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS ANGELO TORRIANI,
F. GRILL, J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
AND
GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock by the well known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 55TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR HINSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
The WASHINGTON BAND.....Mr. ATKINS
THE TONKS BAND.....Sig. GRAFULLA
SEMIA BAND.....Sig. SEMIA
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....6½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at.....8 o'clock
BY
JOSEPH G. AND ISAAC EDGE,
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert.
Polka Dance and colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic
Shield of the Union.
Music.
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion It commences with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c
ILLUMINATED BOMBS.
ASCENSION OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGVERAINS will take place up n WEDNESDAY, Aug 4.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d aug. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of 23rd and 10th sts

FRENCH COMPANY,
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's)
SUMMER SEASON.
FRIDAY, July 30.
Début de Mme B Noël,
LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS,
Vaudeville en un acte par MM. Melleville et Leon. Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, HENRI THIERY, Mlles JULIETTE et LEONORE.
GRAND BALLET,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet.....M. COLLET.
L'APPRENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE,
Vaudeville en un acte, de MM. Reginald Fe ce Principal characters by MM TALLOT EDGARD THIERY, EDMOND et JULIETTE and Mme ALEXANDRINE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
LA FETE VENITIENNE.
Composed par M. Colletti.
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
Orchestra Seats (numbered).....$1.
Parquet.....50 cents
Balcony.....25 cents.
Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood.....Proprietor & S. Bizzer.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PALACE GARDENS,
4th-st and 6th av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden, is rendering in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, Admittance, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, in his entirely new series of Miracles in the way of Fascination, Divination, Demonology, Witchcraft, Spirit-Rapping Enchantment, Ventriloquism, Magic, &c., &c. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and at 7½ P. M., during this week. The inconceivably beautiful and interesting AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c. all to be seen as usual. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10 15 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

An excellent investment can be made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times* and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESEBROUGH, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

Wanted—An interest in some safe and profitable business by a young man, married and steady, who has had some 5 or 6 years experience in mercantile business, as clerk and principal. Is a good accountant, and can furnish from $7,000 to $10,000 capital. Best of references given and required. Address with real name, and business mentioned, C. M. C., Box No. 135, Times office.

Mill and water-power at Paterson, N. J., for sale or to lease—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

Drug store.—An excellent opportunity is offered by the death of the owner, for a purchaser who wishes to take the business of a drug house, well established 25 years in one of the pleasantest towns in New York State. For particulars, address M., Box No. 3,931 Post Office.

To butchers.—To let or for sale.—In consequence of sickness, the shop No. 168 9 h-av., with all the fixtures complete. Inquire on the premises.

For sale—An old established Hat and Cap Store. Address B, Times Office Box No. 122.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

Wanted—Situations by two very respectable and capable young women; one is an American and well qualified to undertake cooking, washing and ironing, in a very genteel chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and plain sewstress, the other is willing to take both work; is fully competent for her duties, being a good plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to up-stairs work; both are Protestants and will go in the country. Apply at No. 3-7 Bowery.

Wanted—By a respectable girl and her daughter, situations; the one as chambermaid and to do waiting, sewing and dressing children, and the other as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 114 24th st., near 2d-av.

Wanted—By a respectable girl and her daughter, situations; the one as chambermaid and to do waiting, sewing and dressing children, and the other as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 114 24th st., near 2d-av.

Wanted—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can sew and dress hair; can give the best of references; has been in the family for the last 3 years. Call at No. 116 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall st (Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

B. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman New York. Prentiss Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Wakeman, Son & Morrison New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a
Carey, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes, Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS, the use in EUROPE CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly at sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission
New York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 77 77 to be re-aised as a sinking fund to cancel the debt as besides a special tax to pay the interest
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state Stock at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1857 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,825 000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated)
With assets consisting of real estate, stocks &c. $4,015,703
The taxable for 1857 amount to..... 31,623,564
The population in 70 000.
The bonds is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable securit, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that city, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the aforesaid right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 24, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday in October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st, corner of Cedar,) NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP OF THE of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2 at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD —NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, July 29, 1858.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall st., on and after Monday Aug. 2.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1st proximo on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No. 92 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox. on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No 42 William st., New-York CHAS. PEASE, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th av., on and after Aug. 2 inst
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION } No. 16 Wall-st., Jan 14 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to be assured.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES

Charles H Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S Fearing,	Samuel Leary,	Josh'h G. Hiard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dowling,	Dennis Ouer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward Jr.,	Geo T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Benben W shers,	F. a Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Foster,	J. Seymand.
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
B. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. J. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250 000, securely invested is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F CUREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY, } JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., upon the earnings of the Canal of five per cent. upon the preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the at stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. un il the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R R Co., } TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O., July 15 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30 Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Penn Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, } 6TH AV. AND 44TH ST. July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G Williams Esq (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE No. 10 W. 11 ST NEW YORK, July 7 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS GAVE this day decla ed a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET } NEW-YORK July 21, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY corner of FULTON and GREENWICH STREETS. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO No 52 WALL ST., NEW YORK July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand By order
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF } BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half 3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9
The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.
J. O. BEACH Cashier

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. S. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New York Insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 190 Broadway room No. 25

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 12, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Jane-st JOHNSON & GILLESPIE
Sole Manufacturers

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday May 17 1858:
Trains leave the depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
6:15 P M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av New York, as:
6:30 A M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations
8:30 A M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge
11 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A M White Plains do. do
3:3 P M Williams Bridge. do. do
4:00 P M White Plains, do. do
5:00 P M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
5:45 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P M Williams Bridge Train stopping as all stations
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P M Mail Train stopping at Williams bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P M., for Newburgh Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P M for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad for Rochester, at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland Cincinnati Toledo Detroit Chicago, &c CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAIN GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
for River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P M daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A M 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily
For Hempstead Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P M
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A M for Greenport Returning at 2 P M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn a 9 P. M
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK June 1, 1858
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to indemnify the loss of the passenger by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $8 00
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A M and 12 M. only.
JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st station as follows: Express trains 6:00 A M and 6:00 P M Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A M and 10:30 P M; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A M and 3:00 P M; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A M and 6:00 P M; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A M., 1:00 P M., and 3:40 P M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P M. The Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st, Canal Christopher and 31st sts Trains for New York leave Troy at 6:30 and 10:25 A M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A M., and 4:45 and 6:15P M. On Sundays at 9:45 P M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURsion Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on ensuing Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Jannal, Christopher and 31st-st. depôts.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York foot of Cortlandt-st, for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:3 A M, and 3:30 P M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M. and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., stopping at all the stations.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market W. arf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 8:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE—Cabin, $20; Deck $8.—The U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line—The steamship NASHVILLE, Lt. M. MURRAY, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt G R. SCHENCK, will sail from Pier No 4 North River, Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA Capt. ISAAC CROWELL will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst. at 3 o'clock, P M., from Pier No. 13, North River She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY July 31 at 3 o'clock P. M. Passenger with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M Passage and fare, including State-room $5 Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M. for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A horse that is gentle and that will stand without tying, that he would like to let to a person living in the country where the horse will have good feed and good care, can speak to [illegible] at No. 69 Canal st., between the hours of [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	85

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt E G Lott	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon	EUROPA Capt J Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow
CANADA Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday Aug 11.
PERSIA Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 18
NIAGARA Maddie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug 25
ARABIA Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday Sept 22.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed For freight or passage apply to E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

From New York for Southampton Havre and Bremen.	From Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY Aug 11
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY Sept. 1
From New York for Southampton Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
NORTHERN LIGHT Aug. 7	Aug 7.	Sept 8.
ARIEL Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct 6.

Three steamships have watertight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $80; and per North Star Northern Light and Ariel: 1st cabin $90; 2d cabin $60; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe or Bremie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The short est sea passage between America and Europe This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running The next departure from New York will be followed by others of the same class every two weeks will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE Capt. SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway
Passengers will have a free ticket by the mail Railroad route from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $100; second class $50; third-class, $30 A liberal cabin table will be provided and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Thursday afternoon, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman BRADY presented a petition from William H. Raynor and others, owners of property on Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, asking that those streets might be paved with Belgian pavement. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution to amend a resolution for procuring a new house for hose company No. 43, was adopted.

A resolution to place a fire hydrant at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh avenue, was referred.

A resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to suspend all proceedings in the matter of opening proposals or bids for the construction of sewers on Fifteenth-street, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted referring it to a special Committee of Five, to examine and report as to the progress of the construction of the new Croton Reservoir, and whether it will not be essential and necessary to build an outside retaining wall for protection from accident from the giving way of the so-called "puddling" on the inner side of the basin.

Councilman FRANKS moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, For reasons unknown, the Union Park on Broadway is closed every evening at 9 o'clock, much to the annoyance of the public—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to report to the Board the reason for closing the Park at such hour and that if no good reason exist therefor, he give immediate instructions to discontinue the closing of the said Park.

A good deal of badinage, hardly fit to be reported, was exchanged between Councilman BRADY and the proposer, the former maintaining that only prostitutes and their abettors could wish to have the Park open at unreasonable hours, and that social evil would undoubtedly arise from such permission.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Councilman BUNCSMOVED the following:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and are hereby directed to suspend all proceedings in the matter of the opening proposals or bids for the construction of a sewer in Fifteenth-street from avenue C to East River, until further order and direction from the Common Council.

Laid on the table.

The Board concurred in the apportionment of an assessment in the matter of a sewer in Seventy-ninth-street, Fifth avenue to East River.

The veto of the Mayor as to the grant of land for the Orphan's Home was again brought up. The resolution, which was vetoed by his Honor, was adopted, notwithstanding the objections given by the Mayor, the Board adhering to its former action by a unanimous vote.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in several assessments upon property on the Central Park, and also in several others that had relation to sewers in various localities

After the transaction of other routine business relating to flagging and repairing sidewalks, filling sunken lots and similar matters, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—The store of Messrs. WITTY and BRUNSWICK, No. 125 Cedar-street, was found on Monday morning to have been broken into during the night, and a watch and some other articles stolen. The First Ward Police were apprized of the robbery, and yesterday three boys giving their names as James Rice, Benjamin White and Charles Sturtz, each about 12 years of age, were arrested. They confessed the burglary, and pointed out to the officers a place near Hoboken where they had concealed the plunder. The boys were locked up for trial. They are suspected to have been concerned in other burglaries in the First Ward.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—As one of the boats' crews attached to the Harbor Police, was passing by the battery, at a few minutes of 12 on Wednesday evening, they heard the screams of a woman proceeding from the Battery. They immediately landed their boat, and arrived just in time to put to flight about half a dozen miscreants, who had been attempting an outrageous assault upon a female The woman, who gave her name as Miss Daly, residing in Brooklyn, was taken to the First Ward Station-house. She was badly bruised. Her ruffianly assailants all escaped.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH WARD.—John L Gafney, who was so brutally assaulted a few nights since in Vaudewater street, is not expected to survive his injuries. Yesterday, four men, named Frank McGoldrick, Michael Higgins, Daniel Meyers and Patrick Duffy, were arrested, charged with being implicated in the assault. They each gave bail in $1,000 to answer.

BOLD ROBBERY.—As Mrs. Catharine Johnson was entering the gate leading to the front area of her dwelling, No. 49 Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, a colored man suddenly snatched a satchel from her hand and ran away. Mrs. Johnson pursued him crying police, and Officer SWEER arrested the fellow. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for examination.

WIFE STABBING.—Michael Collins, residing at No. 25 Rose-street, is very fond of liquor, and after having drank a few glasses always manifests dislike for his wife and assaults her. On Wednesday evening, not contented with beating her, he attacked her with a knife, and stabbed her in the hand. He was arrested and locked up in the Tombs to answer.

LEAP OF A CRAZY WOMAN.—A young French woman named Sophia Poet on Wednesday evening jumped from the third story of her residence, No. 28 East Eighteenth-street sustaining serious injury. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She has been subject to fits of mental derangement.

ARRESTS AT QUARANTINE.—Jacob Firner and Jacob Siefacher were arrested on Wednesday evening on a warrant issued by the Health Officer, charging them with escaping from Quarantine. Andrew Jacobs and Wm. Row were arrested for going on board vessels under Quarantine, on pretence of being Quarantine stevedores.

Coroner's Inquest.

CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 126 Sheriff-street, upon the body of MARTHA BAUMER, a child aged five years, who died from scalds. A pailful of hot water had been left in the hall, and the girl fell head foremost into it. The Jury rendered a verdict, censuring the woman—a Mrs. ALEXANDER—who had carelessly left the water in the hall.

Shall New-York be Disconnected from her Suburbs?

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Dead-Rabbit Democracy of the Board of Aldermen seem determined to push to its passage the resolution recently smuggled through the Board of Councilmen, designed to destroy the Peck-slip Ferry, and deprive the people of the Eastern District of Brooklyn of their accustomed means of communication with New-York. They are led on in this nefarious scheme by Aldermen ADAMS and BOOTS, and the project is defended on the plea (scarcely less infamous than that which Robin Hood adopted as his rule of action) that by impeding the communication between New-York and its suburbs, the interests of the former will be promoted. This doctrine, however, is so monstrous, that no sensible man will believe for a moment that it is anything more than an excuse to cover up the corrupt motive for the outrage determined upon; and if evidence on this point were wanted, it may be found in the fact that while the destruction of the Peck-slip Ferry is aimed at, it is proposed at the same time to establish another ferry to Brooklyn proper, in competition with the Union Ferry, and thereby improve and cheapen the communication between New-York and that quarter.

It will be difficult, then, to find a motive for this crusade against the existence of the Peck Slip Ferry, and the vested rights which are connected therewith and dependant thereon, except that which we have repeatedly exposed, namely: to benefit the new ferry recently established by GEORGE LAW and others, in opposition to the Peck-slip Ferry. We will briefly enumerate the points in this matter:

1. No person petitions for a ferry from Peck slip to the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

2. No person proposes to establish a ferry between those points, if a lease is offered for sale.

4. The Union Ferry Company owns the entire water front of the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn.

4. This circumstance would prevent the sale of the lease for any considerable sum.

5. The ferry franchise granted by the Brooklyn Common Council for a ferry from the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to some point in New-York, has expired.

6. The Peck-slip Ferry has been established twenty-three years.

7. A large interest has grown up around both terminii, depending for existence upon the continuation of the ferry.

8. Vested rights to a large amount would be destroyed by the Peck-slip Ferry being discontinued.

9. It is the only ferry which connects "downtown" New-York with the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and runs all night.

10. A ferry running all night is absolutely necessary, between Peck-slip and South Seventh-street, Brooklyn.

11 A large proportion of the garden products offered for sale in Washington and Fulton Markets reach the City over the Peck-slip Ferry.

12. The South Tenth street and James-slip Ferry (recently established by GEORGE LAW and others, in opposition to the Peck-slip Ferry) has its terminii at points inconvenient to the great majority of those who travel between the lower part of New-York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

13. It is very inefficient at all times, and its boats cease running altogether for about six hours each night.

14. Both the existing Ferries are absolutely required to accommodate the travel between the points they connect.

15. Neither has more than one slip at its New-York terminus, and two are absolutely essential to the proper accommodation of the public.

We have thus set forth the reasons why the iniquitous schemes which the Dead-Rabbit leaders in the Board of Aldermen are actively engaged in pushing. Its supporters cannot fail to be stigmatized by all honorable men, and it is certainly to be hoped that the Republicans and Reformers will not have the mortification of seeing any of those elected as such, favoring this measure. And we have strong hopes that President CLANCY will resist the demands of his party at this time; certainly he could do nothing more injurious to the interests of that large portion of his constituency which resides or does business in the Fourth Ward than to destroy the Peck slip Ferry. His sense of justice will prompt him to protect the vested rights of his constituents.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The fact that neuralgic pain in the head, impaired vision, hearing, and sense of smelling, are the results of Catarrh has been made public by the writer, and is beginning to attract the attention of the profession, and extorting the confession from them, that they have never understood this disease, or attributed to it the results which are manifestly due to it.

The undersigned has labored to collect and condense from a large experience the prominent characteristics of Catarrh, and to establish its pathology. Whether from skepticism or prejudice with the public, or jealousy and dogmatism with the great body of physicians, these facts may not be received, upon the present is not important. The time is not distant when they *will* be incorporated in the writings and teachings of medical men, and the disease, when cured, will be cured by local application and upon the same principles as I have explained.

In my last communication I said I would notice the effects of Catarrh upon the throat, bronchia, lungs and stomach. The excessive morbid secretion poured out by the deceased glands, passing into the throat, creates irritation and sore throat, hoarseness, sloughation of the palate, and a troublesome cough. Continued, these symptoms become aggravated, until permanent bronchitis is established the cough grows more distressing, and the patient finds sooner or later, that he lungs are seriously affected, and consumption stares him in the face. With others, the vitiated mucus, passing to the stomach, deranges its action, producing acidity, flatulence, nausea, constipation, and the usual symptoms of dyspepsia.

These are briefly its effects, and they are too palpable to be traced to any other cause. Those who may be suffering with any of these symptoms, need not be told that the ordinary mode of treatment has proved impotent in relieving, except temporarily. That they may be cured by removing the "cause" would seem to require no argument. That I have permanently and radically cured the most formidable types of this malady, there is abundant evidence. Applicants by letter must describe fully their case and symptoms. Terms $10, including all charges and medicine for a month.

R. GOODALE, No. 3 Bond-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A revolution in the oil and camphene trade is being made by coal oil. The fact is established and no longer an experiment. At present prices, which pay an enormous profit, it is the cheapest lubricator and illuminator now in use. Can be produced at less cost than any other. Demand now exceeds supply. Parties in search of coal or coal lands or information connected with the business, will find it to their interest to call at room No. 13, No. 49 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys, and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 29.

$9,5 U. S. 6s '67	114⅜	110 Erie Railroad	18⅛
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '68	91⅜	50 do	18⅜
21,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	92¼	100 do	s30 18⅛
1 0 0 do	92⅞	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	s60 29
3 0 0 Virginia 6s	92⅛	100 do	29⅛
59,000 Missouri State 6s	85⅞	100 do	s30 29
1,000 Louisiana State 6s	93	12 do	29¼
2,0 0 0 N. C. State 6s	96	100 do	29⅜
3,000 E. K. R. 3d Mg. bds	77	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17⅜
2,000 E. R. R. 8s '75	32	50 do	17⅝
6,000 Hud. R. R. 3d Mg	66	50 Chi. Burl'n & Q. R. R.	65
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st Mg	86	800 Reading Railroad	49
2,000 Har. R. R. 2d Mg.	77½	400 do	s60 48⅝
5 0 0 0 do	77½	250 do	s30 49⅛
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87½	100 do	s60 48⅝
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	22	125 do	49
9 0 0 0 do	22⅜	100 do	b30 49⅛
4,0 0 0 do	22⅞	6 0 0 do	49⅜
3,0 0 0 do	22⅞	100 do	s5 49⅜
22 0 0 0 do	23	300 do	49⅛
2,000 N. J. C. 2d m. bds	80	100 do	s30 49⅛
1,000 N. J. C. 1st m. b.	93½	100 Mich. Central R. R.	64
1,000 C. St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bs	17¼	25 do	b60 64
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. b	59	100 do	63½
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8p. ct. bonds	86	160 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	24
55 Amer. Ex. Bank	106	160 do	23¾
10 do	105⅞	200 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	48
15 Bk State of N. Y.	102	200 do	b60 46
50 Bank of Commerce	10	50 do	s60 46½
5 Metropolitan Bank	107	70 Panama R. R.	109¼
43 Continental Bank	97½	50 do	109¾
20 Atlantic Bank	79	210 Ga. & Chic. R. R.	opg 93
50 Imp. and Trad. Bk	105	6 do	opg 87½
40 Bank of America	110½	50 do	b20 88
100 Canton Company	2⅜	510 do	opg 87½
100 do	b60 2⅝	1166 Clev. & Tol. R.	94⅝
50 do	b30 2⅝	50 do	s10 3⅝
50 Cumberland Pref	17½	100 do	s60 3⅝
45 Pacific M. S'sp Co.	91	350 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	81¼
20 do	90¾	175 do	78
50 New-Jersey Zinc	6	100 do	78⅛
200 Penn Coal Co	79	100 do	s10 78¼
575 N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	85⅞	300 do	b60 78⅜
200 Erie Railroad	18⅛	50 do	b30 78⅝
100 Reading R. R.	49⅛	400 do	s60 77¾
300 do	49	50 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4
100 do	48¾	5 do	3¾
100 do	48⅝	100 do	4⅛
106 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s	86⅞	25 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	24
7,000 Harlem R. 2d Mt.	77	25 Chi., B. & Q. R. R.	85
5 0 0 0 Ind. & M. L. G. bds	23½	25 Mil. & Miss R. R.	17
15 Bank of America	110	22 Mi. S. & N. Ia. p. f. stk	46½
50 Canton Co.	b30 2½	50 do	46¾
5 Pac. M. St. Co.	91	50 do	s60 46
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅞	100 do	s60 46¾
100 do	b60 86⅞	125 Panama Railroad	110
200 Erie Railroad	18⅛	150 do	b15 110¼
100 Reading R. R.	49⅛	5 Illinois Cen. R. R.	74½
300 do	49	250 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10 87½
100 do	48¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	78⅛
100 do	48⅝	150 do	78⅛
106 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63		

THURSDAY, July 29—P. M.

A portion of the newspaper mail by the *Europa*, at Boston, came to hand this morning. The regular letter mail was not delivered until a late hour this afternoon. The advices from London are to the effect that while the Bank of England is loaning some Specie to the Continent and in the payment of the half-yearly dividends upon the public debt, the arrivals from Australia were quite large, the *Royal Charter*, steamer, delivering 120,000 ounces gold, equal at our Mint to $2,400,000. The Bank of England bullion falls off on the report of the week, $2,545,000. The Discounts of the Bank were again running down, because of the cheaper terms made in the open market. They fall off no less than $5,325,000 within the single week. The long-continued inactivity in the active employment or movement of money, and the comparatively dead stand to which the English Funds habe been brought, excite considerable discussion in the London papers. The money-writer for the *Times* continues to insist that notwithstanding all outward political signs, and the assurances of the Derby Government of perfect accord with France, there is a latent distrust in the sincerity of the French Emperor towards England, and that *this* is one, if not the principal, cause of stagnation. We confess we cannot see the force of this argument. Something very like the same stagnation has ruled our own market for some months past, and it is quite certain the United States have no fear of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and very little distrust in his peaceable professions towards his more immediate neighbors. The more rational conclusion would be, that both Great Britain and this country are recovering too slowly, or cautiously if you please, from the prostration of the late crisis to absorb the money, in regular business, that has accumulated in London and New-York, even at low rates of interest. In regard to American Stocks in London, there is some improvement in prices, without much new business. The arrangement of an Australian mail *vid* Panama is confidently alluded to by the *Times* as a matter that ought to have been accomplished years ago, without waiting to have its importance pressed upon the Government by the fact that the latest Australian dates, without the aid of steam on the Pacific, are frequently delivered by this route. The Panama shares again sold at 110 this afternoon on the information by this steamer.

Our Money and Exchange Markets are without alteration to-day. There is an unusual degree of dullness pervading both. The Stock Market has also lost part of its buoyancy since Tuesday, though the *Bull* account continues in the ascendant, and every slight reaction against the market affords additional evidence of the real strength of confidence in the future of general prices. On a rather dull demand, such as we have had for twenty four hours past, the *Bear* account has been slightly increased, but the movement against the market is less systematic and vigorous than at the close of June, and a number of prominent operators have reversed their position. The strictly commission brokers complain, however, of the absence of decided orders to buy. The dealings, to-day, with some inequality in prices, finally resulted in the same closing quotations for New-York Central and Erie as on Wednesday, while the Western shares and Reading are ½ ₱ cent. lower; Panama is ½ ₱ cent. better; Pacific Mail firm at 91 ₱ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants reacted 2 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of yesterday, closing 25½ ₱ cent., sales. The whole concern, from the initiation of the Land Grant in the corruptible legislature of Wisconsin in 1856 down to the present hour, seems to have been a *juggle*, and, if rumor is not very much at fault the recent sales of the Land Grants upon the public, on the fraudulent pretext that the August coupon would be paid promptly *as advertised*, is not the least discreditable swindle by certain parties who, for years past, have lived and possibly grown rich upon the gambling iniquities of their own secret and unprincipled shaping in this notorious *Parker Vein* of railway projects. The State Stocks were firm, Missouris, 85⅞ sales. The general market left off dull.

The general markets show a large movement in Sugars to-day, at a further advance on 7,000 hhds. of ½ ₱ the pound. The sales are probably the heaviest single day's business ever transacted in this market in the article of Sugar. The Corn Exchange is rather active for Grain, both Wheat and Corn, at full prices for sound parcels. Flour, also, in good request at steady prices. Cotton is dull on the last English news. Orleans middlings have fallen off to 12¾ cents.

The reported Bank movement this week from the four leading cities shows a further accumulation of Specie, and a decrease in Loans. The gross Depo its are slightly off, but the Clearing-house exchanges being deducted, there is an actual increase in the unemployed or undrawn Deposits in each of the four cities. The following is the comparative summary, including the Sub-Treasury at New-York:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie	Circulation
New-York, July 24	$118,940,492	$80,105,630	$35,515,243	$7,341,045
Boston, July 26	36,092,500	21,456,500	8,013,000	6,247,300
Philadelphia, July 26	24,870,778	17 196,794	6,956,440	2,514,450
New-Orleans, July 17	11,91. 475	13,492,154	10,877,768	7,452,101
Sub-Treas., N. Y. July 24	——	——	5,265,240	——
Total	$255,690,235	144,180,138	67,628,691	23,574,896
Last week	$257,016,090	145,171,877	67,067,876	24,013,595

In this connection we copy from the Albany *Journal* the following summary of the Bank movement of the State of New York, on the late quarterly statement:

	June, 1857.	June, 1858.
Discounts	$190 863 821	$190,980 431
Overdrafts	507 137	337,289
Due by banks	11 643 830	13 859,406
Real estate	7,423,015	8,484,041
Specie	14 370 434	36 404,058
Cash items	23 737 136	16 923,530
Stocks, &c.	25 747 472	23 228 365
Bonds and mortgages	9 293,794	8 706,944
Bank notes	3,093,522	1,971,528
Due suspended	771	5 774
Expense account	1,362 623	1,635 526
Add for cents	986	946
Total	$287,990,846	$302,538 358
Capital	$113 954 777	$114 690 511
Circulation	32,305 892	25,151 931
Profits	13,919 030	14 717 594
Due banks	27,310 817	36 469 584
Due others	1 010,575	876 235
Due State	3,254,877	3,130,367
Deposits	104,350 426	105 751 137
Other items	1,754,886	1,713,934
Add for cents	566	515
Total	$287,990,846	$302,537,855

A morning paper falls into the curious blunder of stating that the Treasury Bills, held by the Banks of this City, are returned in the *Specie*, instead of the *Loan*, column of the weekly statement. Of course, the mistake, when discovered, whether typographical or otherwise, will be set right. The return of Specie, made under oath, must be in actual Gold and Silver, and strictly under the law and the rule of the Bank Department, or it is false, and the oath a moral and legal perjury.

The August interest on the Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., No. 92 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central Company are called to meet at Albany on Thursday next, Aug. 5, to declare the usual half-yearly dividend.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, July 29.

By order of Court, in the case of MARTIN W BERRY, executor, and LOUISA BENSON, executrix of SAMSON A. BENSON, deceased vs. GEORGE PATTERSON, JOHN H. REID and others, Mr. P. H. WYKERS sold one four lot north side One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $285. Also, one lot 25 feet east of the above, (a next gore intervening between the two lots,) for $200. Both bought by the plaintiff in the suit. We understand there is a mortgage of $620 on these lots, and that other expenses have increased that sum to about $1,000

By order of Court, in the case of THOMAS E DAVIS vs. MINOR B. KEITH and others, Mr. LUDLOW resold a front of 91 feet 9 inches on the north side of Forty-first-street, 125 feet 5 inches east of Fourth avenue, having an average depth of 33 feet, for the sum of $3,500.

We report the sale of the full lot on the southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street for $3,000.

On the 17th inst. we made the following statement and disclaimer: "The way in which real estate is sometimes advertised and sold at the Merchants Exchange is a flagrant outrage upon the rights of defendants and cannot be too severely reprehended. *We attach no blame either to auctioneer, plaintiff or the suit, or any other parties interested.* We suppose and presume that each and all fulfill the requirements of the law to the letter. We are willing to believe that the Legislature alone should be held responsible for legalizing the injustice of which we speak."

Since that statement we have not given a thought to sheriffs, auctioneers, plaintiffs or referees. With them, in all our reports, we have had no controversy. Our complaint is of the law which authorizes sales at auction of property, "by order of Court," advertised twice a week for three weeks, in daily newspapers of small circulation and less influence; papers which not one dealer in real estate in a thousand ever sees or hears of. And we have also complained of these advertisements continually misleading, even shrewd dealers themselves in real estate, by advertising a *house* as a "*lot*, piece or parcel of land." And also of advertising the "lot" in such an obscure and indefinite way that it is almost impossible to find it, even when you are in its vicinity. It was with these objects and motives, and none others, that we reported the sale of a "certain lot, piece, or parcel of land," by Mr. CHARLES E. STRONG, Referee. The "lot" happens to be a *house*, No. 216 East Eighteenth-street, but we never for a moment thought of blaming Mr. STRONG for thus advertising the house No. 216 East Eighteenth-street as a "lot, 220 feet west of First-avenue," without number. We supposed that the *law* required him to conceal the fact, and that, as a good citizen, he obeyed the law. We entertain a high opinion of Mr. STRONG, and have never suspected his motives in the slightest degree, and regret that he should have felt wounded by a paragraph, no leveled at him, but at an unjust law.

No. 68 WALL-STREET, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the Real Estate report in your paper of the 27th inst., where I find that a sale made by me as referee on that day is commented upon in language which is calculated to convey an erroneous impression.

The property in question was advertised by me twice a week for three weeks in succession, (as the rules of Court require,) by the description contained in the judgment, in the *Evening Post*, a paper which receives a large portion of the legal advertising of the City. I am not authorized to incur any other expense for advertising than of this one legal advertisement, nor to vary the description contained in the judgment. The auctioneer also briefly advertised this sale for a week previous by a daily notice in the *Courier, Express, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. STRONG.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

The Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at a meeting held on the 26th inst, feeling that the interest of the Company required that the main facts in regard to the difficulties now existing between the New-York and Erie Railroad and its competitors, should briefly be presented to the public, referred the matter to the Executive Committee, who made the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be published in the daily papers of this City.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

REPORT.

In regard to the existing difficulties of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the New-York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, your Committee beg leave to report:

That it is of public notoriety that since the commencement of the present administration of this Company, it has made every possible effort to reform the abuses which have gradually crept into Railroad management, and yet it is now charged by its competitors that it has made a wanton and needless reduction in the rates of passenger fares. The facts are, that this Company brought about an agreement between the four great lines connecting the Atlantic cities and Western States, which placed them on an equal footing in their competition for the through traffic. To this agreement this Company adhered with the utmost fidelity, and it reflects its competitors to show a single case where it violated the spirit of the contract. Not so with its competitors—with a view to increase their share of the traffic, alterations in rates and classification were made soon after the signature of the agreement, and free passes continued to be issued in violation of the agreement. It is needless to specify the different violations of the agreement by the New-York Central and the other companies—ample proof of this can be furnished at any time. The efforts to divert traffic gradually reduced the rates of transportation, and in March last they were about as low as they had ever been. The two southern lines considered the agreement abrogated, and no longer paid the slightest regard to it, but the New-York Central, and the New-York and Erie Companies still considered themselves bound to each other by a separate agreement, which had been entered into between them previous to the agreement between the four lines.

On the 31st March last, the President of this Company returned from Europe, after an absence of three months. He was immediately called upon by Mr GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and by Mr. THOMSON, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who urged another convention of the four lines to make a new agreement, which would restore things to the condition they were in last Autumn. This led to a meeting of the four lines in Philadelphia, on the 13th May, when a new agreement was made and signed by the officers of all the Companies present, which was to become binding upon being ratified by the Board of Directors of the different Companies. The Directors of this Company ratified this agreement, although every Director present objected to it, as they considered that it would be violated as the previous agreement had been, while this Company, by adhering to it would be greatly injured in its traffic. The ratification of the agreement was principally due to Mr. DREW, Esq., who thought that out of consideration for the President of this Company, who had signed that agreement, it should be ratified; and yet Mr. DREW has been constantly charged in the public papers with causing the difficulty with the New-York Central Company, so as to further his stock speculations—an assertion in which there is not the slightest foundation. No other Company ratified this agreement—on the contrary, the Hudson River Railroad Company forming a most important link in the New-York Central line, notified this Company that their Directors had *unanimously refused* to ratify the agreement. Mr. PRUYN, President *pro tem* of the New-York Central Railroad Company, under date of 29th May, after referring to this refusal on the part of the Hudson River Railroad Company, asked: "Do you consider it necessary that our Board should pass upon it (the agreement) or not? *I was about to call a meeting of our Board*, but would first like to have the views of the New York and Erie Company on this point."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under date of May 27, said that their being no quorum at their regular meeting of the Board, the contract was not acted upon but would come up again in a fortnight. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with whom a difference of opinion had arisen as to the interpretation of one of the sections of the agreement, asked, under date of 23 June, "Under such circumstances, is it desirable to present (to their Board) the Philadelphia articles for ratification?" In meantime, the efforts to divert traffic were continued as actively as ever; rates of transportation were daily reduced and free passes issued to influence shippers. This Company, seeing that its interests suffered greatly from this state of things, under date of 4th June, notified its competitors that it no longer hoped to see the agreement ratified by them—that it considered each Road liberated from all engagements, and that this Company would meet the competition of any or all its competitors, by such means as it might deem fair and honorable until such time as a wiser and more enlarged policy should be adopted by them from a conviction that it was their interest to do so

Upon the whole subject being brought before the Board of Directors, they unanimously decided, on and after the 14th of June, to reduce the passenger fares to and from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to $5, and to and from Dunkirk to $6 10. This was decided upon, because it was supposed it would largely increase the passenger traffic of the Road; and as the competitors of this Company, when bound by so many contracts not to alter rates or classifications had not hesitated to reduce the rates of transportation when they thought it might benefit them, there was no reason why this Company, when liberated from all engagements should not adopt a similar course in regard to passenger fares, if it would benefit their interests

The numerous and constant reduction in the rates of transportation, which had greatly affected the revenues of all the companies had called forth no remarks or protests from the railroad interest of the United States, but no sooner were passenger fares reduced from the indignation of the whole community was called down upon this Company—a convention of railroads was called at Buffalo to obtain the aid of Western and Eastern Railroads to punish this Company, at which a resolution was passed that all roads which should not raise their passenger fares to former rates (nothing being said in regard to the rates of transportation) on or before the 5th July, should be cut off by all connecting roads On that day neither the New-York Central, Hudson River, or New-York and Erie Railroad Companies raised their fares, and none of them were cut off by other Companies.

After the adjournment of the Buffalo Convention, at meeting of the representatives of the four great lines, was called by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 5th of July. The Philadelphia agreement was once more discussed and adopted by the officers of the three lines, (with the exception of the Hudson River Railroad Company whose President stated they would not become a party to the agreement) but the President of this Company, was not authorized to enter into or sign any such agreement. Threats were then made by the officers of the other Companies that if the agreement was not signed by the President of this Company, and ratified by the Board of Directors, public opinion would be called down upon him and this Company for preventing the amicable arrangement of the difficulties existing between the contending lines. Finding that his presence in the Convention would be attempted to be used injuriously to the interests of the Company he represented, the President of this Company withdrew from the Convention, but a copy of the new agreement having been sent to him, it was submitted on the 15th instant to the Board of Directors, by whom, after a full discussion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and communicated to the competing lines:

Whereas, All previous agreements entered into by this Company with competing lines, have been invariably violated to the great injury of this Company; and,

Whereas, The agreement now proposed by the competing lines is similar to previous agreements, and appears to offer no real additional guarantees against its violation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board respectfully decline to assent to the agreement now laid before them at the request of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies.

Besides the reasons above stated by this Company, for not consenting to the proposed agreement, was the important one, that this Company having once reduced the rate of passenger fare, was no longer in the same position as when it had assented to the Philadelphia agreement.

A second Railroad Convention was thereupon called at Cleveland, on the 21st July, which was attended by only a small portion of the Western Roads. The solicitations and threats of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad, induced the adoption of the following resolutions:

We resolve It is deemed necessary for the protection of the Railroad interests of the country that proper rules and regulations be adopted for sustaining the prices for the transportation of persons and property, and for that purpose the following arrangement has been considered into between the several Railroad Companies here represented.

First.—It is agreed that when there are competing lines of road between different points, the rates of transportation shall be the same by all the lines, the shortest line fixing the price, (when it cannot be mutually agreed upon,) but shall not be at liberty to change the same without first giving ten days' notice to the other parties interested and having the concurrence of a majority.

Second.—When lines are composed of part rail and part water, the water route shall have the right to carry at such reasonable lower rates than the all rail route as may be agreed upon.

Third.—In case any Company or Companies forming a through connected line of road, or any part thereof, reduce the price for the transportation of persons or property below the regular established rate, by allowing commissions or drawbacks, or otherwise, the Companies forming the lines competing with such Company or line reducing prices shall reduce prices on passengers to the same rate, and $1 ₱ ton on freight bel w the rates charged by such Company or Companies first reducing, and such reduction shall be borne by all the Companies in proportion to the amount each received of the regular established rate; and the Company or Companies forming the connected line with the Company or Companies first reducing prices shall refuse said passenger tickets or contract, or receive freight over the road or roads of such Company or Companies so reducing prices, and shall refuse to permit such Company or Companies to contract or bill freight, or sell passenger tickets over it or their roads, or receive such tickets for fare when sold, until such Company or Companies shall restore prices to the former rates to the satisfaction of the competing line or lines.

On motion of Mr. MOVIUS, said report was accepted; and thereupon, after full discussion of its various provisions by a vote of the companies represented, it was unanimously adopted, and that the adoption thereof should be binding upon the Companies represented from this date without any other formal execution of agreement between them:

On motion of Mr. BARDEES, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the New-York and Erie Company having reduced the rate of passenger fares between Buffalo and New-York, and having refused to place the fares back to their former rates,

Resolved, That this case falls within the sense of the agreement just adopted and that the action set forth in the agreement be put in force on Monday, 26th July, as against the said New York and Erie Railroad Company.

At the same time, Mr. CORNING addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Convention:

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 21, 1858.

Judge NEWMAN, Chairman—*Dear Sir:* The New-York Central Railroad agrees to regulate its intercourse with other Railroad Companies by the terms of the agreement this day entered into by the representatives of certain Railroad Companies in this city; and in pursuance of the provisions of that agreement will not under withdraw all facilities both freight and passenger, and decline all business arrangements with any and all Railroad Companies, whether represented in the conference or not, who do not strictly conform to the letter and spirit of the agreement.

Yours, very respectfully,
ERASTUS CORNING,
President of New-York Central Railroad.

Upon what plea were the Western Railroads thus called upon, to combine against this Company? It is true that it had reduced the rates of passengers' fares to the Lakes, but the reduction in no way affected the interests of the Western Roads, and they had never paid the least attention to the more ruinous reductions on the rates of transportation which had so often been made by the competitors of this Company, of which reduction the Western Roads bore their share. At the very time that the New-York Central Railroad Company was urging the Western Roads to combine against this Company because it had reduced the passenger fare, the New-York agent of that Company without the knowledge or consent of the Western Companies, was issuing circulars to Western merchants, announcing a reduction of 25 ₱ cent. on Western-bound freights, thus making that Company amenable to the very penalties they were exhorting against this Company.

The contest between this Company and its competitors is a purely local matter, in which the Western roads have no interest and should take no part. Why should the Western roads attempt to screen the New-York Central from the consequences of its breach of faith? Did either the New-York Central Company or the New-York and Erie Company take part in the contest between the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Companies? or in that between the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Companies? The Western roads that assent to and carry out the resolutions adopted at Cleveland, not only take sides with the aggressors against the aggrieved party, but, by promising the reduction of fares and of transportation, they also voluntarily assume a loss which they were not called upon to bear. It remains to be seen if their stockholders will sanction this gratuitous action against their interests

The New-York Central Company has already notified several Roads, that has the independence to refuse to submit to its dictation, that they would refuse to sell tickets over them, or to receive their tickets over the New-York Central. This is an indication of what all Companies must expect, the moment they refuse to submit to the decrees of that Company.

The present contest is an attempt on the part of the New

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2141 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of General Jerez as Minister Plenipotentiary.

RATIFICATION OF THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY.

Return of Webster and Allen Without the Transit Grant.

THE STEBBINS CONTRACT INTACT.

The United States mail steamer *Granada*, Lieut. BERRYMAN Commanding, arrived from Aspinwall late on Thursday afternoon, having sailed on the 19th inst. from Greytown on the 20th, and touching at Key West on the 25th.

Among her passengers, of whom there were only ten or twelve, are Messrs. WEBSTER and ALLEN, accompanied by Mr. GOTTEL, the agents of Commodore VANDERBILT to Nicaragua; General MAXIMO JEREZ, Minister from Nicaragua to the United States, and JAMES THOMAS, Esq., bearer of dispatches.

Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. ALLEN, the son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, left New-York in June, accompanied by Mr. GOTTEL as interpreter, and proceeded to Nicaragua, carrying with them one hundred thousand dollars in gold, with which to smooth the way to an important grant to Mr. VANDERBILT for the Nicaragua Transit Route. They return, however, in good health, bringing with them the money which they carried away, *but without the Grant*. General JEREZ comes accredited as Minister to this Government, or to coöperate with the present Minister, YRISSARI, should that functionary continue to act, and is empowered to settle all matters relating to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty which he brings with him. The Treaty has been ratified by both branches of the Government, with two of the articles (15 and 16) amended in important particulars. The Minister and bearer of dispatches were detained at Quarantine, but will both probably be released in time to proceed to Washington to-day.

Messrs. WEBSTER and company landed at Greytown, and, having procured of Mr. SCOTT the steamer *Morgan*, they proceeded up the San Juan River without difficulty, and, crossing the Lake in the steamer *Virgin*, landed at Granada early in July. On the same day that they reached Granada, President MARTINEZ, JEREZ, and the other members of the Nicaraguan Cabinet arrived. Having exchanged salutations with their old friends, and exhibited to the astonished gaze of the Government officials the three bags of gold they had brought with them as a peace offering, Mr. WEBSTER expressed a wish to have a private interview, in order if possible to come to an immediate understanding upon the Juarez Contract, drawn by WEBSTER, but now modified by important alterations. They accordingly went into "executive session," and a warm and earnest consultation was held for some time. Mr. ALLEN informed MARTINEZ that the contract, if signed at all, must be accepted without alteration, as Mr. VANDERBILT would not be a party to it in any other form. At the same time $50,000, it is said, were offered him to sign his name to it. There were, however, two or three very objectionable features in it, about which he hesitated. One of these was the stipulation that all disputes about doubtful points were to be settled in the United States. Another offered to the State of Nicaragua $25,000 as *purchase-money* for the Transit Road, whereas Nicaragua demanded that sum for *the use of the road* for two years. These, with the embarrassments growing out of previous grants, which were fully discussed, and the possible difficulties in which they might embroil them with the United States Government, were considerations stronger even than the gold, and caused the Council to break up without coming to a decision. Day after day was spent in this way. The holders of the Canal Grant were represented as fillibusters, worthless and bankrupt. While these discussions were going on, however, General CASS' letter to President MARTINEZ arrived, followed by the intelligence that United States ships-of-war had been ordered to both sides of the Isthmus of Nicaragua. This produced an immediate and remarkable effect upon the conduct of the Government. The Cass-Yrissari Treaty was hurried through in double-quick time, with slight amendments, and JEREZ was appointed Minister to this Government, with full powers to adjust any difficult points. Hereupon, Messrs. WEBSTER and ALLEN gave up all further attempts to negotiate, and made preparations to return home. The renewal of further negotiations, however, it is said, depends upon the course to be pursued by VANDERBILT. Unless certain stipulations are conformed to, the discussions will not probably be opened.

They finally left Granada in company with Generals MARTINEZ and JEREZ, who took with them a company of soldiers and proceeded towards San Juan del Norte. MARTINEZ stopped for the purpose of fortifying Castillo Viejo. He took possession of the steamer *Morgan*, to be used above that point, in case of a fillibuster invasion, which at this time seems to be looked for as almost certain. The party arrived at Castillo on the 13th, and the troops were patriotically harangued by DR BARUEL, a late associate of M. BELLY. Messrs. WEBSTER, ALLEN, and GOTTEL, proceeded to Greytown, whence they embarked for New-York on board the *Granada*.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Defeat of Vanderbilt's Grant—Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Appointment of Jerez as Minister to the United States—Martinez Coming to his Senses—Fears of Fillibuster Invasion—Castillo Garrisoned by Three Hundred Soldiers—The River Steamers—M. Belly, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIVAS, Saturday, July 13, 1858.

I avail myself of the departure of an expedition to San Juan del Norte to advise you of important events in Nicaragua—events which must have an important effect upon the future history of this long-distracted, unsettled, misgoverned and unfortunate country.

Since my last, affairs in Nicaragua have followed the monotonous routine which marks everything in this country, when there is not a revolution or a fillibuster invasion. This monotony, however, has lately been disturbed by the reappearance of American agents, not unknown heretofore at the seat of Government, for the purpose of *finally* securing the right to the transit across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. I refer to the presence of Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, the agent of Mr. VANDERBILT, who arrived at Granada on the 1st inst., accompanied by Mr. ALLEN, a reputed son-in-law of Mr. V., and Mr. GOTTEL, a kind of Secretary of Legation, but really as an interpreter. They arrived in the steamer *Virgin*, having landed at San Juan, and ascended the river on board the *Morgan*. By-the-way, the river is now very high, and steamers experience no difficulty in passing into the lake.

Messrs. WEBSTER and ALLEN, I am informed, brought with them one hundred thousand dollars, which they exhibited in three ominous looking packages. One-half of this amount was offered to MARTINEZ to induce him to affix his signature to the Webster Juarez contract. But notwithstanding the universal desire on the part of the people to see a settlement of this vexed question, and the transit placed in the hands of some responsible party who will protect it, and give peace to the country, the contract though greatly amended, contained some objectionable features which were fatal to it, despite the three powerful arguments which were offered by the three agents, contained in the said three heavy bags. One of these was the article fixing the adjudication of all disputed questions in the United States, instead of Nicaragua, etc., etc. Nicaragua also asked of VANDERBILT the sum of $25,000 for the privilege of the road for two years, while they were offered that amount for the transfer of the road in fee simple and in perpetuity. Mr. ALLEN announced, upon his arrival at Granada, that the slightest modification of the contract would cause him to reject it. In a word, it was Mr. VANDERBILT'S *ultimatum*; and they (the Government) were told, unless they accepted it, they could have no transit for three years, at least; "for," said he, "Commodore VANDERBILT has the whole thing in his own hands." The White and Stebbins Canal Company were denounced as fillibusters, and a bankrupt and dangerous set of men, who had not money to pay their hotel bills; and their agents in Nicaragua—SCHLESSINGER and FITZGERALD—were slandered, and every effort made to have them expelled from the country.

When the day Mr. WEBSTER and his associates arrived in Granada, President MARTINEZ, General JEREZ and the Nicaraguan Cabinet also came down from Managua, to effect a settlement. They remained in council until the 10th inst., when, finding that the agents had simply come here with Mr. VANDERBILT'S *ultimatum*, and that this contained insurmountable objections, the Cabinet broke up without accomplishing anything. This will probably be the end of negotiations. It cannot be concealed that SCHLESSINGER has had an important influence in bringing about this result. A shrewd tactician, perfectly familiar with the language, possessing in a large degree the confidence of the people, and being withal not troubled with conscientious scruples as to the measures he adopts, his influence has no doubt been greatly underrated by WEBSTER & Co. My own impression is that the Cabinet were glad of an excuse to have the JUAREZ-WEBSTER contract thrown out. It is not lost yet, however, but there will be an end of all negotiations unless there are essential alterations made in the contract.

Having met with this rebuff, they have decided to leave immediately for San Juan del Norte, in company with Generals MARTINEZ and JEREZ. The Generals will carry down with them 150 soldiers to garrison Castillo, the constant rumors of fillibuster invasions rendering this step necessary to satisfy the people, who live in constant apprehension of a return of WALKER, or somebody as bad as he.

JEREZ will proceed by the same steamer with Mr WEBSTER. He goes to your Government accredited with full powers to act for Nicaragua in concert with the present Minister. He carries with him a copy of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, amended in some points, and passed by both branches of the Government. But I must close in order to secure the opportunity to send this. Should another opportunity occur on the return of the boat from San Carlos, I will avail myself of the occasion to add anything new that may occur. Adios.

Castillo Garrisoned—M. Belly and Gen. Jerez.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Monday, July 20, 1858.

The departure of Gens. MARTINEZ and JEREZ, with a military force, to fortify Castillo Viejo, has had the effect rather to confirm the people in their apprehensions of invasion than to calm their fears in relation to that terrible bugbear. These rumors meet one at every turn, and seem to be industriously circulated by interested parties. At one time it will be reported that a large party has landed at San Juan del Sud, and at another time a bungo just arrived brings news of a positive landing at Blewfields of WALKER, at the head of 500 of the "Vandals of the North." The people are thus continually scared by apparitions of fillibusters on the one hand, and annoyed by the petty tyranny of their leaders on the other. They desire, above all things, a settled form of government, and would hail with delight the day that our Government would assume the control of their affairs.

As I informed you, MARTINEZ arrived in person at Castillo, and has taken up his position there with 300 men. On the afternoon of their arrival (the 13th) DE BARUEL, the bosom friend of M. BELLY, made a fiery and patriotic speech to the barefooted soldiers of Nicaragua. It was highly applauded. The treaty, as finally adopted, was amended in articles 15 and 16. These modifications are, 1st, That the United States shall not pass troops over the Transit without giving previous notice, and 2d, That in the matter of the protection of the Transit route, the American Government shall not introduce troops, unless at the request of Nicaragua. Important dispatches have been sent to Washington, by a special messenger who will leave by the *Granada*. It is supposed that these dispatches will contain a reply of the Nicaraguan Government to the letter of Mr. CASS, on the subject of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. I forgot to mention, that upon the receipt of news that the United States squadron was to be employed to bring this Government to terms, the courage of MARTINEZ oozed out at his finger-ends.

MONSIEUR BELLY.

Great excitement was produced in San Juan del Norte on receiving a copy of the Belly Canal contract—not on account of the proposed Canal, as that was long ago pronounced a chimera, but on account of the insulting language used by MARTINEZ and MORA in their declarations against the United States appended to the contract. Intelligent Nicaraguans impute the defeat of the Cass-Yrissari treaty to the influence of BELLY when it was on the eve of a ratification in March last. BELLY no doubt had much to do in instigating the hostile course pursued by Nicaragua towards the United States. He constantly assured them of the sympathy and assistance of France. He told them that there would be a French fleet at Greytown, and that the pretensions of the "Vandals of the North were to be done away with." The public declarations of M. BELLY in Nicaragua, I do not hesitate to say, were entirely at variance with his sentiments published in New-York. He constantly expressed the greatest possible dislike for Americans. He may deny it, but his acts will stand against his words. He was, too, guilty of great incivility to our Minister, Gen. LAMAR. He tried, in addition to getting the Canal grant, to obtain one for building a Railroad from Granada to Estero Real; in fact, he endeavored to monopolize all the public enterprises of the country. He made no show of any money, and many considered him as acting solely with a view to embarrass American policy in Nicaragua. He was not received with any particular attention by the people.

MAXIMO JEREZ is foremost among the Nicaraguan Chiefs in his enlarged views and Democratic-American sympathies. He is about 40 years of age, and has occupied a prominent position in Central-American politics for the last two years. He commenced his career as Secretary of Legation to Don FRANCISCO CASTILLON to Paris in 1841. Returning, he attached himself to the Morazan Party, then somewhat depressed, General CABANAS, of Honduras, being at its head. JEREZ became a political pupil of CABANAS and entered with enthusiasm into the plan of re-establishing a Central American Confederation. For 15 years he has adhered with unswerving constancy to this project. In 1853, FRUTO CHAMORRO was elected President, and among his first acts he banished JEREZ and all the other leaders of the Liberal party from the country. JEREZ now formed the plan of returning to Nicaragua, overthrowing the despotism of CHAMORRO, and establishing the nucleus for the Central-American Republic. Early in 1854 he returned, with thirty or forty associates, and, by his courage and perseverance, succeeded in turning the great portion of the people against CHAMORRO. He besieged him in Granada, but, not being able to dislodge him, determined to invite WALKER to the country. He stood by WALKER until the latter attempted to usurpthe Presidency, when he turned against him, and aided in expelling him from the country. He fought against WALKER at Rivas, where he was twice wounded. He is regarded as a brave man, a good Chief, and sympathizes strongly with the Americans.

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COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met on Friday, at the usual hour and place; present, the Mayor, President HASWELL and Doctors THOMPSON and MILLER.

The Captain of the brig *Proteus*, from Sagua la Grande July 11, asked for permission to come to the upper Quarantine. It was decided to allow her to come up on the 3d of August.

An application was received from the Captain of the bark *Celia*, from St. Jago de Cuba 21st inst., to come to the upper Quarantine immediately, to discharge. The Health Officer had reported that the said vessel had had one death on board from yellow fever during her passage, and recommended that she should not be allowed to come up until the 7th of August. The Captain appeared before the Board, and stated that the man died from consumption; but on being questioned upon oath by the Board, they decided that the death was from yellow fever, and, therefore, concurred with the recommendation of the Health Officer.

Dr. THOMPSON stated that the baggage of the *Empire City* had been ventilated, and, with the passengers, had been allowed to come up to the City. The cargo had been lightered, with the exception of ten bales of cotton, which were detained at Quarantine. The Health Officer recommended that she be allowed to proceed to the City.

The Captain of the brig *Robert A. Fisher* appeared before the Board in relation to his vessel, which arrived from Ponce on the 26th, asking permission to come up and discharge. She was allowed to come to Upper Quarantine on 4th of August.

The Health Officer reported from other vessels which had arrived from infected ports. They were ordered to await the action of the Board, and to remain at Lower Quarantine.

The Board then adjourned.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* proposes to try the experiment of doing away with Sunday work in its establishment by printing a paper on Saturday night for distribution on Sunday morning, and omitting publication on Monday. If the experiment fails to work well, the paper will return to the old system of publishing on Monday.

FROM UTAH.

A Personal Interview with Brigham Young.

Interesting Sketches of Mormon Life and Customs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

SCENES AT A MORMON MEETING—SPEECH OF A REPENTANT APOSTATE.

The services on Sabbath morning last, at the Bowery, in Provo City, furnished a striking picture of Mormon customs. The exercises of the day were opened by the Postmaster, who read from the preacher's stand a list of letters remaining uncalled for, and which were handed out to the parties present entitled to them. The addresses of some of these were peculiar. One was addressed to somebody, at "Pawrowan, Iron County, America." How it found its way out in this wilderness it is difficult to say. This postal proceeding was followed by a notice requesting all the old Police of Great Salt Lake City to repair there at once, as their services were needed. The choir sang a hymn, a very appropriate prayer was offered, and then, after another hymn, Brother WHITLOCK, who was an apostate from Mormonism many years ago, but had recently returned, was called to the stand by President BRIGHAM YOUNG. He declared his modesty in coming before so large an audience, but said he hoped that they would, in the language of the Scotch poet BURNS, have the gift to see him as he was. It was evident that he had not recently consulted the poet whom he attempted to quote. The speaker said it was very mysterious to him that persons who had walked from ten to twenty years in Mormonism, had just discovered lately that it was a hoax and humbug, a discovery which quite a number have already made, with the aid of an army at hand to protect them. The fact was—so the speaker declared—that these apostates had had difficulties with their Bishops, and from the Bishops had traced the trouble up to President YOUNG, and from the President back to JOSEPH SMITH, and thus have been led to declare that JOSEPH was no prophet, and that the Book of Mormon is the chimera of his own brain. The speaker proceeded with an argument, to prove that JOSEPH SMITH *was* a prophet, with the purpose of strengthening the doubting who were in danger of apostacy. When JOSEPH was first informed by the angel of his destiny, he marveled at it. Considering his condition as a poor and friendless boy, without education, he marveled at the angel's declaration, that his name was to "be had for good or evil among all the nations of the earth." But this prophecy had already, within thirty years, been miraculously fulfilled—for the Mormon Gospel had been preached in every land, and its first exponent had been praised and traduced in all. JOSEPH, also, early in his history, had a revelation which he declared required of the Saints to purchase the whole region of country around about Jackson County, Mo., telling them that if they obtained it by purchase they should be blessed, but that if they got it by blood their enemies would be upon them, and they would be hunted from place to place. Well, difficulty occurred, the Saints felt that they had the right to shed blood in self-defence, and they were driven from place to place, precisely as foretold, until they arrived at last in these mountains. Brother WHITLOCK declared that no prophecy of the Bible relative to the destruction of Jerusalem, was ever fulfilled more thoroughly than this. To Gentile ears it certainly was a very natural result that just such consequences should follow the attempt to acquire property by blood—gold and silver, and *not blood*, being the generally-accepted medium of trade in the United States. The speaker proceeded further to enforce the truth of JOSEPH'S divine mission, by stating that JOSEPH declared that the first person who visited him was John the Baptist, who subsequently came to him in physical body and person, and ordained him to the lesser priesthood, just as 1800 years ago he ordained Christ.

Mr. WHITLOCK protested that there was nothing unreasonable in the supposition that John the Baptist, though beheaded, really did appear in his natural body to ordain JOSEPH. The scriptures told us, he said, that at the Resurrection "many of the Saints arose," and if so, why not John? He failed, however, to explain where John kept himself during the long and tedious interval. He proceeded, however, to put "a new thought" into the heads of his hearers to wit: that with all the power vested in the Savior he was never fully qualified for his mission until after he took upon himself the priesthood, which was conferred upon him at the time of his transfiguration upon the mountain, when Moses and Elias appeared to him. God took the priesthood from the children of Israel for their sins, and as Moses was the last who held it, it was necessary that in the fullness of time *he* should return upon earth to restore it, as he did upon Transfiguration Mount. The Scriptures told us that Moses went up into the mountain and died, and was buried, and that the place of his sepulchre is not known to this day. The inference is that the Lord buried him, perhaps in a cloud or in a pillow of fire, and held him there until the time arrived in which he was to restore the priesthood. Jesus, when asked by Peter what should become of John, replied: "If I will that he tarry until I come, what is that to thee?"—from which saying Brother WHITLOCK deduced the inference that John did not die, but was kept alive upon earth, hidden away, somewhere, by Jehovah, until he came with Elias and Moses to ordain JOSEPH SMITH. Thus, he argued, it would be seen that the priesthood of to-day (Mormon) is removed only two or three degrees from that of the Savior himself—JOSEPH being the second and BRIGHAM the third.

The speaker next took up the Book of Mormon, which he declared to be simply a history and a true one of the forefathers of the aborigines of America. The revelator, speaking through JOSEPH'S lips in that book, declared that many should receive this testimony and many should be put to death for it. How could JOSEPH suppose, when those words passed his lips, that he was uttering his own death-warrant? Mr. W. proceeded with a good deal of excitement to expatiate upon the "bloody deeds" of Nauvoo and Carthage, claiming them as another fulfillment of prophecy. Another prophecy, the fulfillment of which he believed to be near at hand, was one in which JOSEPH declared that the time should come when this nation should dwindle, when the South should rise up against the North and the North against the South. It did not seem possible then that such a thing could be, but how evident is it now, continued the speaker, that the knife and the shears are already sharpened and in the hands of men who are ready to cut the web which holds this Union together. If such expressions by JOSEPH SMITH proves him a Prophet, how his lustre pales before JOHN C. CALHOUN, and what a nest of Prophets we have had from time to time in Congress! I have given quite enough of Mr. WHITLOCK'S somewhat disjointed and incoherent declamation, which, however, had more of thought in it than any other which I have heard from Mormon lips, for it is a remarkable fact that none of them present us with any clear, straightforward, connected arguments upon a single point. All their productions are full of holes as is a broken net. In conclusion Mr. WHITLOCK begged the doubting and wavering to reflect on what he had said to them and to try to get the spirit of God and those principles which would beget "obedience to counsel" (servility to the Mormon priesthood) and faith.

BRIGHAM YOUNG next rose to address the assemblage. I have forwarded to the TIMES a full report of his speech on this occasion. [This discourse was published in the TIMES of yesterday.]

SPEECHES OF RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

A returned Missionary, who had just arrived in the Valley, was next called to the stand. He declared he was very glad to get back, and I confess I thought he spoke the truth. He declared that when he went down to the States, last year, he found "all h—l le loose."

BRIGHAM—(Interruptingly)—"No! Hell out for noon." (Laughter, in which the Prophet and Elders joined.]

The Missionary proceeded, telling in faltering, stumbling phrases, how much he enjoyed preaching the Gospel in England—notwithstanding he was constantly troubled with a very peculiar sensation, which he described by saying that his voice seemed always to strike a stone wall, "rebound back," (it never rebounded forward,) and struck him in the face. I was unable to find any other new idea in this speaker's rambling remarks,—if I except his declaration that *he* knew Mormonism to be true, that JOSEPH SMITH was a Prophet and that President BRIGHAM YOUNG was his lawful successor.

After a song to the tune of "Lily Dale," admirably sung by brother DUNBAR, JOHN L. SMITH, another returned Missionary, was called up. He told us that he was terribly afflicted with rheumatism when he left upon his mission—that he had to be carried out to the wagon in which he took his departure, and that BRIGHAM laid hands on him and blessed him, assuring him that he should amend from that hour. And so he did. The first day out his wagon upset, and all its contents fell upon him, which, marvelous to relate, had the effect of enabling him to rise up and walk at once. He proceeded to tell of his wonderful adventures in France and Germany; how he received spiritual warning of dangers encompassing his path; how he became invisible to policemen who were in search of him; and how clubs and brickbats fell in showers about his head and never touched him. I could not help thinking that brother SMITH would make an invaluable patrolman for the Five Points, or the river-district of the Fourth Ward. He had been ordered to learn German that he might translate the book of Mormon into that language. This he did, and, strange to relate, the first time he ever arose to address the Saints in German many words came to him *which he had never heard before*, but which he afterwards learned were good German! And thus Mr. SMITH went on to the close with his marvelous experiences—impressing us especially with the fact that, for some reason or other, the Police were always after him, and could never see him, even though he was screened only by a chair or by the dress of some sister, behind which he had dodged. The services of the morning were closed with singing and a benediction by GEORGE A. SMITH, the "Historian" of Mormondom.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM—HIS OPINIONS.

I called upon BRIGHAM, at his office, a day or two ago, where I was received politely and introduced to quite a number of the brethren. BRIGHAM promptly engaged me in conversation, adroitly endeavoring to commit me to the opinion that he and his people had been grossly traduced and vilified. He became excited as he repudiated the charge that Capt. GUNNISON was murdered by the Mormons, or that the books and records of the U. S. Court were destroyed; upon which representation alone he professed to understand that the army had been sent out here. He admitted, however, that the libraries of Judge STILES and THOS. S. WILLIAMS were destroyed by violence at the same time when, as there is abundance of Gentile evidence, the records were missing. He declared he was sorry when he heard that the boys had done that; but the hypocrisy of the declaration is palpable to every man who spends an hour here; it is perfectly evident that "the boys" would cut their own throats sooner than perpetrate such an act without the cognizance and assured approval of their leaders. Besides, it was not to "the boys," but to the Church, that WILLIAMS and STILES had become obnoxious, both of them having apostatized. Certain it is that BRIGHAM and his followers have never rebuked "the boys" in the least for this or any other of the outrages which they have committed, from time to time, against the persons or property of Gentiles or offending "Saints," which have been heretofore detailed in your Utah correspondence.

I suggested to BRIGHAM that the evidences in relation to the breaking up of the United States Courts, by violence, had seemed to be very strong. He denied them all, and called several witnesses about him to declare that all the foundation for the story was a motion made by Gen. FERGUSON to strike WILLIAMS' and Gen. BAER'S names from the roll of attorneys, because they had insulted the Court. You will remember, in answer to this, that the Judge himself did not know that these gentlemen had insulted him, and that he testified to the violence exerted to dissolve his Court. In confirmation of this testimony, let me state, that on my way hither, I was driven from Weston, Mo., to St. Joseph's, by an apparently honest man, whose name escapes me at this time, who voluntarily told me that he was present in the Court-room here at the time spoken of. At my request he related the particulars of that scene, and I found it tallied in every essential particular with the story as told in your correspondence about a year ago, and as it has been related by all Gentile witnesses. It is not for me to decide which is the true version,—but the reader may judge for himself. The Governor, like all the people we meet here, was profuse in his professions of love for the Constitution. I suggested, of course, that there could be no trouble (which he evidently still anticipated) if he recognized fully the obligations of that instrument, and reminded him that we of the east had been led to believe that he and his people had refused to have over them officers whom the President had selected under his constitutional right and power. He rejoined with a tirade against Federal officers, against most of whom his chief objection seemed to be that they had written letters to the east "full of lies" about this people. Their petitions for their removal had been utterly disregarded, he continued. In reply to his question whether the people of Utah ought not to be relieved of unworthy officials, I replied, of course, in the affirmative, reminding him, however, that if the President did not think them unworthy, the Constitution made him the sole judge and arbiter,—and that if he failed to redress such grievances, it was the part of good citizens who love the Constitution to leave the Executive to his responsibility to the people in the only method pointed out by that instrument. BRIGHAM rejoined, excitedly, that if the President would not redress their grievances, they would redress them for themselves,—an expression which contains the very essence of all the sedition and treason to repress which the army was sent out here, as every candid reader must see.

BRIGHAM scoffed at the idea that the system of polygamy was any part of the causes which had induced the ill-will towards his people,—declaring that it was the grossest humbug. Upon my dissenting from this view, and expressing the honest abhorrence with which polygamy is viewed in the States, he exploded with the following declaration, to wit: "Laying aside altogether the ecclesiastical view of polygamy, the only difference between your system at the East and ours is, that you keep your w****s and treat them like brutes, and we keep ours and treat them like human beings." I assured him that we of the East, with all the lack of charity charged upon us, had never applied so harsh a term to Mormon women as that which their Prophet had himself just used. He then turned the conversation, bringing up some of the charges made against the Mormons, declaring that they were all d—d lies, and that the President knew it, for that the evidence to rebut them was all placed in the President's hands at Washington months ago. It would appear, then, that Mr. BUCHANAN did not consider the evidence satisfactory,—that's all.

Subsequently BRIGHAM came to the charge again upon the subject of polygamy, and asserted that the City of New-York maintained thirty thousand legally-licensed prostitutes. I rejoined that not *one* such could be found there,—and as BRIGHAM persisted in his statement, challenged him to cite a single clause of law, State or Municipal, which could be construed into authority for licensing any such characters. As he failed to produce his evidence, I cited the laws against prostitution, called his attention to the operation of the new brooms with which our reform mayors generally sweep the sidewalks of Broadway during the first week of their inauguration, and cited the law which declares the forfeiture of rent of a house which has been let for purposes of prostitution. These rather staggered BRIGHAM, for he has great pride in having his every word received as law, and in having it supposed that he cannot err. As I have said before, however, he is neither wise nor profound, although cunning and shrewd. Having quite failed to show that the good people of New-York have adopted the French system and made prostitution legal, he soon politely bade us good-night, and retired to his family village over the way.

CONTINUANCE OF PEACE IMPROBABLE.

The whole tone of BRIGHAM YOUNG and other leaders indicates that they do not anticipate a continuance of the present peace. They constantly intimate that they will not obey the law, although they cover the expression in milder terms. Said one of the people to me, an honest, simple man, who knows only what his leaders tell him, any man who attempts to serve a writ upon any of this people will be shot. This is only a little clearer and bolder exposition of the sentiments which the leaders imply and intimate by inuendo,—asseverating all the time their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. BRIGHAM insists upon it, however, that he intends to live in these mountains, but, although he declares that he has finally rejected Colonel KINNEY'S proposition, I am still induced to belive that he is examining the proposition with care, as stated in my last. He and his followers have long foreseen the necessity of giving a political phase to their system. They know that a Patriarchal system of government, such as theirs, cannot thrive successfully in the midst of a Federated Republic, and if they can see their way to get in a country where they can carry their people without disruption and set up a perfect Theocracy of their own, they will do it. They persist in declaring, however, that if the United States Government get into difficulty with them, they will flee to the mountains and pursue there a system of warfare that shall destroy their enemies and not hurt themselves. They laugh at the idea of their restricting themselves to civilized warfare, and say that their only object will be to "whip, regardless of the means." They declare that they don't want war, and boast that if they had wanted it, or that if the Commissioners had not come to make terms of peace, they would have cut off Captain MARCY and his animals with all possible ease, and have prevented the Army from entering the Valley at all. These are the open expressions of the people upon whom Mr. BUCHANAN forced his ill-timed Proclamation of Pardon. They are now engaged, many of them, in the Peace Commissioners—Governor POWELL and Major BEN MCCULLOCH—with having made conditions of peace with them which are now being violated. They say that the Commissioners agreed that Gen. JOHNSTON should not move from Bear River until he heard from them—that he would not camp at any time within ninety miles of a Mormon settlement, and that the reinforcements now on their way from Leavenworth shall be turned back. In opposition to this I am assured by Governor POWELL, as well as by gentlemen who were present at the conference between him and the Church leaders, that the Commissioners expressly repudiated all power to make any conditions of peace, or to do anything more than ask the people if they were ready to accept the President's offered pardon, receive the civil officers and obey the law—declaring meantime that the army would come in, and follow the instructions of the President fully, at all times and in such numbers as the President shall choose. How shall we reconcile such errors of Mormon interpretation with the supposition that they have any *desire* even to tell the truth?

THE DANITES.

I have met here the notorious BILL HICKMAN, PORTER ROCKWELL, and other alleged leaders of the Danites, but want of time compels me to defer some notice of them until another occasion. No Mormon, however, admits that the order of Danites exists at all. BRIGHAM, Gen. FERGUSON and others are positive in this statement. On the other hand, JOHN HYDE, in his *exposé* of Mormonism—which has been proved accurate in so many particulars—gives the very date upon which the order was founded, and every apostatizing whom I ever met, expresses his firm conviction in its existence. It is notorious, too, that men have time and again disappeared without their friends ever being able to get any clue to their fate. Others are known to have been murdered in cold blood by secret assassins. The parties in both classes of cases having offended the Church by Apostacy, or in some other way incurred the displeasure of the Priesthood.

HEBER C. KIMBALL DESCRIBED.

Among the brethren whom I met at Provo was HEBER C. KIMBALL, member of the first Presidency, and next in power to BRIGHAM. He exhorted to defend "this people" against the slanders of "the world." "Do it," he said, "and you shall be blest. *I'll* bless you in the name of Israel's God, and I have the right to say it. Col. KANE shall be blest above all other men in the United States, for his agency in bringing peace." KIMBALL is about 57 years of age, tall, full formed, with short hair and whiskers, and a small, black, restless eye, indicating a good deal of stealthy cunning. He boasts of having the largest number of wives of any man in the Territory, and of being the father of over fifty children. He does not bear the kindest reputation as a husband or father, and I should think him too coarse and vulgar to be able to govern even the smallest family by love. His conversation is a queer admixture of blasphemy, mock piety and vulgar variety. There is no mistaking the fact that he considers himself a great gun, and nothing pleases him better than to get a crowd about him who will listen to his coarse witticisms, and join in his jolly laugh. On leaving my quarters the other morning he halted in the court-yard, and soon attracted an audience by his vehement denunciation of the Federal Administration. He declared that DOUGLAS had taken ground against the Mormons in the expectation of getting into the Presidential chair by it. "But I prophesy," he continued, "that he will never get into that chair. I say it in the name of Israel's God. And there's old BUCK—d—n him—*he* put his foot in it: but he'll never do it again. I prophesy that there will be peace during the remainder of his Administration but after him will come such a time as we have never yet seen, and I know it and intend to prepare for it, laying up stores in the mountains to be ready for the evil time. But the President who puts his heel upon this people will go to hell. Old BUCK will go to hell just like old TOM BENTON, who has gone to hell, d—n him, for his persecutions of us. He's gone to hell to follow old ZACK TAYLOR. The Lord sent him along quick as he could, lest he should be too late to find ZACK after he got there." After some less demonstrative expressions this spiritual leader of the people continued: "I love my friends and I don't like my enemies; but I follow the Scripture rule and pray for them."

This was said in the presence of Dr. FORNEY, the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who complimented HEBER upon his Christian spirit, telling him he was happy to hear that he prayed for his enemies. Imagine the horror of the good Doctor (Big Medicine the Indians call him) when HEBER added—"Yes, *I pray that they may all go to hell!*" The Bible says if a man smites you on one cheek turn to him the other also. Well, I'll turn the other cheek, but if a man smites that let him look out for a h—l of a lick himself." Bidding us good morning he passed the gate, and, turning about before climbing into his wagon, raised his hands after the manner of a priest conferring his benediction, exclaiming, "Peace be to the good, and hell and damnation to the wicked;" and then, with a coarse chuckling laugh, mounted his vehicle and drove off. What think you of this pattern of the member of the Priesthood, only the "fourth removed from Jesus Christ!" This man professes great humility, but is full of vanity, and overflowing with pride and self-righteousness.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE MORMONS.

A word in regard to the general character of the people. I have usually found them kind, though they cannot be called hospitable when their houses stand without occupants, and the Gentiles are compelled to sleep out of doors. They are, withal, very suspicious of us. I cannot write without being watched, and all sorts of devices have been essayed to get a peep at the paragraphs I am indicting for your readers. I do not believe the mass of the people to be vicious, although they have among them some bad men who find this a convenient field in which to gratify their vicious propensities. The masses appear to me to be ordinarily honest and truthful—until their religious duties or prejudices are appealed to. But when the interests of their Church, or the Priesthood, become involved, so blinding is the fanaticism which controls them, that I do not believe they will hesitate at anything which seems necessary to accomplish the desired purpose. Nor do I believe the masses are hypocrites. Many of them, at least I cannot doubt, are honest and sincere in their fanaticism. I know these suggestions seem inconsistent with each other, and I cannot account for the anomaly, any more than we are able to account for the strange blindness which, in olden time, drowned the Salem witches. Let BRIGHAM intimate its necessity or propriety, and these people would consider nothing a crime, and would willingly walk to shame and death, never dreaming the while but that they were sacrificing themselves in the service of their God, doing their Creator's bidding through the voice of his prophet.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians in the neighborhood of the settlements and on the Southern route to California have been very troublesome of late, stealing horses and cattle and firing upon the people in the canons. The Mormon leaders profess to believe that the agents of the Government have incited them to these outrages. This idea was distinctly intimated to Governor CUMMING the other day in my presence, and that gentleman let it pass without rebuke or contradiction, assenting to it by his silence, instead of resenting it as became the highest agent of the Federal Administration in the Territory. The Governor does not fail however, to stick his nose into every department of business in the Territory, even to that of dictating to the municipal police what they shall do in the execution of their duties. After the manner of Brother HEBER C., "I prophesy" that he will have a good time with "this people" before he gets through.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

The California mail of the 1st June arrived here several days ago, for the last time under the old contract, over the route between this city and San Pedro. To-morrow it leaves on the first trip to California, *via* the northern route to Placerville. The particulars of this contract were given in the TIMES months ago. The agent here says he will make the time in twelve days from the start. The mail train arrived at Los Vegas, on its last trip, on or about the 15th inst., the mail party comprising seven men. They halted for supper at a place known as Cottonwood Spring. Here an Indian and squaw came to their camp. They sent the Indian off for wood, and when he returned gave him something to eat. He ate but little, and then lay down by the fire. The squaw started off towards the bluff, a mile or so distant. The Indian seemed a little ill, when the mail party hitched up again, and moved off. A mile or two on their journey they met a lone Indian, whom they sent back to the aid of the sick man. The party drove on until 11 o'clock at night, when they camped at Vegas Springs. At about 2 o'clock the next morning the Indian sent to the sick man's relief and the squaw arrived at the Indian encampment near the Springs, reporting to the old Chief that the mail party had poisoned and killed one of his men. Before daylight the band mustered their forces, and told some Mormon missionaries there that they intended to attack and kill the mail-men. The missionaries told them they must not do this, but to wait until daylight when they would go with them and see about the matter. They refused to wait, but started on, the missionaries following, and finally succeeded in turning them back.

At sunrise eleven Indians came to the mail camp, appeared friendly, got their breakfast there, and went off. The mail-men suspected no trouble hitched up their teams, and drove carelessly down to the missionary station, where they found about 175 Indians, all armed. They drove up to the chief, who refused to shake hands, telling them he intended to revenge with blood their poisoning of one of his men. Their protestations of innocence were unavailing. The chief would listen to nothing, but his braves surrounded the party, while the chief held in his hand a ready cocked gun—one of two which they had taken from the missionaries the night before. At last the mail-men succeeded in getting their teams unhitched and driven into the corral, while they should try to make a treaty. The Indians demanded five mules and forty blankets as the price of peace. The mail-men had now got their arms, and were in a good position for defence in one corner of the corral,—the missionaries having swollen their number to eleven persons. They refused the proffered terms, and declared their purpose to fight rather than yield to them. At last the Indians agreed to take a horse and a blanket for their dead man, if, upon examination by a missionary and one of the Indians, the man in question should be really found to be dead. It turned out, upon inquiry, that the Indian alleged to be poisoned had been in ill-health for a long while. The Indians upon the northern route are fewer and less troublesome than in the south. It is supposed that parties of mounted troops will be sent out soon, to hint to the savages the necessity of good behavior

LONDON.

The Queen to go to Cherbourg—Will Louis Napoleon Make her Prisoner?—Church Rates—The Political Prayers of the Service—Young England—Public Sentiment About America—Society in London—The Cremorne Fete.

From Our Special Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

The topic of the hour, as you will perceive by the papers, is the proposed visit of the Queen of Great Britain to the French Emperor, at Cherbourg, which is now announced in the *Moniteur* as a definitely settled thing. The alarmists in England are not by any means silenced by this apparent refutation of all their anxious assertions. On the contrary, they discern in the arrangement only a darker shade of Napoleonic *diablerie*, and aver that the invitation is only designed more effectually to throw England off her guard. One would suppose that we were living in the mediæval days of chivalric treachery, and much as the recent conduct of the French sovereign has done to shake the growing confidence of men in his character as a ruler, it is certainly pushing matters a little too far to fancy him capable of acts from which a Louis XI. might have shrunk. The old story of the jester of CHARLES V. is actually revived, with a modern application, and one hears people gravely suggesting that if VICTORIA is fool enough to go to Cherbourg NAPOLEON will not be so great a fool as to let her come away again! Also, the expected arrival of a Russian fleet is commented upon more earnestly in private than in public, and I dare say some of Her Majesty's lieges would not be surprised to hear that she had been carred off in a frigate to St. Petersburg *en route* for Siberia. In fact the notion of a French invasion is quite as firmly lodged in the British heart as the idea of "British outrages" is in the place where the brains should be of our own average "rowdy politicians." And you will find that in the one case, as in the other, these unamicable hallucinations are a great godsend or *devil*-send to the wire-pullers of party, and the lovers of national jobs. On this side of the water the delusion of the public, (if it be a delusion, which I would by no means be understood absolutely to affirm,) is feeding fat the Army and Navy contractors, who are clamoring more loudly than any one for an increase of the disposable force of Great Britain at all directions. Parliament, however, has thus far maintained a very becoming attitude, and is concentrating whatever attention Father Thames will allow the members to bestow on any subject upon the affairs of India, in which the necessity of the finest and most delicate handling becomes every day more apparent, and upon measures which may be regarded as the advanced guard of the grave constitutional questions which are fast looming up in the Future. Of the Indian matter there is nothing which a foreigner finds it necessary to say just now. Until the position of the British army in Oude shall have become more defined than it now is, it will hardly be worth while to discuss the possible effects of the new Indian Government upon the Administration of India. By the last advices it is made to appear, at least, that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been cut off from his main army, and although it is difficult to anticipate any prolonged interruption in the career of a General so resolute and so rich in resources as the gallant old Chief, whose "tartan jacket with fustian sleeves" amazes and appals the splendid Indian rajahs—still, I am bound, as a faithful chronicler, to say, that no slight uneasiness is felt by the best-informed in England in regard to the present aspect of affairs. The national war in Oude is one thing, and the suppressed mutiny of the Sepoys another. The climate is beginning to tell also upon the vigorous frame of the veteran Commander; and a brother of one of Sir COLIN'S staff told us last week that the General was losing weight visibly with every week—a symptom which, at his age, is far from satisfactory.

Of domestic concerns the most significant perhaps are those which relate to the Church. The rejection of the "Church-rates abolition," by the Peers, has bred a good deal of ill-feeling, which has not been only discharged by the concurrence of the House of Lords in the removal from the Book of Common Prayer of the "State Services," so-called in commemoration of the "providential" interferences by which the English monarchy in times past hath been disciplined and delivered. The Peers were clearly in the right, it seems to me, in preserving the system of compulsory church-edifice maintenance, which is an internal part of the whole church establishment. If rates are not to be levied for repairing and maintaining the Church's buildings, why should rates be levied for repairing and maintaining the Church's clergymen? And that this action of the heads should be so unpopular as it is, indicates a drift in public sentiment which few even of liberal Englishmen like openly to avow, but which it is impossible to overlook. The same is the significance of the State Service abolition. Fifteen years ago the accomplished ARTHUR STANLEY, now Canon of Christ Church, and well KNOW in America by his *Life of Dr. Arnold*, mooted the very question of the "State Services" in the columns of the *Times*. The chirography of Mr. STANLEY is no better than that of most distinguished men, and his letter on the subject appeared under the mysterious, yet unattractive, heading of "Three State *Surplices*," which, of course, was read by very few of the intelligent public. But it was only noticed to be condemned. Now it has been formally organized in to an act of Parliament, and England will no longer give thanks for the happy restoration of one incapable STUART, or tear her hair in solemn lamentation over the decapitation of another. There was more truth than is commonly conceded to it in Prince ALBERT'S famous declaration at the Trinity House, three or four years ago, that "constitutional Government is on its trial in England." The practical effects of the Reform bill, and of the Corn Laws Repeal are beginning to be felt in a preliminary agitation of certain fundamental principles in the union of Church with State, and in the political relations of the different orders in the English Commonwealth. You will notice that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S assertion of the supremacy of the House of Commons on the discussion of the "Jews' Oaths bill," as returned from the House of Lords, was hailed with "cheers," after it had been repealed, in answer to a challenge from Lord JOHN MANNERS. Lord JOHN MANNERS, as you know, represents what was the "Young England" of fifteen years ago, and is the author of the world-renowned distich

"Let arts and learning, trade and commerce die,
But God preserve an old nobility!"

He has become, perforce, a member of a Tory-Radical Ministry, but he is hardly prepared (as but few of his colleagues are) to accept in their full force the moving tendencies of the actual time. Practically, the "Jews' bill," whether passed as it went from the Commons originally or as it returned from the amending hands of that Balaklava hero, Lord LUCAN, (whose claims as a legislator I suppose to be in an inverse ratio of his qualifications as a General,) will have a very slight effect on the country. It is even doubted whether the City of London will return Baron ROTHSCHILD when once it is made certain that he will be allowed to occupy his seat! The real point carried is a new breach in the old system. As these successive breaches are made, it becomes daily a question of greater importance, into what hands the sceptre of VICTORIA is likely one day to pass. No close observer of English politics can doubt, I think, that the preservation of the monarchy up to this time has been mainly due to the fact that it was personified in a Queen—and in a Queen whose character all England respects and honors. As little can he doubt that a very slight pressure of royalty, *à la* GEORGE IV., would bring the whole building down in a peremptory ruin; and it is therefore worth noting that the stories which have always been floating about to the discredit of the Prince of WALES are continually multiplying and taking shape. The Prince has enjoyed every possible advantage in the guardianship of his tutor, Mr. GIBBS—a gentleman of the highest character and the most liberal good sense, selected for the charge by Sir JAMES STEPHEN, the historical essayist, at the request of Prince ALBERT. But he seems to have proclivities of the most dangerous sort, and, although one may fairly regard the rumors of his appearance at Holborn Casinos and other "Cremornish" localities as mere *canards*, it is undeniable that he already gives great uneasiness to the best friends of the monarchy. Perhaps it would be well for England to reverse the Salic law, and exclude all male heirs from the British throne. There is a sanctity in womanhood which even "Rutland Conventions" cannot argue away, and if the sovereign idea of the State is to be incarnated out of the reach of the individual ambition of citizens, it will be safer, for certain years to come, in the person of a woman than in that of a man.

As regards ourselves, public feeling in England has been much enlightened and improved of late years—and the rebukes which the better portion of our Press, and in particular the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been administering to the agitators of British outrages, have been very useful in making Englishmen understand that we are as capable of comprehending our duties as of asserting our rights. We have assumed the whole burden of the Slave-trade—and we have now to establish our claim to a place among the Great Powers, by honorably discharging this great responsibility. No American who loves his country can afford to be indifferent on this matter, and the Government must be kept, led or *driven*, if necessary, into the performance of its obligations to humanity, decency and the national honor. Lord PALMERSTON'S "coercive system" has been as sternly rebuked by England as the notion of abandoning her efforts against Slavery advocated by the London *Times*—and it only remains for us to take the initiative conceded to us, and to coöperate honestly and heartily with our British cousins in this righteous crusade. We have Cuba in our own hands, if we choose to be loyal and sincere.

In the social world I have only to record the gradual decay of the "season," dying this year somewhat prematurely in the fatal embrace of the Thames. This problem of the river is really pressing for a solution in a very precipitate manner. At Greenwich it has emptied the white-bait houses. A friend of mine dining there at the Trafalgar, the other day, had the whole of the "long room" to himself, which I suppose to be a thing quite as unprecedented as would be an undisputed possession of any and all of DELMONICO'S Broadway windows at 1 P. M. Richmond profits by the ruin of Greenwich. Fashion crowds the Castle Inn, and fortune the Star and Garter.

The Crystal Palace, however, divides the spoil of the river. On Friday last, Mr. PEABODY gave a dinner, after the Royal Italian Opera Concert at the Palace, including in his invitations a card for the Concert also. Nothing could have been more hospitable, and I was very sorry to be prevented from meeting the forty or fifty pleasant people thus assembled, by the necessity of braving the elements and the Press with a party of English friends at Cremorne. *Punch*, you will perceive, jubilates this week, not very humorously, over this "Aristocratic *Fête*," and the journals in general rejoice. Certainly the skies were unpropitious, for the weather of Friday was quite exceptional, and the sun came out again on Sunday with full July power. I cannot say that I heartily enjoyed the *fête*, for I had a violent cold when I reached my friend's house, at 7½ P. M., and a worse one when I was set down at my hotel at 3 A. M. But it was worth while to see so much courage and constancy displayed, even in a questionable cause, as the ladies of Belgravia manifested on this occasion. The gardens were a curious exhibition of dimmed and draggled magnificence, myriads of colored lamps shedding a variegated glory over damp platforms, drooping banners, splashy paths and dripping bowers, amid, beneath, about and along which, scores of damsels and of dames, more or less gorgeously arrayed, picked their uncertain way, under the escort of white-gloved cavaliers, bearing umbrellas in the stead of bouquets, and tenderly directing the feet of their fair charges to the dryest places and the highest stepping-stones. The dancing-room reminded me more of a railway station, just before the starting of a crowded excursion-train, than of any other festive scene I have ever witnessed, and the struggle for refreshments, even in the room of the "Ladies Patronesses," was something memorable. But the event of the night was the departure. We spent at least two hours in the attempt to secure our carriages, and in the confusion utterly lost one of our party, an Indian celebrity, who escaped from Lucknow to perish apparently at Cremorne, for he has never been heard of since. Nevertheless, Lord INGESTRE rejoices, as well as the journals, for he is giving away about £1,000 of the profits to various "charitable institutions," and I have no doubt is quite persuaded of the truth and wisdom of a remark which he made when he came up to our party in the course of the evening, that "if it had been pleasant, it would have been very delightful."

CHINA.

The Plenipotentiaries—Arrival of Troops—Programme of Operations—Prospects of a Popular Outbreak in Canton—The American Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.
UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, China, Friday, May 14, 1858.

At the present time we look with interest to each fresh arrival from the north, expecting news thereby from the field of diplomatic action in the Gulf of Pechele. To that portion of the hidden kingdom is the eyes of every foreign resident in the South turned, and every ear is listening intently to catch the cadences of voices from the North, where the great problem of Chinese destiny is being worked out. Canton is now a point of comparatively little interest; it is entirely in the background, scarcely heard from. In the place of the oft-repeated inquiry "What news from Canton?" we now hear "Any news from the North?" An answer to the latter inquiry was furnished by a late arrival from the Gulf of Pechele, her Majesty's steamship *Sampson*. At the date of the *Sampson's* leaving there was congregated off the mouth of the Pei-ho, and about 140 miles from Pekin, an aggregate force of 19 vessels-of-war. This includes the American and Russian vessels. Accessions have been made to this force since the *Sampson* left, for there have been several vessels dispatched for the North from this place, within the past few days. We learn by her that the communications of Plenipotentiaries had not met with, to them, a satisfactory reception; that in the place of sending, as requested, an envoy of equal rank, two lesser Mandarins were deputed to confer with them. These, the Earl of ELGIN, who, of course, leads the van, refused to see, and sent word to the Court that unless his demands were complied with by the 1st of May he should proceed to capture the two forts on either bank, and at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and then proceed to Pekin. Within the last five days there have arrived at this place 3,000 Sepoy and 900 French troops. It was the *Sampson's* mission here to bring orders for this and additional forces to proceed forthwith to the Pei-ho. It is supposed that ere this the Earl of ELGIN has let slip his dogs of war, that the Frenchman has sounded his war-conch, the Russian has growled and shown his teeth, and the American—why he is going to some out-of-the-way place, (probably Japan,) and await the result of the Allied operations. This last item is from a high official source, and can be relied upon. The day before yesterday the United States steamer *Powhatan* arrived here, and yesterday Commodore TATTNALL transferred his flag from this ship to her. To-morrow we leave for home *vid* Batavia, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena, and St. Thomas.

From Canton there is nothing of special interest to communicate. On the occasion of the visit of this ship to Whampoa a few days since, I, on three successive occasions, visited Canton, and was able to verify from my own observation all that has been said of the ruin and desolation there. Of this I will speak in a separate letter. In conversation with the officers attached to the city garrison, and with one of the commandants of the city, I learn the following facts: Fears are entertained of a general rising of the populace of the city, who do not now show that same submissive spirit that they have generally shown since the capture of their city. Credence is given to the report of the raising of an army in the adjacent provinces, by the Chinese, for the recapture of the city, but no fears are entertained by the Allies of their inability to hold the place against any odds. Full reliance is placed in the strength of their entrenchments. We left the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown* at Whampoa, at which place she will for the present remain. Commodore TATTNALL will proceed, as soon as possible, to the North.

DANI.

NEW BOOKS.

One of the first elements of success in authorship is the command of language, for, without a copious flow of words, the most fertile invention would be of no avail; and SCOTT, who, perhaps, possessed this qualification in a greater degree than any other man that ever blotted paper, has sagaciously remarked that the greatest authors have always been the most productive. It is not with literature, as it is with minerals, that the most valuable are the most compact; a largeness and copiousness of expression is in itself a great merit. But it does not, by any means, follow that copiousness is always an evidence of excellence. If this were the case, the relative value of a new book might easily be ascertained by its dimensions. Measured in this manner, we should at once pronounce the *Life and Adventures of Major Roger Sherman Potter*—a semi-political satire, just published by STANFORD & DELISSER—one of the most powerful books of the time. Here is the title of this new volume:

"*The Life and Adventures of Major Roger Sherman Potter*: together with an accurate and exceedingly interesting account of his great achievements in politics, diplomacy, and war,—all of which are here recorded out of sheer love for the martial spirit of this truly ambitious nation. Illustrated by HUBER. I here declare that this great work was neither translated from the French, nor prigged from the unpublished work of any English author, but was truly and honestly written for the especial benefit of my publisher. By PHELEG VAN TRUSEDALE, who, without asking permission, respectfully dedicates it to his friend and benefactor, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of these United States."

A copious title like this certainly gives promise of a most copious volume and we find accordingly great power in what follows—the power of commanding words. The title exhausts the subject of the book, and yet such is the facility of language which the author enjoys, that he has extended his work through 519 pages, which contain hardly anything more than can be found in the title. If any person should ever read the volume through, which we hardly think any person ever will do, we shall be happy to learn whether he discovered anything in it to repay him for his trouble. We must award the author the credit of writing grammatically, and of having gone wholly away from the beaten track of authorship in placing the hero of his satirical narrative among the honest people of Cape Cod. There is no great invention in the plan of the work. The author leaves home in pursuit of fame and fortune, and on the start he meets Major Potter, a very feeble and diluted sort of Sam Slick, who narrates his adventures, which are intended to be satires on the prominent men of the time. But the satire is so thin and slight in its texture, that it will not occasion the slightest annoyance to the persons who are satirized.

A ponderous volume, of more than two thousand closely and handsomely-printed pages, issues from the press of the HARPERS, with the title, *A Cyclopædia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation*, by J. SMITH HOMANS. The plan of the work, and a large part of the information, is derived from the *Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation*, of J. R. MCCULLOCH, a compilation of standard authority in England, but extremely meagre and defective in its American references. These defects Mr. HOMANS has not always supplied. But few topics escape treatment, and in most cases the matter is ample, and brought down to the latest dates. In other instances the omissions are inexcusable, and the errors gross. There is no article on the "Right of Search and Visitation" in time of peace, a subject of vital and current interest. The Coolie traffic is wanting in statistics, which are easily procurable, showing its extent and history. Under the article, "Sewing Machines," we have descriptions of several English and French patents; there is no mention of the American inventor, and no description of the several improvements, which make the American machines the best in the world. We look for Beche-le-Mer, an article of much consequence in the Pacific trade, and we look in vain; but we find in its place an essay on the game of billiards, and a history of Bible versions. Port-au-Prince, we are told, is the capital of the whole island of San Domingo, whereas it is the capital of Hayti only. And as a general rule the statistics of trade are of secondary value, through the neglect to carry them to the latest moment. We have statistics of the sugar trade of the British West Indies no later than 1851, seven years ago. The figures of our own commerce, which might, at least, have been extended to June 30, 1857, come no further than 1856, and in regard to many commodities, the information is no later than 1851. These are serious drawbacks to the usefulness of the book. It is easy to pardon the omission of an important topic now and then, but when we find a cyclopædia, professing to give cotemporary information, uniformly two or three, and sometimes a dozen years behind the time, we must own our disappointment.

Mr. JOHN DISTURNELL has reissued his map of Mexico, that famous one which, by its errors, shed confusion upon the labors of the Boundary Commission. It is but just to say that many of the mistakes have been rectified. But the hardest steel-plates will wear out: and Mr. DISTURNELL'S have worn to a painful degree of indistinctness, to which carelessness in coloring and in uniting the sheets, adds seriously. And, pray, why not indicate by some lining or coloring, that Nueva-Leon and Coahuila now constitute one State? And where is the State of Tehuantepec? And, again, is not the proposed north line of Arizona the 34th degree, north latitude, and not the bank of the Gila?

The *Battle Roll* is the very appropriate title of an Encyclopædia containing Descriptions of the most Famous and Memorable Land Battles and Sieges in all Ages. Arranged Alphabetically and Chronologically, by ELBERT PERCE, which has recently been published by MASON & BROTHERS. It makes a handsome volume of 752 pages, which are not rendered any more valuable by numerous and useful wood cuts. As a book of reference, it is a very serviceable volume, and to those who have no time nor opportunity for reading history in a more enlarged form it must prove a most interesting work. The value of it would have been greatly increased if it had included descriptions of naval as well as land battles.

The Magazines furnish the most acceptable reading for the Summer season, and in these dull times for publishers, the best of our original literature finds its way into these popular channels of communication with the public.

The *Knickerbocker* for August is fuller of good articles than any previous number of this old monthly that we have seen in a long time. The leading article is a timely and sensible article on the Right of Search question, the author of which says:

"We are now old enough, and powerful enough, not only to protect our rights, but enforce our laws. Our Government is thoroughly respected both at home and abroad, and has ample means at its command for carrying into effect all lawful wishes. We are famed for our skill and courage and independence the world over. We can now safely commence to build up a reputation for moral integrity and uprightness; and if it only extend with our territory, and increase with our population, we shall have achieved something which no other nation has ever even attempted."

But, we have always been "old enough and powerful enough to protect our rights," and if we have not built up a reputation for moral integrity and uprightness, it is almost too late to begin.

Harper's, for August, has a very good illustrated article entitled "Winter in the South," and the Easy Chair gives some very excellent directions for young ladies, teaching them the important art of conversing with young lords.

The *Atlantic* is now in its tenth number, and its last is decidedly the best one it has yet issued; the contents are more varied and sprightly, and the general tone of its articles, though it might be difficult to tell why, is of a more popular character than in previous numbers. The first article, entitled "Daphnaides," though on a purely literary subject, being a history of the English Laureate from the time of CHAUCER to TENNYSON, will be read with interest by every one. The subject is treated in a scholarly manner, yet the style is lively and piquant. The subject was too large to be exhausted in the limits of one magazine article, so it has been divided, the first part bringing the history down to the time of SHADWELL. The most interesting part of this entertaining history, we imagine, will be the second, which approaches nearer to our own time. The "Romance of a Glove" is a very admirable magazine story. "Chesuncook" is happily concluded, and the "Kinloch Estate" is happily continued. The interest of this story grows "absorbing." "Farming Life in New-England," is a sober and sensible article on the agricultural interests of the New-England States; "*Les salons de Paris*" is not so lively as the title would lead one to anticipate, but it is very readable. The gem of the number is a review of Mr. CHOATE'S Fourth of July Oration. The review is as eulogistic of Mr. CHOATE, personally, as his warmest admirer could desire, but the brilliant orator has never before had to encounter such a shower of wit and sarcasm as his merciless but complimentary reviewer rains down upon him. If he is not a very different man from what we believed him to be, he will congratulate himself on having been the cause of such a jocund outburst of wit, learning, logic and sarcasm. The Dudley Observatory difficulty is served up in a humorous poem which we hope the enemies of Doctor GOULD will be able to relish. It is rather long, but we must try to find room for it.

THE TRUSTEE'S LAMENT.

Per aspera ad astra.

(SCENE.—Outside the gate of the Astronomical Observatory at Albany.)

THERE was a time when I was blest;
The stars might rise in East or West
With all their sines and wonders;
I cared for neither great nor small,
As pointedly unmoved by all
As, on the top of steeple tall,
A lightning-rod at thunders.

What did I care for Science then?
I was a man with fellow-men,
And called the Bear the Dipper;
Segment meant piece of pie,—no more;
Cosine, the parallelogram that bore
John Smith & Co. above a door;
ARC, what called Noah skipper.

No axes weighed upon my mind,
(Unless I had a few to grind,)
And as for my astronomy,
Had Hedgecock's quadrant then been known,
I might a lamp-post's height have shown
By gas-tronomic skill—if none
Find fault with the metonymy.

Oh hours of innocence! Oh ways
How far from these unhappy days
When all is vicy-versy!
No flower more peaceful took its due
Than I, who then no difference knew
'Twixt Ursy Major and my true
Old crony, Major Hersey.

Now in long broils and feuds we roast,
Like Strasburg geese that living toast
To make a liver-*pâté*—
And all because we fondly strove
To set the city of our love
In scientific fame above
Her sister Cincinnati.

We built our tower and furnished it
With everything folks said was fit,
From coping stone to grounsel:
And then, to give a knowing air,
Just nominally assigned its care
To that unmanageable affair,
A Scientific Council.

We built it, not that one or two
Astronomers the stars might view
And count the comet's hair-roots,
But that it might by all be said
How very freely we had bled—
We were not laying out a bed
To force their early square-roots.

* * * * *

The instruments we did not mean
For seeing through, but to be seen
At top of Trustee's knuckle;
But the Director locks the gate,
And makes ourselves and strangers wait
While he is ciphering on a slate
The rust of Saturn's buckle.

So on the walls outside we stand,
Admire the keyhole's contour grand
And gate-post's sturdy granite;—
But, ah, is Science safe, we say,
With one who treats Trustees this way?
Who knows but he may snub, some day,
A well-conducted planet?

Who knows what mischief he may brew,
With such a telescope brand-new
At the four-hundredth power?
He may bring some new comet down
So near that it'll singe the town,
And do the Burgess Corps crisp-brown,
Ere they can storm his tower.

We wanted (having got our show)
Some man that had a name or so,
To be our public showman;
But this one shuts and locks the gate;
Who'll answer but he'll peculate,
(And, faith, some stars are missed of late,)
Now that he's watched by no man?

Our own discoveries he may steal,
Or put night's candles out, to deal
At junk-shops with the sockets:
Savants, in other lands or this,
If any theory you miss
Whereon your cipher graven is,
Don't fail to search his pockets!

Lock up your comets: if that fails,
Then notch their ears and clip their tails,
That you at need may swear to 'em;
And watch your nebulous flocks at night,
For, if your palings are not tight,
He may, to gratify his spite,
Let in the Little Bear to 'em.

Then he's so quarrelsome, we've fears
He'll set the very Twins by the ears,—
So mad, if you resist him,
He'd get Aquarius to play
A milkman's trick, some cloudy day,
And water all the Milky Way
To starve some sucking system.

But plaints are vain! through wrath or pride,
The Council all espouse his side
And will our missives con no more;
And who that knows what *savants* are,
Each snappish as a Leyden jar,
Will hope to soothe the wordy war
'Twixt Ologist and Onomer?

Search a Reform Convention, where
He and she-resiarchs prepare
To get the world in *their* power,
You will not, when 'tis loudest, find
Such gifts to hug and snarl combined
As drive each astronomic mind
With fifty-score Great-bear power!

No! put the Bootes on your foot,
Elope with Virgo, strive to shoot
That arrow of O'Ryan's,
Drain Georgian Ciders to the lees,
Attempt what crackbrained thing you please,
But dream not you can can e'er appease
An angry man of science!

* * * *

Alas, 'twas in an evil hour
We signed the paper for the tower.
With Mrs. D. to head it!
For, if the Council have their way,
We've merely had, as Frenchmen say,
The painful *maladie du* pay,
While they get all the credit!

Boys, henceforth doomed to spell Trustees,
Think not it ends in double ease
To those who hold the office
Shun Science as you would Despair,
Sit not in Cassopeia's chair,
Nor hope from Berenice's hair
To bring away your trophies!

Bristol (Eng.) papers state that the stock of manuscript sermons left by the late Rev. E. Kempe, of Richmond-terrace, is about a ton weight of paper.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

UNION COLLEGE.

Laying the Corner-Stone of Graduates' Hall—Speeches of Judge Harris and Dr. Nott—Commencement Exercises—The Orations and the Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

There is a pleasant stupidity about Schenectady. It exhibits none of those virulent symptoms of freshness so palpable in most other towns west of Albany. It is one of those quiet places which appear to have fulfilled their destiny, and attained their culmination. Its silent streets and umbrageous groves suggest meditation and invite repose. But for the occasional shriek of a steam engine or the clangor of a railroad bell, the sojourner who has voluntarily exiled himself from the dust and din, the sweltering heat and exhausting turmoil of the city, might slumber, undisturbed, the live-long day. I speak generally. This somniferous placidity is subject to a periodical derangement, that, to be candid, is not entirely unwelcome. Each year brings with it some pleasant Summer day, on which the streets become gorgeous with promenaders, the academic groves and maple shades teem with fair visitants, the ancient halls of Union resound with music and rejoicing, and—(shall I say it?)—the bar-rooms re-echo the youthful wassail. Such an occasion is that which now agitates this venerable village to its very foundations. Sturdy farmers from all the surrounding country, "most potent, grave, and reverend seignors" from the city, complacent matrons and happy girls, actuated by the same affectionate impulse, flock hither to renew old memories, or encourage by their presence and applause the sons and brothers whom old Union is making into men—though these same sons and brothers, by the way, manifest an utter disregard of their prospective responsibilities, therein following out the Horatian precept, which, under the circumstances, is an allowable quotation, though in Latin:

"Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere
* * * nec dulces amores
Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas."

Following the example of the learned and impartial commentators on *Dens' Theology*, or of HUME in the notes to his *History*, I shall not attempt translation, because many a thing is quite proper in Latin that would be very improper in the vernacular, though, if I were to adopt the style of the immortal RUMMINS, Jr., I might be led into the declaration that, after all, the poet's advice is "right in the main." But I won't. I am positive the boys understand it perfectly, and could translate and illustrate it with equal facility.

The exercises connected with this year's Commencement at Union College have been in progress for several days. On Sunday evening last the Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON delivered an address before the Theological Society; on Monday evening Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER addressed the Senate; and on last evening THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, delivered an oration before the Literary Societies. It is needless to talk of Mr. PARKER'S effort. Of course it was eccentric. Some people suspect him of a weakness for saying odd things rather than sound things, and of ignoring moderation for the sake of an epigram, but nobody, I presume, would charge him with sacrificing a positive principle to a mere expediency. At all events, his address last night was one which, to use a very forcible and classic figure, "astonished the natives." His subject, in general, was the responsibility of the scholar. Colleges, he said, were founded, endowed, and supported by the mass of citizens, though not more than one in a thousand enjoyed their advantages. Hence the enlarged obligation of the scholar to contribute to the sum of human knowledge and happiness. But so far from making, in this way, an adequate recompense, the history of the scholar showed that, in the Old World at least, he had always allied himself to the few who governed, as against the many who were governed and oppressed, because the former had control of the institutions of learning, and managed them according to their will. In this country, on the contrary, the scholar must ally himself with the people. Heretofore, the mere scholar had rarely appeared as the originator or supporter of great social or political reforms. These were the work of the common people—of men in whom scholastic education had not smothered the instincts. The great defect of modern college education was its comparative disregard of what was due to humanity. We developed the head and overlooked the heart. We should beware, therefore, of giving countenance to colleges in which the student was turned out as a nicely polished and neatly-dovetailed piece of furniture, to be used as a receptacle for every musty old "notion" rather than as a well-cultivated and flourishing tree, radiant with foliage and pointing to heaven. The world's greatest men were not drawn from the ranks of her scholars. Moses was but a runaway slave, and Christ and Socrates were self-taught and labored to make men think, not to elicit men's worship. When Massachusetts wanted a man to meet a crisis she abandoned her scholar and made a senator out of a shoemaker. So it has been the world over, and so it would continue to be as long as the scholar was not identified with the people, their interests, aspirations and happiness.

This is a very imperfect outline—and at second hand, too—of Mr. PARKER'S oration. The prevalent opinion in regard to it is rather unfavorable. This is due to his frequent allusions to the South and the exceedingly charitable and complimentary estimate of Southern ideas, institutions and manners to which, as is his wont, he gave most emphatic utterance. THEODORE PARKER could no more avoid talking of Slavery than a man could lose his own identity. Such is the force of habit!

The exercises, this morning, were not really a part of the Commencement proper, but a celebration by the Alumni. The Alumni Association has been organized pursuant to an act of incorporation from the Legislature of New-York, which (the act) requires an annual meeting of the members on the day preceding Commencement. To-day this meeting was held. The proceedings of the forenoon were conducted in the Presbyterian Church, which was crowded to excess with the graduates, their friends and relatives, male and female, and other visitors.

At a few minutes past 10 o'clock, Ex-Judge J. W. EDMONDS, of the City of New-York, announced, on behalf of the Executive Committee, of which he is Chairman, the order of exercises for the day. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. TAPPAN, Chancellor of the University of Michigan, by whom a scholarly though tedious address was delivered. It occupied two hours almost, if not quite. The Rev. gentleman labored to show that learning, though it may exhibit differences, manifests no contradictions, and that the same unity in variety pervades all spheres of moral, social, and political effort, though this harmony could only be fully elicited and appreciated by the true scholar. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the edifice whose corner-stone they were that day to lay would represent their unity, and, if it pleased God that the suggestions which he had made in candor and honesty should prove a good seed, who knew but that this Graduates' Hall might swell its dimensions, assume a loftier character, and bear on its pediment the title, "the University of the Union?" [Loud applause.]

A song, "expressly composed for this occasion" by Mr. F. H. LUDLOW, was sung to a piano accompaniment; the assemblage, in compliance with the invitation, freely joined in the chorus.

The last and best stanza is as follows:

We are one—'tis Concordia hath spoken that word—
In one presence the sons and the fathers are kneeling:
At the flame of one altar our spirits are stirred.
We all drink one strength from her fount of revealing.
When we turn to the field
She shall bind on our shield
And bid us be brave till life's victory's sealed.
Chorus—Then God bless Old Union! Where'er the blue sky
Lights a son of her loving, Amen! shall reply.

A poem, composed by Mr. ALFRED B STREET, the State Librarian, was then recited by Professor L'AMOUREUX. This incubration was received with considerable favor. Principally, it was a tribute to knowledge, but wound up with some local and personal allusions.

The last lines, applying to President NOTT, ran thus:

"Once more the living! Pay the honors due
To him the venerated, tried and true,
Whose just rule has made old Union's name
Shine a fixed star within the sky of fame.
Duty to him! his chiefest aim and end,
Smoothing Time's frown, and making him a friend.
Long in the West may his large sun be seen,
Shining and smiling in its lambent sheen,
And bathing all in its benignant wave
With the rapt radiance of its mellow ray
And, when it sinks, may it but sink to rise
In sacred splendor to eternal skies."

After the poem the band—(I believe I forgot to say that we had a band from Albany, and a pretty good one, too)—played a variety of popular airs. After the band came

Mr. C. P. SHAW, of the Senior Class, who delivered an Oration on "Our Country and the Scholar," in which he praised VOLTAIRE, not for his irreligion, which he condemned, but because the religion of his heart was warm, and ardent, and womanly, prompting him to enter the lists as a champion against human wrong. Mr. SHAW did not exhibit VOLTAIRE as a type of the perfect scholar, for he believed him to be essentially imperfect, but lauded him as the first to proclaim the truth that no civil, ecclesiastical or military power can successfully resist the scholar, demanding for humanity freedom of thought and independence of action. The youthful orator acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his audience, and with credit to himself. He retired amid vehement cheers.

Judge EDMONDS then organized the procession in the following order:

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association.
The Band.
The Under-Graduates.
The Graduates.
The Alumni.
The Faculty.
The Faculties of other Colleges.
The Strangers and Guests.

These proceeded from the Church to the College grounds, where the stone was to be laid. The spot is midway between the two wings, on a beautiful green knoll commanding a magnificent prospect. In front a beautiful lawn; still further, the village outskirts, buried in deep and shady woods; beyond them, green fields, dotted with masses of dark and impenetrable foliage; then the silvery Mohawk, creeping silently along underneath its drooping willows and winding away through many a fruitful valley; then the blue hills rising higher and higher, and growing dimmer and dimmer as they recede, forming a fitting *entourage* to the whole landscape.

The projected structure is to be built in the form of a rotunda. Its cost is estimated at $20,000. The architect is Mr. POTTER, son of the Episcopalian Bishop of that name, in Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the College. Several thousand dollars have already been collected for the purpose from the Alumni in New-York, though, as yet, but few have been solicited for contributions. No doubt is entertained of the entire practicability of raising the whole amount requisite.

At the ceremony to-day the procession was anticipated by large numbers of the town-people, of both sexes, who, guided by a flag floating from a pole, and bearing the inscription, "*Salvete Fratres*," took up the ground in advance. These got inextricably mixed up with the persons composing the procession, thereby thoroughly abolishing for the time the distinctions between "Town and Gown," and realizing to the letter the description by one of Oxonia's poets:

"Peace! for in the gay procession brighter forms are borne along—
Fairer scholars, pleasure-beaming, float amid the classic throng.
Blither laughter's ringing music fills the haunts of muse awhile,
And the sternest priests of knowledge blush beneath a maiden's smile."

And so on, *ad libitum*. Among the graduates absent on this occasion, Senators SEWARD and PRESTON KING were especially regretted. One of the visitors was the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania. The laying of the corner-stone was performed by Judge HARRIS, of Albany. Preliminary to this he addressed the venerable President, Dr. NOTT, who was seated near him on the temporary platform provided for the nonce. The Hon. Judge said:

The occasion which brings us to this spot is replete with interest. For the most part, one day of life is as another. The thoughts and events of one day are not unlike the thoughts and events of other days. They pass away without leaving any abiding impression. No enduring memorial of their existence is left behind.

But there are some days in the life of every man which are never forgotten. There are some events, the memory of which is ever fresh and fragrant to us. This is such a day. This is such an event.

The Sons of Union—the multitude that now surround me—those who here received those treasures of knowledge and that mental culture which were to fit them for the severer duties of life—long separated, widely dispersed—have heard with joy the invitation to return to this venerated home of their education—with grateful hearts they have listened to the summons, and have come to join in these *high festivities*. With exulting hearts we come to revisit this hallowed spot, so inseparably associated with the most precious recollections—we come to revisit these academic scenes, the remembrance of which is sanctified in our *holiest affections*.

Amid the many sources of gladness which unite to render the present hour so joyous, it is, perhaps, the greatest that heaven,—let God be praised for his goodness,—has still spared to us the life of our beloved President.

Venerated man! We are all his children. This great assemblage, and thousands besides, who could not be with us to-day—all look upon his noble form, now bowed down with the weight of many years, with the affectionate reverence of devoted and grateful children. I am sure I but faintly utter the emotions of many a heart now here, and of thousands who are absent, when I say he is endeared to us all by many an act of recollected kindness. We all remember the generous interest he has ever manifested in our welfare. We all remember how he watched over our youth and caressed us on to virtuous and manly effort.

We come, to-day,—in this we find our highest, purest joy,—to tender him the tribute of warm and grateful hearts; to offer him the thanks of our maturer years. We thank him, not only for what he has done for us, but on behalf of the coming generations of our American youth—the thousands who shall, after we shall have passed away, resort to this sacred place, to find that discipline and culture, and those stores of knowledge, which shall prepare them for the duties of life. We thank him for his generous and successful efforts to lay broad and deep the foundations of this cherished institution. For what he has thus done, multitudes—generation after generation—shall, with grateful homage, pronounce their benediction upon his immortal name.

And now, in the name and on behalf of the graduates of this Institution, we thus lay the foundation-stone of this *Graduates' Hall*. Let the building rise, massive and grand, comely and beautiful in its proportions, an enduring memorial of gratitude and affection by which it was reared.

And here, year after year, for ages upon ages yet to come, may those who have gone out from this sacred spot to impress upon the world the characters they have formed here, be found returning, with cultivated minds and grateful hearts, to pay their willing homage and lay at the feet of their *Alma Mater* the troubles they have won.

Let the building rise—and let it be for a *gathering-place* for the great and *ever increasing brotherhood of* Union. Here, year after year, even until Time itself grows old, let them come together, and as they grasp each other's hand, repeat again the oft-told tales of early years, and in the memories of past delights, live over again those bright and merry

instead of going to her shoemakers' stalls for her Senators. Like Massachusetts, always met a crisis by availing herself of the Alumni of Union College. This sally was greeted with much laughter and applause.

The rostrum was occupied by several other gentlemen in succession, and at about 5½ o'clock in the afternoon the exercises terminated. Not so, however, with the fun. It is now 1 o'clock at night, and the town is as lively as ever and quite as noisy. The music that floats in through my window, from the ball-room over the way, and the conflicting strains of band, apparently employed by the boys to blow each other down, do not materially aid in diminishing the clamor.

The Commencement Orations—Distribution of Diplomas and Prizes.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1858.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, the students, Alumni and members of the Faculty met on the College lawn, formed into line, and marched two abreast to the Presbyterian Church. They halted outside the gates, whilst the crowd of people who had taken up their position there beforehand were made to fall back on either side, to permit the procession to pass into the interior. When this had been accomplished, the gates were shut on the outsiders for a time until order should be restored within. Then the gates were again thrown open. The impatient multitude rushed forward with all the impetuosity of an infantry charge, and found, to their sorrow and dismay, that the edifice was not only crammed, but could not be approached nearer than several feet from the entrance, because of the number who had already been unable to find room inside the walls. The day being pretty cool, owing to a smart shower of rain which had fallen immediately after the arrival of the procession, the atmosphere of the church was not intolerably oppressive. Dr. NOTT, the Faculty and the Alumni took seats on the platform.

In addition to the guests of yesterday, Governor KING was present at the exercises of to-day. There was a wonderful assemblage of ladies, who bore the heat and crush with amazing fortitude, and by their approving smiles and ready sympathy, lent additional brilliancy and grace to the scene.

The President, wearing his cloak of office, took his seat on the rostrum, and announced that the exercises of the day would now be performed according to the order laid down in the programme.

Pursuant thereto, Mr. ALLARD ANTHONY, of Fishkill, N. Y., advanced and delivered a neat salutatory in Latin.

He was followed by JOHN L. HEAFORD, of Mackinaw, Ill., who recited a brief discourse on the "Utility of History," as exhibiting the most striking examples of human endeavor, and furnishing the highest precedents of human wisdom.

JOSIAH R. STPHER, of Lancaster, Penn., selected a kindred theme, in "Great Men as Types and Models."

"The Laws of Recompense" was a didactic essay, by EDWIN A. STRONG, of Otisco, N. Y., the aim of which was to show, that all human changes, whether of happy or adverse fortune, are regulated on a principle of equal and immutable justice—every evil being the precursor of a compensating good, or the balance of a good undeserved. This oration was highly applauded.

"Ambition—False and True," was the subject of an address by JACOB H. ENDERS, of Fort Hunter, N. Y.

Mr. ROBERT T. PAINE dwelt with severity on "Politics and Politicians" of the present day, ridiculing the notion that the only qualities essential to success in statesmanship are low cunning and a persuasive tongue.

"Man's Mission" was the theme chosen by Mr. FRANCIS V. VAN VRANKEN, of Princetown, N. Y.

Here the first portion of the programme terminated. In the interval before the exercises were resumed, an orchestral band and chorus from Albany, with Mr. WHITNEY, an accomplished baritone, as soloist, performed very creditably a few selections from "I Puritani," which were warmly applauded.

Next came a poem in Greek by Mr. GEO. W. COLMAN, of Schenectady, N. Y. It is to be presumed that Mr. COLMAN's lucubration—as he is the Nott prize scholar—was a very learned and Homeric production. It was Greek, certainly in more senses than one, to the audience.

The character of "The Patriot Spy," as illustrated by the life and services of NATHAN HALE, was vindicated by Mr. FREDERIC SCOVILLE, of Paris, N. Y.

The French oration—exhibiting the goodness of the Creator through the beauties of nature—was delivered by LUMAN P. NORTON, Bennington, Vt.

An essay, aiming to show that an intellectual as well as a social harmony is necessary for the attainment of all great ends, and an essential principle of human progress, was delivered by JOHN T. MYGATT, of Oxford, N. Y.

WM. H. SCHUYLER, of Schenectady, N. Y., delivered a poem of a religious tendency.

"Light," considered in its relations to physical nature, and figuratively in reference to the intellect, the morals and the soul, was the subject of a well-considered and pleasing address by RICHARD L. HAND, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

ALEXANDER SIMPLOT, of Dubuque, Iowa, put in a "Plea for Painters."

"When the People are prepared, Reform is resistless," "The Thought-Seer," and "The True Spirit of Conquest," were fair papers—the first especially—which were recited respectively by LEROY C. COOLEY, Point Peninsular, N. Y., JOHN C. TAYLOR, Penn Yan, N. Y., and EMMET BLAIR, Broadalbin, N. Y.

Again the orchestra pleasantly interposed and performed the "Anvil Chorus," which was enthusiastically encored.

The first of the next series of addresses was one on "Sounds of Harmony," by ANDREW A. WHEELER, of Mannsville, N. Y.

The topic is one suggestive of rhetoric, and was appropriately handled. Mr. WHEELER was loudly applauded.

"Ireland's Lost Idols" was the title of a touching record of Ireland's departed glories and patriotic memories, by J. RUFUS TEVON, of Coxsackie, N. Y.

"Athenian Heritage"—the Grecian legacy to all the future of learning, liberty and valor—was a well-written and well-delivered composition, by THOMAS C. WHITESIDE, of Wabash, Ind.

JOHN K. MCLEAN, of Greenwich, N. Y., descanted on the "Spirit of Chivalry," and denied that it had decayed in this age, or was less active or less prominent than in the days of the Crusaders. True, it did not exhibit itself in the same forms, but it was not the less prevalent and powerful.

"The Creative Thinker," was the subject of an address by HENRY N. RAYMOND, of Cleveland, Ohio.

"Painting and Poetry,"—though the theme be a trite one was interestingly handled by THOMAS A. SAYSEN, of Princeton, N. J. The prominent idea of his discourse was the fact that paintings and poems are to be valued, not so much for what they actually represent, as for what they suggest.

"Unconsciousness of Thought," was the title of an essay by SMITH CURTIS, of Sherbourne, N. Y.

"The Mission of Nations," a graceful and spirited composition, which was warmly applauded, was delivered by the orator of the previous day—CHARLES P. SHAW, of Jay, N. Y.

"Life"—an excellent essay, characterized alike by good sense, a good style and scholarly thought—was the subject of an address by HIRAM J. GORDON, of Charleston, N. Y.

The last oration, on "Worship of the Old," was a praiseworthy effort by Mr. GEORGE W. BOYD, of New-York City.

Indeed, of all these addresses, crude though some of them may, to some extent, have been, none went below a decent mediocrity—which is saying a great deal—and some, especially those entitled "Life," the "Laws of Recompense," the "Mission of Nations," and "Worship of the Old," were essays that could not fail to command even a critical approbation.

The following verses were sung by the choir, the assemblage joining effectively in chorus:

SONG TO OLD UNION.

BY F. H. LUDLOW.

AIR—"*Sparkling and Bright.*"

Let the Grecian dream of his sacred stream,
And sing of the brave adorning,
That Phœbus weaves from his laurel leaves,
At the golden gates of morning;
But the brook that bounds through Union's grounds
Gleams bright as the Delphic water,
And a prize as fair as a god may wear,
Is a dip from our Alma Mater!

CHORUS.

Then here's to thee, the brave and free,
Old Union smiling o'er us,
And for many a day, as thy walls grow gray,
May they ring with thy children's chorus.

Could our praises throng on the waves of song,
Like an Orient fleet gem-bringing,
We would bear to thee the argosy,
And crown thee with pearls of singing.
But thy smile beams down beneath a crown,
Whose glory asks no other;
We gather it not from the green sea-grot—
'Tis the love we bear our mother!

CHORUS—Then here's to thee, &c.

Let the joy that falls from thy dear old walls,
Unchanged brave Time's on-darting,
And our only tear falls once a year
On hands that clasp are parting;
And when other thoughts shall sing thy songs,
And their spell once more hath bound us,
Our faded hours shall revive their flowers,
And the Past shall live around us.

CHORUS—Then here's to thee, &c.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to select the recipients of the two Blatchford medals for the best specimens of oratory, as regards both beauty of composition and effective delivery, rose and announced that the Committee had not been able to arrive at a unanimous conclusion on the matter, but majority had decided that the first medal—valued a $40—should be awarded to Mr. CHARLES P. SHAW, and the second—value $30—to Mr. GEORGE W. BOYD. (Loud applause.)

Messrs. SHAW and BOYD advanced, and the latter, after returning his thanks to the Committee for the consideration they had extended to him, declared that he had stipulated with the other graduates that, in exchange for the privilege of addressing the Alumni, he should not enter the lists as a competitor for the Blatchford medals, and he felt bound, therefore, to decline the proffered honor.

This announcement was received with hearty cheers.

The Chairman again rose and said that the Committee concurred unanimously in presenting the other medal to Mr. HIRAM J. GORDON, who had delivered the address on "Life."

Loud and approving conclamations greeted this award.

The President conferred the degree of A. M. on the following gentlemen:

C. E. Pers, Keokuk, Iowa; [illegible], Corning, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; Wm. G. Reid, Whitestown, N. Y.; Simon G. Visscher, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Wm. R. Cross, Troy, N. Y.; Wm. W. Kirby, Realyn, N. Y.

The students whose names are subjoined received their diplomas as Graduates:

GRADUATING CLASS.

G. C. Alexander, Schenect'y.	A. L. Livermore, Sunbury.
A. Anthony, Fishkill.	J. K. McLean, Greenwich.
S. S. Bass, Cowlesville.	S. C. Mason, Beekmantown.
O. S. Bate, Louisville, Ky.	P. H. Mayor, Berkshire.
L. S. Bidwell, Wllm'n'n, Conn.	L. H. Mitchell, Parishville.
A. O. Bigelow, Bloomfield Ms.	John T. Mygatt, Oxford.
D. P. Blackstone, Wash. Mills.	L. P. Norton, Bennington.
Emmett Blair, Broadalbin.	L. F. Olney, Hecla Works.
R. W. Bosworth, Cambridge.	S. Page, Cambridge, Vt.
G. W. Boyd, New-York.	R. T. Paine, Jr., Jordan.
J. Bradford, Amherst, Mass.	E. R. Paynter, Drawbridge.
T. B. Brooks, Monroe.	J. R. H. Paynter, Dhawbr'ge.
S. R. Burnap, Charleston.	Elhanan Y. Peterson, Lodi.
W. R. Chase, Andover, Vt.	F. W. Pike, Mercer, Me.
G. W. Colman, Schenectady.	G. A. Putnam, Dunbarton.
R. S. Coleman, Sandy Hill	H. N. Raymond, Cleveland.
L. C. Cooley P. Peninsular.	M. B. Richardson, Oswego.
T. Corbett Albany.	C. J. Robinson, Holley.
O. H. Curtis, Norwich.	T. A. Sarson, Princetown.
S. Curtis, Sherbourne.	W. H. Schuyler, Schenectady.
J. W. Davies, Poughkeepsie.	Frederick Scoville, Paris.
R. Dennis, Jasper.	Charles P. Shaw, Jay.
E. H. Dewey, Ames.	J. P. Shumway, Baldwinsv'le
J. H. Enders, Fort Hunter.	W. H. Silvernail, Chatham.
C. D. Flagler, Lansingburg	A. Simplot, Dubuque, Iowa.
R. Fisk, Jr., Roesick Falls.	Edwin A. Strong Otisco.
I. C. Fort, Five Shelbourne.	J. K. Sypher, Liverpool, Pa.
Archibald George, Mayfield.	John C. Taylor, Penn Yan.
Hiram J Gordon, Charlest'n	J. E. Thompson, Deposit.
J. B. Graham, Schenectady.	W. Thompson, Poughkeepsie.
Jeremiah Greene, Sodus.	Joseph Thyne, Johnstown.
R. L. Hand, Elizabethtown.	A. W. Truebloood, Salem, Ind
M. D Hoover, Withraham	James R. Tryon, Coxsackie.
A. Harlow, Scotchtown.	F. V. Vranken, Princetown.
H. L. Barter, Jonesanville.	J. S. Walker, New Concord.
J. L. Herford, Mackinaw.	Jacob H. Weber, Herkimer.
W. A Jackson, Hampton'g.	Z. Weston, Harrison, Me.
W. H Johnson, Cambridge.	A. H Wheeler, Mannsville.
H. N. Kellogg, Shoreham.	Alanson Wheeler, Nile.
Isaac H. Kirby, Realyn.	T. C. Whiteside, Wabash.
J. R Lambson, Newcastle.	O. F. Whit ord, Northumbld
John Lacing, Wilkesbarre.	A. C. Whitridge, Charleston
Chas. D. Lawton, Auburn.	W. Wilkinson, Omro, Wis.
J. H. Leggett, Stillwater.	H. G. Wisner, St. Thomas.
D. K. Leitch, Skaneateles.	E. M. Wood, Cheshire.
C. S. Lincoln, South Bristol.	

This branch of the proceedings having been satisfactorily terminated, the President rose and implored a benediction. The band then struck up a lively chorus, the young gentlemen received the congratulations of their friends, and in a few minutes more the church was deserted. Night had scarcely fallen before the gay throng disappeared, and to-day Schenectady is probably as stupid as ever.

THE COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

On Wednesday evening, after the laying of the corner-stone of the new Graduates' Hall, the Psi Upsilon fraternity had a social meeting, at which addresses were made by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. TAYLOR, of New-York, and Professors CLARKE and BENNETT, of Lima College. The Delta Phis and Kappa Alphas celebrated the event by suppers, the festivities of which were protracted into a pretty advanced hour next morning.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

The Alumni—Meetings of Linonia and the Brothers in Unity—Butler's Phi Beta Kappa Poem—Theological Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President of the University of Mississippi, delivered the address before the Alumni yesterday afternoon, in the Rev. Dr. DUTTON's church. His theme was the somewhat trite one, "*The duties and responsibilities of educated men to the cause of Education*," using the term education in its broadest sense.

The annual gatherings of the graduates of the two great Literary Societies are by far the most interesting occasions of Commencement Week. The older the graduates are, the more enthusiastic they seem to be. In Linonia, JOHN HOOKER, Esq., (1837,) was elected President. On taking the chair he informed the members of the Society that it was allowable to be somewhat humorous on these occasions, if they did not become too much so. Members of the Faculty were present, and it would be well for speakers to be somewhat careful.

J. R. VARNUM, (1838,) being called on, said he felt very much like a boy who always used to recite well when in an old school-house, but, when the dilapidated structure gave place to one more modern, made sad work with phonetics. On being punished, the apology was extorted, "Well, mahter, the fact is, I can't get the hang of the new school-house, any how." So he felt on coming into this spacious hall. Pleasant reminiscences connected with the old hall were dwelt upon at length, and in conclusion he urged upon the members to keep good temper in all their debates. If there was any motto which deserved to be emblazoned over the speaker's chair, it was one inculcating this. After Mr. JAMES TUFTS (1838) had said a few words, Mr. VARNUM told an anecdote with reference to the desk the Society purchased when he was a member. PECK—Maximus PECK as he was styled, on account of his length—was severely censured for being so extravagant in ordering so expensive a one, but after the bills were footed it was proposed to have oysters and coffee with the balance. The oysters disappeared so rapidly on PECK's side of the table as to give rise to the following couplet:

"Maximus PECK is by no means a cheat,
For PECK is his name and a full peck he'll eat."

G. T. DOUBLEDAY, of the same class, described an electioneering scene he witnessed while coming up on the boat, in which a Brother was equally solicitous, but not equally felicitous with the Linonian in address.

Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., thought the chairman, JOHN HOOKER, was in the wrong place; he had no business in the chair—he should be on the floor making speeches. If he wanted a theme, there was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (pointing to his likeness) to give his ideas an impulse. Prof. S. proved that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was a Linonian, thus: He was made a Doctor of Laws when Linonia was the only society in existence; the Society always made the Honorary Doctors upon whom the College conferred the title Honorary Members of the Society. Ergo, Dr. FRANKLIN must have been a Linonian. More than all, he gave the College the land on which the Society's Hall stood, and if he wasn't a Linonian, he ought to be.

Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER (1825) gave a number of axioms. First—Linonia was the best society to learn to speak in. Second—However well the Brothers do, Linonia is always a little ahead. Third—This Alumni Hall was got up by the Linonian Society. Axioms do not need proving, but the two first were illustrated by the fact that all of the seven De Forest prize medals given for the best written and spoken English orations had been taken by Linonians. Now, if he had found any medicine which operated in the same way, in seven different cases, he would think it was a very good medicine, and he thought these seven cases he had cited to be excellent proof of his proposition.

JAMES BREWSTER, Esq., made a few remarks, pledging his hearty cooperation to the society, and acknowledging his indebtedness to Dr. DWIGHT, under whose preaching he had sat when young.

The Rev. Dr. STILES was called on, but excused himself by the plea that everything he could say had already been well said.

HOMER B. SPRAGUE, (1852,) of Worcester, Mass., and the successful candidate in his class for the De Forest prize, said he very much regretted he had not kept up the habit of speaking he had indulged in when in college. He agreed perfectly with what had been said by previous speakers, of the necessity of cultivating the gift of speaking, not only for the cheap pleasure it afforded, but from the positive advantages derived from it.

At the meeting of the "Brothers in Unity," the Rev. Dr. ROWLAND, of Newark, presided. The proceedings were of the same general character with those in Linonia, though perhaps hardly so entertaining. The Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, said a few words and introduced as an honorary member the Rev. JAMES MCCHESNEY, of Virginia, with the remark that if the Union be severed there could be another *chain* to bind it together. Dr. MCLANE, the Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, of Boston, and the Rev. ROBERT AIKMAN, all bore testimony to the good they had derived from the Society. Some of the younger graduates, Mr. WOODWARD, (1855,) Mr. NORTHROP, (1857,) and others made brief speeches.

In accordance with a notice given at the Alumni meeting requesting those interested in the welfare and future prosperity of the Theological Seminary to meet in the President's Lecture Room, a number of the graduates convened in that place yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL was appointed Chairman and the Rev. EDWARD DWIGHT Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, Dr. BUDDINGTON offered a series of resolutions with reference to the late Dr. TAYLOR, expressing a deep sense of the loss the institution had suffered in his death, and their high estimate of his character. They were passed unanimously. A committee was appointed to see to procuring a bust of Dr. TAYLOR, to be placed in the College Library. Dr. BUSHNELL stated that the main object of the meeting was to take measures to endow the Professorship of Didactic Theology, so that an income of at least $2,000 should accrue. Unless this were done immediately, the place must be declared vacant.

Rev. Dr. DUTTON said that if they should undertake to get the Department on a good foundation, they would require at least $30,000. It was also necessary that a Professorship of Sacred History should be established, and such inducements held out as would engage the services of an able man as instructor.

Dr. THOMSON added that the question was altogether one of funds. In a conversation with Dr. TAYLOR a few days before his death, he expressed his regret that the Collegiate Department should so overshadow the Theological. The Alumni should see to this.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., of New-York, attracted a large crowd to the Centre Church last evening. The poem he delivered was entitled "Two Millions." There was much of the same satire, though not quite so trenchant or bitter, as characterized "Nothing to Wear." It occupied two hours in the delivery, and kept the audience attentively listening to the last. It is dedicated to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College. Glimpses of it may be caught in the following extracts:

FIRKIN AT CHURCH.

And yet he seemed devout; without much search
You might have found, on any Sunday morning,
His visible coach, outside the visible church,
With green and gold its sacred front adorning;
A gorgeous coachman, somewhat flushed with sherry,
A footman, portly with perpetual dinners,
Waited, while Firkin, in the Sanctuary,
With many other "miserable sinners,"
Cushioned the carnal man in dreamy pews,
Dozed over gilt edged papers, prayed at twelve,
Rose with the music, broke "with liberal views,"
On prisms comes, never known to falter
In chant or loud hymn or sublime splendor,
And still enchanting, when the chant was ended;
Then sat or knelt, grave as the altar-bronzes,
And went through all the usual responses.

FIRKIN'S POLITICS.

His politics took on the neutral tints,
A safe complexion for a merchant Prince,
Who valued Government for its protection
To wealth—and capital against insurrection.
He thought that legislation should be planned,
And the great ship of State equipped and manned,
Solely with reference to the property owners—
Those cabin passengers, our American Peerage:
While you and I, and other luckless Jonahs,
Who work the ship, or suffer in the steerage,
He reckoned dangerous chaps, who raised the gales
Which roared and rattled through the spars and sails.
As for the rest, his hate was warm and hearty
Against all politicians and each party.
No club or council held him in communion;
No doubtful canvass lured him into bets;
He never even helped to save the Union.

A fine shower this morning left the air refreshingly cool, making the day all that could be desired for the commencement exercises. Noll's Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music, which was, of course, excellent. As to the speeches, complimentary phrases have become so stereotyped that I need not waste space in elaborating them. The graduating class numbers 99. Of these, 56 have appointments, and by merit rank as in the first list. The first on the list is the valedictorian. The other list of 44 is arranged alphabetically, without regard to rank. Of the 56 appointees, 13 only are from Connecticut; and of the whole number, 22 are from Connecticut, and 78 from 20 other States and Territories of the Union, and 2 from foreign countries.

The degree of Masters in Arts was conferred upon 47 graduates of Yale.

Five persons received the degree of LL.B.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon six persons.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq., of New-York; Professor WILLIAM F. STEARNS, of the University of Mississippi; the Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, United States Senator from Illinois.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Some may be glad to see a record of these items. Though it may not have so much effect on the prosperity of the College as similar items do on railroads, they still have a certain interest:

Receipts	$55,704 21
Expenditures	55,351 86

Among the former items may be mentioned the income of the Library, which was $1,656 22
Scholarship and Prize Funds 2,987 95

Among the Expenditures are the Gratuity Fund, which embraces fifteen Scholarships $450 00
General Gratuity Fund 465 00

Total expenditure for Instruction	$24,955 55
Total expenditure for Library	2,375 55
Total expenditure for Scholarships & Prizes	2,994 60
Tuition remitted to Students	1,793 00

There is a project on foot for rebuilding the Medical College. W——s.

Personal Gossip—Foreign and Domestic.

Mr. Van Dyck, Superintendent of Public Instruction in this City, writes a spicy letter, declining the payment of $10 for a "first-rate notice" in an educational paper. He says:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Albany, July 16, 1858.

Messrs. Smith, Woodman & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the suggestions contained in your note of June 19, proffering the columns of the *Educational Herald* for an exhibition of my likeness on wood, accompanied by an auto biographical sketch, I would say that I am not at all ambitious of having my physiognomy emblazoned to the world, and least of all in "black," after the fashion in vogue now-a days. I have known the "wood-cut" similarities of distinguished individuals to be put to most base uses in after-times, and though in your hands I should feel my *countenance* safe, yet I should have a decided repugnance to figuring at some future day as some noted offender against justice, or a "decoy" to innocent maidens in search of rich and distinguished husbands. In addition, my biography affords no incidents. I *came up* in the usual way, served as a printer's devil, in time became an editor, and somewhat of a politician, (an honest one, I trust,) and was never particularly connected with the cause of education until this present, although always feeling a deep interest in popular instruction—incited in some measure, doubtless, by a consciousness of my own deficiencies. So you see I would furnish a poor theme for your worthy biographer to expatiate upon, and as "$10" bills are rather unusual with me, I prefer to keep the two or three I have, rather than suffer them to "fly to others that we know not of."

With thanks for your kind proposal to send my face down to posterity at so cheap a rate, (extras included,) I have the honor to remain

Very truly, your ob't serv't,
H. H. VAN DYCK."

The following art items appear in the Boston *Evening Transcript*: "Brackett's spirited bust of Charles Sumner, also Wright's fine painting of him and Schoff's engraving of it, may now be seen at Everett's, near the corner of Sumner and Washington streets. We also notice here a new and admirable landscape by Morviller, being a view in Malden, looking toward Saugus. The works of this young and gifted artist are deservedly admired, and readily command good prices. At Cotton's, two new groups in clay, modeled by Mr. Rogers of Roxbury, of whose genius for sculpture we have had encouraging augury, may be seen. One of them represents Pocahontas rescuing the life of Capt. John Smith. We have not seen it yet, but if it is as good as Mr. Rogers' domestic and comic groups, it will command attention."

The Rev. Mr. Kalloch is to return to the pastorate of the Tremont Temple in Boston. The Boston *Journal* says the congregation upon the Sabbath in the Temple has for some time past been very small, and it began to be a very serious question whether the enterprise could be longer sustained. A call had been given to the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Buffalo, which was declined, and the Church despaired of finding a minister adapted to the place. It was understood that Mr. Kalloch had no intention of engaging in the practice of law, and that he preferred to remain in the ministry. It was further understood that, if the Tremont Temple Church were generally united in giving him a second call, he would accept. It is stated that nearly all the members of the Church who voted against him, are among those who have been received into the Church since Mr. Kalloch left.

The Toronto *Colonist* says that Mr. Russell, proprietor of the Russell House in that City, having been driven to distraction by the presentation of bills, quietly left the city Sunday morning by one of the American boats, carrying with him certain valuables, but leaving his wife and family as temporary hostages with his creditors. The employes of the house, whose claims remained unsettled, became turbulent, and many of the guests were obliged to leave. Finally the police took possession of the premises.

The Rev. E. F. Good, and Sophia Lavina, his wife, have been accepted by Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, as claimants for one of the Dunmow flitches to be presented in 1859, at the Town Hall, Dunmow, Essex. The presentation of these "flitches" of bacon is an old English custom. The flitch is presented to the couple who are willing to swear that they never had a quarrel. Naturally, there are very few claimants.

Secretary Toncey, having recovered from his recent indisposition, expects to start, within a day or two, for his home in Connecticut, where he will adjourn for a few days. Prior to his return, says the Washington *Star*, he will make a tour of the several Navy Yards for the purpose of inspection. In his absence the duties of the Secretaryship will be transacted by the gentlemanly Chief Clerk, Charles W. Welsh, Esq.

Prentice tells this story about Brigham Young: A gentleman, who went to Utah a few years ago as an officer of the United States Government, subsequently informed us, that, as he was walking one day with Brigham, they saw a very bright-looking little fellow that attracted their attention. "What is your name, little boy?" said Brigham. "John Young, sir." "Who is your father?" "Brigham Young, sir."

Mr. John Bolton Rogerson, the Manchester poet, author of "Rhyme, Romance and Reverie," and various other works, has been granted a pension of £50, which will suffice to "keep the wolf from the door" for the rest of his days. For some time past Mr. Rogerson has partially lost the use of his limbs from rheumatism, so that he is quite incapacitated for the pursuits of active industry.

Governor BANKS, of Massachusetts, in a speech made at Waltham last Saturday, said the first motion he ever made was in an assembly of firemen, and the first speech he ever made was in the engine-house to sustain that motion. The first official honors he ever received was as a young man from an engine company in Waltham.

Society in Vienna has been recently startled by the following strange act accomplished on his death-bed by a Baron Stiberstein. He had threatened to disinherit his son, in consequence of a family dispute, and, on feeling his end approaching, he carried out his threat. He converted his fortune, amounting to 170,000 florins, into bank-notes, and then burnt them.

M. Eveillard, the French Consul who was murdered at Djidda, was Consul for six or seven years at Belem or Para, one of the unhealthiest seaport cities in Brazil. He left with his wife and daughter for his new post in May, and had only reached Djidda a few days before the massacre took place.

Mr. JOHN C. RIVES writes to the Missouri *Democrat*, to defend himself against the charge of peculation during the time he held the post of Government Printer. He produces a formidable array of figures to establish the truth of his statement.

Mr. Asa Foster, a farmer of Canterbury, N. H., is now in his 94th year, and his wife in her 75th year—an aged couple. The gentleman reads without glasses, and has just completed his haying, doing a good share of the mowing and raking.

A French writer, recently speaking of Dr. Buckland, the accomplished naturalist, alludes to his celebrated "Bridgewater Treatise," saying that Dr. Buckland has published a work "On the Construction of Bridges."

According to the Bristol *Times*, Lord Palmerston has purchased the *Morning Post* from Messrs. Crompton, paper-makers, whose property it has been for some time.

Hamilton College has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D., upon the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Ex-Governor Seymour.

A subscription has been opened in Piedmont to raise a statue to Silvio Pellico, in his native town, Saluzzo. It is modeled by Count Cavour.

The Possibly have come for Bedford Springs, and will be absent for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have made a new engagement to play at the Varieties Theatre.

A NEW ANNIVERSARY.—The Toledo *Blade* proposes a new National Anniversary, the 10th September, the day of Commodore PERRY's victory on Lake Erie.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 30.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE CANGEMI CASE—APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR AND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—In order that a motion for a writ of error, and stay of proceedings, might be made, Cangemi was brought into Court again, to-day. His appearance was not perceptibly changed.

Mr. Blankman, one of his counsel, submitted the motion, which, he said, he did in order to enable them to go before the Court of Appeals, which meets on the *second Thursday in September*. The day appointed for the execution of Cangemi is the 2d of September, —and, consequently, unless a stay should be granted, a writ of error would be of no avail.

In support of the motion, Mr. Ashmead argued that new questions of a grave character were involved.

District-Attorney McKeon opposed the motion, and cited authority to show that the right of trial by twelve Jurors could be waived. He asked to amend the papers to be attached to the record, so that they would show more definitely the order of proceedings.

Mr. Ashmead said he would not object to the amendments proposed, (which show that Judge Wright's amendment of the *postea* was made by order of the general term,) and the papers were ordered to be so amended.

Judge INGRAHAM reserved his decision on the motion.

Emily B. Wines vs. *Gilbert H. Wines.*—Divorce granted.

Alfred S. Post vs. *Sarah A. Birmingham.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered on report of Mr. Beamish, referee.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel. The President and Directors of the Tremont Bank et al. vs. *Richard B. Connolly et al.*—Motion for *mandamus* denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 30.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Hamilton Fish vs. *Joel S. Oatman.*—In this case the Judge decided that, "If this action was one of those named in the code, it was the duty of the clerk to make an allowance to the plaintiff. Whether one should or should not be made by the clerk, is not a matter resting in his discretion. The plaintiff is entitled to it absolutely, or has no right whatever to it, as the action is or is not one of those named in section 308.

One view is that this may properly be called an action 'for an adjudication upon an instrument in writing.' Whether the plaintiff is entitled to have the lease canceled by reason of the defendant to appoint a disinterested appraiser, or must give a renewed lease; and if the latter, whether the amount of rent to be paid is to be determined by the Court, or by referees or appraisers to be appointed by the Court, are questions which may arise upon such an instrument.

But this view is open to the objection that the words 'for an adjudication upon' are of equivalent import to the words for 'the construction of,' and that when the Court is not asked to construe the meaning of the instrument, and determine upon opposing constructions, the action is not 'for an adjudication upon it' any more than one upon a note, bond or special contract, to recover damages for its breach. This latter construction of section 308 Mr. Justice Hoffman has decided to be the correct one, (Code, Edition of 1857, p. 444, note c.) Under such circumstances, I should not decide to the contrary unless entirely clear that the decision is erroneous. It may be said of his decision that section 308, prior to its amendment in 1857, used the words 'for the *construction* of.' The language now is 'for an *adjudication* upon.' There must have been some design in making this amendment. Nothing has been effected by it, if section 308, as amended, is to be held to mean in this respect precisely what it did before the amendment I observe, however, that Judge Woodruff intimates that the action is not one of those named in section 308, unless it is 'a proceeding to compel the determination of claims to real property.' I do not think it such a proceeding within the meaning of that action. Concurring in the intimation of Judge Woodruff and not deeming it by any means clear that Judge Hoffman's decision is incorrect, I deem it more appropriate to conform to the deliberate decision of the latter until it has been reviewed by the General Term.

The allowance of $60 made by the Clerk must be stricken out."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JULY 30.

Before Judge Hilton.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., and the Board of Police Commissioners.*—In this case the plaintiffs asked that the defendants should be enjoined from interfering with them in the use of steam on their road below Forty-second-street. It was argued by Charles O'Conor and Charles N. Sandford, for plaintiffs; Greene C. Bronson and David Dudley Field, for Police Commissioners; Richard Busteed, C. C., and Gilbert Dean, for the Corporation.

In his opinion the Judge says: "The plaintiffs are an incorporated railroad company by an act of the Legislature passed April 25, 1831, with power to construct a railroad or way from Twenty-third-street to the Harlem River, and to transport and carry property and persons upon the same by the power and force of steam or animals or any mechanical and other power, or of any construction of theirs which the said company may choose to employ. The act contains eighteen sections, most of which are devoted to the manner in which the capital stock shall be subscribed, and the right of way acquired upon the route to be erected by the Company, subject to the approval of the Common Council upon these subjects. On the 23d December, 1831, the Common Council passed an ordinance to the effect that, if, at any time after the construction of the railway, it should appear to the Mayor, &c., that the railway, or any part thereof, constitute an obstruction or impediment to a street or avenue, (of which the Mayor and Aldermen shall be the sole judges,) the plaintiff or the directors thereof shall provide a remedy; and if they fail to find such remedy, they shall, within one month after such requisition, proceed to remove such railway or other obstruction or impediment, and to replace the street or avenue in as good condition as it was before the said railway was laid down. The Judge, after recapitulating the various phases of state and civic legislation in relation to railways and to the many litigations which have arisen thereon, says that the plaintiffs accepted their charter with this restriction upon obtaining permission to lay their rails, regard it as such, and by an agreement of Jan. 9, 1832, bound themselves to conform to it and all the other conditions required of them by the ordinance of Dec. 22, 1831. The Judge, therefore, concludes that the ordinance which the plaintiffs ask to have the enforcement of restrained is valid, and the plaintiffs are bound to obey it. He does not deem it necessary to inquire into the reasons which actuated the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in adopting it. Because Courts are bound to assume that where a discretion is vested in a municipal body, exercising functions of a legislative character, good reasons exist for the adoption of a regulation or ordinance which is the result of the exercise of such a discretion. The affidavits presented by the defendants go far to show that the use of steam-engines at the plaintiffs' depôt at Thirty-second-street constitutes a nuisance to the neighborhood, and the constant running of engines across the sidewalks, and the condition of the avenue at this point, produced by the plaintiff's acts, constitute an obstruction to its free use by our citizens, to such an extent, as to call for the adoption of the ordinance and its enforcement by the Police Commissioners. These may be the reasons which have controlled the defendants in their conduct, but whether they are or not, it is not the duty of the Court to consider, having determined the ordinance in question to be valid, and one that the defendants may properly enforce. Although upon the argument it was deemed, by counsel on both sides, necessary to inquire into the powers and duties of the Board of Police Commissioners, and duties of a policeman or constable, both at common law and under the broad provision of the Metropolitan Police act, (2, Laws 1857, p. 200,) it seems unnecessary to follow them after having arrived at the conclusion stated. It is enough to state that the duty of enforcing all the public ordinances of the City and especially those which are applicable to the police or health is imposed upon the Board of Police Commissioners, and to add that upon the affidavits read on the motion, the ordinance in question might very probably be claimed under either head. I have abstained from inquiry whether under the law amendatory of the act incorporating the plaintiffs, passed March 29, 1848, the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company acquired any greater rights in respect to the use of the plaintiff's track than is possessed by the plaintiffs themselves, because that company is not before the Court as a party to this action. But if the views I have here taken be correct, it is difficult to perceive wherein their position under the ordinance in question differs materially from that of the plaintiffs.

The motion for injunction is denied.

BILLY MULLIGAN'S BAIL FORFEITED.

Before Judge Hilton.

A few days ago ex-Judge Phillips appeared before Judge HILTON and moved to vacate the order forfeiting Billy Mulligan's bail. The occasion of the forfeiture was the sudden disappearance of Billy from the Court of General Sessions on the day on which he was to have been tried for assault and battery upon Mr. Webb, formerly of the California Vigilance Committee. Judge Phillips claimed that the production of Billy in Court on the day he was to have been tried was a redelivery of his person to the custody of the authorities, and that his subsequent escape should not result in a forfeiture of his bail.

The Assistant District-Attorney held that the bond required the presence of Billy in Court, and *that he should remain there* pending his trial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Last Man—Pocahontas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Huzzar—A Lesson for Husbands.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

FRENCH COMP NY—Comedie Vaudevilles—Chansonnette.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Battle of the Heart—Rinaldo Rinaldini—First Perf at a Woman.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.... July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffolo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the *North Star* from this port, to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ A.M.

☞ The mails for the German States, Russia, Sweden, &c., per Hamburg mail steamship *Austria*, will closeat the Post-Office, in this City, at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning. Letters should be marked, "By Hamburg Steamer."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States steamship *Granada*, Lieut. Berryman, arrived, on Thursday evening, from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 19th, *vid* Greytown on the 20th, and Key West, where she called on the 25th. She brings only a small number of passengers, among whom are Messrs. Webster, Allen, and Gottel, agents of Commodore Vanderbilt, who went to Nicaragua to obtain the ratification of the contract for the possession of the Isthmus transit route. They return without having secured the grant, on account of objectionable features in the document, which are explained elsewhere. General Maximo Jerez, the new Minister from Nicaragua, was also a passenger. He brings with him the Cass-Yrissari treaty as it was finally passed by both branches of the Legislative Assembly. James Thomas, Esq., a special bearer of dispatches to our Government, came in the *Granada*. General Martinez, on the 13th inst., in person, with 300 soldiers, took possession of Castillo Fort, as a precaution against a fillibuster invasion, which was daily apprehended. He had taken the steamer *Morgan* to be used above the rapids in case of necessity. The River San Juan was very high, and steamers, without difficulty, could pass up into the lake. American men-of-war were daily expected to blockade the ports of Nicaragua, on account of the refusal of the Government to ratify the treaty. The frequent loss of letters and dispatches to and from the United States and Nicaragua has been traced to a new species of fillibusters, aided and abetted by the Government, on the Isthmus of Nicaragua, who have opened and destroyed them *in transitu*. Consul Cottrell, at Greytown, has traced these depredations, and has sent depositions on the subject to General Cass.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Southampton on Sunday, the 18th inst. She brings London papers of the afternoon of the 17th, but they contain very little news additional to that received by the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 17th. It is reported that the Ottoman Government, in addition to the punishment to be inflicted on the authors of the massacre at Djidda, has offered to the families of the English and French Consuls, who were killed, the sum of 150,000 francs. A general rising throughout European Turkey is expected. Hostilities had recommenced in Bosnia between the Mussulmans and the Rajahs, and some three thousand Christians had crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia. There is no change to note in commercial affairs.

Mr. Nugent, the agent appointed by our Government to proceed to Fraser's River to look after the interests of our countrymen there, will go out on the California steamer to sail on the 5th of August. It having been apprehended that a difficulty would arise with the Governor of Vancouver's Island relative to the passage of our citizens into the gold regions, Mr. Dallas, at the instance of Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, called the attention of the British Government to the matter, when Lord Malmesbury promptly responded, in a note which we publish this morning. He gives assurances of a disposition on the part of the British Government to deal liberally, but asks for time to inquire into the legal bearings of the question, and also as to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

According to official advices received from China at the State Department, it is true that the Chinese Emperor has appointed an official of a satisfactory rank to confer with the Peace Commissioners delegated by the Great Powers. An amicable arrangement of all difficulties is now considered certain.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed the resolution to purchase all the land on Ward's Island not now owned by the City, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, by a vote of 12 to 2. There was an ineffectual effort to get up Alderman Tucker's swill-milk ordinance, but on motion of Alderman Tuomey the Committee was directed to report at the first meeting in September. The resolution to sell at auction Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, for a ferry to run to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was called up. Alderman Tucker moved to strike out Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and insert South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, which was lost. The Chairman then announced that he had received an injunction, but would not state its nature. On the motion to concur, Aldermen Tucker, Owens, Starr and Davis declined to vote unless they could be informed of the nature of the injunction. The vote to concur was 8 to 2, and 9 votes being necessary it was lost. It was then reconsidered and laid over.

The preliminary examination into the libel suit brought by Alderman Reed against Frank Leslie came up yesterday before Justice Quackenbush. Similar evidence was elicited as at the late examination in the similar charge preferred by Alderman Tuomey, and the papers were sent to the Grand Jury.

James Kelly, convicted in June last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, of the murder of his wife, Rose Kelly, on the 16th of April, corner of Navy and Prospect streets, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday, in the Kings County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn. He was executed at six minutes past 1 P. M., and struggled for about 4½ minutes. He maintained his self-possession until the last.

A vigorous business was transacted in Flour, Wheat, Corn and Sugars, yesterday, at firmer and buoyant prices. Pork was less active, and prices tended downward. Cut meats, Lard and Beef were in good request, at strengthening rates. Cotton, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco were quiet. The auction sale of Teas,—the first this season,—resulted very successfully. Freights were quite dull.

Changeable Temperature.—The weather yesterday underwent a sudden and remarkable change. The day opened intensely hot. A close, sultry atmosphere rendered existence in town nearly unendurable, and but for the overcasting of the sky towards noon, and the fall of heavy showers, thousands of wilting citizens would have been driven to seek cooler shelter at the seaside, or among the hills. The thermometer fell rapidly after the rain, and the night was cool, breezy, and bracing. A few more fiery mornings like that of yesterday, however, will dishearten the returning Summer emigration. Blistering pavements and heated bricks are not pleasant things to encounter, and it is well to keep them at a distance. Were we always sure of a fall of twenty degrees in the mercury between sunrise and nightfall, the case might alter; but appearances, and even precedents, are not to be trusted—and the mercury, especially, is but a slippery foundation to calculate upon. The Summer's heat is apparently just beginning.

Nicaragua and the Transit.

Among the highly important and interesting intelligence brought together in the Times of this morning, will be found an announcement of the final ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. Two modifications are annexed, neither of which materially affects its purport, and since the leading stipulations remain as dictated by our Government, we are to presume that no difficulty will be made in regard to secondary points. The first modification applies to article 15, whereby the United States undertakes to guarantee the neutrality of the route; and is to be permitted, in compensation, to transport troops and munitions of war across it. As the paper now reads, troops are not to be sent over the transit without previous notice to the Government of Nicaragua, a demand in regard to which there ought to be, and need to be, no difficulty. The second alteration is in Article 16, agreeably to which the United States are authorized to send troops for the protection of the route, should Nicaragua prove unable to protect persons and property. The amendment exacts that the evidence upon which this failure of protection shall rest shall be a notice to that effect from the Government of Nicaragua, with a requisition for assistance. The change is not unreasonable, and we hardly see how, while recognizing the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan Government over its own territory, we can refuse to accept it. In its other provisions the treaty grants the right of transit through Nicaragua to the citizens of the United States over any route, natural or artificial, existing or to be created; establishes free ports at either end of the transit, for merchandise and effects; permits the United States mails to be carried without toll, and stipulates that nothing in the instrument shall be construed to affirm or deny the validity of any contract for opening communication. It is also agreed that no company is to be authorized which shall not conform, in all respects, with the terms of this treaty, and make them a part of its charter. The rights of Costa Rica over the San Juan River are guaranteed, and no transit company is to be permitted to declare or pay a dividend exceeding 15 per cent. per annum. Such is the Cass-Yrissari Convention, the conditions of which are certainly all that we can justly exact. No company or batch of speculators are favored by it; it is equally operative, whether the grantees of the route are Americans, Parisians, or Calmucks. It is satisfactory to discover that, notwithstanding the hostile codicil to M. Belly's impracticable Canal grant, the Government of Nicaragua is not disposed to have a quarrel with the United States. There was some efficacy, doubtless, in the dispatch of a squadron to Greytown.

What party, among the claimants of the Transit, is to enjoy the guarantees of this treaty? Commodore Vanderbilt, it seems, is out of the question. His hundred thousand dollars have come back to him. He has no grant, no rights, no route—no other interest, in fact, than to delay the opening of the Transit. They objected to the provision insisted upon by his agents, that all disputed points should be arbitrated in New-York, and they threw him out of the business neck and shoulders. There remain in the field the old Canal grant, in the hands of Messrs. White, Stebbins, and company; the Accessory Transit grant, in the same hands, and the recent grant to M. Belly. These, supposing the former to be alive, do not conflict. The old company will not object to Messrs. Millaud & Co. building a score of canals, if they can, for fifteen millions of dollars, so long as they do not interfere with the transit of goods and passengers by river and lake. The French capitalists have no ground of interference with that mode of travel; so that, in all probability, the quarrel may be regarded as finally accommodated. Provided, however, that the White people can obtain a recognition of their contract. That they anticipate success in the effort is evinced by their preparations for stocking the line, and immediately entering upon the dispatch of men and merchandise. As it is of the utmost moment, in view of the sudden pressure of travel to the new gold fields of British America, that every mode of transit should be opened, and prices placed at a reasonable level, it will be a matter of congratulation if the plans of the Accessory Company be realized. In fact, we can look to no other quarter.

Had the Vanderbilt interest triumphed, the route, there is too much reason to believe, would not have been opened; or, if opened, that it would have been so managed as not to interfere with the business or charges of the Panama Company. So let the others fire up and steam away as soon as they may. The treaty cannot be put in practice a day too soon.

The Gerrit Smith Meeting in Madison County.

A meeting favorable to the nomination of Gerrit Smith for Governor, was held on Wednesday, at Peterboro, the village where Mr. Smith resides. A sketch of its proceedings will be found in another part of this morning's Times.

It will be seen that the sentiments of Mr. Smith's friends were not harmonious. Strange as it may be, the spirit of party expediency was not altogether wanting. Not a few were fearful that an unconditional support of Mr. Smith would only tend to insure the success of the Democratic ticket, unless the Republican Convention should be induced to accept him as the candidate of that party. Others had no confidence in any existing party, and believed the Republicans as little trustworthy as the Democrats. In the course of the discussion, and when the contrariety of opinions was at its height, Mr. Smith himself entered. He was immediately called upon to speak, and promptly complied, defining his position quite clearly and definitely. He approved of the resolutions, which recommended liquor prohibition and a personal liberty law, and was in favor of an independent nomination. If the Syracuse Mass Convention of the 4th of August should be large and spirited, he would accept its nomination, otherwise not. Mr. Smith evidently looks upon that meeting as an instrument to work the Republican Convention into adopting himself as its candidate. He was too old, he said, to busy himself with shams.

In regard to the defeat of the Personal Liberty bill in the Legislature, a bill which Mr Smith said he himself drew up, he remarked that every Republican member from the old Silas Wright radical Democratic districts voted for the bill, while those from Seward's own county, and from all the Seward counties, voted against it. In respect to Temperance, also, he charged that the Republican Party had proved unfaithful. The resolutions were passed at the close of Mr. Smith's remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

There was manifestly less unity and spirit in this initial movement, than was generally anticipated, and the Peterboro demonstration gives no brilliant augury of the Convention to be held at Syracuse. If the latter should prove a "sham," as Mr. S. intimates is possible, it will be difficult to decide whether the grief of the Abolitionists, or of the Democrats, will be most touching and sincere. The former have their feelings more deeply enlisted, but the latter were far more likely to reap the profits.

The Mexican Mission.

A capital advantage over other representatives of our Government abroad is enjoyed by Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico. He has a home organ, which he can now and then furnish with early information from the seat of his mission, and which always stands ready to do fierce battle for all his official acts, blunders, shortcomings and excesses. It is not every Envoy that keeps his own newspaper; and we can, therefore, readily understand why the Mobile *Register* should be even more than zealous in its championship. It assists the apprehension to observe the name of Mr. Forsyth at the head as editorially responsible for the views of the paper. And in assuming that a long and labored vindication of the diplomatic character of that gentleman, which the *Register* utters in reply to the Times, proceeds from Mr. Forsyth himself, we shall not perhaps be thought to exceed the bounds of ordinary courtesy.

The treaties effected with the Comonfort Administration are the first topic of this personal defence. The *Register* says:

"Although entered into without special instructions, and although they did not meet the approval of our Government, to say that they were "without value—fit only for the official waste-basket," is but the pert denunciation of ignorant malignity. Notwithstanding there may have been objections to those treaties, and that the Administration may have had good reasons for their non-acceptance, it cannot be denied that they would have secured immense advantages to our country, and that, in view of the prospective absorption of Mexico into the American Union, they would have opened the way, practically and effectually, for the speedy consummation of that result."

It may be granted that all claimed for the treaties as inuring to the advantage of this country will be ultimately verified. But that the conventions were consistent with safe and judicious precedents, that they were free from the charge of amounting to an impertinent interference in the domestic affairs of an independent State, that they were in accordance with the fairness and justice that ought to regulate the intercourse of allied Republics, are assumptions not as easily sustained. Indeed, Mr. Forsyth's apology avows shamelessly the dishonest objects of his negotiations. He proposed to take advantage of the extremity of a Government toward which he was protesting at the moment the liveliest friendship, by inveigling it into a debt, the payment of which would have been a financial impossibility, and the result of which would have been the dismemberment of its territory. That such was his crafty policy, and that such would have been its upshot had nothing interfered to defeat it, he proves by quoting the opinion of the *Clamor Publico*, a journal of Madrid. Let us inquire deferentially whether there be or be not such a thing as public morality? There is no difficulty in stigmatizing the Shylock who with a shrewd forecast at a pound of flesh, nearest the heart, blood-dripping, deliberately thrusts a loan upon his embarrassed neighbor, pockets his bond, and calculates in cold blood upon the consequences of his inability to pay. Have we no epithet left for a nation enacting the same heartless part? Can we class such tricks and resorts among the legitimate weapons of diplomacy, or respect the man who professes and adopts them as a high-minded statesman? Perhaps there could be no severer condemnation of the *morale* thus justified by Mr Forsyth, than to say that it fell below the debased standard of the Buchanan Administration—the treaties were suppressed.

The *Register* is no less intrepid in justifying the recognition of Zuloaga; indeed, goes further, and makes wretched havoc among facts:

"The Zuloaga revolution had been consummated—it had seized and held the supreme authority—Comonfort had been overthrown and had fled the country—Juarez, who was next to him in office, had also fled, and for forty days not a word was heard from him and none knew where he was. In the meantime the Zuloaga Government not only held undisputed possession of the Capital, but a large portion of the country—its armies were triumphantly marching over the country. At length when Juarez was heard from he was flying from point to point without any of the qualities of a *de facto* Government, until he finally took flight entirely from the Pacific shore—in short, Zuloaga was, usurper or not, the *de facto* Government of Mexico. It is not the business of foreign Ambassadors in a country to decide upon the rightfulness of the authority of the existing Government. They have only to decide who is possessed of the actual authority, and their duty is to recognize the *de facto* Government. All the other foreign Ministers in Mexico had so recognized the Zuloaga Government. This fact alone should be sufficient to prove that the Zuloaga Government was not without the requisite claims to be considered the existing Government of the Republic. It was not till some time after all his colleagues had established official relations with the Zuloaga Government, and when he was thoroughly convinced that the Juarez Government had no existence as a Government of authority in the country, that he at last resolved to recognize the former, which indeed he was compelled to do, or have no relations with any Government whatever. It would have been a pretty business indeed, if, when all the other representatives of foreign Governments in Mexico were holding relations with the Government at the capital, Mr. Forsyth had gone traveling over the country, following the footsteps and fortunes, and asserting the legitimacy of the fugitive Juarez as he fled from town to town, until he finally embarked from the remote coast of Colima. Mr. Forsyth adopted, under the circumstances, the entirely proper course of recognizing the Government at the capital, which he had every reason to regard as the *le facto* Government of the country."

The fall of Comonfort left Juarez President of Mexico. Unable to make head against the insurgents of the capital, he established his head-quarters at Guadalajara, whence he issued his proclamations, and there prepared to vindicate his authority. Three-fourths of the Republic acknowledged the validity of his Government. It was a Government in accordance with the Constitution, liberal and republican in character, decidedly antagonistic to the reactionary and ecclesiastical domination of which Zuloaga was the mere instrument. It was precisely the Government that a republican Minister, choosing between the two, should have preferred. But as the city was in possession of the insurrectionary faction, intelligence cut off, and for five or six weeks there was no means of communicating with Juarez, or learning the state of sentiment elsewhere, Mr. Forsyth might have been pardoned for postponing action until better informed, and until able to communicate with Washington. But in the midst of doubt, uncertainty, confusion, to precipitate his Government into a recognition of a transient despotism, and lend all the moral influence of its support to an intrinsically vicious cause, was an act of diplomatic incompetency, unaccountable and inexcusable. "But the Envoys of France and England set the example." Precisely: there is the rub. He accepted a precedent from quarters where it should have been least acceptable, and went wrong when delay and the exercise of ordinary discretion and independence of judgment would have led him right. We cannot see that the charge of blundering stupidly, and, we suspect, through mere indolence, is at all mitigated by the plea put forth by the *Register*. That blunder is the source of all our difficulties with Mexico.

It is in no spirit of hostility to Mr. Forsyth that we have occasionally criticized his course. He is unfortunate in representing an Administration, the policy of which towards the Spanish-American States we have never approved, and *he* has shown a disposition to prosecute that misdirection even beyond the limit to which his superiors are willing to go. The mission he fills is, in many points of view, the most important of all. The future history of the Union is largely dependent upon the conduct of our diplomatic relations with Mexico. Mr. Forsyth cannot be expected to occupy a post so important without being nicely scrutinized, and if he errs repeatedly and flagrantly he shall assuredly be censured. We know of no peculiarity of a foreign mission that should screen it from conscientious criticism.

The Harlem Railroad Company and the City Authorities.—Judge Hilton, of the Court of Common Pleas, has refused the injunction, which was asked by the Harlem Railroad Company, against the Police and Municipal authorities, who were proceeding to stop the use of steam below Forty-second-street. He is of opinion that the City, by its original charter, as well as through the express reservation of right in the Harlem Railroad charter, possesses full control over the matter, and that this control has not been surrendered nor impaired by any agreements or transactions between corporate authorities and the railway officers.

The question, whether the New-Haven Company possesses "greater rights" in the controversy than are claimed by the Harlem Corporation, was last week elaborately argued by distinguished counsel before Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, at his chambers, in Cooperstown. The New-Haven Company there asked from the United States Circuit Court an injunction in its favor, similar to the one now refused by Judge Hilton to the Harlem Corporation, and Judge Nelson is expected to state his views within the approaching month. The New-Haven Company, in addition to the points taken before the Common Pleas, substantially claim that after one Legislature gave to the City the right to control the Harlem Company in its use of steam, another Legislature expressly authorized the Connecticut Corporation to use steam over the Harlem track as far as that track extends, and that, therefore, as to it the recent ordinance is void.

An Interview with Brigham Young.—The letter of our Special Corresponent in Utah, which we publish this morning, gives an interesting account of an interview with Brigham Young. In the course of conversation, the Prophet gave a full exposition of his views. While professing extreme reverence for law, love for the Constitution, and a desire to obey the laws of the country, Brigham yet indulged in comments upon the relations of the Mormons to the General Government which do not savor of submission. He explicitly declared that if the President failed to redress Mormon grievances, "the Mormons would redress them for themselves." Other language, of similar tenor, was employed, evincing a settled purpose of hostility to the Government.

City Items.

The showers yesterday were just what half the people in the City were wishing for when they came. The preceding night and the morning were exceedingly sultry; pedestrians panted, and those who rode sweltered. Suddenly, when the streets were full of people, large drops—far apart at first, but rapidly increasing in number—began to dot the pavements, soon covered them, and, uniting, flowed in waterfalls over the curb-stones and in torrents down the gutters. Such a scampering of crinoline and white duck coats as took place then is seldom witnessed in Gotham of a Summer's day. Then it cleared up again, the sun burst forth, and all, except the unfortunates who were wet through, was "as smiling as a basket of chips" once more. Other similar showers fell at intervals during the day, and in the evening the air was all the cooler for it.

Olympic Club Yacht Races.—The match between the yacht *Laura Keene*, belonging to the Olympic Club of New-York, and the *Josephine*, for $500, came off at Fire Island, Thursday. The distance was 25 miles, starting from Sammis' dock, thence to a stake-boat off Nichol's Point to the lower buoy, turning the same, and back to the starting point. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, which enabled the boats to test their sailing qualities. The race was won by the *Laura Keene* in three hours 15 minutes sailing time, beating the *Josephine* 5 minutes 42 seconds on her allowance of time. The *Laura Keene*, measuring 37 feet on deck, was sailed by Bob Fish of New-York, her builder; and the *Josephine*, 48 feet on deck, was sailed by Captain Henry Clock, of Islip, L. I.

Sewing-Girls.—Preliminary movements have been made for a public meeting in behalf of the nine-hour system of labor for the sewing-girls employed in the City manufactories. A circular, setting forth the merits of the proposed reduction, has already received the signatures of many prominent citizens, and is open for new signers at the desk of Mr. Auld, in the Mayor's Office. Employers who favor the reform are looked to for aid and countenance.

Illness of Judge Duer.—We learn that Chief-Justice Duer, of the Superior Court, lies in a critical condition, at the residence of his son in law, on Staten Island. The injury received by the Judge in his fall last Winter has disabled him from attending to his judicial duties ever since, and has finally induced a general debility of his system. We understand that he was delirious on Thursday night, and it was thought he would not survive through the week.

Billy Mulligan's Bail Forfeited.—Yesterday morning, Judge Hilton, of the Court of Common Pleas, refused to grant Judge Phillips' motion to vacate the order forfeiting Billy Mulligan's bail, in the case of Webb vs. Billy, for assault and battery.

The Harlem Railroad Company vs. The City and Police Commissioners.—Yesterday morning Judge Hilton rendered his decision refusing to enjoin the City authorities and Police from interfering with the Railroad Company in their use of steam below Forty-second-street.

A Boat Run Down by a Steamer.—The steamboat *Ohio* ran over a small boat containing four men, off the Fishing Banks, Thursday afternoon. The men were all thrown into the water. A boat was immediately lowered from the steamboat, and they were all speedily rescued. None of them were more hurt than frightened.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board granted only one license on Friday: Henry Badeau & Sons, No. 991 Broadway, were the grantees.

There was no mass said, no preaching, no service in one of the Catholic Churches of East Brooklyn last Sunday, but there was great consternation on the faces of the soberer part of the congregation when it was whispered that the clergyman who should have officiated was in the Station-house, having been arrested by a faithful policeman for taking a single drop too much. His Reverence was all right next day—but whether it would be all right with the faithful officer, who neglected to respect persons, was a matter of much discussion among the M. P.'s who, unlike him, had neglected to be born in the old country.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Government Agent to Frazer's River—The Policy to be Pursued Towards Miners from the States—Note from Lord Malmesbury—Extra Compensation to Clerks, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 30.

Mr. Nugent leaves on the steamer with instructions from the State Department, to proceed to the Fraser River country and closely observe the current, and report the same to the Government here. He is to give every assurance to our people now pouring into that country, that their rights will be cared for and protected, if they, on their part, strictly abstain from all violence and disorder.

At the instance of Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, our country, through Mr. Dallas, called the attention of the British Government to the apprehended difficulties with the Governor of Vancouver's Island, in arresting the passage of our citizens into the gold regions. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Malmesbury, promptly responded, and I am permitted to lay his Lordship's reply before the readers of the Times.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Dallas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, addressed to him on the 13th instant, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the obstructions which it is apprehended may be offered by the Governor of Vancouver's Island to the passage of citizens of the United States to the districts in British Oregon where gold is reported to have been found.

The undersigned begs leave to assure Mr. Dallas that the subject of his note shall receive immediate attention, and that Her Majesty's Government are, on their part, disposed, as far as they can properly do so, to deal liberally with any citizens of the United States who may desire to proceed to that quarter of the British Possessions. But Her Majesty's Government must necessarily ascertain in the first place how far the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company bears upon the question, and then generally from the law officers of the Crown whether any legal considerations require attention on the part of Her Majesty's Government in connection with this question.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Dallas the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Foreign Office, June 17, 1858.
G. M. Dallas, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

This prompt declaration of a liberal policy towards citizens of the United States—followed, as it has been, by corresponding instructions to the Governor of Vancouver—has induced Mr. Buchanan to adopt the means he has to preserve, on the part of our people, good order and strict obedience to law.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act prohibiting either House of Congress from allowing, out of its contingent fund, pay or extra compensation to any employe, unless such employe had been employed under a *resolution*. This act has been so construed by Secretary Cobb as to authorize the payment of a large number of claims previously rejected by the First Comptroller of the Treasury. This act I learn, was framed at the Comptroller's office with a view to securing a legislative rejection of these and all similar claims, but a slight alteration of a single word by our law-makers secured just the opposite result. This will be good news for a great number of Government employes about the national capitol.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* ventures to correct my statement that the Turkish Government had been led to believe the United States would accept the position of ship builder to his Imperial Highness the Sultan—and to prove me in error he cites a letter written by the "Chief of Marine" to Secretary Toucey, asking that the Secretary would designate a competent constructor, &c. It is true this letter was written, but it was only presented *after* the responsible position of ship-builder was respectfully declined by our Government. The Pasha was specially instructed to ask that our Government would undertake the construction of a vessel. This, the correspondent referred to, will not deny. Nor will he deny that the request was made by the Admiral, and declined by Mr. Toucey. Unless the Government of the Sultan entertained the idea that the United States would construct the ship, why was the request made? And if the idea was entertained, who could have originated it but the person alluded to in my dispatch? The Pasha was no doubt recalled by his Government in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments arising in Turkey after he had sailed hither on his mission. Had it not been for the unexpected collapse of the Sultan's treasury, Mr. Webb, of New-York, would probably have got the contract for building the vessel for the Ottoman Porte. Q.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHISM IN ILLINOIS—DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT TO PUSH IT TO THE BITTER END—THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION IN DANGER—THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Washington, Friday, July 30, 1858.

The Republicans of Illinois are unquestionably well frightened, but the panic will wear off before the battle comes on. Their great danger and the surest hope and reliance of Judge Douglas is a proposed union upon him of the Fillmore Americans with the Anti-Lecompton wing of the Democracy. Mr. Fillmore received in Illinois 37,000 votes in 1856, which, united with Mr. Buchanan's vote, would have given the Democrats on their Presidential ticket about 46,000 majority, but 20,000 of them voted for Governor Bissell, and elected him as a Republican. The most remarkable part of this statement is that Senator Crittenden is at the bottom of this movement, and favors the reëlection of Mr. Douglas.

At present, the Administration element in the Illinois Democracy amounts to nothing. But the President's resentment, and his powers of intrigue, managing his game even on so distant a field, are not to be despised by the most formidable antagonists. He means to eject Mr. Douglas from the family of Presidential candidates. Defeated in his own State in 1858, and deprived of his commanding position in the Senate, he will not enter the circle at Charleston in 1860. The perfect earnestness of the President in the work he has undertaken was shown by a significant, though intrinsically unimportant, incident last week. The second-best office in the State is the Post-Office at Quincy. It is worth nearly $6,000 a year. It was filled for five years by Austin Brooks, editor of the Quincy *Herald*—an ardent and able Douglas organ. After a hard contest Brooks received his reappointment just before the Senate adjourned. He responded in a grateful leader, declaring, however, that he was, and should remain, "a Douglas man." This was enough. Mr. Buchanan took time to find one who was not a Douglas man, and, when he found him, turned him into Mr. Brooks' place.

The editors of the *Union* are frequent guests at Mr. Buchanan's Summer quarters. It was there that the first and the last Anti-Douglas articles, since the adjournment, were composed. The President is very much dissatisfied with the feeble conduct of the Administration State Convention, which was a poor and spiritless affair, and did nothing. Instructions have been given to hold county meetings and make nominations against the Douglas candidates. It is hoped in this way to brand Douglas as Anti Democratic, and to divert 20,000 or 30,000 votes from him.

The reasoning in justification of this course is, that Illinois is not necessary to the Democracy now, but that the party in the State require to be put through its purgation, when it may be counted upon as a reliable member of the National Democracy in 1860.

There is some danger that the Naval Expedition against Paraguay will fall through for the want of vessels of a suitable class. I look upon this plan of extracting money and redress from Paraguay as chimerical. Suppose the ships obtained, armed and equipped, how are they to get up the river in warlike plight? From Buenos Ayres to Asuncion is 1,200 miles of difficult navigation. If my recollection serves me, a British squadron of iron-steamers was repelled and compelled to retreat 10 or 12 years ago at the very outset of an attempt to ascend the Parana. One or two of the steamers were hulled with round shot. Doubtless if our tars and marines could get at Mr. Lopez and his cocked hats, they would knock them all into a promiscuous agglomeration of that article, but the getting there is the woe *in limine*. It can hardly be presumed that Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, or any other State bounding on the Parana, will fail to assist Paraguay against a foe whose presence in the middle of the continent they will all regard as a common danger. There is no doubt that we have perfect cause of war against Paraguay. She has robbed our citizens and insulted the representatives of our country, but to depend upon three little steamers for obtaining satisfaction would be too much like sending three cockle-shells on a whaling voyage.

It is contemplated to purchase or hire a private steamer, if one can be found, and I am told that the *William H. Webb*, built at your port, can be had at a moderate price. The claims are said to amount to $5,000,000, which sum the cost of this mode of collection is likely to equal.

The appropriations of the last session have become, I presume, a bore. Nevertheless, the report of the Clerk of the House on this subject is a very important and interesting document. It is made his duty by law to publish a correct statement of all appropriations of *public money*, made at each session of Congress. Of course, however, he is confined to specific appropriations, because he cannot know the amount of those which are indefinite. This document has been issued. It appears that the aggregate sum set apart for the specific expenditures of Government was $81,824,825. The indefinite, depending in amount upon the adjustment of accounts, and including private bills, are variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000. Adopting $3,500,000 for a compromise, we have $84,324,825. Then we have, *in addition*, applicable to the service of this fiscal year, $16,000,000 of old appropriations, and a large unascertained portion of $7,165,000 of the permanent and indefinite class. Assuming, as I think we safely may, $4,000,000 of the latter item as likely to be expended this year, and as not included in the official statement of the clerk, the subjoined statement of the amount of money provided for Executive expenditure, during the coming year, may be regarded as correct, namely:

By official statement	$81,824,825
Indefinite	2,500,000
Permanent and indefinite	4,000,000
Balances of former appropriations	16,586,586
Total	$104,911,411

It is true I do not regard the sixteen-million item a fair charge in the account for the current year against the Administration, because some similarly large amount must lap over from one year upon another and it is said that twenty-two millions will probably so lap over of the above aggregate upon 1859; but the sum is there, and it is within the legal power of Mr. Cobb to spend every cent of the above one hundred and four and a half million of dollars before the 1st of July next. If he does not, he will get credit with his party for his economy and his forbearance. A.

P. S.—I know you will indulge me with a word on the Post-Office appropriations. I have insisted always upon counting them in, and was the first to call public attention to the pernicious practice of keeping the enormous financial transactions of that Department distinct from those of the General Treasury. The Clerk of the House sustains me. I said the appropriation was $17,500,000. He says it is $19,047,000. The deficit in the Post-Office fund this year will be $12,500,000. A.

The Mission of the Turkish Admiral, Amin Bey and Dragoman Brown.

Washington, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

The correspondent of the *Herald* evinced his usual spleen by endeavoring to contradict my representations of the mission of the Turkish Admiral. He is either desirous to court favor in certain quarters, or is very easily gulled:

"The statements published in certain New-York papers that the Turkish Government and its servant, the Admiral Mohammed Pasha, who was sent to the United States for the purpose of building a ship-of-war, had been deceived by American representatives at Constantinople, are contradicted at the Departments at Washington."

Very *diplomatique*!—at the *departments*! But since all the Departments cannot be interested in this matter, we must reduce the number to two, viz., the State and the Navy. The assertion that "neither the Turkish Government, nor Admiral Mohammed Pasha expected the United States Government would build the vessel" is refuted by the official documents brought over by the Pasha.

These documents plainly show that, as we have already stated and again repeat, his (the Admiral's) Government had been induced to believe, by the representations of Mr. John P. Brown, American dragoman at Constantinople, that the United States would contract for the building of a ship-of-war for the Turkish Navy.

This contradiction then has emanated from the State Department, where Mr. Brown has friends who are willing to gloss over any of his misdemeanors; of which kind disposition the Amin-Bey affair has also afforded most palpable evidence. Where, we would ask, is the letter from the Grand Vizier accrediting Amin Bey as an agent to this Government?

No such letter exists, and even the honorable Secretary of State was induced to append his signature to a statement pretending the existence of this voucher, without once suspecting the integrity of his employes.

This statement was palmed off upon the public credulity to screen the audacity of Brown. In this affair of the Admiral's mission we have only another instance of the extent to which this emboldened individual dares to venture in his race after self aggrandizement. His attainments have been truly surprising, but his course must be stopped, and it is to be hoped that another session of Congress will not close without a thorough investigation of the conduct of Mr. Brown, our Consul-general, Secretary of Legation, Dragoman, *Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, General Agent of the Turkish Government, &c., &c.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, July 30.

Official advices from China confirm the previously received intelligence that the Emperor of China has appointed an official of a satisfactory rank to confer with the Peace Commissioners there. This is regarded at Hong Kong as an important step towards the amicable arrangement of the difficulties between the contending parties.

The Railroad Companies with whom a contract was made to carry the mails between Washington and New Orleans in four days, commencing with the present month, have not yet performed the service in that time. This failure will doubtless engage the attention of the Postmaster-General when he returns to Washington. It is caused partly by a deficiency in the means of transportation over about 70 miles of country, between the unfinished railroads from Goodman's depôt and Water Valley, in Mississippi. The large amount of mail matter which has there accumulated has by telegraph been directed to be sent to New-Orleans by way of the Mississippi River.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale* was at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe Island, on the 9th of June. Commander Blake reports to the Navy Department that the officers and crew are in good health, and that of the one hundred and seven previously on the sick list, two died. The *Vincennes* had returned to Porto Praya, and the *Marion* had gone South.

Mr. Nugent, the Special Agent to New-Caledonia, will leave New-York in the California steamer of the 5th of August. His instructions are in course of preparation. He will take out dispatches from Lord Napier to Gov. Douglas.

According to telegraphic dispatches, Secretary Floyd will inspect Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and resume business at the War Department on Monday.

The Secretary of the Interior is expected to return from Mississippi to-morrow.

Ohio Politics.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 30.

The Democratic State Convention, of Ohio, met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated Mr. Thos W. Bartley, Supreme Judge; Mr. Jesse Durbin Ward, Attorney-General; Mr. S. W. Gibson, Comptroller; and Mr. R. H. Hendrickson, member of the Board of Public Works.

The Hon. John Sherman has been unanimously renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Thirteenth District of this State.

Indiana Politics.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 30.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived yesterday afternoon with Southampton dates of the 18th, and London papers of the evening of the 17th.

Consols, at 2 P M., Saturday, were at 95⅛@95⅛ for money, and 95⅛@95⅛ for the 5th August.

There is very little news.

The Ottoman Government, besides the punishment it is to inflict on the authors of the massacre at Djidda, offers, it is said, 150,000 francs to the families of the English and French Consuls, who were assassinated.

Preparations were making for the grand *fête* throughout France on NAPOLEON'S birth-day, 15th August.

The Liberal leaders in Spain have issued a manifesto in favor of the O'Donnell Government.

A Paris correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* states that diplomatic relations would probably have been renewed between England and Naples, had it not been for the French Government.

A misunderstanding is reported between Austria and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

On the 8th, hostilities recommenced between the Mussulmen and Rajahs in Bosnia, and no less than 3,000 Christians crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia. Two violent conflicts are rumored.

At Warsaw, it is publicly related that there will soon be a general rising in European Turkey, and the presence of so large a Russian force in Poland is said to be to counteract the influence of Austria.

The Russians have received severe checks in Daghestan and Leghistan. After storming some important defiles, they were surprised by the Circassians, and lost 1,800 men and eight guns, and retreated in great disorder.

The Madrid journals of the 12th announce the nomination of 41 new Senators. They say also that it has been decided that M. ISTURITZ should be appointed Ambassador at London, M. MON at Paris, M. RIOS ROSAS at Rome, and the Duke DE OSSUNA at St. Petersburg. The note addressed to the English Cabinet on the subject of Lord MALMESBURY'S speech is represented to be conceived in strong but polite terms. A portion of the Moderado party was displaying great hostility to the new Cabinet. The Ministerial journals assert that the bulk of the party will not follow its example. The Queen and King had presided at a grand distribution of prizes to the most deserving exhibitors of the Agricultural Show of 1857.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th contains a Royal decree of the 11th, declaring the prorogation of the Piedmontese Chambers.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Twelve o'clock.—The return published by the Bank of England for the week ending last Wednesday has attracted a good deal of attention, owing to the numerous and important changes which it exhibits, chiefly resulting from the payment of the dividends. As usual, a considerable amount has been distributed amongst the funded proprietors, and this has caused a slight decline in the public deposits, and an increase in those standing at the credit of private individuals. A further reduction had taken place in the reserve of notes, and the bullion had been touched upon to the extent of half a million. The movement in the latter item is partly attributable to the payment of the dividends, inasmuch as some amount of coin is always required; but the chief cause, as our readers are aware, has been the withdrawal for transmission to the Continent. The efflux has received a check, in consequence of the large arrivals announced from Australia, but there does not appear any immediate prospect that what has been withdrawn will be replaced. The other Securities have declined about a million sterling, owing to the repayment of the loans granted during the shutting of the transfer books.

The market for Public Securities has opened firmly this morning, at the latest prices current yesterday afternoon. Although an occasional reaction of ⅛ ₱ cent. may take place, the tone of the market is stronger, and a few good purchases make an immediate impression; but there is still an appearance of dullness, the operations being conducted with extreme caution, and the investments on the part of the public are still of a limited description. Consols are 95⅛@95⅜ for money, and 95⅜@95⅝ for account.

Two o'clock.—The Funds have been heavy, and at a further advance of ⅛ ₱ cent., Consols being 95⅜@95¾ for Money, and 95⅝@95⅞ for the Account. The New 3 ₱ Cents. are 95½@95⅝; the Reduced, 95⅛@95¾; and the 2½ ₱ Cents, 79⅝. Bank Stock is 222 to 224. June Exchequer Bills are 22s.@23s. prem.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£30,721,595
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	16,246,595	
Silver Bullion		—30,721,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,261,710	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,525,291	
Other Deposits	15,616,388	
Seven Days and other bills	841,827	—£36,798,217
Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity)	£10,587,476	
Other Securities	15,630,435	
Notes	9,938,235	
Gold and Silver Coin	652,071	—£36,798,217

Naval Intelligence.

We are indebted to Purser SATTERLEE, of the steamship *Granada*, for late advices from Key West.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Lieutenant J. N. MAFFIT, commanding, was to sail on the 26th, for a cruise on the north side of Cuba. The frigate *Colorado* left Key West, on the 25th, for Boston. She was towed out by the steamer *Matagorda*, of New-Orleans. Her officers and crew will be transferred bodily to the *Roanoke*. The *Jamestown* arrived at Key West on the 23d, and would leave for New-York probably on the 27th.

Key West was healthy with the exception of a few cases of yellow fever brought in there by passing ships. The Surgeon of the *Granada*, Dr. WHEELER, states that the rumor set on foot by the correspondent of the *Herald* at Aspinwall, that yellow fever existed on board that steamer, and that she had carried the disease to Aspinwall, was wholly false. One death only had occurred, which was at Havana. The steamer is in as perfectly healthy and cleanly a condition as it is possible for her to be. There were only ten passengers, who were well. A few of the crew were slightly affected with Isthmus fever.

The war steamer *Fulton* is still detained below Norfolk by the authorities of that place, notwithstanding there is no sickness on board. Mr. NEWELL, the Chief Engineer, has proceeded to Washington to see if the Navy-Yard there can repair the damage to her machinery.

New-Jersey Items.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of young ESTABROOK, who was drowned some days since, at Long Dock, was recovered on Thursday evening, and Coroner MCANNALLY held an inquest yesterday. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONCERT.—The entertainment of the Hoboken Fire Department in aid of their Fund came off on Thursday evening, and was quite successful. Fireworks and dancing were the order of the evening. The entertainment took place at Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

PASSAIC WATER-WORKS.—The Commissioners on Water of Jersey City, in a late report to the Common Council of Jersey City, state that during the past few months they have been constructing four sewers and laterals in Jersey City, which are nearly completed. When finished they will give an aggregate of 11,684 feet of main sewers, 22,507 feet of laterals, 1,575 feet of culverts, and 93 receiving basins, at a cost of about $93,000. The affairs of the Board are represented as being in a very prosperous condition, and the revenue will shortly be increased by the addition of the Hoboken Water Works.

A Fugitive Slave Captured in Indiana.

From the Terre Haute Express.

An old Negro was kidnapped in this place on Wednesday morning last, by some man from Evansville, on the allegation that the African was from Kentucky. The man from Evansville, it appears, followed the Negro up from some point on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, and arrested him, as he said, "on suspicion" of being a fugitive, immediately after the train arrived in Terre Haute. The captive was first taken to the jail, where he was refused admission without the proper writ. He was then taken to the United States Commissioner's office, where the captors hoped to obtain the necessary documents for holding their victim until an investigation could be had as to whom he belonged.

While waiting at the Commissioner's office, one of the negro's keepers remarked that "if the d—d Abolitionists interfere in the matter, they would have a good time of it," or words to that effect. Soon after this a scuffle ensued, in which the negro was badly handled. While this scene was being enacted, "considerable excitement was manifested on both sides, and no little amount of pulling and pushing was done, but, fortunately, nothing serious occurred. The negro was taken from the person who was dealing with him rather severely, as quickly as the circumstances would admit, and was placed into the hands of officer JONES, who slipped him away from the excitement." JONES and the Evansville citizen, so the account closes, put the negro aboard of a wood-train going south, and carried him off.

SUN-STROKE.—About noon, Thursday, CATHARINE AARON was sun-struck as she was passing through Eighth-avenue. She was taken to her residence, No. 174 West Twenty-fifth-street, and recovered under proper medical treatment.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of the Hon. Gerrit Smith at Peterboro'.

From the Evening Post.

The following call was posted through the principal towns in Madison County last week:

GERRIT SMITH FOR GOVERNOR!

To the People of the County of Madison:

You have seen the call for a mass Convention in the city of Syracuse on the 4th of August next. This call had its origin out of the county of Madison. As other counties are moving to make our distinguished citizen Governor of the Empire State, our own county certainly should not be backward in the movement. You are therefore, earnestly invited to come together in the village of Peterboro, in mass Convention, on Wednesday, 28th of July instant, for the purpose, among other things, of securing the attendance of hundreds of our citizens upon the Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th, to nominate GERRIT SMITH. Let the gathering at Peterboro be worthy the occasion and the man.

James Barnett,	Wm E. Flak,	A. C. Stone,
Caleb Calkins,	Rensselaer Northrup,	J. E. Morgan,
Wm. T. Marcy,	C. P. Tobey,	Ira M. Moore.
Jesse Watson,	S. Thomas, Jr.,	Samuel S. Abbott,
Chas. A. Spencer,	S. Roberts,	J. Foote,
Milton B. Servis,	E. G. Weld,	Archib'd Campbell,
John A. Wilson,	M. Spear,	G. W. Ellswood,
Loring Fowler,	E. D. Loomis,	Silas W. Tyler.
	O. W. Loomis.	

No time or place was specified for the meeting in the call, but the Presbyterian Church was finally selected, and the party began to assemble in it about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day designated. There were from fifty to seventy-five persons present, representing, as I was told, pretty much every town in the county. The meeting had organized before I entered, and two or three resolutions were under discussion, the purport of which was, that the time had come when it was necessary for the friends of freedom and temperance to take an independent stand again; that GERRIT SMITH embodied everything in person and doctrine that was desirable for a Governor; and that this meeting recommended him to all the nominating conventions to be held previous to the election, as their candidate. A gentleman recently from Massachusetts was speaking upon this resolution when I entered. He passed a high eulogium upon GERRIT SMITH, said he was the true exponent of their principles, that no politician could be trusted, and that the people would elect him if the leaders would only give them a chance.

When this gentleman sat down, Mr. NOURSE rose, and asked leave to differ with the preceding speaker about Mr. SMITH'S perfections. Though Mr. SMITH was a great friend to freedom and to free labor, he was the greatest land monopolist in the State, and never earned a cent in his life. How could he, therefore, know how to sympathize with the laboring classes, or be regarded as the symbol of justice among men, which the Governor ought to be. In reply to a question, he said he did not know of any better man, but Mr. SMITH he did not think fit for the office. He did not want any Governor until we could get one of God's anointed.

Dr. RICE, of Cazenovia, thought the time had arrived when the friends of temperance and freedom must move without waiting for the cooperation of politicians. Neither the Republican or Democratic Party could be relied upon at all. He did not know one young Republican or Democrat in Cazenovia who did not drink.

"That's a mistake," came from one of the audience.

Dr. RICE—I would thank him to name him—a young man, I mean, who does not drink beer. They all do it. The Doctor proceeded to speak of Mr. SMITH'S devotion to every good work in the warmest terms, and his confidence that if his friends would take firm ground, and move the Republican Party that if they did not take GERRIT SMITH they were defeated, he would be nominated and elected. He then explained how they defeated the Republican candidate for Assembly in Madison County last Fall, who was a distiller. If our friends (he said) would only take that course always, we should not be put off every year until a more convenient season.

A. C. STONE, formerly member of the State Senate, followed. He said substantially: We must take a practical view of these matters, for it is not worth while to waste words except to secure practical results. If, as Dr. RICE says, the young Republicans and young Democrats all drink, is it out of such material you expect to elect a temperance governor? It is madness to place ourselves outside of all human organization. There are many among the Republicans who would make good governors, and they have many friends. Governor KING has many friends. Would we like them to get together as we are doing to-day, and nominate him, and require all the Republicans of the State to give up their preference and nominate him, without their being heard in defence of their candidate. So with Governor PATTERSON, whom we all esteem. Would we wish to see his friends get together and say "PATTERSON or defeat?" Certainly not. To all such propositions we should make the same reply. Well, will not our Republican friends make the same objection to our insisting upon the nomination of our choice? There are thousands who would say that they would never submit to be dragooned into the support of any candidate in that way. We must have harmony and united action in the Republican Party. Disunited, we can have no success—nor can we, upon a mere temperance issue; though I would not advise the nomination of any one who would not defriend a prohibitory law. No one need be told that the choice of Peterboro and of Madison County is in our midst. (Mr. SMITH had entered a few minutes before,) but let us have the assurance that the whole heart of the State beats with us. I believe that the rural districts would, but when you go to the east and to the cities, those political pest houses where nothing good was to be looked for, he would not be supported. Now, if Mr. SMITH is named here to-day, and again at Syracuse on the 4th of August, what assurance have we that the nomination would be responded to in the Republican Convention? If that Convention takes our grounds, as it very probably will, what reason can we offer for opposing its nominations? (A VOICE—That's fair.) Should the Republican Convention lay down that we are to have a prohibitory law, a personal liberty bill, and nominate faithful men, what objection can we make to supporting them? Mr. SMITH is not a man to desire a nomination merely for defeat. Let us not be too hasty, or we may do what we will regret. When I find the *Argus*, the *Day Book* and such papers, patting us on the back and telling us to go ahead, that Mr. SMITH and Mr. SMITH only, is worthy of our support; when we receive praise from such, I am for pausing to see whether we are not working for our enemies rather than for our friends.

Mr. STONE was followed by a Mr. DOWNEY, if I understood the name correctly. Mr. DOWNEY spoke substantially as follows: "What 'Squire STONE has said, is well worth considering. As he says, we should all unquestionably take pride in having the candidate of our choice elected Governor, and yet we ought to look ahead and see the results of the extreme course we propose on the perpetuity of the Republican Party. Suppose the Democrats of other counties follow our example and call their Independent Conventions; would it not look to us like dictating? We certainly would resent it. It might result in the triumph of a Lecompton Democrat, and break up the Republican Party. If we go to Syracuse in September, and say, 'Take our candidate or we will defeat yours,' will not the delegates to that Convention, who, we presume, are as independent as ourselves, resent the proposal, while, had Mr. SMITH come before the Convention as the other candidate, he might have the best chances of a nomination? I think this a bad movement, such a movement as no intelligent far-seeing politician would have dreamed of. I think it ill-advised; unless you see some advantage in it I do not. I fear it has damaged Mr. SMITH permanently for the future. It looks to me as though an enemy was at the bottom of all this work, and no friend of true Republicanism, and it behooves us to be on our guard and, see that we are not betrayed. The wire-workers and enemies of the Republican Party have got up this movement. I charge it, designing men are at the bottom of this movement. There is a man at the bottom of it who tried to run SALMON P. CHASE against FREMONT, and defeat—

A VOICE—Who is it?

Mr. DOWNEY—PRYNE. (I so understood the name.) Let us not be carried away by an admiration of Mr. SMITH, deserved as it is, and do anything foolish. It is child's play to attempt to act without the cooperation of the rest of the State, and will only tend to promote the interests of the bastard Democracy.

Mr. STONE rose a second time to express his hope that this movement may bring Mr. SMITH'S claims to the attention of the people; that it will show that we are tenacious of our principles, and not willing to wait "till Cæsar's wife hath better dreams," and when the Republican Party meet in September, they will pin those principles of Freedom and Temperance to the party platform, not as we did at Buffalo with slippery elm from Kinderhook, but firmly and securely. If I was satisfied, however, that if we nailed Mr. SMITH'S name to the mast, and said we would support no one but him, we should go just what our enemies most desired.

Squire FOOT then rose and offered a resolution in favor of recommending the Convention of the 4th of August to defer making a nomination until after the State Temperance Society had met, because, through the recommendation of Mr. SMITH and others, the State Committee had, at a recent meeting, resolved to recommend the State Society to nominate a State ticket for the coming election.

Mr. FOOT, in support of this resolution, read a speech setting forth the facts of the resolution in detail, the substance of which was that he felt himself bound to await the action of the State Temperance Society, and could not enter honorably into bonds with any other political organization, until after that Society had acted.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

A motion was then offered, that, for the purpose of knowing whether Mr. SMITH will accept the nomination for Governor, this meeting invite from him an expression of opinion. After some little debate, and the passage of the motion, Mr. SMITH arose.

GERRIT SMITH has a remarkably fine presence, standing full six feet two, I should think; his features are classical, and their expression attractive. His head is large, his forehead high, and indeed his whole brain above the ears, like Sir WALTER SCOTT'S, is unusually high, while his voice is one of the finest, for oratorical purposes, I ever heard. He spoke about half an hour, and in that short time displayed many of the rarest qualities of an orator. I can give you but a very imperfect idea of what he said, though I believe I remember his points.

I have listened (he said) with a great deal of interest to this discussion. Some of the doctrines I have not regarded as sound, and, I may say, that some of the allusions to men I did not approve of. The name of Mr. PRYNE has been suggested as very active in this movement. I consider Mr. PRYNE a faithful and devoted friend to Temperance, and all other cherished reforms. But just here I wish to say, the name has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of this movement. The cause is none the worse for Mr. PRYNE'S wickedness, nor better for his goodness. Our inquiry should be, What is morally right and just in itself?

In regard to nominations, I think the resolutions were wide and modest; but I wish to defend the right of every meeting, of every family, of *every* man, to make a nomination. I have a right to go out on this green and nominate myself for President, if you please, subject only to prudential considerations. Suppose you nominate me. The Convention on the 4th are not bound to take me; they may find a better man. You will have sense enough to take their man if you prefer him. The Temperance Convention have the same right. Suppose the Republicans put up a man who will command a larger vote than I, are you going to be so absurdly fanatical as to vote for me? I hope not. If you do I will not vote with you.

In regard to this movement, I first heard of it in an obscure Cortland County paper, printed at Magrawville. I supposed it to be the sentiment of Cortland County. Soon after I heard of a call circulated in Oswego, signed by two hundred persons, some of them the most worthy people of all parties in that place. Indeed, it received support from all parties except those who held office, those who expect office, and now and then a very rigid doctor of religion. That fact, by the way, has often, said Mr. SMITH, brought to my mind the fact that when I ran for Congress, every minister of religion in my district voted for me. That was very creditable to our clergy, and I have not forgotten it.

Now, shall I accept a nomination if tendered to me? I have been written to by many of my friends, and the impression got to be general that I would never take office again. I was 56 years old before I ever held any public office. Then I went to Congress. My habits are formed for private life. I prefer it, but I feel bound to say that if the Convention should be a large one, and I have reason to believe it an earnest movement, I shall accept. On the other hand, if it should prove to be a small Convention, and lacking in earnestness and devotion to the great question we have most at heart, I shall not accept. I am too old to busy myself with shams.

I think there will be an independent nomination, and I welcome it. I think it is needed to defend the right. I have regretted to witness to-day so much deference to party. What have we to do with party? The question is not what the party wills, but what does God will? Whether we are swayed by a Czar or by a party, it is equally ruinous—equally violates our manhood. The leaders say the people have no right to move outside of party. That position I trample on. [The old gentleman here brought his foot to the floor with an emphasis that made the old church tremble.] Your right to put me in nomination without the approval of the Republican Convention is denied. The Oswego *Times*, with many compliments to me, says that this movement must not be regarded as of any moment unless approved and sanctioned by the Republican Convention. Just so fast as we banish this despotism of party, so fast we rise to the level of our manhood. All parties have failed to fulfil the office of civil government.

I deny that Government has any other office than to protect person and property.

Have we, then, a Government in this State? No; I deny it. That is no Government which leaves the least black baby unprotected. What we want of a Government is to protect those who need protection. I have thought what a perfect description of a true Government was that given in the 72d Psalm:

"He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with judgment. He shall judge the poor of the people; he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break to pieces the oppressor."

You may look all history in vain for so true a picture of a civil Government as that. The Republican Party has disappointed me. As you know, it came into power and I went to Albany last Winter. I went to my friend LITTLEJOHN—he was my friend. He had reason to be. I asked for a personal liberty bill. It was refused, to the State, to the party, to our manhood. I drew the bill. It had just two sections. It punished any person who should assist in sending any man into Slavery. LITTLEJOHN acted nobly. Though Speaker of the House, he held up this bill in caucus in my handwriting, and defended it, but it was defeated. He then took it into the Legislature—it was defeated there, too, by just ten votes, and I was struck by the geographical character of the vote. Every member from the old Silas Wright radical Democratic districts, from St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Jefferson and Oswego Counties, voted for the bill to a man. In SEWARD'S county, and in Seward districts through the State, the members voted to a man against it. I then learned that an Anti Slavery Democrat was more to be relied on than an Anti Slavery Whig. I returned sad. I find our State to-day is a Slave State—that we have no Government, no security for the person. The Republican is infinitely better than any of the other parties, but it lacks courage and conviction.

Mr. SMITH then went on to speak of the temperance question, and of the vital necessity of a prohibitory law, to which the Republican Party had also proved unfaithful. When he closed, the meeting passed the resolutions and adjourned.

I have been able to give a very imperfect idea of the discussion, which lasted some four hours. A personal liberty bill and a prohibitory liquor law were regarded by all the speakers as the panaces for all our troubles, and some of the speakers thought that neither of these measures had anything to expect from the Republican Party; that it was gauged on quite too low a plane to afford any satisfaction to men of their way of thinking. There seemed, however, to be a diversity of opinion upon this point, a few thinking that the Republican Party still contained a great many earnest friends of freedom and temperance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Ward's Island Purchase—Swill-Milk—The Williamsburg Ferry—An Injunction not heeded by the Chairman.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—President CLASON in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman STARR, and adopted:

Resolved, That the City Chamberlain be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, at an early day, the amount and nature of the securities transferred to him by the late Chamberlain, SHEPARD KNAPP; also, the amount paid into his hands from the 1st day of September, 1857, to the 1st day of March, 1858, and the amount of drafts upon him during that time; also, what amount, if any, has been to the credit of Trust Accounts, without investment, since the 1st day of September last.

The following ordinance to amend the ordinance reorganizing the Finance Department, was laid over.

The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. Section 65 of the ordinance Reorganizing the Finance Department of the City of New-York, approved Dec. 31, 1857, is hereby amended and shall read as follows:

SEC. 65. The Receiver of Taxes may, with consent of the Common Council, from time to time appoint as many additional clerks as may be necessary, not exceeding eight, and for a period of six months from the date of such appointments, at a rate of compensation not exceeding three dollars for each day.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The resolution in relation to the "Harlem Ferry franchise" was called up again and laid over.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman TUCKER and laid over.

Whereas, The custom of casting into the street of all manner of liquid filth from premises termed tenement houses, is an intolerable nuisance, and should be abated forthwith; and

Whereas, The Common Council have the power, and it is their duty, as a sanitary measure, to pass such ordinances as may be necessary to prevent, as far as possible, such practices; and,

Whereas, The purposes for which sewers are constructed, is that all liquid matter might be carried off under the surface into the rivers, in place of being allowed to run upon the surface; therefore,

Resolved, That the following ordinance be adopted. The Mayor, &c., do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner or lessee of houses or premises termed "Tenemant Houses," located upon streets in which sewers are built, or may hereafter be built, shall cause said premises to be connected with the sewer by a good and sufficient drain, constructed of brick, earthenware, or iron, with sufficient basins attached for the purpose of receiving such liquids, and conveying the same under the surface, to the sewer in the street.

SEC. 2. Every owner or lessee of such houses or premises who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the said provisions shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

A report was presented and adopted in favor of removing the obstructions, such as old abutments of a bridge, which formerly crossed from Harlem to Ward's Island.

Alderman BOOLE objected to it, because there was no provision for it in the tax levy.

Alderman DAVIES said the obstructions should be moved immediately, and referred to the recent loss of the *King Philip* there. The report was adopted.

The ordinance requiring hackmen to wear badges, which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, was called up and adopted.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from further consideration of the "Swill-Milk Ordinance." He did so because he thought the ordinance should be taken up immediately; the public required its adoption, that they might know what kind of milk they purchased.

Alderman TOUMEY moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Alderman REED hoped the ordinance would not be adopted. He thought the Committee should be allowed to make a report.

Alderman TOUMEY moved that the Committee be directed to report in September.

Alderman ADAMS could not see why, if it was necessary for hackmen to wear badges, it was not equally necessary that the milkmen should be marked. This was the warm season, and he thought the ordinance should be acted on immediately.

Alderman TOUMEY'S motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 6:

AYES—Messrs. Clancy, Hoffmire, Stevens, Toumey, Linen, Read, Boole and McSpedon.

NOES—Messrs. Tucker, Starr, Adams, Wilmott, Owens and Davies.

The Mayor's Message vetoing the proposition to purchase all the land composing Ward's Island, not now owned by the City, was called up, and Alderman STARR moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections.

The motion was adopted by a vote 12 to 2.

The resolution from the Councilmen, granting land to the Orphans' Home, was confirmed by a vote of 12 to 2, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

The resolution to sell at auction the lease of piers Nos. 25 and 26, East River, for a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER moved to strike out Fulton-street and insert South Seventh-street, Williamsburg. Lost by a vote of 8 to 6.

The Chairman (Alderman STEVENS) here announced an injunction, without stating its nature.

Alderman DAVIS moved to non-concur. Lost.

Alderman DAVIS wished to know what the nature of the injunction was.

The Chair said he was not aware of the nature of it.

The vote to concur was called, when Aldermen TUCKER, OWENS, STARR and DAVIS declined voting unless they could be informed of the nature of the injunction.

The vote stood 8 to 2, Aldermen REED and WILMOT voting No.

The Chair declared the resolution adopted.

Alderman TUCKER appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that as there was an expenditure of money, nine votes were necessary.

The decision was not sustained.

The vote was then reconsidered and laid over.

The Board then adjourned to the third Monday in August.

Police Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARREST AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About a week ago, the premises of Messrs. R & W. Ryle, Paterson, N. J., were burglariously entered, and robbed of 550 pounds of fringe silk, valued at $4,000. Information being communicated to Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police force, that two large trunks had been taken to a certain house in Fifty-fourth-street, under suspicious circumstances, the facts were made known to officers King and Bennett, to follow out. For a few days past the officers have been actively engaged in the matter, and yesterday they succeeded in recovering the whole of the stolen property. They traced it from Fifty-fourth-street to a grocery store in Thirteenth-street, whence it passed through the hands of a noted "fence," and was finally found at a butcher's shop at No. 456 Eighth-avenue. Several of the persons implicated were arrested, and further interesting developments are expected to-day.

PURSUING THEIR VOCATION.—A gang of desperate young thieves nightly frequent the City Hall Park, and make no ado of knocking down a stranger, and dispossessing him of his money, watch and other valuables. On Thursday evening, as Mr. Bancroft, of Connecticut, who is stopping at Tammany Hotel, was passing through the Park, two of the gang assaulted him, and were about completing a transfer of his personal valuables, when Captain Weed, of the Second Ward, happening to pass by, saw the encounter, and hurried to the assistance of the unfortunate countryman. The two fellows—whom the Captain succeeded in arresting—proved to be Thomas Muller and Wm. Finney, well known thieves, who make their headquarters at "Cow bay," on the Five Points. They were committed to the Tombs for trial.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Charles Magues, a butcher, was arrested on Thursday evening by the Tenth Ward Police on suspicion of being implicated in the recent burglary upon the store of Frederick Muller, No. 70 Grand-street when $75 in money were stolen, and also the burglary upon the store No. 111 Reade-street, upon which occasion almost $300 worth of goods were carried away. Justice STEERS committed him to answer. A bowie-knife, pistol and some pawn-tickets were found in his possession.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Henry Rogers, formerly a merchant of this City, doing business in Chambers-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in the Fall, in Nov 1855, fraudulently obtained nearly $600 worth of goods of Mr. Ernest Richter, also a merchant of this City. The accused, it is alleged, represented that he was worth $15,000 over his liabilities, and having obtained the goods then fled to California, from which place he has just returned. He gave bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

STABBING.—Two colored men, Thomas Lewis and Elijah Pendleton, had an altercation Thursday evening at No. 152 Church street. Lewis at length drew the blade from a sword-cane, and stabbed his opponent twice in the thigh, inflicting serious wounds. He was arrested and committed for examination. The fight occurred in consequence of an insult offered by Pendleton to the wife of Lewis.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Philip Smith, well known to the Police of the First Ward, where he resides, as a desperate character, Thursday evening assaulted Mary Ferry with an axe, striking her over the head, and so seriously injuring her that her recovery is deemed very doubtful. He was promptly arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Three Irish laborers, named Edward Hays, Wm. McKinney, and Lawrence Lanahan, after having been drinking freely, began to create a disturbance on Thursday evening in the upper part of the Twelfth Ward. Officer O'CONNER attempted to arrest them, and for his interference was badly beaten. The men were finally captured through the assistance of other officers, and detained for examination.

Mayor's Office—Friday.

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION.—Three Italians, whose names are unknown, applied to J. Ahrens & Co.'s intelligence office, at No. 135 Cedar-street, for situations. They were sent to Albany, with the promise that on their arrival they would be employed immediately on a farm near that city. Finding no such place, they returned to New-York. On making complaint to the Mayor, they succeeded, through the efforts of Officer HALL, in recovering $3, being the amount they had paid.

BOGUS TICKETS.—John Dunn and two of his friends from Minnesota were fleeced at a bogus ticket office, kept by Stephen Gordon, in West-street. Officer HILLIARD visited the place and succeeded in recovering the whole amount, namely, $450—three tickets at $150 each—the amount of overcharge being about $30 on each ticket.

THE CITY ORDINANCES.—The hackmen are more cautious since they have heard of the strict enforcement of the City ordinances by the Mayor. There is an evident diminution in the number of offenders. On Friday only a solitary case was brought before the Marshal—that of Martin Gerald, who was fined $1 for soliciting passengers. The "ticket operators" are also becoming more wary. Several of them were at the Mayor's Office yesterday, and one of them ventured to hand to the Mayor a form of ticket from an office, assuming to authorize the holder as a sort of broker. The Mayor was of opinion that such a certificate would be no protection, and promised to take time to consider whether there were any grounds for another opinion.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

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HE'S GOING TO DO IT.—WYMAN the wonderful Wizard and Ventriloquist at Barnum's Museum, is going to do it. He is going to astonish even himself this afternoon and evening, with the number and variety, the excellence and comicality of his necromantic tricks and illusions. He is.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 31.

I.—EUROPEAN NEWS—The Atlantic Telegraph Failure, &c.
II.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
III.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
IV.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.
V.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
VI.—THE FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES.—The excitement in California.
VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Presidential Canvass—Perfect Good Will of England—A Manifest Mission—Quite as Bad as we Seem—The New British North American Colony—Austrian Opposition to German Emigration—Drift of Mexican Politics—A Revolt in Islam, &c.
VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.
XI.—A CHAPTER OF CRIME.
XII.—THE FREE LOVERS AT BERLIN.
XIII.—THE WILL OF PETER THELLUSSON.
XIV.—PERSONAL MATTERS.
XV.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and accurate Reports of the City Markets.

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CASUALTIES.—MORRIS FICKS, a boy 12 years of age, attempted, on Thursday evening, to get on to the back of a carriage, and thrust one of his legs between the spokes of one of the wheels, fracturing his thigh. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. JAMES CLAYTON, of No. 111 Mott-street, was playing with a pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, shattering his left hand. He was removed to the City Hospital.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—ARTHUR LEWIS, a child 2½ years of age, fell yesterday morning from third story window of No. 35 Greenwich avenue, and was killed instantly. The nurse had carelessly left the child playing by the open window.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—PATRICK GRIFFIN was drowned on Thursday evening while bathing at the foot of Fifty-first-street, E R. His body was not recovered. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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☞ Beware of Burglars!!!

The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
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MINNEAPOLIS, Min., July 20, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

Gentlemen: Last Fall I purchased one of your fire-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. Last night it was attacked by burglars. Having effected an entrance into the room, they attempted to blow open the safe, by exploding powder in the key hole and under the door, but both lock and door resisted their efforts, and saved the money in the safe. The lock operated as well this morning as ever.

Yours, truly, E. J. BALDWIN.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE MANIFESTATION.—(Independent Episcopal.) Bishop ZAVAL will preach at the Hall of this Church, No. 550 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Morning Subject—*The Sovereign rule of God in the Universe.* Evening Subject—*The lack of vital piety the cause of the calamities of the Church.* N. A.—A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of this Infant Church.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of 2d-av and 27th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend divine service in a body, at the Mission Chapel, corner of 2d-av. and 28th-st. A funeral sermon will be preached on the death of our brother soldier, JEREMIAH SHAW, aged 72 years, by the Rev. Mr. MATTHIAS E. WILLING. Let every Veteran attend. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYRE, Adjutant.

THE REV. PROFESSOR MATTISON preaches regularly every SABBATH, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, (entrances from Broadway,) at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 2½ P. M. A delightful place of worship; Congregational singing; free seats; small expenses, and a free pulpit.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET MISSION CHURCH—No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A love feast will be held at the above place TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock, after which the sacrament will be administered. Preaching in the AFTERNOON and EVENING. Friends of the City Mission, and all who love our Lord, are invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE MAY BE EXPECTED EVERY SABBATH as usual, in the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., (late the Rev. Dr. Gordon's.) Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The usual evening services will be continued. Lecture on TUESDAY and prayer meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will Preach in the Brooklyn Institute, City of Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also, the Rev. JAMES PERSTLY, of New-York, at 3½ AFTERNOON. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Evening—subject—*Marriage and Mormonism.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Catharine sts. Divine service will be continued EVERY SABBATH, MORNING and EVENING, during the Summer. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, formerly a sailor.
L. P. HUBBARD, Sec. Port Society.

BY THE WILL OF GOD, I SHALL PREACH in the ship-yard (having obtained permission) at the foot of Houston-st., East River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christ's Church, against which the gates of Hell shall not prevail.*
DANIEL MILTON.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORD-ST.—The ordinance of Baptism will be administered on SUNDAY MORNING next. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING; also, on the following SABBATH, August 8, after which he will be absent from the City for a few weeks.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN 21st., near 6th-av., (the Rev. Mr VAN NEST, Minister,) will be open the 1st and 2d LORD'S DAYS in August. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are invited.

OLD RUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. The Rev. B. M. ADAMS, pastor. Service TO-MORROW throughout the day. MORNING sermon on *The Christian Racer.* Seats free.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ and 2½. Seats provided for strangers.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, PASTOR OF the Pacific-st. Methodist E. Church, corner of Pacific and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, (a short distance from the Atlantic-st. Ferry,) will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. MORRIS, Rector of St. Philip's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject—*The Foolishness of Preaching.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Baptism in the morning at the South Church, 25th-st., after the morning service.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHAPEL, Cherry-st., above Clinton, Rev. J. INSKIP will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH—(THE Rev. Dr. POTTS.)—Arrangements have been made with the Rev. Dr. FERRIS to supply this Church during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY City, corner Grove and Montgomery sts. The Rev. H. F. CROZIER will preach here TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on the *Immortal Life.*

SPIRITUALISM.—MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Circle in the EVENING at 7½. Several mediums will be present.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PALESTINE Lodge No. 204, F. and A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 207 Bowery, at 12 o'clock on SUNDAY, Aug. 1, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, DAVID S. BURNS.
By order. H. R. JACKSON, W. M.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF Southern New-York, will commence its annual session in the room Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.
By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, proposed to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 11, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUSE, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Cold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

TWINES AND CORDAGE.—JAMES P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York, near William-st., manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Hemp, Flax, and Cotton Twines. Agent for the following Mills: Franklin Mills, Washington Mills, L. I., New-York City Mills, N. Y.; Valley Falls Mills, N. Y.; Coventry Mills, R. I., &c. And for the following Ropewalks: Wm. Burcham, C. Miller, J. Wragg, J. McDonald, J. Lewis, F. Bill, J. Mills, S. McCloud. MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR THE SALE OF HEMP, CORDAGE, LINES, &c. With the above facilities, and an experience of over ten years in this business, I can get up an order for any kind of twine quicker, cheaper, and better than any other house in the business. Twines suitable for hardware and dry goods dealers, grocers, druggists, ship-chandlers, bookbinders, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, paper and broom makers, weavers, bottlers, &c. Twines for grain sacks, coffee sacks, salt sacks, guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping paper, news paper, book paper, sand paper, flat caps, paper hangings, seine nets, gilling nets, shad nets, pigeon nets, fly nets. Wool Twine.—Mattress twine, carpet twine, stitching twine, tufting twine, bundling twine, tobacco twine, onion twine, glue twine, sail twine, carpet twine, bottling twine, India twine, hardware twine, crate twine, oil-cloth twine. Plow and clothes lines, mason and chalk lines, halyard and signal lines. Wicking of all kinds. Sash and bed cord, bell and loom cord, hay and lesher cord, curtain and awning cord, spindle and drum cord, seaming cord. Sample boxes of twines, suitable for any trade, sent to order, with list of prices, &c. Boxes now ready for druggists, stationers, hardware dealers, peddlers, &c.
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALuable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, &c., FOR SALE.—A double-cylinder steam engine, nearly new, and in perfect order; two lathes and a large drill, with tools. Also, a quantity of shafting, pulleys, gearing, hangers, belting and other machinery, and a number of Rose's Patent Conical Mills, both horizontal and vertical. The above will be sold together or separately, on favorable terms, and much below cost. Apply to
J. S. RIDGWAY, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT
of those popular Young Americans,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY and
YANKEE GAL,
whose performances during the past four weeks have been received with the
UNQUALIFIED ENCOMIUMS
of the PRESS and the PUBLIC.
Mrs. Florence in her
PROTEAN PERFORMANCES,
Singing her original songs of
"Johnny was a Shoemaker."
"Way Down in Maine,"
"Riddle Cum Dinkey Do," &c.
N. B.—These songs are the sole property of Mrs. Florence, having been written expressly for her by her husband, and all persons using them surreptitiously will be prosecuted, as they have been copyrighted according to law.
To-night (Saturday) will be performed the military drama, in two acts, called
THE IRISH HUSSAR.
O'Neil (in the Prussian service) .... Mr. W. J. Florence
To be followed by the comic interlude by C. W. Taylor, of Boston, called
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tattle, Madame Killiota, Mlle. Julie, Hezekiate Slocum, Molly Leaf, Tom Taffrail, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence, the American Vestris.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
MONDAY—Twenty-eighth night of the
FLORENCES.
IN REHEARSAL,
A new old musical nonsensical burlesque, and a new protean farce, called
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 31.
MORE ATTRACTIONS.
George Dibden Pitt's drama in two acts,
THE LAST MAN.
with that great artist,
MR. BLAKE,
in his wonderful personation of Geoffrey Dale.
Mr. Davidge.....as.....Jacob Godling.
Mr. Brougham.....as.....Pocahontas.
Mr. Davenport (first time)..as.....John Smith.
Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Ida Vernon.
Promenade concert in the Garden at 7.
THE LAST MAN.
Promenade Concert and intermission.
POCAHONTAS.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Orchestra seats 75 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager Mr. A. H. PURDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
THE BATTLE OF THE HEART.
To be followed by the Drama of
RINALDO RINALDINI.
The whole to conclude with
THE FIRST PEEP AT A WOMAN.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2,
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest-Overture.....H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph.....H. Kühner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser".....R. Wagner
Grand Pot-pourri.....C. Zuchner
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Fest-Overture.....J. V. Arx
(Expressly composed for the festival.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Grand Medley.....C. Zuchner
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, A. J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
AND
GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 55TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR. HIRSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
The WASHINGTON BAND.....Mr. ATKINS
SHELTON'S BAND.....Sig. GRAFULLA
SENIA BAND.....Sig. SENIA
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....5½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at.....8 o'clock
BY
JOSEPH G. AND ISAAC EDGE.
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew-Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic.
Shield of Our Union.
Music.
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion
It commences with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires, changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c.
ILLUMINATED BOMBS,
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGVEREINS will take place upon WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d ava. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of Broome and 10th sts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEECKER...Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
Opposite Niblo's.
EXTRA PERFOMANCE.
SATURDAY, July 31, 1858.
COMEDIE VAUDEVILLE.
GRAND BALLET.
CHANSONNETTI.....par.....M. EDGARD
Grand Pas de Quatre
And Comedie-Vaudeville.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY
from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!
TO-NIGHT.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden, is rendered in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF the American Dramatic Fund Association will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, on which occasion all the Dramatic talent in the City, not otherwise engaged, will combine to render this Festival Entertainment worthy of the occasion.
The first artistes in each branch of the art will have the honor of appearing, as the performances will combine Tragedy, Comedy, Spectacle, Farce, Melo-drama, Singing and Dancing, and an entirely new Allegorial sketch written and arranged by its author expressly for this occasion.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 50 cents; Ampitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at 5½ o'clock; commence at 6½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, as assistant teacher, to go to North Carolina. He must be an American and a graduate of Yale, Amherst or Williams College, and well versed in mathematics and the higher English branches. To a young man possessing the requisite qualifications, a fair salary will be given. Address Box No. 3,246 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, a thorough scholar, experienced teacher, and strict disciplinarian, wishes a situation as teacher of Classics in a first-class institution. A situation in Philadelphia or the South preferred. Address GRADUATE, care of John Panington & Son, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXperience as a teacher of Classics, French, and the higher English branches, would accept an engagement to teach any or all of the above, in some first-class institution. Application to be made by letter, addressed XENOPHON, Box No. 144 *Times* office, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN, LIBERALLY EDUCATED, and with several years' experience as Principal in public schools and academies, desires an engagement in a similar capacity. Satisfactory recommendations given. Address HOMER, Box No. 165, *Times* office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
Elegant large flounced Mantillas at $6 50.
Exquisite large flounced Mantillas at $9 50,
All the fine goods proportionately cheap.
GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
ALL SELLING OFF
TO CLOSE THE SEASONS' SALE,
No. 415 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Lately belonging to
A. G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge,
Will be sold for cash, at retail or in job lots, to dealers, at ruinously low prices. The stock is large, and consists of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Cloths, Lawns, White Goods, Damasks, &c., and in Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' Kids, it is full and complete, and they all must be sold.
By order of the Assignee, W. H. MELLEN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS!"
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated,
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flashed with coarse passions how with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents
D. APPLETON & CO.,
New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are inexpensive to wear and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
GEORGE MELVILLE.
One handsome 12mo vol. Price $1.
From the Constitution, Middletown, Conn.
A book of great interest and spirit, and one that brings out in a strong light some peculiar traits of American character.
From the Educational Herald.
Its style is good, perspicuous and varied; many of its descriptions and pictures are very graphic.
From the Critic.
An unusually well-written and interesting book.
GEORGE MELVILLE,
as a first effort, stands unrivaled.
Also, just published, the following
NEW MUSIC.
"Ho! the Deep;" 25c. "Spirit of the Island Home;" 25c. "Sister Spirit, stay not here;" 50c. Three very beautiful songs Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, by W. R. C. CLARK & CO., Publishers,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MAJOR ROGER SHERMAN POTTER. With 12 Engravings by HUBER.
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.
It is written in a humorous, sarcastic vein, and recounts a series of adventures, some as droll and whimsical as those of the famous Gil Blas."—*New-York Herald.*
Prominent politicians and other noted personages are portrayed with a bold and unsparing hand, while the adventures of the Major are humorous and lively.—*U. S. Directory.*
Written in a style between "Don Quixotte" and "Roderick Random," Major Potter's oddities and mishaps will remind the reader frequently of the hero of Cervantes.—*N. Y. Day Book.*
*** Copies sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on remittance of the price of the book in stamps.
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.
IN PRESS:
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY.
BY OWEN VARRA.

TRAVELERS WILL HAVE IT!
DINSMORE'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST,
(Established in 1850.)
The only one which has Combined Routes.
The only one which has Notes of Reference.
The only one which is in Type.
Price 25 cents. Office No. 9 Spruce st, New-York.

TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY,
WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, and
WILSON'S CO-PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY,
Published and for sale by
JOHN F. TROW,
No. 379 Broadway.

THE CATHOLIC CONFEDERACY against the liberties of man is detailed in JOBSON'S RED FLAG, of this day's issue. It contains 5 columns. DUNCALF'S, No. 122½ Fulton-st; REASON'S, No 55 Bond-st.; THORNTON'S, No. 241½ Bowery, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. H. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TEFFAY, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical life. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, would be happy to receive four young ladies in his family to educate with his own children, under the care of an accomplished English lady. French, Music, Singing, and all the branches of an English education taught. The house is delightfully situated in a very healthful locality, and the advantages for health, comfort and culture, are peculiar and uncommon. For terms and other particulars, apply to CLERICUS, box No. 2,169 New-York City.

MR. AND MADAM DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies removed to No. 1 West 34th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above principals have associated to their institute Miss Jane R. Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior English classes in Rutgers Institute. Mr. Don Bernard, graduate in letters and laws of the University of Paris, Madam Don Bernard, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. The school will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars on premises.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Miss ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and willing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother, and a liberal, well-ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c., by addressing J. E. L., care of Box No. 2,712, Post-Office, New-York.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, will receive three new pupils on Monday at reduced terms, and qualify them practically for business by Sept. 1. Terms $10 for the course. Regular terms $25. Ladies' writing-class only $3. Pupils for the cheap course must secure seats at once. Instruction private.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, inventor, No. 372 6th-av

PENMANSHIP.—A NEW PRIVATE CLASS will commence on Monday next. The vacation in the Grammar Schools will enable the subscriber to give special advantages to th's class. The course of practice is essentially gymnastic, and the highest results insured. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, Room 10.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French and English Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial institution. Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., *Excelsior* office.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. E. BOYD, Principals.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RE-spectable capable young women; one is an American who fully understands cooking, washing and ironing; is a very neat chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and plain seamstress; the other is willing to take housework; is fully competent for her duties, being a good plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to up-stairs work; both are Protestants and will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND her niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country, as chambermaid and to do waiting, embroider sacks, chemisettes, and children's dresses, makes shirts in style; wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid, does the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chambermaid work and fine washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present situation. Good City reference can be given. Call until suited at No. 68 West 35th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion. Also a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, waiting, sewing, &c.; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if requested; has lived in that capacity for many years; can sew if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 185 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking; is willing to assist in washing. Best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 117 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young girls, English and Welsh Protestants, as nurses and seamstresses, or will accompany a family with children and as ladies' maids, to the Summer resorts; have the best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts., for A. M. R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 156 24th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HIGHLY RECommended German girl, a situation. She is a good cook and baker and a good laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL FAMILY, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Address MARGARET, Box No. 3,940 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Can be seen for two days at 104 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman, in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to go traveling with a lady or children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 360, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Call at No. 313 Sacket-st., between Smith and Court sts.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and tuition of children is desirous of going to England, and would like to accompany a family, either as companion to a lady, or to take the charge of children, or in any other capacity in which her services would be considered as an equivalent for the passage. Address Box No. 2,079 Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German and his wife. Protestants, without incumbrance, (country preferred.) He is a good coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. His wife is a good cook and laundress, or will do general work; is a good dairymaid, both speak good English, and have good references. Apply in person at No. 360 6th-av., above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTEST

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Right and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
H. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Beyrout, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
G. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of one fifth per cent, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the bonds, besides a specific tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1867, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent, on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First-mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—Unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26, 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOT CE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1st proximo on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No 92 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox., on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway, room No. 26.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO FINE HORSES. A chestnut, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes also, a light sorrel horse, 15 hands; good traveler and pleasant driver; both believed to be perfectly sound and in good condition; must be sold, the owner having left the city. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Walter's stable, No. 222 Mercer-st., where the horses can be now seen. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

HORSE WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A horse that is gentle, and that will stand without tying, that he would like to let to a person living in the country where the horse will have good feed and good care, can do so by calling at No. 69 Canal-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this day.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago, on the 16th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 15, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issues to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter,
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent,

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE—REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Are prepared to issue policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other personal property, at a reduction from the rate established by the Board of Fire Insurance Companies.
Office No. 6 Wall st., opposite New-st.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET.
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowns, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. M. Simons, will leave foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock Passengers, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain Tuos. Jones, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5.30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 30 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 63 South-st., cor. Pine.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect, for Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; arriving at
Returning leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:28 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15P M. On Sundays at 2:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on evening Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. depôts.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4. A train from New-York, fare $2 25, New-Jersey Accommodation, 4 P. M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves at 5.10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR
CALIFORNIA AND FRASER'S RIVER
DIRECT.
The spendid steamship HERMANN, touching at Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Valparaiso.
EDWARD CAVENDY, Esq., Commander.
This ship will positively sail for the above ports on the 21st August next.
For freight or passage, apply at the office No. 323 Greenwich st., corner of Duane
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight will only be received on the day of sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 5 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. Geo. W. Watson, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent, effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... do
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Kyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH LIGHT....Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-

LONG ISLAND.

EXECUTION OF JAMES KELLY AT BROOKLYN.

Particulars of His Crime—His Conduct in Prison—His Regard for His Children—His Will—Preparations for the Execution—Spiritual Condition of Kelly—His Last Moments and Words—His Death—Scenes and Incidents Within the Prison Yard—The Crowd Outside—Police Arrangements and Arrests.

JAMES KELLY, convicted in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in June last, of the murder of his wife, ROSE KELLY, on the 16th of April, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the yard attached to the Kings County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, at a little past 1 o'clock P. M.

The murder was committed under circumstances the most appalling, and without anything to relieve its atrocity. Owing to his own misconduct, KELLY had lived unhappily with his wife for several years, until finally he gave up work, neglected to supply his family with the ordinary necessaries of life, and since the Fall of 1856 had been an *habitue* either of the Alms-House, Hospital or Penitentiary. On the 15th of April, KELLY was in the Hospital at Flatbush under treatment for inflammation of the lungs. He asked, and obtained, permission to be absent for two days with the intention, as he subsequently said, of killing his wife, whom, he pretended to believe, was inconstant. Arriving at his former residence in Brooklyn, he found that his wife had left and gone to her sister's residence, corner of Navy and Prospect streets. She had gone there to avoid his ill-treatment, having heard that he was about to be discharged from the Hospital. KELLY, not finding his wife at home, went to New-York and purchased a knife, and the next day went to seek her. She avoided him for several hours, but finally, through the aid of an acquaintance, he traced her to the home of her sister. Upon confronting her he charged her with infidelity, and said that the youngest child, then only a few weeks old, but since dead, was not his. This she replied to by saying, "You know better, JAMES." KELLY would not be satisfied unless she would go before the Priest and swear that what she said was the truth. Some further conversation ensued, and then he drew his knife and stabbed her five times about the thighs and lower part of the abdomen. She was taken to the City Hospital, where soon after she died.

After he had stabbed his wife, KELLY started off at a rapid pace through Navy-street and into Flushing-avenue, throwing the bloody knife over the Navy-Yard wall as he ran. Some citizens stopped him without difficulty on Flushing-avenue, and handed him over to Officer BEATTY, of the Second Precinct, and he was locked up. He acknowledged what he had done, and when the officer accused him of beating his wife frequently before, he said:

"No matter what I did before, what I am now charged with is another thing. I lived happily with her, and had four children; but the last one, which was born about three weeks since, is not mine. I told her if she would go with me to the priest and state to him that it was mine, then I would be satisfied; but she wouldn't do it, and when I saw her, all that had heretofore passed between us rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself."

KELLY was indicted and tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in June last, before Judge STRONG. When arraigned for trial he pleaded guilty, and said he didn't want to live any longer. The plea, of course, was not received. He was tried one day, and sentenced the next, (June 9.) At the conclusion of his sentence the coolly turned to his counsel, ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., and said "What day did he say?" When informed that it was the 30th of July, he nodded his head several times, as though the time suited him. So indifferent was he during the trial that he said in reply to a question put to him in the Court-room, after the verdict, "I don't remember scarcely a word sworn to on the trial—it interested me very little."

After he was sentenced he was immediately taken to the Jail, and placed in cell No. 8, which opens on the middle corridor. He commenced the work of preparing for death forthwith, and invited the Rev. Father GLEASON, of St. James' Church, Jay-street, to become his spiritual adviser. The latter accepted the trust, and visited him almost daily until the fatal day. Appropriate books were furnished him, and among them we noticed *The Sufferings of Jesus* and *The Life of Christ*.

During his imprisonment the condemned behaved himself in a most unexceptionable manner, so much so that he was allowed the largest liberty consistent with safety. His cell doors were open every day, and he had range of the corridor, as do all prisoners in this Jail, who merit kind treatment by their conduct while in prison. He received visits from strangers as well as friends, and would invite them into his cell, and if there were more present than could be accommodated with seats, he would express his regret. His meals were all furnished from the Sheriff's table. Generally all questions put to him were answered readily and without the least reserve. He conversed of his approaching execution with calmness, and, as a well-merited punishment for the heinous offence he had committed. The scaffold had no terror for him, nevertheless he regretted his wife's death, not on his own account seemingly, but on account of his children. "If she was alive," he would say, "they would fare well enough." To them he seemed to be devotedly attached, and it was only when conversing of them, that, on one occasion, he gave away to his feeling. When a few days ago a benevolent lady promised to provide for the two youngest, he was convulsed with joy, and it seemed as though he could not express his thankfulness sufficiently. When under the fatal noose, almost his last words were a request that his children might be properly cared for. As the day for his execution approached, KELLY still maintained his usual calmness, but finally at the last, became a little anxious and frequently "wished it was over with."

In the last forty-eight hours of his life Father GLEASON was with him most of the time. Thursday afternoon KELLY attended mass, and at a late hour in the night the ceremony of absolution was performed. The Sheriff at 12 o'clock sent him a dish of oysters and another of clams. He ate heartily. Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, Jail Physician, at 11 o'clock sent him a strong anodyne, but it was not used. In fact, KELLY refused to partake of any stimulant whatever during his confinement. A relative one day smuggled into him a bottle of liquor, but he refused to partake of it, and handed it over to the turnkey. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he retired to rest, and slept soundly for about three hours. When he awoke, he carefully dressed himself in a pair of striped cassimere pants, white cotton shirt and black bombazine frock coat. He then renewed his devotions. Mass was said in his cell, and at 5 o'clock his spiritual adviser retired for a little rest, returning again at 11 o'clock. During his absence KELLY was left alone in his cell, with both doors open. As the Jail Physician passed his door KELLY was busily reading a book, and when asked how he felt, he simply raised his eyes but made no reply.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Father GLEASON, accompanied by the Rev. Father CASSIDY, of the St. James' Church, and the Rev. Father KEEGAN, of the Church of the Assumption, arrived, and at once proceeded to the cell of the condemned man. By the advice of Father GLEASON, KELLY had partaken of no breakfast. He was not removed from his cell to mass, as is usually the custom, as it was thought the removal might break down his fortitude, and he was therefore conducted directly from the cell to the gallows. All remained undisturbed in the cell until 1 o'clock P. M., when the Sheriff entered and announced that the hour for his execution had arrived. KELLY stood up promptly and submitted to the operation of securing his arms behind him without a murmur or the twitch of a muscle. This done the black cap was placed on his head and the cord about his neck. He was then led into the corridor. Here several of his prison companions bade him farewell, among them PATRICK GALLAGHER, convicted of the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, one year ago.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS.

At 1 o'clock the procession emerged from the rear door of the jail into the yard, in the following order: Sheriff REMSEN and under-Sheriff SPARKS; the condemned, supported on either side by the Rev. Fathers GLEASON and CASSIDY, followed by Father KEEGAN, the two first-named dressed in priestly garb, the condemned carrying a crucifix. Then followed the Deputy Sheriffs and other officials, two abreast.

AT THE GALLOWS.

Arriving at the gallows, KELLY glanced at the suspended hook and ran his eye up the cord to the cross-tree and down to the weights. Not a muscle moved, so well was he prepared to face the instrument of death. He had one glimpse at it before, from his cell windows, while the workmen were engaged putting it up in the morning. He then threw himself upon his bed, but soon recovered his composure.

All having taken their positions under the gallows, Father CASSIDY addressed to the condemned man a few words of encouragement. He then knelt with the Priest and a prayer was offered. The service was then read in Latin, and KELLY responded fervently. He was then placed under the fatal cord and the noose about his neck was attached to the hook and adjusted by Under-Sheriff SPARKS, assisted by Keeper VOORHIES. KELLY gave a rapid glance at the cross-beam above his head, and said:

GENTLEMEN: Before dying, and going into the presence of God, allow me to thank, from the bottom of my heart, the Sheriff, (turning to Mr. REMSEN.) I must also thank the keepers of the jail for their many kind attentions to me, and trust that they will remember me in their wishes for my future. I hope God will forgive me, as I forgive all my enemies, and trust that he will protect and cherish my children. There I feel for more than for myself.

Under-Sheriff SPARKS then read

THE DEATH-WARRANT.

The People of the State of New-York to the Sheriff of the County of Kings, greeting:

Whereas, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 9th day of June, 1858, by and before S. B. STRONG, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said State, presiding Judge, and S. D. MORRIS, County Judge of said county, and JOHN A. EMMONS and MARTIN SCHOONMAKER, Justices of the Sessions, JAMES KELLY was convicted of having murdered ROSA KELLY his wife, by stabbing her with a knife, and was thereupon sentenced by the said Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hanged by the neck on Friday, the 30th day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., in the afternoon, until he should be dead;

Now we do by this warrant, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, require and appoint that you cause the said sentence to be executed on the day and between the hours therein mentioned and at the place and in the manner prescribed by law.

Given under the hands of the undersigned, being the Judges, who constitute said Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 10th day of June, 1858.

S. B. STRONG,
S. D. MORRIS,
JOHN A. EMMONS,
MARTIN SCHOONMAKER.

While the Sheriff was reading the warrant KELLY ejaculated several times: "Oh, my children!" Father CASSIDY assured him that all would be well with them. KELLY shook hands with the Sheriff, Under-Sheriff SPARKS, the priests and several others near him, and then the cap was drawn. As this was done he eagerly kissed the crucifix, and said to Father GLEASON:

"I am thankful to you all for the kindness which has been shown to me. To you, Father, I leave my children; I hope that God will bless them."

At this time KELLY's face became very red, when the Rev. Father GLEASON said to him, "Do not be afraid—remember that your God went to Calvary and died before you. You will go to Heaven." Again he said, holding up the cross, "Look upon this and fear not to meet him who died for you."

At a signal given, the rope which held the weights was severed, and the condemned man was quickly suspended in the air. The rope was cut at six minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. For 4½ minutes he struggled violently, and at the end of 12 minutes life was extinct. There was some little delay after the noose was adjusted, and it doubtless became displaced. The cord tightened above the *larynx*, and was so loose that the *vertebral* artery could supply the brain with blood, from which the reflex action upon the respiratory muscles was derived for at least six minutes.

THE INQUEST.

After the body had been suspended 35 minutes, it was taken down, and placed in a plain mahogany coffin, bearing the following inscription:

JAMES KELLY,
Died July 30, 1858,
Aged 44 years and 10 days.

The witnesses and medical men then repaired to the reception room in the jail, and signed the following document:

We, the persons attending such execution, not relatives of the criminal, and who witnessed such execution, hereby certify that on the 30th day of July, instant, within the yard of the Prison and County Jail of the County of Kings, on the 30th day of July, 1858, at the hour of 1 o'clock and 6 minutes, on the noon of the same day, the said JAMES KELLY was then and there executed in conformity to the sentence of the Court before which he was convicted, and in pursuance of the provisions of part 4, chap. 1, title 1, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

Signed,

Francis B. Stryker,	Englebert Lott,
Daniel Van Voorhies,	Lewis F. Newman,
John H. Funk,	James H. Cornwell,
George F. Whitney,	James Cole,
John S. Young,	Jacob C. Blachley,
Z. Voorhies,	Robert W. Allen,
John H. Duff,	Dr. Ayres,
Judge Morris,	Dr. Bauer,
Justice Emmons,	Dr. Turner,
Wm. Jenkins,	Dr. McAllister, &c.,

as witnesses.

The body was then taken by friends and conveyed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross in Flatbush, where it was interred in a lot purchased by a benevolent gentlemen for the purpose.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

KELLY was executed in the yard of the King's County Jail, located on Raymond-street, corner of Bolivar. The male and female prisons form two sides of the yard and the main building on the street one end. The other end is towards Fort Greene. Here there is a stone fence some 15 feet high, and a board fence on top, raising it to about 30 feet in all on this side. The yard is about 150 by 80 feet. Passing from the front building to the yard, the place of execution was on the right, half way to the rear wall.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows and appurtenances were the same that were used in the case of KELLY, who was executed in the same place, Jan. 30, 1852. The gibbet is of oak, constructed in a substantial manner. There are two uprights, 16 feet high, a cross-beam at the top nine feet long, through the centre of which passes the rope to which the ring in the noose is attached. The other end of the rope passes over the top of the frame and into the female department of the prison. This arranges with pulleys, so that when the cord is severed inside of the building, the criminal is suddenly drawn up some four or five feet, the weights striking the ground jerks the man up, so that when properly arranged the neck is at once broken. In the case of KELLY the neck was not broken and he was strangled.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

Sheriff REMSEN made the most ample arrangements to preserve the peace. He called to be summoned nearly 400 specials, and there were besides in the yard two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment—Company C, Captain MORGAN, 45 men, and Company E, Captain EDMONDS, 45 men. There were also present 95 policemen under Deputy-Superintendent FOLK.

The military reached the Jail about 11 o'clock. A portion of the Police arrived as early as 9 o'clock A. M., and were stationed at the door of the Jail. The rule to admit no one not invited was rigidly adhered to, and the consequence was good order and a great demand for tickets outside. One man offered $14 for the privilege of being present.

About 12 o'clock, Under-Sheriff SPARKS mounted a chair and swore in all of the policemen as Special Deputies.

Around the gallows a rope was stretched, inside of which were ample accommodations for the witnesses—officers of the law and members of the Press. Just outside of the rope the military were formed on two sides, and in front and along the aisle through the centre of the yard the Police were stationed, under the immediate command of Captain SMITH, of the First Precinct.

Within the precinct of the jail all was quiet, and the proceedings were conducted with due solemnity; but outside was far different as will be seen in another place. The prisoners were all removed from the female department of the jail and placed in a portion of the building from which they could not see the execution. The prisoners in the male department, most of them, had a good view of the proceedings. The inmates of some of the cells obtained a sight of what was going on by using pieces of looking-glass. It is due to them to say that they behaved remarkably well. The windows of the dwelling portion of the jail were occupied by ladies, gentlemen and children even.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE

beggars all description. Several thousand people of all sexes, ages and conditions assembled, all eager to get a sight at what was going on inside. They were struggling, yelling, hooting, shrieking, swearing, in all living tongues, on every hand. Several interesting fights occurred. The light-fingered gentry plied their vocation very successfully. Several of them were arrested by the Police for relieving gentlemen of watches and money.

The greatest tumult was in the rear of the jail. Here vehicles of all descriptions were piled up against the rear wall. These were soon covered by the anxious rabble, who made strenuous efforts to get a peep inside. Some of the more reckless commenced ripping off the boards of the fence above the stone wall, and at one time there were fears that the whole rabble would burst in and interrupt the proceedings. A few of the most turbulent were finally arrested by the Police, and this put a damper upon the beseigers' proceedings.

THE CHILDREN OF KELLY.

At 9 o'clock, Thursday night, KELLY made his will, bequeathing all his property, real and personal, to his children, and appointing Father GLEASON as their guardian. The document was witnessed by Under-Sheriff SPARKS and Mr. Keeper VOORHIES.

His children only visited him once during his confinement. On Wednesday last two of them were brought to the jail, but he refused to see them, he thought it was not best that they should know the state he was in, and feared the parting might shatter his firmness. There are four children, aged respectively 15, 13, 7 and 5 years—the next to the oldest is a boy. The two youngest have been provided with comfortable homes in the family of a man who has taken a deep interest in the family. The eldest is living as a servant in a respectable family near Fort Hamilton, and the other resides with the sister in Navy-street.

The youngest have no knowledge of their father's crime, or the manner of his death, and he frequently expressed the wish that they never should know any of the circumstances. The oldest girl, it is said, had no desire to see her father.

Dr. TUCKER was KELLY's family physician for several years. His last interview with him took place on Thursday night. He asked him how he felt, when KELLY said:

"Very well, indeed, under the circumstances. I am perfectly resigned to my fate. I have nobody to blame but myself—and my sentence is a just one. I have made no effort for a pardon or commutation of sentence. I killed my wife and am willing to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. I feel kindly toward everybody, and think I can leave the world without regret, and hope I shall go to the scaffold like a man. I am very grateful to the keepers for their kindness to me, and think I shall leave this life without an enemy. I have had a fair and just trial."

KELLY's personal appearance was certainly not forbidding. There was an unpleasant expression in his eyes, but in every other respect he appeared to be superior to those in the same walks of life. He was about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well set. His hair when arrested was tinged with gray, but before he died it had turned nearly white.

On one occasion, when talking with a friend, he said it was a curious circumstance that his wife died on Friday and that he should die on the same day of the week.

RICHARD GORMLEY, the culprit's brother-in-law, who resides at Newport, R. I., arrived just in time to see the execution. The deceased's sister-in-law and his little son, 14 years of age, were outside during the execution, and made every effort to get in to old their brother and father a final adieu. They were not admitted.

At an interview with KELLY, a few days ago, he made the following statement relative to himself, to our Reporter. He said he was born in Ireland, in 1814, in the town of Creve, County of Westmeath. He lived in his native town until 1840—(then about 26 years old)—when he became seized with the emigration mania, and resolved upon trying his fortune on the Western Continent. He took passage in the lumber-ship *Bradshaw*, Capt. MILLER, and came in her as far as Quarantine, when the ship completed her voyage to Quebec. KELLY, after passing Quarantine, landed safely in New-York, and having no trade or capital, to set up business for himself, sought employment as a day laborer. Not finding immediate employment in the City, he accepted an offer to work on a farm in the country, a short distance from the City, but the work not agreeing with him, he only remained two weeks, and then returned to New-York and crossed to Brooklyn. He first worked for JOHN DILLON, milkman, on Stanton-street, for two months; then for a man named BROWN, who had the contract for building the stone wall under the Heights on Furman-street. For this man he worked three months, and then, Nov. 9, 1840, took passage for New-Orleans. The first employment there was with a drayman named PETER MCGANLEY, and subsequently worked as a laborer on the levee, took sick and went to the Hospital, where he remained four weeks. Upon leaving the Hospital he worked about the city picking up stray jobs here and there until March, 1841. Business being dull, he took the ship *Frankfort*, Capt. MILLER, and returned to Brooklyn March 23. After his return, he worked for WILLIAM LEE, contractor, about three years, and resided on Division-street; the next two or three years he worked for JOHN BARTON, boss mason at Greenwood; then for JOHN RICHARDS, mason, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Gold-street, two or three years.

He next worked on the Dry Dock—two Summers and one Winter—first under Mr. VOORHIES, contractor; then with CAMPBELL and MITCHELL and others, but for the last eight or nine years, up to Christmas, 1856, he worked most of the time for Messrs. MURRAY and DOHERTY and E. FORCE, masons. In the Winter of 1856, he was taken with inflammation of the lungs, from which disease he has suffered more or less ever since. Ill health compelled him to make an application for admission to the hospital, but was refused, and he then applied and was permitted to go to the Almshouse, where he remained some six weeks, and was then transferred to the Hospital for medical treatment. He has been in the Hospital most of the time since, until the 15th of April last—the day before the murder.

HIS HABITS.

He says that he was always temperate in his habits until 1856. He occasionally drank and occasionally went on a short spree, but seldom neglected his business. He did not charge his misfortune, however, to the use of intoxicating liquors. His relatives all live in Ireland; his mother and two brothers are living.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

KELLY says that his wife's maiden name was ROSE GAMLEY. She was born in Westmeath County, Ireland, and at the time of her death was about 37 years old. She arrived in this country in 1841, and they were united in marriage the following year in New-York City. She has a brother in New-York and a sister who resides in Navy-street. Her father is living in Ireland, but her mother is dead.

MRS. KELLY is said to have been, by her neighbors, a woman of kind heart, sober, industrious and correct in conduct. KELLY himself speaks well of her, but intimated that he had a cause for killing her, but declined to say what that cause was. It is well known that when first arrested he made several statements, all tending to show that he was jealous of his wife, but there was no foundation whatever for this feeling. She worked early and late to support herself and children. KELLY had rendered no assistance since the Fall of 1856. He became very intemperate and consequently abusive and neglected his family. Mrs. KELLY resolved to live with him again, and this fact alone is all the ground he had for jealousy.

HIS STATEMENT.

KELLY told us that he was not intoxicated at the time he killed his wife. He was somewhat excited, but not greatly so. He had premeditated and deliberately planned the act a week before. He expressed regret for what he had done, but said it could not now be helped. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, made no complaint and found no fault with the determination of the Governor not to interfere in his behalf. He never had asked or hoped for a commutation of sentence.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

During the excitement at the execution a number of persons obtained access to the roof of one wing of the prison. They were somewhat crowded, and a man not having sufficient room for himself, pushed a boy, named YATS, off the roof, outside of the Jail. The boy fell a distance of some 25 or 30 feet to the pavement, and had one of his thighs fractured. Officer EVANS, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the man, and the injured boy was taken to the Hospital.

Just as KELLY was brought out to execution there was a loud clap of thunder, which caused several superstitious persons to leave the place. A soldier who stood in the line near KELLY, as the rope was cut, fainted away, and was carried ingloriously from the field. A glass of brandy revived him.

The knife used to cut the rope was the same that KELLY committed the murder with.

THE SHERIFF AND HIS OFFICERS.

We cannot close this account without speaking of Sheriff REMSEN and his officers, all of whom, especially Under-Sheriff CASPIAN A. SPARKS, and Turnkeys VOORHIES and GIDDINGS, deserve the thanks of all persons for the manner in which they discharged their duties yesterday.

The Sheriff offered to procure a place of burial for KELLY at his own expense, but the brother and sister-in-law preferred to attend to the matter themselves.

Long Island Items.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The exercises at the Female College, at Flushing, the present week, have been quite interesting. On Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the blind preacher, gave an instructive discourse, taking as his subject the life and trials of Job, and delivering thereupon an important lesson, that misfortunes of the most painful character even, viz., those touching the person, are often sent upon the righteous. The speaker advised those now going forth to act upon the "stage of life," to always "preserve their integrity," as did Job, regardless of success, prosperity, or adversity. On Wednesday a large company, including numbers from New-York City, gathered in the College Chapel to listen to the annual musical treat, which is always of a high order. On Thursday the exercises consisted of reading of the ladies' essays, by proxy, music by the school, and the conferring of the degree of "Mistress of English Literature" upon those ladies who had completed the full course of study prescribed. This Institution was chartered as a Female College two years since.

The Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) on Adelphi-street, between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, was closed during the month of July for repairs. It reopens for public worship on Sunday next, under the charge of the Rev. O. PERINCHIEF.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30.

$2,000	Ten. State 6's '90.	92¾	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅞	
10,000	do	b60	85⅞
9,000	do		85¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s		86¾
4,000	Cal. S. 7s, N. B.		86¾
8,000	M. S 8 per cent. b.		106
3,000	La. State 6s		93¾
500	Ind. State 2½		80
12,000	Brooklyn City 6s.		97
5,000	E. R. R. 2d M. B.		92¾
1,000	Hud. R R. 2d Mg		87
6,000	Har. R.R. 1st Mg.		86
2,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mg.		77
2,800	Har. 3d M. Bds.		57
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.		87¾
11,000	do		88
5,000	do	s30	87½
6,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.		24
1,000	do		23
9,000	do		22
1,000	do		22¼
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.		100
11,000	M. S. 2d m. bds.		81
28	Merchants' Bank		110
10	Metropolitan Bank.		107
10	Artisans' Bank		79
29	Del. & Hud. C. Co		99¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R.		85⅞
250	do		85¾
350	do		85⅛
500	do	s30	86
100	do	s10	85⅝
400	do	b60	85⅞
100	do		85
150	do	s30	84⅞
200	do	s60	84¾
280	Erie Railroad		18¾
150	do	b60	18¾
200	do		18¾
200	Harlem Railroad		11¾
680	Illinois Cen. R R	s30	74

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. S. 6s 1890.		93
6,000	Mo. St 6s		85⅞
12,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.		22¾
15	Bank of Commerce.		100
45	Pac. M. St. Co		90¾
43	do		90¾
10	do	s30	90
20	Panama R. R		110¾
25	do		111
250	N. Y. Cen. R R		85¼
100	Erie Railroad	s30	18¾
500	do	s30	18¾
30	do		18¾
200	Harlem Railroad		11¾
680	Illinois Cen. R R	s30	74
100	Reading R.R	s60	48¼
100	do		48¾
400	do		48¼
100	do	s30	48¾
200	do		49
300	do	s10	49
23	Mich. Cen. R. R		63
50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.		23¾
200	do		24
50	Mi. S. & N. Ia. p. f. stk		46
50	do	b30	46¼
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R		77¾
50	do	b30	78
100	do		77¾
100	do	b15	78

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Mil. & Ho R.R. 6s	56	
1,000	City of Mem. 6s	75	
20,000	Peru & Ia. R'd 7s	20	
1,000	Mil. C ty 7s	50	
3,000	Mil. & Hor. R'd 8s	36	
3,000	LaO. & Mil R'd 7s	23	
18	Imp. & Trad. Bank	104¾	
16	Broadway Bank	104	
10	Park Bank	101½	
20	Exch. Fire Ins. Co.	110	
10	Lenox F. Ins. Co.	104	
8	N. World F. In. Co.	98¾	
8	Excels'r F. In. Co.	107½	
28	Imp. F. Ins. Co.	108	
20	Mer. F. Ins. Co.	112¾	
8	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	108	
10	People's F. Ins. Co.	107½	
22½	Ns. F. Ins. Co		107¾
5	Howard F. Ins. Co.		170¾
20	Goodhue F. In. Co.		96½
20	Met'n F. Ins. Co.		104
100	Ocean F. Ins. Co.		8
13	Hud. River R'd		36
10	Wm. F. & Co.'s Ex.		70
20	Troy & Boston R'd		9
13	Irving Bank		102
11	Chatham Bank		63¼
5	Metropolitan Bank		107
10	Gallatin F. Ins. Co.		96
8	N. World F. In. Co.		97½
10	Hum't F. Ins. Co.		102¾
20	Exc. F. Ins. Co.		89½
40	Brooklyn City R'd.		97

FRIDAY, July 30—P. M.

In reference to the mode of bidding for the new Federal Loan, to be awarded at Washington, on Monday noon, 9th August, we are glad to be able to publish the following official assurance that the very exceptionable practice, adopted at Albany within the last few years, of considering bids for "the whole or none," will find no favor with the Secretary of the Treasury. Such proposals, if made, will be thrown out, as conditional, within the meaning of the Secretary's circular. The preliminary deposits to be made with the Sub-Treasurer nearest the residence of the bidder is only *one* per cent. on the amount bid for. One of our Washington correspondents suggested, this morning, that the Secretary may be able to do without any part of the authorized loan. Under the increase of business, such a thing is possible and we deem the ability and purpose of the Department to dispense with the second half of the twenty millions more than probable. But no official indication has yet been given that the proposals for the first $10,000,000 will be withdrawn or postponed. It will be seen that the letter which we now produce from the Secretary of the Treasury, is an answer to a question on the construction of conditional bids, propounded by Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, stock-brokers of this City:

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE NEW LOAN.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1858.

To the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We would be glad to ascertain whether a bid for the entire loan of $10,000,000, to be awarded on the 9th of August, with the condition "*All or none*" attached, will be favorably entertained by you, even though higher bids should be made for partial sums.

If we may be allowed to make a suggestion, we believe that if it were understood that all *conditional* bids would be rejected, and that bids for "*All or none*" are deemed to be of this class, the tendency would be to give greater satisfaction to the public, and at the same time to insure a higher average for the bids, as parties bidding would then feel that they must rely for success upon the rate offered only, and not upon the power of capital.

Requesting the favor of an early answer, we remain

Respectfully yours,
MARIE & KANZ.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 24th inst. is received. The official notice inviting proposals for the loan of ten millions at 5 per cent, expressly states that only unconditional offers will be considered. An offer for the entire ten millions, with the addition suggested by you of "All or none," is obviously a conditional offer, and intended to be so, and of course will be excluded. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, New-York.

The rates for Money undergo no change. There is a little more employment at the low rates of 3@4 ℔ cent. on stock collateral, but this is by no means general among the Brokers, many of whom have to refuse deposits at these rates. The increased business at the Custom-House, while strengthening the hopes of the Government in respect to the revenue, is adding little or nothing to the supply of mercantile paper on the Street, which is still sought for at 4@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The bank rate of Exchange on London for the packet to-morrow is 109¾ ℔ cent., at which there is a fair business.

At the Stock Exchange the market was pressed by sellers at the early session of the Brokers, and prices on the Railway list for an hour or so were ½ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, and the general feeling flat. A member of the Street speculators, who move upon the daily fluctuations of the market, and who had been active buyers for several days past, were inclined to get out, and some of them, perhaps, to reverse their position. But the almost immediate effect of the decline was to bring forward stronger buyers, and the demand for Stocks at the Second Board advanced prices fully up to, and in several instances ahead of, yesterday's closing sales. The general market left off firm; New-York Central, 85½; Erie, 18⅝; Rock Island, 78½; Toledo, 38; Galena, 88; Panama, 111½; Michigan Southern, 24½; Central Michigan, 62½; and Hudson, 28¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were firmer; the Shares quiet, at 74@75 ℔ cent. Tennessee Sixes advanced to 93 ℔ cent., and Missouris sold at 85½ ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants fluctuated from 24 to 22¼ ℔ cent. There was a large business in Reading, probably 6,500 shares, including the Street sales, which embraced about 3,000 shares at 48, seller 60 days. The cash stock opened at 48¼ ℔ cent., and left off 49½@¾ ℔ cent. This movement excites unusual interest from the circumstance that a prominent dealer, hitherto wielding the largest *Bear* account in the stock, has suddenly closed up his *shorts* and gone *long* on the prospect of a considerably increased coal tonnage, as the Fall trade begins to compare with the depression which followed the crisis of last year, predicting, it is said, an early advance to 60 or 70 ℔ cent.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes by the *Europa*:

"American Railroad Securities have, since our last, remained very steady. In Illinois Construction Bonds considerable transactions have taken place, at improving rates, the price at the close being 80@81. The Shares have fluctuated between 27 and 24 discount, closing heavy at 26½@25½ discount. We note a renewed inquiry for first-class Bonds, such as Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central, both of which are scarce, and investors find a difficulty in procuring except at full prices."

The Transfers of the New-York Central Stock close on Saturday, (to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock, to reopen after the August dividend, on the 23d of that month.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1, 1858:

Total for the week.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Entered at the port	$3,168,415	$3,968,316	$2,979,675
Thrown on market	3,123,412	4,389,847	3,011,507
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	58,268,261	63,914,828	30,169,358
Thrown on market	57,739,283	60,287,220	35,930,501

The following is the summary for the week;

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Manf. of Wool	3,210	$1,087,179	420	$170,401	442	$125,029
Manf. of Cotton	1,987	417,767	134	16,416	144	33,933
Manf. of Silk	930	782,104	30	31,972	105	55,934
Manf. of Flax	912	239,782	43	8,940	140	34,267
Miscellaneous	541	215,749	48	9,396	378	19,763
Total	7,560	$2,742,581	675	$237,094	1,209	$284,926
		237,094				2,742 581
Total entered		$2,979,675	Total Marketed			$3,011,507

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$164,353 96
Payments	258,841 94
Balance	$5,140,730 68

The receipts include $148,000 from Customs.

Messrs TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre
160 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
80 acre warrants	90	93
40 acre warrants	110	115

The interest due 1st August next upon the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the coupons at the Company's office, No. 18 William-street.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds—Non-Payment of Interest.

OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway.
ALBANY, Friday, July 30, 1858.

To the Holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of our Company, I hereby give notice that the interest to become due on the Land Grant Bonds, on the 1st of August next, will not be paid.

It is with deep regret and mortification that I am compelled to make this announcement. In justification, however, of the action of the Board, I desire to say that a Committee of our Board was appointed several weeks since, whose duty it was to negotiate for funds to provide for the payment of their coupons. This Committee did make satisfactory arrangements with parties for the amount necessary, and so reported to the Board of Directors, whereupon the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest would be paid on the 2d day of August next. The recent action of the Governor of Wisconsin, adverse to the interests and rights of this Company, so affected our credit, that the arrangement previously made by them for the required funds was frustrated, and the Committee now find themselves unable, by any justifiable means, to raise the required sum of money. I deem it my duty further to state that the construction of the road has been faithfully continued by the contractor, and it is confidently expected, that within the next fifty days, cars will run regularly from Milwaukee to La Crosse on the Mississippi River.

I am also perfectly satisfied, from a recent visit at Washington, that the Land Department will recognise the vested rights of the Company to 230,400 acres of land, certified by the late Governor of Wisconsin, in pursuant of the Land Grant act. So that these Bonds, limited to $4,000,000 by the modified trust deed, are secured by a first mortgage upon these lands, and a first mortgage upon the railroad from Portage

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2142 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MEXICO.

Capture of San Luis Potosi by the Constitutionalists.

Reported Abdication of Zuloaga.

By the arrival of the steamer *General Rusk* at New-Orleans, we are placed in possession of Rio Bravo advices to the 21st inst. The intelligence is of interest.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 14th inst., says:

"The progress of the Constitutional Party in Mexico seems daily approaching the haven of success. By the mail that arrived at Matamoras from Monterey on Saturday last, we have files of the *Boletin Oficial* from the latter place, which announces the final capture of the long-contested city of San Luis Potosi by the forces under Col. ZUAZUA. The fact is announced in an official dispatch from Col. ZUAZUA to Gov. VIDAURRI, dated from headquarters in the village of Santiago on the 30th ult., as follows:

'EXCELLENT SIR: Yesterday, at 10 in the morning, we arrived here, and immediately dispatched to the commandant of the plaza of San Luis the communication, a copy of which, marked No. 1, I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency. [This copy is a brief order to surrender the place in two hours, or take the consequences of a refusal.—*Ed. Flag.*]

After the two hours fixed in this communication I received the reply expressed in the copy marked No. 2 (a refusal to surrender.—*Ed. Flag.*) which determined me to immediately prepare for military operations, by making a rapid reconnaissance of the fortifications of the plaza, and gave rest to the troops, in order on the following day to commence the attack in form.

"Thus we commenced the fire at 9 P. M., and by 4 o'clock o the afternoon our brave troops had possessed themselves of the place, proceeding for more than two hours through a very lively firing from all parts, both from artillery and small arms.

All my subordinates have deported themselves with their usual gallantry, and, notwithstanding the formidable fortifications of the enemy, we have sustained but a small loss, for which we are very grateful. With sorrow I have to report to your Excellency that among the wounded, though not seriously, is the meritorious and valiant Colonel of Artillery, EDWARD H. JORDAN.

The loss on the part of the enemy has been much greater, and among the prisoners are several chiefs and officers. I shall embrace the first opportunity to give to your Excellency the particulars more in detail, concluding for the present by congratulating the nation, the State, the Supreme Powers and your Excellency, for this very important triumph that has been obtained by the decision and bravery of the Constitutional forces.'

Advices have also been received from the troops of Tamaulipas, under Gen. CARVAJAL. A portion of his command had intercepted and captured a large train of goods, consisting, it is said, of 1,400 mule-loads, which had left Tampico in the direction of San Luis. The greatest enthusiasm pervades their ranks, and they, as well as the other division of the Northern army, were being increased by the daily acquisition of volunteers.

The *Flag*, of the 21st inst., says:

"The news from the belligerents across the river remains about as we left it last week. None of the details of the taking of San Luis have yet been received. This is accounted for by the report that the courier dispatched after the one announcing the capture had been killed by the Indians, between that place and Monterey.

Col. GUADALUPE GARCIA last week left Matamoras with troops to reinforce the Tamaulipas division now in the field. We learn that it is the intention of the commanders of the troops of all the frontier States to unite their forces, and together march upon the capital. Governor GARZA, it is said, will also leave Matamoras in a few days. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the ranks of the Liberal Party from its recent successes, and the confidence thus instilled into the rank and file of its army is equivalent to another victory. There is no stimulant to deeds of heroism like that of conscious superiority."

Under the heading "Latest from Matamoros," the *Flag* has the following:

"We learn that Gov. GARZA left yesterday for Victoria.

A rumor was in circulation there that President ZULOAGA had abandoned the City of Mexico, and left the Government in the hands of CANO, one of his subordinates, and two bishops. The news is said to have come from Monterey by private letter."

In relation to the latter report we have the following extract from a letter, dated Matamoros, July 19, with which we have been favored.

"We have an express from Monterey to-day, bringing dates up to the 16th inst, with the most gratifying news from the Liberalists.

ZULOAGA, the reactionary President has abdicated, and has left the City of Mexico with an escort of 300 men, leaving the Government in charge of D. BLANCO CANO and two bishops.

All through the interior, wherever the Constitutionalists show their faces, the despotic party are seized with a sudden leaving.

I presume you have heard that San Luis Potosi was taken on the 30th of last month, by Zuanzua, after eight hours hard fighting.

Gov. GARZA left Matamoros this evening for Victoria, on his way to join VIDAURRI and march on the City of Mexico."

INDIA.

The Capture of Calpee—The Depository of Ammunition There—The Mutineers in Gwalior—Trouble in the Mahratta Country—The Sepoys in Bombay Suspected—Gloomy Aspect of Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 18, 1858.

The last few days have been of the most varied interest. In my last, I think I mentioned that Calpee had at last been taken. Just after the departure of the mails, the particulars of the fall were received, and one of the great secrets of the Indian War solved—*i. e.*, where the rebels got so many guns, and how they managed to keep so well supplied with gunpowder and other ammunition.

I will not go into particulars; suffice it to say that, after a sharp battle outside the walls, in which the enemy made a most determined fight, and in which, but for the timely arrival of a part of the English cavalry, they would have succeeded in capturing an entire battery of guns, they were beaten. So disheartened did they become, from the failure of their attack, that, during the night, both city and castle were abandoned, although strengthened for a most severe siege. The enemy were pursued by the flying brigade, without much success. Within the city were found a great many cannon, and both forges and foundries; ammunition and stores enough to last many a month; and, finally, a subterranean magazine, in which were stored boxes of muskets, pistols, cartridges, swords, balls, and *five hundred barrels of gunpowder*. Does this look as though, in the days which are past, the rebels had any idea that they were beaten?

Of course, with the fall of Culpee, we began to take a long breath, and congratulate ourselves that a most decisive blow was struck. When, behold! even while we were yet speaking, the *fugate* rebels fell upon Gwalior, induced the troops of the Rajah of G. (which, with the old Rajah, have ever been considered faithful) *to join their ranks*, and occupy the city. These fresh mutineers number about 6,000, including some 2,000 cavalry. The Rajah and a few of his bodyguard remained faithful, but, after losing about 200 men, he was obliged to fly for his life. The enemy are rapidly strengthening the defences of Gwalior, and, as the place is very strong already, will, doubtless, "die hard." The "flying columns" are being rapidly concentrated about the place, and we are in daily expectation of hearing of its fall. But, as all communications are at present intercepted, we must wait till the roads are again cleared.

In the southern Mahratta country the disturbances still continue; though I am happy to state that the Rajah of Nagpore, the murderer of Mr. MANSON, of whose death mention was made in my last, together with five of his men, had been taken, tried, condemned, and the former hung. It is rumored that the latter, together with twenty-five other prisoners, are to be blown from guns, in this city, in the course of a few days.

Another rumor has been going the rounds here for the last few days, to the effect that a new plot had been discovered among some of the *loyal* Sepoys. Certain it is, they have all been taken off guard at the fort gates, and the police have been armed. The affair was to have come off to-morrow. However, I disbelieve the story; of course, in a time of excitement like the present, the most idle tales are apt to assume the form of giants, and this will turn out as foolish as many others. At the same time I believe there is not a native regiment in India but that would jump at the chance to join the NANA. In the face of all this, and knowing, as they ought to by this time, the treachery of these hounds, the English Government have sent out orders to *re-arm several of the "rumred brigades."* Even since the order left England an entire wing of the Fourth N. I. have been discovered hatching up a most diabolical plot for the murder of their officers; and this is one of the *pet* regiments, who came forward so nobly, as they say in Parliament, and laid down their arms, without the assistance of a single European soldier. Poor fellows, *so* meek, so enduring, and so faithful, in spite of all that's said against him!

I wish I could give you a more satisfactory account of affairs, but I must say, with the *Friend of India*, not one district is yet clear of the foe; the interior posts are still intercepted; the poor soldiers still drop down in their tracks, killed by the intense rays of this India sun—Sandhee, Gwalior, Bandhee held by the rebels, Chandeyree and Goopergunge ditto—the latter place a late acquisition, in gaining which they murdered two indigo planters—and the provinces around Allahabad, Saraon, Mirzapore far from what they should be.

The great trouble with these fellows is, they never know when they are beaten, and as the news of every trifling advantage is thrown broadcast over the land, and every defeat is in like manner suppressed of course they are continually gaining recruits: and where they were defeated to-day, enabled to appear again to-morrow, and at least *wear* out their foes if they can do no more.

Hoping to have the pleasure of chronicling the "Fall of Gwalior" in my next, I remain, &c., S.

San Domingo.

Our advices from the Dominican Republic are of considerable interest. The elections have resulted in the choice of Don JOSE VALVERDE to the Presidency, while Don DOMINGO ROJAS is chosen Vice-President. SANTANA, who took no part in the election, but is encamped before the capital with 7,000 men, participated in the ceremonial of inauguration. A *Te Deum* was sung at the cathedral, the oaths administered, after which, the President was reconducted to Santiago amid the shouts of the multitude. One of the first acts of the new Government has been the reëstablishment of the Postal Service between Puerto Plata and St. Thomas. The happiest results are anticipated from the patriotism and intelligence of the new Administration. The following is a list of the entire Executive:

President—JOSE VALVERDE.
Vice President—DOMINGO ROJAS.
Minister of War and the Marine—RAMON MELLA.
Minister of State and Foreign Affairs—PABLO PUJOL.
Minister of Justice and Pub Inst'n—DOMINGO RICHARDS.

Hayti.

We learn from Port-au-Prince that the Emperor FAUSTIN has granted to a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, the right to the guano upon the Island of Navassa. Navassa, it will be remembered, is a paltry islet to the south of Aux Cayes; which, until quite recently, was uninhabited. Some Americans discovering its value as a guano deposit, resorted thither under the auspices of Baltimore capitalists, and commenced loading the guano. SOULOUQUE, learning this movement, dispatched some war vessels to the island, where were found a dozen Americans, and a score of mulattos and blacks, busily engaged in removing the deposits to a couple of vessels. The Haytien officers were politely received; and having protested against the American occupation, and run up the Imperial flag, sailed away to Port au-Prince, leaving the whites to prosecute their labors. It is feared that when the Kingston speculator proceeds to take possession, backed by a Haytien force, trouble may ensue, resulting eventually in diplomatic difficulties with the Government of the United States.

West Indies.

By the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, we are placed in possession of advices from the Windward Islands, received at Southampton, by the steamer *Magdalena*, on the 18th ult.

General news from Barbadoes is without interest. The House of Assembly was appointed to meet by adjournment on the 29th June, but there was nothing of importance before it excepting the Education bill, which it was thought would not be proceeded with. The weather had been very favorable during the fortnight, frequent showers having fallen, which had enabled the general planting of provisions. Crop operations were rapidly coming to a close, and by the end of the month very little sugar would remain to be made. There were several vessels loading in the Bay, and sugar on board these, waiting for shipment in town, and upon the stanchions through the country, could scarcely be much under 6,000 hhds. Native provisions continued scarce, but there had been no lack of American arrivals, and the market was well supplied with Breadstuffs. There was little doing in Freights; a bark had been charted to load for Dublin at 1s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Several of the parties concerned in the late riots at Antigua have been convicted and sentenced, twenty-five of them to two years' imprisonment each, and others to various terms of imprisonment with fines.

At Demerara, the season was the wettest that has been experienced for years. The public dinner to His Excellency, the Governor, was to take place on the 29th of June. The schooner *Excelsior* arrived from Surinam on the 22d, with five Kroomen who had escaped from Cayenne in an open boat, and were picked up by the schooner on her voyage hence to Surinam. The captain of the *Excelsior* took the five men on with him to Paramaribo, and thence to Demerara on the return voyage.

The rainy season has set in at Trinidad with greater violence than it has been known to do for some years. The rivers had been "down" in great force, and had occasioned, by their rush of waters, several accidents. An American firm, Messrs T. R. Philbrick & Co., who are working or using the patent of Mr. Hiram Hyde, of Nova Scotia, have succeeded in introducing into the colony the use of pitch or asphalt oil, manufactured from the Trinidad asphalt. It is now getting into general use, and will very soon supersede the use of cocoanut oil for lighting purposes in the West Indies. On the 22d of June the marble statue of Lord Harris (now Governor of Madras), who was Governor of this island for seven years, was inaugurated with great ceremony.

For Fraser's River Direct.

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, is advertised to sail on the 21st inst., direct for California and Fraser's River, touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Price of passage not stated. The *Hermann* is sent to the Pacific as the pioneer steamer of the Nicaragua Line. Besides the steamer *Washington*, it is understood, that the *Huntsville* and *Augusta* (of Mitchill's Savannah Line) have been secured to run between New York and Greytown, and that the first steamer with passengers by the new route will depart in season to connect with the *Hermann* on her arrival at San Juan del Sud. A small side-wheel steamer has been purchased, or is being negotiated for, to transport passengers and freight upon the river. She is 103 feet long, 23½ feet breadth of beam, drawing four feet aft and three feet forward. She will be provided with two separate oscillating engines, so as to enable the boat to make the short turns in the river.

The steamers heretofore used have had one stern-wheel only. The situation of the steamboats in Nicaragua is not encouraging. The steamboat *Clayton* is sunk below the Castillo Rapids, and is a total loss. The *Morgan* is in working condition, and is in the possession of MARTINEZ, who is using her as a transport between the upper Castillo Rapids and *San Carlos*. The *La Virgin* is in good running order, on the Lake, and makes occasional trips between San Carlos and Virgin Bay. The *San Carlos*, which is the most valuable boat on the Lake, is ashore near La Virgin, and if she remains long in this condition, will be an entire loss. It is said she can be got afloat for $2,000. Whoever obtains possession of the Transit route will probably be able to purchase these boats, on easy terms, from the claimants, for the transportation of passengers on the Lake.

Naval Intelligence.

There are 2,100 workmen on the rolls at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and work is lively. The razee *Savannah* is lying in the stream ready for sea. She sails on Tuesday for Aspinwall and San Juan. Her officers are: Captain Jarvis; Lieutenants Worden, Kincaid, Carter, Erwin and Pelot; Purser Cahoone; Surgeon McClellan; Past Assistant Surgeon Caldwell; Marine Lieutenant Hays; Midshipman Mosley; Master's Mates, Harris, Bowers, ——; Captain's Clerk, Curtis; Boatswain, Blagdon; Carpenter, Wiesler; Sailmaker, Rogers, Gunner, Moran.

The *Savannah* has a crew of 310, including 45 marines. She mounts 22 guns on the gun deck, and two ten-inch Paixhan pivot shell guns on the spar deck.

The frigate *Sabine* is being fitted out in a thorough manner. She was built in 1821–2, but was launched only a year or two ago, and has never yet been in commission. She will be ready for sea about the middle of August, and will probably be sent to the Brazil station.

Orders were on Saturday received from the Navy Department to commence the work at once on one of the seven steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and her keel will be laid in the shiphouse whence the *Niagara* was launched, as soon as the *St. Louis* is off the ways. Her length is to be 200 feet, measurement 1,000 tons, and draft of water about 13 feet. The law limits the draft of all the new steamers to 14 feet. She will be pierced for four heavy guns, two 11-inch swivel guns and two long 32-pounders. The work will be done under the superintendence of the naval constructor.

The marines are now quartered near the gate. They number about one hundred.

The new reservoir building is roofed in and nearly completed. The steam engine and pumps are on the ground in working order. The supply of water will be ample—120 gallons per minute—although the well is only about 25 feet deep.

MR. P. T. BARNUM'S AFFAIRS.—The New-Haven *Register* of the 31st ult. says:

"Messrs ELIPHALET A. BULKLEY, of Hartford, JOSIAH M. CARTER, of Norwalk, and WM. C. CAMP, a committee of the Superior Court, have been for some time engaged at the Court house in this city, in the hearing of a suit between the New-Haven County Bank and T. B. JONES, of Bridgeport, on the one side, and the Quinnipiack Bank of New-Haven, on the other, in relation to a mortgage of $35 000 assigned by P. T. BARNUM to secure some of his indebtedness. The investigation has involved the question of BARNUM's insolvency, and the buying up and settlement of claims against him, Gov. HUTTON, GEO. HAWLEY, WM. B. BRISTOLL, and DWIGHT MORRIS, of Bridgeport, appear for the County Bank; Gov. BALDWIN, Judge BLACKMAN, and E. I. SANFORD, for Quinnipiack Bank. The testimony closed last evening, and the argument will be heard to-day."

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

RESCUERS OF THE JOHN GILPIN REWARDED.

The Government at Washington has awarded the sum of $2,574 60 to Capt. CHARLES A. FERGUSON, the owner of the ship *Herefordshire* of London, for detention and expenses incurred by that vessel in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ship *John Gilpin*, wrecked off Cape Horn, and taking them to Bahia. Capt. THOMAS S. SCOTT, the commander of the *Herefordshire*, received a service of silver plate, consisting of six pieces, for his humane conduct on that occasion.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, went up to Rondout on Friday, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, in six hours and three minutes. This steamer is over 4,000 tons measurement, and is the largest vessel that has ever passed through the Highlands of the North River. She draws but a high draught for so large a vessel. She went up to obtain coal for a sea voyage.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, Captain JONES, which sailed Saturday morning for Havre, was obliged to anchor at Quarantine, on account of some difficulty among the crew. The difficulty was finally settled by *setting* some of the refractory sailors, and she went to sea. She carried 119 first cabin passengers, 139 in the second cabin, and $171,600 in specie.

Particulars of the Fearful Mutiny on the New-Bedford Whaleship Junior.

From the Hartford Times.

We gave, in Friday's *Times*, a brief account of the mutiny on board the whaleship *Junior*, and the arrival of the first mate, Mr. PROVOST, at New-London. From a special correspondent we have received the following highly interesting account of this terrible affair:

Correspondence of the Times.

NEW-LONDON, July 30—The whaleship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, sailed from that port on a whaling voyage on the 21st of July, 1857. She went around the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, bound for New Zealand. When in lat. 37° 58' South, long. 156° 58' East, and about 400 miles from New-Zealand, a part of the ship's crew rose in the night and murdered the captain (ARCHIBALD MELLEN, Jr., of Martha's Vineyard) and the third mate (JOHN SMITH, of Boston.) They also attempted to murder the first and second mates at the same time, and dangerously wounded them. The prominent facts are these: The ringleaders in the mutiny are CYRUS PLUMMER and RICHARD CARTHA. These two, in company with Cornelius Burns, John Hall, alias Wm. Payne, Wm. Herbert, and perhaps some others, by a preconcerted arrangement, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, armed themselves and went into the cabin, where the captain and three mates were asleep. PLUMMER proceeded to the captain's state-room, and immediately shot him with a whaling gun containing three balls, when the captain instantly sprang up and exclaimed, "My God! what is this?" PLUMMER replied, "G— d—— you, it is me!" and then took him by the hair of the head and dispatched him by repeated blows with a hatchet on the neck and in his ribs. At the same time that PLUMMER went to the captain's state room, BURNS, HALL and HERBERT proceeded to the state-rooms of the mates.

HALL shot the first mate in the shoulder with a whaling-gun, with six balls, inflicting a horrible wound. BURNS killed the third mate by repeated stabs through the body with a boarding-knife, CARTHA in the meantime struck at the second mate with a boarding-knife, but missed his victim. He then drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking his rib and inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. In the meantime BURNS attempted to dispatch him, but he surrendered and went on deck, and the mutineers, after binding him, agreed to spare his life. When HALL fired into the first mate's berth he set the bed on fire, and supposing them all dead but the second mate, the mutineers left the cabin. The first mate was first awakened by hearing PLUMMER give the word "fire," when he immediately received the six balls in his shoulder. At the same time he heard screaming, which proceeded undoubtedly from the other officers who were at the same moment being attacked. The first mate (Mr. NELSON PROVOST) was stunned by the explosion and the wound he had received for a moment or two, during which the mutineers, supposing him dead, left the cabin and went on deck. Mr. PROVOST then got up and went to the captain's state-room, and found him on his chest leaning on his arm. He raised him up and he breathed two or three times, and, without speaking, expired. Mr. PROVOST also went to the second and third mates' rooms, and found the former wounded and the latter dying.

The mutineers soon after—finding Mr. PROVOST was still alive—ordered him on deck, and he attempted to go, but he apprehended his life would be taken, and retreated into the upper hold, and secreted himself among the barrels. In the mean time the burning bed had communicated the flames to the wood work of the cabin, and before Mr. PROVOST left, and went into the hold, he begged the mutineers to put out the fire. This they succeeded in doing after the cabin had been badly damaged by the flames, a considerable portion of it having been destroyed.

Immediately after the havoc in the cabin was finished, and the mutineers got on deck, they called all hands, when PLUMMER and CARTHA informed them that the ship was taken, and the former proceeded to take command. They then proceeded to search the ship for the first mate, but did not succeed in finding him until the fifth day. Not finding him after several days' search, and finding a cabin window open, they surmised that he had jumped overboard.

In the meantime, PROVOST becoming faint from loss of blood, and thirsty, crawled into the lower hold, and finding a cask of water with the bung out, tore off his shirt collar, and dipping it into the cask, sucked from the cloth a little water, which enabled him just to support life. He found a little bread also.

By the time they discovered PROVOST, on the 5th day, the murderers had found out that they could not navigate the ship, and were glad to spare his life on condition that he would pilot them to Cape Howe, in New South Wales—an uninhabited portion of the island. This Mr. PROVOST, being entirely in their power, promised to do. They also compelled him to promise, by swearing him on the Bible, that, after they landed, he would immediately sail for New Zealand, nearly a thousand miles from New South Wales. Mr. P. then gave them the courses by which to work the ship, and they brought her within 15 or 20 miles of land, when the mutineers left the ship, with some others of the crew, whom they had coaxed or coerced to join them, making ten, the mutineers included. They left on the 4th of Jan., taking with them two boats, with stores, clothing, etc., and sailed for Cape Howe. While on board the *Junior* they guarded the wounded mates, the guard being armed with pistols and hatchets. During the night, however, PLUMMER and CARTHA would allow no one but themselves to stand watch over them.

After the mutineers left the ship, and were out of sight, Mr PROVOST took command of the ship and steered immediately for Sidney, in New South Wales, which is about 350 miles from Cape Howe where the mutineers landed. The condition of affairs was immediately reported to the American Consul at Sidney, and a British steamer, with policemen on board, together with the second mate of the *Junior*, was dispatched in pursuit of the murderers, and eight of them were captured, and are now on their way home in irons, on board the ship which was the scene of their horrid butchery.

Mr. PROVOST and three of the crew came home in the *India* of New-London, where they arrived on Wednesday last.

Mr. PROVOST conducted himself with great prudence and skill in his trying situation. Before he left the cabin, he found the cabin-boy and sent him for the second mate, determined, with the help of the latter, to retake the ship or die. But the second mate was already in the hands of the murderers, who had bound him fast. Mr. PROVOST had no alternative but to secrete himself. He suffered intense agony from the horrid wound in his shoulder during these five days, and from both heat and cold. He fell asleep but once during the time. In the meantime the flesh on his shoulder turned black and putrefaction set in, and had he not been discovered and brought on deck, he could not have survived twenty-four hours longer.

Before the mutineers left the ship they declared their intention of clearing the innocent, and PLUMMER ordered HERBERT to write in the ship's log a statement of the matter, which he did. This statement gives a pretty accurate account of the affair, and asserts that it was done by five men, viz: PLUMMER, HALL, CARTHA, BURNS and HERBERT, and that all others were innocent. This statement was signed by the above five, and the log containing it is now on board the *Junior*. The latter is expected to arrive in New-Bedford about the 20th of August, with the eight captured mutineers on board.

Captain MELLEN was a good master and kind to his crew, and no grudges were entertained by these fiends against the mates. None of the mutineers gave any reason for the bloody work they had done except PLUMMER, who hoarsely said he wanted to take the ship, and killed the Captain because he thought the "d—n son of a b—h" would retake her if he was not put out of the way. He paced the deck the next day, and looking at his hatchet and pistol, with which he had dispatched the Captain, exclaimed: "You have done me good service. You laid him low."

The bodies of the Captain and third mate were thrown overboard the morning after the murder.

Mr. PROVOST came home in the *India* instead of the *Junior*, by advice of the Consul at Sidney.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME AT SEA.—The whaling ship *Herald*, Captain SLOCUM, which arrived at New-Bedford from St. Helena, Tuesday, brought as passenger, Captain E. F. LAKEMAN, late of ship *Cortes*, of that port, burned at sea, and also CONRAD EMMEL, 3d mate, ALONZO WORDEN, 4th mate, AUGUSTUS HARMONY and GEORGE E. AUSTIN, seamen of the *Cortes*, under arrest on charge of setting fire to said ship. They were surrendered to the custody of the United States Deputy-Marshal, WM. O. RUSSELL, who lodged them in jail and has brought them to this city for trial. ANDREW CORNELL and ALBERT D. SISSON, late of the *Cortes*, have also arrived in the *Herald*, as witnesses in the case.—*Boston Traveller, Saturday*

The Newburyport *Herald* says it is understood that Lieutenant Gillis, so well known for his astronomical observations in Chili, will be the favored son of science who will avail himself of Mr. Wm. Wheelwright's patriotic and generous offer to defray the expenses of an American Astronomer to Peru, for the purpose of observing the great solar eclipse of September next.

National Expenditures—The Administration Vindicated.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday contains an elaborate vindication of the Administration from the charges of extravagant expenditure. The article opens:

"A persistent effort is made by the opposition to create a popular belief that the expenditures of the Government for the current fiscal year are to be unprecedented in magnitude. It is also represented with great industry and diligence that, owing to the falling off in Government revenues from the recent paralysis of business, the Government will find a prodigious excess of expenditures over receipts to meet at the next footing up of its annual accounts, requiring a resort to loans of immense amount. In connection with this gloomy picture of Government affairs drawn by our unhappy croakers, they represent manufacturing enterprise in the manufacturing districts of the country to be greatly depressed, and in vital need of the fostering help and protection of the government. They are thus endeavoring to discredit the administration with the people; to excite a popular distrust in the solvency of the Government; and, at the same time, to divide the democratic party in the manufacturing districts, on the expediency of burdening a government, which they represent as insolvent and unable to take care of itself, with the general *protection* of the private interests of the manufacturers."

The *Union* quotes the appropriations of the last session in detail, and reduces the figure to $70,000,000. It says:

"The actual ascertained appropriations of the session were $64 617,762 78; and that the indefinite appropriations of the session are estimated to amount to about the sum of $3,382,237 22 So that the grand total of Expenditures authorized for the year 1858–9, payable out of the treasury, is $68,000,000.

This is the total amount authorized by Congress to be paid out of the Treasury, except a standing sum of $2,450,000 authorized by a general law to be expended in the collection of the revenues; which would make the grandest possible total $70,450,000. The efforts of the opposition to run up this figure to $100,000,000 are ingenious and amusing.

In the first place they resort to the single branch of private business which is conducted by the Government, that of carrying letters and mail packages, and estimate as expenditures of the Government money which never comes into the Treasury, and has never been estimated as revenue funds. It has always been the effort of the Government to make the Post-Office Department pay its own way; neither receiving its receipts into the Treasury nor paying its chief expenses out of the Treasury. Until the era of ocean mail service, it has generally succeeded in nearly equalizing these receipts and expenditures; so that they have never been connected with the general expenditures of the Government either in the estimates of its treasury officers, or in the contests of politicians. The opposition of the present day, however, at a loss for other items, make bold to explore the money-boxes of the thousand-and-one postmasters and mistresses of the country, great and small, and, by their careful collection of three-cent pieces and coppers, have raked up the clever little total of $14,415,520, which they insist shall be estimated as a part of the appropriations of the last session of Congress; whereas Congress only appropriated the excess of the estimated expenditures of the department over the receipts, chiefly on account of the mail service, to wit: $4 580,750, which is included in the foregoing table."

Other items are accounted for as follows:

"We ought not to dismiss this view of the subject without adverting to the fact that the appropriations of the last session of Congress are not all chargeable to the year 1858-9. They included large items of expenditure incurred during preceding years. The general deficiency bill, for instance, which is popularly regarded as covering only the expenditures of the Utah war, in fact covers large items of expenditure *having no reference either to that campaign, or to the army, or to the present time*. That bill covered two or three millions of deficiencies incurred for other branches of the service wholly disconnected with the army; and, of the amounts appropriated for the army, a very large portion had no connection with the Utah campaign, or with present expenditure at all.

It follows, from what we have said, that, from the authorized expenditures of the Government of $70,450 000, mentioned before as authorized by the last Congress to be paid out of the Treasury, we ought to deduct for items chargeable to preceding years:

Half the General Deficiency bill, (say)	$4.500,000
Other deficiencies specified	750 000
Denmark Treaty	408 000
Total	$5 658 000

Making a sum of five millions, to say nothing of the several millions appropriated for works of permanent construction. Deduct these, and the aggregate properly chargeable sinks to the neighborhood of *fifty millions*".

The Fraser River Gold Mines.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Daily Times* states that the first party for the Fraser River gold regions by the Minnesota route, through the valleys of the Red River of the north, the Assiniboin and the Saskatchewan, was to leave St. Paul on Monday, July 26. The credit of organizing this advance party belongs to some enterprising young men of Faribault, who arrived in this city with complete appointments a few days ago.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday says: "We were shown to-day about ten ounces of gold from the Fraser's River Mines, which has been placed in an exchange office for the inspection of the public. This gold is in fine particles of remarkable purity, and is valued at about $150. It was dug, it is stated, in a few hours, and was consigned to Messrs. BRADSHAW & Co., of Broad-street, in this city."

Peter Dawson not Peter Dawson.

"HON." PETER DAWSON.—This brute of a fellow, now in the Penitentiary in New-York for keeping a den of depraved females, was actually a member of the State Legislature in 1855. He was elected as a Democrat, and it is a reproach to the Democrats of the metropolis that they disgrace the party and the whole State by yearly sending men to Albany, as legislators, not a whit better than PETER DAWSON.—*Rochester Union.*

All a mistake. The PETER DAWSON who was in the Assembly is an honest man, who supports himself and family by industry and frugality. He is, withal, a modest, quiet man, of irreproachable private character. Mr. DAWSON was, it is true, a Democrat, but it would be fortunate if both that party and others in New-York always sent men to the Legislature as honest and reputable as *that* "Peter Dawson.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON—PROGRAMME OF FUTURE OPERATIONS.—In accordance with the preamble and resolutions adopted in May last, at the annual meeting of this Society, the Executive Committee, Messrs HENRY HILL, BARON STOW, EDWARD N. KIRK, CHARLES D. GOULD, EDWARD S. RAND and ANDREW L. STONE, have issued an Address to the friends of the Society, in which they state that the organic relations of the Boston Society have not been materially changed by the resolutions adopted at the May meeting. The Boston Society has been a branch of the New-York Society only in the sense of association in sympathy and business arrangements; has always procured its publications where it could on the best terms, and had the entire disposal of all the funds committed to them. The Committee, therefore, make the following announcement in regard to the future proceedings of the Boston Society:

"This Society may, therefore, be made the channel for the contributions of all persons who, for any reason, may prefer our position or our policy to that of the other Society; and we shall feel ourselves at liberty, while avoiding all attempt at any rival movements, to send our agents to any church desiring their services. We invite no separation from that Society; but, under present circumstances, we believe the greatest amount of good will be done by each Society occupying the whole country as its field, because the policies we have respectively adopted now meet either the approval or disapproval of the friends of our common cause, without regard to geographical limits.

We are not an Anti-Slavery Society, but simply a Religious Tract Society, associated for the purpose of promoting, as expressed in the Constitution, 'the interests of vital godliness and good morals, by the distribution of such books and tracts as may be calculated to receive the approbation of all denominations usually termed evangelical.'

In accordance with the spirit of the above resolutions, the Executive Committee are prepared to issue such publications as may appear to them adapted to promote 'the moral and religious interests of men,' upon the subject of slavery, as well as upon any other subject connected with public morals and the evangelization of the land.'

The Committee, therefore, invite from able, earnest and discreet men in every part of the country, such productions of their own, and such selections from the writings of others, upon this and other topics proper to be treated by this Society, as shall enable us fully and promptly to carry out its plans, and to meet the pressing wants of the age.

We wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that we do not now ask for funds to invest as a business capital in the presses and fixtures of a Publishing Society. What we receive will be sacredly expended for the benevolent purposes contemplated by the donors. And in answer to inquiries made, we say to all individuals and associations accustomed in the past to contribute through us for the support of colporteurs in some definite field selected by such contributors, that we are ready to carry out their wishes, by receiving and expending their funds as they shall direct, in any part of the land accessible to us.

We earnestly entreat the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ no longer to permit this important enterprise to decline, because of diverse views on the various questions arising out of the slave system; the time and occasion for that having passed, as two societies now offer their facilities for conveying the gospel of Christ in this form, to those who so much need to receive that gospel. Let each disciple of Christ choose his channel and then employ it. We are not rival merchants. We have no personal or sectional interests to advance. We simply entreat our brethren to make up now to the cause the losses it has been sustaining; and to all who may desire to employ this society as the medium of their contributions, this Committee now offer their services."

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Sailing of the Telegraphic Fleet

Passage of the New-Caledonia Bill in the House of Commons.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Royal Visit to the Continent.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. LE FEVRE, Esq., Commander, from Havre, on the 21st, and Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She brings 245 passengers, an unusually large cargo and the European mails.

The weather throughout the passage was quite favorable to laying the Atlantic cable.

At 10½ A. M., on the 22d, the *Vanderbilt* passed the *Ariel* off Point Start.

The news is of much interest.

A dispatch, dated Queenstown, July 18, states that the Atlantic telegraph squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, the tenders *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and the United States frigate *Niagara*, left early that morning for the rendezvous in mid-ocean.

A later telegram, dated Liverpool, July 20, says the United States frigate *Niagara* was off Cape Clear on the 18th, at 4 A. M., and the *Agamemnon* was off Kinsale at 11 A. M. on same day, with the Atlantic cable.

The wreck of the *New-York*, which went on the rocks near the Mull of Kintyre, came off on the night of the 15th ult, and immediately foundered in deep water, thereby proving a total loss.

In the House of Lords, on July 19, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE alluded to the late atrocious massacre at Djidda. After dwelling on the slowness of Turkish officials in rendering justice he expressed the hope that the rumor of the occupation of Mecca, or the seizure of some precious objects of veneration treasured within its walls, had no foundation. He wished to know whether Her Majesty's Government had received any official advices of the massacre of Djidda; whether instructions had been issued for demanding full reparation from the Porte through the British and French Ministers at Constantinople; and whether, in case of willful delays, adequate measures were to be taken to enforce our just demands. The Earl of Malmesbury replied, that the necessary steps had been taken to demand immediate redress. There was no intention of occupying Mecca. He trusted to be able, in a few days, to state what steps had been taken by the Turkish Pacha sent to Djidda to do justice for the recent outrage The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Duke of NEWCASTLE pressed on the Earl of Derby the propriety of postponing the Committee on the India Bill until Tuesday evening, on the ground of the then attendance of the House; but Lord DERBY declined to accede to the suggestion, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH then opposed (in committee) clause 34, regulating appointments to the scientific branches of the Indian army. The proposal to give these appointments by competition was an act of homage to democracy; it was totally uncalled for. It would affect injuriously the future efficiency of the artillery and engineers of the Indian army. The Earl of DERBY maintained that the principle of competition was actually in force at Woolwich and Addiscomb. By omitting the last three lines, the clause would not introduce the system of strict competition. The clause provided that persons should be admitted into the artillery and engineers upon an examination, the regulations for which examination should, with all convenient speed, be prepared and prescribed by the Secretary of State under the authority of the Crown. The Duke of SOMERSET opposed the clause. After much discussion, in which a number of Peers took part, the Committee divided. Contents, 41; non-contents, 34; majority, 7. The clause was then agreed to. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed, in clause 52, the insertion of words placing it beyond doubt or question that the expenditure of India should be charged on the revenue of India alone. The consideration of the clause was postponed for the amendment to be printed. The Earl of DERBY proposed, in clause 53, the insertion of words with a view to the periodical production, before Parliament, of statistical information respecting the moral and material progress of India. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. After some discussion on clause 55, it was agreed to as amended. The remaining clauses of the bill were also agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, July 19, a great deal of discussion took place on the motion for deodorizing the River Thames. Lord PALMERSTON said he hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the bill, and not prolong the evils of disease and suffering caused by imperfect drainage. He thought it unfortunate, too, that so large an amount of fertilizing matter should be thrown away. After some remarks from several members, the bill was read a second time. On the order for going into Committee upon the Jews bill, Mr. KNIGHTLY, an opponent of the bill, said he thought that if the Lords intended to admit Jews to Parliament, it would have been wiser to agree to the bill sent up to them by the Commons than to pass this queer measure of an Irish compromise, accompanied by reasons why its provisions ought not to be acted upon by the House. M

awkward fact. The whole cause of the sudden change in the programme is unknown, and the uncertainty has caused serious alarms regarding the health of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Imperial Government, in concert with that of Her Britannic Majesty, will take measures to exact reparation for the enormities committed at Djidda.

The *Moniteur* also announces that the son of M EVEILLARD, the French Consul at Djidda, who was murdered by the fanatical Arabs, has been nominated to a scholarship in the Imperial Lyceum of St. Louis; and his sister, the courageous young woman who struggled to defend her parents, and actually killed one of the assailants, has been provided by the Empress EUGENIE with a handsome dowry.

It is related in diplomatic circles, that FUAD PACHA has informed Count WALEWSKI and Lord COWLEY that the Porte is ready to pay to Mlle EVEILLARD, by way of indemnity, a sum of 150,000f., and a similar sum to the family of Mr. PAGE, the English Vice-Consul.

It has been decided that during the absence of the Emperor the Cabinet Councils shall be held under the Presidency of Prince JEROME.

The plenipotentiaries have affixed all the essential bases of the electoral law for the Danubian Principalities. There are to be 20 deputies for Moldavia and 17 for Wallachia. The age for the electors is fixed at 25, and of those eligible for election at 30. The amount of taxes required for entitling to the right of voting is moderate.

Mlle. MOET, the daughter of the proprietress of the well-known champagne wines, is about to marry her cousin, M. AUBAN. She receives a fortune of 1,000,000f. in money, 800,000f for residence and furniture, and 200,000f. for a trousseau

The *Regina Cœli*, which is still in the basin of Saint Nazaire, near Nantes, is an object of great curiosity to the inhabitants. The kitchen in which the fatal affray commenced is spattered with blood, and the the door is torn down. The masts and rigging are also stained with blood. In the officers' cabin are blood and marks of a hatchet The door of the cabin of the surgeon M. DES BRULAIS, is partly broken in, and frightfully hacked. All the other parts of the ship are just as they were after the massacre. The various handles of the cabin doors, which were in glass are wrenched off; the blacks, thinking them of value, made necklaces of them.

M. TURGOT, the French Ambassador, will return to his post at Madrid stronger than ever, notwithstanding the intrigues of persons in high places, as the "patron" (the Emperor) is very well satisfied with him and the turn affairs are taking in Spain.

Austria occupies herself entirely with the amelioration and extension of her military marine in the Adriatic. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is commissioned to take measures to augment the number of great vessels belonging to Austria.

Within the last few days 6,000 Christian Bosnian peasants sought refuge on the Austrian territory, in consequence of the excesses committed by the Turkish soldiers.

The Cologne *Gazette* announces the death of Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF at Baden.

Count DELLA MARMORA will, immediately on Count DE CAVOUR's return to Turin, which is expected the end of the month, proceed to Sardinia for the purpose of inspecting the coast fortifications.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Rome, July 13:

"A feat à *la* BENVENUTO CELLINI, not to say à la JACK SHEPPARD, has just been performed by a French jeweler and watchmaker, likewise the proprietor of a large mosaic manufactory, long established in Rome, who was arrested by the French authorities on the evening of the festival of St. Peter, charged with having created a disturbance at the Porta del Popolo, insisting on driving in at that gate just before the girandola, and abusing and threatening the French soldiers stationed there. On account of the quarreling and conflicts which just then prevailed between French and Romans, the French General's orders were extremely stringent for the punishment of any such offenders, whether military or civilians, and the jeweler was consequently taken off to the Castle of St. Angelo, to be tried by court-martial, a trial which it was generally inferred could not end without a condemnation to prison for a longer or shorter period. Meanwhile the prisoner's wife made every exertion in his behalf, and was upon the point of succeeding, it is said, in softening the severity of the general-in-chief, when the prisoner himself, disgusted with the monotony of Hadrian's Mole, or apprehensive of the result of the court-martial, or fearful that political accusations of anterior date might be reproduced against him to aggravate the case, thought proper to abscond from the safe custody of the French, by raising a part of the floor of his room, dropping into a corridor below, and passing down the winding stairs and out at the castle gate without being challenged by any of the sentries, from which fact it inferred that he was provided with a military uniform to disarm any suspicion at his appearance. The French general is extremely angry at his escape. He has had all the sentries placed in arrest, and gendarmes have been busily occupied since yesterday morning, when the event took place, in searching for the fugitive, whose own premises have been minutely but fruitlessly ransacked."

The Council of the States, in Switzerland, have adopted the decision of the National Council, to the effect that the Federal Council ought not again to lend money from the federal chest to railway companies.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram from Constantinople:

"KEMAL EFFENDI has received the submission of the insurgents, and an order has been sent to him to withdraw the troops."

The electric wire for the telegraph from Constantinople to Bassora has arrived, in two English ships.

The Russians have received a very severe check in Daghestan and Loghistan.

French Relations—The Cherbourg Demonstration—Its Object—The Visit of the Queen—Affairs in Turkey—The Djidda Massacre—Decline of Palmerston's Influence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Public attention is divided here between the singular form of embracery proposed by our Imperial neighbor, and the multiplying embarrassments that seem to be gathering in the East. The invitation to Cherbourg was not at first believed by the uninitiated, and when announced, together with its acceptance by the Queen, it was not thoroughly understood. Gradually the sinister import of the menacing festivities in which the English Court has been asked to participate, has come to be now accurately comprehended. French military and naval journals, confessedly published under official auspices, and subject to the strictest official censorship, ostentatiously boast that the *fêtes* of the 4th August are designed to celebrate the completion, after more than a century of vast outlay and labor, of that Oceanic outpost against this country, the want of which set VAUBAN's engineering brain to work, and kept the engineering animosities alive and active by successive military geniuses under the old monarchy, the Republic and the Empire. Cherbourg, with its mountains of masonry, and impenetrable harbors of war, large enough to float in ambush the collected fleets of Christendom, is palpably meant as a standing menace to Great Britain. Other use or purpose it has none, unless through the imperial telescope indeed more distant injuries to Anglo-Saxon liberties and industry are deemed discernible. In America you may be disposed to laugh, as most of us are in the old country, at the certain futility of all such costly contrivances on the part of envious and ambitious despotism: nor am I at all inclined to side with those whose alarmist measure of the danger is stimulated, perhaps unconsciously, by professional feelings of national rivalry, or by their political leanings in favor of greater armaments by sea and land. But however sound may be the theory that the insular integrity of England ought not to be left a doubtful question, and however true it may be that the United States can afford to scoff at any insane designs of French aggrandizement in America or Eastern Asia, it is not quite so clear that both you and we may not be put to considerable additional expense and trouble by the maintenance within sight of our shores, and within a few days' sail of yours, of a huge factory of destruction, compared with which Sebastopol was but a model or a toy. Whether in the unfathomed recesses of the Bonapartist mind there be yet any immediate object of mischief to be accomplished by means of the arsenals and docks of Cherbourg, or whether LOUIS NAPOLEON'S present exultation in beholding their completion arise from the general conviction that he is now in a condition to inspire more awe of his tyrannic power than he has heretofore been able to do,—it does appear impossible for any lover of peace or progress to look upon the spectacle with any other sentiments than those of pain. Yet to witness the inauguration of this *tête du pont* of Imperial aggression, the Sovereign is publicly invited to be present, of the country in whose sight it is most justly matter of suspicion, if not offence. Depend upon it, Her Majesty will not add to Her personal popularity by consenting, in this way, to temporize with one towards whom nobody believes her to entertain any cordial sentiments of respect or liking. For him it may be a fine thing to exhibit the female monarch of the empire Cherbourg has been especially built to assail as his guest during the day of its unhallowed dedication to its eventual purpose. Wherever throughout the world men are losing faith in the fidelity of English statesmen to the cause of national right and domestic liberty, the parade of the 4th August at Cherbourg will be heard of with wonder and with chagrin. The emissaries of M. WALEWSKI will not fail to improve the occasion by suggestions derogatory to the dignity and honor of Great Britain. It will be said, and truly said, that time was when an English Queen would not have been suffered by her responsible advisers to occupy so false a position. By every fireside this feeling finds more or less response, and it is not the less bitter because the ineffable unsuitableness of the whole proceeding provokes ridicule and calls forth the sarcastic humor of caricature. The truth is, however, that Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. DISRAELI are so thoroughly devoted to the Bonapartist alliance, and the Court has such facile notions of what it is becoming unwarrantable to affect in dealing with foreign potentates, for the conveniences of the hour, that no hesitation was expressed when the impudent invitation was at first received; and now that it has been accepted, and general ill-humor is with difficulty suppressed on account of it, a clumsy attempt is made by the Admiralty to provide an attendant squadron of line-of-battle ships, frigates, and minor vessels of war, as if to let the doubting world hear us say: "Who's afraid?" Outnumbered and overmatched in weight of metal as this ineffective flotilla will be, its appearance outside the armed gates of the monster fortress will only add to the exultation of the war-party on the other side of the Channel If any thought of personal treachery was entertained such as that perpetrated by NAPOLEON I. to CHARLES IV. of Spain, at Bayonne, the visit ought not to be made, and as a guard of honor, half a-dozen first-class men-of-war would have been enough.

Politicians are engrossed, it must be owned, rather by the unwelcome aspect of things in the Levant, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, than by the blunders of Ministers at home.

The events that have occurred during the last few months in various portions of the Ottoman Empire are fitted to awaken the gravest solicitude. Though seemingly in each case no more than the result of local feuds and animosities between the communities of antagonistic races, a common spirit is observable in all. Every outbreak, whether in Candia or the Herzegovina, and every maniac act of outrage to the Consuls of foreign Powers, whether at civilized Belgrade or at semi-barbarous Djidda, is marked by the same ruthless and inextinguishable hatred of the Christian name and flag that whetted the sword of MAHOMET and OTHMAN centuries ago. From the first outburst of mutiny in India, symptoms of ill suppressed excitement and perturbation were noticed throughout the widely-scattered regions subject to Islam. During the earlier period of the great struggle in Southern Asia, the attitude of the Mahometan population of Arabia, Persia, Syria and European Turkey was one of expectation. They confidently believed that the Western Infidels were about to be driven out of India; and they were quite prepared to celebrate the event by summary measures for their final extirpation from the other realms of the Faithful. The prolongation of the sanguinary conflict on the banks of the Jumna and the Ganges, and the recovery by the English of Delhi and Lucknow have served only to exasperate and inflame the deadly animosity referred to. At Constantinople and elsewhere, parties have not been wanting ever since the Russian War, who have viewed with unconcealed distrust and bitterness the terms of toleration and improvements imposed by France and England on the Porte at the close of the Crimean campaign. According to these consistent bigots, there is, and can be, no hope for Turkey but in the resuscitation of Islam, in all its pristine ferocity and force. Civilization and Christianity are to them but specious snares to lure the unwary children of the Prophet to their ruin. At any cost these must be resisted. The mysterious death of REDCHID PACHA, the most enlightened of the Sultan's ministers, and the final recall of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the most energetic adviser of progress and improvement, to whom ABDUL MEDJID has ever been induced to listen, filled the fanatical with intoxicating hopes. Sir HENRY BULWER has, indeed, endeavored to signalize the commencement of his mission, as British Envoy to the Porte, by persuading it to issue an amnesty to both parties in Candia, and suffering both to retain possession of their arms. But already we have intelligence of fresh outrages committed there upon the dwellings and churches of the Christian population; and of scenes of bloodshed and cruelty too near akin to those enacted at Cawnpore. To crown all, a general sweep of the whole Christian inhabitants, including the English and French Consuls, is made in open day, without notice or provocation, at Djidda, in presence of an armed steamer carrying the British flag; and the only satisfaction which its commander has deemed it prudent to exact is the landing of a portion of his crew in order to read the burial service over the remains of our murdered representative! What effects the unfortunate narrative of such circumstances may produce when told in remote and ignorant regions, inhabited by a people preoccupied with dreams of religious insurrection and massacre, it is difficult to say. A cry for vengeance is an unworthy and unholy cry; but every one in the least acquainted with the state of things in the Levant and Asia Minor feels that unless prompt and exemplary punishment is made to overtake the perpetrators of these enormities, the lives of Christians there, whatever be their nationality, are not safe from day to day.

Our Government, it is said, have sent urgent representations to the Porte, for its own sake to take the initiative, and thus to anticipate the evils and complications that are certain to arise should redress have to be exacted by a demonstration of naval force in the Red Sea. But France observes a different course, and is actuated, I fear, by a far more subtle policy. Her appeal is far less vehement and expectant. The taciturn politician of St. Cloud expects nothing, and, I am persuaded, wishes for nothing, in the shape of adequate redress. He wants a grievance and a pretext for interposing with a high hand in the affairs of the East. He does not mean, indeed, that the blood of the Consul of France should go unavenged—far from it. But he knows well that the decrepit Government of the Sultan is probably unable to execute justice on its brutal and ferocious subjects, and LOUIS NAPOLEON desires to make its inability clear in the face of Christendom, in order that he may thereby have an irresistible excuse for interfering with the internal concerns of the moribund empire. Moribund, at last, the Turkish Empire seems indeed to be. Nobody but Lord PALMERSTON and the daily smaller section of politicians who still adhere to him, any longer dares to argue for the possibility of its maintainance as a great European power. Had any vitality or germinating element of strength been in it, a golden opportunity was presented for its development at the close of the late war, when, after rescuing Turkey from the hands of Russia, the Western Powers withdrew their fleets and armies, and left her free to enter upon a new and safe path of regeneration. But it was not so to be. Neither the Sultan nor any power in the State was adequate to the occasion. Tanzimats and Hatti scheriffs, at the bidding of Lord STRATFORD, or of M. THOUVENEL, could avail nothing. They remain a dead letter. The Turks are a doomed race, and after the costly expression of their incorrigibility and ingratitude we have had, this country will not be easily induced to squander any more of its blood or treasure for them.

I have said that the section who still adhere to the personal fortunes and personal politics of Lord PALMERSTON are daily diminishing in numbers. Nothing can be more evident to a close and calm observer of what is taking place in Parliament, in society and in the Press. Six months ago, everything was at his feet. He had packed a majority in the House of Commons; he was justly regarded by the House of Lords as the most audaciously exclusive and aristocratic minister of his time; the blandishments of Cambridge House were systematic, specious and successful; and in the Press it cannot be denied that the late administration had more than an ordinary amount of support All is now changed. The portals of Cambridge House are indeed thrown open as anxiously and ambitiously as ever, and to-morrow night, as on every Saturday night of every season these ten years past, long strings of coroneted carriages may be seen in the vicinity of the noble Viscount's residence. Thither all the triflers, intriguers, idlers waverers and political desperadoes of good society, as it is called, are accustomed to be gathered together; and thither they will congregate so long as they may. Still, in the Press there are a few faithful followers found, who having sworn hard for their exigeant chief so long, have made up their minds to swear on, even unto the end. But, neither in fashionable society nor in the Press is any longer heard the confident note of recognition when the late Premier's name is mentioned, and in Parliament he is as a leader already at a discount. Nothing but the consciousness of this could account for the significant silence in which he acquiesced in the surrender, by his official rivals and supplanters, of that pretended right of search as regards American vessels, which he, more than any other British minister, labored for years to enforce, and of which the renunciation is so signal a reversal of his entire system of foreign policy.

Sir Joseph Paxton—Owen Jones—Mr. Peabody's Dinner at the Crystal Palace—Mr. Delius—Lackey Uniforms—Bailey's New Poems.

LONDON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The great Exhibition of 1851 made the civilized world familiar with the name of Sir JOSEPH PAXTON. At the anniversary dinner of the Society of Arts, which took place here in St. James' Hall, about two weeks since, I was introduced to this famous gardener to the late Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and cannot resist the temptation of giving you an incident which there took place. Sir JOSEPH is a solid, middle-sized, round-headed, red-faced, light-haired Englishman. His tendency to murder her most gracious Majesty's English had been told me, but bad English is much more common here among the lower and middle classes, than it is in America; and knowing that the author of the great Crystal Palace was not among the favored in education, I was prepared to excuse his weakness. I was not, however, prepared to meet with his positive rudeness.

I had scarcely been presented to him when he assured me of his aversion to Americans on the account of his losing a drawing which he made at the request of somebody for the New-York Crystal Palace.

My friend, a true English gentleman, was equally surprised, and, I presume, not a little mortified at the manner in which this fact was blurted out. However I met the case as well as I could, by assuring him that the managers of the New-York Exhibition did not represent the whole of my country,—that many of the results of that exhibition were not flattering to Americans abroad—and that it was possible, in this instance, there was some mistake on his part. I even asked him if he was requested by any persons responsible in the affair to send his drawings across the water for a public competition. He was sure the drawings were ordered by persons connected with the project, and that he had been treated very badly. He even added that he had advertised his drawings in the American papers, under the head of "lost, strayed or stolen." At my solicitation he gave Mr. STAMFORD and Col. THOMPSON as the names of the persons by whom the drawings, as his says, were ordered. I therefore beg Mr. STAMFORD and Col. THOMPSON to settle accounts with Sir JOSEPH as soon as possible, that he may in the future be able to meet Americans with more courtesy, or, at least, without cause of complaint.

However, had my interview with Mr. PAXTON been of the most agreeable kind, it would not influence me in what I now state to Americans.

The world is indebted to Sir JOSEPH PAXTON for the idea of a great palace of iron and glass, but to OWEN JONES belongs the credit of developing that idea into the harmony and beauty which it exhibited in Hyde Park, and the far greater fitness and attraction it now possesses at Sydenham.

The author of the Alhambra, the grammar of ornament, the art-features of the Industrial Palace and the beautiful hall in which we were assembled when I met Sir JOSEPH, stood near me I could not help contrasting the two. The modesty of the one allows the world to seek him through the monuments of many years of unrequiting labor, of great importance at the present time to the art-manufactures of England, while the excessive self-importance of the other is thrust upon you. A good illustration of the latter predilection took place not many days since in the House of Commons, where Sir JOSEPH PAXTON is a member. Many plans for draining London, from the most distinguished Engineers, were before the Government. The best skill and science in the case was being measured, when Sir JOSEPH stepped forward and stated to the House that he had given half a day to the examination of the plans, and had fully concluded as to what must be done.

Speaking of the Crystal Palace reminds me of an event of a very pleasant nature which took place there on last Friday evening.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, as all Americans know, inaugurated in London, in 1851, the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence by a sumptuous dinner, on which occasion many distinguished Americans and Englishmen were brought together. This custom was continued each year, until Mr. PEABODY made his visit to America, and tended very much to increase the friendly relations and courtesies between the two nations. In fact, the great banker was employing the most successful mode of international diplomacy. This year he contemplated the renewal of his "Fourth of July dinners," but the American Association, recently formed here for charitable and other purposes, determined upon the same kind of celebration, and he very properly declined giving his dinner at the same time. Indeed, it is very probable he would have been at the head of the Association, where he was placed by the choice of the members, had it not been for some misunderstanding as to the motive and object of the Association, which misunderstanding was not removed until too late. This fact is much regretted, as his influence would have brought, at the present time, Englishmen high in place and power to the festival which commemorates the beginning of our national existence. And the occasion for drawing more closely the bonds of amity which bind the two countries together, occurring as it did so soon after the graceful concession of the right of search, should not have been lost.

As it was, Mr. PEABODY'S invitations to the opera and dinner on Friday were extended to Americans only, with the exception of Mr. SAMPSON, the money-editor of the *Times*, and the two ladies accompanying him, one of whom was the daughter of Mrs. SIDDONS. The reputation for beauty, which is so commonly conceded to American ladies abroad, was more than maintained on the occasion by a most refined, charming type of the fair sex from Baltimore. Mr. JOHN P. KENEDY, in a brief speech in reply to a toast from Mr. PEABODY, said, among other things, that the "Kane expedition would not have taken place had it not been for Mr. PEABODY;" a fact that was new to myself, and I presume it will be new to many of your readers. Its announcement, from such a source, was highly appreciated by those present, and will serve to enhance the high estimation in which the munificent banker is already held by his countrymen.

In my intercourse with the English people I have often heard Mr. EVERETT'S name mentioned in a manner to make one feel proud of the American scholar Mr. LAWRENCE also left many friends here. Mr. BUCHANAN left but few, and I fear Mr. DALLAS will leave no more. And yet, an American Minister is not disliked because he represents American interests or American policy.

I even believe that could Secretary MARCY have visited England after his defiance of PALMERSTON, he would have been received with distinguished honor.

The true Englishman despises American toadyism above all things. He feels that a country owing everything to the rejection of Courts and feudal fooleries should not keep Ministers abroad to vie with each other in lackey uniforms.

If "Festus BAILEY'S" new volume of poems are all equal in merit to the "Nemesis of the Nations," which I heard repeated by the author the other night, I predict for him many new admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. PERICLES.

THE MASSACRE AT DJIDDA.

Interesting Statement in the House of Lords

On the 19th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE rose and said: Before your Lordships proceed to the regular business of the day I wish to put a question or two to the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department whom I have the advantage of seeing in his place. The few sentences by which I propose to explain the object of my inquiries will occupy a very short time, and I feel confident that my noble friend will reply to it only with his usual conciseness, but with his characteristic courtesy. The matter to which I think it right to call attention is the late atrocious and, too all appearance, unprovoked massacre of Christians at Djidda. [Hear, hear.] Judging from what has appeared on this subject in the public journals, the circumstances which accompanied the commission of the crime are better known than those from which it sprang, or those in which it terminated. There is no small reason to apprehend that the assault was premeditated, and no satisfactory reason for believing that the Turkish authorities were either active in protecting the victims or in punishing their assailants. At all events, whether we look to the relentless fury of the fanatics, or the number and character of those who fell under their blows, the massacre perpetrated in Arabia is no less important than afflicting. [Hear, hear.] I cannot for a moment suppose that any remissness exhibited by the local Pasha, or his lieutenant, is attributable to the Turkish Government. No doubt, the Sultan and his Ministers were deeply and sincerely distressed when the horrible intelligence reached Constantinople, nor do I entertain the least apprehension of their hesitating to promise an immediate and complete satisfaction. But there is no denying that justice in Turkey is apt to move at a slow pace, and that, whether the object be punishment or compensation, the promise given to a foreign representative is but too often unnecessarily delayed and inadequately fulfilled. [Hear, hear.] It may be presumed in the present instance that her Majesty's Government have taken the necessary steps for exacting reparation, and that they will be prepared to enforce, in concert, if necessary, with the French Government, that exemplary amount of retribution which may produce a wholesome and lasting effect through out the Ottoman Empire. [Hear, hear.] Considering the great interests which call for a continual progress in friendly communications and mutual good will between the nations of Christendom and the inhabitants of Turkey, we are bound to follow up the aid given in time of war to the Sultan by that encouragement to the repression of fanaticism in his dominions which our assistance on a full measure of atonement on the present occasion, whether to the public or to individual sufferers, is calculated to afford. [Hear, hear.] I trust, at the same time, that an idea, which has been whispered about, of taking security against future assaults on our Christian fellow-subjects in Turkey by the occupation of Mecca, or the seizure of some precious object of veneration treasured within its walls, has no foundation in reality. It is possible that such an enterprise might succeed in a military point of view; but no degree of success in that respect could make up for the bitterness of hatred which it would engender against us throughout the Mussulman world, and which in its natural consequences could hardly fail of proving fatal to all our hopes respecting the progress of improvement in Turkey,—to those prospects of cordial reconciliation between the professors of conflicting creeds which the Sultan's wise benevolence, and the triumph of his allies in he late war have so eminently promoted. [Hear, hear.] I have to conclude these necessary words of explanation by thanking your lordships for the indulgence with which you have received them, and addressing in a distinct form the questions I have in mind to my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I wish to know, in the first place, whether her Majesty's Government have yet received any official advices of the massacre perpetrated at Djidda, as stated in the public prints; secondly, whether instructions have been issued for demanding full reparation from the Porte by means of the British and French representatives at Constantinople; and, thirdly, whether adequate measures are to be employed for enforcing our just demands in the event of obstructions or delays amounting to a denial of justice? [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY.—My lords, the House will, I am sure, admit that from not one of its members could a question on this subject come with more propriety than from the noble Viscount who had just sat down, and who has spent a life of eminent service, (cheers,) I may say, principally in endeavoring to counteract that policy of which we now see the bitter fruit. On Sunday se'nnight I received at an early hour a telegram, which your lordships have all read, with respect to the massacre at Djidda. I immediately sent a telegram to Sir HENRY BULWER, containing instructions to the effect that if the scenes of which I had just seen an account had really taken place, he was to allow no trifling whatever on the part of the Government of the Sultan, but was to insist on immediate redress, and such retribution as was necessary for the outrages which had been committed. In the course of the week Mr GREEN, her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, wrote a full account of what had taken place at Djidda, which he had received from Captain PULLEN of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, that happened to be at Djidda at the time of the massacre. It appears that there had been a dispute between the Turkish authorities and the captain of the *Cyclops*, with respect to the real owners of a ship, which was an Indian ship and belonged to Indian subjects. These Indian subjects, it appears, had change their nationality and assumed Ottoman protection. This was entirely contrary to law. The matter was disputed, and came before a tribunal, at which it was decided that the ship was English, and not Turkish. But in the course of a few days the British flag was lowered, and the Ottoman hoisted. Nothing passed, I believe, for two days after that circumstance, when, without the least suspicion on the part of Captain PULLEN that any serious disturbance would take place, he received an account of the massacre then going on. It appears that the Governor of the town had only eight soldiers with him, and that with four or five of them he saved the lives of the daughter of the French Consul and some other Christian people, and sheltered them in his house. After hearing this, Captain PULLEN sent some armed men on shore to rescue these persecuted people. He succeeded in saving the lives of about 25 persons, whom he subsequently brought to Suez. I believe that Captain PULLEN thought he had not sufficient strength to take any other steps at the moment, and that he acted with discretion. Before he left the shore, he gave a Christian burial to the corpse of the Consul, and insisted on the Governor sending to the Pasha as soon as possible for Turkish troops. I understand that the Pasha has proceeded with some troops to Djidda. These are, as far as we have been informed, the actual facts. My noble friend has asked me what Her Majesty's Government have themselves done with respect to these horrible circumstances, and how they have been met by the Porte. I am glad to say that it scarcely required any urgency on the part of the noble viscount to induce Her Majesty's Government to take up at once the cause of the sufferers, and, without troubling your lordships with an account of the various parleys on this subject, which occupied about three or four days, it may be sufficient to inform your lordships that the Pasha has been actually sent to Djidda with a large force of troops from Egypt to put down any fanatic insurrection. In accordance with a strong remonstrance by Her Majesty's Government he has been armed with power of life and death to execute capital punishment upon any offenders whom he thinks guilty, without any reference to Constantinople, as he otherwise would be obliged to do by the law of the country. My impression, my Lords, therefore, is that it will not be necessary on our part to use any force or to assist in any way the Turkish Government in obtaining justice and retribution after this horrible massacre. The Turkish Government is entirely ready to do its duty in the matter. It has proceeded, I must say, most energetically up to this moment, and Sir H. BULWER is convinced that the Pasha will do all that is necessary. The rumor which my noble friend has heard with respect to the sending of any of our troops to Mecca or elsewhere is entirely without foundation, and I trust that your lordships are convinced without my assurance, that our great object is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe, (hear hear,) and at the same time to encourage the Sultan to proceed in those reforms which I may say almost originated from my noble friend who has just spoken. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that any extraordinary degree of fanaticism has been shown in any other portion of the Turkish Empire at this moment, but that this rising originated principally in consequence of the dispute about the ship of which I have spoken. I trust that I shall be able in a few days to state to your lordships what steps the Pasha has taken to do justice for the outrage at Djidda.

Views of the Press.

From the London Times, July 20th.

We feel sure that there is no party, however small, in this country which will not support the Government in obtaining proper satisfaction for the massacre at Djidda. The subject was referred to last night in the House of Lords, when Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, after expressing his own opinions on what had occurred, asked the Foreign Secretary what course he intended to pursue. Lord MALMESBURY'S reply was the only one which could be given. He had on the first news of the event telegraphed to Sir HENRY BULWER, urging him to demand of the Porte the immediate and exemplary punishment of the offenders. The Porte had not only promised to act vigorously in the matter, but had actually dispatched a Pasha, with 2,000 men and powers of life and death, to do justice on the offenders. This being the state of things, it is needless to say that the Foreign Secretary expressed his determination to abstain from armed interference for the present. A great crime has been committed on Turkish territory, and the Porte has promised the fullest satisfaction. Our hands are thereto e diplomatically tied for the present. It is impossible, after having once appealed to the Sultan's Government to take the law into our own hands, unless we have proof that the Porte is acting with negligence or bad faith. If the Ottoman State is really independent, it must be treated with respect; if we recognize the Red Sea coast as within its dominions, we must not act as against the natives of an island in the Pacific. The Porte seems to be moving as fast as it can, and, having once called on Turkish authority to avenge us, we must wait until it be seen whether the new Pasha has the will and power to punish, or whether his appointment is a mere fraudulent evasion of a just demand. This is, in effect, the reasoning of Lord MALMESBURY, and it is sufficiently sound. But the points indicated by Lord STRATFORD are worthy of notice, and in his general view of the matter we are inclined to concur.

It seems undoubted that the outrage was the work of a population sunk in ingorance and barbarous self-conceit, cherishing the bitterest hatred of the few Christians with whom they are brought in contact, and full of the belief that the English and other European nations are in some way the vassals of their own chief, the Sultan. Strange as it may appear, there exist regions of the globe, at no great distance from Europe, and from the scenes of late events, situated, too, on the shores of a sea continually traversed by British vessels and visited by travelers who may dilate on the greatness of Western civilization, where so monstrous a perversion of history and politics can still prevail. Yet not only do multitudes on the Arabian coast fancy their own race superior to the infidels but they actually believe that we are so weak, so little regarded by the Sultan, that the most flagrant outrages against us may be enacted with impunity. We do not, indeed, mean to say that these reflections pass consciously and logically through the minds of the fanatical, half-naked ruffians, who boil about in an Eastern town always ready for mischief; but roughly, and after their manner, they come to the conclusion that we may be injured, and that, though the Pasha allows a few of us to settle in the place for the sake of the money we bring, there is no chance of true believers being meddled with for having slaughtered a few such dogs. It is with this dangerous and insolent spirit, which may at any time produce new outbreaks, that we are chiefly concerned. The port of Djidda is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of the Mussulman world; these pilgrims are naturally among the most zealous and intolerant of the sons of Islam; they bring the news of each Mussulman region and the contests with Christians which come within their respective experiences. The dweller in Delhi or Hyderabad tells of the great struggle against the English, and prophesies their approaching downfall; the Affghan and Persian relate the events of our wars with them after their own manner; the pilgrim from European Turkey tells of the insolence of Slavic and Greek Rayans, and how the Western nations were forced to support the Sultan against his enemies. Even if, as individuals, they know the truth, yet as pious men in a holy place, and, moreover, as travelers with an eager audience and none to contradict them, they are tempted to color every event so as to excite the pride, the indignation, the zeal, or the jealousy of the population they come among. What wonder, then, if at any time the rage of the Djidda mob should again slake itself in the blood of the Christian community?

There is something, then, in the notion that such a display of European power should be made in the present case as should deter the fanatics of the Mecca district from any further outrages. Whatever the Turkish force may do however complete may be the retribution exacted still it will not inspire any wholesome terror of ourselves. The Sultan will merely have punished the murderers out of his own pleasure, and from a too great goodness of heart towards such an unworthy race as the Christians. If any permanent security is to be obtained for the traders to those parts, and for that system of communication which we are now creating, it would seem advisable that these Arabian assassins should feel that we have ships and guns near in vain, and that any misdeeds of their own may be punished within a few days by the summary action of a neighboring squadron. So, in the present case, if even it be determined to await the proceedings of the Pasha and his army, there can be no harm in bringing to this spot such a force as will show the Djidda mob that we have the means of punishing them, and are resolved that they shall be punished. The interests depending on the security of this highway to India are so great that the Government will be well advised if it treats the massacre at Djidda as a question of first-rate importance, and one not to be evaded by chicanery or delay.

New-Caledonia.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 19th ult. the House of Commons went into Committee on the New-Caledonia bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, not to trouble the House with any formal motion, but to state some objections to the structure of the bill, and upon a matter of principle to which he attached great importance. This measure constituted a Royal Government in New-Caledonia without free institutions, and then provided that at a future period her Majesty might, if she thought fit, establish such institutions in the colony. There were two opposite ideas as to the proper mode of founding colonies from this country, one of which was true and the other false. The true mode was that upon which our earliest colonies were established, and which was only abandoned when colonies were founded for the purpose of receiving, not free colonists, but convicts. It was natural enough that in such colonies there should be an absolute Government; but, unfortunately, having taken to this defective principle in deference to necessity, we extended it to cases in which it had no application, and, instead of limiting it to penal colonies, made it a model and founded all our colonies upon that rule. Hence grew up a miserable spawn of most mischievous opinions with regard to our colonial policy generally. [Hear, hear.] The opinion prevailed that as it was natural, or at least useful, for a child to be carried in the arms of a nurse for twelve months, so it was natural for a colony to be dandled for a term of years in the arms of the Imperial Government, in order that it might, by a process which was called education, be fitted for freedom; the fact being, on the contrary, that the longer you applied a government of that sort to a society of free men the more you unfitted them for freedom. He had hoped that the controversies of the last twenty-five years, and the bill passed by the present First Lord of the Admiralty in 1852 for the Government of New-Zealand, had exploded these fallacies; and he was sanguine enough to believe that the next time we dealt with a colony of free settlers by Act of Parliament we should, like our ancestors in the 17th and even in the 18th century, recognize it as a free and self-governing society. He regretted that in this instance that mode of procedure had been departed from, and that this Bill began by establishing a society which was not free, and then provided that at a future period free institutions might, if it was thought fit, be introduced into it. He wished the Government could be prevailed upon to embody in this Bill the principle that we were about to establish a free society. It might be said that in this colony of New-Caledonia we should have a mixed and promiscuous population, of irregular habits, uncertain objects, and various origin, and that on that account it would not be right that the colony should be founded with free institutions at the outset. He was skeptical with regard to the gist of that argument, because he was afraid that if it was difficult to maintain the public peace in this new colony, if there was likely to be a considerable charge attending its foundation, the evils would be greatly aggravated by placing the responsibility in the hands of the Executive Government, especially when we considered the enormous distance at which they were to wield their powers. At the same time he was prepared to repose confidence in the executive Government upon that subject, and to throw upon them the responsibility of suspending, if they thought fit, the establishment of free institutions. But he wanted that that should be done in deference to a distinct necessity, of which the Executive Government were to be constituted the judges, and with respect to which Parliament should hold them responsible, and require them hereafter to show for every year and every month during which free institutions were not established that there was an absolute necessity for postponing them strictly connected with the exceptional circumstances of the colony itself. If, therefore, the Government had chosen to frame their bill in such a way that it should begin with the establishment of free institutions in principle, and should then grant to the CROWN a special discretion, strictly limited to peculiar circumstances and a sufficient cause, of suspending their action, he, for one, would not have objected; but that was not a course which had been adopted. Anybody who reads this bill, knowing nothing of our colonial history, would suppose that it really expressed our normal ideas with respect to the foundation of a colony, and that our notion was that a colony should be founded as a community unfit for freedom. Moreover, the power given to Her Majesty to establish free institutions was expressed in a manner so vague that it did not imply any special duty in the Crown or the Minister to give an early development to freedom. He could not help expressing regret at the form in which this bill had been conceived and framed. Although for a length of time we has been steadily advancing with regard to our colonial policy, and although the public mind at home had arrived at something like a general settlement as to the true principles by which it ought to be regulated, now, when an Act of Parliament was to be passed recording our present ideas, it was one which, instead of carrying them forward, actually appeared to carry them backward. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. LABOUCHERE agreed in the general principle stated by the right honorable gentleman. He believed that the old English practice of allowing a colony to start with free institutions was the best that could be followed, and in the instance of Vancouver's Island, although at first the white population did not number more than 200 souls, he had himself adopted that course. It did not require the interposition of Parliament to give an English constitution of an English settlement abroad. By the common law of the land, Englishmen carried with them the right to be governed according to the English system—by the Crown, as represented by a governor, and by two chambers, one elected and the other nominated. That, in his opinion, was the best constitution with which a colony could begin, but in the case of New-Caledonia there were peculiar and exceptional circumstances that would have rendered it the height of imprudence to establish free institutions at the outset. The population of the colony would consist for some time almost exclusively of gold diggers, the outpourings of California, and it was of the greatest importance that they should be held in check by the strong hand of the Imperial Government, and that by the same means peace should be preserved between them and the Indians. He objected, however, to the provision in the third clause, giving the Queen in Council power to establish a permanent constitution in New-Caledonia. He contended that the sanction of Parliament should be necessary to the establishment of a permanent constitution in any colony.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought that a mistaken notion was entertained respecting the peculiar power of the Crown. The Crown had authority by charter to give what power it pleased with respect to Government, so that, in fact, the Crown, without the aid of any act of Parliament, could give any institutions it pleased to the colony. The present bill would expire in four years, and therefore the Colonial Secretary would be bound to provice for the existence of the bill. It was probable that by that time New-Caledonia would contain a large population. In 1849 he proposed to frame a bill with the view of laying down general principles as a guidance in respect to colonial government. That proposition was rejected by the House, but he thought that they would have done well to lay down some general principle beforehand. In the present bill there was nothing that might not be done without it, and he, therefore, thought that the House was spending time to no purpose in discussing it. The bill stated that certain

when CHARLES II gave it to the Hudson's Bay Company. For some time prior to the date of the charter it was, he believed, the property of another Christian King, and as such, by the terms of the charter itself, it could not become the subject of a grant. Further, he thought he could show that supposing all these difficulties overcome and the charter to have been originally valid, the treaty of Ryswick at once and forever upset it. In 1598, many years before the date of the charter, HENRY IV. of France made the Sieur DE LA ROCHE Lieutenant-Governor of lands the boundaries of which were described by the French geographer, L'ESCARBOT, in his edition of 1611. Subsequently in 1627, the Cardinal RICHELIEU had granted to the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France* several ecclesiastical and territorial rights in the country in question, and it would, therefore, appear that under the terms of the charter the Hudson's Bay Company were for the second time debarred from setting up any just claims to the territory which had thus been disposed of. In 1629, a few years after CHARLES I. had come to the throne, Quebec as well as the towns of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia had been taken by the English, who had held possession of them during the war, but when peace had been concluded Canada had been relinquished to France, all the conquered territory was given back to her, and the British forces were withdrawn from the positions which they had taken and occupied. There was, therefore, an international treaty by which the charter of the company was barred. That charter had been granted in 1670, and it was not for some years afterwards that any attempt had been made upon the part of the inhabitants of this country to establish themselves in that portion of North America to which the charter related. The cause which had led to the granting of the privileges which the Hudson Bay Company enjoyed were to be found in the fact that two French Canadians, named GROSELLIER and RADISSON, who had in 1665 applied to the French Government for powers something similar to those which had been conferred upon the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France*, had had their application refused and had in consequence come over to this country and given a most glowing account of those districts which were now under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. The result had been that CHARLES II. had been induced to grant a charter to that company, who had some time after proceeded to establish forts in different parts of the territory which had thus been ceded to them. No sooner, however, had these forts been established than orders had been given upon the part of France to oust the British from their strongholds, and those instructions had been so well obeyed that between the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, and the treaty of Utrecht, the only fort which remained in possession of the company was one which, in accordance with the international treaty of Ryswick, ought, as well as all the others, to be delivered up to France, but which, owing to some oversight, had not been so ceded. In 1713 came the treaty of Utrecht, and then England had for the first time acquired anything like exclusive possession of the Hudson's Bay Territory, but the treaty had conferred upon the Company no rights which they had not previously possessed. As soon, however, as the territory had come into the exclusive possession of this country, the Company had begun to oppose in the interior the French Company of Montreal, and those districts which beyond all disputes belonged to France. In 1812, the stock of the Hudson's Bay Company had become very much depreciated, owing to mismanagement, but about that period a man of iron nerve and resolution had begun to acquire a predominant influence in its councils. That man was Lord SELKIRK, who had founded the Red River settlement, a circumstance which was often cited in proof of the desire which animated the Company to promote colonization, but which he (Lord BURY) must rather ascribe to the prompting of a military and strategic spirit. It was a wanton aggression on the part of Lord SELKIRK to take Fort William, which belonged to Canada. Steps were taken to remove him, but he imprisoned the constables, and when the Sheriff was sent to levy a fine of £500, which had been imposed upon him, he imprisoned that officer also. [A laugh.] In 1821, however, the right honorable member for Coventry (Mr. ELLICE) pointed out that both parties were fighting an up hill game, that litigation would exhaust their funds, and especially warned the Hudson's Bay Company that they would not hold water if contested; but, said that Company, let us trade under your charter and we will hold your monopoly against all the world. [Hear, hear.] The rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company were of a two-fold nature. One was the monopoly of trade over Rupert's Land, granted by charter, and the other was a license of occupation for twenty-one years, which would expire next year. With respect to the license now on the eve of expiration, he had nothing to say, that being strictly within the power of Parliament to grant or withhold as it might think proper; but as to the monopoly of trade over Rupert's Land, even if the charter were valid there were legal objections to it. He found that BLACKSTONE in his Commentaries laid it down that in a newly-discovered country, having no laws of its own, the laws of England came into force as soon as we took possession of the land. The charter of 1670 declared the Hudson's Bay territory to be one of His Majesty's plantations or colonies in America, and therefore it was liable to the same laws which governed the other dominions of the King of England. One of those laws declared that all monopolies were illegal and bad, and Lord COKE, a contemporary authority, had said that monopolies of traffic were opposed to the liberties of the people. It followed, then, that King CHARLES by the charter granted what he had no power to grant. [Hear, hear.] There was an act of the reign of JAMES I. which made all monopolies void, and two knights who were found guilty of being concerned in a monopoly of gold lace, were exposed in the pillory, and made to ride through the streets with their faces to the horses' tails. [Laughter.] He did not advocate such strong measures towards the Hudson's Bay Company, but he thought it time their exclusive privileges should cease. [Hear, hear.] The license of exclusive trade was, in fact, a complete and exclusive power over the lives, the liberties, and the labor of the Indians. [Hear, hear.] If by the charter the Indians were compelled to sell to the Hudson's Bay Company alone, at any prices which the Company might choose to give those Indians were completely at the mercy of the Hudson's Bay Company, through whom alone they could obtain the ammunition that this was necessary to enable them to procure a subsistence. If the prices given by the Hudson's Bay Company were not as high as could be obtained in an open market, then the charter simply granted them a monopoly of power over the lives, the liberties, and the property of a large body of Her Majesty's subjects. [Hear, hear.] Much had been said about the colonizing tendencies of the Hudson's Bay Company, but he would invite the House to consider what was the fact. There was an astronomical boundary, south of which was to be found a teeming population, while north of that line the country was, in respect of population, a perfect desert. [Hear, hear.] Every year the population of the United States advanced northwards, and very soon would overstep the boundary which marked the commencement of British territory. When that happened, the hard-headed American farmer would not stop to inquire whether he was on British or American soil, but he would miss the protection of American laws, and would demand to be placed under their safeguard. He believed that there was far more danger of difficulty arising from that source than from any Central American question. [Hear, hear.] In conclusion, he would quote the words of a Canadian legislator, one who occupied a prominent position in that country, who declared "This was the very madness of monopoly. Surely the Hudson's Bay Company could not expect by their effete and stupid charter to shut up forever the route to the great West?" [Hear, hear.] He (Lord BURY) agreed with that sentiment. It was utterly impossible that this monopoly should be permitted to endure after public attention had been called to the subject, and he trusted the discussion which would take place that evening would open the eyes of the nation to the importance of the matter, and that the ministers would not be backward in acting upon the suggestions that would be made. [Cheers.]

Lady Lytton Bulwer.

From the London Times, July 20.

We publish below a letter from Mr. ROBERT LYTTON, the son of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON and Lady LYTTON, which fully corroborates the statement we made a few days since. We rejoice that a compromise has taken place and a great public scandal been avoided. Lady LYTTON is said to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements that have been made:

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR: As the son of Lady BULWER LYTTON, with the best right to speak on her behalf, and so obviously with the best means of information as to warrant the hope that my simple assertion will be at once believed in the matter to which I am compelled to refer, I beg to say that the statements which have appeared in some of the public journals are exaggerated and distorted, and that they are calculated to convey to the public mind impressions the most erroneous and unjust. As was natural, I put myself in constant communication with my mother, and with the gentleman with whose family, in his private house, she was placed (for I beg distinctly to state she was never for a moment taken to a lunatic asylum,) and I carried out the injunctions of my father, who confided to me implicitly every arrangement which my affection could suggest, and enjoined me to avail myself of the advice of Lord SHAFTESBURY in whatever was judged best and kindest to Lady LYTTON.

My mother is now with me, free from all restraint, and about, at her own wish, to travel for a short time, in company with myself and a female friend and relation of her own selection.

From the moment my father felt compelled to authorise those steps which have been made the subject of so much misrepresentation, his anxiety was to obtain the opinion of the most experienced and able physicians, in order that my mother should not be subject to restraint one moment longer than was strictly justifiable. Such was his charge to me.

The certificates given by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW and Dr. CONOLLY are subjoined; and I ought to add that Dr. CONOLLY was the physician whom my father had requested to see Lady LYTTON; that Dr. FORBES WINSLOW was consulted by my mother's legal advisers; and I felt anxious to obtain the additional authority of the opinion of the latter gentleman, and requested my friend, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, to place himself in communication with him. I trust that such journals as have given publicity to partial and inaccurate statements will do me the justice to publish this communication, to which I need add no more than to say that this painful matter has been arranged, as it ought to be, by the members of the family, whom it exclusively regards.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT B. LYTTON.

No. 1 Park Lane, July 17.

(Copy No. 1.)

To Edwin James, Esq., Q. C.:

SIR: Having, at your request, examined Lady B. LYTTON this day, as to her state of mind, I beg to report to you that, in my opinion, it is such as to justify her liberation from restraint.

I think it but an act of justice to Sir EDWARD B. LYTTON to state that, upon the facts which I have ascertained were submitted to him, and upon the certificates of the medical men whom he was advised to consult, the course which he has pursued throughout these painful proceedings cannot be considered as harsh or unjustifiable.

I remain Sir, your obedient servant,

FORBES WINSLOW, M. D., D. C. L.

No. 23, Cavendish square, July 16.

(Copy No. 2.)

LONDON, July 17.

SIR: Notwithstanding the decided opinion which I felt it my duty to express with reference to Lady LYTTON, after my visit to her at the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. HILL, and which I need not repeat, justified the course you adopted, I have much satisfaction in hearing of the arrangements which have been made for her leaving their family in the society of her son and her female friend.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. CONOLLY, M. D.

To the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M. P., &c.

English Markets.

The London *Times'* City Article, July 21, says: "The quotation of Gold at Paris is about 2 ₰ mille discount, and short Exchange on London is 25.05 ₰ £1. Gold is therefore 3 10ths ₰ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The price of Gold at Hamburg is 4.25 ₰ mark, and the short Exchange on London is 13.5 ₰ £1. Gold is, therefore, at about the same price in London and in Hamburg. The Exchange between London and New-York is about at par. The English Funds continue to show steadiness. Consols are quoted, Tuesday, (evening,) 95⅛@⅜ for Money and Account. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents were 68f. 30c. for Money, and 68f. 35c. for the end of the month, showing a recovery of ⅛. In the Foreign Exchanges the rate for Paris was slightly higher; other places were about the same as last post. Some further moderate amounts of Russian Gold are expected in the course of the present week. In American Securities, Illinois Central Bonds were better. Great Western, and Grand Trunk, Canada, were flat."

Daily *News'* City article, July 21, says: "Business in the Stock Exchange to day (Tuesday) was less active than yesterday. The public continue to make moderate investments in good securities, and the general tendency of the various markets is favorable. The funds closed at an advance of ⅛, assisted by a speculative purchase of £100 000 stock. At the Bank there was no increase in the demand for money. In the open market a fair amount of business was done, the rates remaining as before, viz: 2¾@2¾ ₰ cent. or choice bills."

Telegram from London to Southampton, noon, Wednesday, July 21: Consols for money, 95⅛@⅜; Consols for account, 95⅛@⅜. Market a shade weaker.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 19-20.

There is little animation, and a moderate amount of business transacted. Sales reach 12,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export. Last Friday's prices firmly maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 20.

At this day's market only a small business was done. More disposition to buy was evinced than might have been expected. Prime WHEAT, being comparatively scarce, cannot be quoted more than 1d.@2d ₰ 70 lbs. lower on the week, while American, of which there was a large quantity offering, was 2d @3d. ₰ 70 lbs. cheaper. FLOUR met with a slow sale, at about 6d. ₰ bbl. and sack less money. INDIAN CORN was in very limited request, and both white and yellow may be noted about 61.@9d. ₰ bushel lower since this day week.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, July 10.

In the CORN market, owing to the favorable reports of the crops from most parts of the country, and the early cate at which the harvest is commencing in the Southern districts, there was a decline of 2d.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 20.

TEA inactive. SUGAR flat. COFFEE firm. MOLASSES 12s.@15s. ₰ cwt. RICE inactive and flat. SALTPETRE slow but steady. TALLOW flat and a shade lower. LINSEED OIL steady. RAPE OIL firm. TURPENTINE low. SPIRITS of all descriptions heavy and dull. IRON slow. TIN steady.

The Very Latest.

We have London evening papers of the 21st.

In the Commons, on that day, the adjourned debate on the Jews' bill was resumed, but without result at the closing of the Press reports.

Paris correspondence states that the Duke DE MONTEBELLO was lately ordered to represent civilly to the Court of St. Petersburg that it might, perhaps, be better, to avoid any misconception, that the Russian squadron about to proceed to the Mediterranean should so arrange as not to be visible at Cherbourg when the Queen is there.

A monument to Madam SONTAG has been erected at Marienthal, near Dresden, by the Duc of MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

Madam CHAMPAGNEUX, the only daughter of the celebrated Madam ROLAND, has just died in Paris, aged 77.

The Sultan is seriously ill.

The accounts from the silk crop in the south of France continue favorable and the yield shows an improvement upon last year.

Trade throughout France continues to improve. Large orders for tissues have been received from the United States and the wholesale houses in Paris, who have scarcely bought anything for six months. The Bank of France has discounted a good many bills within the last week.

Harvesting is going on actively in France, and a heavy fall in breadstuffs is anticipated.

From the Sun of Wednesday evening.

In the English stock market to-day a moderate amount of business has been transacted, and although shortly after the commencement of business a little flatness became apparent, the quotations are now steady at their former position. There is no new feature, but the general tendency seems favorable.

Consols have been 95⅞@⅜ for money and 95⅛@⅜ for account, but are now 95⅜@⅝ and 95⅝@¾, respectively.

From the Globe.

The continued favorable state of the weather is strengthening the conviction that the crops will yield abundantly, and the declining tendency of the Corn market shows that a satisfactory result is anticipated. The information received from time to time is not without some influence on the Stock Exchange markets, which, being guided in some measure by the prolonged easiness of money, and the influx of gold at the Bank of England, are now presenting a much more buoyant aspect than for some time past. With regard to trade, the improvement, although very gradual, is nevertheless well defined, and with the continuance of favorable advices from America, India and Australia, the recovery will no doubt be stimulated during the later months of the year.

There is less firmness in the market for the English Funds; but although the quotations at their present point appear rather variable, there is little probability of any serious retrogression, because there are no political or other disturbances to warrant extensive sales.

Two members of the Stock Exchange have failed this morning in the Joint Stock Bank market.

PARIS, July 21, 1 o'clock.—Three per cent. Rentes 68.40. Firm.

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 21.

From the Express.

SUGAR steady at yesterday's prices, which fully supported those of last week. Refined lumps 52s.@55s. COFFEE has also sold at previous rates. TEA remains neglected; common Congou, 9½d. RICE—Rangoon sold at 6s. 6d. to 7s., which scarcely supported the late advance. COTTON—About 2,000 bales sold. SALTPETRE steady, but the demand limited. COCHINEAL unchanged. TALLOW steady at 48s @48s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.)

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 21.

The sales of COTTON for the past three days have been 19,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation, and 1,410 for export. The market is generally unchanged, and closes quiet, but steady, at the quotations advised per *Europa*.

The advices from Manchester represent a dull market, but no change in prices.

BREADSTUFFS are generally dull. The weather continues favorable for the crops. Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged; Western Canal, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s @22s 6d.; Ohio, 22s @24s. WHEAT quiet, but steady; buyers demand a reduction, to effect sales. Red Western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 3d.; White Western, 8s. 3d @8s. 6d.; do. Southern, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d. CORN quiet; Yellow, 31s.@34s. 6d.; White, 33s. @33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Are generally dull, but steady. Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon heavy, and all qualities slightly lower. Lard firm, with a slight advance in all descriptions; sales at 56s @57s. 6d. Tallow nominal; Butchers 49s @50s.

RESIN is dull at 4s.@4s 3d. for common.

SUGAR is quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE is quiet and without alteration in rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is dull at 42s.

ASHES are quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL is selling at 33s. 6d.

RICE is quiet, and prices unaltered.

Miscellaneous

A report of the *post mortem* examination of the State Prison murderer, Magee, lately hung in Boston, published in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, suggests the idea that Magee was not killed by the hangman's rope, but by the scalpel of the surgical operator: that enough life remained after the hanging for proper appliances to have fanned into an active flame. He was cut down from the gallows at 25 minutes past 10, and the doctors at once began operations upon the body. At 11½ a regular pulsatory movement was found to *proceed from the heart itself, which gave a distinct and regular single beat*, with a slight impulse, 50 times a minute.

The annual gathering of the Bridgewater, Mass., Normal Association, composed of the graduates of the Bridgewater Normal School, was held at Bridgewater, on Wednesday. It was favored with most propitious weather. In the morning the business meeting of the Association was held in the hall of the school-building. Mr. Wm. H. Ladd, of Boston, President, occupied the Chair. A proposition was offered to change the constitution of the Association so that the reunions shall be held triennally instead of annually as now. After debate, an amendment was offered to make the gatherings biennal, and was adopted.

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

Saratoga Springs—The Hydromania—More Ex-Governors—A Congressional Lion—Advice to Letter-Writers—The Hop at Congress Hall—The Park—Gathering of Politicians, etc., etc.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

There is a large brick house near the great spring, which is called the "Water-Cure Establishment;" but why that particular boarding-house should be permitted to appropriate that name, *par eminence*, I do not clearly understand, for Saratoga is altogether a water-cure establishment, and all the guests here are alike affected by an inappeasable hydromania. I very much doubt if there has ever before been such a rush of water-drinkers to Congress Spring, as there is this season. While the well-room is crowded all the morning with eager drinkers, the nicely-swept paths of the beautiful Park are filled with lovely pilgrims, who give an inconceivably novel appearance to these delightful grounds, as they sweep along in their flowing morning dresses and broad-brimmed hats. By the way, some idea may be formed of the future possibilities of our Central Park, from looking at this most charming little park, filled as it is with women and children. But I very much fear that the Central Park will never be kept in half so good condition; that its paths will never be so clean, nor its turf so verdant; and I am very sure it will be at least fifty years before it can be adorned with such towering hemlocks and pines as rear their lordly heads in "Congress Spring Park." It is said that the waters of the Spring are not good for pulmonary patients, but if they are not, I am certain that the air of these grounds must be; it is so pure and bracing, and fragrant with the balmy exhalations of the odorous pine.

Among the arrivals at Congress Hall, on Thursday, was the great Congressional lion, the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who so rejoiced the heart of the whole North last Winter by the sturdy blow which he planted under the ear of KEITT, of South Carolina, knocking that Ajax of the South into utter obliviousness of having been knocked down. Mr. GROW is, of course, a great lion now. We are getting together an immense number of ex-governors. I mentioned some half dozen in my last letter, but since then there have arrived at Congress Hall, Governor DYER and lady, of Rhode Island; and Ex-Governor MYERS, of Ohio. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, is also here, at the "States;" and the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is at Congress Hall. A very distinguished party is expected here in a few days from England, among whom is the Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, one of the chief proprietors of the Hudson's Bay Company, who is probably coming over to look after his gold diggings at Fraser's River. There are a good many distinguished New-York clergymen here, and among the rest the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church. A distinguished member of his Church, GIMBREDE, the fashionable card engraver, who is a counselor and guide for the world of fashion in all matters relating to the niceties of visiting and wedding cards, is at Union Hall, while the Doctor is at the Hall opposite. A famous Wall-street Bear was among the arrivals on Thursday, but, as it might effect the stock market if I were to mention his name, I will not be personal.

The weather was sufficiently cool yesterday morning to render a fire in the parlor comfortable for the ladies, but the temperature is perfect for out-door exercise.

In enumerating the ex-governors who are here, I ought, perhaps, to mention the ex-gubernatorial candidate, the Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN. This gathering of politicians is not altogether accidental, I presume, and it is probable that it has something to do with the nominating conventions which are to say whom the people shall vote for. There will be a good many wire-pullers here in a few days, and, perhaps, Governor KING himself will be among them.

The Hop at Congress Hall, on Friday night, was, of course, a very brilliant affair; and if it were not invidious and in disgustingly bad taste, it would give me great pleasure to say who was the belle of the evening, or at least how many there were who had the credit of being so, and who were fairly entitled to the proud distinction.

The editor of the *Daily Saratogian* has given some excellently good advice to the writers of letters from watering-places, a fraternity to which I have not the honor to belong; these literary Bohemians will, doubtless, "gang their ain gate" without paying the least respect to the admirable advice tendered to them by the local editorial authority of this particular watering-place. I have, as yet, had time to become particularly acquainted with but two of the great hotels here, and I am unable, therefore, to say anything in relation to the others. They are all good enough, I dare say. I only know that Congress Hall is an admirably kept house, and that the proprietors are perfectly successful in giving entire satisfaction to their guests.

The perfect respectability of the visitors at the Springs, this season, while it adds greatly to the general comfort of the whole, deprives us of those piquant little episodes and scandals which the presence of a few adventurers and doubtful personages always furnishes. The only mystery here at present is the stranger in the blue velvet breeches and brass buttons, to whom I have before alluded. Yours, WYANDANK.

LAKE GEORGE.

Remarkable Conduct of Married Men—Wonderful Effect of Advertising in the Times—Lake George Overflowing with Young Men—General Rush of Brains to the Heels—Women Decided to be the Stronger Sex, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Lake George continues so attractive that several married gentlemen who went to the City last week, "on business," have actually returned to their families, and resolved to remain here till the close of the season. Meanwhile, an announcement in a late number of the TIMES has done its work, and the recent scarcity of young gentlemen here is now abundantly remedied,—the supply of that luxury exceeding, if anything, the demand. The result is an increased activity in the hop business, and a general rush of brains to the heels:

For men now dance who never danced before,
And men who always danced now dance the more,

while, as for the women, Mrs. Linton assures me that though she has been a frequentress of Watering Places (more properly called Dancing Places) now forty years, she never before saw such a rush to the floor among her sex as she has witnessed this season. In fact she says the men are all exhausted, and go limping about the house during the day as though they had the gout. This is true; and, by the way, is only additional proof of a favorite theory of mine, (adopted before marriage, and confirmed since,) that women, and not men, are entitled to be called the "stronger sex." Why, there isn't a young lady here who can't dance any gentleman of our company off his feet. I have seen more than one of the latter go panting to his seat after a turn or two round the room, when his fair partner has at once taken the floor again, as fresh and elastic as ever; and so on, and on, until she had taken the breath and the heart out of more than half the gentlemen present. Who shall say, after this, that our sex is the stronger? And what need, in such a state of things, of women getting up conventions to assert their rights, when there is scarce a man to be found with strength enough left to maintain his own? And then as to the long-mooted question, whether, on the whole, man is the superior of women, no one can stay here an hour without feeling that, as a shrewd Yankee once observed, "That depends very much upon who the man is, and who the woman is."

And speaking of men, the lion of our hotel, up to the present time, is, by universal consent, Count DILLON. Besides being the handsomest and best dressed man in our company—not excepting Lieut. Trusty—he has also the signal advantage of being much the most useful. In a certain sublunary sense, he presides over our destinies. Not on account of his altitude, merely, but also of his social position among us, we are all obliged to look up to him; in fact—for he is no less a personage than our Head Steward—we are in some sort dependent on him for our "daily bread," and, as the little child said, "butter too." The only drawback upon his beauty to Caucasian eyes, is that he is "dark, but comely, oh ye daughters of Jerusalem, as the tents of Kedar or the curtains of Solomon." But, then, considering his peculiar sphere, and the peculiar corps of Africans under him,—all as smart, if not as gallant, as so many Zouaves,—this matter of color is an aid to him. It adds to his authority without detracting from his dignity; in fact he is looked up to by his subordinates as a kind of Black Prince, whose

——blood
Has run through stewards ever since the flood.

You should see the discipline he has established in his service—and the all but miraculous tactics The latter would do credit to your Seventh Regiment. Not a dish can be put upon the table, not even a spoon, in fact, except by one or more military manœuvres executed with mathematical precision.

Order is Heaven's first law, and this confessed,
Some are, like Dillon, greater than the rest,

and in the hierarchy of our dining-room, the Count towers up above the rest "like an ungleaned stalk in a harvested cornfield."

Everything is done according to method. The removal of the dismantled dishes after the first course is a perfect master-piece of skill; while each subsequent movement becomes more and more complicated, until, at last, when the dessert is brought on, the operation is so formidable and imposing as to amount to what the French call a solemnity, while it is followed by a moment of silent astonishment and admiration on the part of the guests, which dilates the chest of the great commander with the pride of a triumphant general.

The gravity with which all these performances is conducted on the part of the waiters is most impressive. It reminds one of CHARLES LAMB's description of a Quaker meeting. Every one of their dark visages is as motionless as the Black Sea in a calm. The "Dead March" in Saul is not more profoundly solemn than their measured and almost melancholy tread. And, then, how brilliant and startling all the effects! To hear the immense mass of dishes touch the table at the same instant, and with one deafening crash, affects one like the simultaneous report of a thousand rifles.

I have seen equally pretentious manœuvres at the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, but never any half so intricate or well-executed, nor half so well conceived, as those of the great DILLON. While they are going on, the illustrious Count is arrayed in his spotless robes of office, surveys the scene with all the dignity and concern of a WELLINGTON on the eve of a decisive battle. Woe be to any one of his men who commits a blunder! He had better commit a crime, which latter, in the opinion of DILLON, as of another great man, is a thousand times more excusable.

The military services in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, which I have often witnessed with admiration, are but child's play compared to the scenes I have just described. In fact they are worth coming all the way from New-York to see. I am told that at the end of the season the Count is so exhausted with his labors that it takes him nearly all the rest of the year to recuperate; but then he recuperates as he does every thing else, brilliantly. For example, this year, when he descended from the stage on his stately arrival from the metropolis, (where he belongs to the upperest ten of colored society,) his splendid physique caused a buzz of admiration to run along the crowded piazzas, and resound through the whole hotel. The very lake itself was moved by his appearance, balmy gales (very balmy some of them) bade him welcome, and as he went up into the house, all the sons and daughters of Ethiopia gathered about him crying, "Great is DILLON, and greatly to be praised!"

How he comes to be a Count is another question. Such matters rarely stand the test of very close scrutiny. The chief reason for doubting his right to the title is, that he has the air and manners of a gentleman.

And *apropos* of this, the shores of Lake George have been favored, ever since they became a fashionable resort, with an absence of pretentious persons, of all descriptions, which is most refreshing. The immunity from them is not absolute—as might be proved, were it worth while, by one or two examples—but it is near enough so to answer all practical purposes. The few specimens we have are dear to us all as a study; we could no more spare them than we could spare the fellows who come around here every year with rattlesnakes in their bosoms. They serve as part of the general show, and, moreover, (which is something in these hard times,) can be looked at gratis. Let them, then, by all means, prolong their harmless stay to the end of the season; nay, for that matter, if they have any regard for society, to the end of their brilliant lives.

And yet next week we shall hardly have room for them. The house is fitting up with the cream of the cream; alas! the swill-milk, under whatever name, will have to go. And speaking of the cream of the cream, last Saturday evening the *élite* of our company went on a moonlight excursion down the beautiful lake as far as Bolton, taking with us a miscellaneous group from the "Lake House." We were favored by a clear sky and most propitious GALES. The little *Minnehaha* was in such glee on the occasion that she was disposed to whistle all the way—the more as she had just been presented with a new whistle, with which she was as much delighted as a child. It was as much as Captain GALES could do to keep her quiet. The moon, under whose special auspices the trip was undertaken, more than did her duty; accompanied by a graceful *cortège* of silvery clouds, she seemed to hover lovingly about the boat all the while, veiling herself only at rare intervals, and at the beseeching instance of some romantic couple, and taking evident delight in all our movements. The lake itself never looked more lovely: her broad beautiful bosom seemed to swell with the consciousness of its thousand charms, and to bear us all upon it as fondly as if we were her children. The surrounding hills didn't exactly "clap their hands with joy," but they contributed largely to the beauty of the scene, and running down to the very water's edge, exchanged salutes with us at every point, and cheered us merrily on our way.

In short, Mr. Editor, (for I need not tell you that Mrs. LINTON wrote this last paragraph,) the sky, the lake, the moon, the hills, and, in fact, "all on 'em" looked as smart as they could on the occasion, and we had a first-rate time. Of course we stopped at Bolton to pay our respects to WILSON, of the "Mohican," who received us with open arms and other attentions still more refreshing. A more charming spot, by the way, than this same Bolton, is not to be found on the face of the earth. Before going to Germany, Switzerland, and other "distant and facetious places," in search of natural beauty, the American at least would do well to spend a week there: though, for my own part I can truly say, after having seen most of the show places of the world, I know of none more beautiful than that from which I write. The view from the piazza of the Fort William Henry Hotel is worth crossing the ocean to behold. Come and see. LINTON.

The West Washington Market Controversy—Appointment of a Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 31.

Before Judge DAVIES.

The People, &c., and Taylor and Brennan vs. the Mayor, &c., et al.—In this case Judge DAVIES delivered an elaborate opinion. He says the chief officer of the city, and its chief financial officer, have united in the opinion that the Corporation have no title to the premises, and in that view the Court concurs. "It is so clearly for the interest of all concerned that a Receiver should be appointed to hold the funds for the party ultimately adjudged entitled to them, that I entertain no doubt of my duty in the premises. The case being novel and important, I have consulted with two of my colleagues of this District, who concur with me in the results at which I have arrived. An order will therefore be entered, appointing Cyrus Curtis, Esq., Receiver of the rents and profits of the premises the subject of this action." The said Receiver must give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties, with two sureties, in the sum of $20 000, and that he deposit all monies received by him, from time to time, when the amount shall equal the sum of five thousand dollars, with the United States Trust Company.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities:

IOWA.

Fort Madison, Lee County.—The Fall wheat promised well in Spring, and farmers had hopes of an abundant crop, but it has been struck with "rust," and it is almost an entire failure. Spring Wheat has also suffered from "rust" but not so much as the Fall. It will be near an average crop. Oats considerably under average. Corn, although late planted, looks well, and if the Fall is favorable, there may be an average yield on what is planted.

Fort Des Moines, Polk County.—Similar news as regards wheat, with that from Lee County.

MISSOURI.

The general tenor of advices from this State is as follows: Owing to rain there was not more than half a crop of corn planted. Oats are almost entirely destroyed by "rust." Wheat is tolerably good, generally—particularly Fall wheat. Tobacco looks well: more planted than usual. Corn cannot be more than half a crop.

ILLINOIS.

The advices from this State are generally to this effect: Wheat has been somewhat affected by "rust," but owing to the large quantity planted, we expect more than an ordinary crop. Oats very poor. Barley will be short. It is to early too judge of corn, but it bids fair to be a large crop.

KANSAS.

Doniphan County.—Corn will be above an average. Wheat fair; it will probably be about two-thirds crop. Oats about half crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brandon, Rankin County.—Corn and cotton are the staples. The prospects now are as good as they have been for many years. A large crop of cotton is expected. Upland is doing best on account of the abundance of rain.

GEORGIA.

The wheat harvest is over, the yield has been very good, over an average. We anticipate more than an average crop of corn and cotton. However cotton is subject to so many disasters, we cannot yet rely with much certainty upon the yield.

ARKANSAS.

The prospects are favorable for an average crop of both cotton and corn. Wheat fair average. Oats a failure.

TEXAS.

The prospects are that we shall have as fine crops of cotton, corn, wheat and oats as ever have been made in this State.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	102	57	—
Flour, bbls	27,082	563	1,173
Wheat, bushels	45,519	—	4,304
Corn, bushels	63,657	—	—
Barley, bushels	302	—	—
Oats, bushels	33,900	—	1,900
Feed, bags	—	359	—
Provisions, pkgs	113	273	—
Whisky, bbls	596	182	—

ASHES—Sales light, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,233 bbls., including 730 bbls. Pots and 503 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $32 ₰ ton.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, prices are sustained; sales 32 bags Java at 15c.; 70 bags Rio at 11¼c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9½c. ₰ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Coffee in New-York Aug. 1, 1858.

Bahia, bags	8,100	Rio, bags	13,385
Costa Rica, bags	443	Savanilla, bags	225
Java, bags	3,918	St. Domingo, bags	4 150
Laguayra, bags	1,770		
Maracaibo, bags	3,842	Total	35,863

Total stock in New-York Aug. 1, 1857, pkgs., 113,883

New-Orleans Coffee Trade Statistics, Week ending July 24.

Receipts, bags	13,582	Stock July 24, bags	21,834
Sales, bags	2 171		

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜

EARTHENWARE—The demand continues to improve, and prices are well supported. Supplies moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not so brisk for State and Western Flour, but prices are very firm, and for some brands a shade higher. The current receipts are pretty large, yet, in view of the reduced supplies available, receivers are not eager to sell, unless at full asking rates. The inquiry is less animated for home use, and is moderate for export Sales 17,000 bbls.

Sour, ₰ bbl	$3 65	@ 4 10
Superfine State	4 10	@ 4 15
Extra State	4 30	@ 4 35
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 10	@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15	@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20	@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 70	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 45	@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 80	@ 7 00

Towards the close, the market exhibited less buoyancy, and buyers of large lots would not pay our highest quotations for low and medium qualities. Canadian is scarce and wanted; sales 750 bbls., in lots, at from $4 35@$5 35 for low to choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is more active at advancing rates. Sales 2,800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 15@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and lively demand, at strengthening prices. Sales 65 000 bushels, including choice White Canada at $1 24; inferior to fair White Western at $1 07@$1 15; inferior to good Red Western (Winter) at $1 05@$1 12; inferior Milwaukee Club at 93c.@96c.; very inferior White Southern at $1 15; prime new do. do. at $1 45; and new red do. do. at $1 30 ₰ bushel. Corn is in active request at firmer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Poor Gentleman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The White Horse of the Peppers—Lola Montes—Yankee Gal.

FRENCH COMPANY—Le Mari by L'Amant.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN—Thirtieth-street and Second avenue—Ise Hutchinson Brothers.

FORD'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Othello—Katha-rine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wiz-ard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Jumbo Jum.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool ... Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The mails for the German States, Russia, Sweden, &c., per Hamburg mail steamship *Austria*, will closeat the Post Office, in this City, at 10½ o'clock this morning Letters should be marked, "By Hamburg Steamer."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton July 21, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is of secondary importance. The bill organizing a government for New-Caledonia had passed the House of Commons; and on the ensuing day Mr Roebuck had introduced resolutions favoring a notice to the Hudson's Bay Company terminating its charter, condemning its trade monopoly, and advocating a reference of disputed points to the law officers of the Crown. A highly interesting discussion ensued. In reply to an interpellation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe Lord Malmesbury stated that active measures had been taken by the Government to obtain indemnity for the affair at Djidda. It was understood that France had united in the steps. Every preparation was making for the *fêtes* at Cherbourg, at which the members of the Parisian Conference are expected to be present. From Turkey we learn that the revolt in Bagdad has been suppressed.

We have still later news from Europe, by way of Cape race. A steamer passed that point about noon on Saturday, and delivered a few papers to a fisherman. The name of the steamer was not ascertained, though it was undoubtedly the *Persia*. Her advices from India and China are quite interesting. Gwalior had been recaptured by the British forces under Sir Hugh Rose, after a seven-hours' fight. The English and French forces had taken the Chinese fort at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, mounting 138 guns, and backed by a large body of Chinese troops. The news from Europe presents no feature of special importance.

The Hamburg Mail steamship *Austria*, Capt. Heydmann, will leave this port to-day at noon for Southampton and Hamburg.

From Mexico, by the way of the Rio Bravo, we have advices to the 21st ult. Zuazua, having captured San Luis Potosi, was moving upon the capital, whence, it was rumored, Zuloaga had fled in disguise. The triumph of the Constitutionalists seems to be secure.

From private sources we derive later and interesting intelligence from the Island of Santo Domingo. At the Dominican end, the new Government has been organized by the inauguration of Don Jose Valverde as President and the selection of an able Ministry. The Emperor of Havti has granted the guano on the Island of Nevassa to a Jamaica speculator, regardless of the American claimants.

Our dates from the Windward Islands (West Indies) are to June 30. The advices are extremely favorable to the sugar crop.

We have Turk's Island papers to July 17. A heavy rain had taken place at Cockburn harbor, and some weeks would have to elapse ere the pans could recover from its effect. Stock, 300,000 bushels; price, 8½c.@9c.

The Secretary of State has been notified by Minister Yrissari of the reception, by him, of the Nicaragua Treaty, which comes amended in articles 15 and 16. These refer to the passage of troops over the transit route, and to the introduction of forces for the protection of the Isthmus

The Washington *Union* of Saturday, has a long article in vindication of the Administration from the charge of extravagant expenditure. It claims that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1858-9, properly chargeable to current account, are only some fifty millions of dollars, not one hundred millions, as the record indicates. One-half of the aggregate amount, it is claimed, is chargeable to the account of preceding years.

The Free-Lovers at Berlin Heights refuse to accept the offer of the citizens of that place to purchase their property at a fair valuation. They decline to leave the place on any pretence.

The Moravian Church and fifteen dwelling-houses, at Lebanon, Pa., were destroyed by fire, on Thursday last. The loss was heavy, and the origin of the fire unascertained.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commences this morning before His Honor Recorder Barnard. The only important case to be tried is that of Stephen H. Branch, for libels on Mayor Tieman, Simeon Draper and Peter Cooper, in his paper, the *Alligator*. He will be defended by Mr. Ashmead. As the case is one of special interest, in consideration of the extraordinary daring of the libels in question, and the peculiar celebrity which Branch has obtained, the Court-room will, undoubtedly, be crowded by an appreciative audience. Mr. Donevan, of the First Ward who became surety for Branch on the last libel against Peter Cooper, on Saturday canceled the bail bonds, and surrendered Stephen. After having been taken to the Tombs, Branch was allowed to go in search of other bail, and succeeded after some hours, Mr. J. Preston, of Christopher-street, opportunely stepping in to his assistance. In case of a conviction it is likely to go hard with Branch. There are five libel suits against him, and he can be sent to the Penitentiary for one year on each.

An unprovoked murder was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Sixth Ward, the murderers being a gang of Dead Rabbits, and the victim Cornelius Rady, a man nearly 60 years of age, who resided at No. 109 Mulberry-street. Some of the "Dead-Rabbit" gang and a company of "Bowery boys" had had an encounter at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, the Bowery boys being put to flight without injury to any one. Mr. Rady and Dennis Doheny, his son-in-law, were passing by the corner where the fight occurred, just after the *mêlée*, and mistaking them for some of the Bowery boys, the Dead-Rabbit gang assaulted them Doheny escaped unharmed, but before Rady could get out of the way he was struck on the head with a slung-shot. He died from the effects of the wound in a few minutes. Some of the guilty parties are known, and the Police are on the look-out for them. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased was an inoffensive laboring man, and has a wife and three grown-up children.

There were 698 deaths in this City last week—an increase of 91 over the number that occurred during the week preceding. Of the victims, 529 were ten years of age and under. Cholera infantum carried off 167. There were 19 deats from violent causes.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in lively demand at firmer prices, on Saturday. Toward the close buyers were not disposed to pay asking rates for low and middling brands of Flour. Rye was in good request at steady figures. Sugars were pretty freely dealt in at very full quotations. Pork was heavy, and Mess tended downward. Lard and Beef were actively inquired for, and were increasing in value. Cotton and Rice were rather quiet. Freights were very dull.

The Washington Romance.—We publish an authentic narrative this morning of that highly romantic occurrence in real life, the, Murrieta and Corcoran affair. It reads so like the old stories which have amused the world for three thousand years, that were it not for the familiar names which occur in it it would be taken for a chapter from a sensational novel, to be continued in the *Ledger*, or some other popular publication. This is the Murrieta side of the story, to be sure, and there is, of course, another side, which may somewhat modify this. But the main incidents are not materially different from what the friends of the other side have published. In the version of the affair which we publish, Mr. Murrieta most certainly does not appear to disadvantage.

Powers and Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

We copy from the London *Times* the substance of a discussion in Parliament upon the history and present position of that great trading corporation which, since the time of Charles II., has exercised exclusive sway over the chief portion of British North America The debate arose upon resolutions introduced by Mr. Roebuck, who supported them in a speech distinguished somewhat more by magnificent anticipations than sober sense. For example, the honorable gentleman thinks it a very feasible undertaking to build up a power north of the lakes and the St Lawrence which shall "balance" that of the United States. He gives the latter full credit for their wonderful advancement since the Revolution, the original number of States having increased from thirteen to more than thirty, while under the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company not a single British colony has been added during all that period.

Mr. Roebuck is right in desiring to remove that Company from the path of the settler, which it has encumbered too long; and although we may not sympathize fully in his brilliant visions of progress and empire, we cordially desire to see the British territory opened to settlement and cultivation. The United States has no interest in retarding the growth of British provinces; but the contrary. We bid God-speed to the march of colonization. Every acre plowed, and every cabin built in the vast region where the hunters of the Hudson's Bay Company have roamed for a century and a half, is for our benefit in common with that of England herself.

We shall have no occasion to give a thought to Mr. Roebuck's balance of power. Our position as a nation cannot be affected by the growth of colonies in British North America. We can have no apprehensions on that score. But the larger the population of that great and promising region, the more advantageous will be to us, as well as to England, those relations which grow out of peaceful intercourse.

The resolutions of Mr. Roebuck were seconded by Viscount Bury, who made the principal speech of the debate. Lord B evinced no slight acquaintance with the country west of Lake Superior, in relation to which he made some interesting statements. And he was particularly well informed concerning the history of the Hudson's Bay Company. He stated facts throwing such strong doubts upon the legal validity of their charter, that were it not so near the termination of its existence, steps would unquestionably be taken for the purpose of setting it aside.

It is very evident from the tenor of this discussion, as well as from many other indications, that the influence of the Hudson's Bay monopoly is nearly obsolete. The Company has, in fact, lived a quarter of a century too long. It stands now, a blind and frowning anomaly in the path of progress. The spirit of the age cries out against it; and the tide of emigration to Fraser's River will speedily overwhelm it. It is no longer to be tolerated that the half million square miles of fertile land, which, according to Lord Bury, are shut out from settlement by this chartered relic of a former age, should remain waste to gratify a fur company.

Gen. Comonfort's Apology.

To the long list of *Memoires pour servir* must henceforth be added a contribution from Gen. Comonfort. The ex-Dictator knows no reason why he should not, like Cæsar, pen his commentaries. He has therefore penned and published them, and they lie before us, with the title, "*Politica del General Comonfort durante su Gubierno es Méjico*,"—a snug pamphlet, cleverly written, and, let us own, marked with every evidence of a wish to be candid. Of course this yearning is more or less modified by the natural desire to tell the story as favorably as possible to himself; and yet, after maturely weighing the apology, we are driven to the conviction that Señor Comonfort, in demonstrating the honesty of his purposes, has demonstrated their folly and absurdity.

The plan of Ayutla, of March 1, 1854, was accepted by General Comonfort as the guide of his political action. To his fidelity to that guide, irrespective of emergent events, he ascribes his downfall. He is undoubtedly correct. The Ayulta basis assumed a condition of feeling and opinion among the great parties of the Republic, which had no existence out of the imagination of the persons who framed it. To bring together the Puros, the Moderados, the Conservadores, into a political hotch-pot; to induce the Church, the Army, the Liberals, and those impracticable intermeddlers, the foreign residents, to coalesce in one harmonious movement in advance—such were the requirements of the scheme of Ayulta, and such the policy of General Comonfort. His *résumé* and representation of the events illustrating his experiment are perfectly fair. At every turn he encounters the grim and immovable features of that political creed. It straightens, fetters, confounds his movements at every step. Its inevitable presence, like the attendance of those Commissioners which the French Revolutionary Government was used to send along to check its generals in the field, haunted him at inopportune moments, and at last crowded him from his seat. To reconcile elements incurably heterogeneous; to conciliate all parties while offending the prejudices of all; to bid the panther of Guerrero lie down beside the shorn figure of the Church, were enterprises to which the documentary destiny of the President impelled him. His failure was unavoidable. Had Mexico been different from what it is; had there been no more than the moderate temperature to which partisanship attains in lands of higher civilization and finer culture, such an experiment must necessarily have failed preposterously. But in Mexico, where the entire extant population has been cradled in faction, baptized in superstition, indoctrinated with prejudice, while denied education, to rely upon the efficacy of moderate and conciliatory measures among such a people and such partisanship, was a species of Quixotism worthy of the gentle hidalgo of La Mancha. Yet did Comonfort play his part with unquestionable good faith. Driven by his unhappy destiny, he passed from constitution to constitution, and from one form of executive to another—now aggrieving the Church by [illegible] *desamortizacion*, now trying to appease it with *obvenciones parroquiales*—now beating the Army with the aid of the National Guards, now using the Army to effect a *coup d'état*—it is no wonder that the unhappy President was mastered by his situation, and found rest in exile. As well might a peace-humanitarian attempt to quiet a raging mob by an argument from abstract principles, as for a peace politician to calm a half-dozen Mexican factions by patriotic appeals and liberal concessions. Some more powerful mesmerism than that of Mr. Rarey is wanted to stop a stampede of wild horses.

For the rest, the pamphlet of General Comonfort is a valuable addition to current history. Through it he will be handed down to an astonished posterity as a rare example of devotion to a fixed idea; as the model statesman of the arbitrary platform order, who prefers to perish rather than that one jot or title of his fundamental law shall fail; a political literalist, whose fidelity to his text procured his ruin. If a phenomenon in general history, how much more striking a phenomenon in Mexican politics, where all is changeful and uncertain as a maiden's mind!

Canadian Politics.

There has been a Ministerial crisis in Canada. On Wednesday evening the vexed question of the Capital came up in the Assembly. It will be recollected that the provincial authorities, being unable to agree upon a permanent location, referred the subject to the Queen. Her Majesty, instead of deciding between the conflicting claims of Toronto, Kingston Montreal and Quebec, gave them all the cold shoulder, and designated Ottawa, formerly called Bytown, a smart little city in the lumbering district, situated about 100 miles northerly from Kingston, on the Ottawa River. This decision of royalty astounded the colonial lieges, and shook the grounds of the ancient constitutional maxim that the Crown can do no wrong. But the Ministry, headed by the Attorney-General, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, prepared to carry out the Queen's judgment in the case by the erection of Government buildings at Ottawa.

On Wednesday evening, however, the Ministry sustained a damaging defeat on this question, which was seized upon by their opponents as a text. Mr. George Brown, the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, who leads the opposition in the Canadian Assembly, moved that it was not expedient to expend money on Government buildings at Ottawa. This was amended by Mr. Piche, who moved that in the opinion of the House, Ottawa ought not to be the permanent capital, which proposition was carried by a vote of 64 to 50—the majority against the Ministers being 14. Mr. Macdonald, however, was not disposed to regard the result in the light of a want-of-confidence vote, though the opposition strongly insisted that such was its true interpretation, and a refusul of the House to adjourn, upon a motion by Mr. Brown, was claimed as a triumph of the Ministry.

So far we find the proceedings in Canadian papers. By telegraph we learn, that on Thursday the Ministry found themselves compelled to resign, and that Mr. Brown, the triumphant leader of the Opposition, was intrusted by the Governor-General with the formation of a new one. Mr. Brown had succeeded in forming a Cabinet, which will be announced to-day.

The question of locating the Capital may be considered as reopened, and the competition between the Canadian cities will be at least as lively as before.

The Kansas Election.

To-day the people of Kansas decide whether they will accept the Lecompton Constitution in manner and form as the same is presented by the English bill, which passed Congress near the close of the late session. That they will reject it by a large majority is generally believed, not only at the North, but in the Southern States as well; and, until the report of Gov. Denver's prediction to the contrary, this result was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. What ground that functionary can have for his statement that the Lecompton instrument will be adopted, if indeed he has, in point of fact, made such a statement, it is difficult to imagine. The only possible agency which could produce such a result would be an extensive invasion of spurious voters from Missouri. Such an outrage, at this stage of Kansas history, is exceedingly improbable; and from what the public understand of Gov. D.'s character, his connivance, tacit or otherwise, is still less likely to happen. We shall soon know the upshot of the protracted Lecompton struggle. Unless appearances are very deceptive, the contest is to be left entirely to the people of Kansas at last, as it should have been from the first; and with their free decision all will be content.

The quiet which now pervades the country, in relation to Kansas affairs, is both remarkable and instructive. After the fierce collisions which grew out of unauthorized interference from abroad, there comes a great calm so soon as it is thoroughly understood that Kansas is to be left to herself. The country looks to her settlement of the slavery question with unabated interest, yet without excitement, thus practically recognizing the right of the people to determine for themselves the character of their institutions. That the inhabitants of Kansas will decide wisely, we feel every confidence.

The Ambassador to Fraser's River.—If it had been President Buchanan's design to create an imbroglio at the New-Caledonia gold-diggings, his choice of Nugent, the late editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, might be pronounced not only unexceptionable, but singularly judicious. A man better calculated to stir up broils could not be found, or one who would command, in a measure more diminutive, the respect of the California miners. But if, as we are bound to suppose, the appointment was made for pacific purposes, and by means of judicious advice to exercise a good influence over the rough spirits at the mines, so as to prevent the difficulties which may be likely to arise between our citizens and the British employes of the Hudson's Bay Company, then we can conceive of nothing more intensely absurd than the selection of this restless, quarrelsome, office-seeking Irishman.

Manifestly, the person chosen for such service should be a citizen of mature judgment, quiet temper, and great weight of character. He should be one to whose friendly voice disputants would listen, and in whose wise counsels his countrymen would readily confide.

The case appears to be that Nugent came from California to Washington, determined to have an office of some sort, and one has been made for him. He is at least competent to take the salary, and no other qualification has been required by the Administration.

Post-Office Ramble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, July 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here from Halifax about 5 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded South, over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

Why are the European mails permitted to lay over fifteen hours at Boston, when by a little dispatch on the part of the Post-Office officials, they might have been forwarded by the evening mail *vid* Stonington?

New-York merchants get their letters twenty-four hours after the Bostonians. Why are the mails *vid* Boston delivered here on Friday of every other week, and those directed to New-York invariably on Wednesday? Is not the Boston route the shortest? Who is to blame? Yours, MERCHANT.

We are unable to give any satisfactory explanation of Post-Office phenomena, or of the particular case to which our correspondent alludes. We should be very glad to know why our own letters by the *Europa* were not delivered until eight hours after the receipt of the newspaper mail by the same steamer. Perhaps it is all owing to the miserable, old, inconvenient building in which, for some inscrutable reason, the Administration compels the business of our City Post-Office to be transacted. It is a special wonder, in fact, that the Post-Office employes contrive to dispatch their business so well as they do in such a dilapidated and cramped-up place. There is not a private business establishment that is half so badly provided for as our City Post-Office. While our express companies have erected for their accommodation commodious and elegant buildings, in convenient locations, our Post-Office, the most important by far in all the country, is condemned by the President and the Postmaster-General to a rickety old church, which was built to meet the necessities of one of our religious sects more than a century ago. Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnatti, New-Orleans, Providence and Charleston, have all had new Post Offices granted to them by the nation, the most of them new and magnificent structures, yet New-York has never had a Post-Office belonging to the Government, the Postmaster-General having been content to rent any old rookery he could find that would answer a temporary purpose.

The *Tribune* states that an appropriation of $250,000 has been made by Congress for the purpose of purchasing a site and constructing a Post-Office. But the sum is understated just one-half. It was during the administration of President Pierce that the appropriation of $500,000 was made by Congress for this purpose; but President Buchanan took upon himself to appraise our real estate, and he declared that only one-half should be paid for the site, and the other half for the construction of the building. The amount is altogether inadequate for the purpose, but it ought to be employed as far as it will go. The cost of the Custom House and Post-Office in New-Orleans is about three millions of dollars, but there is no reason why the nation should expend six times the amount on a building there that it appropriates for a similar one here.

The *Tribune* proposes the very novel method of bringing the subject of our Post-Office grievances before the public, with the hope of something being done. But this is quite unnecessary, for the public happen to be thoroughly informed on the subject by daily experience, and, besides, the public has no power to do anything, except to grin and bear its grievances. All the power lies in the hands of the President, who may afford us relief whenever he may think us entitled to it.

Outrage upon the Sensibilities of the People.

The best abused man in the whole country just now, appears to be that unworthy inheritor of a noble name, John A. Washington, Esq., of Virginia, and, unlike most best abused men, we are sorry to be compelled to say that we think he is well entitled to all the abuse he gets. He has been heretofore pretty well berated for his mercenary conduct in relation to the tomb of his immortal relative, but a fresh outburst of popular indignation has been caused by a report, which is generally believed, that he intends to remove the remains of the "Father of his Country" from Mount Vernon, previous to the transfer of the property to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

But, as poor an opinion as we have a right to entertain of Mr. Washington, we must confess that we cannot believe this report. It cannot be true. For the honor of human nature it should not be believed; but if it should prove to be true, then it should be considered sufficient evidence of the insanity of Mr. Washington, and he should be dealt with accordingly. The Virginians owe it to themselves either to declare this wretched man *non compos*, or else to banish him from the State. If the Virginians put women into the penitentiary for being guilty of the enormous crime of teaching little negroes the alphabet, we cannot understand how their nice sense of honor can endure such conduct as that of Mr. Washington. In the meantime, while the tomb of Washington and the sacred dust which it contains is in the legal possession of such an unnatural monster, the people ought not to remain quiet. It is at this particular time, therefore, that the association of New-York ladies for the purpose of raising the necessary sum of money to redeem the tomb of Washington from the clutches of its greedy proprietor, can appeal with peculiar force to the sympathies of our fellow-citizens for aid. It is quite time that this begging for money to pay for the tomb of the Father of his Country came to an end, and the last report about Mr. John A. Washington will probably have the effect of securing the most laudable object at which the ladies of New York aim.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty.—Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Secretary of State has received official notification from Señor Yrissari that the treaty which has hung fire so long between this Government and that of Nicaragua has been delivered to him by General Jerez. It has received modifications in two articles which relate to the transporting of troops across the Transit route, and the employment of an armed force for its protection. We learn that Jerez is authorized to ratify the present Treaty or to make a new one, as circumstances may demand. There appears to be some doubt whether Gen. Jerez comes accredited as a Minister with full powers, or with special instructions with reference to the settlement of all pending questions between the two Governments.

The Webster-Juarez contract, it is said, expired by limitation on the 31st of July, and that Mr. Vanderbilt has no new interest whatever in any grant direct or indirect in the Nicaraguan Transit.

A Canadian Crisis.—If her Majesty's Provinces did not occasionally follow the example of her Majesty's Ministry by getting up a "crisis," they would lack in loyalty. Canada does a large business in the crisis line. A fresh one has come upon her. She is now struggling in the throes of a new Ministerial revolution. The Government has suffered a defeat in Parliament on the question of the removal of the capital to Ottawa, and the Ministry resigns in a body. The Governor-General sent for an editor-member from Parliament—Mr. George Brown of the Toronto *Globe*—who is now engaged in the formation of a new Cabinet. It seems that this last quarrel came out of the flat refusal of the lower House of Parliament to ratify the Queen's selection of the little town of Ottawa as the new capital of the Province, and that the Macdonald Ministry not only became indignant at the rejection of its pet project, but insisted that the refusal of the House to second the motion was an indirect insult to Her Majesty, who had been graciously pleased to pitch upon Ottawa, she having been appointed arbiter in the case. The vote on the defeat of the Ministry, on Wednesday, was 64 to 50. Mr. Brown is Premier of the new Cabinet, and of course has a party of anti-Ottawans under his lead. The Province is reported to be in a general ferment, and a grand row is in prospect.

Amusements.

Mammoth Festival.—The Mammoth Festival commences to day, at 2 o'clock, when, if the weather be fine, we hope to see a large attendance. Everything that liberal expenditure could procure, or experienced management suggest, has been done. In every point of view, it will be the most elaborate and expensive open-air entertainment ever given in this City. The charge of admission is but twenty-five cents, and children under twelve years of age are admitted free—an excellent arrangement, which will enable large families to enjoy a fine entertainment at very small cost. The concert begins at 2 o'clock; on its termination, five bands of music will strike up in various parts of the gardens, for the convenience of those who feel disposed to dance; at nightfall the gardens will be illuminated with Professor Grant's Calcium Lights; and at 8 o'clock there will be a magnificent display of fire works, prepared expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Edgs. This is surely enough for one day's sport.

Academy of Music.—The eleventh annual benefit of the American Dramatic Fund takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. All the talent in the City is engaged in the performance, and the programme so long that we can merely direct attention to it in another column. The fund is a charitable provision for the sick, aged and infirm members of the profession, and is a source of much benefit. We hope the bank account will be benefited by the receipts to-night. The performance commences at 6½ o'clock.

Wallack's Theatre.—The continued prosperity of the Florences has led naturally to a prolongation of their engagement. To-night they enter on their fifth week, playing in Lover's "White Horse of the Peppers," "Lola Montes" and the "Yankee Gal."

Niblo's Garden.—The comedy of the "Poor Gentleman" will be played here to-night, with Blake, Brougham, Davenport and Davidge in the principal parts.

National Theatre.—The two popular tragedians, J. Proctor and R. Johnston, appear here to-night: in "Otnello" and "Catharine and Patruchio." The afterpiece is called "Hunting a Turtle."

French Company.—The French performances at the Metropolitan Hall last week were attended by large and well pleased audiences. It is a good acting company, and shines to advantage in the gay little vaudevilles usually performed here. A very excellent ballet troupe has been added to the bill, and is an exceedingly popular feature. Performances on Tuesday and Friday.

Barnum's Museum.—Wyman, the Wizard, continues to delight the good people at this house; he delivers a lecture twice a day.

Palace Garden.—This excellently conducted place of amusement continues to enjoy the greatest prosperity, and merits it. The concerts, under Mr. Baker's direction, are very good. A large transparency of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has recently been added to the other attractions.

Wood's Minstrels.—Mr T. D. Rice, the father of Ethiopian minstrelsy, has been added to the company here, and will make his first appearance to-night in "Jumbo Jum."

City Items.

Stephen H. Branch Surrendered by his Bail—He Finds Another Friend.—On Saturday morning Stephen H. Branch, of the *Alligator*, was given up by Mr. Donovan, who gave bail for him on the occasion of his second arrest. Stephen was detained for some time, but finally he was allowed to go in search of another friend. It was after 5 o'clock when he returned with Mr. J. Preston, of Christopher-street, who became security for his appearance when required. During the day, the Police arrested a number of newsboys who were selling the *Alligator*. They were taken before a magistrate and after having been told that if they sold it they would be liable to a criminal charge, they were dismissed.

Another Warrant for George P. Edgar.—On Saturday another warrant was issued for the arrest of George P. Edgar, late of the late *Way of Life*. The charge is similar to that on which he was arrested a few days ago. The affidavit in the latter case was made by Mr. William Herring, who was associated with him in editing the paper. Among other things, it states that after the *Way of Life* had died, subscriptions were received from subscribers at a distance, who were not aware that its publication had been stopped, and that Mr. Edgar received all the moneys that came to the office. There is another affidavit contradicting the published statement of Mr. Edgar.

Departure of the Blount Family.—Colonel Blount, his wife and daughter, sailed in Saturday's steamer for Savannah on their way to Mobile. The rumor that Miss Blount had disappeared again was without foundation. She went into the country, Wednesday morning, to stay with a friend until Saturday. Hence, perhaps, the report. She has given up all thoughts of de Riviere it is said. The whereabouts of the latter are not definitely known. Some say he was at the Dey-street House in this City, Thursday night. Another report has it that he was at a pic-nic in New-Jersey, a few miles from Hoboken, Wednesday.

Look Out for Omnibus Change.—Three omnibus drivers, named Robert Morris, David Murphy and Thomas Riley, were arrested yesterday, by the Twenty-second Ward Police, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit United States coin. At their lodging place were found batteries, chemicals, dies, moulds, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing spurious coin of any denomination, from a single penny to a fifty-cent piece. A considerable quantity of the manufactured coin was also found. The accused were committed to answer. It is believed that a number of other stage-drivers are implicated with the accused.

An Officer of the Superior Court Dead.—Mr. Jonathan W. Odell, formerly a Fourteenth Ward Policeman, and for several years past librarian and officer of the Superior Court, died last Friday at Mattituck, L. I. He was in the 69th year of his age, well known and highly esteemed.

Fire in Greenwich-Avenue.—The alarm of fire in the Fourth District, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the slight fire in the Waverley Dining saloon, in the basement of No. 5 Greenwich avenue. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

Health Commissioners.—The Commissioners of Health met on Saturday.

Some days past, a letter having been addressed by the Mayor of Brooklyn to Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, respecting the *Cinderella* steam-tug, which is employed in the quarantine service, the Health Officer handed the communication to the captain of the *Cinderella*, who wrote to Mayor Powell in reply. In this communication the captain states very emphatically that he had not touched at the Brooklyn shore, and had come up to New-York under sanction of the Health Commissioners.

Several captains and consignees of vessels in the lower bay applied for leave to come up. The Board rested in the general order.

It was stated that a petition is preparing, and in course of signature, from ship-owners and consignees, addressed to the President and Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reference to the cotton lying at quarantine, praying that it may be stored in the Government warehouses.

The Board then adjourned.

Herr Driesbach, the tamer of wild beasts, is now quietly farming in Potosi County, Wisconsin. The other day he called on the editor of the Grant County *Herald*, who seems, by the following remark, to have been magnetized by the same power that formerly subdued lions and tigers: "Herr Driesbach has remarkable eyes, black and shiney as anthracite, fearfully electric in power and bewilderingly fascinating. Whoever comes within his psychologic power feels a shock, at least a shiver."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia (Probably) Off Cape Race

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Gwalior Recaptured by the British Forces.

Chinese Fort at the Mouth of the Pei-ho Taken by the Allies.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 95 1-2@95 5-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 31 Wall-street.]

St. John, N. F., Sunday, Aug 1.

A steamer from Europe passed Cape Race at about noon, yesterday, and handed to a fisherman four copies of the Liverpool *Northern Times*, from the 20th to the 23d July, inclusive.

The name was not ascertained, and the customary dispatch from our agent in Liverpool having failed to come to hand, we are unable to say what vessel it was

The probability is, however, that it was the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 24th ult.

From the papers to hand the following summary has been made up.

The commercial advices are necessarily very imperfect, but the political news will be found of the highest interest, embracing, as it does, news of the recapture of Gwalior by the English and the taking of a Chinese fort mounting 138 guns, at the mouth of the Pei-ho.

An official telegram to the Foreign Office, received on the 22d of July, states that the steamer *Cadiz* arrived at Suez on the 17th, with dates from Calcutta to 19th, Madras 25th, and Galle 29th of June; Hong-Kong to the 7th of June, and Aden to the 11th of July.

The forces under Sir Hugh Rose had retaken Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours.

The remainder of the Indian news is of an unimportant description.

The fort at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, mounting 138 guns, and backed by a large body of troops, was attacked on the 30th of May by the English and French gun-boats, and taken. The loss of the Allies was trifling. The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly.

On the 22d the forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool, and the squadron were in good health and spirits.

Six thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin China, are on their way to Pechelie.

From Canton, information was received that on the 2d of June an ineffectual attempt was made by the allies to rout the Chinese "braves" on the mountains in the vicinity.

Nangpo was in possession of the rebels, and the English Merchants had gone on board Her Majesty's ship *Surprise*.

The English news is generally unimportant.

The *Moniteur* ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

The Paris Conference closes on the 15th of August.

La Presse, Prince Napoleon's organ, complains of the severity of the treatment of the Press in the French Colonies.

The epidemic at Bergaze was diminishing.

There is nothing later from the telegraphic fleet than was reported by the *Vanderbilt*.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, July 19.—The transactions in Cotton continued moderate to-day, and the sales since Friday are 14,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The quantity of American on offer being large, previous rates were barely sustained.

Liverpool, July 20.—The sales of Cotton, to-day were 7,000 bales, the market being hardly so firm, and holders offering their stocks more freely.

Liverpool, July 21—The sales to-day were about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market was dull, and there is no change to note in prices.

Liverpool, July 22—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 were on speculation and for export. Prices were well maintained, and there was a fair inquiry, but holders offer so freely that the market continues very inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Although there had been large arrivals of Wheat, holders were firm. On Thursday a moderate business was done, and the finest qualities realized Tuesday's prices, while the lower descriptions declined 1d.@2d. ₰ 70 lbs. Flour was neglected, except the best qualities of French and American; common sorts were 6d.@9d. lower.

CONSOLS.

London, Friday, July 23.

Consols are at 95⅛@95⅝ for money, and 95⅝@95¾ for account.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Amended Cass-Yrissari Treaty—The Powers of Jerez.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 1.

Mr. Cass has received official notification from Señor Yrissari of the reception of the Nicaraguan treaty, which comes amended in articles 15 and 16. It is generally believed that the Government will not accept these modifications, but will insist upon a prompt ratification of the original treaty. It is announced that Jerez is empowered by the Managua Government to ratify the first treaty.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Saturday, July 31.

Doctor Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, informs the Interior Department that the fifteen children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransomed by the whites from the Indians. Early in June four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by the Indians, who, it was reported, were creating difficulties on the southern route to California. Dr. F. intended visiting them with a view to their pacification.

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

Toronto, Friday, July 30.

George Brown, the leader of the Opposition, was yesterday intrusted by the Governor-General with the formation of a new Ministry, but has not yet succeeded in completing that important duty. The House met this afternoon, when a further adjournment until next Monday was asked for, in order to allow Mr. Brown more time to accomplish his task. Great excitement prevails in our political circles.

Toronto—8 P. M.

Mr. Brown has succeeded in forming a Government Cabinet, and the announcement of the same will be made on Monday

Return of a Portion of Lieut. Ives' Expedition.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 31.

We have Leavenworth dates of the 28th ult., per United States Express to Booneville on the 31st. A portion of the Expedition of Lieut. Ives which has been engaged in a survey of the Colorado River, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from California and New-Mexico. Lieut. Tipton, of the Third Artillery, and Capt. Gibbs, of the Mounted Rifles, accompanied the party. The steamer *Meat* has just returned from Fort Randall, having landed the detachment of the Second Infantry there. There was no news at the post.

The Burning of the Whaleship Cortez.

Boston, Saturday, July 31.

The whaleship *Herald*, at New-Bedford, brought as a passenger, Captain Lakeman, late of the ship *Cortez*, before reported burned at sea; also, the third and fourth mates and two seamen, charged with setting fire to the *Cortez*. They were brought to this city this morning by the United States Marshal. Two witnesses also arrived in the same ship.

Serious Railroad Accident.

Bridgeport, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1858.

A serious accident occurred to the night train

on the Housatonic Railroad, near New-Milford, on Saturday night, by its running over a cow on the track. The middle car was thrown down an embankment of 30 feet, killing Levi A. Mills, Esq., of Fairfield, formerly of the firm Mills, Bro. & Co., of New-York; seriously injuring Mrs. Bassett, of Bridgeport, and slightly injuring some five or six others.

The North American Outward Bound.

Montreal, Saturday, July 31.

The steamer *North American* sailed from Quebec, at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool, with 87 cabin and 152 steerage passengers.

Personal Matters.

The Chicago *Times* has the following paragraph: "The notorious Fanny Peel, of this city, died lately at Mobile, of consumption. She was about thirty years of age and the daughter of a clergyman of Troy, N. Y. At the age of fifteen years she was seduced and ran away from home to the South. From thence she came to this city, a few years ago, and was the mistress of a musician. She was possessed of great personal beauty and talents, which would have enabled her to move in any circle of society, but by the heartlessness of some villain she was induced to adopt the degraded calling of a prostitute. She left this City for New-Orleans, at which place she rendered herself somewhat famous by selling her free negro coachman to a planter, and now we hear of her early death at Mobile.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner writes to the Boston *Traveller* that he is about to undertake the exploration of a route for a new line of Transatlantic Telegraph. He says: "It is my purpose to go over the whole route from Quebec to Europe, traversing Labrador, Davis' Straits, Greenland the seas to Iceland, and over that Isle, and thence by the Faroe Isles to Norway and to North Scotland. I intend to see every foot of the land and water to be traversed before I present the enterprise for public favor. There will be no speculation in my undertaking. You will never hear of any stock in this line until it has been determined as a practicable route for the telegraph proposed."

The Rev Jeremiah Atwater died at his residence in New-Haven, on Thursday, at the advanced age of 84 years. He was a native of New Haven, and graduated at Yale in 1793, was tutor at Yale, and afterwards President of Middlebury College, Vermont, and Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

The Hon Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, has been appointed Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages and the Rev. Benjamin Paddock, of Trinity Church, Norwich, Professor of Latin, in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

The Rev Mr. Spring, of East Hartford, had his house burned some time since. To-day he received, in the possession of a new one, which cost $2,500, all of which, and enough more to buy him a library was subscribed by his friends.

Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst, and his corps of assistants, are prosecuting their geological surveys of the State of Vermont with all possible speed. Professor Hitchcock is now exploring the islands of Lake Champlain.

Professor Day, of Lane Seminary, is dangerously ill, at New-Haven, Conn., under an attack of typhoid fever. His condition is represented as exceedingly critical.

An Ohio Silver-Hunting Expedition for Arizona.

A company, of formidable means and appointments, has been organized in Cincinnati this season to operate in the silvery lands of Arizona. The last of the company left Cincinnati for Tubac, Arizona, on Tuesday and the whole party will rendezvous at Fort Lavacca, Texas, and thence proceed together. Their train will consist of six wagons, a drove of 130 mules, and thirty persons on horseback. Each man will be armed with a Sharp's rifle and revolvers, and the wagons will be loaded with mining machinery, tools, and stores for one year's subsistence. The property is valued at $30,000, and the Company take with them a printing office for the purpose of publishing the Arizona *Messenger* at Tubac. Mr. E. E. Cross, formerly associated with the Cincinnati press, goes as editor. This is a new feature of mining enterprise, and will enable the Company to blazon their own success or pen down a failure. The adventurers will move from Port Lavacca to San Antonio; thence west to Pecos River, up that stream several hundred miles, and thence across to El Paso, through Mesilla Valley to Tubac. Their destination is the old Mexican silver mines of Santa Rita, which they design to open

The Hart-Dillaye Affair.

The Washington *Union's* New York correspondent rejoices that Mr. Hart pummelled Dillaye. The following is from his last letter to the *Union:*

"The morning papers contain pretty accurate details of the *rencontre* of yesterday, between our friend Emanuel B. Hart and Mr Stephen Dillaye, the dismissed appraiser. Mr Hart did not strike Dillaye until the latter said he was armed, and put his hand into his pocket as if to draw and use some deadly weapon. The gross attacks on the surveyor, contained in the disgusting epistle which the ex-appraiser addressed to Hon Mr. Cobb, were well calculated to excite Mr Hart's indignation, and *I am credibly informed that Mr. Dillaye has considerably aggravated the original provocation by his subsequent conduct.* Attacks of the grossest, foulest, most false and castardly character, against the public and private reputation of certain prominent politicians in this city, and of their families, have been recently made, and *it is strongly suspected that the ostensible party making these attacks is only a puppet in the hands of others, who pull the wires in fancied security.* Great allowance is to be made for those who are thus basely assailed if they transgress the bounds of strict propriety and seek to avenge their wrongs in their own way, and little or no pity can be felt for those who descend to slander as a weapon of political warfare if they receive the corporeal punishment which they have so wantonly provoked.

More Trouble on the Missouri Border.—We are advised that official information was received at Jefferson yesterday, to the effect that Montgomery's band of marauders have again crossed the borders, and besides other depredations committed on the property of our citizens in Bates and Vernon Counties, have killed three citizens—Pro-Slavery men—one of them named Pope, near Papinsville, for no other or better reason than that they were supposed to be Pro-Slavery men, and endeavored to protect their property. The excitement in those counties is represented as intense, and for aught we can see, State aid will be necessary to suppress the marauding villains and protect the persons and property of our citizens. We have the news from an undoubted source, and are informed that it came in such a shape as to call for an immediate meeting of the Governor's advisers.

St. Louis Republican.

Was Anybody Buried in a Well?—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells the following: "Quite an excitement is said to exist near Millersburg, Iowa, in consequence of the spiritual revelations of a boy, who asserts that Thomas (whose mysterious disappearance was noticed about a year ago) was shot and then thrown into the well of one of the persons arrested about that time on suspicion of being his murderer, and that his horse was "backed" down the well alive, and the well filled up. A large number of persons congregated about the well on the 3d inst., to dig down and ascertain the truth of the boy's story. When they had dug down about 25 feet, a stench arose so nauseating that they had to fill up the well. It was their determination, however, to dig from the side of the well. But the owner swears he will shoot any one who makes any further attempts.

Arrest of a New-York Pickpocket.—This morning, Detective-Officer Lynch arrested a man named William Day, *alias* Squib Dickson, *alias* Johnson, as being a fugitive from justice in New York. It appears that at the great base ball match at the Fashion Course, Long Island, on Wednesday of last week, a gentleman from Brooklyn had his pocket picked of his pocket-book, containing notes of the value of seven hundred dollars and some money, and Day, with a lad he had in company with him, were arrested as the thieves. Day was put in charge of an officer, to be taken to Brooklyn, but on the way he set on the policeman, and, giving him a severe pounding, made his escape. On the arrival of the train from New-York, at 5½ o'clock last evening, Mr Lynch recognized Day, followed him to his hotel, and arrested him this morning. Day is a noted pickpocket, belonging to Manchester, England, and he has only been in this country about a year. He will be returned to New-York to-morrow.—*Boston Ledger, July 29.*

San Salvador—Another Picture.

Brooklyn, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Permit me to contradict those statements of your correspondent, relating to the exceeding abundance of provisions there, their cheapness, &c. I have been to that "earthly Paradise," and should know *something* of it. La Union is one of the *hottest* places in Central America, to begin with; and although the inhabitants are a *little* more civilized than in *Honduras*, they are, (excepting the foreigners,) chiefly noted for the *profundity* of their ignorance. In that particular, however, they closely resemble all the rest of the natives of the more *Southern* Central American States.

Then, as to articles of diet: Your correspondent states that oysters are abundant and cheap; but he does not say what *kind* of oysters they are. They bear no comparison whatever with *our* bivalves, being of a suspiciously bilious color, and about one-sixth the size.

If Mr. † has been able to get a tenderloin steak (!) in Central America, he has been more lucky than other travelers, inasmuch as oxen after being butchered are *always cut into narrow strips*, which are dried in the sun, and cooked as required.

Your correspondent should remember that "what everybody *says must be* true," and I feel pretty confident that I should be borne out in my opinion by all other unfortunates who have been at any time so unlucky as to be doomed to a residence (however brief) in Central America.

As for myself, though I never wanted for the "*medical*" while in that country, *I* found it pretty hard, as a general thing, while traveling, to get *anything* to eat, excepting a few plantains.

In strong contrast to the delightful meal enjoyed by your correspondent, while climbing Conchagua, I will furnish you with the bill of fare for breakfast, dinner and supper enjoyed by "the subscriber:"—Breakfast—tortillas and frijoles; dinner—tortillas, *carne*, (sem -occasionally—said *carne* being the above-mentioned *string* beef,) and plantains; supper—plantains and manteguilla!

The question naturally arises whether "the thousands of starving poor in New-York" would better their forlorn condition by removing to a country where the above-named dainties are *scarce* and hard to obtain "for love or money."

Query: Has your correspondent enjoyed an immunity from the attacks of those delightful insects called "*sancudas, niguas, garripatas, jejenes,*" &c., to say nothing of scorpions, centipedes, &c., &c. Yours, in haste, Keensakvey.

Captain De Camp on Pete Dawson and Dance-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the public Press have descanted somewhat freely upon the arrest of Peter Dawson, keeper of an alleged disorderly house in Cherry-street, and drawing largely upon their own imagination, and assuming that to be data from which they could infer that all said of Dawson's house is true, charging myself and others with "whitewashing" the said Dawson, thereby misleading the public into the belief that those from whom he procured affidavits, to be used upon a plea of guilty, in mitigation of punishment, must necessarily be his political friends. Nothing, however, can be more foreign to the truth. Dawson is not a politician, nor has he ever been elected to the Legislature, neither is his house in Cherry-street a prison, with bars bolts, grates, traps, or anything of the kind. That he has kept girls confined there, against their will, for years, months, or even weeks, is utterly preposterous. There has not been a girl in his house since the organization of the Police who could not procure her release any hour of the day or night by sending for an officer. That such a house could exist without my knowledge and with my consent is not very probable. In vindication of the present Police in the Fourth Precinct, I unhesitatingly pronounce the charge, that such a house as Dawson's is represented to be can be found within its limits, to be *entirely false.* My affidavit simply declares that Dawson's is no worse than other houses of a similar character in the Ward, and in this I am corroborated by a number of others, who, in point of respectability will compare favorably with any man in the community. But other gentlemen, who make some statements much stronger than my own, seem to be lost sight of. This is an invidious distinction which I regard as a compliment. Gentlemen who are so much concerned for my reputation, and talk so learnedly about dance houses in the Fourth Ward, would do well to furnish the evidence that houses such as Peter Dawson's has been represented do exist, then nothing shall be omitted on my part to break up the same forthwith.

Further, it has been circulated, that from the fact of Dawson being possessed of plenty of money, improper influence has been brought to bear upon the Police to screen Dawson and protect his house. This statement I also pronounce false.

MORRIS DE CAMP,
Inspector Fourth Metropolitan Police Precinct.

The Fitton Contempt Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your paper of to-day "Fair Play" after speaking of the discharge of Officer Keefe, on he order for contempt, in the above case, asks "Would it not be right and serving the ends of justice, to have the principal (General Nye) punished for contempt?" Without arguing the justice or injustice of such a course, or the benefits which might result therefrom, I feel constrained to tell "Fair Play" that he could not be punished for contempt. If any affidavit which I could have made, consistent with the truth and facts would have been sufficiently strong to draw Mr. Nye with the pale of the law, I should have applied for my order immediately upon the discharge of his subordinate officer, whose principal he was, and brought him up.

The General Nye directed Keefe, in the event of Fitton's discharge from the writ of *habeas corpus,* to immediately re-arrest him upon a charge of grand larceny, and bring him back," is an undeniable fact, such direction being given in my presence.

But in order to make General Nye liable to be held for contempt, he must have been present in Court when he gave the order to his officer, and while there have directed the violence to be used upon Fitton, when resisting the officer in a pretended discharge of his duty.

If an order had been granted against Nye to show cause, he would doubtless, upon its argument, have shown good cause, for the reason that he merely gave the order to arrest, but did not specify any particular mode in which such arrest was to be effected, and that he never intended it should have been effected in the Court-room, and thus have thrown the blame back upon the shoulders of his more ignorant and less culpable companion.

This, as matter of law, would have been "good cause," and would be sufficient, in my opinion, to discharge the order as to himself, inasmuch as no force was recommended in order to accomplish the arrest, but merely to arrest and bring back the accused, which would render the officer so ordering, liable to an action for damages, for the illegal detention and false imprisonment of the party so arrested, in conjunction with the officer making the arrest.

I feel, therfore, obliged to admit, that, however reprehensible the conduct of Gen. Nye has been in this matter, whether officially, professionally (as a lawyer) or in any other manner, that no order could possibly reach him, for the offender in this case has successfully managed to keep without the reach of the law.

I have merely given this brief opinion of my own in regard to the liability of Gen. Nye to be held for contempt in reply to the question of "Fair Play," and do not regard it at all necessary to detail any facts connected with this singular case here, as I am advised by my associate at Rhode Island that further proceeding will be had in the matter, when the conduct of some of our New-York City officials will become transparent. Respectfully Yours,

New-York, July 29, 1858. W. P. J.

P. S. Immediately after the second arrest, the prisoner was liberated and went home to Rhode Island. Query: Who let him go?

The Harlgate Pilot Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published report of the above case, in your paper of this day, there are some errors which, in justice to my client, I should like to have corrected.

First. The statute is not correctly quoted. The words of the statute under which the prosecution was instituted are as follows: "If any person, other than a Heligate pilot, *or one of the crew of the vessel* shall pilot for any other person any vessel of any description through the channel of the East River commonly called Hellgate, or board such vessel for that purpose, or offer to pilot any vessel, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars for every such offence, or, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as such." (1 Rev. Stat., 4th Ed., p 1066, sec. 27.)

The section is very clumsily drawn, and as the complaint did not in any manner follow the statute, before proceeding with the trial, I moved to dismiss it as not setting forth sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the Court. The motion was denied, and an exception duly taken and noted. It was proved upon the trial, that the captains of each of the vessels, towed by the *J. D. Secor, expressly refused to receive any pilots, and stated they would act as their own pilots,* and that they employed the defendant *to tow, and not to pilot their vessels.* This evidence is altogether omitted in the report, as is also the fact, that Justice Sterre stated from the bench that he totally dissented from the judgment of his associates. These important omissions impress me with the belief that the report of the case was not furnished by your usually very accurate and impartial reporter.

Notice of appeal has been duly given, and as the case involves important principles, it will be carried, should it become necessary, to the court of last resort.

Yours respectfully, J. B. P.

A Hard Case—Trust in the Physician.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A fine little girl, 16 years of age, had a slight fall while playing, and hurt her hip; the family physician was sent for, who expressed his fears that she was getting the hip disease, whereupon the parents of the child determined to take the matter in hand without delay, and sent for a celebrated doctor, whom I shall call Dr. ——, he having made that disease a special study. The Doctor made a careful examination, and pronounced it hip disease of the most aggravated character, and forthwith began the usual mode of treatment, strictly interdicting walking, &c. For nine months his patient was kept in a reclining posture, and carried about like a baby. Once a week the Doctor came regularly, and one morning he was encouraged to believe that in six months more (making *fifteen months* from the date of her attack) he would permit her to walk, although she would be then and forever afterwards lame. The idea of the child being ever able to walk was a bright gleam of hope, and the parents determined to see whether so very favorable a view of the case would be coincided in by three of the most eminent of the profession in this City. Accompanied by their family physician they visited these gentlemen, each of whom, after a careful and separate examination of the child, gave without hesitation their unqualified opinion that *she did not have, nor ever had,* the "hip complaint," her trouble being merely a little inflammation of the outer bone, and desired her to get up and walk, which she did as well as her stiffened limbs would permit, and at this moment she walks without the slightest impediment in her gait. For such a piece of *wanton cruelty* (the reputation of the Doctor is too high for the plea of ignorance of his profession) you will say the redress is to be found in a suit at law for malpractice, but this is a proceeding which few would like to engage in, and if the recital of this one case of the secrets that happen daily will be the means of awakening and warning the public of the danger of relying upon the judgment of any one medical practitioner in a case of importance, however high his position, then will the object of this communication have been attained. A. S.

New-York, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

[The writer of the above gives his own name, as well as those of the surgeons referred to.]

THE CORCORAN AND MURUAGA SCANDAL.

A Plain Statement of the Whole Affair from its Commencement, by a Responsible Witness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Most of your contemporaries have filled their columns to the publication of *ex parte* statements concerning the recent difficulty between Mr Muruaga and Mr. Corcoran, of Washington City, in which every variety of misrepresentation, false assumption and malevolent criticism abounds, with a view to damage Mr. Muruaga's reputation, and extricate Mr. Corcoran from the disgraceful position in which he has placed himself. Your journal has been an honorable exception. You have had the magnanimity to refrain from joining in the attack, and have proved that, in your estimate of the merits of a controversy, you do not consider that the reputed colossal wealth of one of the disputants is an unmistakable evidence of the complete justice of his cause and the propriety of his conduct, or that the less easy circumstances of the other disputant render it impossible for him to have thought or acted otherwise than improperly.

As a friend of Mr. Muruaga, I am encouraged by a sense of gratitude for your generosity and manifest love of fair play to hope that you will allow me, through the columns of the Times, to reply to the various statements which have appeared to Mr. Muruaga's prejudice, in the shape of letters from anonymous writers and editorial comments thereon.

Mr. Muruaga has not been in any hurry to make a reply. He waited patiently until his opponents had exhausted their means of attack—the only means to which they seem willing to resort—thinking it better, like Franklin, "to say grace over the whole barrel" than to reply separately to each of his anonymous foes. It is with great reluctance that I obtrude myself on the notice of the public, but as a persistent effort has been made by Mr. Corcoran and some of his friends to crush Mr. Muruaga by calumnies and persecution, and by the abuse of wealth, station and power to warp public opinion against him, I am resolved to state his case, to appeal to the justice and honor of the American people, confident that, though his assailants by equivocal means have amassed vast riches, and risen to high position in the Commonwealth, they will not be permitted to trample him under their feet, or destroy his reputation, though he be a foreigner, not the head of a great banking establishment, nor yet a Senator from Louisiana or Indiana.

Supposing even that Mr. Muruaga, who is certainly Mr. Corcoran's equal, had paid attentions to the daughter which proved distasteful to the father, a frank intimation to that effect would have produced immediate acquiescence in his wish. Yet, under this impression, and with a view to effect this result, Mr. C. accuses Mr. M., in the street, of following his niece with an improper motive. The insult was so gross—the accusation so revolting, that he was bound to resent it, and challenged Mr. Corcoran, but apprised him at the same time of his willingness to meet any younger member of his family who would consent to take his place, and give him the satisfaction due for so gratuitous and unmanly an outrage. Had he feared a renewal of Mr. Muruaga's friendly relations with his daughter, had he desired, by a public quarrel, to make an eternal breach between Mr. Muruaga and his family, he could have done so in a less gross and unseemly manner than by resorting to the dirty and disingenuous pretext which he made the groundwork of his first offence.

Mr. Muruaga's challenge was borne to Mr. Corcoran by the Count Raasloff, late Danish Minister at Washington. Mr. Corcoran declared his perfect readiness to fight, and in stentorian accents reiterated to Count R. the most emphatic assurances of his personal prowess and sanguinary disposition. His eagerness to convince his friends of his valor probably betrayed him into the commission of the unusual imprudence of informing his daughter, also, of his hostile designs, and as may be naturally supposed, the young lady was most painfully alarmed, and anxious to discover some means of preventing the meeting. She accordingly wrote Mr Muruaga several notes, urgently requesting him to come to see her, and such was her anxiety and mental suffering that she resolved, at any risk, to comply with her request, and accordingly went to Mr. Corcoran's house, into which he was admitted by Miss Corcoran. While there Mr Corcoran, who was dining with Senator Slidell, having been apprised of this visit by some of his menials, suddenly returned home, in company with the Senator from Indiana. He was met at the door of the picture gallery by his daughter who, in reply to his brutal and enraged language, assured him that he was misinformed as to Mr. M.'s presence in his house. Hearing the young lady's denial, and wishing if possible to save her from the savage vengeance of her father, should he discover her innocent deception Mr. Muruaga stooped behind the piano in the picture gallery, in the hope that Mr. C. would abandon his search and that further *esclandre* would thus be avoided. Heedless of his daughter's assurances and tearful entreaties, and unmindful of every consideration of delicacy, Mr. Corcoran continued his course, and rushed in the room followed by three servants and the honorable Senator from Indiana. As soon as they entered, and Mr Muruaga saw that further concealment was useless, he stepped forward and was immediately attacked by Mr C., his lacqueys and his Senatorial Champion. Not being physically very powerful, he found it hard to struggle with his four assailants. An unwillingness to commit any act of violence in the presence of the young lady, forbade his using any deadly weapon. He therefore scrambled out of the room as he best could, and when in the entrance hall being again seized by Mr. Corcoran, he was compelled to free himself from his grasp by striking him twice in the face. It will be seen from the above, that Mr. Muruaga entered Mr. Corcoran's house at the express invitation of his daughter, and for the purpose of calming the fears which she entertained for his safety, after learning from her father that he meant to fight a duel with him. Mr. Muruaga was brutally assaulted by Mr Corcoran and his menials in presence of Miss Corcoran, and though he was armed and able to rid himself effectually of all his assailants, he did not use any arm, preferring to settle his difficulty with Mr. C. in another place and in another manner, and having no desire to disable the menials who were earning their master's favor and money, while they were obeying his orders. He found, however, on sending a second challenge to Mr C. for this second outrage that the valor of which he so loudly boasted to Count Raasloff had all evaporated, and that on the false and disgracefully cowardly pretext that he had violated his domicile, he declined to give him any satisfaction for the insult he had offered him.

Mr. Corcoran knows, and so do his friends, Senators Bright and Slidell, that the accusation that Mr. Muruaga violated any rule of gentlemanly propriety or honorable conduct is both false and cowardly. They know that he could not honorably have refused Miss C.'s invitation, and they further know that his conduct while in the house was as creditable and forbearing as that of Mr. C.'s was treacherous and pusillanimous.

Fiuding that all chance of forcing Mr. Corcoran to behave like a gentleman in this country was hopeless, when he learned that he had gone to New-York, with the design of embarking for Europe, he resolved to follow him and endeavor to reawaken there that valiant spirit of the possession of which he had assured Count Raasloff, and had so thoroughly convinced Senators Bright and Slidell that they assured Mr. Muruaga's friends, Messrs. Briceno and Ward, that Mr. C. "was not only willing but eager for the affray."

When Mr. C. learned that Mr. M. occupied a room in the same hotel in this City in which he was lodging, he tried, by bankers power, to get him ejected from the house, and failing in that enterprise, directed his daughter to ask an interview with him. The request was made and granted. Mr. M. was asked by Miss C. to return to her the letters which she had written him. He immediately complied with the demand, and saw Miss C. burn the notes. Among them was that one in which she invited him to her father's house on the night on which he was assaulted, and though by destroying that note he knew that he was divesting himself of the best shield against the attacks of Mr. C. and his friends, he hesitated not to make the sacrifice rather than expose himself to the reproach of want of generosity or due consideration for the young lady's feelings.

When the difficulty between Mr. C. and Mr. M. first commenced, the latter applied to his Government for a *congé*, in order to place himself on an equal footing with Mr. C. After two months delay he received it, and immediately on its receipt notified Mr. C. that if he persisted in his refusal to give him honorable satisfaction for the insults of which he complained, he would attack him the first time he met him in the street. For several days he watched Mr. C.'s in and outgoings; but owing to his extreme prudence in being always provided with a female escort, he was unable to execute his threat. At last, on the 5th of July, he caught Mr. C. unattended by his female body guard, and he speedily threw his gloves in his face. Mr. C. drew a pistol, but when he saw that Mr. M. was armed, he returned it to his pocket, generously informing him that "he did not want to kill him." I believe that Mr. C. anticipated a desperate beating or a murderous attack from Mr. M.; that when he found that he had only slapped his face with his glove, he felt inexpressibly relieved and happy. Believing, however, the he had offered him a mortal insult, and being still willing to allow him to lift himself to the level of honorable men. Mr. M. notified him that he should remain at Baltimore for forty-eight hours, to receive any message he might think proper to send him. From that hour to this he has had no direct communication from Mr C.

Mr. Muruaga has learnt that the Police of Washington were applied to arrest him on the strength of the menace implied in his letter No. 3, but that, they knowing their duty, declined to obey. He has learnt that the Spanish Minister has been urged to dismiss him from his official position, that he has been made the subject of Cabinet consultations, that the power of the Department of State was invoked to accomplish what the Police declared themselves incompetent to perform; and that two Honorable Senators have recommended his expulsion from the country. As evidence of the power which money can command, even among the highest and mightiest in the land, the foregoing efforts to ruin him are convincing; but they furnish no less convincing proof of the fact that Mr. C., Mr. Slidell and Mr. Bright have a better knowledge of the principles and practice of the game of brag than of the Code of honor. They took what, in the form of insult and outrage, they considered a trump, and, with the assistance of the promised bully, have endeavored to knock me down, stamp on and throw him into the street, having first, as they thought, stolen an advantage over him.

Mr. C. has been as unfortunate in the choice of his backers, as in that of his editorial *co-leaders*, and anonymous letter-writers. Had he selected gentlemen of less cunning and more honor, of a less perfect knowledge of the tricks of political sharpers and blacklegs, and a more adequate conception of the duties and obligations of gentlemen;—had he asked the advice of purer antecedents and less dubious reputations than his two Senatorial Counsellors, he would not now be reduced to the pitiful position which he occupies in the estimation of every honorable man.

When, for an imaginary insult, Mr. Soulé, a young gentleman of twenty, without diplomatic position or privilege saw fit to challenge the Duke of Alba, aged forty-five, a grandee of Spain, and brother-in-law of the Empress of the French, the cartel was accepted without comment, and the duel took place without the intervention of the Government or the Police. But when a gentleman of tolerably high diplomatic standing for his years asks satisfaction for a gross insult and brutal assault, the cry of "Mad Dog" is raised, and even the most reasonable apology refused with scorn.

Mr. Slidell might have had more charity and generosity for Mr. Muruaga's situation. I would not refer to the *True Delta* for that gentleman's history; but if report speaks truly, the honorable Senator from Louisiana has been guilty at Mr. Muruaga's age of less blameless conduct than paying honorable addresses to a banker's daughter.

Mr. Corcoran's newspaper defenders have been not less indiscreet than his more exalted advisers. The comparison between his situation and that of the Blount family, and Mr. Woodville, is as untrue in fact as it is execrable in judgment and taste. His scribes ought to know that they can never whitewash him or rescue him from his degraded position by blackening Mr. Muruaga or degrading his reputation, while in making any comparison between his family and the heroines of the Blount and Woodville affair they are guilty of the grossest outrage against the reputation of a pure and innocent girl, who has already suffered grievously from her father's madness and indiscretion, and the bad counsel of his advisers.

Mr. Muruaga cares not for the attack of anonymous libelers, whether their effusions appear in the Columns of the *Union* in the absence of the responsible Editors or in the shape of a letter from a Virginia Spring. He shall not notice anything they write in future. "*Il y a des gens qui ne montent pas à la hauteur de son dédain.*" He leaves it to the American people to decide whether the assault that have been made against Mr. Muruaga's honor, reputation and peace of mind have been fair or merited; whether a combination has not been formed to ruin him, an humble gentleman, in order to save the position of the rich banker, and whether the wretches by whom this combination was made, and who now cower and skulk behind the arras of their own contrivance, are not as disgraced and degraded as if he had the power to drag them from it. As a stranger and as a gentleman, conscious of no fault, Mr. Muruaga appeals to the American people to rescue the indictment which swagger, cowardice, deceit, selfishness and the corrupting influence of money have forged against him.

Brooklyn Items.

The Assessment Rolls.—The Board of Assessors confirmed the Assessment Rolls for 1858 last Saturday. The Common Council have adopted a rule that all corrections must be made before the rolls are closed, unless the delinquents can show, by affidavit, sufficient reason for not appearing at the proper time, or that the correction asked for was the error of the Assessors, committed by them after the time allowed for correction.

Police Shop Broken Up.—On Saturday last Detectives Higgins and Frost, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, made a descent upon a noted policy-shop, kept by Christian Bolen, at No. 151 Adams-street, and succeeded in arresting, besides the proprietor, John M. Schreiner, Patrick Colgan, Catherine Russelee, and a little girl, not more than 10 years old, who had been sent in by her mother to purchase policies. All of these parties were held to answer.

Committed.—James Burleigh and John Stevens, two pickpockets, arrested for practicing their profession in the crowd outside of the Jail during the excitement attending the execution of Kelly, Friday last, were on Saturday committed to answer by Justice Morehouse. Before being committed they were induced to sit for their portraits, and their counterfeit presentment now adorns the private office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Killed by a Horse.—Coroner Redding, on Saturday last, held an inquest on the body of a man at New-Lots, who died from, being kicked in the stomach by a horse. The name of the deceased is not known. He was a German, about 22 years old, and had been in the employ of the Messrs. Wycoffs, farmers, in Lotts, for several days.

That Mastodon.—The last rumor of finding the remains of a Mastodon in one of the Brooklyn Water-Works ponds, turns out not to be true. Something *hard* was found, which, upon analysis, made by Mr. Moore, of Hempstead, proves to be nothing more than vegetable and earthy matter, with a considerable amount of iron, but without any trace of lime.

Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 240 deaths in Brooklyn, an increase of nearly one hundred over the week previous

Sharp Practice.—A woman went to the City Hall, Saturday, to obtain a permit for the Almshouse While waiting for an opportunity to lay her case before the Superintendent of the Poor, one of those sharp gentlemen about the hall, who are always willing to make a little money, got hold of her, and under pretence of furthering her views, rushed her into one of the Police Courts, complained of her as a vagrant, and had her sent to the Penitentiary, making his fees by the operation. Such transactions are of daily occurrence, and we would call the attention of the Tax Payers' Association to it.

Child Recovered.—The boy George Chester, who was stolen a few days ago, from his mother's residence No. 42 Pacific-street, was recovered on Saturday last. He was found in custody of the woman who stole him. The parents were so rejoiced at the recovery of their child, that they neglected to detain the woman.

Cruelty to a Seaman.—Ditmas Corbell, Captain of a schooner lying at the foot of Washington street, was on Saturday fined $25, by Justice Voorhies, for cruelly beating a sailor named Peter Schapp. The violence was entirely unprovoked.

A Warning.—Health Warden Lott, on Saturday last, arrested Captain Stevens, of the steamer *Olympia*, for landing at one of the wharves, in violation of a city ordinance, a quantity of hides and wool. The property was from the ship *Pacific*, lying at Quarantine. He was held to answer.

Again.—Mr. James A Maitland, whose name was conspicuously before the public a few months ago, in connection with a forged letter of Washington Irving's praising a novel entitled *Sartaroe*, has again (for the second time, we understand, at least) announced that he has shuffled off this mortal coil. Here is his letter announcing the fact, addressed to the proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch:*

Brooklyn, Friday, July 30, 1858.

Mr. Williamson—*Dear Sir:* I find it impossible to sustain the accumulation of misfortune which has befallen me. Long before you receive this I shall be no more. You have ever been my friend—so has Captain Toone, Mr. Jones and Mrs.; but I have passed evenings among those whom I would a year ago have trusted with my life, and among those whom to have for enemies were worse than death.

I shall die unseen and uncared for. I hope, even if my remains are found, they will never be recognized, and hope that the curtain of silence will be drawn over my many errors, since I call God to witness that I never willfully wronged a human being.

To only one person besides yourself have I confined the subject of my death. I wish for no notoriety, and that it may be forever unknown.

Yours, truly, James A. Maitland.

As Mr. Maitland has turned up before, after announcing his "last appearance," we shall anxiously await his reappearance this time. He left his house in De Graw-street on Friday, at 4 P. M., and has not since returned.

Explanation from Capt. Porter.

Mr Editors

Sir You will please correct a statement in Your Issue of July 30th under the Heading Brooklyn News You stated two Young Men were arrested charged with stealing a gold Headed cane belonging to myself such sir was not the fact they being acquaintances of mine and men whom I would not be afraid to risk my all with. they were arrested and no charge being made they were discharged.

Capt. PORTER

The Deputy Superintendent of Police of Brooklyn had the gold-headed cane in question in his possession on Saturday, and said he would not give it up until Capt. Porter had made a complaint against the parties arrested.

Brooklyn Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article headed "Shirking the Responsibility," in regard to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen cutting down the Police force is, (somewhat like your article on the 1st inst.,) a little too hasty to be correct. Allow the writer to say that no responsibility will be shirked in this matter, and, I understand from the Law Committee, that a very able report is drawn up ready for presentation at the first meeting of the Common Council. The Joint Board have not the absolute control in this matter, as the law very wisely placed the power of defining the number with the Common Council, who are the guardians proper of the city, and in their failure to cut down the force, the Joint Board will be obliged to raise the whole amount asked for. The tax-payers of Brooklyn are determined to rid themselves of this extravagant waste of the public money, and they fully indorse the Alderman who offered the resolution, and insist upon its enforcement. We fully appreciate, Mr. Editor, your valuable journal, but give us the truth, plain and unvarnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS' TAX-PAYER.

Brooklyn Municipal Retrenchment Association.—A meeting of this Society was held last Friday evening, when the organization was perfected and an address to "The Tax-payers of Brooklyn" was adopted and ordered to be published. The object of the organization is set forth as follows:

"To accomplish some portion of that business which has so long been neglected, because admitted to be the business of everybody; for the economical administration of our municipal affairs; that all defalcations may be promptly punished so that the Tax-Payers' interest shall be protected; to detect and expose from time to time the collisions, bargains, corruptions and schemes, which result in compelling us to pay at least double what our city and county administration should properly cost; to shield, encourage and protect from the effect of party proscription, whatever men in public stations remain true to the people's interest, and have cou age to act independently of party dictation. In short, our pre ent aim is to disconnect our local administration from the incubus of politics, and have our city governed on the same common-sense principle, which we all apply in private life."

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Safes always Reliable.**

Minneapolis Min., July 20, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen—I set Fall I purchased one of your fire-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. Last night it was attacked by burglars. Having effected an entrance into the room, they attempted to blow open the safe, by exploding powder in the key-hole and under the door, but both lock and door resisted their efforts, and saved the money in the safe. The lock operated as well this morning as ever.

Yours, truly, R J BALDWIN.

On hand and for sale a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume**
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Fifty cents a bottle.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
FOR THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees This celebrated establishment is at No 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages, for sewing-machines Any of SINGER'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

Crawford—Huntington—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. J. L. Holmes, Chas. D. Crawford, of New-York City, to Ella P. N., only daughter of the late Alfred I. Huntington, of New-Orleans, La.

Woodbow—Storer.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. S. Alonzo Woodbow to Miss Mary A. Storer, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Davies.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 1, at the Everett House, Sarah, wife of Wm A. Davies of Poughkeepsie, and daughter of the late Hubert Van Wagenen

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Aug 3.

Knapp—In this City, on Saturday, July 31, Louise, infant daughter of Balsey W. and Abby L. Knapp

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 193 West 34th-st

Combs—In this City, on Saturday July 31

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE
POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
During the
PAST FOUR WEEKS
them talented young Americans have been performing to
CROWDED HOUSES,
attracted by the
VERSATILITY AND CHARACTER
of the entertainment.
Mrs. Florence each night in her varied performances as
ACTRESS,
VOCALIST,
DANSEUSE,
and delineator of the
YANKEE GAL.
On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, 1858,
will be presented the comic drama, by Samuel Lover, Esq., called
THE WHITE HORSE
OF
THE PEPPERS.
Gerald Pepper.....Mr. W. J. Florence
Major Hans Mannerd.....Mr Whiting
To be followed by a ne de de circonstance entitled
LOLA MONTEZ.
Lola (with a grand Spanish dance "La Mo-
rena".....Mrs. W. J. Florence
To conclude with Mr. Florence's new farce, called
THE YANKEE GAL.
Peg Ann Higgenfuss, a Yankee gal, with
her new song of "Johnny was a Shoema-
ker".....Mrs. W. J. Florence
N. B.—This song has been copyrighted according to law and was written for Mrs. Florence expressly by her husband.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
IN PREPARATION,
A new local musical nonsensical burlesque, and a new pictorial farce, called
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
TUESDAY—Twenty-eighth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
COMEDY NIGHT.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
With
TOM TAKE,
BROUGHAM,
DAVIDGE,
A. H. DAVENPORT,
CAROLL,
T. DUNCAN,
C. WALTERS,
Mrs. BLAKE.
Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Promenade concert at 7 and during the intermission.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Sir Robert Bramble.....Mr. Blake.
Shapeo.....Mr. Brougham.
Humphrey Dobbins.....Mr. W. Davidge.
Frederick Bramble.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Miss Lucretia MacTab.....Mrs. Blake
Lucy Worthington.....Miss Ada Clifton.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Orchestra seats 75 cents.
Tuesday—LAST MAN—COLUMBUS.
Wednesday—WEST END.

TO-DAY, MONDAY,
FIRST DAY OF
JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2,
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest Overture.....H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph.....H. Kuhner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser".....R. Wagner
Grand Fest-pourri.....C. Zuchner
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Fest Overture.....J. V. Arx
(Expressly composed for the festival.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Grand Medley.....C. Zuchner
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
AND
GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 65TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR HIRSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
The WASHINGTON BAND.....Mr. ATKINS
SHELTON'S BAND.....Sig. GRAFULLA
SENIA BAND.....Sig. SENIA
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....5½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at.....8 o'clock
BY
JOSEPH G. AND ISAAC EDGE.
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic
Shield of Our Union.
Music.
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion
It commences with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires, changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c
ILLUMINATED BOMBS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGUEDRINS will take place upon WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d ave. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of Broome and 10th sts.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
August 2, 3 and 4,
Steamboats C. P. SMITH and
RATTLER
Will run hourly from Broome, 10th and 23d sts., East River.
First trip at 10 A. M., and continuing to 10 o'clock P. M., every hour.
In the evening the boats will be splendidly illuminated and decorated.
Price 5 cents to every person.
H. WITTOCK, Captain.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Birkbeck.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
T. D. RICE, BONES, HORN and E. BOWERS.
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
JUMBO JUM.
Jumbo Jum.....T. D. Rice.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1858.
LE MARI ET L'AMANT.
Comedie du Theatre, Francais.
Grand Ballet.
UN GARCON CHEZ VERY.
Vaudeville en un acte.
Box office open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!
TO-NIGHT.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN
CONVENTION,
TO BE HELD AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.
SEPT. 1, 1858.
The management of this equestrian festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians, beg to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon that occasion will be exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York: A magnificent grand action piano, purchased and worth $500, designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit on that occasion the greatest skill, dexterity, and grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker, Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. The massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets, of superior workmanship, worth $500, to be adjudged to the second best equestrian, and the splendid gold and enameled lady's watch, set with diamonds, worth over $200, intended for the third premium, can be seen at the store of their manufacturers Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, at 1 return post, circulars, fully stating the objects of this Convention, and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address THOMAS THORP, Manager. No. 131 Bleecker st., New-York. PHILIP LEVY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
the American Dramatic Fund Association will take place, THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1858.
All the Dramatic talent in the City, not otherwise engaged, will combine to render this Festival Entertainment worthy of its purpose. The first artistes in every branch of the profession will have the honor of appearing, as the performances will combine Tragedy, Comedy, Spectacle, Farce, Melodrama, Singing, Dancing, and an entirely new Allegorical sketch, written and arranged by an author expressly for this occasion.
For particulars, see small bills.
Tickets 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at 8½ o'clock, commence at 8, o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE A PERSON MADE INVISIBLE? Because WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, Bachelor of the Black Arts and Professor of Necromancy, performs this truly startling feat with astonishing ability, and, besides A THOUSAND OTHER APPARENT MIRACLES, will present this one TO-DAY, in the AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in presence of a crowd of spectators. The GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD, and the ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA of similar perfections and proportions are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS. The Happy Family, Panopticon Studio, &c., are all here yet. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES
A PLACE OF ATTRACTION.—Statuary and other works of art on exhibition daily. (Sunday's excepted.) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILL, No. 32 Elizabeth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden, is rendered in spirited style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDENS, THIRTIETH ST. AND SECOND AV.—The HUTCHINSON BROTHERS appear THIS EVENING in their gymnastic feats also, H. Leslie, from Bryant's Minstrels, in his Ethiopian dances. Admission 12 cents

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS lately belonging to
A. G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner of Eldridge,
will be entirely closed out,
FOR CASH!
Commencing Monday, August 2,
and continue
until every article is sold.
The stock is large, and consists of
SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY—Cot. & Wool.
LAWNS, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, EMBROIDERIES,
CASSIMERES, SWISS MUSLIN,
BLANKETS, DAMASKS,
JACONET, &c.
Also, a large lot of light KID GLOVES, 25 cents a pair, of first quality.
THERE WILL BE GREAT BARGAINS,
as every article must be sold,
No. 289 Grand st., cor. Eldridge.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE!
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!
5,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MUSLINS 10c.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cts.
8,000 yards beautiful CHALLIE DE LAINES, 12½ cts.
8,000 yards new materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 18 cents
6,000 yards new materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 25 cents.
8,000 yards (the very best) ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cts.
500 BLACK BERAGE ROBES at HALF PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent. reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
In anticipation of the opening of their new store have decided to close out the balance of their importation of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, LACES, LACE MANTILLAS EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Comprising a complete assortment of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES.
Many of which have just been received.
Great bargains will be offered.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERN EMPORIUM of Paris, London and New-York Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Grand opening and brilliant display of new designs for the Fall and Winter fashions Sept 1. Ample and costly arrangements have been completed to receive from the first aristocratic circles of Paris and London, and Courts of France, England, Austria, and other reliable sources all the choicest and most "recherche" novelties in dress, both for ladies and children, as soon as they appear among the elite and connoisseurs of fashionable elegance, and much in advance of the published modes. Will be prepared to offer on this occasion the most extensive assortment of new patterns ever presented in this country.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft smooth and snowy white are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and a. No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED WHITE MUSLINS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.—A large lot just received, and for sale at a bargain to shirt makers and others, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS."
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated.
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions base, with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
New-York.

RED GAUNTLET,
In two volumes of the HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY,
IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
The Steel Plates by JOSEPH ANDREWS
TICKNOR & FIELDS.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c; Leviathan Galop, D. D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE CATHOLIC CONFEDERACY against the liberties of man is detailed in JOBSON'S RED FLAG, of this day. Price 3 cents, at DUNCALF'S, No. 122½ Fulton-st; REASON'S, No 56 Bond-st; THORNTON'S, No 241½ Bowery, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
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Specimens can be seen at THOS. RUSS, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

JERSEY LITTLE FALLS FREESTONE.—This Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREESTONE, to any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require any extra puffing as to its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in this country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned in the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av., Taylor's Saloon, and Bank of New-York. In Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house, Dutch Reformed Church, and Custom House, in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above-named, and other towns and cities.
The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Rubble, Ashlar and Building Stone.
For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.
W. C. GODDARD, President.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New York.

MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, &c., FOR SALE.—A double-cylinder steam engine, nearly new, and in perfect order; two lathes and a large drill with tools. Also, a quantity of shafting, pulleys, gearing, hangers, belting and other machinery and a number of Ross' Patent Conical Mills, both horizontal and vertical. The above will be sold together or separately, on favorable terms, and much below cost. Apply to
J. S. RIDGWAY, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2 A PAIR ONLY.—GOAT BOOTS FOR SUMmer wear, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 891, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, JULY 29, ON THE BLOOMingdale Road a PACKAGE OF PAPERS, addressed to Capt J. B. G. Chase Metropolitan Hotel. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the office of the above named hotel

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant sisters, situations; one as first-rate cook; understands meals, soups, pastry and cooking in all its branches; the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, both willing, capable and obliging; no objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 340 7th-av., near 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND her niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country as chambermaid and to do waiting, embroider sacks chemisettes, and children's dresses, makes shirts in style; wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid, does the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERIcan Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a highly respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to please in washing and ironing; furnishes the most satisfactory recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and competent cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-class families and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LATICIA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chambermaid work and fine washing and ironing or as waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present situation. Good City reference can be given. Call until suited at No. 68 West 36th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young widow woman, whose child the first is six weeks old. She has abundance of milk, and is in every respect a model of fine health. Her character, temperament and appearance are all that can be desired in a nurse. Address at Dr. MACDONALD'S office, No. 651 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chamber-maid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good reference. Two American small girls also want situations to care children &c. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion. Also a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, waiting, sewing, &c.; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if required; has lived in that capacity for many years. Can sew if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 185 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking; is willing to assist in washing best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 147 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young girls, English and Welsh Protestants, as nurses and seamstresses, or will accompany a family with children and as ladies' maids, to the Summer resorts; have the best of reference. Apply at No. 366 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, at 8 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts., for A. M. R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 156 24th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HIGHLY REcommended German girl, a situation. She is a good cook and baker and a good laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 265 bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address E. N., seamstress, Box 109 N. Y. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL FAMILY, by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Address MARGARET, Box No. 2,940 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 70½ 34-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Can be seen for two days at 104 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman in a private family; has good City references. Call at no 103 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to go traveling with a lady or children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 300, corner of 8th-st. and Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Call at No. 313 Sacket-st., between Smith and Court sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th st., near 9th av.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and tuition of children is desirous of going to England, and would like to accompany a family, either as companion to a lady, or to take the charge of children, or in any other capacity in which her services would be considered as an equivalent for the passage. Address Box No. 2,679 Post-Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BROADWAY THREAD, needle and trimming store—a young man of good address and genteel appearance. None need apply who are not familiar with the retail Broadway trade. The most unexceptionable references will be required as to integrity, ability, &c. Address HOWARD, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE. He must not be over 16 or 17 years of age; understand arithmetic; be of good moral character, and reside with his parents in the City of New-York. Apply by note in hand writing of applicant, to Box No. 547 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL, to do the house-work of a family, about twelve miles in the country. Must know how to milk a cow and be otherwise well recommended. Apply, from 10 to 6 o'clock, to F. G. LUCKEY, No. 25 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man to act as salesman and operate on our machines. Apply at our office, No. 458 Broadway.
I. M. SINGER & CO.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS in great abundance, and of several nations, including German and French, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 139 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil capable servants, conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNART & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, also coachmen gardeners farmers and laborers, at this office branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate

WANTED—EMPLOYERS WANTING A CHOICE of good, smart Protestant servants and others, consisting of English, Scotch, Welsh and Germans, can apply to-day at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 360 6th av., near 24-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is a first-class driver, and understands all diseases to which the horse is liable; also the care of a vegetable garden. Is willing and able to work and will make himself useful in his employer. Has the best of City and country references. Call, or address, for three days at No. 258 Canal-st., corner of Elm, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPETTABLE German and his wife, Protestants, without incumbrance, (country preferred;) he is a good coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. His wife is a good cook and laundress, or will do general work; is a good dairymaid; both speak good English and have good references. Apply in person at No. 360 6th-av., above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business and can produce the highest testimonial from his last. Letter no objections to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Address A M, Box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J. K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a man and his wife: understands the care of horses and general work around a country residence; the best of City reference given. Apply in the Lumber-Yard, corner of 6th-av. and 25th st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J D, Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would care horses and can milk cows; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 116 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITUation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 168 *Times* office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

INSTRUCTION

FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the various branches of English music, French drawing, singing &c. Riding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 2d Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. Samuel Fowman, Rev. G. D. Miles, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Bishop of Penn., Penn. Hon. J. N. Conyngham, Rev. L. E. Stimson, Wilton. Hon. A. Wakeman, N. York. Hon. Chas. Marvin, Wilton. Rev. Jno. F. Stone, D. D., Chas. Cannon, Esq., Wilton. Brookline, Rev. T. S. Bradley, Norwalk.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Miss ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to enbrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—These important branches are taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, in select classes or strictly private rooms, at hours suiting pupils. Ladies' writing class $2. 16 lessons; Boys, during vacation, $3 per month, all found

GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.—A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very liberal terms with principals of schools in this City and vicinity, and others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, inventor, No. 372 6th-av

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive private pupils this day and evening on very low terms, and qualify them practically for business by Sept. 1. Terms only $10 for the course. Regular terms $25. Ladies writing class $3.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for class or private instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School,

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
for transmitting packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

EXPERIENCES:
James Boorman New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Clarey, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK. GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $321 977 77 to be raised as a sinking fund, to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State unexcelled, at once profitable and secure.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 300 000, ($1,825 000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,561
The population is 70 000.
The funds contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and issue of nonexceptionable securities, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
For particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26, 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after Monday Aug. 2.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2 upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 91 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox., on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coup ns to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Sec

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, country bonds and mortgages, on some of the best farms of western New-York making first-class securities, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually in the City of New York. Inquire of DE ZENG & STEVENS, No. 40 Trinity Building.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS.—JASPER CORNING & SON, No 68 Wall st., are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE—REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Are prepared to issue policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other personal property, at a reduction from the rate established by the Board of Fire Insurance Companies.
Office No. 6 Wall st., opposite New-st.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. G RANSOM.
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ELIAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York. Insures property throughout the United States Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President, J. H. KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 23, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK July 17, 1858.
A DIVID ND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed By order.
W. F UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL divide. of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J MILTON SMITH Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK NEW-YORK July 31, 1857
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer to it will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 52 WALL ST. NEW YORK July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand By order.
JAS B AMES. Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J BECKWAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st. on and after the second day of August next.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1858
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO'S New York and California Express and Exchange Company—New-York July 31, 1858.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on their capital stock, payable at their office on and after Aug. 2.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.
J. C. BEACH Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the NASSAU BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8 per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN GROVE AND SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 6 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional

A SEA AND FISHING EXCURSION.—THE steamer HUNTRESS Capt Otis F Morrell, will leave foot of Jackson st. at 6 o'clock, Peck slip at 6½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 7 on Wednesday, aug. 4. Refreshments and bait furnished on board.
A. SANCKER,
P H. JONAS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN Agent. No 68 South st., cor. Pine.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship CHESAPEAKE" SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No 13, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 86 West-st., New York
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 28 East River, every day, at 3 P. M. for New Haven. The TRAVELLER, Capt. Bowne, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as follows:
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M White Plains do. do.
3:30 P. M Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
5:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M. from foot Chambers-st. and Pier-pot. for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations Night Express, at 5 P. M for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted These Express Trains connect at Binghamton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M. 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Hicksville Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK June 1, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk by	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M only.
JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M and 10:30 P. M; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8:30 A. M and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 A. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 8:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 5:40 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie Peekskill Sing Sing Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal Christopher and 33d sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:35 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURsion Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, good to return on ensuing Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 33d-st. depots.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $1 A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 45. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison
MORNING ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
AND FRASER RIVER DIRECT.
The well known steamship
HERMANN, EDWARD CAVENDY, Esq., Commander.
Will positively sail on the 21st inst. for the above ports, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, &c
For freight or passage, apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st corner of Duane
HENRY RANDALL, Agent

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY Commander succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 14 Through tickets to Florida at reduced rates may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight six cents per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M from Pier No. 13 North River She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasant and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10 Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug 7 at 4 o'clock, P. M from Pier No 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets given to Montgomery Columbus Atlanta, Albany and Macon Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAML L MITCHILL & SON, No 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURLAY Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA Capt. L H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARAGO, Sat., Aug. 14	WESTPHALIA ..... Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 29

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTHERN LIGHT ..... Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL ..... Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAI

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 30, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 23	158	79	237
Admitted to July 30	24	10	34
Discharged, cured or relieved	34	14	48
Died	8	3	11
Remaining at date	140	72	212

Males, 161; females, 51.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Murder in the Sixth Ward—An Old Man Killed by "Dead Rabbits"—Escape of the Ruffians.

A gang of "Dead Rabbits" and some "Bowery Boys" had a sharp rencontre between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets. The "Dead Rabbits," being in the majority, soon dispersed their enemies. A few minutes after the termination of the fight, the "Dead Rabbit" crowd remaining in possession of the field, Cornelius Rady, a man nearly sixty years of age, and Dennis Dohony, his son-in-law, came walking by. One of the gang said, "There comes two of the 'Bowery Boys,' let's at them." Several at once made a spring for the two men. Dohony dodged under a cart, and thence quickly made his escape into a house. Mr. Rady started to run, but he was instantly struck over the head with a slung shot, and knocked senseless to the pavement; after which the assailants fled. An alarm was instantly given, which called the Police to the spot. Rady was taken up, and conveyed to the City Hospital, but died within a few minutes after his admission. A deep cut was found across the back of his head.

The deceased resided at No. 109 Mulberry-street, and leaves a wife and three grown-up children. He had been on a visit to the residence of Dohony, No. 66 Centre-street, but a few doors from the place where the murderous assault was committed. The Sixth Ward Police have been actively engaged since the affair occurred, in searching for the guilty parties. The description given of them by Dohony leaves no doubt in their minds as to who some of them are. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day. The deceased was a laborer, and is represented to have been a quiet, inoffensive man. Neither he nor Dohony belonged to the gang of "Bowery Boys," and they were passing that way at that time merely by accident.

DESCENT UPON A WATER-STREET DANCE-HOUSE.—A girl named Mary Ann Ketchum, 16 years of age, was, upon application of her mother, (who had not seen her since May last,) on Saturday afternoon taken from a notorious dance house kept by William Hamilton, at No. 305 Water-street, and brought to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where she was detained until Sunday morning, when she was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and made an affidavit as to the character of the house. Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor and all the inmates, and at 11 o'clock last night Captain De Camp, Sergeant Twaddle, and officers Rackett and Lawrence proceeded to the premises and arrested Hamilton, his wife and three girls. They were locked up in the Station-house, and will be brought before a magistrate this morning.

BREAKING UP A DANCE-HOUSE.—At a late hour Friday night the Fourth Ward Police made a descent on the dance house No. 340 Water-street, kept by Hero an Seiffin. The proprietor, girls and visitors at the place were arrested, and on Saturday Seiffer and the girls were committed to the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY. The descent was made in consequence of a complaint made by Ann Coley, a married woman, who, arriving here from Boston with her two children, was induced by one Johnny McCarty to stop at the place. He represented that it was a respectable lodging-house. While in the house she was robbed of $55, all the money she had in the world.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Two new $20 counterfeits on the Waterville Bank, of Waterville, Maine, and $2 counterfeits on the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I., made their appearance in the City on Friday. The first counterfeit is well executed. On the left of the bill is a representation of three females; on the right, a milk-maid; on the top, a steamboat, and at the bottom a train of cars. The vignette on the counterfeit two is a representation of two females and a bale of goods, a ship under sail, and a steamship in the distance. On the lower left hand corner is a portrait of General Zach. Taylor. Four men, giving their names as Richard Clark, William Peterson, Wm. Daly and Leonard Devoe, were arrested for attempting to pass the last-mentioned counterfeit, and were locked up by Justice BRENNAN to answer.

STEALING MULES.—On Saturday morning Mr. Christian Klusmeyer discovered that his stable in Jersey City had been broken into during the night, and two mules, which he used in towing boats on the Morris and Essex Canal, stolen. After a vigilant search, the missing animals were found in the possession of John H. Raff, No. 367 Rivington-street. Mr. Raff stated that he bought them of two Germans, named Michael Lefferts and John Hammon. These two individuals were hunted up by the Police, and being unable to give a satisfactory account of their possession of the mules, were committed by Justice BRENNAN.

KNEW HIS COAT.—A few nights since, some burglar broke into the house of Mr. Wm. Farnham, No. 26 Avenue A, and stole some money and clothing. As Mr. Farnham was walking through Allen-street yesterday, he observed a youth cutting considerable of a dash with his (Farnham's) Sunday coat on. He followed the fellow quietly until he came across a Policeman, and then had him arrested. The youth was somewhat taken aback, and confessed that he was the culprit. He gave his name as Frederick Livingston, and was committed by Justice BRENNAN for trial.

TAKING AWAY POLICEMEN'S CLUBS.—A lot of "Roughs" convened Saturday evening at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, Officers Bradley and Euler, of the Sixth Ward, endeavored to disperse them, when the gang at once set upon them, coolly took away their clubs and then told them to go away and in future mind their own business. The officers did go away and procured more policemen to aid them in recovering their lost locusts, but on their return the crowd had dispersed. Officer Bradley lost his hat as well as his club.

FALSE PRETENCES.—James W. Sypher, of Third-avenue, was committed, Saturday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to answer a charge of obtaining, through fraudulent representations, $100 worth of milk from Mr. John Forrest, of Orange County. The accused, it is charged, falsely represented that he was the owner of several lots in Brooklyn; and that he was associated in business with two or three heavy milk dealers in this City.

STABBED IN THE PARK.—As Peter Berryman, a stranger in the City, was passing through the City Hall Park Saturday evening, he was assaulted by some rowdies, and an attempt made to rob him. Failing in their intention, one of the gang stabbed Mr. Berryman in the back, inflicting a serious wound. The assailants escaped and the injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—Frederick Dunkoff, a young German, was committed to prison on Saturday to answer a charge of attempted rape upon a girl eight years old, the daughter of Mr. Frederick Briggee, of No. 204 West Twenty-ninth-street, with whom he boarded. The father would have taken the life of the accused when the affair was brought to his knowledge, had not those present prevented him.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Moses Lehman, a German, in the employ of Charles Schultz, butcher, of No. 162 Spring street, was arrested Saturday, on a charge of embezzling about $520 which he had collected from the customers of his employer. Justice BRENNAN committed him for examination.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH BY SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—An inquest was held, Saturday, upon the body of MARY WERNGARTEN, a German woman, 33 years of age. She was of very intemperate habits, and frequently quarreled with her husband. The day before she died she pledged her mantilla for rum, came home drunk, fell into convulsions and died. Dr. RUPPRECHT, who made the *post mortem* examination of the body, testified that there were marks of violence on the head, neck and other parts of the body. Over the right eye was the mark of a violent blow, and the brain underneath was highly congested. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that death was the result of violence. As no evidence could be adduced, tracing the violence to the husband or any one else, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from violence, from some person or persons, unknown to the Jury."

SUICIDE.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, on Sunday, on the body of GEORGE A. BROWN, a colored boy, who fell from the steamboat *Tamerlane*, and was drowned. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of PATRICK GRIFFIN, who was drowned at the foot of Fifty-first-street, East River, while bathing, and a similar verdict rendered.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of FLORENCE SULLIVAN, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed—part of the testimony being a letter which he wrote previous to committing the act—that the fast habits two sisters had lately entered upon an abandoned course of life, had driven him to commit the deed.

Fire.

SMALL FIRE.—At 9¾ o'clock on Sunday night, a fire occurred in the dry goods store, No. 286 Second-street, kept by Z. SOLLIVAN. The fire was occasioned by a lighted match having been thrown among a lot of waste paper under the counter. Damage about $25.

The Mayor and the Cartmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City ordinance for "regulating the use and employment of express wagons, carts and cartmen, approved July 30, 1856," and now in force in this City, among other things, provides and declares in the 7th section of said ordinance, that "The prices or rates to be taken or charged for the loading, transportation and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:

Sugars, tobacco, copperas, and all dry casks of under 1,000 lbs. weight, for every load 38 cents.
Of 1,000 lbs. and under 1,500 lbs., each 45 cents.
Of 1,500 lbs. and under 2,000 lbs., each 50 cents.
Of 2,000 lbs. and upward, for every 100 lbs., 5 cents.

And other cumbersome articles of 1,000 lbs. weight and upwards, at the same rate."

His Honor the Mayor, in his late proclamation bearing date July 28, 1858, proclaims and declares, that:

"'*What shall constitute a cart-load*,' in the official construction of this ordinance, is, that from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., in all cases when not otherwise specified, is a *fair and proper load*, except only in case where a single article, which cannot be divided, weighing over 1,500 and less than 2,000 lbs., is to be carried, when such article shall be considered a load."

By the reading of the ordinance above quoted, and His Honor's proclamation, the public will perceive that the Mayor's "official construction" of this ordinance is in direct conflict with the plain letter and provision of the law.

Now, Mr. Editor, I take the liberty respectfully to inquire of His Honor the Mayor, by what authority he takes it upon himself to change the plain letter and provision of this law or ordinance, to suit his "official notion of duty," and whence he derives the power to set up his official proclamation as the "higher law" to be obeyed, in disregard of the positive provisions of the written law by which the cartmen of the City have the right to be regulated and governed.

A CARTMAN.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—To-night a truly excellent and sterling entertainment is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre. The tragedy of "Othello," and the two popular tragedians, Mr. J. PROCTOR as *Othello*, and Mr. R. JOHNSTON as *Iago*, to be followed by "Katharine and Petruchio," R. JOHNSTON as *Petruchio*, and Mrs. PAYOR as *Katharine*, terminating with the farce of "Hunting a Turtle."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels, and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the Ointment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 31.

$4,000 Mich. State 6s	101	40 Har. R. R. Pref	23
$5,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	92¾	do	b60 23¼
5,000 do	92¾	10 do	23¼
73,000 Mo. State 6s	85⅞	10 Stonington R. R.	s60 40
1,000 La. State 6s	93	50 Panama R. R.	b10 111½
5,000 N. C. State 6s	97	100 do	112
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	75 do	112⅝
2,000 E. R. R. Bs	87⅝	32	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s60 78
1,000 M. S. Sink. F. Bs	68½	200 do	78½
5,000 111 C. R. Bs	69	5 do	78
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	22	115 Reading Railroad	50
16,000 do	23⅝	1100 do	50⅛
19,000 do	24	900 do	50¼
5,000 do	25	200 do	s60 49¾
10,000 do	24¾	100 do	b30 50¼
1,000 Chic. St. P. & F. du Lac Ld. Grant Bs.	17½	500 do	s30 50
6,000 do	17⅜	700 do	s60 50
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	59	100 do	s15 50½
33 Bank of Commerce	100	200 do	b30 50⅝
21 Artisan's Bank	79	550 do	s10 50¾
110 La Crosse & Mil. R.	43⅛	300 do	50¾
30 do	43¼	900 do	50⅞
50 Canton Company	29¾	2 Mich. Cen. R. R.	62⅜
8 Del. & H. C. Co	99½	25 do	b10 62⅜
40 Pac. M. Steam Co	89⅜	50 do	62½
25 do	89½	50 do	b60 62½
25 do	b7 89¾	50 do	s30 63
50 N. Y. Cent. R	85½	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	24
650 do	85⅝	100 do	24⅛
25 do	b30 85¾	100 do	24⅜
150 do	b10 85⅞	40 M. S. & N. Ind. pr. S.	46¾
50 do	s30 85⅞	65 do	46¾
150 do	s10 85⅞	500 Ill. Cen. R. R.	75
100 do	s10 85¾	14 do	74½
100 do	85¾	36 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	p&c 87⅜
40 Erie R. R.	18⅜	100 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	38¼
100 do	18⅜	100 do	b60 38½
80 do	b10 18⅜	200 Har. R. R.	11¾
115 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17	100 do	11⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 2—A. M.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton Thursday morning, July 22, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, making the run in a little over nine days. Her advices from London are to the afternoon of Wednesday, July 21. As the *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 24, is believed to have passed Cape Race on Saturday last, we shall probably have her news also by to-morrow morning. The financial advices by this arrival show an improvement in the English Funds, and a quiet state of discounts in the London market, ¼@½ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England's terms. Consols are 95⅛@95⅜, both for money and the account. In American Stocks, the improvement continued in Illinois Central Bonds, while the Shares fluctuated from 72 to 74½ ℔ cent. The other American Railways are quoted on the 21st as follows:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS—CLOSING PRICES.

Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent.	1875. 75	@ 80
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent.	1875. 80	@ 82
Illinois Central, Freeland	1860. 74	@ 78
Illinois Central $100 shares, $40 paid. dis.	28	@ 26
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent.	1860. 80	@ 84
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent.	1869. 82	@ 84
Michigan Central Sinking Fund	1862. 86	@ 89
Michigan Central $100 shares	48	@ 52
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund	1885. 60	@ 64
Michigan Central $100 shares	22	@ 27
New-York Cen. 6 ℔ c. S. Fund	1883 81	@ 83
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent., con.	1864 90	@ 92
New-York Central $100 shares	75	@ 78
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge.	1883. 65	@ 67
N. Y. and Erie Sinking Fund	1875. 30	@ 40
New-York and Erie bonds, con.	1862. 30	@ 35
New-York and Erie bonds, con.	1781. 30	@ 35
New-York and Erie $100 shares	15	@ 17
Penn. Cen. bonds, 1st mtge. con. 6 ℔ cent	89	@ 91
Penn. Cen. bonds, 2d mtge. 6 ℔ cent. str.	88	@ 90

The English harvest is looking well, and the consequence is a tamer market for American Grain. The reduction on choice Wheat is 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel of 70 lbs. Flour is 6d. lower. The Cotton market fair, at the prices by the Boston mail. The sales at Liverpool, of three days, about 12,000 bales. The French Funds were steady, and the official result of the recent offers for the $15,000,000 Railway debentures, indicates a stronger degree of financial confidence throughout the Empire than was looked for. There were 22,290 bidders, of whom about two-thirds were in the departments and the remainder in Paris. They are awarded only about 35 ℔ cent. of their respective applications, the excess of bids being about thirty millions of dollars! The British Parliamentary Committee on the English Bank Act, have reported in favor of continuing Sir ROBERT PEEL'S measure of 1844, subject to twelve months' notice from the Government. The London *Times* affords the following abstract of the report:

"The Select Committee on the Bank Acts have declined to recommend any modification in the provisions of the existing law. This Committee was composed of twenty-five members, a large proportion, if not a majority, of whom were previously strongly committed against some of the most important features of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S bill. It was part of their function to investigate the causes of the late panic, and the duty has been faithfully performed. But they have found nothing to justify the outcry then raised against the operation of our currency system, and, as they have patiently collected a vast amount of evidence, and given fair play to every witness, it may be hoped that those who for years have endeavored to present that system as the cause of almost every national calamity, and who ceaselessly predicted its aboration whenever it should be submitted to the ordeal of a free Parliamentary inquiry, will henceforth assume a more tolerant tone, and do their best to promote, on the part of all, a salutary attention to its provisions. The report published this day appears to have been passed with thirteen members present out of the twenty five, and the only dissentients were Mr. SPOONER and Mr. CAYLEY. It gives a very accurate history of the events of last Autumn; and, although, for the sake, doubtless, of insuring unanimity, it abstains as much as possible from original comment, it illustrates in a remarkable manner the impossibility of suggesting any point in which the act was in fault. Looking at the circumstances under which the Committee was appointed, and at the fact that it was composed of several Ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer, bankers and statisticians, it would have been more creditable to the financial repute of the nation if at the end of their labors they had found themselves imbued with ideas definite enough to enable them to speak with a voice of unflinching authority. They were to digest the incoherent theories floating on all sides, and bring the matter to a settlement; but, although their acquittal of the Bank Charter Act from all the charges brought against it is amply sufficient to establish its real character, the report is wanting in that comprehensive vigor which would alone put an end to future cavil. The evidence should, doubtless, effect the purpose, but this will be read by few. Even on the question of a relaxing power the Committee touch with timidity, merely expressing a hope that if it should at any time be entertained by Parliament they will use 'the utmost caution.' The question of the small note issues of Scotland and Ireland, and of private issues generally in the United Kingdom, they recommend should be reserved without prejudice for the future consideration of the Legislature. Some evidence was taken with regard to the pecuniary arrangements subsisting between the Government and the Bank, but it was subsequently understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the subject is now under the consideration of the Treasury and the Bank. Under all the circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that the state of things by which the Bank holds their powers, subject to a notice of 12 months, should be permitted for the present to continue."

The *Vanderbilt* reports fine weather on the Atlantic for the new trial of laying down the telegraph cable.

The London *News*, on the subject of the negotiation for one of the Australian mails *vid* Panama, says:

"With reference to the suggestion that the postal service to Australia may be performed fortnightly, *vid* Suez and Panama, alternately, a correspondent expresses himself as follows:

It is a matter of necessity that before Her Majesty's Government subsidize the western route, some security for the transit across from Aspinwall to Panama should be mutually guaranteed between England and other nations interested. At present the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has arranged to convey the mails monthly between Southampton and Sydney, by way of Suez, for six months, until other contracts are made—all penalties for unavoidable delays being abolished, and the Company properly remunerated for its services."

There is no difficulty on this subject, and no new treaty stipulations necessary. The safety of the route is specifically guaranteed already by the Government of New-Granada. So the new arrangement can commence, if the steamers are ready, as well in six days as six months.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week displays a more active importation than at any time since the crisis. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,916,434, as against $6,245,843 the same week last season. The Customs revenue paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amounted to $1,025,410, and although the disbursements of the establishment are quite free, the balance on Saturday is left $5,144,730, as against $5,335,940 at the close of the previous week. The whole Customs at this port during the month of July were $3,176,269, which is a large improvement on June, although $3,872,912 less than July of last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Good amount to $1,061,016, as against $1,678,558 same week last season. The Export of Specie was $303,318, gainst $896,406 same week last season. The Domestic Exchanges in Coin have been moderately in favor of this City. The Boston Banks are debtor, while the Philadelphia Banks are creditor, to New-York. This week the half-yearly Interest payment on the Public Debt of Pennsylvania will amount to $900,000, of which about half will be for Foreign account. The Bank Statement, this afternoon, will probably, on account of the California arrival early last week, show an increased Specie average, and a moderate increase on the loan column, also, as the preparations making for the Fall trade are supposed to create some new bills among the merchants. The effect, however, is not yet otherwise felt in the open market for money, which continues abundantly supplied at 3@4 ℔ cent. on demand loan, and 4@5 ℔ cent. on short bills of a prime character, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on fair names. The rate of Exchange on London closed on Saturday 109¾, sales.

As we expect to be able in a day or two to present the exact Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of July, just closed, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks. These, in a semi-official form, added to the exact returns to the 1st of July, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise since the beginning of the calendar year to Aug. 1, $75,412,722, as against $147,701,584 to the same date in 1850, *or a decrease of nearly one-half*. For the succeeding five months the scale of difference will probably be reduced. A fair business is looked for this month.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85@86⅜@85
New-York and Erie	17⅜@19@18⅜
Reading	46@50⅜@48@50
Rock Island	77⅜@79@78¼
Michigan Southern	23⅜@25@24¼
Preferred	45⅜@48@46⅜
Illinois Central	77@74@74½
Panama	106@112⅛@112
Pacific Mail	91@90@89
Hudson	28⅜@29¾@28⅜
Galena	90@90½@87⅜
Missouris	85⅜@86@85⅞
Virginias	93@93½@93
Tennessees	93@92½@92½
La Crosse Land Grants	31⅝@21½@24½
Toledo	36⅞@39¼@38¾
Delaware and Hudson	99⅛@99½@99½
Michigan Central	60¾@65@62½

During good part of the week, the market for Stocks was a rising one, and for several days the general feeling on the Street seemed quite buoyant in favor of the *Bull* account. On Friday, however, the disposition to sell predominated, particularly with the Brokers, who usually operate for the Street speculators, and lower prices predominated by ¼@1 ℔ cent. on most of the Railway list, and 2@2½ ℔ cent. in the case of Reading, which had gone up suddenly from 46 to 50½ ℔ cent. On Saturday the market was steadier, and the decline of the day previous was partially recovered. The final closing in the afternoon, when there was no formal second meeting of the Board, it will be seen is generally higher than on Saturday week, though the improvement is not uniform. In New-York Central the figure is precisely the same. In Reading, 4 ℔ cent. higher. In Erie, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Toledo, ¼@1 ℔ cent higher, and in Panama 7 ℔ cent. higher, the stock closing 113 on the prospect of increased business to Fraser's River and Australia, if not to California, through the English steamship lines. Pacific Mail shares were firm until about the close of the week, when it was influenced adversely by several causes, or suspicions, the chief of the latter being that the executive officers mean to hold on to the surplus profits, without an extra division in August. This would not amount to much, if the Stockholders could get a general meeting, without fighting for it, and have the reasons for leaving a million of ready money with the executive officers explained. The heavy fall in La Crosse Land Grants, in consequence of the failure of the August interest, and the belief that gross and unfair advantage has been taken by certain speculators connected with the concern, to sell the Bonds on the public after they had caused the August interest to be advertised, has led to the adoption of the following resolution by the Board of Brokers:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to recommend what action, if any, may be necessary on the part of this Board in view of the recent default of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to pay their interest on the Land Grant Bonds, *after advertising that payment would be made.*

Messrs. CHARLES GRAHAM, C. R. MARVIN and E. WHITEHOUSE were appointed the Committee under the resolution.

The transfers of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road—Erie to Cleveland—have been closed for the annual election of Directors on the 18th inst. A large number of the New-York proxies have been sent by Mr. AMAZA STONE, of Cleveland, to make the new Board, and others will probably go forward this week. The Eastern Stockholders should not neglect to vote merely because their dividends have come to them with regularity. The peculiar geographical advantages in the position of the line is such that its dividends may possibly be largely increased.

The Pennsylvania Committee, who recently reported on the bogus bank organizations in that Commonwealth, charge some of the New-York Bank-Note Lists with being "black-mail sheets" to promote these frauds. The old established *Bank-Note Reporter* of JOHN THOMPSON, now published by PLATT ADAMS, and corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, complains on Saturday of the want of fairness in the Committee in suppressing the names of the offending parties. It would certainly be desirable, in a public point of view, to have the names. That such sheets exist here has been notorious for several years past. As fast as one is detected and driven to the wall another springs up, to play the same scandalous game.

The following is the business for July of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States New-York:

July 1, 1858, by balance		$3,328,599 23
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$3,176,269 94	
On account of Patent Fees	6,802 07	
On account of Post-Office Department	455,298 52	
On account of Treasury Notes	105,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	107,792 62—	3,851,153 15
Total		$7,179,752 38
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,881,994 65	
Post-Office Drafts	571,563 95—	5 453 558 60
Balance July 31, 1858		$1,726,193 78

By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,066,799 22	
By receipts during the Month	2,515,934 34—	$4,582,333 56
To payments		1,740,736 80
Balance		$2,841,596 73
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$638,277 40
To payments		507,217 98
Balance		$131,05 · 42
By receipts for Customs in July, 1858		$3 176,269 94
By receipts for Customs in July, 1857		7 049,182 50
Decrease in July, 1858		$3,872,912 56
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$2,303,948 50
By Coin received during the Month	$248,167 26	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,851,663 24—	2,099,831 50
Total		$4,403,779 00
To Payments in Coin	$640 666 33	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,888,250 21—	2,528,816 54
Balance		$1,874,922 46

By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,698,849 96	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	266,298 41—	4,965,146 37
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	1,608,624 05	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	254,870 56	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	25,982 98—	1,889,477 59
Total		$6,854 625 86
Due Depositors		1,709,695 13
Balance		$5,144,730 73

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1858:

Deposits of Gold		$1,590,000 00
Foreign Coins	$15,000	
Foreign Bullion	16.000	
United States Bullion	1,559,000	
Deposits and purchase of Silver		124,000 00
Foreign Coins	$75,000	
Foreign Bullion	12.000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000	
United States Bullion, (Old coins,)	20,000	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior.)	6,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Bars	1,589,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Coins	125,000—	$1.714,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		2,020,027 33
Transmitted to United States Mint, Phila., for Coinage		301,251 81

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Mobile	1 @—
New-England	½@—	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	⅝@—
East Jersey	½@—	Indiana Free	1½@—
Philadelphia	1-10@—	Missouri	¾@—
Penn. Countries	⅛@—	Michigan	@—
Baltimore City	1-5@—	Ill. & Wisconsin	1½@—
Maryland	⅜@—	Tennessee	2½@—
Virginia	¾@—	Canada	½@—
North Carolina	1¾@—	Phila. Checks	1-10@—
S. Carolina & Ga	¾@—	Balt. Checks	⅛@—
New-Orleans	¾@—	Boston Checks	1-10@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	$1 10	$1 12½
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	92	95
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	80	84
80 acre warrants, ℔ acre	91	94

We understand the American Exchange Bank will remove this morning to their new and splendid banking building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street.

The Federal Loan—Conditional Bids.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If an offer of the "whole or none" for the United States Loan is a conditional bid, is not an offer of the "whole or any part" a conditional bid also?

If I make a tender for the whole loan at a price above the several average bids for parts, a portion of such bids being above mine, am I not entitled to take the loan? I do not bid for a part, but for the whole; the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, therefore, award a portion to those who bid a higher price, and compel me to take the remainder, as I did not bid for the remainder, but made a positive unconditional bid for the whole. Nor can he award a portion to the highest bids, and the remainder to the next below mine, if the average of these bids was above mine.

W.

Our correspondent is mistaken in his conclusion. Grant that he could elect to refuse part of the Loan, while bidding for the whole, the fact would give him no claim to an average as against the higher bidders for the other part. The Secretary offers his Loan in sums of $1,000 to ten millions to the highest bidders in their order. The parties, therefore, placing the highest premium on the Stock, must be first accommodated to the extent of their wants. If, on reaching the bid for the whole at a given rate, five millions, more or less, shall have been awarded at a higher rate, and the bid for the whole should be withdrawn because part is not wanted and the whole cannot be had, the Secretary would then award to the next bidders standing originally below, but now in the place of this round offer.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company, in regard to railway competition:

Resolved, That this Company regrets the course which has been pursued by some other railway companies, in reducing the charges for transportation of freight and passengers between the East and the West, as the rates previously established scarcely afforded a fair remuneration.

Resolved, That this Company will adhere to its own tariff rates as now established, or as it may hereafter modify them, and will not allow the same to be altered by any other company or companies.

And Whereas, The contract existing between this Company and the Michigan Central R. R. Co. provides that "the tariff for through rates shall be established, and shall be uniform on each road," and "shall be by agreement of that Company and this," and that "no deviations shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, except by mutual consent," therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard this Company and the Michigan Central Company as both being bound by said contract, and each as being prohibited thereby from reducing the rates of fare and transportation on through business; and as that contract, entered into in October, 1857, was the result of a long negotiation, and was made solely with a view to avoid a ruinous competition, we cannot consent to any departure from its provisions.

Resolved, That, while declining to take part in the contest now going on between rival lines, we are prepared to do through business with all connecting lines, both as regards freight and passengers, in the same manner as heretofore.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 24.	Loans. July 17.	Specie. July 24.	Specie. July 17.
Citizens' Bank	2,554,082	2,847,130	2,681,703	2,679,996
Canal Bank	757,708	721,(2·	936,027	1,002,181
Louisiana	1,411 379	1,466,713	2 132,810	2,064,492
Louisiana State	2,856,435	2 858,270	2,950,039	3,001,057
Mech. & Trad.	472,807	472,359	601,410	622,501
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,126,523	1 111,571	333,615	298,507
Southern Bank	181,241	185,336	245,139	126,330
Union Bank	609,(63	638,524	418 930	329,212
Bk. of J. Robb	251,392	235,512	176,746	194,048
Crescent City	901,564	886,539	169,943	176,542
Bank of America	824,793	562 502	402,876	382,001
Total	11,947,087	11 976,475	10,946,248	10,877,768
	Decrease	$28,388	Increase	$68 481

Banks.	Circulation. July 24.	Circulation. July 17.	Deposits. July 24.	Deposits. July 17.
Citizens' Bank	2 256 555	2,262,735	3,779,159	3,819,282
Canal Bank	665,265	677,360	930,141	1,036,088
Louisiana	849,849	862,724	2,696,804	2,922,188
Louisiana State	1,583,965	1,546,035	4,128,161	4,176,395
Mech. & Traders'	182,808	185,475	907 935	926,142
Bk. of N. Orleans	408,2·8	421,245	683,233	702,898
Southern Bank	184,385	188,200	234,485	220,064
Union Bank	620,165	619,906	719,091	618,837
Bank of J. Robb	329,750	338,830	179,099	193,482
Crescent City	144,846	142,015	289,778	274,517
Bank of America	193,940	203 540	544,508	523,291
Total	7,338,944	7,462 104	15,256,171	15,422,154
	Decrease	$113,160	Decrease	$165,983

Banks.	Exchange. July 24.	Exchange. July 17.	Due Dist. Banks. July 24.	Due Dist. Banks. July 17.
Citizens' Bank	1,042,730	1,054,257	407 868	486,470
Canal Bank	1,476 913	1,510 698	108,10[illegible]	128,479
Louisiana	1,146,415	1,220,929	418,565	397,475
Louisiana State	348,934	339 540	214,611	180,733
Mech & Traders	295 602	264,926	36 983	26,072
Bk. New-Orleans	404 617	415,162	75,06[illegible]	85,861
Southern Bank	922,090	973,580		
Union Bank	483,754	482,547	70,353	36,392
Bank of J. Robb	139,411	162,012	19 523	24 203
Crescent City	60,167	48,717	6 422	7,305
Bank of America	17 167	6,632		
Total	6,328 521	6,427,930	1,414 519	1,343,860
	Decrease	$101,409	Increase	$70 659

Money Affairs in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger of Saturday.

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the first half of the fiscal year ending July 1, was as follows

	1858.	1857.
Received from coal	$901,374 17	$1,364,376 35
Received from merchandise	179,965 17	209,231 77
Received from travel, &c	158,331 32	176,039 11
Total	$1,239,970 66	$1,749,647 23
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund and all charges	$729.617 32	$863,280 03
Net profit to June 30	$519,353 43

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2143. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Personal Policy—New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Cabinet Disposed of—Henry A. Wise and Judge Douglas—Rumors, Gossips and Small Talk About Things in General.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 31, 1858.

No doubt can any longer exist as to the line of personal policy which the President has marked out for himself, and is pursuing—a line almost as narrow and dangerous as the single hair from the beard of Mahomet, on which the faithful are bridged over to Paradise and its awaiting joys. The whole programme is before us now, and we can pretty well judge the conception on its merits.

The pledge given by Mr. BUCHANAN to the Democratic Party, that he "would never appear before it as a candidate for reëlection," will doubtless be "kept to the ear," if his present plan should prove successful. But this promise has already been "broken to the sense," and in a manner which imminently threatens the continued existence of that party as a political power. Democracy, at one time—and not so long ago either—had nothing to expect from JAMES BUCHANAN, except his bitterest opposition; and as gratitude seems the "unknown quantity" in public problems, there certainly are no associations in the present which should make the President sacrifice his personal hopes to promote the interest of that party which the best years of his youth were passed in an attempt to ruin.

His policy, then, and the course by which he hopes to force himself on the Charleston Convention, is to break down all prominent national Democrats, either by creating arbitrary tests which they cannot or will not swallow, or by fomenting divisions in the States they represent, so that those States may appear at Charleston with a divided and hostile delegation.

It is thus in New-York, where we find all sections of the Democracy represented and encouraged by some Federal officer. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who is and has been openly hostile to the powers that be in Tammany Hall, finds in the President a steady and undeviating backer; while, through a strange inconsistency, Mr. HOWELL COBB, by listening to the arguments of your members of Congress, has practically nullified all Mr. SCHELL'S appointments, and the result is that all your Custom-House patronage has been used as a lever to keep the Democratic Party disorganized. This exactly plays into the President's hands, and the issue of matters in their present state must be, that your New-York delegation must either go to Charleston divided, when no attention will be paid to it, or as a unit, in favor of "begging JAMES BUCHANAN to allow himself again to be made a candidate." If HORATIO SEYMOUR were elected to the Senate next Fall—as might possibly be done if your City and State Democracy were united; and if, when he got there, any question should arise which would bring him prominently before the country, it is generally conceded that he would make a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination. But this danger will, of course, be obviated by the success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S plan. As to DANIEL S. DICKINSON, the only other possible New-York candidate, he estranged from himself the bone and sinew—the working and leading men—of the old Hardshell organization, by the active and open part which he took in favor of the Wood faction at the last Syracuse Convention. He there appeared as the oily and pliant instrument of FERNANDO WOOD; and when he opposed such men as were embraced in the Committee having JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., for its Chairman, he was guilty of political suicide, and entitled himself to the epitaph (which his own great scriptural knowledge will enable him to appreciate) that "he died as the fool dieth," by his own act and deed. That Committee had been organized and was controlled by his special friends; men attached to him for the Roman firmness with which he was supposed to cling to principles of right; and when he alienated these from him, he should have understood that he was kicking down the ladder which gave him the best prospect of ascending to the elevation of power. So much for the State of New-York. We see that Mr. BUCHANAN has nothing to fear from the only two possible candidates to be found in that powerful region.

The State of Ohio—erewhile a good Democratic State—has been driven out of the Democratic Party by the policy of successive Presidents, now consummated in the indorsement of "Lecompton" under the present Administration. If Mr. BUCHANAN had wished in good faith to strengthen the party which elected him, and bring back recusant States to its fold, he would have clung steadfastly to the Cincinnati Platform, adhered closely to the principles of territorial sovereignty, embodied in the original Kansas Nebraska bill introduced by Judge DOUGLAS, and never would have indorsed the outrageous and unnecessary Lecompton measure, which is now the chief and most dangerous weapon in the hands of the Republicans when assaulting Democratic men and principles. Ohio has now no candidate for the Presidency, nor if it had, could such candidate offer the South the indispensable *bonus* of carrying his own State along with him.

In Indiana Mr. BUCHANAN'S plan seems to work with peculiar success. Lecompton has split the party hopelessly there, and between the two divisions Senator BRIGHT lies crushed and mangled on the ground. He was caught in the Lecompton steel-trap, and so disfigured over the head and breast as never to be presentable to a Northern organization for a united vote.

In Illinois we have the battle-ground of Freedom, where the fate of the Democratic Party as a national party is to be decided for weal or woe, with such forces and resources as Judge DOUGLAS, on behalf of the regular Democratic organization, can collect and use against the organized Federal profligacy and corruption which are at work for his overthrow. DOUGLAS was and is undoubtedly Mr. BUCHANAN'S most dangerous competitor, and we all know that "Lecompton" was the infernal machine devised and exploded to kill him off. That dangerous piece of ordnance, however, was a good deal overloaded, and no sufficient allowance made for the natural recoil. Its effect may be to split and distract the Democracy of that fine old Democratic western stronghold, which even cast its electoral vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1840, when Democracy was beaten from one end of the Union to the other, and had hardly enough States left in its organization to swear by.

Judge DOUGLAS has the whole Democratic organization at his back, and every private in the rank and file understands the drift of the President, and will enter the contest with very much the feelings of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy,—

"Each feels as if success for all
Depends on him alone."

Young and old, the bedridden and beardless, men in the prime of life and cripples in need of "Ready Relief,"—every live Democrat in the State has volunteered his wagon when he had one, his legs when he had none, or a crutch and a leg, all other means failing, to scour the country and bring up every Democratic soldier and every man with a heart capable of appreciating independence, to the polls.

We thus see that New-York, Ohio and Illinois have all been disposed of, or attempted to be disposed of, while Pennsylvania is kept solid at the President's back. All feuds and wounds in that favored State have had the promptest medical attention, and treasury-plasters have been liberally supplied to all the sore heads round that neighborhood.

As to the Cabinet, Mr. BUCHANAN very properly considers that "Lecompton" has killed off all connected with it except himself, its originator. If HOWELL COBB, TOUCEY, or BROWN the Postmaster, should be taken up, there would be arrayed against each one of them all the evil influences of Lecompton at the North, with none of its advantages as a *test-question* for the South. If any one identified with that political torpedo *he* taken, it must be the originator of the torpedo, and not one of the half-innocent, half-guilty parties whom he used to convey it to its destination. The torpedo, in fact, must either be ignored by the South—as the most wise and conservative men there wish it to be—or the South must take the dangerous missile to its bosom, fondle it, play with it, pet it propose and give gold medals to its designer, and make the designer its candidate expressly on the ground that the torpedo is of his particular work manship. The Cabinet thus effectually disposed of, and New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois thrown out of the ring, the President considers—and with much apparent plausibility—that the Convention will be compelled to "solicit his reacceptance," in the absence of any other prominent Northern man, having a large Democratic State at his back.

So much for Mr. BUCHANAN'S personal policy; and it remains to be seen whether this course will throw the Administration out of the Democratic Party, or succeed in ejecting from the party the individuals he has made war upon. Certain we are that the Democratic Party can live without the Administration; but it is not by any means so clear that the Administration could live—at least comfortably—without the Democratic Party.

It is now generally conceded that the next Congress will have a Republican majority, chiefly, if not solely, through the course pursued and persisted in by the President in his abandonment of the principles upon which he was elected. When this condition of things is fairly before the country, we must see whether the Democratic Party will not lay the accountability at the proper door, and take speedy steps for restoring its organization and platform to that integrity in which alone true and permanent safety can be found. With a clear opposition majority in the House, and should Mr. BUCHANAN persist in such practices as those we have complained of, it is neither impossible nor improbable that, for the first time in the history of our country, a President should be impeached by a full vote of the popular branch of Government. A committee charged with investigating the means by which "Lecompton" was carried in the House could hardly fail (unless blinded by the *same* means) to obtain abundant evidence against the Executive. In this connection let us suggest that the little episode narrated in our last about the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, together with a rigid investigation of the books, money-accounts and payrolls in the Surveyor's Office of your City, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, might result in some rather interesting revelations. We know exactly *what* we know, but don't care to say much more at present. Is it yet too late for the President to do right in the matter, and avoid these distressing exposures? The great bulk of the Democratic Party regard the course of the Executive more with sorrow than anger, and would hail his return to sound principles with all the joy of the scriptural father over his repentant prodigal. It is *not* too late, if he wishes seriously to repair the injuries he has done and is threatened with.

Mr. SICKLES and MAJ. HART are already casting round them for "an available compromise candidate" to represent Mr. SICKLES in Congress. This, of course, is a desperate resolve, only to be acted on in the last extremity; and, meantime, all the resources of the Navy Yard and Surveyor's Office will be strained to their uttermost to enable Mr. SICKLES to represent himself. Nearly all the men in the Engineer's Department, in Brooklyn, are from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards—thus placing about one thousand mercenaries at the command (as he *thinks*) of this very eminent calculator. The contractors there, too, who have taken "desperate chances," in their designs on Uncle Sam, will all contribute liberally to the electioneering expenses of CHARLES GRAHAM'S manager. Add to this, that JOHN KELLY is reported, within the last week, to have joined forces with SICKLES and the other members of Congress hostile to your Collector, and it will be seen that the citizens of the Third Congressional District stand a pretty good chance, this time, of being ousted altogether from Congress, to make room for Mr. D. E. SICKLES forcibly representing himself.

But this defection of KELLY deserves some little explanation, and happily the facts of the case are in my hands. JOHN KELLY was the only Democratic City Congressman in poor PIERCE'S time, and had therefore full swing over the Custom-House and Navy-yard—of which "swing" he availed himself to the full extent. On the appointment of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, KELLY still received more consideration than any other member of Congress, and nearly all the appointments first made were made in advance of their regular turn as a personal favor to Mr. JOHN KELLY, and the hosts of hungry followers whom that gentleman has a genius for attracting. Not satisfied with this, and up to the time of your Collector's confirmation, Mr. KELLY'S cry was still the cry of the daughter of the horse-leech—"Give, give!" and his demands were always treated with respect. When the Collector was confirmed, also, Mr. KELLY had more than his full share of the new appointments; but as removals had to be made before the new men could go in, and as the Custom-House had been pretty well filled up in REDFIELD'S time by KELLY'S nominees, Mr. SCHELL found on examining the "private list" that he could not give a place to any *one* of the new men without removing some gentleman *originally appointed at John Kelly's solicitation.*

"You'll ruin me if you remove them," urged KELLY. "Don't you know I'm a candidate for Sheriff, and every one of these fellows will hold me responsible for it, and work against me, if you turn them out?"

"What can I do, Mr. KELLY?" replied AUGUSTUS, quietly looking over his gold-bowed spectacles. "You ask me to appoint a lot of new men, and I can find no places on the list not already filled by your nominees!"

"I don't care," snorted KELLY, rubbing his hands against his knees, "I don't want *one* old man removed, and I want *every* new man appointed. If you don't do what I ask, I'll appeal to Secretary COBB."

Deaf to this threat, Mr. SCHELL turned gently round in the "polished leather which adorns the Collector's chair," and half an hour afterwards Mr. KELLY'S "grievances" were on the road to Washington, there to mingle with the important protests of DANIEL E. SICKLES & Co.

Enough for the present, and when leisure serves me better, you shall have a full report of all the New-York rumors floating loose round this gossiping focus. I have a very full budget of them, rich, racy and humorous, but must content myself for the present with the following anecdote, which will be understood where requisite, and especially by all those who have attended the recent levees at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, where a certain prominent County candidate has daily reception hours—(please don't let your printer mistake the "r" in the word "reception" for a "d")—and undergoes heavy labors in the way of promise-making.

JOHN ORSER, a friend of mine, was a candidate for Sheriff once, with a large majority of the Convention in his favor; but nevertheless failed to obtain the nomination. He learned something by his experience, however, and when the nomination came round for next term, he thus confided the result of that experience to a friend:

"Bill," said he, "I find that every single man in this Convention is a candidate, either in person or by proxy, for some office connected with the Sarievalty. Now, Bill, I lost the nomination last time, because I had a conscience, and did n't want to lie to them; but what would you advise me to do under the circumstances?"

"Promise 'em all," said Bill, squirting an unusually heavy charge of tobacco juice at a stove, some forty-five feet distant. "Promise 'em all, man; and then if you *have* to cheat 'em, why, that'll be their misfortune only, and not your fault. You can at best only hold the office for three years, and are not eligible for a reëlection."

Whether ORSER ever acted on the advice thus given or not, we at present decline to state. But this we *do* know, that he *did* get the nomination that second time, and that there was "tall swearing round" after he entered office and his appointments were declared.

When we come to apply this anecdote, we shall have words of excellent wisdom for our dear friend, Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS.

Very respectfully yours,
A CAMEO CUTTER.

Secretary Floyd's Coal Mines—Troops on the Northern Route to the Pacific—Importations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Secretary FLOYD has returned from his visit to his coal mines in Kentucky. On the 15th ultimo he concluded a contract with parties in Cincinnati and Pittsburg for a slack-water improvement of the Big Sandy River, by which boats will be enabled to pass with entire safety from his coal fields to Cincinnati. At present the "Queen City" is entirely dependent on Pittsburg for a supply of the article of coal, which is boated down the Ohio at heavy cost and great hazard. Secretary FLOYD'S mines are 300 miles nearer than Pittsburg, and below the dangerous navigation in the Ohio. It is estimated that these mines, after a completion of the contemplated improvements, will be worth twenty million dollars.

The Administration has now under consideration the propriety of dispatching a regiment of troops to open our Northern route to the Pacific. The question is, whether we shall contribute to the development of our own, or of a foreign territory. The time has arrived for action. By opening the route surveyed by Governor STEVENS, the resistless tide of immigration to the Northwest would be poured into our own possessions instead of those of Great Britain; and new States would spring up with magic growth in those rich mineral and agricultural regions, now the hunting ground of the hostile Indians. If this be neglected now, the sceptre of power and commercial wealth on the Pacific must soon pass from ours into other hands. What says Secretary FLOYD? Where now is the Statesmanship of the Old Dominion?

The importations for the year ending the 30th of June last amounted to two hundred and ninety millions of dollars.

Washington is almost entirely deserted, our population having fled from the heat and dust of the city. Hundreds have sought the mountains of Virginia, while many are luxuriating at Old Point Comfort. Your correspondent may soon follow suit. Q.

President Buchanan and John Nugent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sojourning in a little quiet town during the extreme heat of Summer, I have the pleasure of reading your valuable paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The distinguished appointments made by President BUCHANAN deserve a passing notice, especially the one conferred on Mr. JOHN NUGENT, very recently, whose diplomatic confidence was well tested when the President was at the head of the State Department, in the case of a certain treaty which was *purchased* from a Senator by Mr. NUGENT for the columns of the New-York *Herald*, and of which he was a Washington correspondent. The ire of the then Secretary of State was called forth to condemn the innocent. How far the *amende honorable* will be made, must be left to futurity. Mr. JOHN NUGENT being the "Editor" of the "San Francisco *Herald*," was also Chairman of the "Democratic Club," was appointed as the bearer of the "Good News" of Victory, and the "Banner presented by the ladies of San Francisco." No doubt under such marked and distinguished honor! the Government confidence will be faithfully carried out!!

Respectfully remain, ITINERANT.

If my memory serves me, $1,000 was the sum given. Mr. NUGENT can tell.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ADDITIONAL VESSELS FOR THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—DISPATCHES FROM UTAH—MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

In addition to the steamers *Water Witch*, *Fulton*, and *Harriet Lane*, the brigs *Bambridge*, *Perry*, and *Dolphin*—the last three mounting 16 guns each—have been ordered to join the Paraguay Expedition.

Dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON to the War Department state that engineers were engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications south of Salt Lake City. The advices contain nothing of especial interest.

Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON have returned to Washington.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company promise to perform the mail service between New-Orleans and Washington in four days, two additional hours daily, commencing yesterday, having recently been allowed for the 90 miles staging, as necessary for the fulfillment of the contract, that being the point of failure.

Secretary CASS has privately replied to Governor STEVENS' lately-published letter to him against the Hudson's Bay Company's alleged illegal River and Mining Tax, assuring him he will give to the subject his prompt and earnest attention.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Ex-Mayor VAUX, of Philadelphia, for a Foreign Mission.

Lord NAPIER contemplates returning to Nahant tomorrow.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The new Ministry was announced to-day as follows:

Premier and Inspector-General—Sir George Brown.
Attorney-General for Canada West—The Hon. J. S. McDonald.
Attorney-General for Canada East—The Hon. Mr. Drummond.
Provincial Secretary—Mr. Mowatt.
Speaker of the Council—The Hon. Mr. Morris.
Postmaster-General—Mr. Foley.
Solicitor-General for Canada West—Dr. Connor.
Solicitor-General for Canada East—Mr. Laberge.
Commissioner of the Crown Lands—Mr. Dorion.
Commissioner of Public Works—Mr. Holton.
Receiver-General—The Hon. Mr. Lemieux.
President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Thibeaudeau.

Parliament met this afternoon, when a motion of want of confidence in the new Government was proposed in both Houses. It was carried in the Upper house, and is now (8 P. M.) being discussed in the House of Assembly.

The Horse Exhibition at Springfield—Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield was held this evening, to make arrangements for the entertainment of the numerous visitors who will attend the Third National Exhibition of Horses. The Mayor of the city presided, and large and important Committees were appointed.

The citizens of Springfield have raised $500, to be offered as prizes for a grand Regatta of row-boats, to be had on the Connecticut River, at this city, on Friday, Aug. 27. Every arrangement will be made on a most liberal scale, and the best boats in the country are expected to be present.

Latest Market per Vanderbilt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 21.

The following dispatch from our Liverpool agent gives a reliable account of to-day's market:

The COTTON market is quiet, but steady; sales to-day 6,000 bales.

FLOUR is very dull and prices nominal. WHEAT is steady, at yesterday's rates, but the market is quiet. CORN is very dull, and prices almost entirely nominal. PROVISIONS are unchanged and steady.

Arrived, ship *Logan*, from New-Orleans.

London Markets, by the Persia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 2.

We find in the Liverpool papers of the 23d, the following account of the London market of the previous day:

SUGAR was in good demand at an advance of 6d., and buyers operated with great confidence, several cargoes of foreign having been sold; Refined Lump was quoted at 52s.@55s.

For COFFEE, prices were fully supported, and an average business was done.

TEA was dull, and common Congou was quoted 9½d.@9¾d.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Aug. 2.

The People's County Convention assembled here to-day, and approved the course of Senator CAMERON and Representative KUNKEL. A resolution approving of Mr. CAMERON for the Presidency was not acted upon.

Bloody Battle Between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The *Tribune* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Minnesota, that a bloody battle occurred between a band of Sioux and Chippewas, near Big Stone Lake, on the 14th of July. Twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

The capital stock of the Bank of Mutual Redemption is being briskly paid in. More than one-half of the total capital of $500,000 has been received to-day. The Bank will commence operations about the middle of August.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

By the arrival of the mail we have New-Orleans dates of Thursday last.

The Cotton accounts from the interior of Louisiana, are highly favorable.

The Ship Osceonthe.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Information from Savannah states that the ship *Osceonthe*, for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, took fire on the 27th ult., at Key West, and the ship and a portion of the cargo would probably be saved.

Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Yesterday afternoon a severe hail-storm passed over Framingham and the adjoining localities, doing much damage to the crops. At some points the hailstones were the size of half a dollar and half and an inch thick. Numerous windows were broken.

A Week Later from Rio.

By the arrival of the bark *Ellen Morrison* we have the *Jornal do Commercio* from Rio to June 17, six days later than previous advices.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rio had invited all commercial and industrial associations, and merchants in general, to join in a memorial to the Legislature asking for the establishment of a line of electric telegraph to connect the principal seaports of the Empire. The project was favorably considered.

The Legislature continued in session, but its deliberations were of domestic interest only.

Advices from various parts of the Empire represent yellow fever as prevailing extensively. It was making ravages at Bahia, June 10; Maranchane 1st Pernambuco, June 7. In Rio, only one death by yellow fever was reported on the 15th, and the disease was said to be decreasing.

From the interior it is stated that Paraguay is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and Uruguay Rivers, which President LOPEZ has held without any right ever since his war with ROSAS in 1847. Negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the military posts to the Corrientino General SILVA.

COMMERCIAL.

Embarkation of Coffee, June 16, 4,943 bags, Total from June 1, 81,604.

BAHIA, Thursday, June 10.—During the first days of the month the Sugar Market was entirely paralyzed, but several vessels having arrived in ballast, freights declined, and sales of Sugar were made at 3$400 for whites; 3$300@3$200 and even 3$100 were taken, however; and Muscovados sold for 2$500@2$700 ₩ arroba. Leaf Tobacco was sold for 5$700@6$700. Stock on hand May 31: White and Muscovado Sugars, 8,862 boxes; 3,047 bbls., and 20,312 bags. Cotton, 866 bales. Coffee, 1,470 bags. Tobacco, 1,150 rolls, and 11,494 bales of leaf. Codfish, two cargoes lately received and sold at 14$360@16$450. Flour, 20$@21$ ₩ bbl.

PERNAMBUCO, Monday, June 7.

SUGAR, 3$@3$800 for Whites; 2$800 for good Muscovado; 2$700 for American. COFFEE—Sales at 14$@16$. FLOUR—Stock on hand 16,700 bbls., at 18$@23$.

UTAH.

General Description of Salt Lake Valley.

Narrative of an American Citizen held as a Prisoner of War.

VIEW OF MORMON AFFAIRS

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SALT LAKE VALLEY.

There has been no other time, during many years, probably, in which the valleys of the mountains could have been viewed by a stranger to so great an advantage as the present. You are already aware that your correspondent emerged from the Wasatch Mountains to the great table overlooking Salt Lake in the midst of a severe rain storm. A shower of an hour's duration, at this season of advanced verdure, was never known here before during the occupation of this region by the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. It came upon them just as their crops of grain and grass were up finely under the influence of the Summer sun, having derived their needed moisture from the Winter snows and Spring rains. But this moisture was now exhausted, the earth had begun to be parched, and the time had arrived when the tedious labor of irrigation must be undergone to save the crops. Just then came the three or four days' rain, settling and fastening the dust, reviving the grass, raising the drooping heads of the now-forming grain, and clothing the whole country in its most beauteous garb of green. Viewed from the point where the pass of the mountains opens on the plain, the scene was enchanting beyond description upon the day of my arrival; dripping with rain though I was, chilled and weary with a long ride on horseback after a comfortless night's bivouac in the storm, I could not help checking my pony, and gazing awhile, with profoundest admiration, upon the enchanting scene. But I have already given you a general idea of the appearance of the city and valley, from the "bench" overlooking them. The term "bench" as you are probably aware, is applied to level and smooth elevations of land lying above the valleys—the same which are sometimes designated as steppes. The bench here is covered with a gravelly soil, bearing, however, a thin coat of grass and weeds. It slopes down gradually from the mountain base to the site of the city. The Wasatch range realizes to the traveler the idea of mountains more perfectly than many other ridges of greater altitude, for the reason that they rise almost perpendicular from the plains.

The City, lying upon the western slope of their base, is regular in shape, laid out in squares, or blocks, of ten acres each, nine of which form a ward, governed in detail by a Bishop of the Church. The streets are about eighty feet in width, intersect each other at right angles, are generally planted with shade-trees brought from the mountains, and are watered by little streams, conducted on each side in shallow gravelled ditches, by which the water is brought from the mountains. The popular idea that the City is six miles square is certainly erroneous—at least its buildings do not extend over a space more than three or four miles long, by two and a half broad. The buildings do not stand close together. Every house nearly has a large garden attached, and sometimes there are only two or three buildings to a square. In this way dwellings for perhaps ten thousand people are extended over the surface I have named. The buildings are all constructed of the same material—a well-moulded but sun-dried brick, and of a light clay blue. The walls are laid up evenly in line, and are pleasant to the eye. The neighborhood affords great abundance of limestone, as well as of plaster of Paris, for finishing. The dwellings generally are very simple, a story, or story and a half high—though those of the poorer classes are little more than mud hovels, and there are a few belonging to the higher Priesthood which are spacious and elegant, and furnished, when open, I am assured, with much richness and taste.

The most casual observer cannot fail to be struck by the fact that this people have done wonders to build such a city in the comparatively short period of their sojourn here. Surely, the task was an unpromising one in the beginning, for the soil must have been barren and forbidding. The streets have been graded and gravelled where they needed it, many acres of gravel-bed having been redeemed and are now in cultivation, and miles upon miles of canals, dykes and ditches made for purposes of irrigation as absolutely essential to the raising of crops. Without irrigation not an ear of corn, or wheat, nor a hill of potatoes could be grown here; and so far as the Valley of Salt Lake is concerned, I can now say from personal observation, that there is not arable land enough to support decently the population already here, even by dint of the most laborious industry—more than half of the land is full of saleratus, or covered by gravel or salt-water. Among the spurs of the Wasatch, lying nearest to the city, is one known as Ensign Peak. It is estimated to rise to the height of over two thousand feet above the Valley. I supposed it far higher, when it cost me three hours' hard labor, the other day, to reach its summit. That attained, I had a glorious view of the valley below, with the Jordan—the outlet of Utah Lake, far to the south—winding, like a silver thread through the emerald bottoms, away off towards its debouch into Salt Lake. The Lake, too, is plainly visible from the Peak for a distance of thirty or forty miles, and on a clear day the white shore of the desert, bounding it on the West, is easily discernible, though, probably, forty-five miles distant.

We have often heard of the great wall "surrounding" the city. This too is a little imaginative, for the wall has never been even commenced in some places. At most, the wall extends two thirds around the settlement. It is a miserably poor affair, consisting of the sod and gravel piled up to a heigh varying from 3 to 8 feet, provided with embrasures at intervals pierced for cannon. It never could have been proof against the lightest of artillery, and is now fast falling to ruin, crumbling and washing away with every Spring thaw or rain. Its ostensible purpose when erected was defence against Indians. A glance shows us the insincerity of such a pretence, for even if the entire population of the valley had been numerous enough to defend the wall during a seige at every point on its contemplated length of twenty-four miles, the heights upon the north and west command it so completely that riflemen upon the hill could send their bullets across it with all ease. Even the Mormons themselves now admit that the *real* object in building the wall was to furnish labor to the thousands of idle men who were here in 1854, and who would have been dangerous to the existence of Mormon theocracy, had not this plan of keeping their hands employed been devised. You can have little appreciation of the deserted appearance of the city upon our arrival, with scarce a building open, and nobody in town except the guard of two or three hundred who were left to take care of the property and apply the incendiary torch upon order.

There were only two females in the city when the Gentiles entered, and even they were sent away at once; so that to-day there are absolutely no ladies here except the wife of Governor CUMMINGS and a lady who spent the Winter at Camp Scott and who returned in our company. There are now here probably five hundred men, the number having been increased by farmers who came up from their families to look after the crops. The house windows still remain boarded up, and the gardens are luxuriant with the weeds that have choked out all more useful vegetation. It would be difficult to imagine a scene of sadder desolation than that presented by this city now. Indeed it looks as though some terrible pestilence had swept over its face, leaving the traces of its dread path vividly marked as the course of a tornado through a vigorous well-grown forest. The workshops in Temple Block have all been despoiled of their roofs, and the foundations of the Temple covered with sods to hide them from the gaze of Gentile curiosity. Temple Block, as is already known, is the square devoted to the construction of the great Mormon Temple, now in process of erection. It is surrounded by a superior wall of stone, covered with a plastic, and some ten or twelve feet high; within the walls stand not only the wreck of extensive workshops, but the "Bowery"—or present church-meeting house—also, and the Endowment House, that scene of horrible mysteries which the initiated apostates from among the "Saints" unite in denouncing as the hell of hells. The "Bowery" is also closed up now. It is an extensive building, fully capable, I should think, of seating three thousand persons, as claimed by it constructors.

The square adjoining Temple Block, is occupied chiefly by the "Tithing House" and two of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S palatial residences, including the celebrated "Lion" house, which he constructed with especial reference to the accommodation of an extensive and well-regulated harem. The "Lion" house is two stories and a half high, with a row of twelve Gothic gabled windows on each side, to the upper story,—each window opening, it is said, into a separate room. Directly alongside this building, and connecting with it by a range of offices, is another of liberal proportions, in which BRIGHAM chiefly domiciles himself and the elder Mrs. YOUNG, who is divided off from her numerous rivals by a high fence. This building is surmounted by the "Bee Hive" emblem of the Territory;—but a profane wretch at my elbow insists, that the more fitting location for this emblem of industry, would be upon the Lion House aforesaid. I neither ask his reasons for the suggestion, nor discuss its soundness.

The tithing stores and BRIGHAM'S "domestic institutions" are surrounded by a fine and impenetrable wall of cobble-stones laid in cement, rising to a height of ten feet, three feet thick at the base and one foot thick at the top. This wall is divided into sections by columnar buttresses, which rise above the wall about two feet each, and are designed eventually to form pedestals for a collection of statues. The walls are entered by heavy gates, constructed so that no outsider could hope to get a peep at the mysteries inclosed, nor any discontented female hope to escape from the grounds without the friendly aid of a turn-key. Indeed, the whole establishment has very much the air of the desperate nunnery of the romances, the walls of which are understood to bury forever from the world those females who once pass their portals. Within this wall, too, BRIGHAM has extensive stables and barns, sufficient in size for a stud of fifty or sixty horses. The dwelling which he first constructed for his own use, and which is now occupied by one of his children, stands on the lower edge of the bench on the square east of that containing the Zion house. This building is the best located, and is altogether the coolest house of the group. Back of it stands another of BRIGHAM'S spacious barns, looking much more like a large country church. Opening the gate by which it is approached we read the injunction, "Shepherds, feed your flocks."

Near by is a small saw-mill, which is run exclusively for the purpose of cutting BRIGHAM'S fire-wood. The grounds about YOUNG'S dwellings are not extensive nor elegant, although kept in the finest order. They are filled chiefly with fruit trees, strawberry beds, and kitchen gardens. They are carefully guarded, and strangers are generally excluded, although your correspondent was favored with an opportunity to ramble over them, and to luxuriate at some length in the luscious mysteries of the strawberry beds.

The square, north of BRIGHAM'S, is occupied chiefly by the group of a dozen houses, occupied by HEBER C. KIMBALL and his polygamous family. These, also, are surrounded by expensive and impenetrable walls. The dwellings of the YOUNGS, and other leading men in the church, are generally fine, exhibiting in all their surroundings a vast amount of the hardest of labor wrung from the people. This fact is evident to the most superficial observer. BRIGHAM is immensely rich, yet has he not toiled, and one cannot fail to see that this is no country in which a man may become wealthy without labor or adventure, for scarce a blade of tame grass can be had without effort. BRIGHAM'S grounds occupy a site formerly covered by hard gravel, and every inch of soil has been carted upon it from a distance. The same is true of KIMBALL'S; but the people, in their blind fanaticism, bow their necks readily to the yoke, and seem quite content to remain poor, that their prophets and priests may roll in wealth. On every hand, too, we see evidences of BRIGHAM'S policy of keeping his people hard at work. I do not exaggerate in the least, when I say that it is with the utmost difficulties that the masses can eke out an existence by the most laborious industry; for their tithes and taxes, paid in work, time and produce, take so largely from their means, and their soil is naturally so barren, that nothing less than the closest application saves them from starving. I would not be misunderstood. Their crops of grain and of vegetables are superior, when not cut off my insects, but the labor of reclaiming the soil and of irrigation, is so great as to absolutely forbid the cultivation of more than a small patch of land by each. On this score, it is clear that the most shameful imposition is practiced upon proselytes in the east and in the old world, who are continually urged to come to "Zion," a land flowing with milk and honey, and assured that the earth here yields abundantly upon slight wooing. Thus thousands have been deceived into abandoning comfortable homes, and bringing their families here to suffer all the pangs of keenest poverty. If those who contemplate coming here will but send some trusty agent in advance to examine and make honest reports, fewer families will finally decide to come here, where they must necessarily wear out a wretched existence.

SALT LAKE.

Among the natural curiosities of this region, Great Salt Lake is preëminent. It has already been so fully described that I can add nothing new. A party of us visited it a day or two ago, and tested its saline virtue, floating like logs upon its surface, and strangling desperately when a drop or two of the brine succeeded in penetrating nostrils or mouth. This inland sea certainly is among the most remarkable facts in the geography of the world. If I remember aright, Capt. STANSBURY'S soundings make it only thirty-five feet deep in its deepest part. Three rivers—the Weber, the Bear and the Jordan—all empty into it, pouring large bodies of fresh water into the basin continually; nevertheless, although it has no visible outlet, the water of the Lake maintains its character of strongest brine unimpaired. Standing upon the jutting point of Black Rock, distance eighteen miles from the City, and looking thence down upon the water, it seems of a bluish white color in body, though quite clear when taken up in a glass. The salt-boilers upon the banks state that four buckets of water will usually make one of salt, and a clearer, purer article could not be desired. I tried a bath, and found it impossible to sink; wading out far enough to bring the water up to one's arm-pits, it becomes impossible to keep one's feet upon the sandy bottom, so buoyant is the water. Lay upon your back, double up your limbs, and lock your arms around your knees and you bob around in the ceaseless swell of the Lake like a stray cork. The water is so excessively salt as to be bitter. A drop in one's eye is painful as would be the same amount of tobacco juice, and the greatest care is necessary to prevent strangulation if the swimmer "ships" the smallest mouthful.

We found only one salt-boiler at work. All the rest had "gone South," as we were informed by the now solitary monarch of the spot, Mr. WHITE, formerly of Salem, Mass. At his shanty, near the Black Rock on the shore of the lake, we found his wife—an intelligent and practical woman from Cushing, Me.,—and a pretty little flaxen-haired daughter nine or ten years of age, bringing vividly to the mind of your correspondent a blue-eyed, brown-haired little one two or three thousand miles away in a happier land It is a sad sight to witness a naturally bright child growing up in such a spot, without a companion of her own years, or any means of education. Mr. WHITE and his wife came here several years ago, undoubting disciples of the Mormon faith. Some time since they lost several head of cattle, the responsibility for which they traced directly to PHINEAS YOUNG, a nephew of the Prophet. WHITE did not hesitate to accuse him of the theft, and to demand justice. In response he was told by his priestly leaders to "shut up,"—and as he persisted in scandalizing the Church by making oath that the Prophet's nephew was a thief, he was cut off from the Church. This, however, had no terrors for him, as he and his wife had already become satisfied by the "fruits" of Mormonism, that the tree was vicious and corrupt. They assured us that even within a few days past, since the arrival of the Governor and the arrangement made by the Peace Commissioners, the Mormon Bishops have been engaged in driving the people away from his neighborhood, some of them being reluctant to go South, but were afraid to "disobey Council." The effort was made to send the WHITES away, but they positively refused, notwithstanding they were told very distinctly by the Bishop that the fractious Apostates would be put out of harm's way. Mr. WHITE states, upon his own knowledge, that very many families went South under orders, who were loth to do so—grumbling audibly at the tyranny to which they submitted. I am assured that not a few of the people have been made to believe that BRIGHAM, as "Governor," has the right to order them where he will. We have abundant evidence of these tyrannical orders to leave the city. I saw in Emigration Cañon yesterday several apostatizing families, who had come up from the South. They desired to stop in this city and await the arrival of the army, but the "Saints" told them positively that they would allow no women to be in town while the army was here, and so compelled them to start to the Eastward. These and a dozen other families similarly situated, who are now camped on the "bench," will come in here with the army and test the question with their persecutors.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Returning from this digression, I must say a word of the Hot and Warm Springs. The former boil up out of the Valley at the foot of the mountain three miles above the city; they are sulphurous, and of so high a temperature as to be unendurable. Indeed there can little doubt that they would cook an egg, although I have had no opportunity to try the experiment. A story is told of a big Missourian, an emigrant to California, who, passing these Springs in 1850, stripped for a bath. He had been assured that the Mormons bathed here, and so when cautioned against trying the experiment, swore that he'd be d—d if he couldn't stand anything that the Mormons could. With this declaration, he plunged into the see thing pool. A yell of pain brought the bye-standers to his aid. They dragged him out,—for he was helpless to aid himself,—and carried him to town, where he lay for weeks before he was able to proce

If far granted they must—they are likely to get out of the country as quickly as they can. Notwithstanding BRIGHAM so recently declared the determination of himself or his people to "live or die in these mountains," it is very evident that he has not altogether rejected the propositions made to him by Colonel KANE for the sale of 3,000,000 acres of land in Mosquete. Messrs. COOPER and HARRIS, the Kinney Commissioners, are still at Provo in consultation with BRIGHAM, and the chances are that he will make some additional arrangements. At least, such are the indications. If so, it is supposed that Major HUNT—the old Mormon pioneer—and another person will be sent down to take a look at the country and report, and if their report is favorable, that Missionaries will be sent there to receive and look after the foreign importation of proselytes, who will be directed to that place, and be followed, in time, by all of the from this "Zion" as rapidly as they can get of transportation. All this, however, is very and indefinite yet, and may never obtain further development.

AMERICANS HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

e are now in this city two American citizens, have been held, for months past, prisoners of and treated, in some respects, most shamefully. These is Mr. F. E. MCNEILL, of New-Orleans, who came to Fort Laramie last year, as a guide Fifth Infantry. He came from Laramie to Bridger in November last, with RUSSELL & 's team, and arrived in this city on the 1st ber, with several other teamsters, all of whom ed to proceed at once to California, from here. went to see BRIGHAM YOUNG, on learning e could move safely without his aid and as- YOUNG advised him not to go south, as the were very bad, but said that, if he insisted g out of the Valley, he would give him and is an escort eastward as far as Fort Laramie. ort offered was to have been under the com- "Cherokee THOMPSON," the scoundrel who all Winter, and still is, a prisoner in Gen. 's camp, and whom MCNEILL heard declare ption to incite the Cheyennes to activity in off "American" travelers across the Plains. nificant fact that this Southern route, on Indians are so bad, according to BRIGHAM'S is the same over which the California and mail has been carried now for two and a *by Mormons*, without ever having been in- in a single instance Yet very many have there found graves, according to Mor- unts, entirely by Indian hands! The fact ing corroboration to the charge so fre- made against the Mormons, of having a standing with the savages, by which they d in, and immunity for, robbing and mur- ers, so long as they let the Saints pass un-

had seen enough of the Saints already him that he must be very circumspect if to escape with safety, so he concluded except an escort, and never called for it. Af- ning in the Valley for a month or more, which time he traveled north a ways, to see the he determined some time in January to start Bridger, which he did with three others, to Mr. C. L. MILES, of Michigan, —— BROWN, of Missouri, a one-eyed and one-armed man, C. FARENS, of Salem, Mass. This party plunged at once into the mountains, where dered about for 21 days in the snow, which was neck-deep. For six days they were en- tirely without food. They were discovered at last near Yellow Creek by the Mormon out-post force Capt. WINANS, brought back to this city, and imprisonment, under a guard of eight armed BROWN, however, escaped while at the Mor- on the Weber River, and is understood ched the Army in safety. After the pris- been in custody four weeks, the Mormons MCNEILL to start for California with the h he refused to do, having been warned apostate Mormons that he would assur- urdered if he went. Upon his refusal a and chain were put upon him, and he was ained. Subsequently he succeeded in get- guard drunk one day, and then got the Cap- with him to BRIGHAM'S. Not finding the in he left a letter upbraiding him for his op- Half an hour later an order came from directing the fetters to be removed. When CUMMING first came into the city MCNEILL ceeded in getting his guard under the influ- liquor, and then under pretence of going r, slipped away from his custodians and pro- to see the new Governor to claim his protec- e found STAINS' house, where the Governor pping, rigorously guarded,—but he pushed his told the Governor his own story briefly, and his protection. The Governor, who seemed armed and fearful of personal danger, failed to his plea more than to take his name He also stated to the Governor that he could of some shocking murders perpetrated Indians, with the cognizance and under the of prominent Mormons; and of cattle-steal- er the direction of CHAUNCEY W. WEST, Ogden. One case in particular, he men- that of an Arkansas emigrant, who got his subsequently, by contracting with WEST to a portion of them for returning the remain- teamster, named RHODES, who assisted in e cattle, while at the Indian camp of BEN SIMONS, was told by the Indians there that e robbery WEST asked JIM to undertake the of the cattle. JIM replied by suggesting e propriety of running his own hand into promising if it didn't burn him, he also might to try. The Indian cautioned him, how- it would burn badly. Somebody else was e the job, however, for the cattle were car- mediately after, and the owner, besides r to find them for him, was also com- ay for their herding during the Winter. urtner states, that while on the Weber River Winter, some time, he saw the cattle e stolen from GILBERT & GERRISH, and an, sutlers and merchants, while on the Fall, herding under the care of a Mormon erson.

ner CUMMING could not or would not help returned to his prison. This was on On Monday the Mormon guard renewed chain upon their victim, an American nst whom no crime is alleged, and who d as a prisoner of war, as was confessed minent Mormons to whom I have ad- iries on the subject within the last day On the midnight following the re- his fetters, MCNEILL was suddenly n armed force under Adjutant-Genera od sent to the Penitentiary in irons, while soners were left in the City, in total ig- his fate. There can be no doubt of the his step was taken to prevent him from municating with the Gentile Governor. s later he was taken out of prison by an rd, carried over two hundred and fifty miles ward to the settlement of Beaver, and d loose in the vicinity of the most vicious this region, without provisions or arms or n of any kind with which to help himself. of his desertion he supposed to be about stant from California, the road lying in the Great Desert. He walked down as ene of the Mountain Meadows massacre, w the bones of the murdered emigrants ps; but no traces of the wagons or other longing to them. He saw in the care of ons in that neighborhood a large number hich he was informed, by men who were ostates to the Church, were those taken urdered emigrants. This corroborates the of certain Indians, referred to in a former o declared that the Mormons carried off the ough when they induced the Indians to go massacre, they promised them that they ave *all* the plunder except the wa- While upon this subject, let me add mony of a very intelligent gentleman who traveling in the vicinity of the Mountain s massacre, and who wormed out of some rmon friends additional facts in connection t catastrophe. According to these admis- e emigrants, finding themselves the subject of uous succession of Indian attacks, which were ucing and weakening them, (again confirm- Indian story of my former communication,) to tent, resolved to make a stand and prepare for s defence. They accordingly camped by a tream, made a *corral* with their wagons, the of which they sunk into the ground so as to a sort of breastwork, and in this position re- the ass aults of their savage enemies under ly" leaders, determined to die there rather ield their, wives and children to the fury of ssailants. Thus they defended themselves *three weeks*, killing, it is estimated, over one d of the enemy, and they were beaten at last y stra'egy—the assailants turning the stream o away from the besieged, and then killing them came out one by one in search of the means of hing their maddening thirst. It is fully ad- that this affair occured almost within sight und of the Mormon settlements, and that the ons knew day by day the progress of the fight. e "Saints" been disposed to assist the little nd save them, they could have sent even to Salt Lake City for horsemen and had them upon the ground within the first week of the siege—for a hundred miles a day is no uncommon travel for these mountaineers. The conclusion is irresistable that they were content to see the Gentiles slaughtered—and when we have this evidence of the extent to which their hearts were steeled against the pleadings of the commonest claims of humanity, it is easy to believe the declarations of the Indians that they engaged in the affair under Mormon influence and leadership. I learn also that a number of the children of the murdered emigrants are in the hands of Indians and Southern Mormons. Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, designs taking a trip southward very soon, with a view to ransoming them and also of inquiring into the facts relative to the massacre. I fear, however, that the Doctor will never get at the bottom of the mystery—for although apparently an honest man, who desires to do his duty faithfully, he is exceedingly simple, easily influenced, and completely disarmed of all suspicion by the most superficial kindness. Already he has been taken complete possessession of by this people, and *upon their own testimony*, is satisfied that they have been greatly abused and lied about, and that they are in reality among the most honest and most pious people upon earth,—notwithstanding their polygamy. Indeed, both he and Governor CUMMING seem to be in the best possible frame of mind for the sowing of Mormon seed, and I should not be surprised if they became full converts to the doctrines of JOSEPH SMITH before another month passes. I would be sorry to do the Doctor injustice—and wish again to express my full conviction that he *desires* to do right,—but he seems to me to be moulded of entirely too malleable material for an independent and discriminating public officer among a people whose system and practice are entirely at war with the moral sentiment of the civilized and Christian world.

But I have unintentionally wandered from the history of Mr. MCNEILL, who on viewing the ghastly skeletons of his murdered countrymen, and obtaining evidence of the fact that they were victims no less of Mormon than of Indian iniquity, determined at once that it would be madness for him to attempt the passage towards California. He accordingly returned at once to Great Salt Lake, arriving here two or three days ago, having walked two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles in six days, supporting himself on the way upon wild rabbits, which he killed with a rifle furnished by a sympathizing apostate Mormon in one of the southern settlements. On his way he learned that peace had been made—but, in any event, he felt that his chance of life was better while wandering in the neighborhood of settlements than it would be in plunging away from them into the southern wilderness, where there would be no witnesses of any outrage to which it might be desired to subject him. I add the following items upon the testimony of MCNEILL, some of which you will recollect have been already referred to by evidence from other sources.

Last Fall six young men came into the Valley from California, intending to go to the East through the camp of the U. S. Army. They were arrested here, searched, robbed of a portion of their personal property, and then sent southward, to return to California, escorted by a band of Danites, under PORTER ROCKWELL. Arriving at one of the southern settlements, ROCKWELL told the men to go ahead, and he would soon overtake them. They passed on, and that night were attacked, and some, if not all of them, were killed, by a party in ambush on their road. This was related to MCNEILL by men professing to be privy to the facts, one of whom saw ROCKWELL riding back on a mule belonging to the travelers. This incident is probably the same narrated much more fully in the story told by RICHARD JAMES, in my letter of the 20th May, from Fort Bridger. It will be remembered that a man named YEATES was murdered in the Mountains last Fall, as was supposed, because he had sold ammunition to the Army in hostility to Mormon interests. The horse of the murdered man is now in the possession of a Mormon named CONOVER, at Provo.

A young man, whose name McNEILL does not remember, came here from California last year, and went to board with a man named TERRY, at Springville. Some time afterwards his revolvers were stolen from the house during the day-time and his horse carried off from the field. TERRY told him that they had been carried off by Indians, and he was never able to get any trace of them. On a Sunday evening, a little subsequent to the thefts, TERRY started for Church, as he said, and the young man went out with him—which is the last time the latter was ever seen alive. Three days later an Indian reported a corpse lying three and a half miles below in the woods, which, upon examination, proved to be that of the young stranger; *and the next day Terry was seen riding the stolen horse about town with the pistols of deceased in his belt!* The facts of this case are certified by certain honest Mormons who knew them, who denounce them privately, and will probably testify to them as soon as the protection of the army is afforded. One of these, an old gentleman named WARREN, for expressing his opinion on the subject rather freely, was dragged out of his house in the night, and would probably have been murdered had not his son come to his rescue in the nick of time with one of Colt's revolving persuaders. Of such crimes as these the theocracy with which BRIGHAM YOUNG has practically displaced the Government and laws of the Union takes no cognizance whatever. A Mr. RHOADES, of Arkansas, was stopped in broad daylight upon the streets in Ogden City, and robbed of his breastpin and finger-ring. He represented the facts to Bishop CHAUNCEY W. WEST, who took no notice of his complaint, nor made the least effort to ascertain who of his flock had thus earned their title to a cell in the Penitentiary. A young man, named C. L. MILES, was in the employ of Bishop MELLOW ANDRUS, of Cottonwood, a settlement a few miles from here, and boarded in his family. ANDRUS had eight wives, of one of whom he became exceedingly jealous, suspecting her of improper intimacy with MILES. He did not profess to have any proof, but said to MILES one day that if he was sure his suspicion was well grounded he would not hesitate to shoot him and cut his wife's throat. MILES protested his innocence, but, becoming alarmed, ran away from the Valley, and attempted to reach the army. He was subsequently arrested, however, by the Mormon out-post at Yellow Creek, this side of Boar River, and brought back with several others, as already stated above. Upon his return he sent a Mormon to ANDRUS to ask for his buffalo robe which he had left with him when he went off. ANDRUS refused to deliver the robe, and told the messenger that he would kill MILES if he got whore he was. The messenger, a man named SHERN, who has the reputation of having murdered some one on Council Bluffs a year or two ago, replied significantly that he must murder MILES *then*, because he was in his charge, intimating that another opportunity might be made. Five or six days later MILES was sent North, under Mormon escort, to meet a party of Californians whom the Mormons said were going West by the northern route, since which time nothing has been heard of him by Gentiles here. Do his friends in Michigan know anything more of his fate? If they have not heard from him of late, there can be no doubt that he, too, was murdered. Within a fortnight after MILES' departure ANDRUS went to the house of his suspected wife's father in this city, and cut her throat, but BRIGHAM has passed the occurrence by without even a word of rebuke. Contrast this single incident with the fact that Mormons have kicked and beaten Gentiles to death here in Salt Lake City, confessedly for imprudent denunciation of the doctrines and practices of the "Saints!" These facts were narrated coolly and with evident satisfaction, by full-fledged Mormons, to Mr. MCNEILL and to a Mr. FARENS, whose narrative I will give hereafter. Mormons have also boasted to him that the mules lost by General JOHNSTON'S picket-guard this Spring, during one night when Colonel KANE was in camp, were taken by the Mormon escort who accompanied him into Fort Bridger, and were sent at once into the Valley by one of their number. General JOHNSTON suspected the theft, and complained of it to Colonel KANE who, upon repeating the complaint to his Mormon friends, was answered by the suggestion that the mules had doubtless strayed away, and would turn up again. It is a favorite joke with the Mormons here, now that their treasonable robberies have been pardoned, to say, with a contemptuous laugh, that the animals of JOHNSTON'S army "strayed" into the herding grounds of the church.

Mr. MCNEILL has had considerable opportunity for observation here, and confirms the declaration that there are large numbers of men and women ready to abandon this community as soon as they see an opportunity to do so safely, and to carry with them the means necessary for the long journey to the States. JOHN M. STEWART, one of the counselors of Bishop JOHNSON, at Springville, attempted to escape to the Army this Spring—went up one cañon towards the East, but lost way, and came down another cañon back to the Valley, when he was arrested and brought back. For this act of apostacy he was cut off from the Church, and his wife has abandoned him.

WM H. FARENS, of Salem, Massachusetts, is another of the late prisoners of war in the Mormon hands. He started from the Missouri last year with RUSSELL & WADDELL'S trains, with the intention of pushing on to California. He was with the trains burned on Green River last October, and arrived in Salt Lake City with his own horses on or about the 21st of October. Upon his arrival here he went to BRIGHAM YOUNG, told him of his desire to go to California, and received from him a pass, which stated that he was a "teamster from the expedition against Utah," and requested that he should be permitted to pass freely. Noticing that the pass was different in form from others issued by BRIGHAM, and which did not state the former connection of those who held them with "the enemy," he was afraid to use it. He started, however, for California by the Southern road, in company with three others, JAMES DONAHUE, of Indiana County, Penn., and two Irishmen who had been with RUSSELL'S train, one of them called PETER, and the other JIMMY. The party went down to Fillmore. Here DONAHUE and FARENS stopped a little while to get feed for their horses, and the Irishman went on ahead. When FARENS and his companion followed they found the bodies of the Irishmen only four miles below the town, lying on the roadside, entirely stripped of clothing. They returned at once to Fillmore, and were told that the murders were committed by Indians, but FARENS states that he saw no signs of Indians anywhere in the vicinity. Feeling unsafe, FARENS and DONAHUE rode back to Springville hard as they could drive. Finding their horses broken down they concluded to remain at that place a while to recruit, so they hired a house and proceeded to keep bachelors' hall. After they had been here for a fortnight, a Mormon, named MOSES DALY, told FARENS that his two sons were going to California, and offered to take him through safely if he would give his horses for the service, and money to buy provisions for the road. FARENS agreed to the terms, when the DALYS took the horses, sold them immediately, and then went north to do business as grain-threshers. FARENS went to the old man and demanded the fulfillment of the contract or the value of his horses. DALY told him to hush up or he would get into difficulty, and that many a man had had his throat cut for far less than he had said. From this time FARENS found himself the subject of continued surveillance of a sort of secret police. On the 6th of February he escaped from Springville and went to Provo, from where he started with the BROWN alluded to in MCNEILL'S narrative, across the mountains toward's Camp Scott. In Weber Cañon they met MCNEILL and CHARLES MILES, and proceeded together. When within twenty or thirty miles of Camp, they were taken by the Mormon outposts and brought back. The party were entirely without arms, and were without provisions during several days. The day subsequent to their capture, they were taken to the Weber, where they were detained in a log hut five days. During the 4th day, BROWN, who being a sort of cripple, was not watched very closely, slipped out while his guard were at "evening prayer," (they forgot the scriptural injunction to *watch* and pray,) and it is understood, made his way in safety to Fort Bridger. FARENS fully confirms the story of MCNEILL in various points, and especially in respect to the robbery and murder of the young man who boarded with TERRY. The fact that when the young man's body was found several days after death, his clothes were still upon him, presents abundant evidence that he was not killed by Indians. A Mr. HEWLETT, as well as Mr. WARREN, knew the name of the murdered man, and are both understood to be able to fasten the crime upon his Mormon assassin. FARENS was sent south with MCNEILL, shared his fortunes there and returned with him. He seems to be a man of some education, and good natural abilities, but physical endurance has been subjected to a serious test by his recent sufferings.

INHOSPITABLE TREATMENT OF GENTILES.

We are still living out of doors. It is evident that the people are pursuing a system of policy, designed to render the neighborhood unpleasant to the Gentiles. Thus it is quite impossible yet to hire a room anywhere. So universal is this Mormon exhibition of Christian charity which compels a man to sleep out of doors who would gladly pay for shelter, that we are entitled to consider it the result of something else than accident,—although "General" FERGUSON requests me to state that the Church has not issued any orders to the people directing them to close their doors upon us. As he evidently feels that such an order would reflect discredit upon the Church," I wonder if it has occurred to him that an exhibition to the people to exhibit at least cavalry hospitality towards strangers whom they recognize as gentlemen, would be a more practical method of saving the Church" from the suspicion which the General manifests a desire to avoid.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

As Mr. FREDERICK LOBA has been assailed by some of your rivals, because of his narrative published in the TIMES, it is but just to him to say that I have found no man here who ventures to make any specific charge reflecting upon his character. The worst anybody will say of him is that they don't think him as "smart" a man as he pretends to be,—but so far as I can judge, I have not found his equal here yet, either in natural intelligence or scholastic acquirements. I met here, a day or two ago, one of the victims of the misrepresentations to which Mr. LOBA referred as being continually made in Europe by the Mormon missionaries, who assert there that the ancient power of healing the sick, and the lame and blind has been fully restored to the Prophets here in "the Valley." A young Englishman, affected with paralysis, and having some little property, was converted to the faith, induced to cross the ocean and traverse the plains to get to this modern pool of Bethesda, where he fully expected to become whole again. Of course, he was sadly disappointed. When the people went South, he was left here to starve,—and is subsisting now upon the charity of the Peace Commissioners and others.

I omitted to mention sooner, that one of the causes which make it difficult for families to leave this community after having lived some time in the Valley, arises from the fact that they have no titles to their lands, and so cannot leave them except by entirely abandoning all their property. The public lands here have never been sold at all, and no man has a clear title to a single foot of it, even in this city. It would be good policy for the Government to bring these lands as quickly as possible into the market, issue patents therefor to those entitled to preemptions, and so make basis for titles. When this is done the process of Mormon disintegration will be promoted, because dissatisfied Mormons can then sell readily and go away, while their places will often be supplied by Gentiles. It is certainly important that the Federal Government should avail itself of all proper means of allaying the exclusiveness of the Mormon element by diffusing as widely as possible its antidote.

It is not impossible that there will be quite a large emigration from this region to the Pacific coast before Winter, if the road is found to be safe. The Mormon horsemen, militia and missionaries, in tramping over the country in every direction, have found a new route to California, which seems to be a much better route than any now in use. Its direction is almost on a bee-line west from this City. Its distances are estimated as follows:

To Black Rock on Salt Lake	18 miles.
Thence to Scull's Springs Valley	30 miles.
Thence to Redding Springs Valley	11 miles.
Thence to March Springs Valley	13 miles.
Here the road strikes Reba Valley, in which there is an abundance of wood and water all the way down to the sink of the Humboldt, estimated to be a distance of	250 miles.
At this point the route strikes the old California road to Carson Valley, supposed to be distant about	50 miles.
Total	380 miles.

If these estimates prove to be correct upon examination, it will be seen that the route hence to California may be shortened nearly one-half, simply by substituting a direct line for the circuitous one now in use. It is hoped that the army here will avail itself of an opportunity to make a satisfactory reconnoissance of it.

The new overland mail contracts are doing finely. The mail which left St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 5th of June, arrived here on the evening of the 24th, nineteen and a half days' time, or two and a half less than that stipulated in the contract. The conductor states that with the arrangements now completed, there will be no difficulty in making the time through regularly in sixteen or eighteen days. S.

A NOTABLE SLAVE CASE.—The Rapides (La.) *Democrat* tells a curious story of a slave who, six years ago, ran away from his master in Georgia, married a white woman, who had several children by him, and settled near Bertrand's Prairie, Rapides parish. His personal appearance had never led any one to suspect his African blood; but his old master by some means learned his hiding place, and came on in pursuit of him two or three weeks since. He and his companion, armed with shot guns, met and recognized the slave, and on his attempting to escape, shot him twice, wounding him, but not severely enough to prevent his escape. His owner offers a reward of $200 for his arrest.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The Buffalo *Republic and Times* has the following paragraph: "The Buffalo *Commercial*, day before yesterday, copied from the New-York *Tribune* an article in relation to a decision in regard to the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, in New York. The article was published in the New-York Times on July 15th, copied into the *Republic* on the 20th, copied back into the New-York *Tribune* on the 22d, giving credit to us, and finally reaching its grand climacteric in the *Commercial* on the 26th. The thing must be a piece of news by this time.

A Summary of Events in China.

From the London Times, June 19.

Letters from the port of Pekin and files of the *North China Herald* have now been delivered, and we had hoped that they would afford us some reason to modify the observation suggested by the telegram. But the details are even worse than the general fact; they pencil within the outline nothing but shadows. The lamentable condition of affairs, which the electric telegraph only suggested, is now an ascertained fact. England, with a fleet of 60 ships, has, by the agency of the officers to whom that fleet was confided, been degraded to the position of a humble auxiliary to a flotilla commanded by an enterprising Frenchman. Alas! good intentions and high personal courage are not the only qualities necessary to command. Too great kindheartedness and the influence of foolish advisers have associated an honored name with a national—nay, more with a naval disgrace. It is now a confirmed fact, that on the 29th of May, when the last advices left the Gulf of Pecheli, the French were over the bar and waiting for the English. The English had their two dispatch-boats aground upon the bar, helpless, with only two feet of water round them. The French captains were civil and profuse in their condolences; the English captains were gnashing their teeth. The gun-boats, which ought to have been present to maintain the preeminence of England in operations which she commenced, and whereof she has always held the initiative, were either at Canton or in dock, or in the Formosa Channel,—anywhere but where they were intended to be by the House of Commons which voted them, and the Admiralty which sent them out. They might as well have been on the top of Mount Ararat.

To understand the recent proceedings on the coast of China, we must go back a little. When Canton had fallen and YEH had been captured, Lord ELGIN remained long enough at Canton to put matters in order, and to give the Pekin authorities time to send down Commissioners to treat. When it became evident that the necessary impression upon the Court of China had not yet been made, he concerted measures with the other three Plenipotentiaries, and proceeded northwards. In order to give the Celestials every opportunity, he dispatched Mr. OLIPHANT, his private Secretary, before him, with an intimation to be conveyed to Pekin that the British Plenipotentiary was advancing to Shanghae, and would there wait for a named period, the arrival of a Chinese Minister properly authorized to settle terms of peace. Lord ELGIN proceeded leisurely up the coast, visiting the trading ports, and also the Island of Chusan, on his way. When he arrived at Shanghae no Minister had come down from Pekin, and no answer had been vouchsafed to his letter. Certain provincial officers, however, volunteered to him the information that the high Mandarins of Pekin would hold no communication with him, but that one HWANG-TSUNG-HAN had been dispatched to Canton, and that Lord ELGIN and his allies had better go back and seek an interview with this official. Lord ELGIN, with a very obvious propriety, refused to receive this unofficial communication, or to act upon the information thus volunteered. He had already come 800 miles North to place himself in nearer communication with the Court of Pekin; he now prepared to go some 500 miles further North, and await the pleasure of the Emperor at the mouth of the river which passes near the capital.

For this operation we must assume that all proper steps had been taken. It will be for Lord ELGIN to show that he had notified to the Admiral that he should require a force of vessels of light draught to act in the shallow waters of the North. If this should turn out not to be so, the Admiral is exonerated, and the blame must rest with Lord ELGIN. Our information, however, is, that these gun-boats had been officially demanded and officially promised; but it is possible that we may be in error. We have reason to believe that there is of late correspondence upon this subject, which cannot be too soon made public. The journals of former Embassies and the information gathered in China enabled every officer of the fleet and every one connected with the Legation to comprehend that for the purpose of coercing the city of Pekin it would be necessary that the allied squadron should be in the Gulf of Pecheli early in April. On the 10th of April Lord ELGIN was still at Shanghae, impatiently awaiting his naval force. For the delay of the Admiral at Hong Kong no explanation has been given. We must put aside all the old women's stories which reach us from that favored spot, about the gathering of "Braves," and projected attacks upon the city of Canton. These are the rumors of a small office community, and the tremulous suggestions of commercial men. If General STRAUBENZEE is a man of ordinary military ability, he can, with his present forces and position, hold Canton against all the military power of China. It was stated long ago in these columns that there is not a Chinaman within forty miles of Canton who would dare to hold up a stick in actual hostility to an English force. The fact of the delay is, however, only too certain. Some of the gun-boats were in dock; they had been worn out by being sent slushing up and down the river upon frequent postal service; but there were ten gun-boats and twenty ships in the Hong Kong and Canton waters, which, for all purposes of necessity, might just as well have been in the Medway. Duty called them to the north. Whether or no some web of evil counsels had been woven over the Admiral it is useless to speculate; but if he had received orders to counterplot all Lord ELGIN'S plans, and to place him in a ridiculous position before the world, the course of action pursued would have been in strict obedience to those orders.

On the 10th of April the time had arrived at which the British Minister had engaged to proceed north with Baron GROS, and the time was long past when the squadron of light draught gun-boats that was to enable him to keep this engagement ought to have arrived. Lord ELGIN, thus left in the lurch, assumed the responsibility of gathering together the ships on the Shanghae station, and of ordering them to proceed with him. He took the *Pique* sailing frigate, his own steam-frigate, the *Furious*; the *Nimrod* and *Cormorant*, screw dispatch-boats; and the *Slaney* gunboat. These, with the exception of the *Slaney*, were all of the class of ships least adapted for this particular purpose; but Lord ELGIN wrote to the Commodore at Hong Kong, stating the exigency, and begging him to hurry up every available gunboat. With this inappropriate squadron, after four days' sail, Lord ELGIN arrived in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 14th of April, Count PUTIATIN, the sly Russ, arriving just an hour before him. The American Minister, in the *Mississippi*, came up soon after. All the row-boats of the squadron were now quickly at work surveying the famous bar, and, after several days' labor, it was found that the worst statements of the former Embassies were the most correct. It was not a narrow bar of mud which the *Nimrod* could, at full speed and at some risk, drive through, but a sandbank—almost an island, at low water extending right across the river, and at least a mile in thickness. There is a winding watercourse through this sand island, which at low water gives a depth of two feet, but it was ascertained that under the most favorable circumstances of fair weather and Spring tides there could not be more than eleven feet of water in that watercourse. Beyond this bar the row-boats passed, and found the river inside very narrow in the channel, but deep—just the water for the 40-horse gun-boats brought out by Captain OSBORN for this very purpose, and left behind, 1,400 miles off. On either bank of the river were Chinese forts, flying multitudes of banners and crowded with men. These are described to us to look like five huge Perigord pies. There is, moreover, a line of earthworks, manned with a large force, and armed with 53 guns of a more serviceable appearance than any heretofore seen in China. Such are the outpost defences of the capital of China, and such are the results of the surveys made from the ships.

On the 20th Baron GROS arrived, bringing word that the British Admiral had been seen at the mouth of the Yangtse in the line of battle sailing-ship *Calcutta*, bound for Pechell. On the 20th the French Admiral arrived with two corvettes and two gun boats, and looming upon the horizon was seen the British Admiral in the huge *Calcutta—alone*. Meanwhile the English and French Plenipos had sent another flight of letters to Pekin, announcing their arrival to YU, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at that capital. It is said that these letters merely required that YU should acknowledge the communication, and send a person fully empowered to treat. In default of this he was told that the English and French would resort to arms. He was given until the 30th of April to comply with this demand. On the 29th, when the letters left, some of the petty local Mandarins had been off to the ships, brought off by the Russians and the Americans, who still, it seems, preserve their neutral character, but no official answer had arrived from Pekin. It had been determined, therefore, on the previous day that the vessels should cross the bar. The French, with only five gun-boats on the station, had three of them ready for this operation. The English, with twenty gun-boats, had one—the *Slaney*. Both squadrons went at the bar. The Frenchmen all got over, so did the *Slaney*; but our two long-heeled dispatch-boats, although they had taken out their coals and lightened themselves for the rush, stuck fast, and when the last were left were lying with two feet of water round them before the assembled squadrons of four nations. *Now*, when this blot has fallen upon our naval credit, some of the least useful of the gun-boats are ordered up. The large 60-horse boats, escorted by the poor old *Hesper* and the *Sampson*, are toiling up the coast. Out of the six light-draught boats—the *Clown*, the *Kestrel*, the *Woodcock*, the *Janus*, the *Drake* and the *Watchful*—not one has even been sent for. On the 3d of May five gun-boats of this deeper draught left Shanghae. They would probably arrive about a week after the attack on the forts was to take place. *Toujours trop tard! Toujours trop tard!* Europe will soon learn to adopt this exclamation as the nickname of our two services. The French Admiral is not the man we take him for if he suffered the 1st of May to pass without forcing his passage up the river. That man has a will, and he is not likely to carry his politeness so far as to wait for Admiral SEYMOUR'S lagging gun-boats. If he does not go in, it will be because he doubts the sufficiency of his force. We expect, however, to hear in a few days that "all has gone well;" that the French have gone up to Tientsin, and that the English have followed at their heels. It is enough to make an Englishman in foreign parts deny his nationality, or blush to name the land of his birth, when such spectacles of national imbecility are offered to the world.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Yale College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

I have already alluded to the construction of a new building for the accommodation of the Medical Department in Yale College. Generally such matters have to pass through tedious discussions and deliberations before they attain any definite form. By the liberality of Jos. E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., of New-Haven, now traveling abroad, this project has been spared this dangerous ordeal. Last June he purchased the old building which stands at the head of College-street, in dangerous proximity to the graveyard, for $16,500, and the construction of the new building was immediately commenced. It has reached a second story almost before the citizens were aware of its existence. It is located on York-street, a short distance south of Chapel. Medical students in embryo may congratulate themselves on the prospect they have of an escape from the labyrinthine stairs which lead to the dissecting-rooms in the whited sepulchre on College-street.

Yale provides liberally for indigent students. The funds upon which they may rely are continually being increased from various sources. The College has, during the past year, begun to receive the legacy of the late THOMAS HARMER JOHNS, of Canandaigua, N. Y. The total amount will be nine or ten thousand dollars and is to constitute a fund to create scholarships of $100 a year, to be given to indigent and meritorious students.

The Calidonean Society, which departed this life some four or five years since, is to have a better epitah than an empty hall bearing its name. After the debts of the society had been paid from the proceeds arising from the sale of its library, $2,100 remained, which was made a fund for two scholarships, one of $1,100 the other of $1,000.

EDWARD C. HERRICK, Esq., who has so long and ably filled the double position of treasurer and librarian, this year resigns the latter office, so as to devote himself more entirely to the duties of the former. DANIEL C. GILMAN, Esq., who has virtually acted as librarian for the last year or two, has been formally elected to the office. Doubtless visitors will find Mr. HERRICK'S extensive bibliographical knowledge extended to them as courteously as ever, should occasions of need arise. The wide acquaintance with books Mr. GILMAN has acquired during his residence abroad, together with his energetic performance of whatever he undertakes, will render his services highly acceptable in the office he now enters upon.

The Secretaryship of the College, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. SAMUEL R. ANDREW, has been filled by the election of WILLYS WARNER, Esq.

The College Library has received some important acquisitions during the past year. It has received by donation 178 volumes and 151 pamphlets. The expenditure for books is as follows:

Seven hundred and seventy volumes	$2,010 74
Current periodical works	197 28
Binding books	163 69
Map of United States	4 50
Total	$2,375 56

Commencement at Dartmouth.

Last Friday was Commencement Day at Dartmouth. The attendance of Alumni was unprecedentedly large. The graduating class numbered 57, of whom 19 delivered orations. The following young gentlemen graduated from the Chandler Scientific Class:

William Lawrence Baker, Northampton, Mass.; Harvey Judson Chamberlin, Ascutneyville, Vt; William Martin Chase, Canaan; Milton Dascomb, Greenfield; John Follett, Hubbardston, Mass.; Ethphalet Butler Gage, Pelham; Charles Woodman Haynes, Madbury; Edgar Kittredge Haynes, Hanover; Lucian Osgood Livingston, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph Edward Marsh, Pelham; Benjamin Merrill, Haverhill; John Kelly Merrill, Methuen, Mass.; Jonathan Eastman Pesker, East Concord; Marcus Morton Pillsbury, Canaan; John Elbridge Sinclair, Brentwood; William Carter Tracy, Windsor, Vt.; Thomas Wyman Vose, Brewer Village, Me; Edwd. Loyd West, Roxbury, Mass.; George Ward Weston, Fryeburg, Me.; Gustavus Brown Williams, Uxbridge, Mass.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Prof. EDWARD P. BARROWS, of Andover, Mass; Prof. EDWARD LAWRENCE, of East Windsor, Conn.; and the Rev. AMOS W. BURNHAM, of Rindge, N. H. That of LL. D. upon the Hon. JOSIAS CUTTING, of Maine, and Prof. GEO. TICKNOR, of Boston. That of A. M. upon H. M. HACKETT, of Portsmouth. AUSTIN F. PIKE, of Franklin, and J. CUMMINS, of Roxbury, Mass.; CHAS. C. FROST, of Brattleboro', Vt.; EDWARD DENFORTH, of New-York; CHARLES DANE, of Woodstock, Vt.; BENJ F. TREADWELL, Philadelphia, and WM. L. COGSWELL, New-York.

The usual College dinner to the Alumni was given in Dartmouth Hall at 2 o'clock. It was here proposed to raise the sum of $100,000 among the friends of the institution, a portion of which is to be used in building an Alumni hall, and the remainder for improvement in the College grounds and buildings. The proposition met with general favor, and several sons of old Dartmouth, who were present, subscribed largely for the purpose. Judge PACKER, of Cambridge, headed the list with $1,000, and was followed by FRANCIS HAYES of Boston, with a like sum.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES consented at short notice to go to Dartmouth, to supply the place of Mr. CHOATE, who was prevented by illness from addressing the literary societies. Dr. HOLMES read an address which he prepared for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, but which has never been reposted in public. It gave great satisfaction at Dartmouth, and much gratitude was expressed at the prompt and ready manner in which he acceded to the invitation of the college officers.

Dr. HOLMES announced his subject as embracing some of the Relations of Poetry and Science, and the different organic tendencies of the minds which find their natural element in one or the other.

Antioch College.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following:

"The venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, ex-President of Harvard University, has drawn up the subscription paper for the $26,000 which is expected from New-England, to complete the work of relieving Antioch College from debt. Mr. QUINCY, Hon. ALBERT FEARING, JONATHAN PHELPS, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. THOMAS MANDELL, of New-Bedford, have already subscribed each $1,000 towards this object, and sundry others, with equal generosity in proportion to their means, have contributed smaller sums, making in all about $8,000."

Hamilton College.

The Albany *Statesman* says:

"The friends of Hamilton College will be glad to learn that the great telescope is duly mounted in the Observatory, and its glasses all in place. A chronometer, a transit instrument, and other needed apparatus, have been ordered, the means having been in good part pledged by friends of science and the College. The Director of the Hamilton College Observatory, is Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, formerly Observer at the Dudley Observatory, in this city. The genius and energy lost to Albany by his removal, has been indeed a valuable gain to Clinton. The splendid telescope at that Institution is the second in size in the world, the twin instruments at Pulkowa and Cambridge alone being larger. It is the largest ever constructed in this country."

Delta Kappa Epsilon.

The thirteenth annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will be held with the Theta Chapter of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., on the 4th and 5th of August. The public exercises will take place on the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., on which occasion the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will deliver the oration, and HAMILTON J. DENNIS the poem. Delegates will be present from the New-York Free Academy, Yale College, University of Virginia, Williams College, University of Mississippi, Wateryille and other Colleges.

A list of the employes in the British Museum has just been published. It includes Mr. PANIZZI, the head librarian, who receives a salary of £1,200, (as librarian and secretary,) and who was appointed in 1831; the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, first-class assistant, (printed books,) with £300 salary; Mr. COVENTRY K. PATMORE, (author of *The Angel in the House*,) with £210; the Rev. J. B M'CAUL, with £210; Sir F. MADDEN

...National Free-Lovers—A Chance to Make Money.

...JOHN LANDON is a merchant in the town ...sex, Vt. He is possessed of means and in...ence, and has lately sprung into celebrity. ...ough his active efforts, the late "Convention" ...Rutland found facilities for holding its meet..., when other people in the town turned their ...ks upon it, and the Free-Lovers cherish a ...m regard for him for the good-will he exhib...ed. His specialty, however, is Spiritualism, ...d he has come to grief because that particular ...anch was incontinently upset by another ...ANCH, given over to "Free-Love." Mr. LAN... now comes forward with the following lib...l offer, which we publish without change:

REWARD—$25—REWARD.

...EDITOR RUTLAND HERALD: To correct an impres... that has been, and is now industriously being ...ated, by individuals and the press, in relation to ...timents entertained by the 2,000 persons who ...ded the Free Convention, at Rutland, on the ...ct of *marriage*, I wish you to publish this resolu... as expressive of the views of ninety-nine of every ...undred persons attending the Convention from ...e last: viz., Resolution No. 5:

...olved, That the only true and natural marriage ...exclusive conjugal love between *one man and ...one*, and that the only true home is the isolated ...e based upon this exclusive love.

...offer the above reward *to any person who will prove ...there were thirty persons at the Convention* on the ...26th and 27th of June last, disavowing this reso...n.

...make this offer to give some professedly pious but ...aken persons in this vicinity, an opportunity to ...r deny the facts as stated, or inform themselves ...top lying about their fellow citizens.

Respectfully yours, JOHN LANDON.

...Other papers who love truth and justice will ...e copy. J. L.

...ere is an excellent opportunity for some of the "Free-Love" people to make a little money. Let ...y of those free-and-easy men and women who ...ered at Rutland, under the lead of Mrs. JULIA ...ANCH, come out with an open avowal that they ...not ashamed of themselves, and MR. LANDON, ...utland, stands ready to pay them eighty-three ...e apiece. We apprehend, however, that even ...LANDON'S defiant denial will fail to produce ...effect he desires. The public judgment is ...ty well settled already, and for the want of ...e to ignore plain facts, it is not likely to un...go a speedy change. The gentleman from ...ind must bear the consequences of the re...sibility he assumed. We are sorry for him.

Pugnacious "Reformers."

FREE-LOVERS REFUSE TO LEAVE BERLIN HEIGHTS.

...We published, a day or two ago, a statement ...an Ohio paper, to the effect that the peaceable ...ens of Berlin Heights proposed to get rid of the ...e-Love community in that place, by purchasing ...r property at a fair valuation. The offer has been ...e, but the offensive people won't go. Mrs. CORA ...AY, editor of that blasphemous sheet, the *Age of ...edom*, gives vent to the feelings of the Free-Lov... in the following independent style:

"Born in Berlin, I consider myself 'naturali... ;' feel I have the privileges of a 'Native Ameri...,' *and I expect to remain here.* Thinking as I must ... all subjects; acting as my highest convictions im...l me on all occasions,; advocating such faith and ...h life as is good to me always, I expect still to re...ain. *Rejecting all religious dogmas; repudiating all ...bitrary marriage bonds; believing in no government ...e the ever-acting laws of all being, I shall utter my ...ughts as I am moved, and shall utter it here.* Scorn ...g that purity manufactured by legal force; des...ing that virtue based only on the opinion of the ...orld; the truth I feel shall not be stifled in my soul, ...ere on God's earth. *Advocating sublimest true... the Christ within*, my life shall alone answer to ...vine mandates of my own being; and what... place and her may apportion me, it must pass ...dless, while my soul alone listens to the deep ...e of the Infinite coming to me from the bleed... heart of Humanity—the aching pulses of my ...d sisters, whose anguished prayer, as of old, is, ...shall we do to be saved?' and oh! from the ...m innocent, and unasked child-souls who are ...born to a heritage of sin; all bidding me 'cry ...d and spare not' the deep truths so clearly shown ...

"...ding all days alike holy, I would do only good ...beautiful deeds at any time, and the Bible Sab...h or Christian Sunday, like every day of my life, ...d be devoted to whatever of work, or study, or ..., or preaching, or dancing, my own judgment ...will be most productive of health to my body ...soul; *and this I shall do in Berlin as I have always ...done.*

"'David danced before the Lord'—I believe it ...s as innocent as any act of his life; *and dancing, ...even the hours of intellectual and religious exercises, ...Sunday or any other day, will be a part of all whole ...and consistent worship.* Seeing clearly that woman, ...herself as man, has the natural right to the fullest ...ion of all the faculties and passions of the soul; ...she must be self-owned and self-whole; that her ...hood and her maternal relations should be sa...redly held in her own hands, I bid her keep herself ...never become a slave—never yield to the mercena... obligations of the marriage bond; but accept alone ...e truest life up-welling in her own soul; letting a ...e lovingness be ever the only parent power that ...ll give her a child; and despite threats, despite ...rches and priesthood, despite the howling of the ...ble and the unlawful persecutions of legalized ...er, despite misrepresentations, and calumny, and ..., and vilification, this truth will I proclaim from ...native hill-tops, and send it reverberating through ...valleys where my childhood wandered. I shall ...sit among the orchard blooms that draped my ...dle; they shall give their fragrance to my life, ...shroud my grave with the rose-hued mantle; ...yet that life shall be lived unfettered, that grave ...be no coward's tomb. The scented slopes, where ...childhood's winged hours went by, are still to ...their sweetness and their sunshine to my riper ...s; and the mother's love and the father's smile ...still to be mine for the faith that they have in ...child; and yet more for the supremer faith in ...th; and ever shall my pen go on its work, ever ...I utter this thought of freedom, ever shall I live ...life that I feel most true, and ever must it be ...re my own soul chooseth its resting spot and its ...e."

Foreign Items.

...The Paris *Pays* states that it is anxious "to ...an error too generally entertained in Eu... to the effect that Cuba, if abandoned to her ...ources and to those of the mother country, ...infallibly succumb to the efforts of the ...States." Who would dare to be incredu... in perusing the following muster-roll?

...is divided into three departments, which ...nized in a very vigorous manner. The ... generally consists of 6 regiments of the ... of light infantry, 4 rifle companies, 2 batte... of horse artillery, 4 batteries of foot artillery, ...nts of cavalry, and several special corps—... forming a total of 15,000 men. To this ...must be added 10,000 men dispatched by ...other country, and composed of the best ...s of the Spanish army. Now the stand... of the United States is not more than ...ong, and in spite of the immense activity ...ation, it would require a very powerful ... raise an invading force of ten to twelve ... men. Cuba is consequently able to de... herself from an aggression. Moreover, Spain ... military organization which would permit ...dispatch necessary reinforcements to her ... The Spanish war navy is superior to that ...the United States. In enumerating these facts, ...e have no wish to establish any comparison be...ween two nations which are our friends and ...allies; we merely desired to show that Cuba is in ...strategical sense capable of defeating any Amer...can invasion, were the latter to be attempted at ...my time."

...The Paris *Univers* congratulates the United States Government on its having admitted the ...e of the claims advanced by the Roman Cath... Archbishop of California to territory conceded ...mer days to the Roman Church by the Mexi... Government. Our cotemporary hopes that ...excellent example may not be lost on Pied...

It says:

"...e pay homage to the equity of the Washing... Cabinet, which rises superior to the unjust ...acy of liberal fanaticism. We may also re... a singular fact—the Jesuits driven out of ...mont, took refuge, several years ago, in Cali...; they have met there, not only with liberty ...peace, but they also enjoy a safe asylum in ...old convents which the Protestant Govern... has restored to the Church. They possess ... colleges and schools, and it is from these ... abodes that they depart on their evangelical ...sion. A severe lesson is thereby offered to ...dmont, if that unhappy kingdom, betrayed as it ...by the liberal cabal, which impoverishes and de...ralizes the land under the pretext of governing ...could only turn it to profit."

...A Congress, having for its object the discus...n of questions relating to literature and art, ...ll meet at Brussels on the 27th of September ...xt, and remain in session four or five days. ...gates from the United States and from all ...e of the world have been invited to unite in the ...erations, the results of which will be looked ...with great interest. The printed circular of in...tion presents a list of the questions which will ...submitted for discussion—questions mainly re...ing to the rights of authors to property in their ...ks, whether of a literary or artistic character ...d states that all communications relative to ...Congress should be addressed, post-paid, to the ...ral Secretary of the Committee of Organiza... MR. EDOUARD ROMBERG, Superintendent of ...strial Affairs in the Department of the Inte... No. 58 Rue Royale, Brussels.

...is said that the land forces, in the new ...nish expedition against Mexico, will be com...ded by General PRIM, and the fleet by Briga... PINSON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Aug. 2.

Before Commissioner Selwell.

Oliver Brown, a seaman, charged with perpetrating the crime of grand larceny on the high seas, was up on examination this morning. Held to await the inquisition of the Grand Jury.

The West Washington Market Controversy—The Title Vested in the State—Appointment of Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 2.

Before Judge Davies.

The People of the State of New-York, and Owen Brennan and James Taylor vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and others.*—Motion by plaintiffs for receiver and injunction.

Hutchins, Stoughton and Van Buren for plaintiffs; Busteed, McKeon, Noyes and O'Connor for defendants.

DAVIES, J.—The facts charged in the complaint are that the people of the State are owners in fee of certain premises in the City of New-York lying on the westerly side of West-street between Vesey and Dey streets, and extending westerly about 440 feet.

That the defendants, the Corporation of New-York, have taken possession thereof, and have rented the same for market and other purposes.

That the people have made and executed to the plaintiffs, Taylor and Brennan, a lease for said premises for one year from April 2d, 1858, at an annual rent of $5,000 payable quarterly.

That the defendants withhold from Taylor & Brennan the possession of the premises, and that they are entitled to the rents and profits of the same from April 2d, 1858.

That the tenants of the premises pay the rent thereof to the defendants and refuse to acknowledge the right of the plaintiffs to pay them the rent thereof.

That a small portion only of the rents collected have been paid into the City Treasury, and that the persons so acting in the collection of the rents are pecuniarily irresponsible and are not authorized to act. That the amount to paid is annually more than the sum of $40,000, and that the moneys are paid weekly.

That it would be the duty of the Collector of the City Revenue to collect and receive such rents if the same really belonged to the City, but that the same were collected by some other person.

That the Comptroller of the City has received but a small portion, if any, of the rents collected; that he has stated that the premises belong to the State, and, therefore, that the City has no right to collect and enforce payment of the same, and that for this reason he has refrained from exercising that control over the property which he would have done if it belonged to the City.

That the occupants of the premises are men of little or no pecuniary means; that they pay their rent weekly in advance, and that the same is in danger of being wholly lost by reason of their want of means, and the residence of many of them out of the State.

That the Comptroller has stated that, in his opinion, a receiver ought to be appointed to take charge of and collect said rents, and hold them for the benefit of whomsoever may be entitled thereto

On the hearing, other affidavits were made on the part of the plaintiffs, showing that the premises in controversy were outside the 400 feet from low water mark on the North River.

That the Mayor of the City has concurred in the opinion of the Comptroller, that the title to the land is in the State and not in the City, and that the City has no right to have it or use the same.

On the part of the defendants, the Corporation, there is produced the affidavits of Mr. Serrell, City Surveyor, setting forth that the premises in question have been reclaimed by the defendants, the Corporation, from the North River by filling in the same. That such filling in began in 1844, and was completed in 1853; that since such filling in, the defendants, the Corporation, by their officers and agents, have rented the said premises, have claimed to own the same, and exercised acts of dominion over the same, and received the rents thereof in their own right.

Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, states that such filling was done under a claim of title to the land under water, and that since such filling, the defendants, the Corporation, have been in actual possession thereof, claiming to own the same in fee simple.

He further states that the rents of said premises are being collected by Robert A. Haggerty, duly appointed for that purpose by the defendants, and that the same are being faithfully collected by him and paid into the City treasury.

That he has always supposed that it was the duty of said corporation to collect such rents, whether the title to the said premises was actually vested in the defendants, the Corporation or the State, that he is not of the opinion that the appointment of a Receiver is necessary to protect either the interests of the State or of the City; that said rents are now in due course of collection, and by proper persons.

The Mayor makes an affidavit expressing the same views.

The affidavit of Benson shows, that as Clerk of the Market, previous to the commencement of this suit, he collected the rents from the premises, and paid them over to the Corporation.

The affidavit of Haggerty shows that since the commencement of this suit, he has been appointed as an officer of the Finance Department of the defendants to collect said rents, and has collected the same and paid them over to the Corporation.

First as to the title of the City to the premises in question.

It is conceded that they lie outside of the 400 feet granted to the Corporation by the Montgomerie charter. The Dongan charter conveyed to the City land between high and low-water mark all around the Island, and the Montgomerie charter (1730) granted to the Corporation on the North River, a slip of land extending into the river, 400 feet from low-water mark.

In 1786 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Corporation to lay out exterior streets on both rivers of the width of 70 feet, and such streets were to be built at the expense of the owners of the adjoining lots, fronting on the same, and the intervening spaces were to be filled up by them, and such proprietors filling up such intermediate spaces of ground were to become owners of the same in fee simple.

In the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* Farmer, (5 Sand. S. C. Rep., 16,) the Superior Court held that the proprietors referred to are the grantees of the Corporation or their assigns who had received grants to the full extent of the 400 feet owned by the Corporation, and that the intermediate spaces were those which in consequence of the irregularity of the shores sometimes intervened between the extremity of the Corporation grants, &c., regular streets in front of the river which the act authorized to be built, and that these intervening spaces belonged to the State and were granted by the State to the adjoining proprietors on the conditions expressed in the acts.

This case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment affirmed upon the grounds taken in the Superior Court. The Corporation, as the owner of lands fronting on the river, built new streets and filled up the intermediate spaces, and became therefore the owners in fee simple of the lands extending to westerly side of West-street. There their ownership terminated and that of the people of the State commenced. They, as representing the Crown, or former sovereign, own the bed of all navigable rivers which have flux and reflux of the seas, and as such owners have the right to grant and sell the same without reference to the owner of the adjacent upland, and the grantee of the Crown and State can so build upon or improve the land so granted as to cut off the owner of the land from all access to the water. These points were distinctly ruled in the case of Gould vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, (2 Selden, 522.)

By section 5 of the Act of 1798 it was made lawful for the Corporation to direct piers to be sunk and completed in such manner as they might think proper in front of said streets or wharves, at the expense of the proprietors of the lots lying opposite to the places at which said piers should be sunk. In case the proprietors refused to sink and build the piers, the Corporation might do so, and receive the wharfage to their own use.

From the facts before me it appears that the Corporation have built a bulkhead upon the land of the State, some 400 feet west of West-street, and filled in the intermediate space and erected their buildings, which are used for market purposes. I do not find any title set up to these premises by the Corporation, though it seems by the affidavit of Mr. Serrell that at the time of the filling, it was done under claim of title. Upon what ground we have no information, and I am greatly at a loss to perceive any.

So little doubt has been entertained on this subject that the present Comptroller, who has large experience in City affairs, and who is not slack to assert and maintain the rights and interests of the Corporation, says in his report to the Common Council, under date of February 6, 1854: "In the course of the past year or two, land has been gained from the North River by constructing a bulkhead from pier No. 20 to pier No. 23, between Vesey and Dey streets, and covering one acre, equal to 90 full lots. A map of this land, including Washington Market, has been prepared by John S. Serrell. The new land is entirely outside of West street, *which at that point is the exterior line of the 400 feet granted to the Corporation by the charter of* 1730, commonly called the Montgomerie grant. The bed of the river beyond the line of that street, and of the 400 feet embraced in the charter, belongs to the people of the State of New-York, and before the land is sold, [which he had recommended in his report,] or any erections made on it, it is advisable to have the title settled by an act of the Legislature."

It would appear from the affidavit of Mr. Mott that the present Mayor of the City entertains similar opinions as to the title of the State.

The title to the premises in question would seem, then, to be, free of all doubt, in the people of this State. It has been so decided by the highest Court of the State, so recognized by the chief officers of the Corporation, and particularly the Comptroller, whose especial duty it is to look after the property of the Corporation. It is so averred in the complaints, and I have looked in vain in the papers put in to oppose this motion, for any denial of the title of the State, or any averments that the title is in the Corporation.

As to the appointment of a Receiver, this Court, by section 244, subdivision 1 of the Code, is authorized to appoint a Receiver, before judgment, on the application of either party, where he establishes an *apparent* right to property which is the subject of the action, and which is in the possession of the adverse party; and the property or its rents and profits are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired.

Edwards, in his able work on Receivers, (Edition of 1837, p. 16,) says: "What is here meant by 'establishing an apparent right' is not very clear when connected with an action before judgment. It is probably the use of a well-known term; *prima facie* right is what is intended, and ought to have been the phrase."

It is undeniable that in this case the plaintiffs have established an apparent or *prima facie* right to the property, the subject of the action. It would seem to be well settled, where the right is clear and the party in possession has no legal title, to appoint a receiver in the first instance. Such was the case of Stilwell vs. Wilkins, (6 Mad. C. R., 49,) and on appeal to Lord Eldon, he affirmed the appointment. The case of Lancashire vs. Lancashire, (9 Beavis, 120,) is an authority for the position that when the legal title is clear, and it is admitted, a receiver will be appointed. In Fingal vs. Blake, (2 Mowbrey, 50,) a receiver was appointed to take possession of property from the heir at law, at the instance of a party claiming as devisee in trust under a will. In that case the Court was satisfied upon the merits that the heir was shut out from the inheritance, and therefore a trespasser.

In Cobb vs. O'Neil, (3 Md. Ch. Dec. 174) the Chancellor says, in a case somewhat analagous to this: "This is not a case, therefore, where a receiver is put upon property against the legal title. But it is a case in which the plaintiff shows an equitable title to a part of the property and a legal and equitable title to another part, in which the defendant upon the case *as it now stands* makes out no title, legal or equitable, and in which the preservation of the property requires that it should be taken under the control of the Court."

In that case as in this there were a large number of tenants of the property in dispute and litigation with them was anticipated.

Upon that principle, therefore, this Court would be justified in granting the motion for the appointment of a receiver. But, under the code, the authority is expressly given, when the plaintiff, as in this case, establishes an apparent right to the property in controversy, and the property and its rents and profits are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired, to appoint a receiver.

In the present case it is averred and not denied, that the premises are in the occupancy of the defendants, other than the Corporation; that many of them are irresponsible and live out of the State; and it is quite apparent to me that up to the time of the commencement of this suit the City actually received, if any, but a small portion of the rents actually accruing from the premises. I think I cannot regard what has been done by the Mayor and Comptroller since this suit was instituted, to insure a more faithful collection of these rents and application and payment of them to the Corporation, however commendable, as an answer to this application. Before this suit was instituted, it is undeniable that the rents and profits of the premises were lost or certainly greatly injured or impaired. And I cannot resist the conviction that an attempt at the collection of tax same by the defendants, the Corporation, under the circumstances, must greatly impair and injure them, if it does not result in a considerable loss.

The chief officers of the City and its chief financial officer have united in the opinion that the Corporation have no title to these premises, and in that view this Court concurs. With this known and authentic declaration of want of title in the Corporation, it is not to be supposed that the tenants, the other defendants, will voluntarily and willingly pay their rents to the Corporation or its agents when chief officers declare they have no legal right to receive them. On the contrary, they will withhold them—litigation must ensue—and if they are not in danger of being wholly lost to the City or the State, or the lessees of the latter, they must be to some extent greatly injured and impaired.

A receiver unites in himself the title of the State, of the Corporation, and of the lessees of the State; and to him the tenants must pay the rents without demur, or look to any of the parties in interest.

It is so clearly for the interests of all concerned that a receiver should be appointed to hold the funds for the party ultimately adjudged entitled to them, that I entertain no doubt of my duty in the premises. The case being novel and important, I have consulted with two of my colleagues of this judicial district, who concur with me in the results at which I have arrived.

An order will therefore be entered appointing Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., receiver of the rents and profits of the premises—the subjects of this action—with authority to let the same from time to time, not over six months, and to collect the rents of said premises which have accrued since the commencement of this suit; that the defendants and all persons in possession of said premises under them, attorn to said receiver, and that he be let into the possession thereof; that said receiver give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, with two sureties, in the sum of $20,000, and that he deposit all moneys received by him from time to time, whenever the amount shall equal the sum of $5,000, with the United States Trust Company.

WRIT OF ERROR AND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED IN THE CANGEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Judge INGRAHAM this morning rendered the following opinion on the motion to grant a stay of proceedings in the case of Cangemi, with the view of bringing it before the Court of Appeals.

INGRAHAM, J.—Application is made to me for a stay of proceedings and a writ of error in this case.

The exceptions taken upon the trial were considered by the General Term as not well taken, and were amended. If the application rested solely upon these exceptions, I should hesitate before granting this motion.

There is, however, in this case, the question which arises as to the mode of trial by eleven jurors. It is true that the twelfth juror was discharged at the request of the prisoner, and under stipulations which, in any other than a capital case, the Court might feel at liberty to enforce between the parties. It presents, however, a question novel in its character, and which, so far as I have been able to examine the books, is without precedent, in a case in which the life of the prisoner is at stake. Some of the cases which refer to the question, where it has arisen upon the mere consent of the prisoner, speak of such an occurrence on the trial as a fatal error; while others admit that the prisoner might waive the right to a full jury. I do not feel at liberty to say that the prisoner should not be permitted to submit his case to the appellate Court.

It has been urged against this application, that the record shows the trial to have been by the full Jury, and that this was in accordance with the agreement of the stipulation of the prisoner. I cannot for a moment entertain the idea that a court of justice, having the life of the prisoner at their disposal, should, on such a ground, deny the prisoner the right of appeal. If he had the power to waive a Juror, then, the Court, on appeal, will sustain the judgment. If he had no such power, his agreement to the trial by eleven Jurors justifies neither court nor officer in taking his life. I should be unwilling in any way to deprive the prisoner of having this question submitted to the appellate Court. The General Term directed this to be inserted as one of the grounds which the prisoner moved in arrest of judgment, and the order of Judge Sutherland to amend the record was made for the purpose of indirectly presenting this question to the Court upon the writ of error.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the application to stay proceedings upon the judgment should be granted.

After the rendition of the above opinion, Judge INGRAHAM delivered the following, on the motion made by Mr. McKeon last week:

INGRAHAM, J.—The amendment which the District-Attorney asks to have made to the record is not objected to by the prisoner's counsel, is consistent with the fact, and was rendered necessary by the amendment proposed on the part of the prisoner. The first amendment is to insert, previous to the statement of the application by the Attorney-General to Judge Wright to amend the *postea*, the following: "The counsel for the prisoner moved the General Term to amend the *postea*, which motion was denied by the General Term, and the counsel was directed to make such motion to the justice before whom the cause was tried."

The second amendment is to insert, in the fourth line of the statement of the application to Justice Wright for an amendment of the *postea*, after the words "in arrest of judgment," the words "and before sentence was pronounced upon the prisoner, and before the signing of the judgment record by the Judges at General Term."

The motion to amend is granted, and such amendment is ordered to be made by annexing a copy of the order therefor to the record.

THE WAY OF LIFE IN COURT.

John C. Hall and George B. Maigne vs. *George P. Edgar and William Herries*—The following are the affidavits by Mr. Herries and Mr. Hall, in the above case, on which the second warrant for the arrest of Edgar was issued:

City and County of New-York, ss.:—William Herries, being duly sworn, [says that he is one of the firm of Edgar & Herries, and that he has been engaged as editor in the business of publishing a weekly newspaper called the *Way of Life*; that he entered into partnership with the said Edgar on or about the 15th day of April last past; that his business in connection with the said paper was in the capacity of editor only; that said Edgar's business as connected with the said paper, was to attend to the general business of the said paper; that when he formed the partnership with the said Edgar he represented to this deponent that he was able to carry on said paper from his own means at least one year. This deponent says that he calculated, in the presence of and with the said Edgar, the expense of publishing the said paper for one year, and that the amount of money necessary was estimated at $9,000 at the lowest. This deponent further says, that from various conversations with said Edgar during the continuance of the said *Way of Life*, he was led to believe that the actually paying circulation of the said *Way of Life* was at least 5,000 copies; that he often spoke to said Edgar against issuing so large a number of said paper, and was told that five or six thousand copies were no more than enough to fill the subscriptions and sales of the paper. He further says that when he commenced, in company with said Edgar, he expected that the said business was to be done on the cash system or nearly so; that the said Edgar has incurred obligations on account of some five or six thousand dollars, a great portion of which, as this deponent has discovered since said Edgar's assignment on the 30th day of June last past, was in notes made by said Edgar and signed by him, without the knowledge or consent of this deponent, in the name of Edgar and Herries. This deponent says that the said Edgar has received all the proceeds of the said *Way of Life*, and appropriated them in his own way and without the knowledge of this deponent, and that the money which this deponent has received from the proceeds of the said *Way of Life* is only about sixty dollars; that since his assignment, and since the discontinuance of the *Way of Life*, the said Edgar has received from subscriptions and bills due the said *Way of Life* divers sums of money, and that he retains the same for himself; that the said sums of money, a great part of it, belongs to subscribers living at a distance, and sending their subscriptions to the *Way of Life*, without the knowledge that the said *Way of Life* has failed and been discontinued; and this deponent says that he has withdrawn his connection with the said partnership and the said *Way of Life*, and that he did so for the reason that from entries made by the said Edgar in the books of the accounts of the *Way of Life*, and from other transactions of said Edgar, that he was calculating to and actually was cheating and defrauding those who were doing business on credit for the said *Way of Life*.

WILLIAM HERRIES.

Sworn, &c.

The affidavit of Mr. John C. Hall alleges in substance, that the defendant, Edgar, induced him to print the paper, and to purchase some new fonts of type, by representing to him that he was abundantly able to meet any and all of the obligations he should create from said *Way of Life*, and that he by such means wrongfully and fraudulently incurred a debt, owing to that deponent, of about $1,900. The deponent also states, that from the representations made to him by Mr. Edgar, he was led to believe that the defendant was doing at least $8,000 to $10,000 in the drug business. Edgar also told Mr. Hall that "he was able to carry on the business of publishing the *Way of Life* from his own means." The deponent also says, that all the representations made by him as to his drug business, and his means and property, were wholly false and deceptive. Mr. Hall also further states in his affidavit, that "all the means or value that Mr. Edgar received from his drug business, and which he put into the firm of Edgar & Herries, as capital—according to his own statement—of the *Way of Life*, was in three or four notes amounting to about $3,200, which notes were made by a young man named Walker, alleged to be unpossessed of "any property whatever," and "to whom Edgar sold out his said drug business." The affidavit further states that said Walker, about the 22d of last month, at a meeting of the creditors of the defendant, gave notice to them by stating that he should not pay the said notes, because they "were obtained from him by said Edgar under representations which were wholly false and deceptive." That Mr. Walker further alleges "at the time the notes were given, Mr. Edgar told the said Walker that the business was a good paying business, and that the receipts from said business would pay the said notes as they became due." All of these representations the deponent, as speaking for Mr. Walker, alleges to have been made with fraudulent intent.

The matter of bail will probably be settled to-morrow morning.

Conrad Eisle vs. *Matilda Eisle.*—In this case His Honor granted, on hearing the report of the referee, a judgment of divorce on the ground of adultery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The Court room was unusually crowded either by Jurors anxious to get excused from duty, or by those desirous to go to the White Mountains or Saratoga Springs. The Recorder said that no Juror could be excused for sickness without a physician's certificate. This greatly simplifies the trouble which a Judge in the Court of Sessions has every month to undergo.

The trial of Stephen H. Branch for libels on Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Simeon Draper, and others was postponed till to day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Ashmead, Branch's counsel, expects to quash the indictment, otherwise it may go hard with Branch. Mr. Branch was anxious that the trial should proceed yesterday. It will certainly come off to-day. There are about a hundred cases to be tried this term, and the Recorder promises to use every effort to dispose of them as speedily and efficiently as is consistant with the thorough ends of justice.

Judge RUSSELL, yesterday, sentenced Leroy Rusher for the murder of McCarthy, the folding-boy of the *Tribune*, who pleaded guilty last term to manslaughter in the first degree, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Our advices from this State may be summed up as follows: Wheat a little more than an average. Corn is rather backward in some places, but with a good Fall promises an average yield. Oats mostly a failure.

KENTUCKY.

Bardstown, Nelson County.—The wheat crop is about half an average. Corn promises to be very good.

Hopkinsville, Christian County.—Oats of no account. Not enough saved for seed. Wheat and corn crops very good. Tobacco, which is the most important crop raised in our county, looks well, and from present prospects, we anticipate a moderate crop.

Murray, Callaway County.—Wheat has been badly injured in some places by smut, and we will not have an average crop. Corn is late, and from present indications we think it will not exceed an average yield, perhaps not that. Oats an entire failure. Tobacco is growing finely; plenty of it planted, and the prospect is pretty fair for at least an average yield.

MISSISSIPPI.

Carthage, Leake County.—The prospects now are more than usually good for cotton, corn and wheat.

Decatur, Newton County.—We anticipate a full crop of both corn and cotton in this county.

GEORGIA.

The general tenor of advices from this State is as follows: Owing to rust, the oat crop is almost an entire failure. The prospects for cotton, corn and wheat are favorable for more than an average crop

FLORIDA.

Uchee Anna, Walton County.—The prospects for cotton and corn are at present very flattering.

LOUISIANA.

The general tenor of advices from this State is as follows: The prospects for cotton, corn and wheat are very good; in some sections never were better at this season.

ARKANSAS.

Our advices from this State may be summed up as follows: Wheat crop light, oats a failure, cotton and corn excellent.

ALABAMA.

Our advices from this State may be summed up as follows: Cotton and corn good; wheat, an average crop; oats very inferior, mostly a failure.

TEXAS.

McLennan County.—The prospects for corn is good. Cotton fine, and wheat tolerably good.

Henderson, Rusk County.—The prospects for cotton are very flattering, and the crop will be much larger this year than it was last, unless some disaster should happen.

Jefferson, Cass County.—The prospects now are very flattering for full crops of corn and cotton. Small grain, say, wheat, rye and oats are matured, and they are inferior; oats will not make seed.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie & R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	95	57	—
Flour, bbls	29,081	626	2,288
Wheat, bushels	45,619	—	4,961
Corn, bushels	109,197	—	—
Rye, bushels	5,491	—	—
Oats, bushels	24,900	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	375	21	233
Whisky, bbls	703	52	50

ASHES—Quiet at old rates, $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale of 4,200 bags Santos, announced for to-morrow, (Tuesday,) the demand is limited. Prices, however, are very firm. Sales 34 bags Jamaica, from second hands, at about 12¼c.; 60 bags Rio at 11c; and 30 bags St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Receipts of Rio, during the week, 2,400 bags; stock of Rio, this evening, about 15,000 bags.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics, July 31, 1858:

	Rio.	Other kinds
Imports in July, 1858, bags	8,900	5,062
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858 bgs	54,372	39,563
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1857 bgs	77,073	19,579
Sales in July, 1858, bags	16,580	7,123
Stock July 31, 1858, bags	5,100	8,100
Stock July 31, 1857, bags	23,474	1,200

In Baltimore, last week, there were received, 6,000 bags Rio; sold, 8,700 bags Rio at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb; stock, there on Saturday, July 31, 12,400 bags Rio, and 1,500 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—The demand is moderate at former prices, sales 1,600 bales, including 1,200 bales in transit.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¾

DYEWOODS—Are in limited request at previous quotations. Stock on hand this morning, 740 tons Barwood, 2,109 tons Logwood, 341 tons Fustic, and 130 tons Japan Wood.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty good demand at, however, drooping prices, there being more offering. 1,000 quintals Bank were sold chiefly at $3 25; George's Bank are quoted at from $3 75@$3 85, without any further sales. Mackerel and Herring are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable brands of State and Western Flour, and prices favor sellers slightly. The demand is mainly for home use. The transactions comprise 14,700 bbls., within our revised range.

Sour, ℔ bbl	$3 65	@ 4 10
Superfine State	4 10	@ 4 15
Extra State	4 30	@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 10	@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15	@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20	@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 70	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 45	@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 7 00

Canadian is still scarce and wanted; sales 670 bbls., in lots, at from $4 35@$5 35 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty active at advancing rates. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 15@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is held with more firmness, the available supply not being as good, while the demand continues pretty brisk for home use and for shipment. Other kinds are depressed, cheaper, and irregular. Sales 63,500 bushels, including inferior to very good White Western at $1 08@$1 20; poor to good Red Western, (Winter,) within a range of from $1 08@$1 12; inferior Milwaukee Club at 95c.; fair Chicago Spring (600 bushels in slip) at 92c.; poor to fair ordinary new White Southern at $1 30@$1 35; and prime new Red do. at $1 33 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in active request at advancing prices; sales 98,500 bushels at 65¾c.@93½c. for unsound to fair mixed Western; $1 02 for round yellow; $1 05 for very good yellow Southern; 85c. for unsound, and $1 08 for choice, white Southern, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal at 80c.@81c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. A small lot of Crop Jersey Barley brought 85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are saleable and firm; among the sales were 3,800 bushels Canada at 47c. ℔ bushel of 32 lbs. We quote: Western 46½c.@47½c.; Canadian, 46c.@47c.; State, 46c.@47c; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 41c.@45c.; Southern, 34c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal in price here. In St. Louis, during the week ending July 29, Hemp was more active at advanced prices, closing with inferior to common at from $75 to $80; fair and good from $82@$85; prime at $88@$90, and prime dressed at $135 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Sales 37 bales, at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in limited demand at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 65c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet; prices are sustained. New-Orleans, 44c.; Porto Rico, 34c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@30c., ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty fair demand at steady rates. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 44c., cash, ℔ gallon, in shipping order. The sales of common Resin embrace 1,000 bbls., at $1 56 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at 72c.@73c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other k

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—LOLA MONTEZ—YANKEE GIRL.

FRENCH COMPANY—LE MARI ET L'AMANT.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN—Thirtieth-street and Second Avenue—THE HUTCHINSON BROTHERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WILLIAM TELL—FAIR—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool ....Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West via Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The Mails for Europe by the steamer *America*, of the Cunard line, from this port to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office this morning, at 10¼ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish, this morning, another very interesting letter from our Correspondent in Utah, but of an earlier date than those given in the TIMES of Friday and Saturday—the mail arrangements being still defective, and the regular transmission of correspondence consequently uncertain. Our correspondent gives a full description of the Salt Lake Valley, with a graphic narrative of the experiences of an American citizen, Mr. F. E. MCNEILL, who was held by the Mormons, for some months, as a prisoner of war, and subjected to manifold indignities. A comprehensive view of the present aspect of Mormon affairs is also given in this letter. The Saints are reported to have resolved upon an effort for the immediate admission of Utah as a State.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. EDWARD MCGOWAN, leaves on Thursday at 2 o'clock, with a full load of passengers and the California mails. The low fare ($100 in the steerage) which is charged during July and August, make them favorite months for going to California. The Fraser River excitement is also largely swelling the emigration. The Company will dispatch two steamers on the 20th inst., the *Star of the West*, Capt. GREY, and the favorite steamer *Granada*, Lieut. BERRYMAN, Commanding. It is said that there will be a large number of Canadians take passage on the 20th, who are bound to Fraser's River. Many tickets are already sold.

We have six days' later intelligence from Rio de Janeiro, by the arrival of the bark *Ellen Morrison* from that port on the 17th June. The yellow fever is represented as prevailing extensively in various parts of the Brazilian Empire. Paraguay, it is said, is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and the Uruguay rivers, which has been held by President LOPEZ, without any right, since his war with ROSAS in 1847. The Legislature was still in session, and had been memorialized to establish a line of electric telegraph to connect the principal seaports of the Empire.

The new Canadian Ministry was announced yesterday, with Sir GEORGE BROWN as Premier and Inspector-General. The names of all the new officers will be found under our telegraphic head. Parliament met yesterday afternoon, when a motion of want of confidence was made in both Houses. It was carried in the Upper House, and at 8 o'clock last night was being discussed in the House of Assembly.

Six vessels have now been designated for the Paraguay Expedition—the steamers *Water Witch*, *Fulton*, and *Harriet Lane*, and the brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry*, and *Dolphin*. The last three named mount sixteen guns each.

The Health Officer of Charleston, S. C., refutes the statement, which emanated from an unknown source, that he and the citizens of that goodly city were alarmed at the visit of the infected ship *Swallow* on the 19th of July, and ordered her away when she called there, on her route from Havana for New-York, to obtain assistance. It appears Capt. TUCKER was treated in the most hospitable manner, and advised to discontinue his voyage, and allow his sick crew to go into their Lazaretto.

A bloody battle is reported as having occurred between parties of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, near Big Stone Lake, on July 14, in which twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

An immense gathering of colored people assembled in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, to celebrate the anniversary of British West India Emancipation. The leading feature of the day was an address by FRED. DOUGLAS, which covered the entire ground presented in the question as to the effects of Emancipation, and reviewed the present Government and its policy as affecting the growth of Slavery. He was particularly severe on his namesake, the Senator from Illinois.

The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated at Morris Grove, L. I., and at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. Picnic parties of colored persons assembled at those places, but the gatherings were small, and the proceedings uninteresting.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists in Massachusetts celebrated the anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Abington, on Saturday. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and the Rev. Mr. BLEBY, formerly a British missionary in Jamaica, made addresses.

An important arrest of counterfeiters, or manufacturers of bogus United States coin, was made on Sunday last by the U. S. Marshal and his Deputies, DE ANGELIS and RYNDERS. The parties had been suspected for a long time and watched. On Sunday a man named CHARLES HOWARD, and a confederate named JAMES W. RYALL, were arrested in Canal-street, as they were entering a silver-plating establishment. Upon each of them were found more than one hundred pieces of bogus coin, well executed, in the shape of half dollars. They were first taken to the Marshal's office, and then locked up. The officers then found their head quarters, in the Eighth-avenue, and here they discovered a large quantity of bogus coin, burglars' tools, and implements for the manufacture of money on a large scale. They were examined by Commissioner BRIDGHAM and committed.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The Court-room was crowded to its fullest extent in anticipation of the trial of STEPHEN H. BRANCH. There was no quorum for a Grand Jury, and BRANCH'S trial was postponed till to-day. LEROY RUSHER, indicted for the wilful murder of the boy MCCARTHY, who pleaded guilty, last Term, to manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced for life to the State Prison.

JOHN QUINLAN, one of the leaders of the Dead-Rabbit gang, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of CORNELIUS RADY, reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Police are actively engaged trying to ferret out the murderers, and it is probable that further arrests will be made to-day. The inquest on the body of the murdered man which was to have been held yesterday was postponed till to-day, on account of the absence of material witnesses.

The Farmers' Club had a very profitable meeting yesterday, discussing particularly potato rot and the virtues of salt marsh muck. Mr. BERGEN, of Long Island, exhibited some very handsome potatoes from a field which three days ago was promising a heavy crop, but which yesterday showed that "the rot" had started in it with a threat of spoiling the whole.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened steadily for Cotton, the sales of which included 1,200 bales, *in transitu*. Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in good demand, and held with more firmness. Provisions were in fair request, at buoyant prices for all kinds, save Mess Pork, which declined slightly. Sugars continued active, at very full rates. Freights were decidedly heavy, and rates were lower, especially on Breadstuffs to British ports. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 805, indicating a considerable increase.

New Trials in England.

They are stirring the question of second trials in criminal cases in England. Not, as we might be inclined to suppose, from the the abuses of that privilege in this country, by way of restraining them, but in the direction of enlarging and securing the right. A bill has been introduced into Parliament for the purpose of easing the doubts which existed as to the right of the Court of Queen's Bench to remove indictments after trial into that Court; to enable the lower Courts to grant new trials; to allow of the removal of cases from the Sessions to the Assizes; and to permit the summons of Special Juries in certain criminal cases. Whether the statute of EDWARD I., granting bills of exceptions in civil cases could be extended to criminal ones, being doubtful, it is proposed, rather late in the day it must be confessed, to set it at rest by an oracular declaration of the Parliamentary mind. That the same reason which provided a rehearing of a case involving only money and lands, in certain contingencies, would apply with at least equal force to one putting life and liberty in jeopardy, would seem to be tolerably clear, and there is little doubt that a well-considered measure of relief will be given, which may be trusted to the hands of English Judges in the confidence that it will not be made a gap through which notorious criminals may escape, but a safeguard against the unjust sufferings of innocent men.

The English have always boasted of their administration of criminal justice, and of the fairness of the trial which their Courts give to the humblest subject accused of crime. But it may be doubted whether, putting political cases out of the question, and hardly these, criminal justice was, on the whole, so impartially administered as on the Continent, until a comparatively recent period. Now, we admit, the English Courts approach as nearly to absolute justice as can be easily conceived of, and whenever any amendment of process or practice is suggested, it is sure of wise consideration and probable adoption. And yet such cases have occurred as Mr. BARBER'S, the solicitor who was convicted, on false testimony, of forging a will, and suffered the punishment of a long and most cruel detention at Norfolk Island—that hell in the ocean, where DANTE might have learned new tortures for his *Inferno*—governed at that time by a demon incarnated as one Major CHILD. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, it was stated during the debate, had saved several men from public execution, who were entirely innocent, by his intervention when one of the law officers of the Crown. Mr. BRIGHT, said he had had under his own notice a great number of cases, in which there was the strongest reason to believe that persons had been convicted and punished who would have been pronounced innocent could there have been a rehearing of their case. The bill passed to a second reading, and when it takes to itself its practical working shape, we may recur to it again.

If so many cases of unjust conviction have been discovered, and so many more reasonably believed to have taken place, since the later carefulness of criminal jurisprudence, it is terrible to think of the thousands of such which must have occurred in the good old Draconic days, when the gallows-tree flourished and was never without its fruit. For, in the old time, and still in a less degree, dispatch was a main principle of criminal courts as well as justice. A whole day was a very unusual allowance to give to the most important trials. Half-a-dozen capital trials would often be rattled off in a single session between breakfast and dinner, and the next Monday morning a dozen men and women be hanging at Tyburn or before Newgate. This was in part owing to the refusal of counsel to criminals accused of any offence short of treason, to which crime, if a gentleman, counsel were allowed at some time in the last century. Persons accused of murder or any other capital offence could employ counsel to advise them and to argue law points, but the general defence must be made by the prisoner himself. How incompetent to the task the majority of such persons, placed in so strange and awful a position, must have been, we can readily imagine. And another rule of the good old criminal practice was, that the criminal was not entitled to process to compel the attendance of his witnesses, nor to have them examined under oath. If anybody knowing anything in his favor chose to come forward, they were allowed to say it, and the jury might believe them or not, as they pleased, but they were put under none of the obligations or penalties of an oath. So that, notwithstanding the vaunted maxim of the law about a man's being considered innocent till proved guilty, his chance of escape under any considerable array of suspicious circumstances was rather of the slenderest texture.

Archdeacon PALEY, we think it is, in speaking of the necessity of capital punishments, and admitting the inevitable necessity of an occasional blunder, consoles the unlucky *hangee* by the consideration that he is a sort of martyr to the general good, and that he should reflect it is better he should suffer for what he did not do than that unquestionable rogues should go unhanged. And, if we do not remember amiss, the late poet laureate, WORDSWORTH, in that most extraordinary string of sonnets he wrote in favor of hanging, holds out some poetical consolation of the same complexion. We say most extraordinary series of sonnets, for we believe it is the first time that a bard ever strung his lyre to exalt the praises of strangulation; and, however useful and necessary a plant the gallows-tree may be in a well-ordered realm, it is a very odd one to be hung with wreaths of bay and laurel by its poet-in-chief. We are afraid, however, that the perversity of human nature would reject the consolations of the moralist and the poet—and we doubt whether they would either of them have found comfort in such had they fallen themselves into that evil case; and so we think that any step that tends to making it sure that the wholesome example is to be made of the right man is one in the right direction. And we have faith to believe that the proposed measure will be so devised as to take its due place among those reforms in the administration of criminal justice which have done England so much honor during the last thirty years, and helped to make the world forget the horrors of its old code of blood.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN CANCEMI'S CASE.—Judge INGRAHAM has granted a stay of proceedings under the judgment of death in the case of MICHAEL CANCEMI, with a view of bringing it before the Court of Appeals. The stay is granted expressly on the ground that a juror was withdrawn. A novel question is presented, and the Judge remarked that he could not feel justified in preventing the prisoner from submitting it to the highest appellate Court, especially as his life was at stake. Accordingly the execution of CANCEMI will be stayed until the decision of the Court of Appeals can be had. Should that decision be favorable, the prisoner may have a fourth trial; otherwise he will again be sentenced, and then suffer the penalty of the crime which nobody doubts he has committed.

Mr. Ruggles' Buffalo Speech—Steam on the Canal.

Mr. RUGGLES, the newly-appointed Canal Commissioner, made a brief speech to a company of citizens who called upon him at the American Hotel, in Buffalo, on the 29th ult., a sketch of which will be found in this morning's TIMES. He gave some striking statistical facts, which no man better knows how to do. But the most interesting point in his remarks had reference to the recent experiment of steam navigation on the Erie Canal. After mentioning the fact that a steamboat (the *Charles Mack*) had gone down from Lake Erie to the Hudson, Mr. RUGGLES said he should hail the return of that steamer with an interest no less intense than that felt by himself and others who witnessed the success of FULTON'S great experiment half a century ago.

We can scarcely think that Mr. R. exaggerates the importance of steam on the Canal, when he says that the experiment just made is an event which ranks next to the completion of the Erie Canal itself.

With respect to the trip of the *Charles Mack*, it has been a virtual success, by demonstrating that there are no difficulties which may not be overcome. It has proved that a propeller-boat can run without the interference of her wheels with lock-gates, tow-lines, or the channel of the Canal, and without creating a wave sufficient to wash the banks. The speed of the *Charles Mack* was three miles an hour. That of loaded boats, towed by horses, averages one mile and a half per hour. The cost of coal per trip will be inside of forty dollars; that of horse-power averages about eighty dollars.

But we may look for results vastly more satisfactory. The experiment is, as yet, in its roughest incipient stage, six miles per hour, if not eight or ten, will be the average speed when experience and skill shall have had time to exert themselves. We are but beginning to witness the capability and usefulness of our canals.

Mr. RUGGLES is performing a most important service to the State by the practical interest he manifests in this experiment. He clearly sees its immense importance, and has given directions to engineers, superintendents and other subordinates on his division to spare no pains which may facilitate its ultimate success.

THE CANADIAN COAL MINE.—There is nothing more deceptive than facts. Some very wise people will tell you that they care nothing for theories. Give them facts, and they are content. Facts, like figures, say they, have an unimpeachable character for veracity, while theory is moonshine and humbug. To such we commend the following brief history of the wonderful discovery of a coal mine in Canada. First, let us state that according to the theorists coal cannot exist in that province. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, a celebrated British geologist, has so decided, and all other geologists agree with him. So much for theory; now for the facts. Last Winter a reputable farmer commenced boring for water in the township of Bowmanville, situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, some forty miles eastward from Toronto. To the surprise of his neighbors, the auger brought up coal, or something that looked like it, and burnt like it. The believers in Sir WM LOGAN were incredulous. They could allow that some sort of black mineral had been found, but not that it was coal. Of course they were laughed at as obstinate theorists, who held out against the clearest light of facts. There was the coal, and Sir WM. LOGAN was nowhere. The argument began to have its effect. Very few were willing to resist the testimony of their own senses for the sake of science. It was thought that geology was for once mistaken. At all events, fact was mighty and must prevail.

But the explanation has come, and with it the triumph of theory. Mr. BATES, the Bowmanville farmer, and JOE BALDSDON, his "miner," have confessed, after detection, that they bought the coal, and crammed it down the hole where they were boring! Thus the whole mystery is made transparent, and Sir WM. LOGAN may be supposed to breathe again.

A similar imposition was practiced a few years ago near Auburn, in this State. Coal was found in some excavation—an old quarry, if we recollect aright, and caused no little excitement. Eventually, a practical wag confessed to have planted the anthracite for his own personal amusement. But in England a still more marked case occurred. Some years ago a gentleman commenced boring for coal on a tract of land where few would look for that mineral. After penetrating to a considerable depth, his agent, who managed the auger, exhibited specimens, small but unquestionable, of coal. The proprietor was delighted, and urged on the enterprise. Day after day the like results followed. Small quantities of excellent coal continued to be brought up. But at length there was a new phenomenon. As the owner was anxiously watching the progress of the work, the coal came up mixed with bread and cheese! A bread and cheese mine was more than he had expected. An investigation was had which convicted the ingenious agent. In his confession he admitted, with much mortification, that when emptying coal from the pocket of his coat into the hole, some portions of his prog became mixed with it.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET GROUNDS.—Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in the famous case of the West Washington Market Grounds in favor of the right of the State to that very valuable piece of property which has for nearly ten years been regarded as a kind of No-man's land, and been occupied by a herde of fillibustering hucksters and middlemen who have paid tribute to anybody who had the boldness to collect it from them in the shape of rent. There could not be a better example furnished of the utterly chaotic state of our civic affairs and the loose and irresponsible manner in which the public revenues are managed than in the history of this disputed territory. The City authorities gave permission to somebody fourteen years ago to create a piece of land west of Washington Market on territory over which they had no jurisdiction, and after the land had been created proceeded to take possession of it without any legal authority, and permitted somebody else to receive the income from it. Undoubtedly the State, to whom the property legally belongs would have ceded it to the City, if any steps had been taken towards the accomplishment of that end by our Municipal Authorities.

But they neglected to do it until the State claimed the property and gave a lease of it to Messrs. BRENNAN and TAYLOR. The right of the State was then denied by Mayor TIEMANN, though it had always been conceded by Comptroller FLAGG, and the decision of Judge DAVIES now confirms it. A receiver has been appointed of the rents. The application to Judge DAVIES was for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from collecting the rents from the occupants of the ground, and the appointment of a receiver may be regarded as a decision in favor of the State to the ownership of the property. It will now be the duty of the Corporation to obtain possession of the ground by negotiation with the State.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—A letter from our Correspondent in Utah gives an interesting narrative of the captivity of an American citizen, Mr. MCNEILL, of New-Orleans, among the Mormons. Mr. MCNEILL, at the beginning of the recent outbreak, attempted to pass through Salt Lake City on his way to California, but was seized by the Mormons and held as a prisoner of war, and upon attempting to escape, was recaptured, taken back to the city, and heavily fettered. At the approach of the army he was released, but was conveyed, under a Mormon escort, into the Indian country, and there turned loose. Mr. MCNEILL has since made his way back to Salt Lake City, and has placed himself under the protection of the Federal authorities. His narrative is peculiarly interesting.

The letter of our Correspondent gives a general view of the region of the Salt Lake Valley, and furnishes some interesting details previously unpublished. It is understood to be the present intention of the Mormon leaders to press for the immediate admission of Utah as a State. Failing in that attempt, they declare their intention to emigrate.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored people of this City celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of West Indian Emancipation yesterday at Morris Grove. Owing to the rain, only about two hundred assembled on the occasion. A sketch of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this paper.

It is not surprising that the free negroes in this country regard with peculiar interest the emancipation of their race in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c, which took place in 1837, or that the annual celebration of that event should have become an established custom among them. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the whites as to the effect of that measure upon the Negro population of the British West Indies, there is none among the blacks, who unanimously insist that emancipation has been the completest of successes and the greatest of blessings.

THE MYSTERY OF HORSE-TAMING.—We publish a remarkable letter in another column this morning from the publisher of a work on horse-taming, from which it seems that one of our conscientious cotemporaries has, quite inadvertently we presume, borrowed largely from the work in question without making any acknowledgment of it. We cannot by any means coincide with the indignant publisher in the opinion that he has been intentionally wronged; but it is quite certain that the journal which committed the wrong must have been left in "clumsy hands," to say the least.

The Cyclopædia of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: I trust that a further examination of the Cyclopædia of Commerce will convince you that your strictures were not just, and that justice to the work itself, to the editorial Corps, and to myself, claims for the volume not only a more copious notice, but one that will remove the unfavorable impressions unavoidably created by the short notice of Saturday last.

I do not want any *puff*. I seek only such a review as the obvious importance of the work justifies, and some mention made of those portions of the volume peculiarly distinct from any work of the kind Foreign or Domestic. Allow me to mention among these, pp. 374—393, 1179—1192, 1860—1870, 1208—1260, 1892—1916, 1942—1953, 664—674, 1766—1778, 434—476, and to the copious and recent statistics as to tobacco, sugar, iron, hemp, rice, lead, and the staples of the whole world.

I am convinced that if you will give the volume a careful examination, your sense of justice will induce you to make amends. J. SMITH HOMANS.

We regret that the exigencies of space will not admit of that extended critical notice which Mr. HOMANS invites, and we cannot avoid the impression that we could not less oblige that gentleman than by complying with his wish. At the same time we cheerfully admit that his work embodies a vast bulk of valuable matter, evidences of laborious industry and sound judgment. We fully accord with his estimate of the completeness and accuracy of the articles he has been at the pains to indicate.

☞ We are informed that the statemen which has been made that the newspaper called the *Way of Life* was in any way connected with the effort to abate Sabbath desecration is entirely unfounded.

City Items.

THE EFFECT OF THE TIMES ON D. WEMYSS JOBSON.—One D. WEMYSS JOBSON, of whom some of our readers may possibly have heard, yesterday appeared before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and demanded warrants for the arrest of Messrs. HENRY J. RAYMOND, E. B. WESLEY and M. HENNESSEY, charging them with libel in publishing in the TIMES a short time since, so excellent a report of the speech which Mr. JOBSON made when complaining of the application of the boot of Mr. JOHN HENNESSY to a portion of his (JOBSON'S) person. The justice, after vainly attempting to quiet JOBSON—informing him that it would be difficult to arrest one of the parties who was in Europe, and that Mr. HENNESSY was not responsible for what was published in the TIMES—finally assured him that he considered the report of JOBSON'S speech in the TIMES a very correct one, and refused to issue the warrant. Hereupon JOBSON became exceedingly indignant; he demanded a warrant for the arrest of all the editors and reporters of all the editions of the *Express* for publishing a similar report. This also the Justice declined to issue. Then JOBSON delivered an excellent address, in which he descanted upon the difficulty of obtaining justice in New-York. He left the Court in high dudgeon, declaring that he would go before some other tribunal next day, and get warrants for the arrest of every one of the parties named.

ROW AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE.—While the assistant cashier at the United States Treasurer's Office, in Wall-street, was paying off the Custom-House officials, Saturday, Constable CARPENTER, of the Second District Court, who had in his hands an execution against Mr. JOHN CAVANAGH, a night watchman at the Custom-House, appeared there, and when CAVANAGH'S salary was handed forth and the latter was about to take possession of it, suddenly seized it in the name of the law. CAVANAGH was not disposed to submit to this arrangement; war ensued; the assistant cashier fought under the colors of the night watchman, and the constable was forced to refund the money. The debt is for rent, and amounts to $21. CAVANAGH being the debtor, justice compels us to say that the credit of the transaction belongs to the other side. The end is not yet, saith the constable.

INCREASE OF THE MARKET REVENUE.—It would seem from the returns made by Mr PETER MONGHAN, Superintendent of the City Market rentals, that the revenue from this source is decidedly on the increase. The ordinance lately passed provides for the appointment of six new Collectors and a Superintendent in place of a clerk for each market. The returns for the weeks ending July 22 and July 29, 1858, as made by the collector of the City revenue, amount to no less than $4,293 28, being an increase of $595 14 over those of the corresponding weeks of last year. At this rate the annual increase will be more than $15,000 in the course of the year.

POLICE AQUARIUM.—A glass ballot-box, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, has been filled with water, and a horned pout, that found its way through the Croton water pipes, placed in it. Great is the affection with which the officers regard their finny pet.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH met in the Mayor's office at 1 o'clock, Monday. Nothing was done beyond the refusal to permit the ship *Rattler*, from New-Orleans to unload at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—A meeting of the market-men of West Washington Market was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The matters in dispute being still before the Courts it was deemed advisable to watch the proceedings.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS met Monday, granted one license and adjourned.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. DECKER, a lad eight years old, on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, rolled off a canal-boat at the foot of Perry-street, and was drowned. He lay down on the deck and it is supposed fell asleep when the accident occurred. The body was not recovered until Sunday evening. An inquest was held yesterday morning and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

LEAP FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—JAMES MELLEN, an Irishman residing in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, on Sunday evening jumped from the third-story window of his residence, while in a fit of delirium tremens. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are so serious that it is not believed he will recover.

ALMOST A SERIOUS LOSS.—A small boat containing 100 barrels of lager-bier, was swamped on Sunday afternoon off the foot of Wall-street. Fortunately one of the Harbor Police boats was in the vicinity, and saved the lager from going to the bottom. The lager was on its way to the Jones' Wood festival.

FALL FROM A SCHOONER.—JOHN FORD, a boy 12 years of age, on Sunday afternoon fell from a schooner at the foot of Pier No. 34 East River. He struck his head against the main chains, and sustained very serious injury. He was removed to the residence of his parents, in Henry-street.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—In consequence of the continued rain-shower yesterday, the great Mammoth Musical Festival had to be postponed. It will take place to-day, when the fine programme and all the attractions previously announced will be gone through. The grounds have been fitted up in very tasteful and excellent style, and were attended yesterday by two or three thousand people, in spite of the rain. Should the sun come out to-day, the grounds will be all the better for the wetting. Concert at 2; gymnastics at 4; dancing at 6; fireworks on a grand scale at 8. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Eleventh Annual Benefit of the American Dramatic Fund was a triumph. The Academy was crowded last night, and the numerous artists came in for repeated rounds of applause. The programme was lengthy, and the performances did not terminate until after midnight.

Sea and Ship News.

FRASER'S RIVER EMIGRATION.—The steamer *Moses Taylor* of the Pacific Mail line, Captain MCGOWAN, will leave this port on Thursday, the 5th inst., with a full complement of passengers. The low fare (only $100 in the steerage) which is charged by this line during July and August contributes, with the excitement concerning the new gold discoveries, to fill these steamers long before the day of sailing. The *Moses Taylor* being a new vessel, and having withal a very popular commander, makes her a favorite steamer. She is to be followed on the 20th inst by the two steamers *Star of the West*, Capt. GREY, and the *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN. A large portion of the tickets by the former steamer are already sold. It is stated that about three hundred Canadians will embark on these two steamers.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain GRIFFIN, sailed to-day for Havana and New-Orleans, with about 75 passengers.

THE SHIP SWALLOW AND THE CHARLESTON HEALTH OFFICER.—Upon the arrival at this port of the ship *Swallow* on the 5th ult., from Havana, with a portion of her officers and crew sick with the yellow fever, a remark was made unfavorably reflecting upon the Health authorities of Charleston, where she called to obtain medicine and assistance, to the effect that *the health authorities of Charleston were much alarmed at the presence of so dangerous a visitor, and prevailed on the Captain to leave.* One of the Committee on Health and Quarantine, Mr. ROBERT LEBBY, has accordingly addressed a letter to the Port Physician of Charleston on the subject. The following is his reply:

CHARLESTON, July 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received your note this afternoon, in reference to an article in the *Mercury* of this morning, taken from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* of the 26th inst. respecting the conduct of the health officers of this city.

I reply, that I visited the *Swallow* at anchor off the Bar on the morning of the 17th inst, in compliance with a request from the son of Captain TUCKER, in a note to a friend of his in this city. I found the Captain and six of the crew with yellow fever; the Captain and two of the crew were convalescent. The four others were extremely ill, and at the request of the Captain, they were brought into our harbor and placed in the Lazaretto, where two died within twenty-four hours, and a third within forty-eight hours from the time of their leaving the ship. The fourth is now convalescent. One of the crew had died at sea.

On boarding the ship, I found the captain undecided whether to proceed on his voyage or to come into this port. I advised earnestly the latter course, and warned him of the risks of continuing the voyage in an infected ship with the larger portion of the crew unacclimated. He made many inquiries about our quarantine regulations, &c, and at length concluded to send up his sick and proceed.

It may be proper to add that I was the only person connected with the Health Department who visited the ship. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WM. C. RAVENEL, Fort Physician.

To Dr. R. LEBBY, of Committee on Quarantine and Health of City of Charleston.

The *Swallow* was from Swatow, and landed a large cargo of Coolies at Havana. Several new cases of fever have broken out on board of her since she was sent to our lower Quarantine anchorage.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JULY.—There were nineteen American sea-going vessels reported as totally lost during the month of July, and one missing. The following are their names:

SHIPS—*Bombay*, *Tropic Bird*, *Ariadne*, *R. L. Gilchrist*, (burnt at Havre,) *Halcyon*.

BARKS—*Esther Frances*, *Joseph and Hannah*, *Arabia*, *Cadet*, *Wanderer*.

Brig *E. Merrithew*.

SCHOONERS—*Franklin*, *Hannibal*, fishing vessel, of Deer Island, *E. C. Horton*, *Friend*, *Ann Dennison*, fishing vessel, of Jonesport; *Moro*, *Hathaway*, fishing vessel, of Cape Cod; *Chance*, (missing.)

The total value of the above, exclusive of cargoes, may be estimated at about $296,000.

The British brig *Alma*, from Gonaives for this port, was also lost, being the only foreign vessel bound to and from an American port, wrecked during the month.

An Extraordinary Letter about the Mystery of Horse-Taming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: What would you think of the country newspaper editor who should, from week to week, publish your best editorials as the emanations of his own brain, and copyright them as such? I can anticipate your answer. You would consider him the impersonation of meanness and dishonesty. Yet I have been served pretty much in the same way by those eminent champions of the rights of authors and publishers—HORACE GREELEY & Co. I published, a short time ago, a treatise on the best method of curing wild and vicious horses, written by JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT, the celebrated American Horse tamer. As is customary with the craft, I sent copies of the work to the public journals. All noticed it favorably except the *Tribune*. That eccentric and strictly moral paper, took another way of bringing the book before the people. It appropriated the contents, copyrighted them, gave them a new name, served them up as original, and puffed them in a long editorial, setting forth the excellence of the matter, stating the trouble that had been taken to obtain the information given, and kindly intimating that, although a copyright had been secured, other papers were welcome to publish the article, provided they gave the *Tribune* "the proper credit." By comparing an article entitled "The American Art of Taming Horses" in the *Tribune* of July 30, with Mr. BENTRIGHT'S work, of which I here with transmit a copy, you will be enabled to verify the above statements, which I admit to be so extraordinary as almost to transcend belief.

The portion of the book already appropriated by the *Tribune* includes many of its most interesting features, and as GREELEY & Co. announce that there is "more to follow," I presume that the remainder of the work will soon appear.

Trusting that you will publish the above as an act of justice as well as kindness to an abused author and publisher, I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Bookseller and Publisher, No. 290 Broadway.

Commemoration of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies.

Grand Festival of Colored Folks at Poughkeepsie.

ORATION BY FRED. DOUGLAS.

From Our Own Reporter.

A vast concourse of colored people met yesterday morning at Poughkeepsie, to celebrate, with becoming services, the anniversary of the day on which Great Britain, by act of Parliament, emancipated from bondage the negroes in her West India possessions. These commemorations have, of late, assumed the dimensions of a great annual festival—a sort of Fourth of July in sable—and everywhere throughout the free States of the Union are hailed with hope and enthusiasm. Never was the event more warmly welcomed or more pleasantly observed than in Poughkeepsie yesterday. In accordance with the programme accompanying the letter of invitation which had been freely circulated, the day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns and the ringing of jubilees, and at 8 o'clock the people met in their respective places of worship, for prayer and praise to Almighty God, for blessings already bestowed, and to beseech Him for the deliverance of the oppressed in our own land.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock a procession was formed at Zion Church, on the top of Catharine-street, and marched to the steamboat landing to receive and escort the delegations to the festival that were expected from the towns up and down the river. First came the marshal, Mr. JOSEPH H. JAYCOX, and one of his aids, Mr. CORNELIUS W. JAYCOX, both on foot. Then followed Mr. Jos. H. BRADFORD, the marshal's second aid, mounted on a fiery charger, which he managed with amazing dexterity and skill. Then came the members of the Committee of Arrangements, and, following them, the United Benevolent Temperance Society, of Poughkeepsie, consisting of some persons, each of whom sported a brilliant rosette and a blue silk apron, emblematically embroidered in silver. At the head of this Society was borne a banner with the time-honored motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." A body of eighteen or twenty citizens brough up the rear. Before leaving the church the procession was joined by Flockton's Brass Band, which took its place immediately behind the marshals. The order being given, the band struck up a lively air, the procession put itself in motion, and marched to the pier. Arrived there, it was detained for half an hour in consequence of an accident having happened to the *Coxsackie* from Albany, which disabled her from making time. Having at length reached the spot, the passengers were duly welcomed, and the others who had arrived by the early trains, including a large deputation from the colored Anti-Slavery Society of this City, which provided its own music in the shape of fine drummers, contributed materially to swell the ranks, which again took up the march through Main, Catharine, Mill and Hamilton streets to the College Hill Grounds, which had been selected as the scene of the day's entertainments. The way thither it was overtaken by a carriage containing Mr. FRED DOUGLASS, the orator of the day, Mr. RICH, the President, and two others. College Hill is a beautifully wooded slope, commanding a splendid view of the Valley of the Hudson and the countless hills that bound it on the West. The weather was most propitious, though one time it looked threatening, and heavy clouds whose hue approximated to that of the festive cotton hung over the river, but at last yielded to the power of the sun, and sailed sullenly away. The grounds were dotted with booths for the sale of lemonade, cakes and fruit, and thronged with customers. No intoxicating liquors were to be had there. The streets were filled with vehicles of every age, shape and color, which, as they were continually passing in and out, kept the dust in constant agitation, and rendered walking anything but agreeable. A large portion of the visitors remained in town, various places usually quiet and handsome streets being turned in a pudding. The display of ladies—we had almost said of the *fair* sex—was immense. Such an expansion of skirts must have enlarged the experience of so sober a town as Poughkeepsie is usually understood to be. And then, the demonstration of muslins and ribbons, and bloomers and *colleté* dresses, after the most approved Parisian models, was absolutely overpowering. The complacency with which the wearers received the encomiums of the gallants, of whom there was no lack, was worthy of all admiration, and would have excited the envy of Madison-square. Taken all in all, a more decorous assemblage could with difficulty be found. There was a mutual good-will and common determination to make the most happy, not alone for one's self, but for everybody else, that was right pleasant to see. For a perfect exhibition of the true politeness of public intercourse, commend us to a colored festival like that of yesterday. Though the assemblage, which was constantly increasing, could not have numbered less than two thousand persons in all, the pleasures were unmarred by any disturbance or personal difficulty. The only mishap that occurred, arose from the imperfections of the platform which had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers. This yielded to the great incumbent pressure, and fell, precipitating all who were on it to the ground. The boards used in the roof dropped on the heads of some of those beneath, but no great harm was done—certainly none was complained of.

The meeting was opened at 1½ o'clock, the whole of the audience being whites, and so the fact remained to the end.

The crowd was called to order by Mr. J. P. WORDEMONG, who introduced as President Mr. WM. RICH, of Troy. Mr. RICH acknowledged the honor proffered him, and expressed his determination to labor to deserve it. They had met together, he said, to celebrate the most noble act the British Parliament had ever passed—the emancipation of 800,000 slaves; and they had come together in much better spirits, he thought, than they were celebrating the emancipation of the millions of slaves in the United States. It did not speak well for a country claiming to be free that now she had as many slaves as there were inhabitants at the time of the Revolution. They had met to-day to celebrate foreign liberty, because they had it not at home; and while doing so they were not to forget the four millions who were

...nd and Ireland, and the voice of the nation was ...d in one earnest and determined demand for ...restitution of a merciful, just and beneficent ...ure, we behold the statesmen of the British ...arcely at last moved to action; and against all ...es for delay which ingenuity and subtlety could ...; against all the frightfully augmented and ...ified dangers which conscious guilt could sug...: against all the Satanic and selfish appeals ad...ressed to human prejudice and pride; against all ...ces and protests which insolent oppressors know ...to wield when their power is about to be ...atched from their cruel grasp—I say, against all ...e, and after all these, we behold the British ...liament calmly proceeding to dissolve the rela... of master and slave in the British West ...ies, and to make freedom the law of ...n for all time. In reward of time well ... of means well employed, of measures ... directed and energetically prosecuted, and in ...wer to the ascending prayers of all the God-fear... and man-loving Christians of England, Ireland, ...land, and Wales, on the morning of the 1st of ...st, 1834, eight hundred thousand colored mem... of the human family were instantly declared ...ee, emancipated; and this vast multitude, as if at ...e voice of God, the trump of the Archangel, rose ...m Slavery as from the grave, lifting their scarred ...d mutilated bodies up as from the jaws of death ...d hell. The account given of the scene in the ...West Indies on the 1st of August, is the most affect...ing and thrilling I ever read. The very thought of it ...ow sends the blood in quicker pace around the cir... of my system. They had been robbed, as our ...rrors are, with the beasts of the field, ruled with ...ches of goods and barrels of rum, driven before the ...skmaster's lash, marked and branded, bruised and ...wounded, robbed and plundered, but all at once they ...arn that their bondage is ended, the taskmaster is ...ad, the whip and chains are buried; they are ... slaves, but free men and women. The ef... upon them must have been electrical. I can ...believe that they staggered and fell down, ...up, ran about, shouted, laughed, cried, ...prayed, as they are described as having ... by THOME and KIMBALL. We are here ...to congratulate our brethren of the British ...West Indies upon their peaceful disinthralment, ...and to tender them the assurance that we, the ...oppressed, and our friends in the United States, ...watch with the deepest interest their career ...in the new life upon which they have entered. We ...are here to acknowledge and manifest our gratitude ...to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, for ...the merciful deliverance of that people. We are ...here, too, to bless the memory of the noble men, ...through whose wise, unwearied, and disinterested ...labors this grand result was wrought out, and to ...hold up their pure and generous example for admira...tion and imitation throughout the world. But above ...all, our profoundest wish, our intensest desire, our ...chiefest aim, is to make this ever-memorable day, in ...some sma l measure the means of awakening a ...deeper interest in the cause of the fettered millions ...in our own land. We think it nothing unreasonable ...to ask the citizens of this Republic to be as true to ...liberty, to be as just, as generous, and as Christian-...like as the subjects of the British monarchy have ...shown themselves to be.

How long, may we ask, shall it be the standing re...proach and shame of the American Government, that ...while England is exerting her mighty power, and her ...all-pervading influence, to emancipate mankind from ...Slavery, and to humanize the world, the American ...Government is taxing its ingenuity, and putting forth ...its power, to thwart and circumvent this policy of a ...great and kindred nation? Only a few weeks ago the ...American people were placed in a most disgraceful ...and revolting position. We were made the patrons ...of pirates, the protectors of the vilest band of robbers ...and murderers which the sea ever floated—I mean ...the slave traders of the year of our Lord one thousand ...eight hundred and fifty-eight. Our Government vir...tually gave notice not merely to slave-traders, but to ...all manner of sea-pirates, that the American flag is ...broad enough to protect them all, and that the Ameri...can arm is strong enough to defend them all. Mr. ...BUCHANAN virtually gave notice to all the Spanish, ...American, and Portuguese stealers of men, that they ...have only to run up the stars and stripes, when pur...sued by an honest man of-war, to be safe. The ...American flag would shield them, if loaded to the ...gunwales with human flesh for Cuba and Texas. ...Talk about the law of nations—talk about the free...dom of the seas—the rights of independent nations! ...Who does not know that this is all a refuge of lies? ...Who believes that our opposition to the exercise of ...the right of visit by England arises mainly out of our ...respect for the law of nations, or ourregard for the ...freedom of the seas? Who is there so dull in the dis...cernment of motives of State, not to know that the ...real explanation of our belligerent assertion of the ...freedom of the seas—our opposition to the right of ...visit, is that England is an Anti-Slavery nation—...while we are a slaveholding and slave-trading na...tion. But for this, the men-of-war of both nations ...would move as fraternally to the Gulf of Mexico to ...put down the Slave-trade, as the *Niagara* and the ...*Agamemnon* proceed to the middle of the Atlantic to ...lay down the electric wire. A slaveholding Govern...ment cannot consistently oppose the Slave-trade, is ...the logical and legitimate deduction of Slavery—and ...the one is as hateful as the other. They are twin ...monsters both hatched in the same nest. Slavery and ...the Slave-trade together constitute what the pure-...minded and pious-hearted JOHN WESLEY denomi...nated the sum of all villainies. But to return. ...I rejoice to see before me white people as well as ...colored people to-day; for though this is our day pe...culiarly, it is not our day exclusively. The great ...truths we here recognize, the great facts we here ex...hibit, and the great principles which truth and fact ...alike establish, are world-wide in their application, ...and belong to no color, class or clime. They are the ...common property of the whole human family. It is ...natural that I should attempt on this occasion some...thing like a defence of Emancipation in the West ...Indies, and perhaps you expect this at my hands. ...You know it has been charged that the West India ..."*experiment*," "*experiment*"—that is the word—is a ...failure; and you would doubtless wish to know what ...answer can be made to this charge. I shall make ...short work with it, for I believe that my esteemed ...and eloquent friend, HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, made ...this charge the subject for your consideration on a ...similar occasion in this city last year.

One word as to the propriety of calling West India ...Emancipation an experiment. I take it that this is ...one of the tricks of Slavery and is of a piece with ...the character of their fraudulent business. There is ...obviously no more reason for calling West India ...Emancipation an experiment than for calling the law ...of gravitation an experiment. Liberty is not a de...vice, an experiment, but a law of nature dating back ...to man's creation, and if this fundamental law is a ...failure the responsibility is not with the British Par...liament, not with the British people, but with the ...great author of this law. Slavery is the experiment ...in this case. God made man upright, but man has ...sought out many inventions, and Slavery is one of ...them. It is an experiment by which men seek to live ...without labor, to eat bread by the sweat of another ...man's brow, to get gold without digging it, and to be...come rich without using one's own faculties and pow...ers to obtain riches. This is the real experiment. But ...in answer to the charge that West Indian Emancipa...tion is a failure, I frankly admit that in some respects ...it has failed. It has failed to keep Slavery under the ...name of Liberty. It has failed to change the name ...without changing the character of the thing. The ...negroes have really been emancipated, and are no ...longer slaves. Emancipation has failed to keep ne...groes out of civil office, it has failed to keep them out ...of the jury box, off the judge's bench, and out of the ...Colonial Legislature, for colored men have risen to ...all these stations since Emancipation. It has failed ...to keep the lands of Jamaica in the hands of the few ...and out of the hands of the many. It has failed to ...make men work for a planter at small wages, when ...they can work for themselves for larger wages. In a ...word, West Indian Emancipation has failed just ...as putting new wine in old bottles, or sewing ...new cloth upon an old garment, will fail. The ...failure is not with the new, but with the old ... with the present, but with the past. ...Plain enough it is, to common sense and common re...flection, that liberty cannot prosper upon the old con...ditions and with the old methods and machinery ...which are adapted to a state of Slavery. The old ...plantation system of the Southern States of the Amer...ican Union, grow out of, and are adapted to, Slavery. ...They belong to feudal ages and to feudal circum...stances, where the land and the people are alike ...owned by a few lordly proprietors. In such circum...stances, where the toiling masses are all sacrificed to ...a limited and privileged class of slaveholders, it is ...easy to keep up great establishments and flourishing ...estates. The explanation of the failure of West In...dia emancipation will become very clear if these ...facts are kept in mind. The complaint is, you are ...aware, that certain great States which were once ...prosperous and flourishing, have greatly declined since ...the abolition of Slavery. I do not dispute the fact; ...all, or nearly all that is alleged at this point, may be ...admitted, but I deny that the failure of these States ...proves emancipation to be a failure. On the con...trary, they prove that a new order of things adapted ...to a state of freedom is indispensable to the growth ...and prosperity of these Islands. It is no proof that ...the people of Egypt are not as well off now as they ...were in the days of the Pharoahs, because no more ...pyramids are seen rising to meet the Eastern sky. ...It is no proof that the people of England are not as ...well off now as they were in the feudal ages, because ...huge castles with towers and turrets, walls and ...embankments, are not seen rising in different parts of ...the British Islands. It is no proof either that Britain ...is declining because most of those old piles, be...longing to a semi-barbarous age, are fast crum...bling to ruin. So neither is it any proof that the ...West Indies are declining because the old ...plantation system of other days is giving place to ...small farms—as is the case in Jamaica and else...where. But it is said that the emancipated negroes ...will not work—that it is absolutely necessary to im...port Coolies to the West Indies to supply the places ...of the slaves on the plantations and estates which ...were once flourishing. I do not dispute a word of it. ...If may be all just as the slaveholders would have it, ...and I answer in a similar manner to that already ...adopted. You cannot get men to work on planta...tions for a lordly proprietor when they can do as ...well, and better, for themselves in other ways. I ...will not assume that Yankees are a lazy, good-for...nothing set because we are compelled to import ...laborers to dig our canals and grade our railroads. ...They find employment more congenial—better suited ...to their taste; and so will the Irish when they are ...here awhile. Grading railroads and digging ...canals are well enough in the absence of ...anything better. The same is true of plantation la...bor. I have no doubt that the negroes are lazy—it is ...not an uncommon fault of some men who are not ...negroes. THACKERAY remarks, very truly, that, as a ...general rule, men are about as lazy as they can af...ford to be. This rule is perhaps as true under a trop...ical sun as in a temperate climate. It is said that the ...morals of the people of Jamaica are deplorably low ...This too I frankly admit. So are the morals of our ...Slave-trade. So were the morals of Jamaica before ...the act of emancipation; so are they in all slave ...countries. Slavery and low morals go together. It ...is a low morality that permits one man to enslave ...another. I would not apologize for the shocking state ...of morals in Jamaica, but this I may do, show that ...Slavery, more than all other causes, must account for ...it. Liberty shall not bear the blame, when Slavery ...is the real offender. You cannot expect that a peo...ple, cradled in Slavery, and sunk to the condition of brutes, in the eye of the law, will have a very high opinion of the marriage institution. Immediately succeeding physical emancipation the British Parliament could remove the fetters off the bodies of the bondmen—but not from their souls. That is a work for time, for religion, and for educa...tion. The moral habits of a people cannot be changed in a day—perhaps not for generations. Jamaica is now good ground for missionary reforms, not for ma...licious reproaches. Let those who paint her moral ...and religious destitution, and content themselves by ...assuming that West India Emancipation was a fail...ure, exert themselves to send good men there with ...the Bible, with knowledge, with purity, and with ...order, and no doubt the good seed thus sent would ...bring forth good fruit. This work is now being done ...by England and Scotland, and by the American Mis...sionary Society, of which LOUIS TAPPAN, Esq., is Se...cretary. Mr. LOREN THOMPSON, who has been a Mis...sionary in that island for many years, is now in this ...country, asking for means to help forward the good ...work of the moral and mental elevation of the ...people. Let him be sustained in his endeav...ors. Far more creditable and becoming will ...this be, than standing aside and giving aid and com...fort to American dealers in the bodies and souls of ...men by denouncing Emancipation as a failure. But ...I promised to make short work of those objections, ...and will keep my promise. It is well to bear in mind ...an important truth here. Whether men should be ...slave or free, does not depend upon the success or ...failure of freedom in any given instance. Some ...things have been settled independently of human cal...culation and human adjudication. One of these ...things is, that every man has by nature a right to his ...own body, and that to deprive him of that right is a ...flagrant violation of the will of God. This is settled. ...And if desolation and ruin, famine and pestilence ...should threaten, Emancipation would still be the ...same urgent and solemn duty that it ever was. When ...the God of all the earth ordained the law of freedom ...He foresaw all its consequences. Do right though ...the Heavens fall. We have no right to do ...evil that good may come, nor to refrain ...from doing right because evil may come. ...This celebration comes opportunely just after your ...National Anniversary. It taps on, and supplies a ...deficiency, in the exercises of that day. It takes up ...the principles of the American Revolution, where ...you drop them, and bears them onward to higher and ...more beneficent applications. American Slavery, ...with its millions of caves and mountains of gold, is a ...most captivating power, a great corruptor of men, ...as well as institutions. Few of our great public men ...have been able to withstand its fascinations. Strangers ...and citizens alike fall before it. Our Doctors of Di...vinity seem especially susceptible and alive to its ...charms. For it they readily find a warrant in the ...Bible. It has seduced and bribed American orators ...into the most shameless contraction, mutilation and ...falsification of the Revolutionary principles of Ame...rican Freedom and Independence. What your brave ...fathers intended for the whole world, some of the ...most distinguished orators in America would confine ...to a section, a latitude, a clime, a soil—or would ...abandon altogether at the bidding of the great abom...ination. Principles which your fathers intended to ...apply to all mankind, to bless and benefit all man...kind, their sons, meanly and wickedly, in the coward...liness of their souls, limit to one race, to one com...plexion, to one type of features, to one variety of ...men. Before they can tell you whether a man ought ...to be free, they want to know the color of his cuti...cle and the texture of his hair. They read the De...claration of American Independence with ex...ceptions. They read the Bible with ex...ceptions—and while they are careful to include ...themselves, they are careful to exclude all others. ...The American Republic is not very old. Only ...eighty-two years and thirty-one days have trans...pired since, in an hour of darkness and trial, it was ...launched on the broad sea of national existence. The ...great act which gave its being was the Declaration ...of Independence. You all know what are the prin...ciples laid down in that great instrument. The cen...tral and most comprehensive principle there asserted ...is that "all men are entitled to life, liberty, and to an ...equal chance for happiness." The Fathers of this ...Republic told us, and told a then listening world, ...that, according to their sense, civil Government, fit ...for the name and fit to exist at all, should secure ...these fundamental rights. They pledged themselves, ...by implication at least, that they would establish a ...Government which should secure these cardinal ...rights, to the weakest and humblest of the American ...people. They not only appealed to earth, but ...solemnly appealed to Heaven, not only to man, ...but to God. They flung open their hearts for the ...scrutiny of the world. I do not doubt that it was the ...purpose of your fathers to form just such a govern...ment as the Declaration of Independence shadows ...forth as the true one, and the only one which men ...are authorized to establish and perpetuate. They ...really believed in liberty, they believed in humanity, ...they believed in human progress and in human ele...vation. They steadily ignored all distinctions be...tween men in respect to rights, and stated their prin...ciples in the broadest and most comprehensive terms ...they could command. Regarding Slavery as a tran...sient, not a permanent feature of American society, ...they made no provision for the hateful thing in the ...Constitution. They looked upon it as an alian, and ...treated it as such. They nowhere tell us that black ...men shall be Slaves and white men shall be free. ...They nowhere make any distinction among men in ...respect to rights on account of color. They say, ..."we, the people," never we, the white people. ...Neither in the Constitution nor in the Declaration of ...Independence, is there a single reference to the sub...ject of color. The sentiment of the leading states...men of that day—the sentiment of leading divines, ...as well as the position of the church—show that ...Slavery was regarded as a perishing system, only ...requiring the silent operation of free principles ...and the certain advances of time to blot it out forever. ...Great is the apparent ignorance of the present gene...ration respecting this point. *Slavery has bewitched us.* ...It has taught us to read history backwards. It has ...given us evil for good—darkness for light, and bitter ...for sweet. We have been sitting at the feet of its ...Calhouns and its Taneys so long that we have ceased ...to comprehend the elements out of which the nation ...sprung into existence. A Government which was ex...pressly ordained to establish justice and to secure the ...blessings of liberty, we have been pathetized into ...thinking was especially intended and solemnly or...dained to preserve the right of one man to hold prop...erty in the body and soul of another man. The fact ...is, there is scarcely a single great man of Revolution...ary memory who was so ignorant, and so base, and ...so lost to the sentiments of shame as to defend the ...principle of Slavery—while, on the other hand, the ...chief and recognized builders of the Republic, almost ...without an exception, openly condemned that princi...ple. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Mad...ison, Monroe, Patrick Henry, Roger Sherman, ...George Mason, Luther Martin, and other dis...tinguished men of the earlier and better days ...of the Republic, condemned the system of ...Slavery as a great moral and political ...evil, alien to the laws of nature. But how different ...from this is the sentiment of the present, among our ...public men! What was regarded as a curse at the ...beginning, is now cherished as a blessing. What ...your fathers thought it the highest patriotism to limit, ...circumscribe and discourage, it is now called patri...otic to nationalize, spread and protect. It has now ...come to pass that Freedom is the evil to be shunned, ...and Slavery the blessing to be sought. Those who ...denounced the accursed thing at the beginning, were ...deemed wise, humane and patriotic. Those who de...nounce it now, are called disorganizers, enemies of ...the Union, "freedom-shriekers," "negro-worship...pers," infidels and traitors. The contrast is striking ...and instructive. The great men who pledged their ...lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the ...principles of the Declaration of Independence, ...would to-day be banished from the councils of ...the nation. They would stand no chance with the ...Buchanans, Casses, Touceys and Cobbs of the pres...ent day.

Pardon me, I am only stating what must be evi...dent to all. Let me glance at another topic, or rather ...at another phase of the same topic. Only a few ...weeks ago the American people celebrated the ...eighty-second year of their freedom and independ...ence. The celebration was this year quite remarka...ble and noteworthy, in several of its features. You ...know that our national birthday, like the word "Lib...erty" on the old-fashioned copper cent, has been re...garded with increasing suspicion of late. The new-...fashioned coin, now passing for a good cent, has ban...ished the old copper and "Liberty," and some doubts ...have been expressed if the Fourth of July will be ...much longer retained among our institutions, since ...the principles which make that day glorious have ...been buried out of sight, and Slavery, with the ne...gro's bleeding bones in his mouth, is now *stamping* ...on Freedom's grave. It was supposed that so fright...ful a reminder of the people of slaughtered Liberty ...might be gotten rid of in much the same way. But ...no; the Fourth of July is still celebrated, but not ...as a festival of Liberty. With many it is ...the great day selected for the assassination ...of Liberty. But to the late celebration. Of course, ...though remarkable as I have said, in some of its fe...atures, it was, in its general character, about the same ...as for some years past. There were not more than ...the customary number of accidents. The killed and ...wounded did not, perhaps, exceed the number pre...viously reached by similar celebrations. There was ...evidently a good deal of villainous saltpetre burnt; ...a few arms blown off—a good deal of bad whisky ...imbibed; perhaps in imitation of our worthy Presi...dent, who, the public are informed, takes nothing in ...the way of liquor but old rye whisky. There was ...also a little fighting done. There was, as a Western ...man would phrase it, tall drinking, tall fighting and ...tall swearing that day. I judge of it by the papers, ...and from these I infer that it was altogether a lively ...day, especially in certain northern localities. Among ...those of our public men who figured conspicuously ...that day, we may name (for public men are for pub...lic mention) Honorable EDWARD EVERETT, Honora...ble RUFUS CHOATE and Honorable CALEB CUSHING, the ...latter late Attorney-General under the Administra...tion of General FRANKLIN PIERCE, whose Pro-Slavery ...glory is now eclipsed by Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. ...Mr. CUSHING was the honored orator of Old Tam...many, that favored resort of all that is decent, patri...otic, and Democratic, in the City of New-York. Mr. ...EVERETT was favored with a select audience of Dem...ocrats (Democrats again you see) at the Revere ...House, over or under a dinner-table—only costing ...$10 a plate. Quite a democratic dinner that. While ...Mr. CUSHING was addressing the Democracy of Old ...Tammany, and Mr. EVERETT saying his speech at the ...Revere House, Mr. CHOATE was discharging a perfect ...whirlwind, (not of periods, for he don't use any) but ...of words, no doubt to the wonder and astonishment ...of the Boston Democratic Club. He talked glorious...ly, 'faintgloriously,' and furiously, for it is no trou...ble for Mr. CHOATE to talk. But what, think you, ...these three distinguished sons of old Massachusetts ...had to say on that day which was to remind us of the ...days when men dared to rebuke tyranny, and to look ...danger full in the face? What had they to say in ...favor of the principle of Liberty, which your fathers ...nobly asserted, and bravely defended with their lives, ...their fortunes and their sacred honor? I say, what ...idea was made prominent? Turn to Mr. CHOATE, ...and if you can understand him, you get this idea. ...The Union of these States is a great blessing, and ...that the Northern people, in their wild devotion to ...liberty, are putting the Union in peril. You gather ...from his "glittering generalities" that there are cer...tain forces operating in the country prejudicial to ...unity and nationality, and it is plain that that opposi...tion to Slavery is, in his judgment, the disturbing and dangerous force to be met, resisted and put down. ...Not a word against Slavery—not a word in denun...ciation of tyranny—not a word in sympathy with the ...advancement of freedom throughout the world—but ...nationality was beginning, middle and end with Mr. ...CHOATE. Thus the strength of the eloquent orator ...was spent for naught. He insists upon what is not ...denied—he rebukes where there is no transgression—...he warns where there is no danger, and leaves unsaid ...the only word which is in keeping with the great ...principles and purposes of the Declaration of Inde...pendence. It is just such a speech as any ...old Tory might have made against the Whigs ...in 1776. As they would have had your fathers ...seal their lips on the subject of British op...pression for the safety of the union with Eng...land, so Mr. CHOATE would have us seal our lips on ...the subject of American Slavery for the sake of the ...Union with the South. It was a plea for silent acqui...escence in all the domineering pretentions of the ...slave-power of the country. A word of Mr. EVERETT ...—and only a word. Notwithstanding this man's early ...Bible defence of Slavery; notwithstanding his shame...less declaration of a preference to fight against slaves ...to any other warfare, knowing no other military ser...vice in which he would rather buckle on his knap...sack and gird on his sword than to put down a slave ...insurrection; notwithstanding his cowardly suppres...sion of the most significant feature of the moral por...trait of WASHINGTON lest the exhibition of it should ...give offence to slaveholders; notwithstand...ing his singular desertion of the Hon. ...CHARLES SUMNER and the cause of freedom ...in the American Senate, and his general reprehensi...ble truckling to the dark spirit of Slavery, I, for ...one, had followed him with a certain degree of hope. ...He is a man of great and splendid abilities, and ...knows what is right on the subject of Slavery as well ...as any man in America. He knows that Slavery is ...the mistake, is the curse, the crime, the disgrace, ...and the shame of America. Yet in all his travels, ...amid all the scenes through which he has passed in ...delivering his popular lecture on WASHINGTON, he ...has found nothing in the country to condemn, except ...a little something he calls Buncombe. That's all—...a little spot called Buncombe. The enslavement of ...four millions of men and women is nothing to con...demn; the efforts making to spread the withering ...curse of human bondage is nothing to condemn; but ...only a little spot called Buncombe, a spot to which ...his own speech belongs—for a more palpable piece ...of Buncombe than this speech of his—made over the ...golden tables of the Revere House, and the toe ...of slaveholding Commissioner BEN HALLETT—never ...found place in an American newspaper. It is nation...al flattery on a large scale, such as few would ...attempt when sober, and which could not have ...been expected of Mr. EVERETT when drunk. ...Now, for the sake of symmetry and completeness, let ...me say a word of the other performance at Tammany ...Hall. Among the first Anti-Slavery speeches I ever ...heard, was one from the lips of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, ...at Liberty Hall, in New-Bedford, Mass. It is now ...nearly twenty years ago. It was a passing eulogy on ...the lamented YOUNG ALVARD, lately deceased, one of ...the most promising Anti-Slavery men of that day. ...Mr. CUSHING then stood upon the old Whig platform. ...He was fishing for Abolition votes then, as he is fish...ing for Pro-Slavery votes now. But there was some...thing in the sudden burst of grief and lamentation ...over the early death of ALVARD, that cheated me for ...the moment into the belief that CALEB was really in ...sympathy with the great and beneficent aims ...of that rising young statesman. But it was ...not so. Mr. CUSHING was then, as now, the same ...gifted, learned, crafty, unscrupulous corrupter of the ...public heart that he now is. His speech at old Tam...many Hall would convert the great celebration of ...Liberty into a means of making friends for Slavery ...and for stirring up the bitterest and most brutal pas...sions of the country, of every prominent and consist...tent friend of the principles of the Declaration of ...American Independence. Such is the use made of ...the birthday of Freedom by these three eminent pub...lic men. Under all the gauze and lace of their be...witching rhetoric, under all the high sounding ...phrases of their devotion to the Union, there is veiled ...the hideous and hell-black imp of Slavery. Sitting ...there on his throne of bleeding hearts, he drives, by ...proxy, his sable serfs to unrequited toil, keeping ...back the wages of the laborer by fraud, and giving ...him nought for his work. For him, these ...searchers after fame and funds have no re...buke on the Fourth of July. Their bolts are forged ...for the head of Liberty—not for the head of Slavery. ...They love the Union, but not the objects for which ...the Union was formed. They quote the great words ...of the fathers, but only to excuse the sins of their ...children. They would preserve the form, but mur...der the spirit of Liberty.

> "Paltering in a double sense,
> They keep the word of promise to the ear,
> And break it to the heart."

Yet, even in this quarter, there is much to cheer and ...gladden the hearts of the friends of impartial free...dom. Old Massachussetts does not allow such treach...ery to liberty to go unpunished. Under the teachings ...of the Sumners and Wilsons, the Parkers and Hig...ginsons, she has put the broad brand of her con...demnation upon the whole brood of poetic, brilliant ...panderers to slaveholding lust and love of power. ...She has taught them, by precept and by example, that ...they cannot serve two masters. If they bask in the ...smiles of Slavery; they must confront the frowns of ...old Massachusetts. She admires their eloquence, ...she is proud of their learning, but, having no faith in ...the integrity of the men, she consigns them to politi...cal oblivion. Before these three, no men in Massa...chusetts could have risen higher, yet no three men in ...that State have sunken lower. But, let us leave the ...old Bay State. She has done well, and promises to do ...better. She has sent EVERETT, and CHOATE, and ...CUSHING, to political oblivion, and driven from the ...bench a minion of the law for slave-catching. And, ...above all, she is now moving for the enactment of a ...law which will make her soil too holy for the ...footprints of a slave or a slave catcher. ...How stands the case in other directions? for wherev...er we look and wherever we listen, our eyes are ...greeted by the same sights, and our ears are saluted ...by the same sounds. Slavery and Freedom are ...everywhere in the field face to face, in open conflict, ...and the war is one of extermination. Vanquish, or ...be vanquished, is the desperate alternative. This ...lesson—long taught by the Abolitionists of the ...North, and by the extreme men at the South—...is beginning to be learned by the rank and ...file of both parties. The contest going on just ...now in the State of Illinois is worthy of attention. ...STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the author of the Kansas-Ne...braska bill, is energetically endeavoring to hold his ...seat in the American Senate, and Mr. ABRAM LINCOLN ...is endeavoring as energetically to get that seat for him...self. This, however, is only a partial view of the mat...ter. The truth is, that Slavery and Anti-Slavery is at the ...bottom of the contest. As matters now stand, Doug...las has a desperate case on his hands. He is fighting ...at immense disadvantage. The planks of his plat...form are as opposite as the Kilkenny cats. He ...has to defend the Dred Scott decision in one breath, ...and popular sovereignty in the next. He has to con...ciliate the Democratic Party and oppose the Demo...cratic Administration upon the only important ques...tion about which the public mind is divided and agi...tated. He hopes for the support of individual Re...publicans, while he denounces the Republican Party. ...The doctrine of popular sovereignty holds that ...the Territory, while it is a Territory, and ...in the interim of its Territorial existence, ...may admit, or may exclude Slavery. This ...doctrine is diametrically opposed to the Dred ...Scott decision. That decision denies the right of a ...Territory to exclude Slavery at all. Nevertheless, ...Mr. DOUGLAS accepts the Dred Scott decision, and ...goes on to talk about popular sovereignty all the ...same. During the last Congress you remember that ...he managed to produce the impression on the coun...try that he was about to abandon his old slaveholding ...policy. He gave out that he had gone as far South ...as he ever meant to go, and that he was quite pre...pared to take the consequence of this resolution. ...We of the North, you know, shouted aloud over this ...demonstration of Mr. DOUGLAS. He boasted there...after that while, in 1854, he could have traveled all ...the way from Washington to Chicago by the light of ...his own effigy, that now he should receive nothing ...but plaudits all along such a journey.

He was promptly denounced by the South as a ren...egade—a traitor. The President denounced him, and ...he defied the President. His friends were removed ...from office, and his enemies were put in. In a word, ...he was marked out for political destruction. At this ...juncture Mr. DOUGLAS held conversations and confer...ences with his old enemies, the Republicans; and the ...lightning from Washington told us that these confer...ences were mutually satisfactory. The nature of the ...satisfaction was not published. But for a time ...it was a matter of doubt as to which party had sold ...out, the Little Giant or the Republicans. But the ...tone of the Republican speeches made thereafter in...duced painful doubts as to the stability of the Repub...lican Party. It was feared, and not without reason, ...that Cincinnati was to be the platform, and DOUGLAS ...the leader of the Republican forces thenceforth. But ...just before the close of the session the spell was ...broken. Some rumbling sounds of danger and dis...content reached all parties from the State of Illinois. ...Mr. DOUGLAS was assured that however cordial Re...publicanism might be at Washington, Republicanism ...in Illinois had no terms to offer him—no proposals of ...peace to make with him—and that as for his seat in ...the Senate he could expect no help from them in re...taining that; in fact, that they should get him out of ...it if they could. So matters were shaped just before ...the close of the session. What did the brave Doug...las do? The circumstances were perplexing in the ...extreme. I will tell you. He made the very natural ...—but very desperate, if not fatal—move to get back ...into the good graces of the old Democratic Adminis...tration. He went about it in the old-fashioned way ...of doing such things. He made a speech—...it was a queer speech—in which he wanted ...the past forgotten. Let by-gones be by-...gones. The English swindle had carried—the ...question was settled, and the only point of difference ...between him and the Administration was now out of ...the way. Hereafter, as heretofore, he was ready to ...fight the battle of Democracy. I do not profess to ...give his words, but his ideas. Mr. DOUGLAS was ...heard, as a culprit, under the gallows, is heard, with ...patience, and even with pity—and yet no one who ...heard him had their opinions altered by anything he ...said. Here, I take it, was the great mistake of that ...man's political life. He admitted his crimes, he ...owned his rebellious conduct—but wished all forgot...ten, because the reasons which moved him thereto ...had ceased to exist. After his speech there was no ...expression of regret on the Republican side—...none of joy and congratulation on the Democ...ratic side. He left without a single good-bye—...and entered without a single expression of welcome. ...I say, here was the great mistake. His Kansas-Ne...braska bill, with all its train of atrocities, might have ...been forgiven him; his repeated, virulent assaults ...upon the leading Republicans might have been ex...cused upon the ground of general hostility; his ...standing by in perfect silence and permitting an ...armed assassin to strike down a brother Senator ...might have been forgiven if not forgotten. But this ...double treason—this attempt to cheat two great par...ties in a single session, right before the eyes of all, ...was an extravagance in political profligacy which ...can neither be forgiven nor forgotten while STEPHEN ...A. DOUGLAS lives. The Democrats pitied and des...pised him; the Republicans felt relieved by his de...parture, and he went home to Illinois with a mill...stone of condemnation round his political neck.

Nevertheless, Mr. DOUGLAS has money, he has tal...ent, and a large party, and may even yet get back ...into the Senate of the United States. He is no tri...fling opponent. His zeal is quite equal to his ability, ...and his success would, for many reasons, be a de...plorable calamity. He is one of the most reckless, ...ambitious, boldest and most unscrupulous enemies ...with whom the cause of the colored man has to con...tend. It is for this reason that I have given him so ...lengthy a paragraph in my present address. It ...seems to me that the white DOUGLAS should occasion...ally meet his deserts at the hands of a black one. ...Once I thought he was about to make the name res...pectable, but now I despair of him, and must do the ...best I can for it myself. [Laughter.] I now leave ...him in the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, and in the hands of ...the Republican Party of Illinois, thanking both the ...latter, because they have nobly upheld and made ...prominent the principles of the Republican Party in ...Illinois, which seemed about to be compromised and ...sacrificed at the very heart of the Government.

The key-note of Republicanism in that State, at ...present, is given in the following extract from the ...great speech of Mr. LINCOLN:

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy ...was initiated with the avowed object and confident ...promise of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Un...der the operation of that policy, that agitation has ...not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. ...In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall ...have been reached and passed. 'A house di...vided against itself cannot stand.' I believe ...this Government *cannot endure permanently half ...Slave and half Free.* I do not expect the Union ...to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—...*but I do expect it will cease to be divided.* It will be...come all one thing, or all the other. Either the op...ponents of Slavery *will arrest the further spread of it,* ...and place it where the public mind shall rest in the ...belief *that it is in the course of ultimate extinction*; or ...its advocates *will push it forward till it shall become ...alike lawful in all the States*—old as well as new, ...North as well as South."

Well and wisely said. One system or the other ...must prevail. Liberty or Slavery must become the ...law of the land. And men, communities, parties, ...churches and public measures are ranged on one or ...the other side, favoring the ascendency of one or the ...other. But I call your attention to another speck on ...the political firmament. ATCHISON, while attempting ...to 'curse' Kansas with Slavery, seems about ...to lose Missouri itself to the slave interest. A ...phenomenon is presented in the tone of senti...ment in reaching us from that Slave State. Eman...cipation is openly discussed in the streets of St. ...Louis. Emancipation leaders are written and pub...lished in the daily journals published in different ...parts of the State. Emancipation speeches are made ...on the stump in open daylight. Emancipation can...didates are run for Congress, and the same for other ...offices. I know that the chief motive of this move...ment is to benefit white men. I know that the moral ...character of the slave system is not brought into ...discussion; but I am willing that men should do ...right from any motives. Two kinds of arguments ...can be urged in favor of any right measure. ...If men will not do right from a love of principle, I ...am glad to have them do right from a love of the re...sults of right doing. I look therefore with hope to the ...emancipation movement in Missouri. I know that ...many of the present slaves of that State would be ...speedily put beyond the beneficent reach of any act ...of emancipation which might be passed in the State. ...No doubt thousands would be hurried off down the ...river, in fetters and chains. It would be like the ...most slave masters to do this. The same was done ...in this State and elsewhere, and the same would be ...done there. Nevertheless. Emancipation in Mis...souri will be great gain. Some at least, of our en...slaved brethren would reap its benefits, and ...the accession of another free State, without ...the trouble of admitting her into the Union, would ...help on the Anti-Slavery movement immensely. ...It would inaugurate a new and dangerous mode of ...thinking and talking on the whole subject of Slav...ery, and lead to combinations against the Slave ...system in other States. Maryland, Delaware and ...Kentucky would follow. I make little account of ...the talk made of driving the colored people out of ...the State. This is an effort not likely to succeed. ...It has been threatened in Virginia and elsewhere, ...but the cruelty and meanness of the proposition are ...too gross and monstrous for the assent of even the ...slaveholders of Virginia. I, therefore, see nothing ...to discourage us in that quarter, but everything to ...cheer us on in the work of enlightening the public ...mind and winning the public heart to the side of lib...erty and justice.

The speaker was unable to finish his address at the ...afternoon session, having already spoken two hours. ...He therefore claimed the indulgence of the audience ...to break off at the point now reached, and promised ...to speak again at the meeting in the evening.

This being acceded to, Mr. DOUGLASS called upon ...Mr. GEORGE W. CLARK for a song. Mr. CLARK mount...ed the wagon which had been improvised to take the ...place of the ruined platform, and took a seat.

Mr. DOUGLASS informed the audience that Mr. ...CLARK had with him a few copies of his book, the ..."Harp of Freedom," and further stated that Mr. ...CLARK used to sing the songs of Freedom in the ...times when the American Eagle laid none but rotten ...eggs, and when Abolitionists were frequently pelted ...with brickbats.

Mr. CLARK sang one of his songs, which was ap...plauded.

Mr. DOUGLASS again advanced and said that a little ...boy who was said to be very like his father, was ...somewhere on the grounds, and would furnish to ...anybody who wished to invest a dollar judiciously a ...copy of the life of one FRED. DOUGLASS, if they ever ...heard of such a man.

The audience then sang the hymn, "Praise God ...from whom all blessings flow."

Before the meeting dispersed, Mr. STEPHEN MYERS ...moved that a convention of colored people and their ...friends be held in the city of Troy on the second ...Tuesday in September, to take into consideration ...the questions of emigration and suffrage.

This was adopted, and the session was now termi...nated.

In the evening a large meeting took place in the ...Universalist Church, at which Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ...DOUGLASS and others made stirring speeches. This ...closed the celebration.

Celebration at New-Bedford.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Aug. 2.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the British ...West India Emancipation was celebrated here to-day ...by the colored people, including delegations from ...Boston, Providence and other places. A mass con...vention assembled in the City Hall, at which speech...es were made by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, CHARLES L. ...REMOND, the Rev. JOSIAH HENSON, of Canada, and ...other prominent colored orators. Strong Anti-Slav...ery resolutions were adopted. The affair wound up ...with a grand military and civic ball in the evening.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored peo...ple of New-York and Brooklyn celebrated the twen...tieth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves ...in the British West Indies yesterday—a portion by a ...pic-nic at Myrtle-avenue Park, and others at Morris' ...Grove, near Jamaica. Both affairs were very dull ...and sparsely attended, owing doubtless to the unpro...pitious weather. At Morris' Grove a company of ...colored men were among those who met there. ...Speeches were made by colored men.

☞ **Beware of Burglars

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls situations; one as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and cooking in all its branches; the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; both willing, capable and obliging, no objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen, and engaged, at No. 340 7th-av., near 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERICAN Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as governess. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 10 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chamber maid, by a respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to do plain washing and ironing; furnishes the most satisfactory recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family, by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and handy, by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and handy good cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-class families, and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LATICIA, at Manning's agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given from their last places. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d-avs., 3d floor, back room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young, widow woman, whose child (the first) is six weeks old. She has abundance of milk, and is in every respect a model of fine health. Her character, temperament and appearance are all that can be desired in a nurse. Address at Dr. MACDONALD'S office, No. 651 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for herself and niece, in one family or separately; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; does up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $6. The other is 15; minds a baby, sews well, and will do light housework. Wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent and well-recommended American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook and a very good laundress. The other a neat chambermaid, waitress or child-nurse, and a plain seamstress; will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress, housemaid or housework in a small family; particularly fond of children; highly educated; speaks the French language fluently; is a person of most undoubted character; will take very moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av, near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few families' work by the day or week; perfectly understands making all kinds of ladies' robes; terms moderate. Also, a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days at No 374 3d-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations, one as cook, washer and ironer—the other, as house and chambermaid; or, as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the oldest City reference can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general house and chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and is fond of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good references. Two American small girls also want situations to care children, &c. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, at 8 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is well experienced in the care of young children and infants; is accustomed to take entire charge and bring them up by hand. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 16th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as regards honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address E. N., seamstress, Box 109, N. Y. Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN IN THE curtain material and house furnishing department. City reference absolutely necessary. None others need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young man to travel for a jobbing house, and take orders from samples. Address, immediately, Box No. 1,707, Post-Office, giving full references and stating salary required, which must be moderate to secure the position.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—A good hand will be engaged, by calling at No. 8 Wall-st., Room No. 41, (between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN preferred. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has an abundance of well capable servants, conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented August 31, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Jan. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued June —, 1858.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March —, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of the said all kinds of work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all from work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, and ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 467 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

GOLD WATCH WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a small amount of United States scrip, issued for military supplies, &c. A first-rate watch or a good second-hand piano-forte would be taken in exchange. Address "U. S.," Box No. 150, *Times* office.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

$8 A PAIR ONLY.—GOAT BOOTS FOR SUMmer wear, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOTE AND LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES.
Law Blanks, Portmonnaies, &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 45 Nassau-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, from manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OILS.

CROCKER'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without scent brightly and keeps to sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is a first-class driver, and understands all diseases to which the horse is liable; also the care of a vegetable garden. He is willing and able to work and will make himself useful to his employer. Has the best of City and country references. Call, or address, for three days at No. 238 Canal-st., corner of Elm from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with undoubted City references, desires a place in City or country as coachman and groom. He will be found an acquisition to any family requiring a faithful, honest and careful driver which his late employer, W. Astable Esq. of No. 3 Nassau-st., will testify. All particulars required will be fully answered by applying as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business and can produce the highest testimonials from his last 1 or 2 places to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family. Has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D, Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Address A M, Box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country, as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J. K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J D, Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would care horses and can milk cows; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITuation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1,

GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.—A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very libe. al terms with principals of schools in this city and vicinity or others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, inventor, No. 372 6th-av

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for class or private instruction in writing, bookkeeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

TEACHERS.

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools, academies and families with accomplished teachers, professors and tutors, parents with schools, circulars and information connected with schools gratuitously. Trustees of public schools supplied with teachers without charge. Competent teachers of music, of French and German, and of drawing, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in history, ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practised composer himself, he is deemed to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof. Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, would like to find a respectable family where she could teach the French language in exchange for her board, either at once or in September. Best references given. Address M. N., Box No. 152 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER TO TWO or three small children. A moderate compensation taken. Address ANNA, Box No. 200, New-York *Times* Office, or No. 169 Bowery.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TO TAKE CHARGE OF an academy in a thriving village, not far from New-York. Address P. S., office of *Eclectic Review*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir: a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

BOARDING.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 306 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, and partial board, first class, at No. 73 State-st. Very convenient to Wall and Atlantic st. ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

A LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM Europe, desires to obtain a small parlor and bedroom, with board, in a quiet family. Location must be west of Broadway and not higher than 8th-st. Address D. H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—PLEAsantly situated, to a respectable single man of steady habits; rent $1 per week; private family; location near Bowery, about ten minutes from the City Hall. Address E. T., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location and terms, WILLIS, Box No. 204, *Times* office

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in the most pleasant part of the City; down town. Apply at No. 45 North Moore-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED TO HIRE, FURNITURE for a house, to be paid for in whole or part in board. Location central. Address W., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and bad fever the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pensatauqit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRing board in the country will find large airy rooms and good board on City Island, 18 miles from the City, on Long Island Sound. Steamer *Stamford* leaves Catherine-slip at 2 o'clock P. M.; *Catalina* 8 o'clock A. M., foot of Roosevelt-st., and steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market slip, 4 o'clock P. M. Fine bathing and fishing. Address SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, City Island.

MADAME RUTTRAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse, where there are a few or no other boarders, for a lady, three children and a servant. The children are aged respectively 11, 4 and 2 years. Good wholesome fare required, and at a moderate price. Mott Haven or some equally accessible point preferred. Address, stating terms, ALEXANDER, Box No. 125 this Office.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest part, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a house situated on the bank of a river about nine miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st,

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF LEEDS' Hot-Water Furnace and Steam Heating Apparatus, in Baltimore, Washington, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Apply to L. W. LEEDS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—The above is the most approved apparatus now in the market, and is selling very rapidly in New-York and several other large cities.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

A GOOD CHANCE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE to let west of and near Broadway, below Houston-st., containing fifteen rooms, with all the modern improvements and nearly filled with good boarders that will remain. Yearly rent $850. For particulars, apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No. 307 Broadway.

$500—PARTNER WANTED IN A LIGHT, genteel and money making business, safe and legitimate. Will pay $1,500 to $2,500 a year and no risk. Address N. & B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, New-York, and full particulars will be given.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
MURPHY & ALLISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c., &c.,
No. 1,908 MARKET-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
We are prepared to supply consumers with large or small quantities on reasonable terms.
Our Tubing is well manufactured, and gives general satisfaction wherever it is used.
Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to
Dealers in New York and vicinity may obtain information as regards our terms, &c., from Mr. J. D. HEPPARD, office of New-York *Times*.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—268 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. S. M.—A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF officers for the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, Independent Order of Sons of Malta, for the ensuing year, will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4 at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of MARK S. SMITH, S. G. C.
EDW'D D. STEPHENS, S. G. S.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New York will commence its Annual Session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 6, at 7 o'clock, precisely to go on their excursion to Sheeps Head Bay.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway. New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 766 and 768 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 52 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes velvet carpets, oil-paintings &c., at the five story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.
PARLORS.—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of these celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, and a lid pearl keys, rosewood secretary, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty-one day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich bracket and lace window curtains, shades velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with plate glass, oil-paintings of great merit and high cost.
DINING-ROOM.—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly-carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal-cut glass ware, rich silver ware, cutlery, tea service, large salvers, fruit-stands, and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines, decanters, &c.
CHAMBER.—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug. 3,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 West 11th-st., near 5th av., all the elegant furniture in the above house, consisting of suites of parlor furniture in rich brocatelle and velvet, rosewood 7-octave piano, solid pearl keys and inlaid with pearl; elegant oil-paintings, rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back; statuary marble top centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, &c; velvet carpets, rugs, &c.; lace curtains, vases, clocks, &c.; dining room furniture, oak extension table, buffet, arm-chairs, silver-plated ware, castors, forks, spoons and tea sets; China dinner and tea sets; fine cutlery of every description; elegant cut-glass decanters, goblets, tumblers, wine glasses, &c.; hall-stands, chairs, stair carpets, rods bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, carpets, clocks, centre table, corner stand, toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, engravings and many other articles too numerous to mention.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BEACH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BEACH STREET—The desirable two-story brick house and lot No. 3 Beach-st., north side, 21 feet west of West Broadway. The house is 18 ft. 9 in. front, has gas, water, and other improvements. Lot 18 ft. in rear. This property is becoming very desirable, being in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Walker sts., West Broadway, and St. John's Park, &c., where many improvements are taking place. $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 14 Pine-st.

HENRY HUME, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY HUME will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M., at No. 329 Bowery, all the goods contained in said store, consisting of iron bedsteads, iron hat stands, iron cribs and cradles, lot of scrap and wrought iron, horse and cart, lot of tools, &c. Also, on FRIDAY, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Houston-st., all goods contained in said stores, consisting of iron bedsteads, lot of scrap and wrought iron, lathes, tools, &c., by order of assignee.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & NICHOLS.—PEREMPTORY Sale, on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock, all the stock in the livery stables Nos. 136 and 138 West 10th st., between Bleecker and Hudson sts., consisting of horses, new and second hand carriages, light wagons, sleighs, robes, single and double harness, bells, bridles and saddles, cutting machine, feed boxes, office furniture; also, the unexpired lease of the stable, has two years to run. The stable contains forty stalls above ground.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of men's, women's and children's wear. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, sofas, chairs, parlor suites, cottage suites, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

J. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE CROCKERY.—LARGE CATALOGUE sale of crockery, glass and China, TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a choice stock, in lots for City and country dealers; new goods just landed. Sales positive for cash.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—One 7-octave piano forte, inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument; marble and top mirrors, sets curtains, brussels and ingrain; China and silver-plated ware, oil-paintings of merit, China vases, English cut glass ware, extension table, breakfast and tea tables, sofas and sofa beds, bureaus, washstands in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses, bedding, clocks and basement furniture, at the residence of J. B. Durand, 24th-st., near 7th av., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LET HIS first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located near Madison-av., to a desirable private family, that will be willing to board himself and wife. House in perfect order throughout. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement will be made. Object, pleasant home. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 143 *Times* office. References exchanged.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—the two-story and attic cottage-built house No. 22 Gregory-st., Jersey City, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to ISAAC S. MILLER, No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD LOFTS IN house No. 293 Canal-st., near Broadway, fronts on both streets and a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 287 Canal-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS F

BANK STATEMENTS.

...ed in the New-York Times by Order of the State ...Superintendent of the Banking Department.

...TEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX-...ANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—...uired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...ount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,443,993 01
...ount of Specie..... 947,920 58
...ount of Circulation..... 218,436 00
...ount of Deposits..... 7,043,225 48

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, ...er of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ...g ...sworn, depose and say, that the above statement ...rect, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ending Saturday July 3, 1858:

...ge amount of Loans and Discounts..... $901,952 00
...ge amount of Specie..... 97,78 00
...ge amount of Circulation..... 89 493 00
...ge amount of Deposits..... 524,598 00

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, ...ier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, ...e and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...f my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, ... THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by ... 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, ...31, 1858

...amount of Loans and Discounts..... $518,352 00
...ment of Specie..... 83,280 00
...ment of Circulation..... 95,783 00
...ment of Deposits..... 3 6,450 00

...County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ...Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City ...York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the ...ment is correct, to the best of my knowledge ...lief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMER-...—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for ... week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,716,021 95
...amount of Specie..... 396,479 47
...amount of Circulation..... 74,517 00
...amount of Deposits..... 1,467,924 05

...County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, ...of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly ...depose and say, that the above statement is cor-...the best of my knowledge and belief

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE ...PUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As ... by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week end ...Saturday July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,247,576 99
...amount of Specie..... 1 42 ,08 87
...amount of Circulation..... 178,880 00
...amount of Deposits..... 4,800,791 00

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT LOWRY, ...of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly ...sworn, depose and say that the above statement is cor-...t, to the best of my knowledge and belief

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE ...STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-...—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,547,202 70
...amount of Specie..... 1,535,447 31
...amount of Circulation..... 261,363 00
...amount of Deposits..... 3,717,767 82

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN R. KEARNY, ...Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF ...NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, ...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. R. KEARNY, Asst. Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,249,323 60
...amount of Specie..... 39 ,642 47
...amount of Circulation..... 230,587 00
...amount of Deposits..... 1,8 4,872 42

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, ...of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, ...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD ...BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, ...the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts..... $364,631 03
...amount of Specie..... 37,363 15
...amount of Circulation..... 103,333 00
...amount of Deposits..... 316,407 15

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, ...of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, ...and say that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

...TEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND ...DRS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, ... 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, ...

...amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,456,853 35
...amount of Specie..... 349,695 93
...amount of Circulation..... 181,934 00
...amount of Deposits..... 1 128,839 44

...County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, ...of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' ...being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above ...is correct, to the best of my knowledge and be-...

B. LEWIS, Jr. Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
RICHARD C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—...as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts..... $537,386 96
...amount of Specie..... 77,818 43
...amount of Circulation..... 92,479 00
...amount of Deposits..... 3 4,725 55

...and County of New-York, ss.—I. O. H. SCHREINER, ...of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, de-...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
G. W REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ending:

...amount of Loans and Discounts.. $1,963,564 09
...amount of Specie..... 534,139 00
...amount of Circulation..... 351,192 00
...amount of Deposits..... 2,183,769 00

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, ...of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, de-...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK ...As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts..... $727,834 44
...amount of Specie..... 99,762 04
...amount of Circulation..... 136,725 00
...amount of Deposits..... 555,164 61

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, ...Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, de-...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,072,614 54
...amount of Specie..... 734,104 46
...amount of Circulation..... 16,53 91
...amount of Deposits..... 2,140,971 94

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, ...Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, ...depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday, July 31, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,895,501 69
...amount of Specie..... 573,506 51
...amount of Circulation..... 146,331 00
...amount of Deposits..... 2,458,943 16

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING ...of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose ...that the above statement is correct to the best of ...knowledge and belief. F. DEMING, President.

...Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,500,906 19
Average amount of Specie..... 602,861 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,868 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,091,805 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E W TALMAN, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,396,102 94
Average amount of Specie..... 493,776 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,322 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,486,997 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of August, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $190,513 64
Average amount of Specie..... 28,973 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 36,444 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 89,136 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1858.
WM. H RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,.... $1,820,872 29
Average amount of Specie..... 374,468 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,908 00
Average amount of Deposits,..... 1,499,498 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R M BUCHANAN, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $720,212 01
Average amount of Specie..... 64,366 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,948 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 568,911 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $273,648 79
Average amount of Specie..... 64,5 3 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 3 ,81 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 16 ,0 1 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the b st of my knowledge and be lief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of August 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$1,295,438 15
Average amount of Specie..... 317,530 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,370 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 863 461 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
W O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,534,422 30
Average amount of Specie..... 327,957 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 211,817 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,660,320 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts..... $342,191 84
Average amount of Specie..... 2 8,384 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 165,713 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 814,349 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858,
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,119,8 9 54
Average amount of Specie..... 385,290 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 197,968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,847,544 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS K ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,746,240 37
Average amount of Specie..... 1,480,457 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 319 007 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,076 011 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$860,562 43
Average amount of Specie..... 242,598 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,532 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 656,905 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,735,072 47
Average amount of Specie..... 369,046 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,288 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,330,919 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHD. S. WILLIAMS, President of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHD. S. WILLIAMS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,694,181 11
Average amount of Specie..... 1,031,273 64
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank..... 252,145 94
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,751,385 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $336,144 28
Average amount of Specie..... 129 955 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,49 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 174,318 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
A. D. W BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $765,826 15
Average amount of Specie..... 170,879 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 686,988 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .. $2,677,245 89
Average amount of Specie..... $34,379 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 44,343 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,324 653 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
DANIEL M. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,711,939 83
*Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 223,937 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,618,987 72

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.. $6,513,963 94
Average amount of Specie..... 1,161,59 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 217,609 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,739,961 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,078,831 79
Average amount of Specie..... 407,041 54
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 116,693 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,466,153 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES BARNES, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,401,293 69
Average amount of Specie..... 336,744 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,062,079 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,401,589 75
Average amount of Specie..... 393,8 6 62
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 174,157 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,280,868 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $390,466 61
Average amount of Specie..... 35,948 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,143 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 276,348 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $401,913 38
Average amount of Specie..... 51,329 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,625 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 133,2 1 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
A C ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $253,726 62
Average amount of Specie..... 24,628 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,865 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 349,237 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,696,686 23
Average amount of Specie..... 479,738 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,006 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,564,994 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$696,112 94
Average amount of Specie..... 113,813 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 100 845 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 465 557 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
MARTIN L. BRYANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,090,065 15
Average amount of Specie..... 167,243 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,109 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 804,997 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .. $4,105,462 57
Average amount of Specie..... 1,094,954 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,021 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,649,099 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $616,146 04
Average amount of Specie..... 149,515 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,375 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 499,760 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,287,724 62
Average amount of Specie..... $96,611 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 52,312 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,502,176 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $972,029 91
Average amount of Specie..... 242,368 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 668,616 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,119,783 65
Average amount of Specie..... 368,127 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,423 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 837,081 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$2,861,661 00
Average amount of Specie..... $32,098 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,199 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,601,498 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday. July 31, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,357,903 91
Average amount of Specie..... 247,155 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 319,197 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 990,486 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. FALLS President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS. No. 69 South st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months fr m this date viz.:

Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos st., North River January 26, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,

NOS. 72 AND 88 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and fr mail parts of Europe, and to aff rd all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Dodforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state Stock, at once profitable and secure

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable

NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters and Coin Moulds.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1858.

The United States Marshal having reason to suspect certain parties, as being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, directed two of his deputies, Messrs. LOCKMAN and ALEXANDER and THEODORE RYNDERS, to ferret out the matter. These officers set themselves to work, and, working with the parties, managed to gain a knowledge of their movements. For seven or eight weeks they have been waiting and watching for the moment to make their descent. Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, a man by the name of CHARLES HOWARD was discovered by these officers in Duane-street, going into a plating establishment. He was recognized as one of the suspected persons, and immediately arrested and taken to the Marshal's Office, where, on searching him, one hundred and seventeen pieces of bogus coin in the resemblance of half-dollar pieces were found upon his person.

About 1 o'clock, another suspected man, by the name of JAMES W. RYAL, was found in the same locality, and, on being arrested and searched, one hundred similar pieces of coin were found upon him. He was likewise taken to the Marshal's office and locked up, from which place both parties were subsequently conveyed to the Tombs. The officers then went in search of their dwelling place, or rendezvous, which they found in the upper part of the Eighth-avenue, in a tenement house. Their apartments were locked, whereupon Officer RYNDERS got through a sky-light into the room, and, opening the door, let in Mr. DE ANGELIS, and a thorough search was made. In the room were found various implements for manufacturing counterfeit coin. Dies of all kinds, a large quantity of bogus coin in various stages of manufacture, pieces of lead, and all the necessary materials for carrying on extensive operations. The efficient Deputy Marshals found also some burglars' implements, such as a dark lantern, plaited-soled shoes, &c.

HOWARD and RYAL were brought, yesterday, before United States Commissioner STILWELL and committed for examination. The coins which are in possession of the Marshal are well made, and show an excellent impression.

Weather Report for July.

The notations were made at 6 o'clock A. M., and also on the warmest days, at the highest point of mercury, from a thermometer hanging upon the north side of the main building of the Bloomingdale Asylum, which stands on high ground at One Hundred and Seventeenth-streeet, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues:

6 A. M.		6 A. M.	
1..66° above 0.		16..65° above 0.	63°.
2..64° above 0.		17..76° above 0.	80° 9½
3..74° above 0.	83° 1 P. M.	A. M. to 3 P. M.	
4..75° above 0.		18..74° above 0.	
5..69° above 0.		19..56° above 0.	
6..67° above 0.		20..69° above 0.	82° 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
7..66° above 0.	80° 1 P. M.	21..70° above 0.	
8..70° above 0.	81° 2 P. M.	22..67° above 0.	81° 11 A. M.
9..73° above 0.	83° 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.	23..67° above 0.	
10..75° above 0.	87° 1 to 6 P. M.	24..61° above 0.	
11..66° above 0.	67° 9 A. M., 90° 1 P. M.	25..60° above 0.	
12..74° above 0.	87° 8 A. M.	26..63° above 0.	
13..75 above 0.	86° 12 M.	27..66° above 0.	82° 2½ P. M.
14..68° above 0.		28..71° above 0.	
15..68° above 0.	83°.	29..68° above 0.	81° 2 to 6 P. M.
		30..77° above 0.	86° 9 A. M.

The average daily rise of the mercury, excluding the warmer days named in the table, until noon, was not over 10°, and the temperature of all the days was very uniform, except on the 12th and 30th the mornings were oppressively warm; the afterpart of those days was cool and pleasant, and on the 30th the mercury fell from 85° at 9 A. M., in about two hours, to 72°. The nights of the 10th and 11th were very warm. We had rains as follows: On the 3d, ½ inch; 9th, slight rain or heavy mist of 3-100 of an inch; 13th, a rain commenced about 12 M., accompanied by heavy wind, and intermittingly continued until 11 A. M. on the 14th, in all 63 100 of an inch; 18th, 3 20 of an inch; about 2 A. M. on the 22d a fine shower, accompanied with heavy thunder and light'ning, succeeded by a very slight fall through the day; in all 11 20 of an inch; and on the 30th a fine shower of 13-20 of an inch, with some thunder. Entire amount of rain for the month, 2 71 100 inches.

Vegetation has continued to come forward rapidly. The root crops and corn look remarkably well, and the potatoes fair, and so far very sound. The grapes are very healthy, and of good size, but we are destined to disappointment in our apple crop, the blighting winds of May having infected the fruit which has been constantly falling off since in a diseased state. The rains have kept us very busy among the weeds. M. DAME, Warden.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1858.

CRICKET—UNITED STATES *vs.* CANADA.—The annual match between the cricketers of Canada and the United States was commenced, yesterday, on the Hoboken Cricket Ground. The Western Clubs of Canada alone furnish the eleven players, four of whom are native Canadians: Messrs. T. O. HEWARD, W. NAPIER and B. PARSONS, of Toronto, and T. C. REKRAT, of St. Catherines; two, Messrs. T. D. and H. PHILLIPPS, of St. Catharines, although English born, were brought up in Canada, and are to be considered Canadian Cricketers, having learned the game at Upper Canada College. The other five are Englishmen: Messrs. F. E. FOURDRINIR, of Prescott; T. PEARLESS, of Hamilton; G. HEAD, of St. Catharines, and Messrs. HARDINGE and SLEATH, of Toronto. This selection having been considered sectional by several other Clubs in Canada, has been made the subject of a protest by Mr. PICKERING—who had been selected to play in the present match—who, acting as Secretary of the Eastern Clubs, wishes cricketers in the United States to fully understand that there is a stronger eleven to be got in Canada than the one at present playing at Hoboken.

The present United States Eleven are Messrs. HIGHAM, BARKER, SHARP, WILBY, and CROSSLEY, of the New-York Club; WALLER, BINGHAM, and H. WRIGHT, of the St. George's Club; SENIOR, of Philadelphia, and HALLIS and JEFFERSON, of Newark. The rain yesterday was a great drawback to the attendance, not more than a thousand persons being present, quite a number of whom were ladies. The ground was dotted round with the tents of the St. Georges, New-York, Albany, Newark, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Kings County Clubs—the last a splendid affair. Members of the different Clubs wore badges of authority to keep the ground clear, in view of the thousands who were expected if the weather had been fine. After the weather had cleared up and the Canadians had partaken of a substantial collation, play was called at 2 hours 11 minutes, the Canadians winning the toss and sending to the wickets Messrs. H. PHILLIPPS and REKRAT, and after two or three interruptions on account of the rain, the stumps were finally drawn at 5 hours 23 minutes, some of the most reliable bats went out for small scores.

The score stood at the close: H. Phillipps, 1; Rykert, 4; T. Phillips, 6; Heward, 28, and not out; Parsons, 1; Hardinge, 5; Head, 10; Pearless, 0; Sleath, 4, and not out. Wides, byes, &c. 13; total, 73 runs, with three wickets to go down. Some splendid specimens of cricket took place on both sides, the batting of HEWARD being very spirited, and drawing down much applause. All our cricket clubs were well represented, and large delegations were on the ground from Philadelphia, Newark, Albany, Connecticut, and a large number of Canadians were also present. The game will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock, and by the appearances yesterday, and the enthusiasm of the cricketers generally, the interest will not decrease, if the weather is at all propitious.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING.—This new edifice extends 40 feet on Broadway, is 50 feet wide in the rear, and 100 feet deep on Cedar-street. The building is erected without any variation, according to a sketch prepared previous to a competition by some six architects, for the purpose of guiding them in the preparation of their plans. The banking-room proper, occupies a space of about 30 feet by 80, exclusive of vaults, which covers a space of 8 feet by 24 feet, and a private stairway leading to the second story into the directors' room. The remaining 20 by 50 feet, in the rear of the building, is arranged in three-stories, corresponding with the two stories occupied by the basement and the bank, which three stories are appropriated as follows: The first, about on a level with the basement floor, is a commodious washing and dressing room for the clerks of the bank. The second story, on a level with the side-walk, and accessible direct from the main banking-room, is a correspondence room; and the third, also accessible from the main bank, by a few steps, is occupied by the Cashier's and President's rooms. The basement is divided into three large, airy, well-lighted and commodious offices, amply supplied with vaults, very desirable for insurance and bankers' offices. The building is in the Gothic style. The exterior of the whole building, and the whole of the interior of the banking-room, the President's and Cashier's rooms, are faced with the best quality of Dorchester stone. The bank department, and all the halls, have the floors laid with encaustic tile. The furniture of the banking-room, and as well the President's, the Cashier's and Directors' rooms, also the screens dividing the President's and Cashier's rooms, are all of white oak. LEOPOLD EDLITZ is the architect.

A Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention to a case of need which has come under my observation. I will briefly give you the particulars. A few days since a lady (ever foremost in acts of benevolence) called my attention to the case of a poor family residing in the neighborhood, and so much interested me in the matter that I made an appointment to accompany her to see what could be done to relieve them. Accordingly we yesterday called and found the family, consisting of a widow lady and five children, the eldest a young man of 18 years, who has had no employment for ten months past, the second a boy of some 15; who earns a trifle by selling bank-note reporters; then come two girls, aged 13 and 11, very bright and beautiful children; indeed I have rarely seen sweeter faces; they have no employment, but do what they can to assist their mother. The youngest is a boy of eight or nine years. During the past Winter the mother scalded nearly the whole of one side of her body, rendering her helpless for about five months, and she is still very weak, but labors hard with the needle to keep starvation from the door. During the long sickness of the mother the rent remained unpaid; she is now $20 behind on rent, which embarrasses her much, as every shilling earned must be applied to that purpose; could this be paid they would feel a great relief. They have seen better days, but a sickness of three years, which ended in the death of the father, left them very poor. They are willing to work and anxious to find something to do. In laying this matter before your readers I am actuated by a hope that some few benevolent individuals will contribute their mite towards paying the rent now due and the relief of an afflicted worthy family. Should this meet the eye of any one in the City or country who need help, this young man, who is strong and willing to work at anything, will be happy to take hold and relieve his mother.

Any contributions (either clothing or money) sent to the undersigned, No. 90 Fulton-street, New-York, will be promptly applied to the purpose intended.

S. A. H.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Serious Charge—Suborning to Commit Arson.

Samuel Phillips, of No. 73 Maiden-lane, was arrested by Fire Marshal Baker, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, wherein the accused stands charged with attempting to persuade and suborn one James Smith to wilfully, maliciously and feloniously set fire to a row of frame dwelling houses on Walton-street, corner of Harrison-avenue, Brooklyn. The following is about the substance of the affidavits before the Court. It seems that in the fore part of last week Mr. Phillips saw the young man, James Smith, at the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, and that he (Phillips) then told Smith that he would give him a job, and that if he did it he would give him $50 and a good situation for life. Mr. Phillips then informed Smith that he (Phillips) had twenty frame houses on Walton-street, corner of Harrison-avenue, in Brooklyn; that the houses were very much out of repair, and that those persons who occupied some of them did not pay any rent; that if he (Smith) would set fire to them and burn them up,—which he could do as easy as anything,—he would give him $50, and make him a handsome present besides. Smith partly consented, and said he would go over there and take a look at them. Mr. Phillips directed him how to go and gave him two shillings to pay his expenses. On a subsequent day of the same week Mr. Phillips gave Smith one dollar to purchase some camphene and wadding, and directed him to stuff the wadding well in between the lath and plaster from one room to another so as to extend the fire. At another time Phillips asked Smith how he got along. Smith informed him that he had stuffed in the wadding like a rope and saturated it with the camphene. Mr. Phillips seemed much pleased at the information.

Smith mentioned the application made by Mr. Phillips to him to burn the houses, to some of his friends, and they advised him to notify the Fire Marshal, which he did, and the result has been the arrest of Mr. Phillips. In addition to Smith's testimony, Mr. John Kerrigan swears that he saw Mr. Phillips and Smith in conversation together, in the street in the vicinity of Mr. Phillips' residence in Division-street, and, at one of their interviews, overheard some remarks between them about camphene and wadding, or cotton.

It is further shown by affidavits, that Mr. Phillips has an insurance of $3,000 on the twenty cottages in question, divided between the United States and the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

The accused was conveyed before Justice OSBORN, who required him to find bail in the sum of $500.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER—ONE ARREST.—The Sixth Ward Police, aided by some officers attached to the Detective Force, have been busily engaged endeavoring to discover the murderer of Cornelius Rady, the old man who was killed by a gang of Dead Rabbits at the corner of Centre and Mott streets, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. John Quinlan was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. He is one of the leaders of the Dead Rabbit gang, and although but 22 years of age, is noted as a most desperate character. The officers think they are on the track of some of the other guilty parties, and doubtless will make further arrests to-day.

Coroner GAMBLE impanneled a jury yesterday at the City Hospital, to hold an inquest upon the body of RADY, but owing to the absence of material witnesses the inquisition was postponed till to-day. The body was given in charge to the friends of the deceased for interment, and will be buried to-day.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Henry Appel and John Knelling, two German shoemakers, had an altercation yesterday at No. 163 Second-street. Knelling came out of the fight with one of his wrists badly cut, and charges that Appel used a knife upon him. Appel says that the injuries received by Knelling were caused by his thrusting his hand through a pane of glass. Appel was arrested and committed to answer by Justice BERNNAN.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—John Landine, a young man, was yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison, to answer a charge of rape, committed upon a little girl eight years of age, the daughter of Mrs. Catharine Lewig, No. 55 Eighth avenue.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling-house No. 44 King-street, occupied by Mr. Morrison and the Rev. J. B. Steele, was entered by burglars on Sabbath morning, and robbed of articles of silver and clothing to the amount of $50.

SUNDAY NEWSBOYS.—The Police reports of the different Wards of the City, sent in yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, show the arrest of one newsboy on Sunday for selling papers.

Mayor's Office.

DESCENT UPON HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.—About 1 o'clock Monday morning a descent was made by Sergeant Smith and a platoon of policemen from the Fifth Precinct, upon three houses of prostitution, Nos. 110 and 112 West Broadway, and No. 8 Varick-street. The occupant of No. 110 West Broadway is Valentine Aldredge, who has several sub-tenants, and Louisa Moore is the landlady occupant of No. 112. Her male companion escaped the Police. Peter Rath is the occupant of No. 8 Varick-street. He was arrested, but was dismissed on the promise of appearing to-day at 3 o'clock. He said he was not the proprietor, Teresa Myers, who is apprehended, being the person to whom, as Rath states, he gave up the occupancy or "sold out." The parties arrested are Valentine Aldredge, Caroline Wheeler, Eliza Romayne, Louisa Moore, Amelia Madden, Margaret Wood, Sophia Myers, Peter Rath, Teresa Myers, Caroline Link, Hannah O'Neil. They were taken before the Mayor, who transferred them to Judge WELSH, and with the exception of Romayne, who gave $500 bail for her appearance, and of Rath, who was allowed to depart on his own recognizance, the whole party was committed to the Tombs for examination.

CAPTURE AND RETURN OF THE THREE LOUISIANA MURDERERS.—On Monday morning Officer Davis, of the Mayor's force, delivered three prisoners, named John Shields, George Williamson and James F. Thom, *alias* John Thomas, into the custody of James Cooper, an officer who was sent on with a requisition for them from the Governor of Louisiana. The prisoners committed, in March last, a murder on board a vessel near the mouth of the Mississippi, their victim being a sailor, a messmate of theirs, on board the vessel. They have been held in custody during the last week or two by Marshal Rynders, under the order of the United States Commissioners, on a charge of misdemeanor, until the arrival of the proper documents. The prisoners were arrested in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution, as well as expel disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the two eminent tragedians, J. PROCTOR and R. JOHNSON, appear at this prosperous theatre, supported by an excellent company. "William Tell," "Fate; or, the Children of Love," and "Good for Nothing," are to be performed.

Brooklyn Items.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The Superintendents of the Poor have made the following report for the year ending July 30th, last:

	Males.		Females.				
	Ov. 16.	Un. 16.	Ov. 16.	Un. 16.	Col'd.	Total.	Cost.
August	45	19	59	57	17	287	$734 25
September	36	58	45	51	—	190	327 82½
October	85	117	115	132	5	454	826 21½
November	311	654	560	647	55	2247	2,983 51½
December	717	1910	1302	1839	334	6102	5,783 37½
January	820	1649	1413	1782	250	5914	4,697 69½
February	737	1142	1042	1191	57	4169	2,33[illegible] 02
March	205	318	304	328	22	1187	545 84
April	18	21	20	33	—	92	73 41
May	13	14	13	16	1	57	84 50
June	14	13	13	17	1	58	90 50
July	15	22	12	12	4	65	122 50
Temporarily relieved						30,783	$18,520 84½
Sent to Hospital and Almshouse						2,729	
Total						23 522	
Deduct 6 tons coal, undelivered, $15 20							$18,475 64½
Represented to be widows							2,284
Families supplied with physicians' medicine							875
Lunatics sent to Asylum							89
1,778¾ tons coal at $5 65 per ton							$10,049 93¾
20 loads of wood, at $2 50							50 00
Coffins and burials							1,175 50
Groceries							7,200 21

Total families temporarily relieved, 4,916, of which there were: Americans, (including 209 colored,) 807; Irish, 3,434; England, 281; Germany, 157; Scotland, 50; Canada, 28; West Indies, 5; East Indies, 2; Spain, 3; France, 16; Portugal, 6; Switzerland, 5; Norway, 1; Wales, 2; Isle of Man, 3; Prussia, 2; Holland, 2; Italy 1; unknown, 116. Total—4,916.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Sergeant MATHEWS and Officer BOYD of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested a noted thief and recovered the following property, for which an owner is wanted: 11 childs' flannel petticoats, some with marked borders; 4 small flannel shirts; 1 pair Misses lambs wool stockings; 1 table cloth; 6 knives and forks; 3 silver teaspoons, one marked "C. B."; 2 goblets, one plated and the other silver.

A MAN STABBED.—A party of Irishmen attacked several Germans on Fifth-avenue, near Carroll-street, Sunday afternoon, when a German named CHARLES OBEM stabbed a man named MICHAEL MCDONALD, injuring him severely, but not fatally. MCDONALD was taken to the City Hospital, and OBEM to the Station-house.

HOUSE ROBBED.—A young man named CHARLES NOLL, left in charge of a house at the corner of Navy-street and Fulton-avenue during the temporary absence of the family on Sunday last, robbed the place of property valued at $75 and departed for parts unknown.

A FALLEN OFFICIAL.—THOMAS MCDONALD, of the Eighteenth Ward, was arrested yesterday morning for intoxication, and subsequently a complaint was made against him for stealing four chickens from CHARLES SHERMAN, in Union-avenue. He was committed to answer.

RAPE.—An Irishman named THOMAS DUNN was committed by Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, to answer a charge of rape said to have been committed by him upon the person of ELIZA YAGER, a girl only 13 years old. The offence was committed on a boat in the Atlantic Basin.

ACCIDENT.—Two Irishmen were buried in the water works' trench, on Fulton avenue, near Adams-street, last evening. Both were immediately recovered, without serious injury.

Execution of James Kelly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the report of the above in the TIMES of this date be correct, the Sheriff of Kings County should be "dealt with" for a breach of the law.

The statute prescribes that the punishment "shall be inflicted within the walls of the prison of the county in which such conviction shall have taken place, or within a yard or inclosure adjoining said prison."

It is also made the duty of "the Sheriff to be present at such execution, and to invite the presence of the Judges, District Attorney, Clerk and Surrogate of said county, together with two physicians and twelve reputable citizens, to be selected by by said Sheriff or Under-Sheriff—*but no other persons than those herein mentioned shall be permitted to be present at such execution, nor shall any person under age be allowed to witness the same.*"

Said report informs us that there were present in the yard, besides the specially invited, two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment,—together *ninety men.* This was in express violation of the law, and should be noticed by the Governor or some other authority.

We are further told that there were near four hundred *specials* appointed, and ninety-five policemen under Deputy Superintendent FOLK.

But the most serious part of the matter is, contravening the statute by allowing such a crowd to witness the execution. After much deliberation the statute was passed, that capital punishments should be private. Of what use is the law? In this case, it seems, but little was it regarded. And if such doings are noticed, the highest officers of the law will nullify them without waiting for their repeal by the Legislature. OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, July 31, 1858

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT.—There were 97 persons committed to the Jersey City Prison, for various offences, for the month ending July 31. Nativity—Ireland, 64; England, 15; Germany, 3; United States, 15.

DROWNED.—A boy named JAMES FALLEN, residing in Sussex street, was drowned in the MORRIS Canal Dock Saturday night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2.

$2,000 Va. 6s	92¾	25	Harlem Railroad		11½
2,000 do	92¾	300	Reading Railroad	b30	50¾
23 000 Mo. State 6s	85⅞	100	do	b30	50⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	300	do	s60	50¾
8,000 do	87	400	do	s60	50⅝
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	96¾	100	do	s10	50⅝
3,000 N. J. Cen. R. 6s	99	200	do	b60	51
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	86	300	do	b30	50¾
1,000 do	88¾	50	do	c	50¾
5,000 La. & M. L. G. bs	24¾	200	do	s60	50⅝
7 000 do	24¾	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.		28¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. bs	81	50	do	s5	28¾
1,000 Ga. & Ch. 2d m. bs	90¾	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.		62
2,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. D. L. G bds	19	50	do	b60	62
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. bs.	87½	16	M. S. & N. I. pr. st.		45⅞
1,000 Mic. So. & N. Ia.	67¾	5	Panama R. R.		112¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	107¾	50	do	c	114
100 Continental Bank	97½	200	do	c	114
10 Commonwealth Bk.	95	50	do	c	114
27 Union Bank	110	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s15	87½
27 Bank of America	110	50	do	c	87¾
52 National Bank	107½	14	do		88
13 Del. & H. Ca. Co	99½	50	do	c	87¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	79½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c	37¾
32 Pa. Mail S. Co	87½	10	do		37⅝
115 do	88	50	do		37¾
50 Canton Co	b60	20½	do	s60	37⅜
1000 New-Jersey Zinc	6	100	do	b30	37¾
50 N. Y. C. R. R.	s3 p&c	84¾	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R.		78
50 do	s3 p&c	84⅞	50 do		77¾
50 do	opg	84¾	7 do		77½
50 do	opg	84¾	50 LaC. & Mil R. R.		24¾
50 do	opg	85	20 N. Jersey R. R.		125¾
450 do	p & c	85	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.		16

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	85½	200	Erie Railroad	s30	18
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¾	120	do		18⅛
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	13	Hud. R. R. R.		28½
1,000 H. R. R. R. 3d M.	66¾	50	do		28⅝
1,000 do	66¾	150	Reading R. R.	b3	51½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	86	100	do	b60	51¾
14,000 La. C. & M. L. G. b.	24¾	100	do	s10	51
20 Park Bank	101½	100	do	s3	51
150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	77½	200	do	s30	51
100 do	s10	77¾	100	do	b3
10 Pac. M. St. Co	85½	70	Panama R. R.		114
140 do	85	500	do		115
100 do	b60	86	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30	62
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99½	50	do	b60	62½
100 do	b60	99¾	80 do		62
80 do		99⅝	100 Cl. & Toledo R. R.		37¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p&c	84⅞	100 do	s10	37½
50 Mi S. & N. Ia. p. f. stk		46			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 E. Tenn. & V. R. 6s	75	10	Met'n F. Ins. Co. 102
3,000 Del. & Ral. R. R. 6s	50	10	W'n's & Co.'s Ex. 63
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¾	12	Am. Ex. Bank 105¾
4,000 Mil & Hor. R'd 8s	41	10	Hanover Bank 89¾
20 Irving Bank	101½	5	Bank of Commerce 100¾
20 Artisans' Bank	80	20	St. Nich. Bank 93
50 Mec. Bank'g Ass'n	100	10	Metropolitan Bank 106¾
50 Ocean F Ins. Co	10	9	Park Bank 101¾
12 People's F. Ins. Co.	105¾	18	N. World F. Ins. Co. 96¾
10 Commerce F. Ins. Co.	95	20	Hanover Ins. Co. 95
20 Har. F. Ins. Co	86	13	G. W. M. Ins. Co. 115
28 Nat. F. Ins. Co	167¾	60	Safeguard F. I. Co. 29½
14 Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	90	112	Brooklyn City R'd. 96

MONDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, July 31, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, July 24:

Increase in Loans	$909,974
Increase in Specie	196,864
Increase in Circulation	57,330
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,030,183

Including the Exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House, (which must come off the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits;) and including, also, the Sub-Treasury Statement at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 1, 1857.	July 31, 1858.	July 24, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	120,597,050	119,850,456	118,940,482
Specie	12,918,014	35,712,107	35,515,243
Circulation	8,665 422	7,408,365	7,351.035
Gross Deposits	94,445,966	106,450,030	10,470,896
Exchanged	25,763.878	15,320,157	105,365,206
Undrawn	68,682,088	91,135,873	90,105,690
In Sub-Treasury	12,161,617	5 144,730	5,335,940

The Specie line continues to advance. The present is the largest average yet reported, being **$35,712,107.** The increase on the present statement is not quite as decided as looked for, after the arrival of the California packet. The improvement movement at the Custom-House and the preparations for the 1st and 4th August payments, have added to the Loan column $909,974. But the most notable feature in the return is the continued and rapid advance in the Undrawn Deposits, which now exceed *ninety-one millions.* It is possible this line may be influenced somewhat by the preliminary arrangements making for the United States Loan, which is to be bid for this week, and awarded at Washington on Monday next. The market for Money opens to-day without alteration in the rates of Discount. The business in Customs Duties continues to improve for the Government, and it also points to more confident preparations for the Fall trade. The Exchange market stands 109¾ on London, 60-day bank bills, and 110⅛@110¼ for 3-day bills. The Cunarder goes direct this week, and the transactions in Exchange go over until Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. Thus far a light packet seems probable. There is a quick inquiry for Treasury Bills on the basis of par for the 4 ℔ cents. and ⅛@¼ premium for 4½ ℔ cents. The 5 ℔ cent. Loan for next Monday is much discussed among the bankers, and opinions differ widely as to the probable result of the average premium. Whatever Foreign bids, or bids on joint risk with Foreign parties, may be in contemplation, the terms are, of course, kept very quiet. The only thing that seems just now pretty certain is, that the first ten millions will be all that the Secretary will need before the meeting of Congress. His Customs revenue at this port for August promises $4,500,000, against $3,176,000 in July.

We have an irregular Stock Market to begin the week with to-day. The demand is tame on the Western Shares, some of which, as Rock Island, close at a concession on Saturday's rates. The shutting of the transfers of New-York Central, preliminary to the August dividend, has made the dealings in that Stock also duller than usual. The sales for the opening were at 85 ℔ cent., and by certificate, 84¼@84⅜ ℔ cent. There is but little done in Erie Shares, which close about 18@18⅛ ℔ cent. On the other hand, the activity in Reading continues, and the speculators for the rise bought freely on sellers' option, at the early Board, at 50¼@½ ℔ cent. In the afternoon the cash stock advanced to 51¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The movement in this stock has taken a singular turn. We mentioned in June, that the Philadelphia management, dull as the coal trade then looked, felt sure that their contracts to Nov 30, the close of the current fiscal year, will give them at least 1,400 000 tons Coal, equal, in the net result, with their merchandise and passenger traffic, to the interest, renewal and sinking funds, and leaving about $180,000 to the income account of the stockholders. Since then the most prominent parties who were then selling the stock have turned *Bulls* on the increased promise of the Coal traffic in July, and, as we understand their calculations, upon a heavy gain on last year's tonnage through the Fall months which will be brought into comparison with the panic season of 1857. As a matter of speculative interest on the subject, we add the following figures upon which the party in question are said to base their estimate for 1,600,000 tons Coal to the 30th November.

READING COAL TONNAGE—THREE YEARS.

	Tons.
1856.—Tonnage to Aug. 2	1,235.811
17 weeks 2 days, to Nov 30	853,092
Total fiscal year	2,088,903
Average last 17 weeks, 50,186 tons.	
1857.—Tonnage to Aug. 1	1,123,514
17 weeks 3 days, to Nov. 30	583,525
Total fiscal year	1,707,039
Average last 17 weeks (panic), 34,325 tons.	
1858.—Tonnage to July 31	890,169
17 weeks 4 days, to Nov. 30, estimated	716,870
Total fiscal year	1,607,039
Estimated average last 17 weeks, 42.169 tons.	

THE ESTIMATE FOR THE SEVENTEEN WEEKS.

1857. Week.	Tons	1858. Week.	Tons.
Aug. 8	42,605	Aug. 7	38.000
Aug. 15	43.204	Aug. 14	38 000
Aug. 22	36,652	Aug. 21	40,006
Aug. 29	40,703	Aug. 28	40,000
Sept. 5	40,690	Sept. 4	41,000
Sept. 12	37.204	Sept. 11	41,000
Sept. 19	34 221	Sept. 18	42,000
Sept. 26	31,332	Sept. 25	42,000
Oct. 3	24,0 9	Oct. 2	43,000
Oct. 10	25,321	Oct. 9	43,000
Oct. 17	23.098	Oct. 16	43,000
Oct. 24	24,803	Oct. 23	42,000
Oct 31	27,576	Oct. 30	40 000
Nov. 7	34.483	Nov. 6	40,000
Nov. 14	33.187	Nov. 13	40,000
Nov. 21	38,152	Nov. 20	38,000
Nov. 28	31,210	Nov. 27	38,000
Nov. 30 (3 days)	24.650	Nov. 30 (4 days)	27.870
Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	583,525	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	716,870

The next most important movement to day was in Panama shares, which continue to advance, and sold freely this afternoon at 115 ℔ cent., with Street bids ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher after the adjournment. We hear of no further confirmation by the *Vanderbilt* of the Australian line from England *viâ* this road, though the strong pressure of public opinion both in London and Melbourne in regard to the insufficiency of the Eastern route induces the expectation here that the new arrangement will not be long delayed. The Melbourne *Commercial Circular*, received to-day, remarks:

"We regret to have again to complain of the repeated and annoying delays in the arrivals of the mail steamers. The *Australasian*, due on the 5th inst., (which ship, from her favorable reputation, we had expected to see in before her due date,) arrived only yesterday, causing serious inconvenience to our merchants, who are getting most impatient under the very tying and dilatory arrangement. We now almost despair of any regularity in the postal system *viâ* Suez, and begin to look forward hopefully to the Panama route, relieving us of those delays and obstructions to our commerce."

An impression also gains ground that the facilities for emigration and interchange of travel between the Atlantic States and California must soon be increased and cheapened *viâ* Panama. Whether Mr. CUNARD will embrace this object in his contemplated arrangements for the Pacific trade, or whether the Pacific Mail and United States Companies mean to increase their steam service so as to give an efficient and cheaper weekly, instead of the present semi-monthly line, is not known. The Pacific Mail shares have declined to 85 ℔ cent., though as much, we apprehend, for the want of a decent measure of information to the outside stockholders from the office, as on account of any immediate prospect of active competition. The *Evening Post* remarks:

"The feature of the market was the decline of 4¼ ℔ cent. in Pacific Mail. This is attributed to the dissatisfaction which exists among the stockholders, growing out of the unsatisfactory manner in which they are treated relative to the division of the large surplus on hand. There was no meeting called in May, and it is but natural that the shareholders should want a conference on the subject, even if no disbursement is made. The available means of the Company is now about $1,600,000, and in view of the probability of opposition on the Pacific side in the Fraser River travel, the stockholders consider it too large a sum to

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2144. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRIAL OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The "Alligator" Before the Court of Sessions for Libels on Mayor Tiemann and Governors Simeon Draper and Isaac Webb—Mayor Tiemann, Draper and Webb on the Stand—A Thronged Court-Room and Great Excitement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Thronged to its utmost, crowded even beyond its limits, packed almost to a black hole-of-Calcutta-state of suffocation, was the Court-room of the General Sessions yesterday morning, when Recorder BARNARD took his seat upon the Bench. The occasion which attracted so large a crowd was the trial of the renowned *Alligator*, Stephen H. Branch, whose lucubrations on various abstruse and delightful subjects, the "Theory of Worms" included edified the readers of this paper a year or two ago Stephen has undergone vicissitudes since that time. He was thought to have committed suicide, while (sly dog) he was only rusticating among the Alleghanies. He called a meeting of citizens on the City Hall steps, with a lantern, like moonshine in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, albeit moonshine is unfavorable to persons whose wits are said to have gone a wool-gathering. After getting that two thousand dollars from the City for his journey to Brandon, England, in search of Matsell's nativity, his next great exploit was *The Alligator*. As an alligator, Branch has flourished. He has held, by turns, nearly all public men in his uncompromising jaws, and has crunched one or two of them, it is believed, so overpoweringly that they will never more flourish their spinal marrow. But the greatest geniuses commit mistakes, and so has Branch. He libeled Mayor Tiemann. Even if there be truth in your charge, it is an indiscreet thing to libel a Mayor; and if there be no truth, it is a crime. For such a crime the *Alligator* has been pulled before the Court of Sessions with a tremendous hook in his jaw. He has also asserted things of Governor Simeon Draper which Governor Simeon Draper says are not true. Also, of Governor Isaac Bell, which Governor Isaac Bell says are not true. And all about a lady—an assistant matron—on Randall's Island. Alligators are said, by geologists and other historiographers of the animal creation, to be the last living representatives of the *megatheria ichtyosauri*, and other enormous reptiles of old. Branch's *Alligator* is a lineal descendant of these lengthy lizards. He spared not the reputation of man or woman. He snapped alike at Mayor Tiemann and a matron on Randall's Island; and the law steps in, just timely, to prevent their bones being ground to powder.

Shortly after the opening of the Court, the roll of the Grand Jury was called and the following gentlemen were impanneled:

WM. A. THOMSON, Foreman.

Anson S. Brown,	Charles Crane,
Mark Cornell,	George M. Cleerman,
William Cromwell,	Stephen D. Fraser,
James H. Moffet,	Samuel Raynor,
Samuel A. Beekman,	Samuel Barker, Jr.,
Henry K. Bull,	Wm. Beard,
Francis P. Cunniffe,	Wm. H. Dodge,
Elbridge G. Dow,	Wm. Everdell,
Horatio N. Gallup,	Alexander A. Ogsbury,
Tunis Van Brunt.	

After the oath was administered, the Recorder, who has only partially recovered from a very severe fit of sickness, delivered a brief charge. He called the attention of the Grand Inquest to those topics required by the statute to be brought before their attention, the extortion, lottery, election, usury, and liquor laws, and urged them to use all possible dispatch in the prosecution of their business, the time allotted them in this Summer month of August being short, and public exigencies being pressing. After they had retired to their room, the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, called on Stephen H. Branch to plead on the charge of libel preferred against him by Mayor Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, for an article which appeared in his paper, the *Alligator*, No. 12, July 10, entitled "*Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann's forced Seduction of a lady on Randall's Island—Shocking Draper's Lascivious Propensities—Most Damning Revelations.*" Through his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, Branch pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded. There was scarcely an inch of open space in the Court-room. The very spiders came out to listen, and were so intent on the legal web-weaving of aerial counsel, that the flies buzzed about with delightful fearlessomeness and utterly without fear. Mr. Ashmead, addressing the Court, said he would have moved to have had the indictment quashed, if his client had not objected. But as he had objected, he must ask the Court a question. In the indictment there were three distinct counts. One was for a libel on Mayor Tieman, another for a libel on Governor Simeon Draper, another for a libel on Governor Isaac Bell. He was instructed by Branch to go to trial on the indictment as it stood, but he wished to use the Recorder's judgment. In referring to the statute on the subject, he found that for a misdemeanor there were five peremptory challenges allowed. Now here were three misdemeanors in one indictment. Would the Court allow fifteen peremptory challenges to the defendant?

The Recorder—No, Sir, only five.

Mr. Ashmead—Well, we must bow to the decision of the Court.

Mr. McKeon, (who is associated with Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, in the trial of the case,) addressing the Court, said that he had never, in his experience, heard of such a thing as a counsel's asking the Court how he should try a defendant's case.

Mr. Ashmead, being disposed to be a little jocular, reminded Mr. McKeon that, great as his experience was, he had not arrived yet at the end of learning. He might, before this trial was ended, learn something new, which might be of advantage to him.

Mr. Sedgwick said that Mr. Ashmead's proposition to separate one crime into three parts was hitherto unheard of.

Mr. Ashmead retorted that, as it stood, the indictment was a sort of trinity—three in one.

The Recorder announced again that there could be only five challenges, and the trial proceeded, Mr. Ashmead challenging each juror. Six were set aside for having formed an opinion. The prosecution interposed two peremptory challenges, and the defence their quota of five. The following were the Jury sworn to try "The Alligator:"

Charles L. Stewart,	Timothy P. McEvoy,
Thomas Dowdell,	James McCann,
Charles Whitlock,	Frederic W. Herring,
John Finnigan,	Wm H. Phillips,
Thomas T. Hanna,	Wm. J. Lyon,
John Bogert,	Michael Henry.

Mr. Sedgwick briefly opened the case. He would only trouble the Jury with a few words to intimate the character of the libel. Mr. Branch was charged with having written, printed and published a false, scandalous and defamatory article on Daniel F. Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, with intent to injure their character and provoke them to a breach of the peace. Unless the private character of our citizens could be protected by law, there was nothing more calculated than such libels as these to provoke breaches of the peace, and unless the law stepped in to redress them the libeled parties would be soon found taking the law into their own hands. The libel for which he would prove Mr. Branch was responsible was one of the most aggravated character. It had in it more venom and had caused more unhappiness to families and the public than any libel he had ever known. A lady's reputation was involved in it, which, unless it was known to be false, was blasted forever. There were only two things the defendant could do. He must first prove that his charge is true, and in addition to that he must prove he published it not maliciously, but for justifiable ends. Otherwise the Jury must find him guilty.

Mr. Sedgwick then called as his first witness *E. E. Anderson*, who deposed that he rented a room at No. 128 Nassau-street from the 7th of June to the 7th of July to Mr. Branch, and that the *Alligator* was sold there during that period; Mr. Branch paid the rent, and was the responsible party.

Mr. J. S. Risley was next examined. He testified that after July 7 he rented a room to Mr. Branch, who took possession of it July 13, at No. 114 Nassau-street; the *Alligator* was sold there; Mr. Branch paid the rent, and was the responsible party.

Joseph Dowling, being examined, said: I am Inspector of the Sixth Ward; I purchased No. 12 of the *Alligator* at Branch's office, No. 128 Nassau-street; it was sold to me by Mr. Branch's clerk; I marked the date of the purchase on the paper; it was the same copy of the paper now shown; Mr. Branch was not in the office at the time.

John P. Hawes deposed that he was a clerk in the Mayor's office; had purchased No. 12 of the *Alligator* at Branch's office.

These witnesses proved the sale of the number of the paper containing the alleged libel.

Daniel Adee examined: Deposed that he conducted a printing office at 211 Centre-street; Mr. Branch called on him three months since, and engaged him to print a newspaper for him; he did print it until within the last two weeks; it was called *Stephen H. Branch's Alligator*; No. 12 was printed in my establishment; Mr. Branch paid me himself for the printing of it.

Ambrose S. Taylor deposed that he was foreman for Mr. Adee; Branch handed him copy for the articles to be set in type for the *Alligator*; he handed him the copy for No. 12.

John Pritchard testified that he was foreman of the sheet-room of Mr. Adee's establishment. He delivered the impressions of every paper, up to No. 15, to Mr. Branch. The average number of copies struck off was about 3,000.

Wm. McRea said he was clerk for Mr. Branch, at No. 114 Nassau-street. Previous to the 12th of July he performed the same duty at No. 128 Nassau-street. His business was to sell the *Alligator* for Mr. Branch.

The printing and publishing of the paper being now proved, some excitement was occasioned in Court by Mr. Sedgwick's calling Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann to the stand. After his Honor was sworn, but before he commenced his testimony, Mr. Sedgwick read to the Jury a portion of the article in question alleged to be libelous. Mayor Tiemann then deposed as follows: I am the present Mayor of the City of New-York; I was a Governor of the Almshouse in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Mr. Sedgwick said that was all he had to ask of his Honor, and passed the Mayor over to Mr. Ashmead for cross-examination.

Mr. Ashmead very strongly demurred. He wished to defer the cross examination to a future time, when he could more conveniently introduce it.

Mr. McKeon, for the prosecution, forcibly objected.

Mr. Ashmead argued that, to introduce a cross-examination of the Mayor at that stage of the proceedings, would anticipate his defence, and tend to prejudice his cause, inasmuch as there were collateral matters, the knowledge of which he did not wish to put the prosecution in possession, which he should be compelled to expose if he must now proceed to the cross-examination.

The Recorder smoothed the difficulty by stating to Mr. Ashmead that he must proceed with the cross-examination of the Mayor at once, on the principal charge as to the truth or falsity of the statements in charge as to the truth or falsity of the statements in the alleged libel, but might omit if he pleased, for the present time, all matters having a collateral bearing.

Mr. Ashmead accordingly proceeded with the cross-examination of the Mayor.

Cross-examined—I was a Governor of the Almshouse three years; Mr. Draper was also a Governor during a part of my time; so was Mr. Bell; Mrs. Lee was Matron while I was there; the Assistant-Matron was Mrs. Bottner; I was acquainted with her, but not before I was Governor; I have read the article in the *Alligator*; it is false—not entirely false; there are some portions based on truth; all that portion read to the Jury by Mr. Sedgwick, is false; of that portion which was not read, and which has not yet been put in evidence, there is a basis of truth.

Mr. Ashmead read the balance of the article to the Jury, so that it might be but in evidence.

Mayor Tiemann—In the first place, this person (the "friend" mentioned in the article) was visiting the Island every week; I do not know his name; this lady told me that her son was out West, and wanted to come to the City; she asked me to lend her $40 to bring him on; I lent her the money as I have lent other women on the Island; all the truth in the story about the dress is this, that I gave her $2 to repair a dress that my son spoiled in treading on it; I never gave her any jewelry, nor any furniture nor any money to buy it with.

Q.—You say you gave her $40?

Mayor Tiemann—I said I lent it to her.

Q.—Well, you lent it. Did you ever lend her any any other money? A.—On two occasions I did; I lent her $15; I think it was to send her mother away into the country; and another time $10—I don't know what for.

Q.—You say about furniture—that you never bought her any, or gave her money to buy it with? A.—I did not; when I left the Island her room was more poorly furnished, I believe, than that of any other matron; it is customary for the Governors occasionally to go into the matrons' rooms to see if any furniture is wanted; I have been into this Assistant-Matron's room perhaps once or twice a month; I did not go into her chamber, only into her sitting-room; I do not remember going into her chamber at any time; I never took any liberties with her; I never kissed her or sought to do so; I don't know that I know a gentleman named John Waters; I might know him if I saw him; I never told anybody I'd kissed Mrs. Bottner; there was a person who came to me from her for whom she wanted an appointment to some situation; I told him I would use my interest to get him a situation, but I never told him that he must keep quiet as to who sent him to me; I never said he must not tell who sent him; I never told him if he did it would destroy my chances to be elected Mayor.

Q.—Did any of the Governors of the Almshouse inquire of you in respect to any intimacy with the Assistant Matron long before the publication of the alleged libel, and did you enter into any explanation in respect to it?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, on the ground that it would be hearsay testimony. Sustained by the Recorder. Exception taken by Mr. Ashmead.

Cross examination resumed—I had a conversation with this matron since the publication of the libel, but it was in the presence of other parties; these were Mr. Tappan, the Warden, Governors Smith, Bell and Draper; I saw her twice, but always in the presence of other parties.

Q.—This article charges you with procuring a place for her boy. Did you do so? A.—I did; and I have done so for others; it was a part of my duty to procure places for boys on the Island.

Q—You say that you interdicted from coming into the island a party who in this article is called a "friend." Do you know his name? A.—I do not; Governor Pinckney spoke to me once about my intimacy with this matron; it was a year ago. he said a man had been to him with a curious story about my intimacy in this matter. He asked me if there was any truth in it; I told him no; I don't remember that I never told anybody that I had taken any liberties with her or kissed her. (To Mr. McKeon)—I was Chairman of a Committee on Randall's Island, and it was a part of my duty to find places for the boys of the Island as well as the matron's boys; the matron's rooms are furnished by the Governors; when a piece of furniture is wanted an application is made to the Governors and is referred to the Committee with power to investigate whether it is necessary; if necessary, it is then furnished by the Committee, if not, it is procured by the Matrons at their own expense; a large amount of Committee business devolved on me as Chairman of the Committee; I was constantly busy, and generally in the company of the Warden; I had very little time to accomplish anything that is set forth in this libel.

The next witness was Simeon Draper. He was examined by Mr. Sedgwick. He said that he had been a Governor of the Almshouse from May, 1849, to January, 1857; Mr. Bell was a Governor in 1856; he was now a Supervisor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ashmead—I read the article in the *Alligator* the day that it was published; as far as I know it is a LIE.

Mr. Ashmead here indignantly called the witness to order, for the want of courtesy which he had displayed in the use of the word "LIE."

Mr. Draper said he knew what he was about.

The Recorder said Mr. Draper was too old a hand to be taken unawares.

Mr. Ashmead still insisted that the word was very uncourteous.

Gov. Draper responded that he knew no difference between a lie and a falsehood. He then proceeded with his testimony. The Assistant-Matron was suspended but not dismissed; I suspended her myself; she was reinstated; Mr. Tiemann I believe suggested to her that she had better write an apologetic letter; she had three orphan children, and he thought that the Governors ought to overlook her offence; that offence was simply a neglect of duty; the Governors, in inspecting the buildings, have often to pass through were a matron sleeps to get to where she does her cooking; this may occur about once a week; Mrs. Bottner's furniture is about the same as the other matrons'; I have passed through her chamber, but never tarried there a minute; I've remained in her sitting-room five minutes at a time perhaps; the statement in Branch's article about me is all humbug; every person that I met suggested to me that it was time to stop such attacks on private character; when I had read it I wrote Mayor Tiemann a letter stating that Branch was either a lunatic who should be secured in an asylum, or a scoundrel who should be sent to the Penitentiary; I afterwards saw Mayor Tiemann and swore to an affidavit; I was not examined before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Sedgwick here said that the case for the prosecution was closed, but reserved his right to call Governor Bell, if he should appear in Court.

The case for the defence was then commenced.

John Waters, examined by Mr. Ashmead—I know Mayor Tiemann; I have known him a year ago last March; I have known Charlotte Bottner. Assistant Matron of Randall's Island, two years and a half; she once sent me with a note to Mayor Tiemann; he was not Mayor then; it was a year ago last March; he was one of the Governors of the Almshouse then; I took the note to Mr. Tiemann's store; Mr. Tiemann was there the second time I called, but not the first; the note was simply a direction to the number of his store, as he wanted to see me; I told him I was the gentleman Mrs. Bottner was speaking of; I wanted a situation on the Island as Warden; he said there were no vacancies, but he would get me a situation in the Custom-House; I said I would rather have a situation on the Island, and he replied that he would give me the first chance there was, and that he would do it for Mrs. Bottner's sake, but that I must not tell that I got acquainted with him through her, but must be sure to mention somebody else's name; I did not see Mr. Tiemann again till the Fall, when I called on him again about a situation on the Island; he then said he would give me the first chance, and cautioned me again not to tell how I got acquainted with him; he did not give me a situation, but gave me a letter to Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, telling me not to show his note to anybody except Mr. Morton; this was before the Mayor's election; Mr. Morton said he couldn't do anything till after the Mayor took his seat; I called after that again; he said he could do nothing for me; I saw Mayor Tiemann just before his election; he told me that Governor Pinckney had heard something concerning him and Mrs. Bottner, and told me again not to mention her name to anybody, and if I was all right in my secrecy, I should certainly have a situation; I told him I would not say anything about it

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mrs. Bottner? Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick. Question allowed.

A.—Yes; in relation to Mayor Tiemann.

Q.—Did you communicate what you learned from her to Mr. Branch?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, and overruled by the Court.

Mr. Ashmead argued that such testimony was of very great importance, inasmuch as it would show that Mr. Branch had been informed that the statements which he published were true, and that that would clear him from the charge of any malicious design, or from that of pure fabrication. It had already been ruled that such testimony was proper.

The Recorder—The importance of a ruling in any Court depends on the Judge who rules it. If you refer to this Court, I say so especially. I ruled it—I will again sustain it; but if anybody else ruled it, I will rule it out.

Mr. Ashmead—Your Honor, that's candid; you may be right, and everybody else wrong. Mr. Ashmead proceeded to contend that the testimony was most proper, when the Recorder replied that any Judge who could so rule was unfit not only to sit in a Court of this City, but in any justice's court among the *Kamschatkalians*.

Mr. Ashmead then reduced his proposition to writing, as follows:

"I propose to show that the witness had a conversation with the defendant, and stated to him that he had received a narrative of certain occurrences from Mrs. Bottner, which had taken place between Mayor Tiemann and Miss Bottner, which he communicated to the defendant, and which the defendant published in his newspaper, and form the contents of the libel, and which evidence defendant offers for the purpose of proving the absence of a criminal mind, and to show the want of malice."

This was overruled by the Court, and an exception taken by Mr. Ashmead.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. McKeon, principally as to his whereabouts for the last eleven years, and as to his present means of getting a living. He was rather confused in his answers, but, on the whole, did not suffer much. He seemed from his own testimony to have been somewhat irregular in his mode of life.

Ann Price was the next witness. She said she had been intimate with Mrs. Bottner for a long time

Mr. Ashmead explained to the Court that his object in introducing her was to show that Mrs. Bottner had told her what was asserted in the libel, and that she had told Mr. Branch. As the Court, however, had overruled this testimony in the case of the last witness, he (Mr. Ashmead) had nothing to do but to draw His Honor's attention to this testimony, which would, of course, be overruled, and he would take an exception.

His Honor overruled the testimony, and an exception was taken.

On cross-examination, this lady stated that the last witness (Waters) was her brother.

George S. Ivans, was next called to the stand.

Mr. Ashmead said that he offered to prove by him that Mrs Bottner had told him all that was contained in the libel, and that he had told it to Mr. Branch.

The Recorder overruled this testimony as in the previous cases, on the ground that it was hearsay evidence, and Mr. Ashmead then took an exception.

The witness then being examined as to other points said: I have known Mrs. Bottner about three years; she is assistant matron of Randall's Island; I was in the habit of going to visit her; I had to cease my visits; I was prevented from going there by the captain of the boat that communicates with the Island.

Q.—What reason did the Captain give you for refusing to take you any longer to the Island?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick. Objection sustained by the Court. Exception taken by Mr. Ashmead.

Cross-examined—I am an expressman, and have been so eight or nine years; my office is at No. 59 Broadway; I went to the Island sometimes once and sometimes twice a week; I have a family—a wife and two children; I reside at No. 19 Norfolk-street; I know Mr. Branch, and have done so for a month or so; I have never been to his office; I have met him on the street; also at No. 6 Attorney-street; I have met him in public houses within the last week; this was at the corner of Essex and Grand; I have read the libel; I saw him in Grand-street after the publication of the libel; I saw him before the publication in Attorney street; I have spoken to him both before and after the publication; I have known Waters for about two years, but am no connection of his; I have visited Waters and his sisters within the last two years quite often; our families are not intimate; they do not know each other; I never was at his shop, and don't know where it is.

Mr. Ashmead stated that he here closed the defendant's case

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mayor Tiemann, recalled—I heard the testimony of Waters with regard to an interview that he said I had with him.

The Recorder read the testimony of the Mayor at the request of counsel.

Mr. Ashmead objected to the reintroduction of the Mayor, he having already distinctly stated that he had never met Waters.

The Recorder thought it was but fair to allow the Mayor an opportunity to explain himself. It was matter of discretion with the Court.

Mr. McKeon wished to show that the witness Waters had stated a direct falsehood, and that he had never met the Mayor in the Park, as he had said. (Question allowed, and exception taken.)

Mayor Tiemann—I never had any such conversation with him; I could have very easily have given him an office if I had desired to stop his tongue.

Isaac Bell examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I was one of the Governors in 1856; I am now Supervisor; I have read the libel in question, and there is not one particle of truth in it as far as regards myself.

Mayor Tiemann's second time recalled—There is no truth in Waters' statement that I told him to keep secret that Mrs Bottner sent him to me; I never directly or indirectly inimated to him that it must be kept quiet.

The evidence on both sides being here closed, the Court adjourned till this morning. Mr. Sylvester S. Southworth, proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury*, who was Branch's bondsman on this charge, announced that he had canceled the bonds and surrendered him. A Mr. Tinn, of Hammersley-street, was proposed in his stead by Branch, but rejected by the Court as unqualified. Branch was given in charge of an officer, but subsequently found bail, and went on his way rejoicing. How it will fare with him to-day remains to be seen.

Sea and Ship News.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER BAY—THE SHIP SWALLOW AND HER CAPTAIN.—The ferry-boat *Cinderella* did not make her regular trip yesterday to the Lower Quarantine, in consequence of the storm and heavy sea in the bay. There are now 50 sail of vessels at that station, conspicuous among which are the splendid clippers *Swallow* and *Competitor*. The *Swallow* arrived at this port from Havana, July 22, in ballast, having been absent from the States since June 17, 1854, when she sailed hence for London, and made the run in 15 days. She has been once to Australia, once to India, and three voyages to China, during the four years of her absence. Her passage from London to Anjer [illegible] for a sailing vessel, the quickest on record, being 69 days from land to land, and 72 from city to city. She landed two cargoes of teas in London in perfect order. Her last passage from Shanghae to London occupied 98 days. On her final voyage from Macao to Havana, she took in 650 passengers, and landed in good health 642 of them, eight only having died on the voyage, which, considering the incompetency of the physicians on board, speaks well for the cleanliness of the ship. It is worthy of remark, that during the entire four years she has not cost her owners one dollar for repairs of damages. She was built in East Boston, and is owned in part by Captain TUCKER, who superintended her construction, and is her commander, and who, by the way, is as fine a specimen of the American seaman and gentleman as can be found.

While lying in the port of Shanghae, he was styled the Commodore by the American ship-masters in the port, and, on his sailing from thence, was saluted with a gun from every American vessel in the harbor, for which one in return for each was given by the *Swallow*. On the Fourth of July, in Havana, Captain TUCKER performed a feat which rather astonished the natives, as it was never before done by any merchant-vessel in that port. It being Independence day, the idea occurred to him of firing a National salute, and, accordingly, having two long twelves on board, at meridian, his chief officer, Mr. MORTON, opened the ports and blazed away. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander C. H. KENNEDY, being outside the harbor, came in near to the Moro Castle and returned the salute. The Governor of the Island expressed his pleasure, and at the same time his surprise at the discipline necessary for such a performance on board a merchantman. The *Swallow* will probably be allowed to come up to the city in a few days.

A NEW STEAMER FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Panama Railroad Company on Monday contracted for the building of a new steamer, to run in connection with the steamer *Columbus*, from Panama to San José de Guatemala, and stopping at intermediate ports. They are now under a contract with the several Central American States for the conveyance of the mails. Heretofore these mails have always been made up at the office of the American Consul in Panama. Hereafter the *Columbus* will not touch at San Juan del Sur, but only at the ports of Punta Arenas, Realejo, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, and San José de Guatemala. The Panama Railroad Company has recently made contracts with the following governments for the transportation of the mails between Panama and the above named ports: Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala; and hereafter the mails will be made up at Panama, at the respective consulates of the republics.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia steamship Company have purchased the steamship *Vigo*, 2,000 tons, to ply between New-York and Liverpool, in their long established line. She sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult., and arrived at this port last evening. She takes the place of the *City of Baltimore*, which vessel was detained in Halifax by an accident to her machinery. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail for Liverpool on the 12th inst.

We have received Supplement No. 4, for Aug. 2, being additions and corrections to the New-York *Marine Register*, by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co. Also, No 2, for Aug. 1, of the Supplement, giving additions and corrections to the New-York *Marine Register*, or *American Lloyds*, published by Messrs. TAYLOR, HARTHORN & KING.

The squadron of the New-York Yacht Club rendezvous at Whitestone to-morrow, the 4th of August, under the command of Com. EDGAR. They thence proceed up the Sound to Newport, stopping probably at New-London on the way. At Newport, they will decide upon their further progress. Among other places, Nahant and Boston are talked of, but nothing will be determined upon till their arrival at Newport. Bremen line, which was advertised to sail on the 17th of July is now in her fourteenth day, and is fully due at this port.

ARRAIGNMENT ON A CHARGE OF BURNING A SHIP AT SEA.—CONRAD EMMEL, ALONZO WORDEN, AUGUSTUS HARMON and GEORGE E. AUSTIN, the four seamen charged with setting fire to the whaling ship *Cortes*, at sea, were brought before United States Commissioner A. L. CUSHMAN, in Boston, on Monday morning, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. In the absence of United States District-Attorney WOODBURN, their examination was postponed until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and until that time they were committed to jail.—*Boston Journal*.

The hull of the American vessel *Gilchrist*, in which a fire recently took place at Havre, was sold by auction in that port for 12,800 francs.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Custom-House Appointments—Presidential Movements—Remodeling the Executive Departments—The Missouri Election, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Lord NAPIER held a protracted conference with Secretary CASS to day, and altered slightly his dispatches to Governor DOUGLASS, to be forwarded by Mr. NUGENT. His lordship also inquired anxiously after the new Minister from Nicaragua, who is now closeted with Gen. YRISSARI in Brooklyn. Lord NAPIER leaves here to-morrow for Newport.

Secretary COBB will dispose of the New-York Custom-House appointments and removals to-morrow. There are about twenty changes to be made, including clerks, assistant inspectors and weighers.

Señor MOLINO left yesterday for New-York, to be absent several weeks.

Postmaster-General BROWN is expected home to-morrow.

The enormous receipts at the New-York Custom-House ($260,000) on Saturday, and the previous gradual increase, satisfies Secretary COBB that he will not have to negotiate the ten millions of the authorized loan not yet advertised. The ten millions for which proposals have been asked, will be negotiated as advertised.

The movements of the several Presidential candidates now feeling the popular pulse in the Northwest, are anxiously watched *here* by the "can't-get-away" aspirants. Senator SLIDELL, Senator BRIGHT, and the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, are trying their luck on the broad prairies towards sunset, while General JEFF DAVIS has been making considerable headway among the down-easters.

I understand that there is a plan on foot here for remodeling the Executive Departments of the Government and abolishing the *bureau* system. The present enormous expenditures of the Federal Government are said to be attributable principally to the bureau system, the heads of which estimate their relative importance by the amount of money they can spend.

The returns from the Missouri elections are anxiously looked for here, and particularly from the St. Louis district. The effort to defeat F. P. BLAIR, Jr., has been one which enlisted strongly the sympathies of Mr. BUCHANAN and many of the old political associates of his father. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, British Consul at Norfolk, has been tendered the appointment of Consul General at Venice, which he probably will accept.

The Postmaster-General returns here next week

The following named officers have been ordered to the frigate *Sabine*, which is to be the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron: Commander THORBURN; Lieutenants Woodhull, McDonough, Creighton, Gibson, Newman, McCann; Fleet Surgeon, Greene; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Harrison; Assistant-Surgeon, Bertolette; Purser, Steele; Master, Bradford; Chaplain, John Blake; Boatswain, Atkinson; Gunner, Cooper; Sailmaker, Jones.

The following officers are ordered to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, fitting for the Pacific Squadron: Commander—LOCKWOOD. Lieutenants—Bryant, Lowrey, Livingston, McCartney. Surgeon—Williams. Assistant-Surgeon—Leming. Purser—Murray. Master—Buchanan. Acting Boatswain—Brisco. Assistant-Gunner—Willett. Carpenter—Knight. Sailmaker—Boutwell.

Commanders THORBURN and LOCKWOOD were affected by the Naval Retiring Board, but afterwards were restored to the active list.

The Colored Convention at New-Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Colored Convention closed at 1 o'clock today. Resolutions were adopted for a law against the return of fugitive slaves; against the emigration of free colored persons, and in favor of sending colored children to the public schools; also, recommending the harboring of fugitive slaves, and of vigilance to avoid imposition. Mr. REMOND moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft an address to the Slaves of the South, recommending them to rise in their might and majesty for their own freedom. A warm discussion ensued and the motion was lost by a very small majority.

Michigan Military State Convention—Injury to Senator Chandler.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A State Military Convention assembled here today for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of laws giving proper encouragement to the formation of independent military companies.

Senator CHANDLER was seriously, though, it is believed, not dangerously injured, by the explosion of gas at his residence in this city, last evening.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug 2.

In the city proper, the American Judge of the Court of Appeals has 226 majority; and the American Clerk, 300. The American county officers are probably all elected by small majorities. Polls generally quiet. Capt. ROUSSEAU was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot while in a fight with Dr. STANDIFORD. The difficulty rose partly from an old grudge, and partly from political feeling.

Supposed Slaver at Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, August 3.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that the bark *Rawlings* has arrived at the Quarantine ground without papers, reporting herself from the Coast of Africa. Rumors are current that she has landed a cargo of Africans either on the coast of Cuba or Texas.

Navigation of the Canal by Steam.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The new steam canal-boat *P. L. Sternberg*, being the second one out, left here this afternoon for Rochester with a load of wheat. She makes about five miles an hour, and will return here on Friday next with the Governor, Canal Commissioners and other officials.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A third motion of want of confidence in Mr. BROWN's new Ministry, was carried in the House of Assembly last night. A dissolution of Parliament is expected.

Movements of Southern Ocean Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, arrived from New-York at 10 o'clock last night.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S Line, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A very heavy rain-storm, with which we were visited this afternoon, completely flooded the streets.

Naval.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The United States sloop-of-war *Constellation* from Key West, arrived to-day.

Arrival of the U. S. Sloop Jamestown.

The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, which has been long cruising in the Gulf, and whose crew had become very much enfeebled by their exposures to a tropical climate, arrived yesterday. She sailed from Key West on the 25th ult. The following is a list of her officers: C. H. KENNEDY, Commander; Geo. B. Balch, Samuel Edwards John W. Bennett, Stephen B. Luce, Elias K. Owens, Lieutenants; Marius Duvall, Surgeon; Thomas J. Charlton, Assistant Surgeon; Edward Dunn, Purser; Thomas S. Barnes, Master; Washington Irving, Jr., Captain's Clerk; Joseph A. Berr, Purser's Clerk; C. G. McCawley, First Lieutenant Marines; Wm. Laverry, Acting Boatswain; Benj. Bunker, Gunner; H. M. Loury, Carpenter; Robt. Hunter, Acting Sailmaker.

The only sickness on board are a few cases of fever and ague. She has not lost a man during the cruise, and there was but one case of yellow fever, and he recovered.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Final Passage of the Oaths Bill through the House of Commons.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIA BILL.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

Further Outbreaks in Asiatic Turkey.

OPERATIONS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Drooping.

The Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Esq., commander, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Halifax on the 11th July, arrived out at Liverpool at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 22d.

The *Ariel*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 23d.

The screw-steamship *Vigo* took the place of the *City of Baltimore*, and sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 21st of July.

The news by the *Persia* is of considerable importance.

On the 21st of July, in the House of Commons, the bill from the Lords, which admits Jews into Parliament, was finally passed, by a vote of 129 to 55.

The proceedings in the House of Lords on the 21st and 22d were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d, a debate took place between Sir C. G. LEWIS and Mr. DISRAELI on the financial condition of the country. The former showed that the appropriations were considerably in excess of the estimated revenue for the year, and the latter explained that the actual receipts were largely in excess of his estimates, and fully justified the appropriations that had been made. He believed that the finances of the country had never been in a more healthy condition than at present.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. A. S. FITZGERALD stated that the war-steamer *Cyclops* was on her way to Djidda, to demand ample compensation, and insist on the punishment of the parties concerned in the recent outbreak. The *Cyclops* was so heavily armed that she could execute any service. The Porte was notified that it was not sufficient to send a Pacha to Djidda, but measures must be taken to vindicate British *prestige* in the East. The Sultan had expressed his indignation at the outrage, and his firm determination to exact exemplary punishment for it. He had also placed at the disposal of the British Minister at Constantinople, 50,000 piastres, and announced his intention to confer a pension of upwards of £400 on the daughter of the French Vice-Consul, and the representative of the English Vice-Consul. The Pacha sent to Djidda was armed with full powers to act without a reference to Constantinople, and to declare martial law if necessary.

On the 23d, in the House of Lords, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by a majority of 24.

The India bill was finally passed. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY expressed a hope that in future the distinctions of caste in India would cease to exist.

The Earl of DERBY said Government would give indiscriminate and impartial protection to all creeds and religions, but would give no material assistance to any measure for converting the natives. He thought it would be most undesirable to attempt to remove the distinctions of caste, which were so interwoven with the principles and feelings of the Hindoo.

In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY stated that between January and the 20th of July, 17,000 troops had been sent to India. He added that Government was well aware of the great importance of striking an effective and final blow at the insurgents in the course of the ensuing cold season.

Mr. FORTESCUE asked Government whether they intended to adhere to, or depart from, the policy of their predecessors, with respect to the right of visiting ships suspected of slave-trading, and asked what course they intended to pursue on that subject.

Mr. FITZGERALD replied that the matter was under the consideration of Government, but he could not be expected to state what course they would take under circumstances which had not yet occurred. He had, however, every hope and belief, from the language of the American Government and the American Ambassador, that the matter would shortly arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Lord PALMERSTON considered this reply unsatisfactory. More information ought to be given. From what had been stated by the United States Minister, he concluded there had been some completed transaction. He therefore asked what pretension had been given up, or what right conceded?

Mr. DISRAELI said there had been communications between the two Governments respecting the alleged acts of British cruisers, and these communications are now in abeyance. During that abeyance, the Government of the United States had made a friendly overture that Her Majesty's Government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration, which should accomplish all the objects that both Governments had in view, namely, to put down the Slave-trade without producing misunderstandings. Her Majesty's Government had accepted that offer, and they were now engaged in the consideration of a plan which they believed would satisfactorily accomplish all the objects that both parties desired.

The Ministerial White-bait Dinner, at Greenwich, anticipative of the adjournment

and on the 9th, all that remained alive crossed the Russian frontier, half dead with hunger and fatigue.

India and China.

The Calcutta mail of the 19th June, with dates from Madras to June 25, arrived at Suez on the 17th July.

The forces under Sir HUGH ROSE retook Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours, on the 20th of June. The cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the enemy.

The Ranee of Jhansi is reported to have been killed.

Oude continued disturbed.

In Rohilcund all was tranquil.

The Calcutta import market was quiet. Supplies of exports small. Money market unchanged Sterling Exchange 2s. ¼d.@2s. 1d. for credits.

Hong Kong dates are to the 7th of June.

On the 20th of May the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho, mounting 138 guns and backed by a large body of troops, were attacked by the English and French gun-boats, and taken with trifling loss to the allies. The Chinese stood to their guns fairly.

The *Times* says the capture occupied two hours and the loss was 74 wounded and 12 killed, mostly French. The allied forces were advancing on Tientsin.

On the 23d the force commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool, and the squadron in excellent health and spirits.

Six hundred French troops, originally destined for Cochin China, were on their way to the Gulf of Pecheli.

At Canton, on the 2d June, an attempt was made, without any good effect, to rout the braves on the mountains in the vicinity.

Ningpo was in possession of the rebels, and the English merchants were on board the ship-of-war *Surprise*.

The French are said to have suffered severely by the explosion of a mine at the capture of the Pei-ho forts.

At Canton trade was almost at a complete stand-still.

At Hong Kong Exchange was quoted at 4s. 7d for credits.

At Shanghae (May 31) trade was unsettled by the news from Pei-ho. The new silk crop was favorably reported upon. Exchange, 6s. 1d. for for Bank bills; 6s. 1½d.@6s. 2d. for credits.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that serious alarm was felt at Canton, and that quantities o goods were being sent to Hong Kong for safety.

LONDON.

The Queen Goes to Cherbourg—The Fetes there—French Politics—The Peabody Dinner—The Swedish Nightingales—Toasts and Speeches—Thackeray and Photography.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 23, 1858.

The Queen certainly goes to Cherbourg on the 4th of August, there to meet that mysterious arbiter of the destinies of France, who is also believed by so many people, and those not the least intelligent of her Majesty's subjects, to be at this moment the arbiter, as well, of the destinies of England. The idea which was at first entertained, of providing her Majesty with a special squadron of honor, has been abandoned, it having been felt that nothing short of a colossal fleet would suffice to defeat any attempt at treachery on the part of the "magnanimous ally of England," and that it would be exceedingly unbecoming in the Queen to present herself as the Emperor's guest, in a guise significant of suspicions, which, if well founded, should have forbidden her acceptance of the invitation. Vessels, representative of almost all the squadrons of Europe, will be present at the "inauguration" of the sternest outwork of France, and I see it announced in the *Monsteur de la Flotte* that an American corvette will bring over the boys of our naval school to look upon the spectacle of a naval display, which, I trust, we may never have occasion to emulate. Let us hope that the Government have not selected the oldest and poorest vessel in our fleet—but have abandoned the precedent set by venerable usage, and most faithfully followed in the case of the *San Jacinto*, which came out "to witness the operations of the Baltic fleet, in 1854," and lay all Summer a-mending in the harbors of England, while the "Baltic fleet" sailed about, doing nothing particular in that Northern sea. Seventy members of Parliament (which august body is now dashing off work at a tremendous rate, in anticipation of a prorogation next week) will accompany their Sovereign and share her fate. If anything could reconcile Englishmen to a sudden capture of their Queen, it would perhaps be the certainty that in losing her they would also part with so much of the "collective wisdom." Of course, nobody seriously expects that NAPOLEON III. means toasted cheese and a trap, when he holds out a review and a ball to VICTORIA, but the public feeling of England is as far from being reassured in regard to the immediate intentions of the Emperor, as it is from being doubtful in regard to the ultimate objects of the fortification of Cherbourg. And it must be owned that the arguments of those who would persuade us of the impossibility of any Napoleonic outbreak against England, are drawn rather from the contemplation of human nature in general than from a particular study of the character of the actual Emperor of the French. He can have no reason for refraining from any act of perfidy towards England which should not have restrained him from the *coup d' état*—and if he should be *successful* in a descent upon the English shores, even to the extent of "humiliating" Britain, we may be very sure that the "public opinion" of Europe would as easily forgive the one as it has already forgiven the other "little irregularity." This the Emperor himself very probably understands, and the English are, therefore, perfectly right in assuming an attitude of "amiable preparedness" towards this "friendly" potentate, who has just asked their monarch to come over and see how thoroughly armed he is for inflicting that "blow at the heart of her dominions," which his uncle and exemplar all his life long desired to strike, and died regretting the sad fate that had withheld his imperial arm from its mission. Of the wonderful preponderance in *immediately available means of maritime warfare* which France has acquired during the reign of the present Emperor, a pamplet which has just been issued here, and of which I send you a copy, will give you an excellent notion. It comes from the writer whose "circular" of June 5th I forwarded to you at that time, and, like that circular, it is published under the auspices of one of the leading men of England, a noble Marquis, long and widely known for his patriotism, capacity and statesman-like good sense.

If diplomatists were wiser than their neighbors, however, we might be convinced that Europe need fear no war while NAPOLEON III shall live and reign, by the speech which our Minister at Paris, Mr. MASON, last night delivered in the presence of a numerous and brilliant company assembled, on Mr PEABODY'S invitation, at the Star and Garter, in Richmond. If by an unforeseen conjunction of circumstances, Mr. PEABODY were deprived of the generous pleasure which he might have enjoyed in bringing his countrymen together about his hospitable board on the Fourth of July, he has since made amends to himself for that accident by two most successful banquets, the one given at the Crystal Palace, on Friday, July 9th, to a company of about fifty persons, including Mr. DALLAS and his family, and the other last night, to a still larger circle which Mr. DALLAS was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from attending, but which was on the whole, I think, as pleasant as any public dinner (if such it can be called) can be conceived to be. I missed the Crystal Palace dinner in consequence of my participation, on that night, in the "festivities" of Cremorne, upon which *Punch* and his peers are still working away with such indefatigable moral indignation. On that occasion the liberal host had provided his guests with admissions to the Royal Italian Opera Concert, at the Palace, as a "whet before dinner," and yesterday he brought down from London, for our particular delectation, the "National Swedish Singers," a "Band of Brothers" who wear the most astonishing breeches, and sing delightfully, with rich unisonous effects of choral music quite indescribable. I inclose you a programme of the melodies, which may perhaps stimulate some adventurous Barnum to engage the corps in question for the pleasure of Gotham. Their singing is really most original, unique, and agreeable, and I can compare it only to that choral singing which in the Russian churches takes the place of the organ. Dinner was served at about 7½ o'clock, according to a very sumptuous and elegant bill of fare, of which I carefully put a copy in my pocket for the edification of my summer stricken and lazy countrymen, and as carefully lighted therewith my last cigar, on the way into town. But Mr. PEABODY'S fame as an Amphitryon needs no trumpeting, and you may take my word for it, that the dinner was worthy of the host, the scene and the company. This element of the festivity was made up of about thirty Britons, and twice as many Americans. Two stately ladies represented the two nations on either hand of the host—the place of honor being conceded, of course, to America, in the person of Mrs. MASON, whose husband in turn supported Britannia, as represented by the Countess Dowager of Glasgow, the daughter of the agriculturist, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, who long enjoyed the friendship and confidence of General WASHINGTON The "toasts" of the evening were few in number, quietly and felicitously proposed by Mr. PEABODY, and responded to with unusual brevity and point by the guests whom he delighted to honor. Mr. MASON took the opportunity of professing his belief in the pacific character and intentions of NAPOLEON III, and uttered some very hearty and cordial expressions of good will towards England. The "City of London" was summoned up by the Hon. Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, in a very characteristic speech, and obeyed the summons by its Lord Mayor, Sir R W. CARDER, who disclaimed the responsibility which Mr. KENNEDY, somewhat oblivious of municipal distinctions, had put upon him, of presiding over "one-tenth of the virtue and more than one-tenth of the vice of England," and said some very appropriate things of America, and of Mr. PEABODY, in a very manly and appropriate way. SIR EMERSON TENNENT acknowledged a sentiment in honor of "Commerce," with a frank and cordial declaration of what every person who knows England knows to be the fact, that "all classes of Englishmen wish good and only good to the great Republic, their nearest friend and most natural ally." He gave in conclusion, the health of our host, with a eulogy which the company confirmed by the heartiest of responses. A very effective "magnification" of the Press was evoked from Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, by a high eulogium passed upon that journal—and your readers will I hope be gratified, though they ought not to be surprised, to find that the TIMES of the New World is rapidly being recognized in this country as the legitimate representative of American journalism. Mr. RAYMOND was followed by Mr. SAMPSON, of the London *Times*, and the speeches of the evening, having been neither too few nor too many, were brought to a pleasant close by some entertaining observations from Mr. Consul-General CAMPBELL, in response to Mr. PEABODY, and from Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, of BARING Brothers, in honor of that sex of which no man knows better than he the honorable worth. To the society of the ladies was the next and natural transition, and with that general flutter of agreeable conversation which always follows a successful dinner, the company broke up and returned to London. Besides those whom I have mentioned above, the invitation of Mr. PEABODY was acknowledged by representatives of every part of our country. The names of Judge PUTNAM, of Massachusetts; of Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, Mr. JEROME, Mr. LAWRENCE, Mr. HURLBUT, Mr. FITZHUGH, and Mr. CROPSEY, of New-York, occur to me at the moment, with those of Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, M. P, (shortly about to visit us over the water,) Mr. MACKENNON, M. P.; Mr. LAMSON and Mr. SOWERBY, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, among our British friends. For those whose presence I may have overlooked, they must forgive the omission in consideration of the dazzling effect of the more fair and formidable part of the society upon the mental vision of a bachelor. I shall forward you, next week, a complete list of the company. From so pleasant a banquet, the transition to a bitter dish of personal scandal is not, perhaps, very natural, but the exigencies of the Post-Office know no law, and I do not wish to let the "Thackeray difficulty" cross the Atlantic unexplained. You will find in the *Saturday Review* of last week a most biting and rasping article under the caption of "Gentleman Authors," in which the author of the *Virginians* is rather severely handled, *apropos* of a recent imbroglio with one Mr. YATES. As the matter has thus become public property, it is a fit subject for a "brief morality." Mr. YATES and Mr. THACKERAY were fellow-members of the "Garrick Club," to which the better class of London Bohemians mainly resort; but they had, I believe, no particular personal relations of any sort. Mr. YATES being thus familiarized with the person and external ways of Mr. THACKERAY, availed himself of the columns of a small weekly newspaper, light the *Town-Talk*, to publish therein what the *Saturday Review* calls a "photograph" of the illustrious novelist. I inclose you a copy of the journal, and you will agree with me that the picture is by no means an agreeable one. It is, in fact, just such a picture as no wise man would willfully bring under the inspection of any "friend" subject to the natural infirmities of human feeling—for it is a *caricature with resemblance*.

But Mr. THACKERAY forgot the wisdom of his own social lessons in the wrath of the moment, and wrote Mr. YATES a rather fierce and intemperate letter, demanding an apology. Mr. YATES replied, acknowledging that he regretted giving offence to Mr. THACKERAY, but that he could not possibly "retract or apologize" in the face of a letter such as he had just received. Thereupon Mr. THACKERAY carried the case before the Committee of the Garrick Club, where it was taken up warmly by Mr. DICKENS, (I regret to say,) in antagonism to Mr. THACKERAY, vehemently discussed, and finally decided by a vote requesting Mr. YATES' resignation. Of course, the natural consequence of all this is, that everybody has now read what scarcely anybody had else ever seen; and that the *Saturday Review*, speaking with the authority it has already acquired, reads Mr. THACKERAY a lesson on good temper, and bids him reflect that he is, of all men, the least entitled to complain of being photographed, since he is chief among the "literary lecturers" who sell their faces for money, and go about the country as it were in a caravan. This scourging of the lecturer is not altogether undeserved, and may be of use, perhaps, on our side of the Atlantic; but bitterly must it be regretted that literature should be aspersed by such petty and pitiful quarrels among her votaries. The Dickens scandal I have already explained before: and of the far more dark and dangerous Bulwer scandal I shall have something, perhaps, to say in my next. H.

PARIS.

Slave-trade and British Philanthropy—The Emigration System—The Regina Coeli—The Coolie Trade—Feeling on the Subject in France—British Selfishness Analyzed—The Claim to Sovereignty of the Seas—The Position of Mr. Mason.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 19, 1858.

To-day some documents and facts which have been brought to my notice, induce me to lay aside the lighter subjects of correspondence for a consideration of some questions of great international importance. In the first place, I wish to say a word in defence of France on the subject of the Slave-trade. I wish to protest energetically, in a spirit of impartiality, against the use which is made by the Governments of England and the United States of the French African emigration system as an excuse for their own shortcomings, whatever they may be. The American Secretary of State and the English Foreign Secretary have both declared, the first in a late State paper and the second on the floor of Parliament, that this French system was, in effect, a revival of the Slave-trade, that it was so like the Slave-trade that it might be called a distinction without a difference.

Is this very grave charge against the French Government founded on fact? Every man who knows the French Government and the French people of 1858, must know that it is not. It was not necessary for the Count WALEWSKI to assure the American Minister of the "perfect morality" of the system. With the present spirit of the French people, a revival of the Slave-trade would be so repugnant to the moral sense of the country, that it is quite safe to say no Government would be popular which would dare take such an initiative. Such an act would be in direct opposition to the laws, the habits, and the feelings of the nation. It is many years since the French Government repudiated Slavery, as contrary to the universal ideas of equality which obtain among its people. At the present moment all classifications of color are inhibited, as well by the law as by the public sense. The negro here takes rank with the white man, and enjoys in full the same privileges and the same protection under the laws. Moreover, this position is not granted him grudgingly; his equality is regarded as so much a matter of course that it would be more unusual to hear it questioned than the contrary. The position awarded him by the law is also conceded him by common consent in society. In fine, France is the country, of all others, in which the principle of equality between man and man is most cherished and most observed. The country is democratic to the core. from the chief of state down to the peasant; but it is very little republican.

The French are a military, unmercantilish and chivalric people, fond of glory, and jealous to the last degree of the good opinion of surrounding nations. Is it, therefore, in harmony with these facts—is it at all probable that the French Government, in organizing its present emigration system, ever dreamed of reviving the Slave-trade? The proposition is absurd. And not less absurd and unfair is the declaration of the English Foreign Secretary, that, as between the two systems, it is "a distinction without a difference." The careful manner in which the emigration system has been organized on the African coast, demonstrates to any one willing to be convinced, that the idea of initiating a system that could be allied to the Slave-trade, was never thought of by the French Government. There is, in fact, an immense difference between the two systems—so immense that while the one is condemned alike by the law and the moral sense of all Christian nations as the wickedest of crimes, the other is a beneficent and unobjectionable one. For who will contend for a moment that men withdrawn from the wretched state of existence which prevails on the African coast, and placed in the midst of an enlightened and Christian nation which entertains ideas of equality such as are entertained in France, even though they occupy the position of indented servants, will not be, in every point of view, bettered in their moral and material condition?

The laborers thus far brought from the coast of Africa into the French colonies were hired from the Republic of Liberia, *where every man is free*, and could not, therefore, be purchased as slaves, or as prisoners taken in war. The Negroes found on board the *Regina Cœli* were shipped at Monrovia, and, therefore, could not have been forced from their country. It is true that the English say that President BENSON received from the French Captain a bribe of $1,600; but this is no doubt a calumny, which the honorable President of the Republic will contradict as soon as it reaches him. According to the terms of the French system, the selections of emigrants are made from among freemen, under the eye of a Commissioner appointed expressly for this service, and no man is to be taken until the fact of his freedom is proved. (This regulation applies to other parts of the coast than the Republic of Liberia.) The enrolments are made under preëstablished conditions, which secure to the emigrant all the necessary guarantees, in the matter of transportation, personal treatment, limitation of his term of engagement, and facilities for returning to his country at the end of his engagement, should he desire it. Moreover, with the fidelity with which all French public functionaries execute the laws placed under their charge, there is no danger of abuses.

But the English Government has objected to the system, because they say it may prove an indirect obstacle to the total extinction of the Slave-trade, founding the objection upon the asserted assimilation of the emigrant system with the traffic in slaves. The French very justly deny that their system can exert any such influence, since it is totally dissimilar to the Slave system, and may indeed be made to take the place of that system.

Let us look now a moment at the conduct of the British Government on this question of the Slave-trade. This Government, which assumes to itself all the humanity, all the virtue, all the magnanimity on this subject, which proclaims itself the sole defence of the weak against the strong—what are its acts? When asked by the French Minister in what light they considered the African Emigration scheme, the English Cabinet replied, 'We do not approve of the scheme, because we fear it may offer a barrier to the total extinction of the Slave-trade; but we cannot interfere in the matter so long as we continue to supply our colonies with hands by the Coolie trade." In other words, "We dare not be so inconsistent in the face of all the world, as to object to your system while we carry on a similar one." But this Coolie-trade, according to one of the Bishop-Peers, is equal, in the inhumanity with which it is conducted, to the "middle passage;" he denounced it as resembling in all its features, the worst horrors of the Slave-trade—a state of things which results from the defective organization of the system, and the little care extended to it by the Home Government. Here we see the false philanthropy, the downright hypocrisy, of the British Cabinet in a strong light.

But this is not all. A new fact has been developed which unfolds to the world in a still stronger light this dissembling, mercantilish hypocrisy. Since the commencement of the war in India England has actually proposed to France, (*simply to save the latter from the appearance of being engaged in the Slave-trade on the African coast,*) to transfer her operations from Liberia to India, to relinquish the black trade for the Sepoy trade! The fact stands recorded in an official printed letter from M. WALEWSKI to Mr. MASON. England proposes to furnish France, not negroes, but white men—her prisoners of war taken in India! England proposes to engage in the business of waging war in order to catch stout fellows to carry down to the coast to sell to the French! And if the French demand for Sepoy laborers should be large, we should see no doubt a prisoner-catching war waged in India that would put to the blush all the combined wars of the black Princes of the Congo coast together!

Is it at all strange then that France, the whole world, should feel outraged, revolted, at seeing the abuse recently poured forth in the British Parliament against France and Spain on the subject of the Slave-trade? With the most sanctimonious hollow-heartedness England declaims against the Slave-trade as the last of crimes, abuses those nations and all nations not willing to make every sacrifice for its suppression, and then, asserting that the French emigration system *is* a barrier in the way of suppression, says to France, "We are sorry you have engaged in this scheme, but since we are engaged in a similar one on the Chinese coast, we can't object!" Then she adds, "Now let us come to an arrangement. It looks bad for you to carry black men from the African coast; it encourages the Spaniards and the Americans in a continuance of the Slave-trade. Come to the Indian coast and get your laborers from us, and then we will join and stop those fellows from carrying off negroes from the African coast." After the intemperate denunciations of the French system which were pronounced in the House of Lords, can hypocrisy further go?

No! All England's philanthropy revolves on the point of a piece of Sheffield cutlery, her disinterestedness is purely mercantile, her abuse of others is but a blind. Her principal object in maintaining a large armed force on the African coast is the interest of her commerce; the increased force in the Cuban waters had the same object in view. By inspecting the ships of other nations, she may now and then detect a slaver, it is true; but by these visits she detects something of far greater importance to her—the nature of the commerce her rivals are carrying on. It is English commerce that is in play, not the welfare of the poor negro. The negro is but the pretext. Moreover, the slaves she captures on the high seas are carried as "emigrants" to her own colonies. There were two reasons, therefore, why the House of Commons, a few days ago, voted with such a large majority against Mr. HUTT'S motion for the withdrawal of the cruisers on the African and Cuban stations—first the good of England; and second, the harm it enabled her to do to others. Mr. FITZGERALD urged the fear of seeing the Slave-trade revive, and drive back anew the civilization which has commenced to develop itself on the African coast. But this argument of the Minister was only for the ears of the British Abolitionists, who must have their consciences satisfied. He made another argument to the House, which found a much heartier response in the secret pre-occupations of that body. He showed that, under the protection of the cruisers, a regular commerce, of which all the profits would fall to the benefit of England, was establishing itself on the western coast of Africa; particularly was this true of the commerce in cotton, which was taking on a considerable development. A small borough on that coast had raised and exported more bales of cotton last year than did the whole United States sixty years ago. In this fact England foresees an enfranchisement which she hugs more dearly to her heart than the enfranchisement of the negroes—that of dependence on the United States for the life of her manufactures. Was there not in this consideration enough to decide an English Chamber in persevering in all the sacrifices which philanthropy imposes on England?

Look a moment at the operation of this Slave-trade crusade on the coast of Africa. There is not an honest vessel of commerce trading on that coast, no matter what flag she may bear, which is not stopped by the English cruisers, forced to tell from whence she came, whither she is bound, the ports she proposes to touch at, and to expose her books in which are detailed at length the operations in which she is engaged. These facts are carefully noted down, according to a direction to be found in the admiralty books, and they are collated at the home office as so many precious facts in the interest of English commerce. Suppress the cruisers, this valuable source of information will disappear with the control of the English officers, all nations will have direct relations with the African populations, and the monopoly which is now the property of the English marine will be destroyed. Does not this fact explain again the immense sacrifice of money England is willing, ever willing to make in its philanthropic efforts for the suppression of the Slave-trade?

I need not ask, ought this state of things to be allowed to continue? Ought this surveillance, this inquisition, this monopoly of the police of the high seas—by which England profits in order to surprise the secrets of commerce of other nations—be permitted to go on under the name of philanthropy, or any other name? Is England to be permitted to fix her damning pretext of philanthropy on whatever parts of the globe's surface she may deem essential to her commercial prosperity, and then, by setting up an inquisition on the deck of every ship that ventures within the prescribed limits, drive all rival commerce from those waters.

The United States contests this assumed right of England, and in all probability is on the eve of a complete emancipation from it. But the European Powers are not so fortunate, for the maritime treaty of 1833, concluded with most of the European States under the plea of philanthropy on the part of England, still exists, and contains as one of its clauses—the most important to England—that they may always arrest a vessel on the high seas on a suspicion of her calling, and "must draw up on the spot an exact description of the vessel and her cargo." The conduct of the United States will aid materially in liberating the European States from this treaty of 1833, sprung upon them under the disguise of philanthropy as well as the monstrous treaty of 1841, on the same subject; for England, after abandoning the right of search as regards American vessels, will certainly not claim the right against the vessels of other countries. This whole question, then, as regards European States, is soon to come up again for discussion, opened as it is by the firm tone of the American Government; and then English diplomacy, standing unmasked before the nations, will inevitably succumb. Without doubt England will not renounce, without a struggle, her former diplomatic conquests; but the events that are passing to-day between her and the United States demonstrate that she knows how to renounce, even to the most ingenious conceptions of her philanthropy, when encountered by firm and decided adversaries.

In connection with this subject there is an important correction to make in regard to the apparent point of veracity which has sprung up between the American Minister at Paris and the English Cabinet. A few weeks ago Lord GODERICH demanded, in his place in the House, whether it was true, as stated by Mr. MASON, that the English Government had sanctioned the French African Emigration system. Mr. FITZGERALD, for the Ministry, declared that they had not, and that Mr. MASON was mistaken in making that statement. Now, the fact is that Mr. MASON never said so. In conformity to the wish of his Government, Mr. MASON demanded of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs whether the English Government had objected, or were going to object, to the French emigration scheme; or to use his exact language, whether vessels thus engaged would be treated by England as slavers? Count WALEWSKI replied in the negative. He said that England regarded the scheme unfavorably, but that so long as she was herself engaged in the Coolie trade, she could not and would not object to their system.

There is a wide gulf between "sanction" and "will not object." Mr. MASON never said that Count WALEWSKI had said that England had "sanctioned" the French scheme. There is nothing in the official documents lying before me which gives the least countenance to such a construction. Lord GODERICH called up the discussion and made the point against Mr. MASON uniquely for party purposes in the House. Those who have followed him in sustaining the point of veracity raised between Mr. MASON and the English Cabinet, must have done so from a very loose reading of Mr. M's dispatch on the subject. So that, after all, Count WALEWSKI reported faithfully to Mr. MASON the sentiments, so far as he had obtained them, of the English Government on the emigration scheme. Mr. MASON, in turn, reported them faithfully to Mr. CASS, while Lord GODERICH, by an unfair construction of Mr. MASON'S dispatch, found therein a pretext for bringing forward a text in the House of Commons, on which to hit his opponents a rap on the knuckles.

MALAKOFF.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Queenstown, July 18, gives some additional particulars of the cruise of the *Agamemnon*, adding the following remarks:

"The precise cost of the Atlantic Telegraph Company's rope may not be known, but I think I am not far wrong in saying that the Company paid £42 per mile for the wire in its first state, as it came from the Gutta-Percha Company's works, and afterwards paid £50 per mile for having it sewed round with greased hemp-yarn, and then inclosed in the strands of iron-wire.

It is this second most unnecessary outlay for the wire which has made the chances against the success of the whole undertaking so many and so serious. While it was only a wire covered with gutta percha and greased yarn, it could easily have been paid out to any depth, but the brief traditions of submarine telegraphy are all in favor of tremendous iron wire coverings, notwithstanding the lamentable loss of property which has resulted from the employment of such ropes in the Mediterranean. Therefore, with the Atlantic cable, it was said, 'If the rope is not covered with wire, how will it be able to resist the strain of paying out?"—quite forgetful of the fact that such a rope, from its specific lightness, would require no strain, or only one so slight as that a man's hand would suffice almost to check it. So the rope was covered with wire—its weight was increased, in fact made greater than its strength; and thence arose the paying-out machines, the buoys, slip ropes, hauling-in apparatus and all the worthless and expensive lumber which has been foisted into what, under a different arrangement, should be one of the simplest mechanical operations. Once the rope was covered with wire a difficulty was created for the engineers to overcome. A strain on the cable in paying-out became absolutely necessary to prevent its sinking in a mass; and, for the reasons I have shown, this fine wire cable has now become unequal in many places to bear the requisite tension of the machinery. In fact, all that the wire covering now effects is to incuce the engineers to believe it will bear a strain half of which in many parts will break it. Wire-covered ropes for such very deep seas as the Atlantic, are not only useless, but literally almost render such undertakings impossible. A short time since a specimen of submarine wire was made which seems to have met with the approval of all conversant with what a cable is or ought to be in deep sea work. It was a thin wire of copper covered with gutta-percha, then coated over with greased yarn, and again inclosed in tarred gutta-percha, the weight of the whole only amounting to some five or six hundredweight per mile. The cost of such a wire, especially when the Gutta-Percha Company's monopoly has ceased, ought not to be more than £30 per mile, or less than one-third of the Atlantic cable. Apart from the advantage which this would possess on the score of economy, there would be the additional inducement of its being quickly manufactured, while, from its lightness, such a ship as the *Agamemnon* could carry the whole 3,000 miles with greater ease than she now takes the half of the present coil. Such a rope could be run out at almost any speed, for not only would no strain be necessary, but it would not even be requisite to pay it out by machinery. The machinery, for instance, could be worked by means of water wheels on the outside of the ship, and the diameters of the wheels could be so arranged as to pay out the cable at one-fifth or one-sixth faster than the speed of the vessel itself. By such an apparatus an unnecessary waste of slack would be easily prevented, while the very highest rates of speed would be most compatible with the safety of the ship.

There are no new arrangements to record regarding the present expedition, save that there is every reason to believe the whole matter will be decided one way or the other early in August next. In case of any accident occurring to the cable, the first serious loss will of necessity be the last, as there is now scarcely more than sufficient to accomplish the distance between Valentia and Newfoundland, allowing, of course, the usual margin for slack and waste. Of the 1,200 miles of wire on board the *Agamemnon*, 1,100 are stowed in the hold, and only 100 miles is now coiled on the upper deck, in place of the 240 miles lost. This change in the arrangement of the cable has made the process of submerging less dangerous, while the relief of the upper deck from a weight of 140 tons has, of course, had a considerable and most beneficial influence on the trim of the vessel itself. There seems scarcely any possibility of a recurrence of the same tempestuous weather which was so nearly proving fatal to the last expedition, though, even if it should occur, the *Agamemnon* is beyond all comparison, better fitted to contend with it. She is, however, undermanned for her size and what she has to do.

Hudson's Bay Company.

From the London Times, July 22.

The question as to the future fate of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company is one that can hardly be settled by debates in the House of Commons. The amount of knowledge possessed by the great mass of that assembly is not sufficient, the amount of interest felt by the public is not adequate, and the question is too remote both in time and place. All the difficulties that beset Indian legislation apply to British North America in a much greater degree. There are very few persons directly interested in the destinies of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is a purely commercial association, and its shareholders, like other shareholders, think more of their dividend of ten per cent. than of anything else, and probably know and care very little about the precise sources from which it is derived. To interest the general public there are no victories, no campaigns, no fall of dynasties, no ancient civilization and literature, no shaking of the pagoda-tree. Wild men and wilder natures are the materials with which the Company works, and their treatment, notwithstanding the romantic charm with which Mr. GLADSTONE'S teeming imagination has sought to invest it, is essentially business-like, matter-of fact and prosaic. There is no room for a CORTEZ or a PIZARRO in the cold and melancholy North. The heroes of those rugged scenes are the hardy and thrifty peasants of Aberdeenshire, to whom, with the practical good sense which has throughout distinguished their proceedings, the Company have intrusted the management of their undertaking.

The greater part of the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, as described by disinterested witnesses before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is of the most unpromising description. It consists of primitive rock, alternating with deep swamps encased in it, which, as the rock is too hard to decompose, seem condemned to perpetual sterility. The limestone, which is, in general, an indication of fertility, is in the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company so strongly impregnated with magnesia as to be rather a cause of barrenness. Immense tracts are denuded of soil altogether, and the floods to which the country is subject leave little fertilizing matter behind them. The trees are described as small in girth and not lofty in growth, and are so capriciously distributed that many of the most fertile spots are without fuel, which is supplied by the miserable expedient of burning the dung of buffaloes. The climate in the most favorable part is about as severe as the coldest regions of Lower Canada, and becomes insupportably inclement as we advance towards the North. The country is, in fact, an American Siberia—more severe in climate, and almost as inaccessible in position. It is, we think, no ordinary triumph of skill and industry that, while the Crown lands of England are rather a burden than a benefit to the nation, a private company should have been able to bring something like order and regulation into this howling wilderness, to live on terms of peace and amity with the Indian tribes that inhabit it, to prevent them from destroying or even making war on each other, to employ them in the peaceful pursuit of the chase, and to derive from sources so unpromising a revenue of at least £50,000 a year. If we are to judge from past experience, Parliaments and Secretaries of State may long exercise their ingenuity over these territories before they can point to a result equally satisfactory.

It seems, however, that we are not to rest content with the fur trade, but are to open these regions to a higher state of civilization, for which the pursuits of the chase are only preparatory. As much of the territory as she pleases to occupy is offered to Canada, but only on condition that Canada shall connect herself with it by roads, shall lay out townships in the vast intervening territory, and so place herself in a position to assume the cares and responsibilities of government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies assumes, and we think with very great probability, that Canada will not accept these terms, although they embody the very conditions demanded on her behalf by the two Canadian witnesses, Chief-Justice DRAPER and Mr. ROSS. There are few mental exercises more agreeable than spreading a map before us, and, without toil, difficulty or danger, by a simple effort of the imagination, skimming over swamps, bridging rivers, tunnelling mountains, and triumphing over all the powers of nature, until, like one of the speakers in the late debate, we have soared to the conception of a ship-canal carried over the lowest pass of the Rocky Mountains. But Canada will, if we mistake not, look at this matter from a different point of view. The roads she has to make, unlike the pathways of the imagination, will have to be paid for. Before she incurs this expense Canada will probably consider what returns she is to have for her outlay, and from what source it is to be derived. The terms offered to Canada are a fair test of her sincerity. If the Canadian Parliament and people really believe one hundredth part of the statements of their hustings and their press on the subject of the value of lands on the Red River and the Saskatchewan, they will close at once with the offer of Mr. LABOUCHERE, well knowing that by the sale of these lands they will indemnify themselves for any outlay they may make, and besides considerably enrich their exchequer. But if, on the other hand, they believe that these lands, from the poverty of their resources, from the remoteness and inaccessibility of their situation, and, above all, from the great facility which exists, and probably will long continue to exist, of obtaining on the American Continent lands infinitely superior to them in all these respects, are utterly valueless in the market, then we shall expect that, upon consideration, the offer of the English Government will be declined.

It is easy to praise these lands when the object is to get up a Colonial grievance, but it is quite a different thing to act as if the alleged grievance was a reality, and prove your sincerity by the investment of money, which will be lost if the grievance turns out to be unsubstantial. Canada, as it is, possesses 350,000 square miles of territory, of which only 40,000 square miles are occupied. A great part of it is superior in soil, all of it is equal in climate, and far better situated than the best parts of the Hudson's Bay territory. Take, for instance, the valley of the Ottawa, a region irrigated for hundreds of miles by a complete system of navigable rivers, connected with the port of Montreal by a railway, fertile in soil, covered with timber, and possessing a climate superior from being settled, however. Yet this vast region, so far from being settled, has never yet been fully surveyed. Is it reasonable to suppose that emigrants will pass by the mouth of this vast valley in order to bury themselves in a region out off from the rest of mankind, without imports and exports, and in every respect inferior in natural advantages? We believe not, and therefore we suspect that the shrewd Canadians will not invest their money, with which, like all other new countries, they are by no means overburdened, in very inferior land, of which they already possess more than enough. Should this be the case, it will remain to be seen whether the Home Government is prepared to undertake an enterprise which its great colony, with so much better opportunities, will have renounced as unprofitable. When we come to look at the expense in the face, we perhaps may come to the conclusion that it is quite in our power to make matters a great deal worse than they are at present.

Lady Bulwer Lytton.

The following letter appears in the London *Morning Star* of the 21st July:

SIR: Whilst Lady BULWER LYTTON remained under my care I did not consider myself at liberty to reply to the various injurious reports that have been circulated respecting my share in the affairs of Sir EDWARD and Lady LYTTON, but now that her ladyship is no longer so, having left my house on Saturday last to travel with her son, I think it right, for the vindication of my own character, to unequivocally contradict the assertion that Lady LYTTON was "feloniously deprived of her liberty and consigned to a notorious mad-house at Brentford, the keeper of which is named HILL." I not only received the necessary order for her reception into my house, but I received also two medical certificates, signed by legally qualified and experienced medical men. I deny that her ladyship was "forcibly removed by policemen," or that a policeman ever touched her. Her ladyship's companion, the landlady of the Castle Hotel, Taunton, was asked to accompany Lady LYTTON to my house, and she did accompany her, and was with her ladyship at least half an hour after her arrival; she moreover came again the next day, by invitation. I deny that Lady LYTTON was "consigned to a mad-house," "buried in the depths of a lunatic bastille," or "left alone with individuals in a ghastly state of lunacy," or that she was even restrained by bolts or bars. Her ladyship had the opportunity of going out whenever she thought proper, and there were no locks to prevent her. I had no other patient in the house, and Lady LYTTON'S companions were my wife and eldest daughter, to both of whom, and to her friends, she frequently expressed her gratitude for their kindness and attention. Lady LYTTON had every comfort during her stay, with the use of a brougham; indeed, she might be seen almost every night at one of the neighboring towns—Richmond, Acton, Hanwell or Isleworth.

B-ing one of the proprietors of Wyke House, a lunatic asylum in this neighborhood, the misstatements in your paper are calculated to do me great injury. Now, I challenge any one to say that that asylum is otherwise than humanely and respectably conducted, or that it is the receptacle of persons "supposed to be insane." I have, for the last twenty-three years, labored hard to ameliorate the condition of the lunatic, and would not, for any consideration, do an act such as has been imputed to me.

I shall feel much obliged by your giving insertion to this letter, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

ROBERT GARDINER HILL.

INVERNESS LODGE, Brentford, July 19, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

The literary guild of Paris are more thrifty than is the custom of the craft elsewhere. ARSENE HOUSSAYE, author of *Le Roi Voltaire*, has been a highly successful speculator in stocks, railway and mining shares; FELIX SOLAR, whose new play is announced at the Vaudeville, is a banker. DESNERY, who writes the melo-dramas, is the manager of a bathing establishment, and has just submitted his annual account to a meeting of the shareholders. JOHN LEMOINNE, the brilliant political and literary contributor to the *Debats*, is the Secretary of a Spanish Railway Company. M. JOURDAIN, one of the ablest philosophical and political writers of the day, is the manager of a great banking house. An author of considerable fame, but who does not choose it to be given in connection with the statement, started an eating house a few years ago, and has realized a fortune. A correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* asserts he can name a dozen or more popular authors, who are also directors of cab, mining, or other companies.

The correspondent of the *Times* points out that even Spain, supposed to be the type of apathy and indifference, does more for the health and comfort of her troops than England, with all her vaunted wisdom and humanity. While for fifty years our soldiers have been exposed to grill and perish under the fierce sun of Bengal or Demerara, in identically the same tight coat, trousers, stock and shako they wear to protect them from the fogs of Portsmouth or the frosts of Canada, the Spanish soldier no sooner sets foot in the Island of Cuba than he is clothed in white duck with red facings, and a Panama hat—a uniform that enables him to battle with a climate under which our soldiers in the neighboring islands droop and die.

M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, the well-known apostle of the species of Socialism called Fourierism, who has made attempts to colonise on Fourierist principles in America, has returned to Europe, and announces the failure of all his plans. He, nevertheless, proposes to capitalists of Paris and London to establish a new Phalansterium in Texas

these have been to a fair extent, and in many instances at an improvement.

GREAT NORTHERN STOCK.

It is stated in the *Daily News'* city article that some influential purchases were made yesterday of A and B stock. The former closed at 84@86, showing a rise of about 4 ₱ cent., whilst the latter improved 2 ₱ cent.

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The tenders for the £300 000 reserved for the public out of the New-Zealand loan, bearing an imperial guarantee of 4 per cent., were opened yesterday at the Union Bank of Australia.

The minimum having been announced as £107, it was found that applications for only £120,000 were above that rate. The bids were from 107⅞@109¾.

The *Daily News* says: "The tenders accepted and rejected represented an aggregate of no less than £1,325,760, thus furnishing fresh evidence that there is an almost unlimited supply of money ready for investment in really solid securities at even high prices."

MR. MOWATT was dismissed on the account that the success of REDPATH'S frauds was mainly attributable to his negligence; while on the other hand he declared he urged upon the Directors to institute an investigation into REDPATH'S accounts, but in vain.

The Jury returned a verdict in favor of MR. MOWATT, giving £20.0 damages, and at the same time expressing an opinion that there was no just cause for his dismissal.

Southampton Docks.

Report of the Superintendent, dated Friday night:

The ground behind the north wall of the Tuner Dock began to sink this morning, and the floor of the dock to rise. The movement has carried the wall forward for 250 feet, the extreme point being 4 feet 6 inches beyond the straight line. The wall has sunk 2 feet 6 inches, and the ground behind 10 feet. The bottom of the dock is raised 4 to 5 feet. The warehouse and vault considered safe, the latter containing a valuable stock of wine in bottles, value £10,000.

The *Enquarer* estimates that the cost of repairs will be from £2 000 to £3,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

The funds had been firm and generally higher. CONSOLS had advanced to 95⅞@96 for both Money and account, at which they closed with great firmness.

MONEY continued in good supply at 3 ₱ cent.

The Bank of England returns for the week show a gain of £304,271 in the bullion.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1½d., DOLLARS at 5s. ½d., and EAGLES 76s. 3d.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Illinois Central Railroad Company was held in London on the 22d of July. It was resolved to appoint a permanent London Committee, and to endeavor to make provision for a regular audit at New-York on behalf of the European shareholders. It was likewise determined that a deputation of European shareholders should proceed to New-York to prevent the Company being pledged to further expenditure without the previous concurrence of the London Committee: and a general opinion was expressed that the railway is now in a condition in which, after the payment of the call of 20 ₱ cent. about to fall due, no more money should be required.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports a dull market throughout the week, with a decline of ⅛d on the lower descriptions, and 1-16d. in middling and fair. The week's business has been 44.590 bales, including 1,540 taken by speculators, and 4,000 by exporters. The market yesterday (Friday) closed quietly with sales of 7.000, including 1,500 on speculation and for export. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Mobile, 7⅞; Middling, 6⅞; Fair Uplands, 7 5-16d.; Middling, 6⅞. Stock on hand, 662,000 bales —including 598,500 American. Messrs. CLARK & SONS' Circular reports the quotations unchanged from last Friday.

At Manchester, business was very quiet at previous rates

BREADSTUFFS—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very dull market, with heavy imports and favorable weather for the harvest, which is commencing in the South of England. Flour very slow of sale and offered on easier terms. Western, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 23s.@24s. Wheat in very limited demand, and selling only in retail at a decline of 1d.; Red Western, 5s. 5d@6s. 2d.; Southern 6s.@6s 2d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 4d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s 3d. Corn dull, and yellow 6d @1s lower; small sales at 33s.6d. —white nominal, at 33s.@33s. 6d. for prime Northern, and 27s.@32s. for New-Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and drooping. Pork steady, but the market bare. Bacon has declined on the week about 2s. ₱ cwt. Lard is in good demand and slightly dearer; sales at 55s.@56s. for good to fine, and 57s.@ 57s. 6d. for choice. Tallow freely offered at lower rates. Butchers' Association nominal at 49s.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull at 35s. for both descriptions. Sugar firm, and in some cases rather dearer. Coffee firm. Rice steady, but Arracan a trifle lower; sales of good Carolina at 20s.@20s. 6d. Tea inactive, and prices favoring buyers. Resin in limited demand at 4s.@4s. 4d. for common, and 6s @18s. for medium and fine. Baltimore Bark selling at 7s., and Philadelphia at 10s. Pale Seal Oil in fair demand at £36 10s @£37. Cod, £34. Linseed in moderate request at 34s. @34s. 6d. Olive Oil active and slightly higher. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 39s.@42s.

London Markets.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report CORN quiet, at the decline advised per *Vanderbilt*, viz. 2s. on ENGLISH WHEAT, and 1s. on foreign. SUGARS active, at an advance of 6d.@9d. COFFEE quiet, and steady. TEA—rather more inquiry for the better kinds, but common dull, at 9¼d.@9¾d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 40s. The sales of INDIGO closed with an active demand, and the advance was fully maintained. UNSIFTED CANES firm and dearer; New-York, £10 15s; Boston, £10 10s. A good business in LINSEED OIL, but the value has receded to 34s. 3d.@34s. SPERM inquired for, at £85. SOUTH SEA, £35@£37, and scarce. PALE SEAL £39. ROSIN dull. TALLOW dull, at 48s for P. Y. C. WHALEBONE in demand—£500 offered. IRON not mentioned.

American Securities.

The position of the market for American securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.:

"There has been rather more business doing during the past week in American State Stocks, at improved prices. In the market for railroad securities the chief feature has been an active business in Illinois Central bonds and shares."

U. S. 6 ₱ cents	1867-1868	103@105
U. S. 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1868	102@104
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. bonds		78@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1868-1872	94@ 93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. State bonds		91@ 94
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. State bonds		101@103
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock	1886	93@ 95
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. S ate		78@ 80
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. bonds	1877	82@ 84
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent bonds	divers	78@ 81
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1868	81@ 83
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling bonds	1868	86@ 87
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent.	1875	84@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent.	1875	77@ 79
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent. freeslands	1863	76@ 77
Illinois Central shares	dis.	27@ 26
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent.	1868	91@ 94
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent.	1869	82@ 84
Michigan Central shares		59@ 55
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. not convertible	1883	91@ 93
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. convertible	1864	91@ 93
New-York Central shares		76@ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1st mtge	1867	85@ 87
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 2d mtge	1883	65@ 67
New-York and Erie shares		14@ 13
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mtge. bonds	1859	96@ 98
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mtge	1865	88@ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mtge	1880	88@ 91

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American securities there was a reduction in Illinois Central, the final price being 29 to 27 discount, and quotes actual sales, Illinois 7s 81; do. shares 27@28 discount. New-York Central shares 76¾."

Havre Markets.

The movements in the General Markets since the sailing of the *Vanderbilt* have been unimportant. The demand for the leading kinds of American Produce has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably.

KANSAS.

General Calhoun's Purpose Concerning the Election, &c.

The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* publishes the following correspondence:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., }
Tuesday, July 13, 1858. }

HON. HUGH S. WALSH, Acting Governor K. T.—*Dear Sir*: Inclosed, you will find the certificates of the members of the Legislature elected under the Lecompton Constitution, except those for the counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan and Johnson, which I have been requested to retain and distribute, by General CALHOUN, in a letter of the 2d July, 1858, from Nebraska City, received this day.

I also inclose Gen. CALHOUN'S letter to Gov. DENVER. These certificates are sent to you at Gen. CALHOUN'S request. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. J. ISAACS.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T., July 2, 1858.

Hon. J. W. Denver, Governor K. T.:

SIR: With this I send you the certificates of election for members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution. In the abstract of the election returns which I have, the individuals of names, in most cases, are only given, which I presume will be sufficiently definite.

In two or three cases the Christian name is omitted. I am told you have the election returns, and if so, I wish you would refer to them, and make such correction of names as may be proper.

For State officers I at all issue no certificates, as I do not deem it my right to do so. If the Constitution goes into operation it will be my duty to convene the Legislature, and at its meeting I will lay before that body a statement of the returns themselves, and let it determine who are elected State officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CALHOUN.

Governor ROBINSON writes to the *Herald of Freedom*:

"As for fraud, I do not see how it is possible for it to be practiced. The Judges of Election are, as a rule, composed of two Free-State men and one Pro-Slavery, and Governor DENVER has proved himself as incapable of countenancing fraud as Governor KING, Governor CHASE, or Governor BANKS could do."

COLONEL BENTON'S DEATH-BED.

The Blairs Called to Account by Col. Benton's Son-in-Law.

A Question of Personal Veracity.

MR. WM CAREY JONES, son-in-law of the late Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, publishes the following assault on the BLAIRS, in the St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday last. This letter raises the direct issue of veracity between Messrs. JONES and BLAIR in a more serious style than any of the former communications that have appeared in print. MR. CAREY JONES is very violent in his demonstrations:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26, 1858.

The persistent, malignant, and altogether gratuitous and unprovoked mendacity of the elder BLAIR, under whose gray hairs BLAIR, junior, of St. Louis, takes refuge, and the scandalous abuse by the two of a privilege which they ought to have held sacred, and which any man with a spark of sensibility in his breast would have counted a solemn era of his life, compel me again to a public communication with reference to the latter days of your deceased illustrious ex-Senator and Representative. As the recent publication of Mr. BLAIR, senior, (New-York *Tribune*, 23d inst.,) has been evidently delayed, and is now published with an especial eye to the election just impending in Missouri, it is proper that I should address this first notice of the scandalous piece to the people whom the hoary defamer intended, for a selfish family interest, first of all to affect. Moreover, though the fame of Col. BENTON belongs to the country—nay to civilization, to mankind—it must always have a peculiar interest, and even sanctity, in the State which so long gave him its confidence, and which he so long served, and to his last moment held in such affection.

But whether directly to you, citizens of Missouri, or in whatever way, how painful it is to be obliged to make these communications at all, can only be known to the writer of them. The pain and reluctance with which they are produced could only be endured in a case of absolute necessity and duty, and can only be measured by the deep abhorrence and detestation, which, could all the facts be publicly known and appreciated, would haunt the two vile men who have forced them on me. And I will state here, citizens of Missouri, my matured reflection and conviction, that in all that I have seen of life, in all that I have heard or read of, no wickedness has been brought to my notice so unmitigated and black, take it for all in all, in all its bearings and relations, as the crime which the two F. P. BLAIRS have attempted against the dying bed and posthumous name of your illustrious dead. The breast which the warmed viper pierced with his venomous fangs was at least a *living* breast. The picture which Mr. BLAIR, Sen., draws of himself, "*stooping over*" (as he says) the dying bed, does not, therefore, bring to mind anything so innocent as even that reptile that destroyed its benefactor, but rather that foul monster that spreads its ill-omened wings and casts its pestilential breath only over the helpless or the inert, and at last pursues its prey into the grave.

BLAIR, junior, availed himself of his age, his intimacy in the house, his long association on terms of apparent friendship with Col. BENTON, for an interview with the dying patriot, and remained long enough to waste many respirations of that fleeting breath and nearly to exhaust the little articulation that was left; and, going away, instead of locking in his breast, as a sacred thing, the solemn scene that he had been permitted to witness, and taking to his heart the impressive and touching lessons it might have carried to the most obtuse of mortals, he went into the street with loose tongue to retail and pervert it. Yes, within ten minutes of the time that his back was turned to that death chamber, his garrulity and invention were at work at what he had seen and heard; and, on the same day, through "his son"—F. P. BLAIR, junior,—had the scene depicted with circumstantiality and details, to give it more appearance of truth, to an anonymous letter writer, and then, shifting the burden to "an old and intimate friend from Missouri,"—a very natural and happily-conceived substitution, since the whole thing was intended specially for Missouri consumption—for "*my son and his Missouri canvass*"—went on to supply the thoughts of his own inflamed and vindictive passions, for the words of patriotism and peace which he had really heard. Not content with that, he cited two MEMBERS of Colonel BENTON'S family for his vilification of Colonel BENTON'S words; not me alone, but ANGTHER, who had been with the dying man through all his illness, and for a month alternating he ween the death-bed of a father and the death-bed of a son, was accustomed to catch the smallest whisper or call of each—not only me, but another, beloved, as only a daughter is beloved by a father, and that father *Benton*—the BLAIRS cite for a witness—regarding neither age nor sex, nor condition, nor occasion; no scene too solemn for them to disregard; no confidence too sacred for them to violate; no sentiments of propriety, delicacy or decency restraining them, where a selfish aim is to be gained. In thus citing for witnesses these members of Col BENTON'S family, the BLAIRS counted on the probability that the piece might escape our attention altogether, or that the grief and anguish that would absorb our minds in the double bereavement we were suffering, and the preparation for the funerals, and the journey im mediately to follow to St. Louis, that would occupy my time, would drive it from remembrance; or, finally, that reluctance to enter into so painful a subject, especially as the original piece was anonymous, would restrain me and cause the wicked thing to be passed over this such time as it might be needed and be triumphantly brought forward as undoubtedly true: since Mr. and Mrs. JONES were both mentioned as being present on the occasion, and by their silence given it assent and countenance.

The libelers and death bed defamers counted without their host. The piece came to my attention on Sunday—the day after Col. BENTON'S decease—and was canvassed by Mr. JACOB, another son in law of the deceased, who in the meantime, with his family, had arrived from Kentucky, greatly to our relief and consolation, and by myself; and we mutually agreed that it most necessarily, and, leaving out of view our feelings of repugnance to the task, be authoritatively contradicted, as otherwise it would go into Col. BENTON'S history with apparently the highest sanction. Mr. JACOB believed that the denunciations imputed in the piece to Col. BENTON'S lips were not true, from the general tone and temper of the deceased's conversations with him and in his presence, and from some particular circumstances that he and his family were more cognizant of than I. I *knew* they were not true, because I was present on the occasion when they were said to have been uttered, and also that in the terms of the piece itself I could prove its falsity. That, however, was not a possible nor a proper time for the contradiction; and I undertook to make it after my return from St. Louis, and in such time and manner as on reflection I should think most becoming. I did what I undertook, and I did it with deliberation and considerateness, without mentioning any name or inculpating any person, or making it necessary for any one to reply, leaving the reader to suppose in fact that the imputed conversation was a misapprehension or mistake of the news reporters, only corrected by me (as was the fact) because my name was vouched in it for its truth. But the BLAIRS were not satisfied to have their purposes balked of a general appropriation of Col. BENTON'S name for their piebald politics, and its special use to "*my son in his Missouri canvass*," even in that moderate form of my correction to their falsehoods; and hence they came from behind their riddled mask, acknowledged themselves to be the delinquents whom I had not named nor pointed to, and attempted to justify their crime, and drive me from the field by a three-column letter "to the public," in which the young man modestly introduces to the expectant audiences his diffident sire, not yet accustomed to a crowd, nor

——"Scarce of age
To speak in public on the stage."

as the real culprit, and to bear thenceforth the brunt.

I replied to that three-column piece in a brief note on the spot, (happening to be in New-York when it appeared,) showing that both father and son were convicted of falsehood by their own evidence, in the outstart. After I returned to Washington I made a more elaborate reply, which has been published in Missouri. In this last-mentioned letter I had occasion to refer to an earlier appearance of BLAIR, Sen., in the character of tale-bearer, and mischief-maker, and as the man whose malevolent disposition had produced the "estrangement" of which Col. BENTON spoke in his addresses in St Louis, in 1856, as existing between him and the statesman he was then supporting for the Presidency. I knew the fact from the lips of Col. BENTON himself; not told to me once or twice only, but many times. From the time I first heard it, I had a dislike of Mr. BLAIR, and observed his course more closely. I did not know nor care, and do not now know nor care whether his gossip was true or false. Enough, that he was a mischievous tale-bearer; and I had been taught that that was a character never to be trusted—capable of any meanness and of any crime that was consistent with cowardice. In the Summer of 1856 I did not hesitate to express my matured estimate of his character. In a public letter (before his party had nominated its candidate,) I put him down as in the lead of the most dangerous party, and that party under the most dangerous leader, that had appeared in this country; and in private letters to a gentleman to whom I had a right to express myself freely, I declared repeatedly a conviction, which all subsequent events go to prove was correct, that since BLAIR'S exclusion from the official paper in 1856, his life had been devoted to vindictive attempts on the ingredients of the Democratic Party—to which party, nevertheless, he owed all that he had, all that he was, and all that, with even a seeming of worthiness, he could ever hope to be—and that to carry that purpose he would sacrifice any friendship, betray any confidence, and not hesitate at the ruin of his country. He is trying now, with the malescent organization that appears with the popular name of CRESCENDERS at its head, to play the same game that two years ago he attempted under the *prestige* of FREMONT.

When concluded, to be signed,

WM. CAREY JONES.

The Boston *Courier*, noticing the fact that Dartmouth has conferred an honorary degree upon Mr. George Ticknor, adds the following complimentary expressions: "The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed last week by Dartmouth College, upon Mr. Ticknor, a son of the College. Similar honors have before been extended him by Brown and Harvard Universities; yet this tribute, coming from his own Alma Mater, will not be without its value. On their part, it is but a fitting acknowledgment of the claims of one of the most distinguished sons of the College, whose work on Spanish Literature has taken its place as one of the classics of the language—has been translated into Spanish, French and German—and accepted by the Spanish themselves—a people not prompt to recognize foreign merit—as the best history of their literature in any language."

Trial of Breech-Loading Arms at West Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

The Board of Ordnance Officers, consisting of Col. RIPLEY, Capt. MAYNADIER and Major RAMSAY, detailed by the Secretary of War to examine and report on such plans as might be submitted by inventors for altering the Government muzzle-loading arms to breech-loading, will probably conclude its session this afternoon.

It will be recollected by most of the readers of the TIMES that Congress made an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of such alteration. The programme of the recent trial was as follows:

20 rounds for accuracy, at 100 yards.
80 rounds more, to make 100, for endurance.
20 rounds for rapidity.
20 rounds for accuracy, at 600 yards.
3 rounds for penetration.

The competing guns, named in the order in which they were filed before the Board, were Morse's Joslyn's, Mont Storms', Merrill's, Maynard's, and Sharpe's; and all of them had been altered from muzzle to breech-loading.

Of the six, Sharp's, Joslyn's and Storm's appeared the simplest in construction and handling; of the remaining three, Merrill's was the least likely to get out of order.

The Morse gun is apparently fired with a special cartridge, consisting of a thin iron cylinder, about two inches long and three-quarters of an inch bore, in which are placed ball, powder and cap, and the whole being inserted at the breech, the iron case is retracted after each discharge, to be saved by the soldier and reloaded.

Maynard's is provided with a cartridge case similar to Morse's, which is suspended, however, by a thong to the gun, and loaded on the spot, after each discharge, by the insertion of a cartridge, and fired by a cap in the usual manner.

The remaining four are charged in the usual way, with ordinary cartridges, and Storms' gun had the additional and important advantage of loading with loose powder and ball with unequaled facility, and yet has no leakage of gas at the joint.

The attention of the Board was evidently attracted by the general ease and facility with which this gun was handled throughout the trial.

To present the facts clearly to your readers, the following tabular statement has been prepared, the guns being placed in the order of their apparent superiority in each branch of the trial:

Twenty rounds for accuracy, at one hundred yards.

Mont Storm	1	Morse	4
Joslyn	2	Maynard	5
Sharp	3	Merrill	6

For endurance—One hundred rounds.

All the guns stood the test in this respect, but Sharp's evidently worked hard, and Morse had 28 miss-fires.

Rapidity—Twenty rounds.

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1. Mont Storm	2	10	4. Joslyn	2	55
2 Merrill	2	25	5. Morse	3	40
3. Sharp	2	45	6. Maynard	4	15

Twenty rounds for accuracy—Six hundred yards

	Balls in target.		Balls in target.
1. Mont Storm	11	4. Joslyn	5
2. Sharp	7	5. Maynard	3
3. Morse	7	6. Merrill	3

Penetration—Inch boards, inch apart, thirty yards.

Mont Storm	1	Joslyn	4
Morse	2	Sharp	5
Merrill	3	Maynard	6

This result being estimated by allowing for different weight of powder and ball, and not merely for the number of inches passed through, which were, in the order of firing first named, thus:

THREE ROUNDS EACH.

	Weight of Ball, Grains.	Weight of Powder, Grains.	1.	2.	3.	Total Inches
Morse	744	70	12½	12⅞	13⅛	37⅞
Joslyn	850	80	12 4-8	11	9	32 4 8
Mont Storm	560	60	12	11⅛	11¾	34 4 8
Merrill	744	70	13 2-8	11⅞	13⅛	37 6-8
Maynard	744	70	11 2-8	11⅞	11 4 8	35⅞
Sharp	550	70	10 2 8	11 4 8	10	31½

The Point is just now thronged, an additional attraction being an inspection of the camp-life of the Cadets. Yours, truly, Y.

The Colorado Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, July 21, 1858.

A detachment of Lieutenant IVES' commission sent last year to explore the Colorado River, arrived in town this morning, direct from Santa Fé. The detachment consists of G. H. PEACOCK, Train-master; B. MOLLHAUSAN, Artist; F. W. EGLOFFSTEIN, Topographer: Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Surgeon and Geologist, with their servants and attendants. They are all looking well, and appear healthy and in good spirits.

They left San Francisco on the 1st of November last, with their iron steamer, to examine the Colorado River and ascertain how far it could be navigated with steamers. After passing up the river about 150 miles, they rendezvoused at Fort Umas. There they received orders to hasten with the survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of transporting troops and freight to Utah by way of the Colorado River. They continued to explore with their iron steamer about 500 miles from the mouth of the river and 350 miles above Fort Umas, bringing them within about one day's ride of the lower Mormon settlements. They were then near the mouth of Virgin River, where the old Spanish trail passes. In this vicinity the country is represented as being exceedingly picturesque, but the portion adapted to cultivation is very limited. The Mojave Indians are the principal tribe, and their manners and customs are very striking and interesting. High mountain chains begin to abound here with series of valleys running between them.

The upper country, above this point, is very singular and interesting, with deep cañons, overhung by high mountain cliffs. They left the river here and explored by land. The country above abounded with high table lands, through which the river cuts its way to the depth of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, with banks almost perpendicular. There was a general scarcity of water and timber through all this upper country, and it never can be settled by human beings, only so far as they import their supplies from a great distance. A few pine forests were found on the better portion of the uplands, but everywhere the country was exceedingly dry. The supplies were so difficult to obtain, that this detachment were obliged to come through to Fort Defiance, instead of going back to the steamer, as they at first intended. Lieut IVES went back to look after the boat. After leaving the San Francisco Mountains they bore north, and visited the Moquis Indians. They cultivate grain, and raise a native Spanish sheep. The Indians are descendants of the pure Aztec stock.

They reached Fort Defiance on the 22d of last May, then passed on to Albuquerque and Santa Fé. The published report of their survey will be very interesting, and entirely new, including every minute observation classified in accordance with the rules of zoological, geological and botanical sciences. A part of the distance they followed Lieutenant BEALE'S route, and consider that, by far, the best. On the whole they regard the route as very feasible. They had no trouble with the Indians. It has been very dry in New-Mexico this season, and no rain had fallen until the last month.

The high water here has not yet subsided, and we only get an occasional mail. The ferry has commenced running, but traveling is mostly suspended. Many fields of grain have been destroyed and the crops are more or less injured. Speakers are canvassing the Territory, in different districts, in opposition to the English Bill. The vote upon it will be a very large one, and more than ten to one in opposition to it. RANDOLPH.

Important Rumors from Utah.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR CUMMING—THE MORMONS TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

A private letter from a gentleman in Salt Lake City, addressed to a friend in St. Louis, under date of June 23, gives currency to strange rumors concerning the action of Governor CUMMING in Utah. The letter is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday. It says:

"You will have heard how our corpulent Governor has been "Stepped' by the Mormons. He seems to me to be almost insane. He takes pains to quarrel with every Gentile within his reach, from General JOHNSTON, the Commissioners, and Judge ECKELS, down to your humble servant; and to affiliate with the worst cut-throats in the whole Mormon community. He is alienating the only true friends he has—the only persons on whom he can expect to lean when he finds that he has been fooled by Brother BRIGHAM.

The very table on which I am writing has on it evidences of the rascality of the Mormons in respect to the mail. (I am scrawling this to you in the Post-office.) Directly in front of me is a pile of letters, all of which have been opened by steaming them until the gum on the envelope ceased to stick, or by cutting open the ends of the envelopes, and sticking them carefully together again.

They call the present state of affairs "harmony," or at least the Governor calls it so, but there is not a Gentile in the City who does not sleep with a revolver under his pillow.

The vanguard of the army is expected to arrive to-morrow, and then we shall breathe freer. If General JOHNSTON had the supreme civil power of the Territory in his hands, as he has the military, we might have a durable peace. As it is, this patched-up mess of Governor CUMMING'S will cease to stick as soon as it is steamed. Yours, ——."

The Fraser's River Gold Mines.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR STEVENS TO SECRETARY CASS.

We find in the Washington *Union* a very interesting letter addressed by Governor STEVENS to the Secretary of State, in reference to the course pursued by the British Governor of Vancouver's Island toward American citizens in the gold regions of Fraser river.

On the 28th of December, 1857, his Excellency, JAMES DOUGLAS, styling himself Governor of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies, issued a proclamation declaring that all mines of gold in its natural place of deposit within the districts of Fraser river and Thompson's river belong to the Crown of Great Britain, and that no person will be permitted to dig, search for, or remove gold on, or from, any lands, public or private, (within said district,) without first taking out and paying twenty-one shillings for a license. On the 8th of the same month he issued another proclamation authorizing the seizure of all boats found in Fraser river or the communicating waters, without a license from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a sufferance from the Custom-House at Victoria. This sufferance binds the owner of the boat to receive on board no goods not belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, not to import powder, ammunition or utensils of war, except from the British isles, not to trade with the Indians, and not to receive on board any passengers except such as produced a gold mining license, and permit from the Government at Vancouver's Island. Governor STEVENS, after quoting these, remarks:

"It is estimated by most intelligent gentlemen of the Pacific coast that not less than 40 000 persons will enter the 'gold placers' of New-Caledonia within the present year. Nearly all these persons will be citizens of the United States. The tax of twenty-one shillings—say $5—per month upon these 40,000 persons will amount in one year to $2 400,000. The consumption of provisions, clothing, &c., of these men cannot be estimated at less than $30 per month at the fair cost of the supplies. If the Hudson's Bay Company should have the exclusive right of furnishing these supplies they will receive from the miners the sum of $14,400 000. But it is shown by evidence taken before the British Parliament that this Company has been in the habit of charging for supplies furnished to persons outside the Company a profit of from two hundred to three hundred per cent. These supplies cannot be drawn from the present resources of the Hudson's Bay Company, but must be obtained from the State of California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. So that in fact these States are compelled to make the Hudson's Bay Company their factor for the sale of their produce, and allow them all the profits from the sale of goods to their own citizens."

As regards the authority of Governor DOUGLAS, the letter says:

"Vancouver's Island belongs to the class of colonies called Provincial Establishments. As BLACKSTONE says, their constitutions depend upon the respective commissions issued by the Crown to the Governors, and the instructions which usually accompany those commissions, under the authority of which provincial assemblies are constituted with the power of making local ordinances not repugnant to the Crown of England. I have been unable to obtain a copy of the commission of Governor DOUGLAS, or the instructions to the first Governor. It is clear that he could exercise no power which was not conferred upon him by his commission and instructions. But it is hardly conceivable that his commission and instructions should authorize him to regulate or license the digging of gold in New-Caledonia, a region far distant from his own territory, and especially the existence of gold in that country was not even suspected.

It is not pretended that any law regulating the gold digging of Caledonia, had ever been passed by the General Assembly of the colony. Indeed that Assembly had a mere nominal existence, so that the power to issue these proclamations was not derived from them. Governor DOUGLAS, it seems, had formerly claimed under his commission the power, with the advice of his council only, to pass such laws as he considered required by the exigency of the time. I have before me a copy of a dispatch from the Right Honorable H LABOUCHERE Secretary of State of the Imperial Government, to Governor DOUGLAS, in which the Secretary says: 'It has been doubted by authorities conversant with the principles of colonial law, whether the crown can legally convey authority to make laws in a settlement founded by Englishmen, even for a temporary and special purpose, to any Legislature not elected wholly or in part by the settlers themselves. If this be the case, the clause in your commission on which you relied would appear to be unwarranted and invalid.'

Granting the authority of Governor DOUGLAS over Vancouver's Island proper, there are strong reasons for believing that this authority does not extend to the regions where the 'gold placers' are situated. As I stated to you in a former communication he has always declined to exercise authority over Indians on the main land in British territory, in his capacity of Governor, while he has consented to treat with them as chief factor in the Hudson's Bay Company. A further reason for believing that his authority does not extend to the main land is the fact that the committee appointed by Parliament to consider the state of the British possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, recommended that means should be provided for the ultimate extension of the colony of Vancouver's Island over any portion of the adjoining country to the *west* of the Rocky Mountains, on which permanent settlement may be found practicable.

Assuming that the Governor, in his position as general agent of the Crown, had the right to prohibit the trespass on the property of the Crown, it cannot for a moment be pretended that, without express authority, he had the right to demand money for licenses to appropriate the Crown's property.

The declaration of his proclamation is, that all mines of gold belong to the Crown. But the law upon which he founds that doctrine states that they belong to the Crown, not for general purposes of revenue, but for the specific purpose of furnishing materials for coinage. No agent of the Crown has a right to authorize the diversion of gold, the material of coinage, from the specific purpose to which the law appropriates it. In receiving money for licenses to dig gold, he sells that which is not his, and the Crown, if it is the owner of the gold, as the Governor alleges, may legally confiscate every ounce of gold dug under the Governor's license.

The most aggravating circumstance connected with this extortion is the fact that the name and authority of the Crown are invoked, not for its benefit, but to fill the coffers of the Hudson's Bay Company. The form of license above quoted declares that the license fee is paid on account of *territorial revenue*. Governor DOUGLAS is not only the territorial Governor of Vancouver's Island, but the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1848 Vancouver's Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that Company assumed the expense of the possession of the Island, and appropriated all the revenues of the Island. The *territorial revenue* enters into the treasury of the Company. The tax imposed upon our miners goes not to the Crown, as is pretended, but to the Company, who have not the shadow of a claim to the territory where the gold is situated."

As to the attempt of the Hudson's Bay Company to monopolize the trade of the gold region, the Governor observes:

"The right to enter a foreign territory for lawful purposes is claimed by all civilized nations. As Chancellor KENT says, 'every nation is bound to grant a passage for lawful purposes over their lands, rivers and seas, to the people of other States, whenever it can be permitted without inconvenience; and burdensome conditions ought not to be annexed to the transit of persons and property.' He also says: 'As the end of the law of nations is the happiness and perfection of the general society of mankind, it enjoins upon every nation the punctual observance of benevolence and good will, as well as justice, towards its neighbors. This is equally the policy and duty of nations. They ought to cultivate a free intercourse for commercial purposes, in order to supply each other's wants and promote each other's prosperity. The variety of climates and productions on the surface of the globe, and the facility of communication, by means of rivers, lakes and oceans, invite to a liberal commerce, as agreeable to the laws of nations, and extremely conducive to national amity, industry and happiness.' I need not point out to you how utterly inconsistent with these principles are the vexatious restrictions imposed by the proclamations above referred to.

The right of trade with, and entry into a foreign country is called by lawyers one of imperfect obligation, and is subject to the discretion of the Government which tolerates it. But it exists until forbidden or restrained by positive and binding law.

I maintain that no positive law exists of binding authority, which forbids the free entry of persons and goods into the British possessions on the northwest coast.

This question, it seems to me, has been absolutely determined by that famous statute of monopolies passed in the 21st of JAMES First.

The provisions of this statute are mainly as follows:

Be it declared and enacted by authority of this present Parliament, that all monopolies and all commissions, grants, licenses, charters, and letters patent heretofore made and granted, or hereafter to be made and granted, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whatsoever, or for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of anything within this realm, and, &c., are and shall be utterly void and of no effect. &c.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that all person or persons, bodies politic are corporate, whatsoever, which now are, or hereafter shall be, shall stand and be disabled and incapable to have, use, exercise, or put in use, any monopoly or any such commission, grant, license, charter, letters patent proclamation, &c., or any liberty, power or faculties, granted or pretended to be grounded, upon them or any of them."

This statute has never been repealed or annulled. It stands as a part of the common law of England, and there can be no question that it renders totally void and inoperative the license for exclusive trade granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. This question would have been undoubtedly determened by the courts of law, if individuals had been found powerful enough to contend with this wealthy Company. Chief Justice DRAPER, of Canada, in his evidence before the Committee of Parliament, says: "With regard to the exclusive license to trade (perhaps with the prejudice which lawyers have in favor of their particular views) I never could understand how it could be contended for in a Court of law for an instant. The exclusive license to trade appears to me to be diametrically contrary to the statute of JAMES I." (Referring undoubtedly to the statute before quoted, although he does not cite it.) "The only question, I think, which could arise upon it, speaking always individually, would be whether or not that statute applied to a colony, or was confined to a monopoly within the mother country. Assuming that it was confined to a monopoly within the mother country, it still, I think, would be open to a very fair argument that it did apply to this Company, because their charter makes the seat of their Government in England,"

He further says, in answer to a question from Lord JOHN RUSSELL: "I understand you to give a decided opinion as to the monopoly of trade?" Answer: "Upon that point I have never entertained a doubt."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUGUST 3, 1858.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Clerk presents his monthly money report, which, being read and approved, ordered that it be filed.

RETURN OF PROCESS, VIZ.:

United States vs. *one case (diamond)* 325, *containing 200 pieces Plate Glass.*—Monition returned, goods attached and notice given. Mr. R. B. Campbell appears for claimant, who is allowed fourteen days to answer.

John H. Lewis et al. vs. *schooner Caroline Casey, &c., and Geo. W. Brooks.*—On motion of Mr. McMahon, ordered one week to answer.

Benj. Stokely et al. vs. *Haskell G. Smith.*—On motion of Mr. A. W. Griswold for respondent, ordered one week to answer.

United States vs. 341 *hhds., &c., Molasses.*—On motion of Mr. Frederick Smyth for claimants, ordered one week to answer.

United States vs. 200 *cases Gin and two cases Brandy.*—On motion of Messrs. Eaton and Davis for claimants, ordered one week to answer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH BOY AND THE YANKEE GIRL—ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—BORN TO GOOD LUCK—THE MAGIC SHIRT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—THE SAILOR OF FRANCE—NIPPED IN THE BUD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool ..... Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The intelligence she brings is of interest. The bill admitting Jews to seats in Parliament, had finally passed the House of Commons, and ere this has become a law. The India bill had passed through the House of Lords. From India we learn that Gwalior has been captured; from China, that the allied fleet had beaten the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and was moving towards the populous capital of the Chinese Empire. Further insurrectionary movements have occurred in Turkey.

Strange rumors reach us from Utah, in relation to the acts of Gov CUMMING. It is stated that the Governor has alienated the good-will of his colleagues, that he has affiliated with the leading Mormons, and that the mails are openly tampered with while passing through the Salt Lake City Post-Office, without remonstrance from the Governor. Reports of Gov. CUMMING'S unpopularity among the new officers of the Territory reached us some time since. This later rumor, coming through private advices received at St. Louis, revived the stories formerly current. However, there may be nothing in it.

MR WM. CAREY JONES, Colonel BENTON'S son-in-law, publishes in the St. Louis *Republican* a fierce attack upon Mr. F. P. BLAIR and his son; denying the assertions of those gentlemen that Colonel BENTON denounced the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and indulging in personal abuse of the BLAIRS for their circulation of such a report.

Our Washington dispatch announces that Secretary COBB will dispose of the New-York Custom-house appointments and removals to-day. About twenty changes will be made, including clerks, assistant-inspectors and weighers.

The yellow fever is committing serious ravages in New-Orleans. During the week ending on the 31st ult., *seventy* deaths out of a total 193, were caused by this disease.

The United States frigate *Savannah* sailed yesterday for Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte. She anchored temporarily at Quarantine. The wind during the day was fresh from N. E. to E. S. E.

Mr. GRAY, Warden of the City Prison, died yesterday from disease of the heart, caused by dropsy, from which complaint he has been suffering for some time past. He has been connected with the City Prison ever since its erection, and formerly held several important offices under the City Government. A scramble will doubtless take place among office-seekers to secure the place made vacant by his decease.

The cricket match, Canada *vs.* the United States, was resumed at Hoboken yesterday. The United States eleven, at the conclusion of the first innings, were 66 runs ahead. Play will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S trial came off with *eclat* yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The *élite* of New-York City officials and politicians were there. New-York itself was there. The room was crowded like herrings in a barrel. BRANCH was in his glory, for he was the observed of all observers. Among the witnesses were Mayor TIEMANN and Governors DRAPER and BELL. Mr. ASHMEAD defended BRANCH, and made out the best case he could. Messrs. SEDGWICK and MCKEON conducted the prosecution, and made out the best case they could, and the witnesses did their best to make the trial a "rich one." The *denouement* will take place to-day, when there will doubtless be no lack of interest or spectators. BRANCH was surrendered yesterday by his bondsman, the "golden-haired boy" of his school-boy era, Mr. SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH, of the *Sunday Mercury*, and reduced to the necessity of finding fresh bail, which, after a hearty chase about town, in charge of an officer, he succeeded in doing.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday commenced an investigation in the case of the murder of CORNELIUS RADY, the old man who was killed on Saturday night by some "Dead Rabbits," as he was passing through Centre-street. PATRICK GILLIGAN, a noted and desperate member of the "Dead Rabbit" fraternity, is clearly indicated in the evidence thus far taken as the person who struck the murderous blow. The inquest will be resumed to-day. JOHN QUINLAN, JAMES HINES, CHARLES W. GLOYN and BERNARD DWYER have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, adopted the report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of the Coroners and of certain physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations, ($4,462 62,) and several reports of minor importance, and adjourned to Friday, at 2 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County held its annual meeting last evening. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The statement of the County Treasurer of the amount of surplus and deficiencies in the taxes of 1857, after deducting the amount of the deficiency of 1856, and of the securities in his hands, was presented.

The General Markets yesterday were more active for Cotton, of which 3,500 bales were sold, chiefly *in transitu*. Flour was unsettled. The Inspectors refused to pass the bulk of the State flour available. This had the effect of seriously impeding business. Such lots as were reliable found ready buyers at firmer prices. We have been informed that since the close of 'Change, the Inspection difficulty has been adjusted, by the appointment of an arbitrator to settle disputed cases. Wheat and Corn were in good demand. Coffee and Sugars were moderately active at former quotations. Provisions attracted considerable attention at strengthening prices. Freights continued depressed, with a tendency in favor of shippers.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—The project for the purchase of Mount Vernon appears to have been taken up in earnest by the ladies. A State organization, similar to the plans already perfected in Massachusetts, Virginia, and other parts of the Union, has been completed for New-York. Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON, of Westchester County, is appointed Vice-Regent for this State. An Appeal to the Women of New-York, which we publish this morning, sets forth the merits of the case. We understand that very complete arrangements have been made for districting the State, so that the appeal may reach every village and farm-house. The object is praiseworthy.

The Turkish Problem.

It is most desirable that the Turkish problem should be solved peaceably, for solved in some way it is sure to be before very long. The Russian war, far from settling the question, has evidently only developed all the causes which were previously working the overthrow of the Empire. The weakness of the central Government was the actual and proximate motive of Russian aggression. No one could fairly accuse the Porte of oppressing its Christian subjects actively, but its inherent weakness compelled it to leave them without the protection of its own laws. Pachas, and Beys, and Mudirs, and fanatics of all grades, have been just as much in the habit of committing outrages on Christians, since the Tangimah, as before, wherever there was no European Consul at hand to interfere. No one charged the Sultan with countenancing their acts, but Russia alleged, and alleged truly, that as long as the central authority had no power to punish such offences, it was responsible before the world for their perpetration.

Christians have been beaten in every village from the Golden Horn to Belgrade, times innumerable, and despoiled of their property, without the possibility of obtaining redress. Murders of the most atrocious kind, as we remarked two days ago, such as the recent assassinations at Jaffa and Djidda, go unpunished, every year, not for want of the will, but for want of the way to bring criminals to justice. Even in despotic countries the main force of a government must be a moral force, or it ceases to be a government at all. Unless a large portion of the nation, and above all its own functionaries, obey it without corporeal compulsion, its reign is virtually at an end. There is in political as well as in natural persons, a mysterious principle of vitality, which comes one knows not whence, and departs one knows not whither. To point out where it lies, to say in what law or institution it fixes its seat, would puzzle any of us; but when it has once fled, no power on earth seems competent to supply its place. Valor, genius, military force, foreign alliances, in vain attempt to galvanize into activity the corpse it has deserted. All the great Powers of Europe are at this moment, we have no doubt, sincerely anxious that the authority of the Sultan, however despised abroad, should be respected and obeyed through the length and breadth of his own dominions. But yet there is not a petty town 50 miles from the capital which that authority can insure against disorder and violence one minute longer than the passions of its inhabitants choose to permit. In fact, an edict of the Porte is now utterly worthless throughout the Turkish dominions, unless there is an armed force on the spot to enforce it. Even the troops, hitherto models of patient obedience, are fast throwing off the yoke of discipline. The garrison of Belgrade mutinied *en masse* a few weeks ago, because the Pacha sought to punish a soldier, who had brutally assaulted the British Consul, an old man of nearly seventy. The Empire presents every one of the symptoms which always indicate rapid decline and disorganization—paralysis of the central power, local disorders in all quarters, necessity for armed force to compel obedience at any given point, violent and sanguinary hostility between sects and races, and an utterly exhausted treasury. No State in history has ever long survived the appearance of such symptoms.

We pointed out, on Thursday, the necessity for immediate action on the part of the civilized powers in view of the impending catastrophe. We are anxious as the Czar NICHOLAS professed to be, to have measures taken to prevent the general European convulsion which is likely to follow any sudden extinction of the Ottoman Empire. He proposed to provide for the approaching crisis by making a division of the property of the individual between himself and England. We desire to see a system put into operation at once, which will render the disappearance of the Sultan from the list of European sovereigns an event of no moment whatever. The European powers should interfere now, and place, at least, European Turkey, under an authority of some kind, which will be able to protect life and property.

The great obstacle to any such measure is the deadly and irreconcilable hostility of the Christians and Mussulmans. This must be at once removed, and it can only be removed by the disappearance of one or the other from the scene. As the Christians outnumber their masters five to one, there can be no hesitation as to which should be encouraged to expatriate themselves. Luckily there has been for years a voluntary movement going on amongst the Turks, which needs only to be stimulated to effect the desired object. Ever since 1828 there has been a tide of Mussulman emigration flowing from the provinces on the Danube towards Asia Minor. The insults, outrages and humiliations which the Turks on the frontier had to endure in that and the following year, during the two campaigns, and the constant sense of insecurity which the war left behind, impelled large numbers to move southward—some halting on the other side of the Balkan, but many more crossing the Bosphorus. In the interval which has since elapsed, the Mussulman population of Bulgaria has undergone enormous diminution from this cause alone. The last war gave the movement a fresh impulse. After the passage of the Danube by General LUDERS in the Summer of 1854, there was a general stampede from all the districts bordering on the Dobrudscha. The whole population of a large number of villages decamped in masses, with their flocks and herds, and marched without halting until they had passed over into Anatolia, and the stream continued to flow southward till the peace. It is well known that there is a general belief amongst the Turks that their reign in Europe will one day come to an end, and that Asia is not simply the cradle, but is fated to be the future home of their race. Large numbers of the wealthy in Constantinople for this reason cause themselves to be buried on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, lest hereafter an infidel Government should defile their graves. The whole of the Turkish population in Europe, in short, fully recognize their position in it to be that of soldiers encamped on hostile territory. There is hardly a village in it which the offer of means of transport and of waste lands in Anatolia would not induce to transfer itself to that province without a murmur.

This fact alone immensely simplifies the future of European Turkey. With none but a Christian population to deal with, the task of reorganizing it would be comparatively easy, and we know of no plan for reducing this intricate problem to its simplest form, so consistent with the claims of justice, and with respect for vested rights, and, at the same time, so easy of adoption, as the application of strong stimuli to Turkish emigration.

The War in China.

The intelligence of the movements of the allied squadrons on the coast of China, is of the utmost importance. On the 20th of May, the French and English vessels attacked the forts defending the entrance of the Pei-ho, and after a severe conflict captured them, thus opening the passage to the capital of the Chinese Empire. The forts were four in number, mounting in all, according to the telegram, one hundred and thirty-eight guns, although previous information had fixed the number at seventy-nine. There was also a large line of earth-works well armed and defended. Indeed, all the defences were overcrowded with troops. In addition to these artificial advantages was a natural one in the form of a sand-bar, stretching across the mouth of the river, a mile in breadth, and seldom affording more than two or three feet of water. What with the gunboats, however, and the courage of the English, and daring bravery of the French, all the forts were promptly taken, notwithstanding the hardihood of the native soldiery in their defence. It is now understood that the allied flotilla will at once advance towards Pekin, doubtless anticipating that its approach will be prevented by the submission of the Emperor.

The distance from the discharge of the Pei-ho to the Capital is variously stated at from one hundred to one hundred and forty miles. It has been a sealed passage to foreigners, whence the uncertainty in regard to it. Vessels of 300 tons burden may ascend one-third of the way. The rest is only navigable in flat bottomed boats. The City of Pekin is not immediately upon the river bank—it stands half-way between the Hoen-ho and Pei-ho, a vast area of one-story buildings, stretched along streets of rectangular and rectilinear regularity, and inclosed by a massive wall more than thirty feet in height. The wall is said to be eighteen miles in length. Within it, a population exceeding twelve hundred thousand souls is cooped up; there is the palace of the Emperor, there the splendid gardens of the mandarins, and nobility; there the vilest collection of stenches that ever befouled the atmosphere of town or City, Cologne not excepted. There is no question, we believe, that what with this swarming population, and this abounding filth of the streets, nothing could be more disagreeable to take or retain than Pekin, unless the military occupation were preceded by the labors of an army of scavenging pioneers. Perhaps a natural desire to come short of this inodorous goal, and a knowledge of the difficulty of transporting an army upon flat-boats, or through a country unknown, and among thronging and pertinacious, if not inherently formidable enemies,, underlie the obvious wish of Lord ELGIN to negotiate outside the walls of the capital. Indeed, it is very far from assured that success will crown the enterprise, if persisted in. But if it should—if the barbarian flags are to wave over the royal palace of the Tartars—the closing chapter of Chinese history may be considered as written. Terms dictated there will involve the sacrifice of national independence, and lead to the surrender of wide territories, while they will give a fresh impulse to the movements of the rebels, who already wield larger material forces in the Empire than its dynastic head. The ensuing tidings from China, therefore, will, in all probability, decide the fate of a race exceeding in number one-third the population of the globe.

Emancipation in Russia.

There are always difficulties in the path to freedom. The movement in Russia towards the abolition of serfdom has experienced a hitch, which may retard, though, it is to be hoped, may not prevent the ultimate realization of the Emperor's plan. The telegram which brings this information is a Delphic abstrusity: we are only told the regulations reported by the Commission on the subject are impracticable and inconsistent with public safety, and are therefore not to be carried out. As is the case with several other topics, we shall know more about it hereafter.

In the meantime we derive from St. Petersburg papers some interesting statistics of the number and condition of the serfs. It appears that there are thirty thousand actual slaves in Russia, that is, serfs not attached to the soil. They are called *ludi bassemelei*, and the condition of their service is, that they pay two-fifths of their gains to their owners. The greater number of this class are females. Of serfs proper—that is, servants owing labor, attached to and legally irremovable from their masters' estates—there are 742,420, belonging to some 50,000 owners, each having from 1 to 20. The condition of this class is extremely wretched, as the masters are generally of narrow means, and exact severe labor. A second division of the serfs numbers 3,271,648, belonging to 36,024 owners, each having from 21 to 100. The condition of this class is said to be no better than that of the preceding. A third division embraces 19,808 proprietors, owning 7,807,000 serfs—that is, from 101 to 1,000 apiece. A fourth division embraces 2,468 proprietors, owning 3,230,268 serfs—that is, from 1,001 to 2,000. A final division includes 1,447 proprietors, possessing 6,567,060 serfs—that is, more than 2,000 each. More than 13,000 of the serfs in the last three categories are hypothecated to the Imperial Government, for a sum total of 397,879,459 roubles.

From these figures it will be seen that the servile population of Russia exceeds in number the entire population of the United States; a fact that may induce us to admire the gigantic effort required to emancipate them, and to pardon any tardiness in the process.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE OATHS BILL.—Henceforth Jews may sit in Parliament. The Oaths Bill from the House of Lords has passed in the Commons, and is the law of the realm. A Jew may now qualify without swearing to uphold the Christian religion. The final passage of the measure took place on the 21st ult.

Thus one after another of the defences of ancient prejudice is tumbled down by the advancing spirit of the age. The Baron ROTHSCHILD, whose money-power has long clothed him with an influence more than regal over European politics, may at last sit and vote in the English House of Commons. It is scarcely to be apprehended that his presence there can tend materially to damage the stability of the Christian religion in the British isles. Indeed it is surprising that the measure in question has been so long deferred. Here, in the United States, where no political distinction is made against citizens of the Israelitish persuasion, we find no little difficulty in comprehending the strenuous opposition of the English Church to the election of Jews to Parliament. It must be referred to the illiberal sentiments of a bygone period, and is among the last remaining vestiges of that persecution which hunted the sons of Jacob with such remorseless ferocity in the earlier ages of English history.

Rural Rambles Within City Limits.

"The City is deserted," say the correspondents of out-of-town papers—which, being interpreted, means that the few who own country houses have gone to them; that some hundreds of women, who have been tied closely to the City for ten months, are now visiting their rural friends, and exhibiting the latest method of wearing pineapple silks and light barèges; that, the public schools being dismissed for vacation, thousands of boys who have carried satchels up and down the streets have rolled up their trousers at last, and are wading for late polywogs in country frog-ponds, or crackling bladder-wrack under their naked feet, hunting for shedder-crabs at low water. Those who are out of town in the rare sport of their rambles fancy very naturally that nobody is left in town; while the Ins, jostled as badly as ever in thoroughfares, would hardly miss the absentees, but that some of them, dismal house holders, are eating burnt steaks and drinking intolerable coffee from tables that, except in the dog-days, know no steaks but such as are done to a turn, and no coffee but such as the gods would smack their celestial chops over; and that there is a strange abstinence from laughter, or crying, or juvenile shouting, about the sleeping-rooms. The Outs will do well enough if they are careful not to be captured piecemeal by the sharks that outlie the watering-places, and if they avoid huckleberrying and the little red spiders that so surely set up their local purgatories on the persons of indiscreet searchers after the small fruits now in season. But the Ins, in the odd hours of almost every day's employment, may enjoy the rarest of rural sports in their dooryards, or within the limits of a sixpenny ride, if they would only open their eyes to the patches of nature that a kind Providence interjects even into the metropolis, and lavishes on its outskirts. Though our governors were all Pete Dawsons, and our Government so corrupt, and our streets so rotten with filth that strangers wondered the whole municipal realm were not offered by Decency at auction for a manure-heap to the Flatbush farmers, they cannot forbid that into our secluded dooryards shall come odd teachers of curious and abstruse laws, posting us on points that the wisest covet instruction on, and before our eyes working transformations more amusing than the Metamorphoses of OVID. Every tree that shades our sidewalks—the abused ailanthus only excepted—waves in its skeleton leaves the evidences of their ravages, or bears on its trunk, within a child's reach, the cocoons of insects, the story of whose beginning and end is not told in the books, inviting the passer, by a succession of simple observations, to become an authority in entomology for the best instructed. If the reader smiles at the suggestion that such subjects could ever prove interesting to him, let him remember that it only needs a week of occasional attention to any subject in natural history to make a man who is fit to have a vacation an enthusiast over it; and as to the dignity of such studies, if they are up to the calibre of HUMBOLDT and AGASSIZ, even Gunnybags must not turn up his nose.

Moreover, as to these same caterpillars, cocoons and moths, there is a civic crown awaiting the man who will simply set down on paper what any citizen of educated eyes may see of their transformations during a single season. A brilliant writer complained long ago that all the good things had been written; but no disgusted naturalist can say for years yet to come that all or a tenth part has been told that ought to be of the insects that take toll of every grain field, and steal some of the beauty of every vine and shrub that shades our windows. The field is an open one for aspirants, and as no sane Yankee travels abroad to see the world until he has made the tour of his own haystack, so none but simpletons postpone for their country tour and larger opportunities, the investigation of those subjects which shove themselves through the chinks of their doors in ample proportions.

It has been roundly asserted—too roundly for the crooked truth—that there is not a species of animal or plant in Europe which has its exact correspondent in an American species, unless it has been imported hither, or has braved, in its career, the rigors of the Arctic Zone. Still, it is so far true, that the specific descriptions by English Naturalists of Native American animals are good for nearly nothing to us, and the sooner we believe it, the earlier we shall be extricated from the utter confusion that overtakes us when we attempt to trace the history, predict the habits or guard against the ravages of our annoyers by means of the specific directions of English or Continental writers. As farmers who clear up a forest to put in their wheat do not attend the first year to the adornment of their pickle, so our own naturalists have been too busy as yet to pay much attention to these matters. HARRIS of Massachusetts, FITCH of New-York, and a few others, have made most creditable beginnings upon our insects. Still there is a new world of animal life to be explored. There are scarcely a dozen men in the State who can devote themselves to it as an enthusiast feels that he would like to, and probably there are very few who can more profitably do something at it than those intelligent members of the Can't-Get-Away Club who have leisure hours enough, though never a leisure day, during their confinement; and if Pater-Familias will take out with him a pocket lens, a jack-knife, and the little ones, he will find them all brave assistants in his labor.

Fortunately, too, our sea-shore has not yet all been spoiled by bulkheads: and wherever there is a mud flat, not yet filled in, or a clear furlong of beach where the sea rolls in unbroken by a wharf line, there is another field rich in unexplored treasures.—an aquarium which needs no bellows to aerate it, whose Fuci and Ulvae neither die out nor crowd out the anemones and mollusks. The upper shores of Manhattan and the coasts of Staten Island and Long Island furnish abundant fields where "the glories of low water" are revealed for six hours of every day, tempting citizens to most wholesome rambles and offering exceedingly instructive lessons, *gratis*. The reader who will take the hint will find here stocked *aquaria*, cheaper than BARNUM or the Providence man furnish that never grow cloudy, never suffer from confervale, never get over-stocked, never spill out on the parlor carpet, will not crack the tank in December when Biddy forgets to coal the furnace at bedtime.

After all, the City is the place for naturalists to start in; for here Nature furnishes her feasts in such gentle, well-appointed courses that weak stomachs may safely sit them out, and the guests, after a brief experience of her French diet rise up refreshed and with a score of new senses about them. Henceforth the whole landscape and the long sea-margin is one teeming vivarium. If shut up behind their own street door, even the mouldy cellar walls and the basins of unfiltered Croton are parks of preserve; but when they do go down to the country they carry the key to Nature's cabinet in their pantaloons' pocket. Fields that were always beautiful, now glow, of course, and sparkle with superior beauty; but even the scrub-oak plains loom up rich, and the ancient mossy bay-berry lots are fertile as prairies.

Regaining their Senses.

M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic of the followers of FOURIER, has renounced the doctrines of his master, and declares that a society cannot be organized upon his principles. M. CONSIDERANT has tried the experiment thoroughly. His labors have been ardent, indefatigable, conscientious. He has crossed the ocean repeatedly, he has speculated in lands, striven to organize communities, has taken the advice of profound philosophers in this City and elsewhere, and had secret interviews without end with capitalists. The result is this present explosion of disgust and apostacy. It is creditable to the tardy sagacity of M CONSIDERANT, that he has found out where the real difficulty lies, namely, in the utter immorality of Fourierism. So emphatic is his conviction upon this point, that in proposing a new effort at colonization, he stipulates that Socialism shall be distinctly ruled out, as incompatible with the existence and prosperity of the community.

Thus one by one the adherents of the hard-headed French sociologist turn their backs on his theories. Even that persistent daily print, which for years inculcated his principles, and indeed rooted them so firmly in the popular mind, as to bring up that flourishing crop of Woman's-right-ism, Free-Love-ism, and Unitary Household-ism, with which society is infested, denies its master, and contents itself with practicing the dogma of a minor prophet, that "property is robbery." One of these days, that, too, may be discarded; and we shall all be orthodox together.

OUR OLD MILITARY POSTS.—From time to time our military posts, consisting of forts, barracks, and, in each case, more or less of valuable land, cease to be occupied by the army, as the exigencies of the service call the limited regular force of the United States to other portions of our extended territory. Generally, when this takes place the edifices are suffered for a season to fall into dilapidation. But the keen eye of speculation watches all such points with a view to plunder. Some Government official, whose means of information are large, and whose scrupulosity is small, manages, by political influence, in a round-about, unsuspected way, to get the ear of the War Department. An auction, or a private transfer, whichever may best conduce to the end in view, is quietly arranged. A sale takes place, apparently fair but really a corrupt collusion; somebody becomes the purchaser in behalf of somebody else; the public is blinded; the Department fleeced, and two or three keen fellows are made rich. Need we refer to modern instances? Assuredly not. These general statements require no illustration. We have seen the thing handsomely done again and again—sometimes in the far West, then again in our immediate vicinity, and we shall see it often hereafter.

But it sometimes happens by way of exception, that a public use is proposed to be made of such Government property as we have been speaking about. Whether this proceeds from lack of enterprise, or from honesty, it is not necessary to inquire. The fact itself being so directly against precedent, and in opposition to the evil spirit of the times, will hardly be credited. It is a fact, nevertheless. For example, at St. Augustine, in Florida, an old fogy town of two thousand people, and two hundred years' standing, there is a cluster of buildings, erected in the ancient Spanish times, but latterly used as a barracks for the United States troops. They will be thus occupied no more, the Florida war having emigrated with BILLY BOWLEGS. Instead of casting about for a speculation, the people of St. Augustine, with a unanimity which has no respect to sect or party, have petitioned the Government to grant the property to the State of Florida for the purposes of a high school and college. Such a disposition of it would be eminently fit and worthy. The buildings and grounds, worth about $10,000, are exceedingly well adapted to educational uses, but would not sell for more than half their value at auction. St. Augustine is well known to be one of the most healthy and delightful spots in the Union. It is frequented every Winter by large numbers of Northern invalids, many of whom have indeed made it their permanent residence.

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—Although Mr. GEORGE BROWN succeeded in forming a "clear-grit" Ministry, there are strong doubts as to the ability of his Cabinet to sustain itself. It was announced on Monday morning: in the afternoon a resolution of "want of confidence" passed the Legislative Council, and in the evening was under discussion in the House of Assembly, not without prospects of passing that body also. Should this result be reached, nothing would remain for Mr. BROWN'S Ministry but to resign, and allow their predecessors to reassume the government. In fact it would seem that the late Ministry descended from their high horse of power merely to remount more securely.

Mr. BROWN, like his ancient friend and co-patriot WM. LYON MACKENZIE, seems better qualified for attack than defence. During the present session he availed himself of his position as representative of Toronto to assail the Government party with vigor and effect. It is possible that his success on the Ottawa question was more decided than he had bargained for, and that the victory is at least as embarrassing as agreeable. It threw upon him suddenly, if not unexpectedly, the responsibility of conducting the Government, an undertaking for which he does not sufficiently possess the public confidence.

Political feeling has an intensity in Canada to which we of the States are happily strangers, and engenders hostilities which extend to all the relations of life. Parliamentary and newspaper discussions are characterized by bitterness little short of ferocity, and by attacks upon character of the most malignant description. Nor are such things exceptional; they are the rule, and a very bad rule certainly.

FIREMAN INJURED.—CHARLES O'HARA, a member of Engine Company No. 7, was run over on Monday evening while the Company was proceeding to a fire in Second-avenue, and had his right leg fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Chief Justice Dudr.

The Hon. JOHN DUER, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of this City, who has been suffering for some months past under serious illness, occasioned by the fracture of a limb, was so low last evening that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He is at the residence of a relative on Staten Island.

Judge DUER is advanced in years, probably 72. His long life has been active, useful and honorable. Descended from an old English family, he has kept untarnished their reputation for probity and honor. His father was Colonel WM. DUER; his mother, Lady CATHERINE, a daughter of Lord STIRLING, one of a noble English house. WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER, a brother of the Judge, was formerly President of Columbia College, and died recently in New-Jersey. Judge DUER early determined to adopt the profession of the law, and commenced practice nearly fifty years ago in the quiet town of Goshen, Orange County, in this State; a place where many men since prominent in public life, commenced their career. Judge DUER, while a resident of Goshen, was in partnership with BEVERLY ROBINSON, Esq., who was afterwards a well-known lawyer in this City, and but recently deceased. Removing his residence to New-York, after a sojourn in other sections of the State, Judge DUER was, in the year 1849, elected an Associate Justice of the Superior Court. After the death of Judge OAKLEY, he became Chief Justice, and held that position at the time of the accident, the results of which have prevented him from taking his seat upon the Bench for several months. Judge DUER was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and sat, as a Lay delegate, in the Diocesan Convention held in this City just before the memorable trial of Bishop ONDERDONK. At that time, Judge DUER asked for an investigation in relation to the ordination of Mr. CAREY; a request which caused some unpleasantness between him and the Bishop, but which led to no serious results. Judge DUER'S name also came prominently before the public during the visit of Governor KOSSUTH to this country. At the banquet given by the Bar of the City, in honor of the illustrious exile, Judge DUER felt called upon to utter a public expression of his disapprobation of the sentiments with which Governor KOSSUTH was regarded, and made a speech which contained some severe reflections. This circumstance created a strong feeling at the time, and Judge DUER'S course was the subject of severe animadversion.

Judge DUER was selected as the orator on the occasion of the obsequies of Judge KENT, to give expression to the high esteem entertained by the Bench and Bar for that distinguished jurist. In this effort, Judge DUER made an admirable success. On other occasions, he has also appeared before the public, concerned in various subjects, and unhesitatingly expressing his own views as he conceived to be right. In his personal relations, Judge DUER was a polished gentleman and an attached friend. His course while upon the Bench added largely to the enviable fame he had already acquired as a member of the Bar. The Judge leaves a large family. His eldest son, WILLIAM, formerly held a diplomatic station in South America.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—In consequence of the extremely unfavorable state of the weather the mammoth Festival had to be again postponed yesterday. Although a very heavy loss has been entailed on the management, we are persuaded that it acted judiciously in deferring any further effort until Monday of next week. Weather like the present usually lasts a few days, and a day or two of sunny warmth is then needed to dry the ground. Additional freshness and beauty will be imparted to the scene, if, on Monday, it should happen to be fine. In the meantime we are delighted to hear that the managers are determined to still further improve their opportunity by making additional preparations for the *fete*. They are determined not to be beaten by the weather, or by the mean cliques who triumph at this unavoidable postponement.

City Items.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—GEORGE TRESCK, book-keeper in the store of A. WESSON & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide, by throwing himself into the dock at the foot of Robinson-street. Officer DEVOE, of the Detective Police, jumped into the water, and, with great difficulty, succeeded in rescuing him. TRESCK did his utmost to break loose from the officer, that he might throw himself again into the water. He inveighed strongly against the officer for what he declared to be his impertinent interference in his behalf. Seeing his strong determination to make way with himself, the officer conveyed him to the Tombs. Upon being questioned by Justice OSBORN as to the motive inducing the attempt on his life, he stated that private reasons of a most painful character were at the bottom of it. He declared most emphatically that nothing would prevent him from still carrying his design into execution. He was searched, and his money, knife, &c., taken from him, when he was locked up in a cell. Mr. TRESCK is a remarkably fine looking man, gives his age as 28, and has a wife and family residing in the country.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE CAUSED BY DESTITUTION.—Mrs MARY A. CHALAN, a young married woman, committed suicide on Tuesday evening by jumping out of the 5th story window of the tenement house No. 143 Thompson-street. She was killed instantly. Extreme destitution induced the act. A short time since she was married to an Italian carpenter named CHARLES CHALAN. Recently her husband was thrown out of employment, and has not been able to obtain work since. They were driven to such necessity that they had pawned nearly everything they had, down to the most of their bed clothes. CHALAN hunted all over the City on Monday for work, and returned in the evening unsuccessful. He told his wife of his ill success, and she replied to him, "It's too bad, we have nothing to eat." To which he replied: "MARY, dear, it shall not continue so; I will go to sea and you shall go home to your parents until a better time." The husband started to leave the room, when his wife instantly leaped out of the window. She was picked up dead. The husband is frantic with grief.

DEATH OF THE WARDEN OF THE CITY PRISON.—JOHN GRAY, Warden of the City Prison, died between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, at the residence of his son-in-law in Twenty eighth-street. Mr. GRAY, as is well-known, has been for some time past disabled from the discharge of his duties on account of sickness—his complaint being dropsy. For the past few days he was thought to be improving, and visited the Tombs on Monday, but he was carried away suddenly by disease of the heart, superinduced by dropsy. He has been connected with the City Prison in various capacities, ever since its erection, and was appointed four years since to the position of Warden, by the Board of Ten Governors. He has always been energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He was 65 years of age and a native of Albany. He has held several important offices under the City Government. He leaves a large family.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW DEPARTMENT.—The Professors composing the Faculty of Law of this Institution have all been elected, and most of them have signified their willingness to serve. The first session will commence on Monday, Oct. 25, and continue until March next. There will be but one session in each year, and the whole course will embrace two sessions. The fee for each session will be for a full course of lectures, $125, payable invariably in advance. The degree of Bachelor of Law will be conferred by the Council of the University upon those students who attend two full courses of lectures, and are commended by the Faculty of Law and the Law Committee of the Council. A graduating fee of $25 will be paid by each student on receiving his diploma.

The Mystery of Horse-Taming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You allow one GEORGE HOLBROOK to assail us in your columns with the charge that, in a recent publication on Horse-Taming, we have plagiarized from a little book of which he is the publisher. The fact is, that in his book, which is generally a poor one, there are certain very good passages. These passages are taken *verbatim*, and without the least acknowledgment, from a pamphlet treating of the education of horses, by Mr. JOHN S. RAREY. It is the same pamphlet which has recently been republished in England. In our publication, which gives the whole system of Mr. RAREY, and gives him full credit as the author of all its parts, we also speak of this pamphlet, and give an account of its substance. In so doing, we have now and then adopted the language of the original, as we had a right to do. Mr. HOLBROOK, on the other hand, having previously made extracts from the same pamphlet, without any sort of credit to the author, now tries to pass them off as if they were his own, and not stolen goods. These passages are, however, comparatively unimportant, and have nothing to do with the great secret of Mr RAREY, which constitutes the principal feature of our publication. Your obedient servants,

H. GREELEY & Co.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The Farmers' Club.

POTATO ROT—LONG ISLAND GRASS—THE USE OF PEAT AND SALT-MARSH MUD AS A MANURE.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club was held at the American Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, on Tuesday, at noon, Dr. WATERBURY being called to the chair.

The Secretary, Judge MEIGS, read from a San Francisco paper the statement that strawberries, 8 inches in diameter, and of excellent flavor, were exhibited in that market; that raspberries and green corn were on sale by the 24th of May; that there are in California not less than 10,000,000 acres of land well adapted for the culture of grapes; that the Lawton blackberry is more productive in California than in any other part of the Union. To this Mr. THOS. W. FIELD remarked that such a statement might mean more than the San Franciscan intended. He had counted upon a single plant in Mr. BURGESS' possession, (East New-York,) 1,840 berries—or, as the berries run 120 to 140 to the quart, 15 quarts from a single bush. The Judge proceeded to quote the *Society of Arts Journal* concerning coffee, that it is largely adulterated with roasted beans, which really much resemble the flavor of coffee; that chickory, of which 17,000,000 pounds are annually used in France as a substitute for coffee, contains 30 per cent. of sugar.

Mr. ADRIAN BERGEN exhibited some potatoes from his farm on Long Island, which were affected with the rot. The field had promised well until within a very few days, when the tops began to die. On digging, he found that the rot had commenced. The same field bore potatoes last year, of which none had the rot. This year he plowed the barnyard manure in—and used none in the hill—so, evidently, manuring in the hill does not cause the rot. He should not touch the potatoes at present, but wait till cold weather; he knew no other way but to wait, and, when the mischief is all done, save what might be left.

Dr. PECK thought the lack of lime and alkalies in the field was the cause of the rot. Plant early, use no fermenting manure, but apply lime and alkalies freely, plow deep, and so he thought it might be averted from a field.

Mr. FULLER, of Williamsburg, produced some facts that showed lime could not save potatoes.

Mr. T. W. FIELD thought great harm was done by treating "rot" as a specific and unique disease—it was the death of the potatoes from a score of different causes. Anything which injured the health of the potato would expose it to rot—it might be an insect, it might be sudden exposure to a great heat while the plant was growing fast. Alkalies produced a stocky growth, which the sun would not easily affect, while recent manures started up a rapid, succulent growth, that was exceedingly susceptible to atmospheric changes.

Dr. WATERBURY agreed that it was the effect of constitutional disease—or if it was a specific disease that plants while healthful would not be subject to it, as the insects on calves are specific, and yet well-fed calves never suffer from them.

Dr. PECK exhibited a stalk of Timothy 5 feet 6 inches high, that grew on a bank of the Long Island Railroad, some 43 miles from Brooklyn, out of the soil which prejudice and ignorance still affirm to be utterly barren and only sand. A neighbor of his on the same kind of soil cut two tons and a half of Timothy from an acre which was manured last five years ago. The field had been mowed for five years successively twice a year. It had received no top-dressing, and had been pastured from the last mowing of each year until snow came. Dr. PECK exhibited specimens of this soil taken from 18 inches below the surface which preserved an appearance almost identical with some taken from land at Flatbush valued for farming purposes at $1,000 the acre.

The next subject discussed was the value and use of marsh muck, salt and fresh. The opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that fresh peat muck was not a whit more valuable than salt muck would be, if properly used; that neither was of much account alone, but, said Mr. FIELD, as a divisor of other manures it is invaluable. The peat needs to lay exposed to the frost one Winter, when it crumbles into a fine powder. Before this exposure it is as plastic as clay and full of woody fibre—after the exposure it cannot be made plastic. In this powdered state it is the best material that a farmer can use to compost his manures of all sort, with. He and others reiterated the necessity of giving all manures to the land in a finely powdered state, so that the plant can avail itself of it at once. Several experiments were detailed where farmers had used salt marsh mud too as a divisor of other manures and with the most promising results, but it was deemed best to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the farms can be visited where it is in use, and the mud itself looked into.

The Rev. Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of the Geographical Society of this City, gave the club some facts concerning the oxen of Southern Africa. A marked feature is their large horns, heavy fore quarters, with a bump on the shoulders. The farmers generally used fourteen oxen in a team, hitched to ponderous wagons. The general extent of a farm is five or six thousand acres, and the people think that a family can be scarcely supported very well upon less land than that. The grain raised is wheat, of a good quality; it is common to sow 20 or 30 acres, and use that soil until it fails, and then plow up a new spot. The cattle are generally very stubborn and hard to train. They are tall and big boned, and travel with great speed. The sheep kept there are of the broad-tailed sort, the tail sometimes growing to a mass or fat of ten or twelve pounds, which is in some measure a substitute for butter with the people.

The next meeting of the Club will be on Monday, Aug. 16. The subject—*Fruits suitable for the farm generally.*

Police Intelligence.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER—MORE ARRESTS—CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Police are still earnestly engaged in endeavoring to discover the parties implicated in the murder of Cornelius Rady, the old man who was killed on Saturday night, at the corner of Worth and Centre streets. John Quinlan, James Hines, Bernard Dwyer and Charles W. Glogan, have been arrested on suspicion. Coroner Gamble commenced the inquest at 11 A. M. yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Station house. The evidence points to Patrick Gilligan as the one who struck the murderous blow. Gilligan has not yet been arrested, but the Police have no doubt that they will be able speedily to effect his arrest. The following is the evidence thus far taken before the Coroner:

Dennis Doheny, sworn—The deceased was my father-in-law; last Saturday evening he came to my house, No. 66 Centre-street, on a visit, and staid till nearly twelve o'clock; as he was advanced in years, and his health poor, I started to accompany him home to his residence No. 109 Mulberry-street; on passing the corner of Mott-street, some one cried out "There comes two of the Bowery Boys, let's at them," three fellows immediately assaulted us; I knocked one of them down, then dodged under a cart and made my escape into a house in the neighborhood; in about a minute I came out to see what had become of my father-in-law, when I found a large crowd gathered on the corner and my father-in-law lying insensible on the pavement; I assisted some officers of the Sixth Ward in removing him to the Station-house, and thence to the City Hospital, where he died a few minutes after being admitted; neither myself nor the deceased said anything to provoke the attack on us; I afterwards understood that the assailants belonged to the "Dead Rabbit" gang, and that a short time prior to the attack they had had a fight with a gang of "Bowery Boys."

Marcus Herbert, sworn—I resice at No. 25 Mulberry-street, and am one of the constables of the Sixth Ward; about half past eleven o'clock last Saturday night I passed the corner of Worth and Centre streets; three young men who were standing on the corner commenced throwing potatoes at me; one of them commenced talking as though he wanted to fight me; he tried to strike me, but I dodged the blow and passed over on the opposite side of the street; a moment afterwards I saw two men come out of a store not far from the corner of Centre and Worth streets, and saw the three young men attack them as they passed by the corner; one of the young fellows was more boisterous than the others; he was a tall, slim young man, and wore a black coat and Kossuth hat; a crowd soon collected about the place, and that was all I saw; neither Byron, Gilligan nor Wm. McGloin were there.

Bryan Gilligan, sworn—I reside at No. 126 Worth-street, with my father and mother; on Saturday night I was on the corner of Centre and Worth streets, in company with Patrick Gilligan, Michael Kevlin, John Quinlan, and a boy, named Hines; I left them at 11 o'clock and went home; Gilligan was drunk, and struck a colored man while I was there; he was drunk and noisy; he had on a black coat, and black Kossuth hat; he is no connection of mine; I have a brother on the Sixth Ward Police; I am a paper folder, and work in the office of the NEW YORK TIMES; I saw Gilligan in Worth-street last evening.

Wm. Hessler, sworn—I reside at No. 117 White-street: between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night, I was sitting in front of No. 80 Worth-street; Mr. Herbert told me that some persons on the other side of the street wanted to lick him; I went over to see who they were, and saw several persons beating the deceased: Patrick Gilligan was the most desperate among them: I knew him well; I told him not to kill the old man, and he immediately threatened me, upon which I slapped him in the face; Quinlan, Kevlin, and a fellow named "Billy Law" were there; the whole party set upon me, and I had all I could do to protect myself from being murdered; I saw Patrick Gilligan strike the deceased; John Quinlan was present, was among the party, and beat the deceased and myself.

John Quinlan, sworn—I reside at No. 128 Worth-street; on Saturday night I was on the corner of Centre and Worth streets; Patrick Gilligan and Billy Law were there with me; Gilligan was drunk, and I endeavored to take him home; two men came by and Gilligan attempted to take hold of one of them; one of them struck Gilligan, when Gilligan struck him; a crowd soon convened and a general row ensued; I saw Gilligan again on Sunday night, he told me he was blamed for killing the old man Rady.

The Coroner here adjourned the inquest until 11 A. M. to-day, in order to allow the Police further time to obtain witnesses.

HOW POLICEMEN ENJOY THEMSELVES—HOW THEY DO THEIR DUTY.—Jacob Keyzer and Patrick Boyle are ex foremen of Hose Company No. 51, and have been on unfriendly terms for some time. On Monday evening they met in the drinking-saloon corner of Third-avenue and Forty seventh-street, and soon got into a quarrel and both clinched. Two Policemen of the Nineteenth Ward were in the back room—most every low groggery in the City has a back room for similar purposes—playing cards. A special Policeman, who was present, called their attention to the fight, and requested their interference; but they refused to meddle in the affair. The special Policeman showed his shield, and endeavored to separate the combatants, when the regular Policemen at once threatened to arrest him if he did not desist. He, however, disregarded their threats, and succeeded finally in ending the fight, but not until the principals were each pretty badly damaged. The two card-playing Policemen were supposed to be on duty patrolling their respective beats when the above occurred.

PAY OF THE POLICE.—The Police received their pay for last month yesterday. There was some quaking among the Policemen, owing to a rumor that the State Comptroller, who has to sign the warrant before the money can be drawn from the bank here, was absent from Albany, and that their pay would be delayed a month in consequence.

Cricket—Canada vs. United States.

This match was resumed yesterday. Play commenced about 10:45, and although the weather was threatening, a large number of persons were on the ground at the commencement. At one time there were between two and three thousand persons present, among whom were many ladies. At the commencement of the Canadians' first innings Monday much was expected from the known strength of the Messrs. Phillips, and Rykert, at the bat, H. Phillips facing Hallis' very fast bowling and leading off for a cut for 1. Rykert following for 1, Baker bowling a maiden over from the upper end of the wicket, from whom a slip for 1 was made soon after by Rykert, who also made a drive for 1 from Hallis, before whom Phillips retired soon after with the loss of his balls; 1 wicket for 4 runs. T. Phillips followed, and he and Rykert sustained a couple of maidens, the bowling being well on the wicket. Rykert gave a chance to Wilby at cover point, from Barker, which was not taken, and was soon after bowled by a ripper from Hallis, with no increase for the score. Howard came in and led off for a cut for 1, and a cut to slip for 3 from Barker, from whom T. Phillips cut a 4 to the slip, amidst much applause, and followed it, after some defensive play, with a drive to the on for 2, from the same bowler, who revenged himself by taking the off stump: 3 wickets, 15 runs. Parsons succeeded T. Phillips—who retired with 6 to his name—when Heward made a pretty hit to leg for a 6, which was as prettily fielded and sent back for only 1 by Wiley. The next few overs some byes were made, a wide, and 1 for Parsons to the on, when he was caught from a leg swing over the shoulder by Wright at long stop; 4 wickets, 21 runs. The disposal of this fine player depressed the spirits of the Canadians, and raised the hopes of the United States party. Hardinge—a splendid batsman—followed, and some pretty play took place, he leading off with a cut to slip for 1, and Heward 1 to short leg both from Barker. For several overs, "steady" was the word, for the bowling was not to be trifled with, wides and byes being made, when Heward made another splendid leg hit, which should have gone for 6, but was sent back by Bingham for only 1; cuts and drives for ones, which ought to have gone for threes but for the splendid fielding, and a skyscraper from Heward for only 1 to leg.—a chance which was not taken—and Hardinge was singularly caught from Barker, the ball finely touching the shoulder of the bat and glancing from the wicket-keeper's head into the hands of Midslip—4 wickets, 35 runs. Head, another fine batter, succeeded, and after some more fine and very spirited play, in which he scored 10 by 4 2's and 2 1's, Crossly was put on to bowl, and, after giving 2 wides, disposed of Head, the ball going into the wicket keeper's hands—5 wickets, 52 runs. Pearless came in, and went out for 0, by a teaser from Hallis, and Sneath took his place, Heward following with a slip for 2; several maidens succeeded, with occasional runs by Sneath, a slip for 3, by Heward from Hallis, and a splendid leg hit down the slope at the back of the Club-house. Before the second run was made so hopeless was the case, that Bingham called "lost ball," and a 6 was scored amidst enthusiastic cheers. Sneath was at length disposed of by Barker for 7 runs—8 wickets, 81 runs. Napier filled the vacancy, and was soon after disposed of by a shorter from Barker, who also bowled Fourdenier soon after; and Heward carried out his bat, after scoring 3 runs, consisting of a 6, 4-3's, 2-2's and singles. Throughout his play, Heward displayed great science, judgment and carefulness, accompanied by a dashing and humorous manner which completely won the good-will of the spectators for "the Captain," as some of the scions of the people were heard to name him. His spirit was also infused into the play of some of his fellow-cricketers. The innings, with the wides and byes, finished for 81 runs. During this innings, the fielding of the United States players was as near perfection as possible. Higham at wicket, Sharp at point, Wright at long stop, and Bingham and Wilby, alternately at long or square leg and cover point, fielded very finely; and the captainship of the field was in this match unexceptionable, and the bowling first-rate, more especially that of Hallis, which was very severe.

The usual intermission having been taken for refreshments, Sharp and Waller took their places at the wickets, to the bowling of Hardinge and Head. Hardinge, since his arrival in New York, has had a tumor removed from his foot, which was much against his usual efficiency in bowling.

The bowling of Head was not as well sustained nor as well on the wicket, and he was relieved by Parsons for a time, and afterwards by Napier and Pearless, who were, however, hit away by the superior batting of some of the U. S. cricketers. The style of playing of all our cricketers is so well known and has been criticized for so many years, that a brief allusion to the figures in the score of the U. S. Eleven will suffice; premising it by saying that the fielding of the Canadians, as well as the placing the field, was very mediocre indeed. There were some brilliant exceptions to the general wreck, and those were Hardinge and Head at the bowling, Pearless at wicket and mid-slip, and in shifting about the field according to the batters' play, was invaluable. Rykert—a splendid field at all points, but especially at long or square leg and cover-point, and frequently backing up the long stop, in fact covering more ground than any two men on the field, and saving many runs. Fourdinier played the same points on the change of the overs, but was very much interfered with by the crowd on the outside of the ground, at the upper end, preventing him fielding the ball one catch at the leg from Bingham, when he had made but a few runs on his large score, was caused by this interruption; his fielding was very fine. But the great drawback was the entire want of a wicket-keeper—those who at times put in that position acting as mid-slips, or short long stops. Many over-throws occurred, and at times, confusion seemed worse confounded. This seemed most applicable to some of the short points round the wicket, which were continually being changed and played too far out, which accounts for the number of singles—in fact—stolen runs. Sharp's score consisted of two 3s, a 2 and singles, prettily made; Bingham's, of a 5, a 4, two 3s, four 2s and singles, and was brilliantly made: Senior's, a 3, a 2 and singles; Jefferson's, a 4, a 3, three 2s and singles, and Crossley's two 2's and singles. Halless and Higham played well for their scores, and with the wides and byes the innings terminated for 147 runs, being 66 ahead of the Canadians. The latter went in for their second innings about 5 o'clock, and when the stumps were drawn they had lost 4 wickets for 26 runs. The game will be resumed again this morning at 11 o'clock. The following is the score:

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.

		Runs.
H. Phillips	b. Hallis	1
Rykert	b. Hallis	4
T. Phillips	b. Barker	6
Heward	not out	31
Parsons, c. Wright	b. Hallis	1
Hardinge, c. Crossley	b. Barker	5
Head, c. Higham	b. Crossley	10
Pearless	b. Hallis	0
Sneath	b. Barker	7
Napier	b. Barker	0
Fourdinier	b. Barker	0
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 4; wides, 9		16
Total		81

UNITED STATES—FIRST INNINGS.

		Runs.
Sharp, c. Pearless	b. Head	24
Waller, c. Pearless	b. Hardinge	2
Bingham, c. Pearless	b. Hardinge	34
Senior, c. T. Phillips	b. Hardinge	9
Wilby	b. Hardinge	0
Barker	b. Head	0
H. Wright, c. T. Phillips	b. Hardinge	0
Higham, c. T. Phillips	b. Hardinge	5
Jefferson, c. H. Phillips	b. Parsons	14
Crossley	Not out	16
Hallis, c. Pearless	b. Hardinge	9
Byes, 14; leg byes, 6; wides, 14		34
Total		147

UMPIRES.—Mr. MADISON, of Toronto, for Canada; Mr. CASTLE, of New-York, for the United States.

SCORERS.—Mr. SPIVEY, for the United States; Mr. BOULTBEE, for Canada.

Fatal Accident on the Housatonic Railroad.

On Saturday evening a dreadful accident occurred on the Housatonic Railroad. The train which left Bridgeport on that evening ran off the track near Lanesville, three miles from New-Milford.

Mr. L. A. MILLS, of Fairfield, Conn., formerly a well-known auctioneer and commission merchant in this City, was instantly killed. Four others were badly injured, viz.: Mrs. F. C. BASSETT, of Bridgeport Mrs. BRITTON, of New-York; SAMUEL C. HOSFORD, of Patterson, formerly of Fall Village, and A. L. DENNIS, Vice-President of the Naugatuck Road. Several other persons suffered slight injuries. Mr. and Mrs HAXTON, of this City, were bruised; also, Mrs. STUART and Mrs. SEYMOUR, of Sing Sing. The Bridgeport *Standard* says:

"Mr. MILLS must have been killed outright. He was caught in the broken framework of the car, receiving several wounds, any of which must have been mortal. He was very little disfigured, the worst wound being on the back of the head."

The accident appears to have been occasioned by a cow which jumped upon the track immediately in front of the locomotive and was run over, the jar throwing the train off.

FINE REMITTED.—Justice CONNOLLY has reviewed the case of CHARLES and FRANCIS DOBSON, who were recently fined $50 for an al eged assault on an Irishman, named REYNOLDS, and has remitted the fine. Their encounter with REYNOLDS arose out of abusive language which the latter used to their brother, a conductor in a Third-avenue car, and they claim that the first blow was struck by him.

The Abolitionists Celebrating the First of August.

On Monday, the Abolitionists celebrated the anniversary of West India Emancipation, by a Union-dissolving meeting, at Milford, Mass., where OLIVER JOHNSON and LLOYD GARRISON made inflammatory speeches, and resolutions of the fire-and-thunder order were adopted. One of the resolutions was remarkable for its violence:

Resolved, That the guilt of this nation is without a parallel in the history of the world; that its career has been marked by crime of the deepest dye, and stained by the blood of its chattelized victims; that its religion has enforced and sanctified the blasphemous act of making man the property of man; given to man-stealers and traffickers in human flesh, certificates of Christian character and the right hand of fellowship, and persecuted and prescribed the uncompromising friends of the oppressed, as "pestilent and seditious felons," deserving of universal reprobation; that the Government and laws of the country have been wholly on the side of the oppressor, and moulded according to the will and necessities of the slave-power; and that to this hour, "justice standeth afar off, and truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter; and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey."

The negroes had a public meeting on the same day, at New-Bedford, WM. WELLS BROWN presiding, and making the principal speech. The resolutions were very stout. The colored brethren expressed their sentiments touching the Dred Scott decision:

Whereas, The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by which that Court declares that we are not and cannot become, neither can the free colored citizens of any other State become citizens of the United States—is in palpable violation of the 1st section of Article 4th of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly declares—The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States:

Whereas, We deem the doctrine so ably laid down by Justice CURTIS of Massachusetts, in dissenting from that of Chief Justice TANEY and his associates, to be impregnable. 1st. That the free native-born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States. 2d. That as free colored persons born within some of the States are citizens of those States, such persons are also citizens of the United States. 3d. That every such citizen residing in any State, has the right to sue and be sued in the Federal Courts as a citizen of that State in which he resides. (Six or seven other "whereases" are here interposed, and then come the resolutions.)

Resolved, That this reign of terror—this martyrage of colored Americans—demands of them a new baptism of energy for the present and of hope for the future. That we may bide our time—remember that there is a divinity which will shape our ends, rough hew them as the spirit of American Pro-Slavery will—for which we must gird ourselves, and expect accumulating and perplexing trials—and above all, be determined to conquer—for if but faithful, out of this little *danger* we shall yet pluck the flower *safety*.

Resolved, That we hold the Dred Scott decision to be no more worthy of respect and considera tion than though it denied to all the citizens of this Commonwealth the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and declared Massachusetts to be no longer a constituent member of the Union, but ought to be solemnly protested against and resisted to the last extremity by all the people of the State, as an intolerable act of usurpation and tyranny.

The Boston *Courier* says the exercises closed with a speech from "a benignant and beautiful Quaker lady," who appears to have left a deep impression.

Political Items.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln has returned a sharp answer to Senator Douglas' letter touching the public discussion in Illinois during the canvass. He says:

"Protesting that your insinuations of attempted unfairness on my part are unjust, and with the hope that you did not very considerately make them, I proceed to reply. To your statement that 'it has been suggested recently that an arrangement had been made to bring out a third candidate for the United States Senate, who, with yourself, should canvass the State in opposition to me,' &c., I can only say that such suggestion must have been made by yourself, for certainly none such has been made by or to me, or otherwise, to my knowledge. Surely, you did not *deliberately conclude*, as you insinuate, that I was expecting to draw you into an arrangement of terms, to be agreed on by yourself, by which a third candidate and myself, 'in concert, might be able to take the opening and closing speech in every case.'"

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada—Why the Ministry Resigned.

The Canadian papers are filled with accounts of the Ministerial overturn. The resolution adopted in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th ult., which upset the Cabinet, was the following, offered by Mr. PICAU, as an amendment to one proposed by Mr. DUNKIN:

"That it is the opinion of this House that the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government for the Province."

At the termination of a long debate the vote was taken on the amendment, with the following result, yeas 64; nays 50.

Upon the decision being announced,

Mr. BROWN rose and claimed the result as an express declaration on the part of the House, of its dissatisfaction with the whole policy of the Government, and he would, therefore, move that the House do now adjourn, with the understanding that all who voted for the adjournment, were to be considered as recording their opinions against the Government; and these in favor of non-adjournment, as expressing their confidence in the Administration.

The Hon. J. A. MACDONALD rose, and on the part of himself and his colleagues, accepted Mr. BROWN's challenge.

Several members expressed their determination to vote solely on the question that the House do adjourn.

On a division the motion was lost. Yeas 50; nays 61.

At the reassembling of the House on the morning of the 30th,

Attorney-General MACDONALD rose in his place, and said that in consequence of the action of the House on the previous night, the Government deemed it their duty to tender their resignation to his Excellency. Those resignations had been accepted, and the members of the Administration now only held office until their successors were appointed. The Government considered that with respect to the seat of Government, the law of the land was that her Majesty having exercised her prerogative at the request of the Colonial Legislature, the Government had but one course to take, namely: To carry out the law as it stood. No government in a similar position, could avoid taking a like course. The vote of the House on the motion of the honorable member for Berthier, was that the law should not be carried out. It was, moreover, a bare statement that the prerogative of her Majesty, exercised at the request of the Legislature, had been unwisely exercised; that, in short, she had chosen the wrong place. It did not even ask her to reconsider her choice; it did not so much as assign a reason why that choice was erroneous. It simply said, *in a manner which was an act of discourtesy and rudeness toward her Majesty*, that her Majesty was wrong. Besides, there was another consideration. The House had declared that the decision should not be carried out, so that their future course should be guided by that vote. The law had declared that Ottawa was to be the seat of Government. The House declared differently. They should then either commit a breach of the law, or go against the unmistakable majority of the House—fourteen, he believed. They considered the usefulness of the Government would have been much impaired by this. They were the more inclined to take this course, because many honorable members, who usually supported the Government, acted differently and took a view strongly in opposition to her Majesty's selection, although no other place more fit to be the seat of Government was in any way pointed out. They had, therefore, no other course but to resign, although there was a subsequent motion, which, by the action of the honorable member from Toronto who leads the opposition, was made as one of non-confidence, and on which the Government had a majority. Yet some honorable gentlemen had voted against them on whom they had previously relied; and therefore, in view of all these circumstances, the Government has done what they thought was due to themselves.

Personal.

Galignani, noticing the fact that Mr. Barnum had passed through Paris, on his way to Baden, where he proposed to exhibit Gen. Tom Thumb, tells this story of the little "General." The General has now attained his 21st year, and though "in mind a man," is "in bulk less than a baby still." It is told of him that in a recent angry discussion with his mother, in whose favor he had previously made his will, the dame menaced his little person with a flogging unless he complied with her wishes. But Tom, notwithstanding, continued to hold out, until finding himself suspended in mid-air in one hand, and the birch ready to be applied in the other, he roared out at the top of his infantine voice, "Mind what you are about, mother; if you hit me I'll change my will, you may depend on it," and the birch, as by enchantment, fell harmless from the uplifted hand.

The following missionaries have sailed from Boston, per bark *Henry Hill*, for Malta and Symrna: The Rev. Dr. E. Riggs, Mrs. E. Riggs, Misses Elizabeth Riggs, Margaret Riggs, Emma Riggs, Messrs. Edward Riggs, James Riggs, Charles Riggs, the Rev. Daniel Ladd, Mrs. Daniel Ladd, Miss C. K. Ladd, Mr. H. M. Ladd, Miss Mary Loveland, and the Rev. T. L. Ambrose.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior; the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster-General; and the Hon. Wm. T. Avery, M. C., were in Memphis on the 27th ult.; the Hon. John Slidell United States Senator from Louisiana, was in Chicago on the 29th ult.

Barnum, it is asserted, is engaged to give a series of lectures the ensuing Winter in London, on "Humbug, Money-getting and Money-losing," three subjects he has perhaps studied more intently than any man living, and likely to become highly popular.

The Rev. H. N. Hudson, of New-York, the well-known critic and lecturer, has accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mrs. John Wood, the actress, has commenced a suit in San Francisco, against her husband for divorce, on the ground of his intemperance and ill-treatment of her.

Letters have been received in Buffalo from Bishop Timon, who had arrived in Paris after a visit to Rome. The Bishop writes that he was very graciously received by His Holiness.

A pension of £100 has been bestowed upon Mr. Wm. Desborough Cooley, the geographer.

SCAN. MAG.

Sundry Items of Personal Scandal.

The famous Woodman divorce case has been decided in New-Orleans. Judge MORGAN rendered the following decision, granting the petition of Mr. WOODMAN:

O. O. Woodman vs. Caroline Thomas, his wife.—The only question presented to the Court for judgment in this case, under the agreement of counsel on file, is as to the divorce which the plaintiff claims against the defendant on the ground of adultery, and this is the only part of the case which will be touched by this decree. The evidence is conclusive, that the defendant has sinned against the law, as is charged in the plaintiff's petition, and the plaintiff, under the laws of this State, is, therefore, entitled to the relief he asks for. It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, O. O. WOODMAN, and against the defendant, CAROLINE THOMAS, granting him a divorce *a mensa* from the said CAROLINE THOMAS. This decree to have no effect upon the contest between the parties relative to any other matter except the question of divorce, which alone is effected by this decree. The costs of this proceeding to be borne by the defendant.

A case of scandal at Lake George is reported in a Saratoga paper:

"Bolton is one of the stopping-places on Lake George—known to all who pursue trout on the shores of Horicon. A Mr. B., of Bolton, recently married his third wife, and failing to make his home the paradise he had represented it, having sufficient cause, she separated from him. Mr. B. then took for a housekeeper one whose antecedents were not the most praiseworthy; so some of the young men of Bolton proceeded to give the pair a 'Callithumpian' serenade, with horns, tin pans, and the like, but unwisely added to the exercises a few missiles through the windows. B. appeared with a gun, and after ordering the offenders off, fired. They didn't start at first, and he let drive a second time and third time, when some of the party being peppered in the neck and legs with buckshot, they concluded to retire. The next day a force of volunteers, sufficiently large to accomplish something, was mustered, with the full design and intent of giving the good man a suit that exactly fits the skin. B. heard of the preparation going forward, and before night put himself in a stage and started for Albany."

A brisk cowhiding affair happened a day or two ago at Buffalo. It is described as follows:

"An affair came off publicly, on the corner of South Division and Pine streets, in the presence of a large party of uninvited guests. The principals were a well-known police officer and a young man who calls himself a land agent. The wife of the former, it appears, has been rather erratic in her course of living for some years, taking occasion, quite frequently, to absent herself from the roof of her husband, who as often forgave, and took her back again to his bosom. The so-called land agent is known as one who ran off, a few years since, with a beautiful young lady, whom he married, and afterwards abused so shamefully that she was compelled to leave him. Latterly it appears he has been tampering with the affections of the aforesaid erratic spouse, which fact coming to the knowledge of the injured husband, he armed himself with a formidable whip, and, waiting upon the gentleman, proceeded to avenge his own wrongs and those of the delinquent's wife at the same time. We learn from those who were present that the castigation was severe, and was borne only as a matter of necessity. We sincerely hope that the lesson made a good impression, and that it will not be forgotten. At last accounts the cowhided had applied to the law for a redress of grievances, and that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the cowhider."

Mrs. MARIA COWEN, the lady implicated in the foregoing case, writes a spicy explanatory letter to a Buffalo paper. She says:

I was married to Mr. JAMES W. COWEN some eight years since. I was previously married to a man infinitely Mr. COWEN's superior. At Mr. COWEN's solicitation, a divorce was obtained by me from my then husband. Mr. COWEN had been in the habit of visiting me often, and knew me well; and if my course was ever "erratic," it was quite as much so before my marriage with Mr. COWEN as it has been since, and he knew it. Soon after our marriage, his true character and *jealous* disposition began to appear. He has, without the least provocation, annoyed me in every possible manner. His abuse, at times, has been more than I could bear, and I have left him from time to time, for that reason, and no other; and whenever I have returned to "his bosom," it has always been at his earnest solicitation, and not until he had made ample apologies for his ill-treatment of me, and promised that he would never make a fool of himself again.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, he is an Irishman, and possesses a very limited amount of common sense. I have borne with his insolence and abuse until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. On Monday last he came home, and I was out. In the evening his conduct towards me was so cruel and inhuman that I could not endure it, and I left him and went to a neighbor's house, where I have been since. The gentleman who received the castigation at his hands is almost an entire stranger to me, and was not privy to my leaving Mr. COWEN, and he is not responsible for my acts. Mr. COWEN has watched the house where I am stopping since Tuesday last, and the gentleman alluded to having called to see a person other than myself, and having been seen to enter the house by Mr. COWEN, it was to him "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," and you have the sequel in the "Cowhiding Affair." Truly yours.

BUFFALO, July 24, 1858. MARIA COWEN.

A melancholy story of a deceived wife is told by the Sing Sing *Chronicle*:

"It will perhaps be recollected by most of our readers that a desperate attempt was made in February, 1857, by four or five convicts confined in the Sing Sing Prison to escape by crossing the river on the ice.

But one of their number, however, THOMAS SINCLAIR, *alias* Winslow, succeeded in getting away, the others being speedily captured.

WINSLOW has managed to keep away until last week, when information was received by the officers of the prison, that a fellow answering his description was confined in jail in Boston on suspicion of burglary. An officer was at once dispatched, and on Friday last returned with the runaway. WINSLOW's term will expire on the 21st of September next, but an indictment is pending against him for attempting to escape on another occasion. On this he will be tried, and probably convicted, and sentenced another term of five years' imprisonment. We understand that since his escape WINSLOW has been married to a respectable young lady of Boston, who, it seems, was was totally ignorant of his character at the time of her marriage, and who is now in the deepest distress."

A curious instance of bigamy is reported from Morrisania, N. Y.:

"A Mr. and Mrs. WINNIE, man and wife, were arrested in Morrisania last week, the latter charged with bigamy, and the former in aiding and abetting the same. The woman, it seems, on the 20th inst., was married at the residence of the Rev. CHARLES O. REYNOLDS, of Morrisania, to one JAMES WRIGHT, and her husband, CHARLES WINNIE, was present, consenting to the same. They were both committed, in default of bail. It is alleged that neither of them supposed there was anything illegal in the proceedings. WINNIE stated that he and his wife, having become mutually tired of each other, and she and WRIGHT having become partial to one another's company, he, WINNIE, proposed that if Mrs. W. was agreeable, WRIGHT should take her. Mrs. W. having consented, WINNIE took advice of a constable, and WRIGHT drew up papers of separation, which WINNIE and wife having signed and exchanged, supposed that they had a right to marry again as soon as they pleased."

SCANDAL IN ST. LOUIS—MARRIAGE OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN TO A WOMAN OF QUESTIONABLE MORALS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* has this story:

"We have obtained the odds and ends of a very seriously romantic incident which is just now causing an immense excitement among certain circles of the City, and in which the entire public are entitled to a full participation. We cannot vouch for the strict fidelity of our narrative, inasmuch as the facts have come to our knowledge in a somewhat confused state; yet we shall try to so present the circumstances as will give our readers reliable notion of the whole affair.

No longer ago than last Thursday—whether in the day-time, under the garish light of the sun, or at eventide, or in the night time, under the streaming effulgence of the moon, our informant has not revealed—a merchant of this city, the initials even of whose name we are forbidden to expose, accompanied by a sprightly little woman of dark hair and eyes, and a clever demeanor, called upon the Rev. Dr. H——, at his residence, and made known their desire, which was that they should at once be united as man and wife. The clergyman, with the customary alacrity, made all preparations, and the couple, in the presence of the clergyman's family, were duly married, and all men enjoined not to put asunder. The bride was taken to her husband's home, on C—— street, and introduced to his family, which consisted of two or three children. She was well received by the children. The husband bought for her, among other things, a splendid five-hundred dollar piano and a nice little pony to ride, and, in all respects, behaved like a most loving and devoted lord.

A few days passed, when scandal, with a festering and most malicious tongue, hissed into the ears of the relatives that their kinsman had married. A day or two ago the husband departed for Baltimore. The wife has quit the home of the husband, and is now living at her former residence, which is also on C—— street, and is suffering the most dreadful apprehensions of the wrath of the relatives. A little explanation is needed. Her name in Chicago was ANNA WILSON, and she had been in this city but a short time. Not long ago she was walking up C—— street to her room, when she was overtaken by the merchant, who asked her if she would not take a ride into the country with him that evening. She consented at once, and from that time the intimacy grew and strengthened, and they were speedily married, as we have detailed above. She has been told that he took her for 'better for worse,' and is now his lawful wife, and will continue so to be as long as she keeps herself inviolate. The relatives, we learn, say the marriage is a fraud, and not only a fraud, but is void on the ground of the incompetency of the man, who was not in his right mind at the time of its consummation. The woman, we are told, is in great trouble about the matter, and laments most sincerely the imprudence which has involved her, and many innocent and respectable people in such a disgraceful predicament."

Game is said to be unusually abundant on the Alleghenies this year, deer being daily seen near the roads, bear signs in the thicket, and for those who prefer it, a panther is now said to be prowling about on Cold-stream.

MOUNT VERNON.

Appeal to the Ladies of the State of New-York for the Purchase of Mount Vernon.

The "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union" has been incorporated by the State of Virginia, and the necessary powers have been given to it, in its corporate capacity, to purchase and hold two hundred acres of the Mount Vernon Estate, including the Mansion and Tomb of Washington, the garden, grounds, and landing on the Potomac River.

The sum to be raised for the purchase and future improvement of the property, is limited to $500,000.

A Constitution and By-Laws under this Charter have been adopted, by which the business of the Association is to be managed by a Council, composed of a Presiding Officer or Regent, and of Vice-Regents, selected one from each State of the Union.

Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, of South Carolina, who for many years has been engaged in this enterprise, and through whose zeal and energy the Charter was procured, and present funds collected, has been appointed to preside over the Council as Regent.

The Vice-Regent for the State of New-York is Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON, of Westchester County.

"*Any citizen of the United States, from whom the Regent, any of the Vice-Regents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, or any Local Board or authorized agent, may, for that purpose, receive or recognize the receipt of the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Association; and the payment of the further sum of one dollar, on or before the 22d of February in any year, shall entitle a member to attend and vote at the annual meeting of the Association of that year.*"

As the 6th of April last, a contract, legally obligatory in all respects, was made with the proprietor of Mount Vernon, for the purchase of the two hundred acres centred, embracing the Home and Tomb of Washington, Buildings, Wharves, &c., for $200,000.

Eighteen thousand dollars were paid down in cash.

Fifty-seven th

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; and which were of some character. Some three months since, I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 26 years. I am now 50 years old; my good wife at the age of 51 has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured good whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements in this locality and a resident here for the last 18 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature to others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND,
Brunswick, Jan. 23, 1856.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer the very thing needed. My hair is now thicker and glossy and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned the Rev J. K. Bragg is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. W. H. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least one-fifty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Drugists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LAWTON'S BLACKBERRIES.

Fresh fruit received daily from Mr. Lawton, and for sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, Grocers, No. 434 4th-av., corner of 29th st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
STERLING COMEDY
with a
GLORIOUS CAST.
The Palmy Days of the Drama.
THE FOOL OF GENTLEMAN,
Illustrated by
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BROUGHAM.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT Mr. W. DAVIDGE.
Messrs CANOLL, DUNCAN, C. WALTERS,
Mrs BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
In active preparation, the fine Comedy of
WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS.
With new scenery and superb stage appointments

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK OF
THOSE GIFTED CHILDREN OF MOMUS
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY
AND
YANKEE GAL,
Now playing to
CROWDED HOUSES.
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
Miss Tracy, (and six other characters)
Mrs W. J. FLORENCE,
with songs and dances.
Previous to which
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
Andreen O'Rafferty..... Mr. W. J. Florence
To conclude with
THE MAGIC SHIRT.
Paddy Murphy, (the Happy Man).....Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW—Benefit night of the
FLORENCES,
NEW NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. ULLMAN
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
All ladies and gentlemen who have applied for admission are requested to meet at the Academy of Music entrance in 14 h st) as follows:
Friday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., all the gentlemen.
Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M., all the ladies
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.

14th st and 7th av.
GRAND GALA NIGHT
BOUQUET PRESENTATION,
CONCERT, FIREWORKS, Fine BALLOON ASCENSION
ON THURSDAY NIGHT,
August 5,
A PROMENADE CONCERT,
under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
And a
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
by EDGE, will be given.
IN ADDITION TO THESE ATTRACTIONS
EVERY LADY
WHO VISITS THE PALACE GARDEN,
On this occasion,
WILL BE PRESENTED
WITH
A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET,
From the Conservatories
of
FREDERICK WARNER, Esq.,
At Dalrytown, N. J.
Admittance 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
August 2, 3 and 4,
Steamboats C. P. SMITH and RATTLER
Will run hourly from Broome, 10th and 23d sts, East River
First trip at 10 A. M., and continuing to 10 o'clock P. M. every hour.
In the evening the boats will be splendidly illuminated and decorated.
Price 6 cents to every person.
H. WITTOCK, Captain.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager Mr. A. H. PURDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 4, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the Play of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE SAILOR OF FRANCE.
The whole to conclude with
NIPPED IN THE BUD.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bleecker...Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
T. D. RICE, PELL, HORN and E. BOWERS.
Will perform EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with
JUMBO JUM.
Jumbo Jum.....T. D. Rice,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PALACE GARDENS.

The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden, is rendered in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

JONES' WOOD.

In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, the above Festival must be postponed again, and is postponed to the
9TH, 10TH AND 11TH OF
AUGUST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE A PERSON MADE INVISIBLE? Because WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, performs this truly startly feat, besides A THOUSAND OTHERS, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA of similar perfections and proportions, are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, which, with the Happy Family, Panopticon Studio, &c., are all here yet. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES A PLACE OF ATTRACTION—Statuary and other works of art on exhibition daily. (Sunday's excepted.) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH Scenery, wardrobe, &c., immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

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The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY HUME, WILL sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. at No. 329 Bowery, all the goods contained in said store, consisting of iron bedsteads, iron hat stands, iron cribs and cradles, lot of scrap and wrought iron, horse and cart, lot of tools, &c. Also, on FRIDAY, Aug 6 at 10 A. M., at Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Houston st., all goods contained in said stores, consisting of iron beds en suite, lot of scrap and wrought iron, lathes, tools, &c., by order of assignee.

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FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN THE town of Newburg, 2½ miles from the village, in a beautiful and healthy location; it contains 147 acres of excellent land; is well watered, and is suitable for any purpose; has a good dwelling, and all the necessary outbuildings with three orchards and an abundance of the choicest fruit. Will sell 50 or 70 acres, if required, with orchard, buildings and other improvements. Inquire at No 592 Washington-st.; or of GEORGE GUYON, on the premises, Bedford Farm.

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James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
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E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Chicago, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. **H. H. JENKINS**, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
N. Y. YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1886, with interest, semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of same, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as first as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. E. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $37 777 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301 000, ($1,835,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)

With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,815,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:

Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.

A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to the Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26., 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858. }
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 92 Broadway.

ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$41,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, upon real estate in this City, in sums of $5,000 to $5,000. Applications for loans upon other securities will not be entertained. ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Tribune office.

$25,000—CITY OF CLEVELAND WATER Works Bonds, 6 per cents, interest and principal payable in New-York, for sale by
READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall st., N. York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY, }
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, if resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1t the 3d day of August.

H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on the New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.

(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858 }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. C. Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co., }
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. }
OFFICE NO. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET }
NEW-YORK July 21, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. }
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858 }
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF }
FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. D UGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858 }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSUANCE CO. OF }
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter,

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter,

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of A. LELAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. C. RAVENHILL retires from the business. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

AMOS LELAND,
GEO D. HUBBARD.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. WM. C. RAVENHILL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of A. LELAND & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale of straw goods of every description at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.

AMOS LELAND,
GEO D. HUBBARD
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. THOS. J. GROTJAN.

No. 58 BEAVER ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK Aug 2, 1858. }
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered in o copartnership, under the name of O. S. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.

CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE.
JOHN M. HOPKINS.
RICHARD P. HART DURKEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will hereafter jointly continue the importation of watches and jewelry, under the style of SIMONS, HILLS & CO., at Nos. 52 and 54 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Aug 2, 1858.
(signed) HENRY SIMONS.
GEO HILLS.
LEWIS BENJAMIN.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of TISDALE & BRIDGE and will continue the business heretofore conducted by WILLIAM S. TISDALE at No. 105 Water-st. WILLIAM S. TISDALE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1858. WM F. BRIDGE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune* For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A house would like to meet with a party to join her in keeping a private boarding house. To a person with capital or some good furniture, this is a chance seldom met with Address W. W. W., Madison-square Post-Office, for three days.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACtive person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WFIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT,
Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank.
The new and elegant steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. S PARKER,
Will run from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 3..11 A.M.	Tues. 4, Red Bank ..3 P.M.
Wednesd'y, Aug. 4..11½ A.M.	Wed. 4, Red Bank ..3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5..7½ A.M.	Thurs. 5, Pleas. Bay..7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5..12 M.	Thurs 5, Red Bank..3½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6.... 7½ A.M.	Fri 6, Pleasure Bay..7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6.... 1 P.M.	Fri 6, Red Bank.....5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7..8 A.M.	Sat. 7, Pleasure Bay 8 A.M.
Saturday, aug. 7..3 P.M.	Sat 7 Red Bank ..6 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay *only* every trip and the HIGHLAND LIGHT will go to Red Bank every afternoon.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug 5 4 P.M.	Friday, Aug 6, 5½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6. 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 8½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ p.m.	Saturday, Aug 7, 6½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A.M.	Sunday Aug. 8, 3½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 8½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P.M.	Wednesday, Aug 11, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11, 4 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 6½ A.M.
Thursday Aug. 12 4 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A.M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular and old established line
FOR SHREWSBURY,
Hi Bland's, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown, and Red Bank.
The favorite steamer
OCEAN WAVE
will run as follows from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3...11½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 4..9 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug 4.. 1 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 5..10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 5.. 2 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6....11½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 6.... 3½ P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7.. 2 P.M.	

The JAMES *will not* connect with this boat.

Squan Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Fort Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9. Northport at 10. East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

AUGUST, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3 8 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 4, 2 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 4, 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 4 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 11 A.M.
Saturday, aug. 7, 4 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A.M.

The LAURA will not connect with this boat.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

BLOCK ISLAND AND MONTAUK.—THE Yacht LENNIE, Capt. KEENEY, will leave the Peanot House, for Block Island, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9 A. M., after the arrival of the steamers from Norwich and Stonington, landing at Montauk Point if the weather permits Will return same evening or the next morning. The LENNIE is particularly strong, safe and comfortable; has a perfectly capable and very careful captain, and affords the most desirable way to visit these interesting places. There are four well-kept hotels on the Island.

NEW-LONDON, August, 1858.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNIS SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st., (Canoe at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 2¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY At 7, A. M. Passage 50 cents. Steamer TAMMENND. Opposition to combined monopoly Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Robison-st., Pier No. 27, North River.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., a 7o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE,
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to wit in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle Fare 30 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATALINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SEA AND FISHING Excursion to the Cholera Banks, advertised for Wednesday, the 4th, will take place on FRIDAY, the 6th, or on the first fair day after. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the first fair day. A. BANCKER,
P. H JONES.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. STEVENS, and ROCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD, } School
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 28, in said Ward and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN R. LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts. New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:18 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M White Plains. do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains. do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit,

NEW-YORK CITY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PICNIC STEAMER.—Yesterday morning the steamer *Flora* carried about 150 persons—a picnic party—to Pleasant Valley. The party enjoyed the place and the occasion well, and last evening they embarked on board the *Flora* to return home. For some unexplained reason the *Flora* delayed starting for some time, and when she did start, instead of leaving on the steam slowly, as is the custom, the engineer "hooked on"—as it is technically termed—immediately, causing a sudden strain upon the walking-beam, which snapped it. The fragments flew upon the deck, where the pleasure party were dancing, and of course frightened them very much. Fortunately the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* Capt. ALEXANDER ARNOT, had just arrived on her way to the City, and learning what had occurred, the Captain, to the gratification of the party, volunteered to take them on board his steamer, and tow the *Flora* down. They went on board and were landed safely at the foot of Thirteenth-street. Capt. ARNOT was thanked, as he deserved to be.

The Board of Supervisors.

President PURDY in the Chair.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of the Coroners for holding inquests during the quarter ending June 30, and the bills of certain physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations. The Coroner's bill amounted to $3,013 62, and the bill of the physicians to $550. The report was adopted.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of Solomon Kipp for supplies furnished the County Jail during the quarter ending June 30; the sum is $631 20; the number of prisoners, 141, and the aggregate number of days of imprisonment, 1,700, the board of prisoners was therefore charged at about 50 cents per day. Adopted.

The bill for the board of witnesses detained at No. 88 White-street during the month of July, amounting to $359 50, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

The bill of George Morton, the City Inspector, for recording births during the year 1857, amounting to $1,640 70, was favorably reported by the Committee on County Offices, and the report was laid over.

The following statement of appropriations and expenditures of the County of New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to July 31, 1858, was received from the Chamberlain, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

	Appropriations.	Payments
Asylum for Idiots	$240 00	$240 00
Common Schools for State	238,063 96	230,339 29
County contingencies	50,000 00	23,161 52
Coroners' fees	20,000 00	7,123 57
County Jail	25,000 00	——
Deafened Dumb Asylum	3,000 00	1,800 00
Institution for the Blind	1,100 00	500 00
N. Y. Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00	33,355 00
Officers' fees	——	6,822 42
Police	888,548 60	579,321 74
Printing	——	1,968 64
Reads	——	150 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00	2,000 00
State Tax	1,171,226 88	836,308 90
Salaries	——	320,165 76
Stationary	——	274 02
Supplies to public offices	——	7,307 56
Arrearages of 1857	——	94,154 08
County Clerk	13,350 00	7,287 48
Superior Court	6 600 00	2,486 66
Surrogate	23,000 00	7,657 08
Metropolitan Police law expenses	15,550 00	15,800 30
Court of Common Pleas	5,000 00	——
Registrar's office	——	7,937 60
Supervisors of 1857	——	1,584 92

Aug. 3, 1858. A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
per J. VAN VLECK.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the Sheriff's bill, amounting to $5,899. The report was adopted.

The report in favor of paying the Clerk of the Excise Commissioners was called up and laid over. In order to ascertain whether the law requires that the Commissioners should hold the fifty meetings consecutively.

The tax levy was taken up again and confirmed, and the Board adjourned to meet on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met on Tuesday; present, the Mayor, Drs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The master of the bark *Greenland*, from Havana 5th ult., lying at the lower anchorage, made application to come up to the City. Laid on the table.

The owner of the bark *Virginia*, from San Jago de Cuba July 19, has discharged her cargo, and the ship has been fumigated. She is now at Quarantine, and asked permission to come up. Referred to Health Officer to report.

The captain of ship *Silas Holmes*, New-Orleans July 30, now at Upper Quarantine, applied for permission to discharge her cotton, to be stored in Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Application denied.

The brig *Beatrice*, from Havana, was allowed to come up to Red Hook on the 5th of August for repairs.

The Board then adjourned.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—JAMES HERISCOMB, of Charleston, S. C., was found on Monday evening in White-street, suffering from *delirium tremens*. The Sixth Ward Police took him to his hotel—the Stevens House, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING PEOPLE INVISIBLE.—Astonishing as his feats is, WEMAN the Wizard will do it this afternoon and this evening at BARNUM'S Museum, in addition to all his other performances.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment to-night. Mr. J. PROCTOR and Mr. R. JOHNSTON both appear, supported by an excellent company. "Julius Cæsar," "Sailor of France," and "Nipped in the Bud" are to be performed.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Supervisors—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail, Raymond-street. This being the annual meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman—SAMUEL SMITH, Tenth Ward.
Clerk—A. H. OSBORN, reëlected.

There were two ballots for Jail Physician when the election was postponed.

MATHEW MCKENNEY was appointed to take charge of the County Court rooms.

GILBERT HICKS was appointed storekeeper at the Almshouse.

THOMAS PALEY was appointed sealer of weights and measures.

THE VALUE.

Supervisor BERGEN presented the statement of the County Treasurer of the amount of surplus and deficiencies in the taxes for 1857, after deducting the amount of deficiency of 1856, which was

Wards.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Relevied.	Total.
1	——	$9,296 69	$685 63	$9,982 32
2	——	6,746 87	497 55	7,244 12
3	——	6 791 84	500 89	7,292 73
4	——	716 13	52 81	768 94
5	2,291 06	——	——	——
6	——	4,459 17	338 81	4,797 98
7	9,950 57	——	——	——
8	——	687 35	50 69	738 04
9	——	13,808 02	1,018 34	14,826 36
10	——	11,326 98	835 36	12,162 34
11	317 56	——	——	——
12	——	9,946 87	733 58	10,680 45
13	1,837 27	——	——	——
14	——	1,002 12	73 90	1 076 02
15	3,680 59	——	——	——
16	1,069 81	——	——	——
17	——	7,096 04	523 33	7,619 37
18	——	1,347 53	99 38	1,446 91
19	——	14 929 46	1,101 05	16 030 51
Total	$19,746 86	$88,154 71	$6.511 32	$94,666 09
Flatbush	93 41	——	——	——
Flatlands	353 39	——	——	——
New-Lotts	——	483 37	37 41	520 81
New-Utrecht	656 25	——	——	——
Gravesend	11 58	——	——	——
Total	$1,297 66	$183 37	$37 41	$520 81

The return of imposed taxes, on May 1, includes all arrears of tax.

Referred to Committee on Treasurer's Account when appointed.

The County Treasurer made the following statement of the amount of bonds, mortgages and other securities and money in his hands at date:

July 31, 1858.—Bonds and Mortgages	$109,268 62
Cash on hand	26 249 06
Total	$135,517 68

Referred to Committee on Treasurer's account, when appointed.

The bill of Joseph Edwards, for work attending the late execution ($65) was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The Keeper of this Institution made the following report:

Whole number of inmates on the 1st inst., 267; of which 143 were males, and 124 females.

Committed during the past month, 172. Males, 106; females, 66.

Discharged, 172. Males, 113; females, 59.

Escapes, 3. Fines paid, $172 50.

BEAN.—A Committee reported in favor of giving the beef contract to P. J. Hanley at five cents per pound. Laid on the table.

Brooklyn Items.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police makes the following report for the quarter ending July 31: Whole number of arrests, 4,060, being an increase of 1,092 over the number arrested during the quarter immediately preceding. These arrests were made in the different Precincts, as follows: First Precinct, 482; Second Precinct, 555; Third Precinct, 972; Fourth Precinct, 663; Fifth Precinct, 661; Sixth Precinct, 480. Seventh Precinct, 106; Eighth Precinct, 106; Ninth Precinct, 134.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President SMITH in the Chair. Considerable routine business was transacted. The only matter of general interest was adopting the report of a Committee in favor of establishing a school forthwith on Red Hook Point. Lots have been purchased for a school-house, and the Committee say the place "swarms" with children, who have now no school accommodations.

THE PECK-SLIP FERRY.—An important meeting of citizens of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The object of it is to urge the continuance of the Peck-slip ferry from the foot of South Seventh street, and to discuss other matters of interest to the property-owners and residents of that vicinity.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Two Germans, named JOHN FIELDHOUSE and CHRISTIAN SCHIELDMAN, died, yesterday, from the effect of burns received in FINCKEN & WHEATLEY'S Sugar Refinery on Water-street, Monday last. The accident was caused by attempting to screw on the lid to the man hole on the filter with a hammer instead of a wrench, when it flew off and the deceased were burnt by the steam. FIELDHOUSE resided at No. 44 Water-street, and leaves a family.

JOHN MYERS, driver of a soda-water wagon, was instantly killed, Monday evening, at the corner of De Kalb and Nostrand avenues. He attempted to get into the wagon when the horses started and the wheels passed over him.

A small child, whose parents reside in Gothic-Hall alley, died, yesterday, from injuries received on Tuesday, by falling from his mother's arms in the street.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board held a final meeting yesterday. They granted in all about a hundred licenses.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 3.

$1,000	Va. 6s	92½	100	Reading R.R	51⅝
4 000	do	92⅝	100	do	51⅝
5,000	N. C. State 6s	97	1100	do	51⅝
9,000	Ilo. State 6s	85⅝	100	do	b60 51⅛
8,000	do	85⅞	100	do	s30 51
500	La State 6s	93	300	do	s60 51⅜
1,000	E. R. R. 2d M. B.	91	300	do	50⅜
1,000	E. R. R. 3dM B'83	75	1100	do	51⅜
1,000	E. R. R. C Bds.'71	31½	20	do	50
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d Mg.	68½	200	do	50⅛
1,000	H. R. R. Con Bs	6 ½	400	do	s60 49⅜
500	Har 3d M. Bds	56½	200	do	s60 49⅜
2 500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	89½	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	61
2 000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	24½	135	do	61⅛
7,000	do	24⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23⅝
5,000	do	s30 24⅜	300	do	b60 23⅝
10,000	Chi. St P. & Fond Lulac L. Grant B	18½	150	do	23½
			35	do	23⅝
10,000	Han. & St J. R. Bds	59	150	do	23⅝
100	Amer. Ex. Bank	106	350	do	23¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	37	150	do	b60 23⅝
100	do	36⅞	50	do	s30 23⅜
7	Imp. & Tr. Bank	105	50	do	s10 23⅞
20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99½	5	do	23
55	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	84	300	M. S. & N. Ia. P. S.	b60 45½
100	do	b60 83½	100	do	45⅝
20	do	83½	50	do	b30 45⅝
212	do	82	100	do	45⅛
50	do	s10 82	50	Panama R.R.	s10 115
68	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½	255	do	115⅛
50	do	84⅝	50	do	115⅛
50	do	84½	100	do	115
100	Erie Railroad	18	50	do	s60 114⅝
150	do	17⅞	100	do	b60 115⅛
150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 76⅛	162	La Crosse & Mil. R.	4⅜
100	do	76⅜	90	Mil. & Miss. R.	16
650	do	s60 76	75	do	15⅜
100	do	s30 76	100	do	15⅛
50	do	s15 76⅛	25	do	15
325	do	b60 76¾	5	Sixth Avenue R.	112
200	do	76⅞	18	Great West'n In. Co.	112⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. St. 6s	85⅞	350	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	76⅜
2,000	do	85⅞	250	do	s60 76⅜
1 000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	93⅝	100	do	s30 76⅜
14,000	Va. 6s	92⅝	60	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15⅜
5,000	E. R. R. com. b'71	31½	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 84⅜
1,000	Gosh. Branch b's.	65	50	do	p&c 84⅜
6	Pac. M. St. Co.	83	100	do	s60 84⅜
50	do	83⅝	100	Reading R. R.	b30 51⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	61	300	do	50⅜
50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b30 23⅜	100	do	50⅛
100	do	s30 23⅛	200	do	s60 49⅜
50	do	s10 23⅜	100	do	s10 49⅞
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36¾	200	do	s60 49⅜
10	Continental Bank	98			

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The favorite steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 24, arrived here early in the forenoon, with advices one day later than by the telegraph from Cape Race, and with full mails of the week ending July 24 from all parts of Europe. The financial advices show an improvement of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. in the English Funds, which on the last day (as telegraphed from London to Liverpool) stood 96¼ ₱ cent. ex dividend the market firm. In the Discount market, lenders had reduced their terms to 2½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum, which brought some business at the close of the week. The English Bank had not changed the rate from 3 ₱ cent., but was getting little or no new business. The Bullion in the Bank had increased $1,570,000. In American Stocks, Messrs. BARING report of State Securities:

"A few United States Bonds, 1868, have been placed at 103, and at that price there would probably be buyers for more. Some Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, have here been sold at 89 @90, and of 2d mortgage, at 89. Illinois Central shares have been placed at 28 discount. Some Massachusetts sterling 5s Bonds are offered at 103. Maryland sterling, 92@94, none offered. Pennsylvania Bonds 83; Inscriptions 77@77½, both ex dividend. Virginia dollar and sterling 82@84."

And Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports of Railway Bonds and Shares:

"We have had an improved market for American Railroad Securities, especially for Bonds; many lots which have recently been pressing on the market have been cleared off, and some withdrawn; the demand is chiefly for those of best description, where Coupons are regularly paid. There had been considerable transactions in Illinois shares, at prices ranging from 28@26 dis."

Another meeting of the English holders of Illinois Central had been held in London, July 22, at which the following proceedings were had:

"That a permanent Committee of the European shareholders in the Illinois Central Railroad Company be appointed for the purpose of affording to the shareholders and bondholders of the Company greater facilities for communicating with each other, and for promoting a more frequent interchange of news and information between them and the Board of Directors in the United States, and for such other purposes as may be deemed advisable. That the following gentlemen form the said Committee, with power to add to their number: Mr. Moffatt, M. P., Chairman; Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Richard Cobden, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Chas. Paget, M. P., Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. Reed, Mr. Charles Waring, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. George Baird, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wm. Gladstone.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. WM. REED, and carried unanimously: That the books and accounts of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be (in addition to the regular system of check and audit pursued within the several departments of the Company) annually audited, examined, and reported upon, by two competent individuals, assisted, if needful, by a professed accountant, one of whom shall be appointed by the shareholders resident within the United States, and the other appointed by the shareholders resident beyond the limits of the United States, which latter appointment shall be made by the London Committee.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded and carried unanimously: That the Committee be requested to appoint a deputation from the European shareholders in this Company to proceed to the United States to establish such arrangements with the Board of Directors in New-York as will prevent any future calls being made, or money raised upon the credit of the Company, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the Committee now appointed, and to make such other arrangements with the Board of Directors as they may deem conducive to the interests of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. BRAITHWAITE, seconded by Mr. AUSTIN: That the deputation be instructed to represent to the directors that the shareholders present at this meeting consider that the railway being completed and furnished with a rolling stock sufficient for a largely-increased traffic, and that the call of $20 will relieve the company from its floating debt; and that the lands and other property of the company are much more than sufficient to satisfy the mortgage and other liabilities; no further addition to the present estimated expenditure should be incurred without the concurrence of the London Committee; and that it will be the duty of the deputation to concert with the directors of the company the best means of giving effect to this unanimous declaration of opinion."

The London *Times*, after giving the history of the Illinois Central enterprise from its inception down to the misfortunes which overtook it last Fall in the money crists, and this Spring by the Western floods, and tracing the foundations of the market-value of the shares, thus concludes:

"Hence an accumulation of misfortunes has fallen just at the moment when every man who may have already paid up £10,000 to the Company is called upon to supply £5,000 more, and the inconvenience occasioned, and its consequent effect on the market may easily be conceived. Yet, unless some extraordinary mistakes or deceptions have to be brought to light, the ultimate promise to all concerned is little short of that which was held out at starting. All the casualities now pressing are mainly of an accidental and temporary character, and those who are familiar with the changes which a few years will effect on a line of railway through such a State as Illinois can still scarcely hesitate to indulge great anticipations as to the property, which hardly anything but gross dishonesty can disappoint. At all events, if this work proves to be a delusion, the fact must be held established that under no conceivable circumstances can American Railways be made to pay, and the benefit will have been attained of putting an end to all further losses in connection with them. Upon its results, therefore, interests of wider scope depend than could attach to the ordinary proceedings of a single undertaking, however large. Its history will thus be watched by English investors, and it may be hoped some further developments will soon be arrived at. This afternoon a meeting has been held at the London Tavern, at which it has been resolved to appoint a permanent London Committee, and also to endeavor to make provision for a regular audit at New-York on behalf of the European shareholders. It has likewise been determined that a deputation of shareholders should proceed to New-York to prevent the Company being pledged to further expenditure without the previous concurrence of the London Committee; and, finally, a general opinion was expressed that the railway is now in a condition in which, after the payment of the call of 20 per cent. about to fall due, no more money should be required.

The Cotton trade at Liverpool for the week the *Persia* sailed sums up 44,590 bales, at a slight concession in price, and at Manchester the business was quiet at previous rates. Grain and Flour, as by the telegraph from Cape Race, are quoted dull, and the imports of foreign on the increase. We understand that the private letters are somewhat contradictory as to the look and probable yield of the English harvest, though the weather was generally fine. The Rye crop on the Continent is reported short.

We remark a close parallel in Money affairs here and in London. The improved employment of capital, whatever it promised at the close of July, does not hold general. The demand at bank, we find on further inquiry, is partial and irregular. A number of the large commercial banks, on the statement published this morning, fall off in their discount line. The Bill Brokers, to-day, also report the offering of first-class paper as behind the disposition of leaders to discount at low rates. The terms take a wider range, perhaps, than earlier in the Summer, on bills having over 60 days to run, but within this time business was done to-day as low as 5 ₱ cent. The same rate is made to Brokers on the hypothecation of Treasury Bills, and on other collateral at from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. The importers are doing more in Dry Goods this week, but most of them seem full-handed in money, notwithstanding the free payments into the Custom-House. The business in Exchange for the *America* was partially improved to-day by the extra demand on account of the Pennsylvania State interest, paid in Philadelphia yesterday. Most of the sales were at 109¾@¾ for mercantile, and 109¾ ₱ cent. for bank bills on London. The Bullion brokers put up about $260,000 in gold bars, and one of the correspondents of Messrs. BARING ships about the same amount in Double Eagles, making altogether, half a million dollars. There was only the ordinary trade-demand for French bills at 5 francs 22½ centimes to the dollar. The Philadelphia Bank Statement, to-day, shows a further accumulation of Specie at that point. The same tendency is felt at New-Orleans. The Boston Banks are still debtor to New-York, but seem to lose very moderate sums of Specie in consequence.

There was an irregular and unsettled market for Stocks at both sessions of the Board of Brokers. The final closing, however, shows some steadiness at improving prices compared with the average sales of the day. The chief activity was in Reading, which, closing yesterday at 51¼, opened at 51⅛, sold down to 50½ cash, and 49½ seller 60 days, and again reached to 50½ ₱ cent. at the close of dealings in the afternoon. Rock Island further declined, the very lowest being 75⅞, seller 60 days, after which 77 was paid cash, and then 76⅞ cash and 76½, seller 30 days, at which there were good buyers in the afternoon. The other Western shares sympathized to the extent of ¼@1 ₱ cent. from yesterday's prices, with a good many sellers of Michigan Southern. In New-York Central the sales were less than 200 shares at the early Board. In the afternoon 600 shares were taken at 84⅞ for the reopening of the transfers. Panama further advanced to 115¼@115¾, closing 114½@115 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail receded to 82 ₱ cent, making, altogether, a fall of 9 ₱ cent. from last week. At the close buyers appeared at 83½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were firm at 88 @88½ ₱ cent. There was nothing done in the Shares. The State Stocks were all steady. The Committee of the Board of Brokers exonerated the Directors of the La Crosse Company from fraudulent intent in advertising and then failing to pay the August Coupons on the Land Grant Bonds, and the Bonds consequently continue on the official list.

We understand the election for Directors of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road takes place this day week, Aug. 10, instead of the 18th, as stated in our first notice. The proxies, therefore, should go forward immediately, to Mr. AMAZA STONE, Jr., or such other party in Cleveland as the stockholder may select.

The Interest on all the Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company is payable at Bank of Republic. A portion of the last issue of Second-mortgage Bonds, 10 ₱ cent., are now on private sale with C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-street.

The Manhattan Company's Bank has made and declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. And the old New-York Life and Trust Company have also made their regular half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

Messrs G. L. MAXWELL (of the Stock Exchange) and JAMES DART have opened an office at No. 50 Exchange-place, under the style of MAXWELL & DART, Stock Brokers. See card in advertising column.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Ocean Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Third-avenue Railroad, a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The City Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of ten dollars ₱ share, payable on the 10th inst.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

U. S. Treasury Notes, 4¾ ₱ cents., ⅜@¾ ₱ ct. prm.

Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.	
New-York St. Currency	30c. ₱ 100@ ⅜	North Carolina	—@1
New-England and New-Jer.	15c. ₱ 100@ ⅛	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@1⅜
Phil. & Baltimore	15c. ₱ 100 —@ ¼	Virginia	⅛@1
Interior Penna	⅜@ ¾	Michigan	—@1
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ¾	Tennessee	—@2
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	⅜@ ¾	Free Ind	1¼@1⅜
South Carolina & Georgia	—@1	La. and Mobile	⅛@1
		Canada	⅜@ ⅝
		Assorted packages	
		N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
		Assorted packages	
		N. Eng. States, ⅛ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
160 acre warrants	92	95

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New Orleans	buying ⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ½ and ¼	—
Spanish Dollars	1 17@1 10	1-16th ₱ oz	1 22 —
Five Franc Pcs	97@ —	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 88
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pcs	7 85@7 86
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 90@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 20@16 40
Old Am. Half Dis	1 04@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dis	1 02½@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 c. prem.
Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —	B'k Eng. Notes	4 85@4 87

The following is Tuesday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$395,236
Payments	390,968
Balance	5,264,988

The receipts include $180,000 from Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$896,003	$1,202,879	$931,845
Previously reported	45 403,339	421,92,167	35,169 965
Since Jan. 1	$46,299,342	$43,395,046	$36 104,510

The Boston *Post* of this morning, in its Weekly Review of Finance and Business in Boston, remarks:

"Some of the brokers report a slightly increased demand for money, but in other channels the market seems to have gained in ease and abundance. Upon the whole, there is no change worth speaking of. The banks continue to lend on call at 5 ₱ cent. Recent transactions in molasses and sugar have increased the quantity of grocers' paper, in the street, and thereby have advanced the rate on this class of notes, say 1 ₱ cent. The greater part of banking business continues to be done at 6 ₱ cent. We quote the best paper offered at 5½ to 6, although there are outside and peculiar negotiations at lower prices. The bank specie has again reached *nine millions*. Boston is heavily in debt to New-York. The very best sterling exchange drawn to order has ruled firm at 9¾, with a tendency that is upward, but of no marked vigor. The business for the last steamer was moderate. Very prime drawn bills were taken at 9⅝.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE LITCHFIELD BANK, WHICH SUSpended its redemptions in this City a few weeks since, we observe now redeems at the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

Money Circular for the Country.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3—Noon.

The business of the past week in Money has been characterized by increased payments, on account of Custom-House duties, into the Sub-Treasury. The demand for this object and for other preparations by the importers for the Fall trade, without being felt on the price of Money, has enabled some of the Banks to add to their mercantile discounts. As the disbursements of the Government at this point keep pace with the Revenue receipts referred to, the Sub-Treasury gains but little Specie, while the Banks have added $196,864 to their previous average. The unemployed deposits in Bank have gone up still more considerably. It is probable that the specie maximum in Bank has been reached, for the season, though not the stock of Specie in the City. After Monday next the division will be more liberal to the Sub-Treasury, at least for a month or six weeks, as the greater portion of the new Ten Million Loan will probably be paid in at New-York. As touching the rates of premium at which this Loan is likely to be awarded, there is much interest felt on the street, with of course no inconsiderable diversity of opinion. The stock is in coupon shape, in round $1,000, payable to order, to assigns or to bearer, at the option of the holder, and to run fifteen years, unless sooner bought up by the Government, which, in the case of a similar Stock issued to the State of Texas in 1850, was done by the Secretary of the Treasury at the rate of 110 ₱ cent. We continue to quote Money at call, on choice collaterals; such as Treasury Bills and State Stocks, at 3@4 ₱ cent.; other fair collateral at from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. Discounts are had on short paper, strictly first class, at 4@5 ₱ cent., and on fair bills at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. Exchange, for the English steamer to-morrow, is selling at 109¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Bullion is moderate, falling below the current receipts from California. Should the New Loan be taken in whole or in good part for foreign parties, the effect will be to reduce exchange something below the Specie standard. The Stock Exchange dealings, for a day or two after our last weekly report, were rather spirited than otherwise, and at higher prices. But, after Thursday, the market relapsed into a tame feeling, resulting in weaker bids for most of the Western Stocks and for New-York Central and Erie. The business done in all these, yesterday and to-day, is unusually light, and but for a very buoyant, and, to all present appearances, strong movement in Panama and Reading shares, we should have to report a dull state of things throughout the list. The additional advance in Panama is 5¾ ₱ cent., carrying up the price on the sales this morning to 115½ ₱ cent. The extreme advance in Reading was to 51¾ ₱ cent., from which the price subsequently receded to 50¾ ₱ cent. cash. The transactions in the Stock on time have also been large. At the close of the first Board to-day, the details of the *Persia's* news from England to July 24, were made public. These report an advance in Consols to 96 ₱ cent.; a rise of $1,570,000 in the Bullion of the Bank of England, and a decline in the London discount market to 2¾ ₱ cent., ₱ annum. In American Stocks a little more business is reported.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

Edward Bill's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per America } NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The tone of the Flour market was materially changed a day or two after the date of my circular of July 20, by a break in the Erie Canal. The receipts were suspended for several days, and prices advanced 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. Since then, the supplies have largely increased, and the trade has been somewhat irregular, but generally buoyant—closing, however, rather tamely, but showing an improvement in the fortnight of 25c.@30c. ₱ bbl., on almost all descriptions of fresh ground. Southern kinds of the old crop are quite scarce. The new is coming forward slowly, and at increased rates. Good brands of Ohio are in favor, and are taking the place of Southern for shipment to the West Indies. For export there is a fair demand, but the English orders are mostly limited below the present quotations. For the Mediterranean ports some inquiry still exists, and a few small orders for France. Corn Meal has advanced 30c@40c ₱ bbl. There are no new features in regard to WHEAT. The supplies of Spring are nearly all out of condition, and are chiefly used for feeding and distilling purposes, 80c.@90c ₱ 60 lbs., whilst a few parcels are worth 95c.@$1; Western Red (Winter) being in better order, is in demand at $1 10@$1 12. Of White, there is but little prime old. (Western, including Canadian.) ranging at $1 10@$1 20. The new Southern comes forward slowly, and readily demands $1 30@$1 32 for Red, and $1 40@$1 50 for White—it is wanted by the City millers. Conflicting statements are daily received as to the appearance and prospects of the new crop throughout the grain, growing States. An average is now all that is expected, and there is strong ground to believe that the yield will be rather less. RYE has improved in value, and one or two sales made for export. INDIAN CORN of sound quality is scarce and wanted, and prices are much higher. Nearly all the Western mixed arriving is of such quality as to bring 66c.@75c. for distilling use, that in better condition at 85c.@95c., whilst fine Yellow and White bring $1 03@$1 08.

FREIGHTS.—The trade being quiet, the rates are a trifle lower. To Liverpool, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 5d.@5½d. ₱ bushel on Grain. To London (nominal) 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. on Flour, and 7d. on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s.@2s. 3d. on Flour, and 6d.@7d. on Grain.

The Stock Board and the La Crosse Company.

To the New-York Stock Exchange:

The committee appointed to report to your board "what action, if any, it may be necessary to take, in view of the recent default of payment of interest upon the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, after an official notice that such interest would be paid," respectfully report, that after a careful investigation of the causes that led to so unprecedented a course as that of the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in advertising the payment, and the subsequent non-payment of interest; they have arrived at the following conclusions:

That the La Crosse Company was not in funds to pay said interest from the income of the road; but that in anticipation of the early completion of the road to La Crosse City, (from which time the estimated receipts were confidently expected to pay the interest upon all the indebtedness of the Company,) the directors had undertaken to borrow $140,000 for the purpose of paying interest upon four millions of land grant bonds, being the amount issued. That it appeared in evidence before your committee that certain parties, including some of the directors, had agreed to pay, and did actually subscribe $90,000, in sums varying from $10 to $3,500, towards such interest, and that the balance of $50,000 was agreed to be advanced by a capitalist of a neighboring city, not a director of the Company. That the parties thus subscribing were to be secured by third mortgage bonds of the Company, and by assignment of the coupons so to be paid. That about the time of the consummation of this agreement, many holders of these bonds were daily making inquiry at the office of the Company, as to the possibility of, payment of interest, and were urgent that the officers should advertise as early as possible that the interest would be paid, in the expectation that this would arrest the decline in price, as well as give greater currency to the bonds as a negotiable security. That influenced by these considerations, the directors, as soon as they felt assured that the interest fund was subscribed, did, in good faith, direct the advertisement of the intention to pay to be published.

That subsequent to such publication, the party agreeing to advance the balance of $50,000 as above stated, was induced by various considerations to recede from his subscription; among which considerations the following are put forward:

1. The continued refusal of the Governor of Wisconsin to give the certificate by which the land grant would attach to this road. 2. Legal opinions that it was doubtful if the security accompanying the bonds would, in any degree, accompany the coupon when assigned, and 3. The great depreciation in the bonds of the company, rendering unavailable the third mortgage bonds proposed to be issued to the parties advancing these moneys. It is here proper to state

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs at the New-York Custom House.

Authentic Lists of the Removals and Appointments.

The Ten Million Loan—Revival of Business—New-Granada—The Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

Secretary COBB has approved the following changes and appointments in the Custom-House at New-York, and notified Collector SCHELL to-day of that fact, viz.:

CLERKS.

Hilman A. Hall, salary $1,100, *vice* Jno. R. Worcester, removed.

Rufus W. Crain, salary $1,500, *vice* Israel R. Tupper, removed.

D. N. Morange, salary $1,100, *vice* John H. Randall, removed.

Wm. Robertson, salary $1,100, *vice* H. H. Jones, removed.

Wm. Locke, salary $1,100, *vice* Michael Reilly, removed.

Charles B. Whaite, salary $1,100, *vice* Vanbrugh Livingston, removed.

Thomas B. Chase, salary $1,100, *vice* Ezra J. Horton, removed.

ASSISTANT-STOREKEEPERS 3D DIV., AT $3 PER DIEM EACH.

James H. Rowan, *vice* Wm. T. Welch, removed.

James H. Lynch, *vice* Royal Hewens, removed.

Gorham Parks, *vice* Charles Pomeroy, removed.

Michael Rowland, *vice* Jas. McNespie, removed.

James L. Foster, Clerk, 6th Div., salary $1,000, *vice* T. E. Collins, removed.

WEIGHERS.

Harvey Hunt, *vice* Geo. J. Gallagher, removed,

James P. Dunn, *vice* Wm. E. Gruger, removed.

Wm. Grandin, *vice* Calvin C. Waller, removed.

INSPECTORS.

James Crowe, *vice* Wm. B. Shaw, removed.

John Hanford, *vice* Geo. Whitehouse, removed.

Geo. Lyon, *vice* David Wood, removed.

Geo. Mellon, *vice* John Quinn, removed.

Jasper Odell, *vice* Charles Granger, removed.

John M. Quinn, *vice* Saml. R. Scott, removed.

H. C. Rabineau, *vice* Wm. Reilly, removed.

Martin Willis, *vice* H. Macomber, removed.

John H. Williams, *vice* Stephen Cornell, removed.

Daniel Willer, *vice* O. Vandewater, removed.

NIGHT INSPECTORS, AT $2 PER DAY EACH.

Patrick Byrnes, *vice* Patrick Rickard.

Wm Helmus, *vice* Jacob Bender.

John Tucker, *vice* John Fitzgerald. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The number of bids for the $10,000,000 loan, which will be decided on Monday next, is expected to reach a large amount, at a favorable premium to the Government. Information has been received that it will also be bid for by foreign capitalists.

The receipts into the Treasury from customs are regarded as indicative of a general revival of business, and will more than realize the expectations of the Department, as communicated to Congress toward the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue at the same ratio, the remaining ten or twenty million loan will not be called for during the first two quarters of the present fiscal year.

Although New-Granada has interposed objections to the United States troops passing over the isthmus, our Government asserts its right and will exercise it, on the basis of treaty stipulations thus to transport them to and from the Pacific.

Neither the Navy nor the Post-Office Department has yet received an answer from Mr. COLLINS concerning a resumption of the Ocean Mail service.

By recently-received letters from Professor ALEXANDER to the Treasury Department, it appears that he feels encouraged to believe that his mission to Britain to procure the adoption of the Decimal system currency will be successful.

The papers in the unfinished cases of officers, acted upon by the Naval Courts of Inquiry, are in course of an arrangement for an examination by the President.

The President is expected to return to Washington next Tuesday.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the practice-ship *Preble*, at Cherbourg, France, on the 18th of July. It was expected that she would leave on the 20th for Madeira and Cadiz.

JOHN C. DUNN has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg, in place of ANDERSON, whose commission has expired.

Our Washington Correspondence.

FULL AND CORRECTED LIST OF COLLECTOR SCHELL'S RECOMMENDED APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS—PLUM GUT AGAIN AT FAULT—POSITION OF THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN TRULY SET FORTH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 3, 1858.

Mr. SCHELL and his adherents must be certainly growing very desperate, or they never would have furnished to the *Herald* of your City the garbled and ridiculous version of the Collector's difficulties, which appears in to-day's issue of that print, under the interesting heading, "Appointments in the New-York Custom house." The object of the publication in the *Herald* is very clear, and Mr. SCHELL'S visit to Bedford, where the President is staying, will make it still clearer. The article was written and sent to the "Plum-Gut" journal for the purpose of frightening the Executive, after which Mr. SCHELL might make his appearance at Bedford, in an attitude competent to the "dictation of terms."

Immediately on receipt of the paper this afternoon, I visited the Treasury Department in company with two gentlemen from New-York, and we were there furnished with the original list of Removals and Appointments left by Collector SCHELL for confirmation during his last official visit to this city. Copies of these lists I herewith transmit to you: and if I had time to note down the criticisms passed by my two friends as each name was taken up, this letter would be a good deal more instructive and amusing than it is likely to to be at present.

The friends of Mr. SCHELL, using the *Herald* as their mouthpiece, have evidently a double object. *Firstly*, to impress on the nominees for appointment that their non-confirmation is solely due to the opposition of certain members of Congress, whereas, in truth and in fact, the members of Congress have neither advised one way or the other with regard to appointments, (except Mr. SICKLES, who has advised the confirmation of some names presented from his own District,) but have confined themselves exclusively to protesting against the removal of some of their staunchest and most reliable friends. *The second object* is to represent this difficulty as one between Mr. SCHELL and HOWELL COBB, whereas nothing can be further from the truth, and the facts of the case as they really exist shall (on this provocation) be made public.

Before sending in Mr. SCHELL'S name to the Senate for confirmation, the President exacted from that officer a promise that he would, for the future, consult with the members of Congress as to any removals or appointments which he might have in contemplation; and on the faith of that promise the President assured the Members, and this publicly, that he wished them to forget whatever reasons of complaint they had against Mr. SCHELL in the past, as, under his new instructions, all proper respect should be paid to their wishes in the future. Mr. BUCHANAN had also heard that there were many Whigs and Republicans in the Custom-House, and told Mr. SCHELL that he expected the removals would begin with these. Your Collector replied that he did not know of any such persons holding office in his department, although any one acquainted with New-York politics can point out more than 120, commencing with MICHAEL HOFFMAN Jr., who voted for FREMONT last election, though still claiming to stand within the Democratic fold.

When confirmed, as the subjoined list will give you ample proof, Mr. SCHELL either forgot or disregarded Mr. BUCHANAN'S instructions, and his own promise with reference to "consultation." He sent in the following names for removal, and amongst them New-Yorkers will recognize many of the most faithful and energetic workers in the Democratic ranks:

MR. SCHELL'S LIST OF MEN TO BE REMOVED.

Clerks—First District

John R. Worcester.

Clerks—Third District.

B. H. Willis,	J. R. Tupper,
Jno. H. Randall,	H. H. Jones,
Michael Reilly,	V. B. Livingston, Jr.,
	E. J. Horton.

Assistant Storekeepers.

W. T. Welch,	Jacob M. Wheeland.
Royal Haines,	Charles Pomeroy,
Jas. McNespie,	Hiram Waldon,
Jno. D. Newton,	Thos. P. Collins,
Samuel T. Duren,	G. D. Gale.

Weighers.

Geo. I. Gallagher,	Azel Freeman,
N. E. Cruger.	C. C. Waller.

Gauger.

Col. A. S. Vosburgh.

Measurers.

Wm. P. Moss,	Wm. Francis,
Theodore Van Tine,	Jno. H. Midener.

Inspectors.

Jos. W. Lamb.	S. W. Van Nostrand,
Hy. Liebenau.	W. B Shaw,
Edward Pollock,	John Stevens,
Thos. W. Hall.	Geo. Whitehouse,
Stephen Mason,	Dewitt C. Graham,
D. Wood,	John Quinn,
C. A. Campbell,	Chas. Granger,
S. R. Scott,	Wm. Reilly,
W. J. Barker,	S. S. Conklin.
H. Macomber,	Daniel Meehan,
Stephen Cornell,	O. Vandewater,
	W. Town.

Night Inspectors.

Patrick Richard,	Thos. Monroe,
C. Noonan,	Philip Beerden,
Jno. Merrifield,	Geo. Wilt,
Richard Schofield,	Jas. Mooney,
W. Fay,	Daniel Powell,
V. J. Credney,	Edward Phelan.
Stephen Kelly,	J. Fitzgerald,
	Jno. W. Jones.

Against many of these removals, in none of which had they been consulted, Messrs. Ward, Cochrane Sickles and Maclay entered an energetic protest,—each Congressman taking the part of any good Democrat in his own District who was thus threatened with summary and unreserved decapitation. Their protests are now on file in the Treasury Department, requesting the Secretary to retain their friends, and demanding that no Democrat shall be removed, at least until after the Republicans and other opponents of the Administration shall have vacated their seats in favor of more worthy occupants. Mr. SCHELL'S want of candor to the members of Congress, both has been and is the great "rock ahead" in his official course. It is not true that the four gentlemen above named have opposed the confirmation of any one appointment on the Collector's list, as they think that the Collector has to take the responsibility for men of his own selection, and are not desirous of sharing that responsibility with him. Mr. SICKLES in three or four instances, and Mr. MACLAY in one, have gone out of their way to recommend that certain appointments be confirmed; but I am authorized in assuring you that they have offered opposition to no single name recommended for a place. On the contrary, the only names "scratched out" on the list of appointments were so marked by the President's own hand, and on the ground that he knew them to have taken sides against the Administration in the Lecompton struggle. This is authentic, and you may state it with the utmost confidence.

The trouble with your Collector is, that he vacillates between his old hatred of the "softs" (cunningly revived and for very obvious motives by MATHER, McINTYRE & Co) and an occasional glimmering desire to do justice to all parties, and so build up a strong and united organization behind him, over which he might wield as much power as is now in the possession of his more polite opponents.

In the list of names sent in for appointment which I subjoin, you will find that the vast majority are men either totally unknown to your City Democracy, or known in such a way that the *loss* of their characters would be the greatest blessing which could befall them. Here they are *in extenso*, and I only regret the hurry of this letter will not let me place opposite each name the remarks made by the two gentlemen who accompanied me as to the antecedents and *personnel* of such of these favored "recommendees" as they knew anything about. The great majority, I believe, are from the rural districts, and will probably pay a shilling to "the man with a white hat" for allowing them to enter the City Hall Park on their arrival. Where I know the counties they hail from I will make a note, but three out of five belong to the immediate family of "the Great Unknown." In this list I follow the order given in the garbled statement of the *Herald*, in order that by placing them side by side the corrections may be more obvious:

Mr. Schell's List of Men to be appointed Weighers.

Harvey Hunt,	James P. Dunn.
James Sharkey,	William Grandin.

Gaugers.

George Weir.

Measurers.

Edwin Bouton,	E. C. McConnell,
John J. Tait,	James McMahon.

Inspectors.

Geo. W. Bleecker, Kings.	John Conolly,
Daniel Litter, Baltimore.	W. O'Donnell,
Jas. Crowe,	C. J. Gale, Queens.
C. H. Hall, Queens.	J. Hanford, Kings.
D. W. Hunt,	C. A. Kenrish,
Geo. Lyon, Dutchess.	George Mellon,
H. C. McDermott,	Jos. Odell, Westchester.
John M. Quinn, N. J.	H. C. Rabineau,
Alf. Reed, Yates.	T. Swift Kings.
Mart. Willis, Queens.	John E. Ward, N. J.
John H. Williams.	Daniel Witter.
Michael Savon, Albany.	N. C. Blauvelt,
Gilbert Weeks,	James Martin,
Chas. R. Fredericks, N.J.	Adolphus F. Krack,
William Van Saun,	James McGee.

Night Inspectors.

Pat. Byrres,	Augustus Brie,
D. R. Dickie, Richmond.	C. C. Leycraft,
C. Linn, brother of Dan.	William Holmes, Kings.
Charles Miller,	J. H. McGrath,
Wm. McKinney,	Benjamin McCabe,
Thomas O'Reilly,	Ed. Rose, Suffolk.
John Jackson, Kings.	C. H. Smith,
Wm. Wainwright,	Mahlon Clark,
James Reynolds,	Anthony Gillen,
Daniel Catoir,	John Tucker,
Ebenezer Roe,	Aug. Boeve.

Clerks.

H. A. Hall,	T. B. Chase,
R. W. Crain, Herkimer.	Michael Crowe,
W. Robinson,	D. M. Morange,
C. B. Whaite,	W. Locker,
Fenelon Hasbrouck, Westchester.	T. R. Chase,
	A. J. Crawford,
A. E. Donaldson,	E. A. Kozlay,
Wm. Brown,	Diederick Klein,

Assistant Store-Keepers.

Jas. H. Rowan,	John Gilmore,
Jas. H. Lynch,	G. Parks,
Michael Roland,	G. M. Van Olinda,
John A. Chambers,	Ed. Jackman,
J. S. Foster, Delaware County.	J. C. Van Soon, Steuben County.

The foregoing list you will find correct in all particulars, and when submitted to the people of your City, no doubt there will be sufficient comments thereupon to justify me in saying no more at present. By comparing this with the list published in the *Herald*, you will be able to detect many errors in the former, and many names purposely misprinted, or misspelt, in order to avoid the notoriety which would otherwise attach to the parties. SIGMA.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A dispatch from Independence, 30th ult., says that the New-Mexican mail with dates to the 12th July, has arrived. The mail party encountered violent storms of wind, rain and hail on the route. No rain had fallen in the vicinity of Santa Fé for several months. Large bodies of Indians were met on the plains, who manifested an unfriendly feeling, and evinced a disposition to forcibly relieve the mail party of their arms and provisions.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Santa Fé. The Declaration of Independence was read in English and Spanish, and addresses were delivered in both languages.

The Apache Indians, heretofore so hostile to the whites, are now perfectly friendly, and are planting large crops of grain on the Bonetto River. Travelers and herds pass through their country unmolested.

A large party of Californians had arrived at Albuquerque in the latter part of June, and had determined to take the route of the 35th parallel of latitude to accomplish their journey.

The commercial news is unimportant. Business was dull, but the prospect for a speedy revival o trade was good.

Missouri Election.

GENERAL SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Advices from St. Louis announce the defeat of the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. BARRETT, his Democratic opponent, is elected to Congress in the St. Louis district by about six hundred majority.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Returns of the election in this Congressional District, from four county precincts and all the wards in this city, excepting two small precincts, foot up as follows: BARRETT, Democrat, 6,459; BLAIR, Emancipationist, 5,829; BRECKENRIDGE, American, 4,996. The returns for members of the Legislature and county officers have not yet been counted, but the whole Democratic ticket is conceded to be elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 800. The whole vote cast in the county will reach 18,000.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Incomplete returns foot up the Congressional vote in the county as follows: BARRETT, Democrat, 6,718; BLAIR, Emancipationist, 6,122; BRECKENRIDGE, American, 5,289. The precincts in the county to be heard from will increase BARRETT'S majority to nearly, if not quite, 700. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by an average majority of 500.

The reported Congressional vote in the following Counties stands thus:

Second District—Adrain County, ANDERSON 206 majority; Ralls County, ANDERSON 200 majority; Pike County, ANDERSON 107 majority; Calloway County, ANDERSON 800 to 1,000 majority.

Fifth District—Cooper County gives WOODSON 250 majority over both his opponents. Cole County (Official) gives REID 500 majority over WOODSON. In this County, CORDELL, Democrat has beaten GARDENHIRE, the present Emancipationist Mayor of Jefferson City, for the Legislature, by 257 majority.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2145 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Nomination of Gerrit Smith for Governor.

A QUARREL AND A SPLIT.

A Series of Resolutions Covering a Good Deal of Ground.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Gerrit Smith Mass Convention met at the City Hall to-day, and was called to order at 12½ o'clock. About one hundred persons were present, half of them citizens of Syracuse.

The Rev. ISAAC PARKS, of Canastota was appointed President; JOSIAH RICE, of Wayne, and HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, of Oswego, Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. CLARK, of Rochester, Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: the Rev. A. Prine, of Cortland; William Goodell, of New-York; George Blossom, of Oswego; Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga, and A. C. Stone, of Peterboro.

The call for the Convention was read by Mr. PRINE, and a song was made by Mr. CLARK, but no speeches were made.

The Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Rev. A. PRINE, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report.

There were eight resolutions in all, covering a large extent of territory, and tapering off with the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor.

A quarrel having arisen as to the right of those present to discuss the resolutions, the President decided that, according to the call, none but those who had signed the said call, and understood it to imply the immediate and unconditional nomination of Mr. SMITH, could participate in the proceedings. He then went on to say, that, as he had neither read nor signed the call before he came to the Convention, he felt it his duty, in accordance with his own ruling, to resign his seat. He, therefore, left the Chair.

A new organization was then made as follows:

President—Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga.

Vice-Presidents—H. Littlefield, of Oswego; Silas Hammond, of Cortlandt; and Frederick Douglass, of Monroe.

Secretary—George W. Clark, of Rochester.

The resolutions were then read one by one and adopted. The one declaring in favor of the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor received just seven votes.

A Committee of three, consisting of IRA H. COBB, of Syracuse; Rev. A. PRINE, of Cortlandt, and WM. GOODELL, of New-York, was appointed to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a State Committee: IRA H. COBB, ABNER BATES, H. W. H. WATKINS, and MONTGOMERY MERRICK, of Onondaga; JOHN B. EDWARDS, of Oswego; and PETER SIMMONS and CALEB CALKINS, of Madison.

The Convention as reorganized numbers about twenty members.

The debate which led to the division was noisy and bitter.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, the poet and reformer, withdrew from the Convention, and counseled his friends to do likewise.

FRED DOUGLASS made several speeches approving the course of Mr. BURLEIGH, but condemning his spirit, and was evidently the lion of the Convention. The Republican Party, in particular, was roundly abused.

At 4¾ o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The wise, just and faithful administration of the Government is of infinitely more importance than the numerical success of any political party; and,

Whereas, Political parties are only useful as the servants of the people in securing such administration, and are always dangerous when they become master of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of New-York, hold allegiance to principles and measures, and claim our right and assert it to be our duty to depart from party leagues and throw off party control whenever the unfaithfulness of parties renders such a step necessary, in order to protect ourselves from great wrong, and to secure the blessings of just and impartial laws and their administration by wise and faithful rulers.

Resolved, That the political parties of our State have as yet failed to secure for us such an administration of Government as we need and demand, in order to protect us from the maddening curse of rum selling and from the encroachments and barbarous cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Act; and despairing of the hope that these parties will do any better, if as well, in the future than they have done in the Past, we now resolve to take our cause in our own hands, and pledge ourselves to God and our country to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great work of securing a free, just and pure government, until the curse of intemperance shall be stayed in its ravages among our people, and until all human beings who step foot upon the soil of the Empire State shall be protected from every attempt to enslave them, whether made by the individual kidnapper or by the officers of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a crime against God and man, of such matchless magnitude that no forms of law can change its infernal character—no limitations or selections of its territory or its power can reconcile us to its continued existence, but we raise our voices in the name of God and humanity to demand its eradication from every foot of the soil of our country.

Resolved, That in licensing the sale of maddening liquors, our State Government offers to sell indulgences to commit crimes which entail unnameable woes and misery upon our people, and becomes a panderer to a degrading vice, and pockets the wages of sin; and we demand that it shall not only cease to grant such licenses, but that it shall use all its power to protect ourselves, our wives and children from the accursed traffic in liquors, which fill our streets with madmen, our land with widows and orphans, and our prisons with criminals.

Resolved, That having inscribed these principles upon our banners, we now proceed to designate our standard-bearer who under it shall lead us to victory; and recognizing in GERRIT SMITH a statesman possessed of the highest order of talents—as a man endowed by Heaven with all the qualities which fit him to be a civil ruler—a friend of virtue, whose integrity is above question—a friend of man whose philanthropy is not restricted by color or clime, and a life long and devoted advocate of freedom and temperance—we hereby nominate him for Governor of the State of New-York, and placing our banner in his hands pledge to him our unswerving support, with the determination to make every effort to secure his election.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are dear to the hearts of the voters of this State of every party, with the exception of a part of their leaders, we invite all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in our earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That we hereby invite and urge our candidate to canvass the State and meet the masses of the people in their several counties, to discuss before them and with whomsoever shall question him the principles, measures and policy which should characterize the government of the great State of New-York.

Collision on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Canada packet *Telegraph* was sunk by a collision with the schooner *Marquetta* on Monday last, and became a total loss. There is no insurance on her. The schooner was uninjured.

Maine Politics.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Mr. IRA T. DREW was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention at Biddeford to-day.

Military Movements—The Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Leavenworth advices of the 1st, per United States Express to Booneville, 4th, state that General HARNEY is expected to arrive at the Fort to morrow, (2d.) and BARRIS' and HUNT'S batteries during the week.

The Utah mail arrived at St. Joseph's to-day, and will be due here to-morrow afternoon.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to-day, and appointed the 15th September, at Syracuse, for the State Convention, the representation to be one delegate from each Assembly District. The Assembly Committees are to call the Assembly Conventions where such Committees exist; otherwise the County Committees are to issue the calls.

The Blounts at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Blount family have arrived here. It is rumored that Mrs. BLOUNT refuses to go farther until DE RIVIERE arrives, and that he is expected on the *Huntsville*.

A bale of new Cotton has been received from Florida.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Leavenworth advices of the 31st ultimo, per United States Express to Booneville 1st instant, state that Governor DENVER arrived in that city yesterday evening, and will remain a day or two at the Fort. General LANE was also in town.

Yellow Fever at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

GEORGE SHETZLINE, a Custom-house officer, died yesterday, at Roxborough, of yellow fever, contracted on board the bark *Elizabeth J.*, from Havana. Two other officers are sick of the same disease.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Alabama* arrived in 70 hours from New-York. All well.

TRIAL OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Second Day—His Conviction, Remarkable Speech and Sentence—Extraordinary Scene in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court-room was crowded again yesterday, when Mr. ASHMEAD, counsel for STEPHEN H. BRANCH, commenced his address to the jury for the defence. He spoke for about an hour and a half, and spoke ably. For the prosecution, in reply, Mr. JOHN MCKEON addressed the jury for about the same time. In each speech there was a *résume* of the evidence, a great deal of special pleading and considerable eloquence. The jury listened attentively, and the audience were well pleased. When Mr. MCKEON had concluded, Recorder BARNARD delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: A libel is a malicious publication, expressed either in printing, or in writing, or by signs and pictures tending either to blacken the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The Constitution of our State provides that every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the Press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the Jury; and if it shall appear to the Jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published for good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Stephen H. Branch has been indicted and placed on his trial for an alleged libel on the characters of Daniel F. Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, Jr. It will be necessary for the prosecution, in order to succeed on their part, to prove that Branch, on the 10th day of July, 1858, at the City and County of New-York, published the article contained and set forth in the paper called *Stephen Branch's Alligator*. That the article so published was defamatory and libelous. In support of the first requirement you have the testimony of all of the witnesses for the prosecution previous to Mr. Tiemann. The character of the article can be made out if applied to he definition I have before given you. Should these two requirements be made out to your satisfaction, then the defendant is called upon to establish by proof that the matters contained in the alleged libels are true, and that they were published for good motives and justifiable ends. If such publication was made by the defendant for good motives and for justifiable ends, and either that all the facts stated therein are true, and that the defendant acted upon honest and reasonable grounds, and upon reasons which were apparently good, and that in the publication there is no comment, argument or deduction not justified by the facts, then the defendant would be entitled to an acquittal. These probable grounds and apparently good reasons, however, must be founded upon facts and circumstances which the author is prepared to prove, and which are of such nature as at least strongly tend to prove the truth of the charges, and as would in ordinary concerns of life govern the conduct of private persons—mere suspicion or common rumor will not do. It can never be tolerated that the reputation and character of any person can be attacked upon such slight grounds; neither can it be tolerated that a charge of assault and battery, rape, seduction or adultery may be made, resting upon facts which would not ordinarily and commonly convey to an unbiased mind the conviction that such charges were true, without subjecting the party making such charges to punishment. The character of every one ought to be of the highest importance to the possessor, for he not only is interested in the preservation and maintenance of it, but his relatives, friends and acquaintances, and the community in which he may live. His career for usefulness is dependent upon the estimation in which he is held, and that estimation is founded almost entirely upon a good or bad character. Thus it is that such frequent appeals are made to law for protection against slanderers and libelers. The reason why the law recognizes libels criminally, is because the publication of them tends to a breach of the peace. While it is the duty of all good citizens to appeal to legal tribunals only, for protection against malicious charges and unjust accusations, it is equally the paramount duty of juries to promptly and willingly assist, as far as in their power, in giving them that protection, for if they turn away remediless an applicant for entitled redress they offer a premium for violations of law and breaches of the peace; the Courts become a farce, justice a mockery and character an injury. Each man takes the law in his own hand, and redresses his injuries in accordance with what he deems a proper punishment. If juries establish the doctrine that character is of no value, and is not worthy of protection in a Court of Justice, so that it can be acted upon by the community at large, I have no doubt but that a more sure, though not so peaceable a remedy, will be speedily taken hold of, but greatly to the regrets of the well-wishers of good order and personal protection.

In case the defendant published the matter complained of concerning the complainants, and all the facts therein set forth are true, yet if they were not so done for good motives or justifiable ends, then he is not justified. In case you find that all the facts charged against one or two of the complainants have either been affirmatively or inferentially proved, and that nothing has been offered to prove the truth of the charges made against the third, then the defendant is not entitled to an acquittal. The charges being embodied in one article the defendant must prove the truth of every part of the article which is libellous—but, gentlemen, you are to say whether there is any evidence whatever to sustain the charge against any of the complainants.

You have nothing to do with the threatened injury to the liberty of the Press, or of the manner of obtaining this indictment. This Court, over and over again, have charged the Grand Jury that they could originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. The sole question for you to try is the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and that guilt or innocence must be determined from the evidence. You are to throw aside all and every consideration outside of the evidence—to try it from facts proved, and not from your feeling, passion or prejudice; for, while it should be the inflexible and undeviating rule that no innocent person should be convicted, yet it is equally necessary that no guilty one should escape; and, if Juries are to take sides in criminal cases regardless of the evidence or their oath, the day is not far distant when this arm of protection will be cast aside, and a more arbitrary mode of trial be substituted in its place. The Constitution gives you the right to determine the law and the facts. As I understand the reading of that section, it means that although you may have in cases of libel (as, indeed, in all other cases you can have) the arbitrary right to do and find what you please, yet you are to be guided in libel cases by the principles of law that the Court lays down for your guidance; and if, on examination, you find the present case to come within any of those rules, then you are to make the application of the facts to the principles, and return a verdict in accordance therewith. If you have any reasonable and well-founded doubts in regard to the guilt of the defendant, he is to have the benefit of it. That doubt, however, must arise from the evidence—it must not be a possible imaginary, remote or contingent doubt—it must be such a one as would govern and control a person in the ordinary concerns of life. This case is of very great importance, both to the complainants and the defendant—for if you find for the people, you brand the defendant with having published a wicked, malicious and defamatory libel—without any excuse or justification. While if you find for the defendant, you, by your verdict, brand the complainants with having been guilty of all the outrages set forth in the publication. Still, gentlemen, it rests with you to give the case a calm, patient and impartial investigation—and after having done so, return a verdict in accordance with the facts and the oath you took before you entered upon the trial of this cause.

The Jury then retired to deliberate.

After an absence of three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned into Court and delivered a verdict of "Guilty." At Mr. Ashmead's request they were polled, when they severally affirmed that verdict. Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, moved that the judgment of the Court be at once pronounced. Mr. Branch was accordingly asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law.

He replied that he was not at that moment prepared, and asked for a little time to collect his thoughts. This being granted him, he consulted with his counsel, who presently rose, and addressing the Court, remarked that the question just put to his client was quite unprecedented in cases of misdemeanor.

The Recorder replied that it was always the practice of that Court, and had been so, as the Clerk, Mr. Vandervoort, informed him, for 27 years.

Mr. Ashmead said he would prepare and hand in a motion for arrest of judgment.

The Recorder replied that he could do so at any time during the week.

Mr. Braach then spoke as follows:

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S SPEECH.

My counsel has done well. He has made an effort of which I am proud—an effort of which his colleagues are proud, and of which your Honor ought to be proud.

The Recorder—I am, Sir.

Branch—I am sorry that I have not prepared for this. I came to this City thirty five years ago, a poor boy. I got a clerk's situation at $2 a week. Then I went to Leary's hat store in Water-street. Afterwards, I went to the Harper's, then to the New-York *American*, and afterwards to the *Evening Post*. Then I returned to Rhode Island, and went afterwards to Boston, Hartford, Springfield and New-Haven, and worked at the printing business, and was the first compositor on the Washington *Globe*, and set up the first article on that paper, which was a comment on the conduct of General Jackson. I then took a room with Edward Dodge, and roomed with him some time. My father sent me a letter, and procured for me a situation in the Post-Office, and I was there four or five years. I became ambitious, and studied at nights. I studied with Thomas F. Carpenter. I left the Post-Office, and continued my Greek and Latin studies. I returned to the Post-Office, but such was my desire for learning that I went to Cambridge Law School, and studied under Judge Kane. I mingled with Southern students, and spent much money. They were high-bloods, and I passed a dissolute Winter. I came back, and went to Andover, where I resumed my studies in Greek and mathematics. I then left for Providence, and was unfortunate in my domestic life. I left Providence and went to Washington, where I got $10 a week at the printing business. I went next to Columbia College, when I would take my basket of bread and butter, work all day at the job-office, walk back to the College at ten o'clock at night, and study till daylight. I would then get to the office at seven in the morning. I lost my health in doing this, and was reduced to the verge of the grave. My father remained true to me, notwithstanding my domestic misfortunes. I came to New-York, and saw an advertisement in a paper that a teacher was wanted in Alabama. I secured the situation, and afterwards went to Apalachicola, and taught school. I found they were cruel to slaves there. The lady on the plantation used to whip the slaves early in the morning; it disgusted me, and I went to New-Orleans. My brother Albert printed the New-Orleans *Times*. I advertised for a situation as teacher, and soon secured one. I remained there till the weather became so warm that I had to leave. My brother Albert died—no, I am mistaken, he did not die then. I came to New-York, and had but little money left. I could not work at the printing business. My father sustained me in the sun and rain, although he was a man of limited means, though of high position, for he was a Judge of Rhode Island. I went to Arthur Tappan, who introduced me to his brother Lewis. I told him that I wanted to teach colored scholars. I suppose you will call me a lunatic for that. I told him my qualifications, and he sent me to Mr. Van Rensselaer, under the *Journal of Commerce*. I taught a colored boy for him, for which he gave me my food. I lost my health, and finally—but I won't mention names—I taught a candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward. That was the first public man I ever taught in New-York. There was a man named Gouraud, a Frenchman, a teacher of the art of memory. I found he was trying to humbug the public. I saw he was an impostor, and exposed him. He had secured the Press and the people, and I exposed him. I attended his lecture, and saw there William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Judge Oakley, and all the leading men and women of the City. His system was an exploded system of the Sixteenth Century. I exposed him in various cities. I exposed him and stopped him. He was denounced in Philadelphia. Through educating public men I got into politics. There may be a desire to get me in a prison as soon as possible, and so I will be brief.

The Recorder—There is no desire to get you into prison, Mr. Branch.

Branch—I taught the Aldermen till the California mania broke out, when I went to California and began to teach servants. I wrote a letter to the New-York *Herald*, about alligators on the Isthmus, which gave me the title of "Alligator." I taught servants again, and public men. Alfred Carson wanted me to write his reports for him, which I did. In 1855, I got into the Matsell campaign. I pursued *him*. You all know the result. I went to Brandon, England, to find *him* out. Soon after I saw Carson, I found that the officers of this City were very corrupt. Carson asked me to write his reports. He informed me that the officers around the City Hall interfered with the affairs of the Fire Department. I advised him to resist it. I wrote his reports for some years. I got through with the Frenchman, Gouraud. I got through with teaching public men and servants, and with the fire and Matsell campaign. I thought I would start the *Alligator*. I did, and *I don't regret it*. There is a gang of thieves around the City Hall, and your Honor knows it, and we all know it. I pursued them hard, days and nights for years, in defence of honesty, industry, and the tax-payers, rich and poor, but especially the poor, who go to corner groceries barefooted, naked, who live in attics. I—a lunatic, so-called, have passed my days in their defence. Ask Carson; ask Harry Howard—I saw him here to-day—ask the editors, if I have not passed the midnight hours in their editorial habitations—if I have not been true to them, to Carson, and all for whom I professed friendship—to all whom I found advocating the cause of the poor tax-payers? Do I regret the establishment of the *Alligator*? No. And why? I have attacked thieves in the City indiscriminately. Hitherto these men had reputation as public officers, and, amid tears oftentimes, my shafts have fallen harmless. But now, I have struck at a dynasty which has existed in this City for thirty years, the Peter Cooper guild. He was Alderman in 1828, '29 and '30. Tiemann was Alderman in 1839. Through Denman, who was a pupil of mine. I first heard that Tiemann and Cooper were corrupt men.

The Recorder—Mr. Branch, I must stop you. You cannot be allowed to use such language in this Court.

Mr. Ashmead—Will your Honor remember the case of Lord Norbury, to which I drew your attention this morning?

Recorder—I remember Lord Norbury, and every other Lord, but I cannot permit such language.

Branch—I will spare your feelings. Peter Cooper and his daughter I taught in his own house. He does not deny it; but, if I had taught my father, and was satisfied he was corrupt, I would trample him down. I have attacked the Mayoralty, and for that I am on my way to a prison. *Send me there.* I will walk with a firm step to my dungeon. Before God—before God, I declare, with my hand on my heart, that this is the happiest moment of my life. What have I stolen? Whom have I murdered? What crime have I committed? I have pursued the plunder

MANCHOORIA.

The Russians in China—Amoor River—Progress of the Occupation—Industry—Society—Development.

Correspondence of the Gazette de St. Petersburg, translated for the New-York Times.

NICOLAEVSK, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

I am writing you from a place situated 140° 42′ 58″ east of Greenwich. I have passed the whole Summer in surveying the route of a projected railroad. While near the Bay of Castries I have quartered in a tent, in a virgin forest, in the midst of swamps, surrounded by swarms of gnats, mosquitos, and other insects more or less interesting to the naturalist. My labors lasted until the middle of October, a period at which the cold began to render a residence in a tent unpleasant, with snow all around it. My men kept themselves warm around huge bonfires; and I maintained a brasier of coals perpetually burning in my tent. It was only by wrapping myself in my cloak, keeping a-foot, and constantly calling the sentinel to stir and mend the fire, that I kept alive. Next day I pretty surely woke half dead with the gas, with a raging headache, which, however, soon disappeared in the pure air of the woods and the mountains.

I have been so fortunate as to solve the problem, the solution of which has busied me for three years and a half. I have found a gorge in the mountain through which a railroad can pass; I have cut a gap for the road through the forest; I have found wood suitable for ship-building. Just now I am surrounded with plans, estimates, charts, &c., all on the eve of completion.

All the privations and sufferings to which we had been exposed were forgotten on our reaching Nicolaevsk. The Governor had a room fitted up for me in his own house, a room certainly more comfortable than the best in St. Petersburg. I have capital dinners. Coal from Pennsylvania or from Pakhaline glows in the grates; the fine whale-oil of the Sea of Okhotsk burns in the lamps, affording admirable light; and even newspapers are not wanting. I read the Russian journals and the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, only the former are not exactly fresh, seeing here in the midst of December we have only the papers for June. Every Thursday there is a gathering at the Club, where we amuse ourselves at the table or dance frantically to the sound of an excellent English piano, accompanied with two violins. The evening ends in a supper and a *vosmerka à huit*, a Kamschatean dance resembling a French quadrille, enlivened with sundry Russian steps.

And all this is on the banks of the Amoor, where four years ago there was only a woody marsh, and a few cabins occupied by the aborigines. Confess that a vast job has been accomplished in a very short space. Commerce extends more and more, and with increased activity. It was not very long since some one said to me that the Amoor was not navigable, that vessels attempting to ascend it, would be grounded without remedy, that commerce could not be developed for want of population; and even at the cost of enormous sacrifices, the country offered no field for speculation. But facts have happily proved the contrary. I will only say that it is always better to know a country before talking about it; and the remark applies especially to St. Petersburg, because you there affect to know all about Russia, where you know less of it than of any other land In spite, therefore, of the dicta of so many severe judges, during the first year following the peace, a million of roubles were cleared in the valley of the Amoor; not millions in prospect, but immediate and palpable. Three years ago commerce had no existence here. To-day Irkoutsk consumes coffee, sugar, cigars, which reach it, not by the way of St. Petersburg and Nijnii-Novgorod, but through Nicolaevsk and Nertchinsk. Nor is Irkoutsk the only city of Siberia which enjoys the advantage of this outward trade. Strangers come here to buy our sable, squirrel and other valuable skins, the price of which is largely enhanced since the opening, or rather the discovery, of navigation on the Amoor. Moreover, they have purchased this year specimens of all our other products, and have carried them to San Francisco, Boston, Hong Kong, and elsewhere. What will be the state of things when this country, and in general the Trans-Baikalie, are more fully developed? Our iron manufactures already compete with those of America; although still unexplored thoroughly, the metal is known to exist in vast quantities. This branch of industry may undoubtedly attain a great success.

Agriculture on the Amoor also finds itself on an excellent footing. The greater part of the river waters a country of which the latitude is the same as that of New-Russia and Odessa. Here, at Nicolaevsk, we are under the latitude of Samara and Peusa, and although our climate assimilates to that of St. Petersburg, yet the country washed by the river in the middle of its course, witnesses the growth of the native grape-vine, cork-trees, grass three feet and a half in height, and other products of the temperate zone. And such a river! Where can you name another in which a steamship, built in America, (the *America*,) and which has traversed oceans, has been able to ascend to the distance of *nineteen hundred miles?* The fact is, the Amoor alone presents such facility of navigation. Look at the Volga. Steamers can go from Astrakhan to Samara or Nijnii-Novgorod, and that is all. It is only in Spring that they can make their way to Rybinsk, whither small steamers which get even as far as the Tver, can alone ascend at all seasons. The Mississippi itself is only navigable for the enormous steamboats we wonder at there, for a few hundred miles. There are several Americans here, mechanics and others, who have traveled on the Mississippi; we have also captains of river-craft from the Volga. All admit they have never seen elsewhere a river so majestic. There are shoals in the Amoor, but they are only of sand and mud; there are neither rocks, nor those trunks of trees so dangerous in river navigation, and so abundant in the Mississippi, where steamboats are sent especially to cut them out, a precaution entirely unnecessary on the Amoor. As to Volga, I need hardly remind you of the ledges of rock with which it is garnished from Tver to Rybinsk. There also are placed two artificial reservoirs of water, from which the river is fed at the moment vessels are passing. Besides, the Volga flows over banks of shifting sand, which constitute formidable obstacles from Rybinsk to the river Kama. How often, opposite Nijnii-Novgorod, have we been obliged to tranship upon rafts the cargoes of vessels stopped by these moving sands?

On the Amoor there is nothing of the kind. It is true that the entrance to the river is not very easy; it forms at its mouth three bars, but there are always 12 or 14 feet of water upon them. Foreign vessels of 500 tons enter the Amoor readily; and during the war the frigate *Aurora*, which ou may have seen at Cronstadt, wintered above Nicolaevsk. There is Archangel. On the bar of he northern Dwina, there are usually only 12 to 16 eet of water; yet at Archangel are built the majority of the ships-of-the-line of the Baltic fleet, and at the port of Archangel are built on an average 800 vessels per annum. Add to all these advantages the variety of the climate of the basin of the Amoor, ts navigable tributaries, such as the Ingoda, Onone, Chilka, Argoun, Kamara, Zeï, Bourei, Soungari, Oronci, Soie, &c., the immensity of the water shed, its proximity to the Corea, and the Patchili, its freedom from ice at all seasons, and you will have reason to believe that the Amoor is destined to play a great part in the future.

To-morrow, Dec. 18, is the anniversary of the birthday of the city, of the "club," and the inauguration of the new ship-yard is to be celebrated. There will be laid, with great ceremony, the keel of the first ship built on the Amoor, with the timber, and from the resources, of the country. It is a war-schooner, to be called *La Première*, a name of happy omen. There will be a dinner and a ball at the club; the city will be illuminated, not after the fashion of St. Petersburg, with gas-lamps along the curb-stones, but with coloured lanterns and transparencies. The hall of the club, lighted y more than 300 torches, will be ornamented with panoplies of rifles, bayonets, cannon, and flags Thus are we to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the city.

We are busy just now in adjusting the parts brought from America, and destined to compose a machine shop. Every part is new, perfectly finished from the most recent models. American mechanics and connoisseurs assert that there is not in Europe so complete a shop, not speaking of those of Cronstadt and Nicolaiev, which we easily distance. This machines-hop will serve for every kind of work conceivable, even to steam-engines of a thousand horse-power.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Emancipation Day—A Tax Decision—Bank of Mutual Redemption—Reported Congressional Candidates—Movements of the Gardner Americans—Coalition Proposed—Mr. Kallock—Did Douglas Cry?—An Interesting Correspondence—Maine Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

The Abolitionists and colored people of our State will observe the anniversary of British emancipation to-day, as the Fourth of July was celebrated on the 5th. There is to be a large meeting at New-Bedford, to which the colored residents of Boston send 25 delegates. The singular aspect of the slave-trade question, held to be less favorable to freedom than anything that has been known for half a century, has considerably excited our colored citizens, and they take a rather gloomy view of affairs. According to the census of 1855 their number was 9,906, of whom 9,295 were known to be of native birth. They are a well-behaved people, generally industrious, and respected.

Our Supreme Court has made an important decision with regard to taxes. It is, that the poll-tax is not restricted to $1 50, as has hitherto been held. The Court held that the law does not restrict the amount of the poll-tax in all cases to the sum named; but only in the case of taxes for county and town purposes, (exclusive of highway taxes,) the excess then, and then only, to be taxed to property. One-sixth of the whole amount of all other taxes, such as State and school taxes, without reference to amount, is to be assessed to the polls. This is a "killing decree" to the poor, and most inequitable, though that by no means prevents its being excellent law. The poll-tax has always been regarded as a nuisance by the myriads who pay it, it being the only direct tax which they do pay; and they are often eloquent and logical in exposing its iniquity; but property-holders are a singularly obtuse class, and have never been convinced by the oratory and arguments of the poor, always an uninfluential portion of mankind. As the power to vote depends upon the payment of this tax, there is no avoiding it save by the sacrifice of what most Americans consider something too valuable to be given up. It is supposed the Court's decision will materially affect our entire system of taxation, adversely to the many, favorably for the few.

Some of our rich men, who have shirked the property-tax by temporary transference of portions of their capital, are to be made to suffer for their folly, not to give it a harsher name. The law is severe on such doings, when it can place its iron hand upon the offender, which it occasionally is enabled to do, and assessors this year are very alert in hunting out gentlemen who are so ungrateful as to seek to appear poorer than Providence has allowed them to remain.

The Clearing House has refused to admit the Bank of Mutual Redemption as a member, but that institution will go into operation to-day, provided the half million required by the charter shall be paid up. The objection of the Clearing-House is understood to be based on the concealment of important facts by the new institution, such as the names of its constituents, the modes of business, and so forth. The whole affair is a revival of an old feud, with new actors, and the promise of important consequences. The vast profits of the Suffolk Bank—its ten per cent. dividends, and heavy reserved funds—are thought susceptible of division. Add to this love of gold the hatred of a yoke that cuts into some people's necks, and you have the causes of what may turn out a fierce fight. It may be true that the Suffolk system is perfection, but men like perfection as little now as in the days of ARISTIDES.

Mr. AUSTIN, our Collector, is really after the Democratic nomination in No. 3, and thinks he can be elected. I have spoken of this before, but rather as a joke that was in circulation at the Collector's expense than as a serious matter; for though I knew he was no Solomon, I didn't suppose he was a downright ass. But he's serious as Minerva's bird, without any of that wisdom which the bird's oracle had charge of. He has a good place where he is, and one which secures him a certain degree of consideration, and he is ready to exchange it for a seat in our Congressional delegation, where he would feel about as comfortable as Judas among the Disciples. He bases his expectations of success on the divisions that he hopes will take place in the Banks Party, should Mr. C F. ADAMS be nominated; but, admitting that such divisions must happen, the Gardner Americans are much more likely to profit by them than are the Slaveocrats, for such is the proper name to give to men who should put up a man who is known to be in favor of Slavery far beyond what the Democrats require in their candidates. The vote in the District in 1857, was Banks. 5,424, Gardner, 4,569; Beach, 3,131—the Gardner plurality over the Democrats being 1,438. The Gardner men think of putting up Major COBB, who is personally a good fellow, and popular with the military and their friends, and who could rally the whole of Governor GARDNER'S supporters of last year, and be elected, if the Republicans should be so foolish as to quarrel. But it is not at all probable that the Republicans would quarrel if AUSTIN should be nominated. *That* would be the surest of all things to unite them. The Banks men may forget the wisdom of union if there is no pressure of an external character to force them together; but let there be an ultra Pro-Slaveryite nominated, and they will stand together as one man—and such a candidate would be AUSTIN, who hates them and their principles, and has his hate returned with the fullest possible interest. As the Democrats of the district are among the most sensible and intelligent men in the State, I doubt whether AUSTIN is so sure of their nomination as he pretends to be. They have no love for Slavery, as such, and wish for no establishment of it in Massachusetts; whereas, among his special supporters are men who have expressed a sincere desire to have that institution here set up.

Mr. HOOPER, who distinguished himself in the State Senate, at the last session of the Legislature, is spoken of as the Republican candidate in No. 5; but then Mr. BURLINGAME has not retired, and does not mean to retire, from the representation of the district. He may be forced from it, but he will not leave it voluntarily. Mr. HOOPER is an old Whig, with just enough Republicanism about him to make him politically current, and nothing to spare, while BURLINGAME is an old Free-Soiler. The former is popular with the "subdued" classes in the district, but the latter is popular with "the boys," who make nominations, and who leave the people nothing to do except to register their decrees. Mr. BURLINGAME'S prospects are best for the nomination, but the election is quite another thing.

The action of the Gardnerites is becoming decidedly lively. They have had a second committee meeting, and a third is to be held in a day or two, when it is expected that something will be done towards the calling of a State Convention. As things now are, it seems as if they meant to have a State ticket, and should they put one up, it would command a respectable vote, though not so large a one as Gov. GARDNER received in '57. Mr. LAWRENCE has been named for the place, but I know he has not the slightest desire to be nominated. There is a very liberal feeling manifested by the Banks men toward the Gardner men, and it is for the interest of the latter to join the supporters of the State administration. Some of them already have done so, or did so months ago. The Governor is well known to favor comprehension, which is the only statesmanlike course, and will tend to lessen any danger that might threaten from a coalition between the various branches of the local opposition. Were a fifth part of the Gardner men to join the Banks organization, that fact alone would render useless a coalition between the other four-fifths and the whole Democratic Party; but it is quite likely that some Democrats would go over to Gov. BANKS' support should a coalition be got up between their leaders and some of the Gardnerites. A coalition would be "no go," and as nothing but success would justify one, it is not very probable one will be attempted. The *Courier*, with its usual boldness, argues in favor of a union between the two branches of anti-Banks men of last year, and dwells with emphasis on the fact that thereby a much abler Congressional delegation could be elected. Very true, but there can be a vast improvement made in our delegation without going out of the Republican Party for representatives. In that party are such men as Thomas D. Elliot, C F. Adams, G. R. Russell, C. W. Upham, Geo. S. Boutwell, J. S. C. Knowlton, C. F. Train, R. H. Dana, Jr., Joel Parker, E. R. Hoar, D. W. Alvord, J. A. Rockwell, and twenty others who might be named, who are equal in talent to the best men of the Democrats and Gardnerites. No sane man will question that our delegation ought to be extensively "weeded," (to save time and trouble, the whole crop, which is uncommonly "weedy," might be discarded,) but there is not the slightest occasion to go out of the Republican Party for the right kind of plants, from tulips to cedars. This I say without meaning the least disrespect to Messrs. Hillard, Winthrop, Choate, Butler, Cushing, Beach, Frothingham, Lunt, Lord. Abbott, and the rest of the notabilities of Democracy, Whiggery and Gardnerism, who may get into Congress—if they can. It is by no means improbable that two anti-Banks men may be elected to Congress here, but I doubt if that number could be increased.

Is it the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS, just before the vote was taken on the English Lecompton bill, was so cast down and unmanned, that he cried about the "persecution" to which he had been subjected, and would have voted for that measure if Col. FORNEY had not arrived in Washington just in time to brace him up to the resisting point! The world ought to know if this story is true, and it is commonly told by men who were in Washington at the time; for the Illinoisan can't be much of a man if he has resort to tears It is said that Col. FORNEY is in close correspondence with Gov. BANKS, and that they have been thus intimate for some time. The Governor wants a President-maker, and the Colonel claims the credit of having made Mr. BUCHANAN what he now is. If his claim be well founded, he was a better architect of other people's fortunes than of his own; just as was the case with Warwick, the King-maker, who, after making Edward IV. and Henry VI. monarchs, fell himself, but got an immortal crown, let us hope, in the field of Barnet. He died in the review of Lancaster, but our President-maker has left the service of his Lancasterian chief. Perhaps he'll find Governor BANKS more grateful than was the Pennsylvanian. Aspirants always are grateful—in advance.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS' oration, at the dedication of the Town Hall at Braintree, attracted a large assembly, on the 29th, and was worthy of his fame. The reports of it that have appeared afford no adequate idea of its merits, and I presume it will be printed for the author, or for the town of Braintree.

Mr. KALLOCK has gone back to the pulpit, and accepted an almost unanimous call from his old flock at the Tremont Temple to "do" the pastoral for them. The opinion is pretty general, though not by any means what may be called universal, (yet Universalist,) that the Rev. gentleman was lied about, and that, at the most, he was guilty of only indiscretion. Others, the few, say that he was guilty of being found out,—but they are uncharitable and censorious. It is much in his favor that they who know him most intimately like him best, which is a reversal of the ordinary rule, men being esteemed in proportion to the ignorance that exists in respect to them and their character and deeds. Mr. KALLOCK will commence his ministerial labors in September.

General CUSHING is to deliver the address before the United States Agricultural Society, at Richmond. He was selected because it is supposed he can answer the venerable question, more puzzling than the riddle of Œdipus: "Who invented the plow?" If he can't answer it, it must be put down as unanswerable.

The valuation of taxable property in Portland, Me., in 1858, gives of real estate, $12,901,690; of personal estate, $9,338,600. This shows a decrease, in one year, of $133,439. In the value of real estate there has been an increase of $283,761, but in personal property there is a decrease of $417,700, falling principally on shipping, and easily accounted for by the business condition of the world during the last ten months. The taxes are $193,895 16, an increase of $13,773 07. The rate of taxation is $8 60 per $1.000. The number of polls is 3,269; last year it was 3,240. There is a slight increase in the poll-tax.

The Maine papers are full of calls for conventions and other political meetings, some of which do not happen until late in August, as the election does not take place until nearly the middle of September, the 13th. In some counties the local nominations are already made. There is considerable feeling in one or two of the Congressional Districts, among the Republicans, about nominations, but as they can't afford to quarrel in face of the Democrats, not much fun is to be expected from bickerings that are not very agreeable to contemplate. In one District, a Congressman is charged with having sponged an editor who wrote his speeches, and then refused to pay for them. He's a shabby fellow, if the charge be true, but politicians are always shabby in their relations with the Press. They make "poor relations" of editors, and it serves the latter right for having anything to do with such vermin. But what would become of Congressional eloquence if members were not allowed to buy their speeches, and so make them their own, on the same principle that the lady's rosy cheeks were hers, because she bought the *rouge* that made them, and paid for it, too, which, it seems, is more than is done by all Congressmen!

The weather has been cold and wet with us for a fortnight, with occasional pleasant half-days and hours. But it is good weather, for all the wet and the wind; for though farmers may not like it, good crops do not make food cheaper, and it matters little, it should seem, whether the earth yield her increase or not.

Deaths have increased considerably here during the last three weeks, getting up to 74 last week. This is not a large number, however, when compared with the corresponding weeks of previous years; but it seems large when compared with the few deaths of most weeks of this Summer. I see that you comment on the fact that but one person died of the small-pox in Boston in a year. That disease, which used to kill its thousands here in a generation, when our town was hardly more than a village, is now almost as unknown to us as the sweating sickness to England, or the black-death to Florence. Yet nearly one-half of our population is supposed to be of Irish origin, a race held to be peculiarly susceptible to the attacks of small-pox.

Gov. GARDNER has dissolved his co-partnership with Mr. WOLCOTT. He would have done better had he never entered upon the business of Shylock and his brethren. Mr. WOLCOTT has taken Mr. EUSTIS, formerly cashier of the firm, as a partner.

THYME.

Fare on the Southern Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me, through your worthy columns, to say a few words about the steamers which run from this port to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in regard to the fare which the Company charges on this line. I am a Southern merchant, and visit New-York three to four times a season; and hundreds more would take the steamers from Richmond to New-York, providing the Company would reduce the fare, as the charges are the same as by railroad; and as to paying $10 from Richmond to New-York by steamer, myself and hundreds more rather go by railroad, as the charges are the same as by steamer. If the Company would reduce the fare you would see, on arrival of the *Jamestown* or *Roanoke*, the passenger lists as full again as they are now.

A SOUTHERN MERCHANT.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER RESORTS.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A Night on the Summit of Mount Washington—The "Tip-Top House"—Cold Weather in July.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

We had a pleasant evening at CRANFORD'S, and were up bright and early on Friday for our mountain-ride. The "fixing" occupied much time, but we were on the ponies by 8 o'clock, or thereabouts. Such a grotesque and jolly party cannot be described. We men were well wrapped in woollen jackets and heavy plaids, while the ladies had broad straw hats, and any quantity of shawling. We were twenty-one in all (nine ladies,) exclusive of the guides. The morning was forbidding, as mountain mornings are apt to be. Some said we should be sadly soaked; some said not: the guides wisely abstained from giving an opinion. The path was in its worst condition. The two or three miles ride through the trees gave us a fine chance to study the dripping mosses and the terrors of corduroy. The ladies kept their saddles well. On the whole I think the road quite as bad as any I have met in the Alps, or among the Scotch hills. The severe climbing of Ben Nevis was, certainly, no worse—indeed it could not be. We jogged on in slow and comic procession until near the summit before the dense, dark fog began to give way, and it was not until we reached the "Tip-Top House" that we caught a gleam of sunshine and then the clouds lifted but slightly, revealonly "Jefferson" and "Adams," and those but for a moment.

The party from the other side of the mountain (the Glen House) had, of course, reached the summit before us, (the distance being considerably less.) We met several friends, and the occasion was one of peculiar interest. They gave us a good dinner at the "Tip Top," and we were quite ready to do it abundant justice. We were determined to spend the night on the mountain, but could get but six or eight of our friends to remain It is surprising how small a proportion of those who ascend tarry over night. Of over 4,000 visitors last season, only about 500 were wise enough to do so. I cannot conceive how any one can be content to clamber up to such a height and descend at once, especially as there is not one chance in ten of seeing anything but an impenetrable fog in so short a visit. My advice to all is, not to fail, under any circumstances, to stop at the "Tip Top" over night. The house and its accommodations have been so often misrepresented that I take occasion to say that it is well built of stone, tightly roofed with plank and canvas, and has comfortable beds for fifty persons. Good fires, good meals and good attention, both for ladies and gentlemen, may be secured beyond a peradventure.

I shall long remember our cozy evening at the "Tip Top." A New-York "Dominie," who was in our party, was in his best trim, and our other clerical and medical friends cracked untold jokes and grew vastly merry. We had enjoyed a gorgeous sunset view, of which I dare attempt no picture. A vision so celestial is seldom granted this lower world. Every mountain peak seemed dipped in gold, and the clouds wore ten thousand brilliant hues. The great ocean of sky moved to and fro in myriad graceful forms, which ever and anon hovered near as if to invite us to "mansions not made with hands." The scene was one never to be forgotten.

We were quite early to bed, that we might be ready for the sunrise. I never slept more soundly, nor once remembered our distance from other earthly habitation. It rained during the night, and there was likewise hail and snow, and HALL rubbed his brawny hands in ecstacy when he summoned us from our couches at break of day. He had promised a fair sunset, and hoped for a good "getting up," but for snow he had made no reckoning, and his delight knew no bounds. Scarce once a year is he permitted to give his lodgers such a treat. The Doctor was first out, the Dominie skipped for joy, and indeed we were all wild with enthusiasm. We repaired at once to the top of the "Tip Top," a favorite promenade. The air was biting cold—the mercury indicating the freezing point—the little pools about the house were tightly congealed, and as we jumped to and fro and had a round of snow-balling to keep the blood in circulation, it was difficult to think it so near the first of August. Mount Washington alone had been favored—even "Lafayette" and "Jefferson" were without a flake of snow. We were disappointed in our sunrise. Old Sol appeared under a cloud, but the other sights had been so superb that we were not disposed to murmur, and after a breakfast made immediate preparation for descending to the "Glen House." I must not omit reference, however, to a series of photographic views of Mount Washington and surrounding scenery, which were kindly shown us by a gentleman who had been at the "Tip-Top" full two weeks, and purposed remaining a month longer in the prosecution of his art. The views, taken at all hours of the day and night, will probably be superior to any hitherto secured.

The ponies, for those who preferred riding, came up from the Glen at 9 o'clock, and we were soon on the descent. The Scotch mist amounted to a smart rain, and the water ran off us in streams. Two ladies, who had been at the "Tip-Top" over night, proved admirable riders, for the road, though on the whole better than that from "Cranford's," is in many places frightfully precipitous. But neither ponies nor ladies made a single mis-step. Those of the gentlemen who walked, found their boots sorely mangled, and were glad enough to reach the "Glen House," as we all did at a little after 11 o'clock. Here, after a thorough washing and change of attire, we partook of a good dinner, and at two o'clock took the coach for Gorham, eight miles.

A few words concerning the way of approach. Some prefer entering upon Mount Washington at once, *viâ* Gorham and the Glen House, but after no little deliberation I commend coming in at the other door—that is, by Littleton and the Franconia Notch. One may thus get a good idea of all the wonders and beauties of that prolific region, and yet have the Washington glories for the grand *finale*, after which he will find Gorham a very easy way of escape to the lower country.

Leaving New-York in the afternoon by the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, or the elegant boats of the Norwich and Worcester line, you may, by continuous travel, reach Littleton at 5, and the "Profile House" (Franconia Notch) at 8 P. M. on the following day. No one should think of "doing" the Mountains in less than a week, and ten days will afford no superfluity of time. Fifty dollars will cover the ordinary traveling expenses of a single gentleman, to and from New-York. For ladies the cost is proportionately larger. As the coaches and hotels are without opposition, nothing can be saved, except by those who are willing to walk, and we found not a few young men students and others, emulating the wholesome example of the Swiss youth, in this particular. With staff in hand, and clothes compact in knapsack, they laughed at the coaches and grew fat by their hearty exercise. The roads are well suited to pedestrians: but either for walking or riding, great care should be taken to have good and substantial clothing. Many ladies undertake the tour with literally "nothing (appropriate) to wear," and suffer great inconvenience thereby. The apparel should in all cases be such as will shed rain, for one is as certain to get wet in the Mountains, as to be warm in Tophet.

India-Rubber boots, hats and cloaks, of the light variety, are alike serviceable for ladies and gentlemen, and a pocket compass and drinking cup never come amiss. In fact, one needs just such an outfit as that which is required in visiting the Alps.

My only wonder is that thousands rather than hundreds do not pay their annual devotions to Franconia and Mount Washington. Let those who seek fashion and idle recreation swarm to Saratoga, Sharon and Newport; but for health, romance, and genuine refreshing—for life-giving air and inspiring exercise, let all tread these mountain-paths, rugged and fresh. I intimated that the traveling expenses of ladies were higher than those of our own sex, but no price can be considered too great for the rich, rosy cheeks and healthful smiles here obtained. I wish you might have seen our young lady friends on their mountain-way. Such romping, laughing, merry, ruddy creatures don't flourish on avenue soil.

The hotels throughout the mountains are remarkably well kept. The charges are high, but the impositions are few. Indeed, I remember traveling in no region less fruitful in petty extortions. We met but one or two. Those persons going over Mount Washington to the Glen House are obliged to have their luggage sent around by the coach (35 miles.) For this there is a charge of two dollars per trunk, which we thought unnecessarily "steep."

As on all mountain excursions it is well to carry the least baggage possible, and to be ready for any experience. Heavy mists and dubious clouds should not deter one from steady progress. Often the most forbidding mornings bring the brightest days, and the weather at the base is no index of that at the summit of Mount Washington.

MACK.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

Away to the Woods—The Route from Westport—Disheartening Start—My Companions—Anticipating Dinner—F.'s Eagerness to be After the Trout—A Wall-street Broker Fly-fishing in his Room—Crossing the Mountain—Scott's.

LOWER SARANAC LAKE, Friday, July 9, 1858.

MY DEAR R.: It is now some *ten* years since I dedicated to you a series of letters written from the Adirondack region. The same cause which then sent me to the wilderness—*viz.*, an unsteady and an unusable brain—has again brought me hither. The savage is man's normal state, and when broken down by over-work and *over-civilization*, he must return to it to refresh, or rather, I should say, to *reorganize* his constitution. The atmosphere of the woods—the wild diet he is compelled to adopt—the sweet spring-water he drinks—the long stretch through the forest by day, and the couch of fresh and fragrant balsam boughs by night, attack all his former habits and tendencies at once, and from every side, so that nature is compelled to yield, and move off in the new channel into which it is forced.

So soon as I saw the little ones, with their various pyrotechnics, safe through the "Fourth," I took down my rifle that had lain untouched for years, and, with my fishing-rod and book of flies, set my face towards this northern wilderness. Ten minutes' stop at Saratoga was quite sufficient, and away we rattled towards Lake Champlain.

It was a scorching day, but the air, stirred into life by the rapid motion of the boat over the surface or this beautiful sheet of water, was like the

——"Breezes
That blow around the isles of the blessed."

The highest sphere of the clairvoyant is not farther removed from the dull routine of this dull earth than were the air and green shores of that fair lake from the confinement and suffocating dust of the train we had just left.

Hitherto I had always gone direct to Lake George, and then struck for Long Lake, nearly a hundred miles distant, in the very heart of this great northern wilderness. This time, however, I determined to commence at the Saranac Lakes, and visit a group with which I was only partially acquainted. Not knowing what a terrible flood had deluged the mountain range I must cross to get on the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence, I stopped at Westport, instead of going on as I should have done to Port Kent and Keesville. By the latter route I should have had a plank road within fifteen miles of Martin's, on the lower Saranac. Arriving at Westport in the afternoon, it was discovered that part of our baggage had by some mistake been left behind. This reminds me, by the way, that I should say *we*, not I, for there were three of us. Two gentlemen from New-York accompany me in this trip; one, a young married man, full of hope, excitement, ardor and courage, and having, withal, a sufficient confidence in himself to believe that his simple impressions are far better than any other man's experience; the other, what spinsters call "An old bachelor." He is an Englishman, with some of the characteristics of John Bull (notwithstanding his long residence in this country) as fresh and fully developed as if just over from "that fast-anchored isle." His peculiarities, however, are precisely what one would desire in a companion in the woods—making his remarks piquant and telling. But more than this, he is a high-toned man—generous, unselfish to the last degree—thinking more of others than of himself—one of those few *true* men you meet in this world who will do more than they say; who believes in acts and not in words, so far as himself is concerned, and yet so generous that he will let other people's words atone for their mean and selfish conduct. Being such an old *tramper* of the woods, I scrutinize very closely any new companions I take with me. One grumbler will destroy the pleasure of a whole party. My associates, I am satisfied, will prove "game" to the last.

At Westport we found a gentleman and two ladies, (traveling companions of yours, by the way, once in Europe,) who wished to go as far as the outskirts of this wild region to get a peep of its beauties. So, early in the morning, six in all, exclusive of the driver, we packed ourselves into one wagon and started for the woods. As for myself, having the day before barely escaped a sunstroke, I was so prostrated that I could scarcely ride. Nothing but my extreme unwillingness to disappoint my companions induced me to go on. When sick and listless it requires some resolution, I can assure you, to leave civilization and its comforts and start for the wilderness where neither friends nor medical assistance can reach you. The uncertainty that surrounds you—the gloomy prospect of a severe, perhaps fatal, illness in the woods—the certainly not inspiring picture of yourself helpless or a corpse, rowed over these lakes and carried on a litter along the rough wood-paths till a traveled highway can be reached, and then fifty miles distant from a settlement, are not calculated to fill one with cheerful thoughts or pleasant anticipations.

Arriving at Elizabethtown I lay down, while my companions took a lunch, not because they were hungry, nor because it was time for one, but in anticipation, because they had learned that was the only chance they would have to eat before night. This was forethought with a vengeance, and, sick as I was, I could not but smile at the sincere and earnest manner in which my companions congratulated themselves on their sagacity in having discovered this novel way of providing for the future.

Previously I had attempted to obtain some medicine in the place, which I thought would relieve me, but could not find it. In the morning, Judge H——, hearing that I was in the village, and of my illness, kindly called on me, and ascertaining what medicine I needed, informed me that he had it, and sending to his house divided his supply with me. Fortified with this I again set out. The Judge proved a perfect god-send, and I soon began to mend rapidly. I have often thought that was a lucky sickness, for it gave me the pleasure of making his very agreeable acquaintance.

The country now began to grow wilder as we pushed our way towards lofty White Face, as this bold, huge mountain is called, from the naked white rock that covers a part of its surface, and which can be seen flashing in the sunlight as far as the peak itself.

For miles and miles our course lay up a brawling brook, clear as amber and filled with such tempting trout-pools that F—— could at last contain himself no longer, and while the team was toiling up a long ascent, whipped out his rod and soon the speckled beauties were leaping from the water. This fly-fishing for trout often assumes the form of a most virulent disease with young sportsmen. F.'s haste to commence operations reminded me of a Wall-street broker whom I once initiated in the mysteries of this "gentle art." I have seen some extraordinary cases of passion for trout-fishing, but he certainly excelled them all. He wanted to fish every day in the week from morning to night, and he did it with an eagerness and excitement that was quite refreshing. Large and powerful, his stride from pool to pool was like the charge-step of a British grenadier. When Autumn came and he returned to the city, the disease, instead of disappearing, became chronic, which all the excitement of Wall-street could not cure. It wore upon him so that at length one day, after the Boards had adjourned and the Bears had done growling and the Bulls ceased pushing, he retired to his hotel, and taking his fishing-rod out of its case, deliberately put it together and adjusting the reed and line, stepped to one end of his apartment and commenced casting. For nearly a half an hour he went through "the motions" with the utmost gravity. He afterwards confessed that the operation afforded him immeasurable relief.

The last settlement before commencing the ascent of the chief range, is Keene. Here begins the high plateau that goes up to the foot of the mountain proper. From its top the view back is exceedingly fine and imposing. The broken, disjointed mountains close in on all sides round the little valley, that looks like a mere dell in presence of these gigantic forms.

At length the last house was left behind, and a few miles further on we entered the forest that clothes the mountain to its very base. A year or two ago a water-spout had burst on the summit, and though quite able to clear a path for itself through all obstacles, maliciously took the road for a channel, and came roaring and thundering down the steep declivity, carrying devastation and ruin in its way, and filling the inhabitants of the distant valleys with consternation. Over their grain-fields, around their dwellings, it surged and boiled with a violence and power they had never before witnessed. The torrent rose for a time at the rate of three feet a minute. The road in some places, was so gullied out that the teamsters were compelled to cut a track around in the woods, while the entire distance to the summit is like the dry channel of a torrent. Deep holes, ridges of rock, huge boulders nearly three feet high, furnish the bed of this extraordinary highway. At first, only the gentlemen walked, but finally the ladies also were compelled to alight. At the rate of a mile an hour we crept on our weary way towards the ever-receding summit. Before reaching it our wagon, though new and firmly made, gave way under the violent twistings it received from the huge boulders over which it was carried, and we were compelled to lash it together with halter and straps. At length the ascent was gained, and through the deep twilight forest, under a beetling precipice, pierced by a dark cavern, before the entrance of which curled a vaporeery cloud down and on towards a golden gleam in the far west: on, on we hurried, until at last the dark and silent woods brought on the night. Another half hour and we reached a clearing with its solitary house, where we were to pass the night. Not a light was visible, for the inmates were abed. Our cheers and shouts, however, awaked them, and they arose, and without a murmur kindled a fire, and by 10 o'clock spread a nice warm supper before us.

I must reserve a description of the beauties of this extraordinary spot, and the new route to it which has been discovered, for another letter.

Yours truly, H.

Skill and Kindness in treating Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a letter in the TIMES of the 30th ult., headed "Cruelty to Horses," and signed "Justice," and would like to say a few words in reply, as I think "Justice" is under a wrong impression respecting the cause of the cruelty he speaks of. That cruelties are practiced, I think all will allow, but is it from want of feeling, (as "Justice" would have us believe,) or of *thought* and the *proper understanding* of the horse?

I hold that it is the latter; and when we see horses beaten in the street, most cruelly, in nine cases out of ten, the inflictor of the blows knows nothing about a horse. The fault, therefore, must not be imputed so much to him as to his employer.

Now, would it not be easy, and at the same time humane, for those who employ so many cartmen, draymen, &c., to pick out such as are best qualified to take care of horses, and not employ men, the extent of whose information is to pull the right rein to turn to the right, and the left rein to turn to the left? If they do not already know, they should be taught, that kindness goes much further than blows; and their sympathies might also be enlisted, by teaching them that all the diseases of a horse correspond exactly to those of a man: thus when a horse has the heaves, (so I am told by the horse doctors,) they really have the consumption. And moreover, that all the sensitive spots, or places on a man, have corresponding sensitive places on the horse. Thus the sides of a man are particularly ticklish, and in like manner are those of a horse, as can be seen by rubbing those places briskly with the hands. I think, therefore, that if these things were taught to drivers, a great deal of the cruelty which is now being practiced would be done away with. It is my impression that "Justice" does the Irish much *injustice*, in considering cruelty a *trait* in their character. I can assure that gentleman, that I am as much disgusted with the cruel treatment which the horse is now receiving as himself, and believe myself as enthusiastic an advocate for reform; but however much his letter might have benefited the cause, or whatever might have been his intention, I do not believe in making these blind assertions, but would rather advise the gentleman to *think* before he writes. Yours, &c., P. S.

Nicaragua Transit—Bogus News-Headings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You must really "raise your indignant voice," and bring the *Herald* to account for selling us so badly this morning. I read the paper for the news from Nicaragua, and found only a lot of "Headings," to a long, rambling rigmarole, said to come from Granada, and also a list of "specials" of the so-called Vanderbilt party of Transit-seekers. But the stuff in the letter from Granada, so-called, did not justify the "important" headings, and I thought with bitterness of the many times I had been sold in the same way at country fairs, when I was a boy, where they parade all the company of actors on a platform before the booth, and these same exhibit many characteristic traits of character "in their line." Of course one naturally thinks, "if so much is given outside for nothing, how rich will be the treat inside!" But one is hardly in and seated ten minutes before the play is over, and he is turned out—all the play consisting of a dialogue between two men in a wood, and a song by a little girl—not one of

[redacted] for 1857—Commutation from the Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

To the Common Council:

In addition to the hundreds of suits prosecuted in behalf of the employes of Charles Devlin, Street-Commissioner in the year 1857, large amounts of claims for work done, as was alleged, under the direction of Charles Devlin and the officers belonging to the various bureaus in the Street Department, were presented to the Finance Committee, and by that Committee were added to the arrearages of 1857. In the report of the Committee the appropriation for these arrearages was made in the name of the individual or firm doing the work. The total sum put in the arrearages for the six cases which have been examined, and are included in this report, is $37,907 05. These appropriations form a part of the sum $593,966 19 included in the tax bill to pay the arrearages of the year 1857.

By the 38th section of the Charter it is declared that "No expenditure for work or supplies involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made, except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure be authorized by the Common Council."

Although the Department of Repairs and Supplies had been abolished in the month of May, mainly in consequence of the abuses of its expenditures by favorite jobbers without contracts, and although the section before quoted was intended to correct these abuses by a positive enactment of the Legislature, yet Mr. Devlin, who was appointed by Mayor Wood on the 16th of June following, by his own direction or by the Heads of Bureaus in his Department, entered upon the same system of jobbing, and not only expended large sums which were collected by hundreds of suits in 1857, but also accumulated claims of nearly $38,000, most of which have recently been settled by the Comptroller and the history of them given in the following statement:

Plumbing done by Robert C. Brown on thirty five houses belonging to the Fire Department.—Mr. Brown presented bills amounting to the total sum of $1,858 43. These bills were submitted to William Wilson, who certified that the prices were not greater than customary charges to individuals for similar work.

Painting for the Fire Department by Marenner & Spencer.—Marenner & Spencer presented bills amounting to $1,555 45. These bills, 54 in number, were examined by Thomas Snell, who made a deduction on the same.

Repairs—Berrian, Simpson & West, present bills for carpenters' work and repairs on buildings of the Fire Department in 109 cases, 13 of which had been assigned. The bills presented by the firm, and for which they were paid, embrace 96 bills, amounting to the sum of $12,170 44. The 13 bills for work, on 13 separate houses, amount to $2,567 20. All these bills were placed in the hands of Isaac Lewis, an experienced builder, to examine. After a careful examination of the entire list, Mr. Lewis reported in favor of a deduction on the whole equal to 17½ per cent, and the deduction on the 96 bills, presented in the name of the firm, is $2,131 05; and on the 13 bills assigned, $459 26—making a total of $2,580 31. There is no certificate from Mr. Devlin, as the Charter requires, that the work was necessary in either of the 109 cases referred to in the list, and in many cases Mr. Lewis, who has for the last three years examined the carpenter work for most of the buildings constructed for the Fire Department, and the repairs of them, assures the Comptroller that the work done was not necessary, and in some cases the expenditure was extravagant, and shows a wanton waste of the public money. Settlements have been made with Berrian, Simpson & West, and three assignees, at a reduction of 17½ per cent., and receipts in full of the whole account have been given on them.

In addition to the expenditure in 109 cases on buildings of the Fire Department by Berrien, Simpson & West, in the year 1857, James L. Miller & Co. present a bill for carpenters work in the same year, mainly for buildings of the Fire Department, amounting to $6,676 62. In some cases jobs were done by the two firms on the same building. The charges of James L. Miller & Co., in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, are not as extravagant by 7½ per cent. as those of Berrien, Simpson & West. In this case he recommends a reduction of 10 per cent. on the average only. James L. Miller presents a bill in his own name for work, a portion of which was done in 1858, amounting to $707 73. This work has also been examined by Mr. Lewis, who recommended a reduction from the claim of 10 per cent. It will be seen that the expenditures in and about the Chief Engineer's office, the yard annexed thereto, &c., by his direction was $1,863 70, and for this and the large expenditures made on the various houses of the Department, embracing almost every house and shed in that department, no evidence has been furnished that the Chief Engineer had the certificate of the head of his Department (Mr. Devlin) that the work was necessary in a single case. The account of Mr. Miller has not been finally settled.

Mason Work.—John McCoole appears to have had a general commission for the mason work on the houses of the Fire Department. The bills for mason work on fifty-six houses were examined by Peter J. Bogart, Esq., a master mason and an experienced builder of an established character, who made a thorough examination of the work. The claims of McCoole amounted, in the aggregate, to $7,057 86. Mr. Bogart estimated the fair cost of the work done by him, allowing a liberal profit, at £3,139 12, being a deduction from the original bill of $3,918 74. A detailed statement is annexed, marked No. 5, which shows the amount charged by McCoole in each of the fifty-six cases, and the fair price of the work, estimated by Mr. Bogart. It will be seen, by reference to this statement, that McCoole charged, in some cases, three hundred per cent., in others four, and in others as high as five hundred per cent. more than is allowed by Mr. Bogart, and that he makes an affidavit to these several bills, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

City and County of New-York, ss.: John McCoole being sworn, says the above bill is just and correct and is for materials furnished and work done as therein mentioned, and that the charges are not greater than would be charged to any of his individual customers.

This account has been settled by the payment of the amount certified to by Mr. Bogart as being a liberal compensation for the work done, viz.: $3,139 12, and the receipt of John McCoole has been given by him in full for the whole account.

Caulking of Buildings for the Fire Department.—Bills of sundry persons have been presented for caulking thirty-five buildings of the Fire Department. A portion of these bills were examined by a person recommended to the Comptroller, who examined them in connection with the persons interested in the bills. This person reported favorably on the bills of W. P. McCormick. The Comptroller, however, who had reason to call in question the reasonableness of the expenditures for repairs on the public buildings for the past few years, was not satisfied that the examiner who went with Mr. McCormick had obtained all the facts which were necessary to a proper adjustment of the account between the caulker and the Corporation. He therefore selected another person to reëxamine the work done by McCormick, as well as the bills of sundry other persons, and to collect information from the foremen and members of the Fire Department, in relation to the work done at their respective houses, so far as time and circumstances would permit him to do so. The person thus selected was Wm. Bennet, who had the advantage of having examined the caulking of numerous houses in the preceding year, and therefore knew something in relation to the previous condition of the buildings in regard to which he was required to make an opinion. The examinations made by Mr. Bennet induce him to recommend a deduction of $1,094 65 on claims of W. P. McCormick for caulking, which, in the aggregate, amount to $1,693. The reductions on the other bills are not as great in proportion to the amount. The bills for caulking have not been yet adjusted and paid.

The following is a summary of the reductions made on the various bills reported:

Marrener & Spencer, painting	$454 51
Berrien, Simpson & West, carpenter work	2,580 31
J.M. Miller & J.L. Miller & Co., repairs, &c.	728 43
Jno. McCoole, mason work	2,918 74
W. P. McCormick, caulking	1,094 05
Total	$8,766 04

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

A Kidnapping Case.

The *Pittsburg Free Press* says;

"It is said that desperate efforts will be made to save SHAW (the alleged kidnapper of GEORGE W. FERRIS) from the penitentiary. The case will turn upon the point as to whether FERRIS was a slave or free-born. A late number of the Richmond *South* contains an article from which it appears that one MILES OWEN is using every means in his power to prove that FERRIS was a slave. We give the article entire:

BENJ. DAVIS & BROS., of this city, received a few days since, a letter from a person named MILES OWEN, which contains the following statement:

In 1835, one GORMAN GOODLOE sold to H. T. T. MILLER, in Natchez, then Postmaster there, a yellow woman and her child. When MILLER died, the slaves became the property of OWEN by purchase. In 1839, OWEN sold the woman, whose name was ATWELL, and in 1847 he sold the boy to G. D. RAGLAND, of Alabama, by whom he was taught the trade of brick-mason. In 1852 the boy ran off from RAGLAND and went to Pittsburg, where he assumed the name of George Washington, passed himself off as a white man and married a white woman, by whom he had a child. A man named SHAW, also a mason, who had worked in Alabama, saw the boy in Pittsburg, but could not place him until he read RAGLAND'S advertisement in Mrs. STOWE'S *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, when he at once recognized him as RAGLAND'S property. SHAW immediately communicated with RAGLAND, and received instructions to watch the boy's movements, which he did for five years.

Last Winter he missed him, but on inquiry found he was in St. Louis, Mo. He immediately proceeded to Alabama, had an interview with RAGLAND, who sent a man with him to St Louis. When they got there they found that the boy had gone to Brunswick in the same State, where they followed and succeeded in arresting him. They then took him to Alabama to his master. SHAW then returned to Pittsburg, but, immediately on arriving there, the boy's wife had him arrested 'for attempting to decoy off and carry into bondage her husband.' He was thrown into jail in default of finding bail to the amount of $3,000, and has been there since last March. The penalty for the crime with which he is charged is a fine of $2,000 and confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than five or more than twelve years, and he will suffer this unless he can clearly show that the boy was a slave.

The object of OWEN writing to the Messrs. DAVIS, is to find some trace of GOODLOE, and ascertain from him from whom he purchased the woman ATWELL and her child, and procure some witnesses from among the family who owned them, who will go to Pittsburg in October, to testify in behalf of SHAW. The boy was too small in 1834 to remember anything of his master, and it is not known whether the woman ATWELL is alive. OWEN says he attended the trial of SHAW in Pittsburg in June, but it has adjourned. All the expenses of the witnesses will be paid."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Aug. 4

Before Judge Betts.

William Campen vs. *The Schooner Edward Kilder, her tackle, &c., and master.*—On filing consent to stipulate, and terms being complied with; and on motion of Mr. John Sherwood, proctor for claimant, It is ordered that the above-named vessel be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—Aug. 4

The eleven men (blacks) lately arrested as mutineers on board the American ship *Cordelia*, and who were committed on examination by Commissioner BRIDGHAM, were brought to this office at 2 P. M., and there discharged on their own recognizances, to appear and answer the charge preferred against them, before the Grand Jury. The revolt alleged was proven to be merely a technical breach of the law.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Aug. 4.

Before U. S. Commissioner Stilwell.

The U. S. vs. *Andrew Low.*—This was a case of alleged cruelty at sea. The defendant is captain of the ship *Old Colony*. During the voyage from San Francisco to this port, Wm. Reed, a sailor on board, made a complaint to the captain in relation to some matter in which the captain thought he was not justified in complaining. Reed became angry and used strong language, whereupon the captain had him flogged. On the examination, the complainant's witnesses said the captain had treated them well during the voyage, and as the malice required by the law was not apparent, the complaint was dismissed.

Before R. F. Stilwell, Esq.

Capt. Andrew Lowe, of the ship *Old Colony*, was put on examination for alleged cruel punishment to a seaman on board, while on the voyage from Callao. The punishment alleged proving to be merely some strokes with a cowhide for disrespectful conduct towares the Captain, the defendant was discharged.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Aug. 4.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel *The President, Directors and Company of the Tremont Bank* agt. *Richard B. Connolly, Clerk of the City and County of New-York.*

Smith and Washburne for relators; J. S. Lawrence for Clerk.

Messrs. Smith and Washburne, attorneys of this Court, recently commenced six different actions in this Court against Samuel C. Demarest, in one of which actions the relators were plaintiffs, and in one of which Demarest was the sole defendant; in one, Claudius B. Conant was made a party defendant with him, and in the four others Chas. H. Stone and Wm. A. Dodge were made party defendants with Demarest and Conant. In each of these actions an attachment was issued against the property of Demarest. One of the alleged grounds upon which the attachments were issued was, that Demarest, with intent to defraud his creditors, had, in connection with Claudius B. Conant, assigned and conveyed a valuable store and lot in this City to Charles Starr, Jr., without consideration, and with the understanding and agreement that Starr should subsequently convey the same to the wife of Demarest, to be held by her for his benefit; and that in pursuance thereof, Starr had conveyed the store and lot to the wife of Demarest, and the same stood on record in her name, and was held by her for the benefit of Demarest, and in fraud of his creditors. The attorneys for the plaintiff subsequently filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New York a notice of the pendency of the actions, in pursuance of section 132 of the Code, as amended in 1857 and 1858, containing the title and naming the parties to the object and the cause of the action; the grounds upon which the attachment issued; a description of the property claimed to have been conveyed as aforesaid and to be affected by the attachments and a notice that the same was filed for the preservation of a lien created upon said property by said warrant of attachment as against said and all holders of the same from or under Samuel C. Demarest, his wife, Charles Starr, Jr., or Claudius B. Conant. On filing the notices, Smith & Washburne requested Mr. Connolly, the clerk, to index in his books kept for that purpose, the names, not only of the several parties in each of said actions, but also of said Conant, Maria Demarest and Charles Starr, Jr., offering at the same time to make the clerk a suitable compensation beyond his ordinary fee for such extra labor. The clerk declining to make the index or record of the names of any or either of said persons except as they appeared and in the actions in which they appeared as defendants, Smith and Washburne, on a verified petition stating the above facts obtained an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding the said clerk to index in a suitable manner for the protection of the plaintiffs and purchasers, &c., the names of Claudius B. Conant, Maria Demarest and Charles Starr, Jr., and now on the return of the order to show cause, ask for the *mandamus*. It is very clear that in this application the attorneys for the attaching creditors in said actions have proceeded on the idea, that although Demarest had actually conveyed the property to Starr, and Starr to the wife of Demarest, before the attachments were issued; yet that the attaching creditors had a right, on commencing said actions, and obtaining their attachments, to assume that their allegations of fraud are true, and that such conveyances to Starr and to the wife were void, *even as against him and her not made parties to either of the actions*; and as against Conant in the action to which *he is not a party*. The object of this application is to have the parties whose conveyances were *prior to the issuing of the attachment*, and to prevent them from conveying without making them parties to the action, and without any injunction order. Such an idea cannot be correct, or such a purpose lawful; and if effected would be contrary to the plainest principles of justice. Nor do I think there is any law countenancing any such idea or purpose. By sec. 132 of the Code, the notice which the plaintiff may file with the Clerk of the county in which the property is situated, is to contain *the names of the parties*, the object of the action, &c. It provides that "from the time of filing only shall the pendency of the action be constructive notice to a purchaser or incumbrancer of the property affected thereby." This means that the pendency of the action against a grantor *from whom title is to be taken*, not from whom *it has been taken before the commencement of the action*, shall be notice to a grantee, &c., subsequent to the filing of the notice. The amendment of 1858 (chap. 306, sec. 4) is that every person whose conveyance or encumbrance is *subsequently* executed, or subsequently recorded, "shall be deemed a subsequent purchaser or encumbrancer, and shall be bound by all proceedings taken after the filing of such notice to the same extent *as if he were made a party to the action*. Without a full examination of the purpose and effect of this amendment, I think I safe to say that it does not apply to grantees or incumbrancers prior to the commencement of the action or the filing of the notice, *not parties to the action*. Section 229 of the Code authorizes an attachment where the defendant has "assigned, disposed of or secreted" his property with intent to defraud his creditors. Admitting this to refer to real as well as to personal property, the Code does not say or mean that the attachment shall be a lien on the specific property which has been so fraudulently disposed of, &c. The frudulent disposition, &c., of *any* property is the *ground* upon which the attachment issues. The attachment becomes a *lien* on the property on which it is levied. The fraud gives a right to a lien, but does not create one. The motion for a *mandamus* must be denied with $10 costs.

Before Judge Clerke.

Tobias Schadle vs. *Edward Chase.*—This case came up on a motion to discharge a lawyer from arrest for not passing over the sum of $274 50 to the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, that sum having been, as alleged, received in a fiduciary capacity. On the part of the defendant two affidavits were submitted, one from himself and one from Mr. Sandford, an attorney, in which the receipt of the money was admitted, but the indebtedness to the Company was avowed to be only conditional, as Sandford was employed by the plaintiff to obtain an order to draw funds out of that Court and to pay the Company from the proceeds. Sandford swears he made a motion and obtained the order, but did not pay the Company in consequence of the arrest of Chase. The Judge, after hearing counsel *pro* and *con*., said he would take the papers and give an early decision.

ANNUAL MEETING OF JUDGES.

Yesterday the Judges of the Supreme Court throughout the State, and of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of this City, held their annual meeting at Albany, to systematize and revise their rules for the next year.

SUPERIOR COURT—Aug. 4.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Levi Preedil vs. *R. B. De Barre.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest or to reduce the bail. Motion denied.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WEED, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

VIRGINIA.

Ritchie C. H., Ritchie County.—Wheat is seriously damaged by weevil and rust. Oats in the same condition. I think it doubtful if wheat will average half a crop.

Clayton, Barbour County.—There will not be much more, if any, than one half a crop of wheat and oats. There is a present prospect of a good crop of corn.

KENTUCKY.

Irvine, Estelle County.—We have recently finished harvesting. Our wheat, although slightly injured by rust, may be set down as an average yield. Oats almost an entire failure, owing to rust.

Eddyville, Caldwell County.—Corn and tobacco crops are very fine, as good as any for the last ten years. Wheat tolerable only. Oats ruined by rust, not worth one red cent.

Ligon County.—Same remarks apply to this as to Caldwell County.

GEORGIA.

Rome, Floyd County.—The wheat crop is poor, one-half crop only. The prospects for cotton and corn are good.

Van Wert, Polk County.—The wheat crop is short this year. The prospects for cotton and corn are fine.

MISSISSIPPI.

Greensboro', Choctaw County.—Our prospects for a grain crop are very flattering. There is some uncertainty about the cotton crop.

Holly Springs, Marshall County.—The prospects for cotton, corn and wheat are fair.

TEXAS.

Houston, Harris County.—The prospects are very flattering for a heavier crop of corn and cotton than has been made in many years.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG 3, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reserved for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2610	2625	12	397	1288	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	128	31	32	5297	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	55	54	81	4793	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	29	88	98	1230	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2610	3167	185	606	12608	.....
Last week	3947	4950	200	588	11207	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,608.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1376	.....	.....	200	.....
Hudson River Railroad	892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	354	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	33	12	397	1088	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	791	Missouri	—
New-York	72	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,170	Texas	90
Kentucky	290	Connecticut	—
Indiana	212	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 4, amount to 3,680 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,185
Hudson River Railroad	991
Erie Railroad	1,504
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	3,680

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 4, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	4,079
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	1,241
By Hudson River Railroad	—
Camden and Amboy Railroad	111
Total	5,431

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858:

	Beef.		Head.
Cattle	1,685	Horses	—
Hogs	4,203	Lambs	13
Sheep	2,701	Calves	95
Total			8,698

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8¼c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	5½c.@ 6c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 9c.	7c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¼c.	7¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c @9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The yards at Forty-fourth-street were well supplied to-day with more than an average quality of cattle, a large proportion of which were heavy and in good flesh. It will be seen, by reference to our figures above, that we have advanced the price ½c. ₱ lb. over last week's quotations. Taking into account the improved quality and better weights obtained to-day, the average of all the sales at ALLERTON'S shows a greater advance than this even. No large prices were obtained, and only a portion of the ground recovered which was lost last Wednesday. Very few sales reached over 9c., while good killing bullocks were plenty at 8¾c. ₱ lb. About 2,600 cattle were yarded at Forty-fourth-street for the present market, while the receipts for the City and Bergen during the week amount to 3,167, or about 1,600 less than last week. The large supply and low prices last Wednesday induced many to lay in more than a week's stock, so that no great anxiety was manifested by purchasers to-day, and, after a little briskness this morning, the sales became quite dull, and the yards were barely cleared at night.... Several lots bought in the yards last week, and in the country at the then prevailing prices, were sold to-day so as to make a very good commission, and gladdened the hearts of those who had been working against the current for several weeks past. A word of caution may be necessary, however, as quite likely the tide has not permanently changed. Texas Cattle are now coming in more freely, and those embarking in that trade will find valuable suggestions derived from Mr. TAYLOR'S experience, in a drove noted below, he having been engaged in bringing cattle from that territory. A telegram received at the yards announced the death of Mr. ELI VIRGIN, a prominent cattle-dealer, of Illinois. The particulars are not given, but it is reported that in getting upon a car in motion he fell and was run over. In connection with Mr. J. T. ALEXANDER, he has for several years past been one of the largest contributors to this market.

About 1,200 Cattle were taken from Albany by Eastern buyers, at less prices than obtained here to-day. The Albany market, we believe, is now empty, and several lots held at other points were in and disposed of to-day, leaving a clear field for future operations. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
81	Ohio.	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
30	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	P. Carey.
55	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
35	Ohio.	S. B. Richardson	Hoag & Sherman.
90.	Texas	T. C. Beck	George Ayrault,
121	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
112	Ill.	Alexander & Grimm	J. A. Merritt.
69	Ohio.	Florence & Haxey	Budion & Eastman
44	Ill	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
88	Ohio.	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
89	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
29	Ohio.	S. B Richardson	Owner.
109	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
16	N. Y.	J. Bezole	Shepard & Carey.
75	N. Y.	H. Barnes	Owner.
35	Ill.	Bcerum & Hand	Beach & Bray.
34	Ohio.	S. B. Richardson	Westheimer & Bro.
59	Ky.	Sudduth & Goff	Westheimer & Bro.
33	Ind.	Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
58	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	O. Hurd.
57	Ohio	Gibson & Shepard	Beach & Bray.
54	Ohio.	Hurst & Cochrane	Beach & Bray.
72	Ohio.	— Grinnell	Beach & Bray.
79	Ill.	S. & W. Dunlap	White & Son.
97	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
85	Ill.	Van & Co.	Owners.
37	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	J. H. Williams.
38	Ky.	I. Van Meter	J. H. Williams.
67	Ohio.	B. Bartram	Owner.
23	Ohio	J. N. Cherry & Co	A. M. Allerton, Jr.
48	Ohio.	S. C. Langdon	W. Florence.
46	Ohio	Smith & Baldwin	D. Barnes.
47	Ind.	Frank & Co	Westheimer & Bro.
47	Ind.	J. McRae	Owner.
51	Ind.	S. McRae	A. M. Allerton, Jr.
47	Ky.	O. Rahn & Co	M. Lauterbeck.
175	O. & Ind.	Several owners	Messenger & Gillett.
69	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
117	O. & Ind.	Different owners	J. Miller.
97	Ill.	Alexander & Co	T. White.
58	Ill.	Bryant & Stoke	T. Wheeler.
109	Ill.	Several owners	S. D. Haring.

SHEPHERD & CAREY, for J. BEZOLE, 16 average State cattle at 7¾c. on 625 lbs.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for A. WARNER, 81 very fair Ohio cattle, rated 675 lbs., at 9c.

S. B. [redacted] forwarded several lots, one of which, comprising 30 prime Ohio cattle, was sold by P. CAREY at an average of 9c. A few of the top brought 9¼c. Another lot of 79 rather light and thin Ohio cattle bought at Albany, sold by the owner at about 8c., paying a commission of about $3 ₱ head. Another lot of 58 prime Kentucky cattle, weighing 859 lbs. net, brought 8¾c.@9c., by O. HURD, salesman. J. H. WILLIAMS sold still another lot of 37 choice Kentuckians, rated 950 lbs. net, at 8½c.@9c. C. GWIN took 18 of them at $95 each, or 9c. buyer, 8¾c. seller.

T. C. BECK contributed 90 thin Texans, which had been grazed but a few months in Illinois, coming all the way from Texas since Spring. They were consequently rather green, weighing about 500 lbs net, and sold by GEO. AYRAULT at an average of $35 ₱ head, or about 7c. ₱ lb. These were brought on by Mr. G. W. TAYLOR, whose experience in bringing Cattle from Texas may be valuable to beginners. Starting from Prescott, on the Red River, he passed through the Indian Nation to the line between Kansas and Missouri, avoiding as much as possible the latter State, owing to the demonstration of armed men, who threatened to shoot them if they brought Cattle through their territory. He followed the course of the river to near Kansas City—crossing Randolph, Ferry, thence to Quincy, Ill., where the Cattle were shipped on the Quincy and Burlington Road to Chicago, and *via* Michigan Central Road to Detroit, over the Great Western Road to Suspension Bridge, thence by way of the Central Road to Albany. This Mr. TAYLOR thinks the most feasible and cheapest route, costing but about $10 ₱ head on the present lot.

S. ULERY for J. T. ALEXANDER, 121 fair Illinois cattle of 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c.

ALEXANDER & CRUM forwarded 112 rather nice Illinois steers, estimated 6½ cwt., which J. A. MERRITT sold at 8c.@9c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 44 of their own Illinois cattle, of pretty good quality, at 8¾c., on an estimated weight of 750 lbs. net.

C. G. TEED sold 86 prime Ohio cattle for J. BRYANT at an average of about 9c. These ranked No. 1 to-day, weighing about 875 lbs. net.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 99 light Illinois steers, of fair quality, at 8c.@9c. Another lot of 109 of ALEXANDER & VIRGIN'S cattle sold by R. MURRAY at 8c.@9c., on an estimated weight of 675 lbs. net. A telegram from Mr. ALEXANDER announces the death of Mr. VIRGIN from an accident on the railroad. No particulars given.

BEACH & BRAY, for GIBSON & SHEPPARD, 97 rather light and rough Ohio Steers at 7c.@8c. For HURST & COCHRANE, 54 Ohio Steers of similar quality, at same rates.

WHITE & SON, for S. & W. DUNLAP, 79 fair Illinois Cattle, estimated at 650 lbs. net, at an average of $53 50 ₱ head, or about 8¼c.

VAIL & Co., 85 Illinois Cattle, of their own purchase, at 8½c.@9c. They were in good flesh, weighing about 7½ cwt.

B. BARTRAM, on his own account, 67 nice Ohio Cattle, weighing about 675 lbs. net, at nearly $61 ₱ head, or 9c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

With light receipts the market is even worse than the previous week. There is no life to the trade and many of the animals sent in are sold very low or wait a long time for purchasers.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh Cows, which sell slowly at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Receipts have been light and they were all sold, but at low prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. A portion of the stock was very good and sold well, although the market is not better than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 54 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 88 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Sales have been slower than any previous week this season. No more than half of those offered have found purchasers.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for bu little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets are more lively and better prices are obtained. A shorter supply of cattle and cooler weather tend to improve the calf trade.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 397 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and 6½c. for the choice. Market moderately brisk at rather higher rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for a very few of the best. Sales tolerably brisk.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 81 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6½c. Market more lively at higher prices. Fair Calves readily command 6c. by the lot.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been large for the past week, amounting to 12,608 head. The market holds very good for prime sheep, although prices are not high. Lambs are more plenty, and sell dull. They now bring but very little more than Sheep.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,288 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4½c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c.@6c. for Lambs. Good Sheep sell well, while Lambs are dull, it taking very good ones to bring $3 50 ₱ head to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,297 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5¾c.@7c. gross for Lambs. A few of the finest Sheep bring 4¾c., and even 5c. Good Sheep are in demand, while Lambs are abundant and slow. Receipts have been very large, but the pens were nearly cleared each day. The receipts for the past month were 21,367, or 5,920 more than during the previous month, and 3,833 less than for July, 1857.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,793 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,230 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

226 Sheep	$761 40	164 Lambs	$480 13
153 Sheep	498 00	101 Lambs	328 00
223 Sheep	813 62	47 Lambs	121 00
117 Sheep	356 00	50 Lambs	157 50
128 Sheep	531 50		
Total	1,214		$4,077 15

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 3.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,089 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 62 ₱ head.

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of

74 Sheep and Lambs	$262 00		
120 Sheep and Lambs	404 00		
107 Sheep and Lambs	378 50		
18 Sheep and Lambs	95 00		
121 Sheep and Lambs	393 00		
125 Sheep	406 25		
61 Sheep	228 75		
Total	$2,167 50		

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

107 Sheep and Lambs	$294 43		

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—THE IRISH BARON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ERNEST MALTRAVERS JOHN OVERY—NEW FOOTMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool .....Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c. Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, sails to-day for Aspinwall, with a full load of passengers and the California mails. Among others, a party of scientific gentlemen, who are bound to Peru to make observations of the great solar eclipse in September; they go out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and are furnished with a free passage by the United States Mail steamship, the Panama Railroad, and the (British) Pacific Steam Navigation Companies.

We publish, this morning, for the edification of our Democratic friends, and all others interested, a full and authentic list of the removals and appointments made by Collector SCHELL in the New-York Custom-House, and confirmed, yesterday, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Some explanations in reference to them, contained in our Washington correspondence, will likewise be found interesting.

The recent heavy increase of receipts at the Custom-Houses is regarded, at the Treasury Department, as indicative of a general revival of business, and, it is thought, will more than realize the expectations of Secretary COBB, as communicated to Congress near the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue, a large amount of the loans authorized will not be called for during the present fiscal year. The bids for the next loan for ten millions, however, will be decided on Monday next.

Incomplete returns from the Missouri election, which took place on Monday last, indicate the general success of the Democratic ticket. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., for Congress, is defeated—his Democratic opponent, BARRETT, leading him about 600 votes.

The "Liberty Party" Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday forenoon, numbering about one hundred persons, one half of whom were citizens of the town. After the organization, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, an adjournment was had until the afternoon. In the afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions made their report, consisting of eight resolutions. The last nominated GERRIT SMITH, Esq., for Governor. A quarrel then arose as to the right of those present to discuss the resolutions, and it was finally decided that only those who had signed the call for the Convention had that right,—under which decision the President, the Rev. ISAAC PARKS, of Canastota, resigned his position, making a new organization necessary. The Convention then numbered but 20 members, and the resolution nominating Mr. SMITH received just seven votes. The usual Committee was then appointed to notify the nominee; also, a State Committee of seven, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings appear to have been anything but harmonious.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred, by a vote of 16 to 3, with the Board of Aldermen in the proposed Ward's Island purchase, regardless of the veto of the Mayor. They also voted themselves $8 per day for not more than ten meetings per month. The rest of the business of the session had reference to petitions and communications for flagging and sewering, which were mostly laid over.

The Health Officer of this Port yesterday made an interesting report to the Commissioners of Health, going to show considerable improvement in the management of Quarantine affairs, as exhibited in the decrease of fatal cases of yellow-fever over former years, in proportion to the numbers admitted into the Hospital.

The bark *Montmorenci*, Capt. BROWN, belonging to Bath, from New-Orleans on the 13th ult., with cotton, put into this port yesterday, on account of the loss of a portion of her crew; three having died of yellow fever and one of sun-stroke. She anchored in the lower Bay.

Some 80 members of the Academy of Medicine attended its August meeting last night, at the Academy. The first hour was given to a paper on the "Yellow fever of Galveston." Dr. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Swill-milk, invited members to furnish any facts that might come to their knowledge, during the Summer, as to the effects of City-made milk upon infants. The appointed topic of the evening coming up, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, by invitation, spoke at length and familiarly upon the surgical and relative anatomy of the prostate gland. Incidentally, he remarked that he had performed the operation of lithotomy 160 times; that for instruments he used simply the knife, and that—thus sharply rebuking the tribe who "tap" as familiarly as they amputate—he had never punctured the human bladder of a living person in his life. Dr. MOTT was unanimously requested to open the discussion upon the same subject at the next monthly meeting.

The trial of STEPHEN H. BRANCH for libels against Mayor TIEMANN and Governors DRAPER and BELL, published in the *Alligator*, of July 10, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD. Mr. ASHMEAD argued for the defence in an ingenious manner, not denying the libel, but denying that it was published with a malicious intent. Mr. MCKEON followed in a long and powerful speech for the prosecution. The Recorder's charge was elaborate, though moderately brief. After a short deliberation the Jury convicted BRANCH. Then an exciting scene occurred. BRANCH made a characteristic speech, winding up in a state of the greatest excitement, and shrieking at the top of his voice. The scene was painful and impressive. The Recorder, after remarking on the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. His counsel gave notice of further proceedings in arrest of judgment. In the meantime, BRANCH is an inmate of the Tombs.

Two Polish Jews, named MORRIS GOLDSTEIN and ABRAHAM DAVIS, who, under the disguise of peddlers, have, for years past, been committing audacious burglaries in the Eastern, Southern and Western States, were arrested yesterday, in this City. They are wanted to answer several charges preferred against them, and warrants for their arrest have been in the hands of the Detective Police for some time. They have been in State Prison, and their arrest will doubtless put an estoppel on their career of crime, for a time at least.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of the late murder in the Sixth Ward of CORNELIUS RADY. The evidence showed that PATRICK GILLIGAN, the principal in the murder, was in the Sixth Ward on Tuesday evening, although he has not yet been arrested. JOHN TIERNEY, in whose house in Forty-second-street he was secreted after the commission of the murder, was arrested yesterday, as an accessory after the fact. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the New-York Common Pleas and Superior Court, met at Albany yesterday, to hear the report of the Committee of five Justices appointed at the last Convention, in 1856, to review and revise the rules of the Courts. The Report, presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Judge ALLEN, was read and adopted. A proposition that each rule, as amended, should be acted upon separately, was then agreed to, and the result of the labors of the Convention, so far as known, will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The exciting contest at cricket between Canada and the United States, which has continued, with some intermissions, for three days, was finished yesterday, at the Hoboken cricket ground, in favor of the United States, with four wickets to go down.

The irregularity in the Flour trade continued yesterday, owing to the large amounts, especially of State brands, which the inspectors would not pass. Reliable brands were in good request, at higher prices. Wheat and Corn were also in lively demand, at essentially unchanged rates. Rye and Oats were dearer, with more inquiry for each. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Prime Pork and Mess Beef at firmer prices. Cotton and Coffee were quiet. Rice was in moderate request. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention, and closed higher. Sugars were freely purchased at strengthening rates. Freights presented no really new feature. The number of vessels in port was 861.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was pretty well supplied with good bullocks yesterday, although there was no surplus like last week, when near 4,000 head were offered. Prices were firmer, at an advance of about ½c. ₩ lb., at which all the animals—numbering 2,610—found either City or country buyers.

Philosophy of Privateering—Shall the Practice be Abandoned?

MONTESQUIEU'S rule that it is "the duty of nations in time of peace to do one another the greatest possible amount of good, and in time of war the least possible amount of evil, consistent with a due regard to their own real interest," is that which should unquestionably regulate national intercourse, but, like every other rule, it has limits to its operation. The object of war is victory, and that which hastens victory is almost as great a benefit to the human race as that which mitigates the rigor of hostilities. There is unquestionably a point beyond which any attempt to deprive war of its terrors, short of its total abolition, may prove a real injury to mankind.

The resolution of the Congress of Paris abolishing privateering, and asking for our adhesion to their decision, brings very prominently before us the difficulty of reconciling a decent deference to the apparent demands of civilization with a proper regard for our own interests. We are asked to concur with the majority of civilized nations in a measure which would unquestionably tend to deprive maritime war of one of its most disagreeable and least defensible features. We refuse to do so, unless the allies go with us a step further, and by agreeing to regard property at sea as inviolate as property on shore, make war between two distant nations a mere exchange of empty menaces. The result is that Europe at this moment pretends to hold us responsible for the maintenance of one of the worst of the many bad practices bequeathed to us by a barbarous age.

Now, the objection to privateering is not that privateers are employed to capture and destroy enemies' property, for this public vessels do as well, but that privateers are not subject to the same discipline, nor under the same responsibility, nor amenable to the same code of honor, as vessels belonging to the national force. And for every one of these reasons, and several more, they do not constitute a fair counterpart to the militia on land. The militia, when called out in time of war, is, to all intents and purposes, a regular force; is under the orders of a general appointed by government; executes operations determined upon by the government, in the way the government directs, and the nation is just as accountable for its acts as if it were the line itself. The only difference between the regular troops and the militia is that the latter are to be constantly under arms and cannot be sent out of their own country. The only land force which could properly be compared to privateers at sea, would be independent corps of *condottierri*, raised by private individuals, with a license from the President, and sent into Canada or Mexico, to pillage the inhabitants, for the private benefit of the spoilers, leaving it to their own option ever to engage the enemy's forces, or not, and exacting from them no aid whatever for the operations of the regular troops. We need hardly say that the mere mention of any such force would excite a storm of public execration. Privateers do none of the legitimate duties of the national force. They will neither blockade ports, bombard fortresses, transport troops, nor cruise for the protection of our own commerce.

All these are services of great danger, which men will undertake to perform only at the call of honor or of duty. But no shipowner or speculator fits out a privateer in obedience either to duty or honor. He goes into the business as a speculation, and conducts it on thoroughly commercial principles, by endeavoring to combine the greatest possible gain with the least possible risk. He cruises not to fight, but to plunder, and carry home the spoil. If privateers were expected to do the duty of a national ship, and incur the same risks of capture and destruction, there would be very few people found to invest their money in them.

As their only object, therefore, is the plunder of private property, and if plunder at sea be unjustifiable or indefensible, we have clearly not got a leg to stand upon, any more than if, as in the case we have just put, President BUCHANAN were to allow PETER DAWSON, Esq., to fit out bands of Dead-Rabbits to harry the farmers in Eastern Canada, and sell the spoil by auction in Tompkins Square.

But to reserve the right of plundering the property of the enemy at sea, already accorded by the laws of war, has certainly many cogent arguments in its favor. There is no way in which, in a war between maritime nations, so much injury may be inflicted on an enemy with so little suffering to individuals. The mere destruction of his commerce will often impel him far more powerfully to make peace, than a dozen pitched battles. If war were to be converted, as many philanthropists propose to convert it, into a mere series of gladiatorial combats between hired troops, without any further injury to the rest of the nation than the payment of the cost, it would certainly occur far more frequently than at present, inasmuch as the public would give itself little trouble about its origin or conduct. As long as territory might be acquired, or compensation exacted for real or imaginary injuries, without any interruption to trade, soldiers or knavish politicians would be left to use the force of the nation at their pleasure. The whole value of war lies in the fact that rightly or wrongly, adroitly or clumsily, it decides disputes somehow, by the exhaustion of one party or another. Make commerce inviolable and two great commercial powers might remain hostile for half a century, annoying each other by raids and invasions, and bloodshed by land. There is no good distinction between property on shore and property at sea; but we think if the loss and suffering to helpless and innocent people did not prove vastly greater than the gain to the belligerents, it would be advisable to plunder property on shore as well. When we deliberately kill any number of men that may be necessary to secure victory, *à fortiori* we may lawfully plunder to any amount that may be necessary to effect the same object.

The objections to it, as well as to privateering, lie rather in their demoralizing influence upon those who use this right, than in the injury inflicted upon those who come under its operation. We cannot allow, even the crews of public ships to appropriate other people's goods to their own use, under pretence of serving the national interest, without forcing bad instincts and bad passions into unnatural activity; and still less can we allow private individuals to fit out ships to rob on the high seas for their own emolument, even though the whole country profit indirectly by their operations, without confusing people's notions of right and wrong, and stimulating greed and rapacity and gambling. Nothing is more apt to demoralize a whole population than long and successful privateering. Without substituting a large navy, we certainly cannot safely relinquish it, but we should, whenever occasion occurs for it again, do something to make our privateers in reality the militia of the seas, a force which shall fight the enemy, as well as take prizes, blockade and convoy, as well as cruise. If this were done, and the vessels were under the control of the President, probably not nearly so many would go into the business; but the force would be one which we might maintain and use with honest pride, and which would be fully as effective as any navy afloat.

French Superiority in the Chinese War.

If the London *Times* is to be believed, the British are not likely to benefit their reputation by the Anglo-French alliance in China any more than by the Anglo-French alliance in the Crimea. John Bull has evidently gone into the fraternization business with a heartiness, of which his Gallic ally knows only too well how to avail himself, and the latter bids fair, with an almost ludicrous inferiority of means, to strengthen in China the advantages which good fortune and good management gave him at Sebastopol. During the whole Crimean war the English Government paid a good deal more attention in selecting its superior officers to the likelihood of their getting on well with the French, than to the likelihood of their getting on well with the enemy. Lord RAGLAN and General SIMPSON both received the Command-in-chief mainly because they were good-natured men of peaceable dispositions, and they answered the expectations formed of them admirably. A cordial understanding between the Allies during the war, was, no doubt, a matter of prime importance; but—as Lord LOUGHBOROUGH once translated *Est modus in rebus*—"There's an end of things" The war was not to last always, and important as it was to England that Sebastopol should be taken, it was vastly more important that she should come out of the affair with prestige undiminished and laurels untarnished. ABERDEEN and PALMERSTON, however, placed the maintenance of the French alliance above every other consideration, and they had their reward. The English cheerfully assumed all the second-rate positions of the struggle, deferred to their Allies with unheard-of docility, and were dismissed at the close with flattering encomiums upon their unprecedented good nature and brute valor

There was some excuse for them, however, in the fact that, except at Alma, the French had a much larger force in the field, and nearly as large a squadron at sea. In this fact John Bull found balm for the multitudinous wounds which his neighbor's good opinion of himself inflicted upon British self-love. In China, however, the relative numbers of the allied forces is completely reversed. The French mustered only 900 men at the storming of Canton, or about a fourth of the British force, and their naval squadron is comparatively insignificant. In the attack on the city, the compliment was paid them, which military etiquette prescribes under such circumstances, of assigning them, in consideration of their small numbers, the post of honor, and allowing them to head the column. The consequence has been that all France believes today that the French took Canton, and in a theatrical representation of the capture given the other day in Paris, the English were literally nowhere to be seen. Subsequent events have done nothing to correct the popular impression. With a tolerably large land-force, and a large flotilla of gun-boats, fitted out expressly for this service; with, in short, every needful requisite for enabling the English to play the leading part in the war, Admiral SEYMOUR seems determined to contribute, as far as in him lies, another laurel to the wreath which encircles the brows of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. Lord ELGIN set off on the 10th of April, in company with Baron GROS, for the express purpose of forcing his way up the river towards Pekin, and bringing the Celestial Court to treat the barbarian plenipotentiaries at least with civility. At the Gulf of Pecheli he was to have been joined by the whole flotilla of gun-boats. He reached it with but one gun-boat out of twenty. The Baron GROS, out of five, had three on the spot. ELGIN seems to have made the best of a bad business. His gun-boats got over the bar, at the mouth of the river, with safety; his two dispatch-boats, in spite of all possible precautions, stuck fast. The French gun-boats were all successful, and remained anchored inside for some time, waiting for the English to bring up more gun-boats—the remainder of the flotilla, for some unaccountable reason, having remained at anchor at Canton—and to get the dispatch-boats afloat.

By the last mail more favorable reports have been received. The forts on the river, bank inside have been captured, and the allies were ascending the river, but the contrast between the forced inaction and want of preparation of the English at the outset, and the alertness of the French, is pretty sure to be made use of at home. The news reached France, we presume, about the time that Queen VICTORIA was assisting in great state at the inauguration of the gigantic fortifications at Cherbourg, which can serve for no purpose so well as to menace the security of her own empire. Whatever complaints LOUIS NAPOLEON may have to make of the turbulent hostility of the English people, he can at least find no fault on the score of want of subserviency with the English Government.

Philosophy of Railroad Catastrophes.

No where do we show such lamentable lack of reason as in our railroad economy. Periodically the community is thrown into dismay at the occurrence of some frightful casualty on one of our iron roads. For a few days the most intense excitement prevails; but no sooner does the horror of the occasion wear away than the public lapses into somnolent apathy, till again startled by some new thunder-clap. Meanwhile these accidents are permitted to pass unimproved; little or no attempt is made to explore the cause of the disaster, and so prepare for the avoidance of similar events.

It is the prominent tendency of the times to bring everything under the control of law. The stupid and chaotic old doctrine of chance departs before the saner principle of necessary connection, and the science of statistics is revolutionizing our entire conception of social phenomena. It is strange, however—and culpable—that while the application of numbers has been made so powerful an instrument in the elimination of truth, no attempt has been put forth to extend it to the elucidation of the dark and direful problem of railroad casualties.

Several important documents on this subject have recently come to hand, which may not be without their significant lessons for us. Among these is the British Board of Trade Report on Railway Casualties for 1857, by Captain GALTON. Another is the Report of a Commission instituted by the French Minister of Public Works, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of railroad accidents, and the mode of preventing them. This Commission was appointed in 1854, after the dreadful disasters of the previous year; and, after several years' arduous labor, the results at length appear in this Report. This latter document, especially, is so thorough in its exhibit of the data of Railroad disasters in France, so minute in its details, and probes the problem so profoundly, that its facts and practical conclusions are of the weightiest moment to every one interested in the development of the Railroad system in the United States. When shall we have a similar scientific examination of the American aspects of the subject? It is impossible to say; but this may with surety be affirmed, that we shall begin the case with some hope and success only just as soon as we thoroughly learn the cause. An exact acquaintance with the dangers that beset railroads must be the first step towards any effectual measures for their prevention. Shall we ever arrive at such an acquaintance? or shall we go on in the same old chaotic and Atheistic fashion—a course of carelessness, with a running commentary of horror and blood? The question is a momentous one.

It appears, from Captain GALTON'S report, that during the year 1857, 25 persons were killed and 631 wounded on British railways "by causes beyond their own control." Of the 25 deaths, but one occurred in Scotland and none in Ireland. Taking into account the number of persons carried, this gives one fatal accident to every 5,200,000 passengers carried. This, though a large number, is yet neither as great as that of 1851 nor 1853. The following table presents an interesting view of the comparative number of accidents on English railways during the past seven years:

	Passengers carried.
1850..1 death in every	6 071,202
1851..1 death in every	4,494,268
1852..1 death in every	8,913,572
1853..1 death in every	2,841,296
1854..1 death in every	9,526,907
1855..1 death in every	11,859,513
1856..1 death in every	16,168,449
1857..1 death in every	5,200,000

Touching the question of prevention of accidents, Captain GALTON justly remarks:

"The only practicable method of obtaining a diminution of railway accidents would be to endeavor to effect a more efficient inquiry into the circumstances connected with every accident attended with injury to passengers or loss of life, by an immediate publication of the report showing the causes of the accident."

We have obtained a bad preëminence for the terrific frequency of railroad catastrophes in this country. It may truly be said that the path of our railroads has been traced in blood. They have raised themselves to a kinship with war and pestilence as an elemental destructive principle. Railroad accidents in America are estimated as being three times as numerous, in proportion, as those of France, and more than twelve times as numerous as those of Prussia! Subjoined is the result of a series of comparison of Railroad disasters in various countries during several years:

	Passengers carried.
Prussia, one killed or wounded to every	3,294,075
Belgium, one killed or wounded to every	1,611,237
France, one killed or wounded to every	375,092
England, one killed or wounded to every	311,345
United States, one killed or wounded to every	188,459

These figures can no wise be considered absolute, being the result of too contracted a system of comparisons.

From the commencement of the Railroad system in France, in 1835, up to 1855—a period of twenty years—513 accidents happened, of which 274 were from running off the track, and 239 from collisions. In these accidents 111 persons were killed, giving one person killed for every 1,703,123 passengers carried. To this must be added 393 wounded; and, taking killed and wounded into account, it presents one killed or wounded for every 375,092 passengers carried. This does not include agents, or persons who suffered from causes within their own control, as suicides, &c. Of these 513 accidents, 252 were the fault of the employes, their carelessness or violation of the rules bringing on collisions, and 261 from defects in the state of the road, locomotive, &c.

The various special causes are gone into with great minuteness in the Report, and are well worthy of studious attention. Prominent among these are the breaking and splitting of rails, chairs, switches, and defects in the locomotive and train; 81 cases of running off the track being the result of the former, and 83 of the latter cause. Some such system as this French Report should be made the basis of a great review of American Railroads. It might, however, be rendered still more minute and precise. An inquiry should be instituted as to which position in the train proves the most dangerous, also which part of the car, (the middle is no doubt the safest) The relation of disasters to the time of the year should also be investigated: thus to judge from several years' data, we should conclude that the number of accidents in the United States decreases very sensibly in the months of May, June and July, but especially in November and December, to rise very rapidly from January to April, and from August to October.

There is one aspect of Railroad accidents that is very surprising, and which should be stated as a *per contra*. When we take into account the immense number of persons who travel by Railroad, it turns out that, when we come to balance the accidents on railways with those happening to an equal number of persons by the old methods of transport, the advantage is entirely on the side of Railroads. Thus in the French Post system there occurred in the period from 1846 to 1856, accidents causing 20 deaths and 238 wounded for 7,109,276 passengers carried, giving 1 to every 356,463—that is, nearly seven times as many deaths as occur in an equal number by Railroad, even according to the reckless American system. According to Dr. LARDNER'S computations, 366,036,923 passengers must travel one mile to cause the death of one Railroad employe. The chances of a person's meeting bodily injury in traveling one mile of Railroad, are 8,512,486 to 1. And the chances of one's meeting with a fatal accident in traveling one mile of railroad are more than sixty-five million to one! What a consolation for a cracked cranium or a fractured femur!

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—We mentioned yesterday that a want-of-confidence resolution in respect to Mr. GEORGE BROWN'S Ministry, had passed the Legislative Council on Monday. A like resolution passed the House of Assembly the following day. These proceedings were, of course, in advance of any action on the part of the new Cabinet. They evince an extraordinary degree of political animosity. It is not the intention of the majority to permit Mr. BROWN to enunciate his policy, much less to judge him by his acts. He is condemned before he has an opportunity to do either good or evil.

One of two courses is necessarily imposed upon the Brown Ministry. They must either resign, in which case the late Cabinet would be restored, or ask the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. From the Toronto *Globe*, (Mr. BROWN'S paper,) of Monday, we gather that the latter will be the policy adopted. But this appeal to the people is not an absolute right. The Governor may refuse—in which contingency the dissolution of the Ministry would be unavoidable. It is, however, scarcely probable that the privilege of bringing his claims before the people of Canada will be withheld from Mr. BROWN. The late Ministry, by yielding office, confessed their inability to carry on the Government, and Mr. BROWN, as the acknowledged leader of the Opposition, was naturally selected for the position he now holds. Fairness would seem to demand that he should be allowed to attempt the duties of his office; and it is not impossible that the hasty condemnation of Parliament may give him a degree of strength with the people which he could not otherwise possess. He has, as yet, shown no lack of spirit, and should a new Parliament be chosen, Canadian politics will be even more than ordinarily lively until the question of strength shall be clearly settled.

THE ST. LOUIS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The contest for member of Congress in the St. Louis District, Missouri, composed of the city and county of St. Louis, has resulted in the election of BARRETT, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of six hundred over the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and of fourteen hundred over BRECKENRIDGE, the American nominee. A very large vote, nearly 18,000 was cast, being about 5,000 more than the Presidential vote of 1856. This is certainly a remarkable increase. There is no probability that the population of St. Louis has been augmented very largely within the last two years, certainly not to a degree sufficient to justify so great an addition to its vote. Last year the aggregate gubernatorial vote was 11,569. BARRETT receives, in round numbers, 6,500, against 5,534 for BUCHANAN in 1856, and 4,893 for STEWART, Democratic Governor, in 1857. We hope there has been no illegal voting. Although successful by a plurality, there is an absolute aggregate majority in the district of more than four thousand against BARRETT. Much interest has been felt in the St. Louis canvass throughout the Union, owing to the fact that Mr. BLAIR is an avowed emancipationist, and in this sense the representative of a powerful party in Missouri. It was understood that the Administration strongly desired his defeat, and that no efforts would be spared to accomplish it. That such was the case the enormous vote fully shows.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday, at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, and designated Wednesday, the 15th of September, as the day when the Nominating State Convention of that party will be held at Syracuse.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The success of the FLORENCES is a thing beyond mere compliment. During the dullest season they have, by their vivacious talents, succeeded in attracting large crowds to Wallack's Theatre; and last night, on the mere promise of a farce, the house was filled as well as it ever was in the palmiest days of the season. The piece in question is called "Advertising for a Wife," which title suggests all there is of plot. A timid gentleman, (excellently played by Mr. GROSVENOR) advertises for a wife, and a lady who discovers the secret, impersonates a number of applicants; in the end obtaining, as a matter of course, the hand she secretly covets. Pieces of this kind do not call for any special mention. The construction is always the same, and in artistic point of view, slight and trivial at the best. This piece, however, has the merit of being less conventional than usual, and is, we fancy, the best of Mrs. FLORENCE'S pretean farces. Five characters are impersonated by the lady with much *gusto* and broad fun, especially the character of a school-girl, which was irrisistably admirable. The house enjoyed the play with infinite satisfaction, and its success was pronounced and unequivocal. It is clearly destined to become a favorite in the lady's *repertoire*. Mr. OTTO LABUE, of Charleston, is said to be the author.

AN IMMIGRATION PROJECT.—A respectable lady, Mrs. STORM, the widow of a clergyman at Delft, in the Netherlands, is in this City endeavoring to promote a project for aiding her young countrymen and countrywomen to emigrate to the United States. Mrs. S. has been for some time in this country, and has personally visited most of the States with a view to selecting what should seem the most favorable locality. For several reasons she has fixed upon East Tennessee, where she desires to secure a tract of land, by the assistance of a Company to be formed for that purpose. It is her opinion that the soil, climate and productions of that region strongly recommend it to her countrymen; and the fact of its being a Slave State, is not deemed disadvantageous, inasmuch as free labor is comparatively rare, and, consequently more valuable. The plan of Mrs. STORM contemplates bringing only the young and industrious to this country, and persons willing to engage in domestic service until, by their labor and frugality, they shall acquire the means of owning land. Under the patronage and direction of the Company such priorities would be made certain and easy

We have no better class of immigrants than those who come from the Netherlands. They are moral and intelligent, as well as frugal and industrious. Doubtless there are many in this City who would regard a settlement such as Mrs. STORM proposes with peculiar interest. No more worthy work of benevolence can be performed than the placing of the industrious poor in situations where their labor will secure a competence. Nor is the effect of such immigration as is contemplated upon the South, indirect as such effect may be, without its value. Free labor in the presence of Slavery will vindicate itself, if not to the slaveholders' sympathy, at least to their sense of interest, and will preach more effectually in behalf of free soil than all the Abolition apostles in the land.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—President NEILSON called a minority of the Board to order at 5¼ P. M. yesterday, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll. The latter did so and the Board was declared adjourned for want of a quorum.

Horse Taming: Prof. Tyrrell and Mr. Geo. Ellwood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of to-day I notice a card from HORACE GREELEY & Co., in which a very feeble attempt is made to justify their ridiculous conduct in republishing my work on "Horse Taming" in the columns of the *Tribune*, and then copyrighting the stolen property as their own. The false charge is made that passages in my book are copied *verbatim* from Mr. RAREY'S work lately republished in England.

If the public will please suspend judgment for a few days, I shall be able to demonstrate by unmistakable evidence that my work was published long before Mr. RAREY'S was written, and that whatever similarity exists between the two works must be attributable to the writer of the work from which H. G. & Co. *profess* to have copied. Mr. JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT of Ohio, the author of my work, was well known in the West as a successful horse-tamer long before Mr. RAREY was engaged in the business, and consequently he could not very well steal from a person who, however great his present popularity, had at the time Mr. B.'s book was written, no system from which to steal. Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Bookseller and Publisher, No. 290 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1858.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to correct an error, into which several of the newspapers of this City have been led, in reference to the anniversary of NEGRO EMANCIPATION in the West Indies. In several of the reports of the celebrations which took place on Monday last, the 1st of August is spoken of as the twenty-fourth anniversary of that great event. This is incorrect, as the British West Indies were not completely free till the 1st of August, 1838. By an act of the Imperial Parliament, which was not confirmed by the several Colonial Legislatures, the slaves of those Colonies were declared to be "apprentices"—whatever that might have meant in their case—from and after the 1st of August, 1834. At the termination of four years servitude, all domestic apprentices were to be unconditionally free, and at the expiration of six years, the apprenticeship of field-laborers, artisans, &c., was to cease and determine. The reason assigned for this distinction was, that domestic servants were compelled to devote the whole of their time—day and night—to the service of their owners, while the others would have their hours of relaxation. From an apprehension, however, that the six years' apprentices would revolt, on being left in boodage, while the domestics were freed, a subsequent act decreed unconditional freedom to all classes, on the 1st of August, 1838. The little Island of Antigua, alone, had the good sense to amend the Imperial act of 1833, and to give their slaves unconditional freedom on the 1st of August, 1834; consequently, it can be said correctly of that island alone, that the 1st of August last was the twenty-fourth anniversary of freedom. As concerns Jamaica and all the other Colonies, the last anniversary was only the twentieth; for (I speak from what I witnessed) the condition of the Jamaica negroes was far more tolerable under absolute slavery, than under that mockery—the four years' so called "apprenticeship."

It is a remarkable fact that while the free colored people of these Northern States always observe the anniversary of West India Emancipation, the former slaves of Jamaica, and their posterity, do not generally celebrate the day. It is not only not a public holiday, but it is prohibited from being observed as such, by law, the 1st of August, 1838, alone having been celebrated as such, by legislative enactment. Public offices are all open, and business is transacted on the anniversary, as on any other day; and although there is, and can be, no law to prevent the people from observing the day in any peaceable way they may think fit, it is invariably allowed to pass over without any visible demonstration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

TRELAWNY.

The Southern Peach Trade.

Some of the residents of Aikin and Kalmia, South Carolina, have found a better way to dispose of their peaches than drying and sending them North. Two years ago a single individual in that locality tried the experiment of sending a few boxes to this City for sale, which, coming quite in advance of the Delawares and Jerseys, found ready purchasers at high prices.

Last season was a poor year for fruit at the South, owing to a late frost, so that only a small quantity found its way North. Several "Richmonds are in the field" this season, and every Charleston steamer comes loaded down with peaches and other fruit, shipped by some twenty odd growers, foremost among whom is Col. GREGG, the mover of the enterprize, and who has alone forwarded about 1,000 boxes of peaches during the present season. A single firm in this City has, up to the present date, received 3,200 boxes of peaches from that vicinity, to say nothing of plums, nectarines, and apricots. The peaches mainly come in slat boxes, holding about one bushel each when well filled, but frequently turning out much less upon their arrival, especially after a stormy passage. The first shipments brought $10 and $12 per box, while those per steamer of Monday last sold at $3 50 to $5 each, as per quality. The first box of apricots brought $30.

Thus from a small beginning has, within a brief period, sprung up an extensive business, profitable to those engaged in it, and encouraged by our own citizens, who gladly welcome the advent of peaches before our northern sun has given the blush to the Honest Johns or Early Yorks, while all are very willing to have the peach season lengthened out at *both ends*.

City Items.

BOAT RACE.—A match race for $400 came off on Tuesday from the Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, between the celebrated boat *Dreadnought*, of Brooklyn, and the *Troublesome*, of Hoboken, both being exactly the same size—twenty-six feet. This race was in consequence of a challenge from the owner of the *Troublesome*, as the *Dreadnought* had beaten all the Hoboken boats opposed to her at her last sailing match. On the present occasion both boats went over exactly the same ground as before, and the result was that the *Dreadnought* beat her opponent in handsome style. The wind blew heavily from the eastward, a perfect gale at times. The *Dreadnought* was sailed on both occasions by her builder, HENRY SMEDLEY, of Brooklyn. He and his partners are acquiring reputation by the numerous fine boats they have built and are building. They lately executed an order for Mr. BROWN, of Wilmington, South Carolina, and are about filling another for Chili.

Miss MARY E. WARD, of Orange, N. J., the young lady who was accidentally shot in the arm by the Captain of the *Thomas E. Hulse*, at Fort Lee, during the disturbance there last week, will be unable, the surgeons say, to use her arm for some time. The ball, which entered near the elbow, has been extracted. The lady is a teacher in a Public School at Orange.

THE DOG POUND.—The following are the transactions at the Dog Pound since the dog law went into effect this Summer:

JUNE—Received 2,966, redeemed 101, killed 2,865: JULY—Received 2,006, redeemed 90, killed 1,916. Total killed 4,751.

THE SULLIVAN SUICIDE.—The imputation upon the character of his sisters, which was conveyed in the suicide's letter, and which was used in evidence before the Coroner, is pronounced by parties acquainted with them, most false and cruel. The girls are, and have long been, in the family of a citizen who gives them the best of names. Sullivan had been in the habit of getting money from them, and when they refused, under advice, any longer to furnish it to enable him to live in dissipation, he wrote the letter to frighten them, it is supposed.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Mr. Allen Clark, who was charged on the complaint of Cyrus Cummings, with fraudulently obtaining property, was examined yesterday before Judge CONNOLLY, and the examination resulted in the honorable discharge of the accused.

SUDDEN DEATH.—THOMAS O'NEILL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 45 years, 4 months and 13 days, died suddenly in this City of apoplexy yesterday. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

The American Chess Player in London.

We have just received letters from Mr. MORPHY and from some other correspondents in England. His score stood at the time of writing as follows:

Morphy.... 13.....	Barnes..... 6.....	Drawn....	0
Morphy.... 3.....	Boden..... 1.....	Drawn....	2
Morphy.... 2.....	Owen..... 1.....	Drawn....	0
Morphy.... 2.....	Hampton..... 0.....	Drawn....	0
Morphy.... 6.....	Löwe..... 0.....	Drawn....	0

MORPHY and BARNES had also played two consultation games against STAUNTON and OWEN. Both games were won by Mr. MORPHY and his ally. Mr. MORPHY had also played a large number of games at odds, in all of which he had been victorious. STAUNTON had accepted Mr. MORPHY'S challenge. The match at Mr. STAUNTON'S request is to be played after the Birmingham Meeting, the stakes to be £500 a side. Mr. MORPHY was about to commence a short match (the winner of the first seven games to win) with Mr. LOWENTHAL for £50. The result of this contest will be known by the arrival of the next steamer. Mr. ROUSSEAU, Mr. BRYAN and Mr. EDGE were with Mr. MORPHY

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

Report of the Health Officer.

YELLOW FEVER—NUMBER OF CASES—NUMBER OF INFECTED VESSELS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health on day, Dr THOMPSON presented the following report:

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTS: In compliance with the resolution which you passed your Board some days since, I respectfully submit the following report and tabular statement of the number of infected vessels which have arrived at this port, and the number of cases of yellow fever which have been reported and treated in the Marine Hospital from the 16th of April last to the first of August inst. The cases have been carefully arranged from the records of Quarantine and the Marine Hospital, by Dr. WARING, Assistant Physician of the Marine Hospital. The exhibit at a glance the sanitary condition of every vessel which has arrived with yellow fever on board this season, as well as that of those which have suffered from the scourge while on their passage, or while remaining in their ports of departure. The statement, as prepared, reads as follows:

Record Station of the number of sickly vessels, and facts in relation thereto, which have arrived in the port of New-York, at Quarantine, Staten Island, from the 16th of April to August 1, 1858 compared with the number of similar vessels, and like facts in relation thereto, which arrived in this port from the 16th of April to the 1st of August 1856

NUMBER OF INFECTED VESSELS—1858 AND 1856.

	1858.	1856.
Number of sickly vessels	43	47
Number of sick on their port of clearance	98	27
Number o deaths	51	16
Number of sick on their voyages	115	39
Number of deaths	39	34
Number of sick on their arrival	34	41
Number of deaths subsequent to arrival	57	18

Recapitulation of cases of Yellow Fever sent from infected vessels to the Marine Hospital, from April 16th to Aug. 1, 1858, compared with the same of 1856, for the same period:

1856.		1858.	
Vessels from Havana	25	Vessels from Cardenas	3
Vessels from Porto	6	Vessels from Sagua	1
Vessels from St. Jago	9	Vessels from Cayamas	1
Vessels from Trinidad	4	Vessels from Puan Prince	1
Vessels from Harbor	1	Vessels from Vieafuegos	3
Vessels from New-Orleans	1	Total	58
Vessels from Matanzas	3		

1858.			
Vessels from Havana	27	Stevedores engaged in discharging cargoes at Quarantine from vessels not having had sickness on board	6
Vessels from Kingston	41		
Vessels from Sagua	6		
Vessels from Puan Prince	3	From iron scow *Dr. Rockwell*, and refuse material therefrom	2
Vessels from Matanzas	7		
Vessels in from Cardenas	1		
Vessels from Fernandina	1		
Vessels from St. Jago	2	Total treated	101
Vessels from New Orleans	1		
Total	89		
Discharged from the *Grotto*	52	Discharged well	52
Discharged from *Susquenana*	2	Died	8
Total discharged do	54	Remaining in hospital	31

By the above tabular exhibit your non-resident Board will perceive that the number of the arrivals of vessels from infected ports having yellow fever on board, or appearing on board subsequent to arrival, this season, is less by five than that of 1856 for the same period; and yet the vessels this season, though less in number than in 1856, have reported having had a much greater ratio of sickness and deaths in their ports of departure, and while on their voyages; and in a similar ratio have they sent cases of yellow fever into the hospital on their arrival and subsequent thereto.

The influx into this port of infected vessels, and of cases of yellow fever, in the year 1856, was unprecedented in the history of its Quarantine, yet we will add, by a close examination of the preceding tables, that thus far this year the port has been much more seriously visited and threatened by the "tropic scourge" than even in 1856.

Forty-seven infected vessels from 12 ports, from the 16th of April to the 1st of August, in 1856 sent into the Marine Hospital 98 cases of yellow fever; on these other hand, 1858, from the 16th of April to the 1st of August, 43 vessels from 9 ports sent into the Hospital 98 cases of the same disease. Again, 47 vessels in 1856, reported having had, in their ports of departure, 27 cases of yellow fever and 16 deaths; while in 1858, 43 vessels reported 98 cases and 51 deaths. In like manner, 47 vessels in 1856 had 39 cases of fever on their passage to this port; while 43, in 1858, had 115 cases; and the same ratio is observable by the tables. In commouring the two years, in reference to the number of sick on arrival and subsequent thereto.

While thus far this year the importation of yellow fever has been greatly in excess over that of 1856, for the same period, nevertheless the port has not suffered from its spread, nor has it been exercised by any considerable alarm in relation thereto. This year, aside from the cases which have originated on the infected vessels and with the crews on the roof, there have been only twelve persons attacked with the disease, all of whom were employes a Quarantine. As is well known to your honorable Board, such was not the case at the end of the disease in 1856. The records of Quarantine show that before the first of August in that year, thirteen cases of yellow fever appeared on and within the Quarantine grounds, thirteen without the walls of Quarantine, on Staten Island, thirty on the shores of Long Island, and, besides, sundry cases in the persons of stevedores, who were closed from Quarantine and sickened in the city of New-York and Brooklyn.

Bearing this sad experience of 1856 in mind, and having the knowledge that we were getting a greater importation of yellow fever by nearly one half than I have before in time recommended such restrictions and rules—once quarantine for infected vessels and persons arriving therein—such regulations for the exigency of arrivals seemed to demand for the protection of the public health; and such restrictions, rules, regulations and quarantine having been fully indorsed by your honorable board, and having proved successful thus far, in guarding the public against the spread of pestilence, I feel to urge the board for its consideration and valuable assistance, and am inclined to persist in that course which seems both necessary and safe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

The report of Dr. THOMPSON was accepted, and 250 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the authorities.

The following communication, in relation to the sickness on the *Jamestown*, was also presented:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JAMESTOWN, }
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Aug 3, 1858 }

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of this date, about the fever cases of this ship since the 1st of June last, I have to state that since that period there have been committed for medical treatm nt about thirty five. At that date the vessel was at anchor in the harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua where she had been for about three months. The fever, in character, was a bilious remittent one, which seems to be the endemic of the coasts of Central America. It is commonly known as the Chagres fever. About the 1st of June, the cases began to assume a much more serious form than they had up to that time—many of them being eminently congestive, the brain, and lungs, and viscera of the abdomen being the seats of the congestion in different cases. One case only presented the appearance of yellow fever.

As soon as this was observed, the vessel left that port, and has been at sea nearly ever since. The cases were improved by this change, and there have been no very severe ones since. There has not been any death on board since the vessel has been in commission, either from this fever or any other disease. In all, about sixty persons on board have suffered from this fever. Their convalescence is extremely slow. It is to be supposed the health of these persons will not be reestablished until they shall have been for some time in the Naval Hospital. Respectfully, &c.,
M. DUVAL, Surgeon, U. S. N.

Health Officer, New-York.

A communication was received from the Captain of the schooner *Everglade*, from Gonaives, asking permission to proceed to Brooklyn to discharge. Allowed to proceed on Thursday.

In the case of the bark *Fanny*, from St. Jago de Cuba, she has been discharged, cleansed and fumigated. She is allowed to come up to the City on the 7th inst.

The consignees of the ship *Messenger*, from Sagua la Grande, asked permission to discharge at Atlantic Dock, but were refused.

The consignees of the *Rattler* asked permission to proceed to the Atlantic Dock to unload. Laid on the table.

The City Inspector presented a report as to a nuisance at foot of Hammond street, created by the falling in of earth. The Board directed the City Inspector to extend the sewer at an expense of not exceeding $150.

The City Inspector presented a report stating that the neighbors in the vicinity of the fat melting establishment of JOHN J ECKLES, regarded it as a nuisance. A committee of two were appointed to examine and report the following day.

The Commisson then adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. A. P. BEIGLER.—This morning District-Attorney HUSON received a telegraphic dispatch from Col. LEWIS, Warden of Auburn State Prison, announcing the death of Dr. AUGUSTUS P. BEIGLER, of this city, confined in that institution. The dispatch does not state the cause of death, or how long the patient had been ill. It is presumed that the death was sudden and unexpected, as the family of deceased were not aware of his illness. Those who saw Dr. BEIGLER a few days since, found him depressed in spirits, and from his tone inferred that he did not expect to live a great while. Still, he was about and appeared to be in his usual health. He had not latterly been employed in the prison—the many of the convicts, being out of work. Dr. BEIGLER was sent to Auburn about the 20th of May, 1857, by the Superior Court of Buffalo, on a sentence of seven years, for causing the death of EMMA MUER, by abortion. At that time he resided in this city with his family, and his family still reside here—his son Dr. JOSEPH BEIGLER succeeding to his practice and the management of his affairs. The family of Dr. H consists of five children—a son and daughter by his first wife, and three children by his last wife—who survives him. The dispatch from the Warden requested Mr. HUSON to communicate the intelligence to the family, and he did so. The announcement has plunged the whole family into the deepest grief; for through all the adverse fortune which has assailed deceased, his family appeared to cling to him with unwavering fidelity, and now mourn his death with the same sincerity that characterized their attachment in life.—*Rochester Union*, 3d.

Obituary.

General William Lingan Gaither, of Montgomery County, Md., died at Berkeley Springs on Monday last. The deceased had been long in public life, and was well known throughout the State as a gentleman of fine talents, a high sense of honor, and sterling integrity. He had frequently represented Montgomery County in both branches of the State Legislature, and at the time of his death was a member of the Senate, of which body he was for many years the presiding officer.

Cricket—Canada vs. United States.

THE UNITED STATES VICTORIOUS WITH FOUR WICKETS TO SPARE.

This match, which stood on Tuesday—when the stumps were drawn—26 runs for Canada, with the loss of 4 wickets, was resumed yesterday morning; the Canadians having succeeded in scoring the large number of 101 runs before their last wicket fell. The Canadians were unfortunate in having to go to the wickets in the evening and it resulted in the loss of Heward, the great gun of the previous day, and the disposal again of Parsons and Napier, and T. Phillips, who played the ball into his wicker, the whole of them falling before the catapultas of Hallis; in their scores Heward made a good leg hit for 4 off Hallis, and T. Phillips another for 3 from Barker; Phillips making some fine play, and being joined by Hardinge, continued it in a most lively and scientific manner on Wednesday, until they parted company by his losing his wicket to Senior, who had been put on at a change for Barker, but not until they had raised the score to 48 runs, for a loss of 5 wickets. H. Phillips' score of 17 consisted of a 3, a 2 and singles, obtained by a very fine display of good cricket to all points of the field. He was succeeded by Sneath, who kept company with Hardinge for some time, until the latter was bowled by Hallis; his score of 12 was comprised of two twos and singles made off Senior and Hallis in scientific style—6 wickets and 55 runs. He was succeeded by Rykert, when there was a lively time between him and Sneath, Rykert stealing several byes; Sneath was at length got rid of by Senior, by a trimmer which took the leg stump—a lesson to first rate cricketers, who will try to draw or cut the balls if it is but about the thirty-second part of an inch clear of the near or off stump—7 wickets down for 65 runs. Sneath's score of 7 was made by 22s, one of them a cut to point and singles, all prettily got, one a draw to leg, the only play at that point except Senior's and Crossley's, during the match. Head succeeded, and on the first ball made a cut for 1, which rubbed off the 66 runs necessary to tie the 1st innings of the United States Eleven. For some time the play continued very lively, to the evident satisfaction of the spectators, who had become very numerous; the byes stolen by Rykert created great merriment, and the batting of him and Head was much applauded, particularly a eighter of Rykert's—a good six to square leg—into a crowd of lubberly lookers-on who would not move, one fat fellow stopping it with his body rather than get out of the way—it only scored 2. The Cricket Police were very ineffectual in this innings. At length Rykert ran himself out while running a safe 4 to the leg from off Hallis, but Wiley fielded the ball and threw it in so truly to the wicket-keeper that it only scored 3, his score was made up of a 3, two 2s, and singles got by dashing play and pretty cricket; he left the ground amidst general applause, 6 wickets for 89 runs. His place was occupied by Fearless, who, after stopping many good balls, and slugging one of them for 3, and scoring a single, ran himself out in trying a bye from Harry Wright. Several having been scored in the previous few overs, This, and Rykert's mishap, rather dampened the ardor of the Canadians, which had been aided considerably by the hospitality administered to them under the direction of the Committee—for the third day, in the shape of a collation, plentifully diluted with Heidsieck, which was furnished by shepherd of Forsyth street, under the tent of the Albany Club, by the time his wicket fell—the 9th—97 runs were on the telegraph. Fourdinier was the last to represent Canada, and, to begin with was treated a maiden over from Hallis, whose bowling was well sustained, and on the third subsequent over, he was bowled by a shooter from Barker, leaving Head to bring out the bat, with 11 to his name, by a 2, and singles made by very fine cricket and cautious play, against the fast bowling of Hallis, Senior, and Barker. The fielding of the United States Eleven was very good, but the pluck displayed by the Canadians occasionally bewildered them.

The close of the innings left 35 runs for the United States Eleven to go in against to tie, and 36 to get to win, and they went at it with a good will, fully expecting to wipe them off without losing a wicket. Waller and Barker led off to the bowling of Hardinge, who, in the first over, gave two wides, Waller making a cut for 1; on the next over Waller stopped a 1, and Barker a 3, from the bowling of Head. Hardinge bowled a maiden, and Waller cut for a 1 from Head, and a slip from Hardinge for 1, and 1 for an overthrow, when he was bowled, after playing very prettily for 4; 1 wicket, 9 runs. He was succeeded by Wiley, and shortly after, Barker gave an easy chance to Parsons at short leg which was taken this time, leaving 4 to his name and 12 runs for a loss of 2 wickets. Bingham came to the wickets amidst the cheers of the spectators. After making some very lively play, to the great amusement of all present, and made a 3 out of a 1 from an overthrow, and a good leg hit for 2 from Hardinge, he got his leg before wicket and retired in favor of Sharp, leaving 16 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. Sharp received his share of applause, and bid off very prettily and steadily with singles, running byes, and finally making a cut for 3 off Hardinge followed by two singles, to mid off and a cut from Hardinge and Head. Senior took Bingham's place and was soon bowled by Hardinge for 2 after giving a chance to mid on which was not taken. Harry Wright came in and went out again for 0 being replaced by Crossley, and on the next over from Head, Sharp made the desired 1 by a drive to mid on and a close run which nearly lost Crossley his wicket, leaving the United States Cricketers the winners with 4 wickets to go down. The total of the innings with wides and byes, amounted to 36 runs, leaving the match after all a very close one, and in no sense discreditable to the Canadians.

At the conclusion of the match the forces were mustered on both sides in front of one of the tents, when Mr. J. C. Heward, on behalf of the Canadian Eleven, presented the ball to Mr. Higham, the Captain of the United States Eleven, and in a few remarks thanked the United States Cricketers for the very warm and generous reception they had met with since their arrival in New-York. He desired to express the same feeling to all, for they had met nothing but the most generous welcome from all with whom they had come in contact. Mr. Heward briefly alluded to the differences among the Canadian cricketers, and said that they had offered the position of Captain to Mr. Pickering of Montreal, and to take in two other cricketers of his selection from the Eastern Cricket Clubs, but they had not received a response, and were greatly surprised on their arrival in New-York, at the protest which had been published by Mr. Pickering. He would cast no reflections, but they would on their return to Canada, submit their conduct and doings to the Cricket Clubs, and should abide by their decision. He advised New-York cricketers to heal their dissensions, shake hands and make friends, and, above all, endeavor to infuse the love of cricket into young Americans. Mr. Castle humorously replied. Thanks were offered to the umpires and scorers. Mr. Madison and Mr. Boutibee responding, after which, with cheers, the parties retired.

The following is the score:

CANADA—SECOND INNINGS

		Runs.
Heward	b. Hallis	5
T Phillips	b. Hallis	6
Napier, c. sharp	b Hallis	0
Parsons	b. Hallis	1
H. Phillips	b. Senior	17
Harginge	b. Hallis	12
Sneath	b. Senior	7
Rykert	run out	11
Head	not out	11
Pearless	run out	4
Fourdinier	b Barker	0
Byes, 18; leg-byes, 3; wides, 6		27
Total		101

UNITED STATES—SECOND INNINGS.

		Runs.
Waller	b Hardinge	4
Barker, c. Parsons	b. Head	4
Wiley	b. Head	2
Bingham, l. b. w.	b. Haroinge	5
Sharp	Not out	13
Senior	b. Head,	2
H. Wright	b. Hardinge	0
Crossley	Not out	1
Byes, 2; leg bye, 1; wides, 5		8
Total		36

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Canada—First Innings

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hallis	158	24	24	4	6
Barker	117	27	16	5	1
Crossley	38	13	5	1	1
Second Innings.					
Barker	89	23	9	1	3
Hallis	130	29	15	5	0
Senior	57	17	4	2	1
Crossley	9	5	0	0	1
United States—First Innings.					
Head	88	16	9	2	8
Haroinge	171	52	12	7	0
Parsons	68	32	5	1	0
Napier	12	9	1	0	0
Pearless	8	4	0	0	0
Second Innings.					
Hardinge	58	17	5	3	2
Head	57	11	7	3	3

Murders.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "A desperate fight occurred at a barbecue near Big Hill, Madison County, Ky., on Wednesday. A man named HALEY and his two sons killed three men, and mortally wounded two others. Two of the deceased were named JONES. The parties fled immediately and escaped. The police at Lexington arrested a man on Thursday suspected of being concerned in the affair, but he was subsequently discharged for want of evidence. On Thursday night another person was arrested in the same city."

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says: "MARY BOEGEL, aged twenty five, has for the last two weeks resided with her father, Jacob BOEGEL, who lives on Lock-street, opposite N. ROPE's candle factory. She was in the employ of Mr. Lewis FAGIN, miller, until the family removed to the country on a Summer visit. On Saturday night, after having done up the household work in complete order, with some gaiety of spirit, singing as she worked, at about 9½ or near 9 o'clock, from the front door, she called up to her mother, at the window, to come with her and take a walk as the night was pleasant. The mother, not feeling well, excused herself, and MARY started off alone, hoping to meet BARBARA WHITE, a girl whom she expected that night to sleep with her. A little after 9 o'clock, BARBARA came and asked for MARY when she was told she had left to hunt her. The parents spent the remaining hours of the night with lantern in hand, going from house to house in the whole neighborhood, in vain search of their daughter. The search was continued on yesterday with no success. In the morning, a man who was teaching his dog to swim, observed a body floating on the water of the canal, just above Gordon's Old Mill. A call was made—some young men came, and the body was secured by a rope to the timbers of the race just above Fagin's Mill. It was immediately recognized as the body of the missing MARY. Coroner NOBLE held an inquest in the afternoon."

Commencement Week at Williams' College—Dr. Tyng.

The commencement exercises at Williams' College began on Sunday. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by President HOPKINS. The address before the Society of Inquiry was delivered by the Rev Dr. TYNG, of this City. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says of the Doctor's address:

"I hardly know how either to characterize, describe or report the discourse of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, in the evening. His fame as an extempore popular preacher, whetted by the taste of his quality in a speech at the missionary jubilee two years ago had quite raised public expectation, and something in that line was anticipated. Instead of this, however, he read a long, learned and tabored discussion of the Prophecies of the Bible as to the Inauguration of the Kingdom of Christ upon the Earth altogether novel in its character, and somewhat remarkable in its views and conclusions. He held that all human government, ancient, modern and intermediate, was but the organization of man's apostacy from God, whose will has never been adopted as the rule of any human government. Britain and America no more adopt the Divine authority than did Babylon and Persia. They tolerate and respect the religion of Jesus, but not out of regard to God, but from respect to the rights of man. The Mormon, the Mussulman, the Idolater and the Christian are all alike and equal in the eye of the modern and much vaunted "Christian kingdoms." They profess no religion, and their people may worship one or one hundred gods, if they so please. Thus God in his authority is banished from the earth. England bows to the coarsest superstitions in India, and fosters idols among its subjects; while America is preparing to sustain the African Slave trade and both license and legalize drunkenness.

Dr. TYNG turned to the prophecies for his hope and confidence. Here he found that four successive universal monarchies were to rule the world—then to come broken, fragmentary, girded and contesting kingdoms; all rejecting God—kingdoms of gold, silver, brass and iron;—but, finally as the fifth universal kingdom, when the nations shall be as one, we are to have the real reign of God upon the earth. This is not to be said, to come through the slow amelioration and uplifting of people and Governments—he rejected the ordinary ideas of progress to a millenium—but by a mighty and sudden revolution. The four successive universal monarchies of the prophecies were the Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian and the Roman—all had past, and we were now going through the chaotic stage, with the world divided among rulers and into kingdoms, all of man and illustrating his apostacy, and hate of God. The succession of the universal reign of God he held from prophecy to be near at hand—the lines of prophecy are nearly run out; and he exhorted the young men whom he especially addressed, to go forth to their Christian life prepared and expecting to be made the instruments of the new revelation and the great revolution."

This, you see, is a sort of Second Advent doctrine, and as expounded by the learned divine did not seem to me very flattering to human effort, under the New Testament dispensation, for the last 1800 years, nor very encouraging to a continuance in well doing for the term fit of the race and the government of men. Dr. TYNG ought to put his views—which he confesses are new to the world,—into a more concise and popular form, and present them to the public in print. Then we certainly attract attention and discussion, and make him famous in new quarters.

Dr. TYNG is a clear, clear earnest speaker, with a strong, rich and vigorous voice, and neither shows his years nor his service. He has two sons in this college, one who graduates this week, and another in the sophomore class.

The following were chosen officers of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year:

President—Abraham B Olin, of Troy.
Vice President—Henry H Childs, of Pittsfield.
Secretary—N. H. Griffin of Williamstown.
Executive Committee—Calvin Durfee, Professor John Tatlock and the Rev Addison Ballard, of Williamstown; Jonathan Noble, of Schaghticoke; Alexander Hyde, of Lee.

Mr. CURTIS' oration was remarkably good, even for him. Its theme was the relation of education to Democracy. The general idea was, that the great capital truths upon which Democracy rests, morality, equality, &c can only be up reunded practically by an educated, instructed, thinking people. The line of thought was not new; indeed it seems only a further development of President HOPKINS' Baccalaureate Sermon of Sunday—but its power lay in its illustrative and enforcing ideas. These were of signal beauty, now sparkling and now striking in their effect.

The new building for a chapel, senior recitation and lecture rooms, and Alumni hall which was arranged for last year, is rapidly progressing to completion. It will be finished this year, at a cost of about $15 000. It is a handsome edifice, designed by GERVASE WHEELER, of New-York, with a tower and other elements of modern church architecture, and built of a blueish-gray limestone quarried in the town. When this is completed and occupied, the college will have all its wants in the way of room supplied. The old chapel building, directly opposite which is the new one located, is to be used for halls for the literary societies, the cabinets, &c.

Within the last year, there has been laid out adjoining and southeast of the Mission park, a college burying-ground. The spot is well chosen, and the class of 1858 have already placed a monument in it to three of their number who have fallen by the way. No attempt to rebuild the gymnasium, burnt a few weeks ago, has yet been made; yet such an institution ought to be regarded as a necessary and permanent fixture upon the college grounds.

Medical.

GROWING CONSERVATISM IN SURGERY.—Mr. J. C. SKEY, Surgeon to St. Bartholonew's Hospital, on opening a course of Clinical Lectures lately, talked spicily of the decrease of amputations and the conservatism generally of surgery. He says:

"The is no large or capital operations in surgery that is not undergoing a change in the direction of greater simplicity. Where are our pulleys in recent dislocations of the hip? What improvement ever equa led that of the introduction of chloroform, of anæsthetics? Pain abolished at one glorious sweep; you know that even within your own memory, let cavilers say what they please, it has become the recognized practice of all good surgeons in America, Asia and Europe to administer chloroform. Let no silly errors persuade you to the contrary. Again, look at injuries to the skull and the use of the trephine, where formerly it was used on every occasion, (realizing the lines to SIDROPHEL—

'He used trephining of the skull
As often as the moon's at full.'

where formerly we were told to anticipate symptoms;) now the trephine is scarcely used at all; in Germany it is entirely condemned.

Let us take lithotomy operations again, and compare them with lithotrity. Yet though the appliances and means of lithotomy are more brilliant or improved, (I now speak of the lateral operation,) the deaths are at least 30 per cent.; those of lithotrity, which is superceding it in private practice, are only 5 per cent.

Does the conscientious surgeon treat surgical aneurism now in the same manner that surgeons of the last century did? No! We have been compelled by the facts brought forward by the Dublin surgeons, to adopt the mode of cure by compression; it is not so brill ant or full of *éclat*, yet it is eminently conservative, and saves many valuab e lives. Some London men say they like a cut at their cases, but the short and best cut of a case of aneurism is to cure it, and that is effected by pressure; the amputations and deaths after ligature, even for popliteal aneurism, were something terrible and enormous a few years ago; now we hear of internal aneurisms cured by specific methods.

Old dislocations are now reduced in people of advanced years, even at sixty, though Sir A. COOPER advised the opposite, and in the manipulation of other cases under chloroform it is marvelous what may be done. These are the cases that will make or mar you in practice.

As to the special subject of saving limbs after surgical injury, such as compound fractures with and without injury of vessels, I wrote a paper in 1855. I am every day more and more convinced of the force of the truths I then enunciated; I will not go with much detail into it. If a limb be cold or mortified and vessels lacerated, there can, of course, be no second opinion as to the propriety of amputation; but I take cases on the confines of this extreme condition, and I ask myself very often. Shall I amputate or not? Fifteen years ago I had a great deal of night surgery at this Hospital; I may say I lived next door; and I have had many a half hour's walk up and down the quadrangle—half hours of agony, thinking, shall I amputate or not amputate? A hand and forearm of a patient is sometimes fractured by machinery, by printing-press at night—the old rule, I now firmly believe "more honored in the breach" than in any even slavish observance, was always to amputate; and mind, in doing that you take away the working-man's right hand perhaps; now that is a serious matter! We infringe the rule, and the infringements or errors of old rules taught us a good deal. I was every year more and more fortified in my opinion, now fully established, that you are not called upon to amputate in almost any injury of forearm and hand. Nature will repair the mischief herself.

Take, again, diseases of joints, and what do we find? What has the last ten years taught us? That you cannot have anchylosis without removal of the incrusting cartilage of such parts as the head of the femur or tibia, &c. This is not disease—it is Nature's own curative agency; yet how are we every other day frightened at the words "ulceration of cartilages." Have you never seen his partially injected with size and vermilion? If you have you would see a beautiful ring of granulations marking out the process of absorption, and thus, *pari passu* marking out Nature's conservative surgery. Yet how many dozens of knees do we see amputated, or ankles removed, because we mistake a healthy reparative process, tedious it may be, for a diseased state.

You have heard also, no doubt, (any of you industriously reading up for the college, at least,) of "primary" and "secondary" amputations. Well, there has been a great deal written on this subject, and as it is made to bear on conservative surgery, it is good in its essence, but it is in practicable. I have often explained why I can't believe in it. It may answer on the field of battle, where the surgeon is here in a trench to-day, and ten miles off to-morrow. I believe it is ridiculous in civil hospitals; for I say if a man is not operated on till the termination of six hours, why not give him 24, ay, 48 hours? In such cases I would say, in one word—do not take off limbs too soon; watch the case; watch it, that's the secret. I fought a case here the other day; I said give him 24 hours, and three days: I will not tell you the result—but that is the principle. I want you now to observe for yourselves, and take this with you, that in the last ten years there is happily growing up more tenderness and sympathy for patients; there is more humanity among the true and great surgeons."

RICORD.—The *Scalpel*, for July, contains, among other things, a letter from Paris, from which we extract a brief description of the great RICORD:

"He was at the bedside of a patient as we entered, and was speaking in rather a thick voice to his clinique, who crowded around him; he finished his remark with a low and suppressed laugh, and his students scattered, and I had a view of the man. He is a man about fifty five years of age, of medium height, slightly inclined to *embonpoint*, of pale complexion, bluish-gray eyes, and brown hair slightly sprinkled with gray. A prominent forehead and temples, over which ran heavy blue veins, and crow's foot wrinkles, a heavy under jaw and thick under-lip make his face one that could scarcely pass unnoticed; his eye had but little animation. Its fire seems to have burned out, but his wit is as brilliant as ever. He evidently prides himself much on this power. When he was making his observation of a patient his eyes started from his head, and rolled around, but seemed to fix themselves on no object, and his remarks on a case were frequently interspersed with exclamations and short sayings calculated to produce a laugh. He is a great actor, and his vast knowledge in nearly all departments of science, would have made him conspicuous in any profession. Although he is a native of America, being born in Baltimore, it is said he seldom or ever mentions the subject. He speaks English and several other languages fluently.

ANOTHER CANCER CURER.—A correspondent of *Reese's Gazette*, in Alabama writes that a celebrated itinerant preacher and cancer doctor lately left that region for parts unknown, after selling his recipe for a large price. Here it is! "Take burrs of Jamestown weed, a bushel; white sumach leaves and bark, *a large quantity*; cancer weed, two large handfuls; tobacco, two large sound plugs; cut the tobacco fine, put all in a *big pot full of water*, and boil down to a salve. When cool, add *arsenic*, one ounce; mix well, spread on leather, and *apply freely*. Will the Middlesex Hospital try it, after they have had enough of Dr FELL?

A statue has at length been erected in Trafalgar-square London, to the memory of Dr. JENNER, the discoverer of vaccination. To America belongs the honor of contributing more famous towards this same noble end than any other country.

Professor E. R. PEASLEE has recently been elected Orator of the New-York Academy of Medicine, in Professor of the New-York Polytechnical Society. He is also Professor of Physiology in the New-York Medical College.—*Reese's Gazette.*

Doctor FAY has resigned as Resident Physician at the Emigrant's Hospital on Ward's Island, and Doctor FORD has been chosen in his stead. Professor CASSEDAY is still Surgeon in chief at the same hospital.—*Reese's Gazette.*

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Captain CHARLES H. BELL from the Mediterranean, via West Indies, left from Key West, July 23, arrived at this port Tuesday afternoon. The following is a list of her officers: J. B Bankhead, C. M. Fauntleroy, William F Spicer, Edward Barrett, Richard L Law, and Orcs: F. Sutton, all lieutenants; John Johnston, purser; Thomas T. Field, 1st lieutenant of marines; Edward Hudson, surgeon; John Barrows, assistant surgeon; Eugene Mack, gunner; John Jarvis, carpenter; Francis Bohn, sailmaker; R. S. Dungan, captain's clerk; John Borrows, boatswain, and C. F. Floyd, purser's clerk.

The *Constellation* came up under canvas before a moderate easterly breeze, and moored with both bowers off the end of Lincoln's wharf, between the two ferries. She had royal yards aloft, and looked grandly as she entered the harbor, gliding along without an apparent ripple under her bows, and leaving a wake smooth as the surface of a lake. A more beautiful vessel the eye could not desire to rest upon. Like nearly all our other sloops-of-war, she mounts twenty guns on the main-deck, leaving her spar-deck clear for working ship.

Last evening at sunset she sent down her royal and topgallant yards, without a man aloft, as there were tripping lines and check lines to her yards, their ifits and braces. These who wish to see a beautiful ship of war, in excellent order, would do well to take a view of the *Constellation*, where she now rides at her moorings.—*Boston Traveller, 4th.*

A SERVANT OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—An old colored man named JERRY, now residing on the farm of Major SMOOT of Alabama, is said to be 107 years of age. The Selma *Sentinel* gives the following history of his life:

"He was born the property of Col. FAUNTLEROY of Rappahannock, Virginia, in 1751, and while WASHINGTON was in Philadelphia, attending the Continental Congress, he purchased him from his master, giving £30 for him. Soon after he became the property of WASHINGTON, General WASHINGTON took command of the army—taking JERRY with him as his body-servant, which position JERRY occupied until the close of the struggle for American independence, taking an active part in all the battles in which WASHINGTON was engaged. JERRY recounts with great accuracy the prominent incidents of many battles, and should tears while relating the hardships experienced by the soldiers of the American forces—especially of the hardships in the Jersey colony.

After the close of the war, JERRY was taken to Mount Vernon, where he remained until the year before the death of GENERAL WASHINGTON, when, becoming discontented in consequence of his wife moving to a distant neighborhood, he was sold to the owner of his wife. A few years after JERRY's wife died. He again becoming dissatisfied with his master, was again sold, and finally was carried to Richmond and placed in the public market, where he was purchased by the father of Colonel HUGH P. WATSON, now of Montgomery, Ala. Mr WATSON kept JERRY until his death, when he fell into the hands of his young master, Col. HUGH P. WATSON.

When the war with Mexico took place, and there was a call for volunteers to fight the battles of the country, Col. WATSON was one of those who volunteered. As soon as JERRY heard that, he said his young master should not go unless he, too, went with him. JERRY, true to his determination, induced by a faithful attachment to his master, went with the Talladega boys. JERRY would not only take every opportunity to kill a Mexican, but would, when he could not shoot one, win their money from the "yallar devils," (a very popular phrase of JERRY's when speaking of the Mexicans.) JERRY declares that he and one more of the Talledega volunteers (the name JERRY uses freely) were the only Americans that could beat the Mexicans at monte and such other games as they played, and as a proof of it, JERRY brought home quite a number of lumps of gold, which he took great delight in showing as specimens of Mexican currency. When the service of the Talledega volunteers expired in Mexico, JERRY returned with his young master.

Major SMOOT finally purchased JERRY's wife, and Col. WATSON gave JERRY permission to go where and when he pleased. He stays most of his time at Major SMOOT's, feeding pigs, working in the garden, and doing such little work as he feels disposed to.

A Quaint Will.

From the New Haven Journal.

Judge MORRIS has shown us the following copy of a will recorded on the New-Haven Probate Records:

"In the name of God, sole Governor of all worlds, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the twelve Apostles, Saints, Thrones, Powers, Virtues, Angels, Archangels, Cherubims and Seraphims, Amen. I, David Ogden, of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, being in uncommon good health and spirits, and in my right mind and wits, do in the following manner make this my last will and testament. Imprimis. My body, this mass composed of flesh, blood, arteries, bones, cartilages, fibres and God wot not all besides, I commit, when drest in my best suit of black clothes, to its deep, dark, silent grave—'tis a dismal house I am to dwell in, yea verily, a mournful one; therefore, the dress for mourning is the most proper one for me. Thus let this body be drest for its coffin, which I pray to be made of sound mahogany wood, and not ornamented with brass nails and tin plates telling my name, age or death—my head will tell these things to the inquisitive in the grave. When this mass of corruption is thus equipped, let it be borne on the shoulders of four sturdy youths to its long home, the narrow grave, whom I would should be rewarded for their trouble with a decent pair of gloves each. By the way, should David Edwards, the Sunday next after my exit, conceive either my death or my life to merit a sermon, a short sermon, prayer, or a few hymns to be sent up to the throne of an all-pitying and merciful God, prythee let it be done; and for his trouble and good services in this solemn business, give him my best wishes for his welfare, accompanied with a compliment of £3 4 0, New-York currency. *Item*—My soul, God grant, if I have any or ever had, it may wing its flight to heaven, be placed conspicuously among the stars, fly on the wings of the wind, feed the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the insects of the earth, or the fishes of the aquius deep waters: upon the whole, I give my soul to God. *Item*—It is my will and pleasure that a monument worth £10-0 0, be erected in the burying ground in New-Haven to my memory, the motto and epitaph for which I leave wholly to the discretion of my worthy friend and brother, Pierpont Edwards, Esq.

To my sister Polly Cozens Ogden I give, grant, bestow, and bequeath all my worldly concerns—goods, chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments which I, whilst an inhabitant of this planet, was in possession of, in fee simple or otherwise, to her and her heirs forever, she first paying, satisfying, and cancelling all lawful dues, debts, and demands against the same; also, paying to Susan Edwards, my lovely niece, the sum of £25, New York money, to be laid out for a mourning-dress for her the said Susan, by her the said Susan. I appoint, constitute, and make Pierpont Edwards and David Daggett, Esqs., of New-Haven, and Aaron Ogden, Esq., of Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, executors of this my last will and testament. Witness my hand and seal. Dated at New-Haven this 12th day of February, 1789.

DAVID OGDEN.

TELEGRAPH TO NANTUCKET.—The Nantucket *Inquirer*, of the 3d inst., says: "We had a call from Mr. BISHOP, who arrived here on Saturday for the purpose of again prosecuting his efforts to effect telegraphic communication between Nantucket and the Continent. Such perseverance as he has exhibited in this enterprise is uns

Crops in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, July 19.

This week opened with most beautiful weather, hot, sunny and forcing—just such as was required after the previous steady rain of Friday and Saturday —filling the wheat ears, and driving the hay already partly made. As it continued fine up to Thursday evening, a good completion of this work was effected, and much exposed to the showers went out at last in tolerably fair condition, but with some loss to the farmers from the vicissitudes in the weather for eight or ten days. The first portion secured was in beautiful condition and this will most notably command a good price throughout the season, as compressed hay is now going out of the country for our troops in the East. The best old qualities for this purpose are now selling well, and making room for the new, when the price encourages the growers to bring it to market. On Thursday the metropolis and some parts of the country were visited with a very violent thunder storm, and Friday proved very showery, but Saturday was again extremely fine, with a hot sun, ripening the corn very fast, and pushing on to harvest, in the early districts, all the forward pieces of wheat and barley. If the weather holds up next week, a good commencement will be made in many counties.

The past week, though mostly fine, finished with storms and rain. Had the weather continued open, some quantity of wheat would have been cut, as the crops in many parts are ripe. Notwithstanding the wet has hindered harvest and done some local injury, as a whole it has been beneficial, serving to fill the ears where the grain would have been thin, and aiding considerably to the bulk of Spring corn and root crops, turnips and potatoes especially. Fine rains have also generally obtained on the Continent, giving a prospect of a second crop of hay where the first was scanty, and considerably removing the fear respecting the crop of maize in the South. The danger now is more on the score of excessive wet than drouth, the time being critical New wheat is becoming plentiful in Italy and the southern parts of Europe. France, with a favorable time, will soon have her markets amply furnished; and it is to be expected that the exciting advices which will soon have reached New-York will give a spurt to the market there, and produce more liberal shipments. The nearer foreign markets have all felt the beneficial change of weather, and are generally receding. Baltic advices being calm after much fluctuation.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.—Aug. 3.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards, (L. CROCKER & Co.,) for two weeks ending Saturday, July 31:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Total	1,581	200
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,581	200

The sales that transpired at these yards were 48 head of cattle at 3¾c., gross weight, 19 head at 3¾c., 20 head at 3¾c; total, 67; and 200 sheep at $3 ₱ head.

Receipts at CUSHING'S Yards for the week ending Saturday, July 31:

	Hogs.
Total	1,975
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,002
Taken by Distillers for feeding	319
Taken for Buffalo market	126
Left over	528
Total	1,975

Sales 319 stock Hogs at 4 1-5c.@4¼c.; 48 corn-fed at 4½c.; 71 still fed at 4 3-10c.; and 76 fat stock, at retail, from 4 to 5½c.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, and the market closes steady but dull, at 44c. for shipping lots. Common Resin has been without change since our last, and to-day the market is dull, at $1 50 for lots afloat. Pale and medium are dull, at unchanged prices.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been rather more active, with sales at the East of 1,700 bbls, at $1 20, and 60 bbls. Head, at $1 30. In Crude Whale, we note sales of 1,800 bbls., at 48c.@52½., including a lot of 100 bbls Dark, at 44c. Lard Oil is in fair demand, at 85c. Linseed steady, at 73c. ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—We have no material change to note in the Tallow market since our last. Manufacturers are buying in small quantities, at 9¾c., at which figure some 70,000 lbs. have been sold for Fall use. We note from our London advices of 19th ult., ₱ *Europa*, that Tallow is dull there, at 48s. 9d. on the spot, and 48s. 6d @9d. for the last three months. The Liverpool market is inactive, at 51s.@51s. 6d. for Butcher's Association.

LARD—A better demand may be noted for this article since our last, in part speculative; and with light arrivals, and a stock much reduced, prices have improved and close with an upward tendency. The stock is reduced to about 10,000 bbls.

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The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
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Accompanied by their Parents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE A PERSON MADE INVISIBLE? Because WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, performs this truly startle feat, besides A THOUSAND OTHERS, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA of similar perfections and proportions are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, which, with the Happy Family, Panopticon Studio, &c., are all here yet. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES A PLACE OF ATTRACTION—Statuary and other works of art on exhibition daily. (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE!
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!
5,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MUSLINS, 10c.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards beautiful CHALLIE DE LAINES, 12½ cts.
8,000 yards new materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents
8,000 yards new materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 28 cents.
8,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES 10 cts.
500 BLACK BAREGE ROBES at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent. reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE,
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 591 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A splendid rosewood 7 octave round-cornered piano forte—a 1,150 piano, with stool to correspond—will be sold for less than $200. City maker's unexpired guarantee, full iron frame for strength splendid full tone. Must be sold this week, as the owner leaves the City. Apply at the residence No. 7 2d st., near the Bowery, N. B.—Pearl inlaid.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. For right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 457 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
H. V. CHANT.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st., (entrance by rosh pelce-st.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls; situations; one as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and cooking in all its branches; the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; both willing, capable and obliging, no objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 340 7th-av., near 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERican Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chamber maid, by a highly respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to please in washing and ironing; furnishes the most satisfactory recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, and pastry, if required; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 245 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 439 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a babe; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 89 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and competent cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-class families, and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LAFICIA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young widow woman, whose child (the first) is six weeks old. She has abundance of milk, and is in every respect a model of fine health. Her character, temperament and appearance are all that can be desired in a nurse. Address at Dr. MACDONALD'S office, No. 651 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for herself and niece, in one family or separately; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; does up lines in a magnificent style. Wages $3 the other is 15; mind a baby, sews well, and will do light chamber work. Wages $3 to $4. Call at No 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies desserts, and all other dishes; also French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country; fond of the Summer. Best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent and well-recommended American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook and a very good laundress, the other a neat chambermaid, waitress or child's nurse, and a plain seamstress; will go in the country. Apply at No. 347 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress, housemaid or housework in a small family; particularly fond of children; highly educated; speaks the French language fluently; is a person of most undoubted character; will take very moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 316 6th av., near 23d st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER. In a few families' work by the day or week; perfectly understands making all kinds of ladies' robes; terms moderate. Also, a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 374 3d-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations, one as cook washer and ironer—the other as house and chambermaid; or, as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general house and chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and washer and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good references; two American small girls also want situations to care children &c. They will others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and chambermaid, or do the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has been brought up in England; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 503 8th-av. and Horatio st. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at the Ladies' Depository, No. 822½ Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter or as laundress. Each has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, at 8 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is well experienced in the care of young children and infants; is accustomed to take entire charge and bring them up by hand. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 16th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred, can give the best of City reference as regards honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUcated, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chamber maid and laundress, or would do general house work in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 48th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family, willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 218 25th st., between 7th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address E. N., seamstress, Box 109, N. Y. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address E. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 8th av.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the VIth ward Republican Association of Brooklyn will be held THIS EVENING, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock, at Andrews' school-room, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts.

JOHN COCKLE, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 7 P. M.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Sank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address

R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with good reference, in City or country, as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; he is willing to make himself generally useful; would take moderate wages; knows his duties in every respect; can milk and take care of fowls; distance and location no object; a good home more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with undoubted City references, desires a place in City or country as coachman and groom; will be found an acquisition to any family requiring a faithful, honest and careful driver, which his late employer, W. Annable, Esq., of No. 3 Nassau-st., will testify. All particulars required will be fully answered by applying as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place; no objections to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D, Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Address A M, Box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving, and can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer. address JAMES, Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO THOROughly understands the business in its various departments, a situation. Has the best of City reference; has lived in his last place eight years. A note to J. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be attended to

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country, as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J. K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J D, Box No. 105, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would take care horses and can milk cow does gardening and obliging; good references given. Address M M., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITuation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can wife and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Apply, for two days, at No. 260 West 13th-st., third floor.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

TEACHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDING.

MALE TEACHERS OF MUSIC.
(Vocal and Instrumental.)

1 for Ala., $1,200; 1 for Ark., $850; 1 for Penn., $400 and board; 1 for N. Y., $500 and board.

FEMALE TEACHERS OF MUSIC, (Vocal and Instrum'l.)

1 for New-Brunswick, $350 and B.; 1 for Miss., $450; 1 for Minn., $300 and B.; 3 for Tenn., $450 to $700; 2 for N. Y., $200 to $400 and B.; 1 for N. Y., $300 and B.; 2 for Ohio $300 to $400 and B.; 1 for Geo., $300 and B.

TEACHERS OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

1 for Miss., $300 and B.; 1 for N. C., $300 and B.; 1 for Geo., $300 and B.; 1 for Ala., $400 and B.

FEMALE TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.

1 for Penn., $400 and B.; 1 for N. Y. City; 1 for Penn., $300 and B. Also, 3 governesses to teach Music, French and English to South; 1 to teach Music, Mod. Languages and English, for N. Y. City, to whom a large salary will be paid. Teachers of Music, English and French or Painting wanted, to go South and West. Teachers who are fully competent only, will apply. City correspondents will call at SMITH, WOODMAN & CO'S, No. 346 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in history, ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practised composer himself, he is deemed to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEFENCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof. Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—ONE IN CLASSICS, one in English, in a School for Boys, in this City. Applications to be made in writing. None need apply who have not taught in this City. Address (till Sept. 1) A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, would like to find a respectable family where she could teach the French language in exchange for her board either at once or in September. Best references given. Address M. N., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in teaching desires a situation in a few families to teach children the English branches. Oral instruction can be given to those whose age renders them incapable of studying. Address R. C. R., Clark's Hotel, Washington-st., corner of Jay.

PENMANSHIP.—CLERKS AND YOUNG MEN preparing for clerkships may obtain a splendid and extreme ly rapid hand, by joining one of the subscriber's private classes. Entire success warranted. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, room No. 10.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. References given. Address J. M., Box No. 711, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER TO TWO or three small children. A moderate compensation taken. Address ANNA, Box No. 200, New-York *Times* Office, or No. 169 Bowery.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women, to live in a private family, in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos 29 and 31 Park-place corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER, IN A LARGE country store, near this City; a smart active young man, to act in the capacity of book keeper and cashier. One familiar with the country business preferred. Steamboat Office foot Fulton Market slip. Apply, in person, to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A SILK AND FANcy dry goods jobbing house. One who understands hosiery, small wares, &c., and can influence some good short-time trade, may address, with real name and where last employed, to box No. 399 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 88 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
for transmitting packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Wm. Chauncey & Co. Gray & Passforth, Boston.
Merchants' Warehouse, Son & Morri- Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
son, New York. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Corning, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
and
No. 8 Wall-st, New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes, also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Belgium, Italy
Great Britain, Spain Germany,
Ireland, Portugal, Russia,
Holland, Switzerland, Sweden.
also, on
Constantinople, Alexandria,
Athens, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
Beyrout,
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 30 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight funds on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents. Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

MAXWELL & DART,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, Detroit at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $77 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state Stock, at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $2 301 000, ($1,845 000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated) with assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $1,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to..... 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
These Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that city, and on the stock registered in London, at the office at Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the original right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 22d day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that time of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolutions this day adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November. or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at the Bank of Commerce in New-York
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—An installment of 10 per cent. upon the capital stock of People's Loan and Relief Company, will be payable to the Treasurer, James H. Woods, Esq., at the Office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, on Monday, September 6 next. By order,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor.
A. G. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Committee has been appointed by the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company, and to fund the floating debt of said Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26., 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2 upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 9? Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
New-York, July 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst
W. H EMERSON, Treasurer.

$41,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, upon real estate in this City, in sums of $3,000 to $5 000. Applications for loans upon other securities will not be entertained. ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Tribune office.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises; attention to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on them to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 9 Nassau-st., room No. 25.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES
Charles H. Russell, James Warren, Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing, Arthur Leary, Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell, M. W. Hamilton, J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing, Dennis Duer,
G. B. Lamar, Jno Steward, Jr., Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan, R. B. Minturn, J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe, Reuben Withers, F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend, Z. C. Center, J. Howland,
B. D. Smith, F. G. Foster, Rob. S. Howe,
S. V. Hoffman, J. Anthony, Jr., J. P. G. Foster.
J. A. ——— J. Gray

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provide s that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30 Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 2d August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day
A. PARKHURST, Cashier

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No 72 Wall-st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on th capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day
RICHARD C. COWBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office. No 19 Nassau-st. on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New York insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President J. N. KELLER. Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A house would like to meet with a party to join her in keeping a private boarding house. To a person with capital or some good furniture, this is a chance seldom met with Address W. W. W., Madison-square Post-Office, for three days.

$1.200.—WANTED A PARTNER, WITH $1,200, to engage in one of the best paying businesses in the country. To one willing to reside in Philadelphia, an opportunity to realize from $3,000 to $5 000 per annum offers. Address IRON WARE, Box No. 160, *Times* Office, with name, &c.

TWO DRUG-STORES WANTED.—THE best cash terms and all particulars asked for; must be well located, and average $5 per day. Address MEDICUS, care of India Rubber Glove Co.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744. Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 69 South-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:
Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos-st., North River January 25, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.
NEW YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or purchasing a note given by us to James McBride Trustee for $2 999 30, dated June 25 1857, and payable eighteen months after date, as the same will not be paid by us on the ground of no consideration or value received
HOPKINS HAYES, PALMER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J JOHNSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH MERRITT.
The business will be continued by JEREMIAH JOHNSON and JOHN UNDERHILL, under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO. JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOHN UNDERHILL.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK July 28, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership, under the name of C. S. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE.
JOHN M ROPER, JR.
RICHARD P. HART DURKEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will hereafter jointly continue the importation of watches and jewelry, under the style of SIMONS, HILLS & CO., at Nos. 52 and 54 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Aug 2, 1858.
HENRY SIMONS.
GEO HILLS.
LEWIS BENJAMIN.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIVIDENDS

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA Capt. E G Lott NIAGARA, Capt Eyrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head
Green on starboard bow; red on port bow
CANADA Lay, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednes ay Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug. 25
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 22
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe This line is composed of the powerful steamships STATE OF GEORGIA and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others) the fine about every two weeks will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway
Passenger s will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $90; second class $80; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO, No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS
From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14, WEDNESDAY ..... Sept 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11 WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 22

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTHERN LIGHT, Aug. 7	Aug. 7.
ARIEL, Sept 4	Sept. 4.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct on WEDNESDAY Aug 25
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths closets &c.
Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well cooked provisions, and ample accommodations
Freights will be taken at the current rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRWIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers on 15TH DAY, Aug 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps using free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 15

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. B. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING Aug. 9 Passage money for first-class passengers only for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW—LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line $60 FROM NEW YORK
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions $30 For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway Vaccination of citizens must produce certificates Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N B—Bounty lands pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st, New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW YORK TO NEWPORT AND RETURN.
Fare only $3 for the Round Trip.
No extra charge for berths
No loss of time from business
The swift, staunch and magnificent Sound and Ocean steamer
COMMODORE,
(of the Boston and Stonington line) W. H. FRAZER, Esq., Commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP
As above, leaving her Pier, No. 15 North River, foot of Liberty st.,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug 7,
At 6 o'clock precisely, arriving at Newport next morning about sunrise.
Returning the COMMODORE will leave Newport on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock precisely, arriving in New-York on Monday at 6 o'clock A M
A SPLENDID BAND OF MUSIC
Will accompany the boat
For full particulars see descriptive programme, giving account of entire route, scenery &c., &c., which can be had at the office of the COMMODORE, Pier No. 15 North River.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 9 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SEA AND FISHING Excursion to the Cholera Banks, advertised for Wednesday the 4th, will take place on FRIDAY, the 6th, or on the first fair day after. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the first fair day.
A. BANCKER,
F. H. JONES.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN Agent, No. 62 South-st., cor. Pine.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 32 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 10 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Courtlandt-st. at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT,
Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank, The new and elegant steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H B PARKER.
Will run from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 3, 11 A.M.	Tues. 3, Red Bank ... 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1½ P.M.	Wed. 4, Red Bank. 3 P.M.
Thursday Aug 5, 7½ A.M.	Thurs. 5, Pleas Bay 7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 12 M.	Thurs 5 Red Bank, 3½ P.M.
Friday, Aug 6.... 7½ A.M.	Fri 6, Pleasure Bay 7 A.M.
Friday Aug 6.... 1 P.M.	Fri 6, Red Bank. 5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7 8 A.M.	Sat. 7, Pleasure Bay 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7 3 P.M.	Sat 7 Red Bank ... 6 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay only every trip and the HIGHLAND LIGHT will go to Red Bank every afternoon.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows from Robinson st N R.,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug 4, 8 A.M.	Wednesday Aug 4, 1 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10¼ A.M.
Thursday, aug 5 4 P.M.	Friday Aug 6, 5¾ A.M.
Friday, aug. 6 3 P.M.	Saturday Aug 7, 6¾ P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7, 3½ p.m.	Saturday Aug 7, 6¾ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8 7½ a.m.	Sunday Aug. 8 3¾ P M
Sunday, Aug 8 7 P M	Monday. Aug. 9, 6¾ A. M.
Monday Aug 9 3¾ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 6¾ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 3¾ P M	Wednesday, Aug 11 6¾ A.M.
Wednesday Aug 11 4 P M	Thursday Aug 12 6¾ A.M.
Thursday Aug. 12 4 P.M.	Friday Aug. 13, 6¾ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Ellas Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat and stages for all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON,
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt S. BLAKMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A M., Stony Brook at 9 Northport at 10, East Neck Dock at 11½ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South st.

AUGUST, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House Long Branch and Ocean Port The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug 3, 5½ P.M	Tuesday, aug. 3 6 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug 4, 2 P.M	Wed'day, Aug 4, 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 2 P.M	Thursday, Aug 5, 10 A.M.
Friday Aug 6, 4 P.M	Friday Aug. 6, 11 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug 7, 6½ A.M.

The LAURA will not connect with this boat.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboats ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The best starts from the new dock, built by the Company at Delancy's Neck at 7 New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Wednesday, the President, C. H. RAWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of petitions as to the erection of sewers in various localities were laid over.

A remonstrance was received from property owners in East Broadway, against the construction of a proposed sewer between Pike and Market streets

Several communications from the Street Commissioner, with estimates for flagging side walks in various parts of the City, were laid over.

A number of reports from the Board of Aldermen, as to personal taxes, were referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney, stating that $675 53 had been received at his bureau for the months of June and July, being penalties on suits instituted; also, a statement of judgments returned and recovered for violation of City ordinances.

THE WARD'S ISLAND PURCHASE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 3, and overruling the veto of the Mayor, in the proposed purchase of lands on Ward's Island.

Councilman CROSS argued against the purchase, and Councilman GENET in its favor.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

The Board adopted a resolution, by a vote of 14 to 3, that the Councilmen shall receive eight dollars per day, not exceeding ten meetings per month. There was no debate on the subject.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors held a special meeting on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at the Rotunda, for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressing their regret at the death of Mr. JOHN GRAY, late Warden of the City Prison.

Governors DUDGO, GUNTHER and OLIVER were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and retired for that purpose.

On their return, a series of resolutions was presented by Governor GUNTHER, expressing the deep sympathy of the Board of Governors with the family and friends of the deceased Warden, and their high appreciation of his private character and moral worth, as well as of the faithful discharge of his public duties. It was also proposed to attend the funeral from the residence of the deceased, (corner of Twenty eighth-street and Fourth-avenue,) to-day, Thursday, at 1 P. M.

Governor OLIVER seconded the resolutions appropriately. He was happy to bear testimony to the high worth of Mr. GRAY, both in his private and public capacity.

The resolutions were carried and the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met, Wednesday, in Worth street, the President, GELIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Beyond ordering the payment of sundry accounts, the Board transacted little business. A report was read from a Committee, stating that they did not believe anything was due to Mr. GARDNER, late keeper of the buildings at Seguine's Point, with the exception of $27 as an indemnity for moneys paid for fuel and other expenses.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 28, 1858	44,534
Number Emigrants arrived since to Aug. 4,....	3,331
Total	48 065
To same date in 1857	113 359

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,094	1,318	1,355
No. inmates in Institution M. H.	126	190	145
Totals	1,220	1,508	1,500

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1859	$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to July 28 $108,021 59	
Receipts since to Aug. 4, for commutation of alien passengers	7,118 00—115,142 59
Total	$147,298 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 28, 1858..... $126,728 50	
Number payments in July 28, 1858	126,728 50
Balance of Commissioners' Fund	$20,569 98

MAYOR'S VETO.—Mayor FIRMANN has returned without his approval the resolutions of the Common Council directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a number of gas regulators and burners for the public buildings and street gas-lamps of the City. He assigns his reasons, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return the resolutions passed by your honorable body directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a sufficient number of "Johnson's gas regulators and burners combined," to supply all the public buildings where the City pays for the gas used, and also all the street gas lamps.

I have endeavored to ascertain, from the papers submitted to me in connection with your resolutions, the probable cost to the City of the articles above mentioned, but nothing appears therefrom which in any way shows the same. The price of the articles is to be ascertained from estimate, in accordance with the advertisement proposed to be made therefor. As, however, it is stated in the report of the Committee attached, that the parties who have made application to have the City use their regulators and burners claim a patent for the same, there certainly cannot be any competition in the matter of furnishing them, and therefore an advertisement for a contract would be entirely unnecessary for the purpose of obtaining the articles at the lowest rate as in other cases. Such an advertisement might, indeed, result in the City having to pay, if the bid should be confirmed, a greater sum than they could be procured for by any other mode.

But even if there were a fair opportunity for competition in the bids of these regulators and burners, and the probable cost of the same were stated in the papers attached, I should deem it to be my duty to return the resolutions, for the reason alone that the expense thereof to the City, however small, especially so far as relates to the public lamps, would be wholly unnecessary and unauthorized for. The public gas lamps are lighted by the several gas companies at a certain specified sum for each per year, and are required to be kept lighted during the whole of every night. The placing these burners, therefore, on these lamps, is a matter in which the gas companies and not the City, are concerned, and if the saving to be effected by the use of the proposed regulators and burners is as great as set forth, it would be for the interest of these companies, and not for the City, to cause them to be attached to the lamps lighted respectively by them.

I have been unable to ascertain, from any evidence that has been presented to me, that any saving can be effected in the gas used in the several public buildings and paid for by the Corporation, by placing regulators and burners in them. To warrant the expense for the purpose proposed in this case, there should, in my opinion, be satisfactory evidence that the articles will accomplish what is stated for them.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Police Intelligence.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER—THE PRINCIPAL CRIMINAL STILL AT LARGE.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, the alleged principal in the late murder of CORNELIUS RADY in Centre street, has not yet been arrested. His father acknowledges that he was in the Ward on Tuesday evening, and that he parted with him on Broadway, and there strongly importuned him to deliver himself up, which he refused to do. It is believed that he has fled from the City. Coroner GAMBLE resumed the inquest yesterday. The only additional evidence of importance elicited was the fact that GILLIGAN, directly after the murder, was taken to the house of JOHN TIERNEY, in Forty-second-street, and that he remained there secreted until the ensuing day at noon. Following this evidence, TIERNEY was arrested, and locked up in the Tombs on a charge of being an accessory after the fact. Captain DOWLING intimated in his evidence that Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER had unceremoniously set some of his own officers to hunt up the murderer without any consultation with him. He declared that his own Police had been unremitting in their efforts to discover GILLIGAN.

ARREST OF TWO DESPERATE BURGLARS—THEIR EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.—A very important arrest was effected yesterday morning in the Twentieth Ward, of two noted burglars named Morris Goldstein and Abraham Davis. About 3 o'clock Captain Curry and a posse of his men surrounded the house at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Tenth avenue—the men having previously been traced here—and arranged to take them in custody. Officer Elder, of the Detective Police in the most quiet and unobtrusive manner imaginable, knocked at the door of their apartments. Goldstein gently opened the door and inquired who was there. He recognized the voice of Elder, having previously formed his acquaintance in Philadelphia under circumstances by no means flattering to himself, and instantly closed the door and turned the key. He aroused Davis, and the two, without stopping to arrange their morning toilet, jumped out of the window leading on to a shed, and were about precipitating themselves to the pavement below, when they discovered a number of policemen there in readiness to extend to them a welcoming hand. Seeing that escape by this way was impossible, they beat a retreat, and attempted to escape out of a window. Goldstein jumped to the ground, but was instantly captured. Davis managed to pass out of the door leaving [illegible] was brought to a sudden halt by [illegible] who seized him by the collar and [illegible].

The prisoners were taken to the Twentieth Ward station-house and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning they were conveyed to the Police headquarters, to be added to the Thieves' Gallery, and to be temporarily committed there to await their examination.

Goldstein and Davis are supposed to be implicated in numerous burglaries in this City. Davis was arrested about a year ago on a charge of being concerned with two others in a burglary upon a store in the Bowery, near Hester-street, when some $3,000 worth of goods were stolen. His associates were tried and sent to States Prison, where they are at the present time, which unpleasant fate Davis adroitly avoided by running away, leaving his bondsman in the lurch. Davis is wanted to answer a burglary in Boston. It is supposed that both Davis and Goldstein were the principals in the late burglary at Paterson, N. J., where $4,000 worth of silk goods were stolen. The immediate cause of their arrest was the sending of a notice from Philadelphia to officer Elder, requesting the arrest of Goldstein to answer a charge of felonious assault committed a short time since upon one of the officers attached to the Mayor's squad of that city. The accused, under the disguise of peddlers, have traveled extensively for some years past through the Southern and Western States, and there is no doubt that they have committed numerous successful burglaries and robberies and avoided detection. They were caught in a burglary in Illinois and sent to State Prison, but were pardoned out before the expiration of their term of service. Goldstein is about thirty five years of age, and Davis nearly ten years younger. They are of Polish birth, and remarkably hard-featured and unprepossessing in appearance.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG GIRL.—Wm. Callahan, residing at No. 55 Twenty-first-street, was yesterday locked up to answer a charge—this being the third complaint of similar character made before our Police courts within three days—of attempted rape on Elizabeth Alexander, a girl 13 years of age. The screams of the girl, fortunately frightened him away before he consummated his fiendish purpose.

HOTEL THIEF.—A well-dressed young fellow, giving his name as Henry Williams, was found yesterday making free "exits and entrances" into the rooms of the Manhattan Hotel. Not caring to encourage him in unlimited indulgence of this propensity—he already having taken $45 from a trunk of one of the boarders—the proprietor of the house gave him in charge to a policeman and he was furnished with temporary quarters in the Tombs.

JOBSON SEEKING JUSTICE.—D. Wemyss Jobson presented himself yesterday at the Lower Police Court. He intimated that he was seeking justice, and named several parties whom he always have done him grievous injury. The magistrate refused to listen to his story, and he departed greatly disgusted.

PRESENTATION TO SERGEANT CAREY.—On Tuesday evening a number of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward met at Kirshner's Hotel, in Third-avenue, and presented Sergeant Henry C. Carey with a handsome official shield as a token of their esteem and confidence. The presentation was made by P. E. Sears, Esq., and the occasion was a pleasant one to all concerned.

Mayor's Office.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.—On Wednesday, Daniel Cannady, of No. 67 Greenwich-street, and John Cain, of No. 158 Washington-street, were arrested for highway robbery at the corner of Murray and Greenwich streets. The complainant, a young man named George Meir, from Lanark Villa, C. W. Meir deposed, that he arrived on Wednesday by the Hudson River Railway; and that while near the depot two men approached him, offering a watch for sale. The man who had it said he lived in Philadelphia; that he gave $66 for the watch, but would sell it for $10. After Meir had bought the watch, a man stepped up and seized it, alleging that it was stolen property, and saying that Meir would be sent to State Prison for five years if not careful. He said he was a constable, and threatened to "shake his brains out if he did not instantly give him all his money." Deponent attempted to cry for the police, but was choked and prevented. A crowd collected, a policeman made his appearance, and the two offenders were taken before the Mayor, and by Justice Welsh they were committed in default of bail. Meir was committed to White-street as a witness.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.—A simple-looking, well-dressed youth, was persuaded yesterday to exchange a good silver watch and $2 "to boot," for a very neat pebble-stone, carefully enfolded in tissue paper. He is one of the numerous family of "Smiths," and rejoices in the name of Simon, hailing from New London, Connecticut. On Wednesday morning he was here in quest of employment. On the Battery he was met by a gentlemanly looking man, who represented himself to be a stranger from Buffalo, anxious to return, and having nothing about him but a valuable gold watch which he would dispose of to Mr Smith at a bargain. He did so, and when his kind friend left him, having taken from him his own silver watch and $2 Smith found that the parcel contained, what seemed to be a gold watch but in reality nothing more than a nice smooth stone. Simon waited at the Mayor's office a good while, with the hope that the operator would be arrested upon the description given. He looked very disconsolate, and like many simpletons who visit the City, will have a sad story for his mother on his return.

WORLD NOT LEAVE HIS SHIP—JAMES SCOTT, mate on the English ship *Constitution*, was discharged by the Captain and advised to leave the vessel. He refused, however, to obey the Captain and the British Consul interposed to compel obedience to the Captain's command. The mate still being obdurate, the Harbor Police were called upon and they at once put him into their small boat and set him ashore.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Mr. THOMAS O'NEIL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday morning was found dead in his bed at the Cooper House. A *post mortem* examination of the body showed that death was caused by the bursting of one of the blood-vessels of the brain. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and has left a family in New-Brunswick. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—The driver of one of the Metropolitan Hotel carriages was driving his vehicle at a terrific rate, Tuesday evening, through Whitehall-street, when he run over a man named JOHN DEFAR, injuring him very seriously. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, but the reckless driver escaped.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great entertainments are nightly given at this favorite Theatre. To-night again Mr. J. PROCTOR and Mr. R. JOHNSON are to appear. "Ernest Maltravers," "John Overy," and "Our New Footman" are to be performed.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Items.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Several nuisances were reported and ordered to be abated. An application for permission to land bales of cotton from ship *Constantine*, for immediate shipment to Liverpool, was refused, because the Health officer's certificate at Quarantine was not procured. A resident of Skillman-street complained of a nuisance caused by the passing of the carts of the swill-milk stables through that street. A resolution was adopted, directing that the ordinance be printed relative to such carts, and that the same be posted on the stables and along the streets.

A DANGEROUS COUPLE.—A German named ALEXANDER FRITZ, and his wife, were committed yesterday by Justice VOORHIES to answer a complaint preferred by JOHN CROSSMAN of assault with intent to kill. The accused, the complainant swears, attacked him on Myrtle-avenue, near Clymer-street, one armed with a club and the other with a cleaver. They succeeded in wounding him severely before he could escape from their clutches.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, painter, employed in the Navy-Yard, died suddenly at his residence in York-street, yesterday morning, of painter's cholic. He was called to breakfast at 7 o'clock, and was alive and apparently well then. As he did not come down to the table at 8 o'clock, a servant was sent to his room, when he was found dead in bed. The deceased was about 42 years old.

POLICE COURT.—Justice FOX, of the Fourth District Police Court, during the month of July disposed of 190 complaints, viz.: Disorderly conduct, 34; drunk and disorderly, 71; assault and battery, 41; petit larceny, 13; vagrants, 10; burglary, 6; violation of city ordinances, 4; habitual drunkards, 3; truants, 3; witnesses, 2; grand larceny, fraud and insane, 1 each.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.—During the last quarter the Police reported 851 persons for violating the Sunday Laws:

First Precinct	159	Sixth Precinct	238
Second Precinct	76	Seventh Precinct	257
Third Precinct	53	Eighth Precinct	11
Fourth Precinct	38	Ninth Precinct	3
Fifth Precinct	16		

LICENSES.—The Board of Excise closed their business for the year yesterday. They have granted *ninety-one* tavern licenses and fourteen grocery licenses. Last year the total number of licenses was 198.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS.—Mr. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Jurors, announces that the Jury-list for 1858 has been prepared and is now ready for examination and corrections.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—At a recent meeting of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association WILLIAM HOWARD was elected President, *vice* MYERS resigned.

Mr. JAMES DORLAN, twenty-six years a Ferry-Master on the Union Ferry, died yesterday of cancer.

Tompkins-Square, Brooklyn.

In the matter of opening Tompkins-square, in Brooklyn, an application was made for a *certiorari* to remove the proceedings of the Common Council before the Supreme Court for review; the relators claiming that the proceedings are invalid, on the ground that a majority of those interested remonstrated against the improvement, and for other reasons. Upon the application, the Court referred it to Judge BIRDSEYE to take proof of the question of fact, as to whether a majority did remonstrate against the proposed opening. The referee proceeded to take testimony, and after a full hearing, reported that at the time mentioned in the notice of the Common Council for the filing of remonstrances there were 511 owners within the district of assessment, and that of these 290 had remonstrated against the measure—thus showing a large majority of remonstrants. The Court however, refused to allow the writ of *certiorari* for the reasons stated in the following opinion.

As will be seen from his opinion, the Court does not, in denying the writ, pronounce upon the validity of the proceedings; but says that it will be better for the parties to seek another remedy, which, if they have been wronged, will do justice to them without unnecessary injury to the public.

Parties interested are, we understand, intending to test the matter by a direct trial before a Court and Jury.

The following is a copy of Judge STRONG'S opinion:

The following are the reasons for denying the proposed *certiorari* in the matter of opening Tompkins-square:

1. The Common Council could return only the evidence laid before that body and its committees. There was not sufficient evidence that the remonstrance had been actually signed by a majority of the land-owners in the district. There were suspicious circumstances in reference to several of the signatures, which authorized a requisition for further proof. If the direct decision of the Common Council upon the question of fact could be reviewed upon a common law *certiorari*, (which is at least doubtful,) there is not enough in the papers to authorize this Court to reverse it. If the report of the referee can be taken into consideration upon this question, it appears from that that but 254 out of 511 names were signed by the parties themselves, or by any of them through an agent under a written authority, or brothers in their presence. The signatures of guardians for their wards were unauthorized by the statute, as were also those by agents, especially when, as in this case, their authority was not proved before the Common Council or its Committee. The remonstrants hold the affirmative upon this question, and any defects in their proofs should be visited upon them.

2. It was competent for the Common Council of 1856 to act upon a petition and remonstrance presented to their predecessors in 1855. The case of Giles vs. The Trustees of Williamsburg (10th Wendell 659) is directly in point, and so decides that question. In Wetmore vs. Story (3d Abbott 262) it was decided that the resolution in question had not been adopted by the *two* Boards of the *same* Common Council and was therefore invalid. It differed from the Williamsburg case, which was acknowledged to be law.

3. The application for a *certiorari* in this case is at too late a day. The ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, directing the improvement, was adopted in June, 1856. It was competent for those opposed to the measure to apply for a *certiorari* immediately thereafter. But instead of pursuing that course, they suffered the Common Council to proceed and make the necessary assessments, and out of $64,981 60, $29,046 62 has been collected and paid out for expenses and awards. It would be productive of great inconvenience and expense to arrest the proceedings at this late day. It will be far better that the parties should seek another remedy which (if they have been wronged) would do justice to them without unnecessary injury to the public. (The People vs. The Mayor *et al.* of New-York.—5 Barbour 49, and the cases there cited.)

A WHITE GIRL OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO.—A negro boy named STEPHEN N CUFFEE, last Saturday afternoon meeting three young girls who were gathering berries about two miles from Sag Harbor, assaulted the eldest of them, named MARY ANN CURRY, 15 years of age, and after beating and bruising her severely, cutting her with a knife and threatening to kill her, violated her person twice. The negro was arrested at 10½ o'clock the same night, and next day was committed to the County Jail for trial. The inhabitants of Sag Harbor and vicinity were greatly excited, and were with difficulty prevented from lynching the prisoner.

Meeting of Judges—Amendment of the Rules.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 4.

The Judges of the Superior Court, and the New-York Common Pleas and Superior Court, convened this morning in the Assembly Chamber. Judges were present as follows:

New-York Common Pleas—Messrs. Daly and Hilton.
New-York Superior Court—L. B. Woodruff.
Supreme Court—1st district, Messrs. Davies, Sutherland and Ingraham; 2d, Messrs. Lott, Emmet and Brown; 3d, Messrs. Harris, Gould, Hogeboom and Wright; 4th, Messrs. James and Potter; 5th, Messrs. Allen, Bacon and Mullin; 6th, Messrs. Balcom, Gray and Campbell; 7th, Messrs. Welles and Smith; 8th, Messrs. Grover, Marvin and Davis.

On motion of Judge R. P. MARTIN, and seconded by Judge WELLES, HIRAM GRAY was chosen President of the Convention.

The Committee of five Justices, appointed at the last Convention of Justices, (1856,) to review and revise the Rules of the Courts, by Mr. Justice WM. F. ALLEN, their Chairman, proceeded to make their report.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee had consulted together in reference to the subject, and had made such alterations and amendments as they thought were imperatively required; but had not gone into it as fully as they desired, and would have done, but for the reformatory movement now in progress, which might not only dispose of the Rules entirely, but reform most if not all, the Justices from office.

The report was then read through and adopted.

It was then moved and seconded, that each rule, as thus amended, be taken up and acted upon separately.

Rule 1, as amended and finally adopted, requires the examination of the candidates for admission as attorneys, to be had in open Court at the Capitol in the city of Albany, in the Third District, in May and December, in each year.

Rule 2 was amended by designating the subject upon which the applicant is required to be examined.

Rule 3, amended, requires motion papers to be filed within ten days, or order to be of no effect.

Rule 4 amended, requires books to be kept showing title of all causes and proceedings therein; registry of bonds to be kept, &c.; papers to be filed within the hours in which the office is to be kept open by law.

Rule 5, amended, by striking out the word "residence" where it first occurs, and inserting the word "business."

Rule 7, amended, by adding to the second clause "with proof of service."

Rule 8, added, that either party may make application for discovery of books and papers.

Rule 9, party applying must show materiality of papers, &c.

Rule 10, amended, giving Court granting order power to make it absolute, and prescribe penalty for not obeying same.

Rule 13, amended, by adding, "No counsel shall occupy more than one hour in summing up, unless by permission of the Judge presiding."

Proposition to repeal the "standing clause" of this rule now under discussion.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES IN BALTIMORE.—Last week the Germans in Baltimore held one of their peculiar festivals, of which the *Sun* says: "The society formed bears the name, as near as we can come to it, of 'The Shooting Feast.' They have purchased and adorned by art a very pretty spot of ground on the Belair-avenue, nearly opposite the Baltimore Cemetery, and on Monday and Tuesday last the festival took place. Its design is somewhat similar to other meetings, originating, we believe, in Switzerland, and intended for the presentation of honors and prizes to those who render themselves most efficient in the use of the rifle. On Monday the 'King,' or best man recognized among those practiced, was duly crowned with wreaths of flowers, &c., by the fair daughters of 'Old Vaterland,' when a presentation was made of a beautiful silver goblet to the 'King,' Captain LEMKUHL.

PRENTICE'S LAST.—The Louisville *Journal* indulges in the following:

"Messrs TURNER and COPELAND, two rich neighbors in Texas, are quarreling about the ownership of some timber-land. When TURNER sends his hands to work upon it, COPELAND opens a fire upon them with rifle and shot-gun, and, when COPELAND sends his hands, TURNER opens upon them in the same fashion. The two gentlemen have certainly a disagreeable way of 'playing into each other's hands.'"

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90..	92½	200	Reading Railroad		53½
4,000 N. C. 6s	97	200	do	s30	54
3 000 Mo. State 6s	85½	100	do		55⅛
2,000 Ia. State 6s	90½	500	do	s30	55
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.s7.101		100	do		41⅝
2,000 E. R. & C. R. 7s	37½	200	do	b10	56
4,000 E.R.R. Bonds '75	32	200	do	s30	41⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 3d Mtg.	68½	200	do	s30	42¼
4,000 Hud. 2d M. B'ds	66	100	do		42⅞
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½	200	do	s10	43
2,000 Chi., St. Paul &		100	do		43¼
Fond Du Lac L.G.Bs	19½	25	Clove., C. & Cin. R.		90
1,000 do	20	247	Mich. Cen. R. R.		61
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	94½	50	do		61⅝
7 Corn Ex Bk ex div.	100	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		23⅝
8 Continental Bk	85	100	do	b30	23⅝
10 Park Bank	101½	200	do		23⅞
10 National Bank	107	100	do	s30	24⅛
10 New Jersey R R	125	100	M. S. & N. I. pr. st.		45⅞
25 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94	100	do	s30	45
100 do	93	10	do		45
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	84	25	Panama R. R	s30	114
100 do	84	55	do		111
50 do	85	17	Ill. Cen. R. R.		74
150 N Y. Cen. R.R. pare	84	100	Cl. & Chic. R. R.		86½
365 do	84	10	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		36⅛
10 do	84	15	do		36⅜
100 do	84	50	do		36⅝
460 Erie R. R.	18	100	do		36⅞
200 do	18	250	do	b30	37
150 do	17½	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		75⅞
500 Hud. R. R.	50	100	do		76
10 Harlem R R	11	50	do		76⅛
110 Harlem R R Pref.	23	50	do		76¼
20 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	1	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		15
50 do	4	24	do		15⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Va. 6s	92	200	Reading R. R		54
200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	89	100	do		54⅛
15,000 Ia. C. & M. L. b.	24	300	do	s15	54
10,000 do	24	600	do		54⅛
1,000 do	24	100	do	s5	54
2,000 Ga. & Ch. 2d M. b	90	100	do	s60	54
26 Bank of Com.	146	255	Mich. Cen. R. R		61
177 Pac. M. St. Co.	84	100	do	b60	61
50 do	84	10	Panama R. R		113½
100 Ill. & Miss. R. R	15	25	do	b10	113
50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4	25	do		113
50 N Y. Cen. R. R.	84	50	do	s10	113
50 do	84	10	do		113
50 do	84	100	do		113
100 do	84	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		76
100 Erie R. R.	17½	50	do		76⅛
100 Hud. R. R.	29½	100	do		76⅜
223 M. S. & N. I. R.	23	100	do		76½
25 M. S. & N. I. stock	45	10	do		76⅝
26 Stockton R. R	43				

PUBLIC SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 La C. & Mil. R. R.	21½	22	St. Nich. Bank
3,000 Memphis City 6s	75	10	N. World F. Ins Co
10,000 Col. Pi. & Ia. R. 7s.	50	25	G. W. M. Ins. Co
2,000 Milwaukie City 7s.	46	10	Humboldt F. Ins. Co.
3,000 Mil. & Hor. R'd'g	33	5	Orient M. F. Ins Co
2,000 Del. & Rar. R. R 6s	60	15	Ex. Mut. F. Ins Co
311 N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	55	25	Mer. Mut. F. Ins Co
10 Irving Bank	102	10	Brooklyn City R. R.
20 Chatham Bank	65	10	Pacific Mail St. Co.
21 Metropolitan Bank	107		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

We have nothing new to report of Money or Exchange rates to-day. About $200,000 in Gold was added to the shipment by the *America* for England, and the export account which went out to-day is $725,641. The Bank movement in the four leading cities, as officially reported this week, shows in the aggregate a further moderate addition to the Specie line, and also a partial increase in all the other items. The following is the summary, including the Sub-Treasury at New-York, as compared with the previous week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n
New-York, July 31....	$119,850,456	$91,145,873	$35,712,107	$7,418,396
Boston, Aug 2.....	56,340,900	21,199,000	8,983,400	3,981,900
Philad'lphia, Aug. 2....	24,524,569	17,553,780	7,070,145	2,505,278
New-Orleans, July 24...	11,941,087	15,956,171	10,946,264	7,336,944
Sub-Treas. N Y. July 31			5,144,730	
Total.....	$212,572,612	145,121,824	67,756,631	21,122,567
Last week.....	$212,0?9,245	144,181,138	67,628,097	23,614,494

The Stock Exchange ruled heavy through most of the dealings of the day, and prices closed, as compared with Tuesday afternoon, for New-York Central ⅝ ₱ cent. lower, Reading 1¼ ₱ cent. Rock Island 1 ₱ cent., Erie ⅜ ₱ cent., Toledo ⅜ @ 1 ₱ cent., and the other Western shares in proportion. On Panama there was some eagerness shown to realize on the recent advance, and sales were made this afternoon down to 112 ₱ cent., which price was bid at the close. On the other hand, Pacific Mail, which had been falling off for several days, rallied and closed at 86¼ ₱ cent., or 4¼ ₱ cent. advance on the lowest sales of yesterday. The general market favored the *Bear* account, which has been somewhat increased this week, particularly in Rock Island and Reading. There is a disposition with the same party, also, to sell New-York Central, because of the acknowledged controlling influence, which this stock, as a steady 8 ₱ cent. security, has exercised over the general share list through the season. Some few sales are ventured upon the hope, indulged by the speculators against the market, that the fight made by the Erie Company against the Central may force a lower August dividend than usual, at the meeting of the Albany Directors to be held to-morrow afternoon. To help this feeling along, or to some other desperate end, it is given out to day, on the authority of Mr. DANIEL DREW, that *his* Company will continue the fight even to the reduction of their own local fares, with which the Central line has little or no concern! With all this, however, we hear from Albany direct nothing to the contrary of the regular 4 ₱ cent. dividend. Another day will settle the question officially. It has been so much talked of on the Street, by parties interested in throwing doubt upon the credit of the Stock, as to have become a matter of suspense to the whole market.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts....	3,051,000	2,892,000	3,470,000	2,750,000
Ex. to G. B....	1,771,000	1,407 000	1,919,000	1,489,000
Ex. to F'ce....	377 000	469,000	478,000	407,000
Ex. o'r F. P....	282 000	407,000	5 9,000	276,000
Total Exp't....	2,430,000	2,223 000	2,9 6.000	2,163,000
Stk on h'd.....	119,000	85,000	63,000	149,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts....	9,000	2,000	3 000	13,000
Ex. to G. B....	11 000	10,000	10,000	25,000
Ex. to F'ce....	3,000	4,000		1,000
Ex. oth'r F. P....	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Total Exp'ts....	15 000	17,000	14,000	28 000

Of the new crop, the circular of W. P. WRIGHT, of this week, remarks:

"The reports from the Cotton-growing districts vary somewhat. From the Atlantic States, as well as the Uplands in all, the accounts are favorable, the recent seasonable rains having benefited the plant, and the prospect of a full yield is highly promising. From the low lands, in the largest cotton-growing section, the accounts are contradictory, and we hear of some injury by too much rain, &c. Taken as a whole, however, the progress so far is satisfactory, though it is by no means as early as was expected, and on this point there is a good deal of disappointment. So far we only hear of five bales of new Cotton, all at New-Orleans, one of which was sold on Monday last at 12½c. ₱ lb."

The recent completion of that section of the line of W. B. OGDEN'S Road—the Chicago and Fond du Lac—which secures 154,000 acres of its promised Land Grant, is thus referred to by the Boston *Post*:

"In order to obtain the land grant, it became necessary to finish the road to Oshkosh by Aug. 1. This was done by the assistance of several gentlemen of New-York and Boston, and we now allude to the bonds because some of our readers are interested in them. The Company now comes into possession of 154 000 acres of land, and is entitled to a million of acres additional, at any time within nine years, on the completion of the road to Lake Superior. Upon these lands, and upon twenty miles of railroad, the land-grant bonds are first-mortgage, and second-mortgage on all the road southerly to Chicago. The southern portion is already earning from $80,000 to $100,000 per annum more than the interest of all the bonds upon it, and the earnings will probably be largely increased by the completion of the track to Oshkosh. From these facts, it seems probable that the land-grant bonds are intrinsically worth much more than 17½—the last quotation."

The Bonds in question have advanced in this market to 20 ₱ cent.

The following circular has been addressed by the Attorney of their purchasers to the second-mortgage bondholders and creditors of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company:

"This Road, with all its equipments, machinery, &c., was sold on the 2d inst., under foreclosure of the first mortgage upon it. The amount secured by that mortgage was $300,000 of principal, and about $40,000 of interest. This sale cuts off the claims of all subsequent bondholders and creditors. As, however, it has been represented that the property is worth more than the amount of this mortgage, the purchasers have liberally determined to permit such of the subsequent bondholders and creditors as may unite for that purpose to take the property by or before the 15th of August next, at the above-named amount of $340,000, paying $10,000 down, and the balance in such time and on such security as may be agreed upon. Those of you who may be desirous of availing yourselves of this offer, should communicate with me without delay.

CLARKSON N. POTTER,
No. 61 Wall-street, New-York."

The annual report to the Stock and Bondholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last, may be obtained, by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YERKERSON, No. 68 Wall-street.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$[illegible] 55
Payments	179,[illegible] 40
Balance	[illegible],967 30

The receipts include $142,000 from customs.

PITTSBURG BANKS, AUG. 2.

	Circulation.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk Pittsburg	$2?8,[illegible]	$552,[illegible]	$[illegible],827
Ex. Bank..	439,050	184,8??	1,374,[illegible] 59,027
M. & M. Bk.	182,940	109,?1[illegible]	871,[illegible] 206,858
Citizens' Bk.	167,?55	62,2?5	509,[illegible] 96,569
Mech. Bank.	127,450	118,022	629,[illegible] 99,665
Iron City Bk.	113,0?0	104,563	446,621 112,338
Allig. Bank.	171,175	71,510	495,24[illegible] 72,766
Aug 2....	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$5,[illegible] $1,[illeg

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE.

Success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Arrival of the Niagara and the Gorgon at Trinity Bay.

LANDING OF THE CABLE.

The Electrical Current Perfect Throughout.

Letter from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to the Associated Press.

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

The First Message to be Sent from Queen Victoria.

Great Rejoicings Throughout Canada and the United States.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived at Trinity Bay yesterday, and the Atlantic Cable, the work of which is perfect, is being landed to-day.

To the Associated Press of New-York:

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17, met at mid-ocean on Wednesday, the 28th, made the splice at 1 P. M. on Thursday, the 29th, and then separated, the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the Cable will be landed. It is sixteen hundred and ninety-eight nautical or nineteen hundred and fifty statute miles from the Telegraph house, at the head of Valentia harbor, to the Telegraph house, Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than two-thirds of this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The Cable has been paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole Cable are perfect. The machinery for paying out the Cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Captain HUDSON, Messrs. EVERETT and WOODHOUSE, the Engineers, the Electricians and officers of the ships, and in fact every man on board the Telegraph Fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful; and by the blessing of Divine Providence it has succeeded.

After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of telegraph, and the *Niagara* has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. Johns for coals, and then proceed at once to New-York.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The President, who is at Bedford, received the first intimation of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable through the agency of the Associated Press. The following is a copy of Mr. FIELD'S message to the President:

To the President of the United States, Washington.

DEAR SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the United States frigate *Niagara* and H. B. M. steamer *Agamemnon* was joined in mid-ocean July 29, and has been successfully laid; and as soon as the two ends are are connected with the land lines Queen VICTORIA will send a Message to you, and the Cable will be kept free until after your Reply has been transmitted. With great respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

How the News of the Success of the Enterprise is Received.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The public mind was greatly excited to-day by the news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. The general impression at first was that the news was too good to believe, but the confirmation of the news has caused a feeling of delight, amounting almost to transport.

The news was gladly received at all the Government Departments and throughout the city. It spread with extraordinary rapidity. The intelligence being unexpected, and as failure was generally anticipated, the success of the enterprise occasioned the greater surprise and gratification.

THE NEWS IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Intense excitement was created here by the announcement of the success of the great event of the age. It has since been the almost exclusive topic of conversation, and a general feeling of gratification is apparent.

THE NEWS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the arrival of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay was received here shortly after noon to-day and caused a profound sensation. The union of the Provinces with the mother country by the Electric bond was hailed with intense gratification.

This evening's *Pilot* has the following article:

"Europe and America conjoined! We wish that Heaven had made us poetical, that we might raise a song of triumph on the success of one of the noblest works that ever the mind of man conceived or that his hand could execute. The Atlantic Cable is laid, and we are all within speaking distance of our own mother country—of the fatherlands of most of the people of this continent—and soon we shall be as closely allied to all the peoples of the earth. It would be impossible to overrate the importance of this great—we had almost said greatest of events. Providence has indeed been kind to us. Now, as ever, let our gratitude, though it can never be commensurate with the boon conceded, swell our bosoms with thankfulness *in excelsior* Nothing becomes us—our hearts are too full to allow us to enlarge upon the subject. So let 'expressive silence muse His praise,' the giver of all good."

THE NEWS IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Aug. 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable is in everybody's mouth here and great excitement prevails. There has, as yet, been no public demonstration, political matters engrossing so much attention. Governor HEAD has telegraphed CYRUS W. FIELD, congratulating him on the success of the enterprise.

THE NEWS IN HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5.

Cannons are firing here and there is great rejoicing at the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

THE NEWS IN CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5.

There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Atlantic Cable Expedition. Two hundred dollars have been voted for fireworks to celebrate the occasion.

THE NEWS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city to-day. It rained heavily, but disregarding that, the citizens were flying through the streets, sans hats, sans umbrellas, sans everything, to the telegraph office, which was blockaded by eager enthusiasts to see Mr. FIELD'S dispatches. All the bells were rung, and flags hoisted, and a general demonstration of joy and deep interest was manifested. The civil, military and naval authorities are going to have a public demonstration with illuminations, salutes, &c., and a procession, to-morrow.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 5—Evening.

The Newfoundland line has closed for the night without furnishing any further intelligence concerning the Atlantic Cable.

THE NEWS IN ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 5.

Bravo, Atlantic Cable! Great rejoicing here for its success. It is felt that it must give an impetus to business, besides being a bond of union between the mother country, her provinces, and the United States.

The people here are becoming more and more excited in reference to the successful laying of the cable. They are now firing cannon, and the rejoicing will likely be kept up all day to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the triumph of the Ocean Telegraph was received here this afternoon, and immediately posted on the Exchange and communicated to the Government. It is hoped that the next step will be a second cable connecting with the American lines across the Island.

THE NEWS IN BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 5.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon, and the church bells rung on the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Cable.

THE NEWS IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Maine, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The bells were rung and cannon fired this afternoon in honor of the successful laying of the Cable. There is great enthusiasm among the citizens, who are all conversing about it, and congratulating one another.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The announcement of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was made shortly after noon, to-day, and created great excitement. The favorable termination of the enterprise was hoped for, but very little faith felt in it. The news at first was received with some doubt, but subsequently the details of the great event becoming known, there was great rejoicing. Everybody seemed pleased and gratified.

THE NEWS IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Cable was received in this city this afternoon. The reading of the dispatch of Mr. FIELD was greeted with three tremendous cheers by a large crowd assembled at the American Telegraph office. The greatest enthusiasm throughout the city. To-morrow, at noon, one hundred guns will be fired in honor of the great event.

THE NEWS IN ANDOVER.

ANDOVER, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5.

At the Semi-Centennial dinner of the Alumni of the Andover Theological College, this afternoon, about 1,000 were present. A dispatch announcing the success of the Atlantic Telegraph was read and received with enthusiastic applause, which continued for some time. The Doxology was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, said his heart was too full of thankfulness for a speech, and at his suggestion, a prayer to God was offered in acknowledgment of the providential result. The Rev. Dr. HAWES spoke of the event as calculated to hasten the triumphs of civilization and Christianity. The whole audience then joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Dr. HAWES then offered a prayer, and, in closing, said we have consecrated this new instrument, so far as our agency is concerned, to the building up of the truth. The proceedings being over, the dinner was resumed.

THE NEWS IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the Telegraph Cable success is hailed with great joy here. Nothing else is talked of. The news took everybody by surprise. No one anticipated success, and when it was announced that the cable was really successfully laid, the excitement and joy was intense.

THE NEWS IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, published in this city this afternoon created the utmost enthusiasm. A national salute was fired upon the public green, and the congratulations were universal.

THE NEWS IN RUTLAND.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable is received here with feelings of suspicion. The Rutland *Courier* is out with the dispatch in an extra, but very few believe a word of it.

THE NEWS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The intelligence of the arrival of the Telegraph Cable created an immense sensation here. The news reached us about 12½ o'clock, and instantly spread over the city, causing much excitement. Crowds of persons flocked to the newspaper offices and Telegraph office for confirmation of the news, which was at first doubted, but when the conviction of the truth of the report forced itself on the public mind, the scene in the streets was as though each person had received some intelligence of strong personal interest. No commercial event ever created more excitement. The news was conveyed to the Board of Trade, to the Court, and the meeting of the Central Railroad Directors, and for a while entirely interrupted the proceedings of those bodies.

The telegraph office and other public offices in this city are illuminated to-night in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The people are wild with excitement.

THE NEWS IN UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the Telegraph Cable success when received here this afternoon, was first doubted, then accepted, and finally believed. The effect upon the public mind was exciting and gratifying in the extreme. Suitable demonstrations will be made to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable was received here about 1 o'clock this afternoon, causing the highest and most intense gratification to everybody. The Telegraph Office and ROBINSON'S banking office were brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the event.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The announcement of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable created the greatest excitement here. It was at first believed to be a hoax—especially so by the wiseacres who prophesied failure from the beginning. Around the bulletins of the newspapers the people gathered in crowds, and when the extras were published, the demand was unprecedented. The public generally are rejoicing, but some still doubt the news, asserting that the *Niagara* could not have made the run from mid-ocean since the 29th ult. Others fear that some calamity will yet occur in landing the ends. There is great anxiety felt to know whether the *Agamemnon* has arrived at Valentia Bay.

THE NEWS IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 5.

There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Telegraph cable. All the bells in the town were rung for half an hour this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. After dark bonfires were lighted and fire works set off, while the State Capitol Band discoursed the most soul stirring music, all the people participating in the general enthusiasm.

THE NEWS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph created a marked sensation here. Few expected so favorable a result, and the news spread rapidly throughout the community. All are anxiously awaiting the news of to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received here a little after noon to-day, creating the most intense interest. There is great anxiety to hear further, and there are endless inquiries after the *Agamemnon*.

THE NEWS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The successful result of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise caused great rejoicing among the people here. The telegraph offices to-night are brilliantly illuminated.

THE NEWS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 5.

There was great excitement on 'Change here to-day, at the announcement of the success of the Atlantic cable, and business was suspended for some time.

THE NEWS IN DAYTON.

DAYTON, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 5.

There is great rejoicing and excitement here at the safe landing of the Atlantic Cable. The telegraph offices here, and also at Columbus and Wheeling, are brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the great event.

A general illumination of the telegraph offices of the Western Lines, has been ordered by the Superintendent, to take place to-morrow evening.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the successful landing of the Atlantic Cable.

THE NEWS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Cable fleet causes unbounded gratification from every portion of the South heard from.

THE NEWS IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The people in Savannah are surprised, gratified and enthusiastic over the result of the Atlantic Telegraph.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The news of the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, will be received by many with incredulity, for the public had so thoroughly made up their minds that the third attempt, like the two former, would prove a failure, that the successful termination seems almost "too good to be true." Yet, the dispatch is authenticated by Mr. FIELD'S signature, comes over the regular line and from the regular office, and it seems there can be no doubt of its genuineness.

It will be observed that the arrival of the *Niagara* is chronicled, but not that of the *Agamemnon*. The *Niagara* is the faster sailer of the two, and it is probable the *Agamemnon* has not yet reached, though she may be near her destination, at Valentia Bay. There is still the risk of landing, to be undergone, at both ends of the line, which may yet lead to a disastrous termination. But if, as is stated, electric communication is kept up constantly, all important difficulties in the way of the enterprise will have been surmounted, and its feasibility, sooner or later, demonstrated, whatever may be the results of the attempts to land. A few hours will bring further intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The *Niagara* arrived at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, yesterday, is landing her end of the great telegraphic cable this day, and communication is perfect between her and the *Agamemnon*. Whether the latter steamer has also reached the Irish Coast, we are not able to say, at the moment we are writing; but we hope for further intelligence before we go to press.

We have no reason to question the perfect truth of the dispatch we publish. It comes from the agent of the Associated Press, and he has nothing to gain by deceiving the public or the newspapers that employ him.

One great thing is demonstrated by the successful issue of the *Niagara's* part of the work: *the cable can be laid, and communication over twenty five hundred miles submerged in the ocean can be obtained.* There may be accidents in the landing, and there may be difficulties in preserving the cable from injury by abrasion along rocky coasts. But the great doubt is solved, and henceforth there will be no lack of enterprise and capital to take advantage of it. All the wise theories about the impossibility of laying it, and the terrible effects of the pressure of the ocean, and the stretching of the inclosed wires, &c., are blown to the winds.

The *Niagara* left Queenstown, Ireland, on the 17th of July. She has reached the rendezvous, made the connection with the *Agamemnon*, and come into Trinity Bay, in eighteen days. This is nearly the minimum time counted on by the friends of the enterprise, and it shows that the weather and all the attendant circumstances of the voyage have been very favorable.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

We must throw up our hats and smile for the great experiment has terminated successfully. A dispatch from Trinity Bay announces that the Atlantic Telegraph cable has been successfully laid. The *Niagara* has arrived bringing this important intelligence. It is expected that the cable will be landed to-day. The electric exchanges are perfect throughout the wire. This is the greatest triumph of scientific and mechanical *genius* that has been achieved for centuries

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

By our telegraph dispatches to-day it will be seen that the great event of the age has been successfully accomplished, by the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the United States steam frigate *Niagara* and the British war-steamer *Gorgon* having arrived at Trinity Bay, and the cable, the working of which is perfect, is being landed to-day. We are gratified to announce this triumph of science, which is destined to work wonders in the world, and is decidedly the leading event of the Nineteenth Century. We have barely time to refer to it, with the earnest wish that the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* will succeed in landing their end at Valentia Bay.

Later from Utah.

QUIET THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY—THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS ON THEIR WAY HOME.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

A dispatch from St. Joseph's, 2d inst., says that the Salt Lake mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

Order and quiet had been restored throughout Utah, and the Mormons expressed themselves highly pleased with the Territorial officers.

Upon Gen. JOHNSTON'S entrance into the city, the few remaining Mormons fled.

Commissioners POWELL and MCCULLOCH having completed the duty assigned them, were passed at Fort Laramie *en route* for home.

Gen. JOHNSTON had issued a proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, nor were any troops allowed to enter the city under any pretext.

The rivers on the route are all high. The Indians were quiet.

The United States Steamer Fulton.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Fulton*, which came from Norfolk without going into Quarantine there, is to be examined by the Washington Health Officers, in conjunction with a surgeon of the Navy. It is said she is going to receive thorough repair at the Navy Yard, and will not be ready for service until the 1st of October.

A patent has been reissued to MCCORMICK for improvement in his reaping machines.

The New-Orleans mail was received by the new route to-day, in four days and a half.

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The ministerial crisis still continues, and the excitement has greatly increased to-day. Mr. GALT was called in by the Governor-General yesterday, but has to-day declined to undertake the formation of a cabinet. It is reported that Mr. CARTIER, who was a member of the McDonald Ministry, is called in to form a ministry. Mr. BROWN'S organ, the *Globe*, attacks the Governor for not dissolving Parliament. A lengthy correspondence in writing between Mr. BROWN and the Governor was produced in Parliament last night. Mr. DARCY MCGEE made a speech condemning the Governor-General and supporting Mr. BROWN.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Democratic Congressional Convention at Columbus to-day renominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress, by acclamation.

Meeting of Railroad Ticket Agents.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 5.

A meeting of general ticket agents was held here to-day, as most of the Western Roads refuse to acquiesce in the arrangements of the last Cleveland Convention.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

MCCALVIN COMSTOCK took possession of the Post-Office to-day.

Governor KING and others started for the West on a tour to examine the Western Division of the Canal, test steam boats, &c.

Arrest of De Riviere at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

DE RIVIERE has been arrested at the instance of Colonel BLOUNT, and lodged in Jail in the absence of bail. Mrs. and Miss BLOUNT, it is rumored, sustain RIVIERE

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 5.

DE RIVIERE has been discharged from custody.

The Elections.

CONTINUATION OF RETURNS OF THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Moniteau County gives REID for Congress from 40 to 60 majority.

Saline County gives WOODSON 130 majority, and Pettes County 200 majority.

Four townships in Lincoln County gives ANDERSON 427 majority over HENDERSON.

Second Congressional District, St. Charles County gives ANDERSON 267 majority; Andrain County 187 majority; Montgomery County 92 majority; Bone County reported 800 majority.

Fifth Congressional District—Jackson County reported 300 majority for REID.

Lafayette County is reported 642 majority for WOODSON.

Sixth Congressional District—Gasconade County gives RICHARDSON 296 majority over PHELPS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Second Congressional District—Calloway County gives ANDERSON 1,329 majority; Pike County gives him 97, and Boone County 865 majority.

Fifth District—Morgan County, WOODSON 83 majority; Cooper County, WOODSON 126 majority; Saline County, WOODSON 163 majority; Pettis County, WOODSON 115 majority; Lafayette County, (reported,) WOODSON 642 majority.

Seventh District—Madison County, (reported,) NOEL, Democrat, 400 majority; Washington County, NOEL 429 majority; St. Francis County, 244 majority.

Sixth District—Orange County, PHELPS, Democrat has a large majority; St. Clair County, PHELPS has a large majority; Green County, RICHARDSON 200 majority.

THE DEFEAT OF FRANK BLAIR, JR.

The St Louis *Democrat* (Emancipationist) has the following in reference to the defeat of Mr. BLAIR:

"The result of the election in our city on yesterday, discloses that the Free-soil vote of St. Louis County has divided itself into its original component parts—that is, Democratic and Whig—the former going for Mr. BLAIR, the latter for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, (the Know-Nothing candidate,) and thus, perhaps, entailing a defeat upon both. The vote is the largest ever polled in this city, and from the complexion of the polls at certain precincts, it is evident that much fraudulent voting was perpetrated. This is known to have been the case to a certain extent, for roving parties of nationals throughout the day promenaded from ward to ward, *voting as they went*. Again the action of a corrupt County Court imposed upon us judges of election, a large majority of whom were in the interest of the Pro Slavery minority, and thus no check was had upon the election, such as would have resulted from a fair selection of one from each party. If to this we add the unsparing use of treasury money, scattered with a reckless profusion in every place of low resort throughout the city, we shall not have so much cause to wonder that the party of the President has succeeded in polling something over six thousand votes.

This result, it is needless to say, has been both unexpected and disastrous. Our confidence was never firmer than on yesterday, for we could not conceive it possible that men having the interests of a great cause at heart, could draw off and stand aloof upon a third candidate. Of the effect the election is likely to exert upon Missouri, at home and abroad, we can only conjecture; but fear that a plurality triumph will be accepted in the most unfavorable light against us. From land's end to land's end, the news will be telegraphed as confirming the policy of JAMES BUCHANAN, and certainly our State, if avoided by immigration, will drop back into the ruts of stagnation from which the victories of the last two years had only partially relieved it.

In the *résumé* of the campaign, we cannot but feel that where the battle *was fought* it was done gallantly. For our own part, we have contested every foot of ground, every point of argument, every legitimate appliance of political warfare. If defeated, we have only to say that it is part of the fortune that attends every prolonged contest. We do not for that reason either despair or surrender. We have unfurled the flag for 1860, and come weal come woe, this journal will not strike its colors in the conflict. We shall fight for the last plank in the ship, and run up the ensign in a gunboat, if need be."

The St. Louis *Republican* (Administration and Anti-Emancipation) says:

"After one of the most extraordinary contests that has ever been presented in St. Louis, or the Union, we have the satisfaction to announce that the Black Republican ticket, headed by FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., has been completely routed by the free and independent voters of St. Louis, in the exercise of their highest right of sovereignty. It has been done deliberately, after full discussion, and by a majority which is as gratifying to the Democratic Party of St. Louis as it must be to the whole Union. We have fought all the issues presented by them, fairly and squarely—Black Republicanism, Emancipationism, Free Labor, and everything else—and they have been beaten at all points, and the result is the defeat of BLAIR and all his party. This revolution has not been effected by this or that man, but by a concentration of the votes of men of all nations and from every State in the Union—men who worked hard and steadfastly, and from patriot motives, and with a single desire to put down the clique that had fastened itself upon us. Henceforth let it be understood that St Louis is a Missouri city—that she sympathizes with the people of Missouri—and that, with a world-wide commerce, she will not separate from those who have cherished her in her infancy, and made her what she is. To the Black Republicans of the other States of the Union, it is a warning of what is in store for them whenever like issues are fairly presented to them."

The *Republican* gives the following recapitulation of the vote:

Barret	6,459
Breckinridge	4,996
Blair	5 829
Grand total	17,284

This leaves BARRET 630 over BLAIR, and 1,463 over BRECKINRIDGE.

In the last Congressional election BLAIR received 5,160 votes in the city, and 875 in the county—making a whole vote of 6,035.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 3. } *Via* Booneville, Aug. 4.

At the election yesterday, the whole vote in this city, on the proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State, was 1,749, of which 139 were for having the proposition accepted, and 1,610 for having the proposition rejected. This is the largest vote ever polled in this city. The election, with the exception of a slight disturbance in the Second Ward, passed off with the utmost propriety and without any notable incident. At Kickapoo Precinct there were 90 votes cast for the proposition, and 53 against it.

Gen. HARNEY returned to the Fort to-day. BARRY'S battery will reach the post to-morrow.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, we learn that the British bark *Penelope*, from Matanzas, bound to Queenstown, has arrived at quarantine below Charleston, with fever on board. The captain, mate and several men had died, and the present commander, Captain SEARS, was procured from a ship at sea.

New-Orleans papers say that the steamship *Philadelphia* reports seeing a bark ashore at Bemini Islands, bound to New Orleans; name unknown.

Galveston dates are to the 26th ult.

The Waco *Southerner* says that seven bands of Camanches had combined for the purpose of waging war on the whites, and that they numbered 800 to 1,000 braves. The people were rallying to the frontier to repel them.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that from present indications cotton picking in Texas will be general by the 1st of August, and that unless an extraordinary calamity interferes, the crop will be far the largest ever produced in Texas. The estimate of next year's receipts at this port alone is 200,000 bales.

The Victoria *Advocate* says the weather has been favorable, the crop of Cotton is splendid, and the Corn yield will be more than the average.

A Murderer Sentenced.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

MICHAEL BEAUDIN, convicted of the murder of ANTOIN ERECPELLE, in August, 1857, has been sentenced this morning to be hung on the 17th September next.

Suicide.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 5.

HENRY D. NEWKIRK, a tailor, from Newburg N. Y., committed suicide here last night.

Central Railroad Dividend.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Central Railroad Directors to-day declare the usual four per cent. dividend, payable at the usual time and place.

Steam Navigation on the Canals.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 5.

There was a meeting of citizens this afternoon and a Committee of 30 was appointed to receive Governor KING and the Canal officers, and tender them the hospitalities of the city. The party arrived at 7:40 o'clock, and will leave to-morrow with a delegation of citizens with three steamers to test the capacity of the Canal for steam navigation. Much interest is felt in the result of the experiment

The Case of Dr. Biegler.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 5.

A *post-mortem* examination of Dr. BIEGLER by three physicians, shows that a tumor an inch and a half in diameter at the base of his brain caused his death. No appearance of poison was discovered.

From Boston.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT—THE $74,000 TARIFF DISBURSEMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

At the commencement at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., yesterday, the honorary degree of LL.D., was conferred on the Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN and the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The creditors of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., have sued JOHN W. WOLCOTT for the recovery of $74,000 advanced by that firm to operate on the Tariff, and which it is alleged WOLCOTT retained for his own benefit.

News from Northern Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 30.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the brig *Nahum Stetson*, Captain TERRIS, and the schooner *Virginia Antonieta*, from Tampico, we have papers and correspondence thence to the 19th inst. The papers we received add little or nothing to the intelligence already received or given in that letter. The *Union*, in a supplement dated the 18th inst., copies from the *Diario Official*, of the 9th inst., an account of the defeat of the Constitutionalist forces at Guanajuato, on the previous day, by MIRAMON. We have already later intelligence, however, announcing the subsequent defeat and rout of MIRAMON.

The same paper gives a report from the same source, and a confirmation of it, that PUEBLITA, (Constitutionalist,) while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by COSOS, (Zuloaguista,) from Celaya, his forces routed, himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he afterwards summarily executed, by hanging, according to one statement, by shooting according to the other.

There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra Huasteca in favor of the Constitutionalists, and Gov. MORENO, of Tampico, had left that city with 600 men, to endeavor to suppress it. Previously to starting, he had issued a proclamation to the *pronunciados*, offering an amnesty to all of those having taken up arms surrendering them, and declaring that those refusing to do so should be treated as conspirators. He also issued a proclamation to the Tamaulipecos announcing the cause of his departure from the city, and the appointment of Gen. MARIN to administer the Government in his absence. It is obvious, from a long article in the *Union*, however, that strong suspicions and free reports as to the actual cause and probable results of Gov. MORENO'S departure were in circulation, insinuating that they were widely different from the ostensible ones. It would seem to have been thought possible that he might be abandoning the city, or, at best, contemplating some Quixotic undertaking.

It is reported that the remains of Gen. OSOLLO were to be taken to the capital for interment.

The *Union* publishes a letter, purporting to have been written by VIDAURRI, recommending the most outrageously sanguinary measures against the Zuloaguistas who may be captured, and praising of the example of Rome to this purport, in the most extravagant style imaginable. The document is so obviously a fabrication—such a transparent caricature—that it is difficult to divine what could be the object of publishing it; for obviously none but an idiot could be deceived by it.

One not much better in character, written by the Bishop of Potosi, and professing to give an account of the dying expressions of OSOLLO, is quoted from the *Diario de Avisos*.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

TAMPICO, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Articles published in your city, in reference to the documents transmitted to the Senate on the 15th May last, by President BUCHANAN, touching the losses which American citizens have suffered in this country during revolutionary disturbances, has called forth the inclosed delectable effusion from the *Diario de Avisos*, published in the City of Mexico.

This document, extravagant as it is, exactly portrays the sentiments of by far the greater part of the Mexican Republic, and I therefore request you to give it place in your columns. Mexicans believe, or feign to believe, that they are now perfectly safe in committing any depredation they may choose on American citizens, without any fear of our insisting on redress. This belief has, in their opinion, been confirmed by the late events which took place at the mouth of the River Tampico, where the brig *Nathan Stetson* was seized, her cargo landed, and turned into breastworks, and her Captain imprisoned, and placed under a strong guard, her passengers robbed of both clothing and money, the most valuable packages of her cargo robbed, and the bales which contained the more ordinary qualities of cloth cut open, and such pieces as suited the taste of the half-naked troops of JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA, freely taken and appropriated to their use, and the provisions and stores plundered. The loss sustained by the vessel amounts to $28,000, exclusive of the damage done to the hull and spars by bullets and chafes.

Gen MORENO left the city yesterday with 500 men, to quiet the disaffected people of the Huasteca. Gen. MARIN, of the Navy, is in command of the garrison during the absence of MORENO.

The steamer-of-war *Guerrero* is in port, and will remain here as harbor defence. VIDAURRI intended to send from San Luis Potosi 2,000 men against Guanajuato; they were to leave on the 6th inst., and 4,000 more to leave San Luis on the 12th for the capital. CARVAJAL is on the road between this and Tancasueque and Victoria, cutting off communication with the interior, so that our cup of misery is full and overflowing. V. P.

The following is a translation of the article in the *Diario de Avisos*, referred to by our correspondent:

"These people have turned crazy. Decidedly, these Yankees will soon be masters of the bombastic swagger of the *gascons*. When the question of Yankee indemnification is debated, it will also be time to debate what is due to the Mexicans ruined in California, and the balance in our favor will be indorsed over to our English creditors, towards whom Yankee arrogance is far below zero—so much so that British cruisers have treated Yankee vessels with utter contempt, searching and compelling them to pass under the iron rod of their superiority and disdain.

That miserable nation is in such a quandary that it has dispatched its whole navy to meet three or four cruisers sailing in the Gulf. They look for a Trafalgar; they shall have one, and we will applaud with uplifted hands the humiliation of that people by the British, as we have already applauded their impotent attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua.

If they are under the impression that they can settle their accounts with our actual Government by threatening to compel us to pay what we may owe them, without first paying what is due us, they never have made a more egregious mistake. Yankee claims will either be paid or not, but those of Mexicans ruined in California by the rabble will be demanded at its proper time."

The Ministerial Trouble in Canada.

The following was the action of the Canadian Legislative Assembly on Monday, on the motion of "want of confidence:"

At the meeting of the House, and after the usual routine business had been gone through,

Mr. PATRICK rose and said: I am requested to announce to this House the names of the new Administration. (Having done this he proceeded to say)—I am desired to make the following announcement: When the Ministers are in their seats, they will fully explain the principles upon which they have accepted office. [Ironical cries of "Hear, Hear," and laughter.] Honorable gentlemen make as much noise as if it was not the usual course to wait until Ministers are in their seats. [A voice, "No, it is not."] I am instructed to say that the Ministry will be glad that the necessary business of the country should be closed and Parliament prorogued at the earliest possible day. The Government have had no time as yet to consider the public measures before the House, which it may be necessary to have passed. [Ironical laughter.] But to-morrow I will be in a position to make known their views on this head. The Ministry are anxious in this matter to consult the views and feelings of the House. This, Mr. Speaker, is all I am authorized to say officially. [Hear, Hear.] I can say personally, Sir, that I have no doubt this announcement will be most gratifying to the country at large as it is to their friends and supporters in this House. [Ironical cheers.]

Mr. FOLEY spoke to the same effect in French.

Mr. BUREAU then moved that the Speaker do issue his writ for the election of a member for the city of Montreal.

Mr. LANGEVIN thereupon rose to submit a vote of want of confidence, by moving an amendment—seconded by Mr. ROBINSON—"That the same resolution be amended by adding to the same the following words: 'And that the House, while ordering the issue of the said writ, declares that the Administration, the formation of which has created this vacancy, does not possess the confidence of this House or of the country.'" He said he refrained from proposing the motion until now—expecting some explanation from the honorable members who represented here the Administration just formed. If they had informed the House of their policy—if they had declared their principles he might, perhaps, have done otherwise; but here were to be elections without issues, and members of one Administration succeeding those of another without making any explanation of any kind. In this case the House would be neglecting what was due to itself and the country, if it did not express its opinion on the merits of the new Government. Here was a crisis of an important nature. It was especially important, as it would show to the country what was the morality of our public men.

Members were called in to vote on the main question—want of confidence—and Mr. LANGEVIN'S amendment was carried by 71 to 31.

There was then much cheering.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the dock foot of Peck Slip. A silver watch, gold chain, and $2 35 in money was in his possession. The Coroner held an inquest on the body. It is proved to be that of Joseph Lehlites, a German, aged 28 years, who has been missing several days.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2146 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Hudson's Bay Company, and the New Gold Region.

A NEW WORLD TO BE THROWN OPEN.

The wonderful event that has made the coast of the North Pacific and the courses of Fraser's River the theatre of a great concentration of population seems to be but one in a series of conspiring causes destined to throw open a mighty and magnificent region to the commerce and cultivation of the world. The fact of the new auriferous region being in the domain over which the Hudson's Bay Company claims to exercise jurisdiction has necessitated a new realization of political power, and all the territory in British North America, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, enter into the list of British Colonies, under the name of NEW-CALEDONIA. But this is not all. In May, 1859, the license by which the Hudson's Bay Company holds the immense Territory east of the Rocky Mountains expires, and so passes away that mighty corporation which has existed for two hundred years. For two centuries has a country, larger than the whole of Europe, been shut up as a private preserve, excluding exploration, commerce, civilization, under a system of the most monstrous cruelty and oppression.

It was on May 2, 1670, that CHARLES II. made a grant of "all the lands and territories, upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, &c., that lie within Hudson Straits." What this means has never been ascertained; lawyers have been befogging over it for a century or so; but they get no nearer it. It is very evident that the Crown was entirely ignorant of the geography of the country, it was so lavishly given away, so there was no course but to resort to mystification. To this elastic grant the Company, of course, gave whatever interpretation they chose. For a long time they confined themselves to a narrow strip of a hundred miles or so, along the south and west coasts of Hudson's Bay. Afterwards, they were not so modest, as we shall see. Meanwhile, there is strong reason to doubt whether, when CHARLES II. signed the Charter, the territory he was so generously bestowing belonged to the Crown of England at all. There is a special proviso in the Charter excluding all regions "possessed by any other Christian Prince." Now, for fifty years previous to the date of the Charter, in 1670, France had occupied all the domains around the shores of Hudson's Bay, and these very territories were held by the Company of New-France, under and by virtue of a Charter granted by LOUIS XIII. of France, and bearing date, 1626, forty-three years anterior to the date of the Charter by CHARLES II. And at the Trea

The consequence of this junction was disastrous in the extreme to Canada, the effect being to turn all the traffic into Hudson's Bay, so destroying a great and prosperous trade with Canada down the lakes. The route by the lakes was abandoned, not because it was a more objectionable one, but because continuing it as the route would, in all probability, lead to another competition for the trade by Canadian merchants, and soon both route and trade were forgotten.

ROMANCE AND REALITY OF THE FUR-TRADE.

The population of the region known as the Hudson's Bay territories is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 150,000 persons. A recent Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands makes the Indian tribes number 63,000 souls, and this is probably about correct. The settlement at Red River numbers about 10,000 persons, four-fifths of whom are half-breeds. The half-breeds are an athletic, hardy race of men, the most expert of *voyageurs*. The white population engaged in the fur-trade is reckoned at four or five thousand men, mostly Scotchmen. These are scattered throughout 163 factories or trading-posts that dot the immense territory at a distance of three or four hundred miles apart. To these factories the Indians bring their peltries, mainly at two seasons of the year—October, when the Autumn chase comes on, and March, when they bring the product of the great Winter hunt.

To combine into a whole a picture of this trapper-life materials are quite wanting. To the creative fancy, it is not without its romance. But the dark and direful traits so predominate as to produce a most sombre effect. For two hundred years have the Company's agents had their own way. Of course, during the whole period, the Indians have been entirely at their mercy—at the mercy of a set of unscrupulous and irresponsible factors and traders, most of them Scotchmen, who of all races are the most flinty and unfeeling, making the best slave-drivers in the world. The revelations, voluntary and involuntary, that have occasionally been made by the Company's servants exhibit the most complicated mismanagement and oppression. "The treatment of the natives," says one witness, "so far from aiming at instructing their minds and reforming their manners, is made up of cruelty to their persons, impositions upon their ignorence or their necesity, and the fermentation of a spirit of discord among them that must in time destroy them all." (*A Voyage to Hudson's Bay by the Dobbs Galley and California, in the years* 1746 *and* 1747. ELLIS. London. 1748.)

Mr. ROBSON, an employe of the Company for several years during last century, and apparently one of the few honest men they ever had in their service, shocked at the abominable practices he had witnessed, published an account of some of their doings, revealing a most direful state of things. His book bears date 1752. (*An Account of a Six Years' Residence in Hudson's Bay, from* 1733 *and* 1736 *and* 1744 *to* 1747, by JOSEPH ROBSON, London, 1752.) Here is part of his testimony. "The instances of neglect and abuse of the natives are so gross that they would scarcely gain credit even among barbarians who never heard of the mild precepts of Christianity." And he.e is the way they reward honesty: "If there is the least suspicion of a man's having understanding enough to discover their iniquities, and honesty enough to detect and expose them, he is sure to be undone in the Company's esteem; he is kept as ignorant of the trade and nature of the country as possible, and when his time is expired, if not before, is sent home with such a character as will effectually hinder his return." The Company's Chaplain at Columbia River testifies with a solemn asseveration, that he believed "the life of an Indian was never yet, by a trapper, put in competition with a beaver skin!"

In their tradings the Indians are of course entirely in the hands of the agents. Their blankets, lace, glass beads and gewgaws they purchase at the moderate rate of 2,000 per cent. advance on London prices, and the imposition used to be increased by a monstrous species of traffic called the "overplus trade." All the glimmering spirituality and desire of education and civilization of the Indians—for the Northern tribes would seem to be a fine, superior breed—are systematically crushed out of them, and the terrible love of the poisonous fire-water instilled into them. To bring them still more completely under their sway, the Indians are kept in constant debt—to them the most galling condition, and having thus reduced them to utter subjection, a system of slavery is inaugurated, among the most detestable of which history furnishes any record. In the inquiry instituted last year by the Canadian Parliament into the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company, the following were some of the points evolved: "The treatment of the Indians, whether humane or otherwise, depends entirely on the officer in charge of posts, his liberality governed by his outfit. Gunpowder, shot and ball, fishing twines, blankets, cloths and axes, are the chief necessaries; without these the Indians may perish. In all parts of the country where I have been, the Indians were peaceable and inoffensive; troublesome when intoxicated, sometimes dangerous; they have been reduced in number by diseases, as small-pox, influenza, hooping cough, scarlet fever, etc.; never knew of any hospital on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The Company's posts are so few and far between, that the Indians cannot readily obtain relief or assistance in a time of sickness. * * * * The Indians would, in my opinion, be benefited by a free open trade, provided spirituous liquors could be excluded. I am convinced that the Indians will be immensely benefited by a competition in trade, and at the same time advance their civilization. The very existence of the India is now made dependent upon the supplies which the Hudson's Bay Company provides, and the consequence is that he is subjected to the Company in as great a degree as the slave is to his master. When the Indian has a choice of a market for his furs or for the purchase of the necessaries of life, he becomes more independent and self-reliant. A competition in trade will always be accompanied by the introduction of immigration and all the various industrial pursuits of civilized life." And the whole question is thus strongly summed up by another witness: "The system of Hudson's Bay Company has entailed misery and destruction upon thousands throughout the country, which is withering under its curse; it has cramped and crippled the energies and enterprise of England, which might have found occupation in the directions from which they are now excluded, and it has stopped the extension of civilization and excluded the light of religion. Under the authority of a charter which is invalid in law, it holds a monopoly in commerce and exercises a despotism in government and laws, so using that monopoly and so wielding that power as to shut up the earth from the knowledge of man and man from the knowledge of God."

And now, if we inquire into the cause of this systematic cruelty and oppression, we shall find the solution of the problem in the terrible vice the putting of power into the hands of a soulless and irresponsible corporation necessarily generates. Not that these men—these factors and traders who have been guilty of such enormities—were essentially different from other men; but placed in a situation for the gratification of avarice and lust, those demoniac forces that sleep latent in every man, though merged by the sweet sense of the brotherhood and spiritual affinity that bind us to our fellows, became abnormally excited, and thus they were given up to the commission of such horrors as appear in the black catalogue of the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company. We may congratulate ourselves that the opportunity for such gigantic enormities becomes constantly less and less.

RESULTS.

So gigantic a system of monopoly and fraud could not but early attract the attention of the English people. In 1749 the British merchants petitioned Parliament to abolish the Company's Charter, urging with just indignation "the absolute necessity of having open the trade and making it the object of national encouragement." Exactly a century after, in 1849, the same question came up; and at the present moment it is again before Parliament. That this system of iniquity has not long since been broken up is one of those incomprehensible cases that prove how powerful, how terrible a hold a fact takes, even when it has become a nuisance and anomaly.

That it has been of any advantage to England herself is a fiction it has long labored hard to establish, though like all other fictions with no permanent success. That it has been a direful curse is a terrible truth no longer to be concealed. On our own country its influence has been baleful in the extreme. Most of the horrors of savage warfare which Americans have had to encounter since the Declaration of Independence have been instigated directly or indirectly by this Company. The natural channels of industry have been stopped up, the resources of the country utterly neglected, and even the fur-trade has been rendered a poor and dwarfed affair by their irrational policy. On every occasion when other channels of trade than that through the Hudson's Bay Company have been thrown open, it has been an immense benefit and blessing to the country. The trade into Canada through the lakes has already been mentioned. The settlements recently made around the mines of Lake Superior afford another instance. Here the Indians find employment at the mines, as also more advantageous trading for their furs, and there are many now living there well clothed and well fed, enjoying comfort and happiness, drawing a sustenance from the products of the soil or engaged in some other pursuit less precarious than the hunt, and all resulting from having a free channel of trade. In the Report of the Canadian Committee (1857) a striking instance is given how the Indian is benefited by competition in trade, and how the system of the Hudson's Bay Company is calculated to degrade the Indian and destroy his capability of emancipating himself from the bondage of an avaricious community of trading monopolists. Along the shores of Lake Nippissing are extensive cranberry marshes. A merchant at Penetanguishene, ALFRED THOMPSON, Esq., engaged an Indian chief, named THE EAGLE, to gather cranberries for him, and agreed to take some 200 barrels at $6 a barrel. The Indian commenced gathering them, but was forbidden to do so by one OSMOND, the person in charge of the Hudson's Bay fort near the locality, who proclaimed to the Indian band that if they gathered any cranberries, he would stop all the supplies which were necessary to them for their subsistence during the long Winter. This of course had the effect of deterring the Indians, their women and children, from gathering the fruit. Mr. THOMPSON, on being made acquainted with the matter, at once in a spirited manner furnished the Chief with a supply of goods, with which he started to set down alongside the Hudson's Bay fort, and prove to his band that they possessed the means of being rendered independent of hunting for the Company.

Another important channel has also recently been thrown open between the Red River country and St. Paul's, Minnesota. Last Summer some 1,200 carts left the Red River country with peltries, to be traded at St. Paul's, the value amounting to $100,000. In fact, whenever the Indians can by any possibility free themselves from the necessity of hunting for the Hudson's Bay Company, they do so, and they are not slower than others in discerning that there are other occupations that will procure them subsistence than the laborious and uncertain pursuit of the chase. These are all premonitions of what may be done when this country comes to be thrown open to the free development of its mighty and magnificent resources.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

The territories over which the Hudson's Bay Company claims dominion, comprise a region of four millions of square miles, that is, larger than the whole of Europe. Of this region there are large portions not yet suitable for cultivation, but there are at least *a million of square miles* that are as inviting for agricultural industry as any portion of the globe. The territory naturally divides itself into two great regions, the *Woody Region* and the *Prairie Region*. A broad belt of forest extends along the shores of James' Bay and the west of Hudson's Bay, as far as North Lined Lake. Here it abruptly ends, one side being a forest, and the other entirely open country. On the north and east this region is bounded by Hudson's Bay, and south and west by a line stretching along the north of Lake Superior, through the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, Deer Lake, and Wollaston Lake. South and west of this line of lakes to the Rocky Mountains is the superb Prairie country, bearing the same general character as the land where the Ohio and Mississippi have their source. The general geology of the country varies from the primitive to the secondary and tertiary formations, the woody region presenting strata of gneiss, granite and trap, running up to spurs of crystalline hills North. The Prairie rests on the silurian formation, running up to Devonian in the North. This magnificent country is watered by superb rivers. The Mackenzie is 2,500 miles long, drains an area of 473,000 square miles and is navigable for steam vessels for 1,200 miles. The Saskatchewan is navigable almost from its source in the Rocky Mountains to where it embouchures into Lake Winnipeg. Lieutenant SAXON speaks of the scenery of the Saskatchewan as magnificent beyond description. Sir G. SIMPSON, too, speaks of it in the most glowing terms, averring that the rankness of the vegetation rather resembles the Torrid Zone. The Woody Region is marked by the beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil and the rich and varied produce of the earth in its wild and uncultivated luxuriance; and the Prairie Region is rich, with immense plains, hills, woods, rivers and lakes. Animal life abounds; the buffalo literally "swarm," even according to the evidence submitted by the Company; so that the advance of colonists is rendered a matter of the utmost ease. Between the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers is a limitlessly rich coal district; metaliferous hills rib the country, and on the Fraser River, far above the gold region, the land is low, the soil rich and alluvial, and the climate mild and delightful.

Such, then, is the country which the Hudson's Bay Company has, in violation of all the laws of truth and honor, for two centuries been so successful in making the world believe to consist of "bare rock, snow-clad mountains, sandy plains, swamps and morasses. What Geology and Geography say we have seen.

For two hundred years has this beautiful country lain under the blight of a wicked and illegal monopoly. In a few months that monopoly expires. A territory of a million square miles lies open for immediate cultivation—a territory rich enough to support Great Britain and all her dependencies throughout the world. It passes from the avaricious grasp of a fraudulent Company and enters into the domain of culture, civilization, humanity.

Obituary.

The Hon. ELIPHALET GREELEY, a prominent citizen of Portland, Me., died in that city on Tuesday. He was formerly Mayor of the city, and at the time of his death President of the Casco BANK.

THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Jury in the case of Mr. LEVI A. MILLS, killed on the Housatonic Railroad on Saturday, have returned the following verdict: "We find that the darkness was such as to render it impossible to discern an object on the track at a very great distance, and that the employes of the Company on the train used ordinary precautions, and all due and proper exertions to prevent the catastrophe. And we are of opinion that the Railroad Company are censurable in having neglected to fence the track at and along the highway where said accident occurred."

An encampment of Gypsies has been established near Buffalo, in the neighborhood of the old Indian Mission. There are twenty-five wagons. The Buffalo *Express* thinks the gang is the same that was recently driven from the neighborhood of Cincinnati, on account of thieving propensities. They say they are from Cornwall and Lancashire, England, and that they are waiting for a large detachment—some 300—of the tribe to join them. They will be ordered to leave their present quarters.

LONDON.

The Jews' Bill—Its Effect on the Character of the House of Commons—The Bill to Secure the Independence of Parliament—The Cherbourg Fetes—The Case of Lady Bulwer—Aristocratic Delinquencies—Harvest—Crops—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 25, 1858.

After a five-and-twenty years' wrangling the admissability of the Jews to Parliament has been conceded. The Lords have no mind indeed to let the circumcised take their seats upon the crimson cushions of the gilded Chamber, should the Crown ever be induced to create an earldom of Jericho or a barony of Bethsaida. But as a majority of the other House threatened to drop further discussion and to admit Baron ROTHSCHILD by way of resolution, the Peers have thought it best to make a virtue of necessity, and have formally sent down a bill to the Commons permitting them to do so if they think fit. They secure to themselves by its provision a similar discretion, in the exercise of which they would no doubt to-morrow refuse admission to any son of Jacob presenting himself at their table and demanding to be sworn with his hat on. There are many who believe that after the novelty of the concession has worn off, the constituencies will in their own way evince something of a similar feeling. As long as the believers of any particular creed are shut out of the pale of civil rights by law, popular sentiment opposed the undiscriminating intolerance of the partial edict. But when the wrong is at an end, so will the sympathy be for those who were subject to it. An exemplary individual like Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, who has literally spent half his life in works of benevolence and utility, may and probably will receive especial consideration at the hands of some body of electors; or should he decline on, the score of advanced age, the compliment at next general election may, perhaps, be paid to some of his immediate family. The City of London owes too much to its present Hebrew representative and his connections to get rid of him speedily, though, in many respects, he is a singularly incompetent member, and being, personally, anything but popular. His brother, who aspires to the character of a man of fashion and a sportsman, will, it is said, contest the representation of Buckinghamshire, where he has bought estates, built a handsome country house, and kept for some years an excellent pack of fox-hounds So much for the sect of the Pharisees. The Sadducees look to one of Baron GOLDSMITH'S sons as their future representative in the Legislature; and Alderman SALOMONS, who is about the fittest of them all, will probably be returned for Greenwich, on the occasion of the next vacancy. With these, however, the catalogue is like to end. The ancient predilection against the race still retains its hold of English society; and, upon religious grounds, many among all classes will be found exceedingly averse to voting for a Jew. Money, no doubt, may here and there do a great deal; and it will, in all likelihood, be spent with no niggard hand in the pursuit of the long-coveted and long-denied honor. In some of the smaller boroughs there is no difficulty in purchasing up every tottering house and impoverished tenants, and "making the thing safe," as the club-managers phrase it. When the late Lord ASHBURTON bought the Thetford estate, in Norfolk, he paid £10,000 over the rental-worth, because half the village going with the property, one of the nomination seats in Parliament for the borough went with it also: and a friend of mine told me, not long ago, that when his Lordship was at one time thinking of reselling the estate, he offered it to him, enumerating, among its attractions, that it gave an incontestable seat in the Commons for life. Lord ASHBURTON was a man of business and a man of truth; what he said in this case was literally true. If the Jews look out in time, they may pick up the fee-simple of a few seats in this way, and hold them until the next Reform bill makes a clean sweep of such burlesque representations. But you must not think me illiberal if I venture to anticipate that for counties or large towns, few of the race now made eligible, will ever be elected.

Meanwhile, a tendency long existing, but heretofore rather disavowed, has made itself very obvious in the bulk of the two old oligarchic factions in Parliament, which may ere long evoke a strong and bitter feeling of resentment out of doors. I mean the barefaced efforts made during the present session to restrict the choice of candidates at Parliamentary elections to those who happen to belong to the wealthy classes of society. The obsolete and valueless law, requiring each Member of the House of Commons to possess a nominal income of £300 a year, having been abolished, the abolition was made a pretext by certain leading Whigs and an equal number of (*soi-disant* liberal) Tories, to introduce a measure abrogating the privilege of exemption from arrest for debt. Everybody agrees that if a man becomes an insolvent, he has no business in Parliament. But the capricious power of sudden arrest, at the suit of a creditor liable to be acted on by the basest or most corrupt motives, is quite a different thing; and in a commercial country, where the fluctuations of trade unexpectedly plunge some of the best men into difficulties, from which their only chance of extrication is the preservation of their personal credit, it would be an engine of the most miserable and cruel oppression to enact that a merchant or manufacturer should be made the target of party spleen, and the victim of political sharp practice, if he happened to be an M. P. at the moment of a financial crisis. At heart, our aristocrats would as gladly be rid of men in trade as of men of genius. MILBREAD and SHERIDAN were regarded in their day as much intruders on the privileged arena, as BRIGHT and ROEBUCK are now; and though the retrograde project in question has for the present been dropped, owing to the lateness of the session, the support which it received from Ministers on the one hand, and from men like Lord GREY on the other, renders it probable that we shall see it revived again next year. A still more important step in the money-governing direction has, I am sorry to say, been taken within the last few days at the instance of the administration of Lord DERBY itself. A clause has been carried in Committee of an annual act regulating elections, entitling every elector to claim from the candidate for whom he votes, the cost of his conveyance to the poll. Such a stride in the downward path of corruption would have been thought impossible some years ago; yet, *pro hac vice*, it is actually made; and there seems to be little chance of its being retracted during the few remaining days that will elapse before the impending prorogation.

All means are taking to quicken that event, in order that certain members of both Houses may be present at the spectacle of the 5th prox. at Cherbourg. Lord PALMERSTON, it was said at first, meant to make one of Her Majesty's senatorial escort. But I am told that the veteran courtier either never intended to do so, or that he has upon consideration changed his mind. I have reason to know that a great many other distinguished politicians have excused themselves in like manner. It is further rumored that the squadron originally ordered to be in readiness as royal convoy, has been reduced very materially. The change is ascribed to the interposition of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, whose anxious solicitude for all that touches the naval honor of his country, no one doubts. Aware of the incompleteness of the equipment of several of the frigates and line-of-battle ships at first ordered to be in readiness to attend the Queen on her intended visit to the coast of France, the gallant Admiral addressed, it is said, urgent remonstrances to Lord DERBY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON not to provoke comparison with the brilliant fleet now assembling under the flag of our traditionary rival; but to be content with sending half a dozen pennants as a mere guard of honor to the English Court during its cruise in the channel. If such advice has really been rendered by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, he will, I think, be thanked by all prudent and politic persons. There is an ostentatious magnitude in the whole of the warlike arrangements known to be in preparation at Cherbourg, which would gain still greater importance in the eyes of Europe if contrasted conspicuously with an ineffective British fleet: and so long as a large portion of the world is guided (or *gammoned*) by the outward show of power, and its unreflecting head is apt to be bewildered by startling contrasts, the preservation of its equanimity and peace is best consulted by affording the *claqueurs* of such an ally as LOUIS NAPOLEON nothing to boast about. As for the French people generally, their present humor may perhaps be best described in the words of an accomplished and keen observer recently returned to this country from a sojourn of several months in Paris and the southern departments of the Empire: "The prevalent feeling towards England is one of painful sourness and vexation. They cannot conceal their chagrin at our material prosperity, while industry with them is in a state of artificially bloated inertia, approaching to syncope; and at our political freedom and security, compared with their humiliating vassalage and despair. The uppermost sentiment is not that of active aversion, nor one that would readily be made contributory to schemes of open war; but there is a sense of intolerable mortification, arising not only from the comparative condition of the two nations, but also from a remembrance of the professed friendship subsisting between the two Courts—a remembrance not the less embittered by occasional misgivings as to its sincerity *au fonde*."

The town has amused itself for some days past with varying versions of a domestic tale of misery, in which the name of one of our most eminent writers, now occupying a place in the Administration, has been unavoidably made to figure. For several years husband and wife have lived apart by mutual consent, but disagreements having continued to prevail between them—chiefly relative, it is believed, to money matters—a great deal of irritation on both sides appears to have been excited, and all efforts to bring about a better understanding unhappily proved unavailing. On the occasion of the right honorable gentleman's reelection upon taking office, the lady was ill-advised enough to attend the county town, and to make generally known in no very measured terms the nature of her alleged grievances, and her estimate of the man whom those she addressed had just made choice of as their representative. Angry letters followed, and at last, under the advice of certain medical gentlemen, the wife was by order of her husband placed under restraint. Appeal was forthwith made on her behalf to the proper authorities, and the result of an impartial investigation has been her liberation and a final act of conjugal separation, suitable provision having been made for an independent maintenance on the part of the lady. A scandal-loving world is ever on tip-toe to turn opportunities of this kind to account, and to make them the pegs whereupon to hang all manner of malicious and shameful inuendoes. I should hardly have noticed the family quarrel in question at all, were it not that I have been led to form a very strong opinion that there exists no real foundation in the present instance for any insinuations of the kind. Faults of temper there may have been on each side, and injudicious counsellors are never wanting. But a very warm friend of the husband volunteered the admission to me a day or two ago, that in the end the unhappy wife had behaved well; and I have not even heard one tangible or specific act of cruelty attributed to the husband,—for the wrongful imputation of insanity was manifestly an error of other parties, not one with which he is fairly to be considered chargeable. It cannot, however, be denied that the events of most notoriety in what is called good society this season, have not been calculated to raise that vainglorious and haughty class in the esteem of the rest of the community. The letter signed S. S. O., in to-day's *Times*, points to a series of violations of social decency by persons occupying distinguished positions in the *beau monde*, in terms guarded indeed, but not so obscure as to leave any one here in doubt as to those who are intended. The witty and eloquent censor of Crimean jobs and of Cremorne manners, diminished the effect of his rebuke by his rage against *Crino line* and steel petticoats. But it certainly seems as if our upper classes, in the absence of any wise or self-respecting preference for the political idiosyncracy of their own country over that of France, had resolved to import the morals with the fashions of the Tuileries. In the most public places noblemen of high rank, great fortune and personal distinction, no longer disdain appearing in company that professional or mercantile men would not venture to be seen in; and the Court, with all its professions of rigidity, shuts its eyes to what everybody sees; and *haut ton* laughs in its wide sleeves and goes to dinner.

We have every prespect of an unusually rich and early harvest. In many of the southern counties oats, barley, and even wheat, is already cut; and throughout the midland districts active preparations are making for harvest-work the first week in August. This, coupled with the nature of the announcements made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the healthful character of the revenue during the current quarter, are calculated to impart renewed buoyancy to mercantile enterprise; and by Michaelmas it is to be hoped that we shall see an end to the protracted inactivity that all classes of producers and employers have so long complained of. Uncertainty as to the duration of the civil war in India is now the chief cause for misgiving or distrust. The news last received of the recapture of SCINDIAH'S capital, by our troops under Sir HUGH ROSE, are considered highly favorable: but I fear Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S prognostics will turn out to be correct, and that we have yet half a year at least of exhausting work in the field before us.

Has Swill-Milk been Analyzed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Friday there is a very able communication from Dr. A. C. CASTLE, on the subject of the swill-milk investigation. In his letter, Dr. CASTLE endeavors to show that because the analysis of Messrs. DOREMUS and CHILTON failed to prove the deleterious nature of swill-milk, that deductions drawn from established facts in physiological and pathological science, or even the observations of every-day life, are of more value in the consideration of the question than the researches of the chemists. That the public are also of this opinion is evident, as, notwithstanding these gentlemen have returned a verdict in favor of the suspected fluid, the general aversion to the article is as strong as ever.

The examination of swill-milk, made by Doctors CHILTON and DOREMUS, is unsatisfactory because, although it shows that it contained all the usual ingredients of pure milk, *it does not prove that there was nothing else present*; consequently, according to an universally-admitted chemical axiom, the *analysis is imperfect*. Again the process followed in conducting the examination is not given; consequently the inference might be drawn that only the ordinary constituents of healthy milk were sought for, and persons of a suspicious turn of mind might be led to inquire whether the quantities and decimals appended to the various components had been got by actual measurement or by the pen. There is no evidence that any microscopic examination of the liquid was made on any of the experiments instituted to test the relative proneness of the various samples of pure and swill milk to run into putrefaction or fermentation, nor have their comparative value as articles of diet been *tested* on the lower animals.

The public appear to be satisfied of the noxious nature of swill-milk. I conceive it to be within the power of science to demonstrate the fact, and the chemists of this City owe it to themselves and the credit of the art they profess, to carry out a more elaborate and satisfactory series of experiments than have as yet been instituted; meanwhile let us congratulate ourselves that the instinctive repugnance felt for this article forms a more serious bar to its universal employment than the lessons and warnings of the philosopher.

MEDICUS AMERICANUS.

State Teachers' Associaties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The New-York State Teachers' Association convened this morning for the thirteenth time, in Ringueburg Hall, with a full attendance. Many distinguished educators, both of this and other States, among whom is the State Superintendent of Kansas, are here, and teachers are flocking in by every train. The hospitalities of the pretty little village are freely extended to the visitors, who are in some danger of being sliced up, so that there may be enough to go around.

The meeting was opened by a prayer by the Rev WM. WISNER, of Lockport, after which Ex-Governor HUNT welcomed the Association, in behalf of the townsmen, in a speech that was very well received.

GEORGE L. FARNHAM, President of the Association, made an opening address, quite pacific in character, and very much to the point. We say pacific, for the reason that these meetings have been usually somewhat stormy in character, and deficient in that directness of purpose which is usually thought desirable in such gatherings. Mr. FARNHAM'S address, which was brief, was chiefly devoted to the imperfections in the present School system, and the reforms needed there—points to which he urgently entreated the teachers to devote their especial attention. First among these was the want of unity, and a proper system of gradation in the schools. There were scarcely two schools, academies or colleges in the State, which pursued the same course of study: the text-books were widely different; what was authority in one school was rejected in another; the books used in some of the primaries were very well suited to a junior class in college; and with this want of system and uniformity, the confusion of ideas in respect to education that prevailed among teachers was easily accounted for. Some general rule should be adopted which would equalize instruction and establish a regular gradation of schools from the primary to the college, accessible to every child in the land. But all would be vain, he urged, until some means could be adopted to secure a regular attendance at the schools. The Superintendent's report proved that not one-fourth of the scholars were punctual at their schools, and the cities were filled with children who would never attend a school on anything short of compulsion. What was the use of multiplying school-houses while the children would not avail themselves of them? It was unjust to compel the State to support common schools while the parents were under no reciprocal obligation to send their children to them. In Germany, every child was compelled to attend school from the age of five to fourteen, and the idea was a good one to engraft among us here. Nothing short of a system of compulsory education could ever render our free-school system radically perfect. Next came a disquisition on the duties of teachers, which was especially in place. It is a well-known fact that very many of our common school teachers are better fitted to be taught than to teach—at all events, Mr. FARNHAM asserted it from his own personal observation: and he recommended that the standard of qualifications should be raised—not in the mere knowledge of text-books, but in respect to liberal culture, general information, and sound judgment. Teachers should be thoroughly educated, not only in school text-books, but in general literature, in order to train their scholars rightly. Of course, to do this, they must have facilities for educating themselves, and be paid better salaries than wood-choppers,—and this was another reform for the attention of the Association.

There was need, too, of a more extensive school literature: there were but few books on the art of teaching, and when our efficient teachers died, their works died with them.

Mr. FARNHAM took his seat in the midst of applause, after pledging himself to fulfill his duties impartially, without regard to personal feeling.

Miscellaneous business next came up. The chair was empowered to appoint sundry Committees, and after spending three quarters of an hour in fixing the dinner hour and the time for the evening meeting, the meeting adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened spiritedly enough. There has always been an evident disposition on the part of the Association to exclude women from the business of the meeting, and when the chair announced three Committees, composed exclusively of men, Miss ANTHONY demurred to the arrangement, and proposed that two women should be added to each Committee, for as nine-tenths of the teachers were women, it was not quite fair that they should be entirely forgotten. This excited some brisk discussion, and a little personality besides. Several disclaimed the implication, and insisted that there was no intention whatever of excluding women, except as they wished to be excluded. Miss ANTHONY wondered whether if five women should be appointed on a Committee, and no men, the men wouldn't feel somewhat aggrieved. Her proposition was lost by a small vote, and the Association proceeded to hear the Report of the Committee on prizes, appointed last year to consider the subject.

The resolution which formed the groundwork of the report read as follows:

Resolved, That the practice of offering prizes in our schools is wrong in principle, operating mischievously upon the social, moral and intellectual nature of those whom it is intended to benefit.

The report was long and decidedly in favor of the resolution, on the ground that the prize-system rewards success instead of merit, besides acting unfavorably on the majority by neglect or discouragement, and on the competitors themselves by encouraging an unhealthy and abnormal growth of the intellect.

A long discussion followed the report. Previously to its reading, a number of letters from various educators in different parts of the State had been read, some favorable and others unfavorable to the resolution. Mr. BULKLEY thought that prizes might be offered or prizes awarded without any particular mischief. The whole structure of society was more or less dependent upon this principle. The agricultural societies and colleges awarded prizes—why make the intermediate schools and primaries an exception?

Mr CAVERT, the Chairman of the Committee, said that he wished to strike a blow at the whole prize-system.

Mr. CLAPP moved to lay the resolution on the table, for in his opinion it killed the afforesaid system so effectually that it killed with it some of our finest scholars—men who had taken their prizes first in the colleges, and afterwards in life.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK opposed this. He thought it folly to come together year after year to do something, which they never did, and urged the Association to dispose of the subject one way or the other. But the Association was not prepared to commit itself, and the unfortunate resolution was sent to the table—*alias* oblivion.

Miss HELEN M. PHILLEO, of Boonville, read a well-written essay on "Practical Education," which was received with warm applause. Miss PHILLEO is a young lady of prepossessing personal appearance, and is favorably known as a Lyceum Essayist. A vote of thanks was given the speaker, and her speech requested for publication in the New-York *Teacher*.

Mr. BULKLEY called attention to the approaching National Teachers' Association, to be held in Cincinnati, and stated that arrangements had been made with several of the Southern and Western railroads, whereby return tickets would be furnished the visitors free of cost, and that the Burnet House, of Cincinnati, had promised to reduce their fare one dollar per day. A resolution was then adopted to send a delegation from the New-York Association, after which the meeting adjourned till the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

The first important matter of the evening, after disposing of a few trifling matters, was the introduction of a series of resolutions by Mr. SHELDON, of Oswego, the first of which declared that moral culture was unwarrantably neglected in our public schools, and advocating the introduction of suitable moral text-books. This was evidently designed to usher in another, declaring the Bible to be the said text-book, but its unfortunate wording excited the ire of the teachers generally, who were not at all disposed to rank their schools so low, or to accept the need of *text-books* at all. The real point designed to be met was to administer a rebuke to the recent expulsion of the Bible from some of the public schools of New-York. But none of the teachers were willing to admit that their schools were under the ban, and New-York had been made the scape-goat for other sins of omission. Mr. PARTRIDGE, of the aforesaid City, took up the gauntlet in its defence, and proved that this was true of but four Wards there. The resolution was voted superfluous and laid upon the table.

The Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Owego, was the speaker of the evening. His object was "Language," his theory, that it had developed, even logic-wise, from the rude strata of the Silurian formations, to the rich luxuriance of our own period. Give a nation mighty thoughts, said he, and they will clothe themselves in mighty language. In the rude dialects of the savages may be heard their ruder thoughts, in the hexameters of the Greeks their bravery and beauty. Language is a character-exponent. This theory he brought home to the teacher, by giving him the responsibility of shaping the language of his scholars, not only in grammar, but also in practice.

Mr BARTLETT'S speech was a decided success, and it were as easy to catch the ripples of a sparkling river as the happy thoughts and humorous fancies with which it was filled to overflowing. In personal appearance he is a mere boy, but otherwise he is a good deal of a BEECHER. He took his seat amid a thunder of applause, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Liberia Slave-Trade.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, DECEMBER, 1857.

"Duty, as well as propriety, dictate that I should at least cursorily allude to the system that has been for some years prosecuted on our coast by foreigners, for the purpose of securing emigrants—aborigines as well as Americo Liberians—to supply the demand for labor in their Colonies; as also to acquaint you with such remedial measures as have been adopted by this government to correct the abuses of the system on our coast.

You are no doubt aware that the enterprise was vigorously prosecuted on our coast by British subjects a few years ago; but upon the issue of a proclamation by this Government—which was impelled by the constant predatory wars fomented by the system—requiring all such emigrant ships to repair to this port before clearing the coast, for the purpose of complying with the law enjoining the procurement of passports, that ascertainment might be made by this Government as to whether such emigration was voluntary or constrained, they voluntarily discontinued the enterprise, having been convinced of the evils it created among the aborigines, notwithstanding the purity of motives by which the employers were actuated.

M. CHEVALIER a French citizen, commenced prosecuting a similar enterprise on our coast in 1852 or '53—and I regret to have to say, that such have been the intolerable evils resulting from the same, that this Government has been compelled more than once to accept pacific measures for their repression. I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by, nor fully known to, some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our own citizens, as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the proclamation by this Government enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports, which, it was hoped, would have somewhat remedied the evil. But on my arrival at Cape Mount, last March, I found M. CHEVALIER there in a ship—arrived two days previously—prosecuting the same business between Cape Mount and Gallinas, (both inclusive) and had refused to allow a boat sent off from the settlement of Robertsport to board him. I immediately directed Captain COOPER to dispatch Midshipman HARRIS, of the *Lark*, to the said ship, with my compliments to M. CHEVALIER, and to inform him that it was legally and indispensably requisite that he touch at Monrovia and procure of the Secretary of State passports for all emigrants obtained within the jurisdiction of this Republic, as also to settle the duties accruing on all such as he landed or disposed of by him within the same. I also addressed him a note to that effect by the same conveyance; with all which he assured me there would be a faithful compliance by him. In about ten minutes after midshipman HARRIS left the emigrant ship on his way back, and when about a hundred yards distant from her, he espied and overhauled a canoe near to and making for said ship with a man on board securely bound with cords, whom Mr. HARRIS released and brought on board the *Lark*; and to whom I subsequently brought to this city on my return in the *Lark*. This man reported that he had been unexpectedly seized on shore that morning at Sugaree—distant only five miles from Robertsport—bound with cords, thrown into a canoe, and was being involuntarily taken off to M. CHEVALIER as an emigrant. He was incessant in his expressions of gratitude to his rescuers.

M. CHEVALIER preceded me some four or five days to Monrovia, and had left before my return, having, as I learned on my arrival, evaded, while in this port, a compliance with the passport law without absolutely refusing such compliance.

From this port M. CHEVALIER proceeded to the leeward, touching at different points along the coast within our jurisdiction, for the purpose of procuring emigrants, and leaving the tribes of each point at which he touched in a state of hostility with neighboring tribes and clans.

Soon after my arrival home from Cape Mount, the Imperial Majesty's Consul residing here made application to the State Department for additional copies of the proclamation issued last year, which he wished to forward to the French Government, stating that he had been just advised that the copies previously sent had been by some means miscarried. This fact I thought sufficiently astounding for me might be otherwise deemed an indifference on the part of that Government, in not having up to that date enjoined upon its subjects a strict compliance with the proclamation. And as I had learned about the same time from H. I. M. Consul, as well as from Captain LAPORTERIE, of H. I. M. steamship *Euphrate*, that the French Commodore in charge of his division would visit this city in a very few weeks, and being anxious if possible, to obviate the necessity of opening direct official communication on the subject with that Government, I concluded to await his arrival, so as to make representation of the whole matter to him, and to ascertain if he would engage to promptly check the evil without necessitating my having recourse to that Government. The non-arrival of the Commodore, as was expected, and the return of M. CHEVALIER to the coast again in August, with an additional number of vessels, some steamers, and their actual engagement in the same business, generating thereby intestine wars and a system of kidnapping among and by the natives within the jurisdiction of this Republic, both to the windward and leeward of this city, induced me in the same month (August) to communicate directly with that Government on the subject, respectfully setting forth the main facts in the case, and requesting that prompt action be taken to cause French subjects to desist at once from the violation of our statute laws, as well as express treaty stipulations subsisting between the two nations.

This course I deemed preferable to the precipitate employment of coercive means—which this Government could have easily commanded, being influenced principally by feelings of great respect for His Imperial Majesty's Government, from the fact that I did not, nor do I now believe for a moment, that that great and magnanimous Christian government will countenance or allow such conduct by its subjects, fraught as it is with evils of the most blighting nature to our most chrished hopes; conduct that is antagonistic to our avowed principles, and revolting to humanity; and which, if continued, must lead to endless expense on the part of this Government to suppress those intestine wars, and for the preservation of peace and order among the tribes within our jurisdiction. Until I shall have reason to believe to the contrary, I must believe that His Imperial Majesty's Government is as incapable as Great Britain or any other magnanimous nation of countenancing a system, the abuses of which

[illegible] AT SYRACUSE.

Republicans Denied the Right to Vote.

Extraordinary Displays of Parliamentary Practice.

Speeches, Resolutions, Criminations, Recriminations, Confusion, and Ultimate Nomination of Mr. Smith by a Few of His Admirers.

From Our Own Reporter.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

The political alembic has already begun to work, and already have the elements of party strife begun to emit their gases. The first Convention of the season took place here, at Syracuse, to-day. The movement which originated with some of the radical Anti Slavery and Anti-Liquor people of this State, for the purpose of securing the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor, has reached its climax. On the 30th of June last, some friends of Mr. SMITH issued a circular which, after expressing an utter want of reliance on parties and party machinery as instruments through which to accomplish the two great aims of the friends of temperance and freedom—to wit: the suppression of the liquor traffic and a total abnegation of the fugitive slave act and determined hostility to its enforcement—goes on to assert an unbounded confidence in Mr. SMITH's success, should he be nominated by the people, and concludes thus:

"Believing this to be true, and feeling the overwhelming force of the reasons given above for this step, we, whose names are below, invite the voters of the Empire State to meet us in mass Convention in the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating GERRIT SMITH, of Madison County, to be elected Governor of this State at the next Gubernatorial election."

In recognition of this appeal Mr. SMITH, a few days since, at a public meeting in Peterboro, stated his determination to accept such a nomination, provided the Convention should be large and the feeling in his favor unanimous. The voters responded, in their turn, by appearing, yesterday, at the Market Hall in Syracuse, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The attendance, at first, was desperately meagre, in spite of the inducements held forth in the following handbill, which was sparsely posted over the city during the morning.

"THE MASS STATE CONVENTION TO NOMINATE GERRIT SMITH FOR GOVERNOR,

will assemble at City Hall to day, Aug. 4, at 11 A. M. A number of distinguished speakers will be present, among whom will be FRED. DOUGLASS, WM. GOODELL, and Dr. MAX LANGENSCHWARTZ, a distinguished German.

A club of vocalists from Peterboro' will be present, and GEO. CLARK, the vocalist of temperance and freedom, will also sing.

Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend."

But, to use a phrase once popular in its day, it was "no go." The club of vocalists were not forthcoming, neither were the ladies and gentlemen. By degrees, however, the assemblage increased from seven to about the square of seven. At no time during the forenoon did it exceed that. After waiting patiently for about three quarters of an hour, the Rev. ABRAHAM PRUYN, or PRYNE, (whose subsequent proceedings in the Convention reminded one of the saying of LOUIS QUATORZE—*L'etat, c'est moi*—) rose and called the assemblage to order.

He nominated Mr. W. O. DUVAL as President, but that gentleman declined.

He then nominated the Rev ISAAC PARKS, of Canaseta.

A member suggested the propriety of suppressing for the nonce the "Rev."

Mr. PARKS was elected, and took the chair.

Mr. PRUYN then read the closing paragraph of the call for the Convention, as above. He thought that at this time it was advisable to appoint a Secretary, and accordingly proposed the name of Mr. LORING FOWLER, of Canastota. Mr. FOWLER declined peremptorily.

Professor KINGSLEY, of Cortlandt, was nominated and elected without opposition.

Mr. PRUYN proposed in the next place that a Committee of five be appointed to draft a series of resolutions. Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected: Abraham Pruyn, of Cortlandt, Wm. Goodell, of New-York City, Geo. Blossom, of Oswego, Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga, A. S. Stone, of Madison.

Another difficulty now presented itself. It was discovered that Professor KINGSLEY, who had been elected Secretary, was not present.

The deficiency was supplied by the unanimous election of Mr. CLARK, the "minstrel of Temperance and Freedom."

Mr. CLARK was urged to sing, by way of prelude.

He sang "Where there's a will there's a way," and was applauded.

Mr. PRUYN then proposed as Vice-Presidents ISAIAH RICE, of Wayne County, and HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, of Oswego.

Both were elected without opposition.

The organization having been thus completed, the Clerk was called on for another song, but refused.

The Convention, on motion of Mr. PRUYN, adjourned till 2 o'clock, it being now 12.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, but did not resume business for some time, owing to the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The attendance, on the whole, was considerably larger than during the morning, the most conspicuous of the recent accessions being Mr. FRED. DOUGLASS. A heavy storm of rain, accompanied by occasional peals of thunder and frequent flashes of lightning, occurred before the Convention had fully met, and, doubtless, was instrumental in diminishing the attendance. Mr. PRUYN, the most important individual missing, at length made his appearance, considerably out of breath.

The fact being announced to the Chairman, he called on Mr. PRUYN to submit the resolutions.

Mr. PRUYN complied, the report being as follows:

Whereas, The wise, just and faithful administration of the Government is of infinitely more importance than the numerical success of any political party; and,

Whereas, Political parties are only useful as the servants of the people in securing such administration, and are always dangerous when they become masters of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of New-York, hold allegiance to principles and measures, and claim our right and assert it to be our duty to depart from party usages and throw off party control whenever the unfaithfulness of parties renders such a step necessary, in order to protect ourselves from great wrong, and to secure the blessings of just and impartial laws and their administration by wise and faithful rulers.

Resolved, That the political parties of our State have as yet failed to secure for us such an administration of Government as we need and demand, in order to protect us from the maddening curse of rum selling and from the encroachments of slavery and inhumanity and barbarous cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Act; and despairing of the hope that these parties will do any better, if as well, in the future than they have done in the Past, we now resolve to take our cause in our own hands, and pledge ourselves to God and our country to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great work of securing a free, just and pure government, until the curse of intemperance shall be stayed in its ravages among our people, and until every human being who sets foot upon the soil of the Empire State at all be protected from every attempt to enslave them whether made by the individual kidnapper or by the officers of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a crime against God and man, of such matchless magnitude that no forms of law can change its infernal character—no limitations or restrictions of its territory or its power can reconcile us to its continued existence, but we raise our voices in the name of God and humanity to demand its eradication from every foot of the soil of our country.

Resolved, That in licensing the sale of maddening liquors, our State Government offers to sell indulgences to commit crimes which entail unnameable woes and misery upon our people, and becomes a panderer to a degrading vice, and pockets the wages of sin; and we demand that it shall not only cease to grant such licenses, but that it shall use all its power to protect ourselves, our wives and children from the accursed traffic in liquors, which fill our streets with madmen, our land with widows and orphans, and our prisons with criminals.

Resolved, That having inscribed these principles upon our banner, we now proceed to designate our standard-bearer who under it shall lead us to victory; and recognizing in GERRIT SMITH a statesman possessed of the highest order of talents—as a man endowed by Heaven with all the qualities which fit him to be a civil ruler—a friend of virtue, whose integrity is above question—a friend of man whose philanthropy is not restricted by color or clime, and a life long and devoted advocate of freedom and temperance—we hereby nominate him for Governor of the State of New-York, and placing our banner in his hands, pledge to him our unswerving support, with the determination to make every effort to secure his election.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are dear to the hearts of multitudes of voters in this State of every party, and here, especially to the masses of the Republican Party with the exception of a part of its leaders, we invite the voters of the Republican Party, and all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in one earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and Rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are dear to the hearts of the voters of this State of every party, with the exception of a part of their leaders, we invite all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in our earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That we hereby invite and urge our candidate to canvass the State and meet the masses of the people in their several counties, to discuss before them and with them, whenever at all question him, the principles, measures and policy which should characterize the government of the great State of New-York.

Mr. PRUYN further said: In submitting this report, perhaps it is proper that I should say that one of the members of the Committee dissented from some sentiments in the resolutions, but nevertheless was quite willing that they should be reported; aside from that, the Committee were unanimous. [Loud applause.]

CHAIRMAN—What will you do with the report?

A MEMBER—I move its acceptance and reference to a Committee.

Mr. MCGOWAN—Before that proposition is put, I should like to have the resolution next to the last one read.

ANOTHER MEMBER—Would it not be good to take up the resolutions separately, and separately vote on them?

A MEMBER—We shall have to accept them first.

CHAIRMAN—I suppose the next thing in order would be the adoption or rejection of the resolutions.

Mr. CALKINS—It has been suggested that the last resolution but one should be read again.

CHAIRMAN—Then is it desirable that that resolution should be read?

Mr. PRUYN—Not till we come to take action on them.

The acceptance of the report was then moved and carried, *nem. con.*

A member then renewed the motion that the resolutions be taken up separately.

Mr. PRUYN was of opinion that the resolutions must be discussed as a whole, and that when the Convention came to take them up for action, they should be voted on one by one.

A REPORTER FROM UTICA—Mr. Chairman, I have a motion to consider the resolutions as a whole, modest request to make on behalf of myself and my associates, and that is, that each gentleman as he rises shall state his name and residence. The Chair concurred in the propriety of this request.

The resolutions were again read, and again Mr. MCGOWAN excepted to the last but one.

The Rev. Mr. AUSTIN, of Auburn, arose and said: I do not know whether the author or authors of these resolutions—the Committee who reported them—are desirous that they should be passed by this meeting. I have some doubt in my mind on that point. It seems to me that if they have any regard for Mr. Smith, for whom they have undoubtedly a very high respect, but not higher, I think, than I have myself, they would rather not have these resolutions finally passed by this meeting. I think if they have regard for his feelings, and the position he wishes to occupy before the voters of this State, they will not wish to pass those resolutions at this time, for, if I understand him, it would be placing him in a position he does not wish to occupy. If I understand his desires from the speech he made at his home, not long since, he did not wish a nomination from this Convention unless it was a mass meeting of the friends of temperance and freedom in the State of New-York. Any man has but to use his eyes to see that this is not a mass meeting. If it is, it is a very small mass meeting, any way, and therefore I do not think it can come up to the desire of Mr. SMITH himself. If he were present, he would not, as the wise and judicious man that I deem him to be, desire that this meeting should come forward and nominate him. If this be a test of the number and strength of his friends, it certainly is very discouraging. I do not rise to make a long speech on this subject, but to offer a word of counsel to the friends of Mr. SMITH. Most certainly I can conceive a time and circumstances when I should be very glad to vote for all these resolutions, and when I could hold up both my hands in favor of Mr. SMITH being elected to occupy the position of Governor of this State. But I am fearful—indeed, I am positive—that this movement cannot make him Governor of the State of New-York, and that it would but injure him, place him in a false position, and crush him as a political man, if it fails, and I cannot see how it can do otherwise than fail. If we look at this meeting as a test of the success of this move, it certainly must be a failure. Where are Mr. SMITH's friends? Where is there zeal, power or force enough to carry this movement through? This is a bold step, an important step, and one which, I think, the friends of Mr. SMITH should not take, unless they are very confident of success. Now, upon what are we to count for success, if we are to look upon this Convention as a test of the strength of his friends? It seems to me that this proceeding is unwise. It is well known to you yourselves that the Republican Party was formed but a few years since, for the purpose of combining all the different classes of persons in this State who are opposed to the liquor traffic and to the Slavery which is carsing our land. That party was formed for the purpose of gathering in all those persons who were to coöperate in carrying out those measures of social reform. That party, I admit, has not done all that I should have liked to see it do, or that any of us would have liked to see it do. It has not fulfilled all our expectations, but I think it has done well, under the circumstances. I think it is better to move slowly and surely than rashly and prematurely. The Republican Party, I grant, has made mistakes, but it has done very well in opposing the slave-power and the liquor traffic of our country. It seems to me that we had better let that party go on and coöperate with it. Let Mr. SMITH take hold of the party and purify it and weed out its errors. Here is a great power in our State, already fully organized and ready to go on. We have been trying to get this consolidation of strength among the opponents of Slavery and the rum traffic, and we have succeeded in a good degree. And just as soon as the opportunity offers for this great party of reform, the Republican Party—to achieve a splendid victory and to destroy the slave-power in this State—just as soon as this opportunity fairly presents itself, this inopportune movement has taken place, and what will be the result of it?——

Mr. DUVAL said he rose to call the gentleman to order, on the ground that an opponent to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH had no right to speak in this Convention.

Mr. AUSTIN—Am I to understand that this Convention, at this early period in its proceedings, is prepared to put a gag on the lips of the speakers?

[Cries of "Go on," "go on."]

Mr. PRUYN—I wish to have this point of order settled first.

Mr. DUVAL—I know Mr. AUSTIN, and know that he is a great friend of Mr. SEWARD, who, I have no doubt, sent him here to-day. [Great disturbance and confusion.]

Mr. PRUYN—I raise this point. There never was a political convention held in this State where the opponents of the very objects stated in the call ever attempted, or ever even had the disposition to intrude themselves and oppose it. The point of order is not only well taken as a point of order, but infinitely well taken as a point of courtesy.

Mr. AUSTIN—I cannot but express my great surprise at these remarks, and——

Mr. PRUYN—Let us have the point of order decided.

CHAIRMAN—I suppose from the meaning of the call of the Convention that ——

Mr. AUSTIN—Will you allow me to state my position before you give your decision?

CHAIRMAN—I have no objection to that.

Mr. AUSTIN—Very well. I stand here, first, as a friend of temperance, and any man who knows me, knows I have been a life-long friend of temperance. On that ground I claim a right to be heard at this meeting. In the second place, I am a friend of GERRIT SMITH, and, I believe, I am as good a friend as he has got in this room. It is my sincere friendship for him which prompts me to adopt the course I have taken, and to protect him from his unsafe friends.

Mr. PRUYN—Yes, but they are on the other side.

Mr. DUVAL—(Excitedly)—I have one thing to say. I know that when WM. H. SEWARD lent money to start a liquor store in Auburn, Mr. AUSTIN emphatically denied it over and over again, though the fact was put beyond question. He was always a friend of Mr. SEWARD, always sustained him in everything, and that is the Rev. Mr. AUSTIN.

CHAIRMAN—I supposed the object of this meeting was to nominate Mr. SMITH, if a majority of his friends should see proper,

Mr. AUSTIN—Certainly, that was it,

Mr. PRUYN—No, it is not. That is not the call. There is not a doubt in that expressed as to the object of this meeting. It imperatively declared the object to be the nomination of Mr. SMITH.

Mr. AUSTIN—Did not Mr. SMITH say in his speech that he did not wish to be nominated unless upon certain conditions, which are here wanting.

CHAIRMAN—(After perusing the call)—If that is the call, it will exclude all remarks in opposition to the nomination.

Mr. AUSTIN—If the Chairman will allow me to say a word before the question is decided, I would——

Mr. PRUYN—The question is already decided.

Mr. AUSTIN—Is that so?

CHAIRMAN—If the object of the call be solely to nominate Mr. SMITH, this question cannot be discussed.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Then, Mr. Chairman, the resolutions are also out of order.

CHAIRMAN—I was going to remark that I supposed that in the discussion of the resolutions the gentlemen would be at liberty to express their opinions *pro* and *con*.

Mr. AUSTIN—Permit me a word in explanation. I have been charged with having been sent here by Mr. SEWARD. That is an entire mistake. I wish to be a free man, and express my own convictions, and not the convictions of other men. What I have stated in regard to Mr. SEWARD respecting the liquor business, is perfectly true, and can be established in a court of law. My record is true on the temperance cause and on the Anti-Slavery cause; but I wish to say that if the friends of Mr. SMITH at this meeting do not wish to have this question discussed—if they come here to put gags on the mouths of the Republicans of this State——

Mr. PRUYN—I again call the gentleman to order for using such language.

CHAIRMAN—I have simply to say that no rules have been put into my hands as to the regulation of the Convention save the call itself, and I hope gentlemen will confine themselves by that.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Will the Chairman be good enough to interpret that call for us. If our business here is to nominate Mr. SMITH for Governor of the State of New-York, let us do that and go about our business; but if these resolutions were submitted in good faith for discussion, that is another thing. Will the Chairman be kind enough to interpret the call—to let us know what it means.

Mr. PRUYN—As to the resolutions, I will explain, if you will allow me, as the drafter of them. I have not raised the point of order that it was out of order to discuss these resolutions. My point of order is this—that if any gentleman who is opposed to the very object of this Convention, which was to nominate Mr. SMITH, should claim it as a right to discuss, in the abstract, the question as to whether Mr. SMITH should be nominated or not, is clearly out of order. Now, this is in accordance with the usages of all political conventions at all times. We do not go into a Republican Convention to discuss with them the propriety of making their nominations. We sit still, like gentlemen. Neither do we go into a Democratic Convention, to interfere in their proceedings. Neither do we go into the Methodist Church to interfere with them. On the contrary, if the gentlemen here wish to hold a discussion with us on these resolutions, rather than give them any chance of saying that we did not extend to them every privilege which the most exacting could demand, I am willing, after this question is decided, and will move that a limited time be given them; but I claim that they cannot require that as a right, but must accept it as courtesy.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, of Albany, obtained the floor. He said: I am here at my own motion and also at the request of the President of the Temperance Society, and as a friend of Temperance and of Freedom. I come to attend, not a delegate Convention, but a Mass Convention. I supposed that every proposition submitted to this Convention would be admitted to a full, fair, and ample discussion—[Applause]—and that no person would be required to say that it was expedient to nominate Mr. SMITH, as preliminary to his obtaining to take part in that discussion, I will not accept the privilege of speaking in this Convention as a courtesy. If I speak at all I speak as a right. [Applause.] And I wish this point settled, whether the friends of Temperance and Freedom who are here assembled, are required to pronounce as their shibboleth the nomination of GERRIT SMITH as a prerequisite to their entering into the discussion of the questions which may be presented here. If such is the case, let us all understand it. I venture to affirm what I say for myself I say for no inconsiderable portion of this Convention, and that is, that if we speak here at all we speak as a right, and not as a courtesy. [Applause.] If this was a delegate Convention, I should understand very clearly that unless I had been duly delegated by a recognized constituency, I should have no right to be here But being invited as one of the friends of Freedom and of Temperance to meet in mass Convention, I claim all the rights that appertain to a member of a mass Convention.

Mr. DUVAL—The Chairman has not stated the whole purport of the call. The gentleman has been invited here not only as a friend of Temperance and of Freedom, but to do a specific thing. That specific object is to nominate GERRIT SMITH for Governor. Those who have met to do that here have a right to discuss these resolutions, and no other man has a right to open his head here. [Laughter and applause.]

A MEMBER—I would like to know whether a man has a right to vote here who is opposed to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH?

A VOICE—Certainly not!

Mr. GOODELL—I am now 66 years old, and have been present at, I suppose, twenty different nominating Conventions, at which I have appeared merely as a spectator, and my experience has been, that when a man who does not belong to the organization in whose name the Convention is held, appears there, he has no right to interfere in its proceedings, whether it be Democratic, Whig or Republican. Now, if this be a Convention of the Democratic or of any other political party, I wish to know it, and will be guided accordingly. If it is a Convention of those who, in calling the Convention have declared their intentions to be the performance of a specific act, then I wish that to be understood. I would like to know, however, whether I would be in order if I went into a Democratic or Republican Convention and insisted on taking part, as a matter of right, in their proceedings respecting their nominations. I came here with the impression that we were to do a specific thing. If that is not the fact, then I have mistaken my object, and, in coming here, have traveled three hundred miles for nothing.

Mr. KING, of Herkimer, rose and addressed the Chair. He was prevented from proceeding further by

Mr. PRUYN, who said: There is a point of order taken, and I wish to know if it is debateable.

Mr. KING—As a representative of the friends of Freedom and Temperance in Herkimer County, I wish to say that we had no official knowledge of this call. The only knowledge we had of it was from the bar-shops along the line.

Mr. PRUYN—That shows what party you belong to. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUVAL—I insist on the point of order.

Mr. KING—If we are to be deprived of the right of stating our sentiments, I wish the gentleman to amend his preamble, and instead of saying "the people of the State of New-York," say "the people of the State of New-York, with the exception of Herkimer."

CHAIRMAN—It appears to me that no man has a right to speak at this Convention except those who signed the call for the nomination of Mr. SMITH.

Mr. AUSTIN—I wish to say—

Mr. KING—I move that we declare GERRIT SMITH Governor, without going into any election at all.

Mr. PRUYN—I move that there be no discussion of a point of order after it is settled.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. AUSTIN rose to make a remark. I do not know for what purpose.

Mr. KING—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. MCGOWAN—I did not come here as a Democrat, or as a Republican, or as an outsider and a friend of WM. H. SEWARD, who is the friend of the Irish groggeries. And for gentlemen to begin here to allege that the Republican Party has done all that was necessary and that everything is going on right and smooth, is all humbug. The Republicans have cheated us and humbugged the people year after year, [applause and hisses,] and we cannot stand it any longer. With a single exception the resolutions are right and ought to be engraven on the hearts of the people. Is it to be supposed that there are no more friends of GERRIT SMITH than what we see here? No, gentleman, but if I send out a boy here he will get, in 20 minutes, enough Democrats and roughs and rowdies to vote down GERRIT SMITH by an overwhelming majority. No man can be allowed to speak at this meeting unless he goes in and records his name to that call, so that he may not be able to go out and say he had nothing to do with this, good or bad. I did not come here 150 miles to be footed with.

CHAIRMAN—A word of explanation on the part of the Chair: I have not, myself, read the call, but I suppose from the simple fact that this was a mass Convention, that the friends of Temperance and Freedom could here express their views and feelings in relation to the measures proposed in that call. I took the Chair with such an understanding in my own mind, though I had not conversed upon it. In reading the call, however, I discovered there was a specific object contemplated, and, of course, anything aside from that would, in the opinion of the Chair, be out of order.

Mr. KING—There is a point of order before the house, on my appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. PRUYN—That gentleman, according to his own statement, is not a member of the Convention, and therefore has no right to appeal.

Mr. KING—Then the Chair is not a member.

Mr. KINGSLEY—As I seconded that motion, I suppose it would be in order to speak to it, if it be in order; but if it be out of order, even, I think it might be well to say why I have seconded it. I believe the Convention to include all who signed that call. If they signed it, they signed it for the purpose of nominating GERRIT SMITH. No man can sign that call actually, with heart as well as with hand, unless he means to nominate GERRIT SMITH. Consequently, none are members of this Convention except such as have signed it. We have no right, then, to oppose the nomination of GERRIT SMITH in this Convention, and those resolutions may be regarded as beyond the bounds of discussion because there are already two sides to a question, a for and against. As to that matter, I regard it just like this. All that is said in favor of the resolutions goes in favor of them, of course, and all that is said against these resolutions goes, I think, still stronger in their favor. I do not think there is any foundation for any opposition to these resoluuons. I do not feel at all that all the Republicans in the State of New-York, or in the United States, or the members of all the other political parties in the United States, or that all the inhabitants of this whole world, can bring any valid objection why GERRIT SMITH should not be Governor of the State of New-York.

Mr. MCGOWAN—I wish to say to my friend on the left and others here, and to the friends of GERRIT SMITH, to the friends of humanity, and the temperance men in this Convention, that if anything is done to carry out the measures contemplated by the call for this meeting, it has got to be done at this Convention or at one called in the same way. As for the Republican Party, there is neither life nor vitality in it. It is a rope of sand. In the first place, they have cheated you. In the second place, they have no power. Therefore, if anything is to be done in pursuance of this call must be done by this Convention, or by an adjourned Convention.

Mr. STONE—I rise to a question of privilege, which, I believe, always has precedence. I have asked several times that the Chairman would read the names appended to that call.

Mr. KING—I wish the Chairman would decide on my point of order.

CHAIRMAN (to Mr. STONE)—That has been my opinion, but I have not the names.

Mr. STONE—The names are not there?

CHAIRMAN—No, Sir.

Mr. STONE—Then there are no names to the call.

Mr. PRUYN—I move that all the gentlemen who signed that call be requested to rise.

Mr. MCGOWAN—As an amendment, I move that all gentlemen in favor of that call be requested to rise.

Mr. PRUYN—I accept that,

Mr. KING—I rise to amend—

Mr. PRUYN—The gentleman is not in order. Confessedly, he is not a member of this Convention.

Mr. KING—I call the gentleman to order. There is no evidence that he is a member of this Convention.

CHAIRMAN—If the Convention will put into the hands of the chair the names of those gentlemen signing that call, I shall know how to act. I do not KNOW any member of this Convention with certainty until I can see his name here to the call.

Mr. STONE—I have not yielded the floor on my question of privilege.

Mr. AUSTIN—Will the chair entertain the question already put?

CHAIRMAN—I yield the floor to Squire STONE.

Mr. STONE—I came to this Convention with a large number of my immediate neighbors. I found, or have been informed, though I was not at the forenoon session, that I was named as one of the Committee on Resolutions. Now, Sir, after having been on that Committee, after having acted with it, and dissented from some of its conclusions, I have yet to learn whether I myself, or the others on that Committee, are members of the Convention?

Mr. KINGSLEY—I wish to say a word in explanation. I do not wish to gag discussion. I wish to create it. I feared that the Convention would have been too tam in the nomination of GERRIT SMITH. I feared apathy. Now, I desire discussion. I am glad the opposition has been brought in. I wish we had 10,000 men to oppose us. Our nomination would be so much the stronger. Strength is not in numbers, but in purity of motives, in intelligence and in energy.

Mr. AUSTIN—Will the Chair entertain the question before the house, which is the appeal from the decision of the Chair?

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will appreciate the difficulties of the occasion. I was nominated Chairman of this Convention. It was a Mass Convention for a given object, and so it has been decided. I suppose that the names of the gentlemen were attached to the call, but I found none. I know not who are members of this Convention. Never having seen the call until a few minutes since, of course I never signed it. But knowing that I was a friend of Temperance and a friend of Freedom, I took up my line of march for this place, and I am willing to serve you to the best of my ability. But if none are members of the Convention but those who have signed the call, you are yet unorganized, [and I am a usurper; but I do not believe in the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. PRUYN—The Chairman has made a mistake.

Mr. KING—I call the gentleman to order; he is not a member of this Convention.

Mr. PRUYN—The mistake which the Chairman made is this, that it is not those who have not signed the call, but those who are not in favor of the call who are to be considered as having no right to claim membership in this Convention.

Mr. DUVAL—This thing has been discussed for some time. One of these calls was sent to my locality and was signed by myself and several of my neighbors. It was so all over the State. I hope Republicans are not coming in here to act the part of demagogues. I hope they do not come here to prevent us from nominating GERRIT SMITH, for we shall nominate him, to-day, God willing. I hope the Republicans are NOT going to act the part of mobocrats. If there is any discrepancy in the proceedings, I move that we reorganize and that a Committee be appointed to enroll the names. We expected that Republicans would come here to-day. I was informed that leading Republicans from my own county would come here to vote us down.

Mr. PRUYN—Will you allow me to explain why there are no names here?

Mr. KING—I object to the gentleman's explaining. He is out of order. He has monopolized the time of this Convention since he has been here.

Mr. PRUYN—Whether Mr. KING succeeds in mobbing me down, we shall see. The reason why there is not a long list of names here, is this—

Mr. KING—That you have not got, then?

Mr. PRUYN—The calls got into circulation in each of the counties. Names were put to them in each of the counties, but these have never been collected and put into one publication. The reason of this was, because nobody supposed we were going to be mobbed in the city of Syracuse by Republicans. When we came here to carry out the objects of our Convention, we all understood that, according to the universal political usages among civilized men, we should be permitted to go on and do our business without interference from outsiders. As a means of determining who are members of this Convention I propose this, that all those who have signed the call, and all those who are in favor of the objects stated in the call, be called upon to rise.

The motion was seconded.

Several gentlemen rose to their feet amid cries of "Question, question."

Mr. AUSTIN—I would inquire—

CHAIRMAN—Mr. BURLEIGH has the floor.

Mr. AUSTIN—I want an explanation. I want to know when he (Mr. PRUYN) is in favor of nominating GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. PRUYN—The call is for a convention to nominate GERRIT SMITH to-day.

Mr. BURLEIGH—I wish to say a few words to put myself right. I do not come here as an interloper, certainly not as a rowdy or a mobocrat. I did not come here as a Republican, but in the capacity of a friend of temperance and freedom, whether I am in favor of GERRIT SMITH's nomination or not. If GERRIT SMITH is the man who can unite more of the friends of temperance and freedom than any other man, then it is all right; but I am not in favor of his nomination silly-willy, whether wise or unwise, expedient or inexpedient. But, according to the decision given here, I deem myself, as a man of honor, secluded from this convention simply because I am not permitted to discuss the propriety of a measure which may be proper or may not. I am uncommitted on that subject, and being uncommitted, I am bound to leave the Convention, and I think that, under the decision of the Chair, all who are not absolutely committed to the nomination of Mr. SMITH, should leave the Convention with me. [Applause, and cries of "That's right."]

Mr. MCGOWAN—Let me—

CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the question is that all those who—

Mr. DOUGLASS—I move that the call be read.

Mr. DUVAL—I second the motion.

A MEMBER—There is a question of order here as to the appeal from the Chair.

Mr. PRUYN—That is no question of order, because the appeal was taken by a gentleman not a member of the Convention.

A MEMBER—If the question of the nomination of Mr. SMITH is not to be discussed, then what use in a Convention?

CHAIRMAN—The Chair will now attempt at least to ascertain who are members of this Convention. All who are in favor of nominating Mr. SMITH will rise.

About fifty stood up.

Mr. KING bounced from his seat to say something, but was forestalled by the

CHAIRMAN, who said: Gentlemen, I wish to make a brief speech. I will not detain you a moment. I came here a friend of humanity, opposed to oppression, to slavery of body or mind, and a temperance man. I supposed from what I had read in the newspapers that the propriety of the nomination of Mr. SMITH would be here considered.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Allow me, before you commit yourself on that point, to say that, upon reading the call, there is nothing in it that absolutely forbids discussion.

Mr. KING—That is out of order. I have got three or four speeches on hand, if I had a chance to deliver them.

CHAIRMAN—I was in hopes that I might be heard, so that the Convention should proceed as it may deem proper. I claim very little by way of courtesy. I was simply going to say that in the State of New-York I am pretty well known as a temperance man, and would be as happy as any one in this Convention to vote for GERRIT SMITH for our next Governor, but, under the circumstances in which I find myself placed in connection with the Convention, and having misapprehended the object in some respects, and having now ascertained, so far as we could, who are the members of this Convention, and I, myself, not having signed the call, as I said, those who are members of the Convention will be under the necessity of putting some other man in the Chair. I cannot serve you longer, under the circumstances. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PRUYN—I nominate Mr. DUVAL. Mr. P put his own nomination to the Convention and declared it carried, amid applause and hisses.

Mr. DUVAL, on taking the chair, said: I am sorry your choice has not fallen on one more competent than myself. I am religiously ignorant of Parliamentary rules. You will have to bear with me, therefore, and do as well as you can. The Convention being now in order, you will go ahead.

M. KINGSLEY—As there is nothing before the Convention, I move that we proceed to discuss the wording of the resolutions, so that there may be no conflicting opinions as to what they mean.

Mr. CLARK—(the Secretary)—I move the appointment of four Vice-Presidents.

Mr. PRUYN—There are already two, who were appointed this morning.

CHAIRMAN—Let us proceed as rapidly as possible with the organization of the meeting.

Mr. PRUYN—Then I nominate HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD as one. Carried.

Mr. HAMILL, of Cortlandt, was also nominated and elected.

Mr. CLARK moved that FRED. DOUGLASS be one of the Vice-Presidents. Carried, also.

Mr. PRUYN—I nominate Mr. CLARK for Secretary. Carried.

Mr. KINGSLEY—Would it not be well to have the names of members taken?

CHAIRMAN—The Clerk will do that.

Mr. CLARK—The call does not require that we should take the names. Those who have come here in compliance with this call are members, and it is not necessary to enrol them.

Mr. PRUYN—Is it necessary to move another Business Committee?

CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. PRUYN—Then these are the resolutions which have been already presented, and which I again offer.

Mr. MCGOWAN—Let us have the question taken on them separately.

The Chairman put the question, and declared the resolutions unanimously adopted. This excited considerable laughter.

A VOICE—Mr. SMITH said he did not wish to be nominated unless the Convention was a large one.

Mr. KINGSLEY—And so it is.

Mr. PRUYN—I move that a Committee be appointed to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination.

A VOICE—I move that the names of the members be taken down.

Mr. MCGOWAN—If I consider myself right, GERRIT SMITH is nominated by the adoption of these resolutions, and they have been adopted unanimously.

Mr. DOUGLASS—(Who was laboring under a severe cold)—said that, for once, he would take great pleasure in hearing himself speak. He thought the members of this Convention did themselves injustice in taking the restricted view they had done in regard to this call. Upon reading the call he saw nothing in it that prevented their discussing the question of the propriety of nominating Mr. SMITH for the office of Governor. [Mr. DOUGLASS read the last paragraph of the call, as it appears in the introduction, and proceeded.] The very fact of these signers inviting the voters of the State of New-York here to meet them in a Convention which has certain views in respect to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH, implies that you mean to confer with these voters as to the wisdom of nominating him to that office. We meet here for the purpose of presenting his claims, as far as we can, to be made Governor of the State of New-York, and our inviting the voters here implies, I think, a discussion on the merits, for who ever heard of a Convention which did not, at the same time, imply a discussion of the objects of the Convention? It seems to me we shall have something to stagger under before the people of this State, if we come here as galley slaves, with our minds made up and all discussion suppressed. There is no use in holding a Convention unless this right of discussion be conceded. Otherwise I think that Mr. BURLEIGH's ground is not well taken. He decides that he has nothing to say unless he is received here as a right, and will not accept as courtesy the privilege of advising us and aiding us by his views. If I thought this Convention precluded discussion I could not be present; I will meet in no Convention where men are not to be heard.

Mr. KINGSLEY—I wish to state the matter correctly. An invitation was extended to the voters of the State of New-York to meet us here in mass convention. They have done that, but the other part of the invitation they have not complied with, that is, to nominate GERRIT SMITH. So they are not members of the Convention, of course.

A VOICE—What question is before the house?

Mr. KINGSLEY—As remarks have been made and allowed, a reply to them is in order, unless the remarks be withdrawn. I am in favor of arguing any single objection to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH. I would like to hear any objection, so that we might pounce upon it.

Mr. PRUYN—I made a motion to appoint a Committee to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination. But if the Convention is in favor of discussing this question, I have no objection to a reconsideration, provided that, though gentlemen who come here to oppose the nomination of Mr. SMITH, be allowed to express their views, it must be understood that none but those who come under the call for the purpose of making that nomination shall be allowed to vote.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Of course.

Mr. BURLEIGH—I think there is something due towards self-respect, and I think that no one, situated as I am, can consistently accept the courtesy of the Convention after it has virtually shut the door against us. I have no complaint to make against the Chairman's interpretation of the call. The call is exceedingly restricted, but it seems to me that, according to its terms, there was no use in putting your delegates to the time and expense of holding a Convention, when the nomination might have been made so much more conveniently without it. If the reconsideration moved by Mr. PRUYN places matters as they were, *ante bellum*—that is, if we are to be regarded as standing on the same platform with those who are in favor of nominating Mr. SMITH, whether it be wise or unwise, I shall be very happy to join in the discussion, and to record my vote as it may seem to me proper; but if I am to participate in the discussion and not allowed to vote, I think self-respect demands of me that I shall take no part in the discussion. I did not come here as an interloper, nor as a disturber, nor with any mobocratic intentions, but in good faith, as an honorable man and a gentleman, to meet honorable men and gentlemen. As it is decided that I do not belong to the Convention, I will keep silent or go out, and I think that everybody who occupies the same position should follow my example. We cannot, without a loss of self respect, take part in the discussion without taking part also in the vote.

THE CHAIRMAN—The right is simply to take part in the discussion, and does not include the right to vote. I wish to make an explanation of some words I used here to-day. I did not intend to apply the term "mobocracy" to Mr. BURLEIGH. On the contrary, Mr. BURLEIGH has labored just as a man of honor ever will.

Mr. CALKINS—The assertion of Mr. BURLEIGH that the Convention has shut the door on him is unfounded. The door was shut by the necessity of the case, not by the action of the Convention. If these gentlemen came here to promote the objects of the Convention, they have, in the nature of the case, a right to a seat here as members. If they have not so come, and well they know it, they have not a right to seats here as members. I do not wish to have it go out that this Convention has shut out anybody. They are shut out by their own consciousness of the purpose of the meeting.

Mr. PRUYN—In order to remove all ground for cavil, I insist on my motion to reconsider.

The question on the motion to reconsider was put and carried.

Mr. KINGSLEY reiterated his wish that, as a matter of historical curiosity and interest, the names of the members be taken down.

A VOICE—And that when enrolled the members shall take the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. PRUYN, regardless of these interruptions, proceeded to read the resolutions. When he came to that preceding the last,

Mr. MCGOWAN got up and moved to insert the words, "American Party" before "Republican Party."

CHAIRMAN—That looks like a resurrectionary movement. [Laughter.]

Mr. GOODELL—I move that the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Advertising for a Wife—Irish Assurance—The Irish Mormon.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Virginius—The Veteran Soldier—Rinaldo Rinaldini.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Sketches in India—The Schoolmaster.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—French Company—L'Histoire d'un Sou—Le Marchand de Fouets d'Enfants.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Jumbo Jum.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European Mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt Line, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are enabled to lay before our readers, this morning, the gratifying and somewhat unexpected intelligence of *the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise*. The *Niagara* and the *Gorgon* arrived at Trinity Bay on Wednesday, and yesterday the work of landing her end of the cable was proceeded with. The entire fleet, as will be remembered, sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17. The vessels reached mid-ocean on Wednesday, the 28th, and a splice was made about noon, the next day, when the vessels separated for their respective destinations, and the *Niagara* and her tender arrived as above stated. The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and the electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable were perfect. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., who was on board the *Niagara*, immediately on her arrival telegraphed the above particulars to the Associated Press of this City, and also sent a dispatch to President Buchanan, announcing the success of the enterprise, and informing him that when the shore connections shall have been made on both sides, Queen Victoria will forward the first message to him over the wire. There is great rejoicing everywhere at this result of the great experiment, as will be seen by reference to our dispatches.

We find in the New-Orleans papers news from Tampico to the 19th of July. The Government troops under Miramon, had triumphed over the insurrectionary troops at Queretaro, but were subsequently defeated. Pueblita, a Constitutionalist, while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by Conde, a Zuloagista, from Celaya, his forces routed, and himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he afterwards summarily executed. There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra and Huasteen in favor of the Constitutionalists, and General Moreno, of Tampico, had left that city with 600 men to endeavor to suppress it. Previous to starting he issued a proclamation to the Pronunciados, offering them an amnesty on condition of surrendering their arms. General Vidaurri intended to send from San Luis Potosi 2,000 men against Guanajuato, and 4,000 more were to leave San Luis on the 12th of July for the capital. General Carvajal was on the road between Tampico and Tancasueque and Victoria, cutting off communication with the interior.

The Salt Lake Mail has arrived at St. Josephs, Mo., bringing later news from Utah. It presents no feature of special importance. Order and quiet seem to have been restored throughout the Territory, and the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, having completed the duties assigned to them, were on their way home. Gen. Johnston had issued a Proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, and none of the troops were allowed to enter the city under any pretext.

The returns of the Elections in the West come to hand very slowly. From Kansas we have returns from only two towns—Leavenworth and Kickapoo. In Leavenworth a larger vote was polled than ever before. The whole vote on the proposition for admission as a State, was 1,749, of which only 139 were in favor of the proposition, while 1,610 were against it. At Kickapoo 90 votes were cast in favor of, and 53 against the proposition. The election, as far as known, passed off very quietly.

The friends of Gerrit Smith, as announced yesterday, met on Wednesday at Syracuse, and, after choking down all opposition, carried their point by adopting a set of resolutions, one of which declared Mr. Smith to be their nominee for Governor. The proceedings, which, owing to a great paucity of attendance, promised at first to be exceedingly stupid, became quite lively in the afternoon, over a controversy as to the right of persons opposed to Mr. Smith's nomination, to take part in the debate and vote on the resolutions. The opponents were squelched. A full report of the proceedings, from our own reporter, will be found on our third page.

De Riviere, who, it seems, has followed the Blounts to Savannah, Ga., was on Wednesday arrested in that city, at the instance of Mr Blount, but he was yesterday again discharged from custody. Both Mrs. and Miss Blount, it appears, still favor the pretensions of De Riviere.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGowan, sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with a large number of passengers and the California mails. Among the passengers were Lieut. Gillis and party, who go to Peru to observe the great solar eclipse; the Hon Mr. Buckalew, Minister to Ecuador; and C. K. Garrison.

Stephen H. Branch, editor of the *Alligator*, was yesterday taken from the City Prison to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Simpson. A carriage was provided by some half a dozen of his friends, who insisted upon the distinction of a ride with him to the Island. Branch was in a cheerful mood, and expressed himself anxious to get on to the Island, as he abominated the close hot confinement of the Tombs. He passed around the cigars, and the party smoked and chatted, Stephen occasionally indulging in a hearty laugh at the jokes of his friends. He reached the Island at about sunset, where he was politely received by Mr. Fitz, the keeper, who promised that he should be treated well so long as he behaved well. He shook hands with his friends, submitted to the shaving off of his whiskers, and then put on his prison-suite. Mr. Ashmead is making preparation to have the case reviewed by a higher Court.

A fire was discovered at a few minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the furniture store of John Robinson, No. 389 Third-avenue. On bursting open the door it was found that a hole had been made in the wall and a fire kindled there. Mr. Robinson and his family were dressed, and preparing to leave the place. The police at once arrested Robinson, and he was yesterday locked up by Justice Kelly to answer a charge of arson. He had an insurance for $550 on his stock in the Rutger's Insurance Company, and the amount of stock found in the place was very small.

Coroner Gamble concluded the inquest, yesterday, in the case of Cornelius Rady, who was murdered last Saturday night, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, by some Dead Rabbits. A verdict was rendered declaring that he came to his death by being knocked down by Patrick Gilligan, aided by John Quinlan, Billy Law; and John Tierney, Timothy Dunn, James Hart and Bryan Gaughan were declared to be accessories after the fact. Patrick Gilligan is still at large, but the other parties are under arrest to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation on 'Change yesterday was the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. From the moment the news was published the subject took precedence of all others. The entire public seemed to feel the deepest interest in the progress and success of the undertaking. Trade movements were, of course, affected by the excitement, there having been no apparent disposition to think or talk of anything but the wonderful achievement, and the triumphant performance of the *Niagara*. The sales of Cotton were limited to 500 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was in pretty good demand at firmer rates. Wheat was less active, as was also Corn. Rye and Oats advanced, having been less freely offered. The movements in Provisions were to a moderate extent. Rio Coffee, as well as Sugars and Molasses, were in fair request, the latter at improved prices. Freights were very dull.

Success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The greatest excitement was created yesterday among all classes of people by the unlooked-for news of the safe arrival of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, and the successful laying of the Telegraphic Cable. The telegraphic wires have never thrilled with a more important message, or one that will be so universally hailed with unalloyed satisfaction, as this announcement of the extension of this great instrument of enlightenment and civilization. The first exclamation of every one on hearing the news was, that it was too good to be true. The unimpassioned message of Mr. Field, cool and grave as it sounds, must have been written under feelings of intense excitement, and it was carefully scanned to see if there were not some deception in it. But, happily, it stood the test of close scrutiny, and though the news was thought too great to be true, it was readily believed. At no time could the announcement have come so unexpectedly as the present. The ill success of the other attempts to lay the cable had not only confirmed the doubters, but had shaken the confidence of the most sanguine believers in the possibility of the great work. Indeed, so little hope had been entertained of the success of the last Expedition, that since the sailing of the Fleet from Queenstown, the subject had dropped from the public mind, and the Press no longer discussed the probabilities and chances of success.

The special correspondent of our great British namesake, who accompanied the Expedition on board the *Agamemnon*, had, in his letters from Plymouth before the Fleet started, pronounced the *Niagara* unfit for the business; and after the breaking of the cable and the return of the ships to Queenstown, he pronounced the *Agamemnon* not only unfit, but predicted that a ship must be constructed expressly for the purpose of laying the cable.

The last expedition set out under the most discouraging circumstances. No one appears to have entertained an expectation of a successful termination of the expedition, and the most that was hoped for was that the experiences of the trial might be made available in another attempt. But a remarkable succession of fortunate circumstances appears to have attended the fleet from the time of their departure until the happy arrival of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay. Whether the *Agamemnon* should succeed in landing her end of the cable safely on the Irish coast or not, the great experiment has been successfully made, and the question of telegraphic communication between America and Europe has been most triumphantly answered. Whether the present cable shall prove a success or not is a matter of secondary importance; the important fact has been satisfactorily proved that a cable may be laid and the electric communication be kept up its entire length. The process of laying another cable will be comparatively an easy matter; and even if the present cable should prove a permanent success it will not be long before another company will be organized and another cable laid. There will be business enough for two lines, and the probabilities of an accident to one will render another a necessity.

No additional dispatch has been received from Mr. Field since the first announcement of the arrival of the *Niagara*, so that the precise position of the *Agamemnon* is not known; but, as she had advanced at the same rate of speed as the *Niagara*, she must by this time have reached the point of her destination.

The great work is not yet complete; but its consummation is sufficiently near to authorize the most remarkable outburst of popular exultation, wherever the news has penetrated, that any event has ever caused. In all parts of the country and in the British Provinces the same spontaneous joy has been exhibited, and in many places it was announced by firing of guns, by illumination, bonfires, and other popular demonstrations.

We await with anxiety the next announcement from Trinity Bay.

A Colossal Monopoly Expiring.

There are actualities under our very eyes more wonderful than the wildest romance. Here, now, is a Corporation—the Hudson's Bay Company—which for two hundred years has kept locked up as a private preserve a territory larger than the whole of Europe, and that, too, with hardly any authority in law or justice. In a few months the fictitious Charter of this great Corporation expires, and the mighty and magnificent region it governed assumes its proper place in the circle of civilization. In another column will be found some striking facts in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company. The details are drawn from all-but inaccessible Records and Reports. They form a chapter of History well worthy of serious pondering.

That so colossal a fraud should for so long a time have been permitted to continue, is an instance of the incomprehensible persistency vast systems of wrong and unreason frequently manifest, even after the life whereby they once lived is gone, and they have become putrid and an offence. Opposed to right and justice, a flagrant violation of the laws of England, utterly contrary to the spirit of the age, it has yet been allowed to hold its reign, spite of the protestations of a hundred years.

Certainly in every way the throwing open of this immense territory to culture and civilization is significant. Next to the discovery of laws that bring man into affinity with the creative forces of nature, and give him the mastery over matter, is the addition to the domain of humanity of new regions fit for his work and use. A signal characteristic of our times, is its explorative and exploitive tendencies—the constant enlargement of the circle within which civilized nations exercise their action. It is but recently that our eyes have been riveted on the burning plains of the extreme East—subsequently, our attention was solicited to the uprolling of the curtain that so long shrouded mystic Africa, and now suddenly half a continent—four millions of square miles—starts to light!

Periodically, for over a century, the Hudson's Bay Company has been the subject of bitter complaints on the part of the English people. In 1749 the British merchants petitioned Parliament against the Company's Charter. Exactly a hundred years after, in 1849, the grievance was again renewed, and the same question is now before Parliament. A few days ago we copied from the London *Times* the substance of a discussion in Parliament upon the history and present position of the Company. In that debate Viscount Bury shone out conspicuous for his wit and wisdom, though the wit and wisdom we detect as second-hand, being borrowed bodily from the work of Mr. Fitzgerald, entitled, *An Examination of the Charter and Proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Company, published in London in* 1849. As this, however, seems to be the only work his lordship consulted, it is not to be wondered at that he fell into various grave misconceptions, which he might have escaped by an acquaintance with the fourteen *other* works that have been written on the same subject.

The Hudson's Bay Company have just given an expiring *tour de force*. Terrified at the sudden shades of dissolution that stare them in the face, they make deprecating allusions to their little concern, which they style a "miserable affair, having half a million of capital on which they pay a dividend of 10 per cent." They go on with affecting pathos to insinuate that "they only desire to be treated as the East India Company, and, *provided the interests of the shareholders are guarded*, they would be only too happy to give their best assistance to carry into effect any policy which might be thought for the general benefit of their territories." This *ultimo supiro* allusion to compensation is very fine—in fact we only know another case anything like as fine. "When I was a young man," says Sydney Smith, "the place in England I remember as most notorious for highwaymen and their exploits, was Finchley Common, near the metropolis; but Finchley Common, gentlemen, in the progress of improvement, came to be inclosed, and the highwaymen lost by these means the opportunity of exercising their gallant vocation. I remember a friend of mine proposed to draw up for them a petition to the House of Commons for compensation, which ran in this manner: 'We, your loyal highwaymen of Finchley Common and its neighborhood, having, at great expense, laid in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols and other instruments for plundering the public, and finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our calling by the said inclosure of the said Common of Finchley, humbly petition your Honorable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your honorable House in its wisdom and justice may think fit.'

The application is patent.

The Liberia Slave-Trade.

As much of the last annual message of President Benson, of Liberia, as referred to the French emigrant system, will be found in another column. Had we been able to lay hands on this document in the first instance much needless discussion might have been saved. Mr. Benson enters quite fully into the history of the traffic; states the action of the Government in regard to it from time to time; and, after arguing against the practice exclusively on the ground that the anxiety of the native Chiefs to supply the vessels led to petty and vexatious wars, and ascribing the torpidity of the officials in opposing it to a reluctance to interfere with the republican right of the citizen to go whither he pleases, he invites further legislation on the subject.

From this State paper it appears that the practice of seeking recruits in Liberia for colonial labor originated with the English. The dissensions provoked by the desire of the native potentates to feed the lucrative demand obliged the executive to intervene to prevent it. In 1852–53, however, one Chevallier, a Frenchman, came to the coast and loaded up two successive cargoes of the republican citizens of the State, and sailed away with them. It is needless to say that the English, who were most intimately concerned in the colony, would not consent that the French should do for their settlements what was denied to the Briton, and, therefore, a proclamation was issued forbidding the exportation of any Liberians, unless supplied with passports at the capital. M. Chevallier returned to the coast in the Spring of 1857, with a squadron to back him; and having informed himself of the new provision, proceeded to Cape Mount. While he was making up his load President Benson visited the Cape, and learned, as he states, by actual inspection, the involuntary character of what was denominated the free emigration. Can we help suspecting that he learned nothing he did not already know, seeing that he had twice denounced the business on account of the violent competition of the petty chiefs in feeding the traffic *with prisoners of war?* At all events, M. Chevallier completed his load, and, proceeding to Monrovia, contrived to get off unmolested before the President's return. Let it be remembered that all this occurred while there was want of power to prevent it; for, since the emigration was forced, it constituted the Slave-trade, to repress which the statutes were ample, and the President admits that a sufficient English squadron was always at his disposal to enforce them. When the *Regina Cæli* arrived on the coast, and the commander announced his intention of securing emigrants, whatever ignorance had previously existed as to the nature of the traffic certainly had ceased to exist. By actual personal observation, President Benson knew that the proposed emigration was the Slave-trade in disguise; he knew that he had but to throw himself upon his personal knowledge to refuse Captain Simon the required license, and if the Captain persisted there was an English cruiser to enforce submission. He knew, from repeated experience in the instance of M. Chevallier, the worthlessness of the requirement that the emigrants be carried to Monrovia for passports. There was every reason to believe that if the *Regina Cæli* departed to Cape Mount she would not return to Monrovia, for to do so would be to nullify the object of the visit to the Cape. It thus appears that the whole transaction, in all its nefariousness, was foreknown to the Liberian Government; the amplitude of the legislation was also known. There was no want of preventive power; there was no commercial treaty with France, or any other foreign State, authorizing a trade in men; there was every motive to prompt interference. A reluctance to question the right of citizens to leave the State, is the shallowest of pretences, for the citizens referred to were barbarians of the rudest and lowest sort, utterly unacquainted with the rights and duties of citizenship, and without volition in their departure. The worst purposes, therefore, of the *Regina Cæli* had the implied sanction of the President; and we must bear in mind, that it was the mutiny of the wretched captives themselves, and no intervention of Government, that prevented the realization of those purposes.

The original statement to the disadvantage of the Liberian Government, as made by the French Ministry, admits of modification, in so far as the American element of the emigration was concerned, and, perhaps, also with regard to the charge of money having been paid for the right to traffic in native blood and bones. It must be confessed, however, that strong negative testimony is needed to clear up the latter point. The inertia of President Benson exposes him to grave suspicions. Acquainted with the laws, with the character of the business, with the perfidy of the traders, with the certainty that if, after the regulation in regard to passports were made known to them, they still embarked in the trade, it could only be with the design of disregarding it, the omission to balk the *Regina Cæli* business in its inception, was an error of the President bearing a painfully close resemblance to a crime. And the worst of the business is, that when a State, thus bulwarked by the good offices of the British Government, and the liberal charity of the American people, and fed by an intelligent immigration, is guilty of such lapses, blunders, incompetency, or whatever we should term it, it raises serious doubts as to the aptitude of the negro race for self-government. This perhaps is the worst aspect of all.

The Administration Organ on Douglas.

The Washington *Union* has abandoned all idea of finding any fault with Douglas for differing with the Administration upon Lecompton, or any other subject. It simply objects to the manner of his doing so. It is sorely grieved at his having differed openly, and brought scandal upon the brotherhood. It preaches loudly the much-loved maxim of Napoleon I., that "people should wash their soiled linen at home." If he had the misfortune to have a mind of his own on any point, it was, according to it, his duty to have talked the matter over in an affectionate manner with the venerable chief of the party, and tried to hit upon some plan of mutual accommodation. To think like a man, and avow one's thoughts openly, is, by this curious system of ethics, the dirtiest of dirty tricks. Bad enough to have any doubts of Mr. Buchanan's infallibility, or any hesitation in allowing him to provide opinions as well as morals for his followers; but to mention it in Congress is foul shame and dishonor. "*Les convenances avant tout*" is a maxim of American Democracy, as well as of French society, to which the party enforces rigid submission. One may cheat as much as one pleases—the knavery is nothing—the whole sin lies in letting the matter creep out.

We are not disposed to find fault with the *Union*, however, for its morals. In what light it personally may view Douglas' or any other man's conduct is not an affair of very deep public importance, but, unfortunately, its ethics are those of the Democracy at large, and its preaching curiously illustrates the extent to which party allegiance is beginning to confuse our notions of right and wrong. Of the rank and file, the unfledged foreign voters, and rampant shoulder-hitters of the great cities, it would be hard to expect any better expression of political opinion than is found in blind submission to the behests of a caucus; but among the leaders, one hardly expects to hear this sublime self-abnegation asked for in sober earnest. Buchanan and the *Union* may probably feel satisfied that to ask from the hacks of Tammany Hall any sort of adhesion not based partly on hope and partly on habit, would be sheer folly, but they surely do not place Douglas or Crittenden in the same category with Captain Rynders or Alderman McSpedon. The cat-o'-nine-tails is a capital thing to keep privates to their duty, but it would be a droll army in which there existed no other means of securing the zeal of the officers. Let the leaders of a party be ever so conscientious, a large mass of their followers must necessarily be controlled through other channels than their reason, or their honor, but as soon as the doctrine becomes once firmly established that there are no higher claims on a statesman than those of party discipline, we may fairly despair of the country. The object of party organization is being wholly lost sight of. Parties are formed, not for the sake of party itself, but simply as a means of enabling certain individuals who agree on certain questions to carry their opinions into practice, or to give them a wider diffusion.

The only real bond between political partisans ought to be their identity of opinion. As soon as they differ, all union is at an end, without the slightest breach of duty on either side. Any bond of cohesion beyond this is evil, and begets evil. As soon as a feeling of *esprit de corps* gets up, military unscrupulousness soon follows, and the country is speedily sacrificed for the good of one's fellows. The regiment becomes the first thing; unkindness to a comrade the basest of acts, and non-attendance at mess the worst of crimes.

Douglas owed Buchanan nothing beyond coöperation as long as he agreed with him. He owed it to himself, as a gentleman, and then to the country, as a Senator, to separate himself from him openly and frankly the minute he differed with him, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, the character of gentleman and American citizen is a little higher than that of national Democrat. The fact is, we have been so long accustomed to act in masses, that we have acquired the habits and mental vision of sheep, or any other gregarious animals. We are fast ceasing to regard ourselves in any other light than that of voters at the beck of a caucus. A great number of us, once we step out of the narrow sphere of domestic life, lose all the attributes of manhood. Like some of the earlier Christian devotees, who asked to have more impossibilities presented to them, that their faith might shine the brighter, we are never so happy as when our wire-pullers present a rascal for our votes, or a swindle for support; and the greater the rascal, and the deeper the swindle, the more devoutly do we waddle to the polls. We shall be treated one of these days to the inspiriting spectacle of a Democratic fakir, suspended by a hook through the nobler portion of his animal economy, and swinging in the grounds of the Capitol, in honor of the Cincinnati Platform and the Lecompton Constitution.

Defeat of Francis P. Blair, Jr., in St. Louis.—We copy articles in respect to the result of the election in St. Louis, from the *Democrat* (Emancipation and Republican,) and the *Republican* (Buchanan Democratic,) from which some idea of the contest may be formed. Mr. Barrett would have been beaten by about 4,000 votes had the Republicans and Americans united on a single candidate. It is assumed by the *Democrat* that the Americans have the interests of the same "great cause"—Emancipation—at heart, as the supporters of Blair, and that the division had reference to antecedents, the Americans having formerly been Whigs, and the Blair men Democrats. If this be so, the triumph of the Administration Party is only apparent, and Emancipation but temporarily retarded. It is worthy of remark that Rollins, who was nominated for Governor last Fall by the Americans, and supported by the Republicans, was an avowed Emancipationist—a fact which supports the statement of the *Democrat* in regard to the Americans of St. Louis. The *Republican*, on the other hand, claims a great triumph for the enemies of Free Labor, but deals in vague generalities when setting forth the grounds of its rejoicing.

We have before us a letter from a prominent citizen of Missouri to a friend in this City, in which the writer, who is not a Republican or a political man, expresses the most confident belief in the speedy triumph of Emancipation. Free labor, he says, is rapidly expelling Slavery from the northern and eastern sections of the State. The question has none of the usual Abolition characteristics—it is purely one of political economy. The people of Missouri perceive that free labor is vastly more profitable, and they therefore prefer it. The expulsion of Slavery from that vigorous and flourishing State is a question of time only. Nothing is more certain than that her citizens will not contentedly see themselves outstripped by their neighbors of Illinois and Iowa.

The Gerrit Smith State Convention.—When Mr. Smith remarked to his friends at Peterboro', on the 28th ult., that he had no stomach for "shams," he evinced a premonition of the character of the Convention called to nominate him for Governor. That body,—skeleton is, perhaps, a better word,—met in Syracuse on Wednesday. Those who perused the sketch of its proceedings in our columns, yesterday, will have formed a tolerably correct notion of its importance. It was a small gathering, but not on that account harmonious. Indeed, the sort of men who composed it have always manifested a wonderful alacrity in disagreement. They are so strenuously conscientious, so abstractly and abstrusely devoted to principle, that no two of them can ever harmonize. Indeed, it has been said that a single full-blooded political Abolitionist, it kept for any length of time by himself, would infallibly split. The tendency to infinite divisibility was accordingly very strong in the Syracuse convocation. We are told that, first of all, the members "quarreled" as to the right of those present to discuss and vote. The President decided that only such as signed the call had any business to act in the meeting, and as he himself was not a signer, he at once vacated the chair. Under this ruling only twenty could be found qualified to sit, and these composed the Convention. They incontinently set themselves at work upon a heavy string of resolutions. The first of the series commences, in emulation of the three tailors in Fleet-street, "Resolved, That we the people of New-York," &c.

The Convention denounced all political parties, and declared that it would take Freedom and Temperance into its own hands. To carry out its views and the object of its assembling, it nominated Gerrit Smith, and imposed upon him the duty of stumping the State. How far Mr. S. will respond remains to be seen.

Thus ends the "Gerrit Smith movement." Twenty men constituted the total found willing to stand on the two planks of "Prohibition" and "Jerry Rescue."

Mr. Smith having stated at the Peterboro meeting that he should accept the Syracuse nomination only on condition that the Convention should be large and zealous, his letter declining the proferred honor may soon be expected to appear. "He has no time to waste on shams."

A full account, by our own reporter, of the proceedings, will be found in this morning's Times. The sayings and doings of that unique body are curious if not important. The *Atlas and Argus* says, that emissaries were sent up from Albany to sow dissension. If so, we should judge their journey was exceedingly unnecessary.

Would President Buchanan Accept a Renomination?—The *Journal of Commerce* takes special umbrage at an opinion, expressed by an occasional Washington correspondent of this paper, to the effect that President Buchanan is not unwilling to accept the Charleston nomination in 1860. This intimation it stigmatizes as "an unworthy effort to malign and damage the reputation of the chief Executive of the nation," in view of the fact that in his Inaugural Address he used the following language:

"Having determined not to become a candidate for reëlection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen."

Now, we cannot but think our neighbor unduly excited. Mr. Buchanan had, undoubtedly, "determined" on the 4th of March, 1857, "not to become a candidate for reëlection." But may he not revise his determination? Is there anything in his political history tending to show the unbending tenacity of purpose thus imputed to him?

A change of opinion in regard to a second term is not unprecedented among our Presidents. Even Gen. Jackson, with all his Roman firmness, manifested a degree of wavering on this delicate point. The *Journal of Commerce* may recollect that in his first message to Congress he recommended an amendment of the Constitution "to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term." But, did that induce him to decline a reelection? He altered his opinion, and so may Mr. Buchanan. It is very possible Mr. B. may not desire a renomination, and equally possible that it may not be offered him. But to wax indignant at the suggestion that, under certain circumstances, he might accept it, is not only uncalled for but absurd.

City Items.

Mr. Geo. P. Edgar, who was arrested on the suit of Hall & Maione, of No. 100 Walker-street, upon the affidavit of Wm. Herries, a former partner of Edgar, gave the required bail yesterday—M. C. Baker, coal merchant of Leonard-street, and Mr. Jas. Fairman, of the Bible House, became his bondsmen for $2,000. Mr. Edgar is now at liberty, and promises in a few days to make such a statement to the public as will put an entirely different aspect on affairs.

Excursion to Newport.—The steamer *Commodore* is to leave the City to-morrow afternoon for an excursion to Newport and back, returning on Sunday evening. A fine Band is to be provided for the occasion, and the fare for the round trip is but three dollars.

Cricket.—The Clubs of Montreal have authorized Mr. Pickering to challenge the St. George's Club of this City to play a Home and Home match in September. It awaits the decision of the St. George's Club.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Politics—Speeches of Breckinridge, Hammond and Newton—Hammond's Conservatism—Disunionism in Virginia—Subdivision of the Southern Confederacy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The speeches of Vice-President Breckinridge, of Senator Hammond, and of Mr. Witloughby Newton, of Virginia, form a triangulation in Southern politics worth studying. The Vice-President, whose address should have been the most dignified and statesmanlike, entered the arena as the mere vulgar partisan. His speech was alike destitute of courtesy, argument, or truth. The manners, the morals, the ethics of his oration were those of the lowest order of Southern Sectionalists. And yet, poor as was the spectacle presented by the second officer of the Government on the hustings, I do not doubt that the speech was as good a one as Mr. Breckinridge can make. I have heard him on many occasions during the past six or eight years, and have never found his efforts to rise above the level of mediocrity. They belonged rather to the classification described as "middling to ordinary." His last consists of the sediments produced from the filtration of the veriest trash of the Congressional debates.

Mr. Breckinridge is a candidate for the Presidency, and evidently believes that the candidate of the Democracy will pluck the golden fruit, and that the party will at the next convention be ruled by the South. In this last conclusion he is undoubtedly correct, and the policy he adopts of presenting himself as the exponent and representative of radical and uncompromising Southern principles may be judicious, considered with reference only to his candidacy and to the great issue which brought him to the stump, namely, the contest for the clerkship of a Kentucky Court.

Mr. Hammond's speech was rather a surprising production. It sounds like a homely fireside colloquy with his neighbors on the politics of the day, most alarmingly reasonable and moderate for a South Carolinian. In the course of his rambling "table talk," the Senator, with most amusing conceit, affirmed that almost everything good or bad which had been done by this Government had been originated and proposed by the South, and inasmuch as many important measures and doctrines had been first established by the South, and then overthrown by its opposition, so the Senator inferred his section would be able in the future to rule the Union in the same arbitrary and capricious manner. Mr. Hammond selects as examples of the fickleness and invincibility of the South, Anti-Slavery, the Tariff and a National Bank. He says Washington and Jefferson were Abolitionists. This is true, but the moment under the new Government that any discussion arose on the subject, the sentiments of the general mass of Southern population was found to be exactly what it is now. In the very first Congress, debates upon Slavery rose as furious and vindictive as ever were heard afterward.

But in respect to the Bank and the Tariff Mr. Hammond is altogether in error. In their origin both were Northern and Federal measures. Hamilton was the most illustrious champion of both. When, in conformity with his suggestions, the first Bank was chartered, Washington, before signing the bill, referred the question of its constitutionality to the Cabinet. The two Northern members, Hamilton and Knox, without hesitation, pronounced it constitutional. The opinion of Jefferson and Randolph was adverse. Washington decided the question affirmatively. And so of the Tariff—it was the celebrated report of Hamilton on "the policy of protecting domestic manufactures," in 1792, which settled that policy upon a firm basis. Jefferson opposed these views; but in 1803, when President, came in to the support of them.

Senator Hammond thinks disunion at the present time unnecessary. The South having ruled the Union in the past even to the extent of enforcing upon the Government its own pernicious blunders, like the Tariff and the Bank, she will rule it henceforth. But, says the Senator, if the North should for a continuous term of years bring its vast numerical majority to bear, then we (South Carolina and the South) must go out. But one Northern sectional administration would not, says Mr. H., be sufficient provocation. A second one might do the business; but even this fearful contingency, he states, doubtfully and unwillingly, as if, after all, it was not a heart offering, but an extorted tribute to the *genius Loci*.

Mr. Hammond's speech is very remarkable in one aspect. Its tone exhibits that strong undercurrent of schism which underlies the dead surface of South Carolina politics. The Senator is conservative. He repels with a good deal of scorn the ideas and plans of the secessionists—he even casts a slur on the memory of Calhoun as an original Bank man and Protectionist. He opposes the African Slave-trade, the annexation of Mexico, and annexation in general. He derides the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as demagoguism, the Kansas agitation as unnecessary and hopeless. He recommends a large increase of the army and navy. There has not lately been heard a more contemptuous, though quiet, reproof of the whole body of extreme Southern men and measures than this speech of Senator Hammond; and I apprehend that we shall speedily hear a fierce counterblast from some of the more windy and cantankerous sputterers who do the oratory for the secession wing. And it is quite as likely that we shall have a partial retraction from Senator H. himself.

The address of Mr. Newton was delivered before the graduating class of the Virginia Military Institute. It is a State institution, and it seems improbable that the substance of the political portion of the address should have been unknown before its delivery to the State authorities. As a disunion harangue, it, therefore, comes before the public stamped with a higher sanction than belongs to the private views of an individual. Mr. Newton was, twelve or fifteen years ago, a steady-going, slow-and-easy Whig member of Congress. He has since been lost to the political world, and was supposed to be entirely immersed in guano and bone dust—and, as patron of those fertilizers, has been looked on as a regenerator of Virginia.

This conservative gentleman informs the youth of the State, that disunion is a certainty, and that they must keep on the *qui vive* for it, since in the nature of things it cannot long be delayed. Politically, they have nothing to do but to prepare to take their part in the Southern Confederacy. Virginia is to be the head, the mistress, the queen of the new Republic. She is immediately to adopt a high protective tariff. The Southern Constellation, of which Virginia is to be the bright particular star, is to bring within its glorious effulgence Mexico, Central America, and all lands adjoining. This is all very common-place and nonsensical, and I can imagine with what a grim, sardonic smile Gov. Wise must have read these lofty anticipations of the orator. They will form a capital frame-work to an eulogy on the Union which will doubtless adorn his next message. Mr. Newton is certain that the revolution is a Virginia affair, that it will commence when she shall get ready, and that she will "ride the tempest and direct the storm" as easily as he rides his hobby. Mr. Hammond postpones disunion until South Carolina is in a humor to take the reins. When that happens, the other States will follow of course. Here is a serious difficulty at the very birth of the new Confederacy. As to Virginia, she will instantly become the North of the Cotton States. The feeling against her will soon become as bitter as it now is in the latter section against New-England, and with just the same reason. Dissolution will be the cry before the first generation which may witness the change shall have passed. Aquiday.

A Boy Fatally Shot.—Wednesday afternoon a mad bull was running through Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street. An unknown man fired at the bull, but the ball missed the bull and hit a boy named Jacob Jacobs in the left breast. The ball penetrated the left lung, and from the effects of the wound the boy died yesterday morning at the residence of his parents, No. 149 West Thirty-fifth-street. The deceased was 13 years of age. An inquest will be held on the body to-day by Coroner Perry.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

University of Vermont.

The commencement exercises at Burlington, Vt., began on Sunday last. President PEASE delivered the Baccalaureate sermon.

The anniversary exercises of the Society for Religious Inquiry occupied Sunday evening. The discourse was by the Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary. His theme was, *How we may individually attain the great results of life.*

Madison University.

Commencement week at this institution will open on the 15th inst. with a sermon before the Society for Inquiry. On Monday, the Æonian and Adelphian Societies will hold their anniversary, JOHN G. SAXE is the Poet; ELIHU BURRIT is to be the Orator. Several distinguished personages are to appear during the week. The Rev. GEO. C. BALDWIN, D. D., a very popular speaker, is to give an Address on Tuesday. Others are also set down for the occasion. On Wednesday, the Graduates will deliver their Orations in the Baptist Church. The evening will be devoted to a meeting o the Alumni. On Thursday, the Theological Class will give their Orations, after which an Address will be given by Prof. E. BOBBE. A large number of Baptists and others of this city will go up to Hamilton next week to be in season for the Commencement jubilee.

The Boston papers state that the Treasurer of Tufts College received last week a donation of *one thousand dollars* from a person who prefers that his name shall not be mentioned.

The Peterboro Meeting and Dr. Rice.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of a meeting of the citizens of Madison County, which convened at Peterboro on the 28th ult., to advance the interests of the "Gerrit Smith movement," republished from the *Evening Post* in the TIMES, amongst much else that was reported of that Convention, occurs the false and uncalled-for remarks of Dr. RICE, in which he says: "*He did not know a young Republican or Democrat* in Cazenovia who did not *drink*." That fact being promptly denied—after a slight qualification—he asserted: "*They all do it.*"

The announcement of said speech in the public prints caused quite a flutter in the social and business circles of this place. Parents began to rub up their eyes and look after their grown up boys; the ladies in wonder asked are these things so? and the young men having many engagements on hand, matrimonial and otherwise, began to fear the effects caused by such an announcement, for be it known, that intemperance is very unpopular in this place.

Seriously, it is due to this place, and especially to the young men thereof, that such misrepresentation should not travel the whole circle of the Press uncontradicted.

If this place and its inhabitants are noted for anything it is for temperance, and all the other elements of a moral and orderly community.

The young men here are either Republicans or Democrats, as they are charged in the remarks above quoted, and are as well informed, and drink as little as in the best communities of this or any other State.

That most to be wondered at is that the *Doctor* ever should have made any remarks at *any* place of sufficient importance, to have furnished him with his coveted notoriety, a place in the public prints.

Very truly, CITIZEN.

Andrew Jackson Claimed as a Virginian.

Mr. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, of Altona, Va., addresses a letter to Governor WISE, through the Charlestown *Spirit*, in which he claims to have made a discovery. He says:

Virginia had sons, great ones too, soldiers, in other States, in the Revolution, whose remains I would ask permission from the States they adorned, to remove and locate in the constellation in Richmond. I would have JAMES MADISON there, though but a young actor at the time, he grew so immediately, and great on the finish of the Revolution, to be a child of it. I would seek out the remains of GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE and ANDREW JACKSON, the latter of whom I claim (as the first unconsciously was) on, to me, undoubted authority, as a child of Virginia, born in Berkeley County, on the estate of JAMES STRODE. I claim his birth for Virginia, on the declaration of the late Mrs. SHEPHERD, the relict of the late Captain ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, and Mrs. BEDINGER, the wife of the late Major HENRY BEDINGER, of Berkeley County. These gentlemen were officers in the army of the Revolution. These ladies were respectively married, Mrs. SHEPHERD in the early part of the Revolution, and Mrs BEDINGER, a younger sister, at the conclusion. The war of 1812 gave to Gen. JACKSON celebrity, and the question of nativity was started, and among those advanced in life, who remained in Berkeley and Jefferson, taken therefrom, at that period, were those ladies, from whom I learned that an Irish family named JACKSON came to their father's, the late JAMES STRODE, somewhere about the year 1760, to whom their father furnished a small settlement and gave employment—that they were then young girls—that about 1764 or '65, a son was born to that family, who they named ANDREW—that they had two other sons older—that being themselves without brothers, they, with their two elder sisters, sought and obtained the consent of their father and mother, when in 1768 the JACKSONS were making arrangements to emigrate to the Waxhaw Settlement in North Carolina, to obtain from the JACKSONS their youngest son, ANDREW, to be raised as a brother—but were unable to do so, though they went some five miles on the road, importuning—the JACKSONS were poor, the STRODES having all that could be desired. It seems as if the hand of destiny was in the matter, and that ANDREW was a fated boy. Many years after I had received this information from these ladies, I think in 1824 early, when Gen. JACKSON was put forward by his friends for the Presidency, I met with GEORGE JOHNSTON, a Scotchman, a very aged man, in my neighborhood, who in early life, I think, was in Braddock's Defeat, and a soldier through the Revolution, and who had resided near Mr. STRODE'S residence from 1760 to the Revolution, advocating the election of Gen. JACKSON, (to whom I was then opposed, Mr. CRAWFORD, you know, being the Democratic nominee for the Presidency,) on the ground of his superior military talent. I immediately inquired if he had ever known a family of the name of JACKSON, who had resided on Mr. JAMES STRODE'S estate previous to the Revolution, if so, how many children they had, and of what sex, and what became of the family. He replied promptly that he knew such a family—that they had three sons, the youngest of whom was called ANDREW, (ANDY as he called him,) who was carried on the hip—that is was not able to travel, when in 1768 they went to the Waxhaw settlement in North Carolina. No history or biography of General JACKSON had then been written, and if one had been, JOHNSTON was illiterate and he had no idea of the object of my inquiry. Upon him answering as above, I asked him if he knew that the General JACKSON whose claim he was advocating was the little ANDY JACKSON, the son of the poor Irish family, who had resided on Mr. STRODE'S farm previous to the revolution, and who left there and settled in the Waxhaw settlement in North Carolina. He answered, no—and inquired of me if it was so. I replied certainly. Upon which he abused the old General, and swore he would cut his throat, the poor Irishman, to desire to be president of the United States; and at that election and the subsequent one he voted against him. This biographer of General JACKSON (EATON) places the arrival of the family, in 1768, direct from Ireland, in the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina—bringing the youngest son of the family, named ANDREW, with them. Thus we have, on good authority, (mine cannot be doubted, for my informants survived till recently,) two families, both Irish, who emigrated to the Waxhaw settlement, and each family having their youngest son named ANDREW. I have understood that that settlement was believed to be in North Carolina previous to the revolution—that her Courts had jurisdiction over its inhabitants, it being included in one of her counties—that after the Revolution, the two States of South and North Carolina had the division line run, and that that settlement fell into South Carolina. Could it be possible that two families from Ireland, each having three sons, the youngest one in each family bearing the name of ANDREW, could arrive in the same year, 1768, in the same settlement?

HEAVY SHIT.—Yesterday Mr. GEORGE WILKES editor and proprietor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, commenced an action against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, for an article on scurrilous newspaper literature, published in yesterday's *Herald*, in which *Porter's Spirit* was classed with the *Alligator* of STEPHEN H. ESARCH, and the *Red Flag* of DAVID WEMYSS JOHNSON. The damages are laid by Mr. WILKES at $25,000.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The news of the arrival of the *Niagara* on our coast with her end of the Atlantic Cable, was all the topic of conversation yesterday. No demonstrations were publicly made in honor of the event, citizens only waiting to learn the full success of this great experiment of the age before surrendering themselves to their enthusiasm.

Sea and Ship News.

FROM JARVIS ISLAND.—The ship *John Marshall*, at Honolulu May 25, reports the following to the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*:

"Left Honolulu on the afternoon of Feb. 27. Had pleasant weather for two weeks—wind easterly. March 12, passed to the westward of Christmas Island—fell to the leeward on account of the westerly current, and had to beat up. Did not reach Jarvis Island until the 31st of March. On the 31st, at 7 P. M., anchored off the southwest point in 15 fathoms water, with 75 fathoms chain. On the 21 of April, placed moorings—a large anchor of 5,000 pourds in 35 fathoms water with 60 fathoms chain. Laid until the 8th of May, during which time discharged all her cargo, including 20 tons coals, provisions and water for the men for three months. Erected the buildings—took on board 400 tons of guano, leaving on the Island Mr. CHARLES H. JUDD and 23 men. Started for Honolulu May 8, and arrived on the 26th—18 days passage—winds E. N. E."

M'Henry, *alias* Townsend, was in Rochester a few days since on his return from New-York and Washington, and stated to us that he had furnished such evidence as satisfied the Crown counsel that he is not Townsend. A *nolle prosequi* will probably be entered in the case now pending, in which M'Henry is charged with one of Townsend's robberies.

Politics in New-York.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, 5th.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday at the Delavan House, in this city. Every member of the Committee was present, except Mr. SWEENY, of the City of New York, who is now absent in Europe. The action of the Committee was entirely harmonious and unanimous, and in this respect was but a reflection of the feeling which pervades the Democracy of the State. As will be seen from a notice which we publish, a Convention was called for the 15th day of September, at Syracuse. This will be one week after the meeting of the Republican Convention, and only five days later than the State Convention was held last year, and is probably early enough to give sufficient time to prepare for the Fall campaign, in a year when there is no unusual political excitement.

The following is the call:

A Democratic State Convention, to be composed of one Delegate from each Assembly District, will be held at the City of Syracuse on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, at such place as shall hereafter be designated by the Democratic State Central Committee, to nominate candidates for the officers of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

In those counties where no Assembly District Committees have been appointed to call Conventions for the election of delegates, the General Committee of the county shall provide the mode and manner in which such delegates shall be chosen.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1858.

First District—FERNANDO WOOD. PETER B. SWEENY.
Second District—SAM. FOWLER, D. R. F. JONES.
Third District—GEO. BEACH, P. CAGGER.
Fourth District—R. G. STONE, R. H. CUSHNEY.
Fifth District—H. H. COATES, HENRY GRESS, Jr.
Sixth District—HIRAM A. BEEBE, HARVEY HUBBARD.
Seventh District—S. B. HEWITT, POMEROY TUCKER.
Eighth District—DEAN RICHMOND, WM. VADERVOORT.

Virginia Politics.

DR. RUFFNER IN REPLY TO HON. JOHN LETCHER—THE SLAVERY ADDRESS OF 1847.

From the Kanawha (Va.) Republican.

To the People of Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Hon. JOHN LETCHER has lately come before you with a letter concerning my Address on Slavery, published in 1847, at the request of himself and ten other gentlemen of Lexington, Va. In this letter he charges me with having committed a fraud on him and his ten associates, in the publication of that Address. The allegation vaguely intimates that I foisted in exceptionable things. This is a serious charge, and to me entirely new: for never before, during the ten years and nine months since the Address was published, did I hear of any such charge having been made by any one, either publicly or privately.

Since great ignorance and misconception seem to exist respecting the origin and history of that Address, I will give a plain statement of facts. As few persons have copies of the pamphlet, I shall have to say something also of its contents.

In the Spring or Summer of 1847, I was informed that a debate on Slavery had arisen in the Franklin Society of Lexington, Va., and I was requested to attend, as the debate was expected to be long and interesting. This Society embraced most of the professional and literary gentlemen of the town, besides other intelligent citizens, and met weekly to debate questions. I was an honorary member, but did not regularly attend the meetings. The debate on Slavery was continued from week to week for a considerable time.

When I attended, I found the question to be, not whether Slavery was right or wrong, but whether or not it was injurious to the public prosperity. Mr. LETCHER and others took the Anti-Slavery side, whilst some able debaters, such as Mr. (now Judge) BROCKENBROUGH and Col. SMITH, of the V. M. Institute, were on the Pro Slavery side.

No one, as far as I remember, took the Abolitionist ground, that slaveholding is a sin, and ought for that reason to be abolished. With us it was merely a question of expediency, and was argued with special reference to the interests of West Virginia.

I joined the Anti-Slavery side, and after a while, having collected some statistical facts, I made the speech which led to the publication of the Address. I was soon afterwards requested by some of our party to prepare my argument for publication, as it was thought by them to be unanswerable, and, I was told, had converted several members of the society. I hesitated at first, and either refused or postponed compliance with the request, not wishing to appear before the public as a partisan on this question, whilst I occupied the Presidential chair of Washington College; though I knew that my broken health would compel me to an early resignation.

But as the debate proceeded, we all became so heated under the hammer of argument, pro and con, that we were ready for an attempt to carry our views into effect. I commenced writing out the whole argument on our side; and when about the time the debate closed, and we had a decided majority of votes in the society, I was again spoken to. I consented to prepare for publication, not my speech merely, but whatever else might contribute to the success of our scheme for the gradual removal of Slavery from West Virginia.

But I required two conditions: 1st, that those who desired the publication of the argument, should present their request in writing, in terms conformable to the plan of publication which I suggested—and 2d, that all should contribute to the cost of printing. I was willing to come out, not as an individual, but only as the organ of a respectable party, and such I thought we were, though at the outset few in number. The Anti-Slavery feeling that had been prevalent in West Virginia, seemed to need only such an impulse as we could give it, to recover its former strength.

Mr. LETCHER and ten other gentlemen readily complied with my conditions, and addressed me the letter which was printed in the foreground of the pamphlet. In this letter the eleven gentlemen said expressly, that they did not expect me to furnish my speech just as it was delivered, nor did they wish me to "confine myself strictly to the views then expressed." On the contrary, they desired to have "the whole argument in favor of the proposition presented to the public in a perspicuous and condensed form." Thus they left it discretionary with me to add to the matter of my speech whatever I thought proper to give completeness and force to the argument "in favor of removing the negro population from West Virginia," as they expressed it. *The whole contents of the pamphlet were written conformably to the desire expressed in this letter.*

My colleagues added in their letter, that the views expressed in my speech, were "in a *shape* which could not give just cause of offence to even those who were most fastidious and excitable on the subject of Slavery." This could mean only that my views were not of the *abolitionist shape*. The address presented the same views as the speech, and in the same argumentative shape. I maintained the moral right of slave holding, and assailed the Abolitionists as a morally insane, malignant, meddlesome and mischievous sect, with whom we would have nothing to do. But I argued strenuously, as we all did in the society, that Slavery, in its effects upon the country, was a "pernicious institution," &c.

When the address was circulated by mail and otherwise through West Virginia, we soon perceived that most of the editors and politicians of the Valley would not embark with us in an enterprise of doubtful success. They objected to our movement as ill-timed, while Northern Abolitionism was raging. Without their concurrence we must fail. West of the Alleghany the pamphlet was better received: in East Virginia some papers denounced it as abolitionist.

It is true, as Mr. LETCHER says, that my colleagues did not contribute to the cost of the publication. When the printer's bill came in, and I privately spoke to one or two of them about it, I found that for some reason there was a disinclination to contribute. Therefore I paid the printer's bill myself. As several of them sided me in the distribution of the pamphlet, and I never heard till now the charge of fraud in the publication, which I know to be false, I imagined any reason but *that*, and made no inquiry on the subject. None of our party ever, to my knowledge, objected to the contents of the Address. Now, as Mr. LETCHER'S charge is vague, I call upon him to specify what "exceptionable things" I foisted into the Address. My sole object is self-defence. I accuse no one. Let him specify: then, having a definite issue, I will try conclusions with him.

HENRY RUFFNER.

KANAWHA SALINES, July 15, 1858.

Judge Douglas and the Germans.

Judge DOUGLAS was waited upon recently, in Chicago, by a large deputation of the Germans of that city, and in response to the address of their spokesman, he made the following among other remarks:

I am obliged to you for your kind allusion to my efforts to strike down that proscriptive policy which attempted, a few years ago, to invade the social, civil and religious freedom of this country. *I made the first speech ever pronounced on the American Continent against that proscriptive system which proposed to strike men down on account of their birthplace or their religion.* [Immense enthusiasm.] Of all the acts of injustice ever attempted to be perpetrated, the greatest was to make the birthplace or the religious creed a political test in the exercise of the elective franchise. [Cheers.]

I hold that this Government was established by the white men of the continent—men of European birth or European descent then on the continent. It was established for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men, on the white basis. Spain and France, in their colonies on the American continent, admitted the negro and Indian to citizenship with the white man, on an equality. In the colonies from which this nation sprung, the political rights were confined to the white men: not merely to Englishmen, or Germans, or Swedes, or Swiss, but to all white men, all men of European birth and posterity. Say what you please, the experience of the world proves that there is such a thing as superior and inferior races. The experience of the world in all ages proves that the negro is incapable of self-government in all climes. [Cheers.] For this reason our fathers in making our institutions, confined the governing power to the white race, excluding no white man, but making no mixed basis, either with the Indians or negroes. Look at the difference between the Spanish-American colonies and the French-American colonies, and the colonies of which this country was originally composed. Their political amalgamation has produced domestic amalgamation, and demoralization and degradation below the point of capacity for self-government has been the result in every instance; here the white basis has been preserved, and we find the highest mental, physical, moral, and social development that the world has ever witnessed. [Bravo and cheers.]

Gentlemen, our duty is, by a stern and inflexible adherence to this great principle of self-government, by elevating our race and preserving the pure principles of Government upon which all our institutions rest, to go forward in the mission which the Almighty has ordained for us. We are engaged in a fierce political contest in this State; a conflict involving great political principles at which I have just glanced, but which it will be my purpose in every part of the State, during the ensuing Summer, to discuss freely before the people in a candid and frank manner, in order to take their verdict upon my acts as their representative in the Senate of the United States. It will be my pleasure, and I trust it will be yours, to meet you and all our German fellow-citizens, and discuss these questions and such others as may be brought into the contest, freely and frankly, in a spirit of candor and frankness.

I desire to be heard, because my opinions and political acts have been misrepresented. I desire that you shall understand them, and then, if I am right, sustain me; if I am wrong, then select a man who will carry out your principles better than myself. ["We could not find one," and cheers.] If Mr. LINCOLN will sustain the honor and advance the prosperity of Illinois more than myself, it is your duty—a duty that you owe to yourselves and to your children—to sustain him in preference to me. ["Never," etc.] If, on the contrary, you approve the principles I advocate, and have confidence that I will carry them out in good faith, and with that degree of ability you desire and have a right to expect in the National Councils, I shall be extremely happy to receive the approval that your votes will convey, at the next election. ["You shall receive them," and cheers.] I again thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your friendship.

Steam on the Canals.

THE SECOND CANAL STEAMER—COMPARATIVE COST OF STEAM AND HORSE POWER.

The Buffalo *Express*, of Wednesday, says:

"The new Canal steamer, *P. L. Sternberg*, took her departure yesterday, with 4,000 bushels of wheat, shipped for Rochester. She is able to carry 5,000 bushels with ease, but her owners thought best not to load her to her fullest capacity on the first trip. With 4,000 bushels of wheat she draws four feet of water, and went down the creek at the rate of six or seven miles per hour. In turning from the Erie Basin into a canal slip she broke her tiller chocks and was compelled to tie up and have them replaced, which took until about 4 o'clock, when she started again with a number of our most experienced forwaiders on board as passengers.

We learn that her owners have been written to, to have her in Rochester by Friday, where she will meet Governor KING and the Canal Commissioners, who will accompany her back to this city, testing her machinery and making such experiments on the passage up as may prove of interest to the future success of steam canal navigation.

In view of the importance of the subject of steam canal navigation, the Board of Trade met yesterday and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade appoint a Committee of five to cooperate with a Committee of the citizens of Buffalo, in conferring with the citizens of the cities of Rochester and Lockport and the several villages intermediate on the canal, with a view to an appropriate demonstration on the reception of the Governor of the State and members of the Canal Commission, incident to the introduction and success of steam on the canals and in view of the further improvement by raising the bridges, and the eventual completion of the enlargement.

The Chair nominated, in accordance with the above resolution, the following gentlemen to act as such Committee: Messrs. Hiram Niles, Wm. Foot, Wm. Bowen, L. Enos, and A. T. Blackmar.

The Rochester *Union* of Wednesday evening says:

The tug *S. S. Whallon*, with a dredge in tow, arrived here sometime during last night, with a bursted flue. The dredge will be towed to Montezuma by horses, and the boat will be out in repair for the experimental trips on Thursday or Friday."

The Buffalo *Republic* has the following:

"The experiment to be instituted the latter part of the present week, under the supervision of the Governor, the Canal Commissioners and State officers, with a view to ascertaining the effect produced by steam-propelled boats at different rates of speed upon the banks of the Canal, is justly anticipated with much interest by every one interested in the prosperity of the great Canal, as being likely to exert an important influence, not only in hurrying on the general introduction of steam as the mode of propulsion, and thereby placing the Canal in a vastly more effective condition for competing successfully with rival trade routes, but also of encouraging an immediate interest in the Canal, and a more general confidence in its capabilities and prospects, which will advance the work of enlargement, and render it more a labor of hope, and less a burden of anxiety.

The experiment is to be conducted upon the long level between Pittsford and Pendleton, and the boat to be used is the *P. L. Sternberg*, built last Winter by Messrs. VAN SLYCK, NORRIS & Co. The engine which was first placed in the *Sternberg* was found to be poorly adapted to the purpose, and the experiment made with her last Spring was not satisfactory. Since then she has been undergoing alterations, which were suggested by the first trial, and her former engine has been replaced by a new one.

The Syracuse *Journal* publishes a communication from Mr. J. W. NORGROSS, which gives an idea of the comparative cost of steam and horse power on the Canals:

A boat supplied with a ten-horse steam engine, would require no more hands to manage her than is used with horses, and the only difference in cost would be between an engineer and driver—the former $30 and the latter $16 per month.

A ten horse steam engine can be run at an expense of 50 lbs. of coal per hour, at $5 per ton. Therefore she could be run forty hours with one ton of coal—a distance of 120 miles, at three miles per hour, and would cost:

For one ton of coal	$5 00
Extra wages of Engineer	2 50
One quart sperm oil	56
Total	$8 12

Same distance done by horse-power would be, for 120 miles towing, done at 20 cents per mile, which I believe is below the present rate of towing, $24; time at 2½ miles per hour, 48 hours. Now, allowing the expenses of the boat to be equal in other respects, the above estimate shows a saving in favor of steam of $15 88, and a gain of eight hours in the 120 miles.

Meeting of the Judges—Amendment of the Rules.

From the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday.

After our report closed yesterday the following proceedings were had:

Rule 13 amended, by adding "No counsel shall occupy more than one hour in summing up, unless by permission of the Judge presiding." Also, amended, as to the "standing" provision, giving Justice power to dispense with the requirement at circuit.

Rule 14 amended, by inserting "or motions" after causes in first line, and also by changing "two hours" to one hour.

Rule 15 made to conform to practice.

Rules 18 and 19 struck out, and Rules 20 and 21 of 1852 inserted.

Rule 20 amended so as to require affidavit to state if extension of time to answer or demur has been procured.

Rule 22, requires referees to find conclusions of facts and of law separately, &c.

In references other than in the issues in an action, report to be filed and become absolute unless exceptions be taken within eight days after the filing.

Rule 24, italicised words struck out; also, amendments proposed to case or exceptions shall be marked by party making case or exceptions his allowance or disallowance of the same.

Rule 25, no order to show cause to be made by a Judge at Chambers returnable to any other Judge at Chambers than one who granted the order, except in 1st district.

Rule 27, amended by inserting "exceptions" after "cases" in second line.

Also, contested motions not to be heard at Circuit, except in 1st district.

Also, makes an appeal from an order, overruling or sustaining a demurrer, an enumerated motion.

Rule 28, amended by striking out last subdivision.

Rule 29, amended, requiring opinion of Court below, &c., or an affidavit that it cannot be procured. Parties to serve the adverse party with three copies papers and points eight days before term.

Rule 30, amended, by changing "this," in second line, to "the."

Rule 31, substitute for first two lines the words "in all enumerated motions," "each party, &c.," except in Common Pleas, Court of New-York.

Rule 39 Struck out.

Rule 40. Insert "to" in place of last word 37th page.

Rule 41. Amended, requiring pleadings to be folded, legibly written and indorsed. Also, if papers be not folded and marked, the party on whom they are served must return with objection, or he shall be deemed to have waived his objection.

New Rule substituted for 43d Rule.

Rule 44, amended by striking out the words "Notice and," in the seventh line.

Rule 46, conformed to practice under Code.

Rule 47, amended by striking out all after "deed" in fourth line, p. 42.

Also, requires moneys to be deposited in Life Insurance and Trust Company, or United States Trust Company.

No order to stay a sale under foreclosure proceedings to be granted except on two days' notice to plaintiff's attorney.

Rule 53, last clause struck out.

Rule 55, requires investment to be in New-York State Stocks or United States Stocks.

Rule 56 requires statement of principal and interest, etc., before Court will direct moneys to be paid over.

Rule 64, in divorce cases Court shall not appoint a referee nominated by either party.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5—9 A. M.

After much discussion, a resolution to select a reporter of the decisions of the General and Special Terms was voted down.

Rule 1 was altered so as to allow candidates for admission as attorneys, to be examined in each district on the 2d and 4th terms in each year.

A few other unimportant amendments were made, the whole to be revised by the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. W. F. ALLEN, when

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Harvest and Business Prospects in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 2.

The past week has been one of considerable suspense and anxiety to those interested in trade, in consequence of the rumors respecting the wheat crop, the harvesting of which is just now commencing. Were we to give credence to half the unfavorable statements that are made, we should almost anticipate a famine; and it is this very spirit of exaggeration which is so prevalent that leads us to hope that, after all, the harvest will turn out well. In some localities there is no doubt but that the rust has done much damage, and that in others the effects of the weevil and midge are painfully manifest, yet taking the Province as a whole, we are of opinion that the crop will be better than is generally anticipated. Even a partial failure is much to be deplored; for, however large the yield of the present crop, even should it be a successful one, it must necessarily fall far short of the amount required to settle the balance of trade against us. The fact is, it will take years of the most extended production, and the closest economy, to make matters at all easy with us, while it is a matter of conjecture to many who are well calculated to judge whether we will within even the next ten or twelve years experience the same prosperity and plenitude of money which we enjoyed a year ago. The cause of this happy state of affairs was the influx of foreign money in the construction of public works, &c., and the consequent inflation which was thus inspired. But upon the withdrawal of this foreign aid, and a continual drain on the Province in the shape of interest, the value of property came down to its legitimate level, the banks, unable to keep out a circulation, and fearing each other, contracted the currency, and in the space of six months the country was precipitated from an apparent prosperity to a state almost bordering on bankruptcy. It is a subject of remark that in all agricultural countries there is necessarily never an abundance of money, and from all indications there is nothing to show that Canada will be an exception. Yet this need not be a barrier to material prosperity. It is a result of the period of inflation which we have experienced that extravagance and speculation should prevail, but these are checked; and although it may be hard to practise economy, and obtain a living or amass wealth by labor alone, necessity compels it, as through this process only can we hope for the restoration of prosperous years. Our people must learn to be content with a moderate competence for their necessities and wants, and to obtain this, not by living on the earnings and production of others, but by producing themselves something that is required by the people. We have had too many engaged in business, there has been too much competition, too much overtrading, too much credit, and the time has now arrived when this excess is stopped—when the wits of a man will accomplish less than his hands—when the labor and production of the few for the support of the many, must be reversed, and the labor of the many be made to support all.

United States Court of Claims—Important Circular from the Solicitor.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, July 5, 1858.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the rules and practice now controlling business in the Court of Claims.

The rule requiring the petition to be printed no longer exists, and the claimant is relieved from all expense of printing.

Documents and papers intended to be relied upon as evidence in a cause, in whatever form the same may exist, as well as depositions, must be furnished complete and filed with the Clerk, with references where the originals may be found, when copies, instead of the originals, are filed. If in any language other than English a correct translation must also be furnished and filed.

When all the claimant's evidence is in and filed with the Clerk, the petitioner's counsel must make and file with the Clerk a written schedule thereof, together with a notice in writing that the evidence on his part is closed. When the testimony on the part of the United States is closed, the same course will be pursued by the Solicitor. This notice and schedule will prevent any future misapprehension concerning the evidence to be relied upon in argument. When the record is thus completed, it will be indexed and printed in the same manner as records in the Supreme Court are now printed. When the record shall have been printed, the claimant will be entitled to four copies thereof, preparatory to making and filing his brief with the Clerk.

The brief should state and number the several facts which the claimant believes he has proved, with references to the page of the record where he thinks the evidence is found to establish them; and, if he chooses, he may extract such portions of the proof which he thinks will establish the several facts. He also should state and number his propositions of law, with a reference to the authorities which sustain them. Where a statute or regulation of a department is involved, the material parts should be set out at length, and the essential parts of elementary works and decisions should be accurately quoted. It is advisable to add briefly the substance of the reasons for the conclusions which are sought to be established. The Solicitor will prepare his brief after seeing that of the claimant, and in doing so he designs to pursue the same course which is recommended to the claimant. When both briefs are completed and filed, they will be printed, and form a part of the record, which, with the opinion of the Court, is to be sent to Congress.

This course will enable the parties to examine the whole case with ease, and the Court readily to understand the points of fact and law in controversy. With a compact record containing the pleadings and facts which are in evidence, and the subjects and points of difference, the Court will readily comprehend the case, and their determination, it may be confidently assumed, will be correct. With such advantages for a full and clear understanding of the views of both parties and of the Court, Congress will have little difficulty in forming its own conclusions.

Cases not heretofore argued will be subject to the practice above contemplated, and will be entered upon a special trial docket in the order in which they shall be thus prepared for a practical hearing by the actual filing of the briefs. No unargued cases can be heard until the testimony is closed on both sides and a schedule thereof furnished to the Clerk, with a notice that it is closed, and the record printed, and briefs made and filed, as above suggested. They will be entered and heard in the order in which these proceedings shall be actually completed.

Cases not deemed difficult or special, the Solicitor, on written application before his brief shall be made, will consent to submit upon the printed records and briefs.

Justice to other suitors will induce the Solicitor to adhere strictly to the regular order of business, and cases will not be taken up out of their order on the perfected trial docket.

I understand it is the intention of the Court, at the opening of the next session, to decide in all cases heretofore argued and submitted. The cases ordered for reargument will then be taken up in their order on the docket upon which they now stand.

If is understood to be the intention of the Court hereafter to go into consultation upon cases as fast as argued, to decide them as soon thereafter as the members of the Court can properly investigate and prepare their written opinions, with bills for carrying their decisions into effect where favorable to the claimant, according to the intention of the Act of Congress establishing the Court.

It is the wish of the Solicitor to have each case so prepared and presented that its whole merits may be easily understood and fully considered and passed upon, with the hope that the determination of the Court may be such as to satisfy both suitors and the public that ample justice has been done in the determination of the Court.

Very respectfully,
R. H. GILLET, Solicitor.

Personal.

The following sketch of Mr. Brown, the new Canadian Premier, is given by the Rochester *Union*:

"Mr. Peter Brown, father of George, is a native of Edinburg, where he was for some time a merchant. He came to New-York, we believe, in 1836, while George was yet a minor, and established himself in trade, probably not on an extensive scale, in Canal-street—in which he was unfortunate. After this, the son was a 'dry goods clerk' at Muir's, in Broadway. The family continued to reside in New-York till the Spring of 1844, where they gained an honest livelihood and maintained a respectable position in Society—as the Rev. Drs. M'Elroy and Potts would doubtless inform the *Post*. But in 1843 the father and son went to Toronto, we believe, to take charge of the *Banner*, a religious paper previously established. They soon after started the *Globe*, which subsequently monopolized their attention and their talents. Mr. George Brown early manifested a taste for political life, which his position enabled him to gratify; and his unflagging industry and good native powers soon made him conspicuous. It is not improbable that he long ago conceived the idea of working his way up to the head of the Colonial Government."

An English paper says: "A paragraph has gone the round of the papers within the last few days, informing the public that the signature of the immortal Shakespeare may be seen at the British Museum, affixed to the mortgage deed of a deed of purchase of a house in Blackfriars, on the 11th of March, 1612-13. Perhaps our fellow-citizens and the public generally, who feel an interest in such matters, will thank us for stating that there is to be seen in the City Library at Guildhall, Shakespeare's autograph signature, affixed to the identical deed of purchase of the same property, dated the 10th of March; showing that the said purchase was effected only one day before the mortgage took place. The signature to the mortgage deed at the British Museum is "Wm. Shakespeare;" to the deed of purchase at Guildhall the signature is written in full, "William Shakespeare," the Christian name being particularly legible.

Dr. A. P. Biegler, whose death in State Prison has been announced, was about 50 years of age, a graduate of Berlin University, and a homœopathic physician of large and successful practice, during his residence in this country. He came from Germany to New-York about the year 1834, practiced for a time in Albany, and removed to Rochester in 1840, with a high reputation as a practitioner and for wealth. His history outside of his profession is not creditable, and has become well known. There are persons in good standing, who still believe him to have been unjustly punished in both instances of his imprisonment at Auburn. He was last sentenced for a term of seven years, at Buffalo, in May, 1857, and had served out more than a year of the allotted time.

Billy Bowlegs has conceived a violent affection for Mr. Charles E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, by way of testifying his regard, has presented that gentleman a handsomely finished cane, made from the wood of a royal palm tree, which was cut from Billy's own plantation. The cane has a golden head, on which is inscribed, "From Billy Bowlegs, Seminole Chief, to Chas. E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

A painting by M. Ivanoff, a Russian painter of note, the subject of which is "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness," is now being exhibited in the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. It has cost M. Ivanoff, a letter states, twenty years' labor, and he made a journey to Jerusalem expressly to make sketches for it. It is said that the Imperial Museum of Russia has purchased it for 40,000 roubles (160,000f.)

General Tom Thumb has made his *début* as a character singer at the Alhambra; sang several songs, and was very well received, especially in "Bobbin' Around;" and his dancing, which was really very clever, was received with immense applause.

The Coventry *Herald* announces the departure of the senior member for Coventry, the Right Hon. E. Ellice, for America. The Right Hon. gentleman intends to travel through Canada, and return home by way of New-York. He is expected to reach England again at the latter end of October.

The marriage of Judge Denio is announced. The bride was a daughter of Honorable Timothy Pitkin.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that orders have been received from Washington, to restore to their owners the $12,000 worth of sugar seized a few days since, on the ground of undervaluation.

The Gold Discoveries in Western Kansas.

From the Missouri Democrat.

By Mr. T. E. HICKS, an old companion of Col. FREMONT, who arrived in this city yesterday from Emporia, Kansas, we learn important information respecting the newly-discovered gold mines on Green River, in the western part of that Territory.

Mr. HICKS left Emporia a week ago. The wheat and oats had all been harvested in good order, and the yield was extraordinarily great. Mr. HICKS threshed over eighty two bushels of wheat grown upon two acres of ground, and thinks that is but a little more than an average yield of other fields in that vicinity. All other kinds of grain and vegetables were proportionably large, and the grass crop turned off three tons to the acre on the upland prairie.

The celebration on the Fourth at Emporia was participated in by about 1,500 persons.

On Thursday, the 22d, at Burlingame, 120 miles west of Kansas City, on the Santa Fé Road, he overtook a company of seven teen or eighteen men with teams, who were returning from the gold diggings on Green River to Leavenworth after provisions. From Mr. ROBERT J. WILSON, who was in command of the train, he learned that this was a portion of a party of over a hundred—men, women and children—who started from Little Rock, Arkansas, in May last. They had a considerable amount of gold dust with them, which appeared to be of pure quality. In answer to a question put by Mr. H. as to how they had done, Mr. WILSON replied that "they had no reason to complain." Their point of operation was on a small creek at the head of Green River, which runs out of the Green Mountains, and at a distance of about 400 miles from Fort Riley, or 75 miles southeast of Fort Bridger. At the time they left, some 400 persons were there—some from Salt Lake, some released soldiers, and the balance from Kansas and Nebraska.

The river beds seemed to contain the richest deposits. The stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but now they were constructing a dam so as to change the course of the stream and expose crevices in the bottom, which they supposed contained rich deposits of gold.

The health of those there had been good, and no disturbance had been manifested by the Indians.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is an extract of a letter received at this office, from an officer on board the U. S. steamer *Germantown*, dated Whampoa China, May 17:

"We are now anchored in Whampoa Harbor, twelve miles from Canton, having arrived here from Hong Kong. Our boats are all out, armed, provisioned, and otherwise prepared for an outbreak, which is momently expected in the last named city. The English are momently expecting an attack; and in that event, the *Germantown* and her officers are all ready to protect the lives and property of American citizens going business there.

The American, English, French and Russian squadrons are all in the Gulf of P'Cheile. I understand the *Powhatan* will go there in a week or two.

HONG-KONG, May 20, 1858.

The *Powhatan* will relieve the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, which sailed for New-York *via* Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th.

The flag of Commodore TATTNALL was transferred to the *Powhatan* on the 13th, when the usual salutes were fired. This fine ship, which has been constantly on the move for the past five months, will leave as soon as she completes loading, probably to-morrow. Her destination is suppos

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuffs Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 3.

FLOUR—The demand during the last week has been confined almost exclusively to extras, for which it has been very active, closing steady, with a limited inquiry. The stock is becoming quite reduced, and, unless at once replenished, will soon become very low. The stock of common brands is somewhat larger, though the amount on hand is not large. Prices through the entire week have ruled dull. The amount of Flour received by lake during the six days ending Saturday, was 23,948 bbls., of which 17,691 were shipped hence by canal, and 7,051, as shown by the manifests reported at the Custom-House, consigned directly to the New-York Central Railroad, which, added to the amount exported by canal, foots up 24,742, showing that the receipts by lake have not equaled the shipments by canal and railroad into 794 bbls.

WHEAT—During the forepart of the week just closed the maket was quiet, and the transactions of a limited character. Prices from the middle to the close of the week were somewhat easier, and holders seem disposed to press sales. The demand toward the latter part of the week was to supply the wants of millers. Some of our mills, which have hitherto floured in the day time only, have, within a short time, secured extra help, and are at present running both night and day, turning out nearly as much again Flour as formerly. The receipts by lake for the week closing on Saturday were 345,703 bushels, and the exports by Canal during the same period 299,519 bushels, leaving a balance of 106,184 bushels for the local and interior trade. Yesterday, the market was very active for Wheat, much more so than on any previous Monday for some weeks.

CORN—The imports during the week ending on Saturday were 531,625 bushels, being more than the average since it has commenced to arrive freely. The exports east by canal during the same time amounted to 246,923 bushels, leaving a balance of 284,702 bushels, the greater portion of which has gone into the hands of dealers here. The stock has been in comparatively few hands and its holders have throughout the week been quite firm, so much so that sales have been materially retarded in consequence. On Friday afternoon the market, which had been comparatively quiet up to that time, gave place to one of activity, and prices advanced 2c. ₱ bushel. Since then prices have remained firm, and the transactions of an ordinary character.

OATS—The stock has been in the hands of but few during past week, the holders of which have been very firm, at prices which did not, until after the middle of the week, meet the views of buyers. Prices have advanced somewhat, and are at present very firm. The receipts by lake during the week ending Saturday, were 103,905 bushels, and the exports by canal for the same period, 115,087, showing that the stock on hand at the commencement of the week has been drawn upon to the amount of 11,252 to meet the export demand. Notwithstanding this deficit, the receipts seem to have been fully equal to the wants of buyers. Most of the sales during the week have been made with a view to immediate shipment by canal, as the figures given above indicate. Yesterday afternoon the market advanced 2c.@3c.—judging from the only sale reported, which was that of 10,000 bushels hot at 42c.

RYE—There was nothing doing in the market up to Wednesday, on which day the sale of 300 bushels was reported at 60c. On Friday 1,200 bushels were sold at 62½c. The receipts of Rye by lake for the week ending Saturday, were 44,876 bushels, and the exports by canal, 9,847 bushels, which being deducted from the imports, leaves a residue of 35,029 bushels a portion of which has been converted into Flour.

FREIGHTS—During the past week there has been a very active demand for boats, prices remaining firm until Saturday, when there was an advance on Corn to Albany—a number of boat-loads being shipped at 9c. Wheat to New-York advanced yesterday ½c. The present rates are—Oats, 6½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Wheat, 11½c.; Flour, 40c. to New-York.

The Rev. Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, lately elected to the Presidency of William and Mary College, has written to Ex President Tyler, the Rector of the College, declining the appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks highly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 54, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 16 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUABLE Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three fifths in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.

E. V. CHANT.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address

R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

CATARRH PERMANENTLY CURED.—Persons afflicted with this complaint can positively be cured by Wilkinson's Indian Catarrh Remedy, which is entirely different from all other modes of treatment, and warranted not to fail. Charge very moderate. References given and testimonials shown. M. WILKINSON, No. 133 W. 19th-st., near 7th av

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second-hand, goes by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first-rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 265 *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, August 6, 1858, at 8 o'clock.

N. H BABCOCK, Jr. } Secretaries.
ROBT. L. HILL. }

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of this Ward will meet at their rooms No. 276 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

DAVID MILLER, President.

J. M. OLSEN, Secretary

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. Let every Veteran be present. By order

ISAAC M FREYER, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
THE YANKEE GAL
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
During the past five weeks Mr. and Mrs. Florence have been performing to a succession of
CROWDED HOUSES,
AND THE
PUBLIC PRESS
have stamped them the
MOST TALENTED COUPLE
on the American stage.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1858,
Will be presented for the second time,
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
Alice Tracy, a New York Belle ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Victorine, a French girl, with a chanson and grand dance "La Zingarella" ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Sam Nobbles, a Yorkshire lad ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Sally, Peggy, a school girl with a new song
by W. H. Noble, called "Oh My Love's Gone!" ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Billy Richards, specimen of a fast boy ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
(With the song "Bennie Havens, Oh.")
The performances will commence with the comedy, in two acts, called
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Nancy Stokes, with her new song,
JOHNNY WAS A SHOEMAKER,
(Written and composed expressly for her,)
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Pat ..... Mr. FLORENCE
To conclude with
THE IRISH MORMON.
The Mormon ..... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To-morrow—Thirty-second night of the
FLORENCES.
In preparation—A new burlesque.
Forty ladies wanted for the ballet. Apply at the Theatre, between 11 and 12 A. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
Tickets to rent—No Reserved Seats.
COMEDY NIGHT—A RARE TREAT
to the lovers of the legitimate.
The greatly popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
with an
INCOMPARABLE CAST and SUPERBLY MOUNTED.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM,
DAVIDGE and DAVENPORT,
CANOLL and J. J. SMITH,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, ... Miss IDA VERNON.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
OPENING NIGHT.
Mr. H. LORAINE, Mr. G. L. FOX.
Mr. J. B. HOWE. Mr. JAMES DUNN.
Mrs. AMELIA PARKER, Miss FANNY HERRING,
with a
HOST OF TALENT.
MACBETH.
Macbeth Mr. H. Lorraine | Macduff ..... Mr. J. B. Howe
Opening Address ..... Mrs. A. Parker.
Song ..... Mr. Dunn | Dance ..... Miss Adelaide Price
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape ..... Mr. G. L. Fox
Sally Scraggs ..... Miss Fanny Herring
To conclude with THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Bobby ..... Mr. G. L. Fox

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. A. H. PURDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 6, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the Play of
VIRGINIUS.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE VETERAN SOLDIER
The whole to conclude with
RINALDO RINALDINI.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
JONES' WOOD.
In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, the above Festival is postponed to the
9TH, 10TH AND 11TH OF
AUGUST.
On MONDAY, AUGUST 9,
The amusements offered to the public will be:
GRAND CONCERT,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.
GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at ..... 5½ o'clock, by
FIVE DIFFERENT BANDS.
During the
BAL CHAMPETRE,
the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
At 8 o'clock
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANG-VEREINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The rail-road cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TRIPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 56 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD ..... Proprietor | S. SLEEPER ..... Stage Manager.
EXPRESSINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the gy-at
T. D. RICE, EPH. HORN and E. BOWERS.
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
JUMBO JUM.
Jumbo Jum ..... T. D. Rice,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, to commence at 8 o'clock,
L'HISTOIRE D'UN SOU.
BALLET.
LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
UN GARCON DE CHEZ VERY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. ULLMAN
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
All ladies and gentlemen who have applied for admission are requested to meet at the Academy of Music (entrance in 14th-st.) as follows:
Friday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., all the gentlemen.
Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M., all the ladies.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
NO CHARGE
For Children under Twelve Years of Age,
Accompanied by their Parents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE A PERSON MADE INVISIBLE? Because WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, performs this truly startly feat, besides A THOUSAND OTHERS, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA of similar perfections and proportions, are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, which, with the Happy Family, Panopticon Studio, &c., are all here yet. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 18 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES A PLACE OF ATTRACTION.—Statuary and other works of art on exhibition daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Having leased the above premises, will open for the inspection of wholesale buyers an entirely new and select stock of ribbons and dress trimmings suitable for first-class trade.

A FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE—ELEGANT APINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons; SEER SUCKER; Corean; CRAPES; Muslins; PONGEES; Shawls; WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA; Curiosities; FANS; Screens, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Also, AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES.
NO. 653 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKELETON SKIRTS.—A MANUFACTURER of braid used in the manufacture of skeleton skirts desires to make contracts. Address Box No. 3,988 Post-Office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TWENTY BONDS ISSUED BY THE Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1858, for $500 each, with coupons payable semi-annually, and other private papers. The bonds are of no value except in the hands of the Directors of the Company, they having been made for a special purpose and the negotiation thereof having been forbidden. As they will be of some use to the Company a reward of $50 will be paid if found and left at the office of Messrs. Hoffman & Tenbrook, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. The sale and negotiation of the above-mentioned bonds and coupons are hereby forbidden, and no sale or transfer thereof will be valid.

F. F. CARRINGTON, President.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE, A RECEIPT BOOK, in the name of Masterton & Reamer. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 60 Front-st.

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SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. P. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRing board in the country will find large airy rooms and good board on City Island, 18 miles from the City, on Long Island Sound. Steamer *Stamford* leaves Catherine slip at 2 o'clock P. M.; *Cataline* 8 o'clock A. M., foot of Roosevelt-st. and steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market slip, 4 o'clock P. M. Fine bathing and fishing. Address SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, City Island.

MADAME BUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss TAYLOR, No. 439 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a baby; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 89 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 341 Columbia-st., corner of Warren, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERman lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address A. B., SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 508 8th-av. and Horatio st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED.—A STEADY, COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 224 27th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family. Has no objection to do chamberwork or mind children, or to go in the country. No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to go any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 17th-st., near 9th av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women, to live in a private family, in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos. 29 and 31 Park-place, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A T. STEWART & CO. WANT A practical upholsterer to take the charge and management of the mechanical portion of the department; no application will be received from any party who has not had City experience. Apply in the lower store from 8 to 7 o'clock P. M. Also, an experienced carpet salesman Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27,777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,915,703 The taxables for 1857 amount to.....$3,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
For particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26., 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 3, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No. 2 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1851, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst
W. H EMERSON, Treasurer.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $1,000 to $10,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on New York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th av.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last may be obtained by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, 8th-av and 33d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M
GEO C PETERS, Secretary.

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CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON any kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortland-st., up stairs.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dowding,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan.	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe.	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
L. Townsend.	F. C. Center.	J Howland.
D. D. Smith	F. J. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman.	J Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE No. 10 W. 14 ST. NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day
A. PARKHURST, Cashier

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20 '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. aug 4 1858,
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S SLOCUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co.,
3d-av. between 66th and 68th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 24, 1858
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. I. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed to that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the residence of J. M. Taylor, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock his elegant household furniture, manufactured to order, and is by far the richest and most costly furniture that has been offered at public sale for a long time. Housekeepers and parties refurnishing will find this sale worthy their attention, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder The basement is furnished with 3 ply carpet, tables, mahogany arm-chairs, sofas and a variety of useful articles The parlors contain three rosewood suites covered in the richest satin, brocade and velvet; rosewood tegere, mirror doors and backs; rosewood daily's territoire, splendid dining chairs, covered in repo two rich easy chairs steel frame; rosewood centre tables, with statuary marble tops; rosewood side tables, do.; elegant China vases and fancy ornaments, large China vases, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gold frames, rich gold-band shades, heavy lace curtains and enamelled cornices, Brussels carpets, rugs, superior piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, with the latest improvements, and said to be as good an instrument as can be made; superior library, bookcase rosewood music cabinet, stool and cover Extension room—Rosewood extension table, oil paintings of merit, and by celebrated artists; rosewood buffet plate glass doors and backs, statuary marble-top solid rosewood suite in velvet, together with all the silver Plate, Brilliant Cut Glass wines, clarets, champagnes, goblets, tumblers, decanters, and finger bowls to match China dinner—Rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, lounges, sofas and sofa beds, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands chairs, carpets, mirrors, &c. Deposits required from all purchasers. A responsible gentleman will be in attendance, used to packing and shipping furniture.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD Furniture, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 6th av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suits of parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and stationary marble tops; rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl; pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, bronzes, &c., hall-stand and chairs, straw carpets and rods, bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs dining-room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. R. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st, New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—A CHOICE collection of about 150 fine oil-paintings, all mounted in rich gold leaf frames, suitable for parlor, cabinet or saloon, will be offered THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at the spacious salesrooms No. 251 Broadway (opposite Stewart's.) N. B.—Closing out sale

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court—E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer—of house and lot No 71 Hammond-st., in a good neighborhood. a well-built three story basement brick dwelling; sale on the 10th August, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For other information, apply to GEO. S STITT. No. 192 Broadway.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head forward on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Aug. 11.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN FREE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton, for New-York
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29

From New-York for South-ampton, Havre and Bremen.	Breezes for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
NORTH LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 1.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arie:—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps going free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "to below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60.
FROM NEW YORK
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at ½, noon
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30 For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 57 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers of kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Peaver-st., or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6.000 OR $10,000.—WANTED—A PARTY with either of the above amounts, to invest in a safe and lucrative business already established. Ample security of three times the amount will be placed in the hands of the responsible person as this is an opportunity seldom met with, none but parties possessing the best of reference will be treated with For further particulars, address BUSINESS Station B. New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants a partner, with capital, to take half interest in a town situated in Minnesota; the town is located in a rich and fertile country, where there is a first rate water power the year round for saw and grist-mills and all manufacturing purposes. For further particulars call at No. 212 Broadway, room No 14.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 29 feet. Apply to J. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ESTABLISHED PHYsician of this city, retiring from business on account of ill health will dispose of his practice to any competent physician who will purchase the furniture of his suite of rooms. Address MEDICUS, Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

$150.—A SUPERIOR BUSINESS CHANCE for a gentleman with no to travel with the subscriber in his tour of Scientific Exhibitions. Any one with the above amount of Tin to invest, may learn all particulars by calling at No. 1 85th-st., Yorkville
R. W. JENKS.

$2,000—FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK and fixtures of an excellent liquor store and porter house, well located for the business in the 1st Ward doing a good trade. Further particulars by NEID HARDT & BISHOP, No. 176 Chatham-st., room No. 4.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACtive person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and unwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS.
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st. at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands Ocean House Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank.
The new and elegant steamer
ICELAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
Will run from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 3...11 A.M.	Tues. 3, Red Bank...2 P.M.
Wednesd'y, Aug. 4 10½ A.M.	Wed. 4, Red Bank...3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5 12 M.	Thurs. 5, Plea. Bay 7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5 12 M.	Thurs. 5, Red Bank 3½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6.... 7½ A.M.	Fri. 6, Pleasure Bay 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6.... 1 P.M.	Fri. 6, Red Bank....5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7 8 A.M.	Sat. 7, Pleasure Bay 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7 3 P.M.	Sat 7 Red Bank....6 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay *only* every trip, and the HIGHLAND LIGHT will go to Red Bank *every* afternoon.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOGDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug. 5, 10½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5 4 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 8½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 6½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ p.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A.M.	Sunday Aug. 8, 3½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P.M.	Wednesday, Aug 11, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11, 4 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12 4 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A.M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Bliss Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old established line
FOR SHREWSBURY,
Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Docks, (Middletown,) and Red Bank.
The favorite steamer
OCEAN WAVE
will run as follows from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 7½ A.M.	Tuesday,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Caging the "Alligator"—Branch Committed to the Penitentiary—His Friends "See Him Over the River."

The sentence of the law, as pronounced by Recorder Barnard, was yesterday carried out against Stephen H. Branch, for libels published in the *Alligator*, and he was removed from the City Prison to Blackwell's Island. Deputy Sheriff Simpson, having received the order of commitment, arrived at the Tombs shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. with a carriage which had been hired for the occasion by the friends of Mr. Branch, in which four or five of the latter were seated with the intention of accompanying him to Blackwell's Island. Mr. Simpson expressed his pleasure at this arrangement, as he wished to save the prisoner the degradation of riding to the Island in the "Black Maria." Branch came out of his cell at 3½ P. M., and met his friends in quite a cheerful mood in the little room near the entrance. He spoke freely concerning the transactions at the trial, said he had no show whatever; that the whole thing was apparently cut and dried beforehand, and that he was taken wholly by surprise when asked to say why sentence should not be pronounced, else he would have spoken more to the purpose, and said things which would have surprised and overwhelmed his adversaries. He was resigned to his fate; he was not a thief, and hadn't killed anybody; so his mind was serene. On being asked if he believed that what he published was true, he replied "Most certainly, or I would not have printed it. I received it from what I considered good authority." He was particularly down on S. S. Southworth, his first bail, who deserted him to his enemies just in the last extremity. Some delay occurred waiting for Alderman Briggs, who was at Mr. Ashmead's office, and the carriage started without him. Branch passed round some cigars, and all hands chatted and smoked as they rode along. When any of the party perpetrated a joke, or made a funny remark, no one appeared to enjoy it more than Branch—he would slap his hand upon his knee and laugh immoderately. On arriving at the foot of Sixty-first-street they found Briggs waiting for them, and there was another agreeable time recounting the adventures of the afternoon. A boat being in readiness, each person showed his permit to the boatman, and the Sheriff exhibited his warrant and pointed to the prisoner, when they all got in and pulled for the Island. It was nearly sunset, and Branch more than once remarked poetically upon the beautiful quiet scenery of the East River as they were crossing towards the Island. Having presented their tickets once more at the Island landing, they were exchanged for others, giving each a permit to visit the Penitentiary. Here also a short dialogue occurred between the official and Branch, in which the latter repeated that he was not a thief or a murderer, and felt all right, concluding with the remark, "Such is life." From this place to the prison—nearly half a mile—Branch kept up a cheerful conversation with his friends. At the keeper's house, Governor Oliver, who was on the Island with a party of ladies and gentlemen, came out and shook hands cordially with the editor of the *Alligator*, and soon entered into earnest conversation with him. Said Mr. Oliver, "You have been humbugged and deceived—these fellows have told you things which they knew were not true, and have made a tool of you to break down Mayor Tiemann and others, and now that they have got you into the Penitentiary, they have left you in the lurch." He also went on to inform Branch of a conversation he had with some of his (Branch's) confidential advisers, in which the real motive of these attacks upon Tiemann (through the *Alligator*) came out. Tiemann had been elected by the Republicans and Americans, and he had not done anything for either of these parties, that is, he had not appointed them to any offices. This seemed to let a streak of daylight into Branch's mind, and he appeared very much surprised. "Then," said he, "perhaps it is so, and I have been deceived, and if it *is* so, I would like to know it."

He was then introduced to the Keeper, Mr. Fitz, who received him with much civility. "We hope you will use him well," said two or three at the same time. "I will endeavor to do so," said the gentlemanly Keeper. "I am not placed here to persecute any one; Mr. Branch will be required to perform only such labor as his strength and capacities fit him for." "Well," said Branch, "I came here to do a good day's work." "You shall be well used," said Mr. Fitz, "as long as you conform to the rules." He then shook hands with his friends and walked to the workshop, where his whiskers were shaved off, and he was clothed in a prison suit.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the Month of July, 1858.

	N. Y. Dis.	N. Dis.	E. Dis.	D't Dis.	N.W.D.	G.Tot's.
No. Male Patients	1,752	751	1,011	1,246	636	5,396
No. Fem. Patients	3,002	1,096	1,466	1,855	954	8,373
Totals	4,754	1,847	2,477	3,101	1,590	13,769
Treated at Dwell.	528	503	473	748	256	2,528
Treated at Dis'ries	4,226	1,334	2,004	2,353	1,324	11,241
Primary Vaccin's.	20	35	22	29	—	106
Revaccinations	5	—	31	2	—	38
Whole No. Vac	25	35	53	31	—	144
No. of Adults	3,054	1,115	1,800	1,769	865	8,703
No. of Children	1,700	732	1,197	1,332	725	5,886
No. Nat. Patients	1,854	784	1,074	1,322	687	5,721
No. For. Patients	2,900	1,063	1,403	1,779	903	8,048
No. sent to Hos	250	8	31	42	16	348
No of Deaths	42	13	27	36	16	134
Prescrip. Dispen.	10,227	3,082	5 644	6,243	3,122	27,318

During the month of July, as above shown, Medical and Surgical Services, Vaccination and Medicine were afforded gratuitously to 13,769 persons.

The principal causes of death were Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Marasmus.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the abdominal system. Among the most important were Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, and Cholera Morbus.

Commissioners of Health.—The Commission met on Thursday. Mr. Joseph T. Brown, master of the ship *Montgomery*, appeared before the Commission and deposed that his vessel left New-Orleans on the 13th July, with a cargo of Cotton, Flour and Wheat, and a crew of 24 men. From the time of the arrival of the vessel at New-Orleans until a few days of her leaving that port, there were no to his knowledge any cases of yellow fever in that city. He had heard of a few cases in the suburbs. He had heard of the disease being on three ships in that port, and that the masters of the *Trumbull* and *Cyrus B. Cutting* had died of it. He stated that none of his crew had yellow fever when he left port, although one of them died of that disease on the 20th ult., before his arrival here, and subsequently two others were attacked, one of whom died last evening at Quarantine, the other remaining on the vessel at Quarantine.

On the 27th July the cook was taken ill, and is now in the Marine Hospital. Deponent further says he had 21 days' passage from New-Orleans to this port.

This affidavit was ordered on file, and the vessel will be permitted to proceed on her voyage to Liverpool next Saturday.

In reference to the nuisance complained of as proceeding from Eckel's fat boiling establishment, the City Inspector and Dr. Butler reported to the Board that in their opinion it was not so great nuisance as alleged, that there was no putrid fat there, and, besides, that the Commissioners could not take action to close his place, that could only be done by the Board of Health, and then only after 3 days' notice to show cause why the supposed nuisance should not be abated. Referred to the Board of Health.

The Board then adjourned.

For the Gold Regions.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed for Aspinwall, yesterday, with a full load of passengers, a large portion of whom are bound direct for Fraser's River. The departure of the steamer drew together a very large assembly to see their friends off, and the steamer's pier, as well as all the adjoining wharves, were covered by spectators, each of whom (not excepting the pickpockets) appeared to *feel* a particular interest in some one in the crowd. She sailed away from her dock amid the enthusiastic huzzas of the multitude, the firing of the steamer's guns, and the waving of handkerchiefs, which was kept up till the steamer was off the Jersey shore. The scene strongly reminded one of the departures of the first California adventurers in 1848-9. Lieut. Gillis and party, from Washington, who go to Peru to observe the September solar eclipse, the Hon. Mr. Bucalew, Minister to Equador, C. K. Garrison, and "Joe Gibbs" were among the passengers.

Jobson in Search of a Situation.—Shortly before Stephen H. Branch was removed yesterday afternoon, from the Tombs to "the Island," David Wentss Jobson, made his appearance at the Tombs in a state of great excitement. He demanded to be shown at once into the presence of Mr. Branch. The Warden, noting his wild eyes and generally dilapidated appearance, hesitated to admit him. Whereupon the Queen's Dentist grew "fast and furious," advanced and retreated, pirouetted and polkazed, with other and sundry saltatory and gesticulatory movements. Finally, he sent his card to Mr. Branch, with an intimation that his object in paying the visit was to offer his services in conducting the *Alligator*, until such time as Mr. Branch should be at liberty to resume the management of that terrible reptile for himself. Mr. Branch taking the card looked puzzled: "Jobson, Jobson," said he, "who is this Jobson?—Ah, I remember—no, no, I don't want Jobson to nurse my *Alligator* yet." He then sent out his polite thanks, declining the offer, but suggesting that they might soon meet on "the Island," where they would become better acquainted.

Bodies Found in the River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to say a few words in regard to bodies found in the water in the vicinity of this City. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock P. M., a body was towed into the slip near Pier No. 27, East River, and notice sent to the station-house. Still, it was allowed to remain in the water until about 10 o'clock this morning, when it was drawn up on the pier by the Coroner, or some other official, who remained on the dock about five minutes and then left, leaving the body exposed to the burning rays of the sun and the gaze of citizens and strangers passing that way, until some laboring man in that vicinity covered it with some loose straw to keep the thousands of flies from devouring it. It remained in that condition until 3½ o'clock P. M., when a wagon similar to those used by grocers called that way, with a box so small as to require force to get the body in and the lid on, when it was nailed up and placed in the wagon with four others similar to the one described, and drove off. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know if there is no other way provided to have those unfortunate beings cared for. Is there no place where bodies can be taken as soon as found, and not left a most pitiful and horrid sight to behold opposite the windows of several offices the whole of business hours? If not, I would suggest that some place be provided, if we have any pretensions at all to civilization. This is not the first nor second time the same thing has happened near the same place; but that it may be the last, is sincerely hoped by HUMANITY.

Police Intelligence.

Probably Fatal Stabbing.—James Murphy and Wm. Barker had a fight Wednesday evening in the Tenth Ward, which ended in Murphy's stabbing Barker in the breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, No. 148 Forsyth-street. Coroner Connery took his *ante-mortem* examination yesterday. Barker stated that he was in company with several of his friends, about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, in front of Mr. Hall's Grocery in Forsyth-street, when Murphy came along and stopped. He ordered him to leave, and, the request not being complied with, shoved him off the walk. Murphy at once turned, drew a knife and stabbed him. He could not say whether he struck Murphy or not. He knew Murphy before by sight, but not by name. Following the examination Murphy was recommitted to prison—bail having been refused by Justice Steers—to await the result of Barker's injuries.

Burglar Caught in the Act.—On Wednesday evening, the Janitor of Appleton's Building, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., detected a man trying to work his way into the room of the American Congregational Union, on the second floor of the building. He at once took charge of the fellow and gave him in custody of an officer, who conveyed him to the Sixth Ward Station-House. On examining him, a certificate of membership in a Methodist church in the City was found. He says he is a physician. After being locked up he made a desperate attempt to escape.

Female Pickpockets.—Mrs. Barbara Reinhart, of No. 120 Columbia-street, had her pocket picked, yesterday, of her porte-monnaie containing $5. Two Irish women came to her just after she left her house, and while one engaged her attention by asking her the way to Twentieth-street, the other picked her pocket. She immediately missed her money, pursued after the women, and with the aid of some citizens had them arrested. Justice Steers, who recognized them as old stagers at the business, locked them up to answer.

A New Counterfeit.—New counterfeit twos on the Exchange Bank of Greenville, R. I., were put in circulation yesterday. The Police received timely notice of their appearance, but no arrests were made. The bill is a good counterfeit and likely to deceive. The vignette represents a train of cars in motion. On the right and left are two female figures, and on the bottom the bust of War, with the letters "two" printed across the breast.

Boy Stabbed by another Boy.—Wednesday afternoon Robert Malloy and Napoleon Allen, boys each about 10 years of age, had an altercation, when the latter stabbed his antagonist with a pen-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Allen was taken before Justice Steers, and committed to await the result of the other lad's injuries.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Sixth Ward Murder—Coroner's Inquest Concluded and Verdict of the Jury.—The investigation relative to the murder of Cornelius Rady in Centre-street last Saturday evening, was concluded yesterday. Two witnesses were only examined. Bryon Gaughan, one of the witnesses, testified that he saw Patrick Gilligan, the alleged principal in the murder, on Tuesday evening in Crosby-street, in company with his father and one James Hart. He understood that Gilligan was going to Canada. While Gilligan was concealed in Forty-second-street he brought a message from him to his father. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That Cornelius Rady, the deceased, came to his death from fracture of the skull, caused by being knocked down by Patrick Gilligan, aided by John Quinlan and Billy Law, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, on the night of the 31st of July, 1858. Further, we find that John Tierney, Timothy Dunn, James Hart, and Bryon Gaughan are accessories after the fact." Following the rendition of the verdict, the persons charged by the Jury as being accessories after the fact were required to give bail in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Police will continue their search for Gilligan, the principal in the murder.

Fires.

Fire in Third-avenue—Suspected Arson.—About 3 A. M., yesterday, as Officer Stephenson, of the Detective Police, was passing through Third-avenue, he saw an unusually bright light in the furniture-store of John Robinson, No. 389 Third-avenue. On bursting open the door he found the place on fire and Robinson, the proprietor, his wife and child dressed and just on the point, apparently, of leaving. The firemen speedily arrived and extinguished the fire, the damage not exceeding $25. It was found on examination, that a hole had been made through the wall, and a fire kindled among the lath and plaster. The back part of the building, a one-story frame structure was used as a residence by Robinson. After the fire was extinguished, the officer arrested Robinson, and took him to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where he was locked up. On his way to the Station-house, he remarked to the officer: "I have been trying to get my wife out of that place for three months, and now I have got myself into a pretty scrape." Fire-Marshal Baker commenced an examination in the case yesterday. He ascertained that Robinson had an insurance on his stock of $559, in the Rutgers Insurance Company, and that the total value of his stock in the premises was less than one-third of this amount. The examination is still pending, Robinson, meantime, being locked up in Jefferson Market Prison to await the result.

The Coming Prize Fight.—Morrissey and Heenan are both training for the contest which is to take place this Fall. The third $1,000 is to be deposited by them next Monday. The following is from the Lansingburgh *Gazette*, July 27: "John Morrissey went into course of training yesterday, for the approaching fight, at the Abbey, in this village, kept by James Morrison. He is under the tuition of the 'great English trainer,' Hamilton Shepherd, the tutor of the champion of England, Tom Sayers. It is said that the shoes he wears, and in which he is to travel every morning to the farm of D. N. Van Pelt, and back, weigh full five pounds each. After his return from his walk, he takes a row on the river, of one hour, and then practices on the sand-bag and with his trainer." The Benicia Boy, he says the *Clipper*, is fairly under way, having for his tutors Messrs. James Cusick (who accompanied the Benicia Boy to this City from California) and Joe Coburn. His training quarters are in the locality of One Hundred and Tenth-street, on the west side, at the hotel of Mr. James Hughes, formerly known as the Rock Cottage. Heenan seems to be getting along comfortably. A few days since he ran from McCombe's Dam to Hughes' house, against M. Magrire's trotting horse; Heenan having, what was considered, a fair start. He beat the horse. It was thought that Johnny Mackey would assist in the training of Heenan, but as that gentleman has a match on with Nelson, which is to be decided in September, he could not leave his own quarters. It is probable he may visit and remain with Heenan after his own battle is decided. *Porter's Spirit* says Heenan retires to rest about 8 o'clock each evening, and rises at 4 A. M., commences his walking exercise—his average being from 20 to 25 miles per day. Two or three hours in the day are employed in "fighting the bag," an exercise which rapidly develops the muscles of the legs, arms and chest, and prepares the candidate for fistic honors, for the artistic polish and tuition to be derived from a thoroughly-accomplished professor in the art of self-defence. Rumor says that Heenan will be placed under the direction of a distinguished member of the London Prize-Ring, who has been sent for to assist him in the completion of his studies, and whose arrival may shortly be anticipated. Heenan's present physical condition is all that could be desired—his weight is 193 pounds; thence, it will be seen he has lost nothing, worth noting, in weight, nor has he an ounce of superfluous flesh about him; his fine, open, "slashing" style of action (which is somewhat opposed to the Morrissonian tactics) is the theme of general admiration; and if all that is said of him be true, he is fitted to contend with any man in the world who purposes the achievement of the Champion's Belt, and the honors which accrue from its possession.

Suicide by Taking Laudanum. A man, believed, from papers found in his possession, to be a carman, and his name Warren, was found dead yesterday morning at the American Hotel in the Bowery. A *post-mortem* examination of the body showed that death was caused by taking laudanum. Coroner Connery held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. The deceased was about forty years of age, and from his appearance judged to be a native of Ireland.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr J. Proctor takes his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and presents a fine bill: "Virginius," "The Veteran Soldier," and "Rinaldo Rinaldini." Mr. R. Johnson and all the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The blood-vessels become the channels of disease and death when circulating a poisoned fluid. It is by disinfecting the diseased blood that the Pills cure all internal disorders. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Aug. 5.

Judge Nelson has sent to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court the following order:

Cooperstown, Aug. 3, 1858.

Ordered—That a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, be held on the first Tuesday (the 7th) of September next, at the United States Court-rooms in the City of New-York, on Chambers-street, at 12 o'clock, M., according to the Act of Congress in such case made and provided. None but issues in law, stand him, it would be placing him in a position he Equity, and Admiralty, besides motions, can be heard. Appeals in Admiralty will be first heard.

S. NELSON.

Notes of Issue must be filed on or before the Thursday previous to the 7th, and parties having appeal cases are requested to order the copies of Apostles required by rule of Court, before that time.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Aug. 5.

Before R. E. Buttwell, Esq.

Jacob Williams, steward of the American ship *Star of the West*, was brought up for examination, charged with having committed an assault with a dangerous weapon on board the vessel while on the high seas, on the person of the second mate. The testimony elicited proved that the steward spoke disrespectfully to the second mate, who threw a piece of board at him. The steward then went below, and returning in about five minutes, slowly approached the second mate, whose back was turned towards him, and stabbed him in three places, inflicting two serious wounds. The steward was then put in irons by the Captain, and in that manner brought into this port. While the Captain and second mate had left the ship to lodge a complaint against him the prisoner managed to free himself from his shackles, and taking the ship's life-preservers, jumped through the cabin-window into the water, when he was immediately picked up by a boatman, who, not liking his appearance, returned him to the vessel. The prisoner is a large, wild-looking negro. The facts being sufficiently proven on the part of the prosecution, he was held to await the investigation of the Grand Jury.

Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for the United States District-Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Aug. 5.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Harris vs. *Litchfield et al.*—The defendants obtained an order for plaintiff to file security for costs, or show cause why such security should not be filed, and the order directed that defendants should have ten days after security was filed, and stayed plaintiff's proceedings in the meantime. The stay was vacated by consent, and on defendants serving an answer within the ten days, the plaintiff refused to receive it, he having disregarded the order extending time to answer judgment. The defendant moves to set aside the judgment. Whatever may be the view adopted of the propriety of disregarding an order for more time to answer where no affidavit of merits is made, according to the opinion of Mr. Justice Strong in Ellis vs. Vanchess, (14 Howard, 313,) I do not consider that course at all proper to be pursued in cases like the present. I am not disposed to sanction the practice of disregarding an order of the Court in any instance except where expressly authorized by statutes. Any other course tends to produce irregularity and confusion in legal proceedings. If the attorney in every case where proceedings are stayed is to assume the right of judging whether he will or will not obey the order, it would be better that the authority to make the order should be taken away. In the present case, however, the time to answer was necessarily extended until after the security for costs was filed. It was an order to show cause, and if the plaintiff objected to any part of the order, it was his duty to have appeared on the return of the order and made his objections to the Judge. If at the time of showing cause, he could have satisfied the Court that the extension of the time to concur was improper it would have been revoked. Not having done so, he must be treated as having waived any objection to it. He recognized the order so far as the same required security for costs, and by his own delay in putting in and perfecting the security, caused the time to answer to expire, and then sought to take advantage of his own delays, and derive defendants of the right to answer. While he was delaying the proceedings of the cause, he had ample time to apply to the Court to set aside the order giving time to answer. Instead of this, he not only omitted to notify the defendant's attorney of his determination to disregard the order, but he apparently acquiesced in it until the time to answer originally granted had expired. Such a course of practice is not to be approved, and cannot be sustained with propriety. Motion to set aside proceedings to allow defendants to answer, is granted, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—Aug 4.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Fitzgerald vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover $91 27 for goods, such as brooms, shovels, brushes, candles, soap, &c., furnished to Charles Devlin while acting as Street Commissioner last Fall, upon the individual order of Devlin. The Court held that the Street Commissioner, as such, had no power to bind the City for any goods furnished upon his order; that the statute expressly provides that all supplies for the City Government where the amount is less than $250 shall be furnished by the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and the bills therefor approved by the Deputy-Superintendent. That in this case it was the personal act of Devlin, for which he is liable to the plaintiff. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Wadling vs. *The Same.*—The plaintiff, as the assignee of one John Caffry, seeks to recover $193, and interest since 1857, for furnishing and fixing various offices of defendants, under direction of the Street Department. Mr. A. R. Lawrence moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the interest claimed would exceed the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Swain thereupon moved to amend by striking out the interest and merely ask for $193. The Court denied the motion to amend, and held that this was clearly within the act of 1853, under the decision of Thomas vs. Shields, 17 Howard's U. S. S. C. Reports, and that, not having jurisdiction, no order could be made in the suit further than to dismiss it, which was accordingly done with costs.

Henry J. Baker et al vs. *George Logan.*—The plaintiffs are merchants in Baltimore, and on the guarantee of defendant sold and delivered to one J. E. Brennan goods to the amount of $1,300. Brennan not paying up, plaintiffs applied to defendant for a settlement, and received from him his three notes, at six, nine and twelve months, one of which is now sued on. The defendant alleges that he was only responsible for $1,000 on his guaranty, and that before giving the notes the plaintiffs agreed to assign over to him their entire claim against Brennan, which they have neglected and refused to do. The plaintiffs denied any such agreement. Judgment for plaintiffs for $353 68 and costs.

Brooklyn Items.

Peck-Slip Ferry.—At a special meeting, held in the Eastern District Wednesday night, Messrs. Geo. W. Field, Grahams Polly, Daniel Manger, Anthony Waller, A. K. Messerole, James Hall, and Richard Ten Eyck, were appointed a Committee to urge upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York, the propriety of leasing at once in a regular and legal way the Peck-slip Ferry.

Boy Crushed.—A boy named John Kirwin was thrown from the front part of a cart on Henry-street, near Union, and was badly crushed by the wheels passing over him. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital by Officers Kenny and McGee, of the Second Precinct.

The Late Stabbing in the Ninth Ward—Michael McDonald, who was stabbed by a German, in the Ninth Ward, last Sunday, is yet confined to his house, but is out of danger. It is now said that the knife was used when a party of Irishmen attacked a party of Germans for refusing to give them lager-bier.

Bigamy.—A German named Eugene Frean, keeper of a grocery, corner of Baltic and Clinton streets, was arrested and held to answer a charge of bigamy. The complainant is his first wife.

Robbery.—On Wednesday night a thief entered the yard of house No. 26 Cumberland-street, occupied by Wm. Caldwell, and stole clothing from the lines valued at $20.

NEW-JERSEY.

A New Gas Company in Hoboken—Charge of Official Corruption.—At the meeting of the Hoboken Council on Wednesday night, a petition was received from Mr. Griswold and associates, asking permission to open the streets for the purpose of laying down gas-pipes, and also asking the City to enter into a contract with the above-named parties for lighting the streets and public buildings for five years, offering to contract at a lower rate than that now paid to the Jersey City Gas Company. The Council passed a resolution granting so much of the petition as to laying of pipes, under certain restrictions, but declined entering into contract with the Company until they shall have further evidence of their good faith, such as the erection of a gas-house, &c.

This gas question has been a subject of considerable discussion for a number of weeks.

At previous meeting, Councilman Reed, of the First Ward, intimated that the Corporation Attorney, Mr. Lyons, had asserted that he carried the votes of four members of the Council in his breeches pocket, and that he had been guilty of acts of corruption in other respects in reference to this question.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, Councilman White spoke to a question of privilege, vindicating himself in the matter, and on his motion a Special Committee of three was appointed to investigate the charges of official corruption.

It is asserted that there will be some interesting developments.

Vermont Railroads.—A contest has been for some time in progress in regard to the possession of the Vermont Central and Rutland and Burlington Railroads. Under a lately enacted law of the State, the bond-holders of the roads have elected new trustees; but the old trustees refuse to give up possession, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, for the reason that the Legislature could not grant to the bond-holders power to unseat them. The matter has at last reached the Supreme Court of that State. On Saturday last the application of the new Board of Trustees of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad for possession was heard before the full Bench at Burlington, notwithstanding a postponement was asked for by the old Board. The hearing was closed on Monday, and a decision will be given in a few weeks. A hearing has also been had in regard to the Vermont Central, involving the same facts.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 4.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

IOWA.

Fairfield, Jefferson County.—Wheat and oat crops are almost an entire failure, and corn cannot be an average crop.

Knoxville, Marion County.—In this county we do not anticipate more than one-third of the general crops.

Nine Eagles, Decatur County.—Wheat and oat crops are nearly a total failure, destroyed by rust, etc. If the weather continues favorable we shall have enough corn for our own wants.

Indianola, Warren County.—Wheat has failed entirely. Oat crop very, *very* poor; but little will be cut. Corn never was more promising, and if not cut down by frost, there will be undoubtedly a great surplus.

Newton, Jasper County.—It is not thought there will be more than a third crop of wheat and oats, owing to camage and rust. Corn looks well, especially upon high rolling lands.

Centreville, Appanoose County.—Our wheat is almost an entire failure; there will not be enough raised for home consumption. Oats about one-third crop, and very indifferent quality. Corn prospects are very good—will be about half of last year's crop.

MISSOURI.

Ohio City, Mississippi County.—Corn and wheat are the staples. Owing to the constant rains, both crops have suffered severely. Wheat yields not more than 10 bushels per acre. Of corn, not more than one-eighth of the usual amount will be raised.

Warrenton, Warren County.—More wheat raised than in any former year. Oats very bad, owing to rust. Corn very promising. Tobacco looks well; more planted than usual.

Linneus, Linn County.—Prospects gloomy and desponding. Wheat has failed mainly, destroyed by smut, and blasted by heavy and continual rain. Oats an entire failure. Corn looks bad; only small amount planted, and the yield cannot be more than one-fourth the usual crop.

Bethany, Harrison County.—Wheat almost totally failed; it is doubtful if farmers will have enough for home supply. Oats rusted, and will be very short. Corn was planted late, and the prospects are tolerably good for an average crop.

Platte City, Platte County.—Hemp is the staple; it has suffered from inundation, and will be spindling. Wheat has been rusted and otherwise damaged. Corn on the uplands has been blown down to a considerable extent, and in the lowlands submerged.

Richmond, Ray County.—Oats entirely failed. There will be about the usual quantity of wheat raised, but the crop will be inferior. Corn, unless it greatly improves, will not be much over half crop. Scarcely any tobacco grown this year; the plants were cut up by the worm. On a general average, crops will be about half usual amount.

Linn, Osage County.—Crops will be light. Corn cannot be more than half crop. Oats scarcely worth cutting.

Tuscumbia, Miller County.—Oats not over one fourth crop, owing to rust. Wheat is a full average; it has not been rusted. Rye excellent. Corn crop doubtful, some good, some bad; may, if weather is favorable, be an average. Some tobacco raised; it looks tolerably well.

Liberty, Clay County.—Oats almost entirely failed, owing to rust. Wheat has been somewhat rusted; it will probably be about half of last year's product. Corn will be about 1-5th short of former years. Hemp has suffered some from rain, the yield, however, will be about the same as corn.

Palmyra, Marion County.—Wheat has suffered some from rust, but looks pretty well. Oats have also suffered from rust. Corn looks remarkably well—if the Fall is favorable, we shall have a good crop. Hemp is doing well.

Fayette, Howard County.—Oats are a decided failure. Wheat gathered, and a full average crop. Rye good. Corn, we think, under the most favorable circumstances will not be more than half an average crop. Hemp ditto. Tobacco will be a good average if the season is favorable.

Progress of the Hoosac Tunnel.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveller*:

"The work at the Hoosac Tunnel is done by common drills, and the progress is about twenty feet per week. At the eastern end, eighty men are employed in three parties, laboring alternately, so that the work goes on day and night without interruption. The entire progress at the eastern end is about one thousand feet; at the western, not more than two or three hundred. Here, also, at present the working force is not more than sixty men. Part of the workmen drill out the *heading*, so-called, being two hundred feet or more in advance; another portion, coming after, drill out the remainder of the bore, of the size and shape ultimately to be carried through. A wooden railway is laid within, by which the chips are carried out on a car by mule-power. With these chips, as they are dumped, it is contemplated to build a substantial dam across the Deerfield River, creating a water power of great value, just outside of the mouth of the tunnel. A second mule is employed in pumping into the bore a supply of fresh air for the use of the workmen.

The quantity of water dropping from the roof is by no means so profuse as one might anticipate. Only a gentle stream flows out beside the track. The visitor needs umbrella and India rubbers, but is not seriously annoyed by the water. The ubiquitous Hibernians are, of course, the principal laborers; and their shanties, babies and pigs make the adjacency of the mountain sufficiently lively. A person standing near the entrance of the tunnel hears the reverberations of a 'blast,' precisely like the solemn roar of the thunder."

Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt is giving readings in Washington.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 5.

$8,000	Tenn State 6s '90	92⅝	
23,000	do	92⅝	
1,000	Va. 6s	93	
3,000	do	92½	
27,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅛	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	
1,000	N.Y.C.Bs '76 ex i	96	
6,000	E. R.R.3d M.b.'83	75	
5,000	E.R.R. 4th M. Bs.	56	
2,000	E. R. R. C. Bds. '71	31	
1,000	E. R. R 1st M. B.	99	
1,000	H.R.R.1st M.ex i.'100		
1,000	Mich. C.R R.s 6's c.		
	1st M S'g F. C.Bds.	96	
13,000	La.C.& M.L.G.B.	24	
5,000	do	23½	
3	000 G. & C. 2d M.Bds.	90	
1	000 M S. 2d M. Bds.	50	
2	000 Chi., St. Paul & Fond Dulac L. G. B.	20½	
7	000 do	20⅜	
1,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	88	
20	Bank of Commerce	100⅛	
5	do	100⅛	
100	Phenix Bank	108½	
20	Bk State of N. Y	102	
15	Metropolitan Bk	107⅞	
20	Market Bank	103⅜	
10	Continental Bank	98	
5	Del. & Hud. Can.Co.	99½	
140	Pac. M. S Co	86	
100	do	86⅛	
50	do	86⅜	
10	do	86⅞	
100	N Y Cen R R opg	84	
50	do	b30 83⅞	
60	do	p&c 84	
100	do	p&c 83⅞	
100	do	opg 83⅞	
100	no	s60 83⅜	
50	do	p&c 83⅞	
100	do	opg 83⅞	
100	do	b10 83⅞	
100	Erie Railroad	17⅛	
125	La.C. & Mil. R. R	4½	
25	Mich. Cen. R. R	60⅛	
75	do	b60 60⅜	
50	do	s60 60	
50	do	s50 60⅛	
13	do	60	
290	do	35	
100	do	b10 35⅛	
10	do	36⅜	
50	Mill. & M. R. R.	s30 15	
20	do	15⅜	
150	do	15⅝	
50	do	b30 15⅝	
50	Reading R. R.	s30 48	
100	do	s60 47⅜	
100	do	s60 48	
200	do	b3 48⅜	
100	do	b60 48⅝	
2200	do	b3 48	
100	do	s30 48	
100	do	s30 47⅜	
300	do	47⅜	
300	do	s10 47⅛	
300	do	47⅞	
100	Mich. Cent. R. R.	54	
100	do	b30 59⅛	
50	do	59½	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23	
50	M. S. & N. I. pref.	44½	
100	do	44⅜	
100	Panama Railroad	111	
25	do	111¾	
25	Gal. & Chi. R R.	86	
25	do	b30 86	
50	do	86¼	
530	Chi & R. I. R R.	75½	
100	do	s10 75⅝	
50	do	s10 75¾	
50	do	s60 75¾	
50	do	76	
400	do	75⅞	
50	do	s60 75⅝	
50	do	s60 75⅞	
100	do	b60 75¾	
250	do	75⅝	
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R	16	
100	Parlem R.R	11⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅜	
100,000	Va. 6s	86½	
8,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	
3,000	La.C. & M.L.G.b.	23	
15,000	do	21	
5,000	do	21	
5,000	do	21⅜	
20 000	do	21⅜	
10	Bank of Com.	100⅛	
50	Cum. Pref	17	
100	Pac. M. St. Co	88	
150	Erie R. R	17⅛	
50	N.Y. Cen. R R. p b c	85	
100	do	s60 84⅛	
700	do	opg 84⅛	
100	do	opg 84¼	
150	Hud. R. R. R.	28⅝	
100	leading R. R.	49	
200	do	b60 48⅛	
50	do	48⅛	
300	do	48⅜	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION

$2,000	C.S.P & Fd'L.R'ds	33	
1,000	Marysville C 6s	40	
2,000	Memphis City 6s.	58	
10	Humboldt F. Ins.Co.	99¾	
20	Exchange F. Ins.Co.	100	
10	Empire C. F. Ins Co.	105	
10	People's F. Ins. Co.	103½	
25	do	103⅝	
10	Hanover F. Ins. Co.	106	
10	Commonwealth F. In C.	90	
5	do	89	
5

The New-York Times.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Origin and Progress of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.

SUGGESTION OF A SUBMARINE WIRE.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

Organization of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

The Initial Attempt of Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-seven.

The Failure of the First Effort in Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-eight.

THE FINAL TRIUMPH.

The extension of the electro-magnetic telegraph between the Old World and the New forms an era in the history of mankind at which we may with great propriety pause, and contemplate the work accomplished. The transmission of matter across the inter-continental ocean, thanks to the development of steam machinery, has been brought within the compass of nine days and a few hours. The transmission of thought, the vital impulse of matter, by the completion of the submarine telegraphic line, has been brought within the limits of a few seconds; indeed, for all practical purposes, time, in the transit, may be regarded as entirely eliminated. A result so practical, and yet so inconceivable; so pregnant with consequences which prophecy alone can fathom and estimate; so full of hopeful prognostics for the future of mankind, must in all time designate this period in the annals of the race as one of the loftiest moment; as one of the grand way-marks in the onward and upward march of the human intellect. And perhaps the point of all others most suggestive of contemporary pride is that, less than any other, this work is the work of a single generation; not the slow evolution of principles and applications to which many consecutive ages of the world have contributed. Men are now living who lived when FRANKLIN tore the lightning from he clouds The infant born, when MORSE first harnessed those unseen, couriers of the air and earth, electricity and magnetism, to the car of human progress, has not yet attained manhood. The application of electro-magnetism to the communication of ideas is, in fact, the achievement of the day in which we live, and as such forms a peculiar topic for self-exaltation.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The discovery of electro-magnetism is due to Prof. OERSTED, of Copenhagen, who announced the new principle in 1819 The discovery was seized by M. AMPERE, the eminent French *physician*, who in the following year invented an electro-magnetic telegraph, in which he used as many wires as there were letters and broke and restored the circuit by keys similar to those used in the House patent This attempt was purely experimental. It was never practically tested. No current was obtained of sufficient force to traverse any considerable distance: the idea of using the earth to complete the circuit; the possibility of employing a single wire; any method of recording the magnetic current, in other words, of not only making it speak, but of reporting and preserving its utterances, all these were unknown elements, which it was left for the present generation to discover. The first advance was made by Professor JOSEPH HENRY, then of Princeton College, now of the Smithsonian Institution, and in the tower of the Dudley Observatory, who by the construction and novel combination of magnets demonstrated the possibility of transmitting the current over long distances; a revelation indispensable to the construction of a submarine telegraph. This was in 1831. In 1833, WEBER, a German experimenter, found that a copper wire, which he carried over sundry houses and church steeples of Gottingen required no especial insulation; a fact of great practical value to telegraphing upon land. The year 1837 furnished several additions to previous knowledge; and, in fact, may be regarded as the epoch of the inland telegraphic system. In July of that year STEINHIEL put in use a registering electro-magnetic telegraph between Munich and Bogenhausen, wherein clock-work was employed to pass a ribbon of paper through the machine under a deflected needle, which impressed upon it dots and marks, accepted as representations of the several letters of the alphabet. A few days before the Steinhiel apparatus was set to work, Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE obtained their English patent for a telegraph using a deflective point. Their specific improvement was the use of transmitting or relay magnets. In October, 1837, Mr SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, of New-York, filed his caveat for the "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in which an incomplete outline of his actual system was presented. He represented that his plan had been devised several weeks prior to the 27th of September, but was then first reduced to the test of experiment Dr. CHARLES T JACKSON, of Boston, has always contended that the Morse invention was due to his suggestion, made to the Professor during a voyage from Europe in the Summer of that year. There is no proof, however, to contradict the averments of both gentlemen that they had heard nothing of the Steinhiel and Wheatstone inventions. MORSE obtained his patent in France in 1838, and in 1840 a patent in the United States. In 1846, a re-issue of the latter patent was obtained, in which the claim to the electric or magnetic current was abandoned, but he claimed instead the use of electro-magnetism as a motor. The same year he patented a right to the invention of a local circuit. Subsequently, Mr. ALEXANDER BAIN patented, in England, his claim for an improved Electro-Chemical Telegraph, where the message was recorded by electricity upon paper chemically prepared; and in 1848-9, Mr. ROYAL E. HOUSE, of New-York, obtained an American patent for a telegraph in which the message was recorded by types, and the circuit broken and resumed by means of keys similar to those of the piano-forte, answering to the letters of the alphabet. The first electro-magnetic line in the United States was that between Baltimore and Washington, the distance forty miles, completed in 1844, Congress contributing $30,000 towards its construction. A Company was thereupon formed, with Mr. AMOS KENDALL as President, for the continuation of the line; and in 1845 it was extended between New-York and Wilmington, Del., leaving a gap between the latter point and Baltimore which was filled up early in 1846. From this inception, the work has advanced until the present day, when there are more than *thirty-five thousand miles* of telegraph lines in the United States, connecting the coast of Newfoundland with the shores of Texas, and the great plains of the West, and the great Lakes of the North, with the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. There are more than five thousand miles in the British Provinces; in England there are over ten thousand miles, and in the world a total length exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILES. And that through the new connections formed by the submarine lines, and the new machine devised by Professor HUGHES expediting the manipulation several hundred fold, the extension must presently be augmented indefinitely, are propositions that cannot be doubted.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHING.

One of the earliest difficulties to be overcome in terrestrial telegraphing, was the extension and perfect insulation of the wires over streams and sheets of water. At first, the transit was effected by using bridges, where bridges existed; and in their absence, of suspending the wires over the water, from carefully-selected prominences on either bank. In time, the non-conducting quality of water suggested the idea of submerging the line and permitting it to sink to the bed of the stream; and with the application of india-rubber or gutta percha as a coating to prevent oxidation, the plan was successfully resorted to. Here was the germ of all submarine telegraphs. As far back as 1850, the experiment was transferred from inland waters to those of the ocean; a line 24 miles in length was happily laid across the Straits of Dover. Owing, however, to the chafing of the wire upon the rocks near the French coast, it severed at the end of a month, and a new and stronger cable had to be laid. That is now in perfect working order. From a recent number of the London *Railroad Journal* we derive a summary of the work of the same class, which has resulted from the initial attempt of 1850:

SUBMARINE CABLES.

	Date.	Miles.
Dover and Calais	1850	24
Dover and Ostend	1852	76
Holyhead and Howth	1852	65
England and Holland	1853	115
Port Patrick and Donaghadee (two Cables)	1853	26
Italy and Corsica	1854	65
Corsica and Sardinia	1854	10
Denmark—Great Belt	1854	15
Denmark—Little Belt	1854	5
Denmark—Sound	1855	12
Scotland—Frith of Forth	1855	4
Black Sea	1855	460
Solent, Isle of Wight	1855	3
Straits of Messina	1856	5
Gulf of St. Lawrence	1856	74
Straits of Northumberland	1856	10½
Bosphorus	1856	1
Gut of Canso, Nova Scotia	1856	2
St. Petersburg to Cronstadt	1856	10
Atlantic Cable—Valentia Bay to Trinity Bay		1950
		2,862½

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The immediate result of the first apparently successful attempt with the cable across the Straits of Dover, was the suggestion of various projects of a similar character. The plan of a trans-Atlantic cable does not seem to have been among these. The idea was too stupendous, perhaps, and seemingly impracticable to be conceived; or, if conceived, to be entertained otherwise than as a desirable impossibility. In 1851, however, at the moment the NEW-YORK TIMES sprung into existence, a speculator was found lunatic enough to propound the immense enterprize, using the columns of the London *Athenæum* for his purpose. He proposed to use a single stout wire, enveloped firstly, in a gutta-percha coat, and secondly in hemp, saturated with some imperishable matter, and to extend it directly from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland The suggestion fell still-born. There were scientific difficulties, which could not easily be overcome

SCIENTIFIC DIFFICULTIES

In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the electric telegraph, where they are stretched upon posts and insulated by glass and the surrounding air, the current of electricity runs along as a single stream and with a velocity that is almost inappreciable for ordinary distances. But when the wires are inclosed in a sheath of insulating substance, like gutta-percha, and placed in a moist medium or a metallic envelope, the case is very different. The influence of induction then comes into play as a retarding power. As soon as the insulated central wire is electrically excited, that excitement operates upon the adjoining layer of metal or moisture, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. Each of these forces *disposes*, or holds fast, an equivalent portion of the other,—and the electricity of the central wire is thus prevented from moving freely onward as it otherwise would It is found, in short, that the submarine telegraph cable is virtually a *lengthened out Leyden jar*, and transmits signals *while being charged and discharged*, instead of merely by allowing a stream of the electrical influence to flow dynamically and evenly along it. And every time it is used it has first to be filled and then emptied. In the case of a long submarine wire this was found to be a task requiring considerable time,—and this was found, moreover, to be very much *increased* with an increase in the length of the wire And when experiments came to be made in 1851, upon telegraphic lines running under ground, between London, Manchester and Glasgow, and upon other partly underground and partly submarine between London, Paris and Brussels, it was found that the speed of the current did not exceed 1,000 miles per second. In that year Mr. WHITEHOUSE invented a very ingenious method of determining with precision the force of currents thus transmitted; and the result of his investigations was to show that in submarine telegraphs the wires act as *reservoirs* and not as mere *channels*,—that the larger reservoir receives and holds a larger quantity than the smaller one, and that this naturally produces the most powerful effects when allowed to escape from its imprisonment. By 1855 the scientific *corps* provided themselves with much more complete and perfect instruments for pursuing these inquiries, and the construction of new telegraph lines also furnished them with better opportunities of making their experiments. It was soon found that a magneto-electrical current took a *second and a half* to discharge itself, when it moved through 1,146 miles of wire, in consequence of the retarding power of induction in this extended medium. This was a rate of speed not at all compatible with any profitable employment of a trans-atlantic telegraph for commercial purposes,—and the next step was to devise some remedy for this inductive obstacle. The first thing done was to send *different kinds* of electricity along the wire in succession, in the hope that each transmission of one kind would clear away the residue of the other which had immediately preceded it. The result was a complete success. Although the same wire and the same magneto-electric combination were employed which had before demanded a *second and a half* for the completion of a single discharge, *seven and eight currents now readily recorded themselves in a single second.* When positive followed negative, and negative followed positive, in exactly equal proportions, the electrical equilibrium of the wire was completely restored as fast as it was disturbed—each current clearing away the inductive influence which the other had left behind it. It was proved, moreover, in the course of these experiments that successive charges of electrical influence —either of the same kind or of alternate opposite kinds,—may be traveling along lengthened conducting wires *simultaneously*, the one following the other like successive waves upon the sea Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 900 miles of wire, at the rate of *eight* signals in each second,—and two signals arrived at the end of the wire after the acts of transmission had been discontinued In another experiment by the use of a wire 1,020 miles long, three signals of a single-stroke bell were distinctly heard after the movement of the hand which originated the current had ceased. This, therefore, indicated a way in which the *rapidity* of transmitting electrical currents along a submarine wire could be increased; it was necessary only to employ *opposite kinds*,—positive and negative alternately.

EFFECT OF THE DISTANCE.

The next point to be investigated was the ratio in which increase of *distance* in a gutta-percha covered telegraph wire augments the difficulties of rapid transmission. It had been supposed that the available force was diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance traversed,—that is, that a current which has traversed 600 miles has only a *thirty-sixth* part of the working force of a precisely similar current which has traveled only 100 miles. In experimenting upon this point they had to consider: First—the diminution of the current's power to produce *mechanical* effects; and, Second—its *loss of speed*. A voltaic battery of 72 pairs of plates, each with a surface of 16 inches, was set to work, and it was ascertained how many grains the current would raise upon being transmitted through a wire just long enough to effect the connection. The number of grains lifted was 25,000. The experiment being repeated with the same current through 200 miles of wire, the number of grains lifted was 10,650; with 400 miles of wire it was 3,250; and with 600 miles it was 1,400. Clearly the loss of mechanical power in this case was not diminished in so large a ratio as had been supposed In regard to loss of speed, nearly five thousand observations were made, with wires varying in length from 83 to 1,020 miles, to determine its ratio; and from these it appeared that with a wire 83 miles long the transmission was effected in .08 of a second; with 166 miles in .14 of a second; with 219 miles in .36 of a second; with 498 miles in .79 of a second, and with 1,020 miles in 1 42 of a second. This ratio was far less than had been supposed. The result of the experiments was to establish, with tolerable accuracy, the fact that the velocity of movement of a magneto-electric current, through a gutta-percha covered wire, is 360 miles in from *one-twelfth* to *one-seventh* of a second; 600 miles in from *one-sixth* to *one-ninth* of a second; and 900 miles in from *one fifth* to *one-fourth* of a second. Still further experiments proved that a rate of transmission could be obtained by the employment of magneto-electric currents from *two and a half* to *three* times as great as that of any simple voltaic impulse which can be used. The maximum speed attained by voltaic electricity was 1,800 miles per second; the maximum for the magneto-electric current was 6,000 miles per second. This showed conclusively that this is the current which must be employed. And it was also established that *large* coated wires, used beneath the water or the earth, are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones: and it was this which led to the adoption of the small-sized copper wire which was finally decided on as the conductor by the Atlantic Company.

After these points had been established by experiment—rendering it theoretically probable that there would be no difficulty in *using* a wire, if it could once be laid down across the Atlantic—the next point was actually to record a signal by a current sent through a circuit of 2,000 miles. For this purpose, in 1856, the various lines of telegraph under charge of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company were used, and they are so extensive, have so many ramifications, and each line contains so many separate wires, that a continuous length of nearly 5,000 miles could be made up among them. The experiments were made with great care, under the supervision of Mr. BRIGHT, the Engineer; and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, subsequently the Electrician of the Company. On the 9th of October, 1856, ten gutta percha covered wires, each measuring over 200 miles, were connected, so that a continuous circuit was formed of above 2,000 miles, and signals were distinctly and satisfactorily telegraphed through the whole length, at the rate of 210, 241 and, upon one occasion, 270 per minute. Experiment having shown that the conditions present in insulated wires placed *under the ground* and *beneath the sea* are strictly analogous, this result was regarded as establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the practicability of working the Transatlantic Telegraph.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

As the practicability of the new project was thus gradually demonstrated, there was room for the immediate application of capital. The American Company was therefore formed as far back as 1854, Messrs PETER COOPER and CYRUS W. FIELD taking a leading and energetic part in the organization. The first step was to secure a charter Consulting the historical narrative of the Company, we find this was obtained in April, 1854, from the Colonial Government of Newfoundland—the act being entitled "An Act incorporating a Company for the establishment of Telegraphic Communication between Europe and America." The Company was thenceforth known as "The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company." It received various grants from the Government of Newfoundland, subsequently from that of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and finally from the Crown of England and the Congress of the United States. To avoid the necessity of recurring to this topic, we state at once the entire series of donations bestowed upon the organization.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador and their dependencies.

The exclusive right embraces a coast line extending from the entrance of Hudson's Straits southwardly and westwardly along the coasts of Labrador, New Foundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the State of Maine, and their respective dependencies.

Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of Telegraph to Cape Breton.

Similar concession of additional fifty square miles when the cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Guarantee of interest for twenty years at five per cent. on £50,000.

Grant of £5,000 in money towards building road along the line of the Telegraph.

Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the Company.

PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND.

Exclusive privilege for fifty years of landing cables.

Free grant of one thousand acres of land.

A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years,

CANADA.

Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the Provinces.

Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Grant of exclusive privilege for twenty-five years of landing telegraphic cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

STATE OF MAINE.

Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of twenty-five years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Annual subsidy of £16,000 sterling until the net profits of the Company reaches 6 per cent. per annum on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 sterling, per annum, for a period of twenty five years.

The aid of two of the largest steamships in the English navy to lay the cable, with two subsidiary steamers

A Government steamship to take any further needful soundings, and verify those already taken.

UNITED STATES.

Annual subsidy of $70,000 until the net profits yield 6 per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to $50,000 per annum, for a period of twenty five years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.

The United States steamship *Arctic* to make and verify soundings.

Steamships *Niagara* and *Susquehannah* to assist in laying the cable.

A Government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Company having appointed Professor MORSE their electrician, next proceeded to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the lines already in operation in the British North American Provinces, and in the United States, by immersing 13 miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland, and 85 miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence. England and the Continent had already been connected with Ireland, irrespective of any design to extend the telegraphic communication towards the West. There therefore remained only a single gap to be filled in—the basin of the Atlantic itself.

Having completed these preliminary steps, the Company, with a singular exertion of judgment and good sense, placed itself in communication with the most experienced authorities in electrical and mechanical affairs on this side of the ocean and made strenuous efforts to combine all the skill and intelligence it could command in advancing towards the solution of the problem upon its hands. In the investigations which were now entered upon, Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, at present the electrician of the Company, and Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, its former engineer, and the engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, took a prominent part. As early as 1854, these two gentlemen were occupied upon a series of experiments, to determine the influence of induction and disguised electricity in retarding the transmission of currents along submarine wires, and since then they have been conjointly and separately prosecuting the important investigation.

Without entering at length into the details of these nice and all-important experiments, we may content ourselves with stating the results. They taught

That gutta-percha-covered submarine wires do not transmit as simple insulated conductors, but that they have to be charged as Leyden jars, before they can transmit at all.

That, consequently, such wires transmit with a velocity that is in no way accordant to the movement of the electrical current in an unembarrassed way along simple conductors.

The magneto-electric currents travel more quickly along such wires than simple voltaic currents.

That magneto electric currents travel more quickly when in high energy than when in low; although voltaic currents of large intensity do not travel more quickly than voltaic currents of small intensity.

That the velocity of the transmission of signals along insulated submerged wires can be enormously increased from the rate, indeed, of one in two seconds, to the rate of eight in a single second, by making each alternate signal with a current of different quality, positive following negative, and negative following positive.

That the diminution of the velocity of the transmission of the magneto-electric current in induction-embarrassed coated wires, is not in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distance traversed, but much more nearly in the ratio of simple arithmetical progression.

The several distinct waves of electricity may be traveling along different parts of a long wire simultaneously, and within certain limits, without interference.

That large coated wires used beneath the water or the earth are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones, and therefore are not so well suited as small ones for the purposes of submarine transmission of telegraphic signals; and

That by the use of comparatively small coated wires, and of electro-magnetic induction-coils for the exciting agents, telegraphic signals can be transmitted through two thousand miles with a speed amply sufficient for all commercial and economical purposes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The "New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," having procured these decisive scientific assurances of the possibility of their enterprise, departed, in the Summer of 1856, their Vice President, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD—who had indeed been, in the main, instrumental in obtaining the charter from the Government of Newfoundland—to visit England, with a view to effecting such arrangements, as were best fitted to advance the undertaking. The consequence of this visit was the formation of the existing Atlantic Telegraph Company, comprising the holders of 350 shares of one thousand pounds each, and having Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who had taken such prominent parts in the preliminary proceedings of investigation, as their advising and acting engineer and electrician. The services of these gentlemen were at once secured, with the conviction that in no other way could the success of the enterprise be so materially aided. The charter of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Company conferring upon it the exclusive right to land telegraph cables on the shores of Newfoundland and other parts of North America, and for twenty-five years to do the same thing on the shores of Nova Scotia, was then made over to the New Company, together with all concessions bearing upon the undertaking which may be hereafter obtained, and all the patent rights of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE and BRIGHT, which in any way concerned the working of instruments in marine circuits of great length, were prospectively secured to it In order that the capital subscribed might be entirely applied to the immediate object of the undertaking, the projectors, Messrs BRETT and FIELD, and Messrs. BRIGHT and WHITEHOUSE, considerately arranged that compensation for the privileges assigned, and for past expenditure and exertions, should be left entirely dependent on the successful result of the undertaking. The final agreement with these gentlemen was, that upon attaining success, a half yearly dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the capital should first be paid to the shareholders, and that then one-half of any further profit should be given to them, and the other half be retained by the Company, it having been estimated upon a very moderate computation of the probable amount of revenue, conjoined with a consideration of the comparatively small working expenses where there can only be two terminal stations to be maintained, that a very satisfactory result might be secured to all parties upon this ground.

THE ROUTE TO BE CHOSEN.

But while the electrical and financial preparations had terminated so favorably to the views of the Company, there were other topics of equal moment not yet satisfactorily determined. Could a wire, such as had been decided upon, be laid on the bottom of the Atlantic? Of course, the solution of the momentous question depended upon the accuracy of existing or procurable knowledge as to the features of the ocean-bed; and, of existing knowledge, the studies of Lieutenant M. F. MAURY, and Lieutenant O. H. BERRYMAN, supplied the available bulk. These furnished a very excellent and safe basis for an opinion upon this point, and indeed left very little more to be done than that verifications should be made, and some trifling gaps be filled up. Every care and pains were, however, taken to bring together all the evidence that could be gleaned of the actual character of the vast oceanic basin, which was to be the scene of the great enterprise, and to collate them with the labors of Lieutenant MAURY, on record in the sixth edition of his work, *The Physical Geography of the Sea.*

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Until a comparatively recent period great difficulty had been experienced in getting any deep soundings in the ocean which could be depended upon. It seemed to be impossible to tell when any heavy weight suspended from a line really struck the bottom on its descent through deep water. The first step towards a solution of the difficulty was the adoption of the beautifully simple expedient of letting a common cannon-ball carry down a length of light common twine marked off into fathoms, until the ball ceased to unroll the twine off a reel left free to revolve. By the use of this simple plummet, Lieut. WALSH, of the United States service, made in the deep sea a cast of 34,000 feet without finding any bottom. Lieut BERRYMAN, of the United States ship *Dolphin*, obtained a like negative result in mid-ocean, with 39,000 feet of line. Lieut. PARKER, of the United States frigate *Congress*, reported "no bottom" with 50,000 feet of line. Capt. DENHAM, of Her Majesty's ship *Herald*, alone believed that he touched the bottom in the South Atlantic, with a line of 46,000 feet.

It was soon ascertained that the negative results of the above-named, and other similar attempts to find the bottom of the deep sea, were not altogether to be depended on where the ordinary line was used; and resort was therefore had to the invention of Mr BROOKE, by means of which it was ascertained that the Atlantic nowhere exceeded in depth 25,000 feet. The greatest depth was found immediately south of the Banks of Newfoundland. The basin of the Atlantic is a long trough or groove, indented between the Old World and the New, and extending almost from the Northern to the Southern Pole. The hollow of this basin is so great that the lowest depth of the Atlantic is nine miles beneath the highest peak of the Andes. In most places the actual bottom of the ocean is much broken up and very irregular. Sharp peaks and crested ridges, with precipitous sides, there reproduce all the bold Alpine contours which are encountered upon the land.

SOUTHERN TRACKS.

Of course, if a route were selected where these sudden elevations and depressions were most decided, the Cable would be suspended from submarine hill to hill, subject to a thousand disastrous contingencies. If, for instance, a track had been chosen from Africa to South America, depths exceeding 4,000 fathoms would have been sounded at one moment; and at the next the Cable would have rested near the surface of the water, the tremendous oceanic currents playing against its slack, and exposing it in periods of storm to imminent hazard. The same risk would have been run, had the line passed from the Cape Verde Islands to the West Indies; in both instances at least 5,000 miles of cable would have been wanted, with strength augmented to meet the contingent risks.

THE PLATEAU.

Against both these tracks Lieut. MAURY, in a report to the House of Representatives, pronounced emphatically. There was left a path further to the northward, upon a vast sub oceanic plain, to be known hereafter as the Telegraphic Plateau. This plain is scarcely 12,000 feet below the level of the sea, and extends in a continuous ledge from Cape Race, in Newfoundland, to Cape Clear, in Ireland. The greatest depression is in mid-ocean, whence it imperceptibly ascends to the shore on either side. The following engraving is an accurate representation of its general features:

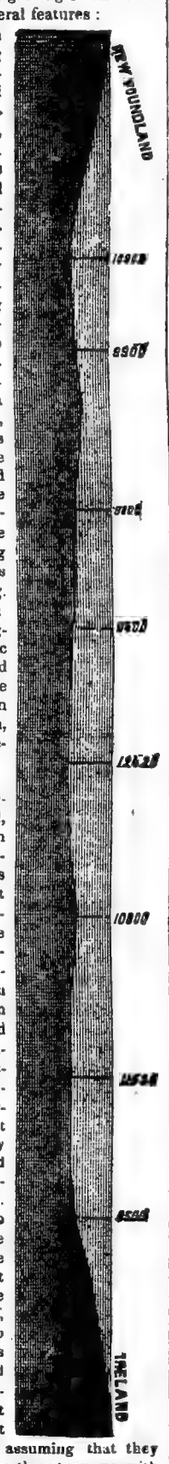

To verify the information already secured concerning the plateau, Lieutenant BERRYMAN was twice dispatched in the *Arctic* to make soundings along the proposed line, while, to verify his observations, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Cyclops* traversed the ground in an opposite direction. The knowledge thus obtained was conclusive. The plain was gently leveled, so deep as to be below the reach of disturbing superficial causes, and composed of particles of shells, so minutely triturated as to render their character indetectible save with the aid of a microscope. Their presence, examined by the lights of science, proved how little those profound depths had been disturbed in the course of uncounted ages, and encouraged the hope that the cable, when once laid along with them, might rest as tranquilly—perhaps as long. The tendency of these infinitesimal fragments to agglutinate to any metallic centre exposed to them, held out the expectation that the submerged cable would soon be thickly enveloped by them, and a fresh element of security so obtained

THE CABLE.

This essential point determined, the route finally fixed, the mechanical construction of the cable was to be discussed. What should be its specific weight? It must not be too light, or it would refuse to sink. It must not be too heavy, or the loop between the two delivering vessels would break of its own weight. The difficulties in managing a heavy cable had been demonstrated by the experience of Mr. BRETT, an accomplished engineer, in laying a wire in the Mediterranean. The cable in that case was lost, because they dared not moderate the speed of delivery, lest the perpendicular strain should be fatal. Again, if the cable were too light, it would be at the mercy of the currents while descending, and if it sunk at all, would run every chance of fracture in doing so. If, again, the cable were too heavy, how could 2,500 miles of it be shipped, handled, and safely deposited? It was obvious that two vessels must do the business. They might be of the largest class, and assuming that they should be so, and estimating their tonnage, with due allowance for equipment, machinery, coals, and the apparatus for delivering the coil, it was found that the cable must weigh no more than *one ton per mile*. It was indispensable, in the next place, that the utmost strength reconcilable with this arbitrary weight should be secured It could not be *too strong* for its work, although it might be too bulky, too heavy, or too light. Any redundant tenacity that it might possess over and above what was required just for the process of laying down, would only be so much safeguard against possible accidents. It was also important, in the highest degree, that the cable should be flexible enough to adapt itself easily to the curves of the sheaves, and other apparatus employed in the manufacture, and in the process of paying out, as well as to admit of its being readily distributed into coils, while lying in the yard of the factory, and in the hold of the paying-out vessels. To find out how all these several essentials might be the most certainly secured and combined, an unrecordable number of direct experiments were tried. While some experimenters were contriving standards of electrical weights and measures, and instituting a detective and coercive staff for the management of the ethereal influence which it was intended to trap and break in for transatlantic service, others were following out an equally precise and laborious course of inquiry into strength of material, and into the influence of form and composition upon weight and strength. Ropes a little stronger were composed one day, and broken; ropes a little weaker fared the same fate the next. In order to give something like an adequate idea of the pains which were taken with this branch of the investigation, it will suffice to say that *sixty-two different kinds of rope* had been subjected to the questioning of experiment, and to very close consideration, before the exact form and character of the cable to be employed were determined.

THE CABLE FINALLY DECIDED ON.

In, the cable finally adopted, the central conducting wire is a *strand* made up of seven wires of the purest copper, of the guage known in the trade as No. 22. The strand itself is about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and is formed of one straightly drawn wire, with six others twisted round it; this is accomplished by the central wire being dragged from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table itself revolves rapidly, under the impulse of steam, carrying near its circumference six reels or drums, each armed with copper wire Every drum revolves upon its own horizontal axis, and so delivers its wire as it turns. This twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence in 1856, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable in the highest degree that a fracture could be accidentally produced at precisely the same spot in more than one of the wires of this twisted strand. All the seven wires might be broken at different parts of the strand, even some hundreds of times, and yet its capacity for the transmission of the electric current not be destroyed, or reduced in any inconvenient degree. The copper used in the formation of these wires is assayed from time to time during the manufacture to insure absolute homogeniety and purity. The strand itself, when subjected to strain, will stretch 20 per cent of its length without giving way, and, indeed, without having its electricity-conducting power much modified or impaired.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO LAY THE OCEAN CABLE.

COILING THE CABLE.

It was determined that the attempt, in 1857, to lay the ocean cable should be made in August, as that month was considered the most favorable of the season. The coiling of the cable on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, was watched by the people of both continents with the most intense interest, and great was the joy when it was announced that the work was completed. That portion of the cable received by the *Agamemnon* was manufactured by Messrs. GLASSE & ELLIOTT, and shipped at Greenwich; the other half, 1,250 miles in length, which Messrs. NEWALL & Co. contracted to supply, was received on board the *Niagara* at Birkenhead. In order to make room for the immense coils in which the cable was deposited in the latter vessel, the forehold of the *Niagara* had been cleared of the chain lockers, coal-bunkers and tanks, and fitted with a level floor over the kelson, the beams having each been trussed with double stays to compensate for the removal of the stanchions. Part of the cable was also stowed in a space which had been cleared out on the main deck, abaft the engine-room, by displacing some of the officers' berths and encroaching to the wardroom. Three small vessels of 500 tons each were employed to convey the coils from the works of Messrs NEWALL to the frigate. The weight of the portion taken on board the *Niagara* was about 1,200 tons. It was coiled under the superintendence of Mr WOODHOUSE, C. E., who took part in laying down the Varna and Balaklava submarine telegraph

PREDICTIONS OF A FAILURE.

About the time that the manufacture of the cable was completed, the London *Times* rather startled its readers by the announcement that the enterprise must necessarily prove a failure. "It will scarcely be credited," said that journal, "but it is nevertheless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half of the cable is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic, they will form a right and a left-hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist each other to untwist and expose the core By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome; but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs. GLASSE and ELLIOT had nearly one hundred miles of their portion completed before Messrs. NEWALL commenced theirs, and that, therefore, the fault rests with those who began them last."

This attack called forth a reply from Messrs. NEWALL, who denied the conclusions at which the writer of the article in question had arrived, holding that the so-called "blunder" was literally of no importance. At the same time they exculpated themselves from blame on the ground that they were acting throughout under the direct instructions and supervision of the engineer of the Company, and that the fault, if there was any, was his.

THE MACHINERY.

It may not be uninteresting to give here a general description of the machinery for paying out the cable used on the first expedition. This machinery, as was then supposed, was perfectly adapted to meet all the service required of it,—in calm and in storm.—and was intended to give the most complete control and mastery of the cable under all circumstances. The *controlling machine*, as it was styled, stood behind the *Niagara's* mizen-mast, and occupied the whole deck. Four cast-iron sheaves, or cylinders, about five feet in diameter, were ranged in line with one another, fore and aft. The first, commencing forward, was single-grooved; the second and third were double-grooved, and the fourth was single-grooved. The cable, as it came up from the hold of the ship passed over one of the grooves in the second drum,—then under it backwards and over and around the first single drum,—thence it returned over the remaining groove in the second,—then it went directly across to one groove in the third, following but a small arc in its periphery,—thence to the last single drum, and downward around this back to the preceding double one, and, finally, over the unoccupied groove in that to a *fifth* grooved drum standing out upon rigid arms over the stern, from which it was dropped into the sea. The grooves in all these drums were exactly adapted, in size and form, to the cable. The passing and repassing of the cable over them served to afford friction-service for controlling the velocity of the rope in passing out. But additional checks for this purpose were provided The four drums were so connected by gearing that their motions were exactly coincident—the motion of any one of them involving corresponding motion in all the rest. Upon two of the shafts, moreover, friction brakes —the same in principle as those used upon railroads—were applied, to control the velocity of the drums; and to these, which were worked by a screw, was attached a balance, which was to indicate the precise amount of strain thrown upon the cable at any moment. The screw was worked by a crank, at which was stationed an officer whose duty it was to watch the balance and regulate the friction of the brakes accordingly. In the electrician's department, there were signals every second, by electrical currents, passed through the entire length of the cable. At the side of the vessels there were also patent logs, hanging down into the water, with vanes and wheels, turning faster or slower, according to the velocity with which the ship dragged them through the water. One of these wheels had been so arranged as to make and break an electric circuit at every revolution, and record upon the deck of the ship, by apparatus provided for the purpose, the speed of the vessel. A bell also sounded upon every passage of the electric current through the cable. The brakesman therefore, watched the balance which indicated the strain upon the cable, and tightened or relaxed it as occasion required. He was also to listen for the bell, and if at any time its sound ceased—indicating an interruption in the circuit—he was to stop the machinery, the vessel would be backed, and a *winding machine*, provided for the purpose, and worked by a horizontal steam-engine of about 20 horse-power, would be at once set to work, gathering up the slack-rope as the vessel moved astern—the electrician all the while testing the insulating continuity of the cable yard, by yard, until the defective portion had been discovered. This would then be cut out and the gap supplied by joining up the ends of the uninjured parts, when the paying out and testing would be resumed as at the first.

Special provision, too, was made for storms. In

ordinary was her, or even with brisk, strong winds, either ahead or astern, the work could go on without interruption, as the motion would not be so great as to prevent the machinery from retaining complete control of the cable. But if the wind should blow astern so heavy as to make it necessary for the vessel to come up head to the wind, an apparatus was prepared for paying out over the bow, similar to that already described. And in case a regular gale should arise, strong enough to render it impossible for the vessel safely to retain hold of the cable at all, preparations were made for abandoning it temporarily. Upon the deck stood two large reels, each wound round with a very strong auxiliary cable, composed of iron wire only, and capable of resisting a strain of ten or twelve tons. Of this there were about two miles and a half on each reel. In case of a heavy storm, rendering necessary the abandonment of the cable, it would be *cut*, and the sea end at tached to the end of one of these strong iron cords wound upon the reel. This would then be rapidly let out, and the Telegraph cable lowered to the quiet bottom of the sea, leaving the entire strain of the tempest to be borne by the iron cord As soon as possible, moreover, the end of this cord would be attached to immense buoys, shaped like the quill-float of the angler's line, and pro vided with reflectors, so as to be easily seen which would be tossed overboard, and left to sustain the cable until the storm should subside, when they would again be picked up, the cable recovered and re-joined to the part remaining upon the ship, and the work proceed as before.

Such, briefly, were the preparations and precautions made last year for paying out the cable; and, complete and perfect as they were then thought to be, yet were they insufficient to insure success.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FOR QUEENSTOWN.

As soon as the entire cable was shipped on board both the vessels, the event was celebrated in England with festivities and rejoicings. About the 26th of August the two frigates and their attendants sailed for Queenstown—the appointed place of rendezvous. During the voyage various successful experiments were made. On board the *Agamemnon* the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea were kept continually in motion by the small engine on board, which was connected with them, and the whole worked with great precision and facility. The experiments then made by the *Agamemnon* justified hopes of ultimate triumph. A 13 inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic Cable, for the purpose of sinking it rapidly, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the ground and so set the machinery in motion The paying out commenced at the rate of two, three and four knots respectively. The ship was then stopped, and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility. The cable, when recovered, was reported to have been cleaned as bright as the specimens which were distributed among the friends of the enterprise. The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea. On the day after this experiment a length of cable was run out opposite the Isle of Wight, and was hauled in with perfect ease—the speed in this case having been increased to five knots. On the next day, a mile of cable was run out and hauled in, while the speed was increased to six and a half knots. The *Agamemnon* then steered for Cork, where her consort, the *Niagara*, had already arrived.

THE PLAN FOR LAYING THE CABLE.

It had been at first decided by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* should proceed to mid-ocean and there, having spliced the cable, separate, and steer, the one for Newfoundland, and the other for the Coast of Ireland. At the last hour, however, this plan was altered, though not without some strong opposition in the Board. It was now determined that the *Niagara* should commence laying down the Cable from the Irish Coast westward—that she should be accompanied by all the vessels of the fleet, and that upon reaching mid-ocean the *Agamemnon* should join her Cable to that of the *Niagara*, and complete the connection by proceeding to the Coast of Newfoundland. An argument in favor of this arrangement was, that one end of the Cable being ashore, it could not be *all* lost in event of an accident. It was further contended that by this plan there would be much less weight of Cable to be sustained at any one time. Then the vessels of the fleet would be together, ready to give each other aid in any emergency, and the work, so it was believed, could be more satisfactorily performed by this than by the mid-ocean arrangement.

ARRIVAL AT VALENCIA.

At Queenstown both ends of the Cable were joined, and electrical experiments were made—establishing the fact that signals could be passed through the 2,500 miles of Cable in the most satisfactory manner. At 6 P. M., Aug. 3, 1857, the Telegraph Squadron steamed out of Queenstown Harbor for Valencia Bay, where the great Ocean Cable was to be first laid down. On the following day the fleet arrived at Valencia. It consisted of eight ships: The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, (1) to lay half the Cable from Ireland, and (2) her attendant the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*; (3.) the United States steamer *Arctic*, to make further soundings on the Coast of Newfoundland; (4.) the United States steamer *Victoria* to assist in landing the Cable at Newfoundland; (5.) H. B. M. steamer *Agamemnon*, to lay the half of the Cable on the American side; (6.) H. M. steamer *Leopard*, to attend upon the *Agamemnon*; (7.) H. M. steamer *Cyclops*, to go ahead of the steamers and keep the course, and (8) H. M. steamer *Advice*, to assist in landing the Cable at Valencia.

On the afternoon of Aug. 5, the end of the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was successfully landed at Valencia. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was present on the occasion, received it formally from the officers and crew of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, who had taken it ashore in the cable-boats, built for the purpose. The beautiful bay of Valencia was then crowded with small vessels, filled with enthusiastic spectators of the imposing ceremony, and an immense multitude on the mainland watched the operations with eager interest. His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, was among the first to lay hold of the shore rope of the cable, which was being dragged up the beach by the American seamen, and, as he did so, he delivered a spirit-stirring address to the people now gathered around him. And so, with prayers and hopes for their prosperity, the Atlantic Telegraph squadron set sail upon a greater and grander enterprise than had ever been essayed to the adventurous cry of "Westward, Ho!"

THE FAILURE.

All the world now know how and why the first enterprise failed; and, to complete our history, we shall only here recapitulate the leading features of the disaster. On the 14th of August the *Leopard*, attendant of the *Agamemnon*, arrived at Portsmouth with the announcement of the accident. On the 11th, after the *Niagara* had successfully paid out 335 nautical miles, the Cable broke. There was a heavy swell on at the time. On the afternoon previous the Cable was thrown out of the controller on two different occasions, and was very severely strained; and these accidents gave rise to gloomy apprehensions. The pressure applied by the Engineer at the time of the rupture was about 3,000 pounds. It was found that, though the vessel was only making some three or four knots an hour, the cable was paying out five or six, and sometimes even seven knots. At this rate it was considered that the quantity of wire on board would be exhausted before the Newfoundland coast could be reached; and so the strain was unwisely tightened. At the moment of rupture the stern of the *Niagara* was low down in the trough of the sea. As she rose on the back of the waves the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the ship's stern, it sank down like lead through the waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of not less than 2,000 fathoms Though this first attempt to lay the great Ocean Telegraph was a disappointment, yet the people on both sides of the Atlantic had a firm faith in the accomplishment of the enterprise at some future period. First attempts are almost always failures; and after the fleet had returned to England the general opinion among those most qualified to judge was, that enough had been learned in the first essay to render success hereafter morally certain.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

ITS COMMENCEMENT, PROGRESS AND SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, nothing daunted by the first failure of their great enterprise, at once commenced preparations for a SECOND EXPEDITION.

Early in the Fall of 1857 the Company held a series of meetings, at which many modifications and improvements, suggested by the first unsuccessful attempt, were brought under discussion. The views of scientific gentlemen were received with courteous attention; the coöperation of skillful mechanists was invited; the entire arrangement of the plan of operations was opened to free discussion. Every available means of information was appealed to, and no suggestion of improvement was deemed unworthy of attention The result of frequent conferences and a careful examination of new propositions, was a thorough revision of the programme of the work; and a number of radical alterations, the effect of which proves to have been most happy, were immediately begun. The leading features of the new plan were these:

1. A junction of the Telegraphic Cable in mid-ocean.
2. The provision of a greater length of Cable.
3. The selection of an earlier season of the year.
4. An improvement in the paying out machinery.

ATTEMPT TO RECOVER THE SUBMERGED CABLE.

While the Company were busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for a new Expedition, efforts were made, under the direction of their chief-engineer, Mr. BRIGHT, to recover the submerged portion of the Cable which was lost at the time of the first failure. The British steamer *Leipsic* was detailed for this service. Operations were commenced Oct. 22, 1857. The Cable had been secured to the Irish shore by a heavy shore-line, made fast in the station at Valencia. An ingenious apparatus was constructed for underrunning this shore-cable to the point of junction with the main line. A heavy frame of timber, (technically, a *catamaran*,) bearing a saddle fixed between two iron buoys, was run under the shore-end, and then towed out by the *Leipsic*. The operation of hauling in and re-coiling was successfully prosecuted until some fifty-three miles were recovered, when, the weather becoming boisterous, with heavy gales, the work suddenly ceased, from the parting of the wire, and this attempt ended. The portion of the Cable which was recovered during this expedition bore no appearance of injury, and was found available for use. None of the gutta-percha coatings were disturbed, and the tarring of the wire remained perfect.

DISCHARGING CABLE.

Meantime, the operation of discharging the unused cable from the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* proceeded actively at Keyham Docks. The *Agamemnon's* portion was passed out slowly, running at the rate of only one mile per hour, but the *Niagara* discharged with greater rapidity, in order to facilitate her departure on the return-trip to the United States. As the cable was paid out, it passed through a composition of tar, pitch, linseed oil and beeswax, and was coiled, in compact circles, in tanks constructed for the purpose. Here it remained undisturbed until again shipped on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* for the last Expedition. The *Niagara* returned to this port in the Winter, and underwent examination, but was found to be in excellent condition, requiring but slight repairs.

THE NIAGARA AGAIN DETAILED FOR SERVICE.

On the 30th December, 1857, the Secretary of the Navy, in response to the request of the Telegraph Company, announced to them that the *Niagara* would be again detailed for the Telegraphic service, and that Chief Engineer EVERETT, whose services had been especially requested, would receive leave of absence to re-enter the service of the Company. The following is the Secretary's letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 23d inst. has been received. I have to inform you, in reply that by direction of the President of the United States, the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed for the purpose of assisting in laying the Telegraphic Cable next Summer. The Department will, agreeably to your request, give Chief Engineer EVERETT leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, that the Telegraphic Company may avail itself of his services in connection with this work.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

The *Niagara* left New-York on the 9th of March 1858, and arrived at Plymouth on the 24th. Capt. HUDSON, a skillful and energetic officer, still held command.

THE BRITISH VESSELS.

Her Majesty's Government again assigned the *Agamemnon* to the service of the Company, and issued orders to the paddle-wheel steamers *Valorous* and *Gorgon* to accompany the expedition as tenders. The *Gorgon* acted subsequently as tender to the *Niagara*; and the *Valorous* waited upon the *Agamemnon*. In March, the fleet being in readiness, and the Company having provided an additional supply of Telegraphic Cable, nothing remained but to proceed with the preparations for the sailing of the fleet.

RESHIPMENT OF THE CABLE—ALTERATIONS IN THE SHIPS.

The work of stowing the cable on board the *Agamemnon* was commenced at Keyham Docks on Friday, March 19, and on board the *Niagara*, a few days later. Both ships had undergone essential modifications. It was found on the first trial that the arrangement of the cable in an oval coil in the hold of the *Agamemnon* tended to interfere with the safety of the wire, and in order to prevent future accidents, the hold was enlarged by the demolition of two bulkheads, so that the space rendered available for storage was now perfectly circular. The bulk of the cable received on board this ship was wound around a huge cone, twelve feet three inches high, ten feet in diameter at the base, and five feet at the apex. (It was the breaking of this cone which afterwards so seriously imperilled the *Agamemnon*, during the heavy storms she encountered in June.) A new coil was laid upon the upper deck, abaft the foremast; and another on the orlop deck. A new guard was also fixed at the stern of the ship, protecting the propeller, in order to prevent contact with the cable during the process of paying-out.

The management of the wire on board the *Niagara* was somewhat different. Her share was distributed in six coils, two of which were upon the main deck, the weight being divided about equally in different parts of the ship.

The stowage of the cable on both ships, conducted slowly and with great care, occupied several weeks, and was completed in the early part of May. In addition to seven hundred miles of new cable provided by the Company, condemned wire was shipped for the purpose of undertaking preliminary deep-sea experiments; so that the total length of cable on board both ships on the 18th day of May, was 3,004 miles, distributed as follows:

	Miles.	
Niagara—Good cable	1,488	
Experimental cable	22	1,510
Agamemnon—Good cable	1,477	
Experimental cable	17	1,494
Aggregate—Good cable		2,965
Experimental cable		39
Total		3,004

The shipment having been completed, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, on Saturday, May 29.

NEW PAYING-OUT MACHINES.

The improved machine for paying-out the cable was introduced while the ships were loading at Plymouth No better description of this apparatus can be given than that furnished by Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Telegraph Company:

"The principle of it is very simple. There is a leading sheave whereby the cable is guided out of the hold, or from the coil, on to two sheaves, grooved in several places, and around these grooves the cable passes. On emerging from the grooves it passes under another grooved wheel, which wheel moves up and down in a frame, so constructed as nearly to keep it vertical, according to the impulse or relaxation of impulse communicated to it by the cable. From this wheel it passes to a wheel at the stern of the vessel, and thence into the sea. The sides of the frame in which the wheel moves are graduated so as to indicate, to a few pounds, the exact weight or pressure that is being put upon the cable. This it appears to do with great nicety.

The retarding power applied to the grooved wheel is communicated by four flat wheels, two attached to the axis of each grooved wheel. Around each of these flat wheels is a brake formed by a fillet of wood attached to an external circle of iron, and the ends of these brakes are so arranged that they can be loaded so as to produce such a pressure (and no more) as the engineer in charge of the ship may desire. The pressure is produced by weighting the extremities of the brake apparatus with small flat pieces of iron."

THE EXPERIMENTAL TRIP.

On Monday, May 29, the telegraphic fleet put to sea from Plymouth Sound, for an experimental trip. On the 31st of May, when in latitude 47° 12′ north, longitude 90° 32′ west, the depth of water being 2,530 fathoms, a series of deep-sea experiments was commenced. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were connected by hawsers, stern to stern, distant from each other some twelve hundred feet. The cable was paid out and spliced on board the *Agamemnon*, and the first experiment began. Two miles of cable were paid out, when the wire parted. On the following day (Tuesday, June 1) the cable was respliced, and three miles were paid out; but in the attempt to haul in, the wire again parted. On Wednesday, June 2, the cable was again spliced, but in a few minutes parted on board the *Agamemnon*. These experiments having been continued during three days and one night, ceased with this last attempt, and, after various trials of the operations of splicing, lowering and heaving-in the wire, the squadron set sail for Plymouth, whence reports of the results were forwarded to the Directors of the Company.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Second Telegraphic Expedition sailed from Plymouth for the rendezvous in mid-ocean, on Thursday, June 10. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were attended by Her Britannic Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Valorous*. A distinguished guest, Lieutenant the Baron BOYE, of the Russian Navy, sailed in the *Niagara*, having been charged by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE with the duty of observing the process of laying the cable.

The announcement of the departure of the Expedition revived the anxiety with which every step of the grand enterprise had been regarded by the public during the period of the first attempt. Tidings from the fleet were awaited in painful suspense. Meanwhile, a stormier June than had been known on the Atlantic for many years, inspired fears for the result. Days passed away, and still no news came. Weeks fled, and yet no tidings Finally, on Monday, July 13, when upwards of a month had passed, a brief dispatch from Newfoundland brought the first word from the fleet. The small steamer *Blue Jacket*, from Liverpool, reported that she passed "a large and a small steamer, both British," in a latitude near the place of rendezvous for the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*; and that "in the evening," she "observed a large steamer bearing down upon the others." This indefinite information aggravated the condition of suspense. But a day or two afterwards came the *Alice Munroe*, a sailing packet, at Boston, with fuller particulars; and close upon the heels of the *Alice Munroe*, a European steamer, bringing detailed accounts of

THE FAILURE.

The second failure of the Expedition is chargeable, not to want of foresight or care on the part of the officers of the fleet, but to the ill-chances of wind and weather. The ships encountered a succession of heavy gales, which prevented their junction at the rendezvous (lat. 52° 02′; long. 33° 18′) until the 26th of June. On that day the Cable was spliced, and the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* commenced paying out. Two miles and forty fathoms were out when (at 1 45 P. M.) the Cable was thrown off the wheel in the attempt to shift the *Niagara's* portion from one groove to another, came in contact with the tar-scraper, and was severed. This was failure No. 1. At 5 20 P. M., on the same day, a new splice was made, and the ships again started—the *Niagara* heading for Newfoundland, the *Agamemnon* for Ireland. The Cable now ran out from the *Niagara* at the rate of three and a half knots an hour, until 4 50 A. M. of the 27th, when the electricians reported that the continuity had ceased This was failure No. 2. Pursuant to previous agreement, both ships now retraced their course, and met again at the rendezvous on Monday, June 28. At the time of the second breakage, forty-two miles and three hundred fathoms had been paid out from the *Niagara*, and about the same amount from the *Agamemnon*.

The third splice was made in the evening of June 28. The ships again separated, and each took its course, proceeding slowly. At 6 o'clock on the night of the 29th, communication again ceased, and at 11 P. M. the *Niagara* stopped paying out. In order to test the strength of the wire, the *Niagara* was allowed to ride by the Cable till it parted. Although the wind was fresh, the Cable held the enormous bulk of the vessel *one hour and forty minutes* before breaking, with a strain of four tons applied to the brakes. Failure No. 3 having demonstrated the necessity of postponing the work, the *Niagara* headed for Ireland; having paid out and lost an aggregate length of one hundred and forty-two miles, and two hundred and eighty fathoms.

The history of the cruise of the *Agamemnon* during this expedition does not differ essentially from that of the *Niagara*, which we have given above in the regular order of events. The *Agamemnon*, however, suffered severely during the storms which she encountered; her heavy and unequal loading rendering her condition in a gale unsafe in the extreme. On the 20th and 21st of June, during the worst of the storm, she rolled so dangerously as to lead to serious apprehensions that she would capsize or founder; and, to add to her distressed condition, the cone upon which her share of the Cable was coiled amidships broke from its fastenings.

After the failure of the third attempt to lay the Cable, the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous and cruised in search of the *Niagara*, but after several days of unsuccessful search, retraced her course to Queenstown, and arrived at that port on Monday, July 12. The amount of Cable lost from this ship was about one hundred and fifty miles; making an aggregate loss of about *three hundred miles of Cable* during the progress of this Expedition.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on Monday, July 5,—one week in advance of the *Agamemnon*.

THE FINAL SUCCESS.

Immediately after the return of the Telegraphic Fleet, the Directors of the Company in England held a special meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of making another attempt. A sufficient amount of Cable still remaining perfect on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, and the months of July and August being considered a suitable season, *another trial was resolved upon*—with what triumphant success, let our dispatches of to-day and yesterday indicate.

The Expedition sailed on its last voyage from Queenstown early on the morning of Sunday, July 18. As yet, no particulars of the progress of the work have reached us. It is sufficient to know that the fourth effort of this Second Expedition has been crowned with a perfect success.

At noon on Thursday, Aug. 5, the startling tidings reached this City that the SUBMARINE CABLE HAD BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LAID, and that the line was in perfect working order. A dispatch from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, a gentleman who has borne the brunt of the labor of this enterprise from the beginning, set all doubt at rest as to the probability of this unexpected piece of good news. The arrival of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* at Newfoundland, and the safe landing of the American end of the Cable, was positive intelligence—not idle rumor The enterprise was accomplished. It was no wonder that the unexpectedly speedy fulfillment of deferred hopes elevated popular enthusiasm to fever-heat. The TIMES of yesterday teemed with dispatches from all parts of the country, descriptive of the universal joy which the tidings inspired; and the confirmatory accounts which we publish this morning leave little doubt that, unless some unforeseen disaster should occur, the Old and New Worlds be at once within the reach of instant communication.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH WILL BE WORKED.

THE BATTERY TO BE USED IN TELEGRAPHING.

The primary source of the influence which will be charged with the service of Atlantic Telegraphy, will be a giant voltaic battery, of ten capacious cells, which may be appropriately termed, the "Whitehouse Laminated or Perpetual Maintenance Battery," on account of the one marked peculiarity which especially fits it for the employment it is designed for. This battery is made upon the Smee principle, so far as the adoption of platinized silver and zinc for its plates is concerned: but it differs from every form of combination that has hitherto been in use, in having the plates of each cell so subdivided into subordinate portions, that any one of these may be taken away from the rest for the purpose of renewal or repair, without the action of the rest of the excited surface of the cell being suspended for a single moment. The battery, in fact, may be entirely renewed a hundred times without its operation having been troubled with even a passing intermission. So long as a fair amount of attention is given to the renewal of its zinc element, piecemeal, it is indeed literally exhaustless and permanent. This very desirable quality is secured by a singularly simple and ingenious contrivance. The cell itself is formed of a quadrangular trough of gutta percha, wood-strengthened outside, in which dilute acid is contained, the proportion of acid to water being one part in 15 or 16. There are grooves in the gutta percha into which several metal plates slide in a vertical position. These plates are silver and zinc alternately, but they are not pairs of plates in an electrical sense. Each zinc plate rests firmly at the bottom on a long bar of zinc, which runs from end to end of the trough, and thus virtually unites the whole into one continuous extent of zinc, presenting not less than 2,000 square inches of excitable surface to the exciting liquid. Each silver plate hangs in a similar way from a metallic bar, which runs from end to end of the trough above, the whole of the silver being thus virtually united into one continuous surface of equal extent to the face of the zinc. The zinc does not reach so high as the upper longitudinal bar, and the silver does not hang down as low as the inferior longitudinal bar. The battery is thus composed of a single pair of laminated plates, although to the eye it seems to be made up of several pairs of plates. Nature has set the example of arranging extended surface into reduplicating folds, when it is required that such surface shall be packed away in a narrow space at the same time that a large acting area is preserved, in the laminated antennæ of the cock-chafer. The antennæ, indeed, are the types of the Whitehouse battery. If any one of these reduplicated segments of either kind of metal is removed, the remaining portion continues its action steadily, the effect merely being the same that would be produced if a fragment of an ordinary pair of plates were temporarily cut away. The silver laminæ are of considerable thickness, and securely "platinated" all over—that is, platinum is thrown down upon their surfaces in a compact metallic form, and not merely in the black pulverulent state; consequently they are almost exempt from wear. Each zinc lamina is withdrawn as soon as its amalgamation is injuriously affected, or so soon as its own substance is mainly eaten away by the action of the chemical menstruum in which it is immersed, and a freshly amalgamated, or new zinc lamina, is inserted into its place. The capability of the piecemeal renewal of the consumptive element of the battery in this interpolatory and fragmentary way, is then the cause of its "*perpetual maintaining*" power. The *intensity* of a voltaic arrangement depends upon the number of its pairs of plates, or cells. If, in the experiment, the intensity of the electricity had been increased, without any alteration of quantity, merely by multiplying the number of the cells engaged, or by some analogous modification of instrumental agency, the body which resisted the current of the battery with such complete effect, would have been flashed through and burnt up, like the fragment of metal that had inferior powers of resistance.

NEW DEVICE TO AVOID A DESTRUCTION OF THE METAL.

The flashes of light and crackling sparks produced on making and breaking contact with the poles of this grand battery, are very undesirable phenomena in one particular. They are accompanied by a considerable waste of the metal of the pole. Each spark is really a considerable fragment of the metal absorbed into itself by the electrical agent, so to speak, and flown away with by it. To avoid this danger, an ingenious contrivance of the Electrician of the Company will be used. First, he arranged a set of twenty brass springs, something of the form and appearance of the keys of a musical instrument, in opposite pairs, so that a round horizontal bar, turning pivot-ways on its own centre, and flattened at the top, could lift by an edge either of the sets of ten springs, right or left, as it was turned. This enabled the contact to be distributed through the entire length of the edge and breadth of the brass springs, and the course of the current to be reversed, accordingly as the right or left edge (the bar being worked by a crank-handle) was raised to the right or left set of springs—the right set, it will be understood, being the representatives of one pole of the battery, and the left set of the other pole. By this arrangement four-fifths of the spark were destroyed, simply on account of the large surface of metal, through which the electrical current had to pass when contact was completed. Still there remained enough to constitute a very undesirable residue. This was disposed of finally, after sundry tentative attempts, by coiling a piece of fine platinum wire and placing it in a porcelain vessel of water, and then teaving this fine platinum coil in constant communication with the opposite poles. The battery is unquestionably one of the most economical that has ever been set to work, considering the amount of service it is able to perform. It is calculated that the cost of maintaining the ten-celled battery in operation at the terminal stations on either side of the Atlantic including all wear and tear, and consumption of material, will not exceed one shilling per hour.

TRANSMISSION OF THE CURRENT.

The primary voltaic current procured from this battery, will be used to "stimulate and call up" the energies of those fleeter messengers, electrical in nature, by the aid of which alone can the message be expedited. The voltaic current therefore passes to a silk-covered wire, in innumerable coils, enveloping a bar of soft iron immediately sheathed in gutta-percha. Several miles of this fine wire (No. 20) are twined about this iron centre; then comes another coat of gutta-percha; then another coil of wire, thicker this time, (No. 14,) and 1½ miles in length. The voltaic current, passing through the wires, and reaching the iron core, converts it into a powerful magnet, exciting a current of electricity, which is delivered to the No. 20 coil, and thence to the cable, whence it departs on its Transatlantic voyage. Electricity having thus produced in the first instance magnetism, and magnetism having reproduced electricity, a transmissive power is obtained, which the original current did not possess.

THE RECEIVING INSTRUMENT.

The transmission current generated in these double-induction coils, on reaching the further side of the Atlantic, will of course have become somewhat faint and weak from the extent of the journey it has performed. It will not, therefore be set in this state to print or to hard work; but it will be thrown into a sort of nursery, known as the receiving instrument, where its flagging energies will be restored. The conducting strand of the cable will be here made continuous with a coil of wire, surrounding a bar of soft iron, which will become a temporary magnet, strong in proportion to the number of turns in the coil, whenever the current passes. This temporary magnet will have its precise polarity determined by the direction in which the electrical current passes along the wire. The pole which will be north when the current passes in one direction, will be south when the current runs the opposite way. The apparatus relied upon by the Company to effect this object is an improvement upon the relay magnet, which figured in Messrs COOKE and WHEATSTONE'S patent. The advantage of it is, that the temporary magnet has no other work to do than to make the small permanent magnet traverse upon its almost frictionless pivot. On account of this peculiarity of construction, it possesses the utmost sensibility. It may be put into vigorous action by a sixpence, and a fragment of zinc placed on the moist tongue. When two or three of these instruments are scattered about in the roomwhere the large double induction, coils are at work, they are commonly heard clicking backwards and forwards automatically, and doing a little business on their own account, although no current of any kind is thrown upon their coils. They are then merely traversing upon their pivots, obediently to the magnetic attraction of the great bars, having their magnetism successively reversed some two or three yards away, and, curiously enough, are sympathetically recording, at such times, precisely the same signals and messages that the great magnets are sending off through the transmission coils.

THE RECORDING MACHINERY.

The actual recording work of the telegraph will be performed by the ordinary instrument of Professor MORSE. In this recording instrument, a ribbon of paper is enrolled from a hollow cylinder or drum by a train of clock-work, and as it is unrolled, a sharp style, magnetically directed, indents a series of dots or lines upon the paper When the style is thrust down only for an instant as the paper is dragged beneath, a *dot* is impressed. When it is kept down for a little more than an instant, a lengthened line or *dash* is left on the onward moving paper as a track. But how is the style thus magnetically controlled? It is held up by a strong spring. Beneath it there is a soft iron bar, which becomes a magnet whenever a voltaic current is turned on from the local battery along a coil surrounding it. Whenever the soft iron bar becomes a magnet, it is stronger than the spring, and drags down the style to make its dot or dash, as the case may be. When it ceases to be a magnet, the spring comes into play and lifts the style up, so that the paper traverses on beneath, traceless and free The style is held down an instant, or more than an instant, accordingly as an instantaneous or as a prolonged current is sent from the transmission coil, and therefore from the local recording battery through the short circuit: for as it has been seen, the two will be in magnetic and electrical rapport, although severed by the Atlantic's breadth.

There will be only one conducting strand laid down in the Atlantic, but yet enough distinct signals can be transmitted by this one wire to accommodate all the letters of the alphabet and the several numerals. When a message is sent across the Atlantic, the crank-handle of the mighty battery will be worked backward and forward, making its contacts instantaneous or prolonged. When they are instantaneous, dots will be formed on the paper ribbon by the recording style at the other side of the Atlantic: when they are protracted, dashes will be traced there. Words will be spelt according to the way in which instantaneous and protracted contacts, and therefore dots and dashes, are caused to succeed each other. The trace on the paper in America will correspond to the movement of the hand in Great Britain, or *vice versa*. The clerks who attend at the recording instrument become so expert in their curious hieroglyphics, that they do not need to look at the printed record to know what the message under reception is; the recording instrument has for them an intelligible articulate language. They understand *its speech*. They can close their eyes and listen to the strange clicking that is going on close to their ear while the printing is in progress, and at once say what it all means.

Effect of the Atlantic Telegraph on Speculators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find upon reading the different City journals that their impressions are alike on one subject, "The effect which the Submarine Telegraph will have on Speculation." The impression is that if speculation is not entirely annihilated it will, at least, be brought down into so small a channel as will leave little room for "wide margins" either way.

I think this is entirely a mistaken idea.

Without denying that speculation will be affected *somewhat* by the successful operation of the telegraph, for a *certain time*, still I think, after the cable has been in operation for about one month, business men of speculative proclivities will not perceive any material difference in the speculative facilities offered. There will be as much scope then as now.

The news we now receive from Europe is fifteen days behind-hand, (or the time of an ocean passage;) but we receive a steamer on an average every three days—consequently, every steamer gives us three days' later news, which is our limited space of time for speculation. Now, a thorough business man will readily see that we are in exactly the same position as if we had a telegraph connecting the European markets and this, and giving a report every three days.

In one case, we receive three successive days' news with an interval of 15 days to the day of reception; whilst in the other, the three days' news immediately precede the day of reception. There is consequently a difference in the age of the news, but its effects on the markets here would be exactly similar.

But the cable laid, and everything working well, we get daily reports of the markets. Now how can speculation be interrupted or affected adversely?

I think, on the contrary, that it will give a decided advantage to speculators, because the three days' later news (heretofore received) will be divided into daily news; and while the speculator can take advantage of the little improvement each day, the bad news cannot take advantage of him in any great measure.

For instance: I buy cotton to-day, expecting a rise in cotton on the other side. To-morrow the report comes of a little improvement; the next day the same, and so on; but as soon as the nature of the news changes, then I can sell before the fall will amount to anything serious. Consequently, I can take advantage of successive good news, while on the first intimation of bad, I can sell out. And now, as concerns the shipping of goods to the other side on speculation. It will still require the usual forty days to get goods in Liverpool, and they will be exposed to the same changes. As soon as goods are once on their way, the Telegraph will be a great advantage instead of disadvantage to them. It is true that the Telegraph would inform the other side as to quantities on the way; but now, the letters can tell within fifteen days, and fifteen days will make little difference as far as regards the quantity of cotton, flour, or any article of usual export. Hoping that you will give this your kind consideration,

I am, yours respectfully,
A COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—Patrick Burns and Daniel Donovan, who reside in the First Ward, have been at swords points for some time On Thursday they met at Weehawken, New-Jersey, having gone there to attend a boat race. They soon got into a brisk fight and Burns came off best, and everybody supposed the matter settled. Suddenly, however, Donovan came up behind Burns and stabbed him in the back, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The injured man was brought to his residence, No. 63 Greenwich street, and thence taken to the City Hospital. Burns has not yet been arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejoicings at the Defeat of Blair—The Kentucky Elections—Prospects of the Republicans—Difficulty with New-Granada—General Cass and Gov. Floyd, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The election news from the West takes the tremors off the Democrats here, and puts them in the good humor of assured triumph FRANK BLAIR is defeated, which is especially gratifying to the President, with whom the ex-candidate was at some pains to create a personal issue relative to the moribund sayings of Mr. BENTON. The very numerous enemies of old Mr. BLAIR, the Jupiter Tonans of Jacksonism, are also in ecstacies over the unexpected mishap to his son. As young BLAIR was the nucleus of Republicanism in the South, and the standard-bearer of the Emancipationists in Missouri, his defeat is an event of unusual political importance.

Hereafter, Emancipation will not be the rallying cry of any political party in Missouri, and it will probably cease to be a political issue, but its progress will be at least as great as if a victorious party should undertake to effect its accomplishment by legal enactments, before the condition of society in the State should have become ripe for the change. As negroes are not indispensable for the industry of Missouri, they will cease to be employed when the white population becomes dense enough to demand the employments the inferior race now have. A quarter of a century will suffice for the completion of this movement.

The defeat of the Americans in Kentucky, as indicated by the imperfect returns from that State, is about the end of any opposition to the Democracy there. And what has taken place in Kentucky will happen in all the other States of the South, except possibly Maryland and Tennessee. The political unity of the South is not likely to be broken for at least two years.

From this fact it appears that the hopes of a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives are futile. The Democrats will not fail to elect thirty or forty members in the Free States, which will give them a majority of ten or twenty for general party purposes. Whether this majority, however, will be more manageable than the last on sectional questions, it would be hazardous to affirm.

We are to have difficulties with New-Granada. That is pretty plain. The Government has not only failed to render any atonement for the massacre of 1856, but now has set up the pretension that the treaty does not authorize us to use the Panama Railroad for the transportation of troops and military supplies. It is the manifest intention of New-Granada to fritter away the treaty by construction, until it shall cease to be a protection to the Railroad, and they will then quietly proceed to sequester it, as Mr. WALKER did the property of the Nicaragua line. The insults and outrages which we have suffered from that contemptible Government are disgraceful to our country, and to the two last Administrations which have ruled it.

The plain talk which Gen. CASS has had with President MARTINEZ does not seem to have injured the latter's digestion, for he has gone on, according to report, very coolly to reject JOE WHITE'S treaty by the elimination of articles 15 and 16—those, it is presumed, which empower the Government of the United States to protect the transportation route by troops and ships of war when threatened by civil war or foreign invasion. Gen. CASS delights in writing sharp letters, but they are quite lost upon those fellows who live upon *Chile con carne*, which is chiefly red pepper and garlic.

GOV. FLOYD has returned from an innocuous private speculation at the West. As it is a large one, the failure will be correspondingly heavy, but as the surplus is quite gone, the public are not likely to suffer through the treasury. The Breckinridge Coal Company, near the same locality, sank some $3,000,000 in similar operations.

The revival of business at the New-York Custom-House is the symptom of the day. The country had fallen into the despondency of Secretary COBB, who at the end of May estimated a deficiency of twenty millions from June to January. Now, as the revenue has reached the average of $4,000,000 a month, a flood of coin will pour into the treasury, and there will be no chance of "retrenchment and reform." Mr COBB has told us the thing is impossible with a full treasury.

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State Teachers' Association—Second Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

The Association convened again this morning at 9 o'clock, and after listening to a song from the choir, proceeded to the transaction of business. The Board of Editors of the New-York *Teacher*, the organ of the Association, presented their annual report, stating that the paper was in a fair way to clear itself of its indebtedness, and urging all present to come forward to its support. This paper, though under the control of the Association, through a Board of Editors, is really in the hands of JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, the resident and financial editor, who assumed its editorship, together with its debts, some two years ago, and has been working hard ever since to bring it to a prosperous condition. This private arrangement being the only one by which the journal can be made to live, the Association feel pledged, in honor, to aid it as far as they can, and especial efforts are made every year for the purpose. The report was duly accepted, and a committee of three men and three women, one of which was Miss ANTHONY, was appointed to canvass for subscribers. Miss ANTHONY very characteristically remarked that till the Associa ion put women on committees for some other purpose than to beg money for men to spend, she, for one, should decline to serve. Another lady was appointed in her place, and the Committee on Time and Place proceeded to report in reference to the place of the next meeting.

Invitations had been received from the inhabitants of Syracuse, Palmyra and Poughkeepsie. The latter place had been selected by the Committee, on the ground that the Conventions had hitherto been held in Central and Western New-York, and never in the eastern part of the State. The Palmyreans present, who had had a half promise last year that their town should be the next in turn, demurred to this, urging that Palmyra was a central location, within a few inches at least, and therefore best entitled to the honor of the choice Prof. DAVIES of Poughkeepsie demonstrated mathematically that Poughkeepsie was far more central, inasmuch as it was the central point of nearly all the railroads; and, after a little good-natured discussion, the next Convention was appointed at Pough

New-York, was the center of the afternoon. He entered fully into the details of the present school system, commenting upon the lax system which prevails in the incorporation of Academies and Colleges, and the clashing between the powers of the Legislature and the Regents of the University. Both were endowed with the power of incorporating Colleges and Academies, but while the Regents were strict in their requirements, the Legislature granted charters and appropriations without regard to character or endowments. Within the last twenty-five years, twenty-two Colleges had been incorporated by the Legislature, and but four by the Regents. But of the twenty-two, seven had no local habitation, and their name was only to be found upon the Legislative books; three were medical, and of the remaining twelve, but six rendered the requisite report to the Regents. The whole number of graduates from these during the last year had been sixty, while one hundred and forty-nine had graduated from the four incorporated by the Regents.

There was fault to be found, too, with the disjointed government of Common Schools. There were now seven classes of schools, each with a peculiar government of its own. Each School District was a quasi incorporation, ruled by one or three Trustees, who, in turn, were under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners and Superintendent. He proposed that these various elements should be fused into one; that the sole power of incorporating Colleges and Academies should be vested in a Board, who should hold office during twelve years, one retiring every year; that the legislative action should be restricted to such assistance as the Board themselves should ask, and that the Superintendent should become the chief executive power instead of a mere fragment. Fewer and better schools should be organized, with a complete system of gradation from the lowest to the highest. At present, the scholars in many of the District Schools were studying more ologies than they could spell. He would have the Common School a Primary, from which no one should graduate until he thoroughly understood the common branches, and the Academy a school for the higher English branches, instead of the classics and modern languages. But with all our faults, there was not a home within the precincts of our State that was not included within a School District possessed of facilities for educating every child within its limits at a merely nominal rate.

DE LAMBERT, Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools and Colleges, reported a series of resolutions, declaring that the interests of education demanded that the State should establish Evening Schools in every place within its bounds, and recommending the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Legislature upon the subject. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

By way of opening the meeting, the resolution on Prizes offered yesterday by Mr. CAVERT, were called up from the table. MISS ANTHONY and DR. LAMBERT supported the resolution *in toto*. Mr. PARTRIDGE offered certain modified resolutions in their stead, which were a pretty good practical illustration of "How not to say it." Mr. CAVERT wondered whether the gentleman would fire a blank cartridge in the face of a wild animal if he wanted to kill it. Mr. PHELPS thought that if prizes would secure good conduct it was right to give them. The matter was finally ended by sending the resolutions back to the table, after which a fine little fellow of twelve, pupil of one of the Buffalo public schools, sang a solo in a fine voice, and the Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, took the stand for the evening oration.

MR MAY said that years ago, when the Princess CHARLOTTE of England was a child, the celebrated HANNAH MORE had demonstrated in an essay that the most important affair in the whole Kingdom was the education of her who held its destinies in her hands. And in this country there were many whose education was equally important. But here, in our Republic, none could know who those were, and the need could only be met by educating all, that each might be ready if called to this high mission. Only in the public schools could this be done. The public schools, then, were the most important in our Government. The true idea of Education was to develop the whole being. The great fault of the present schools was that they taught their pupils to think the thoughts of others, instead of thinking for themselves. But in our country of individuals this should be guarded against above all things else. Mr. MAY recommended that more attention be paid to physical education. Just now the schools were hot-beds of disease both for teachers and scholars. The subject should be discussed in the Conventions, and practiced in the schoolrooms. In our Public Schools too much attention was paid to books and too little to facts. Especially in our Primary Schools, children should learn through the medium of their senses. In other countries, oval instruction had been adopted with success. Something of the sort should be adopted among us. Scholars should be taught to classify their own thoughts; to sift the knowledge that had already come into their mind through the medium of their senses. If teachers would throw aside some of their text-books and teach from the things about them—the animals, the vegetables, the fruits,—there would be not little of that lack of interest that puts the children to sleep in the school-room. Mr. MAY proceeded to illustrate the true method of teaching the science of numbers, and appealed to Prof DAVIES for his experience.

Prof. DAVIES rejoined that he had recited the "House that Jack Built" to a class in Columbia College with more practical results than he had ever attained in any other manner—it taught the eight unities and the science of combination far better than did WARREN COLBURN in his mental arithmetic.

Mr MAY accepted the illustration as exactly what he had intended to say, and hoped that the audience would give him credit for having said it, and sat down amid laughter and applause. A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and after a song from Prof. REID, the meeting adjourned till Thursday morning.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Wesleyan University Commencement Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

It is now near midnight, and in order to be ready for the morning's mail train, I have been compelled to leave an exceedingly pleasant gathering of the Alumni, with their "wives and sweethearts," at the mansion of the Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D, the new President of the University, of whose election I informed you a year ago to-night. These annual reunions of those who passed their academic studies in the same halls are seasons of great interest. They are, in spirit, not unlike the New-England family greetings, where all the scattered members of a household gather under the paternal roof, and where, not unfrequently, the elder brothers and sisters require an introduction to the younger offshoots. This institution has six hundred children, who are stalwart men—a large proportion of them filling important stations in nearly every State in the Union, as college presidents and professors, ministers, judges, governors of States, teachers, &c. They are to be found in every variety of station.

The exercises throughout this week have been as interesting as usual, if not more so. On Sunday President CUMMINGS gave a foretaste of his ability, and an earnest of what may be expected of him, in a powerful baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He is an impressive speaker, and during his brief administration he has gained a strong hold upon the affections and admiration of all connected with the College.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN addressed the College Missionary Lyceum Sabbath evening.

Last year I attributed to the thorough manner in which the Examining Committee executed the trust committed to them. Their report was then a severe one. As an indorsement of their course they were reappointed for the present year. The good effect of their last year's criticisms was plainly visible in the marked improvements and thoroughness in all the classes, and in their report on Monday afternoon they were able to commend both the students and their instructors.

Among other literary exercises of the week we have had an address before the Society of the "Mystical Seven," by the Rev. N J. BURTON, an address before the Phi Beta Kappa on "Beauty," by the Rev. Dr. SMITH, of Union Theological Seminary, of New-York, and the Annual Address before the Associated Literary Societies, by the Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, Ex Mayor of Hartford, and Professor elect in Trinity College.

The Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors elected J. M. VAN VLECK to the vacant Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy. They passed a resolution congratulating the friends and patrons of the University upon the high degree of prosperity exhibited in every department of the institution.

To-day we have had the usual literary exercises of the Graduating Class, which were certainly of a high order. To particularize as to their relative merit would be invidious, when all acquitted themselves so well. The following extract from the programme of the day will suffice:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. †Salutatory Addresses. William Albert Reynolds, East Greenwich, R. I.
2. Oration—"Influence of Intolerance." William Remer, Pleasantville, N. Y.
3. Oration—"Lambruschini." ‖Henry Elliott Eastman, Landaff, N H.
4. ‖Modern Classical Oration—"Democracy." Henry Alonzo Colin, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
5. Modern Classical Oration—"The English Constitution." ‖Solomon Parson, Chatham, N. Y.
6. Ethical Oration—"Morals not improved by Fiction." Arza Hill, Jefferson Valley, N. Y.
7. Metaphysical Oration—"The Utility of Metaphysical Studies." ‖Anson Tuller Copeland, Lorraine, N. Y.
8. Modern Classical Oration—"Truth." Edwin Smith Snow, Belchertown, Mass.
9. Esthetical Oration—"Poetry." Henry Taylor Stats, Brooklyn, N. Y.
10. Oration—"Moral Novels." John William Hoyt, New-Rochelle, N. Y.
11. Oration—"Consistency." Anthony Woodward, Fillmore, N. J.
12. Ancient Classical Oration—"The School of Grecian and Roman Orators." George Storrs Chadburn, Great Falls, N. H.
13. Oration—"Virtue the Principle of Happiness." Ashael C. Eggleston, Guilford, N. Y.
14. Metaphysical Oration—"The Mission of Mystery." Amherst W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis.
15. Modern Classical Oration—"Theology and Thought." Nathaniel Fellows, New-London.
16. Metaphysical Oration—"The Divine Word the Primary Source of a True System of Mental Science." ‖Joseph Whitcomb Ellis, Springfield, Vt.
17. Oration—"Political Dishonesty." George W. Mansfield, West Needham, Mass.
18. Philosophical Oration—"Failure of Philosophy." ‖Thomas R. Ercanbrack, Byron, Ill.
19. Oration—"The Social Affections." Gilbert S. Keys, Kingston, N. Y.
20. Metaphysical Oration—"Free Agency an Accident of Probation." ‖Gardner Fuller, Carthage, N.Y.
21. Oration—"The Triumph of Fenelon over Bossuet." Charles S. Rogers, Huntington, L.I.
22. Modern Classical Oration—"Manometanism." Frederick Walker Pitkin, Manchester.
23. Oration—"The Daily Press." George N. Fallby, Fulton N. Y.
24. Metaphysical Oration—"Conscience." Daniel Clark Knowles, Yardville, N. J.
25. Ethical Oration—"Emerson and his Philosophy." George Henry Whitney, Newark, N. J.
26. Modern Classical Oration—"Sectionalism our Danger." George Hussey Tracy, Nantucket, Mass.
27. Philosophical Oration—"Patience." Nelson Stuts n, Three Rivers, Mass.
28. Valedictory Addresses—HIRAM PLINY SHEPARD, Hamilton, C. W.

†This part this year indicates equal Scholarship and Rank in the Valedictory Addresses.
‡Excused.
‖The titles of the special parts do not designate, relative to each other, rank in scholarship.

The degree of "A. B." was conferred upon twenty eight young men, and the "A. M" upon sixteen graduates in course and *"pro causa honoris"* upon the Rev. SILVESTER DIXON, the Rev G G SAXE, and the Rev. LUKE HITCHCOCK. These were the only honorary degrees conferred—this University having, wisely, we think, resolved not to follow the custom of scattering meaningless "honors" broadcast. I regret to see so large a crop of D D's, LL. D's, &c., as have been produced the *present* year especially. If these "honors" become so cheap and common, the "A B" will soon be, if it is not already, the only classical honor of any significance or value.

The day of Annual Commencement is to be changed hereafter, from the first Wednesday in August to the third Wednesday (or *Thursday*) in June. Next year there is to be a special gathering of the Alumni, with unusual exercises. O. J.

FURTHER FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Gentlemen Authors—Thackeray Among the Critics.

From the London Saturday Review.

In the days when POPE lashed the victims of the Dunciad, there was struck out a theory of the general pretensions of authors, which was very clear, and to those on the right side of the hedge, very satisfactory. There was to be, on the one hand, a knot of polite, well-bred men, possessed of true learning and genius, the companions of statesmen, the associates of fashionable wits, the oracles of an Augustan age. On the other hand, there was to be Grub-street, with its greasy historians and translators, its flea-bitten, bailiff-driven booksellers' hacks, its starving, low, virulent poets and dunces. But a hundred years have changed all that. The greatest literary man of the last half of the eighteenth century came out of Grub-street, and conquered the polite world by something that was better than gentility. Society, too, has fined off into a series of imperceptible gradations, and in the world of authorship, as in the sphere of other callings, there is no saying where gentility begins or ends. Mr. THACKERAY, in his last number of the *Virginians*, has stigmatized some of his critics as "Young Grub-street." But Young Grub-street would not answer to the name, would hoist up its head with imperturbable coolness, and be apt to call out "Old Grub-street" in return. Society gains a great deal, if it also loses something, by this superficial equality; and although privately it is impossible not to make distinctions, convenience and courtesy equally bid us pronounce that all the authors of the present day are gentlemen. Still there are certain literary occupations which at least make us wonder that a gentleman will venture to engage in them. There is, for instance, the province of contemporary biography, and of living on the bodily presence and the mental characteristics of an eminent man. And when the eminent man is himself a writer, then there are no limits to what may be said, or to the manner of saying it. The biographer can have his fling, and can gratify vulgar curiosity by the minuteness of his description, and himself by the ingenuity of his invidious praise. As an example—a rather singular example—we may take a portrait of Mr THACKERAY, which has lately appeared in a paper called *Town Talk*, and which, as the whole literary world knows, has subsequently been acknowledged by Mr. EDMUND YATES. It is not often that one gentleman author goes so plainly and directly into particulars about another, as Mr. YATES does in the following passage:

"Mr. THACKERAY is forty six years old, though from the silvery whiteness of his hair he appears somewhat older. He is very tall, standing upwards of six feet two inches, and as he walks erect his height makes him conspicuous in every assembly. His face is bloodless, and not particularly expressive, but remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of the nose, the result of an accident in youth. He wears a small grey whisker, but otherwise is clean shaven. No one meeting him could fail to recognize in him a gentleman; his bearing is cold and unattaching, his style of conversation either openly cynical, or affectedly good natured and benevolent; his *bonhomie* is forced, his wit biting, his pride easily touched—but his appearance is invariably that of the cool, suave, well-bred gentleman, who, whatever may be the aching within, suffers no surface display of his emotion."

To do this kind of biographical business is a strange pursuit for an author and a gentleman. If print were not the vehicle of expression, and a writer were not the subject, it would be thought offensive to be so personal, and coarse to be so plain-spoken. But there is certainly the defence that contemporary biography sells well, and that, the more personal and plain-spoken it is, the better it sells. And even if Mr. YATES has, we will not say endangered, but tested his reputation as a gentleman author by penning and selling his bue-and-cry delineation of a fellow-writer, it may perhaps be doubted whether there is not a sort of justice in Mr. THACKERAY being the victim; for Mr THACKERAY is the great creator and support of the "new profession"—that of what is euphemistically called lecturing, but what is really taking a man's personal appearance into the market. When any one man has written works which have been read by thousands, and has excited an interest in large classes of the population, there are sure to be a great many persons that would like to see the man himself whose writings they know so well. They like to see him, and to say they have seen him. Mr. THACKERAY has thought, and others have thought with him, that there was money to be made largely and easily out of this curiosity. Why should he not show himself? There is a character in *Esmond* who goes to the play every evening, on the plea that he is willing to pay five shillings a night in order that his friends may see he is alive. Mr. THACKERAY effected the same object much more cleverly, and made other persons pay him the five shillings that they might see he was alive. He took int the market his "silvery hair," his "bloodless and not particularly-expressive face," his "fractured nose" and his "small gray whiskers." He sold a good share at them to thousands of curious and eager purchasers. Mr. THACKERAY was a gentleman by birth and education, and he probably knew that this publicity of private life—this coining money out of his personal appearance—was not a proceeding of a very high stamp. He was, we may suppose, aware that reserve and a hatred of vulgar notoriety are marks of a gentleman's character and bearing. But really, the thing was so lucrative. There was nothing wrong in it; and why should he not put his pride in his pocket if he put a heavy purse there too? We do not pretend to quarrel with his decision; but there certainly is some reason why he should complain less than most men of being photographed by Mr. YATES. Mr. THACKERAY makes money by showing himself at a lecture, and Mr. YATES makes money by describing what is shown. We do not pretend that the two things are exactly the same, but then Mr. THACKERAY and Mr. YATES are not exactly in the same literary position; and if it was, as we hope, a descent for Mr. YATES to draw this biographical portrait, it was indisputably a descent for a man of honorable family and good education to make the tour of the highest platforms that bid highest for a peep at him.

It would, however, be very unfair if we did not acknowledge that it is extremely hard to sacrifice a large sum of money for a mere punctilio—that most men, and most critics, if tried, would prefer the money to so shadowy a thing as self-approbation—and that there are always a hundred good reasons why money should be made. Few men love themselves, or think more anxiously and wisely for themselves, than parents do for their children, while yet their hopes for their issue are high, and they have not been disheartened by bitter experience. Now, let us suppose that the darling of the family is a mischievous, olive-colored, hump-backed little pickle. The parents promise themselves that they will keep and cherish this strange nursling forever. But BARNUM comes that way, and settles that this is exactly the child for an "Original Chinese Dwarf." He proposes a moderate sum to the parents, and is repulsed with scorn. He is not to be beaten back, and bids higher and higher. At last the point is reached, when the parents begin to hesitate. They picture all that they could do with the money, and are secretly a little flattered by the urgency of the speculator. Finally they are over come by what they consider a sense of duty. It will be so obviously for the advantage of their little boy that he should be the well-known Chinese Dwarf, and common prudence enjoins that they should look to the future, and provide a comfortable maintenance for the poor lad. And so the affair is arranged, and Jemmy goes away in a caravan. If parents who act thus are guilty of a weakness, it is a weakness from which few would escape. It might indicate a more noble and generous feeling if they had preferred poverty and privacy for their darling; but after all they have acted prudently, and have done no harm. Just so we must admit that all Mr. THACKERAY would have gained by refusing to be Barnumized, was something infinitesimal and inappreciable; and he would have lost a sum of money which the aspect of a bloodless face and a broken nose can rarely procure. To go to market with himself, and satisfy curiosity at a scale of prices regulated according to proximity, was not to do anything dishonorable. It was not anything ungentlemanly, like cheating at cards, or telling a lie. It was, at worst, an offence against taste; and all that could be said about it was that it tended to degrade literature and to foster the appetite for intrusion into other men's affairs, which is apt to be impertinently gratified at the special expense of authors. We can easily conceive that, although a man of Mr. THACKERAY'S sensibility would perceive that to do this was a departure from the strictest code of high feeling, yet calm philosophy would tell him that such a departure might be justified by a large pecuniary profit. We feel sure that, in some way or other, he thought it only due to himself or to others to let BARNUM have his Chinese Dwarf; and it is certain that nine-tenths of any number of persons subjected to the same trial would have decided as he did, and that the few who might decide otherwise would have very little of palpable and visible advantage to show as a compensation for the money they rashly threw away.

We may even admit that it is a debatable point whether there is any derogation from his position in a gentleman going about in his literary caravan. It may be argued that he is still the same man, with the same feelings, opinions, and principles, and that he is only combating the essentially ungentlemanly notion that a man ceases to be a gentleman when he earns his bread honestly in an unusual way. Looking only to the individual, this is to a great extent true, and we must own that Mr. THACKERAY is the same man alike when we have paid our five shillings for the privilege of looking at him, and when we have enjoyed it gratis. But if we turn our thoughts to the whole literary profession, we are inclined to think that the bad effect of a venerable publicity is discoverable. Mr. THACKERAY might maintain that Mr YATES was taking rather a liberty with him, if he had not himself provided his biographer with a sufficient excuse. That a man near the head of a calling should entitle his inferiors to take a liberty with him, is in itself an evil. At any rate, if we are not to say that it is derogatory to Mr THACKERAY to show himself, nor to Mr. YATES to photograph the show, we may venture to admire more unmixedly those who set themselves against this literary unreserve. It is not one of the least dents of gratitude that the country owes to the Laureate, that he has always consistently maintained that a gentleman is not to be intruded upon, nor to intrude himself on others, because he has a gift for verse-making. If we recognize the common-sense which says that money is better than a punctilio, we may also sympathize with the nobler scorn which refuses to let fame degenerate into notoriety. No one who even knows Mr. THACKERAY only by his books, and has not the honor of an acquaintance which the first gentleman in the kingdom might be pleased to possess can doubt that he is a man of honor and high feeling. But he has made what, if judged on other than pecuniary grounds, appears to us a mistake. Against this mistake Mr. TENNYSON has repeatedly protested, and we think that he has chosen the better part.

Maritime Law.

From the London Star.

Important changes, involving the progress of those principles which lie at the root of all freedom, are taking place quietly, without opposition and without much fuss. It is only a little more than two years since the representatives of all the great Powers of Christendom, except Spain and Mexico, solemnly concocted the means of fixing the rules of international right, as respects maritime law, in time of war. On those means they agreed; and the declaration of the plenipotentiaries at Paris, of the 16th of April, 1856, has taken its place in the record of the most notable international acts. It is quite true, that the United States, the second in rank of the maritime nations of the world, has refused to accede to that declaration, and upon grounds which seem to us irretragable.

The principle that the neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, and that the goods of neutrals are not seizable on board an enemy's ships, and the other principle that blockades, to be obligatory, must be effective, are not only entirely acceptable, but are pure unalloyed concessions to that spirit of justice between independent nations whose recent growth promises, happily, to render the scourge of war less frequent as well as less severe. The abolition of privateering in time of war must also be hailed as a large step in this progress towards Christian humanity; but it is obvious that the United States Government could not, without committing a suicidal act, give its assent to that abolition, unless it were accompanied by the essential declaration that the private property of the subjects of an enemy, on the ocean, was exempt from seizure. If the private subjects of a belligerent State are to be interdicted from hostilities against the enemy, it follows, in reason and in logic, that their properties should be held sacred. With that necessary addition, the United States Minister, the late Mr. MARCY, declared his readiness to accede to the declaration of Paris on this subject, but that it would be impossible for his Government, whose policy it is to allow its peaceful mercantile marine to increase and expand and keep its warlike navy at the lowest possible limits, to accept the declaration without it, thereby cutting off the only available arm it possesses for maritime war, while the great naval Powers of Europe, retaining their immense war fleets, were only surrendering what they could never have much need of. It yet remains to make this concession to reason and right, and to establish among all the naval Powers a code of maritime law during war which would protect on the high seas the property of peaceful citizens carrying on a beneficent commerce.

But as great a step in advance has been taken within the last month or so with respect to maritime law, or maritime pretensions, in time of peace. If we rightly understand the important announcement made by Mr. DALLAS, the United States Minister here, at the commemoration, on Monday, of the anniversary day on which the States of America declared their independence, a most obnoxious claim of right, long maintained by Great Britain, and invariably resisted by every other Power, has been surrendered "frankly and finally." We speak of the so-called right of visit and search, the exercise of which by our cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico has been so near embroiling the two nations. In those acts of the British gun-boats, and in the negotiations which have followed, and which are now satisfactorily ended, the suppression of the Slave-trade was by no means the point in question. That is a special object which the United States Government professes to have as much at heart as ourselves. The real question at issue, as we said when these complaints first came across the Atlantic, was whether the claim of England, which in this case she practically assumed, of boarding by force vessels sailing under the flag of an independent State, was or was not a right by maritime law. It will be at once perceived that this is a far more important matter than the suppression of the Slave-trade by means of a blockading squadron. It involves a principle, while the blockading squadron is only an arrangement; and, although the words of Mr. DALLAS are not quite precise as to what our Government has really conceded, we hope we may venture to congratulate the country on the entire surrender, in principle, of the claim of visit and search of merchant ships in time of peace. Mr. DALLAS' words were, that the right of "visit and search of American vessels," under the circumstances named, had been "frankly and finally ended." Our doubt, which is indeed only slight, hangs on the use of these words, "American vessels." Construed strictly, that means that the claim is surrendered only as regards the United States, and retained as against the rest of the world. But surely Lord DERBY, Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. DISRAELI cannot have taken so one-sided and indefensible a step as this. If the claim be a rightful one, it ought not to be surrendered at all; if otherwise, it must be surrendered with respect to all nations, and not those only who will not submit and whom we do not venture to bully. The parties to the quintuple treaty of 1841 for the suppression of the slave-trade, did, by that instrument, virtually concede a right of visit and search, but that is a very different thing from asserting such a right over vessels of a nation which has not conceded it. And by ending our arrogant claim as against America, if that is what has been done, we certainly abandon the principle, and can never again assume the insulting, high-handed position of making the British navy the police of the ocean.

Considering the right as really abandoned, and looking back at the history of the question, one cannot but feel astonishment at the obstinate persistence of the various Governments of this country in so offensive and untenable a claim. Over and over again it had been condemned and repudiated by the most eminent jurists. More than forty years ago, a judge—one of the most profound and the most luminous, perhaps, who ever adorned an English judgment-seat, Lord STOWELL—in a decision given by him in the Court of Admiralty, declared the law of nations on this question. "No nation," said that great lawyer, "can exercise the right of visita tion and search upon commerce and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except upon the belligerent claim. The right of visitation and search does not exist in time of peace. If it belongs to one nation, it belongs to all, and would lead to gigantic mischief and universal war." That is emphatic and clear. Nor do we understand how, when the question was fairly raised by the operations of our squadron in the gulf, and when the Government of Washington was determined that it should not be evaded, the Derby Ministry could do otherwise, with the opinion recently given by its Attorney-General, Sir FITZROY KELLY, in the *Cagliari* case, affirming the identical doctrine laid down by Lord STOWELL, than to frankly and finally end the claim and surrender it, not specially as regards America, but universally and on principle. If they have done so, as we are all but confident they have, the act is one which claims to have a solemn declaration and formal recognition: and as the plenipotentiaries are assembled now at Paris, what more appropriate and fitting opportunity could be found of placing this act upon official international record, and, we may make bold to add, of supplementing the declaration of April, 1856, by a clause absolutely exempting all private property, whether of neutral or of enemy, from capture during war!

Egyptian Mummy Rags in a Yankee Paper-Mill.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing of the paper-mills at Gardiner, Me., says:

"Yesterday I visited, in company with Mayor WOODS, (of Gardiner,) the two principal paper factories, and I was astonished in looking at the millions of pounds of rags piled up in warehouses or spread over acres of ground, to find that a portion of them *had recently arrived from Alexandria in Egypt*. They were the most disagreeable odoriferous old clothes that I have ever had the bad fortune to smell. This, doubtless, was owing to the fact that a part of them were in a damaged state. The Egyptian rags had been collected from all the corners of the Pacha's dominions—from the living and the dead. How many cast-off garments of Howadjis and Hadjis; how many tons of big loose, Turkish, ragged breeches; and how many head-pieces in the shape of old doffed turbans, the deponent sayeth not. But the most singular and the cleanest division of the whole filthy mass came not from the limbs of the present generation of travelers—pilgrims, peasants, soldiers and sailors of Egypt—but were the plundered wrappings of men, bulls, crocodiles and cats, torn from the respectable defunct members of the same. What a scene to call up the grim past! And what a desecration too, to take the garments of the Pharaohs, Rameses, and of sacred bulls, holy crocodiles and pious cats, and, mingling them with the vulgar unmentionables of the shave-pated herd of modern Egyptians, to ship them to the other side of the world—to a land which PTOLEMY'S map had no room for—there to grind them up to the music of cog-wheels and the falls of the Cohoose Centre! How little did the religious old Egyptians think that they were piling away stores for the future cash accounts of Turkomans, and that the linen folds which so carefully inwrapped their holy dead, should one day make highly calendered paper. Mummy cloth as well as old rags of Italy, (how do they manage to produce so many rags there?) are ground up and come forth mingled in fond embrace and in the purest white. It has been ascertained that some of the Egyptian rags contain about 40 per cent. of dust and dirt. The dust doubtless consists of many fine particles of Pharaoh's embalmed subjects, but not a few of the modern rags seem to have been spread upon the sands at the periodical overflow of the Nile, and received a deposit of the fine earth that has washed down from the mountains of Abyssinia. This adds to the weight, but Yankees will not be sold twice in this manner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Aug. 5.

Before the Hon. S. R. Betts, District Judge.

Two hundred and thirty-four boxes marked E, containing sugar, per schooner Eureka &c. The United States.—On filing consent to stipulate, signed by the United States District Attorney, and the terms being complied with, on motion of Messrs. Fullerton and Dunning, proctors for the claimants, it is ordered that the above-described goods be discharged from custody, the stipulation for value in the sum of $7,252 to represent the said goods.

The bark Panchita her tackle, &c. ads. *Benjamin T. Jones et al.*—On filing claim and stipulation for claimants' cost, together with a bond under the act of Congress, in double the amount claimed, approved by the District Judge, on motion of Beebe, Dean and Donohue, proctors for the claimants, it is ordered that a copy of this order be delivered to the Marshal.

John Gaughran vs. 151 *tons of Coal*, (14,385.)—On filing a certified copy of the final decree rendered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of May, 1858, with an affidavit of due service thereof on the proctor for claimants and more than ten days having elapsed since the rendering of said decree and service of the copy thereof, and the said decree not having been fulfilled or satisfied—on motion of Charles D Burrill, proctor for the libelant, it is ordered that H. C. Cady, the stipulator for the said claimants' costs and value, cause the engagement of his stipulation to be performed, or show cause within four days, or on the first day of jurisdiction thereafter, why execution should not issue against him, his goods, chattels, and lands, according to his stipulation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 6.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

Habeas Corpus—An application was made by Charles C. Small for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be directed to the keeper of the City Prison, who, as is alleged, illegally detains the applicant, on the ground that he is a deserter from the ship *Sierra Nevada*. The ship having cleared, the writ was made returnable forthwith. About an hour afterwards the Warden appeared with the application, made return to the writ, that he detained him by virtue of a commitment by Justice Osborne, directing him to keep the body of the prisoner as a deserter. His Honor discharged the petitioner on the ground that it did not appear by the return that the Justice had any jurisdiction in the case.

Alexander B. McGlashan vs. *Addison Rice and others.*—Case settled.

James Blake vs. *Jacob A. Van Riper.*—Injunction denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

John Werder vs. *Herman Schieb.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Certiorari—A writ of *certiorari* was granted by his Honor this morning, directed to Police-Justice Kelly, commanding him to certify to the next General Term of the Supreme Court, his reasons for detaining one Simon Stanos on the alleged ground that said Stanos was a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, but which, as the petitioner avers, there is no proof of such being the fact, and that he is entirely innocent of any such offence.

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, Aug. 6.

Before Judge McCarthy.

M A Van Liet vs. *August Bergen*—This suit was brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes, made by the defendant, and by him indorsed, to Geo. W. Stake. It seems that one defendant, after the making of the notes, (which was in March, 1854,) suspended payment, and arranged with his creditors, Stake among the number, that they should take twenty per cent in full for all the claims against him. Mr. Stake, as the defendant alleged, after the stipulation passed the notes to Van Liet, who now seeks to recover the full amount. The evidence in the case was, that the creditors signed the stipulation on the condition that all the creditors should accept the compromise.

Only four of them signed, and the remainder who had not signed were enabled to, and did collect the full amount due them. The plaintiffs proved that the defendant had paid the twenty per cent, and had promised to pay the balance as soon as possible. His honor took the ground that the conditions of the compromise had not been fulfilled, and therefore the creditors who had signed the stipulation to favor the defendant should not be placed in a worse position than the creditors who had not signed the stipulation. Judgment was rendered for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. already paid.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug 6, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for Fresh Meat is restricted. Prices do not exhibit any important change. Pickled and Smoked Meats are held with more firmness, and are in fair request.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	17
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, corned ₱ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6½	@	9½
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 50
Lamb, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	4½	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	13	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Pork, larding, ₱ lb	11½	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	11¾	@	12¾
Hams, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Shoulders ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Tongues each	69	@	91
Lard, ₱ lb	12¼	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Sausage, City made, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business in this line is somewhat brisker; prices, however, have not varied remarkably.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Chickens roasting, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	50	@	1 25
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Woodcocks, ₱ doz	4 50	@	5 00
Woodcocks, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, new, ₱ dozen	50	@	1 00
Cabbage, new, ₱ head	5	@	10
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	1 25	@	2 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	—
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	—
Green Peas, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Beans ₱ peck	25	@	—
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	9	@	12½
Parsley, ₱ bunch	2	@	3
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Egg Plants, each	10	@	12½
Salad, ₱ doz. heads	12	@	37
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Squashes, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 00
Squashes, each	4	@	6
Watermelons, each	50	@	75
Muskmelons, each	10	@	18

FRUIT.

The supply of Peaches is increasing. Delaware is beginning to send them forward freely. Some very poor-looking lots are also in from New Jersey. Prices keep up well, especially for fair to prime,—these being in lively request. Plums are scarce and high. Cherries have about disappeared. Raspberries are less abundant and are dearer. New Apples and Pears are arriving more freely, and are decreasing in value. Foreign fruit present no remarkable change. The assortment of Pineapples is less attractive. Bananas are nearly all gone.

Peaches, ₱ basket	$1 75	@	5 00
Peaches, ₱ quart	12	@	50
Plums, ₱ quart	18	@	37
Currants ₱ lb	5	@	12
Raspberries, ₱ basket	5	@	10
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@	30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ₱ basket	15	@	—
Blackberries, common, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Whortleberries ₱ quart	10	@	18
Apples, new, ₱ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, new, ₱ basket	75	@	1 00
Apricots ₱ doz	12	@	37
Oranges, ₱ box	3 25	@	4 00
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@	50
Lemons, ₱ box	2 50	@	5 00
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12½	@	37½
Pine Apples, ₱ dozen	50	@	2 50
Pine Apples, each	5	@	25
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	2 00	@	2 50
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	25	@	37
Figs, ₱ box	40	@	60
Figs, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Raisins, Bunch, ₱ box	2 50	@	2 75
Currants ₱ lb	12	@	—
Preserved Ginger, ₱ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ₱ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are more plenty and are cheaper; otherwise, no new features are observable in this line.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—VIRGINIUS—THE VETERAN SOLDIER—FINALDO RINALDINI.

BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—SKETCHES IN INDIA—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool .....Aug. 11

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada .....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The Vanderbilt Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKHAPAUGH, will sail to-day, (Aug. 7,) at 4 o'clock P. M. for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. The mails close at the Post-Office at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On account of the interruption of telegraphic communication with Trinity Bay, where the *Niagara* landed her end of the great Atlantic Cable, we are unable to lay before our readers, as we had hoped, any later intelligence in reference to the actual success of the enterprise than that published in the TIMES of yesterday morning. A dispatch from Port Hood *vid* Cape Breton, received late last night, states that the line then was down, but that active preparation had been taken to have it put in working order again—which, however, might occupy all day to-day. Previous to the disarrangement of the line, numerous communications passed to and from Trinity Bay, and there is no reason whatever to doubt the truth or genuineness of the dispatch from Mr FIELD, as published yesterday. It is not considered probable that communication will be established before the early part of next week. Meanwhile, we continue this morning the publication of reports by telegraph and the mails of the proceedings in various localities indicating the general feeling of rejoicing with which the success of the undertaking is hailed. We also give a history of the enterprise from its inception to its consummation.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, of the new Galway line, from Galway at midnight on the 27th of July, arrived off Halifax harbor on Thursday afternoon, and reached her dock the next morning. She brings three days' later news, which, however, presents no feature of importance. Full details of the India and China news had reached England, but there was nothing additional worthy of report. A serious gale had occurred on the English coast, which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping, though no disasters to American vessels are reported. Commercially, everything seems to be very quiet. Cotton is quoted quiet, without any particular change in prices; while Breadstuffs were generally dull. Consols, 95½@95⅝ for money and account.

It has been ascertained from an entirely reliable source, that one of the duties of Mr. NUGENT, the Special Commissioner to New-Caledonia, who left in the California steamer on Thursday, is to make such representations to Governor DOUGLAS as will induce him to mitigate the rigors of the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the servants of the British Government towards the miners and traders from the United States. He is also instructed to counsel the latter on the duty of obeying the laws of the country if they expect to be protected in their business pursuits.

The new Canadian Ministry formed by GEO. BROWN, Esq., Editor of the Toronto *Globe*, resigned on Wednesday. Parliament met yesterday, when the announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. CARTIER, in connection with the Hon JOHN A MCDONALD, was forming a new Government, which would, probably, be completed to-day.

The returns of the Kansas election thus far received indicate a very heavy majority against the English proposition. In most of the precincts heard the vote is so one-sided as almost to be unanimous against it. The roads in the Territory are reported in very bad order, and consequently the returns come in very slowly.

A very destructive fire occurred in Waterbury, Conn., early yesterday morning, completely destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of BROWN & BROTHERS. The loss is estimated at from $70,000 to $100,000, only $20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The building is supposed to have been willfully set on fire. At Manchester, N. H, yesterday morning, a range of stables was burnt, together with twenty-eight horses.

The ship *Columbus*, of Richmond, Me, yesterday put into this port for orders and assistance, in charge of the mate, Captain JOEL HOPPER, her late commander, having died of fever on the 20th ult, and also one of the crew on the following day. Four of her crew are also sick. She is from New-Orleans, whence she sailed on the 18th ult, and is bound for Liverpool. She anchored in the Lower Bay.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of confirming the tax levy, but in consequence of the absence of Supervisor BELL, there was not the requisite majority in favor of taking it up, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

There was more business transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD presiding, than has been done there for years. No less than twenty-seven cases were disposed of—burglary, grand larceny, assault and battery, forgery, &c., and the punishments in nearly each case awarded. In orde to clear the City Prison, and dispatch the criminal business, in this Summer weather, the Recorder commences his work early and sits till a late hour, an arduous task, but one of great public importance.

An affray occurred last night, in which a young Irishman, named QUINN, was dangerously, and it is thought fatally, shot by a Policeman, while in the discharge of his duty in quelling a disturbance. The particulars will be found under the appropriate heading.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firm for Flour and Wheat, each of which was in good request. No remarkable change in Corn or Oats. Groceries were very quiet, as was also Cotton. Provisions attracted considerable attention, including Prime Pork, which was dearer. In other branches of trade, no really new feature was discernable.

BEGINNING RATHER TOO EARLY.—The *Herald* has made a slight mistake in supposing that the Atlantic Telegraph is to be laid through that famous strait called Plum Gut, or at least the editor of that paper appears to be bent on receiving his dispatches in the Plum Gut fashion. He published a bogus communication yesterday morning announcing the arrival of the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, and the landing of both ends of the Cable, while no such news could possibly have been obtained, owing to the lack of the necessary mechanical arrangment on board the *Niagara* tos receive it. The public will know what degree of importance to attach to the *Herald's* submarine telegraphic dispatches hereafter, if the cable should ever be put in working order. The time to commence publishing bogus messages would have been after the cable had been fastened at both ends. It was very maladroit in our enterprising cotemporary to publish a dispatch announcing the arrival of the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, when a genuine dispatch in the same column stated that no intelligence from the *Agamemnon* would be received until both ends of the line had been landed and the two continents put in communication with each other. It was an unlucky piece of Plum Gutting which failed from not being undertaken at the right moment.

The All-Absorbing Topic.

Nothing was talked of yesterday but the Atlantic Telegraph, on 'Change, on the docks, in Broadway, on ferry-boats, in railroad cars, at the breakfast table, the dinner table, and the supper table, the all-engrossing topic of conversation was the Cable, and the great things it is to accomplish. The flags were displayed on the City Hall as though it were our national holiday, and the Mayor after having given out the word that as soon as he received intelligence of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* with her end of the Cable in Valentia Bay, he would cause a *feu-de-joie* of a hundred guns to be fired in the Park, unable to restrain his enthusiastic feelings, or fearful that the news might not prove as propitious as he desired, let off his salute late in the afternoon, causing many to believe that the anxiously looked-for good news had actually been received. The proposed illumination of the Merchants' Exchange and various other projected demonstrations of joy at the completion of the Telegraph, were very prudently and properly deferred until more definite intelligence shall have been received from Trinity Bay. In the meanwhile popular enthusiasm is at fever heat, and from every part of the country we have news of the spontaneous outburst of exultant gratitude at what has been done. Not the least remarkable exhibition of this excited feeling, was that at the assemblage of a party of grave divines, in the quiet town of Andover, in Massachusetts, who stopped in the midst of their dinner to sing Old Hundred, and to give thanks for the joyful news. Something of this remarkable expression of universal joyfulness is owing, doubtless, to the unexpectedness of the news; for after all there is nothing so wonderful in the mere accomplishment of an undertaking which has so long been regarded as entirely feasible by men of science and practical mechanics. While New-Orleans and St. Louis are within five minutes' call of New-York, there is nothing startling in bringing London and Paris within two or three hours' reach. But the making, certain what was before only regarded as possible, causes the imagination to stagger under the crowd of contingent advantages which may be the result of this vast enterprise. What the effect of the actual union of Europe and America must be, so far as transmission of intelligence goes, time alone can tell; but it can hardly be possible that there should ever be a war between two nations who are so united as England and the United States will be.

The sudden interruption of all communication with Trinity Bay, so soon as the first dispatch from Mr. FIELD was received, and before any intelligence of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* could be obtained, was most unfortunate. The public mind has been kept on the stretch of expectation for more than 24 hours, and we have nothing more positive to communicate now than we had yesterday.

Suum Cuique.

If to have discovered a wild new world has rendered the names of COLUMBUS, AMERIGO, CABOT, immortal, assuredly some portion of enduring fame is due to those who have just now bound the New World to the Old in a bond of intimate thought and friendly communion. Indeed, regarding the now happily successful enterprise in its American origin, and its indebtedness to American energy and resolve, unconquerable even amid what seemed to be mortal reverses, we might, indeed, assume to ourselves the bulk of the inestimable honor; and tolerate the enthusiasm of the College Sophomore who should see in the event a young and vigorous craft, newly built, newly equipped and furnished, buoyant with life, and hope, and vital with inexhaustible energies, throwing a line and taking in tow an effete and senile squadron of Old World ideas and Old World decrepitudes. But any such outburst of vanity and prejudice could be pardonable only in the College-boy. The man of calm and unprejudiced judgment will find the question profoundly difficult of solution, to whom the balance of credit fairly belongs. None perhaps will dispute that to the early courage and undaunted perseverance of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and to the unflinching support of Mr. PETER COOPER, of this City, the merit of originating and urging the experimental part of the undertaking to a point ensuring financial success, is eminently due. The suggestion of a trans-oceanic line had been suggested in England, only to be abandoned as impracticable. Here the doubtful question was taken up for definite solution; the men we have named staked upon it their lives and fortunes; and the devotion of years has resulted in triumph. To them, therefore, the first place in a republican order of merit properly belongs. Next to them, it is impossible to award an excess of praise to the British capitalists who have pursued the enterprise through cloud and sunshine to its fortunate conclusion. No disaster discouraged them; no loss, however formidable, dismayed them. A mature confidence that the attempt must eventually succeed, and a resolve, at all cost, to be identified with its triumph, animated them from first to last. It would be difficult to find in the history of human enterprise, a more honorable display of liberality and courage than was exhibited at the recent meeting of the Directors, after the return of the *Niagara* to Ireland, when a fresh effort, at so late a period in the season, and after such overwhelming defeats, was resolved upon. The fact has no parallel save in the search for the lost FRANKLIN.

But, while capital thus played its part, science figured in one no less creditable. To MAURY belongs the credit of designating the practicable submarine plane, upon which the Cable rests; to BERRYMAN, the credit of verifying the fitness of the plane for the purpose, by extended, repeated, and conscientious examinations. To Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, BRIGHT and BRETT must be assigned a vast measure of approbation for the protracted, ingenious, and conclusive experiments, and the thorough experience and sound judgment which they brought to the construction of the Cable, to the composition of the batteries, magnets, and other machinery of Telegraphs, and to the machinery employed in lowering the wire to its submarine couch. Nor in this wholesale vote of thanks are we to overlook the munificence of the English and Colonial Governments, and of the Government of the United States in their concessions to the enterprise; nor the splendid recognition which the claims of Prof. MORSE have met with at the hands of the French Emperor. All these are elements of aid and encouragement absolutely indispensable to the venture; and they have been as generous as they were well-timed.

Such are the participants in the fame which time will award to the creators of the Atlantic speaking and writing cable. How large the dividend each will receive it is impossible to pre-calculate. Posterity will indubitably look back with envy at the men of this generation who lived when the deed was achieved, and witnessed it. With what veneration must they regard its authors and finishers.

Alleged Frauds in the St. Louis Election.

The charge is made by the St. Louis *Democrat*, on the part of Mr. BLAIR, and denied by the *Republican*, that he has been defeated by spurious voting, and a lively controversy has arisen on this point, the drift of which may be gathered from articles copied in this morning's TIMES from those papers respectively. Some of the facts tending to throw light upon the case may be found in the following figures:

When BLAIR ran for Congress in 1856, the entire vote of his district stood as follows:

Blair	6,035
Kennet. Know-Nothing	5 549
Reynolds, Democrat	2,181
Total	13 765

At the election on Monday, the vote of his district stood as follows:

Barret, Democrat	6,718
Blair, Republican	6.122
Breckenridge	5.289
Total	18,129
	13 765
Difference in aggregate vote	4,364

Mr. BLAIR'S vote was very nearly the same on Monday last, that it was two years ago. He gained 87, while BRECKENRIDGE gained 260 over KENNET'S vote in 1856. Substantially then the Republican and American strength was without change, while the Democratic candidate runs ahead of the vote of his party in 1856 by 4,364, more indeed than the entire Democratic vote of that year.

The American vote was considerable, falling short of Mr. BLAIR'S only by 833. As it is conceded that on the question of Emancipation the Republicans and Americans did not differ, it seems strange that their forces could not be united sufficiently to beat a candidate who goes in with a majority of 4,000 against him. It is stated, how truly we know not, that Mr. BLAIR'S friends gave umbrage to the Americans by openly courting the foreign vote, which in St. Louis is very large, and by exhorting the Irish to rally for the purpose of "crushing the Know Nothings." The Irish did rally, and with crushing effect, as the Republicans found when the votes came to be counted.

We see it intimated that Mr. BLAIR may conclude to contest the election of BARRETT on the ground of spurious voting.

CANADIAN POLITICS—RESIGNATION OF THE BROWN MINISTRY.—Mr. BROWN enjoyed the Premiership but a very short time. On Monday his Ministry was announced. A no-confidence motion passed the Legislative Council the same day, and the House of Assembly on Tuesday. Mr. BROWN then appealed to the Governor-General for a dissolution of Parliament and a new election. Sir EDMUND HEAD refused. On Wednesday the resignation of the Brown Ministry was announced, and Mr. GALT, the member for Sherbrooke, was sent for to form a new Administration. Mr. BROWN will, doubtless, let Sir EDMUND and the new Ministry hear from him occasionally.

An Old Impromptu Slightly Altered for the Present Occasion.

The news from two Continents now,
Is sent through the depths of the sea,
While the fishes, all wagging their tails,
Cry, Gracious, how wise we shall be!

Amusements.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—With weather like the present to make us yearn for green fields and cool breezes, the mere promise of a pic-nic is something with which to invigorate the wilted fancy. Our readers must not forget (it is scarcely likely that they will) the Mammoth Musical Festival which stands good for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The grounds were never in such admirable condition; the sward never so green and fleshy. Every arrangement has been made to secure a perfect entertainment, and of the kind it will unquestionably be the best we have ever had in this City. The first day's proceedings include a concert with the Colossal Orchestra, an exhibition of physical perfection by a company of acrobats, a quantity of dancing, provided the dancers are in the vein, (five full bands are provided,) a general illumination by means of the Calcium light, and a grand display of fireworks by Messrs. EDGE. We would suggest, with regard to the latter, that a piece be introduced commemorative of the successful submersion of the Telegraphic cable. It would hit the taste of the moment and be in itself an attraction.

A SECOND EDITION OF THE RUTLAND CONVENTION.—A call is in circulation for a "Philanthropic Convention, to overcome evil with good"—to be held at Utica on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September. It is understood that the purpose of this gathering is similar to that of the demonstration at Rutland, Vt., held in June. The leading spirit in the Utica affair is ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, but it will not be wholly spiritual. The Free-Lovers are preparing for a new exhibition, on a large scale. The Convention is to be a "free" one, but with "philanthropic" tendencies. It will probably be a rich occasion.

City Items.

MASONIC.—St John's Lodge, No. 1, having existed one hundred years, holding its warrant under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, of which the M. W. JAMES JENKINSON, Esq., is Grand Master, and after the union of the two grand Lodges in June, there then being in the State three Lodges of the same name, this Lodge deemed it proper and have adopted the name of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, the number being the first junior vacant number in the list of Lodges to which, by the Articles of Union, it was entitled. The principal officers of the Lodge are Vincent W. Bate, Master; Edward Cook, Chaplain; John G. Beck, Senior Warden; Thomas Dugard, Junior Warden; J. Theodore Baldwin, Secretary; William W. Nexen, Treasurer.

ANOTHER LIBEL.—The publishers of the *Sunday Mercury* were yesterday notified to appear before Justice OSBORNE and answer a charge of libel, preferred against them by Street Commissioner EDWARD COOPER, who complains of an article in the *Mercury* of the 1st inst. charging him with being pecuniarily interested in furnishing materials for the completion of the new Tompkins Market. The Justice required the parties to furnish bail for their appearance to answer the charge.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, Friday, upon the body of an unknown man found in the North River, near Castle Garden, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by "drowning." Deceased was dressed in blue overalls, blue satinet pants, blue striped shirt, cowhide shoes, and is believed to have been a 'longshoreman. The body appeared to have been in the water about ten days.

The Republicans of the Tenth Ward have opened the canvass by the formation of a club in aid of the regular organization. They design to hold frequent meetings, and, by means of speakers and documents, to stir up the ranks. The officers are: H. S. SMITH, Chairman, and WM. ALLEN, Secretary.

The following report was made at the Central Park Police Office, last evening:

"CENTRAL PARK, Third Beat, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

* * * * * * *

'At 5.45, 'the balloon of Queen of the Air,' from Paterson, N. J., came to anchor near Eighth-avenue, at Sixty-third-street, discharged ballast, took in water, and at 5.55 weighed and stood to the southward and eastward, in good order and all well.

WM. H BARKER"

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are preparing to start a weekly line of steamers to California. On the 20th instant they send the steamers *Star of the West* and *Granada*.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at Halifax.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 3-4@95 7-8.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 6.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt WATERS, from Galway at midnight of July 27, arrived off Halifax harbor yesterday afternoon, and reached her dock here at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The advices by this arrival, by mail, are to the evening of the 26th ult., from Liverpool, and by telegraph from Liverpool and London to noon of the 27th.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 8 P. M. of the 24th.

There is no news of particular importance by the *Prince Albert*.

Ex-President PIERCE and lady arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz on the 14th of July, and sailed again on the 17th in a French steamer for Marseilles.

A serious gale had been experienced in England, doing considerable damage.

The shipping on the coast near Liverpool had suffered considerably from it, but no American vessels had been reported as injured.

Mr. BARRES, lately acting British Consul at Naples where he took a prominent part in the Cagliari affair, has been appointed Consul at Richmond, Va., *vice* Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, who takes the Consulate at Venice.

It had been officially announced that Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT would pay a private visit to their daughter, Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, at Potsdam, in August.

The customary Ministerial white bait dinner at Greenwich, in honor of the approaching prorogation of Parliament, took place on the 24th. All the Ministers were present.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for June show a continued falling off in exports, though not to the same extent as previous months, the diminution being £389,000 from June, 1857.

Count CAVOUR, the Sardinian Minister, had been on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON, at Plombieres, and a conference between them on the affairs of Italy is said to have taken place.

A Berne telegram says a Committee of the Council of States has unanimously recommended the rejection of the application of the Genoese Government against the expulsion or sending into the interior of political refugees.

The trial of SALERNO, of Baron NICOTERA, and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, several others to twenty-five years in irons, some to less severe penalties, and many were set at liberty. Orders had been issued to suspend sentence of death, and it was thought the sentence would not be carried into effect.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

[We are indebted to Mr. LEVER, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Galway line, for the latest news by telegraph to Galway, which is appended.]

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.

The *Times* city article of Tuesday morning says: "The funds opened yesterday at a decline of ¼, but closed with a partial recovery.

The Calcutta and China letters will be delivered this morning.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the right of search question, and asked for the correspondence relative to the negotiations on the subject with the United States.

Lord MALMESBURY said that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves under the cover of the American flag, and at the same time to avoid all causes of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired object.

Baron ROTHSCHILD took his seat to-day in the House of Commons amidst loud cheers.

From the Second Edition of the London News.

Advices from China are to the first of June and contain full accounts of the capture of the forts in the Peiho.

Negotiations having failed, the Chinese were attacked on the 19th May by the English and French, and the forts captured with much loss. The Chinese fought well. Ninety-eight guns were captured. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be very heavy.

The India dates are of Calcutta to June 19th. Oude was still very unsettled. The heat was terrific, and the British troops had suffered greatly. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. The troops are being housed until the fierce heat is over. The season is the hottest known for twenty-five years.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 27.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, was off the Irish coast this morning, and is expected here to-night.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 27.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday noon and Monday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. The market closed quiet but steady yesterday. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say prices of all qualities are easier, though quotations are unchanged, while other authorities call the prices slightly lower. The estimated sales of to-day are 6,000 bales, the market closing dull, and buyers demanding a reduction.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and prices nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull, but steady at last quoted rates. CORN has declined slightly; White Northern, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally unchanged and steady. LARD is firm, at 57s. for refining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR is very firm, and prices are 6d. higher. COFFEE is quiet, and rates unaltered. ASHES are quiet, at 35s. for both Pots and Pearls.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is heavy at 40s.

RESIN is steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, but generally steady. SUGAR is firm and prices slightly higher. COFFEE dull. RICE steady. TEA firm, but without any motion. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 38s.@39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27—Noon.

CONSOLS are at 95⅜@95⅝ for both money and account. MONEY continues easier. STOCKS better.

News From Kansas.

THE ELECTION—HEAVY VOTE AGAINST THE ENGLISH PROPOSITION—INDIAN SKIRMISH, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday Aug. 6.

Leavenworth advices of the 3d, per steamer *Ben. Lewis*, to Booneville, 5th, have been received. Atchison County gives 327 majority against the English proposition; Doniphan County gives 568 majority against it; Quindaro gives 16 votes for, and 146 against the proposition; Easton, 41 for the proposition and 60 against it; Delaware gives 65 for and 100 against the proposition. The majority in Leavenworth County, as far as heard from, is 1,614 against the proposition. The vote in Larimer was 4 accepted, 718 rejected; and in Franklin, 3 accepted, and 75 rejected. The roads are in very bad order and the returns come in slowly.

A skirmish took place about the 20th of July, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Kearney, between a small war party of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and the Pawnees. The assailants succeeded in surprising a party of Pawnees, killing three—among whom was the chief, and carrying off a large band of horses. A considerable force of Pawnees afterwards pursued the Cheyennes, recaptured their animals, and wounded several of their adversaries. There were 1,000 Pawnees assembled near the post for peaceful purposes.

General HARNEY proceeds to St. Louis to-morrow to take command of the Department of the West. Major BUELL, Capt. PLEASANTON, Surgeon WRIGHT and Father DESONELL returned with the head quarters. Major BARRI's battery arrived this morning.

State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 6.

The quarterly session of the State Temperance Society will be held at Utica on the 11th and 12th inst. Friends of Temperance throughout the State have been invited by a call to attend, as the meeting will be of importance. Western exchanges received at noon, are crowded with congratulatory paragraphs at the arrival of the Telegraph Cable.

Destructive Fire in Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Friday, Aug 6.

A destructive fire broke out in this city between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of BROWN & BROS, situated near the Naugatuck Railroad Dépôt. A great amount of brass and copper stock in the mill, all their heavy rolls and machinery, together with their engines, valued at $20,000 were rendered entirely useless. The surrounding buildings, owing to the stillness of the atmosphere, suffered no injury. Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS' loss is from $70,000 to $100,000, $20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Movements—Troops in Washington and Oregon Territories—The Treasury, &c

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

Mr. YANCEY, of Georgia, has received his instructions, and will leave in a few days as Minister to Venezuela.

A New-Yorker who hails from Indiana, a special friend of Senator BRIGHT'S, receives the appointment to the Argentine Republic.

The Department of State has no information that General JEREZ is accredited here as a public agent of Nicaragua. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

Two thousand troops, equipped with the most effective arms known to the army, will soon be in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and make a vigorous Fall and Winter campaign against the hostile Indians. General HARNEY will command the operations.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, were over $23,000,000, including $9,850,000 from customs, and $12,629,000 from Treasury notes. The expenditures for the same period were $22,730 000, including nearly $4,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the payment of Treasury notes.

Our Washington Correspondence.

CAMEO CUTTER VS. SIGMA—ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY OF "DIFFICULTIES IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE"—SIGNS AND WARNINGS IN THE HEAVENS—MR. SCHELL'S UNFORTUNATE COALITION.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug 5, 1858.

Again the clouds are gathering here, and already the birds of evil omen have come forth to shriek. Over the doomed heads of every federal officer in the City of New-York the sword of DAMOCLES is suspended by a single hair,—and yet, in the madness of personal rivalry, *against* this "single hair" the men who stand below the sword are striking. Can they never be made to understand—will no counsel of friends—no suggestions of common sense convince them, that, with the removal of Mr. SCHELL, (towards which they are so frantically striving,) there will be forced on Mr. BUCHANAN the necessity of letting the guillotine descend on *all* who have taken part in this work of disorganization and disorder?

To all dispassionate lookers on, the sun at noonday is not clearer; and yet, in the letter of "Sigma," published in your paper of this date, and bearing only too many earmarks of its origin, we find folly courting folly's fate, and infatuation pressing with eager breast against the muzzle of the gun, to have the pleasure, forsooth, of playing with and tinkering the trigger! In all seriousness, in all candor, and not without sorrow for some friends amongst them, we assert, and have the means of proving, that the instrument so rashly played with will explode when least expected, and scatter destruction in those ranks where only the death of enemies is hoped for. If my previous letters are recalled it will then be understood both how and why *such* a necessity would be by no means disagreeable to the President.

All doubtful points apart, let us examine this pronunciamento of the so-called "Four members of Congress" (who will prove *five* on a little inquiry) as to points in it about which no doubt can possibly exist. It is an elaborate attempt to remove from their own shoulders the odium of having retained in office hundreds of political drones and wasps who should never have been appointed,—thereby directly excluding hundreds of live, energetic Democrats who alone have held the organization together for the past four years, and who are *entitled* to appointment, not as a mere matter of favor, but by a right not less justly founded than that under which these five members of Congress themselves draw salary. Mr. KELLY, at least, has not been rich so long that he should thus early have failed to consider the embarrassments entailed on humbler and less splendidly-rewarded fellow workers by disappointment as to the reception of places promised them and expected. He certainly knows the sweets of getting all he was ever supposed to be entitled to, and should, therefore, hesitate before inflicting on others a pain which the prodigal generosity of the Democratic Party, in his particular case, has left him unable to appreciate. Twice Alderman, and twice elected to Congress, it may be literally said of him that he owes all he is to his political connections; and he, more than any, should reflect that there are thousands of humble Democrats with equal, or even stronger, claims who would gladly receive education and support under the like favorable circumstances with himself. He should not always fail to stand by those who stood by him when he needed assistance; and should he forget all his other associates as readily as he forgot Judge O'CONNOR and JOHN QUINN, his two earliest and most faithful friends, he will soon find few to regret that fate which ingratitude of this kind never fails to earn.

The best evidence that Mr. KELLY is deep in the present movement against your Collector may be found in the peculiar pains taken by the scribe of the four members to assure the public that "Mr. KELLY has nothing to say to it." If this were really the case, the "Four members" would be at special pains to make it appear that he was hand and glove with them; but as it is important for their purposes that the *fifth* man should carry water on both shoulders, we twice find Messrs. COCHRANE, WARD, SICKLES and MACLAY pointed out as the four members in opposition. If KELLY were really hostile, every interest would make these four desire it to appear that he was their sincerest friend. But Mr. SICKLES, we suppose, is quite self-conscious enough to be aware that no more damaging accusation could be leveled against the "*fifth*" or any other man's political character.

"Sigma" has been careful to assure us that the protests of the Four against many of the contemplated removals are "now on file in the Treasury Department." He might with truth have gone farther and stated that the Four (including another) were determined that "no changes of any kind" should be made, unless made at their own high dictation. It is just the same thing to oppose a removal as to oppose an appointment, and if "Sigma" will tell us any means of putting a second hundred apples into a box already filled and only capable of holding a hundred, without removing the hundred already in, we confess he will have taught us a "rule of three" which only this political *Rule of Four* could ever have made possible.

It is felt here and bitterly regretted amongst those who wish to see the Democracy of the Empire City strong, united and commanding that influence to which their numbers and position should entitle them, that but for Mr. SCHELL'S unfortunate coalition with FERNANDO WOOD those difficulties could never have arisen, nor could Messrs. SICKLES and HART have retained the vantage ground which now affords them the means of embroiling Mr. SCHELL with HOWELL COBB and HOWELL COBB with the President. It was this unhappy coalition which drove such men as R. J. DILLON, J. M. MARSH, GERSHON COHEN, J. Y. SAYAGE, Jr., NICHOLAS DIMOND, H. F. CLARK, P. W. ENGS, PETER B. SWEENEY and others of like mark and resolution, either openly to oppose your Collector in his suicidal course, or to remain neutral in a struggle of which Messrs. SICKLES and HART have reaped the exclusive benefit. Had it not been for the alternative of perpetuating the power of the late Mayor, the antecedents of the two last-named gentlemen would have excluded them from political fellowship.

But as it is—and to this point I recur in the sincerest spirit of friendly warning—the President is well aware that all other federal officials in the City of New-York—Mr. SCHELL alone excepted—have complete control over their own departments, and can remove or appoint without "consulting" any other authority than their own sweet fancies. The Collector from his position is supposed to be the immediate representative of the President; and Mr BUCHANAN has determined that Mr. SCHELL'S action shall not be held in check at every turn by the peevish and interested remonstrances of subordinates who have "eaten up all their own cake" and are now crying, like soreheaded children, for "slices all round" from the untasted pudding of their elder brother.

I have no time for more at present; and seriously commending the above remarks to the attention of all who may be concerned,

I remain, very respectfully,
A CAMEO CUTTER.

THE FRASER'S RIVER AGENT—INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. NUGENT—THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

I learn that the instructions to Mr. Nugent, who left in the steamer to-day, requires him to confer with Governor DOUGLAS and with our people to the end that the former may entirely abandon the system of restriction which he has adopted, and the latter may conform to such rules of police as may be necessary for the preservation of peace and good order. Mr. NUGENT was also the bearer of dispatches from Lord NAPIER to Governor DOUGLAS. The Administration is confident that the tax on miners and the prohibition to trade will be absolutely abandoned, and they have, I understand, assurances from Lord NAPIER to that effect.

The Secretary of War has determined to push the Indian war in Oregon and Washington vigorously. It is considered by the Government a large matter, and one requiring prompt and energetic action. It is the desire of the Department to have additional cavalry for the Walla Walla country, and if it be possible, several companies of that arm of the service will be ordered from Salt Lake. Q.

A Severe Thunder-Storm Eastward.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

A severe thunder-storm was experienced in Essex County this afternoon. A barn in Swampscott was struck by lightning and burned, together with the celebrated mare *Lady Suffolk*, valued at $2,000. A young man at Doversport, named HOLDEN, was also seriously injured by the lightning, but may recover. A laborer was instantly killed at the same place by the lightning while working on a building. Mr. IRA STORY was also struck and seriously injured. No further fatalities are reported.

Duel at New-Orleans—Suspicious Vessel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

A duel was fought near this city yesterday between Major HENRY and JOSEPH HOWELL, Esq. The former gentleman was wounded.

There are now 70 vessels lying at the Balize.

A suspicious looking schooner was seen recently in latitude 28° 60', longitude 89° 20'. She was full of men, and had a swivel gun and other arms on board, and avoided all attempts to speak her.

Arrived to-day, ships *John M. Wood* and *Crusader*, from Liverpool.

Foundering of the Brig R. H. Rae.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *Wellington*, just in from Kingston, reports the brig *R. H. Rae* of Hamilton with a cargo of wheat from Chicago, for Kingston, foundered in a gale, on Wednesday, near False Duck Light, and sunk in 100 feet of water. The Captain, his wife and crew escaped in a small boat and arrived safely at Garden Island.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Aug. 6.

Parliament met this afternoon, and the announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. CARTIER, in connection with the Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD, was forming a Government, which would probably be complete to m'orrow. The House then immediately adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Twenty-eight Horses Burned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Aug. 6.

Messrs. HILL & CHENEY'S extensive stables in this city were destroyed by fire this morning, and twenty-eight horses were burned. The loss is about $8 000.

The Yacht Squadron at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.

The New-York yacht squadron, under Commodore EDGAR, arrived here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon and and anchored off the Piquot House.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 6.

Hon. EDWARD WADE was yesterday unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District.

Sentence of a Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

CHARLES BARRETT, a Baltimorean, has been sentenced to be hung on the 22d of October for the murder of REEDE LEWIS.

U. S. Frigate Colorado.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

The U. S. frigate *Colorado*, from Key West, is announced as below.

**Sailing of the Prince Albert.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Complete Success of the Enterprise Undoubted.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication with Trinity Bay.

How the News is Received in the City and Throughout the Country.

GENERAL REJOICING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Aug. 6.

The orders of the Associated Press to hold open the lines between New-York and Trinity Bay, N. F, last night were received and complied with as far as this Province, but from some unexplained cause the Newfoundland Line closed, or at least ceased to work early in the evening, thus cutting off all communication with the cable at Trinity Bay. We have as yet no communication this morning with the Trinity Bay telegraph office, and have, therefore, nothing important to communicate in addition to the satisfactory report of yesterday from Mr. FIELD. Our last advices left the engineers and their assistants employed in getting the cable ashore at Bay of Bull's Arm. No doubt was entertained but that the *Agamemnon* had arrived at Valentia Bay, but as the telegraphic instruments for the transmission of intelligence have never been put on board of either vessel, there can be no actual communication, except by signals, until after both ends of the cable shall have been connected with the shore, which may require several days.

Interruption of Communication over the Land Line in Cape Breton.

PORT HOOD, (Cape Breton,) Aug 6—8 P. M.

Early last evening the line between this place and Baddeck ceased to work, and has but just been repaired, and we now learn that the line is also down east of Baddeck and between there and Aspee Bay, which is the point where the Newfoundland Cable is connected with the land line. Active measures have been taken to have the line put in order, but this may occupy all day to-morrow, owing to the long distance between the telegraph stations and the nature of the country to be traversed.

Numerous communications passed to and from Trinity Bay yesterday before the line went down here, and there is not the slightest reason whatever to doubt the truth or genuineness of the dispatches from Mr. FIELD, as published yesterday, and the rumors of deception, trickery, &c., &c. have not the least foundation so far as we know or believe. The most perfect reliance is felt here and at every station upon the lines, that the Atlantic Cable had been successfully submerged between Ireland and Newfoundland, but there is no good reason to believe that the cable can be got in readiness to convey messages before the early part of next week, and by that time, at farthest, the land wires will be put in perfect order, and will be kept so.

The President's Response to the Dispatch of Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 6.

The President has given permission to the Associated Press to copy the messages referring to the opening of the Telegraph Cable:

BEDFORD, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to Mayor Tiemann—The Mayor's Reply.

The following correspondence is telegraphic:

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

Mayor of New-York:

SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid. C. W. FIELD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Trinity Bay:

SIR: Your dispatch has been received. I congratulate you myself, and for the people of this City, on the success of the great work of uniting the old and the new worlds by the electric telegraph. Science, and skill, and perseverance have finally triumphed.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

THE GENERAL REJOICING.

How New-York Felt and Talked Yesterday—Telegraph Offices Illuminated—One Hundred Guns in the Park and a Great Time Expected.

The success of the Atlantic Telegraph,—so excessively unexpected, and beyond the anticipations of any man who claimed even more than an ordinary reputation for sagacity, had its due effect upon our citizens yesterday. Perhaps it was more subdued than on the previous evening, and they did not manifest their joy in such wild extravagance of jubilation. After the blow comes the recoil. After the shock, the stun and the recovery. So yesterday, we took it philosophically, accepted it as the triumph of the century, or the centuries,—looked back upon COLUMBUS, and wondered what would be his thoughts, if he knew it, and went about our business. But into the busiest moments the thought would intrude that the Atlantic Cable was laid. Merchants sold goods by wholesale, and book-keepers balanced books on account thereof, but the Atlantic Cable, deep as it was sunk in the ocean, was uppermost in their minds.

The ceremonies of yesterday were almost of a private nature. Of course New-York must do something, and she did it. The Mayor ordered one hundred guns to be fired in the Park, and they were fired. Two telegraph offices in Wall-street, and one in Madison-square,—House's line—were illuminated. A transparency from the Merchants' Exchange proclaimed that "*The triumph of the Ocean Telegraph was a new bond of union with a kindred people. Honor to the energy and perseverance of Cyrus W. Field.*" The American and English flags waved together in fervent amity. The Stars and Stripes entwined themselves lovingly with the Union Jack, and the spectators shouted applause.

Otherwise, nothing was done beyond universal congratulation. Everybody shook hands with everybody, and pledged the Telegraph in their own fashion. It was understood that the occasion was too great to be hurriedly dispatched, and that New-York, as the Metropolis of America, was to wait for her jubilant festival, her wild exultation, her gigantic holiday for the gigantic triumph, till the electric flash had really united the two countries, till the Queen had talked under the ocean to the President, and the President replied to the Queen—till London and Liverpool and Manchester were ready for the occasion—and then such a jubilation as was never yet seen! Such were the thoughts of our citizens yesterday, and our City will speak for herself some day next week.

But the Cable was the thread of every argument yesterday. Men did talk of other things, but their conversation, like ships at anchor, always swung round at last and pointed to the Cable. In the morning it was the chosen, selected and exclusive topic of all. Business men surrendered to it at discretion. Ladies fingered the goods they were selecting longer than usual, talking half the time of the Telegraph. The loafers on the grass in the Park, as if impatient that the thought of it, even they could not be rid of. Having talked of nothing else since Thursday noon, having supped on it, dreamed of it, breakfasted on it, people stalked out into the streets after dinner, panting as if for lack of air; hoping in the scraps of conversation they might hear to find something to divert their attention. The nervous feared they would grow monomaniacs; the Cable had chafed a channel into which every fancy rushed, as the water after a terrible rain turns into a gully in the bank, endangering the foundations. Would not somebody speak of the weather? Would nobody trot out his hobby and relieve them?

It was refreshing to hear a group talking of poor BRANCH. It was a shame, said the speaker, to shave a man's head and set him to cracking stone, for telling what he believed to be true, even if it were libelous. Nonsense, rejoined his companion, this sympathy for libelers is morbid and wretchedly demoralizing. No man's character is safe,—divorces would grow up like mushrooms, if you let such carrion loose. And then to think, chimed in number 3, that these lying libels may, the day they are published, be shot over to Europe and down almost to Cairo by telegraph.

There were great hopes of a chance gathering of venerable medical men, all members of the Academy of Medicine's Committee on "City-made Milk." Certainly no cooler, more dignified, more composed, or slower trinity ever met. The Board of Health, in June, had asked their advice on the question that then absorbed all attention, "Was Swill-Milk a Poison?" In July the Academy had voted to appoint the Committee. At the August meeting the Committee had invited all members in good and regular standing to furnish well authenticated facts, and by next Spring there is hope of a feeble report. Surely such men would avoid fast topics. "The great question," said Dr O. is, "Whether Caseine, in excess, is really a detriment?" Would it not be well wondered Dr. I., to correspond with some of the German physiologists—if it could only be done by the telegraph—and the next question was "Had the *Agamemnon* been heard from?"

A party around with tooth-picks came out of a restaurant, where they "charge extra for their potato-bread," discussing the delicious coolness of the gooseberry Heidseck, and the virtues of the burnt bean-coffee that set them on their legs again after so long a session, but unfortunately, one alluding to the plum-pudding, suggested the Plum-Gut dispatch, in which our obscure neighbor of the *Herald* had rushed the *Agamemnon* up Valencia Bay a day ahead of time, and our knights of the tooth picks charged in full force upon the Cable.

At the corner of Broome and Broadway there was quite a gathering of men—some dozen in all—of whom only 11 are seeking the nomination for Congress, the twelfth being bound to sit in the City Inspector's chair and handle the stealings of that noble department after the 1st of January next. Our sanitary reformer was cursing the stupidity of our sanitary regulations, which wickedly allowed 536 children to die last week—56 more than the week previous even Were the City decently kept, said he, not one in five of these innocents should have died. It is worse than Paris; London is— "By the way," asked Mr. KNOWN, have they got anything later from the *Agamemnon?*"——and the handle of the sanitarian was off.

A clipper-rigged reformer in front of STEWART'S had button-holed Mr. Firkin on what, reformer thought, was Firkins' only weakness out of Wall-street—the blindness of City Justice. Here, said he, "PETE DAWSON goes up for three months only—the keeper of a slave pen that would disgrace Western Africa, while JOHN WELLS went up last Thursday for three months for stealing a brass key worth 10 cents! and JOHN DOYLAN the same day goes up for six months for stealing four cents and knocking some pennies out of a man's hand, as he was counting them!" Firkin's eye in fine phrenzy rolled, as he thought how much he could make by knowing the price of Russian tallow a month in advance. "Six months," he exclaimed, "for stealing four-pence; by George! what punishment then would suffice for the wretch who should cut the Cable!"—and the clipper-built reformer saw that he was off.

The Cable bewitched everybody. The jewelers displayed their charms of cable sections, and sold all day as if it had been in the midst of the holidays. A newsboy dashed his somewhat damaged head piece in the gutter, and dashed off in the prospect of his increased gains, to negotiate for a shilling beaver that had long tempted him at a hatter's just above GENIN'S. The children that went out pic-nicing came back waving their flags, hurraing for the cable. Householders preparing to go into the country emptied their straw-bed in the streets, and the boys kindled them into cable bonfires. The Cable, before it had been down a day, had bound all thoughts—all our people There would be a terrible prostration if it should turn out that, after all, the other end had not been made fast.

Telegraphic Reports.

THE NEWS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 6.

The interest in the Telegraph cable continues unabated, and every issue of the papers is looked for with anxiety. Much disappointment was felt this afternoon at the failure to receive further news from Trinity Bay. To-night the Telegraph Office and *Evening Journal* Building are brilliantly illuminated, and variegated lamps are suspended from the Telegraph posts in the city. The illumination attracts much attention, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

Troy, Friday, Aug. 6.

Two hundred guns are being fired here this evening in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. The telegraph office is brilliantly illuminated, as are also the newspaper offices of the *Budget*, *Whig*, and *Times*, and other places of business and private residences. Bonfires are blazing, bells are ringing, rockets and fireworks generally are being set off in profusion, and there is a general rejoicing.

UTICA, Friday, Aug. 6.

This evening the Morse Telegraph Building in this city was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with the American and British flags, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The *Herald* and *Evening Telegraph* newspaper offices, and other places of business, were also illuminated, as was also the office of the American Express Company, and bonfires were numerous in the streets. An immense crowd gathered near the Morse Telegraph Office, and Hon. THOS. R. WALKER was called to preside. Brilliant speeches were made relative to the great achievement by Rev. Dr. LINCOLN, Mayor CONKLING and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR. The Utica Brass Band discoursed triumphal music. Guns were fired, and a fine display of fireworks closed the celebration, which was impromptu, but spirited and general.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 6.

Several public buildings and many private offices are brilliantly illuminated. A brass band serenaded the telegraphers, and a military company paraded in honor of the occasion. Bonfires were lighted, cannon fired, and several spirited speeches were made upon the balcony in front of the telegraph office, and hearty cheers were given for the Atlantic Cable, Queen VICTORIA and MR. CYRUS W. FIELD

ROME, Friday, Aug. 6.

The success of the Atlantic cable was celebrated in Rome to-night by bonfires, firing of guns, illuminations, etc. The *Sentinel* and *Citizen* and Morse Telegraph offices, and other places, were brilliantly illuminated, and the Rome Brass Band played many airs on the balcony of the Morse Telegraph office. There was a great turn-out

ROCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 6.

A feeling of glorification, in connection with our sister cities, also seized our citizens this evening, and much excitement prevailed in the streets. The telegraph office was brilliantly illuminated, and its front draped with American and British flags. A crowd hung about the office till a late hour, mingling their congratulations with deafening cheers. A demonstration of the citizens generally is to come off on the receipt of the Queen's message.

THE NEWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

The city authorities have directed the Light Artillery to fire one hundred guns on the Common at noon to-day, in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. All the city church bells will also be rung at the same hour.

12 O'CLOCK, NOON.—The noon hour was struck, today, on all the bells in this city connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, from the office of the American Telegraph Company in Portland. This novel feat indicates the practicability of the simultaneous ringing of the bells throughout the world. The event was instantly followed by the ringing of the bells in honor of the Atlantic cable.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 6—10 P. M.

The office of the American Telegraph Company, in this city, No. 31 State street, and the building occupied by PALMER'S General Telegraph and News Room, No. 63 State-street, were brilliantly illuminated, this evening, in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Immense crowds gathered around the buildings, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Bands of music were in attendance and discoursed the most enlivening strains.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Aug. 6.

A salute of one hundred guns and all the bells in the city were rung at noon to-day in honor of the success of the Atlantic Cable. In the evening the office of the American Telegraph Company was brilliantly illuminated, and a band of music played soul-inspiring music from the balcony of the Lincoln House. Everybody in the city is rejoicing.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Friday, Aug. 6.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition caused loud demonstrations of joy. Large extra editions of the *Courier* were issued, which were quickly brought up and eagerly read. A salute was also fired at East Hampton in honor of the great event.

THE NEWS IN RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The bells here are ringing a merry peal in honor of the laying of the Telegraph Cable, and a salute of 100 guns is being fired by the Newport Artillery.

THE NEWS IN NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, Aug. 6,
United States Hotel.

The guests of this house are overjoyed at the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and are going to fire at 4 o'clock this afternoon in honor of the great event.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Aug. 6.

The office of the New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Telegraph Company in this city is brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the laying of the cable across the Atlantic Ocean. From many private dwellings fireworks are also being let off and among the people generally all is gladness and enthusiasm.

THE NEWS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Telegraph Office in this city is brilliantly illuminated, this evening, in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph. An immense crowd surrounds the office, while a band in attendance is playing national airs.

THE NEWS IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 6.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening in honor of the success of the Telegraph Cable.

THE NEWS IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Ia., Friday, Aug. 6.

The news of the Atlantic Telegraph success was received here yesterday, and occasioned the greatest excitement and rejoicing. Fifty guns were fired to celebrate the event.

THE NEWS IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Aug. 6.

One hundred guns are being fired here this evening, in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

THE NEWS IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 6.

There was much enthusiasm displayed here yesterday at the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. All the telegraph offices, the buildings of the *Daily Wisconsin*, and many other buildings were splendidly illuminated in the evening. There were also fireworks, music, a military parade and firing of guns. It caused great sensation in the city.

THE NEWS IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Friday, Aug. 6.

Every one was overjoyed yesterday, when the news reached us that the Atlantic cable had proved successful. The telegraph offices, the office of the *Daily Herald*, and other buildings were all illuminated in honor of the event.

THE NEWS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 6.

Great enthusiasm was exhibited yesterday, in this city, at the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Ocean Telegraphic Cable. Our people at first doubted the accuracy of the news, but when they were finally assured of its correctness, they exhibited equal astonishment and enthusiasm. All our telegraph offices were illuminated.

THE NEWS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, May 6.

Every effort has been made here by the citizens generally to celebrate this day. A general holiday has been given to all. Salutes are being fired and flags are flying everywhere. There will be to-night a general illumination, a great display of fireworks, and a grand torch-light procession. On no occasion, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have all classes of the people been so intensely excited as now.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, August 6—10 P. M.

We have just ended a most brilliant display of fireworks, and the city has been in a perfect blaze. The firemen have turned out in great numbers in one of the finest torch-light processions ever witnessed by the citizens of this place and are now firing a salute. Every yard of bunting has been flying from the engine-houses, and many of the warehouses and private dwellings are brilliantly illuminated. The people, one and all, are rejoicing. CYRUS W. FIELD is everywhere blessed as the benefactor of the whole human race.

THE PRESS EXULTANT.

How the News is Received.

Our exchanges are filled with exultant announcements of the accomplishment of the Telegraphic enterprise. We give extracts from some of the jubilant editorials in which our cotemporaries glorify the event by way of indicating the intensity of the public enthusiasm.

COLUMBUS—XERXES—CANUTE.

Since the discovery by COLUMBUS, there has been no attempt of man so audacious, no project of science so bold, and no event in history so important, as that which we chronicle this morning. The mind can hardly realize the fact of a means of instantaneous communication having been established between two worlds, so long unknow to each other, separated by waters so vast and by perils of transit so prodigious and proverbially formidable. The presumption of XERXES, when he undertook to chain the sea, and lashed it with thongs when it refused to be bound by his shackles; or of CANUTE, when he forbade the tide to rise in his presence, does not seem more preposterous than this modern attempt to span the ocean with a cable; and from none of its feats does science rise more sublime over the presumption of ignorance than in confidently projecting, in perseveringly prosecuting, and triumphantly accomplishing this most stupendous of its undertakings.—*Washington Union.*

DR. LARDNER OF NO ACCOUNT.

Whether Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER did or did not demonstrate, to the entire satisfaction of himself and others, the utter impracticability of crossing the ocean by steam, is a matter now of no consequence whatever. That quite a number of very learned, and very scientific gentlemen, did express such an opinion; that they shook their wise heads, and shrugged their wise shoulders, and wondered that men of sense could be found to embark in enterprises so chimerical, the columns of the public journals, at a period by no means remote, sufficiently attest. But the feat was accomplished, nevertheless, and paddle-wheels and propellers now ride the waves—whose movements MAURY has traced, and whose bulk and height FARADAY has measured—in scorn of the elements, and in contempt of the philosophers. An undertaking scarcely less momentous, ending in a triumph scarcely less glorious, we take pleasure in recording to-day. The magnificent idea of establishing electrical communication between this continent and Europe has been realized. The Submarine Cable, perfect in its continuity, and capable of transmitting messages from shore to shore, is a fact accomplished. It has buried its huge length in the salt ooze of the ocean *plateau*; it crowns the peaks of mountain ranges, and creeping down their rugged sides, lies placidly in deeps whose awful solitudes no living thing has ever yet disturbed. And now, very soon—perhaps to day—the first "All hail!" will pulsate through two thousand miles of wire—to be caught up and repeated, almost at the same moment of time, thousands of miles inland, by two nations, widely separated from each other, but exchanging greetings in the old familiar tongue.—*Baltimore Daily Exchange.*

A RELIGIOUS REFLECTION.

It is not merely a force that is made to reach from Continent to Continent—not merely an impulsion of unknown power—not merely a flame of fire passing unextinguished through thousands of miles of ocean—not merely the lightning of heaven, bowing beneath the waters of the earth—not merely a mute sign or an idea—it is a syllabled word. It is that articulated language which distinguishes man from all the rest of created things, and is the stamp of his resemblance to God.

Looking at this embodiment of that all-pervading and creating spirit, one is reminded of the magnificent and mysterious language of the Evangelist: "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the Word was God. In him (the word) was light, and the *light* was the life of man. And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not." It was in this form that in the beginning, "the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters." It was this that from chaos to night brought forth the light and the divine order of Nature.

We know the infinite distance which separates the immaterial from the material world—the mortal from immortality. But it is when some such human miracle as this is performed, that we are taught to realize the greatness of the agencies of God, and to judge how narrow is our finite horizon, even expanded from this new height of knowledge, compared with the infinite of which He is the centre and the circumference.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

THE PIERCING OF THE OCEAN.

The great work is accomplished! Beneath the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, from shore to shore, the words of international good cheer are flashing back and forth as if the writers stood face to face! For all purposes of the transmission of intelligence, the broad Atlantic has sunk to a span, and human genius annihilates practically both space and time. And yet, doubtless, human agency is but the blind instrument of carrying forward the Divine Will, which, having made all mankind of one blood, is sadly uniting all in the bands of common acquaintance, interest and love. The piercing of the oceans by the electric wire is a wonderful step in this direction. We cannot now foresee all its results, nor a tithe of them. But this we know, that every great scientific achievement in the past has not only outrun the anticipations of its main design, but has given birth to collateral benefits of unexpected but equal importance.—*Boston Journal.*

A NEW ERA OPENING.

It is the opening of a new era in science—a new era in the transmission of intelligence between far-distant continents, the record of which will embellish one of the brightest pages in the world's history. To the genius and enterprise of the men who have heroically persevered until the attainment of this magnificent and successful result, the civilized world is hardly less indebted than to those who are ranked among its greatest benefactors. Warrior nor statesman never wore chaplet of victory or honor more nobly struggled for or more gloriously won.—*Troy Budget.*

TWO WORLDS BOUND TOGETHER.

The projector and chief agent of this mighty work of civilization might well say that it was succeeded by the blessing of Divine Providence; for surely upon no enterprise could the blessing of the Providence that is above us, and around us all the time, be invoked with more confidence than upon an attempt to bind the two worlds together by this chain of peace and good-will.—*Providence Journal.*

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AHEAD.

We say the gratifying news, because however much persons may differ in their estimate of the advantages to be derived from this connection, all will feel a national pride in the success of so great an undertaking, conceived by American genius and carried to a favorable issue mainly by American enterprise and perseverance.—*Albany Statesman.*

AN AGE WORTH LIVING IN.

Even when the dispatch from Trinity Bay appeared, with the good name of CYRUS W. FIELD, the master-spirit of the great enterprise, attached, people were slow to believe that news so unexpectedly good could be true.

"Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied."

But there is no longer room to doubt. The great achievement of the age is accomplished; science has wrought one of her most signal triumphs, and the two hemispheres are now joined by a nerve of copper and iron, through which the mysterious vital fluid of the universe will bear the thoughts of man with the rapidity of thought itself. Truly "we live in an age," and an age worth living in.

Of the vast consequences yet to result from this connection of the continents, and this practical annihilation of time and space, so far as this world is concerned, we cannot now write. Here is a theme for thought opening a wide field for the philosopher and the poet. We seize the western end of the mighty Cable and send greeting to our trans-Atlantic neighbors, now neighbors indeed, and brought within speaking distance, and we pay our homage, with them, to the American to whose indefatigable zeal and intelligent enterprise the Atlantic Telegraph is indebted, more than to any other man, for its inception and success, against all obstacles and discouragements—to CYRUS W. FIELD, of New York, whom we remember with local pride was a native and many years a citizen of Western Massachusetts.—*Springfield Republican.*

HEART-THROBBINGS UNITED.

The very heart-throbbings of the two nations are united, and undisturbed peace is made a certainty. The thoughts, impulses and actions of each are to find instant recognition and sympathy with the other. FRATERNITY is written in letters of light, on the ocean's quiet bed; from Trinity Bay to Valentia—nay, from Washington to London. The people of the civilized world shake hands across the Atlantic.—*Providence Post.*

"THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE" NO MORE.

We call it "the greatest event of modern time." It is a period of great events in science and in arts, but none equals this in the splendor of its conception, and in the persevering energy of its accomplishment. None will equal it in the long train of its consequences to the cause of civilization, of peace and of true progress. We thus can remember the caption to our foreign news articles, "*Thirty Days Later from Europe*," can hardly realize that the days are now to be reduced perhaps to minutes.—*Hartford Courant.*

TIME ANNIHILATED—THE SUN AND MOON EFFETE.

The Horæ are no longer gods of the hours, and time is no longer time. Terror of Greece! How would the sages of the first Academy have struggled under a problem so vast as that when day and night flee away, and become obsolete in the measure of time! The day is not what it was, and it is no longer to fix the standard conditions controlling our movements. The periods named day and night have become changeable and uncertain—of three parties in conversation, one may have high noon, another morning, and the third deep night. The business they transact must have a place in positive time, but which one can claim the right to call it done at six o'clock ante-meridian? Obviously the sun and moon are effete, and leaving the small system called solar, we must mark our time, and take our guides among eternal suns. How this great fact of the hour sweeps away the landmarks of existence heretofore! The world as we first knew it bends, and moulds itself, and declares allegiance anew. Greatest of all is the fact that intelligence gains these triumphs through means which we must pronounce inadequate, by all ordinary rules of judgment, and which, when they triumph, impress us only the more overwhelmingly with the conviction that the ultimate scope of the serene intelligence which lifts itself at intervals even in humanity, is to embrace attainments now possible only to the Supreme.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ALL OBSTACLES TO BE OVERCOME.

The successful laying of the cable does not, of course, do away with all the difficulties that are connected with the working of the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph, but it settles the question that an ocean telegraphic cable can be laid; and with this great problem solved, we may rest assured that the means of overcoming all other obstacles, should they present themselves, will be found.—*Baltimore American.*

A REJOICING ENGLISHMAN.

Of course so important an event could not be allowed to pass by without a demonstration, and accordingly, by direction of Mr. EDWIN MARBLE, a salute of 32 guns was fired at sunset upon the green. Later in the evening our neighbor, MR. GARDNER, expressed his rejoicings at the new bond of union with his fatherland, by the graceful and appropriate act of illuminating the windows of his shop.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

PUTTING A GIRDLE ROUND ABOUT THE EARTH.

The blue and arrowy lightning was pressed into our worldly service. It became our slave. That terrific agency which for nearly 6,000 years had been regarded with alarm and affright is now our messenger, runs on our errands, aye, and with such magical celerity, that in language—now no longer mere Shakspearean poetry—we shall probably put a girdle round about the earth in forty seconds.

* * * The electric fluid not only traversed the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the British and St. George's Channels and the German Ocean—but who shall dare to limit the bounds of genius—that godlike gift? It aspired to a grander exploit—a deed worthy of the lofty ambition of a Phæton. Yes, and more—for he only drove and overthrew the horses of the Sun—but the Magnetic Telegraph has accomplished a much grander triumph. It has driven the thunderbolts of Jove across the broad Atlantic, and rendered them, instead of weapons of dismay, the mere messengers of human will.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE DISPATHES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

From the Evening Post.

The following dispatches are said to have been exchanged to day by the Queen and President BUCHANAN, but we do not well see how it was possible, as our Halifax correspondent informs us that no dispatches can be transmitted for several days:

WINDSOR CASTLE, August 6, 1858.

"PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—Dear Sir; As you will not permit me to visit you, allow me to drop you a line.

Faithfully yours,
"VICTORIA REGINA."

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO THE QUEEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1858.

MY DEAR MADAM: It is my impression that you have dropped enough of your line already, and that you are running the thing into the ground.

Yours, faithfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Man Shot by a Policeman.

Last evening, about 11 o'clock, a large gang of young men were collected at the corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, acting in a very disorderly manner, and were warned to desist by Officer ROLLINS, of the Fifth Precinct. The officer was laughed at and defied. JAMES BROGAN, who appeared to be the ringleader, was arrested by the officer, who was taking him to the Station-house. When at the corner of Leonard-street, in West Broadway, BROGAN refused to go any further, and wresting the club from the officer, started on a run in the direction of Canal-street, closely pursued by the officer. When opposite the boarding-house of JOHN KING, No. 59 West Broadway, he darted up stairs and ran into the sitting-room, in which were a number of females. The officer rushed up, and, as he came up the stairs, drew his pistol, in anticipation of resistance. When in the room he collared BROGAN with his left hand, and a serious struggle ensued, but the officer got his prisoner down, and dragged him to a window, and called out "Watch! Watch!" In a few moments, JOHN QUINN, a young Irishman, rushed into the room, and commenced an assault on the officer without saying a word, when ROLLINS cried out, presenting his pistol, "I will shoot you," when QUINN replied "Shoot and be d—d." The officer fired, and just as he did so Officers GREER and FIELD came up, and BROGAN was arrested and taken to the station-house by the three officers; and shortly afterwards Sergeant TUTAN appeared with several more policemen, and found the greatest excitement prevailing. QUINN, it appears, was shot through the right side, just below the nipple, and the ball passed out at his back, inflicting a serious wound. The officers conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed; but it was thought he would die before morning. SUPPLY ROLLINS, the officer, is an American, and has a high reputation in his Ward for efficiency. He was temporarily detained by Captain HUTCHINGS to await an examination by the Coroner, should QUINN die.

The Rumored Landing of Africans in Georgia.

The Savannah *Republican* copies the dispatch concerning the rumor that the bark *E. A. Rawlins* had landed a cargo of 450 Africans somewhere on the coast, and says:

"The above dispatch appeared in the Augusta papers of yesterday, and perhaps it may be expected that we should make some allusion to the subject. We heard a number of rumors on the street Saturday—one that the *Rawlins* had landed 750 slaves on the coast of Texas—but have no information as to the correctness of any of them. The *Rawlins* is below, in ballast—and, we hear, without papers—but we have seen no evidence of her having landed slaves here, in Texas, or at any other point. The rumor probably has no better foundation than her arrival in ballast, and without papers, on her first appearance since she was held up some months ago by our Collector under suspicion of fitting out as a slaver.

We heard an additional rumor yesterday, to wit: that the bark intended to surrender to the Collector, pay the fine of $500 for being without papers, and then take out new ones."

The Savannah *News* has the following in reference to the same report:

"We clip the above dispatch from the Augusta papers. The rumor was current in our community all day Saturday, and, as such things always do, gave rise to a hundred different stories. The bark *E. A. Rawlins* is at our quarantine ground, and will, we understand, come up to the city to-day. She is without papers and reports herself from the coast of Africa. It is rumored that she has landed a cargo of 650 slaves—some say in Cuba others in Texas Nobody seems to doubt that she has landed them somewhere."

There was even a rumor in this city that the *E. A. Rawlins* was expected with a cargo of Africans; and it is quite probable that there is not so much smoke without a little fire.—*Charleston Courier.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 7.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—Entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City—Personal Interview with Brigham Young, &c.—From our Special Correspondent.

II.—THE FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES—Interesting Intelligence.

III.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—Our Correspondence—Summaries of Recent Intelligence.

IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Nicaragua and the Transit—New Trials in England—Gen. Comonfort's Apology—College Commencements—Outrage upon the Sensibilities of the People—The Canadian Coal Mine, &c.

V.—RAMBLINGS FROM HOME—Letter from the Editor of THE TIMES.

VI.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

VII.—SCAN. MAG.—Sundry Items of Personal Scandal.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Sundry Items of Market News.

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Double-thread, shuttle-stitch, complete, $65.
The best family machine in market
VERNON & CO., Agents, No. 329½ Broadway.

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WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New Orleans.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of gents' furnishing goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Winter and Summer under garments, hosiery, gloves handkerchiefs, collars, shawls, dress robes, traveling shirts in every variety, linen, muslin, fancy and white Mare-illes shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLEKS,
Corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Gentlemen's Summer Shoes.**—Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes, made in the very best style, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No 813 Broadway, very cheap and we advise those who wish to purchase something exceedingly comfortable to wear and very nice to look at, to visit his establishment. A very large assortment of Ladies' Gaiters and Children's Shoes can also be found at CANTRELL'S. Low prices and good articles have rendered his establishment deservedly popular.

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Broadway corner of Houston-st., New-York.
Hotel accommodations on the European plan,
Single rooms 50c, 75c and $1 per day.
Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3 per day.
Meals as ordered.
This Hotel has more single and family rooms on the ground floor and second story than any other in the City.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES,
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

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SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
Southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

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Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York.
Hotel accommodations on the European plan.
Single rooms 50c., 75c. and $1 per day.
Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3 per day.
Meals as ordered.

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Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

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BANDS AND BINDINGS,
TIPS AND SIDES.
Pelongs for undertakers' use.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages, for sewing machines. Any of SINGER'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SING

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, Aug. 7.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
THE MANIFESTATIONS OF PUBLIC APPROVAL bestowed nightly on the
Two Great Triumphs of the Age,
THE LAST MAN and PO-CA-HON-TAS,
Imperatively demand their repetition.
Mr. BLAKE in this unrivalled representation of Geoffrey Dale
Mr. BOUCICAULT as the King of the Tuscaroras.
Mr DAVIDGE, Mr. DAVENPORT
Mrs BLAKE, Miss CLIFTON, and Mrs VERNON.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
THE LAST MAN.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
OPENING NIGHT.
Mr. H. LORAINE, Mr. G. L. FOX.
Mr. J. B HOWE, Mr JAMES DUNN.
Mrs. AMELIA PARKER, Miss FANNY HERRING,
with a
HOST OF TALENT.
MACBETH.
Macbeth, Mr. H. Lorraine | Macduff.....Mr J. B. Howe
Opening address.....Mrs. A. Parker.
Song.....Mr. Dunn | Dance.....Miss Adelaide Price
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape.....Mr G. L. Fox
Sally Scraggs.....Miss Fanny Herring
To conclude with
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Bobbs.....Mr. G. L. Fox

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Fifth week of
Mr. and Mrs FLORENCE.
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL.
To-night,
WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS
and
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
JONES' WOOD.

In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, the above Festival is postponed to the
9TH, 10TH AND 11TH OF
AUGUST,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 9,
The amusements offered to the public will be:
GRAND CONCERT,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, A. C. PROX, J. ARX.
GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 4 o'clock by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH,
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING.
Will commence at.....6½ o'clock, by
FIVE DIFFERENT BANDS.
During the
BAL CHAMPETRE,
the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
At 8 o'clock
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANG-VEREINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The rail-road cars on the 4th and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY Sept. 15 next.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after the 1st of August.
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS MANUFACTURES of all descriptions and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would call upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York to whom all communications should be addressed
By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 471 and 563 Broadway, no 4 Prince-st.
E. WOOD.....Proprietor | SAM BAKER.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE
This celebrated Band of 1 thiopian Serenaders, with the addition of the great
T. D. RICE, RPH. HORN and E. BOWERS.
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
JUMBO JUM.
Jumbo Jum.....T. D Rice.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sole Lessee and Director.....B ULLMAN
FREE SINGING SCHOOL
All ladies and gentlemen who have applied for admission are requested to meet at the academy of Music (entrance in 14 st.) as follows:
Friday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., all the gentlemen.
Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M., all the ladies.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO NIGHT, AUG 7.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
THOMAS BAKER, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c.,
by EDGE.
Admittance 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
NO CHARGE
For Children under Twelve Years of Age,
Accompanied by their Parents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE a person made invisible? Because WYMAN, THE WONDER UL, Bachelor of the Back Kitchen and Professor of Necromancy, performs this truly startling feat, with astonishing ability, and besides a Thousand Other Apparent MIRACLES will present this a one TODAY, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the presence of a crowd of spectators. The GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD and the ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA in similar perfection and proportions are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS here erected at an expense of thousands of dollars; the Happy Family Panopticon Studio, &c. are all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES A PLACE OF ATTRACTION — luxuries and other works of art on exhibition daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair restorative. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. Incredible rates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press".

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make a trial of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white, my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will thoroughly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last 16 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any one you may make of the above with my name attached in any or services as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Gragg is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved

W. M. GRAGG.

BROOKFIELD Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 124 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW
New-York Times Building, No 41 Park-row, (New-York Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second hand, goes by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Ann-st. Also those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO MILLIONS."
NEW EDITION, NOW READY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."

D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest entitled

"TWO MILLIONS"

By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,

the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,

"NOTHING TO WEAR"

which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated.

"TWO MILLIONS"

is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal if not superior to

"NOTHING TO WEAR."

"I look through the world which all about me lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Blushed with coarse passions, baw with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the gross of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will the epic of to-day."
TWO MILLIONS."

A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.

In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

THE BIBLE REVISION QUESTION.
A NEW BOOK, BY DEAN TRENCH,
Will be ready Saturday, Aug. 7,

"On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, in connection with some recent proposals for its revision."
By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, Dean of Westminster, Author of "The Study of Words," &c., &c.

In 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

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VIII.—On some Questionable renderings of Words.
IX.—On some Words wholly or partially misconstrued.
X.—On some Charges unjustly brought against our Version.
XI.—On the Best Means of carrying out a Revision.

J. S. REDFIELD, Agent, No. 34 Beekman-st.

IN PRESS

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE FRENCH COURT UNDER RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN, or, Life and Times of Madame Chevreuse.
By VICTOR COUSIN.
STANFORD & DELISSER,
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THOW'S CITY DIRECTORY,
WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, and
WILSON'S CO-PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY,
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A few good agents to sell
A CHART OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
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WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW ATLANTIC Telegraph Chart, which has a map of Europe and America distinctly showing the position of everything relative to the laying of the great Cable and full of valuable information. Beautifully colored and illustrated. Specimen copies sent post-paid for 25 cents. This is a great chance for agents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts. the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW Minister, will be reopened TO-MORROW MORNING, 8th inst., but the evening service will be omitted for the present.

The Rev. Theodore Parker will preach until the second Sunday in September next, with the exception that the two congregations will unite in worship at the new Chapel.

REOPENING OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—Corner of Fulton and William sts.—On which occasion the Rev. HENRY S. BEARD at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting on Sunday evening at half past 7 o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished free to the Section. N. B.—A Sabbath Morning Prayer Meeting is held at the lecture room, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. The Rev. B. W. ADAMS the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING on "*The World Baptized by Christian Influences*." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. The Rev D. M. TERRY, of Rob'ken, will preach in the evening. Seats free. "The Spirit and the Bride say Come!"

PROF. B. HATTISON, FORMERLY PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., preaches regularly every Sabbath MORNING and EVENING, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. The stereotyped "*Christian Advocate and Journal*" of this week, that he has left orders to leave this M. E. Church, being without a shadow of foundation.

THE SEA AND THE CHURCH.—BY REquest, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES will repeat a discourse on "The Sea and the Church, their Mutual Relations and Dependence," in the Mariners Church corner Madison and Catharine sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 8½ o'clock. All seats free. L. P. HIBBARD, Sec. Port Society.

SENIOR VETERANS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner Grand and Christie sts. on SUNDAY Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend divine service in a body, at St. Stephens Church corner Broome and Christie sts. Let every veteran be present, the invitation is to all. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE Adjutant.

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Rev. F. HARTSOW, in the EVENING, by the Rev. JOSEPH HOLBRICH, D. D. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—HORACE DRESSER, ESQ., will speak on the *Spiritualism of the Greeks and Romans*—Sybils, Priestesses, Pythonesses, &c.—at Lamartine Hall 29th st. and 8th av., on SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Circle in the evening. Mrs. FRENCH and other mediums will speak.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Lafayette st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. HILL. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. FATTERSON will preach on TO-MORROW (Sabbath), in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, the Rev. H. B. PLAIS of New-York in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ and 2 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

THE CENTRAL REFORMED DUTCH Church, 9th-st., (the Rev Dr VAN ZANDT's,) will be open for the usual Sunday services during the month of August. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening service 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. GEO. C. BANCROFT, FORMERly of the U. S Navy will preach a sermon in behalf of seamen and their families in Plymouth Church Brooklyn Rev. H. W. Beecher's, TO-MORROW, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend

MEMORIAL CHURCH—CORNER OF WAVERley place and Hammond st. Services 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev E. F. FARRINGTON, Missionary to Seamen will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Seats free.

THE REV DR SPRING OF THE BRICK Church New York, will preach in the Second Reformed Dutch Church Tarrytown (the Rev Mr. PODDY) on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 8. Services commencing at 10½.

THE REV. G. L. FOSTER, OF EYRE'S-Mission, will preach at the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts., on Sabbath morning, August 8, service commencing at 10½ o'clock

CHURCH OF THE LIVING MANIFESTATION—No 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond. Three daily services EVERY SUNDAY. MORNING. Subject—*Universal Salvation*. EVENING: *New Heaven—its Nature Signs and Lasting Effects*. Seats free.

"THE CHRIST WE KNOW TO THE AGE"—is the subject on which the above mentioned will discourse this evening in UNION Buildings, No 103 Bowery. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Lamartine Hall corner of 29th st. and 8th av. the Rev. ALEXANDER H. WRIGHT will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) morning subject TO MEET THE ASSOCIATION, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev JAMES DINSMORE in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. S. PALMER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted during the month of August. Prayer meeting in the evening

CHAMMOND KENNON, THE BOY Preacher, having returned to the City, will preach TO-MORROW in the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Oliver.—The Rev. J. M. ISBELL will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend

THE REV. PROF. J. E. C. DOUGLAS will preach (D. V.) in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., on SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M.

FIRST INDIANAN CHURCH, JERSEY City, corner Grove and Montgomery sts.—The Rev. H. P. CROSBY will preach here TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS &c.,
Cheap for cash or short credit.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them as it smooth and snowy white are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of the newest styles. Also under clothing, and rags and Misses' bonnets and hats. All selling off at reduced prices to make room for Fall goods by S. CHAMBERS, No. 237 Broadway, Nearly opposite Stewart's.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 439 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a baby; the other as chamber-maid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 83 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn for 2 days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-cl ss cook; understands pastry game, jellies, deserts, and all other dishes also French cooking. No object on to a short distance in the country for the summer. Best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 341 Columbia-st., corner of Warren, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERman lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address A. B., SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 508 3d-av. and Horatio st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (26) from France speaking French, German and English, with the best of reference from Paris and London a situation as ladies' maid or to nurse children. For particulars apply to the American Industrial association, No. 67 Greenwich-st

WANTED.—A STEADY, COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 234 27th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in the last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., back room, third floor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, and one that understands her business and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUcated, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; wishing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 West 26th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family. Has no objection to do chamber work or mind children, or to go in the country. No. 263 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers, writes a fair hand. Address S. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL FIRST-class cooks; also by 20 chambermaids and waiters; also by 10 nurses and seamstresses No. 7 10th st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th st., near 9th av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LADY AS AMANUENSIS; MUST write a clear, rapid legible hand; must know French well, and be able to write English grammatically. One knowing also German preferred. A quiet, pleasant home in Brooklyn; wages moderate. Reference as to character must be unexceptionable. None but American or English need apply. Address PERICLES, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEMALE TO GO INTO THE country with a small family and make herself generally useful; must understand cutting and making of children's clothes, and, if capable, of teaching young children and a Protestant would be appreciated; any one suitable and agreeable will find a pleasant and permanent home. Apply at No 90 Broad-st. on Monday, and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE FIRST RATE PROTESTANT women to come in a private family in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one a cook, washer and ironer, one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given if suited. None other need apply. Call at No. 29 and 31 Park place corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A STEWART & CO. WANT A practical upholsterer to take the charge and management of the mechanical portion of the department; no salary action will be received from any party who has not had City experience. Apply in the lower store from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. Also, an experienced carpet salesman

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—FARMER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife to take charge of a farm near this City. Will have to board three or four farm hands and direct their work. Address No. 2, 7th Ward New York Post-Office, informing where employed and reference.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD FOURTEEN or fifteen years of age to attend office and do out door business when necessary. One who resides with his parents in my address, with references, Box No 2 605 Post-Office, salary $6 per month.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE finishers; also one piano forte regulator, at the manufactory of L. P. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT RAhwayouck a woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 131 William st., New York.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO THE COUNTRY and take care of horses. Address W. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE piano forte, stool and cover for sale; scarcely finished in style of Louis XIV; rich carved legs, elegant top carved; the best city makers, fully warranted; used only a few months. Sold on account of not requiring so much style. Can be fully tried, and is an elegant drawing room piano as it is finished back and front alike with four round corners. Price $300, half cash; can be seen between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. at No. 676 6th-av., near 38th-st.; to be seen to-day (Saturday.) Will be shipped if desired.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway corner 13th-st., are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of case and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FORTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or to rent at very low price; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $6 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A FAMILY IN BROOKLYN WILL SELL A costly 7-octave rosewood piano, and stool for $210, beautiful round corners carvings, &c., city makers, and a warranted piano, rich tone, in use a short time, said cost $338; to be transported in hand-ed. Call at No 6a Bridge, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferry, for two days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—A splendid rosewood 7-octave round-cornered piano for sale—a $386 piano, with stool to correspond—will be sold for less than cost. The maker's unexcelled guarantee, full time for strength and splendid full tone. Must be sold this week, as the owner leaves the city. Apply at the residence No 7 second st., near the Bowery. N. B.—Dearborn-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $35, $50, $70, $75, and $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent all rent on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished. HORACE WATERS' Agent No. 333 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO PIANO-FORTE BUYERS.—NO. 1 assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles so admired with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, WINE Jewelry and Sterling Silver-Ware Reliabilities at No. 335 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.

GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $50) which we think will keep better time at sea than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with a small family. Has lived in some of the most respectable places round New-York, and can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Also understands laying out a new place. For further information, address a note to F. D., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly under hands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving and can take charge of a vegetable garden. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address X. JAMES, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO THOroughly understands the business in its various departments, a situation. Has the best of City reference; has lived in his last place eight years. A note to J. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be attended to

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best of City and country references. Can be seen or heard of for two days by addressing J. T., Box. No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No 211 this office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A single, confidential man—a Protestant. Call or address J. A., No. 87 Varick st., rear, for one week.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO go into the country to work around a garden, take care of horses, cows, &c. Address E B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office immediately.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A PRESBYTERIAN Church in the City, where there is no choir; one possessing a strong voice and competent, may apply at or 7 o'clock P. M. to J. REID, No. 74 Hammond-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ALTO SINGER, in a quartet choir of this City. Address HARMONY, Box No. 200, office of this paper with real name and references.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 308 West 27st-st., opposite Chelsea-square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO Ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—SINGLE GENTLEmen or gent emen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, near the south and Wall-st Ferries, would like to add a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of respectability to a family of four. Address HOPE, Box No 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Must be first class; the neighborhood of the Heights preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., WILLIS, Box No 204, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton av. Rail road; two rooms, with small rooms attached with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required

BOARD AND NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS wanted on or about the 1st September for fifteen dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse, where there are a few boarders, near St. John's Park. Address Box No. 2,786 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD.—Three or four quiet business men desiring a genteel home with partial board and dinner on Sundays where comfort is studied, are requested to call at No 146 4th st., near Barrow-st. The best reference will be required.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND dairy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House within all the modern improvements. Apply at 74 2d av., corner 4th st.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, FURnished apartments with or without board; location near Broadway, not more than 3 References exchanged. Address, stating terms and particulars, H. S., Box No. 996 New York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO 80 FRANKLIN-ST., near Taylor's saloon, six suites of parlor, bed and bath-rooms, and eight single rooms, all in perfect order J. SISCO, no 182 East 22d-st., near 3d av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE—TO LET WITH board, furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Convenience for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hapgood, No.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 12 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Brastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncy do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
H. Batchelor, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Cooper, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on Constantinople, Alexandria, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
E. H. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.
Treasury Notes.
New-York 6 and 7 per cents.
Ohio 6 and 6 per cents
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 8 per cents.
St. Paul City 12 per cents.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No 2 Wall-st.,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO 20 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO SMITH & CO.
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE CHINA, etc.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENSY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission Loans Negotiated

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January 1 and July 1 in which to pay an annual tax of $20 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special annual tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only continent and is being gradually liquidated)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to..... 33,673,564
The population is 70 000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is of unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
For particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY the 9th inst., and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 1858.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 500 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th 11th 12th and 13 h inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains &c. of the Company.
TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY P McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £21 and upwards similar to those in such ex ens use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere pa able at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich, July 26., 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOT CE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $1,000 to $10,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on New York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th av.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati and Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, to 1st of July last may be obtained by those interested on application at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office 8th-av and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 P. M. GEO. C. PATERS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS FARM MORTGAGES and 8% per cent cash, in exchange for dry goods or other merchandise, $20 000 to $50,000 worth. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., or Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President J. N. KEELER, Secretary

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 3, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 3 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates. PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount Also watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 26.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive
GEO. A. HOYT Treasurer.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INS CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange Wall st., Aug 4 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co.,
30-av. between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK Aug 5, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. until that day
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date By order of the Board
S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months payable on the 12th inst.
R. P PERKIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3 per cent. payable on and after Aug 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9 The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF RUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st, (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense
The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.
The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d-st., New-York, a large assortment of merchandise, consisting of house-furnishing goods, hardware, stoves, willow ware, Britannia, plated and tin ware with all the tools and machines used in the shop for the manufacture of sheet-iron, copper and tin ware; and all the stock in trade of the late JOHN GREGORY, of the City of New-York, deceased. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix, and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, acting-executor of the last will and testament of JOHN GREGORY, deceased. The store will be to let, and possession given the last of August.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or purchasing a note given by us to James McBride, Trustee, for $2 999 30, dated June 25 1857, and payable eighteen months after date, as the same will not be paid by us on the ground of no consideration or value received
HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 capital, to manufacture Getty's patented self-closing and patented ventilating lager-bier faucets. The reputation of these faucets is already established, and only wants the above amount to insure most profitable returns. Apply at the manufactory, No. 97 Cliff-st. H. GETTY, Patentee.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C COLT, New York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

IRON AND HARDWARE

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
MURPHY & ALLISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT IRON TUBING FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER &c., &c.,
No. 1908 MARKET-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
We are prepared to supply consumers with large or small quantities on reasonable terms.
Our Tubing is well manufactured, and gives general satisfaction wherever it is used.
Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to
Dealers in New York and vicinity may obtain information as regards our terms, &c., from Mr. J. D. HEPPARD, office of New-York *Times*.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

PIG-IRON—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and unwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table Sales rooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—TWO SECOND HAND BILLIARD Diables for sale, mahogany beds and made by a superior maker. For particulars address
W. J. WALKER, No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wed'sday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'sday, Sept 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steam-ships, of which the INDIA EMPRESS, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others in the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Southampton and Havre.	
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY .....Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY .....Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton. Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 17.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL, ...Sept 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80 and $90; 2d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Bunch-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK	
GLASGOW, Goodwin,	Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
ERINBURG, Cumming,	Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st, New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st, corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELLER, Capt. BEWERS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30, 9:45 A. M., 2:45 A. M., 3:45 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents. Rocky Neck 25 cents. The steamer CATLINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 25 East River.

FOR CHARTER, EXCURSIONS, PICNICS &c.—The splendid new steamer MASSACHUSETTS fitted in elegant style, is now ready. Apply to G. R. ROBINS, No. 69 Courtland-st., or to the Captain on board, foot Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOOKWOOD, with barges for charter to Icilers, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN Agent, No 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven, and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain E B PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.	
Friday, Aug 6	7½ A.M.	Friday, Aug 6	7 A.M.
Friday, Aug 6	1 P.M.	Friday, Aug 6	5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7	8 A.M.	Saturday, Aug 7	8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug 7	3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug 7	6 P.M.
Sunday, Aug 8	7½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug 8	3 P.M.
Sunday Aug 8	6½ P.M.	Monday, Aug 9	6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug 9	3 P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 10	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10	3½ P.M.	Wed'sday, Aug. 11	6¾ A.M.
Wed'sday, Aug. 11	1 P.M.	Wed'sday, Aug 11	1 A.M.
Thursday, Aug 12	7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug 12, 10¾	A.M.
Thursday, Aug 12	3 P.M.	Thursday Aug 12	3 P.M.
Friday, Aug 13	7 A.M.	Friday, Aug 13	10½ P.M.
Friday, Aug 13	3 P.M.	Friday, Aug 13	3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No 179 West-st.
Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows from Robinson st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.	
Wednesday, Aug. 4,	9 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 5	10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5,	70½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug 5	4 P.M.	Friday, Aug 6,	5½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6	3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7	6½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug 7	3½ p.M.	Saturday, Aug 7	6½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8	7½ A.M.	Sunday Aug. 8	3½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8	7½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 9	6¾ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 9	3½ P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 10	6¾ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, Aug 11	6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11	4 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12	6½ A.M.
Thursday Aug 12	4 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13	6½ A.M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON,
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9 Northport at 11 East Neck Dock at 11¾ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE R

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, Thursday, at 4½ o'clock P. M., WILLIAM FERRISS, Esq., in the Chair. Eight new Societies were recognized, of which four are in Missouri, two in Michigan, one in Kansas, and one in Illinois. Communications were presented from agents and others in our own country, showing the state of the cause, and especially in regard to the favorable reception of the Scriptures in many places by Roman Catholics; from the Rev. WM. BUTLER, Nynee Tal, India, stating the almost total destruction of Bibles in that country during the war, and asking a grant, which was made; from the Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, in regard to the work in Germany, and stating that a depôt for Bibles has been opened at Zurich, in Switzerland; from the Rev. J. H. MCNEILL, Secretary, in regard to an interesting Bible Convention which he had attended in South Carolina; from the Rev. RAMON MONTALVATGE, missionary at Cartagena, (N. G.,) formerly an agent of this Society, stating the establishment of Common Schools in that city, in which the Scriptures are read; from the Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, suggesting the preparation of plates for a reference 8vo Bible in the Armenian language; from the Rev. Dr. GOODELL and others, Constantinople, in regard to the demand for the Bible among the Mohammedans; hundreds of Turks in various parts of the country are now searching the Scriptures; from Mr. WILLIAMS, Canton, in regard to the work of Bible-distribution in China.

FATAL FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL MCGUIRE, a boy ten years of age, residing at No. 52 Cherry-street, was instantly killed Thursday afternoon at the Wall street Ferry landing. He attempted to jump off one of the boats just before landing, and missing the bridge, was crushed between the end of the bridge and the boat. An inquest will be held today on the body.

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG STORE.—An explosion occurred, at 9 A. M., yesterday, in the laboratory of the drug store of MR. ALBERT DERBY, corner of Bowery and Canal-street. It was reported that several persons were injured, but the clerk and another person only sustained slight injuries. The damage to the stock and fixtures was trifling.

ACCIDENT IN AN IRON FOUNDRY.—WM H. JOYCE, a workman in the iron foundry of Mr. BADGER in Nineteenth-street, was caught Thursday morning in the belting of the machinery, and had one of his arms fractured. His face was also considerably lacerated, and he sustained serious internal injury. He was taken to his residence in Twelfth-street.

Police Intelligence.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY AND ARREST.—Officer Slea, of the Detective Police, yesterday morning arrested a servant girl named Mary Mulgro, residing at a public house at King's Bridge, for larceny; the stolen property consisting of a reticule containing about $40 in gold and other valuables, belonging to Mrs. Jacobs, of No. 407 Broadway, who, with her husband, was rusticating about a week since at King's Bridge, where, during their temporary absence from the hotel, the reticule was stolen. Suspicion rested upon the servant girl. Officer Slea proceeded to the place, and in searching Mary's trunk, found the missing reticule, with its contents precisely as when last seen by the owner. Mary was committed to the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A MAD DOG.—About 7 P. M., on Thursday, a mad dog made his appearance in Ninth-street, near Broadway, snapping at everybody who came near, and biting one mac. Officer Doil, of the Seventeenth Ward, attempted to dispatch the dangerous animal with his club, but the dog jumped at his throat and came near making way with him. The officer drew out revolver and put a bullet into the dog's head, killing him instantly. The dog was a large Newfoundland.

BOY MISSING.—Wm Henry Lacy, 12 years of age, left his home, No. 333 Sixth avenue, on Thursday morning, and has not since been heard of. He was dressed in a brown jacket, brown plaid Summer pants, glazed cap, white stockings and thick shoes. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his distressed mother, at No. 195 Sixth-avenue. It was reported by two boys that he had been drowned at the foot of Sixty-first-street, North River, but such is not known to be the fact.

PICKPOCKET.—A young man named John Lewis was arrested, yesterday charged with snatching a portmonnaie, containing $50, from the hand of Mrs. Phebe T. McGee, of No. 88 Clinton-place, when nearly in front of the residence of that lady. The thief ran off, but was overtaken and the money found on his person. He pretended that he mistook Mrs. McGee for a sister of his, who, he said, owed him $15, and he was bound to get it. Justice KELLY cocked him up.

Mayor's Office—Friday.

AN AUCTIONEER'S TRICK.—John W. Porter was arrested and brought before the Mayor on the complaint of Catharine Dunn, who bought from him forty yards of carpeting and other goods under the following circumstances: It appears that Porter is a licensed auctioneer, and that he took a house—No. 218 West Fourteenth-street—and then advertised the furniture for sale. The complainant lives at No. 119 East Thirty-first-street. From the terms of the advertisement she supposed it was a respectable sale in a private residence. The carpet was described as "best Brussels," and it was knocked down to her at seven and sixpence per yard. After she had paid $40, the auctioneer brought down a piece of carpet of the same pattern and threw it on the floor, pretending that she had purchased this piece as well as that on the floor. On examining it deponent found that she had been swindled. The Mayor caused Mr. Porter to be apprehended; he refunded the money, and was discharged. His Honor said that a warrant was prepared for his re-arrest, and that he would consider the expediency of revoking his license.

BOGUS TICKETS.—Joseph Weis, of St Louis, purchased a passage-ticket for Havre, for which he paid the sum of $25, at No. 146 Liberty street, an office kept by H. D. Smithers. It was sold as a steamer ticket, but proved to be a packet ticket. He went back to the office for an explanation, when it was snatched from him by some person to him unknown. On complaint to the Mayor, Officer Brandt was sent to the place, and succeeded in recovering the whole amount.

PICKPOCKETS.—John Scott, an Englishman, aged 24, was arrested yesterday by Officers Hall and Albertson in the act of picking a woman's pocket, attempting to steal her pocket-book, containing $7. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $500 bail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper of last Thursday which is calculated to injure me in New-York, especially among my friends. In the article headed "The Center-street Murder," you represent me to be a desperate character, also a leader of a Dead-Rabbit gang, and that I associate with Five Point thieves—all of which is entirely incorrect. I am no leader of a Dead-Rabbit gang, and I do not wish to be one. As for my being a desperate character, I can get plenty of respectable men to prove to the reverse. I have never associated with Five-Point thieves in my life. I have always worked hard for my living.

JOHN QUINLAN, No. 128 Worth-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

EATS HIS OWN HEAD OFF!—No, indeed! WYMAN, the Wizard, does not quite do this; but he makes a man invisible, puts a liquor saloon in a small bottle, and does a crowd of equally laughable and astonishing tricks of magic this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. R. JOHNSON takes his benefit at this favorite theatre and presents the greatest programme of attraction of the season, no less than four full dramas, in which himself, Mr. J. PROCTOR, and the company appear.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

Brooklyn Items.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—MR JAMES DAY, butcher, corner of Atlantic and Hamoden streets, complained to the Deputy Superintendent of Police yesterday afternoon that a neighbor, named JAMES MYERS, had attempted to kill him. The parties have had some misunderstanding, and yesterday MYERS rushed at DAY with a loaded musket and attempted to fire it, when he was seized and the dangerous weapon with difficulty wrested from him. An officer was dispatched to secure the desperate man.

The new portrait of ex-Mayor HALL was placed in position in the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday.

SUPREME COURT.—Owing to the absence of Judge LOTT, who is attending the Convention of Judges in Albany, no Special Term will be held until the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN STRYKER, butcher, Myrtle-avenue, near Bridge-street, was severely injured by an ox which, very justifiably, kicked him while he was killing it a few days ago.....A laborer named MICHAEL MCNAMARRA had his right shoulder dislocated yesterday by falling into the hold of the schooner *Carrier Dove*, lying at the foot of Congress-street. The injured man was taken to the Long Island Hospital.....A boy named KELLY fell from a tree on Warren-street yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was attended by Dr. MCG[illegible]ath.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A boy named QUIN, about 9 years old, whose parents reside in Cherry street, New-York, attempted to jump ashore at the Wall-street ferry, Thursday night, before the boat was secured to the bridge, and was crushed to death between the two.

The boy, who was crushed by a wagon wheel in Henry-street early Wednesday morning, died yesterday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Three Germans, named JOHN G. BAUMAN, FREDERICK SCHIMLIE, and CHARLES SCHEP, were arrested yesterday, on a complaint of highway robbery preferred by ANTHONY GARHAUSER. The complainant swears that the accused knocked him down, on Fulton-avenue, on the night of the 19th of July, and robbed him of a box of cigars.

JAIL PHYSICIAN.—DR CHARLES A. VAN ZANT has been reelected physician to the Kings County Jail.

Jersey City Items.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR.—Yesterday forenoon some little excitement arose in Washington-street, in consequence of a severe cowhiding received by a man named HALL, at the hands of Mr. A. R. PEYPE, for an alleged slander upon a respectable lady residing in that vicinity. It is said that HALL had made some indelicate allusions in reference to the lady, and being confronted by her, retracted everything he had said about her, and made ample apology. Shortly after it is stated that he repeated the slanderous remarks; and the result was, that Mr. PEYPE administered to him a severe castigation with a cowhide.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the frame dwelling house No. 177 Newark-avenue, belonging to CORNELIUS VAN VORST. It caught in the upper story, and burned away the roof and sides before it was extinguished by the firemen. The upper part was occupied by a Swiss man named JOHN MOERY, who lost his furniture, clothing, and a number of corn-planters which he has manufactured. His loss amounts to about $500, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

DEDICATION OF A FIRE COMPANY'S HOUSE.—The new house of Passaic Hose Company No. 4 was thrown open to their friends for inspection Thursday night. The visitors were hospitably entertained.

Frauds in the St. Louis Election.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 4.

A very little cool reflection has evoked an inquiry in our city that bids fair to call into very critical review the appliances used by the Nationals for enhancing so mysteriously their vote in St. Louis. Frauds of the most glaring kind, double and treble voting to a frightful extent, the use of dead's men papers, and inserted tickets, and barricaded polls, all show themselves from the background of the National Democratic triumph.

Especially in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards are their appliances conspicuous in the palpably dishonest vote cast. In April those Wards were canvassed with zeal and industry by Ward officers, that brought out the fullest vote ever had there before. It was an exciting contest, and an unembarrassed suffrage. None were driven off—none prevented from voting—none hindered in their franchise. On Monday, however, every laxity was given to the influx of national voters, and every annoyance to the casting of opposition votes. A large number of the friends of Mr. BLAIR were excluded from the polls by a ring of Irish bullies, who made a circle there for that purpose. Now contrast the votes given in April and in August:

	April, 1858.	August, 1858.
Seventh	1,230	1 697
Eighth	1,823	2,426
Ninth	1 276	1,612
Tenth	1,583	1,986
Total	5,912	7,721

Thus it is seen that in these four Wards alone, where heretofore the nationals have had no strength, and where they now exhibit a large array of ballots—the vote has been forced up very nearly two thousand votes. Will any man who knows the political sentiment of those Wards, and who knows also their population, rendering rather than increasing in the Summer months, hesitate in the conviction that it is a gigantic fraud, and that Mr. BARRET is indebted for his election (if elected) to atrocities upon the ballot-box, that exceed those of the notorious CALHOUN. It is proper, too, that this matter should be closely looked into. Such evils, if suffered to grow, become in large cities the cause of frightful social convulsions. In California, the like processes have led to the reign of vigilance committees, and in New Orleans and elsewhere to serious riots and bloodshed. Shall St. Louis take the first step in this direction, or quietly submit to see her suffrage violated with impunity and utter no protest—make no sign of opposition? Are we to have a *Plaquemine* set up in the Ninth Ward? Are judges of election to be foisted upon the community by a corrupt court, affording no protection to the ballot-box, and is it to pass unreproved? We pause for an answer to these questions, and in the mean while call attention to the facts noticed above, *as well as to the strange delays that still attend the return of the poll-books.*"

The Late Election in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Democratic,) Aug 4.

The gentlemen who undertook to conduct the election on the part of the Black Republicans, and even some of those who took an interest in the success of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, have not yet recovered from their mortification at the signal defeat sustained by them. The former party, particularly, supposed they had a sure thing of it, and that all Mr BLAIR had to do was to ask, demand and receive the votes of a majority of the people. They have not yet been able to see how a series of blunders, commencing with the nominations of the Convention; carried on by the *Anzeiger*, in refusing to support certain candidates, and in insisting upon their withdrawal; the intolerant abuse of the Irish portion of the community by that paper, and the declaration that they could do without them, most effectually alienated a large part of those who had formerly acted with them, and, in round terms, *whipped them.* Added to this, Mr. BLAIR was himself indiscreet in his manner of conducting the canvass, and he lost many votes by it from this cause. The senseless cry about "frauds" in the election, hardly deserves serious notice. The truth is, from accidental causes, a full vote has not been called out before for several years, but on this occasion there was much to stirring-up of the people as impelled every man to vote, and particularly those who had, for some years, refrained from voting, from a conviction that the rights of property were about to be invaded, and they did not know to what new war this might lead in the future. There are abundant reasons why the vote should be so large, and the defeated parties may as well ascribe it to the very common one, *of not having votes enough.* That is quite sufficient.

But circumstances gave the Democrats the advantage over their opponents, in the voluntary accession to their ranks of hundreds and thousands of voters who had, as late as the April election, acted with the Black Republican Party, so far as voting the ticket was concerned. They refused to follow such leaders any further, particularly after their developments on the Emancipation question, and its consequences, were understood by them; and the meetings of numbers of mechanics and laboring men at the Biddle Market, the Reservoir Garden, and in other parts of the city, soon told the tale of a complete revolution in public sentiment. There, too, they had men of whom they had a personal knowledge, and although they may not have been practiced declaimers, their plain words soon riveted the attention of the voters, and decided them as to what they should do. JOHN DILLON, Captain RILEY, J. S. MCSORLEY, JAMES REGAN, PAULEY, and a dozen of others, infused such a spirit into the canvass as to carry thousands of men over to the Democratic Party, and this is the secret of the success of that party. There was no "fraud" about it. The mechanics—the men in the machine shops, the foundry men, the laborers, wherever they may be found, carried the election. There was good, wholesome, indefatigable work performed by the candidates on the Democratic ticket, but it was the great aid given to them by the classes we have named, added to a determination, everywhere expressed, to put down Black Republicanism in this District, that wrought this revolution.

The triumph is the most signal that has ever been recorded. It is believed that every regular Democratic nomince has been elected, though this cannot be ascertained until all the votes are counted. The Americans made a gallant fight, running well up to the Black Republicans and managing the canvass with great energy and manliness. As none of them, we presume, could have hoped for success, they may well be content with the position they occupy. The Black Republicans are the worst-looking, most-cast-down set of men we ever saw, and we do not wonder that they feel bad about it.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 6.

$1 000	Ten St. 6s '90	92½	100	Hudson River R. R.	28½
8,000	do	92⅝	50	do	b60 28½
1,000	Cal State 7s	86¾	150	do	s60 28
2 000	Virginia 6s	92½	20	Harlem Railroad	13½
2,000	N C State 6s	97	100	Reading Railroad	46⅞
4,000	Mo State 6s	95¾	50	do	46⅞
4 000	Brook. City 6s	97	350	do	48¼
4 000	N. Y. C. RR 7s	101¼	75	Mich. Cen. R. R	b5 60
2 000	N. Y. C. B. 1876	96¾	200	do	b10 60
1 000	H. R. R. C. B. 7s	90	50	do	59⅞
1,000	H. R. R. 3d m	67	50	do	b60 60
3,000	M. C. R. R. 1st m. s. f. c. bonds	96¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 23½
1 000	do	96¼	228	do	23
5 000	La. G. & M. L. G 8s	21	350	do	b60 23
26 000	do	20	50	do	b30 23
6,000	do	20½	80	do	s30 23½
12,000	C., St. P. & F. D 8s	2½	227	M. S. & N. I. pref. Stk.	44½
10,000	Mich. So. 2d m 8s	59	50	Panama R. R.	113
2 000	G. B. & Q. R. 8s	87	10	do	113½
67	Bank of Commerce	100	650	do	114½
8	Park Bank	101¾	50	do	s60 113¾
10	Del. & Hud. Can'l Co	99¾	5	C. C. & C. R. R.	91
10	Penn. Coal Co	79	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	85½
50	do	v60 79	50	do	s10 85¾
60	P. M. Steamship Co.	88	6	do	85¾
30	do	88¼	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	113¾
100	do	88½	100	do	35⅞
25	do	b15 88¾	400	do	36¼
50	do	s9	100	do	35⅞
50	N. Y. Cent. ex. d.	b30 80½	200	do	s30 35
150	do	opg 80⅞	100	do	s60 34½
200	do	p&c 80¾	100	do	s60 35
100	do	s10 80¾	1025	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
25	Erie Railroad	17¾	50	do	b5 75¾
300	do	17¾	50	do	s10 75¾
200	do	b30 17¾	100	do	b60 75¾
26	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	50	do	b30 75¾
67	do	4	110	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16

RECORD BOARD.

$3,000	La. State 6s	83	700	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35
5,000	Mo. State 6s	85¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R	b60 75¾
10,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	20¾	200	do	75¾
20	Bank of Com	100¾	300	Reading R. R.	47¾
20	Del. & Hud. Ch. Co.	99¼	200	do	s60 47
111	do	99¾	200	do	47¼
60	Canton Co	20	200	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 2
125	Pac. M. Sc. Co	88¾	100	Panama R. R.	114¾
93	do	88¾	75	do	b60 1 4½
480	N. Y. Com. R. R. opg.	84¾	50	do	s60 113½
100	do	85	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	85¾
400	Erie R. R	17¾	500	do	86

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	83	30	St Mark's F. Ins Co.	120
7,000	Memp. City 6s	58	10	do	12
50	Am. Ex. Bank	106¼	12	Gt. West. M Ins Co.	116¼
10	Irving Bank	101	13	do	116¾
8	Bank of Com	100¾	5	Orient Ins. Co	90

FRIDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

As to-morrow (Saturday) is the last day for making proposals from New-York for the new Government Loan, in season to reach Washington before noon on Monday, we again republish, for the information of bidders, the original terms of the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1858.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, the 9th of August next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of 14th June instant. Said stock will be reimbursed in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at 5 ℔ centum ℔ annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of $1,000. No bid will be considered unless one ℔ centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depositary of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing in the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of $1.000 each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of January next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of January will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 1st day of September next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ℔ cent, will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB.

The preliminary deposit, or earnest money, to be left with the Sub-Treasurer, is 1 ℔ cent on the amount bid for. These deposits commenced to be made yesterday, and will be continued up to the the close of banking hours on Saturday P. M. Nearly all the foreign, and most of the heavy domestic bids are expected to go from this City. We hear of no fresh speculation to-day in regard to the probable average of the successful premiums. The large bidders, of course, talk low, in order to keep other parties from bidding high. At whatever reasonable rate any considerable part of the Loan may fall into speculative hands, the probability is it will pay a profit on being resold, in smaller sums. There are a vast number of careful men of means, not in active business, who want the Loan, but prefer to have others fix its value before buying. The Money market favors, at present, and will most likely continue to favor, the large takers on speculation. The preparations for paying for the Loan have made no perceptible impression on the market—certainly not on the price of money, which, on short paper, and stock collateral at call, is as cheap to-day as any time during the season. Some of the leaders are asking more interest on bills running beyond 3@4 months.

Some disappointment is felt on the Street, to-day, at the absence of further news from the Atlantic Cable. As bad luck will have it, the telegraph across Newfoundland was not in working order through the forenoon. The authenticity of yesterday's information is not questioned, but as this left the extremes of the cable communicating only by signal, and neither end had been landed the anxiety to hear the final result is redoubled.

At the Stock Exchange the *Bear* account is in the ascendant to-day, as it had been for several days previous to the news of yesterday, which brought a temporary reaction in favor of the *Bulls* on New-York Central and other Stocks usually sympathizing with it. Prices this afternoon closed lower on all the Western Stocks by ½@1 ℔ cent. than yesterday; 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Reading, ½@¾ on Erie, and ¾ on New-York Central, which is now selling, ex-dividend, and closed, 79¾@79⅞ ℔ cent. The movement against the market to day was strengthened by another change of position in the leading operators in Reading shares, who are supposed to have sold out, here and through the Philadelphia brokers, the bulk of their late purchases. Another party is driving at Chicago and Rock Island, and perhaps other Western Stocks, probably with the usual aim of such movements of late—to get the price at a favorable figure to turn upon for an upward speculation. The fight making by the steamboat party to destroy the stock and unsecured bonds of the Erie Company by playing off a reckless competition of their own making against other lines which have a substantial credit to care for, becomes the more desperate as this credit is vindicated at Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is rallied around, for the common security of the great railway interest, by most of the Western Companies. The mischief that these gentlemen have thus far effected has fallen upon the Erie interest alone. It has not yet covered their shorts in New-York Central any more than it has impaired the steady dividends of that Company, or reduced the estimated profits of the year as fairly estimated after the crisis of last Fall, and the universally slim traffic of the Spring and Summer months. We learn more officially that the Board at Albany yesterday found more than a million of net earnings from which to make their usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. That such would be the case was stated in this column two months ago, after the falling off in gross traffic since the last dividend in February, and the probable falling off in June and July, as compared with last season, were known or fully and carefully estimated at Albany. Thus, through a year of financial crisis and light receipts, and of accidents on the road, have the Company paid to their stockholders $1,920 000 in cash dividends, fairly and squarely earned, without infringing their previous large surplus of $1,826,000. And that such an example of management—skillful, economical and successful—should be approved, encouraged and upheld by every practical means by the best of the connecting lines West, on both sides the Lake, and by the great roads of Pennsylvania and Baltimore, ought certainly to be no matter of surprise to the impulsive President of the Erie Road, or of disappointment to his Wall-street colleague.

The State list was steady through both sessions of the Board. Panama shares were 1½ ℔ cent. up, and Pacific Mail in demand at a further improvement of ½ ℔ cent. The Mail Company will, it is now stated, double their steamer service by a weekly line to California.

An officer at Chicago, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, has taken exception to what we have heretofore said of the relations of his road to the Galesburg section of the Peoria Road, now operated in part by his Company. As the early restoration of this section to its owners, now that the lease has expired, will cause a serious break in his line of business between Chicago and the Mississippi River, at Burlington, we can readily pardon the sensitiveness of this gentleman on the subject, and, in reply, beg to refer him, his Directors and Stockholders, and all others interested in either road, to an official communication and extract from a recent bill in equity, which will be found in another part of this paper. From those it would appear that legal steps have been taken by the Peoria Company for an exact settlement of accounts, and the immediate and full restoration of the Galesburg section to its owners.

MESSRS. THOMPSON Brothers advertise on another page, as a private sale, a portion of the late New-York and Ohio State Loans.

The Chicago and Rock Island Company are interested in, though not sole owners of, the bridge across the Mississippi River, at the Western terminus of their road. This bridge was thought at one time to be an illegal obstruction to the steamboat navigation of the river. The question was tested before Judge MCLEAN, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the legal and constitutional rights of the Bridge Company sustained. With this explanation, the following *sensation* paragraph from an afternoon paper will be properly appreciated, as it was intended to be a *dodge* of the Stock Exchange:

"Parties who are selling Chicago and Rock Island state that the damages to its bridge already exceed a million dollars, and a large amount is not yet passed. These are all in hands of lawyers, and suits will be commenced. Sixty steam boats have been lost or damaged in amounts from $500 to $160,000—damages to lumber over $200,000. A lawyer has been here some time, examining officers and books of the Company, and it is understood that he has obtained all the papers and information needed. A. C. FLAGG it is also understood has been on the stand for two days. The Bridge is stated to be out of repair and in a dangerous condition, and that an injunction has been obtained preventing repairs."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1, 1858:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week.			
Entered at the port	$2,728 685	$2,891,496	$3,580 916
Thrown on market	2 081,833	3,096,122	3 732,879
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	60.296,946	66.716 293	33.750 174
Thrown on market	59,821,116	63 383,342	39,663,380

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	4 503	$1,469,434	247	$98 317	291	$144,072
Manf. of Cotton	3 721	566,917	150	27 660	228	39 350
Manf. of Silk	1,446	1,163 636	34	19,912	75	56 299
Manf. of Flax	676	208,820	40	13,084	131	29.360
Miscellaneous	469	176,540	7	2,986	181	5,970
Total	9.555	$3,488 537	478	$121,979	1,046	$274,142
		12 ,879				3,458,837
Total entered		$3 580,816	Total Marketed			$3 732,879

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROS. quote domestic Exchange, at various points, on New-York, thus:

Boston	Par.	St. Louis	⅜ ℔ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Louisville	⅜ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ct. pr.
Galveston	Par.	Wilmington	¾ ct. pr.
Mobile	Par.	Nashville	½ ct. pr.
New-Orleans	Par	Detroit	½ ct. pr.
Circionati	⅜ ℔ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1¼ ct. pr.
Chicago	1½ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1 ct. pr.
Charleston	⅜ ℔ ct. pr.	Montreal	⅜ ct. pr.
Savannah	½ ct. pr.		

The following is Friday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$219,333
Payments	95 455
Balance	5,605,315

The Receipts include $199.000 from Customs.

The half-yearly dividend of the United States Trust Company is 3½ per cent.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	Loans. July 31.	Loans. July 24.	Specie. July 31.	Specie. July 24.
Citizens' Bank	2 857,042	2 854,042	4,742 019	2 68 ,763
Canal Bank	338,139	743 708	945,643	946,027
Louisiana	1,4 8 879	1,51 379	2 235,460	2 12 ,810
Louisiana State	2 765 087	2 766 435	2 809,474	2 95 ,634
Mech & Trad	544,165	452 907	560 671	601 40
Bk of N Orl'ns	1,127,854	1,128 3 3	4 6 217	323,6 5
Southern Bank	173,176	18 ,24	130,407	145, 39
Union Bank	638,469	609,063	37 ,3 6	416 950
Bk. of J. Robb	240 277	251 39	168 5 4	176,746
Crescent City	984,130	9 1 564	243,5 3	169 913
Bank of America	534,79	5 4 793	406,2 9	402,476
Total	12,013 51	11 747 087	0,932 149	10.946,249
	Increase	$64.529	Increase	$45 99

BANKS.	Circulation. July 31.	Circulation. July 24.	Deposits. July 31.	Deposits. July 24.
Citizens Bank	2, 94,335	2 256 585	3,747,623	3,779 59
Canal Bank	693 3 5	665,385	662 953	63 , 41
Louisiana	944 ,54	8 8,849	3, 44,941	2,896,704
Louisiana State	1 487 650	1,503,065	4,158 02	4,12 ,331
Mech & Traders'	176 3 5	182 805	894,054	947 935
Bk of N Orleans	403 420	403 2 0	685,653	683,223
Southern Bank	179 1 5	180,385	225, 61	234 4 5
Union Bank	533,46	6 0 ,65	6 2 781	719 091
Bank of J. Robb	324 ,75	320,7 0	184 575	179,059
Crescent City	148 460	144 945	319 893	289,775
Bank of America	196,4 0	193,94	544,266	514,598
Total	7 234,7 5	7,458 944	16 262,173	15,256,171
	Decrease	$107,205	Increase	$6, 02

BANKS.	Exchange. July 31.	Exchange. July 24.	Due Dist. Banks. July 31.	Due Dist. Banks. July 24.
Citizens' Bank	765 543	1,012,730	433 94	467 88
Canal Bank	1,4 3,25	1,476 813	95 51	165,164
Louisiana	1,05 ,39	1,146,419	4 5 139	419,553
Louisiana State	4 8 17	348,34	181, 93	214 611
Mech & Traders	297,4 9	2 5 0 9	28 ,87	36 869
Bk New-Orleans	308,9 5	4 4 1 7	83,754	75,066
Southern Bank	93 , 75	922,980		
Union Bank	490 305	281,764	61,99	70,252
Bank of J. Robb	195,2 3	149,41	24 ,533	19 5,3
Crescent City	63 ,65	60 ,24	10 ,36	5 ,22
Bank of America	13,79	17 167		
Total	6 ,54 ,29	6,328 62	402,012	1 4 4,519
	Decrease	$272,794	Decrease	$14,477

Rhode Island Banks, Aug. 2, 1858.

BANKS IN PROVIDENCE.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Jan. 11	$17,701,725	$2,025 956	$5,552,892	$565 553
March 15	16,855,767	1,7 0,0 8	1,31 ,767	630 8 3
April 5	17,037,949	1,94 ,998	4,902,695	591,861
April 19	17,169,223	1,965 3 0	1 493,2 8	564,033
May 3	17,262 225	2,068,5 5	1,39 ,653	566,969
May 17	17,054,877	2,062,597	1,451,306	567,024
June 7	17,0 9 0 5	2,088,973	1,555 717	577 903
June 21	17 3 5 47	1,98 ,496	1,614,850	573,137
July 5	17,653,96	2,04 ,856	1,5 0,047	624,891
July 19	17,867,069	2,0 0 0 3	1,803,706	4 6,357
Aug 2	17,796,230	2,022,292	1,931,812	444 165

BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation	Specie.
Jan. 11	$7, 44 729	$732 248	$1,317 0	$174,778
March 15	6 936,867	778 843	1,141,116	160,111
April 5	7,036,933	788 3 3	1,281,347	162 918
April 19	7,104,607	794,484	1,329,534	163,416
May 3	7,133,595	835,7 5	1,237,574	163,784
May 17	7,215,707	845,388	1,270 3 6	165,740
June 7	7,047,720	815,901	1,244,345	158,464
June 21	7,25 ,31	8 6,198	1,246,525	172,678
July 5	7,05 ,364	839,81 3	1,332,473	172,077
July

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2143 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UTAH.

RETURN OF THE REFUGEES.

Movements of the Peace Commissioners.

SINGULAR COURSE OF GOV. CUMMING.

Hostile Disposition of the Mormons.

THE PEACE FALLACIOUS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

THE RETURN OF THE MORMONS.

The week closing to-day has been a busy one in the valleys. I informed you in my last that the people were beginning to return to their homes, abandoned upon the approach of the army by order of their Prophet and Priest. Day and night they have continued to pour in, and the roads to the Southward are literally swarming with people, their wagons and herds. The principal road, that to Provo, may be seen from the city for a distance of 25 miles,—its whole length absolutely covered with the great family procession. The weather being very dry the roads are shockingly dirty, and the travelers are almost smothered in the clouds of dust, the more annoying and uncomfortable because composed in considerable parts of particles of alkali, which fill the nostrils, excoriate the face and lips and nearly blind the eyes. Nevertheless, the population is crowding in, the streets are lively with children, shops of all kinds are preparing for work, and business signs going up on every hand. It will take a month, however, at least, to enable the people to get back again with their limited means of transportation. The experience we are now having upon this point, by the by, is suggestive of the utter folly of Mormon statements, prior to the peace, that they could move their households and three years provisions faster than the army could follow. They have an abundance of oxen and mules, but are deficient in wagons; and if they were fleeing before an army would be compelled to abandon everything except the small amount of provision necessary for a few weeks travel. Thus is exploded another element of the stupendous game of Mormon brag which frightened the President of the United States into his mistaken policy of obtruding an unasked pardon upon ungrateful traitors rather than incur the responsibility of subduing them and so effectually curing their treason.

The scenes among the returning refugees upon the road confirm all you have already heard of the extreme poverty of many of the people. Any number of females, old and young, are seen passing along bare foot, with scarcely enough of clothing upon them to cover their persons, and the few rags they have of the coarsest material. Many are entirely without even a calico gown, wearing a coarse petticoat, sometimes made of a scant pattern of old carpet, or a worn-out coverlet, and a calico or muslin waist, which their best efforts cannot coax up to the requirements of modesty. An Army officer who was in town the other day, on his return to camp, passed over a road on the west side of the Jordan, which is less frequented than the direct road from Provo on this side; suddenly he came upon a company of a dozen or more females, walking along the road on their return from Provo, in company with two or three male "Protectors," who were mounted, something after the fashion of herders driving cattle. These females were so destitute of clothing that several of them had blankets wrapped around them after the fashion of Indian squaws. They had, probably, taken the bye-road to avoid observation, and, upon meeting a stranger, fled affrighted from the road, evidently conscious that they were not in suitable condition for a stranger's gaze. This is the officer's story, and in view of what I have myself seen here, I have no difficulty in realizing its truth.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has brought up all his families, and his MANSION, freed from the board window coverings, begins to look less like the house of pestilence. His gates, however, are carefully closed, and not a female is seen to leave the premises. Passing, towards dusk last evening, I saw two females of his household leaning pensively upon the lion's figure surmounting the front porch of the Lion House; but an opportunity to speak with any of them is out of the question. The apostacy of one of BRIGHAM'S wives would be most dangerous to the reputation of the man, and the greatest care is observed to prevent so startling a catastrophe. Judging by appearances, BRIGHAM must himself be aware that some of his spirituals are chafing under the bonds which bind them, and aching for the opportunity to go free. BRIGHAM, I am informed privately, has an armed guard quartered within his walls both day and night, but whether to protect his harem, or to save the Prophet himself from personal danger, we are unadvised.

RETURN OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Peace Commissioners left here quite suddenly on Sunday last, on their return to Washington. They had been much annoyed prior to their departure by flying rumors, industriously circulated by leading MORMONS, to the effect that they had agreed to conditions of peace which had been violated by the army. Governor POWELL had been waiting two or three weeks for the report of his speeches in the conferences with the church leaders. When he obtained it at last, a week ago, he found it so badly mutilated as to be quite beyond recognition—whole paragraphs ascribed to him which he had never uttered, and many things which he did say were lost altogether. By a strange fatuity, Mr. CARRINGTON, editor of the *Deseret News*, who had charge of the reporting, had only a day or two before quite publicly intimated his expectation that Gov. POWELL would leave out of his speech, in revising it, his expressions pledging the Government to certain conditions of peace. Upon looking over the report he refused to attempt its revision, but repudiated it altogether, determined not to leave matters here in such shape that disagreeable "fire in the rear" might be successfully directed against him. Governor POWELL addressed a note to BRIGHAM desiring an interview. This he sent by the hands of Major CLARKSON, of California, with the request that he would deliver it in person. The Major proceeded to BRIGHAM'S palace, stated that he had a note for him, and, after waiting some time for the return of the servant who carried in his name, was requested to *send* the note in. The Major replied that he was no lacquey, and that he desired to deliver the note in person. Upon the return of the servant a second time, he was requested to go around to the back gate, and replied that gentlemen were in the habit of entering at the front door, and he saw no reason why he should depart from the rule. He succeeded at last in obtaining an interview, and arranging for a meeting between BRIGHAM and the Commissioners, at which the parties drew up a paper, all joining in its signature—BRIGHAM included. This paper, I am informed, sets forth in brief the chief facts in connection with the Peace Conferences, stating them almost in the precise language of the Report which the Commissioners had already made to the President. This, of course, effectually sets at rest the story that the Commissioners had agreed to conditions of peace, other than the acceptance by the rebels of the President's pardon, and their agreement to receive the federal officials and yield obedience to the laws of the Union. As a fair example of the truthfulness of the leaders in the Mormon church, let me say that only the evening before one of the most intelligent and respectable of them came to me in the presence of a witness, boldly declared a state of facts directly the reverse of that set forth in the document above alluded to, requested me adopt *his* statement in my correspondence, and make it the basis of an attack upon the Commissioners. I then suggested that he might be in error, but he assured me that he had the evidence in the handwriting of Governor POWELL himself, but, of course, he was not at liberty to show me the correspondence!

THE PEACE FALLACIOUS.

The Commissioners presented a dignified silence while here in regard to their own impression of the people; but if I am skilled in observing the teachings of an emotional face, they both left this city with sentiments of profound disgust. I predict that in their personal report to the President, they will assure him that the present peace is fallacious, and that this community is not likely ever to make good and safe citizens of the United States. They know full well that the people here have a higher regard for the law of the church than that of the Union, and that all their protestations of love for the Constitution are idle whenever BRIGHAM'S edict stands in the way. They could not investigate specifically the many charges laid to the door of this people—but I do not doubt that if they are induced to express themselves at all upon the subject they will admit their belief that they are capable of the Jesuitical system of crime, long laid to their charge. It will be remembered, however, that I speak not by authority, but express only my own convictions as to the views of the Commissioners.

You will remember that last Autumn, just after the treasonable burning of the trains on Green River, General JOHNSTON addressed a dispatch to the War Department, in which he suggested that this act had removed the Mormon question of its difficulty, and rendered it "easy of solution." The General's policy, of course, was a rigid exertion of the Civil and Military power until the treason should be properly punished, and the rebels be compelled to succumb humbly before the law. He was much scouted for his suggestion by partisan presses and politicians, as well as the mock philanthropists of the country; but experience has shown that the old soldier's common sense and practical view of the question was sound. This will be no more a parent within a few months, when we see the very *forms* of law availed of by this community to destroy its spirit—when Mormon juries perjure themselves rather than find verdicts according to the facts elicited by Gentile evidence, and when Mormon witnesses ease their consciences by "mental reservations" and fail utterly to remember anything tending to the injury of the "Church and Kingdom," or any of its human pillars. That they will do this, I am free to predict for any other course would be inconsistent with the entire spirit of their conduct and conversation. Nor am I alone in this opinion; every Gentile here, who is not silent upon the subject, takes the same view of the case, and especially those who have had largest experience among this people. In short, the President, by his volunteered pardon, has thrown away the only opportunity for an "easy solution" of the difficulty, and the country will necessarily rest under the disgrace attaching to the anomalous condition of affairs here, until some accidental brand shall have fired the magazine before the cunning of the Church leaders is able to prevent it.

GOV. CUMMING IN CLOVER, AND OTHER GENTILES IN MISERY.

Gov. CUMMING continues in high feather with the Mormons, and is treated by them with the utmost cordiality. This conduct towards him is the more marked in contrast with the treatment which other Gentiles have received. The Peace Commissioners were compelled to occupy their ambulances as bed chambers for a fortnight after their arrival, and then, by BRIGHAM'S consent, secured a single room, without other furniture than a small table and two chairs. Judge ECKELS, a gentleman against whose reputation no charge has ever been suggested, was utterly unable to obtain shelter upon his arrival here, and was compelled to sleep upon the ground between two wagons. At last he succeeded in renting a small house from a man then in good standing in the Church, who at once became an object of suspicion and hate, so much so, that his wife's friends told her frankly that they dared not entertain her. This man and his family are now living out of doors and sleeping in his own wagon in the rear of the Judge's house, feeling that they cannot safely go beyond the Judge's protection.

The Governor, his Secretary, and Dr. FORNEY, the Indian Superintendent—all of whom, as I have already informed you, seemed to become satisfied at once that the Mormons are about as good people as the Lord makes—have been well cared for; but all other Gentiles, no matter how careful not to give expression here to a word calculated to offend, have been served, generally, with a cold, freezing politeness suggestive of genteel strangling. We have been quite unable to obtain rooms for which to lodge, and are compelled to sleep out of doors, and leave our personal effects to the mercy of any passer-by, whose appreciation of the relative law of *meum* and *tuum* may be eccentric or indistinct. There are houses enough vacant, but their owners dare not, or do not choose to, rent them to us avowedly because the church do not wish it. A New-York merchant and myself made a bold dash for the room vacated by the Commissioners, but the owner assured us that the only way in which we could secure the privilege of paying him our money for shelter, was through BRIGHAM YOUNG. I asked whether he did not consider it a hard case when a man could not do as he chose about renting his own property. He replied that we might think so, but he did not, as he had been brought up to it. These straws indicate very forcibly not only the *system* of the church, but its extraordinary power to maintain it. Add to the facts stated above, showing the partiality for Governor CUMMING, the further fact that leading Mormons have been constantly engaged in efforts to depreciate the labors of the Commissioners—even going so far as to request us to state in our correspondence that the effect of the presence of these gentlemen has been rather to reopen and aggravate the difficulty which CUMMING and KANE had closed—and there would seem to be some confirmation for the rumor here originating in Mormon boasting, to the effect that CUMMING accepted the Governorship in the beginning, at the solicitation of prominent Mormons, and that the expectation of being made a United States Senator from Utah was the inducement. You will remember that when first offered the place, CUMMING declined it peremptorily. A few days later he reconsidered the subject, and requested a friend at St. Louis to telegraph to Washington his acceptance. The rumor referred to says that during this period of vacillation, leading Mormons held out the Senatorship aforesaid. It is difficult to understand the nature of the singular relations of Governor CUMMING with this people from the beginning to the present hour, except upon the hypothesis either that they know the terms upon which it is agreed that BRIGHAM shall be Governor *in fact*, or that they are satisfied of their ability to mould the former, like potters' clay, to any shape they will. Certainly they look upon Gov. C. as their property, and bestow upon him all the care with which a wise master in Louisiana would regard his most serviceable slave. I omitted to mention that the very best house in town next to BRIGHAM'S was placed at CUMMING'S disposal upon his arrival, and that BRIGHAM fitted it up with his own furniture. The public will make up its own judgment as to the causes which produce *effects* such as I have described.

ADMISSION OF UTAH INTO THE UNION.

BRIGHAM and his people are very anxious for admission into the Union, and are exerting every effort now to accomplish that result. It is their last card, if I mistake not, before abandoning the game as members of the Confederacy. They maintain that it is their constitutional right to be admitted, and they desire it, so that they can make a law legalizing Polygamy, and placing it within the charmed circle of "States' Rights." They do not admit for a moment that Congress can impose any condition upon their admission prohibiting Polygamy. It may be well just here to examine this question; and I suggest for consideration the proposition that the framers of the Constitution, in granting to Congress the power to admit new States, necessarily conferred it subject to the restriction that a State applying for admission should have a social organization assimilated to and in harmony with that existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The compact between the States forming the Union was based upon the then existing state of facts, and cannot be made to recognize Polygamy as a "domestic institution," which we shall not consider when Utah applies for admission. The same argument is a sufficient answer to the Mormon argument which holds that the President in his Pardon Proclamation has pledged the Government not to interfere in any way with the "domestic institution" of Polygamy. Again, Utah is without sufficient population to entitle her to a State Government. The city of Provo, when I visited it, contained a large proportion of the people of this city and Ogden, the only large settlements in the Territory; and yet I do not believe there were over 20,000 persons at Provo. That certainly is the very highest figure to be accorded them. Taking that as a basis, the entire Mormon population does not exceed 35,000 souls, and intelligent army officers, who have had experience in making such estimates, place the number at not to exceed 30,000.

MORMON OUTRAGES.

The leaders of the Mormons and the mass of the "faithful" continue to look upon the Gentiles with doubt and suspicion. BRIGHAM himself is cross, morose and sullen. They are only a little subdued by the presence of the Army, and are not conquered by the President's act of clemency. There is no hearty forgetfulness of the past, and anticipations of future peace. Within a few days, however, it is probable that their loyalty will be put to the test. Judge ECKELS, who is bold and fearless in discharge of his duty, proposes to issue writs at the suit of an Ex-Mormon, named WADSWORTH, for the arrest of certain parties at Payston, 70 miles south of this, for kidnapping WADSWORTH'S adopted child. Mr. DOTSON, the United States Marshal, is expected to serve the writ within a few days, and to take the accused (WM. YOUNG and GEORGE WADSWORTH) to Fort Bridger for trial. This will test the power of the law, and show us whether the threats uttered in my hearing—that any man who attempts to serve writs upon "this people" is to be shot—are idle or otherwise. The Judge's firmness is a subject of general admiration, and we regret to learn that he has requested leave to resign his post.

While out at camp a week ago, Judge ECKELS was applied to by a Mr. JONES, of Toolle Valley, who stated that he left his home and went South with his family much against his will, but not daring to disobey the order of the Ecclesiastical authorities. His wife was in a delicate situation when the order arrived, but this was not admitted as an excuse, and he was forced to move, with most serious consequences to his family; his wife lying very low in Provo, and having no house in which to shelter her. Mr JONES determined, now that peace had been made, to return to his home. He started accordingly, but was met at a lonely point on the road by a Mormon guard of six men, who beat him so badly as to cause a serious rupture. They told him that they had orders not to let any *families* pass down from Provo towards their homes, and turned him and his family back, his daughter driving the team, as the father was too much injured to sit up. JONES stated further that, soon as he was able, he went to Governor CUMMING, with a view of claiming protection, but finding him surrounded by Mormons, did not dare to state his case. Thence he went to the camp of the army, where he laid the case before Judge ECKELS. The Judge offered to issue writs and send them to be served by the United States Marshal, to obtain his family and arrest the men who beat him; but learning from JONES that he had a quantity of flour stowed near his family, with the expectation of selling it to the army, which his enemies would be likely to destroy, the Judge advised him that he had better get his flour away, and then, if there seemed to be any prospect of further resistance to the removal of his family, return for legal assistance. As the man has not returned, he probably had no more difficulty.

ELIAS ——, a Kentuckian, from Fleming County—who was raised in Montgomery County, Ind., and came here some time since from California—was one of the party of emigrants who went out to Bridger when Governor CUMMING first came into the city. The Mormon guard—the same claimed by Governor C. as his militia, acting under *his* orders, you will remember—stopped him on his way out, and turned back his wife and child, though they followed him with piteous cries and tears. The man came in with the army, obtained his family, and has returned to his home at Ogden, where he will remain until he has saved his crops.

Mr. SUTHERLAND and his wife, whose cases I noticed in a letter from Bridger, also returned here with the army. SUTHERLAND was for years an elder in the church. His wife is an elegant English lady, but their former companions and friends pass them without recognition, with the exception of a few, who are secretly apostates, only awaiting opportunity to get away. Mr and Mrs. S.—than whom there are none more familiar with the secret workings of Mormonism—are evidently afraid of their lives, and are careful to keep with friends continually. These are a few specimens of the terrorism which reigns here even at this hour, with the army within easy call.

THE POLYGAMIC INSTITUTION.

The arrival of returning families present us with a new view of the system of Polygamy—but by no means a satisfactory view to superficial observation. The plurality wives, so far as one can observe, are distrustful of each other, and meet their husbands with a restrained, uncertain, unconfiding air, which I should suppose, would be exceedingly unpleasant to a man of heart or refined sensibility. The husbands generally, will admit, when pressed closely, that their wives do not love each other, or agree like sisters; but this they ascribe to the difficulty of overcoming the proneness of all flesh to evil, and never to the natural sentiments of humanity. Occasionally, I meet a man who protests that even the women render a hearty assent to the system. A tailor while sewing on a button for me, took occasion to expatiate upon the advantages of Polygamy, remarking that he had *two* wives, who could not be separated, old that he did not see how any man was able to get along with only one!

The people are no ways backward about discussing the subject, indeed they oftentimes press discussion on a stranger, over-confident in their ability to demolish every Gentile argument against Polygamy. One of the gentry tackled Governor POWELL, the other day, determined to make a convert. The Governor, at first, declined discussion, but his companion insisted upon proving, by the Scriptures, that he was in great error to be living without any wife, and that it was the duty of a well-preserved man of his years to take a half-dozen at least. The Governor at last consented to listen. Mr. Mormon cited Solomon as one of the wisest and best of men, and presented the fact that he had 700 wives as an unanswerable argument. Said the Governor in response: "You depend upon Solomon's example, do you, as the gage of your duty?" "Certainly," was the ready response. "Well," continued the Governor, "I'll accept Solomon as a pattern for the sake of argument. According to the text you have quoted, Solomon had 700 *wives and 300 concubines. Now, where's your concubines?*" The Polygamist was floored and abandoned the discussion.

THE MORMON FAITH.

The Mormon faith is a queer mixture of Infidelity, Romanism, Materialism and everything else. They teach that God is only a perfect man, and that all men may become Gods in some future state, if they continue to progress in truth and righteousness. They deny the virginity of Mary, the mother of Christ, and maintain that the latter was only a man—"the son of God" just as all other men are sons of God, only that he was the *first-born son*. Of course they suppose the spiritual Christ which entered the body of the child born of Mary had been living for ages before in some other sphere. BRIGHAM is as much a God as Christ was, only that he has not yet reached the same stage of perfection. This view of a single point of Mormon doctrine will give you a key to the character of their general faith.

The Mormon will always tell you that he *knows* Mormonism to be true. Ask him why, and instead of presenting the operations of his reason based upon the study of the book of Mormon, he will give you, as like as not, some extraordinary revelation to himself, or recount some weird-like tale of remarkable occurrences, which afforded conclusive evidence to his mind that Jo SMITH was a prophet. I asked a genteel looking waiter at my hotel yesterday to let me see the book of Mormon. He replied that he had it not with him, and added that he had been a Mormon sixteen years without ever having read it. In response to my inquiry as to the foundation of his faith, he proceeded to tell me that just after he "embraced the Gospel," he received the "gift of tongues." I asked him to explain what he meant by that. He replied that he began to talk in a tongue which he had never heard before,—and had never heard since, either, as I found upon pushing him closely, for he admitted that he hadn't the slightest idea as to *what* tongue it was, didn't understand a word of it, and didn't know anybody else who did. In pity I forbore asking of what use he found his miraculous gift.

THE STOLEN CATTLE RESTORED, &C.

A few days since the Church turned over to the Army a portion of the cattle stolen last Fall from the merchants by Mormons. The number thus restored was 198 head. Of these GILBERT & GERRISH got one steer out of 145 stolen, JOHN RADFORD, sutler, received one mule out of 159 animals lost, and RUSSELL & WADDELL 196 out of 1,600 taken from their trains.

In my last I told you that the Mormon leaders steadily deny the existence of the order of Danites. A well-known Mormon, named WM. L. LYNCH, was over in the camp of the Army last week. Getting his tongue loose by frequent draughts of whisky, he boasted that he was a Danite, and declared that if BRIGHAM YOUNG directed him to observe the position of any officer's bed in his tent, and to go there at night and assassinate him, he would not hesitate to obey him implicitly. He stated, also, that a good many soldiers and Gentiles that he knew of, had been "sent to the Lord's pocket," that he had worked GATES' horse repeatedly, and that he knew who wore GATES' boots. GATES was the name of the man supposed to have been murdered last Fall, for selling his stock of powder to Colonel ALEXANDER, under compulsion.

I forwarded you some time since Gov. CUMMING'S denial that Col. KANE is a Mormon. Here the leaders of the church deny that he is or ever was a member of their Church,—but some of the more simple-minded claim him, while there are Gentiles who assert that they heard the Colonel say at Bridger this Spring that he *was* a Mormon, but not a Salt Lake Mormon.

BRIGHAM YOUNG don't like to be reported by Gentiles,—and it is publicly stated that he does not intend to preach any more while the Gentile reporters are in town.

The army moved from its camp on West Creek on Tuesday last, and has gone to Cedar Valley, 35 miles from here, and only from 6 to 10 miles from Provo, where Winter quarters will probably be established. The Valley contains an abundance of grass, water and wood, though not much timber,—and the soldiers will be obliged to live in tents. There is little news from the camp. On Saturday, 3d inst., 13 guns were fired in honor of the memory of the late Gen. SMITH. On Sunday, the anniversary of American Independence, a salute was fired by Capt. PHELPS'S Battery, of 32 guns, one for each State, including Minnesota.

The Mormons are abusing Gen JOHNSTON for letting his animals eat up all the grass in the valleys. As Uncle Sam owns every foot of land in this country, and the citizens not one, the latter seem to think the old man's cattle ought to starve!

The anniversary of American Independance was slightly celebrated in the city on Monday, the 5th inst., when the Mormon brass band serenaded the Governor, his Secretary and Judge ECKELS.

The announcement of the appointment of Gen. HARNEY to the Brigadier-Generalship, and of his near approach to the valley, has created quite a sensation here in all circles. In the Army the expression of disappointment is quite universal, not only because the hope had been indulged that General JOHNSTON would have received the position, but also because Gen. HARNEY is disliked exceedingly, as a rough, vulgar, ungentlemanly personage, who treats men with familiar brutality, and officers ditto. The "Saints" too are alarmed by his approach,—for they look upon him as one who will provoke a collision if opportunity offers. We received the news by the mail which arrived here on Thursday in 18 days from St. Joseph. It spread like wildfire, and the effect upon the community was instantaneous. The Mormon leaders with lengthened countenances began to gather in groups upon the corners of the streets to discuss the future. I mingled with some of these, and found it quite impossible to convince them that there was no danger of their being troubled by the Army, so long as they obey the law and respect its officers. In reply, they point to the fact that the militia of Missouri, called out to protect them from the frenzy of a mob, joined the mob itself, and they cannot and will not see that the Federal Army is composed of different material, and is swayed by different influences. They consider the appointment of HARNEY to the command as almost equal to a declaration of war against them; and look upon the approach of additional troops as an indication of some secret purpose of hostility. It is difficult to believe that the leaders really think this, but they impress these ideas upon the people, and thus keep them in a high state of exasperation. It is further evident that the "Saints" are in constant fear that some warrant will be issued for the arrest of Ex-Gov. BRIGHAM, and that they are prepared to make desperate fight in his defence against any such effort. There is no doubt that he is subject to arrest and trial for crimes charged to have been committed years ago, but I cannot learn that any warrant against him is contemplated at present. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

We have some fresh evidences of the power of terrorism with which BRIGHAM rules his people. One of the brethren a day or two ago opened the Townsend House as a hotel. The Gentiles hailed it as a great convenience; but the landlord had scarcely got his doors widely open before he received orders from headquarters to close it up. Whether this order was prompted by the alleged fact that BRIGHAM is proprietor of the Globe restaurant, or whether it was feared that the Townsend House would become a nest of Gentiles, dangerous to the peace and harmony of Mormondom, we are left to conjecture.

Postmaster MORRELL, too, had hired very convenient apartments in the same building, to be used for the Post Office, and when the order from the Hierarchy came, he was besought by the landlord to relieve him from his contract, and to leave the premises, although he had only been in a few hours. MORRELL, by the way, has discharged his Mormon clerk, much to our rejoicing. He has thus removed the cause of distrust among his Gentile friends, who have confidence in him as a faithful and honest public officer, although they did not feel that it was safe to trust their correspondence to pass through the hands of a man who had been in the office when the mail was regularly robbed.

A Mr. NIXON rented his warehouse to GILBERT & GERRISH, merchants, whom BRIGHAM had refused to let any building to; and strenuous efforts have been made to induce him to withdraw the lease. The merchants, however, will stand no such child's play, but insist upon their rights. NIXON, it is evident, is fully conscious that he has incurred some danger by his course.

Captain JOHN B. COOPER desires me to state that BRIGHAM absolutely refuses to purchase the Kinney-Mosquito grant, which he came here to sell. I learn also that he has made a sale of it to Colonel HARDIN, of California, who is now here, and will remain for awhile. Notwithstanding these statements, I am still confident that BRIGHAM still is considering the propriety of removing to Mosquito, and that he *will* do so within a year or two, if he sees the way open and clear, and that if he stays here, the Federal authority must be superior to his own. S.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Utah correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of July 3, says that BRIGHAM YOUNG has had all the animals taken from the Government trains last Fall driven into Salt Lake City, for the purpose of having them delivered to General JOHNSTON. YOUNG has desired Governor CUMMING to receive them officially, and forward them to General JOHNSTON. Companies are forming in this city to proceed to Fraser's River *via* the Plains.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Mortality on Shipboard—Disasters at Sea and in Port—Thirteen Deaths from Yellow Fever among the Officers and Crew of one Vessel.

The bark *C. P. Alexander*, of Harpswell, Me., Capt. MERRIMAN, 21 days from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday at Lower Quarantine. She reports that STEPHEN P. MORRELL, of Penobscot, Me., the Second Officer, died in that port on the 22d of June. A seaman, named JOHN SMITH, also died at sea, both presumed of yellow fever. On the 1st of August, when in the latitude of Hatteras she spoke a Bremen ship, name not given, from New-Orleans, bound to Europe, which was in want of seamen; all her crew except three men being sick and unable to do duty.

On Saturday there arrived at the lower anchorage the ship *Sparkling Wave*, of Boston, Captain ISAAC BEEBE, of New-London, Conn. The *Sparkling Wave*, Captain THOS. SAUNDERS, left New-York Dec. 23, 1857, for Havana, where she arrived Jan. 4, 1858, and lay at that port until June 12, when she sailed with part of a cargo of box sugars for Matanzas, to finish loading. While lying at Havana, Jan. 20, THOMAS PATTERSON, the second mate, died in the Hospital, of yellow fever, and was interred under the superintendence of the captain. June 8, ANN HENSON, stewardess, died of the same complaint, in the Hospital.

The ship arrived at Matanzas June 15. The following day DUNCAN TALLMAN and JAMES MYERS, seamen, were sent to the hospital, and died soon after—the date not being known. Captain SAUNDERS was taken with the fever, and died June 22. JOHN MCCANNA died on the 20th, in Havana. On the 23d, Mr. DAVID MOORE, the first officer of the ship, died with the same disease. Mr. MOORE was the son of the late Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Staten Island. On the 24th, THOMAS PENNY, the second mate, died. A new set of officers and a fresh crew being shipped, the ship sailed for Falmouth, England, on the 8th of July, under the command of Captain E. D. PERCY. In five days after leaving port, Mr. GORDON, the first mate, the second mate, and a Spanish seaman, died. Having been thus seriously crippled in his crew, Capt. PERCY put into Savannah in distress, arriving on the 14th of July. A telegraph dispatch was sent to the owners, Messrs. FOGG BROTHERS, who immediately sent down Captain CARPENTER, of Maine, to take command of the ship and to proceed on the voyage to Falmouth. Capt. CARPENTER was accompanied by Mr. ISAAC BEEBE, as first mate, three seamen and a man as cook and steward. Captain PERCY relinquished command in favor of Captain CARPENTER on the 20th of July, and on the 26th the ship sailed. She had been at sea but a few hours when one of the crew was taken with the fever, followed by others in quick succession; and Captain CARPENTER, on the morning of the 2d instant, first complained of being sick. He died early on the morning of the 5th of black vomit, and was buried at one o'clock on the same day, in lat. 38° 53′, lon. 74° 20′. No other deaths occurred, but, as before stated, Captain BEEBE, without competent assistants, deemed it best to make for New-York. Six of the crew were brought up from the lower bay Saturday evening, all suffering from the fever.

Captain BEEBE states that the voyage from Savannah to this port has been a pleasant one; had it not been so, he would not have been able to do anything with the ship. As it is, he has passed a large number of sleepless nights, and is pretty well worn out. As the ship was being towed out of Savannah River he met with a severe accident, having his left hand disabled by the hawser. The flesh from the little finger to the palm was almost entirely peeled off, and it has been disabled ever since.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prince Albert at This Port and the Arago off Cape Race.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Quiet —Consols 95 5-8.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, whose advices, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published on Saturday morning, arrived at this port last night, about midnight. We find nothing of importance in the papers brought by her, additional to what was comprised in the dispatch. The *Arago* brings several hours' later intelligence, a summary of which will be found below.

ST. JOHNS, N. F, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Captain LINES, from Havre and Southampton 28th ult., passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her advices came to hand yesterday, but, owing to the interruption of the line in Cape Breton we were unable to transmit it until to-day.

A portion of her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Prince Albert* at Halifax.

The screw steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec 17th July, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.

The ship *Heather Bell* had arrived from Australia, with a million and a half dollars in treasure.

There had been some interesting debates in Parliament.

Baron ROTHSCHILD was sworn in as a member of the House of Commons, and took his seat at the Monday morning sitting, when he voted for the first time.

The Duke of MALAKOFF had received an invitation from Lord LYONS to go in the *Royal Albert*, the flagship of the British squadron, to Cherbourg.

There had been an extraordinary discovery of old coins in France.

A heavy gale had been experienced at Liverpool. Thirteen vessels went ashore, but came off at float tide.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had made a splendid present to the Viceroy of Ireland.

The Australian Mining Company, after considerable discussion, had resolved to discontinue mining operations.

There had been a meeting of Jews in commemoration of the passage of the bill admitting Jews to Parliament.

Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. HARRISON have accepted a new opera from BALFE.

Prince ADALBERT, of Prussia, has been invited to Cherbourg by NAPOLEON.

The Sardinian squadron, while on its way to Cherbourg, had received an order to change its course, and cruise on the coast of Candia.

The Christians at Alexandria had been insulted and menaced by the Mahomedans, but the aggression was immediately punished.

The trial of the Selerna prisoners was closed, and seven of them had been condemned to death, and several to twenty-five years' imprisonment in irons.

MEHEMET PASHA, Minister of Police of Turkey, had been sent to Candia on a special mission by his Government, receiving fresh instructions.

Sir H. L. BULWER had arrived at Constantinople, and presented his credentials to the Sultan as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from England.

Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, and her royal spouse, were still on their pleasure trip.

The Swiss Federal Assembly had elected a President, and the people of Neufchatel had rejected the new Canton Constitution.

Commercial Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL AND SOUTHAMPTON.]

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the past three days foot up 20,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation, and 1,600 for export. The market closed dull at easier, but quotably unchanged, prices.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All qualities of goods, yarns, &c., had considerably advanced.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

The Breadstuffs market has been generally quiet. The weather had been favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR quiet. Western Canal 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. WHEAT steady. Red Western, 6s. @6s 4d.; White Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. CORN dull. Yellow, 33s.; White, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. BEEF is dull. PORK steady. BACON quiet. LARD is firm, and holders demand an advance; good is quoted 57s. TALLOW is nominal; Butchers', 49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR is firm at an advance of 6d. COFFEE is quiet and unchanged. ASHES are quiet at 65s, for both Pots and Pearls. RESIN is steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is heavy at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON is firm. WHEAT and FLOUR are slightly lower. SUGAR is firm. RICE unchanged. TALLOW firm. TEA unaltered, COFFEE firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols had declined, and closed at 95⅝ for money.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Administration candidate for Congress in the Fourth District has a majority in Buchanan and Platte Counties of 1,730 over ADAMS, Opposition. It is believed that CRAIG'S majority in the District will exceed 3,000.

The official returns from St. Louis County give BARRETT, Democrat, for Congress, 7,057; BLAIR, 6,631, and BRECKENRIDGE, 5,656. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by from one to three hundred majority. In the Fifth District WOODSON is reelected for Congress by about 600 majority. ANDERSON, in the Second District, will get upwards of 4,000 majority. Scattering returns from the Seventh District indicate NOELL'S election over ZEIGLER by a large majority. In the Fourth District CRAIG will be reelected by about 3,000 majority.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Leavenworth advices of the 4th have been received per express to Boonville 7th.

Complete returns of Leavenworth County give a majority of 1,748 against the bill. Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin Counties increase the majority against the bill to 4,704. The total vote of these Counties as received is 6,846. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 13,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000. Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill, and 10 for it. Lecompton gave 122 against the bill, and 27 for it. Nothing has yet been received from the Southern and Western Counties.

The Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The new government was announced this morning, as follows:—

Premier	Mr. Carter,
Attorney General for the East	Mr. McDoual.
Attorney General for the West	Mr. Galt.
Inspector General	Mr. Alleyn.
Provincial Secretary	Mr. Belleau.
Speaker of the Legislative Council	Mr. Sicotte.
Com'sioner of the Public Works	Mr. Rose.
Solicitor General for the East	Mr. Ross.
President of the Council	Mr. Van Koughnet.
Com'sioner of the Crown Lands	Mr. Smith.
Postmaster General	Mr. Sherwood.
Receiver General	Mr. Allibone.

With the exception of Messrs. GALT, BELLEAU and SHERWOOD, all the foregoing were members of the late McDonald administration.

Army Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

General HARNEY, Major BELL, Captain PLEASANTON and Surgeon WRIGHT, arrived here last evening. The councils between General HARNEY and the Cheyennes, at Cottonwood Springs, and with the Pawnees, near Fort Kearney, resulted in their pledging themselves not to molest the whites, and promising to remain in peace with each other.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Nova Scotian*, with Liverpool advices of the 28th ult., is now due at this port, but has not yet been signaled off the River du Loup station.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Health—The Secretary of the Navy—The Paraguay Expedition—The New Ten Millions Loan—The Monroe Doctrine to be Enforced, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Private letters state that the President will return on Tuesday or Wednesday. His health is much improved.

The Secretary of the Navy will leave in a day or two for his home, his health being entirely restored. During his absence he will inspect the different Navy-Yards on the sea-coast.

The Paraguay Expedition will not be much longer delayed—the policy to be pursued having been definitely determined upon.

The *Fulton*, now at the Washington Navy-Yard, caused considerable apprehension of yellow fever on the part of our citizens, and a meeting or two of the Board of Health, but it now appears that he fears were groundless. Her injuries are being rapidly repaired by a large number of workmen. The Expedition will not be delayed on her account.

The bids for the Ten Millions Loan of Treasury Notes will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow at 10 o'clock. I am credibly informed that Mr. RIGGS will to-morrow morning put in a bid covering the whole amount. The gross amount for which bids have been received will sum up between fifty and sixty millions, which will run the Treasury Notes up to between three and four per cent premium.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug 8.

Colonel RIPLEY, Major RAMSAY and Captain MAYNADIER, appointed by the Secretary of War, under that part of the act of June last which makes an appropriation "for the alteration of old arms, so as to make them breech-loading ar

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

NUMBER TWO.

The Adirondack Peaks—Magnificent Prospect—Mount Tahawus—The Indian Pass—New Route—A high Precipice—Attractions for Travelers—A Backwoodsman Homesick—Strength of Habit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOWER SARANAC, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

MY DEAR R.: The little clearing where we staid last night is destined, in my opinion, to be as well known in a few years as Catskill Mountains or the White Mountains of New-Hampshire. I had never heard of it before, and am surprised that its peculiar location has not attracted more attention A man by the name of SCOTT has cleared a piece of land here, with no neighbor within two miles of him It is on a high plateau, right in the very heart of the Adirondack peaks. You are surrounded, as in some of the little Alpine valleys, with the most imposing mountain masses, and so near they almost make you shudder. Mount Tahawus, like King Saul, head and shoulders above all his brethren, with his round and naked head resting serenely in the heavens; Mount Macintyre, with its distorted and savage outline; Mount McMartin, and that fearful assemblage of peaks that surround them, pushing and shouldering each other, summit crowding above summit, ridge folding away upon ridge against the clear sky, rise above you and hem you in on one side; while White-Face, with its colossal proportions, with another host of Titanic forms, which it seems to have suddenly summoned into its presence, press upon you, and stretch away in long and stately procession on the other. It looks like a fortress built by the gods, some of the bastions of which tower more than a mile high in the heavens, and whose irregular stupendous walls of granite would withstand any shock short of Omnipotent power. I looked upon the solitary dweller in the midst of so much savage grandeur, beauty and sublimity with a good deal of curiosity. It seemed a suitable place for Jupiter to dwell in, grand, gloomy and alone; but why should this man thus isolate himself from his race, and pitch his habitation amid these savage mountains? His answer to my inquiry for the reason in so doing was simple and practical enough. He found this piece of table-land excellent soil for farming purposes. So in fact it was but I hinted that most of his transactions in produce must be with himself.

But the superb view here obtained of the Adirondack masses, though the finest beyond all comparison I have ever seen from their bases, is not the only attraction this place presents. The view from the top of Mount Tahawus, embracing, as it does, nearly three hundred miles of forest, lake and mountain, is one of the most striking and peculiar that our country affords. The closely surrounding peaks, gloomy and stern—the multitude of lakes of every shape and size, dotted with islands and framed in green—the deep interminable gashes in the forest, showing where the broad deep, but invisible, river flows—the innumerable ridges that lap and enfold each, till the whole seem involved in an inextricable labyrinth—and where the mountains melt away into gentler swells, the ocean of vast green billows that roll on towards the distant horizon, combine to make it one which leaves an impression on the beholder that he can never forget. Yet the ascent of this mountain has been such a difficult task that few ever attempt it. When I formerly ascended it no human foot had profaned its summit for six years. I took my guide from the Adirondack iron works' which themselves were twenty-five miles from a traveled highway. From this far starting point it was considered two hard days' work to go to the summit and back, with a night in the woods. Severe as the task was, I did not regret it. But from his house, SCOTT told me, it was only seven miles to the foot of the mountain, with a good path and a comparative easy ascent. It was the same distance to the famous Indian Pass. To give the finishing touch to this collection of fine scenery a new road to it is planned, which, of itself, will be a sufficient curiosity to tempt the traveler in. Mr. CAMPBELL—brother of Judge CAMPBELL, formerly of your City—got a bill through Legislature last Winter appropriating the taxes of non-resident land-owners in the vicinity to the repairing of this mountain road. While examining the route he came across an old hunter who offered to show him a way to avoid the mountain altogether. It is now some six miles of ascent and descent, and it occupies nearly as many hours to traverse them. Near this road and wholly unknown before, Mr. C. informs me there is a cleft in the mountain parting it from summit to base through which a road can be made of so easy a grade that a horse may trot almost the whole distance. Through this savage gorge the traveler will pass awe struck at the terrific scenery around him. In one place the rock towers *fourteen hundred* feet above him. This is three hundred feet higher than the precipice in the Indian Pass, and the highest that I know of this side of the Rocky Mountains. Of itself, without reference to the scenery to which it will be only the stupendous gateway, it will be well worth a visit. Imagine such a wonderful assemblage of sublime and varied scenery remaining unknown in the heart of New-York State, and in two days' travel from the metropolis. Picture yourself starting some Summer evening from New-York, and the second day in the afternoon, slowly winding through this terrific gorge into which the sunlight ventures timorously and but for a moment—gazing on the confused wreck around you left by some former convulsion of nature, or pausing reverently under the beetling cliff on whose far top the waving pines are dwindled to mere shrubs, and then when the sun is about to bury himself in the ocean of peaks beyond, emerge on the plateau I have attempted to describe—would it not be a day long to be remembered? The next morning you ascend Mount Tahawus, and obtain one of the most wonderful views on this continent, The succeeding day you visit the Indian Pass, and in the afternoon trot down through the woods to the lower Saranac, where the road ends. Here, at MARTIN'S, you have an excellent bed, an excellent table, with trout and venison *ad libitum*, and can loiter and fish and hunt in the vicinity, or take a boat and a guide, and go through lakes dotted with islands, through ponds, along rivers, unmarred by the hand of man, a hundred miles, and not be compelled to walk, altogether, further than from the City Hall to Union square.

I trust Mr. C. will not be disappointed in his road, for when once completed the other terminus to Lake Champlain, although not a bad country road now, will be put in better condition, and this region become the Alps of the North.

The morning after we reached SCOTT'S, was misty, the clouds ran low, at times enfolding the mountains to their waists with gleams of sunshine between. At times the whole shifting canopy would slowly lift as if unseen hands were rolling up a vast curtain to reveal the glories beyond.

While loitering about I saw a little boy some 10 or 12 years of age, barefoot, with his pantaloons rolled up, coming across the field with a fishing-pole in his hand. Looking into his basket I saw some 30 or 40 nice brook-trout which he had been catching for our breakfast. He had taken them all in half an hour. Fresh from the cool mountain stream they furnished a capital breakfast.

While the party were getting ready, I had quite a conversation with SCOTT, who, instead of being taciturn and sombre as I supposed a man living alone amid such mountains would be, is a great wag, and bubbling over with humor. From what strange source he draws his fun, I could not divine. Nothing, I should imagine, could be more dreary than this solitary spot, especially in Winter. With these towering mountains standing white and cold against the wintry heavens—the snow five feet deep on the level—the single highway blocked with drifts, and the wind howling and shrieking through the deep gorges, I should suppose a man would feel lonely and desolate, beyond expression. I asked him if he never *did* get lonely. "No," he said, "I never was lonely but twice in my life, and then I *was* in *New-York City*. Both times I was there I got *very homesick*."

What creatures of habit and education we are! The Highland Chief finds the lowland castle all too confined and cramped for his free heart. The Arab spurns the city, and joyously scans the open plain.

"With his trusty firelock in his hand,
The only law of the desert land."

The Laplander must have his reindeer—the Esquimaux his dogs and seal oil—the backwoodsman the forest and freedom from conventional restraints—from each and all of which the town-bred man turns wearily to the comforts and luxuries and enervating pleasures of city life. But who is right—who is the wiser man after all? H.

NUMBER THREE.

The Lower Saranac—Weather-Bound—Boy Drowned—Democratic Guides—An Original Sam's Ideas of Bostonians—Best way of Camping Out—Pleasant Acquaintances—Arrival of a Camping Party of Ladies—Their appearance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOWER SARANAC, July.

MY DEAR R: I am house-bound by a cold rain. The morning we left SCOTT'S was anything but promising, but as we descended to the Au Sable river the sun came out warm and bright again. Coming to a blacksmith's shop, we stopped to repair our broken wagon. While this was doing, I rigged my rod and tried the Au Sable. The stream was low and the sun bright, so that if there were any large trout in the pools they would not have made themselves visible, but the small ones were every where. I believe in two hours I could have caught more than I could have carried.

From SCOTT'S to MARTIN'S, here on the Lower Saranac, it is about thirteen miles. After passing through a settlement of two or three houses, the road goes all the way through a forest of fir trees. We had loitered on our route, so that it was one o'clock before we reached the lake. This sheet of water forms one extremity of the extraordinary group of lakes that stretch a hundred miles through the forest, with any quantity of smaller parallel lakes or ponds, not half of which have ever been visited, except by the Indian or hunter.

One log-house is visible from MARTIN'S, occupied by a guide, whose little boy, four years old, had just been brought in dead. Playing with a younger brother in the water, he had slipped from a log and was drowned. The little survivor tried every way to help him out, but finding his strength insufficient, hurried home for help, but too late. As you look down the lake from MARTIN'S, its farther extremity is hid by numerous islands that are sprinkled in profusion over its surface. Boats, fishing-rods and guns are the chief staple here, and I had got but partly through examining the different modelled rifles belonging to sportsmen like us on their way to the woods, when I heard the welcome announcement that dinner was ready. Venison steaks, lake and brook trout in abundance, furnished a meal fit for a king

After dinner, there was a heavy shower of rain, which, leaving a blue sky as it passed off, promised a cool and pleasant to-morrow. But the wind, after veering and shifting for some time, finally settled down stubbornly in the northeast, and blew cold and cheerless. With a heavy sigh, I remarked, "I am afraid we are in for it;" and sitting down, took up "Sparrowgrass," and tried to read. As evening drew on, it became so cold that a fire was built in the stove around which we gathered. Every thing is Democratic in the woods, and several guides, engaged to go out with different parties the coming week, dropped in to have a chat with the gentlemen. One of these, whom they called "SAM," was an original. He was a capital guide, willing, cheerful, a good cook and strong as an ox. Standing full six feet in his stockings, he thought no more of putting his boat on his head, paddles, oars and all, and carrying it for three miles, over streams and logs and hills, and through swamps, than I would an empty basket. SAM has only one fault—his tongue never stops. He says a great many queer, laughable things, and a great deal that is "stale, flat and unprofitable." Still he is an honest, kind, capable and accommodating guide. Last year he went out with a party from Boston and Cambridge, and his democratic notions received a shock, from which he will never recover. His harmless rattle was considered disrespectful, and SAM, who had never before seen anybody too good for him, was taken wholly aback by the distance at which he was kept. He was treated simply as a paid servant at home. This was a new revolution to him. In his long life in the woods he had seen nothing like it before. A rollicking free-and-easy set he had always been with hitherto, and so much stateliness and dignity in camp-life, quite bewildered him. He said, however, that he had his revenge on one of them. On a long and uneven carrying place, over which he was floundering, with his boat on his head, the gentleman began to grumble at the difficulties of the way, and repeatedly asked SAM if there was no way for him to get across, except by walking. "Yes," replied the latter at last, "Ketch a sucker, and put him between your legs and scull over." SAM said that ever after the man regarded him as some strange animal, whose company should be carefully avoided. His dislike of Bostonians and Cambridge men, as he calls them, has become chronic, and he will run on for hours about them. He has a large tent, which my companions wish to take along with them. But I dislike tents; they are heavy to carry, in a rain they are damp, and you are afraid to build up those roaring fires near them, which make a bark shanty so comfortable, by serving the double purpose of driving off the musquitoes, and of keeping you warm. They were, however, determined to strike a bargain with SAM, and I, who had hitherto been a mere listener, asked him how many his tent would hold. "Just two Boston men, I have tried it—they will fill it full, but it will hold *six New-Yorkers easy*." "Why SAM," I replied, "I did not know the Bostonians were so much larger than New-Yorkers." "Well, they are," said he; "I have measured them with my tent. One takes up just as much room as three New-Yorkers." "It seems to me," I added, "that you bear the Bostonians some malice. What is the matter—why don't you like them?" He drew himself up, *a la* WEBSTER, and in a severe grave tone replied, "Sir, *they have got more dignity than dollars*." Pretty fair hits, those, for a backwoodsman.

The Sabbath morning dawned cold and dreary, and a drizzling rain from the northeast made lake and shore look sad and sombre. I strolled out to the boat-shop and was somewhat startled to come upon MARTIN rudely staining the pine coffin for the guide-boy, who was to be taken in the afternoon to a little settlement on the Au Sable and buried. The breakfast table was dull, the two ladies looked disappointed, and indoors and outdoors everything seemed uncomfortable. A northeast storm is welcome nowhere, but enough on the sea coast, and still worse in the woods. Two gentlemen, however, contributed very much to relieve the tedium of the day by their account of parties that had been in and out. Dr. R., formerly of New-York, and Mr. B., have been here all Summer, and design to remain till Fall. They came in invalids, but are now as robust as lions. Having been here so long they consider new comers as rather guests, and pleasanter hosts could not be found. Two more thorough gentlemen and agreeable companions one could not wish to meet in or out of the woods.

Towards noon, as I was looking down or up the lake, for it is both down and up, (the outlet being a little over midway on one side,) I saw in the narrow channe between two islands, nearly two miles distant, three row boats approaching. There was no place to come from but the woods, and it was evident they were some camping party coming in. As they drew near I discovered that two of the boats contained ladies. It was raining steadily, and they were apparently taking a cold bath. When the boats reached shore I saw, however, that they were well protected with gentlemen's india-rubber overcoats and rubber boots, so that in a few minutes after they came out of their chrysalis state they stood in their short dresses and Turkish trowsers as dry as though they had just emerged from their own apartments. They were the party of Judge E——, of Vermont, and had been up as far as Long Lake, at the foot of which they had encamped. The ladies were over their trip, and instead of grumbling at the mosquitoes and flies that had tormented them, and the cold rain through which they had been so long rowing, expressed great regret that they were compelled to leave the woods. These lakes dotted with islands—these dark solemn rivers running all day long, almost without a sound, through the still forest—the distant mountain views—the wildness and beauty that perpetually surround them, have a greater charm for the ladies than even the fine sporting has for gentlemen.

Yours truly, H.

TENNESSEE.

A Text Without a Sermon—Wild Scenery of the Cumberland Mountains—The Approach to Nashville New Building—The Capitol—Characteristics of the People—The "Foreign Element"—Slavery in Tennessee—How Wealthy Planters Live—The Hermitage—The Climate of Nashville—Growth and Advantages of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, July 18, 1858.

Denizens of cities on this continent, who would realize that they indeed live in "a great country," should not spend the Summer months at watering-places near home. A minister of the gospel of Nature, preaching from such a text, might find "sermons in stones" among the lofty mountains of East Tennessee The fashionable idlers at Newport and Saratoga, if by some potent magic—nothing less effectual than witchcraft probably could induce them to desert their favorite haunts—if by an incantation in Latin, or some other tongue unknown to them, they could be suddenly transported to the brink of some one of the wild chasms in this American Switzer and, they would leave off polking for the rest of their lives, and fall to studying geology. There is many a Mecca in the mountains which traverse this country, to which those to whom Nature is Allah might make pleasant pilgrimages, and find profit (no pun intended) in it; but there is no range this side of the Rocky Mountains at which a more varied supply of the best that Nature affords, and withal more temperately seasoned, can be "cooked up," than the traveler who enters Tennessee from Western Virginia will meet with. There lofty piles of rock stand like huge tombstones beside yawning graves that make the gazer giddy; caves of unexplored extent tunnel the mountains; curious petrifactions and remains of animals that have long ceased to exist are found in the Cumberland Mountains, strange figures are moulded in the solid limestone rock; rivers, rivulets and medicinal springs, whirlpools and waterfalls, are there; while fertile valleys, teeming with spontaneous products, wooded slopes and rich table lands are rolled out like variegated tapestries at the foot of the peaks or level with their summits. The recently opened route by which New-York is joined with Nashville by an unbroken chain of Railroads,—through in three days,—passes through some of the most sublime and beautiful scenery in East Tennessee. Lookout Mountain, near Chatanooga, has historial associations which heighten the effects of its grandeur. In the times of the early settlers, the Indians overlooked the surrounding country from its summit, and their sentinels stationed there warned them of the approach of the white hunters; but "once upon a time," as the story goes, the red warriors were negligent and unwatchful, and the pale faces stole upon their slumbers and destroyed a whole tribe of them. Around this mountain the railroad winds and passes through a most picturesque country before it reaches Nashville.

Here the traveler still finds much to interest him. If building one's house upon a rock be incontrovertible evidence of wisdom then are the inhabitants of Nashville incontrovertibly sapient. Beneath the entire city a *stratum* of blue limestone, but a few feet below the surface, is imbedded, so that the foundation of every building is of necessity dug out with powder.

The occupation of each town lot for building purposes is signalized by saltpetre explosions, and the rapidity with which the city is growing is guaged by the frequency of these discharges. Of late Nashville has had a perfect Fourth of July of it daily. Since the completion of the Southern, Eastern and Western railroad connections, and the commencement of railroads to the northward, connecting with the Southwestern roads from New-York—by which, when finished, Nashville can be reached from New-York in a little over *two days*—the business of the place has taken a new start, and new dwellings and warehouses are rising in every quarter. One of the most elegant of the new edifices—to be completed by the 1st of January—will be the newspaper office which Messrs. E. G. EASTMAN & Co., editors and proprietors of the Nashville *Union and American*, the leading paper of the State, are erecting, corner of Cherry and Church streets, opposite the Post-Office. It will be five stories high, the first story of cast iron and the rest of brick.

The new Capitol, now nearly completed,—it was commenced Jan. 3, 1845,—is deservedly the pride of Nashville and of the State. It is situated on a hill in the centre of the city, 197 feet above the level of the Cumberland River. From this elevation a magnificent view of the city and of the adjacent country on all sides, extending to the mountains, is presented. The building, which has cost over $1,000,000, is of mixed Grecian architecture Its figure is a parallelogram, 140 feet by 270. It is surrounded by a terrace 17 feet in width and 6 feet in height, flagged with stone, with flights of steps in the centre of each front, opposite the doors of entrance. There are 28 fluted columns, 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, ornamenting the four porticoes with the most elaborately wrought capitals; the north and south porticoes are finished with pediments containing ceilings of stone, and the east and west porticoes are surmounted by parapets; those of the north and south are Octostyle, and those of the east and west Hexastyle. The columns of the principal story rest upon bases six feet square.

The building consists of a Doric basement, supporting, on its four fronts, porticoes of the Ionic order, taken from the example of the Erectheum at Athens. In the centre rises a tower above the roof, to the height of eighty feet; the superstructure of which is after the order of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens. The whole structure is composed of fossilated limestone, hewn and chiseled from quarries in the neighborhood of Nashville, the blocks weighing from six to ten tons. It is a beautiful stone, and resembles marble, but is said to be much more durable. The entire building, interior and exterior, is constructed with this material The Capitol, overtowering the city, is the conspicuous object which first attracts the attention of the approaching traveler, and gives him from the first a good impression of the place, which a further acquaintance with it is not calculated to remove

The people of Tennessee and the circumjacent country have characteristics which distinguish them essentially from the inhabitants of the Atlantic States. There is none of that Yankee cautiousness and reserve among them which is peculiar to New Yorkers especially. The people of the Southwest are habitually more open-hearted and less on their guard. The reason is obvious; they are not so accustomed to every-day dealings with rogues; the foreigners, among whom there are the greatest number of impostors, have not yet found their way in large numbers to Tennessee. In Nashville, and the other large towns, Irish laborers are occasionally seen working side by side with the negroes: on the rivers, and on the railroads in process of construction, they are employed; but for the most part the Hibernian countenance and brogue are little known in Tennessee. Men, women, and corn grow tall and ripen rapidly here. The men are large, square-built, and fine-looking; the women rosy and round; and the corn grows up as soon as it is planted, almost, and attains a height of from 15 to 20 feet. The people of Tennessee are tenacious of their rights, and they regard slaveholding as one of them; yet there are few extremists of the South Carolina School among them, and in the eastern and middle parts of the State where little cotton is raised, there are comparatively few slaves. The laws and public opinion of Tennessee frown upon the ill-treatment of the negro by his master, and few cases of excessive punishment are recorded.

The wealthy men here are very wealthy, and enjoy their wealth; indeed there are very few poor people in Nashville. I visited one of the wealthiest planters in this vicinity, Gen. HARDING, a few days ago. He has 5,000 acres of land near the city, most of it in a high state of cultivation. A thousand acres of it are laid out in a park stocked with deer, buffalo, and elk. Gen. HARDING'S blood-horses, however, are more celebrated than his plantation. One of them, *—Childe Harold*,—is a noted racer. "The Hermitage,"—Gen. JACKSON'S residence,—is a few miles from Nashville, and is, of course, much visited by strangers, most of whom carry away with them hickory walking-sticks cut from the trees near the tomb of the Ex-President. "The Hermitage" has been so frequently described that it would be superfluous for me to say anything about it, further than concerns its present condition. The dwelling appears to be in good repair, but the grounds are not in excellent order The State of Tennessee owns the property, but Major JACKSON, the adopted son of "Old Hickory," resides there with his family. The son of Major JACKSON, a fine-looking young man, who is said to bear a striking resemblance to General JACKSON, has just graduated at the West Point Academy, and is at home awaiting a commission in the United States Dragoons There are many other places of interest in and about Nashville; the University, the Medical College, the Penitentiary and the Female Seminary, are all fine buildings; the private dwellings are generally handsome buildings of antique architecture; the market is a model market, and a number of dry-goods warehouses, recently erected, are ornaments to the business part of the city. The house which was once the residence of Ex-President POLK, is pointed out to the traveler—a substantial old mansion of unpretending architecture.

The climate of this region is most salubrious. During the hot weather, which, I see by the TIMES, has been prevailing in your City, it has not by any means been oppressively warm here, and I am assured by "the oldest inhabitants" that they have no warmer weather than they have had since I arrived here. Tennessee is, in fact, a Southern State with a Northern climate nearly but neither the heat nor the cold are so intense here as in New-York. The great resources of the State are yet to be developed. Nashville has but just commenced its career as a business place and already it is a thriving emporium. With its increasing facilities for trade, its advantageous situation—very nearly in the centre of the Union—its railroad and steamboat connections, its climate and its people, nothing but an infringement of the natural laws which govern all mundane progress, can prevent its steady growth and rapid improvement. C.

PICTURES—HOW TO LOOK AT THEM.

Art-Lecture by "Ik Marvel."

NEW HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

The fifth and last of the course of lectures upon Art which have been given in connection with the exhibition of paintings in the Alumni Building, was delivered on Saturday afternoon, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., (Ik Marvel.) A select audience assembled in the elegant hall of the "Brothers in Unity," listened with great delight, while in familiar style he discoursed about pictures and how to look at them.

Mr. MITCHELL happily introduced his subject by observing that he was a farmer, a practical farmer, yet he counted no clover crop perfect without its bloom, and no pasture hill side altogether what nature intended it should be, until the May sun had come and stamped it over with the fiery brand of dandelions. Throughout the vegetable world, with only rare exceptions, growth is assured and sealed with blossoms; so in matters social and moral, progress is not ended nor all that we can bring under the convenient term civilization fully compacted and perfected until set off with the coronal bloom of Art. He rejoiced that the exhibition of paintings had taken place under the auspices of the College, and this the more because the prevailing opinion of the country has been that this College and most of our colleges have ignored hitherto those subtler graces of mind which grow by an education of the eye and which care the teachings of art. Indeed that long line of brick buildings (referring to the old row of College edifices) has seemed to say for many a year: "We are practical men here; we do not care for appearances; we make thorough scholars, men who can argue well and preach solid sermons." Bu meantime there has been growing up another line of buildings behind these, which have carried a different voice through the chinks of the front wall, saying: "Wait a little, give us time and money, and you shall see that we do care for appearances;" and now this same voice has found brilliant outgush in a gallery of paintings. The refinement that comes of learning, to have full effect as in education, must be not only appreciativet but, in our country at least, widely distributive. It must find some way of reflecting itself, not only upon a class blackboard or in a College thesis, but widely and popularly. Now the arts offer this medium for the reflection of a cultivated taste Not that cultivated men should turn artists, but they should be zealous in commendation of the good things in Art, and in censure of the bad. While they go on to call every roof good that does not leak, and every portrait well enough, if it be recognized, our Art-growth will lack all vitality, and the refinement that education bestows have only one-sided expression, losing half of its reformatory power.

It must be remembered that encouragement of Art does not lie wholly in the purchase of great paintings, or the construction of great buildings. To appreciate Art is to encourage Art. An Emperor may command paintings by the rood almost, but the Imperial command has not so much in it to light up and give force to the artist's endeavor as the visit, perhaps, of some poor Arab woman, who sees and knows the yellow mountains he has painted, who feels in all her veins the torrid heats lurking under the purple shadows,—who sees and knows the lost kindred trampled down,—who feels, as she never felt before, an overwhelming sense of her desolated home, of her desolated country, and falls fainting before the picture. Those who come to look at paintings with serious intent to discern what good is in them, to yield to what tenderness or charity, or simple truth, may find expression in them, are so far encouraging Art. And if the memory of them is carried away to lighten labor, to quicken the eye,—if the harmonies of form or color are allowed to prevail in the choice of a carpet, or a paper-hanging, or a bit of porcelain, so far Art is encouraged

But it is not to be supposed that all which the word Art embraces lies in a gallery of pictures, or in a hundred galleries. Every good building which is admired, every tastefully arranged home which is entered upon lovingly, every dainty bit of shrubbery or flower-patch that is cherished, is making one an art-lover and an art-patron. The man who has no soul for these things is no true lover of Art. He may talk admiringly of paintings because of some novelty that bewitches the eye; he may buy great paintings as he would buy upholstering, but you may be sure there is no hollow in his heart which the sight of a great painting fills up There is in the world an immense deal of art-dissipation, of dawdling over pictures as one idles over frontispieces and title pages in a book-shop, without ever a dip for what marrow may lie there Now, it is not to be supposed that art-knowledge and the love that comes by knowledge will ooze into people's brains through their eyes by mere force of gravity Nothing worth the having ever enters the mind and keeps there except the mind grapple it with vigor These views lead to the topic of the lecture, *How to look at Paintings*. First of all, they should be looked at *seriously*—that is, with a due consideration of the artist's calling and his work, not as if one were looking into a kaleidoscope, or a boy's soap-bubbles. Whatever of good is seen in the artist's work did not come by chance, but honest, pains-taking labor and thought were at the bottom of it. What is measured by an eye-cast may have cost the labor of years. If Art is worth anything, it is worth serious regard. The artworker contributes as he best knows how to our advancement in refinement and taste, and he ought to weigh the worth of his endeavor, the vigor, the truth, the power which he can throw into it, as he would weigh the vigor and the truth which a man can throw into his pleas. Again, pictures should be looked at *honestly*. There are dishonest people, untortunately, everywhere, but there is no place where more reputable dishonest people are in the habit of going than in a picture-gallery. It is so easy to be dishonest, in our opinions, about pictures, to like them because they are old, or because they are noted, or because we think we ought to like them, or for any reason but the honest one—because we really *do* like them. It is a hard thing to say always what we think about paintings. A friend has just bought what he calls two capital pieces, and invites you to his house You are his guest; it is hard to say "*trash*," and so easy to say "*very fine*," "*capital*." But in a gallery, having paid the admission fee, we are by no means guests. There, at least, let every one be honest.

Having looked honestly, the observer should consider what it is that charms him about a picture, and not go away with the vague notion of its prettiness If it is truth, likeness to nature, then let this truth be reckoned up; let it be considered whether it is simple truth which makes up the merit of the picture—whether it is all the imagination craves. The aim of the artist, his animating purpose, must also be discovered—whether it is to delight us with figures of grace and beauty, or is it the literal rendering of some simple, natural truth? Let him be judged accordingly. Is it the expression of some noble sentiment, as of Courage, Faith or Hope? Let one ask himself whether he has seen courage wear such a front, or Hope give such a liquid joy to the eye. In judging of animal portraiture, it must be remembered that the sphere of the artist is limited by exterior observation He cannot enter into the feelings of a dog; he knows no form of expression but what close watchfulness of animal habit will give him It is not so with a child. He enters into the heart there; he translates from within, and by secret sympathy can paint truthfully scenes he never saw. And yet a great artist may seize upon mere animal figure as a type, and by some lien of humanity so overwrap the brute representation as to sublime it An example from sculpture will illustrate this. An artist has wrought the image of a lion—the beast is in his death agony—the mane is bristling, the nostrils distended, the eyes half closed, his claws fasten convulsively upon the rock. One may never have seen a lion in his death struggle, but he feels that if seen it would appear thus. He admires the workmanship, and is half awed by the terrible cheat of brute rage and suffering. But no human lien attaches, no sentiment is awakened, the sensibilities are numb, the observer passes on and forgets But now place this lion just as he is wrought in the side of a rocky cliff near to the Swiss city of Lucerne Out of that rock where his claw fastens, cut a simple shield, and on that shield a *fleur de lis*, the symbol of the Bourbons. What now? A history of human passion, endurance, slaughter has by that simple symbol of the Bourbon Kings linked itself with the animal agony. The story is well known: the men of Lucerne made the guard of a French King; Paris rose upon the King, but the Swiss defenders, true to their oaths, girt him round and beat back the assailants until every man of them bit the dust. Lucerne reared a monument to her brave ones. The lion is the monument, the dying beast wrought out of the living rock repeats from year to year the story of Swiss heroism. It is no mere beast now. The spear-thrust and the *fleur de lis* give it a human story. The sensibilities are touched, the imagination quickened, and the whole thought flames with the conception of the marble-master THORWALDSEN.

Mr MITCHELL proceeded to speak of the conditions under which pictures should be viewed, according to their character, illustrating his remarks by a reference to the different effects produced upon himself by MICHAEL ANGELO'S "Last Judgment," as viewed at noonday, in the midst of a noisy group, and as again looked at by twilight, when the smoke of incense was rising before it, and solemn music filled the chapel. Having made mention of critics, the speaker took occasion to pass some strictures upon several of the public buildings of the city. New-Haveners might admire their State-House, but Mr. RUSKIN would tell them that it is detestable; first, because it is Greek, and has no American meaning; secondly, because it is half-plaster, and so a sham. In conclusion, he remarked that the painting world is the type world, and hat the noble sentiments which artists represent ought to be carried by every man in his life. J. C. H.

A Suspension-Bridge Over Harlem River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York and the County of Westchester are divided, as all the world knows, by a little Tiber-like stream, of no very distinguished reputation, called the "Harlem River." At no very distant period this little stream, which is now almost unknown, except as the northern boundary of New-York City, is destined to a wider fame and a better reputation.

Where One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-street crosses New-York Island from the Hudson to the Harlem, this latter river is spanned by a series of majestic arches and piers, forming what is known as the "High Bridge," and presenting one of the grandest exhibitions of ponderous masonry of which I have any knowledge. This noble Bridge is sustained by 15 stone arches—is 1,450 feet in length, and 114 feet above high water. It was builded, and is used, only to convey the waters of the Croton River into this City; and there is a grateful harmony in the grandeur of the work and the vastness of the purpose to which it is applied. Upon the margin of this little stream, and beneath the shadows of these majestic arches, with leaf and branch above, and the sparkling waters at my feet, nestles my cottage home; and my eye daily rests upon those Roman arches which overhang my head, and my mind runs back to the days when Rome was in her ancient glory, with *her* aqueducts, and columns, and arches which still remain to attest the greatness and grandeur of the Imperial City, and then I contemplate that coming period, when this half-fledged metropolis in which we live shall have seen her long career, and History shall tell of her years of brilliant culmination and of dreary decay, until at last, like that haughty city of the Cæsars, sharing all mortal doom, her columns and arches, her pride and glory, shall crumble and perish. Standing, and looking over the parapets of the "High Bridge," the eye takes in a scene of rare picturesque beauty and along the sloping banks of the little stream which gently murmurs beneath your feet, there is rapidly gathering a population which will increase with the wealth and growth of the City, until the borders of the Harlem, closely dotted with cottage and castle, shall attest the chastened taste, which follows the bright track of ripened cultivation.

At the last session of the late Legislature an appropriation was made for the improvement of this river, and various enterprises are now in progress, which are intended to connect the Hudson with Long Island Sound, and the banks of the Harlem, by means of a line of small steamers, with the business sections of the City. An application was likewise made to the Legislature to convert the "High Bridge" into a highway from the City into Westchester. This measure did not meet with favor and was not adopted

I have grouped these few facts of history, in connection with the "High Bridge" and the little modest tributary which fringes the northern margin of this City, in order to prepare the reader to receive with favor my proposal to span the Harlem with a Wire Suspension Bridge: which proposal I have desired to present so intelligibly that it will not only appear a feasible project, but a measure of high utility, of cheap and easy construction, and an ornament and honor to the City. I would hang this wire bridge immediately above the "High Bridge," some four or five feet above the coping stones of the parapets: and I would have it constructed with such artistic skill and taste as to form a harmonious capital to the existing structure beneath.

The "High Bridge" is an honorable work of art, of incalculable value to the City, and too vitally important to be put at hazard by an appropriation to any subordinate purpose. This Bridge is now used by visitors, who cross and recross its unfinished foot-way; and for this purpose, and for the use of pedestrians generally, it should be appropriately finished: while the wire bridge above it should form a graceful, airy roof and awning, with ample "room and verge enough" for two carriage tracks of generous width

I am not an artist, nor am I presumptuous enough to present a plan in detail for the structure, the outlines of which I have only desired to suggest; but give me a little more room to add, that I do not propose to connect the two structures, so as to throw any portion of the sustaining force upon the "High Bridge," and yet, so to connect them with braces of iron, running in sliding grooves, that the present structure will give firmness and steadiness to the lighter fabric above In the construction of this wire bridge, the "High Bridge" would form the base of operations, and furnish the scaffolding, two important items in the expense and difficulty of the undertaking. An anonymous correspondent cannot hope to arrest for a moment the intensely-absorbed public mind of New-York; and he who presumes to write for the public, may wisely venture further, and raise the visor which conceals his person, and claim from those to whom his name is known, whatever attention that name, however humble, can draw to the consideration of his opinions and his subject.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

The Teachers' State Association.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The first hour of this morning's session was frittered away in quibbling about points of order and the expediency of striking out a trifling clause in the minutes of yesterday. This important point having been settled to the satisfaction of the majority, a song was sung by the quartette, and the Association proceeded to hear the reports of various committees. These having been disposed of, some resolutions, limiting the time of the speakers, were passed. And it was time for them, unless the Association is intended as a school for the practice of parliamentary rules. The expediency of the prize system—the amendment of the school laws—the feasibility of compulsory education—the justice of paying teachers according to their capacity, instead of their sex—all have been brought up, in turn, and laid on the table for want of time; but time enough has been found to spend some hours in settling the dinner hour, making flattering speeches, and sparring about trifles generally.

An elaborate discussion upon the elaborate subject of the effect of high intellectual culture upon the respectability and efficiency of manual labor, resulted in proving to the satisfaction of the meeting that thought and labor were very fitting companions, ennobling each other; and that one could be a nobleman as well at the plough or anvil as at the bar or in the pulpit. The Hon. V. M. RICE thought that our whole system of education was radically wrong. When things were as they should be, every boy would go to school one half the day, and engage in some useful occupation during the other. "And the girls, too," added Miss ANTHONY. The discussion, which consumed the whole morning, drew forth a great variety of personal narratives, very interesting, doubtless, to the speakers themselves, but entirely foreign to the point in question The real question discussed was the Dignity of Labor.

The unfortunate report on prizes was brought up again, just before the close of the session, and discussed with considerable earnestness. The Chairman of the Committee had thrown down the gauntlet, saying that he shot to kill, and as the sentiment of the meeting was pretty equally divided on the subject, there was a large number present who were not at all willing to be killed by him. The resolution was finally sent back to the table, and the Association adjourned, to meet again in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, which was received with tumultuous cheers. The Committee appointed last year to memorialize the Legislature for a special act of incorporation, reported that they had failed to secure the desired object, whereupon it was resolved that steps should be taken to secure an act of incorporation under the general law. The election of officers for the ensuing years came next in order. OLIVER AVEY, of Buffalo, was elected President; E. S ADAMS, of Brooklyn, J. W BARKER, of Niagara Falls, W. A. WELCH, of Cattskill, and C. H. DANN, of Palmyra, Vice-Presidents; JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, Corresponding Secretary; L H CHENEY, of Onondaga, and JAMES ATWATER, of Lockport, Recording Secretaries; and CHARLES B. ANTHONY, of Albany, Treasurer.

Miss ANTHONY offered resolutions, declaring that economy, as well as the best interests, demanded that the sexes should be educated together; that the girls in our public schools be not only *allowed*, but required, to practice declamation and discussion, precisely the same as the boys now are. And that justice and economy demand the abolition of colored schools. These resolutions, by common consent, were laid upon the table.

The thanks of the Association were then tendered to the citizens of Lockport for their courtesy, after which H L. STUART addressed the meeting. Mr. STUART thought that there must be something wrong somewhere in our Academies and Colleges, for it was a well-known fact that our greatest triumphs of mechanical skill came not from our savans, but from our scientific, practical men. The idea of the Transatlantic Telegraph, the report of the glorious consummation of which had just caused their hearts to thrill, had sprung from the brain of a mechanic instead of a scholar. One reason was that a great part of our education was in the hands of our text-book makers. Children were taught very much from books and very little from facts. In the City of New-York, whose schools he knew better than those of any other locality, the system of education began nowhere, aimed nowhere, and scattered generally. There were but very few teachers that could be called individuals. He thought that children should be taught very much by things in the primary schools. And in the higher ones, language, instead of mathematics, should be the medium of culture. He would have them learn practical arithmetic, book-keeping, and the principles of mechanical science thoroughly and effectively, together with domestic economy and philosophy—in short, all that pertained to common things and common life. This Association should be the organ to correct the defects of the school system, but they could only hope to do it by union, professional sympathy, and concentration of strength. And they must not exclude the women. Woman was the natural teacher; she should be educated to think for herself, not to be the organ of somebody else On motion of Dr. LANHURST, the thanks of the Association were voted Mr. S. for his address.

Resolutions providing for Committees to prepare reports on the subjects of physical education, the

Proposed Dramatic College

From the Daily News, July 22.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Princess' Theatre, for the purpose of establishing an asylum for aged and infirm actors and actresses. A gentleman, whose name is mentioned below, had offered to grant five acres of land as the site of such an institution, and a Provisional Committee was at once formed with the view of effecting the object. It was at their instigation that the present meeting was convened.

Mr. CHARLES KEAN, who had given the use of his theatre to the Committee, occupied the chair. He was surrounded by most of the leading actors of the day, including Mr. Benjamin Webster, of the Adelphi, (Chairman of the Committee,) Mr. Planche, Mr. Harley, Mr. Nelson Lee, Mr. Robson, Mr Barney Williams, Mr. Samuel Phelps, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cullenford, Mr. A. Wigan, Mr. Kinloch, Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. William Cooke, Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr R Roxby, Mr. Swanborough, Mr. John Cooper, and others. Besides the members of the theatrical profession who supported the chair, we observed on the stage many literary, artistic and dramatic celebrities, amongst whom were Mr Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. W. R. Bell, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R. A., Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. David Roberts, R A , Mr. T. Creswick. R. A , Mr. Ellmore, R. A., and Mr. Thomas Grieve.

The body of the theatre was filled with a highly respectable auditory. The dress circle and upper tier of boxes were occupied by ladies.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that a kind and benevolent gentleman, Mr. HENRY DODD, possessing landed property in Berkshire, had volunteered to give five freehold acres for the purpose of building charitable houses for the reception of aged and worn out brothers and sisters of the stage. In addition to this liberal gift, he (Mr. KEAN) was permitted to state that this benevolent gentleman had promised to contribute 100 guineas towards the erection of those houses. [Cheers.] Assuredly they must all feel that, in this instance, wealth had been bestowed on one who truly understood the value of the blessing which heaven had vouchsafed him, his desire being to do good to his fellow-creatures, by supplying the wants of the indigent and to open a refuge for the aged and the destitute. Under these circumstances, it was their duty to strain every nerve to assist those who had engaged themselves in this noble and charitable undertaking, and he could not but feel that, as a professional body, they should be highly culpable were they to neglect in any degree to render their assistance in carrying out the intentions of those benevolent gentlemen. [Hear, hear] He would not longer detain them at the present moment, but would call upon the Honorary Secretary, Mr. CULLENFORD, to read the report of the Professional Committee. [Cheers]

Mr. CULLENFORD then read a report, of which the following is an abstract:

The immediate object was to procure sufficient funds to erect twenty buildings, ten for actors and ten for actresses. The next purpose will be to provide annuities for the occupants. At a subsequent period it may be hoped to add an educational design for the children of members of the dramatic profession; but at present the committee desire to give their whole attention to the single purpose of providing dwellings, not doubting that everything else which may be required, will be provided for. They now recommend: that the acceptance by the committee of the five acres of land from the grantor be confirmed by this meeting: that four trustees be appointed to receive a conveyance; that the title of the institution be "The Dramatic College;" that bankers be appointed; that a subscription for carrying into effect the objects contemplated be now commenced, and that gentlemen be appointed to act as stewards, in making a collection; that the proceedings of the provisional committee be approved, and that the said committee, with power to add to its number, be continued in office till the next annual general meeting; that when, in the opinion of the committee, sufficient funds have been obtained, plans and estimates for the proposed buildings be procured; that at a special general meeting the provisional committee do present a report of their opinion as to the regulations necessary for the future management of the college; the committee have reason to believe that the first two dwellings will be erected by the Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatrical Funds.

Mr. KEAN then resumed his address, observing that the proceedings of this meeting having thus far advanced, it became his duty to address a few words to the meeting on behalf of the object they had in view. First, however, in the name of the Committee, he wished to thank them for the honor they had conferred upon them by their presence here, and for the kind attention they had bestowed. This was a matter of serious import to the Stage, and one which, if successfully carried out, would afford solace to those who without such help as was now to be afforded would have nothing to look to during the barren and desolate Winter which awaited the remnant of their days. It might appear strange that no charitable institution of the kind now proposed had as yet been established for the reception of aged and worn-out members of the dramatic art. Every other occupation in life could point to some such asylum for decayed associates, but for the actor there was at present no roof provided to shield his grey hairs—no house to shelter him from the storms of life—no haven of repose towards which he could direct his tottering steps. [Hear, hear.] He would not presume to put forward as a claim that which must spring from their own sympathies: but he hoped he should be excused for saying, as an actor himself, that England was under a great obligation to actors. He did not refer to the long list of distinguished performers whose great talents delighted our ancestors, and many of whom had won for themselves monuments amongst the most illustrious of their countrymen in Westminster Abbey. But he wished to remind them of two important national legacies—the legacy of deed and the legacy of mind. The noble institution of Dulwich College was erected and endowed by the sole and unaided charity of one of the most honorable and respected men that ever passed through life, EDWARD ALLEN, the actor. And what pride must they, as a professional body, feel that the brightest literature of their country—that the works of the most comprehensive mind ever known amongst us—had been left to us by an actor. [Tremendous cheers] That man, were it not for the stage—that mighty genius would never have found vent for his inspirations were it not for the stage. That man, whose name was the pride of England—that marvel of the world, whose fame was the envy of the foreigner whilst he bowed at his shrine—that man was an actor. [Loud cheers.] The merits of these two illustrious men should alone teach them to reflect on the greatness and goodness of which the stage was capable, and to cheer the hearts of those who passed their lives in the development of an art which, when properly fostered and protected, could not fail to be a source of national pride and utility. [Hear.] Every human undertaking must advance by progressive steps. They did not expect that this project was to spring up by magic, like Aladdin's palace, but that they (the public) would now sow the seed which might hereafter expand into a rich and goodly tree—that they would lay the foundation stone of a building which might rise to a great edifice. Let them hope that this meeting was the beginning of the end, and most of them now present might be spared to witness that which was now an infant scheme grow under their auspices into vigorous and enduring manhood. Mr. KEAN then proceeded to show a touching picture of the actor in the decline of his days—his strength prostrated—old and infirm—no rest—no comfort—no joy—as his earthly scene drew towards its close—and he continued by observing that it would be hard indeed if, when he cried for help, they denied him sympathy and assistance. No, in the true spirit of Christianity they would do unto others as they would they should do unto them. Let it be remembered that in this country the actor had no reliance but upon the public—his only hope was in the hearts of his audiences—his only pension was their voluntary gift. Theatres did not receive any subsidy from the government or the municipal authorities. To the public, therefore, he must look for support, as a preservative against the mental disquietude which was often engendered by the ordeal of privation and poverty, and the British public never did and never would refuse to do that which is just and liberal, in return for lives exhausted in their service. [Hear, hear] Through their help the poorer brethren of the profession would now find a home for mind and body, where they might enjoy in comfort and repose the retrospect of bygone days, and prepare in solemn resignation for that great change which awaited all mankind. [Hear, hear.] To those who were not endowed with large means he would say, in calling upon them for their aid, "Do not hesitate because your gift be trifling." As the widow's mite was acceptable, so would be their contributions. Let them recollect that the gift became the giver and the receiver. The hour would come when they would have to account for those gifts which Providence had bestowed upon them on earth. Let them indulge a hope that at that solemn moment the Recording Angel, when he opened the book, would turn to the page on which it was written that they had helped the indigent and the destitute. [Applause.] He entreated them to remember the words of the Psalmist—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy; the Lord shall comfort him when he lieth sick upon his bed." He (Mr. KEAN) would not further encroach upon their time and patience. He feared he had already too long detained them, but before he resumed his seat he begged to express a hope that they would pardon the enthusiasm of one who felt deeply the cause he endeavored to plead. Having already mentioned the benevolent intention of the donor of the land, and the report having spoken of the manner in which the Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatrical Funds were disposed to assist them, he knew he should be excused for stating that he had received a letter from Mr. BUCKSTONE, the Treasurer of the General Theatrical Fund, to the effect that his fund was anxious to imitate the example of its elder sisters. [Cheers.] If the scheme should be so far encouraged as to enable them to carry it out satisfactorily they should commence with three of the houses at once; and he begged to take this opportunity of stating that it would afford him very sincere pleasure to hold himself responsible for the building of a fourth. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr CHARLES DICKENS came forward to propose the first resolution, which was as follows: "That the report of the Provisional Committee be adopted, and that this meeting joyfully accepts and gratefully acknowledges the gift of five acres of land referred to in the report." He said he thought he might venture to congratulate them beforehand on the pleasant circumstance that the movers and seconders of the resolution would have little to say in consequence of the comprehensiveness of the report and the statement of the Chairman. Many as the parts were in which Mr. KEAN had distinguished himself on these boards, he had never distinguished himself more than on that day in the large grasp of an artist, the generous feeling of a man, and the grace of a gentleman. [Cheers.] The dramatic art was too frequently forgotten in the excitements of this work-a-day world. Actors had to change the silks and satins of the night for the hideous coats and waistcoats of the present day, in which those now on the stage had the honor to appear before the meeting; their career was in every respect a chequered one, so that they had nothing to do but to accept the goods the gods provide. He could not help recollecting that in a few hours from that time the stage on which they stood would be converted into the scene of a cruel bore; the quality of mercy would be beautifully stated to the Venetian Council by a learned young doctor from Padua. Now they were assembled to enter upon a bond, the execution whereof that meeting would witness, and which he trusted would be one of mercy for many years to come. [Loud cheers.] Mr. DICKENS proceeded to draw a humorous contrast between the feelings which operated upon the hearts of those present and the passions which would govern the actors in the very different scene which was to be enacted on the same spot at night; the play to be performed being, as well known to the audience, "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. CRESWICK seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. T. P. COOKE proposed the second resolution: "That CHAS. KEAN, Esq., BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Esq., CHAS. DICKENS, Esq., and W. M. THACKERAY, Esq., be elected Trustees of the said College."

Mr. HARLEY seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. WEBSTER proposed the next resolution: "That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of carrying out the gift of the donor, and the intentions of the provisional Committee."

This was carried; a subscription made on the spot, after which the meeting adjourned.

ALBANY.

Meeting of the Judges—The Democratic Convention—Chances of the Party—The Canal Commissioners and Steam on the Canal, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The meeting here within the last twenty-four hours of the Judges of the various Districts to revise the rules of the Courts, of the Democratic State Committee, and the Central Railway Direction, has brought quite a number of "representative men" to town.

The meeting of Judges was, like everything else relating to our Judiciary, "under the Code," which requires the Rules to be revised every three years, I think. The meeting was not full, though numerous. Many of the ablest members of the Bench were in attendance. Several changes were made in the Rules. Some of them important both to lawyers and suitors. The new regulation that restricts lawyers to one hour speeches—or to speeches not exceeding an hour in duration—must prove a salutary reform, though it will doubtless bear, hard on that class of windy gentlemen who have little or nothing to say, and take from two to five hours to say it. This rule, if rigidly applied, will do much to arrest that slopping style of oratory which at present, in many places, at least, distinguishes the bar; for it will tend to cause advocates to prepare themselves, to study what they shall say, and to say it compactly, clearly and consequently with far greater force than when they are permitted, as they generally are, to "go swashing about," now dealing in coarse personalities, and then in pretty much everything save what is pertinent to the case in hand.

The new rule which restricts examination and admission to the bar to once a year, except in the city of Albany, goes a good ways towards nullifying the provision of the Constitution—not a very good one it must be confessed—which declares that "any male citizen of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the Courts of this State." This restriction amounts to a pretty broad intimation on the part of the collective judicial wisdom of the State, that the present free system of "every man his own lawyer," is bad in practice. The rule seems to be designed as a corrective of the Constitution, which if it had meant that examinations and admissions should take place only once in each year, would have said so. The evident theory and interest of the instrument is quite the reverse. The discussions of the Judicial Convention were of considerable interest. A factious gentleman remarked, however, that it was lamentable to think that not one of the many gentlemen of ability, eloquence and genius present would escape the doom which assailed them all; they were every one of them certainto be victims of *a new Constitution!*

You have seen that the Democrats have called their Convention for the 15th of September. The meeting of the Committee was quite full. FERNANDO WOOD was present on the inside, and DAN. SICKLES on the outside. It is presumed that thus a healthy balance was kept up. Learning wisdom from the experience of last year, the Committee directed that all questions of contested seats should be settled at home—a provision which WOOD ineffectually resisted. There was tolerable harmony, however, and the Committee got through their labors in a brief space of time. As a matter of course, the matter of candidates was considerably talked over, which served to develop who, at the present moment, are the most prominent candidates. Judge PARKER, of this city, has many friends; but it is generally conceded that his former failure has had a damaging effect. He is conceded likewise to be personally unpopular with the masses

Judge WM. F. ALLEN, of Oswego, is presented, with many strong points. As a man, his friends may safely claim him to be one of the very best, whether a candidate or not, while he is sound, moderate, and conservative in all his views. How he came to belong to that party has long been a wonder with all who know him, but I will remark, however, that he hardly knows how to be a party man, and has mixed but little in politics, preferring to gratify the real pride he has in a profession to which he is an ornament. When Judge ALLEN run last for the Supreme Bench in the Fifth District, he received all but about a dozen of the votes cast. His friends point to this fact as an evidence of his popularity. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Troy, and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, have their friends. Ex-Senator KELLY, of Dutchess, was at an early day presented with a prominence which he still maintains. But these are the most conspicuous at the present moment.

The best informed Democrats are vibrating between strong doubts and hopes touching the prospects of the party in this State. They confess that with them success depends on a number of contingencies, some of which are extremely remote. And then, again, the inharmonious condition of this party is too palpable to be disputed. Indeed, at no time since the reunion of the Hards and Softs, has there been many and so wide differences among them. It must be confessed, however, that they have strong incentives to harmony, to wit: A national Administration with its vast patronage; in other words, "the conesive power of public plunder." Touching the Lecompton issue, there seems to be a pretty general disposition among Democrats to take care of themselves in this State, and to require of the Administration the indulgence of trying their best to gain a victory, even though the Administration is not indorsed quite as unequivocally as Mr. BUCHANAN could desire—on the grounds that a victory is better than any mere paper indorsement. Hence I conclude that Popular Sovereignty, as maintained by Mr. DOUGLAS, will come very near being, if it is not plumply taken as sound doctrine by the ensuing Democratic Convention.

Canal Commissioners RUGGLES, SHERRILL and JAYCOX, with Gov. KING and several other gentlemen, left in the 11½ A. M. train to day for Rochester, to participate in the experimental trip on the long level between that city and Lockport, which is to inaugurate the era of steam on the Erie Canal. Not since the opening of the Grand Erie Canal has there been an event so important as this. Concerning the particulars thereof, your correspondent will keep the readers of the TIMES advised. RODERICK.

The Inventor of the Electric Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, under the head of "Origin and Progress of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," I notice the allusion to Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, as claiming to be the first inventor. Dr JACKSON was a passenger with Professor MORSE and others, on board the packet-ship *Sully*, from Havre to New-York, as you say, in the Summer of 1837. On his leaving Paris, Dr. JACKSON purchased the little galvanic battery, with its apparatus, still kept in his possession in Boston, which may in some future day become a *great* curiosity, as being the very first little magnetic instrument that has been the means of all the subsequent and wonderful events of the magnetic telegraph above and *below* land and sea. It must be well known to all the passengers on board the *Sully* Many of them I hope may be still living, who can testify to the fact of seeing Dr. JACKSON'S experiments on the deck of the *Sully*, on the voyage above-named, who, in his usual open, frank manner, explained everything about it, and its uses for telegraphic communication. If Professor MORSE had any such instrument on board the *Sully*, or that any one of the passengers saw him have one, or saw him operate on any other than that of Dr. JACKSON'S, let them say so *It cannot be refuted.* I write as a friend of the Doctor's, and to his *just* and *rightful* claims as the first inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph Dr. JACKSON has not any knowledge of this communication; his own depositions on the subject have been before the public long since.

Respectfully yours,
T. M. MARSTON, No. 117 Front-street.

Novel Excursion to Madison, Conn.—Things in New-Haven.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

An invitation having been extended to the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of your City, to preach to-morrow at the pleasant village of Madison, the occasion has been improved by many Madisonians to revisit their native town. Yesterday a sailing vessel left New-York with a large party on board, headed by Col. SCRANTON, the founder of the town of *Scranton*, in the Lackawanna coal regions. Last night another party came up on the steamer *Traveler*. Mr. CUYLER went through to day, escorted by a goodly number of young men from Market-street Church.

After the preaching services to morrow there is to be a general Sabbath School gathering. The Rev. Dr. BADGER, JOHN G. NORTH, of this City, and several others from abroad, will take part in the exercises. On Monday there is to be a grand sailing and fishing excursion from Madison. This is certainly a novel mode of combining spiritual and physical *hygiene.* The piscatory clergymen who head the excursion may fairly claim to be the successors of St. Peter.

The one topic of conversation here is the Telegraph Cable. The city is deserted by gownsmen since the College term closed. A large number of art-students visit the exhibition of paintings every day in the Alumni Hall. The exhibition will be kept open until the 14th. It contains a genuine Carlo Dolce, belonging to J. W. DEFOREST. Also, a superb marine piece by STANFIELD. CHURCH is represented by his fine picture of "The Plague of Darkness," and COLE by his exquisite "Catterskill Falls" There is said to be a veritable Guido (the "Mater Amabilis") in the collection. Amateurs in your City should not lose the opportunity to visit this rare display of both foreign and American art.

Yours, * *

The Mount Storms Rifle.

LANCASTER, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your interesting report of the trial of breech-loading arms at West Point, mention is made of the Mount Storms rifle. Will you, or some of your correspondents, please give me some information in relation to the arm—its peculiarity, where manufactured, where to be seen, purchased, &c., &c., and much oblige one of your subscribers. NIMROD.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Douglas and the Administration.

There is a clear breach between Senator DOUGLAS and the Administration. The long war of words is culminating in fierce abuse on both sides. Mr. DOUGLAS has got hold of the *Union's* article, reading him out of the Democratic Party; but, so far from feeling badly over it, utters a defiance. In a canvassing speech delivered at Paris, Ill., on the 31st ult., he belabored the "organ" in the following racy style:

I am aware that an attempt is being made by a combination of ambitious Presidential aspirants to instil into the minds of the people the idea that hereafter the doctrine is to be abandoned, that the constitutions of new States shall be submitted to the people for their approval before the admission of said States into the Union. The Washington *Union*, a newspaper printed in the city of Washington, is violent and abusive in its denunciation of this great recommendation of President BUCHANAN. In a late number of that paper the recommendation is quoted without connecting the name of the President with it, but attributing it to myself, in one of my late speeches, and it is then denounced as a deliberate act of the most ultra federalism. ["Sound them deep" and applause.] After quoting the recommendation in almost the precise words of Mr. BUCHANAN, and denouncing it as the rankest federalism that was ever preached, the *Union* proceeds to denounce the author of it as a traitor to the Democratic Party, who has not a drop of Democratic blood flowing in his veins. [Laughter and cheers.] But the editor is very cautious in charging the recommendation to Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, knowing very well when he penned the article, that he quoted it from Mr. BUCHANAN'S annual message. (Hurra for DOUGLAS.)

Whilst the Washington *Union* professes to be the especial organ of the President of the United States and the Democratic Party, it is engaged in a conspiracy and is carrying out a scheme by which its managers hope to break down the Democratic Party by creating dissensions in our ranks, and thus secure the triumph of the Black Republican organization of this country. What do you suppose the object of the *Union* is? You have only to inquire who the owners and managers of that paper are and the truth will then be perfectly plain. The owner and proprietor of the paper is CORNELIUS WENDELL, that same man who has become so notorious as a lobby agent, and the chief of the public plunderers who infest Washington and prey upon the Government. While he professes to be a Democrat, it is well known that in the 34th Congress he was elected printer of the House by a large Republican majority, (laughter, "a pretty Democrat,") and having made hundreds of thousands of dollars in this office thus secured by Republican votes, he became a candidate last Winter before the present Congress for reëlection, but there being a large Democratic majority in the House, he was ignominiously kicked out as might have been expected, and an honest Democrat elected in his place. Having made his fortune out of the office conferred upon him by the Republican Party, having thus been kicked out of it by the Democratic Party in Congress, he immediately took the money which he made under the Republican rule, bought the Washington *Union*, and pretended that it was the organ of the Democratic Party and he the embodiment of Democratic purity. ["Score him Judge," laughter and cheers.] He no sooner obtained possession of the paper than he appointed his hireling tools to write for it, denouncing in the bitterest terms every Democrat whom he could not seduce into his corrupt schemes. You may have noticed that for the last six months he has been slandering and vilifying me in every number of his paper, and now, from day to day, he is urging the Democracy of Illinois to unite with the Republicans in sending a Republican to the United States Senate in place of Mr. DOUGLAS, and a Republican delegation to the House in the places of HARRIS, SHAW, MORRIS and the rest of the Democratic members. ["They can't do it," &c.] And why does he want Republicans sent from this State instead of Democrats? Of course in order that there may be a Republican Congress, and that he may again be elected printer by Republican votes, knowing that he can never succeed under Democratic rule.

This man, Wendell, and his hirelings, whose whole object is to filch money from the public treasury by their lobby operations, are attempting to control the politics of Illinois with the view of securing the election of men who will act in harmony with them in their peculations to the exclusion of the Democratic party. Follow the lead of the Washington *Union*, and the corrupt gang who control it, and you will rend the Democratic party asunder, and not only break down those against whom its denunciations are buried, but disgrace the Administration which it professes to support, whilst it covertly makes war upon the leading declarations and recommendations of the President and his Cabinet. I have never noticed the Washington *Union* before, *because I have had such loathing, such contempt, such disgust for the corruption that hangs around it, and the corrupt purposes for which its columns are used* by the men who rule and control it, that I did not wish to trust myself in an expression of my opinion in relation to it before an audience.

The object of the *Union* in assailing Mr. BUCHANAN and denouncing his recommendation, that hereafter the example of the Minnesota case, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people shall be followed, is to be found in the fact that WENDELL and his crew have not been able to make money enough out of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration, and have sold themselves to another political firm whom they intend to elevate to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the understanding being that WENDELL is to be at the head of the lobby and chief of the plunderers. This plundering gang now have its agents in Illinois warring upon the Democracy and electioneering for LINCOLN and the Republicans. I intend to fight the gang wherever I find it. [Cheers.] I intend to expose their treachery, their treason, and their infamy in their coalition with the Abolitionists everywhere. ["Good again," and cheers.] I intend to show them that the people of Illinois are not mere slaves; that they cannot be kicked, cuffed and instructed how they shall vote either by newspapers or corrupt publications from other States. ["Glorious."]

The *Union* of last Saturday returns to the attack, showing DOUGLAS no mercy. This is the last anathema:

"A single dark spot rests upon the horizon. The factious course of Judge DOUGLAS, in persisting in his warfare—not only upon the administration, but upon the great body of the Democratic Party of the Union—alone breaks the universal harmony that would otherwise pervade the party. The action of the Ohio Democracy offers a stern rebuke to the unpardonable course of Judge DOUGLAS and his maddened followers. If he had followed the line of policy which his friends had been induced to believe he had marked out for himself on his return to Illinois—if, acquiescing in the action of his Party, he had buried his personal animosities, and been content to forego his unjust antipathies to the administration—if, in a word he had done as the Ohio Democracy have done, he would to-day have found himself in a far more enviable position than he or he now unfortunately occupies. He has madly rushed upon his own ruin, and seeks in his fall to bring down the Democracy of Illinois with him into one common grave. If Mr DOUGLAS has heretofore believed that he could distract the harmony of the Democratic Party, and seriously affect its unity and integrity, he may well read in the proceedings of the Ohio Convention conclusive evicence of the falsity of his hopes."

By Authority.

The *Union*, in an article headed "The Administration a Unit," says:

"Those who suppose that differences exist between the President and members of the Cabinet, or between different Cabinet officers, on any question of local or general policy, in any city or town of the Union, are counting without their host. The efforts of oracular writers and newspapers to represent that such differences exist, and their grave threatenings of Cabinet officers with dismissal or with Presidential censure for this or that course of conduct pursued by them, are in the last degree shallow and ridiculous.

Those who feel an interest in the policy pursued by the members of the present Cabinet on any subject may rely with implicit confidence on the fact that it is a policy sanctioned and seconded by the President, and those who on any subject shall base their calculations upon a supposed difference of opinion and purpose between the President and his Cabinet officers, will be sure to be wofully disappointed in the end."

Colonel Forney on the Result of the Election in Kansas.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, says:

"While sycophantic Conventions, packed to order by reckless placemen or hungry expectants, are gloryifying the English bribe as a sacred peace offering to Kansas, and making a test upon all Democrats, a voice comes from that down-trodden and distant Territory, *for the third time repudiating the insult sought to be offered upon its intelligent people.* The English finality is finally rejected; the English bribe spurned with contempt; the Lecompton Constitution hurled into an ignominious grave, under the very law passed by those who attempted its resurrection. After a bitter struggle of more than a year under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, during which time solemn faith has been wickedly broken, honest public servants betrayed, lofty character debauched and lowered corruption boldly introduced into Congress to stifle investigation, and to compel Representatives to become traitors or cowards, and failing in either, to go out of the Democratic Party branded as deserters and disorganizers—after this struggle, so memorable, and these scenes, so disgraceful, *the people of Kansas remain unbought and unseduced, and Kansas itself is still a Territory, though, two years ago, promised admission as a State by the candidate of the American Democracy, whenever a majority of her people demanded it.* The last bait, falsely called a measure of peace, and arrogantly made a test of party faith, is indignantly spurned, and the authors of the most stupendous desertion of principle and, for a third time, overwhelmingly rebuked. It is significant to see the arts and efforts of the dispensers of office so repeatedly discarded."

An Indignant Democrat in Indiana.

The Buchanan Democracy of the Second District of Indiana have renominated WM H. ENGLISH for Congress, but not without a struggle. In the Convention, Mr. SHERROD, who had sought the nomination, withdrew his name at the start, saying:

"I am under the *necessity* of withdrawing my name as a candidate for the nomination, as I have discovered that this Convention is *packed*—that men have been drummed up from every quarter for the purpose of defeating me—and that my friends have been *hired* to stay at home. I would not for a moment hesitate to abide by a fair expression of the will of the Democratic Party, but there is no chance for any such fair expression here. I have been abused, villified, and lied upon, and now this Convention is packed in the most outrageous manner to defeat me. I cannot express the deep disgust and contempt I feel at the conduct of certain men here who pretend to be Democrats. They are a curse to the Party, and always will be unless they are put down. They may now defeat me by foul and underhand means, but I will meet them at Phillippi."

Personal Gossip.

Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, much to the regret of the friends of Education, declines the office of Regent of the University of this State, conferred upon him last Winter. The following is his letter of resignation:

PARIS, July 9, 1858.

TO JOHN BIGELOW, Esq.—*My Dear Sir.* I learn through the newspapers that I have been elected, by the New-York Legislature, a Regent of the University. I will not affect to undervalue the favorable opinion of so respectable a public body, manifested in so spontaneous a manner, without the least solicitation on the part of my friends, and I beg that this letter may be used as an expression of my best thanks.

There are, however, many motives which make it necessary for me to decline the appointment, and among them are my absence from the country, the inconvenience of combining the duties of the place with the pursuits in which I am engaged when at home, and my aversion to any form of public life, now, by long habit, made, I fear, invincible. I therefore desire, by this letter, to return the appointment to the kind hands which have sought to confer it upon me, confident that some worthier person will easily be found, who will bring the necessary alacrity to the performance of its duties.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
W. C. BRYANT.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, not content with firing a whole column at Mr. F. P. Blair, Sen., and Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., publishes a supplementary card in the Washington *Union*, on the same general topic of Col. Benton and Mr. Buchanan *vs.* the Blairs. In this last note Mr. Jones pitches a hot shot into the junior Blair. He says:

"A copy of the 'Missouri Democrat' of August 2 has come to my hands, containing what purports to be remarks made at a public meeting on the Saturday evening previous, by your representative in Congress, F. P. Blair, junior. In those remarks your representative was pleased to mention my name, and to assure his hearers and the public that it was "*not his* (Blair's) *province to take this man* (the undersigned) *by the throat.*" For once, citizens of St. Louis, your representative was entirely right. Whatever his mission or business on earth may be, *that* is certainly no part of it. The man who, on his own showing, is convicted of the most shocking description of falsehood that can be imagined—a falsehood on the dying and the dead—and with every possible aggravation to increase its turpitude and depravity; and who, in a vain endeavor to shield himself, has not hesitated to bring his father to the same shameful conviction—that man can very well assure you (though the assurance is a work of supererogation) that it is no part of his "province" to attempt his dastard hand on me. Respectfully,
WM. CAREY JONES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

One Horatio Hubbell, who was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1818, and has lately been created a Brigadier-General of the Militia in Pennsylvania, has written a letter denouncing his Alma Mater, Yale has at least one ungrateful son—benign mother as she is. The Brigadier talks in this undutiful fashion: "It is true that I was graduated at Yale, but I deny that I was ever educated there; and I solemnly protest that I cannot trace a single idea or habit that has ever been of use to me in the affairs of life to its instruction. The fault may have been in the pupil or the pedagogue, or both."

The Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices that Daniel S Dickinson "is employing all the resources of his influence and action to harmonize and consolidate the Democratic forces of his State, preparatory to the approaching struggle with Black Republicanism. This is just what we expected from the man."

The admirers of Prof. Agassiz, in Boston, propose the erection of a Summer residence for him, near that city, to be called "Agassiz Lodge."

Gazzaniga and Brignoli are at the Ocean House, Newport, and Lord Ribblesdale is at the Bellevue.

The Hon. John P. Stockton, the newly-appointed Minister Resident at Rome, will sail from this port on the 21st inst.

Mr F. S. Jewett, the celebrated marine painter, has returned to his home in Hartford, after a year spent in study abroad.

The University of Vermont, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Joseph H. Myers, of Plainfield, N. J.

Chief Justice Duer died yesterday morning at the house of his son on Staten Island.

Mayor's Office.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Board on Saturday, Mr. Corlies, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, made a report and submitted a plan for the erection of a pier and sheds at Quarantine; also, for a series of warehouses two stories high, with a railway running from the end of the pier. The expense will be $29 000, of which $12.000 will be for the buildings and $17,000 for the pier.

Owing to the lateness of the season the plan was not adopted at present.

Several vessels applied for admission to come up but were not allowed.

The *Silas Holmes* was allowed to put her cotton on deck.

The schooner *Fanny* was allowed to come to the City on Wednesday next.

The ship *Competitor*, with Coolies, from China to Havana, arrived here in ballast, applied for leave to come up but was denied.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—AUG 7.

Before Judges Bosworth, Hoffman and Pierrepont.

Thos. B Stillman vs. the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—New trial granted, unless parties consent to modify judgment as to $4,300.

Wm. H. Adams vs. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George St. John vs. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

Before Judge Hilton.

Gillies vs. Crawford.—Proceedings stayed until motion for leave to appeal can be heard at General Term.

Berry vs. Stowvenal—Case settled.

Woodward vs Geo. C. Genet.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Sabaker vs Brown.—Case settled.

C. Ward vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company.—Motion to strike out part of answer denied. Costs to abide the event,

Gamian vs Putman.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied.

Achkoffe vs. Wolfe—Case settled.

THE QUESTION OF STOPPING THE STEAM ON HARLEM RAILROAD AT FORTY-SECOND STREET UNSETTLED.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, &c.—In this case the Harlem Company have appealed from the decision of Judge HILTON, dissolving the injunction to prevent the defendants from intermeddling with the plaintiff's locomotives in their use of steam below Forty second-street, through the Murray Hill tunnel, to the General Term of this Court, which appeal is to be there argued before the three Judges.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

On Saturday, contrary to the usual custom, much business was done in this Court. The Recorder sat till a late hour, that he might get through the great pressure of public business which devolves upon him. Although scarcely recovering from a severe illness, he has, during the sitting of the Court this term, tried more cases than any Judge that ever preceded him in the same space of time.

George Baltimore and William Sinclair were tried for burglary and convicted. They were each sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Daniel Carmady, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Two negroes, one named Francis, the other Leonard de Vesey, *alias* Charles Fay, and a white lad, named Thomas McGuire, *alias* Early, were tried for a burglary on the premises No. 78 Tenth-street, in April last. They were notorious criminals, especially the negroes, who are well acquainted with the State Prison. Upon their conviction by the jury, the Recorder judiciously imposed heavy sentences upon them—sentences which were the more proper, inasmuch as upon their arrest, they made an assault upon the officers, and fired several shots at them, none of which, fortunately, took effect. De Vesey was sentenced to fifteen years, and Francis to twelve years, in the State Prison. Early, who was quite a youth, though an old hand at crime, had one more chance given him, but at a distant date. The Recorder sent him for ten years to the Penitentiary. A sentence to the Penitentiary does not deprive a prisoner of the rights of citizenship, as the State Prison does, and hence the leniency. When the verdict was rendered, there was little scene in Court. A colored woman cried out, "Oh, Jesus," and, on being brought before the Recorder, explained that out of the fullness of her heart her mouth had spoken. She was cautioned not to repeat the offence, and an intimation to the same effect was also given to other parties, under a penalty of six months' imprisonment.

Frank Doyle pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Abram Egbert was sent to the same institution for six months for an attempt at grand larceny.

Charles Meehan was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months for an assault upon his wife. There were some mitigating circumstances in his case. His wife was frightfully intemperate and aggravating, and, after his assault, died of *delirium tremens.*

Charles Williams was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for an attempt to commit robbery.

To-day David Wemyss Jobson, "the Queen's Dentist," will probably be tried for a libel on Mr. Stephen Allen, Dentist, (not to her Majesty,) in Bond street. There are prospects of a good time, in this trial, for excitement seekers.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

Newton, Jasper County.—Very little over half crop of wheat harvested. Oats an entire failure. Owing to rain, less corn was planted than usual. Present prospects favorable.

INDIANA.

Petersburg, Pike County.—About two-thirds of a crop of wheat and corn. No oats, comparatively speaking.

Brookville, Franklin County.—Wheat all gathered without injury. Corn promises well on the bottom lands—but must be short on the uplands. Oats, pretty general failure.

Versailles, Ripley County.—Wheat is about one-third short of the average crop. Oats nearly a failure. Corn scarcely average.

Danville, Hendricks County.—Wheat is about an average in quantity, but inferior in quality. According to present indications, corn will exceed the average very little. Oats three-fourths destroyed by rust.

OHIO.

Felicity, Clermont County.—Wheat is injured by rust. Corn looks very well. Oats very poor, not more than half a crop. Tobacco looks well.

Findlay, Hancock County.—Wheat, an average crop in quantity, but inferior in quality. We do not anticipate more than half a crop of corn. Barley and rye are good. Oats very poor.

MISSISSIPPI.

Kosciusko, Attala County.—The principal products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas, &c. The prospects now are very flattering for all, with the exception of oats, which were almost *entirely* cut off by the rust.

KENTUCKY.

From this State advices are to the following effect: The prospects for corn are very flattering. Wheat and oats have been much injured by rain and rust. Wheat is not so good in quantity or quality as last year—less than average yield. Hemp is about an average

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BUMPOLOGY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—PADDY MILES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LA FETE DANCENTI—WARRIORS OF THE HAREM—TWO BUZZARDS—THE TWO CREOLES.

BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—THE SCHOOLMASTER—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—GINGER BLUE—EPH PORK.

JONES WOOD—3 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIRE-WORKS—BALLOON ASCENSION.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool .....Aug. 11

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Northern, Albany, Canada and Canada.....3½ P. M.
Boston and Way Mail.....3½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by steamboat.....4 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The absolute success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise is now established beyond a peradventure. Communication with Trinity Bay was re-established across Cape Breton on Saturday, and since that time the dispatches which we publish elsewhere in this morning's TIMES have been received. They convey the intelligence in a definite form of the successful landing of both ends of the cable, and of its perfect working. The diary of Mr. FIELD, giving a daily history of the progress of the *Niagara* from the time of the splice in mid-ocean until her arrival at Trinity Bay, will be found highly interesting. The preparations necessary before the line can be thrown open for business will probably occupy several days, and in the meantime there is an evident readiness, and even anxiety, on the part of business men to avail themselves of the advantages of this mode of communication with the other side. On inquiry at the general Telegraph office, No 21 Wall-street, last evening, we learned that there were quite a number of messages accumulated there awaiting an opportunity for transmission.

The general rejoicing over the success of the Atlantic Cable has sprung up to fever-heat since the announcement of the absolute reality of the news. We give further extracts from our exchanges, descriptive of the popular enthusiasm, in quarters where the tidings first encountered strong disbelief.

We have one week's later news from Utah, in the letter of our Special Correspondent, published this morning. The new mail arrangements are working with commendable celerity, our dates from Great Salt Lake City by this arrival being to the 16th July. The news is not hopeful of peace prospects. The temper of the Mormons continues hostile, the old grudge against the Gentiles is but imperfectly covered by the existing armistice, and there is reason to apprehend a fresh outbreak at any moment; the probabilities of a new difficulty, previously hinted at, being rendered stronger by recent advices. BRIGHAM YOUNG is reported to be in a cross and sullen humor; his followers refuse the commonest courtesies to Gentile visitors; the Peace Commissioners have retired disgusted; and none of the Federal officials are regarded with favor except Governor CUMMING, whose course is singular. The Mormons were returning in a body to Salt Lake City, bringing their wives and children with them, and the place was resuming its wonted aspect. The letter of our correspondent gives some interesting information relative to the polygamic institution, and also confirms the report that the Mormons intend to make an earnest effort for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State.

The screw-steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 27th ult., arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night. A summary of her news was published on Saturday morning, as telegraphed from Halifax.

A telegram from St. Johns announces that the *Arago*, from Southampton for this port, passed Cape Race on Thursday. She is due here to-day. The *Arago's* advices are only a few hours later than those brought by the *Prince Albert*, and telegraphed from Halifax. The principal features of her news have, therefore, been anticipated.

The war between Senator DOUGLAS and the Administration is growing fiercer. The article in the *Union*, reading DOUGLAS out of the Democratic Party, has provoked a bitter speech from the Senator in reply. In a canvassing address at Paris, Ill., he treated especially of this attack upon him, defied the power of the Administration, and denounced its iniquities. The *Union* of Saturday returns to the fight, and berates the "Little Giant" with a liberal supply of epithets.

The new Canadian Ministry was announced on Saturday morning, and, with the exception of Mr. GALT as Attorney-General for the West, Mr. BELLEAU as Provincial Secretary, and Mr. SHERWOOD as Postmaster-General, it is constituted the same as that under the late McDonald Administration.

The bark *C. P. Anderson*, of Harpswell, Me., which arrived at the lower anchorage yesterday, in 21 days from Cienfuegos, reports the death of her second officer, STEPHEN P. MORRELL, of Penobscot, Me., on the 22d of June, while lying in that port. She also lost a hand after getting to sea. On the 1st inst. she spoke a Bremen ship, off Hatteras, which was in want of hands, all her crew, excepting three, being disabled by disease.

The ship *Sparkling Wave*, of Boston, which left this port in December last, and has been lying for a great part of the intervening time in Havana, arrived on Saturday, *viâ* Savannah. Thirteen persons (including two captains, four mates, a stewardess and five seamen) have died of yellow fever from among her officers and crew, since she left this port. The particulars are stated elsewhere.

FRANK LESLIE was rearrested, on Saturday, to answer charges of libel preferred against him by Aldermen TUOMEY and REED. The Aldermen feel aggrieved at some wood cuts and articles published in the last two numbers of his paper, and pronounce the same injurious to their fair fame and standing in the community. Mr. LESLIE gave bail to answer the charges at the Court of General Sessions. While the case was undergoing adjudication before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for the Aldermen, became a good deal excited, and uttered some pretty harsh remarks against Mr. LESLIE. No actual breach of the peace, however, occurred, and no blood was spilt. The whole difficulty has grown out of the late swill-milk investigation.

Recorder BARNARD presided in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday till a late hour, and tried a great number of cases. The details are given elsewhere. Three notable burglars received severe sentences—fifteen years', twelve years' and ten years' imprisonment respectively. It is expected that JOBSON will be tried to-day, for libel.

The General Markets, Saturday, exhibited increased firmness for Flour and Wheat. The demand for each was good. Corn was saleable and steady. Cotton, Coffee and Rice were inactive. Pork and Beef were in better request at strengthening rates. Sugars were moderately inquired for, at full quotations. Freights were much depressed, with 857 vessels of all classes in port.

THE BENNETTONIAN SYSTEM.—It is a very great misfortune for an individual, but doubly disastrous for a newspaper, when its past career has been so devious and doubtful that it is always forced to bring forward a witness to prove the truth of its assertions. Poor old BENNETT has been through Plum Gut so often that when he publishes a telegraphic communication he is obliged to produce an affidavit from an "operator" to certify that it is not bogus.

The *Herald* is very naturally riled because Mayor TIEMANN would not believe its dispatch about the landing of the Cable at Valencia. His Honor prudently declined to waste the Corporation powder in firing a *feu de joie* in commemoration of news which might after all prove bogus.

A Telegraphic Jubilee.

The irrepressible outburst of enthusiastic joy in all parts of the country in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, indicates that the proper time has now arrived for a grand jubilee to celebrate the greatest triumph which this noblest of modern inventions can achieve. Whatever may be accomplished hereafter will be a matter-of-course. The great problem of ocean telegraphing has been solved. The disconnected and spontaneous demonstrations which are now taking place are not sufficient for the greatness of the occasion, which should be simultaneously celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic in a systematic manner. The proper time for this great popular demonstration would seem to be on the passing to and fro of the first message. The Atlantic Telegraph is felt to be one of those great achievements, "beyond the reaches of the soul." It gives excuse for such exultations as leaped to the lips of KEPLER when the glories of the spheral harmonies burst upon his vision, and he exclaimed, "Nothing holds me; I will indulge in my sacred fury. I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians to build up a tabernacle for my God far away from the confines of Egypt. The die is cast; the book is written, to be read now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well afford to wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

Of the significance of this event it is scarcely yet possible for us to grasp the whole scope. Immense as it is as a scientific and social triumph, it has also other bearings far-reaching and profound. In the motions of man's creative energy all is interchained by subtle links. The external acts on the internal, and the internal on the external. Bonds of closest connection bind the political and social life of an age to its prevalent intellectual conceptions. Periods of despotism have always had their correspondent in a lifeless and mechanical science; and the mighty movements of the past century, for freer solutions of political and social life, have been tallied by a new opening of the mind to the truths of nature, and by the sciences that have sprung from the new mode of vision. Magnetism, Electricity, Chemistry—the dead mechanical spell that had so long bound men's minds departing before the thought of the universe as a living, organic whole.

We accept this new divine boon as an audacious provoker to new realizations of human power and possibilities. This seizing of the magnetic currents of life that circulate through the globe may well be a sublime augury of a more real and vital connection of man with man and of humanity with nature. It is impossible the old national hostilities and exclusions can long withstand this bond of brotherhood. The old selfishness and slavery must depart before this new harbinger of liberty and love.

From some such source must the deep joy that seizes all minds at the thought of this unapproachable triumph spring. It is the thought that it has metaphysical roots and relations that makes it sublime—that this audacious scaling of the beetling heights and seizing of the Promethean fire is but the torch into deeper vistas of mental and moral life.

The creation of the science of Electro-Magnetism and its embodiment in the Telegraph, undoubtedly ranks foremost among that series of mighty discoveries that have gone to subjugate matter under the domain of mind. All tends to closer affinity of man and the planet. Piercing to the secret of Nature, man makes himself symmetrical with nature. Penetrating to the working of creative energies, he becomee himself a creator.

State Politics.

The friends of GERRIT SMITH have already held their Convention. On the 24th inst the American Council (not Convention) will meet in Albany; the Republicans hold their State nominating Convention at Syracuse on the 8th, and the Democrats theirs on the 15th proximo.

The prospect of a union between the Republicans and the Americans is by no means flattering. Neither party appears anxious to bring it about; though it is conceded that without it the State must go Democratic now, and probably in 1860 also. This state of things is especially agreeable to the Democrats, and consoles them for the failure of the Gerrit Smith movement. Some weeks, however, remain before either the Republicans or Americans will take any irrevocable steps, and therefore there is still a possibility of uniting them upon a common ticket. A possibility, but scarcely a probability. There are evidently leading men in both these parties who prefer separate action and consequent defeat to union and its inevitable or apprehended consequences. The masses of both, it is true, feel differently, and earnestly desire to beat the Lecompton Democracy, but he is a green politician who does not know that the masses have very little to say about party arrangements, though of late years they are acquiring a troublesome habit of doing as they please at the polls.

The settlement of the Lecompton question by the rejection of the English bill, although what the Republicans desired, fought for and predicted, manifestly takes away an important portion of their capital. Kansas has been the bond of union between the Democratic and the Whig sections of the Republican Party, and its loss cannot but be felt. Indeed we notice that in advance of the Kansas election, the leading Republican paper in this State promulgated the platform "No more Slave States under any circumstances," as the single and vital creed of that party for the future.

It is plain to see that the Democrats are looking upon the present position of their opponents with gratification. And this feeling on their part is apparently well grounded. There must evidently be a change in the tactics of the opposition if the Democracy are to be beaten in November.

LATER FROM UTAH.—The news from Utah which we publish this morning, although a week later than previous advices, reports no change for the better in the condition of the Territory. The Mormons, so far from being satisfied with a quiet return to their homes, which they had again occupied in peace, continued to evince a determined hostility to Federal interference. With the exception of Governor CUMMING, whose close affiliation with the Mormon leaders was naturally regarded with suspicion by his colleagues, the treatment of the Federal officers and others who accompanied the army was inhospitable in the extreme, even necessary shelter being denied them. Our Special Correspondent writes that the effort to be made for the admission of Utah as a State of the Union will unquestionably be the next card of the leaders of the Mormons, and that upon the acceptance or rejection of this proposition will depend the future movement of the people. The great point at issue seems to be the legalization of the polygamic institution by a State law, and to this end the energies of BRIGHAM YOUNG appear to be now specially directed. The continuance of the existing peace is rendered very uncertain, in consequence of the peculiarly feverish state of the fanatical population of the Territory. The Peace Commissioners are on their way home. Their report will be looked for with interest.

The Jews and the Sisters-in-Law.

The House of Lords, it seems, has paired off with itself, as it were, by conceding one national demand of the people and refusing another at the same time. The Jews are to be permitted to enter the House of Commons, if they can get in, but a sister-in-law is not to be allowed to enter the house of her deceased sister, as her successor, however desirable and desired such an arrangement may be. The Asiatic mystery is solved, but the domestic one is not yet unriddled. But it is merely a question of time with the one, as it has been with the other, and a widower will not be prevented from espousing the sister of his departed wife forever, if he can get her consent, by the refusal of that of the House of Lords. We can see no reason why he should be, if the *belle cœur*, as the French call her, he indeed willing as well as beautiful; and many reasons why he should, if they be both one-minded on the subject. We admit that there is the very strongest reason why a man should not marry his mother-in-law—that domestic hob gobbler of the English fireside, if Mr. Punch is to believed—nor yet his sister-in-law while his first wife is living; and we hold that he would be justified in the most extreme measures of resistance to all attempts on their part to compel him to such a *marriage de convenance* against his will. But after the poor dear lady is fairly under the roots of the daisies, we cannot discern the sense of the objection that forbids her bereaved lord from seeking consolation where he can find it, even if it should be in the same family where he found her. These are the women amongst whom he must have been thrown the earliest after his calamity, next after his own sisters, and there a common grief might not unnaturally glide into a common affection.

If children are left behind, the mother's sister would seem the natural guardian of their infancy, and we can see no moral reason against such guardianship being made permanent by her marriage with the father. We do not give much weight to the arguments, which suppose that this permission would make marriages unhappy by making wives jealous of their sisters and sisters and husbands impatient to be rid of the tenant in occupancy from a desire of sisterly substitution. Laws are made on the hypothesis that those on whom they are to operate are of average humanity and morality. If persons of this sort would exist then, they exist now, and that because of their own want of principle and their ill-regulated passions, and there will be none the more should the canonical prohibition be repealed. It is curious that the strongest opposition to this change in matrimonial policy should come from the women, as if it were proposed to compel them to marry their brothers-in-law whether they would or no. One of these petitions, we remember, asked Parliament, in a commendable spirit of self-distrust, "to save them from themselves," as if it were all they could do now to keep from rushing into the arms of their dead sister's husbands, and needed the imperial omnipotence of Parliament to hold them back! But, we submit, that if the ladies are not equal to such an emergency as this, it is one from which a prudent Parliament will shrink from providing against.

The example of this country was quoted on both these questions—the Jews and the sisters-in-law—and, it seems to us, that our experience settles both questions, as far as their public policy is concerned. Jews are just as good as Christians in the contemplation of our laws, and no evil effect has ever flowed from their profession and exercise of their rights. So the sisters of a man's deceased wife are, everywhere in the United States, we believe, among the women whose consolatory smile he may solicit, if he wish to win it. And we have yet to hear of the first case of mischief that has arisen from this state of things. The Presbyterian Church, we think, has a testimony against such marriages, but its discipline has no sanction beyond exclusion from their communion table and their pulpit. The civil right of the parties to contract such alliances is perfect, and has always worked well, as far as our knowledge goes. In England, of course, this degree of affinity comes within the prohibited list, such marriages are invalid, and the children born of them bastardized. But that there is no ground in reason against them is to be seen in the fact that great numbers of such connections do exist there, without affecting the social position of the parties. The parties to such marriages, when wealthy, have generally gone to the Continent, and had the ceremony performed in countries where such unions were legal. But a recent decision has reversed the rule which has generally been supposed to apply to marriages—that they are good in every country, if good in the one where contracted—and declared all such marriages void, and the children born of them illegitimate. It may easily be conceived what cruel hardships must have accrued from this harsh application of a law having no foundation in nature nor in true policy.

Whenever the public mind of England is so made up on this point as to make it a Cabinet question, the House of Lords must give way upon it, as it has just done on that of the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

The action of the House of Lords in this matter is another significant evidence of the change which has gradually taken place in the political character of that body. It is no longer really an independent branch of the Legislature, which can put an unqualified veto on any measure it condemns. It can only act as a drag on the wheels of public policy—it can no longer block them entirely, as once it could. Ever since WILLIAM IV. consented, when he could no longer resist it, to create eighty new peers, of whom a list had been made out, in order to carry the Reform bill, and the Lords, by the advice of the Duke of WELLINGTON, permitted it to pass, to save themselves from being swamped, the House of Peers has hardly been a coördinate branch of the Legislature. Whatever the House of Commons is fully and deliberately resolved shall be done,—because it sees that such is the sovereign pleasure of the nation,—the Lords must sooner or later consent to, however reluctantly or with how bad soever a grace. As the fountain of honor can overflow at any moment to any extent, their Lordships are obliged so to conduct themselves as not to provoke a cataclysm which shall drown them out. This was really the great practical gain of the revolution—for such it was—of 1832; for the reform of the House of Commons was by no means so important to subsequent progress as the reform of the House of Lords. All the great popular measures adopted since then, the West India Emancipation, the Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Free Trade policy generally, and so down to the Divorce Bill, and now the Jew bill, have met with the opposition of the Lords at the outset and have been delayed by it. But when the inevitable hour arrived, and the minister of the day made any of them a question of his political life and death, the Lords have had to yield and will ever have to, as the price of dignities and privileges. Fifty years ago their veto upon any measure was as absolute and unsurmountable as that of the Commons. Though still such in contemplation of law, in point of fact it now amounts only to a security for the most thorough examination and fullest discussion of any proposed change in public policy.

Railroad Management in the United States.

On Thursday the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad met at Albany, and declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., being the same amount paid in February and August for several years past. Before this was known in Wall-street on Thursday morning, Central shares sold at 83½, sellers 60 days; and immediately afterwards at 85. Evidently a dividend was not looked for with any confidence at this time, and for the doubt there existed an excellent reason. It is well known that during the last year there has been a material falling off in the receipts of the Central, and it was therefore not unreasonable to apprehend that the August dividend would be passed. This course, however, did not commend itself to the courage of the Directors, and eight per cent. per annum continues to be paid to the stockholders, upon the entire capital of the Company.

How is the money obtained for the payment of this high interest? There is but one legitimate way—the profits of the business. Does the public believe this to be the source of the dividends? An answer may be found in the fact that the stock sells at a time when there is an unprecedented plethora of money seeking safe investment, at fifteen to seventeen per cent. below par. And it should be borne in mind that this show relates, not to a "pauper railroad," but to one which claims to be the most powerful and profitable in the Empire State. It is against such a corporation the charge is made, and widely believed, that its dividends are paid from borrowed money.

That railroads generally in the United States, viewed as an investment, have proved a failure, is admitted; and when it is considered that one thousand millions of dollars have been used in their construction, the fact is one of no ordinary importance. Naturally the question arises, how and why this disastrous result is presented?

We do not believe that any road judiciously located and honestly conducted, can prove a pecuniary loss. Doubtless, roads have been built where profit was impossible, owing to lack of available business. But these are the exceptions, while the rule is general, if not universal, that railways pay no dividends from legitimate sources. What, then, is the true cause of their unproductiveness?

There can be no hesitation in the mind of any intelligent observer on this subject. The misfortunes of railroad investment are attributable, in more than nine cases out of ten, to mismanagement, or, to call the thing by its right name, to dishonesty. It is notorious, proverbial, undeniable, that the directors systematically plunder the stockholders. Often indeed incompetency is added to unfaithfulness to complicate and enhance the evil. Look at the facts: A property worth tens of millions—for most railways deal in high figures—is placed in the unrestricted control of a dozen sharp Directors. The stockholders are numerous, scattered and defenceless. Many of them are women and children. Very few have the time, the skill or the power to protect themselves. The whole thing is a confidence game from beginning to end. The game is astutely played. If the Directors wish to buy stock, they know how to depress the market. If they desire to sell, the means of inflation are in their hands. Whenever private and personal ends of theirs are to be subserved, the interests intrusted to their keeping are remorselessly sacrificed. Selfishness binds them together. They uphold each other's plans, keep each other's secrets, and protect each other's reputation. Should any of their number, through a conscientious regard for old-fashioned honesty, object to the policy of his associates, he becomes a marked man, and his fate is sealed. Ways and means are found to compel his withdrawal, and, if he escapes with unblackened fame, he may count himself fortunate.

For a time, perhaps for many years, through those devices so well understood by the initiated, dividends may continue to be paid. But the crash and crisis eventually come. When the walls of the edifice begin to crack, the Directors are in position to see the danger first. They prudently stand from under, and leave the unsuspecting crowd to be over whelmed by the ruin.

Incompetency and dishonesty constitute the bane of our Railroad system. Its whole management is essentially vicious and corrupt. A few large fish, having thousands of small ones in their power, as a matter of course devour them.

A CLOSE PREDICTION.—On the 27th of August, 1857, in commenting on the intelligence of the first break on the Telegraphic Cable, the TIMES expressed the belief that "within the compass of a year from that date the Cable would be successfully laid." The result has singularly fulfilled our prediction.

☞ The Vestrymen of Trinity have determined on celebrating the event of the first successful working of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable by ringing a merry peal on their set of bells for an hour after the transmission of the first message.

We would suggest that all the churches throughout the country should follow the example of Trinity; and also that at the same hour a general salute be fired throughout the Continent.

NO CABLE IN THE PULPIT.—Only the briefest reference was made in the churches yesterday to the news of the Cable's successful laying—in most of them it was not alluded to. The impression seemed to prevail with the clergy that their people had learned all he news from the newspapers, and that they were not called on to glorify the occasion, until the effects of it begin to tell upon our social condition.

Steam on the Canal.

EXCURSION OF GOVERNOR KING AND THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS ON THE NEW CANAL STEAMER R. L. STERNBERG.

From the Rochester Democrat and American, Aug 7.

His Excellency, Governor KING, Canal Commissioners RUGGLES and JAYCOX, Mr. Secretary SEAMAN, General B. F. BRUCE, Ex-Commissioner HINDS, a large delegation from Buffalo, Acting Mayor PARSONS and many of our prominent citizens, took passage, yesterday morning, on the new canal steamer *Sternberg*, for Lockport.

The excursionists marched in process on from the Osburn House, where Governor KING had received hundreds of his fellow-citizens during the morning, to the grand aqueduct, where they embarked. The *Sternberg* was decorated with the United States flag and a burgee, and had on a load of salt. Her decks were soon crowded with people, as were the towing-path and pavement of the Aqueduct.

As the Captain was about to cast off, three cheers were given to Governor KING, who stood conspicuously in the crowd of passengers, and the Governor responded in a brief speech, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I know of no occasion which is more auspicious to the destinies of the City and State, and more gratifying to myself, than this, when we stand upon the first steam canal-boat which has ever, so far as I know, successfully navigated the Erie Canal. The success of these experiments shows that the enterprise is entirely practicable, as well as beneficent, *and it only remains for the great State of New-York to put its strength to the work, as she ought, and I believe will, enlarge and deepen the canal, and make it what it was intended to be.* Then you may put on the steam, and defy competition, from whatever source it may come. There is nothing more agreeable to me than to take my chance in this first adventure upon this steam canal boat, and to be a witness of its results, and if the event be, as I hope and believe it will, auspicious, then I say, God speed the Empire State—God preserve and prosper your great City. And if you do your duty, fellow-citizens, as I promise to do mine in this matter, we shall be certain to render this enterprise effective.

I desire to return my thanks to you for the kindness extended to me since my arrival in this beautiful city, for the hospitality shown me here, and for the opportunity to take several hundreds of you by the hand. This is my first visit to Rochester, and whatever may be our future circumstances, I desire for you health, prosperity and happiness.

The Governor's speech was received with loud cheers.

On concluding he introduced to the people Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Canal Commissioner of the Western Division. The Governor said he had put him into the office; he was an old friend, well acquainted with the canals, and with the duties imposed upon him.

Mr. RUGGLES came forward and was greeted with loud cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is no new thing for me to be in Rochester. I have felt as if I were one of your own citizens for many years, and entertained always a deep interest in the progress of this great manufacturing city which depends so greatly upon the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The fundamental idea of that work was, to bring the waters of Lake Erie to feed the channel of the canal and you now behold the waters of that grand reservoir flowing through your city, and your noble river, the life-blood of your industry, no longer diverted from its appropriate and legitimate uses. For twenty-five years you were robbed of your Genesee; and it was the proudest period of the history of the State, when the waters of the distant Lake were brought here to flow at your feet. Your river is now restored to you, and is discharging its cuts to your manufacturing enterprises. You will soon see the magnificent results of the accomplishment of the original idea of those who projected this grand canal, in witnessing millions of property afloat upon this avenue; and then you will be able to appreciate the genius of DE WITT CLINTON and his co-partners, in the construction of the canal. I have not time to speak to you of the future of this great work, and I desire only further to allude to the past, by calling to mind those to whom we are indebted for the grand canal, which has brought to you and the State so full a measure of prosperity. Let me, in parting, point you to one memorial of those benefactors who have passed away, and whose monuments we see all along the line of this canal. Yonder, (pointing to a single remaining arch of the old aqueduct,) stands a monument to their wise forecaste and patriotism. Preserve that, fellow-citizens, as a memorial of the triumphant accomplishment of a great enterprise. In Europe, and among all civilized nations, a mouldering ruin like that, plus nature at once of the art and enterprise of the past, would be cherished and preserved with religious care. Let it be your aim to secure it from the vandal hand, and to preserve it for your children to contemplate as a memento of the opening of a new era in internal commerce.

The boat had already "cast off," and began her movements towards the west. Mr. RUGGLES' speech was cut off "in the midst" by the departure of the expedition.

All along through the city, the bridges, the banks of the canal, and at the manufactories, people were gathered to witness the passage of the fleet, for such it was. The *Sternberg* was followed by the steam-tug *S. S Whallon*, and the steamer *Gov King* of Buffalo, which towed the State scow. The *King* had come down from Buffalo since the *Sternberg* left. It is of small size, and with a single wheel—the *Sternberg* has two engines and two propeller screws. As far as Lyell-street the progress of the fleet was triumphal the people gathering on the banks and cheering the excursionists as they passed along. There was nothing to obstruct the course of the swift-going boats; the weather was exceedingly propitious, and there was a large number of passengers on board. The rate of speed was about four miles per hour. When outside the city limits, the three steamers—the *Sternberg*, *Gov King* and *Whallon*, were en suite, with flags flying, music playing, (PERKIN's band was on board the *Sternberg*,) and a well-pleased company of voyagers by the much abused canal.

The passage to "Henpeck," or "Eight-Mile Grocery" was made by the *Governor King*, to which the Governor and his party had been transferred, in an hour and a half. The *Sternberg*, which made no effort for extra speed, came up in half an hour after—having made the eight miles in two hours.

"Henpeck" was left behind at 1½ P. M., and we reached Spencerport, 4 miles distant, on board the *Governor King*, (the Governor himself taking passage on this *avant courrier*,) at twenty minutes past two—about six miles per hour.

The people of the village had assembled on the bridge and the canal banks; as the fleet approached, a salute was fired, and the arrival at the docks was signalized by cheers.

Gov KING was escorted to Lincoln's Hotel, from the balcony of which he was introduced to the people by Senator PATERSON, and made a brief speech, congratulating his fellow-citizens of Spencerport on the successful inauguration of this enterprise of introducing steam navigation upon the canal, and conjuring all the people to put their shoulders to this work as he intended to, in carrying out the grand design of this interior avenue of commerce.

Mr. RUGGLES was called out, and said simply, that his leading desire was to see the canal navigated successfully by steam, and wheat carried to New-York for two cents per bushel.

Gen. B. F. BRUCE, Mr CLAPP, of the Buffalo *Express*, Commissioner JAYCOX and Ex-Commissioner HINDS, also made brief remarks of a similar character.

The steamer left Spencerport a few minutes before 3 P. M., and reached Adam's Basin, three miles, in 30 minutes—running at the rate of six miles per hour, dragging on the bottom much of the way, but throwing considerable swell.

The State scow was towed astern with a short hawser, and riding on the swell made by the wheel and steerage of the *King*.

Three minutes stop was made at the Basin, and the steamer pushed on rapidly for Brockport, keeping ahead of a carriage team, driven at a gentle trot, on the towing-path. A delegation from Brockport,—among whom we noticed the Hon. D. CARPENTER, Ex M. C., joined the excursion party at Adams'.

Brockport was reached at 4:25 o'clock, *less than one hour for five miles.* The progress of the tug was much retarded by the shallow water, the keel frequently striking the bottom, but the trip thus far has been steady and successful, as well as very pleasant. None of the tediousness of canal travel has been experienced on this excursion, but it has really been a triumphal progress from village to village.

The people of Brockport had been apprized of the approach of the steamers, with the excursionists, and were prepared to give us a cordial reception.

The scene on the entrance of the steamers into port was highly enlivening. People crowded every available stand point where the steamboats could be seen, and received the Governor and his distinguished associates with cheers and cordiality. It is observed that this experimental expedition has been appreciated by the people living along the line of the canal, and they have not failed to exhibit their sympathy with this enterprise, only second to the original opening of the grand canal.

The tug (the *Gov. King*) was built by DAVID BELL, of Buffalo, who runs it. He is part owner of the *Sternberg*, and constructed the engines in all the canal steamers which have recently navigated the canal, from Buffalo eastward. He is confident that he can take 900 tons through the canal by means of these tugs.

Many boats towed by horses have been met on the route. No disposition has been shown to obstruct or embarrass this thus far successful experiment.

I learn that since leaving Rochester, the tug has carried about 60 pounds of steam, and burned at the rate of one ton of coal for twelve hours. This tug left Buffalo at 1 P. M., Thursday, and reached Rochester at 6 A. M., Friday, stopping about two hours and a half on the way. She is a new boat, and her machinery was now tested for the first time.

The *Sternberg* came in about 45 minutes behind the tug. The company disembarked, and the Hon. DAVIS CARPENTER, of Brockport, introduced Governor KING, who made a brief speech from the balcony of the "American." He was followed by the Hon. T. PARSONS. ALFRED ELY was also called out. Mr. BRUCE, Mr BABCOCK and Mr CLAPP, of Buffalo, and others made speeches. It was announced that the Governor and Commissioners would leave the boats here and proceed by rail to Lockport, in order to fulfill an engagement.

The steamers left Brockport about 5½ o'clock, and reached Holley in about an hour. Without making any stop here, the boats kept on the move, with the design to reach Albion at as early an hour as possible.

The *Charles Wack* which was at least an hour and a half behind the others in starting, had gained largely on them at Holley, and would evidently overtake them, if no accident occurred at Albion.

We are unable to give figures to show the actual results of the experiment. But when the trip is completed, statements embodying the facts established by it will be prepared for publication. It was conceded by the practical men of the excursion party, that the introduction of steam upon the canal is no only practicable, but eminently feasible.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "The *Sternberg* had on board about 80 tons of freight, and made four and a half miles per hour *without washing the banks or causing any inconvenience to the canals whatever.* The experiment is regarded as every way successful, and the era of steam navigation on the canals of the State fully inaugurated. The Governor, on his arrival here, will be appropriately received, and we trust our citizens will contribute all in their power to make the opening of so auspicious an event every way worthy the honor of our city and the occasion."

Sea and Ship News.

SAILING OF THE VANDERBILT STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT—RIOT AMONG THE COAL-PASSERS AND FIREMEN.—There was considerable disturbance at the dock upon the departure of the *Northern Light* on Saturday, occasioned by a strike among the coal-passers and firemen, whose wages had been suddenly reduced by the proprietors of the line—the firemen from $25 to $20 per month, and the coal-passers from $20 to $17 per month. Having refused to go to sea at these rates, which they had a perfect right to do, they formed the unlawful determination that other men who had been hired in their stead should not go aboard. To prevent the detention of the steamer, which was advertised to sail on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mr. TORRANCE, the agent of the line, was obliged to apply to the Mayor and the Police Commissioners to suppress the disturbance. The Mayor dispatched Sergeant CROFT, with a squad of men, and Deputy CARPENTER, with Captains WALLING, SYLVIE and WEBB, arrived soon after with a larger force. The coal passers were engaged in storing those who had come to take their places.

For a while brickbats, stones and lumps of coal flew about in lively style, but the Police succeeded in clearing the wharf of the rioters. The strikers then procured reinforcements to the number of nearly a thousand men, and attempted to force their way to the steamship but were beaten back by the Police, and several of the ringleaders were arrested. Foiled in this, a number of them proceeded to the Battery and took small boats with the intention of stopping the steam tug that was to put the new crew on board the steamer, which was lying in the stream; as most of them were desperate men, inflamed by drink and pretty well armed, there would, in all probability, have been a serious conflict. Deputy CARPENTER, however, sent a force of twenty-five officers on the steamer when she put into the stream.

This overawed the rioters, and the new crew were put on board just below Governor's Island without further trouble. The police then came ashore in the tug, and the *Northern Light* went to sea about 5 o'clock in the evening. She took out about 150 passengers.

A similar disturbance occurred on board the *North Star*, which left on the 31st ult., for Havre, and for the same cause, obliging her to come to anchor at Quarantine, where the steamer, *with her United States mails*, was detained until the following day.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.—The following yachts are now upon their Summer cruise, and under the direction of Commodore EDGAR, met at Whitestone on last Wednesday, leaving Hoboken that morning: *Widgeon, Gipsy, Sylvie, Favorita, Una, Restless, Norma, Alpha, Haze, Julia, Undine, America, Sea Drift, Escort, Bonita, Mannering, Scud, Zinga, Rebecca, Irene, Mystery.* These will be joined in Long Island Sound by the yachts *Volante, Elliot, Juliet, Madgie, Azalia, Esperance, Haswell, Narragansett, Stella, Blower*, from Boston, Newport and Stonington. The start will probably take place from Whitestone between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. There will be no regatta until September.

REGATTA.—A grand regatta will come off on Monday, Aug. 9, at Tompkinsville, (Quarantine,) Staten Island, for which very handsome sums of money are offered as prizes. There will be four-oared, two-oared and single scull races. To the winners of each $100 in cash will be presented, and $25 to the second best. There are a large number of entries made, among which are four clubs from Newburg. The Staten Island ferry-boats will run every half hour during the day, and land at the place of starting.

The ship *Columbus*, of Richmond, Me., ROBINSON, (late Capt. HOPPER,) on her passage from New-Orleans for Liverpool, put into this port yesterday for orders, her captain, JOEL HOPPER of Thomaston, having died on the 20th of July, and the following day JAMES MONEY, a boy of Liverpool, of yellow fever. Four of the crew were also sick. She anchored in the lower Bay.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.—The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* of Friday, contains the following:

"The steamer *Commonwealth*, on her passage from New-York to New-London, last night, when off or near Faulkner's Island, about midnight, struck an unknown vessel, supposed to be a large schooner, perhaps a coal schooner. A hailing cry was heard immediately preceding the collision, but the thick, hazy weather prevented the discovery of the craft until too late to avoid contact. The steamer was stopped, and cruised about the vicinity for more than an hour, but could discover nothing. Whether the vessel sank instantly or disappeared in the darkness is unknown."

The following paragraph from the same paper, of Saturday explains:

"Captain BATES, of the steamer *L. Boardman*, informs us that he saw, yesterday, (Friday,) on the Sound, the topsail schooner *C. Lock*, of Windsor, N. S., in a crippled condition, from the effects of a collision with the steamer *Commonwealth*, of the New-York and Norwich line. The collision occurred at midnight of the previous night, off Faulkner's Island, in one of the densest fogs ever known on the Sound. Such was the force of the collision that it carried away from the schooner her bowsprit and all of her head gear, and also her foremast. She was heavily laden, and was making such progress as she could towards New-London.

The damage to the steamer was considerable. Owing to the fog the schooner could not be seen, and for an hour the steamer searched for her, and finally abandoned the search in the belief that she must have been run down and gone to the bottom."

THE CHARGES OF EXTORTION AT QUARANTINE.—Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, has written a letter to the *Courier and Enquirer*, in reply to the charges of extortion brought against him by a number of shipmasters, in which he says:

"I take the liberty of saying that the whole question, including the regulations in reference to stevedores, lightermen, &c., and the compensation right and proper for them to receive for their services, has been twice fully discussed this year, before his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, in cases of appeal taken from the Health Officer's decision; and that the regulations which now exist at Quarantine in relation to stevedores and lightermen, together with the charges which they collect for their services, are such as have been unanimously approved of by said Board of Health—a Board instituted by the Health Laws as a supervisory, and in many respects as a directory power in the Quarantine operations of the port—a Board which, this year especially, has declared its judgment in favor of every Quarantine regulation of importance which has been enforced—a Board whose component parts are chiefly of men of large experience in the Quarantine and commercial necessities of the port, and h

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Absolute Success of the Enterprise.

Both Ends of the Cable Landed.

Interesting Dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

Daily Journal of the Progress of the Niagara from Mid-Ocean to Trinity Bay.

THE GENERAL REJOICING.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The complete success of the Atlantic Cable is established beyond all doubt. Signals are now being sent through the whole extent of the Cable, but it is probable that the Cable will be opened for business in several days, or perhaps weeks, as the electricians will require time for a series of experiments with their recording instruments. Due notice will be given of the opening of the line for business.

Landing of the Cable from the Agamemnon at Valentia.

The Associated Press of New-York:

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning, and is in perfect order.

The *Agamemnon* has landed her end of the Cable, and we are now receiving signals from the Telegraph House at Valentia.

The United States steamer *Niagara* and her Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine* leave for St. John's to-morrow.

Due notice will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph Line will be open for public business.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Summary Dispatch from Mr. Field to the Associated Press.

TRINITY BAY, Sunday, Aug. 8.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

To excuse what you may have thought neglect on my part in not giving more particulars about the laying of the cable, but I have hardly had time to eat or sleep.

Mr. McKAY, the Superintendent of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, has been working night and night to get everything ready. The people here seem to have had little faith in the Cable ever arriving, and had made very slight preparation for receiving it.

The end of the Atlantic Cable was landed on the shore from the *Niagara* on the 5th of August, and the other end from the same vessel on the 6th of August, 1858. The heavy shore end laid from Valentia by the *Niagara* last year still remains, and has to be spliced on to the main Cable, so that both ends of the Cable have been actually laid by the *Niagara*.

The Telegraph Fleet sailed from Plymouth on the experimental trip on the 29th of May.

The Cable was broken at the stern of the *Agamemnon* on the first attempt to lay it, on the 29th of June, and the splice in mid-ocean, when the last and successful attempt was made, on the 29th of July.

Hoping to soon see you,

I remain, very truly, your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Dispatch from Mr. Field to the President.

BEDFORD, Pa., Saturday, Aug. 7.

A large crowd assembled to-day to congratulate the President on the success of the Atlantic cable. It is estimated that fifteen hundred persons were present.

The following is Mr. FIELD's reply to the President:

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

To Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, Bedford Springs:

Your telegraphic dispatch is received. We landed here in a wilderness, and until the telegraph instruments are all perfectly adjusted, no message can be forwarded over the cable. You shall have the earliest information, but some days may elapse before all is completed. The first message from Europe shall be from the Queen to yourself, and the first from America to England your reply.

With great respect,

Very truly your friend,

C. W. FIELD.

Extracts from Mr. Field's Diary of the Expedition.

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug 7.

The following are extracts from the journal of Mr. FIELD, in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition:

Thursday, July 17.—This morning the Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, as follows: The *Valorous* and *Gorgon* at 11 A. M.; the *Niagara* at 1½ P. M., and the *Agamemnon* a few hours later. The steamers are to use coal as little as possible in getting to the rendezvous. Up to 5 P. M. clear weather and blue sky; from 5 to 9 P. M. overcast, threatening weather and drizzling rain; from 9 to 12 P. M., overcast, hazy and squally.

Sunday, July 18.—The *Niagara* passed Cape Clear in the morning; wind varying from W. by W. N. W.; heavy atmosphere; cloudy and squally.

Monday, July 19.—Wind varying from W. to N. W.; hazy atmosphere; cloudy and rainy.

Tuesday, July 20.—Wind from N. W. to N.; hazy atmosphere; cloudy and squally.

Wednesday, July 21.—Wind N. W. with a slight variation to the eastward; weather cloudy.

Thursday, July 22.—Blue sky and cloudy.

Friday, July 23.—Wind from W. by S. to W. S. W.; cloudy and hazy atmosphere and rain.

The *Niagara* arrived at the rendezvous, lat. 52° 5′, lon. 32° 40′, at 8:30 P. M.

Saturday, July 24.—Wind W. N. W.; hazy atmosphere; cloudy and squally.

Sunday, July 25.—The *Valorous* arrived at the rendezvous at 4 A. M.; weather calm; hazy and cloudy atmosphere. Capt. OLDHAM, of the *Valorous*, came on board of the *Niagara*.

Monday, July 27.—Calm weather: hazy atmosphere. The *Gorgon* arrived at the rendezvous at 5 P. M.

Wednesday, July 28.—Light N. N. W. wind; blue sky and hazy atmosphere. The *Agamemnon* arrived at the rendezvous at 5 P. M.

Thursday, July 29.—Lat. 52° 59′ N., lon. 32° 27′ W. Telegraph Fleet all in sight; sea smooth; light wind S. E. to S. S. E.; cloudy. Splice made in the cable at 1 P. M.; signals through the whole length of cable on board both ships perfect; depth of water one hundred and fifty fathoms.

Distance to the entrance of Valencia Harbor eight hundred and thirteen nautical miles, and from there to the Telegraph House the shore end of the cable is laid.

Distance to the entrance of Trinity Bay, N. F., eight hundred and twenty-two nautical miles, and from there to the Telegraph House, at head of Bay de Bulls Arm, sixty miles, making in all eight hundred and eighty-two nautical miles.

The *Niagara* has sixty-nine miles further to run than the *Agamemnon*.

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* have each eleven hundred nautical miles of cable on board; about the same quantity as last year.

At 7½ P. M., ship's time, or 10:5 P. M. Greenwich time, signals from the *Agamemnon* ceased, and the cable supplied by the electricians showed that there was a want of continuity on the cable, but that the insulation was perfect. Kept on paying out from the *Niagara* very slowly, and was constantly applying all kinds of electrical tests until 6 P. M., ship's time, and 11¼ P. M., Greenwich time, when we again commenced receiving perfect signals from the *Agamemnon*.

Friday, July 30.—Lat. 51° 50′ N. lon. 34° 49′ W. Distance run by observation in the last twenty-three hours, eighty nine miles. Paid one hundred and thirty-one miles nine hundred fathoms of the cable, and a surplus of forty two miles nine hundred fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to forty-eight per cent. Depth of water, fifteen hundred and sixty to nineteen hundred and seventy-five fathoms; wind from S. E. to S. W.; weather thick and rainy, with some sea. The *Gorgon* in sight.

At 4:50 A. M. finished the main deck coil, and commenced paying out from the berth deck. Seven hundred and twenty-four miles from the Telegraph House at Bay of Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay.

At 2:21 P. M., received signals from on board the *Agamemnon* that they had payed out one hundred and fifty miles of the cable.

At 2:34 P. M. had paid out from the *Niagara* one hundred and fifty miles of the cable.

Saturday, July 31.—Latitude 51° 5′ N. longitude 38° 14′ W. Distance run by observation in the last twenty-four hours, one hundred and thirty-seven miles. Payed out one hundred and fifty-nine miles eight hundred and fifty-three fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of twenty-two miles eight hundred and forty-three fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to thirteen per cent. Depth of water sixteen hundred and fifty-seven to twenty-two hundred and fifty fathoms. Wind moderate, S. W., and from 6 A. M., N. W. by N. Weather cloudy, a little rain, and some sea. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable passed out two hundred and ninety-one miles seven hundred and thirty fathoms. Total distance run by observation, two hundred and twenty-six miles. Surplus cable payed out over the distance run by observation sixty-five miles seven hundred and thirty fathoms—equal to twenty-nine per cent. Six hundred and fifty-six miles from the Telegraph House.

11:4 P. M.—Payed out from the *Niagara* three hundred miles of the cable.

At 2:45 P. M. received signals from the *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her three hundred miles of the cable.

At 5:37 P. M. finished the coil on the berth deck and commenced paying out from the lower deck.

Sunday, Aug. 1.—Lat. 50° 32′ N., long. 41° 55′ W.; distance run by observation during the last twenty-four hours, one hundred and forty-five miles. Payed out one hundred and sixty-four miles and six hundred and eighty-three fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of nineteen miles six hundred and thirty fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to fourteen per cent. Depth of water nineteen hundred and twenty-four fathoms. Wind moderate and fresh from N. N. E. to N. E. Weather cloudy and misty, and heavy swell. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable payed out four hundred and fifty-six miles four hundred fathoms. Total amount of distance run by observation three hundred and seventy-one miles. Total amount of surplus cable paid out over the distance run eighty-five miles, six hundred fathoms—equal to twenty-three per cent. Five hundred and eleven miles from the Telegraph House.

At 3:5 P. M., finished paying out the coil on the lower deck and changed to the coil in the hold.

Monday, August 2.—Lat. 49° 52′ N., lon. 45° 48′ W. Distance run by observation in the last twenty-four hours, one hundred and fifty-four miles. Payed out, one hundred and seventy-seven miles fifteen fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of twenty-three miles, one hundred fathoms over the distance run—equal to fifteen per cent. Depth of water, sixteen hundred to twenty-three hundred and eighty-five fathoms. Wind N. W. Weather cloudy.

The *Niagara* getting light, and rolling very much, it was not considered safe to carry sail to steady the ship, for in case of accident it might be necessary to stop the vessel as soon as possible.

At 7 A. M. passed and signaled the Cunard steamer from Boston to Liverpool.

Total amount of cable payed out six hundred and thirty-three miles five hundred fathoms. Total distance run by observation five hundred and twenty-five miles. Total surplus cable payed out over the distance run one hundred and eight miles five hundred fathoms, or less than twenty-one per cent. Two hundred and fifty-seven miles from the Telegraph House.

At 12 38 A. M. ship's time, and 3.38 A. M. Greenwich time, imperfect insulation of the cable was detected in sending and receiving signals from the *Agamemnon*, which continued until 5.40 A. M. ship's time, or 8.40 A. M. Greenwich time, when all was right again. The fault was found to be in the Ward room, or in about sixty miles from the lower end, which was immediately cut out and taken out of circuit.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Lat. 45° 17′ N., lon. 49° 23′ W.—Distance run by observation in the last twenty-four hours one hundred and forty-seven miles, payed out one hundred and sixty-one miles, sixty-one fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of fourteen miles six hundred and thirteen fathoms over the distance run, equal to ten per cent. Depth of water seven hundred and forty-two to eighteen hundred and twenty-seven fathoms. Wind N. N. W. Weather very pleasant. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable paid out seven hundred and ninety five miles three hundred fathoms. Total distance run by observation, six hundred and seventy-two miles. Total surplus cable payed out over the distance run, one hundred and twenty-three miles three hundred fathoms—less than nineteen per cent. Two hundred and ten miles from the Telegraph House.

At 8:26 A. M., finished paying out the coil from the hold, and commenced paying out from the ward-room coil—three hundred and five miles of the cable remaining on board at noon.

At 11:15 A. M., ship's time, received a signal from on board the *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her seven hundred and eighty miles of the cable. During the afternoon and evening passed several icebergs.

At 9:10 P. M., ship's time, received a signal from the *Agamemnon* that she was in water of two hundred fathoms.

At 10.20 P. M., ship's time, the *Niagara* was in water of two hundred fathoms, and informed the *Agamemnon* of the same.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Lat. 48° 17′ N., lon. 52° 43′ W., distance run by observation, one hundred and forty-six miles. Payed out one hundred and fifty-four miles one hundred and sixty fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of eight miles three hundred and sixty fathoms over the distance run—equal to six per cent. Depth of water less than two hundred fathoms. Weather beautiful and perfectly calm. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable paid out, nine hundred and forty-nine miles, six hundred and sixty fathoms. Total amount of surplus cable paid out over distance run, one hundred and thirty-one miles, six hundred and sixty fathoms—about sixteen per cent. Sixty-four miles to the Telegraph House.

At noon received signals from the *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her nine hundred and forty miles of the cable.

Passed this morning several icebergs.

Made the land off the entrance to Trinity Bay at 8 A. M. Entered Trinity Bay at 12.30 P. M.

At 2.20 P. M., ship's time, stopped sending signals to the *Agamemnon* for the purpose of making a splice, and at 2.40 P. M., ship's time, commenced sending signals again to the *Agamemnon*. At 5 P. M., saw Her Majesty's steamer *Porcupine* coming to us. At 7.30 P. M., Capt. OTTER, of the *Porcupine*, came on board the *Niagara* to pilot us to the anchorage near the Telegraph House.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—At 1:45 A. M., the *Niagara* anchored. Distance run since noon yesterday, sixty-four miles. Amount of cable payed out sixty-six miles three hundred and fifty-three fathoms, being a loss of less than four per cent.

Total amount of cable paid out since the splice was made one thousand and sixteen miles, six hundred fathoms. Total amount of distance run eight hundred and eighty-two miles. Total amount of cable payed out over distance run one hundred and thirty four miles and six hundred fathoms, being a surplus of about fifteen per cent.

At 2 A. M. went ashore in a small boat and informed the persons in charge of the Telegraph House half a mile from the landing, that the Telegraph Fleet had arrived and were ready to land the end of the cable.

At 2¾ A. M. received a signal from the *Agamemnon* that she had paid out one thousand and ten miles of the cable.

At 5:15 A. M. the Telegraph Cable was landed. At 6 A. M. the shore end of the cable was carried into the Telegraph House, and a strong current of electricity received through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic. Captain HUDSON then read prayers and made some remarks.

At 1 P. M. H. M steamer *Gorgon* fired a royal salute of 21 guns, and all the day was discharging the cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company.

Friday, Aug. 6.—Have been receiving all day strong electric signals from the Telegraph House in Valentia.

NOTE.—We landed here in the woods. Until the telegraph instruments are all ready and perfectly adjusted, communications cannot pass between the two continents, but the electric currents are received freely. You shall have the earliest intimation when all is ready, but it may be some days before everything is perfected. The first telegraph message between Europe and America will be from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and the second his reply. CYRUS W. FIELD.

Movements of the Niagara.

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Niagara* sailed at 3 P. M. for St. Johns, but returned again at 8 o'clock, the weather being too foggy.

How the Cable News was Received in Brooklyn.

The announcement made on Thursday noon last that the *Niagara* had arrived in Trinity Bay and had successfully laid one half of the Ocean Telegraph Cable was at first treated as a disgraceful hoax, and those who first obtained the news from the bulletin-boards could find no one willing to listen to the whole story as received. Not but what it was generally believed that the Ocean Cable would eventually be laid, but by common consent, looking for such a result this season was almost entirely given up. When, therefore, towards night the rumor was confirmed, no excitement followed. All were too eager in digesting the important fact itself to be excited. The subject was the all-absorbing topic of conversation everywhere during Friday and Saturday; and it was not until the confirmatory telegraphs of Saturday afternoon that the people dared give vent to their heretofore suppressed emotions—fearing, after all, that the news "was too good to be true." By Saturday evening the most sceptical were convinced and great was the rejoicing. On the spur of the moment an illumination was proposed and immediately acted upon. City Hall Square never before presented so brilliant a scene as on Saturday evening. The large iron block known as "Halsey's Block," the Post-Office building, Mechanics' Bank building, Nassau Insurance Office building and Shakespeare Hotel, all in the immediate vicinity of the Square, were illuminated, as also were numerous private residences in different parts of the city.

On the Mechanics' Bank was a transparency, with the following dispatch addressed by Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, to his family in Brooklyn:

> TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1858.
> God has been with us. The Telegraph Cable is laid without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We are all well. Yours affectionately,
> WM. L. HUDSON.

Nos. 296, 298 and 300 Fulton-street, presented a brilliant appearance. In the windows of the first-named number were transparencies bearing the following inscriptions:

> TWO WORLDS UNITED.
> MARK THE EVENT.

And

> SUCCESS TO THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
> We are living, we are dwelling,
> In a grand and awful time—
> In an age of thrilling wonder—
> To be living is sublime.

Rockets and other fire-works were set off in the Square, and to the music of "God Save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," &c., furnished by Stewart's Band, thousands of people thronged the walks in the vicinity until a late hour.

IN ORANGE COUNTY.

The people in this County were much excited over the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable. Until Saturday afternoon, however, they were afraid that the news was bogus. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the Newburg *Daily News* issued a poster bearing the latest dispatch from Mr. FIELD, which was circulated throughout the county, and great rejoicing occurred every where.

Rejoicings Throughout the Country.

BUFFALO, Saturday, August 7.

Upon the receipt of the news of the Cable's being successfully landed, a strong desire took possession of the people of Buffalo to celebrate the event in a manner becoming its importance. A Committee was appointed, and to-night was set apart for the celebration. It is the proudest day Buffalo has ever seen. The buildings on the principal streets are brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires are blazing on almost every corner, while guns are firing and bells ringing everywhere. Bands of music are also parading the streets, which are literally packed with an excited and joyous throng.

In the midst of the proceedings, Governor KING, accompanied by the Canal Commissioners, arrived from the trial of steamboats on the canal. They were met at the dock and received by the Mayor and Council, and escorted through the main streets to the American Hotel, where speeches now are being made appropriate to the occasion.

In view of the success of the telegraph-cable enterprise, and the practicability of steam navigation on the canal, demonstrated by the trial just had, this day will long be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo as an epoch from which to date the commencement of its new growth.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

General joyful feeling throughout the city. The printers celebrate the event to-night with fireworks and speeches.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The citizens here are very much excited. They have been deceived once, and are awaiting certain confirmation before having a great celebration.

RUTLAND, Friday, Aug. 6.

There is great rejoicing here to-night, in appreciation of the greatest event in the history of the world. All the bells are ringing a merry peal and bonfires are burning in the streets; the *Herald* and *Courier* offices, the Bardwell and Franklin Hotels, and all the stores and many of the dwelling-houses are illuminated and the people are full of enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, August 7.

The Union Telegraph Office will be brilliantly illuminated to-night with six hundred lights, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 7—12 o'clock midnight.

To-day the greatest enthusiasm has prevailed here in regard to the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Every piece of bunting in the city was displayed, and every bell was ringing.

Shyrtly after 4 o'clock this afternoon royal salutes were fired from the Citadel, and also by the First Halifax Volunteer Artillery, who are on grand parade to-night.

All the public buildings and principal business establishments and private residences have been brilliantly illuminated during the entire evening, many of them also being magnificently and gaily decorated with flags.

The Telegraph Office here shone forth with transparencies, in which the names of all celebrated in telegraph annals were presented—that of CYRUS W. FIELD occupying the most conspicuous place.

An immense torch-light procession headed by the Mayor, Artillery and Engine Companies paraded the streets until a very late hour, discoursing sweet music to the citizens, who, in vast numbers, promenaded the thoroughfares, cheering enthusiastically when passing the telegraph office.

Many persons came in by Railroad from the surrounding country to witness the demonstration.

Double royal salutes of forty-two guns each will be fired from the citadel and flag-ship and by the Halifax artillery as Queen VICTORIA's message to President BUCHANAN is passing through Nova Scotia.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

This afternoon the church bells were rung, flags displayed, and a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.

A Few More Indications of Popular Feeling.

The columns of the TIMES would be insufficient for the accommodation of a tenth part of the expressions of enthusiastic rejoicing over the success of the Cable, which reach us from all parts of the country. The newspaper extracts which we published on Saturday, and a few additional paragraphs given below, will serve to indicate the general tenor of the whole. It is very curious to observe the skepticism with which the first news was received in such quiet, conservative places as Boston and Hartford, and even the little town of Rutland, in Vermont, at the West, and in the backwoods settlements. The event came upon the good people in those parts too suddenly. It unsettled them, and discomposed their nervous systems. But when, like doubting Thomases, as they were, they couldn't help believing, then they all went mad together, and the consequence was a general outbreak of enthusiasm.

HOW THEY DOUBTED, AND THEN BELIEVED, IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Atlas* describes the general effect of the news in that quiet town:

"Boston was cautious. It was prudent. It looked up and down, it went forward and backward, it scratched its head and stroked its nose, it run its hands into its capacious pockets, it guessed yes, and it guessed no; and finally concluded to sleep on it before it went into very large and outward demonstrations. And so no guns were fired, and no bells rung, no shouts thundered, nor bunting flung to the fluttering breezes on Thursday. Boston held itself, martingale-like, back. But it was only to give vent to its pent-up Utica of enthusiasm upon another occasion and time. This was yesterday, when the city authorities set the ball of rejoicing in motion. Hardly had the hour of high noon arrived, when bell and cannon proclaimed the 'glad tidings' that Boston, too, felt to its center the great event. For a full hour the bells of the city pealed forth their blessed and blessing tones, never before so cheerful, and the guns of the Boston Light Artillery, directed by Capt. NIMS, sent forth from their capacious throats such a grand international salute as Boston ears are unaccustomed to hear. One hundred voices of earthquake quality rolled out and out, over city, country, over sea and land and into the ocean of blue above. Then it was that Boston threw off its reserve and threw up its hat; then it was that it pulled its hands from its pantaloons and clapped and applauded for the Cable. Then it was that it burnt up its doubt and misgivings of the day previous."

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

The Boston *Atlas* also records a new telegraphic feat:

"In connection with this demonstration is a most interesting fact. By preconcerted arrangement, Mr. J. B. STEARNS, Superintendent of the Boston Fire Alarm Telegraph, rung all the bells of Boston connected with the fire-alarm, from the office of the American Telegraph Company in *Portland!* This extraordinary feat indicates the practicability of a simultaneous ringing of bells throughout the world."

A PRUDENT EDITOR.

The editor of the Baltimore *Patriot* is an unbelieving Thomas:

"We have received quite a number of dispatches from different quarters, announcing enthusiastic rejoicings by persons connected with various telegraph lines, over the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. These jubilees are all pretty much in the same strain, and can easily be imagined for other points from which we had no communications. When the great fact is indubitably, practically established, there will be ample time for a grand celebration, which, we doubt not, would prove appropriate. Better, therefore, postpone until everything is 'out of the woods.'"

THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SLIGHTLY EXCITED.

The Hartford *Times* has the following:

"No one was prepared for such news, and the success of the cable enterprise was doubted by hundreds. They pronounced it a hoax. We had considered the chances against success, after the recent failure, at least one hundred to one, and still we could not discredit the dispatch which came through the reliable source of the Associated Press. Had it been a hoax, that fact would have been known at once. Late in the afternoon we sent a special dispatch to Mr. CRAIG, the Superintendent of the Associated Press of New-York, asking him if there could be any doubt as to the reliability of the news. He at once answerd as follows:

'BUSH, Hartford—It is true. You may bet your hat on't. CRAIG.'

We knew from this positive assertion, that if there was any hoax in the matter, it extended through the entire line, and that the Trinity Bay operator had been as badly deceived as any one."

A PREDICTION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES COME TRUE.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says:

"On the 27th of August, 1857, the New-York TIMES had the following remarks, near the close of which will be found a prediction which has been more than fulfilled:

'Most people are aware that this surprising telegraphic connection is in process of being realised. The eyes of the entire civilized community are, indeed, directed with ever-increasing interest and expectation at the present time to the proceedings of the Company which has undertaken the labor; and two of the greatest Governments of the earth have been induced to accord their cordial and substantial support. Under this manifestation of sympathy and approval, execution in the mighty task has followed so closely upon plan that in all probability the origin and completion of the work will be *comprised within the compass of a single year.*'

LIEUT. MAURY A WISE JUDGE.

The *National Intelligencer* has this paragraph:

"The following extracts, *italics and all*, are taken from a letter written at the Observatory on the 28th of March, 1857, to the Company, upon the best time for laying the cable, and which has happily proved to be the *very best*:

'Nevertheless, the enterprise upon which you are engaged is an important one. Good weather for it is very desirable, nay, almost indispensable; and these barometric anomalies are suggestive. Perhaps it would be wise for the steamers not to join cables until after the 20th of July. I think between that time and the 10th of August the state of both sea and air is usually in the most favorable condition possible; *and that is the time which my investigations* indicate as the most favorable for laying down the wire. I recommend it, and wish you good luck.

Yours, M. F. MAURY.'"

THE FIRST DISPATCHES FOR LONDON.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"Two business messages from New-York merchants to their correspondents in England, passed through the American Telegraph office, Traveller Buildings, from New-York, *en route* for London, yesterday, at 5 P. M. One of them containing fifty-seven words, paid through, $57, and the other, twenty-seven words, for which $27 was paid."

ANGLO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

The New-York *Albion* pays this just tribute:

"If anything were needed to show the mettle of the race from which we spring, the company of which Mr. FIELD is the head would certainly supply it. Undaunted by failure, brave in effort, and loyal to science from first to last, it has in an incredibly short space of time—considering the limited season of operation—completed a work which was considered hopeless, or at all events so far removed from the possible, that practical men were glad to express their distrust of it. Now it is completed. Next week we shall in all probability give a summary of the preceding day's news. The wonder of the moment gratified, the telegraph will become a simple instrument of usefulness. If it does not work well another will be laid down. The principle once demons rated there can be no interruption between the intercourse of this country and of England."

WESTERN RHETORIC.

The Chicago people indulged in various extraordinary demonstrations, not the least of which was an editorial article in the *Journal*, beginning thus:

"The world is finished, its spinal cord is laid, and now it begins to *think!*

A living nerve has been unwound from the Anglo-Saxon heart, and tied in a true-love knot between the Old World and the New. Time turns loiterer on its westward way, and Sea, the narrow selvedge of the globe."

And ending thus:

"The old Northron caught the Morning by its wings, and wrested from it the time and secret of its flight; a Gallic hand stayed it as it flashed from a human face *en route* for heaven again, and lo, upon the metalic plate, 'the counterfeit presentment;' an Englishman locked it up, as he expressed it, in a cell of iron, and the locomotive darted like a shuttle through the iron loom; an American kindled a glowing soul within the ribs of oak, and sent the steamship panting round the world."

Canadian Politics.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE BROWN MINISTRY.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 6.

Mr. BROWN and his colleagues yesterday tendered their resignations to the Governor-General, by whom they were accepted. The cause of the step was, a refusal by His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, in compliance with a request preferred by the Ministry, on the ground that a majority of the members now in the House do not possess the confidence of the country.

The circumstance was communicated to the House by Mr. WALLBRIDGE, amidst the manifest excitement of crowded galleries. Writs were issued for several of the seats—including all the Upper Canadian seats—rendered vacant by the acceptance of office; so that the gentlemen whom Sir EDMUND HEAD entrapped must encounter the labor and expenditure of an election for a reason that no longer exists.

The correspondence between the Governor-General and Mr BROWN, in connection with the formation of the Government, was read to the House, together with memoranda setting forth statements, *pro* and *con.*, pertaining to the negotiations.

The country being still without a Government, a motion was made to adjourn the House until to-day; though why, nobody deigned to tell. Members were left to conjecture the cause; for the leading apostles of Ministerial positiveness—the Langevins and Morins, and Benjamins and Gowans of the party—neither gave nor sought explanations. Mr. MCGEE availed himself of the opportunity to repel misstatements that have been made in reference to himself—specifically denying that he held pledges of any description from Mr. BROWN or any member of his Administration. He proceeded with great spirit and his usual ability to review the correspondence and memorandum of His Excellency—dissecting the fallacies, and exposing the transparent trickery which had run through the whole of Sir EDMUND's part in the transaction. A debate ensued, which lasted until midnight. Mr. MCDOUGALL's speech told well. Mr. JOHN A. MCDONALD expended his accustomed quantity of vituperation and falsehood, and some of his friends labored assiduously to establish their command over the same convenient weapons. Both are understood and appreciated by the public.

DARING BURGLARY AT CLIFTON, S. I.—At an early hour Friday morning the residence of Mr. WILLIAMS, on Townsend-avenue, Clifton, S. I., was burglariously entered. A watch and chain, worth $200, and one pair of pantaloons, were carried off. None of the household heard any noise during the night, and some of them suppose that chloroform, or some other stupefying drug, was administered to them while asleep by the burglars. A house on Simonson-avenue was entered the same night, and a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel carried off.

SUNDAY VIOLATIONS.—Capt HART reports 534 violations of the Sunday law in his Precinct during the months of May, June and July.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard** More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and all others who require a DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages, for sewing machines. Any of SINGER'S celebrated Sewing-Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Professor Rainsford** —ROBERT M. PATRICK, [illegible] Locks and Doors. Fire and Burglar proof Safes. Millboard or Vegetable Sheathing. Fire and Burglar proof Doors. Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Office No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Per Steamer Persia.**—Invoices of the Newest designs of HATTERS' TRIMMINGS. PLUSHES IN ALL GRADES. just received and for sale low, for cash or approved paper, by ROBERTS & OATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

DIED.

KNOX.—In this City, on Sabbath, Aug. 8 of cholera infantum ANNABELLA GRACE, infant daughter of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 273 8th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CURTISS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 8 after a short and severe illness, Mr. JOHN BEACH CURTISS formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and member of Metropolitan Lodge, No 273, F. & A. M., of this City.

His funeral will take place, by the kind invitation of the W. M of Crescent City Lodge, No. 402, from their rooms, corner of 13th-st and Broadway, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The brethren of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, Crescent Lodge, No. 402, and the fraternity in general, the members of the Bar, and his friends, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TRAVIS.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Aug. 8, CORNELIUS, infant son of Edward F. and Mary Amelia Travis, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday), at 3 o'clock P. M. at the residence of the Rev. R. Travis, No. 156 Hammond-st.

PENFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 7, of consumption, SYLVESTER PENFIELD, aged 54 years.

His remains were conveyed to Connecticut for burial.

BELKNAP.—At Ravenswood L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 7, ORARTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of James G. and Ella D. Belknap, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents at Ravenswood.

DONNELL.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, Aug. 7, RONALD KIMBALL DONNELL, aged 1 year, 2 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Brooklyn Ledge No. 26 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 196 Navy-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOODY.—In Brooklyn on Saturday morning, Aug. 7, CATHARINE, wife of Philip Doody, printer, in the 28th year of her age.

DU VERNET.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 8, at his residence, No. 24 Morris-st., of consumption, JAMES DU VERNET, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, No. 88 Sussex-st., Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ALLEN.—At Irvington, on Sunday morning, Aug 8, JAMES H. ALLEN, M. D., (son of the late Stephen Allen,) in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be removed to this City on Tuesday, 10th inst., and the funeral will take place at 4 o'clock the same day, from the house of John W Quincy, No 59 9th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

DEAN.—At Hastings, on Saturday, Aug. 7, suddenly, PHEBE ANN, wife of James T. Dean, and daughter of the late Truman Hopkins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYELL.—At Hastings on Saturday, Aug. 7, suddenly, ANN BEACH, daughter of John H. Lyell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—At St Albans, Vt., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 4, at the residence of Worthington C. Smith, OLYPHANT, second son of S. Wells and Sarah W. Williams, of Macao, China aged 6 years.

SCHUYLER.—At his residence on Cayuga Lake, on Monday, Aug. 2, ARENT SCHUYLER Esq., formerly of Belleville, N. J., in the 83d year of his age.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY,
a most interesting collection of Imperial Photographs, including the following distinguished personages:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET.

VICE PRESIDENT,	
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY,	
GENERAL SCOTT,	
COMMODORE PERRY,	
GOVERNOR WISE, of Virginia.	
General QUITMAN,	General PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Senator CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky.
Senator DOUGLAS,	Illinois.
Senator SEWARD,	New-York.
Senator BELL,	Tennessee.
Senator SLIDELL,	Louisiana.
Senator HAMMOND,	South Carolina.
Senator HUNTER,	Virginia.
Senator TOOMBS,	Georgia.
Senator BRODERICK,	California.
Senator HALE,	New-Hampshire.
Senator MASON,	Virginia.
Senator HOUSTON,	Texas.
Senator WILSON,	Massachusetts.
Senator SIMMONS,	Rhode Island.
Senator THOMPSON,	New Jersey.
Senator CAMERON,	Pennsylvania.
Senator PIERCE,	Maryland.
Senator BROWN,	Mississippi.
Senator GREEN,	Missouri.
Senator MALLORY,	Florida.
Senator SHIELDS,	Minnesota.

Copies of any of the members of the Senate or the House can be furnished.

ALEXANDER R. STEPHENS,	Georgia.
JOSHUA R GIDDINGS,	Ohio.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,	Kentucky.
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,	Maryland.
General HARNEY,	
Commodore PAULDING.	
Captain INGRAHAM.	

The Diplomatic Corps is represented by
Lord NAPIER,
Count DE SARTIGES,
Baron STOECKL,
And various persons connected with the Foreign Legations.

The collection of Portraits at this Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most extensive and valuable in the world.

The above collection, in connection with many photographs of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe

The de Riviere and Blount Affair.

THE GALLANT CAPTAIN AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Savannah *Republican* of Thursday has a narrative of the fresh trouble that has fallen upon Captain DE RIVIERE:

The steamship *Huntsville*, from New-York, came up to the city yesterday afternoon, and the firing of her gun was the signal for an immediate congregation of a large crowd on the wharf, all intent upon getting a sight of the famous gallant, DE RIVIERE, who was reported to be on board and in pursuit of his inamorata, Miss BLOUNT. The ship was some time settling down into her berth, and it was not a little amusing to witness the evidences of curiosity that manifested themselves in the anxious crowd. The air was excessively hot and close under the bluff, but this trifling inconvenience seemed not to impair, in the slightest degree, the interest of the assembled multitude in the hero of the occasion and certain events that awaited him.

The steamer having neared the wharf, Sheriff PENDERGAST was the first to go aboard, followed by certain suspicious-looking gentry, looking for all the world as if they were charged with some of the dellcate offences of the law. Upon consulting the list of passengers, the name of DE RIVIERE did not appear, but the captain politely informed the Sheriff that one "Lewis David" corresponded in every particular with the gentleman who was the object of his search. This Mr. David being pointed out, the Sheriff gently took him aside, addressed him by his proper name, which he acknowleged, and informed him that he was his prisoner by virtue of two WARRANTS issued at the instance of Col. F. BLOUNT, one to keep the peace toward the said BLOUNT, and the other for the abduction of the daughter of the informant from the State of Alabama, with the intention of defilement. The law of Alabama makes this offence punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary, and Col. BLOUNT, we learn, can clearly make good the charge by proofs, now in his possession, that our gallant Lothario was, at the date of the abduction, married to a lady in the State of New-York.

The Zouave took the awkward circumstances that had so suddenly come upon him with much coolness and composure. He acknowledged the authority of the Sheriff, and expressed entire willingness to do his bidding. The stage having been run aboard and secured to the steamer, an immense crowd immediately thronged the cabin of the vessel, until the air was almost suffocating. The Zouave was quietly seated in the aft part of the saloon, by the side of the Sheriff, and earnestly engaged in conversation with a gentleman familiar with his native language. He is, upon the whole, a fine-looking man, some six feet in height, well proportioned, (so far as we could judge while he was in a sitting posture,) dark hair and eyes, while his general aspect is more German than French. A patch of court-plaster on his right cheek marked the wound recently received in a duel at Mobile, which is well-nigh healed. He is evidently a traveled man, and has learned to brave the up-hill points in the journey of life, and to look with the eye of a philosopher upon every fate.

Matters having become somewhat quiet on the dock, Sheriff PENDERGAST came ashore with his prisoner, when both entered a buggy and drove down the bluff. This movement revived the sensation, and the crowd rushed down the Bay, halting at every block to be prepared for a sight when the party should drive up into the city. The buggy eventually emerged from below, and was followed by the multitude to Justice CONNELL'S office, at the corner of Bull and Bryan streets, where a full bench of Justices, composed of Messrs. CONNELL, STALEY and RUSSELL, were convened for a preliminary examination of the matters charged in the warrants.

Messrs. BACON and LEVY appeared for the Sate, and JOSEPH GERMAIL, Esq., for the prisoner. Some discussion occurred on the point of jurisdiction, but it being late, the further consideration of the case was postponed until to-day. In the meantime Capt. DE RIVIERE was committed to jail.

The next sitting of the magistrates will be held at the Court house, and we learn it is the intention of Capt. DE RIVIERE'S counsel to place Mrs. BLOUNT and her daughter upon the stand. The scene will doubtless be rich and command a full house.

It is said these ladies continue to be thoroughly identified in feeling with the accused, and maintain that the legal proceedings against him are an outrage upon right and justice. Mrs. B. has offered to defray all the expenses of the defence. Upon the whole it is a curious case, but perhaps we may get at the merits of it in the course of the testimony.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., the Rev. Dr. WELCH, President of the Society, in the chair.

After the usual opening preliminaries, the correspondence for the month was presented, among which were letters from Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa and other parts of the country, strongly appealing for grants of Scriptures in behalf of the destitute. From the Rev. J. STUBBINS, of Cuttack, India, asking aid to print in Sanscrit and Orgia, and saying that the New Testament had proceeded as far as Romans, and there were obliged to stop. *for want of funds*

Communications from agents and Bible-readers, with their various reports of labor for the previous month, were presented. Grants of Scriptures were made for distribution among the poor, and to various Sunday-Schools in different sections. Reports from the Bible-readers show the following results; 3,137 visits to families; 79 copies of Scriptures distributed; 243 persons induced to visit the sanctuary; 380 vessels and seamen's boarding-houses visited; 23 converted, and 119 found destitute of the Scriptures.

After voting to issue a monthly sheet devoted exclusively to the interests of the Society, the Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1858.
ANOTHER GREAT REVIVAL.
FIRST NIGHT HERE
of Boucicault's celebrated comedy of
WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS.
NEW SCENERY—STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
BLAKE as BROUGHAM.
LORD WM. DAVENTRY and MAYOR FUSS.
Percy Ardent.....Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Sir W. Stanmore.....Mr. Canoll
Saple.....Mr. S. Smith | Lenoir.....Mr. Duncan
Mrs. Bolton Cornfort.....Mrs. Blake
Lady Daventry.....Miss Ada Clifton
Norah Merrlas.....Miss Miller
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Private boxes.....$5 | Orchestra seats.....75 cents

WALLACK'S.
SIXTH WEEK
of these popular young Americans, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Full and fashionable houses.
MONDAY, August 9, 1858.
PUMPOLOGY.
Jerry Murphy.....Mr. W. J. Florence
After which
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, with five other characters, with songs and dances.
Mrs. W. J. Florence.
THE TRAGEDIAN.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with
PADDY MILES.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW—Thirty-sixth Night of
THE FLORENCES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager.....Mr. A. H. PURDY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 9 and 10, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Farce of the
TWO BUZZARDS.
LA FEIE DANCENTI.
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
THE TWO GREGORIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. C. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Boxes and parquette, 25 cents; pit, 12 cents.
Mr. R. LORAINE will perform
THIS AFTERNOON, (Monday) will perform
HAMLET,
To be followed by the
SCHOOLMASTER and THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
MONDAY, August 9,
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,
by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic.
Shield of our Union.
Music.
To conclude the display with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c.
ILLUMINATED BOMBS,
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
This piece represents the laying of the cable, with the union between England and America, changing to a superb representation of the Niagara and the Agamemnon, with the words
BLESSED BE PROVIDENCE,
THE CABLE IS LAID.
CELEBRATION
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL SUBMERSION
OF THE
TELEGRAPH CABLE.
JONES' WOOD.
To commemorate the achievement of the greatest scientific work ever contemplated by the mind of man, the managers of the
MAMMOTH FESTIVAL
At
JONES' WOOD,
have caused to be prepared, for THIS EVENING,
A GRAND ALLEGORICAL REPRESENTATION
OF THE
LAYING OF THE CABLE.
The work is of colossal size, and has been prepared by those celebrated pyrotechnists the Messrs. Edge, without the slightest regard to expense, as a brilliant exhibition of the finest fireworks that can be produced in America. It will be found to be absolutely without a rival. The design of this masterpiece may be briefly described. A representation of the ocean, bounded on either side by the Light-Houses of England and America, mutates into an animated picture of the
NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON,
proceeding in opposite directions. The process of laying the cable is thus brought before the spectators, with the animation of the arrival of the vessels at the opposite shores, attended by
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS,
SUITABLE MOTTOS,
AND
DECORATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLORS
OF
AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
NO CHARGE
For Children under Twelve Years of Age,
Accompanied by their Parents.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
JONES' WOOD.
9TH, 10TH AND 11TH OF AUGUST.
FIRST DAY'S FESTIVAL
On MONDAY, AUGUST 9.
The amusements offered to the public will be:
GRAND CONCERT,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.
GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....5 1/4 o'clock, by
FIVE DIFFERENT BANDS.
During the
BAL CHAMPETRE,
the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
At 8 o'clock
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SAND-VEREINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | W. FARRELL.....Stage Manager
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
TIM CROW RICE as GINGER BLUE, in the BURLESQUE
and JOSEPH HORN in his great Southern Plantation act of
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
Together with the whole of the Mammoth Company.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.
MONDAY, August 9.
Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest Overture.....H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph.....H. Kuhner
March and Chorus (Tannhauser).....R. Wagner
Grand Potpourri.....C. Zulenner
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Fest Overture.....J. V. Arx
(expressly composed for the occasion.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Grand Medley.....C. Zulenner
March (Le Prophete).....Meyerbeer
The "Anvil Chorus" (Trovatore).....Verdi
CONDUCTORS
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1858, to commence at 8 o'clock.
L'HERITIERE, Comedie by M. SCRIBE.
LA SOEUR DE JOBISSE.
L'HISTOIRE D'UN SOU.
Orchestra, $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION.—
LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT UNION COURSE, L. I., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1858,
Upon which occasion awards to the value of one thousand dollars will be made to the three most prominent amateur female equestrians.
COMMITTEE OF AWARDS.
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Ald. JOHN CLANCY.
Hon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Ald. CHARLES FRANCIS.
Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, GEO. W. VARIAN, Esq.
Hon. GEO. BRIGGS, CASPER C. CHILDS, Esq.,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED, JOSEPH RUSSELL, Esq.,
Hon. ANSON WILLIS, A. M. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Hon. JACOB CHOLWELL, RICH'D T. DENNING, Esq.,
FRANK QUEEN, Esq., JOHN RICHARDS, Esq.,
THOMAS PICTON, Esq.
The management of this Equestrian Festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians beg to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon the above occasion are exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York:
A magnificent grand-action piano, purchased and worth five hundred dollars, ($500,) designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit on that occasion the greatest skill, dexterity and grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker, Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.
A massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets of superior workmanship, worth three hundred dollars, ($300,) to be adjudged to the second best equestrian. To be seen at the store of Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway.
A splendid gold and enameled ladies' watch, set with diamonds, worth two hundred dollars, ($200,) intended for the third premium, can be seen at the establishment of its manufacturers, Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway.
Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, and upon the receipt of their address the management will send by return post a circular fully stating the objects of this Convention and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address
THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers,
No. 151 Bleecker-st., New-York.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL WIZARD—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7 1/2 o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, that of making ONE OF THE SPECTATORS INVISIBLE, &c. Just arrived from Europe, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened in a few days. The miniature seas and lakes known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute, unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

M. STRAKOSCH BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE that he has engaged
MADAME COLSON,
The eminent Prima Donna, who will shortly arrive, and appear in opera and concerts in New York.
Madame COLSON is one of the few living great singers who unite to a magnificent and admirably cultivated voice,
YOUTH, BEAUTY and GENIUS.
PARIS, July 20, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO MILLIONS."
NEW EDITION, NOW READY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS!"
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated,
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions, box with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Laysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

UPHOLSTERY.

BROCATELLE.
New and elegant designs for Furniture Coverings and Window Curtains, just received and for sale, by the Piece or Yard.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

SATIN DE LAINES.
A large lot of superior quality, in all colors and styles, just received, and now offered at a great reduction from usual prices, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS
Plain, Figured and Striped, all qualities and styles suitable for Curtains, Church Cushions, Lounges, &c., &c.; the largest stock in the Market, just received and for sale, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
Every color and width, just received and for sale, by the Case or Piece,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES, PINS AND BANDS.
Just received, an Invoice of Brass Cornices, Pins and Bands; Patterns all New, and made expressly for the Fall Trade, for sale, at prices much below the usual rates, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
Designs entirely new, all of their own manufacture, and one of the largest stocks in the market, are offered to Wholesale Buyers, at prices that defy competition, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

OILS.

SOBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and to do plain neat sewing; is quick with the needle; works for the nursery; has no objection to the country; wages $6; or housework in a small family. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required: compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 439 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a baby; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 89 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young woman; also, as a good cook, by a neat middle-aged woman; also, as cook and to wash and iron; as nurse and seamstress; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No 341 Columbia-st., corner of Warren, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERman lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address A. B., SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 508 8th-av. and Horatio st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (26) from France, speaking French, German and English—with the best of reference from Paris and London, a situation as ladies' maid or to nurse children. For particulars, apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; will be found efficient, prudent and economical in her duties. Hotel, boarding-house or restaurant preferred. Apply to J. S MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress. They will make themselves generally useful. Apply at Wesley's Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days. N. B.—Have best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is a good washer and ironer; was brought up in England; has lived with French and English families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED.—A STEADY, COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 234 27th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUcated, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chambermaid and hairdress, or would do general housework in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire care of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and neat sewer; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family. Has no objection to do chamberwork or mind children, or to go in the country. No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL FIRST-class cooks: also by 20 chambermaids and waiters; also, by 10 nurses and seamstresses. No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LADY AS AMANUENSIS; MUST write a clear, rapid, legible hand; must know French well, and be able to write English grammatically. One knowing also German preferred. A quiet, pleasant home in Brooklyn; wages moderate. Reference as to character must be unexceptionable. None but American or English need apply. Address PERICLES, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEMALE TO GO INTO THE country with a small family and mate herself generally useful; must understand cutting and making children's clothes, and, if capable, of teaching young children, and a Protestant would be appreciated; any one suitable and agreeable will find this a pleasant and permanent home. Apply at No. 90 Broad-st on Monday, and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women to live in a private family, in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos 26 and 31 Park-place, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A T. STEWART & CO. WANT A practical upholsterer to take the charge and management of the mechanical portion of the department; no application will be received from any party who has not had full experience. Apply in the lower store from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. Also, an experienced carpet salesman.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS cash jobbing house. An influential man may make an advantageous arrangement. Address, confidentially, with real name and references, C. P. J. & CO., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FARMER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife to take charge of a farm near this City. Will have to board three or four farm hands and direct their work. Address Box No. 2,170 New-York Post-Office, informing where employed and reference.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE PIANO-FORTE finishers; also, one piano-forte regulator, at the manufactory of L. P. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT RAvenswood, a woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 131 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST
TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Having leased the above premises, will open for the inspection of wholesale buyers an entirely new and select stock of ribbons and dress trimmings suitable for first-class trade.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
ELEGANT PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons SEER-SUCKER; Concan; CRAPES; Muslins; PONGEES; Shaws; WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA; Curiosities; FANS; Screens, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES.
NO. 653 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., upstairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicos, brilliants, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

PERSONAL.

IF JOHN AND PATRICK BUTLER, MERCHANTS, doing business in 1853 and 1854, under the firm of Butler, Brothers, in Rochester, and formerly in Mexico, New-York, or any of their friends, will please inform the undersigned of their present residence, will greatly oblige a friend by sending their address to CHARLES SMITH, box No 940 Post-office New-York. Rochester and Mexico papers please copy the above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business. Will also undertake the care of a vegetable garden; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers. Has the best of City and country references. Is handy in writing and able to work. Call or address No. 254 or 258 Canal, corner of Elm-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with a small family. Has lived in some of the most respectable places round New-York, and can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Also, understands laying out a new place. For further information, address a note to P. D., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 818 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving, and can take charge of a vegetable garden. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address X. JAMES, Box No. 300, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO THOroughly understands the business in its various departments, a situation. Has the best of City reference; has lived in his last place eight years. A note to J. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be attended to

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best of City and country references. Can be seen or heard of for two days by addressing J. T., Box. No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A single, confidential man—a Protestant. Call or address J. A., No. 87 Varick-st., rear, for one week.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO go into the country to work around a garden, take care of horses, cows, &c. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, immediately.

INSTRUCTION

A CARD.
TO THE LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Ladies, gentlemen, and children, can have an opportunity of being instructed in the Artistic and Ornamental Fine Arts such as the beautiful art of Grecian Oil-Painting, and the new and elegant art of Oil Painting on Glass, the latest style for centre-tables, pictures, &c., Italian Transferring Painting, Potichemanie Vase Painting, Leather Work for Ornamenting Furniture and Frames. Also, Fancy Hair Flowers, Silk and Chenille Embroidery, and various kinds of raised worsted Work. The above arts can be acquired perfectly in from two to seven lessons. Also, a rare opportunity which has never before been offered in this City, to learn a new and beautiful invention of stamping for all kinds of embroidery and needlework; full instruction in one lesson, with materials included, $3. Elegant specimens in all of the above arts can be seen by calling at No. 395 4th-st., three doors east of the Bowery.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 23th-st.

NOTICE—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKlyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 9th day of September next.
The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior and to that date, (at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum,) for the purpose of receiving applications from those desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.
The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors, as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.
The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the Institute. By order.
JOSIAH O. LOW,
Secretary.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied promptly with talented Teachers for every department of Literature, Science and Art. Schools supplied with pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars free of cost. Families with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers wishing engagements should apply at once. Competent Teachers of Music, Modern Languages and Painting wanted.
REFERENCES—The Hon. JOHN C. RIVES, Washington, D. C.; Faculty Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON, GEO. F. ROOT, D. C. VAN NORMAN et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties: the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th st., near 5th-av., reopens on 15th September. This French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies is under the care of Mr. and Madame Don Bernard, associated with Miss Jane Bulkley, who, for the last ten years, has been the successful teacher of the senior classes of Rutgers Institute. For circulars apply on the premises.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OFFERING THEIR services as Clerks would find their chances of obtaining desirable and profitable situations increased a hundred fold by a course of practice under the superintendent's direction. Entire success warranted. Particulars on application. W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, room No. 10.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior office.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No 48 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st Phœnix Bank Building.

S. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Watchouse Son & Morrison, New York. Bean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland.	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c. on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
E. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents. Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE

Treasury Notes.
New-York 6 and 5 per cents.
Ohio 6 and 5 per cents
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 6 per cents.
St. Paul City 10 per cents.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No 2 Wall-st.,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO 60 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only continuent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,673,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST. offer for sale the following Bonds:
Albany City 6 per cent.
Buffalo Water-Works Company 7 per cent.
Burlington City 5 and 10 per cents.
Cleveland City 7 per cent., issued for Water-Works.
Covington City 6 per cent.
Detroit City 7 per cent., issued for Water-Works.
Louisville 6 per cent.
Memphis City 6 per cent., guaranteed by State of Tennessee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK Aug 6 1858.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th 11th 12th and 13 h inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains &c of the Company.
TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY P MCGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $1,000 to $10,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS FARM MORTGAges and 50 per cent cash, in exchange for dry goods or other merchandise. $20 000 to $50,000 wanted. Apply at No. 8 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. or Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last may be obtained by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office 8th-av and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. GEO. C PETERS, Secretary.

$1,000 TO $2,000 TO INVEST IN SOME safe lucrative and respectable business. Address B. W. Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED — AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY Stock. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:	
HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. B SWORDS,	J. S. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. GORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New York insures property throughout the United States Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO: those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. A. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 4d to the dollar
The Transfer Books which are now closed, will be reopened at New York Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant
GILBERT L WILSON, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK July 21, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier

ST NICHOLAS INS CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st. Aug 4 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S SLOCUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co., 3d-av between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK July 31, 1853.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug 10, next The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office, Mechanics Bank Building, No. 3 Wall-st. NEW YORK Aug 5, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company. No 72 Wall st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW YORK, Aug 6 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Brooklyn, Aug. 3 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months payable on the 12th inst.
R. P PERKIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK GILSON will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No 19 Nassau-st. on and after the second day of August next. —Dated New-York, July 15, 1858
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Aug 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half 3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9 The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential German Spanish and other languages spoken CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 26

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold M. E. REED.
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank New-York, for twenty-three shares. No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $300 PAYABLE at three months, dated Aug. —, 1858, to CHARLES BECKERT'S own order and indorsed by STEPHEN CONOVER Any one returning the above Note to GEO. JARDINE & SON, organ manufactory, No. 100 White-st., corner of Centre will be suitably rewarded for his trouble,

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a wallet containing about $530—lost on Saturday morning, near the corner of William and Beaver sts., by H. CLASSEN & SON.
No. 37 Beaver-st.

LOST—AUG. 6, A SMALL PACKAGE OF SKELETON TRUSS PADS marked (J. W. Riggs' patent.) The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to J. GIBBS, No. 175 st-st. Williamsburg, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City; the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front cellar fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. 496 Grand st., or at No 250 South st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 capital, to manufacture Getty's patented self-closing and patented ventilating lager bier faucets The reputation of these faucets is already established, and only wants the above amount to insure most profitable returns. Apply at the manufactory, No 97 Cliff-st. H. GETTY. Patentee.

$500.—WANTED A PARTNER OF STEADY habits, to take an equal interest in a first class family grocery store, a very desirable stand that has been long established, and doing an extensive trade. Profits large, expenses light, and no risk. Apply at No. 18 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744. Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—$300 WILL PURCHASE THE entire parlor bedroom and kitchen furniture bedding, linen, and every article requisite to keep house of a small family leaving for Europe. This is a chance seldom met with. Apply at No. 377 Cumberland-st., Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at C. F. BARRINGTON'S, No 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st. (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LETTER, NOTE, AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, ROGERS' KNIVES
Law Blanks Portmonnaies, &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA Capt. E G Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head over on starboard bow; red on port bow
CANADA Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday Aug 11
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18
NIAGARA Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 29

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
ARKtic, ... Sept 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT, ... Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin $60; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre touching at South Ampton, on the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps going free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING Aug. 9. Passage money for first class passengers only for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60.

FROM NEW YORK	
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.	
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.	
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $65; third class, found with cooked provisions $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG. No 17 Broadway.	

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J B NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 26 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah $15 N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML L MITCHILL & SON, No 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—STEERAGE $6—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Freight six cents per foot. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander will leave Pier No 4 North River on SATURDAY Aug 14 at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15 Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga. $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans $39 Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 98 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. I. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15 Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO No 98 West st

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS Capt G W Watson will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15, Insurance, ½ per cent, effected through our office. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No 98 West st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 28 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WHARFS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ p. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday Aug 11, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Thursday Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H B FARRES,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Aug. 9.... 3 P.M	Monday, Aug 9.... 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 10. 6½ A.M.
Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11 P.M	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug 12 7 A.M	Wed'sd'y Aug 11 1 P.M.
Thursday Aug 12. 3 P.M	Thursday, Aug 12. 10½ A.M.
Friday, Aug 13... 7 A.M	Thursday, Aug 12. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13 ..10½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug 13 .. 3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No 179 West-st.
Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 10, East Neck Dock at 11¾. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Monday, Aug 9.... 7½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 9.... 3 P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 3½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11, 8½ A.M.	Wednesday, Aug 11, Laura will not connect..... 4 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 12. 9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do ..... 4½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 9½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 13, do 4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Swill-milk Question—Rearrest of Frank Leslie on Charges of Bullbeiling Aldermen Tuomey and Reed—Exciting Scene at the Tombs.

On Saturday morning Frank Leslie was rearrested on complaint of Aldermen Reed and Tuomey. The officer compelled Mr. Leslie to accompany him forthwith before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs, not giving him opportunity to see council or procure bail. On arriving at the Tombs they were met by Aldermen Tuomey and Reed, accompanied by Mr. John Graham, their counsel. Mr. Leslie was asked if he demanded an examination, and having answered affirmatively, Mr. Graham produced the complaints.

Alderman Tuomey makes two complaints. He complains first of a wood cut in the number of *Leslie's* paper bearing date July 31, in which he is represented in the character of a rollicking Irishman, holding a dubious-looking black bottle in one hand and a shillelah in the other. A remark underneath the cut intimates that he is in hot pursuit of a reporter, and vowing a determination to throw overboard he unfortunate victim of his ire the moment he gets him within his clutches. He also complains of another wood cut, in which the nasal peculiarities of himself and Alderman Reed are singularly magnified. An article in the same number, entitled "The Swill-milk Question," is objected to as containing statements "false, libelous and defamatory."

Alderman Reed complains of an article designated "Our Course on the Swill-milk Question," which he alleges contains statements regarding his official career, false, and likely to injure his fair fame and standing in the community. The burden of his complaint refers to a large-sized wood-cut, representing him standing in front of his butcher's shop, and three rough visaged Irishmen trying to negotiate the sale of a stump-tail cow, whose horns have fallen off, whose rump is covered with sores, the tongue protruding at full length from the mouth, and the legs tettering under their weight of diseased flesh. The following brief dialogue is represented under the wood cut as having taken place between the leader of the party and the Alderman:

MIKE O'FLAR—"I read you towld the Aldermen tother day that swill-fed beef was woorth half a cint a pound more than any other kind of mate. Here's a beauty, yer Honor; dasent he look fat and luscious—arrah! don't yer eyes wather to look at it? Here's the baste; we've brought it on purpose for yes; hand over the dimes, and it is yours."

Alderman REED—"I don't deal in that kind of beef. I stated that as an alderman, not as a butcher."

Mr. Graham insisted that the Magistrate should compel Mr. Leslie to give $2,500 bail to answer each complaint before the Court of General Sessions, and that he in the mean time should be enjoined from publishing any more libelous caricatures. Mr. Graham proceeded to state that they intended to show these English scoundrels that they could not libel and caricature respectable citizens with impunity.

Mr. Leslie suggested that Mr. Graham should be more careful in his use of epithets.

Mr. Graham—Don't speak to me, you scoundrel, or I shall not be answerable for the consequences. These fellows (alluding to Mr. Leslie and a friend with him) intend to caricature the entire Court. I'll mock the first man I see take out a pencil. The first acquaintance I ever had with Leslie showed him to be a d—d scoundrel. If they will meet me on any flat in New-York, I'll take the heads off both of them. I'll show them there is no Miss-Nancyism about me.

Mr. Leslie—We are gentlemen. We are no pugilists, Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham—You are a G—d d—d English thief. I can lick the pair of you.

Judge Osborn—Mr. Graham, you must stop this; I can't allow it.

Mr. Graham Within the past seventy-two hours, he has sent a shaft to the heart of the only remaining parent I have on earth, and the other night I went down alone past his establishment, intending if I met him on the curb to whip him like a dog.

Mr. Leslie asked if the Court intended to allow such proceedings to continue. They were gentlemen, and not blackguards.

Ald. Reed—If they are gentlemen, he has sailed under an *alias* for the past five years.

Mr. Leslie—That is not true.

Justice Osborn—Gentlemen, you must stop this.

Mr. Graham—The only question is, are two gentlemen to be continually libelled by these English transports? They contaminate the air. If I stay in the room much longer, I shall suffocate. See the mean-looking English thieves.

This style of conversation continued some time longer, but did not lead to any breach of the peace. Mr. Leslie gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer the charge preferred against him. Mr. Alexander Douglass, of the firm of Douglass & Sherwood, shirt manufacturers, became his bondsman.

ANOTHER DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Last evening, a man who declined to give his name, made a complaint at the Fourth Ward Station-house against the proprietor of a notorious gambling and dance-house, at No. 210 Old William-street, stating that he had lost a considerable sum of money there at roulette. On his representation, Captain De Camp, accompanied by Sergeant Williams and ten or twelve officers, visited the place and arrested the proprietor, Gustavus Lindenmiller, and the barkeeper, or, Gustavus Brondos. They subsequently cleaned the house of its visitors, to the number of five to eight hundred, who, when the officers entered, were engaged in various ways in violating the Sunday laws—dancing, gambling at roulette and cards, &c. Lindenmiller and his barkeeper were locked up for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Saturday evening, at a late hour, as Mr. John W. Swift, residing at No. 1 Norfolk-street, was about entering his residence, seven young fellows suddenly surrounded him. One threw a coat over his head and drew it firmly across his mouth, three or four held his arms, while the balance explored his pockets, robbing him of his gold watch and chain, valued at $160, and $40 in money. The ruffians all escaped. Yesterday afternoon Chas. Verry was arrested by officer Little, of the Tenth Ward, and identified by Mr. Swift as one of the persons who robbed him. Justice STEERS committed him for trial. On the same evening, Mason McMichael was attacked in Seventh-avenue by three rowdies, and rooded of $4, all the money he had about him. He chased the fellows to the North River, when they threatened to throw him off the dock if he did not leave them. He insisted on remaining, however, and by the aid of the Police captured the villains. They were locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to whom they gave the names of John Foley, Martin Kelly, and Barney Toole.

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS AT WORK.—Mr. James T. Week, a Mississippian, on Saturday, took his introductory glimpse of the New-York elephant, by being fleeced out of $100, by a couple of confidence operators. One of the sharpers got into conversation with the confiding Mississippian, and offered to show him the City. They had walked but a few blocks when the second sharper met them, and demanded pay for a tailor's bill. The first sharper offered a $100 bill on the "City Bank and Trust Company," a worthless concern, which the second sharper, of course, could not change. The Mississippian gave gold for the bill, and the sharpers gave him the slip. Saturday, Wm. Sheldon, one of the supposed sharpers was arrested and detained to answer.

NOT A DESIRABLE BOARDER.—A genteel young man, giving his name as Harland Goddart, on Friday afternoon engaged a room and board at No. 182 Grand street. On Saturday morning, a little before daylight, he took a tour of the rooms of his fellow-boarders, and picked up two gold watches and a porte-monnaie containing some money. As he did not present himself at breakfast, the owners of the missing property naturally suspected him of the theft. Officers Rach and Eustace, of the Detective Police, being apprized of the facts, found the missing boarder and recovered the lost valuables. He was locked up in the Tombs to answer.

CHILD FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A boy nearly three years of age, son of Mrs. Mary McGuire, who keeps a porter house in Greenwich-avenue, died from convulsions produced by fright. A stranger to Mrs. McGuire entered the place, called for liquor, and it being refused threw a bundle of wood at her, the sticks flying in every direction and breaking a number of decanters and glasses The boy was immediately seized with convulsions as stated. The police are on the look out for the ruffian.

DETERMINED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—EMMA RUCKMAN, an Irish woman, strongly addicted to rum-drinking, was found, Friday evening, at No. 30 Elm-street, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken for the purpose of self destruction. The poison was removed from her stomach. On Friday evening she was arrested for drunkenness, and locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house, when she attempted to hang herself, but was prevented.

CARRYING A SLUNG SHOT.—A colored boy giving his name as George Savage and his age 14, but large of his age, was found yesterday in the Fifth Ward, having a slung shot in his possession. Justice OSBORN ordered him to be locked up.

Mayor's Police.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Pursuant to a warrant filed by Justice OSBORN, a descent was made, late on Friday night, by Officers Brandt, Quirk and Van Arsdale, upon a house of prostitution kept by Christopher Seiff at No. 126 Greenwich-street. The landlord, the landlady and the musician were apprehended, and Justice OSBORN committed the party for examination.

ATTEMPT AT SEDUCTION.—Ludwig M. Able, of Dutchess County, a manufacturer 46 years of age, was held in custody during the whole of Friday was held in custody during the whole of Friday night, at request of his counsel, and brought before the Mayor on Saturday morning, charged, on the affidavit of a little girl not more than 12 years of age, daughter of a little girl not more than 12 years of age, daughter of a little girl not more than 12 years of age, daughter

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2149 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

...in China—Attack upon the Sa-ce Forts by the Allied Forces—Advance on Pekin—State of Affairs at Canton—Movements of the American Squadron, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP POWHATAN, SHANGHAE, Monday, May 29, 1858.

I left Hong Kong on Saturday, the 19th ... and arrived here last evening, where we found the *Mississippi*, which had entered the river a few hours before us from the Pei ho, and obtained from her the following information regarding the movements of the allied forces in the Gulf of Pechelee.

Captain NICHOLSON reports the allied squadron to consist of twenty-six vessels, of which only three are sailing ships—a striking contrast to the squadron Admiral ELLIOTT brought up with him in 1854, when the sailing vessels largely preponderated. They are anchored about eight miles from the shore, three or four of the smaller ... lying near the bar. This bar at the mouth of the Pei-ho is a greater protection to the ... of China than would be at first supposed, and might mock the mud forts inside of it as de... them more than *they* it.

It ... that three days after the arrival of the allied ..., two Mandarins went off to the ships and requested an interview with the Ambassadors; ... apparently without credentials, it was ... them, and they returned to the shore in high dudgeon.

On Saturday, the 24th of April, three separate communications from the three Ministers, Lord ELGIN, Baron GRAS, and Mr. REED, were sent to the mouth of the Pei-ho, where they were received in a boat (landing not being permitted) by a Mandarin. These communications were said to contain a demand, on the part of the French and English Plenipotentiaries, that within six days a Commissioner might be sent to meet them at "Se-kee," a village not far from the entrance to the river, but above the forts that stand on either side. At the expiration of four days, an answer was returned, announcing that a High Commissioner—no less a personage than the Governor-General of the Province of Chi-le himself—had been appointed, and would meet the Ambassadors at the time and place indicated by them.

Upon the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner at "Se-kee," negotiations were immediately entered into, but were cut short on the part of the English and French, in a few days; the Chinese Commissioner, in the opinion of the Allies, not being invested with sufficient powers from his Government to warrant any satisfactory results being obtained by a negotiation with him. Mr. REED, the American Minister, had several interviews with this Mandarin, however, which he describes as being most satisfactory; and states it to be his belief, that had the Allies refrained from hostilities but twenty-four hours longer than they did, he would have succeeded in negotiating a treaty in behalf of the United States, which would have placed our future intercourse with the Chinese Government on a firm basis, and opened this wonderful country to the trade of the world; but it did not suit the purposes of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, that Mr. REED should effect with comparative ease, and by peaceful measures, what their urgent entreaties, backed by the presence of a large military and naval force, had hitherto failed to bring about. So, accordingly, after much dilly-dallying, and useful time wasted on their part, it was resolved by the allied Commanders-in-Chief to attack the forts at the mouth of the river.

On the morning of the 20th inst., Her Majesty's gun-boats *Coromandel*, *Opossum* and *Lynx*, followed by three French gun-boats, crossed the bar and commenced a furious carronade against the four Chinese forts, which was returned in a spirited manner, though without much effect, most of their shot passing over the vessels. In about twenty minutes the forts were silenced, and a party of 1,500 sailors and marines, French and English, landed, which the Chinese no sooner saw than they fled precipitately, giving a stray shot or two, which were however well enough directed to kill and wound *eleven* of the attacking party. The French met with a serious loss, by the accidental explosion of a powder magazine in one of the captured forts, which killed 40 of their men, including two lieutenants. The Chinese loss is estimated at 360 *killed*, a small number, considering that they mustered *twenty thousand men*.

When the *Mississippi* left, the expedition was preparing to march on Tient-Sin, where they would await reinforcements, then daily expected from Hong Kong, and, in the meantime, present their ultimatum to the Emperor, coupled with the intimation that its non-acceptance by him would cause an immediate advance of the Allies on Pekin. Now, whether this wretched potentate will have the asinine stupidity to withhold any longer his acceptance of England's by no means unjust terms, remains to be seen. If he persists in his course, then will he reap the fruits of a policy as suicidal as it is inconsistent with the spirit of the age in which we live. China *must* be opened to the influences of Christianity and civilization. The decree has gone forth, and England and France are but the instruments of him "who doeth all things well."

At Canton, affairs *begin* to settle, although a great number of shops which were open a few weeks since, are now closed. Most of those which remain open have very little stock, and are held by servants, the owners themselves having left the city. Examination of all luggage entering or leaving the gates of the town, is strictly enforced by the Allies, and is much complained of by the native community. It is asserted that a number of thieves hang about the gates observing the examination, and report to their comrades whenever they see money exported. The consequence is, that the persons who may possess money and other valuables are frequently followed without the city walls, where they are robbed and even murdered. This cause of complaint, *if it really exists*, might easily be obviated by carrying on the examination in private.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the population, who, *if they dared*, would gladly make the attempt to rid themselves of the handful of hated foreigners holding them in subjection. Placards have been posted up by the emissaries of the Mandarins in all quarters of the city, calling upon the inhabitants to rise and exterminate the "Barbarians." This, taken in connection with the rumor that 40,000 "Braves" were marching to attack the city, has moved General STRAUBENZEE, the British Commander-in-Chief, to adopt precautionary measures. Accordingly, the construction of a slight fortification before the Yarrum (the General's head quarters) has been commenced. This "Redan," as it is familiarly called by the soldiers, is composed of a stockade and a trench, which is amply sufficient to afford protection against the attacks of any number of Chinese.

Most of the officers quartered at Canton laugh at the idea of an attack, which, as the English are receiving large reinforcements almost daily becomes more and more improbable. The arrival of several regiments of Sepoys has been most opportune—although, should their presence lead to any considerable portion of the present European force at Canton being sent north, the Chinese may likely enough do as they did in the last war, and temper with the fidelity of the Sepoys. It is quite impossible to say whether recent events in India may cause the Sepoys to turn a deaf ear to the Chinese, or have quite a contrary effect, but the possibility of the latter occurring is well worth bearing in mind. The allied force at present within the city consists of about 6,000 men, and there are anchored opposite the town H. M steamer *Hornet*, 17 guns, and sailing brigs *Camilla*, 16, and *Daring*, 12; also, three French war steamers, names not known.

What may be the future movements of our squadron is difficult to determine. That we are soon to leave for the Pei-ho, where we will remain until our Minister, Mr. REED, patches up some sort of a treaty, seems clearly to be the case; but whether the Commodore, after settling this Pei-ho business, intends taking a trip to Japan, or a Winter cruise to the south, for the purpose of punishing the pirates, who have of late become quite troublesome, is, I believe, not yet fully decided upon. The present disposition of the squadron is as follows: *Powhatan* at Shanghae, *Minnesota* at Pei-ho, *Germantown* at Whampoa. The *Mississippi* leaves here, to-day, for Hong-Kong, where, after provisioning, she has orders to proceed to Japan, and there await further orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Trusting to have something more important to communicate in my next, which will probably be dated from the Pei-ho,

I remain yours, GORGON.

ACCOUNTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Particulars of the Capture of the Pei-ho Forts—Attitude of the American Envoy—Letter from the President to High Commissioner Tan—Reported Capture of Ningpo.

From the Hong-Kong Register, June 1.

We are indebted to an officer of the United States frigate *Mississippi* for the following interesting account of the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho. The United States steam-frigate *Mississippi* reached this port on Sunday evening, the 30th ult., having left the Gulf of Pechelee on the afternoon of the 22d. She brings news of the commencement of hostilities. As negotiations had, as was to be expected, totally failed, Lord ELGIN placed the affair in the Admiral's hands, and he proceeded with his usual promptitude to bring it to an issue.

"The mouth of the Peiho is defended by forts on each bank, about a mile and a half from the upper edge of the bar, which averages from a half to three-quarters of a mile in width. Beyond this, and about four miles and a half distant, lay the larger ships. On the evening of the 19th all preparations were made for the attack by the gun boats and ships lying inside the bar. At 7 A. M, Captain HALL, of the *Calcutta*, pulled in and desired the forts to surrender, telling them if the flags were hauled down by 9 A. M. the forts would be taken possession of peacefully; if the flags were not hauled down, firing would commence, and the forts be captured by force. Nine o'clock came, but no sign of surrender, and therefore another hour was given them. The two Admirals were on board the gun boat *Slaney*, with the English and French pennants flying. The *Cormorant*, which was the leading ship of the attack, had been lying close up to the forts on the right bank of the river, and the people of the forts had been observed training their guns on her. At 10 A. M. the flag of battle was hoisted by all the gunboats and steamers along the line, with the exception of the *Cormorant*, which ran up the French flag, almost at the same moment running her anchor up to her bows, and getting under way. On her deck were only to be seen three solitary individuals—the Captain, SAUMAREZ the master conning the ship, and the steersman, the men lying down at their quarters. She gradually edged over towards the forts on the right, running past them in beautiful style, fired upon as she passed each fort without returning a gun. During her passage she got hulled 10 times; but, owing to closing so much on the forts, their shot for the most part passed over her without doing damage. After passing them she ran over to the left shore, and, running into the mud with her broadside to the forts that side, commenced the action. She was followed by two French gunboats and the *Nimrod*, which latter vessel came to the assistance of her comrade. The different gunboats took up their stations, and as they fell into them opened fire with precision. After about an hour's cannonading, to which the Chinese reply was ineffective, the *Slaney*, with the Admirals on board, ran straight up through the fleet, towing the attacking columns under Sir F. NICHOLSON of the *Pique*, and the *Opossum* towing another party under Captain HALL. The French supplied an attacking party for the forts on the right bank. The boats pushed off and the men were soon on shore. Then followed the usual scene—the Chinese bolted, and the French attack being made very quickly, a mine was fired, which caused them considerable loss. The forts on the left bank were taken by the British without much loss, although mines were also exploded on their advance, by the bursting of one of which the carpenter of the *Calcutta* and two seamen were killed. In about an hour and forty minutes we were in possession of all the forts at the mouth of the river. The Admiral then proceeded on board the *Cormorant*, while Admiral DE GENOUILLY went on board one of his gunboats. At this time a mass of flames from a number of fire-rafts was observed drifting round a point of land higher up; by some mismanagement the rafts were allowed to go too far over to the right bank, and there the leading rafts speedily grounded, while the others were helped into a position by the boats of the fleet. Had they taken the right direction the *Cormorant* would have had a narrow squeak, as she was rather tight in the mud. Sir MICHAEL, leaving the *Cormorant*, returned to the *Slaney*, but Admiral DE GENOUILLY continued on board his gunboat. The *Slaney* and *Cormorant*, with other gunboats, steamed up to attack a large fort mounting 31 guns, situate round the bend of the river, while the *Nimrod* was left to direct her fire at the fort over the spit of ground. In a short time this fell into our hands, and in about two hours and a half from the commencement of the attack the action had ceased by the capture of all the forts.

We are happy to say the loss on our side was very slight, only one officer, the master of the *Opossum*, being severely wounded by a shot in the side and thigh. We have no exact or reliable particulars of the loss on the British side, but do not hear that it exceeds 25 killed and wounded. Our allies, we are sorry to say, owing to the explosion of a mine, suffered more severely, 15 men, it is said being killed, and 40 men wounded; some of the latter dreadfully burnt and torn by the explosion. Among the killed are four lieutenants. One, the first of the *Fusée*, was cut in two by a shot; another had his cap knocked off by a shot, on which he exclaimed: 'I am lucky to-day,' but immediately fell down dead, without the mark of any wound on his person.

The Chinese stuck to their guns manfully, and there were the usual acts of self-sacrifice. One blue-buttoned Mandarin was found by the French in the fort which they had captured, dead, beside a gun, having cut his throat; and in the assault on the highest fort of 31 guns a Mandarin jumped out and charged the party single handed. The officers did all they could to prevent him being killed, but one of the men on the flanks, at some distance, shot him through the neck and killed him, to the regret of those near, who admired his bravery. About 98 guns were captured, 68 of which were brass or composition metal. Some were eight inch guns, but we believe they had none of the usual appliances of sights. The loss of the Chinese is supposed to have been very heavy, as the firing was very accurate, the shells bursting with great precision in the embrasures. The Chinese fired grape, and even attempted shells, but, as their fuse was only a piece of common slow match, the shell generally burst close to the gun.

Next day, the 21st, a Mandarin went off to the Russian Ambassador, who has been acting in conjunction with Mr. REED, as a mediator between the parties. Count PUTIATINE went with him to the French Admiral, but it was some time before they could persuade him to go and see Sir MICHAEL; eventually he did so, and asked for three days' truce. Sir MICHAEL told him he could not give him an hour's truce, as they had been given plenty of time, and that he certainly should at once proceed to Tien-tsin* with all his force. The unfortunate Mandarin went away considerably crestfallen. We understand the Admiral intends to do much the same at Canton, securing the river at different points by anchoring a steamer. The river to Tien tsin is of sufficient depth for the largest ships now over the bar, but above Tien-tsin to Pekin, a distance of eighty miles, the water is said to be very shallow, boats drawing more than five feet not being able to ascend."

Hong Kong (July 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

Our latest advices from England are to the 26th of April, received on the 5th inst., per steamer *Cadiz*. The outward mail leaves to-day per steamer *Norna*.

We have received novices from the Peiho by the United States steamer *Mississippi* to the 22d ult.

At the expiration of the period (30th of April) granted to the Chinese authorities to appoint a Commissioner to treat with the Ambassadors, no such officer with full powers having presented himself, a further extension of time was accorded. TAN, the Viceroy of Pechelee, then appeared; but, in the opinion of the Ambassadors, he was not duly accredited, and they, accordingly, requested him to refer to Pekin for fuller powers, which he declined to do. This interval lasted till about the 20th ult., when the Ambassadors, finding that there was no inclination to treat, intimated that they should take other measures to insure compliance with their demands. This was responded to on the part of the Viceroy that the foreign steamers had been long enough in the river, and, if they did not move away they would be fired on. Thus, there was no alternative but to commence hostilities. The Admirals were then called upon to reduce the forts.

In a dispatch from Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR to his Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, he informs him that the gunboats of the force attacked the forts and captured them with small loss. The position was a strong one, the various forts mounting 128 guns, and being backed by the presence of a large body of troops. We learn the number of casualties among the force amounted to about 80 killed and wounded, the greater number, however, among the French, arising from explosions. The forces were to advance up the river to Tien-tsin on the 22d ult., to enable the Ambassadors to endeavor to reopen negotiations nearer the capital.

The success that attended the attack on the forts and the determination evinced to proceed towards the capital may be the means of changing the obstinate attitude of the Court of Pekin; but, should the contrary prove the case, the existing difficulties may thus not be settled for an indefinite period.

It is doubtful if any material advance can be made with the small force at present available in the North, more particularly when the obstacles to the navigation of the river have to be considered, and the approach of the unhealthy season, July and August.

The Russian and American Ministers were received courteously by the Chinese authorities. They continue as neutrals, and accompany the allied forces in their progress. Later their intervention may be of service, but their advice hitherto to the Chinese has been of no avail.

A letter from the President of the United States was received by TAN, the High Commissioner, with due ceremony; and he promised that it should be forwarded to Pekin, and an answer returned to it.

There seems to be a question as to the power of Commissioner TAN to treat. The Russian and American Ministers were apparently satisfied on this point, but the British and French Ministers declined entering on negotiations until credentials on either side had been exchanged. This, the Commissioner said was contrary to custom, and when the powers presented by KEYING on a former occasion were shown him he stated them to be a forgery.

We anxiously look for the next advices from the North.

Since receipt of the advices from the Peiho a panic has seized the traders in Canton, and business is again almost suspended.

An expedition against an encampment of "Braves," near the White Cloud Mountains, a short distance from Canton, took place a few days back. Nothing resulted from it, for when the place of the encampment was reached the "Braves" had left. We regret to say that Dr. TURNBULL, R. N., who accompanied the expedition, was captured, and his head and hands were cut off.

From Shanghae we have advices to the 31st ult. Notwithstanding the remonstrance from Her Majesty's Consul, the Chinese authorities persist in collecting an extra duty on imports levied on the natives. There was a report received in Shaughae that Ningpo was taken by a set of insurgents. Her Majesty's steamer *Surprise* was at that port.

The Russian steamer *Askola*, 26 guns, arrived here on the 28th ult., and we hear two or three steamers of the same class are expected to arrive in these waters shortly.

THE MORMONS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM UTAH.

Interior View of Mormonism.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: At a time when not only the United States, but every civilized community in the world, is watching with serious interest the course of events in Utah—when a question of vital importance to freedom has to be decided—it is of no small moment that the authority to decide should be vested in the hands of men endowed with minds incapable of being turned from their purposes by the sophistries of interested parties, and possessed of souls superior to corruption.

As one anxious for universal freedom—one who has long and intensely watched the movements of the Mormon people—having every earthly tie to bind me to them, and nothing but freedom of speech and liberty of conscience to gain by renouncing them, I trust I may be considered as one qualified to speak impartially, and, moreover, as one who has been grieved at heart to see the sad and soul-sickening bondage which has long oppressed all who have dared to assert the right to think for themselves in this city. I hope I may be excused if I take it upon me to call the attention of the public to matters of a more personal nature than I could wish were necessary. Some facts of a startling character, bearing more immediately upon the present Administration in Utah, have induced me to address this communication to the Press. In order that no false delicacy may prevent censure from falling where it is justly due, upon those who prostitute position and influence to serve private ends, the facts to which I desire more particularly to call your attention are these: Two men were confined, last Winter, in the City Hall, whose names did not then transpire publicly. During Governor CUMMING'S visit here, in company with Colonel KANE, it was rumored that one of these men had, in the dead of night, contrived to elude the vigilance of his guards, visit Governor CUMMING and then return to his prison. A day or two after some sensation was created by whispers that this man had disappeared.

A few days since I was introduced to a gentleman named MCNEIL, whose brother, I am told, is Auditor of Public Accounts at New Orleans. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was the party who had so mysteriously disappeared. He had traveled with the army, last year, up to Laramie. He then quitted them and came on to Salt Lake, was seized and confined in the City Hall. One of his guards, not quite a full-blooded Mormon, informed him he was in fourly peril of his life, which was indeed repeatedly threatened. "Gentlemen," said he upon one occasion, "you can do as you please. I am willing to die to further freedom, for I warn you I have succeeded in informing Colonel JOHNSTON of my capture." During Governor CUMMING'S visit, having succeeded in getting the guard intoxicated, he went to the Governor, called him up and requested his protection, stating that if he refused it he believed that twenty-four hours would find him a dead man. Governor C. told him he could not protect him and he returned to his prison. The next, or night following, he was taken by three men to the Penitentiary, under an order signed by a man named FERGUSON, and there loaded with ball and chain. He remained there until taken South, whence, after breaking off his chain, he returned, starting ten days before. Gen. JOHNSTON entered Salt Lake City, and reaching here after traveling near three hundred miles on foot, through mountains, and with the companion of his captivity, Col. FABENS, joined the United States army. Colonel FABENS, (of Nicaraguan notoriety) had been arrested by the Mormons on his road to California, incarcerated with MCNEIL and detained thus, simply for the offence of being an American citizen, going where he pleased in defiance of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

They have applied for redress, which I believe they will obtain; but in case of failure, I should not be surprised if they took the law into their own hands—two such men are not to be played with.

With these two gentlemen was imprisoned another a teamster of the United States army, who had been suspected of improper intimacy with one of the wives of a MILO ANDRUS; the latter, on this bare suspicion, (during Gov. CUMMING'S visit also,) went to his wife's room and deliberately cut her throat. The poor creature did not immediately expire, but protested her innocence, as also did this young teamster.

Another case was that of a teamster, one of five or six who entered the territory last Fall, and who, with this single exception, were murdered down South by the (so called) Indians. This man, named JIM MILLER, told of his escape by creeping into the brush, while a party, greatly exceeding their number, murdered his comrades in their sleep. The particulars would harrow the feelings of a stoic. He too, in company with a man who is still here, visited Gov. CUMMING and told his tale; the reply he received was to this effect: "Oh! you did not see it—you only heard of it." These were the very words both used to me in repeating the story at separate times.

Now, if Gov. CUMMING was powerless to protect these men during his first visit, why is he the man to side with the Mormons now? Can he conscientiously regard them as an injured and slandered people? or is he willfully blinding himself to facts in order to court popularity and office? In either case he will be miserably mistaken, for the Mormons, if they succeed in making him their tool, will despise him for the very service he renders them.

Still, while the conduct of two or three officials is calculated to bring disgrace upon their national flag, the majority are high-minded men—in one or two instances unusually so—and these are precisely the men the Mormons desire to have removed. I trust that Government is too well acquainted with their wisdom, valor and integrity, to acquiesce. I am told that the Mormons have had the assurance to propose a fellow named SETH M. BLAIR for the office of Chief Justice, in lieu of D. R. ECKELS, Esq., who, I learn, is a man eminently qualified for his office, and likely to become popular with the *masses*. Hence their desire to have him removed. The late Indian Agent, Dr. HURT, who the Mormons so cordially hate, because they could not corrupt, is a man, in every sense of the word a gentleman, high-minded, honorable, and utterly incapable of the actions charged to him. The Indians almost worship him, and it were to be wished that the present Superintendent possessed a little of his unflinching determination. We should not then here the Mormons boasting of the gullibility of Dr. FORNEY. It is a matter of great surprise to me that Government officials coming here for the very purpose of redressing grievances and establishing laws, can be so easily blinded. No one need wonder at the followers of Mormonism in other countries being infatuated, for there it wears a totally different aspect, and its devotees are trained so gradually that it is not strange they find it difficult to free themselves from the mental bondage they have been for years inured to;—but men coming here with their eyes open to the true state of the case, that they can be so easily beguiled of their common sense, passes belief. The common epithet applied by Mormons to Gov. CUMMING is "old swill tub," and they *boast* of having him constantly intoxicated—while on the other hand they stigmatize the present Indian Agent, Mr. CRAIG, as an habitual drunkard, and on these grounds petition for his removal! Passing strange, that what should be so pleasing in Gov. CUMMING, should be so obnoxious, if true, in Mr. CRAIG. Such, however, is Mormon consistency—and such I feel grieved to hear is the way they are able to speak of a man like Gov. CUMMING.

Gov. POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH, the Peace Commissioners here, are even almost above suspicion, and yet the Mormons have endeavored to represent them as having made pledges in regard to the disposition of the Government troops which are utterly without foundation. The Mormons still boast that they could have whipped Gen. JOHNSTON'S command had they chosen, forgetting that their very entrance falsifies the whole of YOUNG'S and KIMBALL'S statements for the last year. Never should they come in, "no, never, if the people lived their religion." Either then the people have failed to do so, or the prophets have been mistaken, and these poor people have submitted cheerfully to every whim of their leaders, have destroyed property, sacrificed stock, neglected their farms, abandoned their homes, and yet they have not lived their religion! Such a state of affairs as exists here can never continue without a collision between the Gentiles and the Saints, and inasmuch as I know the Government officers are picked men and gentlemen, who are resolved not to be first to offend, I am constrained to utter my belief that the fault will be with Mormondom.

That there are numbers of good excellent people among the Mormons, no one will deny, but they belong to the class of dupes, not of deceivers, and I have no hesitation in asserting that their leaders are the most accomplished scoundrels, the most consummate and polished villains that earth has ever produced, to prove how low humanity may be degraded.

Many even of their own followers have been disgusted, (hearing the anathemas of YOUNG against the officers of the United States Army,—"d—d infernal scoundrels" being one of the mildest terms applied to them,) to see the sons of the Presidency and BRIGHAM'S chief clerks among the first to hawk out provisions to the camp. This traffic, too, could only be in such articles as butter, milk or vegetables, the Army being liberally rationed with every staple article of food. Traffic with the Gentiles on the part of the masses was at first prohibited by the authorities, but finding that some were sensible enough to notice that YOUNG had no scruples about opening the Globe eating-house, which virtually, though not ostensibly, belongs to him, and that they drew the very natural conclusion if twenty-one Gentile dollars per week per head did not hurt his orthodoxy, selling a few vegetables need not affect theirs, I presume the prohibition has been withdrawn, for I see stately bishops as well as laymen carrying sundry cargoes of fruit, etc., on their orthodox shoulders to the doors of the various officials, "serving the Gentiles" with the produce of "the Kingdom." Alas! how are the mighty fallen! Now is the fine gold become dull.

Monopoly would seem to be a fundamental principle of the Mormon Church. The people were forbidden on pain almost of excommunication to let their houses to these corrupt Gentiles. W. C. STAINES, an adopted son of YOUNG, was the first to break the rule by sheltering Governor CUMMING. Captain HOOPER, the whilom Secretary for Utah, was the next to harbor Dr. FORNEY and Mr. HARTNETT, while the other officers were applying in vain to private individuals, nobly declaring that if their money was not permitted to benefit the masses, they would not stoop to obtain accommodations from the leaders and help to fill their pockets. The Church stores, and the stores whose owners were orthodox sons of the Church, were next, after much delay, rented at exorbitant prices to the Gentile merchants, thereby obliging the latter to raise the prices of their goods and so further oppress the poor.

The Commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, could obtain no better sleeping place than their own carriages for many days after their entrance until Governor POWELL obtained a room at the "Globe," and Major MCCULLOCH went to the Army. Such is Mormon hospitality when a Gentile requires shelter under existing circumstances. Mr. DORSON, the United States Marshal, happening to own a small cot here, fifteen Gentile officials sleep in one room with him, and even your own special correspondent S. has no better choice than that between a back porch and a peach tree! A Mr. TOWNSEND, keeper of a boarding-house for years past, presumed to reopen it the other day, when HEBER C. KIMBALL threatened him with the anathemas of the Church unless he immediately closed it again. BRIGHAM'S Globe must have "no rival near the throne." The unfortunate boarding house keeper went to the Postmaster, who had hired a room from him, and begged him for God's sake to leave, or he was a ruined man, and after a considerable struggle between love for the money and love for the Church, I believe the latter gained the victory in Mr. TOWNSEND'S bosom, and his premises were closed. I am told they were consecrated, and if so, it was simply making a virtue of necessity.

I hope I am not encroaching too largely upon your space, but it seems to me that existing evils here cannot be too widely known, for the satisfaction of those who are aiding to support the expense of sending Government troops here, and maintaining them in sufficient force to awe their lawless leaders.

Should you be induced to give my letter room in your columns, I shall probably feel emboldened to convey to you occasionally such matters as I think likely to interest the public, and in the meanwhile I remain, Sir, Yours, very respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF UTAH.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The Great Trial Trip—Results of the Experiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE ERIE CANAL, LONG LEVEL, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858—P. M.

The delegation of State Officers which left Albany by the 11:30 A. M. train on Thursday, reached Rochester early the same evening. Meetings of the City Authorities and citizens had been held during the day, to concert arrangements to give the State Officers a suitable reception, and consequently the depot was filled by an immense crowd when the train arrived. The feeling ran high; the enthusiasm was great and hearty. Governor KING, Commissioner RUGGLES, and the other State Officers were escorted in carriages to the Osborn House, by a large concourse of citizens, where apartments had been prepared by the local Committees. After receiving the congratulations of large numbers, Governor KING, in fulfillment of an arrangement previously made for him, became the guest at the mansion of SILAS O. SMITH, on East-avenue. There were no speeches, but the best feeling prevailed.

During the night numerous delegations and committees arrived from Buffalo and Lockport, to join the experimental trip on the morrow.

Early Friday morning the Osborn House swarmed with hundreds of earnest, influential and elated canal men, all sanguine that they were on the eve of a new and important era in canal navigation. For an hour or two Gov. KING held an audience in the parlors of the hotel, while Commissioner RUGGLES was busy in perfecting the details for the trip. The new steam canal boat *P. L. Sternberg*, and the steam-tugs *Gov. King* and *S. S. Whallon*, with the Repair scow in tow, (on which were the means of good cheer,) were moored in the aqueduct. The steamboat *Wick* was hard by, on her return trip from tide water.

At about 10½ o'clock, the party, numbering some two hundred persons, left the Osborn House in procession, headed by a fine band of music.

A large crowd had gathered at the Aqueduct, to whom Com. RUGGLES introduced Gov. KING, who, when the cheering had subsided, spoke briefly. He said he rejoiced with the citizens of Rochester, and of the whole State, in view of the auspicious occasion. As an early advocate and an undeviating friend of the Canal policy of the State, he felt more satisfaction than he could well express in the occasion of this meeting. He did not doubt the entire success of the experiment now being made to introduce steam as the motive power on the Erie Canal. Its benefits to Rochester and the State would be incalculable. He exhorted them to stand by the Canal, to never flinch in giving their support to every measure calculated to develop its powers as the agency so ultimately linked with their prosperity. Gov. KING said, let us stand firm, put on steam, and the Canal will then be able to defy all competition. In handsome terms Gov. KING returned thanks for his reception. Alluding to Com. RUGGLES, he said of him, "You have the man for the great work, on whom you may rely in any emergency. I give him to you, and here he is." [Cheering.] Gov. KING then introduced Com. RUGGLES, who was received with immense applause.

Mr. RUGGLES begged to thank his fellow-citizens, the inhabitants of Rochester, for this ardent manifestation of their regard. Indeed his official relations to the Canal, not only at present but in former years, had so intimately connected him with their highest and most enduring interests, that he almost claimed to be a citizen of Rochester. He would say that the city and its most estimable inhabitants always enjoyed, had and would ever enjoy, his best affections. It had been his good fortune, as well as his duty, to take an active part in that great struggle in the Canal Board, which had restored to this great manufacturing community, the precious waters of the Genesee River, of which they have been so long needlessly, if not unlawfully, despoiled. It was the dominant idea—the very key-note, as it were—of the Erie Canal to pour the waters of Lake Erie in ample volume through this artificial channel from their great natural reservoir. It was, indeed, surprising that with such an immense and God-given supply the Canal authorities should ever have deemed it expedient or could have had the heart for many long years to take from this city the golden stream of the Genesee, the very life-blood of its "victorious industry." But common sense and justice prevailed at last, and Lake Erie was made to do its duty; and here, gentlemen, said Mr. RUGGLES, you see its ample waters rolling at your feet. When the struggle first commenced, we saw the strange spectacle of the current of the Canal fed by the Genesee, running westward towards the Lake, robbing this busy city of its vital motive power. But this abuse is now effectually cured. The Genesee is restored to its legitimate owners, and the exhaustless Lake is discharging its noble and appropriate function of feeding and sustaining not only the present, but the future commerce and navigation of this great interior.

But, said Mr. RUGGLES, I am admonished not to speak of the future, but rather of the past, for I see before me one of its most interesting and grand relics, and I cannot but think that, amid the joyousness of this occasion, and the animating prospect of vastly enhancing the capacity and value of the Erie Canal, by introducing steam navigation, and substituting mechanical for animal power, it is our duty to recur with gratitude to those great but departed master-spirits whose exertions and patriotism called this great work into being. "Gentlemen," said Mr. R., pointing to a mouldering arch of the old aqueduct still standing in the Genesee River, "there stands a portion of the very handiwork of DE WITT CLINTON! Is it not fitting that on a day and occasion like this his name should be spoken with grateful reverence? The work which he constructed was a graceful specimen of the civic architecture of his time. It is nearly the only visible token which remains of that work which filled the world with his fame. The massive aqueduct on which we are now standing is a fitting type of the increased power and the increased necessities of the present generation. But the old aqueduct, with its solitary arch, now wreathed with verdure, suffices in its day to impregnate the State with the great idea. Let it, then, stand forever, a monument to teach all coming ages the energy and foresight of our fathers."

Mr. RUGGLES' remarks were received with profound sensibility by the citizens of Rochester, whose taste and feeling will doubtless lead them to neglect no measures to preserve the interesting memorial so felicitously referred to.

The Steam Fleet soon moved off amid the cheers of the congregating thousands, and the animated strains of music. Everybody on board and on shore seemed to participate in the feelings which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire. The boats were gaily dressed with flags and banners, and as the fleet passed without the limits of the City the boats continued to be cheered from the bridges, which were thronged with animated crowds.

At various points the population of the surrounding country came forward to cheer on an enterprise which they fully realized was intimate with their prosperity.

At Spencerport there was a large gathering, and the party went ashore to the hotel. Gov. KING was vociferously called for, who came forward, and, after thanking the people for their manifestations of partiality, said this day inaugurates a new era in canal navigation. It was the first time he had visited this vicinity, and he had come by means hitherto unknown to all of us, by steam on the canal. Gov. KING referred gracefully to the fact that while we were this day introducing an improvement which was destined to develop the riches of our State, and link us to all the country, we were with awe realizing the great fact that the telegraph cable had been successfully laid, which was to link this Continent with the rest of the world. He exhorted the people to be true to the canal, for its completion and the application of steam would prove to them the greatest of blessings, and secure the means of communication that would defy all competition, let it come from whatever quarter it may. Gov. KING was happy in his allusion to achievements which our State had made under our improvement policy, which had this day received an impetus that would carry it forward to new and still greater conquests, an impetus for which much was due to the energy and genius of Com. RUGGLES.

Gov. KING retired with much applause, when, after being repeatedly called for, Com. RUGGLES came forward. He said he had but a brief speech to make, and it would be this: To day we have begun a movement which has for its object the placing of Monroe County alongside of New-York City, and place your wheat in that market at 20 cents a bushel, and everything else in proportion.

This remark was received with great satisfaction, amid the manifestations of which Mr. RUGGLES retired.

Gen. BRUCE spoke next. He glanced at the achievements of our canal policy, referred to the impetus which had been given to the old canal feeling by the appearance on the line of the canal of Commissioner RUGGLES, whose name would live as long as a trace of the Erie Canal was left.

At the conclusion of Gen. BRUCE'S remarks, Mr. RUGGLES came forward and disclaimed any extraordinary credit; he had simply undertaken to do his duty, and if gave him great pleasure to state that in all he had done—and he believed all he should propose to do—he had thus received, and he did not doubt he should continue to receive, the hearty co-operation of his colleagues, Messrs. SHERRILL and JAYCOX. Better co-workers he could not wish to have. Their hearts and hands were in it, and he desired to bear testimony to the hearty and valuable co-operation in the great work which has given occasion for the demonstrations of this day.

A call was made for Commissioner JAYCOX, who said that nothing could be truer than that the enlargement and the highest development of our Canal system had in him a warm and constant friend. He said he hoped to see the day—and that not distant—when it would be no extraordinary thing to see floating the whole length of your canal steamers carrying from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels of flour from the Lakes to tide water in the space of four and five days. We had this year seen the beneficial effects of reduced tolls. Through steam still greater results were to ensue. Mr. JAYCOX referred to the results of our canal system in developing the country, and in glowing terms contemplated the prospect which was opening to us. The remarks of Commissioner JAYCOX were listened to with marked attention, and at the end he was heartily cheered.

Mr. CLAFF, of the Buffalo *Express*, and late Commissioner HINES also spoke, when the party re-embarked.

Brockport was soon reached, the speed being upwards of six miles an hour. A large gathering were on hand to receive us. Speeches were made by Gov. KING, Gen. BRUCE, Alderman PARSONS, of Rochester, Mr. CLAFF, and others.

Here Gov. KING, Mr. SEAMAN, his Secretary, and Commissioner RUGGLES, took the cars for Lockport, to pass the night with Gov. HUNT. The rest of the party, in high glee, steamed on their way, to be joined by the Commissioner and his party in the morning.

The result of the trip, as bearing on the problem of steam navigation on the Canal, was eminently satisfactory. The steamboat *Sternberg* readily made four miles an hour, with no more commotion than an ordinary horse boat. The consumption of fuel is an economical feature. It is confidently predicted that a boat carrying a load of 150 tons will, at no distant day, make its way to tide-water in four days. Of these particular results more hereafter.

We are nearing Albion, and the sun is declining low in the West. Much of the time since we left Rochester has been spent in stoppages—some of them unnecessary, resulting from imperfect arrangements. Nevertheless a gay party has had a "good time."

There will be a reception at Lockport to-morrow, and reach Buffalo in the evening, where much interest is felt in the experiment—if so it can be now called.

RODERICK.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 50 years of age, dressed in a brown woolen coat, brown pants, blue stockings and heavy brogans, was found, Sunday, in the water foot of Pier No. 8 East River. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The Approaching Fetes at Cherbourg.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The Right of Visit Definitely Abandoned

DETAILS OF LATE INDIA NEWS.

The steamship *Arago*, on the 28th July from Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A brief summary of her news has been already telegraphed from Cape Race.

The London *Post* says that the Marechal Duc DE MALAKOFF will accompany Her Majesty in her visit to Cherbourg. His Excellency will be on board the flag-ship, the *Royal Albert*, in compliance with an invitation from his old companion in arms, Admiral Lord LYONS.

The *Times* says that, on Saturday, July 24, Her Majesty's Ministry celebrated the approaching close of the session by the customary whitebait dinner, at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. The whole of the Ministers were present.

The Court Journal has the following:

"A most extraordinary discovery, which for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Triel. An immense chest, full of gold and silver coins of English stamp, has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained likewise in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by BOLINBROKE, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters, he mentions that 'his retreat is convenient to the scene;' and the house in question is found

with water, the Emperor will make one of those political speeches which form a whole programme of governmental policy—a speech which will be deeply entranced in interest by the intentions that will be shadowed forth in regard to late events in the East. In the evening there will be fireworks and an illumination—perhaps a ball.

The next day (Sunday) their Majesties will leave for Brest with the fleet, where they remain three days, and where the fleet will perform evolutions in the Bay. From thence they proceed to Lorient, partly by sea and partly by land, and returning through the country and receiving *fêtes* at all the principal towns, will arrive at Paris the 21st of August.

The life the Emperor is leading at Plombières is in strong contrast with that of the Tuileries Plombières is but a small village, situated in a valley so narrow that it has but one street. This street, since his Majesty's residence there, is decorated with flags, and every Sunday evening the citizens illuminate their houses for two hours The Emperor lodges in the house of the Prefect which is given up to his use, with a house adjoining; and he has besides a cottage in the environs to which he walks in the day time, and where he stops for refreshment. The imperial park is but a ten-acre lot, a piece of swamp bought three years ago by the Emperor, drained and planted with trees and flowers. In this park the Emperor is now laying out, under his own engineering and supervision, a lake and river. He spends hours sometimes with the workmen, directing their labors

The Emperor rises early, takes his bath, and then writes or reads. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, arrives M. MOCQUARD, his famous Secretary, with an enormous portfolio under his arm with work for His Majesty They work together until all the business of the day is finished, and ready to be sent off to the Ministers at Paris, and then if there is time before the twelve o'clock breakfast, His Majesty takes a walk in the park, while M. MOCQUARD dispatches the courier. His Majesty never allows business to accumulate on his hands, and in this he is well seconded by his Secretary. The confidence of NAPOLEON in M. MOCQUARD is so great that he leaves much of his minor business to his discretion, and he never allows any measure to issue to the public, that has not first passed under the scrutinizing eye of his intelligent Secretary. M. MOCQUARD'S influence with the Emperor is said to be beyond that of any of his Ministers. Fortunately he is a man of superior ability and judgment, and is thus enabled to render His Majesty valuable assistance.

The Imperial Park at Plombières is the resort of all the fashion of the place, and since his Majesty has found the waters useful, hundreds of fashionable invalids, or would-be invalids, have followed his example. The Emperor shows himself in the crowd accompanied generally with two aids-de-camp. He mixes promiscuously among the promenaders, and is treated with that respect without curiosity which is so natural to the French. He speaks more frequently to the peasants and the workmen whom he encounters, than to those who by their position would seem to have more right to his attentions. It is indeed a suggestive sight to see a man whose name fills the world and upon whose shoulders rest such mighty interests, thus seeking silence and solitude in an obscure country village, without any of the society or the excitement which pertain to his position Certainly NAPOLEON'S mind is a serious and a meditative one; he has not a particle of the Frenchman either in his *esprit*, his habits of thought, his manners, his tastes or his person, and such persons more frequently love to find themselves in the midst of noise and confusion, as if they were delighted in being admired for their impassibility.

Yet with all his impassibility of character, and with the calm which reigns in appearance around his daily life at Plombières, the Emperor can and dare never forget that he is surrounded wherever he goes by an unknown band of men, who mysteriously make part of and creep through every crowd he encounters, charged with the protection of his person, and what is worse, that this band is necessary to the protection of his life. Another infernal plot to take his life has just been discovered at St. Etienne, and thirty or forty arrestations made. A foundry of fulminating bombs, of the model of those of OASINI'S, was found, and several finished bombs were seized. According to the Lyons journal, the whole population is in a state of fermentation, and it is supposed that the plot was an extended one.

Mlle. EVEILLARD, the heroic daughter of the murdered Consul at Djidda, has arrived at Paris, and is, for the moment, the lioness of the town. she is a girl of 19, tall, with dark hair and eyes, an expression of decision of character, and decidedly handsome. One of the wounds which she bears is a sabre cut which extends from the ear to the corner of the mouth, and is not yet healed. M. EMERAT, the Chancellor of the Consulate, a young man of 25, arrived at the same time, and bears several wounds not yet healed. Mlle. EVEILLARD has brought her maid, who assisted in the defence of the house against the barbarians, and M. EMERAT has brought his servant man, a native Arabian, who also fought bravely. M. EMERAT says that after a long resistance in the several approaches to the upper part of the house, where the Consul and his wife had already been killed, unknown to him, and after having killed three or four of the enemy himself, he was finally overcome, and but for Mlle. EVEILLARD, would have been killed.

Mlle. EVEILLARD was called to the Palace of St. Cloud to-day, to see the Empress, who intends to offer her a place in her household. The Sultan of Turkey has already awarded her a large life pension, and the Empress will add sufficient to give her an income, perhaps, of three or four thousand dollars a year. M. EMERAT has been named Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, and, it is expected, will return to Djidda in a man-of-war as Consul.

Three Italians of suspected character, one of whom was dressed as an ecclesiastic, have just been shown the French frontier. The charges against them were of the gravest character, and implicated them as of the Mazzini band. One other belonging to the same band has not yet been found.

Here is a bit of English susceptibility and French complacency that will not fail to amuse you. They complained at London that the new statue of NAPOLEON I., which stands in the docks at Cherbourg, and is to be inaugurated with them, points toward England. To calm the susceptibilities of the English in regard to the attitude of the statue, the Emperor gave the order that the architect should turn it half round, so that the finger will point in another direction. The English will thus be enabled to visit Cherbourg without fear of disagreeable reflections.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, writing from St. Petersburg, sends a history of HUME, the medium, to his journal, the *Monte Cristo*. HUME is now married to a fortune and to a lady of rank, and from the ragged boy of five years ago, who intrigued his sixpenny dinner in the streets of New-York, he now takes rank among the highest aristocracy of Europe. There are few examples of more rapid promotion than this, and certainly none where the promotion was obtained in such an extraordinary manner. His short five years' history would form the most attractive book in the form of personal memoirs that has ever issued from the press; but to attain its full interest in ought to be written frankly as was the autobiography of BARNUM, and this in his present position he dare not do. MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, July 26, 1858.

Lord LYNDHURST, in rising to put a question of which he had given notice to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with respect to the right of visit, said: Your lordships, no doubt, may most of you have read a speech which was made by Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, a short time since, at a meeting of his fellow-subjects to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. On that occasion the hon. gentleman stated that the question of the right of visiting American vessels in time of peace on the high seas *had been finally settled*. This is a subject, my lords, of so much importance and such deep interest that it is material that we should receive a distinct and precise account of the terms on which that settlement is based; and I have therefore given notice of a question which I intend to propose to my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order that he may give us some explanation on the subject to which I have referred. Many persons—perhaps I ought not to say "many persons," but several persons, and those in high political position—appear to think that that proceeding was not justified, and that in point of fact we have surrendered a most valuable and important right. The answer which I make to that is that *we have surrendered no right, for that, in point of fact, no such right as that which is contended for has ever existed. We have abandoned the assumption of a right, and in doing so, we have, I think, acted justly, prudently and wisely.* [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, with your permission, I shall proceed to make a few observations upon the general question, and to refer to some authorities on the subject; but I assure you that I should not have troubled you were it not that I think it is of great importance that this question should be distinctly and finally understood and settled. The first proposition which I state is this: That in no writer on international law has that right ever been asserted; and, in the next place, that there is no decision of any court of justice having jurisdiction to decide such questions in which that right has been admitted. I wish in making this assertion to fortify myself by some authorities; and I cannot quote a higher or a better authority than that of the English Judge, Lord STOWELL, who states distinctly, in the words which I am about to read—in conformity with what I have stated—that no such right has ever been asserted by any competent authority. The noble lord here quoted many high authorities to show that the right of visit never existed, and in conclusion said: My lords, I thought it my duty to make these observations, and to bring this matter clearly before you, accompanied by the quotations which I have read—with which, no doubt, many of your lordships are perfectly familiar—in order to afford an opportunity to any noble lord to refute the positions which I have laid down, if they are capable of refutation. The question which I wish to put to the Foreign Secretary is this: Whether he is prepared to lay on the table of the House the correspondence with the American Government with respect to the right of visitation?

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I am very glad, my lords, that my noble and learned friend has made an opportunity—if I may so say—for giving us his opinion on this very important matter. [Hear, hear.] That opinion must be of immense importance in Europe and America. I may say that it must finally settle this dispute, and if it be ever again mooted, my noble and learned friend's opinion will be quoted, as he himself has quoted the opinion of his great predecessor, Lord STOWELL. It is a great pleasure to me to hear that he concurs entirely in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, which we took before replying to the note of General CASS. *They asserted unanimously that the international law was exactly as it has been described by my noble and learned friend.* Upon that opinion Her Majesty's Government acted, and at once frankly confessed that, having no title to the assumption which had hitherto been made to a general right of visit and search, *they abandoned both those claims.* At the same time we placed before the American Government the paramount necessity of drawing up so one instructions, perfectly identical in character, which might be placed in the hands of the naval officers of both countries, and, if possible, of all maritime nations, so that, all acting in the same manner, commerce may no longer be obstructed, and we may never again run the risk of those quarrels which have been caused by former assertions of a greater right. Negotiations have gone as far as this—*that we have given up the assumption which we have so long made to a right of visit and search*; and the American Government, on the other hand, have stated that they are ready to listen to and consider any suggestions which we may make with a view to the verification of the flag. We have made the same suggestion to the Government of France; and that Government, appreciating the great importance of the question, have agreed to consider any proposition that we may make, and on their part to suggest any proposition which may appear likely to be of service. But there can be no doubt that, although we all agree that the dignity of our several nations would be compromised by allowing a right of visit and search, it is inevitably necessary that some security should be taken against a fraudulent use of the national flag. [Hear, hear.] Further than that negotiations have not proceeded, and although it is not usual to produce papers under these circumstances, yet Her Majesty's Government have no objection to place on your lordships' table the correspondence which has taken place as far as it goes. Your lordships will understand that it goes no further than that we have abandoned the right of search and visit, and that the American Government have agreed to entertain and consider in a fair spirit any suggestions we may make in order to obtain some security against the fraudulent adoption of the American flag. The French Government have also been communicated with, and they are ready and even anxious, to assist us in attaining the object. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of ABERDEEN stated that the whole question was virtually settled when he was at the Foreign-Office in 1842 and 1843.

The Earl of MALMESBURY—The noble Earl who spoke last, omitted to mention one very important matter. No doubt the noble Earl and the Ministry with which he was connected assumed that the law was such as it has been laid down by my noble and learned friend. But he did not say that the American Government invariably went further, and asserted that they had a right to maintain their own police, and that whatever might be on board a vessel, if the American flag were flying, we had no right to visit it. They said that they constantly carried out a visitation by their own police, and that they would not be meddled with by any other country. Then came the question of discretion. I admit that lately, I know not by whose orders, there has appeared to be an increased activity exhibited by our cruisers in searching American vessels. There can be no doubt that the accounts given to the American Government have been immensely exaggerated, and I may state that after a careful examination, I have not found any instance in which our cruisers have behaved even with incivility to the officers of any American vessel which they have boarded: but at the same time I must admit that in the exercise of that discretion which is given to them under the orders of the noble Earl there has been a want of judgment in some cases, and that our officers have visited vessels which there was no fair reason to suppose were engaged in the Slave-trade. The noble Earl has asked me whether I have altered those instructions. I have not done so. They remain precisely as they were. But I do not think they are so safely worded as they might be, and I think they might be improved so as not to expose our officers to the risk of making mistakes which amount to an infraction of international law, and which place them in an unfair position such as no officers, and especially young officers, ought to occupy. Pending the arrangement which I have sketched out, that English cruisers should search suspected English vessels, that Americans should search suspected American vessels, and that French cruisers should search suspected French vessels, without actually altering the instructions heretofore acted upon, we have thought it right to suspend them until the negotiations have proceeded further. We have also ordered our cruisers to respect the American flag under any circumstances The Americans, on their part, have added a considerable number of cruisers on the coast, and have promised, during this period of inactivity on our part, which, I trust, may be but short, to use all the activity they can in order that the American flag, which, I fear, has been several times used by slavers, may not be prostituted to the purposes of the Slave-trade. [Hear.]

The conversation then dropped.

From the London Times, July 28.

The other day we found ourselves roughly handled by a highly vituperative contemporary for informing our readers—as we had done in the utmost simplicity—that England had given up the supposed right of visiting and searching any vessels suspected of being slavers. To illustrate the small value of our statements it was observed that we had announced the repudiation of this claim, and, as it turned out, the claim had not been repudiated. We do not make a point of always reaffirming what anybody may please to deny, otherwise we might have to state the same truth a hundred times. It was, however, happily done for us in the Lords on Monday night, when Lord LYNDHURST, with his accustomed clearness and force, asked the meaning of the American Minister's announcement that the Right of Search and Visit had been given up. The objection he took to the phrase was, that there was nothing really to give up; that the right had no existence, that it had no foundation in law, and had been expressly renounced by the most distinguished authorities on international law in England and the United States. The sea, he said, is common to all nations; on it all nations are equal; any ship on the open sea is as sacred as the territory of the nation it belongs to; a compulsory visit is tantamount to a violent landing or invasion; and, as no nation can be prejudiced by the crime of another nation, so the assumption of the American flag by foreigners does not justify us in any outrage on that flag borne by a vessel with a right to it. Nothing could be more satisfactory than Lord LYNDHURST'S doctrine on the subject, the only wonder being that at this time of day the doctrine should have to be stated at all, and that it should be necessary to refer to such old and established authorities. It was, however, placed beyond further contradiction that, as Mr. DALLAS had stated, the Right of Search or of Visit—for they are really the same thing—is no longer claimed, and, so far as Governments are concerned, there is no longer any difference between England and the United States. So much for the discovery just made elsewhere that the right was still insisted on, and that we had fallen into a ridiculous blunder in supposing it at an end. The answer to Lord LYNDHURST'S question was what might be expected. Lord MALMESBURY had only to say that the law officers had given opinions completely in accordance with those quoted by Lord LYNDHURST, *that the present state of the case was an understanding that each nation was to confine its visits to vessels bearing its own flag, and the American Government was to take proper measures to vindicate its flag from fraudulent adoption by strangers.*

The question and the answer, with the announcements made, the doctrines stated, and the authorities quoted, sufficiently bore us out in our announcement, taken as it was from the mouth of the American Minister. Some mystery, however, there was, and some mystery always will cling to statecraft in its simplest operation. It was evident that something had been given up, though Lord LYNDHURST said no right had been given up, since no right existed, and though Lord MALMESBURY denied that the British Government had ever maintained that which it now declared it could not maintain. Had the conversation stopped there the public would have been slightly mystified, but would probably have thought it best not to raise the veil of official decency from the follies of the past. Lord ABERDEEN, however, would not consent to this. The mystery lay in the past, and it was the past which he represented; so he rose to vindicate his Government and all the Governments for the last twenty years from the folly of claiming to visit and search vessels carrying the American flag Lord ABERDEEN had himself written many dispatches on the subject—many more, he hoped, than it would ever fall to the lot of Lord MALMESBURY to write—all to the very purpose of the late announcement that the Right of Visit and Search had been given up. In fact, Lord ABERDEEN had given it up many years ago, and left nothing for anybody else to give up. So the error of the announcement now made was, that it supposed something to be given up which had no existence, having been given up long ago. But,—and here is the mysterious something which no doubt has now been given up, and which has had a substantial existence up to this very year,—Lord ABERDEEN had stood out for just so much questioning, and examining, equivalent to the actual stoppage and molestation of a suspected ship, as would help us to discover whether the ship was American or not. This, his lordship maintained, we had a right to do, and this he had stood out for. This he was still prepared to demand; and the demand, his lordship urges, is not all incompatible with the total surrender of the Right of Visit and Search.

If Lord ABERDEEN meant anything more than a matter of courtesy, anything more than such a question as the weakest ship afloat might put to the strongest, then we are persuaded *his Lordship was mistaken in supposing that he had settled this business long ago.* What other States demand, and what we have conceded, recently as it appears to us, and as Lord ABERDEEN himself seems to imply, is that the smallest act of force or exhibition of superior strength, to the annoyance or interruption of a foreign ship on the open sea, *is at our own risk.* We must do it on the speculation that if we turn out wrong in our suspicion we must make proper apologies and reparation to the suspected vessel. We have no right to fall back upon. It is, as the American lawyers say, a parallel case to the arrest of a supposed criminal. If he turns out an innocent man, we are liable to an action for assault, or false imprisonment, and we must purchase peace as well as we can. We may, indeed, have plenty of reason to suspect the vessel, and if our suspicions turn out well founded, we are safe; but if not, the mistake is our own, and we must pay for it. That is the present understanding between us and the United States, *and we believe it justifies the announcement that the Right of Search and Visitation has now been wholly abandoned.*

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Lord LYNDHURST presented petitions from the Society of Arts, from the Royal Institution of British Artists, and from a great number of artists, praying for the extension of the law of copyright. After enumerating a number of facts to point out the necessity of such extension, he moved that a committee for the purpose should be appointed, and the members named at once.

THE NEW-CALEDONIA BILL.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved the second reading of the Government of New-Caledonia bill. After a few words from the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord WODEHOUSE, the bill was read a second time.

THE ADMISSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD TO PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, July 26.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, and before the commencement of public business, Baron ROTHSCHILD entered the House, and took a seat on one of the benches below the Speaker's gallery. He was accompanied by several private friends. The number of members present at the time was very small, but the benches on either side gradually filled, and more than one hundred honorable gentlemen voted in the division which subsequently took place.

The SPEAKER—Any honorable member who desires to take his seat will please come to the table to be sworn.

Baron ROTHSCHILD immediately presented himself at the bar, where he was met by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. ABEL SMITH, who, amid considerable cheering from the Opposition benches, led him to the table. He was about to take a copy of the prescribed oath from the hands of the clerk, when

Mr. WARREN rose to order, and begged to put a question to the Speaker. The honorable and learned gentleman, however, was not allowed to proceed being received with cries of "Order!" and "Chair!"

The SPEAKER—The taking of his seat by an honorable member is a matter of privilege, and ought not to be interrupted by any discussion. [Cheers.]

Sir D. LE MARCHANT, the Clerk, again offered to Baron ROTHSCHILD a copy of the new oath required to be taken by members

Baron ROTHSCHILD—I beg to state, Sir, that I have a conscientious objection to take the oath in the form in which it is now tendered to me.

The SPEAKER—The honorable member will please to withdraw.

The Baron retired behind the bar, whereupon

Lord J. RUSSELL moved a resolution in conformity with the act. to the effect that the Baron, a person professing the Jewish religion, was prevented from sitting and voting in the House by reason of his conscientious objection to take the oath in the form required by the act.

After some remarks by Mr. WARREN, who appeared to have misunderstood the purport of the resolution, it was agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved a further resolution, likewise in pursuance of the act, "That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, on taking the oath prescribed in an act of the present session of Parliament to entitle him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words, 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.'"

Mr. WARREN said he should take the sense of the House upon this resolution.

Lord HOTHAM opposed the resolution, which was supported by Mr HADFIELD.

Mr. WALPOLE, reiterating his opinion that this was a religious rather than a political question, said he could not be a party to the resolution. If Jews were to be admitted, it should have been in a frank, honest manner.

Mr. SPOONER and Mr NEWDEGATE spoke against the motion, which was supported by

Mr FOX, who regretted that the claims of the Jews had not been admitted upon the broad ground of religious liberty.

Lord J. RUSSELL made a few remarks in reply to Mr. WALPOLE, and, upon a division, the resolution was carried by 69 to 37.

Baron ROTHSCHILD then advanced to the table, conducted as before, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. SMITH, and as he walked up the floor of the House, he was greeted with loud cheering from the Opposition benches. He desired to be sworn upon the Old Testament, and his request being at once complied with by the Speaker, he took the new form of oath, omitting the words, "And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian." The hon. gentleman then signed the roll of Parliament, and after shaking hands with the Speaker and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he took a seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway, between Lord HARRY VANE and Mr. CRAUFURD. He there received the congratulations of many hon. members, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings he exercised the most important function of a legislator, by voting twice upon the Corrupt Practices' Prevention Act Continuance Bill.

The Goodwood Races.

SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN HORSE ORIANDA.

From the Times, 28th July.

The programme of the meeting has been judiciously revised. The alterations have been effected with much discrimination; and, although they are few, they have materially strengthened a list which was in parts meagre and unattractive. By acting upon the suggestion made in the daily papers last year to bring the Stewards' Cup forward to the first day, an item of interest was imported into a card which would otherwise have provided merely a scanty supply of sport. With the exception of that event, the races decided were not remarkable for the numerical strength of the fields. Still, an improvement in the number of starters will be made with the meeting, and a paucity of racing will not be a subject of complaint.

Nereus won the first event in a canter, and for the second the American colors were borne in triumph past the post. Indeed, the match between *Mimosa* and *Orianda* resolved itself into a match of judgment between the representative of the American turf in this country and an English gentleman of acknowledged shrewdness in racing affairs. Each gentleman had in turn possessed the animals which were pitted against each other, and the result showed that John Bull in his turf pursuits is sometimes outwitted by Jonathan. The success of *Orianda* proved at least the correctness of Mr. R. TEN BROECK'S judgment. *Toxophilite*, who was reported lame, was withdrawn from the Gratwicke Stakes, and the race was reduced to a match between *Mentmore* and *Maid of Kent*. The affair was a burlesque, for the horses walked more than half the distance. *Meutmore* shook the *Maid of Kent* off with difficulty, and, indeed, the layers of the odds were not very easy in their minds until after the horses had passed the post. The defeat of *Merryman* for the Lavant Stakes created some sensation, and caused his retrogression in the Derby bet ing 30 to 1. He ran for the first time in MR. GREVILLE'S colors.

The Stewards' Cup commanded twenty-eight runners, and was the prettiest and most exciting race of the day. It was won by *Glenmasson*, of whom, it may be remembered, great expectations were entertained for the Derby of 1857, but who broke down shortly before the race. He won with ease to-day, *Zouave*, the French champion, achieving the second honors, while the American *Babylon* could not obtain a place. The Ham Stakes was won by *Mayonaise* a good-looking daughter of *Teddington*, and the last event was remarkable from the fact of two out of the three starters breaking down.

The weather was cloudy, slight showers fell at intervals, and the spectators quitted the Park amid a soaking shower of rain The company in the Grand Stand comprised many aristocratic ministers, but the attendance was very scanty, and altogether we do not remember a duller opening day. From our list of quotations it will be seen that the betting on coming events was very limited. The most important was the retrogression of *Toxophilite* for the St. Leger. When the ring was first formed four to one was taken about him to money, afterwards eight to one was laid, but before the close of the afternoon six to one was booked about him. The "Stakes" was scarcely touched upon, and the "Cup" was a dead letter.

The following are the different contests in which American horses were engaged:

MATCH: 200, h. ft, One mile.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Orlanda, by Cossack, 4 yrs., 6 st. 12 lbs., (Plumb) 1
Mr. Payne's Mimosa, 3 yrs., 6 st. 6 lb., (Challoner,) 2
Betting—6 to 5, at first 5 to 4, on Mimosa.
Orlanda led from start to finish, and won easily by two lengths.

The LAVANT STAKES, of 50 sovereigns each, 30 ft. for 2 year olds; colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 3 lbs. Winner extra. Half a mile. 10 subs.

Mr F. Robinson's Ariadne, by Newminster, 8 st. 3 lbs., (A. Day) 1
Mr. Greville's Merryman, 8 st. 13 lbs.—including 6 lbs. extra—(Flatman) 2
Mr. J. Murry's Lord of the Manor, 8st. 7 lbs., (Wells) 3
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Woodburn, 8 st. 7 lbs., (Ford) 4
Betting—5 ard 6 to 4 on Merryman; 3 to 1 against Ariadne; 7 to 2 against Lord of the Manor.
After one failure they got away, Woodburn being the last off. Merryman and Lord of the Manor were in front for the first 100 yards; Ariadne then took up the running, and, the favorite failing in his effort to get up, she won by three-quarters of a length, the second beating the third by a head. Bad fourth.

The Stewards' Cup, (Handicap,) value 300 sovs., by subscription of 10 sovs. each, with 100 added The surplus to be paid to the winner in specie. T. Y. C. 56 subs.

Mr. J. H C. Wyndham's Glenmasson, by Cotherstone, 4 yrs., 7 st. 5 lbs. (French) 1
Count de Lagrange's Zouave, 3 yrs, 7 st. 3 lbs., (Grimmer) 2
Lord Ardglesey's Tricolour, 4 yrs, 7 st., (Roe) 3
Mr. Copeland's The Argosy, 3 yrs., 6 st. 4 lbs., (Ducker) 4
Mr. J. S Douglas' Tournament, 4 yrs, 8 st. 12 lbs., (Fordham) 0
Mr. F. Fisher's New-Briton, (Ashmall) 0
Capt Christie's Kestrel, 5 yrs., 8 st. 7 lbs., (Wells). 0
Duke of Beaufort's Peter Flat, 5 yrs., 8 st. 6 lbs., (A. Day) 0
Sir W. Booth's Beatrice, 4 yrs, 8 st. 2 lbs. (Plumb) 0
Lord Ribblesdale's The Happy Land, 3 yrs., 7 st. 12 lbs, (F. Adams) 0
Sir J. B. Mills' The Flying Englishman, 4 yrs, 7 st 12 lbs., (Flatman) 0
Mr. R E. Cooper's King of the Forest, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lbs., (Charlton) 0
Lord Derby's Antiquary, 3 yrs., 6 st. 13 lbs., (Ryan) 0
Mr. S. Williams' Knight of Kars, 3 yrs, 6 st. 13 lbs, (L. Snowdon) 0
Mr. A. Shickler's Marteleen Tete, 3 yrs., 6 st. 12 lbs., (C. Bennett) 0
Lord Portsmouth's My Niece, 3 yrs, 6 st. 7 lbs., (Brewety) 0
Mr. Merry's Blanche of Middlebie, 3 yrs., 6 st., 7 lbs., (Bullock) 0
Mr. Simpson's Magnet, 4 yrs, 6st. 6lb., (Walley) ... 0
Mr. La Mert's Dumfries, 3 yrs., 6st. 6lb., (Chaltoner) 0
Lord Clifden's Hydrodmel 3 yrs, 6st. 6lb, (Bray) .. 0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Babylon, 4 yrs., 6st., 4lb., (Last) 0
Mr. Ford's Ophelia, 3 yrs., 6st., (Daley) 0
Mr. Wadlow's Chantress, 3 yrs., 6st., (Pritchard) .. 0
Lord W. Powlett's Frederick, 3 yrs, 6st., (Perry) 0
Sir J. Hawley's Dejanira, 3 yrs., 6st., (A. Edwards). 0
Mr. Mills' Convict, 3 yrs., 5st. 10lb., (Grimshaw) . 0
Duke of Bedford's Soothsayer, 3 yrs., 5st. 6lb, (W. Bottom) 0
Mr. G. Lambert's Rocket, 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb, (Custance) 0

BETTING.—4 to 1 against Convict, 7 to 1 against Glenmasson, 10 to 1 against King of the Forest, 100 to 8 against Peter Flat, 100 to 7 against Blanche of Middlebie, 20 to 1 each against Tournament, Beatrice, The Zouave, Rocket, Knight of Kars, Hydromel, Babylon, The Argosy and Soothsayer; 25 to 1 each against New Brighton and Frederick, 30 to 1 against Ophelia.

Before starting *Chantress* repeatedly broke away and ran a considerable distance before she was stopped. *New Brighton* and *Glenmasson* ran in front to the commencement of the grand stand enclosure, where *New Brighton* was beaten, and *Glenmasson* went on with the lead, and won easily by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between the second and third; three lengths between the third and fourth; *New Brighton* was fifth, separated by a distinct interval from the *Alderman's* filly, and behind them was *Knight of Kars* (sixth), heading a lot which comprised *Magnet, Frederick, Babylon, King of the Forest, Tournament*, and several others. The last three, beaten off, were *Dejanira, The Happy Land* and *Beatrice*.

Abuse of the American Flag—Capture of an American-Built Slaver by a British Cruiser

From the United Service Gazette.

We are sure there is not a respectable citizen of the United States who would not feel indignant were he to know the infamous uses to which the flag of his free and independent nation is applied on the coast of Africa. We have recorded the capture of the schooner *Lydia Gibbs* by the *Trident*. The circumstances attending the boarding of that vessel are not singular, although it seldom happens that they terminate so successfully. The *Lydia Gibbs* is an American-built vessel of about 200 tons, of the model of the far-famed yacht *America*. She had been for some time at anchor in Whydah Roads, but having American colors flying, there was a difficulty in examining her closely, as her cargo was apparently undisturbed, and no United States man-of-war was at hand to ascertain the correctness of her papers. Boats of two or three of the English cruisers had been alongside, but could find nothing to justify a minute search likely to lead to detention. The *Lydia Gibbs* was, however, on the 29th May, fallen in with off the coast by Commander CLOSE, of the *Trident*, and that officer, under a moral conviction that the vessel was not engaged in lawful business, sent a boat to board her. The party were received civilly, and, seemingly, with unconcern; but the examining officer being on the point of lifting the tarpaulin which covered her suspiciously large hatchway, the *pseudo* American skipper saw that his game was up. He ordered the mate to "tear down the rag," as he was not going to be captured under those colors, which orders were literally complied with, and at the same time he threw the papers overboard. The vessel being then denationalized, the British officer proceeded to open the hatches, when out walked 10 Spaniards, forming the slave crew, who had been concealed below. The *Lydia Gibbs* will, in all probability, be condemned in the Admiralty Court, and so far the ends of justice will be compassed; but is not this capture a convincing proof that Slavery cannot be put down if the flag bearing the stars and stripes of America is allowed to deter those engaged in the suppression from examining suspicious vessels?

The Baron DE REICHENBACH has just presented his collection of aerolithe, worth 60,000 florins, to the University of Tubingen. There is but one fuller and finer in the world, that of Vienna.

INDIA.

The Defeat of Scindiah and the Capture of Gwalior.

Calcutta (June 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The fall of Gwalior is still the topic of the week. You have doubtless received some particulars from Bombay, but I commence, for the sake of clearness, at the beginning. Sir HUGH ROSE, it will be remembered, after the battle of Gurowlee, attacked Calpee from the Jhansi side. He had been directed to send one brigade to the other, or Gwalior side, but the rapid flight of the enemy, or some other cause, rendered this move impossible. The Sepoys, therefore, intimidated by the result of the battle, and seeing the road left open, fled without a struggle. Two thousand of them took the direction of Oude, crossed the Ganges, and escaped safely into that province. The remainder, about 6,000, though hotly pursued by Colonel ROBERTSON, outmarched the British, and on or about the 30th of May reached Morar, the Gwalior cantonment. TANTIA TOPEE, their leader, however, was not with them. He had gone on before, and had concealed himself in the bazaar of Gwalior, where, with the consummate tact of a native intriguer, he organized a plot for the deposition of SCINDIAH. The Maharajah himself, at the first news of the enemy's approach, sent off an express, urging, for the twentieth time, the advance of some Europeans. Even a wing, he said, would be of vital importance. There was barely time for a reply from Agra, and SCINDIAH marched out on the 2d of June with his own forces He had two regiments of infantry, 1,000 irregular cavalry, some guns, and his personal body-guard—all, I believe, horsemen. The order of battle was the regular one adopted by the natives—a division on the right, a division on the left, and the Maharajah himself, with the third, in the centre, a little backward from the other two. The enemy thus advanced up a lane, as it were, right in the teeth of the batteries and under a cross-fire. The enemy came on confidently, however; the right division gave way, and, wheeling round, joined the insurgents; the left, in some confusion, followed their example, and the guns were carried without a shot There remained only the centre, composed principally of the body-guard. The point of honor with these men is the defence of their Sovereign. SCINDIAH showed no signs of quailing, and his guard had only to die fighting, and they did it. In three furious charges they almost regained the day, and it was not until one clear half of their number had been slain that the remainder accompanied SCINDIAH from the field. He fled first to Gwalior, then to Dholpore, and then to Agra where he arrived on the 3d, with an escort of British Irregular Horse. The rebels, thus reinforced, marched on to Gwalior. The town was at once occupied, the fort surrendered without a stroke, and the few troops in garrison accepted TANTIA TOPEE as their ruler. Next day the army, now 12 000 strong, proclaimed NENA SAHIB Maharajah of Gwalior, and assigned themselves six months' pay. One quarter of Gwalior was plundered, but RAM RAO, a disgraced official, but appointed Prime Minister, prohibited all outrages on pain of death, and actually succeeded in stopping them. The treasury, said to contain five millions, and really perhaps containing two millions, was plundered, and a heavy assessment placed upon the bankers. Detachments were posted to watch the British, to hold the Lushkar, or stationary camp, and to occupy the fort The latter is a half ruined place at the top of an isolated rock, surrounded by a flat plateau. The rock is easy of ascent, and at this season, though there are several tanks, the supply of water must be very scanty The rebels, however, have now once more guns and treasure, and they may make a stand. I do not think they will They cannot descend the rock in the face of a strong body of cavalry, and the Sepoys never put themselves in a position from which there is no escape.

As soon as these events were known to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H ROSE'S two brigades were ordered to advance. The Third Europeans, a battery of horse artillery, and 300 of MEADE'S horse, were also directed to leave Agra, and join the advancing force. Sir HUGH ROSE was sick, and Colonel NAPIER was ordered to command the army of Gwalior. Sir HUGH ROSE, however, who had three sun-strokes at Koonch, recovered, and has by this time joined the army. They were to reach Gwalior by the 12th, but this has not been accomplished, the latest telegram mentioning only that SCINDIAH, with a few Mahratta levies, had joined the British troops. Some of the Sepoys are said to be flying towards Kotah, and others back into Bundelcund; but you will receive all these reports with some caution. Our enemies are always reported to be decimated till we arrive and find them in swarms.

The fall of Gwalior has created a profound sensation here, as indicating the thorough antagonism of all the military classes. Every one supposed that SCINDIAH could at least keep his men inactive—that the time had passed for any further revolts If they were not loyal to us, they might be to their own Sovereign. The first approach of the Nana or his agents dissipated the delusion, and, for the first time in the rebellion, a native Prince has been driven from his throne merely for sympathizing with the British cause. The Nana has no brains, no skill, no special love from the people, but he is the most formidable enemy we have. He is the one man the disaffected can absolutely trust. Whoever else may sell them, he cannot. Whoever else may make a treaty, he can obtain no terms. There is an impassable barrier between him and the British; and the small Sirdars, who distrust their own brothers, are ready to rely on the Nana. For the rest, the movement on Gwalior, annoying as it may be, simply draws off the Sepoys from the great centres of our power.

[Our readers will remember that telegraphic dispatches of a later date than the foregoing letter, have announced the recapture of Gwalior by Sir HUGH ROSE.—ED.]

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The theory of Glacier-motion put forth by Prof JAMES FORBES, of Edinburgh, in his "Travels through the Alps," was stated in these words: "*A glacier is an imperfect fluid, or a viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts.*" The theory led to vigorous discussion; and influenced an English savan, Mr. TYNDALL, to devote his mind to the study which AGASSIZ had ennobled: and he has been able to confirm and illustrate the views of Prof. FORBES, in a highly interesting manner. FARADAY called attention some years ago to the fact, that two surfaces of ice at melting point will freeze together when placed in contact. This will happen in the sunshine, and even under hot water. Hence if ice be crushed or broken, and sufficient pressure applied to bring the surfaces of the separate fragments into contact, they will freeze together again into a perfectly solid mass. Ice, as Professor TYNDALL has shown by experiment, can be forced into a mould and made to take what shape we please—not because it is an imperfect fluid like plaster of Paris, the particles of which move amongst themselves with little resistance—but because it possesses this peculiar quality of reuniting by the contact of adjoining surfaces, after the resistance which it offers to breakage has been overcome. Here, then, is the property of ice which was wanting to explain its obedience to the law of glacier-motion discovered by FORBES. Urged on by its own enormous weight, the glacier creeps forward, retarded at the sides and the bottom by the resistance of its rocky bed. Forced into new relative positions, its parts become separated by minute cracks, while at the same time other similar cracks are closed by the freezing together of surfaces now united by pressure. The law of its motion conforms to that of an imperfect fluid, and it is enabled to conform to that law by *fracture* and *regelation*.

So deep is the color which even a small proportion of gold gives to ruby glass, that if blown of ordinary thickness it would become opaque, and its beauty be entirely lost. To remedy this objection it is usual to pursue the following plan: The glass-blower takes up on the end of his iron pipe a certain required quantity of white or colorless glass, and this he dips into a pot of ruby, taking up a small quantity of it all over the white. He then blows the table of glass, which consists of white with a thin film of ruby on one side. This custom is very old, and the practice appears to have been used with the earliest specimens which have been met with. It must be obvious that any other color could be treated in the same way, and tables of white glass be made with coatings of blue, green, purple, or any other required color: and also that colors may be produced by combining with each

substituting granulated copper for the iron of the former experiment, have found a noticeable quantity of silver in salt water. M. TUDD has repeated the experiment, and arrived at the conclusion that the ocean contained, at least, two millions of tons of silver.

M. MAUGEY has effected an important improvement in the *camera obscura* used by the photographers. It consists in placing before the object-glass a diaphragm, the opening in wh ch can be varied at will. The diaphram is made of India-rubber, so arranged that the aperture may be enlarged or diminished at pleasure, by turning a screw. The result is the arrest of a portion of the light passing the lens, so that no rays shall enter but those near its centre. The inventor, it will be observed, has only imitated the iris of the eye. Signor GOVI, of Florence, claims that the idea is original with him, not with M. MAUGEY; but it is incontestible that the first practical application is due to the latter.

M. TREVE has proposed a new plan announcing the precise hour of noon to vessels in ports for the purpose of regulating their chronometers. M. TREVE'S system consists simply in causing one of RUHMKORFF'S machines of induction, situated in an observatory, to communicate by means of electric wires with one of the guns of a neighboring battery. The observer might then let off the gun at the precise instant of noon; the distances of the gun from the observatory and the ships being supposed very nearly equal, no correction would be necessary for the time the sound would take to reach the vessels.

M. MENE has communicated to the Academy a new mode of determining the numerical value of precipitates in chemical analysis. The common practice, when proportional solutions cannot be made, is to drive off the water with which the precipi ate is impregnated by calcination, sand-baths, or other contrivances which take much time. M. MENE simply washes his precipitate by decantation, and then introduces it into a graduated phial, which he afterwards weighs. The precipitate is then taken out, and the phial, filled with water to the same degree, is again weighed; when the difference of the two results gives the exact weight of the precipitate.

Recent experiments have proved that light of equal intensity, but obtained from different substances, requires very different periods of time t o vitiate the same quantity of air—that is, to convert it into carbonic acid. The different matters have, on experiment, produced the following result: Olive oil, 72 minutes; Russian tallow, 75; common tallow, 76; whale oil, 76; stearic acid, 77; wax candles, 79; bougie from whale blubber, 83; gas from common coal, 98; gas from superior coal, 152 minutes. This proves the latter to be the healthiest of all.

The reduction of aluminium by the aid of sodium, discovered by M. ST. CLAIR DEVILLE, is likely to lead to the reduction of several other metals whose existence has been hitherto only suspected, or at best proved by their production in infinitesimal quantities by means of the galvanic pile. Sodium has already been successfully applied by M. DEVILLE to the reduction of magnesium, and MM. LIOS, BODART and GOBIN have been equally fortunate in producing calcium by the same means, as we learn from a paper just presented by them to the Academy of Sciences

A specimen of the *Heracleum Gigarteum*, or Giant Parsnip, made its appearance above ground at South Shields, England, during the first week in April. It now measures seven feet in height, the centre cluster of flowers being four feet in circumference, while five lateral shoots have clusters of flowers, each measur ng two feet in circumference. The plant is a native of Siberia, and was introduced into Britain in 1820.

GOVERNOR CORWIN ON THE STUMP.

Speech of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see but very few men among you who could more appropriately address you by that endearing title of fellow-citizens, than the humble man who is now called upon to make a few remarks to you. If a residence in the county of half a century can authorize any man to use this language, I may very appropriately address you by that title. It would be idle in me at my time of life, and in circumstances like these, to amuse your fancy with those acuiatory introductions so common on occasions like this. We a.e approaching a crisis of too serious a nature for such trifling, and I feel in no mood to be amused myself. Must not every free voter in the assembly feel solemnized by the duty which is approaching? I desire that the remarks I shall make be serious and so enu, at all events sincere and earnest. I do not feel as formerly on such occasions. I am bound to no particular organization of men. Indeed I think there is not at this moment that strong, decided partizanship, either in our happy country or in Ohio, that existed in the former times to which I have referred.

I never look at an audience of my fellow-citizens without feeling to some extent an impression of that awe that takes possession of us when we are in the presence of a power almost omnipotent over ourselves. Even in this inconsiderable assemblage of free voters, there is the representative of that mighty principle, which shall govern the land for good or for evil while the ballot-box lasts. There is no other country presents such a spectacle! I think its importance is not fully appreciated. Reviewing our history for the last 20 or 50 years, does it look as if we had appreciated the terrible respon-ibility of making or unmaking a Government by our will? All that affects our interests on this side of eternity comes from a Government changing at the will of the people. By that will it may be converted into an absolute despotism; by the voice and will of the ballot-box it may come to the end so often predicted for it. The vote and will of a majority of the country expressed through the ballot-boxes makes every officer. Your vote makes the man who creates the law, your vote directly or indirectly, and here in almost every case directly, makes the man who administers the law.

So if you are unhappy from your government, the whole blame is at your own door. You have not even the poor apology of the slave of a despotic government, that his will did not make that government. There is no standing army to awe you into submission. You can vote freely, and every American voter is, without figure of speech, indeed, and in the best sense, a MONARCH. When the government is changed by the changing will of the mighty people, then are you SOVEREIGNS. Now, my fellow-citizens, let me ask you if any of you were to be made the sole sovereigns of the Republic, or Monarchy, as it would then be, let me ask you what would be your feelings as you reflected that you had the whole happiness of millions at your disposal? How careful would you be to do nothing that should touch the happiness of twen'y or thirty millions. And yet precisely this is the situation of every man in this country who has a vote. That vote shall govern himself, and you, and you, and go down a thousand ages doing good or doing mischief. For a good act, done from a good motive, however insignificant, shall go on doing good through all eternity. It is one of the irreparable ordinations of Almighty God; that a bad act, done from a bad motive, shall go on doing evil till it pleases the Almighty to trammel up that evil, while from the agent himself nothing but the pardon of his Maker shall avert the consequences of that evil act.

If you get an idea of the grandeur of this country, either from history or from those eulogies which float on the free air, and remember that you can perpetuate it forever to bless you and your posterity, or destroy it in a day, you will feel that the responsibility is greater than ever rested on any men. With what feelings should we grown men come together to confer on the business of carrying forward the government? I don't know what the young, the careless, the heedful may feel, but to a man who has had some of the experience of the country, there come feelings which interfere with that freedom of thought necessary to address any audience whatever. If you had appointed a judge to whom the question should be submitted, whether he at the bar should go forth to his family free and happy, or be suspended to the gallow—what would you think of him if he should treat the matter with levity, and not bring to bear upon its consideration all the talent with which the Almighty had clothed him? Such a man would be hurled with infamy and contempt from every judicature in the land. Such a terrible power as that of voting should not be treated carelessly. It is trifling with the right of suffrage to vote for this or that party, or this or that man. We should vote for the man who is best for his country, whose principles would bring happiness to every man in the country.

It is an ordination of God, that blessings abused are always taken away. He who violates the laws of his nature by excesses takes his life, and he who continues to disregard his moral sense will be smitten with judicial blindness, and ultimately lose the power of reasoning. You may think it strange that I am here to lecture you on your duty. But is there not reason for it? For the last twenty-five years we have heard complaints of the Government. At one time, if you would listen to the wisest and best men of the Whigs, they would tell you that the country was tending to an anarchy or a despotism; while, if you would believe the wisest and best of the Democrats, if the other party could get the control, chains and manacles, and all that marks the slave, would be the destiny of the country. Now, one of two things is inevitable. Either the people were not agreed upon, and did not understand the Government, or else partisan zeal had warped their otherwise sound understanding, let us conclude that both of these causes had something to do with that state of things.

THE CAUSE OF PARTY DIFFERENCE.

Hasn't the time come when all this should cease? Hasn't the time come for the union of Republicans—Whigs—Whigs no longer; that church is discontinued and dissolved—some are called Republicans, some Democrats, some Native Americans. There are honest men of sound intelligence in all these parties—in one as many honest and sound men as in the others. Why should they differ? Why? Why is it that after 1,800 years of the circulation of the New Testament among the meek and lowly, there should have sprung up two or three hundred parties who differ as to the interpretation of that simple rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you?" For that's all there is in that book. There's a good deal of history with it; but so far as you and I are concerned, that's all the precept which the inspiration of Almighty God has given us. But some husky dogma may get mixed up with it, and about that men differ. The Baptist thinks one way; the Methodist another; the Christian brother another; and the Catholic and the Protestant go to war about it. This results from an imperfection in the nature of man, and we must expect to find it as well in parties as in matters which pertain to our eternal interests. All we can do is to summon to the inquiry our intellects and our consciences. And if we could do so, and the true state of our country be shown us, I think we should be all agreed.

When at death men look for the last time upon the forests and the green trees and the bright sun, they see all things very much alike. I think there would be no difference among Whigs, Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings, if we were asked whether we would part with our Constitution—whether a sceptered King should reign over us all, or we should reign, all sceptered Kings! Why not quit quarreling? Can't we? No! I suppose not! At any rate, if we must differ, we can differ like brothers. We need not dispute like blackguards, or like men anxious only to beat in an argument, but we can differ and dispute like men who seek for truth.

LECOMPTON.

MR. CORWIN then spoke of the great question which had unhappily divided the two sections of the Union, and whose importance had overshadowed all other political questions. A question on which almost every man on one side of the line dividing the North and South thought one way, and every man on the other side, another way. Having been for six or seven years out of the arena of disputation on this subject, he felt qualified to speak of it candidly, temperately, and without partisan bias, but he dare say his views would not correspond with those of many of his hearers. This great overshadowing question was called the Lecompton question! Now was,'t that a queer name for a division in politics? [Laughter.] Suppose one of our countrymen traveling abroad should be asked "What is the great question now in American politics?" He would have to answer "Lecompton." [Laughter.] This would give to a European but little idea of our political differences, yet we all knew it meant that an extensive Territory had been deprived of the privilege which we had enjoyed, of choosing its own institutions.

But what was the position of Lecompton to-day? It was settled—decided. Decided on Monday last, when the people of Kansas voted upon its acceptance or rejection. If the people there had had a fair vote and agreed to accept it, what more had he or those whom he addressed to do with it? In order to choose Freedom a people must be free to choose. They might take it or reject it. If bound to have Freedom they simply had no will, or if bound to have Slavery they were equally left without liberty of choice. He had seen it stated as true, and did not know but it was true—he didn't care whether it was or not, that he was not a good Republican. Well, he thought he was. [Laughter.] But if it was a doctrine of the Republican party that a State had not a right to admit Slavery, or expel it, and should be kept out of the Union for doing either, then he was not a good Republican. He felt that the Constitution gave to every State or Territory the right to form its own institutions, and having formed them, to come in on an equal footing with the other States. All discrimination for or against its admission, simply because it adopted or rejected Slavery, was unconstitutional. But how had the Lecompton Constitution been submitted?

The proposition for its admission said, "Vote on this Constitution, and if you will accept Slavery you may come in at once—if not you shan't for a long time to come." He would ask his—he would not say brother Republican but friend Republican, if that was a fair way of submitting a Constitution? Suppose a witness was brought to testify, and the court on administering the oath, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," should conclude with, "say yes to the questions asked you, or you shall be sent to jail." So it would be if you say to the people of Kansas, "make your own Constitution—but if you put Slavery in it, you can't come into the Union." This would, it is true, leave them liberty of doing as they pleased, but would render their labor fruitless unless they did what you pleased to have them do. He might be mistaken—he had lived long enough to know that he often had been, but if that was Republicanism—they might set him down as a—a—Democrat—that was—if the Democrats did not believe that doctrine, he did not know whether they did or not.

NO MORE SLAVE STATES.

He would not be understood as desiring that there should be any more Slave-States in this Union. He thought it an unfortunate condition—for his part he would not have a servile population in any State in this Union, where white men could live and work—but he did not consider himself commissioned to inquire into the sins of his slaveholding brethren. We had white men enough, or soon should have, to fill up all our Territories, without introducing Slavery there, and moreover he would say this, he believed the nigger would destroy the white man in his home, would drive him from his native soil; in other words, that if a race of white men was to be raised up without labor, with the understanding that the black man was to work for him, and sustain him by his toil, the white race would finally succumb before its menials. It was a law of God that the men who labored would ultimately possess the land.

EMANCIPATION.

GOV. CORWIN said he was not an immediate emancipationist. Would they tell him what to do with the negroes if they were emancipated? He knew that some said: Do right, and leave the consequences to God. He was agreed to that, but what was right? Had we a right to destroy the black man to benefit him? We could emancipate every negro we saw, if we would only cut his throat. No man would have any property in him after that. [Laughter.] We had no slaves in Ohio, therefore emancipation gradual or immediate was not a question here; and we could not interfere with the laws of Kentucky so as to produce emancipation there. He asked what consequences would flow from the doctrine that we ought to keep out States with Slavery in them. Suppose Pennsylvania should hold a Convention and ordain Slavery. If we had a right to exclude Slave States, ought we not to have some way to turn out a State already in, that should become a Slave State? And if the Constitution was designed to confer the former power, was it not imperfect for making no provision for the latter case? He could not, as a moral citizen of Ohio, destroy the symmetry of the Constitution by contending that it allowed us to exclude States because they had Slavery in them.

SQUATER SOVEREIGNTY

He deplored the existence of Slavery, as much probably, as any man who spends his life time preaching against it, and it was his creed that he was bound to exert all his constitutional rights to keep Slavery out of any country where it did not exist. He held that Congress had imperial legislative sovereignty over the Territories. Lately there had sprung up a doctrine of Squater Sovereignty. It was formerly called the Nicholson Letter doctrine. According to that theory any number of men could go to any unoccupied Territory of the United States, say the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and set up a State, and the nation was obliged to recognize them. The Constitution provided that Congress should make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories of the United States. Under this provision, Congress had from 1791 to 1850, made regulations for the government of the Territories. If it gave them legislative power, it reserved the veto power over their laws. Sometimes, as in the case of the Northwest Territory, it made laws for them and prohibited Slavery. Now, in 1850, or thereabouts, some men, more sagacious than any who have gone before them, discovered that this was all wrong. Just at that time, when the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the newly acquired Mexican Territory was urged, a cunning politician, who wanted to be President, found these questions troubling him. How should he reconcile them? Why, by declaring that Congress had nothing to do with the subject. The Wilmot Proviso had been applied to Oregon. Mr. POLK signed the bill—and the other day Oregon came in as a State, after having voted to exclude Slavery. This new theory taught that the men who, for sixty years, had been regulating the Territories, some of whom wrote the Constitution, did not know what the clause meant allowing them to regulate the Territories. Suppose, said the Governor, some one of you old gentlemen who has plowed the fields about here for sixty years, as some of us have done more or less, [Laughter] and used horses and oxen, should have his son say to him, "Old gentleman, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but allow me to say in the kindest way, you are a great fool! [Laughter.] You don't know how to plow. You can't plow with the ox and ox. God Almighty has forbidden it." What would you say to young master if he were to get this off just as you wanted him to "gear up." [Great laughter.] And what would the young man say to you if you told him you had plowed with horses and oxen? Why he'd refer you to the Bible, which says: "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase," and if the boy don't know more than his father, now's knowledge to increase? [Renewed merriment.] That's what Young America says to us: "You are doubtless good in your way, old gentleman, but you are stupid and asinine in fact, and when you said horses shall plow and oxen shall plow in good old plain English, you didn't understand what you said. You meant the ox shall plow if he pleases. If he's a mind to put his yoke on and plow, he may and if the horse will put on his collar and get into the traces and all that he may plow if he wants to. But you shan't compel, for it is not in the ordinations of Almighty God that you can make horses plow, and compel oxen with the goad."

The Governor said the course of the advocates of squatter sovereignty illustrated the principle that when a mistake was made you could not remedy it by going forward. You got the deeper in. The only remedy was to go back to the old ways. After all the theories of government that had been made, experience was the true test. Some present had probably seen what an ingenious man claimed was a perpetual-motion machine. He had looked at such a machine and it appeared well, but when left to itself it stopped. So apply to these new theories the test and they would just stop. What had come of this doctrine of squatter sovereignty? It meant, do just as you please. Elect a Legislature that will pass such laws as you want, and Congress will pay the bills and have nothing to say about your laws. It was provided in the Constitution that Congress should organize the Territories. But squatter sovereignty said men should organize themselves. It was part of the good old system that as Congress had to pay the expenses incurred by Territorial legislation, it should revise the legislation which created those expenses. So it has been held for sixty years, and the very moment this course was departed from, what was the result? Men from the South rushed into Kansas with arms to make it a Slave State, and men from the North rushed in with arms to defend their rights and make it a Free State. And the Government sent its army there. What right had the Government to send its army there if they had a right to do as they chose? Couldn't they cut each other's throats with no governmental interference? [A voice—"Sure enough"] As soon as the old doctrine was departed from, mischief began, and there has been nothing but mischief ever since. For four years they have been holding the knives to each other's throats. Kansas was nothing but an anarchy organized; an anarchy sanctioned by Congressional resolves.

KANSAS.

The Federal Governors in Kansas had come and gone as if some drunken scene-shifter in a theatre had put up and down the curtains contrary to all the rules of the drama. Five Governors had come and gone, and all five had run away; each one sent out one day with written instructions in his pocket, and sent back the next—for executing them. He held that it was the duty of Congress, the moment they repealed the old Missouri Compromise—which repeal was the fruitful source of the bitter waters whence all these evils had flowed—Congress had a right to repeal it because they passed it, but it had acquired by age and the common consent of both sections, a sacredness above ordinary acts—the sacredness of a compact—and nothing but insanity could have dictated its repeal, as nothing but ruin and evil has followed it. It was the duty of Congress, on the repeal of the Compromise act, to have ordained that as Kansas was a Territory in which white men could live and labor, there should be no involuntary servitude therein. He would then look at the other, or Southern side of the question. Florida had been purchased in 1819, and was admitted as a Slave State because Slavery was one of the institutions of the people before we bought them. If we bought territory of a foreign country we had no right to compel the people inhabiting it to change their institutions. If we did not want any more Slave States, as God knew he didn't, then we must not buy any more Slave territory. If we gave three hundred millions for Cuba, (which they say the Government has offered for it,) what would we do with it after we had got it? Would we emancipate the slaves? Would we tell the white men they must give up their property? That wouldn't be right. It wouldn't be treating them like gentlemen. [Laughter.]

Here Gov. CORWIN read an extract from his Mexican war speech, deprecating the war, as its avowed intent was the acquisition of Slave territory, and as its probable effects would be to array the North and South against each other on the question of admitting Slave States.

Had the Wilmot proviso been made a condition of the acquisition of Mexican territory, it would never have been acquired; but that could not be done till after we got it, and then you all know what happened. But if the North is opposed to the admission of any more Slave States, we had only (as we had a majority in both Houses) to oppose the acquisition of any more Slave territory. The South assists in wars which result in acquisition—in extending the area of Freedom, as they call it, and very naturally afterwards claims the right to enjoy it by moving there with their property—the Southern man claims the same right to carry his negroes there as the Northern man his horses. This, however, was first claimed only on the score of convenience and equality, but finally came to be the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of this country. He believed it to be wrong, yet the South claimed it with some show of reason. The Georgian goes to fight for Cuba, that he may go there with his niggers from the worn out lands of his own State. But should he know that the territory to be acquired was interdicted to him and his property, he would throw down his arms—just as the Northern man would if told that neither he nor his property would ever possess it.

NOT AFRAID.

These were no new opinions. He had held them ten years ago, and spoken them as freely then as now. Yet he had seen it stated that he was afraid to declare himself a Republican. "Gentlemen," said he, "I was not afraid ten years ago to stand alone in the Senate—for only one Senator voted with me—and declare sentiments which caused me to be burnt in effigy in every town from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from which a soldier had gone to Mexico. I wasn't afraid then, and I'd advise these little gentlemen (looking at the reporters) who have types to print things, to find out what kind of a man a man is, before they say he is afraid!" Gov. CORWIN said he would let Louisiana, which had slaves already, come into the Union with those slaves; but if a free territory presented itself, he would insist on applying to it the Wilmot Proviso. This feeling it was that led one, insulted and reviled when alive, but mourned now that he was dead—HENRY CLAY—to say that no power could make him vote to introduce Slavery into any territory already free. It was not his doctrine to refuse the admission of Slave States from slave territories, which we had acquired by purchase or treaty. If his brother Republican did not want *any* more Slave States, let him vote against further conquest. If his brother Democrat (laughter)—he saw one here a minute ago, a candidate for the Attorney-Generalship—(laughter)—wanted no more Slave States, let his Party throw away that miserable trash of Squatter Sovereignty. Let us go on in the good old way, the Revolution way, which was red with the blood of our fathers who bled for it! Let us begin Territories in such a way that no Slavery shall come into the State. I tell you, Mr. Republican, Mr. Democrat, there is no other constitutional way. I am not going to take an oath to support and carry out that Constitution, and then go away and say, like a rascal—To be sure, the Constitution doesn't warrant this course, but I'll adopt it." Scoundrels and knaves might do so, and lay it to their conscience, but no honest man would. This is my view of the Constitution of the United States. I wish there was a clause in it prohibiting any more Slave States. But it is not there, and I cannot violate that Constitution, for if you take it away. I am a slave. But behind it as a rampart I will fight for freedom. The Constitution has said what rights I shall have. I will take these as unquestioned, and will not go out into the desert of nature with you, Mr. Abolitionist, to search for abstract rights to use inside the fortified rampart of the Constitutions of Ohio and the United States.

CUBA.

Governor CORWIN next considered the objection brought against Mr. BUCHANAN, that he was desirous of Cuba. But why Cuba? why not St. Domingo? They were all niggers there, not merely partly niggers, as in Cuba. One single regiment would capture that Island. Any filibustering expedition during the last twenty years could have taken it. The filibusters went to fight for freedom, but they were all free in San Domingo, and they could only reduce them to Slavery, as a means of spreading the area of freedom, or else allow Cuffee to go to the polls, and in all weathers, be it hot or cold, have him in the halls of Congress sitting like a rose, "stealing and giving odor." [Great laughter.] Even the Abolitionist, who wanted to see Cuffee free, would not like to sit in the Senate beside him on a hot day in August. Still he (Gov. C.) did not think this was a constitutional objection to the acquisition of San Domingo.

But supposing, said the Governor, you have bought Cuba, the treaty comes before the Senate for ratification, and will it be ratified before you find what to do with it? The Southern man would admit it as it is. The Northern man would not admit it till the slaves were set free. And that ought not, I think, to be done without the consent of the owners, who were bought by us along with the niggers, and they of course would not consent. How, then, are we to get possession of Cuba? We may send armies there to keep the peace, and pay their expenses. But Cuba will not be a State nor a Territory, not even a Kansas. Kansas has had seven Governors. Cuba won't have one. If our cupidity compels us to take all our own those rich coffee plantations of the trade wind which we have the benefit now, solely excepting the duties, why, then, we must take Cuba as we find Cuba. Did we really want territory? We had, by the last census, 23,000,000 of people out of the 1,000,000,000 on the entire globe, and for these 23,000 000 we had *one-tenth* of the globe—as much land as England, France, Austria, and Prussia. Nebuchadnezzar wanted more territory than he had. So he went to war with the Phœnicians, and drove them from the mainland to the islands. To follow them thither he had no fleets, and so they took all their treasure there, and Nebuchadnezzar came back with plenty of territory, but no booty. Then he went down into Egypt and took one of the Pharoahs by the throat and shook him till he got the booty from him. Now Nebuchadnezzar was a tolerably smart man—as smart as any in the Democratic or Republican Parties, he thought. [Laughter.] And what was the next we heard of this smart Nebuchadnezzar who grasped so much territory? Why he was in the field, a maniac, among the cattle, eating grass.

I know, said the Governor, lately a man has interpreted this differently. He says that Nebuchadnezzar being a fellow who knew what was good merely cropped mint to make juleps with [Laughter.] On the subject of Slavery, his doctrine was that when Congress organized a State to come into the Union, she must accept that State, whether she comes with freedom or Slavery. The law of Mexico, when we got her, was freedom, and it so remained. But the immediate question before them was the coming election. What were they going to quarrel about in the approaching contest? Why, about the negro, to be sure. A question with which the election has really nothing to do, for we could quit purchasing territory—let Cuba, St. Domingo, and Central America alone, there never need—but for the purpose of faction—be another word uttered about Slavery or freedom. Gov. HAMMOND recently in a speech in South Carolina, advised the South to acquire no more territory. The speaker agreed with him. His advice would be to fill up what we have. A free government did not admit of foreign conquest for any length of time. If our people wished to go to other climes, let them go, but he was sick of the cant about extending the area of freedom, and carrying our civilization and Christianity into adjacent countries. Had we no missionary ground at home, aye, in that very county of Warren, need no man say to his neighbor, "Know ye the Lord?"

It was by our example, and not by our cannon, that we were to extend the area of freedom, it was not by blowing out a man's brains that you could educate him—the best way to let light into a head was not by boring a hole through it. This was the principle on which an old man he knew once tried to train his ox—to break him of a bad trick he knocked him on the head with his axe, and as he fell dead under the blow, said, "Now, live and learn." If our missionary labors abroad were ever to be of any effect they must be illustrated and illuminated by the light of our example at home, and in despair—in Heaven's own appointed time—all the nations of despotism would fall before our light, as Dagon fell before the ark of the living God. [Applause.]

He then proceeded to speak of the State candidates for Supreme Judge, Attorney General and Public Works.

The Republican candidate for Board of Public Works was a good-looking man with sandy hair. He saw him in the crowd—[Mr. MARTIN was present.—REP.] the ladies called him good looking, and as it was a pleasure to vote for a good-looking man, he should vote for him. His business, when elected, would be to keep the canals in order, but voters went to him and said, not "Do you understand the canal?" Oh, no—that question wasn't asked at all—but "Do you believe in the extension of Slavery?" Now, was not that a sensible question for a sensible man? [Laughter.] If he had said "yes," the conclusion was "You're my man, I'll vote for you." He regarded it as his friend WARD—the Democratic candidate for Attorney General. He was a pretty sensible-looking man, but not as good-looking as WARD. [Laughter.] Well now he also is a man to be frozen at. [Renewed laughter.] I had the honor of being his preceptor, and he was a Whig then, and after he left me he got off and ran among the goats till his wool all turned to hair. [Laughter.] The business of the Attorney-General is with the law, but the first question you put to him is: "What do think of Lecompton?" Did we act this way in our private affairs? [A voice: "Nary a time."] "Nary a one!," promptly responded Mr. CORWIN.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

And now as to those nominating Conventions—How are they managed? Some man who wants office (for I am told nobody ever goes to them except those who do want office—I never was a member of but one in my life) goes round, gets a number of friends up for delegates—well, as nobody cares much about it they're elected, and of course when the Convention meets, he is nominated. Well, he is not the man the majority of the people want, but then he's a Republican, and unless you vote for him, a Democrat will be elected. So you finally vote for him. [Laughter.] Your last Presidential contest was between MR. FREMONT and MR. BUCHANAN. I wish to speak of MR. BUCHANAN with just the respect due to the station. (applause.) and I wish to say one thing in poor old Buck's favor. He's fallen into bad company and has had a hard time of it. [a voice, "Yes, d—d bad company."] I think so, and they've given him very bad advice. He has sin-ned and come short. [Laughter.] Governor CORWIN had prefe.red Mr. FILLMORE because he knew him. He defended Mr. FILLMORE from the charges brought against him by the North that he was pro-slavery, because he executed the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and by the South that he was anti-slavery, because he condemned the vessel in which LOPEZ was going out filibustering. MR. FILLMORE, in both cases, had merely done his duty as an officer sworn to execute the laws. But he was dropped at the North and the South, and almost the only men who thought him fit for President were himself (the speaker) and Col. HOPKINS.

MR. BUCHANAN had been preferred to MR. FILLMORE, and we saw the result. It was said that he (MR. CORWIN) did not vote for FREMONT, or FILLMORE, or BUCHANAN. On the election day he was sick a bed in Cincinnati, from having spoken for FREMONT the night before. Turning from this subject of himself, which was dull to every one else, he would come to the more immediate matter of the coming election. He believed in his conscience with Gov. SEWARD that the war was over. He had no disposition to quarrel with his Southern brethren, unless there was some practical issue. He was impartial in this, as he belonged to neither of the two great parties not being so white as he ought to be, nor so black as a negro. [Laughter.]

THE REVENUE.

He then reviewed the expenses of the Government, and said that the next Congress would have to deal with the question of raising the tariff and diminishing the expenses. It would not be a question whether there should be slaves in Kansas, for Kansas had decided against the Lecompton land ordinance. It would come before the next Congress with the Leavenworth Constitution, and would be admitted without opposition from the South. The question how to meet the annual expenses without borrowing created a demand for statesmen who could do something besides vote negro or anti-negro. The question they should ask their Representatives was, whether they were acquainted with the matter of raising a revenue? The Slavery question, thanks to a bankrupt treasury, which would not allow us to buy or conquer more territory, was settled for twenty years to come. There was so much that could be done to promote the happiness of the people of this country, that it was a mournful spectacle to see people forgetting these material interests in the discussion of abstract rights. He revered himself the principles of old HARRY CLAY—if not the very best man, at least the very best statesman since the Revolution.

HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

In those old Whig principles a prominent one was opposition to the extension of slavery. That one principle was the platform of the Republican party, and so far as believing in that was being Republican he was a Republican. There were many men in the Republican party with whom in many matters he differed, but in opposing the extension of slavery he agreed with them all. If there was any plank in the Republican platform which was not in the old Whig party then he was not Republican. He loved the principles of the old Whig party—but God help him—there was no communion table for him, and he meant therefore to go with the Republicans because they were right on the Anti-Slavery question.

After some jocular remarks in relation to the candidates, Gov. CORWIN concluded as follows:

Let us all go home, and, as the preachers, sometimes say search our bosoms with a lighted candle. We shall find a good many snakes and frogs there which we must expel and then let us exert the great power of our vote for the benefit of thirty millions of people, with a clean heart and clean hands; and if every one will do that, we shall hear very little about Republicanism or Democracy, but a great deal about Right and Wrong.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—

AUGUST 9.

Before Judge Hilton.

Ward vs. *The Columbia Fire Insurance Company.*—Although the matter complained of in the answer may be somewhat redundant, yet after a careful examination of the allegations in the complaint to which it is intended to be responsive, I cannot say that it is entirely superfluous or irrelevant; and as it does not appear that the plaintiff will be aggrieved by permitting the answer to stand in its present state, the motion is denied, with costs to abide the event of the action.

Woodward vs. *Genet.*—This action was tried before me at special term, without a jury.

The defendant having offered no testimony, it is to be determined whether the instrument described in the complaint, and which is in the usual form of a bond—but without seal—is any evidence whatever of indebtedness. Its plain import is, that at the times specified the defendant will pay to the plaintiff certain sums of money; and although it is not in the usual form of promissory notes, yet there can be no doubt that it is such, judged either by the rules of the mercantile law, or by the provisions of the Revised Statutes. (1 R.S., 768, sec. 1; Fisher vs. Leslie, 1 E.p. R. 436; Israel vs. Israel, 1 Camp. 499; Casborne vs. Dutton, 1 Wheaton's Salwyn's N. R., 289; Shuttleworth vs. Stevens, 1 Camp. 407; Bayley on Bills, 5; Chedwick vs. Allen, Strange R., 706; Byles on Bills, 3; Kimball vs. Huntington, 10 Wend., 675, 679; Le queer vs. Prosser, 1 Hill, 256; Bruce vs. Westcott, 3 Bail, S. C. 374; Curtiss vs. Leavitt, 15 N. Y. Rep. 1, 73, 156.) But in addition to the presumption of indebtedness or consideration which the law implies from all instruments of this character, the proof shows that it was actually given in part payment of the purchase money of certain lands in Pennsylvania, conveyed by the plaintiff to the defendant. So that whether it is regarded as a promissory note, or as an acknowledgment of, or promise to pay an indebtedness actually owing by the defendant, it is clear that upon the whole case the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the two installments due by the terms of the instrument, amounting to $10 000, together with interest at 7 per cent. per annum upon the sum of $35,000, from February 17th, 1857.

The Clerk will compute the interest, and enter judgment accordingly for the whole amount.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday (Monday) the Recorder was occupied throughout most of the day in disposing of the following cases:

John Ronel, a druggist's clerk, having, through carelessness, sold a poison, which caused the death of a child, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. McMenomy, for assaulting Officer Clark with a slung-shot, was sent to Blackwell's Island for three months.

Peter McGuiness, arraigned for killing Wm. Sohl, by stabbing him with a knife, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a twelvemonth.

Jose Rodriguez and Ramon Sanches, Italians, were convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Henry White, a noted thief, convicted of robbing Caroline Hines of $380 in money and jewelry was sent to the State Prison for five years. George Leipson, who was conjointly indicted with him, was acquitted, but detained on a charge of burglary.

Michael Collins, for a felonious assault on his wife, to which he pleaded guilty, was sent to the Penitentiary for eight months.

Thomas J. Dowden was tried for obtaining money on false pretences by representing himself as an agent for the Home of the Friendless, and thereby obtaining $20 from Mr. A. H. Burr, of Cliff-street. He conducted his own defence with considerable shrewdness and ability, and undoubted zeal, but ineffectually. He was sent to the State Prison for three years, and fined $60. He said he was a printer and engineer.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, pbls	23	11	—
Flour, bbls	18,685	502	2,786
Corn Meal, bbls	600	—	—
Wheat bushels	31,057	—	300
Corn bushels	66 581	—	2,609
Rye, bushels	4,311	—	—
Barley, bushels	8,018	—	—
Oats, bushels	7,800	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	1,389	—	35
Whisky, bbls	350	11	78

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales—54 bbls

COTTON—Is very quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Sales—300 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increased vigor. The demand is brisker, and prices are firmer. Reliable brands are quite scarce. Sales 14,252 bbls., including rejected Superfine State at $3 90@$4 10; do. extra do., $4 20@$4 40, and the following standard brands at our quotations:

Superfine State	$4 35 @$4 45
Extra State	4 65 @ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 40 @ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 60 @ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75 @ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 25 @ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80 @ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 40 @ 6 60
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40 @ 7 25

Canadian continues in demand at strengthening rates, sales 400 bbls., in lots, at from $4 65@$5 55 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is steadily improving in demand and value, Sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 10@$5 35 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$6 90 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 25@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 45@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Stock very light.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no important change. The supply of desirable lots is limited. The demand for such is good. Prices are sustained. Sales 41,000 bushels, including fair to very good White Canadian, at $1 14@$1 20; inferior to prime White Western, at $1 06@$1 20; unsound Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@94c; Ordinary New White Southern, at $1 30; Prime new Red do. at $1 30; and damaged new mixed Southern, at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy, being less sought after. Unsound lots, especially, are sparingly inquired for: sales 25,000 bushels, at 72c.@88c. for unsound to good sound mixed Western; 90c.@96c. for White Southern, and 97c@99c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are quiet and nominal. Oats are in good request, at rising prices; Western, 49c.@51c.; State, 47c.@50c; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@47c.; Southern, 35c.@42c. ₱ bushel. 3,500 bushels Western brought 51c.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at strengthening prices: New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 37c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, 32c.@37c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c@31c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@35c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held firmly, but is in slack demand. Sales 380 bbls, in lots, at $17 45@$17 50 for Mess, $

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Last Man—Po-ca-hon tas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Emigrant—Advertising for a Wife—The Irish Baron.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—La Fete Dancenti—Warriors of the Harem—Two Buzzards—The Two Georges

BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—Schoolmaster—Michael Erle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Negro Minstrelsy—Ginger Blue— Epe Horn.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—Mammoth Musical Festival—Fireworks—Balloon Ascension.

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Promenade Concert—Fireworks.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—French Company—La Heritiere—La Sœur de Jocrisse—L'Hermite du Sou.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received European advices to the 28th ult. A brief summary of the *Arago's* news was telegraphed from St. Johns, and the details will be found full of interest. An important debate in the House of Lords, in which Lord Lyndhurst and the Earl of Malmesbury were the principal speakers, took place on the 26th of July. It was then definitely and positively announced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the British Government had abandoned for ever the pretended rights of visit or search. On the same day, in the House of Lords, the New-Caledonian Bill was read a second time. Baron Rothschild was admitted to his seat in the House of Commons on the 26th ult. The ceremonies attendant thereon were interesting. We publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, an account of the first day of the Goodwood Races. Mr. Tenbroeck's *Orianda* was successful in one contest. His *Babylon* and *Woodburn* did not come off with equal honor. The Calcutta correspondent of the same paper gives a graphic description of the defeat of Scindiah and the capture of Gwalior by the Sepoy rebels. It will be remembered that later advices, received by telegraph, announced the recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose.

We publish, this morning, from our own correspondent, a most interesting account of the late important events that have taken place in China. The forts at the mouth of the Peiho were attacked and carried by the French and English on the 20th of May, and it would seem that the Chinese fought much better and offered a stouter resistance than they did at the taking of Canton. We have no definite information concerning the next step that will be taken by the allied Plenipotentiaries, but it is to be presumed that they will now evince more activity than they have shown of late, and will at once move towards Pekin. Perhaps, when his capital is at the mercy of the Europeans, the obstinacy of the Celestial Emperor may be overcome, and he may be compelled, since he could not be persuaded, to recognize the obligations of international law. Our correspondent gives particulars of the movements and position of the American squadron in the pending contest.

We have received nothing new from Trinity Bay, with reference to the Atlantic Cable. The *Niagara*, having successfully performed all her duties, left there yesterday morning, and arrived at St. John, N. F., last evening, accompanied by H. B. M. steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*. Capt. Hudson has sent a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he fully confirms the intelligence of the successful landing and perfect working of the cable. The message of Queen Victoria, and the response of President Buchanan, will be published immediately on their transmission.

The bids for the new United States loan of ten millions were opened yesterday. They amount in the aggregate to about $30,000,000, and there were fifty-eight bidders in all. Upwards of five millions were awarded at about five per cent. premium; three millions at between four and a half and five, and about two millions at from four and a quarter to four and a half. The names of the successful bidders, with the respective amounts taken by each, will be found under our telegraphic head.

Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the Utah Peace Commissioners, arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 5th inst., and immediately proceeded on their way to Washington. We shall soon, probably, know in an official form their views in reference to the late peace negotiations with the Mormons.

Additional returns of the Kansas election increase the aggregate majority against the English proposition to 5,376. There is now no doubt of its utter defeat, the opponents of the bill claiming a majority of 9,000, which, according to present indications, is a near estimate.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, in a circular letter, has signified his acceptance of the nomination for Governor, tendered to him by the Convention held at Syracuse a few days since.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case, which has been for some time on trial before the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, has resulted in the conviction of Kirkpatrick and his wife for an attempt to poison.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesretday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Mayor in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph. The communication was received. The Mayor recommends a grand demonstration, and the Aldermen adopted resolutions and appointed a Committee to carry the views of the Mayor into effect.

Yesterday was the first day of the great Musical Festival, under the conduct of Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, and other musical notables, and everything passed off in a manner which left nothing to be desired. It was the most successful out-door entertainment which has ever been given in this country. The Festival continues to-day and to-morrow.

In consequence of the death of Chief-Justice Duer, all the Courts adjourned yesterday. Later in the day it was decided that the Bar should meet on the 11th of August, at 12 o'clock, to express their sense of the loss which the Bench, the Bar and the Public have sustained by his death. The funeral exercises will take place at Trinity Church on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite vigorously for Flour,—prices of which advanced. Wheat was in good request at steady rates. Corn was dull and heavy. Oats were less plenty, and were dearer. Provisions and groceries exhibit no important change. Freights were quiet.

Mormon Affairs.—An interesting letter from a citizen of Utah, which we publish this morning, gives a clear view of the practical workings of Mormonism. The writer was formerly a Mormon, but, having become disgusted with the treachery and licentiousness prevalent among the people of the Territory, dissolves connection with them, and gives utterance to some startling statements. From time to time such narratives as this find their way into print. Their tone is invariably the same—an expression of profound disgust and abhorrence at the corruptions of the Mormon fanaticism, and an earnest desire to shake off the trammels it imposes. The numbers of the disaffected appear to be largely on the increase.

The Cooper Institute.—We publish a letter from Mr. Peter Cooper in which that benevolent gentleman explains more fully, and in a more satisfactory manner than has been done before, the objects he had in view in bequeathing the magnificent building which bears his name to the public good, and the purposes to which it will be devoted. The Institute was not the result of a sudden whim, but the fruit of a long settled purpose, which the benevolent founder had cherished for more than thirty years, and which he began to carry into effect as soon as the results of his prosperous business career would justify his undertaking it.

The Man of the Time.

Every great victory must have its hero. Wherever there is a Waterloo there must be a Wellington, and in such a victory as has been achieved in the Atlantic Telegraph there must have been a leader to whose courage and generalship the world is indebted for the completion of that stupendous work. We believe there is no doubt as to whom this distinguished honor belongs. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, if not the originator of the scheme, is as much entitled to the distinction of being called its author, as De Witt Clinton is of being the author of the Erie Canal. Without his courageous energy and perseverance it is not probable that the work would have been carried through in many years, and his name will as justly be remembered in connection with the enterprise, as that of Fulton is with steam navigation. Mr. Field is a very good specimen of the American character, and a type of that boldness and enterprise which have placed America in the front rank among the nations of the earth. He was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where his father, a distinguished Congregationalist clergyman, still resides, and he is one of a family of six brothers, who have all risen to distinguished positions in their various professions. The elder brother, the Hon. David Dudley Field, of this City, is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the authors of our revised Code. Matthew Dickenson Field is a leading citizen of his native State, and was recently a State Senator. Jonathan Edwards Field is a lawyer in Stockbridge, and also a State Senator. Stephen Johnson Field is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of California. Henry Martyn Field, the youngest brother, is an eminent clergyman, and Editor of the *New York Evangelist*. Cyrus West Field, who will be remembered in all time for his connection with the Oceanic Telegraph, was born at Stockbridge in the year 1822. Upon arriving at a proper age he came to the City of New-York, and commenced business under the training of A. T. Stewart, the eminent merchant. He subsequently became the head of one of the largest houses in the City engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper. Four years ago in a social party, composed of some four or five of our eminent business men, the subject of connecting Europe with America was broached. Mr. Field at once became impressed with the idea of its feasibility, and turned the whole energies of his mind to bear upon the subject. He very soon, with others, formed an association in this City, composed of Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White, S. F. B. Morse and David Dudley Field, for the purpose of effecting a communication between the Eastern and Western world. As a first step, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, with his brother, David Dudley and Chandler White, went to Newfoundland, and after overcoming many legislative difficulties, procured a charter, under which they constructed a line of telegraph from St. Johns, Newfoundland, across that island of more than 300 miles, through a sterile wilderness, composed of rock, forest and morass. Then followed the submarine telegraph across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the first one attempted to be laid, as our readers will remember, being lost. Hence it is that Mr. Field trained himself for future triumphs, for, undismayed, he immediately ordered a new cable; then, against all seeming possibility of success, secured the one at the bottom of the Gulf, and thus finally relieved the company against any material loss. A telegraphic communication with Cape Breton was thus accomplished, connecting with the then existing lines in Nova Scotia. The company then procured grants and charters for lines from Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Maine and Canada. All these things accomplished, Mr. Field started for England, and there, by unremitting efforts, succeeded in establishing the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the purpose of connecting the European and American Continents. What Mr. Field has had to do to bring about this wonderful consummation is familiar to the world. Failure after failure never damped his ardor or lessened his enthusiasm, and on the memorable occasion when the cable, apparently without cause, untwisted as it was paying out from the *Agamemnon*, when all were despondent, it was stated that Mr. Field alone was sanguine and sure of success. Such energy, such determination to triumph, has creative power, and is only to be found in characters illustrated by Columbus, Franklin, and other discoverers, who have led the way in the advancement of civilization, and been the eyes, as it were, of the world in which they lived and had material association.

Tom Corwin on the Stump.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, having been spoken of as a candidate for Congress, was invited to address a political meeting at the village of Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, on the 6th inst. He complied with this request, and the speech which he delivered on that occasion will be found, as copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in this morning's Times. From the fact that for five or six years past Mr. Corwin has been substantially retired from politics, his opinions on public topics will naturally be regarded with interest, aside from the importance which his ability and experience naturally confer.

Mr. Corwin commences by professing his independence of political organizations, and the freedom with which he discusses the various questions of the day fully sustains this claim. His views, however, conform, in the main, as might be supposed, to those of the Republicans, unless it shall be said that he differs from that party in respect to the admission of future Slave States. On this subject, while declaring his hope and desire that no more Slave Territory or States shall come into the Union, he declines to take the ground that the existence of Slavery shall operate invariably to the exclusion of a territory asking admission. In this respect he stands upon the policy acted upon by the Republican members at the late session of Congress. It is, doubtless, the only one which can be carried out in practical legislation, whatever planks or platforms may be laid down in political conventions. In connection with this subject Mr. Corwin refers to the probable acquisition of Cuba, to which he is opposed, though he asserts, truly, no doubt, that Cuba, when purchased by the United States, will, by general consent of all parties be admitted as a State with Slavery.

In the course of his speech Mr. Corwin touches with freedom and power upon the value and sacredness of the elective franchise, the cause of party differences, the Kansas question, and the influence of nominating conventions upon political morality.

The speech, on the whole, is well worthy of a careful perusal, being temperate, sensible and instructive. Its author has had much experience of public life, and is qualified by observation and ability to command public attention. Whether there is a probability of his return to the House of Representatives, where nearly twenty years ago he was a most popular member, we are not informed. Since the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, in which he was Secretary of the Treasury, he has until now taken no part in politics, except that he was on the stump for Fremont in 1856.

Protestant Confessionals.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London are determined, it seems, that the fair Belgravians shall not confess what female errors may fall to their share. We do not know whether these prelates think the canon laid down by Pope (and surely A. Pope is competent to establish canon laws,) in the case of Belinda, applies to all the fair, and that to look in their face is to forget them all. But the fact is, that they are not to be permitted to draw their frailties from the recesses of their consciences, and pass them over to a father confessor to be worked out. Right Honorable ladies and honorable women are bound to admit, in general terms, in full congregation, that they are "miserable sinners," and invoke the Divine mercy upon themselves as such; but it will not do for them to hand in a bill of particulars to the parson, and ask his ghostly aid in rubbing them out in detail. Indeed, to attempt to offer a helping hand to these devout Christian's and Mercy's through the Slough of Despond, in their occasional excursions from the City of Destruction, is regarded as a high breach of discipline, which dooms the offender to condign and severe punishment. Surely Giant Despair could not be more truculent to errant damsels and their champions should they fall into his hands. To be sure, the pretext is that it is only Giant Pope in disguise who is that cruelly entreated.

There has been a great row—if that term be not more expressive than respectful—in the Belgravian neighborhood, because of the labors of the Rev. Alfred Poole, curate of St. Barnabas, in behalf of the spiritual welfare of the daughters of that Zion. Some time since a large public meeting was held in St. James' Hall, at which a great number of noblemen and members of Parliament assisted, to protest against this reverend gentleman's perquisitions into the moral condition of the ewe-lambs of his flock, and especially as to the particular prohibitions of the Seventh Commandment. The matter was brought to the notice of Bishop Tait, and his lordship, after correspondence with the reverend delinquent, and giving him an opportunity to defend himself, revoked his license to preach, and so put an end to his ecclesiastical functions. Upon appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate concurred in opinion with the Bishop of London that Mr. Poole's practice of conducting a system of private confession and absolution among his people was not authorized by the Church of England and calculated to bring scandal upon it, and his Grace confirmed the revocation of his license. So poor Mr. Poole has been, as it were, broken at the head of the regiment by his General, and the Commander-in-Chief refuses to reverse the sentence.

Since then a very largely-attended open-air meeting has been held—not less than ten thousand persons being present, including many persons of distinction—to memorialize the Queen and to petition Parliament to take measures to suppress the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into England. These measures were adopted enthusiastically, and we shall soon see this matter agitated in the Lords and Commons. It will be too late to begin this year, but the interval will, doubtless, be employed by the anti-tractarian portion of the Church in creating a strong public sentiment to be brought to bear upon the Legislature at the next session. Whatever may be done, it can hardly fail to drive the two sections of the Anglican Church wider apart. Such sufferers as the Rev. Mr. Poole will be regarded as confessors in the higher as well as the common-sense of the word, and their admirers will only be the more strongly drawn to them by the magic of martyrdom. That stringent measures of the description asked for will be granted, cannot be doubted, as the great majority of the English Church is opposed to the Oxford diversity. But the knot must not be drawn too tight or it may lead more perverts to cut it perfunctorily, and yield to their natural proclivity towards Rome. There is nothing like persecution, even though it be but as the sorrows of my Lord Plumb-cake, to give strength and growth to heresy. Perhaps the noble Lords and honorable gentlemen who have set on foot this crusade against the St. Barnabas confessional, would have done as wisely if they had begun at the other end, and interposed their authority or advice to prevent the fair sinners of their households from pouring their spiritual sorrows into the ear of the curate, rather than in magnifying his office by enhancing his offence. But, perhaps, they know their own affairs better than we do; and, at any rate, it is no business of ours, though we have taken the liberty of saying our say about it.

Disgraceful Scene in Court.

Thiers has said that the laws are the most important monuments and instructive history of the times. He might have added also, that the proceedings in judicial investigations are a fair test of the morality, as well as the sense of propriety, of the people and the age. It would seem of late that both the Bench and the Bar, in no very limited sense, have greatly descended from the high and dignified position and self-respect which it was intended by Themis, should be presented intact. It is to be regretted that a higher standard of excellence and of moral deportment has not been cultivated by the profession in the general practice at the Bar. Instead of preserving a proper *esprit de corps* and making the profession one of honorable distinction, in which dignity and courtesy should preëminently attain, it would seem that bullyism, browbeating, and braggadocio become too often the leading characteristics of the present practice in many of our courts.

The late disgraceful scene in the case of the arrest of Leslie for a libel on two of our Aldermen before Justice Osborn, is a fair exemplification of the present low standard at which the practice of law in our City in too many cases has arrived. In our opinion there is nothing that can be said in extenuation of the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Graham, the attorney for the complainants, upon that occasion, or anything to justify the violent and intemperate language which he used, the full report of which we published in our edition of yesterday. Whatever might be the offence of Mr. Leslie, it certainly did not warrant the loss of temper on the part of the distinguished advocate, and the ebullition of such manifestation of feeling, coupled with epithets which only the most depraved would indulge in. It is certainly a very bad example set for the junior members of the Bar, and detracts from that gentlemanly and courteous urbanity which it should be the aim of the Bench and the Bar to cultivate and preserve.

Nor can we but express our surprise at the inaction of the Justice on this occasion, who could sit and listen to the open violation of the sanctity of his Court, without exercising the rights and duties of a committing magistrate. Before any other Judge or Justice such a gross contempt of Court would have met with instant punishment. On this occasion, however, instead of at least requesting that the counsel should purge himself of any contempt of Court, by offering some explanation and apology, the learned Justice simply looked upon the affair as only a slight deviation from the common practice, which he could not permit! The frequent outrage of the sense of the community by such exhibitions in Courts, calls for the strongest animadversions by the Press, and we feel as journalists that we are not doing our duty in permitting such flagrant breaches of decorum to pass unnoticed and without comment.

It must be admitted that of late there has been great laxity not only of the rigor of the practice of our Courts, but also of the moral dignity of the Bench. In one case we have a Judge indicted for participating in an attempt at a riot. In another case a Judge consents to try a man for murder by eleven jurors, in direct violation of the law, as if only the consent of counsel was required to violate the most imperative and stringent requirements of the statute. No consent can be given to try a man for his life in violation of the laws of the country, nor can a party consent to waive the strict forms of trial demanded by the law any more than he can waive the trial by Jury altogether in a capital case, and substitute for it trial by fire or water.

Longitude by the Transatlantic Telegraph.

The Transatlantic Telegraph will afford means by which the difference of longitude between observatories in this country and Europe can be determined with the same accuracy as latitude is determined, which is a matter of paramount importance both to the astronomer and navigator. It is consoling to the former, because the transportation of chronometers to Europe and back will be done away with, and the many thousand troublesome observations required for the determination of longitude will be abridged. Heretofore science has not afforded means by which the coast of the United States could be delineated on a chart, in comparative position with the coasts of Europe, nearer than a mile. This is one of the many practical benefits which will be realized from the completion of this great work.

The Fourth a Great Day in our History as a Nation.

April 4, 1609—Hudson discovered the Bay of New-York.

July 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence.

Oct. 4, 1777—Battle of Germantown.

Oct. 4, 1777—Articles of Confederation adopted by 13 of the Colonies.

Dec 4, 1783—Washington resigned command of the American Army and retired to private life.

July 4, 1815—The Algerine Admiral captured by an American squadron; the Dey makes advantageous terms of peace to America.

March 4—Presidential Inauguration.

Aug. 4, 1858—Arrival of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet both upon British and American shores.

J. I. D.

Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.—The efforts of the Association towards accomplishing their object are being heartily responded to throughout the State. The Press in this city, Albany, and many other places, have gratuitously published the Appeal, and called attention to the project. Messrs. Wells, Butterfield & Co., of the American Express Company, have generously offered the free use of their Express throughout the State for the conveyance of books, circulars and the transmission of money.

For all these favors the ladies of the Association desire to express their thanks, and trust that their labors will procure results alike creditable to the patriotism and liberality of the State of New-York.

The Mammoth Festival—Great Gathering at Jones' Wood.

Remove ten thousand Germans from an extraordinary musical festival; replace them with an equal number of Americans of the class that can't get away; crowd an ample orchard with human beings intent on wholesome amusement, and determined to enjoy themselves at any sacrifice—and you have an idea of the gay picture presented yesterday at Jones' Wood. At first the attendance seemed slim. When the concert began, there were not more than two thousand persons present; but they came, and came, and came, until the garden was filled, so that the merriment which preceded the fireworks, and the fireworks themselves, were witnessed by many thousand persons. We doubt very much if there has ever been such an assemblage of Americans before. And here we may mention that for the mere fact of making it American Mr. Maretzek has incurred a vast disgrace. Hundreds of his musical countrymen maintained that it should be German, and nothing but German. But Mr. Maretzek was vain enough to believe that if he knocked down a score of lager bier stands, and gave the space to the public, they would, if American, discover the difference between a mere orgie and an entertainment of a pure and unexceptionable character. The result has proved that he was right. Seven-eighths of those present were Americans, and the entertainment passed off with triumphant *éclat*.

The day commenced with the Concert, at two o'clock, when the following pieces were played.

PROGRAMME—Part I.

Fest Overture	H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph	H. Kuhner
March and Chorus (Tannhauser)	R. Wagner
Grand Potpourri	C. Zulenner

An interval of ten minutes.

Part II.

Fest Overture (expressly composed for the occasion.)	J. J. Arx
Wedding March	Mendelssohn
Grand Medley	C. Zulenner
March (Le Prophete)	Meyerbeer
The "Anvil Chorus" (Trovatore)	Verdi

Conductors—Carl Anschutz, Max Maretzek, Theo. Thomas, Angelo Torriani, E. Grill, C. Prox, A. J. Arx.

Of these pieces it is unnecessary to speak at length. So many conductors led necessarily to a perfection of execution which could not be expected from one *chef*. Every man felt that he had to make his own mark and did his hardest to do so. We have seldom heard so many players to such advantage. In an orchestra of this kind it is scarcely possible to obtain a just balance of instruments, but to a greater extent than on any previous occasion it was effected by Mr. Maretzek. Two hundred players, excellently drilled and thoroughly *capata*, rendered the nine pieces of the programme in a way which was perfectly electrical. Of the pieces themselves, it is only necessary to say, that they were of a kind favorably adapted for wind-instrument bands; usually *pot-pourris*, displaying a great amount of constructive skill and more symphonic even than a regular symphony, because dealing with more ideas. In these were many solos, and it is but right that we should briefly mention an excellent solo on the cornet, played by Mr. Stewart, which was warmly and deservedly applauded. This gentleman has a fine, manly tone, and all the execution that "Casta Diva," (the *aria* to which we refer,) needed. Without particularizing incidental matters, we may briefly say, that the concert, as an exhibition of what can be done in this City under efficient direction, was the finest that has ever been heard. Compared with it the music of the previous festival was mere hand-organ work.

After the set-performance of the orchestra, the bands in the various parts of the garden struck up, and those who were disposed for dancing enjoyed themselves to the full. The effect was excessively pleasing. In every corner of the garden was a full band, and the moment one ceased, another began; in addition to which were a number of acrobatic exhibitions of a truly wonderful character. Between 5 and 7 o'clock all the fun of an English Fair without its vulgarity was compressed into a single draught. A little before eight the fireworks, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Edge—the best makers in the country—commenced to make their way in the Heavens. Of these it is only necessary to repeat the general criticism—in such cases pretty generally correct—namely, that they were the finest ever seen in this country. They were grand, not only in size, but in character; the pieces commemorative of the Festival, and of the laying of the Telegraph, being especially brilliant and successful. The latter in its way was an inspiration, and accomplished more than we have ever before seen done with mere light.

There were distinguished visitors in the garden. During the afternoon Mayor Tieman, (who watches over the amusements of the people with a zealous eye,) made his appearance, and was received everywhere with unbounded applause. Speeches were of course inevitable. Mr. Jacobsohn proposed the Mayor's health, and thereby brought him on his legs. The Mayor said that he was delighted to see the happy attendance by which he was surrounded; that he was himself a half German, and knew what these social pic nics meant not only in Germany but in France. He was glad to see that they were becoming popular here. The enthusiasm with which he was every where received assured him that the people were satisfied with the way in which he had discharged his duties. He was a Democrat and had done what a Democrat ought to do. Whatever his position or politics he had always the greatest satisfaction in seeing the enjoyment of any portion of his fellow citizens. Mayor Tiemann in conclusion proposed the health of the ladies. Mr. Rosenberg then proposed the health of Superintendent Tallmadge in a short and pertinent speech, which was responded to by Mr. Tallmadge, who proposed the health of Mr. J. M. Botts, of Virginia. Mr. Botts, in returning thanks, stated that he was from the South, but that his greatest wish was to know neither South nor North. He had traveled in Europe, and he relished the German character. The Germans were the best ordered and most intellectually peaceable people of modern Europe. As a rule, he loved them; and although his love for his native country was greatest, he thought the Germans were more entitled to Northern friendship than any other race. Mr. Botts proposed a sentiment in which the North and South were fraternally blended, and resumed his seat amid loud applause. Mayor Tiemann then arose, and, in a little speech filled with good taste and kindliness, proposed the health of Max Maretzek. The indomitable conductor responded. He was a little troubled, he said, about making a speech. On a former occasion he had indulged his oratorical powers, and had made a great many enemies in the direction of the Academy of Music. He was afraid he might do so now, but whatever the consequences he would say that all his efforts had ever been for American Art. He thought he saw the fruits of his work now. He was proud to be considered an American—not a German, because Music was cosmopolitan, and his motto was "All for Music." Mr. Maretzek then paid a glowing compliment to the genius of Italy, and retired amid loud cheers. Mr. Anschutz's health was proposed, and responded to in an effective speech.

Thus passed the first day of this great Festival. The second instalment comes to-day. If the weather is fine, there will undoubtedly be a large crowd at Jones' Wood. The programme is repeated. We must not forget to add that the gardens were brilliantly and beautifully illuminated by the Calcium lights.

Results of the Election in St. Louis—Corruption at the Polls—Character of the Candidates—The Weather, Business and the Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug 4, 1858.

The long agony is over—the mountain has conceived and brought forth not even a mouse. Election is past, and St. Louis will be for two years *misrepresented* in Congress by an Administration Democrat of the deepest hue, whose chief qualifications consist in great power of blackguarding his political opponents and immense capacity for "fluids." The official returns are not yet completed, but enough is known to insure the election of J. Richard Barret (*alias* "Misery Dick") by a plurality of probably 800. This has been accomplished by the use of from 1,000 to 2,000 illegal votes, beyond peradventure. For instance, in the Gravois Precinct the number of legal voters is by the strictest canvass less than fifty; on Monday nearly 200 votes were polled there. And in another precinct, where the whole number of residents—*men, women and children*—by *actual count*, is less than *five hundred*, there were nearly or quite that number (500) of votes cast. The Administration have made a bold and successful stroke, but they can make the best of it, for it is most assuredly the last. By this election we have a most striking example of the beauty of the plurality system. There were in round numbers 19,200 votes cast, of which Barret received 7,200, Blair 6,400, and Breckinridge 5,600. The two candidates, Blair and Breckinridge, polled jointly a large majority over Barret. Both are diametrically opposed to Barret from principle and every other consideration. Yet this miserable hireling of a corrupt Administration goes to Congress in spite of this immense majority against him, and the impression goes abroad that he represents the popular feeling of St. Louis. A greater error could not exist. The Republicans regret that they did not defeat him by electing Breckinridge, and *vice versa*. Now, that the affair is settled, (unless the result is contested, which is much talked of and highly probable,) I presume it will not be improper to say a word in reference to the American candidate. I have had the pleasure of listening to him on several occasions, as well as a personal acquaintance, and should do him injustice did I deny him the well-deserved credit of being the most gentlemanly political debater, as well as one of the finest and most interesting speakers that I have ever listened to, and this is readily conceded by both Democrats and Republicans. As will be seen by the figures above, he ran well, although many of his party, fearing the result would be against him, voted with the opposing parties, politically. I cannot go with him, but as a gentleman I cannot speak too highly of him. The weather continues warm; business very dull, and nothing of interest stirring, wheat being harvested, and turning out quite average. Corn will be late, but unless we have early frosts will be abundant and good. Oats almost a total failure. DOMINICK.

Commissioners of Health.—The Board met on Monday.

A petition was received from the Danish brig *Restaurado*, which arrived here from Porto Rico on the 6th inst., to come up to the City and discharge cargo. Granted for the 11th inst.

A petition was received from the bark *Cecilia*, which arrived here from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, on the 17th ult., for permission to come up to the City. She is now discharging cargo at Upper Quarantine, and when unloaded she will be allowed to come up.

A petition was received from the owners of the bark *C. C. Fowler*, from New Orleans 26th ult., to discharge on lighters at the City. Granted, that she discharge her cotton, tobacco, skins and hemp on a barge at Quarantine, where the barge should remain until further action.

The schooner *Vickery* was allowed to come up on the 11th inst. She is from New Orleans.

The bark *Louisa Bliss*, from Havana 13th ult., applied for leave to come up prior to the 13th inst.—the time fixed by the Health Officer. Denied.

The bark *Mary Emma*, from St. Jago de Cuba on the 6th inst., petitioned to come up to the City and repair, having sprung a leak. Referred to the Health Officer.

The bark *Greenland* asked to come to the City. Allowed to go to Hunter's Point instead.

The Board then adjourned.

A Singular Case of Fanaticism.—Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Mr. George Chadwick, of Peekskill Hollow, Putnam County, cut off her hand, between the wrist and elbow, whilst laboring under religious excitement. She had recently been frequently heard to say: "If thine hand offend thee, cut it off." The wound is a terrible one, and her recovery is doubtful.

Fire in Chrystie-street.—A slight fire occurred at 1 A. M., yesterday, in the apartments of Mrs. Smithling, on the third floor of the tenament house, No. 27 Chrystie-street, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp. Jacob Semler while assisting in putting out the fire was seriously burnt about his face and hands. The damage by this fire was trifling.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Award of the New Ten Million Loan.

The Utah Indians—Brigham Young and his Pretensions—The Collins Contract, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 9.

The bids for the Ten Million Loan of Treasury Notes were opened this morning at 12 o'clock. The whole amount for which bids were received is $38,557,000. Belmont and Riggs put in a bid for the whole amount at 3 77 100 per cent., which was too low, and they got nothing. If they had succeeded in getting the whole amount, it will be perceived that the notes would have been worth 1 or 2 per cent. in the market.

Nearly one half of the loan was taken at 5 per cent. premium, and the remainder ranged as low as 4 and 7-100ths per cent. Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., bid for $5,000,000, at 3 per cent. and got nothing. It is supposed that much the larger portion was taken by the New-York bidders. The whole number of bidders is stated at upwards of seven hundred, so that the competition can be imagined. It was stated by some of the leading applicants, that if the rate of interest had been six instead of five per cent. the bids would have ranged about ten per cent. higher than those opened.

Intelligence has been received at the Indian Bureau from Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. He speaks favorably of the condition of the Indians, and has no doubt of the feasibility of their permanent location in that Territory. It appears that Brigham Young has not yet yielded his position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for he recently sent to Dr. Forney a number of vouchers which he had signed. Dr. Forney very properly returned them, and asserted the dignity of his position. He is preparing for a visit among the different tribes of Indians.

The reply of E. K. Collins to the letter of inquiry as to whether he intends to comply with the terms of his contract for carrying the ocean mail has not proved satisfactory to the Department; consequently the arrangements for the transportation of the mail remain in a very unsettled condition. The terms of his letter are regarded as evasive, and the report that he has sold his steamers is believed. * Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Aug. 9.

The bids for the United States Loan of ten millions were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. Upwards of five millions were awarded at about five per cent. premium; three millions at between four and a half and five per cent., and about two millions from four and a quarter to four and a half per cent. The principal successful bidders are

Bank of Commerce, New-York	$1 600 000
Marie & Kanz, New-York, about	1,000,000
Cammann & Co., New-York	750,000
Howland & Aspinwall, New-York	400,000
Chubb Brothers, Washington	300,000
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	500,000
The United States Trust Co., New-York	500,000
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	500,000
G. S. Robbins & Son, New-York	2,000,000
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison, New-York	400,000
Carroll, Livingston & Co., New-York	500,000

Messrs. Robbins & Son telegraphed the withdrawing of one million of their bid, which, if allowed by the Secretary, will consequently leave but that amount awarded to them. The aggregate amount of the bids is about $30 000,000. Among the unsuccessful bidders were August Belmont and Riggs & Co., who offered to take the entire ten millions at a premium of three and seventy-seven hundredths per centum, and Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., who offered to take the whole at three per centum.

There were fifty-eight bidders. Several offers were made at par, but the lowest bid was at one half per centum premium. The highest was at 7 3 100 per centum, but these were for small sums.

The following are also among the bids.

James M. Townsend, $100,000 at 5 per cent. premium.

Trust Company, $260,000 at 4 52 100 per cent. premium; $100 000 at 4 77-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 4 61-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 4 96-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 5 3-100 per cent. premium; and $50,000 at 5 7-100 per cent. premium.

E. S. Monroe, $400,000 at from 4 26-100 to 4¼ per cent. premium, and $40,000 at from 3 51-100 to 3 75-100 per cent. premium.

Carroll, Livingston & Co.—$100,000 at 4¼ per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4¾ per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4¾ per cent. premium, and $100,000 at 4¾ per cent. premium.

Bank of Metropolis, of Washington—$150,000 at 3½ per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4¼ per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 5 per cent. premium.

Chubb Brothers, $100,000 at 4 14-100 per cent. premium.

Savings Bank, of Baltimore, $100,000 at 3 per cent. premium; $100 000 at 4 per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 5 per cent. premium.

National Bank, of New-York, $100,000 at 3 per cent. premium, and $100,000 at 3½ per cent. premium.

Riggs & Co for Henry White, $150,000 at 1½ ₱ cent. premium

Bank of Commerce, of New-York, $550,000 at 5 7-100 ₱ cent. premium; $500,000 at 5 27-100 ₱ cent. premium; $500,000 at 4 53-100 per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 4 7-100 ₱ cent. premium.

Cammann & Co., $500,000 at 3 97 100 per cent. premium; $300,000 at 4 35-100 per cent. premium; $250,000 at 4 76 100 per cent. premium; $100,000 at 5 2-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 5 33-100 per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 5 52-100 per cent. premium.

Drexel & Co. obtained $500,000 at from 4 29-100 to 5 4-100 per cent. premium. They unsuccessfully offered bids at less.

Cronise & Co., $100,000 at 4 29 100 to 5 4 100 per cent. premium.

Continental Bank, of New-York, $250,000 at from 3 to 4, and $50,000 at 4¼ per cent. premium.

Clark, Dodge & Co., $700,000 at from 3 26 100 to 4 1 100 per cent. premium, and $300,000 from 4 26 100 to 4 76-100 per cent. premium.

E. W. Clark & Co. unsuccessfully bid for $500,000 at from 1 7-100 to 3 7-100 per cent. premium.

State Bank, of Troy, $20,000 at from 6 3 100 to 7 3-100 per centum.

F. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, $100 000 at from 4 12-100 to 4 21-100, and $400,000 at from 4 32-100 to 5 1 100 per centum.

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, $2,000,000 at from 2 5-100 to 3 60 100 per centum.

G. S. Robbins & Son, $2,600,000 at from 5 3-100 to 5 78 100 per centum.

Rufus H. King, $100,000 at from 3 30-100 to 4 5-100 per centum.

Thompson Brothers $1,000,000 at from 2 55-100@3 15-100 ₱ cent.

Bank of the Republic $400,000 at from 3 5 100@4 6-100 ₱ cent.; also $100,000 at 5 ₱ cent.

Trevor & Colgate $850,000 at from

Mr. Nugent is the last to inform American emigrants that they will not be protected by their own Government in violating the laws of Great Britain—a fact of which they are well informed already. Our Government is not in the habit of protecting its people in foreign countries, whether they obey or defy the laws. Mr. Nugent will have the powers of a Consular agent for Bellingham Bay. The pay will not be very heavy, nor the duties particularly responsible. Mr. N. was appointed because no other convenient place could be found for him. He had been a candidate for various offices in California, all of which were appropriated by more fortunate applicants. Mr. Nugent is a native of Ireland, and was some time Correspondent in Washington of the *Herald*. In that capacity he obtained the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, before the Senate had permitted its publication. For this enterprise he suffered an honorary imprisonment of some days at the house of Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms Beale. Mr. Buchanan, it appears, had not forgotten the severity of Mr. Nugent's sufferings on that occasion, and rewards him with the sinecure he is now enjoying.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones is rapidly using up the capital of his relationship with the deceased Col. Benton. He will not obtain another mission to Central America, though he should furnish a ton or two more of proofs of the affection with which Col. B. regarded Mr. Buchanan and his Administration. Complicity with the quarrels of great men does not go so far to secure personal preferment in this country as in others, where patronage is hereditary.

The acting President of the United States at this time is a young man named James Buchanan Henry. Each morning he receives the reports of the Departments, notes their contents, and sends such of them as he thinks requires the attention of his uncle, to the President, at Bedford. Mr. Buchanan has two or three clerks with him, but business is nevertheless falling behind, and he has appointed the close of next week as the time of his return. The most pressing subject in the whole range of public affairs, is the war in Paraguay, which, owing in part to the hesitation of Mr. Toucey, and in part to the scarcity of vessels, is not proceeding satisfactorily to the country. When Mr. Buchanan returns new energy will be infused into the preparations against this refractory power.

President Buchanan governs with the least possible interference from his Cabinet ministers. A few weeks before his flight to Bedford a Secretary appeared at a public reception, and approached the President on business. "How is this, Sir?" said Mr. B.; "this is not Cabinet day. I have appointed this morning to meet my fellow-citizens. Your business must be deferred to a more appropriate season."

A little incident in connection with your proposed City Post Office building, shows the noble zeal and disinterestedness of your Common Council. Mayor Tiemann wrote to Secretary Cobb or to Capt. Bowman, that the City Government would convey 400 by 200 feet of the Park, on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, for a Post-Office site. The offer was unofficial, but was communicated to Postmaster General Brown, who said, as it was the very ground he wanted, he would hold himself bound by the former offer. One branch of the Common Council immediately passed a resolution authorizing the transfer of the land; the other, however, thought it only prudent to inquire who would have the disbursement of the money for the lot and the building. The Mayor replied, the General Government and its officers, of course. This was enough. The first branch, which had acted in the premises, speedily rescinded its resolution, and thus again your new Post-Office building is a castle in Spain.

Steamer Explosion.

New Orleans, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The excursion Lake steamer *Virginia* was blown up at the wharf at the Pontchartrain end of the Jefferson Railroad, and sunk in fifteen minutes afterwards, a complete wreck. A number of those on board were injured, and some are missing. Many of the passengers suppose the explosion was caused by powder as the steam was off at the time it took place. Foul-play is suspected.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 9.

Senator Trumbull and Hon. John Wentworth, addressed an enthusiastic audience on the political topics of the day, from the balcony of the Tremont House, on Saturday evening. The number in attendance is estimated at 3,000 persons.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

A dispatch from Independence, 6th, says the Santa Fé mail had arrived with dates of the 19th ult. The news is unimportant.

The mail party reports the Indians very troublesome on the route, stopping the trains and demanding provisions and whisky.

The rivers continue high and the weather wet. In some places the roads were washed away to such an extent as to render it very difficult for the trains to proceed. Very heavy rains fell in Santa Fé before the mail left.

Arrival of the Peace Commissioners from Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

Leavenworth advices of the 5th, per United States Express to Bcoreville, have been received. The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived there on that day, and proceeded to the East immediately. Mr. Bridger, the original settler of Fort Bridger, accompanies the Commissioners. Over two thousand of Russell, Majors's and Waddell's wagons were met on the Plains. Several Mormon families passed down the river that evening.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Monday, Aug. 9—11 P. M.

The weather is foggy, with a drizzling rain, and very dark. No signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now nearly due with three days later news from Europe.

Fire in Wareham, Mass.

Wareham, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The Wareham Manufacturing Company's Foundry, Steam Mills and Machine Shop, in this town, were burned to the ground between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is stated at $43,000. The surrounding buildings received no injury. The following are the items of the losses: Messrs. L. Kennedy & Co., $40,000; insured in the Manufacturers' Office, Boston, for $9,300. G. W. Bennett, loss about $3,000; no insurance.

Fire in Sheffield, Mass.

Great Barrington, Monday, Aug. 9.

The large and costly residence of Wm. B. Saxton, together with the barns and outbuildings, situated in Sheffield, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire last night about 11 o'clock. The furniture was saved. The barns were filled with hay and grain, and the loss will be very heavy. The house was insured for $2,500. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Verdict of Guilty in the Philadelphia Poisoning Case.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 9.

The jury in Kirkpatrick's case have returned a verdict of guilty against Kirkpatrick and his wife, for an attempt to poison.

Acceptance of Gerrit Smith.

Utica, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 9.

A circular from Hon. Gerrit Smith announces his acceptance of the Syracuse Mass Convention nomination for Governor.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Monday, Aug. 9.

The United States mail steamer *Columbia* is coming up at 2½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

Leavenworth advices of the 5th state that scattering returns from Brown, Calhoun, Douglas, and Shawnee Counties, increase the majority against the bill to 5,376.

Dr. Mott's Surgical Museum.

A catalogue of Dr. Valentine Mott's Surgical and Pathological Museum has been published. It is a pamphlet of 80 pages, made up of a list not, of course, of the operations the Doctor has performed, but of the game he has bagged in his fifty years' of surgical excursions into the microcosm, and from it one may guess how well our great Surgeon's fame is bottomed on facts. It comprises over a thousand specimens, and very few of them are duplicates. The more important operations are detailed—making the catalogue the best record of surgical history in America. Some of the more formidable operations are still unique, while some, which were never attempted before Dr. Mott's day, are now every-day operations. Great as this collection is, however, it is hoped that it is but a nucleus for a museum which will be of the greatest benefit to students in this department of medical science. In a City like New-York there ought to be a collection of surgical preparations, so classified that the student can read of no form of surgical disease which would not be illustrated in it. There are enough such already scattered in the offices of our surgeons to furnish for this medical centre what the Hunterian collection does for the London students. We hope it will collect them while they shall be at hand.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Dispatch from Capt. Hudson to the Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Municipal Dinner, Illuminations, &c.

The Mayor's Message, and Conformatory Resolutions.

THE CABLE IN THE CHURCHES.

DISPATCH FROM CAPT. HUDSON.

Washington, Monday, Aug 9.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch from Capt. Hudson, saying the electricians report the insulation and continuity of the cable perfect, and are busily engaged preparing the battery for the reception of Queen Victoria's message to the President.

THE NIAGARA AT ST. JOHN, N. F.

Trinity Bay, Monday, Aug. 9.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, and Her Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*, all left for St. John this morning, at 5:30 o'clock. All were well on board, and in good health and spirits

St. John, N. F., Monday, Aug. 9.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived here at half-past six o'clock this evening. The *Porcupine* has also arrived. Mr. Field is on board the *Niagara*.

THE MESSAGES OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 9.

Thd following is the reply of the President to the application of the Agent of the Associated Press for permission to obtain and use the Queen's Message immediately on its receipt, and while it is *en route* to him, at Bedford:

"I am perfectly willing that the Queen's Message and my reply should be published. You may use then immediately on their transmission.

JAMES BUCHANAN."

The President has given directions to have the Queen's Message sent to him at Bedford, instead of going to Washington.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held in the chamber of the Board of Council men, at 2 P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public expression of the joy of the city of New-York, in consequence of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The first proceeding was the reception of the following message from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 9, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The great work of uniting Europe with America, the New with the Old World, by means of the Electric Telegraph, has been successfully completed, and it becomes, in my opinion, the authorities of this City to adopt suitable measures for a public celebration of so important an event.

I have, therefore, deemed it my duty to communicate with your honorable body, as well for the purpose of making such recommendations, as to congratulate you, and through you the citizens of New-York, on the complete triumph which science, energy, and perseverance have accomplished, in uniting together by the Atlantic Cable, not only our own City, but the whole of our country, with Europe and the greater part of the civilized world.

The important and beneficial results to our race which this great event promises, cannot be wholly anticipated, but that it will tend to the perpetual peace and increased happiness of the two leading nations, who have joined in the labor and cost of the enterprise, cannot be disputed, while itself the offspring of science and intellectual union is founded on Christian principles, it announces to the whole world the reign of lasting peace and good will to all men.

Our city and country have a right to claim an active share in the glory of this peaceful achievement. The genius of Franklin, the patriot and philosopher, lighted the way in the brilliant succession of discoveries of electrical science, the most useful of which is undoubtedly the practical application of this subtle element to telegraphic purposes, by our countryman Morse, thus enabling the actions, feelings and sentiments of every people to be communicated to each other with almost the rapidity of thought.

Besides, the majority of the active officers of the Company, by whose public spirit of noble enterprise the electric chain has been laid, are our own citizens and countrymen. Their names are known, and if we do not, posterity will surely reward them.

While the noble ship, the *Niagara*, was generously tendered by our Government to aid in this important work, and by the consummate skill and sleepless care of her commander and other officers and the counsel of the eminent gentlemen on board of her, the Western half of the cable was laid.

On an occasion like this, in the celebration of such an event, I am sure that you, on behalf of our City, will act in no invidious spirit, and that all who have contributed to this great result will be fully remembered, and that you will do ample justice to both the living, who accomplished it, and the genius of the past which animated their exertions.

I would respectfully recommend, in conclusion, that among other arrangements, the hospitalities of the City be extended to the officers of the *Niagara* and of the natural vessels of Great Britain, associated with her in laying the cable, as well as to the eminent gentlemen whose skill and energy contributed to the glorious accomplishment of the work

I would also recommend that our citizens be requested to illuminate their residences, and that the Common Council direct the public buildings to be illuminated on the evening of the day you may fix for the public celebration. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

As soon as the above had been read,

Alderman McSpedon said—Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions bearing upon the subject matter contained in the communication from His Honor the Mayor, the adoption of which I recommend.

The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, The truly gratifying intelligence having been communicated to our people of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, and the final triumph of this, the greatest and boldest project of the age, And,

Whereas, This grand and proud event should be everywhere publicly acknowledged, and the projectors of this gigantic enterprise appropriately commended for their herculean labors which so happily have ended in a complete success and triumph. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council are eminently due, and are hereby gratefully tendered to our distinguished and universally esteemed fellow-citizen, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and also to his associates of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and their numerous and valuable assistants, to whom we are indebted for the accomplishment of this wonderful and prodigious enterprise, connecting the Old and New Worlds, which was deemed by many impracticable and impossible, and which must lead to great and important results between the two nations, that are now incalculable, and which, it is believed, will prove a mutual advantage to the civilized world.

Resolved, That in commemoration of this world-renowned achievement the Common Council tender to the officers of the Telegraph Company, and such other gentlemen as were engaged in this inconceivably great enterprise, a municipal dinner at such time as may be to them convenient and acceptable.

Resolved, That, in further commemoration of this glorious success the City Hall be illuminated, and that suitable fireworks for the occasion be procured to give additional expression to the general rejoicing of our entire community.

Resolved, That, as we owe the result of this heroic event principally to our own fellow citizen, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., (whose master mind, energy and perseverance, amid doubt and disaster, finally triumphed,) he be requested to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Governor's room in the City Hall.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause copies of the above proceedings to be appropriately engrossed and furnished to each of the officers connected with the expedition.

Alderman Boole said he presumed it would be necessary to ask for a division of the resolutions in order to separate the appropriation from the other matter. He, therefore, moved to strike out the proposal to appropriate $10,000.

Alderman Tucker moved to strike out that portion recommending the illumination of the City Hall. He considered that it would be dangerous to illuminate the City Hall. There was danger that it might be burned down; and if not, the building might be injured. Several of the rooms had just been fitted up, and there was great danger that the tallow melting from the candles would injure them.

Alderman Boole hoped the City Hall would be illuminated. If necessary, they could have a man at each window to attend to them.

Alderman Tucker said he knew as much about the City Hall as any body else, and he thought that the benefit the masses would derive from the Atlantic Telegraph would not be equal to the damage that might be done.

Alderman McSpedon had expected that the resolutions would have been adopted without any opposition. The City Hall should be illuminated on such an occasion. The Press had recommended a demonstration, and the public expected it. He thought there would be no danger of fire; and if there was, there would be thousands of persons present in the Park who could prevent any damage being done. This was the greatest event of the age; one that should be appropriately recognized by a great city: so he hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objections.

Alderman Owens thought the Hall should be illuminated on such an occasion.

Alderman Adams would illuminate with a Drummond light, but would not favor the use of candles.

Finally the motion to strike out the appropriation, in order that it might lay over in accordance with the rule, was carried; the motion to strike out the illumination of the City Hall was lost, and the resolutions as amended were adopted.

Alderman Boole moved that a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements, which was carried, and the President appointed the following such Committee: Aldermen McSpedon, Hoffmire, Tucker, Boole and Lines.

The Board then adjourned.

When it was determined to call a special meeting, some half a dozen of the Aldermen were at Long Branch. A dispatch was sent, and up they came on the *Alice Price*, at a speed that startled those who had been accustomed to consider Aldermen "rather slow."

THE CABLE IN THE PULPIT.

Our announcement that few pulpits in the City last Sabbath made much reference to the Great Telegraph, has brought us a heavy cargo of Cable sermons from the country—where much more generally the news was made the subject of thanksgiving and improvement. As it was our intention to have extracted the sharper points from these, as many of the Christian uses to which the Oceanic Telegraph will be put, when the crowned and inaugurated heads have been relieved of the messages which they have so long ached with, are very luckily set forth in some of them. But the quantity embarrasses us. Among the best sent us is one by the Rev. J. A. Priest, of West Bloomfield, N. J. Some few of our Brooklyn Clergymen remembered this great event of the age, even among the topics that pertain to all ages, and outlast all. At St. Ann's Church, (Washington-street,) the Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the close of a brief address principally concerning the benefits that the Cable must confer on the Christian world, said:

We, my brethren, have some special interest in the success of this great enterprise. One person, Capt. W. L. Hudson, who has taken an important part of this great work, has for more than twenty-five years been an exemplary communicant in this Church and has a great many personal friends among us. That his best ability was employed in the work we may be sure, and that he consequently implored divine assistance, we cannot doubt. His short but characteristic despatch is an honor to himself and the religion he professes

"God has been with us. The Telegraphic Cable is laid without accident, and to him be all the glory." That Captain Hudson's name will ever be identified with this great work is certain. O that some substantial reward for him from his country was as sure! The Captain of his consort, the *Agamemnon*, will possibly be knighted and pensioned.

At the request of Dr. Cutler the congregation then joined in singing the one hundredth Psalm—"with one consent, let all the earth" led by a double choir, to the tune of Old Hundred!

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The success of the Atlantic Telegraph was alluded to to day in most of the churches; some of the clergymen making the event the special subject of their discourses.

ILLUMINATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 9.

The American Telegraph Company's Office in this city was brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

DEATH OF JUDGE DUER.

Adjournment of the Courts.

The announcement of the death of the venerable Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, which took place on Sunday, at the residence of his son-in-law, on Staten Island, elicited in all the Courts yesterday appropriate tributes of respect for his memory and regret for his loss.

In the Superior Court, Judge Pierrepont presiding, Ex Judge Bronson rose for the purpose of announcing the death of Chief Justice Duer. He said it was not his intention, at that time, to say anything in relation to the loss they had sustained, as there would be a meeting called at a proper time for the purpose of giving suitable expression to their feelings. His present purpose was simply to announce the fact, and move that the Court adjourn. Benjamin F. Butler desired to second the motion. The Judge, in granting the motion, said: "The death of one so eminent as Chief Justice Duer is an event of such melancholy and general interest, that an extended notice of his life and distinguished virtues will be deferred to an occasion when all the Judges and the Bar can be present. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, from Trinity Church, at 2 P. M. The Court stands adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the Supreme Court, before the Hon. Judge Clerke. Mr. Girardus Clark, in moving an adjournment for the day, said he did not at this time, mean to offer any comments in eulogy of the deceased, as, doubtless, another and a more fitting opportunity would be afforded the members of the Bench and the Bar to express themselves in terms befitting the talents, integrity and worth of the late Chief-Justice.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Abraham Wakeman.

Judge Clerke declared that Judge Duer was a man whose memory was entitled to all the respect that the Bench and the Bar could accord. He was undoubtedly a most accomplished gentleman and a learned Judge, and the Court could do no less than accede to the motion for adjournment. Adjourned accordingly.

In the Common Pleas, Judge Daly presiding, Ex-Judge Birdsall briefly, but in terms of fitting import, asked that the Court adjourn till Tuesday morning.

Judge Daly, in making the order, said he should not, on this occasion, express his sentiments at any length, though he was as conscious as any could be, of the loss in which the Bench and the Bar shared alike. He fully concurred in the propriety of the motion and would adjourn the Court till this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Marine Court, before the Hon. Judge McCarthy, Mr. A. J. Willard addressed the Court and said that though the announcement of Judge Duer's death was not entirely unexpected, yet it was not the less regretted, and must evoke from the members of both the Bench and the Bar the expression of a feeling of unmingled regret. He moved that out of respect for the high character and attainments of the deceased Chief Justice, the Court adjourn for the day.

Ex Judge Phillips seconded the motion, which Judge McCarthy, in a few remarks, *apropos* of the occasion, granted.

THE FUNERAL

is to take place on Wednesday, from Trinity Church, in the afternoon, and will be entirely private.

MEETING OF THE BAR

At a meeting of Judges and members of the Bar, convened on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice Duer, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of the Bar be convened at the General Term room of the Superior Court on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., to express their sense of the loss the Bench, the Bar and the Public have sustained by the death of Chief Justice Duer. Also,

Resolved, That Messrs Greene C. Bronson, Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel Lord, James T. Brady and E. W. Stoughton be appointed a Committee to make suitable arrangements for said meeting.

MURRAY HOFFMAN, Chairman.

Chas P. Daly, Secretary.

Mr. Cooper on the Cooper Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: You will oblige me by publishing the following, in reply to an article which appeared in the columns of a daily paper, making inquiries as to my intentions, and on what conditions I intended to donate to the City of New-York the building now known as the Union, for the advancement of science and art.

In reply, I can truly say that it affords me much pleasure to lay before you, and the public in general, the following facts:

The building, from its commencement, has been, and is now, devoted by *will*, with all its rents and revenues, of every name and nature, to the object inscribed on its front walls, viz: For the Advancement of Science and Art.

It is now my intention to place the entire property in the hands of a responsible Board of Control, who will by their trust be required to offer to the Board of Education the free use of all the educational parts of the building, for the purpose of carrying on a complete course of polytechnic instruction, in connection with the Free Academy of this City. This privilege is to be perpetual, on condition that such courses of instruction shall be continued, and that the seven rooms now occupied (by some fifty ladies) as a school of design shall be secured to them, with at least as good privileges as they now enjoy of instruction in the arts of engraving on wood and stone, drawing, painting in oil or water color, decorating china and glass ware, with such other instructions in the useful arts as shall be calculated to widen the sphere of female employment.

This would have been done at an earlier day but for the fact that the building has cost more than double the amount that I was led to believe it would when it was commenced; this, together with the fact of its being built fire-proof, has delayed the time of completion to a much later day than was anticipated.

Had the building been pushed on to an earlier completion, it would have availed but little, from the fact of the removal of the Tompkins Market, (to make room for the new market-house,) and a temporary market placed directly in front of the building covering all the lots, walk and a portion of the street. That portion of the shed occupied as a fish-market being placed directly opposite one of the main entrances of the institution, has prevented the letting of the stores and offices, thereby depriving the institution of almost its entire means of support.

It has been my determination from the commencement that the institution should be self-sustaining, and owe no man anything but the good it can do.

It will be the duty of the Board of Control to let the large hall and other basement rooms, (when not required for the course of instruction,) also the stores on the ground floor, together with the offices on the second story, which is to form a revenue for the support of the institution.

It will also be their duty to appropriate all the rents to maintain courses of scientific lectures of the most useful and practical character, a library, and a repository of the arts, together with the current expenses of the institution of every description. The courses of lectures to be open and free to all who can bring a satisfactory certificate of good character from parent, guardian or employer.

It may not be improper for me on this occasion to state an incident, which has almost constantly occupied my thoughts, and called forth the best efforts of my life in the accomplishment of an object that I have fondly hoped would prove a blessing to this my native City, and the country over which it exerts so powerful an influence. Nearly thirty years have passed since I became acquainted with a gentleman (who had then recently returned from France) who informed me that while in Paris he had attended the Polytechnic Institute, where, with the consummate ability of the instructors and the perfect appliances for illustration, he had learned more in three months than he had in three previous years in this country. He also stated that he found hundreds of young men from all parts of France living on a mere crust of bread, that they might be enabled to avail themselves of the benefit of those lectures.

It then occurred to me that there must always be in great cities like ours hundreds of young men who would gladly turn away from vitiating pursuits to enjoy the beauties and benefits of a course of scientific instruction.

I well remember how gladly I would have availed myself of the advantages of such an instruction when an apprentice, without anything on which to rely but naked hands and an honest purpose to work my passage through life.

If the institution shall accomplish a small part of the good that I desire, it will enable me to bear with patience the ungenerous misrepresentations that have been circulated to injure an institution for which I have labored so long and ardently, with an earnest hope that I might secure by it a lasting blessing to my native City.

In the belief that the institution will accomplish a good work when I shall have passed away.

With great respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

PETER COOPER.

Office of the Peter Cooper Institute, New-York, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Regatta at Staten Island.—The Regatta at Staten Island, yesterday, was a spirited affair. The following boats were the winners of the prizes:

First Race—(Two pair of sculls.)—The first prize of $75 won by boat *J. C. Gazala*, entered by the Newburg Regatta Association, and rowed by Geo. W. Shaw and S. Ward. The second prize of $25 was won by boat *Extra*, entered by C. J. June, and rowed by owner and John Leary.

Second Race—(Single pair of sculls.)—The first prize of $100 was won by boat *Andrew Faye*, entered by G. A. Faye and rowed by Andrew Faye. The second prize of $25 was won by boat *Jas. Underhill*, entered by Wm. B Reynolds and rowed by J. Hawkins.

Third Race—(Four Oars.)—The first prize of $150 was won by boat *Dan. Bryant*, entered by the Eckford Barge Club, and rowed by Wm. Sprague, Peter O'Brien, Oscar Teed, and P. Lynch. The second prize of $25 was won by boat *Geo. J. Brown*, entered by Henry Osborn, and rowed by Thos. Burns, Mr. Boggs, Henry Osborn, and Thos. Daw.

Shocking Accident at Hastings—Two Ladies Killed and Another Seriously Injured.—On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a melancholy accident occurred at Hastings, about twenty miles up the Hudson River, by which two ladies were instantly killed, and another seriously injured. It appears that three ladies, named Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Lyle, and her daughter, all from this City, were driving in a one-horse wagon at Hastings, when, in coming down a steep hill in that village, the belly-band broke, and the shafts were thus thrown over the horse's head, frightening him so seriously, that he started at full speed down the hill, and the wagon striking with great violence against a tree, the ladies were thrown out with such force that Mrs. Dean and Miss Lyle were instantly killed, and Mrs Lyle very seriously injured. One of the ladies' necks was broken, while the other's skull was badly fractured, both dying almost instantly. The bodies were brought to this City on Monday morning for interment.

Boat Capsized—One Lady Drowned.—On Saturday, two ladies, named Lydia Curry and her daughter Elizabeth, attempted to cross the Hudson River in a boat, from Buttermilk Falls, near Garrison's. When about half way across the boat was discovered leaking, and while baling out the water it capsized, throwing both the ladies into the water. Miss Curry sank instantly and was drowned, but Mrs. Curry was rescued by clinging to the sides of the boat. The body has not yet been recovered.

Prize Fight.—On Saturday evening, information was received at the Police Headquarters that a prize fight was to take place on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, in Jones' Wood, between Bill Duffy and James Gilmor, two old customers in a general fight, but novel aspirants for distinction in the ring. The police of the upper wards were instructed to keep a look out to prevent the fight. The parties heard of the police crusade against them, eluded their pursuers, and had a comfortable fight.

The Mont Storm Rifle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Where you publish an inquiry, I presume you publish an answer thereto. I with reason presume that "Nimrod" feels inimical to the prosperity of my gun, or he would have addressed me and not the public. In your most accurate report of the results of the West Point trial, my gun was mentioned, I presume, because *it was there*. Its *peculiarity is in part* shown by your report; the rest I will supply

Respectfully yours,

WM. MONT STORM,

No. 158 Second avenue, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Queen Victoria's message to the President will probably be, "Send one dozen of the Woven Extension Skirt, stamped S H Doughty, sole agent," patent applied for, which cannot rip, as the springs are woven in the tape. His office is at No. 28 Johnst., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fields. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The Juvenile Ballet Troupe astonished a large and fashionable audience at Purdy's National Theatre last evening. They are truly wonderful and must be seen to be appreciated. Go to-night.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Cyrus W. Field.—Imperial Photograph of Cyrus W. Field on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, opposite City Hall, New York.

☞ Per Steamer Persia.—Invoices of the newest designs of

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS.

PLUSHES IN ALL GRADES

just received and for sale low, for cash or approved paper, by ROBERTS & CATHELL No 113 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Found at Last.—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. WISPAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Just Out—Latest Patent—Now Ready. BARTHOLFS' NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES call, see and examine same. Local agents wanted. Office No. 488 Broadway, Corner Broome st.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Bill's Hair Dye, only 4 Shillings a Box. Black or Brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay st., New York; CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; F. & T. WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J. and all Druggists in the United States also Intelligence Offices.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Stearns and Marvin's

WILDER-PATENT

SALAMANDER SAFES,

Secured by the "La Belle" Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 249 have been tested in accidental fires.

For sale at { No. 40 Murray st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New Orleans.

☞ Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe

Is the only Safe in market which combines BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES, WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

These Safes have

LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, which cannot be picked.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Ocean Cable Laid.

"Tell it over again."

Fire-work displays, new and appropriate, designed by J. W. Hadfield, for the celebration of the success of the greatest undertaking of the age, will be furnished on reasonable terms, at No. 180 William st., corner of Spruce. GEORGE PARSONS.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,

Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ The New Cure for Consumption.—Dr. VAN ALEN'S successful remedy for this hitherto incurable disease can be obtained at the Central Office No 191 Astor, 3 doors from 12th-st. N. B.—The Doctor will be in attendance from 9 A. M. to 12 M., daily, to treat the poor, gratis.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages, for sewing machines. Any of SINGER'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

Frankleton—Scott—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 7, by the Rev. O. S. St. John, Mr. Daniel Frankleton to Miss Mary Scott, all of this City.

DIED.

Curtiss.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug 8, after a short and severe illness, Mr. John Beach Curtiss, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., aged about 30 years.

His funeral will take place from the rooms of Metropolitan Lodge, No 273, F. A. M., instead of Crescent Lodge Rooms, No 402, F. A. M., as erroneously stated in yesterday's issue. The brethren of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, the members of the Bar, and his friends, are respectfully invited to attend, from the corner of Grand and Centre sts. at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) without further invitation.

Crune.—In this City, James Frunk, youngest son of H. F. and Matilda Crune aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral services at 12 o'clock, this day, at the residence of his parents, No. 110 West 41st-st., corner of 8th-av. His remains will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Devin.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 9, at his residence, No. 104 Dean-st., John Devin, aged 38 years.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Court-st. Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Allen.—At Irvington, on Sunday morning, Aug 8, James H. Allen, M. D., (son of the late Stephen Allen,) in the 47th year of his age.

His remains will be removed to this City on Tuesday, 10th inst., and the funeral will take place at 4 o'clock the same day, from the house of Mrs James Porter, No. 136 West 14th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

Gladwin.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 9, Lewis Homer son of Stephen M and Hannah M Gladwin, aged 3 years and 4 months.

His remains will be removed to Middletown for interment.

Duer.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 8 in the 76th year of his age John Duer Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

The friends of the family and members of the Bar, are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church New-York, without further invitation.

Janeway.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 9, Agnes, infant daughter of Wm. B. and Julia Janeway, aged 1 month and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 13 Essex-st.

Lyle.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Saturday, Aug 7, suddenly, Anne Beach, daughter of John H. Lyle, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New York, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Martin.—At Chaplin, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 5, Gardner Clark, infant son of T. Dwight and Christiana Martin, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Mason.—At Cold Spring, Putnam Co. on Sunday, Aug. 8, Arthur Potts youngest son of John H. and Martha F. Mason.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. James T. Dean will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 11½ o'clock from the house of her father, S. Hopkins, No. 25 East 20th st., instead of St George's Church, as announced in last evening's papers.

THE

"OLD DOMINION"

TEA POT.

ONLY HALF THE USUAL QUANTITY REQUIRED, AND A SUPERIOR BEVERAGE OBTAINED.

THE "OLD DOMINION" TEA POT is made on the same plan as the "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT, and is designed for boiling BLACK TEA. Only ONE HALF the usual quantity of tea required, and a beverage obtained as much superior to the ordinary infusion of tea, as the coffee made in the "Old Dominion" Coffee Pot is superior to coffee made in the common boiler. This is not mere assertion, *but fact*, as any housekeeper may prove for herself

The Chinese who, it is presumed, know something about tea, boil it instead of making, as the English and Americans do, a weak infusion. In the latter case, at least half of the strength of the tea is lost.

As a matter of economy, to say nothing of the superior excellence of the tea which it produces, the "OLD DOMINION" TEA POT commends itself to all housekeepers.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,

Nos. 117 and 119 South 16th-st.

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Manufacturers under the Patent for the United States of the "OLD DOMINION" TEA AND COFFEE POTS, and ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AND JARS

For sale by Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, and Storekeepers generally.

The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

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EXCELSIOR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and washing, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family. They can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No 230 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d av., (third floor, back room, No. 3. Can be seen no. two days.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE young women, situations in the City or country—one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and very good laundress, or would do housework—can make good bread and pies; the other, an American, as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress; both have good references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and to do plain neat sewing; is quick with the needle; would go to the nursery; has no objection to the country; wages $6; or housework in a small family. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young woman; also, as a good cook, by a neat middle-aged woman; also, as cook and to wash and iron; as nurse and seamstress; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED widow, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best style, or would act as housekeeper for a baby or widower or family for which situation she is well qualified; can take care and instruct children well; the best of reference given and required. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERman lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address A. B., SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging girl of respectability; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Also, by an American girl as chambermaid and waitress. Ladies in want of a first class servant, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City and country references, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or cook and laundress; a regular baker; understands meats and poultry; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (26) from France, speaking French, German and English—with the best of reference from Paris and London, a situation as ladies' maid or to nurse children. For particulars apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; will be found efficient, prudent and economical in her duties. Hotel, boarding-house or restaurant preferred. Apply to J. S MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress. They will make themselves generally useful. Apply at Wesley's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 560 6th-av., near 42d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is a good washer and ironer; was brought up in England; has lived with French and English families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations in one house—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended as to efficiency, steadiness and honesty. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Scotch girl, Protestant, as experienced seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style; no objections to make herself generally useful; a steady home, more than wages, required. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl of 15 years, to nurse and do light chamber work; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at her present place, 46th-st., 5th house west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply No. 6 West 31st-st, near 5th av. can be seen for two days,

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and sewing, by a nice Protestant girl; has been seven years with one of the first families in the City, and has good recommendations. Call at No. 268 3d-av., dry goods store of F. A. Armstrong, for two days,

WANTED — A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and neat sewer; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address Mrs. ELTON, Box No. 264, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No. 242 7th av., corner 25th-st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice; shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 18

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 20 years of age, honest, smart, and willing to work. One having some experience in shipping goods preferred. Apply between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. at No. 283 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS cash jobbing house. An influential man may make an advantageous arrangement. Address, confidentially, with real name and references, C. P. J. & CO., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FARMER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife to take charge of a farm near this City. Will have to board three or four farm hands and direct their work. Address Box No. 2,170 New-York Post-Office, informing where employed and reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, A good counter-order clerk; one who can bring recommendations from a City house, may find a good situation by addressing Box No. 1,640 General Post-Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN ON THE Hudson River, in a small family, to do housework; a suitable person will find a good home. Address HOME, Box No 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A METAL BROKER'S OFFICE, A boy about 15 or 16 years old. Apply in the handwriting of the applicant, through the Post-Office, to Box No 3,944.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN ENGLISH or German Protestant girl, to do general housework; one who can be well recommended. Inquire at the bakery, Java st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE PIANO-FORTE key makers at the manufactory of L. P. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, ENGLISH preferred, as nurse and chamberma d. Inquire at No. 142 west 15th st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. ONE FULLY COMpetent may apply at No. 740 2d-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APP Y to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants to please notice, that smart English, American, Scotch, German, Protestant and others, of a superior class, experienced and with good reference, are to be obtained at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 560 6th-av., near 42d-st. A lady in attendance.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. An essay will be read by Mr. GEORGE B. NEWCOMB. Subject—*Self-Architecture.* The public generally are invited to attend.
GEORGE R. NOYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures and Meetings.

NOTICE.—THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE "Young Men's Christian Union" will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion, *What is the true work of the Reformer?* Dr. Bullock will open the discussion. All interested are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. Bosseaux, Jr., Recording Secretary.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LETTER NOTE, AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES

Law Blanks, Foreign Notes, &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

From Riftman's Journal, Clearfield, Penn

THE SCALPEL.—"A RARE PERIODICAL; every page displays a vigorous thought that is really refreshing in this time-serving age. It is very fascinating and instructive."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business. Will also undertake the care of a vegetable garden; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers. Has the best of City and country references; and is willing and able to work. Call or address No. 264 or 238 Canal, corner of Elm st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; is a competent man in all the departments of gardening, such as the propagating and growing of greenhouse and other plants and has good grape-grower under glass; also, all kinds of vegetables, and the laying-out of any gentleman's gardens in a first class style. Can produce good reference. Apply for T. L., a Mr. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation as excellent groom and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is able to work, and will be found anxious to give satisfaction; a steady place, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address K. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A PROTESTANT MAN, with excellent references, desires a place in City or country; latter preferred. Is a competent and careful driver, minds his business and keeps his carriage and harness neat; will assist in the garden and will take moderate wages. Apply, by letter, to K., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPEtent young man, a situation in some light occupation, either in City or country; is a good writer, and can make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last employers, with whom he worked for five years. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN and wife a situation; the is a thoroughgoing farmer and gardener; is also a good coachman, understands horses well; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address who understands the business well, knows the City well and can produce the highest of reference from his last place. Apply at or address a note to the trunk store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO go into the country to work around a garden, take care of horses, cows, &c. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No 224 *Times* Office, immediately.

BOARDING

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged: at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM EIGHT TO Ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow-st., entrance on Cranberry st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN music teacher desires full or partial board in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher might be required. Best of references given and required. Address, for two days, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small room attached, with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD AND NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS wanted on or about the 1st September, for fifteen dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse, where there are a few boarders, near St. John's Park. Address Box No. 2,786 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; a gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where no other boarders are taken, and where he will find the comforts of a home; most unexceptionable references given. Address G. H. J., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post-Office.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two desirable persons can obtain board and furnished rooms having every convenience, by applying as above. The reception room is to let, with or without board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d av., corner 4th-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., cave Long Branch Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN REGNER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT POST Lee about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. HALLEY, No 325 Spring-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, OF ION PAYABLE four months, dated Aug. —, 1858, to CHARLES BECKERT'S own order and indorsed by STEPHEN CONOVER. Any one returning the above Note to GEO. JARDINE & SON, commission merchants, 5 & 7 Whitehall, corner of Centre will be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 9 o'clock, at or near the 34th st. depot Hudson River Railroad, a black leather WALLET, with elastic strap containing money and papers. The finder, by leaving it at J. A. W.'s bookstore No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, will be literally rewarded.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second-hand, for sale by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 185 Fifth-av., place, West 25th-st.

NOTICE.—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKlyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 9th day of September next.

The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior and to that date, at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum-st. for the purpose of receiving applications from the ed desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.

The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors, as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.

The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the institute. By order.
JOSIAH O. LOW,
Secretary.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York; Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied promptly with talented Teachers for every department of Literature, Science and Art. Schools supplied with pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars free of cost. Families with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers wishing engagements should apply at once. Competent Teachers of Music, Modern Languages and Painting wanted.
REFERENCES—The Hon. JOHN C. RIVES, Washington, D. C.; Faculty Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON, Geo. F. Root, D. C. Van Norman et al.
SMITH, WOODMAK & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND Guardians, desirous of meeting with an establishment where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a solid and accomplished education, can hear of such by inquiring at No. 12 Willow place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. O'HILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO LADIES, ONE TO teach French and the other Music, can secure eligible situations South by applying to SHELDEN, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., New York. Best of references required.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C R., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, TO GO SOUTH, in a private family. Must be competent to teach music, French and drawing. Address, with references, Box No. 2 598 Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A PRESBYTERIAN Church in the City, where there is no choir; one possessing a strong voice, and competent, may apply after 7 o'clock P. M. to J. REID, No. 74 Hammond st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America—Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM piano-forte, rich stool and music cabinet for sale at No. 56 West 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; 7 octave, elegantly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, all the modern improvements, over strung bass, rich powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs, celebrated City makers, two years' warantee from May last, and one of the most magnificent pianos ever offered for sale. Price $325 for piano, cabinet and stool; cost, $600. In perfect order, and will be shipped if required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for three days.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scalloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 Second st., near the Bowery.

PIANOS.—6½ AND 7 OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, rosewood pianos; 7-octave do. do., round corners; 6½ do. do., carved legs; inlaid all round cases, &c. City makers, warranted in all respects. Delivered in the City, or boxed. Extraordinary bargains,
No. 147 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

SPLENDID 7½-OCTAVE, FOUR ROUND CORNER PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—A family about leaving for California have a very superior piano, which they will sell very low, having purchased it but a short time since. A change of circumstances is the only reason for selling. Inquire at 110 King-st., New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 210 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	11½c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 10½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 8½c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8½c. to 9½c.
Smoked Beef	11½c. to 12½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11½c.

Bogged Meats 2½c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork and Butchers Country Mess, $16 50 to $17 50.
Prime Lard, in tubs and kegs, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

PATENTS

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

From the Maine Independent Jr.

THE SCALPEL.—"PITHY, SHARP AND racy reviews, it should find a place in every family; it is doing much for originality, and will make the reader who heeds healthy and happy."

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'dn'y, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT..Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $80; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the gracious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, electric &c.
Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.
Freights will be taken at the usual rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 99 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 11 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Imperial Passport laws and instructions of France inclosed with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.
The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY
will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin	$150
Second saloon cabin	125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.
New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River

...TY BANK STATEMENTS.

...ed in the New-York Times by Order of the State ...Superintendent of the Banking Department.

...ATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX...HANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK...

...uired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,703 719 09
...amount of Specie	2,694,392 83
...amount of Circulation	242,019 00
...amount of Deposits	7,079,466 53

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, ...of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be...ng ...orn, depose and say, that the above statement ...ect, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

...before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK

...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ding Saturday August 7, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts	$967,471 00
...amount of Specie	113,067 00
...amount of Circulation	96,983 00
...amount of Deposits	536,921 00

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, ...of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, ...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...y knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

...before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, ...THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by ...250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, ...7, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts	$572,200 00
...amount of Specie	92,713 00
...amount of Circulation	99,246 00
...amount of Deposits	317,512 00

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ..., Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City ...York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the ...tement is correct, to the best of my knowledge

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

...before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

...EMENT OF THE BANK OF AMER...—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for ...ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,694,146 44
...amount of Specie	3,463,832 24
...Late Bank of America	$21,846
...amount of Circulation	77,152
	98,998 00
...amount of Deposits	7,773,150 36

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PUNNETT, ...ier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being du...y sworn, ...ose and say, that the above statement is correct, to ...best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

...sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COM...ERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter ...Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August ...1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,721 867 81
...rage amount of Specie	4,184,537 02
...rage amount of Circulation	1,975 00
...rage amount of Deposits	8,513,402 81

...ty and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, ...istant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN ...W-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the ...ve state ment is correct

RICHD KING, Asst. Cashier.

...sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE ...COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, ...ws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 7, ...:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,003,171 64
...rage amount of Specie	237,703 60
...rage amount of Circulation	96,304 83
...rage amount of Deposits	908,473 46

...ty and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, ...ier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, ...g duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state-...ts correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

...sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-...RK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for ...ek ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,114,717 93
...amount of Specie	1,115,532 18
...amount of Circulation	391,628 00
...amount of Deposits	3,780,304 27

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM B. MESKER, ...r of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly ...depose and say that the above statement is correct. ...ing to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MESKER, Cashier.

...sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH ...ERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, ...week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...e amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,717,538 55
...e amount of Specie	276, 97 56
...e amount of Circulation	77,366 00
...e amount of Deposits	1,515, 60 98

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, ...r of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly ...depose and say, that the above statement is cor-...the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

...sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE ...REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As ...ired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week end-...Saturday August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,139,136 72
...rage amount of Specie	1,650,084 85
...rage amount of Circulation	188,618 00
...rage amount of Deposits	4,161,621 84

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H LOWRY, ...r of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly ...depose and say that the above statement is cor-...the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

...sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ding Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,398,719 20
...rage amount of Specie	434,6 3 20
...rage amount of Circulation	231,046 00
...rage amount of Deposits	1,900,687 95

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, ...ier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, ...ose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...y knowledge and belief.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

J O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD ...BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, ...the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$365,890 82
...rage amount of Specie	37,193 40
...rage amount of Circulation	103,578 00
...rage amount of Deposits	321,0 6 62

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, ...ier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, ...ment and say that the above statement is correct. to the ...y knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th of August, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

...TEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND ...DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, ...of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, ...:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,460,485 99
...rage amount of Specie	416,738 84
...rage amount of Circulation	180,696 00
...rage amount of Deposits	1,230,879 14

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, ...Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' ..., being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above ...ment is correct. to the best of my knowledge and be-...

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK— ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$540,838 62
...rage amount of Specie	81,385 55
...rage amount of Circulation	102,929 00
...rage amount of Deposits	311,540 78

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, ...of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, de-...and say, that the above statement is correct. to the ...y knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER. Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

FELIX HART, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,030,099 06
...rage amount of Specie	961,437 00
...rage amount of Circulation	274,337 00
...rage amount of Deposits	2,424,277 00

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, ...ier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, de-...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...y knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.

J. O HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ...ing Saturday August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$743 391 91
...rage amount of Specie	118,357 10
...rage amount of Circulation	147,343 00
...rage amount of Deposits	547,402 77

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, ...hier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, de-...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...y knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,063,742 16
...rage amount of Specie	725,463 63
...rage amount of Circulation	16,5 0 25
...rage amount of Deposits	2,190,580 38

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CORTWRIGHT, ...ant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, ...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the ...y knowledge and belief.

B. CORTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL ...BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required ...Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Satur-...day, August 7, 1858:

...rage amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,535,291 13
...rage amount of Specie	649,662 72
...rage amount of Circulation	116,657 00
...rage amount of Deposits	3,041,078 88

...and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, ...Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being ...sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is ...correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E W TALMAN, Asst Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

...TATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK— ...As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ...Saturday August 7, 1858:

...rage amounts of Loans and Discounts	$941,927 03
...rage amount of Specie	2 4,890 60
...rage amount of Circulation	107,896 00
...rage amount of Deposits	816,292 00

...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BER-..., Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, ...depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,454,905 57
Average amount of Specie	1,617,558 37
Average amount of Circulation	284,745 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,554,630 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. R. KEARNY. Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,370,143 83
Average amount of Specie	484,375 31
Average amount of Circulation	139,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,468,256 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$192,188 00
Average amount of Specie	34,249 00
Average amount of Circulation	43,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	121,839 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 7th day of August, 1858.

WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,828,587 92
Average amount of Specie	463,328 95
Average amount of Circulation	128,876 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,784,784 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$721,979 07
Average amount of Specie	80,947 27
Average amount of Circulation	115,533 00
Average amount of Deposits	575,381 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$289,313 49
Average amount of Specie	67,772 68
Average amount of Circulation	34,355 00
Average amount of Deposits	169,383 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,296,772 01
Average amount of Specie	304,980 91
Average amount of Circulation	100,085 00
Average amount of Deposits	890,955 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

W O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,598,846 96
Average amount of Specie	248,130 20
Average amount of Circulation	2 5,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,607,536 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,192,2 5 42
Average amount of Specie	303,320 22
Average amount of Circulation	234,823 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,788,949 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R ACLY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,672,749 06
Average amount of Specie	1,716,194 81
Average amount of Circulation	333 745 83
Average amount of Deposits	4,317 402 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$881,903 92
Average amount of Specie	217,339 80
Average amount of Circulation	98,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	714,261 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C BEACH Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,711,593 11
Average amount of Specie	292,695 67
Average amount of Circulation	161,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,378,244 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,146,429 67
Average amount of Specie	1,088,288 30
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	260,419 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,848,377 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRES BULL. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$249,336 51
Average amount of Specie	151 974 90
Average amount of Circulation	42,065 00
Average amount of Deposits	206,940 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

A D. W BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$743,065 28
Average amount of Specie	170,381 82
Average amount of Circulation	126,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	706,972 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853. for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,745,946 87
Average amount of Specie	447,610 76
Average amount of Circulation	46,765 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,332 037 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,177,426 54
Average amount of Specie	402,019 45
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	120,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,576,830 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9 h day of August 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,632,182 28
Average amount of Specie	1,755,358 49
Average amount of Circulation	219,503 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,843,673 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,864,644 38
*Average amount of Specie	2,278,693 32
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	231,393 83
Average amount of Deposits	6,315,727 23

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 7. 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,433,780 47
Average amount of Specie	339,469 52
Average amount of Circulation	115,093 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,129,214 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,343,645 76
Average amount of Specie	262,272 75
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	193,545 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,234,331 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.

EDWIN F CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$389,558 80
Average amount of Specie	33,933 01
Average amount of Circulation	95,067 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,456 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,698 18
Average amount of Specie	51,545 73
Average amount of Circulation	167,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	133,270 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

E. S MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$256,046 65
Average amount of Specie	23,223 39
Average amount of Circulation	122,495 00
Average amount of Deposits	357,665 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,715,713 60
Average amount of Specie	459,391 24
Average amount of Circulation	103,287 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,516,962 96

City and County of New-York ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief PARKER HANDY, Cashier

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.

J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$569,762 08
Average amount of Specie	116,291 24
Average amount of Circulation	105 115 50
Average amount of Deposits	451 883 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,163,564 50
Average amount of Specie	124,227 74
Average amount of Circulation	128 940 00
Average amount of Deposits	885,029 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of August, 1858.

WM. LEE. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,098,357 27
Average amount of Specie	1,108,421 51
Average amount of Circulation	180,120 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,681,091 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,754 53
Average amount of Specie	168,471 39
Average amount of Circulation	117,811 00
Average amount of Deposits	544,935 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.

P. S. PALMER. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,253,6 6 55
Average amount of Specie	765,1 8 61
Average amount of Circulation	53,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,754,437 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,002,462 92
Average amount of Specie	277,272 61
Average amount of Circulation	5 8,4 8 00
Average amount of Deposits	752,247 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of august, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,112,836 56
Average amount of Specie	263,977 37
Average amount of Circulation	2 0,382 00
Average amount of Deposits	842,359 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,688,009 00
Average amount of Specie	539,664 00
Average amount of Circulation	113,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,509,914 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn. depose and say, that the above statement is correct W. A. KISSAM Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 9th day of August. 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853. for the week ending Saturday, August 7 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,361,566 77
Average amount of Specie	220,79 14
Average amount of Circulation	322,867 00
Average amount of Deposits	886,6 0 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I W H. FALLS, President of the T

LONG ISLAND.

The Gold-Street Shooting Case—Investigation before Coroner Redding and a Jury.

On the 5th of July last, it will be remembered, an affray took place at a saloon kept by PHILIP L. JARDIN, No. 210 Gold-street, Brooklyn, when JAMES MCCLOSKEY was shot by ALEXANDER JAMESON. MCCLOSKEY was taken to the City Hospital, and lingered until the 6th inst., when he died.

JAMESON was arrested at the time and committed to await the result of the injuries to MCCLOSKEY; but as the wounded man refused to make any complaint, and the people generally, who witnessed the transaction, believed that the shooting was an act of self-defence, and, therefore, justifiable, he was subsequently discharged upon his own recognizance.

Upon the death of MCCLOSKEY, Coroner REDDING impannelled a Jury, who viewed the body, and yesterday commenced taking testimony in the case.

The testimony thus far, in brief, discloses the following facts: About 1 o'clock P. M. on the day in question, JAMESON, the accused, with several friends, were sitting in the above saloon, when the deceased and several companions came in and without any apparent provocation commenced an indiscriminate assault upon the persons there present. The persons assailed, or most of them, made their way to the street, followed by their now furious assailants. JAMESON remained in the saloon, and the proprietor immediately closed and bolted his doors, and was proceeding to put up the shutters to his windows, when he was knocked down senseless. The attacking party then, with clubs and stones, burst in the doors and windows, with the special purpose in view of getting hold of JAMESON, who seemed to be the special object of their vengeance. JAMESON rushed out of the door and attempted to escape, when he was seized by two persons, one on either side, who commenced beating him about the head. A man named CUNNINGHAM, with the butt-end of a bagatelle cue (which he had just broken over the head of the proprietor of the saloon) commenced beating JAMESON from behind over the head. While these three valiant worthies were thus engaged, the deceased came up and gave them a helping hand by kicking and striking their victim in the stomach. At this stage of the proceedings, JAMESON snatched a pistol from the hand of a man near by, and made such demonstrations with it that his captors let go their hold upon his collar, and he again attempted to escape. He was again pursued, when he wheeled and discharged the pistol, the ball entering MCCLOSKEY's neck. JAMESON then fled, but was so covered with blood and dirt that those intimately acquainted with him did not recognize him.

THE EXAMINATION.

The Coroner's Jury assembled at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room, City Hall. There was but little excitement, and not more than fifty persons, all told, were present.

THE JURY.

The following gentlemen, who were sworn on Saturday, as Jurors, took their seats:

Francis B Stryker,	Brock Carroll,
Mathew Hall,	James Carman,
Abraham Lott,	Edward F. O'Reilly,
Henry Mabury.	

THE TESTIMONY.

Francis D. Cunningham, sworn: I am house surgeon of the Brooklyn City Hospital; on the 5th of July, a man was brought there five minutes before two o'clock P. M., (whose name I have since learned was James McCloskey,) with a gunshot wound in the neck, symptoms indicated injury of the spinal cord; on a careful examination, no ball could be found; he died from the injuries on the 6th of August at half-past seven o'clock P. M.; I, with Dr. Kisan made a *post mortem* examination, upon which the fact was revealed, that a ball had passed from the front of the neck to the left of Adam's apple, passed backwards, missing the large blood vessels of the neck and struck the body of the sixth cervical vertebræ, passed through it, and divided two-thirds of the substance of the spinal cord, thence through the lemassid of the sixth cervical vertebræ, where it stopped, and where it was found, and is now here produced; the injury to the spinal cord was the immediate cause of his death, occasioned by this wound.

To a Juror—He did not state to me how he got this wound, except that it was from a pistol fired by one Jameson.

Philip L. Jardin, sworn—Resides at No. 210 Gold-street, in this City; keeps the place where this affray commenced; was there on the 5th of July last past; there was a disturbance there about half-past twelve o'clock; it was with Alex. Jameson. Bill Ammerman, John Ammerman, Charles Capers, —— Brunswick, John Lee, and the rest, I don't know their names; they belong to No. 11; they had been there two hours; during that time they were quiet and sociable like brothers; then James McCluskey, Pat Gavin, Joe Gavin, —— Cunningham and —— Stilwell came in; they were there a few minutes, when there was a rush up, and they commenced fighting; I parted Pat Gavin and Wilson; they then all went at it; saw McCloskey fire a brickbat; at the door inside all were fighting; McClosky was outside when he threw the brick—it hit me in the breast and broke a window; then I went outside with a pistol and tried to scare them away; then went inside and stowed the pistol away behind the bar and went out again; Cunningham pushed the window open with a cue, breaking the sash and glass; then I told him to stop, and before I could speak he knocked me down, and then I was senseless and could not see; Cunningham struck me; next I knew I was sitting in a chair inside; my father-in-law came in then and said somebody was shot outside; did not see McCloskey when he was shot; saw him afterwards; my father-in-law's name is Adam Schaus; did not hear the shot fired; I cannot say who commenced the disturbance.

To Jurors—Cannot say who was fighting outside; saw no one have a pistol after I put it behind the bar; my father-in-law said he loaded the pistol; I never loaded the pistol; the pistol was a small one; my father-in-law would know it better than me; did not see Jameson and McCloskey have any words together that I know of; the pistol was loaded three weeks before the affray; don't know where the pistol is now.

To Coroner—I know Jmeson, (identifies him in the audience.) saw McCloskey throw a brickbat.

To Jurors—Have known McCloskey for five years; did not expect McCloskey at my place that day; heard no threats made in case he did come there.

To Coroner—I was told that John Ammerman gave the pistol to Jameson. A. stood in the door and the brickbats were flying so that he could not move either way; don't know where he got the pistol; he stood behind the door; the pistol that he had looked like the one I had; my father in-law said that he saw Ammerman give the pistol to Jameson; he was in the second story window at the time.

John E. Cammeyer, sworn—I reside at No. 27 Stanton-street, this city; on the 5th of July, between half-past twelve and one o'clock, as I was sitting in my room, I heard a noise back of my house, and looked out, and it looked as though there was a row in the lager-bier shop; I went out, and by that time they had got into the street; saw four men with clubs, and brickbats and stones, pursuing a man who had a pistol; he held the pistol to one man's head; then I went into Concord-street to find an officer; went as far as the corner of Stanton-street; waited there probably one minute, but could find no officer; went round into Gold street, and when within fifty feet of Gold-street on the south side of Concord-street, the mob was then rushing up Concord-street, and one man ran into the cellar, and the rest wanted to pursue him; I stopped them, and they said that that man had murdered a man around the corner; told them if he had murdered a man the officers must take him; don't recognize the man who held the pistol; it was an old-fashioned horse pistol; don't know any of the persons present except Pat Gavin; he was very turbulent; did not recognize the man who was pursued by the four as being the same one who ran into the cellar.

To Juror—I think the man who had the pistol was a smaller man than the one the pistol was aimed at.

Wm. Bannister, sworn—Resides at No. 213 Gold-street; did not know deceased; know Jameson; saw the disturbance on the 5th of July, at about one o'clock, P. M.; heard a disturbance in Philip Jardins' lager-bier saloon, No. 210 Gold street; looked out of the window and saw a group of men fighting inside; several came out of the door, and one, with his hair over his eyes, ran towards Tillary-street; on crossing Gold-street, the man that was shot caught hold of the other man's coat by the tail and tore it off by the waist, the man then got clear; the man who tore the coat returned to opposite the lager-bier saloon and commenced firing stones into the windows; I kept my eye upon him all the time; three or four other men threw stones also; at the same time a man dressed in black, with a straw hat, came out of the saloon with a bagatelle cue in his hand, and commenced pushing in the glass of the windows; the force outside then attempted to go into the saloon again; Philip Jardin came out of the shaving saloon with a pistol, and said that he would shoot any one that attempted to go in again or break the doors open; the doors were opened immediately; Jardin ran up stairs into the shaving saloon, the crowd sung out, "bring them out;" using abusive language. Jardin attempted to put the shutters up, and while getting one out, the man with the straw hat struck him on the head with the bagatelle cue as he was stooping and broke the cue; Jardin cried murder, and fell down. Soon after, they said "fetch Jameson;" came out of the saloon singly, and started to run across the street, but was overtaken by two men, who commenced punching him right and left; while they were doing that, the man with the broken cue stepped up and commenced beating him over the top of the head; while thus engaged a fourth man came up and commenced kicking Jameson in the belly and sides; at this time, another man, a smaller man, came up with a pistol, and presented the pistol, when Jameson grasped the pistol; the man who was kicking him in the belly was shot, and fell to the sidewalk; when Jameson got hold of the pistol, the parties let go their hold of him, and then Jameson retreated across the street, the four men pursuing; at the corner of the street he had the pistol raised, keeping the parties at bay, when some one said, "shoot you bugger;" at this moment the pistol was fired; he (Jameson) was covered with blood and dirt.

Lorenzo O'Conner, sworn—Resides No. 215 Tillary-street; was present at the fight in Gold-street; saw the parties outside fighting and throwing stones; saw McCloskey throw stones; saw Patrick McGavin; saw McCloskey beating a man near a wagon; did not know the man McCloskey was beating; McCloskey was kicking him in the face, and McGavin was beating and kicking him on the back; Cunningham struck a man who ran off the sidewalk twice over the head with a stick; thought that this man was going to relieve the man McCloskey and others were beating; saw a man come off the sidewalk with a pistol, and said he would shoot if they did not let that man alone; McCloskey struck at him; don't know the man who had the pistol; did not know the man that they were beating; knew afterwards that it was Jameson; Jameson snatched for the pistol, and a man named Duffy snatched at the pistol at the same time; when the man who brought the pistol out was struck by McCloskey, he staggered across the street; Jameson grabbed for the pistol, and Duffy grabbed for it at the same time; Duffy ran as soon as Jameson got it; this occurred in the middle of the sidewalk; the man who had the pistol cried out, "Shoot the s—n of a b—h;" McCloskey started for Jameson and said "Shoot," when Jameson fired; I recognize Jameson as the man who fired the pistol; Jameson then ran through Gold towards Concord street; McCloskey, when taken up, said "Bottle Jameson shot him;" McCloskey was heavier than Jameson; Cunninghamis still larger.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the case to Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Brooklyn Items.

MISSING.—MRS. EMILY H. WARNER suddenly disappeared, Saturday night last, from her residence on Bushwick-avenue, near Grand-street. It is feared that some accident has befallen her. She is about 40 years old, dark complexion, and dark brown hair mixed with gray. She wore away a black sack, with a white and black plaid gingham skirt.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Coroner SNELL held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 203 south Third street, on the body of a child of GEORGE HODGETT'S, who was smothered in bed the night previous.

A boy, 19 years old, named JAMES MULVANY, was drowned while bathing, at Bay Ridge, Sunday last. The family of the deceased reside at No. 173 Adams-street.

The body of HEZEKIAH GLOVER, of Philadelphia, who was drowned a few days since, was recovered yesterday, at the foot of Washington-street.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—WILLIAM DAVIS and MICHAEL MCCONNELL went to Red Hook Point Sunday night to settle a little affair with fisticuffs. On the twenty first round MCCONNELL gave up, and in retaliation filed a complaint against his antagonist. All the parties concerned were taken before Justice BLACHLEY, and fined $5 each.

A SPECIMEN.—A private watchman named WM. BUCKLEY, was arrested while on his beat in the Third Precinct, Sunday night, for being grossly intoxicated. He had lost his club and revolver when taken up, and yesterday Justice BLACHLEY fined him $10.

New-Jersey Items.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—The body of a man about 30 years of age, apparently a German, was found lying in the woods at West Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, shot through the heart. A pistol which had been discharged was lying by his side. Justice HAGUE held an inquest, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. The deceased was dressed in dark clothes; in his pocket was a card with the inscription, "Corner of Grand and Columbia streets, New-York," but nothing could be found to indicate his name.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—On Saturday afternoon a man called at the market of Mr. JACOB ERWIN, in Greene-street, and ordered a considerable quantity of fresh beef to be sent on board a vessel at one of the docks. Shortly after leaving he returned again and asked Mr ERWIN to loan him $3 75 to pay for a barrel of potatoes which he stated that he had just purchased. Mr. E. was to receive the money at the vessel, but upon taking them to the place designated, discovered that he had been sold.

SCALDED IN SWILL.—A man, named JAMES GIBLIN, employed at the distillery at the Long Dock, accidentally fell into a tank of hot swill, on Saturday, and was dreadfully scalded. He was removed to his home in Hoboken. He will probably not recover.

The tent of the Young Men's Christian Association has been located in South Third-street, near Grove. It was crowded at the three services on Sunday.

Personal Gossip.

The London *Times* says: "We have reason to believe that Earl Seafield, of the Peerage of Scotland will be raised to the English Peerage, and that Sir John Yarde Buller will be created a Peer. Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, who has been for several years Her Majesty's Consul at Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Consul at Venice; and Mr. Barbar, whose conduct as acting Vice Consul at Naples, during the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Court of the two Sicilies, has been so frequently approved, will succeed Mr. James as Consul at Richmond."

Among the arrivals at this port yesterday by the *Arago* were the Hon. Henry D. Seymour, M. P., from England. Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall and family, Mrs. James G. Bennett, Mr. W. Prankard, the Ravel Troupe, and other well-known citizens on their return from their European tour.

New Cotton.

Two bales of the new crop were received at New-Orleans, July 25, from Texas, and sold at 15 cents; last year the first receipts were five bales, also from Texas, on the 15th August, about three weeks later than the present year.

The Savannah *Republican*, Aug. 6, says: "At this port the first bale of New Cotton was received on the 3d inst., from Wacahootee, Marion County, Fla., it classed barely Middling, and was purchased at 14 cents. The color was somewhat injured by the excessive rains, and it is feared, in that section, that the injury will be both general and serious if the wet weather continues. Last year the first bale was received here on the 19th, from the same source."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9.

$13,000 Tenn 5s, 6s '90.	92½	530	Reading R.R.		b3 47
5 000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	100	do		b30 47
3,000 do	92⅝	100	do		b60 47
12,000 Mo. State 6s	85¾	750	do		46⅞
10,000 La. State 6s	93	200	do		b60 46⅞
5,000 Brook City 6s	97	150	do		stw 46⅞
7,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	23	100	do		47
15,000 do	23¼	100	do		47⅛
1,600 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	66	200	do		s3) 47
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b	50	10	Mich. Cent'l R.R.		59
1 000 Chi. St. P. & F. D. L. G. bonds	23	50	do		59½
10 Bank of America	110	150	M. S. & N. I. pre. S.		44½
25 Bank of Commerce	100	25	Panama R.R		s30 114
30 Comm'n. Bank	96	100	do		114
5 Park Bank	101½	68	Gal. & Chi. R.R.		88¼
22 N. Y. Gas Co	160	50	do		b30 85⅛
20 Gt. Western Ins Co.	113	50	do		s30 85
6 Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.	84	100	do		s60 84⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b30 79½	50	do		85⅛
50 do	p &c. 79	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.		35
200 do	b30 79	100	do		b60 95½
200 do	opg 79	200	do		b60 95⅝
100 Erie Railroad	b60 17⅜	600	do		s30 95½
200 do	b30 17⅛	145	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		76⅛
100 do	17⅝	100	do		s30 75½
100 Harlem Railroad	11⅛	50	do		b30 76
100 M. S. & N. I. RR.	b60 22⅜	68	do		b30 75⅞
200 do	b30 22⅜	5	do		76
262 do	22⅜	200	do		b60 76
		50	Chi., B. & Q. R. R.		65

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Mo. State 6s	85¾	5	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		76⅛
1,000 M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs	67¾	20	do	s25	76
13 Metropolitan Bank	107¾	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.		60
10 Bk. of Commerce	100	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		88½
100 Reading R.R.	47⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b30	35½
800 do	b60 47½	250	L. C. & M. L. R. R.		4½
125 do	48	50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	p&c.	79½
500 do	s10 47¾	200	do	b30	79½
500 do	s10 48	100	do	opg	79¾
300 do	48⅛	125	Pac. M. St. Co.		84⅜
50 do	48⅛	25	do		84¾
100 do	s10 48⅛	25	do		84¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Mil. City 7s	39½	18 Metro. F. Ins Co	95
2,000 Mo. State 6s	85¾	10 Harmony F. I. Co	85
3 000 La. C. & M. R.	22⅜	10 W. F. & Co. Ex	89½
1,000 City of Md. 6s	88	10 do	89¾
3,000 E. Tn. & Va. R. 6s.	71½	25 C. S. P. & F. d. L. R. R.	2
3 000 Del. & R. R. R. 6s.	89	25 La. C. & Mil. R. R.	4
50 Metropolitan Bk	107½	28 St. Nicholas Bank	95
50 Mercantile Bank	117	5 Hanover Bank	89
60 Bk of N. Y	108	20 Bank of Commerce	100⅜
25 Excelsior Fire I. Co.	106	47 Am. Ex. Bank	106⅛
10 do	105½	10 Metropo. Bank	107½
715 Emp City. F. I. Co.	112	20 Har. F. Ins. Co	85½
37 Com. Ins Co	115½	10 Hamb. F. I. Co	100
28 Goodhue F. I. Co	91¾	10 do	99
5 do	92⅝	10 N. W. Fire I Co	97½
10 Wash Ins Co	159	20 U. S. Ex Ins. Co	133½
10 Hom. Ins Co.	96½	5 Cleve & Pitts R.R	89
10 Commerce. F. I Co.	86¼	5 American Ex. Co.	91
20 Arctic F. I. Co	92¾	3 U. S. Ex. Co	90½
20 New World F. I Co.	97		

MONDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 7—the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper—present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 31:

Increase in Loans	$1,042,401
Decrease in Specie	566,263
Increase in Circulation	376,050
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	796,395

Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing-House, the average of which is deducted from the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last season.

[COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 8, 1857.	Aug. 7, 1858.	July 31, 1858.
Capital	$65,430 600	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	122.077,252	120,892 857	119,850,456
Specie	11,737,367	35,145,844	35,712,107
Circulation	8,980 746	7,784,415	7,408,365
Gross Deposits	94,435,910	107,454,715	106,456,030
Exchanged	27,063,476	17.115,237	15,320,157
Undrawn	67,372,443	90,349,605	91,135,873
In Sub-Treasury	12 440,087	5,553,477	5,144,730

The addition to the Loan column is more than was generally looked for, while the Specie shows something better than the Export and Sub-Treasury movements of the week indicated. The addition to the Circulation is the usual result of *quarter day*, in the payment and receipt of house rents, &c., on or about the 1st of August. The Banks are now prepared with full thirty-five millions to meet the temporary transfers to the Sub-Treasury which the new loan will immediately require. And the remittance from California is to be added in a few days; so the probability is that the operation in question will not reduce the Specie in bank below thirty millions. At the time of making up this report it was not known in the Street what proportion of the Loan will fall to New-York and to Foreign account to be provided for at New-York.

In the Money circles, to-day, the United States Loan was the absorbing topic. The Foreign Exchange market was brought to a complete stand because of the doubt felt among both buyers and sellers as to the effect of the Washington award. London bills closed 109¾, bank names almost nominal, the business for the Boston steamer going over to Tuesday. In the discount market we hear of no alteration from last week's currency. The Stock Brokers continue to get money returnable at call, at from 3@5 ℔ cent., according to the character of the collateral.

The telegraphic information from Washington, up to the close of business hours, was of a very general nature, principally through private channels, to the effect that all bids *below* 104 07 are thrown out, and that the bids *above* that rate up to 107 ℔ cent take the Loan. The awards being more numerous between 104.07 and 105 and a fraction, the average is rumored. This afternoon, to be 104⅝ ℔ cent. The full particulars, however, will appear in another part of this paper, if received, as they are expected to be, from the Department, in the course of the evening.

The Stock Market was generally firmer than on Saturday. The principal activity at the early session of the Brokers was in Reading and Rock Island. Of Reading, the sales were about 2,500 shares, 47@46¾@47¾. After the adjournment, 2,000 shares were done at 45 ℔ cent., the seller to deliver in six months, any time at his option. The Cash Stock subsequently sold at and after the Second Board, 47¾@48@48¼ ℔ cent. Rock Island closed at 76@76¼ ℔ cent. The sales of of New-York Central were moderate, the price closing as on Saturday, 79¼, sales. The shares of the Pacific Mail improved to 84¼ ex-dividend, equal to 90¼ before the dividend, and sales of Panama were made at 114 ℔ cent. The State Stocks were all steady in price; sales of Missouris at 85¾ ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants sold at 23@22¾, and the Fon du Lac Bonds at 23 ℔ cent. The mail by the *Arago* from London, July 28, advises an improvement to 74@76 in Illinois Central, and the following general quotations for other American Stocks:

Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	75@80
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	80@82
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland	76@78
Illinois Central R. R. $100 shares, $40 paid, dis.	26@24
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1860	80@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	83@86
Michigan Central 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund)	1852 86@89
Michigan Central $100 shares	50@60
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885	60@64
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares	22@27
N. Y. Central 6 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883	81@83
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	91@91
N. Y. Central $100 shares	75@80
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1853	65@70
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1875	30@40
Erie 7s, convertibles, 1862	30@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1891	30@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, $100 shares	16@20
Penn. Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1880	89@91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage Stg	89@91

It will be seen by their respective cards on our advertising page, that Mr. E. WOLFE, of the Stock Exchange, takes the place of Mr. W. P. TALBOYS in the house of MORSE & Co., No. 41 William-street, and that Mr. TALBOYS open an office in his individual name, in Exchange-place, Merchants' Exchange Building.

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$170,472
Payments	177,201
Balance	5,546,748

The receipts include $115,000 from Customs.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

During the week which has elapsed since our last advices, transactions at the Stock Exchange have been but moderate. Prices, however, of the speculative shares have shown sudden fluctuations, which can only be explained by local influences; the closing quotations are lower than those of last week. Prices of most of the State Stocks are also a shade lower. The importations at the port of New-York last month, compared with those of July, 1857, show a very heavy decrease, but the latter reached an excessive figure, owing to the reduction of the tariff on July 1, 1857. By private telegrams from Washington, we hear that the Government loan of $10,000,000 has been awarded at 104 07@107 ℔ cent., averaging about 104¾. State Stocks—The quotation for Missouri 6s has not varied. In Virginia 6s there have been large transactions, at ⅛ decline. Tennessee 6s have fallen ⅛, and North Carolina 6s ¼. Indiana 5s have risen ½ ℔ cent. Some New-York 6s, of 1873, were sold at 114½. City and County Bonds—Some sales of Detroit Water Loan 7s, Louisville Railroad 6s, and Covington (Ky.) 6s, comprise the only transactions which have come to our knowledge. Railroad Bonds—Erie 2st mortgage are 1 ℔ cent. higher; the other issues of the same road have declined. Illinois Central Freeland Bonds have risen 2 ℔ cent, Hudson River 1st mortgage 1, and do., 2d mortgage, 1½. There have been sales of Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage at 94½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s, at 60. Railroad Shares—Prices have declined. New-York Centrals have fallen 1¾, Chicago and Rock Island ½, Reading 2, Galena and Chicago 1½, Michigan Central 1¾, Panama 1¼, Erie ⅞, and Cleveland and Toledo 1¾ ℔ cent. The heaviest transactions have been in the three first named. Milwaukee and Mississippi shares have risen. Money—Rates are unchanged. Exchange on Europe—Inactive. The principal business on London has been at 109⅞@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½@5.11¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, August 9, 1858.

Since our advices of the 3d instant the Stock Market has been very inactive, accompanied by a slight decline in most descriptions. Attention has been somewhat absorbed by preparation for the new Government Loan of $10,000,000, to be awarded today, at Washington. A feeling of uncertainty has likewise been experienced, owing to the want of telegraphic communication with Europe, now that the laying of the Atlantic Cable has been brought to a successful conclusion. The Money Market presents, thus far, no change, but a slight increase of activity is looked for after the taking of the new Loan, 3 P. M.—We have just learned by telegram that the Government Loan has been taken at 104 07 and upwards, the average being 104⅛. Total bids about $40,000,000. State Stocks rather lower, with small sales, except in Virginia's, Missouri's and Tennessee's. Virginia's have declined ¼ ℔ cent.; Tennessee's, ⅛; California, ½; North Carolina, ½; Missouri's and Louisiana's without any change. Ohio, 1868, at 107; Indiana 5's, at 88. United States Loans, no change. City and County Bonds—Very moderate transactions. We have only a few sales to mention. A few sales of Detroit 7 ℔ cent. Water Works-Louisville City 6's, (Railroad Issues,) Brooklyn City 6's, and San Francisco 10's, at unchanged prices. Railroad Bonds—A partial decline—with small transactions. Erie 1st Mortgage sales at 99; do. 3d Mortgages, without change; do. 4th Mortgages, at 55; do. 1871, 1½ ℔ cent. lower; do. 1875, at 32; New-York Central 7s, 1864, at 101½; do. 7's, 1864, at 95¼, ex-interest, being a rise of ¼ ℔ cent.; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, ⅛ ℔ cent. lower; Michigan Central, 1st Mortgages, 1½; Galena and Chicago, 2d Mortgages, ¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cents., without change; Hannibal and St. Joseph old at 60; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds, at 91½; Goshen Branch Bonds, at 66. Railroad Shares—Lower—Very inactive, with the exception of Reading, the sales of which exceed 20,000 shares, and New-York Central, (7,000 shares.) Erie has declined ¾ ℔ cent.; Reading advanced 50½, fell off to 45¾, and closes at 48½, being a fall of 2 ℔ cent. for the week; New-York Central closes at 79½, ex-dividend of 4 ℔ cent., being a fall of 1¾ ℔ cent.; Panama, 1 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central, 1¼; Michigan Southern, ½; do. Preferred, 1½; Illinois Central, 1 ℔ cent.; Cleveland and Toledo, 1½; Chicago and Rock Island, 1 ℔ cent.; Galena and Chicago, 2½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, ½; Hudson River, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ¾ ℔ cent. higher; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, sales at 65.

Exchanges—Rates irregular and unsettled, with light sales. London, 109½@109⅝; Paris 5.12½@5.11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 7.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. a'e of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,709,719	$2,694 392	$242 019	$7 073,988
Artisans' Bank	907,471	113.067	95 863	5 5.941
Atlantic Bank	532,200	92,713	99,446	317,612
Bk. of America	5 694,146	3,863,832	99,886	7,773,150
Bk. of Commerce	11,741,857	4,184,627	1,976	8,573,472
Bk. of Commw'th	1,003,171	237,713	86,884	988 373
Bk. of New-York	4,114,747	1,115,692	391,685	3,780,384
Bk. of N. America	1,717,638	276,197	77,366	1,515,060
Bk. of Republic	4 138,136	1,660 684	188,618	4,86?,621
Bk. St. New-York	3,454,605	1,517,555	584 745	3,554,630
Broadway Bank	2,285,119	434 613	231 046	1 981,647
Bull's Head Bank	365,840	37 125	103 575	321,016
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,469,455	416,738	180,606	1,230,579
Chatham Bank	640,838	81 388	102,975	311,540
Chemical Bank	2 030 089	961,837	474,337	2,421,277
Citizens' Bank	743,391	115,357	147,343	557,212
City Bank	2,063,742	726 463	16 510	2,190 580
Continental Bank	3 535,291	6 9,662	116,857	3,081,076
Corn Exch. Bank	1,370,143	494 375	230 583	1,466,256
East River Bank	192,188	24 249	43,124	121,833
Fulton Bank	1,828 587	453 328	178 875	1,785,384
Greenwich Bank	721 979	80,947	115,633	575,381
Grocers' Bank	299,373	67,772	34 356	169,383
Hanover Bank	1,295,772	308 980	100,085	890,955
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,586,846	246,130	205 423	1,607,536
Irving Bank	941,927	264,800	107 696	815,292
Leather Man. Bk	2,194 215	308,820	234,872	1,748,949
Manhattan Co	4 672,749	1,716 194	333,745	4,307,402
Marine Bank	851,803	217,398	98 669	774 261
Market Bank	1,711,593	292,696	167,865	1,378,244
Mechanics' Bank	4,146,422	1,488,288	260,419	3,648,377
Mech. B'g Ass'n	249,336	151 974	42,069	206 940
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	790,068	170,382	126,449	704 972
Mercantile Bank	2,746 948	437,610	46,785	2,333,037
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,177,426	402 019	140,516	1 5 76 830
Metropolitan Bk.	6,632 182	1,765,388	219,809	5,843 673
Nassau Bank	1,433 789	339,469	116,093	1,129 2'4
National Bank	2,393,345	262 272	193,545	1,224,236
N. Y. County Bk	389,858	33,932	95,067	276,451
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	404,698	51 648	167,618	133,270
N. Y. Exch. Bank	266,046	23,223	122,495	257,666
Ocean Bank	1,715,713	450,916	103,287	1,546 962
Oriental Bank	569,262	110,291	105,115	451,863
Pacific Bank	1,103,664	122,227	128,910	885,029
Park Bank	4,099,357	1,108,421	190,132	3,681,091
People's Bank	1,197,134	168,471	117,811	844,936
Phenix Bank	3,233 616	705,108	53,593	2,754 737
St. Nicholas Bank	1,002,462	277 272	96,418	752,242
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,112,836	363,977	200,382	842,359
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,058,009	539,604	113,214	2,509,914
Tradesmen's Bank	1 391 566	230,790	327,867	888 610
Union Bank	2,917,865	649,940	160,586	2,451,376

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$120,892,857	Circulation	$7,784,415
Specie	35,145,844	Deposits	107,454,715

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	July 31.		July 31.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,553,998	Manhattan Co	$4,746,240
Artisans' Bank	901,852	Marine Bank	1,260,867
Atlantic Bank	518 352	Market Bank	1,735,072
Bk. of America	5 539,240	Mechanics' Bank	4,094 181
Bk. of Commerce	11,739,168	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	236,146
Bk. of Commw'th	1,000,850	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	755,826
Bk. of New-York	4,074,030	Mercantile Bank	2,677,215
Bk. of N. America	1,714,021	Merchants' Bank	5,711,939
Bk. of Republic	4,138,576	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,078,932
Bk. St. New-York	3,547 202	Metropolitan Bank	6,553,932
Broadway Bank	2,249,323	Nassau Bank	1,401 293
Bull's Head Bank	364,631	National Bank	2,401,589
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,456 853	N. Y. County Bk.	390,466
Chatham Bank	537,346	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	401,913
Chemical Bank	1,953,564	N. Y. Exch. Bank	253,736
Citizens' Bank	727,134	Ocean Bank	1,686,686
City Bank	2,072,614	Oriental Bank	526,112
Continental Bank	3,690 906	Pacific Bank	1,090,065
Corn Exch. Bank	1,396,102	Park Bank	4,105,452
East River Bank	190,523	People's Bank	616 146
Fulton Bank	1,820,872	Phenix Bank	3,280,724
Greenwich Bank	720,212	St. Nicholas Bank	972,029
Grocers' Bank	273,648	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,119,753
Hanover Bank	1,293,439	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,891,061
Imp. & Tra

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2150. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory Progress of the Work.

Address of the Executive Council of Newfoundland to Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

THE REJOICINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

GREAT CELEBRATION AT FISHKILL.

Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher, Judge Davies and E. O. Perrin.

THE FIRST MESSAGES TO BE SENT OVER THE WIRE.

Our Latest Dispatches in Reference to the Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, August 10.

To the New York Associated Press:

We have a dispatch from Trinity Bay this morning. Everything there, in connection with the Atlantic Cable, is progressing satisfactorily.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

COMPLETION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TELEGRAPHING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

We have assurances from Trinity Bay, N. F., to-day that the recording instruments connected with the Atlantic Cable were expected to be in perfect order this evening; and if the anticipations of the electricians should have been realized, it is thought probable that the Queen's message to the President will come over the wires this evening or to-morrow forenoon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 10—11½ P. M.

The line to Newfoundland has closed for the night, and has brought us no confirmation of the rumor that the Queen's message to the President would be received this evening.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NEWFOUNDLAND TO CYRUS W. FIELD —HIS REPLY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The following is a copy of the address presented to MR. FIELD to-day:

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

We, the Executive Council of Newfoundland, have great and sincere pleasure in offering you our congratulations in the success of the grand project of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Intimately acquainted, as we have been with the enterprise which has distinguished you, from the commencement of the great work of telegraphic connection between the old and new worlds, and feeling that, under Providence, this triumph is mainly due to your well-directed and indomitable exertions, we desire to express to you our high appreciation of your services in the cause of the world's progress, and our sympathy in those feelings inseparable from the present profound result. We recognize in this achievement the creation of new bonds of commercial and social union between the people of the two great nations thus marvellously connected, and we are gratified to remember the aid contributed towards this most important object by the Colony of Newfoundland, and the privileges conferred upon the Company you represent. We sincerely trust the best expectations of the results of the enterprise to all interests associated with it may be abundantly fulfilled, and that you, Sir, individually, may reap from it an ample recompense for your many labors and sacrifices, from its conception to the present hour.

On behalf of the Executive Council of Newfoundland.

(Signed,) LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, President.

To this address, Mr. FIELD made the following reply:

To the Honorable Executive Council of Newfoundland:

PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN—I thank you with all my heart for the cordial manifestations of your good will. There is, however, nothing new to me in the present tone of your feelings. Upwards of four years ago, when I first laid before the Legislature of this Colony the plan of uniting the two Continents by means of the Telegraph, the communications received your ready countenance, and in the charter of incorporation then passed was unfolded the whole view which has now arrived at its final accomplishment. The terms of that charter were liberal and encouraging, but had your counsels been guided by a different spirit, the project would have been abandoned, and years perhaps might have passed without witnessing this happy union of the two worlds, with the beneficent consequences it is destined to diffuse. The exclusive privileges conferred by the Colony in the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company made her the subject of severe criticism, and it is therefore with satisfaction I observe the approving terms in which you refer to them. Every enlightened country recognizes a right of property in those who organize a work where science or skill or capital has been invested. This protection is necessary to draw out the efforts of men in new works of public utility, for who would sow if he could not reap; and while the individual has his reward, society is the gainer by his labor. In the exclusive privileges you have conferred on the Company I represent, the principle of copyright only is involved, and I think there can now be no doubt that your policy has conduced to the true interests of the colony. While I confidently trust that the future may be productive of much benefit to your people from the great work, which from the beginning to the present time has had your consistent and liberal support, I shall look with peculiar pleasure on the advantages resulting from the proud position of this colony, in the telegraphic connection of the New and Old Worlds, and shall be ever ready to promote your views of advancement by all the means in my power. (Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

ADDRESS TO MR. FIELD FROM THE ST. JOHNS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. FIELD, this afternoon, received the following address:

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

From the Chamber of Commerce.

To C. W. Field, Esq., General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

SIR: The Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns have the high satisfaction of welcoming you on your return to these shores after the accomplishment of the great undertaking in which you have been engaged for some years past. Personally known as you are, Sir, to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, they have watched, with deep interest, your indefatigable perseverance in carrying out the vast scheme of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, and while they sympathized with you in the disappointment you must have experienced at the failure of 1857, they felt assured that your well known energy, combined with the scientific skill of those gentlemen who were associated with you, would eventually succeed if success were practicable. Devoting, Sir, as you have done, your fortune and talents to this great enterprise, the Chamber of Commerce rejoice that you have seen the fulfilment of your most ardent wishes, and they beg to express their fervent hope that you may be spared many years to enjoy the fruit of your intense labor, and that you may receive, on your return to your native land, such a welcome from your countrymen and friends as may in some measure compensate you for the days and nights of anxious care that you have passed.

(Signed) WALTER GRIEVE, President.

MR. FIELD to this address replied as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: The address you have presented is deeply gratifying to my feelings on this occasion. I will not affect to conceal from you that the successful result of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable fills me with great joy. While I trust I feel humbly thankful to the Giver of all Good for having permitted me to be an instrument in aiding the accomplishment of a work that is destined to promote the happiness and welfare of the human family, I have certainly made some sacrifices and have had to contend with difficulties of no small magnitude. But when I find my friends coming forward, as you have done, to congratulate *me* in the hour of my success, I am more than repaid for any toils I have borne in the furtherance of this great work—but it would not only be ungenerous but unjust that I should for a moment forget the services of those who were my sneerers in this enterprise, and without whom any labor of mine would have been unavailing. It would be difficult to enumerate the many gentlemen whose scientific acquirements and skill and energy have been devoted to the advancement of the work, and who have so nobly produced the issue which has called forth the expression of your good wishes in my behalf. But I could not do justice to my own feelings if I failed to acknowledge how much is owing to Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*; whose hearts were in the work, and whose toil was unceasing; to Capt. DAYMAN, of her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, for the sounding so accurately made by him, and for the able manner in which he led the Great Circle arc while laying the Cable; to Capt. OTTER, of the *Porcupine*, for the survey made by him in Trinity Bay, and for the able manner in which he piloted the *Niagara* into Trinity Bay at night to her anchorage; to Mr. EVERETT, who has for months devoted his whole time to designing and perfecting the beautiful machinery that has so successfully paid out the cable from the ships—machinery so perfect in every respect, that it was not for one moment stopped on board the *Niagara* until she reached her destination in Trinity Bay; to Mr. WOODHOUSE, who superintended the coiling of the cable, and so zealously and ably coöperated with his brother engineers during the process of paying out; to the electricians for their constant watchfulness; to the men for their almost ceaseless labor, and I feel confident that you will have a good report from the commander, engineers, electricians and others on board the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, the Irish portion of the fleet; to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the time they have devoted to the undertaking without receiving any compensation for their services, and it must be a pleasure to many to know that the Director who has devoted more time than others was for many years a resident of this place, and well known to all of you—I mean Mr. BROOKING, of London; to Mr. C. M. SAMSON, a native of New-England, but who has for the last twenty five years resided in London, who appreciated the great importance of this enterprise to both countries by giving it his most valuable services, and bringing his sound judgment and great business talents to the service of the Company; to that distinguished American, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, and his partner, Mr. MORGAN, who not only assisted it most liberally with their means, but to whom I could always go with confidence for advice. I shall rejoice to find that the commercial interests of this country, which you represent, may be largely benefited by the close bonds that will now be drawn by the agency of the Atlantic Telegraph between them and the varied relations they hold through the world, and wish you all every prosperity and happiness.

I am, your very grateful friend,

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

A PROPHECY BY PROFESSOR MORSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Prof. MORSE, fifteen years ago, in a letter to the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, gave utterance to a prophecy which has been fulfilled in the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph. I quote the following words:

"The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

Great Popular Celebration at Fishkill—Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher, the Hon. Judge Davies and the Hon. E. O. Perrin—Immense Enthusiasm.

From Our Own Reporter.

On Monday night the first formal celebration which has been held in this State and, probably in these United States, of the successful submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, occurred in Fishkill Landing, opposite Newburg, on the North River. The preparations for the meeting were so brief that it may virtually be regarded as an improvisation. Its *eclât* is mainly due to the exertions of Messrs. MACKIN and VAN VLIET, who canvassed all the neighborhood from Monday morning till midday, and convened such a gathering as would be no discredit in point of numbers, and certainly would be everything but discreditable in point of character to New-York City itself. The place selected for the meeting was the yard of the Dutch Reformed Church, which crowns the summit of an abrupt slope leading down to the Railroad. On the approach of nightfall an open space just outside the church-yard was devoted to a tar-barrel illumination, whose reddish glare shooting up into the moonless sky, and playing athwart the sombre foliage of yew and cedar, guided countless pilgrims to the destined spot. Soon after, the boom of cannon burst from the height, was re-echoed from the neighboring hills, and sweeping across the Hudson, died away among the mountains on the other side like the reverberations of distant thunder. Then the music of the band arose on the evening air and now sinking, then swelling, as the breeze increased or fell, sounded

"Now sweet as welcomes, faint now as farewells,
And trembling all about the breezy dells,
As fluttered by the wings of cherubim."

At eight o'clock the proceedings were opened in presence of at least one thousand persons, one-third of whom were ladies.

Mr. JAMES MACKIN moved that PETER BRETT take the Chair. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The annexed list of Vice-Presidents were also appointed: Joseph Cromwell, J. P. De Wint, Ephenetus Crosby, Charles M. W. Olcott, A. H. Schutz, R. K. Chandler, Milo Sage and Henry L. Van Wyck.

Messrs. R. Addington, Silvanus Van Kleeck, John Rothway and Lawrence S. Forman were appointed Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. SUTDAM

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who said:

I have been brought up, fellow citizens, in such habits of obedience that I never think of questioning a command laid upon me; and, therefore, although I am a stranger among you, and, it seems to me, should have been preceded by your own citizens in speaking to-night, I obey the injunction that is laid upon me, and speak first, as I probably shall speak the briefest and the worst. If I true you, remember that I am but scrip, and that the solid course comes soon. [Laughter and applause.] I am glad to meet such an assembly. It is good once in a while for all kinds of people, people of all sorts of opinions, prejudices, parties, and phases of religious feeling, from all the neighborhoods, to come together and to feel a common magnetism. On the Sabbath day, we gather together in groups, and according to the elective affinity of our religious feelings; at various times we congregate according to our political feelings; we gather together in scientific coteries, a few—the most left out. Now and then it happens in every year that there are some occasions that bring all men together, and we know no differences of creed, and none of party, and none whatsoever. And to-night we are gathered together—I cannot say in common with thousands of men, for I know not whether to-night there is anywhere else such a celebration—but in our own way and in our own place and residence here, we have come together, forgetting everything but this, that we are men and common citizens, and are called upon, on an occasion of great public rejoicing, to express our joy. In other lands it may be proper for joy to be expressed merely by squibs and crackers, and muskets and cannons by the throwing up of hats and by the discharge of fireworks, but in a country where popular education has so long prevailed, where newspapers belong to every man that can read, where every man that cannot read, if he be native born, is scarce considered a man—in such a country it must of course be that something else besides mere animal excitement shall constitute part of our thinking. There must be thinking; there must be speaking; there must be something that shall satisfy the understanding and touch the heart; and, therefore, you have most appropriately come together, and it is not an ill omen that you have assembled in the yard of this sacred dwelling. It is fit that religion shall back up, if I may so say, our celebration to-night. We are gathered to express our joy at the apparent consummation of one of those enterprises which are peculiar, I had almost said, to our generation—certainly to the century in which we live. Do you reflect that there are men among you to-night, here here, who have and were not very young, before there was a steam boat on our waters. Ever since I can remember, steamboats have always been at hand. There are men here who lived before they beat the waters with their wheels. And since my day railroads have been invented. I remember the first one on this land very distinctly. It was after I had graduated from College, and I am not a patriarch yet. It is within our remembrance that the telegraph itself was invented, and by a mere citizen of ours in this vicinity. All these preëminent methods of civilization, and commerce and economy, have been within the remembrance of young men—all but one within the remembrance of quite young men. Now, this is not so much an invention as an enlarged application. We have tried the air. We have learned that by stretching wires from pole to pole, we can gird the Continent. We have come to the sea-coast and said: Who shall build me across this broad deep? who shall bridge it? And there, it was supposed, would be the end of our enterprise. There, it was thought, we must at last stay. But no! Enterprise, looking upon the deep, said, if we cannot balloon it, if we cannot bridge it, if we cannot tunnel it, we can telegraph it. [Cheers.] And so they determined to do it, and what Yankees determine to do, generally is done. [Applause.] But within how few days almost has this enterprise been thought, planned, endeavored, and executed? Scarcely does a plant break from the ground—quicker, shorter; first, leaves, then stems and branches, then buds and flowers, than this enterprise has issued; first, root, then trunk, now almost in the season of blossom; the fruit are yet to come. It is one of the most marvelous things that it is done. But that it should have been done so quickly, with so few experiments, with so few mistakes! Last Summer, the ships went out to mid-ocean and put their legs down, and it was thought the legs ought not to wade at that time. This Summer they went again, and wet the soles of their feet, and went back to take a new start, as it were when a man goes back and runs to take a long jump—and now it is done, and the two Continents are connected by this umbilical cord that shall never be broken. Mother and child are reunited again. [Applause.] I cannot—of course I shall not—trespass much upon the themes that are congenial to this fact. I shall leave it to those who are to do the burden of the profitable speaking and the interesting speaking to-night. I shall leave to them this thoroughfare unbroden pretty nearly. I do not propose, myself, to go through the wire. [Laughter and applause.] I cannot but think how that, while they will give you its commercial relations, and while they will probably make some allusions to its relations to civility, to the progress of the human kind, there is a poetical thought connected with it that I will disclose. I thought all the way in riding down here to-night how strange it will seem to have that silent cord lying in the sea, perfectly noiseless, perfectly undisturbed, by wave or by storm, by the paddles of steamers, by the thunders of navies above it—far down beyond all anchors' reach, beyond all plumbing interference. There will be earthquakes that will shake the other world, and the tidings of them will come under the silent sea, and we shall know them upon the hither side, but the cord will be undisturbed though it bears earthquakes to us. Markets will go up and fortunes will be made down in the depths of the sea. The silent highway will carry it without noise to us. Fortunes will go down and bankruptcies spread dismay, and the silent road will bear the message without a jar and without disturbance. Without voice or speech, it will communicate thunders and earthquakes, and tidings of war and revolutions, and all those things that fill the air with clamor. They will come quick as thought from the scene of their first fever and excitement, flash quick as thought and silent on their passage, and then break out on this side with fresh tremor and anxiety. To me, the functions of that wire seem, in some sense, sublime. Itself, impassive, quiet, still, but moving either hemisphere at its extremities, by the tidings that are to issue out from it.

Fellow-citizens, we are called, and shall be, increasingly so, to mark the advantages which are to be derived from the connection of these Continents by this telegraphic wire. To my own mind the promised advantage is this. It is bringing mankind closer together—it is bringing nations nearer together—and I augur the best results to humanity from this. It is the separation, the isolation of nations, as of individuals, that works mischief. The isolated man in the community is usually the man full of prejudices—full of misconceptions. Bringing men together will not only rub off by attrition the rough corners among men, but will also tone down the impressions. Men that are supposed to be monsters, who wear horns, and carry satanic tails and hoofs, will, after all, turn out to be very reasonable and clever men. Men who are supposed to be scarceless less than unchained demons, when they come to walk among you, are just like you, neither better or worse. The bringing men together into acquaintanceship is the way to disperse worlds of prejudice and of unkind feeling. And as it is with individuals, so it is with nations. The more intercourse nations have with each other, other things being equal, the greater the tendency to establish between them peace and good will, and just as they are brought together will they contribute to advance the day of universal brotherhood. Here I mark one thing, viz: That while this wire, with those other co-related telegraphs on either side, will, in the first instance, work towards monopoly, in the second and main instance they will work towards diffusion and the common weal; for although commerce and politics, and the merchant class and the political class will, in the first instance, be the users and so be benefited first by it, yet, in the main, the people will be the ones who will reap the benefit, for whatever thing brings now whole communities in to circumstances of greater prosperity must needs, in the spirit and temper of our time, be distributive. If it were possible for knowledge to be confined to the minds of the many, if it were possible for monopolists to lock up the two ends of this wire, holding, on either side, the power of its intelligence, it might be disastrous to governments and to the people. But now it has a tendency to make knowledge coextensive with the globe instantaneously. That which is known in the morning in London, will be known hither before morning—[laughter]—for we must get up early to take early dispatches, it seems, from the telegraph, as it outruns the sun. That which is spoken at 12 o'clock in London, will be known by us at 8 o'clock in the morning here, according to our time. The information of Paris, of Berlin, of Rome, (if she has any information to give,) of Vienna, of St Petersburg, of all the commercial centres, and of all the political capitals of Europe—the information thus accumulated in one hour is hurled across the deep, and is known to us in less than an hour more. When the heart-throbs of revolution begin to heave the usurpers' thrones in the despotisms of Europe, or in Paris, as I hope in God it will soon be, our continent will begin to fill with the same apprehensions and the same wonderments. It is no longer in her own bosom that France can keep her secrets. It is no longer in her own race that Russia can keep her thoughts and her plans. It is no longer in the glorious old British Islands that their commercial intelligence can be confined. It is wafted round and round the globe. In less than an hour, whenever this system shall be completed, the world will be enlightened quicker than by the sun—quicker than by the meteor's flash. What is known in one place will be known in all places; the globe will have but one ear, and that ear will be everywhere. Now, this instantaneousness of knowledge—this diffusion of knowledge so that all men may have it together—this is for the benefit of the common people. This is that which gives them intelligence and power, and the use and perpetuation of that might which inheres in them, and by which they will be greater yet than dynasties ever have been, or than aristocracies ever will be. (Applause.)

I hail, therefore, the event this day commemorated. I scarcely dare any longer think what shall be. I remember the derision with which WHITNEY'S plan for a railroad to the Mississippi was hailed. I remember there was once a paper in this country that did not feel called upon to talk of the advisability of sending him to the lunatic asylum. I remember the time when the project of a steamer crossing the Atlantic was scientifically declared to be impracticable. Now, the contest is which of the three shall be built first. I remember when the first steamer crossed the Atlantic, and I have been told, though the story may be too good to be true, that the first steamer that made the passage to New-York carried with her the newspaper containing the news of the impossibility of making the voyage, by Dr. LARDNER. All these marvels, when first proposed to us, seemed absolutely impossible, but one by one they have been executed, and now I am prepared to believe almost anything. If a man proposes to connect the Moon, I shall no longer think that he is moon-struck. [Laughter.] All I ask is, that the story be big. I can no longer afford to swallow small things. But give me a globe, give me a solar system, give me something that is mightier than the old poet's imagination ever conceived, and I am prepared for it.

[Here some jubilant young gentleman in the crowd indulged in a triumphant cock a doodle do.]

Mr. BEECHER—I am not quite prepared for that, for I did not think it was so near morning. [Great laughter.] Fellow-citizens, before I give way to those whom you more desire to hear—your own townsmen and friends—let me say but one other thing, and I do not say it because of my profession, but because I think it. The facility of a universal intercourse is not to be over-estimated, but we must not under-estimate the real source of our national power. You may put cables across the ocean and start them everywhere from our seaboard; you may put a line to every maritime town between this and Florida; you may build your stores five stories high or fifteen stories high, and fill them with the costliest merchandise; you may make our merchant princes thrice as rich as they are, and you may bandage the earth with your bonds of science and skill, and yet you are not more powerful. Your power is not in the material textures—not even if they result from human thought and human intelligence—but power yet remains with the man—with the individual, the family, the village, the State, the Nation. These are the reservoirs of power. While, then, we are enlarging the facilities of action, let us see to it that we maintain, at home, domestic virtue, individual intelligence—that we spread our common schools, that we multiply our newspapers throughout the land, that we make books more plenty than the leaves of the forest trees. Let every man among us be a reader and thinker and owner and so he will be an actor. And when all men through the globe are readers when all men through the globe are thinkers, when all men through the globe are actors—are actors because they think right—when they speak nation to nation—when, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, there is not alone a free intercourse of thought, but one current of heart, virtue, religion, love—then the earth will have blossomed and consummated its history. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Judge DAVIES was then introduced, and said that after the rich preparation of soup with which they had been entertained, he felt that the poor dish that he would bring would afford them little either of entainment or nourishment. It was like sending intelligence across the Atlantic by an old sailing ship after its transmission through the Atlantic Cable. [Applause.] He gave an interesting *résume* of the history of the Transatlantic Telegraph project from its inception to its completion, and, in speaking on its results, dwelt especially on its importance as a demonopolizing agent, and instrument for the diffusion of knowledge among the masses. He was repeatedly cheered.

The Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee, delivered the closing address. They had been told, he said, by the first speaker, who opened the campaign, that he was to be regarded as appearing in the bill of fare only in the shape of the humble beverage known as soup, and by his distinguished and learned friend, the next who followed, that he was expected to bring up the solid portion of the entertainment, such as the ham, the chicken, the lamb, the roast beef and the vegetables. This being so, he (Mr. P.) supposed he had been called out to bring up the syllabub, the ice-cream, the almonds, the raisins, and those things that usually come at the bottom. [Laughter.] It certainly would require a very sweet tooth and a very sweet tongue to discharge the duties of even that portion of the programme, as he did not feel so competent for the occasion as the military gentlemen did, who, when appointed to a situation which drew no pay, declared he felt himself fully adequate to the emoluments of the office! [Laughter.]

Mr. PERRIN proceeded and failed to verify his statement. His address was listened to with the utmost attention, and received with alternate cheers and laughter. He considered the results of the Atlantic Telegraph as they would be exhibited in our moral, political and religious condition, and whilst ridiculing the notion of our being subject to dangers from abroad, improved the occasion by inculcating some salutary lesson as to the duty of our repressing sectional differences, as to the means of ensuring our stability and perpetuating peace and prosperity at home.

When he had concluded, a series of resolutions appropriate to the occasion were offered and adopted unanimously, and the proceedings closed by the singing of the Doxology, in which the entire assemblage joined.

Subsequently, the band serenaded many of the leading citizens—among others, Mr. CHANLER and his family—by whom, with proverbial hospitality—(of which, if I did not wish to be exceedingly personal I would say something that, however extravagant it might appear, could not exceed the bounds of veracity)—they were invited to a pleasant repast, the festivities accompanying which were quite protracted and immensely enjoyable.

The Atlantic Cable and London Messages.

It has been stated that an order was issued not to receive any more through messages for London until the line was announced as ready for business. This is a mistake. Messages will continue to be received for London and the Continent, and will be placed on file in the order in which they are received; and when the line is open they will be sent in the same order. Messages for the Continent will be sent, the tolls to be collected forward from London at the regular rates.

On the first day the cable was announced as successfully laid, three business messages were received at the American Telegraph Office containing 21, 20 and 57 words each. The latter message was handed in by EDWARD JAFFRAY, Esq., of JAFFRAY & SONS, for which $57 were paid. After the Queen's and the President's messages have been exchanged, Mr. JAFFRAY'S message, being the first on the file, will be the first business message sent through the cable. The others will then follow in the order in which they were received. There have been received since one message of 43 words, and several of 20 words. As already stated, the rate is $1 for each word. The office is at the corner of Wall and Broad streets.

Should Prof. HUGHES' instrument answer the expectations heretofore formed of it, and prove itself capable of transmitting and recording messages as well as it has upon the land line, there will be no difficulty in sending and receiving messages from each side of the ocean at the same instant. For the present, however, it will fully satisfy the public if it works well in one direction only at the same time, as in the ordinary way.

There was, yesterday, great impatience manifested to receive the Queen's Message; not so much to know the contents of the message itself, as to afford the fullest assurance that the thing is possible; for, despite the general rejoicing, it was not difficult to find, here and there, an unbelieving Thomas, who declared he would not believe until he saw the *print* of the message. Every person who was fortunate enough to possess a fragment of the cable, carefully drew it out from its hiding place, while groups peered over each other's shoulders to get a glimpse of the little curiosity. Wall street was, all day yesterday, decorated with flags, the number rather increasing toward evening. The great number of these national ensigns which were suspended across the street from the American Telegraph Office to the Custom House, literally threw everything into the shade beneath them. There were also ten or a dozen flags of the largest description strung across Wall-street from the Atlantic Insurance Buildings, the English Union Jack, and the Cross of Saint George blending with the Stars and Stripes, the French Tri-color, and the Harp of Erin upon its green field. The roguish news boys, who rushed down the street crying, "Ere's the Queen's Message," found a rushing sale for their Evening Editions of 6c. a copy, the buyers good naturedly pocketing the paper and the joke at the same time when they found they were sold.

Board of Councilmen.

The business transacted by the Board of Councilmen, Tuesday afternoon, was almost entirely of a routine character.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reference to unexpended balances in the appropriation for 1858. The document elicited no remark, and was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The communication already read before the Board of Aldermen relating to the Telegraph Cable, and addressed to the Common Council by his Honor the Mayor, was read before the Board of Councilmen.

Councilman DUNN moved "that the Comptroller be instructed to draw his warrant for the sum of $10,000, to be expended as shall be determined by the Special Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to make the arrangements for the commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, and that the aforesaid sum be so appropriated."

Councilman MULLIGAN moved to amend by the insertion of $5,000 instead of $10,000. This motion was not entertained. Councilman DUNN then moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in this matter, which was carried. Action was taken on a great number of papers, chiefly from the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the construction of sewers. The Mayor forwarded to the Board the invitation extended by the Committee of "base ball players" to the Corporation, to witness the return match; observing that he "did so cheerfully, believing that the encouragement of manly and out-door exercises, when properly conducted, was conducive to the most beneficial results." Councilmen DUNN, MULLIGAN, BICKFORD, BUNCE and ROSS were appointed a Special Committee on the Telegraph Commemoration, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Common Council of Jersey City and the Submarine Telegraph.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City last evening, the following preamble and resolutions in reference to a public demonstration in honor of the success of the Submarine Telegraph Cable, was offered by Alderman HARDENBERGH, and adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence has reached us of the success attending the effort to connect Europe and America by means of a submarine telegraph cable, and *whereas*, from its great importance in a social and commercial point of view, and in its ultimate bearing upon the great human family, it cannot be considered as the grandest achievement in the history of our time, therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes us, as a people, to unite our congratulations with other cities throughout our Union in the great work thus accomplished.

Resolved, That upon the evening of the day when the first dispatch shall have passed between the Queen of Great Britain, and the President of the United States, a salute of 100 guns be fired, and our citizens be requested to illuminate their stores and dwellings.

Resolved, That the President of the Common Council, his Honor the Mayor, and the City Clerk, be requested to tender, in the name and on behalf of the city of Jersey City, to Captain L. HUDSON and the officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, the compliments of a public dinner, at such time as may best suit their convenience.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club and the Laying of the Cable.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was held at the Mercer House last evening, the President, HORATIO P. CARR, Esq., in the Chair. The object for which the members of the Club were called together, it was stated, was to consider the propriety of uniting with the City authorities in commemorating in a public manner the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It was suggested that the Club should cause Tammany Hall to be illuminated on the same night that the City Hall and other public buildings are illuminated.

Mr. HARRISON said it was possible that the Tammany Society was making arrangements for the illumination of Tammany Hall. He said he would ascertain whether this was the case, before the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to consider what measures the Club should adopt. The Committee will meet to-night, and discuss the subject. The Club adjourned to Friday evening, when the report of the Committee will be presented.

The Telegraph and Dr. Jackson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Why is it that whenever the Telegraph brings any fresh acquisition of credit to its authors, somebody is ready to claim all the credit of its invention for Dr. JACKSON, of Boston? If he invented a Telegraph on the ship *Sully*, so long ago, where was it for all the ten weary years through which MORSE struggled and experimented, spending all his own means and all he could borrow to make the Telegraph a reality? Where was Dr. JACKSON when the succeeding difficulties, developed by the practical extension of the lines, brought into demand every faculty of the inventor's mind in analyzing and systematizing and applying the newly-discovered electrical laws, unknown till the Telegraph itself developed them? Who heard of the claims of Dr. JACKSON till MORSE had made the Telegraph worth claiming? Invention is something beyond the mere suggestion of results to be obtained. It is the elaboration of the means by which they are secured. The Telegraph is the property of the world. If Dr. JACKSON ever had it in his possession, it must have been embezzled, for he never gave it to the world. If he harnessed the lightning, why do we never see any evidence of it, except an occasional spasmodic clutch for a little thunder? The experiment on the *Sully*, so far from proving that Dr. J. invented the Magnetic Telegraph, only shows that he tried to do so and couldn't

S. D. B.

A Suggestion to the City Authorities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please suggest to the City authorities and those interested in celebrating the Telegraphic connection with Europe, the idea of having an exhibition of fireworks from the waters of the Bay, off Castle-Garden. It would be an appropriate way of welcoming home Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*. The large open space on the Battery affords a good place for spectators, and the reflection in the water adds very much to the beauty of the exhibition. Perhaps the General Government will add to the attraction by an exhibition from Governor's Island, and many vessels would doubtless be illuminated. A.

The Termini of the Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing that a name has been proposed for one of the termini of the Ocean Telegraph, allow one of your readers to ask if it would not be well to honor the two noble vessels principally engaged in the great work, by baptizing the American terminus "Niagara," and the European, "Agamemnon."

Respectfully, S.

A Welcome for the Niagara.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been suggested that the steam frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, be welcomed home by a salute of 100 guns from the Battery, the same from Brooklyn Heights and Jersey City. Hoping the same may be carried out, we remain truly your friends,

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday morning, his Honor, the Mayor of New-York, received the following communication in reference to the Electric Cable from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Midnight, Aug. 9, 1858.

To the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed dispatch is received. We shall be ready to receive and forward the Queen's message in a few days, and will give you some hours notice before forwarding.

With great respect, I remain,

Very truly your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Rejoicings in the White Mountains.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A celebration took place at North Conway, White Mountains, Aug. 7, commemorative of the successful laying of the Telegraph cable. A procession was formed, speeches by distinguished individuals made, American and British flags were displayed, with mottos, as was also a full-length painting of Mr. FIELD. A poem for the occasion was read, and "Hail Columbia" and "God save the Queen" were sung. Illuminations and fireworks, and a grand ball in the evening closed the enthusiastic demonstration.

Celebration at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the Common Council last evening the following resolutions of Councilman BRADLEY were unanimously adopted: That, in consideration of the successful completion of the Submarine Telegraph, a salute of one hundred guns be fired; the bells of the city rung, and the several brass bands be invited to play immediately on the reception of the news of the passage of the Queen's Message, with the reply.

STATE POLITICS.

Acceptance of Gerrit Smith.

PETERBORO, Thursday, August 5, 1858.

Messrs. Cobb, Pryne, Goodell:

Your letter is before me.

My years have been spent in seclusion. My habits are all formed to private life. It is emphatically true that public employments are not to my taste. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I accept the nomination. More than this—I shall, if it succeed, rejoice in the opportunity of wielding large official powers and influences for the removal of wrongs, which are my most intense abomination. Well aware am I, that my acceptance of this nomination will be regarded by many as very unwise—so small in their eyes is the prospect of its success. But convinced as I am that many thousands of the earnest friends of reform deeply desire my acceptance, I feel no liberty to withhold it. In these circumstances I must consent to be a candidate, however certain might be the prospect of my defeat. The seemingly insignificant origin of this movement is with many a strong reason why I should decline the nomination. But with me it is a strong reason why I should not. In the light of its humble origin this movement, already so extended, is seen to be spontaneous, and therefore far more to be respected and far more promising than if it had begun in the policy and concert of numbers.

A few weeks ago an editor in the County of Cortland proposed me for Governor of the State of New-York. He did so, as I am informed, without consulting any one. Thus small was the beginning, which has grown so rapidly into the nomination, that you this day tender to me. There are many indications that it may continue to grow no less rapidly. That it may result in my election is not an impossibility. Indeed, it could not fail to do so, if the real friends of temperance, and freedom, and land reform should only have the self-respect and nerve to stand by the nomination in the face of the fun which some editors will make of it, and of the anger which some of them will blaze over it. If the men who have made this nomination shall be neither seduced or driven from it, and shall show themselves to be proof against all the ridicule and all the denunciation and all the arts of demagogues, then will great multitudes come to their side. Such was the kind of men who made my nomination to Congress in 1852; and it was their integrity and earnestness, their determination and firmness, that attracted to it an overwhelming majority. I do not forget that the whole political party machinery and the whole political press of the State are against the present nomination—a part of that press already bitterly and abusively against it—here and there going so far as to revive the wicked and shameful misrepresentations of my course in Congress. Nor on the other hand do I forget that the whole political party machinery of my District and, with the exception of a despised Abolition sheet, its whole press were against the nomination in 1852,

I do not say that I expect your nomination will be successful. But I am kept from saying so only because I doubt whether those who sympathize with me in the reforms of the day will be able to go through this canvass an undivided host.

Mr. SMITH then goes on to state the obvious reasons for his distrusting any nominations that might be made by the Lecompton men and the native American men. He then proceeds: * * * * *

But was there not room to hope for them at the hands of the Republican Party? Perhaps there was; but I hardly think it. I am aware that the reformers of our State are to be found chiefly in that party. Nearly all of the Anti-Slavery, and a very great majority of the temperance men are to be found in it. I am aware, too, that many of its leaders are not only sound on the temperance question, but are deeply interested in the cause of freedom. Other, however, of its leaders, and these are the more influential at the nominating conventions, are on the side of rum; and their Anti-Slavery, if such it may be called, is of a very superficial type. Were the Republican Party, instead of the Republican leaders, to make the nominations, we might hope they would be such as we could adopt. But since they are generally made by the leaders, (and what is more, the worst rather than the best of them,) we find that no small share of the candidates are utterly unworthy of our votes.

It is with conflicting feelings that one surveys the Republican Party—so much in its leadership to lament, strong impulses of justice and mercy are in these masses. How sad that they should be repressed by political calculations! Frequently does a generous spirit move them. But as frequently does it encounter a chilling policy. Bravely would the party go forward, were it not restrained by the timid caution and selfish reckonings of unworthy leaders.

No curse of earth is heavier or more wide-spread than land monopoly. Why does not the Republican Party testify against it? It would do so were it not for this overruling caution and policy to which I have referred. The public lands, which should be granted to the landless without price, are passing rapidly into the hands of greedy and oppressive speculators; and the Republican Party, though now and then Republicans talk vaguely against it, is fairly to be set down as an unprotesting witness of this merciless robbery.

That deserves not the name of civil government, which does not shelter the innocent who flee to its jurisdiction. Never was there a conquered province that held its privileges by a tenure more degrading than is the relation of the Free States to the Slave Power. They would afford a home within their borders to the most peeled and persecuted of earth; but that Power forbids, and they submit. Their name of Free States and their loud boasts of freedom are truly farcical. They are, in fact, all Slave States; and of their freedom, so long as it is modified by the bloodiest despotisms, they ought to be heartily ashamed. The State of New York begins to be restless at seeing herself a Slave State. But whether she will not prove herself to be still too much debauched and debased by Slavery to vote herself a Free State at the coming election, is one of the great questions now before

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

The Late Debate in the House of Lords—Analysis of the Speeches of Lords Lyndhurst, Aberdeen and Malmesbury—Personnel of the Speakers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

The proceedings in the House of Lords last evening, on the subject of the Right of Search, will be read with interest on both sides of the ocean by all who wish well to the peace and freedom of the world A good deal of curiosity had been raised by the notice given some days ago by Lord LYNDHURST, that he intended to ask for the production of the recent correspondence regarding the conduct of British cruisers in the West Indian waters between GENERAL CASS and Lord MALMESBURY. Notwithstanding the unqualified declaration of MR. DALLAS at the celebration dinner as to the final renunciation of the claim to search vessels bearing the United States flag, on the part of this Government, doubts continued to be very generally entertained as to the precise effect and value of that renunciation.

It was obviously the aim of the late Administration, through their followers and organs, to fan these misgivings; and the speech of Lord PALMERSTON himself, on Friday last, in the House of Commons, so full of petulance and mischief, rendered it most desirable before the session terminated that some authentic announcement should be made as to the actual state of the question. No man could initiate an inquiry of the sort with more might or fitness than the venerable ex-Chancellor, who, though in his eighty-seventh year, continues to occupy, without dispute or rivalry, the first place in the appellate magistracy of England. The mild frosts of age have hardly chilled the current of that vigorous pulse; and though his gait has grown infirm, and his hand, as he leans upon his ebony-headed cane, occasionally trembles with emotion, his voice is as perfect and as powerful as ever, and the cloud that has stolen over his outward vision has cast no shadow over the lustrous clearness of the intellect within. It was in every respect a striking and instructive scene, when the old man, not without an effort, rising from his seat immediately behind the Ministry, began his judicial preface to the interrogatory he desired to put to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on a subject fraught with so many bearings on the friendship, happiness and prosperity of the two noblest countries in existence. The rays of the sinking sun, as they broke in through a single opened pane in the stained windows of that gorgeous chamber, cast a parting gleam over the dark and expressive features of the aged Senator, and seemed to gild his opening lips with the ineffable glory of wisdom and of truth. Simple and inornate as has been his style of speaking, he seemed to me, if possible, more laconic and direct, even, than usual in the manner of his address. Above the ordinary arts of rhetoric or tricks of popularity, and disclaiming, as it were, all apology or introduction, he went direct to the main point of the case that had given rise to disquietude in the minds of the ill informed, and to concern (rather for the future than the present, doubtless, but still to undeniable and just concern) in the minds of statesmen and philanthropists for many years. He wished to know from the responsible advisers of the Queen, what it was that the representatives of the United States in England had declared to have been lately given up? It could not be the so called right to search or visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, for no such right had ever existed It must be an assumption in practice of a right unknown to the law of nations, and warrantable only under special contract voluntarily made between two maritime powers, such as subsisted under the provisions of well-known treaties with Spain and Portugal, but which did not and never had subsisted with either America or France. If any assumption contrary to the principles and usages of international law had been made by former governments of this country, it was most just and politic that it should have been specifically disowned and repudiated by those who now administered its affairs. He wanted therefore to be informed what exactly had been done; and to this end he wished that the correspondence between the two governments should be laid before Parliament. Lest any doubt or misapprehension haunted still the minds of unlearned persons on the general question, he proceeded to lay down the law as it really stood respecting the natural privileges of friendly flags at sea. Two broad and intelligible propositions comprehended the entire matter in controversy. First, no jurist of any authority in any country had ever asserted the right of armed vessels of one country to visit or search, in time of peace, the vessels of another, save under special and exceptional agreement; and second, no court of competent jurisdiction had ever, by its decision in any case brought before it, assumed such a right to exist.

Citing Lord STOWELL and Judge STORY with equal emphasis and to the same effect, he challenged contradiction as to the accuracy of his statement; and it is almost unnecessary to say that nothing of the kind was attempted. If, then, there was no general claim, it was for ministers to say whether there had been, through inadvertence or mis-instructed zeal on the part of our naval commanders on the Cuban station, such infractions of the inviolability of the American flag as justly to warrant reclamation on the part of your Government; and whether it was some wrongful usage, not an imaginary public right, that had been now abandoned. I own I was particularly struck with the whole tone of pride and sympathy in which Lord LYNDHURST spoke of America, her jurists and her rights, her interests and her institutions. It is not the only instance of late in which I have noticed the same sentiment penetrating upwards, as it were, through instances of long hardened second nature. The remembrances of early days, when, as a young man and warm republican, he dwelt and studied in New-England, seem to come over the declining age of the coroneted Judge; and ere he passes away from the haughty crowd of territorial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, amongst whom he has borne himself, so long, so proudly, he almost seems to say: "Yes, and I have a moment—and grateful, too—for the land where my boyhood was spent, and where I learned that spirit of self-reliant courage to which I owe whatever of distinction I have enjoyed."

Hardly less curious, though in a different way, was the rejoinder of another veteran of the political school which, under the leadership of the late Duke of WELLINGTON, in the last quarter of a century, have been predominant in the aristocratic branch of the Legislature. Lord ABERDEEN is probably the best surviving specimen of that class—a man of forms and precedents, marvellously cautious in debate and generally accurate in writing; but in the main cold, unsympathetic and barren of results: chiefly concerned with making negations in policy clear, but incapable from their want of idealism, and averse from their essentially temporizing habit of regarding all things, from attempting anything genuinely noble or great in either diplomacy or legislation. For a time Sir ROBERT PEEL gave his name and personal character to this active and able little knot of English politicians; but since his death and the disposition of his family into other political connections, the appellation has become inappropriate, which from the undisguised preference of the Court for certain individuals, and especially for Lord ABERDEEN himself, the remains of the once powerful section are gradually becoming recognized as Prince ALBERT'S friends or the Court party. One of the strongest feelings generally supposed to prevail at the Palace is dislike of the late Premier.

It was not without a bitter struggle that Lord PALMERSTON forced himself, in 1855, upon the Court as, under the then existing circumstances, "*l'homme inevitable.*" For days after every other conceivable combination had failed, the sovereign held out, and it was only under the pressure of sheer necessity that her Majesty could be prevailed on to surrender the keys of office to Lord PALMERSTON. Once installed in power, the ambitious and not very scrupulous viscount did his best to make matters smooth, if he could not make them pleasant, to his unwilling mistress. One after another he quietly laid aside those flashy pretences to Liberalism under which he had traded successfully for half his lifetime; and one by one he silently folded up and put by sundry offensive and dangerous crotchets in foreign policy about which he had previously loved to make a noise. The old squabble with Spain about the Slave-trade was suffered to sleep, the African squadron was considerably reduced, and little was heard of interference or molestation of American traders in the Gulf of Mexico. After the General Election of March, 1857, however, the entire tone of Lord PALMERSTON'S policy underwent an obvious change.

In diplomacy it was less, perhaps, observable, for a time dulled and qualified as it was by the intervention of Lord CLARENDON, but his demeanor towards Parliament became every day more supercilious and overbearing, and in administrative affairs it became currently rumored that the Prime Minister did not hesitate to keep up personal communications with the subordinates employed abroad and at home, the purport of which was not always made known to the Ministers at the head of each separate department. Lord PALMERSTON was, in fact, intoxicated with success. A majority of 100 or 150 in the House of Commons gave him, he believed, a long lease of power; and it is the instinct of natures like his to enjoy personal ascendancy long deferred by throwing aside the restraints and semblances of regard for opinion which prudence alone has hitherto caused to be assumed. A very general impression has prevailed here for several months, that not long before his overthrow, Lord PALMERSTON gave the "hard word," as it is called, to the officers in command in Cuban waters; and that, but for the increased amount of interference thus originating, the complaint of "British outrages" there never would have been heard.

It was distinctly stated last night by Lord GRANVILLE and Lord MALMESBURY that the instructions originally framed in 1843, for British cruisers in the Gulf, had never been officially altered; and Lord ABERDEEN took particular pains to explain what the nature and spirit of these instructions were. Under them, good understanding has been maintained for 15 years, and we, like other people, were at a loss to comprehend how a contrary state of feeling had been produced. It was impossible to hear the wily old politician on this part of the subject, without feeling that his words were meant to convey more than they expressed; and to shrewd observers it appeared evident that they were laden with the weight of covert reproach against Lord PALMERSTON. The most edifying portion of the Earl's address was that wherein he took pains to prove that Lord MALMESBURY had been trying to levy glory under false pretences, inasmuch as he had no right of search to give up—that pretension having been formally and absolutely renounced by Lord ABERDEEN himself in 1842. A joke is a thing wholly beyond the range of his veteran Lordship's ideas. You might as well look for a laugh in a lump of Scotch granite; and the pulpit tones of his measured voice never were guilty of intentionally causing a moment's aberration in the diversion of mirth on the part of any assembly. Still there was a certain air of bitter pleasantry about his manner, when adverting to Lord LYNDHURST'S statement. Where was the necessity of quoting Judge STORY and Lord STOWELL against the alleged right of search, when he, Lord ABERDEEN, had utterly and forever settled that question 15 years ago, and settled it, moreover, in a Cabinet to which Lord DERBY and Lord LYNDHURST both belonged? He too was extremely curious to know once for all what it was precisely that Lord MALMESBURY and his colleagues wished to take credit for abandoning, and what it was that Mr. DALLAS had in his mind when he made his thanksgiving at the Celebration Dinner.

On behalf of the Administration, Lord MALMESBURY was obliged to own that no question had, in point of fact, been raised between the two Governments, regarding any general claim of right of search or visit. But he thought that over-zeal, owing to some cause he could not explain, had prompted the commanders of English cruisers to exceed in practice the limits of their duty. He accepted the definition of those limits as laid down by previous speakers, and as concurred in by Gen. CASS, whose dispatches, as well as his own, he undertook forthwith to lay upon the table. Negotiations had been opened with the Governments of Washington and Paris, with a view of agreeing upon some plan for the simpler and surer identification of the flag of each country. Where the American or any other flag was unlawfully assumed, nobody desired that the wrongdoer should be protected. All that was desirable was, that more convenient methods should be devised for summarily ascertaining the nationality of every vessel on the high seas, and the Cabinets of France and America had engaged to consider favorably any proposal which might be made by the British Government for that purpose. In the meanwhile, and until some new method of the sort described should be agreed upon, the instructions to our cruisers had been absolutely suspended, as far as vessels bearing the flag of the United States were concerned. This, therefore, is the real upshot of the affair as it now stands.

Whether a common basis of agreement can be found for the regulation of the maritime police in certain latitudes remains to be seen; but until it is discovered, entire freedom from all question on the part of English vessels of war is assured to every ship bearing the American ensign. What Lord PALMERSTON and his pugnacious adherents will say to this I cannot tell, but I should not be at all surprised at an outpouring of the phials of the Viscount's wrath upon the occasion. The language he has lately held towards Brazil, with reference to the Slave-trade, proves him to be altogether beyond the restraint of decency or prudence, when mounted on his favorite hobby. No country could have behaved better than Brazil has done of recent years. Following the example of the United States, its Legislature has made laws prohibiting the importation of bondsmen from beyond the sea, annexing severe penalties to any disregard of its enactments. The Slave-trade has notoriously ceased on the coast of Brazil; yet Lord PALMERSTON does not scruple in his place in Parliament wantonly to revile the Government and Legislature of that country as hypocrites and dissemblers, and to arrogate to himself the credit of having, by sheer force, secured the change in question. It is certainly a matter of deep congratulation to all sober-minded and peace-minded people, on your side of the water as well as on ours, that this incorrigible mischief-maker is no longer at the head of affairs, and that there is no likelihood of his ever being there again.

The Capture of the Algerine Admiral.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, you set forth a series of events of "the Fourth, a great day in our history as a nation;" and among other events, your correspondent, J. I D., states, that "July 4th, 1815, the Algerine Admiral captured by the American squadron: The Dey makes advantageous terms of peace to America." Your correspondent labors under an error; no such event as this took place on the 4th July, 1815, as stated by him, and for the sole purpose of historical truth, and to disabuse error, I state, without fear of successful contradiction, that the event above referred to by your correspondent, occurred *off Cape de Gatt*, on the coast of Spain, *on the 28th day of June*, 1815, when the Algerine Admiral referred to, NAMED RAIS HAMID, was captured in his noble line-of-battle ship *Mesora*, alias the *Mahomet*, 64 *guns*, by the United States frigate *Guerriere*, 44 *guns*, commanded by the noble DECATUR, after a bloody action of over fifty minutes. I had the honor of being one of Commodore DECATUR'S *aids-de camp* in that memorable battle, and having then performed my duty, almost "side by side" with him, I can vouch for the truth of this statement.

J. B. NONES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA.

NUMBER FIVE.

The South Pass of America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

INDEPENDENCE, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

From four letters, which you have accepted and published, you will perceive that one who travels from Paris to Pekin, by the direct route of New-York, Independence and Astoria, traverses these physical divisions: 1st. The Atlantic Ocean. 2d. The Atlantic Maritime Slope. 3d. The Alleghany Mountains. 4th. The Basin of the Mississippi. 5th. The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre. 6th. The Plateau of the Table Lands. 7th. The Cordillera of the Snowy Ances. 8th. The Pacific Maritime Slope. 9th. The Pacific Ocean

This route brings into immediate juxtaposition the great permanent reservoirs of human population and activity—*Western* Europe, America, and *Oriental* Asia. If it be practicable to accommodate all the international transportation of the *three* continents by this route, a prodigious condensation of economy in the interchanges of the products and people of the world will be accomplished at a blow. The distance of transit will be reduced from the circumference of the globe to the length of its diameter,—the time to one-tenth. Steam by sea and land will form an uninterrupted trip by two ocean ferries, connected by a transit railway. Thus will be solved the geographical problem which has agitated the world before and since COLUMBUS.

Practical experiment has exhausted all discussion as to the passage of the two oceans by steamers, and of the the American Continent by railway, so far as the Atlantic Maritime Slope, the Alleghany, the Basin of the Mississippi, up to the wall of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, and the Pacific Maritime Slope are concerned. Serious arguments of any difficulties within these divisions of the whole distance are settled and have ceased. All that remains enigmatical to the public mind, and unresolved, is the interval occupied by the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, the Plateau of the Table Lands and the Cordillera of the Sierra Nevada, which conjointly form the "mountain formation of North America," extending continuously from Tehuantepec to the Arctic Sea. How this complicated barrier of immense mountains, one thousand miles in breadth, is to be surmounted, is now obtaining its illustration by the establishment of the Mormons in Utah, and the military expedition sent against them. It is by the South Pass, which is the gateway of the American people and their commerce to Asia, and the *only one*, as exclusively as is the Strait of Gibraltar that of exit out into the Atlantic, to the nations of the Mediterranean, now and in all ages passed.

There exists between the Basins of the Mediterranean and of the Mississippi a perfect identity in position, physical characteristics, historical prestige and social concord. A comparison of the one with the other will furnish a luminous illustration, to explain the present generation of the American people to itself, and to guide all future generations. The area in square miles of these two Basins is the same. Four-fifths of the surface of the *former* is occupied by the salt water expanse of the Pontic, Propontic, Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, into which flow the Danube, the Nile, the Po and the Rhone, rivers having narrow valleys and imperfect navigation; protruding out between these seas are the peninsulas of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain and the African coast, all filled full with mountain vertebra, rugged and poorly adapted to agriculture. The sea surface is stormy and dangerous to navigation, the rivers are short and deficient in channel, the shores are impracticable to land except where harbors are constructed, and the inhabitable lands arranged in rugged and isolated masses. Yet, from the first pioneer voyage of Hercules down the Mediterranean to the Pillars, which still immortalize his energies, to the present age, there has existed a certain imperfect compact in the political, social, religious and commercial relations of the people of the Mediterranean. The vestal fire of civilization has never been entirely quenched. It has spread out to illuminate the whole area, both under the political system of the Roman Empire and the religious system of the Roman Church. It has overrun the brim, and is inherited by the modern European nations, who are the dispersed progeny of Rome.

The "Basin of the Mississippi" fills more perfectly the temperate zone. The counterpart of the salt-water surface is a delicious, undulating plane, everywhere channeled by rivers navigable to their very sources: navigation is everywhere as safe and constant as upon a canal; the line of accessible shore is in length absolutely infinite; the soil is uniformly calcareous, arable, of inexhaustible fertility, and sufficiently irrigated from the clouds; no mountain, no sheet of water, no swamp is anywhere found to break the uniform productiveness of this immense expanse; no rapids to interrupt the universal navigation of the rivers.

Europe is bisected by a broad mountain chain traversing it continuously from Gibraltar to Siberia, under the names of the Pyranees, Alps, Carpathians, and called by the Romans "*divortia aquarum*," (the divide of waters.) What, therefore, is outside of the basin of the Mediterranean is, for the most part in the inhospitable "Basin of the Baltic," its climate and general features not unlike Labrador.

All along the northern front of the "Mississippi Basin" expand beyond an imperceptible barrier, the "Basins of the St. Lawrence and Saskatchewan," similarly calcareous, similarly abounding in navigation, and only moderately inferior to it in fertility, in geniality of climate and in area.

The surface, then, of the European Basin is salt water and mountainous. That of the American Basin a plain of calcareous, arable soil. The former has a *maritime* climate, the latter a *continental* climate, superior in dryness and salubrity. The former has a restricted and dangerous, the latter an abundant and safe, navigation. In land-transportation the contrast is still more strikingly diverse and favorable to the Mississippi.

The Basin of the Mediterranean, under the rule of the Roman Emperor TROJAN, attained a population of *one hundred and thirty-one millions*. This was then chiefly congregated in the eastern half: it is now in the western half, in which direction the *pressure* always preponderates. At present the Basin of the Mississippi contains twelve millions of inhabitants. It will conveniently sustain *twelve hundred* millions. *This is now an immense empire.* Comparisons drawn from history or existing empires, are very feeble illustrations of what is to grow up on this already radicated foundation. All the features of nature, all the principles of progress, social and political, are here *original*; this undulating plain uniformly and universally calcareous; this circular configuration, running flush out to the repelling lines of the Arctic and Torrid Zones: this miraculously-balanced variety of temperature, climate, prairie, forest, land, rivers, rain and sunshine, minerals and contiguous expanses, now arable and now pastoral—all these constitute an original order of physical facts simple and symmetrical, but sublime. The rising of consecutive States out of the wilderness, erected by spontaneous industry; the unabating deluge of men daily pouring forth and daily pushed onward by the hand of God: the rushing march of empire; the profound internal order and systematic economy which pervades and guides this mass, more numerous than many armies; the instinct of discipline and self-government everywhere felt and always obeyed; no central military or religious power anywhere seen—all these array themselves to announce the presence of principles and power intensely original and intensely potential in social and political influences.

Memory will suggest how slow and narrow, until quite modern times, has been the column of organized civilization on the old continent. The whole African coast of the Mediterranean is socially semi-barbarous, and has been so uniformly since the deluge. Upon and beyond the Danube its permanence is quite recent and its light still crepuscular. Contrast the elements of society and their history, filling the face of Europe from Gibraltar to Norway, with that of America from Cuba to Hudson's Bay, both fronting to the West! In the former appear distracting nationalities, domestic force and fraud, no systematic union, no moral harmony, no uniformity of races, no intelligent concord in religions. In the latter is a compact front, where all these elements reversed are blended in civic concord, fired by a common hope, inspired by one destiny and having one God, one heart, one aim and one supreme ambition.

Such are the characteristics of the two basins, contrasted the one with the other. They both slope to the Atlantic ocean and are face to face. In the mythological history of Hercules we read the first intelligent record of that struggle for dominance over the Mediterranean, which has been ever since a drama of uninterrupted acts. In this drama appear the tragic sieges of Troy, Tyre, Athens, Carthage, Alexandria, Byzantium, Rome, Rhodes, Gibraltar, Malta and Sebastopol; among a thousand combats by sea and land the naval victories of Salamis, Actium, Lepanto, Aboukir and Trafalgar. From history, which is the narrative of this struggle of four thousand years, is apparent the perpetual incubation of military brute force always in the majority; civic virtue and municipal independence as uniformly in the minority, checkered by heroic resistance and perpetually-recurring martyrdom. It has been the design of the American *continental* republic, from its first colonial origin, to reverse this doom; to elevate civic concord to the administration of political power; to sustain it there; to dispense with the whole scheme of military despotism without respect to its antiquity, its arrogance, or the heretofore universal success of its subtle union of hypocrisy and force; to inaugurate for mankind a code of political practice, which shall bring the science of government into accord with the divine code of morals and religion, cradled one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years ago in the manger of the stable of Bethlehem!

This mission of civic empire has for its oracular principle the physicel characteristics and configuration of our continent, wherein the *basin of the Mississippi* predominates as supremely as the sun among the planets.

The basin of the Mediterranean is then a surface of *barren sea*, with mountain masses, imperfectly fitted for population, protruding above it; that of the Mississippi is a calcareous plain of *land*, everywhere interlaced and ramified with navigable arteries. Both are traversed centrally by the *zodiac* of empires within which the current of civilization has flowed in all ages from east to west. This current descending the Mediterranean, and drawn in by the converging continents of Europe and Asia, pours forth its whole concentrated volume through the supreme pass known now and in all ages as the "*Pillars of Hercules.*" What is accomplished by this convergence of the continents of the old world, in reducing all the outlets of navigation, and consequently of all commerce, to the single Pass of Hercules, is still more absolutely accomplished for our continent by the "Mountain Formation." This is the South Pass of North America, the exact equivalent *single* pass, in our continent of *land*-basins, to the *water* pass of Gibraltar among the water-basins of the African hemisphere. The latitude is 42° 24', the longitude 109° 26'. This is the same latitude as Boston, Bayonne and Marseilles in France, and of Trieste and Constantinople.

To delineate the features of the South Pass, so that the topography of the plain, the prodigious sierras which surround it, the rivers radiating out of it, and the gorges by which they commence their gentle declinations to the seas, may all be grouped in one *glance*, as a portrait in daguerreotype, is not easy to be done. The plain is elevated 7,500 feet above the sea; it is beyond or *west* of the Cordillera; its surface of clay is so absolutely smooth as to admit of uninterrupted vision, as over water; it is in shape a triangle, having very acute angles at the northern and southern points, and one very obtuse at the source of Sweetwater, which is the eastern point. The western side, 200 miles in length, corresponds with the bed of the Rio Verde (Green River) running directly from north to south, to which the whole plain slants; immediately along its western bank rises the *Sierra Wasatch*, forming a continuous mountain barrier towards the west; opposite the centre of this hypothenuse is the gorge of Sweetwater enveloping the eastern point of the triangle; the remaining sides extend hence, the one to the northwest, the other to the southwest. Along the former, in length 109 miles, rises the stupendous mass of the Cordillera, known here *locally* as the "Wind River Mountain;" along the latter a similar mass of the Cordillera, but of inferior altitude, known *locally* as the "Table Mountain." The area of the Plain of the South Pass is about equivalent to that of New-Jersey. Its surface is of clay, resembling kaoline, of which porcelain is made, and has the absolute smoothness of that material filtered through water and compacted by pressure. From the three angles of its rim issue the Sweetwater, flowing east into the Platte and to the Atlantic; the Snake River flowing northwest to Walla-Walla, and thence with the Columbia to the north Pacific; and the Rio Verde south into the Bay of California; by whose western affluent also, Black Fork, exists the easiest egress into the Basin of the Great Salt Lake.

Most probably no spot on the globe has grouped into one view so much of intense grandeur in the variety and number of its physical wonders. From a single ice-crowned summit of the *Wind River* mountain are seen the gorges of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Platte, Colorado and Snake rivers, all radiating from its base, and each the equal of the Danube in length and the volume of its waters. Five primary chains of snowy mountains here culminate together to this central apex, from which they radiate out between the rivers; the dorsal mass of the Cordillera reaching towards the north to the Arctic Sea, and towards the south to the Antarctic; the Sierra Wasatch, the Snake River chain, the Salmon River mountains, all crested with snow, and each having an unbroken length of one thousand miles.

The South Pass is 1,400 miles from Astoria. It is the same distance from St. Louis. It is, then, in the middle region of the continent. It is the *only pass* through the "Mountain Formation" from hence as far as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. From this comes the name South Pass, as being the most *southern pass* to which you may ascend by an affluent of the Atlantic, and step immediately on to a stream descending uninterruptedly out to the Pacific. This name is as ancient as the Pass itself. Into it concentrate the great trails of the buffalo—geographers and road-makers, before the coming of man. The Indian, the Mexican and the American, successors to one another, have not deflected from the instincts of the buffalo, nor will they, whilst the primeval mountains last in their present unshattered bulk. This is the continental highway of the People, through which *exclusively* millions have already poured to and fro with their children, their free principles, their cattle—assembled in caravans, on foot and mounted—with wagons, hand-carts, knapsacks, and bringing with them their household gods, and the tabernacle of civil and religious liberty.

The South Pass is the *only and exclusive continental pass.* The outlet at the eastern angle is known as the gorge of the Sweetwater River, which descends to the Platte; that at the northern angle as the gorge of Grosventre River, which descends to the Snake River. These are both short and slender mountain streams, accomplishing their their descent in beds of the extremest sinuosity, but without abrupt waterfalls. They both flow from chasms in the flanks of the immense mass of the Wind River mountain, which here forms an arc fronting to the west, and issue out upon the plain. But the plain is traversed by a gentle divide, parallel with the mountain base, and no more distinguishable than the bevel given by engineers to any ordinary street. Against this these two streams are deflected into opposite courses, the former to burrow its way around the arc of the mountain to the southeast, the other towards the northwest. To one who observes this from the plain, there is presented a similar miraculous configuration of the land, such as displays itself to one who, navigating the Propontic Sea, beholds the Dardanelles upon his right hand and the Bosphorus on his left. Moreover, the sky is without clouds and *rainless*, the atmosphere intensely brilliant, temperate and serene, encompassed round by scenery of the austerest sublimity. But we have seen that the elevation of the South Pass is 7,500 feet, and that Snake River runs *continuously* out of it by the most direct and favorable course, of 1,400 miles, to the Pacific sea, tunneling consecutively the Blue or Salmon River range of mountains, the Snowy Andes and all other transverse ranges and obstructions. Here is, then, an uninterrupted water declination through and across the whole "mountain formation," descending by a plane, dipping *five feet* to the mile! From the adjacent eastern rim of the *Plain of the South Pass* runs out Sweetwater into the Platte, which, tunneling consecutively all the outlying ranges of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, forms a similar uninterrupted water-declination, in a very straight line of 1,400 miles to St. Louis, descending by the same average dip of *five feet* per mile. Everybody is familiar with the existing railways which, radiating from St. Louis and pursuing continuously the plains of the Ohio and St. Lawrence, outflank the Alleghanies between Syracuse and Rome, and descend by the Hudson River to New-York.

The sciences which delineate and explain to the human understanding the details of matter, as it fits itself in myriads of millions of varigated forms to fill out the supreme order of the universe, develop nothing so interesting to the heart of civilized man as this single sublime fact of physical geography in the supreme engineering of the Creator. This line of gently-undulating river-grades, girding the middle zone of our Union from sea to sea, in one smooth, continuous and unbroken cord, 3,600 miles in length, fitting the isothermal axis of the temperate climates, crossing one river only at St. Louis, and outflanking all the mountains, presents to us the counterpart of that water-line of the Old World, commencing at the extremity of the Euxine, passing down the Mediterranean, and debouching out into the ocean.

From the South Pass to Mexico the primary mountain chains spread out. They, together with the great rivers which divide them, are longitudinal, parallel, and unperforated. The rivers grow deeper as they approach the sea increasing the altitude and abruptness of the mountain flanks, which overlap one another, and increase and complicate the mural barriers. Nowhere, within this interval, are the mountains reduced to a single dividing barrier, nor is there presented anywhere the essentials of a practical pass Nowhere is to be found a sufficient depression in the mountain crest, now a continuous gradation from the summit-crest, prolonged to the east and to the west, down both declinations to the seas.

The South Pass is elevated 7,500 feet above the seas, from which it is some 1,500 miles remote. It has then a *continental climate*, whose atmosphere is tempered by the altitude and by the absence of moisture. Hence, an *intense serenity* is the prominent feature, perpetual sunshine, a tonic and salubrious air, a vernal temperature. Along the *continental line* the changes from the continental to the maritime climate, and *vice versa*, graduate themselves with the same delicate scale as the surface slopes. *Uniformity of climate* from sea to sea, is then so nearly approached, that it actually exists all along this line in absolute plenitude. Human society, in the current course of ages, vibrates to and fro through periods of barbarism. God and Nature endure constantly eternal and perfect. Manners, religions, policies change, and become barbarous or the opposite, as they harmonize with God and Nature. Science develops how this harmony may be known and practiced. As we recede from it, turbulent force dominates, numbers are dwarfed, civilization withers, liberty is lost: as we approach it, civilization expands, charity smiles, order and empire rise.

Nature here for us, upon our Continent, amidst a stupendous vastness of configuration, preserves an austere simplicity, which guides the instinctive *glance* of empire with unerring certainty. Here is that continental line, the discovery of which mankind has awaited with the keenest curiosity. In the ripeness of time the hope of humanity is realized; it is by this that our people are about to construct the Continental Railway. Like the refulgent girdle with which antiquity bound, in one chorus, the sisterhood of the Graces, we will behold united, by one Zone, the three sister Continents, Europe, America and Asia.

Here, through the heart of our territory, our population, our States, our cities, our farms and habitations, will traverse the broad current of commerce, where passengers and cargoes may at any time or place, embark upon or leave the vehicles of transportation. Down with the parricidal treason which will banish it from the *land*, from among the people, to force it into the *barren ocean*, outside of society, through foreign nations, into the torrid heats, along solitary circuitous routes, imprisoned for months in great ships! This Continental Railway is an essential domestic institution, more powerful and more permanent than law, or popular consent, or political constitutions, to thoroughly complete the great system of fluvial arteries which fraternize us into one people; to bind the *two seaboards* to this one continental Union, like ears to the human head; to radicate the foundations of the Union so broad and deep, and establish its structure so solid, that no possible force or stratagem can shake its permanence, and to secure such scope and space to progress that equality and prosperity shall never be impaired or chafe for want of room.

The pious veneration spontaneously awarded by the human heart to men, whose lives exhibit exalted devotion and exalted success to inspire and perpetuate in society the "*principle of virtue always in exercise*," has placed Hercules, the pioneer of the system of the Mediterranean, in the number of the immortal Gods of antiquity,—a constellation in the ethereal canopy diurnally renews his memory, his name and his actions. Modern times, accepting the tradition, behold it stamped upon the coin of Spain and the Indies, to obtain a circulation as universal and familiar as the human race. Yet the American people pursue the planting of empire, advancing with intense celerity, moving to the front according to a system understood and self disciplined, marching with the cadence of an army of innumerable legions, uniting in one homogeneous order, with the same energies, a single aim, and rushing to consummate a common destiny. Shining in the front of this marching host, the pioneer and exemplar, "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," appears the form of WASHINGTON, whose oracular wisdom and intrepid constancy inspired the normal councils where its mould was cast, its strategy fixed and its unalterable mission first inaugurated. Let this name, then, find a monument around whose base the condensed column of progress shall file to and fro during all future ages! Where the summit crest of our continent is found: the focal source of its rivers and its sierras; where the cloud-compelling Cordillera culminates over the "Gateway of empires;" let these commemorate this *name* immortally, while the grass shall grow and the waters run, as firm and enduring as the loftiest mountain. Let the children of the world be taught to say: Behold the Pass and the Pillars of WASHINGTON!

The history of the human race arranges and gauges itself by generations. Thirty-three years are estimated to be the period of control exercised by each generation over the long life of a nation. As each succeeds its predecessor, the work of progress is reinvigorated, and fresh power and new conquests accumulate. The present is the *sixty-ninth* year of the Federal Constitution and inaugurates the *third* generation of our united people.

The *first* gave to us this sacred Union, and founded our continental Republic. The *second* has filled up the Atlantic half of the continent with States, secured the maritime connections with that ocean and with Europe, and has blazed for us the way across the continent to the Pacific and to Asia. We, the *third* generation, receive from them the pious task to plant States onward to that ocean; to complete the zodiac of fraternal nations round the globe, and to set deep and firm to their outward dimensions the foundations they have laid.

As we assume our task, illuminated by the example of their wisdom, energy and glory, intent to equal them in the first and surpass them in the rest, may we not repeat this invocation to the luminary of the universe, as he departs to usher in another day:

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow!"

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The Season—Cholera in Boston—Hunker State Appointments—K N. Movements—Congressional Nominations—Blair's Defeat &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1858.

We have been living in a state of excitement for the last four days, consequent on the receipt of Mr. FIELD'S dispatch, on the 5th, stating that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, like Pharaoh's host, was at the bottom of the sea, though not that sea for which the ancient Egyptians, like modern spirits, are supposed to have had most affection. The first impression was, that the thing was a hoax, and not a few of those who told what had been told to them were rebuked for seeking to spread a story that might answer for April 1, but was unfit for any other day of the year. The truth is, that two failures had pretty much done up the faith we had previously entertained in the practicability of the project, and perhaps there were not one hundred men in the city, on the morning of the 5th, who really had a fixed belief that the third trial was to prove any better than its predecessors had been. Hence, the first impression that the Field dispatch was a *canard*, big as an albatros, or rather, very much like Sinbad's rock. But this resolution not to believe, or practical application of the *nil admirari* philosophy, had to give way to the fact, and by noon of the 6th, the news was universally admitted to be true. What prevented it being earlier acquiesced in was the mistake into which the public first fell, that, namely, of supposing the dispatch was from Valentia Bay instead of Trinity Bay. It was reported that *the* message had been sent from Queen VICTORIA I. to President JAMES IV., and when it was discovered that the message to the President was only a dispatch from the Grand CYRUS, announcing that the cable was laid, and not a royal greeting, there was, first, a sensation of disappointment, and then a return to the normal condition of unbelief. "Oh! that's all, is it?" was the general remark; "we have dispatches every day from much remoter places than Newfoundland!" On Saturday, the dispatch from Mr. FIELD, at noon, settled the matter, and now the Atlantic Telegraph is as much an institution as Slavery itself—but how different in its nature!

After another week of rainy and cold weather, there has come upon us one of these delicious seasons which are to our clime what the days of gold are to the age of iron. The weather more resembles the last days of September than the early ones of August. The only drawback in the estimation of agriculturists, is the want of sufficient heat to develop "corn in the ear"

Sickness is slightly on the increase here, but nothing of an alarming character has happened, beyond the death of a man by Asiatic cholera, on Saturday last, at one of the station-houses. He was a person of low life, and cholera is not the terrible thing it was in former times.

The number of deaths in Boston during the last four weeks was as follows:—53, 68, 74 and 78. The disproportion of females to males is very remarkable, only 30 of the former dying last week, and 48 of the latter.

Gov. BANKS has appointed FRANKLIN HAVEN, President of the Merchants' Bank, a Back Bay Commissioner. He is one of the most unmitigated Pro-Slavery hunkers in the United States; and Mr. ELY, one of his associates, is "ditto repeated." The third, Mr. PURDY, may be an Anti-Slavery man now, but he used to be a Pro-Slaveryite of the first stamp. Who shall say that the Governor is proscriptive? Is he not for comprehension? Mr. FULLER, who is removed to make way for Mr. HAVEN, is a first-rate Republican.

The Banks meetings for to-night, in Boston, are called as *Republican* meetings only, and no notice is taken in them of the *Americans*. They are to choose 108 members of the Banks State Convention, to meet at Worcester on the 9th of September.

The Gardner Americans have at length moved to that extent which commits them to separate action in the coming campaign. They have, through their central organization, called a State Convention, to meet on Sept. 15, after both Democrats and Republicans shall have held their Conventions. Thus they will be able to act intelligently, and they expect, I suppose, to profit from some blunder on the part of the Republicans, who are almost invariably kind enough to be guilty of false steps for the benefit of their foes. There are many who think these gentlemen are only shamming, and that their object is to get the highest terms they can for their support from one of the other parties. How this may be I can not pronounce, but I do not think the Americans will get a very heavy vote at any great distance from Boston, should they carry out their avowed purpose of running a clean ticket. Their vote will be large in Suffolk and in Norfolk, and respectable in Middlesex and in Essex, but in the other ten counties it will be remarkable only for the quality that made Mr. T. THUMB immortal—its smallness. Who is to receive their nomination for Governor no one can say. GARDNER is said to be after it; but, after the manner in which he found the people were after him in 1857, I should think he would know better than seek the nomination, with the "licking" attached to it. I agree with those who say he left the lending business for the purpose of getting the Congressional nomination in the Fifth District, (BURLINGAME'S,) where his party had 160 plurality last year, a rather small and Wolcottish capital to trade on. I doubt if he can get the nomination, the party having men far his superiors in every respect, intellectually, morally, and physically—in all of which he ranks not above sixth rate. If Mr. BURLINGAME should be put up by the Banks Party, he ought to pray for GARDNER as his opponent, for he would prove as serviceable in that way to him as did Mr. APPLETON in 1856. He had but 69 plurality, and I know of men enough in one ward alone, who voted for him out of pure aversion to his opponent, and who never would have so voted had he been opposed by any other man. Now. GARDNER is, personally, more unpopular than was APPLETON, who has good traits, while it would require an enormously strong imagination to suspect GARDNER of anything of the kind. If GARDNER had not opposed Governor BANKS last year, he would now have been the most available man, politically, to run for Congress in his district; but he must needs run then, and was run down so low that it would require a double-milled miracle to get him on his weak legs again; and miracles are not got up for men of his sort. I suppose the Democrats are filling his st

four others have been started, or have declared themselves, whom it is not worth while to specify by more particular indentification, seeing that the nomination will probably be made from one of the three gentlemen named, or Mr. KNAPP be renominated. But there is supposed to be trouble threatening from without. You have probably seen the name of Gen. BUTLER, of Lowell, mentioned in connection with the Democratic candidacy, and coupled with a silly suggestion that he is breaking ground, in connection with President BUCHANAN, for a new protective tariff. Gen. BUTLER is about the last man in the list of Massachusetts Democratic leaders, with whom the President would be likely to have relations of a confidential character. He is more than half Republican in his opinions, though maintaining his connection with the Democracy, and often attacking the leading Republicans for doing or saying what he knows to be right. He has made so many enemies among Republicans by this course, that if he were to join them, he would have to remain in a position so humble that it would suit as little his ambition as his abilities. He thinks he would make a run as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, a part of the State where he is well known; and that he means to move with reference to the tariff can easily be believed of such a man. But he overrates his popularity. He is respected for his talents, but he is not popular. Having had a large practice, he has made many enemies, for, as a lawyer, he observes Lord BROUGHAM'S directions, and literally sacrifices everything for his client. He would make a good run as a candidate, but he would not come within two thousand votes of an election. He was a candidate in 1856, and the majority against him was nearly 7,000. Mr. KNAPP alone, was 5,930 ahead of him, and the General then received a few Republican, and perhaps some American votes, not likely to be given for him this year. Still, he is so clever and has such a reputation for audacity, that he is feared by men who ought to know better than to think he can accomplish anything important; and this fear may color the character of the Republican nomination. Mr. TRAIN would probably be the most effective candidate against him, but HOAR and BOUTWELL are the abler men

In the 10th district there is some talk of running one H. W. GREENE against Dr. CHAFFEE, who is now a member, and who, though not a particularly brilliant man, has merit, and is possessed of liberal ideas. GREENE is as inferior to Dr. CHAFFEE in talents as he is to almost every man of any note in the State in liberality of opinions. He has been a member of the State Senate for two years.

Two or three Republicans have been named in opposition to Mr BUFFINGTON, in the first district, but they will have to stand aside, as he is very popular, and will be nominated and re-elected. He is much liked, and will figure in our politics extensively hereafter. I should say he is booked for the Governorship and for other high offices.

Governor CHASE and his friends are to have a dinner at the Parker House, this afternoon. It will be a private affair.

The news of Mr. BLAIR'S defeat at St. Louis excited much less attention than might have been looked for. The telegraphic business came upon us but twenty-four hours later, and took up all our thoughts, and left our press but little room for for regret on the one hand, or for exultation on the other. So far as I have been able to observe, the Republicans, though sincerely regretting the loss of their only Congressman from the Slave States, are not without consolation drawn from his defeat. They see in the circumstances of it reason for believing that the South is going *en masse* for the Democracy, which implies the overthrow of the Know-Nothings in all those districts which they now possess in the slave-holding States, and from this they draw two conclusions: First, a corresponding pressure in the North will favor the free party, and tend to its consolidation and homogeneity. Second, with the disappearance of the Know-Nothing members of Congress will go the party to which they belong, and as all their Congressional strength is from the South, they will be able to make no movement of consequence in 1860, when it shall be seen that even there they cannot elect representatives, and most of their number in the North will turn Republicans. Some will go over to the Democracy, but the number will not be large enough to cause the loss of any State that voted for FREMONT.

THYME.

Horrible Confession of a Pirate.

From the Boston Traveller.

PETER WILLIAMS, under sentence of death, at Auburn, Me., with a colored man, named ABRAHAM COX, for the murder, at sea, of the captain, two mates and one man, of the brig *Albion Cooper*, of Portland, has made a confession, which is printed in the Lewiston Falls *Journal*. WILLIAMS represents that he was born in Ostend, Belgium, in 1830, his father being a sailor; he ran away from school, and never learned to read. He first went to sea when nine years of age, and has served on shipboard in all parts of the world ever since—at one time on a German man-of-war, and then again in the employ of the East India Company, acting as captain of the main top in one of their vessels. In July, 1857, he became acquainted with an Irishman, named THOMAS FAHEY, and both went to Portland and shipped in the *Albion Cooper*. The brig, soon after leaving port, was found to be leaky; the second mate is stated to have treated both WILLIAMS and COX, the negro, with great barbarity, and finally WILLIAMS stabbed him, for which he was placed in irons. Afterwards, the mate called him into his room, drove a nail into a beam and hung him up by the beam, the forward part of his feet just touching the floor. He was in great pain, and finally fainted. Finally, COX broached the project of a murder of the captain and crew, and supplied some knives and razors, which WILLIAMS fastened to sticks. The Irishman, FAHEY, was alone taken into their confidence. They first killed Capt. HUMPHREY, who was asleep on the deck, with two blows on the head with a hatchet His head partially turned, but he died without a struggle. He then went behind the second mate and struck him in the head with a hatchet. His cries brought out the first mate, who was also struck in the head. He retreated to his cabin, where he had a hard struggle with his murderers, but was finally dispatched. As he came out WILLIAMS met the second mate, whom he had left for COX, and finished him with a few blows of the hatchet. The last murder was of a seamen named BURNS or DAVIS. They put iron with the bodies and threw them overboard. Afterwards they set the vessel on fire and abandoned it, and were picked up by another vessel, when FAHEY disclosed the horrible tragedy in which they had been engaged. WILLIAMS and COX will be hung on the 27th inst. Dr. J. HAYNES, who has visited them, says that the phrenological organs of WILLIAMS denote that his origin and organization were gross and sensual, and his intellect of a low order, though by no means repulsive or dangerous. He has light or sandy hair, and is of the sanguine, phlegmatic temperaments, and bears a strong resemblance to the low Dutch. He somewhat resembles HEATH, now in the Charlestown State Prison.

COX, the negro, has what negroes seldom possess—much of the nervous temperament, is quick, restless, and impulsive. His head is comparatively large, and we should think he possesses considerable intellect His forehead is high and slightly receding, but the lateral portion of the brain is immensely large, especially in the region of combativeness, destructiveness, secretiveness, and acquisitiveness. Caution, firmness, and self-esteem are likewise large. His moral faculties are fairly developed. His peculiar cast of intellect predisposes to suspicion, jealousy, and revenge.

The Mendelssohn Union in Delaware.

The Mendelssohn Union, of New-York, gave a concert in Wilmington, Del., last week, of which the *Journal* says:

"The concert given in the Second Baptist Church on Monday evening last, came off in fine style, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a good house. The musical part of it was decidedly of a classical style, and did credit to the high reputation of the ladies and gentlemen that took part on the occasion. It opened with a grand Duett by Mrs. BOARDMAN and Prof. BERGE, which was received with great applause. The second piece being a vocal Duett from 'Belisario,' by Messrs. HUBNER and WARBEKE, was received with much applause by the audience. This piece is decidedly one of the best given during the evening. The solo by Miss MAY, from 'Traviata,' was also well received, as indeed were all others given by this young lady during the evening. She has a powerful voice, and in course of time may be, with proper cultivation, one of the best of American artists. She is quite young and has everything in her favor. Her appearance is decidedly prepossessing. She sang during the evening several pieces by request of the audience, which met with unbounded applause.

Mrs. BOARDMAN'S solo on the piano, 'The Grand Parade de Concert,' was received with great favor. She is decidedly a finished artist. Seldom have we heard a lady perform so well. The gem of the evening, however, we think, was the solo and chorus given by the whole Company, 'God of the Fatherless,' the solo part being performed by Mrs. BOARDMAN and was well adapted to her sweet contralto voice. Mr. C. J. WERNERE took the principal baritone part in it, and has a very full and wide-toned voice, which added considerably to the evening's entertainment. The air from 'Trovatore' was well performed and received with applause. The whole was concluded with 'Old Hundred,' by request, in which all joined as well as the audience

Professor BERGE presided during the evening at the piano, and played a very fine solo from the different popular airs. We never have heard a better conductor, he seems to throw such animation in all the pieces, and inspires the singer with confidence

We would be glad to often have such entertainments in this city, it would soon abolish the negro concerts, that have become, we are sorry to say, popular with our people. The cultivation of a good style of classical music is the best remedy."

The Experimental Steam Trip on the Erie Canal—Continued.

BUFFALO, Saturday Evening, Aug. 7, 1858.

Although safe and sound here in the Queen City, in order to carry out consecutively my narrative of the experimental steam trip on the Erie Canal, I will go back some fifty miles or so.

It has been stated that, in order to carry out the purpose of passing the night with Governor HUNT, at Lockport, Governor KING, Commissioner RUGGLES, and some others, left the canal at Brockfort, and took the cars at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The main party kept with the boat, and arrived at Albion at about 9 o'clock in the evening, where great preparations had been made to receive the State officers. Corresponding disappointment was felt when it was known that these gentlemen had taken the cars, which they were compelled to do in consequence of the unavoidable detention of the boats below. Their expected jubilee was dashed; and so when we reached that beautiful village, although there were a good many people out, the promised ceremonies were omitted. Most of the party took lodgings, and went in to Lockport, by rail, in the morning, the steamer canal fleet continuing on their course It was arranged that the boats should steam through towards Buffalo, and that the ceremonies at Lockport should take place about the middle of the day, after which the State officers should proceed by an extra train and join the boats at Black Rock. This arrangement was carried out.

At about 12 o'clock, the Lockport Dragoons escorted the guests of Governor HUNT from his fine mansion, just outside the village, to the American Hotel, where they were received by a committee of citizens. E. J. CHASE, Esq., introduced Governor KING to the large concourse of people who had come together.

Governor KING congratulated them on the event that had called them together, as marking a new era in their history—expressed his confidence in the entire success of the experiments being made—and that the Erie Canal would become the great highway for the produce for feeding the nations. It was honorable to the intelligence of the people of the State that had carried forward the great enterprise, and in doing it, they had done what no other people had ever done.

Commissioner RUGGLES was then introduced.

Mr. RUGGLES thanked the assemblage for their flattering reception, but begged to disclaim any merit separate from his two official colleagues. He had the happiness of saying that the three Canal Commissioners were united as one man in heart and hand, and would be found standing side by side in the great effort to finish the Canal to its full dimensions. Mr. R. said he had taken this office for no personal or political purpose, but simply to do his part as one of the citizens of New-York, interested in her lasting prosperity. He brought no politics to the Canal. In truth, he had no politics, in the narrow sense of the term, for he was nothing but an old Whig. As such he had lived, and as such he should continue. Of his colleagues, one was a Democrat, the other a Republican, but all three were of one mind, cordially and firmly united in the discharge of their duties.

In reference to political parties, Mr. R. deemed it due to the truth of history to say a word in reference to Commissioner, afterwards Governor, BOUCK, his colleague in the Canal Commission, nearly twenty years ago. Mr. R. had been placed in the commission in 1839, by a Whig Legislature, during the administration of Governor SEWARD—then as ever a devoted friend of the enlargement—and it is but just to state that even at that early day the probability of navigating the canal by steam, when enlarged, had occupied the earnest attention of that eminent statesman at the first meeting of the Commissioners, after the election of Mr. RUGGLES. Mr. BOUCK earnestly expatiated on the importance, if possible, of excluding politics from the management of the work, and for that purpose, of permanently uniting men of both parties in the Commission. Mr. BOUCK was the ardent advocate of enlarging the depth and width of the canal—not merely to 7 feet by 70, but even to 8 feet by 80—and his vote to that effect stands recorded on the records of the Canal Board. In the intemperance of political parties, Mr. BOUCK was removed from the Canal Commission in 1840, even as his great predecessor, CLINTON, had been expelled in 1826, in a moment of party madness.

On leaving the Commission, Mr BOUCK addressed to Mr. RUGGLES an earnest and emphatic letter, exhorting him to stand firm in favor of the enlargement in its fullest dimensions as the greatest work of the age, and entreating that they might not be reduced or impaired to accomplish any temporary or petty purpose. The advice thus honestly given has been honestly followed, and from that moment to the present, through every vicissitude, he, Mr. R., had stood firm in favor of the noble work in its full volume.

Mr. R said he was expelled from the Commission by the stop-law party in 1842; but would refrain from depicting the melancholy spectacle of imbecility which was exhibited for the nine long years next succeeding. Lockport saw the sight, and could long read the story in the materials for its noble flights of locks lying unused and scattered over nearly fifty acres. But at length light broke in even from it is very Lockport. She placed in the Executive Chair one of her gifted citizens, now before us. Can it be necessary now to say to the people of this State that it was to WASHINGTON HUNT, and the patriotic stand taken in his message in 1851, that the Canal is virtually indebted for the twelve millions which has been procured on loan and expended in the work? It is true, said Mr. R., this sum, owing to causes which it will be his official duty to investigate, has not quite sufficed to complete the work and pay for land damages; but it has carried it forward to an all important stage, for it has already finished the locks and given a volume of water six feet in depth. And what are the first fruits of this partial development of its powers? What do we now actually see, said Mr. R., pointing to the flight of locks—what but a flotilla of boats propelled by steam—the nucleus and germ of the vast fleet which is soon to follow? For how long do you think that horses, and mules, and asses will remain on the tow-path with steam—the monarch of the Nineteenth Century—at their side? Can we not all see and feel that a steam engine is a living thing—that every pin and bolt and wheel is instinct with intellect, the very product of the human brain, each playing its part in obedience to the will of man its creator and lord? And will not the same resistless forces—that same "inexorable law of cheapness," which has driven the horse with its merely brutish force from the railway, also crowd him off the canal?

For this it was, said Mr. RUGGLES, that the friends of the enlargement have struggled so long. They needed but a channel of sufficient depth in which this superior and dominant power could be exerted. For its full development seven feet will be required—and by the blessing of God, and the will of the electors of this State, *seven feet we will have, and that, too, without any further delay!* [Immense cheers.]

Gentlemen, said Mr. RUGGLES, I came not here to talk politics, but simply to vindicate the necessity and value of the canal. I know no political enemies except those who would lessen the dimensions of this vital organ of our trade, who would choke and stifle this imperial artery, through which the very life blood of the State should freely circulate. On them I freely avow I do make war, and will make war now and forever! [Loud applause.] The future historian of this State will find among its greatest moral curiosities a small class of political tinkers—if a word so intellectual can properly be employed in such a connection—who held that the only improvement needed in the old Erie Canal was the deepening of its channel six inches; who in the very presence and on the very borders of the gigantic stream of commerce rolling in from the great interior, amid the crying necessities, not of a single State, but of a vast inland empire, held it to be a wise and sufficient statesmanship to creep along with cat-pace tread and scratch off six inches from the bottom of the Canal!

My friends, the great State of New-York has had enough of six-inch canals and six inch politicians. A new race of seven-foot men has since arisen, and nearly completed the work! It now only devolves on you and me and all the electors of this great and intelligent community, to send up to the Legislature full grown men, who will do the rest.

Mr RUGGLES retired amid long-continued shouts of applause.

Governor HUNT, being loudly called for, came forward and spoke some well-chosen words to his fellow-citizens, after which adjournment was had to the parlor to shake hands with Governor KING. Subsequently, a short excursion was made up the Canal through the "deep cut," and a look taken at the ten "combined locks," which constitute one of the finest specimens of engineering and masonry to be found in our country

At 3 o'clock the party left in the extra train as arranged. Black Rock was soon reached, where we disembarked to wait for the fleet, which was near at hand. Shortly after a number of steam-tugs came down from Buffalo, swarming with people and gayly decorated with flags.

The scene which Black Rock harbor presented when all was in readiness for steaming to Buffalo, was really fine. The canal steamer *Seneca*, which was the lion of the occasion, was taken in tow by the tugs *S. S. Whallon*, *Governor King*, *S. L. Brittan*, *George O. Vail*, who divided the honor of towing her into Buffalo harbor. The large propellers *Queen of the West* and *Cataract* had come down with a number of music and numerous parties on board, but unfortunately they had got aground. A provoking delay took place in trying to get them afloat, which ended in transferring their passengers to the more fortunate craft.

The fleet then made for Buffalo Harbor, as we approached which the scene was in the highest degree animating. Guns were fired from the shore, and on the decks of steamers and sail craft music sent forth its inspiring strains; cheer followed cheer; and, taken altogether, Buffalo Harbor has not for many a year, if ever, seen a more lively time.

The fleet moored at the foot of Main-street, where a vast crowd had collected. It was almost sundown, the weather was faultless, a cool breeze came off the lake, and everything seemed favorable.

A Committee of the Common Council met their guests at the dock and conducted them to an adjoining platform, where speeches were made by Judge CLERKE, Gov. KING, Mr. RUGGLES, Mr. JAYCOX, Gen. BRUCE, and others. The speech of Mr. RUGGLES was mainly upon the results of the experiment.

In the evening an illumination took place, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm manifested, the details of which cannot be given by this mail.

RODERICK.

The Experimental Steam-Trip on the Erie Canal Concluded—Buffalo in a Blaze.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday evening, Aug. 7, 1858.

On the arrival of the State officers they were conducted to a platform near by. Mayor LOCKWOOD, on behalf of the corporate authorities, welcomed them in an appropriate speech, at the conclusion of which the Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, as the organ of the citizens, addressed them in terms of welcome eloquent and appropriate.

In response, Gov. KING spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel that my voice will hardly enable me to be heard by this large audience. I am overpowered by feeling and emotion. I did not expect such an audience, such a welcome from the Queen City of the West. I thank you cordially for the greeting extended to me and my colleagues by your Mayor and the honorable gentleman who followed him. No man appreciates more fully than I do this expression of the popular will and approval. The people are in full sympathy with the progress of commerce and with the advance of freedom, which is closely allied with commerce. I am proud to stand here, in the second city in our State, on an occasion of such importance—at the celebration of an event which is destined to increase so vastly your wealth and prosperity. Buffalo must continue to be only next to New-York in population, in wealth, and in commerce. In my own name, I tender you my thanks for this kind reception.

This is a great day for Buffalo, a great day for the Canals. I do not wish to detain you with a speech. I only desire to say that I am a friend to the Canals, deeply interested in everything that promises to add to their revenue, or to give them a deeper hold on the popular heart. The official report of this experiment will be given you by my friends, the Canal Commissioners. In conclusion, allow me again to express my personal gratification at this cordial welcome.

Mr. RUGGLES was loudly called for.

MR. RUGGLES' SPEECH.

Mr. RUGGLES said that a few days since, at a meeting of his friends in Buffalo, soon after his appointment, he had ventured to express the opinion that the successful return to the Lake of the steam canal-boat which had gone down to the Hudson, would be an event hardly inferior in interest to the original completion of the Erie Canal. He had also stated that he had requested the Engineers and Superintendents to examine carefully the effects on the canal banks of this new mode of propulsion, and to report the rate of speed attained the load carried, and the height of the wave.

He had also instituted similar inquiries on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and other canals of large volume, and had, moreover, requested the personal presence at the present experiment of HORATIO ALLEN, Esq., a distinguished engineer, and also a builder of steamboats and steam engines. Mr. ALLEN had left his extensive business at the Novelty Works, where he was building steamers for various parts of the world, to devote a few days to this interesting experiment of introducing steam on the Erie Canal, regarding it as an event of the greatest public importance.

The result of this examination by the engineers, fully confirmed by the observations of Mr. ALLEN and others is, that a steam-propeller has ascended the Canal from Rochester to Buffalo, 93 miles, carrying 80 tons, against a current of at least a mile an hour, and raising a wave on the banks not exceeding four inches.

Can it be necessary to dwell in this intelligent city of Buffalo, upon the inevitable results of this mighty revolution on the canal—or the instantaneous impulse to be imparted not only to its navigation, but its mechanical and manufacturing industry, in creating and constantly supplying the new power thus called into beneficial action?

Gentlemen, this restoration of your legitimate commerce, must inevitably carry forward and upward your splendid emporium to its high destiny, as one of the great continental cities of North America,—for, permit me to say, that the city which commands the great basin of the lakes bisecting the continent, is not merely a national but a continental city. Neither Venice nor Alexandria, nor Constantinople, was fed by a chain of waters, or stream of trade more copious or commanding. The sphere of action of Buffalo is limited to no political boundaries. Under the beneficial action of the Reciprocity treaty, both sides of this magnificent chain of waters, virtually form parts of one commercial district. Nay more,—that vast future, now so distinctly discerned by the far-sighted British statesmen in the immense interior valleys and water courses, stretching from Lake Superior westward to the Pacific shores of gold-bearing British America, is sooner or later to supersede its continental tribute to this same interior continental seaport, connected by steam navigation by this same continental Erie Canal with its elder sister on the Atlantic.

My friends, we do not covet the territory of our friend and neighbor, the Queen of England—now doubly our friend and neighbor through that subtle, mysterious, imponderable agent, that speeds on lightning wings, through the deep, dark abysses of the Atlantic. The Reciprocity Treaty has actually given us, for all social and commercial purposes, all her dominions on this continent. Let them sustain and enjoy such political forms and political institutions as they may desire, can we not discern in the sublime conjunction of the two great branches of our common Caucasian race, free from African or Asiatic taint or tint, now rapidly and resistlessly rising on the shores of these vast inland waters—speaking one common language, and inheriting one common ancestry, a fact for the city of Buffalo, of transcendent and immeasurable importance! Seeing this, and feeling this, who will deny or doubt the duty of imparting its utmost capacity to the great continental channel on which steam is to carry to the seaboard the conjoint products of these two grand divisions of one common commercial empire!

Mr. Commissioner JAYCOX was next loudly called for, and that gentleman, on coming forward and being introduced by Senator WADSWORTH was warmly cheered.

In commencing, Mr. JAYCOX alluded to the scene he now witnessed as similar to that which transpired some thirty years ago, upon the completion of the old Erie Canal, when Gov. CLINTON made his tour through the State and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm at every village and city on the line of the canal He said that one-half of this State would to-day be a wilderness but for the completion of the Erie Canal; for this great work was followed by the building of the Champlain Canal, extending to the northern borders of the State; and the Chenango, Chemung and Genesee Valley Canals, extending to the borders of the State of Pennsylvania, opening to us her vast resources and her coal beds, and enriching the farmers through it the State. The construction of these canals has opened to market a large portion of the State, added thousands upon thousands to its farming population, and increased the wealth of the merchant and mechanic.

In consequence of the fact that the expenditures exceeded so much the amounts estimated to be necessary from year to year, it had been, for the past year or two, a question whether or not the people of this State would tax themselves any further in order to complete the enlargement. And before asking or deeming it wise to raise more money for the enlargement, it was thought advisable to ascertain more thoroughly whether the canal could compete with the railroads and other rival routes, under a low rate of tolls, or not. Consequently, the present Canal Board, in the month of April last, reduced the tolls on wheat and flour 3½ per cent., and on merchandise 50 per cent., and the result is that, notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, up to the present time the tonnage of the canals is greatly in excess of last year, and the revenue from this port (Buffalo) alone in wheat and flour is $116,000. The quantity of flour shipped last year up to the 1st of August, from this port was 11,500 barrels, and of wheat 1,198,000 bushels, while this year, for the corresponding period, the flour shipped amounts to 330,000 barrels, and the wheat to 4,000,000 bushels.

In consequence of the reduction in tolls, this large amount of produce had been driven back upon the canals, and it had become perfectly apparent, to his mind at least, that the time had arrived when all parties were determined to carry out the enlargement as originally contemplated When finally completed, as completed it must be, with a still further reduction of tolls, a revenue would be derived sufficient to keep the canals in good repair, and pay back the vast amount of money which the State has expended.

Mr. JAYCOX said that when the Canal was completed, instead of witnessing half-fed horses and half-fed urchins driving them, we should see the largest class of boats propelled by steam upon an average of five or six miles an hour, and the great purpose of the canals would be accomplished without any violation of the principles of Free-Trade, and without interfering with the vested rights of corporate companies. Then the Erie Canal will carry the freight of the West to the seaboard, leaving other rival routes to operate for their own interests, and without dictation from the State The carrying trade has enriched the State and, though its benefits have been partially diverted, they will shortly be restored by the present canal policy. This triumph of steam, to-day, will silence all cavil and all dispute about the canal policy of the State, and forever quiet those who are disposed to sell our canals to private individuals. They belong to the State, and are part and parcel of our system of Government. The work of enlargement will go forward and we shall hand the canals down to posterity as an inheritance worthy of being preserved forever.

Speeches followed by Gen. BRUCE, Alderman PARSONS, of Rochester, and others. The concourse of people was very large, and the speaking was kept up till near 9 o'clock, when the guests were taken into carriages and conducted to their quarters—the Governor and Mr. RUGGLES at the Mansion and Mr. JAYCOX at the American.

The illumination and display in the evening, exceeded anything ever seen before in Buffalo, and evinced fully the interest in the occasion which had called it forth.

RODERICK.

FROM UTAH.

Mormon Memorial to the President—Gen. Harney's Talk with the Indians.

The Salt Lake City correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

The following petition was forwarded to President BUCHANAN by the inhabitants of Utah, last week, for the removal of certain officers who seem to be obnoxious to them. The petition ought to be granted:

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

Whereas, For reasons herewith assigned, the following United States officers for the Territory of Utah, to wit: Chief Justice ECKLES, Postmaster MORRELL, and Indian Agents HURT and CRAIG, have rendered themselves obnoxious to the citizens of the United States and residents in the Territory of Utah, respectfully ask your Excellency to remove the aforesaid officers.

The reasons presented by your petitioners are as follows: Chief Justice ECKLES, while yet *en route* to this Territory, expressed himself in most vindictive and prejudiced terms against the people of the Territory. Contrary to law and the established principles of constitutional justice, he summoned a Grand Jury of the attaches and followers of the army, and before them did himself cause testimony to be presented, and indictments found (for most serious offences) against numerous citizens of the United States, residents of the Territory. He has himself acted as judge, prosecutor and clerk of his own court, and has ever, during his residence in the Territory, used not only his personal but judicial influence to provoke a collision and disturbances between the people of the Territory and the Federal Government. Though often invited, and assurances of safety and protection given he has refused to come into our settlements or separate himself from the army up to this time.

Mr. MORRELL has, by published statements, slandered the people of the Territory. He is not, nor ever was, a resident of Great Salt Lake City, and hence, according to the laws of the United States, is not competent to fill the appointment.

Agent HURT, within the knowledge of your Excellency, according to official reports recently forwarded by Governor CUMMING, has made and published false reports of the most serious character, charging the people of this Territory with burning the public library and the United States Court records, threatening federal officers with assassination, rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, tampering with the Indian tribes to the overthrow of the Government, together with other grave accusations *all equally false and unfounded.*

Agent CRAIG is a man of gross immoral practices, and in every way incompetent to discharge the duties of his office.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Friday, June 25, 1858.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday, has the following account of General HARNEY'S "talk" with the Indians:

General HARNEY, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Captain PLEASANTON, and by Dr. WRIGHT, arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon, on the steamer *Ben Lewis*. Major BUELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, took the cars at Jefferson City, but hardly got in before the General.

Our special correspondent, Mr. FOX, who accompanied head quarters for the purpose of furnishing the readers of the *Democrat* with authentic accounts of the anticipated "Mormon War," also came down on the *Ben Lewis*.

Father DE SMET, Chaplain to the Utah forces, returned to Leavenworth, whence he has set out for a short visit to the Potteawatomie Mission. He will reach St. Louis in the course of the ensuing week.

On the 18th inst. General HARNEY had a "talk" with the Cheyennes at Cotton Wood Spring. About noon on that day a delegation of twenty of them arrived in the camp. The General had sent Captain PLEASANTON, on a kind of embassy to them ten days previously. The Captain was accompanied by a guide and by the GOOD BEAR, a Cheyenne Chief, who had presented himself to the General, at the village of the Ogalallas, with overtures of peace. When GOOD BEAR had left his people to go on the mission to the General, they were encamped on the Republican Fork—a tributary of the Kansas Before the arrival of Captain PLEASANTON among them they had gone elsewhere. The General had agreed to wait only ten days, so Captain PLEASANTON, under the direction of the guide, altered his course for Cotton Wood Spring—the appointed place of rendezvous, while GOOD BEAR followed the trail of his tribe. On the 10th day, the Captain and the guide got into the camp, as well as the Cheyennes, but at a later hour.

Ten days was the term which General HARNEY had agreed to wait for the Cheyennes, and on the tenth day they made their appearance, having traveled desperately to keep the appointment. They have the reputation of being the bravest tribe this side of the mountains, and the appearance and bearing of the delegation did not belie the reputation. The "talk" was conducted in the same style, and with the same etiquette as the talk with the Ogallallas. They came up, one by one, in a manly manner, each shaking hands with the General, who sat in the shade of a tree, and those wishing who were with him. They seated themselves in a circle, and proceeded to light their pipes. The interest of the occasion, was as faithful to the rules of his art, as if he had studied in the school. He commenced by saying that the fame of General HARNEY as a great chief, was known to them, and that they were all exceedingly glad to see him. The substance of the discourse was that they were desirous of being at peace with the whites, that the success of the mission of Great Bear, brought happiness and peace of mind to the whole tribe; that they were also desirous of being at peace with the other Indian tribes, but that the Pawnees were always robbing them.

Gen. HARNEY'S counsel to them was judicious and humane. He reminded them of their outrages upon the whites, but told them it henceforth they acted right he would ask the Great Father at Washington to forgive them. He had not come to make a treaty with them, as his business was to chastise white children of the Great Father who had been acting badly, but that these white children, knowing the power that was arrayed against them had submitted. The General's aim was to impress them with the idea that if they transgressed they could not escape punishment, at that they would receive justice if whites committed any outrages upon them. He promised to be their friend if their conduct continued good, but that otherwise they would find him a "devil."

In the progress of the talk it was learned that a war party had gone out against the Pawnees before the return of GOOD BEAR, and that the whites were sincerely regretted, as the counsel of their grandfather (by this time Gen. HARNEY, inclined them to peace, with whom as well as with

The talk was protracted for a considerable time, or rather there were two talks—one on their arrival, and the other in the evening—the latter the more important. They were treated hospitably, and, in addition to bread and meat, got week grog to drink, and tobacco to smoke, but the condition of the commissariat and the circumstances of the meeting did not warrant the giving to them of any presents. From what transpired, it is certain that they will not molest the whites this year, at least, and that they have a salutary dread of GEN. HARNEY. It was noticed that the old chiefs had the look of great authority upon the "young men," just as Bourbon Yeuse and the aristocrats of Kansas resemble by the time of all misdeeds upon the "boys."

General HARNEY had a talk with the Pawnees also. He lectured them severely about their thieving, but they defended themselves by accusing the Cheyennes and Sioux of various murders and robberies. He also advised them not to retaliate upon the Cheyennes, as the latter were disposed to make peace Their killed braves and ill broken a bloody path in evidence that they did not come with such a view, but yet in their reply they promised to remain quiet, although the policy and blood-thirstiness of the Cheyennes was the provocation which they most deplorately dwelt. One of Bon, who had been at Washington, and who displayed the medals which he had received there, urged with great skill the atrocious nature of the insults given to the chiefs by the Cheyennes, in spitting blood under the walls of the Fort. Indeed, Gen. HARNEY himself thought that the Cheyennes should have been present from the first at the occasion, as far as the Pawnees or any other Indian within sight of the flag staff, and Col. MAY, who is now in command at Fort Kearney, promised that if the Cheyennes should venture again to make war near the Fort, he would chastise them. The talk with the Pawnees was the most formal and long session of the three, and all the chiefs, without exception, gave manifestations of the weight which the General's counsel had with them and of the fear with which they regard him.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-st, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Warren, Trumbull County.—Wheat, rye, corn, oats, sugar, wool, &c., are the chief products. The prospects now are that the corn will be middling. The frost and wet will have some what injured the wheat, but it will be above an average crop. Rye is heavy. Oats and corn will be good. The wool clip was good

Ashland, Ashland County.—The prospects now are favorable for wheat, corn and oats.

VIRGINIA.

Kanawha, Kanawha County.—The crop of wheat in this region of West Virginia is scarcely equal to half of that of 1857. Oats indifferent. Corn likely to afford an abundant crop.

GEORGIA.

Clayton, Rabun County.—The prospects for corn are good.

Blairsville, Union County.—Oats entirely failed owing to rust. Not half a crop of wheat. Corn promising.

MISSISSIPPI.

Houston, Chickasaw County.—The prospects for corn, cotton, wheat and oats are at present flattering for a good crop.

Calhoun County—The prospects are favorable for a fair crop of cotton, corn and wheat.

Liberty, Amité County.—The prospects now are favorable for cotton and corn both. The season has been very favorable, and the planters are looking forward to a full crop in all the uplands. The overflow of the Mississippi *bottoms* will cut off a large portion of the cotton from that section, and render the whole cotton crop not far above average.

FLORIDA.

Quincey, Gadsden County.—The prospects are very good for cotton and tobacco.

ARKANSAS.

Pine Bluff, Jefferson County.—Cotton is the staple. The prospects are now *very good* for a large crop.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	8	45	—
Flour, bbls	1,951	2,030	3,478
Wheat, bushels	27,663	450	5,903
Corn, bushels	16 029	—	17,006
Rye, bushels	5,196	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	130	100	28
Whisky, bbls	245	160	20

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits no really new feature. Stocks are ample, and assortments good. The demand is pretty brisk, mainly for such goods as are marketed by southern and southwestern buyers. Prices are sustained. Some inquiry for shipment to San Francisco has also prevailed, though no clearances hence for that market have been reported since our last; nor have any shipments been made from Boston during the week. The total quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	7,624	9,733
Since Jan. 1	115,173	133,091
Total	122,797	142,824

COFFEE—The auction sale, to day, was remarkably spirited, and the prices obtained indicated a falling off from the rates previously current. 3,600 bags Rio were disposed of, at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., averaging $9 73 ₱ 100 lbs. Privately, the demand has been limited, and sales have been reported of only 30 bags Java, at 15c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 70 bags Rio, at 11c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 31,816 bags, including 7,691 bags Rio, 6,200 bags Bahia, 5,607 Maracaibo, 5,350 St. Domingo, 4,150 Java, and 2,818 Laguayra. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Rio is quoted at from 9¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb., with a stock of only 7 691 bags in first hands. No receipts of Rio during the week. The sales of other kinds to day included 100 bags Java, within our range; 25 bags Maracaibo at 13c.; 425 bags Laguayra, inferior to prime, at 10¾c@11¾c; and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c ₱ lb, usual terms. We quote: Maracaibo, 11c@13; Laguayra, 11c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c.; all four months; Java, 15c.@16c., six months; and St. Domingo 9¾c.@10c., cash. ₱ lb."

In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 200 bags common St. Domingo at 9¾c.@9¾c; 200 bags Cape and 100 bags Gonaives at 10¾c., 6 mos.; also 2,023 pockets Singapore, the balance of an import, at 12c., 6 mos.; and 400 pockets Manila on private terms.

In Baltimore, during the week, there were no receipts of Coffee reported Sales—3 900 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock there on Saturday, 8 500 bags Rio and 1 500 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Only 400 bales were reported sold today, at previous nominal quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
Middling	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¼

DRY GOODS—HAGGERTY & Co. sold by auction to-day, an assorted catalogue, (the most important feature of which was a pretty extensive amount of linen fabrics) to a numerous company, at what was considered comparatively good prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 125 tons St. Domingo logwood at $12 50 ₱ ton, 4 months' credit

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is steadily improving, especially for reliable brands, which continue quite scarce and in good demand; sales 11,750 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95 @ $4 10
Rejected Extra State	4 25 @ 4 45
Standard Superfine State	4 40 @ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 70 @ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 40 @ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 65 @ 4 75

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEST END; OR THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—LOLA MONTEZ—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHELIEU—FOUR LOVERS FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—GINGER BLUE—EVE ROAN.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS—COMPETITION FOR PRIZES.

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Halifax from Liverpool. There were no signs of her at 11 o'clock last night.

The arrangements for working the Atlantic Telegraph are now probably entirely completed, in which case the message of Queen VICTORIA and the response of President BUCHANAN will be transmitted some time to-day. The recording instruments connected with the cable were expected to be in perfect working order last evening. The *Niagara* continued at St. Johns yesterday, where she is taking in coal, on the completion of which she will come directly to New-York. The *Gorgon* is to run a line of soundings for the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, from the head of Placentia Bay westward, and the *Porcupine* is to return directly to England. Yesterday Mr. FIELD, who is at St. Johns with the *Niagara*, was presented with an address by the Executive Council of Newfoundland, to which he made an appropriate reply. He also received an address from the St. Johns Chamber of Commerce, to which he replied at considerable length. Both addresses, together with the respective replies, will be found in this morning's TIMES.

The good people of Fishkill celebrated the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise by a spirited demonstration, on Monday night. Speeches were made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. E. G. PERKINS, of Tennessee. At the close of the meeting, Mr. CHANLER and other prominent citizens were serenaded, and the affair having passed off most brilliantly, is set down as a standing topic in the neighborhood for months to come.

A telegraphic dispatch reaches us from St. Louis announcing the arrival there of a gentleman from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, in twenty-eight days, who reports that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, with a body of filibusters to the number of eight hundred, fully armed, mounted, and with eighteen pieces of artillery, had a short time previously passed El Paso, on his way to invade Sonora. That a body of men, as stated, passed El Paso, may be true; but that they were commanded by Gen WALKER, in person, is, to say the least, highly improbable, inasmuch as at the time mentioned he was making speeches in Georgia, and on the 19th of July was in Mobile, where he wrote a letter, which was published in the TIMES, in answer to an article in the Washington *Union*.

Later news from Utah has been received, by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at St. Joseph's, Mo. BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON HYDE and HEBER C. KIMBALL, were all at Salt Lake City. The Army Quartermaster had issued proposals for timber and other materials for constructing a fort in Cedar Valley, to be occupied by Gen. JOHNSTON, in command of a considerable body of troops. The 6th Infantry had been ordered to Oregon, to reinforce Col. STEPTOE.

The yacht squadron are reported at Newport, where they arrived on Monday evening. There was a spirited sail from New-London, which was most closely contested by the *Haze* and *Restless*, the latter leading her rival, and reaching the anchorage in advance. The whole party, officers and guests in the fleet, were invited to a sumptuous entertainment at Fort Adams, by Colonel MAGRUDER, after which there were a promenade, and a display of fireworks on board the yachts. They sail to-day for Martha's Vineyard, where the cruise ends, a portion of the fleet proceeding to Boston and Nahant.

The second day of the great Musical Festival at Jones' Wood passed off with even greater success, if possible, than the first. The crowd of people was certainly more numerous. To-day is the last day, and the interest will be still further enhanced by the contest among the Singing Societies, the prizes being two heavy silver goblets. The entertainments will close with another splendid exhibition of fireworks, winding up with the piece commemorative of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

Mr. CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has just prepared his Quarterly Report for the three months ending with July last. The Report states that the total number of arrests within this period was 17,328—10 477 natives of Ireland, 2,690 natives of the United States, 1,621 Germans, 666 Englishmen, 229 Scotchmen, 109 Frenchmen, &c. The arrests for intoxication take the lead, in point of numbers; disorderly conduct being next in order, and assault and battery offences next. There have been nine arrests for murder, three for arson, and two for libel. During the three months 19,072 persons have been lodged at the Station-houses; $12,495 55 taken from prisoners and lodgers. Over the Police Telegraph there have been sent, in the same period, 20,755 messages, and by this means 1,227 lost children have been restored to their parents.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, Dr. THOMPSON reported the arrival of the ship *Pepperell*, Capt. TWOMBLY, of Saco, Maine, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of staves for Bordeaux. She put in here in distress, having the captain and most of the crew sick of yellow fever. Four men had died on the passage. After some difficulty, twelve men were obtained and sent to her about 12 o'clock Monday night, at Lower Quarantine. The captain and four men were removed to the Marine Hospital, leaving but the cook and one of the crew, who had not sickened. The vessel had sprung a leak, and had four or five feet of water in her hold. The fresh crew put on board, pumped and proceeded to clean the vessel. She will be detained for a while in the Lower Bay, and will then be allowed to proceed on her voyage with a new crew.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening. Little business of importance was transacted. The Board resolved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the appropriation made by the latter for commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and appointed a Special Committee to attend to the matter.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair, but as there was no quorum, there was no business done, and the Board adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a special meeting, last evening, and appointed a Committee of thirteen, to consider the propriety of uniting with the City authorities in commemorating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

The Common Council of Jersey City, last evening, passed a preamble and resolutions expressing gratification at the successful laying of the Submarine Telegraph Cable, directing that when it is announced that the Queen's Message has crossed the Atlantic, a salute of a hundred guns be fired, and the city illuminated the same evening; and that the officers of the *Niagara* be invited to a public dinner on the arrival of that vessel at this port.

The trade in flour yesterday presented no really new feature. Prices of sound, reliable brands—which were most needed—favored sellers. A lively inquiry prevailed for wheat at firmer rates. Corn was depressed and drooping. Cotton was very dull. The auction sale of Rio coffee resulted unsatisfactorily. Sugars were more freely offered and were cheaper. The demand was fair at the reduced quotations. Pork was in more request at advancing prices. Common resin was also more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alteration.

The Advance of the Allies upon Pekin.

The news from China, of which we gave full particulars in yesterday's impression, was in many respects both interesting and important. The capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho by English and French gun-boats establishes, we think beyond a question, the power of the Allies to compel the Emperor of China, sooner or later, to accede to their demands. The justice of these demands have been conceded by the representatives of Russia and the United States. Unfortunately, however, our Government was opposed to the hostile manner in which they were to be enforced; but any one conversant with the history of affairs in China during the past eighteen months can arrive at no other conclusion than that by force, and force alone, can the Chinese Government and people be compelled or persuaded to accept and recognize the principles of international law.

All accounts agree in stating that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, though they were manned by some 20,000 men, were captured with the greatest ease, and the most trifling loss. The "braves" acted as they have invariably acted on similar occasions; they fought well enough as long as they were under the protection of the forts, but as soon as they perceived the Anglo-French preparations to land, they scampered away over the plain in most undignified flight. It is probable that the Chinese were only stimulated to the slight resistance they made by the long and unnecessary delay of the Allies in the Peiho before commencing active operations.

It is to be regretted that the great work of opening the Chinese Empire to civilization and commerce, commenced so vigorously by England and France, has not been carried out with equal energy. There has been much blundering, and delays caused by negotiations which, whenever attempted with the Chinese, have been worse than useless. The fleet of gun-boats, which was to back the demands of the Plenipotentiaries, was appointed to be at the mouth of the Peiho in March, but it did not arrive there till May, and by last advices, which extend to the 21st of that month, the force engaged in taking the forts was considered insufficient for the ultimate success of the enterprise. Another delay will, therefore, take place until the proper reinforcements have arrived. If the Court of Pekin should remain obstinate in its refusal to negotiate a treaty, it is to be feared that the brief season that remains for effective operations will have passed away before the object of the war is attained, and this Summer's campaign will not, therefore, be attended with any practical result. Pekin, considering the obstacles to navigation that the Peiho presents, can scarcely be reached before the sickly month of July has set in, and the Allies, with their small army, would not, we presume, risk the perils of disease. It is stated that the fleet would immediately advance up the river as far as Tien-tsin, to which point the navigation is good. Perhaps when they have arrived so near his capital, the Emperor, profiting by experience, may begin to doubt his own invincibility, and may be willing to negotiate for peace on the liberal terms which the Allies have proposed. But the chances are that his obstinacy will overcome his prudence, especially if there be any hopes of keeping off the "Barbarians" for another year.

Effects of Emancipation.

The disposition so generally evinced to sneer at the celebrations, black and white, of negro emancipation in the West Indies, is due almost more to the alleged "failure" of the event itself than to the ludicrous performances of the negro sympathizers. It is asserted right and left that, since the abolition of Slavery, property of all kinds in the British West Indies has depreciated enormously in value—that the production of sugar and other staples has undergone immense diminution—that the planters are all but ruined, and that idle, able-bodied negroes swarm in every corner of the Island, who loathe and detest all employment of any sort whatever. How far these statements are true is very hard to determine, owing to the conflicting nature of all accounts that reach us on the subject. The Islands have been the theatre of a great experiment, and those who visit them are either bitterly opposed to it, or enthusiastically favorable. One party is just as anxious that it should succeed, or appear to succeed, as the other is to fasten upon it the imputation of failure. Moreover, no lengthened and candid examination of the state of affairs has been made by anybody. All we know is derived from the results of the flying visits and cursory observation of fiery partisans; while it is, in reality, only by lengthened residence and close observation that a social problem which presents so many abnormal features as the question of labor in the West Indies, can be solved. The mere apparent diminution of production in large and striking quantities, is clearly no proof of the diminution of general prosperity. The prosperity of a country, if we know anything of what prosperity means, lies not so much in the quantity of food or spices it produces as in the measure in which the leading blessings of life are diffused amongst the mass of the people. One of the errors bequeathed us by feudalism, and which lingers to this day even in the most Democratic countries, is the habit of associating prosperity and greatness solely with the presence of large establishments—of looking for wealth in isolated masses as the best and great indication of the general wealth. The ruin of great houses, and extinction of great families, the desolation of palaces, gardens and fountains, are all bewailed as if great landowners and great planters were amongst the necessities without which the human race could not exist. For instance, the general decay of the old gentry in Ireland was for years deplored as a national misfortune, forgetful of the fact that each of those hospitable mansions owed its parks and good dinners to the privation of the most miserable peasantry in the world. A century or two ago every great oriental kingdom was full of these indications of prosperity. Every city abounded in palaces, and every palace glittered with jewels. The hot and dusty traveler had his way cheered by numberless fountains, the pious works of royal or idle munificence. But, unhappily, these were all due to the oppression of wretched rayahs or ryots, who found small compensation for their own suffering in reflecting upon the fine figure which their rulers cut in foreign eyes.

Moreover, under the afflicting pressure of dear sugar and coffee, and in presence of the deplorable spectacle of ruined planters and desolate mansion houses, we are apt to forget that if the negro did not enjoy the white man's right of working or not working, as he pleases, the freedom which has been accorded him would be, after all, only a mockery. It is just as absurd to expect black men to sacrifice their ease and comfort for the sake of supplying Europe with luxuries, as it would be to expect us ourselves. None of us, we believe, is in the habit of toiling on a farm one minute longer than he can help, or performing the smallest particle of mere labor at any time than he finds necessary; for which reason the vigorous denunciation of Jamaica negroes for not working, which we hear every day, strike us as supremely ludicrous. No man, that we have ever heard of, loves labor in itself. All of them feel it to be wearisome drudgery, which its results alone can render tolerable. If any of us could have the things we value, without working, we should all do so; and those of us who are able to supply these wants without labor, we are sorry to say, imitate the example of the West Indians, and enjoy their leisure. None of our millionaires are in the habit, so far as we know, of hoeing potatoes, or unloading vessels. We place our happiness in books, society, travel, and movements of all sorts. The negro places his in lounging under a tree with a heap of bananas and guavas beside him. We may doubt his wisdom if we please, but we have no business to doubt his right to enjoy himself after his fashion when his wants are satisfied. The cant of philanthropy is often very repulsive, but for rank absurdity commend us to the cant of commerce.

Open-Air Festivals.

There is a fashion in amusement even as in the *boudoir*. To-day we have a grand tragic revival; to-morrow, a descent to the cotemporaneous drama; at one time a mania for a certain singer; at another an intoxication for a plump and aërial *danseuse*. Managers understand these things perfectly, and generally contrive to provide for the prevailing taste. But sometimes it happens that the taste exceeds the provision made for it, and it seems to us that recently this has been the case. An old and ridiculous idea concerning the "season" haunts the minds of many excellent men. To do anything out of the "season" is with them an impossibility. Thus for three months in the Summer, where amusement would be most acceptable, there is an awful blank, a supreme desolation. In a city like New-York, with lovely suburban places all round it, and ample locomotive accommodation, there should be no such thing as a "season," except from one kind of amusement to another. With a climate that may be compared favorably with the brightest of the Italian States, and an unusual prevalence of set conditions of the atmosphere, any one would suppose that our facilities for open-air amusement were of a kind to make the thing common. It is true that in the way of private excursions and picnics we have done much. No sight is more common or pleasant than that of a number of gay barges, heading their way through the waters to some sequestered spot where their living freight may find cool shade and exhilarating breezes. Undoubtedly the relish for open-air amusement has existed in good force for many years, but the fashion of taking it handily is, we think, of modern date. The Germans, with their singing festivals and picnics, at which large numbers co operate with perfect harmony and good temper, has hitherto taken the lead. There are many things, however, in these gatherings which an American cannot appreciate. In a different direction, therefore, but with the main idea of fresh air still in the ascendancy, several gardens, of capacity more or less limited, have been started. Their success has been unequivocal; so much so, indeed, that a leading City railroad, taking a judicious hint from the prevailing taste, has caused to be constructed a number of open air cars, and undoubtedly enjoys a desirable popularity therefrom. Go where you will now, you find gardens and open spaces for "laying off." It really seems as though people were beginning to find out what a nice place New-York is, if used properly. The Festival at Jones' Wood is an evidence of how completely open-air amusement is appreciated when provided in the proper way. During the past two days that beautiful spot has been visited by many thousand persons, principally American. Mayor TIEMANN, who never neglects an opportunity to see for himself, has been a pleased spectator of the orderly scene, and expressed his admiration thereof in the warmest manner. Every one knows and feels that an entertainment to which you may take your wife and children is in itself good.

It is certain that at the present moment there is a rage for open-air recreation. During the next few years we expect to see beautiful gardens, rivaling the best in London, springing up in every direction, where music, fireworks and fresh air shall be the pleasant substitutes for opera, drama, and the other regular items of the Winter period. Our managers should turn their attention to this new branch of business.

Death of Lecompton.

Even the Washington *Union* is at last compelled to admit that the English Conference bill has been rejected by the people of Kansas. It requires a long time to receive full returns from the scattered precincts of Kansas, but the election not being close, we need feel little interest in the exact figures. On Monday, the 2d inst., the people of that Territory had their first fair chance at Lecompton, and they dealt that darling bantling of the Administration a blow which finished it. No second stroke was needed. Lecompton will never kick again. The majority against that odious instrument was not merely decisive, it was annihilating.

No attempt will be again made to impose a constitution upon a new State against the will of its people. Kansas has settled that matter completely; and we shall hardly have a future Administration so stupid as to disregard the lesson she has read to Mr. BUCHANAN.

The course of the Administration in respect to Lecompton was a budget of blunders, ending in a series of disasters. Foiled in its endeavors to force a Slavery constitution directly upon Kansas, it yielded a point. The English bill sought by indirection to accomplish the same end. Kansas was offered immediate admission and a large bribe, if her people would accept the boon with Lecompton annexed. If they refused, then their admission was to be postponed and the gift uncertain. They did not hesitate. By a majority approaching to unanimity the bribe, coupled with the hateful condition, was spurned and cast away.

Thus ends the drama of Kansas. She will somewhat longer remain a Territory. In her own good time, a constitution framed by a Convention of her choice, and ratified by the voice of her people, will be presented to Congress. Under such a constitution she will come into the Union. She will be a Free State, because her people have wisely decided against Slavery; and with their settlement of a question which chiefly concerns themselves, no other State can have any right to quarrel.

Gerrit Smith's Acceptance.

We have received a printed circular containing the correspondence between GERRIT SMITH and Messrs. IRA H. COBB, ABRAM PRYNE and WILLIAM GOODELL, the Committee appointed to apprise him of his nomination for Governor. In an elaborate reply Mr. SMITH accepts, and, although he declines a strict compliance with the resolution requesting him to stump the State, he yet promises to go into any county where he may be invited, for the purpose of being publicly catechized, provided there is a prospect of his meeting a large company of voters; and should any one review his answers, Mr. SMITH "reserves the right to review his reviewers." So Mr. S. is before the people as a candidate, under an engagement which substantially binds him to speak wherever requested to do so.

It may be recollected that in his Peterboro' speech, some two weeks ago, Mr. S. made his acceptance of the Syracuse nomination conditional. Unless the "State Mass Convention" called to nominate him should be largely attended and zealous, he declared his intention to decline, saying that he had no time left in which to busy himself with shams. The Convention turned out to be very small, only about twenty persons being recognized as qualified to vote therein, and of these only seven voting affirmatively on the resolution nominating Mr. SMITH. He, nevertheless, accepts.

In the commencement of his letter he says that public employments are not to his taste. Probably he is confident that a nomination under such auspices cannot interfere with the privacy in which he delights. His acceptance, in view of his previous declarations, and of the actual character of the Syracuse meeting, will astonish not a few of his friends. And if, on some occasion when he presents himself before the people for catechetical examination, some one should solicit from him his definition of "shams," his answer cannot fail to be regarded with much curiosity.

EXPERIMENTAL STEAMBOAT EXCURSION ON THE ERIE CANAL.—We publish, this morning, a description, by an intelligent correspondent, of the scenes which transpired in Buffalo on Saturday evening, when Gov. KING, with Commissioners RUGGLES and JAYCOX, reached that city on board a steam canal boat, from Rochester. Their arrival was appropriately made the occasion of public rejoicing, for the trip was entirely satisfactory. Addresses were made by Mayor LOCKWOOD, the Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, Gov. KING, the two Commissioners, Gen. B. F. BRUCE, and others. The results, as briefly stated by Mr. RUGGLES, are that a steam propeller, carrying eighty tons, ascended the Canal from Rochester to Buffalo, ninety-three miles, against a current running at least half a mile an hour, at a speed of nearly four miles an hour, and raising a wave on the banks not exceeding four inches.

We regard this as settling the question in favor of steam. Not that the first results are all that can be desired, but they prove that all desirable results are entirely practicable. On the enlarged Canal steam will supersede horse-power. It will prove cheaper; but this consideration, though decisive, is subordinate. The speed to be hereafter attained, estimated by Commissioner JAYCOX at five or six miles an hour, will conclusively settle the freight question, as between Railroads and the Canal, as in favor of the latter. This is the great advantage to be derived from steam on the Canal, and its importance is vital.

JUDGE DENIO'S MARRIAGE.—Among the personal items of the TIMES, on the 6th inst., was one announcing the marriage of Judge DENIO to a daughter of the Honorable TIMOTHY PILKIN. The news was perfectly true, and yet its announcement very naturally took the happy couple by surprise. The Judge and his bride are spending a few weeks at Long Branch, and as it is twenty-nine years since they were married, the announcement of the event was certainly quite superfluous. The item was cut from a Western paper, which probably took it from a biographical sketch of the Judge, and by some accident put it among its news paragraphs.

BRADY'S GALLERY.—The photographic gallery of Mr. BRADY in Broadway contains a collection of portraits of cotemporary celebrities which form the most interesting exhibition of art in the City. By means of his gallery in Washington he has been enabled to form a superb and unique collection of a great number of what may be called national heads, together with the portraits of all the principal members of the diplomatic *corps* in Washington. He not only gives us the portraits of our great political celebrities, but also of their wives and daughters, and thus we have both the leading men and women of the time. Thus we have Miss LANE, the President's niece, Mrs DOUGLAS, Lady NAPIER, &c. These photographs are the finest specimens of the photographic art that have been exhibited. BRADY has just commenced the publication of a series of imperial photographs. The first of the series is an excellent portrait of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and the second is that of the "Man of the Time," Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, an admirable likeness and a most beautiful picture.

Jones' Wood Festival.

There was a very large attendance yesterday at Jones' Wood, and the second day's proceedings passed off admirably. The grounds were fuller, we think, than on the first day; certainly the enthusiasm was greater. In a musical point of view, the programme offered no novelty beyond the increased interest of a more perfect performance. The conductors, headed by Mr. MABETZEK and Mr. ANSCHUTZ, were excellent. It is generally known that the Festival owes its origin to the judgment and enterprise of Mr. MABETZEK, but it ought to be known also, that much of the success which has attended it is due to the indefatigable exertions of Mr ANSCHUTZ. The fireworks, last night, were very fine, but the Atlantic Telegraph piece was curtailed of its fair proportions. Messrs. ENDE found it impossible to complete the entire work in time for the exhibition. A part, and a small part only, was fired. To night the second copy of this grand pyrotechnical work will be given, precisely in the same way that it was on Monday.

In every point of view, to-day promises to be the best of the series. Musically it is unusually interesting. The various singing societies contend for the prizes offered by the management, and there will be, we may anticipate, much admirable choral singing. The instrumental programme is exceedingly fine, and the fireworks, including the Telegraph piece, will be on a larger scale than on any of the previous nights.

We would suggest to the management, by the way, that it would contribute to the safety of the entertainment if carriages were strictly prohibited from going on the grass, except in the vicinity of the house. Horses and children do not go well together. Besides, it is not right that four persons in a carriage should annoy and endanger many hundreds on foot.

☞ The Long Island Railroad, as well as the New-Haven, comes in for their charge of opposition from the "pesky little steamers." The *Golden Gate* runs regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Catharine-slip, at 11 o'clock A. M., to Northport, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson. On these days the Long Island Railroad reduces the fare to these places, taking passengers at a low rate, to prevent them from going by the steamer, which, notwithstanding, generally has a large number, who avail themselves of the ride to get the pure air and avoid the dust of the road.

City Items.

PORTRAIT OF SUPERINTENDENT TALMADGE.—An elegant portrait of General TALMADGE, Superintendent of Police, has just been painted at the expense of members of the Police Department. It is designed to present it to the Superintendent on behalf of the Police force, as a token of their high regard for their Chief. It is an excellent likeness. The portrait is 36 by 42 inches, has a very rich frame, and is surmounted by a public shield. The cost is $250.

CAMP MEETING.—An annual Camp-Meeting, to continue four days, under the auspices of the First and Second Congregational Churches, (colored,) is to commence at Rye Neck, Westchester County, to-morrow. The way to the place is by the Fourth-avenue cars and Twenty-seventh street—fare 40 cents, each way—and by the boat to Mamaroneck which leaves Fulton-market slip. There is a special arrangement for Sunday.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a lad named JOHN AMOS, nine years of age, was riding on the front platform of a Second-avenue Railroad car, when he fell off in front of the car and was run over. His right foot was split in two pieces, and his left leg fractured just above the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FIRE IN HAMMERSLEY-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 1 A. M., yesterday, in the dwelling-house No. 89 Hammersley-street, occupied by Mr. JAMES CLEARY, caused by the accidental upsetting of a lighted candle. The damages did not exceed $25. No insurance.

MAD DOG KILLED.—A large and valuable dog was, Monday, attacked suddenly with hydrophobia, while following its owner on the Battery. Officer HENNESEY being called, put an end to its disagreeable pranks by shooting the animal in the head with a revolver.

Quarantine Affairs.

The ship *Pepperel*, of Saco, reported in yesterday's edition was from New-Orleans, which port she left July 23, bound to Bordeaux, with a cargo of staves. On the 7th inst., when in lat. 30° 39', lon. 70° 26', having but the chief officer, 4 men and a boy able to do duty, and the vessel leaking badly, the ship's course was altered for New-York, where she arrived Monday evening in tow of steamer *Achilles*. Capt. TWAMBLEY, SAMUEL TWAMBLEY, second officer, and four seamen were brought to the Upper Quarantine, sick. July 27, lat. 23° 59', lon. 81° 11', when 5 days out, ALLEN MCLEAN, of Nova Scotia, the carpenter, died.

At one time *all hands* were sick, and the Chief Officer, Mr. JOHN OWENS, from the 7th to the afternoon of the 9th was at the wheel, while four men and the boy worked the pumps. On her arrival she had five feet water in her hold, with a strong list to port, on account of the shifting of cargo. A gang of laborers have been sent down to her to keep her free. Mr. OWENS reports July 28, lat. 26° 19', lon. 79° 23', saw a ship to the eastward of them with colors at half-mast, supposed her to be the *Ophelia*, from New-Orleans for Leghorn.

To his Honor the Mayor, and the Commissioners of Health of the City of New York:

SIRS: Considered in reference to the numerous arrivals of infected vessels, and the excessive importation of pestilential diseases during the sickly Summer of 1856, and so far this season, the Quarantine facilities of this port, in many respects, are deficient; and on account of the existence of such deficiencies, more than from any other cause, are the regulations and restrictions imposed upon vessels and cargoes under quarantine, burdensome and afflictive to commerce.

The principal deficiency alluded to is the want of wharves and warehouses for the reception and mutilation of infectious cargoes, which cannot, in safety to the public health, be lightered and conveyed to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and now that the federal revenue officers, for the first time since Quarantine has been located on Staten Island, have refused to permit the Government wharf and storehouse at Quarantine to be used for the storage of infected cargoes, this want is complete—Quarantine is entirely destitute of such accommodations.

There are many vessels from infected ports now lying at Quarantine, and very many of the same class reported as on their way to this port, which have cargo on board too much surcharged with the virus of yellow fever, to render it proper to permit the same to be sent directly to the City; and yet, now that the Federal stores have been closed against the reception of such merchandise, and there being no other proper warehouse facilities at Quarantine or elsewhere in the port, it is obvious that these vessels must retain on board their infected cargoes till the appearance of frost, or else some expedient for the time must be resorted to for their relief.

Your honorable Board, some days since, with a view of meeting these deficiencies at Quarantine, chiefly growing out of the refusal to open the Federal stores, authorized a contractor to inspect the Quarantine grounds for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was practicable to erect temporary structures to meet these emergencies of commerce and the public health. The report being such in reference to expense, and particularly in regard to time, that it was apparent nothing could be done in that way for relief this season, the project was very properly abandoned.

But something must be done to rid these vessels of their cargoes soon after arrival. The health and commercial interests of the port alike call for a resort to some expedient to meet present wants. Commerce cannot afford to be without the use of its vessels, nor must the public health be endangered by a constant accumulation of floating pest-houses in either bay. The ordinary detention of vessels under quarantine is quite enough to be regretted, without adding to it that which might be avoided; and it is known and admitted, that if infected vessels are not discharged soon after arrival, they become more and more dangerous to approach; the infection in their holds becomes more and more intensified, the longer their cargoes are retained on board of them, or until frost shall come to purify them.

With the advice and consent of your honorable Board, sundry cargoes, not proper to be landed in New-York or Brooklyn, have been ordered to be lightered and placed on barges at Quarantine. The execution of this order suggested the thought that temporary relief to the vessels in question may be secured, at no considerable expense, by using as storehouses, the hulks of some old large ships, which are only fit for the purpose, and which can be permanently and safely anchored in either bay. Of the class of cargoes referred to, of course, that which is the least infected should be ventilated in the Upper Bay, and that to which the poison adheres with the greatest tenacity, should be aired and purified below the Narrows.

I respectfully submit the foregoing statements for the consideration of the Board, and recommend that steps be immediately taken to anchor suitable hulks at Quarantine, to be used as storehouses for infected cargoes which are not permitted to come directly to the City. Respectfully, your ob'dt servant,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Aug. 10, 1858.

Card from John Graham, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You are in error in your editorial, of this morning as to the scene you speak of occurring *in Court—when Justice Osborn was holding Court.* This is not so. It was after the Magistrate had made the announcement that, until Mr. ASHMEAD (LESLIES' counsel) arrived, no further proceedings would or could be taken. It is true Justice OSBORN was sitting in the room at the time, but as a mere individual and not in his judicial capacity.

Justice OSBORN did all he could to prevent any collision, and, after things had quieted down, called me aside and administered a gentlemanly, yet firm, rebuke to me.

It cannot be that your journal would do intentional injustice to a Magistrate, who is generally believed and conceded to be the most experienced and best qualified for his place of any in our State. Believing that your criticisms will always found themselves upon the truth, I have no doubt you will correct the mistake you have fallen into on the present occasion. Yours JOHN GRAHAM.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

General Maximo Jerez, the New Nicaraguan Plenipotentiary—Why he should have a Cordial Reception at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In October, 1856, the Guatemala forces under General ZAVALA, assisted by a few Nicaraguan serviles, attacked the city of Granada, besieged the American Minister in his house, tore down the United States flag, called upon the United States representative to come out that they might kill him, and drink his heart's blood.

On the same day, two missionary ministers of the Gospel, an American merchant and a young lad were taken prisoners. General ZAVALA ordered these prisoners to be taken to the Guatemalean camp that they might be protected and cared for; the officer who had them in charge was a blood-thirsty wretch; he disobeyed orders, and took his prisoners to the quarters of the Nicaraguans, where they were most brutally murdered. Afterwards the young daughter of one of these missionaries was violated by officers and men in presence of the dead body of her murdered father.

The merchant had long been established in Granada, and was well known to the Nicaraguans as a man of peace, who had never mixed in the politics of the country, or taken any part in any revolution. The very men by whom he was murdered had partaken of his hospitality and eaten his salt.

These fiends, who did these deeds *were under the immediate command of* General MAXIMO JEREZ, now on a diplomatic mission from MARTINEZ and MORA to the President of the United States.

By all means, let him have a cordial reception at Washington.

HOBOKEN, Tuesday, Aug 10, 1858.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official List of the Accepted Bids for the Ten Million Loan.

Cabinet Movements—Time of the Departure of the Paraguay Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The following is an official list of the accepted bids for the Ten Millions Loan:

	Amount.	Per ct. prem.
JAMES M. TOWNSEND, New-Haven	$100,000	5
U. S. Trust Co., New-York	200,000	4.85
	100,000	4.77
	50,000	4.81
	50,000	4.96
	50,000	5.02
	50,000	5.07
Thomas J. Abbott	6,000	6
City Banks, New-Haven	20,000	4.30
	20,000	4.56
	20,000	4.81
	20,000	5.08
E. S. Munroe, New-York	20,000	4.26
	20,000	4.51
Carroll, Livingston & Son, N. Y.	9,000	4.12½
	100,000	4.25
	100,000	4.27½
	100,000	4.50
	100,000	4.62½
Hoffman & Ten Broeck, New-York	10,000	4.25
	10,000	4.40
	10,000	4.55
	10,000	4.70
	10,000	4.85
	10,000	5
	10,000	5.10
Bank of the Metropolis, New-York	9,000	4.12½
	50,000	5.
Chubb, Brothers	100,000	4.14
	100,000	4.54
	100,000	5.04
Joseph Fowler	5,000	5.
Bank of Commerce, New-York	550,000	5.07
	500,000	5.27
	500,000	4.53
Cammann & Co., New-York	300,000	4.35
	250,000	4.76
	100,000	5.02
	50,000	5.33
	50,000	5.52
Drexel & Co, Philadelphia	100,000	4.29
	100,000	4.54
	100,000	4.74
	100,000	4.84
	100,000	5.04
Cronise & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	4.29
	20,000	4.54
	20,000	4.74
	20,000	4.84
	20,000	5.04
Continental Bank, New-York	50,000	4.25
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	100,000	4.26
	100,000	4.51
	100,000	4.76
State Bank of Troy, New-York	5,000	6.03
	5,000	6.53
	5,000	6.89
	5,000	7.06
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	50,000	4.21
	50,000	4.82
	50,000	4.41
	50,000	4.52
	50,000	4.61
	50,000	4.72
	50,000	4.81
	50,000	4.91
	50,000	5.01
G. S. Robins & Sons, New-York	500,000	5.05
	500,000	5.27
	500,000	5.52
	500,000	5.78
Bank of the Republic, New-York	100,000	5
H. I. Seaman, New-York	25,000	5
Drevor & Colgate	200,000	4.53
	100,000	4.61
	100,000	4.81
	100,000	5.06
Marle & Kanz	18,000	4.12½
	50,000	4.25
	50,000	4.30
	50,000	4.40
	103,000	4.50
	50,000	4.56
	70,000	4.75
	50,000	4.76
	10,000	5.
	250,000	5.01
	25,000	5.06
	25,000	5.26
	20,000	5.50
Seamen's Bank for Savings	20,000	5.25
	20,000	5
	20,000	4.78
	20,000	4.50
	20,000	4.25
New-Haven Bank	20,000	4.50
Savings Bank, Baltimore	50,000	5
Howland & Aspinwall, New-York	100,000	4.52
	100 000	4.77
	100,000	5.03
	100 000	5.27
	50,000	5.52
Heguet & Boell, New-York	50,000	4.26
	50,000	4.51
	30,000	4.76
	20,000	5.01
R. W. Montgomery	20,000	4.75
Talimadge & Manly	50,000	4.25
	50,000	4.50
	50,000	4.75
	50,000	5
	50,000	5.25
C. F.

duty indicated by the other part of the law, which requires the selection of a model. They would remark, however, that all the models presented for competition evinced highly creditable mechanical ingenuity in devising plans for the alteration of muzzle-loading to breech-loading arms. The limited trials which it was in the power of the Board to make, do not give sufficiently decisive results of the superiority of one arm over the others to authorize the Board to pronounce that any old arms altered to breech-loaders, nor indeed that any breech loading arms, will be as efficient and suitable for troops generally as our United States muskets and rifles. The only way to determine this point positively will be to resort to the conclusive test of trial by troops in actual service. Indeed, the limited amount appropriated for the alteration seems to indicate that this was the intention of the law." As heretofore stated, the Board select Morse's model, inasmuch as it differs from the others by including the new and untried principle of a primed metallic cartridge, which may, on actual trial, be found of advantage; and they recommend that the appropriation, or so much of it as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the purpose of trial by troops in service, be applied to the alteration of old United States arms to breech loading arms upon Morse's model, with certain modifications suggested by him.

The Board adopted the following programme for testing the arms: For accuracy, twenty shots at one hundred yards, and twenty at six hundred yards; for rapidity of execution, twenty rounds; for penetration, three rounds at a series of inch pine plank, one and a half inches apart, and at a distance of thirty yards.

The result, in accuracy, stood thus: first, Storm; second, Sharp; third, Joslyn; fourth, Morse; fifth, Maynard; sixth, Merrill.

For Endurance—All the arms stood well with Morse's, which missed fire twenty-seven times in consequence of an improper adjustment of the tube of the cartridges, for which he accounts in a letter to the Board. The lever of Sharpe's also worked with difficulty; and the closing of the breach cut off from each cartridge a small portion of powder which was split on the ground.

For Rapidity—Morse 20 rounds in 3' 40"; Storm 2' 10"; Maynard 4' 17"; Merrill 2' 25"; Sharpe 2' 49"; Joslyn 2' 55".

For Penetration—Morse, 12.635 inches; Joslyn, 10,833; Storm, 11 500; Maynard, 11,291; Merrill, 12-563; Sharp, 10,583.

The charge of powder was seventy grains for each of the four altered muskets, and sixty for each of the two altered rifles.

Later from Utah.

A FORT TO BE BUILT IMMEDIATELY IN CEDAR VALLEY—TROOPS FOR OREGON.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated the 7th inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, says the Salt Lake mail has arrived. BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON HYDE and HEBER KIMBALL had returned to the city.

Capt. DICKINSON, Quartermaster of the Army, had issued proposals for timber and materials for building a fort in Cedar Valley, which when completed will be occupied by General JOHNSTON in command of the Tenth Infantry, PHELPS' Battery and Second Dragoons, as the head-quarters of the Utah forces.

The Sixth Infantry had been ordered to Oregon to reinforce Colonel STEPTOE.

The volunteer batallion under command of Colonel BEE, left on the 19th ult. for Fort Leavenworth, where they will be mustered out of the service.

Robbery of the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Connecticut, was entered and robbed, between Saturday night and Monday morning, of $6,000 in specie, $1,300 in bills of other banks, and $78 000 in bills of their own issue. The entrance was effected through the bottom of the vault. The robbery was not discovered until last night, on account of the inability to open the vault yesterday. The officers caution the public against using the bills of the bank at present.

Dinner to Gov. Chase of Ohio.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Governor CHASE, of Ohio, received a complimentary dinner at the Parker House yesterday afternoon from the leading Republicans. Gov. BANKS presided.

The bark *Hebron*, at Quarantine from New Orleans, had one death on her passage, and four of her crew have been sent to the hospital.

Burning of the Steamer Edward Manning.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug 10.

The steamer *Edward Manning* caught fire and burned to the water's edge at Alton yesterday. Loss about $23 000. The boat was insured for $11,000 in Pittsburg offices.

Republican Nomination for Congress.

SACO, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Republican Convention for the First District assembled here to-day, and nominated D. E. SOMERS for Congress.

Peace Commissioners Enroute to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug 9.

Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH, the Utah Peace Commissioners, arrived here last night and proceeded East in the early train this morning.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sails from this port for Liverpool *via* Halifax at noon to-morrow. Her mails close at 9.30 A. M. All dispatches handed in to the Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded.

Non-Arrival of the Cunard Steamer Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 10—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now due at this port, with three days later news from Europe. Weather calm and densely foggy.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 10—11½ P. M.

The weather still continues very foggy, and it is unlikely that the Cunard steamer from Liverpool will arrive to-night.

Southern Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The United States Mail steamer *Florida* arrived in sixty hours from New-York to her wharf—all well.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived at 5 o'clock this day.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The screw steamship *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at 10 A. M. this day.

Reported Movements of Fillibusters against Sonora.

[The following dispatch, received from the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press, is manifestly incorrect, and as it may be widely circulated, we publish it for the purpose of giving it contradiction. In the early part of last month General WALKER was making speeches in Georgia, and on the 19th he was in Mobile. It is, therefore, clearly impossible that the General, rapid as his movments are, could at the same time be at El Paso with 800 armed men, *en route* for Sonora.—ED.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 9.

Mr. CRONIN, who arrived here last night from Albuquerque in a twenty-eight days' passage, reports that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, with a large body of fillibusters, had a short time previously passed El Paso, *en route* to Sonora. His force amounted to eight hundred men, all mounted, and armed with Minnie rifles and Colt revolvers. They had also eighteen field pieces. Col. TITUS, the Kansas hero, joined WALKER at El Paso.

Mr. CRONIN met another body of fillibusters on the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas River, on their way to join WALKER. They numbered nearly four hundred men, and were all mounted and thoroughly armed.

Mr. CRONIN also met on the Pawnee Fork from ten to twenty thousand Indians, who were receiving their annuities from Col. BURT.

A Healthful Location for Involuntary Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has often occurred to me, and the more I reflect upon the subject, the more I am convinced of its salutary influence upon the floating rascality of the whole United States, that a penal colony in the Pacific Ocean would be the grand *safety-valve* for all the convictions for criminal offences, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, rape or other heinous crimes. The number of rascals who have served out their terms in the State Prison, the number of those who have been pardoned out through the criminal weakness of governors and returned to their old occupations of crime, the fearful amount of full-grown and adolescent rascality pervading this and other large cities, admonishes the respectable and thinking portion of our population, that criminal evils "have increased, are increasing and must be diminished." The Police of this great City ought to be doubled, and then I believe it would only equal its proportion, relatively, to that of London; and we must administer a more summary and unquestionable punishment to the wrong doers. The laxity of punishment for the crimes committed furnishes a premium for repetitions of the enormities—the audacity of these villains, many of whom roam in clans for each other's protection, gives a most unwelcome indorsement to the current belief that this is the worst governed city in the Union; and do not the nightly exhibitions of its crimes, as reported daily, establish much of its truth? What man or woman is safe from the robber, the ruffian and the brute after nightfall, unless it be in Broadway and one or two other well-lighted streets? How comes it that ticket swindlers should be allowed year after year to flourish with impunity? What has become of the law that was initiated in our Legislature a year or two since, and I believe passed (possibly I am in error in the latter respect, though I ought not to be for the sake of good government) to mete out the punishment to these cruel and graceless scamps. Who dare cross the Park in the evening? Where is the guarantee for protection from theft, from murder, from highway robbery or from insult? I was born in the City of New York, and have lived in its neighborhood over half a century. In my young days I never knew what it was to be afraid when darkness had spread its pall over my home. I could walk the streets alone with impunity; and although a puny and delicate boy, I was considered a safeguard for my sisters on occasions of our evening visits.

Mr. Editor, we live in strange and fearful times, and I see no effectual remedy except in what I propose, because when the vicious population of the whole country shall be made to understand that when once transported for crimes, the Pacific shall be their future and permanent home, much, very much, in my opinion, will have been done to strike a terror into the evil doer. There is not a shadow of reason why a convict should ever live in our midst; the taint of dishonesty is ever present to him and "State Prison bird" is ever whispering it to his ear, looking it to his eye, and smiting his soul with recollection, if he be a remorseful man. His wife and children share the contumely and they become, measurably, outcasts; but in a penal colony, settled by representatives of crime, "the pot could not call the kettle black."

Now what I propose is this, that the Government of the United States should purchase a large island, having an eye to its salubrity and agricultural resources, (commerce would follow as a sequence,) provide it with such government, semi-military, and laws as shall conduce to the welfare and well-being of its *involuntary* emigrants; then allow each State to send thither criminals through the channel to be provided by the General Government, each State bearing its ratable proportion of transportation and support of the colony; the expense to the States individually for the support of their criminals would be very much lessened, because aggregated, and society be rid of the *second* and *third editions* of these "Monsieur Tonsons."

W. A. H.

Free Colleges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of the 29th ult., you publish a communication commenting very unfairly on the following passage in the account of the late Commencement of Hobart Free College, which appeared in your columns on the 12th ult. "On one ground particularly does this institution challenge attention and interest—it is a *free College*. It offers a thorough College education, equal to the best that our Eastern Colleges can give, and it offers it without money and without price."

The object of this reference to Eastern Colleges was simply to furnish an intelligible standard of comparison. And I maintain, that it states no more than the simple truth. For the course of study is, and has been for years, the same as that of the New-England Colleges. In mathematics it has been even higher; for the *Calculus* has been here a part of the *required* course, whereas in most Eastern Colleges it has been left *optional*. In the Greek and Latin the course is as ample, the amount read as great, and in thoroughness I should not be afraid to challenge a comparison with the best results of Eastern teaching. In the department of Philosophy—under which I rank Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, &c.,—I know no Institution, East or West, where the course is so extensive and thorough.

For giving instruction in these and other studies, Hobart College has a precedence. Four Professors, an Assistant Professor and a Fellow and Tutor. And where classes are not so large as to require division, this is a *corps* sufficient to give instruction in the studies of the prescribed course. The majority of these gentlemen have devoted a large part of their lives to their present duties, and enjoy, in a high degree, the confidence of the public as able and thorough instructors, who would not suffer in a comparison with their brother officers in any of our Colleges East or West.

As to the *free system* for Colleges, I admit that *it is an experiment*. But suppose it to be an experiment—is it not a very generous one? Has it not a more important aim? Was not your first correspondent justified in saying that the College, on this ground, should challenge *attention and interest*? Your late correspondent does not think well of free Colleges. "This system of free tuition," says he, "carries with it the idea of charity, of which some independent minds would be unwilling to become the recipients." Does not the same objection apply to our common Schools? The Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of the University of Mississippi, in his recent address at Yale College, went for "Free Schools, Free Academies. *Free Colleges* and Free Universities." And those at Geneva who are best informed, are very decided in their convictions that the experimen of a free college has in this instance worked well. It has given a moral support to the government of the institution. It has attracted the poor. It has not repelled the rich. And there is, as a matter of fact, about the same intermingling of rich and poor here as in colleges which are not free. This point I deem very important for the successful working of the experiment. Your correspondent's second objection is that a strong incentive to exertion is taken away, where the increase of students would add to the labors, but not to the salaries, of the Professors. To refute this objection, let us appeal to the results of our common school system. Have the teachers of our common schools ever been found shirking their duty because their salaries were fixed, and a higher devotion would not increase them? How is it with the Professors at West Point? Have they ever been accused of being laggards? Perhaps this is the reason why they send off so many unfortunate young gentlemen every year. The naughty Professors want to get rid of the trouble of teaching them!

Your correspondent again objects to a free college, as making education too cheap. He says: "A very cheap thing is too apt to be lightly esteemed and little sought for." Need I do more to refute this position than to refer again to the Common School system of New-York and New England. And is not a free College the fitting crown to complete and give the fullest effect to such a system?

To return from this general discussion, let me correct two misrepresentations of your correspondent, and I shall have done. He says that "The quarterly bill of incidentals" and "fines imposed here, nearly equal the quarterly tuition bill in other colleges." Now, this is utterly wide of the truth. *Tuition and room rent* are absolutely free. But five dollars a term are charged each student to meet the expenses incurred for Janitor's services, printing of catalogues and the like. This is a fixed sum. The "incidentals" and "fines" are in every College a thing distinct from, and an addition to, the regular term bill." The amount of these will, of course, depend almost wholly on the conduct of the student himself. In Hobart College I have known but few fines imposed. The total number last term for all the students certainly did not exceed three or four. The *summa* of your correspondent is clearly shown in what he says about "boys." But what are the facts of the case? The average of the class of 18 which graduated at Hobart College in 1857, was 22; and the average age of the class of 18 graduated July 1, 1858, was 21¾. Are these graduates boys or men? What Eastern College can show a higher average age?

Finally, the College at Geneva, chartered in 1822, and graduating its first class of *six* in 1826, takes rank among the oldest Colleges of the State. Its fortunes, in time past, have been various, but its well-secured endowment and the confidence with which it has inspired its friends and the public in general, render its future success a matter of certainty.

A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

Fulton Market Rats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed some time since in your valuable paper an interesting article describing the different Markets, with things new and old connected with them. Especially was I pleased with the account of the rats and their feats. But it strikes me that you omitted (whether intentionally or for want of facts) to give your readers the history of another most important animal that infests Fulton Market, a brief description of which may not be uninteresting to your readers if published. Of this (not new) breed or stock we are unable, for want of time, to give a history of his ancestors; but of himself and his phrenological developments, were he introduced into a room darkened, the deficiency of those organs that bespeak the man would as much confound the professor where to place this singular genus—whether with the rat species wholly, or crossed with the bull dog or fox—as it would some of those poor vegetable women where to look for a remuneration of truck missing, and not found under the head of cash or credit. A singular characteristic of this animal is, that although he will not be found associating with the quadrupeds under the floor, he nevertheless rejoices in his retreat under the *flagg*. His food and table delicacies not being subject to cost, but pilfered, by littles, in levies on his supporters, you may imagine are not tastelessly arranged, but consist in all the delicacies the charges of the seasons produce.

Unlike the rat, he is not particular as to the selection. Meats, vegetables, poultry of all kinds, game, eggs, fish and fruits in all their different varieties are his constant delight; the cost of which, if paid by our City Comptroller, would almost reach the salary of the present Clerk. These nibblings, also, are not off second quality cuts, as the butchers, poultry, fish, vegetable, butter and fruit dealers can testify. You may ask with surprise, how are these depredations committed—openly, or in the night? The rat pilfers by stealth, but not so the other.

Hush cries the mighty *politician*, hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.

One question, Mr. Editor, and I will not trifle longer with your patience. Is it policy to increase the breed of this singular animal, or shall he be retained alone as the wonder of his species? Fulton Market only lacks an addition of a gentlemen's General Furnishing House, which perhaps Mr. Comptroller FLAGG will be kind enough to intercede in establishing, that, as a last resort, those sufferers who have no other remedy may succeed in giving him the outward appearance of a man, if clothes will hide the deformities of nature, but let him know that whoever engages in this speculation must also bleed.

Yours, MUM.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION—ITALIAN REFUGEES.—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 6th inst., at the Office of Ex Governor CLARE, President of the Association, who took the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the following report:

Nothing worthy of special notice has occurred in the business operations of the Association since the last meeting. During the harvest weeks the demand for field laborers exhausted the supply. This season being over, the labor market is again stagnant, and few applications are now made at the office for any description of laborers. A few days since a number of Italian emigrants, at the instance of the Italian Society, applied for employment. These men came recently from England, where, as their testimonials proved, they for several years supported themselves by their industry. They had been political prisoners in Italy, and, on their release, took refuge in England. With the hope of improving their condition, they have now sought the friendly shores of these United States. The Secretary regrets that no employment has been procured for them at the office of the Association. No opportunities are open, except in the West, and the Association has not at present the means of sending them thither. A large number of Italian refugees have, from first to last, come under the care of the Association, and, with scarcely an exception, they have proved worthy beneficiaries. The project of colonizing them has several times been brought under the consideration of the Board, and the hope is entertained that it may yet be accomplished. A horticultural colony, located within striking distance of this City, formed of these intelligent and industrious exiles, who would raise fruit and vegetables for the New-York market, would prove a benefit. In the prosecution of the philanthropic object contemplated by the Association—that of finding employment in the West for such of the industrious worthy poor as may be unable to obtain remunerative employment in the City, and aiding to reach a distant and more favorable locality, the Directors have ample encouragement. There is a growing conviction in the public mind, that this is the true way to assist the poor. The plans, as well as the objects of the Society, wherever they have been examined, are cordially approved; and if the present Board of Directors will, as faithful laborers, be content to "bear the burden and heat of the day" they will succeed in establishing on a permanent basis one of the most useful institutions of benevolence in our City. D. R. THOMASON,
Corresponding Secretary.

The following is an abstract of the Superintendent's Report:

Receipts	$258 41	Disbursements	$243 86
Assets	108 43	Liabilities	82 15

Situations procured for 85 males and 22 females.

On motion it was resolved, that the Superintendent's Report, with the books, be referred to the Treasurer for examination.

On motion, resolved, That the portion of the Secretary's Report, relating to the colonizing of the Italian Refugees be referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. The committee were Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT, General G. AVEZZANA and the Secretary.

On motion, resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of appointing an agent to visit the West, for the purpose of making known the objects and plans of this Association, forming auxiliary socie ies and appointing local agents. The committee were Messrs. DWIGHT, AVEZZANA and STEIN.

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention will meet, agreeably to adjournment, in the Talcott street Congregational Church, in the City of Hartford, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. AMOS N. FREEMAN, moderator of the last Convention. It is expected that all colored pastors and ministers of the above denomination in the United States will be present with statistical reports, and that each Church will be represented by a lay delegate. The Pastor and Deacons of Talcott-street Church will receive the delegates on the day of opening.

H. M. WILSON, Clerk. A. N. FREEMAN, Moderator.

HATTERS' BANK OF BETHEL, CONN., ROBBED OF $86,000—NO CLUE TO THE BURGLARS.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning some burglars broke into the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., blew open the safe and carried away $86,000, in bills and specie, belonging to the Bank. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery. The President of the Bank arrived in this City yesterday, and consulted with Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who has detailed several of his men to aid in ferretting out the burglars, and, if possible, recover the stolen money.

Duel at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Delta, August 4.

A hostile meeting took place yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, near the Half-way-House, between Mr. JOSEPH T. HOWELL, of the City, and COLT HENRY, formerly of the United States Army, but more recently of the Nicaraguan Army. The weapons used were Colt's pistols, navy size; distance ten paces. Col. HENRY was wounded in the left arm, and in the upper part of the abdomen. The latter wound was for a time considered mortal, but we learn that strong hopes are entertained as to his recovery.

The agreement was that both should fire after the word "Fre," and to continue firing at will until stopped by the seconds. We learn that two shots were fired when the second of Col. HENRY cried "Stop." Col. HENRY, however, fired his third shot, which was returned by Mr. HOWELL, when the second of Mr. HOWELL also cried "Stop," but Mr. HOWELL again raised his pistol, and fired the fourth time. There was considerable excitement among the bystanders, there being about one hundred and fifty persons present, and a cry of "Foul play" was raised. Mr. HOWELL stated that he did not hear the command to stop; and was willing to fight any one else on the ground. Some one made a motion to accept his challenge, but was prevented. We learn that the principals shook hands before taking their places.

Mr. HOWELL was arrested early in the day yesterday, charged with some offence foreign to the duel, but was released on bail shortly afterwards. We were unable to learn the cause of the difficulty.

Commencement of the University of Vermont

The fifty-fourth Commencement of the University of Vermont took place at Burlington, from the 4th to the 7th. The weather was fine, and the people assembled in crowds from the adjacent towns. The exercises commenced by a Baccalaureate Sermon by President PEASE, Sabbath afternoon. His text was "Ye are the light of the world." The anniversary exercises of the Society for Religious Inquiry took place Sabbath evening, before a crowded house. The oration was pronounced by the Rev S. HARRIS, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary. His subject was: "How can we individually attain the great results of life?" Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the celebration of the Literary Societies. The orator for the occasion was the Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y. For two hours he held the undivided attention of a crowded house. He chose for his subject, "A View of the Law of Gradual Growth and Cumulation, which is found in all History." Tuesday afternoon the Associated Alumni held their Anniversary, when the Rev. Mr. CUTLER, of Worcester, Mass., delivered an Oration upon the subject of "Genius and Common Sense, and their relations to each other." Tuesday evening the Junior Exhibition came off. Wednesday was Commencement proper. The addresses of the Graduating Class were well written. Twenty-five took the honors of the College. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on JAMES MELVILLE GILLIS, of Washington, D. C.; that of D. D. on the Rev. J. H. MYERS, of Plainfield N. J.; and that of HONORARY M. D. upon LYMAN RIX, of Sharon. A levee at the Lake House closed the performances.

THE "PRIZE RING"—ENGLISH BUFFERS IN THE FIELD.—Two burly Englishmen, who, we are told, have been contestants in the prize ring of Liverpool, and one of whom boasts of having fought the "Dublin Chicken," and having been two years in the Crimea, were arrested yesterday (after a desperate struggle in which themselves and the police were very roughly handled) by officers HAMILTON, WEAT and KNOX, of the Mayor's police, having been engaged in a regular scientific fight on the bank of the Alleghany River, under the railroad bridge. Their names are FRANCIS CRAFT and JACK WILLIAMS. They had fought several rounds before the police were aware of their operations, and when the latter came upon them, one of them resisted in every manner, until they were entirely disabled. CRAFT appears to have been unaware of the illegality of prize fights in these parts, and says they were merely contending in the present instance to ascertain who was the best man. He says he has fought seven prize fights in his life, and can beat any man of 140 pounds that he has yet seen here. CRAFT came off victor in this instance, and although making it a very difficult thing for the constables to bring him to the Tombs, he apologized very sincerely when he came to understand perfectly that they were officers of the law. There was a large crowd gathered on the spot, and some appeared to think the officers acted too harshly with the offenders, but the resistance rendered their treatment justifiable. They were let off with a reasonable penalty, on promising not to offend again, and to leave the city within a short time.—*Pittsburg Gazette. 9th.*

THE KIRKPATRICK MURDER CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *News*, of yesterday, says:

"Yesterday morning the Jury, in the case of the KIRKPATRICKS, came into Court, and signified their readiness to render a verdict. The Court was crowded inside and out, and the most intense anxiety was manifested by those present. The names of the Jurors being called, and the Foreman being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, replied that they had; they found ROBERT B and SARAH KIRKPATRICK guilty on the twelfth and thirteenth counts of the bill of indictment, and not guilty on all the others; JOSIAH G. JONES and ELIZABETH YARDLEY not guilty on all the counts of the bill of indictment. The verdict was a surprise to those who had believed from the first that the Jury would not agree. When the verdict had been rendered, Mr. BREWSTER asked time to prepare reasons for a new trial, which was granted. He said the defendants were under simple bail for their appearance at any time when wanted. The Court said the bail was sufficient. The parties then left the Court-room, the crowd following into the Square.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Aug. 10. Match $400; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

W. MCROBERTS, b. m. *Fanny Fern*	1	1	1
D. KENO, b. g. *Pilot*	2	2	2

Time—2:52½, 2:47¾, 2:44¾.

Pilot was the favorite $100 to $50 previous to starting; the knowing ones fell heavily, as *Fanny* won the race in three straight heats. There was a large attendance present on the Course.

TROTTING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Tuesday, July 20, 1858. Purse and stake $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. T. WALTON, b. g. *Jack Potter*	1	1	1
J. SPRINGSTEAD, bk. g. *Geo. Dawson*	2	2	2

Time—2:37, 2:39, 2:36.

FRIDAY, July 23, 1858.—Purse and stake $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

D. T. WALTON, b. g. *Jack Potter*	1	1	1
J. SPRINGSTEAD, bk. g. *Geo. Dawson*	2	2	2

Time—2:45, 2:43, 2:39½.

TROTTING AT PITTSBURG, PENN.—Thursday, July 23, 1858. Purse $50; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

S. KAYS, bk. g. *Indian Bill*	2	1	2	1	0 1
S. BEITLER, bk. g. *Sam Beitler*	1	2	1	2	0 2
D. WOODRUFF, gr. g. *Gray Bill*	dist.				

Time—3:02, 3:04. 2:58, 3:00, 3:02.

TROTTING AT MILWAUKEE.—Cold Spring Course, Saturday, July 17, 1858, match $100 a side, mile heats, in harness.

L. ROWELL'S b. g., *Limber Jim*	1	1	1
B. SILVERNAIL'S b. g., *Tom Trouble*	2	2	

Time—2:50, 2:52.

TROTTING AT BOSTON, MASS.—Lynn Trotting Park, Thursday, July 29, 1858, match $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.

J. M. GLUE, b. g., *Black John*	1	1	1
D. HOBART, g. m., *Nelly Gray*	2	2	2

Time—2:44, 2:50, 2:51.

TROTTING AT NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Wednesday, July 21, 1858, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

T. LONGWAET'S b. g., *Flying Jack*	1	1	1
M. HEALY, b. m, *Nancy Dunbar*	2	2	2

Time—2:56, 2:55, 2:54.

Same day, match $100, one mile and repeat, in harness.

H. ROGERS' b. g., *Tom Crocker*	1	1	
N. SAYDAK'S ch. g., *Flying Childers*	2	2	

Time—3:04, 3:06.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO.—Garden City Course. Tuesday, July 27, 1858, purse $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

O. DIMICK'S b. m., *Lady Jane*	2	2	1	1	1
SIR. COLVIN'S *Chicago Chief*	1	1	2	2	2
S. ANDERSON'S s. g., *Speckled Trout*	distanced.				

Time—2:48¾, 2:49, 2:51, 2:47½, 2:50.

Garden City Course, Wednesday, July 21, 1859, match $200, mile heats, in harness.

G. BIDWELL, g. m., *Gipsey Queen*	1	2	1
O DIMICK, b. g, *Ripton*	2	1	2

Time—2:47, 2:44, 2:44.

BRIGHTON COURSE—Wednesday, July 28, 1858—Purse $75 for gentlemen's road horses, mile heats, best three in five. Wagon and driver to weigh 350 pounds, and owners to drive.

G. TAUSSELL, b. b. *Ten Broeck*	1	1	1
S. H. TURRILL, s. g. *Billy Fox*	3	3	2
E. MOORE, s. g. *Prairie Boy*	2	2	3
G. MANSUR, b. g. *Mansur*	drawn.		

Time—2:53, 2:53, 2:53.

BRIGHTON COURSE—July 29, 1858.—Purse $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. PATSICK, b. g. *Ripton*	2	1	1	1
R. H. CHAMPLIN, blk. g. *Little Wonder*	1	2	2	2
W. COLVIS, b. g. *Chieftain*	drawn.			

Time—3:03, 2:55½, 2:55, 3:00¾.

SAME TRACK—July 30, 1858.—Purse $100, mile heats, three in five.

MR. DIMICK, *Post Boy*	1	1	2	1
MR COLVIS, b g. *Chicago Chief*	2	2	3	0
MR. ——, *Stranger*	3	3	1	0

Time—2:50, 2:54, 2:59, 2:49.

GARDEN CITY COURSE—Wednesday, July 22, 1858.—Match Purse $25, inside stake; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

S. H. PURSELL, s. g. *Billy Fox*	2	2	1	1	1
D. PALMER b g. *Hector*	3	3	2	3	3
MR. MARRICK. b. m *Lady Vane*	1	1	3	2	2
MR. KELLY, b. m. *Walter*	4	4	4	dr'n.	
G. BIDWELL, s. m. *Tempest*	drawn.				

Time—2:50, 2:50, 2:46½, 2:47, 2:51.

PACING AT EASTON, MD.—Wednesday, July 28, 1858.—Match $200, quarter of a mile heats, best three in five.

C. L. LECOMPTE, g. g. *Bates*	1	1	1
E. D. NUTE, s. g. *Ned Forrest*	2	2	2

Time—Not taken.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Yacht Squadron at Newport.

The New-York Yacht Squadron arrived at Newport on Saturday evening. The *Widgeon*, bearing the Commodore's flag, was boarded at the anchorage shortly after their arrival, by Colonel MAGRUDER, who politely invited the officers and guests of the squadron to an entertainment at Fort Adams, on Tuesday afternoon. There was to be a drill, followed by a promenade, supper, &c. The Commodore of the fleet had issued orders for the yachts to form in line at 5 P. M., on the day of the *fête*, in front of the fort, and fire a salute. The fleet would be illuminated by fire-works in the evening. To-day the fleet starts for Edgartown on a fishing excursion. Here the cruise will come to an end, as a portion of the yachts will depart thence for Boston and Nahant. The sail from New-London to Newport, it is said, possessed all the interest and excitement of a regatta. The schooners *Haze* and *Restless* contested the race quite sharply, the *Restless* leading the way, and reaching the anchorage first. The *Restless* has proved herself a good sailer, and second to few or none, considering her tonnage and canvas. She was built last season, and is owned by GEORGE W. THATCHER, Esq., of St Louis, Mo.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Corwin*, Lieutenant TEMPLE commanding, was at Newport, on her way to the Coast of Maine.—*Correspondence of Evening Post.*

THE YACHT FLEET.—The New-York Yacht Squadron made its appearance in our harbor yesterday afternoon, having left New Haven, where the yachts stopped Thursday night, early in the morning. The squadron is under the orders of Commodore EDGAR, of New-York, and consists of the yachts *Wingaun Gipsey, Silvia, Favorita, Una, Restless, Norma, Alphat, Haze, Julia, Undine, America, Sea Drift, Escort, Bonita, Mamering, Scud, Zinga, Rebecca, Irene, Mystery* At this port it is expected the yachts *Rowena*, of this city, and the *Volante, Elliott, Juliet, Madgie, Azalia, Esperance, Haswell, Narragansett, Stella*, and *Blower* would join. From here the fleet will proceed to Newport.—*New-London Chronicle, Saturday.*

YELLOW FEVER ON BARQUE MARY R BARNEY. We regret to learn that the owners of the barque *Mary R. Barney*, of this port, lying at Havana, have received intelligence that Captain D. B. LUTHER, Jr., of that vessel, and the second mate, were seized with yellow fever on the 23d of July. On that very day Captain L. had written to his owners and alluded to his liability to an attack from the prevalent epidemic. The first mate had just recovered, and now the whole crew have had the disease, but only one man has died.—*Warren, (R. I.) Telegraph.*

BOY OVERBOARD.—WM. ROSS, of Kennebunk, a boy belonging to ship *Cultivator*, for Liverpool, fell from the main chains, yesterday, while the ship was being towed to sea by the steamtug *W. H. Webb*, and was unnoticed. After being in the water half an hour he was picked up by propeller *Western Port*, outward bound, and afterwards transferred to the steamer *Cinderella*, who brought him to Quarantine.

The Kansas Election—The Vote Against Admission.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 10.

The results of the elections in Kansas leave no doubt of the refusal of the people to be admitted into the Union on the terms proposed in the Conference Bill of the last session. The people of Kansas have had a sad experience, as tools in the hands of demagogues who have used them to effect political results outside of the Territory. It is not surprising, the excitement of the past having subsided, that they should feel disinclined to put on the habiliments of State, and incur, at a moment of pecuniary pressure, the largely-increased expenses of an establishment of their own.

Kansas, by the force of circumstances to which we need not refer, has been a purely exceptional case. Being drawn into the vortex of the political whirlpool and made merely instrumental in the work of advancing the fortunes of a distant but reckless fanaticism, it became necessary, if possible, to remove all causes for continued excitement by the prompt admission of the State into the Union, even when it was known that there was not a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to one member of Congress. All efforts to pacify the people, however, having been unavailing, and seeing how demagogues were likely still to exercise supreme control in the Territory, it was the dictate of patriotism to overlook entirely the question of numbers and admit them into the family of States. The terms of admission finally arranged by Congress were liberal, and the question whether they desired to become a State was finally submitted to them. They have decided in the negative.

This result we do not regret. There is no longer any reason for treating Kansas as exceptional to the general rule prevailing in reference to the admission of new States into the Union. Justice to the people of other Territories requires that they shall have a sufficient population, before admission, to entitle them at least to one representative in Congress. About one hundred thousand people is, and ought to be, the lowest number entitled to such admission. There are no well-grounded grievances in remaining under territorial forms, and this seems to be the judgment of the Kansas people. They have decided thus to remain, and, as they have at length come to realize that peace is better than rebellion, we trust they will now wait till their numbers call for a change of government.

DEATH OF WILLIAM RAWLE, ESQ.—Our columns to-day contain the announcement of the decease of WILLIAM RAWLE, Esq., an old and esteemed member of the Philadelphia bar. Mr RAWLE was the son of the late distinguished WILLIAM RAWLE Esq., who resided on Third street, near Spruce. He was married to a daughter of the late EDWARD TILGMAN, Esq. He had entered his 71st year when he died. Mr. RAWLE is best known to the legal profession as a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the performance of his duties in that office he labored carefully and industriously. There are seventeen volumes of Sergeant and Rawle five volumes of Rawle, and one volume of Rawle, Penrose and Watts. He was also the author of an excellent work, published in 1829, and called a View of the Constitution of the United States.—*Phil. Evc. Bul.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Pierpont.

William F. Young vs. *William M. Crittenton and William S. Dunham impleaded with William Picker.*—This is an action to recover possession of personal property. The defendant, Crittenton, was carrying on the manufacture of wines, cordials, &c., at No. 55 Prince-street, and Dunham was his distiller. It was claimed by Young that he owned all the goods and fixtures in the factory by a bill of sale from the defendant, Picker, who, as Crittenton avers, never had any title whatever to them. Young swore to the goods; they were his, and that he was worth $4,000 over and above all his debts, liabilities, &c. Adrien Van Berkle swore he was worth the same amount as Young, thus securing the Sheriff in taking the goods.

It appears that he was known only to Dunham and Critt

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Aug. 9, 10 and 11.
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of the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11,

This day a
GREAT COMPETITION
for a
MAMMOTH SILVER GOBLET,
by the
FOLLOWING SING-VEREINS:
The Amphion, Leader.....C. Prox
The Confluentia.....Thos. Thomas
The Vierblatteregen Kleeblatt Four-Leaved Shamrock].....E. Grill
The Quadricinium.....C. Prox

THE GRAND CONCERT.—2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK.
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
ACROBATIC FEATS.
Brothers De Bach.....4 o'clock
BAL CHAMPETRE,
5½ o'clock.
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION.
Professor GRANT'S.....Super-Calcium Light
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.
Fest Overture (composed for the occasion).....J. V. Arx
(First Sing-Verein.)
The Electric Telegraph.....Kubner
(Second Sing-Verein.)
March and Chorus, (Tannhauser,).....Wagner
(Third Sing-Verein.)
Grand Potpourri.....Zulehner
(Fourth Sing-Verein.)
March, (Le Prophete,).....Meyerbeer
Grand Chorus, (This is the Lord's Day,).....Keutzer
(The Four Sing-Vereins.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
THE AWARD OF THE MAMMOTH SILVER GOBLET.
Anvil Chorus, (Il Trovatore).....Verdi
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.

The Fireworks on this occasion will be far more splendid than they have been on either of the previous days, concluding with the entirely new and original piece.
MUSIC,
commencing with a beautiful vertical wheel, of crimson and green fires, and changing to a
GOLDEN LYRE,
surrounded by a medallion in yellow lance wood, mutating to a SUN OF BRILLIANT FIRE,
fifty feet in diameter, terminating with maroon explosions.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The rail-road cars on the 2d and 3d avs will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

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The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machine and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS. MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
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Mr. BROUGHAM.....as.....MAJOR FUSS,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.....as.....Percy Ardent,
Mr. Carroll.....as.....Sir W. Stanmore.
Mrs Blake.....as.....Mrs. Bolton Comfort.
Miss Ada Clifton.....as.....Lady Daventry.
Miss Miller.....as.....Nora Merrian
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

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August 11.
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MR AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
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WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1858
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Lola Montez.....Mrs. W. J. Florence.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING
Nan.....Mrs. W. J. Florence.
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DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT,
THE GREAT CLOSING SALES
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND STREET,
WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE WEEK.
RICH LAWNS at 6d. per yard.
RICH JACONETS at 1s. 6d per yard.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTHS at 1s. per yard.
RICH DE BEIGES at 8 cents per yard.
RICH BAREGES at 2s per yard.
RICH SUMMER SILKS at 3s. per yard.
RICH MANTILLAS from $2 50 to $7.
HOUSE-KEEPERS WILL FIND
Fine Linen Diapers at 4s per yard.
Fine Allendale Sheeting (11x4 wide) at 1s 6d. per yard.
English Long Cloths at 6d. per yard.
Bleached and Brown Cottons of every description
AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW FALL STOCK,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMINGS, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
No. 690 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Having leased the above premises will open for the inspection of wholesale buyers an entirely new and select stock of ribbons and dress trimmings suitable for first-class trade.

LADIES' CLOAKS!
S. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.,
and are prepared to offer them at low prices.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
ELEGANT PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons; SEERSUCKER; Cravats; CRAPES; Muslins, PONGEES; Shawls, WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA. Cutlery, Fans, Screens, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, AMERICAN INDIA FANCY ARTICLES,
NO. 653 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with Hutchinson's gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All in gutta, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Dealers and Jobbers, and at No. 36 John-st., upstairs.

DAMASKED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens table cloths, table napkins, table covers, towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicos, brilliants, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SKIRT SPRINGS.—STEEL AND IRON, BY THE Gross or less. Also, chasing, slides tape, &c.; best assortment, lowest prices at the manufacturer's depot, No. 28 John-st.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 188 Fifteenth-place, West 28th-st.

NOTICE.—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKlyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 9th day of September next.
The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior and to that date, at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum, for the purpose of receiving applications from those desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.
The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors, as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.
The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the Institute. By order. JOSIAH O. LOW,
Secretary.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES GREGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., northwest corner of 28th-st. Mesdames GREGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. GREGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 31 and 33 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND guardians, desirous of meeting with an establishment where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a solid and accomplished education, can hear of such by inquiring at No. 12 Willow place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ¼ mile south of the depôt. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CHILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No 6 Broad-st. Excelsior office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. K. BOYD, Principals.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sep. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—SEVERAL ACCOMplished Female Teachers wanted immediately for first-class positions—with corresponding salaries—and among them, a French, English or American lady as Governess in Louisiana—Music, French and English branches—salary from $500 to $1,000. Apply immediately at the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,
No. 389 Broadway.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Wanted immediately several teachers of music and English, music and French, also two native French teachers. Salary, $250 to $700 and board. A superior vocalist and professor wanted; salary $680 to $1,600.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED—Schools for sale and transfer; whole establishments, full and complete, small and large, and a great variety of other orders on hand, at the original U. S. School Agency of E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway. Established 1847.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C. R., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, TO GO SOUTH, in a private family. Must be competent to teach music, French and drawing. Address, with references, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. M., Caldwell, No. 26 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boat, &c. Apply to JOHN REEDER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY OCCUPYING a charming cottage, on high ground near the railroad depôt, and having no other boarders, can accommodate with all family during Summer and Fall. A stable is attached to the house, the rooms are airy, and table and attendance all that can be desired. Inquire for, at the depôt, or address, Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms $2 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROCKHILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. SALSTED Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest part, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Goods, table and arrangements Journey fine, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, ¼ mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No 327 Spring-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and cheap as sperm. Barrels 50 to 60 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 39 William-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references and is willing and able to work. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address by note or person, J. H. D., Box No. 171, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; is a competent man in all the departments of gardening, such as the propagating and growing of greenhouse and other plants and in a good grape-grower under glass; also all kinds of vegetables, and the laying-out of any gentleman's gardens in a first class style. Can produce good reference. Apply for T. L., at Mr. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation as excellent groom and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is able to work, and will be found anxious to give satisfaction; a steady place, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A PROTESTANT MAN, with excellent references, desires a place in City or country, latter preferred. Is a competent and a careful driver, minds his business and keeps his carriage and harness neat; will assist in the garden and will take moderate wages. Apply, by letter, to K., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETent young man, a situation in some light occupation, either in City or country; is a good writer, and can make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last employers, with whom he worked for five years. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN and wife a situation; he is a thoroughgoing farmer and gardener; is also a good coachman, understands horses well; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address who understands the business well, knows the City well and can produce the highest of reference from his last place. Apply at or address a note to the trunk store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, who has been some time in this country; is a good farmer, understands the management of horses, or can manage a small vegetable garden; can give good references. Address M., at SMITH'S seed store, No 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding house; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 259 10th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 16 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Address HATTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

ORGANIST—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A permanent situation in an Episcopal Church, where there is a good organ and congregational music is desired. A good bonus would be paid for a desirable place. Address BONUS, box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDING

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE AC commodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 5 Dover-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO Ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlem

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, Aug. 11, at the private residence No. 148 West 24th-st., near 6th av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suits of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano, inlaid with pearl; pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, hall-stand and chairs, straw carpets and rods, bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining-room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. H. P. LEGRAND, deceased, No. 298 4th st., near Washington square, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the furniture and effects of the deceased, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding and surgical instruments; also, a lot of choice wines. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the house a fine gray horse two doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready at the office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers st., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the house on the day of sale. By order of

THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

AUCTION SALE—ON THURSDAY, AUG 12—of superb Household Furniture, rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, at the private residence No 68 West 26th st., near 6th-av.; three suites of parlor furniture, a lid rosewood etageres, center and side tables, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, &c; velvet carpets, rugs, &c; elegant oil paintings Dresden and French china vases, bronze clocks, Turkish and reception chairs, dining room oak extension table, buffet arm chairs, fine cutlery, elegant cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, bedroom and rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses and mahogany and walnut furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, consisting of carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—PEED & COLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., at the corner of Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, the entire contents of said house. Rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair cloth, splendid Brussells carpets, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, hair mattresses, one large heater, &c., &c. HUSTED & CARLL, Mortgagees.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—PEED & COLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M. at the corner of Court and Sacket sts. a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, Britannia, tin wooden and willow ware, also horse, wagon and harness. JARVIS ROGERS, Deputy Sher.ff.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 12 at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 66 Seeker-st., fresh, seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers, adapted to City and country trade.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. R. B. NORTON, on the ground. Maps can be seen at the auctioneers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the Dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after Aug 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive

GEO. A. HOYT Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th day of August next at the office of the Company, No. 13 William st. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d until the 16th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 3 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No 72 Wall st

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a div dend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.

By order.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.
NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW YORK, Aug 6 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months payable on the 12th inst.

R. P PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9 The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.

J. C. BEACH Cashier

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 341 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS. JASPER CORNING & SON, No. 68 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO., NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD. Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall st., New-York, Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China &c on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS. COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS. S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier. Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission. New York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE. Treasury Notes. New-York State 6 per cents. Ohio 6 per cents. Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 8 per cents. St. Paul City 12 per cents.

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st., Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, NO 60 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS. We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, omitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GKO. SMITH & CO. Bankers. Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER, Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1 000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the option and right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $6 per share upon subscribing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency, No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1867 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets consisting of real estate, stocks &c. $4,016,703 The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,643,564

The population is 70 000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty percent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 9 Nassau-st., NEW YORK Aug 6 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 850 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th 11th 12th and 13th inst, at this office; the same being required to extend the mains &c. of the Company.

TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next, and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY P McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William st., corner of Cedar, NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees

JAS S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £1 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK for sale. Safeguard Fire Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY. No 40 Wall-st.

OPTIONAL RIGHT BONDS RECEIVABLE for instalments on Illinois Central Stock for sale by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

STEAMBOATS

FOR THE WHITE MOUNTAINS DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS, VIA NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st. at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WHITE, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST FARE 45 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Hair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. PARKER, Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 10. 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11 1 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11. 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug 12 7 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11. 1 A.M.
Thursday Aug 12. 3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug 12.10½ A.M.
Friday, Aug 13.. 7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug 12. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13.. 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13. 10½ P.M.
	Friday Aug 13. 3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 128 Broadway; Beason & Brower, of No 179 West-st. Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ p. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8 7½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P M	Wednesday, Aug 11, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday Aug 11, 4 P M.	Thursday Aug 12 6½ A.M.
Thursday Aug. 12 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT FOR HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 10, and Cold Neck Duck at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 8 A.M	Tuesday, Aug. 10 3½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11, 8½ A.M.	Wednesday, Aug 11, Laura will not connect 4 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 12. 9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do 4½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13.. 9½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 13, do 4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug. 10. 4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11. 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 P.M.	Thursday Aug. 12. 6 A.M.
Friday, Aug 13.. 5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13.. 6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A.M.

BLOCK ISLAND AND MONTAUK.—THE Yacht LENNIE Captain KEENEY will leave the Pequot House for Block Island, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after the arrival of the steamers from Norwich and Stonington, landing at Montauk Point if the wind or sea permits, and returning spending the next morning. The LENNIE is particularly strong, safe, and comfortable, has a perfectly capable and very careful captain and affords the most desirable way to visit these interesting places. There are four well-kept hotels on the Island. NEW-LONDON, August, 1858.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company at Delancy's Neck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M., returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful trip, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING Smith will run daily, leaving West 10th st. (Astor) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted) touching at Cliffwood each way and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	3 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. At Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All City Park and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

THE STEAMER OHIO WILL MAKE Excursions to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY the 10th WEDNESDAY the 11th, THURSDAY, the 12 h, and FRIDAY, the 13th day of August—leaving Jamos-st. at 7½, Sunday-st. 7½ Peck-slip 8½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. E. FERGUSON, Captain. RICHARD YATES Fisherman. WM. GAGE, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:90 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock (sundays expected) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T MARTIN Agent No 68 South st., cor. Pine.

COAL.

$4 50 PER TON.—DISCHARGING THIS DAY a cargo of the best quality of Red ash Coal, delivered to consumers free of carriage, at $4 50 per ton. JOHN ROBERTS (successor to M. Allison) No. 9 Christopher st

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate, and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich No 63 Canal-st., near allen, and No. 137 Duane st., and 46th-st., near 11th av.

MATTHEW CLINTON.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LIVERPOOL COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Patented by letters patent, dated

Feb 19, 1856,	Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan 12, 1858,

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 756 and 758 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new invented cushioned tables, over the patent bumbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second hand tables; price $125. New tables $250 $275 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858: Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge. do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains. do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
9:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12.50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laying the Corner-stone of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral.

We have been favored with the following statement of the arrangements for laying the corner-stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which will take place on Sunday next;

"This grand and impressive event, to which our Roman Catholic citizens have looked forward with a high degree of interest ever since the promulgation of the venerable Archbishop's plan for the erection of the sacred edifice, will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremony has been aptly chosen to occur on that day, it being the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The Rev. Dr. McNierny has issued the following order of ceremonies by direction of the Most Reverend Archbishop:

The corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral will be laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop on Sunday next, the 15th inst., festival of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All the clergy of the diocese, both secular and regular, not prevented by their duties, are invited to be present at the ceremony. This invitation is extended to the clergymen of the neighborhood dioceses, who can conveniently attend. They are requested to meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., in the Rectory of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth-street, near the Fourth-avenue.

The procession will move at 3½ o'clock P. M., up Fiftieth-street towards Fifth-avenue, and thence to the stand erected for the Right Rev. Prelates of the Province and the Clergy, where the sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

The procession will move in the following order:

1. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

2. Acolyte with Holy Water Vase.

3. Procession Cross between two Acolytes carrying lighted tapers.

4. One hundred boys in red cassocks and surplices.

5. The Right Rev. Bishops, in cope and mitre, attended by their Chaplains.

6. The Archiepiscopal Cross borne by a Sub Deacon in dalmatic.

7. The Most Rev. Archbishop with Assistant Ministers.

8. The Archiepiscopal Insignia bearers.

9. The Rev. Clergy, in cassock, cap and surplice.

10. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

This order will be preserved during the whole time of the ceremony, and until the procession will have returned to the rectory by the same way it came.

Immediately after the address of the Archbishop, the ceremony of laying the corner stone will be begun according to the rites prescribed in the Roman Pontifical.

The anthems, psalms, and other portions of the service will be chanted alternately by the choir of one hundred boys, and by the clergy.

In order that the march of procession may not be impeded during the ceremonies, a space will be reserved for many of the circuit of the foundation wide enough to allow seven abreast. This space will be kept clear by the members of the various Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, who, as well as the other members who form the guard of the procession, will be known by their badges.

The ceremony will be closed by the solemn Pontifical benediction, and by the chant of the *Te Deum*, after which the procession will return to the rectory in the same order it came.

According to an ancient Catholic custom, the faithful are in the habit, on such occasions, of making a spontaneous offering. In order to facilitate their complying with this custom, the members of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, after having aided in preserving order during the ceremony, will form in procession passing by the east end of the foundation along Fifty-first-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth avenue, so close to the corner-stone that each one may easily place his offering.

The ceremonies will be conducted by the Rev. F. McNierny, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Brennan, Slevin and Conron.

The first lay patrons of the new Cathedral are requested to meet the Archbishop at the rectory on return of the procession.

By order,
F. McNIERNY,
Master of the Ceremonies.

A CARD.

The Archbishop is deeply obliged to those Catholic Benevolent Societies of whatever name, that have manifested a desire to be present at laying the corner stone of the new Cathedral in all the force of their numbers, and to contribute their mite towards the carrying out of this great work.

This they will have an opportunity of doing, by depositing on the corner stone, as an offering to God, whatever sum they may be pleased or able to offer, either in their aggregate capacity or as individuals. But the Archbishop would think it inexpedient, if not imprudent, for them to appear in their organized character with banners, music, &c. There will be occasions hereafte in which it will be lawful for them to form such processions in connection with the progress of our new Cathedral.

But for laying the corner stone, the Archbishop thinks that none but the clergy and the boys who shall chant the service should appear in procession.

New-York, August 9th, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

Quarterly Report of the Deputy Superintendent of Police—Deputy Superintendent Carpenter has just completed his report for the quarter ending July 31. The following are the statistics embraced in the report:

THE POLICE FORCE.

Captains	25
Sergeants	105
Roundsmen	47
Special detailed men	953
Doormen	52
Patrolmen	942
Total	1225

ARRESTS AND OFFENCES.

Total number of arrests	17328
Intoxication	3902
Disorderly conduct	2790
Assault and battery	2649
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	2438
Petty larcenies	1141
Violation of Corporation ordinances	1044
Vagrancy	910
Misdemeanors	239
Grand larceny	236
Pickpockets	155
Attempt to steal	133
Burglary	118
Passing counterfeit money	99
Keeping disorderly house	89
Abandonment	70
Fraud	62
Burglary, first degree	43
Indecent exposure	48
Fighting in the streets	307
Insanity	153
Assault with intent to kill	65
Assault on police	60
Aiding prisoners to escape	28
Felonious assaults	28
Constructive larceny	26
Insulting females in the streets	21
Lottery policies	61
Gambling	45
Attempted burglary	30
Obtaining goods on false pretences	24
Violation of Quarantine laws	21
Embezzlement	15
Suspicious persons	14
Runaway prisoners	13
Rape	13
Mutiny	13
Felony	15
Forgery	10
Deserters	10
Threatening	15
Suspicion of theft	11
Escaped convicts	10
Murder	7
Attempt at rape	9
Runaway apprentices	9
Bigamy	4
Arson	5
Swindling	4
Rioting	4
Attempted arson	3
Mahem	5
Juvenile delinquents	2
Perjury	2
Libel	2
Interfering with police	2
Letting houses of prostitution	1
Contempt of Court	1
Attempted suicide	1
Surrendered by bail	1
Selling obscene books	1

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

Ireland	10,477	Russia	9
United States	2,690	Wales	8
Germany	1,621	Holland	6
Colored	204	Denmark	5
England	186	Switzerland	4
Scotland	224	West Indies	3
France	109	East Indies	2
Italy	74	Cuba	2
Canada	73	Algiers	2
Spain	20	Norway	1
Poland	13	Patagonia	1
China	11	Unknown	1,096

MISCELLANEOUS POLICE WORK.

Lodgers at Station-Houses	19,072
Money taken from lodgers and prisoners	$12,495
Lost children restored to their parents	2,565
Lost children sent to the Almshouse	410
Stores found open	260
Sick and disabled in the street	260
Dwellings found open	194
Horses astray	109
Fires extinguished by Police	43
Rescued from drowning	42
Horses and vehicles astray	32
Abandoned infants	22

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

Total number of messages	20,755
Messages regarding lost children	1,227
Messages regarding fires	115
Messages regarding offal in streets	181
Messages regarding lost horses	70
Notifications of Police Surgeons	56
New counterfeits	40
Notifying Coroners	23

The present report shows a larger number of arrests than is exhibited in any previous report extending over the same period of time.

Attempt to Black-mail Pete Dawson's Wife.—A gentleman called, Monday, at Pete Dawson's dance-house, in Cherry-street, and requested to see Mrs. Dawson. The latter refused to see the visitor—since her husband has been on Blackwell's Island Mrs. Dawson has kept herself secluded—but the stranger insisted with such pertinacity that she finally yielded, and had him "shown into the parlor." The gentleman represented himself as one of the keepers on Blackwell's Island, alluding feelingly to the present position of her husband in his insular abode, and his arduous labors in the stone quarry, and wound up by promising, for the small amount of $25, to lessen materially his hardships, such as let him work in the shade, grant him frequent respites under pretence of being sick, and give him an occasional beefsteak and other prescribed luxuries. Mrs. Dawson was delighted at being able, for such a small pecuniary outlay, to purchase comforts for her absent liege lord, but, being a woman of the world, she thought it prudent first to discover whether the gentlemanly stranger was all he represented himself to be. Upon making inquiry, she ascertained that the worthy individual who had favored her with a visit was Cornelius Linn, brother of the noted Dan Linn, of the Billius Poole-murder notoriety, who was on an expedition to "raise the wind." Cornelius was arrested, but, as the five five-dollar bills he expected to get did not pass into his hands, the extortion of black-mail was deemed incomplete, and he was let off

Arrests for Counterfeiting United States Coin.—Antoine Mordecai, *alias* Farritana, a Sicilian, residing in a tenement house, No. 189 Mott-street, and Condita Nunari, a Sicilian woman, living in the adjoining house, were arrested on Monday on charge of making and altering counterfeit United States coin. Suspicion had been directed towards them for some time, and they were watched by Sergeant Wemyss and Officer Barry of the Twelfth Ward. On searching the premises occupied by Mordecai, underneath the floor were found about $100 in half and quarter dollars, counterfeit coin, and a quantity of genuine five and ten cent pieces. A press, moulds, dies, chemicals, and all the apparatus for extensive counterfeiting were also discovered. The prisoners were taken before a United States Commissioner. On the way the woman threw away a parcel containing $30 of the spurious coin, but it was picked up by the officer. Antoine Menoldi and a boy 17 years of age, were arrested as witnesses. The boy stated that the accused had threatened to take his life if he informed against them. They were committed for trial.

House of Reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum Fired by Four Inmates.—Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered under the stairway of the House of Reception to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, No. 23 West Thirteenth-street. A few pails of water soon extinguished the flames. An investigation discovered the fact that four inmates of the establishment, named Hugh McNamee, Wm. Maigher, Thos. McNally and George Coleman, tried to fire the building with a view to effect their escape. They confessed their guilt, and were taken before Justice Kelly and committed to prison to await examination. The boys are from 12 to 14 years of age. McNamee, the ringleader, has but one leg. He has the reputation of being a very bad and desperate boy. Shortly after he was admitted to the institution he hung himself in his cell, but was discovered before life was quite extinct.

Alleged Assaults by a Policeman.—Complaints have been made against Henry Moran, a Policeman of the Eighteenth Ward, by Benjamin F. Purdy, of No. 209 East Seventeenth street, and Samuel Hall, of No. 185 East Seventeenth street, charging him with having assaulted them without any provocation. Mr. Purdy alleges that a disturbance occurred next door to his residence, and that Moran was there, but made no attempt to end the row. He (Purdy) undertook to get Moran's number, when the latter struck him with his club with such force as to fracture his arm, dragged him to the Station-house, striking him several times on the way, and then lodged a complaint of disorderly conduct against him.

Burglars Caught.—Between 2 and 3 A. M., yesterday, some Seventeenth Ward policemen discovered a light in the residence of Mr. Samuel L. Hillman, No. 147 Twelfth-street. The policemen knowing that Mr. Hillman and his family were absent in the country, "smelt a rat," and they made bold to enter the premises. Their visit proved a matter of serious surprise to two young fellows inside, who were busy collecting the valuables in the house. The officers at once took them in custody, and they were locked up to answer. The prisoners gave their names as John Thompson and Joseph Warren.

Pickpockets Arrested.—Two young fellows, giving their names as John Saunders and Thomas Johnson, on Monday afternoon picked the pocket of Mr. Carroll, of No. 136 West Twentieth street, of a gold watch valued at $100, and his wife's pocket of her porte-monnaie, containing a few dollars in bills. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll were coming off a steamboat when the robberies were committed. The porte-monnaie was recovered, but the watch had been passed to an accomplice. Justice Kelly locked up the prisoners for trial.

Disorderly House.—Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Ward, and a posse of his men, made a descent at 1 o'clock yesterday morning upon the house of Charles Keinsell, No. 33 Howard-street. Keinsell, the barkeeper, two musicians and seven girls were taken in custody, and committed by Justice Steers to answer.

Mayor's Office.

On Tuesday morning, Andrew J. Hull, a Wall-street broker, was arrested by Officer McArthur, on the deposition of John H. Kemfer, of this City, charged with fraud. It appears that Hull had represented himself to be a person of large property, and that he held documents which were first incumbrances on landed estates in Wisconsin. He succeeded in inducing Kemfer to lend him $1,000, the proceeds of his hard earnings and savings as a bartender, and told him that he should be provided with employment. This was about twelve months ago. Kemfer entered upon his nominal employment, but soon found there was nothing for him to do. That pretence was given up, Hull giving him a promissory note for the money and certain deeds as collateral security. These deeds were represented as a first mortgage, but it was ultimately discovered that they constituted the proof of a second mortgage upon property not worth the amount of the first. Hull was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Obscene Publications.—On Tuesday morning, Sergeant Birney, with others of the Mayor's Police, made a descent upon the premises No. 47 Gold-street, where, on the fifth story, they found a man named H. J. MacArthur, and his assistant, Horatio Eager, very busy in printing a filthy Mercer-street sheet named the *Miscellany*. They were apprehended, and with 3,000 copies of their publication, were brought before the Mayor. The prisoners were allowed to wait for bail.

Speedy Justice.—Officer Place, of the Mayor's Police, in this City, had some business, Tuesday, over in Brooklyn. Passing up Fulton-street, he detected Catharine Crosby, a young Irishwoman, in the act of purloining a piece of dry goods from the store No. 155, in that street. The officer took her instantly before Judge Voorhies, who committed the offender to the County Jail for 29 days.

In three instances, on Tuesday, the Mayor's Police succeeded in compelling ticket swindlers to return money to parties on whom they had practiced imposition. These cases present from day to day no peculiarity.

Coroner's Inquests.

Fatal Accident to a Child.—Monday afternoon, Wm. Henry King, a boy four years of age, fell from the fourth story of his parents' residence, No. 305 West Twenty-ninth-street. His skull was fractured and he was terribly mangled, and died very soon after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday morning on the body, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Suicide by Drowning.—About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, Sarah McCarty, wife of Michael McCarty, residing in Third-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, threw herself off the Pier foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, and was drowned. The body was not recovered until several hours afterwards. The Coroner held the inquest yesterday. The evidence showed that she was very intemperate in her habits, and the belief of the Jury was that she committed the act while temporarily deranged from the effects of liquor.

Another Suicide.—John Michal, an English sailor, 50 years of age, committed suicide, Monday, by jumping out of the third story window of the sailors' boarding house, No. 15 Cherry-street, while suffering from delirium tremens. An inquest was held on the body, and verdict accordingly.

Drowned while Bathing.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 78 James-street upon the body of Richard Holsar, a boy 9 years of age, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of Roosevelt street, East River. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

Infant Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 251 Ninth-avenue, upon the body of Amelia Whittlesy, a child 2 years old, who was drowned by falling into a tub of water during the absence of its nurse. Verdict accordingly.

Fatal Fall.—Rosa Farrell, an Irish woman, 55 years of age, fell, while intoxicated, from the stoop of her residence, No. 10 Franklin-street, and was so severely injured that she died shortly afterward. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report to Aug. 6, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 30	140	72	212
Admitted to Aug. 6	38	22	60
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	14	47
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	141	79	220

Males, 193; females, 27.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Juvenile Ballet Troupe at Purdy's National Theatre are truly wonderful, and should be witnessed by every lady and gentleman in the land. They are to appear this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and in the evening also, in a pleasing divertisement and grand ballet. Only think of 50 pretty little children in a pleasing pantomimic ballet!

[Advertisement.]

Perfectly Wonderful.—Wyman, the Wizard, is a remarkable artiste. He is a magician among millions. His feats at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening, will be among the most diverting, yet most surprising, ventures in magic and ventriloquism ever attempted.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment Enable the victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption or wound.

[Advertisement.]

Cyrus W. Field.—Imperial Photograph of Cyrus W. Field on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

Important Arrest—An Attempt to Swallow Counterfeit Money.—On Friday last two men, who gave their names as Sylvester Collins and John Allen, went to Coney Island with a quantity of new counterfeit money, and succeeded in shoving several bills upon the hotel proprietors there and along the road. Mr. B. Hendrickson, who keeps the Pavilion on Coney Island Point, was the first to discover the presence of the counterfeiters. He had learned of the new counterfeits while in the City that morning, and upon examining his drawer he found one of the bills there. The passers of the bill had just started away in a wagon, and Mr. Hendrickson, who, by the way, has had some experience with rascals in an official capacity, at once started after them. On the road he pressed Deputy Sheriff John Friend into the service, and the two together continued the pursuit. They finally came across the counterfeiters in Tappan's Hotel, Sheep's Head Bay, while in the act of passing one of the bogus bills. Mr. Hendrickson seized one and Deputy Sheriff Friend the other. The man seized by Mr. H. had several bills in his hands, and made a determined resistance, but upon his real character being made known, Mr. Tappan assisted in securing him. During the struggle this man attempted to swallow a counterfeit $5 bill on the National Bank of Providence and a counterfeit $10 bill on the Lewiston Falls Bank, and was only prevented through the prompt exertions of Messrs. Hendrickson and Tappan. In the struggle to get the bills out of the man's mouth, Mr. Hendrickson had one of his hands bitten in several places. The accused parties were that night brought to Brooklyn and lodged in jail, and their examination set down for yesterday morning, before Justice Voorhies. Mr. Hendrickson, with his bookkeeper and other witnesses, (including five of the counterfeit bills passed to hotel-keepers between Brooklyn and Coney Island,) left their business and came all the way to Brooklyn, like good citizens, to see that full justice was meted out, but the case was postponed until Thursday next, and they will have to lose another day at least. If Mr. Hendrickson is as good at hotel keeping as he is at catching rascals, his house is doubtless full all the time.

Bank Robbers Arrested.—A few weeke ago the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, in Baltimore, was robbed of $10,000. The robbers, three English thieves, were traced to New-York, and here all trace of them was lost. The matter was quietly placed in the hands of Detective Higgins, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, who forthwith went to work to find the gentlemen. He succeeded, about one week ago, in securing two of the three, who gave their names as Robert Davis, *alias* Robert Sutton, and William Hedford, *alias* William Happy. They were duly forwarded, on requisition, to Baltimore, and were fully identified as being the parties wanted. Detective Higgins continued the search, and, on Monday last, accompanied by Detective Frost, the third robber was secured, who gave his name as William Baker, *alias* William Barsby. These fellows had all quietly settled down at Greenpoint, where they doubtless intended to have remained until the excitement had blown over. Baker will be taken to Baltimore to-day.

House Robbery.—House No. 82 Cranberry-street, near Plymouth Church, was entered by a thief yesterday afternoon, who carried away all the silver spoons and forks in the house, and a silver cake basket. The lady of the house was sitting at the basement window as the thief passed out of the front door, with a basket having a cloth over it on his arm. She gave the alarm and two policemen at once started in pursuit, but the thief had sufficient start to escape.

Pickpocket Arrested.—While Mrs. D. Bingham, of Ainslie-street, was riding in one of the Grand-street omnibuses, a thief stole her pocket-book containing $4, and immediately left the stage. She discovered her loss in time for a passenger to secure the thief, who was turned over to Captain Mullen, of the Sixth Precinct. He gave his name as William Godard.

Launch.—The new pilot-boat *Edmund Blunt* will be launched on the 18th inst. She is 84 feet in length, 20 feet beam, 8 feet hold, and about 120 tons measurement.

Missing Woman Found Drowned.—The body of Mrs. Emily H. Warner, who suddenly disappeared, Saturday night last, was found, yesterday, in the water at Red Hook Point.

Jersey City Items.

Outrageous.—On Monday afternoon an Italian organ-grinder was pursuing his occupation in Bergen, accompanied by a young girl. While in the vicinity of Dr. Taylor's Church, a party of young gentlemen (at least, they claim the name) who were passing in a hack, stopped and beckoned to the girl. The girl, under the impression that they desired to contribute, went up to the carriage, when they seized hold of and dragged her in, and then closed the door. The Italian, fearing for the girl, attempted to rescue her, when the whole party jumped out and beat and kicked the old man until he presented a shocking appearance. After committing this unprovoked outrage, the young men, who reside in Jersey City, drove away.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Aug. 10.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '65	102¾	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 79¾
1,000	do	102¾	100	do	opg 79
3,000	do	103	250	do	op¼ 78⅞
10 000	Tenn. 6s '90..s60	92½	150	do	opg 78¾
15.000	do	92⅝	160	do	s3 78½
10.000	Va. 6s	s60 92¾	200	do	s30 78⅝
3,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅞	100	do	s30 78⅝
35,000	do	85¾	50	Erie Railroad	b30 17⅛
1,000	Cal St. 7s N. Bs.	85½	60	M. So. & N. Ia p Sk.	44¼
2,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	do	b30 44⅜
2 000	N. Y. S 5's.'61	102	150	Harlem R	10½
4.000	N. Y. S 5's.'60	101⅛	700	Reading R	48
15,000	Brook. City 6s	97	600	do	47⅝
2,000	Erie R. R. '75	31	60	do	s10 47⅝
2,000	R. R. C. B. '71	30	160	do	s60 47⅝
1,000	Harlem R. R 2d m	74	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 59⅛
1.000	Harlem 3d m. b	86½	105	do	59⅛
1.500	Reading R bs. '86	65	90	do	59
7,600	Mich. Cen. R. 8p c		50	do	s10 59
	1st m. S F con bs.	96⅜	485	Mich. So. & N. I R	22½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	88½	10	do	22⅛
5,000	do	86½	100	do	22⅛
4,000	LaC. & M. L G bs.	22⅜	50	do	s10 22⅛
3,000	do	22⅜	5	Panama Railroad	114
2,000	Chic. St. P. & F D.		100	do	b15 113½
	1st m bs.	s3 45	30	do	113⅝
17.000	H. & St J. R. R bs.	60	150	do	113⅞
5,000	C. B. & Q. R 8p c bs	86	15	do	114
4,000	C., S. P. & F. D. 1gb	23½	200	Ga'l. & Chic. R. R	s3 85
1,000	do	23⅛	150	do	b60 85
1,000	do	23	70	do	84⅞
200	Bank of N. Y	108½	400	do	s30 84½
50	Phenix Bank	109	20	do	c 84¼
40	National Bank	107½	50	do	s15 84⅛
70	Bank of Com	106	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35
50	Ocean Bank	91	100	do	s15 35⅛
10	Am. Ex. Bank	106	850	do	34⅞
25	Nassau Bank	97	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R	75½
5	Park Bank	107⅜	100	do	b30 75½
10	do	102	50	do	75¾
20	Fel. & Hud Cl. Co	99½	300	do	75¾
40	Pac. Mail. S. Co	85	100	do	b80 75¾
65	do	84½	60	do	s3 75⅝
20	La C. & Mil. R. R	44⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$15 000	Tenn. St. 6s	92⅝	50	Har. R. R.	19⅛
10.000	Ohio St. 6s '60	101	100	Har. R. R. Pref	s3 22
5 600	La. State 6s	93	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R	75⅝
9,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅛	200	do	b60 75⅝
1,000	Brook City 6s	97	200	do	s3 75⅝
4,000	M. C. RR 8 per 1st		100	Reading R. R.	b3 47⅝
	Mg. Sg. Fd. Ct. Bs	93¾	300	do	s60 47⅝
1,000	L. C. & M L G B.	22⅜	50	Mich Cen. R. R.	59
50	Canton Co	19⅜	50	do	58¾
20	Del. & Hud Cl. Co.	99⅛	50	do	b30 58¾
25	Pac. M. St. Co	84⅜	50	do	b30 59
650	N. Y. Cen. R R.	opg 78⅝	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	22
200	do	pkc 78⅝	50	Panama R. R.	113¾
350	do	opg 78¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84½
50	Erie R. R.	17	20	do	84¼
50	Hud. Riv. R. R	28½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 34½
200	do	28⅝	200	do	s30 34½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$12,000	Iowa Co. Wis 8s	45	10 Mer. Ex. Bank	100¾
2.000	Mem. City 6s	66½	10 Irving Bank	101½
13 000	Watert'n City 8s.	33	5 Imp. & Tra. Bank	105
4,000	Town W'co Wis. 8s	35	5 Bank of Commerce	99⅛
20	Excelsior Fire I Co.	1¼	10 Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	9¼
10	W. F. & Co. Ex	85½	20 St. M. F. Ins. Co	115½
100	Am. Guano Co	92½	7 G. W. M. Ins. Co	115¾
12	Im. Ex Bank	106	20 Wash. F. Ins Co	119½

Tuesday, Aug. 10—P. M.

We have a singularly easy market to report for Money to-day, considering all that has been said and done about the absorption of capital and temporary locking up of Specie by the New Loan. The amount of Specie transferred from Bank to the Sub-Treasury, on account of the Loan, is $2,963,120, of which over $1,600,000 was by the Bank of Commerce, and $500.000 by the United States Trust Company. We find that the Brokers are getting Money as usual of late, or if anything with more freedom, at 3@3½@4 ℔ cent. on stock collateral, and are paying short paper at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. Some of the Street Cashiers are anxiously looking for the higher employment of their means, but nothing of the kind is realized without extending their lines of paper having over 60 days to run. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer, which were kept in abeyance yesterday, opened with some activity this forenoon, several considerable parcels of Bank bills on London coming forward at 109⅜ ℔ cent., (supposed to be connected with the Federal negotiation of yesterday,) and other Bank bills at 109¾ ℔ cent. Market closed steady at 109¾ @109⅞ ℔ cent. Francs were held by one or two drawers for an advance; we quote, 5.12½@5.11¼; no important business done.

The unsuccessful $10,000,000 bid of Mr. Belmont and others at 103.77 for the New Loan, included, it is said, a good number of prominent bankers, such as Newbold, of the Bank of America; Thompson, of the old New-York Life and Trust Company; Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Riggs and Corcoran, of Washington; and, of course, Belmont himself. The impression is, that this party missed it in not putting in a rate which would have controlled the whole, or at least nine-tenths, of the loan. As a speculation, it would have paid a profit on the redistribution to the public here, if not as a remittance to Europe. The successful bids of Messrs. Cammann & Co. and Marie & Kanz include about one million of dollars for parties in the foreign exchanges. The re-sales made by Messrs. Robbins, and C. Livingston & Co., to-day, are reported at $900,000, on private terms, all said to be to Messrs. Browns and Belmont. Some resales are stated to have been made by other brokers at 105⅜@106 ℔ cent. The telegraphic request from Messrs. Robbins yesterday evening to the Secretary to withdraw one-half their sealed bid, was not entertained. The precedent would have been of questionable fairness, and the decision of Mr. Cobb on the subject is generally concurred in.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $400,698. The receipts, including the large payments on the New Loan were $3,149,839. The balance now stands $8,295,889, the heaviest since November last.

The Stock Exchange to-day raised a select committee to report on the simplest mode of dealing in the New Loan of the United States, previous to 1st of January, when the first regular coupon due July 1, 1859, begins to carry interest. The intermediate accumulation of interest is transferable by assignment and power of attorney, either by separate instrument designating the number of the Bonds, or by power attached to each Bond.

The Stock market was unsettled in tone through most of the dealings of the day, the *Bear* account being partially in the ascendent and disposed to press sales of several of the prominent Railway Stocks. This was shown on Galena, Toledo and Rock Island of the Western list, and to some extent against New-York Central, for the opening of transfers, and on 30@60 day options, but the business in the aggregate was not heavy, and the general market in the afternoon closed steady, with some signs of a favorable turn when the true course of the money market under the New Loan is determined, as it will be in another day or two. There were buyers of Rock Island at the close at 75½, Central 78⅜, and Reading at 48 ℔ cent.—the latter showing a good demand through the day. State Stocks were more active. The sales were $150,000 distributed to Tennesee, Missouri, Louisiana, New-York, Virginia, Ohio, and California, the full previous prices being paid in most instances. Illinois Central Construction Bonds were 88½@⅝; LaCrosse Land Grants 22½@⅝, and Fond du Lac (Ogden's) Bonds 23@23½. Brooklyn City sixes brought 97, and the Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents, 96¼ ℔ cent. Panama shares, 113½; Pacific Mail 85@84½ ex dividend.

In regard to the effect of the Atlantic Telegraph on Cotton speculation and the Cotton trade, Mr. Wright, in his circular, to-day, remarks:

"The effect of this new agency will be the equalization of markets, and diminished chances for those serious losses which periodically occur in the Liverpool Cotton trade. A new system of purchasing to arrive in Liverpool, by classification or sample, will soon be adopted, and there will be an increase of the transitu business in this city. New-York will receive less Cotton direct from the South, except from points where there is no other outlet, but her position as Cotton centre will be vastly improved by the receipt of orders from the manufacturers of England and France. Spinners and others in Europe will soon discover how much their interests can be served by the free use of the telegraph, and how admirably adapted the transit business of New-York is in ordering Cotton to arrive with them at once, in a month, or in two or three months, thereby making a large saving in interest and enabling them to secure at once a supply of the raw material, to fill even extensive contracts for goods and yarns. The transitu business of this city has been found to work well for four or five years, and is now capable of great increase, and it may not be too bold to predict that the day is not far distant when the bulk of the Cotton trade between Europe and America, will be transacted in floating cargoes represented by classification, through the agency of the electric telegraph."

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,062,000	2,895,000	3,482,000	2,762,000
Ex. to G. B	1,717,000	1,412.000	1,939,000	1,502,000
Ex. to F'ce	377 000	412,000	478,000	409,000
Ex. o'r F. P	384 000	408.000	520,000	280,000
Total Exp't	2,538,000	2,232.000	2,937.000	2,19.,000
Stk on h'd	116 000	76,000	57,000	127,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec at P'ts	12,000	3,000	12 000	12,000
Ex. to G. B	6.000	5.000	20.000	22,000
Ex. to F'ce		3,000		2,000
Ex. o'r F. P	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total Exp'ts	8,000	9,000	21,000	28 000

The following is from the Weekly Money Circular, of this date, prepared for the country, by Grofsbeck & Hoyt, Brokers, No. 58 Wall-street:

"The United States Loan on 5 ℔ cent. coupon stock, having fifteen years to run, was awarded at the Treasury Department, at Washington, yesterday, to the extent of $10,000,000, principally to New-York Banks, Trust Companies, and private Banking-Houses, at an average of 104¾ ℔ cent. The gross amount offered for was over $40,000,000, of which $18,500,000, or about one half, was bid for direct from New-York, and $10,000,000 by Mr. A. Belmont and others, at Washington, in a single bid, (unsuccessful) for New-York account. The new Stock was not called at the Brokers' Board this forenoon; but the quotation current in the street was 105⅜@106. The payments into the Sub-Treasury, on account of the Loan, were begun this morning, and up to 2 o'clock the transfers of gold from Bank amounted to about $2,500,000. The preliminary preparations have not yet affected the rates of money, though an increased demand is expected to be felt at bank centres, a larger sum in the new stock shall have been taken for foreign account than is at present known. It is stated today that a re-sale of $500,000 has been made to an old and leading banking house in the English trade. The Foreign Exchanges, in which there was little doing yesterday, on account of the United States Loan, are moving to a fair extent to day, at 109¾ ℔ cent. for bankers' bills on London. The Domestic Exchanges vary so slightly from our last weekly report, and the transactions are so small, that our quotations are merely nominal. The bank balances here run about even with Philadelphia, and against Boston and Baltimore. The Bank Statement of this morning shows a moderate loss in Coin, about equal to the shipments during the past week to Europe, and an increase of upwards of a million dollars in discounts—the result, partly, of an improved movement in general trade. The undrawn deposits are $786,000 lower than the previous week.

The *Jura*, for Liverpool to-day, took out $151,106 77. The *Philadelphia*, from New Orleans Aug. 5, had £210,000 in specie on board for New-York.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week, and since Jan. 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,282,994	$1,211.111	$1,046,882
Previously reported	47,103 341	43,925,166	36,763,222
Since Jan. 1	$48,386,335	$45.136,277	$37,810,104

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

N. Y. State Currency	.30c. ℔ 100@ ⅛ ℔ ct. dis
New-England and N. J	.15c. ℔ 100@ ⅛ ℔ ct. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt	15c. ℔ 100@ ⅛ ℔ ct. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅜ ℔ ct. dis.
Interior Maryland	⅛@ ⅜ ℔ ct. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri	⅛@ ¼ ℔ ct. dis.
South

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2151. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,500,000 in Treasure En Route for New-York.

GOLD DUST FROM THE FRASER RIVER.

Unsatisfactory Reports from the Mines.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Refusal of New-Granada to Protect the Transit.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

THE AMERICAN FLEET AT SAN JUAN.

The steamship *St. Louis*, W. H HUDSON commanding, from Aspinwall Aug. 3, arrived at this port last evening. The *St. Louis* has made a rapid passage, arriving in advance of the regular California mail steamer, and bringing San Francisco dates to the 30th ult.

The *Star of the West*, with the California mails, passengers and treasure brought down by the *Golden Age*, was to leave Aspinwall at 2 P. M. for New-York, and Key West. She will probably arrive in the course of the day.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Golden Age*, Commander WATKINS, from San Francisco July 20, arrived at Panama on the evening of Aug. 2, bringing 375 passengers and 1,626 000 treasure, of which some $1,500,000 is destined for New-York, the balance being for Europe.

Among the treasure for England is $26,000 of Fraser River dust, shipped through FREEMAN & Co.'s agency.

On the morning of the 9th inst. the *St. Louis* encountered strong N. E. winds, with a very heavy sea which continued until after passing Cape Hatteras. Time from Aspinwall to New-York, 7 days 18 hours.

The news from the Fraser River mines is not quite as favorable as heretofore. The emigration from California still continues, though it has somewhat abated. Full particulars will be found below.

The news from California is unimportant. We learn that arrangements have been made, and stations selected, for the stage line to run between San Francisco and Fort Yuma *via* San José, Gilroy, Pacheco's Pass, Fresno City, the Tejon Pass, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, connecting at Fort Yuma with the overland stages from that place to San Antonio, Texas. The stages are run each way once a week, and to make the whole distance from St. Louis to San Francisco in 26 days. In August the stages will run twice during the month between Fort Yuma and San Francisco, and in the middle of September the whole route is to be in full operation.

A party of armed men employed by the Mercer Mining Company attempted to take forcible possession of a quartz mine owned and worked by Col. FREMONT, but FREMONT's men showed fight, and the others finally retreated.

Oroville (Cal.) was again visited by fire on the 5th inst. All the business portion of the city was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $300,000. A Mr. BARNES was burned to death.

Mr. J. C. JOHNSON, formerly of New-York City was killed at San Pablo on the 4th inst., by being thrown from a horse.

The steamer *Commodore*, formerly the *Brother Jonathan*, which left San Francisco deeply laden with passengers and freight, on the 6th July, returned on the 8th, having encountered a gale off Crescent City. She was compelled to throw overboard the greater portion of her cargo, in order to save her from foundering.

The Hon. J. C. MCKIBBIN was received on his arrival in San Francisco from Washington with flattering demonstrations of respect. A large concourse accompanied him to his lodgings, and shortly after his arrival he was serenaded by a full band of music.

Dates from Portland, Oregon, are to the 10th ult. The Legislature organized on the 5th, and on the 7th General JOSEPH LANE and DELAZON SMITH were elected to the United States Senate. Several river steamers have been sent from the Columbia by sea to the mouth of Georgia.

From Washington Territory we learn that rich diggings have been found on the Wenatshe River by a party of miners going overland to Fraser; but being only could fully prospect the ground they were driven by Indians and compelled to retreat. They left three of their men and killed 15 Indians.

We are indebted to the Expresses of FREEMAN & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co. for papers received by dispatch.

CALIFORNIA.

The Fraser River Gold Mines—Latest News—Abatement of the Rush—Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

One month ago the Fraser River fever raged with epidemic fury. It had then carried off no less than twenty thousand of our citizens. Now its ravages are somewhat abated, yet the *exodus* from this port, during the last four weeks, has averaged very nearly five hundred per day. The accurate number of departures by sea, carefully compiled, is thus stated:—From April 20 to June 30, by 44 vessels, 15,907 From July 1 to July 10, by 10 vessels, 6,059. From July 10 to July 18, by 9 vessels, 867. On the 19th of July, six sailing vessels cleared for Victoria, with about 600 passengers. The total of clearances is 78 vessels with 23 253 passengers. The emigration from California, overland, during the past three months has doubtless exceeded five thousand persons, and the number of those who have sailed for the North on sailing vessels that do not clear at the Custom-House, is sufficient to swell the aggregate of departures to thirty-five thousand. Until recently very few individuals had come back; the steamers on their return trips, reporting only a dozen or so by each arrival. During the last ten days, however, there have been about six hundred passengers from Puget Sound—certainly not a very large proportion of the vast number so suddenly spirited away under the influence of this unprecedented gold excitement.

From the commencement of the rush, all private correspondence as well as newspaper accounts, have steadily declared that there could be but little gold obtained from Fraser River until that stream had fallen, which event was not likely to occur in several weeks. This statement, so constantly reiterated, served nothing towards checking the emigration, and it seemed necessary that reports of actual suffering should be received, before any pause could take place in the outpouring flood of our impetuous population. There have been really but very rare instances of severe suffering recited in the thousand and one letters from all sorts of people, which have found publication so far in the columns of the California papers, teeming daily, as they do, with correspondence from the new El Dorado.

These isolated cases are easily attributable to the rashness of a few pioneer adventurers, and it is only strange that more difficulty has not been recorded. It is now settled that the fit, time for mining on Fraser's River and its tributaries, is not the Summer, when the melting snows maintain the waters at their greatest height. The richest bars are still inundated, and will remain so during August, and possibly September, when they can be profitably worked for the six succeeding months. Most significantly the fact that so many thousands have patiently remained on the banks of Fraser's River for two months or more, waiting the subsiding of the waters, goes far to show the unfaltering confidence universally maintained in the prospective richness of the placers.

Sufficient enough, there have been plenty of adverse reports circulated to the effect that all this Fraser River business was a humbug—that the bubble was ready to burst;—but the truth is becoming more and more apparent, and the reality of the existence of a region in Washington Territory and the British possessions beyond our borders, rivaling, in extent and richness any that has yet been explored in California or Australia, is rendered more conclusive by every report that reaches us. Of all the exploring parties that have recently started out from Fort Yale and Fort Hope, not one has failed to find gold in their line of tramp, although deterred in nearly every instance from successfully prosecuting their labors by the exigite impossibility of providing themselves with supplies in a country almost trailless and wholly unprovided with facilities for packing provisions. In Washington Territory good diggings have been discovered on several small rivers, and the latest accounts from parties pushing westward from the Dalles, represent the country, east of the Cascades, to be no less fruitful in the glittering ore.

Portland, which has hitherto been but very slightly affected by the gold fever, was by last accounts fairly infected, and hundreds were hastening northward. There's no use in the newspapers of this State endeavoring to deceive themselves or their readers into the belief that the wonderful *stampede* of the past three months is the "be all and end all *here*," of the exodus to the North.

A slight reaction has been experienced, sure enough; but the reason thereof is a natural one, inherent in all great excitements. In the Spring of 1849, the tide of emigration to California encountered on the Isthmus of Panama a returning wave of the weak-hearted and irresolute, who denied that there was anything worth seeking on these golden shores. There have been thousands of these croaking discontents ever since, in California, and a portion of them followed in the wake of the Northern hegira. Change of scene has not changed their nature. A good many operators went up to Puget Sound, and found all the water-front and best lots in Victoria already owned by men as avaricious as themselves. They were not prepared to enter the arena of speculation at the prices then prevailing, and came back to San Francisco in big disgust. Their denunciations have been duly heralded, to the great consolation of numerous interests which regarded themselves as anything but benefited by the departing hordes of the northward-bound. But the people went, and are going still, although the newspapers sound the knell of the few returning hundreds, vainly hoping (the wish father to the thought) that the whole movement may yet prove an abortion.

Your correspondent has no other material interests than those which are located in California. As a calm looker-on amid passing events of great moment, and familiarized with excitements through nine years of California life, he feels constrained to venture a few predictions relative to the future of this Pacific Coast. In the first place, he does not believe that California is to be immediately benefited by the development of the new gold-fields lately discovered in the North. The State has lost over thirty thousand of her population, one-half of these being taken from the laboring class. In the course of the coming Fall and Winter half as many more at least will take their departure in the same direction. Granting that there is no doubt of a great emigration to these shores, next year, from the Atlantic States, Canada and Europe, it is yet more than probable that much the largest portion of it will locate beyond our borders on the North. This is not a new country any longer. California is covered with claims. Her best agricultural lands are overlaid with Spanish grants; her mines are pretty generally taken up and owned. The new comer can scarcely commence his career, either at farming or digging gold, without considerable capital, unless he is content to work for others. Fresh emigration will reasonably prefer a fresh country, and the fertile valleys and unfettered gold fields of Oregon, Washington and New Caledonia will carry off the palm. California, in the year to come, cannot hope to recover much more than the amount of population she will have lost from the commencement of the Fraser movement.

Meanwhile, the emigration from Canada alone will be likely to add 20 000 or 30,000 to the Puget Sound country, and from Europe as many more. One year from the date of this present writing will, we venture to assert, witness a population of 100,000 people, settled in Vancouver's Island and the region of country contiguous to Puget Sound and the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Georgia. The city of Victoria will then number 10,000 permanent residents; (it now has a population of 7,000 or 8,000 of the floating order.) A city of five or six thousand will have sprung up at Fort Hope, the Sacramento of Fraser's River. There will be a number of rival cities on American soil, located at various points about Puget Sound, none of them of much importance or particular promise. The mining region of Oregon and Washington Territories is principally east of the Cascades, and the most advantageous avenue for supplying this section will be by way of the Columbia River.

Portland, the chief city of Oregon, is destined soon to rise into a degree of importance that few heretofore ever dreamed of its attaining. It has been stagnating a long while, but its resurrection is at hand. In five years more there will be five hundred thousand white population north of California, on the Pacific slope of this Continent. This State, and the contiguous territory below our southern border, will then contain one million people. Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Sonora, will form the Western cordon of States, gemming the Pacific shores of our glorious Union, like the gleaming rays of a summer sun, as it sinks into the soft bosom of the placid sea.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been held in most of the counties, and with results favorable in a large majority of cases to the Administration. To-day the primary election is held in San Francisco, and the very rare incident of the success of the Administration Democracy is anticipated with much confidence. The Democratic State Convention meets at Sacramento on the 4th of August, and selects candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, (in place of BURNETT,) and for State Comptroller, in place of MANDEVILLE, (resigned upon receiving the appointment of United States Surveyor-General.) The Republicans have called their Convention on the 5th of September, at the same place. In several counties of the State the Douglas-Broderick Democrats have chosen separate delegations, and as it is no longer doubtful as to the complexion of the Convention proper, it is probable that the seceders will hold a distinct Convention and either nominate a ticket of their own or form some alliance with the Republicans. The latter party, however, repudiate the imputation of any desire to coalesce with the disaffected Democracy, and declare that they prefer to stand or fall by the issue, alone and unaided.

Congressman MCKIBBIN arrived by the last steamer, and has proceeded to Sierra County, from whence he hails. His advent, however, was preceded by the election of an Administration delegation from that County to the Democratic Convention. In Tuolumne, Shasta, El Dorado and Sacramento, as well as several other smaller Counties, the primary elections have been carried within the last few days in favor of the Administration Democracy.

The Rev. Dr. SCOTT arrived by the last steamer, and was welcomed on Sunday by immense crowds at his church on Bush-street, both in the morning and evening. There is no city, large or small, in the United States, where the Sabbath finds a more general and respectful observance than San Francisco; and that too without any aid from legislation. The same is the case all over California, and is even more manifest since the Sunday law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Rev. F. C EWER, who has succeeded Bishop KIP, in the Rectorship of Grace Church, is the most admired of our Episcopal divines, and will soon rank among the distinguished pulpit orators of the day.

In theatricals, quite a good business has been doing at San Francisco during the past month. The WALLACKS have played to excellent houses at the American Theatre, closing last evening with a complimentary benefit, which was an overflowing one. The last part of their engagement of one hundred nights, was the most successful of the entire period. They took leave of us in "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Guy Mannering," and sail on the *Golden Gate* to-day. They appeared for four nights in a new comedy, called "Fast Folks, or Early Times in California," written by Mr. JOSEPH A. NUNES, a lawyer of this city. The author, in order to insure a perfect representation of his production, hired the theatre and the entire company for two weeks, had the piece thoroughly rehearsed, and was rewarded by its decisive success, besides realizing the handsome sum of nearly $1,200 by this novel literary enterprise. Where in America has this achievement been paralleled? Assuredly, San Francisco is yet, as it always has been, the best theatrical city on the Continent. On Monday next the Christy Minstrels close at Maguire's Opera House, and visit Sacramento and Marysville. They will be succeeded by a dramatic company, with Mrs. VINING, the mother of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, as the new feature. This lady is said to be in the full possession of her histrionic powers, which were accorded, some years ago, considerable distinction upon the English stage. Her *forte* is the melodramatic and high tragic. It will interest the dramatic world to learn that Mrs. JOHN WOOD has applied for a divorce from her husband, alleging intemperance and cruel treatment as the provocation to this course. The case will be tried before a jury, in San Francisco, and attract a great deal of attention. Opinion as to its merits, is very much divided. Both Mrs. Wood and her husband are favorites with our public; Mrs. WOOD, in a professional point of view, is the most popular and successful artist we have ever had among us. She could play another engagement of a hundred nights in California, and be secured in advance, as upon her first adventure, $100 per night. Mrs. VINING, her mother, recently brought out the two children of Mr. and Mrs WOOD—one of which Mrs. Wood has with her; the other continues in the care of the father.

Our watering places have received very little support this season. The favorite White Sulphur Springs at Napa have about fifty regular sojourners, but the travel in that direction is not half as great as last Summer. The Big Trees and the Yo Semite Falls are equally neglected, all of which is chiefly owing to the Fraser-River excitement.

Mr. JOHN M. FREEMAN, the pioneer express man, goes East by the steamer to-day. He has lately visited the new gold regions in the North, extending his trip high up Fraser's River. His observations satisfied him of the brilliant prospect now dawning upon that hitherto almost unknown country, and he has established already a large express business throughout the mining localities, and with the principal cities on Puget Sound. WELLS, FARGO & Co. are also in the field, and their enterprise is extending the usefulness of their great institution throughout the entire extent of Oregon and Washington Territories and the British possessions beyond. PRO TEM.

Discouraging Accounts from the Fraser River Mines.

We have dates from the Fraser River to the 10th of July, and the accounts are discouraging and unsatisfactory. The great rush from California has greatly abated. The following letters are from the San Francisco *Herald*:

FORT HOPE, Friday, June 10, 1858.

I have been as high up as a place they call the Grand Falls on Fraser River—that is, 140 miles above Fort Yale and 50 miles above Thompson River. There is some gold all the way up from Fort Hope to as high a point as you can reach on Fraser River, that is to a certainty; but you cannot make anything until the river is low. You may get on to a high bar, where you may make a little to buy provisions, and keep you here until the river falls, if it ever does. That is all I have done, and hundreds of men besides me. This is the honest truth. When he water falls, I think a man can make from three dollars upwards to the hand, on any part of the river beyond Fort Hope. I have been working on a bar called Foster's Bar, that is between Thompson River and the Grand Falls, above Mormon Bar. I got out of provisions there, and had to come back the whole distance for food. I have seen men eating horse-flesh, and picking wild berries for two weeks, trying to hold out, waiting to see if provisions would come to the Forks of Thompson and Fraser Rivers; but there is no prospect of any. On my way down, I have met over a thousand men on bars, lying idle, waiting until the river falls. No white man knows anything about this river, and you cannot find out from the Indians when it falls. The Indians are peaceable, but they will steal: it is impossible to watch them. It is the opinion at the Grand Falls that there will be trouble with them on Thompson River. They have already driven off miners that were prospecting there. Horse-flesh we had to pay seventy five cents a pound for. There have been no dry diggings found out yet, nor hill diggings. It is very cold up there—it was snowing the day that I was coming down. There is no game to be found of any account. I have seen some grouse and crows; they were shot as soon as they were seen. The Indians say that there are some mountain sheep; I have not seen any in my travels. The diggings will not pay but from one inch to six inches of to-part—no deeper will pay.

We came down to bring our canoe up with provisions—the Harrison River route—and lay in a good stock for the Winter. When we got down the canoe was gone. It seems two of the men that had shares in it took it away, and sold it for $150. They are now working in the Navy-Yard, Mare Island. I would not speak of it if they had done right. The canoe only cost me of us $50. We have to stop here until we buy a canoe. They are very dear.

You have heard all I know of Fraser's River. This you may rely on as truth. There are a great number of men going back. You will hear more from them.

GEORGE DAVIS.

FORT HOPE, FRASER RIVER, Friday, July 9, 1858

MR. P. HUNT—*Dear Sir*: I arrived here one week ago, and I see no more than I did in San Francisco. The river is very high and there is nothing doing, and God only knows when there will be. I have not seen anything to make me believe but this is another Kern River scheme. Make yourself easy about it—you have a Fraser River in San Francisco. Should anybody want to come here they can bet that they are sure to be disappointed. I reached here after a great deal of trouble, and I do not wish to return until I make sure of the existence of gold. We have not seen a cent of any kind of money as yet, other than that which came from San Francisco. Tell every friend who is doing well to stay at home. I intend to go up to Fort Yale to-morrow. Should I observe anything worth your notice I will write you again. JEREMIAH TWOHIG.

The following statements respecting the mines, are from the Whatcom *Northern Light*:

STATEMENT OF MR. JONES.

Mr. ISAAC D. JONES, a member of the Third Legislature of Washington Territory, and highly respected as a gentleman of veracity, was among the very first miners who went to Fraser River. He has just returned from that region, and furnishes us with the following information:

His claim is on Hill's Bar, two miles below Fort Yale. It has thus far yielded him about $1,000. The bar still pays, and is stripped a short distance down, when a vein of yellow clay is struck, about eight inches thick, which pays at the rate of an ounce to the hand.

There are about seventy-five claims on Hill's Bar. The claims above and below are also taken.

Mr. JONES exhibited to us forty ounces of dust, taken from his claim. He says there is no question about the diggings being rich—"richer than ever were heard of before." A few miles below Hill's Bar, the first sluices have been put in operation. In the woods, where the dirt pays from a bit to a dollar the pan.

Mr JONES is down on business, and will return to the diggings in the course of a few days.

STATEMENT OF MR. BROWN.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN, formerly of Calaveras County, an Italian, in company with others, returned to this place by canoe, from 35 miles above the junction of Fraser and Thompson Rivers, on Thursday afternoon.

They were on a prospecting expedition, but exhausted their provisions before doing much. Wherever they took out prospects, they found gold; some places more and some less. They saw miners who were making from $20 to $150 per day. In surface diggings.

Above the forks of the two rivers, the gold is coarse. The Indians exhibited pieces to them as large as pigeon eggs, and signified to them by signs, that during the diurnal revolution of the sun, they could take out a double handful of it. They are very numerous and insolent, making their appearance suddenly in great force, when least expected.

On their return, they fell in with a Canadian who was building a fort at or near the forks, where they left two of their partners. He had been three days without food, and was forced to kill a horse, fifteen pounds of the flesh of which Mr. BROWN and party purchased at fifty cents a pound, their own stock of provisions having been exhausted. From this point, they suffered severely from hunger, procuring a scant supply from time to time from those they met, in the best manner they could.

There are about a thousand miners at Fort Yale doing nothing, waiting for the river to fall. Provisions are very scarce there also.

Mr. BROWN was a miner in California nine years; but he says he never saw as rich surface diggings as there are on Fraser's and Thompson Rivers. He intends returning with his party to the diggings in a few days.

STATEMENT OF MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. J. P. RUSSELL, formerly of Weaverville, Trinity County, California, returned from Fort Hope on Wednesday morning, by canoe, for provisions. He furnishes us with the following items of news, which we think reliable:

He was at Fort Hope ten days, where there are between three and four hundred miners. Owing to the high waters of Fraser's River, they are all idle. Many have staked off claims, to be worked when the waters recede.

About three miles above Fort Hope, before the river rose, several miners were averaging an ounce a day, by stripping some five feet depth of sand. The dust in that region is flour gold, and generally scattered near the surface.

Mr. RUSSELL saw two men from the forks of Fraser's and Thompson rivers, who told him that miners there were making from one to four ounces a day, and that there was plenty of ground there for as many persons as chose to occupy it.

Mr. R. brought down eight dissatisfied persons who are returning to California, cursing the mines, and swearing that the whole country is a humbug. But he assures us that neither of them ever did a day's labor at Fort Hope. They left the diggings entirely untried, and, of a consequence, could not know anything about them. Those that he met who could and had worked, nearly all exhibited more or less gold, and expressed themselves hopefully of abundant success when the waters subside.

Mr. R. exhibited to us some five or six ounces of dust, several of which were beautiful agglomerated specimens. We obtained from him one of these latter, weighing eight dollars, for exhibition to those who are still incredulous of the existence of gold on Fraser's and Thompson Rivers.

The same unsatisfactory account is given from other sources. The Fort Hope correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing on the 9th of July, says:

"I would advise all persons to remain where they are until there is more known in regard to the mines than there is at present. I have seen but one lot of dust, and that was seventeen ounces and a quarter. It belonged to an old friend of mine by the name of KELLY. He sent it down by FARNHAM & Co.'s Express to your city. There is gold here beyond doubt, but to what extent no one can tell. Below this place there is no mining going on at the present. I have seen two persons whom I am acquainted with who came in to-day. They had started for Thompson River, and after going some seventy miles were compelled to come back. From what I have seen, I am pretty well satisfied that no one can go through until the river falls, which will not be until the latter part of September. The snow at this place is still on the mountains."

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 9th ult., says:

"The news from the gold region, for several days past, has been rather unfavorable, owing to the continued high water on the river, and the speculations, or rather gambling operations in real estate have received rapidly, and present appearances indicate a still downward tendency, if not an actual panic. If the Cascade Mountains were solid gold, and Victoria the only harbor on the Pacific coast, men could not have been more eager to secure property; but just now they begin to think that even Fraser's River is not quite filled with the *ore*. They are also beginning to discover that Victoria and Esquimalt harbors, combined, cannot safely accommodate the fleets of the universe, nor even hold half the number of vessels which could lie safely around San Francisco.

Very few doubt the existence of gold, even in large quantities, on Fraser River, but when they take into consideration the difficulties of navigating it, and carrying up a sufficiency of provisions, and the expense attending the frequent trips up and down, most of them conclude that the amounts received don't pay for the risks incurred. I have conversed with many who have come here, within the past week, to work for daily wages during the next six weeks, until the river falls sufficiently to enable them to go to work again.

Now, I wish to give a word of advice to those who are Fraser-River crazed, and bound to come and see for themselves, and that is, that they had better all stay home—at least, until they hear better news. Many poor fellows who spent their all in getting here, are now going round without a dollar in their pockets, not knowing where to get a meal to eat, or where to rest their wearied bodies. If the gold excite's as largely as reported, they will lose nothing by remaining, for there is room enough for all, and they will escape a great deal of suffering and loss of time and money."

Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company—Opening up Fraser's River to Free Trade.

The Victoria *Gazette* gives an interesting report of a "Meeting of Conference," which was held at the Government House, Victoria, on 10th June, at which Governor DOUGLAS, Councillors JOHN WORK and RODERICK FINLAYSON, and five members, viz: T. J. SKINNER, J. YATES, J. D. PEMBERTON, Speaker HELMCKEN and J. W. MCKAY, of the Colonial House of Assembly were present. The Governor, on this occasion, gave some important information as to the supposed rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the probability of the Fraser's River country being soon opened to free trade. We quote (the italics being our own) from the *Gazette*:

His Excellency commenced the Conference by stating that any information in his possession would be cordially given to those present, but that a portion of it must be considered confidential, and not to be made public.

1. *With regard to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.*

These rights were granted to them by license.

The Speaker [HELMCKEN] suggested that this license referred to trade with Indians only, and not with white men.

His Excellency replied that at the time of the granting of the license there were no white men resident in the Territory; and added that he had received advices from the Home Government which left no doubt that the Hudson's Bay Co. did possess the exclusive right of navigation and trade.

2. *Whether the Executive had assumed any authority over Fraser River.*

His Excellency replied that he had not assumed any such authority; but as the representative of the Crown, had taken measures to preserve law and order, and had made regulations enforcing the navigation laws of Great Britain. He had allowed persons to go up the river, and had granted them licenses to mine; had appointed custom-house officers and justices of the peace, and had called upon H. M. S. *Satellite* to assist in preventing any violation of the navigation laws.

The Speaker desired to know whether, having taken, or undertaken the government of Fraser's River, this act in itself did not abrogate the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to exclusive navigation.

His Excellency replied that it was an freely out of his power to abrogate any of the rights or privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. In fact, so far as he had gone, he had received the sanction of the officers of that body, in this region. Moreover, that the British Government regarded treaties as sacred and binding, in all cases.

3. *Touching the point by whose authority the "sufferances" to Fraser's River navigation are granted:*

His Excellency stated that they were granted by virtue of the power vested in him as representative of the Crown, as well as by consent of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. The exclusive right of the Company to trade and navigation necessarily excludes the transportation of any property save theirs, except by their permission.

The Speaker suggested that the miners having been allowed to go up the river, and the Government having in a greater or less degree assumed control of the stream, it would follow that these people had a right to be supplied with provisions, exclusive of the Company's monopoly, and therefore that British vessels, duly cleared here, had a right to proceed up the river for that purpose.

His Excellency replied that he must repeat that he had no authority to diminish or interfere with the Company's rights and privileges.

The Speaker suggested that the Hudson's Bay Company had not the means of supplying the large number of people that would be at the mines within a short time, and that it appeared probable that starvation, or calamities equally serious, would ensue. It would therefore be necessary and proper to allow vessels to carry provisions.

His Excellency replied that the matter had given rise to serious deliberation and attention. Already permission had been granted to two American steamers to carry passengers and provisions, under certain restrictions. Necessity had compelled this action, and had also forced him to act more or less illegally, but not unjustly. *Should an emergency arise, permits would of course be granted to other vessels for like purposes, and every possible means be adopted for the prevention of suffering in the mining region.*

The Speaker suggested that merchants in England, in view of the restrictions put upon trade, would not be likely to send out supplies and emigrants; thus inflicting a double injury, first on our country, next on our colony. It was also to be feared that merchants would presume from the fact of the Company's being the only large purchaser, that they would be more or less at the latter's mercy, who would buy only at a price fixed by themselves; that is to say, the ships would have no other market than the Company, to which they might take their supplies.

His Excellency replied, that far from having the effect feared by the Speaker, the Company's privileges would produce a result exactly the contrary. He thought the present condition of trade offered greater inducements to British merchants than an open traffic would do. Touching the price of articles, that depended entirely on supply and demand. He was quite sure, and the House must also know, that the Hudson's Bay Company were upright and honorable, and not likely to stoop to unfair dealing.

4. *Touching the future government of Fraser River.*

His Excellency said, that as this was a matter at present under negotiation, he could not make any facts known, save in conference; and, that the House might know the general outline of his policy, he would read extracts from his last dispatches to the Home Government.

The Speaker wished to inquire whether the Hudson's Bay Company, having the exclusive right to trade, could transfer any part of their right to others; that is to say, whether they could grant sufferances to any other parties to trade.

The Governor suggested, that in issuing sufferances, the Company did not transfer their rights; in fact, that the regulations and stipulations did not interfere with them. The House must recollect that it was the conjoint act of the Governor as Executive, and the Governor as part of the Hudson's Bay Company. His Excellency added, that he has been actuated by two motives: 1st. To do full justice to the Hudson's Bay Company. 2d. To promote by every legitimate means the welfare and prosperity of the Colony. He was always willing to impart information to the House, and was pleased that this Conference had been asked.

The Speaker replied, that the Conference was asked, 1st, for the sake of information; it being the misfortune of the House of Assembly not to possess any Government members; that is to say, any one to supply information upon the acts and intentions of the Governor and Council. 2d. That the info mation furnished verbally would save His Excellency an immense amount of trouble in writing, which this House, aware of the pressing demands upon his time, were desirous of obviating. They did not wish to add unnecessarily to the cares of office, but had a duty to perform in endeavoring to promote the interest and welfare of their constituents and the colony. Therefore, they had taken this means of obtaining the desired information. In the name of the House, he begged to thank His Excellency for the courtesy shown, and was pleased to find that the explanations resulted in showing that little difference of opinion existed between the House and the Governor.

The deputation then withdrew.

Important Gold Discoveries in Southern California.

From the Los Angeles Star, July 3.

The great topic of conversation during the present week has been the lately discovered gold mines at Owen's Lake, distant from this city less than 200 miles. They are reported to be rich beyond all precedent in California. It has been known for years past by a respectable and most reliable gentleman, that somewhere in the locality of Owen's Lake very rich deposits of gold existed, which he himself had seen. It appears that, on coming to this country, his party lost their way, and in their wanderings in the mountains discovered rich gold mines. Being nearly out of provisions, they could not remain at the place, but hastened on to the settlements for the purpose of procuring provisions and mining implements. Having passed some time in this city, the gentleman referred to fitted out an expedition to work the mines; but after traveling in various directions, and provisions becoming short, the party abandoned the search and returned to this city, having accomplished nothing in the way of discovery. This was felt to be a damper, and nothing further was done in the matter, although the promoter of the scheme remained confident of the existence of the gold, although disappointed in not reaching the field of his former labors.

Recent explorations, however, have discovered the locality, and it is now considered that the vicinity of Owen's Lake is the place where rich deposits of gold were discovered in 1849. Information of this fact reached the city during the week, and a party was immediately formed to proceed to Owen's Lake and make a minute survey of the country, and to thoroughly prospect the same for gold.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Advices from Honolulu, received *via* San Francisco, are to the 11th of June.

The Hawaiian Parliament opened its session on the 11th of June, and we find the King's speech on the occasion published in the *Polynesian* and "extra" *Advertiser*. The document does not appear to be of any especial importance, but as a composition of a civilized Kanaka monarch it may be read as a curiosity. It was written in English, we are informed, by KAMEHAMEHA himself, who is familiar with the English and French languages. As a specimen of the royal speech, we give the opening passage, where the King dedicates his first born to the nation:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: Since the Legislature was last in session, it has pleased Almighty God to bless me with a son. The birth of an heir to the Throne is an event which you, now congregated to pass measures not for the temporary only but for the permanent prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, under a Constitutional Monarchy cannot but regard with solemn interest. Not only the continuance of his life but the characteristics which the Prince may develop as he grows to manhood, and the education to be imparted to him, are matters in no small degree inseparable from the future of our country's history—from that distant part of it in which I, and many of you, will take no share. Gentlemen, the child is yours as well as mine; the circumstances that attend his birth decrive me of an undivided interest in him, for if such be the will of Divine Providence, he will one day be to your sons what I am to their fathers. Destined as he is, to exercise a paramount influence in years to come, I consecrate him to my people, and with God's help I will leave unused no faculty with which I am indued to make him worthy of your love and loyalty and an ornament to the throne of his great predecessor, who only did battle to establish peace and lay the foundations of order."

We notice in the *Polynesian* of June 12, various reports exhibiting the financial condition of the country. The fiscal receipts for two years are stated to have been $667,000, and the public debt amounted, on the 1st of April last, to about $60,000. It will be remembered that the finances of the kingdom are virtually under the control of the English, who are bent, it is said, to impose a large debt on the native Government. The rate of interest now paid on the debentures from 12 to 18 per cent.

Trade is represented as being very dull, all the whaling fleet having left for the North, and would not return till October.

The guano ship had sailed for Jervis Island for a second cargo of guano, and it was thought that 1,000 to 1,400 tons of guano would be in Honolulu on the 1st of September.

We notice the arrival of the clipper-ship *Dashing Wave* from San Francisco, on the 1st of June, 14 days passage. She sailed again from Honolulu for Calcutta on the 5th. The fancy lawyer STANLEY, of Sacramento, took passage for Calcutta on her.

NEW-GRANADA.

Final Action of Congress on the Cass-Herran Treaty—Refusal to Protect the Transit—Powerless Condition of the Government to Preserve Order—Bankruptcy of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug 3, 1858.

At length we have the final action of the Congress of New Granada upon the Cass Herran Convention, and truly may it be said with regard thereto, that the "mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse."

The question has been definitely settled, so far at least as this Government is concerned, as follows:

First—By the rejection of the seventh article *in toto*. This article, it will be recollected, provided for the establishment of a coal depôt upon one of the Islands in the Bay of Panama by the United States, for the convenience of the Pacific naval squadron.

Second—The following addenda are adopted as explanations of the first article, which imposes upon New Granada the obligation to protect this transit, suppress disturbances, &c., &c., viz:

"It is understood that the obligation of New-Granada to preserve peace and good order on the inter-oceanic route of the Isthmus of Panama, spoken of in the first article of this agreement (Convention) is the same as that of all nations for preserving peace and order in their territories, according to the general principles of international law, and to the public treaties they may have celebrated.

The reclamations of corporate bodies, companies or individuals who may have entered into contracts with New-Granada, are not comprised in the stipulations of this agreement when such reclamations arise from acts relative to the said contracts."

A few more unimportant amendments relative to the term arbitrator have been adopted.

But the above are substantially the amendments that have been made to the Convention, and in this shape it will be returned to the United States for their approval or disapproval.

Considering that General Cass insisted in the outset upon the acknowledgment of responsibility on the part of New-Granada to protect the transit, and in fact made it the basis of his negotiations with Gen. HERRAN, it is scarcely to be presumed that he will submit to such a miserable equivocation as has been resorted to by New-Granada. It is a complete *dodge*. President BUCHANAN cannot approve the Treaty in in its present amended form, with the question of responsibility entirely ignored by New-Granada; much less will he transmit it to the United States Senate for its ratification. It would be leaving this great highway of nations, over which pass monthly some two thousand American citizens and about four millions of treasure, besides a large amount of merchandise, completely exposed to the mercy of a lawless population, which cannot, or at least has not been kept in subjection by the authorities of this country.

It leaves the matter precisely where it was before a resort was had to negotiations by the two Governments. It will be remembered that when the propositions for a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with New-Granada, presented through Messrs. BOWLIN and MORSE, were rejected at Bogota, this Government then denied its obligation to protect the transit and also any responsibility for the massacre of American citizens at this place in April, 1856. This ridiculous position has been adhered to with singular pertinacity ever since, by the leading men as well as the great masses of the country, and Congress dared not go counter to this feeling: hence its resort to the miserable subterfuge to get rid of the question.

One thing is very clear: New Granada never has protected and never will protect this transit,—and what can we expect when she denies that any obligation to do so is imposed upon her. The only protection that has been afforded this route since the massacre of 1856, has been that given by the United States ships-of-war stationed at Aspinwall and Panama, and now that they have been withdrawn, the only protection left is that furnished by the English and French ships-of-war—both these nations having adopted the wise policy of keeping a war vessel anchored off this place at all times. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Alarm* is still here, but is soon to be relieved by the *Alert*. The French ship *Constantine* is also expected here every day.

It is certainly very strange that all the United States ships of war should be withdrawn from here at this time, whilst our difficulties with New-Granada are in such an unsettled state. However, as the naval forces have been withdrawn, it is to be hoped that President BUCHANAN will employ a part of the land forces of the United States to maintain order and tranquility on this Isthmus, and protect the lives and property of American citizens, which New-Granada not only cannot and does not do, but which she denies devolves upon her.

If the President of the United States has declared, as has been intimated, his purpose to protect the Isthmus of Nicaragua at all hazards, clearly a much stronger obligation rests upon him to protect this route, over which our mails and treasure pass. Here our peaceful citizens *in transitu* have been cruelly massacred, for which no atonement has yet been made; and these outrages are liable to be repeated at any time, without this Government taking any steps to prevent them, or offering any redress when done; for we are gravely told that no obligation is imposed on her to "preserve peace and good order on the interoceanic route of the Isthmus of Panama," as provided for in the Cass-Herran Convention. And she stultifies herself by an appeal to Public or International law.

This is simply trifling with us, and the United States should at once adopt vigorous measures to bring her to terms.

The second amendment to the Treaty, excluding Companies who have contracts with New Granada from receiving indemnification for losses during the massacre of April, 1856, is intended to apply to the Panama Railroad Company. Nothing can be more unjust. That Company in a pecuniary point of view, was perhaps the greatest sufferer by the massacre of that year, and to exclude it from benefits conceded to others, is manifestly unjust, and ought not to be submitted to by the United States Government. Without discussing the question *pro* or *con*, I will simply cite an instance showing the injustice of the principle set up by New Granada.

The Panama Railroad Company contracts to receive and deliver passengers' baggage on board of the steamer at Aspinwall and Panama. Now, suppose another massacre, such as that of 1856, should occur, and the baggage of passengers, which is sometimes very valuable, is destroyed and plundered, as on that occasion, and the suffering passengers choose to hold the Company liable, and they should, in fact, recover? Who is the Company to look to for indemnity?

It certainly could not look to New Granada, for she utterly denies her obligation to preserve peace and good order on the transit. The Company being composed of American citizens, and holding as it does, a charter from one of the States of the American Union, finding that it could get no redress from New Granada, would naturally appeal to the United States for reparation.

To show how utterly power

A VISIT TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In compliance with a promise made some time since, and partly because there is a want of reliable information in regard to this Summer resort, I will try to give you such a description of a short visit there, as will, perhaps, interest your readers, or be of use to some future visitor

CAVE—HOW ACCESSIBLE.

In times past this has been a very inaccessible place, from bad roads, and indifferent public conveyances. It lies half-way between Louisville and Nashville, twelve miles from the direct stage-route, and ninety from each of those places. A railroad is now in process of construction upon the same route, being completed, with cars running forty-three miles south of Louisville, leaving nearly sixty of bad staging to reach the Cave. Passengers now leave the latter city at 6 A. M. and arrive at the Cave at 10 A. M. next morning. It is now expected that the railroad will be finished to within twenty miles of the Cave by Sept. 15, or at all events by the opening of the Spring travel, the grading being already finished to that point.

The Cave Hotel is situated in a very thinly-inhabited section of country, one-fourth mile east of Green River, which, at this point, for a few miles runs nearly south. It is capable of accommodating two hundred guests, and is in most respects a very well-managed House. A fine band furnishes music for dancing every evening, and for accompanying guests through the Cave. The extent of the hotel buildings may be better understood from the fact that a single piazza extends 320 feet in one direction, and 270 in another.

A visitor is surprised at the paucity of information to be acquired about the cave, after his arrival there. No description or guide book of it is to be had. He is however, informed that there is *the long route*, nine miles and back, and always the same, which it takes all day to see; and *the short route*, embracing a selection of the rest of the Cave, and nearly all its magnificence and grandeur, of which but a very small part is usually shown by the guides, unless the visitor previously knows what are the main points of interest.

THE LONG ROUTE.

A descent of two hundred yards, through a beautiful dell, shaded with abundant forest growth, brings the company to the mouth of the cave Here we are startled with a rush of cold air, which continually issues from the cave during Summer, and take seats near the mouth, to become accustomed to the change in temperature; that of the cave being about 60° at all seasons

The guide having provided us with oil lamps, we commence a descent of 30 feet, over rude stone steps, which brings us within the yawning mouth of the cavern. A little cataract to the left falls into a pit, and gloom and darkness begin to remind us of the "nether world." An uninteresting passage, of a hundred yards, with the issuing current of air nearly extinguishing our lamps, brings us to the great vestibule or antichamber of the cave.

It is a hall of elliptical shape, 200 feet in length by 150 wide, with a roof as flat and level as if finished by the trowel, and from 50 to 60 feet high.

A passage to the right is Audubon-avenue. We keep straight on, however, with a passage opening into what is no other than the Main Cave. Standing near the entrance of the vestibule, a straight course of 500 feet through each of these passages is presented to view, with the same level roof common to both, the entire extent of this prodigious space being covered by a single rock, in which the eye can detect no interruption, except at its borders, which are surrounded by a broad cornice, traced, as it were, in horizontal panel-work, with no pier or pillar of any kind supporting it, but regular and noble in outline.

The walls of this chamber gives us back no rays of light, but a canopy of the blackness of darkness, which the eye seeks to pierce in vain, spreads above us.

Passing directly through the vestibule we enter the main cavern. This resembles a vast tunnel; is five miles in length, with an average height of 40 feet, and width of 60 feet. The guide believes its general direction to be northeast, but it seemed to us more probable that it is nearly parallel with Green River, having, therefore, a general direction nearly north. It is the largest natural subterranean avenue of which we have any knowledge.

Proceeding, with a very gradual descent, down the main cave for a quarter of a mile, we come to the Kentucky Cliffs, so called from a fancied resemblance to those of the Kentucky River; and with a more rapid descent of 20 feet, enter the Church. The ceiling is here more than 60 feet high, and the church itself, with a recess, 100 feet in diameter. The recess resembles a pulpit, with the organ loft above and behind it, sufficiently large for a choir and organ of the largest size. In this great natural temple religious services have been sometimes performed, and so pure and sonorous is the air, that the speaker can make himself heard by a large congregation with but slight effort.

At a short distance before arriving at the Church, we passed through a swelling expanse of the main cave called the Rotunda. After leaving the Church we see the ruins of the saltpetre works, which, during the war of 1812, were extensively mined; the pumps, leaching vats, &c., are still to be seen, in a wonderful state of preservation, considering the lapse of nearly fifty years since their disuse. A little further on we see the tracks of the oxen and cart wheels used in gathering the saliferous earth from the floor of the cave to be bleached. We next arrive at the Ball-room, so called from its adaptation to such assemblages. The cave is here wide, straight, and nearly level for several hundred feet, and at this point having a side apartment suitable for a large orchestra, with a gallery extending back to the level of the high embankment, near which, a little further on in the cave, the Gothic-avenue leads off to the right. This we shall describe hereafter, it being on what is called the short route.

It seemed to us that the Ball-room might be fitted up with chandeliers, seats, &c, and more magnificently suit "the light fantastic toe" than any other—in the bowels of the earth. Upon our suggesting to the guide that the floor would need some leveling for lady dancers, he thought champagne would have the same effect for both gentlemen and ladies. The Ball-room is half a mile from the mouth of the cave. We now have an easy walk of another half mile through the main cave, during which we pass Willis' Spring a beautiful fluted niche in the left-hand wall, worn out by the constant attrition of water as it trickles down into a basin below. The Well Cave, Rocky Cave, &c., are within this distance We are now shown a remarkable rock, at our right, which we immediately see bears a close resemblance to an immense coffin, hence called the Giant's Coffin. We here leave the main cave, on the long route, and passing behind this remarkable object, enter by a narrow passage a nearly circular chamber, nearly 100 feet in diameter, with roof so low as to force us to stoop, this being the vestibule of the Deserted Chambers, and, as it were, of the long route.

The general character of the cave has now changed. It is less uniform; we continually descend. It is so tortuous in its course that all idea of points of compass is immediately lost: now we stoop, now we have a Gothic arch fifty feet high over our heads; now a wide, but low arch, as at the Wooden Bowl; now a grand arcade, with magnificent prospect, of heights and distances, as two or three miles further on. At the Deserted Chambers the features presented are wild and terrific. For 200 yards the ceiling is rough and broken, and then again becomes white, smooth, and wavy.

At Richardson's Spring the print of children's feet, and moccasins of bygone ages, are to be seen. There are more remarkable pits in this part of the cave than elsewhere; the Bottomless Pit is 150 feet deep, with a dome over it of 20 feet, making 170 feet in all. Blazing missiles of saltpetre and sulphur served to show us its immense depth. The Bottomless Pit terminates the range of the Deserted Chambers: we cross it on a bridge, and soon after enter the Winding Way, or Fat Man's Misery, one hundred feet long, it being a mere zigzag channel from 12 to 18 inches wide, worn in the limestone rock, and as we walked along, wider above our waists; here we stoop for quite a distance—almost crawl—but soon emerge into a hall called Great Relief. We here take a turn to the left, and soon enter River Hall, which "descends like the slope of a mountain, the ceiling stretching away—away before us, vast and grand as the firmament at midnight." At a short distance on the left is a steep precipice, where, by the aid of blazing nitre, we look down upon a broad black sheet of water eighty feet below—The Dead Sea.

Descending here by a ladder of twenty feet, we find ourselves among piles of gigantic rocks, and, as we pass along, hear the roar of invisible waterfalls; and, at the foot of the slope, the river Styx lies before us, deep and black, overarched with a rocky bridge, which we cross.

One of the most picturesque sights that we ever beheld is to see a long procession of men and women, with their lamps and grotesque attire, pass along these wild and craggy paths; now slow—now fast—now disappearing behind high cliffs—now sinking into ravines, their lights shining in long vistas through winding tunnels, or fissures in the rocks; then suddenly emerging from some abrupt angle, standing in the bright gleam of their lights, and relieved by the towering black masses around them

Another descent brings us to the River Lethe, where we embark on a flat-bottomed boat, and ride for a quarter of a mile, on a river, with a gentle current, being propelled by the guide, who pushes with a pole either against the bottom of the river, or else the arched roof of the cave, which, in some places, we can reach with our hands.

We disembark, and commence an ascent for a short distance on the Grand Walk; which, though somewhat damp, resembles its name, and in size is a little like the main cave. A few hundred yards brings us to Echo River, where again we embark on water without much current, but beautifully arched, and reverberating the sounds of our voices with sonorous cadences. The arch at first is so low that we have to stoop to the seats in order to pass; but in a few yards becomes higher, from five to ten feet high, and in some places much more, with a width of twenty or thirty feet. The ladies of our party here favored us with some songs, which, redoubled by the arch over head, echoed up and down these solitudes, like angels' voices. Certainly, never to us seemed the human voice more sweet.

These rivers rise and fall with Green River, and therefore communicate directly with it; hence, we infer that the cave at this point is probably very near that river, but does not pass under it, because this is the lowest point of the cave, and on a level with it. We, therefore, infer that the whole of the cave must be on the Hotel side of the river, though it is very possible that Echo River may pass under the main cave—may pass under, and return, in fact. But this is mere conjecture, as the proprietors will not allow any accurate survey to be made; without which not even the guides, who have been such for twenty years, have much idea of the relative position of the different parts of the cave.

They believe the general direction of the long route to be southeast. After passing over Echo River, three-quarters of a mile, we are four miles from the mouth. We immediately begin to ascend from the river, and passing through Cascade Hall see a beautiful water-fall to the right. Silliman's avenue begins here, and continues for three miles, varying very much in width, but nowhere averaging as large as the main cave. The Infernal Regions, is a rocky valley a little way on, the novelty and grandeur of which elicit our wonder and admiration. The ceiling here, for some distance, is about forty feet high. Serpent Hall is next in this avenue, the roof having been washed into seams resembling the twining of many serpents. The main sides of the cave here, as elsewhere, are gray limestone, but the roor of this hall, and many of the finest incrustations, are of gypsum, having a yellowish or rose tint on the surface. At the distance of a mile and a half from the river, a projecting cliff, from a fancied resemblance, is called the Stem of the Great Western. For the same distance this avenue continues grand but monotonous, with various windings and climbings over projecting ledges, and masses of loose rock. At one place we wind through Gothic arches only five feet wide but thirty or forty high.

At seven miles from the mouth of the cave, this avenue terminates at a ladder of fifteen feet, which we ascend into Cleveland's Cabinet. Before reaching this ladder, an avenue called Boone's a mile long, leads off to the left. Here two of our party who remained behind to smoke their names on a projecting rock, were temporarily lost, and were obliged to remain behind in utter darkness, having lost their light, until our return, three hours after. At the commencement of this Cabinet is Martha's Vineyard, an astonishing mass of alabaster stalagmites, resembling immense bunches of grapes. At a short distance from this point is Washington Hall, our dining place. This hall is of irregular shape but sufficiently large to deserve its name, abounding in the most beautiful incrustations of gypsum, very many of which have become detached from all parts of the roof and sides of this cabinet or avenue, which assumes the average width of 70 feet, and is from 12 to 15 high. The most magnificent specimens brought from the Cave are found in this avenue, and may be taken up in exhaustless quantities from its floor.

The remarkable objects as we passed along are, Mary's Bower, Flora's Garden, The Cross, The Last Rose of Summer, St. Cecilia's Grotto, The Card Table, where hundreds of cards have been left, The Diamond Grotto, Backer's Glory, &c. To attempt a description of all these would occupy a volume; they must be seen to be appreciated. The term beautiful applies to them all.

Cleveland's Cabinet, at the end of two miles, or nine from the mouth of the Cave, finds a fit termination in the Rocky Mountains. A climb of 80 feet high over rocky cliffs brings us to the first of these summits, whence we look down a similar descent into Dismal Hollow; a place of remarkable wildness and grandeur. From this summit we see by means of the nitre lights the cave branching at right angles to our path, and presenting one of the grandest single views to be seen anywhere in it. We climb down and up this valley, taking the left branch, over like mountainous cliffs, and find at the distance of a few hundred yards a suitable termination of our walk at an inaccessible pit, into which we throw rocks, which strike again and again at unknown depths.

The right branch from Dismal Hollow is about the same length, but we did not follow it up. The guide thinks the summit of the Rocky Mountains must be near the surface of the earth, but at what place he has no idea,—probably not more than four miles in a straight line from the Hotel We were seven hours in walking from the mouth of the cave to Termination Pit; we returned in three hours. On our return the guide attempted to catch, in a net, some of those eyeless fishes which live in the rivers of this cave. They are of the size of a finger perhaps, white, but with no vestige of an eye.

We had now finished the long route, returning laden with beautiful specimens, chiefly derived from Cleveland's Cabinet, from which nearly all the finest curiosities now carried away from the cave are obtained.

Whatever of wonderful extent, of thrilling interest, of wild beauty, grotesque form, or unearthly echo, we had experienced on the long route, we found far more in other parts of the cavern of sublimity, immensity, solemnity and grandeur.

THE SHORT ROUTE.

If All parts of the cave, except those beyond the river, are included in the short route; but the guides usually show only such as are most easily accessible. Visitors, therefore, who go there without any previous knowledge of it, are quite likely not to see the most remarkable and wonderful parts of the cavern.

The most sublime and grand objects I should place in the following order: 1. The Mammoth Dome. 2 Gorin's Dome. 3. Solomon's Temple 4. (As the most beautiful,) The Star-Chamber.

To visit the Mammoth Dome we pursue the main cave, and the long route to Relief Hall, when we take an avenue to the right, (the left goes to the rivers,) which brings us in about a mile of not very remarkable objects, to an abrupt precipice, which would seem to terminate our progress. Over its brink all looks dark, and solemn, and immense. The guide shows us a ladder, however, which with a descent of twenty feet, brings us to the foundation-rocks of this huge temple of nature. Imagine a cathedral, rising with a single groined arch, in Gothic form, to the height of two hundred feet, the walls consisting entirely of perpendicular columns of rock, reaching from the bottom to the top, and fluted as regularly and beautifully as if done by the sculptor's chisel. Some rockets, which I had bought for the purpose, we succeeded in shooting directly to the top of the Dome, which by their brilliant course and falling sparks, revealed to us its astonishing height.

We got another view by climbing a precipitous pile of rocks, which brought us into what might be called the gallery of this church. Here we had a close view of what the guide called the Corinthian capitals of the columns; we could hardly believe they had not been chiseled by human hand. From this point, by the fuliginous lights of the guide, far up, a hundred and fifty feet above our head, we catch fitful glipses of the dark gray arches rolling dimly away, and the heavy buttresses of the columns projecting their enormous masses from the shadowy wall The scene is astonishing, solemn, awful, prodigious! What profound silence during countless centuries, gloomy, still and breathless, has reigned in this subterranean temple!

After ascending the ladder I turned for a last look at the Mammoth Dome, and left it with my mind oppressed with a sense of grandeur, sublimity and solitude indescribable. The guide told me that he had brought no ladies to this place in the last three years, as it is only shown to those who specially request to see it.

GORIN'S DOME.

To reach this we go nearly back to the main cave, or as far as the Bottomless Pit, and near there turn to the right and keeping on, soon begin to pass through a lofty but winding course, called the Labyrinth, resembling narrow gothic arches, of irregular and fantastic forms. We wind along sundry shelving rocks, up and down small precipices, and passing along a sort of gallery, look in at Gorin's Dome through a "hole in the wall" of perhaps three feet diameter, and about half way between its top and bottom. The guide, through another aperture, lights it up, and a magnificent but very imperfect view of it is here obtained—that which visitors usually get. Our guide, however, as good luck would have it, accidentally dropped his drinking cup, which he valued, to the bottom. He went after it, and another gentleman and myself followed. The guide thought we could not follow; but for 40 feet of perpendicular descent we climbed through holes as small as chimney flues, and slippery with slimy ooze; but holding by foot and hand, and catching on projecting corners and in seams of the rock, sometimes six feet apart, we at last arrived, where no woman ever was, at the bottom of Gorin's Dome. Our rockets lighted up this awful spire, rising 250 feet in perpendicular height above our heads. The fluted columns resemble those of the Mammoth Dome, but are much less majestic. We found partly covering the floor, a patch, a few feet in diameter, of smooth and beautiful pebbles, like those of an ocean beach. What immense ages must have elapsed during which they have been worn smooth by the water dropping from above! This cave should rather be called a spire than a dome, as it has a diameter of only fifteen or twenty feet.

We left with regret, feeling more than repaid for our slippery and perilous climb. Retracing our steps, a mile and a half brings us back to the Giant's Coffin, in the main cave. Here was where we left it on the long route. We turn now to the right, into that part of it which we have not previously visited. We soon pass an abrupt turn to the left acute angle; next the cottages once occupied by certain consumptives, and in a quarter of a mile arrive at

THE STAR-CHAMBER.

The roof of the main cave is here about fifty feet high, and studded with sparkling points This is all we should observe with our usual lights. The guide, however, seats us near the side wall of the cave, and taking all the lights leaves us in utter darkness. But we presently see the arch overhead sparkling with all the stars of the firmament, and a bushy comet in the distance; and, so perfect is the illusion, when the guide moves the distant lights, unseen by us, but shining upon the stars above, a cloud seems to pass over the firmament, and we almost listen for the muttering thunder.

Again the cloud passes away, and it seems difficult to realize that we are not sitting out of doors, of a midsummer's night, and gazing into the blue vault of heaven. Again the cloud covers us, and our guide returns. Such is, by an optical illusion, the most beautiful sight in the Cave.

The next three miles of the main cave visitors do not generally go through. At the salt rooms are beautiful crystals hanging in abundance from the walls and ceiling. Further on, at the cross rooms, is a grand section of this avenue, with an unbroken span of 170 feet. At one side is the Fairy Grotto, in which is the most extensive grove of stalactites to be seen any where in the cave. They are of various sizes and the most fantastic shapes—straight, crooked, hollow, singularly fluted; some solid near the ceiling and divided lower down into branches like roots of trees, exhibiting the appearance of a coral grove. Lighted up by lamps, this grove of stalactites exhibits a scene of extraordinary beauty. Returning from the Fairy Grotto you reenter the main cave at the Cascade, and come next to Solomon's Temple, one of the most remarkable wonders of the cave. This is an immense vault, embracing an area of two acres, and covered by a single dome of solid rock 120 feet high. It is larger than the cave of Staffa, and rivals the celebrated vault in the Grotto of Antiparos, reported to be the largest in the world. In passing through it the dome appears to follow, like the zenith, in passing from place to place on the earth. In the middle of the dome there is a large mound of rocks rising on one side nearly to the top, very steep, and forming what is called the Mountain.

Lee says: "When first I ascended this mound from the cave below, I was struck with a feeling of awe, more deep and intense than anything I had ever before experienced. I could only observe the narrow circle which was illuminated immediately around me; above and beyond was apparently an unlimited space, in which the ear could catch not the slightest sound, nor the eye find an object to rest upon. It was filled with silence and darkness; and yet I knew that I was beneath the earth, and that this space, however large it might be, was actually bounded by solid walls My curiosity was rather excited than gratified. In order that I might see the whole in one connected view, I made fires in many places. Then taking my stand on the mountain, a scene was presented of surprising magnificence. On the opposite side the strata of grey lime-stone breaking up by steps from the bottom, could scarcely be discerned in the distance by the glimmering. Above was the lofty dome, closed at the top by a smooth oval slab, beautifully defined in the outline, from which the walls sloped away on the right and led into thick darkness."

The noblest and most stupendous example of architecture sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of such surpassing grandeur of nature's works. This is three and one-half miles from the mouth of the cave; at four miles is Serpent Hall, and at four and a half the Great Crossings, where a great cave crosses this. At five miles the main cave terminates.

Returning through it to near the ball-room we turn to the left and enter by a flight of stairs Gothic-avenue, which is 40 feet wide, 15 feet high, and two miles long, and is usually visited by all persons who visit the cave. After passing several interesting objects, we arrive at the Register Room, where, on a ceiling as smooth and white as if finished by art, hundreds of names have been smoked and carved. We next arrive at Gothic Chapel, an elliptical chamber, 80 feet by 50. Stalagmite columns of gigantic size nearly block up the two ends, and numerous smaller pillars, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, extend the entire length of the hall. The Devil's Arm Chair is a large stalagmite column, in the middle of which is a capacious natural seat. Passing Napoleon's Breast Work and the Elephant's Head, both well named, we come to the Lover's Leap, a pointed rock, projecting over a gloomy hollow thirty feet deep. Descending here we enter to the left a chasm in the rock, three feet wide by fifty feet high, where this avenue now turns round and passes back *under itself*, and perhaps under the main cave. At this turn is Gatewood's Dining Table, to the right of which is a small cave, in which is a beautiful basin of water, six feet by three, the Cooling Tub. Descending a few feet from the direct way, we enter Annett's Dome, through a crevice in the wall of which is a beautiful water-fall, issuing high up from the side of the dome, and passing off into the cistern, a pit directly in the pathway of the cavern. From the end of this lower branch of Gothic-avenue we return to the main cave.

Audubon-avenue, to the left, as we regain the upper air, is not much visited; is half a mile long and about as high and wide as the main cave. It requires no separate description. Here, and in Gothic-avenue, some forty years since, the miners found several mummies in very good preservation, which were apparently members of a tall and comely race. One, a female, was found in a small chamber with her wardrobe and ornaments by her side. These consisted of feather head-dresses, moccasins, strings of beads, deer-skin garments, &c., showing a barbarous mode of life. These mummies have not been preserved.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have spoken of the Cave Hotel as well managed. The guides also are capable and obliging.

A visitor, however accustomed to Eastern enterprise, will not fail to perceive that there is plenty of room for improvement, and that the same amount of capital, with small sums judiciously expended in the cave, would enable a larger company to see more of its wonders than are now usually exhibited.

The Cave, with seventeen hundred acres of land adjacent, is the property of the heirs of General Jessup and Colonel Croghan, and usually yields an income of four or five thousand dollars per annum.

Greater facilities for reaching the place must make it, every year, a more frequented resort than at present. ALEXIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Office-Seekers—His Anticipated Return to Washington—Lecompton Settled—Kansas Affairs—The Ten Million Loan—Governor Stevens—General Harney, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

Mr. Buchanan has promised sundry anxious applicants for office that he will show his benevolent face and display his white cravat in Washington on or before the 14th inst. It may be that, in a natural desire to receive the first telegraphic *billet doux* from Queen Victoria in a serene and equable frame of mind, he may desire to remain at Bedford until the Atlantic Telegraph shall summon him to the activities and energies of public affairs.

Mr. Buchanan fled to the rural shades of Bedford in part to escape from the feud between the Pewter Mug and Tammany Hall, between the Schells and the Anti-Schells. He will return to meet a political change to which that feud is but a lovers' quarrel. A new issue has been raised for the President and his Administration, by the termination of the Kansas election. The Democracy adopted the English sham as a settler. It was not exactly the thing which they preferred, because the object of their most tender affection was the Lecompton imposture, pure and simple, garnished as it was with those graceful little democratic foibles of forgery, perjury and counterfeiting, but the English bill would settle up everything, and take the hateful question out of Congress. The bill has been a settler for Lecompton, but has unsettled everything else. What is now to be done? It will be easy enough to shriek that the Kansas fanatics shall not come into the Union, but how are they to be kept out? The whole of the present Congress, every member, has voted they that are fit for admission, for they all voted either for the Montgomery and Crittenden bill, or Stephens' or English's. It was estimated that before the Spring and Summer emigration of 1858 there were 40,000 inhabitants in Kansas. The population has probably increased by ten thousand during the present season. As the whole Democratic Party, without any exception, thought Kansas fit for a Slave State with 40,000, how can any of them refuse to admit her as a Free State with 50,000? That they *will* refuse is a matter of course and a foregone conclusion, put the pretence has not yet been given out for the acceptance of the faithful.

The claims of Kansas to admission as a Free State will enter into the Congressional elections of this Fall, but nothing but a prompt surrender on the part of the Democracy can prevent its becoming a presidential issue. If the people of Kansas conclude, as they fairly may do, that their last proceeding under the authority of Congress wipes out all previous acts in the way of making and adopting Constitutions, it follows that there must be a suspension of operations having that object in view, until the next Legislature shall assemble, to wit, January, 1859. No authority outside of that body can call a Convention, and it is certain that Governor Denver will summon no extra session of the Legislature existing under the election of last Fall. The next Legislature, however, will call a Convention. Its work will hardly be finished before next June. No regular application is therefore likely to be made for the admission of Kansas until December, 1859; but the clouds and the wind, the thunder and lightning of the impending tempest will keep up the agitation, and show that the last settler of the Democracy has settled nobody but its authors.

We shall find in future developments some explanation of the forbearance of the President and Jake Thompson, and the secret agent, Martin, and the Election Board. Why did they not carry Lecompton? Did their nerves fail them at the very last and critical moment? The way to do it was blazed out upon the trees, the fence-posts and dram-shops along every cross-road in Kansas. Where were Johnson and McGee counties? Where were Oxford Precinct and Delaware Crossings? Where were Jack Henderson, and Diefendorf, and Danforth, and Sheriff Jones, and Titus, and Gen. McLean, and the other ready writers and ready swearers? When the Muse of Newgate shall seek her jewels in America, and essay to record the lives of the felons of Kansas, she will pause and drop a tear over their recreancy, mourning that such promising candidates for Tyburn had failed in the last act which was to entitle them to the crowning reward.

Yesterday was appointed for the allotment of the ten millions loan. Eight or ten times the amount was bid for that is wanted. The financial energies of a young country like this cannot be kept down. A loan of $500,000,000 could be obtained as easily as one of $20,000,000. Mr. Cobb's own despondent tone in May last imparted the only doubt which well-informed persons have had of revenues for the current year equal to an economical support of the Government. What extraordinary necessities may arise in the Indian wars of the West, producing that bitter fruit, deficit, cannot be foreseen; but commerce promises to scatter from her ample lap enough for all the public wants.

Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, is here, and is quite ill. He has laid before the Indian bureau an accurate map of the Territory, from which it appears that no part of Thompson or Fraser rivers infringe upon American soil. The Colville mines on the northwest branch of the Upper Columbia, have never been fully explored, owing to the hostilities of the Indians. From 50 to 200 men have been at work among them for two years. The have extracted several thousand ounces of gold. The Fraser river mines are several hundred miles from any reliable source of supply for food, and it is to be feared that many of the adventurers will perish of starvation before the necessary arrangements can be made for stocking the diggings with provisions.

General Harney will depart probably on the 20th instant for the Pacific, to take command in the Indian war. If the instructions of the Interior Department shall be promptly obeyed, there will remain, it is hoped, but little for the professional fighters to do.

The growlers and doubters on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph are losing heart. The last dispatches leave no doubt that both ends of the cable are attached to shore stations, and that the current of electricity is flowing without interruption, and is actually conveying information between the two continents through the depths of the sea. It requires only the messages between the President and Queen to complete the magnetic marriage between the Old and the New World. AQUIDAY.

POLITICAL.

Political Letter from the Hon. J. T. Headley.

From the Albany Statesman.

NEWBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN—*Dear Sir:* In accordance with your request to drop you a line respecting my views of the prospects and policy of the American Party in reference to the coming election, and at the same time to reply to the numerous letters I have received from various quarters on the same subject, I have jotted down a few suggestions, for which no part or member of the American Party is responsible but myself They are my individual views, and may be taken for what they are worth.

In the first place, I take it that every candid man who has been in a position to observe the state of parties, is convinced that if the Republican and American parties keep up their distinctive organizations, and run separate tickets, it is pretty certain both will be defeated. This self-congratulation about "holding the balance of power" seems to me only another way of saying we can keep the Democrats in power. If a union of the forces opposed to the Democratic Party is necessary in order to insure success, the next question is, "Is such a union desirable?" and if so, how can it be brought about? When I speak of the union of forces, I do not mean the reconciliation of old political leaders, Their prejudices are of too long standing, and their animosities too bitter to permit us to expect any such result. I mean union of the *voters* of the State. If they really agree on the main points, it certainly does not seem wise they should keep apart and waste their strength and energies in vain. Now, with the exception of a few zealous Abolitionists, I find among the voters opposed to the Democratic Party but very little difference. Abolitionists excepted, they acknowledge the American principle to be just and right, and though still opposed to Slavery have moderated materially from the views and feelings that characterized the extraordinary campaign of '56. I say if they agree generally in sentiment they should act in concert. But how is this state of things to be brought about. Not, in my opinion, by a few men who have hitherto controlled parties, getting together at Albany or New-York and drawing up a programme and issuing a call for a Convention which they intend to pack. I for one can be governed by no such action, nor do I think the people will be. I can see but one course that promises success. Let each county or Congressional district follow the example of Erie and Ulster and take this matter in hand for itself and the whole thing is accomplished. They certainly can meet on common ground against the Lecompton fraud and the course of the Administration With regard to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty they can meet on the compromise ground of Crittenden's amendment, for their representatives in Congress have that before them. They can meet on common ground respecting a Registry Law, for their representatives in Albany did last winter almost to a man. It is not to be expected that the Republicans on their side are to abjure all their theories respecting Slavery, nor the Americans surrender their cardinal doctrine that native-born citizens should have the control and direction of our free institutions. The question is whether we cannot agree to disagree on some points for the sake of a common good to be accomplished.

The obstacles that are in the way of such a movement are first the old political leaders who see in such a movement a decline of their power. It ignores their leadership and dispenses with their services. Hence they will either secretly or openly attempt to defeat or defer it. There are those on the Republican side who would rather see the Party defeated with them than succeed without them. Hence the cry from one quarter, "The Republican Party must stand by its organization and its platform of principles," just as if the main portion of that platform, viz.—whether Congress or the people of a Territory shall decide whether the latter should have Slavery or not—had not passed away with the things that were. Right or wrong, that question is settled for the future. In the first place, the Republican Party cannot fight on its old ground if it would, for it has gone, sunk and disappeared. In the second place, it would be defeated if it could, for if with the tremendous excitement of 1856 it failed, it could not on the same issues succeed in 1860. There will be rumors also of plots and intrigues and conspiracies and bargain and sale, all emanating from the same quarter and designed to effect the same end—*division and distrust* But if the people of each Congressional District will look to themselves and not to Albany or some remote place to ascertain what they really believe and what they want, they will soon dispose of these rumors. Another still more dangerous policy will be pursued by these men, and that is to have the language of all resolutions so worded with regard to Slavery that the American Party cannot adopt them without offending and weakening their friends at the South, by placing cudgels in the hands of their enemies. Actions speak louder than words, and the American party at the North are satisfied with their brethren at the South, and will not consent for a mere form of words to place fetters upon them. This course was successful in '56, in driving off the Americans and thereby securing a Pro-Slavery Administration and a Pro-Slavery Congress. This will be tried again, and it remains to be seen whether we have learned common sense and moderation from experience. Carlyle says: "Experience is an excellent schoolmaster, but he does charge such dreadful high wages." He certainly did in this case, and I cannot believe those opposed to the course of the Democratic party feel inclined to pay them over again.

Another obstacle will be found in the appeals made by some leading men in the American party, asking if Americans can fuse with Black Republicans—a sectional party based on a single idea and controlled by fanaticism The mistake they commit is in looking away from their neighbors and fellow-citizens, with whom they are asked to harmonize and whose views are similar to their own, and keep in their mind's eye alone a few old political leaders whom they neither love nor respect, and with whom neither they nor the bulk of the American party can coöperate. A union movement to be successful cannot be started by such men—on the contrary, it must be independent of them. Those who have been considered leaders on both sides must consent to step aside for new men, against whom there are no prejudices, or they must be set aside. All calls on the part of the Republicans for Americans to coöperate with them against a corrupt Administration—without recognizing in any way American principles—are both childish and insulting, and are intended to prevent what they profess to wish to bring about.

The movement once started would progress by its own inherent force, for the people are ripe for it, but I am afraid there is too much influence at Albany to allow it to obtain any headway. The Republican members of the Legislature, last Winter, were at first ready to coöperate with the Americans, not so much for the sake of organizing the House as to affect future political action. But they had not yet felt the Albany pressure—a pressure applied by machinery that acts vertically, laterally, obliquely, and in fact in every direction and variety of manner that force is ever exerted. Hydraulic pressure is weak compared to it. There was not manliness nor independence enough to withstand it then, and I fear there is not now. *If not*, and the resolution still is to continue the pleasant and profitable game of throttling each other, so be it; I have no fears for the American Party. The stuff it is made of will stand pressure.

Such a union as I suggest would not be a *forced* one, but natural and harmonious; and in wishing it to succeed, by mutual concessions, I do not personally abandon any of my American Principles. The great truth that lay at the bottom of the American movement, viz: that the native-born citizens of this country, nurtured in the Protestant religion, and educated in our Common Schools, are the only safe guardians to whom the institutions and interests of this country can be intrusted, was never more palpable and important than at this day, and it will yet be presented to the American mind in a way that will stop contraction and be uttered in tones that will drown the sneers of demagogues. But all reforms are slow, and the desired end is gained by moderation and successive steps Everything in this world is a choice between two evils—and between that of the present Administration and that growing out of a little concession and yielding of prejudices, I cannot long hesitate.

Truly yours,
J. T. Headley.

The Election in Missouri.

The following is the official return of the election for Member of Congress in the St. Louis district:

Blair, Emancipation	
Breckenridge, American	
Barret, Administration	
Barret over Blair	762.

DEATH OF JUDGE DUER.

Meeting of the Bar—Remarks of Judge Bosworth, B. F Butler, Hiram Ketchum and James T. Brady—Funeral Ceremonies.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, a large number of the members of the New-York Bar gathered in the General Term room of the Superior Court, for the purpose of giving a formal expression of their appreciation of the loss the Bench and the Bar have sustained in the death of Chief-Justice Duer.

The meeting was called to order by Ex-Judge Brosson, who nominated for President, Judge Bosworth, now Chief-Justice of the Superior Court. When the Judge had taken his seat, Mr. James T. Brady nominated the following as Vice Presidents Judges Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff, and Rapport, of the Superior Court; Betts, of the United States District Court; Clerke, of the Supreme Court, and Daly of the Common Pleas. Mr. Sedgwick nominated as Secretaries, E. G. Sellman and T. D. Dekay.

When he nominations had been confirmed, the President spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF JUDGE BOSWORTH.

My Brethren of the Bar and Gentlemen: I am entirely incompetent to say anything on the present occasion; it is a sad one to all of us, and peculiarly so to myself and to others occupying the same position to the distinguished man whose death we deplore. At the same time I deem it not inappropriate to this occasion that I should state some things in respect to the deceased, which attached me to him, made my affection for him, personally, as strong as the respect I cherished for his learning, his great ability and unsullied integrity. I had no acquaintance with him prior to my election as a member of the Court, which, during some nine years, he adorned with his learning, and all the duties of which he has performed with untiring industry and fidelity. It is in the light of this brief personal acquaintance that I shall speak of our deceased brother. trusting that others will present the more comprehensive and extended view which he required to present him as he was and as he lived, and to do justice to his character and services. That acquaintance commenced in the Fall of 1851. Conscious of his great gains and of his superior learning, as well as of his larger experience, I apprehended, without knowing why, that he might be impatient on encountering views less mature than his own, and that he possessed a tenacity of impressions and opinion that might render consultations with those whom he could not but regard as his inferiors sometimes unsatisfactory. If not unpleasant. But it gives me pleasure to say that I never met one who treated opinions adverse to his own with more courtesy, or discussed questions giving me to a conflict of views with more readiness, or who strove more to prevent a final disagreement of opinions, when that result could not be cured, from becoming a cause of even the slightest temporary disaffection. than himself. Whether to the credit of the Court itself, or not, it is true in fact, that the most kind personal relations have always existed between its members So long and unbroken has been this personal cordiality, that I do not think any one member of it has failed to desire the reelection of an incumbent whose term was to expire, whatever might be his politics, and whoever might be his competitor. And I have no reason to doubt that this was just as true, at the time of his first election, and rightly so too, as at any other that has since been held. He was at all times absolute and firm in his resistance to all outside efforts to displace a faithful officer of the Court, and to replace with another on mere political grounds, though it has become a practice in making nominations, for each party to select candidates holding political principles they cherish, yet it was his view that Judges could not add to the dignity of their office or to their claims to personal confidence and respect by exercising any of their powers for the mere purpose of proscribing subalterns, who were faithful and competent, on account of their political opinions. No man was more industrious, or labored longer, or more faithfully than he. He was so constituted that he could not be inactive. He read much, and probably no judge in the State more promptly or with more ease, every elementary treatise, and every volume of reports from time to time, as they were issued from the press. Even after the casualty which fractured his right hip early in January last, and for many long weeks confined him in a fixed posture to his bed, he was a constant reader. As soon as he could sit up in bed and before he could be taken from it, he commenced the preparation of the calendar cases for the next volume of his reports; when last disabled by severe and aged maladies, they had been completed, and nearly half of the volume was printed. No judicial opinions excel his own in clearness, in fullness of illustration, in beauty of style, in the vigor of their logic, or in the richness or variety of learning by which they were supported. However strong may have been the impressions he had formed on the argument of a case, as the statement and argument of it presented it, so it happened that these impressions had been forgotten in the absence from the mind of any fact which might justly affect the result, no one more readily than himself gave it its just effect, when presented to his mind or recalled to his attention, and yielded as much of previous convictions as the truth and law of the case required. But when his conclusions were deliberately formed upon a consideration of all the facts and a careful examination of the law, they were, as all would expect, the conclusions of a man of strong mind and great learning as he would be—so fixed as not to be easily shaken. He had another mental habit; I will not say it is peculiar, but it is not common, certainly not in the degree that characterized him. He rarely, if ever, was tempted to write an opinion until his examination of a case, and of the authorities bearing upon it, had been fully made and completed. The mental process was pursued until no new thoughts were likely to occur from further reflection, before he began to write. Writing was not to him an aid or assistance in the comparison of authorities, or in reaching a legal conclusion, which, together, they tended to establish. Hence most of his opinions, even when delivered at length, were at the time unwritten. Hence they were delivered with as much precision of language, and in a form nearly if not quite as perfect as he wrote. And when he came to write, it was rare that any page of the whole was disfigured

which had been argued before a full Bench, when they were questions of moment, and there was a conflict of views, it was at times exceedingly interesting to listen to the discussion of them between himself and his distinguished associate, who has so soon followed him to the grave. The argumentation of the one was as terse and pointed as that of the other was copious and powerful. Each could assign as good reasons for the positions he took, and defend them with as much ability, as any living Judge of our day. Each of them was a great aid to the other, and the experience and learning which the two combined would give strength and character to any Court. But they, and SANFORD, and PAINE all of whom were members of the Superior Court on the 1st of January, 1852, will be seen or heard no more in the land of the living. In recurring to this succession of sad events, and yielding to the emotions with which the most recent of them oppresses us, it is gratifying to know that the last years of our distinguished brother were years of happiness to him and to his family, and of usefulness to the public as well as to the profession, and of signal service to the Court of which he was a member. His intellect was clear, active and vigorous to the last. He found pleasure in performing the duties of the office, to which he had been twice elected by the suffrages of the people, and to the gratification of the bar. I do not believe that partiality or prejudice, or that fear or favor, or the apprehension of any consequences personal to himself, ever exercised the slightest influence over his deliberations, or for one moment clouded his views or warped his judgment. He was truly a great man, an eminent jurist, an upright and fearless judge. If the average of the profession can and will in all periods of time, equal his ability and learning at the bar, and fairly approximate to his stern rectitude in morals and conduct; and if the average of our judges on the bench will bring to it the industry, the wisdom and the fearlessness which illustrated his whole judicial career, the profession will suffer no decline, the bench will dispense justice and command unblemished confidence and respect, and no one need ever despair of the republic.

The following resolutions were read by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, who presented them with fitting remarks:

Resolved, That in the death of Honorable JOHN DUER, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, the legal profession and the public at large are called to mourn the loss of a Judge whose genius and learning made him an ornament of the Bench upon which, with so much dignity, he presided; and whose uprightness, love of truth and manly independence, justly entitle him to the esteem and reverence of our whole community.

Resolved, That while we thus express our sense of the high judicial abilities of our departed brother, and of the fluelity with which he discharged his duties on the Bench, a just appreciation of his character and services prompts us to a special commemoration of the eloquence, learning and brilliant talents which distinguished him as an advocate; the scrupulous care with which, when at the Bar, he sought to guard and promote the dignity and usefulness of his profession; his efficient and honorable labors to improve the legislation and jurisprudence of our State as one of the revisers of its statute laws; his writings on an important branch of legal science, and other productions of his pen, particularly his beautiful tribute to the memory of the great commentator on American law; his genial spirit and scholarly attainments; his philanthropy and patriotism, and, above all, the unaffected Christian graces which illustrated and adorned his character and life.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the deceased, and of our deep sense of the loss which the public and the profession have sustained, the members of the Bar now present will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, attested by the Secretaries of this meeting, be transmitted by them to the family of Judge DUER, as an expression of our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published under the direction of the Secretaries, and that an attested copy be furnished by them to his Honor Justice BOSWORTH, to be by him laid before the Superior Court, at its next General Term, with the request of this meeting that the same be recorded in the minutes of the Court.

The resolutions were appropriately seconded by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and then Mr. JAMES T. BRADY spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY arose and said: Mr. President, the regret that I feel at taking any part in these solemn proceedings, equally arises from my sorrow at the event which has so recently transpired, and my reluctance to undertake, even in the briefest space, to speak in the presence of my learned and eloquent brethren of that illustrious man who, in my humble judgment, beyond all the members of this bar, was most capable of pronouncing a funeral oration, if the greatest of the earth had fallen.

It was, however, deemed appropriate by the Committee that something should be said as a tribute to the deceased, by a gentleman belonging to that period of our profession which is a little in the rear of that which furnished the speakers who have preceded me. I hoped to have the pleasure, and I am sure it would have given the greatest satisfaction to the Bar, to hear our brother, STOUGHTON, to whom it was deemed most judicious that this task should be assigned. His eminent qualifications, his high professional position, the active duties performed by him in the Superior Court, and the general capacity which he possesses to interest his hearers, rendered him a fit orator for this time. But a few minutes remain ere we must leave this chamber, which seems full of the presence of JOHN DUER, radiant yet with his great learning and his benign countenance.

But a few moments must elapse ere we leave this chamber to stand, in so much of sorrow as becomes the time, over his honored grave; and I hope no one will be offended if, of these few moments, I appropriate a share in bearing to his memory a tribute, not of learning, not of oratory—but of affection. If none no one will sorrow if to my humble capacity has been assigned the duty, pleasurable in some degree, but painful beyond its pleasure, of speaking in such terms as I think he deserves of one whom all my contemporaries at the bar ought to be proud to have loved and to remember by the dear name of father. Only a few moons have waned, Mr. President, since we were called to grieve over the mortal remains of him whom all of us delighted to call the "Chief"—whom some of us with a playfulness that even his grave character would not reject, called, the "old Chief." It was, Sir, a proud title at this Bar, and yet how richly deserved. Chief he was, Chief he deserved to be, and Chief he would be in any theatre, at any forum, where the mightiest intellects contended for honorable triumph. But he is gone, gone after a long and useful life, and we may no longer justly repine that he is laid in his "narrow place of rest."

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

That bereavement, Mr. President and gentlemen, had with it an attending consolation. For the Chief who departed, a worthy successor remained. A place that could not long continue vacant, without direct injury to the community, received the services and the lustre of him, the rays of whose bright intelligence are no longer to visit us except in the "gladsome lights of jurisprudence," reflected from the great memorials of his genius, his industry, and his merit. And I hope, turning from you, learned judges, to my brethren of the Bar, that it may not be considered out of taste or inappropriate, as I know it is not undeserved, for me to say that even in this new calamity there is promise of an alleviation that gives us the brightest hopes. Mr. President, and brethren of the Bar—Death has so frequently fallen upon our ranks, of late, that it has become more familiar than life itself. And yet there is no one who reflects, that can fail to appreciate the appalling character of that circumstance which removes from earth the good, the learned, the useful, the wise. All of us recollect the familiar language of the Latin writer, always trite in the reference, but ever fresh in its lesson:

"Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres."

There is, Mr. President, a sublime dignity in death, from which we might not be so eager to shrink if we gave to the soul and its noble aspirations that mastery over the meaner instincts of our nature, or the common instincts of our nature, which is way too long in the destiny of man. And that dignity never appears more graceful than when it descends upon the grave of him who, after a long and useful life, with the staff of unwavering hope in his hand, goes out into the future, and, having himself been a judge on earth, stands in the presence of that other Judge who will rectify all the errors which vice, mistake, or ignorance may have introduced into mortal tribunals. And thus we see the deceased go from us. Thus we behold him; truthful, confident, courageous, venturing out into that unknown world where, we are at liberty to hope, that such merit as his will find the reward to which it seems so eminently entitled.

Speaking in humble and inadequate phrase for those cotemporaries of mine by whom I see myself surrounded, I ask the privilege of recalling the pleasant days, when, in the grand and spacious old room of the Superior Court we were wont to meet together in those delightful associations which the meanness of a vulgar Government has made no longer possible in the City of New-York.

I refer, with pride and gratification, to the chambers in which we made the acquaintance of THOMAS J. OAKLEY, of that other stalwart, noble old chief, the Eldon of his time—of HOFFMAN, TALLMADGE, SANDFORD, VANDERPOEL, EMMETT, and last, not least, of him whose loss we are called here to mourn.

Ah! how many of those Judges have been called away! And ah! how upon the ranks of the profession, dreadful demands have been made. The sea, as well as the earth has swallowed up our lost companions, and the little band which clustered there, full of the sense of duty, striving for rank and position more than for wealth—how has it been thinned by the touch of the great destroyer!

There are others, however, remaining. As to some of them, we see their heads whitened with the snows of age, moving forward with the deserved preeminence they have secured by years of diligent toil. Behind them a rank in which, perhaps, as to years, it is proper I should place myself; and, still in the rear, but pushing forward with an energy that will entitle them to the high positions they are destined to gain, a young band of companions who, being here to-day, may profit by the teachings of the occasion, and the eloquence that has fallen from gifted lips. Why, Mr. President, there is nothing on earth that is so beneficial to the lawyer as, while engaged in the arduous labors of his profession, to study with unwavering constancy the peculiarities of the Judges before whom he is destined to practice. I have always endeavored to discover in what the merit of the Judge actually consisted, and I have reached one result, which, I have no doubt, will prove to be the common experience of my brethren, that respect for a judge is always inseparable from affection. I know it is the province and the practice, and I claim it is the duty of the Bar freely to criticise the action of the Judiciary. Slavish and useless would that Bar be which ever hesitated to exercise this high power; and I am well aware that some of my brethren have, more than once in my hearing, suggested of the venerable deceased that there was in his judicial manner impatience and wilfulness, and that he was opinionated. There never was a greater mistake, as we are admonished to-day by the testimony of our presiding officer. I never could suppose that the amiable and accomplished gentleman would sustain that character less on than off the bench. It was, indeed, the habit of his mind to seize rapidly on any subject presented for his contemplation. He was a man of genius in the loftiest sense that can be attributed to that mysterious and inexplicable word. He was a man of genius, and the spirit of the advocate which had been lighted up by that genius in his early professional effort, never quitted him, even on the Bench, and it would be flattery to say that this was not one of his characteristics. But he was the high advocate of right, of law, of justice. It is true that when a case was brought before the Bench to be discussed, and there was advanced even one thought that seemed to be the precursor of error, coming to cloud or confuse the judicial mind, he never hesitated to expose and dispel it. It is true that he stood as with a flaming sword and guarded every entrance by which such error might approach. It is true that his mind caught from the discussion, which elicited sparks of flashing intelligence from the members of the Bar, many a ray of parti-colored light. In that respect the gem set within his soul suggested a close comparison to another jewel highly prized among men. It could give back all the tints cast upon it, but it remained still the diamond, brilliant in its pure integrity with its singleness of color and its capacity to diffuse more light than it received. He is gone. To all that was perishable of him, a tearful and eternal adieu. But he has constructed his own monument in the results of his great and enlightened labor, and they stand present to our intellectual vision, covered all over with the lustre of his personal character. Mr. President and brethren, I would feel that I was doing injustice to you, to the subject and to myself if I took my seat without expressing one other idea, not yet advanced, which forces itself on me, as I hope it will commend itself to you. We cannot afford, in times like these to lose from the Bench minds like that of JOHN DUER. If one can credit the Press, if we can believe the general expression of the community at large, if we can trust the result of our own observation, this State and this country of ours are hastening to a condition, if, indeed, they have not already reached it, which leaves nothing to depend upon for the preservation of life, of character, of property, of anything that we prize upon earth, but an honest, learned and fearless Judiciary.

Existing systems which injure not so much in the mode of selecting Judges as in the administration of their duties when elected, are censured by a large majority of this Bar, and I may safely claim, there is little promise, that when a man like Judge DUER is taken away the successor chosen in popular favor to supply this place will approach him in merit. And you, my brethren of the Bar, in view of this sad event which calls us here, ought now to take a fresh resolution into your hearts and cling to it with undying tenacity, so to labor in this period and in the future, as to guard against the fell influence of that demon worse than death, who strikes down the Judge, not in the period of his physical decay, nor when he is no longer able to increase the prosperity of his fellow citizens, but assails and destroys him in the midst of his life and usefulness. Let us pledge ourselves, one to the other, that nothing which intellect, association or industry can accomplish, shall be left untried, so to regulate the future affairs of this State, at least, that when a light is withdrawn from the Bench like that just extinguished, the Judiciary, the Bar and the community will not be left in darkness or in danger.

When Mr. BRADY had concluded, the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to attend the

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DUER.

The funeral of Judge DUER took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The hour appointed was 2 o'clock P. M. Shortly before this hour a considerable concourse had assembled, taking their seats in the side aisles. The pall-bearers and officiating clergymen met in one of the vestry rooms, and the immediate friends of deceased in the other. At 2½ o'clock the sexton appeared, bearing a staff shrouded in black crape. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. OGILBY and the Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY. The pall-bearers were:

Murray Hoffman,	Judge Slosson,
Gulian C. Verplanck,	B. F. Butler,
Washington Irving,	Judge Edwards,
Judge Bosworth,	Judge Daly,

who proceeded to meet the body at the main entrance as it was being borne into the Church. The organ performed a dirge as the procession moved up the centre aisle, the Rev. Dr. OGILBY reading the opening sentences of the burial service. When the coffin had been deposited before the Altar the Choir sang an anthem: "*Lord let me know my end and the number of my days.*"

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY read the lesson, 1st Corinthians, xv., 20.

The Rev. Dr. OGILBY then gave out the 139th hymn:

"Rock of ages, cleft for me."

A portion of the burial service was then read, the sexton casting earth upon the coffin. An anthem was next performed:

"I heard a voice from Heaven,"

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY said the concluding prayers, and the procession formed and moved with the remains to the family vault, in the same order in which it entered the church; the organ playing the dead march in Saul.

The coffin was of plain mahogany, bearing the following inscription:

JOHN DUER,
Born Aug. 7, 1782,
Died Aug. 8, 1858.

After the coffin had been deposited the crowd slowly dispersed.

FROM UTAH.

Letter from an Army Officer.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

We are permitted to copy the following from a letter just received by a gentleman in this city from the gallant and estimable Colonel HOFFMAN, who is well known to our citizens as recently Commandant at Newport Barracks. The letter is dated "Fort Bridger, U. T., July 12, 1858:

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the amicable adjustment of the Mormon troubles. BRIGHAM made a false step last Winter, in letting it be known that trains were burned by his authority, whereby he committed himself and his people in an act of rebellion, and he very gladly availed himself of the President's proclamation of pardon, to regain his lost ground. The Commissioners made no other terms with the Mormons than that they were to abide by the laws of the United States, receive and respect the civil officers appointed by the President, and make no objections to the location of the troops wherever the General thought proper. In short, things were to be conducted here as in all other Territories. This is the beginning of the end of Mormonism. The deluded followers of BRIGHAM will now know what their rights are, and that they will be protected in them by the troops; and it will be but a very brief period before they will be throwing off the despotism which has made them little better than slaves. BRIGHAM's power has reached its climax. He has been obliged to contradict all his prophecies in relation to the destruction of the troops, and the people are beginning to see that they have placed their faith in a mountebank. Their military organization and their fortifications and other preparations for defence were of the most puerile character, and would not have delayed the army as much as the crossing of one of these mountain streams. The Commissioners confirm all that we have ever heard of the filthy, sensual habits of this people in their language and conduct.

I was so fortunate as to get my command out here in fine condition, notwithstanding unprecedented snow-storms by the way, and I am left in command of this post, which the General thinks a most important position. As the war is over, there are more troops out here and on the way than can well be provided for, and I think it more than likely that our regiment will be ordered to Oregon. Gen. HARNEY will be out in ten days, and I'll not be surprised if he brings the order. I shall be well pleased with such an order, for that locality is well spoken of, is healthy, and the stations comfortable. This will probably be the best post in Utah, but it is a little too high in the mountains. The Summers are very short, and I have a fire in my stove every night, and sleep under three blankets. We are in a small valley, surrounded by hills, and not very distant is a range of snowy mountains from which a stream of ice water runs past my tent door. Then, a thousand miles by land from Fort Leavenworth is no joke. The last mail brought me papers of the 5th June, which were full of the British outrages. Perhaps that'll make some work for the army; something more serious than the Brigham foolery. * * Please renew my subscription for the *Commercial* and have it directed here. W. HOFFMAN.

FIGHT IN A FIVE POINT GROGGERY.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening a fight occurred in the low groggery of MURTY SULLIVAN, corner of Mott-street and Mission-place, during which JOHN CONNER, a laboring man, was nearly killed by being beaten on the head with bottles. SULLIVAN and JERRY SHAY, his bartender, were arrested, and committed to answer the assault. The injured man was taken to the Hospital.

OMNIBUS RACING.—Tuesday evening the drivers of two omnibuses belonging to the Bull's Head line commenced racing up Third-avenue. At Eighth-street the two vehicles came in collision; when GARDNER NICHOLS, one of the drivers, was thrown from his seat. The wheel of his omnibus passed over his right arm, crushing it in a dreadful manner.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT AT THE NEW RESERVOIR.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. CARR, employed at the new reservoir in Central Park, was engaged in blasting, when a sharp stone from one of the blasts struck him on the leg, severing the main artery. He bled to death before a physician reached the ground.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JOSEPH BRYANT, a boy 9 years of age, was drowned, on Tuesday evening, while bathing at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, East River. The body was not recovered. The parents of the boy reside in Harlem.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 10, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3460	3595	10	327	1312	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	165	12	17	5525	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	19	68	86	5870	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	43	92	108	1147	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	429	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	3460	4311	182	538	13960	.....
Last week	2640	3167	185	606	12608	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,704.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1477	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	148	10	327	1312	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	80	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	502	Missouri	—
New-York	441	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	2,155	Texas	64
Kentucky	324	Connecticut	—
Indiana	109	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 11, amount to 2,762 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	643
Hudson River Railroad	710
Erie Railroad	1,409
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	2,762

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 11, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	6,821
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	—
By Hudson River Railroad	—
Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
Total	6 821

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,929	Horses	—
Hogs	7,048	Lambs	31
Sheep	2,763	Calves	73
Total			12,847

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters: the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9 c.@ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8½c.	7¾c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@8½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Contrary to current rumors, yesterday, the yards at Forty-fourth-street were well filled with cattle this morning, and the total City receipts for a week past foot up pretty largely, viz: 4,311, against 3,167 last week; 2,704 the corresponding week in 1857, and 3,143 for the weekly average of all of last year. There was considerable dickering, yesterday, but not many sales. Owners persisted in believing that there was to be a scarcity to-day, and put their prices fully up to last week's current rates; while buyers were chary of purchasing at the offering figures. A few laid in moderate supplies—much to their regret twenty-four hours after. This morning an attempt was made to sustain the demands of yesterday, but it soon became evident that considerable concessions would be necessary, and a gradual yielding in both prices and estimated weights soon began, and continued until this evening, when the current rates were ½c. below last Wednesday's average prices, and the estimated weights allowed by sellers were decidedly in favor of purchasers. Even under these circumstances the yards were scarcely cleared. The entire transactions of to-day, as compared with the previous market, average fully ¼c. ₱ lb. net weight lower..... The result materially surprised owners and drovers; many of the latter were so confident of a better state of things, that they bought up droves on the way here. The miscalculation resulted from the unexpected receipt of some 400 New-York State cattle, and the arrival of several Western trains, which, by some oversight, had not been telegraphed..... The aggregate receipts were made larger than usual by the good quality and weight of many of the droves offered, the majority being quite good for this season. There were, however, some droves which must have strayed from home, for the owners would hardly have ventured, if in their right minds, to have voluntarily brought such animals here to sell for beef. An idea of the character of them may be gathered from the fact that some lots were sold at 3¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, and at this rate they averaged only $23@$24 ₱ head. A broker gravely informed us that he was obliged to sell out at these rates last evening, fearing that if he attempted to keep them over night, they "would crawl through the cracks in the fence and disappear." He was not far from right..... If our Illinois friends will excuse us, we will merely hint that this drove was bought in Vermillion County, in that State. Illinois, however, did send not a few good animals among the 2,155 contributed to a single market. We had, to-day, the help of a number of country butchers; but very few graziers were here, as they have now plenty of cattle, which they are beginning to send in already..... The Albany markets were quite brisk this week. Eastern buyers took about 1,000 head at an average of 4½c @4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. These are better prices than ruled here, although the better class of cattle were bought there..... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State	Owners.	Salesmen.
28	N. Y.	J. Van Alstine	H. Myers.
109	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
96	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
12	N. Y.	T. Miller	Allerton & Conger.
95	Ill.	H. M. Staley	Allerton & Conger.
104	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery
107	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
90	Ill.	W. Allerton	Hoag & Sherman.
45	Ill.	Porter	Hoag & Sherman.
76	Ohio	Mc d & Holcomb	Owners.
101	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Budlong & Eastman.
36	Ill.	Steele & Cramer	Budlong & Eastman.
105	Ill.	M. & E. Lockman	Valentine & Martin.
98	Ill.	Smith & Butler	White & Son.
89	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	Whi e & Son.
16	O. & N. Y.	Several owners	George Sage.
63	Ky.	B. Van Meter	T. Wheeler.
66	Ky.	Richardson & Rog'rs	Rich'dson & Williams.
63	Ohio	Richardson & Rog'rs	Westheimer & Brother.
62	Ky.	G. Goff	Westheimer & Brother.
76	N. Y.	O. & I. Several owners	Beach & Bray.
50	Ill.	Wells & Hoxie	T. Bloomer.
27	Conn.	Farmers	L. Beers.
59	Ohio	E. Florence	Wm. Florence.
100	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
68	Ill.	J. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
16	N. Y.	H. Sackett	Geo. Ayrault.
66	Ohio	Ayrault	Geo. Ayrault.
80	Ill.	I. Williams	J. H. Williams
47	Ill.	C. Holderman	Walling & Church.
95	Ill.	T. M. Vail & Co	Owners.
44	Ky.	T. M. Vail & Co	Owners.
90	Ill.	S. & W. Dunlap	B. Bertram.
75	Ill.	J. Delbey	Owner.
34	Ohio	P. Carey & Co	Owners.
13	Ill.	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
58	N. Y.	J. Flynn	Owners.
90	Ill.	W. Robbins & Co	W. Florence.
23	Ohio	B. F. Renick	Mead & Holcomb.
36	Ill.	M. Dalton	Owner.
74	Ill.	Thompson & Rank'n	Westheimer & Brother
60	Ill.	W. H. Harris	Owner.
69	Ky.	Bayles & Culver	Owners.
190	Ill.	Blackburn & Dodd	Owners.
82	Ill.	Powell & Cammett	Doty & Walling.
39	Ill.	A. F. Becket	Owner.
53	Ind.	J. Miller	Owner.
26	N. Y.	R. Benedict	Owner.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 96 pretty fair Illinois Steers rated 675 lbs, at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., on 7 cwt.

R. MURRAY was selling 109 similar, but lighter Cattle for the same parties, at like prices.

ALLERTON & CONGER, also sold 95 Illinois Cattle of like quality for H. M. STALEY, at 8¼c. on an estimate of 7¾ cwt.

H. MYERS sold 25 Columbia County, N. Y., Cattle of prime quality, for J. VAN ALSTINE, at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb., on 7 cwt.

I. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 104 Illinois Steers, of light weight, but fine quality, which S. ULERY sold at 8c @ 9c.

ALEXANDER & CRUM forwarded 107 fairish Illinois Steers, which would dress about 7 cwt. J. A. MERRITT sold them at 8c.@8¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN for W. ALLERTON, 90 prime Illinois Cattle of his own feeding rated 725 lbs. net, at 8¾c.@9c. A few of the choice at 9¾c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB bought of Col. RADCLIFFE, 76 thick-set, fat Cattle, fed by Mr. RADCLIFFE, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and rated 750 lbs in the yards to-day. They brought 8¾c.@8c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for S. B. RICHARDSON, 101 Illinois Steers, bought by Mr. RICHARDSON at Albany. They were a pretty good lot, weighing about 725 lbs. net, and averaged 8¾c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN, for M. & E. LOCKMAN, 105 Illinois Cattle, estimated 7½ cwt., of fair to good quality, at 7c.@ 9c

BEACH & BRAY, for MONTGOMERY & Co., 32 mixed Ohio cattle, at 7¾c.@9c., and 22 good State cattle for G. DUNCAN, at 8¾c.@9c.; also 22 light and thin Indiana cattle for STURDEBECKER at 6c.

WHITE & SON, for SMITH & BUTLER, 98 rather hard Illinois cattle, weighing 6½ cwt., at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., or an average of about $54 ₱ head; also 98 of the Alexander & Virgin cattle, of just medium quality, at 8c.@9c.

GEO. SAGE, for sundry owners, 76 New-York and Ohio cattle, ranging from ordinary to pretty fair, at 7c.@9c.

I. VAN METER forwarded 63 nice Kentucky cattle rated 675 lbs. net, for which T. WHEELER was trying to get $60 ₱ head.

RICHARDSON & WILLIAMS, for RICHARDSON & ROGERS, 66 Kentucky grade Durhams, weighing about 8½ cwt., at 8¾c. They were a good lot, and bought in Albany at $72 ₱ head, so that scarcely a commission was made on them.

WESTHEIMER & BRO., for the same parties, 63 prime Cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, at an average of about 9c.

E. FLORENCE contributed 59 pretty fat Ohio Cattle, which W. FLORENCE sold at 8c.@9c. on an estimated weight of 750 lbs. net.

J. BRYANT brought in the finest lot of Cattle of the present market, in the shape of 100 heavy fat Ohio Cattle, which he estimated at 9½ cwt. net. They were fed by JAS. JONES, of Pickaway County. C. G. TEED sold them as follows: 13 to THORNE & BALDWIN, at $75 ₱ head; 19 to C. CORNELL, at about 9c. ₱ lb.; 25 to J. HARRIS, at 9c. seller, 9¼c. buyer; 10 each to W. MOORE & C. GUIRN, the latter at $90 each.

G. AYRAULT for J. NICHOLS—68 Illinois cattle fed by himself at 8c.@9c.; 25 of the best averaged $70 each, or 9c. ₱ lb. Also, for H. SACKETT, 16 ordinary State cattle at 8c. on 550 lbs. net.

W. AYRAULT bought 65 Cows and small Steers at Albany at about 7c. ₱ lb., which he sold to-day at an average of near 7¾c. They were light and thin.

J. H. WILLIAMS for I. WILLIAMS—80 rather coarse Illinois cattle at 8c. on an estimated weight of 650 lbs net.

T. VAIL & Co.—95 fairish Illinois cattle bought at Albany. They weighed about 750 lbs net and brought 7c.@8½c. Also 64 prime Kentucky Durhams, rated 750 lbs net at 8½c.@9c.

WALLING & CHURCH, for C. HOLDERMAN, 47 Calves, Heifers, Steers and Stags; bought of R. DUNCAN, of Vermillion County, Ill. They were light and poor, and sold by weight at 3¼c. gross, or an average of $23 35 ₱ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a slight improvement in the Cow market, but it is still far from being active.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh Cows, which sell slowly at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Even the small numbers offered are sold with difficulty.

BROWNING reports receipts of 12 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. Market unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 68 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 92 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Sales are brisker, nearly all the animals having been disposed of.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply of Calves for the past week has not been large, but with an overstocked Sheep market, sales have been slow at lower prices. Very good Calves sold at 5c. to-day, although 6c. was paid for the best.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 327 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. It takes very good Calves to bring the latter price to-day, while an occasional choice Calf may bring a trifle more. Market slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Receipts and demand both light.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 86 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 108 Veal Calves, selling at 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Market slow, with an abundant supply.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been very large for the past week, numbering 13,860 head. Prices are 25c.@50c. ₱ head lower to-day than last Wednesday, with a slow market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,312 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4¾c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c. @6c. for Lambs. Market abundantly supplied, and selling slowly at 25c @27c. less on Sheep than last week, and 50c @75c. less for Lambs. Lambs now bring $1 50@$4 50 each, and Sheep are worth but little more.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,525 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5¾c @6¾c. gross for Lambs. A few of the finest Sheep bring 4¾c. Receipts for the week have been large, and sales are dull to-day at lower prices than last week, by from 25c. to 50c. ₱ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,876 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ₱ head.

A. VAN WERT reports sales of

70 Lambs	$274 00	201 Sheep	650 50
224 Sheep	534 99	150 Sheep	380 00
250 Sheep	790 75	101 Sheep	252 50
72 Lambs	249 60	199 Sheep	646 00
61 Lambs	180 50	397 Sheep	996 00
38 Sheep	155 50	120 Sheep	374 50
106 Sheep	290 00	97 Lambs	318 75
303 Sheep	1,256 87	45 Lambs	120 37
Total	2,404 aver'g $3 12		$7,500 83

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,147 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

153 Sheep	$603 87	72 Lambs	$282 87
227 Sheep

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE FOGBLE—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE EMIGRANT—WORKING THE ORACLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE GUARDSMAN—FOUR LOVERS—GLORIOUS MISORITY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—FRENCH THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing California advices to the 20th ult. The *St. Louis* reports that the mail steamer *Star of the West* was to leave Aspinwall on the 3d, with $1,500,000 in treasure for New-York. Among the treasure brought down from San Francisco by the *Golden Age* were some $25 000 in dust, destined for England. The news from California by this arrival is two weeks later. We have also later intelligence from Central and South America.

The reports from Fraser River—the latest and most accurate of which will be found in another part of this morning's paper—are not so favorable as those heretofore received. Almost all the correspondents from the new El Dorado hold out discouraging hopes to the adventurers who are hurrying thither in search of imaginary fortunes. The consequence is that the ardor of many has been dampened, and the emigration from California is already beginning to fall off. That there is gold, and plenty of it, at Fraser River, is a fixed fact, but the obstacles in the way of obtaining it are so great that, in many cases, they cannot be surmounted. The news from California by this arrival presents no feature of special importance.

From New-Granada we receive the specific amendments made by the Congress of that Republic to the Cass-Herran treaty. By these amendments protection to the transit is virtually refused, and we, therefore, presume that they will not be acceded to by our Government. It will be seen, from our correspondent's letter, that New-Granada is in a condition of actual bankruptcy, and, whatever she may promise, it is almost hopeless to expect that our citizens who suffered by the massacre of 1856 will ever be indemnified. The news from Nicaragua is equally unfavorable. President MARTINEZ evinces a determined hostility to this country, in spite of the representations of such liberal-minded men as Señor YRISSARI and the wishes of a large majority of his own countrymen. The presence of American war-vessels at San Juan had created no little excitement, and may, perhaps, impress upon the Executive of Nicaragua that this Government will not be trifled with, and is determined to obtain nothing short of the passage of the Cass-Yrissari treaty.

It is understood in Washington that any further negotiations with respect to the New-Granadian treaty will positively be declined, for the reason that the *ultimatum* of the Administration has already been substantially rejected by the New-Granadian Government. The President is expected to return from Bedford Springs to Washington to-day, and the course which he will be likely to pursue in regard to this matter is the subject of considerable speculation at the Capital.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at about noon on Saturday, the 31st ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. The British Parliament was rapidly winding up its business, preparatory to the prorogation. The Goodwood cup was won by *Saunterer*. The only American starter was *Charleston*, who came in last but one. Later advices had been received from India. Bombay dates are to July 3. The recapture of Gwalior by the British is confirmed. The fugitives were hemmed in between the various British divisions. The British had gained a brilliant victory near Lucknow, in which the rebels lost 600 men. The continental news is unimportant.

Contrary to expectation, we are still unable to announce the transmission of the first messages over the great Atlantic Telegraph. Meantime we continue the publication of everything of interest connected with the enterprise. A dispatch from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., will be found in the TIMES this morning, announcing the arrangements determined upon with reference to the opening of the line for business.

Official information has been received at the State Department, that on and after the 31st of May next, seventeen ports in the island of Java, two in the island of Sumatra, and the port of Sampit in the island of Borneo, will be opened to foreign trade. A list of the places to be thus benefited will be found in our special Washington dispatch.

The State Convention of the Temperance people assembled at Utica yesterday. It was very thinly attended, only fifty persons being present. Gen. J. S. SMITH, President of the State Society, presided. A series of resolutions, reported by the Business Committee, was under consideration in the evening.

Secretary of the Navy TOUCEY arrived at his house in Hartford at 8½ o'clock last night, and was honored with a public reception.

The bark *Eliza*, CAPT. L. PIKE, of this City, struck on Sea Island Ledge, Monhegan, on Thursday last, and sank in twenty minutes. The crew took to the boats, two in number, commanded respectively by the Captain and mate. The boat in charge of the mate was picked up below Newburyport, but that in charge of the Captain has not since been heard of.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the success of the Submarine Telegraph enterprise, met yesterday and decided in favor of two celebrations, one to take place on the reception of the Queen's message, and the other when Mr. FIELD and Captain HUDSON shall arrive. The principal celebration will be the latter, and it is intended that it shall occur on the same day that the celebration in London takes places.

The funeral of Judge DUER took place yesterday afternoon, at Trinity Church, a large concourse being present. The services were commenced at 2½ o'clock P. M., the Rev. Dr. OGILBY and the Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY officiating. The body was deposited in the family vault in the rear of the church.

The Cattle Markets were again over-supplied yesterday, which was quite contrary to general expectation. Several untelegraphed stock trains arrived, and about 400 cattle were sent in at the eleventh hour. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday, were 4,311 against 3,167 the previous week, 2,704 the corresponding week in 1857, and 3,143 the weekly average of last year. Prices took a downward turn in the forenoon, and the yards were scarcely cleared at sundown, though the offerings were then fully ½c. below the average rates of last week's market, with a liberal allowance by owners on the estimated weights.

The General Markets yesterday exhibited a further improvement for Flour, which was pretty briskly inquired for. Wheat was in good demand at buoyant prices. Corn continued depressed, with more sellers than buyers. Groceries were rather lightly dealt in. Cotton was inactive. Rides were in fair request, as were also Naval Stores, which were held with more firmness. Provisions attracted considerable attention, at advancing rates. Freights were heavy, with 841 vessels of all classes in port.

The New Federal Loan.

The negotiation for the loan of ten millions dollars by the Secretary of the Treasury is, of itself, a simple financial event of little interest beyond the limited banking circle to which the stock is first distributed. Less than sixty persons, it seems, out of a population of twenty-nine and a half millions, applied to the Secretary for a portion of his new loan. The whole subject was deferred to the leading money-changers, and *they* elected to place a premium of four dollars and eighty cents on every hundred dollars of this five per cent. stock, redeemable after fifteen years. The number of successful bidders is only thirty-three, who will in turn, or their assigns for them, redistribute the ten millions dollars to a vast number of people at home and abroad who are not money-changers, but who buy and hold this stock for the income it pays, and because of their sense of its entire and unfailing security.

To this class of public fundholders the high credit of the Government becomes a matter of material importance; and they should be, perhaps, first cared for. But to every other American citizen as well, the question is one of national pride, and ought to be one of personal solicitude. The holders of the stock have little or nothing to apprehend for the regular payment of their income and the ultimate redemption of the principal. There will be no Treasury default in fifteen years; no Government bankruptcy at or near the end of such a term. There will be no sundering of the union of the States; no wars we fervently hope; and less sectional or Slavery excitement, from present appearances, than for the past fifteen years. The Fourth of July will not be forgotten before the year 1874, nor will the progress and population of these happy States, one and undivided, be stayed by misrule or material decay. The stockholder may, therefore, dismiss all shadow of concern on this point, in order to study more calmly his annuity table. If the great money-changers who have taken the stock at 104 80 to the hundred dollars, charge him 106, his income for the fifteen years—provided he is not tempted to resell to the Government at 110 when the Treasury grows rich enough again—is equal to 4¼ per cent. per annum. If by delay, he should have to give 109 per cent., his income will be reduced to 4¼ per cent. per annum, and if he postpones the purchase until 111½ is demanded, he will have to be content with 4 per cent. a year for the fifteen years. All this may sound very like cheap interest upon money, but the lowest is not cheaper than its current use in Wall-street on ordinary security. And even if the case were otherwise, the reliability of the principal, which goes far ahead of the oldest and best of our Trust and Savings' Banks, would compensate for the difference.

But the main point of interest, in which the national pride is concerned, is the intrinsic or well deserved value of such a stock, and the just claim which the Government has to effect its negotiation on the very best of terms—better even than Mr. COBB has just made with the great money-brokers. A brief epitome of the public debt, since the foundation of the Constitution, by contrast with the next most important commercial power in the world, will illustrate the faith and ability of the Government, not only to contract but to pay off by purchase its public loans.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Debt.
1789—Funded after Revolution	$75,463,476
1812—Outstanding on eve of War	45,209,738
1816—After second War	127,334,934
1835—Twenty years' reduction to	37,513
1852—After Mexican War, &c	76 065,216
1857—Five years' reduction to	25,165,154
1858—Increased by deficient revenue to	55,165,154

Thus, since the foundation of the Government, we find three several reductions of the Public Debt by purchase and redemption, first to the extent of thirty millions, then to the extent of one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and lastly to the extent, in five years, by purchase at a high premium, of fifty-one millions. The present debt, including the ten millions just negotiated, stands twenty millions less than at the close of the Revolution, or on the adoption of the Constitution, when the whole population of the country was only 4,049,600 souls, as against 29,700,000 souls in 1858.

During the same seventy years the Public Debt of Great Britian has been more than doubled. In 1801-2, after the treaty of Amiens, which was succeeded by a year or two of quiet with NAPOLEON, this Debt stood at the equivalent of $2,235,217,445. At the treaty of Vienna, or after the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, it had reached $4,081,559,700. After twenty years' peace, and by the operation of the National Sinking Fund, it fell to $3,753,461,495. In the succeeding twenty years, no further reduction was effected, and on the eve of the war with Russia, it stood $3,808,113,520. This figure is the return for 1852. In 1856, at the close of that war, the total stood $4,080,000,000—or about £816,000,000 sterling, as against £816,311,940 at the peace of 1815. There has been no material reduction since. The present *annual charge* on the National Debt of the United Kingdom is about twenty-eight millions sterling, or about one pound sterling—five dollars—*per capita*, the present population being about 27,809,346. And this while the principal of our Debt is less than two dollars *per capita*, and the interest or *annual charge* of the Debt is scarcely ten cents *per capita*!

We design, by this parallel, no invidious comparison as against the financial resources of Great Britain. These have ever proved equal to the great emergency of such a debt, and the high price and unwavering credit of the Consolidated Three Per Cents—popularly known and quoted as "Consols"—attest the confidence of her own people in the public faith and solidity of the empire. But how much greater cause the people of this country have to be satisfied with their public debt, after the foregoing facts, we need scarcely say.

LETTER FROM THE HON. J. T. HEADLEY.—We copy this morning from the Albany *Statesman* a letter of the Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, on the relations, duties and prospects of the Americans and Republicans. Mr. H. is, as is well known, an influential member of the American Party, by which he was elected Secretary of State in 1856. The letter he has written to the Albany *Statesman* is in response to a request that he would make public his opinions in regard to a union of the two leading organizations composing the Opposition in this State. Mr. H. discusses the question of such union with candor and ability. Assuming that, inasmuch as the Americans in the State Legislature have already met with the Republicans upon the common ground of a Registry law, and in Congress upon that of the Crittenden Amendment, he thinks there can be in the nature of the case no insuperable bar to joint action in the approaching election. But he expresses the opinion that the consolidation must be brought about, if at all, not only without the aid of party leaders on either side, but against their opposition, and recommends popular meetings in the counties similar to that already held in Erie, as most likely to accomplish the desired object. The movement, if fairly started, would progress, as Mr. H. believes, by its inherent force, but he fears that a certain influence at Albany will never allow it to obtain headway, however much it may be favored by the masses.

Qualifications of Suffrage.

Judge DOUGLAS made a speech, the other day, which was reported in our columns on Friday, to a deputation of Germans which waited on him in Chicago, in which he treated his auditors to a few energetic fallacies on the subject both of negro equality and of the rights of foreigners. He started with informing them that he was the man who made "the first speech ever pronounced on the American Continent against the proscriptive system which proposed to strike men down on account of their birthplace or their religion." "Immense enthusiasm," says the report. The orator continued: "Of all the acts of injustice ever attempted to be perpetrated, the greatest was to make the birthplace or the religious creed a political test in the exercise of the elective francnise." Strange as it may seem, this grand declaration of universal toleration was followed by a long paragraph, in which the bold Senator vigorously sustains "a proscriptive system, which proposes to strike men down" on account of a peculiarity ten-fold more absurd than birthplace or religion—namely, their color. Surely, making the line of a man's complexion a test in the exercise of the elective franchise, is on the face of it a greater act of injustice than making a test of his birthplace or religious creed. There are many reasons, and very plausible ones, to be found, not in expediency only, but in justice, which would warrant the making a man's birthplace a reason for excluding him from the enjoyment of equal political rights with the natives of another country; but there can be no reason found in anything but expediency for excluding a man because he is black. It may be said, with some apparent truth, that foreigners shall not take part in our Government, because their natural affections and natural allegiance are deeply rooted in a foreign soil, and that, therefore, to allow him to override the wishes of those whose hearts are wrapt up in the country, is to do injustice to the latter; but when we drive blacks from the polls, all we can say is, that it is not for the interest of the white men to allow them to vote.

The portion of the Senator's speech in which he proclaims the superiority of the white race, denounces amalgamation, and vilifies the Negroes, we cannot help reproducing entire, not for the purpose of vindicating the claims of the Negro to self-government, or to show how many fallacies and absurdities a clever man can, when occasion requires it, cram into a few lines of Buncombe.

"I hold that this Government was established by the white men of the continent—men of European birth or European descent then on the continent. It was established for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men, on the white basis. Spain and France, in their colonies on the American continent, admitted the Negro and Indian to citizenship with the white man, on an equality. In the colonies from which this nation sprung, the political rights were confined to the white men; not merely to Englishmen, or Germans, or Swedes, or Swiss, but to all white men, all men of European birth and posterity. Say what you please, the experience of the world proves that there is such a thing as superior and inferior races. The experience of the world in all ages proves that the Negro is incapable of self-government in all climes. [Cheers.] For this reason our fathers, in making our institutions, confined the governing power to the white race, excluding no white man, but making no mixed basis, either with the Indians or Negroes. Look at the difference between the Spanish-American colonies and the French-American colonies, and the colonies of which this country was originally composed. Their political amalgamation has produced domestic amalgamation, and demoralization and degradation below the point of capacity for self-government has been the result in every instance. Here the white basis has been preserved, and we find the highest mental, physical, moral and social development that the world has ever witnessed. [Bravo and cheers.]"

That this Government was established by the white men of the continent, men of European birth or descent, for the benefit of white men, and we suppose on what Mr. DOUGLAS calls the "white basis,"—though we confess we cannot clearly make out what "a white basis" is,—nobody ever doubted, and in our opinion this is just the view of the matter which everybody would have taken, even if Senator DOUGLAS held exactly the contrary. Now, the reason he gives for the pains which he alleges our forefathers to have taken to exclude Negroes from all share in the Government is, "that the experience of the world in all ages, proves that the Negro is incapable of self-government in all climes."

If this be true, we must say that there could hardly be a better reason; but, unfortunately for Senator DOUGLAS, and equally unfortunately for the Chicago Germans, for the very same reason, our sapient forefathers ought to have excluded all white men, except Englishmen and Dutchmen, and their descendants. "The experience of the world in all ages," when used as in the Douglas sense, as a test of the capabilities of a race, means clearly the experience of the world, since a particular race has been known or been in existence. Now, we should like to know what the experience of the world has to say on the subject of French, or German, or Russian, or Irish, or Italian capacity for self-government? When did the French govern themselves? Which of the German States, except the Hanse Towns, has a population which has shown itself capable of self-government? What has the same oracle to deliver upon the capacity of Russians, and Turks, and Greeks? Had not the Italians shown themselves grossly incapable of governing themselves or anybody else at the time when our forefathers sat on their "white basis" and framed the Government of this country? Were they not sunk in the lowest pit of political and religious degradation? Why were they not placed under the same ban as the Negroes, until they should have exhibited some symptoms of returning vigor,—and what has the experience of the world to say of them? The French have now and then revolted against their tyrants, and so have the Germans, and so have the Italians, and so have the Irish, and so have the blacks, and in every case the revolt, if successful, has been followed by abominable excesses, by which "the experience of the world" must have been immensely disgusted. If the learned Senator can get up nothing better than this by rummaging up his old stores of historical illustration, we think he had better leave the subject alone. There is no comfort for the white man, nor the "white basis" either, to be found in the history of most European races. They are slaves to day, and have been slaves for centuries, slaves who influence their Government as little for good or evil, and are as little responsible for its acts as any Free Nigger in the State of New-York, and anything that history can say to consign the Negro to political damnation, falls with equal force upon the motley crowd, who swarm to our shores from all quarters of the world, and who with the marks of the knout or the stick, still fresh on their "white bases," glory in their skill in managing the affairs of nations.

The insinuation which the Senator dexterously foists in at the tail of his argument, is ingenious, but singularly disingenuous. There is no more necessary connection between free-soilism and amalgamation than between shoemaking and bigamy. It does not follow that because white men pay black men a fair day's wages for a fair day's labor, that they will marry their daughters. Amalgamation has taken place to so limited an extent in North as compared with South America, not so much because our forefathers branded the Negroes with the stamp of mental and moral inferiority, as because the Anglo-Saxon race is proverbially and historically proud of itself. The Spaniards have a good deal of family pride, but they wanted the larger kind which glories in belonging to a white tribe. Besides, it is notorious that in that part of the country in which the laws do most to prevent amalgamation, taste and nature do least. In many States of the North, where the negro is politically the white man's equal, society has placed a profounder gulf between them in all other respects than in those countries in which the former is a beast of the field. Amalgamation may and does go on very rapidly without marriage or equality. Nothing that abolitionists could do in a century to exalt the Negro race by acts of the legislature or constitutional ordinance, could contribute a hundredth part as much towards mixing the races as the unrestrained license of a Southern plantation does in ten years. There is no way in which the purity of the black race can be so effectually preserved as in giving it white men's rights.

Our Municipal Jubilee.

Mayor TIEMANN did no more than conform to the general desire of our citizens in recommending the Common Council to adopt some method for celebrating in a becoming manner the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and both Boards exhibited a most commendable desire to respond to the public wishes in their action on the Mayor's message. Each branch of the Common Council has appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the event, and as there are but two methods of public rejoicing that seem possible to the Aldermanic invention, it would be extremely unreasonable to find fault with the proposition to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph by a good dinner and a display of fireworks. It may not, to be sure, be the most rational and satisfying thing possible to the public to know that at a certain hour of a certain day the Municipal authorities are eating and drinking at the public expense, but that being the only method heretofore discovered of Municipal rejoicing, we do not see how we can well object unless we can suggest something better, which we frankly confess our inability to do. A public dinner affords an opportunity for public speaking, and thus the public are enabled to get their share of the festival by reading the speeches the next morning which were made over-night for their benefit. But, because we do not disapprove of the proposed Municipal dinner, it must not be inferred that we approve of the very extravagant amount proposed to be appropriated for that purpose. The Aldermen had not the courage to ask for more than ten thousand dollars, while the Councilmen wanted fifteen thousand. Part of this sum was to be appropriated for fireworks and for the portrait of Mr. FIELD to be placed in the City Hall. It is a very graceful and appropriate compliment to that gentleman to place his portrait among our City worthies in the Governor's Room, but Posterity in looking around the walls of our Civic Valhalla will very naturally ask, when the portrait of Mr. FIELD is seen, what has become of the portrait of MORSE, the inventor of the entire system of which the Atlantic Telegraph is but a branch. The cost of a few bottles of champagne will pay for another portrait, and we trust that the Committee who have the business of arranging the celebration in hand will see the propriety of adding the portrait of MORSE to that of FIELD, for without the inventive genius of the one we should never have heard of the perseverance and courage of the other.

The citizens at large have a desire to participate in any public demonstrations in commemoration of the completion of the Telegraph, and the Municipal Committee should invite popular coöperation in their proposed celebration. An exclusive celebration by the Common Council will not satisfy the popular enthusiasm. The idea of a grand popular demonstration to take place simultaneously in this country and Europe, which was first entertained, we apprehend will have to be abandoned. The enthusiasm of the public was too volatile to be restrained, and it has exhausted itself in all sorts of sporadic displays in all parts of the country. The first effervescence of extravagant delight has been wasted, and the attempt to repeat the performance would be cold and lifeless. Not so here. With the exception of the Mayor's hundred guns in front of the City Hall, which were not heard far from the Park railing, hardly anything has been done to indicate the popular exultation, so that we have yet to enjoy a hearty and generous outburst of public enthusiasm befitting the occasion and the commercial metropolis of the Union.

VERY LATE FROM COSTA RICA.—The "intelligent and spirited" correspondent of the *Herald*, gives, under date of San Juan del Norte, July 20, the following, among other equally correct items:

"Costa Rica would have tenfold the foreigners if this road had been established before. She has in fact now the largest population in the Central American States—as many as all the other four together."

As Costa Rica has only from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand population, and the "other four together" had, only one month ago, something like fifteen times that number, the people of the latter must have discovered a Plum Gut route to destruction, to have decreased so rapidly.

Jersey City Items.

ALMSHOUSE.—For the quarter ending July 31, the number of persons remaining and admitted in the Almshouse was 153. There were discharged, 75; died, 5. Remaining, 73. The cost to support the Almshouse, $739 71.

RESIGNED.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening, the City Clerk reported that Alderman ROOSEVELT had filed his resignation. The resignation was unanimously accepted.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Latest Dispatches from Cyrus W. Field.

GRAND BALL AND BANQUET AT ST. JOHNS.

Sailing of the Niagara for New-York.

When the Line will be opened for Business.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, August 11.

To the New York Associated Press:

On the Wednesday before I left London, the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously decided that after the cable was laid and the Queen's and President's messages transmitted, the line should be kept free for several weeks, solely for the use of Dr. WHITEHOUSE, Prof. THOMPSON and other Electricians, to enable them to thoroughly test the various modes of telegraphing, so that the Directors might decide which was the best and most rapid method for future use, for it was considered that after the line should be once thrown open for business it would be very difficult to obtain it for experimental purposes, even for a short time. Due notice will be given when the line will be ready for business, and of the tariff of prices.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

There are now over eighty miles of cable left on board of the *Niagara*, which will be reshipped in New-York to England. All the machinery for paying out the cable is left standing exactly as it was used.

C. W. FIELD.

Sailing of the Niagara for New-York—Banquet to Mr. Field.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Mr. FIELD left here in the *Niagara* for New-York at 5 o'clock this evening. The *Niagara* was towed out by the *Porcupine*, which returns to Portsmouth. The *Gorgon* leaves on Saturday for Sydney.

Yesterday there were most joyous demonstrations here at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprize, and everything wore the appearance of a gala day. The banquet to Mr. FIELD in the evening was a splendid affair.

At 9 o'clock this evening the Celebration Ball commenced, at which were present the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, CYRUS W. FIELD, the Chief Justice and all the other Judges of the Superior Court, Capt. HUDSON and Officers of the *Niagara*, Capt. DAYMAN and Officers of the *Gorgon*, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, &c., and the leading members of Society of St Johns.

After the evening had been passed in the most pleasant and delightful manner, the assembled company adjourned at 12 o'clock, for supper, which was got up in the most perfect taste. WALTER GREENE, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, was called on to preside, when the following toasts were given:

The Queen—The best beloved and most popular sovereign that ever sat on the British throne—one who reigns in the hearts and affections as well as over the persons of her subjects. May God long preserve her to reign over a free and happy people.

The President of the United States—Chosen by the voice of the people, he has shown himself worthy the high honor of presiding over the destinies of a free and enlightened nation. [This toast was coupled with that of the Queen's.]

The Governor and Lieutenant and Captain Hudson, and the officers of the squadron, and other gentleman engaged in the expedition.

This toast stated that the combined skill of Captain HUDSON and those associated with him, had overcome all the difficulties that had previously been supposed insurmountable, and they had accomplished the greatest wonder in the world, the union of the old and new world by the Electric Cable.

This was appropriately responded to by Capt. HUDSON.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary then proposed, and the Honorable President of the Council seconded the health of CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., whose name had become a household word in this country.

Mr. FIELD replied, saying that he should never forget the pleasure of this day. It was a season of anxiety to him during the six and a half days the *Niagara* was accomplishing her mission. Great praise was due Capt. HUDSON, his officers and men, for their zeal in working day and night over the 1,150 miles of the ocean they had to cross. The successful accomplishment, however, of the greatest event of any age amply compensated all who had become a partner in its achievement, for the toil, anxiety and care they had experienced. Mr FIELD continued in a strain of eloquence and power that went to every heart.

Other toasts were then given and properly responded to.

Dancing was then resumed and kept up with great spirit till 3 o'clock in the morning, when the party broke up—all on the best terms with the world and each other.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph Celebration.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen deputed to suggest arrangements for the forthcoming celebration, met in the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Alderman MCSPEDON in the chair.

It was proposed that there should be two celebrations, the first on the reception of the Queen's message, and another of a more general character, on the arrival of Mr. FIELD and Captain HUDSON. The Harmonic Society rendered its services and offered to sing an anthem on the occasion. The offer was accepted.

Mr. LILIENDAHL's tender of a display of fireworks in front of the City Hall, on the evening of the general celebration, was accepted, and Mr. EDEN's display will take place on the evening of the reception of the message. It was determined that a national salute should be fired from the Battery and another at the Central Park; also a salute of 100 guns at the City Hall Park on the transmission of the message through the wires, which will be the signal for all citizens who desire to do so to prepare to illuminate their dwellings and warehouses the same evening. Tar-barrels will be burned at the Battery and at other points along the East and North rivers the same night.

It was also resolved that the general celebration should take place on the same day in New-York and London, which will be in about ten days or a fortnight from the present time.

All associations wishing to communicate with the Committee are directed to do so through the Secretary, C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., at the City Hall.

It was resolved that all the church bells in the City should be rung for one hour from the commencement of the firing of the cannons, and that the sextons of the City churches be requested to see that it is done. Also, that the City Hall and all station-houses shall be illuminated on the evening of the transmission of the message.

The Committee then adjourned to next day.

Celebration of the Laying of the Atlantic Cable.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council to commemorate the successful laying of the Submarine Cable connecting the New with the Old World, give notice

That the receipt of the reply of his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, to the message of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, will be announced by a salvo of 100 guns from the Park, and a national salute from the Battery and Central Park.

It is requested that upon the commencement of the firing of the salvo and salutes, the bells of all the churches of the City be rung continuously for one hour.

On the evening of the day upon which such announcement is made, the City Hall and public buildings will be illuminated, and an appropriate display of fire-works will be made in front of the City Hall.

The Committee would earnestly request the citizens generally to unite in such celebration by illuminating, upon the same evening, their stores and dwellings.

The Committee also propose, upon the arrival of the *Niagara* with CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and Captain HUDSON, and simultaneously with the festivities in London, to give them a grand civil and military reception, with appropriate ceremonies; due notice of which, with a full programme will be given; and they would request, that all the societies, civil and military, of the City and neighborhood, who desire to join in such reception, would give notice, at as early a day as possible, to

CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN,
Secretary to the Joint Committee of the Common Council, at No. 5 City Hall.

One Hundred Guns to be Fired at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Expectation has been on tiptoe all day for the Queen's Message. A salute of 100 guns has been prepared, to be fired immediately on its reception.

Demonstrations in New-Jersey.

A correspondent at Hightstown, N. J., writes us:

"The people of our quiet borough have heard the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, and on Tuesday night, in honor of the event, indulged in a grand illumination and general rejoicing. A torch-light procession, bearing banners with appropriate mottoes, accompanied by the 'military,' passed through the principal streets. The drill-room of the Mercer Guards, one of the finest companies in the State, was brilliantly illuminated as also the Railroad Hotel, Washington House and other buildings. With music, fireworks, ringing bells and flying flags the 'great triumph of native genius' was thus enthusiastically celebrated, and our citizens retired to private life."

At the White Mountains.

The Boston *Journal* has a letter from a correspondent at North Conway, describing a joyful time at the White Mountains:

Surely your readers will want to know of the grand impromptu celebration which the successful laying of the cable has just occasioned amidst this retired mountain scenery. There was no little excitement in "our house" (Mr. WILLEY'S) when early this morning, before its inmates were astir, a venerable and honored resident of your city, who has among them his temporary home, passed over the stairways with the thrilling announcement, "The *Niagara* has arrived—the cable is laid." At breakfast time, it was decided that in honor of this great triumph, there should *forthwith* be made, by the permanent citizens and transient visitors of this town, a demonstration, which should do credit to North Conway, and which (may we not say it?) should do justice to the great event itself. *Forthwith* was indeed our motto. For, after all, the report might prove to be a hoax, and we could not afford here, at North Conway, to be cheated out of our celebration, though the world might be, of the Cable. Timid counsels, sly and sagacious looks, and all the conservatism of *buts* and *ifs* were put to route, and all consented, at last, to consider the success of the vast Cable enterprise as an established fact, and to have a good time.

I is doing no injustice to others to say, that that veteran friend of everybody, the Hon. SAMUEL GREELEY, was the leading spirit of the occasion. With several others he immediately set out with horse and wagon, to inform the occupants of all the hotels and boarding-houses in the place, of the approaching demonstration, requesting those who would like to join in it to meet in the square, between Mr. WILLEY'S and the Kearsarge House, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ladies, meanwhile, were busy in preparing flags, mottoes, streamers, and devices of numerous colors and kinds. Every one lent a helping hand in making the necessary preparations, and when the appointed hour arrived, the carriages and wagons of the citizens—many of which contained not less than twelve or fifteen persons each—came pouring in from North and South, brilliant with a rich variety of decorations, and teeming with joyous, jubilant life. Attached to Mr. WILLEY'S large wagon was a full sized banner, with the representation of the two parts of the Cable linked together, and with the mottoes "Our House," and underneath, "Union is Strength." Attached to Mr. THOMPSON'S was one bearing the word "Fraternity," and to Mr. MERRILL'S another, having on it this: "The White Mountains to Mont Blanc, Greeting." That of the Washington House had also a Cable for its device, accompanied by a full length figure of CYRUS W. FIELD, who has immortalized himself by his services in connection with this vast enterprise.

About 4 o'clock, the assembled crowd was addressed by SAMUEL MAY, Esq., of your City, who spoke briefly, but most appropriately, of the great event which we had met to celebrate, and of the blessings it would confer upon the world. He nominated Deacon GREELEY as the President of the day, His Honor Mayor JACOBS and Mr. THOMPSON, of the Kearsarge House as Vice-Presidents, and the venerable JAMES WILLEY Esq. as Chief Marshal. The nominations were ratified by the crowd with acclamation. The worthy Marshal having appointed Mr. MAY his deputy, expressed his thanks to his friends for the honor they had done him, and with admirable tact and dignity proceeded to form the procession. At his head was a carriage bearing the officers of the day, with a few of their invited friends. Following this was the long line of vehicles, about thirty-five in number, and stretching, as they moved nearly half a mile. The flying streamers, the mingled English and American banners, the striking, variegated costumes, the cheerful faces, and the loud hurrahs of those happy hundreds, as they proceeded to the Bartlett Hoe and came back through the whole extent of the village, and once more returning, formed a square between the Kearsarge Hotel and the White House, presenting a scene of beauty and life which the oldest settlers in Conway assure us has never in these parts been equaled.

Not far from five hundred people listened to the voice of the President as he called us to order, and delivered himself of one of those spirited and telling speeches which he alone can give. This was followed by "Hail Columbia," sung by the crowd. Rev. Mr. THOMAS, of New-Bedford, Rev. Mr. CLARK of Kearsarge village, and His Honor the Mayor, then entertained us with witty and eloquent remarks, between which were interspersed the singing of "God save the Queen," the recital of a poem prepared for the occasion, and more of the good hits and effective thoughts of the honorable President. By the latter it was well said at the close that this was a serious as well as joyous occasion, and that we should all render to God the praise for the great success of the age. He proposed that all present should unite in singing "Old Hundred," and scarcely ever was it repeated with more appropriateness, or more from the heart, than it was here to-day. Cheers were then given for the officers, for Queen VICTORIA, and for the Cable. In the evening, "Our House" was brilliantly illuminated, and furnished rare refreshments to a large company, among whom we noticed His Honor the Mayor; while fireworks and a grand hop at the North Conway Hotel, closed the celebration of the day. Never has there been more lovely weather, never an occasion more full of harmony and delight, and never a more successful demonstration. We only ask that the laying of the Cable may yet prove to be as successful as this affair, by which we have thus sought to commemorate it.

Lampson, Not Sampson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mr. C. W. FIELD'S answer to the St. Johns Chamber of Commerce, published in your paper of this morning, among other distinguished individuals he ascribes much praise to Mr. C. M. SAMPSON. The gentleman entitled to this honorable notice is CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Esq., an eminent and successful American merchant in London, who was in the counting-house and employ of the writer, and whose name should not be connected with any imaginary person or event. As this mistake in substituting an S for an L, is often made by the printer, if you will now correct it, many similar errors may be prevented and the merit rest where it is deserved.

S. B. H.

Jones' Wood Festival.

The third day passed off, as it was expected to pass off, triumphantly. The contest between the various song societies excited a great deal of interest and was altogether an extraordinary event. It says little for various largely-organized clubs that, lacking confidence, or for a meaner motive, they declined to take part in the battle. Those who were nerved for the encounter had sufficient to do, for the singing was excellent, and we can well understand that the judges had a difficult task to perform. They did it, however, in a satisfactory manner, and the award was indorsed by all present. Four societies were the contestants, and the prize was borne off by one enjoying the euphonious appellation of the Vierblattriges Kleeblatt, (The Four-leaved Shamrock.) This, we believe, is a new society, but it is undoubtedly the best voiced in the country. When we mention the names of QUINTO, PICANESER, WEINLICH, MULLER, among those whom we noticed in its ranks, it will be seen that it is better situated in an artistic point of view than any other. In presenting the magnificent silver vase to this fortunate Society, (conducted by Mr. GAELL,) the Chairman of the Judge-Committee made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. WATSON, the gentleman in question, said that he performed his task in no invidious spirit. He had heard the various societies with extreme delight. They were all good, and their efforts had done much for music in this country. But as a judge of the comparative merit of the various contestants, he was compelled with his associates to make a selection and the selection had fallen on the before-mentioned Society. He had much pleasure in presenting it to them, and still more in feeling that they had deserved it. A gentleman (Dr. SCHUTTE, we were informed) interpreted the matter to the Germans present, and the decision, as we before remarked, was appreciated as just by the witnesses of the contest.

The proceedings in every respect were well ordered; the concert passed off admirably, necessarily so because the performers were well practiced in their pieces; the dancing was animated and general, and the fireworks bright and fine as ever. With regard to the latter, however, we may say that it was a matter of general regret that the Telegraph

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Later from India—Another British Victory.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 96 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain MILLAR, from Liverpool at noon July 31, arrived here this afternoon at 1 o'clock, having been detained off the harbor eight hours by foggy weather.

The steamship *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 28th ult., and the *City of Washington* at Liverpool at 5:30 P. M. on the 29th.

The steamer *Propeller* was advertised to leave Galway for St. Johns, N. F., and Boston on the 21st of August, and the steamer *Lady Eglinton* was to leave the same port on the 3d of August for Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 28th ultimo were unimportant.

On the 29th ultimo, the House of Lords receded from some of their amendments to the India bill and appointed a Committee of Conference on others.

In the House of Commons the amendment of the House of Lords to the American Telegraph Company's bill was agreed to.

On the 30th, in the House of Lords, Lord WODEHOUSE asked the Government what their intention was respecting telegraph communication with India.

Earl DONOUGHMORE replied that the arrangement had not been concluded, but that the Government were fully alive to the importance of completing the telegraph communication with India, and had selected the Red Sea route in preference to that by the Persian Gulf, and that communication would be completed early next year as far as Borussia.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill making an important amendment in the bankruptcy law.

In the House of Commons sundry questions were proposed in regard to affairs in India.

Lord STANLEY, in reply, said it was impossible to form an estimate of the present strength of the mutineers.

The total number of the Queen's forces in India, or on their way out, was 78,416, but 7,456 were reported sick, and 1,159 were drafts on their way out. At the latest returns there were 60,000 effectives and 11,000 drafts. As to the Company's forces, they were 18 858 Europeans on the 1st of July. After a deduction for casualties, there was then a total of between 50,000 and 57 000 European troops in India.

With regard to the Indian loans £4,421,000 had been borrowed, leaving £2",'00.000 still to be borrowed. There would be ample means from this source to defray the expenses for the whole of the current year. Instructions had been sent to proclaim in Her Majesty's name and authority in India, and the instructions sent out clearly announced, the intention of the Government not to interfere with the religion of the natives.

Both Houses were actively engaged in clearing up the business of the session, and an adjournment was expected on the 2d.

The Queen's speech was adopted at Cabinet Council on the day the *Niagara* sailed. The speech will be delivered by commission.

The race for the Goodwood Cup resulted in the triumph of *Saunterer*, *Fisherman* coming in second, and nothing else near them. Only eight horses ran. The American animal, *Charleston*, was the last but one. *Prioress* did not start. Mr. MERRY, the owner of *Saunterer*, is said to have won £20,000 on the event. The race is thus described: "*Ventre St. Gris* and *Sedbury* raced for the lead, and soon placed a wide interval between themselves and their pursuers, at the head of whom were *Saunterer* and *Ruination*. On quitting the straight run the first two were upwards of a dozen lengths ahead, *Ruination* going on third, with *Arsenal* and *Saunterer* next, and *Charleston*, who had occupied a forward place up to that point, dropping nearly a hundred yards astern of everything. They rounded the clump without changing positions, but immediately afterwards the advanced lot closed up, and when they reappeared in sight, *Saunterer* was seen with the lead, *Fisherman* occupying the second place, with *Ventre St. Gris* third, and *Sedbury* fourth. Next in pursuit, and far behind them were *Schiedam* and *Arsenal*. On descending the hill *Ventre St. Gris* went up to *Fisherman's* quarters, but was shaken off in the bottom, where the race was confined to the first two. *Fisherman* made a game attempt to reach *Saunterer*, but failed, and was beaten a length. Nearly a dozen lengths off *Schiedam* was third; *Ventre St. Gris* was ten lengths behind him, and far in the rear the others finished off as if at exercise—*Arsenal* being last of all.

The large cotton spinning mill of W. STEPHENSON & SONS, of Paisley, had been destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to £60,000.

The harvest reports from Ireland continue very satisfactory. The potato blight had not made its appearance to any appreciable extent in any part of Ireland.

From official returns it was shown that forty-four vessels of war of all classes were lying at Chatham, and could be brought forward for immediate service, if required.

The papers give an account of a grand banquet recently given by GEORGE PEABODY to Mr. MASON, the American Minister to France, on his visiting London. Upwards of a hundred Americans and English were present. Mr. MASON, in acknowledging a toast, made an allusion, in a speech of considerable eloquence, to the alliance which has recently sprung up between England and France. From the latter country he had received many proofs of sincere friendship, and acts of graceful kindness towards himself and the nation which he represented, and claiming the privilege of his countrymen he ventured to guess that the approaching meeting of the sovereigns of England and France would tend greatly to strengthen the *entente cordiale* between the two western nations of Europe. So far as his country was concerned, the progress which it had made was conducive to the interests of civilization, and no one could doubt the admission of Texas and California into the Union had been of much greater advantage to the commerce of the world than if those States had remained under their old form of Government.

Various amicable toasts were proposed and responded to. The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, spoke for the Press.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times'* City article says: "The funds opened yesterday with great animation at a slight advance. Late in the day the market was less buoyant, but it still presents a good appearance. The fineness of the weather, a specie arrival from New-York per *City of Washington*, a further influx of gold to the bank, and the quietness of continental news contributed to the general steadiness."

Money is in undiminished abundance. The Railway share market is buoyant at a general advance of three-quarters to one per cent.

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The tendency in the stock market is most favorable, and there is more animation shown than for some months past. All the markets closed very firm."

The shipment of Specie to the East on the 4th, will reach £100,000 to £120,000. Continental exchanges are satisfactory. W B. JONES & Co., Shipwrights, of Liverpool have suspended; liabilities small. The *Times* accuses the Ministry of a desire to burk the question of the war in China, and of lukewarmness in the mode of conducting it, and warns the public of the probable consequences.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of July 3 reached Suez on the 23d. The recapture of Gwalior is confirmed. The rebels lost 27 guns, besides elephants and treasure to a large amount. The fugitives from Gwalior are said to be hemmed in on all sides by British troops.

On the 13th Sir HOPE GRANT gained a brilliant victory at Newa Gunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Cogra.

The celebrated MOULVIE, for whom £5,000 had been offered, was killed.

Oude continues much disturbed.

The Governor-General, on receiving Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch, issued a proclamation giving an amnesty to all but murderers. The results are not yet known.

☞ The details of Sir HOPE GRANT's victory near Lucknow, state that the Rebels were near 20,000 strong, and their loss was 600 men and six guns. The British had 6 killed and 30 wounded. The fight lasted three hours, and the Rebels were utterly routed. A great effect was anticipated.

The Azimgarh and Gueseport Districts were much disturbed by the rebels, who plundered the towns and burnt the forests.

The Gorruckpore and Allahabad Districts had been quieted.

In the Agra division Sir H. ROSE's activity had restored confidence and tranquillity.

A rebel Rajah had surrendered in Rohilcund, where the rebels were also being put down.

The Bombay Money market was easy. Trade was quiet, but the imports had slightly improved. Freights were rather better. Exchange is. 11¾d. @2s.

The London *Times* says the above news had a greater effect in restoring confidence on change than on any previous occasion.

The *Times*, in an editorial, characterizes Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the ruler of the Punjaub, as the foremost man in India, and calls on the Government to confer the peerage on him.

FRANCE.

The approaching Cherbourg *fêtes* engrossed attention.

Rumors were current that a conspiracy against the Emperor had been discovered at St. Etienne, but they want confirmation.

The Prefect of the Department, and Sub Prefect of Cherbourg, had been called to Paris, to concert with the authorities measures of police for the safety of the Emperor, and of vigilance as regards Guernsey and Jersey.

The London *Globe* says that two ships of war accompany the *Royal Albert*, and Admiralty yachts will accompany VICTORIA to Cherbourg.

Letters from Paris assert that there is some expectation of the *Crédit Mobilier* winding up, or that a fusion will be contrived with the discount bank of M. DE ST. PAUL.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

The draft of the Convention and project was expected to be definitely adopted by the 12th of August.

Prince NAPOLEON is said to be devising measures to divert the stream of emigration which flows from France and Germany to America towards Algeria. Extraordinary advantages are to be held out to Algerian colonists.

Paris, Friday night.—The Three per cents. close at 68f. 20c.

The Conference held another sitting to-day.

BELGIUM.

The discussion upon the proposed addition to the fortifications of Antwerp was progressing in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.

The projected Belgian loan will not, it is said, be required.

SPAIN.

The Queen and King were meeting with the most enthusiastic receptions in their journey to the Asturias.

AUSTRIA.

An autograph letter from the Emperor is published, conceding sundry reforms in the Lombardo Venetian provinces.

TURKEY.

Fresh dispatches modify very much the grave character of those which announced the attack on the Montenegrins by the Turks. The attack was only on one of the outposts, the responsibility of which cannot be fixed on any superior officer. No serious representations on the subject have been made to Turkey.

The Porte had addressed a remonstrance to Sir H. L. BULWER respecting the continued occupation of Perim.

A letter from Belgrade says that a Turkish soldier having given a verbal insult to the Prussian flag, the Consul immediately demanded satisfaction.

ARABIA.

Two hundred of the people engaged in the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah had been arrested.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to June 20th. Trade was favorable, but heavy losses had been sustained by wool speculators. Imports were brisk but exports dull. The loss by the fire at Port Elizabeth was £85,000.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* reports the sales of the week 38,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and 5,000 for export. All qualities were slightly lower, the decline being in the current qualities of American 1-16d, and in the inferior descriptions ⅛d. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7 11-16d. Middling Mobilles.6 13-16d.
Middling Orleans....7⅝d. Fair Uplands.....7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles.....7 5-16d. Middling Uplands6 11-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 667,000 bales, of which 587,000 were American.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the Cotton Market steady and firm, with estimated sales of 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts from Manchester are favorable notwithstanding the decline at Liverpool, the market closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and 6d. lower; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d @22s.; Ohio, *via* the North, 22s.@22s. 6d.; do., *via* New-Orleans, 22s. 6d.@23s. 6d. WHEAT firm, but quiet; Red Western 5s. 5d.@6s. 2d.; Red Southern 5s. 4d.@6s. 2d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 5d.; White Southern 6s. 9d.@7s 3d. CORN dull and nominal; Yellow 33s.@34s.; White 32s. 6d.@33s. The weather had been favorable for the crops. The Brokers' and other circulars say that CORN was 1s. lower on the week.

THE LATEST.—*Liverpool, Saturday noon.*—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the Breadstuffs Market generally dull, but rates unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF in but little inquiry and prices weak. PORK firm. BACON steady. LARD buoyant; holders demanded an advance; which checked business; sales at 57s.@57s. 6d. for refining qualities; 60s. was demanded for Prime. TALLOW nominal.

THE LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote PROVISIONS dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES dull and nominally unchanged. SUGAR buoyant, and 1s. @1s. 6d. higher, but sales trifling at the advance. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet, but steady; Carolina, 20s. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN steady; sales during the week of 4,000 tcs. at 4s. 2d. for common. HIDES firm. OILS steady; Seal, £37@£37 10s.; Cod, £24; Linseed in good demand at 34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 38s. 6d @40s. QUERCITRON BARK dull; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d @10s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d.@7s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Breadstuffs quiet, and quotations barely maintained; White WHEAT, 44s.@47s; Red, 43s.@44s.; FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON—Rails steady at £6 5s.; bars not quoted. PIG IRON, on the Clyde, 54s. SUGAR buoyant and 6d.@1s. higher. TEA unchanged in price, but in better demand; Congoun, 9¾d.@10d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 39s. 6d.@40s. COFFEE quiet and prices easier, though unchanged. LINSEED CAKES—New-York, £10 15s.; Boston, 10 guineas. LINSEED OIL, 34s. 6d.; SPERM OIL, £85@£86. RICE heavy. TALLOW quiet; Y. C., 48s.3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the London money market easy. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

Consols for money account were quoted at the close on Friday at 95⅞@96.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £50,000.

THE LATEST.

London, Saturday Noon.—Consols are better, being quoted at 96⅛ for money and account.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending July 27, inclusive.*]

COTTON firm; sales of the week 14,500 bales; stock 139,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 105 francs. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS firm owing to heavy rains; prices were unaltered and the market dull at Havre, but in the interior markets rates were slightly higher. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm. OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE quiet and quotations barely maintained. SUGAR firm and all qualities slightly higher. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE—An average business without quotable change in prices.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Securities generally inactive, except for Illinois Central, which were in improved demand and higher; Shares, 23 discount; Bonds, 81@83; Freeland Bonds, 78@80; Erie Railroad Sevens, first mortgage, 67@69; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 89¾@90½; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 102¾.

Messrs. BELL & SON quote a limited business, at previous rates.

U. S. 6s of 1867-8	103	@	105
U. S. 6s of 1868	102	@	104
Alabama 5s, bonds	78	@	—
Kentucky 6s, 1868 and '72	91	@	93
Maryland 5s. bonds	94	@	—
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	101	@	103
Ohio 6s, 1876	93	@	95
Pennsylvania 5s., bonds, ex dividend	77	@	77
Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 1877	82	@	84
Tennessee 6s, bonds	79	@	81
Virginia 5s, 1888	83	@	—
Virginia 6s, 1886	83	@	—
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1860, freeland	78	@	79
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1875	81	@	83
Illinois Central R. R. 6s, 1875	79	@	81
Illinois Central shares	dis. 23	@	24
Michigan Central R. R. 8s, 1869	82	@	84
Michigan Central shares	50	@	55
New York Central 7s	91	@	93
New-York Central 6s	81	@	83
New York Central R. R. shares	76	@	78
Erie R. R. 7s, 1st mortgage	85	@	87
Erie R. R. 7s, 2d mortgage	67	@	69
Erie R. R. Convertibles	30	@	32
Erie R. R. Sinking Fund	30	@	35
Erie R. R. shares	16	@	18
Panama R. R., 1859	96	@	98
Panama R. R., 1865	88	@	90
Pennsyl. 6s, 1st mort.	89	@	91

The *Times* of Friday reports the actual business for money, as follows; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 23@22 discount; ditto Sevens, 82¼; ditto Sixes, 80⅜; Erie Railroad Sevens, 70; Pennsylvania Sixes, first mortgage, 90¼.

Sailing of the Cunard Steamer Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The R. M. steamer *Niagara* sailed from here at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Boston, where she will be due about 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Course to be Pursued Relative to the New-Granadian Treaty—The Utah Peace Commissioners—Ports to be Opened in the Spice Islands—The New Loan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The President is expected to return to-morrow from Bedford Springs, and already the course which he will pursue in relation to the New-Granadian Treaty is the subject of consideration. I am credibly informed that any further negotiations will be declined, because the Cass-Herran Treaty, which was the ultimatum of the President, was substantially rejected.

Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, the Peace Commissioners to Utah, are expected to reach this City in a day or two, when they will make their report to the State Department.

Official intelligence has been received at the State Department, to the effect that the ports of Anjer, Bantam, Indramai, Jo, Cheribon, Fayal, Bekalongan, Rembang, Passoeraean, Probolingo, Begoekie, Panaroekan, Banioewangie, Pangool, Qiltatjap, and Wynkoopsbaai, in the Island of Java; the ports of Natal and Priaman, in the Island of Sumatra, and the port of Sampit, in Borneo, will be opened to foreign trade on and after the 31st of May next.

The Postmaster-General is expected here to-morrow. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Although the Secretary of the Treasury would, if desired, extend the time to the successful bidders, under the recent loan, for depositing the principal together with the premium of the amounts awarded them, it is believed that none will avail themselves of the privilege, and that within fifteen days the entire ten millions will be deposited.

About 1,600 patents were issued at the Patent Office during the six months ending the 30th of June. The receipts for the same period were $109,525.

The mechanical part of the Patent Office report makes four volumes, two of which have just been printed. The agricultural part will not be ready till about the 1st of October.

The joint commission to run a boundary between the United States and Texas will commence the work as soon as the former receives information the latter is ready to start, which probably will not be for several weeks.

Lieut. BEALE's Expedition to construct a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado, authorized under the recent act of Congress, is organized. He will use camels.

Secretary Toucey at Home.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Secretary TOUCEY arrived in this city at 8½ o'clock this evening. An effort was made to give him a public reception, but proved to be a strictly party affair. Several guns were fired, and Colt's Armory Guard escorted him to the residence of GEORGE BEACH, Jr. Mr. TOUCEY rode in Col. COLT'S private carriage, driven by the Colonel in person.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Gov. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, was received at his home by his fellow-citizens at 8½ o'clock this evening. The concourse was immense. Colt's Armory Guards and band, to the number of eighty-five, armed with COLT'S revolving rifles, escorted him to his quarters, amid blazing rockets, which lined the streets, and a national salute. It was a brilliant and enthusiastic display. The Hon. WM. W. EATON welcomed him home; and Gov. TOUCEY replied in a happy manner. It was one of the grandest displays ever witnessed here.

The State Temperance Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

At the opening of the State Temperance Convention about 25 persons were present. Gen. J. S. SMITH, President of the State Society, presided. H. A GUILD, of Poughkeepsie, was chosen Secretary.

A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of W. H. Burleigh, of Albany; John Foot, of Madison; H. Lewis, of Herkimer; J. J. Knox, of Oneida; P. Osterhout, Jr., of Scoharie; David Wright, of Cayuga; the Rev. John Marsh, of New-York; E. B. Day, of Greene; and Hiram Cooley, of Washington.

Reports of the state of the temperance cause in various parts of the State were made.

At the afternoon session about fifty persons were present. Resolutions were presented which are now under consideration.

Kansas Election—Heavy Majority Against the Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug 11.

Leavenworth advices of the 8th are to hand per United States Express to Booneville, 11th. The following is the official vote of 11 Counties, as far as received, with the entire vote of only 7:

Shawnee, 752 majority against the Constitution.
Atchison, 336 majority against the Constitution.
Doniphan, 520 majority against the Constitution.
Johnson, 272 majority against the Constitution.
Jefferson, 284 majority against the Constitution.
Leavenworth, 1,748 majority against the Constitution.
Douglas, 1,740 majority against the Constitution.
Franklin, 205 majority against the Constitution.
Brown, 168 majority against the Constitution.
Breckenridge, 185 majority against the Constitution.
Riley, 127 majority against the Constitution.

The total majority against the Constitution, so far as known, is 6,358.

Wreck of the Bark Eliza—Possible Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The pilot boat *America*, arrived at Newburyport yesterday, with three men whom they picked up in a ship's boat below that port, who make the following report: They belonged to the bark *Eliza*, of New-York, Capt. L. PIKE, which vessel struck on Seal Island Ledge, Monhegan, on Thursday, and sunk in twenty minutes. The second mate, CHARLES H. ROWDEN, of Boston, SAMUEL WILKINS, of Saco, and EDWARD HOPEWELL, a boy of New-Haven, who were with the watch on deck, took the long boat, with a compass, a little water, and a lantern, but no provisions. On Saturday they made Cape Elizabeth, and thence proceeded to the place where they were found. Capt. PIKE, Mr. SAUNDERS, (the mate,) the cook, and two men left the wreck in a small boat, the captain with only his underclothes on, and the boat without provisions. It was very foggy at the time, and the captain's boat has not been seen since.

Burning of a French Steamer.

SINGAPORE, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

On the the 10th, the French steamship *St. Louis* got on fire in the morning, and after burning the whole day, every effort of subduing the fire failing she was brought near in ashore, scuttled and sunk. She had a cargo of rice and other produce from Calcutta to China, which of course are totally destroyed.—[BY LETTER TO ELLWOOD] WALTER, ESQ.]

The Cleveland, Peoria and Alton Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Stockholders of the Cleveland, Peoria and Alton Railroad held a meeting to-day, and reelected the old Board of Directors, with the exception of Messrs. HICKOX and PAGE, of Ohio, and T. P. CASE, of Auburn, N. Y., in whose places E. M. GILBERT, of Utica; HAMILTON WHITE, of Syracuse; and C. C. DENIO, of Buffalo, were elected. The new men were elected by the New-York Central Railroad interest. The vote was very full, ninety-seven per cent. of the entire stock being represented.

Collision Between Steamers Montreal and Lewiston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The steamer *Montreal*, hence for Portland, came in collision with the steamer *Lewiston*, from Portland for Boston, at 11 o'clock last night, off the Isle of Shoals. The *Montreal* had her bow stove and the upper works of her wheel-house damaged. The *Lewiston* was cut through from her deck to the copper, and lost her upper works beside. No one was injured in either boat. They both arrived here this morning.

Death of Archbishop Walsh—Two Men Killed—Others Wounded.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Archbishop WALSH died here last night. His interment will take place on Saturday. He was 54 years old.

A gas explosion occurred at the Albion Coal Mines, to-day, by which two men were killed, and many others wounded.

Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

We have received the following from the Agent of the route:

Maj. B. F. Fifield, General Agent, New-York:

Difficulties are all amicably arranged on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Passenger and freight trains are running through on time, regularly.

JAS. A. RAYNOR, Vice-President.

Arrest on the Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

THOMAS CLANCEY, charged with the murder of THOMAS MCDERMOTT in Mendon, on Friday last, was arrested at East Boston last evening, where he had secreted himself in the house of his sister.

Excessive Heat at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Eleven cases of sun-stroke occurred yesterday, seven of which resulted in death. The heat was intense, the thermometer in the evening ranging from 95° to 104°.

Anti-Lecompton Rejoicing at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon by the Anti-Lecompton men, in honor of the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 42 passengers for Liverpool and 8 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

Brooklyn Items.

THE HEALTH OFFICE CONTEST—A COUP D'ETAT.—It is well known that since May last there have been two medical gentlemen, Dr. SAMUEL S. BOYD and Dr. WARREN CLEVELAND, who claim to hold the important position of Health Officer to the city of Brooklyn. The former gentleman has been backed in his claim to the office by the Common Council. The latter has stood alone, but has had full faith in the righteousness of his claim, and what was still better, has had possession of the office books and papers pertaining to the Department. Yesterday, however, he was caught napping, and the books, papers and the whole paraphernalia of the office were seized upon by Dr. BOYD, who intends to hold them *vie et armis* if necessary. It is surmised that Dr. CLEVELAND will today endeavor to recover the lost ground. If he does a spirited time may be expected.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officers LYONS and WALSH, of the Fifth Precinct, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, succeeded in arresting two burglars, named JOHN BRADLEY and WM. KENNEDY. They had just robbed the store of JOHN SHELBY, corner of North Fifth and Sixth streets, of a quantity of cigars and small change. They were committed to answer.

AN OPERA HOUSE FOR BROOKLYN.—A meeting will be held at Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, this evening, to devise ways and means to erect a first-class Opera House in Brooklyn. It is said that there are capitalists who stand ready to take the stock, if a competent man can be found to lead off in the enterprise.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. FRANK BAINBRIDGE, of Alert Hose Company No. 3, broke his leg, on Tuesday last, while playing base ball on the grounds corner Fifth-avenue and Dean-street.

DOGS.—The Pound-master reports that he has received up to yesterday 350 dogs, most of which were duly executed.

Politics in New-Jersey.

Politics in New-Jersey are getting warmer. The Democratic call for the Convention in the Fourth Congressional District, denounces the Administration in these terms:

"The organs and echoes of the Administration denounce all who oppose its Lecompton policy as traitors to our party, proscribing all such wherever it has the power, even at the cost of electing Republicans, by overthrowing the Democratic Party and organization, which is now being done in Illinois for the purpose of preventing the reëlection of Senator DOUGLAS. The example thus set by the Administration in Illinois has been extensively followed by its Lecompton supporters elsewhere. Mr. HUYLER'S friends not only demand that his course be indorsed and sustained, but some of them have already threatened that if his opponents go into Convention with them, and defeat his nomination, they will oppose the successful candidate.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine of all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject I M SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ Orville Gardner has on hand at his store in Port Chester, N. Y., a great variety of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.
Mr. G. will be very happy to see any of his City friends who may be in attendance at the coming Camp Meeting to favor him with their patronage.
PORT CHESTER, Aug. 10, 1858.

☞ Stearns and Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES,
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Pelongs for Undertakers' Use,
HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA HATS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Just Out—Latest Patent—Now Ready.
BARTHOLFS' NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Call, see and examine same.
Local agents wanted.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Bill's Hair Dye, 4 Shillings a Box, Black or Brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay st., New-York; GALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. E. T. WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J., and all Druggists in the United States.

☞ Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

BAKER—HUNT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of S. B. Ransom, Esq., by the Rev. Charles H. Canfield, Rector of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Capt. HENRY S. BAKER, of Winchester, Va., to Miss ALETTA W. HUNT, of Somerville, N. J.

DAVIES—RICH.—At Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at St. Anna's Church, by the Rev. Henry E. Duncan, Mr. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., to Miss JULIA RICH.

GLIDDEN—TOMLINSON.—In Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, by the Rev. Mr. MAXWELL, D. A. GLIDDEN, Esq., of Cincinnati, to Mrs. JOSEPHINE TOMLINSON, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

DIED.

HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, Mr. RICHARD D. HUTCHINGS, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, members of National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., Knickerbocker Union, No. 15, and Daughters of Samaria, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 180 West 30th st.

WATTS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, FLORENCE, daughter of Eliza L. and E. Haydock White, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 37 7th av.

WILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, suddenly, WILLIAM WILLS, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 West 40th st.

STRATTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, JANE WILSON, wife of Robert M. Stratton, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 East 18th-st., at 10 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday) morning.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, MARY BUCHANAN, daughter of the late John Buchanan.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her nephews, Edward A. and Chas. R. Burr, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 161 8th av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

ANDREE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug 11, CAROLINE M., wife of Frederick Andree aged 32 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Colin Lightbody, No. 157 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FULLARD.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug 11, JUDITH FULLARD, in her 78th year.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's (R. C.) Church, corner Court and Congress sts., on Friday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her friends, and those of the late Cornelius Henry, also those of her brother in-law, Hugh McGinniss, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, MARTHA, twin daughter of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock from No 168 Canton-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn.

ROSSITER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, infant son of L. T. and Mary W. Rossiter, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 277 Hicks st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M.

RICHARDS.—At Lake Mahopac, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of Thos B. and Sarah M. Richards, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 131 West 10th st., (late Amos st.,) without further invitation.

CLARK.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, after a lingering illness, EBENEZER CLARK, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Charles Clark, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Thursday) afternoon from his late residence, No. 17 Prospect place, between Grove and Barrow sts., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MACKRELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM H. MACKRELL, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in the village of Jamaica, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Peck slip Ferry Williamsburg side, at 9½ A. M.; also at the Railroad depôt, Jamaica, meeting the 10 A. M. train from Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to the Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BIBBARD.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, CLARENCE BARTLEY, youngest son of Dr. Rufus F. and Clarentine M Hibbard, aged 7 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 249 Pacific st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn.

HURD.—At the residence of his father, in Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 5, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM W. HURD, of this City, aged 23 years.

DR WITZMER'S GREAT S

The Robbery of the Hatters' Bank at Bethel Conn.

The Bridgeport *Advertiser* gives full particulars of the robbery of the Hatters' Bank. The $86,000 stolen consisted of $6,000 in gold and silver, $1,300 in bills of other banks, and $78,700 in bills of the Bethel Bank. The vault lock was opened before the manufacturer arrived from New-York, when it was discovered that *the bottom of the vault was gone, and so was all the money left in it on Saturday night.*

The vault was built, it appears, on a stone foundation, of some four or five feet in thickness, and "flagged" in the usual manner. On examination, it was discovered that this foundation had been undermined, dug out, and removed. On further examination, it was found that a hole had been nicely sawed through the floor, under the table, in the Directors' room. This room was covered with a carpet, which had been taken up, to get at the floor, under the table, and then tacked down again, as before, in so complete a manner as to leave no appearance whatever that it had been disturbed. How the entry was made into the Bank, does not appear, but it is supposed it must have been effected through the front door, by means of a false key.

From the amount of labor that would seem necessary to accomplish such an undertaking, and from the complete manner in which the work was all done, it is thought the burglar must have commenced operations some three or four weeks ago. The boards cut from the floor were so nicely readjusted, with screws and putty, that no one could easily discover that they had ever been removed, even if no carpet were on the room. The dirt under the foundation, and the stone and mortar of which the foundation was composed, were removed so far away that they could not incommode him in his work, nor obstruct his ingress or egress to the bottom of the vault.

☞The obstruction to the bolt, in the door of the vault, was found to be a block of pine wood, which the robber had adjusted against the lower end, and which was smashed by the power applied to the lock by the blacksmith. Until this was done, and the door opened, there was nothing to be seen in either room of the Bank to excite suspicion that the premises had been encroached upon or the property of the establishment in the least disturbed.

No reliable clue to the robber has yet been obtained. But suspicions are entertained of a man who took lodging at Forrester's Hotel in Danbury, on Friday evening, and hired a horse on Saturday morning to go to Brookfield, with the understanding that he was to return in the afternoon, but of whom nothing has since been seen. Two men in "Hatterio wn" state that a man with a "Danbury horse and buggy," passed them on the road, at full speed, on Monday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and from their description, it is thought the establishment was the one hired by this man of FORRESTER. The same man, it is said, has also been seen, within two weeks in Bethel, and it is believed he took lodgings, one night, at the hotel in that place, from which he disappeared during the night.

The capital of the Bank is $100,000 and unless the money, or the greater part of it is recovered, it is supposed the institution must be nearly ruined.

THE TELEGRAPH TO NANTUCKET.—Mr. BISHOP, of New-York, who proposes to reëstablish telegraphic connection with Nantucket, is at present engaged in assisting Mr. PALMER, of the Boston News Room, (who is the lessee of the Cape Cod and Island Telegraph,) in repairing the cable across the Vineyard Sound, in order to make his Nantucket Cable available. It will probably be finished this week, in which case the Islanders will receive the Queen's message by telegraph. It is suggested that in the event of the laying of other Atlantic Cables, Cape Cod will be the American terminus, the Cable being carried to the northward of George's Bank.

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REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

100 shares Bank of the State of New York	100 each
6 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	25 each
190 shares Grocers' Bank	40 each
500 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	60 each
110 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co	50 each
350 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co	50 each
138 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
100 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
100 shares Godfrey Fire Ins. Co	100 each
220 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co	100 each
50 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co	30 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	25 each
16 shares Bunkoldt Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co	25 each
34 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co	100 each
30 shares Security Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each
15 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co	100 each
20 shares Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co. of R. I.	100 each
10 shares N.Y. Sectional Floating Dry Dock Co.	100 each
10 shares Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R	100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	100 each
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2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R.R. 1st mtg. 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
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50,000 Terre Haute & Alton R.R. 10 ₱ ct. Bonds due 1874.
5,000 Sacramento City 10 ₱ cent. Bonds due in 1875.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
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JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SECOND REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE will take place THIS DAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-street, comprising a good assortment of seasonable hardware, suitable for City trade and country buyers, among which are table and dessert knives and forks in great variety, splendid tea trays and waiters, fine English guns, a large invoice of assorted German goods, spring cutlery in dozens and on cards, American hardware, 16 anvils, 8 cases best cast steel, 60 dozen spades, horseshoes, files &c., &c. Also, by order of Assignees, part of a stock of hardware, with which the sale will commence. Terms 4 months. Catalogues now ready.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Of superb Household Furniture, rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, at the private residence No. 68 West 36th st., near 6th-av.; three suites of parlor furniture, gilt rosewood etageres, center and side tables, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, &c.; velvet carpets, rugs, &c; elegant oil paintings Dresden and French china vases, bronze clocks, Turkish and reception chairs, dining room oak extension table, buffet arm chairs fine cutlery, elegant cut-glass ware silver-plated ware, bedroom gilt rosewood bureaus bedsteads, washstands mattresses and mahogany and walnut furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF P. LEGRAND, deceased, No. 298 4th st., near Washington square, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the furniture and effects of the deceased, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding and surgical instruments; also, a lot of choice wines. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the house, a fine gray horse two doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready at the office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers st., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the house on the day of sale. By order of
THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description consisting of carpets, parlor suites, bookcases extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair-mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—FRED & COLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M., at the corner of Court and Sacket sts., a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, Britannia, tin wooden and willow ware. Also horse, wagon and harness. JARVIS ROGERS, Deputy Sheriff.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 100 country seats. Reference to S. R. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid residence at Port Washington, N. J. Also, a fine farm of 73 acres, near Spoiswood, N. J.; good land, well watered, young orchard, apples and peaches, with strawberry field of two acres, buildings new and in good order.
FOR SALE—Five acres of land at Ravenswood, near the ferry; 10 acres on King's Bridge Road, running to Harlem River. Also, a fine house with several lots of ground on Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn; lot on 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; lot on 50th-st., south side of 5th and 6th avs.; lot on 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 4 lots on 5th-av., corner 12th-st.; also, other valuable property in City and Country. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH Norwalk, Conn., about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, a handsome country residence, with about three acres of ground tastefully laid out, in orchard, garden and ornamental trees, with an abundant variety of choice fruit. The house is large and convenient, two-story with wing, having basement, kitchen, cellars and coach-house all in good repair. The outbuildings consist of barn, coach house, stable, cow-house hennery, &c., all good. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country. The whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated, and would be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon by a cash buyer. Apply on the premises, to
MR. ROBERT SUTTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—At Weehawken, N. J., about 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry, a handsome country residence with four acres of ground, tastefully laid out with garden and ornamental trees, and a great abundance of choice fruit. The house is a large two story with wing, having a beautiful cellar, the outhouses consist of barn, stables, cow-house, wash-house, ice house, sheds, hennery, &c., &c., all good. The property is situated on the Hackensack plankroad, stages passing the door every fifteen minutes. The whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. WALKER, No 21 Spruce st.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embraces a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with choice grafted fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large, first class mansion having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites of from ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. G. BUCKMASTER, No. 115 Fulton-st., or to M. T. BOOMER, near the premises.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR.—Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage house, and two acres of ground with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes' walk from the Hudson River and the railroad station. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway depot. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 rooms, 3 cisterns, kitchen &c., with stable, an extra quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $100 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF 17 ACRES FOR SALE—IN WEST Bloomfield, N. J., within three quarters of a mile of the railroad depot, with house, large barn, chicken coop, and out-buildings; situation high and very healthy; land in a good state of cultivation; would be a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply at West Bloomfield, for the place of the late CHARLES WOMACK, or in New York, to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-street, or RICHARD FORESTER, No. 24½ Henry-st.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deas' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 19 Wall-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FURNITURE

BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
At WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway,
4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, IN SUITES.
From $16 upwards, and warranted in every respect. At J. B. FREEBEE'S Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and retail. At prices from $20 and upwards.
ESBEN WARD, No. 227 Pearl-st., (old No. 29,) four doors east of Broadway, New-York

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers, has the best of City references and is willing and able to work. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address by note or person, J. H. D., Box No. 171, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; is a competent man in all the departments of gardening, such as the propagating and growing of greenhouse and other plants, and is a good grape-grower under glass; also all kinds of vegetables, and the laying-out of any gentleman's gardens in a first class style. Can produce good reference. Apply for T. L., at Mr. Smith's Seed Store, No. 6 White st.

WANTED—COACHMAN OR PORTER'S SITUation by a young man who understands the care of horses, carriages and harness well, and is a careful driver; has good reference. Would take a situation to work in a store. Wages not so much an object as to get a steady place. Address T. B. S., Box 119, *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical man with a small family. Would engage as gardener and farmer. Has long a practical knowledge of both businesses can give seven years' reference in some places—first merchants in this City. For further information, address P. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH FARMER, A SITUAtion as farmer or vegetable gardener; is acquainted with horses and stock generally; has been eight years in charge of gentlemen's places in the country, from which he bears satisfactory references. A note addressed S. F., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with excellent references, desires a place in City or country, latter preferred. Is a competent and a careful driver, minds his business and keeps his carriage and harness neat; will assist in the garden and will take moderate wages. Apply, by letter, to K., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMpetent young man, a situation in some light occupation, either in City or country; is a good writer, and can make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last employers, with whom he worked for five years. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address who understands the business well, knows the City well and can produce the highest of reference from his last place. Apply at or address a note to the trunk store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, who has been some time in this country; is a good farmer, understands the manage ment of horses, or can manage a small vegetable garden; can give good references. Address M., at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding house; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 249 19th av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A PLACE; can act as plain gardener. He is now living with JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., to whom he refers; or to Box No. 4,067, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail hat, cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Unquestionable references given. Address HATTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, a practical book-keeper, desires a situation as book-keeper, or general clerk. Is fully competent to conduct a business in any branch of trade. Would have no objections to leave the city. Good reference given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address M R C, box No. 163 *Times* Office.

ORGANIST.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A permanent situation in an Episcopal Church, where there is a good organ and congregational music is desired. Small salary would be paid for a desirable place Address BONUS, box No. 211 *Times* Office.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 75 feet square; spacious basement, large stores on 1st floor; 2d-floor in one large room, suitable for dancing assemblies, or public meetings, or billiards; 3d-floor, 75x75; no obstructions. For military drill room unsurpassed; high ceiling; ventilators, gas and Croton.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FROM THE PRESENT TIME, SEVERAL brown-stone and brick houses, in good order, with modern improvements, situated above 14th-st. Rent low to good tenants—also, a cottage brick house 2½ stories. Rent $375. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av and 16th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½-STORY BRICK HO

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar.	Jos Stoddard, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Mintura,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center.	J Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. O. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.

RICHARD G. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS MAKE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.

By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Nassau st., NEW YORK, Aug 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 50 WALL st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE, having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL EDITOR. A GENtleman of acknowledged talent, reputation and ability, and who has had experience as a mercantile writer, is wanted as editor-in-chief of a first-class commercial newspaper. One conversant with the business, and who has had some acquaintance with mercantile houses in New York and Boston, may hear of a permanent and good position by addressing COMMERCE, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., with real name and reference.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY KIND of good merchandise, a farm, in this State, near a railroad, under fine cultivation and improvements, on which are two houses, two barns, sheds, &c. Also, a mortgage, drawing 12 per cent. interest, payable annually, covering a town plot on which is situated a flouring mill, with 3 runs stones, 3½ stories high, and in fine order, and running day and night; a saw mill, a machine shop, a chair and cabinet shop, a hotel, and several dwelling houses, all in good order, and rented; one of the best and never-failing water-powers in this or any other State. Also, in same mortgage, 60 acres land adjoining the village and several village lots. Will exchange the above, in whole or in part, from $4,000 to $11,000. Inquire of or address J. E. C., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City: the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense, for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front cellar fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. 496 Grand st., or at No 256 South st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $500, IN the business of taking photographic views of American scenery, for sale chiefly in England, where a paying market is already secured for a large number. A knowledge of the art is unnecessary. Address L., at the agency for the Liverpool and Manchester *Photographic Journal*, No. 26, 2d-av.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 29 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new-invented cushioned tables, over the patent humbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $125. New tables, $250, $275 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Darcy, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. RISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—Maturing July 1, 1867.—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS.—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,015,703 The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564

The population is 70,000.

The Loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 6 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 600 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company, on the 10th, 11th 12th and 13th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c., of the Company.

TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually in the city, issued to the Gas Company. The debt of the city does not exceed $40,000. Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on good New-York City property. None but principals need apply. F. McCRAKEN, No. 69 Wall-st., room No. 15.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK for sale. Safeguard Fire Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No 40 Wall-st.

OPTIONAL RIGHT BONDS RECEIVABLE for instalments on Illinois Central Stock, for sale by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE,

THROUGH IN 12 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. Wm. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer
BIDDLE LIGHT,
Captain H B PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.	
Tuesday, Aug. 10..	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10.	6¼ A.M.
Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11	7 P.M.	Wed'sd'y Aug. 11.	6¼ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12	7 A.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11.	1 A.M.
Thursday Aug. 12.	3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug 12.10½	A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13...	7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug 12.	3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13	3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13 ..10½	P.M.
		Friday, Aug 13 .	3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lucon, No. 122 Broadway; Beason & Brower, of No. 179 West-st.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent. No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Aug. 10	8 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10.	3½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 11.	8½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug 11,	
Thursday, Aug. 12.	9½ A.M.	Laura will not	
Friday, Aug. 13...	9½ A.M.	connect.....	4 P.M.
		Thursday, Aug. 12,	
		do	4½ P.M.
		Friday, Aug. 13, do.	4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Tuesday, Aug. 10.	4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10.	9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11.	3 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 11.	9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12.	5 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13...	5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13..	6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14	5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14.	6½ A.M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK, The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 13, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 14 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR THE CAMP-MEETING AT RYE NECK, The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market—slip DAILY at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. Fare 25 cents.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves Fulton Market-slip, E. R., at 7 o'clock A. M.; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., at 7½ A. M., and 10th-st., E. R., at 7¾. Returning, leaves Mamaroneck Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Fare, each way 25 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANSING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¾, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEWYORK—Fare, 25 cents. The steamer UNION Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.		Peck slip.	
6 00	A. M.	7 00	A. M.
7 00	A. M.	8 00	A. M.
8 00	A. M.	9 15	A. M.
9 00	A. M.	11 00	A. M.
10 30	A. M.	1 30	P. M.
1 00	P. M.	3 15	P. M.
3 00	P. M.	4 15	P. M.
4 15	P. M.	5 15	P. M.
5 15	P. M.	6 15	P. M.
6 15	P. M.	7 15	P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance from any of the above villages for the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

THE STEAMER OHIO WILL MAKE Excursions to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, the 10th, WEDNESDAY, the 11th, THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th day of August—leaving Amos-st. at 7½, Spring-st. 7½, Peck-slip 8½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. E. FERGUSON, Captain.

RICHARD YATES, Fisherman.
WM. GAGE, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 12:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-ochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILENE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent. No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220.—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scolloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 Second st., near the Bowery.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS.—6½ AND 7 OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, rosewood piano; 7-octave do. do., round corners; 7½ do. do. carved legs, inlaid all round corners, &c. City makers, warranted in all respects. Delivered in the City, or boxed. Extraordinary bargains.
No. 147 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE OF 60 TO 80 horse power, either new or second-hand. Address J. F. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners.
12:00 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Express, at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing the system ruinous and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next

THE NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

to be applied to the payment of the interest of the deferred debt on condition that it (the interest) shall not become due until the year 1868.

Fifth.—Responsibility, jointly and [illegible]ally, of the public functionaries or individuals [illegible]ance of, or aid to dispose of, the funds destined [illegible]d payment of interest on and canceling of [illegible]nal debt.

ART. 2. The Executive Power is also authorized to negotiate definitely such [illegible] and arrangements as are convenient [illegible] the National debt, both foreign and domes[illegible] on the following basis:

First.—The appropriation to the payment of interest and the gra[illegible]ing of the public debt, of such parts of [illegible] duties as can be disposed of without pre[illegible]e necessary expenses of the public ser[illegible] Confederation, and in such a manner [illegible] part of same, and the totality of all [illegible]nal revenues, shall become free, and [illegible]ed to these expenses; and,

Second.—That if that portion of the duties of importation may be applied to the payment of the [illegible] would not be sufficient to cover the account of [illegible] stipulated, the product of that portion shall be considered as the only interest due, and the Confederation shall owe nothing on account of same for the deficiency.

SEC.—The 5th basis of the 1st ART. shall be applicable to the contracts and agreements under the article.

ART. 3.—The agreements the Executive Power may [illegible] by virtue of the authority conferred in the preceding article shall not require the approval of Congress before going into operation.

ART. 4.—The authority conferred on the Executive Power by the law of 18th May, 1857, remains in force.

BOGOTA, 23d June, 1858.

President of the Senate—FRANCISCO CAICEDO.
President of the House—J. A. MARROQUIN.
Secretary of the Senate—M. M. MEDINA.
Secretary of the House—Z. SILVESTRE.

BOGOTA, 26th June, 1858.

Let it be executed.

The President of the Confederation, [L. S.] M. OSPINA.
The Secretary of Finance, IGNACIO GUTIERREZ.

The National Debt of New-Granada is $42,000,000, gaining interest at 5 per cent., and partly at 3 per cent. per annum. Taking it at 3 per cent. the yearly interest would be.....$1,260,000

The estimated revenue of customs for 1858 is.....$1,100,000
One fourth of this is.....$275,000
Leaving.....$985,000

which is the amount Government proposes swindling their creditors annually.

Among the appropriations for 1858 is one of $30,000 for the payment of the liquidating commission of claims of citizens of the United States against New-Granada, according to the treaty signed at Washington, 16th September, 1857, and for other expenses which may be necessary to make in defence of the interests of the Confederation, in the judgment of the Executive power.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA

President Martinez and his Attitude Towards the United States—American War Vessels About to Blockade Both Ends of the Transit—Interview Between General Lamar and the Cabinet—The Mission of Jerez—Transit Matters—Vanderbilt's Failure, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRANADA, Friday, July 23, 1858.

The *Columbus* arrived yesterday at San Juan del Sur from Panama. The effect of her news was to produce considerable consternation among the politicians at Managua. It seems that the offensive declarations appended to M. BELLY'S Canal Grant, have, in some way, been made public sooner than it was intended they should be by MARTINEZ and his advisers.

The arrival of the United States frigate *Saranac* at San Juan del Sur, and the intelligence that still another United States vessel of war is on its way to Realejo, besides the positive announcement that a squadron is on its way to San Juan del Norte, have produced a perfect quaking among the political leaders. It is understood that the object of this warlike demonstration is to blockade their ports, and force them into an immediate settlement of outstanding difficulties, upon the basis of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

The Government at Managua are consequently in a quandary to know what they shall do to escape the wrath to come. At the same time General LAMAR is in the best of spirits, observing at last some evidence that his Government is about taking the adjustment of affairs into his own hands, to bring the long unsettled relations of this double-dealing country to a settlement.

Upon the arrival of the news yesterday, General LAMAR had a protracted interview with the Nicaraguan Cabinet at Managua. He informed them that his Government would soon relieve him from the doubtful position in which he had been placed. The General has been some time taking depositions relative to the atrocious murders of JOHN B. LAWLESS, an American merchant, and of two American missionaries. Proof is abundant that these murders were committed by Nicaraguan officials, and not by Guatemalian as heretofore believed. It is a source of high satisfaction that the United States Government is about to bring to account the sanguinary wretches who have outraged humanity on this and on other occasions.

The mission of JEREZ, it is shrewdly hinted, was conferred by MARTINEZ, for the double purpose of getting rid of a dangerous rival, and also with the hope of gaining time, in order to allow their emissaries in Europe to secure the promised offers of protection from France.

It is absurd to suppose that MARTINEZ is acting in good faith with our Government. It is said he expects that JEREZ will be able to pacify the indignation in the United States, and meantime something will turn up to his advantage abroad. Our Government will consult its own interests, and please the mass of the Nicaragua people by moving not too slowly in this matter. It is a remarkable fact that the perturbation is all among the politicians, and not among the masses. The latter will gladly accept any change which will deliver them from the perpetual anarchy under which they live.

The difficulties overhanging our affairs are openly attributed to MARTINEZ, and the wish is boldly expressed that he would resign, and give place to a man more discreet, and at the same time less *equivocal* in his way of dealing with public questions.

In respect to the Transit, VANDERBILT is now considered out of the market. The seizure by the Nicaraguan Government of the transit boats, is regarded as pretty conclusive evidence that it does not intend to have any further dealings with him. The Government also attempted to impose a heavy duty at San Carlos on the money which VANDERBILT, through his agents, sent out; but the money was subsequently released. It is now generally supposed that the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company will be successful, and that they will no longer be opposed in opening the Transit route. Mr. FITZGERALD, the agent of this Company, has placed the road between La Virtud and San Juan del Sur in a passable condition.

We are in a dreadful state, which outsiders can hardly appreciate. We have no commerce, and everything is tending to ruin.

Gen. LAMAR, I am informed, has attributed the failure of the Cass-Yrissari treaty to the machinations of M. BELLY, WEBSTER, VANDERBILT'S agent, and Col. CAUTT, of Costa Rica. But for these influences the treaty would undoubtedly have been ratified before this. I have absolute proof that the most powerful opposition came from this quarter.

A boat going down the river affords me this opportunity to write. I close with haste.

NICARAGUA.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Politics and Finance in Chile—News from Bolivia and Peru—Difficulty Between French and Peruvian Seamen at Callao.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The English steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port July 21, with dates from the former place to June 30, Arica July 6, Callao July 12, and Paita July 16.

She brings $278,063 for England.

CHILE.

Congress was in session, and the proceedings o both Houses were marked by an unusual degree o excitement, in consequence of the action of the Minister of the Interior, who undertook to rule out the members from the districts of San Felipe and Itata, alleging that the sentence of death passed upon them for taking part in the Revolution of 1850 was unrevoked. This produced quite a commotion in Congress, and elicited a warm sympathy for the proscribed members. So great is the feeling in their favor, not only in Congress but out of it—among all classes—that it is confidently asserted the President will be forced, in deference to public opinion, to issue an amnesty.

If this is done, the members from the districts referred to will have gained a great triumph, which may lead to the disruption of the Cabinet, as at present constituted.

With the exception of this little episode, Chile is generally quiet.

The Minister of Finance has issued his annual report, by which it appears that the public revenue, from all sources, for the year 1857, amounted to $6,419,142, which, compared with the receipts for the year 1855, [illegible] decrease of $99,318, which is ascribed to the falling off in the receipt of duties from Customs, consequent upon the late monetary crisis.

The value of foreign imports for the year 1857 is stated in the report to be $31,800,209, and the export of foreign and domestic produce during the same period, $19,778,150.

The foreign debt of the Republic, at the close of the year 1857, was $6,014,000,—and the national debt, up to last of June, 1858, is stated to be $2,640,950.

A National Foundling Hospital is to be established at Valparaiso, under the auspices of the Government—$210,000 have been appropriated for that purpose—equal to MR. THOMAS BROWN'S legacy.

BOLIVIA.

The only news received from this little Republic is through the Chili papers, which states that the Government is greatly embarrassed by debt, and has no means of raising a revenue.

The Government of Peru has been solicited to banish from her territory the Bolivian refugees, who are known to be at Sacna, and to prevent the landing of Gen. BELZU, in the event of his arriving on the coast from Europe.

PERU.

In this Republic the Presidential contest, which takes place in a few weeks, waxes warm. It is generally conceded that CASTILLA will be elected, or rather that he will so manage affairs as to make it appear that he received the greatest number of votes; and, if needs be, he will declare himself elected, whether it accords with the popular will or not.

On the 12th July a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Callao, which lasted about twenty seconds. It occurred at about 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. LOUIS LOMER, who has been under arrest for nearly a year, on a charge of having concocted a filibustering scheme against the Government of Peru, has finally been sentenced to hard labor for 15 years.

FITZGERALD and others of LOMER'S associates are included in the sentence. I have not been able to learn who, besides FITZGERALD, are designated as his (LOMER'S) associates. For aught I know, Commodore VANDERBILT, who was to have furnished the steamer, may come under the ban. At any rate, LOMER is the only one whom it can possibly reach, as the others are not within the jurisdiction of Peru.

The public is already advised as to the late financial operations of the Brothers LOMER in New-York, whereby certain shipowners were defrauded out of large sums of money. They, at least, will not be sorry to learn, that one of the bogus firm of shipbrokers is about to receive his first reward by dragging a ball and chain for the remainder of his life.

The U. S. steam frigate *Merrimack*, Flag Officer J. C. LONG, and U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander H. K. THATCHER, are by this time at Callao—both having sailed for that port from Paita on the 10th July. On the 16th, H. B. Majesty's frigate *Ganges*, Rear Admiral BAYNES, and sloop-of-war *Alert*, Commander PIKE, were at Paita, having left Callao on the 6th.

The French frigate *Andromede*, Commander DUBOS, and brig-of war *Alcibiades*, Commander MANGUY, were at Callao on the 12th of July, when the English steamer sailed.

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing under date of July 12 gives the annexed account of a difficulty between some French sailors and Peruvians. The interference of the French Admiral reflects great credit upon that officer, and our naval officers on the coast would do well to imitate his example in similar cases of outrage toward American citizens, which are of almost daily occurrence. I find no mention of the affair in my files of Lima papers, and hence I give the *Star and Herald's* correspondent's account of it:

"A difficulty took place on the 5th instant, between the French and Peruvians, which at first threatened to be serious. The case is as follows: A boat from a French merchantman was lying at the landing-steps when one of the boats of the Peruvian war steamer *Tumbez* ran foul of her, and the Peruvians, although the aggressors in the first place, attacked the Frenchmen, who gave them a good drubbing. Some French officers interposed and separated them, and sent the boat off. The boat of the *Tumbez* went in pursuit of them, and had another fight, and again got whipped. At this moment two boats came alongside from the Peruvian frigate *Amazonas*, and joined the *mêlée*, and half-murdered the Frenchmen, taking forcible possession of the boat, which they carried with them alongside the *Tumbez*. The French Admiral sent an officer on board the *Tumbez* to ascertain the reason why the boat was captured, but he was not permitted on board, whereupon the Admiral immediately ordered his men to quarters, and the guns to be double-shotted. This appearance of things frightened the Peruvians, and they gave up the boat, and apologized, and agreed to pay all damages.

Three of the men belonging to the French merchantman are badly wounded. Report says that the terms demanded by the French Admiral are as follows: To salute the French flag with a royal salute; pay for the curing of the wounded men, for the demurrage of the merchantman during the time detained, and the offending officer of the *Tumbez* to be cashiered. During the parley, the Admiral sent two of his vessels out of the way to San Lorenzo, showing the Peruvians that the old man considered himself good for the whole lot of them."

San Francisco Markets.

From Wm. T. Coleman & Co's Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday Evening, July 17, 1858.

Several vessels from foreign and a considerable fleet of vessels from home Atlantic ports, have reached us since our last semi-monthly report was made up. The importations of many descriptions of goods have been heavy and had the general effect of lowering prices more or less. The main exceptions are Cured Meats and Flour, for which a large demand has existed until within a few days, for shipment Fraser River-ward.

The markets thereabouts, however, having been amply, if not excessively, supplied by the shipments hence, the demand has now almost ceased; and, within a few days discouragig advices reaching us of the prospects for miners in the new gold fields, and large numbers of the people who have gone thither wishing apparently to return, there is already perceptible less firmness and confidence with respect to Meat Provisions, the fact being self-evident that, as the extraordinary requirements for Fraser's River made present prices, nothing but the continuance of that demand will suffice to sustain the market.

The sales of Ship Bread in the fortnight have been large at former figures. Boots and Shoes are without noticeable variation; about the only inquiry being for heavy miners' good. Candles remain exceedingly depressed, the trade buying sparingly. Coal further advanced in the early part of the fortnight, but in consequence of the withdrawal of two large steamers towards the close from the Victoria route, we have to note a heavy decline and unsettled market. Large transactions have been made in Coffee during the past week, by which nearly the entire stock here has passed into second hands, and all descriptions are LOW held at an advance.

The Dry Goods trade has been extremely dull thus far this month, little demand having been exhibited for the country. Domestics, Blankets, and Overshirts, however, maintain former quotations. In Mackerel and Codfish a fair extent of business has been done. With regard to Fruits, a decline in Dried Apples is to be remarked, and a firmer feeling in Raisins. Fruits, Jams, Jellies, and Sauces, in tin and glass, are without noticeable change. Most descriptions of French Goods are very dull, but Sardines have somewhat improved.

In Hardware, a decline in the value of Long Handled Shovels is to be noted, seemingly owing to the cessation of the Fraser River exodus. Nails, however, are a shade higher. Gunny Bags and Hops are without change. Both Bar and Pig Iron are further depressed, and quotations wholly nominal in the absence of demand. The trade have bought lightly of Molasses and Syrup, at previous figures. Burning Oils are dull; a parcel of Polar reached us in the fortnight; China Nut has declined; Olive remains firm, but not in much demand.

Meat Provisions of all kinds have advanced; but more particularly Pork and Bacon, of which further large purchases have been made to arrive. The demand for Butter has been light, and the market has drooped in consequence. For Lard also the inquiry has been light, and from the quotations made for last mail a heavy decline has been submitted to by sellers. All grades of Rice are lower, owing to free receipts. Both fine and common Liquors are not only without improvement, but we have to reduce quotations for several descriptions.

The importations of raw and refined Sugars have been large, and values have correspondingly depreciated. The Refinery here has now an ample stock of raw material, and the managers announce that they will sell their refined loaf and lump for exportation to foreign countries, at the current rates ruling for Eastern—which, entitling the purchaser to the Government drawback of 1¾c. ₱ lb., will naturally secure for their products the preferences of purchasers for shipment to the Victoria market.

Spirits Turpentine continue in limited requirement at former quotations. Large offerings of Teas were made at auction in the first half of the fortnight, but nothing more than sample lots were sold at unsatisfactory prices. No considerable quantity, even of grades best suited to the trade, could be placed, except at a material reduction upon our quotations.

Ever since the Fraser River exodus commenced, some ten weeks since, the country dealers have bought from hand to mouth, not knowing to what extent their trade would be affected by the emigration, which for some time assumed positively alarming proportions, threatening to entirely depopulate many mining towns. Within the last week, however, matters in this respect have changed for the better, and with a cessation in the movement of laborers from our own gold mines to those at the northward, we note more disposition on the part of the country merchants to lay in fresh supplies. A lively trade in that direction would doubtless give much more steadiness and firmness to the market and perhaps favorably influence prices in some particulars, but that is quite doubtful, when it be considered how large are the shipments on the way from New-York and Boston, which will be placed on the market in all the next four months.

The demand for money for the present steamer shows more activity than of late, and there is a good inquiry for loans, with an abundant supply of capital to meet all offers, upon approved security. Three to four months' paper, with a liberal margin upon hypothecations, can be placed at 1½ ₱ cent., and shorter credits are taken from that figure up to two ₱ cent. Mexican Dollars are quotable, from transactions at 12 ₱ cent. premium. Gold Bars of 880 fine are offering at ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.

To July 15, 1857	$25,902,374
To July 15, 1858	25,526,467
Excess in favor of last year	$375,907

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.

Deposits, July 1 to 15th, 1858, ounces	59,806,24
Coinage Double Eagles, 48,000	$960,000

The above shows an excess of deposits, above the corresponding period of June, of upwards of 2,000 ounces.

NEW-YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON MARKET FILTH.—When the Harbor Commissioners called the attention of the City authorities to the filthy condition of Washington Market Pier and its surroundings, there were over 7,000 cart-loads of manure and City filth deposited there. This has been ascertained by actual measurement. A portion of this mountain of manure has been removed, but it is still resorted to by *gentlemen* who use the *freedom* of the City. What can be the idea of a City official who would select a spot where thousands of people resort to purchase their daily food, for a dumping-ground of City filth, to be kept for retailing. This whole market has a uniformly bad odor about it. The ground west of the old Market was originally stolen from the State by the Corporation, by a system of filling-up and encroaching; in turn the present tenants squatted there, put up wooden shanties of most unsightly appearance, and there is mystery as to where the rent goes. A suit has already been decided by the Courts in favor of the State, and the Harbor Commissioners have also a verdict against some who have squatted upon the bulkheads within their jurisdiction. Other suits are also pending. The action of the Grand Jury was invoked in the matter, but we understand the City Inspector stated to them that he had not been notified that the dirt was there. This nuisance is a scandal and a disgrace to the City. It is now, we believe, being diminished. Active measures are about being taken against the other markets. On the easterly side of Fulton Market are the fish stands erected over the water, and in the southerly corner are others devoted to the sale of pigs and poultry. The fish in the cars get the benefit of the excrement of the pigs and poultry, making a tasteful mixture of fish and guano. Measures are being taken to abate this nuisance.

Until the present movement of the Harbor Commissioners, the piers of the City were the common depositories of materials for the manufacture of poudrette.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Wednesday. Present—The Mayor, Messrs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

Mr. HORATIO EAGLE appeared in reference to applications for vessels to be employed as hulks, for cargo, and the Board took time to consider.

The bark *Marion* asked leave for a change from Hunter's Point to New-York. Denied.

The brig *Alvina*, from St. Jago, with three men and discharged, was allowed to proceed on the 16th August.

The brig *Cerauno*, from Remedios, was permitted to come up on the 13th.

The bark *West Wind*, from Cienfuga, is permitted to come up on the 13th.

The Danish brig *Restaurado*, from Humazon, is left in the hands of the Health-officer with power.

The ship *Corinthian*, from Port-au Prince, and discharged, was permitted to come up on the 14th of August.

The bark *Scitiano* was allowed to discharge on the 17th instant.

The ship *Swallow* was allowed to come up on the 24th instant.

The ship *Benguela* arrived July 24 from Havana, her cargo being taken out yesterday, wishes to go to Elizabethport. Allowed to proceed on 16th August.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

FORGING A CHECK.—Officer Keefe, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Joseph Topping, on a charge of forging a check for $650 on the Artisan's Bank, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Creveling, Garrison & Beach, wholesale crockery dealers at No. 262 Greenwich-street. The check was presented at the bank on the 28th of May last and paid by the paying teller, since which time Topping has kept himself out of the way until his arrest. Topping is only 18 years of age, and had been but a few months employed by the firm whose names he forged. He says another young man, whose name he refuses to give, induced him to commit the forgery, and that he divided the proceeds with this young man. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for trial. He is very respectably connected.

STEALING COPPER FROM THE TOP OF THE CITY HALL.—Mr. Francis Munday has recently been putting a new copper roof on the top of the old City Hall. One of the young men employed in the work, named Albert Jones, has since been reaping a rich harvest by tearing off the newly-laid copper, and selling it at junk-shops. The bell ringers on the Hall thought he was legitimately employed, and did not disturb him. Mr. Munday estimates the copper, lead pipes and other articles stolen at $275. He had the accused arrested, and he was fully committed by Justice BRENNAN for trial.

Mayor's Office.

EXTORTION.—Mr. Stephen G. Fenimore came to this City on Wednesday morning and directed a hackman to take him to the nearest hotel. He was taken to the establishment of John E. Enright, in Cedar-street. Mr. Fenimore had with him his wife and two children, and agreed with Enright's barkeeper to take breakfast and pay nine shillings for it. Shortly after breakfast he procured an omnibus and proceeded to pay the barkeeper, according to agreement. On his leaving the place Enright confronted him, violently seizing his carpet-bag and demanding $4 50 as board for one day, for the party. Mr. Fenimore paid the demand and obtained a warrant for his arrest for the assault. The Mayor told Enright he was wrong, and he was compelled to pay back the money.

BOGUS WATCHES.—John Middleton bought a watch from Van Sickle's Mock Auction store, No. 1 Park-row. He paid $10 for it, but it did not prove what it was represented to be. Officer Dupois recovered Middleton's money for him.

CITY ORDINANCES.—Thomas Gallagher and Gaspar Bernard, were fined $1 each for violations of City Ordinances.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—J. B. Lewis, a merchant, was apprehended by Officer Neis in Broadway for disorderly conduct, fighting in the street. He was brought before Justice CONOLLY and held to bail to answer in $200.

The Way of Life—Mr. Edgar's Statement.

MR. EDITORS: Some days since you took notice of my arrest and incarceration in Eldridge-street Jail. I will now, by your permission, say a few words to the readers of your much-read journal. I am not now disposed to say anything that would imply that I do not realize how possible it is that I have not been overwise and prudent often, in word and deed, in public and social walks, for I am not immaculate, I freely admit. But I do wish it understood that my hands and heart are clear of the charges preferred against me, both by the affidavits of Messrs. A. J. VAN WINKLE, J. C. HALL and WM. HERRIES; as well as by rumor. As regards creditors wronged intentionally, and the proceeds of the John street meeting misapplied, time will prove that these are utterly without foundation. I desire that my conduct in the past be open to investigation, and freely invite any or all of the following bodies of which I was lately and am now a member, to send any Committee they may see fit to investigate and report upon my past business affairs, and upon the charges preferred to their respective societies and the world. If they condemn, it is well—if not, it is my right to demand it, as having been so intimately allied with them, that if I am unsound, they too must suffer to a greater or less degree. Nothing shall be hidden to those who have a right to know particulars. The organizations I ask the favor of investigating my conduct and my business are "The Church of the Puritans," the New-York and Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and the John street Noon-day Prayer Meeting. The subscribers of the *Way of Life* I include in my list of creditors, and some day with them all expect to make them whole. But those whose subscriptions have been received since the discontinuance of the paper will receive their money back in full. I have no unkind words or thoughts towards either of the parties, who have doubtless thought they were doing themselves and the world a service in acting as they have toward me. I feel confident that when Mr. J. C. HALL takes time to reflect he will regret much that he acted as he did, and doubtless without taking a second thought, as he had intimated pretty plainly since that "his Christianity was laid aside for the time being in this controversy with ENGAR." Mr. HALL little thought of the vows he assumed last Spring, when he united with the First Baptist Church (the Rev. Mr. NOTT'S) or he never would have sworn so carelessly.

Mr. WM. HERRIES forgot also that he was a member of the same communion with myself when he consented to place his name and oath to those assertions that have not much for their basis. Mr. HERRIES certainly must have forgotten the rules of common propriety when, for days and weeks previous to his affidavit, he professed to be on friendly terms, while, at the same time, he was preparing to stab in the dark. I can forgive him, but cannot easily forget. Mr. A. J. VAN WINKLE'S charges I have already denied in the main, and believe that, had more consideration been taken, not so much strong swearing would have been indulged in. I reiterate my denial of the principal charge in his affidavit, viz.: That I told him "I had 10,000 paying suscribers to the *Way of Life*, and that the paper was weekly paid for by its advertisements." I did speak favorably of the prospects of the paper, and of our resources from advertisements, which would soon pay all its expenses, and that ere long I hoped our subscription list would reach 10,000. I explicitly told Mr. VAN WINKLE, at the interview he refers to, "that a large portion of the weekly issue was gratuitously spread about as a means of advertising." I have affidavits drawn by my counsel to be used in further proceedings in the cause, in answer to those of Messrs. HALL & HERRIES, also a statement of the receipts, disbursements and liabilities of the John-street Devotional Committee affairs—so severely criticised. The figures do their own talking. I give thanks to many friends who so kindly expressed their sympathy for me in this my trial day. Let me assure friend and enemy that, by the permission of a kind Providence, I shall yet put to blush all who have calumniated me without a cause. Knowing full well that He who saves "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," is aware of the intents of the heart, I dare to appeal to Him to witness my sincerity when I send this document to the gaze of the Christian public and the world; and, by their judgment, am willing to stand or fall. Whatever may be the decisions of legal tribunals, there is a judgment-seat which is infallible, and before which I am not afraid to stand and be judged on the charges now pending against me.

With many thanks for the privilege you allow me in publishing this statement,

I am, yours truly,
GEORGE P. EDGAR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1858.

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Liabilities of the Devotional Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, GEORGE P. EDGAR, Chairman.

RECEIPTS:

Daily Collections from Mar. 3, '58, to June 28	$521 19
Sales of Tracts	49 83
Donations from 65 persons	345 00
Total	$916 02

DISBURSEMENTS AND LIABILITIES:

Exp. of Morning Prayer Meeting, Ch. the Puritans, opened in March	$16 75	
Exp. of Firemen's Meeting held in Cen. Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.	20 00	
Exp. of Boys' and Girls' Weekly Pr. M'g held in the Ch. of the Puritans.	49 05	
Publication of tracts and the expense of circulation	553 06	
Telegraphing	4 05	
Sexton John-street Church	152 00	
Singing	12 50	
Hymn Books	40 00	
Advertisements daily press, circulars and show cards	356 37-1,310 53	
		$294 56

—Showing a balance due me of two hundred and ninety-four 56-100 dollars.

MAYOR'S VETOES.—Mayor TIEMANN has vetoed the resolutions of the Common Council authorizing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to connect their track at Chambers street with the Hudson River Railroad track, and to run cars thereon through Hudson, Canal and West streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Fifty-third-street, or so far as practicable for the accommodation of City passengers. His Honor has also vetoed the resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to advertise for proposals to pave Wall-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, with LYON'S patent pavement.

DROWNED.—JEREMIAH M. LYMAN, one of the men sent down to the ship *Peppereil*, in the lower bay, to assist in freeing her from water, was drowned this morning, from the ship, while washing some clothes over the side. It is supposed he was seized with a fit—being subject to them—as, being a good swimmer, he did not make any attempt to save himself, or to seize a rope which was thrown to him. He belonged to Staten Island, and leaves a wife and two children.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.—An unknown man was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, on board the Hamburg steamer *Oder*, lying at her dock foot of Fulton street, North River, by a piece of timber which fell on his head. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills—Operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system—discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 11.

Before the Hon. Judge CLERKE.

Jonathan Peel vs. *James Sutton Elliott.*—An order to show cause why defendant should not be discharged upon his own affidavit, was returnable this morning. Mr. Seward, counsel for the prisoner, moved for the discharge upon the affidavit of the prisoner, which claims that he had a counter claim against the Government for money, owing to him from the time that he was an ordnance keeper in Canada. Mr. Whittaker, for the prosecution, applied for an adjournment for forty days, that he might obtain from England rebutting affidavits, of the new matter set up by defendant. Mr. Seward contended that it was the duty of the prosecution to have their case complete before incarcerating a man in Eldridge-street Jail. His Honor took the same view of the case, and ordered that the matter be heard on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Adolph Reinhart et al.*—*The same* vs. *Charles S. Eustache.*—*The same* vs. *Wm. Behr.*—This was an application for a permanent injunction against the defendants, who are keepers of lager-bier saloons where dramatic performances are given. The defendants, by their counsel, James McGay, contended that the performances did not come within the line of theatricals, and that therefore the injunction should not be allowed. His Honor delivered an elaborate opinion in the matter, denying the motion for injunction, but without costs.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by Archibald Brown, to be directed to the keeper of the City Prison, to show cause why Brown was detained. The petition sets forth that Brown was illegally convicted at the Special Sessions of stealing a bag of potatoes; that he desired to appeal to the General Sessions, and the motive of the application was, that he might be admitted to bail to answer the charge at that Court. His Honor granted the order.

An application was granted by his Honor this morning, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to Major Cady to produce the body of Tyler F. Baker, a recruit, who is alleged to be but 17 years of age, and who is missed from his home, the order returnable to morrow at 11 A. M.

Hiram Cranston vs. *The North River Bank.*—At the time of the general bank suspension, in October last, A. B. Hays, Esq., the then cashier of the North River Bank, was, on the application of the plaintiff, a creditor of the Bank, appointed Receiver thereof, and proceeded to pay off its debts and obligations, among others the debt of the plaintiff, and on the 23d of April last an order of reference was made to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., to hear and determine the action and pass upon the accounts of the Receiver. The referee has made his report, from which it appears that the Receiver took into his possession property and effects of the Bank to the amount of $1,236,468 52, and has paid all the debts of the Bank that have been presented for payment, amounting altogether, with the costs and expenses of the Receivership, to $517,323 11, and has now on hand property and effects to be returned to the Bank to the amount of $719,413 46, including some stock of the Bank taken in payment of debts due to the Bank, and this morning, on motion of Wm. G. Stirling, Esq., of counsel for the Bank, the report of the Referee was confirmed, and judgment entered for the defendants, declaring the Bank to be and to have been entirely solvent, and dissolving the injunction against the Bank, and directing the Receiver to deliver over to the Bank the property and effects belonging thereto, and we understand that the Bank will in a few days resume active business again.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Aug. 11.

Before the Hon. Judge DALY.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was returnable, this morning, before his Honor. The petitioner declared that Alexander Irwin was illegally detained by Major Cady on Governor's Island. The return set forth that Alexander was 22 years of age when he enlisted, and that he had put the Government to $96 48 expense on his account, among which were $30 paid for his apprehension as a deserter,—and that he was now confined as a deserter on the Island.

His Honor ordered testimony to be taken relative to the age of Irwin.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be received at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 370 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11.

$500	Ohio State 6s '60	101	25	Erie Railroad	37
6,000	Virginia 6s	92½	200	do	16¾
1,000	N. C. State 6s	96½	400	do	16⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅞	21	Hudson River R. R.	28
2,000	Cal. State 7s	85½	25	Stonington R. R.	45
2,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s	89	100	Reading Railroad	47⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. RR. 7s	101	100	do	30 47⅜
1,000	E. RR. Ct. Bs '71	30	100	do	30 47
1,000	Bud. R. R. 2dm	69	200	do	47¾
2,000	Hud R R. 1. 3dm	67½	30	Michigan Cen. R. R.	54⅝
2,000	do	67⅝	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	10 22⅛
5,000	M Cen. R. R. 6 p c. 1st m. s. f. c b	96⅛	400	do	83 22⅛
2,000	do	b60 96⅝	70	do	b20 22⅛
1,000	La C. & M L. G. bs.	22⅝	361	do	22
5,000	do	22⅝	100	do	s10 22
3,000	do	22⅞	50	do	s30 22
28,000	do	23⅛	50	M. So & N Ia p s	44
3,000	do	22⅝	50	do	43⅞
1,000	Mil & M 2d m. bs.	65	50	Ill. Central R	73
4,000	Mic. So. 2d m bs.	50	60	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	84
10,000	R & St Jo. R. bs.	60	100	do	s60 83
6,000	C. St. P. & F. D. bs.	22⅞	50	do	s3½
1,000	C. St P. & F. D 1 m.	45	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 34⅛
12	Bank of America	110½	300	do	34⅜
19	Bank of Commerce	100	50	do	34⅝
10	Park Bank	162	400	do	34½
300	Del. & Hud C'l	s60 98⅜	100	do	b60 34⅜
54	Pacific M. Steam. Co	84	200	do	b30 34⅝
20	do	83⅛	725	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	25⅝
250	N. Y Cent. R	opg 78⅝	50	do	s30 75
100	do	p&c 78⅝	50	do	s30 75
250	do	opg 78⅝	500	do	75
225	do	s30 78	100	do	b30 75
50	do	s60 77⅞	100	do	b10 75
100	do	opg 78⅛	100	Mil & Miss. R.	b30 15⅜
400	do	c 78	100	do	15⅛
250	do	78	14	do	15⅜
100	do	b60 78⅛	15	do	15
24	New Jersey R. R.	127½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo. State 6s	85½	150	M S. & N. I R R	s60 21¾
3,000	Brook Cl'y 6s	97	50	M. S. & N. I p s.	s60 43⅛
20,000	L. C. & M L G. B.	22	200	do	b60 43¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	88⅛	60	Mich. Cen. R R	59
100	Gal. & Chic R. R.	83	20	do	59⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	34	50	do	s60 58¾
300	Reading R. R.	s60 44⅜	200	Panama R. R.	113½
100	do	46⅝	950	Chi. & R. I R.R	74¾
650	N. Y. Cen. R R.	77⅜	50	do	b60 74⅝
600	do	s30 77	35	do	74⅞
200	do	b60 77⅜	50	do	b30 74⅝
100	do	opg 77⅜	150	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4
50	do	p&c 77⅜	6	Del. & Hud Cl. Co.	99⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

We are advised late this afternoon that the steamship *Niagara* from Liverpool, July 31, has been telegraphed as near Halifax. Her news will be found under the telegraphic head of this paper, if received, as now expected, in due season. The steamship *St. Louis*, which recently sailed for Aspinwall, with United States troops, returned from that port this afternoon, with the California news of July 20, though not the regular mails and treasure shipment which are on the *Star of the West*. The steamer on the Pacific side brought down to the Isthmus $1,826,000 in Gold, of which $1,500,000 will come to

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2152. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM UTAH.

MORMON LIFE AND MANNERS.

Polygamy—Tyranny of Brigham Young—Federal Officers in the Territory—The Return of the Refugees.

Late News from the Army of Utah.

FROM Our Special Correspondent.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 17, 1858.

THE SECOND CITY OF THE TERRITORY.

The City of Ogden, for years past known as the second city of Utah Territory in point of population and wealth, lies only forty miles to the north of this place. Several years ago, when a population of ten thousand was first claimed for Great Salt Lake City, Ogden was said to be its equal in that respect; but since that time the former place, according to Mormon authority, has swollen its number to from twenty to thirty-five thousand souls, according to the fancy of the particular relator—while Ogden is also claimed to have increased not a little. I visited the latter city a few days ago for the purpose of seeing for myself what is its real importance, and whether it differs essentially from the other Mormon settlements which I had already examined. The best road thither lies along the lower edge of the mountain range nearly the entire distance, from several points of which may be obtained magnificent views of Great Salt Lake, embracing its entire width and thirty or forty miles of its length. Another road, winding its way on the upper edge of the valley slope, passes through Sessions Settlement, and half a dozen or more additional villages, each numbering from fifty to an hundred dwellings. Sessions Settlement, ten miles north of this, embraces by far the finest agricultural district in the Territory. Here are several hundred acres of land, on which superior crops of wheat and other grains are raised with comparatively little labor. Of course this land is entirely taken up, and has been for many years. The Session farms constitute a perfect oasis in the desert, however, for the proportion of good lands to the barren in plain sight as the traveler stands upon the mountain side, is about as one to twenty-five.

A CONVERSATION WITH A POLYGAMIST.

I spent a night at the residence of PEREGRINE SESSIONS—the founder of the settlement—obtaining an excellent supper at his domicile, and enjoying a delightful night's rest on a stack of straw in his barnyard, with no roof, save the broad canopy of heaven, studded with its millions of starry brilliants. Mr. SESSIONS is a native of Maine, who, although seemingly a very intelligent man, embraced Mormonism in its early days, and has followed its varying fortunes, sharing in its sad experiences from that time to the present. He has three wives, all of whom seem to participate in getting up the "entertainment," which a great sign over the door-cap promises to weary travelers. After spending a few hours here, I could not avoid the conviction that, however much deceived "Brother SESSIONS" may be, he is *honest* in his support of Polygamy, and in taking *his* three wives, has sacrificed his really good looks, as well as his feelings, to stern convictions of duty;—gallantry forbids further disquisition upon that point. He accompanied me out to my extravagan tcouch,and so afforded me a capital opportunity to probe him in reference to the "peculiar institution" of Utah. I pressed him to give me an intelligible idea of the foundation of Polygamy, inquiring *how* he and his brethren and sisters make it a matter of "religion," and *why* it was deemed a duty. In response, he favored me with a highly interesting and somewhat poetical discourse, the pith and marrow of which I reduce to plain prose, thus—without the least exaggeration or coloring: He said that we were all children of God, in the natural sense. God had a wife, who was our mother, although the Bible said very little about her. God himself was the father of us all, and peopled this world with his own progeny. The spirit of every child born to-day was born of God and his wife long ago; and we of the present day are fathers and mothers only to the *bodies* of our children—the "tabernacles of clay" into which God puts the souls or spirits born of himself as aforesaid. God is only a perfected man; and when we die and go to the spirit-world, we too, in time, shall be Gods, and have new worlds to people with our offspring, to be born in that future state of existence, just as the Creator of Earth has peopled it with his. This being so, it becomes important that a man should get as many wives as possible on earth, so that when he gets into eternity and has a world to people, he may be in condition to do so quickly—for whatsoever is "sealed" to man upon earth shall be sealed to him in eternity; and "as one star differeth from another in glory, so shall it be in the resurrection." This, according to Mormon interpretation, simply means that whatever wives are sealed to a man on earth will be his wives in Heaven, and that the glory of *his* "s ar" or "world" in that sphere will depend solely upon his facilities for raising children to occupy, populate and develop it. "*That* is our religion," said Mr. SESSIONS to me in conclusion; "do you get the idee?" "Certainly," I replied, "I think I do. Your faith and supposed obligations of duty in the matter of Polygamy grow out of the *ambition* to excel each other in glory in the world to come—just as you are ambitious here to have the largest farms and most numerous herds and flocks. Your *Religion*, in short, is Ambition." To all of which Brother SESSIONS accorded a somewhat hesitating and doubtful assent, evidently a little suspicious that, after all, he had failed to convince me of the propriety and necessity of adding half a dozen wives to my household, as a means of cultivating the Christian graces.

Every other man than Mr. SESSIONS, whom I have approached upon the subject of Polygamy, has dashed off in a tangent, *defending* the institution by citing the example of the Patriarchs, and evading the *reason* of the faith which he professes. I believe that Mr. S. has given us the strongest—indeed the only doctrinal exposition upon the subject. Is it to be wondered that among the deluded victims of Mormonism, there are so very few men or women of marked intelligence who remain true to the faith, when forced to examine its foundations?

Polygamy is not confined to Mormons alone in Utah Territory. There is no law against it, and the doctrine of the Church and people is, that any man who can find the women, and any one to perform the ceremony of marriage, may have a dozen, whether he be Saint or Gentile. But there's the rub, for the Church takes care that no Gentile shall be married by its priests at all,—and, of course, the Gentile Federal authorities will not marry any one who is already known to have one living wife. One cannot forbear the suggestion here, how much more fortunate the Gentile is, (according to Mormon doctrine,) who loses three or four successive wives by death, and so gets a fifth, to enjoy them all in Heaven,—than is his brother, whose *one* wife is inconsiderate enough to live so long as to cut short his measure of happiness in the world to come. In conclusion upon this topic, I have one general remark to make,—to to wit: That the system of Polygamy is notoriously destructive of everything like affection and tenderness between man and wife. In no single instance have I been able to discover the least trace of any such sentiment between the husband of several wives and the latter. Between all of them, so far as I have had opportunity to observe, there is a coldness and restraint heart-chilling to the man accustomed to the endearments, the respectful consideration and the genial, confiding tone of voice, so much appreciated and so marked at the family fireside, under more natural and more favorable auspices.

THE MORMONS IN OGDEN.

Our party arrived at Ogden City the next evening, where we put up at the residence of Bishop CHAUNCEY W. WEST, formerly of Livingston County, New-York. Mr. WEST is apparently about thirty five years of age, has five wives, and is a prominent and highly influential man in the Church. His residence is a range of one-story log houses, containing five rooms in a row fronting to the street, with a lean-to addition on the rear containing chambers. His household affairs were evidently conducted with order and neatness, and his family, as a whole, was the most comfortable in appearance, as well as most refined in manners, of any that I have seen here in which polygamy is practiced. The Bishop himself has the *appearance* of an honest and upright man, but the depressing gloom of religious fanaticism rests heavily on his brow, giving him the appearance of one who is ill at ease, as though forced by circumstances to lend himself to arts which his better judgment repels. This place, like most of the Mormon settlements, is surrounded by a mud wall, constructed of the earth taken from a moat dug just outside of it. The town is very dull, only a small portion of its inhabitants having returned yet from their refuge-sojourn at Provo and other southern settlements. There is not a single merchant's store in town, nor are there many workshops in operation. Some of the dwellings are quite neat and tasteful in construction, but far the largest proportion are little more than hovels—places in which the people stay because they can get no better. So far from the place having a population of 10,000, years ago, a liberal estimate, based upon the number of its dwellings, would scarcely give it 3,000 inhabitants to-day, when all filled. The mass of the people here are evidently very poor. This is true of the whole Territory, and especially of the smaller settlements, of which there are several between here and Ogden. Their dwellings are comfortless, and so far from inviting or favoring the commonest decency in living, actually forbid it, by rendering it impossible. Squalid poverty stares at us from every door and window. Not one woman in ten has a pair of shoes to her feet, their garments are of the coarsest material, and their children ragged, half naked, shockingly dirty, and rude as young Indians. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they are comparatively few outside of Salt Lake City—although even here the foregoing description will apply to two-thirds the population.

SCENES OF DESTITUTION.

The refugees returning from the southern settlements continue to line the road with their trains of wagons, herds and flocks. Some of these trains present scenes by no means pleasant to the eye. Here we see a young girl of eighteen, with bare feet and a half-clad form, driving a yoke of oxen, and there, a tender little girl of scarcely 8 years of age, whipping up two or three obstreperous pigs, dragging her little feet wearily and painfully over the sharp gravel road. The wagons are usually piled up with the coarsest and commonest furniture, with a chicken-coop and its cackling occupants strapped upon the rear. Sometimes the pig occupies this post, and the chickens are packed inside the vehicle with the children. But everywhere, poverty—poverty—squalid poverty, meets us, turn as we will. Spend half an hour in a merchant's store, and we see old women and young girls in plentiful numbers, approaching, with a few new potatoes, a dozen eggs, a handfull of onions, a pound or two of butter, which they—half hopingly and half doubtingly—offer in barter for some trifle of goods—a yard of cotton or calico, or a little thread—casting their eyes wistfully, the while, over the well-filled shelves of goods of which they are so much in need. The People have been warned not to trade with the Gentiles, but the cases are so numerous in which the law of necessity is stronger than the law of the Church, that the merchants are driving a brisk trade, sending their barter supplies of provision to the camp, where they find ready sale.

TYRANNY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

I informed you a week ago that the Townsend House, opened as a hotel by its owner, had been suddenly closed by BRIGHAM'S order. Since then HEBER C. KIMBALL has purchased the establishment and put an agent into it, under whose management it is in full blast. TOWNSEND, who owned the property and several adjoining buildings, but had been fool enough to "consecrate" it to the church, has been ordered away from the city for his temerity in opening it and taking Gentiles to board without BRIGHAM'S consent! You are already aware, I suppose, that when a Mormon "consecrates" his property, he makes a regular deed of it to BRIGHAM as (to use the accustomed phrase here,) "Trustee in trust for the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." Thus he absolutely signs away all control over the property he has acquired, and becomes a beggar them oment he dares resist the despotic will of his priestly superior! Do you understand that these are solemn facts, incident to life in a Territory of the United States under the American Constitution, and in this nineteenth century?

Mr. NIXON, who had the impudence to rent his warehouse to Messrs. GILBERT & GERRISH, after BRIGHAM had told them distinctly that they should obtain none with his consent, has been ordered off upon a mission, as a penance for his crime. Mr. MORELL, who had been requested to vacate the rooms rented by him in the Townsend House for Post-Office purposes, assured the brethren that if they compelled him to move again he would go to the camp of the army, forty-five miles distant, for that he would not be badgered about any longer. The Saints saw that, if they insisted, there was a fair prospect of being more incommoded themselves than the Gentiles would be, and so they have concluded to let him alone.

The Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army has issued proposals for bids for furnishing hay and lumber for public purposes, and it has been a subject of prayerful consideration with the church whether or no they shall allow their people to put in any bids. Their numerous army of spies soon reported that it would be the policy of the Government officials, in awarding the contracts, to discriminate as far as they could consistently, in favor of the poorer people, the small bidders, and against the Church leaders. It was easy to magnify this and declare it to be the fixed purpose of the United States Army here to get up dissensions among the people, and so destroy their unity, by a judicious distribution of federal gold. The leaders have started that story, are attempting to poison the minds of their followers with it, and to arouse their prejudices that they may more easily carry out the policy which they intimate that they have decided upon—to wit: That of refusing to put in any bids, whatever, with a view of frustrating the efforts of the Army to procure its necessary supplies. There is a continually spreading feeling of discontent among the masses of the people, however, and we have reason to hope that the supplies of forage needed will be offered in small lots. But the cañons in which the timber grows, though legally the property of the United States, are covered by the Squatter claims of BRIGHAM and other leaders in Israel,—and it looks now as though the necessary material for covering in the buildings indispensable for storage purposes, and to make the army safe and comfortable during the Winter can only be had by the strong hand. When it is remembered that the *title* to the timber is still in the United States, no one can doubt the justice of this policy, if the "Squatters" insist upon playing dog in the manger. Surely, in such a case, the law of necessity may and ought to be applied without hesitation.

One more case exemplifying the spirit in which this "Constitution-loving" community of "good citizens" are indulging, will suffice. Mr. CHARLES MOGO, who incurred BRIGHAM'S hostility while in the public service here a year or more ago, was driven out. He returned hither with his family when the army entered, to find his dwelling-house stripped of its furniture and all else that he left in it. Having a stock of goods on hand, brought in with him, he sent them to some of the Southern settlements for sale. The Church officers immediately forbade the people from making any purchases of his agent upon pain of excommunication—a sentence which was executed against the latter, who succeeded in secretly bartering away all his stock with little difficulty.

THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

It will be remembered that during the Spring and Summer of last year the Mormons made strenuous efforts to discredit the reports of the returning United States officials, by circulating through the Press calumnious reports concerning their private and official conduct in the Territory. Prominent among these was an affidavit by a man who had been employed in the Surveyor's Office, making the most serious charges against DAVID H. BURR, Esq., late Surveyor-General of Utah—charges which the TIMES then stamped as unblushing falsehoods, which could deceive no one who knew Mr. BURR personally. To-day your position stands thoroughly vindicated by a counter affidavit recently made by the same party, CHARLES W. MOELLER, in which he repudiates his former declaration, stating it was utterly and basely false; that it was extorted from him by fear of personal danger in case he should not sign it; that he was unduly under the influence of liquor at the time he set his name to it; that alterations were made in the original draft of it by one or more of the following-named persons who were present when he signed it: BRIGHAM YOUNG, ALBERT CARRINGTON, HIRAM CLAWSON, WILLIAM H HOOPER, JAMES W. CUMMINGS, and his clerks; that such alterations were made without his consent; that he never knew of any act or word of General DAVID H. BURR which was not entirely upright and honorable, that he was guilty of ingratitude as well as of untruth in swearing to any such affidavit as that already noted; and that he believes that the motive of the Mormons who induced him by fear of personal danger to subscribe and swear to that affidavit, was groundless, unjust and vile personal malice against General DAVID H. BURR. Lest it should be suspected that Mr. MOELLER made his recantation under restraint, let me say that I know him to be entirely unrestrained in his movements, and to have been in familiar friendly intercourse with the parties who witnessed the act of recantation subsequent thereto. Since making it, however, he has gone to the camp of the Army to seek protection against the personal consequences which, he fears, will be visited upon him for his apostacy from the church, and his exposure of its rascality in the case of Mr. BURR. I need not suggest that this affair adds still another to the abundant evidences of the terrorism which reigns here as the very essence of the Mormon system of Government.

THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

There has been not a little jugglery going on between Governor CUMMING and the Church leaders with reference to the Territorial Library. I have heretofore narrated the evidences upon which the Federal authorities based their statements that the Library had been destroyed, in connection with the Governor's unqualified declaration that the story of its destruction was, to his knowledge, absolutely false and without foundation. Recent events tend to strengthen the suspicion that the Governor was deceived, and that he has been led into sending to Washington a certificate of the integrity of the Library which cannot be sustained by the facts. When I first arrived here, I asked permission of the Governor to look at a book of reference, and was peremptorily informed that the Library was closed for the present. And closed it has remained until a day or two since, when Judge ECKLES' request for admission to the Library met a similar response. The Judge insisted upon his legal right to refer to whatever books the Library contained, and succeeded in obtaining entrance. Ten minutes' glance *established the fact that at least part of the Law Library is missing, for of eight books, most commonly in use, called for by Judge Eckles, only one could be found!* The presumption is that the Mormons have been attempting to keep the establishment closed until they could replace the books destroyed, and so seem to fasten a falsehood, in relation to a very important point, upon the late Federal officials. Charity prompts the hope that Governor CUMMING has not knowingly connived at this dirty scheme. The fact that many volumes are missing to-day, I have from the lips of Judge ECKLES himself, who is too independent a man to equivocate when asked a plain and proper question. The facts fully sustain the assertion that that part of the Public Library *was* destroyed at the time charged, and as the whole of it was inviable to Gentile eyes at the time, it was natural to suppose the destruction complete.

THE ARMY.

The army is still at "Camp Floyd," in Cedar Valley, but will probably move soon from its eastern extremity, twelve or fourteen miles further west. A line of daily stage coaches, between this city and the camp has been established and is liberally patronized. The Volunteer Battalion is to start on Monday next on the march for Fort Leavenworth, where it will be disbanded. Those members of the corps who prefer to be discharged here, and be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, are to be provided for in that way, and those who desire to go to California are to be discharged at camp with two months' rations.

We have news here of a fatal affray at Camp, a few days ago, between two teamsters, named SIMPSON and WALKER, in which the latter killed the former, almost instantly, by a severe blow in the neck with a Bowie knife. SIMPSON is stated to have been a noted Texan bully. He had attacked WALKER, who is alleged to have acted in self-defence. But your Army Correspondent, doubtless, will give you the particulars with more accuracy than I can at this distance. Desertions from the Army have been frequent of late, under circumstances leading to the conviction that the Mormons are inciting it.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Notwithstanding the people in this city have quite settled down in their homes again, we had no public service last Sabbath, and it is said there is to be no public assemblage of the people again until Winter. The Church leaders, however, are almost constantly in council. BRIGHAM remains constantly confined to his house, and has not been seen out of doors since his arrival in the city. All the gates in the walls which surround his block are locked and barred, except the one directly in front of his own private office, at which a guard of five men is stationed continually, and no one is admitted, even within the outer gate, until his name has been sent in, and BRIGHAM has consented to see him.

For one I am heartily sick and tired of intercourse with his strangely anomalous people, where no man considers it beneath his dignity to play the spy, and scarce any one dares maintain a shade of manly independence. Having made liberal arrangements for the continuance of your Utah correspondence, I leave for San Francisco within a day or two, from which point I hope to date my next communication.

S.

Late News from the Army.

THE CAMP AT CEDAR VALLEY—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, CEDAR VALLEY, U. T., July 16, 1858.

Since the departure of your special correspondent "S.," who has made many friends for himself and your valuable paper during his stay among us, I can scarcely be wrong in supposing that you will be pleased to hear occasionally of the operations of the little Army which has now for a year or more been the subject of so much anxious interest in the States.

It would be almost absurd to think of giving you much news from a camp where the daily duties are the routine of military life, and one which is located much as an eagle's nest upon the summit of lofty mountains, with no nearer village than a small ranch of a few houses inhabited by a set of polygamous Saints, happy in their enjoyment of the luxury of the plurality system, and until now in their isolation from contact with the obnoxious Gentile. Yet it is oftentimes an interesting fact to friends to know that there is nothing new, and a consolation to feel that those who are dear to them are safe, and at least as comfortable as when last heard from.

Since passing the fortifications of the Cañons, the impression has become general in camp, that Brother BRIGHAM never intended to fight. Those misguided and deluded creatures, who are so much under the control of the three senior prophets, seers and revelators, no doubt were sincere in their hostile intentions, and perhaps anticipated the satisfaction of "wiping out" the Army of Utah as it passed through the mountain gorges, or else it would be difficult to conceive their willingness to endure the privations which they must have suffered in their hovels and arbors during the Winter. The amount of useless labor which they performed in erecting their defences, in the dead of Winter, is almost incredible. I call it useless, as there were two methods by which it could have been rendered unavailable: One by taking another more open route into the valley, and the second by turning and gaining the rear of all the positions which they had selected, and making them more formidable to them than to us.

Our camp at the City, or opposite to it, on this side of the Jordan, was in a large inclosure claimed by that grasping institution called the Church. The wind was incessant and violent, and the light, sandy soil, cut up in all directions by the hoofs of six thousand animals, was so easily set in motion that the dust was insufferable. Then, too, the country in the immediate vicinity of the City afforded no grazing ground for the herds. For the above reasons it was determined to move to a camp with a firmer soil, and affording a range for the animals, without the necessity of sending them more than two or three miles from the main guards.

There is another reason, perhaps, which influenced Gen. JOHNSTON in deciding to make his stay in such close proximity to the City short, and that is that a nonintercourse rule was established on both sides: by BRIGHAM, that his people might not have the opportunity of associating with the Gentiles, and learning some of their notions upon personal rights,—and by Gen. JOHNSTON, that the troops might not molest in any way the untenanted houses and uncared-for gardens, and thereby confirm the opinion which BRIGHAM had endeavored to impress upon the minds of his followers that the military force was only an "armed mob."

The Saints refused positively to sell any vegetables, or "garden sass," as they term it, to the troops, and it would have been taxing human nature too severely almost to require them to abstain from helping themselves much longer under the circumstances.

The good discipline of the Army was forcibly shown when we remember that the troops had been without fresh vegetables for more than a year, and that neglected gardens were within their sight, teeming with abundance, and separated from them only by the placid Jordan.

We commenced our march toward this point on the morning of the 30th ult, and passing over a desolate arid plain, ascended a gentle slope toward the mountains, about twenty miles from the city, and encamped upon a rapid little stream called West Creek. Finding here excellent grazing for the animals, and much less dust than in the camp which we had left, it was decided to pass a few days, as well as have the usual muster on the last day of the month. General JOHNSTON, in the meantime, accompanied by a board of experienced officers, had gone on a tour of observation to Rush, Tuille and Cedar Valleys, in order to select a location for a permanent camp, with a view to the necessary wood, water and grass, and proximity to the settlements. We remained a day or two after his return, and then set out for Cedar Valley, as possessing more advantages combined than any of the positions examined. The camp on West Creek, like the one opposite the city, soon became intolerably dusty, and the high winds to which we were exposed aggravated the nuisance; the water was scant also, and we below were either forced to drink a mixture of mud and water, of the consistence of molasses, or send some two miles into the mountains for a clear specimen of the protoxide. Whether our departure may not have been hastened a little by the downfall of the General's tent, and the consequent good dusting which he received, I cannot say with certainty, but it was rumored immediately after the accident alluded to, that a move would be made the next day. As the majority were eager to leave, we might remark that that wind blew somebody good, even if it did bring down the General's ranch and envelop him in dust.

While at this camp we were visited by a few of the Saints,—some with notions and produce for sale, some thirsting after information to convey to BRIGHAM, and others, I should judge from appearances, after scenes very dry for spiritual consolation; not that, however, derived from a ducking in the efficacious waters of the Jordan, but imported in substantial iron-bound casks, containing each thirty-one gallons, by Mr. PERRY, the Sutler, in a train recently arrived from the Banks of the Missouri. The Saints usually take kindly to the imported whisky.

This camp may also deserve a peculiar notice from its proximity to the dwellings of two of the *hard-working* members of the Church, one a man named SNIDER, and the other the notorious and infamous BILL HICKMAN.

On our next day's march, we forded the Jordan twice, passed the point that HEBER said would be a bone-yard if we advanced that far toward Provo, and encamped in a grassy bottom on the left bank, some two miles from Utah Lake, and three or four from the village of Lehi.

We remained in this camp two days, as we uninitiated in the mysteries of reasons at Head-quarters imagined, for the purpose of allowing the men to bathe and wash their clothing. No one could scarcely charge the General with entertaining the belief that this bathing in the sacred stream would more than remove the outward uncleanliness of his men, for most of us regard him as a stubborn skeptic upon the Mormon doctrines in every respect. The whole army support him in the belief that it will require something more than brackish water to cleanse the Saints of their moral filth. My humble opinion is, that baptism in sulphur or brimstone, combined with certain other purifying materials, is the only remedy for their ailings at present, and though the President does not seem disposed to administer that prescription now, we feel confident that they will receive a full portion hereafter, provided there is any truth in what I was wont to hear preached by Presbyterian clergymen when I was a boy.

The march from the Jordan to the present camp was about eleven miles up a gradual ascent to the base of a snow-covered range of mountains. Here we are, it is said, to remain until the small assaque, or irrigating ditch, which runs through the Camp, dries up. The headquarters and staff are near the mouth of the Cañon, and then below, along the assaque, is the 12-pound battery, manned by a company of the 5th Infantry, the 5th Infantry, the 10th Infantry, the Volunteer Battalion, Colonel LORING'S command, composed of one Company and a detachment of Mounted Rifles, one company of the 1st Cavalry, one company of the 7th Infantry, two companies of the 6th Infantry, and three of the 3d Infantry; below this last command is PHELP'S light battery, and in rear of the last two the 2d Dragoons.

The stream is now quite large enough for our purposes, the water is cool and pleasant to the taste, and cedar-wood abundant. Grass is abundant in the valley, but the soil being very light, and apparently not moistened since the deluge, is carried about by the wind in all directions, and deposited among our papers, clothing, books, bedding and food, in quantities sufficient to insure our consumption of our peck regularly each week.

The weather is intensely warm during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant. A portion of Lake Utah is visible from the camp, and I should judge was a thousand feet below us.

In the present aspect of affairs in this territory the Army is doing nothing, and never will do anything as long as the Saints are permitted to entertain the belief that their course hitherto has been revealed from above to their principal prophet, and that all their treasonable course last Fall has been justified and forgiven, and they have *forced* the Government of the United States into its present course toward them.

The Volunteer Battalion leaves, on the 19th inst., for the States, to be mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth. Captain B E. BEE, of the 10th Infantry, who, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, commands them, and Lieut. JAMES H. HILL, 10th Infantry, the Adjutant of the Battalion, are ordered to remain in their present positions and march them through. The General compliments them upon their good behavior during the Winter, and the efficiency which they have acquired in so short a period. They appear well as soldiers, and Colonel BEE is justly entitled to great credit for their habitually correct deportment and efficient discipline.

A market-place has been erected in rear of the camp where the Saints may bring their notions and sell them under the protection of a guard. Milk, buttermilk, butter, eggs, cheese, onions and potatoes are the staples, milk at twenty five cents per quart, butter sixty cents per pound, eggs sixty cents per dozen, cheese fifty cents per pound, onions twenty-five cents a small bunch, old potatoes two dollars, and new four dollars, per bushel are the usual prices. In trade the Saints lie and cheat quite as much as Jews or Gentiles, and have commenced a traffic with the soldiers in an article of domestic manufacture called valley-tau, which is an alcholic fluid made from wheat, and answers the purpose of whisky. I am informed that it is the most disagreeable drink ever manufactured, but, from the effect upon those who use it, judge it quite as potent as any of the miniefie liquor which the Gentiles bring from the States. This trade could not last long as the Provost-Marshal of the Camp, Lieut. GROVER, of the 10th Infantry, is argus-eyed and as perfect y acquainted with the ways of misdoers about a military camp as one of your new Metropolitan Police captains.

Yours, Q.

MORMON VIEWS OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

A RETROSPECT—BLESSINGS OF OBEDIENCE—THE RECEPTION OF GOV. CUMMING.

We have received files of the Deseret *News*, but they contain very little definite intelligence of Mormon movements; the editor carefully abstaining from the publication of the long and ribald discourses with which the paper formerly teemed.

The *News* praises Gov. CUMMING:

"The participation of Gov. CUMMING in the Conferences was highly gratifying to all present, for he had enough manliness, humanity, Americanism and sound judgment to cause him to advance beyond bayonet points and cannon mouths, in proceeding to the field of his duties; and from the time of his first arrival he has constantly been as energetic as any one could be, in efforts to compass the present amicable adjustment of the late 'difficulties.'"

The 27th of June being the fourteenth anniversary of the death of JOSEPH and HYRUM SMITH, the *News* indulges in a retrospective view of the progress of Mormonism. It says:

"From west to east, from north to south, has this message been carried: its bearers penetrating almost every sea and traversing almost every land, have circumnavigated the globe. On every continent is his name had in honor by the righteous and in reproach by the wicked. Little did his enemies think when they so cruelly slew him that this would be the result. Little did they they think that they were contributing to bring to pass and fulfill that which had been foretold through him. Yet this doubtless was the case, for, instead of the work being retarded by his death, it received an impetus. It increased in power and importance beyond the calculations of those who knew by the prophecies what the result would be, but incalculably beyond that which those who opposed it supposed it ever would."

Of the Peace Commissioners and General JOHNSTON, the *News* says:

"Commissioners POWELL and MCCULLOCH felt to assure the people of Utah that General JOHNSTON and his command would not in any way infringe in the least upon the person, rights or property of any one, or locate near any of our settlements; and it is expected that the United States officers and troops will comport themselves in accordance with the Constitution and laws, for the inhabitants of Utah will most certainly do so, as they ever have, in which event all 'difficulties' will remain peacefully ended.

Ex-Governor POWELL was convinced that the troops, now concentrated on the frontiers, were absolutely needed at other points; and expected that they would be detailed to other places, without it be a small portion to pass through Utah to the Pacific, or to be stationed on the road for the protection of emigrants.

Undoubtedly General JOHNSTON, through his superior judgment, will locate his command in Cache Valley, that being the most suitable point, and the best supplied with grass, wood and water, of any other in this part of the Territory, and the citizens in that Valley are willing to sell their improvements to the Quartermaster, for the convenience of the troops."

The blessings of obedience are set forth in a long article, from which we copy a paragraph:

"What has produced the unanimity and peace that prevail among this people, and that make so great a distinction between us and churches and communities in the world? It has been the obedience which the people of the Church have paid to the authorized head. For the Church of Christ to be successful in its mission, it needs this peculiarity in its members in these days as much as it needed it in former days. The ancient disciples were taught to pray that God's kingdom might come, and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven. His kingdom being established on the earth, His will should be as implicitly obeyed here as in heaven. His authorized agent here should be as unmurmuringly heeded as the angel of His presence or any other authority there. When a people refuse to do this—refuse to obey the voice of the Lord's authorized agents or ministers, or follow their counsel, He will not fail to visit them by chastisement and they will experience His displeasure."

The following vote of thanks is tendered to the President:

"We tender our thanks to President BUCHANAN for pardoning acts committed in holding the wrist to a hand grasping a weapon to destroy our lives, and that, too, for no breach of law on our part, for we emphatically affirm that all allegations of our disobedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States are untrue."

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$1,500,000 in Treasure.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Commanding, from Aspinwall, Aug. 3, *via* Key-West, Aug. 8, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Star of the West* has brought the mails, passengers and treasure brought down by the *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

The advices from California, and Central and South America, by the *Star of the West*, have been anticipated by the arrival of the *St. Louis*, whose news was published in yesterday's TIMES.

The *Star of the West* left at Key-West the U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans.

On the 8th of August the *Star of the West*, in lat. 24° 22', lon. 81° 05', spoke the bark *Cordelia*, of Boston, ten days out from Cienfuegos, which had lost second mate and three seamen from yellow fever. On the 9th of August, in lat. 26° 55', lon. 79° 51', exchanged signals with U. S. Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, for Aspinwall.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on July 20, at 10 A. M., reported in Acapulco the American ship *William Sturgiss*, Capt. COOK, with coal to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for favors.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$297,000	Butcher & Bro.	$8,290
Howland & Asp'wall	160,470	L. Parvenstadt & Co.	8,000
J. Ex. Bank	115,000	W. Cumming & Son.	7,000
J. Strauss, Br. & Co.	95 697	Frank Baker	6 200
Richard Patrick	95,200	J. H. Coghill	5,716
James Patrick	85,660	Amos R. Eno	5,300
Freeman & Co	71,592	J. G Parker & Son	4,800
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	71,500	T. J. Hand & Co	4,000
Duncan Sh'an & Co.	65,017	H. L. Ritch & Co	2,370
J. Kelly & Co.	63,000	A Bardy & Co.	2,258
W. T Coleman & Co.	55,900	M. Cummings	2,250
W. Seligman & Co	36,000	F. Nickerson & Co.	1,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	31,251	E. C. Thomas & Son	1,060
W. Hoge & Co.	30 000	E. C. Knight & Co	1,000
J. B. Weir	29 042	H. A. Kelly	425
Janson Bond & Co.	24,000	Order	34,743
J. B. Newton & Co.	21,081	Total	$1,527,286
J. B. Roberts & Co.	17 600	FROM ASPINWALL.	
C. W. Crosby	15,672	Joseph F. Joy	$1,892
Meader & Adams	13,000	Handy & Everett	404
P. Naylor	10,584	H. Classon & Son	925
Conroy & O'Connor.	10,000	J. Averzana	481
J. H. Browning	10,000	Am. Ex. Bank	525
Z. Eustein & Bro.	9,266	Total	$4,228

The Government Organ on the Kansas Election.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 12.

The result of the late election in Kansas will give rise to a great deal of speculation as to its political effects. No doubt great efforts will be made to revive the excitement which has heretofore disturbed the public peace and tranquillity. That all such efforts will signally fail we entertain no shadow of a doubt. Upon recurring to the causes which have led to this result in Kansas, no one can fail to see that the proposition of the English bill submitted to the people *has been rejected on account of their unwillingness to take upon themselves the burden of sustaining a State Government.* Such was the argument of the opponents of admission both in the Press and on the stump. The vexed question of Slavery had little or nothing to do with the decision, and it is for this reason that we express with so much confidence the conviction that "bleeding Kansas" can no longer be paraded on the political boards as a mode of reproducing the bitter sectional controversy which has so long distracted the country. The opportunity has now been afforded to the people of Kansas to come into the sisterhood of States clothed with all the sovereignty which attaches to the State of the Union. If she had accepted the terms offered to her, she would have received all the favors, benefits and advantages which other new States have received from the General Government. Into her own hands would have been transferred the sole, exclusive and sovereign power of regulating her own domestic institutions. The Constitution under which she would have been admitted would have been subjected to the control of her own people, to be altered, amended, or modified at their pleasure. In a word, Kansas would have been what every other State of the Union now is—a free, sovereign and independent State, controlled alone in her action by the principles and requirements of that Constitution which is alike the bond of our union and the safeguard of our rights.

She has seen proper to reject this offer. After all the contests which have wasted the energies of her people and scattered firebrands throughout the Union, we now have her solemn decision that she prefers a Territorial to a State Government. Judging from the arguments most successfully used in the canvass which has just terminated, that decision was made upon the deliberate conviction that the people of Kansas were either unable or unwilling to undertake the support of a State Government. Of this fact none were so competent to decide as the people of Kansas. Their decision is now made, and let it be carried out. We doubt not it will be better in the end for Kansas that she should remain in her territorial state until she has acquired the population required by the English bill for her admission than that there should be renewed in her borders that fierce and bitter controversy which has so long broken her peace and paralyzed her energies. If her people had been content to assume the burdens and responsibilities of a State Government, it would have been a more preferable, because a more final settlement of the question. It would have more effectually closed the doors against the efforts which are now being made by reckless politicians to stir into a new flame the embers which have almost died out. Though strongly impressed with the conviction that such would have been the better policy for Kansas, we yet cheerfully concede to the people there the right to decide the question for themselves, and, having decided it, we hold it to be the duty of all good citizens to acquiesce in and carry out that decision.

We may now consider the principle of requiring a representative population in any Territory hereafter applying for admission as the settled policy of the Government. Kansas accepts the policy, and by the solemn voice of her people declares it to be the true policy for her future interest and prosperity. Other Territories, being notified in advance that their admission as States will depend upon their population, cannot complain of the enforcement of the principle. Besides all this, the principle in itself is right, and, had it been announced and enforced heretofore, it would, in our opinion, have saved the country from much of the trouble, embarrassment and bitterness which has been engendered by the contests in Kansas. Under its operation the various Territories of the United States will fill up with population carried there by motives of trade and interest. Quietly pursuing the occupations which their taste and interest may suggest, and protected in the possession and enjoyment of all their rights by the Constitution of the Union, the people of each Territory will be enabled to mould their own institutions according to their own judgment, and for their own best interest, free from those extraneous influences which have been the curse of Kansas. As soon as it is known that no Territory can be admitted as a State without first having a representative population, outsiders will find that their officious intermeddling will produce no effect upon a hundred thousand people composed of that class of hardy and honest frontiersmen who make up the inhabitants of our newly-settled Territories. The result will be that for the future they will confine their benevolent operations to their own bailiwicks, under the teachings of that true philanthropy "that charity begins at home." Let the clamor of factionists be quieted, and the efforts of agitators to reopen settled issues be frowned down by good men and patriots throughout the land, and the days of peace and quiet upon which we have so long enjoyed will not soon be disturbed by those harrily entered will not soon be disturbed by those harrily entered will not soon be disturbed by those bitter sectional strifes which should be remembered only to be shunned and avoided.

NEW COTTON AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Mercury*, August 9, says: "The steamer *Wm. Seabrook*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought a bale of good middling cotton of the new crop, consigned to Messrs. DRAKE & MOORE, factors, on Fraser's wharf. It was received on Friday, at Columbus, Georgia, and forwarded through with dispatch. It is the first bale of the new crop which has been received here."

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Bowdoin College Commencement.

The following Degrees were conferred at Bowdoin College last week:

MASTER OF ARTS—*In Course*—W. W. Brockway, S. C. Burnham, S. S. Gardner, Edward Hawes, B. F. Hayes, T. B. Hood, T. H. Little, J. A. McLaughlin, F. V. Norcross, W. L. B

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

Cathy Food—Going after Butter in the Woods—An Odd Team—Trout Fishing in Cold-brook—Lake Trout—Exciting Struggle between a New-York Lady and a Fifteen-Pounder.

LOWER SARANAC, Monday, July 12, 1858.

MY DEAR R.: The rain is falling in torrents—the mountains around are draped almost to their feet in clouds—the distant islands, with their tall, blasted, leafless pine trees, loom dimly through the mist, and all is damp and drear and desolate.

Last evening I saw a young man jump into one of the boats, and push off across the lake. I hailed him, and asked him where he was going. He replied, "after butter." Seeing nothing but an unbroken forest on the other side, I could not imagine from what secret receptacle or hidden cave he was to obtain that certainly very desirable article, if this rain-storm continued. There being only a light mist falling at the time, and having nothing else to do, F. and I concluded to accompany him. Crossing the lake we struck a narrow foot-path in the woods, which, after following for a quarter of a mile over a ridge, we came upon a sheet of water completely embosomed in the woods, while its lower margin was starred with white and yellow lilies. A boat lay moored to the shore, into which we stepped, and under the lusty strokes of the oarsman, were soon shooting like an arrow over the miniature waves that the fierce northeaster rolled down its bosom. At the extreme furthest limit was a single clearing, with a log hut standing by the shore. This was the dairy from which our butter was to come. In front of this hovel stood the settler himself, the "raggedest" (if I except an occasional Italian beggar I have encountered in Italy) that I ever saw. I scrutinized him in vain to ascertain on what principle of adhesion his clothes kept on him. He was employed in playing with a calf which was butting his leg. In conversing with him I noticed an extraordinary vehicle that I had not seen before. It was mounted on four wheels about the size and shape of four good-sized pumpkins. They had been cut off from the end of a gnarled log, and holes knocked through them, into which axletrees had been put, strong enough to bear a small house. A pair of immense shafts were attached, near which was lying a single yoke, which looked as if it were a good load for one man to carry. After puzzling my brain awhile in vain conjectures as to what sort of monster this extraordinary structure belonged to, I turned to the settler and inquired of him. He gave a low chuckle, as if enjoying hugely some pleasant recollection, then replied, "Why, you see, that's for my bull. I was passing JOHNSON'S clearing one day, who had a big, savage bull. Now, this bull had, a few days before, come near killing him, and he wanted to get rid of the brute, for he was afeard of him. So he hollered to me, and asked me if I didn't want to buy his bull. I told him yes. 'What'll you give?' said he. I put down a low figure 'Take him,' says he. I drove him hum, and he was as ugly a devil as you'd want to see. Wall, I got this consarn made for him, and put him in it and worked him right down, and I keep him worked down so that he is now tame as a cow." "But what do you draw with him?" I asked; "that heavy thing with those four round billets of wood for wheels must be a load of itself over these rocks and stumps and uneven ground." "Oh, no," said he; "he does all my work; he thinks nothing of a ton of hay and a saw log two foot through; he makes along slick as can be." "I should honestly judge, that an animal that could drag a ton of hay on such wheels as those over his rough clearings, could carry, in a wagon constructed on an ordinary model, ten tons easily. The old man had a grand-daughter, some ten years old, that quite surprised me. Her complexion, without having the least sickly hue, was of that exceeding fairness, so rarely seen, and when seen, arrests the beholder as if there was some mystery attached to it. Her head was covered with a mass of dark auburn ringlets, which fell in a golden shower about her neck. Her eye was large, of a dark hazel color, and dreamy, over which closed long and equally dark lashes. No painter could have drawn a more perfect brow. Her mouth lacked delicacy of formation to correspond with the other features. But for this she would have been almost faultless. As she sat there in her rags and bare feet I could not but reflect on her certain destiny and how different it might have been. I never can see such a cast of features without believing there must be talent, if not developed germs of refinement, perhaps of genius. How many wealthy parents would give half their fortunes to have such a daughter grow up into beauteous womanhood by their side. It was sad to feel that no matter what dormant beauties or excellencies of character lay concealed in that young creature, they would never waken into life to bless and cheer herself and others, but buried deeper every year by the animal life and coarse language and ignorance that surround her, at length become entirely obliterated, and that fair face lose all its delicate lines and be transformed into the buxom beauty so much admired by backwoodsmen.

Soon after my return I saw a man step into the same boat with a tin pail and row off down the lake. MARTIN was standing by me and I asked where that man was going. "After milk," he replied. "After milk!" I exclaimed; "where does he find milk in that direction?" "Oh," said he, "I have a piece of cleared land half a mile down the lake, where I pasture my cow." "So," said I, "you travel in boats, go on pleasure excursions in boats, get all your meat, and fish and vegetables in boats, and finally your milk and butter in boats. Well, a boat with you is a great institution."

I had been jotting down these odds and ends while the rain came down as if the clouds would never empty themselves. Towards evening it cleared up partially, and we concluded to row down to Cold Brook, seven miles distant, and try the trout. This is a cold stream that empties into the Saranac river, three miles from the outlet. It is full of trout, and when the weather and water are favorable, a single fisherman will take out thirty or forty pounds in almost as many minutes. But the heavy rains had so swollen the streams, and made them turbid, that it was almost impossible to make the fish rise to a fly. MARTIN and I paddled up stream and succeeded, with great efforts in taking some two or three dozen. I care not how plenty the trout are, nor how unmolested they have been, after the streams have got down in the summer time you cannot take them in a freshet. Now and then one can be caught with a white bait, but the success does not pay for the trouble. In the first place the high water scatters the fish, and they are no longer in their accustomed pools, but roaming around, feeding in places where you never look for them. In the second place the sudden rills that come tumbling in from every side bring with them a large amount of food in the shape of worms and bugs and other insects, so that the fish soon become gorged and are not easily tempted by a bait. This state of the water is especially bad for fly-fishing, for the trout are then feeding on ground bait, and not seeking for flies, which remain quiet for some time after a heavy storm.

It is too late for lake trout. In May they take them on all these lakes in great quantities and of large size, occasionally weighing thirty pounds. Mrs. ——, of your City, was here last Spring, and in trolling one morning, hooked one that weighed fifteen pounds. She had a rod and reel, and the boatman, knowing how much skill it required to play one of these large active fellows without losing him, reached forward to take the rod from her hand, supposing of course that she would not dream of trying to kill him. To his utter astonishment, she quietly told him to mind his own business, and she would take care of the fish. Cool and collected, and with all the dexterity of an old experienced fisherman, she managed her victim, till the astonishment of the rough boatman gave way to unbounded delight. Now the frightened trout would make a spring, and shoot away with such velocity that any attempt to arrest his progress would have severed the light tackle like a thread. With just enough pressure on the hook to make his flight painful, she gave him line. At length, exhausted, he sullenly plunged to the bottom. But he could not remain there long, for a steady pull on the line roused him up with pain, and he came up with a rush and bound, flinging himself clear out of the water, his gleaming belly and speckled sides presenting one of those sights that make a sportsman's heart leap with excitement. Baffled in this, he would stop and shake the hook as a dog would a snake, and failing to clear himself, thus come dashing on the line, hoping in this way to get slack enough to spit the barbed iron out of his mouth. Watching every movement, she would reel up with a rapidity that, despite of his efforts, kept the line taut, and meeting every new attempt with the same steady skill, she at length had the pleasure of seeing him turn over on his side conquered at last. She took three in this way in a short time, the whole weighing, if I remember right, over 30 pounds. The old boatman was not booked up as to New-York belles. They have hooked larger game than trout, and played them longer, and killed them more remorselessly, hence they take to this sort of sport naturally as a duck does to water.

Yours truly, H.

Outfit for the Woods—A Bear and Panther Swimming the Lake—Out of Saranac—Round Lake—Over the Rapids—Bartlett's.

ROUND LAKE, BARTLETT'S, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

DEAR R.: We are finally off for a camping time. To-day, after dinner, the wind shifted, and here and there a patch of blue sky appearing, we determined to push on twelve miles to BARTLETT'S, another excellent house for sportsmen, where good beds, good table, good rooms, and every attention you desire can be obtained.

The outfit MARTIN gave us rather surprised me. It is some twelve years since I was in these woods and I was not prepared for the march of civilization. Then I went in on horseback along a wood road, following it a day and half until it disappeared at the edge of Long Lake, across which we had to swim our horses, five in number, to a solitary clearing. Now you can reach several points in this wilderness by very passable roads. Then I took no baggage, my entire wardrobe being tucked away in the lining of my overcoat, which I converted into a pocket by ripping it loose at the top. Now a carpet bag and a roll of blankets were necessary to each man. Then a single tin pan furnished our entire kitchen and table furniture. Now MARTIN packed away two frying-pans, one gridiron, a noseless tea-kettle, dittto coffee-pot, a rusty tin basin a-piece for our tea, the same number of black tin plates, with knives and forks to match. Then, some Indian meal for johny-cake, and a piece of pork to cook our trout with, supplied our commissary department. Now, twenty-five pounds of pork, the same quantity of Indian meal and wheat flour, bread and biscuits, soda and cream of tartar, West India and maple sugar, Worcestershire sauce and current jelly, tea and chocolate were stowed away together, filling a champagne-basket full. I regarded these preparations for a while in dumb amazement, and finally protested against this needless luxury and downright extravagance. My companions, who had never before been in the woods, looked incredulous. They had been congratulating themselves on the snug and contracted space to which things had been reduced. "Well," said I, "don't ask me to back that vile assemblage of old tin-ware over the carrying-places—that's all." To complete my discomfiture, and give the finishing touch to this stage-load of plunder, out came SAM'S huge tent, stowed away in an immense bag. When I looked on all this piled on the shore, I became reconciled to F.'s arrangement for a guide and a boat to each of us. Two boats and two guides were sufficient, but F. had been persuaded by a lazy guide into this arrangement against my wishes, as the best that could be made. My other companion, "the Lord High Constable," as we called him in the free-and-easy spirit which always characterized him, did not "stand upon the order of (our) going," so that we *went*.

Saluted with waving of hats, we at length pushed from shore and swept *down* the Lake, which order was to be reversed in four miles, when the same course would carry us *up* the Lake. The wind was dead ahead, and against it and the waves together, it was slow pulling, but our oarsmen kept steadily at work, and as we passed island after island beguiled the way with hunting stories, which always have a charm in the woods. As we skirted one island, CHET, the guide, pointed to a loose log that lay against the shore, and said, "Do you see that log? Well, last Spring as MARTIN and I were coming up the Lake, we saw a bear swimming across. We put after him, when he made for that island. I was heavily loaded, or I could have caught him. As it was, I believe I should, but for that rock you see just under the water below the log. The bear undertook to crawl out on that, but every time he mounted it, it rolled over, dumping him again into the Lake. The third time he tried it I was close upon him and should have run my boat slap against him had it not grounded on that rock. If I had reached him and got one blow of my oar across his nose, I think I'd have fetched him."

Looking with some interest on the spot where Bruin had such a narrow escape, we kept on until CHET, looking behind him, pointed to another island, and said: "There STEVE, MARTIN'S brother, came on a panther swimming the lake. His boat was loaded down with furniture, or he would have caught him. He had no gun, but he rowed after him, hoping to head him off. The panther got ashore before he could reach him. If he had only thought," added CHET, "that his furniture would float, he could have dumped it overboard and put after the panther and killed him, then come back and picked up his furniture." He looked upon this oversight as a very great blunder.

The wind when we started was very fresh, and MARTIN was afraid that when we reached Round Lake, which seems, from some cause or other, to to be thrown into twice the agitation that either of the lakes are between which it lies, we should get a wetting. But when we entered the crooked inlet, three miles long, which connects the Lower Saranac with it, the sudden silence and repose that followed seemed to indicate that the gale had all at once subsided. We kept on up the quiet stream, startling the wild fowl as we advanced, until at length the roar of rapids ahead echoed down through the forest. Soon after they came in sight, CHARLIE, who was ahead, endeavored to save a few feet of dragging the boat, by pushing up around a certain rock, but the current caught him and hurled him back against our boat, throwing it amid the rocks and boiling water from which CHET, in trying to extricate it, snapped one oar short off. "Well," I exclaimed, "we are now in a fix, four or five miles to go before dark, against a head wind with one oar. There was no remedy for this mishap, and the guide must paddle the boat the whole distance, no easy job against wind and sea. We got along very well while in the still inlet, but as we approached Round Lake, the steady roar of the pine trees overhead, and the louder roar of the waves of the lake breaking on the shore, told us too well that the calm we had enjoyed was that of shelter, and did not result from the subsidence of the gale.

As we swept round the last point, and opened up the lake, we found it was not as rough as we anticipated. Still there was a strong wind blowing, a sufficient sea running, to make our boats labor heavily, and make their bows smite the water with a heavy sound. I saw at once that we could not paddle the length of this lake before dark, so I took one oar, and rowed against the paddling of the guide. By this means we got along almost as fast as before. This sheet of water derives its name from its shape being in form of the letter "O." It contains several islands, and from the upper extremity commands a fine view—a noble group of mountains forming the background.

Now, past a barren naked rock, lifting its round top from the waters, the only object in the solitary raven standing out in bold relief against the sky, and now along the shores of "Umbrella Island," named from the lofty pine tree on it, which looks exactly like a palm tree in the distance, and by other islands still waiting to be christened, until just at dusk we came in sight of Bartlett's Clearing. It was a cold, chilly night, and our host soon had a roaring fire in the stove, and by the time we got rested, a supper of fried trout and broiled venison steaks was ready for us.

The night was cool, driving off the mosquitoes, and I had a night's sleep the remembrance of which I cherish yet.

The morning dawned brightly, and for the first time our expedition began to wear a cheerful aspect. As I strolled out of doors before breakfast, I was surprised to see such a multitude of dogs, and of "every degree." There was a powerful animal, more mastiff than anything else; another in which the bull-dog cross predominated; a third a spaniel; while some twenty hounds were either loose or in the leash. Some of these were beautiful creatures, being white as snow. They were too large to be pure-blooded, but this is no objection: the pure imported breed, though staunch, are too slow for our rugged cover. Before one of them our deer are in no haste to get to water. They can feed half the time, and yet keep out of harm's way. Yours truly, H.

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

History of Old Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Virginia, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

This popular and favorite resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers during the warm season, has two distinct and separate histories—one as a watering-place and the other as a military post, but neither dating back half a century. In 1814, the English, having landed here, established a rendezvous on this point, then a comfortless sand-bar, covered with sea-grass, scraggy live oak and clam shells. Soon after its evacuation by the British forces it was designated by our Government as a site for a military fortification, when a Mr. BELFOUR, of Hampton, erected upon the beach a small cottage for himself and family, afterwards making additions for the accommodation of a few friends, who desired to spend with him the sultry months of the Summer and Fall.

This was the small beginning from which has sprung one of the most extensively patronized Summer resorts to be found in our whole country. But its present proud position has been reached by regular steps, though rapid and constantly upward. Mr. BELFOUR was soon succeeded by Mr. FRANK TAYLOR, of Norfolk, a man of note in his day, who made large additions, and continued the host and proprietor of "Old Point" for about ten years, during which time he was liberally patronized by the neighboring counties of Virginia and Maryland, and the establishment acquired a high reputation for its oysters, fish and fine bathing.

Next to Mr TAYLOR came Mr. MARSHALL PARKS, of Portsmouth, Va., who enlarged the usefulness of "Old Point" by enlarging its accommodations. About this time, Dr. FRANCIS BORRAKIN, of Smithfield, Va., a gentleman eminent in his profession, had his attention called to the virtues of the salt water baths, and the great salubrity of the atmosphere around this Point, and opening negotiations with Mr. PARKS, he soon became sole proprietor, and *advertised* for invalids. Dr. B.'s success not equaling his expectations, he parted with his interest to Mr. FRANCIS DIX, of Accomac, who, in turn, sold to Mr. JOHN MOODY, of Petersburg, and he again to Col. JAMES S. FRENCH, who laid off and embellished the grounds, and erected the present fine hotel which was opened upon a magnificent scale and christened the "Hygeia." The patronage of Old Point had now become extensive and profitable. Visitors from all parts of the Union flocked thither and with the Southern States, a tour to the "Hygeia Hotel" was the *sine qua non* of a pleasure trip.

Col. REYNOLDS, of Richmond, Va., succeeded Mr. FRENCH, having purchased his interest, and in turn, sold to the WILLARD BROTHERS, of Washington City, for the handsome sum of $40,000. These popular hotel-men presided over the fortunes of Old Point for two seasons, 1854–55, but finding their hotel in Washington required their whole attention, they sold out to Col. JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, the present proprietor, at a handsome profit.

I have thus sketched the career, briefly, of this justly-celebrated Summer resort, and, although its course has been onward and its stock highly remunerative, yet it is but in its infancy. The register and receipts of the present season far exceed any previous year; and the improvements under its gentlemanly and enterprising owner keep pace with the public demands. Every season exhibits additional improvements and expenditures to secure the comforts of guests who numbered, at one time this season, *twelve hundred*—though they are now reduced below five hundred.

The following weekly consumption of provisions will furnish an idea of the effect of salt-water baths upon the appetite:

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS AT THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Flour, bbls	9	Hog-fish	1,900
Meal, bush	10	Other fish	299
Hams	84	Oysters, gals	250
Beef, lbs	1,050	Eggs, dozs	900
Chickens	1,300	Milk, gals	300
Other fowls	150	Melons	300
Lambs	21	Vegetables, dollars	60
Mutton	18	Ice, tons	12
Sheep's-head fish	90	Butter, lbs	900

The curious reader may wonder where such a quantity and variety of edibles can be procured. In a few words I can gratify their curiosity on this point. Just one mile from the Hygeia Hotel is the plantation of Colonel SEGAR, on which he cultivates a kitchen garden of mammoth size, and raises the whole of his vegetables, thus securing them fresh for his boarders every day, and avoiding the danger common to other watering-places, of eating stale vegetables or meats. The milk, mutton, beef and butter are all brought "from the farm," and are fresh and sweet. The fish and oysters are caught by fishermen employed by the hotel, and brought "alive and kicking" to the frying-pan, from which they are served up in the greatest abundance, and in the best style. The celebrated hog-fish, so called from the resemblance of its grunt to that of a hog, is the great delicacy here, together with sheep's-head and bogie.

I arrived here yesterday, (Sunday morning,) and found everything quiet, the boarders in church trim, and the darkies in their "Sunday clothes." Soon after the morning parade in the Fort, the bell tolled the hour for Divine worship, and the guests poured into the garrison—some attending the Catholic and some the Protestant worship. The Episcopal Church I found to be an exceedingly neat edifice, built in rustic style, with windows of colored glass. The Rev. Dr. CHIVES delivered a sensible sermon to an attentive congregation. More anon. O. P. Q.

Gerrit Smith's Consistency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your exposure of Mr. GERRIT SMITH'S slight inconsistencies struck me as timely. If that worthy gentleman answers the question as to "shams" truly, he will be likely to say that he considers a sham one of the *aliases* of a certain candidate for Governor. GERRIT is ambitious. He puts away the kingly crown until he gets some one to offer it, and then he snaps at it. Pray, has the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of this City, anything to do with getting up his uncle GERRIT as a candidate. It looks to me like the dodge of the City Reformers some years since, got up by cunning Democrats to break down the Whigs. Our present Street Commissioner, lately President of the Tammany Hall General Committee, had a father who figured conspicuously (together with the now Democratic *Journal of Commerce*) in that movement. Possibly JOHN is now playing off GERRIT as EDWARD then played off PETER.

Yours profoundly, JONAS QUIDNUNC.

Young America and the Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the columns of your valuable paper, I notice, in regard to the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which is to be celebrated by the *leading officials* of this City, that the *rising generation*, which is to be benefited in future by this enterprise, is entirely left out in the programme of the celebration. I would solicit that they, at least, have the same privileges as on the Anniversary of Declaration of Independence. What say you, gentlemen?

Yours respectfully, J. S. W.

In behalf of the young men of our City.

Modern Dogberrys and "Mont. Storm's Rifle."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of the TIMES have, doubtless, been greatly surprised to find that the late Board of Ordnance Officers, which was convened at West Point for the purpose of testing the several competing modes of altering United States muskets, etc., to breech-loading arms, have recommended the "Morse gun" for the acceptance of the Secretary of War, on the ground that there accompanied it "a new and *untried* principle;" and this, after having certified that the "Storm gun," according to the *tests—their own tests*—stood "*first*," for range, accuracy, endurance, &c.,—as all the *initiated* know that it stands "first" for safety and simplicity, besides having the decided advantage of using loose powder and ball, as well as the cartridge.

Those officers certify, in their report, that the "Storm gun," (by their own figures,) was beyond competition, while the "Morse gun" was behind two or three others, and especially JOSLYN'S.

The "Morse gun" missed fire 27 or 28 times out of 80 shots, and the Board permitted the owner to make explanations by letter, but themselves refrained from giving the public its substance. I undertake to assert that the Board had no right to accept anything short of a fair *test*, and this par of their duty they have *violated*.

Many of your readers agree with me that if the report be correct, then the "recommendation" is *absurd*, and *stultification* is the only term which I can employ to express their incompetency.

Congress and the Secretary of War, it will be remembered, ordered a full and fair "*test*" of each plan proposed. A new "principle" was all very proper to be explained to, and *tested* by, the Board; but who ever heard of making a recommendation, especially where so many interests are concerned, based *upon the practical ignorance of the very thing recommended?* This is "progress" with a vengeance!

I have no interest in either gun, but having had some experience in the use of rifles, during the Mexican war, feel that either through ignorance, or worse, injustice has been done to the really meritorious inventors, and that the Secretary of War has been asked to make an award which is directly in the teeth of the evidence which the Board of Ordnance Officers have presented.

Having seen several of the guns, I, as one accustomed to the use of the rifle *in the field*, have no hesitation in stating that the "Storm gun" is, in my humble opinion, by far the best of all suited to the use of soldiers in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A LATE CAPTAIN
of the Regiment of Voltigeurs, U. S. Army.

Steam on the Pacific.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very elaborate article translated by you from a Peruvian journal, touching the Steam force on the South Pacific Coast, has excited a good deal of attention here, few unacquainted with the trade dreaming that a Company so extended in its ramifications existed on the Pacific Ocean. It might not be out of place, therefore, to make public a few of the schemes now forming for the navigation of the Pacific by steam.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has been so successful in its operation the last ten years in the California trade, have with great wisdom, in consideration of the increased emigration caused by the Fraser River excitement, determined to run their boats weekly instead of fortnightly; this move will be, of course, not only a great convenience to those traveling to and fro, but of inestimable advantage to trade.

The South Pacific Mail Steamship Company, recently organized with a capital of $1,000,000, under the auspices of an Irish gentleman, formerly a banker of Callao, have already contracted for three screw-ships to be commanded by one or more of the experienced masters of the Collins boats, which vessels immediately on their completion will be placed on the route between Panama and Valparaiso.

And yet *another Company*, whose title we have not learned, is in the field, with a large capital, and being organized by a person who has been master of steamers on the coast, and who is acting in behalf of parties who have contracts for delivering of South American and Mexican produce for Europe and in the United States, have, it is said, already temporarily chartered English bottoms until they can build ships appropriate to the trade. It is said that this last Company have an agreement with the Mexican authorities relative to a monthly line of freight-boats from Mazatlan, touching at the different ports as far South as the Isthmus.

Should these Companies succeed in their organization, a glorious future is in prospect for the countries washed by the Pacific, for the avowed object of these enterprises is to offer most liberal terms to all patronizing them, and to reduce, at least 50 per cent. the present rates of freight and passage-money. This, in itself, will attract the immediate attention of speculators and dealers in South American produce, and will inaugurate such a trade as is now little dreamed of.

A Protest from a Jersey Woman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a notice in your paper of this morning, proposing to call the American terminus of the Atlantic Cable, "Niagara," I beg leave to enter a protest. There should be but *one* Niagara. God having marked that place by his own hand, the name should not be applied to any spot famous only for a work of man, great as it is.

A JERSEY WOMAN.

The Results of Fast Living.

From the Philadelphia Press.

An instance of day-dreaming—termed from the persistent form the vagary has assumed, monomania—has been chronicled in this city. A man, calling himself JOHN J. ACTON, and who claims to have recently returned from California, where he had accumulated vast wealth, has been elating our business men with promises of princely purcheses, but only to depress them with a disclosure of his actual circumstances. His story was that he had determined to settle down in Lancaster, in which city he had erected a princely mansion at a cost of $165,000, to furnish which he was desirous of making provision upon the same costly scale. The aid of several of our business men was enlisted for the outfit. Mr. GEO. H. HENKELS, the well-known cabinet-maker, was called upon to supply the cabinet furniture, and Mr. ACTON proceeded to select elegant articles of mahogany, walnut, rosewood and oak, to stock the mansion with the needful chairs, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The bill run up at Mr. HENKEL'S store was $10,000, and as the terms were to be cash on the delivery of the goods, Mr. HENKEL was made a happy man. Mr. W. H. CARRYL'S establishment was to supply the curtains, which were selected to the amount of $6,000, and Mr E. W. CARRYL was honored with an order for the plate to the amount of $5,000. Carpets to the tune of $2,000, and paper-hangings to the sum of $1,500 were also selected. One thousand dollars worth of ale was also ordered, besides a large number of smaller purchases, which were to be sent to his palatial abode in Lancaster. Nor did he confine himself to these articles, but with the zest of a Wall-street broker, he was ready to dabble in all kinds of property and stocks. He was negotiating for the purchase of a Broad-street mansion for $43,000; he had purchased a property on Chestnut-street for $56,000, had bought out a large board-yard, and was to subscribe the sum of $500,000 towards the new hotel on Chestnut-street. One peculiarity of these magnificent operations is, that he did not attempt to gain possession of any one article of his many purchases. When he awakes from his dream, or hallucination, he may be wiser; but we venture to say he was never happier than when reveling in his imaginary wealth.

CIVILIZING INDIANS.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter from Agent W. W. DENNISON, who has under control the Otoes and Missouries. The dispatch speaks favorably of general affairs amongst the tribes in question, and in course of his letter says:

"I have furnished plows and harrows to several this season, and compelled the Indians to furnish a pony and hold the plow while a boy rode, for the purpose of plowing their corn. The farmer and myself, with great perseverance, have satisfied a few that labor will not degrade them. I have likewise held out the inducement to such as are willing to work, that they shall be paid for such services in the field from the annuity of those who will not work. It is by such measures that I can accomplish something practicable, and, therefore, earnestly solicit the aid of the Department."

The Department favors the plan adopted by the Agent, and has sent him word to that effect. There are the most sanguine hopes entertained that the plans of the Agent will be ultimately entirely successful.—*Washington Star.*

KANSAS.

Money Matters in Kansas—The Public Lands—Openings for Trade—Call for Hands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TECUMSEH, K. T., Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Money matters, about these days, occupy the minds of the people of Kansas more than politics or fighting. Notwithstanding the exaggerated reports in circulation a few weeks since, relative to murders, robberies, &c., in the South eastern portion of the Territory, the mass of the people of Kansas have paid but little attention to affairs there, and, as a consequence, everything now is peaceable and encouraging. Crops look well, and hereafter we shall not be dependent upon Missouri for wheat, flour and other produce. Money is scarce, and commands enormous rates of interest. When Mr. ARNY and others had a conversation with the President, last Fall, in regard to Kansas affairs, it was reported here that the public lands of Kansas would not be brought into market within a couple of years. Relying upon the intimations and assurances given, the settlers ventured to break more land, put up more fences and erect more or better buildings than they otherwise would have attempted.

The change of policy, and advertisement of the land sales, found the settlers unprepared, and their means temporarily exhausted. Alarm and indignation were so strongly manifested, that the sales are now postponed till the 5th of November. Until it was known that the lands were to be speedily brought into market, money was quite plenty and business brisk. Since then every man who has been able, at almost any sacrifice, to raise $160 to purchase a Land Warrant, to preempt with, has done so,—borrowing balances from neighbors, if they had any to spare. The majority of the settlers, however, have waited, and are yet waiting, expecting to realize money or borrow Land Warrants on more favorable terms. Settlers owning claims, upon which they have resided one, two, or three years, and expended from $300 to $1,500 in improvements, are compelled to borrow warrants at $200 each, and pay 4 per cent. per month for the same as interest,—securing the payment by first mortgage for purchase money, or an absolute transfer, taking in lieu a little bond from the lender, agreeing to deed back the land if the money and interest are paid in a year!

Preëmpted claims are always the best, because they are the choice selections from the public lands. According to location they range in value from $5 to $50 per acre, and of course, being improved and in thickly settled neighborhoods, afford the best and safest kind of security. Nearly 4,000 registered claims yet remain to be preëmpted *in this district*. An equal number of 160 acre land warrants will be required before November next. Probably half of these claims will be allowed to go to public sale, and the owners there endeavor to make better terms with capitalists than are now offered, or they will run the risk of their being bought in by the Government, in which case they will file anew and preëmpt within a year, under the Act in relation to lands subject to sale at private entry.

Money is so scarce, that responsible men (so far as property is concerned,) are borrowing money on farming land security, at 3 to 5 per cent. a month. The law here establishes six per cent. a year as the lawful rate of interest, but provides that parties may agree upon and render collectable any greater rate that they may see fit. Never was there a better opportunity for investment. Not by the purchase of wild and remote vacant lands, but by actual loans upon cultivated lands, or productive city property. Those who have paid for their farms, need funds now to build fences and erect comfortable dwellings for their families. Small sums, $200 to $500 each, answer their purposes, and can be abundantly secured. Capitalists, and men of small means even, who desire to invest a few hundreds or thousands, should be here by the 1st of September.

The country is healthy, and by that time it will be cool and pleasant traveling. From New-York to Kansas City or Leavenworth the fare is only about $40 or $45, and no more satisfactory or profitable trip can be made by business men, especially such as, having endured reverses, now seek new channels of business, or new locations. Any man with $2,000 or $3,000 capital can, without risk, double his money in a year. Hundreds of mechanics are wanted in the Territory—such as coopers, shoemakers, tinners, weavers, saddlers, wagon-makers, &c., &c. Almost any kind of mechanical business might be started here advantageously. Those who come to Kansas should always bring full sets of working tools with them, for frequently money cannot purchase west of the Missouri such implements, &c., as they need. Here there is plenty of work, plenty to do, plenty of coarse but healthy fare to live upon, and plenty of land that can be had at low rates now; but money, at present, is out of the question.

The truth is, there is a great deal of work yet to be done during the coming fall, in completing buildings, fences and other improvements which have been commenced in our different towns or by settlers, but which have come to a stand still for want of ready money. Heretofore our Territory has been overrun by worthless, idle and dissolute adventurers, who would engage work and perhaps work two days in a week and remain drunk or idle the rest of the time. No doubt a thousand young men, farm laborers and mechanics, could find advantageous employment in this vicinity for the Winter. They should be workingmen, determined to stay in the Territory and secure homes here, not mere gentlemen clerks, too proud to work and lazy enough to beg, for we have had enough such; but we want enterprising men—men with their families—who will work, and over and above their actual current wants, take their pay in land, town lots, cattle, &c. The surplus over and above their board they can thus save, and have available in the Spring.

Hundreds of women and girls can find good homes and employment here, for female help is greatly needed in almost every family. Girls to do housework receive from $2 to $5 per week—the former rate on farms and in small families, the latter in hotels and large boarding-houses. Country girls, good butter makers, are in request, (and soon get married,) and Irish and German chambermaids, cooks and nurses are much wanted. The country is very healthy, climate pleasant, soil productive, and society organizing upon a good basis—education and religion.

Yours respectfully, E. H.

The Gipsies in Camp near Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We have made a visit to the Gipsy Encampment, near the old Indian Church. Within the church inclosure were several wagons, dilapidated carry-alls and a sort of car, similar to those used by itinerant daguerreotypists. Most of the vehicles were covered with blankets or cloths like those of Western emigrants. A glance at their contents displayed a very miscellaneous assortment of trumpery of unimaginable uses. Here and there was a rude tent, constructed of arched poles and covered with cloth or ragged and dirty blankets, not high enough for an ordinary sized man to stand erect in. In these were the beds of the Gipsys. Most of the males of the tribe were absent in the city selling baskets, and, as we approached, another rough, but sturdy, and rather handsome man approached from across the fields with a bundle of willow wisps for the basket weavers. In the several tents were children and women, and in one a family consisting of a mother and ten children, ranging from a brilliant-eyed damsel of about eighteen, to a little, dirty, bright black-eyed young beggar of a year and a half. We engaged in conversation and found them communicative. They stated that a portion of their tribe was encamped some distance off to the northward, and that they expected a large number to arrive shortly from England, for whom they were waiting. Most of the men and women were absent, so that we saw altogether not over twenty-seven persons, including three men and the women and their children. They are from various parts of England, and upon our asking if from Cornwall, one of the basket makers, who had previously remained silent, suddenly started up and approached, making the inquiry if we were from thence—evidently "smelling the blood of a Cornishman," according to the old song with the classic chorus of fee, faw, fum, etc. Upon replying in the negative, he returned to his basket making. The bright-eyed lass we spoke of desired to tell our fortune, but we politely declined, and a bewitching smile, in which a mine of pearls was displayed, long since faded into a sort of melancholy, an expression observable in all Gipsy women when their features are at rest. We don't desire to rob any fair reader of her sweetheart, but we can candidly say, that there are few of her sex in the town who could rival this wild beauty for faultless features, form or carriage. A gentleman present took up the bright-eyed little imp we mentioned, but *its* mother implored "me dear fine gentleman" not to touch it, for it was so dirty, and caught it to her breast, where the little fellow remained during the remainder of our visit. Cooking utensils were [illegible] destroyed their cooking ranges. The [illegible] soon answered all our interrogations with [illegible] and certainly with a degree of po[illegible] considering that our inquiries were directe[illegible] personal matters, and, *per se*, none of o[illegible] name, worthy of imitation by employes [illegible] public offices we wot of. He said that [illegible] born in Northumberland, England, but [illegible] parents came from Egypt—probably mea[illegible] eastern part of Europe. Their complexion [illegible] olive, though exposure darkens [illegible] them a darker hue. However, there is that peculiar sinister expression in the countenance of the elder ones rather disagreeable, and engenders the apprehension that one's pockets ought to be tightly buttoned.

Our description of this encampment of Gipsies has been made thus full, as the occasion of their visit is a novelty in this locality, and when this reaches our readers, the tribe will have fulfilled that couplet of LONGFELLOW'S, and

"Strike their tents like Arabs,
And as silently steal away,"

according to orders given by Chief BEST, as complaints had been made against them as suspicious persons and "vagroms all."

The Gipsy with whom our conversation was mainly held stated that the band retained their own religion and marital customs, and that all were conversant with the Romanny language. We summoned all the phrases we could recollect from reading GEORGE BORROW'S works upon the Gipsies, and they were readily interpreted. The visit was one of peculiar interest, from the rarity of the species here, and the mysterious character of the people. Their origin is almost lost in antiquity, and the binding force that has kept them so distant from other peoples in all countries is an anomaly indeed. Were no other peculiar characteristics involved, their very *nomadicity* would invest them with a romantic mystery. Why they should prefer the vagrant life they do, journeying from point to point, driven out here, then there, and living "from hand to mouth" by their Gipsy arts of "Jack at all trades," mending, tinkering and stealing, is certainly very curious. The circumstance, too, of the nomadic tribes of the East camping over the bones of the aborigines they so strongly resemble in their manner of life, is another striking coincidence, and evoked a moderate degree of wonder and surprise. How old RIP JACKET, sleeping hard by, would express himself, could he rise and look upon the scene, we can only surmise, but the idea is novel. We left them, the head man promising to "vamose" early to-day, the objects of the eager curiosity of a score or two of boys, who had walked from town to view the unusual sight.

The Zouave on his Travels.

The Savannah *Georgian*, of Sunday, says:

"Among the passengers by the *Huntsville*, on yesterday, was Captain DE RIVIERE, or, as the boys and negroes call him, the Zauvoo, who returns, after a brief visit to our city to his anxious and inquiring friends in New-York. We rather think old BLOUNT, the lawyer, has been too sharp for the hero. Miss EMILY is now in Alabama, a place that the Captain will find it healthy to avoid in future.

He certainly made a bold push for a wife and fortune, but having failed, we would advise him to 'hang his harp on the willow-tree and off to the wars again.' Perhaps, like the gardener's son, he may become a great General, and make a great deal of money, and old BLOUNT may lose all of his and be compelled to sell Miss EMILY to some old miser to save himself from ruin, and then the 'Zauvoo' may arrive at the critical moment, with a big cocked hat and a soldier coat, and an enormous pocket-book, and save them—all of which we think very unlikely."

The Columbus (Geo) *Sun*, of the 6th, has the following:

"Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT, the *inamorata* of the 'gallant Zouave,' and the *lioness* of the gossiping world for some time past, in Gotham in particular, and all the balance of the American continent in general, arrived in our city, under the care of Mr. LEVY, one of her father's attornies, on the afternoon train of cars on the Muscogee Railroad, yesterday, *en route* for Montgomery, where she will remain with some relatives, until the suit instituted against her 'galliant luvyer,' by her 'cruel pariet' shall be terminated and her father and mother can rejoin her. The father and mother remained over at Savannah until the case could be tried."

Violent Doings.

MOB-LAW IN ILLINOIS.

A correspondent informs the Hennepin *Tribune* that, on the

POLITICAL.

North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Standard* says:

"The Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS, by some fifteen to twenty thousand majority, and have carried both branches of the Legislature by large majorities. Judge ELLIS has gained in all the counties thus far heard from, and that upon the vote for BRAGG and GILMER, the majority for Governor BRAGG in the State in 1856 being 12,594. We have claimed for Judge ELLIS from fifteen to twenty thousand majority. Of course this is conjectural; but we do not think it possible, judging by the returns thus far received, that he can fall below fifteen thousand.

Massachusetts.

The Boston Delegates to the Republican State Convention, held a public Anti-Administration meeting on Monday evening, and were addressed by JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., General SCHOULER and others; then marched in procession to the Revere House and heard a speech from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. The Governor said:

"It is hardly necessary for me to speak to you of the principles which have made Ohio what she is—the Empire State of the valley of the Mississippi. But let me say to you, that some years ago—how many I should not care to say if there were any ladies present—I was riding along the banks of the Ohio with that illustrious citizen of Massachusetts whose remains now repose upon the shores of Marshfield; and in contrasting one State with the other, Mr. WEBSTER said to me: 'My young friend, do you know what made this difference? It was the ordinance that made it.' Yes, indeed, it was the ordinance, which in his own glorious language, impressed upon the soil of Ohio an incapacity to bear up any other than freemen. It was that ordinance which did it. And whence came that ordinance? Why, fellow-citizens, it came from Massachusetts. That ordinance came from a Beverly man. It was the work of NATHAN DANE—and it was therefore Massachusetts wisdom and patriotism which reached far forward into the future, and impressed upon the soil of Ohio that glorious 'incapacity.' [Cheers.] And now what have we to do? Our country expects of us—the world expects of us—that we shall never prove faithless to those glorious principles which gave to us the *Mayflower*—and which were propagated in the ordinance, and which in their advancing march have come to be shared all over the West, even California, now admitted into the Union, and clothed all over with the glorious panoply of freedom. [Cheers.] It is enough—and I have often expressed the idea, it is enough if the Constitution as it was understood by the fathers be administered in its purity in order to attain this. But in order to do this we must see to it that the principles of freedom are made to animate every function of our national Government, and every officer concerned in its administration. [Cheers.] To do this is our duty. We must simply disregard all petty differences; not inquire whether a man, yesterday or day before, was an American, Whig, or a Democrat, but whether he is true to the principles of '76. Animated by that glorious principle of Democracy which believes in the manhood of every man, and denies the right of any Legislature or association of individuals to take from any man his God-given rights—animated by these great principles, forgetting what is past, we will press on before us, and achieve for ourselves that great prize which our fathers propagated by great principles."

The Graves of Distinguished Virginians—The Chapel of William and Mary—The Randolph Family.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Southern Argus.

It has long been known that several eminent persons had been buried for more than a century past beneath the floor of the Chapel of William and Mary College; but so long a time had elapsed since there had been an inspection of the premises, that all was doubt and uncertainty on the subject. Some weeks ago, however, the old floor, which had become rotten, was removed, and a new one some feet higher than the old has taken its place. An opportunity was thus presented of inspecting the entire area of the Chapel; and although we were not present ourselves, we have taken some pains to ascertain the result of the examination.

All who have visited the venerable Chapel will remember that two doors open into it from the College building. That on the right enables the visitor to pass into the body of the Chapel, while the left door is at present only used for admission to the stage on which the Board of Visitors and the Faculty are seated on public occasions, and from which the students address the assembly. As you enter the right-hand door, almost immediately beneath your feet, is the vault of Sir JOHN RANDOLPH. It is five feet broad inside, just large enough to hold two coffins; it is eight feet long, and the height from the bottom to the crown of the arch four and a half feet. The bottom of the vault is alone three feet below the surface of the ground on the outside of the building. This, in common with the other vaults of which we shall speak presently, is made of common bricks and mortar, put together roughly, as it could be seen only when the floor was taken up. This vault was first opened; for, from the great length of time which had elapsed since the vaults were seen—if, indeed, they had ever been seen by any living person—nobody could identify them. From its position in respect to the elegant mural tablet just above it in the Chapel, it was evident that it contained the remains of Sir JOHN RANDOLPH. Nothing could be seen but the base of the scull and a heap of dust. Of the coffin there were three iron handles left, and were probably the means by which "six honest freeholders" of Bruton Parish bore his corpse to the grave. By the way, as these handles had not suffered very materially from rust, it may be that the remaining handles had been removed at some previous time—probably when the remains of Lady RANDOLPH were laid by the side of those of her husband. Close to Sir JOHN'S remains were found the relics of a coffin, several large pieces of the plank, especially of the lid, around the edge of which were strips of cloth, with double rows of brass tacks. The body was not as entirely decomposed as that of Sir JOHN. Many of the bones are entire. This second body was apparently shorter than the first.

But the reader may inquire before he is inclined to follow us further, who was Sir JOHN RANDOLPH? And it is proper that we say a word or two in answering the question. He was the sixth son of WILLIAM RANDOLPH, of Turkey Island, and of MARY ISHAM, his wife. WILLIAM was the first of the RANDOLPHS. He landed in the colony, probably, between 1665 and 1675, soon acquired wealth in immense tracts of land and negroes and redemptioners, and rose to the dignity of a seat in the House of Burgesses and on the bench of the General Court.

Adjoining the vault of Sir JOHN, and immediately under the platform or stage extending between the right hand and left hand doors, was another vault of the same dimensions, in which there was a leaden coffin of large size, elegantly fashioned. It contained a wooden coffin apparently in tolerable preservation. The top of the leaden coffin was flat, the sides convex; and it was uninjured except at one point where there was a hole made probably by gases generated by the decomposing body. The elegance of the coffin and the completeness of the fixtures, proclaimed it at once the coffin of JOHN RANDOLPH, the Attorney-General, who withdrew with Lord DUNMORE from the Colony, and died the year after the peace in London, even if the tin plate upon it had not contained these words: "JOHN RANDOLPH, Attorney-General of Virginia, died Jan. 31, 1784, aged 56 years." There were several smaller plates used, perhaps for ornament. On one of them was the words, "*Gloria Deum.*"

Immediately on entering the left-hand door described above, there appeared another vault in a line with the two just mentioned and about the same size. On opening it two bodies were discovered. The first, on the north side of the vault, was contained in a leaden coffin which inclosed a wooden one not much decayed. The leaden coffin was not as neatly finished as the one which held the remains of JOHN RANDOLPH, the surface of the lead being without polish, and the edges of the lid tacked instead of being soldered together. This defect in the closing of the coffin may have contributed to its good preservation, as it allowed the gasses to escape, which, in the case of JOHN RANDOLPH, found a vent in the side. On the breast of the coffin was a plate silver-gilt on the upper surface, the lower surface filled in with lead, leaving the simple but eloquent inscription, "PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq." It was rightly judged that the name would speak for itself. He had been the Attorney-General of the Colony until in 1766, on the death of Speaker ROBINSON, he was called to the Chair of the House of Burgesses. That office he filled with universal acceptance until July, 1775, when he withdrew from the Chair, at the earnest solicitation of the House, that he might recruit himself for the approaching session of Congress.

By the side of the Speaker, in the same vault, was another body, the skeleton of which is of large size. It is doubtless the body of Mrs. PEYTON RANDOLPH, which we might expect to find in the tomb which she had constructed for her husband. There is, however, no mark upon the fragments which would enable us to affirm the fact. That the body is not Lord BOTETOURT'S is plain from the circumstance that the vault was not constructed until seven or eight years after his decease.

The occasion of opening these vaults of the Randolphs was one of deep interest. There were visible at a single glance, and for the first time, the remains of two distinguished men who were born in the Colony, who were brothers, who had been students of William and Mary, treading with the elastic step of youth the floor beneath which their remains have so long rested, who had been members of the House of Burgesses, were leading members of the Bar, and had filled the office of Attorney-General with their father, whose remains resting by their side were also visible, had filled before them, who had been sent on important missions to England by the General Assembly, and who, but for a great and overshadowing political event equally unexpected, and, at the beginning of the contest, equally undesired by both, would have had equal claims to the gratitude of their country.

We will state, for the sake of accuracy, that Sir JOHN RANDOLPH died in Williamsburg on the 6th of March, 1736–7, at the age of 44; PEYTON RANDOLPH died in Philadelphia on the 21st of October, 1775, at the age of 52, and JOHN RANDOLPH died in London on the 31st of January, 1784, at the age of 56.

About ten feet from the western end of the Chapel, on the north side, are two single vaults, in close juxtaposition—the one next to the wall being the vault of Bishop MADISON, and the other that of Mrs. MADISON, his wife, who is believed to have been buried there, or of Chancellor NELSON, who is believed to have been buried in the Chapel. It is not improbable that Mrs. MADISON was buried in the same vault with her husband, though it is single, as is frequently done in England, the coffin being placed on a platform above the other. If this be the case, then the second vault is Chancellor NELSON'S; but, as the vaults were not opened, we can only surmise who are their occupants, the fact alone being certain that one of them is the vault of the Bishop.

About five or six feet from the two single vaults just described was a grave without a mark of any kind. It was either Chancellor NELSON'S grave, if he was not interred in either of the single vaults, or of a student who was drowned in the College mill-pond about the year 1822, and is said to have been buried in the Chapel. It was opened, and bones were found, with small pieces of a coffin in which were cut nails. The cut nails show that it could not have been the grave of Lord BOTETOURT, as they are of recent invention. After a minute examination of the ground no other grave or vault was found. In a few days the wooden floor was relaid; but we had the pleasure of seeing that a trap-door of ample dimensions has been made, which is secured firmly by screws, and which, when raised, will admit the curious, who may move about in a stooping posture, and see the outside of the vaults for themselves.

New-Caledonia—Objections to the Name and Formation of the New Colony.

From the London Times.

The establishment of a new Colony is something like the birth of a child. Everybody makes it the subject of congratulation, though nobody can tell whether it ought not to be treated as a matter of condolence. Cast the horoscope of the new-born infant, set the probabilities of disease against those of health, the chances of disgrace and misfortune against those of honor and prosperity, and who shall say that it is a good thing that that child was born into the world; and, still more, who shall say that it is an auspicious event for its parents? The anxiety and expense are certain and immediate; the reward and gratification remote and problematical. This domestic illustration seems to us most especially applicable to the nascent Colony of New-Caledonia. With what a flourish of trumpets it has been ushered into existence; what tropes and figures have been expended on the auspicious event! One would easily suppose that the nation had received some great increase of power and glory, and that another gem of the brightest lustre was added to the diadem of the Queen. Yet nothing, we believe, can be further from the fact. Strife waits upon the birth of this unsought accession to our dominion, and we begin to quarrel about its very name. Why make a confusion between one side of the Pacific and the other—between a French island and an English gold-field? Why perplex geographers and multiply the miseries of future candidates for the Civil Service by creating this most superfluous ambiguity, as repugnant to good taste as it is to common sense? Of all the plans of nomenclature which modern times have hit upon, there is none, perhaps, more objectionable than that which affixes to portions of the earth's surface, at least as ancient as our own, some well-known name qualified by the inappropriate epithet of "new."

Passing, however, from names to things, we confess that we regard the formation of this colony with very little satisfaction. We are not quite satisfied of its necessity, and, if that necessity be made out, it is not on that account more agreeable. Let us see how the case stands. In a remote and thickly wooded valley on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, near the point where they attain their highest elevation, wandering miners have found indications of the existence of gold in considerable quantities. The land is utterly destitute of civilized inhabitants, except a few factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, who traffic for furs with the native Indians. These Indians are described as peculiarly fierce and intractable, much more difficult to manage than the tribes that dwell on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. They have, however, imbibed so much of civilization as to be perfectly aware of the value of gold, and evince a most civilized anxiety to keep the shining mischief entirely to themselves; while at the same time they are, of course, utterly unable, from their want of skill and that aversion from settled industry which is so marked a peculiarity of the savage character, to work the natural treasure of the wild region in which they and it are placed. Equally covetous, and far more able to obtain their prize, a horde of diggers from California, a mixed multitude of all nations, armed, of course, after the fashion of such men, have set forward to the banks of the Fraser River. They are described as the very dregs of society, and the present Californian Press, not over-fastidious in such matters, congratulates the State on their departure. This invasion is accomplished by two routes—the one up the Fraser River, a stream overhung by lofty crags and abrupt precipices, full of rocks, eddies, rapids, and all other impediments to navigation; the other by a high and difficult mountain pass from the valley of the Columbia. Many have perished by the upsetting of canoes and other casualties, but the remainder press on, as on other such occasions, with inextinguishable ardor, careless of the fate of those who fall, and reckless of the fearful risks that lie before themselves even when they shall have reached the goal of their desire. The land is desolate and can afford them nothing, and they must rely for support on the provisions they carry with them into the inhospitable wilderness. There is yet no authority, no police, except what these rude outcasts of society may institute among themselves, influenced by the instincts of self-preservation; and when they have reached the new Eldorado, there waits for them the crafty, bloodthirsty and implacable savage, who never throws away a chance, never exposes himself to the weapon of an enemy, nor misses an opportunity of slaughter and revenge. The case is very different from that of Australia and California, both of them settled countries, and in the former of which, at any rate, the natives had long ceased to be formidable. We can anticipate nothing from this meeting between the least civilized of civilized men and the most savage of savages but a war of mutual extermination, in which the cunning, the ferocity, and the local knowledge of the Indian may turn out at least a match for the higher knowledge of the white man. It has hitherto been the boast of the Hudson's Bay Company that, in exchange for the monopoly of the fur trade, England has at least been kept free from the shame and loss of those sanguinary wars with the Indian tribes which, from Florida to Oregon, have so long desolated the frontier of the United States. But the matter has already passed out of the control of the Company, and the state of things which we owe to their moderation exists, we fear, no longer.

We have said that we are not satisfied that under such circumstances it was necessary to found a colony at all. The country was wild and uninhabited, and, though nominally under the sovereignty of the British Crown, was really abandoned to the savages from whom the factors of the Hudson's Bay Company purchased their furs, and over whose habits and manners they exercised a slight, but so far as it extended a salutary, influence. Considering the remoteness of the situation, the extreme difficulty of access, the almost total impossibility of adequately discharging the duties of government under circumstances so untoward and amid elements so turbulent, it might have been perhaps better to allow this remote and insulated region to remain untouched a little longer, until society had assumed a shape which admitted of something like a possibility of regular government. We cannot efficiently control the Indian tribes, nor exercise any adequate authority over the disorderly hordes that is invading them. Might it not have been better to defer the formal assumption of that authority till we felt we were in a condition to exercise it with effect? These questions, however, are merely speculative now. Government and Parliament have made their election, and it only remains to execute with prudence and vigor the plan which we have deliberately adopted. We have placed this country, which seems destined to be the seat of war before it has become the settled habitation of civilized man, under the direct sovereignty of the crown, and the honor of the Crown and the Empire is now pledged to preserve in this savage wilderness the same peace and order as prevail in every other part of Her Majesty's dominions. At whatever cost, this must be done, and the cost, we fear, will be heavy indeed. It will not be enough to send a ship of war to the mouth of Fraser's River, and to erect a custom-house there to levy taxes in the Queen's name. We must by some means or other establish some authority on the gold-fields themselves, which, though it will come too late, in all probability, to prevent mischief, may, at any rate, serve to check its recurrence. We can only hope that the responsibility we have undertaken, magnanimously if not wisely, will be surrounded by fewer difficulties than we at present anticipate.

The Question of Dr. Kane's Discoveries and the Aspersions of Dr. Rink.

We have been furnished with copies of an interesting correspondence between the Secretary of the American Geographical Society and Sir RODERICK MURCHISON in relation to the accusation of Dr. RINK against Dr. KANE'S integrity.

Mr. Jay to Sir Roderick Murchison.

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1858.

SIR: The attention of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was called, at their last meeting on the 6th May inst., to the following paragraph from a recent number of *Willmer & Smith's European Times*:

"At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. RINK, a Dane, read a paper, in which he challenged the accuracy of nearly all the alleged discoveries of Dr. KANE on the northwest coast of Greenland."

The lecturer maintained that the line of coast on the American shore of Baffin's Bay, as high as 81° of latitude, sketched on Dr. KANE'S chart, was fictitious; and was founded on observations reported to have been made from points where it was impossible to have seen the land.

Many other portions of Dr. KANE'S narrative were disputed; and it was roundly asserted that the American was hoaxed by his steward. These views were indorsed by Sir GEORGE BACK, Captain COLLINSON and Dr. ARMSTRONG. Sir RODERICK J. MURCHISON was in the Chair, but he said nothing on the disputed question.

A resolution was thereupon adopted, instructing the Foreign Corresponding Secretary to ask the Royal Geographical Society to favor them with a copy of the paper of Dr. RINK, and also of the remarks, so far as they had been reported, of the gentlemen who took part in this discussion.

In conveying to you, as I have now the honor to do, the request of the American Geographical Society, it is hardly necessary for me to add, that this Association naturally feels a deep interest, not only in maintaining the truthful character and the scientific reputation of their late associate, Dr. KANE, but in ascertaining the accuracy of his Arctic discoveries, and in assisting to correct any errors into which he may accidentally have fallen; and I feel confident that you will cheerfully afford them the opportunity of learning fully and distinctly the charges which, as the paragraph in question intimates, have been publicly preferred in your learned body, and indorsed by some of your most learned associates, against the accuracy of his alleged discoveries.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. H. V. POOR of this city, a member of the Council of this Society, and the Chairman of its Section on Topography, whom I beg to introduce to your acquaintance.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN JAY,
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.

Sir RODERICK J. MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society, London.

Sir Roderick J. Murchison's reply.

No. 15 WHITEHALL-PLACE, July 1, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 8th May, which was brought to me by your associate, Mr. H. V. POOR, I beg to inform you that it met with every consideration on the part of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.

In their name, and in that of all our members, I must assure you that we deeply deplore that the inaccurate version of our proceedings in the newspapers, should have given rise to any feeling of irritation in the minds of our valued friends the Geographers of the United States.

As soon as the real account of that which took place is transmitted to you in our "Proceedings," (which are now in the press,) your associates will, I doubt not, exonerate us from the slightest tinge of a disposition to underrate the noble qualities and high distinction of the lamented KANE.

I feel indeed confident, from what Mr. POOR has witnessed here, that he will convey to you such an account of our friendly conduct, and of our deep respect for American geographers, as will completely set at rest any angry feelings on the other side of the Atlantic.

It has indeed given me great satisfaction to welcome one of your own Council, and we were highly gratified by the exhibition of the large map of Mr. POOR.

The glacial condition of Greenland, and the existence of an "open Polar Sea," are still open to inquiry, and I rejoice to find that your countrymen have it in agitation to endeavor to settle the last of these great problems.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROD J. MURCHISON.
President Royal Geographical Society.

To JOHN JAY, Esq., Secretary for Foreign Correspondence American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York.

A Billiard Tournament at Saratoga.

From the Daily Saratogian, 10th.

The trial of skill between several distinguished billiard players, heretofore announced, came off at AINSWORTH'S saloon, in this village, on Monday. Messrs. DUDLEY CAVANAGH, BARNEY CHRYSTAL and JOSEPH N. WHITE, of New-York, and CHRISTOPHER BIRD, of Philadelphia, were present and took part. The arrangement made contemplated the playing of 18 games of 100 points each—three between each of the players. But Mr. WHITE being ill, played but three games (with Mr. BIRD) so that only 12 games were played. Mr. BIRD did not enter as a contestant for the purse, but consented to play to add interest to the game.

Messrs. BIRD and CAVANAGH led off with three games—all of which were won by CAVANAGH. There was splendid playing on both sides. CAVANAGH had runs of 46, 47, 39 and 71 points. BIRD had runs of 18, 24 and 51.

The next three games were played by CHRYSTAL and BIRD—the two first being won by BIRD, and the last by CHRYSTAL, in which he made a magnificent run of 74 points, mainly by "nursing the balls."

The third test was between WHITE and BIRD, in which the latter won the three games. WHITE made one run of 20 and two of 22—BIRD several, from 19 to 33.

The last three games of the match were contested by CHRYSTAL and CAVANAGH, in which the former won the second, and the latter the first and third. These games were well contested, and there was much beautiful playing. In power of "nursing the balls," and delicate touches, CHRYSTAL appeared to be superior, though CAVANAGH was not much behind in that respect, while in bold, dashing hits, and knowledge of the table, he was decidedly master. CHRYSTAL made two runs of 31, and one of 38—CAVANAGH, of 22, 26, 37 and 42. At the conclusion, Mr. PHELAN stated that Mr. CAVANAGH was the champion of the trial, which announcement elicited the hearty applause of the company present.

Four games were then played by Mr. PHELAN, of New-York, against Mr. CAVANAGH, three of which were won by Mr. PHELAN. This was a capital display of skill, and excited a very marked degree of interest. Mr. PHELAN had runs of 58 and 60, and one of 57 stopped by the termination of the game. Mr. CAVANAGH also had several runs of about 30 each.

It is proper to remark, that during all these games "spot ball" was ruled out, except for a single shot.

The tournament lasted about three and a half hours, and afforded a very entertaining spectacle to the large company of amateur players present.

Important Arrest of Thieves.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

It will be recollected that on Friday, the 26th day of March last, a package of Virginia bank notes, amounting to $10,000, the property of ENOCH PRATT & CO, was left at the desk of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, by Mr. ROYAL W. CHURCH, the clerk of the above firm, until his return from attending to some other business. In his absence, which was but a few moments, the package was stolen. Every effort was made for the detection of the guilty parties by the various officers of the city, extending their operations to several of the neighboring cities, but without success, and the matter was finally given up by them.

MILTON WHITNEY, Esq., State's Attorney, determined not to let the matter rest here. He at once called upon Mr. M. JEFFERS, who had been at one time at the head of one of the most reliable and successful detective police firms in the country, but for some years past has been the agent of Col. RICHARD FRANCE, Manager of the Maryland State Lotteries, for the detection of frauds in the same, in which he has been eminently successful. At Mr. WHITNEY'S earnest solicitation, Mr. JEFFERS was induced to undertake this important duty, and, after much labor and expense, at last succeeded in causing the arrest, in New-York, with the aid of Marshal STEVENS of that City, of the notorious BILL THETFORD *alias* Bill Hoppy and BOB SUTTON, two celebrated English thieves.

Mr. J. arrived in this city yesterday, having in custody the above parties, under a requisition from His Excellency Gov. HICKS. Mr. WHITNEY at once ordered their commitment by the Sheriff, who lodged them in jail. Of the guilt of these parties, we understand, there is no doubt. We also learn that there are two other parties connected with this transaction equally as notorious, who will in due time be apprehended. And we further understand that certain parties, resident in this city, have been colluding with these thieves, which will at the proper time be investigated and laid bare by our able and efficient State's Attorney.

NO MORE SWAMP LANDS IN LOUISIANA.—On Saturday last, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 3d inst., the sale of some 700 acres of swamp lands closed out the balance of the 1,000,000 of acres ordered to be sold by the Legislature of 1855. The swamp lands are now all taken up—absorbed mostly by speculators, and they will reap a harvest between this time and the next session of the Legislature, when more of the same kind may be ordered in the market. This will not interfere with preemptors on State land, under the act of 1857. Lands which have been in market over five years, and are not liable to overflow from the Mississippi, Red or Ouachita Rivers, can still be had at the graduation price of 75 cents per acre; but proof of the fact must be had on affidavit of two creditable persons, that they are not subject to overflow by the streams above mentioned. The act of 1857 does not allow one person to enter in his own name more than 320 acres of this class of land.

The Fourth a Glorious Day in the History of Our Nation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your facetious correspondent, J. B. NONES, of yesterday, on the "Capture of the Algerine Admiral," clearly proves himself better qualified to capture Algerines than familiar with the Chronological History of our country—from its discovery by COLUMBUS in 1492—which clearly defines that, "The Dey makes peace on terms advantageous to America July 4, 1815." It makes no difference when the first blow was struck for the achievement of any particular object, but the day made glorious is when the facts and results are consummated with true and genuine knowledge that the thing is finished and proclaimed to the world. So in sacred writings are appreciated the day when it was proclaimed, "It is finished—it is finished." It was not the day when the Declaration of Independence was drawn up, but the day when it was adopted as the guiding star of destiny of our infant Republic, that we hold and continue the day as the brightest and noblest (except the Sabbath) gem in our history as a confederacy of free and independent States. So too of the gallant exploits and ever-memorable events of the immortal WASHINGTON in his bright and unsullied career. And last not least is the name of CYRUS W. FIELD, a man who, by his indomitable perseverance, industry and capital, has aided and finally perfected one of the noblest and greatest achievements of this or any other age; and made him a fit compeer among the noble and the great; and upon the arrival of the fleet (telegraphic) upon both shores, beautifully consummated the conceptions of a mind well suited and fitted in this great undertaking, and made ever-memorable the 4th of August, 1858. Let NONES keep his powder dry for another Algerine fight. J. L. D.

United States Penal Colony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, W. A. H., in yesterday's paper, brooched a subject, second in importance to one now claiming the attention of the public. The rapid increase of crimes, far beyond that of our population, and not merely in the number of the offenders, but in their audacity and ferocity; and the increasing difficulty of the conviction and punishment, even of felons the most notorious, calls louder and louder on every good citizen to attend without delay to any hopeful remedy that may be proposed. It is admitted on all hands, that the present penal code, as administered by our law officers, is next to being utterly worthless, and ere long will, if continued, be entirely so. And that any other method of restraining and lessening crime beside that of transportation will, if relied on, prove as worthless, requires no proof. The writer of this note has filled within the last forty years a conspicuous place in the reformatory measures of our country, and now, advanced in years, has been able to do no more than as opportunity occurred to urge particular persons of public spirit and ability to take into consideration the system pursued with so great success by the British Government. Having been conversant with the Prison Discipline Society from the first, and during its early operations, and having visited many of the Penitentiaries, and inquired completely into their efforts, I became more than twenty years ago convinced that the system as a *preventive* of crime is all but a total failure. I wish to add, if possible, to the seasonable and well-written letter of your correspondent the testimony of another witness, in the hope that all others who concur with us, will in like manner give to the public their suffrages.

I am, yours, &c., N. H.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

IOWA.

Clarke County.—Wheat nearly an entire failure. Oats much injured—not over half a crop. Corn looks well for the season, and will make an average crop if not frosted.

Cass County.—Wheat almost an entire failure. Oats only half a crop. Corn bids fair for a good crop.

Burlington, Des Moines County.—Oats exceedingly light. Wheat a heavy crop, but greatly injured, and in many instances destroyed entirely by rust. Corn is late, and if frost holds off it will be good.

Lancaster, Keokuk County—Crops generally are very bad—not more than half yield.

Anamosa, Jones County.—From the best obtainable information, we shall not have over a half crop of wheat and oats. Corn looks well; is larger and more luxuriant than for years before.

Ottumwa, Wapello County.—Wheat and oats nearly a total failure; will not average one fifth of a crop. Corn will not be over half a crop.

Albia, Monroe County—The prospects are anything but flattering here. Wheat and oats are almost an entire failure. From present indications, there will be about half the usual crop of corn raised; if the season prove favorable, it may exceed that.

WISCONSIN.

Mineral Point, Iowa County.—The prospect for an abundant harvest in Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, and Greene counties, is not so flattering as might be wished, yet we believe that the extent of the blight and rust has been greatly over-estimated; indeed we expect nearly or quite an average crop. Corn is unusually promising.

MINNESOTA.

Dodge County.—Our crops are very fine, and prospects good, excepting Fall wheat, which is badly damaged by rust. Spring wheat looks well.

ILLINOIS.

Carlinville, Macoupin County.—Spring wheat and oats have proved an entire failure, in consequence of rust, and the Fall wheat is not turning out very well.

Carthage, Hancock County.—Oats mostly failed. Corn late, but doing well. Spring wheat a failure. Fall wheat is very good in some places, and in others injured some by rust. The wheat crop, on an average, is fair.

Salem, Marion County.—The wheat has turned out a fair crop. Oats were a failure. Early rains prevented a large crop of corn being planted. However, I think the yield will be fully up to an average.

Metamora, Woodford County.—Prospects gloomy. Spring wheat nearly a total failure. Fall wheat about half crop. Oats about half usual yield. Prospects for corn gloomy.

Sterling C. H., Whiteside County.—Wheat has failed about one-half. Oats one-third short from rust. Corn is the most promising of all.

KANSAS.

Bourbon County—The corn crop will far exceed any previous year, owing mainly to the increased quantity planted. Oats entirely failed here.

MISSOURI.

Athens, Gentry County.—Owing to continued rain our crops must fall short this season. Corn will not be much over a half crop as a general thing. The oat and wheat crops are nearly an entire failure.

Nodaway C. H., Nodaway County—Prospects for corn pretty fair, but all other grain crops have failed. Wheat and oats have been destroyed by rust.

GEORGIA.

Monticello, Jasper County.—The prospects are that we shall have an abundant crop of corn, and an average cotton crop.

ARKANSAS.

Elizabeth, Jackson County—Cotton and corn are the staples, and we think there will be an average crop of both.

Searcy, White County—Cotton is the chief product; prospects good.

Pine Bluff, Jefferson County.—Cotton is our chief staple; the prospects are very good for a large crop.

Dr. Fenelon Hasbrouck, of Peekskill, declined the offer of a clerkship in the New-York Custom-House, for the reason that he has undertaken to conduct a newspaper; and aside from other objections, does not care to lay himself open to "the suspicion ever attaching to a local paper whose editor is in the employ of the General Government."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	16	—
Flour, bbls	17,195	2,539
Wheat, bushels	34,566	—
Wheat, sacks	—	1,053
Corn, bushels	22,105	2,970
Corn, sacks	—	792
Hams, canvassed	1,500	—
Whisky, bbls	465	—

ASHES—Are quiet and languid at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate and prices are unaltered. Sales 75 bags Java at 15c., 432 bags triage Laguayra on private terms, and 50 bags Cape St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The demand is very limited, and prices are unaltered. New Sheathing, 25½c.@26c; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19c.@21c.; American Ingot, 21¾c.@22c.; Bolts, 30c.; Brazier's, 31c. ₱ lb. The Lake Superior *Miner* gives the following shipments of Copper from the different mines named during the present season: *Ogima*, 41,576; *Toltec*, 41,523; *Mass*, 50,309; *Evergreen*, 4,997; *Aztec*, 3,251; *Rioge*, 101,628; *National*, 267,415; *Adventure*, 140,443; *Jos. Coulter*, 6,211; *Norwich*, 5,440. Total shipments, 662,793 lbs., or 331 tons 33 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 650 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands at 12½c.@12⅝c.; do. Gulfs at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, the market closing languidly.

DRY GOODS—The trade in staple and choice fancy fabrics is steadily improving. Southern and southwestern buyers are purchasing most freely. In Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Jeans and Prints, a lively business has been transacted since our last. Prices of really desirable styles are quite firm, and, in some instances, favor factors. Printing Cloths have been in good demand and have ruled firm, with a turn in favor of the manufacturer. The sales in Providence during the week ending Aug. 9, amounted to 51,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces 64@64, on private terms; 3,000 pieces 64@64, at 5¼c.; 4,000 pieces 60@68, at 5¼c.; 7,000 pieces 60@64, at 5⅛c; 5,000 pieces 60@64, on private terms; 8,000 pieces 60@60, on private terms; 2,000 pieces 56@60, at 5¼c.; 2,000 pieces 56@56, at 4¾c.; 4,000 pieces 52@56, 4¾c.; 6,000 pieces 48@52, on private terms; 5,000 pieces 48@52, at 4¾c. Fancy Cassimeres continue in active request, and are stiffly held. Other kinds of domestic goods, especially Woolens, are rather moderately inquired for, and prices of lots not exactly suited to the wants of buyers, tend downward. The most active movements in foreign goods have occurred in Silks, which are abundant, and only really choice styles have commanded full rates. Woolens, adapted to the requirements of the Fall trade, have also been in fair request, at, however, irregular prices, owing, in part, to the pressure on the market of a large amount of old stock, which is selling now at very low rates, as holders are eager to get rid of it.

DYEWOOD—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Savanilla Fustic, for export, at private bargain.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour. Rejected lots are quite freely offered, and are in slack demand, at a shade lower prices. Other kinds are quiet, and tending downward. Home dealers, who are the principal purchasers, buy only such parcels as they immediately require. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 05
Rejected Extra State	4 15	@ 4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 45	@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75

Low to very choice Extra Missouri 5 50 @ 7 25
Canadian continues scarce and in demand at full rates; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 75@ $5 60 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern, especially that of fancy and extra quality, is active and buoyant. Sales 2 350 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 25@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales of the latter, to arrive, were reported at our quotation.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, and sound lots continue firm: sales 66,700 bushels, including prime white Canadian, at private bargain; unsound to prime white Western at $1 08@$1 22; mixed Western on private terms; inferior to good red Western (Winter) at $1 12½@$1 16; ordinary to good Milwaukee Club at 96c.@$1; unsound to prime new white Southern at $1 10@$1 50; and unsound to good new red Southern at $1@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant and is lower. The demand is fair at the reduced rates. Sales 52,000 bushels, at 70c.@75c. for unsound mixed Western; 78c.@85c. for inferior to good do.; 88c @90c. for White Southern, 95c.@96c. for Yellow Southern, and $1 for choice round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied much; sales having been reported of 2,800 bushels, in lots, at 81c. for ordinary, in the slip to 85c. for prime Northern, delivered, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are quiet yet steady. Western, 51c.@53c.; State, 48c @51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@48c.; Southern, 34c @42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported during the week of 2,100 bales, chiefly at 7¾c ₱ lb., six months' credit. Other kinds of Foreign are quiet, yet steady. American is also inactive and prices are for the most part nominal. American, $120@$130 for undressed, and $180@$195 for dressed, ₱ ton. In Boston, sales have been made of 3,000 bales Manila, at 7¾c. ₱ lb., eight months' credit; and 50 bales Jute, at $90 ₱ ton, six months. In St. Louis, during the three business days, ending with Aug. 9, sales were made of 1,277 bales common to choice undressed American, at $83@$110 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Continue in good request and are firm, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 25c.@25½c.; Rio Grande, 24c; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c., California, at 22c. @22½c. for Dry, and 17c @18c., for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras, at 20½c.@21c.; Barcelonas, 17c.; Savanilla, 16c.@16½c., and City Slaughter, at 9½c.@10c ₱ lb. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 88,511, against 107,818 same time last year, and 66,055 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 bales, nearly all to speculators, at 4¾c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is qui

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEST END.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—TWICE MARRIED.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—MAY FESTIVAL—THE MARIAN—BETSY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE GUARDSMAN—FOUR LOVERS—GLORIOUS MINORITY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS, &c.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—FRENCH THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The letters of our correspondents in Great Salt Lake City and at the camp of the Army in Cedar Valley, bring news from Utah one week later than previous advices. Our latest dates are to the 17th of July, at which time the city had resumed its wonted aspect, nearly all the refugees having returned to their homes and the pursuit of their avocations. An investigation of the condition of the Territorial Library had confirmed the suspicion that the Mormon leaders falsified when they declared that the books remained undisturbed. A large portion of the law books formerly contained in the Library have disappeared. The Mormons preserved the semblance of peace at last advices, but their hatred of the Gentile irruption was manifested in various unpleasant ways. Among the news we publish to-day will be found some curious extracts from the Deseret *News*, the organ of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The lastest accounts from the Army indicate that the forces are in good condition, enjoying comfortable quarters.

The fortunes of ZULOAGA, the Mexican President, appear to be rapidly on the wane. Later advices received at New-Orleans state that he had abandoned the City of Mexico, and that General MORENO had abandoned Tampico, upon which latter place the Liberals were advancing.

There now remains but little doubt that the mission of Gen. JEREZ, the special agent of the Nicaraguan Government, will prove a failure. The Administration is in no wise disposed to allow that Government any longer to traffic on the Transit question. The policy of the Administration has been thoroughly and definitely settled, and without undertaking to define the peculiar interests of our citizens, it is determined to require and enforce the opening of the Transit route, and to protect fully whoever may possess legal claims under the Nicaraguan Government.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* publishes an extract from a letter written by Judge MCALPIN, at Manzanilla, in which he expresses his full belief that the Liberals will eventually succeed in Mexico. The battle on the 2d of July at Cohina, was very disastrous to the Church Party. The Liberals are also successful everywhere in Northern Mexico.

We have received papers from Hamilton, Bermuda, to the 28th ult., but they do not contain any news of interest. The heavy rains that have lately fallen have greatly improved the vegetation of the island, which needed the change. There are, however, apprehensions that sickness may follow this great abundance of rain.

Nothing later has been received from Trinity Bay with reference to the working of the Atlantic Telegraph. Meantime great preparations are making throughout the country for celebrating in an appropriate manner the event of the transmission of the first message under the waters of the Atlantic.

About one-third of the ten million loan, with the premiums attached, has already been deposited in the United States Treasury, and there is little doubt that by the 1st of September the whole amount will have been paid in.

The President is to leave Bedford Springs for Washington to-day.

The returns of the election in Kansas, which begin to come in with some degree of accuracy, indicate a majority of 10,000 to 12,000 against the English bill. A number of precincts remain to be heard from.

The steam-boiler in the Niagara Falls Paper mill, on Bath Island, exploded yesterday, setting on fire the rag-room, and the building was completely burned. The loss is reported at $100,000—insured for about $65,000.

The bark *Cordelia* of Boston, ten days from Cienfuegos, was spoken Aug. 8, by the steamship *Star of the West*, lat. 24° 22', lon. 81° 5'. She had lost her second mate and three seamen by yellow fever.

The Board of Supervisors met again yesterday afternoon, and adjourned because there was not a quorum present. This is the third failure in succession. The reason is understood to be that the Democrats have not a sufficient vote to carry the $300,000 appropriation to the Commissioners of Records, and that they are determined to stay away until they have votes enough.

The counterfeiters ALLEN and COLLINS, arrested a few days ago, at Sheep's Head Bay, for passing counterfeit 5s on the National Bank of Providence, were partially examined before Justice VOORHIES, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and recommitted for further examination.

WM. BAKER *alias* Wm. Barnesby, the third person arrested for being concerned in stealing $10,000 from the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, was sent to that city on Wednesday night.

A child of Mrs. MANNING, corner of Sedgwick and Columbia streets, Brooklyn, was burned to death on Wednesday last, while its mother was temporarily absent.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday and transacted a considerable amount of routine business.

The City Council of Hoboken, at a special meeting, Wednesday evening, resolved to commemorate the success of the Submarine Telegraph enterprise by a salute and a display of fireworks, as soon as the Queen's Message is transmitted to the President.

The General Market, yesterday, exhibited less firmness for State and Western Flour, which was less inquired for. Other kinds of Flour, as well as sound lots of Wheat, were in good request at uniform rates. Corn was plenty and heavy. Provisions were in moderate demand. Coffee, Cotton and Rice were quiet. Sugars were more active, and closed with more firmness. Freights continued dull.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council are likely to have ample time to complete all necessary arrangements for the grand civic display in honor of the completion of the Ocean Telegraph. The Queen's message has not yet been received, and if, probably, will not be in several days. The Committee have determined to expend five hundred dollars in candles for illuminating the City Hall. The "Committee on Tar-barrels and Music-stands" have reported progress, and a sub-Committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the grand dinner. Among the resolutions adopted yesterday was one requesting the Agent of the Company to permit the City of New-York to send a greeting to the city of London as soon as the messages of the Queen and the President have been transmitted. The resolution is a very modest and proper one, but we fear it will excite the jealousy of some of our rival municipalities both East and South of us. One of the Councilmen made a quite superfluous suggestion, that the commanders of the forts in our harbor should salute the *Niagara* on her return to this port. Our citizens at large, and particularly the cautious denizens of Wall-street, appear to be waiting for the first message to be transmitted under the Ocean before they make arrangements for celebrating the great event.

Organic Blunders.

It is said that President BUCHANAN intends to hasten his return from Bedford Springs, and certainly he is needed at the Capital, if for no other reason, to check the indiscretions of his newspaper organ. When Kansas rejected the English bill by so overwhelming a vote, prudence would have suggested to the Washington *Union* a degree of quiet reserve. The result was evidently the reverse of gratifying to the Administration. But it was a fixed, immovable fact, and as such should have been respected. The people of Kansas refused to swallow the Lecompton Constitution, with all the sugaring Mr. ENGLISH and the President could plaster over it. Had their vote been otherwise, the gates of the Union were open wide. But they chose to wait until with a Constitution of their own making they should again knock for admission. When that future application shall be made is their own affair. Other States have nothing to do with it. The Administration has no business to interfere. The *Union* has no concern with the matter. It will be time enough to consider it when made.

But not so thinks the President's organ. That miraculous newspaper is not yet satisfied with what it has had of Kansas difficulty. Its serene mind is disturbed by the way the people voted. It cannot wait till the next Constitution comes up, but must put its hand in now. Without loss of time it sketches the new programme. Kansas, having ungratefully rejected the boon of Slavery, is to be kept, by way of penalty, in outer territorial darkness until she shall have a hundred thousand inhabitants. With Slavery fifty thousand would suffice.

We know not whether the *Union* is surprised—certainly it has no reason to be—at the eagerness with which the damaging issue it offers is caught up by the Republican journals. It has performed for its enemies the greatest possible service. To claim on behalf of the Democratic Party, that Kansas with Slavery should be accorded privileges denied to Kansas without that great blessing, furnishes Republican capital of the most active kind. Nothing short of judicial blindness could betray the *Union* into a step so fatal to the interest of its masters. No practical advantage can accrue from discussing political questions in advance. It is quite enough to meet emergencies as they arise, without borrowing labor and embarrassment from the future. But since the *Union* has seen fit in its character of Government Expositor, to pass sentence upon Kansas for the crime of rejecting Lecompton, the cause is moved forward upon the calendar. That journal will find the Free States quite ready for the issue. It is one which respect for their cherished institutions, no less than choice, forbids them to decline. If a free Territory is not, in the opinion of the Democracy, as good as a Territory with Slavery, it is due to the North that the fact should be met. In an article which we copy this morning, the *Union* preposterously asserts that the English bill was rejected because of the unwillingness of Kansas to come in as a State, and that by her vote against Lecompton she accepts the policy of remaining a Territory till her population reaches a hundred thousand. But we need not dispute with the organ on this point. If the *Union* is correct, the result will prove it. Kansas, if she accepts the policy of continuing outside, will of course make no speedy application for admission. But should she think best to present herself next Winter with a Constitution of her own framing, what then? We pause for the *Union's* reply.

Two New Senators.

We learn by the steamship *St. Louis*, that Oregon has elected JOSEPH LANE and DELAZON SMITH to represent her in the Senate; and although she is not yet admitted into the family of States, and therefore can strictly have no power to appoint Senators, we suppose the irregularity will be overlooked in her case, as similar flaws have been before, and that Messrs. LANE and SMITH are the lucky men who will find themselves entitled to seats in the upper house of Congress, so soon as their Territory shall take her place as the thirty-third or thirty-fourth member of the Confederacy. Gen. LANE has long been a prominent citizen of Oregon, and occupied a position which naturally recommended him for the Senate. But in the case of his colleague it is otherwise. The advancement of DELAZON (better known as Delusion) SMITH, is a full-grown specimen of that extraordinary luck which sometimes rewards reckless adventurers. Delusion's earlier days, some twenty years ago, were spent in Western New-York, where he figured as a sort of political Joe Smith. He was a flippant, idle, noisy talker, busying himself chiefly with radical Democracy and Atheism. To say that he was popular would be a departure from the truth; and to assert that he was respected would be liable to the same objection. Feeling such to be the case he took his talents to some other market. The first responsible purchaser proved to be Captain TYLER, then in the zenith of his unpopularity. For once in our history there was an Administration with fewer adherents than offices to dispose of. It was manifestly the golden opportunity for DELAZON SMITH, and he put forth his hand to seize it. But such was his reputation that even TYLER was coy. For months the Executive turned up its nose. But importunity prevailed, and a roving mission among the South American Republics was assigned to "Delusion." He accepted, got his papers, and departed. For some two years he ranged over the Southern continent, doing what no man could tell. The Administration grew tired of such an emissary, and would fain recall him. But "Delusion" headed that movement. He took good care not to be found. So long as his salary was running he too kept running. Yet all things have an end. The close of the Tyler dynasty brought him home. After paying his respects to the Treasury, and pocketing the balance due him, he set his face toward the Columbia River. No one who knows him will be surprised at his election to the Senate. He is one of those singular creatures with whom no one fate is more or less probable than any other.

ELECTORAL VOTE IN 1860.—Before the next Presidential Election three new States, additional to those voting in 1856, will have been admitted, viz: Minnesota, already in the Union, with Kansas and Oregon to come in next Winter. In 1856 the whole number of electoral votes was 296; with the above-mentioned new States, the whole number in 1860 will be 306. Of this number, 154 will be required for a majority. And of the 306 electoral votes 120 will belong to the Slave States, and 186 to the Free States. The majority of the North over the South is thus shown to be 60.

Pretenders and their Prospects.

One can't help feeling a kind of interest in a Pretender, however down-at-the-heel or out-at-the-elbows he may be. Let us hope that it is because there is more good nature in human nature than cynics are willing to allow. The Old Pretender, JAMES III., or the Chevalier DE ST. GEORGE, or what you will, was a dull, besotted, abased old creature enough, out of all doubt; and yet one has a kind of sneaking kindness for him which is not aroused by Brandy Nan, his luckier sister, nor by the two GEORGES of the name, First and Second, who predominated over England with bad morals and worse English all the time he was laying claim to the throne. CHARLES III., too, better known as CHARLES EDWARD, or the Young Chevalier, gives a romantic fillip to the heart by contagion from *Waverley* and the Jacobite songs, which the red face and bob-wig of Farmer George fail to excite, though he never got drunk nor beat his wife. And there is something touching in the sequel of the medal which his brother, HENRY IX, of England, (which he never saw,) commonly called the Cardinal of York, had struck to put his poor claims to the British Crown on record in cabinets of the curious, while he was living all the time on a pension from the Elector of Hanover, who was *de facto* on his throne.

There are always more or less of these waifs and estrays floating or wandering about the world. And there is almost always some positive political interest attached to their whereabouts and their whatabouts, inasmuch as your dethroned monarch, or true heir unseated, is always intriguing for his restoration with as sure an instinct as your President busies himself all his first term in conspiring how he can make sure of a second. Ambitious aspirants must be often put in a dilemma between their prospects from the man in the saddle and those which may lie in the power of him that is trying to get hold of the stirrup so as to tip him over. He was a sensible Christian who took off his hat to the statue of Jupiter at Rome, saying: "Sir, should you ever happen to come into power again, please to remember that I was civil to you in your adversity!" So there must be, even now, many who, halting both ways, distracted between the present and the possible, who would like to make a like provision against rainy weather. Late European papers tell us of the casual residence at one and the same time, in Frankfort, of three Pretenders to three crowns. Don MIGUEL to that of Portugal, the Count DE MONTEMOLIN to that of Spain, and the Count DE CHAMBORD to that of France. The coincidence was odd, and not unnaturally recalled the six majesties whom CANDIDE met at supper at the *table d'hôte* at Venice, who had all come there to see the Carnival: ACHMET III., IVAN, Emperor of Russia, CHARLES EDWARD, as above, two kings of Poland, and THEODORE, King of Corsica. The last monarch, unluckily, was not able to pay his score, and his royal brethren made up a purse to buy him some clean shirts. He afterwards was the predecessor of the late Mr. Dorrit, as Father of the Marshalsea, in London, where his levee was attended by the excellent Ferdinand, Count Fathom, who found him in an apartment hung with half-penny ballads for tapestry, with a trundle-bed for a canopy, and a woollen night-cap instead of a crown.

The company at Frankfort might have been enlarged at least to the number of CANDIDE'S fellow-guests at Venice, had a traveler of this day been as lucky as the pupil of the sage Doctor Pangloss. There is the Count DE PARIS to begin with, and the Emperor FRANCIS, and LOLA MONTEZ'S King LUDWIG of Bavaria, and Count GUSTAVSON, the legitimate King of Sweden, and, we dare say, two or three others. But Kings, like Satan, "are wiser than of yore," and are very seldom caught so "personally unprovided" as King THEODORE, or even the other chance companions of CANDIDE.

The experiences of the last seventy years have taught them the prudence of having some small *peculium* laid away in England or this country to fall back upon, should popular tempests drive them from the shelter of their palaces to rough it in the world. And, really, there seems no reason why any of these discrowned heads should despair of finding themselves one day reëncircled with the round and top of sovereignty. Twenty years ago, what seemed so utterly without form and void as the Bonapartist pretension? The chances of HENRY IX. against GEORGE III. were scarcely more desperate at the beginning of this century than those of any of the blood of NAPOLEON in the middle of it. And yet we have seen for ten years one of his name, whether of his blood or not, at the head of the French nation, and ruling it more despotically than he ever dared to do. It were curious, if unprofitable, to consider what would have happened there if LOUIS PHILIPPE had ordered the outlaw, when seized after his Boulogne invasion, to be tried for the murder of the Lieutenant he shot with his own hand, and then left him for execution, as he well deserved to be! None other of the race have ever shown talent, or the unscrupulousness that often passes for it, to have stolen the precious diadem from the shelf, "under an old shirt in his bureau," where Hosea Biglow says the poor old citizen King had left it, and put it in his pocket. But these speculations belong to the *Media Scientia* of the schoolmen, which teaches what would have happened had the events of history fallen out otherwise than they did.

And, really, the chances of the present generation of Pretenders are by no means so bad as they might be. Two, at least, of the Frankfort triumvirate, if they have good luck, may come uppermost yet, as the wheel of Fortune goes trundling round and round. We, certainly, most devoutly hope that that vagabond Don MIGUEL will never take the place of the good little PEDRO V., who now bears himself so meekly and so wisely in his high office. And how does it happen, we ask, in passing, that two of the best and cleverest princes now reigning—Don PEDRO V. and his uncle, the Emperor of the Brazils—should have sprung from the House of Braganza, at this late date? But as to the other two, the odds are that their turn will come yet. The Muñoz dynasty in Spain can hardly last much longer; and, when it comes down, the Count DE MONTEMOLIN is more likely than anybody else to replace the present disgraceful sovereign and her spurious brood. The Spanish nation love royalty, and must have some kind of a graven image to bow down before, and if CHARLES VI. (we believe that is his style) have learned anything and forgotten nothing, he may do quite as well as any other, and he lies most immediately in the way. And when the Bonapartist bubble bursts in France,—glistering without, but mephitic air within,—it seems as if one or the other branch of the old family must be called to the vacant throne. And though the boy Count DE PARIS is obstinate in refusing to yield any of his airy rights, still, in case the conjuncture should occur, doubtless, means will be found to bring him, like other stubborn boys, to reason. And, as HENRI V. has no children, and the young Count will be the heir presumptive, it would be no more than reason to which he would be brought, if induced to allow the prince of the elder branch to mount first the many-headed beast, which he supposes himself to have come into the world, booted and spurred, to ride, if he is to have his turn when he is done. Only they must, both of them, have a care not to use the spurs too freely, or they may find themselves again pitched out of the saddle and reduced to be a pedestrian Pretender again.

The English in India.

The present position of the English in India is critical; if we may believe all the intelligence brought by the last Indian mail. The fall of Lucknow has neither ended the war, nor broken the rebellion which, now more than a year old, seems bolder, stronger, and more confident of ultimate success than ever. Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, and all the important fortresses in the rebellious districts are held by British troops; but British authority scarcely extends further than the range of the British guns, and beyond that, the country is entirely in possession of the rebel forces. All attempts of the Government to restore order and tranquillity are set at defiance by these roving marauders; who are defeated and driven from one point only to reappear, recruited, at another; who mark their course through the country by setting fire to the indigo factories, to the public and private bungalows, and to the railway dépôts, and by plundering and destroying British property wherever they can find it.

These rebels, moreover, carry with them the sympathy of the rural classes, who furnish them with stores, recruits, and means of transport; thus evincing their hatred of the British rule, which seems to be as intense as it was with the agricultural classes in Ireland two centuries ago. SCINDIAH, the Maharajah of Gwalior, a faithful ally of the British, has just been sacrificed to this hatred; and in Allahabad, one of the strongest fortresses of India, the townspeople could not be restrained from setting fire to the British barracks, and Lord CANNING, who makes his headquarters there, finds it necessary for the protection of his life, to keep a strong guard constantly about his person.

This state of things indicates that England can never hope to hold India through the affections of its people. The Indian would now prefer the worst form of native government—a government ten times more corrupt and oppressive than that which DALHOUSIE pretended to discover at the Court of WAGID ALY of Lucknow—to the government of the British.

The climate is proving to be as deadly a foe to the British troops as this hatred of the people. The present season is said to be the hottest that has been felt in India for many years. According to the meteorological register kept at the Surveyor-General's office in Calcutta, the temperature of the first half of the month of June, 1858, exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by 11°, the thermometer standing at 105° in the shade, while last year it reached only 94°. There has also been a remarkable absence this year of northwesters in March and April, with their accompanying showers; so that the total fall of rains in Bengal this year has been 6¾ inches less than during the corresponding period of last year. This torrid heat, day after day, has told fearfully upon the unacclimated European troops, who, kept on the march buttoned up to the chin in broadcloth uniforms and leathern stocks, have fallen in numbers at the road-side, prostrated by sun-strokes, apoplexies and fevers. The Indian papers speak of some regiments in Oude being decimated by the heat.

The critical position of the British troops in India is very apparent. On this point the latest Indian papers speak very plainly; for the Gagging act, as it was called, expired by limitation on the 14th of June last, and the Indian press is again free. Public opinion in the Army, if the India journals are to be relied upon, has set strongly against Sir COLIN CAMPBELL since the fall of Lucknow, because of the repeated escapes of the enemy, his failure to capture any of the noted rebel leaders, and his forcing his troops into a hot-weather campaign and into a guerrilla war. Those who are in immediate contact with the Commander-in-Chief consider his tactics worthy of the peerage; but the great majority of active officers, it is reported, deny his claim to excellence altogether. Lucknow, they say, might have been relieved by a Serjeant-Major, the only merit of the affair being the exactness of the discipline enforced. In their opinion, Sir COLIN is but an East Indian Soult, who can collect an hundred thousand men, but when collected knows not how to use them; as is shown by the anarchy of the provinces said to be subdued, by the invariable escape of the rebels, and by the success with which the Sepoys outmarch and outwit the English troops. While competent to conduct a seige or a pitched battle, Sir COLIN appears to be ignorant of the requirements of a guerrilla war, such as is now, and probably for years will be carried on between the Bengal rebels and the English troops. On this account it is, that, while he has won every battle which he has fought in India, he has never annihilated his enemy nor ever succeeded in clearing a province. At this moment, according to the India journals, his tactics are injuring the prestige of the British name, and seriously impeding the pacification of Oude.

THE GALWAY LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The proprietors of the Galway line of ocean steamers very correctly set forth the advantages of this route of European travel. It is the intention of the company to place six steamers on the line, four of which—the *Prince Albert*, the *Indian Empire*, the *American Empire*, and the *British Empire*—have already commenced running. The *American Empire* is the next vessel due at this port. The voyage to Europe by the Galway line is shorter than by any of the other ocean routes, and the company, for the sum of $90, will take passengers in the first-class, including conveyance, to any part of Great Britain. These advantages, and the increased travel between America and Europe, should insure to the Galway line the success which its enterprise deserves.

Mr. Poor on American Railroads.

Mr. HENRY V. POOR, known to the public as the editor of a respectable weekly newspaper in this City, devoted to Railroad interests and information, has addressed a communication to the London *Times* in deprecation of that journal's unfavorable remarks upon American Railroads as an object of English investment. The letter of Mr. POOR, together with some observations thereon by the *Times*, were published yesterday in the Commercial columns of this paper. The special aim of Mr. POOR is to show that the Illinois Central, long regarded as among the safest of our railroads, is not to be viewed in the light of a fair specimen, but as an exceptional case, in which speculation was allowed to exercise a malign influence from the beginning—an influence which the donation of two and a half million acres of land along the route of the road, and in the heart of the Illinois prairies, has been ineffectual to countervail. That gentleman assures the capitalists of England that the failure of the Illinois Company is not by any means to be taken as evidence against the general safety of American Railroad investments.

We can agree with Mr. POOR on a single point. He is right in assuming that the question does not turn upon the case of the Illinois Central. But in the remainder of his positions and inferences we must separate from him. A simple regard for truth compels us to say that Railroad investment, as a general rule, has proved a loss to American stockholders. Nor is this assertion invalidated in the slightest degree by Mr. POOR'S statement, true enough in itself, that many American Railroads have for years paid 8 or 10 per cent. dividends. The question *how* they have paid them Mr. P. refrains from discussing. Nor does he explain the fact that none of the stocks, which ostensibly yield so large a return, approach to par, while State stocks, at six per cent. interest, readily command a premium. If, then, our Railways have proved a ruinous investment to citizens of the United States, how can they be safe for Englishmen?

Mr. POOR refers to the large gross receipts of the New-York Central, which have gone as high as eight millions per annum, to uphold his estimate of the stock of that road and some other roads in this country. We are not surprised at his reference to the business of the New-York Central. It is large. But his inference from that fact, though specious, is fallacious. One-half the gross amount is from freights, which have been carried at a loss for years. The other half is from passengers, *at two cents a mile*. Mr. POOR would have been more instructive to his English readers had he shown the amount of net receipts, instead of the gross revenue of the road. And so of the other model roads cited by him. Of all those exceptional cases which the London *Times*, in deference to Mr. POOR'S statements, feels compelled to admit are profitable, not one has fairly, and on correct principles, paid a dividend during the last ten years. They are no more trustworthy for investment by English or American capitalists than the bankrupt Illinois Central, and most of them not so much so. We venture to say that the intelligent business man is not to be found who would purchase the stock of the best of them with a view to holding it permanently at even the low market rates—nay, not at any price. They do not enjoy the confidence of the community, and are held for investment only by the unsuspicious and uninformed.

It is a sorry exhibition, financially, which our Railroads present to the world. One thousand millions of dollars have been contributed by stockholders for the benefit of the public. This enormous donation in aid of the general prosperity has come from the unwilling pockets of men who expected large profits. So far as they are concerned, it is sunk. We imagine that liberality of this particular description has about come to an end, both here and in Great Britain.

Yet a failure so tremendous was not a necessary result. As we remarked in the TIMES of Monday, it is the offspring of dishonesty and incompetency in railroad management. Stockholders have blindly placed confidence in men of high position, have made them Directors, and then left the entire business in their hands, without scrutiny or examination of any kind. Human nature must be changed before such a system can be otherwise than disastrous. There should be, in matters of pecuniary trust, no such thing as confidence—we mean that confidence which can dispense with the closest watchfulness. Every stockholder should know personally how the affairs of the Company are conducted. If he cannot do this, let him sell his stock to those who can. Men should be chosen directors, not because they are largely in business, and prominent in the community, for such usually have little time at their command, but with special reference to their integrity, careful habits, and willingness to perform faithfully the labor assigned them. Had our Railroad system been conducted on such principles, we should not be called to witness the utter financial failure which it now presents.

Decadence of the Bar.

The New-York Bar bids fair to become, very shortly, a very disgusting institution. We do not share in the belief that a lawyer is bound by any moral law to behave better than men of any other calling; but there are temptations in his position which call for vastly greater care and circumspection in his language and behavior. The peculiarity of his situation lies in the fact that he earns his bread as a trustee, to whose honor, honesty and gentlemanhood, are committed the lives and fortunes and reputations of other people. His responsibilities are great, and for this reason his conscientious and abiding sense of them should be great as well. Moreover, he is by trade a disputant, and therefore should cultivate the virtues of patience and good temper; and he ought to be a scholar, and therefore should, at least, in the exercise of his calling, display good manners. He is constantly placed in positions in which both patience and temper are sorely tried, and it is just as much his duty to see that both one and the other are not found wanting, as to study his case.

We are tempted into this hundredth iteration of trite remarks by the scene in which Mr. JOHN GRAHAM figured before Justice OSBORNE, in the swill-milk case the other day. Mr. GRAHAM is a prominent member of the Bar in this City, and strangers will naturally conclude that his manners are a fair specimen of what forensic etiquette permits among legal gentlemen in the metropolis of the Union.

We have published Mr. GRAHAM'S card, in which he offers, in extenuation of his conduct and that of the Justice who apparently connived at it, that the Court had adjourned, and it was in his private capacity that he uttered the scandalous language which has been so extensively commented upon. But, though this explanation may serve as an apology for Justice OSBORNE, we do not see that it is of any special value to Mr. GRAHAM.

The decencies of professional and public life have, however, been for some years sinking lower and lower in New-York. We commented a few weeks ago upon the prominence in our political system which prize-fighters have been gradually assuming. They sit in high places, in both branches of the Common Council, in the Federal service, and are honored at their death by public celebration of their obsequies. Worse than all this, if worse can be, their language, manners, standard of right and wrong, notions of decency, and of excellence, seem to be in process of adoption, not only by our fast young men, but by counsel in good practice. It is scarcely a year since the Corporation Counsel assaulted an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, in open Court, before the highest tribunal in the State, in a strain of the filthiest and most revolting slang, which no decent publican would permit to pass unchecked in his bar-room, and continued for ten minutes without a word of interruption or remonstrance from the presiding Judge. The morals of the ring seem to make as much way in the same direction as its language. If counsel may lawfully serve the public and their clients by violation of faith and honor in the practice of their profession, Courts of Justice would soon become as injurious to the public morals, and as much deserving of suppression, as dance-houses or low groggeries. We have now got so far, that a counsellor in Court may, without apparent loss of professional standing, not only use bad language, but offer to "lick the prisoner," and call him names, and in the most approved Bowery fashion challenge him to a pugilistic encounter. If these things continue, a young man entering upon the profession to-day will, forty years hence, have some curious incidents to relate amongst his forensic reminiscenses. But a very small part of his journal will contain court-room *bon mots*, curious moot points, clever repartees, odd decisions, anecdotes of racy witnesses, or any of the thousand and one curious pictures of life and manners such as now crowd on an old lawyer's memory. He will tell his grandchildren of matches fought on "flats" between distinguished District-Attorneys and notorious burglars; of bloody noses given to rising lawyers for gross contempt of Court; of grand melees in open Court, in which the General Term demolished the defendant's counsel, and by the aid of the Court, ink-bottles and the crier, expelled them from the room; he will tell of arguments and addresses from legal luminaries which the bully of a low brothel could utter; he will tell of an era in which foulness passed for ability, obscenity for wit, and thick calves for eloquence and learning: he will tell of a bar and bench filled by blackguards, and occupied only with the interests of clients of their own class, for none others will dare to go to law.

A CALL TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.—The Washington *Union* has "seen it reported," but is, of course, "quite ignorant of the authority," that the clerks and employes in the Departments are required to pay political taxes for the support of the Democratic Party. But it hopes it is true, and that the money will be faithfully applied. Any clerk who hesitates about paying is, in the *Union's* opinion, "a miserable scavenger," and "a person in the public service" who neglects to contribute "at least two dollars and a half a year on each thousand of his salary to support the cause of Democracy should be dismissed."

Now we admire this plain sort of talk. What surprises us is not that the organ likes the tax, but that it never heard of such a thing before. But there is really a great deal of green and succulent innocence in the world after all.

Effects of Emancipation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A day or two before the publication of your recent article on the Effects of Emancipation, I saw a communication in the *Journal of Commerce* from a subscriber to that paper, pitching into the English in glorious style for daring to say a word against American Slavery while they permit the (of course) much more infamous Coolie trade to be carried on in British ships, and Coolies to be imported (to be *paid* for their services—there's the rub) into British Colonies. Judging from the treatment white emigrants and sailors meet with on American packet-ships, it is very possible that the Coolies on British ships don't meet with first class accommodation or treatment; but it does not follow that all the deaths occur from cruelty. If the British shippers do, as has been asserted, deceive the poor wretches by raise representations, the Coolie is not so ignorant as not to consent to the terms of the bargain with a good grace so as to secure an advance, nor so scrupulous as to neglect trying all sorts of schemes to back out of his agreement after fingering the money. However, the writer referred to ridicules scorafully the pretensions of the English to philanthropy or honor, and goes over the tale of the infernal infamy of forcing opium on John Chinaman at the point of the bayonet. Asserting, of course, the utter ruin of the West Indies *in consequence of emancipation*, he says: "The truth is, the *philantropy* of England was no *philanthropy* at all. The whole was a piece of Parliamentary trickery. The facts are these: For several years prior to the emancipation in the West Indies, WILBERFORCE and a few devoted followers were in the habit of making, toward the end of the session of Parliament, their annual motion for the emancipation of the negroes in the Colonies. Their efforts met with but little attention, and were easily passed over. But when the great factors of London, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow and Bristol, (at that time a place of great trade with the West Indies,) *found that almost all the West India estates were mortgaged beyond what they could be sold for*, and that they themselves were the owners, more or less directly, of those mortgages, which had been given to secure their advances, and saw no means by which they could ever realize their money, the scheme was concocted among themselves to join WILBERFORCE or his plan of emancipation, on the condition of the payment to the proprietors *pro rata*, and this *pro rata* was so nicely adjusted by these *philanthropists!* to the aggregate amount of the mortgages, *that of the £20,000,000 appropriated for the payment, about £18,400,000 only were paid, of which over £16,000,000 never left the Island of Great Britain*, but went to pay these philanthropic mortgagees. This may startle some of us, who, looking only at the surface of things, innocently imagine the ministry of Great Britain to be the most amiable, philanthropic men in the world."

In another place he says England and France "both see their error in emancipating the negroes on the West India Islands, thus virtually throwing away these valuable possessions."

Now, Mr. Editor, if the truth and the facts be as above mentioned, I want to know whether the West Indies were really ruined by emancipation, or whether they were in a hopeless state of insolvency during their palmiest days of slavery? Were they not worse off then, according to this pro-slavery advocate, than they are now?.

How is it that I have never seen any American paper publish a statement I saw once in a Demerara gazette, or Trinidad paper, stating that these worked-to-death coolies, having served out their agreed term, on being told that the passage money ($90 per head) for their return to China was ready, *volunteered*, if that were given to them, to serve another five years for the same wages they had been receiving, and *then* would pay their own passage home. One such fact is worth more than a million of indefinite allegations about cruelties to coolies, or sneers at English philanthropy. Yours, respectfully,

ANTI-NATIONAL PREJUDICE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Jerez—The Administration and the Nicaragua Transit—The Loan to be Opened—The Ten Million Loan—The Ocean Mails—Land Grant Decision.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

General JEREZ, the special representative of Nicaragua, with his suite, is expected in this city to-morrow morning from Bedford Springs, where he has been to have an interview with the President in relation to the affairs of his country.

The policy of the Administration in reference to the Nicaragua Transit has been thoroughly and definitely settled. Without undertaking to define the particular interests of our citizens, they are determined to require and enforce the opening of the route, and fully to protect whoever may be the legal claimants under the Nicaraguan Government. General JEREZ' mission will turn out an utter failure, as the Administration will in no event permit the Nicaraguan Government any longer to trade and traffic on the Transit question.

About one-third of the Ten Million Loan has already been deposited in the Treasury, together with the premium, and it is confidently expected that by the 1st of September the entire amount will be paid in. An extension of time could have been obtained by the bidders, but as the interest will not commence until the deposits are made, there are few likely to avail themselves of the privilege.

The Postmaster-General returned to-night in improved health. He will immediately apply himself to the settlement of the difficulties growing out of the present contract for the transportation of the Ocean Mail.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has replied to an inquiry respecting the right and extent of the indemnity selections allowed to Alabama by the railroad grant to that State by the act of June 3, 1856, to aid in the construction of the Girard and Mobile Railroad, etc., where the sections within the six miles limits had previously been disposed of by the United States. The principle hereinafter declared is of general application. The Commissioner states that the indemnity sections must be taken between the six and fifteen miles limits in alternate sections," nearest to the tiers of sections, "granted in place." No section can be made by skipping any vacant tract, if nearest the section in place, but if it should so happen that there are no vacant lands for the indemnity near at hand, the selection may advance on until it reaches the terminus, and from the portion nearest; and if it should be necessary, the whole of the alternates between the six and fifteen mile limits to satisfy the deficiency on account of the sale of the sections in place, it may be done on the terms herein before indicated.

Referring to the fourth section of the said act of June 3, 1856, making the railroad grant, which prescribes the terms upon which the State may sell 120 sections from time to time, the Commissioner states that the Land Office takes no heed of what the State may do in that respect, so far as the action of the Office is concerned in making out lists of sections and certifying the same; that being a condition of which the State must take cognizance itself, so as to avoid making sales not warranted by law. All that the Land Office has to do is to certify the selections lawfully made, leaving the State itself to fulfill all conditions the grant has imposed upon it, saving the vendees from being recipients of invalid titles.

Movements of the President.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The President will leave here to-morrow at 9 o'clock in the morning, for Washington.

Interesting from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Later advices from Mexico state that President ZUNIGA had abandoned the city of Mexico. General MORENO had abandoned Tampico, upon which city the Liberals were advancing.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of the 7th inst. contains an extract from a letter written by Judge DE ALPIN, dated Manzanillo, July 9th, in which he expresses his confidence that the Liberals or Federal Party will succeed in Mexico. In the desperate battle on the 2d of July, near Colima, the Federal troops lost but few men, while the Church forces had eight hundred killed, and three hundred deserted in a body. At Colima were accumulated from the neighboring mines two millions of silver bullion, which could not be transported because of the troubled state of the country.

Intelligence from the Rio Grande to the 5th instant represents the Reactionists at variance, and the Liberals successful everywhere.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug 12.

The Common Council meet specially, to-night, to provide for a grand celebration to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

Governor KING returned, to-day, from his Western Canal trip.

The Contracting Board have restored the Engineers displaced by the State Engineer, last week, and dismissed his appointees.

Riotous Attack on a Baltimore Newspaper Office.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

An attack was made on the office of the *Exchange* newspaper. At 11 o'clock to-day about a dozen men arrived, armed with revolvers, and at a given signal gathered at the office.

They covered the operations of two who entered and assaulted the superintendent, Mr. CARTER, with bricks and other missiles, broke the furniture, &c. He was badly injured. One arrest was made. There is much excitement. Since the occurrence, the subscription list of the paper has increased three hundred.

The *Exchange* has lately been pretty severe upon a policeman named ENGLISH, and his course at a late fire.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Returns from the different Congressional Districts in the State, indicate the following result: Second District, ANDERSON 4,500 majority; Third District, CLARK 4,000 majority; Fifth District, WOODSON 500; Sixth District, PHELPS 5,000; Seventh District, NOELL 3,000; Fourth District, CRAIG 4,000.

Gen. Walker in Alabama—Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

General WALKER is now in Alabama, he having left here only day before yesterday for Montgomery. The story, therefore, that he is in Sonora, or *en route* there, is false.

There were one hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever in this city last week.

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, last night, elected AMASA STONE President, and reëlected the old Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor.

Disastrous Fire at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

A fire broke out to-day, at noon, in the rag room of the Niagara Falls Paper Mill, on Bath Island The fire was caused by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-room, which threw off the entire roof, spreading the fire in all directions. The building is now completely destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is reported at $100,000, and the insurance at about $65,000. The premises were owned by L. C. WOODRUFF, of Dansville, N. Y.

Correction.

The dispatches from Cleveland in relation to the election of Directors, President and other officers of a railroad, should have referred to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company, and not the Cleveland, Peoria and Alton, as stated. The mistake grew out of the transmission by the telegraph of the mere initials of the Company.

From Bermuda.

The brig *T. M. Mayhew*, which arrived here this morning from Bermuda, brings advices from that Island to the 3d of August. The papers are unusually bare of interest. The bark *Emily Taylor*, from the Mediterranean, and bound to New-York, put into St. Georges, July 29, in distress, and leaking badly. She had a cargo of marble, rags, etc., of which she had thrown overboard a considerable portion in order to lighten the ship.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

New-York Cable Celebration—Card from the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, having determined to celebrate that event by a salvo of one hundred guns and national salutes, with ringing of all the church bells, immediately upon the transmission of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and with bonfires and illuminations on that day, and also by a military and civic procession some days thereafter, to be followed by a municipal dinner, which festivities are understood and expected to take place simultaneously with those in the city of London and throughout Great Britain and the continent, would request the citizens throughout the United States and British Provinces to unite with them, and order their festivities to take place at the same time and in the same order, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Committee. Signed,

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

In addition to the above, it is suggested that as soon as the President's reply to the Queen shall have passed over the eastern wires, the wires of all the telegraph lines in the country shall be united, and the words of greeting between those two distinguished persons be thus instantly transmitted to every city, town, or village having a telegraph station, and immediately thereafter that all the bells of the country be rung for one hour, and such other demonstrations of joy made as the citizens of various localities shall deem proper or expedient.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph Celebration.

The Committee resumed its labors on Thursday. Present—Alderman McSPEDON, (Chairman,) Alderman LYNES and Councilmen DUNN, ROSS, MULLIGAN, BUNCE and BICKFORD.

The Chairman acknowledged a communication from Mr. J. W. HADFIELD, of East Williamsburg, L. I., tendering a display of fire works at City Hall. The Secretary was directed to notify him and Mr. LILLENDAHL to attend the next meeting of the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the military, the fire companies, and civic societies be requested to confer with this Committee as to the best means of making a grand demonstration at the proposed second celebration.

It was resolved to invite the masters of all vessels in New-York harbor to display their flags on both occasions, and that the national ensign be hoisted on all public buildings.

Councilman BUNCE moved the appointment of a sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements for a grand public dinner, and that they report progress to the existing Committee, which was carried and Councilmen Bunce, Ross, Lynes and Bickford, together with Alderman Hoffmire, were appointed such Sub-Committee.

On motion of Councilman BUNCE it was resolved that the Telegraph Company be requested to pass, as the second telegraphic dispatch, a greeting from the City of New-York to the city of London. Carried.

Mr. MULLIGAN, a Committee of One on the illumination of the City Hall, reported that 3,700 lights would be necessary for that building, and that the cost would be about $500. It was moved to appropriate that amount for such purpose.

Councilman Ross moved to amend, substituting $400. It was finally ordered that the work should be completed at an expense not exceeding $500.

The Committee on Music, that on Tar-barrels for conflagration, and that on Music Stands, reported progress favorably, the necessary steps having been taken.

It was ordered that the Secretary notify the Police Commissioners for a sufficient supply of Police at all necessary points.

Councilman DUNN moved that the Secretary request the commanders of Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, and at the Navy-Yard, to fire salutes on the arrival of the *Niagara* at this port. Also, that the Commissary-General fire a salute on the Battery, on the same occasion. Vessels in the Harbor also to be requested to join in such demonstration—which was carried.

The Committee then adjourned until next day.

The Hoboken City Council and the Laying of the Cable

At a special meeting of the City Council of Hoboken, called by the Acting Mayor, JAMES H. WILSON, Esq., last Wednesday evening, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Councilman REED, of the First Ward, were adopted:

Whereas, The announcement to the world of the completion of the "Submarine Telegraph," which, by the enterprise of its projectors, unites the Eastern and Western Hemispheres by a direct communication with each other, has been received, and believing that the citizens of Hoboken are not unmindful of the importance and magnitude of the enterprise to this community as well as to the whole country; it is therefore proper that some action should be taken in view of the accomplishment of so great an undertaking, and resolutions passed commendatory to those who, by their indefatigable perseverance, have so successfully brought to a happy termination this great and wonderful enterprise; and,

Whereas, Intelligence has been received that notice will be given to our sister City, New-York, of the first dispatch forwarded over its waves, by Her Majesty the Queen to the Chief Executive of these United States; therefore,

Resolved, That it is suitable and highly proper that some demonstration be made by this city on the receipt of such intelligence, by the firing of a salute on the evening of that day and some display of fireworks, commemorative of this great and grand event.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Council to confer with the citizens of this city, and with their aid and coöperation to make such arrangements as they in their judgment may deem most proper and judicious for the occasion.

The Acting Mayor is Chairman of a Committee appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolutions.

Ocean Telegraph Celebrations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Nearly all the neighboring cities have voted to make suitable demonstrations upon the receipt of the Queen's message. In Charlestown, the birth-place of Professor MORSE, bells are to be rung, salutes fired, flags displayed, and the citizens generally will illuminate their residences. Nothing definite has yet been done by the authorities of this city save bell-ringing and perhaps the firing of a salute.

The Great Topic of the Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent discussion upon the proper measures to be adopted to celebrate the laying of the Atlantic Cable, the question was suggested whether we are not in danger of going a little too far in this matter, and thereby making "invidious distinctions." No one was disposed to detract in the least from the well-earned fame of Mr. FIELD, and the probable pecuniary benefits of his enterprise; but it was suggested that this is a *private* and not a *public* enterprise, conducted at the expense and for the benefit of the State. In the former case, the projector anticipates his pecuniary reward; in the latter, only the approval and the plaudits of the people. The discovery of continents, of new principles in the arts and sciences, and the construction of great public works like the Erie Canal, the Croton Aqueduct, the founding of hospitals and other public benevolent institutions, are examples of the different classes of the ones; to which may be added the introduction of the cheap postage system, the navigation of the great oceans by steam, the lighting of cities by gas, the construction of such works as the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Panama Railroad, as instances of the other; and it was concluded that in some, at least, of either class there was as much accomplished for good, either in the promotion of morals, the saving of life and of time, and the increase of the wealth of the world, as would result from the enterprise so recently and nobly accomplished.

The question was then asked whether any such demonstrations were made upon the opening of the Panama Railroad, which has brought a new world into existence, saved thousands of lives, and time and money almost beyond calculation; the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which has added millions to the wealth of the Middle and Eastern States or the Cooper Institute, the St. Luke's Hospital, or the Boys' Asylum, the *gratuitous* benefits to accrue from which, to individual and public welfare, cannot even be imagined!

If not, it was suggested whether this would not be a good time and occasion to remember some of the originators and promoters of the works just named. This seems to be the more proper in regard to some of those institutions, from the circumstance that the parties to whom the public are indebted for them have not only never received, and can never expect, any pecuniary emoluments, but they have contributed largely, and are likely to be called upon to contribute still more largely to their support, without compensation for their time and services.

Many other suggestions and inquiries were made, which, if thought by you of sufficient importance for a place in your paper, may be submitted on a future occasion. CONSERVATOR.

Claims of Professor Morse as the Inventor of the Electric Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of Saturday, the 7th inst., I notice that Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE is apparently in the back ground in reference to the first practical working of the Magnetic Telegraph. Your object as public journalists is, of course, to present, as near as possible, the *truth*, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." You say that Professor JOSEPH HENRY "demonstrated the possibility of transmitting a current over long distances." Did Professor HENRY publish this fact to the world, make any practical use of it, or bury it in his own bosom? I have good authority for saying that the "first acquaintance of Professor MORSE with Professor HENRY commenced in May, 1839."

I notice also that Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON is introduced as giving the invention to Prof. MORSE while crossing the Atlantic in 1837. I beg to know why Dr. JACKSON, if he considered the invention an important one, did not either give it to the public by patent, or reduce it to practice? I have the satisfaction however to know, and can prove by living witnesses, the three years previous to Dr. JACKSON'S conversation in 1837 with Prof. MORSE, that Prof. MORSE was devoting all his energies to effect the completion of this important invention. I well remember the answer he gave to HENRY A. MUNSON, Esq., the familiar friend of Prof. M. when he consulted me as to transmitting the current a long distance. It was this. *Suppose your arm were long enough to reach into South America and grasp an electric eel, would you not feel the shock?* and added, *the stretch of insulated wire will be a substitute for your arm.* This happened in June, 1834. My impression obtained from Mr. MUNSON at the time was that Prof. MORSE had already spent much time on this subject, so that it had become the great purpose of his life. The Cyclopedia of Useful Arts Mechanical and Chemical, edited by CHARLES TOMLINSON, and published in London in 1854, accords the invention of the first practical electric telegraph to Prof. MORSE, of America, in 1832. This record indeed I find to be correct, viz: that Prof. MORSE on his return from Italy in 1832, invented the Magnetic Telegraph "*essentially as it now exists*" In 1835 Prof. MORSE exhibited the practical operation of the Magnetic Telegraph to numerous pupils and others in his room; and in 1837 through ten miles of wire before an audience of a thousand or more persons at New York University—to thousands of visitors in Paris in 1838, having previously submitted it to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the United States Congress, the Cabinet at Washington, a Committee of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, the members of the Royal Society, the Lords of the Admiralty, and both Houses of Parliament in London.

All this happened before Professor MORSE became acquainted with Professor HENRY personally, or by correspondence. In the meantime, in the absence of Professor MORSE, I am well informed that Professor HENRY borrowed of Dr. GALE, (colleague of Professor MORSE, and who had charge of his apparatus,) a reel containing five miles of telegraphic wire, upon which he experimented at Princeton, and read the results by him in a paper before the American Philosophical Society, Nov. 2, 1838. Before Professor MORSE had obtained knowledge of these experiments of Professor HENRY, he had entered into a contract with the Russian Government agent, to establish his magnetic telegraph in that empire. If I am in error, Messrs. Editors, in reference to the above statements, I beg to be corrected, and also to be informed if you know what Dr. JACKSON, during the years referred to, effected in electro-telegraphic operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FORREST SHEPHERD.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

General Angel Trias.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This distinguished gentleman is now among us; a Commissioner sent here by the Liberal or Juarez Government of Mexico. General TRIAS is a native of the City of Mexico, and a cousin of President ZOULOAGA. He is about forty years of age, of tall and graceful stature, with a frank and engaging countenance, denoting high cultivation, great energy and courage. His manners are polished, affable, and engaging. He was educated in Paris, and spent several years in extensive travel through Europe; consequently his mind is well stored with the varied information only acquired by travel. He is, in every sense of the word, a polished scholar and gallant soldier.

In the abstract sciences he has few equals, probably none in Mexico; and, as a linguist, his attainments are truly remarkable, for he speaks and writes English, French, German, Italian and Latin, with the same fluency and readiness as his native Spanish—indeed his accomplishments are both varied and profound. As a soldier, in both art and experience, he is probably without a rival in his native country. His scientific skill as an engineer is well known and acknowledged. He has been in public life since the year 1840, at which time he was made Governor of Chihuahua, and by his factivity, courage and capacity checked the murderous forays of the nomade Comanches and Apaches. He subsequently represented that State in the Chamber of Deputies, when, by his fearless course and advocacy of liberal reforms, he incurred the ire of SANTA ANA. But the powers of the Dictator were thrown away on the young Deputy, who opposed his exactions and ambitious schemes on every occasion. His learning, eloquence and courage soon placed him at the head of the feeble and dispirited opposition, then opposing SANTA ANA'S despotism; and all the charms of power and reward failed to seduce him from his duty to his constituency. Even threats of prison did not deter him from his opposition, and on one occasion he drew up and signed a solemn protest against the course of the Dictator, when the hearts of his colleagues failed them—the risk was too great—their nerves failed them, and he signed it alone, and spread it on the record. In 1843 he became Senator, and in 1844 was reelected Governor of Chihuahua, in which capacity he continued, with slight intermissions until 1852. With our Santa Fé and Chihuahua traders he has ever been deservedly popular always endeavoring to protect them against the attacks of the Indians or the rapacity of his countrymen, and uniformly opposing the arbitrary duties levied by the Federal Government on the arrival of each new caravan of traders on the frontier. And the foreign merchants in that State ever found a friend in him, and a home at his house. For Chihuahua, suffering from the constant inroads of the Indians, has kept the country under a kind of perpetual martial law, and hence his power was absolute, but without tyranny or oppression of any kind. Gen. TRIAS is a truly honest, generous and brave man, and like all such men, admires and respects those traits when seen in another, even though their possessor should be an enemy. And I will here note an anecdote or two in illustration of this. After Colonel DONIPHAN'S evacuation of Chihuahua, came Gen. PRICE of Missouri, with two regiments of volunteers, and at the time of his arrival, Gen. TRIAS was occupying the small town of Santa Cruz, with some few hundred raw Mexican levies. TRIAS being destitute of artillery, had thrown up adobe walls across the entrance of all the streets, so as to prevent the town from being taken by a simple charge, in case of an attack. The place is situated about one hundred miles south of the city of Chihuahua. As soon as General PRICE heard the news, he marched for the town, before which he arrived about noon. It is situated in the middle of a narrow plain. General PRICE sent a portion of his forces by a circuitous detour to the south of the place, and at the same time ordered forward Captain SKILLMAN and his Rangers to reconnoitre the approaches. Now, SKILLMAN is a daring, intrepid man as ever strode a steed or pulled a trigger. He had been in the town before the war, when the country was at peace, and knew every foot of the soil. Leaving his men just out of musket range, he advanced somewhat nearer, in order to form some judgment as to the enemy's numbers. But not being able to judge from his position, he immediately formed the desperate resolution to dash his horse at the wall across the street nearest him, and leaping it, charge through the street beyond and into the plaza, down the opposite street, and, leaping the barricade on the other side, thus escape, and at the same time find out the enemy's strength as he ran the terrible gauntlet. He was well mounted for the desperate feat; so bidding his men remain where they were, he turned his horse's head to the wall and drove home his spurs as the gallant animal bounded to the leap. The Mexicans seeing only one horseman approaching, and at such speed, forgot to fire, and stood under the spell of amazement, until he was among them, and dashing down the street towards the centre of their town. The stragglers in the street gave way before so unexpected and furious an apparition, until he reached the front of the Church on the Plaza, where General TRIAS stood at the head of his principal forces, whose muskets were instantly leveled at the daring intruder; but General TRIAS, struck with admiration at the gallant act, shouted, as he sprang in front of his force, not to fire, but the command was not soon enough to prevent a few straggling shots following harmlessly after him, as he dashed onward over the opposite wall—to safety.

General TRIAS capitulated, on terms highly honorable, and that evening invited the American General and his principal officers to dine with him, and at dinner begged General PRICE to introduce him to Capt. SKILLMAN, for he desired to make him a personal friend, saying—"One so brave must be a gentleman in every respect."

On another occasion, an American merchant was traducing Mexico in General TRIAS' presence, when he exclaimed, "What are my officers made of?" then turning to the insulter of his country, he said, "Sir, although I am Governor of this State, and commander of her forces, yet for the present I lay aside my position and demand satisfaction from you." This was more than the merchant expected, but as he had just been extolling his own valor, and as the General insisted on satisfaction, and at the same time promised him immunity from the authorities, no matter what might be the result, he concluded to fight. They met, and Gen. TRIAS gave him a severe wound through the sword-arm, after which, he had the wounded man conveyed to his (TRIAS') house, and personally attended his wants until he recovered. Indeed, I could give you many instances of his courage, generosity, and Roman integrity.

I believe he is one of the few great Mexican chieftains taking part in the active history of their country, whose reputation has passed entirely unscathed. He inherited vast estates, and although his morals and habits are simple and pure, yet he is poorer now than the day he entered public life. His honesty and integrity are proverbial; for in Northern Mexico the people use the expression "he is as true and honest as TRIAS," when they desire to tell you such or such a one, is strictly reliable. He occupied under COMONFORT, the position of Commander-in-Chief, and although he disproved his encroachments on the Constitution and his usurpation of power, yet love of country—his ardent desire to pacify her discordant elements, and to let her laws for once take the place of armed revolution, made him stand true to his post in the hour of danger, until corruption and treachery left him without a soldier. He was the last to leave. He is more truly the representative of the Liberal Party in Mexico than any other man in it; and after the fall of COMONFORT, he at once transferred his powerful influence to JUAREZ, the Constitutional President; and the proof of the estimation in which he is held by that great party is to be found in the mission on which they have sent him here, viz: to buy arms, ships and munitions of war.

My only object in making these remarks is to call the attention of our people to a true gentleman, a brave soldier, and a distinguished citizen of a sister Republic, now among us. I am one of the Americans who have enjoyed his hospitality and protection in Mexico, over whose future he is destined to exercise a great and beneficial influence.

TRAVELER IN CHIHUAHUA.

Amusements.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The usual excellent attractions of this popular place have been varied during the present week by the introduction of a novelty of decided interest. This is none other than a complete ballet troupe composed entirely of juveniles educated under the special direction of Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI. Children have been used for this sort of thing before, but generally in masses, and for the effect of groups. The peculiarity of M. ZAVISTOWSKI'S troupe is that all the juveniles are good dancers, capable of executing solos, and wonderfully correct and intelligible in pantomime. The infant ALICE is the *première danseuse*, supported by her sister the *petite Emeline*. Both these children are prodigies. The ballet is called the "Warriors of the Harem," and is a well constructed affair, with many good dances, a number of fine costumes, much pleasant scenery, and everything, in a word, to make it successful.

City Items.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner DeForest held an inquest yesterday, at Staten Island, upon the body of an unknown man, who was floating near the south beach of Staten Island, near the house of Stephen Kettletas, Esq. The body was perfectly nude, had light brown hair, was five feet six inches high, with a very high forehead, and had been but a short time in the water. Verdict, death by drowning. Further information can be obtained of the Coroner, at Tompkinsville, S. I.

The friends of STEPHEN H. BRANCH assembled at No. 68 East Broadway last evening. Reporters were not admitted. It was stated that there were Republicans, Know-Nothings, and representatives of one section of the Democratic Party there, who sympathized with BRANCH, but did not desire to be known in connection with the action which his friends were taking, and, therefore, the proceedings would be strictly private.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A grand parade of the Fire Department, in connection with the celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise is talked of. A special meeting of the Engineers and Foremen is called for this evening, to consider the matter.

Miss MARGARETTA FOX, of the Rochester knocking Fox family, is to be baptized into the Roman Catholic faith, at St. Peter's Church in Barclay-street, next Sunday.

Mrs. MARGARET NICKERSON, late of New-Bedford, Mass., has left a legacy of $1,000 to the lady managers of the Five Points Mission.

The Story about Gen. Walker.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the St Louis *Democrat*, is the basis of the telegram respecting General WALKER'S alleged expedition to Sonora, published yesterday:

"In conversation yesterday with Mr. JAMES P. CRONIN, of Albuquerque, New-Mexico, formerly of Galena, we gain some facts which may not be uninteresting to our readers:

Mr. CRONIN came down on the *Oglesby*, and is 28 days from Albuquerque. He brought in ten wagons partly filled with furs. Mr. CRONIN reports the condition of the plains in good order for travelers. Grass plenty, streams low, and plenty of water in the Cimeron. Mr. CRONIN met about 375 mounted men, thoroughly armed, on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, *en route* to assist General WALKER in Sonora. They were all mountain men, and under the command of KIT CARSON, an adopted son of the celebrated KIT. This company had six cannon with them. At El Paso, Mr. CRONIN learned that General WALKER had passed through there but a short time previous with eight hundred and six men, with six twelve and six eighteen-pounders, each man well mounted, and armed with Minie rifles and Colt's revolvers. All the men were frontier men, inured to danger and exposure of all sorts. Mr. CRONIN also met at the Pawnee Fork, encamped, from ten to twenty thousand Indians, receiving their annuities from Col. BENT. Col. TITUS was at El Paso with Gen. WALKER, and is reported second in command. At Kansas City Mr. JAMES SABINE was raising recruits for Arizona, and in all probability will start about the 16th inst. Mr. SABINE is amply provided with weapons and ammunition, and the general supposition is that his actual destination is Sonora."

A Remarkable Pestilence.

From the Columbia (Penn.) Spy.

We have received a hasty message from York, Penn., conveying the sad and alarming intelligence that the most frightful contagious disease, *Psora*, is raging in that borough, defying the skill of the most experienced physicians, and carrying off, in a very few hours, all whom it attacks. The usual specific, sulphur, has proved in the present instance entirely ineffacacious. The utmost consternation reigns in the town, and the inhabitants are leaving in crowds by every attainable conveyance. Some of the most public spirited and devoted citizens, however, remain, and are unremitting in their attention to all who need assistance.

If the present panic continues, in a few days there will not be left in the town a sufficient number of living to bury the dead. This sudden irruption of pestilence is unaccountable; no cases of the disease were known until Thursday evening when a number of persons, a moment before apparently in perfect health, were noticed to labor under the usual terrible symptoms, and in spite of every care and the use of every conceivable remedy, fell victims to the awful scourge. There are many theories attempting to account for the sudden appearance of the disease in this hitherto healthy neighborhood, the most plausible of which is, that it was introduced by a vagrant who appeared in the streets on Thursday afternoon, and represented himself as from the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, held Aug. 11, 1858, the death of JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., was officially announced.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of LUCIUS ROBINSON, Esq., ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Esq., and WM. BEVIS, Esq., should prepare a suitable expression to be placed on the records, of the loss to the Board of Trustees, and to the Institution of which he had been a member since its foundation.

The following preamble and resolutions, presented by them, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Board our Associate Trustee, and one of our counsel, JONATHAN MILLER, has been removed from among us by death: and, *whereas*, he was a faithful and efficient Trustee of this Company, from its first organization, in 1843, to the day of his death, losing no opportunity of promoting its usefulness and forwarding its benevolent objects; and, *whereas*, we deem it due to his memory to place upon record our appreciation of his important services, and of his virtues as a citizen; therefore

Resolved, That the death of Mr. MILLER is a serious loss to this Company and to the whole community. Possessed of a clear, well-balanced mind, and sound judgment, his services as a Trustee were always prompt and efficient, his advice wise and prudent. As a lawyer he was a thorough master of his profession; his counsel was learned, judicious, and safe, and in his practice he was ever governed by a high sense of justice and honor. In all the relations of life his conduct was marked by strict integrity, courteous manners, and a generous kindness towards his fellow men.

Resolved, That we feel the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family of the deceased, well knowing that his moral excellence, his uniform kindness and social virtues, must have made the home of his affections happy, and his loss irreparable.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof, duly attested, be transmitted to the widow and family of the deceased.

From the Minutes.

E. S. WINSTON.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hatters' Bank.**

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 11, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 261 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The Burglar-Proof Door manufactured by you for our Bank Vault, proved perfect security against the Burglars, and we can safely recommend it; also JONES & HALL'S Locks, by which it was secured. Had the stone foundation been equally safe, our Bank would not have suffered any loss. Respectfully Yours.

WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

☞ **Orville Gardner** has on hand at his store in PORT CHESTER, N.Y., a great variety of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

MR. G. will be very happy to see any of his City friends who may be in attendance at the coming CAMP MEETING to favor him with their patronage.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 10, 1858.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine of all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard.** More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of

RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS,
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,
and all others who require a
DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Trusses of the Most Approved Kinds,** Female Supporters, Elastic Shoulder Braces, Ladies' Belts, Instruments for Club Feet, Bow Legs, Weak Ankle Joints, Curvature of the Spine, &c., Elastic Stockings for enlarged veins of the leg, Knee caps, &c., at Dr. GLOVER'S Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Ladies' Splendid Gaiters, with and without Heels**—From 12s. to 20s.; Charming Slippers, 6s. to 10s. per pair; lovely Boots and Shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies remember

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Guages**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Pelongs for Undertakers' Use,**
HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA HATS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

MARRIED

CUTLER—GALLAGHER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. S. Gallagher, Mr. CARROLL CUTLER, of New-Haven, to Miss FRANCES E. GALLAGHER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WEIDNER—HOLYOKE.—In Yarmouth, Me., on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Charles Aiken, CHARLES H. WEIDNER to HARRIET M., daughter of Deacon Edward Holyoke, of Yarmouth, Me.

DIED.

JAMES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 12, at her residence, No. 67 West 20th st., MARY ANN, wife of Samuel James, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock, from 16th st. Baptist Church, (near 8th-av.) The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, suddenly, WILLIAM WILLS, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 87 West 46th st.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, MARY BUCHANAN, daughter of the late John Buchanan.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her nephews, Edward A. and Chas. H. Burr, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday next, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 63 Monroe-st.

FULLARD.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, JUDITH FULLARD, in her 78th year.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's (R. C.) Church corner Court and Congress sts., on Friday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her friends, and those of the late Cornelius Henry, also those of her brother in-law, Hugh McGinniss, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KIDLEY.—At Long Branch, N. J., at the country residence of J. W. Wallack, Mrs. HANNAH KIDLEY, for forty-two years the devoted friend of a grateful family. She was aged 64.

KNEELAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 12, ANNA, only daughter of Charles Kneeland, aged 21 years.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday, 14th, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at St. George's Church, Flushing. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

O'SULLIVAN.—At North Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 10 DENNIS STODDART, only child of D. M. and the late Josey O'Sullivan, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 145 Clinton-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, CHARLES, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gemmel Lynes, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Stephen C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.

HIBBARD.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, CLARENCE BARCLEFT, youngest son of Dr. Rufus F. and Clementine M. Hibbard, aged 7 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 294 Pacific st., between Smith and Hoyt Brooklyn.

MACKRELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WILLI

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
FRIDAY, AUG. 13.
THE GREAT RECEPTION
given to Box'ciault's fine Comedy of
WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS,
in which
ALL THE ARTISTS
have achieved a positive success, demands its repetition to-night for the LAST TIME.
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....LORD DAVENTRY.
Mr. BROUGHAM.....as.....MAJOR FUSS.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. D VIDGE
Messrs. CANOLL, J. J. SMITH, DONCAN.
Mrs. BLAKE,
Misses ADA CLIFTON and MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Saturday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and COLLEGIUS.
Monday—First appearance of Miss JANE COOMBS as Lady Gay Spanker, supported by Messrs. Blake, Brougham and the Star Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK
AND
BENEFIT
OF
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flanigan.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
THRICE MARRIED.
Charlotte.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
(with songs and dances.)
Vivian.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann.....Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney.....Mr. FLORENCE

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1858,
The performance will commence with the Drama of the MANIAC.
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
MAY FESTIVAL.
Alice.....Infant Alice | Antoine...La Petite Emeline
BETSEY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Boxes and parquette, 75 cents; pit, 12 cents.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 12 & 13,
THREE GUARDSMEN; OR, THE FORTUNES OF D'ARTAGNAN.
FOUR LOVERS.
To conclude with the musical Comedy entitled
NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

CONTINUATION
of the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
in
JONES' WOOD
for
THREE DAYS MORE,
In consequence of the utterly
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
which has attended the
INAUGURATION OF THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL
upon an unprecedentedly grand and European scale,
in America, as well as the popular excitement at the present moment respecting the wonderful and glorious success of Cyrus W. Field in laying the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
the management have determined to prolong the present mammoth musical festival for
THREE DAYS,
with a similar prodigality in the expense and labor they may incur, to secure a remunerative share of public patronage.
They, therefore, announce a
GRAND TELEGRAPHIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
August 13, 14, and 15.
On the first two days
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
THE MAMMOTH CONCERTS,
BALS CHAMPETRE
ACROBATIC FEATS,
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION,
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
By Mr. HADFIELD.
But in addition to this, the management unhesitatingly pledge themselves to secure all the additional attraction in their power, confident from their present experience that the public fully appreciate their attempt to give them the
MOST COMPLETE SERIES OF AMUSEMENT
For the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
On the last day,
SUNDAY, Aug. 15.
They beg leave to announce two of the
MOST SUPERB BALLOON CONCERTS
Which have ever been given in the
UNITED STATES.
The first at.....2 o'clock
The second at.....6 o'clock
ADMISSION AS BEFORE,
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad carsons the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
JONES'S WOOD,
THIS DAY, AUG. 13.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture—"Norma".....Bellini
Coronation March.....J. V. Arx
(Performed for the first time.)
Pot-Pourri.....Zulehner
Anvil Chorus—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi
PART II.
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
The Electric Telegraph.....Kuhner
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
A Military Picture Musical.....V. Streck
(For the first time.)
DESCRIPTION:
The Appeal to Arms, General Enthusiasm, Rising of the Patriots, Grand March, The Night before the Battle, Preparation for the Morning, Forming in Line of Battle, Signals, March upon Bunker Hill, The Strife, American Victory, Hymn of Freedom
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
THE CONCERT
Will commence at.....3 o'clock

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
Given under the direction of the
CELEBRATED AND POPULAR COMPOSER,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Are enjoyed by
THOUSANDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
WHO THRONG THE
COOL AND SPACIOUS WALKS
OF THIS
ELEGANT PLACE OF RESORT,
ON EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
IN THE INTERMISSIONS.
Admittance 25 cents.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1858, to commence at 8 o'clock,
LE MARI A LA VILLE ET LA FEMME A LA COMPAGNE.
Comedie Vaudeville, in two acts.
LA FILLE TERRIBLE.
Orchestra, $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL WIZARD—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, &c. Just arrived from Europe, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened in a few days. The miniature seas and lakes known as the GRAND AQUATIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute, unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 75 cents; children under ten, 13 cents

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY to visitors. Statuary and other works of art on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PECK SLIP FERRY MEETING.—CITIZENS of New-York, and all others opposed to the resolution now pending in the Board of Aldermen, for the destruction of the Peck Slip Ferry, are invited to attend a public meeting, in PECK SLIP, on FRIDAY, August 13th, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of protesting against the passage of such resolution
Harper & Brothers, Wille s & Co.,
H. G. Reeve & Co., J. L. Smith & Co.,
Haight & Emens John Thursby's Sons,
Thomas H. Smith, Beechel, Smith & Co.,
Conklin & Smith, Western Silk Co. Corwin,
J. D. Fish & Co., Prince & Woolley,
James Conner & Son, Sheffield Miner & Co.,
and many hundred others

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the excursion to take place on the 24th inst. to Tarrytown. Let every veteran be present to aid in the laudable object.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIXTH Ward Republican Association will be held at Head Quarters, corner 3d av. and 56th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock. All those friendly to the cause are invited to attend.
R. H. BABCOCK, Jr., } Secretaries.
ROBERT L. HILL, }

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge No. 31 are requested to attend the funeral of Brother W. Wills, at his late residence No. 27 West 40th st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1½ P. M.
J. S. FERRI, Jr., N. G.

NOTICE.—TO THE PLOT OWNERS IN ROCKLAND CEMETERY—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858, at No 76 Wall-st., in the office of the late W. R. Beebe, from 9½ to 10 o'clock A. M.
E. LORD, Superintendent.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHION—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with touch, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new-invented spring cushioned tables, over the pest humbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Manner explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $125. New tables, $250, $275 and $300.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERienced and well informed girl, as chambermaid and waiting-maid or child's nurse; will be found thoroughly efficient in her duties; a girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, active and attentive to children, and for sake of a steady home will go for moderate wages. Inquire for WAITER, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, WELL RECOMmended English girl, a situation; understands all kinds of housework, has been accustomed to work hard in good situations in England and in this country; washes and irons in the best style; is not one of those girls who change their places for a trifle. Inquire for MARIA, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as cook and laundress; has always lived in good families, from whom she can have the best references; understands her business and attends to it, and will be found an acquisition in any family requiring a good, faithful servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do children's neat sewing or washing; is quick at the needle and competent; wages $6. Also, a Laundress and chambermaid; does up linens and shirts in a magnificent style; wages $7. City references. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; City reference given for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 7 8th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG women together; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Are both excellent laundresses and would do the washing and ironing. A small private family preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 260 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the country, and has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply No. 6 West-Sixth-st, near 5th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and neat sewer; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 123 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer and has good City references. Apply at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic sts., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant girl for general housework; will be found efficient, prudent, economical in her duties. Apply at Hendrickson's office, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, English and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No 242 7th av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper, a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address Mrs. ELTON, Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter; also, by two colored girls. No. 7 West 11th st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice; shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No 534 Broadway, Room No. 18

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a set of books, one who thoroughly understands double entry book-keeping and can give the best of references as to character and capacity. Apply, for two days, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 178 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st., New York.

WANTED—A LAD OF BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years of age, to assist in a store, also to go of errands; must be an American and of unblemished character, and must live with his parents. None others need call. Apply at 447 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A CANVASSER.—ONE OF EXPERience, who can give good references will receive profitable employment on the MERCHANT'S & MANUFACTURER'S JOURNAL, No. 385 Broadway, the best advertising medium in the City.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FOR AN importing business down town. One who resides with his parents, writes a fair hand, and is well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, D, Box No. 1,367, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a small family, a short distance in the country; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 112 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN ON THE Hudson River, in a small family, to do housework; a suitable person will find a good home. Address HOME, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A METAL BROKER'S OFFICE, A boy about 15 or 16 years old. Apply, in the handwriting of the applicant, through the Post-Office, to Box No. 3,944.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, WHO WRITES a good hand, can come well recommended and resides with his parents. Apply, from 3 to 5 P M, at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A YOUNG man to take charge of a pair of horses and a small vegetable garden. Address by letter C. P. C., Box No. 114, *Times* Office

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN, to do general housework in a small family. None but those having good reference need apply, at No. 111 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress. Inquire at No. 41 West 9th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday.

MUSICAL.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A PROfessor of religion, accustomed to leading large audiences, without choir, with an experience of over 25 years in teaching and leading church music, wishes an appointment in an Evangelical Church either with or without an organ. Address TENOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office

ORGANIST.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A permanent situation in an Episcopal Church, where there is a good organ and congregational music is desired. A good bonus would be paid for a desirable place. Address BONUS, box No. 211 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of case, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Pianos for rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools with plush top and iron screw, new (style) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th st.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scalloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience, and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 21st., near the Bowery.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

25 PIANOS TO LET—AT $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at $25 up to $225 each; one with pearl keys for $350. Old pianos taken in exchange, and music thoroughly taught, by Professor DUMESDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German, who has thorough knowledge of practical gardening, including the growing of stove and greenhouse plants, the management of vineries, and out-door fruits, laying out and planting grounds, and the general routine of the flower and the kitchen garden. Best of testimonials given. Address R. F., box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in the green house, hot-house, winery and vegetable department, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or add ess A. B. C., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—COACHMAN OR PORTER'S SITUAtion by a young man who understands the care of horses, carriages and harness well, and is a careful driver; has good reference. Would take a situation to work in a store. Wages not so much an object as to get a steady place. Address T. B S., Box 119, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical man with a small family. Would engage as gardener and farmer. Having a practical knowledge of both businesses can give seven years' reference in some places—first merchants in this City. For further information, address P. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH FARMER, A SITUAtion as farmer or vegetable gardener; is acquainted with horses and stock generally; has been eight years in charge of gentlemen's places in the country, from which he bears satisfactory references. A note addressed S, F., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, who has been some time in this country; is a good farmer, understands the manage neat of horses, or can manage a small vegetable garden; can give good references. Address M., at SMITH'S seed store, No 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 259 10th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A PLACE; can act as plain gardener. He is now living with JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., to whom he refers; or to Box No. 4,087, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail hat, cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Unquestionable references given. Address HATTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, a practical book-keeper, desires a situation as book-keeper, or general clerk. Is fully competent to conduct a business in any branch of trade. Would have no objections to leave the city. Good references given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address M. R. C., box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO DAGUERREANS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.—An operator, who has long experience in all the branches of the art, wishes a situation, as operator; or would take charge of an establishment. Terms moderate, and satisfaction warranted. Address OPERATOR, Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced MESDAMES CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE MISSES HUNTER HAVING RECENTly removed to a larger and eligibly situated house, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at No. 78 1st place, Brooklyn, on the 15th of September. The school has heretofore been one of great respectability, and the teachers associated with it gentlemen of Christian excellence and learning. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, at that locality. Her terms and circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

CLICQUOT'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks bathe, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 22 West 52d st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 13.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS.—A German gentleman, who has taught school in this country, desires to meet with American gentlemen or ladies who wish to learn the above languages. Calls at their residences, if required. Best of references given. Terms $1 for three hours. Address L. W. SCHMIDT'S bookstore, No. 191 William st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Wanted immediately several teachers of music and English, music and French, also two native French teachers. Salary, $250 to $700 and board. A superior vocalist and professor wanted; salary $800 to $1,600.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, TO GO SOUTH, in a private family. Must be competent to teach music, French and drawing. Address, with references, Box No. 2,155 Post-Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 19 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 6 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged: at No 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No 54 Willow-st.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN music teacher desires full or partial board in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher might be required. Best of references given and required. Address, for two days, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached, with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board with board (late dinner) for himself and young brother, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; would prefer a location near Broadway, and not above 24th-st. Address, stating terms, S H. G., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

$7 50.—A MARRIED COUPLE CAN BE accomodated comfortably and pleasantly accommodated with board by a very small family, where no others will be taken. Less for partial board. Location vicinity of East Broadway. Address Mrs. R. H., Chatham-square Post-Office

A SUITE OF FOUR ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with bath and every convenience, will be let to a family for the Summer or longer, (private table only.) Or the rooms would be disposed of to one or two bachelors desiring superior accommodations. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3¼ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodewin, No. 163 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. R. Caldwell, No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desiring to obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN REESER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY OCCUPYING a charming cottage, on high ground, near the railroad depot, and having no other boarders, can accommodate a small family during Summer and Fall. A stable is attached to the house, the rooms are airy, and table and attendance all that can be desired. Inquire for, at the depot, or address, Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connect here with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good tables and amusements, Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK ROBBERY—$5,000 REWARD.
The Hatters' Bank, at Bethel, Conn., was entered by burglars between Saturday night and Monday morning last, and over $50,000 stolen from its vaults. The above reward will be paid upon the conviction of the robbers and return of the money. EZRA MORGAN,
President Hatters' Bank.

$30 REWARD.—STOLEN, THE NIGHT OF AUG. 11th, from Bushwick, L. I., near Cooper's glue factory, A HORSE WAGON and HARNESS; the horse about 15½ hands high, sorrel, switch tail, white star in forehead; a square box two-seated leather top wagon, newly painted, body black, wheels dark green, made by Ford; harness used some, with a Dutch collar. Whoever will return the same shall receive the above reward, or any portion of the same a proportionate part of the reward. Apply as above, or of HENRY V. SCHENCK, No. 126 West st., New-York.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 44 MOTT-STREET—BY A German or a Frenchman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, heavy dark moustaches and whiskers, goes by the name of Chas. Morrison. a sorrel mare with long tail; has a hump on her near hind leg, above her knee. Whoever will give information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded

LOST—$3 REWARD FOR SOME PAPERS, BElonging to the Street Commissioner's Office, on Tuesday the 10th inst., in relation to advertising for "two Fire Bells," which, being returned to the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the above reward will be paid.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 183 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montague Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of coach paneling. Colors with zinc base retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums burns without crust brightly and cheap as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. GUILOY & CO No. 1 William-st Box No. 2,155 Post-Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary No. 31 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, for cash, one thousand boxes of
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
consisting of Poule de Soie, Satin Bonnet Ribbons, in different widths and great variety of styles.
Plain and Fancy Velvet

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE EQUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Cash on hand May 1st, 1858 ..... $4 619,175 17

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premium and Policy fees... $252,460 47
For Interest 146,169 47
For Annuities.. ..... 2,000 00— 410 629 94

Total $4,949,805 11

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions $21,519 27
Paid Claims, by Death and additions to same. 97,743 00
Paid Reduction of Premiums 488 33
Paid Annuities 1,161 79
Paid Commissions 11,428 21
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c. ..... 22,732 85— 155,053 43

Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858 ..... $4,794,751 66

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank $223 533 17
Bond and Mortgage 4,552,967 05
Fire Insurance 297 20
Due from Agents and reported ..... 17,953 64—4,794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $33,500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858 ..... $31,246,669 00
Issued since 1,480,950 00

Total $32,727 619 00

Policies Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead 1,637,900 00

Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858 ..... $31,689,119 00

Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858 10,627
Issued since 509

Total 11,127

Policies Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead 359

Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858 10,768

Of which are for life 9,935
Seven years 496
Short terms 137
Endowments ..... 200— 10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
LLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
VID HOADLEY, SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LIAM V. BRADY, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
RY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ERT H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
N V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
LIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
AAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. B. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
PH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
THAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
M. BRADFORD, W. SMITH BROWN,
P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Medical Examiner—MITCHUM POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canades, at usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,

NOS. 72 AND 93 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

Isaac Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
John Chauncey, do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
Whitehouse, Son & Morris, do. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Wm. New-York. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, discounting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, and at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 13 Exchange-place.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 7th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of their Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $2,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon 206 miles granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of such right, not over $30 per share during any six months interest.

Such assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be required on the 17th day of August next, and will be received without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the redemption of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

To the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders. The Company reserving to itself the right to consider the responsibility of bidders before awarding the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA RIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1857—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $91,777 77 to be raised annually by the Legislature to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing 6 per cent. interest, maturing 1867, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special tax and the water revenues. The entire bonded indebtedness of the City amounts to $2,301 000, $1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)

The assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,561
The population is 70,000.

The loan is constructed for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., 51 Wall st.

For particulars, including copies of laws under which the bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OPTIONAL RIGHT BONDS RECEIVABLE for instalments on Illinois Central Stock, for sale by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY E. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN
} Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 20,000 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c., of the Company.

TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY P. McGOWN, secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the City does not exceed $4,000 issued to the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
Coupons bought and sold by
E. LE NAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel F. Fearing,	Arthur Gilly,	Jos'h Gallaud, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. F. Bowring,	Pennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. S. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Poulon Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Genter,	J. Bowland,
B. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	A. A. G. Perry.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered in New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO: those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. S. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-adjoual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 9th instant, inclusive. By order,

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

By order,
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 10th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 81 Nassau st., New-York, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 60 Wall st., New-York, Aug. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $136
Second Cabin Passage 76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $116
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29	
ARAGO,	Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT,	Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the same route every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions furnished to passengers from Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 4, North River, foot of Beekman-st. The ship has five watertight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or steaming the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage will wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, received "to stow."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 15.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. S. MONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 26 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st, New-York,

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.

The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY

will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin $150
Second saloon cabin 125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to

L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.
New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st, corner of Duane.

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN JOHNSON,	DON LORENZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIN F. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. ROYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. ATOCHA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET.
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 231 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 231 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FAMILY horse, 15½ hands high, sound and very gentle; does not shy. May be seen at the stable, No. 20 Amity st.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES, ONE pair large and one pair smaller, all in good condition. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 123½ Chambers st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. Wm. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven, and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer
EIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,

Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.	
Tuesday, Aug. 10	4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10	6¼ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11	1 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11	6¾ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12	7 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11	3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12	3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug 12,	10½ A.M.
Friday, Aug 13	7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug 12.	3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13	3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13	10½ P.M.
		Friday, Aug 13	3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No. 179 West-st.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 13 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Aug. 10	8 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10	3½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11.	6½ A.M.	Wednesday, Aug.11,	
Thursday, Aug.12	9½ A.M.	Laura will not connect	4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13	9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug.12, do.	4½ P.M.
		Friday, Aug.13, do.	4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 13th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Roosevelt-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Tuesday, Aug. 10.	4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10.	9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11	9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12	5 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13	5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13	6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14	5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14	6½ A.M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Nordan, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 13, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 14, 6¼ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

FOR THE CAMP MEETING AT RYE NECK.—The steamboat ISLAND CIT

NEW-YORK CITY.

Health Commissioners.

The Health Commissioners met on Thursday. Present—The Mayor, Drs. Rockwell, Miller and Thurston, together with Mr. McCleaton.

The bark *Ocean House* was allowed to proceed to the City on the 17th inst.

The brig *Faustina* was allowed to proceed on the 16th inst.

The brig *Jean Stevens* was allowed to proceed on the 26th inst.

The bark *Celia* petitioned for permission to proceed to the City. Laid on the table.

The schooner *W. C. Marston* asked permission to bring cotton and hemp to the City. Petition denied, and ordered to place such cargo on barges at Quarantine.

The brig *Jerome* was allowed to proceed to the City on the 10th inst.

The bark *Henrich Lorenden* asked to come up and discharge part of her cargo. Denied.

Mr. Monson, City Inspector, moved that the parties interested in a quantity of unsound and putrid cheese now lying on pier or bulkhead No. 8 East River, be directed to remove the same instantly to the offal dock, foot of Forty-fifth-street, for removal to Barren Island, there to be destroyed. The resolution was adopted.

The Commission then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, Wednesday, the President, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, in the Chair. The Board transacted no business. The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to Aug. 4, 1858	48,065
Number Emigrants arrived since to Aug. 11	2,302
Total	50,367
To same date in 1857	117,151

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in institution W. I.	1,091	1,287	1,312
No. inmates in institution M. H.	137	165	147
Totals	1,228	1,452	1,459

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858	$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 4	$115,142 59
Receipts since to Aug. 11, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.	5,182 65—120,325 24
Total	$152,481 13
Disbursements as per previous account to Aug. 4, 1858	$126,728 50
Current expenses of July 28 and Aug. 4	10,648 65—137,377 15
Balance of Commutation Fund	$15,103 98

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 9½ P. M., on Wednesday, a fire broke out on the first floor of the building No. 117 Grand-street, the front part being occupied by John Cohen as a tailor shop, and the rear by C. Boshkopf as a store-room for laces and embroideries. The damage is estimated at $500. Insured $900 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company, and $500 in the Relief Insurance Company.

Mayor's Office—Thursday.

SELLING OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—This morning, H. P. Pearson, No. 12 Ann street, was arrested by Sergeants Birney and Crawford, upon the affidavit of John Johnson, No. 547 Pearl-street, stating that he, Johnson, purchased obscene publications at the former place. Pearson also publishes a vile sheet called the New-York *Miscellany*. The Police have seized a large number of obscene books and plates found on the premises in Ann-street. This is the fourth time that this place has been broken up. The prisoner was brought before the Mayor, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer. Bail has not yet been procured. The Mayor has given orders for the prompt arrest of all boys (of whom this Johnson is one) found selling obscene papers, in order that they may be sent up as vagrants. It appears that the plan has been to purchase tracts at the Bible House, which are vended with obscene plates interposed between the leaves.

Arthur Crown, an Irishman, 21 years of age, a peddler who can neither read nor write was arrested this morning and taken before the Mayor charged with selling in the street obscene books and prints. Committed for examination.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—Joseph Poley, a stage driver, was brought before the Mayor on Thursday for this offence, and reprimanded without fine.

Police Intelligence.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER AT JONES' WOOD FESTIVAL.—Pat McCarthy, *alias* "Sam Kirk," but more generally known by the name of "Cow-legged Tom," on Wednesday evening offered a $3 counterfeit bill at a lager-bier saloon, at the Jones' Wood festival, in payment for some lager. The man in charge took the bill, and gave in return the change and a drink. Emboldened by this successful operation, Pat shortly afterwards called for a second drink, and gave in payment a duplicate of the first counterfeit. The German having meantime become posted as to the character of the bill, called some officers to arrest his customer, and they attempted to do so. Pat is a remarkably stout man, and the first officer who laid hands on him, found himself in very quick time reeling backwards from the effects of a blow from Pat's fist. The second officer (Officers Boyd and Wright, of the Twenty-second Ward, had undertaken the job of arresting the man) seized Pat by the coat collar, but Pat soon broke loose, when Boyd drew his club and hit him over the head. A third officer came up, and the joint efforts of the three, and the joint application of their clubs to Pat's head, at length subdued him. On the way to the Station-house, his ire was suddenly raised, and his fist, raised at the same time, was propelled violently against the abdomen of one of the officers. Pat was finally locked up, and yesterday morning was taken before Justice Brownell and committed to prison for his conduct. Pat is also wanted to answer a charge of passing counterfeit money in Brooklyn on Mr. John King, corner of Columbia and Union streets.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Some prisoners, now locked up in the Tombs waiting trial for burglary, yesterday gave information to Deputy Clearman, of the Tombs, by which several hundred dollars worth of stolen goods were recovered. Officer Smith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court and Officer Harrigan, of the Mayor's office, accompanied Mr. Clearman. At the residence of Mr. Runge, No. 379 Tenth street, a trunk was found, containing about $500 worth of jewelry, watches, necklaces, rings, bracelets, &c. Mr. Runge declares that the trunk had been left in his charge by a stranger for safe keeping. At No. 118 Mott-street some jewelry was also found, and at No. 283 Bowery were found some stolen dresses. The parties in whose keeping the goods were discovered were arrested, taken before Justice Quackenbush, and held for examination.

THE LATE FORGERY ON FREDRICKS, THE PHOTOGRAPHIST.—Julius A. Gilligan, a young man, was arrested Wednesday on Governor's Island, charged with having forged the name of Charles D. Fredricks, photographist, on Broadway, to promissory notes to the amount of $5,500, and having sold the same to Mr. Ralph H. Isham, broker in Fulton-street. The facts of the case as set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Fredricks, were published in full in the Times about two months ago, when the forgeries were first detected. One of the notes for $1,500, it will be remembered, was deposited in the Artisan's Bank for collection just before it fell due. Mr. Fredricks saw it, and the forgeries were detected. The notes were given to Mr. Isham in exchange for Pennsylvania coal lands. Gilligan had enlisted in the United States army.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—On Wednesday night, as Washington Cooper, a private watchman, was passing through McDougal-street, a stranger informed him that some parties were having a desperate fight in Washington-square. He hurried to the scene of the fight, and as soon as he reached it was surrounded by the supposed fighters, including his informant, and despite his resistance they took his watch, valued at $40, from his pocket, and ran away with it. One of the fellows, giving his name as Wm. Jones, was subsequently arrested and locked up in Jefferson Market Prison, to answer a charge of highway robbery.

THREATENED VIOLENCE TO THE CREW OF THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.—The difficulty connected with the recent discharge of the crew of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, on account of the strike for higher wages, has not yet quite ended. Wednesday, a party of stevedores and others interfered with the men at work, and threatened them with violence if they did not stop working. The Harbor Police were called to disperse the threatening visitors.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Morrell.

Samuel Shottock, who was arrested a few weeks ago, charged with having taken a letter from the Post-Office and appropriating its contents to his own use, was, upon examination this morning, honorably discharged, there being no evidence against him.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Aug. 12.

Before Judge Davies.

The Williamsburg Ferry Company vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.*—This case came up on the last day of the July term, on the application of Mr. Dean, counsel for the complainants, for an injunction to restrain the Common Council from passing any ordinance which might transfer the Williamsburg Ferry franchise from the plaintiffs without making it a condition precedent that the grantees should purchase the boats, ferry-houses and other property belonging to the plaintiffs, in accordance with a provision of the City charter.

The plaintiffs allege that this property is worth $300,000. It was also alleged that the defendants, by changing the terminus of the ferry on the Brooklyn side, are seeking to evade that provision of the charter which requires the grantees to purchase such property at a fair reduction from the prior lessees of the ferry. This morning the complaint was duly verified and the injunction made absolute, and the process will be again served on some member of the Corporation.

THE WAY TO LIVE.

Before Judge Clerke.

The Messrs. Abbott, Brothers, Counsel for George [illegible], obtained a further [illegible] Judge Clerke, this [illegible] ff, to show cause why the order of arrest obtained by Messrs. Peet & Rogers against Edgar [illegible] not be vacated. It was obtained on affidavits [illegible] Edgar, George F. Cook, and Erwin M. Green, and made returnable on Monday next.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible] J. C. Hall has called upon [illegible] and wishes me to [illegible] a statement in my letter of the [illegible] which I say that "his Christianity was thrown aside for the time being, in this controversy with Mr. Edgar," or to qualify it after this wise, "that he does not wish to drag religion into this controversy with Mr. Edgar." As he assures me that this was the intended meaning of his remarks, I most cheerfully make the alteration. Yours,

August 12, 1858. GEO. P. EDGAR.

Jane Frances Lucas vs. *Joseph Lucas.*—These parties were married in France sometime in 1845. In 1850 they came to this country. This year, as the plaintiff alleges, she discovered that her husband was cohabiting with another woman. She now sues for a divorce. The case came up this morning on a motion for alimony and counsel fee, pending the action.

Ann Couch vs. *George Couch.*—This was an action for divorce *a mensa et thoro* on the ground of cruelty and ill-usage. The answer denies generally every allegation in the plaintiff's complaint, and sets up fraud and misrepresentation on the lady's part in procuring the marriage. A motion was made by Mr. H. Smith, the counsel for the plaintiff, to strike out that portion of the answer which sets up fraud, &c. The matter objected to is an allegation that plaintiff made false representations before their marriage, and that subsequently defendant found that the lady had acted improperly before their marriage. Counsel not being ready the motion was adjourned.

The return to the *habeas corpus* taken out by Tyler F. Baker, a recruit from Governor's Island, was made this morning and showed that Tyler had put the Government to considerable expense. It was shown he was not of age, and he was discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—Aug. 12.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Lina Wirdwald vs. *Levi Aarons and David Cabbala.*—This is an action brought by the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Blankman, for a most extraordinary case of assault and battery, in which Judge Bosworth had granted an order of arrest, and to hold the defendants to bail in the sum of $2,500, to answer in an action in which the damages are laid at $10,000. The case came up a few days since on motion by the defendant's counsel to discharge the order of arrest. Affidavits and other papers presented disclose the following facts: The plaintiff is a German embroideress, an orphan, and without friends in this country. She was employed in the mantilla trade, and occupied, up to July, an apartment at No. 20 Oliver-street, which she rented from Aarons, who is a wealthy landlord in that part of the town. On the 5th of July he called upon her, in company with Cabbala, and, as the plaintiff alleges, demanded of her seventy five cents more rent than was actually due. She remonstrated and refused to pay, when they two beat her in a savage manner, and inflicted such severe injuries on her that surgical aid was necessary, and at one time the result was doubtful, as she had sustained bruises on the head, one of which was a fracture of a bone near the orbit of the left eye, injuring the vision, and leaving a scar which will disfigure her for life. After having treated her thus, the landlord carried away her trunk, containing her clothes and trinkets, and then caused her to be illegally arrested and imprisoned in the Tombs upon a charge of assault and battery, from which she was released, because the complainant, Aarons, refused to submit to be cross-examined. After Judge Pierrepont had perused the affidavits, he caused all the parties to be brought before him and examined under oath, and also examined the marks and scars on the plaintiff's head and face, which fully substantiated the allegations made by her counsel. The Judge having given the case several days' consideration, this morning denied the motion to discharge the order of arrest.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST MESSAGE AFTER THE QUEEN'S.

The following correspondence explains itself. As the public will be naturally desirous of knowing what the first message was, transmitted across the Ocean Telegraph, Mr. Phalon has published the following correspondence for the public benefit:

To the Secretary Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street:

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed a message, which I wish transmitted *the first next succeeding* "the Royal and Presidential Messages," per the Atlantic Telegraph. For this privilege I am willing to pay a liberal amount, say Five Hundred Dollars, and will immediately, on hearing from you, complete the needful preliminaries.

Waiting your reply, I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

EDWARD PHALON, Perfumer.

No. 497 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 10, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

To her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria:

Mr. Edward Phalon solicits her Majesty's acceptance of a case of Extract "Boquet D'Ogarita," a new and beautiful perfume for the handkerchief, obtained entirely from American flowers, to be sent by the next steamer.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, No. 21 Wall-street, N. Y.

EDWARD PHALON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am requested to notify you that no messages will be received for transmission by the Atlantic Company until due notice has been given that the line has been opened for business. They will then be sent in the order in which they are received, and at the regular rates of tariff. Respectfully yours,

WM. H. ADEL.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CONTINUE THEIR WORK OF MERCY.—A young woman who suffered much from pain in the stomach, was prevailed upon to take four; in a little while she threw up a worm twelve inches long, and nearly an inch round. They are a sure cure for all worms, and in dysentery and diarrhœa no medicine can be compared to them. Sold at Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Broadway and Canal-street. 25 cents and 13 cents per box—the latter, sugar coated.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions, the Ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held in the Court-room, County Jail Building, in Raymond-street, yesterday afternoon.

In the absence of the Chairman, Supervisor Bergen, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair.

After the usual preliminary business was disposed of, communications were declared to be in order. One was received from Sheriff Remsen, asking for new kettles for the culinary department of the Jail. Referred to the Jail Committee, on motion of Supervisor T. G. Bergen, with power to purchase such articles as they may deem necessary. From Coroner Snell, asking the construction of a Dead-house in the Eastern District of the city. Referred to Almshouse Committee for report. From Sewer Commissioners, asking that $50,000 be laid in the next tax bill for sewerage purposes. To Committee on Special and Local Taxes. From Clerk of City Court, asking that certain repairs be made to the Court-room. To Committee on Courts, to make the necessary repairs. The bond of Gilbert Hicks, County Storekeeper. This was referred to the Law Committee, and that Committee subsequently reported in favor of accepting the bond and placing it on file. Adopted. The contractor for copying Williamsburg maps having signified his inability to perfect the same in a reasonable time, the Committee on Accounts, in whose charge the matter was placed, reported in favor of employing Richard Butts to do the same at $175. Adopted.

GRAND JURORS — Superintendent T. G. Bergen offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That a meeting of this Board be held on the first Monday in September next, at the County Jail, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select from the list of persons duly qualified to act as Jurors, and not exempt by law, which shall be provided by the Commissioner of Jurors, the names of such number of persons as shall be equal to five for every thousand of inhabitants in the County at the time the last census was taken, to serve as Grand Jurors for the ensuing year, and until a new selection is made, as provided by the 30th and 31st sections of chap. 322 of the Laws of 1858.

By Supervisor Campbell—That the Clerk notify every member of the Board the time of holding all regular and special meetings of the Board.

On motion of Superintendent T. G. Bergen—Amended, so that the Clerk give notice of special meetings, and to all absentees of regular meetings, and as amended adopted.

Supervisor Campbell moved to reconsider and rescind a resolution presented three months ago by Supervisor T. G. Bergen, and adopted by the Board, directing all Committees to report at each meeting all meetings of Committees and where held. He considered the resolution a stigma upon the Board, and thought if there were any dishonest members they should be pointed out.

A majority of the Board, acting upon the principle doubtless, that honest men could bear watching, refused to rescind.

The Jail Committee was directed to report at the next meeting the amount saved by using Waterman's Gas Register on the burners in the Jail for the last six months, as compared with the corresponding six months of last year.

Bills Ordered Paid—W. H. Arthur, $30 63; J. A. Denyse, $3 79; City Court, $55 51; James G. Yates, $13; T. H. Redding, $610; F. Glover, $65 11; Thomas McCarty, $56; Peter Tullue, $102 82; Wm. Maxwell, $181 50; I. R. Snell $146; W. Edward, $10 75; L. Darte & Son, $38 25; J. Wilkinson, $10 65; Morton & Candy, $127 63; R. Reesinger, $27 64; Thomas McCarty, $127; Thomas French, $281 25; J. C. & D. Whitney, $159 29; Coffin & Rhoades, $141 21.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERS—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—We noticed a few days ago the arrest of Robert Davis, *alias* Robert Sutton; William Hedford *alias* William Hoppy, *alias* William Tnetford; and William Baker, *alias* William Barsby, on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, for stealing $10,000 from the counter of the Farmers and Planters' Bank in Baltimore. The two first-named were taken to Baltimore some days ago, and Hoppy was fully identified. Sutton, who, by the way, is Hoppy's father-in-law, was not identified, and will probably be discharged before the trial. Baker, when arrested at Greenpoint by Detectives Higgins and Frost, was quite indignant at the interruption of his plans, as he was just about leaving on another tour, and declared that he would not go to Baltimore until the charge was proved against him. On Wednesday last he obtained counsel, and he was brought before Recorder Barnard the same day on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Recorder said that as the accused was fully identified as the person described in the requisition, he could not go behind that document. Baker accordingly started for Baltimore in custody of an officer from that city, on Wednesday evening. He has also been fully identified as one of the parties concerned in the robbery. Hoppy and Baker are well known as burglars and bank robbers. They are Englishmen, and very expert in their line of business. The first-named is well known in Brooklyn as William Thetford, owner and keeper for the last two years of the extensive establishment on Sands-street, known as the "Sands-street House." His real character has always been known to the Police, but they have had no occasion before to molest him, because he has had the good sense not to practice his profession near home. He at one time was quite popular with the free-and-easy class of young men about the city, and got upon the Grand and Petit Juries. He was sworn once on a Jury to try a burglar, when the Police informed the District Attorney of his real character, and he was discharged from the onerous duty of a juror for the term.

When arrested he was just finishing two new houses on Hudson avenue, and this interruption will be a serious drawback to him.

He expects no mercy at the hands of the Baltimore authorities, as the money stolen belonged to a brother of the District-Attorney. The Baltimore officer assured him, that if convicted, he might make up his mind for a fifteen years' term in the Penitentiary.

THE PECK-SLIP FERRY CONTROVERSY—AN INJUNCTION.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, relative to the proposed abandonment of the Peck-slip Ferry, was held Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were spirited. Mr. G. W. Field, Chairman of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported that the Committee had had a conference with Comptroller Flagg, who said that by giving thirty days' notice he had the power to sell the leases of all the existing ferries at auction for a term of five years, to the highest bidder. Although the Comptroller had made no promises, he had reason to believe that if the Common Council did not take the necessary steps, he would take the business into his own hands. Mr. Flagg was of opinion that the action of the Common Council in abolishing this Ferry was wholly unwarranted and illegal.

Yesterday morning an injunction was granted by Judge Davies, on the application of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, restraining the Mayor and Common Council of this City from granting the franchise which the Company now enjoys to run from Peck-slip to any other company, without providing that the grantee should purchase the boats, buildings and other property of the Williamsburg Ferry Company. This property is alleged to be worth $300,000, and it is complained that the Corporation, in changing the terminus of the Ferry on the Brooklyn side, are endeavoring to evade that provision of the charter which requires the grantee to purchase the property of the prior owners at a fair valuation. The injunction was made absolute, and was at once served upon the defendants.

EXAMINATION OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Sylvester Collins and John Allen, who were arrested at Sheepshead Bay on Friday last through the agency of Mr. B. Hendrickson for passing counterfeit $5's on the National Bank of Providence, were brought before Justice Voorhies yesterday afternoon for examination. Several witnesses were examined, and the accused were committed for a further hearing.

EX-MAYOR WALL stated that the Peck-slip Company would bind themselves to sell their property at a fair valuation, if they did not succeed in getting the Ferry lease. But this Ferry must be continued at all hazards.

Several other gentlemen delivered addresses when the meeting adjourned till the 20th ult.

A WARNING TO BATHERS.—Mr. George Merrifield, of Baltimore, while bathing at Coney Island on Wednesday last, was robbed of a gold watch valued at $200, a diamond breast-pin valued at $150, and a suit of clothes. Mr. M. went to the Pavilion Hotel, disrobed himself, received a ticket for his clothing, and left for the beach. While absent, a man presented a forged ticket and obtained the property, and escaped before the forgery was discovered. No blame is attached to the proprietor of the house, but it is one of the new dodges the rascals have, and people should be on their guard.

ACCIDENT.—JAS. LOCKWOOD, of No. 116 Cedar street, New-York, fell into the hold of the ship *Elliott*, now lying at the Gas House Dock, Wednesday night, and had one leg badly broken and a shoulder dislocated. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ROBBERIES.—The house of BERNARD SMITH, Fifth-street, near North Fifth-street, was robbed Wednesday night of property valued at $25. The stable of Charles de Bevoise, on Bushwick-avenue, was entered by thieves Wednesday night, and a horse and wagon valued at $400 stolen.

THE GOLD-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—The Coroner's Jury investigating the circumstances attending the death of James McCloskey, will resume the examination of witnesses on Monday afternoon next.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named Robert Wilson, while playing with a circular saw at No. 76 Wyckoff-street, yesterday, had two of his fingers cut off. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH IN A CRADLE.—On Wednesday night last, Mrs. Manning, residing at the corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets, South Brooklyn, went out to a store in the neighborhood, leaving a small child alone and asleep in a cradle. Upon her return she found the clothing in the cradle on fire, and the child so badly burned that it died during the night. How the fire caught is unknown. Coroner Redding has charge of the case.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer Jacobs, of the Fifth Precinct, on Wednesday night last, arrested a man, who gives his name as John Lynch, while in the act of entering the second-story window of a house corner of South Fourth and Fourth streets. He was committed to answer.

A YOUNG GIRL MISSING.—Miss Emma Sanderson, whose parents reside at No. 25 Dean-street, left her home Tuesday morning last, and has not since been seen by her friends, and it is feared that she has met with foul play. She is about 15 years old, five feet high, of fair complexion, has brown hair, hazel eyes and a slight scar on her forehead. She wore a brown check hood, buff and black cotton dress and black leather boots with heels.

BOARD OF HEALTH—THE BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held, Wednesday afternoon, Alderman Kalbfleisch, President of the Common Council, in the chair. A number of sunken lots and minor nuisances were reported and ordered abated. Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

The Bone-boiling Nuisance.—Dr. Boyd said that almost every day complaints were made to him of the Bone-boiling Establishments in the Ninth Ward. They were an intolerable nuisance in his opinion, and he asked the Board to take some action in regard to the matter.

On motion of Alderman Kalbfleisch, a resolution was adopted directing the proprietors of the Bone-boiling Establishments in the Ninth Ward to suspend all operations during the months of August and September.

There being no further business before the Board, a motion to adjourn for one week was adopted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Report of the Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Haines, of Jersey City, reports that there were 369 arrests for the three months ending July 31, for the following offences:

Attempt to kill, 1; assault and battery, 27; assaulting officers, 2; attempt to steal, 3; abandonment, 1; burglary, 7; bastardy, 1; constructive larceny, 1; disorderly conduct, 17; escaped convict, 1; exposure of person, 2; fighting in the streets, 12; grand larceny, 12; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 113; intoxication, 79; insanity, 1; malicious mischief, 3; petit larceny, 6; picking pockets, 8; passing counterfeit money, 1; perjury, 1; robbery, 1; rape, 3; suspicion of burglary, 3; selling diseased meat, 2; vagrancy, 24; violating corporation ordinance, 21.

Nativity.—United States, 7; Ireland, 253; England, 14; Scotland, 5; Germany, 7; other places, 3.

Jersey City Items.

ACCIDENT.—Jacob Beebe, a resident of Paterson, while leaving a boat at the New-York slip, about 9½ o'clock on Wednesday night, had one of his limbs crushed in a horrible manner, by being caught between the boat and the bridge. He was taken to Jersey City and his wounds properly cared for.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democrats of the First, Third and Fourth Wards held primary meetings on Wednesday evening, when delegates were elected to represent the Wards in the District Congressional Convention. *First Ward*—John Nolan, Charles Somers, and Daniel S. Sinclair. *Third Ward*—John McGaigen, John Gerharty, Barney McAnnally, George McLaughlan, and Hugh Keenan. *Fourth Ward*——— McKean, William Howth, J. W. Woodruff, Peter Post.

In Bergen, Upper District, John A. Ryerson; Lower District, Jacob M. Vreeland.

The Second Ward primary elections take place on the 16th inst.

Miscellaneous.

A dispatch from Fredericton, N. B., says that gold has been found in a brook at the west end of the town, supposed to have been washed down from a hill behind the town, as no gold has been found more than a foot below the surface. It is mostly in thin scales of mica, or nuggets of the size of a pin's head; the largest yet obtained weighed ten grains. Jewelers say the gold is of fine quality. The prevailing idea is that it was deposited by the water flowing from the hill.

The first annual supper of the "Audubon Club" in Chicago, came off last week. About 75 members of the Club, and guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present. The bill of fare included the following items of the previous day's sport: Roast prairie chicken, broiled prairie chicken, roast wood duck, broiled blue winged teal, roast broad bill, broiled rabbit, broiled winged pigeons, broiled wood cock, roast duck and mallard, roast pigeon-tail ducks, roast wild geese, roast bittern.

Quite an excitement was produced at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., by the arrival at that place on Friday week, of the little steamer *Rockford*, from the flourishing city of that name on Rock River above. This steamer is commanded by Capt. Hill, who has found it quite profitable this season to carry grain and other produce, with merchandise and passengers, from Oregon City to Rockford. The trip on Friday was the first or this or any steamer as far down as Dixon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

$1,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	101	100 Erie Railroad	16⅜
9,000 Ind. State 5s	88	50 do	s10 16¼
5,000 Tenn 6s '90	92½	500 do	16¼
1,000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	150 Harlem Railroad	10⅛
5,000 N. O. St. 6s	86⅜	350 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83
4,000 Mo. State 6s	85½	200 do	b60 83
6,000 do	85½	5 do	83¼
1,000 Min. S. 8 p c. b.	106	500 Cleve & Tol. R.R.	33⅜
1,000 Cal. S. 7s n. b.	86	200 do	33⅞
5,000 Cal. State 7s. b3	87	400 Reading Railroad	s3 46⅜
15,000 Erie R R c. b. '71	20	700 do	s3 46¾
1,000 Hud. R.R. 2d m.	89	200 do	s30 46⅝
2,500 Erie R. R. bs '75	31	100 do	b60 47⅛
12,000 L. C. & M. L. G. bs	22½	300 do	s10 46⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	88¾	100 do	s60 46⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo. R. bs	80	400 do	s60 46⅜
10 Union Bank	110	10 Mich. Central R. R	68¾
100 Phenix Bank	109¼	do	b60 59
10 Commonwealth Bk.	87	60 do	59
5 Bank of Commerce	99⅞	75 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21¾
200 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	99	100 do	b30 21⅜
50 Pac. M. St'p Co.	b60 82	100 do	s30 21⅝
120 do	b30 82	200 do	21⅝
196 do	82	50 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	s60 43
100 New-Jersey Zinc	6	100 do	b60 43¾
200 N. Y. Central R. R.	77⅜	130 Panama Railroad	113
25 do	b60 77⅜	100 do	s30 113
75 do	s3 77⅜	100 do	112⅞
100 do	s60 76¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 73
50 do	s30 77	200 do	74
150 do	s3 77	575 Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	s3 74
250 do	s30 76¾	50 do	b30 74
100 do	s30 76⅞	50 do	s30 73⅞
695 do	opg 77	200 do	s30 74
16 La. C & Mil. R. R.	4	225 do	74⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	22⅞	100 Reading R. R.	46⅜
20 Pac. M. St. Co.	81⅞	200 do	s5 46⅞
25 do	82	300 do	46⅞
125 N. Y. Cen. R R.	b60 77	100 do	s60 46⅜
100 do	p&c 76⅞	100 do	b60 47
50 do	s30 76⅝	10 La C. & Mil. R. R.	41⅛
100 do	opg 76⅞	50 Mil. & Miss. RR.	15¼
100 do	s3 76⅞	200 Har. R. R.	10
100 do	b60 77	100 do	b30 10
100 do	b3 76⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 59
50 do	s30 76⅞	50 do	b30 59⅛
43 Sixth-av. R. R.	115	100 M. S. & N. I. p.s.	43⅜
125 Erie R. R.	16⅛	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	74
50 do	b30 16⅜	25 Chi. & R. I. R.R.	74
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27⅜	150 do	73⅞
50 do	27⅝	50 do	73⅞
10 Panama R. R.	113		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Mil. & Hon. R. 8s.	35½	15 Humb. F. I. Co.	102¾
550 N. Y. M. In. Sc. '53	48¾	10 do	99
160 G. W. M. In. Sc. '57	50	40 Lorillard F. In. Co.	113½
810 do '58	45¾	20 Mercantile F. I. Co.	110⅜
600 Union do '58	53	200 do	46⅜
3,000 Memphis City 6s	71½	10 Common. F. Ins. Co.	87½
1 bd. Breck. Can. C. Co.	105	30 Security F. I. Co.	107⅜
5 do	105	20 New World F. I. Co.	93½
10 Bk St of N. Y.	101	10 Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	106
6 Mech. Bk. Ass'n.	50½	20 W. F. & Co. Ex.	57⅜
40 Grocers' Bank	76⅜	15 Resolute F. I. Co.	107⅜
50 do	76	20 Trident Ins. Co., Prov.	40
30 Commer. F. I. Co.	111¾	10 N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	111⅛
10 Hope F. Ins. Co.	91½	20 Ind. & Cin. R. R.	40⅝
30 Wash. F. Ins Co.	147½	10 do	45¼
18 Excelsior Fire I. Co.	100¾	10 Mer. Ex. Bank.	100
19 Emp. City. F. I. Co.	109¾	10 Imp. & Tra. Bank	105
2 Goodhue F. I. Co.	92¼	20 Bank of Commerce.	99⅞
6 Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	91¾	20 Am. Ex Bank	106
10 do	90¾	20 National F. I. Co.	107⅛
5 do	91⅛	35 St. M. F. Ins. Co.	112¾
20 Exch. Fire Ins. Co.	108	3 G. W. M. Ins. Co.	112
10 do	108¾	10 American Ex. Co.	89
40 Lenox Fire In. Co.	99¾	25 W. F. & Co. Ex.	53

THURSDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

There are no signs to-day of change of rates in the Money Market, nor in the freedom of supply. Deposits continue to be left with the Brokers at 3@3½ ₱ cent., and demand loans are effected at from 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., according to the credit of the collateral security offered. We hear of transactions at 60 days, straight out, at 4 ₱ cent. on Government Loan, with privilege to the borrower to return the money sooner, at his option. A number of the old Banks in the Street are more than willing to lend on this security, in exchange for part of their Specie reserve, which has been averaging of late far above their present or prospective wants. The additional transfers to the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $1,807,536; making $6,412,000 since Tuesday morning. The Secretary has offered to extend the time beyond the 1st of September: but the probability is, that a couple of millions more will go into the office here in the course of a few days. The effect upon the Bank reserve, judging from the freedom with which the money is loaned upon the new Stock, is not deemed important at Bank, as, with the aid of the California arrival, and the counter payments from the Sub-Treasury, the average, next Monday, will still be above thirty millions. The next packet for Europe is the *Vanderbilt*, on Saturday. The standard drawers on London ask no more than 109¾ ₱ cent. to-day, and other Bank names are offered at 109¾ ₱ cent.; the market dull. The export demand for Bullion has fallen off again. The financial accounts from London by the *Niagara*, at Halifax, look more buoyant for the English Stock and trade markets than usual, but they have little or no influence on our own Stock Exchange, owing to the reversal in the tone of dealings which has taken place within the last five or six days.

The Share dealings at the Brokers' Board were below the usual average in amount, the principal pressure to sell on contract for a further decline being shown on New-York Central and Reading. The last named was taken with some freedom by the buyers, and the closing bids were quite as firm as on Wednesday. In Central, the *Bear* account was more successful, the Stock opening at 77½ and closing 76⅞ ₱ cent. The sales of both reach about 7,000 shares. The depression continues on the Western list; Rock Island, 73¾@74; Galena, 83; Illinois Central, 74; Milwaukee, 15½; Michigan Central, 59; Southern, 21⅜, and Toledo, 33⅜@34 ₱ cent. Erie was dull and neglected at 16¾@¾, and Hudson at 27⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail receded to 82 ₱ cent. Panama showed more steadiness. The general market left off dull.

In State Stocks and Railway Bonds there is little or no disposition evinced to Bear the market, and prices are generally steady, with a fair amount of well-distributed sales. Missouri's are 85½@⅞ per cent; Tennessee's and Virginia's, 92½; the new Minnesota 8 ₱ cents, 106 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 88½; and La Crosse Land Grants, 22½ ₱ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company are selling at 30 ₱ cent. for the Convertibles of 1871, and 31 ₱ cent. for the Sinking Funds of 1875. The August coupons on both these loans command about $30 each, or 85 cents on the dollar. The buyers are Messrs. W. & J. O'Brien, No. 29 Wall-street, and Messrs. Morse & Co., No. 41 William-street. For the new Federal Loan, the bids at the Board are equal to 105⅞, and we hear of private sales at 105⅞@⅞@106 ₱ cent.

Two close calculations, by different hands, have been made for us to-day, of the average premium paid by the successful bidders for the Ten Million

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2153. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails, dispatched South in the early train, reached this City last evening.

The European journals contain but little news in addition to the telegraphic summary forwarded from Halifax.

Both London and Paris journals just now are very much occupied in discussing the approaching journey of Queen VICTORIA to Cherbourg. But beyond the fact that her Majesty is going to Cherbourg, very little indeed appears to be positively known with respect to the royal visit. We are told that her Majesty will not land at Cherbourg, but be entertained on board the flagship *Bretagne*. Nevertheless, the people of Paris report with increasing confidence that the Queen will land, and they say that the Emperor and Empress will try to prevail on her Majesty to prolong her visit beyond the limited period named for its duration. Perhaps the truth is that the Court, oscillating between a desire to gratify its "august ally" and a wish to not offend public opinion at home, scarcely knows what to do, and will end by making the contemplated visit as brief as courtesy will permit.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that Cherbourg is neither a Cronstadt nor a Sebastopol; and, the correspondent of the *Globe* repeats, that the deep soundings immediately outside the long breakwater present no obstacle *from the short batteries* to the formation, in line or crescent, of a bombarding fleet, the fire of which may be concentrated on the whole contents of the inner basin, the assailants keeping a safe distance, yet within effectual range.

The following is a list of the personages who are to compose the Court accompanying their Majesties in their visit to Cherbourg:

"Marshal VAILLANT, minister of war; Admiral HAMELIN, minister of marine; M. ROUHER, minister of public works; the Princess D'ESSLING, lady of honor to the Empress, and lady of the palace: the Countess DE LABEDOYERE, and the Countess DE LOURMEL, ladies of honor to the Empress; General FLEURY, first equerry to the Emperor; General NIEL, aide-de-camp; Colonel LEPIC and the Marquis DE CADORE, orderly officers: Baron DE BOURGOING, equerry; the Marquis DE CHAUMONT QUITRO, chamberlain; M. MOCQUARD, private secretary of his Majesty; an aide-de-camp of the Minister of War and one of the Minister of Marine, a secretary of the Minister of Public Works, and two secretaries of his Majesty."

A discussion on the fortifications of Antwerp has been going on in the Belgian Chambers for some days. The *Independance Belge* says: "The opinion is gaining ground as to the necessity of giving to the national defences a definitive organization, by the creation of a grand strategic pivot, and that this pivot cannot be fixed on any other point than Antwerp."

The London *Times*, in its City article, declares that "letters from Paris assert that there is some expectation of the Crédit Mobilier winding up, or that a fusion will be contrived with the Discount Bank of M DE ST. PAUL."

EX-President PIERCE had arrived at Marseilles on his way to Switzerland.

The sentence against M. PROUDHON, the French socialist, has been confirmed, and he is condemned to three years' imprisonment. M. PROUDHON is in Brussels, and it is not expected that he will return to Paris.

A liberal Russian paper, called *The Arrow*, has been started at Leipsic, by IVAN GOLOVIN, a Russian refugee, and for a long time a resident of New-York.

Some difference of opinion is said to exist between the French and English Governments as to the mode of exacting satisfaction for the massacre at Djidda. The latter are desirous of allowing no time to pass away; the former seem slower in their operations.

The *Telegraphe* of Brussels says:—"It was stated a few days ago that General TOTTLEBEN, in the course of a discussion relative to the fortifications of Antwerp, had expressed doubts of their efficacy, in the present state of the art of attacking and defending fortified places. We are now able to add, on good authority, that that officer expressed a general opinion contrary to all sorts of fortification, as regards the territorial defence of a country."

The English Turf.

RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

From the London Times, July 30.

The Cup Day was true to its traditions. The weather was warm and sunny, and only now and then was the blue sky overcast by dark clouds. This propitious change in the skyey influences not only produced a perceptible effect upon the number and character of the company, but it rendered the proceedings additionally attractive and enjoyable. In the Grand Stand inclosure were the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the noble guests of the Duke of RICHMOND, and other patrons of the sport whose names we have frequently recorded among the distinguished visitors to the meeting. To give the list of company present would occupy space to the exclusion of many interesting facts connected with the racing. The raised embankment under the trees was no longer deserted, but it was occupied by a store of ladies, whose elegant and varied toilets were, as usual, foremost in the effective sights of the day. Among the most curious and eager spectators were several foreigners, who entered with an ardor into the pursuit of sport which fairly outdid our own countrymen, who are, as it were, "to the manner born." The first race was appointed for 1 o'clock, but *Star of the East* walked over for it, and thus active business did not commence until half an hour later. *Rainbow* won the Memorial Stakes for two-year-olds; but his achievement evidently did not please the *cognoscenti*, and did not improve his position in the Derby betting. Before the race 30 to 1 was taken about him for the Derby; after it, 25 to 1 was offered. *Merryman* beat *Cynicus*, and restored a reputation which his defea on Tuesday somewhat damaged.

The Cup commanded eight starters, among whom were *Ventre St. Gris*, the representative of the French turf; and *Charleston*, the champion of America. The French horse was made an immense favorite, and it was supposed that if he possessed any pretentions to racing merits, his light weight would enable him to come through in triumph. As our return and description of the race will show, two English horses made a terrible example, not only of the "foreigners," but of their native opponents. *Saunterer* won in a style which indicated that his last year's form was correct, and that his running early in the current season had been "all a mistake." *Fisherman*, who is as well known in every county in England as a Judge of Assize, ran with wonderful gameness under his crushing weight, and still further extended that vast reputation which his many triumphs have established.

In place of the conventional "cup," Mr. C. F. HANCOCK, of Bruton-street, substituted two large massive silver tankards, a novelty in race prizes, which excited much curiosity and admiration. The ornamental and the useful were never more tastefully combined. These tankards, each of which is upwards of a foot and a half in height and of commensurate circumference, are exquisitely chased. The subject of one of them is the victory of ALEXANDER the Great over DARIUS at the battle of Arbela, described by the historian QUINTUS CURTIUS, painted by LE BRUN, and now produced in silver by Mr. HANCOCK. The subject of the other is the battle of Zama, in which HANNIBAL was defeated by SCIPIO and the Roman Republic saved; also after LE BRUN'S picture in the Louvre. Mr. HANCOCK also exhibited the Emperor NAPOLEON'S cup for the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. It is an elaborately wrought massive silver tankard. The lid is surmounted by a group representing a lion hunt in Algeria, and the sides are richly embossed. It excited much deserved praise, and, as a work of art, it cannot be too highly commended, whether for its design or execution.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., the rest in specie, by subscription of 20 sovs. with 100 added. The second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third 50 sovs. Two miles and a half. 33 subs.

Mr. J. MERRY'S *Saunterer*, by *Birdcatcher*, 4 yrs., 9 st., (J. OSBORNE)..... 1

Mr. SAREY'S *Fisherman*, 5 yrs., 10 st., (S. ROGERS,).. 2

Sir J. HAWLEY'S *Schiedam*, 4 yrs., 9 st., (WELLS,)..... 3

Count F. DE LAGRANGE'S *Ventre St. Gris*, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (BRAY.)..... 4

Mr. MARSDEN'S *Ruination*, 5 yrs., 8 st., 2 lbs., (FLATMAN.)..... 5

Mr. HOWARD'S *Sedbury*, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lbs., (FORDHAM,) 6

Mr. R. THE BEECK'S *Charleston*, 5 yrs., 8 st. 7 lbs., (FORD,)..... 7

Mr. HOWARD'S *Arsenal*, 4 yrs., 9 st., (A. DAY,)..... 8

BETTING.—6 to 4 against *Ventre St. Gris*, 4 to 1 against *Arsenal*, 9 to 1 against *Saunterer*, 8 to 1 against *Sedbury*, 12 to 1 against *Schiedam*, 20 to 1 against *Ruination*.

THE RACE

Ventre St. Gris and *Sedbury* raced for the lead, and soon placed a wide interval between themselves and their pursuers, at the head of whom were *Saunterer* and *Ruination*. On quitting the straight the first two were upwards of a dozen lengths ahead, *Ruination* going on third, with *Arsenal* and *Saunterer* next, *Charleston*, who had occupied a forward place up to that point, dropping nearly a hundred yards astern of everything. They rounded the clump without changing their positions, but immediately afterwards the advanced pair closed up, and when they reappeared in sight *Saunterer* was seen with the lead, *Fisherman* occupying the second place, with *Ventre St. Gris* third, and *Sedbury* fourth. Next in pursuit, and far behind them, were *Schiedam* and *Arsenal*. On descending the hill *Ventre St Gris* went up to *Fisherman's* quarters but was shaken off in the bottom, whence the race was confined to the first, then *Fisherman* made a game effort to reach *Saunterer*, but failed, and was beaten by a length. Nearly a dozen lengths off *Schiedam* was third, *Ventre St. Gris* was about ten lengths behind him, and far in the rear the others finished in the order enumerated above. Time, 5 minutes 3 seconds.

The FINDON STAKES, of 10 sovs. each, for 2 yr.old colts, 8st. 7lb; fillies, 8st. 4lb. Certain winners extra T.Y.C. 64 subs.

MR. W DAY'S *The Promised Land*, by *Jericho*, 8st. 7lb. (BRAY)..... 1

Baron ROTHSCHILD'S *North Lincoln*, 8st. 12lb., inc. 5lb. extra (WELLS)..... 2

MR. MERRY'S *Rainbow*. 8st. 12lb., inc. 5lb. extra (ASHMALL)..... 3

Count F. DE LAGRANGE'S *Nuncia*, 8st. 4lb. (PLUMB) 4

Mr. J. CLARK'S filly by *Windermere*—Ercol's dam, 8st. 4lb. (J. OSBORNE)..... 5

Mr. HOWARD'S *Flutch*, 8st. 4lb. (FORDHAM)..... 6

MR. DES VŒUX'S colt by *Stockwell—Muffatee*, 8st 7lb. (FLATMAN)..... 7

Lord CLIFDEN'S *Brother to Chanoiresse*, 8st. 7lb. (A. DAY)..... 8

MR. SIMPSON'S *Cariotta*, 8st. 4lb. (WALLEY)..... 9

Betting—7 to 4 on *North Lincoln*; 100 to 30 against *Promised Land*; 10 to 1 against *Rainbow*; 20 to 1 against any other.

Nuncia led, with *North Lincoln*, *Brother to Chanoinesse*, and *Promised Land* well laid up. At the bottom of the hill *Brother to Chanoinesse* declined, and before reaching the distance *Nuncia* gave way. *Promised Land* then headed *North Lincoln*, and the result was from that time placed beyond a doubt, *Promised Land* running home the winner by two lengths; same distance between the second and third. The others finished nearly a dozen lengths behind the third.

Interesting from China—Official Account of the Capture of the Pei-ho Forts.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, K. C. B., the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India station, dated the 21st of May, 1858:

I accordingly lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, and making the necessary arrangements, and the same afternoon we proceeded with all the English gunboats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where gun vessels and the French gun-boats named in the margin had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The *Slaney*, *Fury*, *Staunch* and *Bustard* conveyed our landing parties, and the *Leven* and *Opossum* those of the French.

From the arrival of the Ambassadors on the 14th of April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Pei-ho; earthworks, sandbag batteries, and parapets for the heavy gingalls, have been erected on both sides for a distance of nearly a mile in length upon which 87 guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively 33 and 16 guns, had been also constructed about 1,000 yards up the river in a position to command our advance. In the rear several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Pekin. All the forts and the camps were covered with the various colored flags under which the "troops of the eight banners," as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves.

At 8 A. M. yesterday, the notification to the Imperial Commissioner, TAN, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain HALL, my Flag Captain, and Capitaine REYNAUD, Flag Captain of the French Admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective secretaries and flag lieutenants, we embarked in the *Slaney* to direct the movements of the squadron.

I beg to inclose a copy of the plan of attack, which was arranged in concert with Admiral RIGAULT.

No answer having been returned to the summons by 10 o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made and the gunboats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the *Cormorant*. The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the *Slaney*. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so, while those on the north side had been completely subdued by the *Cormorant* and two English gunboats. At the short range within which we engaged every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were leveled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore, the one for the north forts under the orders of Captain Sir F. NICHOLSON and Captain LEVESQUE, and that for the south forts under Capts HALL and REYNAUD, Flag Captains, the Royal Marines on each side being commanded by Major ROBERT BOYLE and First-Lieutenant M'CALLUM.

Owing to the destructive fire from the gunboats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, while our people were in the boats. The flags of the allied Powers soon replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side 200 large gingalls were found in position near the landing-place, on an embankment.

Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works was commenced, and field-pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

When all the vessels had taken up their positions a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river; but they fortunately grounded, and, though the people guiding them down the river with ropes made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the *Bustard* drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage.

Much skill and labor had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast, and not so unwieldy as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good canister shot, and the hollow 8 inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries.

Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. NICHOLSON and Captain LEVESQUE to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire.

This movement was successfully executed, under the supporting fire from the *Bustard*, *Staunch*, and *Opossum*. Several intrenched camps were also destroyed.

The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gunboats were hulled, some several times, while boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gingall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese Government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared.

The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, while seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain HALL, my Flag Lieutenant, and a party of men landed, and took possession of 18 field pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. While on shore the residence of the High-Commissioner TAN was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with TAN to a position about eight miles up the river.

The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. NICOLSON and Capitaine THOYON.

I inclose a list of our casualties, amounting to 1 warrant officer and 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 15 men wounded. That of our gallant allies is, I regret to state, much heavier, amounting to 4 officers and 2 men killed, and 5 officers and 56 men wounded. Many of these wounded were taken on board the *Coromandel*'s flag tender, where arrangements had been made for the purpose, under the able supervision of Dr. C. A. ANDERSON, Staff Surgeon, whose services on this occasion, and on all former occasions where we have been employed on active service, I feel bound to bring to their Lordships' favorable notice.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to their Lordships the laudable conduct of both officers and men under my orders. From Captains Sir FREDERICK NICHOLSON, HALL and OSBORN, I have received the greatest assistance, as well as from Commanders LECKIE, SAUMAREZ and CRESSWELL. Commander SAUMAREZ excited the admiration of the whole force by the noble manner in which he led the attack and for some time sustained the heavy fire from the north forts.

I can bear witness also to the zeal and gallantry of the officers commanding the gunboats, and beg to recommend Lieutenants HOSKINS, NICOLAS, HUDSON, WILLMAN and HALLOWES to their Lordships' favorable notice; as well as the second masters, particularly Mr C PRICKETT, of the *Opossum*, who has been severely wounded. I also beg strongly to recommend Lieut. A. BLAND, of the *Pique*, an old and meritorious officer. The names of Lieut E. P. CATOR, of the *Calcutta*; Lieutenant A. T. THRUPP, of the *Nimrod*; Lieutenant H. K. LEET, of the *Cormorant*; and Lieutenant C PARRY, of the *Surprise*, have been also brought to my notice. Commodore SAUMAREZ has brought to my knowledge the gallant conduct of Mr W H. FAWCKNER, Master of the *Elk*, lent from the *Hesper*, and of Mr H. H. BURNISTON, Paymaster; Mr. WEBSTER, Master's Assistant; and Mr. CAMPBELL, Midshipman of the *Cormorant*, who worked a 24-pounder howitzer, and kept up a continued fire from that gun on the south forts. I beg to call their Lordships' attention to the list of officers engaged.

Mr. W. D JEANS, my Secretary, has accompanied me in this, as on other expeditions; also Mr. W H. M. ARNOLT, chief clerk in my office, whom I would beg to recommend for promotion for his arduous duties during the progress of the operations in China.

In conclusion, I have much gratification in recording the cordial cooperation of my gallant colleague, and of the forces under his command. We have been actuated by the sole desire to carry in to effect the orders of our respective Governments, in a spirit of the most perfect friendship.

Arrangements are making for a further advance up the river towards Tien-sin.

I have the honor to inclose two sketches of the forts made by Lieutenant A. T. THRUPP, on the *Nimrod*, and Mr. F C. B. BEDWELL, Secretary's clerk.

I have, &c.,
M SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Last News from India.

From the London Times.

The gratifying intelligence from India which we publish to-day contrasts brightly with the dubious telegrams and desponding letters which have recently been received. It is true that the recapture of Gwalior by the forces under Sir HUGH ROSE has been known to us for some days, but the details now given show how complete was the rout of the enemy, and lead to the presumption that the moral effect of the victory must have been great and widely spread. It is needless for us to recapitulate the exploits of what was called the Gwalior Contingent. It is sufficient to say that this force has shown a power of cohesion which has been wanting to almost every other hostile body. It received a severe blow from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL at Cawnpore, and suffered further from Sir HUGH ROSE at the capture of Calpee; but it has yet been the nucleus of the army which, on the 2d of June, was strong enough to defeat the Maharajah SCINDIA, and send him a fugitive into the British camp. The rout of SCINDIA'S force might, indeed, be considered a blow to British power. A great chief, perhaps the greatest in Central India, had been driven from his throne on account of his fidelity to British rule. The successful rebels, had, it is said, proclaimed NANA SAHIB, assigned themselves six months' pay, and plundered a part of the city of Gwalior. To punish such outrages was a matter of immediate necessity. Happily this country has in its Indian Generals men whom numbers do not appall and difficulties do not discourage. Although the terrible sun of India was approaching the solstice, and on every side men and animals were sinking under the intolerable heat, the officers in command of the troops in Central India did not hesitate to press on and strike a decisive blow. The battle in which SCINDIA was routed took place on the 2d, and on the 16th Sir H. ROSE reached Gwalior, at the same time that Brigadier SMITH approached it from another quarter. The enemy had consequently but a short time to enjoy their triumph. The strength of the fort of Gwalior has been recently described in these columns, and our readers will consequently be better able to appreciate the skill and courage which were necessary for its recapture from a victorious and elated enemy. On the 17th and 18th of June it would appear that our forces were sharply engaged with the rebels, and on the 19th the latter were totally beaten and dispersed, and the town taken. They then seem to have abandoned the fort in a panic, and it was taken possession of by Sir HUGH ROSE on the 20th. The Maharajah, our ally, was conducted in state to his palace, and it cannot be doubted that such a signal vengeance, followed by an open and visible triumph, must have its due effect throughout Central India. It is of the utmost importance our allies should feel that even if they suffer temporarily for their friendship and allegiance to us, yet the British Government is strong enough to administer fitting punishment to their enemies, and to restore them to all, and more than all, their former authority. It has been said that foundries for casting an indefinite number of guns exist throughout these districts of India; we will not, therefore, dwell on the capture of 27 pieces of artillery; we only trust that the enemy may never be allowed to get such a hold of any of the great seats of native rule as to have at command the means of replacing what they lost in their flight of the 19th of June. The passage in the telegram which speaks of the fugitives as nearly surrounded by our forces seems to promise that we shall speedily hear the last of the band which has given so much trouble to a succession of commanders.

The success of Sir HOPE GRANT, near Lucknow, which is described as a "brilliant victory," requires to be reported in more ample detail before we can venture on any speculations concerning it. It may, however, be observed that the population of Oude, a warlike soldiery, for the most part hostile to us, has furnished for some months past the material for a number of bands—they cannot be called armies—which take the field, ravage the lands of any one suspected of friendship with us, and cut off the communications wherever they are able. The last mail brought news that the country between Lucknow and Cawnpore was infested by these bands, and to-day's dispatch tells us that "Oude continues much disturbed." The enemy over whom Sir HOPE GRANT gained his victory was, no doubt, the rebel force which was said some time since to be menacing Lucknow from the north and we trust that the capture of their guns, and their expulsion from the country south of the Gogra will rid our people of them until the cool season allows European troops to take the field and finish the war. This is, indeed, the matter of chief importance. No enemy assails us with such fury as the sun; no ally is so much wished for as the cooling rain. We are happy to add that by the last advices rain had fallen in considerable quantities, and the intense heat of the weather had been somewhat abated. The army has been subjected to the most severe trials, but it is to be hoped they are now coming to an end. Their gallant endurance has equaled the brilliancy of their courage, and with the approach of cooler weather and the arrival of reinforcements the Commander-in-Chief will be able to act with greater activity and effect. The war is now confined to a very narrow compass: the enemy has been beaten everywhere, and all that we have to do is to disperse a succession of half-disciplined levies which are rather troublesome to our Generals than formidable to the fabric of our power.

Personal.

A letter has been received in Hartford from a young Connecticut mechanic, who left Hartford on the 24th of March last. He was sent out to put up 40 cars built in Springfield, Mass., and sent to Egypt all marked ready to put together on their arrival. He writes: I am getting along finely with my work. I have six cars finished, and have thirty-four more to do, which will take me about six months. His Highness, the Pasha, is very much pleased with the cars, and he says he shall keep me here to see to them. I may possibly get very high wages.

At the last meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Mr. Horatio G. Jones, of Philadelphia, read a paper claiming for Mr. Ebenezer Kinnersley, an Englishman, who settled in Philadelphia in 1714, the honor of originating the idea of Magnetic Telegraphs.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Lecompton Dead—The Free-State Triumph—Territorial Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The long agony is over, and the last spark of vitality, galvanized into the Lecompton Constitution by political quacks, is "crushed out" by the heavy heel of the people. The election passed off very quietly, and the indications are that a heavy vote has been polled. It is generally supposed here from the data received that it will reach 13,000. Allowing for absent voters, and taking into consideration the comparatively long residence required, together with the fact that only full-fledged citizens were allowed to vote, it would seem that we must have almost, if not quite population enough, to warrant us in asking for admission under a Constitution of our own making.

The election brings to light some startling facts in regard to the sad depletion of the great and flourishing city of Kickapoo. Almost every large town has some distinguishing feature—is noted for some branch of manufacture, production or commerce. So with Kickapoo. To the eye of the passing observer, it was a most miserable God-forsaken hamlet; but by the politician, one who knows its resources, it was regarded as one of the best and most reliable towns in Kansas—on the voting question. Men, women and children were scarce in that locality; but as Damascus was famous for its swords, so is Kickapoo for those other weapons that govern a nation. Kickapoo produced votes. A year ago, there were some fifteen hundred votes cast there, and all were cast with singular unanimity and enthusiasm for Lecompton. Now, alas! we must write over her gates, *Kickapoo fuit*. The glory thereof has departed. Like the famous blades of Damascus, the secret of whose manufacture is forgotten, the making of votes at Kickapoo is among the "lost arts." But about one hundred and fifty voters were recorded there on Monday. There's something singular about all this. We are waiting anxiously for the returns from Oxford or Delaware Crossings; they *may* have voted there.

The settlement of the Lecompton question, the easy money market East, and the large amount of valuable lands open to preëmption, will, it is believed, induce a very heavy emigration this Fall.

When Kansas was first opened to settlement, it was generally believed that the arable land of the Territory was comprised in a narrow strip along the Missouri and its tributaries; that beyond that ran the *mauvais terres*, or great American desert. The eastern boundary of this sterile region is gradually receding before exploration and settlement. The line of settlements is now about one hundred and twenty miles west from the Missouri, and every day the pioneers are pressing beyond it. Your readers, by examining a recent map of Kansas, will find two streams of considerable importance, tributary to the Kansas River, called the "Republican Fork," and the "Smoky-Hill Fork." Up both these streams emigration is passing rapidly. Some gentlemen returned from an exploring tour up the Republican, the other day, bringing with them glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of that region, and some fine specimens of iron and other ores, gypsum, &c. Here, crowding on the buffalo, and, for aught I know, using buffalo-trails for streets, some enterprising men have started the frontier town, called Minniewoken. Then, a hundred and fifty miles from the Missouri, will soon be a populous valley. So the indomitable Yankee presses West.

Leavenworth cast over 1,700 votes the other day. It is, indeed, a great town, and we, the inhabitants thereof, are a great people. I would give you some statistics, were it not that my local pride will not permit me to diminish aught of our glory, and your credulity would halt at the real facts in the case. One thing, however, I must say: On the 15th day of July thirty-one buildings were destroyed by fire on our principal business street. To-day, on the site of every one of the burned buildings, there are stores in process of erection. Come and see.

EDITORIAL FESTIVAL.

Convention of New-Jersey Editors.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The semi-annual meeting of the Editorial Association of New-Jersey, was held yesterday at Paterson, and was largely attended, nearly every press in the State being represented, and a number of Editors from other States being present, together with several non-professional guests. It was a gathering of talent and ability such as is seldom assembled at one time, and its proceedings were marked with much sociability and interest. The delegates, numbering near 100, collected from different quarters during the morning at the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, and at 1 P. M., proceeded in carriages provided for the purpose, to Paterson, by the Plank Road, arriving about 5 o'clock. The ride was very pleasant, a refreshing breeze blowing the most of the time, the only annoyance being the dust. On the way the party stopped, by invitation, at the Half-way House, where a handsome collation was provided, and again at the works of the Dundee Dam, at Acquackanonk, now called the village of Passaic, where they were met by a cavalcade of some 50 horsemen from Paterson, accompanied by a band of music.

After viewing the Dundee improvement—which is an undertaking of great magnitude, and which will, when completed, give immediate importance and growth to the village—the party were entertained with a bounteous collation by Col. J. W. ALLEN, the engineer. We gave a full account of this enterprise last week. Arriving at Paterson, they were escorted through the principal streets, the doors and windows of which were filled with spectators, and thence to "The Cottage on the Cliff," near the Falls—which, by the way, can hardly be called by that name, particularly at this season, as only a little rill remains of what was once a roaring cataract.

Here a sumptuous dinner was provided under the shade of noble trees, and the party, notwithstanding their previous feats in the operations of mastication and potation, did ample justice to it. More than two hundred persons sat down. Mr SCOTT, proprietor of an extensive silk factory, presided, and introduced the speaking, by proposing the first regular toast—"The health of the President of the United States," which was duly honored. The health of Governor NEWELL was then given, and responded to by Dr. FREESE, of the *State Gazette*, who stated that the Governor had purposed to be present, but was detained by illness.

"The Press" was then toasted, and the Hon. HORACE GREELEY being enthusiastically called on, gave a fitting response, tracing briefly the progress of the art of printing, and calling on the fraternity to be true to its cause. He deprecated mingling vituperation with disputed points of principle, which, he said, could and should be discussed without individual denunciation. He proposed, "The Press of New-Jersey," which was handsomely responded to by Judge NAAR, of the Trenton *True American*.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., being loudly called upon to respond to the toast in honor of "The Invited Guests," said he had been constrained, by urgent invitation, to be one of the happy guests here assembled, that he might again pass the place of his nativity, and revisit the scenes of his boyhood. He not only participated with pleasure in the associations and hospitalities of this agreeable entertainment, but recalled reminiscences of early life, which impart the charms of reality to the recollections of "auld lang syne." Through this picturesque and romantic grove, where now is spread this ample and generous board, he had often roamed; he had viewed with rapt delight the roaring cataract, extending over the now bare and craggy rocks around us, up to the very spot where we now stand, and pouring its rapid and foaming flood in one wide sheet into the yawning abyss below. He had followed the turbulent stream through the dense foliage which lined its banks, till it became the truly peaceful Passaic, and there in the solitude of its quiet repose, enjoyed his youthful sports on its soft blue waters.

Here, gentlemen, the last Indian tribe of the Lenape nation, (the Pomptons,) a little more than a century ago, approached this then wild and sequestered scene, and gazing with awe upon what they called the "Great Falls," fastened their canoes and retired northward to the river and beautiful plain that now bears their name. But these sons of the Eagle have faded away, and now, on this very spot, is convened an editorial corps, who exert more influence in this country than did the whole power of the Press at the period, not far back, when the wild men of the forest were the lords of the soil. Here at the base of this mountain, fostered by this cataract, subjugated by the skill and labor of man to material uses, in almost endless variety, has sprung up in little more than half a century a manufacturing city, populous and prosperous, the pride of our State and Nation for the diversified genius and industry of her citizens, and the vast accumulation of almost every species of manufactured products. A population of 20,000 now inhabit the vale below. [A voice cried, 25,000.] Be it so, 25,000; no doubt of it, for our escort through the city gave abundant evidence of a *growing* community. Paterson owes a large debt of gratitude to ALEXANDER HAMILTON and his honored associates, whose patriotism and foresight projected and located here their large "Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures." This Society was incorporated in 1791, with most comprehensive provisions, and our statute book bears evidence not only of the legal dismination and practical wisdom of its honored author, but of the confiding liberality and early encouragement of American manufactures, which has ever been the policy of New-Jersey.

The mind and the work of man are thus continually changing the primitive scenes of nature, and adapting its strongest elements, and most subtle agents, to the enlargement of his sphere of usefulness, and to the promotion of the comfort and welfare of our race. The Press has produced, and is continually exerting, a powerful influence on the material and moral interests of mankind; and the telegraph acting on its ally, condensing thought and connecting minds and hearts by communications from continent to continent, impose upon the editorial profession, whose agency is so potent, to direct thought and form opinions—a most solemn responsibility. At this enlightened era, when faith has almost become sight, and hope fruition, each individual heart should carefully guard its issues, for out of them are light and life, and the pure and luminous rays of the former should rise from the earthly to the heavenly, that the way of the latter may grow brighter and brighter to the more perfect day.

The next toast was "The Editorial Convention," to which Colonel M. R. HAMILTON, of the Sussex *Herald*, responded. The principal subject matter of his speech, after alluding to the various changes and improvements made in the newspaper press was the Electric Telegraph. He paid a handsome compliment to Professor HENRY whom he claimed as a Jerseyman, and who, he said, deserved quite as much credit for the invention as MORSE himself; for he had prepared the way for him by his scientific investigations, the results of which he had freely scattered to the world for the common benefit.

But our limits will not permit any further report, beyond alluding to the excellent speeches which followed. "The State of Pennsylvania" being toasted, calls were made for Colonel FITZGERALD, of the Philadelphia *City Item*, but he having retired, the response was fittingly made by Mr. THEOPHILUS FISK. "Jersey City" was responded to by Aldermen TILDEN, after which speeches were made by the Hon T. D. HOXSEY, of Paterson, and Mr WHITLEY, of Hoboken—the latter giving the health of Mr. CHARLES DANFORTH, of Paterson, who briefly acknowledged the compliment.

By the time the speaking was concluded, evening had set in, and the adjoining grounds were filled with promenaders of both sexes. A band of music was in attendance, and soon dancing commenced among those disposed, and the evening was spent in various festivities. Some members of the Convention left last night, but others remained, and to-day will endeavor to transact some *business*—for which, it may easily be inferred, there was little opportunity yesterday.

The editors of Paterson, who acted as a Committee of Arrangements in preparing for the Convention, have rendered themselves illustrious, and we hope their names may live forever. The people of Paterson also deserve high praise for their hospitality.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Military Staff for Washington and Oregon—Force to be Kept in Utah, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday Aug. 13.

Preparations are being made for the organization of an efficient military staff for Washington and Oregon Territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians, and to prevent a repetition of such defeats as were experienced by Colonel STEPTOE. The object of the Secretary of War is to make them fully sensible of the power of the Federal army.

A force of 2,500 men will be kept in Utah. One of the Peace Commissioners, in a private letter, represents the affairs of the Territory as in a good condition. The arrival of the Peace Commissioners here is daily expected.

Secretary CASS last night suffered from another attack of a chronic affection. He was not at the State Department to-day, but transacted some little public business at his residence.

General FAIR, of Alabama, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, is in the city awaiting instructions.

The Troy Post-Office—The Late Elections—Opposition Eradicated in the South—Maryland—Probable Success of the Democracy There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The Hard Shells of Troy are not content with the assignment of their Post-Office in the late general allotment of spoils to Mr. FONDA, the Soft Barnburner VAN BUREN candidate. The books have been reopened and a large debit item discovered against the purity of the Soft-shelled Democracy of even the preferred candidate, which needs must give pause to the appointing power. The appointment of Mr. FONDA was duly gazetted in the *Union*, but the commission was withheld. Mr. MCARTHUR, his Hard-Shell competitor, had charged Mr. F. with being a K. N. This was admitted, so far as taking the initiatory step, but with the important qualification that Mr. F. entered the den of conspirators for the purpose of exposing them. When this pretext reached the ears of the K. N.'s of modern Illium, they came forward with remarkable zeal, and furnished Mr. MCARTHUR, who is an Irishman, and therefore a devotee to civil and religious freedom, with the proofs that FONDA was a third degree brother in good standing up to the time when he discerned a surer guide to his feet in the rising star of Old Buck's fortune. The whole of his ammunition was fired by Mr. MCARTHUR at the devoted head of the P. M. G., at one electrical discharge. The consequence is the suspension of the unlucky FONDA. He will probably be Nortonized.

This is a very little matter, but it may serve to show the Native Americans of New-York the intensity of affection and gratitude entertained for them by the ruling powers at Washington; and it illustrates incidentally what they will gain by the threatened coalition by which some of them hope to throw the State into the hands of the Democrats.

Mr. BUCHANAN will feel powerfully strengthened in his uncompromising sectional course by the elections in Kentucky and Missouri. The ten thousand majority in the former State extinguishes opposition to the regular Democracy there. In Missouri there is left hardly a monument of Eastern Republicanism or Americanism. We have tremendous rumors of incalculable gains in the Buncombe District of North Carolina, (CLINGMAN'S,) which serves to alleviate the pain inflicted upon the Opposition by the election of a Democratic Governor, and of such a majority in the Legislature as will elect CLINGMAN Senator without a contest. Tennessee long ago went over to the Simon Pure Democracy, and there remains hardly a partyor faction opposed to it there. A singular agitation has arisen in Maryland which will almost certainly send that State in the wake of Missouri, and place her in the closest affinity with the Administration. The negroes have taken to running away in droves, and that with the manifest complicity and sympathy, if not active assistance, of some of the white inhabitants. Very great excitement has naturally followed over all the exposed parts of the State, and the Democrats, as usual, have had the address to fasten the responsibility for some of these escapades upon Know-Nothing citizens. One of the districts which has suffered most is Mr. RICAUD'S. That gentleman has taken a zealous part in denouncing these repeated emigrations of the colored population, without leave from their proprietors, but Democracy understands and plays its game quite too well to permit him to escape the toils of its web in that way. It is not improbable that the brilliant and eloquent H. WINTER DAVIS will be the solitary representative in the next Congress of opposition principles from staunch old Whig and Federal Maryland.

Both the present Senators, elected as Opposition, in times of high party excitement and strongly defined party enmities, have ratted to the Administration. The only thing surprising in Mr. KENNEDY'S case is that he should have been elected. Beyond the capacity of wagging a voluble tongue in an empty head, in which any auctioneer could beat him, he has no single quality of the Senatorial character. Mr. PEARCE is a

NEW BOOKS.

East of Boston proper, and about one-third of a mile distant from it, lies what was once known as Noddle's Island, for some two centuries after the settlement of the present city only a huge farm, occupied by a single family, and a favorite pasturage ground for horses and cattle. Such it was, indeed, as late as the year 1833—one quarter of a century ago. It is now an important part of the metropolis of New-England, with a population of some 17,000 persons, and all the means and appliances of an increasing and prosperous trade. A history of Noddle's Island has just been published in Boston, entitled *A History of East Boston*, with biographical sketches of its early proprietors. By WILLIAM H SUMNER, A. M. For more than a century and a half it was in the possession of the ancestors of the author of this history—General SUMNER. Hence his original interest in it. His attention was directed to it as early as the first year of the present century for its adaptation to the purposes of a city. For more than thirty years he waited for the surely-coming time—and, when it came, he was prompt to take advantage of it. He seems never to have lost sight of his mission to become the founder of a new Boston, built on the ancestral acres which had descended to his kindred from the Shrimpters, and Yeomanses, whose corn fields and potato-patches, and grazing-lands are now covered with stores and manufactories, and resounding with the din of hammers and the whistle of steam-engines. It was an object worthy a man of liberal enterprise, and was persisted in with that perseverance and continuity of purpose which are necessary to the accomplishment of great designs.

This volume is composed of personal reminiscences, historical researches, biographical sketches of the early settlers and residents of the island, and a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the formation of the East Boston Company, and the progress of the City improvements. The amount of labor that has been bestowed upon it, to the minutest details, is amazing; but to this we must attribute the great variety and interest of the book. General SUMNER is a great student of American history, and familiar with all the authorities, and discusses several disputed points with singular controversial skill. One event which he chronicles is of so much historical interest that we must make special reference to it. We allude to his account of the engagement on Noddle's Island, between the provincial troops and the British, in which STARK, PUTNAM and WARREN were all engaged, and for which General SUMNER claims that it should be ranked by historians as the *second* battle of the Revolution. From the facts which he has brought together, showing the number of men engaged, and the severe loss of the enemy on that occasion, we have no doubt that the importance of this conflict has been overlooked. It is believed that field-pieces were fired by the Americans in this battle for the first time in the war. The whole chapter devoted to the military operations on Noddle's Island will be found of interest and value to every student of American history. The same may be said of the chapter devoted to the Maverick family.

The illustrations of this volume deserve a few words of comment. They consist of numerous autographs; maps of Noddle's Island in 1801 and of East Boston in 1858; and portraits of Governor GAGE, Governor SUMNER, (the father of the author,) and several of the early owners of the Island, from well-executed family pictures in possession of the General; and views of the first house built in East Boston, and of other edifices noticed in the course of the volume. They are all admirably executed, and not only illustrate but embellish the text.

In the flood of new publications we find this volume the most noteworthy. It is not often that the founder of a city is its historian; and it is seldom indeed that a man who has devoted his youth and manhood to an important and favorite enterprise, is permitted to devote his declining years to trace the record of its rise and progress. General SUMNER is a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, whose life has been full of various and honorable service to the State; and he has shown in the volume before us that he can fulfill both the conditions to which SALLUST awards eminence—the "*bene facere*" and the "*bene dicere reipubicæ*." At a period of life when its active duties had not yet become irksome, and when he was as much interested as ever in its cares and its business, he has devoted himself with the diligence and enthusiasm of youth to a literary undertaking, from the labor of which even a professional author might well shrink; and has accomplished it with a success of which one who was exclusively a man of letters might well be proud. We have read the eight hundred octavo pages which compose this volume with unflagging interest; and an interest mingled with various elements and emotions. The story of the Island and its occupants, from the gray dawn of our history to the present time, might have formed an entertaining subject in the hands of any skillful narrator, but in the volume before us it is intimately blended with the history of a human life—the history of a great project early entertained, gradually developed in the mind of its author, and finally by his personal efforts nobly accomplished, and entitling him to the crowning honors which mankind have in all ages bestowed upon the builders of cities.

There is a season for books as well as for peaches and melons; and many literary productions have come to an untimely end from being ushered into existence at the wrong time of year. The letters of "Belle Brittan," which have been collected into a volume and published by Messrs DERBY & JACKSON, under the title of *Belle Brittan on a Tour at Newport, and Here and There*, have the good fortune to come out just at the right time, when their light and airy gossip are exactly suited to the laxative influences of the weather. It is a book for watering-places, steamboats and railway carriages. Belle Brittan, we believe, is the assumed name of a well-known editor of this City. It is the first instance of an assumption of a female character by a masculine writer; but the author betrays his secret, by the dedication of the volume to a lady.

Mr. BUTLER'S *Two Millions* has been a much greater success, in one respect, than his more popular poem of *Nothing to Wear*. No one has had the assurance to dispute with him the honors of its authorship; and we do not hazard much in saying that it will not give rise to so many parodies and imitations. But *Nothing to Wear* was an inspiration, while *Two Millions* has evidently cost a good deal of labor and serious effort. It reminds one of the *Croakers Poems* and *Fanny*, not exactly by its felicitous rhymes and humor, but by the manner of treating its subject, which is not by any means novel or felicitous. The story, such as it is, is exceedingly common-place, the satire rather too obvious, and the moral is musty. If the poem had not been published with the *prestige* of Flora McFlimsey to sustain it, we should not have heard much about *Two Millions*. The name of the hero, Firkin, is not happy, and he has as little flesh and blood in his composition as the Uncle of Nicholas Nickleby, or Mr. Tulkingham or any other of the old hunkers whom DICKENS has failed to impart a genial interest to. The miser of novels and poems is usually a most repulsive, inhuman being, and Mr. BUTLER'S Firkin is one of the least attractive of the class. Old SIMON ELWES who snuffed out the candle because it was just as easy to talk in the dark, had that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. But Firkin is merely an excessively disagreeable abstraction, without any traits of humanity in his composition whatever. There are some very clever hits in the poem, and some little touches of pathos, but, as a whole, *Two Millions* is generally conceded to be a failure. It would be quite superfluous to make quotations from a book which has been so extensively quoted from, and probably read by all who care to read it.

Another volume of memoirs of RACHEL. From HARPER & BROTHERS we have the *Memoirs of Rachel*, by Madame DE B——, a book which has caused some considerable stir in Paris and London. "Three fourths of the work," says the author, "was written during the life of the celebrated woman, whose career constitutes its subject." It is RACHEL the actress, not RACHEL the woman, that Madame DE B—— has aimed to paint.

"If," she says, "those who delight in the indiscriminate revelations of the foibles of poor human nature take up this book in the hope of meeting with a detailed account of the *liaisons* attributed to the great *tragédienne*, we warn them that nothing so piquant seasons its matter-of-fact pages. Whatever could convey an idea of her character, temper and inclinations, all that had any connection with her dramatic talent, we were bound to record; farther, we had nothing to add from the garrulous *chronique scandaleuse* of the day."

In regard to the visit of RACHEL to this country, though it proved so melancholy in its termination, it is a great mistake in Madame de B—— to imagine that the great actress was not properly appreciated here. FELIX, the brother, may have been disappointed in the pecuniary results of the experiment, but RACHEL herself could not have been disappointed at the reception she met here. Madame de B—— says, in reference to the visit of RACHEL to this country:

"We have now reached one of the most important events in the career of Mademoiselle RACHEL; its dire results hung like a funeral pall over the remainder of her life, which it shortened and finally ended.

This ill-planned expedition, the subject of the most absurd and exaggerated reports, was altogether a financial speculation, in which art was even more than usually a secondary consideration. RACHEL herself was but an instrument to advance the interests of others. Her whole family had conspired to bring about this grand *finale*, which was intended to make every member of it rich: the merit of its conception was due to the fertile imagination of RAPHAEL. Inexperienced, hair-brained, full of chimerical illusions, the young Israelite imagined that the pockets of the citizens of the United States, mines richer and more inexhaustible than those of Peru, solely awaited the advent of his sister to yield up their ready coined treasures. Even old FELIX, who had hitherto manifested the most consummate skill and prudence in the management of his daughter's interests, was inoculated with this insane spirit of adventure, excusable in a man of thirty, but strange, indeed, in one of his age and experience. The contagious vertigo resembled the fatal one of old, which was the precursor of the ruin of the nation. In the present case it was the hitherto fortunate RACHEL who was doomed to pay the penalty of the family error.

From the day the fascinating vision of the American *placer* took possession of their bewitched imagination, there was no peace for RACHEL. Continually pointing to the golden mirage the demon of covetousness spread before them, they assailed her with constant solicitations. RAPHAEL, SARAH, DINAH, LEAH, incessantly dinned into her ears the 1,700,000 francs realized by JENNY LIND in thirty-eight nights. An estimate was made of the expenses and profits of the expedition: the latter were not to amount to less than 2,554,600 francs. Of this sum RACHEL was to receive 1,200,000 francs free of all expenses: her three sisters, 170,000 francs each. As to RAPHAEL, he to was have all he could make after paying expenses.

The least reflection, the least experience of men and things would have shown the weak points of this plan of campaign, and dispelled all illusions. But these children of Israel were so completely carried away, American dollars shone so brightly before their dazzled eyes, they could not perceive how little connection existed between the easy gains made in a foreign land by a singer or a dancer, and those made by a tragic actress.

Had RAPHAEL been guilty of two literary ideas, his wild anticipations of success would have been somewhat tamed by the difference between the French classic drama and the English or Shakespearian, which is also that of the United States. That Mme RISTORI should charm even those among the Parisians who were ignorant of her language, is easily accounted for; the subjects of the tragedies she played were, for the most part, familiar to the French public; they were treated and developed in the same manner as their own tragedies; they therefore asked no more than the Italian actress could give them, and that they did not understand they knew intuitively."

"At last, and certainly not the least important consideration, was one quite overlooked by the ambitious manager. He forgot, or did not choose to remember, that between him, the improvident and inexperienced youth, ignoring the language, the customs and manners, the men and things of the country he was going to put to contribution, and BARNUM, the famous showman who exhibited JENNY LIND, and whose extraordinary tact, great experience, and well-combined measures in the way of puffs, trumpet-pealed announcements, &c., &c., had so largely influenced her success, there was an immeasurable distance.

From the moment this great project was conceived to that which witnessed its execution, nothing else was thought of, nothing else was cared for. We will not pause to speak of all the attempts made by friends and admirers to dissuade the *tragédienne* from this suicidal design. It was whispered that inducements of considerable pecuniary value were tried in vain. Among these bits of private gossip, it was said that, in accordance with a wish expressed by the *tragédienne* to possess a set of clasps to complete the superb *parure* of jewels she wore with the costume of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, the sum of 100,000 francs was offered on condition she would remain in France. This, though a paltry consideration when opposed to the potent one of the expected 1,200,000 francs, was still too important to be slighted. The condition was accepted, the sum was sent; part of it was used for the purchase of the clasps, the remainder prudently added to the mass, and the *tragédienne* remained: the handsome bribe purchased a respite of six months.

It must be owned, however, that it was long before RACHEL, herself, viewed the emigration in the fair colors in which it was pictured by those who had an interest in her going. Such was her irresolution, that, to the very last moment, RAPHAEL trembled lest she should give it up altogether. However, it was said that he had wisely provided against such an emergency, and insured himself in more ways than one against any eventual backsliding. Under color of losses at the Bourse, he borrowed a sum to defray the expenses of a preliminary voyage to America, undertaken to make the arrangements for her reception there. He afterward obtained a second installment for some other preparatory requisite, then again another to advance the month's pay to the actors engaged, for the passage expenses, &c., &c. When he had thus borrowed to the amount of 80,000 or 100,000 francs, he felt more secure for his own share of compensation.

On the 11th of August all doubt was at an end; RACHEL embarked in the *Pacific*. The countenance of the *tragédienne* wore a heavy cloud. Mute and thoughtful, she seemed to leave the shores of Europe with marked reluctance. It might be that the natural grief of parting with friends had thus saddened her; some of the members of the company suggested that she might be reflecting on M DUMAS' pleasant prediction that should Mademoiselle RACHEL succumb to climate, fatigue or disease, like Mademoiselle SONTAG, her brother RAPHAEL would make the best of the misfortune by having her embalmed, and exhibiting the body of RACHEL to the Americans, since he could not exhibit her alive.'

Her very first day on board was marked by an incident that might well have inspired sad presentiments. One of the passengers, who was far gone in a consumption, died that afternoon. The body was put into a coffin and placed in one of the boats. For the first few days the presence of death cast a gloom on the passengers; for some time, when walking on the deck, they either avoided the side where the body hung in the little boat, or the laugh was hushed, the voice lowered to a whisper, the quick pace slackened as they passed by. But the impression of awe that produced this respect was soon effaced, and the merry chat, the light song, and cheerful laugh were heard, as uncontrolled and free as though that sad memento of what was is, and will be, to the end of time itself, was no longer there. The mute eloquence of those lips doomed to eternal silence was soon unheeded by the thoughtless crowd, and the poor aunt of the youth was the only one whose countenance retained any trace of sadness."

Memoir of Joseph Curtis, a Model Man, is the title of a small volume by Miss C. M. SEDGWICK, just published by the HARPERS. The title is one that will be likely to provoke a more serious criticism of the volume than it will bear. A model man is an object which will be closely scrutinized, and the subject of Miss SEDGWICK'S volume, though a most worthy and excellent person, and entitled to be regarded as a model in many of the relations of life, would hardly be looked upon as a model man in that sense which the name seems to indicate. The story of Mr. CURTIS' life, which was not by any means an eventful one, is well told by Miss SEDGWICK. He was born in Connecticut in 1782, of poor parentage, and made his first start in life as a printer; but he afterwards engaged in trade. He was a man of great benevolence, and was for many years closely connected with the Free Schools and philanthropic institutions of this City.

AMHERST COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

A Regular Yankee Festival—Wendell Phillips and Nehemiah Adams—Reunions of the Literary Society Alumni—Pat Upsilon and other Meetings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Wednesday, August 11.

It is a genuine refreshment, one that heals the bones and takes the soreness out of bruised flesh, to attend, in the spirit of it, a genuine New-England Commencement. Indeed, I am moved to rebuke you for calling "Commencements" those floral exhibitions which you give at Niblo's and the Academy of Music. The sum of one of them is, the buying out of a florist's stock, a squeeze of beauty into a very hot room, the addition of a dozen or two names to the list of Alumni of Columbia or the University, a new crop of D.D.'s, and a blow about it in the newspapers. But a Commencement in the heart of New-England is a sensation through half the State, a grand jubilee occasion, a holiday, or rather a week of them. They have great Commencements at Yale, but there the jubilations of Yale are bounded by the noise of New-Haven—the University is the great centre of the City—still the circumference is a City, which has its own excitements, so that it is to the Alumni that the occasion is the greatest treat. Here it is very different. The College is the town—the noise that it does not make is never heard, "the exercises" govern the hours for meals, appoint or postpone the social and business engagements of the whole troop of villages that lie within eye-shot of the Chapel Tower, and there are dozens of them, each marked by their two or three church spires, and their factories showing miles away how the rivers run. It is the town meeting of rural New-York, multiplied by 20—the General Training indefinitely enlarged, *minus* the fuss and feathers, and *plus* all the literary ladies of the brigade's beat. And there never was a finer week for Commencement, in spite of the thin-edge of the moon and the fact that twenty miles east of us it has been raining the whole week past, than this one on which, fortunately, Amherst meets her annual appointment.

The first "exercise" was the address by President STEARNS, on Sunday evening, to the graduating class—the Baccalaureate Sermon. I did not hear it, but hose who did say that it was listened to with profound attention—that it was practical pithy, and full of marrow; that the new wearers of the Bachelor's honors will be the better for it, years to come—which is saying a good deal, since to my certain knowledge, a great many Baccalaureate Sermons are Baccalaureate Bores; dry disquisitions on topics of theological inquiry—not interest—over which those who do not sleep may be set down as eminently polite men, and so far promising of great usefulness.

Monday night the Sweetzer prizes were contested for—Mr. MIGHILL (Junior) and PHILLIPS (Sophomore) taking the first awards.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society had a meeting Tuesday. The Chapter is young here, and in consequence the gathering of square-gold-keyed gentlemen was not large, nor, to judge from the report of insiders, enthusiastic. In the afternoon the great Church was crammed to near the Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of the *South Side View*, discourse on the family of States, to the Phi Beta. It was very good and a great many slept well under it. It was not lacking in particularly brilliant passages, and thus it was sound as a nut and eminently respectable. It is not customary for any of the audience to leave, however moving the discourse may be, so the ladies in the gallery and the gentlemen below sat it out with Christian patience. By the way, that separation of the sexes would work beautifully at your next University Commencement; it would rid the house of a perpetual tittering that I am told is not very much enjoyed by orators, and, for its novelty, would afford the young gentlemen who bear off the honor a most wholesome rest at an improper hour from furious flirtations.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in the forenoon of the same day, (Tuesday,) delivered an oration before the Social Union, with great effect. It was the same, substantially, which once before he has delivered—concerning the relations of Scholars to the times—a masterly oration, tempered and touched up to the present times. Nobody slept while he talked,—the house was as still as a church ever should be. Some older graduates may wish to know what is this "Social Union," at whose invitation Mr. PHILLIPS came on to preach to the assembled intellect of Hampshire and the surrounding counties. Twenty years ago there existed three societies in Amherst, which then were its chief glory—the Athenian, Alexandrian, and Social Union. Of these, the first and last were secret societies—but the members were apportioned to them by lot—one-third of each class to each, upon their admission to College. Each society had its weekly meeting—its open and formal exhibitions—its library and reading-room: but competition at last ran up the cost of supporting them to so large a figure that the Faculty urged, and the students at last consented, to recast the whole into two, make an equitable division of their property, and leave the choice of new members open to the electioneering of the old ones. In this new cast Athenia and Alexandria had their origin, and the joint meetings of the two were called the "Social Union,"—thus giving to the first two their treasured memories, to the third the honor of the name. The operation was no doubt a wise one, though it had the effect of distracting the Alumni of each, and leaving them in doubt whether their old love were still a living flame. Latterly, however, matters have improved, and each of the two has its hall in the new Alumni building, which it is proceeding to fit up for meeting and Commencement purposes. Hereafter the Athenian and Alexandrian Alumni meetings are likely to prove among the most attractive features of the week. And, by the way, if any Amherst graduate has a loose bit of cash to spare upon his mother's most worthy daughters, he may be sure that, from $5 to $500, nothing would come amiss, or be more highly appreciated in any quarter than this. The records of the ancient Athenians are safe yet in the modern Athenian Secretary's hands, and the new Alexandrians' treasure, among their relics the records of the bold boys' doings in the old Rhetorical Room, on the second floor of the Chapel.

Wednesday evening was surrendered to a concert by Dodworth's in the church, of which a crowded house testified warmly to its excellence. But the concert over, came other meetings of a more private nature—the gathering of Psi Upsilons from sundry and several other colleges, in the beautiful hall whereof the fame has gone out very widely—a hall, moreover, which, for beauty and propriety of design and decorations I am sure there is no parallel to the westward of the Trinity Bay end of "the cable." Other societies were having their reunions at this hour, of a like nature.

Governor BANKS and Mr. BURLINGAME arrived in town late last night, and the rumor was current toward midnight that both these distinguished young men had been initiated into mysteries of which they were ignorant yesterday morning. There will be much curiosity to-morrow, when they ascend the platform, to observe how they bear their honors, and, too, what honors they wear.

Thursday is the great day—Commencement proper. The Alumni have an adjourned meeting at 8 in the morning—they rise early in this latitude—and in the afternoon is the Alumni dinner.

F. T.

The Great Gala Day—In Church and Out—Alumni Dinner—Banks and Burlingame Among the Literary Prophets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST COLLEGE, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

Commencement Day dawns wet and dull. The streets are running rivers; the sidewalks would be miry but that on the most traveled side they are flagged. The tents on the Green are dismal and deserted. The crowds that were about them long past midnight, drinking root beer and singing negro melodies, have subsided, and till late in the morning, say till toward 7 o'clock, there are no more people in the streets than if it were a common day. By 8 o'clock, however, the carriages begin to file in, spite of the unremitting rain. They come up from the Hadleys, from Belchertown and Pelham—from every quarter and by every street—"top carriages," buggies, schooners, farm-wagons—all crowded with old folks and young folks, young men and particularly maidens. By 9 o'clock the clouds break away, the sun comes out hot, and the crowd of vehicles blackens all the streets. The tents are lively enough now; around the front of each of them there is a gathering of boys and negroes, struggling for the next chance to invest in peanuts or apples. Razor-strop SMITH dilates to a regular Nassau-street crowd on the virtues of his wares; while from a wagon in the centre of a gaping and grinning press a jolly Yankee, who was a Know-Nothing orator during the last Presidential campaign, comes the Cicero and the Patrick Henry and the Tom Hood over the virtues of his soap—three cents a cake. The procession of College officers, alumni and students filed into the Congregational Church at 9 o'clock, but outside the crowd reached to the chains; wagons are drawn up under the open windows, and while "the Exercises" last, from 9 till 2 o'clock, the jam around the front and under the windows will continue unabated. The rustic beaux from a dozen or twenty miles out of town, come peeping through the outside mass, but making no effort to enter, because those incorruptible baton-bearers, who have acted as deputy-sheriffs these forty years, turn the belles into the galleries alone. So they take Commencement strolling over the College grounds! coming in strong to the hotels at dinner time, and from the piazzas, after that, enjoying the music that is sure to be improvised for their enjoyment.

Inside the church, though the programme read like your City Commencement programmes, the entertainment has some marked peculiarities. The aisles are kept clear, the Marshals dismiss the late in-comers quietly—and, as far as may be, in accordance with the dignity and honors of the Alumni, for the whole house below is supposed to be surrendered to the Alumni, their ladies, and the students. The orators are applauded, if they deserve it, or are favorites; if one is dull, he comes off the stage in peace. Two particularly brilliant speakers were awarded a bouquet each—if we rightly discerned—from the same fair hands. Bouquets, it is perceived, are not a recognized institution here. From first to last there is no moving about the house—it is like a meeting, except while Dodworth's Band is playing during which the introductions and brief réunions proceed. On this occasion, President STEARNS presides, assisted by Prof TYLER.

In front of the pulpit Dr HEMAN HUMPHRY, Prof HITCHCOCK, Gov BANKS and Mr. BURLINGAME occupy the chief seats of honor. On the platform to the right, the Trustees and the most honored friends of the College; on the left, the Faculty and more antiquated Alumnis. The graduating class numbered 51, out of which 22 had appointments. These, except the Valedictory, Latin Salutatory, and Greek Philosophical Oration, all appear as of equal honor, the order being subject to allotment. Really, however, the appointments are based upon the result of the four-years merit-roll; and those who had no appointments at all, numbering among them some who, by unanimous consent, are the most promising of the class, take the lack of demand for their oratorical display with perfect composure. These are wonderfully altered times since the days of the great Gorham rebellion, when whole classes filled with "conscientious scruples" refused to receive honors, and took the consequences of their insubordination.

Of the orators the most effective were Mr HENRY E. HUTCHINSON and Mr. CHARLES B ANDREWS—their addresses being exceedingly interesting and successful. Mr. LODDELL'S was above the average too. It is fair to say, moreover, that all were manly and not one stupid. It was remarkable how little any of them had been damaged by rhetorical instructions,—speaking with great freedom and without any affectation, just as if they had been used to it in the common schools, and as if the Professor of Rhetoric had not drilled them to "practice the gestures" in concert. The Valedictorian in his addresses took his several audiences on their tender side. When he bade farewell to his classmates it was refreshing to see Gov. BANKS wiping a tear out of his eye with his knuckle, privately. When out of these country colleges, the men who have been intimately associated for four years part finally, there is no disposition to joke about it,—it is a serious matter, and they take it like brothers separating forever. The President, who never strayed in a single syllable from his Latin, whatever the announcement he made, granted the diplomas to the following Baccalaureates:

Timothy Field Allen, Putney, Vt.
Charles Bartlett Andrews, Montague.
James Brown Beaumont, Penn Yan N. Y.
George Sayles Bishop, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry Maturin Bishop, Springfield.
Daniel Bliss, Warren.
William Louis Bray, Elk Grove, Wis.
Ethan Allen Paul Brewster, Salem.
Lyman Dwight Chapin, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andrew Josiah Clapp, Southampton.
George Clinton Clarke, Brookline.
Joseph Bourne Clark, West Newton.
Royal Washburn Clark, Amherst.
James Collins, Pineville, Penn.
John Davenport, Bath, N. Y.
Henry Giles Delano, Sunderland.
Alfred Augustus Ellsworth, Bath, Me.
Rufus Emerson, Haverhill.
Horace Smith Fuller, Suffield, Ct.
Jesse Franklin Fuller, Middleton.
Edward Payson Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles Carroll Gates, Port Byron Ill.
Alvin Bannister Gwodale, Potsdam, N. Y.
George Sumner Grosvenor, Petersham.
Stephen Harris, Fitzwilliam, N. H.
Daniel Waldo Haskins, Worcester.
Henry Hastings, Windham, Vt.
Chester Warner Hawley, Homer, N. Y.
Edwin Hunt, Sudbury.
J. Henry Huntington, Norwich, Ct.
Henry Elijah Hutchinson, Windsor, Vt.
Henry Shipman Jewett, Colchester, Ct.
Rufus Bela Kellogg, Amherst.
Francis Loddell, Brookfield, Ct.
John Dooling Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.
Edwin Elisha Merriam, Plymouth.
William Boise Moore, Feeding Hills.
Sylvanus Chickering Priest, Lancaster.
Liman Sibley Rowland, Enfield.
Edward Halsey Sayre, Southampton, N. Y.
Samuel Bartlett Sherrill, Eaton, N. Y.
Havilah Mowry Sprague, Wt. Killingly, Conn.
Gardner Perry Stickney, Groveland.
Charles Langdon Tappan, Sandwich, N. H.
Henry Goddard Thomas, Portland, Me.
James Edwin Tower, North Hadley.
Samuel Parker Tuck, St John, N. B.
Justin Edward Twichell, Ashland.
John Walker, Jr., Exeter, Me.
John Whitehill, Palmer.
James Duncan Wilson, Spring Mills, Penn.

The degree of A.M. was conferred upon several, in course; that of D.D. upon the Revs JONATHAN BRACE, EZEKIEL RUSSELL and MCEWEN, and that of LL.D. upon the Hon. WM. C. CALHOUN, of Springfield. President STEARNS, in a brief prayer, closed the exercises, and the Alumni marched in procession to Alumni Hall, where all sat down by classes, so far as it was possible, to an ample and elegant dinner. After which, the President toasted Massachusetts. To which Gov. BANKS responded in a speech of much dignity and learning,—it sounded oddly in the shrewd "Iron-man," who has so much oftener been heard on the stump than talking to a congregation of D.D.'s, LL.D.'s, and A.M.'s; but he got through his Latin without tripping, and left the impression that "the man of the times," who 16 years ago was a ragged Lowell urchin, was well-bottomed, and, wherever he got it, educated. He extolled the liberality to learning of the Bay State, and dilated on the pride that the State felt in her Colleges and Schools. He pointed out the extraordinary paths to glory and power that the American scholars are invited and expected by all the world to walk in; and passing naturally from individuals to States, showed how the glory and power of States consisted in their recognizing no injustice, protecting no oppression. The Governor was applauded very warmly, and the oldest trustees—always held to be the most critical of auditors on these points—wiped their spectacles, and expressed to each other their satisfaction, that this self-educated Governor was well educated, and entirely orthodox as to the value of the orthodox modes of educating men in the Massachusetts Colleges.

The President next gave the following sentiment: "The Congress of the United States; Massachusetts has never failed to stir its heart; when the Cicero of Middlesex on one occasion spoke, *Abiit, Excessit, Evasit, Erupit*."

Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME, in the midst of great applause, responded, characteristically and happily, with many allusions to the "long-heelers" he had seen in the bird-track gallery—expressing his curiosity to see the worms those early birds caught—complimenting, almost extravagantly, the manly, sturdy style of eloquence and the independence of thought that the commencement-orators had developed—hoping the professors would always be as successful in furnishing the desirable circumstances, and then letting their students expand in their own way, throwing the golden learning into their minds, and standing quietly, anxiously apart, permitting it to melt out undisturbed; and concluding with the sentiment: "Amherst, as long as her scholars are not snobs, her influence will be strong and her counsels not timid." Mr. BURLINGAME evidently made a hit, and the D.D.'s confessed he had passed muster like a full-bred Collegian, who had spent a profitable President graduate's term in the world's University.

The next toast was in honor of Ex-President HUMPHREY. While he was replying, the whistle of the Palmer cars sounded—signifying, among a great many other things, that I must defer till to-morrow all notes of the rest of the meeting; of the repeated Alumni gatherings; of the wealth of this College, which some, even of its graduates, have not yet got over counting poor; of its marvelous improvements and its prospects, brilliant enough now to content its most ardent admirers. F. T.

LETTERS FROM WATERING-PLACES.

The Fortifications at Old Point—Officers on the Stations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

In my letter, yesterday, I gave the readers of the TIMES a brief historical sketch of Old Point Comfort, as a Summer resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. I now propose to glance at it as a military post and fortification. It was stated that in 1814 the British troops landed here and established their rendezvous, while they burned the town of Hampton and laid waste the surrounding country. Not until this time did the American Congress appreciate not only the importance of a system of sea-coast defences, but also the expense and demoralizing tendency of calling together large bodies of citizens to cover extensive lines of field-works, as was the case at New-York during the last war with England. It was determined to establish a system of a permanent character, and a corps of Engineers was established, who made a close examination of our whole coast, examining all existing works, and selecting points for new fortifications. Old Point Comfort was selected as one of these sites—as the action of the British troops had demonstrated the absolute necessity of strong defences at the entrance of the Chesapeake.

ABBOTT says that just before the capitulation of Ulm, NAPOLEON sent Captain BERNARD, a young officer of Engineers, on an important reconnoitering expedition. With great skill and intrepidity he prosecuted his mission, advancing almost to Vienna. On his return, NAPOLEON personally examined him, and was much pleased with his answers. Among other things, he remarked that it would be of great advantage to direct the army upon Vienna, passing by the fortified places, and that once master of the capital the Emperor might dictate laws for the whole Austrian monarchy. This was taking too great a liberty. NAPOLEON severely replied, "You are very presumptuous! a young officer to pretend to trace out a campaign for me! Go and await my orders." So soon as the young man had retired, NAPOLEON turned to General RAPP and said. "There is a man of merit; he has observed correctly; I shall not expose him to the risk of being shot—I shall have occasion for him by-and-by." This young man finally became an Aid to NAPOLEON and one of the most distinguished engineers in the world. It was he who planned Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort. Through the influence of Mr. GALLATIN, himself a foreigner, General BERNARD was appointed at the head of the Board of Commissions on Sea-Coast Defences, and with him were associated Commodores LEWIS WARRINGTON and J. D. ELLIOTT, Chief-Engineer J. G SWIFT, Colonel of Engineers W K. ARMSTEAD, and Major of Engineers, WM. MCKEE.

Fresh from the Grand Army of NAPOLEON, General BERNARD had the most extravagant ideas of military works, and planned his fortifications to be garrisoned, not by hundreds and thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands. He had a notion that the strength of this country, like that of his native land, depended, in great measure, upon the impregnability and capacity of her lines of fortifications. He had not yet learned that the true strength of a land of Liberty laid in the stout hearts and strong arms of her brave yeomanry. Under these circumstances was old Fort Monroe planned and constructed, with her massive strength and enormous proportions.

I now find within the garrison five companies of troops and 30 officers. Three more companies are shortly expected, with a proportionate number of officers. The following is a list of the officers now present:

Staff.—Brevet Col. Harvey Brown, Major 2d Artillery, Commandant; Surgeon. N. S. Jarvis; First Lieutenant, M. S. Taylor, 2d Artillery, Regiment Quarter Master.

Company "A," 1st Artillery.—Captain, I. Vodges; First Lieutenant, P. T Wyman; Second Lieutenant, A Smead; Brevet Second Lieutenant, E. R. Warner.

Company "D," 1st Artillery.—Brevet-Major, J. A. Hankin; First Lieutenant, William Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, S M. Cooper; Brevet Second Lieutenant, G. H. Weeks.

Company "I," 2d Artillery.—Captain, A. A. Gibson; First Lieutenant, J. D. Bingham; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Grey; Brevet Second Lieutenant, F. Beach.

Company "B," 2d Artillery.—Captain, J. H. Carlisle; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Barringer; Brevet Second Lieutenant, W. Sinclair.

Company "G," 4th Artillery.—Captain, A. P. Howe; First Lieutenant, R. C. Drum; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Morgan; Brevet Second Lieutenant, A G. Robinson.

Col. RENE E. DE RUSSY, of the Engineer Corps, commands outside of the fort and has charge of the Government property, including a number of buildings, shops and ordnance stores.

In time of war it would require 2,450 men to garrison Fort Monroe. The following is her armament so far as is *publicly* known—the real strength of the place being a secret known only to the Government: 42 42-pounders, 189 32-pounders, 10 24-pounders, 14 18-pounders, 25 12-pounders, 12 field pieces, 16 flank howitzers, 20 heavy 8-inch howitzers, 5 light do., 3 18 inch mortars, 7 heavy 10-inch do, 3 light do., 5 8-inch do., 5 10-inch stone mortars, 15 cochorns—making a total of 371 guns, costing $335,210—the fortification without the armament having cost the Government $2,402,471.

A notice of the "Rip-Raps, of Virginia," I must postpone for another letter, as the mail is closing and would not be "after time." In the meantime, rely upon it we are enjoying ourselves "hugely" The proper season for visiting Old Point is just now at hand; and though many of the old guests are leaving, others are crowding in Mosquitoes are unknown here, and the fish are becoming finer and more abundant every day. *Adios.*

O. P. Q.

Visitors at Old Point—Ex-President Tyler—The Belle of the Point—Rich Scenes—Chowder Party—Deserters, &c., &c.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858.

The sudden and unexpected roar of cannon, last evening, from the ramparts of Fort Monroe, startled the guests at Old Point, and made the "Hygeia" tremble under the loud burst of sound. The inquiry upon the lips of every one was, "What means this firing?" It appeared that three soldiers had deserted, and the firing was designed to notify the sentinels at the outposts. The notification, however, did no good, as the deserters have not been arrested.

The company at the "Hygeia" continues very full, though constantly changing and shifting, the departures being about balanced by the arrivals. The Baltimore steamer arrives every morning, and the Washington boat once a week. The boats from Norfolk are arriving or departing almost every hour in the day. Parties leaving New-York in the morning train for the South reach Baltimore in time for the steamer at 5 o'clock in the evening, arriving at Old Point at sunrise the next morning. The fare on the "Bay line" from Baltimore is only three dollars, and will compare favorably, in point of comfort, with the best North River boats. Visitors from Washington can take through tickets by the way of Baltimore, and make the trip in less than fifteen hours.

Ex-President TYLER having purchased a farm only two miles from the hotel, spends most of his time here in social communication with the guests, all of whom express for him the highest consideration. The old gentleman eschews politics, and devotes his attention to agriculture, not scientifically, but according to the old Virginia principles of making all you can this year, and letting the next take care of itself. His family attend religious worship at the chapel within the fort, where Mrs. TYLER has her own pew. JOHN TYLER is now in his 69 h year, but looks as young as when he occupied the Presidential Chair, and is quite as jocular and full of fun. He expresses the greatest confidence in posterity doing his administration justice, and says that time and reflection but satisfies him the more with every act of his official life, not one of which would he now change had he the power.

Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN late Assistant Secretary of State, is sojourning here, and is loud in his praises of the beneficial effects of the air and seabathing upon invalids. He came here himself, suffering severely from a serious affection of the kidneys, and has been entirely relieved. He is now enjoying the hog-fish and soft crabs, and discussing his pet scheme for a ferry between France and the Chesapeake. Having procured an act of incorporation from the State of Virginia of the most liberal character—more liberal even than that of the Hudson Bay Company or the Credit Mobilier of France—he is now engaged in selecting thirty directors as required by the charter.

On Monday evening we had a grand dress-ball, the lady guests appearing in much elegant dressing. The Virginia belles shone out with considerable brilliancy, and the only drawback was a scarcity of beaux. Yet the immense dancing-saloon was made to rock with the devotees of Terpsichore until "the wee small hours of morning." The band of music is a very superior one and unusual sociability and good feeling prevailed throughout the hotel. We have no cliques or exclusions, but all appear as one family, and go for the greatest amount of enjoyment possible. This they derive from every source, as if by a process of absorption.

But the Virginia belles have not held undisputed sway at Old Point. A greater amount of female beauty is seldom seen congregated at one point than is now visible here, representing, as it does, almost every State in the Union. The "Empire City" sends up a numerous delegation, among whom I notice Mrs. Emmet and her fascinating daughter, Mrs. Houston, and Miss Fleet, whose charms are acknowledged even by the blooming fair ones of the South.

The greatest belle, however, is a Mrs. BASS, of Mississippi, a widow, young, beautiful and wealthy, and the "lady-love" of ex-Governor FOOTE, who is devoted in his attentions. Where is it that *very* young widows, if beautiful and rich, are not belles? Mrs. B. evidently takes the medal. The premiums may be distributed to Miss E A. Blake, of Florida; Miss Carmichael, of Annapolis; Miss Fowler, of Memphis; Miss Winter of Washington; Miss Poe, of Georgetown, D. C. Miss Whitfield, of North Carolina; Miss Brown, daughter of Governor Brown, of Florida; Miss Barry, of St. Louis

FROM ALBANY.

Intrigues and Difficulties in the Canal Board—Results of the Experiments with the Steam Propellers, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times

ALBANY, Thursday, August 12, 1858.

There has been considerable by-play of an interesting character at the State Hall within the last few days. Early last Spring, OL HARTWELL, Engineer on the middle division of the Erie Canal, was suspended by State Engineer RICHMOND, who was desirous of filling the vacancy with O. C. CHILDS, a gentleman of unquestioned capacity as an engineer, but whose appointment was steadily and successfully resisted by Commissioner JAYCOX, at several meetings of the Contracting Board. The other members of the Board for several months awaited the result of this pretty little quarrel between the two Democratic members, in the expectation, if not in the hope that they would be able to compose their difficulties and not allow matters to go to such an extent as to menace the harmony of the Democratic household. The State Engineer, as the representative of Comptroller CHURCH, and the left wing of the party, made several attempts to get Mr. CHILDS appointed; but Mr JAYCOX, who represents the Hard wing, (which in the State Hall is headed by Secretary of State TUCKER,) being inexorable, all these attempts failed. In this manner matters went along until the meeting of the Board, on the 30th July, when there were but three members—a bare quorum—present. At that meeting, Mr. RICHMOND'S resolution appointing Mr CHILDS, was declared carried, it receiving the assent of himself and Mr Auditor BENTON, Mr. Commissioner SHERILL voting in the negative. This was a triumph on the part of the State Engineer which Commissioner JAYCOX did not, of course, much relish. It was however, but a temporary triumph of that wing of the Democracy, for at the next meeting of the Board on the 5th instant, when all the members were present, the resolution appointing Mr. CHILDS was rescinded Messrs SHERILL, JAYCOX and RUGGLES voting in the affirmative, and Messrs BENTON and RICHMOND in the negative. Thus was the official existence of Mr. CHILDS cut short before he was fairly in office. Although beaten, Mr. RICHMOND had not yet exhausted his genius for retaliation; and so on the same day, immediately on the adjournment of the Board, he proceeded to exercise the authority vested in him by law, and removed J. P. WOODSELL, and in his place appointed Mr CHILDS as Division Engineer on the Eastern (SHERILL'S) Division, GEORGE H. CLARK, Resident on the same, and OGDEN EDWARDS, Resident on the Middle (JAYCOX'S) Division, and appointed his brother, DANIEL RICHMOND, in the place of the latter, leaving the vacancy unfilled created by the removal of Mr. CLARK.

These were Jacksonian strokes, and it seemed as though the fur would soon begin to fly in earnest. The removal of GOODSELL, and the appointment of CHILDS, was a blow aimed direct at Commissioner SHERILL, who is not distinguished for turning the left when the right cheek is smitten, but believes in trying the virtue of a stroke back first. Thus matters stood for some four or five days, until the next meeting of the Contracting Board, which was yesterday, when all of Mr. RICHMOND'S acts were non-concurred in, the engineers removed restored, Mr CHILDS dismissed, and all things placed back as they were. The vote in the Board stood: Messrs BENTON, SHERILL and JAYCOX in the affirmative, and Messrs RICHMOND and RUGGLES in the negative. Thus was the State Engineer, and through him the Softs mounted, and Mr. JAYCOX, and through him the Hards placed in the ascendant. And so matters stand for the present. How long they will remain so is yet to be seen. The State Engineer may suspend as many Engineers, and as often as he chooses, and the Contracting Board may agree to or veto his action as they choose. It is to be presumed that the game is not yet played out, but that the State Engineer will find some way of making himself felt.

The awakening which has followed the appointment of the Hon. S. B. RUGGLES to the post of Canal Commissioner, has, as was to have been expected, aroused the Anti-Canal feeling of the stop-law men, who have an organ in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*. It was but natural that Mr RUGGLES should thus early become the object of its abuse. He is charged with "extravagance," with "blowing his own horn," with the design of creating a monstrous debt, with visionary and insane ideas, &c., &c. Now if there is any man in all the world who can afford to bear all this, Mr RUGGLES is that very man. Having upwards of twenty years ago, by a report to the Legislature, incurred all these epithets and ten thousand more; having initiated a policy in regard to the canals for which he afterwards suffered martyrdom; and having lived to see that very same policy vindicated by experience and adopted as the settled policy of the State; having seen his predictions more than verified, and all the abuse of him at that time taken back, save by the six feet men of stop-law memory, who never learn or unlearn anything, recurring now for a brief, and yet it is to be hoped a sufficient period, to that same post to participate in the finishing of the Erie Canal to its fullest volume, he can afford to bear in silence all his enemies can say of him. The enemies of the Canal, of course, complain, but its friends will and do rejoice at the opportune return of Mr RUGGLES. The *Atlas and Argus* may understand what the Railway interests want and how they regard the return and the efforts of Mr. RUGGLES, but it cannot understand the real feeling among the people of all parties, particularly in the Western part of the State, to which Mr R has been assigned. There are but few "six feet," or stop-law men there who will respond to the tirades of the "cat-pace" organ But as one man they hail the appointment as their great good fortune, as the best thing that could have happened for the State, and will not listen for an instant to the miserable stuff put forth by the *Argus*, about extravagance and the like. What extravagant measure has Mr. RUGGLES proposed? The *Atlas and Argus* refers to the proposition to raise the bridges so as to admit of the introduction of steam—so as to reduce the time between Buffalo and the water to four and five days—so as to increase the cargoes from 120 to 150 and 200 tons—so as to place the Erie Canal in a position to defy competition, and realize her destiny. To do this the bridges must be raised—*Railroad bridges* and all—(does the shoe pinch there?)—some one foot, some two feet, to a uniform height. And how much is this going to cost? What is this great piece of extravagance that so frightens the Railway-and-Anti-Canal organ? It is the Western Division to which Mr. RUGGLES must confine his attention. At the next meeting of the Canal Board he will report the entire cost of raising the bridges on his division. I venture the prediction that the entire expense will be found *within fifteen thousand dollars, and likely will be not one-half that sum!* And this is the insane extravagance with which Mr. RUGGLES is charged! A highly dangerous and extravagant man is that Mr. RUGGLES, and a marvelously sagacious journal is this Railway organ to find it out!

The subject of removing this obstruction to steam navigation on the canal will come before the Democratic Canal Board at its next meeting. Let them resist the measure if they dare. Let them go on to the record as postponing—for they can only postpone—steam navigation, and the day when by the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars the capacity of the Erie Canal *will be more than doubled*, and this Democratic Canal Board will make up a record on which they cannot stand for an instant. The railways may desire to see such a record made up, but the people, whose property the canal is, do not.

Steam on the canal has been shown to be perfectly practicable. There is no serious obstacle but the bridges. Mr. RUGGLES goes for raising them immediately, so that we may have at least one month of unobstructed steam navigation this season, and the assurance that boat builders may, during the Winter, safely go ahead and construct their steam propellers for the Spring trade. A revolution is about to take place in navigating the canal, which, as has been said, will add one half to her capacity, place on her waters hundreds and thousands of steam propellers, which will take themselves not only the whole length of the canal, but down the Hudson, any and everywhere they choose to go in New-York harbor, to any slip, dock or warehouse, thus dispensing with three or four profits paid for towing on the river, tugging in the harbor, and demurrage at the dock. Each canal, repeller will be independent in itself, and the canal business will be undertaken, doing to and from the water without being compelled, like mere boys, to rely on towing companies on the canal or river, or in any harbor; but each boat will be within itself, that to obtain which it has been subjected to the perils and hardships heretofore necessary—the means of locomotion—to stay to bring about the time saved. Who does not at once see the magnitude of the revolution at hand—how great and immediate the results—how the "increased law of cheapness" is about to be applied to canal navigation and the movement of commerce that floats from the lakes to tide water? Mr. RUGGLES would remove all obstructions to this great consummation; he would let no mere hedge railways or otherwise, lay an embargo upon it. "Six feet men" men to the railway interest, and politicians of the "stop law school" may continue to do it, but on them let the responsibility rest.

RODERICK.

Danger of Traveling on the New York and Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

A few weeks since the public ear was shocked by the report of an accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad near Port Jervis, by which several lives were lost, and many other passengers seriously injured.

On a subsequent downward trip over that road, I saw the locality of the accident, and consider it providential that it occurred at so favorable a point—the slope of the bank being only twenty or thirty feet high, free from trees and stumps, and the ground at its base a gentle declivity of green sward.

Over the mountain ranges between the Hudson and Delaware, and the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, there are but few spots where cars could be run off the track at a high rate of speed, with so little injury to passengers, as at that identical point.

The Delaware division is by far the most dangerous of the four great divisions of the New-York and Erie Railroad, following the sinuosities of the Delaware River some ninety miles, with many short curves, abounding in deep rock cuttings and heavy embankments across the gorges of the mountains. But by far the most dangerous portion of this race division lies in the State of Pennsylvania, between Port Jervis and Narrowsburg, into which State the Company were forced to carry their road, paying an annual tax of some $10 000 for opening up a passage through its sterile and rocky gorges, owing to the east bank of the river being monopolized by the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Here, for a distance of some twenty miles, the road is built in the face of steep cliffs, curving around projecting headlands at a height, in some places, of sixty to eighty feet above the river; and yet I was told that the time-table speed on that division was the same as on the other divisions of the road; but whether that is true or not, I state from personal observation, that we ran from Narrowsburg to Port Jervis, *thirty-four miles, in less than one hour*, and stopped once on the way long enough to take in water.

And yet, thanks to a kind overruling Providence, we arrived in safety. A switch misplaced, a broken rail, a rock loosened from its dizzy height and rolled on to the track, and we should have been hurled, in shapeless masses of quivering flesh, into the boiling current of the Delaware, or dashed to fragments against the acute angles of the rock cuttings. If it had been a fearful race for life, braving great danger to escape still greater, or on some errand of mercy where delay would have been death to hundreds, such speed would have been excusable, nay, even right, but no such motives existed, and I do not doubt but that nine-tenths of the passengers would have preferred one half the speed, and a cold breakfast an hour later at Port Jervis.

In general I can speak favorably of the management of the trains over the Erie Road. The cars are luxurious, the conductors competent and attentive, the track is in fair condition, and the road is operated with as much safety to life and limb as are the same distances on the average of railroads.

My object in this communication has been to call the attention of those interested to what I consider an unwarrantable and highly dangerous rate of speed over the worst portion of the road, which I suppose might be reduced to a point consistent with absolute safety, and the lost time recovered on the easy grades and slight curvatures of the road through the beautiful vallies of the Susquehanna.

YONKERS, Aug. 11, 1858.

Reception of Secretary Toucey in Hartford.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, had a public reception at Hartford on Wednesday. The *Times* says:

"Nearly an hour before the cars arrived, thousands of people flocked to the depôt, and the numbers were constantly augmented till Gov. TOUCEY arrived. Many hundreds preceded the line of escort, and rallied around the place of his residence, before his arrival. As soon as the cars entered the station-house, a signal rocket was sent up, and this was immediately followed by the firing of cannon.

Governor TOUCEY was met at the cars by a number of his friends, and conducted to an open carriage standing in front of the line of Armory Guards and the Band. The Guards then formed a line of march, the carriage following. The people, to the number of thousands, sent up the most hearty cheers.

On arriving at the residence of Mr. BEACH, the Guards opened columns to the right and left, faced inwards and presented arms. The carriage with Gov. TOUCEY passed through the lines, and left him at the door.

Here the Hon. WM. W. EATON addressed Gov. TOUCEY. He said that in behalf of his fellow-citizens he welcomed him to his home. It was no party movement. But your fellow-citizens have come here, (said Mr. EATON,) to pay their respects to you on your arrival at the city of your residence.

Governor TOUCEY said he thanked his fellow-citizens for this cordial welcome. After so long an absence, to return home, to find himself in the midst of his friends and neighbors, and to be welcomed by them with such manifestations of regard, filled him with gratitude which no words could express. He could not look on the demonstration before him unmoved. His grateful feelings responded to the tokens of personal friendship and regard which were so strongly expressed by those who had assembled to greet him this evening. But, gentlemen, this manifestation of feeling cannot be on my account. It is due to the great Nation in whose honored ranks he resides that I say. It is not for me to speak of the measures of this Administration—of its conduct, its policy, its success, the firmness, and the economy of administration with which he has directed and guided them. The good and wise judgment and firmness of the Administration of the Government for the welfare of the whole country, commands your respect, and you testify to this evening. His Administration at home has been fully as eminently successful. The agitating Kansas question, which seemed to threaten the dissolution of the two great sections of our Confederacy, has been settled. The perplexing difficulties in Utah, where civil war was then raging, have also been hushed, and happily without bloodshed. The recognition of the right of search, which was one of the principles of the war of 1812, and was never before abandoned to England till the present time, has now been conclusively and forever settled. The claim that a foreign nation should have a right to search the decks and cabins of our merchant vessels in equivocally abandoned, and we will never permit any foreign power to search a vessel sailing under the flag of an American merchant, under the plea of a right to do so. [Great cheering and enthusiastic applause.] All these and other measures of the Administration, which have received the sanction

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD—COLUMBUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BORN TO GOOD LUCK—ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—THE HAPPY MAN.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—MAY FESTIVAL—THE MANIAC—FRENCH ART.

BOWERY THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—GOLDEN AXE—JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.....Aug. 14
The *Hermann* leaves N. Y. for Hamburg.....Aug. 16
The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.....Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y for Havana.....Aug 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....½ A.M.
Western Mail old Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, will close at the New-York Post-Office this morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with London and Liverpool advices to the 31st of July, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails, dispatched south in the early train, reached this City in the afternoon. Some details of the news telegraphed from Halifax, will be found elsewhere, but we find little additional intelligence in our foreign files.

Beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing over the Atlantic Cable, between Trinity Bay and Valentia, nothing definite is known relative to the operation of the electricians at present having control of the wire. It is impossible therefore to say with any certainty when the public mind will be satisfied with the reception of the first message. Nothing is known, except by Professor WHITEHOUSE and his assistants, relative to the progress made in working his recording instruments, but from the delay already experienced, it is feared that they cannot be worked successfully. No doubt is entertained, however, that with the Hughes' instrument all obstacles will be overcome.

Preparations for the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories are proceeding with all possible dispatch. An efficient military staff is to be immediately organized, and all possible measures are to be taken to prevent a repetition of such disasters as that experienced by Col. STEPTOE. It is the determination of the Secretary of War to make the Indians in these localities fully sensible of the power of the Federal Government.

The President and suite left Bedford Springs for Washington yesterday morning. He stopped at Cumberland last night.

The Empire Grain Elevator at Oswego, owned by CARRINGTON & RATHBONE, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with 60,000 bushels of grain. Total loss estimated at $75,000.

There were 45 deaths from yellow-fever in New-Orleans on Wednesday last.

A public meeting, though not a large one, was held yesterday evening at Peck-slip, for the purpose of putting on record an expression of the popular hostility to the proposed suppression of the Peck-slip Ferry. Ex-Mayor HARPER presided, a few speeches were made, and a series of resolutions embodying the views of the originators of the meeting were offered, and adopted unanimously.

On Tuesday afternoon a disgraceful personal attack was made at the Mayor's office upon Ex-Recorder JAMES SMITH, by one of the Mayor's Police, named HILLIARD, who struck that gentleman a violent blow in the face, and then suddenly left the apartment. The details of the transaction will be found in another column. When the Mayor returned, having been absent for a brief space, and the facts were investigated, he suspended HILLIARD both from pay and duty, and ordered him to find bail in $2,000 for the assault. Another officer, named HALL, was also suspended from pay and duty on the same charge.

A German, named CHRISTIAN MATHEWBACHER, was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 10 Avenue A, yesterday morning. He had been badly beaten the evening previous in a row at the grocery store No. 20 Avenue A, and his death is attributed to the violence he then received. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made yesterday, and the brain was found to be compressed, which compression was declared to be the result of external violence. The parties who committed the assault have not yet been arrested, although warrants for their arrest have been issued. The Coroner will to-day make an investigation of the case.

RALPH H. ISHAM, broker in Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday on his arrival in town in a New-Haven train, charged with being the principal in recent forgeries upon Mr. FREDRICKS, the photographist in Broadway, already noticed in the TIMES. Mr. ISHAM gave bail to the amount of $10,000 to answer the charge preferred against him.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club met last evening at the Mercer House, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for serenading CYRUS W. FIELD and Captain HUDSON, on their arrival in this City.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, and ordered the City Inspector to abate the nuisance of swine kept in several localities in the upper part of the City.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn favorable to the construction of an opera house in that city, was held Thursday evening. Several addresses were made by prominent citizens, and a committee of twenty was appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps to carry the project into effect.

MICHAEL DOYLE, baggage-master on the Long Island Railroad, was almost instantly killed Thursday afternoon by a car passing over him. He leaves a widow and one child.

The trade in Flour, yesterday, was less vigorous, and prices favored buyers. A lively inquiry prevailed for Wheat at former rates, and for Corn, which was more freely offered and was cheaper. Cotton was in moderate demand at uniform figures. Rice and Sugars were more active; the latter closed a shade higher, having fully recovered from the effects of the late unfavorable reaction. Box Herring were brisk and firm. Provisions were quiet, as were also Freights.

CLOSING THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—There is a very large class of literary laborers in this City composed of students and writers, men who depend directly upon literature for their means. It is to this class that the large public libraries are as much a necessity as banks are to merchants. The books of reference, which are so necessary to the literary laborer, can only be obtained in our large libraries To deprive these literary work-people of their libraries, is to deprive them in a great measure of their means of support, and the public of the benefit of their talents. Yet every one of our public libraries is now closed, and will remain so during the month of August. The Astor, the Mercantile, the Historical, and the Society Libraries, are all inaccessible to the student, and their precious stores are rendered of no avail to those for whose use they were especially intended. The excuse for closing these storehouses of information is, that the librarians need a Summer holiday, and the apartments require cleaning. But such a reason as this might, with just as much propriety, be given for closing all the banks and insurance offices. There are many cases of very serious hardship which have come to our knowledge, occasioned by the shutting up of our public libraries in midsummer. The Astor Library is the property of the public, and it should be kept open for the benefit of those for whom its noble founder designed it. But the Trustees of the Library appear to entertain the opinion that it is merely an ornamental institution, designed for the amusement of elegant idlers, who have no inclination to consult books, either in the evening or during hot weather.

Mexico—What is to Become of It.

No such thing as government remains to Mexico. Authority is dead; administration effete; justice departed. The spectacle is presented of a great nation inanimate. There is no hope of resurrection. The life principle is gone. No experiment can galvanize the inert mass. All public men—civic, military and sacerdotal—have essayed to govern, with like and total lack of success.

Mexico has a territory two-thirds the size of our own. She has a population of some eight millions. Her climate, though chiefly tropical, is delightful and salubrious. Her soil yields most of the grains of the temperate zone, as well as the peculiar products of the tropics. Her mines are of unsurpassed richness. Extending across the narrow portion of the Continent, she commands both the Atlantic and Pacific trade. Her elevated and fertile plains are fitted to support hundreds of millions of inhabitants

But, with these advantages, she is a blank among the nations. Nay worse—a blot on the map of the world. The blood in her veins thickens and stagnates. To herself she has become a burden—to her neighbors an eyesore.

Yet is her population capable of better things. Not, indeed, of themselves. They require energy and guidance from abroad. They need protection against those who plunder them in the name of law. They demand a respite from the long exactions of robbers—civil, military and ecclesiastical. Peace, repose, security, would be to them the greatest of blessings, such boons, indeed, as they have not dared to hope for.

The affairs of Mexico have at length come to a pass which necessitates outside interference. There are two nations which are specially called to take interest in that defunct Republic. Our own, from its vicinity, and the relations necessarily arising therefrom, stands first. The other is England, which is urged to interpose for the protection of British creditors of Mexico. The debt amounts to sixty or seventy millions of dollars, and for its payment the customs' revenue of Mexico stands pledged. But the pledge is violated, not even the interest, reduced by compromise on the faith of the above-mentioned pledge from six to three per cent., having been paid for years It is intimated that to enforce a settlement England will seize the Mexican seaports. But she looks with preference to a Protectorate to be exercised by us as an arrangement which would not only secure her own claim, but result in permanent benefit to Mexico herself. To a Protectorate it is objected that we should assume the English debt, a proceeding inconsistent with Yankee shrewdness. This is, however, a baseless assumption. Does an assignee assume the debts of his assignor? And is it not evident that, under the impulse of American control, the duties collected in the commercial ports would soon pay off the indebtedness? At all events, under a Protectorate no greater responsibility would be incurred than the faithful discharge of a trust and the proper application of assets

But this question is of trivial import in comparison with the general one which concerns the future of Mexico and her relations to ourselves. That vast consideration is pressed upon us by the resistless current of events, and our responsibilities connected with it are of the gravest magnitude.

Condition of Mormondom.

If, as Governor CUMMING assures the country, peace and good will prevail in Utah, the Saints must be admitted to have a way of their own in making this state of things known. In deference to their prejudices the army, after enduring Winter privations at Bridger, takes a position more than a day's journey from the holy city. If the tented fields were nearer to the harems, the Prophet, Apostles, Seventies and Elders might feel the virtue of their women to be insecure. Accordingly, as the military arm is subject to the civil, General JOHNSTON yields to Governor CUMMING, and betakes himself to the safe distance of Cedar Valley. Meanwhile, the Saints return, though in no amiable mood, to the Great Salt Lake City. They are strenuously averse to politeness and hospitality. The Gentile stranger must not find shelter within their gates. He may sleep in his wagon, or on the ground, as he can; but by these self-styled peaceable, loyal fellow-citizens, he is refused the accommodations which civilized men uniformly accord to all but open enemies. Nor is this sort of persecution confined to individual strangers. An edict of BRIGHAM YOUNG forbids the Mormons to sell the necessaries of life to the soldiery.

Can this be styled peace? Are the community thus setting themselves offensively against the authority of the United States, to be regarded as good citizens? We would judge the Mormons by their acts. Let whatever has been charged against them heretofore be dismissed. They claim to be loyal and true citizens of the United States. Does their present conduct substantiate this pretence? What other people would be suffered to pursue a like course?

This Mormon farce must come to an end sooner or later. The time is not distant when BRIGHAM YOUNG shall no longer be able to deceive the Government officials. Although not present, the army is not distant; and the knowledge of this fact alone restrains the Saints from greater outrages. The time is at hand when the anomalous relations existing between the Mormons and other American citizens must be changed, one way or the other. In what direction the change will be it is not difficult to conjecture. That problem is solved by the entire course and bearing of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Evidently, the Prophet is bending before the blast for a temporary purpose. He looks for the day when, instead of fawning he can fight. Hypocrisy and deception first, defiance and resistance afterwards, are manifestly the programme of the Mormon leader.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE NOT YET IN WORKING ORDER.—It is a week since the end of the Telegraphic Cable was landed at Trinity Bay, but no message has yet been transmitted across the wires. Dispatches from Newfoundland say that there the cable is all right, but the electricians have not yet got their instruments in working order. The public are becoming impatient for the Queen's message, and the pent-up enthusiasm of the people will consume itself unless an opportunity shall be offered soon for its ventilation. Those who have not laid in their stock of candles and tar barrels for the grand illumination, might better hold on for a while longer.

Another Romance of the Peerage.

A new and interesting question is soon to come before the House of Lords for decision—to wit: whether a right to a seat in their Chamber can be claimed by reason of the ownership of a particular piece of landed estate? It is well known to all persons conversant with such matters, that the Duke of NORFOLK is said to hold his earldom of Arundel by virtue of his possession of the castle of that name; but, as he does not claim his seat in the Lords by virtue of that dignity, the question has never been raised as to whether it would be sufficient for the purpose. Another of these peerages by tenure, and, we believe, the only other one, is the Barony of Berkeley, claimed to inhere in the possessor of the famous castle by the Severn, through whose roofs rung "the shrieks of an agonizing king," when EDWARD II. was cruelly murdered there in 1327 For two hundred years and more after the Norman Conquest all peers summoned to give counsel to the king were such by virtue of their fiefs, or landed estates, held of the Crown. The Castle of Berkeley was bestowed upon the first Baron by HENRY II., and the Empress MAUD, about the year 1150, and by reason of that tenure, he and his successors were called to the Royal counsels for about one hundred and fifty years. About the close of the thirteenth century, peers began to be summoned to Westminster by writ, and in 1295 the then Baron of BERKELEY received his summons of this kind. And, we apprehend, the decision of the question will depend upon whether it is decided that he waived his right by tenure by acknowledging the sufficiency of the writ; and whether, if he did, it could affect the rights of his successors.

The London *Times*, in treating of this subject, says that no decision has ever been made on this point. This is undoubtedly true, as far as a formal settlement of the matter as a legal question is concerned. But there is a material circumstance in the history of the Berkeley Peerage which the *Times* passes over The Castle of Berkeley and the seat in the House of Lords descended regularly to the seventh Lord, WILLIAM, who was created Marquis of BERKELEY by HENRY VII. He dying in 1491 without heirs male, and having a quarrel with his brother, the next in succession, bequeathed his castle of Berkeley to the king and his heirs male, failing which it was to return to the next of his own blood. By virtue of this devise the castle was vested in the Crown, and the rightful barons, if they derived their right from the writ of summons to their ancestor, kept out of their seats in the Lords until the death of EDWARD VI. in 1553, when the castle reverted to the descendant of the Marquis' brother, who immediately assumed the dignity and privileges of the Baron of BERKELEY, without debate, as the possessor of that estate. Now, if the Marquis of BERKELEY could divest his next of blood of the peerage, by devising to the king the castle of Berkeley, and if the one revived again with the falling-in of the reversion of the other, it would seem as if a precedent were established for the present distress. If the Marquis could give his castle to the king, and with it the barony attached to it, both of which again returned to his next heir on the termination of the estate created by his will, why could not the late Earl of BERKELEY devise the peerage with the castle to his eldest son—of whom presently—even if he were born out of wedlock, and so to his second son, the present claimant?

The late Earl, being the fourth Earl and twenty-third Baron of BERKELEY, succeeded to his titles and estates in 1755, and in 1785 formed a connection, matrimonial or otherwise, with a Miss MARY COLE—a person of a humble condition in life—and had by her six children previous to 1796. In that year, whether to make assurance doubly sure, or because it had not been made sufficiently so, the ceremony of marriage was performed between them, and several children were born unto them thereafter. In 1810, the Earl died, and his eldest son, born in 1786, who had always borne the courtesy title of Viscount DURSLEY, and had been member of Parliament for Gloucester under that style, applied to be admitted to a seat in the Lords. On a full hearing, it was determined that the marriage of the late Earl in 1785, was not established by sufficient evidence, and that the children born previous to 1796 "came somewhat saucily into the world," and were not legally heritable. The Earldom was decreed to THOMAS MORETON BERKELEY, the son first born after the marriage in 1796. He, however, has never assumed the title, not caring to smirch the fame of his mother, or to brand his elder brothers with bastardy. The eldest son dropped his courtesy title of Lord DARSLEY, and sunk into plain Colonel BERKELEY, which handle to his name he derived from his commanding the South Gloucestershire Militia. The Castle of Berkeley, however, and his large landed estates—the late Earl perhaps suspecting the flaw which would be found in his legal title—were settled upon his eldest son, and so forward upon his sons in succession. So Colonel BERKELEY had the estates to comfort him for the loss of the title. He was a famous man in the days of the Regency—a friend doubtless of the Marquis of Steyne and of Major Pendennis—great on the turf, and in all sporting directions, and notorious by his connection with the beautiful actress MARIA FOOTE, now Countess-Dowager of HARRINGTON, by whom he had a family of children. In 1831, he was made Lord SEGRAVE, and eight years later, Earl FITZHARDINGE.

In the course of 1857 he died, unmarried, and the Castle of Berkeley and the other estates passed, according to their father's settlement, to the next brother, Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, K. C. B., a Vice-Admiral, and at that time one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and M. P. for Gloucester. He resigned this place and retired from Parliament, on the ground, as we infer, that he was legally entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, as Earl of BERKELEY, and so incompetent in law to a seat belonging by right, or to a post belonging by usage, to a commoner. Since then Sir MAURICE has made his claim to be called to Parliament as Baron BERKELEY, by virtue of his tenure of the castle, and this claim is now under consideration. It is not the first time it has been stirred. Near two hundred years ago, the then Lord BERKELEY demanded the precedence which the grant of the castle to his ancestor would give him, and the claim was quieted by making him Earl of BERKELEY. We are informed by the *Times* of what had escaped our notice or our memory, that Colonel BERKELEY proposed making the same claim, and that it was to avoid this perplexity, among other things, that he was created successively Baron SEGRAVE and Earl FITZHARDINGE. Whether the demand of the present claimant will be settled in the same way, or whether the House of Lords will come up squarely to the question and set it at rest on its legal merits, we shall very soon know. There are two material things involved in this decision. First, should the House allow Sir MAURICE BERKELEY's claim, he would be placed at the head of the Baronage of England, the grant of Berkeley Castle, on which it would depend, being more than a century anterior to the summons of the first Baron DE ROS, whose representative is now the Premier Baron. And, secondly, as his peerage is an incident of the possession of the castle, he, or any of his successors, can make the Premier Baron of England out of any BROWN, JONES, or ROBINSON, to whom he may convey the estate in which the dignity inheres. So it will be seen that its consequences, as well as its odd character, make this question one of importance as well as of curiosity.

Colleges Made Easy—How to Make Them Respectable.

Every person has heard of the "Regents of the University" in this State; but few persons are aware of the duties which devolve on that Board. The position has been regarded as a mere compliment bestowed by the Legislature from time to time on some retired politician or literary man. The truth is that this Board has a very important power vested in it. Besides the receipt of reports from all the literary institutions above the grade of Common Schools, and the distribution of the literary fund to academies, they have the right to charter Colleges, a right which they have judiciously refused to exercise except in cases where the applicants show themselves possessed of property to the amount of at least $100,000. This is little enough with which to start an institution, professing to give instruction in all the departments of mathematics, languages, chemistry, natural philosophy, moral philosophy and metaphysics, and to confer degrees which amount to a certificate that the recipient has a good elementary knowledge of all these subjects. But the action of the Regents has been nullified by the action of the Legislature in granting charters to almost all who ask. The consequence is that every Academy which has achieved for itself a reputation as such, is becoming ambitious of assuming a higher title. The St. Lawrence Academy becomes the St. Lawrence University, and immediately besieges the Legislature for an appropriation to give it a start. The Alfred Academy is in like manner turned into the Alfred University, and the LeRoy Institute also assumes some pretentious name.

Now, when it is remembered that our old Colleges of a century's standing, have as yet barely reached a respectable position as compared with the Universities of the Old World, it is utterly absurd to suppose that these mushroom institutions, and such as these, can by any possibility take rank at once by the side of others with which they claim to compete.

That they do not offer such facilities to students in the immediate neighborhood as to furnish an argument in their favor on that score, is shown by the small number of graduates which even the best of them turn out at their annual commencements.

The Legislature was at one time in the habit of making an annual appropriation of $6000 a year, out of the Literature Fund, to each of certain Institutions, and this was justified on the ground that Union and other Colleges had in former days received large aid from the State, and their infant sisters claimed to be placed on a similar footing.

But these appropriations were first reduced in amount and then refused altogether, the number of newly chartered concerns which claimed a participation being so great as to leave but the merest stipend for each.

While these so-called Universities are thus multiplying, we have no well-known Etons to qualify students for admission to the College course.

In New-Hampshire and Massachusetts the Exeter and Andover Academies have occupied this position, and, as preparatory schools, have attained more distinction than they ever could have acquired as Colleges.

The complaint most generally made at Yale and Princeton is, that candidates for admission are imperfectly fitted on some one or other of the preparatory studies.

No greater drawback can be imposed upon a student's progress than to be obliged to "catch up" with his classmates on branches with which he ought to have been familiar before he entered.

Let the Regents of the University look to this. They may, by judicious action as visitors, bring about a more thorough and systematic training in the Academies on those studies which are preparatory to a College course. They may and should never weary of urging upon the Legislature the impropriety of interference by that body with their action.

If Colleges are to be chartered hereafter with the same disregard of their ability to do what they profess, we would better abolish the Board of Regents as a useless concern, and pass a general law authorizing every Academy which aspires to the name to turn itself into a College.

The Canal Steam Trip.

Governor KING, and the Commissioners who accompanied him, have returned from their excursion to Buffalo, and the public owe them thanks for their interest in the success of steam as a motive-power on the canals. With the results of the trial they expressed themselves satisfied; and, as we think, with sufficient reason. From the information before us, and still more from the opinions of the gentlemen who witnessed the experiment, we think it may be confidently assumed that steam on the canal is a success. But it should be remembered that much remains to be done and learned. Difficulties may be expected to present themselves, and discouragements to arise. The prism of the canal is not yet at its full size. It lacks a foot of the depth designed for it, and a foot more or less water in the canal makes a world of difference. The banks may require slope walls throughout. Such walls they should have, steam or no steam: but to construct them takes time and money. The Winter, however, affords opportunity for all improvements of this kind, and they should be made permanently, not in the slip-shod manner which has been too common. It remains to be determined how the cost of steam-towing compares with horse-power; how great a rate of speed may be safe; whether it will be more profitable to use tugs, or to place an engine in each boat; whether the locks should be lengthened to allow of larger loads and increased sharpness of bows, with many other questions that must present themselves to the minds of practical canal men.

It is difficult for those who are not familiar with the canals to realize their capacity for usefulness and their value to the State. The community has been educated for ten years past, by railroad advocates, to believe that the day of canal business had gone by. They were pointed to the extensive freighting and superior speed of the railroads, till they honestly began to believe water conveyance an obsolete idea. Never was there a greater mistake. Even under the slow system of horse-towing the cheapness of canal transportation would protect it against any fair competition. But when loaded boats can average five or six miles an hour, or even four, the position of the canal is unassailable. We shall look to the forwarders and boatmen for all practicable improvements in the use of steam. The present season is, it is true, well advanced; but enough has been accomplished to create confidence and excite ambition. During the Fall and Winter we shall expect ingenuity and enterprise to be busy, so that the navigation of 1859 may be a new era in canal history. Those who succeed in practically and profitably placing steam on the Erie Canal will render the State a service scarcely less than that of its illustrious originator.

A JEW IN PARLIAMENT.—The *Churchman*, which is a leading religious newspaper of the High Church Episcopal stamp, bewails, in an article which we copy this morning, the recent vote in the House of Lords, by which Baron ROTHSCHILD has been admitted to sit in Parliament. American readers will, we think, be somewhat surprised by the tone of the *Churchman's* jeremiad. It would seem as if England, "our mother," had been disgracing herself in some unheard of way, and not merely doing what we ourselves do continually. Because she at length allows Jews to have seats in the House of Commons the *Churchman* pronounces her "a whited sepulchre," declares her Christianity "a sham," and charges that she has "crucified her Lord afresh."

Now, we cannot but think that the *Churchman* is squandering its wrath in vain. Neither the liberties nor the religion of England can be placed in jeopardy by the few Israelites who will sit in Parliament. And we venture to say, with diffidence indeed, yet we give it as our opinion—that there are many men in Parliament who possess not a whit more Christianity than the Baron ROTHSCHILD.

The New Southern Mail-Route—Trouble at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Bee, 7th.

Some weeks ago the new mail contract, in virtue of which the Great Eastern mail was to be transported by the Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroads from New-York to New-Orleans in four days and seventeen hours, went into operation. We cannot say positively whether the mail has ever once arrived within schedule time, but this we do know, that it has never been distributed at the Post-Office in our city and received by our citizens in less than six days, which was the usual period of transportation under the old schedule. It appears that there are two impediments to the rigorous fulfillment of the contract, both of which, we should imagine, might be readily obviated. The first is a delay of twelve hours occurring at a point called Goodman's Station, on the Mississippi Central Road, about twenty miles north of Canton. The mail bags reach Goodman's Station at 6 o'clock P. M., and are there detained until 6 o'clock the next morning in consequence of the absence of a night train, thus causing a loss of twelve hours. When the mail arrives at New-Orleans, Post-Office hours are over. The Postmaster affirms—no doubt correctly—that the amount allowed him for contingent expenses is insufficient to justify the employment of night clerks: that he cannot require his employes to labor longer than from sunrise to sunset; and that, consequently, as the Great Eastern mail is brought to the city by the cars of the Jackson Railroad after 6 o'clock in the evening, it must necessarily await distribution until the next morning. Thus it happens that our citizens are subjected to a further delay of twelve hours, entailing the loss of an entire day and night, and precluding them from obtaining their papers and correspondence till fully six days from the time of the departure of the New-York mail. Practically, therefore, the sole improvement thus far obtained by the new contract is the regularity of mail transportation. Nothing whatever is gained in time.

The obstacles to which we have alluded are so far from being insurmountable that they can be easily overcome by the display of a little energy on the part of the Postmaster-General. As the parties taking the contract have bound themselves to bring the Great Eastern and New-Orleans mail in four days and seventeen hours, they should be compelled to comply with their agreement, or to forfeit the contract.

[The trouble with this new route seems to be confined to the return trip from the North. From New-Orleans to this point, the arrangement operates fairly; at least, the improvement over the plan formerly in operation is very decided. No mail has yet come through to this City from New-Orleans in four days and seventeen hours, but we have papers regularly in the space of five days and a half from city to city. For instance, New-Orleans papers of Sunday, Aug. 8, were received in our office yesterday morning—Friday, 12. At this time last year, we were fortunate if we had a through Southern mail in eight days. Still, if the contractors agree to make the time in four days and seventeen hours, they should be held to their bargain. EDITOR TIMES.]

Jones' Wood Festival.

The renewed festivities commenced here yesterday, and considering that a repetition of a success is always a dangerous thing to attempt, and still more difficult to consummate, the attendance was good. At all events it was not expected that it would be better. The entertainments were excellent, including a change of programme, and a new march by Mr. ARX, and a battle potpourri by Mr. STREIT, on a new and popular plan, with bands all over the garden, and fireworks to illustrate the composer's ideas. Every thing passed off in an admirable manner. The Festival will come to an end to-night, when there will be a finer display of fireworks than was possible on any other day. It is determined that the thing shall end brilliantly. On Sunday there will be a grand Sacred Concert, with all the instrumental forces and the choral societies. Selections will be given from the "Messiah," by HANDEL; "St. Paul," by MENDELSSOHN; "Stabat Mater," by ROSSINI; together with "Luther's Hymn, Miserere," by VERDI, and other well-approved and appropriate pieces. We are desired by the management to state that the Telegraphic piece is in readiness, and will positively be fired to-night.

A DISPATCH FROM EUROPE AT LAST.—With the last arrival at this port from Europe, there came a gentleman whose friends called him, "My Lord," and who deported himself like an English nobleman. He is, indeed, a peer of the Queen's realm, it is said. He "put up" at the St. Nicholas Hotel The distinguished stranger made no secret of his intimacy with Mr. DALLAS, and even went so far as to say that our Minister at the Court of St. James was "blasted clever;" the latter had actually promised, at their last interview to send him a dispatch by the Submarine Telegraph, immediately after the Queen's message to the President should be transmitted, and inform him of the precise state of the English pulse with regard to the success of the great enterprise. Those who heard his Lordship talking thus, listened with a great deal of deference; none of them said aught that in the remotest degree appeared to indicate that their opinion of him was otherwise than exalted; not by the most delicate hint or attenuated inuendo was any suggestion thrown out that might be construed or contorted into the idea that the Englishman was considered a "snob." His Lordship thought this a very great country and he was bothered to find phrases in his vernacular sufficiently eulogistic of its enterprising people. Sure enough at midnight, last Thursday night, a telegraphic dispatch addressed to his Lordship was received. He who brought it came in hot haste and was anxious to see Lord —— immediately. His Lordship had retired to his room, and thither the messenger was sent to deliver the dispatch in person. Whether his Lordship was "hob nobbing" with social friends, or "nid-nodding" with the God of Sleep, at this precise juncture, has not transpired. Certain it is, however, that he opened his door with alacrity, and his mouth and eyes with overjoyed surprise, when he was informed that the Transatlantic Submarine Electric Telegraphic dispatch from the American Minister—the second telegram over the wires—had arrived, and was there under his nose waiting to be opened as soon as his Lordship had paid to the Mercury of the Telegraph Company, who was waiting, and extended to him (his Lordship) the palm, the trifling sum of $25 75. Need we say that the transported Lord paid the price of the transportation of his dispatch immediately? Need we say that he retired into his room and shut himself up to the enjoyment of his treasure? Need we say that he did not make his appearance in public until a late hour the next day? Is it necessary to state that when he did appear he was overbolting with indignation at the author of the vile imposition? Is it necessary to say that, like a true John Bull, he prefers English "wooden walls," and everything else English, to any American hoax? Is it necessary to say anything more?

Public Demonstration Against the Proposed Abolition of Peck-slip Ferry—Mass Meeting of Indignant Citizens.

Yesterday evening, in accordance with public notice, a meeting was held at Peck-slip, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of those citizens who are opposed to the suppression of the Ferry from Peck-slip to Williamsburg—a project now before the Board of Aldermen, on a resolution which has been offered to that effect.

The meeting was by no means large, though the public convenience and popular taste had both been considered—the one in the erection of a spacious platform, the other, in providing an excellent band.

At about 6½ o'clock Mr. FIELD, director of a bank in Williamsburg, advanced, and nominated for President the Hon. JAMES HARPER, ex-Mayor.

This was carried *nem. con.*

The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed on motion of Mr REID:

Vice-Presidents—Isaac T. Frost, Esq., Col Richard French, James Kelly, Esq., Bart. Healy Esq. Geo Lyons, Esq., Patrick Crowe, Esq., D Ward, Esq.

Secretaries—D. K. Reade, Esq., G. W. Tyson, Esq., E. R. Robertson, Esq., N. S. Winsor, Esq., R. Burrell, Esq., P. Hoeft, Esq.

The President, after some brief introductory remarks, introduced

Mr. FIELD, who made a statement of the benefits to be derived by the public.

Mr. REID then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have learned with surprise and alarm, that a resolution has made much progress, and is now pending in the Board of Aldermen, to lease the slip at the foot of Peck slip for another purpose than that to which it has been dedicated and used for a lifetime—namely, a ferry to the foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburg.

Resolved, That we can see in this proposition nothing but wrong and violence—*violence* to the faith that was pledged in sanctioning the establishment and long continuance of the Peck slip Ferry, until it has become a public necessity; and *wrong*, as calculated to cut off a large portion of our own citizens from the advantages which this ferry has secured to them.

Resolved, That we look upon the various pretexts by which this contemplated outrage is sought to be defended, as unworthy the great interests involved, and we earnestly invoke the members of the Board of Aldermen to pause and calmly consider what is asked at their hands.

Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that it will subserve the best interests of New York, and particularly the eastern section thereof, to promote, by every practicable means, communication with our great suburbs Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

Resolved, That as the lease of Peck-slip Ferry is about to expire, we conceive it to be the duty of Comptroller FLAGG, under the charter of 1857, to offer the lease for ten years from the 1st of May next ensuing, at auction to the highest bidder, securing in such lease such improved ferry accommodations as the progress of the times demands, and we look with confidence to Mr. FLAGG to fearlessly discharge his whole duty in this matter.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to present the views of this meeting to our City authorities.

The Chairman, in rising to put the resolutions, was interrupted by a gentleman from the Emerald Isle, who indulged in some observations disparaging to ferry companies in general and to the contestants about the Peck-slip Ferry Company in particular, as being a wheel within a wheel, and with which, he said, the gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting up this meeting, were themselves connected. For one, he did not think that one cent ferriage would pay the Company; he was willing, therefore, to pay two or even three cents. (Cries of dissent.) He was satisfied that the meeting was not composed of people in the habit of crossing the Peck-slip Ferry.

[This assertion elicited shouts of disapprobation amid which the speaker left the platform in high dudgeon.]

Another person came forward, and said that the people did not care a straw about the contending ferry interests; what they wanted was the slip. [Applause.]

The Chairman put the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. He named the following gentlemen as a Committee: James Kelly, Daniel Ward, Bartholomew Healy, Geo. Lyons, D. K. Reade.

These nominations were received with applause.

Mr. WARD then presented himself and addressed the crowd. His remarks were utterly inaudible.

He was followed by Mr. RIGGS who made a sensible statement of the case as between the ferry and the public, and wound up by making a motion to adjourn.

This was put and carried, and, amid cries of "Three cheers for GEORGE LAW," the gentlemen on the platform withdrew, and the crowd, after entertaining itself with a fight or two, apparently improvised for the purpose of lending *éclat*, withdrew likewise.

Fracas at the Mayor's Office.

About 1 o'clock on Friday William P. Hilliard, one of the Mayor's Police, had an altercation with Ex-Recorder James Smith, in the Mayor's Office, when Hilliard struck that gentleman a violent blow in the face. The facts may be partly gathered from the evidence of Marshal Stephens, who was present. He deposed as follows:

"I went into the common room to wash my hands, when I was met at the door by Counsellor Smith, who inquired for the Mayor; I answered that he would be in shortly, when Smith and Hilliard took their seats and got in conversation; high words were used by Hilliard, who I called to order; they continued in conversation, and Smith said he "Knew Hilliard, and all about him," in a tantalizing manner; then Hilliard arose quickly from his chair and slapped Smith in the face pretty hard; I was standing at the extreme end of the table, and Officer Hall was sitting between me and Hilliard, whom I had to pass to get to him; I then immediately took hold of him (Hilliard) and put him out of the room, and reported him to the Mayor when he came in."

The account that the Ex-Recorder gives of the *rencontre* is substantially as follows: That, when he was sitting at the desk waiting to take the testimony in a cause, Hilliard rose and struck him in the face, and before he could rise from his chair, ran from the room. That two suits had been commenced against John Enright, keeper of a hotel in Cedar-street, for assault and battery, one on the part of Officer Hall, and one on the part of Hilliard against him—this was about 15 days previously—for a violent assault which had been committed by Enright. That, yesterday, Enright, Hall and Hilliard had an interview—and after that interview, they called at Mr Smith's office, when Hilliard said "He had not directed the suit to be commenced." Mr. Smith told him Mr. Gray, his attorney, had prepared the papers, and that he knew nothing about it He got the papers and on examining them, found that the affidavit was an affidavit in Hall's case. He then said to Mr. Hilliard, "Sir, it is a mistake, Mr. Gray supposed you wanted a suit commenced, this is an affidavit in Hall's case; I will discontinue it immediately." To which he replied, "Do so, if you please." He immediately directed Mr Gray to send notice of discontinuance, which was done. On Friday morning Officer Hall called at his office and said he wanted the suit discontinued against Enright, and asked what the costs were. Mr. Smith told him that he would not have charged anything had the suit gone on, as he considered officers had no money for litigation, but if he had settled the matter with Enright he might pay him fifteen dollars, which he did, and Mr. Smith gave him the discontinuance. This afternoon Mr. Smith came, as he states, to the Mayor's Office to attend an examination which has been pending several days, and while waiting for counsel Hall and Hilliard came in. Hilliard said, "They have got a story around that we have settled with Enright for $15, and I want you to give back to Mr. Hall the $15, what he paid you this morning, and I will pay it to you to-morrow morning." Mr. Smith replied, "I can do no such thing as that; I have nothing to do with you, Mr. Hilliard, and Mr. Hall has settled with me." "Why," said Hilliard, "I am perfectly responsible, won't you take my word for $15?" Mr. Smith said, "I have nothing to do with you; I would not take your word in this matter for fifteen cents; I know nothing about you in the transaction." Hilliard then asked, "You refuse to take my word for $15?" To which Mr. Smith again replied, "I have said all I have to say to you; I don't know you in the transaction." Mr. Smith states that he was sitting at this time with his hands in his pockets at the table; that Hilliard sprung from the chair and struck him on the face, and immediately ran from the room. Such is the statement.

When the Mayor came in and was informed, he instantly suspended Hilliard from both pay and duty, and also Hall. A complaint was made, and Hilliard was held to bail in $2,000 for the assault.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Arrangements for Working the Cable—Probable Cause of the Delay.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, August 13.

All the arrangements for working the cable are controlled exclusively to the assistants of Professor WHITEHOUSE, the Electrician-in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and as all their operations are conducted privately, and they decline to give any information beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing through the cable from the Telegraph office here to the Telegraph office at Valencia Bay, Ireland, all rumors representing a different state of things are unfounded. Although it is not known, except to the Electricians immediately connected with the cable, what progress is being made in working Professor WHITEHOUSE'S recording instruments, we hazard little in saying that it has been found as yet impossible to work them successfully. No doubt, however, is entertained that the Hughes invention, when ready, will overcome all difficulties.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 13.

To the repeated inquiries which were made every hour through the day as to the condition of the cable and the probabilities about the reception of the Queen's message we are unable to return any other answer than that the cable remains all right—the electrical signals passing through its whole length satisfactorily; but that the electricians have not yet concluded their arrangements for putting their recording instruments into operation.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph.

The Joint Committee reassembled on Friday, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair.

Councilman DUNN moved that a Committee of two be appointed to confer with the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in relation to executive duties in carrying out the instructions of this Committee. It was agreed on.

The Mayor here entered the apartment, and presented an ode which had been received by him from Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, which was read to the Committee, and ordered on file.

Three representatives of the Harmonic Society were present, and they suggested that, if they were assigned their portion of the programme they would be able to rehearse in connection with many other Associations, and be about four hundred strong. They stated that a semi-circular platform would be necessary, shutting off the east nave of the Crystal Palace, which the Mayor had already taken steps to secure for the coming occasion. The ode (already alluded to) was accepted.

Mr LOWRIE, Secretary of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, here entered.

The Chairman submitted a resolution in relation to telegraphing the Third Admiral in the British Navy, to come with the *Gorgon* to this City, that he may receive the congratulation of our citizens. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. SUDLAMSEN, Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, who has entered the room some time previously then stated that, as to executive duties, he was willing to assume all orders here'ofore given, providing they had been tendered at the lowest estimate; that he would aid, so far as was in his power, in carrying out the views of the Committee. If the Committee would order, he would execute.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, desiring an appropriation for their grand torchlight procession, and a deputation was heard on the subject. No definitive action was taken on that matter.

The Secretary was authorized to have a few hundred copies of the ode printed for the use of rehearsal.

On motion, thanks were tendered to Mrs. A. S. STEPHENS, General HALL, Mr. LILIENDAHL, Mr HATFIELD and others for their kind assistance, which was carried.

Councilman BUNCE presented a programme of the exercises at the Crystal Palace, which was accepted.

Mr. LOWRIE stated that it was the wish to coil on trains as much as they could carry of the remnant of the cable, about 12 miles of it on each truck, and a motion to that effect was adopted. It was not stated how many trucks would be so employed.

The Committee then adjourned to next day.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB AND THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

This association met, Friday evening, at the Mercer House. C. L. VAN ZANDT, Esq., in the chair; Mr. C. J. KELLEY officiating as Secretary. The Committee of thirteen previously appointed, with power, to prepare for a suitable celebration with the public authorities, of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, did not report. It was moved that a sub-Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for a Serenade to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, on their arrival, which was carried, and Mr. L. F. HARRISON, H. S. LEHMAN and F. H. CHURCHILL, were appointed such Committee. The Club then adjourned, subject to the call of the General Committee.

The Salute to the Niagara.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS SCOTT LIFE GUARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1858.

Orders No. —

The municipal authorities of this city having determined to salute the U. S. steamship *Niagara* and her gallant Captain HUDSON, on their arrival at this port, after the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, by firing a salute of one hundred guns in the Park, and the same number at the Battery, it is thereupon ordered, at the request of the Mayor and Joint Committee of the Common Council on celebration, that this corps furnish the necessary detail to fire such salute, and the following detail is hereby made:

Detail for Park—Lieutenant WM. H. BROWER and eight men.

Detail for Battery—Lieutenant J. D. MCGREGOR and eight men.

The 1st Sergeant will make the above detail of men with all possible dispatch, designating the men for each command, with directions to report to their respective commanders at the Armory of the corps at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, 17th inst., in full uniform, except cartridge boxes. By order of

J. H. HOBART WARD, Captain Com'g.

W. B. PARKER, 1st Sergeant.

Atlantic Cable Celebration at Auburn.

AUBURN, Friday, Aug. 13.

Arrangements have been perfected in this city for a grand celebration and illumination of all the public buildings and residences, pursuant to a proclamation, issued by the Mayor yesterday, on receipt of the Queen's message and the President's reply,—the churches are to be thrown open and the people are to assemble for a general thanksgiving. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House, which was addressed by Governor KING, Senator SEWARD and others. The Hon. SAML. B. RUGGLES is now in the city.

The Atlantic Telegraph in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 13.

Extensive preparations are in progress here for the celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable. Our municipal authorities, as well as the citizens generally, are moving in the matter with great enthusiasm.

Preparations in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 13,

Extensive preparations have been made in this city for a grand celebration and illumination on receipt of the Queen's message and President's reply.

The Inventor of the Paying-out Machinery for Laying the Telegraph Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On perusing the leading article of the TIMES of the 7th, under the words "*Suum Cuique*"—which, by the way, I think to be the most calm and sensible article upon the great event, perhaps of the century, which has met my eye—I perceive that while giving great and deserved praise to Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, BRIGHT and BRETT for the skill and sound judgment displayed by them in the construction of the cable, the experiments connected therewith, and the machinery, and in laying down, you have omitted to mention the name of Mr W. EVERETT, U. S. N., the engineer to whom, as I am informed, is due the especial credit of the invention and construction of the new "Paying-out Machinery" which was used in the late successful voyage of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*.

This machinery, as I understand the matter from what I consider an authentic source, was invented and constructed by Mr. EVERETT at the express request of the Directors of the Telegraph Company, after the failure in 1857 of the old machinery erected by Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. EVERETT was granted leave of absence by the Navy Department upon the request of the Company—he having been Chief Engineer attached to the *Niagara* in 1857—for this purpose, and proceeded to England, and there constructed the present successful "paying-out machinery," to which I think is due, under the blessing of Providence, the laying of the Transatlantic Telegraph Cable.

It seems to me but just that when all those connected with the cable, from its initiation to its final success, are honorably and properly mentioned, the meed of praise due to our countryman, Mr EVERETT, for his scientific, strenuous and finally successful exertions in the cause should not be withheld in the columns of the TIMES

Respectfully yours, AMERICUS.

How Dr. Field Received the News.

The Springfield *Republican* tells the following:

"The Rev. Dr. FIELD, of Stockbridge, having heard the rumor of the telegram, which was sent to his son DUDLEY, could not credit it, until he had gone to see the dispatch for himself. This, with CYRUS' name subscribed, satisfied him. Although nearly eighty years old, a score seems to have been lifted off his steps on his return, and passing a group of boys about the common, he exclaimed, 'Now, boys, fire away!'"

An Indignant Churchman—Jews not fit Associates for Christians.

The New-York *Churchman* of this week contains the following curious diatribe:

"The 21st of July, 1858, will long be remembered in England, and throughout the world; will be long remembered to England's shame and disgrace! One can hardly believe that Christian England had really invited to a seat in her highest councils one who, if Jesus Christ were now on this earth as He was eighteen hundred years ago, would cry, 'Crucify Him! crucify him! Not this man, but Barabbas!' Think of it: Lords and Commons of the Parliament of England hobnobbing with a Jew—consulting with a Jew in making laws for a Christian country! Can it be so? It is verily; and we record it with shame and sorrow, because as Americans and Churchmen we cannot forget that England is our mother!

England has given the lie to her high profession; and now presents herself before the world as a mere *whited sepulchre* All her boasted Christianity has turned out to be a mere *sham*, the alliance thus formed with the enemies of Christianity—with the Jews, who crucified our Lord and Saviour, proves it to be a sham.

In a worldly point of view, we can respect the Jew far more than England The former is consistent, the latter is not. Did the Jew, for the sake of gaining a seat in Parliament, turn traitor to his religion? Did he deny his profession? No! He denounced Christ and Christianity, by refusing to take the prescribed oath. And yet, England allows the Jew to join in her councils and make laws for a professedly Christian people: and thus England turns traitor to her religion, and—shall we write it?—lays herself open to the gravest of all charges—having crucified her Lord afresh!

We have neither time nor space to go into a minute description of what we regard to be a consistent Jew, or a consistent Christian; and indeed if we had, it were not necessary with such a striking illustration as the simple facts before us afford. We may ask, however, are they not sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of a consistent Jew, whose practice conforms to his creed, that there is only one God, Jehovah, over the inconsistent Christian, who, professing to believe in the religion of Christ, yet, in his practice, does that which, if it could, would overthrow Christianity?

Was there ever beheld a more humiliating spectacle than that of the proudest and most powerful nation on the face of the earth, and the one which claims to present an example of piety worthy of being imitated by all other nations; such a nation, with such claims and with such pretensions, *kneeling at the feet of a Jew*—of a Jew, who consistent with his own creed, denounces England's creed! Who would have supposed that any nation, however humble it might be in its pretensions, could ever be guilty of such a degrading piece of double-dealing? Are we not, as a Church, disgraced by this unjustifiable conduct of our mother? Shall we not, at least, protest against it?

Let the Bishops who were members of the House of Lords, be held responsible for this outrage. Was it not consummated either by their inaction or connivance? Where is their united protest against this act? The Church of England must answer for this iniquity, until her Bishops come forward, and, if they can, clear their own skirts. If we mistake not, here is an example of the most telling character, of the results of the adulterous connection of Church and State; and even upon the supposition that the Church, through her Bishops in the House of Lords, protested against the act, of which however, we have no proof, it is by no means the first instance of the exercise of power over the Church by the State; and if that unholy alliance continues, it will not be the last.

A most outrageous act of national treachery to the cause of Christ and His Church has been consummated, and the wrath of God hangs over England and England's Church. Time will reveal the truth or falsity of our position. We do not hesitate to express our conviction that the Pope of Rome, in his efforts, a few years ago, to form a sort of alliance with the Greek Church through the instrumentality of the Emperor NICHOLAS, was more consistent than England or England's Church has shown herself to be in the case before us. Here she is courting the Jew, and forming an alliance with his monied influence. We cannot resist this impression, whether it be strictly true or not, and thus the world will judge till it knows to the contrary. England's inconsistency is now all the more glaring when viewed in connection with another alliance which has existed for a considerable period between her and France, for the purpose of retaining in their own hands what is called the balance of power. Thus they hope to keep the despotism of Russia and her (Greek) Church in abeyance.

We are not a prophet, but we predict that England's alliance with the enemies of her Church and of her adorable Lord, will come to a violent end, and how soon we care not, if it severs the connection between Church and State. Our prayer to God is, that He may bring the Church of England out of bondage; and events certainly point to a possibility of its being accomplished by the outpouring of his wrath on that nation and its Church too,—*because the measure of their iniquity is nearly full.*

Attack on a Newspaper Office.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Thursday has the following particulars of the attack upon the office of the *Exchange*, reported yesterday by telegraph:

"About 11 o'clock this morning considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of the corner of Baltimore and North streets, by an attack upon the office of the *Exchange* newspaper. A party of rowdies, some five or six in number, entered the counting room, and demanded of the clerk, Mr. EDWARD T. CARTER, a copy of yesterday's paper. They were informed that no copies of that issue were left, but were politely handed the office file to look over. One of the party, JAMES, *alias* Tobe MADISON, then pointed to an article, and asked the name of the author, and on being informed by Mr. CARTER that he did not know, immediately assaulted that gentleman, by striking him a blow with his fist. Mr. CARTER retreated towards the wall of the room, followed by MADISON, with a drawn revolver in his hand. A young man named HENRY WHARMBY, who was behind the counter, raised the alarm, and jumped out of the window fronting on North-street, not, however, before he had received one or more blows and kicks from the companions of MADISON, who did not fail to back up their leader.

Captain JOSEPH MITCHELL, of the Middle District, who was fortunately in the neighborhood, rushed in, and at much peril succeeded in arresting MADISON and taking him to the office of Justice MEARIS, where in a few moments he was released on bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace. There being no charge at that time against him, other than disorderly conduct, the Justice, it is said, could not hold him. Whilst MADISON was in the act of assaulting Mr. CARTER, his brother desperadoes amused themselves by destroying the office furniture, which to a certain extent they did effectually.

As soon as Mr. CARTER could recover from the effects of the assault, he proceeded to the Court and had bench warrants issued for the arrest of all the parties, which we trust will be speedily effected. The cause of this outrageous conduct is said to be certain articles which have appeared in the *Exchange*, recently, reflecting severely upon the parties and their friends.

A large crowd continued in the neighborhood of the office all the morning. A little before 1 o'clock an individual known as BUB COULSON stopped in front of the office, and was in the act of making a demonstration when he was arrested by Officers ROTH and SHERER. He was taken to the Central Station, where he, too, will doubtless undergo the farce of being released on bail to keep the peace.

We cannot close this paragraph without speaking in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain MITCHELL. He deserves and will receive the commendations of his fellow-citizens for his brave and prompt action upon the occasion. He was slightly bruised in his efforts to arrest MADISON.

Since writing the above we learn that another arrest has been made. Captain MITCHELL has captured PAUL PLACIDE, one of the party who entered the office and he is now, together with COULSON, confined in the Station-house.

JOHN T. FORD, Esq., who is acting as Mayor in the absence of Mayor SWANN, was promptly upon the spot, and by his orders the arrest of the last two parties were made. The arrest and release of MADISON occurred before he had reached the scene of outrage. Mr. FORD has ordered a body of the police to be in attendance around and about the office, with instructions to arrest any and all parties who may seem disposed to make a second attack. As far as he is concerned, the most vigorous efforts to arrest the remainder of the party will be made."

The following is the account of the occurrence given by the editor of the *Exchange*, together with an explanation of the circumstances which led to the assault:

"In the *Exchange* of yesterday a brief allusion was made to the fact that one JOHN ENGLISH, a notorious character familiarly known to the police annals of this city, formerly as a frequent transgressor of the laws, but more recently as a disreputable member of the police corps, had visited our counting-room, and professing great dissatisfaction at the publication of a *report* of his riotous and nobulent behavior, during the recent excursion of the steamboat *Lancaster* to the village of St. Michael's, had left a written form of retraction of all that had been said about him.

We also adverted, although in the same cursory manner, to the threats made by Officer ENGLISH of what he would do in the event of non-compliance with his demands. On yesterday events transpired which proved that those threats were no unmeaning menace. About the hour of eleven in the forenoon, our counting-room was invaded by a gang of notorious ruffians and outlaws, long the terror and the curse of this community, who after unsuccessfully demanding, as Officer ENGLISH had done before them, the name of the reporter who had furnished to this paper the obnoxious article, proceeded without further ado to make an indiscriminate attack upon persons and property in the office Our furniture was broken, and our books and papers hurled about in every direction. Our book-keeper, Mr. EDWARD F CARTER, formerly of the *American* office, a gentleman well-known and widely respected in this community, was violently assaulted, was struck and kicked, and pistols pointed at him with an exhortation on the part of the leader of the gang, to his fellows, to shoot. A lad, named WHARMBY, employed in our office, barely escaped similar or worse treatment by leaping from the window. Mr WM. B MUSE, a gentleman of this city, in no wise connected with this paper but who happened accidentally to be in the office at the time, received a severe blow on the forehead from a ruffian named MADISON, who presented a pistol to his breast, and was only prevented from shooting, by the timely arrival and prompt interposition of Captain JOSEPH MITCHELL, of the Police, to whom, under God's Providence, both Mr. MUSE and Mr. CARTER are probably indebted for their lives. When we add to these facts, sufficiently indicative in themselves of the character and magnitude of the outrage committed, the additional circumstance, unknown, perhaps, to some of our readers at a distance, that our counter is situated at the northeast corner of Baltimore and North streets, the business centre of the city, the opposite corners being occupied by our neighbors of the *Patriot* and the *Sun*, we have said enough perhaps to dispense with the necessity of anything further from us upon the subject of this disgraceful occurrence.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf for 1858.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD.—Friday, Aug 13.—Match $500; a single dash of a mile to road wagons.

W. HERON, b. g., *Comet*	1
GEO. WILSON, b. m. g. *Morgan*	2

No Time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.—Match $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H WOODRUFF, b g. *Suspension*	1	1	1
D. TALLMAN, blk. *Rosa Bonheur*	2	2	2

Time: 2:52; 2:58; 2:59.

TROTTING AT PORTLAND, MAINE.—Island Trotting Park, Saturday, July 31, 1858; purse $50; mile heats, best three in five.

A HOUSE, b. m., *Country Maid* (in harness)	1	1	1
T. OWEN, s. g., *Eph Smooth* (in harness)	2	3	2
GEO. BAILEY, b. g. *Shanghae* (to 250 lbs. wagon)	3	2	3

Time—2:55; 2:51; 2:58.

TROTTING AT NORWICH, CONN.—Park, Tuesday, July 27, 1858. Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five

P WARREN, g m. *Prounce*, (in harness)	1	1	1
GEO. WESSON, b. g., *New England*, (to wagon)	2	2	2

Time—2:51½; 2:48; 2:47½

MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1858—Match, $200; mile heats; best two in three to wagons.

F. BURNHAM, c. g., *Glastenbury Boy*	1	2	
J. REED, b. m., *Lady Vernon*	2	2	

Time—2:46; 2 46.

TUESDAY, Aug 3, 1858—Match, $100; mile heats; best three in five.

F. CUMMING, r. m., *Kate Franklin*, (in harness)	1	2	1
J REED, s. g., *Neptune*, (to saddle)	2	1	2

Time—2:50; 2:50; 2 47½; 2 51½.

TROTTING IN CINCINNATI, OHIO—QUEEN CITY COURSE—Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858—Proprietor's Purse, $50, with an inside stake of $25 each, for trotting horses; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

E. Smith g. m. *Cincinnati Belle*, (to wagon)	2	1	1	1
S. K Belling, s. m. *Jenny*, (in harness)	1	2	2	2
J. Rocky, b g. *Micky Free*, (in harness)	dis.			

Time: 3:04½; 2:59½; 2:57½; 3:00.

TROTTING IN ILLINOIS.—Saturday, July 24, 1858—Match $100, to run a mile, catch-weights.

O Mease, b. g. *Buckshot*	1
Geo. Green, b. m. *Maid*	2

Time: 1:54.

TROTTING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.—ABLEY TRACK—Tuesday, July 27, 1858. Match $50. Mile Heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

Mr. ——, b. m. *Julia Moscow*	1	1	1	
Mr. ——, g. g. *Robin*	2	2	2	
Mr. ——, b. m *Belle of the West*	3	3	dist.	

Time: 2:44; 2:42; 2:45.

TROTTING AT NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Thursday, August 5, 1858. Match $200. Five miles in harness.

A. SNIDER, ch. m. *Lady Calash*	1
J. GIBBS, ch. g. *Taunton Boy*	2

Time: 16:05.

TROTTING AT LYNN, MASS., THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1858—Proprietor's purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5. in harness.

D MACE, b. m. *Lady Sherman*	1	1	1	
J. LAWTON, b. g. *Chicago Jack*	2	2	2	
D. PIPER, b. m. *South End Belle*	3	3	dr.	

Time—2:40, 2:37, 2:45.

TROTTING AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Saturday, June 29, 1858.—Match $25 a side, mile heats, in harness:

GEO. BAKER, s. g. *Sorrel Frank*	1	1
WM. HOFFMAN, s. m. *Petronella*	2	2

Time: 3:13; 3:07.

FOREST GROVE COURSE.—Saturday, July 17, 1858. Purse $25, for second-class pacing horses. Mile heats; in harness:

W. SHELDAN, b. g. *Butcher Boy*	2	2	1	1
S. MERCHAN, s. g. *Volunteer*	1	1	2	2
J. BENNETT, s. m. *Katrina*	3	3	3	drwn

Time: 2:48; 2:46; 2:44; 2:45; 2:46½.

THURSDAY, July 22.—Sweepstakes $25. Purse $25, for livery horses. Mile heats; in harness:

W. HOFFMAN, b m. *May Queen*	1	2	1	2	1
MR. MCLEAN, *Bay Gelding*	2	1	2	1	3
J. S. WHITE, w. g. *White Lion*	4	3	3	3	2
C. BRIGGS, b. m. *Dairy Maid*	3	4	4	4	dr
W. SHELDON, c. g. *Dandy*	5	5	5		dr

Time: 3:01; 3:07; 3:03; 3:13; 3:07.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1858.—Match, $200; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5:

A. MONROE, r ig. *Buckeye*	1	2	1
S. K. SLAGE, blk. m. *Lady Sherman*	2	1	2

Time: 2:45; 2:48; 2:45; 2:41.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1858.—Purse, $400; two-mile heats, in harness:

S. C. DOTY, s. g *Canada Sam*	1	1
A. MONROE, c. g. *Honest John*	2	2

Time: 5:25; 5:27.

TROTTING IN OHIO.—MASSILLON COURSE—Saturday, July 31, 1858.—Match, $100; mile heats:

A. N. MYLIN, b h. *Tom Benton*	1	1
Z. ZEDLY, b. g. *Sailor Boy*	2	2

Time: 2:58; 2:56.

THE COMING PRIZE-FIGHT.—Since our last, the two high contracting parties have put up an additional $500 a side of the battle-money, and the meeting of the whole $2,500 a side may be regarded as a fixed and settled thing. Indeed, there is but little doubt that were the required amount four times as large, the sum could be easily obtained, so high does the excitement run in circles which promote the fistic ring. Both parties have been very busy in their training; but on Friday of last week the Benicia Boy had a "let up" of two days, and taking advantage of the rainy weather, which prevented him from taking his usual out-door exercise, he took a run to Troy to pay a visit to his friends in that vicinity, before going into the close training that would require him to remain at his quarters on the Bloomingdale Road. While in the neighborhood, he called on Morrissey, at a house kept by the latter, and after passing the usual compliments about the weather, asked about his health, and invited him to take a drink. Morrissey, however, prudently declined, whereupon the trainer who accompanied Heenan quietly took up the glass of sherry that had been poured out for his principal, with the remark, "And I'll drink this for you." Heenan, then, in a spirit of banter, turned to his companion, and expressed himself, loud enough for Morrissey to hear, to the effect, that he expected to have a very easy job on the 20th October. Morrissey, upon this, immediately put his hand in his pocket, and offered to bet $100 to $60, ten times over, that he would whip him in the fight. "I can do better than that," said Heenan, "they say that your friends are offering $100 to $70." "Well," said Morrissey, promptly, "I'll bet $100 to $70—put up!" Heenan, upon this, drew his wallet; but the parties not being able to agree upon a stakeholder, the bet passed by. On the same evening, Heenan returned to the City, and will not leave his training ground again until ready to set out for the fight. Both men are progressing well, though Morrissey seems thus far to have taken the severest work. Each, however, are in about the condition which they ought to be in at this stage of the proceedings, and there is but little doubt that both will appear at the appointed time in the best possible trim.—*Porter's Spirit.*

The *Clipper* says "Heenan is under the care of Mr. James Cusick and Joe Coburn, who are unremitting in their attention and care. His private sitting and sleeping apartments are detached from the hotel, and are healthily situated. His usual hour of rising is about half-past four, and of retiring about nine in the evening; and the course of training he has already undergone has been sufficient to reduce his weight from 216 pounds, (which was his weight when he commenced,) to 206 pounds and, of course, will be still further diminished by regular and continued exercise. His daily work comprises walking, running, use of the dumb bells, shadow sparring, fighting the bag, &c.; and these varied athletic exercises enable him to pass the day away. The woods and fields around is admirably adapted for training purposes, and to which the pure healthy air inhaled there materially contributes. We were informed that the Benicia Boy, with the exception of a slight eruption around the mouth, (a very common occurrence in the early stage of training,) is in excellent health, and feels the most perfect confidence of success in the result of the fight."

FASHION RACE-COURSE—BASE BALL MATCH—A match was played yesterday, at Elysian Fields, on the Gotham Ground, between the Nine selected to play on the part of New-York against the Brooklyn Nine, and a picked Nine from the other New-York Clubs It was a very strongly contested game, and very creditable to both sides. DA BOIS excelled his usual style of play The game stood, at the close, fourteen runs for the Fashion Nine, and nine runs for their opponents. Some changes have been made since the first match was played The Nine will stand as follows: DA BOIS, DAVIS and WILKINS, of the Knickerbockers; BIXBY and GELSTON, of the Eagles; VAN COTT and FERGUS, of the Gothams; PISCHKEY, of the Union, and MARSH, of the Harlem. No change is expected, except in the position in the field, in the Brooklyn Nine. The match will be played Tuesday, and, as thousands will be there, it will be well for those who wish to see the contest in comfort to take the early trains.

THE WESTERN CRICKET CLUBS *vs* THE NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUBS.—On Monday week, a match takes place on the Hoboken Cricket Ground between 22 of the best players of the Western Clubs and an 11 of the City of New York Cricket Clubs. The Western Clubs beat New-York last year at Albany.

AMERICANS VS. ENGLISH.—A match has been made up between eighteen Americans and eleven English cricketers, taken from the Long Island clubs. It will come off at Bedford the week after next.

NASSAU *vs.* PASTIME.—The Clubs play a match at Wheat Hill, Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon.

THE ARMY.

Tribute to the Army of Utah.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug 10, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 19.

The General-in-Chief learning of the arrival of the troops under Brevet Brigadier-General JOHNSTON at their destination in the Salt Lake country, after their detention in the valley of Green River during the last Winter, takes occasion to commend them in General Orders—as he has already done through their commander—for their exemplary conduct under the trying circumstances in which they have been placed.

Detained, after a long and wearisome march of over a thousand miles, by causes over which their commander had no control, in a most barren and inhospitable region; subjected—by the rigors of the season, which destroyed or paralyzed their draught animals to toils of no ordinary nature; and, on account of the destruction of part of their supplies, obliged to labor with insufficient clothing; indifferent, and often restricted rations of food—this fine body of men, instead of giving way to insubordination irregularities, or murmurs even, went on improving in discipline and instruction, and discharging their accumulating duties with the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness; and, at the order of their commander, not showing the inhabitants of Salt Lake Valley, as they passed through their settlements, either by act, word or gesture, that they had recently stood towards them in a hostile attitude.

The march—in the depth of Winter—of Lieut. Colonel (now Colonel) P St. GEORGE COOKE, commanding the Second Dragoons from Fort Laramie, through the South Pass to Green River; and that of Capt. R B. MARCY, 5th Infantry, from Camp Scott, over the mountains to New Mexico, deserve, as they have already received, special commendation

Brevet Brigadier General JOHNSTON has had the honor to be supported by officers of great intelligence, zeal and experience. Yet it is not to be doubted that to his own high soldierly qualities, untiring exertions, tact and sound judgment, the credit for the condition and high state of his army is pre eminently due.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT

IRVIN MCDOWELL, Ass. Adj. Gen.

DOINGS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.—Upward of 1,200 men now constitute the mechanical and laboring forces at our Navy-Yard. The former is composed of 600, consisting of ship carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, sparmakers, sailmakers, gun-carriage makers caulkers, roamers, oakum spinners, plumbers, boat builders and painters. It is expected that the new sloop *Lancaster* will be ready for launching about the latter end of September. She has been planked, and the caulkers are now engaged upon her. The frigate *Congress* is still at the yard. The riggers commenced placing her spars yesterday. The length of the mainmast to the head, near where the first or main yard is placed is 109 feet, and has at the largest part a diameter of 37 inches. As soon as rigged, he *Congress* will take on board her stores and be ready for sea.

In the frigate-house the keel of the new sloop is being laid. The work upon her will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, inasmuch as orders have been received for her completion before the next meeting of Congress. The steamer *Walker*, of the Coast Survey, which we have before noticed as undergoing repairs, will be finished in about three weeks. The schooner *Spray*, which is under charge of the Light-house Board, is being rebuilt. From the south pier the battery has been removed. It has been placed upon the receiving ship *Princeton*. The Secretary of the Navy is expected to visit the Yard daily, and everything is in a clean and orderly condition.—*Phila Eve. Journal, Aug 12.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug 14.

I.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—A Complete History of the Enterprise—Origin and Progress—Early Experiments—The Expeditions of 1857 and 1858—The Final Triumph—Mr. Field's Dispatches—Illustrated with a view of the Telegraphic Plateau in the Atlantic Ocean

II.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—A Telegraphic Jubilee—The Man of the Time—Biographical Sketch of Cyrus W. Field—The Liberia Slave trade—The War in China—Emancipation in Russia.

III.—THE MORMONS—Late News from Utah—Return of the Refugees—Singular Conduct of Governor Cumming—Mormon Life and Manners.

IV.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—The New Gold Region—History of the Hudson's Bay Company

V.—THE CELEBRATION AT CHERBOURG.

VI.—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—Late News from Fraser's River.

VII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in the City—Interesting Items for Farmers

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Particular attention paid to shirts made to order from measure.

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☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines** for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis It gives full information on the subject I M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Orville Gardner** has on hand at his store in PORT CHESTER, N.Y., a great variety of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

Mr. G will be very happy to see any of his City friends who may be in attendance at the coming CAMP MEETING to favor him with their patronage.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 10, 1858

☞ **Why will you suffer?**—Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole system Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

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AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
THIS EVENING, the thrilling and beautiful domestic Ethiopian Fairy Extravaganza of
GRANDFATHER WHITE HEAD
will be revived, in which
Mr. BLAKE
has established a celebrity unbounded, eliciting the spontaneous approval of the
PRESS and PUBLIC.
Mr. BROUGHAM
in his famous burlesque of
COLUMBUS,
which he will introduce into the new legendary romance,
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTAIN AND MAID OF MOBILE.
MARK SMITH in his original character of the King.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. DAVIDGE
Messrs. CANOLL, J. S. SMITH, and DUNCAN,
Mrs BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and MILLER,
Fromenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK
of
"THE IRISH BOY"
and
YANKEE GAL.
SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1858.
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Pandeen O'Rafferty, ... Mr. W. J. Florence
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
Miss Tracy ..... Mrs. Florence
Assuming six other characters with Song and Dances.
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½ o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.

JONES' WOOD
GRAND TELEGRAPHIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
THIS DAY
SATURDAY, AUG. 14.
On this occasion the fireworks will be displayed from the Laboratory of
J. W. RADFIELD,
who will exhibit the most
SUPERB PIECE,
commemorative of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, ever seen in America.
In this piece
THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON
are seen in a magnificent display of colored fire in the act of laying the cable. This changes to the Temple of Science, supported by revolving columns on the dome of which are inscribed the names of
FRANKLIN, MORSE AND FIELD.
around which flights of rockets are discharged—the whole presenting like a splendid
BATTERY OF COLORED FIRE.
Admission as before.
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Drama of the MANIAC.
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.
MAY FESTIVAL.
Alice ..... Infant Alice | Antoine .. La Petite Emeline
FRENCH SPY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, August 14,
The performances will commence with the play of
DAN'EL AND THE LIONS
After which GO-DAN AKE.
To conclude with JACK SHEPPARD.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.
THIS MAGNIFICENT
MILITARY MUSICAL PICTURE
will be given
THE SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,
AT JONES' WOOD,
on
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
DESCRIPTION:
The Appeal to Arms, General Enthusiasm, Rising of the Patriots, Grand March, The Night before the Battle, Watch-fire and Prayer, Preparation for the Morning, Forming in Line of Battle, Signals, March upon Bunker Hill, The Strife, The American Victory, Hymn of Freedom.
THIS GRAND WORK
is given in the centre of the grounds with SHELTON'S and GRAFULLA'S BRASS BANDS, advancing from the corners toward the Conductors.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
L. GRILL, C. POOK, J. V. ARX.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, AUGUST 14
GRAND CONCERT,
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Conductor
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, &c., By the Messrs. ADGE,
Admittance, Twenty Five Cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST DAY OF TOM THUMB AND WONDERFUL WARD-OF-TERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand seats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, &c. Just arrived from Europe, THIODONS THEATRE OF ARTS. It will be opened on Monday next. The miniature seas and lakes known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of all the associates will be held at the office of the Association, No. 15 Crosby-st. N. Y. on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of revising Rule No 12, and such other Rules as the members may desire.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS C. WEMYSS, Secretary.
RULE No 29.—That no member be qualified to vote at any annual or special meeting unless such member's subscription and fines due shall be paid up previously.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY to visitors. Statuary and other works of art on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT—WITH AUTOGRAPH, of
CYRUS W. FIELD.
Published this day, and for sale wholesale and retail, at the Metropolitan Subscription Office and Cheap Publication depot No. 122½ Fulton, near Nassau st.

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No 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size submarine Telegraph Cable with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Rupert & Company of London. For particulars inquire of H. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall st.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE VERY cheap. They are superior in every respect to any in use. Price $65, $90, $100 and $125. If you have much sewing to do you should not be without one. You can make $3 where you can make $1 by hand work. apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton street, at Oak Hall. Instruction gratis.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, from Liverpool, is discharging under general order, at Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. All goods left on the dock will be stored at their expense.
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

FOR SALE—GAZELLES FOR A GENTLEMAN'S country place. Two pair of beautiful Gazelles male and female, imported from the Island of Malta. Also, four small saddle Maltese donkeys for the use of children and two Maltese Jacks, imported for stock. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 44 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOOLS, AND SLOW OF HEART. SAID Jesus, to believe all that the Prophets have spoken! Were his contemporaries greater fools than ours? The editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, (who has returned from Canada,) believes not; yet, that there are a few, even low, who would embrace the Truth, if they could find it. Let such then, renounce the clergy and all their gospel-nullifying traditions, and attend Fresh Lord's Day at No 187 Bowery 10½ A. M., where they may hear the truth, without money and without price.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Fulton and William sts. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and a Bible Class at the same hour. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.
N. B.—A Sabbath evening Prayer Meeting is held in the lecture room at 8 o'clock. All are invited

"THY WAY IS IN THE SEA, AND THY PATH IN THE GREAT WATERS."—A sermon on *The Wisdom of the Seasons by the Ocean Telegraph*, will be preached at the Mariners' Church corner Madison and Catharine sts., by the Rev. CHAS J. JONES Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, Aug 15 at 7½ before. All seats free. Services close punctually at 9 o'clock. Free charge to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

SENIOR VETERANS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Hudson and Leroy sts on SUNDAY, Aug 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to attend divine service in a body, at the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts. Leroy Veterans be present. All are invited By order, R. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between the 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. S. S. CONDIT, D. D. of the Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach in this Church, next SABBATH, (Aug. 15,) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the evening and will continue to supply the pulpit through the month of August

OLD BOWERY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. ADAMS, on *Profession vs. Practice*, and in the evening on *Obstacles to Everlasting Punishment Considered*. Service also at 3 P. M. Seats free. "Come now and let us reason together."

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. EVENING subject (the dying words of DUDLEY A. TYNG)—*Stand up for Jesus*. Services to commence at 6½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET MISSION CHURCH—No 104 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Service TO-MORROW during the day and evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. The poor have the gospel preached to them. Come with us and we will do you good.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach on TO MORROW, (Sabbath, in the Lecture Room of the Washington st. near Concord at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, the Rev. S. W. FARMER of Williamsburg, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Duffield-st. between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Mr. Bowman. The public are invited. Sabbath School at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A DISCOURSE SUGGESTED BY THE Telegraph Cable. TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M. at the Seventh Baptist Church, 22d-st., east of 4th av., and near 3d-av. Preaching, also, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; to both of which occasions the public are kindly invited.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH JERSEY CITY—Corner of Montgomery and Grove sts.—The Rev. H. F. GOZZER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Subordination*. The public are invited

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley place. Sunday services—MORNING 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON 4 o'clock, EVENING 8 o'clock. Rev Dr. MORRIS will preach to-morrow evening. Seats free.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH WILL BE THE subject of the discourse, TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching, also, 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th av. at 3½ P. M. Circle in the evening at 7½. on SUNDAY next Mrs. FRENCH and Mrs COLES will be present, and several other mediums.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th st and 8th av. The Rev. ALEXANDER B. WRIGHT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE USUAL SERVICES ARE HELD during the season in the Central Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. WOOD'S, Broome-st.) Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. each Sabbath. The pulpit is supplied by the Rev. O. S. St JOHN.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH ON SEVENTH-AV. NUE.—Regular services may be expected in this Church as usual. The Rev A. BROWN will preach next SABBATH. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

THE LAST TRUMPET SOUNDING.—Bishop SNOW will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Tremendous Consequences of the Fact that the Seventh Trumpet has begun to Sound*. Seats free.

THE REV. PROF MATTESON WILL preach as usual TO-MORROW, MORNING AND EVENING, at Union Chapel corner of 39th-st and Broadway. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Creation and Fall of Man*

S. B. MUN WILL PREACH, THE LORD willing, SUNDAY, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Can we not have an early conference, before preaching, and a noonday thanksgiving season?

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man (married), as porter or entry clerk or coachman and assistant gardener, if required, in the country. He would wish to get apartments for his family. Has act as overseer, having had charge of institutions where several hundred were employed, and kept the accounts of the same to the entire satisfaction of those over him, which his testimonials will certify. Best of reference as a coachman can be given in this country. Distance no object; a good home is what the advertiser wishes. Address T. C., box No 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German, who has thorough knowledge of practical gardening, including the growing of stove and greenhouse plants, the management of vineries, and out-door fruits, laying out and planting grounds, and the general routine of the flower and the kitchen garden. Best of testimonials given. Address R. F., box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION. BY A YOUNG MAN with excellent references, as coachman or groom; understands plain gardening and the care of cattle in general, and fowls; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; will be found a truly trustworthy and competent farm hand; is a careful driver. Will take moderate wages. Distance or location no object. Address M. L., Box No 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in the green house, hot-house vinery and vegetable department, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address A. B. C., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good reference from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN OR porter by a respectable man who understands the care and management of horses, knows how to milk cows, and can work in a garden or farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M., Box No. 174, *Times* Office, for three days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A PLACE; can act as plain gardener. He is now living with JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., to whom he refers; or to Box No. 4 087, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st, between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail hat, cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Unquestionable references given. Address HATTER, Box No 178 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience a practical book-keeper, desires a situation as book-keeper, or general clerk. Is fully competent to conduct a business in any branch of trade. Would have no objections to leave the city. Good reference given as to ability integrity, &c. Address M. R. C., box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO DAGUERREANS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.—An operator, who has long experience in all the branches of the art, wishes a situation. As operator; or would take charge of an establishment. Terms moderate, and satisfaction warranted. Address OPERATOR, Broadway Post-Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
GOLD PENS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, PORTMONNAIES, &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

AT KYERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA—Another case of beautiful Paris-made Traveling and Shopping Bags for Ladies. JOHN CATANACH.
Trunk Manufacturer and Importer.
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERienced and well informed girl as chamber-maid and waiting-maid or children's nurse; will be found thoroughly efficient in her duties; a girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition very fond and attentive to children and for sake of a steady home will go for moderate wages. Inquire for WAITER, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE, WELL-RECOMmended English girl, a situation; understands all kinds of housework, has been accustomed to work hard in good situations in England and is thoroughly experienced in the best style; is not one of those girls who change their places for a trifle. Inquire for MARIA, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as cook and laundress; has always lived in good families, from whom she can have the best references; understands her business and recommends to it, and will be found a good acquisition in any family requiring a good, faithful servant. apply at MANNING'S agency, No 10 Tillary st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. City reference given for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No 7 5th st., near the Bowery for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, understands washing and ironing if required; can give the best of references from her last place. Call at No 230 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washerwoman; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the country, and has the best of references. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references from her last place. Apply No. 6 West 3-st-st., near 6th av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by employers. Address 249 st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family, will try to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 1st st. between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook and has a good washer and ironer; best of city and country references. Apply for two days, at No. 428 4th av., between 9th and 3 sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL a situation either as chambermaid waitress or sewer and neat worker; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer and has good city references. Apply at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic sts., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and very respectable Protestant girl for general housework. will be found efficient, prudent and economical in her duties. Apply at Hendrickson's office, No 164 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, English and French, can teach all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st, near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No 242 7th av., corner 26th-st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice, shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No 531 Broadway, Room No. 18

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LAD OF BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years of age, to assist in store also to go of errands; must be an American and of unblemished character, and must live with his parents. None need call. Apply at 447 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK AND GOOD WASHER and ironer. Must have satisfactory references. Wages $6 per month. Apply to M. CLARK, No 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st., in store.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND GOOD washer and ironer in a large family. Wages $7 per month. Apply west side of Washington av., 4th door north of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FANCY STORE, A SMART young lady to attend, who is of domestic habits, to live with the family. Apply to SIDNEY FANNING No. 268 6th av.

WANTED—BY F. S. MILLS & CO., AN ERRAND boy from 14 to 18 years of age. Salary small. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No 34 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL. A GOOD washer and ironer. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No 1, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A PROfessor of religion, accustomed to leading large auditories, without choir, with an experience of over 25 years in teaching and leading church music, wishes an appointment in an Evangelical Church either with or without an organ. Address TENOR, Box No. 164 *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor, grand square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano fortes made to order to suit any style of furniture, and instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or to rent at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw for only $2 50; a variety of sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 769 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS.—UNRIvalled in excellence and purity of tone are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second hand Pianos either in the means of all classes. to rent, and rent applied on purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor Grand st.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rose wood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scalloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience, and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 23d-st., near the Bowery.

PIANOS.—6¾ AND 7 OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, rose wood piano; 7 octave do do., round corners, 6¾ do do, carved legs, inlaid 6¾ round corners & C. F. City makers warranted in all respects. Delivered in the City, or boxed. Extraordinary bargains.
No. 147 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome st. near Broadway have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes in all styles constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufactures, warerooms No. 35 Grand st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 44 MOTT-STREET, BY A German or a Frenchman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, heavy dark moustaches and whiskers goes by the name of Chas Morrison. A curled maple with long tail; has a button on her near hind leg, where her hair is worn off. Whoever will give information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book with the subscriber's name thereon, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $100 each. Any detail in her papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, No. 276 West st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation.
A. W. MORSE
W. P. PALMOYS.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST, New-York, Aug 3, 1858

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper.
EDWARD WOLFE,
L. W. MORSE.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug 2, 1858.

MR. ROBERT E. JONES THIS DAY WITHdraws from our firm by mutual consent and agreement. JOHN W. SOYT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. GRIFFITH'S new invented cushioned tables over the perfect bumbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $175. New tables $225 $275 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 496 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No 183 Fifth-av., near 20th st.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location accessible from New York and the lines of Northern and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent instruments to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. S. A. LIVERMORE, No. 141 Broadway, the Rev. R. D. MAYO, 4th av. the Rev. B. TIFFANY Springfield Mass., the Rev. J. ROGERS D. D. Plymouth, the Rev. H. G. HARRINGTON, the ex WARREN SUTTON, the new C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge, the Rev. A. S. GANNETT, D. D. Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Lexington av., the south corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Any references kindly conferred. Mme. CHEGARAY can be advantageously consulted from this Department as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE MISSES HUNTER HAVING RECENTly removed to a larger and eligibly situated house, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at No. 78 Lafayette Brooklyn, on the 15th of September. The school has heretofore been one of great respectability, and the teachers associated with it gentlemen of Christian excellence and learning. Circulars may be obtained at MASON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 301 Broadway.

MISS HASKINS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 86 4th av., near 12th-st., on Wednesday Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that period. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq. No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No 411 Broadway, of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph No. 681 Broadway; and of R. S. Haven, Esq., No. 17 Nassau st.

NICHOLS' INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method and develops all the mental faculties. the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool water and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address the PRINCIPAL. AUG 6 NITCHY

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY MOVING in the highest circles of society and having genial influence who would be particularly enabled to keep house in New York or Brooklyn, and receive young ladies who wish to finish their studies in languages, music, &c. and attend concerts and lectures. The tuition of languages would be given by a foreign lady of very superior attainments; best references given and required. Address for ten days, giving a few particulars. LINGUIST, Box No. 224 Post Office, Newport, R. I.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location large and admirably appointed edifice. Bathing privileges attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education recommend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Nos. 31 and 33 West 15th st., between 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND guardians, desirous of meeting with an excellent house where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a sound and accomplished education can hear of such by enquiring at No. 9 Bleecker place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 490 Broadway, New-York
REID & HOFFMANS.

A BOY'S WRITING CLASS.—MR. PAINE, No 624 Broadway, New-York, and No 383 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, is giving boys one month (2 lessons pr) in penmanship; is studying stationery and their handwriting (the Southwick) for the nominal price of $3. Ladies' private writing classes, $2 for 16 lessons, at hours suiting. Book keeping taught daily.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New Haven railroad, ¾ of an hour from the city, ¾ mile south of the depot. R. LOCKWOOD Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORDAN, A. M., the Principal of Rutgers Female Institute will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 34th-st. (near Union square) Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at MASON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 301 Broadway; at RAYNOR, WOOD & FERLEY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

WRITING.—NO YOUNG GENTLEMAN SHOULD think of engaging in mercantile pursuits before joining one of the subscriber's private classes. A practical free-hand mastery command of the pen warranted. Particulars on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Citizen Hall, Astor place room No. 10.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen must not reside in the family of the nine departments. Term opens September 15.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., President.

MISS CAILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and open for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. C. at her residence Nos 8 and 10 Chapin place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MISS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired

MRS. COMEGYS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 13th of September.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session to begin Sept 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad st. Excel for office.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Classical and English School for young ladies at Elizabeth N. J. will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No 22 West 22d-st. near 5th av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEARS & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September, Terms moderate, instruction thorough. 81 East 6th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School No. 33 West 38th-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—SEVERAL ACCOMplished female teachers of musical proficiency for first-class positions, with corresponding salaries, and among them a French, German or American lady as governess. Teachers of music—pianist, French and English teachers required. Apply for particulars and if immediately at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address M. C. H. & NOR. W. 4.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN New Jersey, 44 miles from the city by railroad a young lady to teach principles of French and music in the usual course, and to preside at the boarding department. Small. Term high. Good reference necessary. Call on, or address, JOHN HORNE, care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No 3 Park-row, New-York.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS.—A German gentleman who has made a visit to the country desires to meet with gentlemen or ladies at home to learn the above languages. Calls at their residences if required. Best of references given. Terms $5 for three hours. Address L. W. SCHMIDT'S bookstore No. 190 William st.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOLS.—A young lady experienced in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation to teach the English branches and instrumental music; for which moderate remuneration is required. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation in a family in New-York or its vicinity as a teacher of the English branches. The highest recommendations given. Call at or address No. 47 West 32d-st. New York

FURNITURE

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.
SUITES FROM $25 UPWARD.
J. B. PIETSOFF, Manufacturer, No. 634 Broadway.
Goods carefully packed to go out of the City

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture and finished in imperishable fresco, fruit and flowers at the FARRINGTON'S No 32 Canal st. Grands Ware Established 1826.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE OF furniture in all colors and patterns, of the finest at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD No. 275 Canal-st. Grand
Four doors east of Broadway New-York

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEAT.—

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858 ..... $4 519,175 17

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premium and Policy fees...	$262,450 47	
For interest	146 169 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00—	410,62994
Total		$4,949,805 11

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims by Death and additions to same.	97,743 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums....	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1,161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,428 21	
Paid Expenses to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.....	22,732 85—	155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1 1858.....		$4,794,751 66

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$223 633 77
Bond and Mortgage.....	4,552 967 05
Fire Insurance	297 20
Due from Agents and reported..	17,953 64—4 794 751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $39 500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858.....	$31,246 089 00
Issued since.....	1,489,95 0 00
Total	$32 737 015 00
Deduct Forfeited, Cancelled, Surrendered Expired and Dead.....	1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858.....	$31,689,119 0
Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858.....	10 617
Issued since.....	500
Total	11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Cancelled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead.....	329
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858.....	10 798
Of which are for life	9,935
Seven years.	496
Short terms.	137
Endowments	200— 10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON,	JOHN W DeWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM J BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L S. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M STUART.
ROBERT B. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE
JOHN L. PRUYN,	* ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S COE,
JOHN S SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W E DODGE,	CEPHAS B. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. E. STRONG.
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A W. BRADFORD,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST M. D
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India China &c. on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also.
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
Also, on		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers. Chicago, Illinois.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK. GALVESTON, TEXAS.
E. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

McXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November. or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
BENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK Aug 6 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th 11th 12th and 13 h inst, at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c. of the Company

5 Years—10 per cent on the day of subscription: 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRI P McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the City does not exceed $46,000 issued to the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 55 Wall-st

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 6, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York Boston or Albany, and on the thirtieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those who's stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. A. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany at the ALBANY CITY BANK, those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON the latter at the rate of 4s. 6d. to the £ ster.

The Transfer Books which are now closed, will be reopened at New York Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New York on and after Aug 16 inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO A. HOYT Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK Aug. 7 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co.,
3d-av. between 85th and 86th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office, Mechanics Bank Building, No. 3 Wall-st
NEW YORK Aug 5 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS
NEW-YORK July 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DUCHARME, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company No. 72 Wall st
D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
NEW YORK, Aug. 7 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed on that date. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 38 Wall st., New York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day
RICHARD C. COWDEN, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.
By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Aug 4 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August until which time the transfer books will be closed
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW YORK, Aug 5 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board
S S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No 31 Nassau st., NEW-YORK Aug. 11 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months payable on the 13th inst.
R P PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 50 WALL-st., NEW YORK Aug 11 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.
G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga, principally consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY Aug. 24 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park place and Cottage place

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage For maps, plans, &c. apply to the auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

F. COLTON Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, ON MONDAY, Aug 16 1858 at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner 22d st., New-York, a large assortment of Merchandise. Consisting of house furnishing goods, stoves, willow and hardware, Britannia silver-plated and tin ware, tools and machines used in manufacturing sheet iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late Jno Gregory deceased. The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY the 18th and 20th inst. The store and three first class houses to let in 22d and 23d sts SARAH GREGORY, Executrix.
CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor.

T GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUG. 14, all the furniture contained in house No 145 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., superior rosewood and mahogany furniture rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; mantel pier and oval mirrors; velvet. Brussels and ingrain carpets; French china vases, dinner and tea sets fine cut glass plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 12 o'clock at No. 31 Crosby-st., 1 gray Messenger horse, kind, warranted to trot a mile in three minutes; 1 black mare, sound and kind in every respect, and warranted to trot a mile in three minutes; 1 horse, a fast traveler and a good family horse. Also, 6 horses, suitable for heavy or farm work. New and second-hand wagons, harness, &c

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st:

STUFFED BIRDS.—Embracing a beautiful collection from all parts of the world and beautifully mounted on single branches, in group and under glass shades, by Wm Galbraith, the celebrated Taxidermist

C. W HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S B B. Norton, on the farm Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st, New York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle ave., Plank road East Brooklyn

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets sofas, chairs, bookcases bureaus, washstands bedsteads hair mattresses, paillasses &c. The attention of the trade and housekeepers are invited.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—A farm belonging to G B HAMMOND, M.D., containing about 75 acres, situated three miles east of Tarrytown, near Hall's Hotel, on Wednesday the 18th, at 3 P. M., on the premises. There is a new dwelling house and barn thereon the farm is well watered, having fine springs of water near the house fine meadows orchard, woodland, &c. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—E H LUDLOW will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock the valuable property No. 15 Mott-st near Chatham Terms at sale.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New York insures property throughout the United States Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President J. N. KEELER, Secretary

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold M. E. REED
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND SOUTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA Capt Ryrie
EUROPA Capt Bannon. SCOTIA, Capt. J Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ARABIA, Judkins, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, to sail from Boston Wednesday Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston Wednesday Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
EUROPA, Bannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for

An extra seat Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones or any other bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails

From New York for Southampton and Havre	Southampton for New York	From Havre and Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY Sept 1	
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY Sept 29	
From New York for South Ampton Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York
ARIEL Sept 4	Oct 2	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov 3

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry no sails.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel 1st cabin $80, 2d cabin $60, 3d cabin $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe

Specie delivered in London and Paris

D. TORRANCE, No 5 Bowling green New-York

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY IRELAND.—The short sea passage between America and Europe This line is composed of powerful double wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York is to be followed by others on the 1st and 15th every two weeks will be the PRINCE ALBERT, ARCHER Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passage can be had by a first cooler by the usual Railroad route from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First class $90; second class $50; third-class $30 A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A SALS & CO, No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first class new steamship GREAT BRITAIN John Gray Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct on WEDNESDAY Aug 25.

The ship has fine state rooms and all the room for Cabin passengers now in the spacious prop and is now fitted up with every convenience of baths cooking &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors which are to be had on board

This line of passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 23 Broadway, corner of Bowling Green.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
BRADISH IRVIN & CO., No 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, E. D. Lines, Commander will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to take the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North river foot of Spring-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps acting from both the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below"

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent
No 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months $60; by steamer of the line, $60

FROM NEW YORK
ERINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon
GLASGOW Goodwin, at 2 noon

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75, third class found with cooked provisions $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. S. JONES Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DISTRICT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.
The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY
will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin	$150
Second saloon cabin	125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st
New York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah, accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery Ala., $75; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus Ga. $23; Macon, Ga., $20; Savannah $15 N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage apply to SAMU L. MITCHILL & SON No 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—Cabin $20—STEERAGE $8—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, J. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY Aug 14 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway Freight six cents per ft. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN Captain PARKER will leave on SATURDAY 14th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare including state room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half price Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POSS, Commander will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY Aug 14 at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15 Through tickets to Macon, $24; Montgomery $26; Atlanta, $28; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile $35; New Orleans $39 Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West st

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS Capt G W WATSON will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug 14, at 4 o'clock precisely Passage with commodious staterooms, $15, Insurance, ½ per cent, effected through our office. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE STRONG CART HORSES well calculated for heavy work Also, a first-rate cart and harness Inquire at No. 37 East 33d-st., of F. OPPERMAN.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES, ONE pair large and one pair small, all in good condition Inquire of F & J. F. HEALTH No. 135 Chambers st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST EXCURSIONS 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular ordes advised line

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Long Branch Port

The new and splendid steamer
RARITAN, CAPTAIN HIGHT,
Will leave as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

Will leave New-York, Saturday, Aug. 14, for Red Bank and Pleasure Bay, 9 A. M.

Will leave Red Bank and Pleasure Bay, Saturday, Aug. 14 at 5 o'clock, 6 P M

Will leave New-York Sunday, Aug. 15, for Red Bank and Pleasure Bay, 9 A. M

Will leave Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port, Sunday, Aug. 15, (by the *Long Branch*) 11½ A. M

OCEAN WAVE AND LAURA.

Will leave New-York Saturday, Aug 14, for Highlands, Ocean House and Pleasure Bay, 3 P M.

Will leave New York Saturday, Aug. 15, for Highlands, Ocean House and Red Bank, 9 A. M.

LONG BRANCH

Will leave New York, Saturday Aug 14, for Little Silver Ocean Port and Red Bank 5 P M

Will leave Red Bank, Sunday, Aug. 15, for New-York, 5 P M

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Roads, Commander, will run as follows from Robinson st. N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 4 P. M.	Friday Aug. 13 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 4½ P M	Saturday, Aug. 14 6½ A. M.
Saturday Aug 14 4½ P M	
Sunday, Aug. 15 9½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge Kerr's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat and runs states to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock A M Returning will leave Port Jefferson Monday Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 10, East Neck Dock at 11½ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent. No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House Long Branch direct; by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank and Port Monmouth landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 8 A.M	Tuesday Aug. 10, 2½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11, 8½ A.M.	Wednesday Aug 11, Laura will not connect..... 4 P.M.
Thursday Aug 12, 9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do 4½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13. 9½ a.M.	Friday, Aug 13, do 4½ P M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug 10, 4½ P.M	Tuesday, Aug. 10 9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11 3 P M	Wednesday, Aug. 11 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 5 P.M.	Thursday Aug. 12, 8 A.M.
Friday Aug 13, 5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14, 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14, 6½ a.M.

FOR THE CAMP MEETING AT RYE NECK.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip E. R at Twelfth A. M.; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st. E. R at 7½ A. M., and 20th st., E. R., at 7½, returning, leaves Momaronck Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Fare, each way 25 cents

FOR CORLEAR'S ISLAND AND PORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANSING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos at 9½, 2½ and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock and Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock Returning leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met on Friday.

It was reported to the Board that Miss Susan Cross, residing in a cottage near the beach below Tompkinsville's Dock, on the east side of Staten Island, died of yellow fever on the 11th inst. Miss S. had lived there during the past two months, and had been known to be in the habit of bathing every evening, and of making frequent excursions among the shipping. A servant named Mary Hendricker was taken ill of yellow fever, and she was taken to the Marine Hospital. This servant, like Miss Cross, was in the habit of boating and bathing in the evening, and occupied a sleeping room adjacent to that occupied by Miss Cross.

These two sporadic cases of yellow fever show the danger of bathing on Staten Island in the vicinity of the Quarantine anchorage and that it is not safe for unacclimated persons to go among the shipping anchored at Quarantine. There have been no epidemic cases of yellow fever on Staten Island or elsewhere in the port this season, and not one sporadic case until the above, and that was traced distinctly to the infected shipping.

The bark *Harmon*, from Matanzas 2d inst., having discharged cargo at Quarantine, and having been ventilated and fumigated, was permitted to come up on the 16th inst.

The City Inspector submitted a resolution which was adopted, to the effect that he be authorized to abate the nuisance of swine kept on the following premises:

Premises owned by James Carroll, in Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, premises of Patrick Carlin, Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets.

Also, of Terrence McBride, Eighth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-eighth streets.

Also, of Thomas McManus, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth streets, Eighth avenue.

Also, of Philip Shaffer, Sixty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, of James Eddy, Sixty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue.

Also, of Francis Hess, Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Also, of Mr. Sagner, Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Also, of Mr. Van Saints, on Eighty fifth street, between Avenue A and First avenue.

These localities were stated by the Inspector to be the most notorious and filthy spots in the City. The swine will be removed, and the places thoroughly cleansed.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide in the Seventeenth Ward.

FIGHT IN A GROCERY—THE ACCUSED PARTIES NOT YET ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning a German, named Christian Mathewbacker, residing in the basement of No. 10 Avenue A, was found dead in his bed. As he had been badly beaten the evening previous, in a row in the grocery store No. 20 Avenue A, it was at once supposed by his friends that his death was the result of the violent treatment he had received. The Coroner was at once notified, but owing to the absence of material witnesses, the investigation was postponed until to day. Dr. Ferguson made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and declared that death was the result of "compression of the brain from blood, the result of injury to the skull from violence." The deceased, as far as can be learned committed no act justifying the violent treatment he received. He was sitting very quietly in the grocery store, and nearly a dozen men and boys were there at the time. Some of the boys got into a quarrel about some trifling matter when Mathewbacker told them to keep quiet. Two young men in the room named Wm. Tilleston and Dennis Crowly were incensed at the interference of Mathewbacker, and at once sprang upon him, striking him several times in the face and over the head with their fists. A general row speedily ensued, which ended before word of it reached the Police. After the fight, Mathewbacker went home, and as stated above, was found yesterday morning dead in his bed. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of Tilleston, Crowly and others, but thus far none of them have been apprehended. The deceased was a slate-roofer by trade, 42 years of age, and unmarried. He was temperate in his habits, and is reported to have been a very quiet, inoffensive man.

THE RECENT FORGERY ON FREDRICKS, THE PHOTOGRAPHIST.—The late forgeries on Mr. Fredricks, Photographist, in Broadway, are likely to give rise to a lengthened litigation. The affidavit of Julius A. Gilligan, the young man whose arrest as the guilty party was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, declares that Mr. Ralph H. Isham, a broker, in Fulton-street, is the principal in the forgery. Mr. Isham was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Devoe, of the Protective Police, just as he was stepping off from the New-Haven train at Twenty-seventh street. Mr. Isham was at once apprised of the nature of the charge preferred against him, and he forthwith proceeded with the Officer before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He declined an examination, and his brother, Joseph G. Isham, became bail for his appearance, in the sum of $10,000. Gilligan alleges, in his affidavit, that in April last Mr. Isham called to see him at Bedlow's Island. Gilligan is a recruit in the United States Army, and was stationed there with his regiment, and obtained a furlough from Capt. Stevenson, the officer in command. He (Gilligan) came to New-York with Mr. Isham, and went directly to his office, in Fulton-street. Mr. Isham talked over various matters, among other things stating that he must have $25,000, in order to make a payment upon his country place at New-Rochelle. In the course of half an hour he showed Gilligan some notes, purporting to have been signed by Charles D. Fredricks, those notes being drawn to his (Gilligan's) order, and requested him to indorse them. Mr. Isham told him that it was a mere matter of form, and that they would never go out of the hands of himself and brother. Gilligan thought this a rather strange way of doing business, but supposing no harm would come of it, he placed his name upon the back of the notes. He denies having received any pay, beyond a voluntary loan of $20, for indorsing the notes. An effort will be made to make Gilligan, instead of one of the principals in the forgery, a witness against Mr Isham.

CORRUPTING AN ERRAND BOY—SEVERAL ARRESTS.—About a year ago, Edward F. Dunham, a sprightly lad about twelve years of age, was employed as errand-boy in the large retail store of Messrs. Lane & Porter, in Canal-street. He had been there but a short time before Cornelius Schelur, who keeps a shoe-store in Laurens street, near Spring, persuaded him to steal goods from the store, which the boy did, and for which Scheiur paid him about one-tenth of their value. From Lane & Porter's, Dunham went as errand-boy into the store of Robert F. Smith, No. 375 Canal-street. He also stole goods from this store and sold them to Schelur. Robert Ellis, a colored man, keeping a dining-saloon in Wooster-street, enticed the boy to steal goods for him; Mrs. Jane Johnson, who keeps a small thread and needle store in Clarkson street, engaged the boy to furnish her with such light articles as he could bring away without detection. Mr. Smith becoming suspicious of the boy, had him arrested yesterday, when the boy "made a clean breast of it." The implicated parties were arrested, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and in default of bail were locked up to answer. The father of the boy gave bail for his appearance at the trial.

Sea and Ship News.

BURNING OF THE SHIP OTSEGONTHE.—The ship *Otsecuthe*, of Boston, lying at the wharf of Messrs. WALL & CO., taking on board the cargo of the *Sultan*, was discovered to be on fire between decks on the morning of the 26th inst., at a little after 3 o'clock. Immediately on the alarm being given, our citizens rushed to the spot and rendered all the assistance they could to clear the ship from the wharf and get her out of danger to the town and into deeper water that she might be scuttled. Very efficient service was rendered by the officers and crew of the United States brig *Dolphin* and mail steamer *Matagarda*. It took over an hour to clear the ship from the wharf—her fasts being chain ones and shackled to the wharf, and owing to the confusion and excitement which prevailed, much valuable time was consumed in cutting them and disengaging the ship. At this time the fire was confined to about a hundred bales of cotton unstowed between decks. The ship having at length swung clear of the wharf, a line was taken to the ship *Sultan*, lying in the stream and the burning ship was warped out into the channel, when she was taken away in tow by the steamer *Metagorda* and towed into four and a half fathoms water in the upper part of the harbor, and there scuttled and sunk; she heeled to starboard and remained in that position all day of the 26th, with a gang of men on board trying to extinguish the flames, and those interested in the ship, and others, believed the fire was going out by being smothered, when in reality it was, the ship not having been sunk in sufficiently deep water, taking firm hold on the timbers and decks. This proved to be the case on the morning of the 27th, when the masts fell by the board, and the fire blazed up fore and aft along the spar deck, and burnt on the port side to between decks, and on the starboard side but little. About 1,200 bales of cotton and 6,000 bags of corn were on board at the time of the fire—of which the corn is a total loss, and of the cotton about 100 bales is supposed to have burnt, and the balance badly damaged by water. Various are the conjectures as to the probable cause of this disaster; but all are vague and unsatisfactory, and we may safely say the cause is unknown. The *Otseontha* was but five years old, and valued at about $45,000. Yesterday a contract was made with Mr. TIFT to raise the vessel and discharge her for $10,000, and to accomplish which one of Palmer's marine pumps was put in requisition, and efforts are now being made to recover what remains of the vessel and cargo, which will no doubt prove successful.—*Key of the Gulf*, July 31

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.—About 1 o'clock Thursday morning, it being somewhat foggy at the time, the steamer *Metropolis*, from Newport for this City, ran into the sloop *Golden Rule*, of Southport. The boats were immediately lowered from the steamer and proceeded to the sloop, which they found in a sinking condition, and took from her the Captain, two seamen, and the cook, the latter with his leg broken and otherwise badly injured. Captain BROWN, of the *Metropolis*, states that he saw the sloop and could have passed her in safety, had not the persons on board her altered her course, and by so doing brought her under the steamer's bow.

The ship *Robena Martin*, hence for London, while passing down the lower bay yesterday, touched on Round Shoal, southwest of the West Bank, and was got off by the assistance of steam-tugs.

LOW STAGE FARE.—Five of the City omnibus lines have recently reduced their fare to five cents. One line charges only four cents, and another only three cents per passenger. None of them will lose by the reduction.

[Advertisement]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

WYMAN'S LAST DAY.—The famous Wizard, Professor WYMAN, gives his last series of performances for the season this AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Barnum's Museum. That great novelty, just arrived from Europe, THEODON'S Theatre of Art, will open at Barnum's, on Monday.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

Brooklyn Items.

AN OPERA HOUSE FOR BROOKLYN.—A meeting, small in number, but composed of highly respectable citizens, was held in Musical Hall, on Thursday evening, the object of which was to devise means to erect an Opera House in Brooklyn. Mr. GEORGE F. H. YOUNGS occupied the Chair, and remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. A. J. SPOONER, RODMAN B. DAWSON, EDWARD T. WOOD, and Col. T. B. THORPE.

The following resolutions were presented by ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the time has arrived when the city of Brooklyn, with a population of 250,000 people, should have places of refined and refining public entertainment; that music has always been a great resource and reliance of the people, and we think the time has arrived for an ample Hall competent to the production of opera and concerts of the highest order of ability.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty be appointed by the Chair to consider the subject, to report at a future meeting to be called by them:

The following is the Committee: A. A. Low, John Greenwood, Luther B. Wyman, Rodman B. Dawson, J. M. Van Cott, Wm. F. Brough, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Carl Prox, H. E. Mathews, Dr. John D. Conckling, Wm. C. Cox, Edward T. Wood, Edwin B. Spooner, Henry Hill, H. B. Duryea, W. Davidge, John E. Conover, Nicholas Luqueer, S. B. Chittenden, Robt. Sherwell.

A BAGGAGE MASTER KILLED ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—On Thursday afternoon, MICHAEL DOYLE, baggage master on the 4 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad, while endeavoring to uncouple two cars at Hempstead, fell upon the track between them and the wheels of one passed over his legs crushing them in a shocking manner. He was immediately taken to the Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, at which place he arrived about 9 o'clock, P. M., and expired within 5 minutes after his admission. He was 25 years old and leaves a widow with one child.

Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday when the jury exculpated the officers of the train from all blame.

A CAUTION TO CARMEN.—Three New-York carmen, named JAMES MCNALLY, O'DONNELL, and JOHN SMITH, were arrested by Hack Inspector STRONE yesterday, for carting in Brooklyn without a license. They were taken before Justice VOORHIES and fined $10 each, which they paid and departed.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—The counterfeiters who give their names as ALLEN and COLLINS, arrested for passing counterfeit $5's on the National Bank, Providence, were yesterday brought before Justice VOORHIES, and committed in full for trial. Their bail was fixed at $3,000 each, but this they have not as yet obtained.

RESCINDED.—The resolution adopted some months ago by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, requiring all Committees to report at each meeting when and where all committee meetings are held was, at the last meeting of the Board, on motion of Supervisor CAMPBELL, re-considered and rescinded.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE COUNTRY.—Officer ELIAS, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, while at East New-York on a pleasure excursion, arrested a pickpocket, just after the latter had stolen a gentleman's wallet, and handed him over to the authorities of Queens County. The thief was tried the same day and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named PATRICK CONLEY, a cooper, residing at the corner of South and Wyckoff streets, while intoxicated, yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. His wife cut him down just in the nick of time, and sent him to prison.

THE LATE CHILD BURNING.—The child of Mrs. MANNING, corner of Columbia and Pacific streets, who was burned to death in a cradle, during the temporary absence of the mother, Wednesday last, the Coroner's Jury say, died from the effects of fire communicated to its clothing by some person to them unknown.

NO LONGER MISSING.—Miss EMMA SANDERSON of No. 25 Dean-street, who, as we mentioned yesterday, left her home last Tuesday, and had not since been heard of by her parents, was found at the house of a lady in Brooklyn, yesterday, safe and sound.

FOUNDLING.—A female child, about 3 months old was found in the hall of No. 31 Fulton street, Thursday night. It was sent to the Alms-house.

Brooklyn Police.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has, perhaps, a larger circulation than any other in the city of Brooklyn, will you permit me a portion of your space to draw attention to what seems to me an abuse of power, of which notice should be taken, and that is the displacement of patrolmen from their legitimate beats, by Captains of Precincts, and the substitution of men unacquainted alike with the localities and the dishonest and suspicious characters.

The Eleventh Ward, in which I reside, is a late case in point. That Ward is the largest in population and next to the largest in area of any in the city. It, with the Seventh, forms the Fourth Precinct. The Police force we have heretofore had, since the present organization, was composed of men who, almost all of them, have resided in the Ward for the last ten to twenty years, and they have been remarkably active and attentive to their duties, have made many arrests, some of them very important ones, and are reliable men, well acquainted with the persons, the habits, and the haunts of the dangerous and depraved. They have now, by the dictum of the Captain, been sent in a body to the Seventh Ward, with which they are comparatively unacquainted, the extremes of the two Wards being two miles apart, and the Seventh Ward men, equally unacquainted with the Eleventh, have, in a body, been detailed for duty there Comment is unnecessary.

ELEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

NEW-JERSEY.

Where's the Police?

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is undoubtedly a very fine thing to have a large Police force in a city to protect life and property, but unfortunately, in that large town just over the river from here, policemen are never to be found when wanted. For instance, this morning I happened to be crossing from New-York to Jersey City, at about 7½ o'clock, just as the passengers were beginning to arrive for the morning Philadelphia train. Just behind me was a countryman, with his baggage, evidently looking for the ticket office. Two well-dressed men immediately stepped up to him, asked him where he was going and told him that he would find the ticket office just across the way, and would probably have shaved him out of considerable had I not known the true state of the case, and taken him into the *real* office. For this act, I of course incurred the wrath of the *sharks*, and would most likely have received a pounding at their hands, had it not been so near the ferry, where I am well known. One fellow threatened me and followed me some distance towards the gate, and when I wanted an officer to have him arrested, there was none to be found, although I looked all over the premises for one. Now, wouldn't it be advisable to have at least *one* policeman stationed there *all the time*, to keep people from being swindled? for, from what I saw this morning, I am sure that there is any amount of it done there.

Truly yours, SIRRON.

A RESIDENCE IN TWO STATES AND THREE COUNTIES AT THE SAME TIME.—At a place called "College Corner," an individual occupies a place that is rather singularly situated. One half of the house is in the State of Indiana and the other half in Ohio. The boundary line between Butler and Preble counties, in this State, runs directly through the house; so that the occupant lives in two counties in Ohio and one in Indiana at the same time. Of course, if he was charged with any offence, it would be right sharp work for an officer to catch him, armed with a process from Preble county. He would only have to pass from one room to another in his dwelling, to be beyond the jurisdiction of an officer, by going into Butler County. And if officials from both counties should come at him at the same time, he takes to the kitchen, or the parlor, as the case might be, and he is safe beyond their reach in another State, although he might be within arm's length of the officers. It would require three warrants to catch a man so peculiarly domiciled, and if wanted in this State, he would not be compelled to cross his own door sill without a requisition.

The house of an old resident in this county is similarly situated. The city line just cuts off the porch of his house, so that he sleeps in the country, and takes his ease on the porch *in the city*. Where he sleeps and eats is of course his voting place, so he is necessarily put down among the "country constituents."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13.

2,000	U. S. 5s 1874	104	
3,500	Indiana 8. 2½s.	61½	
8,000	Tenn 6s '90	92½	
6,000	Mo State 6s	85½	
24,000	do	85½	
15,000	F. R. c. b. '71	31	
1,000	Far. & 2d m. b.	73½	
1,000	Goshen S. B.	66	
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m	43	
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bd	22½	
1,000	do	22½	
5,000	do	22	
2,000	U. St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bonds	22	
5,000	do	21½	
5,000	do	21½	
1,000	do	s30 21½	
1,000	H. & St. J. R. b.	60	
10	Merchants' Bank	116	
10	Bank of New-York	10½	
80	Peoples Bank	100	
22	Bank of Commerce	99½	
50	Canton Company	19¾	
150	do	b3 20	
5	Pacific Mail s. S. Co	84	
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 77	
700	do	s30 76¾	
50	do	s60 76¾	
50	do	s30 76¾	
330	do	opg 77	
50	do	p. & c 77½	
200	do	b60 77½	
600	do	opg 77½	
100	do	p. & c 77¾	
50	Erie R.	16¾	
50	Erie R.	b30 16¾	
50	do	16¾	
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28	
100	Bar. R. R. pfd.	22	
80	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	22¾	
50	Panama R. R.	113	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	84	
50	Erie Railroad	16¾	
100	do	16¾	
10	do	16¾	
50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 27¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	13	
100	do	s30 10	
100	do	b30 10¾	
200	Reading R. R.	s30 47	
270	do	b60 47½	
900	Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 59	
170	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22	
200	do	s10 22	
400	do	22¼	
5	Panama Railroad	113	
63	do	112½	
50	Ill. Central R. R.	74	
20	Clev. C. & C. R. R.	91	
200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34¾	
300	do	34¾	
600	do	34¾	
200	do	s30 74	
250	do	s10 74½	
10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	
15	do	4	
58	N. J. Cen. R. R.	80	
300	Cary Imp. Co.	6	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s 1874	103¾	
8,000	Brook. City 6s	96¾	
1,000	K. R. R. 2d m. b.	90	
3,000	L. C. & M. L. G.	22½	
5c	Metropolitan Bank	107½	
10	Del. & Rad. C. Co	99	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 77½	
100	do	opg 77¾	
50	do	b60 77¾	
200	do	b3 77¾	
50	Erie R. R.	b30 16¾	
50	do	16¾	
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28	
100	Bar. R. R. pfd.	22	
80	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	22¾	
50	Panama R. R.	113	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	84	
50	Reading R. R.	s60 47½	
100	do	48	
500	do	48¾	
500	do	s10 48¾	
500	do	s30 48¾	
100	do	s10 48¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	44¾	
50	do	s30 43½	
100	Cl. & Tol. R.	s30 34¾	
40	do	34¾	
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s30 74	
100	do	b10 74¾	
100	do	s10 74¾	
50	do	s30 74¾	
100	do	74¾	
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	La C. & Mil. R. 7s	82	
2,000	Del. & Rar. R. 6s	80	
10	Irving Bank	101	
10	Nassau Bank	97	
30	Citizens' Bank	100	
10	Ocean Bank	90	
25	U. S. F. Ins. Co	127½	
10	Market Fire Ins. Co.	115	
10	St. Marks F. Ins Co.	115	
15	St. Marks F. Ins Co.	112½	
20	Harmony F. Ins Co.	80	
10	7th Ward F. Ins. Co.	96	
9	Humb. Ins F. I. Co.	97	
12	Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex.	86	

FRIDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The rates for Money, loaned at call, are 3@4 ℘ cent on Federal and State Securities, and 4@5 ℘ cent. on other approved collateral. And on short mercantile bills the terms of Discount are 4@5 ℘ cent., and on bills having over 90 days to run, 5@6 ℘ cent. The employment of money has improved much less this week than was anticipated from the absorption by the Federal Loan, and the consequence is, that on this particular stock there is more offered on low rates of interest than is wanted. In reference to Discounts, the only change we observe on the Street is a closer discrimination in favor of short bills, a good many of the Bank officers holding to the belief that better interest will be had as the season advances. The additional transfers of Gold from Bank to the Sub-Treasury to day, on account of the Loan, amount to $1,195,121. The re-sales of the Loan to-day, of which we are advised, are $100,000, taken for London at the equivalent of 105 82 ℘ cent, or 103¾ interest from next January. $5,000 at 104, ex-interest, deliverable in a week; $2,000 at 104, ex-interest, at the first session of the Board of Brokers, and $5,000 at second session, at 103¾ ℘ cent, ex-interest, equal to 105.82 per cent.

The Exchange Market for the steamship *Vanderbilt* is steady on London at 109¾@109¾, and on Paris, 5.12½@5.11½. The *Star of the West* from Aspinwall, delivered the California gold remittance of July 20 this morning, amounting to $1,531,114. The export demand continues moderate, and the Banks will have the benefit of this remittance for a week or more. The following is the summary of the Bank movement in the four principal cities to the close of last week:

LAKE SHORE ROAD—CLEVELAND TO ERIE.

Capital Stock	$3,000,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds	561,000 00
Second Mortgage Bonds	303,000 00
Special Mortgage Bonds, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company	500,000 00
Bills Payable	35,500 00
Franklin Canal Stock, outstanding to be redeemed	1,943 75
Dividends unpaid	2,416 12
Balances due to individuals and other roads	19,940 93
Surplus earnings	431,146 66
Total	$4,857,747 46
Construction, equipment and bridges	$3 994,066
Sunbury and Erie Stock	500,000
Materials, other stocks and bills	363,681
Total	$4,857,747

The Cleveland *Herald* reports of the annual meeting of the shareholders in this line:

"Mr. ALFRED KELLY remarked that one side of the account appeared to be credited with $500,000 in Sunbury and Erie stock, whilst the other side exhibited a charge of $500,000 Sunbury and Erie bonds. The bonds will have to be paid, whilst the stock will probably not sell for $100,000. There should be a deduction made in the account for this probable loss, and, if so made, the entire surplus which shows in the financial statement would be absorbed.

Mr. TAYLOR asked if the Sunbury and Erie stock is worth anything at the present time.

Mr. ALFRED KELLY said he did not know that it was worth ten cents on the dollar. Had it rested with him the purchase would never have been made.

Mr. WM. CARE said that by the terms of the charter the stock cannot be sold until after the bonds become due, which is twenty years from this date, or eighteen years from the present time. Whether for good or evil, we must hold on to the bonds until that time.

Mr. ALFRED KELLY claimed that at least five per cent. of the amount should be laid aside annually in order to cancel the debt. There were other things objectionable in the report, but he would pass them by.

Mr. H. P. PAYNE said that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad may, in twenty years, be a valuable investment. When completed it will be an important connection to Philadelphia.

A sharp discussion followed between Mr. A. KELLY and some of the directors relative to the purchase by the former of the Franklin Canal Railroad, and the claim growing out of it, during which Mr. KELLY stated that the claim had been amicably settled about two months since. After a few other remarks, he said the interests of the stockholders require a change of the head of the management.

Mr. H. B. PAYNE, formerly President of the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati road, said that, as a director, he regretted the differences. No road in the United States is equal to this in value or condition, and no road is so well managed. There was no fear of its coming to bankruptcy. Every director and officer was in favor of retrenchment. No complaint against the officers had ever been made to the Board, and he believed there was no ground for complaint.

Mr. AMASA STONE, Jr., said he would give some reason why there should be a change of head. The first point was the running of the Connecut train. This train was run at an immense loss, and should be abandoned. From the books of the Company he had made up a statement, showing that for the year ending June 30, the earnings had been $17,239 33, whilst the cost of running he made to be $31,976.

The train should be stopped and the travel accommodated by the other trains, or by a mixed train of passenger and freight cars. There was another point. Cross ties have been taken up in great numbers when perfectly sound, and new ties bought at a higher rate than was necessary, or than is paid by other roads, such as the Cleveland and Pittsburg, for instance. The stock-cars also had been lately built at an increase of three to four thousand pounds weight each, there being no necessity for so doing, and the wear and tear being thus greatly increased. The weight of the engines had been unnecessarily increased, and new engines had been bought of greater weight than were before used, thus greatly enhancing the cost of running the road. The road was operated in a wasteful manner.

There was an outside ticket agency kept up throughout the country at an immense expense, and should be greatly cut down at least. There was much useless expense in the matter of stations. There were also too many hands at the depôt, and they received too high pay."

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for July was as follows:

	Main Stem. N. W., Va.	Wash'n Branch.	Total.
For passengers	$27,428 63	$2,269 34	$29,473 03
For freight	253 995 86	14 113 17	8,671 80
	$310,722 19	16,402 51	$38,144 83
1858	$301,722 19	$16 402 51	$38,144 83
1857	407,183 88		37,216 49
Decrease	$96,461 69		Inc. $928 34

Messrs. C. S. SLOANE, JOHN M. HOPKINS and HART DURBEE have established an office for the purchase and sale of Stocks, at No. 58 Beaver-street. Mr. SLOANE is a member of the Stock Exchange.

The *Niagara's* mails arrived here at a late hour this afternoon, from Boston. They furnished no news of any real importance not already given in the telegraphic summary from Halifax.

"The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending the 28th of July, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,640 443	Increase. £831 598
Other deposits	15,053 461	Decrease. 658,544
Rest	3,304,331	Increase. 107,523

On the other side of the account—

Govern't securities	£10,587,476	Unchanged
Other securities	15 440,082	Decrease. £49 173
Notes unemployed	10.612,295	Increase. 215 930

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,409,255, being a decrease of £196 375, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,262,806, showing an increase of £49,869, when compared with the preceding return."

Prices of Consols week ending with July 30.

July.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 24	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96⅞	96	9⅝
Mon. 26	96⅛	96⅞	96⅞	95⅜	95⅞	95⅞
Tues. 27	95⅜	96⅞	95⅝	95⅜	95⅞	95⅝
Wed 28	95⅜	97⅛	95¾	95⅝	96⅞	95⅞
Thur. 29	96¾	96	96	95¾	96	96
Fri. 30	96⅞	96⅛	96	96	96⅛	96

American Railways.	Closing prices, July 29	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1875	80 to 82	8⅛
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875	81 to 83	82¾
Do., do., free land, 1860	79 to 80	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	23 to 24 dis.	23 2 dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℘ c., con. '60	89 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	83 to 86	
Do. (sinking fund), do., 1882	86 to 89	
Do., $50 shares	80 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ℘ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	60 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ℘ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	81 to 83	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., con. 1864	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	76 to 79	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ℘ cent., 1883	69 to 71	70
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	30 to 40	
Do. Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do do, 1871	30 to 35	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ cent.	89 to 91	90½
2d mort. 6 ℘ ct. sterling	89 to 91	90½

SATTERTHWAITE, in his regular weekly circular, dated London, July 30, says:

"The improvement in American securities we noted last week has made further progress. The market closes very strong at the above quotations. The most marked advance is in Illinois Central, purchasers of large amounts, both of shares and bonds, having come forward."

The Liverpool *Times* says:

"The English Board of Trade returns for the month of June indicate a rather decided revival of activity in the export trade. It will be remembered that in May, 1858, the total exports were 9 ℘ cent. less than in May, 1857. In June, 1858, the decrease, compared with June, 1857, was only 3¼ ℘ cent. The decrease on the six months of 1858, as compared with the six months of 1857, is, however, still 12 ℘ cent. The aggregate of 1858 is about the same as in the corresponding period of 1856. The capacity of absorption of the Indian markets continues unusually large, and that of the American markets exhibits symptoms of revival. The statistics of imports and consumption are generally very satisfactory."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,534,102	$3,318,981	$2,663,916
Thrown on market	2,719,389	3,647,035	2 901,711
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	62,831,648	70,035 274	37,330,999
Thrown on market	63,549 565	67 030 347	43,396,259

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,136	$1,012,356	273	$58,739	511	$161 429
Man. of Cot'n	1,702	455 461	171	26,178	265	46, 02
Man. of Silk	922	784 624	14	11 493	68	58 091
Man. of Flax	826	211,488	38	4 232	1,522	66 159
Miscellaneous	414	137,588	16	2,157	31	8 913
Total	7,000	$2,560 717	512	$103,199	2,397	$340,934
		103 199				2,560,717
Total Entered		$2,663.916	Total Marketed			$4,9 1,711

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote the rates of Domestic Exchange on New York thus:

Boston	Par.	St. Louis	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Louisville	¼ ℘ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Richmond	¼ ℘ ct. pr.
Galveston	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Wilmington	¼ ℘ ct. pr.
Mobile	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Nashville	½ ℘ ct. pr.
New-Orleans	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Detroit	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	¼ ℘ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1¼ ℘ ct. pr.
Chicago	1¼ ℘ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1¼ ℘ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Montreal	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Savannah	¼ ℘ ct. pr.		

Messrs. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ℘ acre	92	95
120 acre warrants, ℘ acre	80	83
80 acre warrants, ℘ acre	91	91
40 acre warrants, ℘ acre	1 10	1 15

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 7.	July 31.	SPECIE. Aug. 7.	July 31.
Citizens' Bank	2 948,199	2,857,042	2 881,427	2,747,019
Canal Bank	966

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2154. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT CATHOLIC CEREMONY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral.

IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF 100,000 PERSONS,

UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION,

SERMON OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES

Magnificent Ceremony—Unlimited Enthusiasm.

Yesterday was a memorable day for New-York. The City was depleted. It presented only a beggarly account of empty streets. It approximated to that condition which, according to the mediæval philosophers, was so abhorent to Nature; it was almost a vacuum. From early morn till late in the afternoon the cars on the east side of the City were laden with visitors to Jones' Wood. These exhausted the German element. After mid-day, the whole region bounded by Delancey and Fourth streets, in one direction, and by First-avenue and East River, on the other, was silent as the sombre *via* of Herculaneum. But the transmigration—for such it was—was not confined to one race or locality. The Celtic element was stirred, and, like a flight of Nomads, descended on Fiftieth-street in a body of one hundred thousand strong. From 1 o'clock until 4, the up-cars were crammed almost beyond endurance. Nothing but the occasion could render the suffering tolerable. Not only were the cars crammed within, but, without, the roofs were appropriated to a most threatening extent. Every street corner, for three mortal hours, was the nucleus of a crowd of expectants, many of whom beckoned, and shouted and waited in vain. The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads found themselves utterly inadequate, though their entire rolling stock was brought into requisition, to accommodate more than two-thirds of the applicants for seats. The Bowery, Broadway and the Sixth-avenue presented one almost unbroken line of carriages, and the sidewalks were crowded with faithful pilgrims wending their weary way to the votive shrine.

At length the ground was reached, and such a scene! Every avenue was blocked with vehicles. Every foot of available ground was occupied within the first half hour. It was calculated that the floating contingent must have amounted to 40,000 persons, whilst those persistently present could not have numbered less than 60,000. The publicity given to this event, and the extent of the sympathies addressed, render it almost needless to explain the motive of so immense a gathering. It was the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, an ecclesiastical structure which, if completed according to the design approved by Archbishop HUGHES, to whom the project owes its origin, will have no parallel on this continent.

Subjoined is a description of the building as furnished by the architects, Messrs. RENWICK and REDMOUR:

The Cathedral will be erected on the block of ground bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, and by Fiftieth and Fifty first streets. It is to be raised some five feet above the level of the sidewalk, and surrounded by a terrace. The building is to be a Gothic structure, on the plan of a Latin cross, 328 feet long and 175 feet wide. On each corner of the the west front there are to be towers, the north tower to be capped with a high pointed roof, and the southern one to bear a lofty openwork spire 333 feet in height from the pavement to the cross. A noble porch, deeply recessed, and fringed with long pendants, will occupy the space between the towers; above this will rise the gable, to the height of 180 feet from the ground, ornamented with a large rose window.

At a distance of twenty-three feet from the centre, immense buttresses will rise on the sides and rear; these are to be constructed of solid masonry, and will sustain the arches and vaulted roof; they are to terminate with foiated pinnacles and support the walls of the clerestory with graceful flying buttresses. Between each buttress in the side aisles and clerestory will be richly traceried windows. The church is to be entered by several flights of marble steps.

The material is not yet decided on. The Archbishop desires the building to endure as long as say human work can last, and the Architects have been engaged in testing the merits of different kinds of stone during the summer.

Entering the church by the western porch, a forest of tall marble columns will meet the eye. Fifty-seven clustered shafts will support the groined roof and bear the arches which divide the aisles. Nothing will intercept the view, and from the door to the apse which terminates the church, the high altar, approached by three flights of steps, will be the only conspicuous object to break the perspective. On either side of the altar there are to be chapels large enough to seat any ordinary congregation, and between each of the buttresses of the nave, which project outwards sixteen feet, will be small chapels, giving a larger and more airy appearance to the church.

The vault of the roof will be of masonry—the only one of any size in the United States. No pews are to encumber the floor; the seats will be either free, or, more probably, chairs will be let out for each service after the manner of the French and Italian churches. Behind the high altar is to be a chapel of Our Lady; there will be no cellar or crypt. The building rests on one solid rock, and the floor will be simply leveled off and paved with marble.

The Cathedral was designed by JAMES RENWICK, Jr., and has been his constant study for upwards of eight years. The foundation will be completed this Autumn, and next Summer the work will be pushed on vigorously. In three years from this day part, at least, of the edifice will be sufficiently forward to allow of the celebration of the services of the Church.

Such is the plan of the church. Its inauguration was commensurate with the design.

Over the spot where the corner-stone was to be deposited a wooden canopy was erected, from which floated two flags—that of the States of the Church and that of the United States. The latter was at the southwest corner of the ground on which the cathedral is to be built. Near the centre was a large platform, draped with American flags, from which the Archbishop delivered his sermon. At other points were seen the flags of France, Russia, Spain, England, Portugal, and the Netherlands. The flag of Erin, "the harp without the crown," floated from the mound on which was erected the cross to signalize the spot on which the main altar should stand.

For the better preservation of order, a force of some fifty policemen were on the ground; they were accompanied by General-Superintendent TALLMADGE and Assistant-Superindent CARPENTER. Whether because of their presence or of the solemnity of the occasion, the services of these gentlemen were not very much in demand. Only four arrests were made—half for disorderly conduct and half for stealing. It was a subject for favorable remark, both among the officers and the clergy, that in so large an assemblage there was so little misbehavior.

At 3½ o'clock the clergy met in the rectory of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (the Rev. Mr. MCMAHON'S,) where the procession was organized.

On Saturday, according to custom, and in obedience to the instructions laid down in the Pontifical a large wooden cross was erected on the spot, which is to be occupied by the main altar. Thither the procession slowly moved, in the following order:

1. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.
2. Acolyte with holy water vase.
3. Processional Cross, between two acolytes carrying lighted tapers.
4. One hundred boys from the Schools of the Christian Brothers, in red cassocks and surplices.
5. The Right Rev. Bishops MCFARLAND of Hartford, BACON of Portland, DEGOESBRIAND of Burlington, BAILEY, of Newark, LAUGHLIN of Brooklyn and MCCLOSKEY of Albany, in cope and mitre, attended by their chaplains.
6. The Archiepiscopal Cross borne by a sub-deacon in dalmatic.
7. The most Rev. Archbishop with assistant ministers.
8. The Archiepiscopal insignia bearers.
9. The Reverend Clergy, four abreast, in cassock, cap and surplice.
10. Fifty members from the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

These proceeded to the stand, to which the Archbishop ascended, and from which he delivered his address.

The Archbishop took for his text the words from the 126th Psalm: *Nisi dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.* (Unless the Lord build the house, they who have built it shall have labored in vain.) He said:

VENERABLE FATHERS AND BISHOPS, I need not say how deeply I am grateful to you for the honor of your presence on this solemn and important occasion. I have not been insensible to this honor, nor ignorant of the inconveniences which you have incurred, by leaving, even for a brief period, the devoted flocks that look up to you, respectively, as to their highest local Fathers and Pastors.

To you also, dearly beloved and most respected priests, of my own diocese, but if possible, still more to those who have come from other Episcopal jurisdictions, I return the thanks of a true and grateful heart, for your presence this day.

To the faithful of my own diocese, who, in the main, constitute the vast assemblage of persons actually surrounding the corner-stone of our new cathedral, I need not say that I am grateful; that they know already—for it is not the first time that I have called upon them; but if they had not responded in such numbers as they have done, it would be the first time that they had failed me. This they have never done, and this I am sure they never will do, when any great work is to be commenced or completed for the glory of God and the salvation of men.

And I now have to return in an especial manner, my grateful thanks to those who have filled up my list of expectation, which, when announced in a circular letter addressed to a limited number, might have been looked upon as a bold if not daring proposal. But the manner in which they have responded to it, has filled me with astonishment, proving as it does, that in general the faithful in their zeal and generosity for any thing appertaining to the glory of God and the forwarding of religion, are in advance, if possible, even of the pastors whom God has appointed over them. In the history of the Catholic Church during 1800 years, the truth of what I have just remarked, has not in my opinion been brought out more clearly, or more promptly, than in the response which I have received from those to whom I had the honor of addressing a circular letter, dated June 14, 1858. It has been said that those who are, or are supposed to be wealthy, are generally cold and indifferent to the success of great religious undertakings like the present. This one reproach has been extended to even the members of the holy Catholic Church; and it has been asserted—and to a great extent believed—that it is only the poor who, by their simple faith and devotedness to their religion, support our charities and build our churches.

The event of this day, so far at least, contradicts and refutes this popular idea. The circular just referred to could not have been addressed to more than 140 of the members of our communion in the City and Diocese of New-York. To a great many equally devoted, the circular was not sent, owing to the fact that the Archbishop had not the pleasure of knowing them personally, or knowing their address. It is true that two or three circulars were addressed to prominent Catholics out of the Diocese, and it would be a culpable omission on my part, if I did not acknowledge—as I do, with pride—that at least in one case the response was worthy of a veteran missionary and of a man of God. I do not say that in any case the response was otherwise; but both as regards clergymen and laymen—if any instance to the contrary occurred—it was that not the good-will, but the means to carry it out, have been wanting. I may here add, that I have been more touched at the evident regret of those who could not come up to the expectation suggested in the circular for the first year, than even by the magnanimous promptitude of those who felt that not only they would, but they could, affix their names to the first roll of the first patrons of this new St. Patrick's Cathedral.

To them it was a work of joy and satisfaction the feeling of which they could not conceal. I am aware that not a few of them, considering the depression of the times, felt the inconvenience of Christian generosity. But looking back through the brief experience which the occasion required, I cannot call to mind a single person, male or female, layman or clergyman, whose heart in responding to the appeal could be considered, to say the very least, smaller than his income.

And now I have to announce that my bold expectations have been realized;—that I have found one hundred persons who have subscribed, and many of them already paid $1,000 each, once for all to carry on this great work of a new cathedral, during the first year of its progress—and when I think of this, I cannot help exclaiming in gratitude,

Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.

Neither can I suppress another exclamation in which humanity, all fallen though it be, can hardly fail to sympathise—

Honor and tender reverence from every Christian heart to Mary, the immaculate Virgin Mother of the Redeemer of mankind. He is our Saviour, blending in His own person the divine as well as the human nature. She, his humble mother, was all human—she only excepted, and the exception being the effect of His infinite merits.

Honor and reverence also to the present supreme head of the Catholic Church, PIUS IX., for that, after having been tried in the crucible of virtue, it was his privilege among all the successors of St. Peter, to define by supreme and divine authority, what indeed the Catholic Church had always believed, but which had not until then taken the absolute form of a dogma of Catholic faith. It is true that all honor to the Blessed Virgin was recognized, and all privilege and dignity included in her title as Virgin Mother of the Eternal Word made flesh, in the person of our Saviour Jesus Christ, was felt that the definition of her last prerogative, viz: her perpetual exemption from actual and original sin, through the merits of her Divine Son, should be reserved for a Pontiff, who, in meekness and humility, approaches so nearly to her own example; and it is also touchingly affecting to reflect that the Blessed Virgin herself, could leave this definition in abeyance during so many centuries, until a period should arrive when the definition should be hailed with such universal joy by all the children of her Divine Son. It is a final confirmation of our own privilege, for, by a voice from the Cross of Calvary, she was assigned to us in the person of St. John the Evangelist, as our Mother—the dying Saviour uttering these words: "Son, behold thy mother!"

It is touchingly affecting, I have said, that she, if we might use such language, waited until the definition of her exemption from original sin could be, as it has been, proclaimed by the voice of the Supreme Pastor on earth, without producing any strife or uncharitableness; nay, I might add, without producing so much as a ripple on the calm sea of Catholic faith.

Next to Almighty God, the corner-stone of this Cathedral is to be laid under the auspices of the Immaculate Virgin Mary.

Its special patron, as announced, is the glorious apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick—originally selected as patron of the first Cathedral commenced by our Catholic ancestors in Mott-street, fifty two years ago. Their undertaking was indeed an example of zeal and enterprise worthy of our imitation. They were very few, they were very poor, but their minds were large as the Cathedral which they projected, and theirs were the hearts of great men. It might be said of them what is mentioned in the Scriptures, but in a different sense, that there "were giants in those days." They laid the foundation of the first Cathedral, at a period when it is said that the Catholics of New-York were not numerous enough to fill the small church of St. Peter in Barclay-street—and that ten years after, when the Cathedral was opened, it was necessary, during a short period, to shut up St. Peter's on alternate Sundays, in order to accustom the people to find their way to the new church, which was then considered to be far out of the city. Honor to the memory of our ancestors of that period! The laws of the Catholic Church do not permit more than one Cathedral in one diocese. There will be but one Cathedral in this Metropolitan See. It will be the same as it has been until the consecration of this church. Neither is a bishop at liberty to substitute from the calendar of the saints a new patron, simply because there is to be a new Cathedral in his diocese, unless by special permission of the Holy See of Rome, which I have not the intention to solicit.

The dispensations of Divine Providence towards nations and individuals, are essentially mysterious and impenetrable. Whether in their national or individual capacities, it is clear from the history of the human race, that God oftentimes permits his enemies to be prosperous in this world, and reserves for his friends the bitter chalice of humiliation and poverty. The Holy Scriptures and the teaching of our Lord would seem to mark out that distinction as it has just been described; and in that case, taking eternity into account as well as time, who shall say that God has been unkind in the order of Providence, to the nation converted to Christianity by the Apostolic labors of the French captive boy, who is known in ecclesiastical history, as ST. PATRICK, the Apostle of Ireland.

[Loud cheers.] He found that island a Pagan land; he left it at his death the freshest and most beautiful flower that adorned the brow of the Christian Church. He dotted its entire surface with temples in honor of the true God. He made its mountains and valleys vocal with hymns of praise that rose as a national chorus day and night to the throne of the Lamb. He ordained priests—he consecrated bishops—he colonized from point to point fervent and holy communities of men and virgins, who offered themselves for every good work of doctrine and of charity, until, as it is stated by the learned German author, GUERRE, Religion, Learning, Piety, disturbed and oppressed by the troubles of the time on the Continent of Europe, had to take refuge in Ireland like a fatigued army retreating to Winter quarters. [Applause.]

During two or three centuries, or even more, from the period first alluded to, Ireland sent forth her missionaries—some of whose names are still known, in connection with either the universities, monasteries, or great churches that sprang up in Scotland, England, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and even Italy herself. At home the spiritual descendants of St. Patrick, amidst their own calamities, never ceased to encourage learning and piety. For the support of the schools in the City of Armagh, the rental of fourteen townships had been set apart by the generosity of the people, and it remained for Queen ELIZABETH to confiscate this property, and for her successors, by way of recompense to an injured people, to shut up the very schools which they had established. Since then they have become, to a great extent, outcasts from their native land, and been scattered over the earth. You can trace their path of life through all the civilized countries of the world. You can trace them through England itself, through America, through India, through Australia, and though there may be no mark to designate the graves in which they slumber, still, the churches which they have erected, either wholly or in part, all round the globe to the same faith by which St. Patrick emancipated them from heathenism; these churches, I say, are the most fitting head-stones to commemorate the existence, and I may add, in a Christian sense, the honorable history of the Irish people.

They are not by any means exempt from the sins to which humanity is subject. And what is the fact, and what is in harmony with the other parts of their destiny, if we might so call it, is, that whether in their own country, or in foreign nations, they come in for the largest share of justice and the smallest of mercy, when they happen to violate the laws of the land. [Great cheering.]

This, too, is an additional proof that the Providence of God, in their regard, is mysterious and impenetrable. Yet as a nation, if they are to be pelted simply on account of their guilt, it would be difficult to find another nation qualified by its own innocence to cast at them the first stone. [Renewed cheers.]

But, as on a day like this, we do not think of individuals or of nations, but only of the great and glorious Catholic Church, which embraces the whole human race as one family, and, in this sense, the very ceremony in which we are engaged proves that this is practical amongst us as well as theoretical. On the parchment containing the names of the first patrons of this Cathedral, the United States of America, Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Spain, France and Germany are all represented. The names of members belonging to the Catholic Church from all these countries will slumber side by side on the parchment that engrosses them, and is to be deposited in the cavity of that corner-stone. Neither can I omit to mention that two gentlemen who are not Catholics, have spontaneously contributed each the amount specified in my circular. [Cheers.] Their motive is not their belief at the present moment in the Catholic religion. But it is that they are New Yorkers by birth—that they have traveled in Europe, and that they are ambitious to see at least one ecclesiastical edifice on Manhattan Island of which their native City will have occasion to be proud.

With regard to this anticipation, I can only say, that so far as depends on me, they shall not be disappointed. [Cheers.]

And now, my hundred and three first patrons, what shall I say of you, after having already expressed my gratitude for the prompt and generous manner with which you have responded to my call? I shall say this, that you have set an example that will edify your brethren both here and elsewhere. I will say this, further, that those who are to carry on the work for the second year will emulate that example, and, according to their means, will rival you in zeal and generosity. I will say, once again, that until this Cathedral shall have been completed, and crowned with success, your example will save me from the necessity of "begging," or, if I should have occasion to "beg," it will furnish me with a model text. [Loud cheers.]

And now if I should have to distinguish between the clergy and laity of my Diocese, what shall I have to say? This: that judging from the past, in which the clergy were at all times loyal and one-minded in aiding their unworthy Bishop in whatever enterprise he had engaged, so will they be in all times to come—and to them, with the powerful coöperation which they will always have from their devoted flocks, I commend this great work, no matter under whose Episcopal auspices it may hereafter be carried on.

One thing I would say to all. If my voice were strong enough to reach the furthest boundary of this immense multitude, and that is, that this work will require the constancy of strong minds, generous hearts, and powerful arms. It is a work which would, if that were possible, be accomplished by the enthusiasm of a single day like the present. But as it is the prosecution and completion of it will require firmness, determination, and unconquerable perseverance. It will require what is essential to every great undertaking, steadiness, and indomitable resolution, always relying upon the help of God, to see it brought to a perfect consummation. Nor of all this have I the slightest doubt.

What more shall I say of you, first patrons of this Cathedral? I shall not speak of you, but I shall speak for you. What have you done? You have given a hundred and three thousand dollars towards the building of a temple which can add nothing to the glory of God, for He is the earth and the fulness thereof. On the other hand, this money might have been given to the poor. All this will be thrown at you by those who are of this world, and have no comprehension of what is really faith and what is really charity. And it is significant that you would seem to belong, in this case, to the school of Christ when he bore with the extravagance of Mary Magdalene, in pouring ointment on His sacred feet—and your accusers, if it were not almost uncharitable to say so, would seem to belong to the school of him who carried the purse, and looked upon the penitent Mary's offering as if it were a defrauding of the poor.

Now I will say for you, that this is a great work for the poor. It comes up at a time when they are unusually depressed—your charity will give them honorable employment to a considerable extent, and as the world is now constituted, compensation for honest labor is much better than alms for the relief of poverty under an unavoidable pressure which imposes idleness by necessity on the working classes. Now, when you are reproached with your extravagance, ask your accusers whether it is in fact a crime to provide employment and compensation for the mechanic and laborer, who really belong to the substantial portion of society in all countries.

But then they will say, you are Catholics, and we have to support so many of your poor more than of any other denomination, and would it not have been better to provide these your humble brethren the comforts of a charitable roof and home, than to waste so much money in founding what no doubt you intend as a gorgeous Cathedral?

When they tell you this, do not forget the charity that is due to persons, but, as for the argument itself, laugh them to scorn, and say that the building of cathedrals and churches was, in all ages, intimately connected with and conducive to the support of the poor until the period when the first predecessors of those who accuse you actually spoiled and ruined, so far as human agency could accomplish it, the plan of Christ for the protection of the poor. Say to them, that at the first lady in Christendom that ever witnessed what we now call pauperism was Queen ELIZABETH—that her father was the robber of the poor in suppressing churches, monasteries and cathedrals in Catholic England. [Cheers.] That, except as used in the gospel *beati pauperes*,—the word pauper was unknown in the modern languages of Christendom until the period just referred to; that it is creditable to her woman's nature that ELIZABETH sympathized with the poor, and that, after one or two homilies addressed to her iron-hearted Parliament on this subject, she was in very desperation, compelled to introduce, almost to the shame of Christianity, human laws forcing men to support their own destitute brethren. Compulsion was necessary; the law of charity in the Gospel, as prescribed by our Lord, had become inefficient, and apparently obsolete; and it was requisite to invoke the same human legislative authority which is divinely instituted for the punishment of crime and the protection of society, in order to make Christians—oh, what a phrase!—love each other," or at least to pay something into the public treasury to prevent men from dying of starvation.

Has all this resulted in benefit to the poor? I cannot answer the question. I can only express my own regret that it has imposed a triple expenditure upon the rich, from one-third of which the poor, according to the old Catholic system, would have been well provided for, without the necessity of inflicting upon them the stigma of social degradation. Say to them, finally, that if they were guided by the large, and may I not call it divine instinct, of the Catholic religion, they would consider the poor of future generations as well as of the present. And in that view they would regard with certainty the erection of this Cathedral as a primary fountain, sending out its living waters of faith and charity on all sides, and as a great nursery for cultivating the principle of charity among the generations that are to succeed us.

This is enough on that subject, and it only remains for me to request that you all unite in deep adoration of God, in the spirit of the psalms and prayers that are about to be offered in laying the corner stone, and consecrating even the foundations of this Cathedral, bearing in mind the sentiment which shall be uppermost in the hearts of the venerable bishops and clergy who are here present, as well as my own, that *nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.*

The procession re-formed and descended amid the cheers of the multitude, and, in the same order as before, proceeded to the spot on which the corner-stone was to be laid.

Here the Archbishop, robed in white canonicals and bearing in his left hand the pastoral staff, blesse the salt and water to be used in the ceremony.

The choir then sang the antiphon:

Signum salutis pone, Domine Jesu Christe in loco isto, et non permittas introire angelum percutientem.

[In this place, O Lord Jesus Christ, place the sign of safety, and suffer not any disturbing spirit to enter therein.]

This was followed by the 83d Psalm:

Quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Domine virtutum, concupiscit et deficit anima mea in atria Domini.

[How beloved are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts: my soul longeth and fainteth for the Courts of the Lord.]

In the meantime the Archbishop sprinkled the place with holy water, and when the psalm and antiphon were concluded, he removed his mitre and offered the prayer, *Domine Deus, qui licet cælo terra no capiaris*, beseeching God to look with favor on the building to be erected to the glory of His name, and to purify and preserve it from every iniquity, through the merits and intercession of the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, the blessed St. Patrick and all the Saints.

The Archbishop then proceeded to bless the stone, the choir singing the responses:

V. Our help is in the name of the Lord.
R. Who made Heaven and Earth?
V. Blessed be the name of the Lord.
R. From now, henceforth, and for ever.
V. This is the stone which the builders have rejected.
R. Which was made for the very corner.
V. Thou art Peter.
R. And upon this rock I will build my church
V. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.
R. As it was in the beginning, now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The Archbishop offered prayer.

O! Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, thou who art indeed Omnipotent God, the brightness and image of the Eternal Father, and the life eternal; thou who art the corner-stone cut from the mountain without hands, and the imperishable foundation, strengthen this stone, which is here deposited in thy name. O! thou who art the beginning and the end; in whom God, the Father, created all things from the beginning, be, we beseech thee, the beginning and increase and consummation of this work, which is to be inaugurated to the praise and glory of thy name, who, with the Father and Holy Ghost, livest and reignest, one God, for ever and ever.

R. Amen.

Let us pray: O Holy Lord, Omnipotent Father, Eternal God, bless and vouchsafe to regard with favor this stone in the foundation of this church in honor of the blessed PATRICK, through our Lord Jesus Christ, thy son; a stone proved, square, precious, and based on a foundation of which the Apostle said: The rock was Christ. Who, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth, &c.

The Archbishop sprinkled the stone with holy water, and with a knife marked on each side of it the sign of the cross, saying:

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. R. Amen.

He then recited the prayer, *Benedic, Domine, creaturam istam lapidis, &c.*

Bless, O Lord, this creature stone, and grant through the invocation of thy Holy name, that all who, with pure minds, have rendered help in the erection of this church, may receive health of body and peace of mind. Through Christ our Lord. R. Amen.

A piece of tapestry was then spread upon the ground, the faldstool was placed thereon, and the Archbishop took his seat.

He then repeated the prayer, Actiones nostras, *quesumus Domine, aspirando præveni, &c.*, which, being translated, is as follows:

Prevent, we beseech thee, O Lord, our actions by thy inspirations, and carry them on by thy assistance, that all our prayers and works may begin from thee and by thee be ended. Through Christ our Lord. R. Amen.

The mortar was now procured by the builder, after which was intoned the anthem

Misi, surgam Jacob, &c.

Early in the morning Jacob rose and set up a stone as a monument, and pouring oil thereon, made an offering to the Lord: truly this place is blessed.

Then was chaunted the psalm by the two hundred priests and choristers,

Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.

Unless the Lord build the house in vain shall they labor who attempt it.

The Archbishop then deposited the stone in its place, saying: In the faith of Jesus Christ we have deposited this first stone in this foundation, in the name of the Father, †, and of the Son †, and of the Holy † Ghost, beseeching God that the true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love may flourish here, that this place may be ever devoted to prayer, that eternal praise and glory be given to the name of the same Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, livest and reignest, &c.

In the cavity of the stone, the following inscription, on parchment, was, with others, duly deposited:

†

A. M. D. G.
Hac. Die.
Decimo. Octavo. Kalendas. Septembris.
A. D.
Millesimo. Octingentesimo. Quinquagesimo. Octavo.
Festo. Assumptionis. Semper. Beatæ. Et.
Immaculatæe. Virginis.
Dei. Et. Domini. Nostri. Jesu. Christi.
Matris. Mariæ.
Lapis. Hic. Primarius.
Novæ. Ecclesiæ. Cathedralis. Sancti. Patricii.
Ritu. Pontificali. Solemniter. Positus. Est.
Novi-Eboraci.
A. Reverendissimo. Domino Johanne. Hughes.
Episcopo Quarto. Et. Archiepiscopo. Primo.
Hujusce. Sedis.
Assistentibus. Omnibus. Episcopis. Provinciæ.
Necnon. Numero. Pergrandi. Presbyterorum. Ex.
Diversis.
Et. Bissitis, Locis, Et. Cum. Concursu. Immenso.
Piorum. Fidelium. Astantium. Et. Admirantium.
Sanctitate. Sua. Pio. Nono. Pontifice. Maximo.
Successore. Beati. Petri.
Feliciter. Gubernante, Auctoritate. Suprema.
Universam. Christi. Ecclesiam.
Jacobo. Buchanan.
Statuum. Horum. Fœderatorum. Præside.
Joanne A. King.
Statum. Neo-Eboraci. Regente.
Et. Daniele F. Tiemann.
Hujus. Civitatis.
Summo. Magistratu. Fungente.
Jacobo. Renwick. Et. Gulielmo, Rodrigue.
Architectis.

P. S.—Hoc. Contigit. Lapsis. Paucis. Diebus. A. Re. Gesta. Vere. Miranda. Scilicet. Depositione. Funis. Electri. In. Profundo Maris. Trans. Oceanum. Atlanticum. A. Littore. Ad. Littus. Sicque. Instituitur. Momentanea. Relatio. Intelligentiæ. Americum Inter. Et. Europam, Fœderatorum. Statuum. Imperia. Et. Britanniarum. Huic. Operi. Quidem Large. Favernt. Quod. Autem. Ad. Finem. Felicem. Perductum. Sit. Maxime. Deputur. Invictæ. Fortitudini. Concivis. Nostri. Insignissimi.

CYRI, W. FIELD.

The allusion, in the postscript, to the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, and the part taken therein by "our most illustrious citizen, CYRUS W. FIELD," deserves more than passing notice.

The stone having been laid it was sprinkled with holy water, and the tenth Psalm, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnum misericordiam tuam*; (Have mercy on me, O Lord, according to thy great mercy)—was intoned.

The Procession then made the circuit of the foundations three several times, the antiphon, appropriate psalms and the litany of the saints were intoned, the hymn, *Veni Creator* was sung, the prescribed prayers were said, and at last, the procession remounted the stand, from which the Archbishop, who was now well nigh exhausted, pronounced the papal benediction.

Then the band struck up "Hail Columbia," the Archbishop, Bishops, Priests and acolytes withdrew, amid vehement cheering, which was enthusiastically renewed when "Patrick's Day" was performed.

An immense crowd followed the procession to the rectory, cheering all the way, the men furiously waving their hats, and the women their handkerchiefs.

The Archbishop acknowledged the popular favor by bowing; this recognition was followed by still greater plaudits, which did not subside until the last of the procession had disappeared within the dwelling.

Subsequently, the Bishops, Priests, members of the Press, Police, and a number of lay gentlemen of note, reassembled in the refectory of the Orphan Asylum, where an excellent entertainment was provided, to which the most ample justice was done, and from which every guest departed in the best of humor. There was no exception to the general satisfaction.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Los Angelos—A Vine-Growing District—Native Grapes and Wines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOS ANGELOS, CAL., Thursday, July 8th, 1858.

This "the city of the Angels," is deserving among the cities of the Pacific coast a position which she has never had. Not as a place made rich by the gold discoveries of California, for no mania for sudden wealth has ever led its quiet inhabitants astray; it has grown from a small Spanish town (although when the *Anglo-Saxon* took possession of it it was a place of some note in the history of Mexico,) to a city active in the various branches of trade, and at the Inland, some twenty miles, has a commerce in the shipment of its agricultural products equal to some of our western towns dignified by the name of cities.

The Fraser's River gold excitement has not yet driven the people mad, and as it is dying out at San Francisco, I think it will not create a stampede here. As a grape-growing country this is destined to excel the world. The vineyards, although most of them are young, produce grapes fully equal to the finest vineyards in Europe. Oranges, figs, and lemons will also be raised in abundance. The grape is what is termed "the native," it having been planted here by the priests over one hundred years ago.

Within the city limits on the 1st August, 1857, there were growing 504,075 vines; of these, 10,000 were planted in the Spring of that year, and 67,500 had been planted, one, two and three years, leaving as the number of bearing vines 567,025. It is estimated that eleven pounds is the average product of each vine. This would give 3,969.700 pounds as the aggregate of the vintage of 1857, which at two cents per pound, amounts to the sum of $79,304. Much of the vintage went north to San Francisco, in grapes at about three cents per pound. At these prices the purchasers gather the grapes from the vine.

There have been planted within the city limits this present season, 350,000 grape cuttings and about 600,000 within the county ouside of the city, making a total of 950,000. There have been but few grape-vine cuttings sent north, as almost the entire produce of the vineyards was required for home use. 1.500 orange trees have been planted, and 100 trees sent north. The number of fruit-bearing orange trees in the county is 100. In the nurseries of this place which will be fit for planting next season, there are 25,000. Beside the bearing trees and those planted this year, there are 5,000 orange trees, which have been planted during the two past seasons, and which will mostly come into bearing within the next two years.

The price of grapes in this city during the last vintage, and the cost of putting them in the San Francisco market, may be set down as follows: Cost of the grapes upon the vines, 3 cents per pound; boxes, 1 cent per pound; picking and packing and material for packing, 1¾ cents per pound; carriage to San Pedro, ½ cent per pound; freight to San Francisco, 2 cents per pound. It will be seen that the cost of grapes placed in San Francisco market, was 8 cents per pound.

The grape equals in flavor our Black Hamburg, and is the same color, and about as large as those raised in our cold graperies.

The quantity of wine made from the vintage of 1857 was 350,000 gallons. There was also made of Angelica 5,000 and of Brandy 2,000 gallons.

The vineyards are cultivated the same as some of the choicest in Europe, by irrigation, plenty of water being had from the river canals controlled by the City Council. The valley is something like one hundred miles long by eighty wide, and is all susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, the only thing requisite being water, which can be easily obtained, but at considerable expense. Any one will readily perceive that the landholder can pay almost any amount, as much of this land is unreclaimed, worth only a few dollars an acre, while it is worth in vineyards from one to two hundred.

The Overland Mail Company's (WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co.) agents are now here, purchasing horses and mules to run their line to Yuma. They buy good native horses at from fifty to a hundred dollars. They will be in complete order and fully equipped within thirty days.

Major HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., President, and S. H. LATHROP, Treasurer of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Co., passed through here on the 4th, on their way to the Gadsden Purchase. They have a train of something like a hundred animals at San Diego: their wagons are loaded with machinery for reducing the rich silver ores of the Company's mines.

We yesterday visited one of the largest wine cellars, that of SAINSEVAIN Bros., who have now put'ing up the best sparkling wine in the country—and in my mind fully equalling the best champagne—to San Francisco. It commands the same price, and is generally preferred. The still wines, resembling the finest Hock, are worth from five to seven dollars a dozen, and one year old, in casks, about one dollar a gallon. Quite a quantity has lately been shipped to New-York, but, I fear, only to be used to aid the sale of the vile imitation with which the States will soon be flooded. TUBAL.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Utah Peace Commissioners—Their Opinion of Brigham Young and his Followers—The Indian Troubles in Washington and Oregon—Nicaraguan Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The President returned last night much improved in health.

The Peace Commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, arrived yesterday morning from Utah. Their representations of the present agreement between the Mormons and the Government do not vary in any material points from what has already been published. The most important consideration is the fact that peace at all events has been secured, and the supremacy of the laws and the authority of the Government recognized. Still, the Commissioners do not hesitate to say that much remains to be done before the Mormons will be brought to that obedience which is necessary for the continuance of amicable relations. Accepting this proposition, I am credibly informed that the Government will so mature its plans to this end that their purpose must eventually be accomplished, in the face of the opposition which may be arrayed against it. The Commissioners also verify the accounts published of the conduct of the redoubtable BRIGHAM YOUNG toward his deluded followers. So unjust and tyrannical has this become that it is deemed necessary to repeat the instructions heretofore given to the officers of the Government in Utah, to afford them all the protection in their power.

Considerable apprehension is felt at the Indian Department in consequence of the non-arrival of intelligence from its agents since the commencement of Indian hostilities in Washington Territory. If the agents are at their posts, they are guilty of gross negligence and neglect, and will receive a severe reprimand, if not their dismissal; but if they have been absent on duty among the different tribes, another explanation is given of their conduct, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Gen. STEVENS has received letters informing him that the Nez Perces and Flatheads, two powerful tribes, remain friendly, notwithstanding the continued attempts made to incite them to hostilities.

The Secretary of War has suspended Mr. BANKS, the U. S. Sutler at Fort Monroe for ten days, during which time that official is to be tried for a disobedience of orders in selling spirituous liquors within the garrison. Mr. BANKS is the father of Mr. A. D. BANKS, of public printing notoriety, and is an appointee of Governor FLOYD over the unanimous protest of the officers at that post. If not broken by the Court there will be a strong effort made to have him removed. I understand Secretary FLOYD will leave here in a few days for Old Point, to make a personal investigation into the charges preferred against the Sutler.

It is rumored here, upon pretty reliable authority, that General LANEZ will not present himself before our Government until his friend Mr. SEDGE, who is now here, has felt the way, and reported the result of his reconnoisance. It is feared by the friends of Nicaragua that General J. is in the hands of the "Joe WHITE party," such being only a conclusion arrived at, from the fact that he has been domiciled with Señor YRISSARI in Brooklyn.

It is said that Col. WHEELER, our late Minister to Nicaragua, who recognized the WALKER Government, will be tendered the Mission to Paraguay. Col. W. is a gentleman of experience and ability, and would be an admirable appointment. Q.

Horrible Affair.

DOUBLE MURDER IN HAMPTONBURG, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A WOMAN AND HER LOVER KILLED BY A RIVAL.

GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 14.

Last night about 9½ o'clock, our village was alarmed by the intelligence that a most diabolical double murder had been committed at the house of CHARLES REEVES, in Hamptonburg, about two miles from here, on the Newburg road. Some twenty of our citizens immediately repaired to the scene, where they learned the following particulars:

Mr. REEVES and his family were absent from home leaving their house in the charge of their three servants, named WM. SAUNDERS, PETER SHORICH, and MARGARET SHEALY. It seems that PETER and MARGARET were to be married next week, and they had been passing the evening together in the room of the latter. At about 8 o'clock, just as he was leaving MARGARET'S room, PETER was met at the door by WILLIAM, who deliberately, and without a word passing between either, shot him directly through the right nipple. PETER, turning back, opened the door through which he had just passed and fell dead across the threshold. The murderer then rushing into the room over the dead body of his first victim, shot MARGARET through the left breast, the ball passing out behind, just below the shoulder blade. She turned, and jumping out of the open window to the ground, some twenty feet or more, managed to crawl through the garden and orchard, nearly a quarter of a mile, to the house of

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Right of Visit Again—Was it ever Maintained by England?—Palmerston Turning Tory—Want of Unity in the Administration—Important Lawsuit Against Lord Chelmsford—Theatrical News—The Royal Visit to Cherbourg.

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Friday, July 30, 1858.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed in ministerial circles at the tenor of Lord ABERDEEN'S speech, alluded to in my last letter. Mr. DALLAS, who happened to be present on the occasion, was, I believe, wholly unprepared for the tone assumed by the ex-premier with regard to the abandonment of the right of search in 1842; and I have reason to know that Lord LYNDHURST was equally unprepared for the vehement and unqualified assertions of his former colleague in the cabinet of Sir ROBERT PEEL. Lord MALMESBURY, of course, protests that the records of the Foreign Office contain no traces of the complete and entire settlement of the whole question. According to his lordship, the right of visit is not synonymous with the right of search; and it was only the former that the British Government of 1842 renounced. But the Foreign Secretary was in no position during the late debate to give utterance to such an opinion,—the identity of "search" and "visit" having been broadly laid down by his learned patron and protector Lord LYNDHURST. It was more than ever manifest that much of the conflicting assertions hazarded on all sides savor largely of contention about words and phrases. It was always the cue of Lord PALMERSTON to cast a certain vagueness and obscurity over the question, and now that the discussion has once more been revived, it is not a little remarkable that the veteran Viscount seems to be disposed rather to encourage the imbroglio, than to contribute in any way towards its dispersion. With sinister scepticism he affects to await the agreement said to be hoped for by the Governments of France, England, and America, as to some new means of identifying the flag of merchant vessels. In private, he has not failed, indeed, to use the most pressing instances with more than one member of the Derbyite Administration, with a view to induce them to take what he calls a decided "line" in their negotiations on the subject. He believes that no common agreement will, or can be come to, of the sort proposed; he points to the insufficiency of the only suggestion yet made, viz.: That made on behalf of France, which the Government here at once rejected; and he still dreams, no doubt, that he will be able when other suggestions have met a similar fate, to cajole ministers in private into a resumption of his own favorite system of undefined pretensions and capricious practices—or, failing that, to be able to bully them next session into reissuing the old code of instructions to cruisers in the Gulf.

Mean while, there begin to be very current rumors respecting Lord PALMERSTON'S general intentions, which, if true, would in themselves account for his present comparative forbearance on the subject which, of all others, has been with him for many years an *idee fixe*. His pride is naturally supposed to be deeply wounded at the open repudiation of his leadership by the bulk of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons; and during the latter part of the session just terminated, he has, on a variety of occasions, gone out of his way to mark the coincidence of his views with those of the Conservatives, and his contempt and repugnance for the majority of those who sit on the same side of the House with him. On the motion of Mr. VIVIAN, for placing the entire control of the army under the Minister of War, who is responsible to Parliament, and abrogating the supremacy of the Commander-in-Chief, who is virtually amenable only to the Crown, Lord PALMERSTON spoke and voted with Ministers; while the resolution was carried by a majority consisting almost entirely of Liberal members. His conduct on the question of Franchise Extension, Church Rate Abolition and Indian Patronage was governed by the same apparent tendency to reunite himself with his old friends the Tories, and to sever him, more and more from the mass of the party by whom he was but too faithfully supported while in office. But the question on which, more than any other, his course has given rise to observations of this kind, is that of legalizing the payment of traveling charges, without limit as to the amount of county and borough electors coming to the poll. Ministers have contrived, with his assistance, to carry a bill through both Houses for this purpose, which the Liberal Party in general regard as alike conservative and corrupt. Its effect will undoubtedly be to augment enormously the expense of elections, and thereby to limit very materially the choice of candidates. A certain number of the most aristocratic Whigs cooperated with Lord PALMERSTON in supporting the measure, but the pith and marrow of the Liberal Party opposed it on constitutional grounds. The good understanding thus apparently established between Cambridge House and Downing-street may prove, indeed, but temporary; but there are not a few keen observers of events who fancy they see in it the germ of new political combinations.

While a numerous section of the Tory landed interest view, with unconcealed misgivings, the liberalizing tendency of the younger and more gifted members of Lord DERBY'S Government, they turn instinctively towards the man who has notoriously been the most effectual drag on everything like progress in legislation for the last ten years. His house is still frequented numerously by all the timid and retrograde politicians of this description; while, upon the other hand, it has began to be noticed that even the Whigs, who hitherto kept well with him, are less diligent in their attentions. In a word, the rudder may not actually have as yet been turned, but strong currents have set in, and the old man-of-war seems to be drifting into a devious course.

The want of unity in the Administration itself, which was undisguised at starting, has become more palpable in the daily working of affairs of State. Lord DERBY and his son were never supposed to be in unison on matters of theoretical opinion, and it was understood that the absence of such unison was the cause assigned by Lord STANLEY for declining office in the first instance, when his father's Cabinet was about being formed People, however, were not prepared for the extent of the differences which have since arisen between father and son on important points of policy. Clauses especially introduced by Lord STANLEY in the Commons, and there debated and carried, as valuable concessions to popular feeling in the India bill, were deliberately struck out, at the instance of Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords. The bill was then returned to the Lower House, where Lord STANLEY maintained his own consistency at his son's expense, by declaring he saw no reason for change. The clauses were restored and the bill sent back to the Lords, where Lord DERBY persisted a second time in expunging several of them. On the Corrupt Practices bill an equally flagrant schism arose—Lord STANLEY and several other member of the Government refusing to vote with their colleagues for what they felt to be wrong. Similar disagreements had previously become manifest in the divisions on the Jew Question and on Church Rates. Mr. DISRAELI, as leader of the Government in the Commons, has been obliged, in most of these cases, to vote with the retrograde majority of his party, but his leaning the other way is not concealed; and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Sir FITZROY KELLY and others, considering themselves under no such peculiar obligation, stand aloof when they do not actually oppose in concert with Lord STANLEY. The Lord Chancellor is felt to be among the worst of Lord DERBY'S retrograde advisers, and hopes are entertained by the mutineer minority that he may be got rid of during the Autumn. If any one of the chief seats in the Courts of Common Law should become vacant, Lord CHELMSFORD would probably descend from his present exalted but unstable position to the greater security and ample recompense of a Chief Justiceship. The reversion of the Great Seal would no doubt fall to the present Attorney-General, and the addition of Sir F. KELLY to the more liberal section of the Cabinet, would materially strengthen their influence. But how a Government so disunited can be able to agree in the preparation of a Reform bill, nobody seems to understand; and this, perhaps, is one of the elements of future calculation, which occupy the busy brain of Lord PALMERSTON.

Apropos of Lord CHELMSFORD, the legal profession await just now with anxious curiosity the result of a singular proceeding which has been initiated in one of our law courts here against the learned Judge. About two years ago he was employed as leading counsel for a lady named SWINFEN, who sought to recover, under the will of her deceased husband, a very valuable estate claimed by the heir-at-law. During the course of trial at Stafford, circumstances came to the knowledge of Sir F. THESIGER which warranted him as he conceived in agreeing to a compromise of his client's claim without her authority. It happened unfortunately that the over-burthened advocate had also a special retainer to lead in another case which was to be tried the following day at a distant town; and had *Swinfen* vs. *Swinfen* been proceeded with, the learned counsel must have relinquished the latter. The lady, who appears to be a person of no ordinary range and vigor of intellect, positively refused to be bound by the compromise entered into on her behalf. Proceedings were had to obtain a new trial; and the verdict of the Jury which has just been given is on all points in her favor. But this is not all. Mrs. SWINFEN has brought an action for damages against her erring counsel (now Lord Chancellor) on the ground that he exceeded his professional duty by entering into a compromise of her rights. The case is one I believe without any precedent, and its importance to both advocates and clients is sufficiently obvious. Whether the lady's heart may relent in the hour of triumph and success, and content with the recovery of the estate she may forego the pleasure of punishing her repudiated advocate, I do not know; but the general feeling would I think be one of unmixed disappointment if the opportunity were lost for obtaining a judicial decision on a point so intimately affecting professional conduct as well as the due administration of justice itself. Lord CHELMSFORD is individually very popular with all classes, and no Jury would give more than nominal damages; but the privilege of counsel within proper limits is certainly a thing that needs to be ascertained.

As our great Reformers are for the present about to quit the political stage, we are likewise on the eve of losing others who have certainly contributed far more during the last few months to the amusement and gratification of the public. The operatic season closes next week as well as the Parliamentary. London has never been so rich in musical entertainments of the first-class as it has been this year. For several months we have had three opera companies successfully competing for public favor, and exhibiting a very great range and diversity of dramatic talent. Covent Garden, reared from its ashes with incredible rapidity, presented with renewed splendor all its old attractions. A perfect orchestra, admirable choruses, and the well-known favorite voices of GRISI, MARIO, BOSIO, and TAMBERLIK, have not failed to draw numerous and cultivated audiences night after night; although from the necessary lateness of the reopening of the Theatre, the season can hardly have proved a profitable one to the enterprising and indefatigable Mr. GYE. At Drury Lane we have had an opera at cheap prices, but not with cheap music. VICARDOT and PERSIANA, two of the best singers and best actresses in the world, have been well supported on the whole by a choir containing names of minor note. Every portion of the house, as might have been supposed, was crowded night after night; and I have not heard any complaints of the enterprise proving unsuccessful. Finally, the "old house," as the great Theatre in the Haymarket is distinctively called, has fully maintained its historic reputation, mainly owing to the charm and power of Mlle. TITIENS, who, as an artist, is in every way deserving of being placed in the foremost rank of her profession. PICCOLOMINI has also contributed to keep up the spirit and good humor of the scene; and though GIULINI, as an actor, is vastly inferior to either TAMBERLIK or MARIO, the perfection of his voice in sweetness, power, and range, renders him a formidable rival to either of them. ALBONI, too, has been singing divinely here: and the public have rarely omitted to avail themselves of the rich opportunities thus afforded them.

As I formerly mentioned, the threatening dimensions of the squadron destined to escort the Queen to Cherbourg have been materially cut down. In point of fact, it had been ascertained that if all the line-of-battle ships now in commission between the Downs and the Land's End had been ordered to follow in the suite of her Majesty, the French fleet, brilliant and efficient though it be, would have been overmatched in its own waters, and as this would have been rather an awkward way of taking NAPOLEON III. at his word, the odious comparison, it was thought, would be better avoided. Great difference of opinion still exists as to the policy and propriety of the Royal visit; but it must be admitted that everything has been done that was possible to disarm sinister influences for the hour, and to render the spectacle as free as the nature of the case will admit from odious and offensive implications. The commencement of the painfully candid discussions in the Belgium Chamber, relative to the fortifications of Antwerp, comes untimely to renew the reminiscences of suspicion and distrust. My own opinion, I confess, has not changed. I do not believe that, in any event, LOUIS NAPOLEON dreams of the re-conquest of Belgium, far less of the invasion of our own insular soil. Whenever the exigencies of his position shall force him to throw away the scabbard, and tear off the mask of moderation he now wears, the shores of the Mediterranean will, I am satisfied, witness his efforts to restore the talons of the Imperial Eagle. Italy would be at his feet to-morrow, if he chose, and the crumbling minarets of Islamism are not beyond his grasp. But, for the present, it is still his pleasure, as it is his interest, to dissemble. The French harvest is abundant, and the vintage promises well. No man knows better than the ruler of France the wisdom of letting well alone. Commercial enterprise is indeed torpid, and political confidence in his government does not increase; still, he is there, and things are tolerably tranquil. He is a voluptuary as well as a politician, and as long as circumstances remain tolerably prosperous with him I do not believe that he will turn firebrand and set Europe in flames.

The Thames Nuisance—Last Days of the Session—Relations—Americans in England—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

From Another Correspondent.

WORCESTER, England, Tuesday, July 27 1858.

That grave question of nosology, the existence or non existence of infecting qualities in intolerable air, is still in abeyance so far as London's experience of the Thames is concerned, nor is it likely to be settled forthwith. I was told the other day that out of 300 of the river police who live and move and have their being upon the River Thames, dwelling there in a hulk conspicuous to all the steamboating world as the "River Thames Police Station," not one had this year died; nor had there ever been known a Summer of such slight mortality in the force. Not have I yet heard of one well-authenticated instance of death or even of serious disease, originating plainly in the malaria of the riverside. Yet the odors of the Thames, though they had begun to abate a little before I left there on Monday, were still most odious, and their virulence during July and part of June can hardly be accounted for by the heat, excessively high as the temperature has been. You may judge of the reality of the nuisance when I tell you that I found the functionaries of the Board of Trade smoking in their offices, and regaling themselves with the perfume of chloride of lime. Whatever the wishes of the younger red-tapists might be, and however ready they might be to avail themselves of any pretext for introducing the "fragrant Havana," you know the temper of the British sexagenarian well enough to understand that only the direst necessity could bring Downing-street to the official toleration of the cigar. In the House of Commons, a fountain of chloride of lime has for some time been playing; but this the ill-natured may suppose to be a mere device for relieving an atmosphere oppressed with Conservative boredom. For even the proverbial stupidity of the closing fortnight of the session has been this year outdone, and *Punch* hardly exaggerates the prevalent state of mind of the less elaborately prosy members in his very clever parody of last week, entitled: "*The M. P. en Permanence.*"

This parody, by the way, *Punch* owes to his best surviving contributor, Mr. TOM TAYLOR, whose genuine humor and artistic feeling still occasionally redeem the awful wastes of platitude in which JOHN LEECH'S clever sketches are now habitually set. The last verse of this parody, which wonderfully well preserves the form, without in the least infringing upon the substance of that exquisite poem, "Marianne in the Moated Grange," upon which it is founded, contains the best picture I know of the House of Commons as it actually is. Words could not better convey the prosaic reality of that scene on which no man who knows and loves the history of freedom can ever gaze unmoved:

> "The blinding Bude-lights in the roof,
> The slow clock-ticking, and the sound
> Which to reporters perched aloof
> The spouters made, did all confound
> His senses. But most he loathed the hour
> When COX or AYRTON'S got a day,
> And on his hobby horse made play,
> Prosing with forty parson power.
> 'Alas,' he said, 'it is very dreary'—
> And '*à quoi bon?*' he said;
> He said—'I am aweary, aweary;
> I am well nigh talked dead.'"

The "COX and AYRTON" to whom so majestically miserable a preëminence is assigned, are two of the "metropolitan radicals," COX representing Finsbury, and AYRTON the Tower Hamlets, which formerly sent to Parliament the noted GEORGE THOMPSON, the "Abolitionist emissary" of former days, whose advents used to excite our people to such unmitigable wrath. COX certainly is "very dreary," nor is AYRTON'S oratory absolutely exhilarating; but I must in justice say that the member for the Tower Hamlets is a really improving, energetic and respectable man, who will doubtless in time learn the value of time, and make his influence greater by making his harangues less. With all its "patient endurance," however, the House of Commons has not formally settled any of the great questions upon which that virtue has been exercised. Lord STANLEY'S India bill stops the way merely until the course of history in India itself shall begin to be clearly recognized. It stands because nobody has the force, and nobody perhaps the wish, to knock it down. The "Thames question," with which I began my letter, has been disposed of upon the shoulders of the "Metropolitan Central Board," a body which is supposed to give to the vast congeries of towns and districts that make up "all London," the executive unity which "vested rights" and ancient limits had always denied to it. The Board has beaten the river out of the House, and in five years and a half is to bring it back again sweet and sound. *What* shall be done toward this end the Board must decide. Parliament only promises to pay the bills. It would need no ghost, come from the dead, I fear, to tell us the fate of such an expedient in a like case at home. But corruption and jobbery in England take somewhat different channels from those which they fill so joyously in New York, and London may yet have the satisfaction of enjoying a clean Thames, cleaned too by herself. She has now the opportunity of rejoicing thus—if she cares to do so—over the admission of her faithful "Ismelite," Baron ROTHSCHILD, to Parliament, of which "liberal victory" the next brilliant fruit promises to be the disorganization of the Tory Party. Mr. NEWDEGATE, of Warwickshire, thinks England near her end, and discerns the advancing finger of Rome upon the Jewish nose of the new "member for London." He cannot therefore conceal his indignation with the chief of his party, Lord DERBY, for this horrible concession to the "spirit of infidel revolution." The rage of the Conservative henchmen is dull and deep, and slow to be appeased, and both DISRAELI and DERBY will be one day made to feel it. In fact nothing can be more clear than that things must be forced ere long into a position from which the present Cabinet can only escape by quite renouncing their allegiance to the principles for which as an opposition they contended

Perhaps an "invasion" might save them. But who can promise them that? Queen VICTORIA you will observe, is going to Cherbourg, as I last week told you that she would, with a small squadron of honor, and the Emperor in his turn has announced his intention of limiting his fleet in the harbor to the proportions of an ordinary Channel squadron of France. Why should he make any demonstration now? The horrible affair of Djidda, with the other disturbances in the Turkish dominions, must eventually give him control of the East, if he maintains peace with England for the present and uses the alliance with his usual skill to combine the flags of England and France under circumstances altogether favorable to the French. Still, I believe the popular instinct of the English on this subject to be sound, and that the "inauguration of Cherbourg" was neither meant to be, nor will prove in the end to have been, a new guarantee of cordial relations between England and her mighty neighbor.

Of the relations between England and ourselves there were questions again on Tuesday night in the House of Lords, when Lord ABERDEEN, with preterplu-perfect wisdom announced that he had settled, eight years ago, the very question which had just been settled for the last time "positively" by Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. DALLAS. The strong good sense of the case was perfectly uttered by Lord LYNDHURST. This venerable peer is the marvel of the British Parliament. Age has abated nothing of his mental vigor, and his very voice grows firm with feeling whenever he goes to speak upon a subject in which he is really interested. He paid a tribute to the morals of his paternal city, Boston, in a debate on the "Marriage of Sister-in-Law-Bill," on Friday of last week, which was as warm and effective a piece of eloquent eulogy as one could have expected from a young Yankee, flushed with his first successful campaign at Washington. Let me however add, that it in no wise resembled the "addresses to Buncombe," in which the said young Yankee would more than probably indulge himself. I ought, in justice to Lord LYNDHURST, to compare him rather with our old President QUINCY, whom, indeed, he in more than one respect resembles. Practically, as I have already written and re-written to you, the *adjustment* of the search difficulties depends now wholly upon ourselves—and upon the loyalty to their own professions of those whom we have chosen "to rule over us" for the time being.

From the date of my letter, you will probably infer that I at least have prorogued my own particular Parliament in London. I have, however, only come down into the West upon a visit, and shall return to town in time for the real and general prorogation of next week. Nevertheless, London has been emptying steadily for three weeks past. Our American world, which forms and reforms constantly, has undergone mutations since Mr. PEABODY'S dinner of last Thursday. Mr MASON and his family leave London to-day—the former for Paris, the latter for the Isle of Wight. JOHN VAN BUREN, who was in town on Monday, goes this week also to the Continent. On Monday night, before leaving town, I met Mr. BRYANT and his daughter, just arrived from Paris, on their way home, after a short projected trip through England. Mrs BRYANT, though stronger than she has been during the winter and spring, is hardly yet so well as her friends could ask, and the poet himself will not carry away as much of Europe in his flesh and blood, I fear, as in his fancy and his thoughts. He seemed still to need recreation rather than the renewal of his labor at the desk. Of Governor HAMILTON FISH and his family I last heard at Scarborough. They do not return home during the present season. Mr. RAYMOND went off with a small party, on Friday of last week, to join his family in Heidelberg. Mr. MOTLEY I expect to find on my return to London, on his way from a pleasant tour of English country seats to his foreign home in Switzerland. He has been enjoying his richly-earned success in England, and is now setting forth into "fresh fields and pastures new," to accomplish new and still more worthy feats. The native Britons are also dispersing now very fast, and "letters from tourists" in the columns of the *Times*, begin to supplant the complaints of injured peers whose "observations" have been incorrectly dealt with by the "Thunderer's" reporter, and the explanations of unintelligent country members who have voted by mistake on the wrong side of some fundamental question. I came down with a friend on Thursday morning to this rich and rural district, after passing through the smoke of Birmingham, and the flame of South Staffordshire; and I look back now on last week's memories of crowded London as upon some legend of old Chaos.

The county town itself, (I beg its pardon, the old cathedral city of Worcester,) has been suffering to-day under an unusual excitement. The Ex-Queen of the French, MARIE AMELIE, who is staying now at Great Malvern, came riding through the streets this morning, and wakened the somewhat miscellaneous enthusiasm of the juvenile Wigonians to shouts for the "Queen of France;" and this afternoon the Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry have been delighting their friends and sweethearts with a splendid parade and a great deal of trumpeting—that scarlet of the ear which answers, as the blind man told us, to the scarlet of the eye. The said Cavalry, by the way, drilled very well, and made a very fair show. In computing the force of England, these corps must by no means be forgotten—for they have been carefully brought up to a fine point of efficiency in the greater part of the kingdom during the last twelve months. At the last field-day at Aldershot the marching of the militia infantry could not be distinguished from that of the line. *Apropos* of which, as the sons of gentlemen are always more or less interesting persons, let me tell you a story of the present Duke of WELLINGTON, which might be believed of his father, so completely does it reproduce "the style which is the man" of the hero of Waterloo. The Duke is Colonel of a Hampshire militia regiment, and the other day he received an order couched in the discourteous language common at the Horse-Guards to this effect: "Sir, you will report the corps of yeomanry cavalry under your command, for parade at your earliest convenience, before the — of next month." To which the Duke, not a little nettled, replied as follows: "Sir, I beg to say that the corps of Her Majesty's militia which I have the honor to command is neither *yeomanry* nor *cavalry*, and I am your obedient servant, WELLINGTON." Could F. M. himself have been more curt and contemptuous?

Apropos again, as well of the Duke of WELLINGTON, with whom I was about to end this letter, as of the House of Commons, wherewith I began the same, let me call your attention to the good sense which that House has displayed in refusing to "reconsider," *anglice*, "indefinitely adjourn," the decision by which Lord JOHN MANNERS had been allowed to close with a design for the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's. That monument will accordingly be erected, and that before all who voted or gave their money for the purpose have passed into the "unreasoning silence." Well, erected it will certainly be, for the First Commissioner has wisely put the whole under the supervision of an architect, and that architect one of the most accomplished of his profession—Mr. PENROSE, the Surveyor of St Paul's. I might safely refer you for his praises to one of the most delightful of the daughters of New-York, were I indiscreet enough to let either herself or the public know how high she raised the standard of our womanhood in the eyes of the said Surveyor, upon one charming morning in the month of June. As it is, pray take my word for it, that the most important national memorial which the England of our day has been called upon to raise, is confided to one who is worthy to keep the charge of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. And ask yourself whether our people are doing for WASHINGTON what the Britons are so ready to do for a less than he.

The American *ladies* have done admirably, I admit, and if the house and grave of him whom on the Fourth of July we are so loud in calling the "Father of his Country," are to be kept from the vulgar fate of homes and tombs alike, we shall owe it not to his sons but to his daughters. Yet it is not too late for the men to move in this matter, which has a national significance of patriotic feeling far deeper than at first may meet the eye. I see that the ladies are making an effort to raise the necessary funds for clearing their purchase, before the next 22d of February. If they do not succeed in doing so we had better erase that day from our calendar. The "exiles" on this side you may be sure will take it up, and the further an American goes from his home, the more keenly he feels the need of keeping alive all the *truly* noble and dignified elements of national pride in his own heart and in the hearts of his countrymen. Wide as our empire may swell, we can never annex the birth-place or the home of another WASHINGTON, and if we lose that one we have, with all its lessons, warnings, inspirations—it were better some worthier people should forthwith *annex us*. H

FROM ALBANY.

Removals of Engineers by Mr. Richmond—The Atlas and Argus on Commissioner Ruggles—The Republicans and Americans—Renomination of Governor King, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

Immediately on the adjournment of the Contracting Board yesterday, Mr. RICHMOND proceeded arbitrarily to exercise the authority vested in him as State Engineer, and a second time suspended Engineers GOODSELL and CLARK, (who had just been restored by the Board,) and appointed Mr. O. W. CHILDS in the place of Mr. GOODSELL as Division Engineer on the Eastern Division. I have been in the habit of regarding Mr. RICHMOND as an excellent and honest public officer, quite above the questionable practices which belong to small politicians, and said to attach hitherto to his Department. But in this last step he cannot be defended. The law gives him the right to suspend Engineers (for a cause) and appoint temporarily others in their place, subject to the decision of the Contracting Board. A few days since Messrs. GOODSELL and CLARK were suspended by Mr. RICHMOND, though no reasons were given. The Contracting Board restored them, and now Mr. RICHMOND suspends them again. His conduct becomes vindictive, purely retaliatory, there being no charges against the suspended officers. In conferring upon the State Engineer the right to suspend and appoint subordinates, the law did not contemplate that when his action had been concurred in by the Contracting Board, before whom his acts must come for review, he could do the same thing right over again, in the same hour or day, or at any time, without some new reason. Here no reason is given; and it is to be presumed that there exists none, except that Mr. CHURCH, as the leader of the "six-inch" men in his war upon Secretary TUCKER and Comptroller JAYCOX, desires to have these suspensions by the State Engineer persisted in. The Board will doubtless reinstate Messrs GOODSELL and CLARK, at the next meeting, if no charges are preferred against them; if there are, the gentlemen will doubtless have a fair and early trial, and be judged according to the evidence. This factious quarrel among the two Democratic members of the Board, representing the two wings of the party, has been carried quite far enough. Of course the public service suffers by these frequent and sudden changes. Mr. RICHMOND is too fair a man longer to indulge his friend in using his fingers to pull his own hot chestnuts from the fire. Mr. CHURCH can scarcely expect much longer to hide behind the State Engineer in this business. Concerning the Soft and Hard quarrel between himself and Messrs. TUCKER and JAYCOX, or concerning his pretensions to the post of candidate for Governor in the ensuing canvass, the public will have little to say; but when he undertakes to debauch the public service to further his ends, he cannot expect to escape scrutiny.

The *Atlas and Argus* continues to assail Mr. Commissioner RUGGLES. Mr. Comptroller CHURCH, who writes these articles, does not understand the subject in hand. He seems to suppose that the bridges require to be raised to admit of the passage of the smoke-pipes of canal propellers. While it doubtless would be a convenience to have the bridges raised so as to admit the tallest smoke-pipes to pass under, it is not on this ground the raising is asked. It is that *unloaded boats, whether of steam or not, may pass under*. It is a fact, probably unknown to Mr. CHURCH and the stop-law men, that at the present moment many canal boats, when unloaded, cannot navigate the Canal. So that in order to make a trip *empty*, as they often require to do between two given points—say Buffalo and Rochester—they must, (to perpetrate a shocking bull,) go and *load up* with sand, timber, or anything that will sink the boats low enough to escape the bridges. Here is one of the reasons for desiring to have the bridges raised.

How persistent are these stop-law men to everything that tends to give the fullest development to the Erie Canal! The *Atlas and Argus* is consistent in its opposition, not only as the follower of the Hoffman school, but as one of the recognized organs of the railway interest. It cannot be expected to favor the Canals. I suspect it would be no slander to impute similar motives to the Comptroller and the State Engineer. Certainly it would not be if their antecedents, present associations and affiliations do not belie those gentlemen.

The promised—or proposed—union of the Republicans and Americans on a single State ticket in the ensuing canvass, if we are to judge from the indications of each day, is not as near being accomplished now as weeks ago. The law of repulsion, rather than of affiliation, seems to control the matter. There would seem to be insurmountable obstacles to the union of the two *as parties*; whereas, if the opportunity were only afforded, a decided majority of the voters of the State would readily unite. And it is getting late even for that. There is an angry contest going on in the Republican Party for the control of the Republican State Convention, which, though a union, something like what is proposed, should take place, threatens to deprive it of its legitimate fruits, and make a division which would render the success of the Democrats probable. It is this controversy, this steady and inexorable persistence in making the interest of a faction and of a man paramount to all else that spoils the prospect of the opposition; that gives to the Democrats all the hope they have. This determination to put up and put down men bars the union

The idea once relinquished of making opposition success necessarily subserve a peculiar interest, and that success would be assured, the hopes of the Democrats would vanish—the union would take place. The Americans, it is understood, are willing to go into a fair and square union; to go in together and beat the Democrats, and let particular individuals derive whatever advantage therefrom they can; but they do object to being committed in advance by such a union, to any particular man, interest, or thing. The mass of the people, a majority of the voting population of our State, think alike on most of the questions that will enter into the ensuing election, and I believe into the Presidential election to follow. But of course so long as leaders continue to fight for the control of the conventions and of the tickets, so long will the union be prevented.

I think I am within the line of truth when I say that the friends of Governor KING confidently expect his renomination, and also that of Mr. SELDEN for Lieutenant. I do not know upon what this expectation is based, without it is that when the Republican Convention has gone to sea with a multiplicity of candidates, unable to agree on any one, it will return to take the old commanders, KING and SELDEN. Something like this is certainly within the range of probability. Governor KING'S late visit to the western part of the State has developed considerable good feeling towards him, and it is known that journals and men supposed in other interests before are for him now. Of course the Republican Party will have a candidate, and, perhaps, there can be none better than Gove nor KING. *But will he unite the opposition?* That, it seems to me, is the great question; for what can Governor KING, or any other man, do merely as the candidate of the Republicans with the opposition disunited? Is it expected that the nomination of Governor KING will conciliate the Americans, and necessarily cause them to make no separate nomination? Of course I cannot speak with any authority, or as having any particular intelligence on this point. I unhesitatingly conclude, however, that the Americans will agree to nothing that contemplates the surrender of either name, organization or principles. As a distinct entity, they will be bound by a compact recognizing them; but will not disband, or sink themselves, or take any step an inch beyond half way. Now what is there in Governor KING'S case to give him strength over a number of competitors for the nomination, and, it is to be presumed for the favor of the Americans? The recent and gratifying appointment of Mr. RUGGLES to the post of Canal Commissioner, though that gentleman is not an American, is justly regarded by Americans, as it may have been intended, as an earnest of good feeling; but it may after all be a question whether this act, considering the persistent efforts of Gov. KING last winter to turn Auditor BENTON, the only remaining American, from office, more than starts him even in the race for American support. It is but just that Gov. KING should be credited—as Americans do credit him—with having twice unqualifiedly recommended a Registry Law to the Legislature; but it should be remembered also that some of his appointments have been peculiarly distasteful to Americans, particularly those of Police Commissioners in New-York. But these are by-gones, and so perhaps the Americans may be disposed to regard them. Governor KING, it is known, in many respects holds views in common with Americans. It is believed that his commitments do not materially damage him with them; that he is disposed to be liberal in the future, and draw his instructions from the mass of the people, rather than any clique or dynasty. And so, with a liberal and broad platform, honestly laid down, and a fair distribution of the other nominations to be made, some stranger things *have* happened than the presentation of Governor KING as the Union candidate; not, perhaps, concurred in so unreservedly and heartily as some other man would be, but, nevertheless, the candidate of the opposition, with some few thousands of dissenting Americans gone over to the Democracy, and as many more remaining at home.

The range of possibility, if not actually of probability, may be said to extend thus far, and include this much; nevertheless, I am free to confess that considerably and unmistakably within the line, as things now go, is the contingency of four candidates in the field—the Democratic, the Republican, the American and GERRIT SMITH. With such a state of things, it would not be difficult to predict the result. RODERICK.

BOYLSTON PRIZES.—The Boylston Prize Committee have awarded to Dr. DANIEL D. SLADE of this city, a prize of $120 for the best essay on the subject "Spermatorrhœa; its causes, consequences and treatment," and to Dr. J. C. WHITE, also of Boston, a prize of equal value for the best essay on human Parasites, Animal and Vegetable: their Anatomy, Development, Natural History and Treatment. One of the subjects for a prize next year is "The Value and Fallacy of Statistics in the Observation of Disease," the other—"How far does the Microscope assist us in Surgical Diagnosis."—*Boston Traveller.*

Miscellaneous.

Last week there was a great excitement at Troy, N. Y., caused by the elopement of a Methodist Class-Leader with a sister of the Church, a young lady of the highest respectability, young, intelligent and good-looking. During several days past he has been selling his wagons, horses and other loose property, and, having got all things ready, went to the depôt, met the woman, and took the cars for the West. He leaves behind him a devoted wife and three children.

The people of St. Peter and its neighborhood, in Minnesota, have petitioned the Post-Office Department for a daily mail up the Minnesota Valley, whose population is rapidly increasing.

The Northern Lunatic Asylum, of Ohio, which was ordered to be closed, is to remain in operation, the necessary funds having been provided.

A new Hebrew Synagogue was dedicated in Baltimore last week.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph.

New York, Tuesday, August 10th, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The laying of the Atlantic Telegraph between Valencia Bay, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, being now an accomplished fact, the next step I suppose will be the connection between North and South America, *via* the West Indian Islands. Such a scheme, as you are aware, has been projected, and only awaited the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. It was proposed that each country through which the telegraph should pass should contribute its quota towards the carrying out of the undertaking, in proportion to the means of each, and the advantages it would be likely to derive therefrom. It is to be hoped that this plan will be now revived, and practically carried into effect. From South Carolina or Florida to the southwest coast of Cuba is but a short distance, with nothing like the depth of water along the submarine plateau where the great cable now reposes. The wires could be made to pass through Havana, and thence to Saint Jago-de-Cuba, on the northeastern coast. From this latter place to Morant Point in Jamaica is but ninety miles, with the same advantages as from the American coast to Cuba; and from Morant Point to Belize, Honduras, is no more than four hundred miles, in nearly a western direction, while the distance nearly due south to Carthagena is about the same. Or the wires might be taken across the Island of Cuba, from Havana to the South side, and thence to Falmouth, or Saint Ann's Bay on the north of Jamaica, both of which places are about the same distance from Cuba as Morant Point is from Saint Jago. From Falmouth to Kingston is but ninety-eight miles, while from Saint Ann's Bay the distance is some thirty-five miles less; and the cable could be as easily conveyed from Kingston to the Continent as it could from Morant Point. A glance at the map will show how easily all the islands of the Western Archipelago could be connected in a net-work of telegraphic wires.

As far as Jamaica is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that the Legislature would cheerfully contribute their quota, and do all that is necessary to aid so stupendous an enterprise. The advantages to that island of such an agency, in the transmission of intelligence, are too obvious for her people to refuse to take their part in the great work. Self-preservation—that first law of nature—not to mention a higher motive—will be too powerful for them to hang back; for if they permit the submarine telegraph to pass through Cuba, without touching at Jamaica, their ruin is sealed. As it is, the state of the European produce market can be transmitted hither, literally several hours in advance of time; the information can reach Havana by the New Orleans steamers in four days, and the Cuban planters and merchants be thus enabled to operate, with a full knowledge of market prices in Europe, only four days back. The Jamacans, on the contrary, in consequence of the refusal of their Legislature to subsidize the Aspinwall steamers, are still dependent on the Royal Mail Company's steamers for intelligence, twenty days old, concerning the state of the European markets. The continuation of the cable to Cuba will annihilate even the remaining space of four days, and London and Liverpool prices can be quoted in Havana on the same day. Extend the cable to Jamaica, and this advantage of the Cubans will not exist.

If I mistake not, £11,000 was the sum proposed to be demanded of Jamaica as its contribution towards the great undertaking; and that the question will be entertained by the Island Government at the ensuing session, which commences in November, I have data for believing. Last session, when one of the members for Kingston brought up a resolution in the Assembly, of a message to the Governor, asking his Excellency to sanction a grant of £4,800 for one year's subsidy to the New-York and Aspinwall steamers, it was opposed by the Government. One of the arguments used by Hon. Mr. HOSACK, Secretary of Finance, was that it would be a waste of money, as the island would soon have the benefit of the submarine telegraph. The opposition was successful; the resolution was lost in Committee of the Whole, by the casting vote of the Chairman, and again in the House, by a majority of *one*. I remember the circumstance well, for I was at the time in the Reporter's gallery, as summary reporter to the Government newspaper, and I consider that the Government has given an implied pledge to do all their power to aid the laying of the West India telegraph

Of the benefits that must accrue to both the Old and the New World from the successful carrying out of this gigantic enterprise, it would be superfluous in me to dilate. I shall, therefore, conclude by wishing that the great work may be soon completed, and that it will be the harbinger of "peace on earth and good will towards men"

I am, Sir, your obd't serv't, TRELAWNY.

Professor Henry and Professor Morse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day a correspondence on Prof. MORSE'S claims as the inventor of the Electric Telegraph. Now, if your correspondent had consulted his fellow-townsman, Prof. SILLIMAN, he would have had the matter placed clearly before him. But as it is, I wish to make a few remarks on the subject. The article would seem to intend to question Prof. HENRY'S candor and truthfulness, and to shake the *public* confidence in his eminent connection with the Telegraph and his scientific claims, for I feel sure that the *scientific* men of our country in this department of science understand the claims of each, from the high position that they accord to Prof. HENRY in scientific discussions and conventions, and from the frequent reference to him in discussions and experiments on Electricity and Telegraphic concerns. Your correspondent's article would reason that Prof. HENRY could not have invented it without consulting Prof. MORSE, and that if Prof. MORSE'S unacquaintance with Prof. HENRY can be established, then is his claim, or your correspondent's claim for him, established, thus reasoning in a circle. He also reasons that because Prof. HENRY or Dr JACKSON did not petition Congress to pursue the very course MORSE did, why therefore their claim is quashed! Because FRANKLIN didn't get a patent for lightning rods, therefore he was not the inventor! It is a fact, or rather a generalization, that men who work out theories which have a vast connection with human well-being, do not put them into practice, (or seldom do,) but hand them over to more practical and energetic minds, or rather more energetic minds seize them. Each should have his meed of praise—and frequently the practical man gets more praise than he who by patient investigation discovers the law. Two different faculties are involved in the operation. Let this be remembered in the respective

...to the subject, and gave Professor HENRY brilliant reputation both in Europe and America. ...Professor MORSE's connection with the practical part of the question that brings him so much ...into notice, thus inducing into the unscientific ...mind that he is the sole inventor and discoverer of it. Many minds have wrought the Electric Telegraph, like every other great discovery and invention. Let each have his praise, and do not build one up by injustice to another. Both are great in their respective spheres. If one desires to be particularly informed on this great question of the Electric Telegraph and its discoverers and improvers, there is no better work than "Professor TURNBULL'S History of the Electric Telegraph."

TRUTH SEEKER.

A Testimonial for the Niagara's Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, many suggestions have been made, and action has in a measure been perfected, as to the most desirable manner in which we can show, on the return home of those who have been instrumental in perfecting this great work, our great appreciation of their labors in accomplishing what was thought by nearly every one an impossibility. As a people we all feel proud to vie with each other as to who can honor and welcome most the successful ones on their return. It has been suggested that a municipal dinner, fire-works, illumination, &c., at an expense of many thousand dollars, would be most suitable, and all seem to think it proper on such an occasion that our City Fathers should draw liberally on the treasury for the amount required But I would suggest a more valuable tribute, particularly to those attached to the *Niagara*. It may not be generally known that the officers of our national vessels are compelled to furnish nearly all their "stores," but little or nothing is received from the Government in the way of the mere simple luxuries; and on both trips of the *Niagara*, but more particularly the first one, entertainments were given to many who visited the ship, and which were of no mean character. These officers felt a national pride that their entertainment should not be excelled by those given in honor to them and *our* ship, the expenses of which were borne solely by the officers; and whether they could afford it or not, it does not seem proper that they should support our national dignity from their small pay. And I think this a fitting opportunity to not only reimburse them for their great outlay, but recompense them for accomplishing this great undertaking. The demonstration of a dinner, fire-works, &c., offer pleasure but for the moment, whereas the money required to carry out such a demonstration, if distributed among those attached to the *Niagara*, in proportion to their duties or rank, would afford to the recipients more than a momentary pleasure, and no doubt be better appreciated than the sight of an illumination, or the cheering of an "Aldermanic dinner."

VIRGIL.

The Great Topic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are?"—*Job* xxxviii. 35.

"There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen; the lion's whelps have not trodden it, nor the fierce lion passed by it."—*Job* xxviii. 7, 8.

"Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? Or, who hath given understanding to the heart?"—*Job* xxxviii. 36.

Past *ages* need not be brought into contrast with the present; we have only to look back to *yesterday, in our own memory*, to wonder at the subsequent achievements of science, and to find cause to praise Him, the author and source of all wisdom, who made the lightning, and who taught man that he might make a "path" for it—a messenger of it—and "send it, that it may go and say, Here we are."

"TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

God has been with us—the Telegraph Cable is laid without accident—and to Him be all the glory.

W. L. HUDSON."

Let one voice of praise ascend to God, from both Continents, for the success with which He has crowned the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. What a glorious work through human instrumentality! Two *worlds* welded together under the Mighty Deep, by a flash from Heaven! Here, under the ocean for a bower, they will converse together. Let the prayer of every heart be, that the conversation of the two worlds beneath the waters shall always "be seasoned with grace," accomplishing the purposes of Heaven—the triumphs of truth, love, peace—and the freedom and happiness of the human race; "ascribing ever, all the glory to Him who sitteth upon the throne," "who is God over all, blessed forever."

L.

Mistakes of the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is safely and successfully laid, it seems to me that it would be nothing more than courteous for the London *Times* to acknowledge that the impertinent croakings which, through its correspondents, it has promulgated, were the effusions of a captious and turbulent spirit. Long before the squadron left Plymouth it took especial pains to ridicule the vessels, as well as the Cable itself, and to prophesy an unavoidable failure; and upon the return of the expedition its correspondent came out with a manifesto in which he proved, or attempted to prove, that the state of the Cable was such that it could *never* be laid, or, if laid, that it would be useless.

The "Thunderer" is undoubtedly a great paper, and deserves, as such, proper respect, but its greatness should not be used as a protection from which to hurl derisive and injurious assertions against a praiseworthy and progressing work; and whenever it does this it should receive, as it doubtless will, the contempt it merits.

Respectfully, LEO.

WATKINS, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

Suggestion as to the Cable Remnant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this suggestion to make relative to the eighty miles of remnant of the Atlantic Cable, which is to arrive here on the *Niagara*, for reshipment to England.

Why not reserve one, two, or more, miles of it, to be disposed of for the benefit of the sailors of the *Niagara* and her tender the *Gorgon*. A very great demand for pieces of the cable now exist; and were but *one inch* of it, costing only $485, to be sold at the low rate of *ten cents per inch*, it would bring $6,336.

This sum would be sufficient to furnish either an acceptable present in money, or, what I should suppose would be preferable, a *valuable medal* to each of the officers and men.

This plan would afford to many thousand citizens the opportunity of procuring an appropriate memento of this great epochal event; and to each of the men whose lives were hazarded in the service of laying the cable, on *our side* of the "pond," it would give a valuable testimonial of their personal participation in the event of the age, such as most of them would feel proud to transmit to their posterity. Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Professor Morse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to correct my article in your paper of the 8th or 9th inst. I copied the date of the *Sally* voyage from the article in your paper of the preceding day, naming "the year 1837." By Dr. JACKSON'S letter, of the 10th inst., he says it was in October, 1832, that Mr. MORSE and himself came passengers in the *Sully* from Havre to New-York.

That on the voyage he did not exhibit the galvanic battery and its apparatus to Mr. MORSE till after arrival, but made drawings of them on his note-book and gave Mr. MORSE the leaf, who, under Dr. JACKSON'S personal directions, drew the plan in his own note-book.

Yours respectfully, J. M. MARSTON.

Telegraphic Jokes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am ruralizing with my family near the huckleberry region of Long Island, where it is reported that, as usual with a lady, there was a postscript in the communication of VICTORIA to our President, which was omitted in the publication. If there is any foundation for the rumor, will you publish the P. S. GREENE.

"You will oblige me by expressing yourself cautiously in replying to my telegram, as I wish to avoid giving ALBERT any jealous or unpleasant feelings, which would, you know, very naturally be created *by my sparking with a Bachelor.*"

President's Reply.—"The Western World readily adapts itself to European examples, and particularly to such as are furnished by persons of exalted birth and station.

I hope yours will be imitated by others of your sex, although your communication, owing perhaps to its novelty, was the most *shocking* I ever received."

A Lecture on the Atlantic Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through the columns your valuable paper, to call upon one or more of the many scientific gentlemen of this City, to give a Lecture upon the all-absorbing subject, *The Electric Telegraph*. This is a subject upon which at least two-thirds of the people of this City are almost totally ignorant. By having the admission fee at 25 cents or less, crowded houses could be drawn every night for three months to come, besides receiving the thanks of many a seeker after knowledge. S. D. L.

Telegraphic Enthusiasm at West Point.

Letter from a Gentleman connected with U. S. A.

West Point n. y August 12th, 58

Deer Sir will you be eind a nuf to in sert the folow few lines in youre papor for a subscriber in referns to the adlantick telegraft it is one of the gratis things that i ever herd of in my life in honor of the telagraf wee firde A Salute of 32 guns and praided all round the post with the field Musick and our drum major in al in full uniform and wee plaid that good old toon Cauld yankey doodel Every one was taken boy surprise Pleas in sert the saim in youre papor

And oblig me

youre Obedent

Serven J. M. D——

U S A

Speeches of Gov. King and Senator Seward

Eloquent Tribute to Citizens of New York.

Grand Demonstration at Auburn, N. Y.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A large meeting of the citizens of Auburn was held on Wednesday evening to make arrangements for celebrating the success of the Atlantic telegraph Mayor BRIGGS presided, with STEPHEN VAN ANDEN, DANIEL HEWSON and EDWARD E MARVINE, Esqs., Vice Presidents. GEORGE W. PECK, HENRY M. STONE and WM. J. MOSES, Secretaries.

The Hon. B. F. HALL, in a brief and pertinent speech, introduced appropriate resolutions. The Rev J M. AUSTIN and others followed. Colonel C. W. POMEROY then stated that he understood that His Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New York, was in the city, and he deemed it highly proper that he be invited to be present and participate in the discussions on this occasion. He moved a Committee to invite and escort him to the meeting. His Honor appointed Colonel C. W. POMEROY, E. B. COBB and JACOB R HOW.

They presently returned with Governor KING and Senator SEWARD, who were received with warm applause. The Mayor introduced the Governor to the citizens, when he briefly addressed them. We find his remarks reported in the Auburn *Advertiser* substantially as follows:

GOVERNOR KING'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is to me an unexpected pleasure. I did not think that I should have the honor of being with you. I propose to go East in the next train, and have but a few moments to employ in addressing you. I learn that you have convened on the present occasion to initiate measures for the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph. You have the intelligence and the will to do that which you purpose to do, and I am sure that your celebration will be an appropriate recognition of the magnitude of the great event that has just awakened continents to praise and rejoicing. It is a great event; one that will insure the amity and friendly relations of two great nations. In that sense I hail it! I know not what better hopes can be raised and realized by the consummation of the mighty project. And this has been accomplished by the blood of the race. It is the strong Caucasian blood, in which there is not a bad drop, that has done it. It is the brain, the blood and the vital force of the Anglo-Saxon race that has placed the cable at the bottom of the ocean and instantaneously joined nations together in relations of amity, harmony, and peace. What other effects are to come of the laying of the cable, no man can tell. It is beneficent in its results. Every pulse that beats on the opposite shore of the Atlantic will be felt here, and every pulse that vibrates here will find its response there.

I hail it as a great invention. It will vindicate the power of self-government. The European powers know enough of us to know that whatever they may be, we at least are a nation with all the liberties, acquisitions and force of a great, powerful and free nation. The effect upon humanity, upon the old countries, none can tell. Inestimable are the blessings that will follow from it. I, therefore, congratulate you, from the bottom of my heart, on the success, and I am gratified to know that our navy and our men brought about the result. And how modest was the announcement of its success; no boast, but the simple narration of the facts and the results, and the acknowledgment of indebtedness to the Almighty. England has her share in this triumph. Far be it from me to detract from her laurels. We are connected by links that should never be severed. England knows us well; we'll bear and forbear. For her I have a noble kindred feeling. I feel that from her we sprung, and I hail her with all my heart as a kindred people! In common she speaks the language of SHAKSPEARE, BACON and NEWTON, and, united, we may walk down the future centuries a mutual benefit and the hope of struggling nations! [Applause.]

His Excellency referred to his late trip upon the canal. The experiment of steam navigation on the canal was successful. No injury can accrue to the banks; the highest wave was three and a half inches; no higher than those made by the old line boats. In concluding he said, "I congratulate you upon two great events, the one broad and national, the other equally interesting to us, the success of steam navigation on the canals."

His Excellency then retired amid prolonged applause.

GOVERNOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Senator SEWARD was then loudly called for, and when he arose he was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause. He spoke nearly as follows, and was frequently interrupted with outbreaks by his enthusiastic audience:

In rising to respond to your call, I cannot be unconscious that I stand in a relation to you different from the speaker who has gone before me. He justly challenged your deference and respect as the Chief Magistrate of our State; a worthy and honored Chief Magistrate, personally unknown to you until now. I am with you, among you and of you always; a neighbor, and merely a neighbor and citizen. I am, however, a citizen and neighbor, incumbered by many and heavy obligations. My sense of these obligations impresses upon me the propriety of forbearing to assume any undue importance so as to divert your attention from the homage that you are so properly paying to my honored and distinguished friend, Gov. KING. He had appointed to receive his friends at my house at this hour. You have rightly exercised a just prerogative in summoning both him and me to meet the whole people of our city, face to face here.

I know not which one of the aspects of this great subject of the establishment of the telegraphic communication between America and Europe, to seize upon and occupy the few moments that I can properly claim. I will venture, however, to say, that, although with Gov. KING. I rejoice in this great consummation, as a guaranty of peace, enduring and eternal peace between the United States and Great Britain, which is so essential alike to the interests of each, and to the cause of civilization throughout the world; yet, in my judgment, that is the least important of the relations which the subject sustains. Others have equally exaggerated the power of Great Britain, and undervalued the national forces of the United States. In my view, these two great Powers now are, and for thirty years past have been, equals having no real cause for jealousies, and each dependent for its prosperity upon the friendship and commerce of the other. I feel assured that even without the Atlantic telegraph the two Nations, so conditioned and so situated, would keep the peace throughout my lifetime and yours: and that there could be, on the part of either, no such ambition of statesmen, and no such popular passion as could ever again bring them into conflict.

Let me derive from this great subject a humble instruction. The two great countries of which I have spoken—I presume I may say all countries—are now ringing with the praises of CYRUS W. FIELD, who chiefly has brought this great enterprise to its glorious and beneficent consummation. You have never heard his story. Let me give you a few prominent points in it as a lesson, that there is no condition of life in which a man endowed with native genius, a benevolent spirit, and a courageous patience, may not become a benefactor of nations and of mankind. CYRUS W. FIELD, a few years ago, was a merchant's clerk in Broadway, and after a time became, as every capable merchant's clerk may become, a retail and then a wholesale dealer, occupying a position in the community such as our Mr. GRISWOLD, our Mr. WOODRUFF, or our Mr. CHOATE now holds. Telegraph communications were already perfected in all directions, across and throughout this broad land and the nations of Western Europe. The practicability of submarine cables was successfully established by telegraphic lines across the Irish Channel and the German Ocean. All that remained to do to unite severed continents and bring together disjointed portions of the world, was to stretch a cable on the bottom of the sea, from the Bay of Valentia, in Ireland, to Trinity Bay on the coast of Newfoundland.

This unknown and obscure merchant volunteered and appointed himself to the mission of effecting that great and difficult enterprise. Without eloquence, such as graces the speech of our excellent and distinguished friend, Governor KING; without any of that faculty for making political combinations, such as he and all other statesmen are understood to possess; only the qualifications of faith, energy and patience, this obscure merchant brought into being an association of Americans and Englishmen, which contributed from surplus wealth the small capital necessary as a basis for the enterprise. It remained to engage the consent and the activity of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. That was all that remained. Such consent and activity on the part of some one great nation of Europe was all that remained needful for COLUMBUS, when he stood ready to bring a new continent forward as a theatre of the world's civilization. But in each case that effor was the most difficult of all. CYRUS W. FIELD, by assiduity and patience, first secured consent and conditional engagement on the part of Great Britain, and then, less than two years ago, he repaired to Washington. The President and Secretary of State, individually, favored his proposition, but the jealousies of parties and sections in Congress forbade them to lend it their official sanction and patronage. He appealed to me. I drew the necessary bill. With the generous aid of others, Northern Representatives and the indispensable aid of the late THOMAS J. RUSK, a Senator from Texas, that bill, after a severe contest and long delay, was carried through the Senate of the United States by the majority, if I remember rightly, of one vote, and escaped defeat in the House of Representatives with equal difficulty. I have said the aid of Mr. RUSK was indispensable. If any one has wondered why I, an extreme Northern man, loved and lamented THOMAS J. RUSK, an equally extreme Southern man, they have here an explanation. There was no good thing which, as it seemed to me, I could not do in Congress with his aid. When he died, it seemed to me that no good thing could be done by any one. But so vehement were the prejudices entertained against Mr. FIELD himself, for what was then regarded as presumption and officiousness on his part, although he is the most modest of all men, that the great bill was only saved by his withdrawing, at the request of Mr. RUSK and myself, from the Senate Chambers, from its passage and lobbies, and even from the Capitol grounds, and remaining unobtrusive and unseen in his own lodgings. Such was the position of CYRUS W. FIELD at the stage of the great enterprise. But CYRUS W. FIELD, thus at last, fortified with capital derived from New-York and London, and with the navies of Great Britain and the United States, at his command, has, after trials that would have discouraged any other than a true discoverer, brought the great work to a felicitous consummation. And the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States stand waiting his permission to speak, and ready to speak at his bidding, and the people of these two great countries await only the signal from him to rush into a fraternal embrace, which will prove the oblivion of ages of suspicion, of jealousies and of anger. I know, as I took occasion to say when this bill passed, that the merchant in our cities, the manufacturer in our towns, and the farmer and the planter in the country, practically would know the value of all productions in the two great markets of the world every day in our own counting room, workshop or field, and that the values of production and labor would rise with the retrenchments of commissions on wastes and hazards, as yet attending exchange; and that this increase of values would add incalculably to the wealth and advancement of the people of the United States. I know now as I stated then, what our excellent friend Governor KING has so truly explained, that diplomacy will become less difficult and will gradually become obsolete, when the nation shall be brought into immediate daily communication with each other. But I will not dwell upon these results, and will present only one other aspect of the great subject. What the nations of the world have most needed through all the centuries that have passed, was a system of self-government, based upon the fundamental principle of the political equality of all classes and conditions of men. It fell to the lot of our own country to organize such system of government, and under the auspices of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, to put it into successful operation. But it stood here isolated and alone. The nations of Europe saw that system at a distance, coveted it, and many of them have struggled through seas of blood to seize, embrace, adopt and establish it among themselves. But that was impossible and has hitherto been impossible. Before they can avail themselves of this great blessing, the European continent and all other continents must be brought practically into immediate proximity to, and intimate communion with the United States. Mark now how Providence has steadily developed and perfected the wonderful agency, the only possible agency, by which such a communion could be established.

While ADAMS and JEFFERSON in their closets were studying the model of that new system of Government based on the rights of man, and preparing the people of these then British Colonies for its acceptance, a mechanic, a printer in Philadelphia, FRANKLIN, was perseveringly engaged in identifying the lightning of the skies with the electricity which pervades the earth, and subjecting that hitherto fearful element to the service of mankind. That agency has been perfected, completely, just so soon as it can be safely pronounced that the system of government desired by the nations, is practical and may be wisely adopted. Henceforth Europe, Asia and Africa are to be rapidly regenerated by the political ideas of America; henceforth we shall have no such low ambition as is expressed by the motto: "Americans shall Rule America," but that nobler ambition expressed by what hereafter is to be our watchword: "American Mind, American Opinions, American Systems, shall rule throughout the earth." It is in this view that I see despotic systems of oppression and slavery, of infidelity and paganism, in the progress of thick coming centuries, disappearing, and mankind in all nations, becoming all free under the sway of self-government and the Christian religion.

The presence of our distinguished Chief Magistrate reminds me that we of the State of New-York have an especial interest in this great occasion, and in the future which I have been contemplating. It was a citizen of New-York that projected the Federal Constitution—the organization of that new system of self-government for the people of the United States. It was a citizen of New-York who bound the Eastern and Western States together, and thus consolidated the Union by the canal, which unites the Western waters with the Atlantic. It was a citizen of New-York that reduced steam to service as a marine power, and so made the laying of an electric conductor across the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean a possibility. It was a citizen of New-York who resumed the task of taming the lighting, where FRANKLIN had left it, and made that power the docile messenger of human intelligence. It is now a citizen of New-York who crowns the work of bringing the nations of the earth into fraternity with the United States, so that they can appreciate, attain and establish the political systems of the United States. Do you wonder, then, that I make it the chief object of my ambition to establish and magnify and aggrandize the State of New-York in this Republic, since you see that just as the influence of New-York is aggrandized, the influence and sway of the United States throughout are realized?

An Item.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, has the following:

"SATURDAY MORNING, 1 o'CLOCK.—We are authorized to state that a commercial firm in New York yesterday received a message through the Atlantic Cable. *Our informant saw the message in cypher.*"

Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett.

At the late gathering of the Massachusetts Historical Society at the house of Mr. FREDERIC TUDOR, at Nahant, the following letter was read from Mr. EVERETT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

MY DEAR MR. LIVERMORE. I have great pleasure, in compliance with the wish expressed in your note of this day, in sending to you, for the purpose of being exhibited at the meeting of the Historical Society, the accompanying specimens—four in number—of the "Atlantic Submarine Electric Telegraph Cable." They were kindly presented to me by Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and they show the wires in the several successive stages of their preparation. A larger piece of the cable, given me by Mr. PEABODY, is in the hands of a friend not living in Boston.

I regret that the state of my health prevents my attending the meeting, and exhibiting these interesting objects in person to the Society, which will no doubt mark upon its records the great occurrence of the past week as the most extraordinary, and let us hope the most auspicious event in our recent history.

It is just a century ago since Dr. FRANKLIN, at the request of Professor WINTHROP, of Harvard College, (a relative I believe of our worthy President,) sent a complete electrical battery, prepared in part with his own hands, to be used in the lectures on natural philosophy in that institution. This I suppose was the first occasion on which the astonishing and then recently observed phenomena of electricity were systematically demonstrated at a place of education. We may be permitted to reflect with some satisfaction, as citizens of Massachusetts, that the has given birth to three persons so prominently connected as FRANKLIN, MORSE and FIELD, with the origin and progress of this wonder-working science, and especially as the last two named with this its most marvellous application.

Let us still more rejoice in the anticipation that its beneficent results—of which it lacks the most ere tive imagination to conceive the extent—will redound to the advantage of all mankind.

I remain, dear Mr. LIVERMORE, with great regard,

Your friend and associate,

EDWARD EVERETT.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

A Suggestion

The following is from the Boston *Evening Transcript*:

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.—The following letter from Professor SILLIMAN to a prominent member of the City Government, suggests a most beautiful and appropriate demonstration in the Metropolis of that State, which has given birth to FRANKLIN, MORSE and FIELD, whose names are so identified with the useful application of electrical science, and in that City in which was invented and first successfully applied the telegraph, to fire-alarms, by ringing the public bells.

As our bells may be rung from any point with which Boston is in *telegraphic* communication, by connecting the wires, it will remain with Mr. FIELD to say whether the admirable suggestion of Professor SILLIMAN shall be carried out; in which event any aid that the City Government can give, we are sure will be gladly rendered.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 11, 1858.

Jos. M. Wightman, Esq., Boston:

MY DEAR SIR: As you are still, I believe, in the city government of good old Boston, allow me to make for your consideration a suggestion which has its origin, I believe, here, respecting the celebration of the great event of this age of wonders. It is, that the Boston fire bells, now rung by telegraph, should be rung from London by electricity, from the Atlantic Company's office in that city, and that the London bells swell the chorus, on the first day of regular communication, and immediately after the passage of the Queen's message and President BUCHANAN'S reply.

Time has been when Boston bells have roused the echoes with far different sentiments toward Old England than now. This hour of jubilee can be made the same for all parts of England and America taking care to allow for the difference of time. The blood of English sires is still pure in Boston hearts; why should not British fire flow through your nerves of electrical sympathy? Yours very truly.

B. SILLIMAN, JR.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

The People of the State of New-York and Jas. B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—In this case on the 2d of August, Judge DAVIES rendered a decision appointing CYRUS CURTIS as a Receiver of all the rents and profits of the Market, pending the action. From that decision the defendants appealed, and on the 4th day of August obtained an order from Judge CLERKE, staying all proceedings until the case could be heard on appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and such stay was granted without the defendants being required to file security.

On the 12th day of August an order was served on the Corporation Counsel for the defendants to show cause this day, before Judge CLERKE, at 11 A. M., why the order of the 4th of August should not be vacated, or for such further order as the Court should deem fit to grant.

Mr. Busteed applied for a postponement, in consequence of the absence of his associate counsel.

Mr. Hutchins, for plaintiff, contended that the gentleman was fully able to argue the matter without assistance, and that at the time of the settlement of the order, application was made to Judge DAVIES for liberty to appeal without security, but which was refused by him. The counsel also argued that the receiver's powers should not be stayed, as all the parties interested would be injured thereby.

Mr. Busteed broadly denied any intent of himself or associate counsel or employe in his office to go behind any decision of Judge DAVIES, and that he was not prepared to go on with the argument, having taken no part in the matter, and wished it postponed till the return of the counsel to the City.

After argument, his Honor modified the order staying proceedings, by allowing the receiver to collect the rents of the market pending the appeal, without prejudice to the defendants' right to make a motion at any time before the hearing at the General Term, to modify the rights now granted to the receiver.

Before Judge Clerke.

Daniel Woodhouse vs. *Maria V. R. Woodhouse.* This was an application, made by the defendant, to set aside a decree of divorce, which, she claims, was obtained by fraud and collusion. By the affidavits read by defendant's counsel, it appears that plaintiff endeavored to induce defendant to go Indiana and there obtain a divorce; that subsequently the parties went to New-Jersey, and while there the plaintiff endeavored to procure a divorce from the Chancellor—but which was twice denied by that official on the ground of collusion; that while in New-York the defendant was served with a paper with the name of a court and that of a lawyer upon it; that at the request of the plaintiff she did not read it but gave it back to her husband who burned it; that some time since she was shown a paragraph in the newspapers stating that a decree of divorce had been obtained against her; that the ground of the divorce being granted was that the defendant had been seen going into an assignation house with one Mr. Hathaway, and had committed adultery with said Hathaway. The affidavit of Mr. Hathaway denies any allegation of adultery with defendant, and alleges he went to the said house not knowing it to be an assignation house, at the request of defendant, and with her to inquire for a Miss Wright. It appeared also by the affidavits that the defendant went to the house at the special request of the plaintiff. Before the motion was argued, Mr. Porter, plaintiff's counsel, offered as a bar to the proceedings a discontinuance signed by both parties. The defendant, however, by her affidavit states that the paper was signed by her while under the influence of fear and excitement, and that she signed it supposing it to be another paper. His Honor declined to hear the original motion, and then decide on the motion for discontinuance. The plaintiff then offered in opposition the affidavit of Daniel M. Porter, the plaintiff's counsel, who alleges that some two days before the expiration of the time to answer in the divorce case, he was waited upon by a lady, who stated that she was Mrs. Woodhouse, and inquired of deponent whether said proceedings would be made public or not; that deponent informed her of the usual course taken in Divorce cases. She then inquired whether plaintiff was to be married or not, and stated if she could, she would prevent such marriage; he further alleges that after the decree of divorce had been granted, the same lady called upon deponent and told him that she had been influenced by her relatives to commence proceedings to open the decree; that whilst under the influence of great excitement she signed some papers before a Mr. Hale which she wished to retract, and wanted to know if she had the right to tear her name from said papers; the affidavits of Mr. Newton and Officer Webb showed the service of the summons upon the defendant, and her acknowledging knowing the import of such paper; the affidavit of a Mr. Hunter set forth that within the last five weeks the defendant called upon him and stated that she had been induced by her relations to make affidavits in New-York, and that she was told that the papers were not to be used in any proceedings to open the divorce, and that she did not wish any such proceedings commenced, as she had been compelled to trump up a story to please her relations, who were prejudiced against the plaintiff. The affidavit of Mr. Woodhouse alleges that the divorce had been obtained through the misconduct of the defendant; that she had neglected her marital relations, and that the discontinuance of these proceedings was signed at defendant's request; the plaintiff also denies generally every allegation made by the defendant, and that he has been since married.

His Honor referred the matter to Judge MITCHELL, to take testimony in relation to the facts.

Phillip Livingston vs. Jeremiah Brennan.—The defendant in this case, who was a porter in the public store No. 55 Greenwich-street, was arrested some days since on a charge of embezzlement of liquors, cigars &c., preferred by the plaintiff, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,500. Mr. James M. Sheehan moved to vacate the order of arrest, or modify the bail, on the grounds that the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted were defective, inasmuch as that damages were laid at $1,000, but that the plaintiff did not show any specific value in the property alleged to have been taken, and that it was a privileged usage for porters to take what liquors and cigars were necessary for their own use on the premises. On hearing counsel for plaintiff and defendant, the Court ordered the bail to be reduced to $250, with liberty to the defendant to move to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits.

In the matter of the opening of the Second avenue.—The Corporation counsel moved for an adjournment this morning, the opposing counsel being absent from the City. The case was set down for the 18th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Aug. 14.

Before Judge Daly.

Turkner vs. Rosenkraus.—This was an action for breach of promise. The plaintiff is fifty and the defendant thirty-four years of age. The case came up on the application of Julius Morris, who says that he has been arrested for Rosenkraus, but that he is not the man, and applies for his discharge. In opposition the lady produces affidavits stating positively that Morris was Rosenkraus. His Honor denied the motion without costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	16	—	6
Flour, bbls	6,852	590	1,232
Corn Meal, bbls	—	400	—
Wheat, bushels	32,053	—	—
Wheat, bags	—	—	379
Corn, bushels	10,500	—	—
Rye, bushels	10,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	278	506
Whisky, bbls	286	100	50

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates. Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,293 bbls., including 728 bbls. Pots, and 555 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bales at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Middling	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13⅛	13¼

EARTHENWARE—The demand has been animated, and has been freely met by sellers, generally at previous rates, though, in some instances, lower prices were accepted. Supplies moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. Desirable brands are in light supply and fair prequest at full prices. The very low grades of rejected Flour are plenty, heavy and irregular. Sales 11,000 bbls. at yesterday's revised quotations:

Rejected Superfine State	$3 90	@$4 05
Rejected Extra State	4 15	@ 4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 45	@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50
Canadian is scarce and quiet; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 80@$5 60 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand and is steady. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.		

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand for home use and for shipment, at firmer prices. The supply of sound, clean parcels is very moderate. Sales 61,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, $1 18; good ordinary to prime White Western at $1 15@$1 22; Amber-color, do $1 25; poor to prime Red Winter, $1 13@$1 18; interior to fair Milwaukee Club, 95c.@$1; poor to very choice new White Southern at $1 28@$1 56; good new Red do. at $1 28@$1 30, and small lots of unsound White and Red at various prices below our quotations. Corn is pretty briskly sought after, and prices are somewhat firmer. The supply is not so heavy, especially of distilling lots. Sales 50,000 bushels at 71c.@85c. for unsound to strictly prime mixed Western; 88c. for mixed Southern; 87c.@90c. for White do.; and 92c.@95c. for Yellow do, ₱ bushel. Rye is saleable and steady; 6,000 bushels changed hands at 83c. ₱ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. Barley Malt is selling in lots at from 65c.@80c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet at former rates. Western, 51c.@52½c.; State, 48c.@51c; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@48c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, lower and irregular; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 50, mainly within the range, for Mess; $19 25 for Clear and $14 85@$14 90 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¼c.@11c. and clear do. do., at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Smoked Hams, 11¾c.@12c. Lard is in request, at, however, easier prices; 400 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to Prime. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@5c. for good common to prime, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 220 hhds. Cuba at from 7⅜c.@8¾c., and 165 boxes Havana, at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., and 30 casks Drudge on terms not ascertained.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 8,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 2¾d.; and 100 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d. Flour nominally is ₱ bbl; and Cotton ⅛d. ₱ lb. For London, 600 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 10½d. and 5 tons Whalesfoot at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 10 tons Whalesfoot at 20s. The latest charters have been, according to the *Shipping List*, as follows: Ship *Old Colony*, to San Francisco or Benecia, Coal, at $13; a ship from St. George, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 10s.; one from St. Stephen to London about £4; a Dutch brig to Rotterdam, Resin, 2s. 9d; a ship to St. Catharines, Brazil, Coal, $5; a brig to Rosario, Coal, $12; a schooner, 144 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,250; a brig, 280 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $11, with privilege of second port, at $12; a schooner, 200 tons, to St. Croix and back, $1,050; one, 130 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,150; one from Jacksonville to Kingston, Jamaica, Sawed Lumber, $13 50; a brig from Lagua to New-York, Salt, 9c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts of the week have been extremely light, which has had the tendency to strengthen the views of holders. Sales to a considerable extent have been made at from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. above last week's prices. Most of our stock is still held above the current rates, which, in a great measure, has had the tendency to check the operations. *Upper Leather Stock*—There is but little indication of any advance, although about 10,000 Calcutta Hides have been sold at quotations. *Wet Salted Hides*—There is no change; they are still scarce and much sought after. Receipts have been 476 Southern &c.; 1,331 Coastwise. Total, 1,807. Sales have been 39,200 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 70,450, (same time last year, 170,700—year before, 41,000,) as follows: 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 5,600 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 41,400 Dry Orinoco, 2,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 5,600 Dry Porto Cavello and Laguayra, 600 Dry Barcelona, 4,700 Dry Bahia, 600 Dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo, 650 Dry Chagres

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE-OR—IRISH MORMONS.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—BEN LEIL—DEAD BOXER—BETSY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE—BELPHEGOR—MAGIC PILLS—MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Hammonia* leaves N. Y. for Hamburg.....Aug. 16
The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.....Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y. for Havana.....Aug. 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ Mr. H. E. CHURCH, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received advices from Mexico, by way of Havana, to the 27th of July. The news, which presages the speedy downfall of ZULOAGA, will be found extremely interesting. The Constitutionalists are triumphant at every point; Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Zacatecas have been conquered; and President ZULOAGA is preparing to defend the Capital, where, before long, the final battle must be fought. VIDAURRI is again in the field, and he will not probably leave it until peace has been restored.

By the arrival at this port on Saturday evening of the steamship *Philadelphia*, we have received advices from Havana to the 9th inst. The *Philadelphia* brought $212,000 in silver specie. There is not much news; the officers and crew of the American brig and supposed slaver *Nancy* have been released from imprisonment, and it is said that the vessel would be honestly cleared.

The minds of our readers will be partially relieved, this morning, of the doubts relative to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, which the delay in the transmission of messages has occasioned. We publish a dispatch from the Chief Electrician of Trinity Bay to the Directors of the Company, in which he explains that the instruments require a great deal of care and adjusting, and that the work is proceeding as fast as possible. He gives positive assurance that telegraphic signals are passed through the cable at pleasure, and that there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of their experiments. A private dispatch has also been received from a gentleman at St. Johns, which states that the instruments at Trinity Bay record with tolerable accuracy the communications forwarded from the office at Valentia, but that it had been found impossible as yet to send messages the other way. This is, however, not an unusual occurrence even on land lines, and the difficulty will, no doubt, be soon overcome.

Our Utah correspondence develops some curious facts in relation to Polygamy among the Mormons. It appears that the Book of Mormon, the standard authority among that people, expressly forbids and denounces Polygamy and Concubinage; and that in establishing the system of many wives in his community, BRIGHAM YOUNG has directly contravened an explicit command. A letter from a lady, formerly a Mormon, which we also publish to-day, will be found interesting.

The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, have arrived in Washington. Their representations of the condition of affairs in the Territory do not vary from what has already been published.

Since the breaking out of hostilities with the Indians in Washington Territory nothing has been heard at the Indian Bureau of its agents there. They have either been very neglectful of their duty or they have been dealt roully with. It is feared that the latter is the case.

A deliberate double murder was perpetrated at Hamptonburg, about two miles from Goshen, in Orange County, on Friday evening. PETER SHORECH and MARGARET SHEALY, who were to have been married this week, were shot by WILLIAM SAUNDERS, a rejected lover of MARGARET. All three were servants in the family of Mr. CHARLES REEVES, who was absent at the time of the occurrence.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth avenue and Fiftieth-street, was a *fête* in which at least one hundred thousand of our Roman Catholic citizens participated yesterday. A sermon was preached by Archbishop HUGHES; the suggestive ritual prescribed for such occasions by the Catholic Church was observed with due solemnity, a copious entertainment was served to the clergy and their friends when the ceremony was over, and the affair was pronounced on every hand to be a most imposing and most hopeful inauguration of a great and important project.

There were 695 deaths in the City last week, 16 more than occurred during the preceding seven days. Of these 527 were of children under ten years of age. There were 173 deaths by cholera infantum, and 19 from violent causes.

The inquest was concluded yesterday in the case of CHRISTIAN MOTHENDACKER, the German who died Friday morning from violence received in a row the evening previous in the grocery store corner of Avenue A and Second-street. A verdict was rendered by the Jury, declaring four young men, named GENNIS CROWLEY, PETER UNDERHILL, WM. TILLOTSON and THADEUS MCCARTHY, guilty of the homicide. The accused parties were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, were steady for flour, the demand for which was good. Wheat and corn were also in lively request, at somewhat firmer prices. The sales of cotton reached 1,000 bales, at unchanged figures. Groceries were quiet, as were also provisions. Prices of hog products tended downward. Spirits turpentine was brisker and dearer. Freights were very dull, and shippers had any existing advantage.

THE HERALD ON GOOD SOCIETY.—POOR BENNETT has undertaken to instruct the readers of the *Herald* on the subject of good society in England, selecting as the text for his remarks the dinner recently given in London by Mr. PEABODY to the American Minister to France. The *Herald* regards this dinner as "a pertinent instance of the exclusivism" of good society in England:

"The best society which could be gathered at the banker's table, says the *Herald*, to meet the American Minister to France, was a dowager Countess, with a Scotch title of no account, the Lord Mayor of London, and a baronet of no great reputation. The dowager Countess and the baronet are worse than nobodies; the Lord Mayor of London, who should be entitled to some social consideration, because of his official position, is looked upon by good society in England as belonging to the class of tallow-chandlers and fishmongers. He may be a very worthy man but the rule of election of this office obliges him to be a member of one of the city guilds, and this excludes him from good society."

The object of the dinner was to collect together the Americans in London to meet the representative of their country, and not to make a party of English exclusives. The pair of "worse than nobodies" whom the *Herald* sneers at were tolerably respectable persons. The Dowager-Countess of Glasgow is at least a woman, and a highly respectable one, and she was invited to this dinner of Americans not because she bore a title, but because her father, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, was a personal friend and correspondent of WASHINGTON. The Lord Mayor of London, who, according to the *Herald*, is excluded from good society by virtue of his membership of a City Guild, is Sir ROBERT CARDEN, a member of Parliament, whose mother was a daughter of the late JOHN WALTERS, chief proprietor and editor of the London *Times*. "He may be a worthy man," says the *Herald*, but he happens to be not only a worthy but an eminent one. The "baronet of no great reputation," happens to be no baronet at all, but simply a Knight, formerly a member of Parliament, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The idea of membership of a City Guild excluding a man from good society is rather new than otherwise. PRINCE ALBERT is himself a member of more than one City Guild, and some of the most distinguished men in England have been members of the Merchant Tailors and Fishmongers societies, which are very wealthy corporations.

The Extension of our Territory.

Mr. MASON, United States Minister to France, made a remark at Mr. GEORGE PEABODY'S recent dinner, to the effect that our several territorial acquisitions—Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California—are not only valuable to ourselves, but vastly more beneficial to the entire commercial world than they were or could ever become in the ownership of their former masters. In the opinion of Mr. MASON other nations have enjoyed a common advantage from the extension of our dominion.

Undoubtedly the view taken by him is correct. By the annexation of the districts in question we have acted not for ourselves alone, but for the world at large. We have made populous and productive regions that were blanks in the chart of the world's business, and which, but for our interference, would have so continued.

The temper of European governments in respect to our territorial extension, has undergone a remarkable change. Instead of denouncing American annexation, they now regard it with tacit or express approval. England no longer objects to our purchase of Cuba, and openly urges us to assume protection of Mexico. At the same time there is reason to believe that neither France nor any other continental country would interpose even a remonstrance against any acquisition of territory we might choose to make in America. The reason of this new disposition it is difficult to divine. We trace it to the prevalent power of commerce, supplanting the old spirit of conquest among civilized nations. The time has happily passed by when the people of any enlightened country could permit their government to conquer or purchase territory for the mere purpose of increasing its power. There must be a better motive; one in which the people at large have an interest. The transfer must be manifestly for the advantage of the weaker as well as for that of the stronger. It must increase the prosperity the security, and the happiness of the masses

Without such a result in manifest prospect, the American people neither desire nor will permit annexation. But when it is unquestionable that, as in the case of Cuba or Mexico, our dominion would be the commencement of public happiness to those countries, and that it would immensely increase their value to the whole commercial world, the only remaining question is one of expediency, which concerns ourselves alone. We have only to ask whether, in view of the cost and trouble of the operation, it is worth our while to purchase Cuba, assume the control of Mexico, or establish our authority in Central America. If in any of these cases we decide affirmatively, it is not to be anticipated that objection can come from beyond the Atlantic. On the contrary, the European nations will see in the spread of our domain and the prevalence of our enterprise, a sure guarantee of augmented trade, and a bright promise of commerce increased and rendered profitable by our occupancy.

It is easy to raise the obnoxious cry of filibustering; and when that term is used in the sense of unregulated inroads by hordes of self-appointed adventurers, the epithet cannot be more odious than it deserves to be. But we fail to recognize any sanctity of right or title in the robber-chieftains who successively plunder the Mexican and Nicaraguan masses, which should preclude the establishment of good government under the auspices of a responsible power. When it is known that ninety-nine hundredths of those unhappy people desire above all things to be rid of their oppressors, and that they would gladly welcome from abroad the aid without which no change for the better can come to them, surely no deference to usurping revolution-mongers should long stand in our way.

The Gold Regions.

Of all modern sciences Geology is certainly the most imperfectly developed. With immense accumulations of observation, it is still utterly devoid of any of those grand generalizations that alone give meaning and measure to facts. The mighty results to be derived from researches into the *chemistry* of Geology have been almost wholly neglected. A due degree of heat, we know, reduces the solid structure of the planet—earths and rocks and metals—into nebulous vapor: and from nebulous vapor, then, all must have come. But what do we know of how the elements of the earth originated; in what manner they separated into minerals, becoming finally organic?

An interesting practical problem that would find solution by a large theory of the earth would be the laws of the distribution of metals. What are the laws of chemical and geological association on which the presence of metals depend? In the case of coal, for instance, it is perfectly understood that only in the "coal measures" is this deposit found, and no adventurers now would be so mad as to follow the example of a certain company in this State, some years ago, which squandered a large amount of capital in seeking for the precious gift amid the Silurian rocks on the banks of the Hudson. In the case of gold, too, experience has shown that it is only in the primary groups, including certain associated igneous rocks, that gold ore has ever been found in large quantities. But in the distribution of this metal other conditions seem to come into play.

Thus, it is a curious and interesting fact, that gold has always been mainly found in mountain ranges running North and South, rarely in those running East and West. Of the truth of this, the slightest examination of the history of the great auriferous regions of the world will satisfy any mind. On the continent of Europe and Asia the great dorsal spine is the Ural range. Now this, we know, has been the fruitful source of a large portion of the gold of the world for thousands of years. Some of the earliest European mythologies have reference to the working of these mines, as the mythus of the golden fleece, and the Pypilikas or gold-finding ants—a symbolism for the Mongolian miners. Nor have these mountains ceased their yield; on the contrary, the product has greatly increased since the exploitation of the mines under Russian science, and the present annual yield is over 40,000 lbs., or $12,500,000. In the more limited instances of the Transylvanian region the same phenomenon presents itself, the hills ranging North and South, and though the Altai run East and West, the auriferous courses are on spurs extending North and South of the main range. When, however, we come to compare the great ranges running East and West, as the Himalayan and Alpine, we find them altogether destitute of that prominent auriferous character. On the American continent, too, the fact stands saliently forth. The two great auriferous regions in America have always been the Appalachian range, and that back-bone, the Rocky Mountains and the Andes with their spurs, which spines the continent throughout its whole length. It is in the latter, especially, that the placers of Mexico, Peru, California, and more recently New-Caledonia, are found. On the east coast are the Brazilian deposits in the mountain chain running parallel with the coast from the 5th to the 13th degree of South latitude. It might have been predicted geologically, after the discoveries in California, that gold would be found in the Fraser River region, and north still for hundreds of miles, rich yields will doubtless yet be discovered. Indeed, auriferous quartz runs along all the ranges of that great cardinating chain of mountains.

Not that very much is to be ascribed to mere position; the significance is in the fact that position itself is one of the harmonious results of manifold conspiring causes, operative in the production of geologic and geognostic phenomena. Fruitful suggestions are afforded in the fine modern researches into the causes of the formation of continents, of which such interesting developments were given at the Meeting of the Scientific Association a year ago. From such researches we may hope that the apparently accidental coincidences we have pointed out above may yet be coördinated with a far-reaching scheme of causes and effects.

Popular Sympathies.

The general rejoicing over the great telegraphic triumph seems to have momentarily rendered the public incapable of devoting any attention to any other subject. And we are not disposed to quarrel with its temporary abstraction from all other topics, for the laying of a cable across the Atlantic Ocean is certainly a theme large enough for all the wonder over the reflection which even a nation can for the time bestow on it. In a few days, however, the Atlantic Telegraph will become an old story, as trite and familiar as the land telegraphs, the steamboats, and railways, and the printing press. Its results will probably be even more wonderful, and more momentous, than the feat itself, but they will steal on us slowly and imperceptibly, and without exciting much remark. Moreover, like most of the great triumphs of science, they will lie more in the averting of misery than in the creation of new sources of happiness. It will possibly do even more in saving us from wars, and misunderstandings, and jealousies, and panics, than in developing our commerce or filling our coffers. The vigorous administration of the law, and a vigilant police, show their efficacy rather in the prevention of crimes than in their punishment. All the great steps in the march of civilization necessarily operate in much the same way. They remove almost imperceptibly the severer discomforts and inconveniences of man's condition. They make his property safer, his friends nearer, his clothes warmer, his whole life easier. Each generation has a thousand comforts within its reach which that which preceded it wanted; but the improvement takes place so gradually, that to lecturers and historians is left the task of delineating and appreciating it. The drawback, and we might almost say the only one, upon such triumphs as that which American energy and perseverance has just effected, and over which the whole country is rejoicing, is their tendency to foster the growth of the material side of our character, the great development of which has already excited serious apprehensions, and a great deal of regret amongst those who know America best and love her most. It is our material prosperity and greatness which most strongly arouse our pride, and our material successes which have so far supplied most stimulus to the national energy and courage. Our orators never cause the chords of popular enthusiasm to vibrate so strongly as by allusions to the enormous extent of our territory, the vastness and variety of our population, the prodigious rapidity of our expansion, the extent and value of our commerce, the speed of our ships, and the ingenuity of our mechanics.

These are themes of which the public never tires, and which every American child is familiar with from the day he enters the common school to his last Fourth of July. The virtues which ennoble individuals are admired and loved amongst us perhaps as much, or more, than amongst any people on earth. When an American man displays courage manliness, tenderness, truth, justice and humanity, he is as sure of a rich meed of popular approbation here as any where. The moral beauty and heroism which throw romance round the common life of the commonest amongst us, will nowhere call tears of sympathy to so many eyes. There are no depths of passion to which we cannot descend, and no heights of ecstatic fervor to which we cannot rise. As individuals, we are as finely toned instruments as any orator need wish to play upon.

No phenomenon in history is more extraordinary than that men and women, individually thus constituted so tender, so impassioned, so humane, so sympathetic, so sentimental, so capable of moral exaltation, should compose a nation so brave, practical, business-like, restless and ambitious. That such units should make up such a sum is one of the oddest results which social arithmetic has ever presented to the philosopher's gaze. And yet nothing is needed to make our national life reflect our individual traits more finely than a little exertion and a little self-denial on the part of the vast numbers, amongst women as well as men, for whom public life, as it is to-day, has no charms. There are millions of us who shrink with invincible repugnance from letting their voices be heard in the noisy arena in which national politics are discussed, and in which gigantic schemes of material aggrandisement are shaped. There are millions who will always look on in silent misgiving while Douglas and the *Union* snarl over Kansas, and while Buchanan haggles for Cuba But they may always do something towards giving the nation, as a nation, the characteristics which mark its citizens in private *life*. Uncle Sam is after all a moral person, with moral duties, and moral responsibilities. He is to-day a vigorous, invincible, unscrupulous, remorseless giant, for ever glorying in his naked strength. He might be endowed with some of the graces and even the weaknesses of human nature—might have the mantle of chivalry cast over his power—might become more tender, devout and even superstitious—might cherish sacred memories, kneel at little shrines, love out-of-the-way spots for nothing better than the recollections they call up—might well puff and blubber over commonplace misfortune, or grow sad and uncover beside a grass-grown grave, without being a whit less terrible in the eyes of his enemies than he is. None can certainly accuse us of national ingratitude; but as long as WASHINGTON'S house is mouldering to ruin, and WASHINGTON'S tomb is going to pieces through neglect, we hardly dare lay claim to national reverence for the noblest memory and the greatest name which were ever left in a nation's care; and national reverence for all that is connected with the greatness and goodness of great and good men is one of the first of national virtues.

BAPTISM OF A SPIRIT-RAPPER.—Miss MARGARET FOX, one of the notorious family who originated the Spirit-rapping dispensation, was yesterday baptized, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, into the Roman Catholic Church, and the Catholic authorities having uniformly denounced Spirit-rapping as an invention of the devil, it is to be presumed that Miss Fox has made full confession and unreserved renunciation of her share in the Rapping business. She was the youngest of the sisters, and probably had little active participation in its invention, though undoubtedly she contributed largely to its success.

The Fox family consisted of the mother and three sisters, one of whom, Mrs. FISH, was a widow. Their Rapping performances commenced at Hydesville, an obscure village in Wayne county, N. Y., near Palmyra, and within a few miles of the spot where the Mormon Apostle, JOE SMITH, found the Golden Bible. For some time their art was the wonders of that neighborhood, and crowds were wont to collect, chiefly on Sundays, to witness its exercise. But somehow the miracle grew unpopular, and the family removed to Rochester, where their peculiar gift soon began to attract attention. Strange stories were told of secrets revealed, and fates foretold. Each of the sisters was a medium, through whose agency the spirits of the dead conveyed information by alphabetic raps on the floor and upon tables. Committees of leading citizens were appointed, who reported that they heard sounds, but could not tell whence they came. To be sure there were not lacking statements of fraud discovered and exposed. But the public ear was never open to this side of the question. It craved miracles, and got them in abundance.

The extent to which Spirit-rapping has been carried, not only in this country but in Europe, is one of the greatest marvels of the century; and the phenomena which were at first developed by this family, are still a puzzle to philosophers. The Fox women were persons of very ordinary capacity, though not lacking in a certain kind of shrewdness. Doubtless they were surprised, far more than anybody else, by their own success; and if they permitted themselves to play upon the gullibility of their followers, we can hardly blame them very severely. Hundreds of thousands have been carried away by the delusion of Spirit-rapping; and, in view of that fact, we certainly should cease to wonder at the spread of Mormonism, or the infatuation of those who burnt witches at Salem.

A CONTEST IN THE CANAL CONTRACTING BOARD.—An unpleasant and not very creditable difficulty exists in the Contracting Board at Albany, relative to the appointment of certain Canal Engineers. The Contracting Board consists of the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the three Canal Commissioners. It is by this body that Division and Resident Engineers are appointed; the State Engineer and Surveyor having the power of suspension for cause, until the next meeting, when the Board may either confirm his action or reverse it. It appears that Mr. RICHMOND, the State Engineer and Surveyor suspended two subordinate Engineers, who were restored by the Board, after which he once more suspended them, though it is evident his action is likely again to be reversed. This game of cross purposes is scarcely becoming in men entrusted with high State offices.

The Contracting Board consists politically of two Democrats, Mr. RICHMOND and Commissioner JAYCOX; one Republican Commissioner, SHERRILL; one American Auditor, BENTON; and Commissioner RUGGLES, Whig.

The loose screw is said to be located in the Democratic portion of the Board, and the material being partly Hard and partly Soft, perhaps no Screw could be expected to hold.

REPORTS FROM TRINITY BAY.—We have a glimmer of light from the electricians at Trinity Bay, though nothing of a very satisfactory character. The chief operator sends a dispatch to the effect that "signals" are constantly passing over the Cable, but from some unexplained cause no message has yet been transmitted. The defect appears to be in the "Recording Instruments," and not in the Cable itself But a semi-official communication from St Johns is rather more definite, and, if it be true, it is much more satisfactory than the dispatch of the electrician. According to the communication in question messages have been received from Valentia Bay, but the operators on this side have not been able to send any back. If this were the case, the fact ought to be officially announced, for it would at once relieve the apprehensions that are now pretty generally entertained by the public that the cause of the non-transmission of messages is owing to some radical defect in the Cable itself.

News from Rio De Janeiro.

By the brig *Wm. Wilson*, we have the *Diario de Rio de Janeiro* of June 9. The *Diario* has a long article vigorously urging a "political alliance with the United States, which should extend even to the formation of a principle of intervention in such cases, and of such character as might be judged proper, in order to control the interests and protect the rights of the various States in the two Americas." As a preliminary step the *Diario* urges the establishment of a line of steamers between Rio and New-York, and exhorts the Brazilian Government to support a project on foot for that object.

According to the *Diario* the health of Rio was good.

On the 26th June 9,000 bags coffee were sold at $4a7⅁. There were 11,545 bags exported that day and from the 1st to the 26th of the month, inclusive 127,847 bags.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—The writ for the election of a member to represent the city of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly, in place of the Hon. A. A. DORION, was issued to the Sheriff on Thursday. Mr. DORION was a member of the short-lived Brown Ministry, and consequently resigned his seat in Parliament. The election will take place in about twenty days.

In Toronto, an animated canvass is in progress between Mr. BROWN, who is a candidate for reëlection, and Mr. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Reason of the Delay---Statement of the Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay.

The Line Working One Way but not the Other.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 14.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New-York:

The cause of our not transmitting and receiving intelligence through, is that the instruments require a great deal of care and adjusting in getting them ready. I am doing this as fast as it is possible. You should not look upon the Cable as an ordinary short telegraph line that can be worked through directly. The Cable has been successfully laid, and telegraphic signals are passed through it at our pleasure, but we have encountered many little difficulties which it requires time and many experiments to entirely overcome, but we see no reason to doubt that we shall be able within a few days to surmount all difficulties. I will send you the earliest intimation of the probable time when the Queen's Message may be expected. DE SANTY.

[NOTE. In addition to the above, we have seen a private despatch from a reliable gentleman at St Johns, who is in a position to obtain the earliest and most correct unofficial intelligence concerning the cable, which states that the instruments at Trinity Bay record with a good degree of success the communications from the electricians at the Valentia office, but that owing to some as yet unexplained cause, it has been impossible to send that or any other intelligence to the operators at Valentia. This is a state of things which often occurs upon the land lines, i. e., one office can receive correctly from a distant operator, and yet be unable to send a word in return; and the difficulty, sooner or later, is found to be in the battery, its connections, or the instruments, and there is no reason to doubt that the present difficulty in working the cable will, as soon as the electricians can compare notes, be entirely overcome. Rep.]

THE CABLE DEMONSTRATION.

General Programme adopted by the Joint Committee of the Common Council for Celebrating the Successful Laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

FIRST.

1. On receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of Her Majesty, VICTORIA, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and National salutes at the Battery and Central Park.

2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted the City Hall and Public Buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of the City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band.

3d. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee earnestly request that during the firing from the Park, all the church bells in the City be rung, and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

On the arrival of the *Niagara* a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and Navy yard, to be replied to from the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted with a salvo of 100 guns.

2 After the reception, Mr. FIELD and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made, and testimonials presented to Mr. FIELD, Captain HUDSON and Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.

3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance by the various musical societies of "Achieved is the glorious work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."

4. After each address appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus will be sung by the societies.

5 At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the firemen in torchlight procession, together with such societies as may desire to coöperate.

6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park, through which the procession will pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the streets through which the torchlight procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. FIELD, Captains HUDSON and DAYMAN to be received by the authorities at the Governor's room in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

2. In the evening a Municipal dinner, to be given at some place to be selected

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and the British Provinces will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.

THOS. MOSPEDON, Chairman.

CHAS. T. MCLENACHAN, Secretary.

How the News is to be Received Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation that on the receipt of the first dispatch over the Atlantic telegraph, a salute of one hundred guns be fired, and recommending to the citizens that the bells be rung and flags displayed, with other demonstrations. This is the first official notice of the enterprise taken here.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 14.

Active preparations are being made here, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, for a suitable demonstration on the reception of the Queen's message. A large amount of money was subscribed for the purpose at the meeting of the Board to-day. A Committee was also appointed to draft congratulatory resolutions to CYRUS W. FIELD.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—This successful experiment came to an end on Saturday night, when there was a magnificent display of fireworks by Mr. HADFIELD, commemorative of the laying of the cable. It was altogether the best show of the kind yet seen here. Everything passed off quietly, and the entire success of the affair will undoubtedly lead to the permanent establishment of entertainments of the kind. There was to have been a Sacred Concert yesterday, but owing to the threatening state of the weather in the morning, it was postponed. A vast concourse of people poured into the Wood during the afternoon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES enter on their seventh week to-night, and produce a new local musical burlesque for the occasion, called "The Robbers of the Rhine(son)." Mrs. FLORENCE plays three characters in this atrociously named piece, and Mr. FLORENCE appears as O'Wag, a Mahommedan cobbler. The performances commence with the piece called "The Irish Mormon." We may anticipate the usual flattering attendance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The comedy company at this house receives a valuable and much needed accession to its ranks in the person of Miss JANE COOMBS, the young American actress, who makes her *début* to night in BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance," playing the *rôle* of *Lady Gay Spanker*. Report speaks highly of this rising young artiste, and, with the support she will receive, it will be strange if she does not make a success.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The little French company at this house prospers prodigiously, and announces three novelties for to-morrow's performances. The pieces are very neatly put on the stage and always well and carefully acted.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three excellent pieces are announced for to-night. "Ben Lieil, the Pirate," "The Dead Boxer" and "Betsey Baker."

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Belphegor, the Mountebank," the "Magic Pills" and the "Maniac Lover" are announced for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S Theatre of Arts—concerning which much interesting matter will be found elsewhere—commences its operations to-night and to-day. It is a very curious and interesting exhibition, and will amply repay an examination.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Mr. T. D. RICE appears to-night, in the "Mummy." There is the usual fine selection of Ethiopian music.

PALACE GARDEN.—Music and fireworks, and a pleasant place to walk in, are the never-failing attractions at this excellent garden. Mr. BAKER, the very able musical conductor, takes his first benefit here to-morrow night.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARENDON, Commander, left New-Orleans Aug. 5; arrived at Key West morning of the 8th, sailed again same day for Havana, off which port she arrived morning of the 9th, and left same afternoon for New-York, arriving here on Saturday.

The *Philadelphia* did not enter the harbor of Havana, but landed her passengers and mails from outside the Moro Castle.

The *Philadelphia* brings 118 passengers and $200,000 in silver specie.

The officers and crew of American brig *Nancy* had been released from prison, and it was said the vessel would be cleared "*honest*"

Stock of sugars on hand, 160,000 boxes, against 200,000 boxes same time last year.

Exchange on London, 14½@15 ₱ cent. premium; do. on New York, 2½@3 ₱ cent. premium.

We are indebted to Purser SALLAY for late Havana papers.

Arrival of the Brig Dolphin—Activity of the Slave-trade—The American Consul—Yellow Fever, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 29, 1858.

The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived off the harbor early this morning. The English gun-boat *Lapwing*, from Port Royal, Captain O'RILEY, sailed yesterday evening for a cruise off the north coast of Cuba. It is supposed that she is on the track of the American-built (no doubt owned) vessels engaged in the Slave-trade—daily expected at one of the *different* ports on the north of Cuba.

The *Perkins* (slaver) is now discharging under the *inspection* of the *Spanish authorities*, as well as the American Consul. The evidence of her complicity with the Slave-trade is by no means problematical.

The brig *Nancy*, of New-Orleans, has been discharged. Her captain and crew are now at liberty, but cannot leave the island until tried for a breach of Spanish laws. The officers of the vessel assert boldly that *high Spanish officials* were interested in her contemplated expedition to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves. Two Spaniards are imprisoned and will be tried for their participation in this illegal traffic.

Mr SAVAGE, the acting Consul-General, has been active and particularly zealous, in the honest discharge of his delicate duties. With patriotic earnestness he has battled against the efforts of the "Slave-traffickers," and through his personal exertions, the desecration of the American flag has, in various instances, been thwarted. So long as Mr. SAVAGE continues the exponent of the honor of the American flag, in regard to the Slave-trade in these ports, it may be set down as settled that no *Spanish-American Slavers* will sail from this port.

The list of *American* vessels that cleared from Havana in 1857 for cargoes of slaves amounted to 27—23 of which were successful! Nine of the 23 on a second trip were captured.

The rumor that there is a probability of Cuba being purchased by the United States, has caused quite an excitement in the Island.

Yellow fever rages, particularly among the shipping. Captain ALBERT GAGE, of Providence, died yesterday.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Captain MAURY, sailed at 5 P. M. for the north coast of Cuba. All well on board. The little brig is kept actively employed.

Sailing vessels are rapidly getting to the north coast ere the hurricane months (August, September and October) fairly set in. The Admiral, to-day, ordered all the Spanish Navy, off Havana, into port. Vessels at Cardenas and Sagua le Grande are ordered to moor and send down spars and topmasts, ready for the tempest in its wrath.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Saturday, August 14.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., has arrived. Senor SALAS, the Spanish Consul at Key West, was drowned there on the 27th of July.

The bark *Benjamin Burgess*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, had arrived at Key West with the loss of part of her cargo.

At Havana Sugars were active at advanced prices. Molasses was also in active demand at 3¼@6 rials; Muscovadoes, 4½@5 rials. Sterling Exchange ½ ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, Boston, &c., 2¾@3 ₱ cent. premium. Freights dull.

City Items.

CURIOUS VISIT AT THE POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.—A middle-aged and very respectably-dressed woman yesterday afternoon went into the Police Detective office, at the Police Head quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, and asked for pen, ink and paper, that she might write a letter. The necessary writing materials were given to her, and she sat down to write. Presently she took off her bonnet, tied her handkerchief around her head, and commenced asking the officers present some remarkably odd questions. The bold and startling character of her interrogations excited somewhat the curiosity of Captain WALLING, and he finally asked her name. Jumping from her chair and tearing her handkerchief from her head, with lightning fury leaping from her wild eyes, she exclaimed: "I am the daughter of the Lord Marquis of Ireland!—I have come to the United States to establish a throne and monarchy that shall infinitely transcend all the thrones and monarchies of Europe—I want to see Mayor TIEMANN." She kept on in this strain for some time, and Capt. WALLING seeing that she was insane, had her taken to the Tombs and given in charge of Dr. SCOVIL. She was induced to go to the Tombs under the impression that she was to be taken before Mayor TIEMANN, and Dr. SCOVIL was introduced to her as His Honor the Mayor. She was much delighted at the introduction, and endeavored to unfold her plans for establishing here the proposed throne and monarchy, but failed to make them clearly intelligible to the Doctor's mind. The unfortunate woman is believed to have come from Troy, as a gentleman from that city was inquiring a few days ago at the Police Offices for a woman of her description, whom he represented to be subject to fits of mental aberration. Her dress and appearance indicate that she moves in respectable society.

POLICE PIC-NIC.—On Saturday, the Police of the Mayor's squad, thirty in number, went to Sheepshead Bay, and enjoyed themselves in a very rational manner. His Honor the Mayor visited the party in the afternoon, staying about an hour. Mr. General-Superintendent TALLMADGE came down with the Mayor, and stayed during the evening. There were also present Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, Judge PHILLIPS, Mr. AULD, of the Mayor's office, Mr. BLEECKER, and others who came earlier. The dinner was laid out in a beautiful grove. The sky was just sufficiently clouded to be agreeable, the "chowder" was good, and what was said was brief, neatly turned, and evidently sincere. None seemed better to enjoy the several good natured sallies better than the Mayor, who laughed heartily, and expressed freely the pleasure it gave him to countenance by his presence their right to occasional and innocent relaxation. The day will long be remembered by all parties with pleasure. After crossing the island to Flushing, and staying there a short time, the force returned to town.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—FRANCIS STANLEY, a lad of disreputable character, living at No. 213 Chrystie-street, attempted on Saturday evening to end her disgraced existence by taking laudanum. Police-surgeon KENNEDY was called and removed the poison. Miss BUCHANAN, also a girl of the town, made a similar effort on Saturday evening, but a physician was called in who saved her life.

Miss MARGARETTA FOX, of Rochester-knocking notoriety, was yesterday admitted, by the rite of baptism, into the Roman Catholic Church at St. Peter's (Rev. Dr. QUIN'S,) in Barclay-street. HORACE GREELEY and Mrs. BLIST were present as witnesses of the ceremony. The recruant was received according to the established forms, and appeared deeply impressed with the ceremony.

THE MORMONS.

Polygamy Denounced by the Mormon Bible.

Curious Extracts from the "Book of Mormon."

The Saints Sinning Against Light and Knowledge.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, July 7, 1858.

Are the public aware that the Book of Mormon is most positive in the denunciation of Polygamy? Let your readers ponder upon the following paragraphs, which afford damning arguments against the shameful system now upheld as the very corner-stone of Mormon faith.

I send you a literal transcript from the chapters in the Books of *Jacob*, *Alma* and *Nephi*, contained in pages 118 to 120, 332, 460 and 491 of the authorized edition of the "Book of Mormon," published at London in 1854. In order that there may be no cavil as to the genuineness of the record, I copy the official authorization of the Book from its title-page. It reads as follows:

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

An account written by the hand of Mormon, upon Plates taken from the Plates of Nephi. Translated by JOSEPH SMITH, Jr.:

"Wherefore it is an abridgement of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the House of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation. Written and sealed up, and hid up unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof; sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; and interpretation thereof by the gift of God."

The denunciation of Polygamy and Concubinage is most severely expressed in the following section of the second chapter of the "Book of Jacob:"

6. "And now, my brethren, I have spoken unto you concerning pride; and those of you which have afflicted your neighbor, and persecuted him because ye were proud in your hearts, of the things which God hath given you, what say ye of it? Do ye not suppose that such things are abominable unto Him who created all flesh? And the one being is as precious in his sight as the other. And all flesh is of the dust; and for the self-same end hath he created them, that they should keep his commandments, and glorify him forever. And now I make an end of speaking unto you concerning this pride. And were it not that I must speak unto you concerning a *grosser crime*, my heart would rejoice exceedingly, because of you. But woe unto the word of God burdens me because of your grosser crimes. For behold, thus saith the Lord, this people begin to wax in iniquity; they understand not the scriptures; for they seek to excuse themselves in *committing whoredoms*, because of the things which were written concerning David, and Solomon his son. Behold, David and Solomon truly had many wives and concubines, *which thing was abominable before me*, saith the Lord; wherefore, thus saith the Lord, I have led this people forth out of the land of Jerusalem, by the power of mine arm, that I might raise up unto me a righteous branch from the fruit of the loins of Joseph. Wherefore, I the Lord God, will not suffer that this people shall do like unto them of old. Wherefore, my brethren, hear me, and hearken to the word of the Lord; *for there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife*; and *concubines he shall have none*; *for I, the Lord God, delighteth in the chastity of women. And whoredoms are an abomination before me*; thus saith the Lord of Hosts. Wherefore this people shall keep my commandments, saith the Lord of Hosts, or cursed be the land for their sakes. For if I will, saith the Lord of Hosts, raise up seed unto me, I will command my people; otherwise they shall hearken unto these things. For behold, I the Lord, have seen the sorrow, and heard the mourning of the daughters of my people in the land of Jerusalem; yea, and in all the lands of my people, because of the wickedness and abominations of their husbands. And I will not suffer, saith the Lord of Hosts, that the cries of the fair daughters of this people, which I have led out of the land of Jerusalem shall come up unto me, against the men of my people, saith the Lord of Hosts; for they shall not lead away captive the daughters of my people, because of their tenderness, save I shall visit them with a sore curse, even unto destruction; for they shall not commit whoredoms, like unto them of old, saith the Lord of Hosts.

7. And now, behold, my brethren, ye know that these commandments were given to our father Lehi; wherefore ye have known them before; and ye have come unto great condemnation; for ye have done these things which ye ought not to have done. Behold, ye have done greater iniquities than the Lamanites, our brethren. Ye have broken the hearts of your tender wives, and lost the confidence of your children, because of your bad examples before them; and the sobbings of their hearts ascend up to God against you. And because of the strictness of the word of God, which cometh down against you, many hearts died, pierced with deep wounds.

8. But behold, I, Jacob, would speak unto you that are pure in heart. Look unto God with firmness of mind, and pray unto him with exceeding faith, and he will console you in your afflictions and he will plead your cause, and send down justice upon those who seek your destruction.

9. O all ye that are pure in heart, lift up your heads and receive the pleasing word of God, and feast upon his love; for ye may, if your minds are firm, for ever. But wo, wo, unto you that are not pure in heart; that are filthy this day before God; for except ye repent the land is cursed for your sakes; and the Lamanites, which are not filthy like unto you, (nevertheless, they are cursed with a sore cursing,) shall scourge you even unto destruction. And the time speedily cometh, that except ye repent, they shall possess the land of your inheritance, and the Lord God will lead away the righteous out from among you. Behold, the Lamanites your brethren, whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which hath come upon their skins, are more righteous than you; for they have not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should have, save it were one wife; *and concubines they should have none*; and there should not be whoredoms committed among them. And now this commandment they observe to keep; wherefore, because of this observance, in keeping this commandment, the Lord God will not destroy them, but will be merciful unto them; and one day they shall become a blessed people. Behold their husbands love their wives, and their wives love their husbands; and their husbands and their wives love their children; and their unbelief and their hatred towards you, is because of the iniquity of their fathers; wherefore, how much better are you than they, in the sight of your great Creator?

10. O my brethren, I fear, that unless ye shall repent of your sins, that their skins will be whiter than yours, when ye shall be brought with them before the throne of God. Wherefore, a commandment I give unto you, which is the word of God, that ye revile no more against them, because of the darkness of their skins; neither shall ye revile against them because of their filthiness; but ye shall remember your own filthiness, and remember that their filthiness came because of their fathers. Wherefore ye shall remember your children, how that ye have grieved their hearts because of the example that ye have set before them; and also, remember that ye may, because of your filthiness, bring your children unto destruction, and their sins be heaped upon your heads at the last day.

11. O my brethren, hearken unto my word; arouse the faculties of your soul; shake yourselves, that ye may awake from the slumber of death; and loose yourselves from the pains of hell, that ye may not become angels to the devil, to be cast into that lake of fire and brimstone which is the second death. And now, I Jacob, spake many more things unto the people of Nephi, warning them against *fornication and lasciviousness*, and every kind of sin, telling them the awful consequences of them; and the hundredth part of the proceedings of this people, which now began to be numerous, cannot be written upon these plates; but many of their proceedings are written upon the larger plates, and their wars, and their contentions, and the reigns of their kings. These plates are called the plates of Jacob, and they were made by the hand of Nephi. And I make an end of speaking these words."

The twenty-first chapter of the "Book of Alma," reads as follows, under section 2:

"And these are the words: behold, I perceive that this very people, the Nephites, according to the spirit of revelation, which is in me, in four hundred years from the time that Jesus Christ shall manifest himself unto them, shall dwindle in unbelief; yea, and then shall they see wars and pestilences, yea, famines and bloodshed, even until the people of Nephi shall become extinct; yea, and this because they shall dwindle in unbelief, and fall into the works of darkness; and lasciviousness, and all manner of iniquities; yea, I say unto you, that because they shall sin against so great light and knowledge; yea, I say unto you, that from that day, even the fourth generation shall not all pass away, before this great iniquity shall come; and when that great day cometh, behold, the time very soon cometh that those who are now, or the seed of those who are now numbered among the people of Nephi, shall no more be numbered among the people of Nephi; but whosoever remaineth, and is not destroyed in that great and dreadful day, shall be numbered among the Lamanites, and shall become like unto them, skill, save it be a few, who shall be called the disciples of the Lord; *and them shall the Lamanites pursue, even until they shall become extinct.*"

The fourth section of the seventh chapter of the "Book of Nephi," reads thus:

"And thus commandeth the Father that I should say unto you at that day when the Gentiles shall sin against my gospel, and shall be lifted up in the pride of their hearts above all nations, and above all the people of the whole earth, and shall be filled with all manner of lyings, and of deceits, and of mischiefs, and all manner of hypocrisy, and murders, *and priestcrafts, and whoredoms*, and of secret abominations; and if they shall do all those things, and shall reject the fullness of my gospel, behold, saith the Father, I will bring the fullness of my gospel from among them."

The fifth chapter of the "Book of Nephi," curiously enough, is identical in language with a passage in the New Testament:

"Behold, it is written by them of old time, that thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman, to lust after her, hath committed adultery already in his heart. Behold, I give unto you a commandment, that ye suffer none of these things to enter into your heart; for it is better that ye should deny yourselves of these things, wherein ye will take up your cross, than that ye should be cast into hell. It hath been written, that whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement. Verily, verily I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whoso shall marry her who is divorced, committeth adultery."

Finally, a passage in chapter XIV, of the "Book of Nephi," reads:

1. "Hearken, O ye Gentiles, and hear the words of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, which he hath commanded me that I should speak concerning you, for behold he commandeth me that I should write saying, turn, ye Gentiles from your wicked ways, and repent of your evil evil doings, of your lyings and deceivings, and of your whoredoms, and of your secret abominations, and your idolatries, and of your murders, and your priestcrafts, and your envyings, and your strifes, and from all your wickedness and abominations, and come unto me, and be baptized in my name."

This "Book of Mormon" has never been republished in the United States, nor am I aware that any copies of it are now on sale in the country. The volume from which the foregoing extracts are selected is an elegantly printed edition in 18mo form, published in England four years since, by Elder FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, and announced in the imprint as being for sale at "the Latter-Day Saints Book Dépôt in Jewin-street." It is a difficult matter, at all times, for a "Gentile" to obtain a copy of the work; and whenever one passes from Mormon hands, it is by chance. How Brother BRIGHAM contrives to set aside the authority of the Mormon standard, is not the least of the mysteries attaching to this people. S.

Letter from a Lady in Utah to a Friend in the States.

THE WRITER'S RENUNCIATION OF MORMONISM—A PICTURE OF MORMON LIFE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 16, 1858.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have to thank you for your affectionate letter, which gave me more pleasure than I can express, recalling the many happy hours of the past, spent in your society. You reproach me for neglecting to write to you as I promised. I acknowledge my negligence; but why should I cast a shadow on the sunshine of your existence by writing, as I must do if I write truthfully, to my early friend. You know, dear KATHARINE—for you, in the midst of my infatuation, did justice to the purity of my motives—you know with what deep earnestness, with what thorough belief in the Divine mission of JOSEPH SMITH, I undertook to quit home and friends, the comforts and elegances of life, for the gathering place of those I believed to be God's people, prepared to cheerfully undergo every hardship, difficulty or danger, for the blissful assurance that in so doing I was owned and accepted as the child of God. If you could enter into and understand the inverse longing which has filled my soul from childhood to know myself secure of entering Heaven at last, you would never have wondered as you did that I should have grasped with the avidity of a drowning man at a straw, than at the lofty pretenses of Mormonism. Do not start, KATHARINE, even I, blindly infatuated as I have been, can stamp them as lofty *pretences* now. The dream is over with me; the idol has fallen from the pedestal, and I have awakened, though, alas, too late, to the real character and aims of those whom I so long and anxiously believed to be co-workers with the Son of God in the regeneration of a sin-stained world.

But what does it avail me that I am awakened? Will my wakening restore me to the home and society which I voluntarily forfeited? Will it give me back friends, position, influence? Alas, no! And yet, dear KATHERINE, many who have wilfully sealed will walk the world unscathed by its withering frown; while I, whose only crime has been credulity—whose every aspiration has been for the high, the lofty, and the pure—I must be content to be pointed at because I have been too faithful to a false creed. Rather, I believe, will many a high headed woman in this city cling to the creed, and endure the life of martyrdom she entered upon to secure salvation, although she may know be fearfully conscious of its fatal tendency, than she will return to the world to be slighted by those who were incapable of her lofty self abnegation, or who were fortunate enough to be less religiously credulous. You ask me of myself, dear KATHARINE. I have spoken of a life of martyrdom, and, truly, such is the life of a woman here, unless she be full of her own nature and a tyrant to those around her. I am, myself, married since I last heard from you; but, oh! what a mockery of the holy relationship is here, and to think that up to the hour when I took the fatal step I was blind to everything but the blessing to be sustained by becoming the partner of a tried servant of the Almighty One. Aye, and though many weary weeks after my marriage did I struggle to believe that all was yet right. Many a time when low spirited and sick at heart, have I taken my pen and written to the dear ones far away, conjuring them to delay coming to this place, and then awhile after, when perhaps my mind was more resigned and tranquil, or I had been listening to an exciting oration, I trembled lest any persuasion of mine should peril the eternal salvation of those dear to me, and I would write and beg them to keep faithful to the church—for although as the trials attending its votaries were heavy, it was only they who endured them, could share its blessings. To the world my letter would doubtless have appeared strangely inconsistent—for only they who live in Utah can tell the fluctuating feelings which pervade the bosoms of its inhabitants.

Then the long dreary time of sickening suspense, the painful struggle between the reality of matters and the ideal which I had so fondly clung to—as slowly, but surely, the conviction dawned at last that I had been deceived—I, who had fought so earnestly for the truth of Mormonism, who had laid home, friends, freedom, society, all, upon the altar of conscience for its sake—I, who had so worshipped the noble, the upright, the beautiful, the pure—that I had been the dupe of the sinful, the degraded and the vile—was beyond expression horrible to think of. The only thought capable of bringing consolation was, that it was at least the mask of holiness which had won my adherence to the cause. I had not willingly, knowingly, delivered myself up to serve the opposite, and I had been here living in this community upwards of two years before I could believe it false—before I came to an acquaintance with the dark deeds secretly connived at, while publicly denounced—before I could read in the melancholy countenances of some, and the forced gaiety of others of my sex, anything but the resignation and the cheerfulness which I had construed their appearance into at first. Ah, KATHARINE, what a chapter in the history of Deseret would the wrongs of woman present, as I comprehend them now! There is but one family of all my acquaintance, where there are more wives than one, which I believe to have any happiness among them. And if I were to attempt to give you any idea of the misery which exists, cases would so multiply upon my memory that time and space would fail me to communicate them. I obtained, by stealth, a peep, some months ago, at Mr. HYDE'S excellent work on Mormonism—and you cannot have a truer idea than that work conveys. The preachers of Mormonism abroad in the world need to tell us that Polygamy was only allowed to those who had proven themselves in the cause of God—the tried and faithful among his servants—as a reward for the trials they had endured in the defence of truth, to increase their glory in his eternal kingdom. But the true state of the case is this. It is not the tried alone. A man may come here single, and comparatively unknown, or he may have wives elsewhere—still if they can not accompany him, he is virtually a single man in Utah, if he be a Mormon; and such a man, if he have not a single cent in his pocket, or a pound of flour to commence with, provided he is on hand to comply with every requirement of the authorities, may take to himself not only one wife or two or three if he pleases, and he is all the better saint for doing so. Any Elder or Bishop can marry such a man to one wife in Utah, but if he wishes to take two or three at once, he must apply to the First Presidency. The first wife married by the priesthood to him is his first legal wife, and after her he can be married only by one of the First Presidency. We are also informed before we come to Salt Lake that the consent of a man's first wife is necessary to his union with a second. This is false. If his first wife refuses her consent, I never knew a marriage to be delayed, unless it happened that the husband was greatly attached to his first wife. But as far as the priesthood goes, if the first wife cannot give a sufficient reason for refusing her consent—and what would be a *sufficient* reason in the eyes of the Church, I have never been able to discover—the ceremony proceeds without, and he may console herself as well as she can.

I remember one lady who refused her consent on the plea of incompatibility of temperament, but that was a very inefficient reason for refusing to allow another to show the affection of her husband, and withdraw his confidence from her. I know one couple who were married in England and came here, enduring much hardship in getting up their little homestead, the wife laboring unceasingly to support the extra burden of a young family and a delicate husband. A year or so later a young woman came out who had been an old flame of the husband's. The acquaintance was renewed and they were married. Shortly after the first wife solicited a divorce. Unable longer to endure the changed bearing of her once affectionate husband, she chose rather to tear herself away from the roof she had toiled to raise as a shelter for herself and little ones, than to remain and witness the estrangement of him she had so fondly loved. The divorce was obtained. Another case I am acquainted with is that of a young and intelligent English girl, the daughter of a man of property and influence. She is the second wife of a man who stands high in the church, and the mother of a beautiful child. She told me, weeping, not long since, that, dearly as she loved her little one, to free herself from the thraldom that oppressed her she would be willing even to resign her child. Now this is a woman of deep and earnest feeling, of great power of affection, and one of the most devoted mothers I have met. Judge, then, how cutting must be the sorrow, how poignant the misery, which could induce a woman such as she is to think of abandoning her child. Poor creature! She well knew that she would never be permitted to take it along with her, should she endeavor to quit the territory.

My own case is not the least trying. My husband's first wife is a woman of a remorseless temper and most vindictive feeling. But I do not wish to sadden you by a relation of the thousand and one miseries which are daily inflicted upon me. Doubtless she has enough to try her, but God knows I would not inflict a pang upon the meanest of God's creatures' if it often happens, where the first marriage was one of real and deep affection, that the trials of the first wife demand, as they usually obtain, the sympathy of the public. And yet, in some cases, where the first wife is a being of inferior mind, and the other wives enter the family wholly and solely from a desire to obey the will of God and secure their eternal welfare, it is hardly fair that there should be no sympathy for them. They are women, with all women's capacity for loving and for suffering: and must the blame which rightly attaches to the inventors of a system which has wrecked their every hope be visited on them? Surely, dear KATHARINE, the world, with all its rich freight of generous feeling, can afford to be more magnanimous than this.

It is this very dread of the world's undeserved censure which, as I remarked to you in the first part of my letter, will prevent many a suffering high-spirited woman from seeking to free herself. She knows that no sooner shall she evince the smallest disposition to quit the Church, no matter how high her moral character may have stood before, no matter what her reputation for purity of heart, dignity of soul and blamelessness of conduct—so surely as she attempts to regain the world, will the blackest insinuations against her motives, the vilest suspicions, the foulest deeds be leveled and carefully circulated in reference to her course. If she can summon moral courage sufficient to meet this from the Mormons, whither can she look, of the world to which she flies for succor, receive her with a frown for the religious obscurity which led her to sacrifice her dearest feelings by becoming the wife of a man already married—although she did so with the sincere desire to do right before God, bearing a character spotless before God and man? If the world will not reverse its frown—if it will not view the women of Utah as "more sinned against than sinning," then their case is, indeed, hopeless; and armies, laws, official investigation—all are useless; for reputation is dearer to a true-hearted woman than liberty itself. And if, by continuing a slave, she ceases to hope for spiritual reward, she will console herself for descending, broken hearted, to an early grave, with the reflection that she carried into it a reputation unspotted in the community among which she dwells.

May God bless you, my dear friend, and long preserve to you the home and influence you now enjoy. Remember the poor exile affectionately to all who yet think kindly of her, and believe me

Your sincerely-affectionate
EMILY C——.

Mr. Robinson and the Shamokin Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in a late number of your paper the full Report of the Committee appointed by the last Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to investigate the affairs of certain Banks in that State; and as my name appears conspicuously in the Report, as well as in your comments on the same, and further, as great injustice has been done me by the Committee, I have determined to place myself right before the public, by fastening whatever fraud and swindle, if any there may be in the organization of the Shamokin Bank, upon the parties to whom it properly belongs. To do this, it is necessary to go back to the origin of the Bank Charters. They are, sir, the offspring of the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad" swindle, and a variety of lesser frauds, perpetrated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. With them, the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company fleeced Pennsylvania of her Public Works, and the people were cheated and defrauded in many ways long before either of the Banks then chartered was organized and set in motion. Therefore, conceived in iniquity and corruptly brought forth to cover up the glaring swindles above mentioned, practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania by their own Representatives, is not the Report just such a one as might and would be expected from a Committee going forth reeking with the filth and corruption of a Pennsylvania Legislature?

An adroitly drawn document it is indeed. The Report shows plainly that the Committee have purposely suppressed the names of the grand movers in the whole transaction, (who are prominent citizens and public officers of their own State,) and in their hurry and zeal to give to the world this wonderful feat of financiering—in their anxiety to fasten upon outside innocent parties whatever may be wrong and illegal in the organization of the banks named in the resolution—convict themselves, as I will show.

I speak of the Shamokin Bank and its organization only. This charter was in the hands of *thirty-one* commissioners in and about Shamokin. It was considered worth *twelve thousand dollars* by a few of the knowing commissioners, ex officers of State, a young wire-pulling politician of Northumberland County, and ex Speaker of the House TAGGART, all of whose names will soon appear. The Commissioners, finding it impossible to have the stock taken at home, appointed two of their number as a Committee, headed by one CHAS. M. HALL, of Sunbury, Penn., to take the stock books and go out in the world and *seek subscriptions* to the Stock. This Committee, engineered by the aforesaid CHAS. M. HALL as financial agent, went to Buffalo, N. Y., and there, beyond the jurisdiction of their own State, solicited, urged and received the subscription and money of the Messrs. THAYER and others. At the proper time, in strict accordance with the Banking Laws of Pennsylvania, the organization was completed, as the Commissioners certify under oath, perfect in all its parts.

I, at this point became interested in the Shamokin Bank by a purchase of the charter and the interest of the Messrs. THAYER. The organization was carefully examined by good lawyers and pronounced sound. The sum of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS was to be paid to the following persons, viz: To Commissioner W. P. WITHINGTON, of Shamokin, Penn., $3,000; CHARLES M. HALL, Esq., $3,000, *Hon* (?) J. PORTER BRAWLEY, $3,000; Ex Secretary of State CURTIN $1,000; Senator FINNEY $1,000; Ex Speaker TAGGART $1,000, or the Presidency of the Bank. Now, Sir, the Committee charge that there was fraud practiced in the organization of this Bank. If so, who are the perpetrators of such fraud? Am I? I feel confident that the public will sustain me when I charge it upon the *Honorable*(?) gentlemen above mentioned, Pennsylvanians occupying high, social and official positions. As soon as I obtained possession I put the Shamokin Bank upon a firm basis—having at its head the Hon. J. H. ZIMMERMAN as President a citizen of Sunbury, Penn., and a most worthy and estimable gentleman, an exception to the general rule in this respect, as applied to Pennsylvania. My brother, a young man of strict integrity, was elected Cashier, and I gave to the Bank my own experience as a financier, backed by the advice and counsel of two of the oldest, and acknowledged by all the best, financiers in the Union.

The Shamokin Bank, in ten days after my administration commenced, stood at the head of the Pennsylvania country Banks, and her quotations were by far better than any other country Bank in the State. All of this is matter of record, which any one may may learn from other sources than my declaration, if they will but read. The Bank's line of discounts was confined to the immediate wants of the neighborhood. The poor and rich were equally in proportion accommodated, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing the Bank a flourishing, money-making and useful institution to the people of Pennsylvania. All of this bright history of the Bank the Committee refused to notice in their Report. Why? Because by so doing they would show that an *innocent subordinate* party came from Pennsylvania and purchased the stock from certain parties, or those who represented their interests, and payments were to be made as hereinbefore stated.

About the 15th of March last, my interest in the Bank ceased by a direct sale to UNDERHILL, JACKSON & UNDERHILL. And here I wish to say that the above parties practiced upon the President, Cashier, Directors and myself a most vile and willful deception, representing themselves as men of wealth as having at their fingers' ends pieces of gold, at all ready and willing to pay up the balance of the stock and keep the Bank as they found it—*sound*. It was upon these representations that the $200,000 note of which the Committee make a "harp of a thousand strings") was discounted: the parties representing that in four days from the date of the note they could pay $50,000 in coin upon the same and the balance at maturity, and as a guarantee that they were in arnest, left as collateral $200,000 in bonds which they guaranteed [illegible] and other officers, in my presence, [illegible] at any moment in New-York City for $90,000. The Bank not being in want of the $88,000, upon representations as stated, discounted the note of the above parties, secured by said collaterals, and the funds paid into the Bank by myself and friends were again returned to me. This closes the matter so far as the Bank *direct* is concerned, but the amount that they agreed to pay me for the business was not at that time paid, and but a very small portion has ever been paid, and I fear the balance never will be. They came to me under the cover of friendship, old acquaintance and a *quaker* coat, and by these means achieved what they considered a great feat, depriving me of my business and its profits, and, not satisfied with this, R. R. UNDERHILL in his testimony before the Committee, undertakes to deprive me of character and standing.

There is another "harp of a thousand strings" which the Committee find to play upon—$2,000 in the McKean County Bank the Committee fail in their deep researches to show anything in regard to. I can set them right; J. W. UNDERHILL, in the presence of two good witnesses, acknowledged UNDERHILL, JACKSON & UNDERHILL indebted to me in the sum of $5,000, and agreed that the $2,000 should be given to me and credited upon the $5,000 account. This the Committee could have known if they had but asked the question. But the Committee seem studiously to have avoided asking those questions, the answer to which would have given them the *true* history of Shamokin Bank. Their Report plainly indicates that they were fully advised before they made their investigation, just who of, and to what extent, their own fellow-citizens and political comrades, (base renegades they are too, I might and would be placed in an awkward and uncomfortable position if the whole truth were to be told, and therefore framed their questions so as to call forth such answers only as, unexplained, tended to the injury of innocent parties, and allowed the guilty to go unwhipt of justice. Now as I have given to the public a full statement of my connection with the Bank, and have shown that the Committee are guilty of gross misrepresentation of facts guilty of undertaking through their Report to protect the perpetrators of whatever fraud there may have been in the organization of the Bank, by charging innocent parties with the same, I will leave them and their political sold and boughten brethren to the well-deserved scorn and contempt of an outraged constituency and public. JOSEPH R. ROBINSON.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, Aug. 11, 1858.

The Dudley Observatory Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as one engaged in a department of science professionally, I crave the privilege of saying a few words through your columns relative to the famous Dudley Observatory controversy.

The public probably have inferred, both naturally and from the assumptions of the Scientific Council, in their published statements, that the sympathies of scientific men in the country are generally with Dr. GOULD. This is wholly a mistake, and we think we hazard little in asserting, that if we except the so-called Cambridge and Coast Survey clique, Dr. GOULD and the Council have no support with the scientific public.

If any are disposed to doubt this assertion, let them test the matter by obtaining a fair expression of opinion from the officers of the army and navy, or the civilians who have been associated with Dr. GOULD on the Coast Survey, (we are not here referring to principals, but subordinates,) from the leading astronomers of the country, from those who know him as a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or of the American Academy, or as a college associate, and our word for it, they will find anything but sympathy. In fact, a more unpopular, generally disliked man in American science cannot be named—the reason of his unpopularity is not to be found in anything having an origin in the Observatory controversy, but in the insufferable conceit and arrogance of the individual in question, which qualities lead him to be servile to all whom he considers his superiors, and to treat with insolence or an affectation of patronage all whom he regards as his inferiors. And in this, too, we believe lies the whole secret of the difficulty between Dr. GOULD and the Trustees; the same thing has also operated to cut off Dr. GOULD from all friendly cooperation or even personal intercourse with the other astronomers of the country. This fact, alluded to by the Trustees in their statement, the Council attempted to meet, by saying that some of the astronomers in question have recently contributed to the *Astronomical Journal*, conducted by Dr. GOULD—this, however, is a puerile evasion, since the Council and many others are very well aware that if Lieut. MAURY or Profs. BOND or MITCHELL have, for the general interests of science, communicated information to the *Astronomical Journal*, they have no personal relations with its editor, nor have had for some years past.

The Scientific Council in their recently issued pamphlet has certainly made one fatal mistake, viz.: they have proved too much—they have demonstrated that Dr. GOULD is entirely innocent of every charge and aspersion, and has burdened himself during his official term of office with a weight of glory, (foiled or unfoiled,) which it is difficult for an ordinary mind to conceive of. If this is so, then IRA HARRIS, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, THOMAS W. OLCOTT, who had sufficient love for science to give $10,000 for its cause, together with Messrs. PRUYN, WILDER, MARCH, RANSOM, VERBRUGH, and ARMSBY, all men of heretofore unsuspected probity and honor, men of mature mind, holding stations of trust and confidence from their fellow-citizens, have not only so far stultified themselves as to lie publicly and outrageously, but also to conspire to ruin and defame one of the most worthy and eminent American scientists. *Credat Judæus Apella Non ego.* There is, moreover, another feature in the published statement of the Council, and which also appears in the more recent address of its Committee of the citizens of Albany, which is not only weak, but positively disgusting. We refer to the undisguised, unmeasured, and extravagantly superlative strain of flattery and adulation which pervades the whole. Whatever matchless glories the famed meridian circle has left unfolded in the heavens, it is very certain there are none left unnoticed in Dr. GOULD and his associate supporters. Surely, one would think, from the way that the Scientific Council plaster the Director and the Committee of citizens, stucco the Council, that the Gods of old had again come down to dwell among men. Bring forth, therefore, these blockheads of Trustees and sacrifice them in the gates. And as to that literary gentleman, of Albany, who, at the last meeting of the American Association in that city, lifted up his voice in open session and "thanked God that such men as PEIRCE, BACHE and HENRY had been created;" by all means have him officiate. But these gentlemen of Albany who have been so ready to enlist as *claquers* of the mutual admiration society, have much yet to learn before they can be admitted into full communion with the parent organization whose head quarters are at Cambridge. We recommend them to the study of the article entitled, "Hamilton's Quarterntons," in the last October (1857) number of the *North American*, in which the writer, with charming *naïveté* and simplicity, tells his readers that Professor PEIRCE, after careful mathematical investigations, had arrived at the conclusion, that if he were to construct the universe over again, he should do it on precisely the same plan as that already adopted by God Almighty! Good Albany Burgesses! how long will it take you to use equally extensive flights and lofty incubrations?

Again, the assumption made by the parties in opposition to the Trustees, that no scientific man can be found to take the place vacated by Dr. GOULD, "without an unworthy betrayal of its sacred brotherhood and cause of science, or without personal dishonor," is certainly amusing to those who are posted on the existing relations of the scientific men of this country, and as a display of petty autocracy on the part of those who assume to be magnates of American Science, it merits and will be received with its well deserved contempt.

The Sacred Brotherhood indeed! Let the feuds, the bitter personalities of debate, the suppression of papers and unfair treatment of the humbler members, which have made the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the last few years a sort of bear-garden, testify to the strength of this bond of brotherhood. How far did the sacred brotherhood of science extend when Mr. B. A. GOULD and cirque, at the Montreal meeting of the American Association, made out the lists of invitations to the parties of the Lord Bishop, the military commandant and others, and were not generous invitations thus made subservient to gratify private griefs, or Cambridge exclusiveness? We might also speak of the recent attempt of Professor HENRY to deprive Professor MITCHELL of the honors of his discoveries in astronomical mechanics; of the persistent private efforts of the Cambridge and Coast Survey clique to disparage and thwart the labors of Lieut. MAURY; of the two distinct and well founded charges of plagiarism and mutilation of manuscripts against Professor PEIRCE, (one preferred by an humble mechanic of Pottsville, Penn., and never answered;) of the defamation of Dr. PETERS; of the recent quarrels in the American Academy, and many other like matters, were it at all necessary to show that the sacred brotherhood is somewhat after the Cain and Abel order, and no more likely to prove very sympathetic for Dr. GOULD or his coadjutors. We assure the Trustees, with all confidence, that if they will wait until time has soothed personal difficulties among the citizens of Albany, they will have no difficulty in securing the services of a worthy and competent Director. Cambridge, Cincinnati, Washington, and Ann Arbor, moreover, do not lean on the Coast survey for the support of their observatories. Why should Albany?

We shall, moreover, make a point of much apparent weight against the Trustees, that they wished to turn the Observatory and its grounds into a place of public resort and amusement, and that they interfered in relation to matters of science of which they could know nothing. We do not, from anything that has been published, consider that any such conclusions are fairly deducible. The first allegation seems to rest principally on the fact, that the Trustees ordered Dr. GOULD to provide a set of keys which should be accessible to them. Now, is there anything strange or unreasonable in the act, that gentlemen who have contributed their time and money to the building and organization of an institution, of which they were also by law the guardians, should desire free access to it during its preparation; or, that finding themselves opposed in their wishes, they should insist upon a provision inserted to secure themselves such access as a matter of right. Is it not, also, perfectly absurd, to torture such an act into a supposition that the Trustees thereby meant to make the Observatory a place of public resort? There is, let us say in this connection, something of humbug in this idea that entire exclusiveness is necessary for the success of astronomical or any other scientific investigation. Indeed, the management of the Observatory at Washington is a sufficient answer to this. Let a respectable person knock at its gates, within proper hours, and he is received with politeness and civility; allowed to inspect the instruments, the construction of the building, and if the sky be fair, he may sometimes be indulged with a look through the big refractor. Yet no complaints are made of unnecessary intrusion, and no Observatory contributes more to theoretical or practical science than the one at Washington. The same system substantially is also adopted at Cincinnati, by Prof. MITCHELL; but the Trustees, we are told, have taken cognizance of matters out of their line, or, in other words, they have wanted vouchers and reasons for expenditures; they have objected to delay in the mounting of instruments; to inattention to matters of insurance; to flying reports, and circulating letters derogatory to the good name of the Observatory. It may not be altogether pleasant to a Director and his friends to have such matters looked into; but what has this to do with Science that such an outcry against interference should be raised? Again, is insult and arrogance any less insult and arrogance when it proceeds from a scientist than from one of the common people? There is something, moreover, in manner, as well as in matter, as all who have met the expunged Director know full well. If the Trustees had gained wrong impressions respecting the uses of the clocks, the imperfections of the stone piers, and of other matters, of which it is alleged they had, why were they allowed to form such opinions? Was not the Director remiss in his duty as regards explanations, on did he not rather think it beneath his dignity to be familiar on matters of science with commercial, money-making men?

There are many points in these published statements of the Council and Citizens' Committee which will bear a little probing, and we hope the Trustees will push the cassis to the quick, but it is not our intention to pursue the matter further. The public will, however, do well to remember that there are two sides to every story, and that one statement may appear good until another is told. We regret that the Council have not offered us some explanation of the current report that while Dr. GOULD was planning an extension of the Dudley Observatory, and advising costly appurtenances, he was at the same time exerting himself to procure the appointment of Professo of Astronomy of Columbia College; and we would also deferentially inquire if Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and PEIRCE did not only recommend, but use all their personal influence in aid of his proposed abandonment of Albany, long before the inception of the present difficulties. And in case he had received the coveted place, with its snug salary of $5,000, what would have become of the magnificent meridian circle, the product of his "splendid" genius, and what of the Dudley Observatory and what of the Scientific Council? And who would have been found worthy to walk in his footsteps and receive his mantle? Alas! that the Regents of Columbia should have thought that one better qualified for their post could be found! But whatever sins the Trustees may have committed, (and allow, for the sake of argument, that all that has been said against them be true,) we believe that the Scientific Council have by their course inflicted a deep injury on the future of American Science; and this in two respects. Messrs. BACHE and HENRY, intrusted by the General Government with the charge of the two great and important scientific enterprises of our country—the only ones, in fact, to which Congress extends its countenance, have deliberately chosen to become parties to a controversy in which disagreeable personal issues between citizens of Albany have become entangled, and upon which the scientific men of the country will divine and receive the smouldering embers of old animosities; they have acted, moreover, *as partizans*, rather than *advisers of calm measures*, as *law-breakers*, rather than *law sustainers*. They moreover have attempted to throw the weight of influence derived from the positions they hold under Government into the balance, utterly ignoring the lesson which all our past history teaches, viz: that the American people will not submit to the slightest movements of interference by officials beyond their legitimate sphere. If the power intrusted by Congress to these gentlemen is to be wielded for the crushing out of a particular set of men, or for the establishment of issues about which people honestly differ, it is time the matter was inquired into. We would like to ask Messrs. BACHE and HENRY if they feel perfectly certain that the personal prejudices in reference to themselves, which they have thus needlessly originated, are not in some degree likely to be reflected upon the institutions they represent? Will not some more lobbying than usual be necessary in future to pass the appropriations of the Coast Survey? Will not the stereotype resolutions annually shoved through the American Association in favor of Prof. BACHE'S management of the Survey require some extra spicing? Has Prof. HENRY forgotten his library controversy so entirely that he would like to engage in a fresh feud? only to provoke, perhaps, a fresh attack. Secondly—In the United States, where, as a general rule, the National Government extends no favors to institutions of learning, our main resort for the ways and means to diffuse education and promote science lies in appeals to the pockets of merchant princes, bankers and the like—men who themselves have little knowledge of science, but who nevertheless perceive that all the varieties of business are interwoven with and dependent upon the result of scientific investigation. Now it is certainly a worthy matter for thought, if the Olcotts, the Pruyns, the Ransoms, and the Wilders of other places besides Albany do not, when appealed to in the future to found observatories, and buy instruments and endow libraries, significantly reply—Gentlemen Professors, we remember the snubbing and the insults of our friends the Professors of the Dudley Observatory, the lampooning of the Atlantic, and the derision of a partisan Press, and we think the patronage of science neither desirable nor pleasant. And as money is as much the eyes of science as it is the sinews of war, will not the savans after such a reply be somewhat in the condition of that remarkable man who, originally gifted with good ocular organs, deliberately destroyed them by jumping into a bramble-bush? We think so, and with all due deference for distinguished worth, would advise the Scientific Council to endeavor no further imitation of the illustrious individual above spoken of, and by some new feat of jumping try to scratch themselves back into a position less antagonistic to the best interests of American science

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
AMUSING—BIZARRE—ORIGINAL!
THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART;
OR, ANIMATED WORLD!
Just disembarked from the steamship *City of Baltimore*, and now to be exhibited here for the
FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD.

It is the most singularly-beautiful combination of the romantic and picturesque ever witnessed, and has kept LONDON AND PARIS IN AN EXCITEMENT of passionate admiration for a long period. Having been secured by the European agent of this establishment Mr. P. T. Barnum, still abroad in quest of unique entertainments, this curious novelty, which is utterly UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE, will be produced in a manner surpassingly perfect and brilliant.

AFTERNOONS at 3, and EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock,
DURING ALL THIS WEEK,
MONDAY, 16th inst. to SATURDAY, 21st Aug., 1858.

In accordance with the following programme, which affords, however, but a faint idea of the fascinating interest and elegance of the entertainment.

PART I.

A new and bewitchingly-lovely view of
THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

This is no commonplace sight, but a rare combination. It is admirably picturesque and animated with a large number of mechanical figures and groups which give the illusion of life to this miniature world, while the wonderfully-natural manner in which the various effects of light and shadow are illustrated, as in the classical representation of the Birth of Venus, and the Sun rising over the Appenines is exquisitely managed. In the view of Constantinople and the Bosphorus, vessels are seen sailing; the foreground, hot and burning sun, Arabs, an elephant and a camel, with their loads, &c., are seen to pass.

PART II.

The Expedition to the ARCTIC REGION in
SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

In which the Esquimaux are seen on shore with their sledges drawn by dogs; while bears are pursued and killed by the sailors. At sea the Esquimaux, when in their boats, are visible, and the sailors land from the discovery ships amidst the floating ice.

PART III.

An intimately perfect
ANIMATED MODEL OF PARIS,
Taken from the *Pont des Arts*. The entire background is traversed by unbroken lines of equestrians, vehicles, &c., passing in both directions. The bridges in the foreground are crossed by models, FOUR INCHES IN HEIGHT OR LENGTH, of MEN, WOMEN CHILDREN, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c. They are seen with the greatest distinctness, and with the most NATURAL and LIFE-LIKE ACTION of limb and wheel. Men walk forth slowly and rapidly, in this scene, while some run. Horses walk, trot, prance, and toss their heads. A waggoner cracks his whip as he passes his team. A lady puts up her parasol and her lapdog waddles after her with a motion wondefully true to nature. A swimmer dives in the stream—the military manœuvre, &c., &c. It closes with the
GRAND MASQUERADE FEAST OF THE MAST OF COQUAGNE ON THE RIVER.

The Court is seen in barges; Lilliputian pole-climbers exhibit their powers, and one is seen, at last, to reach the top of the Mast, and detach the prize.

PART IV.

THE BLACK-ROPE VAULTER,
Which performs every evolution usually attempted by living artistes, without any apparent assistance. This was witnessed in Birmingham alone by 100,000 persons, and presented for £60 successive nights with extraordinary success.

PART V.

STORM OF THE BLACK SEA!

In which the spectator finds it almost impossible to divest himself of the idea that it is not reality. The waves literally roll and dash into a foam. The forked lightnings are seen—the thunder is heard—a vessel is driven among the rocks—the sailors, which are models of men measured by inches instead of feet, scramble on the rocks. A boat rescues them, &c. The whole scene is a really exciting one—so exciting, as to be quite painful at moments when so much distress is witnessed, and the spectator feels unable to render assistance.

A SONG BETWEEN EACH PART

will be introduced, and

FOUR ELEGANT DROP SCENES

presented, representing 1st. Morning, after a picture by Linton; 2d. The town of Lausanne, in Switzerland; 3d. The Great Bull Ring at Seville; 4th. The Interior of St. Peter's at Rome. As a *route ensemble* this exhibition may be termed the greatest

REALIZATION OF LILLIPUT

ever conceived by genius or attempted by art. It is a triumph of science, and will delight old and young with its wonderfully varied and diverting originalities.

The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the Curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY the Joint Committee of the Common Council, for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:

FIRST.

1. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and at Central Park.

2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band.

3. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers, and in the public squares of the city.

The Joint Committee earnestly request that during the firing from the Park, all the church bells in the City be rung and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

1. On the arrival of the *Niagara*, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and the Navy-yard, to be replied to by the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and salute being received will be saluted by a salvo of 100 guns.

2. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.

3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance, by the various Musical Societies, of "Achieved is the glorious Work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."

4. After each address, appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus sung by the Societies.

5. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the Firemen, in torch-light procession, together with such Societies as may desire to co-operate.

6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park through which the procession shall pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the street through which the torch-light procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

2. In the evening a Municipal dinner to be given at some place to be selected.

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and British Possessions will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Chairman.
CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.

The exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, 1858.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the accomplished and talented
YOUNG AMERICAN ACTRESS,
Miss JANE COOMBS,
Who has achieved a distinction which indicates her to be the
RISING STAR in the THEATRICAL FIRMAMENT,
She will be assisted by those incomparable artists,
Mr. BLAKE and Mr. BROUGHAM,
and the
TALENTED COMEDY COMPANY,
The fine comedy of
LOO ON ASSURANCE,
With the following great cast:

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Davidge
Mr. Mark Meddle	Mr. Blake
Dazzle	Mr. Brougham
Charles Courtly	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Adolphus Spanker	Mr. Setchell
Max Harkaway, Esq.	Mr. J. S. Smith
Cook	Mr. Duncan (Solomon Isaacs) Mr. Walters
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss Jane Coombs
Grace Harkaway	Miss Miller
Pert	Miss Barnet

Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
BEN LEIL THE PIRATE
Duke of Scylla ..... Mr. R. Johnston
To be followed by the Drama of
THE DEAD SHOT.
To conclude with the farce of
BETSY BAKER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. Ullman.
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.

The classes will meet at the Academy as follows:
The gentlemen, on Monday, August 16, at 7½ P. M.
The ladies, on Tuesday, August 17, at 2 P. M.
Notice—Persons desiring to join are requested to apply as above.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 38 cents; Pit 12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
The performances will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.
After which the MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with MAMIE'S LOVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK
of
"THE IRISH BOY"
and
YANKEE GAL,
who have been playing to
CROWDED HOUSES
DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS.
MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, will be performed a new, local, Musical Burlesque, by Charles Gaylor, Esq., entitled
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE HOH!
Capt. Bassarack ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fairy Finnenbun ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
L'Ariel ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mohammed Pasha Cowan, an Eastern
Cobbler ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
FEW SCENERY. COSTUMES. PROPERTIES.

With over
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES!
BEAUTIFUL MARCHES.
CHARMING SONGS
DELIGHTFUL DANCES,
LOCAL HITS, &c. &c. &c.

The performance will commence with the
IRISH MORMON.
Brian O'Lynn ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW,
FORTY FIRST NIGHT OF THE
FLORENCES.

GRAND FREE PROMENADE CONCERT
AT ATLANTIC GARDENS, HOBOKEN,
On MONDAY, Aug. 16.

In order to enhance the many natural attractions of this lovely spot, ROBERTSON'S AMERICAN BRASS BAND has been engaged at great expense, and will give a superb MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of selections from the operas "Il Trovatore," "Traviata," "Favorita," &c., the popular melories of the day, medleys, &c., &c. No grander out-of-door amusement could be offered. Concert from 3 to 9 o'clock. Admission free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the War of 1812, of the State of New-York, held Aug. 2, 1858, at Head quarters star-House Lispenard-st., Co. A, W. JONES in the Chair, the following resolutions, reported by Col. JOHN ALWAISE, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the noble exertions, impassioned eloquence, ardent zeal, and lofty patriotism exhibited in the House of Representatives on the discussion of the bill reported by Hon. JOHN SAVAGE, providing pensions for the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That while, in the estimation of military services rendered to our country, we claim no monopoly over those engaged in subsequent wars and at different periods we would respectfully suggest that our claim has been withheld for nearly half a century, and that therefore, in point of priority, as well as in reference to the great principles involved and maintained during the struggle in which we were engaged, it will be recognized as paramount to all others by a vast majority of our countrymen.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the justice of our claim it would never have been urged by us, had not necessity reduced many of our compatriots to a condition which ought to claim sympathy, if not demand justice.

Resolved, That to Messrs. Savage, of Tennessee; Clark and Anderson of Missouri; and Curtis, of Iowa, we are under special obligations, and that those gentlemen are entitled to our heartfelt gratitude and lasting admiration for their clear comprehensive and liberal construction of the Constitution, as well as their bold efforts, when the call of duty in the hour of their country's peril.

Resolved, That while we thus record our approbation and gratitude, we intend no censure to snob members of our National Legislature as entertained opposite sentiments, but we confidently trust that, upon further reflection, they will be ready to concede that a wise economy does not necessarily include retrenchment at the expense of justice to a fully meritorious class.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Messrs. Savage, Clark, Anderson and Curtis, and Messrs. Horace F. Clark, Cochrane, Maclay, Kelley, Sickles, Ward, and Haskins, of New York.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
WILLIAM W. HILLIKER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Will meet at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at noon. Subject—*The Mud and Peat of Salt and Fresh Water as Manure*, and *Fruit for Farms*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. Some Lawton Blackberries will be on the table. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE PLOT OWNERS IN ROCK ISLAND CEMETERY.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858, at No. 76 Wall-st., in the office of the Hon. W. R. BEEBE, from 9½ to 10 o'clock A. M.
E. LORD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A MAGNIFICENT PEARL KEYED 7 OCTAVO ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR SALE, A SACRIFICE.—Grand overstrung bass, French action, dulce pedals, diagonal brace, rare repeating powers, easy touch, full, powerful tone, finished with four round corners, back same as the front, carved legs, fruit and arch serpentine bottom, with double castors, city makers. Warranted for two years; short time in use; is without spot or blemish; and is a superb instrument. Sold for want of funds, and without regard to cash price, will be made to suit a cash purchaser. Apply at No. 674 6th av., near the Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days. Has box for shipping. A. BATESON.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE GRAND PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.—Unrivalled in excellence and purity of tone, are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos within the means of all classes. Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Masik Building, cor. Grand-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $45, $59, $110, $124 and $145. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 5th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name the on, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, No. 236 West st.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WITNESSED the assault on, and robbery of, a lady, at the Fulton Ferry, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, will call, or send his address to JAMES CALHOUN, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-st., he will be recompensed for his trouble.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in good circumstances, residing in a distant State, want to adopt a pretty, interesting little girl of respectable parents, not to exceed eight years of age. Address O. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, for three days.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGEROUSLY ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write.
YOUR FATHER.
REDDINGTON, Conn., Aug. 14.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st. A full attendance is requested.
DAVID MILLER, President.
A. J. KASMIRE, Secretary pro tem.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th st and 3d av., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-STEEL WARE.
FOR SALE AT NO. 212 PEARL-ST.
Cast Steel, Iron or Brass ware,
Rolled for SKIRTS, to order,
THOMAS MORTON.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON Workers, Tinners.—50 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 216 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and all warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED TO call on the undersigned. A number of fine investments offered. Up-town lots wanted for improvement.
E. S. BOYD & CO.,
Negotiators of Patents and Real Estate,
No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AND SHALL positively be disposed of within three months—beautiful private residences in the City of Brooklyn, L. I. The property is as follows: One two-story English gothic cottage 40x40 feet; one do. 27x30 feet, each with five full lots; one three story brick house, 26x50 feet, three full lots, and carriage house attached. Each house is in perfect order, inside and out, and substantially built, with all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out with great variety of choice bearing fruit trees, grape vines, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c., &c., and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and East River. Each place is within one and a half miles of Wall, Atlantic, Fulton, or Catherine-st. ferries, and from two to five minutes' walk of Brooklyn City Railroad—making either or easy of access within thirty minutes from the City Hall, New-York. The present owner of one of the above houses having occupied it for the last nine years, and never before this time having offered it for sale, (but for private reasons must now sell) does most unhesitatingly pronounce it the pleasantest and most respectable and healthy residence within the same distance of Wall-st., yet the same property would cost ten times as much on 5th-av., New-York City. Either would be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a genteel residence with trees and shrubbery, of from one to twenty acres, in or adjoining some village or small city, near the salt water, and from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of New-York City. Address for purchase or exchange, describing property, Box 1,021 lower Post Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTing Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 30 John st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE—VERY DESIRABLE, on 37th-st., near Dr. Spring's Church. For sale or to rent.

A number of dwelling-houses, in the best parts of the City, for sale.

VACANT LOTS—200 feet front, on 5th av., opposite Columbia College ground, for sale.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern house in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 146 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY house in Lexington av., between 48th and 49th sts., with gas and Croton water, and house in first rate order. Will be let to a respectable tenant for $350 per year. Inquire in the corner store, or at Dr. JOHNSON'S, No. 14 Dunne st.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to ANDY. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, a nice three story house, well located, near 4th av. Apply to W. H. LUSH, Real Estate Broker, No. 292 4th av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted for an extremely small family, for which, with keeping clean, and use of gas, &c., from $10 to $12 the month will be paid, and, if desired, in advance. Not further north than 20th-st., nor further east than 4th-av. Address JUNIO, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE.—An elegant mansion, with about five acres of ground, forming an entire block. House situated on an elevation overlooking the river and surrounding country. The place is in excellent order, with an abundance of old shade trees, fruit trees, such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples &c., all grafted fruit, also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Great attention has been paid to the vegetable garden containing all sorts of garden sauces. A fine sloping lawn from the house to the avenue. The mansion has been newly painted and papered, and put in thorough repair; ice-houses, laundry, carriage-house, stables, &c., all ready for immediate occupation. In a few years the whole of this land will be in demand for building lots, and, being upon the established grade of the City, part of it might be sold now for that purpose without interfering with the mansion. The owner considers this one of the best pieces of property in this City for any gentleman wishing a country residence in the City, for the reason that every year enhances the value of the property, and he can sell at any time some portion of the place in lots, and get back the money originally invested. The owner must sell, and expects to make a great sacrifice. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 1,024, Post-Office.

INGLESIDE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL place known as INGLESIDE, or THE MODEL FARM, on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, near Aurora, on account of the ill health of the proprietor, is for sale.

It contains 263 acres, under the highest state of cultivation; the soil is a clay loam, well wooded and watered by living springs and running streams. A large portion of the farm is thoroughly underdrained with tile. It has an abundance of fruit of all varieties, and a fine garden filled with the choicest flowers. The dwelling is a commodious stone mansion, with all the modern improvements commanding one of the finest views on the lake. The farm house, barns, stables, shops, ice house etc., are all in such a manner as to add to the beauty of the place, a fine steamer daily connecting with both the N. Y. & E. and N. Y. C. Railroads. Price $35 000—one-fourth cash, the remainder on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars address Hon. E. B. MORGAN, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; HENRY WELLS, American Express Office, New York; or WM. B. GAINNELL, on the place.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROperty, a desirable country residence, with forty acres of excellent land under good cultivation situated at Chappaqua, Westchester County, one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad, and thirty four miles from New-York. The house is spacious, in good order, and pleasantly located. Good water and barns. Plenty of the large sawn filled with fruit and ornamental trees; fruit of all kinds in abundance. This is a desirable residence and should not be overlooked by parties desirous of procuring a valuable property. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with choice fruit trees. Distant from the Station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion having every convenience for a gentleman's residence situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE two story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depot. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises, or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 31 Liberty st.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR—Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage house, and two acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes walk from the Hudson River and the railroad station. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway depot. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $400 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Forty miles from the City, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, schools, churches, &c. Neighborhood good, and location very healthy. There are 160 acres (will sell the whole, or part,) well wooded and watered, and well suited for trucking or dairying. There are 15 acres in fruit, mostly grafted and in full bearing. The mansion is nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. Large barn, corn-house 100 feet long, and all other necessary out buildings. Price, terms, &c., made an inducement. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the State, No. 29 William st. (basement,) or E. C. HENDRICKSON, on the premises.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Dead Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WHOLE OR A PART—A FARM of 80 acres, beautifully located at the head of a bay on Long Island, plenty of trout and woodcock on the premises. This is a rare chance for a genteel residence. HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand st., Williamsburg.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

BOARDING

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 6 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant airy rooms and partial or full board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 77 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, five minutes walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 20 Montgomery-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferry. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board on reasonable terms at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN the vicinity of Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, from 1st to 15th September, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A good sized parlor and bed-room on second or third floor, with liberal closet room required, with a quiet family where there are few or no other boarders, preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,617 New York Post Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an entire house, to one or two gentlemen, or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT DEEP ROCK DELL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ¾ mile south of the depot. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lad, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &C.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 649 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and offers great facilities to gentlemen or boys wishing private instruction to prepare them practically, in a short time, for any kind of business. August terms from $10 to $25 for the full course.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 903 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. N. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 689 Broadway.

MME. ALESCHAMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 5 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

Mrs. O'KILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange
$5,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Chicago, St Paul & Fond du Lac R.R. 1st mtg. Bds.
6,000 Racine & Miss. R.R. 1st mtg. 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
6,000 Cleveland & Toledo R.R. 7 ₱ cent. Income Bonds.
15,000 Terre Haute & Alton R.R. 10 ₱ ct. Bonds.
1,200 Sacramento City 10 ₱ cent. Bonds due in 1875.
5,000 Miner-l Point & R. 2nd mtg. 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
1,000 Cumberland Coal & Iron Co. 1st mtg. 6 ₱ cent. Bds.
10,560 Northern Ind. R.R. (Goshen branch) 1st mtg. Bds.
1,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent Bonds.
2,000 Marietta & Cincinnati R.R. 7 ₱ cent. Income Bds.
5,000 Miss. Central & Horicon R.R. 1st mtg. 8 ₱ cent. Bds.
4,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R.R. 1st mtg. 8 ₱ cent. Bds.
650 New-York Mutual Ins Scrip of 1853.
1,000 Great Western Marine Ins Scrip of 1858.
50 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each
5 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....25 each
5 shares Mechanics' Bank.....50 each
50 shares Irving Bank.....50 each
16 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....100 each
20 shares Washington Fire Ins Co.....50 each
34 shares Empire City Fire Ins Co.....100 each
10 shares Mercantile Fire Ins Co.....50 each
17 shares Pacific Fire Ins Co.....25 each
10 shares Home Fire Ins Co.....100 each
37 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....40 each
20 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
20 shares People's Ins. Co.....50 each
15 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
40 shares Fulton Ins. Co.....25 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
20 shares Peter Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
23 shares National Fire Ins Co.....37½ each
5 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
18 shares Excelsior Fire Ins Co.....50 each
14 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.....25 each
10 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
18 shares Harmony Fire Ins Co.....33 each
30 shares Exchange Fire Ins Co.....100 each
10 shares Orchard Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
30 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....40 each
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins Co.....100 each
12 shares Second Avenue R.R.....100 each
50 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co.....12½ each
10 shares United States Express Co.....100 each
45 shares New-York & Savannah Steamship Co.,100 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on TUESDAY, Aug. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park place and Cottage place.

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No 25 Wall-st

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO 138 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three story high basement brick house and lot No. 138 East 27th st., containing all the modern improvements and in perfect order. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and possession within 30 days. The property will be sold positively, without reserve, to the highest bidder unless previously sold at private sale. For cards of admission to see the premises and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, ON MONDAY, Aug 16 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 230 6th-av., corner 22d st., New-York, a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of house furnishing goods, stoves, willow and hardware, Britannia, silver-plated and tin ware, tools and machines used in manufacturing sheet iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory deceased. The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 20th inst. The store and three first class houses to let in 22d and 23d sts. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix.
CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 16, all the furniture in the private residence No 68 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, 7 octave rosewood piano forte, pearl inlaid and solid pearl keys, etagere, centre and side tables, mirrors, paintings, vases, carpets, &c.; dining room extension table, buffet arm chairs &c.; dinner and tea sets, cutlery, fine cut glass ware, silver plated castors, forks, spoons, &c.; bedrooms: rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, rockers, chairs, mirrors, carpets, clocks, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. R. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 78 Wall st., New-York, or of JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

J. W. FORTE, Auctioneer.

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of our housekeeping readers to the large sale of rich and costly household furniture, being the entire contents of the large four-story residence in West 14th st., near 9th av., to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 17 at 10½ o'clock, by J. W. PORTER. The whole is of superior quality, and cost upward of $8,000. For particulars see *Herald*. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. L. H BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of China, Glass and Crockery, on TUESDAY, August 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., without reserve.—By BARTLETT & COWEN'S large stock just opened, and must be sold for cash. City and Country Dealers will do well to attend.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, a large assorted stock of new shelf and heavy hardware, in lots to suit the country jobbing trade

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A farm belonging to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., containing about 75 acres, situated three miles east of Tarrytown, near Hall's Hotel, on Wednesday the 18th, at 3 P. M., on the premises. There is a new dwelling-house and barn thereon. The farm is well watered, having fine springs of water near the house, fine meadows orchard, woodland, &c. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—E. H LUDLOW will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, the valuable property No. 15 Mott-st., near Chatham. Terms at sale.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.
By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE STRONG CART HORSES well calculated for heavy work. Also, a first-rate cart and harness. Inquire at No. 37 East 33d-st., of F. OPPERMAN.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES, ONE pair large and one pair smaller, all in good condition. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858.....$4 539,175 17

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premium and Policy fees...	$262,460 47	
For Interest	146,169 47	
For Annuities	2,000 09—	410,629 94
Total		$4,949 805 11

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims by Death and additions to same	97,743 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1 161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,428 21	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	22,732 85—	155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794 751 66

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS

Cash on hand and in Bank	$223 533 77	
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05	
Fire Insurance	297 20	
Due from Agents and reported	17 963 64—	4,794 751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $38 500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858	$31,246 369 00
Issued since	1,489,950 00
Total	$32,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Cancelled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858	$31,689,119 00

Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858	19 627
Issued since	500
Total	11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Cancelled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858	10 768
Of which are for life	9,935
Seven years	496
Short terms	137
Endowments	200— 10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT R. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. BYDE.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland.	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

STATE AND OTHER DESIRABLE STOCKS.

$100,000 New-York State 5s, due 1868. Interest payable quarterly in New-York.
$50 000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$40,000 North Carolina State 6s, due 1863. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$40,000 Hamilton County (Ohio) 8 per cent bonds, having five years to run. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
Hamilton County embraces the City of Cincinnati, and owns $1,000,000 of real estate, and has a taxable basis of $121,000,000. The entire indebtedness of the county is less than $250,000. These bonds are more desirable than State securities, being just as safe and bearing a higher interest. Also,
$15,000 St. Paul (Minnesota) City 12 per cent. bonds. Interest payable semi annually in New-York, at the Metropolitan Bank—issued for city improvement purposes.
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place,
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission. No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advance on good salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the city does not exceed $30,000 issued to the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 57 Wall-st

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ANIA, Capt. F. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Friday, Aug. 6.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARAGO.....Sept. 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT.....Oct. 30	Nov. 6.	Nov. 9.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $130 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light, and Arago, 1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $40.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the naval Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to
TARSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for the above, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $50.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line $90.

FROM NEW YORK.

EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, WATERS, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21, 1st class, $90; 2d class, $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars apply on board, Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOIT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through A. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 114 Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—County lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. to convey passengers and luggage on board. The ARABIA will sail 1st of September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, from Liverpool, is discharging under general order, at Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. All goods left on the dock will be stored at their expense.
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.
The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY
will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin	$150
Second saloon cabin	125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.
New York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt Thos Lyon, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6.—FREIGHT 6 CENTS PER FOOT.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA succeeds on Saturday, Aug 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give parsengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JOHN ASHCROFT, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom to Norfolk $4; to Petersburg and Richmond, $6. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $31; Montgomery, $25; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAFFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA—Another case of beautiful Paris-made Traveling and Shopping Bags for Ladies. JOHN CATCHACH,
Trunk Manufacturer and Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
8.15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8.30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
1. A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.....do. do.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.....do. do.
4.00 P. M. White Plains.....do. do.
5.00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5.30 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12.50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other unprincipled means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New York and Dunkirk, &c.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, &c.....8 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, &c.....5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-

NEW-YORK CITY.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—There have been but three arrivals at the Lower Quarantine since Friday. The brig *Ortolan*, from Cienfuegos, the Captain of which reports, July 16, Edwin Barnes, of New-York, second mate, died in the hospital, and has two sick on board.

The brig *Black Hawk*, from Cardenas, all well, sailed in company with brig *Mazatlan*, for New-York, with the captain sick on board.

Schr. *Fred. Howell*, from Cape Hayti, all well on board.

The ship *Columbus*, from New Orleans for Europe, having shipped a new crew and been thoroughly fumigated, was towed to sea yesterday.

Another of the crew of the ship *Sparkling Wave* was brought to the hospital on Sunday. She was from New Orleans for Falmouth. Nothing new from the ship *Pepperell*. She is free of water, and it is said will proceed to sea soon.

The Spanish steam-frigate *Berenguila* came up to the Upper Quarantine Sunday afternoon. She will salute the frigate *Niagara* upon her arrival.

There are now but 26 vessels in the Lower Quarantine, and the number is daily decreasing, the arrivals not being as great as those going to the upper anchorages.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—On Saturday evening, BERTHA EVERETT, a young woman living at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, was very severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp while she was filling it the wick being lighted at the time. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Police Intelligence.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS WAGON.—As an express wagon was turning the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, Friday, a nimble youth jumped into the rear of the wagon, snatched up a box of claret wine, and, jumping out as quickly as he jumped in, darted off with his booty. The boy did the job so neatly that the driver had no idea of any sudden diminution of his load. Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, happening to witness the performance, started in pursuit of the audacious youth, and soon captured him. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, when he gave his name as James Henderson. He was locked up to answer for his conduct.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.—Hiram Horton, a voter in the Fourth Ward, finding his finances at a low ebb, sought to make a change in the tide by writing a note to Mrs. Bride, landlady of the disreputable house No 338 Water street, announcing that a complaint had been made against her place, and offering, for $100, to quash the complaint and prevent any interference in her business. Mrs. Bride made inquiries about the matter, and, finding that no complaint had been made against her, gave the name and address of Horton to the police, and he was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, who locked him up to await examination.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—On Saturday morning Mrs. Ann Buckley was arrested, charged with cruelly beating her niece, a little girl seven years of age, named Rosa Sevens, who was living with her. Officer Walkey, of the Twenty-second Ward, heard the screams of the child as he was passing the house, and immediately arrested the woman. The little girl's back and shoulders were mutilated with the cuts of a strap or stick. Justice KELLY held the woman to answer, and sent the child to the Juvenile Asylum.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A quantity of wearing apparel and minor jewelry was found, yesterday, at the jewelry store, corner of the Bowery and Houston-street, which was stolen about a month ago, from the residence of Mrs. SUSAN COOKS, No. 178 East Seventeenth-street. The property was part of the proceeds of a series of burglaries committed by ADOLPH HARTMAN, for which the latter stands committed.

GRAND LARCENY.—Mary Jones, a colored woman, was arrested on Saturday morning, charged with stealing $96 worth of silk dresses and other wearing apparel, the property of Miss Emma Silverstein, No. 84 Laurens street. The accused confessed the theft and restored a portion of the stolen property. Justice BRENNAN locked her up for trial.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—Last evening an Irish laborer named John Lynch was arrested in the Fifth Ward on suspicion of being the murderer of Barney McDermott, of Rondout, N. Y., whose murder was announced a few days since in the TIMES. The prisoner, on being taken to the Lower Police Court, clearly proved an *alibi*, and was discharged.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THREE ARRESTS.—Wm. Tillotson, Daniel Crowley and Peter Underhill have been arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police, charged with being implicated in the homicide of Christian Mathewbacker, reported in Saturday morning's TIMES. The inquest in the case took place on Saturday, and the prisoners were detained to await the result of the investigation.

TWO DISORDERLY HOUSES BROKEN UP IN THE FIFTH WARD.—Capt. Hutchings, with a posse of men, on Friday evening made a descent upon two disorderly houses in his precinct. The proprietors and the girls were arrested and taken to the Station house, and locked up.

Fires.

IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday morning, a two-story frame building, in Fifty-first street, near Seventh avenue, owned and occupied by PATRICK SMITH, caught fire, and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. Mr. SMITH gives his loss as $700. No insurance.

From the Journal of Commerce.

PANAMA, New-Granada, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

To William H. Davidge, Esq., President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York City:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the safe arrival at this place of the detachment of United States troops which left New-York on your steamship *St Louis*, on the 21st inst.

Although this information is not rendered necessary from any official position of mine, still, as *nothing* seems to have been omitted which could possibly conduce to the health or comfort of the officers and the enlisted men thus far on their way to Fort Vancouver, I cannot forego expressing to you the gratification it affords me as a private individual to say, that we *all*, (the ladies most especially,) and the officers and soldiers, are under lasting obligations for the labor, forecast, and generosity of yourself and all connected with your Company, to meet, not only our every want, but every wish we could have on the way.

Captain WILLIAM H. HUDSON, the commander of the *St. Louis*, spared no pains to make every one comfortable and happy. His assiduity, whether in taking care of his ship, or in taking care of his passengers, was unremitting. He fulfilled all your encomiums of him, both as an officer and an accomplished gentleman.

In nineteen years of service and no little experience in the transportation of troops, I can say, that I have never seen any body of men belonging to the army moved under contract from one part of the country to another with anything at all to be compared in point of excellence in the shape of transportation with this which you gave to us. I only trust that others whose destiny it may be to follow us, may be so fortunate in this respect as we have been.

There was one point in Captain HUDSON'S solicitude of his charge, that is worthy of the highest praise; and that is, his great care of the health and comfort of *the enlisted men*—a point too often neglected. His arrangements for their bathing, their sleeping and everything pertaining to their table, left nothing to be desired. This is written in great haste, but I trust it will afford you as much pleasure to read it, as it did me to write it.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

JAS. HENRY CARLETON, Brevet Maj U. S. A

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. GOMEZ & MILLS, inventors of the new patent safety-fuse train, respectfully invite the civil and military authorities, members of the Press, and the public generally, to witness an exhibition of their new safety fuse as applied to the firing of cannon, which will take place, by permission of his Honor, the Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., at the Battery, on Tuesday next, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M. The submarine fuse will be attached to a battery of ten guns, (six-pounders,) which will be instantly and simultaneously fired from a boat in the river some thousand feet from the shore. Cannon will also be repeatedly discharged from various points with lengths of the land train, to illustrate the extreme velocity (second only to electricity) and safety of this new fuse in military operations, &c., while the availability of cannon after having been spiked by an enemy will be demonstrated by using the muzzle instead of the vent hole for the insertion of the fuse. Every accommodation will be afforded for spectators, a force of police will be upon the ground, and the proceedings cannot fail to prove attractive to all interested in inventions and the progress of military and naval science.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT.
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. R. JOHNSTON and a full dramatic company, appear at this favorite house to-night in a new drama of thrilling interest entitled "Ben Lell the Pirate;" two other dramas will be performed.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

Staten Island.

RICHMOND COUNTY STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.—The Republicans of Richmond, on the 14th inst., in Convention, appointed SAMUEL L. HOPPING, of Westfield, and JOSEPH EGBERT, of Southfield, as Delegates to the Republican State Convention; and HARMON B. CROPSEY and JOHN C. THOMPSON, as Alternates. They also elected as Congressional Delegates, WILLARD DIVAL and WILLIAM CORBETT, of Northfield; HENRY M. HERLUN, of Southfield, and JOHN G. SWAINE, of Castleton, with power to respectively fill vacancies. CHAS. S. DE FOREST, Chairman Richmond County Republican Convention.

Necessity of Providing Work for the Laboring Classes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant subscriber to your paper, I form the opinion that you believe you have a higher duty to perform to your fellow-citizens, as its editors, than to issue it for sale as a mere organ to create every kind of destructive sensation, or as a mere indorser of the existence of daily "Mares Nests," found by the staff of other proprietors of types and printing paper. The very essence of the Napoleon system of Government is for each of its administrative departments to receive the earliest and most accurate reports from public local officers, of the actual condition of the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of France, so that all the masses dependent thereon for daily income, shall not be thrown into idleness, and therefore discontent, by any sudden spasm, convulsion or consumption of products of said domestic laborers. It is admitted that, with all this arrangement to prevent large masses of the wages-population from becoming destitute, France, at present is laboring under the afflicting difficulty of not being able to supply employment for a large ratio of her wages and producing class. In the Free States of the United States, this class has been and is left to itself to obtain employment. Since August, 1857, a new era has begun in these United States, and the difficulty of obtaining constant employment goes on increasing, without any of the public authorities of any station appearing to be aware that it is their official duty to supply plans to aid to give useful employment to the wages and producing classes of both sexes. As I desire to be brief, I call your attention to the present condition of this class in the City and environs of the City of New-York, that some preparation should now be commenced for their employment and support next Winter, certain to begin about 4th November next. Working men and women will starve to death upon a rehash of the political speeches, sermons, or editorial advice, "Go to the West," which heretofore has only insulted their destitute condition. Let us estimate the actual condition of say 1,000,000 souls composing the population of the City of New-York, and environs; say that each will require for consumption for twelve months a quantity of food, clothes and shelter of the value of $100 each, together, $100,000,000. It is the duty of the magistrate to see that the 300 000 persons, male and female, I estimate of the destitute wages class, are supplied with labor and employment, to exchange for their yearly consumption of food, clothes and shelter, now costing them not less than $250 each per year, and together $75 000,000. At present it may be estimated that the personal and real estate of this City would convert into $300,000,000, so that four years' suspension of labor of the above number of persons would compel its sale to provide them with the bare necessaries to support life. This estimate is only made to show that it is this description of capitalist who is most interested in employing this intellect, to obtain employment for laborers for the creation of objects of value by the wages and artisan class, before he compels them by neglect to become a permanent tax upon the City estate. Considering the nincompoop parties for many years filling the stations of State and Federal legislators, so far as the wages class is concerned, nothing but starvation is to be expected from such selfish imbeciles of legislators. I trust you will reflect upon the topic of this letter, and invite the practical business men to present plans to employ laborers, with good wages. Respectfully, C. B.

Railroads of the Atlantic Telegraph

From Forney's Press, Yesterday.

The number and quality of surmises respecting the Atlantic Telegraph would almost "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer." The very latest we have heard, evidently originating with one of the four daily newspapers which cannot afford to pay for the news from the Old World, is that, though the communication *with* Europe is complete, there is a hitch as regards the transmission of intelligence *from* abroad. As far as we can learn, and as we wholly believe, this is what RICHARD III. would call "a weak invention of the enemy." Queen VICTORIA'S friendly Message to President BUCHANAN has not yet been transmitted, it is true. We are free to confess that we hope it will not be sent over the line until the entire arrangements are completed. We trust that nothing will be hurriedly accomplished, that after the mutual interchange of congratulation between the ruling Powers of Old England and Young America, the line will be open for the transmission of communications between the commercial, political, social and editorial classes here and abroad. After a single message passes over the line, with Mr. BUCHANAN'S complimentary reply, (and we can easily imagine how complimentary *that* will be,) everybody should have "a clear stage and no favor." We are free to confess that we should not consider it very much of an insult if some patriotic person were to present us with a thousand pounds' share in the Atlantic Telegraph Company. A fortnight ago we should have considered such a gift as worth almost less than nothing. What a surprising difference there is between success and suspense!

Mr. Lewis Bradley, of Orange, Conn., has, for the last three years, assembled all the relatives of his family, in the month of August, at Hine's Grove, where a sumptuous table is spread, history of the past year given, and the number present on each anniversary. In 1855 there were 70 present; in 1856, 112; in 1857, 108; in 1858, 91.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa University held a meeting, on the 5th instant, to reconsider the action taken in April last, suspending the operation of the Institution for one year, and changing the course of studies by limiting the instruction to be given to the applied sciences etc. The Board at the late meeting reversed its previous action, and restored the classical studies.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 14.

$20,000 Ohio S. 6s '60	101½	10 Bank of Com	155
17,000 Tenn. 6s '90	92⅝	10 do	99⅞
1,500 Virginia 6s	92⅝	13 Bank of N. Am	106
4,000 do	92⅝	15 Metropolitan Bank	107½
1,000 Mo. State 6s	85⅞	90 Penna. C Co ex 4	95
500 Cal. S. 7s n. b	85	26 Pacific Mail S. Co	83
1,500 do	85⅝	50 do	839 83
1,500 Cal. State 7s	86	60 do	83½
3,000 N. C. State 6s	96¾	340 Panama Railroad	113½
2,000 N. Y. State 5s '65	103	5 do	113
1,000 City 6s '67	102	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 77⅛
3,500 Brooklyn City 6s	97	350 do	opg 77⅛
2,000 E. R. R. 1st M. Bs	99	50 do	p. & c. 77⅛
1,000 E. R. R. 2d M. Bs	90	100 do	b60 77⅛
5,000 Erie R. R. C. Bs. 1871	b10 30½	50 do	b60 77⅛
3,000 do	30	200 Erie Railroad	16⅝
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per ct. Bs	87	10 do	16¾
1 000 do	87¾	6 do	16⅝
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	85	700 Reading Railrd	s30 48
7,000 H. R. R. 2d M.	b30 73½	150 Mich. C. R. R.	b60 59
2,000 Pud. R. R. 2d M.	88½	50 do	s30 58¾
5,000 N. C. R. R. 6 per ct. 1st m. s. f. c. b	96¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 22⅝
10,000 Ill. C. R. B.	s60 88	100 do	23⅛
7,000 do	89	150 do	b30 44⅛
14,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	22¾	830 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 75
1,000 C. St. P. & F. D. L. G. B.	snwk 21¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 83⅛
2,000 do	snw 21¾	30 do	83¾
2,000 Chi. & R. I. B.	95	100 do	83⅞
3,000 Han. & St. J. R. B	60	150 do	84
60 Bank of New-York	108	150 Ol. & Tol. R. R.	b30 34⅜
24 Mechanics Bank	114	900 do	s3 34⅜
20 National Bank	108	300 do	s10 34⅜
600 Brooklyn City R. R.	98	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b30 74⅜
		500 do	b60 74⅜
		100 do	s10 74⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 16—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the week past has been moderately active, though in the entries of Goods not equal to the week preceding, or to the corresponding week last season. We hear fair accounts of business from the Dry Goods importers and Domestic Commission dealers, although unusual caution is still shown by the Jobbers in the manner of stocking their warehouses for the Fall trade. They buy frequently and in small bills at a time—feeling their way in regard to the probable demand from the country. This policy is especially shown in buying Domestic Cotton Goods. The entries of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,856,140, as against $5,746,107 the corresponding week last season. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $686,899. The payments into the same office on account of the New Loan are $7,771,852, as follows:

Tuesday	$2,963 120	Friday	$1,195,121
Wednesday	1,461,613	Saturday	324,466
Thursday	1,887,532	Total	$7,771,852

The balances, after the ordinary disbursements of the week, stood $12,886,816, as against $5,553.447 at the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie for the week was $440,728, as against $930,470 same week last season. The receipts of Gold from California were $1,531,144, against $1,245,905 the corresponding packet last year. These large movements make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $5,242,853. As the previous average stood $35,145,844, the statement to be made up this afternoon is not expected to fall below thirty millions actually in bank, and may, by the average of the week, show $31,500,000. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,046.882, as against $1,211,111 the corresponding week last season.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, to the 31st July inclusive, the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, (Specie and Bullion excluded) amounted since

Jan. 1, to	$78,475,123
Add two weeks in August	11,450,450
Total to date	$89.925.573
Against same time, 1857	161,536,346
Decrease this year	$71,610,773

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1	$36,763,000
Add two weeks in August	1,981,427
Total to date	$38,744,427
Against same time, 1857	46,338,990
Decrease to date	$7,594,563

The same tables make the Export of Specie

since Jan. 1	$15,161,000
Add two weeks in August	1,176,469
Total to date	16 337,469
Against same time last year	29 215,903
Decrease this year	$12,878,434

The amount of Gold delivered at this port from California, and Gold and Silver received here from abroad since Jan. 1, is:

From California	$22,647,592
Europe, Mexico, &c	1,815,000
Together	$24,462,592
Against 1857:	
From California	$21,029 212
Europe, &c	5,200,000—$26.229.212
Decrease this year	$1,766,620

Although the movements of Gold through the week by transfer from Bank to the Sub-Treasury were unusually active, and a large amount of the New Loan was temporarily borrowed upon by a portion of the takers, the rates for Money at call, and on prime short bills were no higher, as a general rule, than the week previous. Lenders are asking 1 ℘ cent. more in discounting bills having over 90 days to run, and in some instances they are able to get 5 ℘ cent. on bills before current at 4@4½ ℘ cent., and on others 6 ℘ cent. where 5 ℘ cent. had before been accepted. The amount of new paper, however, which offers is not large, and to get the enhanced interest, the long dates are generally taken. Several of the prominent Banks, holding large deposits for the interior, have been more than willing to turn part of their Specie into the Loan column, on the New Government Stock, at 3@4 ℘ cent. per annum, making the contract with the borrower specific as to time, where 4 ℘ cent. is paid. The Bank of Commerce is the purchaser, direct, of $1,600,000, and the Merchants', America, Manhattan, and one or two other Banks, have lent liberally upon this Stock. At the same time, we hear of about $800,000 taken by bankers in the English Exchanges, and $1,200.000 by bankers in the Continental Exchanges. The effect has been to partially reduce or to steady the rates for bills on London at 109⅜@109¾, and to create a better supply of bills on the North of Europe, which are in good demand. The transactions in the Loan on Saturday were $100,000 taken at the Stock Exchange, for London, at the equivalent of 105.82, and $250.000 for Germany, on private terms. The Secretary has offered to carry any part of the Loan for sixty days (or longer) at 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, but it will be seen from the foregoing report that this privilege is not availed of to any considerable extent. About a million of the money not already paid in at the New-York office, will be provided at other points—possibly more; so that the Sub-Treasury balance here has nearly reached its maximum.

We believe that some of the unsuccessful bidders for the New Loan were influenced in their rates by the belief that the Secretary is too sanguine in his calculation of postponing the second ten millions authorized by Congress. We are not advised as to the particulars or nature of his views on the subject, but believe that, with the aid of his current revenues, the present sum will carry the Department over the meeting of Congress, when both the President and Secretary will make a strong appeal to that body in favor of economising or cutting down the budget of appropriations. They will have the strongest party, as well as national motive to do so, in the fact that the recent rapid growth of the public expenditures will be made a prominent assailable point by the Opposition, now that the Kansas question has been dwarfed of its importance by the recent direct vote of the Territory under the act of Congress, and the Slavery excitement is dying out in consequence. All sectional issues, indeed, are being already lost in the absence of popular support to the extremists in the South, and the want of cohesion in the opposite element at the North. The peril to the Administration, therefore, may take a financial turn, involving if not the reagitation of the revenue system, the call for public retrenchment, particularly while the Treasury is poor. This being the motive, it is easy to see that Mr. COBB will husband his resources. He has now $12 886,816 in his office in New-York, with $2,728,148 balance on the Loan, including the premiums, to come in here and at other ports. To these will be added his Customs, for four months and a half at New-York, $14.000,000, and at other ports, $6,000,000; altogether about $35,000,000 to carry the Department to the 1st January—thirty days after the meeting of Congress. As the expenditure of this period—equal to one-quarter and a half of the fiscal year—is not likely to exceed thirty millions, we do not at present see, but that his means are abundant for the time, and even longer, with a fair continuation of the Customs in January and February, when the importations for the Spring trade are usually the heaviest of the season.

The following were the public revenues and expenditures the last fiscal year, exclusive of the means derived from Treasury Bills, from Jan 1 to June 30 on the one hand, and of the redemption of the Public Debt before the crisis, on the other:

REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES.

	June 30, 1858	vs.	June 30, 1857
Customs	$41,789 620		$63,875,905
Lands	3 513,715		3,829,466
Miscellaneous	1,254,232		926,122
Total	$46,557,567		$68,631,513
Civil List	26,287,822		27,531,922
Interior	6,051.923		5,358,274
War	25,485,383		19 261,774
Navy	13.976,000		12,726,856
Interest Public Debt	1,657,065		1,678.265
Total	$73,388,193		$66.557,091

The deficiency in the Customs last year was supplied from Treasury Bills. The loan of $20,000,000 was authorized in anticipation of a similar deficiency this year.

Among the New-York takers of the Federal Loan are Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, to whom $400,000 was awarded at an average of 105 ℘ cent. It is supposed that this firm, in connection with the house of DAVIDSON, of San Francisco, reduce the cost of their stock to about 102 ℘ cent., by depositing the gold in the San Francisco Branch Mint, being the depository "most convenient to them;" and drawing for reimbursement on New-York, where the stock is held, at a premium of 3 ℘ cent. The speculation pays the handsome difference of $12,000, and being within the express privilege of the Secretary's circular, is strictly legitimate.

We understand that Messrs. GELPCKE & Co., the agents in this City of the Northern Lloyd's new line of screw steamers, are advised by the last mail that the pioneer steamer, the *Bremen*, recently from this port, reached Bremen in twelve days and a half, one of the best, if not the very best runs hence to that port on record.

Some of the mercantile letters from the German markets, received on Saturday, speak of considerable activity in manufactured goods for the American market. Freights at Hamburg, Bremen, &c., for New-York, were offering quite freely, and as the more recent advices go out from this side of fair sales for the Fall trade—increase of quick sales for some descriptions of clothier's goods—the dispatch to this market is expected to be increased. The last steamer of Messrs. KUHNHARDT'S Hamburg line was compelled to refuse freights. A Paris letter in one of the London papers notices a like activity with some of the French manufacturers for the American trade, particularly at Lyons, the orders being chiefly filled for ready money. No particular reference to American orders is made in our Manchester advices, but the trade in Goods and Yarns was generally firm, and the mill-owners were moving with less reference to the fluctuations of the raw material at Liverpool. As the receipts of cotton from the crop now drawing to a close fall off at Liverpool, the trade, with occasional slight fluctuations, is assuming unusual firmness. And the promise from the new crop is not such as to change the temper of the market. The cotton section from which the earliest receipts are usually drawn, has this season been greatly damaged by the overflow of the Mississippi and its lower tributaries. The Vicksburg papers state that the estimates of damage range from 250,000 to 350,000 bales. In other sections, however, the crop is looking generally well, while the planters are feeling well assured that it will all be wanted for the old world and the new, at good prices.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New York Central, ex-dividend	79⅛@76¾@77½
New-York and Erie	17⅜@16⅛@16⅞
Reading	47@46@48½
Rock Island	76½@73¼@74½
Michigan Southern	22¾@21¼@22½
Preferred	44½@43@44½
Illinois Central	73@75@75
Panama	113¼@112⅜@114
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend	84@85@82@83¼
Hudson	28½@27½@28½
Galena	85½@83@84
Missouris	85¾@85½@85½
Virginias	92½@92½@92½
Tennessees	92½@92½@92½
La Crosse Land Grants	21½@22¼@22½
Toledo	35⅜@33½@34⅝
Delaware and Hudson	99½@99½@99½
Michigan Central	59@58½@59

The account of the Stock Exchange for most of the week was a *Bear* one, the speculators for the fall having the advantage of 2 ℘ cent. decline on several of the prominent railway shares, and availing of it, it is said, to cover a considerable amount of short contracts, not only at the Board, but by private settlement. A transaction of some importance in this way is understood to have been made through a third broker between the steamboat party and a leading operator for the *Bull* account. And upon this, in part, a rumor is based, that the head of the party—who is also a Director in the Erie Road—is *now* willing to have his Company settle their difficulties with the Central. We are told in various quarters that something of the sort is on foot. The Erie shares have fluctuated about 1 ℘ cent., closing 16⅜ bid; and the unsecured bonds of the Company are in better request, though still at low prices. The Western stocks have partaken in the general depression, though here, as in New-York Central and Erie, new contracts are sold short to nearly or quite as great an extent as old ones are covered by other parties. And in Reading, which shows a large speculative activity, the contracts are rapidly multiplying, the chief movers being strong on both sides. In Panama, something of a demonstration was attempted during the extreme Bearish feeling of Thursday, but the price fully recovered at the close. Indeed nearly the entire Share list improved on Friday, and closed steady on Saturday afternoon. The Pacific Mail shares, which suffered with the rest (after fetching 85 ℘ cent. ex-dividend) down to 82 ℘ cent., recovered to 83½ ℘ cent, in demand. The State list was somewhat neglected through the week on account of the superior attraction, for the moment, of the new Federal Stock.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Mobile	1 @—
New-England	⅛@—	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	⅝@—
Jersey	⅜@—	Indiana Free	1½@—
Philadelphia	1-10@—	Missouri	⅝@—
Penn. Countrv	⅝@—	Michigan	1 @—
Baltimore City	1-5@—	Ill. & Wisconsin	1½@—
Maryland	½@—	Tennessee	2½@—
Virginia	¾@—	Canada	⅜@—
North Carolina	1½@—	Phila. Checks	1-10@—
S. Carolina & Ga	¾@—	Balt. Checks	1-5@—
New-Orleans	⅝@—	Boston Checks	1-10@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	105	110
80 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
160 acre warrants	92	95

Thompson's Reporter of Saturday says of distant Currency matters:

"The President and Cashier of the McKean County Bank, Pa., got into a contest last week on the science of banking. The President advocated the *stringent*, and the Cashier the expansive, and after redeeming and spouting with their friends the largest portion of their circulation, the contestants started for home, both determined to enjoin their bank. The President is a man of wealth, and is individually liable for the entire circulation."

Of the Coal Trade of the past week, the *Miners' Journal* reports:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 37,407 19; by canal, 41,208 14—for the week, 78,616 13 tons, showing a falling off since last week of 2,770 tons, and for the corresponding week last year, 5,733 tons.

We have no new features to notice this week, except that the demand still continues slack, and prices rule as low as ever.

The trade sums up this week as follows; showing a loss of 25,798 tons, compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	43,204	37,408
Canal	41,144	41,209
Lehigh—Railroad	10,949	9,324
Canal	35,192	28,168
Del & Hudson Co	18,774	11,765
Penna. Coal Co	27,979	23,570
Scranton, South	7,335	no report
Total	177,242	151,444

Independent of the Scranton Region, which would reduce the loss to about 20,000 tons for the week.

Real Estate.... SATURDAY, Aug 14.

No sales, to-day, at the Exchange. On yesterday, by order of Court in the case of RICHARD SANDS *vs.* J. H. DAYTON *et al.*, Mr. LUDLOW sold four built lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of Fifth-avenue. The first two were struck down to the plaintiff for $275, although it was understood that Mr. SANDS claims them for $276, being an advance bid of $1, which he says the auctioneer refused to take. The next two were also bought by the plaintiff for $309.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold, by order of Court, in the case of ELNATHAN HAWKINS *vs.* RICHARD WITTY *et al.*, a lot 24 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, on the north side of Twenty-fourth-street, 175 feet 4 inches west of the Ninth-avenue, for $2,000; bought by the plaintiff in the suit.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL report the sale, for JONATHAN EDGAR, of seven full lots on the north side of Seventy-seventh street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $1,125 per lot. Bought by WM. F. JONES.

From a note that we have received from a lawyer—and written, we are sorry to see, in that shoulder-hitting style which has of late become so characteristic of certain members of the New-York Bar—we are pleased to see that FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, Esq., was not the author of that "perfect gem of simplicity in its way" which is published in this morning's TIMES, and to which his name, as Referee, was appended in the original advertisement. We do not wonder in the least that Mr. HOFFMAN does not like the idea of assuming the authorship of the advertisement which he signs; and it is a pity, when he signed it, that he did not add an *obiter dictum* that somebody else did it.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 14—1 P. M.

Receipts of FLOUR continue very light, and supply not half equal to demand; market firmer; sales 400 bbls. at $5 62½@$5 75 for favorite brands of extra Ohio, Indiana and Canadian, and $5 87½@$6 for double extra. WHEAT dull, and the only sale to note is 5,000 bush. hot Chicago at 79c.; sound is held at 85c. CORN steady, fair demand; sales 25,000 bush. at 65c. for unsound, and 74c.@75c. for sound. RYE and OATS scarce and nominal, 69c.@70c. for the former, and 45c.@48c. for the latter. WHISKY—demand fair; sales 150 bbls. at 25c. *Canal Freights*—unchanged, *Lake Receipts*—3,487 bbls. Flour; 4,358 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels CORN; 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,442 bbls. Flour; 14,145 bushels Wheat; 49,490 bushels Corn; 9,200 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR steady at $5 25 for new. WHEAT quiet; sales 7,600 bbls., at $1 20 for Red, and $1 25@$1 37 for White. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow, at 90c. WHISKY firm, at 28½c.@29c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1 17@$1 25; White, $1 25@$1 45. CORN; White, 60c.@62c.; Yellow, 64c.@66c.; WHISKY dull at 27c @ 28c. PROVISIONS steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,000 bales at 11¾c. for middling; the sales include sixteen bales of the new crop, classed middling fair at 12⅜c.; sales of the week, 7,000 bales; receipts in the same time, 1,600 bales, of which 85 were of the new crop. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's 117,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 167,000 bales. Coffee inactive; sales of the week, 1,500 bags; fair to prime Rio is quoted at 10½c. Stock in port, 15,500 bags, against 99,000 at the same date last year.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 14.

COTTON has been dull to-day; no sales of moment. FLOUR active; sales of 4,000 bbls. superfine at $4 6(@$4 75. CORN is active at 65c.@68c. Kentucky BAGGING 14¾c.@15¾c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 14—6. P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT in good demand, and buyers more willing to meet the views of sellers: sales, 35,000 bush., at 95c. for Milwaukee Club; 88c @89c. for Chicago Spring; 83c. for unsound ditto. CORN without material change; sales at 74c.@75c. for sound Indiana. OATS quiet. *Canal freights* dull, but steady; for Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Oats, 4¾c. to New-York. *Lake imports*: 11,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal exports*: 3 200 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Corn; 24,000 bush Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No improvement in receipts; demand considerably in excess of supply; market very firm, in fact, sellers have all their own way; sales 600 bbls at $5 37½ for good Superfine Ohio; $5 62½@$5 75 for Extra Ohio, Indiana and Canada; $5 87½@$6 for double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand for milling; sales 50,000 bushels at 79c. for hot Chicago Spring; 95c. for round; 83c. for new White Kentucky. CORN in good demand; market steady; sales 30,000 bushels at 65c. for unsound; 70c. for warm; 73c @74c for sound. RYE and OATS scarce and nominal at 69c.@70c. for the former and 45c.@48c. for the latter. WHISKY steady; demand moderate; sales 150 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 40c. on Flour; 10½c. on Wheat; 9½c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake in the last 24 hours*—trifling.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active at 85c. CORN steady at 66c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*: 15.000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*: 17,000 bushels Corn. Receipts, 1,300 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 57,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 25. WHISKY. 23c. WHEAT active at 95c.@$1 07. MESS PORK steady

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

VICTORY AT LAST!

THE FIRST MESSAGE.

ENGLAND GREETS AMERICA

QUEEN VICTORIA

TO

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TRIUMPHANT COMPLETION

OF THE

GREAT WORK OF THE CENTURY.

The Old World and the New United.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

The Message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

To the Honorable the President of the United States.

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

[NOTE.—The above Message was received by the President, with some doubts as to its authenticity; but the matter was relieved of all doubt by the following message from the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line:]

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 16—7 P. M.

The Message to the President, purporting to be from the Queen, actually came over the Atlantic Cable from Valentia, Ireland, and is unquestionably authentic. The President's reply will be sent as soon as received.

A. MACKAY, Superintendent.

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain:*

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Heaven prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities? (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Message from the British to the American Directors.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New York:

Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will towards men.

(Signed)

DIRECTORS ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GREAT BRITAIN.

The Excitement About the Queen's Message

From the time the first message concerning the operation of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received yesterday, until 10 o'clock at night, when the various bulletins gave what purported to be an abstract of the Queen's dispatch to President BUCHANAN, there were crowds of people on the TIMES Square, waiting, with more or less impatience, for the announcement of the Simon Pure message. They had been hoaxed by the *Herald*, in relation to the working of the line, and in relation to the whereabouts of the *Niagara*, and were determined not to swallow anything more that came through Plum Gut, unless its correctness should be vouched for by some reliable establishment. They waited, and the longer they waited the more the excitement increased. Whenever anything later was placed upon the TIMES bulletin, they would crowd around it in admirable disorder—those in the periphery of the circle shouting to those nearer the centre of attraction, to read it aloud; and those near the centre shouting to the periphery, to hold its tongue and listen. While thus engaged, the newsboys would ventilate some old papers, and announce the Message. The eager crowd would buy them up rapidly, and rush under a lamp to peruse them, and discover that they had been sold. Then another bulletin would appear, and another rush would be the result. And so they kept it up until a late hour. When exhausted by their efforts, they were obliged to retire before having seen the President's reply.

Elsewhere there was considerable feeling exhibited. On the Battery there were large assemblages, until a late hour, looking out anxiously and unsuccessfully for the *Niagara*. As soon as the substance of the Queen's dispatch was known, there was a display of fire-works from the Pewter Mug.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2155. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

How the News Was Received Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 16.

The intelligence of the reception of the Queen's Message rapidly spread throughout the city, and this evidence of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph occasioned much rejoicing. In some quarters, however, its authenticity was questioned, until a dispatch from the General Agent of the Associated Press removed all doubts. The first information on the subject to the President was communicated through Senator BIGLER, from information obtained from the Washington Associated Press Agency, when the President returned to the city from the Soldiers' Home, and received at the White House the message from Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA. He then prepared a suitable reply.

The Mayor of Washington, this afternoon, sent a message to the City Councils recommending that measures be taken to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Special Committees are appointed to agree on the programme.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

The successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph will be celebrated in this city to-morrow, as follows: One hundred guns will be fired on the Common, at noon, and all the bells in the city rung. In the evening, the trees on the Common will be hung with French and Chinese lanterns; all the city buildings will also be illuminated, and four bands of music will discourse music on the Common. The citizens generally will also illuminate their residences.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 16—10½ P. M.

There is immense excitement here owing to the receipt of the Queen's Message. As soon as the intelligence reached the city, rockets were fired from opposite the telegraph office, bonfires blazed in all the streets, and the greatest rejoicing prevailed. Cannons are now being fired and the bells are ringing.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired here at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, and all the bells rung, in honor of the successful working of the Ocean Telegraph.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Aug. 16—10 P.M.

The news of the successful working of the Atlantic Cable and of the receipt of the Queen's Message was received here with frantic demonstrations of joy. The bells were rung, cannon fired, steam whistles blown, and the most jubilant excitement prevailed.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, August 16th.

There was a general exultation here on the receipt of the Queen's Message. Cannons and bells and cheers gave utterance to the general joy, while bonfires were lighted everywhere. The *Herald* office was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole city is alive with enthusiasm and rejoicing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, August 16.

The receipt of the Queen's Message caused great excitement throughout the City. St. Paul's chimes, together with all the church and fire bells are ringing. Crowds congregate in the streets, and immense enthusiasm prevails. Preparations for a grand illumination are in progress.

ELMIRA, Monday, Aug. 16—10 P. M.

Bells are ringing, cannons firing, and manifestations of joy are on the lips of every man, woman and child at the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph. A grand celebration will take place to-morrow in honor of the event.

HORNELLSVILLE, Monday, Aug. 16—10 P. M.

The Queen's message was received here with firing of cannon and of small arms, ringing of bells, lighting of bonfires, &c. Main-street and the Telegraph Office are brilliantly illuminated. The firemen are out in torch-light procession, headed by the Hornellsville Brass Band. Engine bells and whistles are also sounding their jubilee.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 16—10 P.M.

Upon the receipt of the Queen's Message, the Telegraph-Office here and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated. Cannon are now firing, flags flying, bonfires blazing, bells ringing, and WHITLOCK'S brass band is playing English and American national airs in front of the Telegraph-Office.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Monday, Aug. 16—11 P. M.

The news of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and the receipt of the Queen's Message, produced the wildest excitement among our citizens. Grand preparations are being made for a celebration to-morrow.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 16—10 P.M.

The announcement of the receipt of the Queen's Message to President BUCHANAN was received here with the greatest enthusiasm. Guns were fired, bells rung, music, &c. Extensive arrangements are completed for illuminating, &c., on Tuesday evening.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens of Baltimore on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and recommending the firing of a salute of two hundred guns, the ringing of all the bells in the city, and displaying of flags from the public buildings and shipping, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 16.

The reception of the Queen's Message was announced by a grand display of fireworks by the Directors of the National Telegraph Company. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all doubts respecting telegraphic communication across the Atlantic are thoroughly dispelled. The City authorities are making great preparations to celebrate the event.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 16.

The receipt of the Queen's Message here occasioned a tremendous excitement. Large bodies of men headed with bands of music paraded the streets this evening, bonfires were lighted, and bells were rung for half an hour in honor of the great event.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 16.

All hail to the complete success of the "Wonder of the Age," the Ocean Telegraph. We are celebrating it by fireworks, music, and dancing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Queen's Message was received by the National Telegraph Line at 7 o'clock this evening.

It caused much excitement, and the disbelievers are now satisfied.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph Cable—Letter from Com. Stewart and Captain Dayman.

The Joint Committee assembled for the fifth occasion on Monday, in the City Hall, Alderman THOS MCSPEDON in the Chair.

A telegraphic communication was received from Commander JOSEPH DAYMAN, of H. M. steam-sloop *Gorgon*, accepting the profiered hospitality of the Corporation on the forthcoming celebration. Ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received by telegraph from Admiral HOUSTON STEWART, of the British Navy, declining such hospitality, from the pressure of other and professional engagements. Ordered to be printed.

They are as follows:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, August 14th, 1858.

Chas. T. McClenachan, Sec, Committee of Common Council, N. Y.:

SIR: I beg that you will convey to the Common Council of the City of New-York the best thanks of myself and of the officers of this ship for the honor they have conferred upon us by their kind invitation of this day, which it will give us the most sincere pleasure to accept, if the permission solicited from the Admiralty should arrive in time. If not, we shall carry back with us to England this kind message as the first fruit of the united labors of the American and English naval officers.

JOSEPH DAYMAN,
Com. of H. M. S. S. Sloop *Gorgon*.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858

C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary of Committee of the Common Council, New York.

SIR: Your telegraphs of yesterday have both reached me. I am much flattered by the invitation of the Common Council of the City of New York to be present at the celebration of that great and most important achievement which has just been accomplished, and it is with much regret that I find myself compelled to decline the distinguished honor, my duties demanding my services elsewhere. With respect to the *Gorgon*, I have already signified to Mr. FIELD my inability to interfere in any way with Capt. DAYMAN'S proceedings. He is not under my orders; I have no notice whatever concerning him, and he has instructions direct from the Admiralty, by which he must be guided. I beg you will convey my grateful acknowleogments to all the members of the Common Council, together with my cordial good wishes for the successful issue of their intention to commemorate an event which I earnestly hope will materially tend to cement those feelings of amity and good-will which ought ever to prevail between the United States and Great Britain.

HOUSTON STEWART.

MESSRS. LILIENDAHL and HADFIELD were present, and said they could not agree as to which of them should display the centre piece of fireworks in front of the City Hall. Neither of them was willing to exhibit in any other situation, nor could they combine to display the same evening at the same place.

Alderman MCSPEDON said that, prior to any offer having been made by either of these gentlemen, the Committee, in view of the short time originally expected to transpire before the arrival of the Queen's message, had ordered of Mr. EDON a certain quantity of fireworks, displaying peculiar designs and mottoes, and had paid for, or were liable to pay for them. It was to be regretted that these voluntary offers of pyrotechnic displays had not been made to the Committee a little earlier, as it would have saved expense.

A communication was received from F. GENIN, Jr., desiring the Committee to use show-wagons with proper emblems in the procession. Ordered on file.

The Committee then adjourned until next day, having first allowed Messrs. LILIENDAHL and HADFIELD to arrange their dispute respecting their fireworks as they themselves might best be able.

Celebration at Fairfield, Conn.—Speech of the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York.

From the Bridgeport Advertiser.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Fairfield on Thursday evening, August 12, in honor of the laying of the great Cable that now binds together the two hemispheres. The festivities began early with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. A spacious platform had been erected in front of the Fairfield House, so as to command the beautiful square, which was brilliantly illuminated with bonfires. The building was thronged with a genial company of ladies and gentlemen, and the street and square were all alive with the eager assembly.

JOHN H. GLOVER called the meeting to order, and nominated for President of this meeting Colonel ROBERT C. WETMORE, which was confirmed by acclamation, when the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: John Gould, Esq., Wm. R. Talbot, Esq., Henry M. Smith, Esq., Henry J. Beers, Esq., Dr. J. T. Dennison, Wm. S. Smith, Esq., and Frederick L. DeForest. Charles H. Isham, Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Col. WETMORE stated the object and importance of the meeting, in a few stirring words, and called upon the Rev. Mr. MCLEAN, of the Congregational Church, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the occasion. After an eloquent and very appropriate prayer, Dr. Osgood, of New-York, who spends his Summers in Fairfield, was then introduced, and spoke at some length upon the momentous bearings of the new communication between the Old World and the New. He began by drawing a picture of Fairfield as it was seventy-nine years ago, when it was invaded by British troops, under Gov. TRYON. Eighty-five houses, two churches, fifteen stores and fifteen workshops, were burned to the ground, and the British name was a curse in the mouth of every man, woman and child. He contrasted that Summer of 1779 with this Summer of 1858, and the joy at the approach of British intercourse now with the aversion to everything British then. He then went to speak of the influence of the Great Telegraph, in the first place, as a triumph of man over nature, or mind over matter; then as a new step in the alliance between man and man; and, last of all, as a majestic movement towards the fulfillment of the Divine plans for the union of the whole human race under the mighty laws of mutual industry, active brotherhood and religious faith. He gave various illustrations of his points, both grave and humorous, and made friendly reference to the powers of the Old World and the New. His reference to Ireland drew hearty cheers, and his closing sentiment to the health of Queen VICTORIA, and peace between the United States and Great Britain, America and Europe, was answered by hurrahs from the crowd, and "God save the Queen" from a select choir, who were led by Mr. J.C. NICHOLS. In speaking of Old and New England he said that the two peoples were in some respects alike. They think pretty well of themselves, and so do we. They moreover are under petticoat government, and so are we. There one Queen is on the throne, while we have one to every household, and we have learned, like the English, to settle down very quietly under our bonds. Great is the power of the petticoat, and its shadow is not at present likely to be less.

After the national anthem of England, "God save the Queen," had been sung by the choir, the Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. BUNCH, H. B. M. Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, who replied to the sentiment of the Rev. Dr OSGOOD in substance as follows: He stated that he had become so accustomed, during a residence of nearly ten years in the United States, to hear sentiments in honor of his Sovereign proposed by Americans and received by Americans with a cordiality scarcely inferior to that which would have characterized Englishmen under similar circumstances, that he could scarcely say that the present demonstration had taken him by surprise, or that it appeared to him as at all unusual. Nay, he would go a step farther, and add that it had never been a matter of surprise to him that the name of the Queen should be greeted by Americans, since there was no gentleman, wherever born or whatever his political creed, who did not owe allegiance to the virtues and graces that centre in a perfect woman, or who did not feel that he could reconcile the purest devotion to his own country with an affectionate regard for one who, in all the private relations of life, as daughter, wife or mother, had given a bright example to her sex and to the world. This fact alone, he said, would suffice to account for the respect for the Queen entertained by the great body of the American people. He considered, however, that that there was another and a still more powerful reason for this regard and respect to be found in the reflection that the Queen of England was the recognized Ruler and Representative of a great and kindred people, from whom his hearers were themselves for the most part descended, and to whom they were bound by the nearest and dearest ties. He then proceeded to expatiate at some length upon the manifold advantages to be derived from that close alliance and zealous coöperation between the Governments and peoples of England and America, which were amongst the unmistakable signs of the times, and which were so essential to the carrying on of the great work of spreading the gospel, extending commerce, and promoting civilization, which could only be effected by two such great and powerful nations. That such an alliance was a natural one no one could doubt; as well might you seek to stem with a handful of rushes the course of some noble river hurrying its impetuous waters to the ocean, as to prevent two peoples, united upon all the great doctrines of human progress, from blending into one harmonious whole their destiny and their [illegible]. This was a current which no rocks of prejudice or shoals of jealousy could withstand; it must flow on for ever. Mr. BUNCH proceeded to assure his hearers of the cordial respect and affection with which the United States were regarded in England by all classes of society, and of the good wishes which accompanied their onward course. He considered that all such feelings would be greatly enhanced and improved by the great event which they were met to celebrate; he then explained shortly the construction and component parts of the electric cable, and drew from these last a lesson for the guidance of his hearers in their relations with the mother country; he thought that like its gutta percha they should be ready to bend and yield reciprocally whenever differences of opinion might happen to arise, as must necessarily be the case occasionally between nations meeting at so many points of contact; that like its wire, they should ever be ready to receive and to convey from one to the other the electric flashes of courtesy and good-will; and that like its solid encasing steel, they should sink the great chain of international comity deep into the bottom of their hearts. After drawing a sketch of the probable fate of any solitary Englishman who might have happened to present himself eighty years ago upon the same spot where he then stood, calling upon the then residents of Fairfield to join him in marks of deference and of loyalty towards the sovereign of England, and contrasting it with the security which he himself enjoyed, and the enthusiastic welcome with which he was greeted as an official representative of that sovereign, Mr. BUNCH concluded by a tribute to the eminent qualities and virtues of the President of the United States, who, he said, was almost as well known in England as he was in America, and proposed that the meeting should receive his name with every honor, which was at once done in the most satisfactory manner.

After the enthusiastic cheers that were called out by this sentiment, the choir sung "Hail Columbia," with excellent effect. Cheers were then given for the speakers, CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, PETER COOPER, Prof. MORSE, Col. WETMORE, and the ladies.

During Mr. BUNCH'S speech, a large delegation, with torches and music, marched in from Southport, and took their stand among the auditors.

"ATTEMPTED EXTORTION."—Mr. Hiram P. Horton, of Washington Market, desires us to state that he is not the person alluded to in the paragraph published under the above heading in yesterday's papers. The supposition is that some vagabond, with the intention of obtaining money, as alleged, used a name to which he was not entitled. There is but one other person bearing that name in the Directory, and both are far above suspicion of having been concerned in any such transaction.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia off Cape Race.

Collision Between the Europa and Arabia.

The Europa at St. Johns, N. F.

COTTON UNCHANGED—PROVISIONS LOWER

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Boston, *viâ* Halifax, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 1 P. M. to-day. She was run foul of on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10½ P. M., by the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., bound to New-York. The *Arabia*, it appears, mistook the lights of the *Europa* for Cape Race light. The *Europa* lost her cutwater, and had her stem knocked off, besides receiving other damage, which will have to be repaired here.

The *Arabia*, after boarding the *Europa*, lay by her for some time, and then proceeded for New-York. She is not so much injured as the *Europa*.

The *Arabia's* dispatches for the Press were not put on board the *Europa*, but we have Liverpool advices to the 7th, the *Arabia's* day of sailing.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York 24th ult., arrived at Southampton Aug. 5.

The political news by the *Arabia* does not seem, at a glance, to be particularly important or interesting.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was received on 'Change with glorious enthusiasm, and the declaration that the electric union of Great Britain and America will lead to the unity of all nations.

[The announcement of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* is not in the paper to hand, but if we can possibly gather the particulars of her trip, they shall be forwarded.]

The rebellion in Central India had been effectually put down, and CANNING'S proclamation says that no hopes of pardon need be entertained by any persons immediately connected in the murder of British subjects.

There was still expectations at Paris that the *Crédit Mobilier* would wind up its affairs, and make a fusion with the discount bank of M. DE ST. PAUL.

Vienna advices report the concentration of an Austrian corps of 33,000 men on the Danube, in Southern Hungaria, and on the points nearest Turkey, on the Bosnian and Servian frontiers.

It was again reported that M'lle. PICCOLOMINI has been engaged by BARNUM for America.

Mr. DISRAELI favors the repeal of the paper tax if the Exchequer will spare the income resulting therefrom.

There had been a large embarkment of troops for India.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Confidence is increasing in force in our COTTON market. The sales of the week foot up 66,340 bales. To-day the demand has been regular, but not extensive, and the sales were 7,000 bales, at previous rates, including 1,000 bales on speculation and for export. American descriptions are in general request, and have been taken largely by speculators and the trade. The quotations for fair qualities authorized by the Committee of Brokers, are for Uplands 7⅛d., Mobiles 7 7-16d., Orleans 7⅛d., an advance of ⅛d. on each of the the two first named, and 3-16d. on the latter. The lower and middle qualities have been freely taken by buyers, and have advanced ⅛d.@⅛d. Brazils command full prices. Egyptians have advanced ⅛d., and East India is scarce and in good request at last week's prices. During the week 9,470 bales of American were taken on speculation, and 4,244 bales for export. The sales of American are in detail: 400 bales Sea Island, Ga., at 11⅛d.@18d. —— Upland, at 5d.@7⅛d.; 37,300 New-Orleans, at 4½d.@9d.; 9,500 Mobiles, at 5⅜d.@7¾d.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 6.—The market continues steady, and though the demand is quiet, a good business is being done.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS Market there was a good business done in the fine qualities of American FLOUR. CORN was inactive, and was held for full prices.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF had declined 2s. 6d.@5s. per tierce. PORK was steady but inactive. BACON, at a reduction of 1 ₰ cent. The demand was increasing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR was firm. COFFEE steady. Congou was held at ⅛d. higher, viz. » 10d.@10½d. RESIN—a large business doing; sales of 2,000 bbls. common cold, at 4s.; 2,500 medium to fine, at 10s. to 19s. ₰ cwt. TURPENTINE—Rough, 9s. 3d. ASHES, 33s.@34s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 50s. 6d.@51s.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—SUGAR is active, and has advanced 1s. on the week; refined is in request; Grocery lumps 53s. COFFEE steady. TEA in increasing demand; Common Congou 10¾d. SALTPETRE higher, 47s 6d. RICE very firm. TALLOW 48s. 6d. on the spot, and 49s. for the last three months of the year. LINSEED OIL 34s. 3d. INDIGO firm. There is little alteration in other articles.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road and the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

The New-York roads, persisting in their ruinous reduction of rates to Cincinnati and the regions more legitimately connected with Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has recently made a decided retaliatory stroke, by reducing the rates of freight between New-York and Cleveland, Chicago and the Lake country, to thirty cents per one hundred pounds less than by the Erie and Central Roads, for first and second-class goods. With the present immense equipment and good condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, aided by its connections, this additional trade can readily be accommodated.

Boiler Explosion at Pawtucket.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

The boiler of DEXTER & BROTHER'S cotton mill, at Pawtucket, R. I., exploded at an early hour this morning, tearing the building into fragments, nearly destroying a grocery store, and making a complete wreck of an adjoining drug store. The mill took fire and was totally destroyed. A boy was taken out of the ruins seriously injured. The amount of damage is not known.

Steamboat Accident.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug 16.

The steamer *Nelly Baker*, which plies between Boston and Nahant, was run into this afternoon, while at the wharf, by the Philadelphia steamer *Phineas Sprague*, striking the former forward of the wheel, and cutting eight feet through the guards and deck, and otherwise seriously injuring her. The damage is about $3,000. Although the *Nelly Baker* was crowded, no passengers were injured.

Accident to the Steamer Long Branch.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Long Branch*, on her trip to Red Bank from New-York, to-day, ran ashore on Sandy Hook Point, and lays well up.

The Canadian Parliament Prorogued.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Governor made the following speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you on having closed the session, and am happy to find that the subjects which have been recommended to your consideration have received attention at your hands. The act of abolishing imprisonment for debt and preferential assignments, in Upper Canada, will tend to the assimilating of the laws of the two sections of the Province, and must be of benefit in its operation. Our steam communication with Europe has continued to work successfully, and I have little doubt that you have done well in providing for the regular mail service by steam during the season, to Gaspe and the lower Provinces. The appropriation for a postal line to Red River will open a continuous mail route under the control of the Canadian Government, from that settlement to Nova Scotia. I am glad to find that the customs tariff has undergone your revision, and regret that I cannot speak of the commercial crisis which has passed over the country as something that has entirely. I earnestly pray that the complete restoration of our prosperity may not long be delayed. I propose, in the course of the recess, to communicate with her Majesty's Government, and with the Governments of the sister colonies in another matter of very great importance. I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles of which a bond of a federal character uniting the Provinces of British North America, may, perhaps, hereafter be practicable. I now release you by proroguing the present Parliament.

Death of George Watson.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 16.

GEORGE WATSON, Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad, died at Springfield, Ill. at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

New York Custom House Lists in the Treasury Department.

Gen. Harney—The Canvass in Indiana—Indiana Politics—The Nicaragua Treaty—Mail Contract Decision, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

Gen. HARNEY is not yet ordered to the Pacific. A command will be assigned to him to-morrow. Gen. CLARK may continue to conduct the Indian War.

Senator BRIGHT left to-day for the West. He thinks the Democracy will unite and sweep Indiana.

It is understood that the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, will stump Illinois in support of a bargain between the Fillmore Americans and DOUGLAS.

There is a prospect that the President will accept the amendments proposed by MARTINEZ to the Cass-Y rissari Treaty.

The President is in excellent health, and will hold the first Cabinet Council of the month to-morrow.

General WALBRIDGE and JOHN COCHRANE had an interview to-day on the New-York appointments. Both gentlemen will be candidates for Congress this Fall, and the President takes a lively interest in their success.

General CASS attended at the State Department to-day in his usual health.

Comptroller MEDILL decided to-day against CORWICK & RAMSEY'S mail claim of $1,800,000. The claimants made a conditional contract, in 1853, for the conveyance of the mail from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. The claim was for five years' pay and damages. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The New-Granadian Minister had an interview with Secretary CASS this morning at the State Department, and communicated to him the Cass-Herran Treaty as modified by the Congress of that country. There is only one alteration therein, and not three as heretofore, and that refers to the naval coal depôt. But the treaty is accompanied by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

Mr. ERSKINE, the new Secretary of the British Legation, has arrived here. Mr. RUSSELL, one of the *attachés*, left this afternoon to take passage in the *Persia* for England.

Our Washington Correspondence.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT—COLLECTOR SCHELL SUMMONED TO AN INTERVIEW—EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE LISTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, &C., &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Aug. 15, 1858.

The return of the President will have at least the one desirable effect of bringing the troubles which distract your City Democracy to some definite result. Mr. SCHELL has been summoned to a private interview at the White House, to take place to-morrow; while the opponents of that gentleman are already here in force, and armed with statistics, documents and records which fasten (as they profess) on your Collector the responsibility of all City dissensions in the Democratic family.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been very unreserved and emphatic in pronouncing that this ulcer must be healed, either by balm or burning. He is weary, he says, of being ceaselessly tormented and occupied by the wrangles and remonstrances which pour in on him from all sides in connection with your Custom-House patronage. He desires to take account with Mr. SCHELL as to the execution of the instructions original y given to that gentleman with reference to the "rotation-rule being first made to operate against the enemies of the Democratic Party."

I have seen at the Treasury Department—(and let those who would "sneer" at the sources of my information disprove or even dare deny the absolute correctness of any one fact set forth in my previous letter,)—a full list of the men employed in the New York Custom House, with marginal annotations as to the standing of each officer, the length of time he has been drawing pay, the parties he was first appointed to gratify, his antecedents at the time of that appointment, and all such subsequent political action on his part as may have come to the ears of those watchmen who are zealous for the maintenance o party efficiency and union.

This list,—from which to-day I had only time to make a few hurried extracts, but which I purpose thoroughly explaining and reporting on before many days,—is in very truth one of the most curious and startling political documents it has ever been my fortune to obtain the privilege of inspecting. Opposite nearly every third or fourth name the letters "A. A." are pencilled,—this standing, as I learn, for Anti-Administration, while the great majority of such are either fossil Whigs of the Taylor *régime*, or open Black Republicans who have been in their present offices during periods which give an average o *eleven years and eight months* to every man!

Among those so marked on this list I had only time to note the following,—somewhat less than a third of the whole; and for the edification of all hungry Democrats, now in eager pursuit of the seats at present filled by these Philistines, I may as well put opposite each name the salary for which these services are "had cheap" by a Democratic Government. I take them at random as they appear on the roll, and you will, therefore, find some of the richest nuggets in the Collector's gift, mixed up with "dry diggings" and "twice-run sand" of far inferior quality.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEN RETAINED BY COLLECTOR SCHELL.

Name.	Salary.	Name.	Salary.
M. L. Clarkson	$1,500	W. H. Thomas	$1 500
S. S. Coleman	1.750	Jas. Campbell	1.750
H. M. Nichol	1,700	R. S. Slocumb	1.095
J. C. Lowber	1,095	A. L. Strong	1,095
J. Z. Hart	1,095	Chas. Decline	1.095
D. T. Baldwin	2,000	M. Burnham	2 000
Jno Gants	1,500	A. S. Storey	1,095
J. R. Vandewater	1,500	J. L. R. Jennys	1,095
E. M. Evans	1,500	S. E. Ogden	4,000
W. D. Robinson	3,600	Jno. Dunn	700
James Dunn	700	Robt. Parker	700
[John, James and Robert being father, son and son-in-law.]			
T. W. Tims	1,100	Jonas Monas	1,200
C. W. Van Nest	1,095	M. H. Cardoza	1,500
Thos. Haye	1,200	T. A. Keebe	1,200
E. W. Baum	1,100	J. H. Hunter	2,500
Jno. Vorhies	1,500	G. A. O'Brien	1,000
J. T. Griswold	1,100	E. Billings	1,500
J. J. Rowen	1,100	J. H. Clark	1,000
H. Brush	1,500	Jesse Brush	1,200
[Father and son.]			

E. COZZENS, 1,100; and over eighty or ninety others, whose names I had not time to copy, but who certainly fill some of the most lucrative and desirable places in that happy feeding ground of the "Unterrified," over which Mr. SCHELL should preside like unto "the Angel with a flaming sword," to bid enter all the pure of faith and expel all tainted with political heresy, infidelity and schism.

In view of these incontestible facts and figures let any dispassionate man condemn, if he can, the action taken by Mr. BUCHANAN, through the Treasury Department, with reference to your Collector and his appointments? What man who at all acknowledges the claims of party can blame the Democratic Congressmen from your City for protesting against the removal of such faithful, energetic and reliable Democrats as are a great majority of those on whose necks Mr. SCHELL commenced the operation of his official guillotine? The names of these are marked on the list as having incurred the Collector's death-warrant; but the blood of such martyrs never falls in vain; and for the hard-earned stipends which have been unjustly taken away from them, it shall be returned to them—and before long—with the interest of martyrdom superadded. I refer more especially—and find my notes for the same in the Treasury list—to such active and faithful workers as these:

GOOD DEMOCRATS REMOVED BY MR. SCHELL.

Andrew Myers,	George T. Gallagher,
T. Van Tyne,	Wm. Murray,
Thomas Dunlap,	J. W. Lamb,
Azel Freeman,	J. M. Freeland,
S. W. Van Ostrand,	Peter Burroughs,
John Quinn,	Thomas Munroe,
Stephen Cornell,	Manus Kelly,
Joseph Shaw,	O. S. Hibbard,

and a hundred others who have esteem and influence in their respective localities, and have always thrown the weight of their exertions, purse and character in favor of the Democratic cause.

Speaking of "purse" in that last paragraph, I am reminded of one trait in Mr. SCHELL'S administration which JAMES BUCHANAN will be the last man in the United States, either to overlook or forget—though unhappily it did not come to his knowledge until after your Collector's confirmation. The General Committee of Tammany Hall, it appears, in order to raise funds for the necessary expenses of last City election, assessed Mr. SCHELL in the sum of $300, and asked leave from him to apply to his subordinates (as of old custom) for contributions towards the common good in proportion to their respective salaries. Mr. SCHELL declined paying his own assessment—on what grounds we are at a loss to conjecture—and refused to allow any applications to be made to his subordinates, on the ground that "they were all too poor to afford it."

Now, why are they so poor in this particular Administration? It has long, we know, been the custom of that illustrious Captain, ISAIAH RYNDERS, to make monthly collections for the purpose of "supporting" mysterious Democrats, who, as they had never been unknown, were attended to the grave by no other mourner or spectator than the said Captain of Great Fame, whose tears bedewed the pearly soil over which no monument was ever raised, and beneath which, (as the wicked suggested) no skeleton was ever destined to repose. But Messrs. MCINTYRE, BIXBY & Co. seem to have made a fourfold improvement on this grand original idea, and, for the monthly needs of the gallant Captain, the poor "subs" round Poverty Corner have now to square weekly or bi weekly assessments, at a large per-centage, for objects (real or supposed) which the despotic assessors do not even deign to communicate! Let Mr. THOMAS MONROE be questioned on this point. He may not be such an adept at swearing as some others, but the facts in his possession should have forbidden any prudent men to drive him to despair.

In my next I will continue the list of Custom-House officers marked "A. A." on the private list; and likewise give you—if the same can any way be compassed—the marrow and pith of your Collector's interview with the President. SIGMA.

THE ILLNESS OF GENERAL CASS—A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES—HIS PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The illness of General CASS of course excites alarm. The seventy-seventh year is a mortal enemy to all mankind. Few politicians survive his attacks. On the first rumor that the venerable Secretary of State was unable to attend to business at the Departments, paralysis was in the mouths of an anxious crowd; a minority were disposed to compromise on apoplexy. The General's illness does seem to have been serious.

Mr. BUCHANAN does the hard work of the Departments, except Mr. COBB'S, the heaviness of which he admits to be too much for him by letting it alone. Yet the loss of the Premier would be a severe blow to the President. GOETHE'S mother, who was but seventeen at his birth, used to say of him, "We have been young together." Their mutual youth was a bond of sympathy between them. And so of these old statesmen—their age is a ligament which unites them.

Gen. CASS is a wonderful old man. He has not survived his immortality. He was born a soldier, became a pedagogue, and graduated as a backwoodsman. Taking to politics as his natural element, and to office as his inheritance, he emerged from frontier life as a Cabinet Minister, and in due course of progression became a courtier. Through his varied experiences caution, timidity, the middle safe course, have been guiding stars to Gen. CASS and his chosen pathway. Adulation has always been a stepping-stone to his ambition. While quietly voyaging about northern lakes, making treaties with Indians, Gen. CASS was writing private letters to Mr. CLAY, congratulating him on his vindication from Mr. BUCHANAN'S charges of corruption. I have been told by his companions in these excursions among the dreary wilds of the northwest, that never did a word escape him in those exciting times indicating a preference for a man or a party. In private he congratulated Mr. CLAY, because Mr. CLAY had the actual power, but he knew that JACKSON was the man of the coming time, and reserved himself.

True to the *in medio tutissimus*, when JACKSON removed the deposites, Secretary CASS paced the floor of his private office in an agony of doubt. The thunders of the opposition and the terrors of impeachment were around and before him. He dared say neither yea nor nay. JACKSON knew his man, and sent General CASS to Paris. Here was another instance of his unfailing luck and his tact. JACKSON would have crushed to powder another man who had hesitated in that emergency, but he only introduced General CASS to LOUIS PHILLIPE.

His whole life has been luck. When he left Detroit to take the War Department, he gave orders to his agent to sell a large tract of land adjoining the town. He was to sell it for $30,000. After some time, the agent wrote that he had been offered $33,000. Gen. CASS instantly replied "Don't sell till further orders." He would have quickly taken his own f

Mr. Peabody's Banquet to the American Minister to France.

Speeches of Mr. Mason, the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir J. E. Tennent, Mr. Peabody, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, &c.

From the London Chronicle, July 29.

Mr. PEABODY, the eminent American merchant and capitalist, gave one of his usual grand banquets at the Star and Garter Hotel, at Richmond, in honor of his Excellency Mr. MASON, the United States Minister to France, and Mrs. MASON, at which nearly one hundred English and American ladies and gentlemen were present. Previous to the dinner, the company assembled in the large hall for nearly two hours, and listened to a concert by the Swedish Minstrels, whom Mr. PEABODY had engaged for the occasion. At the dinner, which was sumptuous and elegant, Mr. PEABODY had on his right hand Mrs. MASON, and on his left the Countess of GLASGOW—Mr. MASON and the Lord Mayor occupying seats by their side.

After the cloth was removed, Mr PEABODY, in proposing the first toast, said he felt sure every one present, American as well as English, would most cordially unite in receiving it with equal pleasure to that which he had in proposing it. He would give them "the health of her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. PEABODY next proposed "the health of the President of the United States," which was received with equal enthusiasm.

Mr. PEABODY next gave as the toast of the evening, "the health of his Excellency Mr. MASON," a toast which he prefaced by some graceful allusions to the high political office which that gentleman had held in the United States, previous to the acceptance of the mission to Paris. After the applause which followed

SPEECH OF MR. MASON.

His Excellency Mr. MASON, in responding to the toast, said:

MR. PEABODY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am at a loss, Sir, for words to express my sense of your hospitable kindness, and the honor which you confer on me by this unlooked-for reception. When my wife and our invalid daughter came to the Isle of Wight for the sea bath, they had no sooner entered the dominions of the Queen VICTORIA, than with characteristic hospitality you invited them to Richmond Hill, and urged me, at Paris, to meet them. I have long known, Sir, that your generous hospitality has given great pleasure to your fellow-citizens coming to London, and I am confident that you have done much to promote mutual respect and good feeling between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of the British Crown. [Cheers.] No one, perhaps, is better qualified for this delightful task than yourself—a native of the United States, universally respected here. You have long resided here, and must have the esteem and confidence of those who know you; and around your table English and Americans forget prejudices, and learn to appreciate each other. This is no small public good. [Cheers.] But notwithstanding all that I have heard of your kindness to your countrymen, I am surprised at what I now see. To the distinguished guests who surround you, I am deeply indebted for the kind manner in which they have received your compliment to me. It is my first visit to Richmond, in England, and I can never forget it,—"I was a stranger," and you have taken me in. [Cheers.] You have kindly spoken of my long occupation in the service of my country. To have such evidences of the public confidence at home is most gratifying. When the mother of the Gracchi was called on for her jewels, she pointed to her sons. Maternal love prompts to filial duty, and he must be a bastard who is not proud to serve such a mother as my country. You have kindly told your guest that I have gained popular favor. It is not the popularity which is run after, but that which follows good and virtuous actions. If I have been so fortunate as to secure that, I am happy. We live, Sir, in an exceptional age—a new era has opened on the Christian world. For forty years, with inconsiderable exceptions, peace has prevailed, and, under its benign influence, human industry and the affairs of business have made a progress hitherto unknown. [Cheers.] It is during this auspicious cessation of the din of arms that steam has been successfully applied to ocean navigation, and the iron road, with its capacity for rapid transit, and enormous transportation, has been brought into general use. What mighty influences and results for the good of mankind have not been developed during these happy years! Commercial and social intercourse has been increased, national antipathies and prejudices have been mollified, if not obliterated, and those who had been enemies have been made friends. I venture to remind you, that under these auspicious influences the two great nations of Western Europe, England and France, after ages of conflict, and [illegible] neighborly feeling, have become friends and [illegible]ies. In France I have now resided for nearly [illegible]an four years, and I am indebted to them for numerous acts of friendship, of graceful kindness, and official personal courtesy. I have had opportunities of observation; and while I have no authority to speak of the future, I may claim the privilege which is conceded to my countrymen of guessing; and I will venture to guess [illegible] that the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns of France and England will only tend to strengthen the *entente cordiale*. [Cheers.] The period to which I have alluded has given birth to other great events. Within the last four years great principles, involving the equal rights of independent nations on the high seas, have been settled by common consent, and with universal satisfaction. Disputes in regard to them had in times past produced ruinous wars, annoyed and harrassed commerce, and destroyed private property. But, animated by mutual respect, each asserting his own rights and respecting those of others, the discussion has been undertaken in a spirit of honor, candor, and conciliation, and has resulted in the establishment of justice and concord. The mercantile marine of the weakest State may now go to sea in safety under the protecting ægis of these great principles. A fruitful source of irritation, injustice and war is thus closed, I trust forever. Honor to the governments and negotiators who have achieved these great results. With no sickly sentimentality on the subject of war, when national honor requires an appeal to arms, the cherished policy of the United States has ever been peace and friendship with all nations. No one of the family of nations has derived greater advantage from the happy influence to which I have adverted than our country. In the career of national greatness her progress has been marvelous, and to us it is a source of pride that her growth is not selfish, but always promotes the interests of the world. We persuade ourselves that as States of the American Union—Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and California are more valuable to the commerce of the world, as well as to the people who inhabit them, than they ever could have been in the hands of their original distant Sovereigns. [Cheers.] Such is the natural result of our system and policy. Nor can the people of the United States regard with jealousy the prosperity of other nations. It is their peculiar good fortune, from their surplus products, to supply the great staples of foreign commerce. All nations are their customers; and on a plain principle of safety in business, they desire to see their customers prosperous and happy. [Cheers.] Within the last half century everywhere labor has risen in dignity, and the working man receives more of the rewards of his own industry, freed from the unnecessary burdens of taxation imposed by wars. This must become more and more the case. [Cheers.] I believe at this moment there is not a nation, the interests of whose people are not bound up in peace, and I hope that there is not a Government which is indifferent to the interests of its people. There is an interest involved in the preservation of peace which the Almighty wisely intended should be the greatest interest of humanity. [Cheers.] Other pursuits give luxury, and add to human comfort, but upon agriculture mankind reposed for subsistence. It is not wise to withdraw from its healthy and virtuous pursuits the labor of a country, and, by placing it in the ranks of the army, make men "food for gunpowder." [Cheers.] I am particularly obliged that you have done me the honor to place me by the side of the Countess of GLASGOW, whose illustrious father was distinguished for his devotion and enlightened contributions to this course of scientific agriculture. I pray her ladyship to excuse this reference to herself; but I have made it from grateful respect to her father's memory; the name of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, of Scotland, is known and revered in the United States as the cherished friend and correspondent of WASHINGTON. [Renewed cheering.]

The Hon. J. P. KENNEDY, late Secretary of the American Navy, gave "The Lord Mayor of London; honor to him and prosperity to his administration."

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm,

REMARKS OF THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor, in responding to the toast, said he little expected when he heard the eloquent speech of the hon. gentleman, listened to with so much gratification by all present, that his name was to be associated with it. Indeed he was listening with the greatest anxiety to discover what name was to be introduced to their notice. He felt, however, most highly the compliment which had been paid, not only to him, but to the Corporation of London, and much as he may have estimated the high position he was placed in as their chief magistrate, still the honorable speaker had so greatly enlarged the dominions, the city of London including some of our most important colonies, but even placing under his care the last but most extensive colony of New-Caledonia. [A laugh.] He feared, however, in the extension of his dominions, the hon. gentleman had given him the charge of many unruly subjects. With one remark, however, he must beg leave to differ, as it might convey a false impression, that vice existed in the world greatly in excess of virtue, and he should be sorry if the ladies present left the room with the same opinion. [A laugh.] True it was that vice was chronicled, remembered and discussed in every shape, while virtue sought no publicity, and quietly did its good works without the knowledge of the world; hence the erroneous impression that his friend had arrived at—at all events, he was willing to place the mass of his subjects at least on the side of virtue. [Cheers.] His honorable friend had likewise alluded in terms of adulation to his amiable neighbor, the Countess of GLASGOW. Now, he did not wish to detract one iota, but quite agreed in all he had said, still, being of a jealous disposition, he might be excused for drawing attention to his most agreeable neighbor to his left, he meant the wife of his excellency, (Mr. MASON,) whose presence they were all invited to celebrate, and whose presence added such grace and ornament to the festivity. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the good and kindly feeling existing at the hospitable table of their princely host might be an emblem of that union between the two nations, that even a thought of misunderstanding might be forever banished, and that they might long be united for their mutual advantage. [Cheers.]

Mr. PEABODY, in offering the next toast, "Perpetual amity and increasing commerce between the old country and the new," coupled with it the name of his friend, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT.

Ample justice having been done to the toast,

REMARKS OF SIR J. E. TENNENT.

Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT replied. He felt that, without unbecoming presumption, he might take on himself to speak on behalf of a large section of his fellow-countrymen on this important and international topic. After upwards of a quarter of a century of public life, most of it spent in the service of the Crown, and as the representative of a large and influential community, and mingling, as he had done, in all ranks of society, he could say, without an instant's hesitation, that the feelings of the United Kingdom were in cordial concurrence with the sentiments expressed by Mr. PEABODY. Whatever might be the exceptional conduct of individuals, whatever the occasional indiscretions of the British Press—indiscretions which the Press of the United States was always prompt in applying its abilities to correct—the sympathy he had attempted to express was the habitual and increasing feeling of the people of the United Kingdom. [Cheers.] It would, however, be unbecoming in them not to trace this feeling to its true source, as well as ungrateful were they not to ascribe the merit of promoting it to them to whom that merit is due. He had no hesitation in saying that it was not referable merely to the strong conviction of this country that its own well-being as a nation, as well as the progress of civilization and liberty throughout the world, were intimately dependent on the maintenance of a cordial understanding between us and the United States of America. [Cheering.] But it had another and an equally obvious source; it was directly referable to those events to which His Excellency the American Envoy to the Court of France had alluded, as largely increasing the facilities of intercourse between the two countries, and to increase of esteem and attachment which that intercourse engendered.

REMARKS OF MR. PEABODY.

Mr. PEABODY, on rising to return thanks, was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and in a feeling manner briefly replied to what he termed the too complimentary speech of his friend, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT. What his friend had said with respect to the kind feelings which existed in this country towards the people of the United States, might with equal force be said of the sentiments in America towards the people of England. He had had an excellent opportunity of knowing this fact. Last year he had made a tour of some months in the United States, visiting most of the principal places in the Union, and everywhere he found nothing but the best feelings and kindest expressions towards this country. [Cheers.] Mr. PEABODY resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheering.

The next toast was "The Press," with which Mr. PEABODY begged permission to associate the name of Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York.

REMARKS OF THE HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, briefly acknowledged the compliment paid to the American Press, and said it had been his desire, in conducting the journal with which he was connected, to promote a feeling of kindly regard, and to diffuse a more just estimate of the English nation among the people of his own country. The people of America were not under the control of any prejudices against England. While he would not undervalue that formal and recognized international diplomacy of which the principal guest of the evening (Mr. MASON) was the representative, and still less that diplomacy of hospitality which brings individuals of the two nations face to face, and of which their distinguished host had given, during his long residence abroad, the most remarkable example the world had ever seen, he could not help regarding the press of the two countries as sustaining still more important relations to their permanent peace and prosperity. Of necessity the press of every country must represent the sentiments of its people, and the discussions of the press were therefore the discussions of the people. He rejoiced in believing himself able to say that there had been, within the last few years, a decided improvement in the tone and temper with which international affairs were discussed in both the British and American journals, and he felt satisfied that if the conductors of these great engines of popular influence would continue to present the character and the interests of the two nations in their proper light, and to dwell more upon each other's virtues, and less upon each other's vices, we might prove that the day was not far distant when war between them would not only be impossible, but when it would seem incredible that any feelings but those of mutual and friendly regard should ever have found place in their breasts. In the American Press he was quite sure there had been a great improvement within the last ten years. Though completely identified in his interests, his labors and his hopes, with the American Press, he was perfectly free to confess that in steadiness of judgment and sobriety of expression it was still very far behind the journalism of England. He deemed it no departure from a just patriotism to say that he looked to the great journals of the English metropolis as the greatest examples the world had ever seen of this new and potent profession. [Cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND concluded by proposing "the English Press."

Mr. PEABODY next proposed a sentiment, which he felt sure would be received and welcomed by the gentlemen with double honors—the "Health of the Ladies," whose presence added so much grace to this assembly.

After the applause which succeeded, the toast was responded to in behalf of the ladies by Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS in a felicitous and happy manner.

Some other toasts were proposed in the course of the evening, which were responded to by General CAMPBELL, the United States Consul at London, and other gentlemen, and the company separated, after having enjoyed a most agreeable evening.

Sabbath Desecration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer was one of a large audience assembled on Sunday evening in the Ninth-street Dutch Reformed Church, to hear the Rev. Mr. VAN ZANDT. In the midst of his discourse, he paused, and said in substance, "What a commentary upon the wickedness of our City is it, when the *worship of God* is interrupted by the *revels of the rude*, and how ought Christians to ask themselves and their authorities how much longer they are to be disturbed in their religious services!" The interruptions alluded to proceeded from the frolics of the young men, assembled in the Club-houses in Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Surely, if they would reflect a moment, they would feel the impropriety, if no higher motive could actuate them, of disturbing the devotions of those who desired to devote the Sabbath evening to God's worship. Hoping that the mention of the fact will prevent its recurrence,

I remain, yours, &c., G. C. W.

The Clerks and the Telegraphic Celebration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all the propositions yet made for the celebration of the Telegraph-Cable success, I do not discover any movement made towards giving the large number of persons employed as clerks, &c., in retail establishments, an opportunity of joining in the festivities, by their being released for the occasion from attendance where they are employed. At this season of the year, when business is so dull, it would be very little, if any, loss for storekeepers to show the interest they feel in this great event, by closing their stores during the day of the third celebration. And as our wise City fathers seem to have overlooked the propriety of recommending such an observance, I think you would confer a great favor on clerks in general by proposing the thing through your able paper. Very respectfully, CLERICUS.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Feeling in Virginia in Reference to the Result of the Kansas Elections—The Contest for the Governorship—The Corn Crop Ruined for Want of Rain, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The people of Virginia feel in no way disappointed or chagrined at the result of the late Kansas election; and if the truth were fully known, I question if it would not be found in conformity with the sentiments of fully three-fourths of them. They never favored this Lecompton question upon any other ground than that it was an Administration measure, and have always regarded its adoption by Mr. BUCHANAN as an error of a very serious nature. The indorsement of his course by the Legislature last Winter, was a mere matter of expediency, and entirely in pursuance of a uniform custom in Virginia to sustain the Administration, if it be Democratic, no matter what its course of policy might be. In this instance, however, as I very well know, the indorsement was recorded with extreme reluctance, seeing that by that course they trampled upon the great principle of popular sovereignty, which Virginia was always foremost in sustaining. Having done this, however, which they did merely *pro forma*, they feel that they have discharged their obligations to the Administration, and that now they must sustain that great principle which is the safeguard of popular rights. Believe me, that JAMES BUCHANAN has not enhanced his popularity in Virginia by having inaugurated this crusade against the very principle for which the people of Virginia, and the whole South, have always contended. His policy in regard to Kansas is not credited to his zeal for southern interests, but set down as rather an error of statesmanship, more ruinous to the unity and harmony of the Democratic Party than any that could well have been committed. And in proof of this I would say, that the mere mention of his name for another term is rather cause of laughter than of serious consideration. To him is solely attributed the existing distractions in the Party, and if defeat results to it in 1860, he and his Cabinet will be held responsible. I do not hesitate to assert, that were the course of Mr. BUCHANAN—whether to send the Lecompton Constitution to Congress without the sanction of the whole people of Kansas or not—to be governed by the majority of the votes of the people of Virginia, fairly recorded, it would have been the very reverse of what it has been. But the evil was done, and in conformity with the usual custom of Virginia, in reference to the course of Democratic Administrations, she sought to make the best of it. The great principle which was temporarily repudiated by that policy has, however, been vindicated by the result of the late elections in Kansas; and I assure you, that the Old Dominion sheds no tears of sorrow over that triumph. She did gross violence to her faith and feelings by lending her sanction in the beginning to the Lecompton outrage; and though the issue of the vote in Kansas is a rebuke to her recreancy, she is content to abide the reproach in view of the triumph of the great popular sovereignty principle, which she held always so dear. She will not be readily caught in such a trap again.

The contest for the Governorship is exceedingly animated. The friends of LETCHER everywhere are indignant that exception should be taken to him, because of his indorsement of the Abolition address of the Rev. Dr. RUFFNER, delivered before the Franklin Society at Lexington, in this State, in 1847. He has numerous rivals for the position, most of whom, it is understood, are working, through private agencies, upon the strength of the charge to kill him off. Not a few attribute to their influence the recent production of RUFFNER, denying that the interpolated obnoxious sentiments into his published address, not contained in the one delivered, as was charged by LETCHER. And in the work of disseminating a knowledge of his complicity with the Abolition emissary RUFFNER, in his grand crusade against Slavery in Western Virginia, they are said to be active and untiring. He is the most formidable rival to be encountered, and hence these efforts to ruin his prospects. In this district, which he has for years represented in Congress, the charge weighs but lightly against him; indeed the Tenth Legion, as it is called, has never exhibited much sensitiveness upon this question of emancipation, and with reference to LETCHER, they will be very apt to exercise all the indulgence that might be expected at the hands of the people of Ohio County in the far west. Especially will this be the case with the prominent Democrats of the district, who are anxious to get LETCHER out of the way, that they may have a chance to go to Congress. They will cheerfully overlook all his errors, from mere personal motives their object being, not the good of the Commonwealth, nor the preservation of the party, but the gratification of their own selfish ends. The friends of FAULKNER are working strenuously to secure the nomination for him, as are those of HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, Judge HOPKINS, Colonel B. R. FLOYD, PAULUS POWELL, for their respective favorites. Mr. ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, of Essex County, is vigorously pressed for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and in this zeal for his elevation there is conceived to be a strong personal motive. He is a resident of the district now represented by Mr R. H GARNETT, and being a very popular man and possessing considerable talent, serious fears are entertained that he would ere long supplant that aspiring youth in the representation of that district. This idea derives considerable plausibility from the fact that his claims are most vigorously pressed by the friends of GARNETT, but as in the case of LETCHER, who was selected by that gentleman and a few of his colleagues in Congress at the close of the last session as their choice for the Governorship, they will find their efforts utterly unavailing. Report has it that overtures have been made by some of LETCHER's friends to Governor WISE, offering to declare for him for the Presidency in case he would favor the pretensions of that gentleman for the Governorship. It is said that the Governor repudiated all offers of compromise. The war between the factions will therefore continue to the end.

There are general complaints from all quarters that the late corn crop is hopelessly ruined for want of rain. The quantity of rain which has fallen here for the last two months is insignificant, and the prospects of a fall seem as remote to-day as a month ago. The corn crop is the great staple crop of Virginia, and its loss would be far more serious than that of the wheat or tobacco crops.

There is a report that Governor WISE will call an extra session of the Legislature; but many deem it improbable in view of the bad prospects of the crops, and the consequent inability on the part of the farmers to meet the increased taxation which would result from such a policy. The Governor will doubtless be influenced by these considerations, and will therefore not incur the odium which would result from this call.

Closing the Public Libraries.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your article in this day's issue, relating to the closing of the public libraries, an erroneous impression is conveyed as regards at least one of those institutions, namely, the Mercantile. The reading rooms of this Library have been closed but one week, Aug. 9 to 14, inc., and will be reopened to its members on Monday, the 16th, much improved, with new chairs, &c. Nearly all the books of reference are placed in the reading rooms, and as these are the books most used by the persons to whom you refer, we are happy in being thus able to afford facilities they cannot elsewhere obtain. The Library department will also be reopened on the 23d instant, having being closed only a sufficient length of time for cleansing and such placing in order as is indispensably necessary for the preservation of its property. The importance of this will be readily conceded when it is known that the deliveries of books exceed 200,000 volumes per annum, and the great number of persons constantly passing in and out of the rooms renders such cleaning, &c., impossible unless the doors are closed.

Yours respectfully, A MEMBER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania—Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which had been in session here for the past three days, adjourned last evening. Notwithstanding this town is yet in its infancy, not ten years having passed since it was in the woods, and its location in one corner of the State, and that corner not of easy access from other sections until the recently-opened railroad penetrated it, the attendance has been one of the largest held since the organization of the Association. This may be accounted for, in part, by the deep interest taken in the cause of education in this region.

Susquehanna County, lying north of this, had a delegation of 150 teachers here. During the past year, Professor J. F. STODDARD has been engaged in that county as Principal of a Normal School for the training of teachers. This county, Luzerne, is also wide awake, as her new and noble school-houses will testify. One was recently built here at an expense of $10,000; and yesterday another, which cost $6,000, was dedicated. The State Superintendent—Hon. H. C. HICKOK—and other distinguished educators, who have been in attendance upon this Convention, participated in the exercises.

This section of the State is not alone in its deep interest in common schools; other localities are doing as much, and some even more, toward giving the children a sound and practical education. Pennsylvania, slow though she is to start, has engaged in earnest in this noble cause. Her system is most admirably adapted to the wants of her peculiar citizens, and shows the wisdom of the framers of her present code of school laws.

First, she has Free Schools, supported by taxation. Then the inhabitants of each township choose six School Directors, who receive no pay for their services, except the remuneration that good schools bring to their children. These Directors employ all the teachers for the schools of their township, build the school-houses, &c. The Directors of the several townships of the county choose a Superintendent of Schools for the county. He must be a practical teacher. This officer examines the teachers, grants certificates, without which the Directors have not the liberty to employ a person to take charge of any school—he also visits schools and counsels with teachers and parents relative to their improvement. Over all is the State Superintendent, who is appointed by the Governor.

As provisions for securing faithfulness in these several offices, the Judges may remove, for a cause, the School Directors, and fill their vacancies; the State Superintendent may remove the County Superintendent, and fill vacancies. These removals are made from willful neglect of duty, or incompetency. As the system becomes more known, it is better appreciated. Even in the German districts, where a few years ago the people would not sustain their schools by sending their children, they are now liberal in their support and the liberality of the Pennsylvanians, when fairly enlisted in a good cause, is not parsimonious.

Though a resident of the Empire State, where we try to be proud of our School system, I am happy to give such testimony of the progress of the cause of Education in the old Keystone, from personal observations.

Knowing, as I did, the interest that the people at large are taking in their schools, I was prepared to meet a large number of teachers here: for when the parents are alive to the welfare of their schools, teachers become active in efforts to improve themselves.

The Association was called to order by the President—Mr. J. F. STODDARD, of Montrose—at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday. The Hon. GEO. SANDERSON tendered a cordial welcome to the teachers, in behalf of the citizens of Scranton. Seldom has it been our good fortune to attend a Teachers' Association, in any State, where so ample arrangements were made for the accommodation of the members. Surely no one who came here has cause to regret that this meeting of the Association was held in Scranton.

The first subject taken up for discussion was "The Defects in our Schools." The remarks took a wide range, for the field is a large one, yet many practical thoughts were elicited. After the debate, came an address from Mr. C. T. LEWIS, of Chester County, on the importance of greater attention to the study of history in our Common Schools. Some of the remarks of the speaker appeared quite radical at first view, but a more careful consideration of them showed that he had given much attention to his subject, and treated it with a master's hand. He was not in favor of teaching history from books, as it is written with all the details of wars, &c., but to take it up by subjects, and trace each subject and chain of events through by itself, giving more importance to the effects of events upon nations and individuals in our own time, and less to the details of battles, the successes and failures of armies. His plan is first to awaken a desire to read history, by talking to children of the interesting events recorded in it, and then show them how and where to learn more about the same events. We could but wish that our teachers were as well qualified as Mr. LEWIS to teach this important branch, that our young men might grow up with a better knowledge of even the history of our own country.

The evening session was opened by an address from the State Superintendent, in which he showed that the present School system is working radical changes in public sentiment in regard to popular education. Even in Berks County, where the old German farmer said, "that they had but two religious sects—the Lutherans and the Democrats," they are fast learning that Gen. JACKSON is dead, and that they had better vote for some one else.

This address was followed with a report on mathematical study, by Mr. C. R. COBURN, of Bradford County. The Pennsylvanians are proverbial for giving "cyphering" a prominent place in School studies, hence that part of the report which dwelt upon the importance of the subject seemed less appropriate than the practical suggestions which it contained, of methods for training classes in elementary mathematics. He made some very curious statements about the powers of numbers, and the accumulation of money at compound interest. One was, that had the contribution which the poor widow made of two mites, in the time of our Saviour's ministry upon the earth been put at interest at six per cent. per annum, and continued until the present time, the sum of money thus accumulated would require a solid globe of gold, many times larger than the earth, to represent it. I did not attempt to prove the calculation!

On Wednesday much of the morning session was occupied with a discussion relative to the power of the County Superintendent to annul teachers' certificates. The teachers did not complain so much that this power had been abused, but that it might be, hence it ought to be restricted. After an eloquent and practical speech by the State Superintendent relative to this subject, in which he showed the dangers of tampering with the present admirable working of the system, the question was laid upon the table.

After an address by Mr. MATTHEWS, the President of the Luzerne County Teachers' Association, in which he gave an account of the recent progress in educational matters in this county, and welcomed, in behalf of that Association, their guests on this occasion, Mr N A CALKINS, of New-York, was called, who gave an address on Elementary Instruction. He contrasted the methods which tend to suppress thoughts in the mind of the child with those that develop them, and awaken an interest in learning. The address contained many practical suggestions, and was listened to with much interest.

In the afternoon the election of officers took place. Dr. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, of Chester County, was chosen President for the ensuing year, and the place of the next annual meeting fixed at West Chester, Penn.

In the evening the house was crowded to listen to the inaugural address of the President of the Association, J. F. STODDARD. He gave a history of the Association—it is about five years old—and of the leading educational movements in the State. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the hall remained crowded to the close. This address was followed by Judge JESSUP, of Montrose, in a very amusing speech, describing a school on Long Island, where he lived when a boy. Long Island schools have changed since that day. THOS. H. BURROWS, of Lancaster, gave a short address on the early efforts in laying the foundation of the present School system of this State.

The morning session of yesterday was chiefly occupied with reports of Committees, &c. In the afternoon, the Association adjourned to attend the dedication of the new School house.

When I commenced this letter it was my intention to say more of the almost-a city of Scranton—it has about 6,000 inhabitants—of her coal mines, underground railroads, extensive iron-works, the mighty engines of her blast furnaces, *three* of 1,200 horse power each, with 36 feet beams, each of 22 tons in weight, with balance wheel of 27 feet in diameter, and 25 tons in weight—of her beautiful residences, and enterprising inhabitants, who, I am informed, read the TIMES and *Tribune* and don't take the *Herald*—but my letter is long enough. NAC.

Commencement at Waterville College, Maine—Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

The great event in this part of Maine just at present is the Commencement at Waterville College. Waterville is a beautiful town of some four or five thousand inhabitants, on the Kennebec River, and many New-Yorkers seem to have found out its beauties, and have become "seized and possessed" of rooms and seats at the table of the "Elmwood."

Owing to the interest of the Commencement week, the different railroads from Portland and Bangor have reduced their fares, and are consequently overloaded with passengers, among whom I noticed, last evening, Governor MORRIL, Senator HAMLIN, General WEBSTER, and other dignitaries of the State and College.

The Commencement exercises began on Sabbath evening, in the First Baptist Church, by a sermon before the Boardmn Missionary Society, by the Rev. J. G. WARREN, D. D., of Boston, and on Tuesday Dr. CHAPIN delivered his Inaugural Address.

The Commencement proper was on Wednesday, and certainly the inhabitants for fifty miles around seemed fully aware of it. From early morning a continual stream of wagons and every description of vehicle poured into the town.

Under these circumstances the house was of course filled to its utmost capacity, and, warm as it was, the audience listened attentively throughout the order of exercises.

Since Monday morning the streets have been filled with light-blue ribbons, and very pretty pins on the left lapels of numerous coats of various colors.

On inquiry we find they are delegates from thirteen different Colleges in the country to meet with their brethren of the Chi chapter of the Zeta Psi, at Waterville College. They are certainly a fine looking set of fellows, and seem to have a mighty love for giving each other the grip. They seem to differ from most societies of a similar nature in their conventions being secret, and having no public exercises.

On Tuesday night, though their proceedings were not public, they were certainly loud and jolly enough at the table of the Elmwood House. They are very glorious over the idea that of the seven honors at Commencement six were taken by their men. Good scholars or bad, we have seen them do little else than smoke cigars and give the grip, which they do most heartily. They have delegates from North Carolina and Michigan Universities which certainly shows some spirit.

Yesterday was Commencement, and to-day the town is empty again, and matters take their old quiet course. A. A. R.

The Great Troy Depot—The Union House—Excitement on the Arrival of the New York Papers—A New College—Trial of a Steam Plowing Machine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

Slightly "used up" by a recent "heated term," in the metropolis, I shook its dust from my feet, turning my face towards Saratoga, and I propose to give your readers some idea of this locality, as seen by a stranger who has been "taken in" a little nearer to Scriptural principles than is generally practiced in the town from which he came.

I got here, not by a "wooden horse," as sundry individuals procured their entrance into olden Troy, but by the "iron horse," which much better suited my purpose. You are landed in a dépôt, which the Trojans flatter themselves is rather better adapted to railroad business than almost any other in this blessed land. It is a very complete affair, extending over two entire squares and such a ringing of bells, shrieking of whistles rattling of cars, shouting of conductors, wrangling of baggage-men, smashing of trunks, and hurry of passengers, is kept up from "early morn to dewy eve," that it seems "confusion worse confounded." Getting out of this Babel, you are apt to take your way to the Union House, an elegant hotel, nearly opposite, on Albany-street, conducted by EDWARD D. BEACH, Esq., one of the most enterprising citizens of Troy. In justice to the traveling community, it is proper to say, that this house is all which the most fastidious can desire. It is new, clean, and frequented by the *élite* of the country. To those young bachelors who are roaming from place to place at this time I especially recommend it, for I have noticed an assemblage of beauty within its walls, which has suggested at least to myself, (being after their own order,) rather agreeable views—some of matrimony. As to the more sedate kind of travelers, they will also find everything to their taste.

The arrival of the New York papers is an event over which the urchins of this city rejoice exceedingly. They come by the train reaching here at 11.50, and at this time Albany-street is turned into a racing ground. There are two rival news-agents, each of whom possess a mail wagon, and the test is, which shall first get the papers to the stores in River-street. The wagons are usually accompanied by scores of the ragged young Democracy, who invade the dépôt, some half an hour before the coming of the train. In the meantime they get up races of short distances, turn sommersets and black each others eyes. They are long and short, fat and thin, fast and slow; they are noisy and filthy; they blaspheme and glory in a fight. When the cars come along the bundles for each of the agencies are thrown out. Two of them are small rolls, and these are immediately seized by a couple of fleet chaps, who dart down the street into the town at a pace which is wonderful. Other boys are stationed at every corner, to whom the bundles are thrown as the runners grow tired, and almost in the "twinkle of an eye," the papers are conveyed to their destination. The wagons follow with the heavy parcels, surrounded by troops of the excited vagabonds. Hundreds collect to see these races, which, as may be supposed, are of the most animated character. I notice that your own TIMES is a leading paper here.

An institution to combine both the College and University is to open here in September, under the auspices of the Methodists. A splendid building has been erected on "Eighth street Hill," overlooking the city, and commanding one of the finest landscapes in the world. The professorships are filled by men of considerable eminence, and the institution promises to make its mark. The other educational establishments of this city are all in a very flourishing condition, and students are here from many distant countries. Cuba and South America, particularly, are well represented.

The first steam machine adapted to plowing purposes which has ever been tried in this State was exhibited some days since a few miles from the city. The machine was taken to the spot over an exceedingly rough and hilly road, but attained a speed of some four miles per hour. It moved over the field selected for the trial at about the same rate, and is calculated to work a half dozen plows at a time. CHARLES MANN, a practical mechanic of Troy, is the inventor, and, while he confesses the machine quite defective at present, is confident that it can be made to operate with entire success. The trial took place in the presence of Committees of the State and County Agricultural Societies. ZENO.

New vs. Old Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The insured should know the facts and experiences of the much-abused class called insurance brokers, and they will well and truly judge which would stand the hardest loss and go through the safest in a great conflagration. The new companies judiciously, and with extreme prudence, write smaller amounts, and divide their risks much farther apart, while the *older brethren* write fabulous amounts, (especially where there are several tenants in the same building,) and none can well find out the facts but he who handles the policies of all. The brokers take notes by the wayside sometimes, and compare items, and thus protect the *merchant* from careless underwriting on the part of companies who are determined to keep up their amounts of premiums at all hazards. Again, the brokers protect the insured from dealing with companies who quibble, and meanly settle losses or damage; and many merchants can fully testify to this fact, after passing through the ordeal, and taking a very much reduced amount to avoid a lawsuit and months of delay. That such actions are permitted is unworthy any responsible underwriter.

The old companies boast that they have the business of the *millionaire estates, savings banks and trust institutions*, and that they will not reduce the price on that class of risks. We say the deer of *competition* is thrown open by them, and the rates reduced at their madness of purpose; and that this class of business, as well as any other, should receive as much reduction as is given to any one else. Let facts be known, and old fogies will be consigned to the shades of oblivion, while *Young America*, with *Atlantic Telegraphic* speed, will triumph over the lights of past and other days. As the *Field* is clear and communication perfect, let the stockholders and insured know the whole facts, and changes will soon work a cure.

AN INSURANCE BROKER.

A Custom-House Officer Defended from a Charge of Black Republicanism.

MOHAWK VALLEY, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in a copy of your paper, a letter from Washington in reference to the New-York Custom-House, and the removals which have taken place and those that should be removed. Your correspondent says, there are about one hundred and twenty Black Republicans still in the Custom-House who voted for FREMONT, and who should be removed, commencing with MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Jr. With reference to MICHAEL HOFFMAN, all I have to say is this, that I have known him and his father many years; his father is now dead, consequently there is but one MICHAEL HOFFMAN now living, and therefore there is no such person as MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Jr., in the Custom-House. MICHAEL HOFFMAN, who is in the Custom-House, and who was there in 1844 under his father, and whose brother is still there, is a Democrat of Herkimer County, an independent one, who knows no cliques and will submit to no dictation, whose conscience directs him in what political path to travel, and whose political footsteps to follow, and for whom to cast his suffrage. He, perhaps, deviated but for a moment, from the strict line of party duty as set down by would be leaders. But to "err is human, to forgive divine." If Mr. HOFFMAN'S sympathies wandered toward the party of Liberty, and his position constrained him to the support of others, why not give him credit, under the circumstances, of more than ordinary political virtue, in still adhering to his party and obeying its mandates. I can say, and say it boldly, Mr. MICHAEL HOFFMAN, the present Deputy Collector of the Port of New-York, is a Democrat, who is prepared to vote the Democratic ticket entire; and the same can be said of his brother, PHOCION HOFFMAN, who is Deputy Collecter of the Customs at Buffalo, and also of his brother JAMES HOFFMAN, who is Assistant Cashier of the Customs at New-York. I have known these HOFFMANS many years, and their father before them, who was a member of the Legislature and a member of Congress, and who was placed by the Democratic Party in the Naval-Office at New-York, in the receipt of a handsome salary—some six or eight thousand dollars yearly, with the perquisites—and which he held till the day of his death, and by which he left his family in independent circumstances. Then why this accusation that MICHAEL HOFFMAN voted for FREMONT, or even ever had the slightest feeling of sympathy with the Black Republican Party? Who can say they ever have heard Mr. HOFFMAN say a word in sympathy with any but the Democratic Party? Who can say that his brother PHOCION, at Buffalo, ever wrote or spoke favorably of the Fremont faction? Who can say that JAMES HOFFMAN ever voted any but the Democratic ticket? If any, *speak*—for with him have I contended. Let your Washington correspondent hush his talk. Yours respectfully,

JACOB ROSEBOOM.

P. S.—I should have written you ere this, but have been daily under the impression that a communication would be received from MICHAEL HOFFMAN, contradicting in most explicit language that he ever either voted for FREMONT, or had even the slightest shadow of sympathy with the Black Republican faction. I have, it appears, waited in vain, and therefore am compelled myself as a Democrat of old Herkimer to say what I can in defence of the family of HOFFMANS. I think I can safely assert that your Washington correspondent will receive a note from one of the HOFFMANS in reference to this attack upon MICHAEL'S political character in

A Great Improvement for Canal Boats!

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From your valuable paper I am glad to see that public opinion is beginning to awake to the great and important subject of steam on the Erie Canal. That some change in the manner of transportation must be attained, is no longer a doubt. Steam must be introduced in order to compete with any degree of success with any great monopoly. And so soon as it can be demonstrated that a loaded boat can *average* 3½ to 4 miles per hour on the Erie Canal, with no more expense per hour than the slow horse-boat now used, then the public will see that the competition between canal and railroad will be more equal. For the benefit of all who are interested, and who desire to examine steam canal-boats, allow me to say, that for the last few months there has been running on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal a steam-boat, which has given perfect satisfaction, and is propelled by a new kind of wheel, which steers the boat.

Some dozen gentlemen have now formed a Transportation Company with a capital of $100,000, have purchased the exclusive use of this propeller *on that* canal, and will make the business a great monopoly.

The peculiar manner of attaching this propeller is truly philosophical, effective and simple. The propeller is hung in the rudder and acts as a guide to the boat, and is subject to the wish and will of the pilot. The shaft is in 2 parts. The outer, upon which the propeller is keyed, is united between the stern-post and rudder by a *universal joint*, so that when you move the rudder, the *propeller* is moved laterally (either way) with it, and on this account the *steerage is perfect*, and no waste of power, the edge of the rudder *always* being towards the propeller, which prevents the washing of the banks. The *Jas. S. Cathcart* is 91 feet long, 5 feet hold, and 14½ feet beam, has been running for seven or eight months, from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. She has run over 5,600 miles and entered over 1,600 locks and has not cost her owners, for breakage or repairs, ONE CENT. Her *average* time is six miles per hour on the Canal when light, and four miles when loaded; and on the Potomac eight miles light, and six miles when loaded. She carries 125 tons, the power of her engine is 16-horse, and occupies only about the same number of square feet that is occupied by a pair of horses on the Erie.

The arrangement of this propeller is so simple that any boy 12 or 14 years of age can steer the boat as easy as any man, and she can go in and out of locks in much less time than any horse-boat. "THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.," of your City, who are ever zealous for the Canal, interest, have already engaged a boiler, engine and this kind of propeller to be placed as soon as may be on one of their boats; and it is expected that they will make a round trip from New-York to Buffalo in 18 days, and carry a *full load* each way; and yet this Company do not expect to make the trip as quick as though their boat was new, and built *expressly* for a propeller. If this feat can be done in 18 days, and have the expense *no more* than the horse-boat, the "*desideratum*" so long wished and looked for has come, and the cry "*dull times*" for want of freight, on the Erie Canal, will no longer be heard. But the fact is, the running expense of such a boat is *one-quarter less* than any horse-boat, and two trips can be made almost in the time now occupied for one. W.

The Mammoth Musical Festival.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you make some reflections on the probable motives of "some of the larger German singing clubs" for not taking part in the above Festival, showing that you are wrongly informed, and as a member of one of the societies condemned as "either afraid of competition, or actuated by still meaner motives," I take the liberty to address a few lines to you on the subject.

The object of all similar German Festivals held heretofore in this City, has been to bring together the members of a society, or of a number of kindred societies, for the purpose of *musical enjoyment*, and any surplus receipts have invariably been employed either for charitable or generally beneficial purposes.

The Musical Festival held in June last originated in the desire of the instrumental performers of this City to have a grand celebration of their own in imitation of, and if possible surpassing, the very successful Double Festival held a short time previously by the German singing societies.

As the net proceeds of the affair were in advance destined for a charitable purpose, the German singing societies readily accepted the invitation extended to them, of coöperating in the concerts and participating in the pic-nic to be arranged; but they, as well as most of the instrumental performers, were very much disappointed when they learned how small a proportion only of the immense receipts were ultimately applied to charity.

I am not prepared to say that this unsatisfactory result was cause by anything worse than bad management, but the effect of it was, that when the present so-called Mammoth Festival was arranged by parties connected with the former affair, it found no favor with the German Societies, the less so, when it turned out that it was undertaken as a strictly business speculation by the lessee of Jones' Wood and his associates, with no other object but the making of money.

Supposing any speculator should deem it profitable to arrange a similar festival every week, what claim would he have on the German Societies for their cooperation if they felt no inclination to join him and where, then, lies the meanness attributed to us for not taking part in the "Mammoth Festival," since it was not popular amongst us?

Besides, there is such a thing as "overdoing a thing," and you cannot blame us for not wishing to make an every-day affair what we have been in the habit of regarding an extraordinary enjoyment, recurring, perhaps, once or twice a year, while we have assisted on three similar occasions already this Summer, and have long since pledged ourselves for taking part in a grand festival, to be held in a few weeks, for the benefit of the German Hospital Fund. As for our fear of competition, I can easily settle that question, by stating that, when the managers of the mammoth affair found that no German society would compete for the prize offered, they engaged all the chorus singers of the two last opera companies, and hastily formed them into four sham societies, who had to compete for the prize, for lose their prospect for a second engagement.) and you may imagine how hard they struggled for the honor, when I assure you, what a show several days before the trial, which Society was intended to win the prize, and to whom they would have to return the same after the falling of the curtain. Believing you, Sir, to be impartial in this matter, I respectfully submit the above to you, and trust you will please either publish the whole of it, or give to your readers such extracts therefrom as will prove us to have been "actuated neither by fear of competion nor by any still meaner motive in not lending our aid" to the "Mammoth Musical Festival."

Truly yours,
A SINGER FROM INCLINATION.

The Administration Organ on the Result in Kansas.

From the Washington Union, 14th.

In speaking a few days since of the recent vote in Kansas, we said that "the vexed question of Slavery had little or nothing to do with the result." It was so manifest that other causes had incuced the people of Kansas to reject the proposition for her admission as a State, that we did not hesitate to express the opinion with some confidence that they were either unwilling or unable to undertake the support of a State government, and hence the decision pronounced by them against the proposition for admission. A private letter from a friend in Lecompton, who is as well, if not better, informed on this subject than any man in that Territory, written on the 4th instant, says: "Ere this reaches you, you will have heard enough to satisfy you that the English proposition has been rejected by a large majority. The result has not been different from what I had anticipated. In nearly all the pro-Slavery strongholds, as far as heard from, the vote against the proposition has been nearly as heavy in proportion as at other places. At this place the pro-Slavery men generally voted against it, or absented themselves from the polls, and, instead of giving a hundred and forty or fifty votes in the affirmative, as they should have done, they cast only twenty-seven for to a hundred and seven against it."

Such is the confirmatory evidence already received of the correctness of the views we have presented to our readers on this subject. In point of fact, there was no confirmation needed of a fact which was so manifest from the whole character of the canvass. Everybody professes to be very anxious that there should be an end of this Kansas excitement and trouble. That point is now reached, and the sincerity of those who have made these professions will now be put to the test. *Let those who may seek for party or factious purposes to renew this excitement, and again involve the country in an angry and profitless quarrel, be regarded as enemies of the public peace*, and we hazard the prediction that the people of Kansas, left to themselves, will work out their future success and prosperity in conformity to the decision which their own judgment has pronounced as for their best interest.

Catching a Post-Office Robber—Discovery of Extensive Thefts.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* has the following: "For some time past, indeed, it may almost be said for all time past since our Post-Office attained anything like its present magnitude as a receiving and distributing office, numerous and frequent complaints have been made of the loss of letters of value, or of friendship, which failed to reach those to whom they were addressed, to the loss or the disappointment of the proper recipients. Under this circumstance it has come to pass that much vigilance has from time to time been exercised, and all the skill of our detectives been brought to bear upon the same, to the effect already of several convictions of divers parties both without and within the Post-Office Department, several of whom are now in our State Penitentiary. The more common practice in these knaveries from without, is the calling for letters belonging to business firms by persons unauthorized to receive them. We believe every precaution has been taken to guard against such deception, and the instructions to the clerks and other employes of the Post-Office are of the strictest character.

In addition to these a system of insuring checks to box owners, bearing a number corresponding with the box, has been adopted, and the rule generally adhered to, of demanding in all cases, where the identification was not perfect, the presentation of the check at the delivery window. Nevertheless these depredations have prevailed, and recently to an extent that called out new exertions to detect, if possible, the party or parties. The case was given to CYRUS P. BRADLEY, the noted, detective officer of this city, and he has for some time past been studying up the points, and with such success that, yesterday morning, a young man, a German, named BENNO BENJAMIN, formerly an agent for the *Union* and *National Democrat*, was arrested upon the charge of robbing the Post-Office. He was first "spotted" by a delivery clerk named I. J. HOWARD, who observed him opening letters from different boxes during the day. HOWARD called the attention of C B. SMITH, another clerk, to the fellow. The two then gave information to Capt. BRADLEY of the matter, and he put a man on the scent.

A decoy letter was placed in PARSONS & FARLIN'S box, which he had been robbing, and yesterday he called for it. He was informed that it belonged in another box, (the letter being placed in it merely to "spot" him.) He was then traced to the Franklin House. Captain BRADLEY at once set a guard around the house, and took every measure to detect him. On Tuesday morning he got a letter out of PARSONS & FARLIN'S box, containing a draft, drawn in their favor, on B. W. PHILLIPS' banker. He went back to the Franklin House, where he boarded, called for a pen and ink, and went up to his room, where it is supposed he indorsed it. He presented it for payment, but it was at once detected as a forgery, and he bolted, leaving the draft. Previous to presenting the draft he tore up the letters in his room, and threw them out of the window. A remnant of one, directed to MICHAEL BOYLE, was found underneath the window. Yesterday morning a warrant was got out for him by Commissioner MAGILL, and he was arrested. He is known to have robbed five boxes, Parsons & Farlin's, Michael Doyle's, G. Pottgierser's, Nathon Jackson's and A. C Oertel's. The evidence in most of these cases seems to be limited only by the patience and skill of the officers in restoring, by the "pasting process," the letters themselves from half a peck of finely-torn fragments, picked up in the alley beneath BENJAMIN'S window. It is a task compared to which a Chinese puzzle of the most puzzling order were easy, but it will be done in numerous other cases, sufficient probably to confine the wretched young man to the service of the State for a century, if the law be inforced to its full extent.

BENJAMIN is a German, whose parents still reside in Germany. He is a young man of about twenty-five, with nothing in his countenance, which seems frank and open, to second any suspicion of such a crime.

He had upon his person when arrested the following professional card: "B BENJAMIN, agent for the *National Union* and *National Democrat*, Chicago, Illinois." He was brought before the United States Commissioners, J. MAGILL and P. A HOYNE, in Larmon Block, by whom a hearing was held. United States District-Attorney FITCH representing the prosecution.

The cases yet made out against BENJAMIN are five in number, for each of which he has been held to bail.

Jared Sparks Relates his Experience in Europe.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the President called upon Mr. JARED SPARKS, who made an interesting relation of things he had seen abroad. At Florence he found valuable papers relating to VESPUCIUS, which he ordered to be copied and should present to the Society for publication. The members of the family, who, though not opulent, are in good circumstances, informed him, that some years they parted with an original portrait of the great navigator to an American gentleman who avowed that he desired it for an American public institution; and that it had been traced to New-York, but its present place of deposit is not known. It was a matter of deep regret to the family that this original is not in our national halls. Copies of it represented the same melancholy face, with a map in the hand, which is seen in this country.

Mr. SPARKS then spoke at some length of the British State Paper Office, where there was an invaluable collection of materials relating to Massachusetts, copies of which ought to be taken. Here Mr SPARKS alluded to the liberality of New-York as to its documentary history, and suggested that Massachusetts ought to follow her example. Especially, too, at this time, when the rule of the British Government, as to allowing copies to be taken, was remarkably liberal. He found no difficulty in getting almost anything he wanted. Even the private and curious diplomatic correspondence of Lord STORMONT, who was on the Continent in 1775–6–7, was freely thrown open to him. The rule simply required that the matter copied should be bound and submitted to a responsible officer. It was held that no public policy now required concealment, and it was time to bury up all feuds. Mr SPARKS found Holland, also, very liberal; but France less so. Mr. SPARKS, in conclusion, spoke of our national reputation abroad.

On the Continent, and especially in Paris, he judged the reputation of the United States was high; and he remarked, at length, on the disposition of the Paris Press and of monarchists generally, to magnify against us such things as our quarrels, mobs, duels and political troubles. There were two classes of minds, the Monarchical and the Republican, and both disposed to make the United States—the latter think our Government is bad because the people have too much liberty, and the aristocratic circle dislike us because we are a Republic. In England the tone of opinion was widely different. He found there was a profound respect for the United States. It was considered a nation worthy to be conciliated, worthy of closer ties with England, and looked to as an ally in the future great contests with absolutism. Reverting to Paris, Mr. SPARKS said that occasionally a favorable account was seen in the papers, and he instanced as an exception a publication by Baron CHARLES DUPIN of a paper read to the Academy of Sciences, and printed in the *Moniteur* of March 2, 1858. This had the following allusion to Massachusetts:

"At the West of the Atlantic, Massachusetts, small by territory, comparatively less fertile than the basins of the Mississippi, of the La Plata, of the Amazon, is made great by agriculture, and above all, by industry. It takes the lead in science and arts among the one hundred and twenty States of the New-World. To its too limited territory it adds two oceans; towards the polar circles, to attack the great cetacia, it sends more seamen than all other nations put together. It seeks even in Asia the treasures of the Equator; and the aromas, the priceless perfumes of the torrid zone, it pays for with the ice of its lakes. To turn its running waters to a course more astonishing, it transforms its cataracts, its rapids, into regular motive powers, rivals of steam. It is not enough for this State to create its Cambridge Alma, to push further out the boundaries of science and add even stars to its conquests, it founds at once its Manchester, its Glasgow, its Leeds, and its Halifax. During the half century which continues the one we describe, it prepares against the colossus of British industry, a giant's wrath. The struggle has begun. New-England braces herself to the second war of independence, and triumph will be the independence of art."—*Boston Post.*

VIOLATING QUARANTINE LAWS.—A stevedore, giving his name as John, Vessels, was arrested Sunday by the Harbor Police, for violating the Quarantine laws. He was lodged in the Jail at Quarantine to answer for his conduct.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 16.

Before Judge Clarke.

In re Augustus Limberger, on writ of Habeas Corpus—In this case Limberger's friends had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* addressed to Colonel HARRIS, the commandant of the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn, claiming his discharge from the service of the United States. The writ was returnable this morning. It then appeared that Limberger had enlisted as a marine about three years since, and that he produced to the inspecting officer a man who said he was the father of the recruit, and signed the necessary papers for the boy to serve five years. Shortly after this the boy went to sea in the *Constitution*, and was absent two years. He then caused the writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued to obtain his discharge as a minor. On being told that if he persisted in the suit he would lose his pay, the proceedings were abandoned, and the boy returned to his duty until pay day came round, when having received his pay, the present writ was obtained and made returnable this morning. The Judge, on hearing the facts, said he was of opinion that the boy had rather the contract, and that he must serve out his term of five years from the date of his enlistment. The writ was discharged.

In re Stephen Branch, convicted of Libel—On the application of Mr Ashmead, a writ of error was granted in this case and made returnable on Monday next.

Order.—No orders to show cause will be granted, unless in case of necessity, until the order of the Court.

Before Charles Stuart, Esq., Referee.

William Fernandez, an infant, vs. *Charles MacCay.*—Mr. W. F. Howe, who appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, stated to his Honor, the Referee, that the plaintiff in this suit was an infant under the age of 14 years, and that the defendant was the proprietor of the "Atlantic Pleasure Gardens," situated in Broadway in this City, and that this suit was instituted to recover damages, which were laid at $5,000 for injuries sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances: On the 19th July last, the plaintiff was in the Atlantic Gardens and was playing therein, when a large and ponderous wooden screen which was placed across the entrance of the Gardens to keep those inside from the "gaze" of those without, being negligently and carelessly by the defendant left standing upright in the said Gardens, without proper support or fastening, fell upon the plaintiff and broke his right thigh, and inflicted on him other injuries of a severe character. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, where the fractured limb was set; and, owing to such injuries, the child is now confined to his bed. In one of the wards of the Hospital. The defendant had been duly served with the summons and complaint in this action, but had not thought proper to put in any answer thereto; whereupon Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, ordered the present reference to assess the plaintiff's damages. Mr Howe observed that, by the defendant's default, the facts would be taken as admitted, and he should, therefore, produce the medical evidence necessary for the estimation of the plaintiff's damages.

Dr George Shrady being sworn, testified as follows: On the 13th July last I was resident surgeon at the New-York Hospital; I attended the plaintiff on his admission to the Hospital on that day; he had a broken thigh bone which I set, and to which I applied the usual medical treatment; the child must have been in great pain, but the fracture was not severe; he will be able to leave the Hospital in about a month's time, to the best of my judgment.

Mary Fernandez, the mother of the plaintiff then deposed to taking the plaintiff to the Hospital, on his receiving the injuries in the Atlantic Gardens; and that she was a poor washerwoman, and that the plaintiff would have to get his livelihood by hard work.

Mr. Howe then addressed the Referee, and said, although upon this evidence he could not ask for anything approaching the damages laid in the complaint, yet, considering the plaintiff, from his station in life, was dependent on those limbs which God had given him for his support; and by this accident (occasioned by defendant's negligence) had most certainly had one of those limbs injured, or at all events weakened for life he would submit that the plaintiff was entitled to substantial damages; due consideration being had for the sufferings he had undergone.

His Honor, the Referee, said he was constrained to say the plaintiff was of too young an age to have been trusted, without a proper guardian, in such a place as the Atlantic Gardens; but, as the defendant had not denied the allegations in the complaint, and taking into consideration the medical testimony, he thought $200 would be an equitable sum between all parties.

Award for plaintiff of $200 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—AUG. 16.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Wilson vs. *Devoe.*—In this case the plaintiff got a verdict and judgment in November, 1854, which was reversed in 1856 with costs to abide the event, and the cause was again tried before the court in April, 1857, and decided in the following July in favor of the plaintiff. The adjustment of costs made by the clerk was overruled, the Judge holding that the whole costs are to be taxed at the rate prescribed by the act of 1857, which went into effect in May, 1857. Held, also, that the plaintiff might have a term fee for each circuit, and for each special term, and for each general term, not exceeding three for each of such terms, and as many trial fees as there were actual trials, and the fee of $10 for proceedings before notice of each actual trial, and of $10 for proceedings subsequent to notice of each actual trial, and his costs of the appeal, the latter to be adjusted at the rates prescribed by the act of 1857.

Fry vs. *Bennett.*—Form of judgment of the General Term settled.

Faughten vs *Dodge et al.*—Bill of exceptions settled, and left with the Special Term Clerk.

Before Judge Pierpont.

Peter P. Demarest vs *Horicon Railroad Co.*—Motion denied without costs.

Edward James vs. *A. T. Edgerton.*—Motion denied. No costs to either party.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Chardon, Geauga County.—We anticipate a half-crop of Corn. The prospects now are fair for Barley and Oats.

Ravenna, Portage County—The products are chiefly Wheat, Corn, Oats, Wool, &c. The prospects now are good for each of these crops. Wheat is perhaps rather below an average.

Canton, Stark County.—The prospects now are that we will have one-half a crop of Wheat. Corn is good. Oats and Rye an average.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg, Warren County.—The prospects for Cotton and Corn are very flattering in all the counties back from the Overflow.

Tallula, Issaquena County.—Cotton and Corn are the staples. The prospects now are very fair—both crops injured by the high waters. This County almost all overflowed.

GEORGIA.

Marietta, Cobb County—The chief products are Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats. The prospects now are very flattering, though the drought has injured the crops somewhat. Wheat and Oats have suffered from rust, and the yield will not be so good as usual.

Fort Gaines, Clay County.—The prospects for Corn and Cotton are very good.

Vienna, Dooly County.—The crops here are fine. Cotton has commenced opening, and bids fair for a fine yield. The Corn crop is made, and is abundantly large.

Talbotton, Talbot County—The prospects are very good for Corn and Cotton.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie & R.	Southern boats
Canal, bbls	89	14	—
Flour, bbls	22,762	2,259	1,060
Wheat, bushels	25,200	—	5,644
Wheat, bags	—	240	—
Corn, bushels	76,211	—	13,615
Oats, bushels	1,950	—	—
Feed, bags	—	465	—
Provisions, pkgs	250	360	—
Whisky, bbls	636	294	—

ASHES—Are in demand at uniform prices; sales 58 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 06½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive; prices are nominally unaltered. During the week ending this evening, the receipts of Rio comprised 25,000 bags, increasing the stock now in first hands to 29,000 bags. Stock in first hands in Philadelphia, on Saturday, 3,000 bags. In Baltimore, last week, there were received 4,770 bags Rio ₱ bark *Amalia*; sold, 6,670 bags Rio, (including the *Amalia's* cargo, for a Western market,) within a range of from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Stock there on Saturday last, 6,000 bags of Rio, and 1,100 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, since our last of 1,250 bales at about previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orl. Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Middling	12½	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair	13	13	13½	13¼

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, last week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $33 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market opens rather quietly, yet firmly, for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. Reliable brands are scarce and wanted, especially by home dealers. Sales, 10,000 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95 @ $4 10
Rejected Extra State	4 20 @ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 45 @ 4 85
Standard Extra State	4 75 @ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 45 @ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70 @ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80 @ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00 @ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 00
Low to very-choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 7 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at from $4 80@$5 60 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand and is steady; sales 1,700 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for low to good, mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low to very-choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine to superfine. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@ for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to about 7,800 bushels—including Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained; new Red Dutchess County at $1 32½; unsound to ordinary new White Southern at $1 05@$1 30; and inferior new Red do. at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and desirable lots command firmer prices. Sales 42,500 bushels at 70c.@74½c. for badly damaged mixed Western; 78c.@84c. for inferior to good do; 88c.@90c., for choice do—nearly pure Yellow; 85c. for mixed Southern; and 88c. for a small lot round Corn, (reddish,) ₱ bushel. Prices of other kinds are nominal. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal; 1,000 bushels were procured at 81c. ₱ bushel. Also, 3,000 bushels on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are heavy and languid. Western, 49c.@51c.; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@47c.; Southern, 34c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Among the sales to day were 15,500 bushels Western at 49c@50c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Boston, during the week, Eastern Hay was selling at $13, cash, ₱ ton. In Providence, Hay and Straw were in better request, including new Hay at $13@$16; old do., $16@$17; pressed do. at $15@$20; and Straw $9@$10 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia Hay was in light supply and moderate demand at unchanged rates. New Timothy Hay, 60c.@65c.; old do., 70c.@75c.; new Clover, 50c.@62c.; old do., 65c@68c.; Straw 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 lbs. The quotation for baled Hay and Straw were: Timothy, 50c.@60c.; Clover, 30c.@42c.; Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat do., 50c.@55c.; Wheat do., 40c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, new baled Hay was in demand at $14@$15 ₱ ton. Old Hay was dull and nominal. Straw was quoted at $10@$12 for Rye and $8 for Wheat and Oat ₱ ton. In Charleston, 200 bales were received, and 600 bales from store were sold at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Boston, sales have been made of 1 125 bales, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, 150 bales Gunny Cloth, 2 13¼@2 15 lbs. average at 15c.; 279 bales, 2 lbs average at 14c. 6 months; and 696 bales on private terms.

HEMP—In Boston, sales have been reported of 1,650 bales Jute at $85@$97 50; 7 tons Russian at $205 ₱ ton, 6 months, and 50 bales Sunn at 4c. ₱ lb, 4 months. Also, 15 tons Russia Hemp Yarns at 9c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady, at 4½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported since our last of 140 tons Scotch Pig at $23@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues moderate at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado 31c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@31c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales on Saturday, 100 bbls. Tart Cuba at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet firm at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in better request since Friday, at improved prices. Sales 2,000 bbls., to arrive and here, at 44½c@47c., closing at 47c., ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. Sales were reported at 800 tale bbls. common Resin at $1 45; 450 bbls. common Resin at $1 60; and 1,025 bbls. strained do. do. at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The general inquiry is moderate at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, buyers and sellers differing about prices. The nominal range is $17 25@$17 50 for Mess, and $14 85@$15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported, in small lots, of 220 bbls. at prices within the range. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c., and clear do. do., at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Smoked Hams, 11¾c.@12c. Lard is in request at former prices; 375 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to Prime, ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices: sales 164 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@6c. for good common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 350 tcs. middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—A sale of 4,000 lbs Nutmegs was reported on Saturday on terms not ascertained.

SKINS—Goat, the few parcels arriving find ready sale at extreme high rates. A parcel of 58 bales Payta, recently arrived from Aspinwall, sold at 40c. Deer quiet.

HIDE CUTTINGS—Sales 100 bales Manila, at 9¾c., 6 months.

HAIR—Sales 18 bales Buenos Ayres mixed, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate and prices are firm; sales 675 hhds., including 560 hhds. Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and 115 hhds. Porto Rico, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand, at 9¾c., but is generally held at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 140 bbls., at 26½c., and 400 bbls. at 26¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 170 bales Cotton, at ½d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; and by steamer, 500 bbls. Resin, on terms not ascertained. For London and Glasgow, no important shipments. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; 1 500 bbls. Oil at 2c. ₱ gallon; 50 hhds., 130 tcs and 100 bales Tobacco, at 20s., 22s. 6d. and 70c. respectively, and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 5,000 heavy pipe Staves, at $35.

Albany Lumber Market, for the Week Ending August 14.

From the Albany Statesman.

Receipts for the week have not been large, but the supply is abundant, and all kinds can now be found in market.

Sales during the week have been fair. The market has been enlivened by several Eastern buyers, one of whom takes about half a million feet. Lumber being in large supply, freights low, and prices having touched their lowest figure for the season, in the opinion of dealers, renders the present time the most favorable for purchasing stock which will occur this year.

Prices have been well maintained, offers at lower figures have been declined, and the tendency of the market is favorable to a rise rather than fall.

The receipts of Lumber by Canal at Albany, for the week ending Aug. 7, for the years 1854 to 1858, inclusive, are:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic feet.	Staves, lbs.
1854	11,698,000	569	——	4,174,100
1855	9,278,500	320	——	5,975,400
1856	8,740,000	704	——	6,392,000
1857	9,107,400	1,705	1,800	9,924,000
1858	7,634,400	755	——	3,551,100

The receipts at Albany for the years above named, during the season to Aug. 8, are:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic ft.	Staves, lbs.
1854	161,856,500	16 032	12,115	49,322 800
1855	107,790,600	29 447	2,880	65,654,500
1856	104 343,500	20 492	7,610	37,068,400
1857	102 214 800	32,656	12,375	32,266,300
1858	130.969,660	15,555	80,760	65,052,900

The quantity received at tide-water, (which includes what is received at West Troy, New-York, Waterford and Albany,) to the 8th of Aug. in 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Boards and Scantling, ft	185,664 200	228,472,400
Shingles, M	43 225	23,457
Timber, cubic ft	1,089 032	363 953
Staves, lbs	135,441.100	93,643,100

Charleston Rice Market.

In Charleston, during the week ending August 13, there were received and (nearly all) sold, 2,149 tcs.; exported, 1,405 tcs.;—1,258 tcs. to New York. The prices realized ranged from $2 75@$3 25; mainly at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 100 lbs. Remaining on shipboard, not cleared, August 13, 378 tcs. Freights to New York—Rice 75c. ₱ tierce by sailing vessel, and 87½c.@$1 by propellers and steamers.

PERSONAL.

EMIGRATION TO OCEANICA.—A PROJECT is on foot to establish an independent American Colony upon unoccupied territory in Central Oceanica. The projector of the Colony has visited this region, which he regards as eminently salubrious in regard to climate, and favorable to the human constitution; and he has carefully matured a plan of emigration and settlement. The Colonial and Commercial establishment that is contemplated, will be enabled shortly after its arrival out, to send home a return cargo of many valuable mineral and vegetable staples of commerce; the site for settlement being contiguous to a deep, spacious, landlocked harbor, having coal and ship timber in the immediate vicinity, and favorably situated, must become an important coaling and refitting station for lines of American steamships, now projected to traverse the Pacific and Indian Oceans; it will also be in a position to control a lucrative insular trade with China; and will find ready and convenient markets for its tropical products in the ports of Australia. This scheme of emigration and colonization has no connection with any peculiar religious or social organization. However, the projector, whilst contemplating the important commercial results that must attend the enterprise, entertains at the same time, the highest hopes, that from the centre of industry and civilization about to be established, there will radiate pure religious and civilizing influences throughout this island-world. A company is partly formed; a few more are invited to join the enterprise. The expedition will set out probably early in November next. For further particulars address, with stamp inclosed, for answer, A. O. C., Box No. 2,527, City Post Office.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGEROUSLY ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write. YOUR FATHER.
REDDING, Conn., Aug. 14.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in good circumstances, residing in a distant State, want to adopt a pretty, interesting little girl of respectable parents, not to exceed eight years of age. Address O. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, for three days.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation.
A. W. MORSE.
W. P. TALBOYS.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug. 3, 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper.
EDWARD WOLFF,
A. W. MORSE.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug. 7, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TAYLOR & GEER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by R. TAYLOR, who will continue the business on his own account.
RICHARD TAYLOR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1858. GEORGE W. GEER.

MR. ROBERT E. JONES THIS DAY WITHdraws from our firm by mutual consent and agreement.
JOHN W. HOYT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TICKNOR & FIELDS' NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IN PRESS:

I.

THE AGE—A COLLOQUIAL SATIRE—AND OTHER POEMS—A new vol.—by the Author of "Festus." One vol. 16mo. 85c. [In a few days.]

II.

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH AND OTHER POEMS—A new volume by H. W. LONGFELLOW. One vol. 16mo.

III.

THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE; OR THE LONG VACATION HOLIDAY OF A LONDON CLERK—By the Author of "School Days at Rugby." One vol. 16mo.

IV.

A SEQUEL TO THE PLANT HUNTERS—By Captain MAYNE REID. One vol. 16mo.

V.

THE MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS OF CHARLES KINGSLEY—Edited by himself. One vol. 12mo.

VI.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD—By his Son. One vol. 16mo.

VII.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF PERCIVAL.

VIII

THORNDALE, OR THE CONFLICT OF OPINIONS—One vol. 16mo.

IX.

A NEW VOLUME OF DE QUINCEY'S WRITINGS—One vol. 16mo.

X.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK PERTHES—One Vol. 16mo.

XI.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

XII.

A JOURNEY DUE NORTH—By

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: [illegible] one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Grandfather Whitehead—Columbus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Robbers of the Rhine or—Lady Englefield.

FORREST'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ben Leil—Seven Sisters of Adelaide of Dresden.

BOWERY THEATRE—Belphegor—Magic Pills—Maniac Lover.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concerts—Fireworks.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.....Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y. for Havana.....Aug 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North, Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
Northern and Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
Southern and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ Mr. H. E. Church, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Triumphant success has at length crowned the efforts to establish telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New! We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning the Message of Victoria, Queen of England, to President Buchanan, transmitted over the Great Atlantic Telegraph! The announcement was made yesterday afternoon that the electricians had succeded in overcoming the obstacles which had prevented the consummation so devoutly hoped for, and that the line could be successfully worked both ways. This announcement created the greatest fever of excitement and expectation, which was increased by the posting on the newspaper bulletins of a Message from the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of Great Britain to those of the United States, in advance of the publication of the Message from the Queen. The latter was not made public until late in the evening, when the anxiety of the waiting crowds was in a measure relieved. The authenticity of the dispatch was doubted by the President until its genuineness was verified by the Superintendent at Trinity Bay Station, Mr. Mackay, who, on application being made to him, testified that it had actually come over the wire from Valentia Bay. On this satisfactory evidence being presented to him, the President immediately forwarded his reply, and both Messages will be found elsewhere. The excitement and rejoicing with which the knowledge of the great event was hailed throughout the country, last evening, were almost unparalleled.

Up to the time of going to press this morning, there were no signs of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. She will no doubt arrive to-day.

We have one week's later news from Europe this morning. The *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., off Cape Race on Saturday night, the 14th inst., ran foul of the *Europa*, outward bound, mistaking her lights for those of the Cape. The *Europa* lost her cut-water and had her stem knocked off, besides receiving other damage, which forced her to run for St. Johns, N. F., to repair damage. The *Europa* was boarded by the *Arabia*, which lay by her for some time, and then proceeded for New-York. The political advices by the *Arabia* are of no importance. The news of the successful landing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable had been received, and was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. The rebellion in Central India is said to be effectually put down. An Austrian force of 33,000 men is concentrated on the Danube, in Southern Hungary and at the points nearest Turkey on the Bosnian and Servian frontiers. Increased confidence is reported in the Liverpool Cotton Market, with unchanged prices. We have no report of the Breadstuffs or Money Market.

The New-Granadian Minister yesterday communicated to Secretary Cass the Cass-Herran Treaty as modified by the New-Granadian Congress. There is stated to be but one alteration, and not three as heretofore. The modification refers to the Naval Coal Dépôt. The Treaty is accompanied, however, by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

It will be seen by a letter which we publish this morning, from our correspondent at Matanzas, that the yellow fever is very severe in all parts of the island of Cuba the present season. In thirty years the island has not been so generally affected. There is not a part throughout its whole extent that is entirely free. At Matanzas the sickness is particularly rife, the American shipping suffering severely. Since June 14, five American captains have died there, besides a considerable number of mates and seament

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a retaliatory measure against the New-York and Erie, and the New-York Central Roads, has recently reduced the rates of freight between New-York and Cleveland, Chicago and the Lake country, to thirty cents less per hundred than is charged by the Erie and Central, for first and second-class goods.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The speech of the Governor on the occasion will be found under our telegraphic head.

The boiler in the cotton mill of Dexter & Brother, at Pawtucket, R. I., exploded yesterday morning, tearing the building into fragments, and nearly demolishing two other buildings.

The Coroner's Jury, called to investigate the shooting of James McCloskey by Alexander Jamesom, in Gold-street, Brooklyn, on the 5th of July last was discharged yesterday by the Coroner. The only fact agreed upon was, that McCloskey was killed by Jamesom. Five of the Jury were for rendering a verdict of justifiable homicide, and three would not sign such a verdict.

The General Market, yesterday, opened rather quietly. Tobacco was in moderate demand at uniform rates. Wheat was inactive. A fair business was reported in Corn at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Cotton was in request at steady figures. The movements in Provisions, Coffee and Molasses were very light. Resin and Spirits Turpentine continued in demand—the latter at improved quotations. Saltpetre was quiet here; 350 bags were sold in Boston at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb., 6 months. Of Calcutta Linseed, sales were made in Boston of 3,000 bags at $1 95@$2 cash, ₩ bushel. Freights were dull and heavy.

An Ingenious Hypothesis Knocked in the Head.—Facts play the very deuce with theories, and the news from Trinity Bay, yesterday, knocked in the head a whole brood of ingenious speculations which the few days, delay in putting the Atlantic Telegraph in working order gave birth to. Another day and Tall. P. Shaffner would, no doubt, have been out with another letter demonstrating the impossibility of sending a message across the Submarine Cable. But the *Tribune* must be allowed the honor of having suggested the most ingeniously absurd hypothesis in relation to the failure of the Telegraph which has been announced, or probably ever would have been announced if the Cable had never been put in working condition. The *Tribune* "shuddered" at its own announcement,—which no one can marvel at. Its idea was that the Cable had not been laid at all, or at least only that portion of it which was paid out by the Niagara, and that the other end had never reached Valentia Bay. The messages, or signals, received on board the *Niagara* and at Trinity Bay, which were supposed to come from the *Agamemnon* and Valentia, it was supposed were nothing more than reverberations, or echoes, of the signals, which were sent from the *Niagara*. To substantiate this exceedingly novel hypothesis the *Tribune* brought forward Mr. Field's journal, from which it appeared that the messages received from the *Agamemnon* were very nearly like the entries made in the journal some two or three hours subsequently. The proof was certainly even more ingenious than the theory. The echoes were of a peculiarly Irish nature, as they came before the sound they echoed was uttered. Happily for all doubters and theorizers, the Telegraph is a success, and we can all exclaim with King Richard:

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer."

The First Message Across the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic Telegraph is in working order. The Message of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States has been received, and the answer of the President will be at once returned. It was received in Washington last evening, and from the rather ambiguous manner in which it was worded, being without any date or signature, naturally excited some suspicion that it might not be true. But a dispatch from the agent of the Telegraph gave assurance that the message was what it purported to be, and was actually received from Valentia.

The Telegraph, therefore, is a success, and though this information would be more satisfactory if it were accompanied by some definite intelligence as regards the length of time required to transmit the message, we accept it as sufficient evidence that the Cable is in working order.

Nothing can add to the greatness and importance of this simple announcement. The magnitude of the subject transcends the power of language. The simple fact in the simplest form of words is one of the sublimest passages in the history of human affairs. It can be neither magnified nor diminished, and we would not be guilty of the impertinence of attempting to suggest thoughts on an event like this, when the mind of every one capable of thinking will be sufficient for its own meditations.

The Hudson's Bay Territory—Action of the Canadian Parliament.

We copy resolutions adopted on Friday last by the Canadian Parliament, respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. They were introduced by Mr. Loranger as a Government measure, and passed after discussion, though the session was about to close. In his speech supporting them, the mover made some interesting statements of fact and history bearing upon the position of the Company. It appears that the license of that Corporation for exclusive trade and monopoly will terminate on the 30th of May next. In view of this event, the Canadian Government sent Chief-Justice Draper to England two years ago, for the purpose of watching over the interests of Canada before a Committee of the Imperial Parliament. The sittings of that Committee, extended over two Parliamentary sessions, and an elaborate report was the result. That report, together with instructions from the Imperial Government, was transmitted to the Governor-General, and it is in response thereto that the Canadian Parliament is now called upon to act.

It will be seen from the resolutions, that the Colonial authorities intend to contest the validity of the original Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was conferred by Charles II., in 1670, upon Prince Rupert and his associates. The legality of the grant has always been questioned for various reasons, but principally beeause the King, without the sanction of Parliament, had, as was alleged, no right to give away such an extent of territory. A number of years before, Louis XIV., of France, had granted a tract covering nearly the same territory to the Company of the *Cent Associes*, between whom and the Hudson's Bay Company disputes arose in regard to boundaries. Commissioners were appointed to compose their differences, but without effect. At length the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave the entire territory to England, and for a long time the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed an undisputed monopoly. But the formation of the Northwest Company led to quarrels and bloodshed, extending from 1800 to 1815 Their broils amounted almost to civil war. In 1821 the two companies united, and received from the Imperial Parliament a license for twenty-one years, conferring the exclusive right of trade over the whole of the British territory in North America not comprised within the limits of any colony. In 1838 the Hudson's Bay Company having purchased the rights of its associate corporation, it was deemed proper to grant a new license, dated May 30, 1838, for twenty-one years. This license will accordingly expire May 30, 1859. The Committee of the House of Commons recommended its renewal, but upon condition that Canada might withdraw from the Company's control any portion of the territory required for settlement, the Imperial Government adding the requirement that compensation should be made to the Company for any factories or other improvements taken.

But Mr. Loranger announced that, instead of complying with the conditions recommended in London, the Canadian Government had resolved to contest the legal validity of the charter.

Even before the discovery of gold on Fraser's River there existed a well-grounded hostility to the Hudson's Bay Company. This feeling is made irresistible by that important discovery. The vast region over which the Company have for nearly two centuries exercised a hunting and trading monopoly will soon be thrown open, as it should be, for general occupation and settlement.

Alligator Branch—Writ of Error Granted.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, on motion of Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Justice Clerke, at Chambers, granted a writ of error in the case of Stephen H. Branch, recently convicted of libel against Mayor Tiemann, and now serving his term in the Penitentiary, pursuant to his sentence in the General Sessions. The writ is returnable in general term of the Supreme Court on Monday next, and will bring the record of the Branch trial before that tribunal for review. Should a new trial be granted the "Alligator" will have another chance for his life. It is to be hoped, however, that in future he may show that adversity has taught him discretion. While none justify the outrageous character of Branch's publications, not a few think that, considering all the circumstances of the case, his measure of punishment is severe, if not vindictive.

Administration Troubles.

It is now nearly eighteen months since Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated as President of the United States, and he appears to be still in a sea of troubles in relation to the proper distribution of the offices in his gift among his political friends. His case is not a peculiar one. All our Presidents, since General Jackson inaugurated the policy of rewarding his political friends and punishing his political enemies, have been similarly perplexed, and the most serious business of the first two years of their term of office has been the distribution of spoils. The difficulty has grown with the growth of the country, until it has at last reached a point that absolutely requires reform. Public offices have more than doubled in number since the time of Jackson, and hence the corresponding increase in the difficulty of disposing of them. The letter of our occasional correspondent, "Sigma," which we publish this morning, shows how the Administration is embarrassed in relation to the public offices in this City, and to what miserable necessities the President is compelled by the inexorable rules of his party. The very fact of a man having been long in office and accustomed to the discharge of his duties, is urged as a reason for his removal, and his faithfulness, integrity and competency, which in private affairs are such powerful reasons for keeping a man in the place for which he has shown himself qualified, are in the public service urged as reasons for his removal. In any service where such a principle obtains it is idle to look for efficient officers; and the consequence of its adoption must of necessity be an almost universal demoralization. The only corrective of such a practice is the necessity of retaining a certain number of competent men in office to transact the public business. There are a few such who hold important places in our Custom House, and who are retained without any reference to their politics, their length of service, or their personal character, solely because their experience and talents render them more essential to the Government than the Government is to them. In the list of anti-Administration men given by our correspondent, whose names have been sent to Washington, with a black mark against them, indicating that they are proper victims for the guillotine, there are several of that class whose services cannot be dispensed with without seriously affecting the Administration. Of course they will be retained; but it is from no other principle than absolute necessity that these old, long-tried and faithful public servants are not turned adrift, after devoting the best part of their lives to the public good.

Senator Hunter of Virginia, not long since, made a speech in relation to the removal of clerks and other civil officers of the Government, which has been very highly commended in all parts of the country. The Richmond *Whig*, in referring to this matter, says:

"If we have neglected, heretofore, to notice an admirable movement of Senator Hunter, with regard to these officers, it has been solely from a belief that it will not be effectual. He proposes that, in future, they shall not be subject to change upon the inauguration of each new Administration. He says, doubtless with great truth, that the present system has the effect of thrusting raw and inexperienced persons into important offices, and that infinite derangement and inconvenience are the results in every department, at the commencement of every fresh Administration. He proposes to put all new clerks into the lower offices, and to promote them for services rendered, and efficiency. Nobody can doubt that this is a most admirable plan. It would not only make every department certain of being well served, but it would serve to allay, in some degree, the burning thirst for office which has converted the whole country into a nest of demagogues. It would stop the quadrennial rush to Washington, and make many a citizen quit politicating, and turn to hard work. But it will not do. The demagogues want these offices for small change in the game of bribery and corruption, and they will be sure to keep them."

What is so well said in relation to the clerks at Washington, will apply with equal force to all other Government Clerks in all other parts of the country, from Maine to Louisiana; and the first President who adopts the true policy of keeping all competent men in office, excepting the heads of departments who should be his political friends, will earn the gratitude of the whole people, and do more towards insuring his own re-election than he could possibly do by any other course.

Bringing Men Together.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his Fishkill speech on the Atlantic Telegraph, remarked that one of its chief benefits would consist in bringing men together. Mischief, he said, results from the isolation of nations and individuals. The isolated man is full of prejudices and misconceptions. Contact will rub off rough corners by attrition, and tone down impressions. Men that are supposed to be monsters and demons while at a distance, turn out upon acquaintance to be just like ourselves, neither better nor worse.

That there is truth and good sense in these observations is manifest to every one who has mingled largely with his fellow-men. Nearly all the prejudice and ill-feeling, which in political parlance we style sectionalism, arises directly from lack of intercourse. No Southern man, supposing him to be gifted with an average allowance of common sense, can travel through the North without finding his opinions and sentiments materially modified. A like process will take place in the mind of any candid citizen of a Free State who goes beyond Mason & Dixon's line. Not that either can put off his distinctive characteristics. But each will find his ancient prejudices weakened if not destroyed. He will see that in many things he has misjudged his neighbor; that in some he can profitably take lessons from him; and that on the whole, others, though living a thousand miles away, may be about as honest as himself.

The benefits of this kind of intercourse have recently received a striking illustration in the case of the Hon. Jefferson Davis. That distinguished Mississippi Senator is well-known as a Southern statesman of the straitest sect. Honorable and patriotic all concede him to be, but extreme and prejudiced in his sectional views. If the South has any man in public life whom it has been accustomed to regard as more strenuously devoted to its peculiar interests than all others, that man, unquestionably, is Senator Davis.

Well, just after the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Davis found it convenient to make a tour to Maine. The anniversary of Independence overtook him at sea, in a Northern latitude and among Northern men. He was invited to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. What he said well became him as a Senator of the United States. It was patriotic and national in its tone. They who heard his remarks, and those at the North who read them, saw nothing in the statements of Mr. Davis to excite special criticism. But not so his Southern friends. It was reserved for them to discover apostacy in what they styled the Union speech of the distinguished Mississippian. Northern air, they said, did not agree with him. He was even accused of manufacturing Presidential capital on shipboard, off the coast of Maine. Hints were dropped that the sooner he returned to his native cotton-fields the better it would be for his orthodoxy and his popularity.

But the cup of the honorable Senator's transgression was not yet full. He landed at Portland, and mingled familiarly with the Down-Easters. It is even charged that the intercourse was mutually agreeable. Things remained in this deplorable way, to the great uneasiness of Mr. Davis' Southern friends, for several weeks, until at last an event occurred which exhausted all their patience. Bowdoin College has conferred upon him an honorary degree! This is absolutely intolerable. That Mr. Davis should permit himself to be made a LL.D. by a Yankee college is what they never could have believed possible. And to make the case worse, it is added that Senator Fessenden was also honored with a like degree. The Charleston *Mercury*, in behalf of the outraged South, thus takes Mr. Davis to task:

"Hon. Jefferson Davis made a Doctor.—We see it stated that at the recent Commencement of Bowdoin College, Maine, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Senator from Maine, and on the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Fessenden has been for many years one of the leading Abolitionists of Maine. That Mr. Davis should be honored by this association of his name with Mr. Fessenden's, in the honor conferred by a college crammed full with Abolitionists, is undoubtedly attributable to his late Union speech at sea. An inveterate Union man in the South may be a far more useful ally of Northern Abolitionism than Abolitionists themselves. 'You hold, and I skin.'"

Remarkable Enterprise.—The small number of persons who rely upon the *Herald* for their daily news, enjoyed a very great and exclusive treat, yesterday morning, in reading the account given by that dreamy paper of the arrival of the *Niagara* at the Southwest Spit—not Plum-Gut. The *Herald* must have employed an inexperienced clairvoyant to look after the anticipated ship, to save the expense of employing a news collector. The ingenious reasons given by the *Herald* for the *Niagara's* lying twenty-four hours outside the harbor, were really the best part of its news; the boldness of making Capt. Hudson, the Commander of the *Niagara*, guilty of keeping his ship in a dangerous position, lest he should, by coming into port, disturb the sanctity of the Sabbath, was really worthy of a spiritual neophyte. However complimentary it might be to Capt. Hudson's religious scruples, that officer would hardly be willing to have an act attributed to him which would be likely to subject him to a court-martial. There were a few innocent people who, on the strength of the *Herald's* announcement, ran down to the Battery to see the *Niagara* come up; but, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Sandy Hook Telegraph announced that she had not yet been in sight. She had not been reported at the time of our going to press. The cause of her detention is probably foggy weather.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

American Vessels in Matanzas—Mortality among American Seamen—The African Slave-trade and the Coolie-trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Matanzas, Cuba, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Capt. Maffitt, communicated with the American Consul of our port yesterday; all well on board.

The sickness in this harbor and city continues with unabated fatality; the American shipping, particularly, suffering very severely.

The following American vessels are in port: Schooner *Pocahontas*, of New-York; schooner *Demill*, of New-York; brig *Hope*, of New-York; brig *Martha Post*, of New-York; brig *Fannie*, of Whiting, Me.; brig *Model*, of Boston; bark *John Ades*, of Portland; brig *Adela*, of Charleston.

The bark *Florida* sailed this morning for Philadelphia, and the ship *Europe* for New-Orleans.

Below I give a list of the American captains who have died of yellow fever: June 14, Capt. Lorenzo D. Goslin; June 22, Capt. Thos. Saunders, ship *Sparkling Wave*, Boston; June 25, Capt. B. B. Davis, bark *M. D. Hammond*, Boston; June 25, Capt. A. White, brig *Grover Worthington*, New-York; June 25, Wm. Burns, bark *Wyandotte*, New-York; besides a number of mates and seamen, whose names I could not learn.

In thirty years the Island of Cuba has not been so generally affected. There is not a port in the whole Island that is entirely free from the yellow fever.

The Slave-trade has received a momentary check in Havana, through the activity of Mr. Savage, the American Consul; but all other ports of Cuba are in the constant receipt of slaves; and the general success, for the last twelve months, has sharpened the appetites of the adventurous dealers in this unlawful traffic. It will never be checked until Spain is true to herself, the laws of humanity, and those in ernational treaties that have compromised her to an active participation in the abolishment of this abominable trade.

The Coolie-trade, as now organized and developed, is unquestionable and perpetual Slavery. Coolies are first kidnapped, in various ways, packed, like sheep, into crowded ships, and conveyed to any slave port the shippers may direct; and there the unfortunate survivors are sold, without consultation, to the highest bidders, for eight years, or, truly speaking for life, as a recent law, in Cuba, has added eight years more to the term of contract, and another law orders that coolies who have served out their terms shall promptly leave the Island or return to bondage. As it is known that they will be without means at the expiration of their terms of service, the law can be viewed in but one light, that of aiming at legalized perpetual servitude.

The African Slave-trade is properly anathematized by all christendom, and yet it is, in all its characteristics, but mild in enormities compared with the Coolie bondage, or *free emigration*—a bondage deprived of that positive ownership which would insure regard for *personal property*, and consequently sufficient care and humanity, to superinduce some of those corresponding affinities of feeling and interest as exists between master and slave in the Southern portion of the United States.

Cardenas, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

This place is very sickly. The yellow fever and small-pox number their daily victims, particularly among the shipping.

The ship *Crusader*, recently from Havana, has the yellow fever on board; and the surgeon of the United States brig *Dolphin*, now off the harbor, visited the sick and left medicines and directions with the captain until the sick could be sent to the hospital.

All are well on board the United States brig *Dolphin*. She sails for Sagua La Grande on the 6th inst. H.

Quarantine Matters.—There were but two arrivals at the Lower Station to-day, one of which was the brig *Mazatlan*, from Cardenas July 29. When one day out, the Captain Samuel Dodge, of Booth Bay, died, and the vessel returned to port to bury him, and procure another Captain, which having been done, she sailed again Aug. 21; had some heavy weather off Hatteras Coming in the Hook, this morning, David Long, of Detroit, a seaman, died, and was brought up to the Upper Station for burial.

The brig *J. Harris*, from Ponce, P. R, all well; detained for action of Health Officer.

The steamship *Columbia*, Berry, from Charleston arrived at the Upper Station this morning, and was detained for fumigation, &c.

West India Emancipation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In an article of the Times, 11th inst., on the results of negro emancipation in the British West Indies, you remark: "All we know is derived from the results of the flying visits and cursory observations of fiery partisans." I have myself wished to see some able hand take the pen, and, from mature observation and experience in these Islands, give his sentiments to the public here. In absence of this, I beg to present you with a few lines on the subject, which you may deem worthy a place in your valuable paper.

Having resided for fourteen years on one of these Islands, and coming in daily contact with the people, and by business and other ways having had opportunity of studying the progress of things during that period, I think I have a pretty correct idea of the results of emancipation there. I would say, then, first, as to the reduction in the value of property, in town and country, that is a fact that can't be disputed. When I went to the Island any kind of property could easily be sold at fair prices, whereas when I left it could not be sold, or, if sold, the owner had to be content with one-quarter or one-fifth of its value. Fine estates, that cost $150,000, having stock, works and houses for owner managers and laborers, all complete, were parted with for $20,000, or given up to parties who had claims on them to that amount. But that this state of things was occasioned by emancipation I do not believe. You are no doubt aware that there was formerly a considerable duty on sugars, the produce of foreign parts, which formed a protection to the British planter, and enabled him to obtain a better price for his produce than in a freer market, and this extra price was just about the profit he had from cultivation of the article. When this protection was withdrawn, at the time when the Home Government adopted the Free-trade policy, it mattered not how fine his estate, or how large his crop, so long as it took all he got for the sugars to pay for its cultivation and manufacture. This was just the conditicn they were left in by the operation of the Free-trade laws. Many of the proprietors had partially mortgaged their estates, and others had purchased with such burdens upon them, which they felt light, and could easily have either paid off or continued to meet the interest without difficulty, while the former laws continued. But now they could neither make a living nor pay the interest, so that they had to sell or give up their property for one-quarter or one-fifth of its value. You can easily understand how unfortunate and unfavorable this was to the progress of these Islands and their lately-emancipated people. The planter was compelled to try to get his work done at the lowest possible rate, that he might keep hold of his property and live This bore hard upon the people. The amount of a day's wages was reduced to an average of 12½ cents. For this sum he was expected to dig with a hoe 300 cane holes, measuring three feet square and one and a half feet deep, breaking at the same time all the hard clods left after the rough plowing by the oxen. What but discontent and indifference to labor, whenever it was possible, could result from such a state of things? Accordingly, by partially working on the estates, and the balance of their time picking up some wood or a bundle of grass, or a basket of wild fruit, or pilfering a few canes, they found it more easy to make a living, for they got as much for a few sticks or fruit in the town as they could make by half a day's toil in the field. This arrangement, however, did not suit the planter, for he required the labor, though he could not fairly pay them; but, as he had no power to compel them to work, he was obliged to look to other quarters for a supply. They imported a few Irish, but they were soon found incapable of standing the toil in that climate, as they sickened and died. They tried a good many poor people from Madeira, but they also soon took sick and many died, and all of the balance who could tried anything else but what they were brought to the Island to engage in, and many, by industry and economy, bettered themselves and kept small shops. You may ask, is it not possible, then, for free labor to compete with slave labor in the raising of the produce of these Islands? I answer that I think the free labor can produce crops as cheaply as the slave, and obtain a fair remuneration for this labor at the same time; but things must be managed in a different way from what they now are. It is a fact that was but too clear to me that the whites, who had all the power, and held nearly all the property, made it their study to keep the colored only in the capacity of laborers; they did not desire to see the day when the colored man had accumulated property, and by education had a right to an equal place, political and social, with themselves. They studied to pursue no policy that would lead to that result. If public land was to be sold, it must be sold in lots beyond the means of the common people; and I have heard it in the House contended that by letting them purchase small spots of land the large proprietors would lose their services. Again, though by experiments that I have known tried, I think that, by giving the laborer an interest in the crop proportionate to the extent of the crop, it would prove profitable to both parties—planter and laborer. It would make the latter more diligent and faithful, and in the end mutual gains and mutual interests would generate good feeling and confidence between both. But it is, I fear, not soon to be put in practice, as the white man won't condescend to occupy the place of a partner, in any shape, with the colored man. That the people would soon accumulate property, and rise into respectable positions, if they had any fair chance, I am sure. About the years '40-'42 sugars were bringing good prices, and the planters were thereby induced to give better wages to raise large crops. The average wages then would be about 50 cents per day, and with this moderate amount they fast bought up small spots of ground where they were to be had, and built on them small homes for themselves, and furnished in a much better way than they had previously been. At that time a number of considerable villages were formed; and had they continued to get as much for their labor, or near it, they would have been, I think, this day, in a position that would have kept shut the mouth of every opponent of Freedom. Amid all the disadvantages surrounding them, there are men coming from among them equal to any white man, both as to talent and respectability, in his business in public situations, and in the Ministry. Besides the present Sub-Treasurer of the Island, who was unanimously chosen by the merchants as Treasurer on the death of the late one, and would have been but that the home government did not know their wishes till the new one was appointed, and was a slave in youth, then a number of colored members in Assembly, intelligent, and fill the office efficiently and respectably. Only let capital and fair play be given to the people, and it will be proved very soon that Slavery and its results, and not the labor of the man, is the cause of that ruin. It is of no use to say that in Africa, where they may be free, they are but savages. Our forefathers were savages till Providence sent civilization to them. Yours, respectfully,

Emancipator.

Honor to Whom Honor, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your paper of this morning, I observe a letter from Mr. Forrest Shepherd, in which he says: "I notice that Professor Samuel F. B. Morse is apparently in the background in reference to the *first* practical working of the Magnetic Telegraph." He then adds, (what is *theoretically* correct,) "Your object as a public journalist is, of course, to present as near as possible the *truth*, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Then, after denying the merit of originating the idea of the telegraph, or the practical demonstration of its use, to Professor Henry, or to Dr. Jackson, he concludes, in effect, that Professor Morse, as the original inventor, is entitled to all the credit, &c., which he has received for his connection with that great work, and adds, 'If I am in error in reference to the above statement, I beg to be corrected."

I think Mr. Shehperd is in error in claiming for Mr. Morse, as he does by implication, that he (Mr M.) first "demonstrated the possibility of transmitting a current over long distances," and that Mr. S. will perhaps feel obliged by a compliance with his petition to be corrected.

My object is singly the ascertainment of truth, and *for this purpose only*, I venture to affirm:

First—That neither Mr. Morse, Mr. Henry, Mr. Jackson, nor any other *living* man is the original inventor or demonstrator of the great principle of the Electric Telegraph—that is, of the instantaneous transmission of an electric impulse along an insulated wire, for an unlimited distance; and,

Second—That the demonstration of most of the essential principles of this instrument was made and their application to a great extent indicated by a body of scientific men in England more than a century ago, and published at that time extensively, and in full detail, in a scientific work of great reputation; and that since then, these details have been extracted and republished, with many progressive improvements in books which are in general use, and were so long anterior to Mr. Morse's attempts.

Assuming the correctness of the above assertions, it is evident that this knowledge has *long* been *common* property, of which Mr. Morse, when contriving the *few simple* steps which constitute his improvement, had as much right as any other person to avail himself, and probably did so.

I have neither taste nor time for controversy, being a manufacturer pressed with business. I do not pretend to be a scientific man, and do not expect therefore that this communication will be noticed; but, if any one thinks proper to deny the positions above laid down by me, I will try to *make* time enough to demonstrate them, for

"*Paucam qui mersit ferat.*" S.

Hastings on the Hudson, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

One Public Library Open.—We are requested to state that the Library of the New-York Historical Society is not now closed. It is open during the Summer from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and during the Winter from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. It was closed but one week.

Church Dedication at Portchester.—The elegant edifice which has just been completed for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Portchester in Westchester County was dedicated last Sunday. At a very early hour the members of the church, with a very large number of friends, gathered to witness the interesting ceremony; and at the time appointed for commencing the proceedings, the building was crowded with one of the largest and most respectable audiences that had ever been assembled in the village. The services were commenced by the Rev. G. S. Gilbert, (the Pastor of the Church,) who read a portion of the 6th chapter of the 2d Chronicles. The venerable Bishop Janes then preached a sermon from the text: "*For we are laborers with God.*"—1 Corinthians, iii. 9. At the conclusion of which, the dedicatory prayer was offered by the Bishop, the congregation all standing. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert and Lewis B. Loder, Esq. The Rev. Pastor gave a statement of the cost of the Church, and the amount of its present debt, from which it appeared that the whole expense of the building (exclusive of the bell and furniture of the Church) was $7,521 22, and that the amount already realized from subscriptions was about $4,500, leaving the Trustees in debt about $3,000. It was proposed to secure one-half of this indebtedness by subscriptions and contributions from those who were present at the dedication—and this proposition was well received, for at the close of the morning services, it was announced that the sum of $780 had been collected. In the afternoon, the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Milburn—and the amount then received was about $260. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Crook officiated, and a further sum of about $200 was secured, making in all a little more than $1,200 received during the day, towards the payment of the Church debt.

The building is a beautiful structure of the Romanesque style of architecture, with a spire one hundred and sixty feet high. The site is near the Northern entrance to the village, at the foot of the hill on the King-street road, and in view of the travelers on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, North of the station at Portchester. From this point the Church presents an imposing appearance. It is forty-five feet in width and seventy feet in depth: and it was built under the direction of Asa Tyler, Esq., of the best material, and in the most substantial manner. The interior is finished in perfect keeping with the style of architecture which the building is intended to represent. The ceilings and wall back of the pulpit are delicately painted in fresco, as is also the organ gallery. There are eighty pews in the body of the Church, capable of seating comfortably about 600 persons. In the centre, directly over the main aisle, there is suspended a magnificent chandelier, which will light the whole Church. Its cost was about $150.

A superb bell, weighing 1,185 lbs. (the gift of Lewis B. Loder, Esq.,) fills its place in the belfry. The total cost of the Church and furniture, including the bell and chandelier, is upwards of $10,000.

Brooklyn Items.

The Gold-street Shooting Case—A Remarkable Jury.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of James McCloskey, who was shot by Alexander Jameson in Gold-street, on the 5th of July last, reassembled yesterday afternoon, when the following additional testimony was taken:

John Lee sworn—Was standing in a shop opposite where the affray occurred; saw deceased have Jameson by the hair of the head and three men beating him—Jameson; Jameson was about six feet from deceased when he fired the pistol; heard Jameson say as he fired, "Here you go, Scabby;" did not hear McCloskey say anything. In answer to a question put by a Juror witness said that Jameson might have got away without using his pistol.

Margaret Ruper sworn—Saw the affray; three men were beating Jameson; he ran on the sidewalk and McCloskey after him with a brick-bat, when Jameson shot him; saw him take the pistol from another man; deceased had hold of a post with one hand and the brick in the other when the pistol was fired; the arm with the brick was in a threatening attitude.

John Amerman, sworn—On the day of the affray, went to Jardin's barber-shop with Jamesoa, Wallace, Taws and Wilson, between twelve and one o'clock; stayed there some time, when Jameson said he wanted to go to Hoboken with his wife; were invited into the saloon adjoining the barber's-shop and kept by the same man, to take a drink, when another party came in; the first of the affray I saw, one of the Gavins struck Wilson, and then some one struck Wallace senseless with the leg of a stool; McCloskey ran towards Jameson and said, "You son of a b—h, I want you; witness was knocked down and was kicked by several persons: as he was getting up a man put a pistol in his hand to protect himself; then stood in the door with the intention of going out, and was hit several times with brickbats; most of the party had got outside by this time; some one (witness does not know who) took the pistol from him, and shortly after heard the report, he made the remark that they were murdering Jameson.

Patrick Gavin sworn—Was with the McCloskey party in Jardin's saloon; some fellows were mussing, and saw Jameson taken out by his crowd; Wilson said I had struck Jameson, and he made a rush at me; the row then became general, and the Jameson party fired tumblers at us; saw John McCloskey and Jameson fighting on the sidewalk; saw Ammerman have a pistol; Jameson took it from him, saying, "Give me the pistol, and I'll shoot him;" he pointed the muzzle at McClosky, and said, "Scabby, your time's come." Witness saw McCloskey have Jameson down, and supposes that he struck and kicked Jameson; the Jameson party commenced the fight.

Adam Schorer swore that three or four persons attacked Jameson, and that McCloskey had a brick-bat in his hand when shot.

Andrew Stillwell testified to the affray in the saloon.

This closed the testimony in the case. The Jury after consulting half an hour made the following return.—verdict it is not:

That the said James McCloskey came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of Alexander Jameson, said wound having been inflicted on the 5th day of July last past. And the Jurors further say that five of the Jurors believe the same justifiable, while three dissent.

This leaves Jameson still at large upon his own recognizance, but it is optional with the Coroner to hold him to bail or not.

Base Ball.—Nassau vs. Pastime.—These Clubs played a match on Wheat Hill, Williamsburg yesterday afternoon. It was well contested, and resulted in a victory for the Pastimes. The score stood—Nassau, 28 runs; Pastime, 37 runs. About a thousand persons witnessed the match.

The Fashion Base-ball Match To-day.—The Brooklyn Nine have made some changes in their men and their positions. Manoly, of the Eckford Club, takes the place of Holder, who has sprained his ankle, and Price, of the Atlantic, takes the place of Burr.

International Club.—This is the appropriate name of a Club just formed, for the purpose of practising both base ball and cricket, and other out-door and in-door athletic games.

Carriage Accident.—Mr. Frank Church, residing in Willoughby-street, near Jay, was thrown from a carriage on Fulton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. He was taken to his residence by Officer Faosz, of the Deputy Superintendent's office.

Rescued.—Wm. Murray, of No. 139 Cherry street, New-York, fell into the East River at the foot of Washington-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and would have been drowned but for a friendly hand extended by Thomas Campbell.

Boat Accident.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a sail-boat containing one gentleman, was run into by one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats and capsized. The occupant was rescued.

Brooklyn Common Council.—A special meeting of this Board will be held to-night to take some action relative to the arrival of the *Niagara*, and the reception of Capt. Hudson.

Highway Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Miss Ellen Birdsall, a girl of 13 years, was passing along Fulton-street, near Market-street, when a missile was thrown. She, turning to see from whence it came, was struck a blow in the face by a boy about 14 years of age

Suicide from Spiritualism.

The Waterbury (Conn) *American* says: "The sad termination of the life of Mr. WILLIS UPSON, of this city, by his own hand, on Saturday afternoon of last week, struck his fellow-citizens with astonishment, and awakened universal sympathy—for he was a useful man, of upright character, and a good citizen and father From concurrent circumstances, he must have made away with himself between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—his wife having left him at home at 4—the last time he was seen by her alive. On her return, an hour later, he was absent, but suspecting that he had gone about his usual business at the factory, no alarm was created until late in the evening, when, finding him still absent, she communicated her fears to the neighbors, who instituted an unsuccessful search for his whereabouts. The investigation was pursued the next morning, when, about 8 o'clock, on passing a small brick building near the house, designed for a smoke-house, one of those in search thought he saw the shadow of a human form by looking obliquely through the window. On examining the door it was found to be locked inside, the key remaining in the lock Means were taken to open the door, when a spectacle presented itself too ghastly to relate. Suspended from a rafter there hung the lifeless body—the spirit had departed to Him who gave it.

A Jury of Inquest was immediately summoned by JOHN W. SMITH, Esq., WILLARD SPENCER, Esq., acting as Coroner. After carefully weighing the circumstances and the evidence, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, ss
WATERBURY, August 8, 1858

The undersigned Jurors, being duly impannelled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of WILLIS UPSON, whose death was sudden and and untimely, and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having viewed the body of said deceased, and considered the evidence given to us, do, on our oaths, say: The said WILLIS UPSON came to his death by hanging, by his own hand, with a rope—the cause, mental aberration; whereof we subscribe our names:

A. G. Rockwell, M. D., foreman, Wm. Brown, L. W. Coe, Charles Partree, Robert K. Brown, L. D. Smith, S. B. Minor, S. B. Hoskins, Charles E. Seymour, George W. Welton, E. Turner, Cornelius W. Turner.

We are aware of the delicacy which hangs over such a melancholy transaction, involving as it does the feelings of the surviving relatives. But when an individual standing so fair in the community—a man of competent means, and occupying an eligible and highly responsible position in one of our largest manufacturing establishments, thus mysteriously and voluntarily rushes into the presence of his Maker, apparently without any real cause, we are naturally led to exclaim, "Alas for human nature!" nor are we satisfied to pass over the sad occurrence either lightly or without some effort to fathom the origin of the mystery. In the case before us there is not the least doubt of the utter derangement of the mental organization of the deceased. Nor was it the thing of to-day, but it had been gradually growing upon him for years, months, and days. Those concerned in business with him, and others of his intimate acquaintance, have long been aware of his occasional indications of mental depression, though not to an alarming extent

There is a long history connected with this case, but we have neither incination or room to unveil it here. Suffice it to say, that the modern illusion called "Spiritualism," lays at the foundation of the victim's destruction. He had himself, within the past few months, begun to see its fallacy, and so informed some of his confidential friends, expressing his intention of abandoning it altogether, and had done so to some extent.

A Jeremy Diddler at Niagara Falls.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Some days since, a fine-looking and gentlemanly man, tolerably advanced in years, arrived at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, with a female companion, and put upon the register the name of Dr. H W. P. JUNIUS and lady," from Lexington, Ky. In short, the Doctor wanted it understood that he was a Southern gentleman, traveling at the North for health and recreation, during the months in which the torrid climate of the sunny spot he called his home made a residence there disagreeable. The Doctor flourished at the International exceedingly, and was looked upon as a gentleman of distinction. But a great misfortune presently overtook the Doctor Just as he and his lady were about to leave for a tour to the East, and a visit in turn at all the fashionable watering-places, some rascal entered his room at the International, and robbed him of all the spare cash he had with him, amounting to $300. all of it in $10 notes. Of course the Doctor was reduced to very great straits, and in his extremity applied to Mr. OSBURN, the popular host of the International, for aid. The Doctor had no cash, it is true, but his credit was good, and as he was anxious to carry out the original design of his journey, he would make a draft on a bank at Louisville, Kentucky, for $250, which Mr. OSBURN could cash, retaining enough to satisfy the Doctor's bill. To this the obliging landlord assented, but, unfortunately, he was a little short, and in order to purchase the Doctor's draft, it was necessary to give his check for $70 on a Bank in Lockport. The Doctor made no objection, and having received the amount of his $250 draft, including the $70 check, and less the amount of his bill, departed for Saratoga, with his lady. This was last Saturday, we believe.

So far every thing was as "straight as a string," but it now occurred to Mr. OSBURN to telegraph to the Louisville Bank, in order to ascertain how the doctor's account stood. The reply was that no such man was known at the institution, and in hot haste a dispatch was sent by Mr. OSBURN to the bank at Lockport, on which he had drawn his check for $70, not to pay the money. The doctor hadn't been quite smart enough, and it was not till Wednesday that he made his appearance at the counter of the bank and presented the check. He was detained, and intelligence of his arrest sent to Niagara Falls, whence an officer came down on the next train, and escorted the distinguished Southerner to the Falls yesterday morning.

The doctor's lady wasn't with him at Lockport. He had been to Buffalo, it seems, and left her at a hotel there while he went to Lockport to get the check cashed. We are sorry to say that circumstances are strong against the Doctor. Although he alleged to the officer yesterday that his Doctorship was of Divinity, and not of Medicine, so little respect was shown to his cloth that he was locked up like any common rogue. It was ascertained that, notwithstanding his eminent position in Lexington, he was unable to tell the names of any of the prominent citizens of that place, and some Simon Pure Kentucky gentlemen from that vicinity, who happen to be staying at the Falls just now, were found to be as ignorant of the existence of such a clergyman, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. P. JUNIUS, as he was of his own city. It is much to be feared that the "Reverend" Doctor will have to go to the State Prison unless he can show a cleaner record than he has been able to do as yet.

Relics of the Last Century.

From the Philadelphia Press.

By invitation of a friend, we visited the establishment in Arch-street, to take a look at some old relics of an exceedingly interesting character. The site of the building now used for business is one of the oldest in the city; the original deed, which was shown us, being dated in the year 1737, and the old edifice which originally occupied the spot, had never, until recently, passed from the possession of its original owners. It had been occupied as a private dwelling, and was long an object of much interest. The chimney-piece, in the style of many old dwellings, was ornamented with pictured tiles, some twenty-five of which have been carefully preserved in frames, and are now in the counting room of the establishment. They have the mark of "SADLER, Liverpool," and bear date in the beginning of the last century, while as specimens of art, they must, at that period, have ranked high, being fully equal to any of the wood engravings of that era. In style, they would have done no discredit to the pencil of HOGARTH or CRUIKSHANK, some of them being more than ordinarily provocative of mirth, and a few rather gross in character for the fastidious taste of the present age. Among the most amusing is a group representing a scene in which a parson is on a tour for the collection of his tithes. The farmer is in the act of presenting a pig—the tenth, of course—while the "guid wife," in the same spirit of awarding to him the full share of his dues, is in the act of awarding her tenth baby as tithes to the parson. From the "bairn" the over-fed and pompous-looking parson turns with a scowl of disgust, while for the pig he seems to have a peculiar hankering. A tooth-pulling scene; a see-sawing adventure, in which a malicious youth has thrown from her balance his lassie, and is eyeing with malicious smile, which passes for commiseration, her recumbent position, and several others are equally interesting.

As a collection, these tiles are decided curiosities, and are most appropriately cherished and preserved. The art of thus drawing upon porcelain is said to be lost, having died with SADLER, the inventor of the process. We remember to have seen, several years since, tiles somewhat similar, in the old Arnold mansion, as it was called, near the banks of the Schuylkill and Point Pleasant; but in artistic finish they were vastly inferior to the specimens of which we now speak. The old Arnold mansion, having been used so frequently for pleasure parties, was shorn of nearly, if not quite all, these relics, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether there have been any preserved by the proprietor, not only as connecting links between the present and the past, but as samples of an art now unknown.

STRANGE PROCEEDING—MURDERER TURNED LOOSE.—The Pittsburg *True Press* says: "Some of our readers may recollect the cold blooded murder of a Pittsburgher, named JOSEPH MCINTYRE, on board the steamer *Vicksburg*, near Baton Rouge, La., on the 31st of May last, while he was on his way to this city—having been to New-Orleans upon a coal-boat trip. The murderer was a noted outlaw, named ANDREW STONE, and so atrocious was the homicide, that it was with difficulty that the officers of the boat could save the passengers from lynching the perpetrator. He was spared summary punishment, and carefully guarded until the boat arrived at Louisville, where he was committed to jail, to await the action of the authorities of Louisiana. From a private letter, addressed to WM P. ALLISON, Esq., of Courtneyville, and written by T. D LEWIS, of Baton Rouge, from Louisville, we learn that STONE has been turned out of jail, and is now at large. Mr. LEWIS had obtained a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana, and upon arriving at Louisville, he found it necessary to obtain the signature of the Governor of Kentucky, before he could obtain the custody of the prisoner. On Wednesday, the 4th inst., LEWIS visited Frankfort, and obtaining the necessary documents, returned to Louisville and demanded the prisoner. The authorities refused to give STONE up, unless he was identified as the man called for in the requisition. This LEWIS was prepared to prove, but the absence of the Judge of the Circuit Court prevented him from so doing. He was assured, however, by the Chief of Police, and Jailor, that STONE would be retained in jail.

On Thursday evening, Mr. LEWIS started, with a gentleman, for Grayson Springs, to appear before the Circuit Judge, and prove the prisoner's identity. On Saturday evening, LEWIS returned to Louisville, and to his utter astonishment found that STONE had been released. He had been committed for sixty days, but his time was not up until the evening of the day of his release—and he was set at liberty in the morning, upon the demand of his attorney. Mr. LEWIS is determined to investigate the matter fully, and ascertain by what authority this heartless murderer has been suffered to go unwhipt of justice. The laws of Kentucky must be stringent indeed if they required the discharge of such an offender at a moment of time when a requisition from another State was fully completed and when a few hours of time would have effected his safe keeping for trial.

Mr. LEWIS will have the matter fully investigated, and in the meantime he will use every effort in his power for the arrest of the murderer."

The Dickens Scandal Again.

The following letters are in circulation among the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens. They speak for themselves:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE,
LONDON W. E., Tuesday, May 25, 1858

MY DEAR ARTHUR: You have not only my full permission to show this, but I beg you to show it to any one who wishes to do me right, or to any one who may have been misled into doing me wrong.

Faithfully, &c., C. D.

TO ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE,
LONDON, W. E., Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

MRS. DICKENS and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had a greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to us both than a servant,) who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is in Mrs DICKENS' confidence and in mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness, in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between us and a separation but Mrs DICKENS' sister GEORGINE HOGARTH. From the age of 15 she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the manly consideration towards Mrs. DICKENS, which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her, that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt, who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered, and toiled and came again to prevent a separation between Mrs. DICKENS and me. Mrs. DICKENS has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than within these last twelve months.

For some years past Mrs. DICKENS has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away, and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labors—more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as a wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that we must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together "in appearance"

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by FORSTER that, even for their sakes, it would surely be better to re-construct and re-arrange their unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. DICKENS, as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. DICKENS wished to add on her part, MARK LEMON, and did so. On Saturday last LEMON wrote to FORSTER that Mrs. DICKENS "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her.

Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. DICKENS were a lady of distinction, and I a man of fortune. The remaining part of them are easily described—my eldest son to live with Mrs. DICKENS and take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house—both my girls and all my children but the eldest son, to live with me, in the continued companionship of their aunt GEORGINE, for whom they have all the tenderest affection that I have ever seen amongst young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared for many years,) upon my affection, respect and gratitude, than anybody in this world.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here, can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation, so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable. There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us—my eldest son and I are one, as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very differently of me, in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and indeed to my personal knowledge) coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat her name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own dear daughters. Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. DICKENS, having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her in her better moments to repose in my truthfulness.

On this head again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear. C. D.

May 29, 1858.

It having been stated to us that in reference to the differences which have resulted in the separation of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. DICKENS, certain statements have been circulated that such differences are occasioned by circumstances deeply affecting the moral character of Mr. DICKENS and compromising the reputation and good name of others, we solemnly declare that we now disbelieve such statements. We know that they are not believed by Mrs. DICKENS, and we pledge ourselves on all occasions to contradict them, as entirely destitute of foundation.

[Here follow the signatures of Mrs. HOGARTH and her youngest daughter.] D. J. A.

"The Capture of the Algerine Admiral."—"The Fourth a Glorious Day in the History of our Nation."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since you have been polite enough to admit my communication on the above suoject to your columns, to which a reply was published by your anonymous correspondent J. L. D., who, by a sort of special pleading, attempts to defeat facts, which at all times are mighty and will prevail, permit me again to trouble you on the subject, and to place a shot in the hull of your *Incognito*, "between wind and water;" and if he receives a raking fire "fore and aft," it is his own fault and not mine, as his pertinacity has invited it;—and I hope *he* will be careful hereafter of "the truth of history"—especially "*chronological history*"—of which he "*believes me ignorant*" I wish, Mr. Editor, that he would fight openly, under his own flag, and not from *behind a Barricade*, so that I might respectfully invite him to call and read the documentary proof in my possession, to satisfy him that I am right; I have no doubt the gentleman honestly thinks himself so, and hence made the "*chronological*" (historical) error. But we are all mortals, and liable to err.

I now say that, laying aside "the capture of the Admiral"—which *was not on* "*the 4th of July*, 1815"—as asserted by him; NEITHER WAS "The peace with the Dey of Algiers" *made* 'and *finished*" *on any* of our glorious *Fourths of July*; but IT WAS *made, signed*, and "*finished* on Friday, *the thirtieth* (30th) day of JUNE, 1815, signed by the Dey of Algiers at his Palace at 11 o'clock of *said thirtieth* of June, 1815, and brought on board the flag ship *Guerriere*, forty-four guns, anchored in the roads of Algiers, 12 M., *of same day*,—In the Royal Barge, by Mr *Noddeling*, the Consul General of Sweden, (who acted as mediator,) and *then* and *there* the *said treaty was signed* and *sealed* by Commodore DECATUR and WM. SHALER, on behalf of the United States, as plenipotentiaries,—so that, Mr. Editor, J. L. D had better strike his flag, and not fight against *truth* and impossibilities, and come at once from behind his cover.

The published treaty referred to, (a printed copy of which I now transmit to you, Mr. Editor, for inspection) runs thus: "*Treaty with Algiers*"—"*Whereas*, a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Highness *Omar Bashaw*, Dey of Algiers, *was made and concluded* at Algiers *on the thirtieth* (30th) day of JUNE, 1815, by STEPHEN DECATUR and WILLIAM SHALER, citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States, and said OMAR BASHAW, Dey of Algiers—and *it was duly signed and sealed*, (*then*) by the said parties, in the words following—to wit:" Then follows 22 sections, or articles, which were ratified by the Senate, and "*proclaimed*," as above quoted, by President MADISON on the 26th December, 1815. Mr. Editor, on *the thirtieth June*, 1815 then, "*It is finished*"—"*It is finished*"—BUT '*consummated*"—and *not upon* the glorious *Fourth* of July—J. L. D. to the contrary notwithstanding."

J. B. NONES.

AUGUST 16th, 1858.

* See United States Statutes at large. Vol. 8, p. 224.

Parson Brownlow Up—He Gives an "Opinion de is an Opinion."

Parson BROWNLOW'S last paper contains the following racy correspondence:

WAR TRACE, Tenn, July 28, 1858.

MR. W. G. BROWNLOW—*Sir*: After considering your course through life, as a gentleman and a politician, I am forced to say that you are the grandest rascal, and the grandest liar out of hell. Acknowledge the receipt of this, and you will oblige yours, &c.,

T. W. RICH.

KNOXVILLE, July 31, 1858.

MR. T. W. RICH:—I have your note of the 28th inst., setting forth your very unfavorable opinion of me.

You are the *quack Doctor* who ran for the Legislature in Wilson County, on the Democratic ticket, and in consequence of your bad morals, and want of integrity and talents, was unable to carry the strength of your own party, loose as their morals are known to be. After this defeat you removed to the County of Bedford, and settled at War Trace, where you have acquired quite a reputation by your visits to the "Grapevine Inn," and the nocturnal meetings you hold with your Democratic associates, both male and female. It is said you there have all things in common, including your liquor, and that you are carrying out Democratic principles in more ways than one Your custom of not paying your debts, of drinking mean whiskey to excess, of keeping bad company, both male and female, and lying upon and abusing your betters, has induced decent men to avoid you. I am pleased to learn that you make it a daily business to abuse me. I have managed through life to incur the displeasure of all liars, adulterers, gamblers, drunkards, thieves, and low-down scavengers and by this means satisfied strangers that I am opposed to these classes of men I would be very sorry to hear of your speaking well of me, as it might lead persons unacquainted with me, to suppose that there is some trait in my character that a *scoundrel* admires!

In thus acknowledging the receipt of your note, I don't want you to infer that I will notice anything else you may say or write or *stoop* to hold a correspondence with a man of your character.

I am, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Resolutions of the Canadian Parliament against renewing the Hudson's Bay Company's License, adopted Aug. 13, 1858

Resolved, 1. That the approaching termination of the license of trade granted by the Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company, over the Indian territories, a portion of which, in the opinion of the House, Canada has a right to claim as forming part of her territory, renders imperative the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights of the Province; and presents a favorable opportunity for obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Charter of the Company, and the boundary of Canada on the north and west.

2. That Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Charter, to which she was not a party, and the validity of which has been questioned for more than a century and a half, has, in the opinion of this House, a right to request from the Imperial Government a decision of this question, with the view of putting an end to discussions and questions of conflicting rights, prejudicial as well to the Imperial Government as to Canada, and which, when unsettled, must prevent the colonization of the country.

3. That the settlement of the boundary line is immediately required, and that therefore this House should address Her Majesty praying that the subject there of may be forthwith submitted for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of Her Privy Council, but without restriction as to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the said Charter, or for the maintenance of her rights.

4. That any renewal of the license to trade over the Indian Territories should, in the opinion of this House, be granted only upon the conditions that such portions thereof, or of the other Territories claimed by the Company, (even if their Charter be held valid,) as may be required from time to time to be set apart by Canada, or by her Majesty's Government, into settlements for colonization, should, as so required, be withdrawn from under any such license and the jurisdiction and control of the said Company; and that her Majesty's Government, or the Governor-General in Council, should be permitted to grant licenses to trade in any portions of the said territories while held by or in occupation of the said Company, upon such conditions for the observance of law and the preservation of the peace; for the prohibition or restriction of the sale of ardent spirits; for the protection of Indian Tribes from injury or imposition, and with such other provisions as to her Majesty's Government or to his Excellency in Council may seem advisable.

5. That, in the opinion of this House, Canada should not be called upon to compensate the said Company for any portion of such territory from which they may withdraw or be compelled to withdraw—but that the said Company should be allowed to retain and dispose of any portion of the lands thereof on which they have built or improved.

6. That a joint address of both Houses, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be presented to Her Majesty.

The Riviere and Blount Case—Another Installment.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th has the following:

"Some of our cotemporaries, in writing of this curious romance, seem to think the object of the Zouave is *to marry* the subject of his adoration, Miss BLOUNT. This is a mistake. The young lady asserts unqualifiedly that they were lawfully married before they made the tour to New-York, and had lived as man and wife for weeks before the separation. The secret of his pertinacity, then, is simply to *hold on* to the prize already won. The fact of his having another wife in the State of Pennsylvania seems to be, in the present *status* of the case, the only family obstacle to his success.

By the way, we learn that the romantic Captain grew quite chivalrous on the eve of his departure from Savannah. He remarked on board the steamer that fighting was simply a pastime with him, and if any gentleman desired to be amused in that way he was always ready to accommodate him after breakfast hours, as he was generally at leisure the remainder of the day. He would lie over 'till the next steamer to oblige a belligerent—meet him half way, or, rather than be nice about it, go the whole distance himself! Verily, the Zouave is a trump.

According to the Mobile *Mercury* Mrs. BLOUNT still has a weakness for the Captain. The *Mercury* of the 11th says:

A passenger on the *Le Grande* gives us some particulars of the passage of these notable persons down the river. Before the *Le Grande* got under way, Mrs. BLOUNT managed to send off a letter by a cabin boy, to be mailed, addressed to some of Dr RIVIERA's aliases, which had probably been agreed on between them. The Captain smelt a rat, and managed to intercept and detain the suspicious missive. After he had got under way, he informed Col. BLOUNT of what he had done, and proffered to deliver the letter to him. BLOUNT declined receiving it at the time, saying to the Captain, that he felt himself incompetent to manage the affair, and a determination to take no further steps until he arrived at Mobile and consulted with his friends. Our passenger, however, is of opinion that Col. BLOUNT obtained a sight of the letter before he left the boat, as he saw him conversing with the Captain and Clerk, and the three together to go to the hurricane roof, as if to carry on a consultation more uninterruptedly. Mrs BLOUNT was probably unaware of the detention of her letter. Mrs. BLOUNT confined herself very closely to her state room on the passage. Miss EMILY, however, wouldn't be caged and took the range of the boat as ladies are wont. She seemed sprightly, and hopeful, and self-possessed. It was observed that none of the ladies, and but few of the gentlemen, seemed to be acquainted with her, or, at any rate, to hold any intercourse with her. The three got off the boat at Meaher's Mill and sent to town for a carriage.

ASSAULT UPON A NEWSPAPER REPORTER—On Friday night, between the hours of 11 and 12 a most dastardly assault was committed upon the person of Mr. ALLEN E. FORRESTER, one of the reporters of this paper, at his own house, and under circumstances of peculiar indignity and outrage. Mr. FORRESTER at the time was sitting in his parlor; his door-bell was rung, and his wife, who answered the summons, found two men on the steps, who desired to speak to her husband in private. Mr. FORRESTER, going to the door to ascertain their business, was immediately and violently assaulted by them, and with difficulty escaped into the house. The screams of the wife, who was a witness of the assault, alarmed the neighborhood, and caused the cowardly assailants to retreat. This affair, together with numerous threats of further violence which have been made against Mr. FORRESTER, have so far operated upon his mind, as to cause him to abandon his situation upon this paper, and leave the city. In so acting he has yielded, we believe, to the representations and entreaties of his family, whose apprehensions have naturally been excited for his personal safety. This is another illustration of the system of violence and intimidation which has been adopted towards this paper and its employes, and of the sort of security which citizens enjoy under the present blessed administration of our municipal affairs. We submit the facts to the candid judgment of an impartial public, without further comment.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

STRAW AND PALM-LEAF PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—At a Convention called by Manufacturers of Straw and Palm-leaf Papers, held at Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday the 11th of August, 1858, SAML. HANNA being elected Chairman and E. M. COVENTRY Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the great depression in trade, and the ruinously low prices at which straw paper is now sold, and offered in the market, and in consideration of the large amount of capital invested, and the number of persons employed in its manufacture, and the loss to all engaged in the production of wrapping paper, and believing that any legitimate employment ought to yield a fair remuneration to those engaged therein, and believing that the consumers of this article are not reaping corresponding advantages to the losses sustained by the manufacturers, and believing, also, that the only way to increase the price is to diminish the production and supply. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we deem it advisable to stop our mills for the period of three months from the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of increasing the price to a living profit, and reducing the supply of paper in the market.

Resolved, That a suitable number of persons be appointed as a Committee to confer with those absent, and induce them to comply with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the present Chairman and Secretary be continued in office for the period of one year from this date.

POLITICAL.

Senator Douglas on the Stump—A Scrap of His Early History.

In a speech at Winchester, Ill., delivered on the 7th inst, Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"Twenty-five years ago I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, *without an acquaintance in a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board.* Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship. Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends—my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to public office by the people was conferred upon me by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire."

In the course of his speech, alluding to the returns of the last Kansas election, he said:

"From papers which I received on my way up this morning, containing returns from a large portion of the Territory of Kansas, I find that the Lecompton Constitution has been rejected by a majority of more than ten to one. [Great applause.] There have been some men in this State very anxious to know why I did not acquiesce in the English bill, by which the Constitution was referred back to the people of Kansas, and I have said to them uniformly, that while I did not like the form of submission, because I did not think it was fair, just or equal to offer an inducement for the people to vote either one way or the other, yet that the vote taken under that bill would be decisive, and I would cheerfully acquiesce in the settlement of the question. The people of Kansas, as you are aware, have decided against the Lecompton Constitution, and, I am free to say, that, as they have killed it, I most cheerfully acquiesce in the death of Lecompton. [Laughter and cheers.]

MR. BUCHANAN will now have an opportunity of carrying out his recommendation that the example of Minnesota, in which case Congress required a submission of the Constitution to the people before admission shall be followed in all future cases, in the case of Kansas, and I will stand by him in insisting upon a submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the people of that Territory, thus preventing any controversy like that over the Lecompton Constitution from ever raising again. [Cheers and a voice from an old man, 'STEPHEN, you shall be the next President.']

My friend, I appreciate the kindness of heart which makes you put forth that prediction, but will assure you that it is more important to this country—to your children and to mine—that the great principle which we are now discussing shall be carried out in good faith by the party than it is that I or any other man shall be President of the United States. [Three cheers.] I am also free to say to you that whenever the question arises with me whether I shall be elevated to the Presidency or any other high position, by the sacrifice of my principles, I will stand by my principles and allow the position to take care of itself. [Three cheers.] I have always admired that great sentiment put forth by the illustrious CLAY, that he would rather be right than be President [Good] I say to you that I have more pride in my history connected with this great principle of popular sovereignty than I would have in a thousand Presidencies." [Three cheers.]

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the City Hall on Monday.

Previously to the meeting it was said it can now be proved that Miss CROSS, who died recently from yellow fever, visited one of the infected vessels below Townsend's dock for the purpose, as is alleged, of obtaining a draught of water. Mary Anne Hendrickson, the servant of the deceased Miss CROSS, and who was in the habit of accompanying Miss CROSS in her boating excursions, is now in Hospital, and in a fair way of recovery.

The ship *John N. Genin* was granted a permit to come up to the City on the 23d inst Permits were granted to the ship *Messenger*, from Sagua la Grande, to come up on the 23d inst.; the ship *N. & J. C. Gilmore*, on the 17th inst.; the bark *Albertina* on the 20th inst; the ship *Ratler* on the 19th inst.; the bark *Cæha* on the 23d inst., and an application from the bark *Louis Bliss* was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

The steamer *Philadelphia* was ordered to have her passengers and luggage sent to the City, after ventilation of the latter.

The Commission then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH OF A SAILOR FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE—JAMES REYNOLDS, the sailor formerly of the ship *Gallatin*, of Boston—a report of whose *ante-mortem* examination appeared in Monday's TIMES—died yesterday at the City Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday on the body. JOHN JONES, employed as a seaman on board the same ship at the time of the alleged violence towards the deceased by BAKER, the first mate, corroborated the statement made by REYNOLDS. A *post-mortem* examination of the body disclosed a large cancerous tumor in the abdomen, and several ulcers. The examining physician gave it as his opinion that, although the cancer was the immediate cause of death, it might have been induced or hastened by the violence received. A verdict was rendered in accordance with this statement. A warrant has already been issued for the arrest of BAKER, the mate, but he is said to be on board the *Gallatin*, on her way to China. The deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

PRIVATE WATCHMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of THOMAS MCCONNELL, a private watchman, who has been missing since Wednesday last, was found yesterday in the water, foot of Pier No. 3 North River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and no marks of violence being found, a verdict of "Supposed accidental drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—A Frenchman, named RUDOLPH SIGER, was found dead in his bed Sunday night at No. 50 Franklin-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from congestion of the brain." The deceased was a bookkeeper and 60 years of age.

FATAL CAMPHENE CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 66 Roosevelt-street, upon the body of ADELAIDE LOMBART, three years of age, who died from burns received last Tuesday evening. A servant girl was filling a lighted lamp with camphene when the lamp exploded, burning the little girl so badly that she died of the wounds thus received. Verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—MARY JANE MCDAGS, a poor Irish woman, fell dead yesterday in the Park, from the effects of a sun-stroke. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was awarded of "Death from *coup de soliel*, superinduced by debility."

☞ The American Telegraph Company's Lines between New-York and Philadelphia.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
10 words 25 cents—each additional word 2 cents.
20 words 40 cents—each additional word 2 cents
OFFICES—No. 8 Merchant's Exchange, Wall-st., New-York, and No. 105 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Stearns and Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST, St. Louis. No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe Is the only Safe in market which combines BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES, WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE. These Safes have LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, which cannot be picked. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. DEPOT NO 191 BROADWAY. Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Hatters' Plush and Trimmings OF EVERY VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS, IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY ROBERTS AND GATHELL, No 113 Broadway. N. B.—PELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous for the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, N. D. 1816 This is the genuine article, and has never been equaled for producing a keen and durable edge to a razor Can be obtained of the subscriber and sole manufacturer. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House

☞ Truss and Bandage Institute, No 6 Ann-st. Elastic stockings, shoulder braces, female supporters, belts of every kind Instruments for weak ankles, clubfeet, curvature of the spine, and every kind of physical deformity, as Dr. GLOVER'S, under the Museum.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye 4s. a Box, Black or Brown.—Best in use. Sold at No 1 Barclay-st., New-York; CALENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa; WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J.; and all Druggists in the United States.

☞ Singer's Improved Hemming Guages—And of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HUSTED.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 16, at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Jesse H. Linsley, JOHN ANDREWS of the City of New-York, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of William A. Husted, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, in the 72d year of her age MARGARET BROWN, widow of the late Burnell Brown, Esq.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock from No. 299 Bowery

MCNEILL.—In this City, on Monday morning Aug. 16, MARTHA ANN MCNEILL, youngest child of Alex. and Esther McNeill.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 343 Bowery.

CAIRNS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her brother in law, David Henderson, Miss ELIZA CAIRNS aged 72 years.

The friends of her brother, Wm. Cairns, and those of herself and family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Madison-av Presbyterian Church, 26th st. this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MACKEY.—In this City, on Sunday Aug 15 after a sudden but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JOSEPH MACKEY, aged 73 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son-in-law Robert Lowden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 171 West 28th st., on Tuesday afternoon, (to-day,) without further invitation.

WOLCOTT.—In this

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY the Joint Committee of the Common Council, for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:

FIRST.

1. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and at Central Park.

2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings, to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of City Hall, with music by Dodsworth's Band.

3. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers, and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee carnes it by request that during the firing from the Park, all the Church bells in the City be rung and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

1. On the arrival of the *Niagara*, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and the Navy-yard, to be replied to by the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* will be received by the City authorities at the Battery and while being received will be saluted by a salvo of 100 guns.

2. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.

3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance, by the various Musical Societies, of "Achieved is the glorious Work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."

4. After each address, appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus sung by the Societies.

5. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the Firemen, in torch-light procession, together with such Societies as may desire to co-operate.

6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park through which the procession shall pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the street through which the torch-light procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

2. In the evening a Municipal dinner to be given at some place to be selected.

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and British Possessions will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS McSPEDON, Chairman.
CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, 1858,
THE INCOMPARABLE SUCCESS
attendant upon the
VARIED ATTRACTIONS
combined in the exquisite tely affecting domestic drama of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and Brougham's immensely popular and amusing extravaganza of
COLUMBUS,
imperatively demands their repetition.
Mr BLAKE in his thrilling and beautiful impersonation of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his great combination of Philosophy and Fun,
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
MARK SMITH in his original character of the King.
Mr. J. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. DAVIDGE,
Mr. CAHO, Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday—Second appearance of
Miss JANE COOMBS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK
OF THE
GREAT ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
This evening and every evening during the week,
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
ROBBERS OF THE RHINE.

Bassarac, Fundibus } ..... Mrs W. J. FLORENCE.
Mustapha Wax ..... Mr. FLORENCE.

To commence each evening with
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan..... Mr. FLORENCE.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, AUG. 17,
GRAND CONCERT.
THOMAS BAKER,
Conductor.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c.. &c..
By the Messrs. EDGE.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director..... .B. Ullman.
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
The classes will meet at the Academy as follows:
The gentlemen, on Monday, August 16, at 7½ P. M.
The ladies, on Tuesday, August 17, at 2 P. M.
NOTICE—Persons desiring to join are requested to apply as above. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.

TO-NIGHT, AUG 17th
EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND CONCERT
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.
FIRE BALLOON, &c.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 17,
The performances will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.
After which the MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with MANIAC LOVER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART; FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD. UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the Curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America. Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A MAGNIFICENT PEARL KEYED 7 OCTAVO ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR SALE. A SACRIFICE.—Grand overstrung bass, French action, dulce pedals, diagonal brace, rare repeating powers, easy touch, rich, powerful tone, finished with four round corners, back same as the front, carved legs, fruit &c; rich serpentine bottom, with double carriage, city makers. Warranted for two years; short time in use; is without spot or blemish; and is a superb instrument. Sold for want of funds, and without regard to cash price, will be made to suit a cash purchaser. Apply at No 678 6th-av. near the Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days. Has box for shipping. A. BATESON.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where used whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS—UNRIVALLED in excellence and purity of tone, are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos within the means of all classes. Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway. Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 82 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—W. H. GRIFFITHS' CELEBRATED cushioned billiard tables can only be bought at his factory, No 146 Fulton-st. Beware of imitators. Call and examine his fine stock of slate and marble beds. Price, $250, $275, and $300. Everything complete and warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, gilt framed pier glass lace curtains and shades &c., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in West 11th-st. near 5th-av., without any reserve. It will repay purchasers to call and examine for themselves. The parlors are furnished with two splendid parlor suites, covered with the richest French satin brocatel blue and gilt, also crimson and maroon; splendid Turkish Voltaire chairs, rosewood reception chairs, easy do; carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; statuary tops library secretary, book case, rosewood etageres marble top mirror doors and backs; corner stands, lace and brocatel window curtains, cornices, &c; two large gold-framed pier glasses, oak buffet, several splendid oil-paintings, Italian and Flemish subjects; making a choice selection of parlor and cabinet subjects; also, Dresden China vases, two of which are very large; Brussels and Axminster carpets, &c. Dining room Furniture—Walnut extension table, heavy plated castors, plated forks, spoons, table cutlery, Bohemian glass ware, French China tea sets, 44 pieces; richly decorated punch bowls, cut glass ware, tumblers, goblets, French China tea and breakfast plates, do. pitchers, and a general assortment of table ware, dining room chairs, sofa bed mirrors, clocks, carpets, &c., &c. Bedrooms contain rosewood Elizabethan bedsteads, do. mahogany, gothic and French; pure hair mattresses, spring do., spring seat chairs, rockers, sofas, easy chairs, oval mirrors, toilet sets, marble-top bureaus and washstands, carpets, commodes &c. Hall—Hat stands, stair carpets, plated stair rods, oil cloth, &c. Also a horse and buggy. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship if requires. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. No reserve whatever, rain or shine.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at No. 145 West 24th st., near 8th-av., consisting of every description of household furniture. Parlor furniture in suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, seven octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description. Bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattress bolsters, pillows, palliasses, &c., sofa rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO 138 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the very desirable new three story high basement brick house and lot No. 138 East 27th st., containing all the modern improvements and in perfect order. $6 000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and possession within 30 days. The property will positively be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder unless previously sold at private sale. For cards of admission to see the premises and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of our housekeeping readers to the large sale of rich and costly household furniture, being the entire contents of the large four-story residence in West 14th st., near 9th-av., to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 17 at 10½ o'clock, by J. W. PORTER. The whole is of superior quality, and cost upward of $8,000. For particulars see *Herald*. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, August 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a general assortment of Fall Goods direct from the manufacturer, and suitable both to City and Country trade. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA &C.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., from the shelves, in lots to suit dealers, a large and complete assortment of best white granite, light blue, cane dipt and yellow ware, glass-ware, clocks, China, &c; &c., all goods carefully repacked for shipping. Sale without reserve to close consignments.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, bookcases, parlor suites, carpets, center tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, sofas, chairs, &c. The attention of housekeepers and the trade are invited, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. L. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPtory sale of China, Glass and Crockery, on TUESDAY, August 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Fearl-st., without reserve—By BARTLETT & COWEN, a large stock just opened, and must be sold for cash. City and Country Dealers will do well to attend.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, a large assorted stock of new shelf and heavy hardware, in lots to suit the country jobbing trade.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, the valuable property No. 15 Mott-st., near Chatham. Terms at sale.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 5 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant airy rooms and partial or full board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, five minutes walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—FIRST SEPTEMBER—BOARD IN A private family, neighborhood 31st st. and 5th-av.; a fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor. The rooms will not be let singly. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged. at No 66 Amity st.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 20 Montgomery-st. Reference required.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN — SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN the vicinity of Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, from 1st to 15th Sep ember, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, A good sized parlor and bed-room on second or third floor, with liberal closet room required, with a quiet family where there are few or no other boarders, preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,617 New York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to get board in a private family residing in the VIIth, Xth or XVth Wards. There must be a bath and gas in the house. Address QUIMBY, at Chathamsquare Post-Office.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, for fifteen (15) dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse. Address Box 2,786, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD FOR a gentleman, wife, child, and servant. Location between 3d and 5th avs., 18th and 24th sts. Address J. S. P., No. 52 East 23d st.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family, as an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT PEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. A. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible; best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fort Lee, about a quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA—Another case of beautiful Paris-made Traveling and Shopping Bags for Ladies. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AND SHALL positively be disposed of within three months—beautiful private residences in the City of Brooklyn, L. I. The property is as follows: One two-story English gothic cottage 42x40 feet; one do. 27x30 feet each with five full lots; one three story brick house, 26x50 feet, three full lots, and carriage house attached. Each house is in perfect order, inside and out, and substantially built; with all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out with great variety of choice bearing fruit trees grape vines, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c., &c., and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and East River. Each place is within one and a half miles of Wall, Atlantic, Fulton, or Catherine-st. ferries, and from two to five minutes' walk of Brooklyn City Railroad—making either easy of access within thirty minutes from the City Hall, New York. The present owner of one of the above houses, having occupied it for the last nine years, and never before this time having offered it for sale, (but for private reasons must now sell) does most unhesitatingly pronounce it the pleasantest and most respectable and healthy residence within the same distance of Wall-st., yet the same property would cost ten times as much on 5th-av., New-York City. Either place would be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a genteel residence with trees and shrubbery, of from one to twenty acres in or adjoining some village or small city, near the salt water, and from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of New-York City. Address for purchase or exchange, describing property, Box 1,021 lower Post Office, New-York City.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—in the city of Buffalo; a piece of property situated on Buffalo creek, with water front; a very desirable and valuable property. The owner would exchange it for a good farm near this City, or for City or Brooklyn property. Inquire of GREGORY & AVERY, No. 49 Nassau-st., room No. 11.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., BROOKLYN, gas, &c.; also, one in Livingston-st., and part of good house on Nassau-st., near Ferry, to a small family; also, several others in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., and Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

FURNISHED HOUSE—VERY DESIRABLE, on 37th-st., near Dr. Spring's Church. For sale or to rent.

A number of dwelling-houses, in the best parts of the City, for sale.

VACANT LOTS—200 feet front, on 5th av., opposite Columbia College ground, for sale.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class very convenient, and full furnished house on West 22d st.; location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000: nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. T. H. Madison-square Post Office.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted for an extremely small family, for which, with keeping clean, and use of gas, &c., from $10 to $12 the month will be paid, and, if desired, in advance. Not further north than 20th-st., nor further east than 4th-av. Address JUNIO, Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with one servant, part of a furnished house, not above Union Square between Fourth and Sixth avs. Address, stating location and terms, A. B. C., box 1771 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

INGLESIDE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL place known as INGLESIDE, or THE MODEL FARM, on the western shore of Cayuga Lake, near Aurora, on account of the ill health of the proprietor, is for sale.

It contains 263 acres, under the highest state of cultivation; the soil is a clay loam, well wooded and watered by living springs and running streams. A large portion of the farm is thoroughly under-drained with tile. It has an abundance of fruit of all varieties, and a fine garden filled with the choicest flowers. The dwelling is a commodious stone mansion, with all the modern improvements commanding one of the finest views on the lake. The farm house, barns, stables, shops, ice house etc., are all that such an estate requires. It is easy of access, a fine steamer daily connecting with both the N. Y. & E. and N. Y. C. Railroads. Price $35 000—one-fourth cash, the remainder on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars address Hon. E. B. MORGAN, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; HENRY WELLS, American Express Office, New York, or WM. B. GRINNELL, on the place.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased to a suitable tenant, for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double-house with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, containing large gardens, lawns &c., with a good barn, carriage house, work shop hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions as to location, healthiness, &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over St. Nicholas Bank room No. 4.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. B. BUCKWASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE two story and attic brick-house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises, or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty st.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR—Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage-house, and two acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes' walk from the Hudson River and the railroad station. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway depôt. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $400 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—COTTAGE, 8 rooms, large garden, trees, vines, &c., 3½ miles by Hackensack Plank Road, from Hoboken. Stages hourly; fare 10 cents. Railroad nearly finished. Price, $1,800. Terms favorable. Apply to H. F. PERRY, New Durham.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF 17 ACRES FOR SALE—IN WEST Bloomfield, N. J., within three-quarters of a mile of the railroad depôt, with house, large barn, chicken coop, and out-buildings; situation high and very healthy; land in a good state of cultivation; would be a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply at West Bloomfield, for the place of the late CHARLES WOMACK, or in New York, to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-street, or RICHARD FORESTER, No. 248 Henry-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deas' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE, barn, &c., with about 10 acres of the finest land in Monroe County, and within 50 rods of Rochester City line, for sale or exchange. Inquire of GREGORY & AVERY, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A GOOD, WELL-STOCKED FARM, within thirty miles of New-York. It must be eligibly situated and have a fine house and suitable outhouses. D. C. WARRINER, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WHOLE OR A PART—A FARM of 80 acres, beautifully located at the head of a bay on Long Island, plenty of trout and woodcock on the premises. This is a rare chance for a genteel residence. HUGHES & GREEN, No. 183 Grand st., Williamsburg.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 3 William-st

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A Special Meeting of the corps will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 17, at the Mercer House, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Excursion to take place on the 30th inst. Every Veteran is invited to meet with us and aid in this laudable object.
By order,
ISAAC M. PHYFE. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A SITUATION by a person competent to fill the situation of a first-class waiter, public or private, having been connected with some of the first class hotels and club houses in this City, and also in Europe, for many years; he is now desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above places. The best of reference given as to his capabilities and trustworthiness. Will be disengaged on the 1st of next month. Address A. F., waiter, Broadway Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, only nine months in this country; from the county Fermanagh, Ireland. Is a good carpenter; would make himself generally useful to farmers having buildings to erect in the country or fences to put up, or would act as porter in a store; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Can be seen by applying at the dry good store of W. G. CAMPBELL, No. 178 3d-av., for two or three days.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, bundle carrier or any thing else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES, care of F. G. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Reference.—MOONEY MANLY & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; T. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OLD-COUNtry waiter, as doorkeeper in a hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish and Italian; has lived some years in the old country, knows their habits and manners. No objection to town or country. Address P. M. G., Union-square Post-office. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN OR porter by a respectable man who understands the care and management of horses, knows how to milk cows, and can work in a garden or farm and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M., Box No. 174, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American single Protestant young man, as coachman and to work in a garden, or would make himself generally useful in City or country. Has the best of City references. Apply for 3 days at No. 369 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no children, situations, he as a thorough coachman and groom, also a first-class gardener; understands all kinds of country work. She is a first class cook, baker and laundress. Both are willing and obliging and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as book keeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN to drive, where he can make himself useful; country preferred. Address, or call at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a place. He refers, by permission, to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New st. Address P. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man of good habits, with good reference; he understands the business in all its branches. Address F. E. P., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND competent young women, situations in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a superior laundress, and would do housework; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and seamstress; will assist in the washing, if required; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 337 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WILLING AND respectable girl: is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes bread and biscuit. Also, an American girl, as chambermaid. Are competent, economical and prudent. Ladies in want of a first class servant, please apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse or waiting in a private family, to take charge of the wardrobe or good dining-room; has excellent City reference; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or by note. Also, a girl as regular cook and laundress; makes pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPAB

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,740,762 37
Average amount of Specie.....2,814 05
Average amount of Circulation.....238,312 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,938,430 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK— As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$944,477 00
Average amount of Specie.....55,754 00
Average amount of Circulation.....90,758 00
Average amount of Deposits.....541,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$538,222 00
Average amount of Specie.....83,475 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,349 00
Average amount of Deposits.....349,945 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,938,355 77
Average amount of Specie.....3,433,720 78
Notes Late Bank of America.....$21,846 } 97,712 00
Average amount of Circulation.....75,166 }
Average amount of Deposits.....7,979,721 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being du y sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$12,920 715 18
Average amount of Specie.....2,896,542 06
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....8,138,160 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$999,670 60
Average amount of Specie.....216,797 71
Average amount of Circulation.....99,450 66
Average amount of Deposits.....931,792 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,012,126 37
Average amount of Specie.....865,142 93
Average amount of Circulation.....370,719 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,690,971 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
REEVES E. SELMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,100,820 39
Average amount of Specie.....195,668 88
Average amount of Circulation.....71,154 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,432,410 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,232,249 26
Average amount of Specie.....1,479,555 54
Average amount of Circulation.....187,428 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,611,016 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. T SOUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,427,196 28
Average amount of Specie.....1,784,885 39
Average amount of Circulation.....279,257 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,720,521 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$361,004 67
Average amount of Specie.....30,154 91
Average amount of Circulation.....101,174 00
Average amount of Deposits.....307,092 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,492,187 75
Average amount of Specie.....412,884 11
Average amount of Circulation.....180,868 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,310,429 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$548,434 67
Average amount of Specie.....64,337 74
Average amount of Circulation.....99,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.....303,588 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,039,429 06
Average amount of Specie.....1,169,240 00
Average amount of Circulation.....317,525 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,526,893 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$725,037 41
Average amount of Specie.....93,501 44
Average amount of Circulation.....14,668 00
Average amount of Deposits.....55,717 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,127,846 71
Average amount of Specie.....579,779 36
Average amount of Circulation.....16,510 25
Average amount of Deposits.....2,020,462 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,501,973 12
Average amount of Specie.....716,422 96
Average amount of Circulation.....114,240 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,993,269 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,445,805 86
Average amount of Specie.....479,873 33
Average amount of Circulation.....125,773 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,455,006 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
ANDREW ROBLES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$193,590 61
Average amount of Specie.....26,939 39
Average amount of Circulation.....44,796 00
Average amount of Deposits.....113,534 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,764,083 12
Average amount of Specie.....495,434 29
Average amount of Circulation.....125,103 06
Average amount of Deposits.....1,746,334 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$722,093 47
Average amount of Specie.....104,755 83
Average amount of Circulation.....112,444 00
Average amount of Deposits.....597,313 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON WHEELRIGHT President of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. WHEELWRIGHT, President

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$296,533 11
Average amount of Specie.....63,942 19
Average amount of Circulation.....34,979 00
Average amount of Deposits.....173,905 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,312,794 95
Average amount of Specie.....237,045 04
Average amount of Circulation.....98 347 00
Average amount of Deposits.....173,25« 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,583,750 67
Average amount of Specie.....257,351 26
Average amount of Circulation.....340,856 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,960,163 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$325,989 40
Average amount of Specie.....19,352 4
Average amount of Circulation.....163,828 00
Average amount of Deposits.....760,515 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
N B. LA BAU, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,107,980 54
Average amount of Specie.....305,761 93
Average amount of Circulation.....231,310 00
Average amount of Deposits.....759,569 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,124,023 34
Average amount of Specie.....1,052,399 32
Average amount of Circulation.....324,604 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,219,810 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$889,153 18
Average amount of Specie.....217,492 07
Average amount of Circulation.....96,585 00
Average amount of Deposits.....715,496 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,731,725 51
Average amount of Specie.....291,854 66
Average amount of Circulation.....166,121 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,371,564 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,093,813 93
Average amount of Specie.....1,656,679 17
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.....255,627 77
Average amount of Deposits.....3,821,577 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$248,438 15
Average amount of Specie.....153 615 98
Average amount of Circulation.....47,187 00
Average amount of Deposits.....198,975 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$779,596 02
Average amount of Specie.....114,447 65
Average amount of Circulation.....123,548 00
Average amount of Deposits.....699,180 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,753,210 36
Average amount of Specie.....475,218 64
Average amount of Circulation.....45,113 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,359 938 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,283,052 56
Average amount of Specie.....342,585 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....118,341 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,616,987 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,061,972 23
Average amount of Specie.....1,345,350 06
Average amount of Circulation.....212,843 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,856,047 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,342,870 95
Average amount of Specie.....385,649 49
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....196,771 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,285,893 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,656,093 43
*Average amount of Specie.....2,108,068 20
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....224,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,770,543 19

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,471,937 55
Average amount of Specie.....237,031 72
Average amount of Circulation.....113,897 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,049,163 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$389,634 31
Average amount of Specie.....33,321 93
Average amount of Circulation.....97,585 00
Average amount of Deposits.....276,385 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$402,377 91
Average amount of Specie.....55,161 41
Average amount of Circulation.....163,631 00
Average amount of Deposits.....131,917 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
E. S MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$273,263 88
Average amount of Specie.....25,374 46
Average amount of Circulation.....116,834 00
Average amount of Deposits.....368,117 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,680,737 38
Average amount of Specie.....426,933 23
Average amount of Circulation.....99,343 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,495,695 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$556,663 51
Average amount of Specie.....82,181 58
Average amount of Circulation.....99,682 83
Average amount of Deposits.....387,674 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,057,637 57
Average amount of Specie.....141,386 84
Average amount of Circulation.....125 173 00
Average amount of Deposits.....842,968 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,065,444 29
Average amount of Specie.....913,849 97
Average amount of Circulation.....187,519 83
Average amount of Deposits.....3,433,946 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEKPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$527,976 52
Average amount of Specie.....165,077 41
Average amount of Circulation.....116,271 00
Average amount of Deposits.....537,747 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,397,529 79
Average amount of Specie.....582,362 12
Average amount of Circulation.....48,895 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,568,511 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,025,420 15
Average amount of Specie.....216,077 12
Average amount of Circulation.....96,999 60
Average amount of Deposits.....704,456 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. BARSTOW, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,127,812 93
Average amount of Specie.....336,842 64
Average amount of Circulation.....196,633 00
Average amount of Deposits.....788,226 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$3,203,738 00
Average amount of Specie.....419,001 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,433 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,516,090 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,352,786 19
Average amount of Specie.....208,370 90
Average amount of Circulation.....318,193 00
Average amount of Deposits.....858,412 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,921,889 23
Average amount of Specie.....512,410 50
Average amount of Circulation.....131,186 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,422,174 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. BARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT— Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:16 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North
6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A

NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Jollification of Crinolines.

The grand excursion and pic-nic, projected by Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, in behalf of the employes—over one thousand in number—now engaged in their immense Hooped Skirt Manufactory, on White street, came off on Saturday last, and resulted in a pleasant and delightful reunion.

The steamer and one barge lay at the foot of Spring-street, North River, and after taking on about fifteen hundred persons, sailed around to the foot of Delancey street. East River where another barge was stationed with over five hundred persons on board, which was taken in tow, and the squadron commenced moving up the East River, for David's Island, near New Rochelle, which had been engaged by Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, exclusively for the use of the company.

The gangways were united, and the decks of the barges and the steamer, under the influence of the fine music by Dodworth's Band, soon became animated with groups of dancers and promenaders, and a more joyous scene could not be well imagined.

Numerous representatives of the Press, secular and religious, were in attendance, with many ladies, invited guests of the firm.

A force of twenty-five Metropolitan Policemen, under Officer PETIT, were on board, notwithstanding which, a number of roughs and pickpockets contrived to get on board. They were immediately spotted, and five of them, in course of the trip, were arrested, and the remainder held in rigid check.

The company reached the Island and were safely landed at 12 o'clock, when the tables were spread and a dinner party occupying not less than six acres was improvised. The specially invited guests were divided into two parties, and sat down at two series of tables spread in the large building designed for dining and cooking purposes, and as a dancing hall—the Island being a favorite resort for pleasure parties from all directions. After the creature comforts were disposed of, the company went in miscellaneously for fun and enjoyment. Dancing, scupping, foot-races, blind-man's-buff and quoits were indulged in quite heartily on the outside, while the dinner party on the inside ended with toasts and speeches, which soon drew a large crowd and made it necessary for safety to adjourn to a neighboring rock, when the speeches, interspersed with music, were resumed. The healths of the hosts, Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD were drunk with three times three, to which Mr. DOUGLAS responded in a very happy manner, stating that it had been their intention for some time to give the girls in their establishment a pleasure party to which they could invite their friends, and that, having recently moved into new quarters, they had thought that the present time was appropriate to carry this design into effect. They had chosen the present form of arrangement, as being the best method to secure the greatest amount of enjoyment to the greatest number. Everything had been provided at their own expense, including the regular wages of all their hands for the day. Mr. DOUGLAS sat down amid hearty applause.

Mr. H. L. STUART was called for, and soon made his appearance on the rock, while a song written for the occasion, by SOLON ROBINSON, was being sung. The song being ended Mr. STUART spoke substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am one of those who believe that all such gatherings as this should be made subservient to the highest interests of all concerned, and especially a means for inforcing practical hints and suggestions that will be likely to take root, and bring forth, in due time, good fruits for the benefit of the toiling millions. I have observed the growth of this establishment of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD with much interest, and perhaps from a partial standpoint, for I look upon it as a model establishment—and I will, in brief, tell you why. Some two years since, I was employed, under the authority of the Board of Education, to visit all the great workshops of the City of New York, for the purpose of interesting employers in the Evening Schools, and to awaken a wide-spread interest in the community, and in the minds of the fifty thousand young men and women, many of them girls and boys, employed in these great industrial establishments, for whom these schools were specially organized. I visited more than three hundred establishments and conversed with proprietors and foremen, leaving circulars and meeting personally with a great number of young persons. While on this duty, I called upon Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD. I stated my purpose, which met, at once, with a prompt and hearty response. Both proprietors expressed a readiness to aid in carrying out any suggestions that I chose to make that would be likely to secure the results of my mission. Lectures on Physiology and the best means of preserving the health, and on other practical subjects, were suggested, several of which were given in the workrooms; also a library for the use of the girls, which has been carried into effect and forms an important feature in the establishment, the library having a fine collection of nearly 2 000 volumes. About six weeks since, want of room compelled Messrs D. & S to remove to a splendid new building on White-street. Their manufactory has a white marble front 40 feet wide and is 120 feet deep, and has seven stories, occupied by more than 1,0 0 artisans, 900 of whom are girls and young women, with about 300 WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machines, and numerous ingenious labor-saving devices made by Mr. DOUGLAS; the whole force and machinery being equal to 4 000 trained workwomen and men, and producing from five to eight thousand skirts per day.

In addition to the main building, there is a large four-story dwelling-house, which is used for the library, a reception-room, toilet, and cloak rooms; a machine shop and a suite of rooms for the housekeeper and maids and mates.

Nine and a half hours a day, and on Saturday but nine hours, is the period allotted to work, or three and a half hours less per week than any other establishment and Messrs. D. & S. have already signed an agreement to reduce this period to nine hours a day, and eight and a half on Saturdays, to take effect so soon as any respectable number of employers shall sign a similar agreement, a copy of which is at the Mayor's Office.

These are some of the reasons why I have been interested in, and look upon this great hoop-skirt establishment as a model institution. Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD were the only employers who took active steps and have wrought out practical results from the suggestions it was made my duty to make. Many others talked well about the value of the Evening Schools, and the importance of the employers' interest in securing the best interests of the employes; but our friends, whose praises are in all mouths to-day, were the only ones to demonstrate their own proposition—"We believe that every hour actually devoted to the increase of intelligence and comfort among our girls comes back to us tenfold, in the quantity and quality of the work done, and we will do all that we can to induce our girls to attend on the Evening Schools you represent, and in every way do our best to protect the health and add to the comfort, respectability, intelligence and happiness of all who work for us. We believe this to be our wisest business policy, apart from any higher motive."

You have seen to-day, in this lavish expenditure of more than two thousand dollars, and in the scenes of joyous youth before us some of the results of this noble, generous and suggestive policy which, I hope, will be imitated universally by those having the direction of other industrial establishments in the City and country.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the *Tribune*, was called for, and introduced Mr OLIVER JOHNSON, who delivered a Hard Shell Baptist sermon, which elicited roars of laughter, after which Mr. ROBINSON took the rock and read a humorous poem, entitled "Crinoline," that made lots of fun.

Mr. J. C. WOODS, Mr. SWACKHAMER and Officer PETTY made short and spicy speeches.

The company assembled on board at 4 o'clock, reaching the City at about 7 o'clock.

The only incident occurring on the way worthy of special note grew out of a drunken brawl between a couple of short-boys, who brought a bottle of whisky on board, one of whom shook himself in the neck with a paper wad, and fell down and had the nose bleed, affording a momentary trace of tragedy to the occasion.

Police Intelligence.

A VILE WRETCH—AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Peter Young, although not yet twenty five years of age, is one of the most desperate characters in the Sixth Ward. He has for some time aaspired to be a leader of the Dead-Rabbit gang, and has been an active and efficient worker in the fraternity. He has only been out of State Prison two years, having served a term for taking the life of a man during a drunken fight on Mulberry street, near the Five Points. The Jury in that case brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and his imprisonment was light in consequence. Yesterday afternoon his sister called to see him at the corner of Park and Mulberry streets, where he lives, and he endeavored to compel her to submit to his inhuman lust. The sister refused, and he seized a large knife and attempted to stab her with it, but she ran from him into the street, and made her escape. The sister told another brother of the treatment she had received, and this brother called to reprimand the gross offender, when the latter at once rushed at him with a cheese knife, and would doubtless have murdered him on the spot had not bystanders interposed and saved his life. A warrant was speedily issued for the arrest of Peter Young, and early last evening he was taken in custody by the Sixth Ward Police and detained to await the result of the injuries inflicted. John Ryan, a friend of McDermott, undertook to prevent the officers from arresting McDermott, and for this friendly interference, he was taken in custody and placed in a cell.

THE TRAINER OF THE "BENICIA BOY" FIGHTING ON HIS OWN HOOK.—Joe Coburn, an Englishman, has undertaken the job of training the "Benicia Boy" for the forthcoming fight for $2,000, with Morrissey. The process of training is going on at Jim Hughes' place, on the Bloomingdale Road, and the presumption was that every minute of Joe's time was occupied with his pupil. This is not so, for Joe frequently strays to the City. At a late hour on Sunday evening, while at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets he got into an altercation with Alexander Mason the proprietor of the house. A splendid set-to took place between them. Mason's education on the mauley-cock strokes and side licks has not been altogether neglected, and he made some very fancy hits. Joe, despite his superior science, did not manage to get the best of Alick. Joe carried away a few impressions of Alick's fists about his nose and face. Alick got a slight finish wound across his right cheek, and the side of his nose slightly cut.

A WAITER ROBBING A WAITER.—Patrick Quirk and John O'Connor, two hotel waiters, availed themselves of Sunday—it being their "day off"—to go to Yorkville and have a good time. They took divers drinks together, and O'Connor, by the time they were ready to return to the City was gloriously "tight." A drink after leaving the cars rendered him gloriously unconscious of passing events, and this temporary unconsciousness his comrade used to good advantage by enticing him into an alley and robbing him of about $8 in money and a silver watch. Quirk was afterwards arrested, the property recovered, and the prisoner locked up by Justice KELLY to answer.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The light fingered gentry were pretty abundant, Sunday, among the immense throng gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue. Owing to the crowd of policemen in attendance they worked very carefully. Five three women and two men, were arrested by the Detective Police. The prisoners were taken yesterday morning to the Police Head-quarters, their daguerreotypes added to the Rogues' Gallery, after which they were sent to the Tombs. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Brown, Wm. Smith, Ann Walker, Ann Gordon and Nora McGreggor.

DESCENT ON A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—About 10½ o'clock on Sunday evening, Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, and a posse of his men, made a descent on the lager bier saloon, at No. 264 Stanton-street. A large quantity of visitors were having a lively time dancing, card-playing and guggling lager. Frederick Miller, the proprietor of the place, and two others, were arrested and taken to the Station-house and locked up.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—The fancy goods store of Schiller & Colson, No. 783 Bowery, was entered Monday morning by burglars and about $200 worth of goods stolen. The burglars effected an entrance into the place by cutting through a rear door. They escaped with their booty, and thus far have managed to elude the Police.

BOY DROWNED.—JAMES MCKEON, a boy, 11 years of age, Sunday afternoon, while playing with some other boys on a raft in the dock foot of Delancey street, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The body was taken to the residence of his parents No 56 Jackson street, where the Coroner held an inquest this morning, a verdict of "accidental drowning" being rendered.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mary Ann Williams, a servant in the employ of Mr. Birdsall, of No. 299 Spring-street, was taken in custody yesterday, charged with stealing to the value of $64. She had pawned most of the clothing. Justice KELLY locked her up for trial.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. GOMEZ & MILLS, inventors of the new patent safety-fuse train, respectfully invite the civil and military authorities, members of the Press, and the public generally, to witness an exhibition of their new safety fuse as applied to the firing of cannon, which will take place, by permission of his Honor, the Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., at the Battery, on Tuesday next, AUG. 17, at 4 P. M. The submarine fuse will be attached to a battery of ten guns, (six-pounders,) which will be instantly and simultaneously fired from a boat in the river some thousand feet from the shore. Cannon will also be repeatedly discharged from various points with lengths of the land train, to illustrate the extreme velocity (second only to electricity) and safety of this new fuse in military operations &c., while the availability of cannon after having been spiked by an enemy will be demonstrated by using the muzzle instead of the vent hole for the insertion of the fuse. Every accommodation will be afforded for spectators, a force of police will be upon the ground, and the proceedings cannot fail to prove attractive to all interested in inventions and the progress of military and naval science.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

HADFIELD'S TELEGRAPH
FIREWORKS,
COLEY & TITUS, Agents,
No. 170 Broadway, New York.
Orders of any amount, addressed as above, promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 265 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

[Advertisement.]

BEN LVIL THE PIRATE.—A new French translation by this title was performed at Purdy's National Theatre last evening with Mr. R. JOHNSON and a full company in the cast, and was highly successful. It will be repeated to-night, and with it the thrilling drama of the "Seven Escapes of Adelaide of Dresden."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished forever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver, and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 16.

4,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	114	50 Harlem Railroad	b30 10½
1,000 N. Y. S 6s 1873	114½	150 Reading Railroad	48⅛
15,000 Indiana State 5s	84¼	50 do	s3 48
500 N. C. S ate 6s	96⅜	50 do	s10 47⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	94⅜	300 do	s10 47⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	85½	200 do	s3 47⅝
16,000 do	85¼	300 do	s3 47⅜
10,000 Cal. State 7s	87	66 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	44⅜
500 Cal. 5s, n. b	85¼	10 do	15⅞
36,000 Penn. 6s '90	92⅜	100 do	15¾
4,000 F. R. C Bds '71	80	68 Mich. Cen. R. R	58⅜
5,000 M.S. 1st mtg. Bds	85	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22⅜
1,000 L. C. & M. L G b.	23½	200 do	b30 22⅝
5,000 do	22½	200 do	22¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m	96	75 M.S.& N.Ia. pref's	44⅜
3,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m	67¼	50 do	b60 44½
10 Mer. hants' Bank	110	100 do	c 44¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	50 do	s10 44
135 Bank of commerce	109	208 Panama R. R.	114
15 Tel & Bud. C Co	96¾	20 Ill. Cen. R. R.	75
20 Bank of America	110¾	100 do	74⅜
20 do	97 110¾	50 do	74⅛
82 Pacific M. S. S. Co	83⅜	110 do	74
30 do	83⅜	45 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	90
142 do	83⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93⅞	55 do	93⅝
20 do	opg 77¾	150 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s3 34⅛
100 do	b60 77⅞	100 do	s60 74⅛
100 do	opg 77⅞	100 do	s10 34
100 do	s3 77⅝	80 do	b60 34¾
200 do	b60 77⅛	600 do	34
150 do	opg 77¾	160 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	b60 74⅛
100 do	c 77⅛	150 do	s3 74⅛
150 do	opg 77⅜	50 do	s3 74⅜
50 Erie Railroad	b30 16⅜	100 do	b60 74⅛
200 do	s3 16⅜	50 do	c 74⅛
55 do	16¾	80 do	b60 74
100 do	s10 16⅜	50 do	s60 73¾
70 do	s3 16¾	100 do	b3 74
50 Hudson River R.	28		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

20 Com. F. Ins. Co	81	600 N. Y. Mut. Ins co	63 45
10 N. W. F. In Co	66½	500 M C & CRR spc b	41½
18 Excel. F. Ins Co	97	20 10 C S P R F d L R R	
50 Wash. F. Ins. Co	144¾	1st mort bond	40⅜
24 Empire C. F. In Co	80⅞	1000 Cum Coal and Iron	
10 Mer F Ins Co	108¾	Co 1st mort bond	6½
20 N. A. F. Ins. Co	121½	5000 Min P RR 2d m bd	35
40 Fulton F Ins. Co	124	15000 Iowa C W S p c b	44½
10 Home Fire Ins Co	160⅜	18000 Terre Haute and	
20 Relief F. Ins Co	113⅜	Alton R. R. 10 p c bds	32⅜
5 Republic F. Ins. Co	87¾	4000 Mil. and Hor. R. R.	
14 Mer and Trs. F. In Co	124⅜	8 p c bonds due 1882	62½
25 Fairmount F Ins Co	88	6000 Cle and Tol R R 7	
30 Exchange F. Ins Co	103⅜	p c income bonds	47
5 Gebhard F Ins. Co	88⅜	1000 Lee Co 8 p c bonds	62¾
10 Etna Fire Ins. Co	108¾	14 shs Sec ave RR Co	80
30 Knickerb F. Ins. Co	135	10 Irving Bank stock	100⅜
16 St. Nicholas Bank	98	20 Merchants' Ex bank	100
50 Bank of New York	109	5 Bank of Commerce	99¾
50 New-Jersey Zinc Co	6⅜	30 Metropolitan Bank	107⅜
23 National F. Ins Co	169	10 U. S. F. Ins. Co	124
37 Eagle Fire Ins Co	133⅜	10 Market Fire Ins. Co	115
30 Peoples' F. Ins. Co	101⅜	20 Humboldt F. I. Co	98
17 Pacific Fire Ins. Co	129⅞	20 d. World F. Ins. Co	94
10 Resolute F. Ins. Co	106⅜	20 Merchants' Ex bank	bd
80 Irving Bank	100	C, St P & F du L R C	20
12 Second avenue R. R	69½	5000 6 p c bs St Virginia	92½
5 Mec. Banking Assoc	80	5000 8 p c 1st mt. bs Mil	
10 U. S. Express Co	88	& Hor R R Co. 1882	47⅛
$1,000 G W M Ins. of 59	44½	40 Peoples' Bank	100¾

BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	s3 85	100 Reading R. R.	47¾
1,000 R.R.R. c. b.'71	30	100 do	4 ⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R 1st m.	101	5 Panama R. R.	114
2 000 N. J. Cent 2d m	b 85	7 do	114¾
28 Pac. M Steam. Co	83¾	500 Erie R. R	s10 16⅜
50 N. Y. C. R R., p&c	77¾	100 do	16⅝
200 do	s3 77¾	26 Gal. & Chi. R	93¾
110 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4	50 do	83
200 Hud. Riv R R	s60 27½	100 Cl. & Tol. R.	s 0 33⅛
50 do	s30 28	600 do	s3 33¾
50 do	s30 27¾	250 Chi. & R. I R. R	s30 73½
50 do	s18 27¾	350 do	73¾
50 do	27⅞	150 do	s10 73⅝
50 do	b60 28	100 do	s60 73

MONDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 14, the particulars of which are advertised separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 7:

Increase in Loans	$2,481,602
Decrease in Specie	3 995 371
Decrease in Circulation	195,476
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	523,523

Including the exchanges among or between the Banks through the Clearing-House, which average $15,208 690, and are taken from the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits; and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 15, 1857.	Aug. 14, 1858.	Aug 7, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	121,241,472	123,374,459	120,892 857
Specie	11,360,645	31,150,473	35,145,844
Circulation	8,780,012	7,588 939	7,784,415
Gross Deposits	92,356.328	105,034,772	107,454,715
Exchanged	25 541.399	15,208 690	17 115 23
Undrawn	66,814,929	89,826 082	90,340,605
In Sub-Treasury	12,322,808	12,886,816	5,553,477

It will be noticed that over three-fifths the difference in the Specie average goes into the Loan column. This is in consequence of the advances upon Government Stock. The mercantile Bills under discount have really run down on the present statement, as may be noted on the comparative list of banks which have decreased or increased the Loan column since last Monday. A similar state of things will probably be shown all round on the succeeding statement, when the full effect of the negotiation with the Government will be told. After that we look for a steadier movement. Two of the Banks—the Commerce and Manhattan—now hold under advances over three millions of the new Stock. The Merchants' and America are large bidders in the same way. The mercantile discounts at the Merchants' Bank have run off faster than their advances upon Government Stock have run up the Loan average. The Statement altogether is not materially different from the previous calculations made on the Street, except, perhaps, that the addition to the Loans is less than anticipated. Notwithstanding the drafts made upon the Banks by some of the heavy depositors to pay for Government Stock, the deposit line goes down only about half a million of dollars. This fact tells the story of the continued abundance of unemployed means on the Street. The improvement in general business is not yet sufficient to absorb, at a living rate of interest, the money which is held for use upon mercantile paper, and with the exception of the temporary demand from the Government there is too little doing in Stocks to put this money and other private capital out at call, even at very low rates of usance. Lenders are quite as abundant, to-day, and their terms about as moderate, as at any time during the season. As remarked this morning, the only change that we can hear of is on paper having over 90 days to run, and this more in the effort to raise the rates ½@1 ℔ cent. per annum, than in the increased offering of such paper or the actual sales.

The additional sum paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day on the Government Stock is only $48,392. We understand the Secretary or Register of the Treasury has intimated, by letter, to a number of the large takers of the Stock, that the Department would feel greatly accommodated if these parties would afford a little time to fill in and transmit the Bonds. The Bonds number ten thousand, and to each is attached thirty half-yearly coupons, all of which have to be signed and numbered. The money has been paid into the Sub-Treasury with a rapidity wholly unexpected, after the offer of the Department to extend the time to Sept. 1, and thirty days thereafter if desirable.

There is an increased offering of Foreign Bills to-day, and the price on London opens for the *Persia's* mail at 109¾ ℔ cent., at which there is not much business yet done. The Bill Brokers on 'Change this afternoon decline to operate freely better than 109½ ℔ cent. Most of the remittances to be provided for go over to Tuesday. The export for Bullion is moderate. A parcel of Silver, $212,000, received to-day from New-Orleans may be transhipped for England. French Bills are 5,13¾@5,12½.

The market for Stocks is quite sluggish to-day, and without any particular cause for depression in prices, except the general dull feeling among the operators, the closing rates are down about ⅛ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, Reading, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Toledo and Galena, and ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on most other descriptions, except Panama and Pacific Mail, which continue strong and in steady demand. The dullness extended to Missouri State Stocks, which sold as low as 85 ℔ cent. There were no transactions at the Board in the new Federal Stock, as few of the holders are prepared to deliver the Bonds. The general market left off tame.

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$358.827
Payments	450 040
Balance	12,795,604

The receipts include $89,000 from Customs.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, during the month of July, were as follows, viz:

From Freight	$48,868 56	
For Passengers	48,917 78	
For Mail	4,462 29	
For Rent of Road	5,500 00	$107,949 63
Miscellaneous		161 02
Earnings in same month last year		119,556 18
Decrease. (10 7 10 ℔ cent.)		$11 606 53
Expenses in July, 1858		75,802 65
Expenses in July, 1857		108 777 62
Decrease, (30⅓ ℔ cent)		$32 974 97
Net earnings in July, 1858		32,147 00
Net earnings in July, 1857		10 778 56
Increase (about 198 ℔ cent.)		21,368 44

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 14.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,740,762	$2,610.814	$235,313	$6.938 430
Artisans' Bank	944,477	85,754	90,758	521,427
Atlantic Bank	538,222	83 475	98,349	319 945
Bk. of America	6.238.325	3,433,720	97,712	7,879,721
Bk. of Commerce	12 820,715	2,896,582	1,975	8,135 190
Bk. of Commw'th	989,970	216,797	99 450	941,752
Bk. of New-York	4 010,134	865,422	370,119	3,691,971
Bk. of N. America	1,700,820	196,668	71,154	1,432,400
Bk. of Republic	4,232,249	1,479 855	187,425	4,611 016
Bk. St. New-York	3,427.195	1,784.885	279 257	3,720.521
Broadway Bank				
Bull's Head Bank	361.004	30,154	101,174	307,002
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,492,187	412 594	160,984	1,210,429
Chatham Bank	544,434	64,127	99 155	392,581
Chemical Bank	2,029,420	1,107 940	272,623	2 528,993
Citizens' Bank	735,037	99 501	141,668	650,247
City Bank	2.120,066	579 779	16 510	2 023,462
Continental Bank	3,504 473	710,422	114,810	2 993 269
Corn Exch. Bank	1,455,965	479,872	125,773	1,155,263
East River Bank	193 560	26,339	41,786	112 664
Fulton Bank	1,764,083	495,434	125,103	1,720,334
Greenwich Bank	732,093	104,755	112,444	537,313
Grocers' Bank	256.533	63,942	34,979	173,805
Hanover Bank	1,312 794	237,045	96,347	773,258
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,845,400	257,351	200,856	1,869,163
Irving Bank	825,969	190,532	103,528	760,338
Leather Man. Bk	2 107,980	305,761	221,310	1,759,559
Manhattan Co	5 124,023	1,052,399	324,004	4,219,810
Marine Bank	889 153	217,402	96,985	715,486
Market Bank	1 731,725	291,854	166,121	1,371,564
Mechanics' Bank	4,633 813	1,056,578	255,627	3,621,977
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	248,435	153,616	47 187	196,876
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	719 896	174,147	123,648	699,100
Mercantile Bank	2,753 210	478,318	45 113	2,359,936
Merchants' Bank	5,656 093	2,108,956	224,596	5 770,543
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,283,052	342 585	115 341	1,616,957
Metropolitan Bk.	7 681,972	1,345.350	212,843	5,856,047
Nassau Bank	1 471,937	237,031	113 897	1,049,163
National Bank	2,342,870	338,649	196,771	1,265,893
N. Y. County Bk.	589 634	233,321	82,488	275,958
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	402,377	55,161	163,631	131,917
N. Y. Exch. Bank	273,263	25,274	116,834	269,117
Ocean Bank	1,680,137	426 633	99,343	1,485,835
Oriental Bank	580,663	52,181	99,682	387,614
Pacific Bank	1,067,537	141,386	126,173	842,968
Park Bank	4,065,444	913,849	187,619	3,437,946
People's Bank	627,906	165 077	116,371	537,747
Phenix Bank	3,297 529	562,362	48,895	2,668,511
St. Nicholas Bank	1,025,420	216,077	96,999	704,456
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,127,612	308,842	196,603	783,226
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,202 738	418,601	99,433	2,616,090
Tradesmen's Bank	1,352,786	268 370	318,193	884 417
Union Bank	2,921,889	512,110	161,185	2,422,174

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$123,374,459	Circulation	$7,588,939
Specie	31,150 473	Deposits	105,034,772

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Aug. 7.		Aug. 7.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,703 719	Manhattan Co	4 672,749
Artisans' Bank	98 2,471	Marine Bank	841 803
Atlantic Bank	532 200	Market Bank	1,711 563
Bk. of America	5 694 146	Mechanics' Bank	4,146,432
Bk. of Commerce	11,741 667	Mech. B'g Ass'n	215,336
Bk. of Commw'th	1,003 171	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	790,045
Bk. of New-York	4,114,7-7	Mercantile Bank	3,749 905
Bk. of N. America	1,712,638	Merchants' Bank	5,903 644
Bk. of Republic	4,138,136	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,177,426
Bk. St. New-York	3,454 005	Metropolitan Bank	6,632 -82
Broadway Bank	2,266 119	Nassau Bank	1,173 780
Bull's Head Bank	365 800	National Bank	2,383,945
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,460,486	N. Y. County Bk.	38-,554
Chatham Bank	540,83-	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	4 4,699
Chemical Bank	2,030 089	N. Y. Exch Bank.	266,046
Citizens' Bank	743,391	Ocean Bank	1,715 213
City Bank	2,063,742	Oriental Bank	5-9 -62
Continental Bank	3 535,291	Pacific Bank	1,103 564
Corn Exch. Bank	1,501,920	Park Bank	4,099 -52
East River Bank	197,188	People's Bank	647,134
Fulton Bank	1,828,567	Phenix Bank	3,2-3 616
Greenwich Bank	721 919	St. Nicholas Bank	1,002 463
Grocers' Bank	249,373	Seventh Ward Bk	1,112,-16
Hanover Bank	1,295,772	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,058,009
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,688,846	Tradesmen's Bank	1 331 566
Irving Bank	841,920	Union Bank	2,917,865
Leather Man. Bk.	2,194,215		
Total			$120,894,857

The Wisconsin Governor on La Crosse—Letter of Governor Randall in the U. S. Land Office.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Madison, Wis., August 3, 1858.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of Land Office:

SIR: Your letter of July 23d, enclosing the copy of a communication from N. P. STANTON, Esq., President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, is received. In my letter of the 4th February, to your department, I did not give at length the reasons for my request that further action be suspended by the Land Department, until further information from the Executive Department of this State. I have given them frequently since that time to Mr. STANTON, and to the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and Mr. STANTON knows them full well, and that the same views were entertained by nearly the entire Legislature of that State during the last winter. Mr. STANTON and the entire Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, have known these objections for six months, and have done nothing, in my judgment, towards a compliance with the law; but on the contrary, have been using a large amount of Land Grant Securities, at a most inexcusable sacrifice, to build a piece of railroad from Tomah to the city of La Crosse, entirely off the line of road for the building of which the grant was made by Congress, and which it is not pretended by the Company that they were authorized to build with funds derived from the sale of land belonging to that grant, or by the sale of securities based upon that grant.

The act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, "granting land to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," provided in the first section, "that there be and is hereby granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Railroad from Madison or Columbus by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, and also from Fond du Lac on Lake Winnebago *northerly* to the State line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said Roads respectively," &c. The second *provision* of section one reads, "That the lands hereby granted *shall be exclusively applied to the construction* of the road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, *and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever.*

Section 3 reads: "And be it further enacted, that the land hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other," &c.

The Legislature of this State, by an act approved Oct. 11, 1856, authorized the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. to build the road for the western division contemplated by the act of Congress, and to aid in its construction granted to that Company the lands donated by Congress for that purpose, upon conditions and reservations named in the act of the Legislature. The Legislature had a right to fix and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which it would confer that grant upon the La Crosse Company, the manner in which the Company should become invested with the lands, and determine in every respect the consideration the Company should pay, and the services it should perform, not inconsistent with the act of Congress. Through the act of the Legislature a contract was made by the State with the La Crosse Co. that the Company should build railroads from the city of Madison in the County of Dane, and from the village of Columbus in the county of Columbia, in the most direct and feasible route by the way of Portage City to the St Croix River or Lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2156. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Queen's Message Complete.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mayor Tiemann to the Lord Mayor of London.

Enthusiastic Celebration of the Event of the Age.

A UNIVERSAL JUBILEE.

NEW-YORK IN A BLAZE.

Grand Exhibition of Fireworks in the Park.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Illuminations, Bonfires and Processions Throughout the Metropolis.

THE CITY HALL ON FIRE.

THE CELEBRATION IN OTHER CITIES.

The public must have been surprised yesterday, when they read in the morning newspapers what purported to be the long and eagerly-expected Message from Queen VICTORIA to the President of the United States. The few words published yesterday were in fact but the opening paragraph of Her Majesty's Message; and it was no wonder that the people were dissatisfied with its brevity. We print this morning the document complete, together with the President's reply, and an explanation of the manner in which the mistake occurred of publishing only a part of the Queen's Message.

At 10:50 yesterday morning, the following message was received from Trinity Bay, for Mr. ARCHIBALD, one of the honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TRINITY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, New-York:

The Queen's Message was completed at 5 o'clock this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception Valentia desisted sending it, in order to make some slight repairs in the Cable. Through a mistake, the part received was sent South as if it constituted the whole Message. DE SANTY.

The following was immediately sent to Washington, together with that for Mr. ARCHIBALD:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

To the Honorable the President of the United States, Washington:

I beg leave to transmit a message this moment received from Trinity Bay, explaining the cause which prevented the whole of the Queen's Message being telegraphed from Valentia yesterday. Shall we consider your Message to Her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly? The operators at Trinity Bay await our answer.

PETER COOPER.

To which the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The President authorizes the transmission of his Message to the Queen of England, precisely as it is, and without change of date.

The Queen's Message.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain:*

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Heaven prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities? (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mayor Tiemann's Message to the Lord Mayor of London.

The following Message was yesterday forwarded by Mayor TIEMANN to the Lord Mayor of London:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Right Honorable Sir ROBERT WALKER CARDEN, M. P., *Lord Mayor of London:*

I congratulate your Lordship upon the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America and the Cities of London and New-York, the work of Great Britain and the United States, the triumph of science and energy over time and space, thus uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity and introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conceptions of a finite mind. To God be all the praise.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of New-York City.

The Governor-General of Canada to the Home Government.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The following is a copy of the Governor-General's Message to the Home Government:

"*The Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England:*

"The Governor-General of British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates Her Majesty on the completion of the Telegraphic communication between Great Britain and these Colonies. EDMUND HEAD."

THE LATEST FROM TRINITY BAY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

MR. DE SANTY, the electrician-in-chief at Trinity Bay, says that he is unable to give any information, for publication, as to the working of the Cable, but that the time necessary for the transmission of the President's Message depends on its length, and the condition of the line and instruments at the time—perhaps, under favorable circumstances, an hour and a half. The reception of the Queen's Message was commenced early yesterday morning, and not finished until this morning; but it was stopped for several hours to allow of repairs to the Cable. The fragment of the message transmitted yesterday was handed to the Newfoundland Line as the genuine entire message, and was supposed here to be such until this morning.

THE NIAGARA SPOKEN.

The arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, relieved the public mind of some apprehension, which began to be felt for the *Niagara*, on account of her non-arrival at this port. The *Saxonia* fell in with the *Niagara* at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sunday last, 290 miles east of Sandy Hook. A pilot went on board of the *Niagara* from the pilot boat *Mary Taylor*, No. 5, and one also on board of the *Saxonia*. The weather was very thick, and the *Niagara* was proceeding at a low rate of speed, which induced the belief that her machinery was out of order, the propeller moving very slowly. The real cause was, no doubt, the dense fog which rendered a high rate of speed unsafe. After the two vessels separated the *Niagara* fired two or three guns, which were answered by the *Saxonia*, and she immediately put about to inquire as to the cause of the firing, but, owing to the dense fog, the *Niagara* could not be found. She was under sail, but the wind was light. The Captain of the *Saxonia* expressed the opinion that she would not arrive until this afternoon.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY

The City by Daylight.

New-York yesterday went Cable-mad. The fears arising from the doubts concerning the success of the great experiment took a favorable turn when the first installment of the Queen's Message was received the night before, still, until yesterday morning, people were fearful that the good news which the newsboys cried so loudly was bogus; so much that was incorrect had been bruited by journals which pretend to publish only the truth, duly authenticated, that it was not until the morning papers that were to be trusted confirmed the statements of the night before that people permitted themselves to be exhilarated with joy.

At 5½ o'clock in the morning citizens were awakened from their slumbers by the sound of cannon—announcing the incoming of the day of celebration. Fathers of families read the Queen's Message and the President's Reply aloud at the breakfast-table, then pushed back their spectacles and talked of nothing else till the meal was speedily made way with; indeed they seemed to eat by electricity, they used so much dispatch. But the enthusiasm that was generated knew no bounds; hen-pecked husbands and virago wives, whose lips had not met for years gave way to the excitement of the occasion, and saluted each other as vigorously as the Scott Life Guard saluted the day; men meeting in the streets shook hands more heartily than usual.

It was oppressively warm in the fore-part of the day; the sun seemed to have been drooping from the heavens and to bend closer to the earth in honor of the day, as flags are dipped at sea, as a mark of courtesy. Everywhere there was excitement about the great event of the age. The electric currents which conveyed the Queen's Message and the President's, communicated with all that was magnetic in the hearts of men, and set their nerves to vibrating. As the morning advanced the streets became filled with people; thrice jubilant throngs threaded the thoroughfares; at the Park, they assembled in great numbers; at the Battery, they were gathered together; from the country around people came pouring into the metropolis. Never was the City more full of strangers.

As the hour of noon approached, platoons of the Scott Life Guard, in their elegant but simple uniform, were met with in the streets wending their way to the Battery, the City-Hall Park, and the Central Park, where they proposed to engage in a little artillery practice, by way of commemorating the achievement that all were running wild about. When the bells struck twelve the firing was commenced, and from each of the places designated 100 guns thundered forth. Lieutenant WM. H. BROWN, with a detail of light men of the Scott Life Guard, had charge of the two brass field-pieces stationed in front of the City Hall. At the Battery Lieutenant J. D. McGREGOR, with eight men, was stationed, and each discharge was greeted with shouts by the multitude which was assembled there. From the old liberty pole at the Battery the stars and stripes and the national ensign of England were floating, and on the City Hall the National colors and the City banner were displayed. The tender tympanums of the nervous and unpatriotic suffered martyrdom, in the vicinity of the places where the batteries were stationed, and men who wore high crowned hats, were painfully reminded of the vacuum above their heads if they chanced to pass near the guns while they were booming.

The church-bells rung for an hour after the stroke of mid day. The chimes of Trinity rung out with effect, and Trinity Chapel, up town, with its fine peal, attracted much attention. The bell-ringers of Dr. Phillips' Church, in Fifth avenue, St. Paul's Church, St. John's Chapel, the Church of the Holy Communion in Twentieth street, the Dutch Reformed Church in Fifth avenue, and many others, distinguished themselves by the hearty manner in which they rang out welcome to the Queen's Message and the President's Reply. The factory bells and steam whistles of the workshops joined in the general tolling and shrieking. People drank in the glorious tidings of success with the ear during the day, and with the eye at night. Sound and sight vied with each other in the celebration, and it is difficult to say which made the most of it. The most extraordinary display of the day was that made by the workmen engaged at the Central Park and those at work on the new Reservoir, who marched together, each band numbering 1,500 men, from the Central Park down Broadway to the Park, past the City Hall, where Mayor TIEMANN reviewed them, "and then marched back again." Their appearance, in the most literal sense of the word, "beggars description." They were in their every-day working clothes, their hats and garments decorated with green twigs; some marching two abreast and some straggling, one abreast; some in carts drawn by horses whose ribs were more plainly visible than those of Don Quixotte's Rosinante, or by mules more fleshy but not more comely; some with spades shouldered and some with shovels in their hands, and many bearing banners with this not at all strange device:

"THE CENTRAL PARK PEOPLE"

The workmen marched in squads, each gang carrying a banner with the names of the boss-workmen inscribed thereon. In the line of the procession were several four-horse teams drawing wagons, in which were the workmen in the engineer's department. On the sides of the vehicles were muslin banners with the words,

ENGINEER CORPS.

In the procession were over a hundred dirt-carts drawn by horses, also a forge and anvil on a four-horse cart.

The procession was headed by a squad of the Central Park Police, in full uniform, and a brass band. The Marshals of the procession were mounted on such sorry nags that bystanders wondered whether it was their (the Marshals') duty to keep the procession or their own steeds from falling to pieces. The admirable disorder preserved by the rank and file was the subject of merriment and remark. Most of the laborers were of Hibernian birth, and the native fondness for Monongahela "stuck out" in several instances; many a whisky-logged straggler we observed rolling about in the trough of the procession like a ship in the trough of the sea. Some were singing as they went, and others were talking about "Ould Ireland," and the honor that accrued to her from the fact that Valentia is in the Emerald Isle. On the wagons were gardeners' tools, plows, and many an instrument of culture.

The procession was as long as the distance on Broadway between the City Hall and Union Square, and a great deal more irregular. Some of the carts ran short races with each other, striving to take precedence in the line; some of the horse-bone (we cannot conscientiously term them horse-flesh) fell on the Russ-pavement, occasioning temporary delays in the progress of those behind them, so that towards the lower part of the route,—owing partly to these causes and partly to the fatigue of the long march,—there was many a gap in the procession. Looked down upon from the top of a high building, Broadway at this time presented the appearance of a thin slice of green cheese, with brown maggots crawling through it. The evergreens with which the men and beasts and carts were profusely decorated would have made a respectably large forest planted side by side. When the head of this Falstaffian brigade reached the front of the City Hall it halted, and the Mayor was loudly called for; not, however, until Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, had come forward and addressed the audience as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-WORKMEN OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—This procession of laboring men of the City, turning spontaneously from their daily work into a line three miles long, with plows, drays, spades, and all the insignia of labor, adds a most significant feature to the celebration of this most wonderful achievement of time. While bankers, and brokers, and ship owners, and manufacturers, are all fathoming the influence of this event upon their peculiar vocations, the intelligence of the laboring-man is not tardy in discovering its bearings upon his interests and the interests of labor throughout the world. Movement, activity, transportation by rail and by ship, by land and by sea, are the life of this great market place of the West and of the East. All inventions facilitating the exchange of material products, and not less the interchange of thought, must enhance the greatness of this Metropolis, and it is not singular that you, who are engaged in a work that is to add beauty to its greatness, should sympathize in an event that so deeply concerns its advancement.

Whatever tends to equalize the prices of commodities operates to avert those sudden and adverse periodical shock that paralyze trade and manufactures, and bear so heavily upon the labor of the City. This the Ocean Telegraph must do, and I find a chief gratification in a faith that points out to me this result. While officials speak of this event in the language of State, this demonstration of labor shows that the great heart of the people beats with an enthusiasm worthy of the day and of the wonder of ages. It cannot be that this new avenue of thought, which brings the civilized people of the earth within an hour of each other, will ever fail to subserve the highest interests of humanity. I hope we shall soon witness the commencement of a monument, as an ornament of the Central Park, from the free offering of the people, that will be worthy of the occasion and of the City.

Mr. GREEN then introduced His Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, who addressed the audience as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified to see you all, to witness so many of you out to-day, and especially so on this interesting occasion when our whole people, in every city and village throughout our country, are rejoicing over the wonderful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. Its success is now certain, for already the wires have flashed across the waters of the ocean the congratulations of the Queen of Great Britain to the President, and his reply to her. I therefore warmly return you my congratulations on this great event, with the confident hope that it will result for the good of all our fellow-men throughout the whole world. It will promote peace and good-will among the nations of the earth. This great event has the effect of bringing the laboring class on an equal footing with the people, for they are as deeply interested in its success as those who hold higher stations in the world. I wish you success, and hope that you all will ever stand ready to celebrate so eventful an occasion.

From the Park the Central Park army proceeded out at the east gate, and, dividing, proceeded homeward, a portion marching up Third-avenue and a portion up Centre and Canal streets and Broadway, the carts racing and the men frequently hallooing.

In the afternoon there were prognostications of a shower, which were afterwards verified, and the gatherings in the street were not so large, while the clouds hung over-head. Still many lingered in the public squares. In the Park the fireworks were being prepared for the evening's display, and many idlers looked on. At length, the shower, short-lived and not copious, came, and then it cleared up, and the sun shone as brightly as before. At about 5 o'clock, a small cannon placed on the roof of the Astor House, belched forth 100 discharges. People who were passing below heard with amazement the sound of the gun, while they looked in vain for the place whence it proceeded. Up the street and down the street, across the Park and around the corners, they cast inquiring glances, and when at length they looked upward and saw the smoke-wreaths curling from the roof of the hotel, their astonishment was not diminished. It is said that this was the first time that cannon had been fired from the roof of a house in this City on a gala day. The piece that was fired from the roof belonged to Mr. STETSON'S yacht, the *Mrs. Stetson*. Balloons were sent up during the day from different parts of the City; omnibuses from neighboring towns, gaily decorated and filled with people, come to see the holiday elephant, were drawn by a quadruplication of quadrupeds through the streets. One from Hoboken with a huge white banner labeled

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passed our office in the afternoon. Flags were flying all day on all the public buildings in the City. The City Hall, the newspaper offices and the hotels showed their colors. The banners that have stretched across Wall-street since the first announcement of the successful laying of the cable were of course still suspended there. The Museum was gaily decorated; upon the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel the banners of various nations were festooned with the stars and stripes over all; the entrance to Niblo's Theatre last night, was between the colors of Great Britain and the United States; as far as the eye could reach above and below were flags and streamers flying. The shipping in the harbor was similarly decorated, and the forts in the vicinity were under the stars and stripes.

THE JUBILEE ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

The news of the arrival of the Queen's Message was received in the Central Park at about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, and at sunrise flags were hoisted on the various buildings in the Park, and 100 guns and 100 blasts were fired in honor of the event.

At the hour for commencing work the men, nearly 2,000 in number, sent to the office, asking permission to celebrate the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

This being granted, they held a consultation, and in an incredibly short space of time, they organized themselves into a procession, with banners and flags. They were joined by the laborers on the new reservoir, (nearly 1,000 in number,) who, at 15 minutes notice, were prepared to take their places in the procession.

It was truly a novel sight to see 3,000 men and 500 horses, fresh from their labor, carrying with them their carts, tool wagons and implements, marching through the City in a line, over three miles in length, to do homage to that great modern achievement, which, while it promises peaceful relations among the greatest nations of the earth, reduces to fact the pulsations of sentiment which have ever existed between these men and those whom they have left in their Transatlantic homes.

The procession then passed from Fifth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street across the Central Park; thence down the Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the City Hall, and returned by way of the Bowery and Third-avenue to the park, when, after the singing of German songs, drinking lager bier and listening to an eloquent speech from the venerable Clerk, HARRIS PATRICK SMITH, Esq., they dispersed in good order, and seemed resolved that the future should show that their holiday was to be followed only by increased energy in their arduous task of making a Park for the people.

In the evening a large number of tar barrels were burned on the hill south of the old Reservoir, fireworks were displayed, and the offices were illuminated. Altogether the affair was highly creditable to the laborers, who, of their own notion originated this celebration, and to the officers of the Park and Reservoir who so effectually aided them in carrying it out; and if another reporter seems to talk otherwise in another column, it is because he saw it from another point, and, like the lookers-on generally, did not sufficiently consider the hurried way in which the thing was got up.

The City by Night.

There was like to have been a mistake about it. The truth, which got slowly out that the *Niagara* had not arrived, gave to the most reflecting the impression that the celebration would be postponed. This was increased by the fact that after noon the clouds mustered strong and threatened an old-fashioned rain. But the moon was too large for the rain and that arrangement fell through. By sundown the air was clear as a bell, and the night was dark, enough though cloudless, to demonstrate every point of beauty in the fire works.

How did the people know the celebration was really to come off? They did not generally know it at dark, and yet by 8½ o'clock there was such a gathering about the City Hall as we never have seen squeezed into the vicinity before. The Park was full. Broadway from Chambers-street to Fulton was full. Printing House square from the TIMES building to Duane-street and Centre, on Chatham street, and from the *Tribune* front to the iron railings of the Park was one solid mass of men and women. The crowd was crushed into Nassau half way down to Ann, into Frankfort and Spruce streets, half-way down to William-street. The illumination of the buildings bounding this square, and the overhanging canopy of colored lights made by the perpetual explosion of rockets of all colors, showed up this crowd in its comic and curious variety. Especially to the eyes of the hundreds of pretty women who, rushing in, took possession of the TIMES Building windows, to the utter obscuration of mere tallow dips, and the utter bewilderment of the young men below, who shaded their eyes with their hands when they looked up on our Spruce-street front. In their bewilderment some said the TIMES had utterly neglected the tallow dips. True, our illumination was no common one. But to every pane of glass in our windows there were a dozen pair of women's eyes flashing out upon the night. The Cable got no such brilliant lighting up in its honor this side of London, from which neighboring town we had not received illumination advices up to the hour of our getting to press this morning. How general the firing up was may be guessed, when we announce that even the *Herald* paper burned candles in its windows.

A band of music, stationed on a platform in the Park, played national airs, American and British, and all the tender tunes that British or Yankee hearts are accustomed most to soften under. The effect was stirring—though, for that matter, the press from behind and the sweltering of those in the front ranks of the crowd would have insured stir enough without musical aid. This lasted till half past nine, when the last of the pyrotechnics in the Park having been fired, the crowd streamed off homeward. In another hour, there was no more noise than is usual in the streets, and the lights were generally put out.

Mingling with the crowd, one heard little else than speculations on the Cable, its uses, its practicability for transporting messages, and comments on the Presidential and Royal messages. How long had the Queen's Message been coming over? queried many. Did it start the day that the *Agamemnon* made its end fast? Where had it been ever since? Why was it not dated? Could the operators have spelled it out if they had not it already by heart? Didn't the Queen, when she addressed the head of a Government, generally sign her name? and if so, why didn't she, when addressing Mr. BUCHANAN, use the third person? Why did she call our JAMES "Honorable?" every Alderman is an Honorable, but our President is His Excellency. Was there lack of courtesy in this, and was it intended? In short, was there a *casus belli* in the Queen's first message? So questioned, here and there, scattered through the multitude, a host of grumbling skeptics. More speculated on the peace which would always be inevitable when our heads could whisper out an explanation of every mutual misunderstanding the very hour it was deemed important enough to warrant consideration; and the grand chorus was—joy, congratulation and hope. The Cable was laid. That point settled—the wire under water, and, unbroken from shore to shore—there was no question that Yankee enterprise and British perseverance would compel the lightening to go in. The electric fluid once *en route*, Jonathan's soft sawder and John's blustering surely would not fail with their joint arguments to put it through. No wonder it was a little shy at first. The best swimmers shiver at the first plunge, and the lightening might be excused for balking a bit before a leap which, with all its experience, it was never set to before.

THE FIREWORKS.

Throughout the City the popular joy found vent in multifudinous ways, but in none more impressive than the displays of fireworks which illumined every street and filled the sky with gorgeous rockets, raining showers of light on all below. The principal exhibition occurred at the City Hall, under the management of Mr. EDGE. The assemblage was unparalleled. The Park; Broadway, from the Astor House to Chambers street; Park-row for its entire length, the Square in front of the TIMES Office, were one seething mass of spectators, whose din resounded like the surges of the sea. The offices in the Square were lit up and shone bright as day. At 7½ o'clock, the pyrotechnic exhibition commenced with a discharge of rockets. Then a balloon was inflated and ascended amid deafening cheers. At first it showed a red light, then changed to green, then paled away among the stars. Other balloons were sent up at intervals, and all were watched with absorbing interest. Fiery serpents rushing through the air in the most frantic manner, golden showers dropping slowly to the ground, red lights, blue lights, lights of every hue and intensity, followed one another in rapid succession, and dazzled the eyes of countless watchers. The top of the City Hall was a fountain of living fire, for which all ordinary powers of vision were utterly inadequate. One of the more elaborate pieces—that on the west wing—bore this following inscription in parti colored flame:

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.
PETER COOPER, PRESIDENT.

Another—that on the east side of the fascade—the following:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.
WILLIAM BROWN, PRESIDENT.

The centre piece, which was the grand finale, and capped the climax of the display, represented two ships, a clipper and a steamer; on the left a tower, from which blazed the stars and stripes; on the right a similar tower surmounted by the Union Jack, and above, the words:

ALL HONOR TO CYRUS W. FIELD.
FRANKLIN, MORSE, FIELD.
American Flag. AMERICAN CLIPPER BRITISH STEAMER. British Flag.

This piece drew forth thundering cheers. Then a few more rockets were let off, more blue and red and green fires were lit, the band played "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," and "Patrick's Day," the lights by degrees died out, and at 9½ o'clock the Park was comparatively deserted.

At 12¼ o'clock an alarm was given that the City Hall was on fire. Particulars are given elsewhere.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Not since the official announcement of peace with Mexico has the City of New-York presented so brilliant an appearance as it did during the earlier portion of last evening. Illuminations were general throughout the City, not only in buildings dedicated to public purposes, but in private dwellings, the proprietors of which were imbued with the commendable enthusiasm natural on such an occasion. Commencing at the Battery and taking the line of Broadway, there was not much in the character of illumination to attract the attention of the pedestrian until he reached that portion of our principal thoroughfare that is crossed by Fulton-street. There one of our rival hat manufacturers, Mr. KNOX, had his establishment illuminated throughout, and in front, upon well executed transparencies, the following mottoes:

MORSE, the inventor, supplied the germ; STEERS, the mechanic, supplied the *Niagara*; FIELD, the business man, completed the glorious work. Americans! exult. American invention, mechanical genius and business energy furnished by MORSE, STEERS and FIELD.

Another transparency exhibited the following words:

There were kings before AGAMEMNON, but this is the greatest of them all.

On another was the following:

It took the two great rivers, the Niagara and the Hudson, to lay the cable.

The last was as follows;

England *Knox* under to
American enterprise.

Passing onward and upward, the next object of interest in the way of illumination, was the American Museum, which, in addition to the usual outside attractions, presented that of a complete illumination of every window in the edifice. The next was, perhaps, the most complete, the most brilliant, and the most pleasing of all the private illuminations of the occasion—the Astor House. In addition to the novel demonstration of a salute from the roof with heavy guns, during the afternoon, there was not only an entire illumination of the establishment, but also a very fine display of fireworks from the prominent angles of the building, and a very excellent exhibition of appropriate sentiments upon transparencies in front.

On the right of the portico was the following:

Who hath laid the measure, thereof, if thou knowest, or who hath stretched the line upon it.—Job xxxviii. 5.

On the left was the following:

Let the floods clap their hands.—Psalm xcviii. 8.

The next attraction naturally was the City Hall. This building, which is of course familiar to our readers, was fully illuminated. Every pane of glass had its light. This is unusual even on the most extraordinary occasions. The effect therefore was novel and in the highest degree attractive. Not to detract in the least from the brilliant pyrotechnic display which is elsewhere described, and which tended rather to enhance than depreciate the general effect, it is no more that just to the Committee who labored in the Councils of the City, to say, that it was by far the most attractive feature of the magnificent display of last evening. The entire illumination of so large a building gave to the observer a feeling which we can imagine, is common to those whose main pleasures consists in the exercise of the faculty of wonder. The warm still, dark night—the sparkling lights seen through the heavy foliage in the Park—could not have failed to recall to busy age the dreamy visions of poetical youth, aroused by the study of classic tales of fairy land. To one most familiar with our City Park, and the scenes that surround it, such an entire change as that which was caused by a mere excess of artificial light could hardly have been imagined. It did not require a highly-poetic imagination to transform the plethoric Aldermen, Councilmen and Supervisors (to say nothing of the Judges and other official sublimities, who, according to the popular idea, preside in our City Hall) to the aerial forms that were wont in olden times to disturb the slumbers of our ever-to-be-remembered grandmothers, by their fantastic gyrations in castles of crystal in the light of the glow-worm, and to the music of his Satanic majesty under Bacchanalian influences. Nothing in its arrangement for such an occasion, the intention being to gratify the people, could have been more perfect; nothing in its effects could have been more satisfactory. The signal for the gathering of the people to this centre of attraction, on this the grandest occasion for an expression of popular enthusiasm that has occurred for a number of years, was a discharge of rockets and the ascent of a number of fire balloons; the effect of these signals was as great if not greater than on any former popular demonstration. From eight o'clock, when the first rocket was discharged, until after nine when the display of colored lights and fancy pyrotechnics had commenced, Broadway and the Bowery, as the main avenues leading to that point, and the various streets through which our City railroads run, were crowded to excess with persons moving eagerly in the direction of the City Hall. The universal expression was that no equal display had before been given. On the right and left were public buildings illuminated, but without transparencies.

The proprietors of the *Tribune* placed a candle in every pane of their windows, and hung a placard over the upper story inscribed for the edification of visitors from the country, "Tribune." The *Sun* was for the nonce a perfect baby-house. There was in the publication office, a miniature Atlantic cable, not less than six feet long, that seemingly connected two waving *punkahs*, on the longer of which was inscribed "S. B. MORSE and CYRUS FIELD, the wire-pullers of the Nineteenth Century." Our neighbor of Plum-Gut celebrity, had his due allowance of candles, but the effort to arrest attention was by no means so excruciating as that of his neighbor, the *Sun*, at the opposite corner.

The office of the "TIMES" was most brilliantly illuminated. Facing the Park, its spacious frontage and large open sashes, (each pane being three feet by two,) afforded a fine chance for watching the fireworks at the City Hall, and a bevy of the gentle sex found there ample accommodation, forming an unusual ornament to the editorial department. The upper story forms during every night in the year a complete illumination in the most conspicuous part of our City.

On the opposite front of TIMES Square, Tryon Row presented a most brilliant appearance. On the east side, Tammany Hotel and FRENCH'S, and above them the *Staats Zeitung*, were also fully illuminated. On the Broadway side, the various extensive buildings, including DELMONICO'S, were also brilliantly illuminated, and the effect of all enhanced in no common degree the effect of the demonstration in the Park. Higher up Broadway, (we cannot be minute, where there were so many private demonstrations,) the establishment of Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE attracted the most attention. The entire front of their extensive marble edifice was illuminated, and the principal transparency in front had upon it the following inscription:

Lightning Caught and Tamed by FRANKLIN.
Taught to Read and Write and go on errands by MORSE.
Started in the Foreign Trade by FIELD, COOPER & Co.,
With Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan as Special Partners.

The next attraction, proceeding upward, was the brilliant illumination of the International Hotel, on front of which was the following inscription:

VICTORIA.

All Hail to the Inventive Genius and Indefatigable Enterprise of
JOHN AND JONATHAN,
That has succeeded in Consummating the Mightiest Work of the Age;
May the Cord that binds them in the bonds of
INTERNATIONAL
Friendship never be severed,
And the FIELD of its
Usefulness extend to every part of the Earth.
Let nations shout, 'midst cannons' roar,
Proclaim the event from shore to shore.

BUCHANAN.

Passing still further up, the illuminations were equally attractive, and the inscriptions equally appropriate. In one window near Bond-street was the following:

The old CYRUS and the new—The first conquered the land for himself, the second the ocean for the world.

Between that and Union Square there was nothing particularly worthy of notice. There the illuminations were extensive, effective, and gave entire satisfaction. On the Bowery, down through Chatham-street, the illuminations were principally confined to the burning of tar barrels. There were, however, quite a number of buildings illuminated. The only transparency, with an inscription sufficiently appropriate to excuse its reproduction, was the following, in front of the Manhattan House, which displayed an agreeable variety of colored lights:

Married, August, 1858,
by
CYRUS W. FIELD,
Old Ireland to Miss Young America.
May their honey-moon last forever.

The illuminations throughout the City were principally by spermaceti candles, a fact which caused our market reporter, on viewing them, to rush inconsiderately to his desk, and add to his otherwise perfect report, the following:

"Spermaceti Active.
Wife a
Down and Tendency."

By 10 o'clock the "brief candles" had all burned out: the immense mass had departed, and the City resumed its usual sombre midnight aspect.

FIRE ENGINE SCENES.

The firemen—although their grand turn-out and torch-light procession is reserved until the arrival of the steamship, the Queen—could not compass their desire to show, in common with everybody else, their appreciation of the great event of the century. Every engine-house in the City was illuminated, and the members of the various Companies having convened at their respective head-quarters, were loud and enthusiastic in their cheers. At a number, rockets and Roman candles were ignited. The various Companies conspicuously displayed in front of their houses several illuminated lamps, showing their number and title.

THE POLICE STATION-HOUSES.

With two or three exceptions, the Station-houses of the City were illuminated. The Police Head-quarters at the corner of Broome and Elm street, was illuminated from top to bottom. Being a six story building, and the only one in the vicinity lit up in honor of the occasion, it presented a very conspicuous appearance. The Station houses that were not illuminated were the Fourth Ward Station-house and others of equally meagre dimensions, and remarkable paucity of windows, and which are completely hemmed in and hidden from observation by the surrounding structures. The Police Captains and Patrolmen all displayed great zeal in commemorating the great occasion. From the tops of several of the Station-houses flags were gayly streaming, and in front of a few, brilliant bonfires were lighted.

BONFIRES.

The extraordinary attractions of the fireworks at the City Hall, and the illuminations along the line of Broadway, drew the great mass of the people from the river sides, who thronged every avenue to the Park. The ferries from Jersey City and Hoboken passed over thousands, who filled the boats coming and returning from early in the evening until 9½ o'clock P. M. The North River side of the City was indebted mainly for its illumination to the spirited inhabitants of Hoboken, whose bonfires and illuminations cast their brilliant light across the River. At Jersey City a salute of 100 guns was fired at noon, by the Hudson County Artillery, Capt. HEXAMER. The Cunard steamer *Persia* was decked in flags, fore and aft, a string of bunting being stretched from the end of the jibboom, over the royal mast-head, terminating at the taff-rail. Toward evening she hauled into the stream, preparatory to sailing to-day, but her flags were kept flying until after dark. [The large hotel building fronting the North River was brilliantly illuminated, as well as several other public buildings. The cupolas on the new depôt of the Philadelphia Railroad Company were also illuminated, presenting a fine effect.

On the East River side nearly every principal slip was a blaze with piles of ignited tar barrels. Peck-slip, Roosevelt street and James-slip each were as light as day; also the slip at the foot of Jackson-street, where the Police Station was also illuminated. At the Houston street ferry in Williamsburg, and upon the hill above the South Seventh-street ferry, large bonfires were kindled. Rockets and other fire-works also shot up from various localities, being principally got up by private parties whose enthusiasm could not be restrained until the regular municipal celebration. The great theme on the ferry boats among the masses who came to the City was admiration of the superb display of fireworks which they had witnessed at the City Hall.

DISPLAY OF BUNTING, &c.

There was a more gorgeous display of flags by the shipping in the port than was ever witnessed before on any public occasion. Even some of the vessels embargoed at Quarantine, catching the general enthusiasm, forgot their temporary griefs, and hoisted their flags. The Health Officer, and the United States Inspectors at Quarantine also dressed off their respective flag-staffs with all the bunting that they could muster. And the various steamers, and other shipping both on the East and North Rivers, were gaily decorated with every possible variety of bunting, which was kept flying until sunset.

The Celebration at Hoboken.

The little city of Hoboken was almost depopulated, most of the people, old and young, visiting New-York to witness the great celebration. Those who remained behind, from choice or necessity, were not destitute of a display in honor of the great event. They acted in accordance with recommendations made by Acting-Mayor WILSON in a proclamation issued by him, by request of the City Council. Many of the stores and dwellings were illuminated, and upon almost every street corner a bonfire blazed, to the great delight of the little ones. Early in the afternoon, the Hudson County Artillery, Capt. HEXAMER, and the First Regiment of New-Jersey State Militia, marched through the city with two pieces of artillery, and fired 110 guns from the Atlantic Garden. At a later hour 100 guns were fired from the vicinity of the Otto Cottage in Hudson street. The church and fire bells were rung for an hour, and altogether the manifestations were creditable and appropriate, though the display of fireworks ordered by the Councilmen did not take place. Another and more official celebration will doubtless take place shortly.

A large bonfire blazed from the top of West Hoboken Hill, with singular effect. The view from the river was fine, the shore on either side appearing enveloped in a *cordon* of variegated flame. The passers on the different ferry-boats were made especially enthusiastic, and gave vent to their feelings by loud exclamations and cheers, which were returned from the neighboring shipping.

Odd Fellows Hall, Otto Cottage, and various other buildings, were illuminated.

Action of the Brooklyn Common Council Relative to the Atlantic Cable.

CAPTAIN HUDSON AND CYRUS W. FIELD TO HAVE A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, in compliance with the following call:

The undersigned, members of the Brooklyn Common Council, respectfully call a special meeting of the Board to be held on Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858, at 3 P. M., in conformity with title 2, section 12, to take the necessary action for a celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, which is now the great event of the age, and we truly feel that Brooklyn, as the home of Captain HUDSON and those with him on the *Niagara*, who have played so great a part in its successful completion, and also to their associates, that we should give them a hearty demonstration of our approval, and our records bear ample testimony of our appreciation.

Also, to receive the report of the Land Committee upon a reduction of the expenditures of the Metropolitan Police Department, and consequent reduction of the force and to take necessary action in the premises.

G. L. DOUGLASS,
DAN'L D. WHITNEY,
ROBERT FURY,
} Members of the Board.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

The Board met at 3½ o'clock, and Alderman DOUGLASS offered a series of resolutions, which were laid upon the table, when a Committee, consisting of Aldermen WILSON, PIERSON, DOUGLASS, GREEN and FRANKS was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

The Committee subsequently reported the following:

Whereas, The actual reception on this Continent of the kindly greeting of the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States, has demonstrated the absolute success of the great experiment of establishing electric telegraph communication between the Old and New Worlds—a triumph of human science and skill—second, in the magnitude of the consequences beneficial to mankind and civilization anticipated to result from it, to none of the great inventions and discoveries which mark the Nineteenth Century as preeminently the golden era in the history of human civilization; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council feel it incumbent on them, in behalf of their constituents, so far as they have the power, to unite in the expression of popular joy and exultation and gratitude to Divine Providence, which at this moment is rising throughout this land at this great event.

Resolved, That this Common Council, without intending invidiously to discriminate as to the degree of merit to be awarded to the individuals to whose labors this great achievement is due, feel it peculiarly to be their province as representatives of the City of Brooklyn, to extend to Captain HUDSON, of the steam frigate *Niagara*—their fellow-townsman—their warmest congratulations at the success which has attended his exertions in the laying of the great cable, and their heartiest welcome on his return home.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the event, and that they be directed to tender to Captain HUDSON and CYRUS W. FIELD the hospitality of the City, and that the Governor's Room be appropriated to their use.

Also *Resolved*, That the citizens be requested to join with the above Committee in the proposed celebration.

Resolved, That the City Hall be illuminated, and the bells of the City and churches be rung and that one hundred guns be fired in each section of the City, the whole at an expense

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHERBOURG FETES.

BRITISH APOLOGIES TO SPAIN.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, on the 4th of August, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Niagara* at Boston, though not so late by three days as those received by the *Arabia* and telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F.

The *Saxonia* passed the United States steam-frigate *Niagara* on Sunday morning, 290 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d of August. She experienced a gale on the 24th ult.

Parliament was prorogued on the 2d ult., by the Lord Chancellor.

The *Times* makes the following comment on Her Majesty's Message: "The Queen's English is proverbially ill-used—never more so than yesterday. Our first impressions on reading 'Her Majesty's Message' were unaffected thankfulness that her own lips had not been insulted with its utterance, and a conviction that she could have written one a hundred times better. Who does these things? To what rank of office do they belong? Is anybody at all answerable for them, or is direct authorship dexterously avoided? The only account we can give of the matter of this document is that Ministers, feeling they had really something to say, and had got the reputation of being rather too complacent, resolved to leave as much as possible to the imagination of the public."

A telegraphic dispatch to the *Times* from Suez announces that ISMAEL PASHA, appointed Ottoman Commissioner to Djidda, had arrived there on the 21st July, coming from Constantinople. The *Moniteur* announces that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte with reference to the recent horrible events at Djidda, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into, and all guilty persons, of whatever rank, will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities payable by the towns who have had any share in the massacre, will be given to all who suffered either in person or in property.

The following private telegrams were received by the *Times*:

"Accounts have been received from Constantinople, which state that 200 persons have been arrested at Djidda. The Porte, it is said, has made representations to Sir HENRY BULWER on the subject of the occupation of Perim."

Advices received at Lloyd's on Saturday, July 31, and the preceding day, brought a numerous list of casualties. Upwards of a dozen vessels foundered in the North Sea. The loss of two steamers is also announced, viz.: The *Rose*, trading between Morecombe and Belfast, with passengers and merchandise, which ran ashore on the Copeland Rocks. The other is that of the French steamer *Casimir*, which was in collision in Havre Roads with the English steamer *British Queen*, from Liverpool. The force of the collision was so great that the *Casimir* almost immediately filled and went down. The crew, fortunately, were saved.

Under the head of "Military and Naval Intelligence," the *Times* says:

"A new species of breech-loading Minié rifle musket, an American invention, was on Saturday received at Woolwich, for the inspection and approval of the select committee of the Arsenal. The calibre and weight are similar to the ordinary muskets at present in use in our service. No derangement of the barrel is required in loading, the cartridge being applied through the medium of a small piece of mechanism, resembling a trap, over the lock. The cartridge bags are of metal, nicely fitting the chamber, and plugged with India-rubber, the centre of the plug containing the percussion cap, and the charge is guaranteed by the inventor to be secured from injury when exposed to any moisture, even under water. On preparing to reload, the action of raising the small cover at the breech withdraws the empty cartridge case, which is liable to the same amount of wear as the gun itself."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Accounts from the frontiers of Bosnia, of the 24th July, state that the battle which took place between the Turks and Christians, at the beginning of the month, was most sanguinary. The Bey KULANOWITCH appeared on the field of battle, with 2,000 mounted horsemen, but he was killed, with 267 of his men. The Christians were the victors on all points, and they advanced to the road which leads from Nowr to Predjar. They captured several horses, and the Christian Woivode mounted the white horse of the Bey. The Turks rallied near Koharoz. They bombarded and destroyed the village, and drove the Christians to the Austrian Territory."

The Vienna *Gazette* says: "The efforts which Russia has been making for some time past to increase her navy are so considerable that her own building yards are not sufficient for the purpose. She has been having vessels built in England, France and America, and under the superintendence of officers of the Russian Navy. The reorganization of the Baltic fleet is now complete, and reckons 27 ships-of-the-line, and several smaller vessels, without counting gun-boats. As the number in the Black Sea has been reduced, the Government has endeavored to compensate for this loss by increasing the flotilla in the Caspian Sea, and by creating a respectable naval force in Eastern Siberia, and at the mouth of the river Amoor."

The *Post* has the following telegram:

MARSEILLES, July 31.—According to the latest news from India, Sir C. CAMPBELL has issued a general order to the troops, informing them that they were now to go into cantonments, and that their offensive operations would be suspended until after the rainy season. The Princess of SHANSI had been killed. The amnesty is to terminate on the 1st of September.

M. BENOIT FOULD, the celebrated banker, and brother of ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State, died on the 31st ult., in Paris.

THE NAVAL FETES OF CHERBOURG.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CHERBOURG, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1858.

The name of this old Norman town and harbor is, probably, at this moment better known than its exact position. Railway companies and steamboat proprietors—those posters of the sea and land—are doubtless placarding every corner with their readiness to convey half the community to the Imperial *Fêtes*, and Cherbourg, (with tickets for the voyage and return,) is as familiar to all eyes as large letters can make it. But if a considerable section of the intending excursionists were asked if they knew exactly whither they were going, could they give a precise answer? Calais and Boulogne the public know as the gates through which pour the streams of English travel; but Cherbourg is more distant,—it is not a port of arrival or departure; it is not on the road to Paris or anywhere else: it has no great trade like Havre. If visited at all, it has been visited for itself, and the recent experience of those who attempted a friendly look in has not been happy. That party of pleasure seekers, at least, returned without much acquired knowledge of the localities. Authority will perhaps be better instructed on the present auspicious occasion; but as any hitch in the machinery of passports may keep thousands afloat, a slight sketch of what they may possibly not see may be useful.

DESCRIPTION OF CHERBOURG.

The exact position of Cherbourg may be better described than by quoting latitude and longitude from the Admiralty chart, or its bearings by compass from Dover; information superfluous to the pilots and useless to everybody else. Briefly, then, if the Isle of Wight could cut loose from its moorings, and drift in nearly a straight line across the Channel, it would be received in the arms of two capes, which terminate the great peninsula of the coast of Normandy. Into the bay between these points our tight little island would nearly fit and fill up the hollow. In the deepest recess of this bay, and at the centre of its shore, lies the town of Cherbourg. It is nearly equidistant from Plymouth, Weymouth and Portsmouth; those places would be cut by three lines radiating from Cherbourg like the sticks of a fan. The illustration is not strictly scientific, and might be fatal to a candidate in a competitive examination, but it is sufficient for all practical purposes. Between the French port and the English coast roll 60 or 70 good miles of ocean; and, when you have inspected Cherbourg, you will not wish the Channel one league less in breadth.

The town itself, it need scarcely be said, is not the place—it is the least important part of it; the real Cherbourg consists of the harbor, the military port, the breakwater, and the fortifications. Cherbourg would be nearly all it is if the town did not exist. The immense works are not intended for its defence only; its little export and coasting trade do not require those moles, piers, quays and armed towers whose foundations are driven into the deep. The works front the town, and flank it on each side, and rise behind it. All that the art of the military engineer can do to give strength to the natural position has been done; the position has called the works into existence, and the works are the place; the town is only an accident, not an essential part of it.

Civil Cherbourg, or the *ville*, as distinct from the military port, is very provincial; it has not the commercial physiognomy of Havre, nor the watering-place aspect of Boulogne and Dieppe; its proximity to England has not produced any connection extensive enough to color its life with our insular peculiarities. Relatively, Paris is more visibly and audibly Anglicized, the English language and Alsopp's ale have invaded the Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastille; but the beer and speech of Cherbourg are still native, the last struggling with all the old difficulties of orthography, when it attempts to be English. Cider, for instance, that Norman produce, is announced to the puzzled Briton by the proprietor of a "vaults" for the sale thereof as "either." The English invaded Cherbourg in the last century, but it is evident they have not settled here. There is some degree of pleasure in finding a French town that is wholly French. The fashionable quarter of Paris is fairly annexed and "translated."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION.

The preparations for the reception of the Emperor are going on rapidly; the foundations and skeletons of galleries and tribunes for spectators on the route of the Imperial *cortège*, at the railway station, and on the Place d'Armes, are nearly complete; to most of them only the decorative and finishing process is wanting. Everything in this department will, doubtless, be well managed. We have retained professional furnishers of such aids to rejoicings from Paris, where there are artists who have a *specialité* in these matters. There are piles of shields and flags brought down from the capital, with tapestries and carpets, and all kinds of devices, beyond provincial resources. These are for the grand points; private houses and side streets are left to individual taste, or the municipality. The poles and frames for triumphal arches are rising in every direction; and in your morning walk you find that nearly all Cherbourg is "vibrating beneath the hammer of the carpenter." The citizens expect a harvest, but so far it is only the gleaning—the reaping and the filled sickle are yet to come, they hope. Announcements of *chambres garnies* to be let *pour ces fêtes* are numerous enough; only the prices asked indicate a conviction that all will be wanted. The market is firm. If Paris comes down in earnest, nobody knows what will be asked. Two hundred francs for an apartment for the days of the *fêtes* is the present quotation.

INFLUX OF POPULATION.

There are other signs of an influx of population. Adventurers and vagabonds of all kinds of the amusing class are dropping in, and the quays of an evening present groups that look like the premonitory symptoms of a fair or an undress carnival. There is the vendor of cheap drapery, very vociferous on his gay colored *foulards*; he bawled himself hoarse in praising them before noon, and has now no more voice left than a tenor ruined by three years of VERDI's brass. Still he shouts, and flourishes his cottons and waves them, and unfolds them to the eyes of the crowd; but he is rather shy of letting them be handled. I expect they are of flimsy fabric, he is so dexterous in evading the test of touch. There is a balladmonger, at once seller and singer—a degenerated minstrel, mounted on a chair, with an admiring audience of soldiers, sailors, and workmen around him; it is the popular *Opera Comique*. His instrument is in itself a bit of comedy—a violin improvised out of a stick, with a bladder on a cigar box for the bridge, and two strings with more notes than might seem possible. He wears a cocked hat, and a red horse-tail plume. He sings many songs, and sells very few, for the laugh gratis is preferred by his public. There is a stamp of something better than his vocation about the man: he has well-cut features, altogether a good head; his French is not provincial, and he makes his points tell with the precision of a practised actor. He may have been once, and come down to this. The humor of his songs is of the broadest, but men's ears grew to his tunes, till he dispersed his audience by going round with his hat. A still odder specimen of the itinerant class, of that Lower Bohemia which will gather here in great force, is a dentist, who, to add his contribution, as he says, to the *rejouissances* of the "filial *fêtes*," given by this "noble and generous city," pulls out teeth in public, in a cabriolet, with a drummer on the roof, to give one roll, as a prelude to the horrid wrench, and another after it. The seat of his carriage was never long without two customers, for he operates in pairs. In the interval there is more drumming, and a speech over the splashboard as from a tribune. One poor workman in a blouse, who had to wait through a speech and the flourishes for his fellow victim's grinder, looked very pale and sacred. Guillotining can hardly be many degrees worse than the *rejouissance* provided by the mountebank dentist.

The only actual incident of to-day was the rehearsal of the Royal salute by the ships of war in the harbor, that it may be well executed on the arrival of Her Majesty.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES.

The following is the programme drawn up by the civil and military authorities for the reception of the Emperor and Empress, and the celebration of the several days of their stay in Cherbourg:

Aug. 4.—Their Majesties will be received at the railway station by the authorities, civil, naval and military.

The keys of the town will be presented to His Majesty by the Mayor and Municipal Council.

The benediction and inauguration of the railway will take place in presence of their Majesties.

All the land and sea force will be under arms; they will be placed in rank from the military station to the Hotel of the Prefecture. The arrival of their Majesties will be announced by a salute of artillery.

All the ships of the squadron, as well as the forts of the road, and Forts Ouglet and L'Amiral, will be decorated with flags; all the buildings of the port will also hoist their respective flags.

On the arrival of their Majesties at the Prefecture, the Empress will receive the wives of the principal officials, and the young ladies deputed to offer Her Majesty a *corbeille* of flowers and lace.

The public offices, the ships of the squadron, and the breakwater will be illuminated every evening during the stay of their Majesties.

The officers and public functionaries are requested to illuminate their residences and decorate them with flags.

Aug. 5.—This day being reserved by the Emperor and Empress for the reception on board the *Bretagne* of Her Majesty the Queen of England, a future order will be issued as to the proceedings of the day.

The regatta will take place in the road of Cherbourg, in the presence of the united naval force and the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Aug. 6.—This day their Majesties will visit the ships of the squadron in the road, and land on the Breakwater.

Aug. 7.—Their Majesties will leave the Hotel of the Prefecture in the morning and pass through the town and environs. At noon their Majesties will proceed to the military port to open the grand inner basin of the works.

In the evening a ball will be given to the Emperor and Empress by the town of Cherbourg at the Hotel de Ville.

Aug. 8.—At 9 o'clock in the morning the Emperor will inaugurate the equestrian statue of NAPOLEON.

The departure of their Majesties is fixed for 2 o'clock P. M.

The remainder of the programmes contain the special regulations and orders to the officials relative to this ceremony, which is the last of the celebrations.

Another programme, published by the Municipality, details the popular *fêtes* that are to be given in honor of the Imperial visit, and the part the Municipality is to take in the other ceremonies.

Prorogation of Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

At the prorogation of Parliament, the Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's Message, which was as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to express her satisfaction at being enabled to release you from the duties of a session which, though interrupted, has, by your unremitting assiduity, been productive of many important measures.

Her Majesty is happy to believe that her relations with foreign Powers are such as to enable Her Majesty to look with confidence to the preservation of general peace.

Her Majesty trusts that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries now sitting in Conference at Paris may lead to a satisfactory solution of the various questions which have been referred to them.

The efforts, the gallantry, and devotedness displayed in India by Her Majesty's forces and those of the East India Company, have been above all praise; and Her Majesty hopes that those efforts have already been so far crowned with success that the formidable revolt which has raged throughout a large portion of her Indian possessions may now, under the blessing of Almighty God, be speedily suppressed, and peace be restored to those important provinces.

In this hope her Majesty has given her willing assent to the Act which you have passed for transferring to her direct authority the government of her Indian dominions; and her Majesty hopes to be enabled so to discharge the high functions which she has assumed as by a just and impartial administration of the law, to secure its advantages alike to her subjects of every race and creed; and, by promoting their welfare, to establish and strengthen her empire in India.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the judicious liberality with which you have made provision for the exigencies of the public service.

The present state of the revenue authorizes Her Majesty to entertain a confident hope that the supplies which you have granted will be found fully adequate to the demands upon them.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The sanitary condition of the metropolis must always be a subject of deep interest to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has readily sanctioned the Act which you have passed for the purification of that noble river, the present state of which is little creditable to a great country, and seriously prejudicial to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

Her Majesty has also willingly assented to an Act whereby greater facilities are given for the acquisition by towns and districts of such powers as may be requisite for promoting works of local improvement, and thus extending more widely the advantage of municipal self-government.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act which you have passed for the future Government of the Scotch Universities will be found highly advantageous to those venerable institutions, and will greatly promote and extend a system of sound moral and religious education in Scotland.

The Transfer of Land Bill, which extends the powers hitherto exercised by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, and facilitates the acquisition of an indefeasible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the landed proprietors, and to advance the prosperity of that part of her Majesty's dominions.

The Act to which her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia, was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; but Her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific, may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which Her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.

Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the diligence and perseverance which have enabled you, in a comparatively short time, to pass these and other measures of inferior but not insignificant importance.

Many of you, in returning to your respective counties, have influence to exercise, and duties to perform, of hardly less value to the community than those from the labor of which you are about to be released; and Her Majesty entertains a confident assurance that, under the guidance of Providence, that influence will be so employed, and those duties so performed, as to redound to your own honor, and to promote the general welfare and the happiness of a loyal and contented people."

The Fraser River Gold Mines and the Government of British Caledonia.

From the London Times.

How strange is the contrast which might be instituted between the rush to Fraser's River, described by our San Francisco correspondent, and the Crusades, which carried so large a portion of the population of Europe to die on the burning sands of Palestine! Let us present our readers with two scenes, —a mediæval and a modern one. At Clermont Ferrand PETER the HERMIT has concluded his discourse; cries are heard in every quarter, "It is the will of God! it is the will of God!" Every one assumes the cross, and the crowd disperse to prepare for conquering under the walls of the earthly a sure passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. What elevation of motive, what faith, what enthusiasm! Compare with this the picture drawn by our correspondent. A steamer calculated to carry 600 persons is laden with 1,600. There is hardly standing room on the deck. It is almost impossible to fight your way from one part of the vessel to the other. The passengers are not knights and barons, but tradesmen who have "evacuated," without paying the "jobbers" who supply them with goods, —"jobbers" who are in debt to the wholesale houses that employ them,—tenants who have "absquatulated" without deigning to remember the existence of their unfortunate landlords, and loafers of all the known varieties. They seek in their overloaded vessel a land where innumerable labors, trials and dangers await them—where they have to confront the alternative of starvation, drowning or death by the hands of the Indians, besides such minor inconveniences as persons of the class we have described may be supposed capable of causing to each other in the shape of robbery, murder, or the lesser evils of cowhiding, and any amount of "difficulties" likely to obtain the speediest and most fatal solution. Nor does the end elevate the means. Their object is of the earth earthy—wealth in its rawest and rudest form—gold, the one thing for which they bear to live or dare to die. Surely, in the comparison the Crusaders have the superiority in every point. And yet, so little have ideal, romantic and sentimental considerations to do with the current of human affairs, that while the Crusades remain a monument of abortive and objectless folly, fatal to those who embarked in them, and leaving as their chief result a tinge of Asiatic ferocity on European barbarism, the exodus of San Francisco, notwithstanding the questionable elements of which it is composed, and the grovelling and material end it has in view, is sure, through whatever phases of suffering, of hardship, and of crime, to work out the progress of happiness and civilization, and add another to the many conquests over nature which the present age has witnessed.

The present emigration from San Francisco to Fraser's River differs in this respect from the previous exodus to California and Australia—that it is composed of men who are perfectly familiar with the kind of life in which they are entering, thoroughly aware of what they need, and excellent judges of the capabilities of the region for the production of gold. The element of uncertainty is very much diminished. If the diggings of Fraser's River are pronounced rich, it is on the authority of the very best practical judges in the world. On that point there seems no room for doubt; nay, it is very probable—though our experienced correspondent declines to vouch for the truth of the report—that far away from the rivers, at the roots of the great chain of mountains are to be found hill diggings surpassing in richness anything that has yet been worked. This would only be in accordance with the experience of California, and, indeed, with the reasonable presumption that gold found in the beds of rivers has been carried down from large deposits at their sources, and that such deposits may well exist where there are no rivers to betray their hidden treasures. It is therefore very probable that as the diggings on the Fraser have drained California, so the hill diggings may drain the Fraser, and thus an enormous field be opened to the enterprise of the Eastern States of the Union and of Europe.

The injudicious attempt of Governor DOUGLAS to enforce the exclusive rights of trade granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as our correspondent supposes, under their charter, which does not extend to the east of the Rocky Mountains, but under a license granted in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed twenty years ago, and the vast importance which the new colony is evidently destined to assume, clearly show the wisdom of the course pursued by Government in at once putting an end to the dominion of the Company, and placing the district of New Columbia under the direct government of the Crown. It is gratifying to see with how much readiness the moderate requisition of a license fee of £1 per month has been complied with, and in how fair and reasonable a spirit even the assertion of the Company's monopoly of trade has been met by the mining population. Notwithstanding his claim of monopoly, the Governor is, it appears, personally popular. The truth is, the human mind has no room for two absorbing passions at the same time, and the feverish anxiety for gold has for a time driven out the inveterate propensity to "take a rise" out of the Britishers. That this, however, cannot last long, we are reminded by the spirited exploit of Captain DODGE, properly so called. This enlightened man, having satisfied himself by some occult geographical process that the great bend of Fraser River is south of the 49th parallel of latitude, of which we used to hear so much in the days of the Oregon Treaty, and therefore in American territory, claimed to go there, and challenged the Capt. of Her Majesty's ship *Satellite* to fire into and sink the schooner and all hands (she had 100 miners on board) if he disapproved the proceeding. This to use the Captain's figurative expression, "knocked the English officer cold," and the dodge of DODGE succeeded. We are also happy to observe that only one fatal collision has taken place between the Indians and the diggers, and that the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company had influence enough to stay the feud before any more fatal consequences occurred. We apprehend, however, that this absence of violence is mainly due to the fact that higher up on the river the superiority of physical force is decidedly on the side of the Indians, and that the white men are too few and too weak to venture on that summary manner of dealing with the rights of the Aborigines which has kindled such bloody and desolating wars on every frontier of the United States, and which has just led to a severe and sanguinary defeat of the regular troops of the Union in the Territory of Oregon. All these things show us very clearly that no time is to be lost if we would protect our flag from insult at the hands of adventurers who speculate with good reason on our moderation and unwillingness to shed blood and prevent what would be equally dangerous and disgraceful to us—a war of extermination between the miners and the Indians. We hope, therefore, that orders have already been sent out to give up at once the futile and exasperating claim to a monopoly of trade—futile, because even without a monopoly the Hudson's Bay Company, from its position, its capital, its local knowledge, and its control over the Indians, can always secure the lion's share of the profit of a free trade, and exasperating to men who will naturally resent any attempt to add artificial to inevitable privations. Further we would express a hope that in this case the analogy of India will not be lost sight of, and that as, while placing the dominions of the Company under the direct government of the Crown, Parliament has been anxious to avail itself of the experience and knowledge of which the Company is the depository, Government will avail itself in a like spirit of the immense advantages which the long experience, the intelligence, and the local knowledge of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company place at their disposal. When they have done this, and armed the Government with a force sufficient to maintain order between the diggers and the Indians, and among the miners themselves, they will have done all that the present state of things suggests. Happily remote as the situation of Fraser River is, it can be reached in five weeks from this country, so that there will be no excuse for delay in taking such measures as may give an orderly and regular character to the proceedings of the new colony, and, by at once arming the Government with sufficient physical force to make itself feared and obeyed, may anticipate and eradicate all causes of internal commotion, and prevent those complaints and reclamations on the part of the United States which a less vigorous rule over so miscellaneous and disorderly a population is almost certain to produce.

England gives Satisfaction to Spain for the Acts of her Cruisers.

The *Correspondencia Autografa*, a semi-official organ of Madrid, of the 29th ult., says:

"The English Government, with an uprightness which does it honor, has just given satisfaction to the complaints of Spain on the subject of the insulting conduct of the Commander of the English cruiser *Buzzard*, who visited vessels in the waters of Cuba. The English Government, which on the first news of what had taken place, hastened to declare through its representative, that it disapproved in the most formal manner the conduct of its cruiser, has just nobly confirmed in writing that declaration, and in a manner the most satisfactory to Spain. As if nothing should be wanting for the satisfaction of our national dignity in this affair, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States has addressed to General DODGE, the American Minister in Madrid, a note, in which he proclaims that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba could not have been more worthy or amicable than it was to the Government of America. This must tend to draw closer the relations between that country and Spain."

Latest Quotations for American Stocks.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	81 to 83	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	83 to 84	
Do., do., free land, 1860	79 to 81	80
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	2 to 19 dis.	21 19 20¾ dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	85 to 90	
Do., do., 1869	88 to 92	90
Do (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 92	
Do., $100 shares	50 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	60 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	24
New York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	77 to 80	79
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	69 to 71	
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	39 to 40	
Do Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do. do. 1871	34 to 35	
Do., $100 shares	17 to 19	18
Pennsylvania Cen Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	89 to 91	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	89 to 91	

Commercial Intelligence.

The *Times* has the following: "It is believed that the Government contemplate taking advantage of the improved prospects of the Money Market to raise at an early period the balance of £3,579,000 still remaining available under the India Loan Act, passed at the commencement of the session for £8,000,000. The requirements of the Government of India for the remainder of the year are estimated at £5,172,000, but there are Exchequer bills and bonds in hand to the amount of £1,598,000, while the power still remains of issuing £1,135,000 India Bonds to make up the authorized £7,000,000. The further sum of £1,653,900 in bonds may also be issued in place of £653,900 notified for discharge, and £1,000,000 deposited as security for a loan from the Bank of England, which will fall due in October. It is stated that FUAD PASHA is expected in London from Paris, with a view of entering into arrangements with Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and BARINGS for the long talked-of Turkish loan. Calli is about to raise a loan of £1,400,000 for railway purposes. Advices from Vienna seem to express a doubt as to the Government being prepared to fulfil their plans for a resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January. Arrangements for the Red Sea telegraph line to India have at length been positively concluded, and the terms are such as to leave no doubt that a capital will be immediately obtained. A new prospectus, just issued, states that the Government has granted a guarantee of 4½ per cent. for fifty years. The portion of the line between Alexandria and Aden is first to be constructed, and the nominal amount proposed to be subscribed is £300,000, in shares of £20 each. The guaranteed interest is to commence immediately upon whatever sum may be paid up.

THE TEA TRADE, Aug. 2.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 833,412 lbs., which is a decrease of 73 317 lbs, compared with the previous statement. By the arrival of the *Africa* from New-York, with £133 649, and by the *Parana* from the West Indies and Mexico, with £304,732—thus making the total arrival of specie and bullion to-day (Tuesday) £438,381.

The *Times* says, the letters from Bombay to-day (Tuesday) confirm the statement that the rate of Exchange had become 3 or 4 per cent. more favorable for this country, and it is added that a further decline was expected.

The follow is from the *Times* city article, Tuesday, August 2: "The English funds have shown rather less animation to-day, but the market has not lost its favorable tone. The expected issue of additional India debentures to the amount of $3,579 000, and the revived anticipations regarding a new Turkish loan, together with probable demands from other sources, had a little influence in damping the ardor of speculation. On the other hand, some further large specie arrivals from America, the West Indies, &c.; the satisfactory character of the details from Bombay, both political and commercial, and the continuance of brilliant weather for the harvest, tended to support confidence.

American Securities were firm; especially New-York Central, Illinois Central and Michigan Central. Great Western, of Canada, advanced nearly 10s.; Grand Trunk, of Canada, was flat. Atlantic Telegraph were negotiated at 3⅛@3⅜ ₱ £1,000 share.

Money Market.

Aug. 4.

The English are firm at the closing prices of yesterday. Consols 96⅝@⅞ for money, and 96¾ for the 7th September.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Aug. 2 and 3.

There was an active demand to-day and yesterday. Sales exceeded 20,000 bales, 5 000 on speculation and for export. Prices are ⅛ ₱ lb. dearer than last Friday for the current qualities of American, and very extreme rates are being paid for other kinds.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Aug. 3.

Wheat sustained very full prices, and in some instances considered dearer. Flour met with a good consumptive demand at extreme rates.

London Produce and Provision Market.

Aug. 3.

SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. TEA advanced. RICE quiet. COTTON advanced ⅛ ₱ lb. SALTPETRE advanced ½ per cent. TALLOW 48s. 6d. on the spot, 49s. 9d. 3 months. OILS—Linseed 34s., 6d., rape 46s. @49s. TURPENTINE 39s.@40s. IRON—Scotch Pig 53s @54s. 3d.

Messrs. HIDE, HOOPE & Co., merchants, largely engaged in the mahogany trade with Honduras, are unable to meet their engagements. Liabilities very considerable.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

We have succeeded in obtaining one more paper, brought out by the *Arabia*, the only additional one on board the *Europa*.

The Liverpool *Courier*, of the 7th, says that, as compared with last week, prices of breadstuffs are rather firmer, the ultimate yield of the present harvest favoring holders at the previously reduced average prices.

FLOUR was more inquired for at full prices to day. Western Canal, 20s.@21s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Ohio, 22s @24s. White American WHEAT is quoted at 6s. 3d @7s 4d; Red, 5s. 6d @6s. 6d. INDIAN CORN, steady; White, 33s @34s.; Yellow and Mixed, 33s. 6d @34s.

Country Life in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The pleasures of a country life are fully realized in the village of Madison, New-Jersey—a village of superior attractions, situated on the Morris and Essex railway, within an hour and a half of New-York.

The beauteous mountain scenery in its vicinity is superbly grand, and reminds one of some of the choicest in the Tyrol. The everlasting hills, the cricket woods, the silent dales, can here be worshiped by the lover of nature. In the forest, the *hermit bird* slow spells his beads—cuckoo, cuckoo, he sings in touching tones, sounding the deep founts of the heart.

Gay parties of City belles, with convalescent bloom upon their glowing cheeks, ramble through the "merry greenwood," inhaling health and joy at every respiration; and then, on prancing steeds, as sun declines, they light up the highway with their joyous smiles. Oh, what luxuries! after the fatigues of a city fashionable season.

The comforts of the inner man are well-cared for in the good old Waverley Hotel, where WASHINGTON and his Generals "put up" in the days of our youthful Republic; although so old, yet by the artistic management of the attentive host Col. HUNTING, it is rejuvenated every Spring. Here "home comforts" are found under the excellent and unceasing care of its amiable hostess.

Social family *reunions*, evenings of home delights, are enjoyed by the boarders and visiters, where, with dignity, the venerable and intellectual matron of the mansion, well beloved by all who know her, enters with all the freshness of youth into the amusements of the evening; cheerfulness and gayety prevail, easy and unforced, as the gentle breezes from the sweet South.

The ladies have established a Club of Archery, and under the greenwood tree they draw their bows, with such grace and precision that the Maid Marian, the sweet Maiden Queen of "Robin Hood," would have envied. N.

FROM THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Fresh Breezes from the Mountains—How to get to the Flume—Growing Vastness—Parlor Varieties and how a Pennsylvania Lion Behaved.

In the White Mountains there is unanswerable argument for the doctrine of a plurality of worlds. Such perfect beauty and such grandeur could scarcely be the work of one who had turned out but a single specimen.

Can you tell me whether pure, unmixed air has normally any distinct odor? Or is it only that the Metropolitan Schneiderian membrane, by its long endurance of dust and all evil odors, is educated to perceive a perfume in mountain air? It is not the fragrance of fir trees nor the smell of turf, but that of cold water dripping from an old, mossy, oaken bucket. Powerfully penetrating the air is, too—boring, like the searcher for Artesian wells, at the bottom of every bronchus; one feels his lungs expanding at every breath—as if, before a day is over, their lobes were reaching to the knees. It settles the question of endosmosis; the breeze at this moment rounds the Eagles' Cliff. I feel spinning through the coverlids of my breathing tubes, and insinuating itself between the tissues of my umer nerves. It screws up one's muscles, as a fiddler tightens the strings of his old Cremona, making them tingle and thrill at a touch of exercise. It creeps along the palate, and invests the seat of the appetite with a ten-breakfast-power of gastric juice, tempting one to believe that he could eat a mountain of roast beef.

If you have the slightest disposition to renew your youth by a visit to the White Mountains, accept my unasked advice and come by the way of the Norwich boats and the Worcester and Nashua roads. You leave home just as the declining sun, say at 5 o'clock, is glorifying the East River Institutions of New York, get a substantial, quiet, well served tea on board the *Commonwealth*, and a wider state-room than any other steamboat affords, and be sure to get early to bed, for therein lies the secret of determining this to be the best of routes. Sit up till midnight, and when at 2 or 3 next morning you are stirred up by the gong to land at Allyn's Point, you feel as contemptible as any country doctor when he is turned out from his profoundest nap to go doctoring miles through the woods. But, denying yourself the temptation of sitting all night in the saloon reading the illustrated advertising annuals, get to bed at the same hour that your good old father always did, and you will relish the keen air of the morning, and the strange observation of day dawning, and seat yourself in one of the luxurious adjustable seats of the Norwich 32-wheeled night cars, wondering how men can be so stupid as to doze away the virgin hours of the day; and when you wake again at Worcester, wonder where the two or three hours have concealed themselves, which, by the "Guide," it should have required to compass the sixty miles of rail-travel. Breakfast at Worcester, marvel how the inanimate locomotive elects the right road out of the complicated web of roads that veil the face of the Bay State, and gather up your traps to leave at Plymouth, in New-Hampshire. The spasmodic noise and confusion of this little town tickles the liver of a New Yorker, who wonders at a metropolitan excitement here on the verge of forest and mountain silences. The train comes in from the north before the passengers are fairly clear of the train from the south. Half a dozen stages are fitting out for the Franconia Notch, and the clatter of the dinner bell makes one hurry himself into a fume lest he should lose his baggage and his dinner both, by the slightest delay. But look at the fat and portly landlord of the Pemigewasset House, and his glowing face, over which jolly laughter is perpetually rolling, like the thin waves of a rising tide over a clam bank, and be assured that nothing shall interfere with the leisurely enjoyment of a substantial dinner. He'd as soon think of poisoning one of his babies as of underfeeding a guest.

"Coach, Sir, or private freight?" asks Mr. BEEDE, as he takes your check and proceeds to load your baggage; by which he means to ask if you will ride with the multitude in one of the four-horse public coaches, or prefer to select a team and carriage and go up at your leisure—the term "private freight" being applied to you because, to the man who lets horse-flesh, the dead weight, whether of stuffed trunks or of vitalized human bone and meat, being the main matter. It is full twenty-five miles to the Flume House, and the miles are so contorted and wavy that to accomplish six of them per hour of a hot day is good traveling. Let old folks, and young ones whose backbones are all cartilage yet, swelter inside, but do you take an outside seat, where sensible ladies insist on riding, and enjoy the glorious view of distant mountains and hills at hand. The river gleams and broils at intervals over the rocks on your right, wooded steeps for the most part flank the left. It is odd to see the farmers just cutting their hay, while their oats are still green. The wheat and the corn must make quick work of it to be ripened before Fall. Not a potato-top has turned yet, and it is hardly late enough to know whether any of the tubers are rotting in the hills.

The Yankee is full grown in all the little boys of these parts. In what other country would they gather water-lilies and offer them at a cent apiece, at every stopping place. At one spot where the stages stopped to water the horses from the trough, into which a lead from a spring on the hill-side, perpetually distils an abundant supply, a barefooted four-year-older emerged from the woods and began to "look for a penny he had lost." The hearts of the travellers were touched, and down fell a shower of nickels at his feet. Gathering all up, with a profound bow he asked when the next stage would be along, and retreated, to come again and hunt his penny on its arrival. The continual rains of the past four weeks have put back vegetation, swollen the streams and laid the dust, for which Heaven be praised; for when the dust is in full flower here, the ride to the Notch affords a very different experience from that which your correspondent was so happy as to find. About 7 o'clock of the evening you reach the Flume House, a long, large, three-story cottage, abounding in piazzas and deliciously quiet at the noisiest, and you mistake the welcome of the landlord for the greeting of an old friend. In fifteen minutes you are at home, finding that the parlors, the hall, the reading-room, the clerk's office, even the bar-room—which by name means only the cloak-room, where an invalid can find a bit of brandy, if it is necessary, to restore him after too fierce and protracted an excursion after health—are equally occupied by ladies and gentlemen, that there are are no loafers around, and not a snob or a dead-head.

When the night has fairly shut in, and there is no more safe rambling, the guests gather in the parlor. Low necks do not prevail in these quarters, nor a display of thin dresses. Indeed, it is rather cool with the windows open, and a very few more degrees of cold would make it desirable to light the fires. Hence, the ladies appear in a most charming variety of costumes, some in traveling-dresses, some few in full-dress, more in their most comfortable and approachable investitures. The lion

BOSTON.

The Valuation of Boston—Amount and Character of Taxes—Lynn—The French and Our Fishermen—Boston Grass Crop—Sale of Federal-street Church—Democratic Delegates—A New Aspirant in No. 6—Mr. Keyes—Call of the Know-Nothing State Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The valuation of property in the city of Boston has just been completed, and shows the following results: Real estate, $153,578,700; personal, $101,142,700; total, $254,721,400. As compared with the valuation of last year, there has been a decrease of about three and a third millions, as the valuation then was $258,111,900; but real estate has increased in value nearly four millions, while personal has decreased considerably over seven millions. This corresponds with what has taken place in other cities, and over the country generally, I suppose. It agrees with the maintenance of the rate of rents, while almost everything else has declined in price.

The total amount of tax to be raised is $2,278,500, and the rate of taxation is 86 cents per $100, being a decrease of 7 cents on last year, when the rate was 93 cents on the $100. This decrease is partially owing to the diminution of the State tax, of which we have the benefit to the amount of $180,000, but somewhat to the increase of the poll-tax, which, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, has been raised from $1 50 to $2 10, or 40 per cent. Property has got the better of men in this case, and it is probable that suits will be brought to recover money paid as property-taxes for some years past, the aggregate of which would be enormous, and would make some of our towns sweat. There is not a single argument that is given in support of the Court's decision, that does not apply quite as forcibly to the past as to the present or the future—to the restoration of money illegally obtained, as to the cessation of the practice of illegally obtaining it.

In Lynn the valuation is over $9,000,000, nearly two-thirds being of real estate, and the rate of taxation is only 70 cents on $100.

Our fishermen complain warmly of the course pursued by their French competitors, who contrive to monopolize the "grounds" by means of trolls, which are not only numerous in the aggregate, but large in each case, containing at least 1,000 hooks. Our men can't go anywhere without being themselves caught in their gigantic nets, which are such things as the giants and genii of other days might have used, had their taste for cod been strongly developed. Thus the French, though in a different sense from the scriptural one, are "fishers of men." To all remonstrances the French reply with abuse, and accuse the Americans of cutting and stealing their trolls, which, perhaps, are not always unfounded accusations. If the English had been thus forward, what a row there would have been about it, and how our republican orators would have spouted concerning the outrages! But, as the Democrats have resolved to destroy the fisheries, and as the French can do no wrong to us, I suppose what is happening is all right.

Four crops of grass have been cut from the Common this year, the last on August 13. There's time enough for another crop. The Common is getting to be a farm as well as an institution It is very old, and was, I think, originally a sort of corn pasture and training field, laid out and reserved more than 220 years ago. It was also a rendezvous, at a very early period. An Englishman, who was here in 1671, says of it: "On the south there is a small but pleasant common, where the gallants, a little before sunset, walk with their Marmalet-madams, as we do in the Moorefields, till the nine-o'clock bell rings them home to their respective habitations; when presently the constables walk their rounds, to see good order kept, and to take up loose people." We are not quite so strict now, and people walk later on the Common. Our ancestors were not so poetical as were your Dutch predecessors, who gave the name of *Mayhdens Paetje*, or Virgin's Path, to the place where the girls walked with their gallants, and which you now call Maiden-lane; and nothing but custom connects the Common with the love-stories of long ago. But it is a capital pasture, and would make a splendid milk farm, which is to be thought of in these days of swill and milkmen.

The injunction on the South Boston Railroad has been partially removed by Judge METCALF, but the case is to be argued in full before Judge SHAW, on the 18th. It is thought that the Old Colony Railroad Company is acting like a pretty considerable bit of a nuisance in this business.

The prospect of selling Federal-street Church improves, 44 of the 54 pewholders who attended the last meeting on the subject voting for the sale, and this, probably, indicates about the proportion of those who were not present, and yet would sell. The views of the absentees, who number 66, are to be ascertained, and if 15 of them shall say "Aye," that will make a majority in company with the 44. The church will then be removed to Boylston-street. It is high time for the change. Federal-street having become one of the principal courts of the temple of Mammon, where a church is much out of place, and is a kind of perpetual insult to the devotees of the *genus loci*. I can remember it as dull and dreary a quarter as even the agreeable inmates of the Castle of Indolence could have desired for their town situation—a sort of "Lent-street in the Borough." But all that is now gone, and nothing but buying and selling, and Irish residences, are there to be found. The change is almost as great as that which came over State-street at an earlier day. My recollections do not take my mind's eye back to the time when it was actually the fact that men and women, and even children, lived and died and were buried from State-street. Yet so it was, and that not so very long ago either. There were beautiful residences there, with terraces, and gardens and trees, that sighed as loudly, I suppose, as the wretches who now are daily "done to death" in that heartless Rialto It seems difficult to believe this, but you'll find old Bostonians making allusion to King-street—that was its first name—which shows how much it has changed from the aspect it presented when it belonged to the fashionable part of the town.

There is much work doing at the Navy-yard. The *Roanoke* is so nearly ready for sea that she is expected to take on board the *Colorado's* officers and crew to-morrow or the next day. The *Levant* is to be taken out of dock soon, and then the *Constellation* will go in. The latter is to have her masts shortened. The *Hartford*, steam-sloop, is nearly built, and there are about 200 men employed on her. She is 2,700 tons. The keel for a new vessel was laid on Saturday last. She is to be only of 900 tons, a mere bagatelle, and is called a gun-boat. This is the craft that somebody suggests should be called the *Marblehead*. There are 1,550 men employed in the Yard.

The valuation of Roxbury shows, of real estate, $12,392,800; and of personal, $5,172,600. The rate of taxation is 95 cents on the $100, and $1 71 on polls. Expenses for current year, $172,309 32

I am not going to brag any more about our weather. It has rained, more or less, and a good deal more than less, for a week, and though sultry now, is as wet under foot as in the middle of a January thaw. I should say that corn is nowhere, and that there is nothing of the last hay crop.

The Democrats of this city held their meetings for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, on the evening of the 11th. They were numerously attended, and a large delegation was chosen, comprising many of the best members of the party. The name of the celebrated PETER HARVEY, one of the staunchest of the old Webster Whigs, appears in the list. It is about time for Mr. HARVEY to have a place under the State administration, in company with Mr. HAVEN. The *Herald*, which ought to know, says that a large majority of the delegates are in favor of the nomination of Gen. BUTLER for Governor.

The Boston *Courier* and the Boston *Post* are getting up a quarrel about the "nationality" of the Democratic Party. No two Democratic papers ever agreed in Boston, or ever will so agree. Col. GREENE has returned from Europe just in time to take a hand in this fight. From what he says of the Captain of the *Niagara*, I infer that he has got over his Anglophobia, and had no sight of an Englishman eating a Yankee while he was abroad. I am gratified to be able to add, that his health is much improved, and that he enters upon his 55th year with a renewal of his youth, as if he had had a good long visit in the *Fontaine de Jouvenic*.

There is actually another candidate started up to join the "innumerable caravan" of Republican aspirants in the Sixth Congressional District. This is MR. BERTRAM, a worthy merchant of Salem, and very much such a man as the late Mr. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS He is in the African trade, and goes in for gold dust, and iron, and palm oil, and all the rest of the good things that come from the land of our dark-skinned brothers. If he has any chance, then must MR. UPHAM go to the wall; but if they don't stop bringing forward candidates in No. 6, there'll be nothing there but candidates.

They say that Mr. E L. KEYES, who formerly had so prominent a place among our politicians, is dying in the Lunatic Asylum, to which he has been for some time confined. His mind, formerly one of the most vigorous in the country, is nearly gone. He came into politics nearly twenty years ago, but was slow in getting a position. He represented Dedham in the House, and Norfolk County in the Senate; and, being of Abolition views, he joined the Free-Soilers in '48, having previously acted with the Whigs. He was a leader of the Coalition, which party sent him to the Senate, and to the Constitutional Convention. He showed a good deal of shrewdness in getting office, and Governor BOUTWELL kept him pretty closely employed, giving him appointments that lasted long after his Excellency had himself been used up, and were profitable; but, like most of the Governor's appointments, this one did him no credit. Other men of influence tried hard to keep the man up—but I suppose when a fellow is bent upon going to the devil, go he will, the attraction being so great. He had good points, and the finest voice for an orator, I think, that I ever heard, and I have listened to almost all the great Northern speakers, from WEBSTER downward, of the last thirty years, or thereabout. He was as much ahead of Gov. BANKS as the Governor is ahead of ordinary men, but then the latter is more uniformly equal, and if he never soared so high as Mr. KEYES in oratory, he never fell so low as that gentleman when speaking. Mr. KEYES is the only man that ever filled the Hall of Representatives here, a place seemingly built for the late Mr Stentor to practice in, and to test his ability to outroar the ocean. It was a positive pleasure to hear him (Mr. KEYES, not Stentor) speak in that hall, so powerful and so musical was his voice, and without any reference to what he was arguing, for or against, or whether he spoke sense or nonsense, but it was the music of the drum and the cannon.

The call issued by the Know Nothing Committee is of some consequence, as indicating that the leading men of that party are resolved upon holding fast to their organization. It is couched in such language as to show unmistakeable hostility to the national administration and to the State administration, to BUCHANAN and to BANKS, to Red Democracy and to Black Republicanism. Lecomptonism is openly denounced, and the removal of Judge LORING is indirectly denounced, but with quite enough of directness to leave no room for mistake in men's minds here. This conveys the impression that the overtures to an alliance, which have been made, though informally, to the Know Nothings, through Democratic papers, are not acceptable to them. It is supposed that better results may follow from attempts at such an alliance in the various State, Senatorial and Representative districts, the majority of which might (but will not) be carried by the enemies of BANKS. The Democrats, however, so cheated the Know Notaings last year, as to make the mass of the latter very shy of any advances from the former. If GARDNER had not been solemnly assured of the support of fifteen thousand Democrats, he never would have allowed himself to be nominated against BANKS, and the opposition to the latter would have assumed a "straight Republican" character, and might have come to something; but the moment the Abolitionists saw their old enemy, GARDNER, fighting BANKS, they were reconciled to the matter and went in for him, which enabled him to win handsomely. It was not that they loved BANKS much, but that they hated GARDNER more, and they are "good haters." It is unlucky for the Governor that there is to be no coalition formed against him, so as to compel certain men to vote for him rather than see their extreme enemies triumph. He needs something to be done for him, as he has made enemies by his appointments, and, as some say, by an arrogance of demeanor that in all times has been supposed to characterize the *parvenu*. As to arrogance, I can't speak, not having seen his Excellency for some years; but he was used to be a very pleasant, agreeable man, and he must be altered sadly if he has become disagreeable. The bad-appointments' charge may be better founded, for he has made some queer ones; but, after all, would any appointments have been satisfactory to everybody? He can't be beaten; but then, as some poet or other has it, "not to go forward is to go backward," and he ought, to preserve his position, to change his great plurality of 1857 into a handsome majority in 1858. This he could do if his various enemies were to be so foolish as to attempt to coalesce against him, which they will not do. They are not fools, and each division will fight on its own account so far as the Governorship is concerned—and they will find their account in so doing.

There are ugly stories current respecting corruption in the Back Bay business, and involving very high names indeed. As I can get nothing authentic I postpone remarks on the subject; but it half that is said be true, the Wolcott and Wool affair will be lost sight of under a heap of Back Bay mud. THYME.

Miss Fox and the Spirit-Rappers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some remarks in Monday's TIMES having done gross injustice to Miss MARGARETTA FOX, space for correction is asked in her behalf. She renounced Spiritualism, and separated herself from all association with Spiritualists *five years ago*, when she was but sixteen years of age. She was then placed for three years at a private school, where the subject was never mentioned. Her renunciation did not imply any charge of imposition against the Spiritualists, who have so long regarded her as a stranger and respected her prejudices; but it was made at the request of a friend, whose wishes were sacred to her, and her promise never, in any way whatever, to have aught to do with Spiritualism, was religiously kept, even after the death of this friend It is, therefore, as unjust to her as it is painful and distressing to her feelings, to be publicly and rudely spoken of as a "Spirit-Rapper," one who has just "recanted," &c., &c. The seclusion of years should have protected her from such notice. It is proper to add that she has never had any acquaintance with Mrs. CORA HATCH, Mrs. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS or any other spiritual medium out of her father's family.

Affairs in Newfoundland.

From the Boston Journal

The mail from Newfoundland, which was brought from Halifax by the *Niagara*, left St. Johns a few hours previous to the recention of the news of the successful laying of the telegraph cable. The papers we have received speak very despondingly of the last attempt then being made, and as we have been informed by telegraph, the preparations made at the terminus to receive the squadron test find that all hope of a successful termination of the enterprise had been given up by the Newfoundlanders.

The British Government decline to afford Imperial aid to secure the project of direct steam communication between the Island and the Continents of Europe and America, unless some more competent agents undertake the work than the parties in whose behalf that aid had been sought—they having had a contract (to convey troops to India) with the same parties before, which had to be terminated by reason of the contractors' inability to carry out the agreement.

We copied from the Salem *Gazette*, last week, a statement respecting the proceedings of the French fishermen on the Banks, the extensive use of whose bultows having the effect of driving our fishermen from the fishing grounds altogether, as they have already served the Newfoundland fishermen. Now we have advices from the Labrador which affirm that imperative orders have been given by the French naval commander to all the settlers, other than French, on the north side of Newfoundland (the south side of Straits of Belleisle) to quit the coast and give up fishing. Some of the inhabitants, it is said, have been in possession of their habitations for nearly a hundred years, yet have been ordered to leave their fishing stations before the first of August—notwithstanding the liberal professions of concord and amity expressed by the French officials on the occasion of the presentation to the British Government of the remonstrance of the Newfoundlanders against French encroachments. These advices also state that large fields of ice, extending some hundred miles north of the Straits of Belleisle, were floating about; that no codfish had made their appearance, and that it was feared the salmon and net-seal fishery would prove failures this season, by reason of the large quantities of drift ice along the coast, which prevented fishermen from setting nets.

Postmaster-General Brown on Post-office Affairs.

Postmaster-General BROWN has declined a jubilee dinner tendered him by the citizens of Memphis, but writes an interesting letter on Post-office affairs in reference to the invitation:

GENTLEMEN: I am here in your beautiful and prosperous city, on a rapid visit to Arkansas, where my private affairs require my attention. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to partake of a public dinner, tendered to me by my personal and political friends at Memphis, but the necessity of my return to Washington at the earliest possible moment deprives me of the gratification of accepting your kind invitation.

Any testimonial from my fellow-citizens indicating their approval of the manner in which I have discharged my public duties, is always agreeable, but this one from the people of Memphis is peculiarly gratifying to me.

The apparent conflict of interest between your city and St. Louis in establishing the great Overland Mail Route to California, seemed to preclude the possibility of arranging that route in a manner at once most beneficial to the country and satisfactory to the two cities, whose interests would be most materially affected thereby. But I was happily enabled to accomplish these objects by making both places termini of the route, thus conferring equal benefits on them, and giving postal and traveling facilities to all parts of our extensive country. The cities and States lying on both sides of the Mississippi can scarcely be dissatisfied with the arrangement lately made for opening a free communication with California, and of developing the resources, mineral and agricultural, of that vast and interesting country which lies between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The routes from New-Orleans by Tehuantepec and from the same great city by St. Antonio and overland to St. Diego, give to Louisiana and Texas all they can desire. The routes from Memphis and St Louis, uniting at Fort Smith, confer on Tennessee, Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, most important advantages. The route from Independence to Santa Fé, and thence to California, and the one from Hannibal and St. Josephs through the South Pass to Salt Lake City and to Sacramento, furnish very great facilities to all parts of Missouri and incidentally to the Northwestern States, which will be easily and promptly reached by branches from the great route.

I trust that Memphis will also be greatly benefitted by the system of express mails which has been recently organized. Under that system the mails are sent from the great cities on the Atlantic to those on the Mississippi River, in what, at one period, would have been considered an incredibly short space of time. From Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, they are sent to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, under the care of agents, who travel with them nearly the entire route, giving their receipt for them at starting, and taking one on delivery, all of which receipts are forthwith forwarded to the Department. In this way we are now enabled, whenever a robbery is committed or a failure takes place, to know exactly in whose hands the same occurred. By these means depredations are often prevented, and the arrival of the mails secured with as much certainty as that of passengers. To these *through agents* I have distinctly announced, that if passengers are permitted to go ahead of the mails I will certainly remove them—for there is no reason why one should go faster than the other.

The arrangements for mail service on the Mississippi River will, I hope, prove eminently satisfactory to the towns and settlements on its borders. By letting the routes in sections or subdivisions, a daily mail is furnished by river, as heretofore, from Memphis to New-Orleans, and greater speed and certainty are secured in its transmission and delivery. In addition to this, the Department has contracted for the transportation of the great Cairo and New-Orleans mail by the Railroad from Columbus, Kentucky, by the Grand Junction, Canton, &c., to New-Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Helena, and the cities above Memphis, will find their communication with the great emporium of the West greatly facilitated by the increased rapidity in the transmission of the mails on this route.

You are pleased to refer, in complimentary terms, to my connection with the present Administration as one of the constitutional advisers of the President. Although my services as a member of the Cabinet have not been conspicuous, your kind approval leads me to hope that they may have been to some extent useful and satisfactory to the country.

Hoping that you will excuse the length of this communication, which I have extended beyond my original intention, in the hasty review I have made of the various subjects connected with the administration of the Post Office Department, which I thought might be interesting to you, as they concern the prosperity of your City,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,
AARON V. BROWN.

Murders.

MURDER IN CHICAGO IN DAYLIGHT.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Seven or eight years ago Mr. C. T. BOGGS, a well-known builder of this city, purchased ten feet of ground from the north side of a lot, fifty feet wide, on State-street, near the corner of Van Buren-street, fronting east. The land was described in his deed by metes and bounds. Subsequently, the remaining portion of the lot was purchased by Mr. JOHN B. BUSCH. The north line of Mr. BUSCH's building, a two-story frame, was placed forty feet from the south line of the original lot, leaving, as was supposed, Mr. BOGGS's ten feet beyond the north line of the building. On having a survey made, it was found that the original lot, instead of being fifty feet wide, was only forty-nine feet and seven or eight inches, and that Mr. BUSCH's building projected some three or four inches upon Mr. BOGGS' ten foot strip.

Mr BOGGS was about to erect a brick building upon his land and desired to occupy the ten feet, together with adjoining property, which he owned on the north side of this strip. Mr. BUSCH denied that his building encroached upon Mr. BOGGS' land, claiming to have bought and to own full forty feet. He refused to move his building; refused to compromise, standing upon what he deemed to be his rights. Mr. BOGGS, having an unquestionable right in law, (if the premises we have stated are correct, and we are assured that they will so appear in the evidence to be taken to day,) took the necessary legal steps to eject Mr. BUSCH from the possession of the narrow line encroached upon by his building. The south brick could not go up until the north wall of the wood tenement was removed.

Mr. BUSCH, and his son FRANCIS BUSCH, declared their intention to resist the claim of Mr. BOGGS to the uttermost, and threats of violence were hinted at in case the workmen should attempt to take down the wall. Having the law on his side, however, Mr. BOGGS determined to proceed, and, in order to avoid the violence which had been threatened, he applied to the Mayor for a *posse* of police to preserve the peace, while his workmen were engaged in removing so much of the wall as stood upon his land. In pursuance of this request the Mayor issued the following order to his favorite, Lieutenant NICHOLS:

"Lieut. NICHOLS will put a force of police at the service of C. T. BOGGS, sufficient to protect him and his men from attack and molestation on State-street, at his building now going up. Respectfully,
Aug. 12, 1858. J. C. HAINES."

In obedience to this order, some dozen or fifteen policemen were sent down to the place yesterday morning. Everything appeared to be quiet when they arrived there, and Mr. BOGGS directed his men to remove the siding and so much of the studding as was necessary from Mr. BUSCH's building. Very soon after they commenced so doing, FRANCIS BUSCH appeared upon the ground and ordered the men to desist. They did not, and FRANCIS BUSCH entered the lager-beer saloon, (for which the building is occupied,) put his head through a window, drew a revolver upon the workmen, and threatened to shoot. This caused them to desist for a brief time, during which young BUSCH was arrested and taken to the lock-up, on the complaint of JOSEPH PIERSON and JOSEPH MAGEE, two of the workmen, charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon He was kept in the lock-up but a short time, when his father came and desired to bail him. Instead of proceeding to try him or requiring him to give bail to keep the peace, as he should have done, Justice SPICKNEY accepted special bail for his appearance for examination on Monday next, and let him go. It appears probable that he went directly back to the spot where he had been arrested, and within half an hour afterwards deliberately shot one of the workmen dead!

A man named JACOB ROME, a keeper of the lager-bier saloon in Busch's Building, is also implicated by the evidence as a participant in the murder, and the father of FRANCIS BUSCH is likewise under arrest for participation. ROME furnished BUSCH with the weapon, and pointed out the man he was to shoot.

The murdered man was named JAMES MAGEE, a Scotchman by birth, and a carpenter by occupation. His brother JOSEPH MAGEE, was also employed on the same job. Deceased is represented to have been a highly estimable and worthy young man.

THE ORANGE COUNTY MURDERER ARRESTED.

We gave on Monday an account of the shooting of PETER SHOROCK and MARGARET SHEALY, farm servants, living at the house of Mr. CHARLES REEVES, at Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., by one WILLIAM SAUNDERS, a fellow-servant of theirs. We also stated that the murderer had escaped. The Sheriff of Orange County, with commendable promptitude, offered a reward of $250 for his apprehension, and on Saturday and yesterday the neighborhood was alive with parties searching for the miscreant, under the joint stimulus of honest indignation and the handsome reward. One of the parties, consisting of THOMAS ROE, THOMAS COX and CHARLES DAINE, succeeded, early in the afternoon of Monday, in apprehending SAUNDERS, on the highway, at a spot about two miles south of Chester, near the house occupied by JESSE ROE. It appears that he made no resistance, and was lodged without difficulty in the county jail at Goshen.

HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE IN PITTSFIELD, LORAIN COUNTY, O.—On Wednesday morning of the present week, the wife of MR WILLIAMS, a wealthy farmer living in Pittsfield, Lorain Co., O., committed suicide by hanging herself by a strip of a sheet to a corner of the house. A deaf and dumb daughter of the deceased, who was some twelve years of age, was also found dead. It is supposed that Mrs. WILLIAMS first hung the girl, and then hung herself. No satisfactory reasons are now known. Mrs WILLIAMS had commenced an action for a divorce in the Court of Common Pleas of Lorain Co, which a few days before the killing of herself and child was amicably settled, and the suit withdrawn.

Additional particulars, says the Cleveland *Herald*, relative to the occurrence, by a gentleman who has just returned from Pittsfield, are given. The tragedy occurred on Monday evening, the 9th inst.; the settlement of the divorce case took place on the same day. Mrs WILLIAMS had filed her bill against her husband giving for cause cruelty and neglect of duty, and the sympathy of the entire neighborhood—and a neighborhood second to none for respectability—was with her, as her husband, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, is a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. WILLIAMS is a woman respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorality were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from WILLIAMS forty dollars of money, a promise for four hundred and sixty dollars more and a deed for fifty acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and dumb girl. This deed was drawn, but remained in the hands of WILLIAMS' lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is, that Mrs. WILLIAMS was the victim of a conspiracy, and after she had settled the suit, her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her to the perpetration of the terrible deed.

The body of the deaf and dumb daughter was found hanging by the neck, and the feet tied to the rounds of a chair; if her feet had been free they would have touched the floor. Mrs. WILLIAMS used a sheet for the purpose, tearing it in two, hanging the daughter with one half and herself with the other half. A neighbor saw Mrs. WILLIAMS, early in the morning, hanging dead at the corner of the house. The family with whom Mrs WILLIAMS was living were all away from home, except a child of perhaps four or five years. This child says that in the night she got up and saw the deaf and dumb girl "a swinging in the back room;" that Mrs WILLIAMS took the deaf and dumb girl down, and put her in bed with this little child, and that the deaf and dumb girl "felt cold." This, of course, is a child's story, but it is supposed that perhaps Mrs. WILLIAMS did take the body down and put it in the child's bed, so as to induce the child again to go to sleep.

Four letters were found, written, as is supposed, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, as they were in her handwriting, but unsigned. One was directed to L. D. ROSE, one to BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, one to CHARLES CANFIELD, and another to DANIEL WILLIAMS or Mrs. NORTON. The letter to ROSE was not read before the Coroner's jury, for prudential reasons, and in this connection we may mention that a warrant has been issued against ROSE. The contents of the letter to ROSE, although not given to the jury, was in effect that he had been the means of ruining her. The letter to DANIEL WILLIAMS or MRS NORTON gave directions as to her burial, telling them to take money from her trunk for the purpose.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, that the deaths were produced by the hands of Mrs. WILLIAMS. The funeral of the two was on Thursday, and called together an immense concourse of people. WILLIAMS was in Brooklyn when his wife and daughter were hanged, and went home as soon as he learned of their death, remaining there to the funeral.

ULTRAMONTANISM CHECKMATED.—The *Evening Mail* brings to light a domestic incident so plainly illustrative of the growth of Papal intolerance since the Roman Church in Ireland was handed over to the exclusive dominion of Dr. CULLEN, that, even with a just repugnance to intrude upon the sanctuary of private life, the journal sets forth these facts from a sense of what is due to society: "The Marquis of SLIGO was on Tuesday last married by special license to the daughter of Mr. ANTHONY NUGENT, of Pallas, County of Galway. The lady, a Roman Catholic, was a distant relative of her noble *fiancé*, but within those degrees which the Holy See reserves for a special dispensation when persons so connected advise themselves (as the French say) to get married. How the Pope's fiat could make that which the Church holds to be immoral in itself more proper than it would be without his sanction, can only be known to infallibility. But most of our readers are aware that it is one of the absurdities of the Romish canon, that while first cousins may intermarry without leave asked of the Church, cousins further removed than that close degree of proximity are prohibited, unless for special reason approved at Rome. It is somewhat remarkable that another daughter of Mr. NUGENT was married some time ago to Sir THOMAS BURKE, who was more nearly related than Lord SLIGO to the sisters. But to him a ready permission was granted which has been denied to the noble marquis. The reader will ask, what is the reason of this distinction? Marry, this it is—Lord SLIGO is a Protestant. To the prayer offered to his Holiness for a dispensation permitting Miss NUGENT to marry the noble marquis, the answer was, as we are informed, short and simple—an emphatic No. The noble couple have, therefore, been married according to the form of the Established Church, without the supplementary ceremony of a Roman Catholic marriage which has been usual on such occasions. Ultramontane audacity will not hesitate to deny that they are married at all, and to brand their union (*felix faustumque sit!*) with a very odious name. But the well-informed members of the Roman Catholic community are well pleased at the result, and they highly approve the spirit of the fair bride in refusing to be such a "slave of the ring" as her spiritual directors would fain have made her. The marriage, though strictly private, was solemnized in the presence of several Roman Catholics of high station, who thereby testified the sense entertained by their order of this insolent attempt to supersede the parental authority, and place all their domestic relations and affections in the absolute control of the priest. They do not think (whatever it may please the Pope and Dr. CULLEN to suppose) that it would conduce to the happiness of their family circles or tend to guard them against distressable intrusions, should the rule be once established that when a young lady receives a proposal of marriage she must ignore her parents, and refer the suitor to Father MULLIGAN or the Most Rev. Dr. M'SHANE. It is no wonder that they recalcitrate."—*London Sun.*

MURDER AT RONDOUT.—A man named BERNARD MCDERMOTT was murdered a few nights since at Rondout. Two men named McCOY and BARRY were arrested on suspicion of being participators in the crime, and stand committed. Another man, named JOS. LASCH, has disappeared, and a reward of $100 has been offered for his arrest.

BOAT CAPSIZED—ONE MAN DROWNED.—WILLIAM CONROY was drowned in the river near Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, on Thursday evening. It appears that he was in a boat with two other men, named RICHARD BARRETT and JAMES MCMULLEN, when the boat capsized, and CONROY was drowned. At last accounts the body had not been recovered.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been, by the Hudson River boats, 2 240 bbls. Flour, 5 615 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Oats and 449 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—are in limited request at former rates $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 06½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at previous quotations: Java, 15c @16c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c., all four months; and St. Domingo, 9¾c @9¾c., cash, ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON state that the week's receipts have been 25,150 bags Rio, and the sales 3,880 bags Rio. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 53,963 bags, including 28,951 bags Rio, 7,320 bags St. Domingo, 6,200 Bahia, 5,230 bags Maracaibo, 3 756 bags Government Java and 2 496 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—Is in request at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands	Florida	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13⅛	13⅛

DRY GOODS—The auction sale by HAGGERTY & Co. to-day, was spiritless, and the goods sold brought rather less money than was obtained for similar fabrics at the latest public sale. The catalogue was not a very attractive one.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is sparingly supplied with desirable lots of State and Western Flour, for which a fair inquiry prevails at strengthening prices. Other kinds are depressed and languid. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 90	@4 05
Rejected Extra State	4 15	@4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 30	@4 65
Standard Extra State	4 50	@4 95
Superfine Western	4 50	@4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 80	@5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@5 00
Extra Ohio	5 50	@6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10	@5 30
Extra Genesee	5 75	@7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@7 75

Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales 500 bbls., in lots at from $4 80@$5 60 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand and is steady. Sales 2 000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ 99?. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at advancing prices. Sales 22,500 bushels, including very choice new white Michigan, at $1 45; new red Michigan, at $1 25; good old white Western, at $1 20; poor to good Milwaukee Club, at 98c.@$1 02; ordinary to very choice new white Southern, at $1 35@$1 60; ordinary to prime new red Southern, at $1 20@$1 33, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and is quoted steady. Sales 36 500 bushels, at 71c @90c, for unsound to very choice mixed Western; 84c.@86c. for white Southern, and 90c.@92c. for yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 81c @83c., ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats are moderately inquired for, at our quotations: Western, 48½c.@51c; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@47c.; Southern, 34c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales, at 45c.@50c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A lot of Orinoco was sold to-day, at about 23½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

IRON—Quiet, at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues moderate at former prices. New Orleans, 50c.@52c; Porto Rico, 36c @42c; Cuba Muscovado 31c @36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c @31c., ₱ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request at firmer prices. Sales 2,500 bbls, chiefly common, to arrive there, at $1 61@$1 65 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 215 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine were purchased at 47c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Advices from the Eastward report sales of 1 900 bbls. Crude Whale, part prime, at 53c.; and 200 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 23 ₱ gallon. Linseed is quiet and depressed at 71c.@72c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, at, however, lower prices. Sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 @$17 35 for Mess, the inside price ($17) for 1,000 bbls, check to-morrow; and $14 50@$14 90 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8c.@ 8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately active, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c., and clear do. do., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Smoked Hams, 11¾c @12c. Lard is in request at former prices; 350 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c @11¾c. for fair to Prime, ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices: sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $14@ $14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c. @8c. for good common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots of middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in request and very stiffly held; sales 630 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Yesterday, we omitted a report of a sale of a small lot of Melado, at 5c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. prime, at from 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Though a better demand is expected to arise soon, holders are willing to make some concessions. Hence, buyers purchase more freely; sales since Friday, 43 hhds. Kentucky, 11c.; 150 bales Cuba, and 226 cerroons St. Domingo for export, on p. t.; also, 167 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 700 bbls., chiefly at 26½c. cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, and rates were depressed. For Liverpool, 175 bales Cotton, at ¾c.; Flour, nominally, 10½d @1s.; Grain, 2½d @3½d.; 100 tons Fustic, at 10s.; and a small lot of Oil in casks, at 20s. For London, 400 tons Oil Cake, on terms not ascertained. For other ports, no very important movements.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

E. BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK Tuesday, Aug. 17.

In consequence of an alteration in the inspection of Flour, the trade in that article, for the fortnight past, has been irregular, and greatly checked. It has throughout the season been well known that the crop of Wheat of last year was greatly defective in condition, caused by an uncommonly damp Winter, the grain having had no opportunity to get thoroughly cured The millers have been making the best selection they could, and up to the beginning of the present month the Inspectors have inspected and branded the Flour as usual; buyers have purchased, knowing that it was fresh ground, and only 10@12 days from the mill and that a more strict inspection would cause an advance of 50c. or more ₱ barrel. As the new crop is near at hand, it has been thought best to inspect more rigidly, and without notice, on the 2d inst., they refused to brand as formerly. The inspected article has since been very scarce and high, and for a time the other was almost unsalable. For a week past the trade has become more settled, and the home purchasers are buying uninspected on its merits at about former prices. English orders, of course, could not be executed, but several shipments have been made on private account. The farmers at the West continue to be much excited, as regards the yield of the new crop of Wheat. It will be certainly below an average, both as to quality and quantity. There is but little inclination to sell at moderate rates, and I can therefore see nothing at present to reduce prices. Small lots of the new Southern are arriving daily, and sell to the city millers at our highest quotations for prime quality. The old Western is of slow sale, and not being wanted for export, that trade has greatly fallen off. It will be a number of weeks yet before any considerable supply of new from the West can be at hand. Indian Corn sells for home use only, and its value is regulated by condition. The Western mixed being nearly all out of order, white Southern is more plenty, and lower, and yellow is scarce. There is a good demand for Oats, and some speculation; the crop of new will be a light one. R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—LONDON ASSURANCE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH EMIGRANT—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE, &c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MONTE CRISTO—SEVEN ESCAPES OF ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN—HUNTING A TURTLE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MAGIC PILLS—OTHELLO—SWISS SWAIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERTS—FIREWORKS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.....Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y. for Havana.....Aug 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, &c Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffolk and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ Mr. H. E. CHURCH, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, yesterday, was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations in the City for a very long period. Without suspicion of the calamity that was in store, as the final illumination, all was joy and gladness during the day and evening. The City Hall and other public buildings, and numerous private residences, were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of fire-works on the City Hall and Central Park and elsewhere, were unprecedented. At 10 o'clock all was quiet. The fire-works had been exploded; the illuminating candles had burned out, and the immense concourse of people had retired to their homes. All were satisfied with the demonstration, and were prepared to retire to rest without a single regret connected with the occasion. But at near midnight the fire-alarm bell on the City Hall sounded, and soon it was known that the City Hall itself was on fire, and had been for some time. So far as is at present known, the fire commenced near the base of the cupola. It was seen by several persons soon after 11 o'clock, but was not announced by the bell-ringer until near 12. Then the Fire Department was aroused and in a very brief space of time a very large number of engines, with their Companies, were at the scene and in operation. But the height of the cupola, which was now enveloped in flames, was too great to be reached effectively by any of the streams of water.

The consequence was, that notwithstanding every effort was made that could be made to extinguish the flames, the fire not only ascended, but descended, until the roof and the interior of the upper story was entirely destroyed. For a long time fears were entertained for the safety of the Records in the County Clerk's Office; in the office of Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council; in the Sheriff's Office; in the Library, and other departments of the City Government, the records of which are kept in the City Hall. Mr. MYERS, one of the Clerks under Mr. VALENTINE, arrived at the scene early, and caused policemen to be placed at several entrances to the Records with directions that as soon as they should be endangered, to commence their removal to a place of safety. It was feared that the cupola, so soon as the base had burned away, would fall, and, crushing in the several floors, would communicate fire to every part of the building. But the result was otherwise. The cupola stood until almost entirely consumed, and at an early hour this morning the fire was extinguished. The damage by fire is principally to the upper story of the building; the damage by water is inconsiderable. The Records, it is believed, have not been seriously injured, and if so, only by the water that was so freely poured on the building.

The unsatisfactory character of the Queen's Message to the President, as published in the papers of yesterday morning, is accounted for by the fact that it was incomplete. Its transmission was commenced on Monday, but was interrupted in order to make some slight repairs at Valentia, and through a mistake the part received, which is but the opening paragraph, was sent South as the whole Message. It was not all at Trinity Bay until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. We publish it this morning entire, together with the President's reply, which he decided to allow to remain unaltered. We also publish Mayor TIEMANN'S Message to the Lord Mayor of London, which was forwarded yesterday.

The extraordinary interest felt by the public in the frigate *Niagara*, and a desire to witness her arrival, and the honors to be paid to her officers and crew for the noble part they have taken in laying the Atlantic Cable, drew large numbers to Staten Island, who, for two days past, have waited patiently for her appearance. All sorts of speculations were indulged in as to the cause of her detention, and finally the opinion became general that some accident must have happened to her machinery, and obliged her to proceed under sail. The arrival of the *Saxonia*, however, quieted all apprehensions for her safety, the Captain of that steamer reporting that he fell in with the *Niagara* on Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a pilot going on board of her from the *Mary Taylor*, No. 5, which also supplied a pilot to the *Saxonia*. The frigate was proceeding slowly under sail, her engine revolving at a low rate of speed. She is, no doubt, already at the entrance of this port, and she will receive the salutes ordered to be fired from the forts as she passes up the bay.

The screw steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, on the 4th of August, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Niagara* at Boston, but not so late, by three days, as those brought by the *Arabia*, and telegraphed from St. Johns. The extracts, which we publish elsewhere from our English files, are of an interesting character. On the 2nd of August, the British Parliament was prorogued by the Lord Chancellor in the absence of the Queen. The Royal Message receives a severe criticism from the *Times*. We also print, from the special correspondence of the *Times*, an account of the commencement of the grand naval *fêtes* at Cherbourg. It is announced, on the authority of a semi-official Madrid print, that Great Britain had offered ample apologies for the recent aggressions of her cruisers on the Cuban coast.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has at last concluded to forego his pretensions relative to the Superintendency of Indian Affairs for Utah. He has sent a communication to the Indian Bureau, in which he expresses his willingness to give way to Dr. FORNEY. He, however, asks for an allowance of $1,300, to reimburse him for food and presents to the Indians, which he alleges were disbursed in order to conciliate and keep them in check during the advance of the troops. It is considered probable, however, that he conciliated the Indians for his own purposes, and now wants the Government to pay the expenses.

In consequence of the increase of yellow fever in New-Orleans it has been deemed advisable to issue daily bulletins of the number of deaths.

A young German dress-maker, aged 20 years, named VALENTINA GRAGER, was shot dead by her lover, PHILIP MORGANHEIM, at No. 257 Houston-street, about 11½ o'clock last night. MORGANHEIM immediately fled to his boarding-house, No. 224 Sixth-avenue, where he shot himself fatally in the head. Love and jealousy it is said was the cause of the tragic affair.

The Alumni of the German University of Jena, celebrated the Third Centennial Anniversary of the institution of that Alma Mater last evening, at the Consistorer Brauerei, in Fourth-street. The graduates of many other German Universities were present, among whom we noticed a number of Americans, and the celebration was kept up in regular German students' style till a late hour in the morning.

The return game of Base Ball which was played yesterday on the Fashion Race-course, between the best nines of the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, terminated in a Waterloo defeat of the New-Yorkers, they having scored but eight runs to twenty-nine runs for the Brooklyn nine.

The Board of Governors met at the Workhouse, yesterday. The Warden of Blackwell's Island having refused to recognize the order given by one of the Governors for admission to see a prisoner in the Penitentiary, a resolution was moved and carried to the effect that the Board regarded such conduct as contumacious, and directed a copy of such resolution to be forwarded to him.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday passed the Tax Levy, as before published, with the addition of $50,000 to the Commissioners of Record.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a special meeting last evening, and recommended that a public reception be given to Captain HUDSON and Mr. FIELD upon their arrival, and ask the citizens generally to unite. A Committee was appointed, with $500 to pay expenses to carry the arrangement into effect.

The General Markets, yesterday, exhibited increased firmness for desirable lots of Flour and Wheat, which were very sparingly offered. No important alteration occurred in Corn, Cotton, Coffee, Sugars, or Molasses. Pork was depressed and lower. Other kinds of Provisions were saleable and steady. Rice was inactive. Tobacco was in fair demand. Common Resin was more sought after at improved prices. Freights were quite heavy.

The Queen's Message.

It is an ungracious task, at a time of general rejoicing and good feeling, to stop in the midst of the popular hilarity to criticize any part of the grand performances which monopolize the popular mind. But we are compelled to do it, ungracious and disagreeable as the task may be. The Message of Queen VICTORIA to President BUCHANAN—the long looked-for greeting of England to America on the completion of the Telegraph—which was given to the eager public yesterday morning, fell like a damper upon the popular heart, and caused a chilly feeling of disappointment and disgust. For the space of five or six hours there was a positive feeling of contempt and dislike for the sovereign lady of Great Britain, caused by the cold, abrupt, unmeaning and flippant message which had been sent to the President as the greeting of the Majesty of England to the American people. We had abundance of evidence of the feeling caused by this curt message, in a shower of indignant missives which came pouring in upon us from all sorts of people, complaining of the indignity put upon us as a people by the Message of Her Majesty. The glory of the occasion was obscured by this unfortunate Queen's Message, and people began to feel that they had made a sad mistake in imagining that the laying the Cable would have the effect of binding closer in bonds of peace and good feeling, the two nations which should forever be friends and allies. For all this ill-feeling Her Majesty the Queen was happily not in the slightest degree responsible, as we discovered about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It was all owing to that thick-ribbed and incomprehensible stupidity at the "Cyrus Station," which has caused so much annoyance and anxiety to the public ever since the end of the Cable was landed at Trinity Bay. The "Electricians," whoever these mysterious persons may be, who have had control of the Telegraph the past ten days, have shown themselves most miserably deficient in tact and common-sense appreciation of the duties of their post in all their communications with the public. They have never yet given a plain unambiguous statement of the condition of the Telegraph, and the public have not up to this moment any positive information whether or not a message has been successfully transmitted from the Western to the Eastern end of the Cable.

On Monday afternoon there came a message, purporting to be a communication from the member of a body of whom no one had heard before, announcing in very ecstatic language that the Telegraph was in working order, and that it was probable the Queen's Message would be sent to President BUCHANAN in the course of the evening. At 10½ the long-looked-for Message came along, but in such a doubtful and ambiguous shape that every one felt sure that there must be some mistake about it. Even the President on receiving it doubted its genuineness, and before he ventured to reply to it sent back to inquire if it was really what it purported to be. On being assured that it was, he wrote the very commendable reply which was published. For some reason or other, which has not been explained, the President's reply was not transmitted, and at 11 o'clock came the very gratifying announcement that the Queen's Message of the night before was not the Queen's Message at all, but only a small piece of it, the Telegraph having ceased working when that was delivered, and the remainder of it was then sent on, to the infinite relief of every one. The entire Message was a satisfactory message enough, and, compared with the Queen's communications to her own subjects which we have seen, a very creditable production. It lacked only a date and a signature to render it every way satisfactory. These omissions are really very remarkable. The Queen, not being omnipresent, must have been in some particular place when she wrote her Message; either at Windsor Castle, at Buckingham Palace, at Osborne, Cherbourg, or Berlin; and a great historical document, like the first message across the Ocean Telegraph, from the Sovereign of Great Britain to the President of the United States, derives half its value from the place and date where it was written. Why were these important parts of her Message omitted, and why was not her signature appended?

Who wrote it, and when it was written, and whence it was sent, are points on which we are in profound ignorance. We have an almost sure conviction that the Queen herself could never have written the Message, and that she knew nothing about its being sent. It must have been the work of one of her bungling officials. The London *Times* of the 3d inst, in a leader on the Queen's last message to Parliament, says:

"The Queen's English is proverbially ill-used; never more so than yesterday. Our first impressions on reading 'Her Majesty's Message' were unaffected thankfulness that her own lips had not been insulted with its utterance, and a conviction that she could have written one a hundred times better. Who does these things? To what rank or office do they belong? Is anybody at all answerable for them, or is direct authorship dexterously avoided?"

Who does these things? we repeat. The Queen has always had the reputation of being a woman of good sense in common affairs, and we have no doubt she knows enough to date her letters when she writes them. But why could not the the "Electricians" at Valentia, or the official gentleman at Cyrus Station, have given the public some information as to when the Message left the other side of the Atlantic? And why had not Mr. DE SANTY, who appears to be the responsible agent at Trinity Bay, have sent an intimation with the first part of the Queen's Message that the Telegraph had suddenly closed working? Any one but an electrician would at once have perceived that the Message was incomplete, and before judgment was pronounced upon it, the public would have waited patiently for the conclusion. It was due to the public, too, that they should be informed that the Telegraph had ceased working; but not the least intimation of that important fact was given by the electricians.

The Message of Mayor TIEMANN to the Lord Mayor of London, a very well-worded one we will remark in a parenthesis, was forwarded to Trinity Bay early yesterday morning; but no reply having been received, we are forced to the unwilling conclusion that the Cable has not yet the power to transmit messages from the West to the East. If that should be the case, why do not the electricians inform the public of the fact?

Sunday on the Canals.

A Convention is summoned to meet in Syracuse on the 14th of next month, for the purpose, as stated in its call, of

"Devising and considering means to promote the better observance of the day—especially in securing the closing of the locks of the State Canals. All the friends of good order are invited to attend, and lend the aid of their presence and council to an effort to reform the abuse of the day of rest."

It is undoubtedly in the power of the Canal Board to order the closing of the locks on Sundays, and in case the Board shall not take this step voluntarily, an act of the Legislature may make it compulsory. Such action either of the Board or of the legislative authority is manifestly the object at which the proposed Convention aims.

Labor on the Canal is and has always been by law subject to the same Sunday regulations which apply to labor in general. Those, therefore, who desire to prevent the passage of boats on that day, can have recourse to the penal statute against Sabbath breaking without any additional action of the State authorities. It is to be presumed, however, that this remedy is deemed inefficient, from the fact that application is to be made for a general closing of the locks.

The sincerity of these friends of Sabbath observance and good order is to be taken for granted. They believe that disorder and Sabbath desecration on the Canal would be diminished by shutting the gates, otherwise they would not ask such a measure at the hands of the Canal Board. Would this be the result? We think not.

What are the facts?

There are several thousands of boats on the Canals, each navigated by several persons, men, women and boys. This population leads a laborious life. Boatmen, as a general rule—though rough, as their calling inclines them to be—are only dissipated and violent in their seasons of idleness. Even at such times, to their credit be it spoken, their habits are far less exceptionable than is commonly believed.

Yet when unemployed, it is very certain that their conduct and conversation are not such as the Sabbath Convention could approve. Now what does that Convention propose? Simply this: that at 12 o'clock every Saturday night, during the season of navigation, the lock-tenders shall refuse to pass boats. The consequence would be that all the boats on the short levels would collect on Sunday about the locks, while so far as some of the long levels are concerned, they might occupy the entire twenty-four hours in running from one to another. As a general thing, however, fifty to a hundred would lie up at a lock, and two or three hundred boatmen be left to pass the Sabbath according to their uncontrolled inclinations. How this is likely to be, the Syracuse Convention can be at no loss to decide.

We therefore put it to those well-intentioned gentlemen, who are at the bottom of the movement, whether they can reasonably anticipate any beneficial effects from closing the locks on Sunday. It is fair to assume that practical good is what they seek. Do they expect it from congregating boat-hands round locks and groceries for twenty-four hours every week? This question of results is the true one to be determined whenever it is proposed to enforce reformatory measures by compulsory processes. We are not to be told that the social, moral, and spiritual welfare of Canal-men would be promoted by abstinence from Sabbath-breaking, and regular attendance upon the means of grace. That point is conceded. Whatever can be done by way of persuasion and conviction should be attempted, to work so desirable a change. But it is another matter altogether when it is proposed to shut the locks, and to place a Sunday guard on each to prevent the boatmen from locking themselves through,—a measure not a whit too high-handed for their enterprise, and one to which they would habitually resort, unless prevented by force.

Rejoicing Over the Cable.

New-York resounded with the firing of cannon, yesterday, at intervals, from daybreak till dark. The streets were gay with the banners and with the flags of all nations. At night the City blazed with illuminations, from tallow dips, gas jets, rockets, and all manner of pyrotechnic displays,—all in honor of the Cable that connects ours and the Mother Continent. The correction in the TIMES of the *Herald's* false news of the arrival of the *Niagara*, left people in doubt whether the municipal celebration would take place, but still determined to go ahead.

As the *Niagara* did not arrive yesterday, and as there was some rain in the afternoon, and a threat of more, it was supposed that the popular enthusiasm must lie in check still another day, until the illumination of the shot towers and the firing of rockets from the City Hall, about twilight, made it sure that there would be no postponement. The evening proved fair, and the gathering into the vicinity of the Park was greater than we have ever seen it. It was like a brief compacted Fourth of July, or a dozen of them rolled into one. On no occasion, since the foundations of our City was laid, has there been such a general outburst of enthusiasm and joy, as last night. A stranger would have thought we were celebrating a proclamation of peace after a tedious and harrassing war. Every body appeared to be taken by surprise at his neighbor's and his own excitement. It was all over as suddenly as it begun. By 10 o'clock the streets were as quiet as on any common night, and scarcely a bonfire was left burning. So brief an excitement has no reaction, and to-day the City will resume its usual appearance, and plod on as if nothing had happened—to re-commence the festivities again, however, and to repeat the demonstrations of delight, the hour that the arrival of the *Niagara* is announced.

New-York as a Money Centre.

The financial strength and commanding business position of the City of New-York have been well tested in the recent negotiations of the General Government on its Treasury Bills and Five per cent. Stock. For the fourteen millions of the former, put up by the Secretary for the best award for the Government, about three-fourths the offers were from New-York. Of the other six millions, nearly the whole was absorbed in this market. When one-half of this six millions issue had been redeemed through the Custom-House, in consequence of the relatively low rate of interest which it at first bore, the sum of $3,000,000 was renewed by the Sub-Treasurer through banks, and Savings' and Trust offices, in this City, without the slightest hesitation. A list was made up for the purpose in fifteen minutes, and the money deposited in gold the next day.

Then came the $10,000,000 five per cent. Stock, offered by the Secretary to the highest bidders. New-York alone offered for about thirty-five millions, or nine-tenths of the whole of the proposals sent in, and to New-York was awarded about $8,700,000, or seven-eighths of the sum asked for by the Secretary. And although Mr. CONN intimated that he would like to take this money by instalments running through 60 or 70 days, nearly the whole sum was paid at once into the Sub-Treasury here, or in four days after the awards were published. And even this large and very prompt operation has left to our banks about thirty millions in Specie.

We do not say that all the credit of these immense negotiations, or the money with which they were accomplished, belong to New-York alone, any more than the eighty-five millions of bullion in the Bank of England belong to the City of London. We only claim that the financial men and material means are concentred here to carry out with dispatch, and on better terms than offer from any other City or section of the country, undertakings of this nature. This centralization of the moneyed influence of the Union has been going on in favor of New-York for nearly twenty years. After the first breakdown of the Bank of the United States in 1837, Mr. BIDDLE attempted to retain the rule in Philadelphia, but having nothing but a local or Pennsylvania State Charter, under which to move to this end—the *prestige* of the once proud preëminent, and, for the time, certainly useful National Bank being broken by President JACKSON—his failure was, in a few years, made complete. The sceptre had departed from Philadelphia, and the supremacy of the money rule rested, as it ought, upon every rational or commercial principle, long before to have been placed, with the City of New-York. This fact was first fully conceded in 1841. Seven years afterwards another impetus was given to centralization by the discovery of Gold in California, and soon after that by the employment of large European means and credits in the United States following the civil revolutions in France and on the Continent of Europe.

It would perhaps be too much to say that these great financial advantages or privileges have in no sense been abused by this City. We make no such pretension. But it is fair to assume that in no other city in this wide country could they have been less abused, the vast extent of employment considered, or more generously or nationally dispensed. The fact that since the late crisis it was to New-York that the scattered, though not exhausted, money resources of the country were first gathered, and that here they have remained, in a stock of bullion which six or eight months since would have been deemed incredible, affords some evidence that our great banking interest was not altogether unfaithful to its trust. The additional fact that the next three most important points in the country—New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston—although showing as well an extraordinary accumulation of bullion, fall short when combined together of the sum total in the City of New-York, might be added to the other evidences of our financial strength.

The allusions to this subject naturally suggest a few words about the currency securities of New-York other than specie. The stability and entire reliability of these will acquit our banking people of neglect in improving their peculiar privileges. The Bank-Note currency of the State of New-York is every way worthy of her central position, and of the influence which her commercial capital wields over the country. There is no such Bank Department in the Union as at Albany; none so ably, so diligently or securely administered, and none that enjoys so firm a basis of Bank-note circulation. We speak as well from what we personally know of the Department, in its admirable details, as from an evidence or test of no small magnitude which has recently transpired, of the security of our State currency. We will name it:

When the crisis of last Fall culminated in the temporary suspension of Bank payments in the City, on the 13th of October, it was proposed that the country Banks of the State should have the means placed at their disposal, of relieving the business of the interior and facilitating remittances to the City. The form of the suggestion was to receive and bank upon the country circulation of New-York, and after the 1st of December, to hold up the resulting balances on hand for five months, redeemable by monthly instalments after January, with six per cent. interest. The movement was gone into by the Associated Banks of the City with some misgiving on the part of a few of their officers of the by-gone school of close corporations, but it was, nevertheless, adopted, on the advice of the large majority, and acted upon with promptness and liberality. *Eight million dollars* of the country circulation of New-York accumulated under this rule, before the 1st December, when the preparations were consummated for general resumption of cash payments. One or two of our doubting City officers predicted a loss to their Association of all the interest to accumulate on this large debt against the Country Banks, and a half million or million in addition. Others would have compromised for the loss of interest. The result proved far otherwise, and proved, too, the entire soundness of the New-York banking system.

This eight millions of currency, placed under seal on the resumption of cash payments in our City, has been fully redeemed by the country; most of it in advance of the time specified under the original arrangement, and all with the interest agreed upon. Out of two hundred country banks, a number of them in temporary difficulty through the crisis, only a solitary one, now in liquidation, has failed to make good to the last dollar this currency. And on this excepted claim of three thousand dollars, $1,600 has been realized, and the remainder, we are assured, certainly will be. We add no further comment on this signally creditable operation. The facts speak for themselves.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.—The Washington *Union*, in its issue of yesterday, gravely holds Senator DOUGLAS responsible for the "gloom and doubt" which it cannot but admit overcloud the "prospects" of the Buchanan Democracy in Illinois. Up to his Chicago speech "a consolidation and reorganization of the Democracy of Illinois" was entirely "practical." (We suppose the organ means practicable.) But DOUGLAS' speeches spoiled all. Before he took the stump there was no breach which could not be closed,—no wound incapable of being healed.

"It was he (says the *Union*) who dug up a buried controversy from its grave, and called up anew passions and strifes that had subsided. It was he that again arrayed Democrats against Democrats. It was he that arraigned the Democracy of the Union before the Democracy and Abolitionists of Illinois as guilty of fraud, of violating pledges, and abandoning principles; it was he that denounced a great measure of his own party as a fraud, and the administration and public men who had supported it as the perpetrators of fraud, at the same time that he extolled the competing measure of the Black Republicans as excellent and perfect, lavishing encomiums upon the coalition which had voted for it in Congress; it was he who first assailed the English bill before the Democracy of Illinois, who were disposed to acquiesce unanimously in it, although he boasted that it yielded the point on which he had taken sides against the Democracy in favor of the Abolitionists during the Winter."

But the *Union*, although discouraged, does not despair. It has still a proposition to make; and if Mr. DOUGLAS will only consent, the whole difficulty could be settled without further trouble. The project of the *Union* is simply that Mr. D. shall withdraw from the contest! There can be no doubt that by such a step on his part the Democratic imbroglio in Illinois would be materially simplified. Perhaps he will consent. We advise the *Union* to ask him, as possibly it may be unsafe to take his compliance for granted.

THE CELEBRATION LAST NIGHT.—The crowd of people assembled last night in front of the City Hall to witness the celebration in honor of the success of the great Ocean Telegraph, was, probably, the largest ever collected in this metropolis. There were, at a reasonable calculation, about 100,000 persons present. More gorgeous displays of fireworks have been exhibited on the same spot to a tenth part of last night's crowd, and it is not, therefore, to such an attraction alone that we must look for the cause of such an immense gathering. It is the great work that has been performed which the people thus acknowledged. The cheers last night of that dense mass of intelligent and orderly people were cheers for the greatest scientific victory that man has ever achieved. Those cheers were at the same moment caught up and echoed across the broad continent from Newfoundland to Texas, and were reechoed again from the cliffs of the British Isles. The enthusiasm with which all classes of people on this continent have hailed the success of the Ocean Telegraph is no selfish outburst—no sectional shout—no shout of party triumph, or of blood-stained victory; but it is an ebullition of the noblest feelings by which man can be animated, and which recognizes a triumph of science that proclaims Peace to the World.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A mass meeting of Republicans, Americans and Anti-Administration Democrats, is to be held to-morrow, in the village of Kingston, Ulster County. Among the speakers who are to address the meeting are the Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, of Newburg, the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, the Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo, and the Hon. J. B. HASKIN, of Westchester. From the prominence and influence of these gentlemen in their respective parties, it is to be presumed the demonstration will be an important one. Its object is stated to be the union in the coming canvass of all the opponents of the National Administration, and its specific purpose to follow up, in the Eastern part of the State, the Erie County meeting, which took place some time ago.

It is manifest, as the time for Conventions approaches, that the Opposition in this State feel more keenly the necessity of union if they are to have any chance of success in November. Not only is the State ticket at stake, but, what is no less important, the Congressional delegation. A carefully digested statement of the vote in most of the districts by our Albany correspondent, will show how necessary union is, if the Democracy are to be prevented from electing three-fourths of the Congressmen in the Fall. It is doubtless to the weight of such considerations that we must attribute such meetings, and the cooperation of such politicians, as is about to be witnessed in Ulster County.

NOMINATION OF TOM CORWIN FOR CONGRESS.—The telegraph announces the nomination of Governor CORWIN for Congress, by the Republican Convention of the Seventh District in Ohio. The present member is the Hon. AARON HARLAN, a Republican. We recently published a political speech by Mr. CORWIN, in which he expressed his disregard of party ties, as such. It was after this declaration of personal independence that the Republicans made him their candidate; and the fact is creditable alike to him and to them. We are always glad to see men of mark and self-reliance selected for representatives. It is your poor creature, whose very soul quails before the breath of party, that plunges in corruption as his natural element. Strong men may, indeed, behave ill in high stations, but weak men cannot be good. The best that can happen to them is to become tools—which is bad enough.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.—The non-arrival of the *Niagara* at this port has caused some uneasiness, and was the only circumstance that marred the brilliant celebration of last evening. The report made by the steamer *Saxonia*, which arrived yesterday, does not tend to dissipate altogether the anxiety felt for the *Niagara*. The *Saxonia* saw her on Sunday morning, going at a very slow rate and with her sails set. She fired three guns, as if signals of distress, but the *Saxonia* was prevented from going to her relief, or from ascertaining whether she needed assistance, by the dense fog which immediately set in.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts commenced here on Monday, and gained a decided success. This kind of exhibition is we believe new, or comparatively so, in New-York. A miniature stage, filled with miniature scenery, beautifully painted, and animated with mechanical figures, so exquisitely constructed that they mimic life in a way perfectly wonderful—these constitute the elements of Thiodon's Theatre of Arts, and give a peculiar interest to a pleasing exhibition. There is no speaking, the whole scene being interpreted by the mechanical pantomime of the characters. We recommend a visit to this novel entertainment. It is in the highest degree curious.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE YANKTON SIOUX.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Indian Bureau has received a communication from BRIGHAM YOUNG, in which he says he will give way to Dr. FORNEY, and close his office as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. He asks for an allowance of $1,300 to reimburse him for food and presents to the Indians, in order to conciliate and keep them in check until the peaceful results following the advance of the troops could be explained to them. It is suspected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that BRIGHAM conciliated the Indians for his own purposes, but finding he could not use them, wants the Government to pay the expenses. Special Agent PRICHETTE, under date of August 2d, states that he had made an ineffectual effort with a large body of Yanktonese Indians to fix a time and place to meet Superintendent CULLEN to receive the presents, &c. authorized by recent acts of Congress to be distributed among them. He was returned to the Sioux Agency. Superintendent CULLEN has taken measures to meet them in Council on the 17th of August.

Honorable Gerrit Smith Defining His Position.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Honorable GERRIT SMITH, by invitation extended him some days since, attended a meeting here, this afternoon, for the purpose of being questioned relative to his views on the general political topics of the day. The meeting was well attended, and at he close Mr. SMITH expressed his previous determination to run for the Governorship, and earnestly called upon the voters to come to his support.

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

LONGMUIR'S Brewery, situated on Water-street, was totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock this morning; also, Dundas & Hallowell's sheep-skin factory, and Doxtater's baths adjoining. Longmuir's loss about $25,000; insured 18 000. Dundas & Hallowell's loss, $3,000; insured $1,000. Willis & Hallowell's, in the same building, experienced a loss of $1,500; insured $1,000. Doxtater's loss $1,500; no insurance.

Fire in Attleboro', Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, August 17.

In Attleboro', last night, a large building, occupied by the Mansfield Thread Manufacturing Company, the sawing-mill of HAYWARD, BAGGS & Co., and EVERETT, DEAN & Co., jewellers, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $25,000. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The track of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, washed away by the great flood in June, is now thoroughly repaired, and the bridge across the long lake being finished yesterday, trains are enabled to pass through without change of cars.

Army Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Leavenworth advices of the 14th per U. S. Express Company to Booneville 17th inst., state that Lieut-Colonel JOHNSTON, First Cavalry, and Capt. SIMPSON, of the Commissary Department, have arrived from the Plains. The former shortly assumes the command of Fort Riley.

Serious Charge Against an Army Officer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 13.

Capt. BRADFUTE, United States Army, has been arrested at Fort Belknap, on the charge of having killed an intoxicated soldier whom he considered rather more tardy than he should have been in the execution of an order. The weapon used was a pistol. —[*Baltimore Sun.*

Republican Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Hon. TOM CORWIN was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Seventh District.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday afternoon at the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, Governor W. T. PISCKSEY in the Chair. Present, also, Messrs. B. F. PRENDERGAST, GUNTHER, MOLONY, McELROY, DUGRO and OLIVER.

The usual semi-monthly requisitions were received and with some corrections allowed and passed.

A communication was received from the Warden of the Penitentiary, stating that he had appointed Lewis N. Fisher and Charles O. Roome as additional keepers, and James W. Smith as engineer, in place of James Dodd, removed. Governor MOLONY objected, inasmuch as the Committee had taken no action Referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

A communication was received from the Warden in reference to the escape of John Brown, one of the crew, from the Penitentiary boat. Referred to Committee for investigation.

Also, from the same, in relation to the appointment of John Brown, as coxswain, in place of Joseph Smith. Also, from Doctor Ranney, reporting the resignation of Bernard McCann as engineer, and the selection of James Dodd to fill the vacancy. Also, of the appointment of Matilda Pinkney, as an attendant in the female sick room.

These appointments were much discussed. Governor DUGRO maintained that there were not more Democratic than Whig appointments at the Penitentiary, and that hitherto there had been no dispute.

Governor MOLONY said there had been a violation of principle. He cared not whether Smith or Brown were elected engineer. Referred back to Committee for confirmation.

Various other communications were received in reference to routine matters of detail. The question of the erection of a larger and more commodious ice-house was adverted to by Governor GUNTHER, who read a letter, from the Warden at Randall's Island, on the subject. It was moved that $1,500 be appropriated therefor. The matter has been in agitation three years. Motion withdrawn. Referred to Committee to report.

The Foreman of Protector Engine No. 22, New-York, forwarded a request for the hospitable reception of that Company on the Island on the 25th August. Referred to Committee.

Several bills were ordered to be paid.

The Report of the Committee in relation to the gratuity to Dr T. G. MORTON, of Boston, for his discovery of the anesthetic property of sulphuric ether, was presented, but the Board not being full, its consideration was postponed until next week.

Governor GUNTHER presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, John Fitch, Warden of the Penitentiary, has seen fit to deny the peremptory order of a Governor for a friend of his to see a prisoner under his charge; and *whereas*, the Governors of this Board, By the powers vested in them, are entitled to the respectful consideration of the Wardens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Warden of the Penitentiary, on and after this date, recognize the order of any Governor to visit a prisoner when said Governor holds himself responsible for the behavior and action of the party to whom said order is given; and that a copy of said resolution be forwarded to the Warden of the Penitentiary. The resolution was adopted.

A motion to raise the salary of Dr. Ranney to $2,000 per annum was laid over.

It was agreed that the Board at its next meeting assemble at Randall's Island after a fortnight.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

Soon after the Board had organized the TAX LEVY was called up again, and Supervisor BELL offered a resolution to add an appropriation of $300,000 for the Commissioners of Records. In doing so he admitted freely that he thought that $400,000, of the $550,000 already expended, had been paid without benefit to the City. He said $400,000 had been squandered, but in using that term did not mean to insinuate that there had been any intentional wrong-doing on the part of the Commissioners. He moved for the appropriation of an additional $300,000, because the Commissioners had decided that that amount was yet required, and because he believed the law creating the Commission made it binding upon the supervisors to make the appropriation.

The resolution was strenuously opposed by Supervisors Purdy, Kennedy, Brast, Voorhis and Stillman, and was finally lost.

Supervisor PURDY moved to add $50 000, in order that present contracts might be completed, and the levy as amended was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

Murder and Suicide in the Seventeenth Ward

A shocking case of murder and suicide occurred in the Seventeenth Ward about 11½ o'clock last night. A young German girl—a dressmaker, aged 20 years—named VALENTINE GRAGER, had been spending the evening with her lover, named PHILIP MORGANHEIM. The parties had returned to the boarding-house of Miss G., at No. 257 Houston-street, and just as they entered the hall, MORGANHEIM suddenly drew forth a pistol, with which he shot the young woman in the left breast, killing her instantly. The murderer then fled to No. 224 Sixth-street, to his boarding-house, where he shot himself in the head. He was alive when the last account reached our office, but his death was momentarily expected. MORGANHEIM had been paying attentions to Miss GRAGER for the past year. Her refusal to marry him is said to have caused the horrible affair.

BURNING OF THE CITY HALL.

From our office window, last night, as early as 10 o'clock, a fire was seen burning on the roof of the City Hall, to the southwest of the Cupola. One of our reporters carried the news over to the Hall. Sergeant OWEN told him that they knew it, but that they would have no difficulty in getting it under. It was not entirely extinguished, however, but as men were seen busy on the roof, it was presumed that all was right. At 12½ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, the flames burst out afresh—and in five minutes had communicated to the tower. The bell-ringer tried hard from his stand in the hall to ring the bell, but after a few feeble strokes, was obliged to flee from his post. He attempted to work the bell by hand but could get no sound that alarmed the immediate neighborhood.

In a few minutes the east face of the clock cracked, and with a considerable explosion the flames burst out. Five minutes after, the front face of the clock fell out, and from appearances it was too hot for the bell-ringer to stay near the bell, which, it will be remembered, hung in a cupola in the rear of the large tower, and at some distance from it. Up to this time scarcely a dozen firemen had ascended the roof of the building, and a single engine only was on the ground. Not a bell was ringing,—the central alarm failing, there was only the telegraph to communicate the news to the distant or even the nearest stations.

At ten minutes to one, the first stroke of an engine's brakes were heard, by which time the flames were bursting out of all sides of the tower and from the central window of the upper story of the main building. The stream was directed into this window, but it was a small one.

As the flames climbed up to the top of the cupola, it was curious to observe birds flitting around it, and past our windows, circling nearer to the fire, then darting off again affrighted. The red-hot hands of the clock, and a long bolt that helped support it, fell about this time, shying through the air. One of them struck the Hall roof close by a fireman's feet, but did not hurt him. At one o'clock the statue of Justice stood surrounded and wrapt like a martyr in the flames. The balances a minute after whirled around and fell. Then she glowed as if made of iron, and at 1¼ fell with a crash through the tower. The falling of the clock was not noticed in the confusion. By this time a rope had been hitched to the bell-clapper, and a general alarm was sounded, which in a few minutes was responded to by the arrival of several engines.

The illumination at this time paled all that the preceding evening had seen. The ornamental heads that surmounted the columns around the tower, scowled in the light; and nothing but the skeleton of the whole structure remained. There were no clouds in the sky, but from our window not a star was to be seen. The heat of the fire in our Editorial rooms was oppressive. At 1:40 a rocket from the roof of the City-Hall shot up aways, but twisting, turned off and exploded. Several Roman candles went off at a still later hour, giving evidence that fireworks had been left around carelessly after the illumination. At 1:35 the greater part of the tower fell in.

As it was falling, seven birds flew almost within the burning skeleton. The gilded eagle on the pole in front, and a corner of the bell-tower, were now all that remained on fire above the roof. It was after the fall that one engine managed to throw a full stream almost up to the eagle, and the centre of the flames, seeming for a while to put them out. At 2 o'clock, the whole upper story of the main building was on fire, and the flames had burst out again under the bell-tower.

In the City Hall only one family resides—that of Mr. TAYLOR, the keeper—on the first floor. They hastily removed their furniture when the alarm was given.

The Sheriff's Office doors were burst open early, and the most valuable books of the office removed.

The County Clerk's Office was surrounded by the Deputy Clerk's and the Common Pleas Rooms, and at the door of the Mayor's Office were posted officers to remove the valuables if it should be found necessary.

The basement of the City Hall is the office of the Fire Telegraph, to which the telegraphic wires from all the Station-houses lead. The operator continued at his post until the room was full of water and then deserted it.

For a long time it was feared that the Records of the Common Pleas, of the Sheriff's Office, of the County Clerk's Office, of the Common Council, and of the other Departments of the City Government kept in the City Hall, would be destroyed. It was thought, even, by experienced firemen, that the base of the cupalo would be burned before the upper portion had been seriously injured, and that its fall would convey the fire to the lower apartments. In preparation for this event, Mr. MYERS, one of the clerks under Mr. VALENTINE, who was early at the scene, caused a number of policemen to be placed at the entrances to the rooms occupied by the departments, with directions to commence the removal of records as soon as the main building should be announced as on fire. The result, however, was, that the tower remained standing, as we have said, until it was almost entirely consumed, and that no fire was communicated to the stories below, except what fell harmlessly through the dome upon the marble pavements of the main hall.

The fire was extinguished at an early hour this morning, and was, through the exertions of the firemen, confined to the upper ornamentation, and the highest, which was an unused story of the building. So far as could be ascertained at the time we went to press, (4 o'clock,) the Records had not been injured.

The furniture on the second floor, and the newly-finished decorations in the rooms of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and the furniture, including WASHINGTON'S writing-desk and some of the paintings, in the Governor's Room, were considerably injured by water.

The building of the City Hall was commenced in 1806; it was finished in 1808. It has an exterior of white marble upon all sides, but the east, which is of brown stone, and would appear to be fire proof in the basement, first and second stories.

In this connection it is remarkable, that when the proposition to illuminate the City Hall was under discussion in the Board of Aldermen, Alderman TUCKER, who is President of a Fire Insurance Company, and Alderman ADAMS, protested with warmth against it, on the ground that it was not safe. The building was not insured of course,—the City always insuring its own property.

What appears to be the most authentic statement of the commencement of the fire is that the unconsumed portions of the fireworks falling upon the roof unobserved, and allowed to remain there unextinguished, ignited the ornamental work surrounding the base of the cupola, and eating inward had communicated to the interior before any alarm was given. When discovered, it was supposed that it was a small matter, and could be extinguished by a few pails of water. After the fragments of the cupola had fallen, the bell tower caught, and before it could be extinguished was nearly destroyed. The frame work supporting the bell was not consumed, and the bell still remains in position.

The Great Base Ball Match on the Fashion Race-Course, Long Island.

This exciting contest took place yesterday, between the New-York and Brooklyn Nines, and after a most lively game, it terminated in favor of Brooklyn, the score standing 29 for Brooklyn, and only 8 for New-York. The morning was extremely warm, but soon after play was called it became cloudy, and accompanied with some slight showers, which made it exceedingly pleasant. The railroad trains and omnibuses, and almost every vehicle which could be pressed into service were loaded with passengers; the numbers within the ground being over 6,000, over 500 of whom were ladies. Besides the omnibuses which were chartered by the different Base Ball Clubs, and drawn by ten, eight, six and four horses. The entire circle outside the bounds of the game, as well as the home stretch, was occupied by private carriages of all descriptions: and the utmost enthusiasm, good temper and decorum pervaded the whole of the proceedings of the day, the arrangements of the Committee being perfect.

The Nines were varied on each side, several changes having taken place both in men and the positions in the field, rather to the discomfiture of the New-Yorkers; but the change was, on the contrary, a great benefit to the Brooklynites, who played remarkably well in this match, although their score of 18 to the New-Yorkers' 22 in the first game was well got.

The Brooklyn men went first to the bat, the New-Yorkers taking the field, Masten leading off, and being speedily caught by Van Cott, after being missed by De Bost, Pidgeon following and finally getting home, but not till Price had been run out in making his first base. A lively time now ensued, two men being out for no run, a streak of luck attended Brooklyn, two misses took place in the left field, and several overthrows from over-anxiety finally brought home several men and scored six runs, Masten leading off again for his second turn in the innings, and getting run out on first base. Gelston went in for New-York; Pinckney following with a long hit to right field—which was missed—and which brought Gelston home. Bixby followed and put the ball on the fly into the hands of Masten, who took care of it; and soon after missed Marsh, who made a good hit directly after to second base, who didn't stop it, and Pincaney came home. De Bost followed, and gave the ball back to Pidgeon, Hoyt following suit, by putting the ball on the fly into the hands of Oliver, who took it between second and third base, the inning ending for two runs. In Brooklyn's second innings, Pidgeon was caught by third base on the fly, Oliver by Short on the bound, and M. O'Brien by catcher, also on the bound; the innings closing for O.

New-York followed for O, Turner being run out on foot base, Davis ditto, Van Cott missed catching in left and centre field, and Gelston run out on first base.

The third innings of Brooklyn scored five, Short hitting Pidgeon on the fly, pitcher took Oliver also on the fly, and M. O'Brien falling to catcher, Pierce Grum, P. O'Brien, Manalt and Masten made runs.

New-York followed, Marsh making the only run, but Pinckney being caught on the bound by left field, Bixby on the fly by first base, and Hoyt on the fly by Short.

On the fourth, Brooklyn scored six runs, viz: Pierce, Grum, P. O'Brien, Masten, Pidgeon and Oliver, Manolt and Price being tipped out, and M. O'Brien run out on second base During this innings the overthrows were too numerous to mention, and elicited immense cheering among the friends of the Brooklynites, who were, on this occasion, largely in the majority.

New-York followed again for a zero, Turner being caught out on the fly by catcher, Davis run out, on first base, and Van Cott caught on the fly by pitcher.

In the fifth innings, Brooklyn scored two, by Pierce and Grum; the latter a fine hit, over centre field, P. O'Brien being caught by pitcher on the bound, Manolt being caught by catcher, a splendid feat, after a long run, and Pidgeon running himself out on first base.

New-York followed again for Zero, although catcher made a miss. Gelston, after being followed by Pinckney, was run out on second base; Bixby gave a chance on the fly to Pitcher, and Marsh did the same neat thing. The fielding in this innings was particularly short and sweet.

The sixth innings gave three to Brooklyn. Price and M. O'Brien made good runs and also Grum from an overthrow from catcher, to the third base, Oliver was caught in fine style by catcher, on the bound; Pierce also by the same gentleman on the fly, and Manolt being run out on first base.

For the New-Yorkers, De Bost, in his anxiety to make second base, was run out; Hoyt, also, between third base and home; and Turner, being caught on on the fly by third base, the fielding being very sharp and no chance lost.

The seventh innings of Brooklyn added four through Masten, Pidgeon, Price and Oliver; Pidgeon's being a fine hit to left-field, and M. O'Brien giving a chance to second base on the fly. Grum being tipped out, whilst P. O'Brien was run out on first base. The New-Yorkers followed for only one by Gelston, which he obtained by an overthrow, Davis being taken on the bound by Pitcher, Vancott on the fir by third base, and Pinckey on the fly by catcher, who had to make a long run, amidst cheers.

Eighth innings, MANOLT and MASTEN made runs; Oliver making a fine hit with no effect, whilst PIDGEON lost his bat to centre-field on the bound; PRICE gave a chance to the same fielder, which was taken sylendidly on the fly, and M. O'BRIEN was taken on the bound by left-field in good style.

The New-Yorkers again making, O. Bixby sending a ball too short, who passed it sharply to first base, when Bixby returned. Marsh was caught on the fly in fine style by right field, whilst DeBost was again disposed by another splendid catch on the fly by Davis, in the far out centre field.

The ninth innings of the Brooklyn side was a short one for one run, the New-Yorkers stirring up a little. Pierce was caught on the fly by Centrefield, in style, Grum came home; P. O'Brien got round to third base as he had done twice before; Manolt was thrown out by Gelston to first base, and Masten was caught by the same player, on the bound.

For the New-York ninth innings the batting was unusually spirited, four runs being obtained in good style by Hoyt, Turner, Van Cott, and Gelston, partly by sharp running and over-throws. Davis was caught by Masten, on the bound, with his left hand, after a long run, which again brought down the cheers; Bixby was taken by pitcher, on the bound, and Marsh by catcher, on the tip, and the match was ended. It is useless to make much comment on this match; the first innings did the business of the New-York Nine, who did not seem able to play an up-hill game, notwithstanding the *bon homme* of De Bost, and as in such cases generally, it had the reverse effect upon the opponents. Space does not admit of descriptions of gambling, and cadging, and other delectable modes of making the dimes or dollars. Cheers were given on both sides which made the welkin ring again. The Players and Committee, and some invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous collation in the Club-house of the Race-course, at which pretty things were said by Messrs. De Bost, Pidgeon and Bach, whose health was proposed by Judge Van Cott in his usual happy manner; and the company returned to their homes, to arrange for the conquering game, which will take place in September.

The following is the score:

BROOKLYN NINE.

	Clubs.	Outs.	Runs.
Masten, catcher	Putnam	3	4
Pidgeon, pitcher	Eckford	4	3
Price, 1st base	Atlantic	3	2
Oliver, 2d base	Excelsior	3	3
M. O'Brien, 3d base	Atlantic	5	2
R. Pierce, short	Atlantic	2	4
Grum right field	Atlantic	1	6
P. O'Brien, left field	Atlantic	2	3
Manolt, centre field	Eckford	4	2
Total			29

SCORER—JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, Excelsior Club.

NEW-YORK NINE.

	Clubs.	Outs.	Runs.
Gelston, short	Eagle	2	3
Pinckney, 2d base	Union	2	1
Bixby, 1st base	Eagle	5	0
Marsh, 3d base	Harlem	3	1
De Bost, catcher	Knickerbocker	3	0
Hoyt, left field	Gotham	3	1
Turner, right field	Gotham	3	1
Davis, centre field	Knickerbocker	4	0
Van Cott, pitcher	Gotham	2	1
Total			8

SCORER—Judge Van Cott, Gotham Club.
UMPIER—James B. Bach, Excelsior Club.

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
ooklyn	6	0	5	6	2	3	4	2	1	29
w-York	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	8

Quarantine Matters.

There were a number of arrivals from infected ports at the lower station, yesterday, among which were the three-masted schooner *Queen of the South* from Cumberland Harbor, who reports, 4th inst.' HENRY WILSON, of Sweden, a boy, died.

The British bark *Flying Eagle*, from Trinidad de Cuba, had lost three men—DANIEL LINDSAY, of Scotland, died June 6; GEORGE WILLIAM, of Wales, died June 8; GEORGE WINTERS, of England, the carpenter, died same day—all in the Hospital at Trinidad.

The bark *Mary R. Barney*, from Havana 13 days, June 13, JAMES KING, a seaman; June 26, BENJ. P. BUELL, second mate, died—both in the Hospital at Havana.

The bark *L. D. Carver*, from Matanzas. July 28, JAMES O'NEILL died; July 12, GEORGE PERRY, of Bucksport, died—both in the Hospital.

The remainder are healthy, and have been so since leaving this port.

The screw-steamer *Atlanta*, from Charleston, is detained at Quarantine for fumigation, &c.

The steamers *Florida* and *Montgomery* have come up to the City, from Savannah.

Explosion of the Knitting-Mill at Pawtucket

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to make the following correction in your notice of the explosion and burning of the Knitting-Cotton Mill of Messrs. DEXTER & BROTHER, at Pawtucket, R. I., in this morning's edition. The building, instead of being entirely destroyed, as you stated, is but slightly damaged, while the greatest damage was done to the machinery and stock, which the Messrs. DEXTER will immediately replace with new machinery, and have their mill soon in full operation again. In the meantime, they will run their other mills on extra time, hoping to keep up their orders with as little indulgence from their friends as possible. G. W REED.
No. 63 READE STREET, New-York, Aug. 17, 1858.

Personal.

Among the passengers in the *Arago*, which sails for Europe on the 21st inst., is the Poet Estelle Anna Lewis. She has an important literary work on her hands which she expects to finish before her return. In the meanwhile she hopes to find relief in foreign travel from the harassing and painful feelings caused by the recent divorce her self-respect has compelled her to obtain. Added to this she has suffered much from the treachery of the lawyers.

Destructive Hail-Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAUGER'S, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

A terrific hail-storm passed between Verplanck's and Cruger's Station, (Hudson River Railroad,) today, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., coming from the northwest, uprooting apple trees, and stripping them of their fruit, and also tearing down forest trees, leveling the corn to the ground, nearly or quite destroying the buckwheat crop, and causing other damage, which we cannot as yet estimate. The hail-stones were as large as hickory nuts.

SERIOUS CANNON ACCIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—TWO MEN INJURED.—About twenty minutes after 7 o'clock this morning, while the salute of one hundred guns was being fired at the corner of Broad and Prime streets, in honor of the receipt of the Queen's Message, an accident occurred of the most serious character. About 97 discharges had been made, and when the gunners had just prepared for the ninety eighth round, a premature explosion took place, and two men, who were standing almost directly in front of the cannon, were injured in a shocking and serious manner. The injured men were GEORGE LOWBER and THOMAS H. SNYDER, two policemen of the Fifth District, under Lieut. PAULLIN. Both are members of the National Artillery, a military company, of which Mr. MURPHY is Captain, and for many years they had assisted in firing the salutes on all national or gala days. Mr. LOWBER is a married man and has a large family. His right arm was terribly shattered, and his face and breast injured to a great extent. SNYDER, who is also a married man, and has a family dependent upon him for support, had his left arm almost completely blown off. His face was horribly disfigured, and his neck and breast were considerably injured. The wounded men were conveyed to the University-la Hospital. It is said that the cannon was over-heated at the time of the accident, which some attribute to carelessness on the part of those who had the matter in charge. The injured arms of the sufferers were taken off, amputation having been determined upon at a consultation of the physicians.

It is thought by some that LOWBER's injuries will result fatally, although we have been assured by one of the physicians that there is a prospect for the ultimate recovery of both of the injured. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, however, both LOWBER and SNYDER were in an extremely critical position.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal, Aug. 17.*

Police Intelligence.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF AND AN EXCITING CHASE.—As the family of Dennis Ahem, living at No. 7 Mulberry-street, were taking their tea, Monday evening—the door leading into the street being wide open to admit a free circulation of the air—a man suddenly rushed into the apartment, snatched a silver watch and chain from over the mantlepiece, and quickly darted into the street. Dennis instantly dropped his cup of hot tea, the mortal existence of an infant which was creeping on the floor near his feet being greatly endangered by the upsetting of the hot liquid, and started after the audacious thief. Dennis ran, furiously shouting, "Shtop tief; de dirty blackguard has shtole me watch." Officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward, heard the cries of Dennis, and ran, his two heels rapidly describing segments of circles in the air. He joined him in the exciting chase, and in being the most nimble-footed, soon passed by Dennis, and a moment afterwards had one hand hold of the coat collar of the fugitive, and in the other hand the stolen watch and dangling chain. The bold culprit, who gave his name as William Mason, was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station house, and Dennis went home delighted at the recovery of the watch and at being able to finish his tea without further interruption.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an Italian named Ceragolia, was standing on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, when he was suddenly knocked down and robbed by a desperate Sixth Ward ruffian. Officer Bennett happened to turn the corner just in time to arrest the assailant as he was making off with the Italian's watch and money. The highwayman quickly drew a revolver and attempted to shoot the officer, but a citizen knocked it from his hand and saved the officer's life. The prisoner—he is known by the name of Johnny Gooderson, and belongs to the Dead Rabbit gang—was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed to the Tombs for trial.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES.—About 11 o'clock last evening, officer O'Brian, of Harbor Police Beat No. 1, arrested a man named John Watson, who had in his possession a trunk and a quantity of clothing, stolen from on board the bark *Milton*, lying at Pier No. 18, East River. At 1 o'clock the same night, the above crew arrested a man named John Mahoney, he having stolen a small boat and gone on board of a schooner lying at the Battery, and stolen a quantity of pork from her. Both prisoners were locked up for further examination.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG WOMAN.—Isaac Bush, fur-dealer, at No. 68 Broadway, was taken to the Tombs yesterday, and required to give bail in $1 000, to answer a charge of outraging the person of Caroline Wille, a young woman, living at No. 25 Rose-street, who was engaged in cleaning the upper part of his store. The accused declares the charge unfounded, and an effort to extort money from him.

PROVED UNTRUSTWORTHY.—A young man named Robert N. Freeman, residing at No. 50 West 12th-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with retaining in his possession a number of gold watches belonging to Messrs. Middleton & Fowler, importers of watches, at No. 16 Maiden-lane, and of Mr. George H. Barney, jeweler, in the same building, which had been intrusted to him to sell on commission. The accused gave bail to answer the charge.

SUDDEN DEATH WHILE BATHING.—Michael Hussey, who resided at No. 21 Oliver-street, died while bathing, in company with his brother, Monday evening, at Stoney Brook, L. I. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday on the body, at his late residence, and a verdict was rendered attributing death to disease of the heart. The deceased was 23 years of age and a native of Ireland.

ANOTHER WATCH CASE.—Allan Taylor, an Englishman, Monday afternoon picked the pocket of Charles Schrage of a silver watch valued at $12. Taylor ran off with the watch, but Schrage ran after him, and with the assistance of Herring, of the Tenth Precinct, overtook the representative of John Bull and recovered his watch. Taylor was committed to answer by Justice STEERS.

Mayor's Office.

WHOLESALE DESCENTS.—On Monday evening the Police of the Mayor's Squad, under the direction of Capt. Bimie, made a descent upon the "Volks Garten," No. 45 Bowery, and arrested the two proprietors, Rienheart and Riemer, together with several other persons who were found gambling. Their implements, as well as the tables, were seized and brought to the squad room. The Police then found a gallery of indecent pictures in the same building, which also they seized. They were hung there for exhibition to boys, and the public generally, at 10 cents, and are described as cleverly painted and of the most lascivious character. They are now in possession of the Mayor and will be destroyed. His Honor held the parties to bail in $500 each.

Next the Police proceeded to the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C. There they found no fewer than sixteen persons playing at "faro". The parties were all seized, with their tools, and held before the Mayor yesterday morning to bail in $500 each.

Besides these movements, Sergeant Croft and Squad No. 2 made a descent on No. 49 Bowery, arresting the two proprietors of a gambling house there called the Odeon, seized their tools and ten prisoners, who were also brought before the Mayor yesterday morning and held to bail in $500 each.

After Crofts had locked his prisoners in the Tenth Ward Station house he proceeded to No. 199 Bowery, a similar establishment to the Odeon, where he seized precisely the same number of prisoners, to whom next morning his Honor dealt out the same measure of justice.

Monday night, also, Acting-Sergeant Seaman went to No. 50 Bowery, a gambling-house and drinking saloon of similar character to the last. He captured there four persons, who were yesterday morning held in the same amount of bail as the other offenders.

Fires.

IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A slight fire occurred between 3 and 4 yesterday morning in the dwelling house of Mr. JOHN KELLY, No. 122 West Nineteenth-street, caused by a candle, which had been left burning on the top of a box containing clothing and papers, having set fire to the contents of the box. The damage was but trifling.

Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on the 10th inst., N. D. MORGAN, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum of the members present, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable "is an event under Providence, marking the age in which we live as one of gigantic progress in arts, science, and civilization." And *whereas*, the business of Life Insurance is founded upon principles purely scientific, and developed by the persevering researches of men of science, it becomes us, as a Corporation reaping the fruits of such labors, to hail with joy the success of any sister science, when such success promises a benefit to mankind; therefore

Resolved, That this Board recognize with joy the consummation of the great enterprise of uniting the Old and the New Worlds by a magnetic telegraph, and that CYRUS W. FIELD, Captain WILLIAM L. HUDSON, and all others who have been instrumental, by their persevering energy in aid of such consummation, are entitled to the thanks of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the message from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and the President's reply, when transmitted, the dispatch of the commander of the United States ship *Niagara* to his family, and these resolutions, be engrossed upon the minutes of this Board, and copies transmitted to CYRUS W. FIELD and Captain HUDSON.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, March 20, 1816. This is the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann st. Elastic stockings, shoulder braces, female supporters belts of every kind. Instruments for weak ankles, club-feet, curvature of the spine, and every kind of physical deformity, at Dr. GLOVER'S, under the Museum.

Singer's Improved Hemming Guages.—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HIGGINS—WILLIAMS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday Aug 16, by the Rev. Alexander Thompson, GEORGE HIGGINS of Chicago to ANNA ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Henry A. Williams.

WEEKS—HUNT.—At Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y. on 16th day, 8th month according to Friends ceremony, LEONARD K. WEEKS to MARY M. HUNT, both of Newcastle.

DIED.

SHARP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, ELIZA, widow of John L. Sharp, and daughter of Ralph I. Westervelt, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church in King st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

STOCKEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug 17, after a short but severe illness THOMAS WENAY, only son of AMOS and MARGARET STOCKEY, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 339 Washington-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

"Weep not for me dear mother;
Dear father, dry your eyes.
I've left you for my other home,
Afar beyond the skies.

Bright Angels call me thither—
They beckon me to fly
Where all is bright and cheerful
To home beyond the sky

You, too, will come there mother—
You, father, when you die.
And little Tom will welcome you
To home, beyond the sky."

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 16, PAULINE LOUISE only child of Richard and Pauline Arnold, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, from the residence of her parents No. 47 East 19th-st., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

RAIT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 17, MARY CONSTANTINE, youngest child of David and Mary Rait.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 216 West 20th-st., at 4 o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.

DALE.—At Fort Lee, on Monday, Aug. 16, SARAH LOUISA, infant daughter of Geo. L. and Harriette B. Dale, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 129 West 23d-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

LOWNDES.—In Brooklyn, at his late residence, No. 236 Carlton-av., on Saturday, Aug. 14, RENSAL S. LOWNDES, aged 54 years and 6 months.

His remains will be taken to Stockport, England, for interment.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, HARRY, infant son of Halsted P. and Mary A. Fowler, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral from No. 47 Claremont-av., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROOME.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, EDWARD ROOME, Sr., of paralysis.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.

SIMONSON.—At Clifton, Staten island, on Monday, Aug. 16, after a lingering illness MARY, eldest daughter of the late Chas M. Simonson

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. K. Dustan, at Clifton, Staten Island. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LEGGETT.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Monday Aug. 16, after a short illness MARY JANE daughter of William and Jane ANN LEGGATT, of New-York, in the 17th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Hudson, at 3 P. M., this day

TAFT.—At White Cloud, Iowa, on Wednesday, July 14, of congestion of the brain, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of William H. Taft aged 19 years.

MILROY.—At sea, on Friday, July 30, of fever, on board bark *Thomas Bullett*, 8 days out from Porta Cabello, JOHN MILROY of this City, aged 28 years.

Livingston County papers please copy.

SILK GOODS.

FALL TRADE.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

Take pleasure in informing their customers and buyers generally throughout the country, that they are now prepared to offer one of the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE STOCKS OF

AUTUMN GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Constant additions of desirable articles will be made by every steamer, and no pains will be spared to display an assortment of Goods, which for

BEAUTY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS,

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PRICES AS LOW

and

TERMS AS LIBERAL

as those of any other HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Special attention is invited to the Departments of

HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,

In which will be found every variety of articles usually kept by houses which devote themselves to those branches exclusively.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The publishers of the *Tribune* propose to issue, on the 1st day of September and monthly thereafter, a sheet devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

1. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Monetary intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants

2. It will be sent without charge to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50 000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.

3 The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed, will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adopted to their wants. Advertisements received at the *Tribune* office henceforth until the 25th inst. If by letter, address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1858. No. 154 Nassau-st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY the Joint Committee of the Common Council, for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:

FIRST.

1. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and at Central Park.

2. On the evening of the day upon which the mess ges are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band

3. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers, and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee earnes ly request that during the firing from the Park, all the Church bells in the City be rung and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

1. On the arrival of the *Niagara*, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and the Navy-yard, to be replied to by the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted by a salvo of 100 guns.

2. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies

3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance by the various Musical Societies, of "Achieved is the glorious Work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."

4. After each address, appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus sung by the Societies.

5. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the Firemen, in torch-light procession, together with such Societies as may desire to cooperate.

6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park through which the procession shall pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front there of

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the street through which the torch-light procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M

2. In the evening a Musical dinner to be given at some place to be selected

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and British Possessions will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS McSPEDON, Chairman.

CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machine.y and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1

The exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS. MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEGGARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No 351 Broadway, New-York to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PALACE GARDENS,
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS BAKER
In America.
ON TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug. 24,
(Weather permitting.)
A GRAND CONCERT

will be given, under the direction and for the benefit of MR. THOMAS BAKER.

The Messrs. EDGE have generously volunteered to give an unusually magnificent display of Fireworks on this occasion. The orchestra will not only consist of those excellent artists whose finished performances during the season, under the masterly direction of Mr. Baker, have met with such unprecedented success, but will be greatly augmented, to form

A POWERFUL AND WELL-BALANCED ORCHESTRA.

A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES

will be added for the purpose of giving effect to several novelties prepared by Mr. Baker for his benefit night.

Notwithstanding the increased expense the proprietors will be subjected to, the charge for admittance to the Gardens will be the same on this occasion as on ordinary concert nights, only a few reserved orchestra seats being held at $1 each

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.

Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK
of
"THE IRISH BOY"
and
YANKEE GAL,
who have been playing to
CROWDED HOUSES
DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, will be performed a new, local, Musical Burlesque, by Charles Gaylor, Esq., entitled THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINEOH!

Capt. Hassarack.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fairy Funnebun.....Mrs W. J. Florence
Ariel.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mohammed Pasha O'Wax, an Eastern Cobbler.....Mr. W. J. Florence

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES,

With over
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES!
BEAUTIFUL MARCHES,
CHARMING SONGS
DELIGHTFUL DANCES,
LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.. &c
The performance will commence with the
IRISH MORMON,
Brian O'Lynn.....Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW
FORTY FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.

The triumphant reception accorded to
ALL THE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS
concerned in the representation of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
fully warrants the management in announcing it for repetition.

Mr BLAKE in his irresistibly comic impersonation of Meddle.

Mr. BROUGHAM in his unapproachable illustration of the dashing adventurer, Dazzle.

MISS JANE COOMBS,
who so brilliant representation of Lady Gay Spanker on Monday evening, placed her in the first rank of histrionic celebrity.

Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. SETCHELL, Mr. CANDLE,
Mrs. BLAKE, Miss MILLER.

Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Thursday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and COLUMBUS.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 18, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
MONTE CRISTO.
To be followed by the Drama of the
SEVEN ESCAPES
OF ADELAIDE DE-DEN.
To conclude with the farce of
HUNTING A TURTLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.
The performances will commence with the tragedy of OTHELLO.
After which the MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with SWISS SWAINS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
No. 414 Broadway.

This great Museum, the only one in America, and equal to any in Europe, now open

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART; FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD. UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the Curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents: Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STREET CARS ON THE ELEVENTH AVENUE.—Property-holders and all others interested in having small cars on the 11th ave to 53d-st, are requested to meet at National Hall, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration what measures, if any, may be taken in view of the efforts now made by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, to use the track of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and so deprive the residents of the 11th ay. of all accommodation, as we are satisfied the Eighth Avenue Company does not intend to put on any cars, as it conflicts with their present road.

P. Travers, O. Gorl, James P. Travers Ed. Meek, P. Gray, T. Egan, E. C. Warner, John David J. Goodenough Hodgins, P. H. McGinn, T. Meek, J. Sheehey, and others.

THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—Members are requested to attend a Special Meeting at their Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., to make arrangements for celebrating the successful laying of the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

C. McDEVITT, President.

B. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 139 Fifth-ay-place, West 28th-st.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston and Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. Referees: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No 111 Broadway; the Rev R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass; the Rev. J. KENDALL D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CREGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CREGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CREGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos 48 and 50 East 24th st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS RAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Ree Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York

REID & HOFFMANN.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New-Haven railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ¼ mile south of the depot. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.

The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution, which has been in successful operation for twelve years, is open at all times for the reception of pupils. The most thorough instruction is given in every department

The Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MME. AESCHMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MRS. GRILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. G. at her residence No. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 6th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MISS E. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. F. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. 81 East 16th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENG- LISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 1 West 24th-st, first door from 5th-av., reopens on Sept. 15.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education, including French and Music Address HOME, Box No 176 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and Educational Union, La Farge Building, No. 289 and 293 Broadway, New-York. Principals, trustees and parents can secure competent teachers, tutors or governesses, graduates of the first institutions, without delay or expense

TEACHERS WANTED.—Several accomplished female teachers, for first class positions, with corresponding salaries, and among them a lady fully competent in French, music, and English branches, as governess in Louisiana. Salary from $600 to $1,000, and board and travelling expenses paid. We are also authorized to receive pupils for all the principal seminaries on the most favorable terms. Address RICE & ANDREWS, New-York.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE FOR THE ENSUING year, a young gentleman, unmarried, as teacher, to go South. The applicant must be American, thoroughly versed in the mathematics and the modern languages; also a member of some Church. Apply in person, and with references, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 194 Fulton st, New-York.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Westchester County, 41 miles from this City by railroad, a young lady to teach principally French and Music (instrumental); duties will be light, as the boarding department is small. Term begins early in September. Call on, or address, JOHN HOBBS, Esq., care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE GOVERNesses superior Teachers of Music, piano, guitar and vocals; French and English, for the South. Also two French (native) Teachers; 2 superior classical and mathematical Teachers to go South. Apply personally.

SMITH WOODMAN & CO.,
American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

INSTITUTRICE—A FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD education and accustomed to teach, desires to find an engagement in a school or private families, to teach her language. An agreeable intercourse with persons of good society is of more consideration than a high salary. Best references given. Address N. N., Box 150 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor of a select school Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character qualifications, &c. Refers to J. E. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for a ladies' school in Virginia; one that speaks and teaches French, music on piano, drawing, &c. Competent persons only may address, with terms and reference, to Post-Office, Box No. 3,040, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—M. P. CAVERT, A. M., FOR nine years principal of Amsterdam Academy and Female Seminary, is open to an engagement with some eligible School. May be addressed for four weeks at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics and mathematics, by reason of several years' experience as Principal of Public Schools and Academies, desires an engagement, at a liberal compensation. Address HOMER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office

A TEACHER.—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHing English, French, music, and drawing, desires a situation in a family South Can be seen at the Merchant's Hotel, by inquiring for Room No. 117,

POLITICAL.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

N. B.—All citizens opposed to the present Administration that wish to join the Association, can do so by signing the Constitution S. B. DUTCHER, President.

HUMPHREY ATEES, Secretary.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, &C., FROM IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS.—Consignments received and disposed of to the best advantage. All orders executed at the lowest rates. Drugs taken on Storage. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST No. 11 GOLD st., N. Y.
MR WM. BURGESS, DRUG BROKER.
Late Wholesale Druggist of Cincinnati, O. Office as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A SITUATION by a person competent to fill the situation of a first-class waiter, public or private, having been connected with some of the first class hotels and club houses in this City, and also in Europe, for many years; he is now desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above places The best of reference given as to his capabilities and trustworthiness. Will be disengaged on the 1st of next month Address A. F., waiter, Broadway Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man only nine months in this country; from the county Fermanagh, Ireland. Is a good carpenter; would make himself generally useful to farmers having buildings to erect in the country or fences to put up, or would act as porter in a store; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Can be seen by applying at the dry good store of W. G. CAMPBELL, No. 178 3d-av., for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A COAL yard by a middle-aged man, who has been engaged in the coal business for the last five years in one yard; is unexpectedly out of employment, and would take a situation at a very small salary rather than do nothing. Can give good references. Address J. W., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober young man; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a good vegetable gardener; he refers, by permission, to JOSEPH MORRISON, Esq., No. 43 New-st. Address P. M. N., box No. 146 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, bundle carrier or anything else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES care of F. C. Wells & Co No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York Reference.—MOONEY MANLY & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; F. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OLD-COUNtry waiter, as doorkeeper in a hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish and Italian; has lived some years in the old country. Knows their habits and manners. No objection to town or country. Address P. M. G., Union-square Post-office. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no children, situations, he as a thorough coachman and groom, also a first-class gardener; understands all kinds of country work. She is a first class cook, baker and laundress Both are willing and obliging and highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Sowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred Address J. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B, W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman; he thoroughly understands his business; can give City reference if required; has no objections to the country. Apply at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make himself own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st, between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a groom and driver, and can make himself useful. Has good reference from his last employer. Address D. B. Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man of good habits, with good reference; he understands the business in all its branches. Address F. F. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE HATTERS' BANK ROBBERY.

A reward of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will be paid to any one who may give such information as will lead to the
DETECTION AND CONVICTION
of the burglars who committed the robbery upon this Bank. The amount stolen was about
EIGHTY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and on such sum as may be recovered, five per cent. will be paid. EZRA MORGAN, President.

STOP THIEF.—A HORSE AND WAGON WAS hired from the subscriber, on Sunday Aug. 15, for the afternoon, and not yet returned. The horse was of a brown color, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, long tail, one white hind foot, and a sore on the top of his neck, which was hurt by the collar. The wagon was a Jenny Lind open front wooden dash wagon, painted black and striped, with slats or sides on the sides, and a shifting top. Said horse and wagon was hired to a German, about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, full face and fair complexion, and no whiskers Said property is supposed to have been disposed of. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to the recovery of the property or the detection of the said person.

WM. STIVERS, No. 89 1st-av., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to me on or about the 5th July last and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William st

$10 REWARD—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each, against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

LOST ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAIL- ROAD—Left in the last car of the Albany Express Train, on Saturday afternoon last, at Fishkill, a small leather bag or dressing-case. The finder will receive a reward of $ 0 and the thanks of the loser, by returning it by Express, to E. T. REANY, No. 267 Cherry st. New York.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, IN 4 Cortlandt-st., an INSURANCE BOOK of the Atlantic Insurance Company. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at HOTCHKISS, FENNER & BENNETT'S, No. 40 Vesey-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT S. PARKER, of New-York City. He was last heard of in September, 1849. He was about to sail as Captain of the ship *Phorion*, from New-Bedford for China. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, EMMA C. HETTY, Santa Clara, Cal., or JNO. H. LENT, No. 20 Leroy-st., New-York. New-Bedford *Shipping List* please copy.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGERously ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write. YOUR FATHER.

REDDING, Conn., Aug 14.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
FOR SALE,
An interest in an old established and successful engine, saw mill and machine factory. See "Rare Chance" in *Journal of Commerce*. Apply to
A. THOMPSON, No 74 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN E. MOORE & SON, No. 264 Broadway, New-York giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for sale or hire.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.—Wanted in exchange for $15,000 or $20,000, worth of the choicest lands in Illinois and Iowa. Address for particulars, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 3,279 Post Office. All communications confidential.

STEAMBOATS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO steamboats, in good order, not over 6 years old, draught not over 3 feet. Apply, or address, with full particulars, to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 Southst., New-York.

$1,000—$3,000—TO BE INVESTED IN a respectable business as partner or clerk, if a desirable situation is offered. Address A., Box No. 155, *Times* Office, stating particulars.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SCARSZ,	SYLVESTER L. R. WARD
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INsurance COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice President J. N. KENLEE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND competent young women, situations in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a superior laundress, and would do housework; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and seamstress; will assist in the washing. If required; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 337 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESERVING, FAITHful and competent domestic, a situation; understands all kinds of housework thoroughly; references unquestionable for neatness integrity and efficiency; also a very nice, smart genteel young girl, willing to make herself useful—nursing, light chamberwork sewing or going errands. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Hillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WILLING AND respectable girl: is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes bread and biscuit. Also, an American girl, as chambermaid. Are competent, economical and prudent. Ladies in want of a first class servant, please apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse or waitress in a private family, to take charge of the silver and dining-room; has excellent City reference; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st or by note Also, a girl as regular cook and laundress; makes pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; does up shirts in a magnificent style; wages $7 a month; excellent City reference Also, a cook, who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing in style; wages $8 Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamberwork and fine washing Can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would board with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss M R., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a first rate Cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the best City reference Has no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN to do housework or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit; is a person of most exemplary character, faithful to her employer, and wants a good home. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places: can be seen at No. 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No 126 8th st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well recommended girl, a situation as general housework; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would do as nurse; good City reference given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country with a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place Call at No 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability; is a first-class chambermaid; understands plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to housework for a small family, at moderate wages. Apply at MORGAN'S Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has taken the entire charge of infants from their birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st, near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; they have the best City references. Apply to WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 26th and 21st sts

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or housework by a trustworthy and highly recommended English girl, either in the City or country; she is very neat and will be found efficient in her duties. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY or Country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E CARROLL'S, No 69 6th-av., near the Savings' Bank.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters; one as first-rate cook and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. The best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 244 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and poultry, baking, &c; wages $8, the other will mind a baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 218 East 3d

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE [illegible] LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858		$4 539,175 17
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premium and Policy fees	$252,460 47	
For Interest	146 169 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00	410 62994
Total		$4,949 805 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims by Death and additions same	91,743 09	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1,161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,428 21	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	22,732 85	155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794,751 66

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$723 533 77	
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05	
Life Insurance	297 20	
Due from Agents and reported	17,953 64	4,794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $38 500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858	$31,246,069 00
Issued since	1,480,950 00
Total	$32,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858	$31,689,119 00

Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858		10 627
Issued since		500
Total		11,127
Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858		10 768
Of which are for life	9,935	
Seven years	496	
Short terms	137	
Endowments	200	10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
ELLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT B. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
WM. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
THOMAS D PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FREDR'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ARDATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 28th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $3,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the option at right to take, at any time within one year after the Bond is run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon election to take the stock and receiving the certificate of same, and not ever $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be received as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

STATE AND OTHER DESIRABLE STOCKS.

$100,000 New-York State 5s, due 1868. Interest payable quarterly in New-York.

$50 000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

$40,000 North Carolina State 6s, due 1868. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

$40,000 Hamilton County (Ohio) 8 per cent bonds, having five years to run. Interest payable semi-annually in New York.

Hamilton County embraces the City of Cincinnati, and owns $1,000,000 of real estate and has a taxable basis of $121,000 000. The entire indebtedness of the county is less than $250,000. These bonds are more desirable than State securities being just as safe and bearing a higher interest. also.

$15,000 St Paul (Minnesota) City 12 per cent. bonds. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, at the Metropolitan Bank—issued for city improvement purposes.

For sale, in amounts to suit by
THOMSON BROTHERS,
corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities

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W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission Loans negotiated.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission No 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed Cash advanced on sound negotiable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Hoffe & Co., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such exchange use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 40 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th inst., 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No 48 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c. on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by MAXWELL & DART,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of an importer's stock of tailors trimmings, &c., &c.
A. M. CRISTALER, auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Barclay st., a large assortment, as above, consisting in part of Mohair silk and worsted cord, braid, binding, galoons gilt and fancy buttons, silks, satins, vestings, silesias, linings, serges, suspenders, gloves, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Consisting of cloth beaver, pilot and Petersham Raglan, frock and business coats, black and fancy doeskin and cassimere pants, silk and satin vests in great variety. Piece goods consisting of French and English cloths, Cottenham pilot, doeskins, cassimeres, satinets, and a variety of other piece goods too numerous to mention. Also, linen and woolen shirts, drawers, overalls, cravats, neckties and handkerchiefs. City and country dealers are invited to attend this sale, as every lot will positively be sold by order of the assignee Catalogues on morning of sale.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, all the furniture in the private residence No 76 West 26th st., near 5th-av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, 7 octave rosewood piano forte, parlor and hall and solid pearl keys etageres, centre and side tables, mirrors, paintings, vases carpets, &c.; dining room extension table, buffet arm chairs &c; dinner and tea sets, cutlery fine cut glass ware silver plated castors, forks, spoons &c.; bedrooms rosewood and mahogany bureaus bedsteads, washstands commodes sofas, rockers, chairs, mirrors carpets, clocks, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

T. GOULDSMITH, auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture. THIS DAY, Aug. 18 at No. 145, West 24th st., near 8th-av., consisting of every description of household furniture. Parlor furniture: suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, seven octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description Bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus bedsteads, washstands, mattresses bolsters, pillows, palliasses &c., sofa rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., &c., at Auction PHILIP R WILKINS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No 16 Varick street, the entire furniture contained in said house consisting of a suite of rosewood, in satin de castelle, sofas, chairs arm chairs rockers, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany French bed stead, iron bedstead, straw and hair mattresses bolsters, pillows, bedding, &c.; washstands toilet crockery, &c.

ALSO, a lot of valuable French books, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, August 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No 44 Cortlandt st, comprising a general assortment of Fall Goods direct from the manufacturer, and suitable both to City and Country trade. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SLOOP BACHELOR, AT BRIDGEPORT.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell, THIS DAY, Aug 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of 17th st., East River, the above named boat, tackle, fixtures, &c., which has been fitted up as a floating saloon and adapted for excursions or as a fruit or oyster barge. Terms cash

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
375 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND Brogans, at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. & THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 3s. 4d to the dollar

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank in Albany and Troy at the New York State Bank in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7 1858

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits payable on and after the 17 h inst. at the office of the Company The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company No 72 Wall st

D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO. No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Aug 4 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August until which time the transfer books will be closed

WM S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW YORK, Aug 6 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 38 Wall st., New York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day

RICHARD C. COWLES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, Aug 10, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of eight (8 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay,
STEAMERS LAURA AND HIGHLAND LIGHT,

LEAVE NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Aug. 18 for O. H and S. B., 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 18, for P. B and R. B., 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M., for O. H. and Red Bank.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 1 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.

LEAVE RED BANK,
Wednesday, Aug 18, from R. B. and O. H., 7 A. M
Wednesday, Aug 18, from R. B. and P. B., 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19, from P. B. and O. H., 6 a. M.
Thursday, Aug 19 from R. B. and P. B., —P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Monday, Aug. 16	5 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17	8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug 17	1 P.M	Wed'day, Aug. 18	9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug 18	2½ P M	Thursday, Aug. 19	10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19	3 P.M	Friday Aug. 20	11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 20	3 P M	Saturday, Aug. 21	5½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug 21	4½ P M.		

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of stopping from Ocean Port. Fare, 25 cents.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK	
Monday, Aug. 16	8½ A.M.	Monday, Aug 16	12½ P M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17	8½ " M.	Tuesday, Aug 17	1½ P M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18	9 A.M	Wednesday, Aug 18	2 P M.
Thursday, Aug 19	10 A.M	Thursday, Aug. 19	3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 20	10½ A M	Friday, Aug. 20	3 P.M.
Saturday Aug. 21,	12 M		

Fare, 25 cents.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug 18, 9 A.M.
Wednesday Aug. 18, 2 P M	Thursday Aug 19 10 A M.
Thursday. Aug 19 3 P. M.	Friday Aug. 20 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 11½ A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge Keyser's Express by this line.

Silas Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9 Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck slip every day at 3 P M. The TRAVELER every night at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New York and Canada.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PEGE,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

BLOCK ISLAND AND MONTAUK.—THE Packet LENNIE, Capt. KEENEY will leave the Pequot House for Block Island, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after the arrival of the steamers from Norwich and Stonington, landing at Montauk Point if the weather permits. Will return the same evening or the next morning The LENNIE is particularly strong safe and comfortable, has a perfectly capable and careful captain, and affords the most desirable way to visit those interesting places. There are four well kept hotels on the Island.

NEW LONDON, August, 1858.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Canos) at 9½, 12½, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEWYORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8:45 A. M; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, East River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.

CAMP MEETING.—THE STEAMER ISLAND CITY will leave Fulton Market Slip daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Portchester Camp Meeting; returning leaves Portchester at 6½. Fare between New York and Portchester 40 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 45 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem All Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two pers of the Peck slip landing, all Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

GRAND MASONIC UNION.—PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION TO ST. ROMAN'S, WEST FLUSHING, ON WEDNESDAY AUG. 18.—The splendid steamboat *Washington* and two double decked barges are chartered for the occasion. A celebrated cotillion band will accompany the excursion. The excursion will leave foot of 22d-st., N. R., at 7 A. M.; Spring st., 7½; Pier No. 4, at 8; Catharine st., at 8½; and 10th st., E. R., at 9 o'clock. Tickets at the landings on the morning of the excursion. See *Dispatch*. Aug. 14.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—THE LADIES OF Trinity Church, Woodbridge, New-Jersey, will hold a Fair on WEDNESDAY Aug 18, at the house of Mr. Conklin, in the village, to raise funds to aid in rebuilding the Church recently destroyed by fire. The steamboat JOHN POTTER which leaves Pier No. 1 North River, at 2 P M., will land persons desirous of visiting the Fair, at Woodbridge, and take them up on her return about 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VON KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 8:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—TO NORWALK, FARE 50 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—ON THURSDAY, AUG. 19, THE well-known Steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion around Staten Island, leaving Pier No 26, North River, foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and returning about 3 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8 per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates. PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice and not thereafter.

JAMES M COOK Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway room No. 25

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P Batchelder, M. D.	Rev George Cooke,
Prof. Wm Hopkins	Rev. George Montgomery.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M White Plains, do. do.

2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P M White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North

5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P M., for Newburgh, Middletown and Intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo This above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, ratherthan resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next 14th inst., as follows, between

New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 15
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A M and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express trains, at 6:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A M and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:46 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M and 4:00 P M; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from New-York

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILBURN accommodation leaves at 11:30 A. M., and 5.10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For Hunter Head, daily, at 3:30 P M., express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 12 P M., returning le

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

The communication was accepted and the report of the Committee adopted.

The following Aldermen were appointed a Committee to carry the arrangements into effect: Douglass, McNamee, McDonald, Backhouse, Manger.

The Committee will give due notice when the public reception will take place.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Extensive preparations have been made by EARL YARL, of the Mansion, to receive Captain HUDSON on his return home. The hotel and all the buildings in the vicinity will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks and music.

Celebrations Throughout the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The impromptu celebration, held here last night in honor of the successful working of the Ocean Telegraph, was one of the most striking demonstrations ever made in this city. Immediately on the reception of the news the whole aspect of the city underwent a most magical change. Darkness was dispelled by light; silence gave place to the noise of jubilee; the deserted streets became thronged with countless multitudes; bonfires of pitch and pine sent forth their glare on all the public thoroughfares; rockets and Roman candles shot upwards through the darkness above; the cannon of the Buck and Breck Club, and that from the Armory, came forth, and was fired in the streets; Company B, Capt. VAN VECHTEN, turned out on grand parade, firing volleys at several points; speeches were made by Mayor PERRY, the Secretary of State, Mr. GEORGE DAWSON and others, and the celebration was kept up unflaggingly through the entire night.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Early this morning a salute of one hundred guns was fired from the Navy-yard, to celebrate the reception of the Queen's Message over the Atlantic Telegraph. A similar salute was also fired from the corner of Broad and Washington streets, when at the last round the cannon prematurely discharged, shattering the arms of two of the artillerymen. The public buildings, the hotels, the newspaper offices, the shipping and many stores are handsomely decorated with the English and American flags. All the church and fire bells in the city will be rung from 6 to 8 o'clock this evening.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Although the preparations for celebrating the reception of the Queen's Message were not perfected, yet immediately on the announcement of its receipt the excitement broke out and continued nearly all night. At 10 o'clock one hundred guns were fired, the bells rang for one hour, rockets were sent up and bonfires blazed on all ends and every street in the city. A grand celebration comes off this evening in honor of the event, under the direction of a joint Committee of the Common Council and Board of Trade.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the firemen and citizens of Trenton met at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, and appointed several committees to make arrangements for a grand torchlight procession, bonfires, &c. His Honor the Mayor being called to the chair made a very appropriate speech, at the conclusion of which tremendous cheers were given for the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The streets present quite a holiday appearance. Flags are displayed from all the public buildings and shipping. A salute of two hundred guns is now being fired, and the bells of Christ Church, and all the other bells in the City are ringing a merry peal. The enthusiasm is very great.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

All the bells in the city were rung at sunrise this morning in honor of the successful working of the Atlantic Cable, which has created intense feelings here. At noon a national salute was fired and bells rung for an hour.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, to make arrangements for a grand demonstration in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph, including a general illumination and 100 guns, &c., on Thursday.

BOSTON, Tuesday Aug. 17.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and all city bells rung one hour to-day, in commemoration of the Atlantic Cable.

The reception of the Queen's Message, establishing the fact of the successful operation of the Atlantic Telegraph, caused demonstrations of joy throughout New-England. At West Lebanon, N. H., Capt. JOSEPH WOODS, a veteran of the Revolution, aged 99 years, rang the church bells with a vigorous arm England and America he saw divided in his youth but now united forever.

At Windsor, Vt., the schools were dismissed, the church bells rung, cannon fired, flags displayed, and a general jubilee held, such as the town has seldom if ever before witnessed.

At Great Falls, N. H., the event was joyously celebrated.

At Newburyport, Mass., the city authorities initiated a general celebration, by the salutes of cannon and ringing of bells. Many buildings were illuminated in the evening.

Reports from other localities are similar to the above.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17—9 P. M.

The telegraphic celebration in this city, to-night, is only equalled by our Fourth of July demonstrations. Thousands of citizens crowd the streets. Among the most conspicuous buildings illuminated are the City Hall, the Public Library, the *Journal* and *Transcript* newspaper offices, and the Parker House. The Common presents a magnificent appearance, being illuminated by thousands of colored lanterns attached to the forest of trees.

The Second Regiment of Infantry is being reviewed on the Common, while several bands of music engaged for the occasion enliven the scene with the national airs of America and England.

The statue of FRANKLIN in front of the City Hall is wreathed with flowers, and his name made conspicuous in letters of gas light from the façade of the building. Rockets are flying in all directions. Though hastily got up, the demonstration is grand—worthy of the occasion.

In Charlestown, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury and other cities and towns adjoining, the event was also appropriately celebrated to-night.

There has been a general jubilee all round.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The announcement last evening, that the Queen's Message had passed through New-York to Washington, created a great sensation here. Immediately the bells were rung and the cannons fired, bonfires kindled and rockets and fireworks discharged in great profusion. On the receipt of the Message itself, notwithstanding some doubts of its genuineness, every one shouted for joy, and the cheers for the Atlantic Telegraph, Morse and Field were most enthusiastic. The streets were crowded, and the rush for the Telegraph Office by citizens and parties from the surrounding country, who would believe nothing till they had heard it direct from the Operator, was so great, that he was obliged to close the doors, and display the Queen's Message in the show window, where it could speak for itself. Great preparations are being made for a grand celebration this evening. At eight o'clock, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired, and all the bells in the city rung. All the public buildings, the principal hotels, and most of the stores and private residences in the City and suburbs will be illuminated. The Military and Fire Departments will be out in full force, and the procession will proceed to the residence of Professor MORSE, two miles below the City. His grounds and house will be illuminated by Chinese lamps. To-morrow night a public meeting will be held here, at which BENSON and J. LOSSING, Esq., will read a historical sketch of the Telegraph, and the Hon. GOVERNOR DOAN and others are expected to speak.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The citizens of Schenectady were jubilant last night, upon the reception of the news of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph, and to-night will be a general illumination and rejoicing, according to the request of the Mayor, in a proclamation published to-day.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Bells are ringing and 100 guns are firing. The houses will be illuminated, and a procession is parading the streets.

ROMBOUT, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Queen's Message was received here at 8½ o'clock this evening. One hundred guns were fired, houses were lighted, rockets streamed through the air, while a torchlight procession was marching through the streets and the bells were ringing a merry peal—all of our citizens evincing the most unbounded enthusiasm and demonstrations of joy. To-night a grand illumination will take place. Soldiers, citizens and firemen will turn out en masse to celebrate in a becoming manner the great event of the age.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

We are all celebrating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Bells are ringing, flags are flying, the Telegraph Office of the American Telegraph Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad office, and the New-Jersey *Sentinel* and *Register* newspaper offices are illuminated.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Queen's Message was received here last night with the utmost enthusiasm. The city bells were rung simultaneously, and the whole population called out by bonfires and fireworks and the lighted-up city, while the streets literally were thronged with citizens anxious to learn the tidings to celebrate the event and hear *impromptu* speeches. To-night, a great display of fireworks and a general illumination will take place; a salute of 100 guns will be fired, and a great torch-light procession move through the principal streets. The utmost enthusiasm prevails through the State.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The news of the receipt of the Queen's Message was received here with extravagant demonstrations of joy—bonfires, illuminations, firing of guns, ringing of bells and a parade of firemen. The Junior Bachelor's Club proceeded in a body with the message to the Mayor's house, read it to him, and elicited a speech from him.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Our city is brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph. A splendid torch-light procession is now moving, a large number of firemen being in the line, cheering lustily.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The City is beautifully illuminated to-night and the utmost enthusiasm everywhere prevails at the success of the Ocean Telegraph. Bells ringing, salutes firing, flags flying, &c.

PALATINE BRIDGE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The success of the Ocean Telegraph was celebrated here this evening by the firing of salutes and ringing of bells. The depôt of the New-York Central Railroad was brilliantly illuminated, and the people, young and old, turned out *en masse*, running over with enthusiasm.

TROY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The reception of the Queen's Message entire this noon caused the greatest excitement. This evening the bells are ringing, bonfires burning in various parts of the city, guns firing, fireworks displayed, &c.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The celebration this evening exceeds in magnificence anything that has ever been witnessed here before. The Telegraph, Railroad, and Printing-Offices, hotels, stores, and all the public buildings and a large number of private residences are gorgeously illuminated. The bells are ringing, bonfires are blazing, and fireworks lighting up the city in every direction. A national salute has been fired, and the military accompanied by a band of music are passing the telegraph office, newspaper establishments, hotels and residences of the principal citizens. The most novel features of this splendid ovation is the array of fifteen huge locomotives of the Central Railroad, with their bells ringing, and blazing lamps, ranged on the tracks in the heart of the city, all gayly decorated, and at intervals making the very welkin ring with the shrill scream of their brazen whistles. The streets are crowded with a dense mass of enthusiastic citizens, every one almost wild with excitement.

ROME, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Rome is now celebrating the consummation of the telegraphic union of Europe and America. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. Bells are ringing, cannon roaring, bands playing, illuminations blazing and everybody rejoicing. The fire brigade are parading in torchlight procession. One hundred guns were fired at 7 P. M., during which one of the gunners lost a hand by the premature discharge of a piece.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Queen's Message created great enthusiasm in this place, which was participated in by the inhabitants on both sides of the river. Alternate salutes of 200 guns were fired from both the English and American sides of the river. To-night bonfires blaze, bells are ringing, the band playing national airs. Illuminations have been made by various citizens, and the festivities close with a grand ball and supper.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The announcement that the Queen's Message had passed over the line was received here with great enthusiasm. Immediately all the bells in the City were rung, bonfires kindled, and rockets sent up in great profusion. On the reception of the Message itself, this morning, the excitement was intense. Bells were rung during the day, and cannon fired. Bonfires were kindled at every corner this evening. St. John's Church, the American Telegraph Office, and the numerous private residences were brilliantly illuminated. A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

As soon as it was intimated yesterday afternoon that the Queen's Message to the President had passed through Nova Scotia, royal salutes were fired from the citadel and flag-ships. Flags were displayed in all parts of the city. To-day the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and every available piece of bunting is flying in all the provincial towns. The announcement of the Queen's Message and President's Reply was received with bursts of intense joy. Public meetings have been held, and preparations are making to celebrate the event.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The American Telegraph building is brilliantly illuminated this evening and the motto displayed: "The Atlantic Cable—FIELD's Improvement on FRANKLIN's Kite-string." The rain prevented a display of fireworks.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Great enthusiasm prevails here to-day, in commemorating the successful laying and working of the Atlantic Cable. On receipt of the Queen's and President's Messages cannons were fired and bells rung, after which the military came out and paraded through the principal streets, headed by bands of music. American and British flags are floating together triumphantly from the shipping in the harbor, and from public and private buildings. This evening the firemen are out with torch-lights, and public buildings, stores, and private residences generally, are illuminated, among which are the Telegraph offices, the Custom House, City Hall and *Commercial Times* building. The festivities of the day will close with fireworks and bonfires. It is one of the most joyous days ever seen in Oswego. While a salute was being fired this forenoon, LAMORITE L. THORP, one of the gun-squad, had his right arm blown off by a premature discharge.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The city is in a blaze of light. Every window is illuminated, the bells are ringing merry peals, guns are firing, and the 26th Regiment flagstaff, one hundred and forty feet high, is strung with colored lights; all in honor of the successful working of the Atlantic Cable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday Aug. 17.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at noon, to-day, in honor of the Atlantic Cable. The bells were rung and flags were displayed from the public flagstaffs and across the streets. In the evening there were fireworks, bonfires and illuminations, and a parade of the Light Infantry.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

At noon, to-day, all the bells of the City were rung and 100 guns fired. To-night there were speeches, fireworks and other appropriate rejoicings.

FULTON, N. Y., Tuesday, August 17.

The people here are in the wildest state of enthusiasm, owing to the reception of the Queen's Message. A serious accident has just occurred from the premature discharge of a cannon, by which three men were seriously if not fatally injured.

STAMFORD, Conn., Tuesday, August 17.

On the reception of the Queen's Message the bells of all our public buildings were rung for one hour. A grand celebration is to take place in a day or two.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The bells were all rung for one hour on the reception of the news that the Queen's Message had been received, and flags are flying from all sloops in the harbor and all public buildings.

City Items.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE TRIP TO RICHMOND.—A Committee of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, on behalf of the Guard, has sent three letters, beautifully written and in rich gilt frames, to Governor WISE, Mayor MAYO, and Colonel THOMAS P. ANDREW, of Richmond, Va., expressing their thanks for the cordial reception extended to them when they visited that city as a guard of honor to MONROE's remains.

Mr. JOE CONDEN says he had nothing to do with the fight at "The Adriatic" hotel, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, Monday morning, and that our statement that he is an Englishman, was incorrect. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country at an early age.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A minority of the Board met yesterday at 5 o'clock P M. The Clerk called the roll, and the Board was declared adjourned to Friday at 5 P. M.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFICIENCY OF A POLICEMAN.—One of those little annoyances which will sometimes occur, in spite of every precaution, took place at the fireworks at the City Hall, last night. An officer, named, we believe, HECTOR MOORE, one of that class of gentlemen "clothed in a little brief authority," who contrive to make up for their inefficiency by their insolence, after putting to our reporter a series of impudent interrogatories, ordered him out of the Hall, without a shadow of warrant. Take would be almost too contemptible for rehearsal, were it not another illustration of the fact that a policeman is not *necessarily* a gentleman.

FOUNDLING.—A male infant about a month old was found on Monday in the front area of the dwelling house No. 125 East Twelfth-street. The little cast away was given in charge of the Police, and this morning sent to the Alms-house.

Brooklyn Items.

SUICIDE.—NATHAN FINN, barkeeper for JOHN LAGSTAFF, on Myrtle-avenue, committed suicide, Monday night, by taking a dose of laudanum.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, when, without transacting any business, they adjourned till Friday next.

THAT POLICE REPORT.—At a special meeting of the Common Council, held yesterday, Alderman DOUGLASS made his long-talked-of report in favor of reducing the Police force one-half. It was laid on the table, together with a majority report, presented by Alderman PIERSON, in favor of reducing the pay, and not the force.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. A coal train ran up the road to the junction, and there left the train and was going back to Philipsburg with the engine, when about a mile and a half from the Asbury depôt, a man named WILLIAM A. MOORE, who was somewhat intoxicated, and was sitting on or near the track, was struck by the tender; the locomotive passed over his right leg, cutting it off below the knee, and the back part of his head was all mashed to a jelly.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17.

$5,000	Ohio S. 6s '68	107	
10,000	Missouri S. 6s	85	
10,000	do	860	84⅜
1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	
1,000	Cal. S. 7s n. b.	85½	
4 000	do	85¼	
1,000	Louisiana S. 6s	93	
$50	R. Riv. RR. 1st M.	101	
1000		107½	
2000	Har. RR. 2dm. bds	73¾	
3000	Har. 3d mtg. bds	56⅜	
1000	Ill Freeland bds.	87	
1000	Chicago City W'k	88	
5,000	C. St. P. & F. D. l. g. b.	21	
3,000	do	20⅞	
4,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Eds	22½	
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	96½	
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	90¾	
43	Bank of Commerce	100	
20	Chatham Bank	63	
10	Commonwealth Bk.	97	
100	Del. & H. Can. Co	98	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	83½	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93 77	
100	do	10 77	
100	do	opg 77	
950	do	opg 76¾	
50	do	p & c 76⅝	
100	do	b30 76⅞	
250	do	b30 76¾	
100	do	b3 76⅞	
100	do	opg 76⅝	
100	do	76⅜	
6	La Crosse & Mil R.	4½	
14	Chic., B. & Q. R. R.	60	

200	Erie R. R.	s3	16⅜
250	do		16⅜
200	do	b60	16⅛
100	do	b30	16⅛
100	do	s60	16⅛
100	do	b30	16⅛
200	Harlem R. R.	s60	10
100	do		10¼
7	Second Avenue R. R.		30
100	Reading Railroad		47⅛
400	do		47⅜
400	do	s15	47
44	Mich. Cent. R. R.	s10	58
200	do	s3	58
100	do	s10	57⅝
50	do		57⅜
50	do	s60	56⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. In. R.		22
50	do	s60	22
100	do	b60	22¼
39	Panama Railroad		114
30	Ill. Cen. R. R.		74
350	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		83½
50	do	s10	83⅜
200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.		33½
50	do	b60	33⅜
200	do	s30	33⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		73½
100	do	s10	73½
450	do		73⅝
50	do	s10	73¼
50	do	b10	73½
50	do	s60	73¾
50	do		73⅝
200	Mill. & Miss. R. R.		15

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865		103½
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1874		103½
2,000	Missouri S. 6s		84¾
5,000	do		84½
3,000	La. C. & Mil L. G.		22
6,000	E. R. b. '75		31
1,000	Ill. Cent R. B		89
50	Continental Bank		98
50	Bank of Commerce		100
74	Mechanics' Bank		114
40	Merchants' Bank		110
10	Mariners'		90½
25	Pac M Steam. Co		83¾
71	do		83¾
150	N. Y. C. R R.	s3	76⅝
25	do		76¾
100	do	b30	76¾
200	do	opg	76⅝
100	do	b15	76⅞

14	Erie R. R.		16⅜
100	do	s30	16⅝
100	Mich. Cent. R. R.	s10	57¾
50	do		58
200	Reading R. R.	s30	48¾
100	do	s10	47
200	do	s30	47
50	M. So. & N. Ia. P. R. R.	b0	22½
25	do		22
1	M So & N Ia p. s.		43½
50	do		43½
100	Ill. Cent R.		74
650	Chi. & R. I. N. R.		73
50	do	s10	73
160	do	b60	73
100	do	b30	73⅛
100	do		73⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

15000	Iowa C W 8 p c b		44¾
2000	C. S. P. & F. d. L. R. B.		40¼
6000	do Land G bds		20
6000	Cle and Tol R R 7 p. c.		47
18000	Terre Haute and Alton R R 10 p c bds		32½
5000	Min P RR 2d m bd		35
1000	Cum Coal and Iron Co 1st mort bond		61⅜
1000	Lee Co & p e bonds		62¾
2000	M & Cin. R 1st m.		⅜
550	M Cen. 6s p. c. bds		41¾
4000	Mil. and Hor. R R 8 p c bonds		52½
600	N. Y. Mut. sc 83		45
1000	Gt. W. scrip. 68		44½
6000	C. St. P. & F. d. L. 8s		19
10000	R & M. R. R 8s		35
2000	C. of Mil 7 p c bds		50
2000	C. of W 6 p c bds		29
2000	Del. & R. Cl. Co 6s		80
5000	T. of Wat. Wig. 8s		35
5000	C. St. P. & Alton 8s		20
5000	State of Vir. 6 p c bonds		92½
5000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s.		47¾
50	Bank of New-York		169
5	Mech. Banking As		50
50	Irving Bank		100
16	St. Nicholas Bank		95
10	Wash. F. Ins. Co.		144½
10	do		143
20	Lorillard F. I Co.		120
19	Empire C. F. In Co.		107½
5	do		107¾
10	Mer F Ins Co.		106¾
17	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.		129¾
10	Home Fire Ins Co.		161¾
5	do		158
37	Eagle Fire Ins Co.		133½
20	N. A. F Ins Co.		121½
20	Peoples' F. Ins. Co.		101¾
10	do		101
10	Com'wealth F.I.Co.		86¾
5	do		99
40	Fulton F Ins. Co.		124
20	Relief F Ins Co.		103½
23	National F. Ins Co.		169
5	Republic F. Ins. Co.		87½
18	Excel. F. Ins Co		97

TUESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The market for Money has relapsed into dullness, after the recent heavy transfers on Government Stock, and no actual advances in the rates of interest seem to have been established on negotiations within 60@90 days' date. Even of longer paper the offering is but moderate, and the best names are done at 5@6 ₱ cent. The Exchange market has, in turn, been made somewhat active by the Government negotiation. A good many of the banking houses in both the English and Continental exchanges have purchased or made advances upon the new stock; and although the bulk of the business for the *Persia's* mail, closing in the morning, has been done at 109⅝ on London, we hear that a heavy transaction, supposed to be based on this stock, took place to day at a fraction under. At the close the market was steady, the extremes for first-class bills being 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. The additional sum paid into the Sub-Treasury for the Government Loan, to-day, is $395,000. The balances in the offices stand this afternoon $12,891,190. About half a million of the new Bonds came from Washington this morning.

There was a renewal of hearty congratulations in regard to the working of the Atlantic Telegraph among the merchants on 'Change, and nearly all doubt of its successful and regular operation seems to have given place to general confidence.

The Bank Statement of this morning elicits less remark on the Street than the extent in the changes of the several lines would imply. The fact that nearly all the Specie remains in the City and must soon return from the Sub Treasury to the Banks again, removes all concern on this point. The aggregate stock of Bullion in Bank and the Government office is the largest ever reported, being **$44,037,289.** Compared with this time last season the *gain* to New-York is *twenty-one millions*. In addition to the Specie average of $31,150,473, the Banks are now believed to hold about $15,000,000 or $18,000,000 United States Government Bills and Bonds, in their Discount line.

The Stock market to-day resulted, after some considerable further efforts at depression for the *Bear* account, which still holds the ascendancy, in about the same prices for the leading railway shares as on Monday afternoon. The heaviest sales were on New-York Central, at 77@76¾@76¾ ₱ cent, for the re-opening of the transfers on 23d inst., but these only reach about 3,500 shares, including a line of 1,000 shares, option of the seller, 30 days, at 76¼ ₱ cent. There is more movement in New-York and Erie shares, and a disposition with one or two parties to pick up all the parcels offering about 16¼ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks continue depressed, and Rock Island and Michigan Central are lower. There is marked steadiness in Reading, though the dealings are less important than last week. The New Loan of the Government is done at 103¾@¾, interest to run from 1st January. Missouri State Stock is ½ ₱ cent. down; closing sales 84½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds are 89 ₱ cent., and the Shares 74. The Commissioner from the English Shareholders, Mr. WHEELER, of London, came out in the *Niagara*, and goes out to Illinois in a day or two. The general market, this afternoon, closed dull.

The Overdue Coupons of the Erie Company are in improved demand, and are bought by Messrs. DE LAUNY, ISELIN & CLARKE, at 87½ ₱ cent.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, AUG. 1858.

To capital stock		$3,200,000
To 7 ₱ cent mortgage bonds		600,000
To bonds and mortgages payable		142,649
To bills and accounts payable, &c.		211,866
To balance made up as follows:		
Balance per last report	$299 898 29	
Earnings 1857, per statement	202,457 33	
Total	$502,355 62	
Out of which has been credited open'g mines	$23,765 94	
Div'd pd. Feb. 18, '58	96,000 00	119,765 94 — 382,589
Total		$4,537,105
By railroad and equipment		$1,996,819
By real estate, docks, &c		1,240 507
By canal boats		395,000
By barges and steamboats, "Pittsburgh" and "Telegraph"		42,500
By opening mines		290,000
By disbursements on account of business of 1858, &c		174,935
By balance in hands of agents of the Co.		16,734
By balance due from the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., on business of 1850 and 1851, not including interest, sundry unsettled claims, &c		25,608
By cash on hand, May 1, 1858		105,383
By bills and accounts receivable		99,141
By coal on hand, tools, &c		150,470
Total		$4, 537,105
By balance		$382,589

Accompanying this statement is the annual report of the Directors, in the course of which they remark of the Coal Trade:

"The effects of the late revulsion are still felt in the depression which seems so generally to pervade every branch of trade, with which the coal market necessarily sympatnizes, and lower prices have prevailed. But these are not so seriously experienced in the business of this Company, such diminution in price being obviated to the extent of one-half, by a reduction in the toll upon the canal, and further, by a reduction in the cost of mining and transportation; which together with the increased quantity of coal to be brought to market, it is confidently expected, will enable the Company to realize on its business, during a year of unusual depression, an aggregate profit, at least equal to that of the past year.

The production to the present time is considerably in advance of last year, and will at the close of the season exceed that of any former year.

The works and railroad of the Company are in a better condition than at any former period, the superstructure of the latter having, with the exception of the iron, been entirely renewed within the last three years at the expense of the profit and loss account, the trestle-work in many cases having been superseded by solid embankment made from the coal-screenings.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$2 374,678	$937,512	$863,110
Previously reported	48 3.6,335	45 136,277	37,810 104
Since Jan. 1	$50,761,013	$46 073,789	$38 773,214

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. State Currency	30c. ₱ 100 @ ⅜ ₱ ct. dis
New-England and N. J.	15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼ ₱ ct. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt.,	15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼ ₱ ct. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝ @ ¾ ₱ ct. dis.
Interior Maryland	⅛ @ ⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri	⅝ @ ¾ ₱ ct. dis.
South Carolina and Georgia	⅞ @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
North Carolina	— @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
Illinois	— @ 2 ₱ ct. dis.
Wisconsin	— @ 3 ₱ ct. dis.
Virginia	¾ @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
Michigan	— @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
Tennessee	— @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
Free Indiana	1¼ @ 1½ ₱ ct. dis.
Louisiana and Mobile	— @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
Canada	⅜ @ ⅝ ₱ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-York State	— @ ⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-England	— @ ⅜ ₱ ct. dis.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling Per acre.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
160 acre warrants	92	95

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes, ₱ £	$4 85@4 87
Bank of France Notes, ₱ Franc	18

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per cs	1 22@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	97@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
French Crowns	1 16@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 88
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten Thaler pcs	7 85@7 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spn'shDoubln's 16	20@16 40
Specics	1 08@ —	Patri't Doubln's 15	50@15 65
Old Am. Half D'ls	1 04@ —	Gold. Am. Old. 6 per c prem	
Old Am Qr Dol'ls	02¾@ —	B'k of Eng. N'tes	4 85@4 87
Spanish Quar's each	23@ —		

An extra from the office of THOMPSON'S *Bank Note Reporter* has the following: "A telegram from Chicago says—Several of the Wisconsin Banks will be thrown out here in a day or two. This occasions an advance in the rate of discount on all Wisconsin, until a list of the discredited Banks can be obtained."

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of July, 1858, were $77,285 84
For the same month last year 62,644 89
Increase in July, 1858, (24 ₱ ct.) $14,610 93

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—AUG. 16, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n
Philadelphia	$3,428 000	$908,000	$1,791,000	$260,000
North America	2 925,491	754,979	1,916,548	254,205
Farm. & Mech.	4,072 376	1,426,978	3,534,030	421,750
Commercial	1,513,600	308,000	839,000	126,000
Mechanics'	1,639,705	710,548	1,271,026	160,651
N. Liberties	1,323,000	462,000	1,210,000	99,000
Southwark	927,142	219,586	765,205	89,470
Kensington	716 613	246 774	646 315	112,120
P. Township	756,371	165,283	572,3 9	70,445
Western	1,528,447	347,495	1,022,636	129,460
Man. & Mech.	1,061,945	193,352	578,115	117,695
Commerce	735 018	160,754	520,917	118,015
Girard	1 963 126	350,921	813,208	210 000
Tradesmen's	645 731	169,449	564,926	100,679
Consolidation	471 260	132,942	317,539	74,435
City	744 829	161,941	376,150	86,800
Commonwealth	385,772	135,313	289,319	91,985
Aug. 16	$24,820,767	$6,875,520	$16,929 656	$2 522,510

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, in its weekly review of finance and business in Boston, says:

"There has recently been no jot of change in the Boston market. More than half a million of specie was lost by our banks last week in payments, probably, to the Government loan, but this loss had no effect upon the rates or supply of money. There is *no life* to the market. Boston continues in debt to New-York, but as money is even more abundant in Wall-street than with us, there is no probability of any sudden call of importance. Trade is improving, but is yet far behind what it usually is at this season."

And in reference to Copper mining and Copper stocks, it adds:

"From the copper region there is news of the exceeding richness of the 'Pewabic,' in its third level and of the probability that the two veins, which are 45 feet apart at the surface, will come together in the fourth level. In the third they approach within 15 feet. The intelligence from the "Quincy," also, is very favorable. The last monthly return was 50 tons. It will be remembered that the 'Quincy' has not only the 'Pewabic' vein in all its richness for a long distance, but that it has a narrow or 'mass' vein which is likely to prove of exceeding value. The Quincy product this year will nearly reach that of the 'Pewabic,' and although the former is a little behind the latter in development, yet in view of its larger territory, its two veins, and its actual product, it may be considered exceedingly cheap. Both mines have had a success, thus far, that is absolutely wonderful in the history of copper mining. Neither the Cliff nor the Minnesota, in their earlier years, ever equalled the Quincy and Pewabic. At the close of the week, Isle Royale and Pewabic, which had been quite active, became dull, if not heavy. The facts of both companies are favorable, but some people have an idea that considerable lots of stock are in weak hands, and must be thrown upon the street are long. From all we can learn, this notion is incorrect, but it undoubtedly affects the market progress of the shares.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

Notwithstanding the continued abundance of money, our

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2157. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA

GREAT PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

Salutes from the Battery, the Forts and the Shipping.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Capt. Hudson Received at the Mansion House.

FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Addresses of Capt. Hudson, Cyrus W. Field and Others.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON, anchored outside the bar early yesterday morning, and arrived off the Battery at 4:50 P. M.

The *Niagara*, on her way up, was saluted from Fort Hamilton, by vessels in the bay, and, lastly, by 100 guns from the Battery.

The *Niagara*, after having successfully laid her portion of the great Ocean Cable, arrived, as we already know, at St. Johns, N. F., on the 9th, and sailed thence for this port on the evening of the 11th inst. Her long passage is to be attributed to an inadequate supply of coal, as well as to the inferior quality of the supply she had on board.

We publish, on the second page of this morning's paper, a very full and highly interesting account of the successful laying of the great Ocean Cable by the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*. We publish the history of the enterprise as furnished us by our special correspondent, who accompanied the expedition, as well as the official journal of Mr. FIELD. The latter loses none of its interest from the fact that an abstract of its principal points was telegraphed from St. Johns, and has already appeared in the columns of this paper.

When coming out of the harbor of St. Johns, the *Niagara* struck on a rock, which gave her rather a severe shock. At the entrance of the harbor, only a few miles from shore, an iceberg was seen. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the passage to St. Johns.

The *Niagara* has arrived at this port with all her paying-out and other cable machinery on board. The several platforms and stagings on deck; the massive wheels over which the cable was reeled out, and the protecting guards around the stern are still there. The circles in which the cable was coiled remain the same. In two of the circles are coiled the surplus cable in its original flakes—in all, about 100 miles.

There are reports current that this surplus cable has been already sold for $360 a mile.

The *Niagara* remained at anchor off the Battery for about an hour, waiting for the ebb tide in the East River, and arrived at the Navy-yard about 7 o'clock.

The *Gorgon*, the *Niagara's* attendant in laying the cable, has not arrived. She was waiting at St. Johns for orders from England.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD came to the City from the *Niagara* in the steamer *Achilles*, and proceeded immediately to his home. Captain HUDSON went ashore at 7½ o'clock P. M., and proceeded to the Mansion House, Brooklyn, where he was publicly received.

Full particulars of the celebration and festivities in Brooklyn last evening, in honor of the *Niagara's* arrival, will be found in other columns of this morning's paper.

The Niagara's Arrival.

The announcement that the United States frigate *Niagara* had actually arrived below, and was anchored off the Bar, awaiting a change of tide in order to come up, brought large numbers to the Battery at an early hour. The Staten Island Ferry boats were also thronged with people, intent upon getting the first view of the noble ship as she entered the Narrows. The naval salutes from the fortifications in the Harbor, which were to greet her arrival, were also items of no common interest, and every one seemed bent upon personally participating in the reception of the ship, her officers and crew.

The Cunard steamer *Persia*, which sailed at noon, and passed the *Niagara* at her anchorage, about 2 o'clock P. M., was observed to fire a handsome salute, which was suitably acknowledged on board the frigate.

A large party were congregated at the hotel near the Quarantine landing, peering by turns through the public spy-glass, watching to catch the first movement of the ship, which could be distinctly seen outside the bar. About half-past 2 o'clock P. M., she was observed to weigh anchor, and move slowly in towards Sandy Hook; and by 3 o'clock P. M., she was hidden from view by the lower bluff of Staten Island. About the same time, the steamer *City of Washington* came in sight, and passed the southwest spit ahead of the *Niagara*. There was a strong flood tide, and a fresh breeze from the southward, which brought the two ships rapidly up the bay. The *City of Washington* first made her appearance, and in a few minutes the Ship-news Agent of the Associated Press, the Health officer and the U. S. Inspectors, were each under way in their respective boats to go on board.

The *Niagara* entered the Narrows at 4¼ P. M., a few moments later. Freed from her heavy load of cable, and having consumed her last ton of coal, her magnificent hull and towering spars were exhibited to fine advantage. She was decorated with flags from the tip end of her jibboom, over royalmast heads, to her taffrails—a portion of the signals hanging pendant from the end of her spanker boom. As she was passing opposite Fort Hamilton, a salvo of 32 guns was fired, the American ensign at the peak of the *Niagara* being gracefully dipped in acknowledgment of the honor. Scarcely had this salute ceased when the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, which lay a half mile further up the bay, ran up the American ensign at he fore and let out her guns, and blazed away, duplicating the salute from Fort Hamilton. To this unexpected civility, the ensign of the *Niagara* was lowered and raised in graceful recognition. With her decks so much obstructed by machinery, it was impossible for the *Niagara* to use her 32-pounders, and return the compliment in kind. The steamships *Daniel Webster* and *Roanoke*, which were bound down the Bay, paid her the usual courtesies as they passed, which were promptly acknowledged. Opposite the Quarantine landing the Reporters of the Press, who were civilly offered a place in the United States Inspectors boat, started out to board the *Niagara*. There was a strong flood tide, and a fresh breeze, which made it no easy task to pull out in the wake of the ship, which was under rapid headway. At this point the Health Officers steam-tug *Rescue*, took the boat in tow, and in a few moments, during which all hands were pretty thoroughly drenched, they arrived along side, and went on board. Her engine was stopped for a brief period, to allow the Health Officer to make his visit of inspection, when she again moved on up the bay. While lying too the steamboat *Thomas Hunt* and the Staten Island Ferry-boat *Josephine*, both heavily laden with passengers, passed around the ship, all hands cheering lustily. The compliment was recognized by the officers of the *Niagara*. From this point the numerous steamboats, which had been chartered by those who desired to give the earliest expression to their enthusiasm, were hovering around her, until she dropped anchor off the Battery, and the cheering and waiving of hats and handkerchiefs were incessant. No sooner would one boat pass astern so far that the demonstrations of her passengers could not be distinguished, than another, equally crowded, would arrive, and the cheers and dipping of flags would be repeated. It was cheering without cessation all along the way; and when she arrived off the Battery, the dense multitude that lined its water front manifested the utmost enthusiasm, and enhanced in no small degree the already intensely exciting scene. Before the *Niagara* had reached a position from which the sound of the cannon on the Battery could not be heard, the fact thrt a salute was being fired was evident from their flashing light at regular intervals and the dense smoke that arose from the guns.

At 4:50 P. M. the *Niagara* rounded to, and let go her anchor. While she remained in this position crowds of people in barges and steamboats passed around her each in their turn, giving three hearty cheers and a tiger, the bands on board the boats playing "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," and "Yankee Doodle." Captain HUDSON and his officers, who were gathered upon the after deck, acknowledged the compliment by waving their caps After a delay of about an hour and a half, the *Niagara* again weighed anchor, and moved slowly up the East River to the place where she now lies, opposite the Navy-Yard. Her progress was a magnificent ovation. The piers on either side, the rigging of the vessels at anchor, the tops and windows of the houses, were alive with spectators, whose jovous huzzas swept over the water like distant music. The ferry-boats, crammed with passengers, many of whom were obliged to mount the upper decks, diverged from their respective courses, circumvented the majestic ship as she moved lazily against the ebbing tide, and saluted her by dipping their colors—the people cheering all the time as if they were going mad. Every passing craft, from the mud-scow to the emigrant-ship, contributed its quota of admiring applause. As the night fell, the buildings facing the river were, here and there, illuminated, shining like big pieces cut out of the starlit sky, and set up on end. By and bye a rocket would appear, darting up through the air, and bursting into a shower of blazing spray, whose reflection played over the rippling water as if of a shattered moonbeam. But these displays paled their ineffectual fires before that which Heaven provided. The lightning, which FRANKLIN caught and MORSE taught, burst out, and glowed and froliced from behind the black clouds that rose pile on pile in the West, as if it were conscious of the new conquest in which it was to play so essential a part, and in achieving which the *Niagara* had rendered so important service. But at length the *Niagara* arrived at her anchorage ground, and was fastened to a buoy. She was immediately surrounded by small boats, which came from the shore in flocks. Every thing on board was bustle and confusion. The officers and crew, delighted with the prospect of so pleasant a termination to so arduous and tedious an absence, ran hither and thither in all the flurry excited by the prospect of approaching relaxation. Yet all was order. The discipline of the vessel was never for a moment disregarded. And yet the *Niagara* herself seems sadly out of sorts. The vast receptacle in which the cable was coiled broke up her interior arrangements and comforts.

The paying out machinery was a sore incumbrance and interfered seriously with the freedom of the deck. That all these obstacles should have been overcome by order and a sense of duty, and a warm interest in the success of the enterprize, so as to contribute in no ordinary degree to that same success, confers additional credit on the Commander and his subordinates. Their services, if not their names, are engraven on a monument more lasting than brass.

Soon after the ship came to anchor off the Navy-yard, Captain HUDSON left, and was made to endure a series of honors which are elsewhere recorded.

The officers spoke with great freedom of the trials and anxieties incident to she last attempt to lay the cable. The repeated failures had produced a feeling of discouragement which effected all alike, and the task was finally undertaken more from a sense of duty to the public, than from any animating hopes of success which had sustained them in previous efforts. One of the officers asserted that it was not until half the cable had been successfully deposited in the bed of the ocean, and the electric current was passing through it, that a renewed feeling of success began to animate them. Mr. EVERETT scarcely closed his eyes, or remitted his vigilance over the paying out machinery during the whole six days and nights. Mr. FIELD, with an occasional alternation with Mr. WHITEHOUSE, was always on deck, watching every movement, and manifesting the utmost solicitude for the success of the enterprse. Not the slightest detail escaped his observation. Captain HUDSON remarked that the day they made the land at Trinity Bay, there was a line of icebergs on each side of them. It struck him as a signal interposition of Providence, and, pointing to the opening through the dense mass of ice, he remarked, "the way is all open for us, let the ship go ahead." The compasses were so much disturbed by local attraction, from the presence of the large mass of iron cable on board, that it was found impossible to steer by it with safety, notwithstanding a high platform was erected, on which it was placed, above the deck, where a man was stationed to control the ship. In this situation, Captain HUDSON says the cable could not have been laid han it not been for the assistance of the *Gorgon*, which went ahead, following the great circle course laih down in the chart. Captain DAYMAN never slept for five nights, and his constant attention to the use of observing instruments, in order to keep exactly on the course, nearly prostrated him. His eyes were bloodshot, and his system reduced by incessan watching and exertion.

After entering Trinity Bay they encountered more difficulties than on any time previous, and Mr. EVERETT, who never left the mouth of the speaking tube which communicated with the engineers, was compelled to have the engine repeatedly stopped, and set in motion, to avoid accident to the cable. At one time a double coil came up, and in another instant it would have been snapped asunder, but his watchful eye detected the trouble, and a stentorian order brought the engines to a sudden stop, and saved the cable.

Officers and Crew of the Niagara.

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, August, 1858.

OFFICERS:

Captain—WILLIAM. L. HUDSON.
Lieutenant—JAMES H. NORTH.
Lieutenant—JOSHUA D. TODD.
Lieutenant—JOHN GUEST.
Lieutenant—WM. A. WEBB.
Lieutenant—J. B. MCCAULEY.
Lieutenant—BANCROFT GHERARDI, (Acting Master.)
Surgeon—D. G. GREEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon—F. M. GUNNELL,
Assistant Surgeon—WM. S. HAY.
Purser—J. C. ELDRIDGE.
Marine Officer—WM. S. BOYD.
Boatswain—ROBT. DIXON.
Gunner—JOHN WEBBER.
Carpenter—H. P. LESLIE.
Sailmaker—WM. B. FUGITT.
Captain's Clerk—JOHN W. HUDSON.
Lieutenant of Marines—W. S. BOYD.
Purser's Clerk——— MILLARD.
Master's Mates—J. W. GOODRID, J. R. HUDSON, A. M. MASON, H. W. BROOKS, GEORGE KERWORTH, A. STOCKHOLM.
Purser's Steward—ROBERT G. SIMPSON.
Master-at-Arms—GEORGE O'CONNER.
First Lieutenant's Clerk—HENRY W. ROWLANDSON.
Wardroom Cook—EDWARD DAVIS.
Captain's Steward—THEOPHILUS NICHOLS.
Captain of Main Hold—JOHN RYAN.
Captains of Forecastle—WM. DUNCAN, JOHN NICHOLSON.
Captain of Foretop—JAMES HARRINGTON.
Captain of Maintop—EDWARD WRIGHT.
Captain of Mizzentop—FRANCIS J. TIMMINS.
Captain of after Guard—HENRY V. RICHARDSON.
Coxswains—THOMAS REED, RICHARD RATTE.
Boatswain's Mates—PETER RITCHIE.
Quartermasters—JAMES BORNEY, WM. FINNEY, PETER MOAKLER.
Cooper—ANDREW F. QUINN.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Chief Engineer—JOSHUA FOLLANSBEE.
First Assistant Engineer—JOHN FARNON.
First Assistant Engineer—WM. S. STAMM.
Second Assistant Engineer—GEO. B. JOHNSTON.
Second Assistant Engineer—MORTIMER KELLOGG.
Third Assistant Engineer—JACKSON MCELMELL.
Third Assistant Engineer—GEO. F. KUTZ.
Third Assistant Engineer—W. G. BELCHER.
Third Assistant Engineer—J. H. BAILEY.

PETTY OFFICERS.

Yeoman—Francis H. Bacons
Surgeon's Steward—Robert Cowie.
Ship's Carpenter—Geo. W. Adams.
Ship's Cook—Wm. Anderson.
Captain's Cook—James Corker.
Wardroom Steward—Lorenzo Criscola.
Captain of Forehold—Wm. Salton.

SEAMEN.

Robert Burt,	Wm. Keeble,
Charles Miller,	Thos. Kinney,
Peter Peterson,	Jas. Anderson,
Charles Brown,	Jas. Logue,
John Hall,	Henry Parsons,
Daniel Griffiths,	Jos. Brown,
John Clark,	Jos. Young,
Wm. Carney,	Wm. Thompson,
Wm. Anderson,	Wm. Wood,
Wm. Perry,	Thomas Young,
Edward White,	John Macgrah,
Geo. Shouckley,	George Baker,
Henry Brown,	George Davis,
David H. Daniels,	Henry Ford,
Thomas Weod,	Francis Gillespie,
John Thompson,	Thomas Robinson,
Rob. Harvey,	John Scofield.
John Nelson,	John Bennett,
James Gordon,	Fredk. Nelson.
George Blake,	David Gardner,
Burraugh Betts,	Geo. Dowran,
Geo. Bennett,	Henry Pierce,
Jerome Danmeith,	Thomas Small,
John Brown,	Martin Oyer,
Thomas Finley,	James Cameron,
James Mooney,	James Lawrence,
Henry Perkins,	Andrew Smith,
Francis Smith,	John Hayes,
John Ferguson,	Rodney Murray,
Cornelius Mahon,	Richard Allen,
David Evans,	John Connelly,
Richard Renfold,	Jacob Ward,
Jesse Jacobs,	John Sanmartin,
Thomas Hayes,	Thomas Brooks,
James Bennet,	Wm. J. Willis,
James Brown,	Frederick Della's,
Jacob Cochrane,	Frank Phillips,
Charles Cloyes,	Geo. H. Worth.

ORDINARY SEAMEN.

Daniel Griffith,	Peter Shannon,
Wm. Clifford,	David Kezer,
John Phillips,	Robert Christian,
Wm. Lewis,	James Burk,
Wm. Mackesey,	Wm. Smith. 2d,
Jos. White,	Daniel McDonald,
Wm. Brown, 1st,	John Bailey,
Henry J. Cele,	Wm. Erwin,
John B. Veevalaar,	Albert Whalen,
Adam Duncan,	John Hickey,
George Siark,	Thos. Gaynor,
Wm. F. Morrison,	Edward Banford,
Chas. Smith,	Alfred Fletcher.
Robert Watson,	Thomas Carey,
Geo. H. Couch,	Ransom S. Proudfit,
Geo. Silver,	Andrew Dixon,
Peter Anderson,	Geo. Evans,
Frank Holler,	Jeremiah Landers,
Matthew Grayson,	Marcellus Peters,
John Wood,	Thos. Burke,
James T. Joyce	Chas. W. Stanton,
Michael Carpenter,	Thos. E. Curley,
Robert Foster.	John King.
Daniel Sullivan,	Henry Randall,
Alex. C. Gould,	John French,
Richard Lakeman,	Chas. McCanna,
John Mills,	Wm. Brown, 2d.

LANDSMEN.

Thos. Gilmore,	Thos. Thompson,
Ashburn Hubboard,	Edward Little,
Wm. R. Haynes,	Daniel Dempsey,
Jeremiah Hicks,	David Candell,
James Simmons,	Wm. Gibbs,
Samuel G. Jackson,	Charles Graham.
James Hunter,	John Cornell,
Thomas Flannigan,	John Bean.
Jas. Caise,	Wm. H. Wilkes,
John Williams 1st,	Jas. H. Neale,
Joseph Fernandez,	Thos. Jackson,
Chas. Doty,	Francis Mitchell, 1st.

APPRENTICES.

Austin O. Plunkett,	Robert Simms,
Josiah Huntress,	Henry C. Handy,
Joseph Wilsop,	Franklin W. Perry
Everett Barnes,	Wm. A. H. Diets,
Edward C. Wharton,	Edward M. Gaylord,
Peter McGuire,	Chas. H. Godfrey,
Charles Rapp,	Thos. Littlefield.

MARINE GUARDS,

Orderly-Sergeant—Samuel F. Reynolds.
Duty-Sergeant—Henry Gleason.
Marines—Duty Sergeants.—John Y. Varney.
Drummer.—Wm. H. Wood.

CORPORALS.

Peter Riley,	Lorenzo Leach.
Wm. G. Byers,	Robert Bell,
James McKivett, Fifer.	

PRIVATES.

John Linn.	Wm. J. Mott,
Henry McGrath,	Arthur Magene,
Patrick McGowan,	Thomas Fearley,
Thomas Martin,	John Pulhamus,
A. G. L. Miller,	Thos. Schaffer,
Wm. Monroe,	James E. Severs,
John Naville,	Wm. Shuttleworth,
Pnelix O'Neil,	Jacob Watts,
John W. Pigott,	Aug. Zimmerman.
John C. Barger,	Herman Eisel.
John Barnett,	Edward Estice,
John Becker,	James Fleming,
Charles Heise,	Thos. Brady,
Matthew M. Bradley,	Geo. W. Callahau,
Wm. Buckley.	James H. Kimball,
Jeremiah Brett,	Joseph Kaufman,
John Carlin,	James Lysaght,
John Chadwick,	Wm. H. Louis,
Aran H. Dirjen,	Peter Ward,

FIREMEN AND COAL HEAVERS.

Francis Williams,	John Maxwell,
Henry Bushel,	John Near,
Rowland Wade,	Patrick Mitchell,
John O'Brien,	John M. Bentz,
Wm. Parker,	Joseph Callahan,
Patrick Gaynor,	Stephen E. Nunn,
Michael Kane,	James Durkin,
Patrick Smith,	James Cunningham,
Wm. Kelly,	John Madock,
John Thomas,	Laurence McCanoll,
Michael Kennedy,	John Price,
Chas. Tagge,	Peter W. Fagan,
James Monahan	Andrew McGannagle.
Robt. Buckley,	Carl Ashbran.
John Brundage,	Thos. McIntyre,
Peter Hart,	John G. Phelan,
Joseph Finnigan,	James Rodgers,
Henry Carrol,	Michael Ward,
Thomas Farren,	James Lanell,
Wm. Murphy,	Wm. Burgese,
Michael O'Connor,	Wm. Farrell,
Nicholas Hand,	Dennis Dee,
Francis C. Sexton,	George Cain,
Philip Sweeney,	Thos. Connor,
John McGinnis,	Michael Walsh,
Thomas Potts,	Thos. Delahanty,
John Ebbs,	Peter J. Flannigan,
Philip Finnugan,	Robert Smith,

SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS.

Wm. B. Fugitt, Sailmaker.
James W. Goodrich, Master's mate, stationed at dynamometer strain-brake.

ENGINE AND PLATFORM MEN.

William Doncan,	Martin Osyer,
William Clifford,	Henry Parsons,
Henry Perkins,	Thomas Kenney,
James Barnett,	William Mackenzie,
Thomas Small,	Jerome Dammouth.
Richard Rath,	Henry Pierce,
James Hunter,	James Young,
Thos. Finley,	James Mooney,
Wm. Brown, 1st,	Edward White,
James W. Pomeroy,	Jos. Brown.

CABLE-COILERS.

David Gardner,	David Kezer.
Henry J. Cole,	Andrew Dixon.
Alexander C. Gould,	John San Martin,
Wm. Smith, 1st,	Frederick Nelson,
George Davis,	Chas. McCanna,
George Evans,	Wm. Wood,
John Wilson.	James Anderson,
Chas. Smith,	John Magrah.
William F. Morrison,	John Bennett,
William Perry,	George H. Worth,
Adam Duncan,	John Brown,
Henry Brown,	Peter Peterson,
John B. Veenelaor,	George Evans,
James Kay,	John Clark,
Thomas Carey,	Peter Anderson,
Daniel McDonald,	Thomas Robinson,
Frank Gillispie,	Jesse Jacobs.
Thomas Wells,	Herman Zoll,

Cable Demonstrations in Brooklyn.

The Metropolis of the Nation honored the Cable on Tuesday. Last night the third City of the Union publicly recognized the successful conclusion of this greatest enterprise of the age, and, at the same time, welcomed a returning son, whose ability, energy and faithfulness, have contributed so materially to the fortunate result. Since the first dispatch, announcing the safe laying of the Telegraph wire, was received, the citizens of Brooklyn have been drifting between hope and doubt. Many believed the work was perfected: everybody wished to believe so. But there was much room for fear—it was thought the announcement might be premature; that the operators on board the *Niagara* had possibly been deceived as to the signals from the *Agamemnon* and Valentia: that, even if the wire gave signals, no actual message could be recorded, and that, after all dangers and difficulties had been overcome by enterprise, the wire had been securely deposited on the bottom of the sea, the instrument would prove practically useless. Still the enthusiasm could not be kept entirely in check; and when one week ago Saturday, a confirmatory dispatch from Mr. FIELD stated that the *Agamemnon's* end of the Cable had been safely landed, some citizens resolved upon an *impromptu* celebration, and the Mechanics' Bank, HALSEY's and other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. However, those who affected caution, or still sincerely doubted, determined to wait until the actual transmission of a message through the depths of the Atlantic assured them that demonstrations of joy would not be thrown away.

Late on Monday night the cry of the newsboy was heard in the street, and the wakeful heard the tidings that the Queen's Message had arrived. The great proportion of Brooklyn citizens retire early and sleep soundly, and it was not until the breakfast newspaper was opened that the grand truth became a matter of notoriety. Expressions of the liveliest satisfaction then became general, and the influence of an event of such vital interest to humanity seemed to banish private care and vexation, and to diffuse gental good humor and amiability everywhere. People apparently wished to talk of nothing else. He whose conversation, however brilliant and thoughtful, was destitute of the electric spark, was regarded as excessively stupid. On the other hand, every one who had anything to suggest, sensible or extravagant, relative to the Cable, the message or the celebration, was listened to with the most respectful attention. All day the streets and public places buzzed and hummed with Telegraphic excitement, and towards evening large numbers crossed to New-York, that there might be found an outlet for the enthusiasm for which no public demonstration in Brooklyn had as yet afforded a safety-valve.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, when an appropriation was made, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for a public celebration, and for tendering Captain HUDSON a congratulatory reception on his return to his home. The authorities, in choosing the Commander of the *Niagara* as the subject of an ovation, neither lost sight of the distinguished claims of others engaged in the enterprise, nor assumed to indicate who was entitled to the chief honors of the occasion. But it was very properly thought that Captain HUDSON, as an old resident of Brooklyn, and personally familiar to many of the people, was especially entitled, on his return from a cruise, the results of which are so splendid and far-reaching, to a cordial welcome.

As soon as it was known that the Committee had fixed upon last evening for the festivities, and had directed the proper officers to prepare for the same, the citizens set about making ready for a hearty co-operation with the authorities. Everybody seemed disposed to add something to the aggregate of display, and the requisition for gas and candles was alarming. At an early hour, yesterday morning, flags of all nations and streamers of every description were displayed from the City Hall, the hotels and public buildings of all kinds. The waters of the Bay and East River presented an animated appearance. The boats of the Union and Williamsburg Ferry Companies were gayly decorated with bunting. The ships, yachts, schooners, sloops, lighters and vessels of all kinds at the wharves, at anchor and under sail, had put on their holiday dress, and stood prepared to greet the *Niagara* on returning.

About 11 o'clock intelligence reached the City that the *Niagara* had been signalized below, and might be expected up in the course of the afternoon. The news increased the excitement already exisding, and begot impatient anxiety to see this last monument of the gentus of GEORGE STEERS. Later in the day, crowds of people lined the piers and slips and the heights all along the shore from Gowanus to Greenpoint. Large numbers assembled on Fort Greene and on all the housetops, wherever a view could be obtained, as far down as Fort Hamilton. At length the guns from the latter place announced the approach of the ship. As she steamed up the bay, another and another battery took up the thunder of welcome, and uttered a hearty salute.

As the frigate steamed slowly toward Castle Garden, the thunder of cannon, the ringing of bells, the screaming of whistles, the shouts of the people, and the streaming and fluttering flags and banners, not only made up a stirring scene, but constituted a triumphal entry of which a conqueror might be proud. Some disappointment was felt when the *Niagara*, instead of steering for the Navy-Yard, as was anticipated, passed up on the western side of the Battery, and anchored in the stream a short distance above Castle Garder. There she remained until between 6 and 7 o'clock, when she weighed anchor and steamed round the Battery up the East River. The announcement that she had left her moorings, drew a large portion of the crowds that had thronged the Heights back again,—and great numbers could be seen, many of them running at full speed, through Pierrepont, Clark, Pineapple, and other streets, leading into Columbia-street, all intent upon obtaining a view of the world-renowned vessel. Slowly, and creating scarcely any commotion in the water, she moved on to the Navy-Yard, where she came to anchor, at about 7 o'clock, amid the salutes of the old *North Carolina*.

THE RECEPTION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The reception of Captain HUDSON at the Mansion, in Hicks street, was a creditable and enthusiastic affair, the credit for which exclusively belongs to General YALE, the proprietor. This house for many years has been the head-quarters of Captain HUDSON, and it was this fact, in connection with the warm friendship existing between the parties, that instigated the proceedings.

The Mansion House occupies a frontage of about 200 feet on Hicks-street near Clark, and the whole establishment throughout was brilliantly illuminated, in doing which 1,250 candles were used. But one transparency was to be seen. This bore the memorable dispatch of Captain HUDSON to his family upon his first arrival at Trinity Bay,

The front of the building was tastefully festooned with tri-colored streamers, and across the street at either extreme of the hotel was suspended an American and English flag.

Directly in front, and in the yard of the main building, a temporary rostrum was erected, upon which the guest, his associates and the speakers took seats. In the balcony of the hotel was stationed the Navy-yard Band.

At 7 o'clock, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. FISER and WARING, waited upon Captain HUDSON, at the Navy-yard, and escorted him to the private entrance of the Hotel. Here, for the first time since his arrival, he met his family. Remaining with them a few minutes only, Captain HUDSON was escorted by General YALE to the rostrum. His appearance was the signal for the most boisterous manifestations of joy by the thousands who had assembled to welcome him—the band playing "Hail Columbia."

There were on the platform, besides Captain HUDSON, PETER COOPER, CYRUS W. FIELD, WILSON G. HUNT, the Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, the Rev. Dr. LEWIS, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, GEORGE HALL, EDWARDS FISHE and E. O. PERRIN.

Mr. EDWARD FISHES came forward and announced to Captain HUDSON the object of the assemblage, and introduced Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, who addressed him as follows:

HONORED SIR: Permit me, in behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, to welcome you back to your native City—to your home and family. I will not detain you by extended remarks; there are others who wish to address you, and there are thousands who are anxious to take you by the hand and give you a hearty welcome. Few men are better known than you in Brooklyn, but none know you longer or better than I do. We were boys together when this now great City was but a village of a few hundred inhabitants. Through life, Sir, you have been a most useful and valuable citizen, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to bear witness to your many acts of kindness to the poor, the sick and the dying. As an officer you have always discharged your duty in a manner highly creditable and honorable to yourself, and satisfactory to the Government. And now, sir, in this duty in which you have just been engaged—an enterprise, the successful termination of which has astonished the whole world—you have, by your skill, your industry and perseverance, nobly done your part, and the people appreciate your worth. Yes, WILLIAM—Brooklyn Boy!—noble sailor—we are proud of you! May God bless you and yours, and may you live many happy days.

Captain HUDSON responded as follows:

REMARKS OF CAPT. HUDSON.

MR. MAYOR: If I was not a sailor, I should stay back and not open my mouth to reply. But I am surprised at what I see before me; for I have done nothing to deserve this—it is entirely undeserved. I have done nothing more than my duty—nothing that calls for anything of this kind. We have been engaged in a work that will make a sensation over the whole world. It ushers in a new era in the commercial community. Through its means we shall be able to carry the gospel to all parts of the earth. We have been simple instruments in Higher Hands to bring about the accomplishment of this enterprise. There is one higher than us, and to Him should be given all the praise. I hardly know how to speak. But you would not expect much from a sailor, and therefore you will not be disappointed.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then played by the Band, followed by an address to the Captain by E. C. PERRIN, Esq.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD being called, was introduced by ex-Mayor HALL, and in a few pertinent remarks spoke of the greatness of the work accomplished, and especially of Capt. HUDSON's agency in it. When this was over the people crowded around the stand, some exchanging personal congratulations with Captain HUDSON, some being introduced to him, to Mr. FIELD, Mr. COOPER, and to other gentlemen of the party, the band meantime played "The Red, White and Blue," and the crowd giving way to the most enthusiastic and irregular expressions of joy. Cheers were often called for in connection with the names of HUDSON, FIELD, and COOPER.

Mayor HALL soon called the assemblage to order, and stated that a procession would be formed to escort Captain HUDSON and the other guests to the City Hall, where the Commander of the *Niagara* would receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. The people readily prepared to obey the word of command, and with as much discipline and facility, as could have been expected, fell into the line of

THE PROCESSION,

which then marched through Clark, Henry, Pierrepont and Fulton streets to the Hall. Capt. SHOURMAN, of the Third Precinct, with 25 men, acted as an escort and headed the line. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Aldermen J. L. DOUGLASS J. MCNAMEE, M. MCDONALD, E. T. BACKHOUSE, D. MAUJER, and the city's guests followed, while the rear was brought up by citizens in great numbers, forming a procession that extended the whole line of march. The streets through which the line passed were brilliantly illuminated from the windows of the stores and residences, and were crowded with people. The head of the procession soon arrived at the City Hall Park, where was gathered probably the largest assemblage ever drawn together at one time in the City of Brooklyn. They hung upon the steps of the Hall, filled the Park, overflowed upon the sidewalks of the square, and swarmed in the surrounding buildings and every place where a foothold could be obtained. As the lions of the evening came up the cheers from this crowd were deafening.

THE RECEPTION AT THE HALL.

The carriages drew up at the west gate of the Park, and the guests dismounted. The platoon of Policemen cleared a passage, and the company passed through the gate and up the steps into the Hall.

IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

By the time the Committee with their guests arrived, the Governor's Room was crowded to excess, principally by ladies, however. A temporary platform had been erected near the centre of the room, upon which Captain HUDSON and his associates were seated.

Captain HUDSON was welcomed to the City by Mayor PAWELL, in a few appropriate remarks, and was introduced to the assemblage.

Loud calls were given for Messrs. FIELD, COOPER and others who were on the stand.

Mr. FIELD responded as also did Mr. COOPER.

At the conclusion of the speeches the people passed out of the Hall and shook Captain HUDSON by the hand. On the steps of the Hall Mr. FIELD was compelled again to address the multitude. Not until the telegraph men had been borne off in carriages from the ground were the people willing to separate.

THE ILLUMINATION.

Fulton-street, Court-street, Myrtle-avenue and Atlantic-street were pretty generally illuminated.

Every Station-house in the city was illuminated, and several of them were tastefully decorated with flags and streamers. There were at the First District Station 100 lights; Second District, 315 lights; Third District, 108 lights; Fourth District, 261 lights; Fifth District, 120 lights; Sixth District, 84 lights; Seventh District, 288 lights; Eighth District, 108 lights, and at the Ninth District 84 lights. The firemen entered warmly into the spirit of the occasion, and every engine, hose, hook and ladder and bucket house was illuminated, averaging about 40 lights to each building. The Thirteenth Ward Tower and the old City Hall in the Eastern District were illuminated by 344 lights. The Corporation work-shop on Myrtle avenue had 180 lights.

There were a large number of transparencies in different parts of the City, among them we note the following:

At the house of Mrs. TAYLOR, corner of Montague and Clinton-streets:

"WM. E. EVERETT
A *loan* that has electrified
The World."

Also,

"WM. E. EVERETT,
Honor to whom Honor is due."

No. 349 Fulton-street had the following:

"The Cable's laid within the
Ocean's guage,
Columbia's HUDSON triumphed
O'er its rage,
And all mankind throughout
The land may claim
Our FIELD of Science as the
FIELD of Fame."

And at No. 353 Fulton-street:

"The Cable! It divided the Atlantic to unite the two Hemispheres!"

And at No. 357:

"The Atlantic Telegraph,
The greatest
Achievement of Science and Art."

At No. 359:

"A serpent with a mighty tail
STEERS from *Niagara's* spray,
But soon through FIELD old Ocean is
By HUDSON brought to bay."

At the Union Hotel:

"England and America United,
Preserve the Union."

No. 214 Fulton-street:

"Great Britain and United States united by Telegraph. Glory be to God on high and on earth. Peace and good-will to all men."

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, under the direction of the Committee, made extensive preparations to exhibit the Hall to the greatest advantage. Every window was illuminated, 1,854 extra lights being used for that purpose. The effect was very fine, and the powerful light brought out well the beautiful proportions of the building.

EASTERN DISTRICT AND GREENPOINT.

At 7½ o'clock a salute of 100 guns was fired from Wheat Hill, Nineteenth Ward, by a detachment of Artillery, 70th Regiment, under the command of Captain TAFT. The bells of the churches, and the fire-bells, rang out a cheerful peal. The illuminations were quite general, and tar-barrels and bon-fires were liberally distributed throughout the District. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded.

The Cable Postpones a Case in Court.

First postponement of a law case, for the purpose of communicating by Atlantic Telegraph with Great Britain, was yesterday had in the Supreme Court. The case of JAMES SUTTON ELLIOTT, the alleged British defaulter, came up on motion to discharge him from arrest. A postponement, for the purpose of receiving telegraphic advices whether certain papers were on the way from the War Department, was moved by H. WHITTAKER, Esq., for the Crown, and strenuously opposed by A. OAKEY HALL, who appeared (in the absence of Mr. SEWARD) for the prisoner. The further hearing was adjourned to the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock. The novelty of the application excited some sensation in Court.

PRAYERS BY TELEGRAPH.—At the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting, on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, the Rev. Dr. MARSH, Mr. EDWARD CORNING, A. B. WETMORE, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. LANDER, were appointed a Committee to prepare and send, by the Ocean Telegraph, at the earliest possible period, a Christian salutation to the leading London Prayer-meeting.

CONGRATULATIONS.—The following comes to us marked "not telegraphic;" but, if it isn't, what is it? Like the Queen's Message, it has no signature, but it does come up to time:

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
ORANGE, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Chief congratulates his friend, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New-York, upon the successful laying of the Interoceanic Cable. The Chief and its Department have taken a large interest in its success, but have invested nary a red in its principal.

The Chief has tendered to the Chiefs of London, Liverpool, and the rest of Creation, the use of his Department in cases of emergency. The Chief has ordered an alteration to be made in the different appar

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LAYING THE CABLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.
ON BOARD U. S. S. NIAGARA,
ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 11, 1858.

I send you the following journal of the last voyage of the *Niagara*, kept on board from day to day, and comprising a complete history of the *successful laying of the Telegraphic Cable:*

Saturday, July 17.—Civil Reckoning.—At 7 P. M. got under way from Queenstown Roads; at 8 discharged the pilot one mile outside the head of the entrance of the harbor. *Agamemnon* six miles in our wake. Midnight clear.

Sunday, July 18.—Fine weather; ship making good progress; set all sail; wind at S.W. 4 P.M. passed by the harbor of Valentia; 6 A. M., sea smooth, wind moderate from W. S. W.; 10 P. M., set the topsails. Ends overcast.

Monday, July 19.—Begins overcast; at 6 A. M., rain; 10 A. M., wind drawing more westerly; furled the topsails; noon, the same rainy weather. Lat. 52° 4′ N. Distance sailed since yesterday noon, 224 miles. Afternoon clear; 2 P. M., wind northwesterly, set all sail, unbent chains and secured anchors.

Tuesday, July 20.—Commences cloudy; wind from the westward; all sail furled; speed of sailing, 4 knots. Noon, pleasant. Lat. 52° 3′ N Distance from rendezvous, 485 miles. Ends pleasant.

Wednesday, July 21.—Clear; all sail furled; speed 4½ knots; same throughout. At noon, lat. 52° 3′ N.

Thursday, July 22.—Fresh breezes; wind at West; all sail furled. Noon, lat. 51° 51′ N. Distance from rendezvous, 240 miles. Saw three sail, but nothing of the Telegraph fleet.

Friday, July 23.—All sail still furled, the wind at W. N. W. Three sail in sight, all bound East. At midnight all sail is drawing, the wind having canted southerly. At noon, to our astonishment, found had experienced a current setting northwardly very strong, and our latitude was 53° 8′ N. All sail is taken in and ship hauled up to her course for rendezvous. Ends clear, with a fresh breeze from West.

Saturday, July 24.—Stiff breezes from W. N. W., throughout; saw four sail vessels, all bound S. W.; signalized a Bremen ship, steering S. W.; at noon latitude was 51° 41′ N., and the distance from the rendezvous was 29 miles nearly north; all sail is furled, sea getting quite smooth.

Made a steamer ahead at daylight this day, ran for her; she proved to be the *Valorous;* ends perfectly smooth sea, and nearly calm.

Sunday, July 25.—Throughout this day it is calm, and the sea as smooth as a mill-pond; the *Valorous* keeps close to us, and we are laying perfectly still, being in the position to meet the Telegraph squadron—yet no *Agamemnon* or *Gorgon* seen.

The same weather all night, perfectly clear, and sea smooth: neither steam on or any sail set.

Monday, July 26.—Calm; ship laying still, expecting the *Agamemnon* and *Gorgon* to arrive; at noon found ourselves some 30 miles south of our position; got up steam, ran N. W. 30 miles, and lay by again; the Captain of the *Valorous* pays the *Niagara* a visit.

Tuesday, July 27.—Laying by, nearly calm, and the sea very smooth. At 11 A. M., discovered a steamer to the north; it was not, however, before 4½ P. M. that she got down to us; she proved to be the *Gorgon*, short of coal; have not heard or seen anything of the *Agamemnon*. All night it is perfectly calm and sea smooth; triced up propeller.

Wednesday, July 28.—Somewhat overcast, light wind from north; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* distant five miles. Towards noon it freshens up, and sea begins to rise; latter part, stiff northerly winds, some sea; the *Gorgon* east five miles—the *Valorous* west six miles. Nothing of the *Agamemnon* as yet; fears begin to be expressed as to her arriving at all. Fine opportunity has been lost for laying the cable—we having been here now 5½ days—nearly calm all the time; the *Niagara* is now under sail alone.

Thursday, July 29.—At 5 A. M., the ship *Agamemnon* is discovered under steam and sail before a light easterly air; as she nears us the entire squadron furls all sail; the *Agamemnon* comes close to us, and immediately a hawser is sent on board, and the cable soon after. At 11 A. M., 200 fathoms of cable have been veered out from on board the *Niagara*; the splice effected on board the *Agamemnon*. The captains of the English vessels pay Capt. HUDSON a visit during this work. When all is made ready, they depart at precise noon, all agreeing as to position, viz.: The squadron are now centered in lat. 52° 9′ N., lon. 32° 27′ W., and that here the Atlantic Telegraph cable is safely spliced. The *Niagara* heading W. S. W., the *Agamemnon* E. N. E., distant from each other 50 yards. It is calm, and all the fleet furl sails; two miles of cable is veered out, when it is supposed then to reach the bottom; the hawser is cast off from the *Agamemnon*, and is hauled on board of us, when paying out commences in earnest. At 2 P. M., ship's speed is 3 miles per hour; the *Agamemnon's* the same. We each pursue our respective courses, led on by our consort, the *Gorgon*. The first apparent strain on the cable was at 2 P. M., when it was 1,800 pounds, and 13 miles cable out. At 3 P. M., the dynamometer was 21 to ½ hundred, and 16 miles 200 fathoms cable is out; messages are sent to and received from the *Agamemnon*—she paying out at the same rate as ourselves. At 4 o'clock, she is no longer seen; from 4 to 6, rate of sailing is 5 knots, and the wind is light at E. S.E. At 7:56 P. M., the continuity is observed to fail slightly; it soon ceases altogether, and we can neither receive or send a charge; despair now seems to have seized every one, yet paying out continues slowly. Various experiments are constantly being tried—all to no purpose—when, suddenly, and to every one's surprise, the continuity is restored, which takes place at 9:20, and just as good as ever; communications are received from the *Agamemnon*; they however, contain nothing but the *miles of cable payed out and the time.* These notices pass every 10 miles the ships pay out. At 10 P. M. speed of vessel is four miles per hour, and the cable runs out at the rate of five miles per hour.

When the continuity stopped, at 7:56 P. M., there were 37 miles 800 fathoms payed out; vessel's speed four knots, and cable going out at the rate of five miles. The sea was very smooth at the time.

This 24 hours ends at midnight cloudy; moderate breezes from S. E., and the cable is again going out finely.

Friday, July 30.—All goes on well. At 2h. 34m. received a message from the *Agamemnon*; she had then paid out five miles more than ourselves. At 3h. 54m. a critical and rather dangerous operation occurred. It was in the changing of the circle—paying out from the upper deck to the berth-deck circle. It however was effected with ease and safety, the rotometer recording 79 miles, 320 fathoms out; the ship's speed is only slackened for a few moments, and so soon as this change is over she again is going six knots. This speed continues till noon, when it is cloudy, weather, sea rises—the wind southerly—hurtling S. E.; course steered N. W. ¼ W.; lat. 51° 50′ N, lon. 34° 43′ W. At precisely noon the *Counter* (sometimes called Indicator,) stood 681 144—showing since yesterday noon — revolutions of the brake wheels. The water in the tanks in which these wheels revolve stood, by thermometer, 120°—heated by the friction of the wheels revolving. The water is all *fresh*, and the tanks are constantly supplied. A stream is flowing into them; it runs out overboard as cold water is running in and is not suffered to heat beyond 160°—say 120°. The cable run out at noon is 132 miles 200 fathoms; depth of water 1,970 fathoms. At 1 P. M, the first 24 hours' experience since we first commenced paying out cable for good and our parting from the *Agamemnon*, at the present time, 138 miles 720 fathoms have been successfully run out. The dynamometer brake strain is 2,000 pounds. The *Agamemnon* again passes a communication of having paid out 140 miles at the same time. At midnight the counter registers 709,950 revolutions of the wheel. So ends this day.

Saturday, July 31, *P. M.*—Moderate breezes from southeast. Cable goes out finely, we receive communications from the *Agamemnon* every ten miles she pays out; the dynamometer strain very regular at 20 and half hundred (say 2,500 strain) In the morning it rained. Saw two vessels; passed the usual compliments. At noon the patent log gave 137¾ miles run; the common log chip 141¾ of a mile during the twenty-four hours from noon to noon; the cable run out 294 miles since leaving the rendezvous. At 1 h. 17 m. the rotometer gave, as total amount paid out, 308 miles; the dynamometer strain for four hours past 2,100 pounds; the counter 741,060 revolutions. At 2 P.M. counter records 743,742; at 3 P. M. rotometer gives 310 miles—at the same time the *Agamemnon* telegraphs 300 miles out. At 8 A. M. we had run since noon, 44½ miles by common log—44¼ miles per patent log. At 5:43 the berth-deck circle is finished, all having gone out safely; the transfer to orlop-deck circle is safely effected: the rotometer at this time gives, as having been paid out, 333 miles 100 fathoms, very safely. At midnight all goes well, wind at the North, fresh breeze and foggy. At noon, 291½ miles is safely out; communicated with the *Agamemnon* very regularly; every 10 miles of cable she pays out we return what we pay out. Of the 291 miles payed out from the *Niagara*, since leaving the rendezvous, 159 miles 743 fathoms has been run out the last 24 hours. By log-chip have sailed 142 8-10 miles; by patent log, 137 6-10 miles. Lat. by observation, 51° 5′ N.; lon. by chronometer, 38° 28′ W. Exchanged positions with the *Gorgon*; she differs from our reckoning but 1 mile in lat. and 1 mile in lon. We steer N. W. ¼ N., all this 24 hours.

Sunday, Aug. 1.—The sea is smooth, weather foggy, breeze moderate from N. W. At 4 A. M. 340 miles cable is out; speed of ship five knots, at which point the counter gives 776,590 revolutions. At 9:57 A. M. *Agamemnon* telegraphs 430 miles paid out: at same time the *Niagara* had over 444 miles; nothing more particular occurs this A. M., part of the 24 hours. At noon we observe in lat. 50° 32′ N., long. by chronometer, 41° 55′ W.; this we communicate to the *Gorgon*, and she has the same within a mile; the dynamometer brake 2,200 pounds; sea pretty rough; wind, by compass, N. E.; the variation at local attraction of compass 4½ points; the course principally steered is N. W. one-half N., by our compasses; the counter at 796,500, the rotometer 445 miles 500 fathoms *total* from start. Distance sailed by patent log, noon to noon, 141 7-10 miles, 164 *miles—43 nautical miles—have been run out this* 24 *hours.* The afternoon commences stiff breezes from N. E.; overcast weather; considerable sea on, which strikes us on the broadside, causing us to roll very much, yet this motion does not effect the paying-out or the strain on the cable; on the contrary, the brake strain is reduced (for our speed is increased) to 1,700 pounds, between which and 2,200 pounds it keeps till this day ends At 6:06 P. M. the cable is all out of the orlop-deck, and transfer is safely made to the lower-deck circle, and that in turn runs safely at 6 knots speed from the coil, the counter registering at this time 80,400, the rotometer 479 miles 200 fathoms, the thermometer 58°, water 59°, depth of ocean 2,240 fathoms. The water in the tanks in which the wheels revolve is 116° warm, the barometer 30° 10′, wind northeast. All night cloudy, speed of ship 5 knots; so ends.

Monday, Aug. 2.—Cloudy, stiff breezes from N. E.; considerable sea; speed of ship increased to 6 knots per hour; steering N. W. by N.; depth of water reduced to 1,700 fathoms. At 9 A. M. signalized a Cunard steamer bound East; she put about and stood along some time with us. Signals continue to come from the *Agamemnon*. At noon we observe lat. in 49° 52′ N., lon. 45° 37′ W.; at this time 634½ miles of cable have been payed out; the counter registers 895,190; distance by patent log, noon to noon, 141¾ miles; dynamometer brake strain 2,200 pounds; weather clears up fine, and wind is N.E.; telegraph message from *Agamemnon* at 3h. 15m. says 630 miles paid out; return message stating that we; have paid out 640 miles. At 4 P.M. total amount cable out 663 miles; it goes out beautifully; the counter, 870,361; sea gets smooth 8 P. M.; counter, 879,979; dynamometer, 2,000 pounds strain; midnight quite cold, and a little drizzly rain; thermometer 49° air, 47° water; depth water, 1,400 fathoms: brake tank kept constantly replenished with fresh water; is now 124° warm, and so ends.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Cold, disagreeable weather; speed six knots per hour; cable goes out beautifully, at rate of 5½ knots per hour. At 8½ A. M.—say 8.26—the *Agamemnon* telegraphs and has out 770 miles of cable; at this time we have 772 miles 200 fathoms paid out, and our depth of water is 1,000 fathoms, rapidly decreasing. At noon we have 794 miles and 10 fathoms cable out, the counter 915,930; the patent log gives 134 miles run last twenty-fours, while the cable paid out is 139¼ miles—the *Agamemnon* at noon telegraphs 790 miles paid out. Latitude by obs. 49° 17′ North; longitude by chro. 49° 23′ West. The course steered this 24 hours has been N.W.¼W., the wind at N. N. W., average speed six knots per hour; barometer 30 39, thermometer air 56, water 50. The transfer of paying out from lower hold to ward-room circle is safely effected. At 4:50 P. M. discovered several icebergs ahead and on each quarter. At 11.10 P. M., the *Agamemnon* telegraphed being in 200 fathoms of water. [NOTE.—This depth of water puts her above 50 miles from the shore.] At midnight we have payed out, according to the rotometer, 871 miles and 600 fathoms of cable; the strain on cable is little or nothing. The weather beautifully clear and nearly calm.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Calm pleasant weather; sea smooth; no weights or strain on cable; it is suffered to go out just as fast as ship runs, which is 6¼ miles per hour, from the ward-room circle. At 4 hours 48 minutes A. M. the counter 953,915, and the rotometer showed precisely 900 miles cable out. At 8 A. M. made the land, bearing N. W. by compass; distance by estimation 40 miles; several Ice Islands in sight; some very large, some very small: 920 miles cable out at 8 o'clock. Counter 900,596. The cable hangs on an angle of 4° south horizontal, but 11° vertical; the brake strain is now 900 pounds, the pressure 500 pounds weight. Signals from *Agamemnon* received every 10 miles, and at 9 A. M. she had paid out just same quantity as ourselves—926 miles.

Bent the cables, got anchors ready for coming to an anchor; several islands of ice in sight; the land is by estimation 25 miles distant; latitude, Oldend, 48 17′ N.; variation, W.; longitude, Chron., 52° 43′ W.; local attraction, —; barometer, 30.30; thermometer, air 56, water 50. Total cable payed out up to noon, from the start, 950 miles; cable payed out this twenty-four hours, noon to noon, 154½ miles. Distance run by patent log, noon to noon, 142 miles.

The P. M. part of this 24 hours commences with a calm. At 23 minutes past 1 o'clock, the counter gave 974,750 revolutions, and distance by rotometer paid out 960 miles. Message from *Agamemnon* says 960 have been paid out by that vessel. At 25 minutes past 7 o'clock, a boat boards us from the English steamer *Porcupine*, (sent out by the English Government to anticipate our arrival here, and which vessel left Plymouth same time we did.) The captain of the *Porcupine* congratulates Capt. HUDSON, and being a good pilot, having surveyed the Bay, he takes charge and pilots the *Niagara* up to the Station house. At 8 P. M. we have paid-out cable by rotometer, 995 miles and 17 fathoms, the counter now registering 936,970. The distance from the Station, the Captain of the *Porcupine* reports, is yet 19 miles off—he further reports having already dispatched a messenger to St. Johns announcing the successful result of this Expedition. At midnight we are progressing slowly up the long, deep Bay towards the head of Trinity Bay. So ends.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—Delightful weather and calm. At 1 o'clock we had paid out precisely 1,000 miles of cable. The patent log, since noon, gives distance 62½ miles; at 1¾ A. M., 1,013 miles had been paid out; the ship brought to an anchorage in 17 fathoms water, close in to the shore; the boats are all lowered down, 1,300 fathoms cable is put into the boat and carried on shore, when the ceremony is performed, and the end of this vast cable safely handed from the hands of First Lieutenant JAMES H. NORTH into those of Captain HUDSON. A procession is now formed, headed by Captain HUDSON and Mr. NORTH, followed by the officers of the *Niagara*, Captains of *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*, their officers, crews, and *Niagara's* crew. Each taking hold of the cable, they march up from the beach to the Telegraph Station house, a distance of a quarter of a mile, where the end is deposited, after which Captain HUDSON makes a prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The officers and crews return to their respective boats, and return on board their vessels at 6½ A. M., the *Gorgon* and *Porcupine* having the American flag at fore—the *Niagara* the English flag at fore, and the Telegraph flag at the mizzen. Thus has ended favorably and successfully this great undertaking. At 1 P. M. the *Agamemnon* telegraphed, *which communication was received on shore*, that she had the cable on shore. Soon after, the Captain of the *Gorgon* visits the *Niagara*—to whom is communicated this fact; the *Gorgon* thereupon fires a salute of twenty-one guns, mans the rigging, gives three cheers, which the *Niagara* returns, and now all hands are piped below.

Such is a detailed description of this great success. The *Niagara* had sixty more miles to run and consequently that much more cable to pay out than the *Agamemnon* had.

After bringing the end of the cable to shore—which was just one mile to reach from ship to Station-house—we had remaining on board about 86 miles, a large portion of which is entirely new cable, but the continuity is defective. The old cable laid down last year, and subsequently recovered was put on board as surplus, yet it was used during the later part of laying down in preference to the new.

It took eight minutes to make a mile by the counter which marks the number of revolutions made by the wheels. This is when the ship's speed was six and one-fourth knots per hour.

When all things are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the cable was laid. In fact, *it was not expected* that we should succeed when we started. Nearly every one on board the ship openly expressed the opinion that it would not be laid. It was considered a duty to make the attempt, and all were surprised at its favorable result, and to the last hour many believed that it would prove a failure. If we had not had the most favorable weather the event could not have been accomplished. Everything, however, went right, though we ran several narrow risks of losing all.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the laying of this Cable is, that exactly one year ago, the 4th of August, 1857, the identical Cable that we carried ashore at Trinity Bay was run out from Valencia. After it parted, the Company had it recovered. It was then sent to Plymouth, put on board the *Niagara*, and used as I have said.

The *Niagara*, having successfully laid her portion of the cable, and landed the shore end at the Bay of Bull's Arm or Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Thursday, August 5th, she sailed thence for St. Johns, on Monday the 8th, and arrived there the evening of the same day in company with the *Gorgon*. As we approached the harbor, we were saluted from the fort with 21 guns. Flags of all nations were displayed from the shipping and the buildings on shore; even the steeple of the Cathedral had on its topmost pinnacle the American and English flags. The bells rung a merry peal, and as it grew dark, the public buildings and many private dwellings were illuminated.

On the following day, a grand ball was given by the authorities, at which the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* attended. The *Niagara* leaves to-day for New-York, so I must close my dispatch.

JOURNAL OF CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following highly interesting document, addressed by Mr. FIELD to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is Mr. FIELD's Diary of the trip of the *Niagara* from the time she left Queenstown, Ireland. An abstract of this Diary, telegraphed from St. Johns, has already appeared in our columns, but the complete document will not, on this account, be read with any diminished interest:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, London:

GENTLEMEN: For your information, I herewith submit a copy of my Diary since leaving Queenstown, Ireland:

Saturday, July 17, 1858.—Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown as follows: The *Gorgon* and *Valorous* at 11 A. M., the *Niagara* at 7½ P. M., and the *Agamemnon* a few hours later. All the steamers to use as little coal as possible in getting to the rendezvous.

Up to 5 P. M. clear weather and blue sky. From 5 to 9 P. M. overcast, threatening weather, and drizzling rain. From 9 to 12 P. M., overcast, hazy, and squally.

Sunday, July 18.—The *Niagara* passed Cape Clear in the morning, wind varying from W. by N. to N. N. W.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and squally.

Monday, July 19.—Wind varying from W. to N. W.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and rainy.

Tuesday, July 20.—Wind from N. W. to N.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and squally.

Wednesday, July 21.—Wind N. W., with slight variation to the eastward; cloudy.

Thursday, July 22.—Wind N. W. by W.; blue sky and cloudy.

Friday, July 23.—Wind from W. by S. to W. S. W. and N. N. W.; cloudy, hazy atmosphere and rain. *Niagara* arrived at rendezvous at 8:30 P. M. Lat. 52° 5′ N., lon. 32° 42′ W.

Saturday, July 24.—Wind N. N. W. and N. by E; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and squally.

Sunday, July 25.—*Valorous* arrived at 4 A. M.; calm, hazy atmosphere and cloudy.

Monday, July 26.—Calm, hazy atmosphere and cloudy. Captain OLDHAM, of the *Valorous*, came on board of the *Niagara*.

Tuesday, July 27.—Calm and hazy atmosphere. *Gorgon* arrived at 5 P. M.

Wednesday, July 28.—Light wind N. N. W.; same sea, blue sky and hazy atmosphere. *Agamemnon* arrived at 5 P. M.

Thursday, July 29.—Lat. 52° 9′, lon. 32° 27′; Telegraph fleet all in sight. Sea smooth; light wind from S. E. to S. S. E.; cloudy. Splice made at 1 P. M. Signals through the whole length of cable, on board both ships, perfect. Depth of water, 1,550 fathoms. Distance to the entrance of Valentia Harbor, 813 nautical miles; and from there to the Telegraph house the shore end of the cable is to be laid.

Distance to the entrance of Trinity Bay, N. F., 822 nautical miles; and from there to the Telegraph house at the head of Bay of Bulls, over 60 miles—making in all, 882 nautical miles. The *Niagara* has 69 miles further to run than the *Agamemnon*.

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* have each about 1,100 nautical miles of cable on board, nearly the same quantity as last year.

At 7¾ P. M., ship's time, or 10:05 P. M., Greenwich time, signals from *Agamemnon* ceased, and the tests applied by the electricians showed that there was a want of continuity in the cable, but the insulation was perfect. Kept on paying out from *Niagara* very slowly, and constantly applying all kinds of electrical tests, until 9:10 P. M., ship's time, or 11½, Greenwich time, when again commenced receiving perfect signals from the *Agamemnon*.

Friday, July 30.—Lat. 51° 50′ N., lon. 34° 49′ W.

Distance run by observation, last 23 hours, 89 miles.
Distance run by ship's log, last 23 hours, 99½ miles.
Distance run by engineer's log, last 23 hours, 102 miles.
Distance run by patent, last 23 hours, 105 3-10 miles.
Paid out 131 miles 900 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 42 miles 900 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 48 per cent. Depth of water from 1,550 to 1,985 fathoms. Wind from S. E. to S.

Weather, thick and rainy, with some sea. *Gorgon* in position. At 3:50 A. M. finished the main deck coil and commenced paying out from the berth deck.

465 miles from water 1,465 fathoms.
547 miles from water 1,080 fathoms.
577 miles from water 465 fathoms.
747 miles from water 200 fathoms.
793 miles, Telegraph-house at Bay of Bulls, A. M., Trinity Bay.

At 2:20 P. M., received signal from on board the *Agamemnon*, that they had paid out 150 miles,

At 2:36 P. M., had paid out from *Niagara* 150 miles cable, and informed engineers on board of the *Agamemnon* of the same.

Saturday, July 31.—Lat. 51° 5′ N., lon. 38° 28′ W.

Distance run by observation last 24 hours, 137 miles.
Distance run by ship's log last 24 hours, 141¾ miles.
Distance run by engineer's log last 24 hours, 142¼ miles.
Distance run by patent last 24 hours, 137 6-10 miles.
Paid out 159 miles, 843 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 22 miles, 843 fathoms; over-distance run by observation, equal to 17 per cent. Depth of water from 1,657 to 2,350 fathoms. Wind moderate, S. E. to S. W., and from 6 A. M., N. W. by N. Weather cloudy, with rain and some sea. *Gorgon* in position.

Total amount of cable paid out, 291 miles 730 fathoms.

Total amount run by observation, 226 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 242 9 10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 241¼ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 244¼ miles.

Surplus cable paid out over distance run by observation, 65 miles 730 fathoms, equal to 29 per cent.

330 miles from water 1,465 fathoms.
410 miles from water 1,080 fathoms.
450 miles from water 465 fathoms.
510 miles from water 200 fathoms.
656 miles from Telegraph house.

At 1:14 P. M., had paid out from *Niagara* 300 miles cable, and informed engineers on board *Agamemnon* of the same. At 2:45 P. M., received signal from on board *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her 300 miles of cable. At 5:37 P. M., finished the coil on berth deck and commenced to pay out from the lower deck.

Sunday, Aug. 1.—Lat. 50° 32′ N.; lon. 41° 55′ W.

Distance by observation last 24 hours, 145 miles.
Distance by ship's log last 24 hours, 139 miles.
Distance by engineer's log last 24 hours, 142 miles.
Distance by patent log last 24 hours, 141 7-10 miles.
Paid out 164 miles 683 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 19 miles 683 fathoms over distance run by observation—equal to 14 per cent. Depth of water 1,950 to 2,424 fathoms. Wind moderate and fresh from N. N. E. to N. E. Weather cloudy, misty, with squalls and heavy swell. *Gorgon* in position and keeping our course very accurately.

Total amount of cable paid out, 456 miles, 400 fathoms.

Total amount run by observation, 371 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 381 6-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 380¾ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 386¼ miles.

Total amount of surplus cable paid out over distance run by observation, 85 miles 400 fathoms, equal to 23 per cent.

185 miles to water 1,485 fathoms.
265 miles to water 1,080 fathoms.
305 miles to water 465 fathoms.
365 miles to water 200 fathoms.
451 miles to water land fathoms.
511 miles to Telegraph house.

At 3:05 P. M., finished paying out coil on lower deck, and changed to coil in the hold.

Monday, Aug. 2—Lat. 49° 52′ N., lon. 45° 37′ W.

Distance run by observation last 24 hours, 154 miles.
Distance run by ship's log last 24 hours, 144 miles.
Distance run by engineer's log last 24 hours, 141 6 8 miles.
Distance run by patent log last 24 hours, 141 3-10 miles.

Paid out 177 miles 150 fathoms, or a surplus of 23 miles 150 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 15 per cent. Depth of water 1,600 to 21,385 fathoms. Wind north, weather cloudy. *Gorgon* in position.

The *Niagara* getting light and rolling heavily, it was not considered safe to carry sail to steady her, for, in case of accident, it might be necessary to stop the ship as soon as possible.

At 7 A. M. passed and signaled Cunard steamer from Boston to Liverpool.

Total amount of cable payed out 633 miles 500 feet.
Total amount run by observation, 525 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 525 9-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 524¼ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 528 miles.

Total surplus cable paid out over distance run by observation, 108 miles 500 fathoms, or less than 21 per cent.

31 miles from water 1,465 fathoms.
111 miles from water 1,080 fathoms.
151 miles from water 465 fathoms.
212 miles from water 200 fathoms.
297 miles from water, land fathoms.
357 miles from water, Telegraph house fathoms.

At 12:38 A. M., or 3:38 Greenwich time, imperfect insulation of cable detected in sending and receiving signals from *Agamemnon*, which continued until 5:48 A. M., ship's time, or 8:40 Greenwich time, when all was right again. The fault was found to be in the ward-room coil on board of this ship, about 60 miles from the lower end, which was immediately cut and taken out of circuit.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Lat. 49° 17′ N., lon. 49° 23′ W.

Distance run by observation last 24 hours, 147 miles.
Distance run by ship's log last 24 hours, 137 miles.
Distance run by engineer's log last 24 hours, 138½ miles.
Distance run by patent log last 24 hours, 134½ miles.

Paid out 161 miles 763 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 14 miles 763 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 10 per cent. Depth of water, 742 to 1,827 fathoms. Wind N. N. W. Weather very pleasant. *Gorgon* in position.

Total amount of cable payed out, 795 miles 300 fathoms.

Total amount run by observation, 672 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 660 4-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 661¼ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 666½ miles.

Total amount of surplus cable paid out over distance run by observation, 123 miles 300 fathoms, less than 19 per cent.

74 miles to water 200 fathoms.
150 miles to land.
210 miles to Telegraph house.

At 8:26 A. M. finished paying out coil from hold, and commenced paying out from ward-room coil; 305 miles cable remaining on board at noon.

At 11:15 A. M., ship's time, received signals from on board *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her 780 miles cable. In the afternoon and evening passed several icebergs. At 9:10 P. M., ship's time, received signal from the *Agamemnon* that she was in water of 200 fathoms. At 10:20 P. M., ship's time, *Niagara* in water of 200 fathoms, and informed *Agamemnon* of the same.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Lat. 48° 17′ N., long. 52° 43′ W.

Distance run by observation, 146 miles.
Distance run by ship's log, 149 miles.
Distance run by engineer's log, 149 miles.
Distance run by patent log, 142 miles.

Paid out 154 miles 360 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 8 miles; 360 fathoms over distance run by observation—equal to 6 per cent. Depth of water less than 200 fathoms. Weather beautiful,—perfectly calm. *Gorgon* in position.

Total amount of cable paid out, 949 miles 660 fathoms.

Total amount run by observation, 818 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 802 4-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 810¾ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 815¼ miles.

Total amount of surplus cable paid out, over distance run by observation, 131 miles 660 fathoms, about 16 per cent.

64 miles to Telegraph House, received signals from *Agamemnon* at noon, that they had paid out from her 940 miles cable.

Passed this morning several icebergs. Made the land off entrance to Trinity Bay at 8 A. M.; entered Trinity Bay at 12¾ P. M. At 2:20 P. M. stopped sending signals to *Agamemnon* for 14 minutes, for purpose of making splice.

At 5 P. M. saw her Majesty's steamer *Porcupine* coming to us; 7½ P. M., Capt. OTTER, of the *Porcupine*, (who has been for the last six weeks surveying and sounding Trinity Bay,) came on board *Niagara* to pilot her to anchorage near Telegraph house.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—At 1:45 A. M., *Niagara* anchored. Distance run since noon yesterday, 64 miles; amount of cable paid out, 66 miles and 382 fathoms, being a loss of less than 4 per cent.

Total amount of cable paid out since splice was made, 1,016 miles and 600 fathoms. Total amount of distance, 882 miles. Amount of cable paid out over distance run; 134 miles and 600 fathoms, being a surplus of about 15 per cent.

At 2 A. M. I went ashore in small boat, awoke persons in charge of Telegraph-house, half a mile from landing, and informed them that the Telegraph fleet had arrived, and were ready to land the end of the cable.

At 2:45 received signal from *Agamemnon*, that she had payed out 1,010 miles cable.

At 4 A. M. delivered the following telegraphic dispatch for the Associated Press, to be forwarded to New-York as early in the morning as offices of the line were opened:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
TRINITY BAY, N. F., Aug. 5, 1858.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, Saturday, July 17, to meet in mid ocean Wednesday, 28th. Made the splice at 1 P. M. Thursday, 29th, and separated, the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valentia, Ireland, the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed. It is 1,696 nautical, or 1,959 statute miles from the Telegraph house, at the head of Valentia Harbor, to the Telegraph house at the Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than two thirds of this distance the water is more than two miles in depth.

The cable has been paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*.

The electric signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect

The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Captain HUDSON, Messrs. EVERETT and WOODHOUSE, the engineers, the electricians, the officers of the ship, and, in fact, every man on board the Telegraph fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful; and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, it has succeeded.

After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of the telegraph, and the *Niagara* has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. Johns for coal, and then proceed to New-York at once. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The machinery for paying out the cable is certainly all that could be desired—the brakes perfect.

The greatest strain ever upon the cable was 23 cwt., and that only for a short time.

The cable was paid out at an angle of from 10 to 10 degrees with the horizon, and at an average speed of 6¾ miles per hour.

The average speed of the ship during the whole time the cable was being submerged was 5¾ miles per hour.

The cable was well coiled, and ran out beautifully.

Left with Mr. DE SANTY, at his request, 1½ miles of the raised cable, and there is now remaining on board this ship about 60 miles of cable manufactured this year, and about 20 miles of the cable that was submerged last year and recovered.

For many interesting particulars in regard to the laying of the cable, I would refer you to the reports of the engineers and electricians.

At 5:15 A. M. Telegraph cable landed. At 6, end of cable carried into Telegraph house, and receiving very strong currents of electricity through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic.

Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, then read prayers and made some remarks.

At 1 P. M., her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon* fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

All day discharging cargo belonging to Telegraph Company from *Niagara* and *Gorgon*. Telegraph house here not nearly finished. Received a large number of Telegraphic messages congratulating us on the successful landing of the cable.

Great credit is due Commander DAYMAN of her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, for the careful and correct way in which he led the *Niagara* during the laying of the cable, keeping so near the line of the great circle arc. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain OTTER, of her Majesty's steamer *Porcupine*, for the accurate and skillful manner in which he piloted the *Niagara* from the time he met us in Trinity Bay, until our final anchorage near the shore where the cable was landed.

Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.—At 2 A. M. steam-tug *Blue Jacket* arrived from St. Johns, and Mr. BROOKINGS partner was one of the passengers. Mr. DE SANTY and myself urged him to have the Telegraph house finished as soon as possible. Mr. DE SANTY purchased supplies from the *Niagara*, as they had hardly any provisions at the house, and the Purser said they could have what they wanted at cost.

At 11 A. M. received strong electric signals from the Telegraph house, Valentia. Arranging office, &c; wrote the following dispatch, to be forwarded to London as soon as the line was in operation.

BAY OF BULLS, N. F.

Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Co, London:

Entered Trinity Bay at noon Wednesday. Landed cable at 6 Thursday morning. Ship at once to St. Johns two miles of shore cable, with ends prepared for splicing. Please request the Admiralty to permit the *Gorgon*, Com. DAYMAN, to accompany the *Niagara* to New York.

When was the cable landed at Valentia? Please answer here by Telegraph, and forward by mail to New-York my letters. CYRUS W. FIELD.

As I feel confident that it will be impossible for us to transmit promptly through one cable all the messages that will be offered, I hope you will order another manufactured in time to lay next Summer. The experience that has been had the last and present year should prove of great value to your Company.

Sent and received by telegraph a number of messages, among which were the following:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Trinity Bay—*My Dear Sir:* I congratulate you with all my heart upon the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected.

Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between Kings and Nations. I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch. Yours, very truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

The City is intensely excited over your success. The news has reached all parts of the Union Messages are offering for Europe. Shall we take them? Answer

J. EDDY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

DEAR SIR—The city authorities of Boston to-day ordered the firing of 100 guns upon the Common, and the ringing of bells for one hour from noon, in honor of the successful laying of the cable. Respectfully yours,

ALEX. H. RICE.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

His Excellency the Governor-General desires to express his congratulations on the success of the accomplishment of the great undertaking of laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

A. J. PENNEFATHER, Governor's Secretary.

Sent to the Associated Press the following message:

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

The Atlantic Telegraph cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning, and is in perfect order. *Agamemnon* has landed her end of cable, and we are now receiving signals from Telegraph house, Valentia.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, and Her Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Por

accidently have arrived at New-York yesterday August 17, provided we had had on board a supply of coal.

Will you please send me, by mail, a copy of the log of the *Agamemnon*, from the time the splice was made until she arrived at Valentia, with the engineers' and electricians' reports of the laying of the cable from that ship?

At your unanimous request, but at a very great personal sacrifice to myself, I accepted the office of General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the sole purpose of doing all in my power to aid you to make the enterprise successful, and as that object has been obtained, you will please accept my resignation.

It will afford me pleasure to do any thing in my power, consistent with my duties to my family and my own private affairs, to promote the interests of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

I shall write you by the next mail in regard to the cable and machinery on board of the *Niagara*.

Rejoicing with you in the success which has, under the blessing of God, attended our united efforts to connect the Old and the New World by the Electric Telegraph,

I remain, gentlemen, very truly, your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Sunday Evening Meetings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned acknowledges himself to have been one of a party of young men assembled last Sunday evening, in one of the Club-houses in Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets, to enjoy each others' society in harmless mirth, fun and frolic. This is in conformity with an old New-England custom, which, as ELLIOT says, in his history of New-England, made Sunday evening "the gayest of the week."

Singular as the coincidence may seem, I well remember that in the midst of our jovialty one of our number, (who, by the way, is the son of a Connecticut clergyman) remarked upon the solemn sound of the religious services which reached us from Mr. Van Zandt's Church, in Ninth-street, and upon the freedom and protection which our Government affords to meetings for social worship and social enjoyment, upon every day and evening of the week alike; allowing generously for the natural enthusiasm of the parties, and not captiously finding fault with the sometimes unnecessarily-loud rendering of a speech or song, humorous or religious.

Whether this remark of the minister's son, or that of the minister quoted in your paper of this morning, was most Democratic or *truly* Christian, I am willing to leave to you and your readers to decide. Hoping that "G. C. W." and his pastor will try to drink deeply of the spirit of our free institutions and common Christianity, I remain, Sir, in behalf of the Club, Yours, &c., B. M.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1858.

Steam on the Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: As an old reader and subscriber to your reliable (non-Plum-Gut) journal, I would ask, why will not steam answer as well on our canals as on those in *Canada*? In 1845 and '6, I traveled through a great portion of both the *Canadas*, and I found there that a large portion of their freight was carried both by side-wheel and screw-steamers. Now, at that time their canals or locks were not larger than those in our own State, and if the *Canadians* have been using steam some thirteen years on their canals, how comes it we have to wait till 1858? We surely are not behind our British neighbors for want of practicable men and means to carry out any improvement in navigation. Again, last year I took a trip through their beautiful country, and found their canals in reality rivers, their magnificent locks 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, or more perhaps, for I did not measure them. I left Montreal for Toronto in a steamer, I should say as large as our coasting or Southern steamships. Now, Sir, I should really like to know the reason for the long delay of the use of steam on our canals. Yours respectfully, A. G. B.

Baronies by Right of Tenure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a bit of an antiquary, and, by virtue of my proclivities, venture to set you right in a little mistake into which you seem to have been led by the London *Times*, in your notice last Saturday of Sir MAURICE BULKELEY's odd claim to a Barony by tenure. Baronies by tenure have been decided upon long ago, and that adversely too, the London *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. In the case of the Barony of FitzWalter, claimed by right of tenure by ROBERT CHEEKE, the Privy Council, with the two Chief Justices and the Lord Chief Baron sitting with it, on the 19th January, 1669, after various hearings before the House of Lords, decided "That a barony by tenure had been discontinued for many ages, and was not then in being, and so not fit to be revived, or to admit of any pretence of right of succession thereto." With this precedent before them, I predict that the [Lords will decide that there was no Parliamentary Barony in the BULKELEY's before the issue of the writ of June 23, 1295, and that a writ can only issue to the *legitimate* heir of the original summons, which Sir MAURICE *is not* by their own decision on the subject of his father's marriage.

A. F.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

Norristown, Henry County.—Wheat is our principal product, and it will not be over one-half and probably not one-third crop.

OHIO.

Dover, Fulton County.—Our wheat is harvested, got up in good order, and an average crop. We anticipate an over-average crop of corn.

MISSOURI.

St. Genevieve, St. Genevieve County.—Crops are unusually bad in this section. Oats an entire failure. Wheat will not be more than half a crop. The heavy rain has injured the corn, and much will suffer from frost. The entire crop on the "Big Field" was destroyed by the overflow, which will have considerable effect on price.

Booneville, Cooper County.—The yield of wheat has been generally good. Oats mostly ruined, few fields worth cutting. A large crop of corn was planted, which will require an unusually favorable season to bring it out fully.

Nodaway Court-House, Nodaway County.—Nearly all the river bottoms in Southeast Missouri have been submerged, destroying the heavy corn crops usually raised on them. The corn on hill lands promises an average crop. Oats an entire failure. Wheat about two-thirds of an average crop.

Marshall, Saline County.—Hemp may be set down as a failure, not more than half crops can be raised. Oats an entire failure. Wheat rather over an average. The corn crop will be very good.

Lesterville, Reynolds County.—The drought has been very injurious to corn. Wheat is only tolerable; we do not think over half a crop will be raised.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, Richland District.—Cotton and corn are the staples. The prospects now are tolerably good.

Sumterville, Sumter District.—Cotton is the staple. The prospects now are that there will not be an average crop on account of the drought.

GEORGIA.

Lexington, Oglethorpe County.—The prospects are now very fine for corn, cotton, wheat, and oats.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Duval County.—The prospects now are good for corn and cotton; not much of the latter, however, is raised.

LOUISIANA.

Richmond, Madison Parish.—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are favorable in that portion which has escaped the late disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River, by which it is estimated 20,000 bales of cotton were lost, out of 80,000 usually made.

TEXAS.

Corsicana, Navarro County.—The prospects now are for an abundant crop of corn and cotton. Wheat has been gathered in, and only a tolerable crop made in comparison with Dallas, Ellis and Collin Counties. Rain is needed to perfect the cotton crop.

Hill County.—Cotton does well, but not much is raised here. Prospects are very good for corn and wheat; the crops already made are very abundant.

Greenville, Hunt County.—The prospects now are good for an abundant corn crop. There has been a larger wheat crop raised this year than ever before in this county; also, generally throughout the State.

THE BLOUNT-ZOUAVE AFFAIR.—We are induced to allude to this subject again, simply from a desire to obtain act of justice to the young lady. We are assured, and by those who have had every opportunity for correct information, that the confession of the marriage was made under the force of improper influences, and that under different circumstances she did not hesitate to declare it utterly untrue, and to express her contempt for the man who was pursuing her. Should any of our cotemporaries have copied our statement, they will also oblige us by giving place to this explanation.—*Savannah Republican, 14th.*

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET: BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 17, 1858.

MARKET.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2594	2678	11	361	1167	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	101	7	14	1692	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	84	78	91	5672	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	43	69	96	1193	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	426	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2594	3330	165	562	13724	.....
Last week	3460	4311	182	538	13960	.....
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857						3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year						4,332.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1291	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	777	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	167	11	361	1167	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	166	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	597	Missouri	—
New-York	498	Pennsylvania	49
Illinois	1,192	Texas	156
Kentucky	34	Connecticut	—
Indiana	121	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	31

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 18, amount to 2,858 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	374
Hudson River Railroad	1,442
Erie Railroad	1,042
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	2,858

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 18, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	3,290
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	2,025
By Hudson River Railroad	488
Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
Total	5,803

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,678	Horses	3
Hogs	3,524	Lambs	10
Sheep	2,359	Calves	57
Total	7,631		

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	9¾c.@ 9¾c.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	8c. @ 9¼c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7¾c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	7¾c.@ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 8¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@9¼c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

with 866 less Cattle at Forty-fourth-street than last Wednesday, and these of lighter weights, and poorer quality generally. It is not surprising that prices advanced more than ½c. ₱ lb. on the best Cattle, and near that on common grades—we doubt whether there was any advance on the Texas scallawags, of which quite enough were offered. Sales during the week had been slow, and the footings at all the City markets, including Bergen, amount to only 3,330 head, against 4,311 last week, and 4,332 for the corresponding week last year. Butchers were not over anxious to buy, having had a slow retail market during the past week, and the hot, sultry atmosphere of to-day was not calculated to quicken their purchases. After much bantering in prices, and a good deal of grumbling as to the weights, they scarcely emptied the yards at night.... Several droves averaged over 9c. ₱ lb., and for one pair of extra fat and large bullocks 10c. was refused. The owner declared that unless he got his price ($350) he would take them home with him. They certainly showed superior feeding, for which we should be glad to see the owner well paid, but 10c. even is more than butchers like to pay after a succession of cheap markets.... Anticipating a rise, several brokers bought Cattle, and most of them made more than a commission by so doing.... Albany sales reached over 1,200 head, most of which went to Boston and Providence. We heard of sales at $4 50@$4 75, and one lot bought by the head and afterwards weighed, were about 5c. ₱ lb.... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
28	Ohio	J. Yates	George Sage.
50	Ill.	Vail & Co	Owners.
48	Ill.	J. Steele	Bulong & Eastman.
81	Texas	Crury & Jones	Bulong & Eastman.
31	Ill.	M. F. Wood	Gillett & Coffey.
124	Ill.	E. Virgin	S. Ulery.
16	Ohio	George Wells	J. Miller
53	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
30	Ohio	J. Bryant	Hoag & Sherman.
145	Ohio	J. Bryant	Wheeler & Teed.
90	Ill	J. H. Crow	White & Son.
99	Ill	J. C. Bone	White & Son.
20	N. Y.	A. Porter	Walling & McMann.
15	Conn.	Farmers	L. Beers.
38	Ill.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
14	N. Y.	D. G Culver	Owner.
92	N. Y.	Different owners	G. Ayrault.
17	N. Y.	M. Ayrault	G. Ayrault
96	Ill.	H. M. Staley	Allerton & Conger.
96	Ill.	Newman & Morrison	Allerton & Conger.
53	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Meat & Holcomb.
22	N. Y.	J. Brooks	J Church.
64	Ind.	N. Sumner	Beach & Bray.
68	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	Beach & Bray.
65	Texas	Westerhill & Co	Beach & Bray.
107	Ohio	Desbach & Rice	Haring & Gurney.
36	Ind.	Brawley & Bain	Haring & Gurney.
119	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
54	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	D. Barnes.
91	Ind.	H. Myers	Owner.
23	N. Y.	J. A Merritt	Owner.
24	N. Y.	& J. E. D. Welling	Owner.
40	Ill.	A. M. Allerton, Jr.	Owner.
20	N. Y.	A. Emmons	Owner.
20	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
22	N. Y.	J. McFadden	Owner.
49	Penn.	B. Gray	Smith & Co.
37	N. Y.	Wm. Mumford	Owner.
60	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner
109	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
22	Ohio	B. F. Atwater	Owner.
43	Ohio	J. Alcar	Wm. Florence.
32	Ohio	George Wells	Owner.

JOHN SAYRE, of Fayette County, Ohio, brought in 28 of the finest cattle on sale to-day, which he had raised and fed himself. One pair, especially, were very large and heavy, weighing 5,200 lbs. at home, and estimated to dress 3,100 lbs. net here, to-day. They were five-year-olds, and were worked to the yoke last Winter. An offer of $300 was refused for them, also 10c. ₱ lb., allowing 60 lbs. to the hundred. They were not sold at a late hour in the afternoon. The others were very fine steers, and brought 9c.@ 9¾c., GEO. SAGE, seller. SAGE also sold at Bergen 52 light cattle, at 7¾c.@8c.

VAIL & Co. bought 50 rather common Illinois Cattle, at Albany, rated 775 lbs. net, which they were running out at 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

BULONG & EASTMAN, for J. STEELE, 48 ordinary Illinois steers at $54 each, or 8¼c. ₱ lb., on 6¾ cwt. net. Also, for DRURY & JONES, 800 Texans, at 7c. ₱ lb., or $35 each. Estimated 5 cwt. These were thin Cattle, which looked as though grass was scarce in their country.

GILLETT & TOFFEY, for M. F. WOOD, 84 medium Illinois Cattle, at 8¼c., rated 6¾ cwt. Also, at Bergen, 46 fair steers, for S. G. WOODRUFF, at 8¼c., on 6 cwt., and 24 Ohio grass steers, cows and heifers, of light weight, for 7¾. These were sent on by A. CLARK.

L. BEERS for his neighbors, 15 Connecticut cattle, mostly of good quality, averaging about 700 lbs. net, at 9c.

S. ULERY for E. VIRGIN (deceased) 120 good Illinois steers, rated 7¾ cwt., at 8¾c.@9¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN for sundry farmers, 53 cattle, mostly from Dutchess County, of good quality, varying in weights from 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net, at 8c @ 9½c. Also 30 Ohio cattle for J. BRYANT at 9c. on 7 cwt. These were prime steers.

WALLING & MCMANN for A. PORTER, 20 light, thin 2-year old heifers and cows at $25 ₱ head.

D. G. CULVER bought 38 prime Illinois Cattle, weighing about 9 cwt., and was retailing them out at 9½c.@9¾c. Also 14 Dutchess County Cattle, of medium quality, at 8¾c.; weight 6¾ cwt.

G. AYRAULT, for several owners, a mixed lot of 92 State Cattle, at an average of about 8c. Also, for M. AYRAULT, 17 State Cattle, of his own feeding, at 9¼c. These were prime Bullocks, and brought $65 ₱ head.

ALLERTON & CONGER, 96 medium Illinois Cattle, at 8c.@9c., and the same number for NEWMAN & MORRISON, at similar prices.

WM. FLORENCE contributed 53 fair Ohio Cattle, which MEAD & HOLCOMB sold at 8¼c.@9c.

J. BROOKS, 22 light State cattle, brought 7c., J. CHURCH, seller. They were small and thin.

BEACH & BRAY for N. SUMNER, 64 light Indiana cattle, of medium to good quality, at 7¾c.@9c., and 68 fair, light Ohio steers, for WM. SNYDER, at 8c.@9c.; also, 65 Texas cattle, for WESTERHILL & Co., at 6¾c. These were barely able to cast a shadow, and according to the opinion of the sellers would not weigh anything, were it not for their horns, which were useful also in preventing them from crawling through the fences. They were *genuine* scallawags.

HARING & GURNEY, for DESBACH & RICE, 107 common Ohio steers, rated 6 cwt. net, at 7c.@9c. Also, for BRAWLEY & BAIN, 36 Indiana steers, cows and heifers—a hard lot—at 6½c.@8c. Also, for MURRAY, DAVIDSON & POWELL, 58 Ohio cattle, consisting of steers and heifers, of about 6 cwt., at $42 50 ₱ head. These were sold at Bergen.

R. MURRAY sold 100 of the Alexander and Virgin cattle, of just fair quality, at 8¾c. on 7 cwt.

H. MYERS bought at Albany, 55 prime Indiana cattle of S. MCKEE, and 36 common steers of J. HARRIS. He sold the former to-day at about 9c., and the latter at 8c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is scarcely any variation in the Cow Market. A slightly improved feeling shows itself among dealers as an increased inquiry reminds them of the near approach of the season when the demand is usually much increased.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 11 fresh Cows, which sell slowly at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. There is a slight improvement in the market, although it is still dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 7 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, with no extra ones offered. No change in the market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 78 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 89 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good: with a few extra animals at $50@$60. There is no perceptible change, either in the demand or prices, since last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Owing to an advance in the price of beef, Calves have sold at slightly improved rates. The demand is far from being active, however.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 361 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6c. ₱ lb., and a few at 6½c. Market sufficiently supplied, and sales slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 14 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. No change in the market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 92 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 96 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., or at last week's prices, with a slightly improved demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

With a large supply of Sheep and Lambs and warm, muggy weather, sales have been slow to-day—no better than last Wednesday. Ordinary stock, especially, is very dull. Lambs for which $3 ₱ head were refused, in the country, sold, to day, at $1 75 ₱ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,167 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3¾c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c. @6c. for Lambs. Market slow, with an abundant supply. Ordinary stock is very dull; selling at $1 50 @$1 75 ₱ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,692 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5¾c @6¼c. gross for Lambs. It takes very good Sheep to bring 4c., while ordinary Lambs have sold at $1@$2 ₱ head. Sales very dull, although the pens are not over full this morning. The receipts for Monday were 1,685 and for Tuesday 1,111 head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,672 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,193 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

209 Sheep & Lambs	$662 12	110 Sheep	$413 50
187 Sheep & Lambs	661 25	27 Lambs	86 37
83 Sheep & Lambs	207 50	98 Lambs	314 50
74 Sheep	252 50	66 Lambs	201 62
162 Sheep	376 50	157 Lambs	503 75
Total	1,173		$3,637 61

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 17.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 2 183 Sheep and Lambs for $7,640 50, or an average of $3 50 ₱ head.

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of 1,110 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

150	$468 50	60	$182 50
149	465 50	75	218 87
192	642 25	170	573 75
327	683 25		

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

121 Lambs	$331 00	74 Lambs	$261 00
103 Lambs	318 88	66 Lambs	198 12
150 Sheep and Ls.	325 00	104 Lambs	309 68
55 Sheep	149 12	85 Lambs	218 37
94 Sheep	283 00	287 Sheep	908 57
106 Sheep and Ls.	294 75	110 Sheep and Ls.	313 56
213 Sheep	572 50	—	—
Total	1,568		$4,483 55

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been quite free, footing up 7,786 for the week. Prices are a shade lower than last week.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending Aug. 18, 1858, by MILES & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 292 Washington street:

	Price.
For Hill & Blood, Illinois, 330 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 208 lbs	$5 20
For James Elun, Illinois, 52 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 183 lbs	4 93¾
For Parcell & Evenger, Clark County, Ill., 277 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 183 lbs	5 12½
For Jones & Highmore, Illinois, 187 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 186 lbs	5 00
For J. C. Self, Illinois, 133 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 196 lbs	5 00
For Buckland & Pontung, Mount Vernon, O., 127 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 173 lbs	5 00
For J. H. Metcalfe, 223 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 171 lbs	4 87½
For T. J. Abrill, 152 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 145 lbs	4 32
For Fitzpatrick & Edgar, 118 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 142 lbs	4 67
For Good & Thompson, Montgomery County, Ird., 141 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 152 lbs	4 93¾
For Crawford & Fisher, 141 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. lbs	5 00
For W. Biggerstaff, Marion County, Ohio, 159 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 156 lbs	4 85
For John Laflin, Indiana, 129 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 164 lbs	5 00
For J. Van Brummer, 253 still-fed hogs, av. gro. 173 lbs	4 70
For R. Welsh, Union County, Ohio, 146 corn-fed hogs, av. gro 149 lbs	4 83
For T. B. French, Licking County, Ohio, 142 corn-fed hogs, av. gro 147 lbs	4 87½
For G. & S. Malheney, Morrow County, Ohio, 120 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 169	4 87½
For W. T. Chapman, Ohio, 142 corn-fed hogs, part stock	4 62½@5 00
For T. Morgan, Indiana, 158 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 143	4 75
Total, 3 201.	

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,858 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 for heavy and $4 66@$5 for light corn Hogs. One lot of 59 extra fat Hogs, weighing 250 lbs., brought $5 67½. Market dull, with 2,500 on sale this morning.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed 4¾c@5	Corn-fed 6½c@6¾c

Arrivals free, and sales dull.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5 @5½	6½@6¾c
Light Prime Corn Hogs	4¾@5	6½@6¾c
Common Corn Hogs	4¾@4¾	6 @6½
Distillery Hogs	4¾@4¾	5¾@6

Arrivals are large, and demand rather inactive.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove Yard reports receipts of 4,804 Hogs—of which 602 were sent to Western Yards; 4,454 were sold, and 746 remain in the yards.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With many of the leading vegetables of the season the market is just now over-stocked; especially is this the case with Green Corn, Cucumbers and Tomatoes. Cabbages, Turnips, String Beans, Squashes and Huckleberries are also in large supply and cheaper.

Potatoes are mainly unchanged in price, with very free arrivals, and less appearance of rot within the past week. Sweet Potatoes are now arriving from Virginia; they sell at $4 50@$5 ₱ bbl.

Green Corn is a complete drug, selling at the best offers that holders can get, or from 20c. ₱ 100 ears for Common, and 30c.@40c. for Sweet kinds.

Tomatoes are about as plenty as Corn, they have commanded but 18c.@25c. and 31c. ₱ bushel for a few days past.

Apples continue rather scarce and high. Hard, small and knotty windfalls, which a few years ago would scarcely have found a place in the bin of Cider Apples, are now sold at $1 50@$2 ₱ bbl.

Peaches are now coming in slowly from Delaware in addition to the closing shipments from Charleston, and tolerably free receipts from Norfolk, Va. A few Jerseys are also sent in, but the crop promises very light there. Good Delawares are worth $2@$2 50 ₱ basket.

Plums are tolerably plenty, from Virginia and from the valley of the Hudson River.

Blackberries and Huckleberries are abundant, and the former quite cheap.

Butter is unchanged in price, with only a moderate demand for fine qualities for shipping South, and the ordinary grocer's trade. Choice dairies are scarce.

Eggs are quite plenty, both from this State and New-Jersey. Canada and Philadelphia are also sending in freely. They wholesale at about $1 ₱ 100.

Poultry is rather more active at former prices.

Potatoes, Jersey—Junes, ₱ bbl	$1 50	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Jersey Dykemans, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Long Island, ₱ bushel	62	@	75
Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, ₱ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Kohl Rabi—₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Carrots—₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Onions—Rareripes, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Potato, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—₱ 100 strings	3 00	@	—
Cabbages—Common, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
String Beans—₱ bushel	18	@	37
Lima Beans—₱ bushel	62	@	75
Corn—Burlington, ₱ 100	20	@	30
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	37	@	40
Tomatoes—L. I., ₱ bush	25	@	37
Egg Plants—₱ dozen	50	@	75
Okra—₱ 100	30	@	50
Cucumbers—₱ 100	25	@	50
Squashes—Common, ₱ bush	37	@	50
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Watermelons—₱ 100	14 00	@	16 00
Nutmeg Melons—Jersey, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Prime, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Pears—Common, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Pears—prime, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Peaches—Norfolk, ₱ small box	2 50	@	3 00
Peaches—Norfolk, ₱ bushel basket	2 00	@	2 50
Peaches—Delaware, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 50
Plums—Green Gage, ₱ bushel	3 00	@	—
Plums, Hudson River, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Grapes, Green, ₱ lb	3	@	—
Blackberries—₱ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Blackberries—₱ qrt. box	10	@	12
Blackberries—New-Rochelle, ₱ qt.	25	@	—
Huckleberries—₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	22	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., Firkins, ₱ lb	22	@	23
Butter—State, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Butter—Ohio, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls	10	@	11¾
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12¾
Cheese—₱ lb	4	@	6
Eggs—Jersey, ₱ doz	12	@	12½
Eggs—State, ₱ doz	12	@	12¾
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	9	@	10
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ₱ pair	50	@	1 00
Chickens—₱ pair	37	@	63
Turkeys—₱ lb	14	@	16
Geese—Young, each	1 25	@	1 50
Spring Ducks—₱ pair	62	@	1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock—₱ dozen	3 50	@	3 75
Snipe—Sand, ₱ doz	37	@	50
Snipe—Dowitches,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD—COLUMBUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH EMIGRANT—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE, OH.

FORREST NATIONAL THEATRE—JACOB LEISLER—KATHARINA AND PETRUCHIO—SEVEN ESCAPES OF ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—MAGIC PILLS—THREE GUARDSMEN—WOMAN'S LOVE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERTS—FIREWORKS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.....Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y. for Havana.....Aug. 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail old Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
Northern Railroad Express Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
South by Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
South for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara* arrived off the light-ship early yesterday morning. Mr. FIELD, and several other gentlemen connected with the expedition, came to the City on board the steamtug *Achilles*; the ship being obliged to wait for high water to come over the bar. At 2 o'clock she got under way, and proceeded up the Bay and harbor amid the firing of salutes, the waving of flags, and the cheers of thousands of people, who went out to greet her. Fort Hamilton fired a salute of 32 guns, the Spanish frigate *Berenguela* also fired a salute, and 100 guns were discharged from the Battery. She remained at anchor an hour in the North River, and then proceeded to her moorings at the Navy-Yard. In the evening the principal streets in every part of Brooklyn were brilliant with illuminations. City Hall was lighted up, a light in every pane of glass that the magnificent structure enjoys; a salute was fired from Fort Greene. Early in the evening Capt. HUDSON, was escorted by a detachment of military and an immense concourse of citizens to his home at the Mansion House, where he suffered congratulatory addresses, and made a brief and modest speech in response. From this point he was taken to the City Hall, an immense procession, and carriages and people on foot, being his escort; nor was he permitted to escape until he had shaken hands with hundreds, and the crowd inside and out of the Hall had been addressed by CYRUS W. FIELD and others of the Telegraphic heroes. The Captain's reception was a triumphal entry into the City of his long residence, worthy of the conqueror that he is.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the *Saxonia*, from Southampton, whose arrival was announced in yesterday's impression.

Later news from Utah is received by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at Leavenworth. All the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo, and matters were apparently quiet. BRIGHAM YOUNG, fearing assassination, as is alleged, had shut himself up in his residence, under a strong guard of his followers. Gen. JOHNSTON was making preparations for going into permanent quarters. Colonel LORING, with three companies of the Third Infantry and one hundred riflemen, had departed for New-Mexico.

Seventeen counties of Kansas have been heard from officially, and incomplete returns have been received from seven others. In these twenty-four counties the majority of votes cast at the late election against the English proposition is entirely overwhelming. The number against it is 10,735, while only 1,869 are recorded for it—a somewhat considerable difference of 8,866.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor, advising an investigation into the origin of the fire at the City Hall, and an appropriation of $50,000 for repairing the damage done by it. A special committee was appointed to coöperate with the Mayor and Fire Marshal in a thorough investigation, and another committee was appointed to consider what appropriation for repairs was called for. Alderman TUCKER declined to serve longer on the Joint Committee on Celebrations, on account of the indignity, he said, the Chairman of the Committee had put upon him. His resignation was accepted.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and received the Message of his Honor the Mayor in allusion to the burning of the City Hall the preceding night. No action was taken, inasmuch as the matter was not yet acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. The recent death of Councilman GILMARTIN was announced to the Board, and the customary resolutions of condolence were passed.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth street, Wednesday, but transacted no business of public interest.

Mr. EDGE, the pyrotechnist who furnished the fireworks for the Park on Wednesday night, feeling that he labors under a suspicion, insists upon an early investigation of the cause of the burning of the City Hall. He says that his men kept guard over the building, and did not surrender it into the hands of the Committee of Arrangements until two hours after the last piece had been fired, and at that hour the roof was carefully searched. He assures us, moreover, that it is impossible that the batteries or bombshells that were used could kindle a fire in even the most combustible materials.

Three affidavits were made yesterday, by the bell-ringer of the City Hall and two of his friends, which, if reliable, serve somewhat to explain the mode in which the fire of Tuesday evening occurred. It is worthy of remark that that there is an express regulation forbidding, in very stringent terms, the presence of any individual except the bell-ringer, in the bell-tower at any time or on any pretence, excepting the plea of legitimate business.

The murder and suicide reported in the TIMES yesterday morning, which occurred last Tuesday evening in the Seventeenth Ward, was yesterday an exciting topic on the eastern side of the City. PHILIP MAUNCHENHEIMER, the young German who loved VALENTINA GUIGER, a young German girl, so intensely that he shot her through the heart and afterwards shot himself, died at 11' o'clock yesterday forenoon. Inquests were held upon both bodies, and the evidence showed that jealousy was the cause of the terrible murder and suicide. A full account of the tragic affair and the evidence elicited at the inquests is given elsewhere.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Cotton, Flour, Wheat and Corn. Provisions were moderately dealt in within the ranges of previous quotations. Sugars were in good request at full and buoyant prices. Freights were depressed, with 783 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were in shorter supply yesterday than on preceding Market days, and its quality generally being poor, an advance was easily obtained on the better grades, which carried up the rates of the poorer animals. The receipts for the week sum up 4,130 against 4,311 for the previous Market, and the weekly average of 3,143 for last year. Prices advanced nearly ½c. per lb., but the yards were scarcely cleared at sundown.

The Grand Lamas of Literature.

We copied from the London *Saturday Review*, a week or two ago, an article touching Mr. EDMUND YATES' description of Mr. THACKERAY, in his paper, entitled *Town Talk*, with the *Saturday Review's* notions as to the degree to which Mr. THACKERAY had exposed himself to have this daguerreotype likeness of his bodily and mental charms hung up in Mr. YATES' show-case, by the fact of his having given him an opportunity of taking it, if he pleased, by paying five shillings at the door to look at him as he lectured. We imagine very few of our readers missed reading it, and we are sure that none of them that did have forgotten it. It was an uncommonly neat example of courteous crucifixion, of blandly breaking a man on the wheel, of a most Chesterfieldian application of the boots and the thumb screw, accompanied by assurances of the highest consideration and esteem of the operator. The manipulation of Mr. THACKERAY by this adept was certainly not so coarse as that which he had received from Mr. YATES, but we doubt whether its cleverer cruelty made him like it any better than the rougher provocation which called it forth. The *Saturday Review* has made bold to say what it pleased about Mr. THACKERAY before, as well as about Mr. DICKENS and the *Punch* writers, very little to the delectation of any of those gentlemen, and the marked ability of its articles, which are all leaders, makes it anything but a contemptible adversary.

This very article, indeed, keen as is its edge and sharp its point, in the direction of Mr. THACKERAY, is evidently meant to deal a blow, if only with its invisible wind, at Mr. DICKENS, as well. This great writer, as our readers undoubtedly know, has been giving readings of his own works, to large audiences, at prices varying from one shilling to five, at St. Martin's Hall, during the late season. His advertisement appears in the newspaper column devoted to "Public Amusements," sandwiched in between Madame TUSSAUD'S Exhibition and Christy's Minstrels. Now, the *innuendo* against Mr. THACKERAY being that he had done a thing tending "to degrade literature and foster the appetite for intrusion into other men's affairs," by exhibiting his "bloodless face and broken nose" to all and singular that chose to pay the price of admission to his public lectures, the inference, though tacit, is certainly stronger against Mr. DICKENS, that he commits as grave an offence against the peace and dignity of literature, by thus making a show of himself as the showman of his own contributions to its treasury. And the repeated mention of the fact that Mr. THACKERAY is "a gentleman by birth and education," "a man of honorable family and good education," may be taken as an amiable reminder to himself and the world that Mr. DICKENS is at least free from these aggravations of his rival's crime against the cause of good letters. As the case of Mr. DICKENS could not fail to be in the mind of everybody reading the article, one cannot but regard these lunges at Mr. THACKERAY, against whose person they are primarily aimed, as intended also to reach Mr. DICKENS behind the arras, though they have no such ostensible design.

However this may be, the question raised by the *Saturday Review*, whether the function of a public lecturer be indeed one derogatory to the character of a great writer, and injurious to the dignity of his high calling, is one worthy of all consideration and of judicious settlement. As we are apt enough to take our opinions, as to matters of propriety and taste, from the Old Country, and to think that an English trade-mark establishes the value of a notion beyond a peradventure, it is certainly worth while to see whether this one be indeed a sterling coin, of a fixed value everywhere, or merely a tradesman's token, worthless beyond a very narrow circle described around his counter as its centre. It certainly would be a misfortune in this country, where lecturing has established itself as an institution, and surely a very harmless one, if this new doctrine should deprive the Lyceums of the land of the services of such men as Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS, Mr. JAMES R. LOWELL and others, by inculcating that thereby they degrade the profession of literature, of which they are such distinguished ornaments. But we do not think that it can stand the trial of a rational consideration, here, and we hope that it will not be of any validity long in the mother country. It strikes us to be but the remains, as far as it has any real existence at all, of the old and essentially vulgar prejudice, however fine the people may be that entertain it, that it is ungentlemanlike to make money out of one's brain, excepting in two or three ways, sanctioned by the necessities of the higher classes.

The main assumption of the *Saturday Reviewer*, that Mr. THACKERAY'S lecturing is a mere exhibition of his person to the curious in such sights, at so much a head, is too obviously fallacious and futile to need any refutation. And yet, the whole argument rests upon it. We all know that Mr. THACKERAY gives his audiences—not his *spectators*, merely—much more than the sight of his "bloodless and not particularly expressive face, his fractured nose-bridge, and his small grey whisker." The exquisite delicacy of his characterization, the volatile graces of his wit, the ineffable atmosphere of humor which brooded over the hour he gave us, are things worth mentioning in speaking of him in this particular,—aye, and were worth paying for, too. It is true that a man of equal genius, but of less fame, would have taken longer to draw and hold his audiences; but nobody thought long of *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*, or their author, after he was well entered upon his theme. People may have come to stare, but they remained to hear. And why should not a literary man communicate his works, in the first instance at least, by the lips as well as through the Press? Is there anything essentially more degrading in receiving money taken by a door-keeper than at a bookseller's counter? Scientific men may lecture even in England, without reproach; way may not literary men as well? Why may not Mr. THACKERAY do without a sneer, what Sir HUMPHREY DAVY and Mr. FARADAY were praised, as well as paid, for doing? The only question, as it seems to us, is, whether the thing offered for the money be worth it, or not? We are well aware that this may be considered an American way of looking at the thing; but we cannot help thinking that it is the rational and commonsensical way, too. If the celebrity of the lecturer attract crowds from a wish to see as well as to hear him, that surely is not to be accounted to him for unrighteousness. Are none but insignificant and unknown men to have the privilege of addressing audiences on topics about which they wish to hear?

We are willing to admit that using a man's celebrity as an author, pure and simple, as a means of making money, is not a very dignified or elevated business. For instance, if Mr. THACKERAY, or Mr. DICKENS, should advertise to be at home at certain hours, to be seen by any one willing to pay half a crown, we could not admire, or excuse, the exhibition. But where they do a thing good to be done, and which cannot be done excepting by their appearing in the flesh, we must think it a very morbid sensitiveness that should withhold their consenting to it, merely on the ground that the personal interest felt in them would increase its attraction. We think, however, that there is a distinction to be taken between Mr. THACKERAY'S delivering original lectures and Mr. DICKENS' reading his published works. They do not belong to precisely the same category of actions. Still we do not take it upon ourselves to say that the latter, who has such extraordinary dramatic talent, is not justified in giving the pleasure his readings unquestionably impart, even if the sight of him is what draws the crowd. But it is not so entirely above controversy as the other matter. We cannot think that Mr. EMERSON, or Mr. CURTIS, or Mr. LOWELL, derogate in the least from their rank in the literary world by appearing in the lecture-room; but we are afraid we should not like to hear of Mr. LONGFELLOW, or Mr. BRYANT, or Mr. HAWTHORNE proposing to read their own published works for a consideration. But perhaps it is a prejudice. Certainly it is one we shall surmount, if they ever should, and should read them well. But, as far as Mr. THACKERAY is concerned, we hold that, even according to the stricter rules of etiquette by which such things are viewed in England, he has done the cause of literature good service in opening a new field of literary labor, reciprocally remunerative to the laborer and the public, and has done himself no prejudice in reaping the just rewards of valuable contributions to literature.

Hot Work in Illinois.

The canvass, which commenced with spirit, indeed, but in good temper, at Chicago, has at length come to be personal and disagreeable between DOUGLAS on the one hand, and Messrs. LINCOLN and TRUMBULL on the other.

In a recent speech, at Beardstown, DOUGLAS referred to a charge made against him by LINCOLN as "an infamous lie." The charge was that DOUGLAS had corruptly conspired with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and with Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, to subvert the constitutional power of the States, and establish Slavery over the land. So much for DOUGLAS *vs.* LINCOLN.

The Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, DOUGLAS' colleague in the Senate, having returned to Illinois from an Eastern tour, has made a speech in Chicago, in which the following passages occur:

"Now, fellow-citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a preconcerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing the Constitution not submitted to the people, to have a Constitution formed and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to oppose it. This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it, to-night, that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming Popular Sovereignty, by design concocted a bill on purpose to force a Constitution upon that people."

Mr. T. goes on to allude to TOOMBS' Kansas bill, and in reply to a question from a Douglas man present, he said:

"You want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a Constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you, [cries of 'Good, good,' 'Hit him again,' and cheers,] and to the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough. [Tremendous cheers.]"

DOUGLAS's response to this direct and damaging accusation, is quite free from ambiguity.

"There is the language of your other Senator, arriving in the city of Chicago, in my absence, without any provocation, making a charge as infamous as that in language as vulgar as that. He had had no provocation from me. In all the speeches I have made this year, I have not alluded to him, by name or otherwise. I have not assailed him in any way, and yet he comes forward and makes a charge, corrupt in itself, and threatens that if any man denies it, he is going to 'cram the lie down his throat.' [Laughter, and by a voice, 'He will have a good time.'] It strikes me it would have been fully as brave and manly for Mr. TRUMBULL to have said that to my face. [Cries of 'That is so.'] For when this charge was once made in a much milder form, in the Senate of the United States, I did brand it as a lie, in the presence of Mr. TRUMBULL—cries of 'Good,' and applause] —and Mr. TRUMBULL sat and heard it thus branded, without daring to say that it was true. [Cry of 'Good,' and applause.] I tell you he knew it to be false when he uttered it at Chicago—[applause, and by a voice, 'Give him fits,'] and yet he says that he is going to cram the lie—[applause and laughter] down his throat until he should cry enough. [Laughter.] The miserable craven-hearted wretch, [applause:] he would rather have both ears cut off than to use that language in my presence, where I could call him to account. [Loud applause.]"

These envenomed personalities show the character of the struggle, and how absurd was the hope indulged in some quarters of uniting the Republicans with the supporters of the Little Giant.

NEW USURY LAW IN CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament have passed an act changing the law of interest. Hitherto the legal rate has been six per cent. but by the new act individuals may allow and exact on any contract or agreement any rate of interest or discount which may be agreed upon. Banks are, however, forbidden to reserve or take a higher rate of interest of discount than seven per cent., and are prohibited from paying interest upon deposits. It is made unlawful for any Bank in discounting at any of its places of business, branches, agencies or offices, any note or paper payable at any other of its offices or places of business within the Province to receive, in addition to the discount, to defray the expenses of collection, any amount exceeding the following rates, according to its time to run, viz: Under thirty days, one-eighth of one per cent.; thirty days and over but under sixty days, one-fourth of one per cent.; sixty days and over but under ninety days, three-eighths of one per cent.; ninety days and over, one-half of one per cent. Six per cent continues to be the legal rate where no other rate is fixed by agreement of parties, or by operation of law. This act is a compromise between the friends of free trade in money and the adherents of laws repressing usury. Virtually it is a triumph of the former, as parties are at liberty to fix any rate of interest, high or low, by their own agreement, Banks only being excepted from the benefits of this privilege. The bill passed both Houses of the Canadian Legislature just previous to the close of the session, which ended on Monday, and received the sanction of the Governor-General.

PERILS OF PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.—One of our Washington correspondents refers to the embarrassment in which Senator BIGLER finds himself by the publication of a letter which he wrote to Mr. STANTON, when that gentleman was Gov. WALKER'S Kansas Secretary. When Mr. BIGLER indited that epistle he was but a babe and suckling in the Lecompton faith, and it would seem that Mr. BUCHANAN himself was not much further advanced. Mr. BIGLER assures STANTON that the President was anxious to sustain WALKER'S policy of allowing the people a fair vote upon their Constitution, but that he was weak in the knees, and sorely pressed by the South.

Nothing could be more cruel than the publication of this letter. The milk of human kindness must be a fluid with which Mr. STANTON is wholly unacquainted. That he has wrongs to avenge is undeniable, but surely there should be a limit to the severity of vengeance.

Burning of the City Hall.

The disastrous fire at the City Hall yesterday morning was perfectly characteristic, and afforded a striking instance of the manner in which the public interests are looked after, or rather not looked after by our City officials. The chances were as ten to one that after such a shower of fireworks as were let off upon the roof of the Hall, there would be some burning cinders or brands left on the roof or lodged among the woodwork of the cupola. Two of the Aldermen had remonstrated against the fireworks on the ground of the danger attending them, and there were the strongest possible reasons for a strict watch being kept, and a thorough examination being made to guard the calamity which happened. But no such precaution appears to have been taken, and though the cupola itself was used as a watch-tower to keep a lookout for fires, no watch was kept upon the cupola itself to guard against its conflagration. The loss by the fire, by a piece of the merest good luck, though serious so far as money is concerned, is not one that cannot be repaired. In a few weeks another cupola can be erected, the old clock can be replaced by a new one, and the Hall will be as good as new again. But, to think of what might have happened! A few moments more delay and the destruction of the whole interior of that noble structure would have been inevitable, and the loss entailed upon the City could never have been made good. It is fearful to think of the immense accumulation of valuable papers in that one building, which are in constant danger of destruction by fire. The valuable series of historical portraits contained in the Governor's Room narrowly escaped destruction; as it was, some of them were seriously injured. But if this fire shall be the means of arousing the Corporation to the absolute importance of at once commencing the new City Hall, the want of which has been so seriously felt the past twenty years, the fire of Wednesday morning, destructive as it was, will be regarded as a God-send, rather than a calamity. It will doubtless have one other good effect. It will prevent any more bonfires and illuminations in the Park. The fearful joke of letting off fireworks in the midst of insecure buildings, wherein are deposited all the valuable records of the City, will hardly be indulged in again. When there shall be occasion for another grand pyrotechnic display, our City Fathers will probably choose some other spot for it, in one of the large open squares up town, where the dangers of a conflagration will not be so imminent.

That New City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please to inform the anxious public how soon they may expect a new City Hall. The fire of last night forcibly illustrates the importance of having some secure building for public records. The loss of papers now deposited in the County Clerk's and Sheriff's offices, and in those of the Clerks of the Superior Court and Common Pleas, not to mention other departments of our local Government, would be incalculable. And how long, pray, is New-York to be disgraced by the present miserable accommodations for the Courts themselves? Is it not shameful that the Superior Court, for instance, one of the most respectable tribunals in point of character and influence on this side of the Atlantic, has been driven to the upper story of an Engine house, not larger than the bar-room of a country tavern? The foul air of those apartments for a single day will impair the health of the strongest man in the community, and yet we are murdering Judges and lawyers by inches. His Honor the Mayor has selected three Commissioners, who would proceed vigorously towards the erection of a suitable edifice; but our City Fathers, for political reasons, refuse to confirm the appointments.

Now, will not these venerable bodies, on this one occasion, for the benefit of a suffering people, magnanimously drop party spirit, and private considerations, and aid in the accomplishment of so desirable a work? The individuals nominated by the Mayor are confessedly honest and capable. They do not probably wish the office for their own emolument, but are willing to bestow a portion of their time and labor on their fellow-citizens. Of what consequence is it whether they are Democrats, Americans or Republicans, so long as the object is gained. But if they must be rejected, then let the Mayor appoint CYRUS W. FIELD and two other competent persons. He is deserving of the compliment; and the improvement, so much needed, is worthy of his attention.

A SUFFERER.

CABLEISTIC CHARMS.—One of our manufacturing jewelry establishments has got up an exceedingly beautiful "charm," to be worn as an ornament, consisting of a section of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, mounted in gold, with suitable emblematic devices, the shields of the United States and England, &c. There could hardly be a prettier device to commemorate the "Great Event" which has filled the whole country with enthusiasm.

City Items.

THE FIREMEN AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Owing to the uncertainty of the time of the arrival of the *Niagara* the Fire Companies of the City were unable to have a grand torchlight procession last evening as intended, commemorative of the completion of the Atlantic Cable. A meeting of the companies is called for Monday evening, and on Tuesday or Wednesday evening of next week, the promised turnout will take place. It is expected that the procession will be more general, more enthusiastic and brilliant than any previous display made by the firemen.

LEASING FERRY PIERS.—The sale of leases for five years of the North Battery Pier, adjacent to pier No. 1, North River, and the pier foot of Hubert-street, were advertised to take place yesterday at noon, at the City Hall. No bidders being present, the sale, in compliance with the order of the Comptroller, was postponed till the 21st of next month.

The new Police Court in the basement of the City Hall, fitted up in the apartments formerly occupied by Chief of Police MATSELL, were to have been occupied yesterday, but the fire of the previous night prevented this, though the Court-room itself was not injured. It will be opened for the first time to-day. This Court is intended to take cognizance of the many complaints demanding judicial and immediate action which are now made before the Mayor. It will be in charge of Justice WELSH, who will there preside, at the request of Mayor TIEMANN. Two officers, Messrs. JOSEPH A. GARDNER and STEWART J. SMITH, have been assigned for special duty at this Court, but the Mayor's squad will also be in attendance upon it.

Personal.

The following distinguished guests are now stopping at the Bravoort House, Fifth-avenue: Lord Napier, British Minister; M. Albuquerque, Brazilian Minister; M. Tessarra, Spanish Minister; M. Tuilhard, Secretary French Legation; O. Russell, Secretary British Legation; G. Barondieran, Secretary Mexican Legation; Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Boyce, from England, *vid* Trinity Bay, on *Niagara*; M. Murugua, Secretary Spanish Legation; Mr. Cochran and lady, Natchez, Miss.

Ex-President Fillmore and the Hon. Lorenzo Burrows were last week on a visit to the Hon. Washington Hunt at his residence near Lockport.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Overland Pacific Mails—The Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Utah Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Postmaster-General has been assured that Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co. will commence on the 15th of September to carry the overland Pacific mails, and no doubt remains of their prompt and successful execution of the contract. By that time all the necessary means of transportation will be on the route. The stations are already fixed and supplies of water conveniently arranged.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty, as amended by Nicaragua, has been received by our Government, and is under the consideration of the Executive.

The Utah Peace Commissioners have had a long interview with the President concerning the affairs of that Territory.

The President has appointed GEORGE W. RYEMAN, of California, Secretary to the United States Legation at Chili, and WM. H. CARLIN Postmaster at Quincy Ill., *vice* J. C. RILEY, declined.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the law of 1850, granting to the States the swamp and overflowed lands, is not applicable to Minnesota, and that the Statute does not extend to States admitted into the Union subsequently to its passage.

General JUAREZ again made an informal visit to the State Department to-day. He has not yet stated the relation he sustains to the Nicaraguan Government.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH—RELATIVE BENEFITS AND EVILS—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COMPANIONS—BIGLER AND STANTON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

Though profoundly impressed with the glorious triumph of science in binding the sea with metal threads, I am not one of those who have been able to perceive the actual benefits of even a successful Ocean Telegraph. That it will be of very great use cannot be questioned, but how will its uses add to the happiness of mankind? Has the land telegraph done any good? Has it banished any evil, mitigated any sorrow? Is it of any consequence that you of New York should know on Tuesday, rather than on Wednesday, that Jones smashed the nose of Thompson in Congress on Monday? Upon the whole, is any more money gained or lost by the cotton speculators of New-York and New-Orleans, because they know the variations of both markets five minutes, rather than five days, before their operations take effect? Is not the anguish of relatives *increased* by hearing to-day that the wife or son has breathed his last, and by receiving ten days after the sad details of sickness and death?

So far as the influence of the newspaper upon the mind and morals of the people is concerned, there can be no rational doubt that the telegraph has caused vast injury. Superficial, sudden, unsifted, too fast for the truth, must be all telegraphic intelligence. Does it not render the popular mind too fast for the truth? Ten days bring us the mails from Europe. What need is there for the scraps of news in ten minutes? How trivial and paltry is the telegraphic column? It snowed here, it rained there, one man killed, another hanged. Even the Washington letter has deteriorated since the innovation, and I can conscientiously recommend my own epistles prior to 1844, in preference to those of later years.

Like the melancholy Jacques, I can moralize the spectacle of the far-off world, but know little of its actual movements. I look out towards the clicking of telegraph keys and the clatter of steam-presses from behind a barrier of the vials of bitterness which might have tinctured the gall of Junius with a sharper sting, and from beneath plasters which might have drawn compunction from Shylock.

The President is cheered in his solitude by several lively companions, among whom is Mr. BIGLER, Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. BIGLER is the conservative mediator who stands between his patron and the fiery South. He is now watching the streaks in a lurid sky to discern the signs of a compromise on Kansas which is not dead, and between the Administration and DOUGLAS, who was never more lively. A tremendous deputation will in a few days wait upon Mr. BUCHANAN from the South, demanding the recall of the prodigal son, the penitent giant from Illinois. And the suit of the deputies will be granted. Mr. DOUGLAS will be restored, and the Executive dogs will be called off.

Mr. BIGLER complains that Mr. STANTON, of Kansas, has published a private letter of his, wherein he states the obvious truth that the Administration was desirous to sustain WALKER and STANTON in their Kansas policy, but was rather weak in the knees. This profound remark was wonderfully illustrated a few months afterwards, when both STANTON and WALKER were dismissed from office with the warm approval of Mr. BIGLER.

There is another private letter, written about the same time by Mr. BUCHANAN to Governor WALKER, which would more endamage the writer, if published, than anything that has yet occurred in his public career. In that letter he denounces the ingratitude and bad faith of the South with fierce contempt, and pledges his own honor to sustain Governor WALKER in the course he was then pursuing. But that letter will not appear in print until after the nomination in 1860. A.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PUBLICATION OF CABINET SECRETS—WILL THE PRESIDENT TOLERATE THIS, AND IF SO, WHY?—FERNANDO WOOD, NEXT MAYOR OF NEW-YORK—NEW FOREST-ORDER OF "THE WIDOW M'GRATH."—CANDIDATES IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—PINS AND NEEDLES WITHOUT POINTS, EYES OR HEADS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug 17, 1858.

If there be one word of truth in the statements made by your correspondent "Sigma,"—and the fact that his previous letter has never been officially contradicted would seem to argue that there is,—then it must be evident, even to those of the meanest capacity and lowest respect for official confidence, that Mr. Secretary COBB is utterly unworthy his high charge, and fitted rather for the business of a secret incendiary than for the depository of such grave and important secrets as must fall within the Department, to whose records he gives anonymous libellers such facile and public access. Such practices are in flagrant violation of justice, decorum and the faith due from one public officer to another. Mr. HOWELL COBB may have a very natural desire to please and prove useful to the few convivial friends who aspire to dominate his action with reference to New-York patronage;—but surely Mr. Secretary COBB should more consider the position he enjoys, and should sometimes call to mind, at least in business hours, that glittering generality about "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

That Mr. BUCHANAN tolerates, if he be not well pleased, with this conduct, can surprise no one who has read my former letters. New-York will go down to Charleston with a divided delegation. New-York can present no candidate against the "favorite son of Pennsylvania." DOUGLAS and BRIGHT are already reckoned at the White House "as good as dead;" and since the friends of BRECKINRIDGE have agreed to confine their efforts to a renomination of "Buck and Breck," thinking "Breck" young enough to wait for the higher seat until 1864,—all these matters thus pleasantly arranged in a family way,—the President can very cheerfully view the work of faction and demoralization now carried on amongst your City Democracy, even though the prime tool thereof be a Cabinet officer, and though the agencies resorted to involve grave breaches of official courtesy and faith.

To put the matter in another light, Mr. BUCHANAN'S undisguised admiration for whatever he considers "smart," may have some influence in keeping him neutral while this internecine war is being waged beneath his eyes. He has been a politician so long that the word "pledges" never meets his ear without conjuring up instanter the mental reservation, "if convenient!" He could forgive FORNEY'S treachery to PIERCE, both at and before the Cincinnati Convention; he understands Messrs. SICKLES and HART and their relations with Col. FORNEY about as well, if not a little better, than any person now in Washington, Mr. D. E. SICKLES alone excepted. "True, true," he would say, twitching shoulders and eyes with the same movement: "I have heard and known all those things for some time; *but they are not smart*, and you can't deny it!"

To return, however, to Mr. COBB'S attack on Mr. SCHELL. It must be confessed this shows great want of chivalry, to say the least, on the Secretary's part, as he well knows that in striking your Collector at the present time, he strikes a man who has no friends in power to strike back either for redress or retaliation.

FERNANDO WOOD is helpless just at present, and must remain so until the success of JOHN KELLY in the Shrievalty business gives equal recognition to the "Regulars," after which Mr. WOOD expects to find little trouble in getting the nomination to succeed Mayor TIEMANN. The nomination of KELLY will be a practical division of power between Tammany Hall and the "Regulars"—the latter, as I am informed, being now in the full flush of this diplomatic victory, and holding Kelly caucuses twice a week at the "Crystal," under cover of a benevolent object connected with the Widow McGrath.

Mr. SCHELL has two other friends, but in the selection of both he has been rarely unfortunate. Mr. WM. M. MCINTYRE is one of these, and puts himself forward—as he has often done before—to secure the fifty thousand a year which Mr. KELLY claims as his reward. The other is Mr. GERSON J. TUCKER, who always acted fairly up to the time of obtaining position, but was no sooner in power than he commenced to use it against the men who had picked him up, straightened him, and set him on his legs. "A square man," said Mr. TUCKER once to a friend of mine—*square* being political slang for *honest*—"can't live in politics as they are now conducted. I have played square all the time, stood up for principle and been unyielding for the right. But I found myself shut out and nowhere in the organization—a thing I didn't mean to stand; and henceforth I'm going in to win, and to get even with the rogues in the same way they used to get the best of me." This fact, together with Mr. TUCKER'S first appearance at Syracuse in 1853, when he consulted R. C. MCINTYRE as to whether he (TUCKER) should join the Hard or Soft Convention in that City, both being then in session,—these little items, we opine, would make a nice addition to the "History of the Hard and Soft contest in the State of New-York," whenever a second edition of that curiously dry pamphlet is called for.

This ROBERT C. MCINTYRE, let us say here, is now said to be pursuing a course (in the Fifth Ward) which fills his best friends with grief and alarm. Incensed at some real or fancied wrongs received from the Custom-house, he has conquered his prejudices against Mr. Surveyor HART and D. E. SICKLES—these two gentlemen having now no more active partisans within that somewhat dangerous district. We somewhat mistrust this rumor ourselves; for crazy as the friends of Mr. SCHELL may be, they would hardly dare to drive such a man away from them. So, also, GERSH COHEN and JOHN BETTS have suddenly become convinced of the error of their ways, and keep "talking Sickles" at a rate to make any sensible man mistrust their sincerity. In fact these two, are not sincere, as in the other case; but have hopes that Mr. SICKLES may select their friend RICHARD T. COMPTON (of Sixth and Eighth avenue celebrity) to be the Sickle-compromise representative whenever Mr. S. shall have become convinced "that he stands in need of a few years' relaxation and idleness."

Let me not in these matters be set down as a blind partisan of Mr. SCHELL, though my sympathies are all with the cause of which he was once made standard-bearer. Had he proved competent for the leading position then assigned him, it would, undoubtedly, have been better for all sides. But he has faith, without brains, while his chief adversary has the exact reverse; and, destined to suffer injury from either horn of this dilemma, it is rather the choice of an independent man to be impaled upon the former.

Next and next only to the struggle in Illinois, our attention here is interested by the prospects of H. F. CLARK for reëlection; and, since his rivals are in the field, a brief review of themselves, their antecedents and their chances may not be out of place. RICHARD SCHELL, though spoken of, has given the most frank assurances that he "will never run against the man who contributed mainly to his brother's appointment." JOHN H. ANTHON, a young lawyer, of good family and some talent, is in much the position of TUCKER—regarded as unworthy of political trust, because, when elected to the Legislature, he (ANTHON) did not carry out in good faith the compromises of the Hard and Soft reunion. Alderman JOHN H. BRADLEY, who, from our knowledge of his antecedents, is much too fair and high-minded a man to engage in taking the nomination from a man of Mr. CLARK'S claims on the Democratic Party. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, a young lawyer, ambitious and with a good opinion of himself, whose opposition to FERNANDO WOOD was at first too violent to leave room for doubt as to his motives in joining the Visible Grand when Mr. SCHELL was seduced into his unhappy coalition. E. W. STOUGHTON, a fine-looking, middling-aged lawyer, just as talented in his profession as he is ignorant of politics, and who never was heard of in democratic circles until he had made money enough in the Courts to take up politics by way of pastime or elegant amusement. The fate of F. B. CUTTING should be kept in view by Mr. STOUGHTON'S friends, and some steps should be taken to restrain him in case his fine natural sense be not sufficient to point out the ruin he is courting. ANSON HERRICK is too well known to need any particular comment; his far-famed incorruptiality, never-to-be-sufficiently-admired disinterestedness, general high standing in the best classes of society, and thorough soundness at all times of his life upon the Slavery question, recommend him as eminently suited. Add to this that he is even now sacrificing himself to Government by drawing a salary so small that "it does not pay him enough to go over there and perform its duties," and has further sacrificed his son for $1,200 a year to do the duties which he gets $2,500 for pretending to overlook, and has further made Government a present of desk-room in his printing-office at a price which only pays the entire rent of his premises; and then recalling his articles in 1848, few will deny that he *ought* to be "the" man if public virtue is not sought to be publicly ignored.

THOMAS MCSPEDON has been talked of, but only as a stool-pigeon for HERRICK. DAVID S. JACKSON did so well out of the Corporation that he would doubtless be glad to do a little better on a larger hunting-ground. Messrs. PERKINS and VAN NESS must escape with a joint stock paragraph, as nobody seems to know anything about either of them. CONRAD SWACKHAMER often declared emphatically that he would "never run against CLARK, *provided* C. was successful in setting up some little matters of a legal and confidential nature." GARRET H. STRYKER'S whole force would about amount to the fall of an empty pea-nut shell from the top gallery of the Bowery Theatre. Senator JOHN DOHERTY, a man of excellent head and heart, who has not, we rejoice to say, fulfilled

10,736 against the Lecompton Constitution, and 1,869 for it.

The largest private train of the season was being organized at Atchison. It would be composed of one hundred and five wagons.

Hunt's Battery arrived at the Fort on Saturday.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day and made the following nomisations:

For Representative to Congress from the Twenty first District—SAMUEL MCKEE.

For State Senator—THOMAS DONNELLY.

For Members of the Assembly—Philip Stephenson, John M. Irwin, Robert Morrow and A. Hartzo.

Strong repudiation resolutions were almost unanimously passed for no other platform, and the Convention refused to entertain resolutions offered by Judge WILKINS, complimentary to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Fire at Belcudoes Falls.

WELLS RIVER, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 18.

A large portion of the business part of this enterprising village was consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. The buildings burned were two stores, three houses, two blacksmith shops, a wheelwright shop and one or two smaller buildings. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from an engine attached to the passenger cars, which passed through the village a short time before the fire was discovered.

Casualty, &c.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

THOMAS HANLEY was killed last night by falling from one of the poles of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph.

Two hundred of the Montreal Rifle Corps left yesterday on an excursion to Portland.

Movements of Secretary Toucey and Lord Napier.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug 18.

Secretary TOUCEY is in town, and visited the Navy Yard this morning. Lord NAPIER is at Nahant.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The deaths from yellow fever last week were 285. Yesterday they were 58.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, on Tuesday, were forty-six.

Seventy-six Cows Burned Up.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

A fire last night destroyed the cow-stable near the Brighton House, belonging to WM. HOGAN. Seventy-six cows were burned up. Loss $7,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The United States Mail steamer *Alabama* arrived at her wharf in sixty-three hours from New-York. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the bar at 4 o'clock this morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 4th of August, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Saxonia*, which arrived on Tuesday.

From our European files by the *City of Washington* we obtain a few items of news not before published.

"The Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople," says a letter from Beyrout in the Vienna *Gazette*, "arrived here on the 3d, having in his custody five Bedouins, who had been given up to him to be punished as murderers of an American family at Jaffa."

The Galway *Vindicator*, in noticing the arrival of the *Lady Eglinton*, announced to sail for Quebec on the 3d of August, says:

"She appears to be a very handsome, spacious and fast-sailing craft; and, though not near so large as the *Propeller* in point of tonnage, she looks quite as stately in the water, being bark-rigged with three masts. We have learned from the local agent, J. B. PUSEON, Esq., that there are already nearly one hundred passengers booked for her to Quebec and Montreal, much more than a moiety of whom are first and second class, a rather remarkable feature in connection with Irish emigration. She will also carry a large quantity of sale goods, which have already arrived in Galway."

A ludicrous rumor has found its way into late English papers. It appears to have been brought to England by the last West India Mail steamer. The rumor is to the effect "that Her Majesty's gun-boat *Styx* had been sunk in a conflict with an American frigate in the waters of Cuba."

Mr. GOUGH, the American temperance lecturer, has again made his appearance in Exeter Hall, London, when he addressed a very large and distinguished audience. This was Mr. Gough's first appearance before the London public since the recent trial in the Court of Exchequer, and his audience is said to have given him "a reception of the most enthusiastic description."

At the celebrations in Lunenburg, on the 5th of July, a Southern planter is reported to have given the following toast: "The reopening of the African Slave-Trade in the United States—a blessing to Africa, but a curse to the United States, both commercially and nationally; therefore, bad policy."

In the match of fifty games between Mr. MORPHY, the American champion, and the celebrated Hungarian player, six games have been played. Mr. MORPHY has won four; HERR LOWENTHAL, 1; and one has been drawn.

A dreadful fire has destroyed the Exchange at Antwerp, with its magnificent bronze cupola, arcades, and the Tribunals of Commerce. The Chambers of the Syndic, with the City Archives, are completely destroyed.

The Select Committee of the British House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade Tolls, have substantially reported "that it does not appear that any service whatever is rendered by Hanover in return for the tax levied upon the commerce of Great Britain."

On the 4th of August Queen VICTORIA sailed from Osborne for Cherbourg.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 3d, for Cherbourg.

The Jews of London intend to present to Lady JOHN RUSSELL a boudoir suite consisting of a table and four chairs composed of solid silver, as a mark of their sense of the obligation they owe to her husband.

The Paris *Univers* says: "A great nation should always boldly avow its acts, and never permit them to be misrepresented. Let us proclaim aloud that Cherbourg has been created by hostile feelings towards England, and that otherwise its creation would have been unnecessary."

The English Consul at Alexandria is said to have requested the presence there of a man-of-war in case of violence against the Christians in the approaching Ramadan.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* publishes an *ukase* conferring, without delay, several important privileges on the peasants belonging to the appanages, assigned to the princes of the reigning families. These prerogatives render them almost freemen. Imperial rescripts have been sent to the nobles of the Governments of Orembourg and Kalouga, in Russia, granting them permission to form Emancipation Committees in those Provinces.

The Bombay papers contain a copy of Lord CANNING's proclamation to the rebels. It holds out no hope of mercy to those who were immediately concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects; to those who may have harbored such murderers (knowing them to be such) terms of life are offered, provided they surrender by the 30th of September, and to all others, not acting on their own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, a general amnesty is offered and their estates are guaranteed provided they lay down their arms by the above date.

A Marseilles dispatch asserts that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had issued a general order to the troops informing them that they were to go into cantonments, and that their offensive operations would be suspended until after the rainy season.

There is a vague report that NENA SAHIB had been caught.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—noon.

The Bank of Turin has reduced its discount to 4½ per cent.

The Government is said to have definitively resolved to divide Spain into five great military commands, but the sanction of the Cortes will be necessary for the execution of the project.

The Germanic Diet will come to a vote on the 12th August on the propositions presented to the Diet by the Commission charged with the affair of the Duchies.

The journals of Paris and Brussels complain of the great dearth of news.

The fêtes of Cherbourg are the only topics of interest at the present moment.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

Consols are quoted at 90½ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

Cotton is active to-day and with estimated sales of 12,000 bales, prices are buoyant.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTRA & Co. quote Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN HOUSTON-STREET.

A Young Girl Murdered by Her Lover—Suicide of the Murderer—Coroner's Inquest on the Two Bodies.

The murder of a young German girl, named VALENTINA GUIGER, by her lover, a young German, named PHILIP MANCHENHEIMER, at a late hour Tuesday evening, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer, were briefly announced in yesterday's TIMES. The young girl was shot at No. 257 Houston-street, where she boarded, the ball penetrating the heart and killing her instantly. Immediately after the murder the young man hurried to his lodgings, No. 229 Sixth-street, and shot himself in the head. Part of his forehead was blown away, and a portion of his brains was scattered about the floor. He lived till 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the only words he uttered being a call for some water soon after the occurrence.

Jealousy was the cause of the murder and suicide. MANCHENHEIMER, about two years ago, became acquainted with Miss GUIGER, and the acquaintance soon ripened into the intensest love on his part. This love was not reciprocated. Strong hope was entertained by MANCHENHEIMER of marrying the object of his attachment. He told several of his friends that he was going to marry her, and prepared suitable apartments for himself and his intended wife. He was led to believe that a young man living in the same house with his victim was an accepted lover of hers. One night, knowing that they were out taking a walk together, he armed himself with a dagger, and stealthily watched them, and, as he afterwards declared, intended to have killed them both had the slightest evidence of attachment for each other been exhibited by either of them.

On Tuesday evening he invited Miss GUIGER to take a walk with him, and they, accompanied by the lady with whom Miss GUIGER boarded, went to a German Theatre in Forsyth-street, and there spent the evening drinking lager bier. He appeared to be in excellent spirits, and talked about the Atlantic Cable and other matters of prevailing interest. At 11 o'clock they went home, and, directly after entering the house, he pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot his victim. Mrs. DRESSIGER, the lady who accompanied them, had gone into a back room to light a lamp, when she heard the report of a pistol, instantly followed by the snapping of a pistol. As the weapon with which he subsequently shot himself was a double-barreled pistol, there is no doubt that, after discharging one barrel at his victim, he intended to make way with himself with the contents of the other barrel, and failed in his intention only because the cap did not explode. He entered his own boarding-house laughing, as though he was greatly pleased at something, and in less than five minutes shot himself as described. About 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, he called his landlady to his room and showed her the fragments of a likeness of Miss GUIGER, which he had just broken in pieces by throwing it violently on the floor. As he left the house, a few minutes afterwards, he told the landlady that if he did not come back shortly, she must sell his effects and take the proceeds as pay for what he owed her.

Miss GUIGER was a native of Kensingen, in Germany, where her parents still reside. She came to this country about three years ago, and has most of the time worked at dressmaking. She was a few months past nineteen, possessed a neat, trim form, a bright, fresh countenance, and is said to have always conducted herself virtuously and respectably. MANCHENHEIMER was twenty-two years of age, and a painter by profession. He was a young man of temperate and industrious habits, and has been four years in this country. Inquests were held yesterday on the two bodies, by Coroner CONNERAT, a large and vastly interested crowd being present. The following is the testimony taken and the verdict:

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Anna Dreisiger sworn—I live at No. 257 Houston-street; I have known deceased for a year and a half; she has lived with me about fourteen months; she has no relations living in this City or in the United States; her father lives in Kensingen, Baden, Germany; Philip Manchenheimer has been in the habit of calling to see the deceased since she has boarded with me; she sewed for a living; Manchenheimer told me not long since that he had proposed to the deceased to marry her, but that she refused to marry him, saying that she was too young, and did not care to get married yet; nothing was said by Manchenheimer showing any determination to revenge himself upon Valentina for having rejected him; I saw very evidently, though, that he was greatly displeased at her treatment of him; as far as I know, Valentina received no letters from Manchenheimer; no other young gentleman was in the habit of visiting her; Mr. Manchenheimer called to see Valentina about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, and asked her to go out with him and take a walk; she immediately consented to go with him, and he asked me to accompany them, which I did; we stopped at the Theatre, in Forsyth-street, kept by Mr. Hartmand, and each took some lager-bier to drink; we sat close together, and the conversation was about the Theatre and ordinary matters; nothing passed between the two regarding love or marriage; Manchenheimer appeared to be in very good spirits, and talked very pleasantly about the new Telegraphic cable and other events of interest; about eleven o'clock in the evening we returned home; I went into the back room to get a light, and had hardly left the room when I heard the report of a pistol; instantly following the report I heard the snap of a pistol; as I opened the door Valentina fell upon the floor, and Manchenheimer seeing me, immediately ran away; I asked Valentina what the matter was, but she made no reply; I at once alarmed the inmates of the house, and on examination, found she was dead.

Antoine Sonckman sworn—I live in Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; I knew Mr. Manchenheimer and Miss Guiger; they frequently came to Mr. Ercker's brewery in Sixtieth-street, to drink lager-bier, and I used to accompany them there; Manchenheimer never told me that he was engaged to Miss Guiger; he frequently told me that he was very fond of her.

George Purdy, sworn—I reside at No. 229 Sixth-street; Mr. Manchenheimer has lived with me for the past year; he occupied a small bedroom; I have known Miss Guiger for nearly two years; she used to live in the same house with me before she went to live with Mrs. Dreisiger, in Houston-street; where she was shot; while she lived in the same house with me, she and Manchenheimer used frequently to walk out together in the evening; about a month ago Manchenheimer told me that he wanted a large room with a double bed in it, as he intended shortly to marry Miss Guiger; he said that two young men, painters by profession, lived in the same house with Miss Guiger, and that he was jealous of their attentions to her, and that he wanted to get her away from there; he was afraid that for his interference in the matter they would attempt to do him personal harm; he showed a pistol which he had in his pocket and declared that if any one troubled him he would shoot them; this was about two months ago; he went out in the early part of the evening and did not come back till four o'clock in the morning; some three weeks ago he told me that he did not expect Miss Guiger would marry him, as one of the young painters living in the same house with her had won her from him; about this time he and Miss Guiger had a quarrel at my house, and she became considerably enraged at him, and tore his shirt-bosom during a slight scuffle between them; they afterwards settled the matter and went out together; at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, came into the house and went directly to his room; a likeness of Miss Guiger, which was hanging on the wall of his room he took down and dashed in pieces on the floor; he called in my wife and showed her the fragments of the likeness; she asked why he had broken the likeness, and he replied, "You never mind; you will know by and by;" he then went out and told my wife as he left that if he did not return in three days, to sell his personal effects and appropriate the proceeds to payment of what he owed her; at half past eleven o'clock Tuesday night, he came into the house in a state of high and seemingly pleasurable excitement; he laughed, but did not say anything, but went up directly to his room, closing the door after him; I went directly to bed, and in about five minutes heard the report of a pistol proceeding from his room; I ran directly to his room and saw—the light was burning in his room—that he had shot himself in the forehead with a pistol; he was sitting undressed near the bed; he said nothing, except to ask for a drink of water; I gave information of the shooting to the police, and sent for a physician; Captains Squires and Hart soon came to the house.

Francis Bradley, sworn—I live at No. 257 Houston-street; last Winter Miss Guiger worked out, and the son of the man she worked for used to come home with her at night; Mr. Manchenheimer heard of this, and one night watched them; as soon as Miss Guiger went up to her room he hurried after her; she asked him how he came there so quietly, and he told her that he was watching to see if the young man who came home with her paid any special attention to her, and if she reciprocated his attentions; he told her that it was lucky no endearments passed between them, as he was armed with a dagger and would have killed them both instantly.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, who made the *post-mortem* examination of Miss Guiger, testified that the pistol ball entered the left breast, passed through the left ventricle of the heart, and lodged in the lower lobe of the left lung; the deceased died instantly; the appearance of the wound indicated that the muzzle of the pistol had been placed in immediate contact with the breast.

There being no further evidence, the Jury, after brief deliberation, rendered a verdict as follows:

THE FIRST VERDICT.

That VALENTINA GUIGER came to her death by a pistol shot wound in the left breast, which passed through the left ventricle of the heart, thereby causing instant death, and that said injury was inflicted by PHILIP MANCHENHEIMER, under the excitement of jealousy, on the night of the 17th day of August, 1858.

The same Jury held the inquest upon the body of MANCHENHEIMER. The evidence given above was admitted as testimony in the case, with the additional statement of ALEX. B. MOTT, regarding his *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. His statement showed that the deceased must have placed the muzzle of his pistol over the left eye and that the ball passed in an oblique direction, lodging in the brain. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

THE SECOND VERDICT.

That the said PHILIP MANCHENHEIMER came to his death by suicide by shooting himself with a pistol through the frontal bone, thereby inflicting such injury as to cause his death on the 18th of August, 1858.

At the conclusion of the inquests it was stated that it would be necessary that the body of Miss GUIGER should be interred in Potter's Field, as she had no friends here to pay the expense of a burial elsewhere. Hereupon, a contribution was at once taken up among the gentlemen present, and a sufficient sum raised to secure a proper funeral. The body of MANCHENHEIMER was taken charge of by some friends, and will be interred to-day.

ALBANY.

Gerrit Smith's Intentions and Expectations—He goes for Acquiring Cuba—Republican and Americans of Albany—Aspect of Congressional Districts—Triumph of "the Old Man" in Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, August 16th, 1858.

A leader in the GERRIT SMITH movement assures me that it is Mr. SMITH's intention to "stump the State," and make thorough work of the canvass so far as he is concerned. The opinion is soberly expressed also that Mr. S. will stand at least an equal chance with the other candidates whoever they may prove to be; and some of his fanatical supporters go so far as to assert their belief in his election to the office of Governor. They say that when he ran for Congress, only a few had the least confidence in his success, while his election by a very large majority was the result. They argue that something like a similar state of things surrounds his prospects in the State now. It is said Mr. SMITH, when on the stump, will not hesitate to declare himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba as one of the live questions of the day. This is no new declaration with Mr. SMITH. Such has been his view of the subject from the first; and in this respect, I apprehend he has the popular judgment with him. If the acquisition of Cuba, however, depends on the contingency of Mr. SMITH's election this Fall to the office of Governor of our State, I conclude that event may be considered as indefinitely postponed. If it depended on his receiving from 30,000 to 50,000 votes' then the possession of the "Lone Star" might be said to be a tolerable certainty.

At a meeting, a few evenings since, of the American General Committee of this city and county, the resolutions of the Republican General Committee, inviting a union on one County and Congressional ticket, were the subject of action. In response to this invitation, a Committee, corresponding in numbers to that appointed by the Republicans, was selected to take the matter in charge; but first and foremost, the "Binghampton Platform" was laid down, as indicating where the Americans stood, and that on it the union must take place if at all. Though the meeting was something like a week since, the proceedings have not yet been published. Why?

Movements in most of the Congressional Districts are becoming quite active, both as to candidates and a union of the opposition forces. The question naturally arises, should the opposition unite generally in the Districts, what would be the complexion of our next representation in Congress? In other words, how do the Districts stand? A reference to the returns of the last election, and a comparison of the votes cast by the three parties then for the office of Comptroller, will probably afford the best clue to a solution of the question. I have gone through such a comparison, commencing with the Ninth District, thus leaving out of the question the first eight districts, now represented by Democrats, most, if not all, of whom were chosen over union candidates two years ago. The comparison by Districts is as follows:

Ninth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties. Represented by John S. Haskins, Anti-Lecompton Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,537, Rep. 3,272, Am. 2 448.

Tenth District—Orange and Sullivan Counties. Represented by A. S. Murry, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,003, Rep. 3,621, Am. 2,534.

Eleventh District—Ulster and Greene Counties, Represented by W. F. Russell, Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,557, Rep. 2,963, Am. 3,369.

Twelfth District—Dutchess and Columbia Counties. Represented by John Thompson, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 3,067; Rep. 4,446; Am. 2,367.

Thirteenth District—Rensselaer County. Represented by A. B. Olin, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,768; Rep. 3,039; Am. 3 240.

Fourteenth District—Albany County. Represented by Erastus Corning, Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 7.534; Rep. 3,844; Am. 4,155.

Fifteenth District—Saratoga, Washington, Warren, and Hamilton Counties. Represented by Edward Dodd, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5,574; Rep. 7,046; Am. 3,714.

Sixteenth District—Essex, Clinton, and Franklin Counties. Represented by Geo. W. Palmer, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,977; Rep. 4,219; Am. 2,163.

Seventeenth District—St. Lawrence and Herkimer Counties. Represented by F. E. SPINNER, Rep. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,117; Rep. 8,867; Am. 826.

Eighteenth District—Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, and Schoharie Counties. Represented by C. B. Cochrane, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 7,102; Rep. 7,053; Am. 3 209.

Nineteenth District—Otsego and Delaware Counties. Represented by A. O. Morse, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6 720; Rep. 7,072; Am. 1,280.

Twentieth District—Oneida County. Represented by O. B. Matteson. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,661; Rep. 7,581; Am. 492.

Twenty first District—Cortland, Broome and Chenango Counties. Represented by Henry Bennett. Vote last Fall: Dem. 7,380; Rep. 847; Am. 1,397.

Twenty-second District—Oswego and Madison Counties. Represented by H. C. Goodwin, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,656; Rep. 9.283; Am. 1,074.

Twenty third District—Jefferson and Lewis Counties. Represented by C. B. Hoard, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5,974; Rep. 7.547; Am. 473.

Twenty fourth District—Onondaga County. Represented by Amos P. Granger, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5 669; Rep. 6.237; Am. 807.

Twenty-fifth District—Cayuga and Wayne Counties, Represented by E. B. Morgan, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,360; Rep. 8,225; Am. 2 058.

Twenty-sixth District—Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties. Represented by E. B. Pottle, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5,063; Rep. 6,054; Am. 1,343.

Twenty-seventh District—Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Tioga Counties. Represented by J. M. Parker, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,308; Rep. 7.219; Am. 2,969.

Twenty eighth District—Steuben and Livingston Counties. Represented by W. H. Kelsey, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,836; Rep. 6,258; Am. 2,293.

Twenty-ninth District—Monroe County. Represented by L. G. Andrews, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,540; Rep. 4,942; Am. 1,507.

Thirtieth District—Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany Counties. Represented by J. W. Sherman, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,212; Rep. 8,706; Am. 1,448.

Thirty-first District—Orleans and Niagara Counties. Represented by Silas M. Burrows, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 3,113; Rep. 4 647; Am 2,320.

Thirty-second District—Erie County. Represented by Israel T. Hatch, Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,054; Rep. 3,969; Am. 3 005.

Thirty-third District—Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties. Represented by R. E. Fenton, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,018; Rep. 7,638; Am. 1,068.

This comparison, embracing the whole State outside of New-York and her connections, shows that there are but eight Districts in which the Republicans have an absolute majority over Democrats and Americans; that there are but three Districts in which the Democrats have an absolute majority over Republicans and Americans; that in not a single District have the Americans an absolute majority; but that they hold the balance of power in fourteen, or nearly one-half of the State.

The incentives to union are thus strikingly exhibited, for it is apparent that it is only by thoroughly uniting the Republican and American vote that the Democrats can be prevented having the next delegation in Congress from this State. There are Districts where the Republicans and Americans are nominally strongest, in which it will be hard work to beat the Democrats by any union of forces; for it should be borne in mind that in some cases, the union will be quite as much in form as in substance.

The primary elections for Ward Delegates to District Conventions for the choice of Delegates to the Republican State Convention were held to-day. It seems to be conceded that, in popular parlance, the "old man" carried the day, high and dry. In other words, it is claimed that the *Evening Journal* people will have the State Delegates.

RODERICK.

CANAL SABBATH CONVENTION.—A call has been issued for a Convention of the friends of the Sabbath to be held at Syracuse, September 14, to secure the observance of the Sabbath on the State canals by closing the locks on that day.

POLITICAL.

Letter from the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Philadelphia.

The following letter has recently been published in the Uniontown *Standard*. It will be seen that Mr. M. is in favor of the admission of Kansas as soon as a fairly formed Constitution is presented to Congress:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter propounding several inquiries has been received and considered. In order that an American citizen may intelligently exercise the right of suffrage conferred upon him by our Constitution, it is first essentially necessary that he should know the opinions of the candidates whose names are before the people. Holding no views on public questions which I desire to conceal, or which I would not boldly avow anywhere, and convinced that your inquiries are prompted by no idle curiosity, but from a sincere desire to be certainly informed of my views on the subjects embraced in your interrogations, I will answer your questions with pleasure.

In regard to Kansas, I would say, that in the event of her people rejecting the Lecompton Constitution, I can see no objection to her admission at any time that she may present to Congress a Constitution legally and honestly formed, which has been approved by her lawful voters at a fairly-conducted election.

On the subject of a tariff, whilst I am not the advocate of "protection for the mere sake of protection," yet I am the devoted friend of a revenue tariff, with duties so arranged as to wisely and judiciously discriminate in favor of our own productions and manufactures, and thus incidentally foster and encourage their growth and prosperity, and shield them from the injurious consequences of a free competition with the cheap products and labor of other lands. I regard the reduction of the duties on wool and iron by the tariff act of 1857, as unwise, impolitic, and highly prejudicial to Pennsylvania interests.

I remain yours truly, WM. MONTGOMERY.

JESSE B. RAMSEY, Esq., JNO. K. EWING, Esq., and others, Committee.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION AT PAWTUCKET—COTTON FACTORY BURNED.—At about 4 o'clock this morning the boiler connected with DEXTER Brothers' cotton mill, on the corner of Pleasant and Main streets, in Pawtucket, exploded, tearing the building in which it was located into fragments, and sending the timbers and materials in all directions. One half of the boiler was thrown fifty feet into the grocery store of Captain ALMY, smashing everything in its way. An adjoining building, occupied by Dr. DAVIS, was rendered almost a complete wreck, and his stock of drugs and medicines destroyed. The mill soon took fire, and all but the walls was destroyed. A fireman was much injured, but probably not fatally. A boy was taken out of the ruins three quarters of an hour after the catastrophe, and was living at last accounts. A large eight inch timber was blown about four hundred feet, striking on the roof of Mr. J. H. WEEDEN's house, and passing down through two floors to a bedroom where two boys were asleep, yet not striking their bed. They had a very narrow escape, however. The cause of the explosion was a lack of water in the boiler.—*Boston Journal*, 16th.

THREE CHILDREN PICKED UP IN LAKE ERIE.—The Winsor (Can) *Herald* gives the following particulars of the finding of three children floating in Lake Erie, on Thursday last: "Mr. OWEN was crossing from Sandusky to Kinsville in a small schooner, and when about eight miles from one of the islands, he fell in with a small boat containing three children, the eldest about 11 or 12—a girl—the others much smaller. The boat was full of water, drifting before the wind, and they up to their necks in water. From being so long in the water they had become almost speechless, and were with difficulty freed from their hold on the boat. From the eldest Mr. OWEN learned their names and where they belonged, and kindly took them home. From the father he learned that they had been in the water from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. They had been seen in the boat in the morning, shortly after which they were missing. The father started in pursuit, but failing to find them he returned to the Island."

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

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This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Brilliant Torchlight Procession** OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

I am requested by the Board of Engineers, who are Marshals of the Firemen's Torchlight Parade, to notify companies, out of this City, that this parade is to be of New-York City and County Firemen exclusively, and no *others* will appear in the line.

Chief, HENRY H. HOWARD, Grand Marshal.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes**, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

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☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **An Elegant English Brussels Carpet** for one dollar per yard; good tapestry Brussels, eighty and ninety cents; three-ply carpets, 87½ cents; a beautiful all-wool ingrain carpet, 50 cents; oil-cloths, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents; and Window shades, $1 to $5—at the great warehouse of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye 4s. a Box, Black or Brown.**—No 1 Barclay-st., New-York; CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. R. WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J. and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the hair.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Guages.**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—VAN PELT.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug 14, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Mr. Wm. CLARK (of Stewart & Co.,) to Miss REBECCA VAN PELT, only daughter of J. J. Van Pelt, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

SIDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 18, CORNELIUS LOW SIDELL, aged 56 years and 4 months.

The friends of the deceased and of his family also those of his brother, W. H. Sidell, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 184 West 24th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FOGGIN.—In this City, on Tuesday Aug. 17, Mrs. SARAH FOGGIN, relict of John Foggin, deceased, aged 64 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Abram Utter, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

GEER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE W. GEER, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 East 28th-st.

STARR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, ELIZA, widow of John L. Starr, and daughter of Ralph I. Westervelt, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church in King-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

GENUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, SOPHIA C. GENUNG, in the 26th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed from the residence of her father, No. 96 Prince st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Harvey Genung, Elizabeth N. J., at 2 P. M., the same day. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

WILDER—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 18, at the residence of her father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, MARY M., third daughter of Saml. Wilde, aged 18 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers Joseph and Samuel, are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Congregational Church, South 2d-st., cor. 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) without further invitation.

BAYS.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 18, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of George R. Bell, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 22 Hamilton-place, (Clymer st., near Bedford-av.,) Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JAQUES.—Near Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, Dr MOSES JAQUES, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, on the arrival of the 11 and 12 o'clock trains from New-York.

WHITNEY.—At Astoria L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, FANNIE AMELIA, infant daughter of Mary J. and Josiah M. Whitney, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

BORDEN.—At Newport, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, ROBERT HOWLAND BORDEN, youngest child of William and Anna S. Borden, aged 7 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday,) from No. 61 London Terrace.

WILLIAMS.—At Nanuet, Rockland Co., on Tuesday night, Aug. 17, JOSEPHINE M. A. WILLIAMS, daughter of Isaac and Amy Williams, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this Thursday morning, from No. 226 8th av. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RUTLEDGE.—At Goshen, Orange Co., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at the residence of Mrs. Hoffman, AUGUSTA, widow of the late Rev. Edward Rutledge, of Charleston, S. C., aged 65 years.

ARMSTRONG.—At Garrison's, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, of dysentery, ROBERT LIVINGTON ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Woodbury, N. J., in the 30th year of his age.

LLOYD.—In Stanhope, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 12, ANN ELIZA, wife of Edward A. Lloyd.

ELY.—At Newburg N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, of apoplexy, ELIZA, widow of the late Moses Ely, in the 69th year of her age.

LYON.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of William F. Lyon, aged 6 months.

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YANKEE GAL,
who have been playing to
CROWDED HOUSES
DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS.
THURSDAY, Aug. 19, will be performed a new, local, Musical Burlesque, by Charles Gaylor, Esq., entitled
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE(O)H!
Capt. Hassarack.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
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ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES!
BEAUTIFUL MARCHES,
CHARMING SONGS
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The performance will commence with the
IRISH MORMON.
Brian O'Lynn.....Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW,
FORTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE
FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
THE TWO GREAT PIECES
of this Triumphant Dramatic Season.
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and
COLUMBUS.
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BROUGHAM.
MARK SMITH. A. H. DAVENPORT,
W. DAVIDGE, SETCHELL,
CANOLL, J. J. SMITH, DUNCAN,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON. Miss MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Friday—Third appearance of Miss JANE COOMBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1858,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
JACOB LEISLER,
To be followed by the Play of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
To conclude with the Drama of the
SEVEN ESCAPES
OF ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 19,
THREE GUARDSMEN.
After which, for the fourth and last time, the comical comicality of MAGIC PILLS.
WOMAN'S LOVE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. H. LORAINE
Has the honor to announce that
HIS BENEFIT
And last appearance at the above establishment, will take place on
FRIDAY AUG. 20,
On which occasion will be presented a most Attractive Performance.

PALACE GARDENS,
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS BAKER
In America.
ON TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug. 24,
(Weather permitting.)
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given, under the direction and for the benefit of MR. THOMAS BAKER.
The Messrs. EDGE have generously volunteered to give an unusually magnificent display of Fireworks on this occasion. The orchestra will not only comprise those excellent artists whose finished performances during the season, under the masterly direction of Mr. Baker, have met with such unprecedented success, but will be greatly augmented, to form
A POWERFUL AND WELL-BALANCED ORCHESTRA.
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES
will be added for the purpose of giving effect to several novelties prepared by Mr. Baker for his benefit night.
Notwithstanding the expense the proprietors will be subjected to, the charge for admittance to the Gardens will be the same on this occasion as on ordinary concert nights, only a few reserved orchestra seats being kept at $1 each

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
JONES'S WOOD,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22.
The public are respectfully informed that
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
will the Concerts on this occasion
BE POSTPONED,
ON THIS DAY,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS
will be given, sustained by the largest and
GRANDEST BAND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS
ever assembled together in the
UNITED STATES.
For the first time at the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Mr. PERRING.
HERR WEINLICH,
assisted by
THE SINGING SOCIETIES
will appear.
MARTIN LUTHER'S GREAT CORALE,
"A firm Rock is our Lord,"
will also be given.
THE FIRST CONCERT
will commence at
2½ O'CLOCK;
THE SECOND.....4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD.....6½ O'CLOCK
THE PROGRAMME OF EACH OF THE THREE CONCERTS
will be entirely different.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARK.
THE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
with Professor Grant's
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE!
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th and 23d sts.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate on 6th-av. any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, AUG. 19
EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND CONCERT.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.
FIRE BALLOON, &c.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY the Joint Committee of the Common Council, for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:

FIRST.

1. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and at Central Park.
2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band.
3. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers, and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee earnestly request that during the firing from the Park, all the Church bells in the City be rung, and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

1. On the arrival of the *Niagara*, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and the Navy-yard, to be replied to by the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.
2. That day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted by a salvo of 100 guns.
3. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.
4. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance, by the various Musical Societies, of "Achieved is the glorious Work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."
5. After each address, appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus sung by the Societies.
6. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the Firemen, in torch-light procession, together with such Societies as may desire to cooperate.
7. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park through which the procession shall pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the street through which the torch-light procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
2. In the evening a Municipal dinner to be given at some place to be selected

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and British Possessions will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Chairman.
CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S THEATRE of Art, now to be exhibited here for the first time in the New World. It is the most singularly beautiful combination of the scientific and picturesque ever witnessed, and has kept London and Paris in an excitement of passionate admiration for a long period. This curious novelty, which is utterly unlike anything ever seen before, will be introduced THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NEW MUSIC—THE PALACE GARDEN.—Singing Bird Polka, by Baker; splendid vignette of the Garden, price 40 cents. The Swinging Schottische, by Call with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 36 cents. Both are played at Palace Garden by Baker's Orchestra with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

BASE BALL.—THE RETURN MATCH THAT was to take place between the Knickerbocker and Excelsior at Hoboken on the 19th, is postponed until FRIDAY, the 20th, and will be played on the Gotham's Grounds.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, Aug. 19,
GRAND CONCERT.
THOMAS BAKER,
Conductor.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c., &c.,
By the Messrs. EDGE.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESERVING, FAITHful and competent domestic, a situation; understands all kinds of housework thoroughly; references unquestionable for neatness, integrity and efficiency; also, a very nice, smart, genteel young girl, willing to make herself useful—nursing, light chamberwork sewing or going errands. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would board with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss M. R., Chatham-square Post-Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a first-rate Cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the best City reference. Has no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY or Country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No 69 6th-av., near the Savings' Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, to do housework or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit; is a person of most exemplary character, faithful to her employer, and wants a good home. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places: can be seen at No. 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 8th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country with a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has taken the entire charge of infants from their birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 10th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; they have the best City references. Apply to WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or housework by a trustworthy and highly recommended English girl, either in the City or country; she is very neat and will be found efficient in her duties. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters; one as first-rate cook and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 244 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and poultry, baking, &c; wages $4; the other will mind a baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 213 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to make bread and all kinds of pastry; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, if suited. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Has seven years' reference from her last employer.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen, or a family. French flating done in the neatest style. Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 95 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depot L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 220 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well recommended girl, a situation as general housework'r; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 365 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st., for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations, out West; one as teacher of music and singing the other as saleswoman in a fancy store, or any light business. Address M. F., stating where an interview is requisite, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. She understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 217 Wooster st., near Amity, in the basement

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 126 High-st. Has good city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by two colored girls—one as cook, one as laundress. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle-aged woman in every way capable. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, UNmarried, of refinement and education, would like to superintend the house of a widower, teaching young children, or would act as companion to a lady. Unexceptional reference given and required. Would not object to go South. Apply at No. 41 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 10 to 3.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN SEWERS,—TWO HUNdred neat, tidy and smart plain sewers can find immediate and steady employment at the two factories of the subscribers: one situated at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th av.; the other over Hiltzeburger's saloon, between 20th and 21st sts., 8th-av. None but good sewers need apply. W. J. & C. H. THOMSON.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN A Wholesale Fancy Goods House; one who resides with his parents, about 15 years old, and can bring unexceptionable references; one who has been in a store before preferred. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 82 Warren st., between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, WILLING TO make himself generally useful, to go into the country. Apply at No. 20 Amity place.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE FANCY goods business. Salary $50 first year. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office, till Thursday.

SERVANTS WANTED.—ONE TO DO GENEral housework and one to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children, in a plain family. Welsh or German preferred. None need apply except those of tidy habits and well recommended; such will find a good home. Apply at No. 707 Houston-st., near Sullivan.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HINMAN LODGE NO. 107 I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Hinman Lodge No. 107, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother GEORGE W. GEER, THIS DAY (Thursday, 19th inst.,) from his late residence, No. 123 East 28th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the W. G. ROBERT CLARK, Sec'y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses. Is also a good plain gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Dexter's saddlery Store, No. 125 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 this Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would be willing to work in a stable, or assist in a garden or on a farm; would be willing and obliging to obtain an honest living; a good home more of an object than the wages; has City reference. Can be seen for three days by addressing P. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A COAL yard, by a middle-aged man, who has been engaged in the coal business for the last five years in one yard; is unexpectedly out of employment, and would take a situation at a very small salary rather than do nothing. Can give good references. Address J. W., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober young man; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a good vegetable gardener; he refers, by permission, to JOSEPH MORRISON, Esq., No. 43 New-st. Address P. M. N., box No. 146 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, bundle carrier or anything else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES care of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Reference.—MOONEY MANLY & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; T. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OLD-COUNtry waiter, as doorkeeper in a hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish and Italian; has lived some years in the old country, knows their habits and manners. No objection to town or country. Address P. M. G., Union-square Post-office. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no children, situations, he as a thorough coachman and groom, also a first-class gardener; understands all kinds of country work. She is a first class cook, baker and laundress. Both are willing and obliging and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well. is also a careful driver, and willing to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM DAYTON, Ohio, who is well acquainted with the Western and Southern country and can command a good trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good establishment. Address A. J. S., French's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 159, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk: has had over 10 years' experience as book keeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman; he thoroughly understands his business; can give City references if required; has no objections to the country. Apply at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN who can speak and write English, German, French and Spanish, a suitable situation. Book-store or Law-office preferred. Address A. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a groom and driver, and can make himself useful. Has good reference from his last employer. Address D. H. Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man of good habits, with good reference; he understands the business in all its branches. Address F. E. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and Educational Union, La Farge Building, No. 289 and 293 Broadway, New-York. Principals, trustees and parents can secure competent teachers, tutors or governesses, graduates of the first institutions, without delay or expense

TEACHERS WANTED.—Several accomplished female teachers, for first-class positions, with correspanding salaries, and among them a lady fully competent in French, music, and English branches, as governess in Louisiana. Salary from $600 to $1,000, and board and travelling expenses paid. We are also authorized to receive pupils for all the principal seminaries on the most favorable terms. Address RICE & ANDREWS, New-York.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Westchester County, 44 miles from this City by railroad, a young lady to teach principally French and Music (instrumental); duties will be light, as the boarding department is small. Term begins early in September. Call on, or address, JOHN HOBBS, Esq., care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE FOR THE ENSUING year, a young gentleman, unmarried, as teacher, to go South. The applicant must be American, thoroughly versed in the mathematics and the modern languages; also, a member of some Church. Apply in person, and with references, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 104 Fulton st., New-York.

INSTITUTRICE.—A FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD education and accustomed to teach, desires to find an engagement in a school or private families, to teach her language. An agreeable intercourse with persons of good society is of more consideration than a high salary. Best references given. Address N. N., Box 150 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor of a select school. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as teacher of the common branches. In this State preferred, but would have no objections to go to New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. Address TEACHER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for a ladies' school in Virginia; one that speaks and teaches French, music on piano, drawing, &c. Competent persons only may address, with terms and reference, to Post-Office, Box No. 3,040, New-York.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGlish scholar, who has met with rare success, both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or professor. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 109, *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—M. P. CAVERT, A. M., FOR nine years principal of Amsterdam Academy and Female Seminary, is open to an engagement with some eligible School. May be addressed for four weeks at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics and mathematics, by reason of several years' experience as Principal of Public Schools and Academies, desires an engagement, at a liberal compensation. Address HOMER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office

A TEACHER.—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHing English, French, music, and drawing, desires a situation in a family South. Can be seen at the Merchant's Hotel, by inquiring for Room No. 117.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffers from the Press.

NORTH BERWICK, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which was becoming quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in K. Bragg, is inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,
J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 124 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 54 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool by and water, render the institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, between 2 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park-place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADAMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON.) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 8. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d st.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MEARS,' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils can enter any department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 230 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Sen. No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution, which has been in successful operation for twelve years, is open at all times for the reception of pupils. The most thorough instruction is given in every department
The Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 162 Fulton st.; and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING School, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is now open for the reception

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858			$4 539,175 17
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.			
For Premium and Policy fees	$263,460 47		
For Interest	146,169 47		
For Annuities	2,009 00		410 63994
Total			$4,949,805 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.			
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27		
Paid Claims, by Death and additions to same	97,743 00		
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33		
Paid Annuities	1,161 79		
Paid Commissions	11,428 21		
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	22,732 85		155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858			$4,794,751 66
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Bank	$223,533 77		
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05		
Fire Insurance	297 20		
Due from Agents and reported	17,953 64		4 794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $39,500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858	$31,246,069 00
Issued since	1,480,950 00
Total	$33,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858	$31,689,119 00
Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,627
Issued since	500
Total	11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858	10,768
Of which are for life	9,835
Seven years	496
Short terms	137
Endowments	200

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain.	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

STATE AND OTHER DESIRABLE STOCKS.

$100 000 New-York State 5s, due 1868. Interest payable quarterly in New-York.
$50,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$40,000 North Carolina State 6s, due 1868. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$40,000 Hamilton County (Ohio) 8 per cent bonds, having five years to run. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
Hamilton County embraces the City of Cincinnati, and owns $1,000,000 of real estate, and has a taxable basis of $121,000,000. The entire indebtedness of the county is less than $250,000. These bonds are more desirable than State securities, being just as safe and bearing a higher interest. Also,
$15,000 St. Paul (Minnesota) City 12 per cent bonds. Interest payable semi annually in New-York, at the Metropolitan Bank—issued for city improvement purposes.
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

CHARLES BRADY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st. New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $4,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1886, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sale of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN HOOPE,
BANKER.
No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st.
Drafts on Great Britain for £1 and upwards. Remittances by mail or express forwarded as directed.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
MAXWELL & DART,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar.	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. W. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO: those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 26th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within three days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JORDEN W. CORLIES,	A. AYZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certicates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED.
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 3? William-st.

PERSONS OF SMALL MEANS DESIRING profitable employment, can apply at the office of the *New-Yorker*, No. 107 Fulton-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves	Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves	New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves	Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves	New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves	Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves	New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves	Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves	New-York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch	leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for South'n, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIES.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT.. Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others at the interval of every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.
Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.
Freights will be taken at the current rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 93 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. INNES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW. Goodwin, , at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 11 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new, powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Waters, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21. 1st class, $100; 2d class, $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars, apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.
The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will, in consequence of the detention of the ISABEL at Quarantine, leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. The steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 28. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The various Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 21st inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $38. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious state rooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. Pleasure Bay,
STEAMERS LAURA AND HIGHLAND LIGHT.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M., for O. H. and Red Bank.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Friday, Aug. 20, 12½ P. M., for O. H. and R. B.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 11½ A. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M., for P. B. and R. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M., from R. B. and O. H.
Thursday, Aug. 19 3 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
*Friday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M., from P. B and O. H.
Saturday, Aug 21, 2½ P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
*On Friday, this boat (HIGHLAND LIGHT,) will not leave Red Bank

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRIOR, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M	Sunday, Aug 22, 5 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Kliss Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 18. 9 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 18. 2½ P. M	Thursday, Aug. 19.10 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P. M	Friday, Aug. 20...11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 20.... 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21. 5½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 21. 4½ P. M.	

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of stopping from Ocean Port. Fare 25 cents. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of stages connect with this boat.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 16. 12½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BURNING OF THE CITY HALL.

How the Fire Occurred—Affidavits of the Bell-ringer and Others—Probable Cost of Repairs—Present Appearance of the Building—Destruction of Books and Papers—History of the City Hall—Meetings of the Joint Committee on Celebrations, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen—Communication from the Mayor—An Investigation Ordered.

The blackened front of the City Hall, over which the cupola stood Tuesday, looked yesterday morning like the swarthy forehead of a man who has just removed from his head a dirty hat that was too tight for him, and the dark-browed windows of the upper stories, with the gutted rooms behind, are like the hollow eyes of one who has seen too much of the celebration. Within, when you enter, the first thing that greets you is a pile of blackened rubbish—water is dripping from the upper stories, and Policemen guard the entrances from without, excluding all who have no business there. The Governor's Room is stripped of its furniture—the door-way is choked up with cinders. The paintings and furniture, including WASHINGTON'S writing-table, have been removed to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. None of these are injured.

A few books of little importance, mostly "Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen," and similar documents, which were stowed in the upper story, have been destroyed. It is supposed that the fire broke out in the room where these books were shelved; packages of fireworks were found in that room. The books and papers which were saved out of those which were thus stowed away, are piled up, some partially burned and all more or less defaced, in an adjoining room on the same floor.

Very few of the Clerks were at their desks in the County Clerk's and other public offices, yesterday, and business at the Hall was in a measure suspended. It is estimated that it will cost full $50,000 to repair the damage which has been done to the building.

In front of the City Hall, all day yesterday, there was a crowd of idle boys, men and women, some gaping at the spectacle before them, and comparing it with that of the night before—some sitting on the curbs, and musing among the ruins, and some gathered around the stands and carts of the hucksters—venders of peaches, apples, pears, candies, and other cheap commodities, who had taken possession of the ground,—and some doing just nothing at all.

There were many conjectures concerning the origin of the fire. Some said it was Accident, some said it was Design, but all agreed that if there had not been gross carelessness on the part of somebody, both Accident and Design would have been watched so closely that neither could have applied the torch.

Nearly all the rooms in the lower stories of the City Hall were well watered. Room No. 1, in the basement, the old quarters of the Chief of Police—hereafter to be occupied by Judge WELSH'S Court—was wet. So were No. 3, the office of the Mayor's Squad; No. 17, occupied by the Joint Committee on Accounts; No. 7, the Fire Telegraph, and Reporters' room,—the telegraph instruments were somewhat damaged, and for a while unfit for use,—and in some of the other rooms on this floor (all there are in the basement) water trickled down, but no papers were destroyed and little damage was done. Many of the rooms on the first floor were wet too, but little damage was done to them and no papers destroyed. The documents filed in the Clerks' offices of the several courts, which are established in the City Hall, fortunately escaped any serious injury, though some of them were considerably damaged by water. The Clerk's Office of the Superior Court, situated in the second-story, just opposite the Governor's room, has suffered most. A large mass of judgment rolls, and records of naturalization, extending back thirty years or more, which were deposited in a store-room immediately above, were pretty well drenched with water, but can be rendered serviceable by drying. Fortunately they are not of very great importance.

The room used for used for storage by the Clerk of the Superior Court, and containing the judgment records of the Court since 1828, was saved. A few papers, however, are missing, and others are soiled. Workmen were busy yesterday removing the rubbish from the Hall. The Detective Police and Mayor's Squad were in charge of the building.

HOW THE FIRE OCCURRED.

The following affidavits of the Bell-ringer of the City Hall and his two friends, were made and sworn to yesterday afternoon.

City and County of New-York: George Bevins, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 169 Elm street, in this City; that he is one of the bell-ringers of the City Hall bell-tower; that on the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th of August, 1858, deponent was on duty as such bell-ringer, and commenced his duties at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 17th inst, and remained there until and after the burning of the said tower; that a short time after deponent reached the tower and commenced his duties, the exhibition of fireworks commenced on the roof and on all sides of the City Hall; that deponent, after the fireworks were concluded, and at and about ten o'clock, smelt a smoke, and went out on the roof and discovered that there was more or less fire in the numerous boxes that had contained fireworks on the roof; that deponent poured water on the fire and endeavored to trample out the same; in this deponent was assisted by Messrs. Smith and Hilton, who were in deponent's company on the roof; deponent succeeded in putting out the fire at that time, and searched diligently on the roof and in the vicinity of the belfry and the bell tower and cupola, and considered that it was safe; that deponent and Messrs. Smith and Hilton concluded such examination at half past ten or a quarter to eleven; deponent and his companions then went into the bell-tower and remained there until about twelve o'clock; deponent then looked out and saw more fire among the boxes on the roof and went out with the said Smith and Hilton and endeavored with water to put the same out; deponent had succeeded in quenching every appearance of fire when a whistle came from the basement of the City Hall; deponent went into the bell-tower to answer this call leaving his said companions on the roof; on entering he found that the smoke was coming up from the floor below the tower into the room where the look out is situated; deponent found that the smoke was so overpowering at this time that he could make no communication below; deponent then endeavored to give an alarm but was only able to give five blows on the bell with the lever when he was compelled to leave the look-out and strike the bell with a crow-bar. That the whistle was given as deponent believes (though he is not certain) at about ten minutes after 12 o'clock. That deponent went out on the belfry and continued to sound an alarm until driven away by the smoke. That deponent then let down a rope and assisted in raising a hose belonging, as deponent believes, to Engine Company No. 13, and continued assisting the firemen in their efforts to put out the flames until about four o'clock in the morning, when he was so faint and exhausted that he was compelled to go home.

GEORGE BEVINS.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1858.
SIMEON MEYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York—Richard H. Hilton, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 50 Greene-street, in the City of New-York; that on the 17th of August, 1858, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and after the termination of the fireworks, he went up to the bell-tower of the City Hall to see Mr. George Bevins, one of the bell-ringers at said tower; that deponent went up in company with Mr. Smith for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bevins, and also to witness the City when illuminated; that shortly after his arrival, Mr. Bevins discovered the existence of smouldering fire in the boxes where the fireworks had been let off on the roof; Mr. Bevins then went out on the roof, and, with the assistance of deponent and Mr. Smith, put out this fire—pouring water on it and trampling it out; this occupied from fifteen to twenty minutes, and at about 10½ o'clock, as he supposes, deponent went back with said Bevins and Smith into the bell-tower; deponent then staid in the bell-tower in company with Mr. Bevins and Mr. Smith, until about five or ten minutes of twelve o'clock, when Mr. Bevins discovered fire on the *west* side of the tower, near a chimney—the nearest one to the tower, and on the side of Broadway; the fire was contained in the boxes out of which fire-balls are shot in the air, and some of the combustibles remained undischarged therein, as was proved by their subsequently exploding during the fire; a whistle blew, and just at this moment deponent suspected there was fire in the upper story of the Hall, immediately below the roof, and told Mr. Bevins to go in and look for it, and strike an alarm; that Mr. Bevins went into the bell-tower, and deponent and said Smith remained on the roof; that Bevins went up into the tower to answer the whistle, and at this moment a loud of smoke shot up from beneath the tower from below; up to this time there had been no body of smoke to cause an alarm, except from the boxes on the roof. That deponent heard Bevins shouting in the tower, and he struck five blows by means of the lever on the bell. The smoke was now so heavy that deponent called out to Mr. Bevins to come out of the tower; that Bevins found it impossible to get out by the stairs which come down through the trap-door, and was compelled to descend by the lightning-rod on the outside of the roof. That deponent then inquired for the sledge to strike the bell, but it was not found. Deponent then found a crow-bar on the bell, which he handed to Mr. Bevins, who continued to strike the bell therewith until he was at last compelled to leave by the smoke and heat. Said Bevins, aided by deponent and Smith, then hoisted the hose of Engine Company No. 13 to the roof, and assisted in putting out the fire. Deponent remained until about seven o'clock; Mr. Bevins went home about four o'clock, complaining of exhaustion from the heat and smoke; he was well during the evening, was perfectly sober, and free from any excitement or appearance of having been indulging in drinking any intoxicating liquor; nothing was drunk by any person while deponent was in the bell-tower, excepting water.

RICHARD H. HILTON.

Sworn before me, this 18 h day of August, 1858,
SIMEON MEYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

The affidavit of Mr. Charles L. Smith is of similar import.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board held a special meeting yesterday at 5 P. M., in the City Library. It was moved and carried that Alderman ADAMS take the Chair. The Alderman accordingly presided.

The Clerk read the call for the meeting, signed by His Honor the Mayor.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: At twelve and a half o'clock this morning the roof of the City Hall was discovered to be on fire, near the cupola, and in a short time afterward the cupola was enveloped in flames. The fire then descended through the roof to the attic rooms of the building and soon to the Governor's Room. The valuable paintings, however, in the latter room had been previously removed with great care, so that none of them were destroyed or even injured, except one slightly damaged in taking it down.

The flames were finally subdued about two o'clock this morning, after entirely destroying the cupola, the greater part of the dome, the roof and the attic rooms in the front part of the Hall, and considerably injuring and defacing the Governor's Room. The bell cupola was also damaged, but the heavy frame work remained sufficiently strong to sustain the bell. Time has not been afforded to make a thorough estimate of the damage sustained, both by fire and water, but I believe that $50,000 will be sufficient to place the building in the condition it was prior to the fire.

I am happy to inform you that no public written documents, or records, deposited in the several offices in the building, were destroyed or injured. There were, however, in one of the attic rooms, a large number of printed proceedings of the Common Council, and of each Board thereof, together with some other books, which were nearly all destroyed, or so much damaged as to be almost worthless. Duplicate copies of all these books are, I am informed, in the city library room, uninjured.

The cause of the fire remains in doubt. The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, in honor of which great event the Hall was illuminated and fireworks displayed therefrom last night, together with the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, had, I am informed, used every precaution to prevent any fire communicating from the burning candles, or fireworks, to any part of the building. Buckets of water were placed on the roof, and freely used at each discharge of fireworks. The origin, therefore, of the fire demands the strictest investigation on the part of your Honorable Body.

In removing the paintings from the Governor's Room and in protecting the public documents from injury, too much praise cannot be awarded to several of the public officers and members of the Fire Department present during the fire, as by the prompt action and great care used by them, as I have before stated, but one of the paintings was injured.

The noble exertions of the Fire Department succeeded in saving both wings of the Hall from fire, and from but little damage; and the Department deserves the thanks of the Common Council for the skill and great success with which its members battled the flames.

This occurrence is one of those emergencies clearly contemplated by the Charter, where work can be ordered to be done by the Common Council otherwise than by contract. The public necessity requires that the repairs necessary to put the City Hall again in a proper condition should be made to it without the delay of advertising for a contract. In fact, it is doubtful if a contract advantageous to the City could be made for the same, in consequence of the uncertainty of the extent of repairs required.

I would, therefore, under these circumstances, recommend that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to proceed immediately, without contract, to cause the necessary repairs to be made. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies is of the opinion that a larger sum than $50,000 will be requisite; but being myself satisfied that this sum will be sufficient for the purpose, I would respectfully recommend that it be appropriated therefor, to be charged to the appropriate account.

In connection with this subject I would also recommend that the bell be permanently removed from the City Hall. I believe that a more suitable location can be obtained for it, and thus obviate the necessity of the use of fire at any time in the cupola of the building. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the communication be referred to a Special Committee.

Alderman REID and others thought the matter should not be too speedily disposed of. The Committee should not report at the next meeting.

Alderman STARR hoped that that portion of the Mayor's message which related to the origin of the fire should not be referred to this Committee, and offered an amendment in accordance with this view.

That portion of the communication which related to the repairing of the City Hall was finally referred to a Special Committee.

Alderman MCSPEDON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Fire-Marshal shall be requested to thoroughly investigate and report to the Common Council the origin of the fire at the City Hall, on the evening of the 17th inst., and to the negligence of what person or persons the same is to be attributed.

Alderman STEVENS offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The City Hall having received serious damage by fire; and,

Whereas, It is asserted and believed by many citizens that the fire occurred from the neglect and carelessness of those whose duty it was to look after the same; and

Whereas it is both proper and necessary that an investigation should be made in relation to the matter, therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the same, and report the result at an early day.

Considerable debate followed.

Alderman TUCKER thought a Committee should be appointed; others thought the matter should be referred to the Mayor and Fire Marshal alone.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that Alderman TUCKER be appointed a Committee to act with the Mayor and Fire Marshal.

Alderman TUCKER considered that an insult.

Alderman MCSPEDON did not so intend it.

It was finally resolved, on motion of Alderman TUCKER, that a Special Committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with the Mayor and Fire Marshal in this matter, and that the substitute, with this amendment, be adopted.

Alderman TUCKER offered his resignation from the Joint Committee on the Celebration. They had held two meetings without notifying him. He declined to act with that Committee after the way he had been treated. At length, when the Committee got in a tight place, they called on him.

Alderman MCSPEDON considered this language an insult to the Committee. The Committee had acted advisedly from the first.

Alderman TUCKER was excused from serving on the Committee.

A communication from the Mayor, announcing the death of Councilman MARTIN GILMARTIN, and resolutions with regard to his death from the Board of Councilmen, were read. A Committee of Five was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the funeral of the Councilman.

Aldermen TUCKER, MCSPEDON and STEVENS were appointed a Special Committee to attend to the repairing of the City Hall, and Aldermen STARR, DAVIS and OWENS were appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire. Aldermen STEVENS, READE, DAVIS, MCSPEDON and TOOMEY were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the funeral of Councilman GILMARTIN.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 5 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in their room in the City Hall, Wednesday afternoon—the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the recent fire in the City Hall. It is the same which was sent to the Board of Aldermen, and will be found in the report of their meeting.

In view of the fact that the matter at the time was under the consideration of the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Councilmen did not take any action upon it. The President retired for some minutes, and on his return reported that he had just been in communication with the Board of Aldermen, who had requested the Mayor and the Fire Marshal to institute an official inquiry as to the cause of the fire.

Councilman VAN TINE then moved the appropriation of $50,000 for the necessary repairs of the City Hall, being the amount suggested in the message of the Mayor. The motion was laid over under the rule.

A Select Committee, comprising Councilmen RHODES, BRADY and VAN TINE, was appointed, and directed to consider what repairs the City Hall needed.

Councilman FRAZER moved that the Mayor and Fire Marshal be instructed to investigate the origin of the fire.

Councilman BRADY moved that a Committee be appointed to examine the matter. It was ultimately referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, by a vote of 10 to 4.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor stating that Councilman GILMARTIN, representing the Fourth Common Council District, had died that morning. Resolutions of condolence with his family were passed, and suitable measures were taken for the usual demonstrations of respect for his memory. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, from St. Anne's Church, City Hall-place.

The Board then adjourned until Friday.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, the Chairman having expressed his regrets at the unfortunate accident resulting in the burning of a part of the City Hall, on motion it was resolved that a Committee of two be appointed to inquire into the action of the Sub-Committee on Illuminations, and report to this Committee what precautions, if any, were taken to prevent accidents. The motion being adopted, Alderman LYNES and Councilman BUNCE were appointed such Committee, who reported as follows:

REPORT.

Your Committee having inquired fully into the action of the Sub-Committee on Illumination, as directed by your resolution, respectfully report:

That the Sub-Committee, finding it impossible to obtain a supply of water through hose from the Croton pipes, there not being sufficient head to carry the same upon the roof of the Hall; caused to be procured a large number of buckets, which they had filled with water, carried upon the roof and used to wet the same, and the wood-work about the cupola between each successive display of fireworks; they also requested that a fire-engine be stationed in the vicinity of the City Hall, which was done, and the engine remained where stationed until some time after the conclusion of the display. That directly after the conclusion of the exhibition they caused the roof and woodwork to be examined and wet, and all the fragments of fireworks to be found upon or about the roof, gathered together and extinguished; that at 9¾ o'clock the Chairman of the Joint-Committee with the Sub-Committee, made a minute and particular examination of the Hall, and were informed by Mr. Edge that he had used all the precautions they had directed, and others of his own suggestion; that at the request of the Committee Mr. EDGE again made an examination of the roof and cupola of the building, and reported that so far as he could discover, everything was right. The Sub Committee, with many members of your Committee, remained at the Hall until after 10 P. M., and did not leave until the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies and his Deputy had left, believing that all was safe.

The Sub-Committee caused to be left upon the roof a number of buckets of water to extinguish any undiscovered remains of the fireworks. Your Committee are, therefore of opinion that every possible precaution was used by the Sub-Committee, and that more than usual care was taken by them and Mr. Edge, and they are of the opinion that had the same care and precaution been exercised by those in whose charge the Hall was left by them the unfortunate accident would not have occurred.

Your Committee suggest that a thorough examination be had into the origin of the fire, and submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Fire Marshall be requested to thoroughly investigate and report to the Common Council the origin of the fire and to the negligence of what person or persons the same is to be attributed. (Signed,)

Alderman LYNES,
Councilman BUNCE.

Resolved, That the report of the Sub-Committee be accepted and the resolution adopted, and that the same be published in the daily papers of the City.

THOS. MOSPEDON, Chairman.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met on Wednesday. The Health Officer made a report relative to vessels coming from sickly ports and without sickness. Accepted, and placed on file.

The schooner *T. Raymond* was allowed to proceed on the 21st inst.

The Mayor presented a telegraph from Charleston which declares that yellow fever exists to a slight extent among the lower class of residences—regarded as not epidemic.

The brig *Charles Edwards* was allowed to proceed to Elizabethport on the 23d.

The brig *Orderly* was allowed to come up to Upper Quarantine nine days after arrival.

The bark *Cienfuegos* was allowed to proceed on the 23d.

The steamer *Savannah* was allowed to proceed after further report from the Health Officer.

The Commission then adjourned to next day.

Quarantine Matters.

Among the vessels arriving at the Lower Quarantine, yesterday, were the schooner *J. H. O'Conner*, from Havana. She reports, July 14, *Jessie A. Thompson*, of Philadelphia, the captain died, and on the same day STEPHEN H. TOWN, the steward, of Delaware, died, both at the Hospital in Havana.

The British brig *Vulcan*, from Cienfuegos, reports July 20, GEORGE GUNN, of Newfoundland, died and was buried at sea.

The brig *Times*, from Sagua, also lost one man, 14th inst., GILBERT A. FULLER, of Barnstable, aged 20, the steward, died.

The brig *Martha Post*, from Matanzas, reports July 31, ROBERT MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, died in Matanzas.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—On last Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, at the little round house, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, a fluid lamp exploded and set fire to the clothes of a young lady who was pursuing her midnight toil over the needle for the sake of earning seamstress' wages, whereby to assist her mother in the support of some five or six helpless children. The young lady was taken the same night to the City Hospital, where she remains, and her case is pronounced hopeless. Another member of the family was also burned, but not so badly. The sewing work was also destroyed. The family are worthy English people, and emigrated to this country just before the revulsion. The husband and step father, finding it impossible to obtain other employment, to save his wife and step children from starvation, enlisted in the United States Army, under the representation that his post would be and remain at Governor's Island. Upon the necessity of reinforcing Gen. JOHNSTON, he was unexpectedly sent with the troops to Utah, and is now with the army there. The wife has no children by the second marriage. For a long time the poor mother and daughter could get no work. Lately they obtained some shirts to make and worked on them night and day, and just as the explosion occurred were thanking God that their work was almost done, and that they would have money to buy food. They had occupied their present residence but a few days—indeed, only took it upon the prospect of work presenting itself—and had not made the acquaintance of their new neighbors, nor applied for any relief. The remaining children are too small to earn wages. Dear friends, by this sad disaster this afflicted family are without any food, except what is sent to them by their neighbors, all of whom are in moderate circumstances, though doing what they can. The mother, yesterday, had no money to pay her car-fare down to the City Hospital to see her dying daughter, and thus lost the time consumed in walking to and from the long distance. When the writer of this went home yesterday evening he found these little children had been asking his if they ever had any bread and molasses in their house; and when the former said, "Oh, yes," they asked "Please save me some." Will the benevolent, of whom there are so many thousands in this City, give their kind attention to this case of extreme affliction and destitution?

Mr. R. G. PARDEE, Agent of the New-York Sunday School Union, No. 377 Broadway, has kindly consented to receive and forward to the family any contributions that may be left at his office. The amount desired is not large—only enough to save the daughter rom a pauper's grave, and give the family reasonable help until the mother can cast about and provide for her little children.

Persons wishing to investigate this sad case for themselves, or who are desirous of rendering assistance in food, clothing or otherwise, are requested to call on the family, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway. ONE OF THE NEIGHBORS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH FERRY.—About 8 o'clock last evening, as the Hamilton avenue ferry boat Bedford was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side, a man named HERMAN FREES accidentally fell between the boat and bridge, and had both legs shattered to pieces. He was taken to the City Hospital, Brooklyn, and had both legs amputated, and died shortly afterwards. He was a German by birth, aged 33 years, and leaves a wife and three children, who reside at No. 37 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

Ticket Swindlers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Where are the Policemen who were appointed to watch the bogus ticket offices? Last evening, just before 6 o'clock, as I was passing that den in West-street, near LIBERTY, I saw two men trying to induce a countryman to go in and get his ticket and have his baggage checked. But no M. P. was to be seen. How long are we to be infested with these nuisances? JUSTICE.

Police Intelligence.

AN INEBRIATED IRISHMAN ENJOYS THE CELEBRATION, AND IS STABBED IN A DANCE-HOUSE.—Mr. Patrick Kirwin, a gentleman of Celtic origin, who occupies a respectable three-story attic brick-house in Hamilton-street, Tuesday evening, thought he would celebrate the success of the Atlantic Cable enterprise on his own hook. After imbibing, by way of a "starter," several stout drinks of Hibernian whisky, he pushed for the City Hall to see the fireworks. Under the effects of the general enthusiasm, and the whisky acting as a slight auxiliary, he cheered very lustily, and altogether was intensely delighted with what he saw. The enthusiastic completion of the programme at the City Hall—he did not wait to see the *impromptu* illumination of the City Hall cupola at 12 o'clock—did not, however, exhaust his enthusiasm. He wandered into the Fourth Precinct, and soon strolled into a dance-house, allured by the sound of gay music and the sight of female forms. He speedily commenced making very merry with the girls, and cultivating an acquaintance with the various liquors dispensed from behind the bar.

A stout sailor had no objection to Kirwin's ruining the coats of his stomach by drinking poisonous whisky, but he had serious objection to his ruining his (the sailor's) prospects with a girl to whom he had himself been assiduously devoting his attentions all the evening. Unable to control his jealous indignation, the stout sailor drew a sheath knife, plunged it into the side of his Celtic rival, and then ran away. Kirwin felt hurt physically by the stab, but the stab to his reputation was the "unkindest cut." He protested against having the Police called, and insisted on going home unattended, and left the place with such design. He worked his way as far as Bayard-street just west of Bowery, when, becoming weak from the loss of blood, he fell to the pavement. Officer Welsh, while passing on his beat about 4 o'clock this morning, found the prostrate Kirwin, and at once took him to the Station-house. Gentle stimulants soon brought the unconscious Curran to his senses, and the Acting Sergeant on duty commenced interrogating him as to where and by whom he was stabbed.

"What is your name?" was the first question put by the Sergeant.

"Me name," responded Kirwin; "arrah and me name. I can't tell ye, indade."

"But you must tell me who you are," the Sergeant remarked, with emphasis. "I insist upon it."

"No, indade," insisted Kirwin, by way of response—"I am a respectable gintleman; I have been on a bad spree, and I don't care to have it got into the papers, and the failings of me folks be hurt."

Kirwin finally did give his name, as we have given it above, and his residence—No. 83 Hamilton-street. The wound though severe is not likely to prove fatal. It is a great consolation to Curran that Atlantic Cable celebrations do not take place every day.

[Advertisement.]
CLARENDON HOTEL,
New-York.

This spacious and elegant hotel has, during the past month, been entirely renovated, and is now in complete order for the reception of permanent and transient guests. It has been thoroughly repainted and embellished, with artistic taste, by the firm of GUILLE & ALLES. The carpets have been carefully selected, of the most approved styles and quality, from the establishment of W. & J. SLOANE; and an entire new and magnificent dinner service, for the table d'hote and private dinners, has been manufactured expressly for this hotel by TIFFANY & Co.

The cuisine is conducted as heretofore, on the most enlarged and liberal scale, by one of the first chefs, assisted by three superior artists, and, with the marketing, is under the especial direction of G. KERNER.

This hotel is exceedingly well ventilated, and is amply provided with upwards of seventy bath-rooms and water conveniencies, in single rooms as well as in suites of rooms.

The proprietors embrace this opportunity to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that has thus far crowned their endeavors, and beg leave to say that every effort will be made to render the CLARENDON one of the first hotels in the country.

Terms $2 50 per day. No charge for baths.

G. KERNER & J. BIRCH, Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]
CHOLERA INFANTUM.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

ADRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits of Turpentine during the week has considerably advanced, and closes to-day firm, at 48c. for lots in shipping order. Common Resin has also advanced, and, with a good export demand, it freely brings $1 60, afloat.

OILS—There has been more animation in the market. In Crude Sperm we note sales at the East of 7,000 bbls., at $1 22; also a lot of 200 bbls, at $1 23. Crude Whale is in moderate request, with sales of 2,500 bbls, at 48c@52c. Linseed is quiet, at 71c.@72c. ₱ gallon. Lard is in good demand, at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Tallow is firm, at 9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—This article has been in good demand, both for City and country use, and, with a moderate stock on hand, the market has been well sustained, at 9¾c. for prime Kettle Rendered. Sales during the week amount to 150,000 lbs, at the above figure. At the close the market is firm.

LARD—The demand for prime qualities has continued good, but, with free arrivals, prices have receded to 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., at which there is more inquiry at the close; the stock is reduced, and the principal holders evince much confidence.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	375	N. Y. C. R. R.	opg	77
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92	1000	do	s10	77
4,000	do	c 91½	450	do	s30	77
4,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	50	do	b10	77⅛
7,000	do	92½	100	do	c	77⅛
11,000	Missouri S. 6s	84⅛	21	do	opg	77⅜
24,000	do	84⅛	228	do	p&c	77⅜
4,000	Brooklyn C. 6s	97	150	Erie Railroad		17
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. '76	95	100	do	s15	17
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89½	50	Ill. Cen. R.	s10	74
5,000	Erie R. R. B. '75	31	10	do		74
4,000	E. R. R. c. b. '71	30½	100	do	s10	74⅛
3,000	M. So. S. F. B	68	100	Reading R. R.	s10	47¼
1,000	La C. & M. L. B.	22⅞	300	do	s10	47⅜
3,000	Chi., St. Paul & F. Du Lac L. G.	20¾	200	do	s3	47⅜
2,000	B. & Ill. T. 1st M.	73½	200	do	s30	47⅜
29	Del. & Hud. Can Co	98¾	200	do	c	47⅝
100	do	b60	93¾	200	do	s60	47⅝
1	Mer. Bank	110	165	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22⅜
10	National Bank	108½	16	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	43⅜
5	Bank S. of N. Y.	101½	60	do	c	43⅜
12	Imp. & Tra. Bank	165	61	Panama R. R.	113¾
5	Metro. Bank	107½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83
10	Nassau Bank	96	50	do	s30	83
20	U. S. Trust Co	109	250	do	s30	83¼
13	Pac. Mail S. Co	83½	100	Cleve. & T. R.	b30	34
65	do	84	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73½
50	M. J. Zinc	68	100	do	s15	47
50	Mich. Cen. R.	s60	57	50	do	b10	73⅞
5	do	57½	50	do	c	73⅞
75	do	s10	57½	50	do	s3	73⅜
20	do	57⅝	50	Mil. & Miss. R	16½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91¾	400	Reading R. R.	47⅜
25,000	Missouri S. 6s	84½	200	do	47⅝
6,000	Harlem 1st m.	88	100	do	s60	47⅝
25	Am. Ex. Bank	108½	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	83½
34	Shoe & L. Bank	110	100	do	s30	83⅓
100	Pac. M. Steam. Co	84	25	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	b60	22½
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co	98¾	100	do	22⅝
50	Canton Co	s15	19⅞	50	Panama Railroad	113⅞
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s60	77⅜	150	Cl. & Toledo R. R.	b60	34
200	do	p&c	77⅜	560	do	33¼
100	do	opg	77⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b3	73½
300	do	s30	77⅜	100	do	b60	73⅝
300	do	opg	77⅜	150	do	b30	73⅝
200	Erie R. R.	s3	17	300	do	73⅛
100	Mich. Cent. R.	57⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	LaC. & M. R. 7s	22¾	10 Bk. of Commerce	99⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s	93	30 Irving Bank	101⅛
2,000	Mil. City 7s	80	20 Humboldt F. I. Co.	89½
10	Shares Nassau Bk.	96	10 Harmony F. I. Co.	81½
10	M. Ex. Bank	99

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The Money movement of the day is remarkably dull. We hear of no change of rates, and no improvement in the general demand. If anything, there is less doing in the way of borrowing upon Stocks. With the exception of the new Federal Loan, the transactions are light, and the whole of this will probably be located in a few days. The additional payments into the Sub-Treasury for this account are $450,000. The amount yesterday we find was $295,000, and not $395,000, as printed. The Gold and Silver which went out by the *Persia* to-day amount to $695,462. Since the closing of the mail there is nothing said of Exchange. The amount drawn yesterday, in a single transaction, as referred to in our last report, was £80,000, or about $400,000, on London, at 109¾ ₱ cent. The following is the banking movement of the week in the leading four cities of the country:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Aug 14	$124,574,459	$80,826,079	$31,150,472	$7,588,849
Boston, Aug. 16	55,971,000	20,904,000	8,160,000	6,026,000
Philadelphia, Aug. 16	24,829,760	16,929,656	6,875,520	2,522,540
New-Orleans, Aug. 7	12,452,664	15,930,272	10,835,005	7,135,389
Sub-Treas., N. Y., Aug 14			12,861,816	
Total	$217,827,930	142,760,907	69,918,813	23,273,568
Previous week	$215,541,569	144,707,244	67,553,187	23,849,027

cur in a favorable representation of the trade at Manchester.

We have an improved Stock Exchange to-day, and, although some of the sellers for the fall insist that it is a mere Street market, we hear of some country orders, induced by the fall of 3@4 ₱ cent. recently noted in New-York Central, Rock Island, &c. There is also a decided revival in the

The additional telegraphic dispatch from the *Arabia* this morning strengthens the Grain trade, and the market is also influenced by the rumors of partial crop failure in Southern Illinois and some other sections of the West. The Cotton market is quite stiff again and 12¾c.@13c. is freely paid for Gulf middlings. The exports from the old crop are fast drawing to a close. Only 17,000 bales went forward from all the ports this week. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, 1857.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,068,000	2,904,000	3,485,000	2,772,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,777,000	1,413,000	1,945,000	1,515,000
Ex. to France	383,000	412,000	478,000	409,000
Ex. to other F. P.	395,000	410,000	52[illegible],000	281,000
Total exports	2,555,000	2,235,000	2,943,000	2,205,000
Stock on hand	113,000	75,000	51,000	121,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	6,000	9,000	3,000	10,000
Ex. to G. Britain		1,000	6,000	13,000
Ex. to France	6,000			
Ex. to other F. P.	11,000	2,000		1,000
Total exports	17,000	3,000	6,000	14,000

The reports from the new crop are not important this week. The absence of complaint denotes a good yield in all the South, except the valley of the

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2158. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Anti-Administration Convention in Ulster County.

REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS IN COUNCIL.

GREAT MEETING AT KINGSTON.

Speeches of the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Hon. Joel T. Headley and the Hon. Mr. Westbrook—The Union Platform.

From Our Own Reporter.

Nearly every town in Ulster County was represented yesterday at a Convention held in Kingston, in obedience to a call addressed to all the electors of the county disposed to favor a combination of the American and Republican parties in opposition to the present National Administration, because of its tergiversations on the Kansas question, and its reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and furthermore, "In favor of establishing the purity and supremacy of the ballot-box," by the enactment of a registry law. This movement has been the subject of considerable debate, and among the Simon-Pure adherents of both parties concerned, has elicited no inconsiderable opposition. Kingston, for several days, has been in a state of political ferment. As illustrative of the extent to which party feeling may carry men, the story is told, on good authority, that whilst the Convention was being addressed yesterday by Mr. HEADLEY he was interrupted by the receipt of a letter signed by three prominent members of the American Party in the county, to wit, Mr. WUAR, the Sheriff; Mr. BOOKSTAVER, the Surrogate, and Mr. DANIEL BRADBURY, editor of the local Nativist sheet, *The People's Press*, intimating, that as faithful devotees of the order, they would lend countenance to no coalition movement before the meeting of the State Council in Albany on the 24th, and requesting Mr. HEADLEY, if he valued their friendship, to exhibit his orthodoxy by desisting *instanter*. That a letter was received by Mr. HEADLEY whilst speaking, is beyond all question. That its terms were substantially what has been stated above, there is little room to doubt.

The Convention was called for 12 o'clock. At ten minutes after, there being exactly one hundred persons in the room, the meeting was temporarily organized by the election of Mr. ERASTUS COOK, as Chairman, and Mr. JACOB B. HARDENBURGH, as Secretary.

The following Committees were then, pursuant to motion, appointed by the Chairman and accepted by the Convention.

Committee on Organization.—David L. Barnard, Fred. L. Westbrook, E. D. Terwilliger, Dr. Hambin. James M. Cooper, Eugene Hardenburgh, Nathan Williams.

Committee on Resolutions.—Parr Harlow, T. R. Westbrook, Wm. Lawton, Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, J. M. Boles, John B. Dubois, Jacob C. Depuy, Homan Reynolds.

Committee to Nominate a Central Committee.—Theodore B. Gates, E. T. Van Nostrand, Wm. H. Trumpbour, F. L. Westbrook, Dr. S. Schoonmaker, Benj. Turner, Jr.; Isaac Schoonmaker.

It was then moved and seconded that the delegates present from each town be requested to meet and select a Town Committee of three, to be subsequently submitted to the Convention. Carried.

The Convention adjourned till 2½ in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2¾ o'clock the Convention reassembled. The room was quite full—a result due, probably, in some measure, to a very energetic band which went round the town, in an omnibus, and attracted crowds of listeners. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. CROSS, who inquired if the Committee on a permanent organization were ready to report.

Mr. BERRY then rose and said that the Committee had met in, he trusted, a spirit of amity and conciliation, and begged to submit for President the name of Mr. W. H. GIDNEY, of Marlborough.

The nomination was adopted amid much applause. Two gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. GIDNEY, inform him of his election, and escort him to the Chair. The band played several airs.

The new President was somewhat tedious in making his appearance, owing, it was whispered, to his being engaged in solemn confabulation with a large number of his Know-Nothing friends, some of whom labored hard to dissuade him from accepting the honor that awaited him. Whilst the Convention expected his coming, HORACE GREELEY entered, and was greeted with warm applause.

The President at last entered, accompanied by the Committee, and on taking his seat was loudly cheered. He said:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to thank you for this great mark of your esteem. I shall be pleased to preside over this meeting, and hope, with your assistance, to maintain order and serve you satisfactorily in this—a position which I have not been used to occupy. I hope this meeting will keep its eye on the purposes for which we have assembled, that we may have unity, recollecting that our having enemies without the camp ought to produce harmony within. [Applause.]

The following list of secondary officers was presented and adopted unanimously:

Vice-Presidents—Colonel Jacob T. Hendricks, Kingston; Cornelius Hardenburgh, Marbletown; Jacob C. Depuy, Rochester; Nathan Williams, Loyd; Dr. S. Schoonmaker, Rosendale; Jesse F. Bookstaver, Saugerties; Jacob H. Dyo, Gardner; Jas. H. Brown, Plattekill.

Secretaries—Wm. H. Romeyn, John B. Dubois.

The report of the Committee on resolutions being called for, Mr. HARLOW advanced and read the following:

Whereas, The right to establish tests of party faith belongs to the people in their primary assemblies; and

Whereas, We, the Electors of the County of Ulster, have this day assembled in Mass Convention for the purpose of determining what shall constitute a basis of united political action in opposition to the policy of the present Administration, therefore.

Resolved, That the Federal Union is a *voluntary* compact between independent State Sovereignties, each State agreeing for itself to the National Constitution, and that to the *People* of each State belongs the right of forming, for themselves their own local fundamental law. Hence, we regard the efforts of the present Administration to *force* Kansas into the Union, under a Constitution which its voters, at the ballot-box, had declared obnoxious to them, was not only a violation of the National Compact, but also a most flagrant outrage upon the inherent rights of a free people, and a most shameful disregard of public pledges made, in the most solemn manner, to the people of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the law of Congress, known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, while it repealed the Missouri Compromise, did not establish or legalize Slavery in Kansas; that the attempt to give it that construction, and to hold slaves in that Territory, is not only unwarranted by its terms, but also a violation of the principles of a true nationality, and the obvious spirit of the Federal Constitution; and, further, that we regard the efforts and assumptions of the present Administration in the premises, as contravening the true ends of justice as well as the rights of freemen; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all legitimate and proper means to prevent Slavery from gaining any advantage over Freedom, by virtue of the abrogation of the Missouri line.

Resolved, That the attempt of the present Administration to induce the people of Kansas to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, by offering them a large amount of public lands provided they would ratify the same, and by declaring that, in case they should not, Kansas should not come into the Union until it had a population of 93,000, was a most reprehensible act of bribery on the one hand, and of intimidation on the other; and the people thereof having lately rejected that Constitution, we now denounce the restricting clause of the enactment known as the English bill, and declare ourselves in favor of the admission of that Territory into the Union, as a State, whenever it shall apply with a Constitution which has been fairly submitted to and approved by a majority of its resident voters.

Resolved, That we do not believe in the correctness of the opinion given in the Dred Scott decision, that Slavery is protected by the Federal Constitution, in the absence of positive enactments legalizing the same; and that, though as good citizens we feel constrained to submit to the decisions of all lawful tribunals, so long as they are in force, yet, as freemen realizing that the supreme law of the land is the will of the people, we are determined to labor for a reversal of that decision.

Resolved, That the rapidity with which the present Administration has depleted the public treasury, has been marked by a recklessness and an extravagance which we cannot regard as otherwise than criminal, for in most of the expenditures we recognize nothing but political favors lavished upon the unscrupulous agents by whose labors it secured the power it now abuses.

Resolved, That the practice of organizing bands of illegal and purchaseable voters, and sending them to the polls under the protection of ruffians and pugilists; of ballot box stuffing and making fraudulent election returns, is so prevalent as to render additional and stringent legal enactments, or constitutional provisions, with reference both to the taking of votes and the exercise of the elective franchise, absolutely necessary to the purity of the ballot-box, and the preservation of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the sentiment of Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, contained in his recent letter to HARLOW HARRIS, to wit: "I am ready to cooperate with all honest men who will give us a speedy completion of the Canal Enlargement, a well digested Registry Law, one or two years' residence after naturalization before voting, *fair protection* to American Labor, and who will aid us in administering an overwhelming rebuke to the violators of the sovereignty of the people and the equality of the States by the passage of the infamous English Lecompton bill," is the sentiment of this Convention individually and collectively; and that in inviting cooperation with us upon the foregoing declarations, we demand no surrender or compromise of opinions, upon other subjects, entertained by Whigs, Americans or Democrats.

Resolved, That in the coming campaign we will unite in nominating and supporting for the offices to be filled by the electors of this county men who are in favor of the principles above set forth, and that we will make all honorable efforts to effect a similar union throughout the State.

On motion of Mr. COOK the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Band played "Hail Columbia" and was immensely applauded.

Mr. GREELEY was loudly called for. He rose amid cheers.

The times, he said, demanded of them a calm consideration and patient discussion of the great questions which have divided and threatened still to convulse the country. He did not propose to discuss all the questions which were raised, very properly, in the resolutions which had just been adopted. It was sufficient for him to say that he thought he comprehended, and, so far as he comprehended, he certainly assented to all the sentiments contained in those resolutions. [Cheers.] He believed that the essential questions of the day were fairly set forth in them, and that the conclusions therein indicated were sound and important. He believed that unless political leaders distracted them, a very large majority of the people were prepared to act together on the basis of those resolutions, and that if such distraction should take place now it could not be continued for any considerable time. It might possibly prevent harmony, and thereby prevent success in the election just before them, but it was very certain that that very reverse, if reverse should come, would be so much the stronger argument in favor of a union, and of the effects which must certainly be secured by it. [Loud applause.] He would therefore say, without going over the ground, that he concurred generally and heartily in the propositions which they had adopted, and when he attempted to elucidate a part of them it was not because he regarded it as important, to the exclusion of others, but because they were those with which his own sympathies and his own endeavors had been more immediately connected. He supposed that they had all heard—for he did not know how many times—that the Kansas question is now settled,—that the Lecompton question is now settled,—and, sometimes even, that the Slavery question is settled. Yet, after all these settlements, and they occurred three or four times every year, they found just the same uneasiness regarding them and the same difficulty in settling them over again as there ever were before. The same influence which operated to nullify all these settlements would operate to-morrow, and next day, and next year, and on the next Presidency, and no candidate elected could be other than violating, from day to day, the pledges given by his friends in the North, and disappointing the expectations of those prudent, careful men who are always looking for a political calm—always prophesying political harmony—always desiring, above all other things, a unity of feeling between the North and the South, and always pursuing that very policy which must ultimately result in nothing but continual discord and contention between the North and the South. We should never have harmony until we arrived at a perfect understanding of fundamental principles, and when we arrived at that we should be once more a united, tranquil and contented people. The old policy on which our fathers fought the battles of the Revolution and settled the Federal Constitution was the only policy under which this nation ever could be tranquil. That policy, as declared by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and the men of their age, was the recognition of Slavery as a local evil with which the people only of the localities could deal, and that being a local evil, it must not be allowed to interfere and disturb general concerns, and was not fairly subject to the supervision or action of other sections. [Loud applause.] That policy and those principles would give this country peace again. That policy and those principles would make harmony between the North and South, and none other could. [Mr. GREELEY, after tracing the origin of the present difficulties about the question of Slavery in the Territories, from the ordinance of 1787 to the admission of Missouri, thus proceeded:] In 1820, New-York, by her Legislature and many of her representatives in Congress, objected to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. Now, although his own judgment would concur in the policy and principle indicated by this resistance, yet he apprehended that, practically, the resistance was made at the wrong point. Whatever might be said of the policy of excluding a Slave State, he thought that they would never be able to exclude a Slave State on the ground of its being a Slave State. When a community is formed, and with Slavery, and says, we propose to come into the Union as a State, they would not be able to go behind her own action, or interfere with her sovereignty, so far as to prevent her coming into the Union with Slavery, so as she was republican in form. Experience had settled this, that the only point of effective resistance was as to the establishment of Slavery in the Territory itself. He stated this, not as his opinion, but as a deduction from history. For instance, suppose Cuba should come into the Union, (and he did not desire that she should;) he desired that she should not) and had formed State Government, they never would be able to keep her out because she was a Slave State.

Another point. He thought that experience had settled the matter, whatever we might say of popular sovereignty or of the rights of the people, that the principle obliquely laid down in the Cincinnati Platform, and more deliberately expressed in the President's Message, that the appropriate time for a State to decide for herself when she will have or when she will not have Slavery, is when she comes to ask admission into the Union, was practically settled. He did not say he would not like to have it otherwise, but it was so very difficult to determine when Territories should decide this question for themselves, that he saw no other cause of action than to say that when they come to frame a State Government, they shall decide for themselves whether they will have a slave State or a free State. Then the question would arise, what shall be the law of the Territory prior to the time when she shall come into the Union as a State. That law would be decided, as it had already been decided, by the Congress and by the Judiciary of the United States. He apprehended there was no other proper law but liberty, no other proper basis but equality, no other foundation and guarantee for rights but equal and universal right. Universal right and universal dignity make every man the equal, before the law, of every other man. They might say to him, Why cannot these people settle this question for themselves? Well, he would say, what shall be the law till they do settle it for themselves? He stood on Mr. CLAY's principle, enunciated in his resolution of 1850, that Slavery has no existence in the absence of positive law. [Applause.] He did not think they need discuss the question whether Congress had a right to abolish Slavery in the Territories; first came the question whether any one has the right to establish it there. He said no one had until the people come to frame their State Constitution, and not till then.

Mr. GREELEY went on to consider the practical issues involved in the Kansas question, and charged the Administration Democracy with keeping open that agitation, in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Republicans, aided by the Douglas Democrats, and, with few exceptions, by the Americans, to settle it for ever. Never would be settled, however, until the English bill was repealed, and the people of Kansas admitted into the Union as a Free State, with whatever Constitution they should see fit to present. Still the great battle would continue on the question, "What shall be the condition of a Territory, prior to its adopting institutions for itself? The Dred Scott decision, as they all know, made all Territories slave territory. They protested against that declaration as utterly at war with the fundamental conditions of liberty in any country; as at war with the spirit of the American Republic and of the Federal Government; as at war with natural right and with all the well-established principles of jurisprudence. That decision demanded perpetual warfare until it should be set aside. They could not abide it, and they must not. There were means always in a free Government to overrule obnoxious decision. It had been done a thousand times by changing members of the Court, by adding Judges to it, by a hundred different modes that involved only legitimate effort. The people are stronger than Courts. The people are eternal, while Courts generally disappear or change their constitutor.

After alluding to the extent to which the Pro-Slavery sentiment animates the policy of the present Administration, and expressing his thorough concurrence in the movement projected for its overthrow,

Mr. GREELEY expressed the hope that the action of the members of the Convention would be such that the friends of Union on true principles should take heart from to-day, and that word should go forth on the wings of the telegraph, that Ulster County stands in such a position that whatever perverseness may elsewhere secure disaster, here, Union and victory are assured and certain. He took his seat amid much cheering.

Mr. HEADLEY was introduced, and was warmly greeted. He said it gave him great pleasure to address, for the first time in his life, the people of Ulster county. They could not appreciate the peculiar feelings he had towards that country. They remembered well the campaign of 1856, and where, after that whirlwind was over, the American party was. About that time the State officers at Albany felt parcularly lonesome. They looked round for comfort almost everywhere. In looking over the United States they generally stopped at Maryland, but felt towards the other States as the Yankee did, who, when describing to an Englishman the great achievements of the American arms over the British in the war of the revolution, was asked in turn, "But what about the battle of Bladensburg?" and replied, "Oh, the battle of Bladensburg! Why, some how or other, our people never took much interest in that battle!" [Laughter.] Politics was then a common topic of discussion. Of course the State officers had to talk about it, and on looking over this State, the same result followed as in looking over the United States. They passed over the State generally, and settled down into a quiet talk about Ulster and Sullivan Counties, and he confessed that for a long time he did but recognize three States in the Union, and these were Maryland, Ulster and old Sullivan. [Great Laughter.] He did not think he could go to address a meeting anywhere but in Ulster or Sullivan. He had supposed, when his term of office expired, that he would go out of politics. It was altogether too expensive an amusement for him. But Ulster County was the appropriate place in which to start a movement of this sort, especially with the American Party. With them, it was like CÆSAR's wife, above suspicion, and cared not what its enemies said of it. If Ulster County were with him, he would rather sink with her than swim with half the other counties of the State. (Applause.) He believed the movement they had started here, was the only one that could be successful in the State in forming an effective opposition to the Democratic Party. The whole question with them was, it seemed, a practical one. Could this union take place? Now, union was very desirable. People would like it on all hands. That was one thing; but, with those opposed to the Democratic Party, the question was, not whether people would like it, but was it not absolutely necessary? The campaign of '56 demonstrated to the Republican Party one thing beyond all question; that in any national election they could not do without the American Party. To the American Party it demonstrated the same thing, viz., that they could not do without the Republican Party. What, then, would be the use of going into the election of 1860, incurring so much expense and trouble, with the absolute certainty of being defeated? Last Fall, in our own State, the American Party held the balance of power in fourteen out of forty-three Congressional Districts. Now, should all this force be thrown away? Were they going to play right into the hands of that party that was the disgrace of the Nation to-day?—[cheers]—a party which began in falsehood, and has prosecuted its course in fraud. If its opponents wished to do anything, this union was necessary. This theorizing from the past, this saying what should, or what should not be, was one thing. What is practical was quite another. He was not one of those who talked about things as they ought to be, but cannot be. Now, he was an American. He had what some people might call his prejudices. He had a strong prejudice which made him believe that a farmer in Ulster County, with two of his sons married and settled around him, cast three far better votes than three Irishmen who had been here just five days and swore that their fathers and grandfathers had been born here before them. [Laughter.] He had another strong prejudice, and that was against the Democratic doctrine of the City of New-York, as enforced among the Irish there, viz.: "vote early and vote often!" [Laughter.] In talking with Republicans he could not find a single one who did not entertain the same prejudices, and did not agree with him in the same opinions, on this subject. Now, when there was such a union of feeling and sentiment among the masses of the State, there should be a union of action. There should be no trouble about mere forms of words. He knew that the majority of the Republican voters of this State were just as much opposed to this corruption of the ballot-box and this degradation of the elective franchise as he was, and the Republicans knew that the American Party of this State were just as much opposed to Slavery as they were. [Applause.] They knew it in 1856, but they looked away off to Conventions of the Republican Party, which declared that the American Party was pro Slavery, when, if they had looked round at home among their own neighbors, they would have seen most clearly the falsehood of that statement. This was the great error. They should not have gone away to Conventions and placed reliance on or determined their course by resolutions passed by some great assemblage of political leaders. Now, Ulster County had taken the right course. She had looked among her own people and regulated her course by their views. Were the two parties so far asunder, she asked herself, as to entertain the pleasant feeling that they ought to cut each other's throats? It was not so. They agreed on all the main questions, though they might not agree in their modes of stating them. Hence they must be careful in a union of this sort, to avoid giving offence. Men might talk disparagingly about union and say, "are you going to sacrifice principles?" No, they wanted to unite to overthrow a common enemy to the principles of both—and an enemy, as they believed, to the country and its best interests. And, because they formed such an alliance, was he compelled to adopt any Republican man's principles, or was any Republican thereby compelled to adopt any American man's views or notions? No. They simply agreed to encounter a common evil. Because France and America united against England, it did not follow that America was in favor of a monarchial Government. Hence, he had said that in unions of this sort due effort should be made to avoid forms of expression that would lead to difficulties, if they agreed on the main points, knowing perfectly well that if they came together it was to carry out the same objects and the same ends. The objections that were raised against this union were based more on imagination than in reality. Republicans might say, "What shall we do without platforms of principles and our organization? Now, what were platforms now-a-days, he should like to know? Why, the Republicans and Democrats had entirely changed platforms on the question as to the right of Congress to control Slavery in the Territories. He was sorry that his friend (Mr. GREELEY) of the *Tribune* was even more conservative on that point than he (the speaker) was. Now, he approved the course of the Republican Party, and had done the same thing himself. [Cheers and laughter.] Of course he did not mean to say that the end justified the means. But, in carrying out political ends securing great objects, they had got to shift and change their mode of tactics. They were after results and platforms, and everything must change with time and circumstances. In 1812, WEBSTER, standing on the floor of Congress, denounced the embargo. He did not want, he said, to see Massachusetts turned into a Manchesser or a Birmingham. This was because the strength of England then consisted in her commerce. CALHOUN defended the embargo on the ground that it protected American manufactures. In 1842, these two great men changed sides on the question, WEBSTER contending for a high tariff because the wealth of England now consisted chiefly of her manufacturers. Yet there was no inconsistency in that. He (the speaker) remembered the time when his friend of the *Tribune* considered a high tariff as one of the ten commandments. [Laughter.] He did not believe he had changed his views either, for he (Mr. H.) believed they were sound then, as they were sound now, but it was an impracticable thing, and why reduce it to a platform? Why attempt to build a party on it? So he would say in regard to the Americans and Republicans. Let their theories go to the winds; be practical! [Loud applause.] He had always thought there was a great deal of philosophy to be learned from the story of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. GRAY, who figured at the battle of Bennington. The reverend man belonged to the Church militant, having joined the militia. On the eve of the battle he told Colonel STARK that if he did not attack the Hessians in their ambush, he would never come out again. The Colonel told him to wait, and he would get plenty of fighting in the morning. He went out, called on the Hessians to surrender, and, notwithstanding his vocation, was fired at by the enemy. The battle at last began. The minister became so excited that he finally seized a musket and blazed away. On his return to his parish one of the great men of his congregation went to him and said that he considered killing a man as very wicked in a clergymen, and wound up by asking his pastor if he had killed anybody. No, the other replied, he did not know that he had killed anybody but he noticed that behind a certain bush there was a flash, and every time he saw that flash one of the Americans fell. Well, he fired at that bush and did not know that he killed anybody, but he put out the flash. [Laughter and applause.] Now, the Americans and Republicans had better lay aside their theories for the present, and put out the flash. They had got a party standing right before them both—a sworn enemy to the principles, the objects and the interests of both, and to the welfare of the whole country. If, after they had demolished this great evil, they could not agree, then it would be time to talk about their theories.

Mr. HEADLEY expressed, at length, his views on the Slavery question. He had always been an Anti-Slavery man himself, and believed that the Americans generally were of the same way of thinking. He believed that the great gun of Freedom in this country was in the Slave States themselves. The North had never gained the first thing by her talk about the Slave Territory. He never knew a single State where Slavery was abolished on moral grounds. When it disappeared, it disappeared upon economical grounds. It was the policy of the present Administration to keep the Slavery agitation open so as to unite the whole South. Now, it should be the policy of the Opposition to suppress that agitation, and he felt confident that if New-York set the example of an anti-Democratic victory, Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana would follow, and in the next Presidential contest, the Democratic Party would be prostrated beyond hope of resurrection. There was not an American or Republican in the State who did not believe that the Democratic Party was injuring our Republican institutions and disgracing our country at home and abroad. Let us then, he said, unite, and attack this evil and remove it, and while so engaged, we may come to think that we are not so much apart in regard to other evils as we thought we were. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. T. R. WESTBROOK, ex member of Congress, in compliance with loud calls, rose and said, he did not rise to make a formal speech, but to give his entire, hearty, and emphatic assent to every one of the resolutions offered. [Loud cheers.] When in Congress he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the ground that it affirmed the principle of Popular Sovereignty; but had he ever supposed that the interpretation subsequently put upon it by Mr. BUCHANAN would be enforced, he would have opposed that bill to the utmost of his power. So, in regard to the English bill. He did not believe in it because it did not put the question fairly before the people, and because it made an invidious distinction between Kansas as a Free and Kansas as a Slave State. He hoped he would be able in the coming contest to meet the electors face to face, and describe to them the present Administration, just as it is—false to all its pledges and untrue to all its promises.

Mr. WESTBROOK having concluded, a vote of thanks was voted to the speaker, to the Chairman, and to the Board.

The Chairman announced the following as

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. T. Hendricks, Rondout.
E. Cooke, Kingston.
T. R. Westbrook, Kingston.
Cornelius S. Burhans, Kingston.
B. H. Hoornbeck, Kingston.
Wm. Masten, Kingston.
C. E. T. Van Nostrand, Kingston.
T. L. Westbrook, Kingston.
Geo. H. Sharp, Kingston.
J. M. Boles, Saugerties.
Peter Crespell, Jr., Hunly.
J. M. Cooper, Marbletown.
Silas Saxton, Loyd.
Abner Hasbruck, Gardner.
John Lyon, Ellenville.
S. Schoonmaker, Rosendale.
Wm Lawton, Rondout.
W. H. Roneyn, Kingston.
Parr Harlow, Olive.

With three cheers for Mr. GREELEY, three for Mr. HEADLEY, and three for the Union, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.—For the week ending Aug. 8, the total number of deaths were 306; for the week ending Aug. 15, 457. Increase in the total mortality, 151. The deaths from yellow fever alone show an increase of 146, the total number being 286, against 140 of the previous week. Of the total number of deaths during the week, 153 were natives of the United States, and the remainder foreigners, a result which shows a large increase in the number of American victims. The deaths from yellow fever have been more numerous in private practice, but no general alarm upon the subject is yet manifested.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Era in Gunnery—Satisfactory Trials of the Sawyer Cannon—Concentration of Army Supplies in Oregon—The Indian Troubles, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Secretary of War has ordered a series of experiments with the new rifle-cannon of SYLVANUS SAWYER, of Fitchburg, Mass., to be made under the direction of the Ordnance Department, and the results, so far as reported, are entirely successful. It is the unanimous opinion of the Ordnance officers that this new gun stands without a rival. At the distance of one mile the body of an ordinary-sized tree would not be missed once in fifty times, so exact are its line shots. Mr. SAWYER superintends the firing in person, and in seventeen shots at a distance of one mile, the furthest was not over three feet from the centre. Such shooting was never known before, and these experiments show that a new era in gunnery has dawned upon us.

The Sawyer cannon has a groove like the rifle, which forms a circle in twenty feet. The gun now being tested is a small one, carrying only about a six pound ball, and has been fired over *two hundred* times without the slightest injury. It is cast of the Alger iron of Boston, now considered the finest gun-metal in the world. The ball is shaped like the Minié rifle ball, and is filled with powder, which explodes after striking and entering an object. The great discovery of Mr. SAWYER has been in adapting the cannon ball to a grooved gun. To effect this the *iron* ball is first *tinned*, and then covered with a coating of lead near a quarter of an inch thick, with leaden ridges on the surface fitting exactly the grooves of the bore. The *official* report on these experiments will place this new cannon just as far above the Dahlgreen and other guns now known to the world, as the Minié rifle is above the old musket, nor do I make this prediction without knowing what I am doing. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 19.

Official intelligence has been received that the supplies of mules and horses that were so much needed in Oregon and Washington Territories have been dispatched thither from the Utah expedition. Considering that the troops were scattered over so wide an extent of country, the rapid concentration of about 2,000 troops at Walla-Walla within one month has elicited both the astonishment and admiration of the Secretary of War, and those here associated with him in the conduct of military affairs.

With the addition of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, now on its way to the Pacific, it is supposed the force will be sufficient for present purposes. The troops in Washington Territory were probably all ready to march on the 1st of August against the Indians who attacked and defeated Colonel STEPTOE. The extent of the defection among the Indians is not known, but so satisfactory are the present military operations that it is confidently anticipated at the War Department that the campaign will be an exceedingly short one, and far less expensive than any former similar movement against hostile Indians.

The Treasury Department has been informed that the receipts at New-York, last week, were nearly eight and a half millions, all of which, excepting six hundred thousand from the Customs, was for the principal and premium on the late ten-million loan.

The representations of the Peace Commissioners will cause no change in the policy of the Administration towards Utah.

Secretary CASS contemplates leaving the city to-morrow for Stonington, and will probably be absent for four or five days.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Michigan, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day and organized by the appointment of AUSTIN BLAW, of Jackson County, President. After disposing of important business, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of State officers, which, as far as made, are as follows:

For Governor—MOSES WIENER, of Oakland County.

For Lieutenant-Governor—E. B. FAIRFIELD, of Hillsdale County.

For Secretary of State—NELSON G. ISBEL, of Livingston County.

The Convention is in session this evening, and probably will not conclude the business until to-morrow.

The Hon. DE WITT C. LEACH was renominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District yesterday.

Military Reception in Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., Thursday, Aug. 19.

One of the most imposing military demonstrations ever had in the State took place in this city yesterday, on the reception of the Montreal Rifle Corps. The day's proceedings ended by a levee at the residence of the Mayor. During the reviews several persons were accidentally shot. Lieut. PROCTOR, of the Boston Fusileers, received a blank cartridge in his arm; CHARLES SUTHERLAND, member of the Highlanders, was shot in the thigh, and Corporal LAUTIER, Montreal Rifles, narrowly escaped death, a charge passing through his *chapeau*.

Reaffirmation of the Binghamton Platform.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The American General Committee of this county have adopted resolutions affirming the Binghamton platform, declaring their readiness to unite with any party for the overthrow of the Democracy, who is willing to go for the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

A hard thunder-storm prevailed here last evening

Israel Washburn, Jr., Renominated for Congress.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District in Convention at Exeter, to-day, renominated the Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., for Congress.

Another Large Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The edge tool factory of D. R. BARTON, in Brown's Race, and a building adjoining, formerly a cotton factory, were burned last night. Loss, $30,000; insured for $15,000.

Congressional Nominations in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth District. Mr. WM. HUBBARD has been nominated by the Democrats of the same District.

Resignation of Senator Wadsworth.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, yesterday, resigned his seat in the State Senate.

Arrival of the Lady Eglinton.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The screw steamship *Lady Eglinton*, from Galway 4th instant, with 105 passengers and a full cargo arrived at Quebec yesterday noon.

Daring Robbery at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 19.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, two very respectably-dressed young men, of exceedingly genteel appearance, visited the United States Mint, at Juniper and Chestnut streets, by permission of the Superintendent. An attendant accompanied them through several departments of the Institution, but while in the "Specimen Room," or cabinet where there is a very large collection of old and new valuable coins, no one was in their company. After passing about twenty minutes at the Mint, they took their leave and returned their thanks to the officers for the kindness afforded them in leave being granted to inspect the many objects of interest therein exhibited.

Shortly after their departure, it was discovered that one of the cases of the cabinet had been opened by means of a false key, and the following articles feloniously taken therefrom: A square slug of gold, valued at $40; two $50 gold pieces; four $20 gold pieces; one $25 gold piece; and a $20 California gold piece.

Information was promptly forwarded to the office of Recorder ENEU, where a description of the stolen property and those suspected of the robbery was given to detective officer EDWARD C. CARLIN, who, in company with special officer RICHARD ELLIS, of the Recorder's force, within an hour of the robbery, arrested two persons giving the names of CHARLES MERVINE and CHARLES MORRIS, from the description he had of them, and by positive evidence succeeded in fixing the crime upon them beyond all question or doubt.

The prisoners were arraigned before the Recorder in the afternoon. They are both young men of refined address, and the very last ones that we would suspect of the commission of such a bold and enormous crime. When questioned as to their places of residence, they positively refused to give any answer. It is thought that the names which they have given are assumed ones. HUGH MCCAFFERY, an employe of the Mint, identified the two prisoners as the two persons who visited the institution in the morning, and after whose departure the robbery was discovered.

Mr. JACOB PLUCKER, a runner for the Mint, also positively identified those in custody as the persons who had been left temporarily alone in the cabinet. Another witness testified that the accused, at an early hour in the afternoon, had gone into the dry goods establishment of Mr. TOWNSEND SHARPLESS, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, and after purchasing a variety of goods, had paid for them by one of the twenty dollar gold pieces sworn to by the officers of the Mint as being a portion of the stolen property.

It was also in evidence that the prisoners had endeavored to obtain change for one of the stolen coins from a broker in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut streets. Officer CARLIN, while on the look-out for those suspected, saw two men in Eighth-street, below Market, answering the description given to him, and he at once took them into custody. We learned last evening that the prisoners came to the Girard House about the end of last month, put up there under assumed names, and took French leave before settling their bills.

Some of the older detectives are of the opinion that the couple have figured in some pretty extensive hotel robberies. The accused were committed in default of $2,500 bail each for a further hearing, at which evidence of startling interest will doubtless be elicited. The arrest must be regarded as one of much importance, reflecting great credit upon those by whom it was effected.

The Rochester Fire—Loss $175,000—Names of the Sufferers.

From the Rochester Union, 18th.

Our celebration of the Atlantic Telegraph has been an expensive one to Rochester, and has been attended by a calamity long to be remembered. On Monday night, when the Message was received, the bells were rung, and a jubilee followed impromptu. The firemen and citizens had scarcely retired before a fire broke out on Water-street, which destroyed some $25,000 worth of property. The fatigues of the evening incapacitated the firemen from labor there, and the loss was therefore greater in consequence. Last evening the formal celebration took place, in which all participated, and soon after retiring an alarm of fire was sounded, and the dreadful conflagration began. Again the firemen and citizens were ill prepared to meet it, and the fire did its worst.

The fire originated soon after 11 o'clock in the livery stable of HEAVY & MCANALLY, on Minerva alley. The flames quickly spread to the eastward, northward and westward.

We have collected as well as we could the figures as to the losses and insurance, together with the names of the sufferers:

Anson House, Minerva Block, twelve stores, four stories high, including Military Hall and Turners' Hall. Loss estimated at $40,000; insured $26,000.

Peoples' Bank of New-York, Nos. 72 and 74 Main-street, section of Minerva Block. Loss about $7,000; insured fully.

G. C. Ensign of Buffalo, store No. 76 Main-street, being the eastern store in Minerva Block. Loss $3,000; insured $2,000.

Wm. Walker, store No. 6 South St. Paul-street, one store in Minerva Block. Loss on store $4,000; insured $4,000.

Mrs. E. West, stores Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 20½ St. Paul-street, damaged by falling of walls, say $2,000; insured.

Third Presbyterian Church, stone building, furniture mostly removed. Loss $10,000; insured $5,000.

Isaac Butts, three-story brick block, corner of Main and Stone streets. Loss $8,000; insured $4,000.

John F. Bush, brick block of two stores, three stories high, next east of Minerva-alley. Loss $5,000; insured $5,000.

Mr. Bush also owned the brick buildings on Minerva-alley, where the fire originated.

O. W. Moore, brick warehouse on Minerva-alley. Loss $1,500; no insurance.

Total loss on buildings $75,500; insured $50,000.

LOSS ON GOODS, &C.

Theodore Slauson, grocer, No. 64 Main-street. Loss $7,000. Insured $6,500. Saved by removal about $5,000. Galen & Moore, hardware dealers, No. 66 Main-street; loss $12,000; insured $4,500. D. B. Luder & Co., grocers, No. 68 Main-street; loss $16,000; insured $12,000; saved $2,000 in goods. H. Brewster & Co., grocers, No. 70 Main street; loss $15,000; insured $12,000; saved $2,000 in stock. James Kingsley, grocer, No. 72 Main-street; loss $6,000; insured $2 500; saved $1,000 in goods. D. C. Ellis, pain's, oils and hardware, No. 74 Main-street; loss $6,000; insured $4,000; few goods saved. J. O. Bloss & Co., seed store, No. 76 Main-street; loss $3,000; insured $2,000; a great deal of stuff removed, but badly damaged. Geo. C. Maurer, grocer, &c., No. 78 Main-street; loss $10,000; insured $4,600; about $1,000 saved by removal. —— Varth, barber, No. 80 Main-street; loss small; goods removed. I. S. Waring, livery stables, No. 90 Main-street; horses and stock generally removed; loss perhaps $300; no insurance. V. Aman, saloon and dwelling, No. 94 Main-street; loss $1,500; insured $1,000; Keeler & Co, banking office, corner of Main and St. Paul streets. Property removed; loss small. A. V. Denio, saloon in basement at corner. Loss $1,500; insured $1,000. John Wieland, barber, No. 2 South St. Paul-street. Loss $200; insured $200. William Walker, hardware and stoves, No. 6 South St. Paul-street. Loss $3,000; fully insured. Many goods saved by removal. Edward Kilpeck, tinsmith, No. 8 South St. Paul-street. Loss $2,000; insured $1,000. Heberger & Caring, shoe dealers, No. 10 South St. Paul-street. Loss $2,000; insured $800; Frederick Goetzman, grocer, No. 8 South St. Paul-street. Loss $6,000; insurance $3,00. Frederick Schultz, saloon, No. 16 South St. Paul-street. Store crushed by wall. Loss $600; insurance $400. Warrent & Southworth, stoves and t

licose, if not a veracious fowl? The observance of neutrality during the Canton war, was not enough to inspire the Emperor with confidence in the peaceful disposition of America and Russia, and he doubtless beholds in their present attitude only the lowering of "A double tempest of the West and North."

For how should he know that the commands of the President and the Czar have reduced those imposing armaments to a "*vox et præterea nihil*?" —that though they have power to force their way they are required respectfully to ask admission, and, if refused, are not authorized to fire a gun.

Happily for the real interests of China, as well as for ourselves, Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS are independent of this embarrassing alternative. They are in a position to dictate terms to his Celestial Majesty, and when they bring the southern key of the Empire to open the gates of the northern capital, they are not likely to be kept out. To their honor, they have resolved to place "*vox*" before "*vis*;" but if the "open sesame" have lost its talismanic virtue, the battle axe of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION still retains its weight. That HEH-FUEG will yield to the former before he is coerced by the latter, there is scarcely any room to hope. He has trifled with both friend and foe, and played the stolid game of Chinese finesse until his antagonists are weary of delay, and forbearance has well nigh ceased to be a virtue. For more than a year he regarded the war raging between one of his provinces and his British tributaries, with the same sublime indifference with which, as XENOPHON tells us, a Persian King treated the feud between the younger CYRUS and TISAPHERNES, a border satrap. ARTAXERXES was at length aroused from his security by the irruption of an army into the province of Babylon, and HEH-FUEG now beholds with amazement the conquerors of YEH threatening to disturb the dreams of his Empress in the gardens of "Earth's Repose."

By a very trifling concession he might have kept them at a distance, at least until diplomacy should have sheathed the sword. For no sooner had the belligerent Plenipotentiaries made provision for the security of Canton, than, joined by those of the neutral powers, they forwarded to his Majesty proposals for negotiation. Declining to present themselves at Pekin lest they should be regarded as coming merely to refer their affairs to the decision of the Emperor, or to do homage to his august person, they wisely fixed on Suchou as the place of conference. Besides being easily accessible, and at present the first city in the Empire for commercial importance, it possessed the further advantages that while it saved their dignity by its distance from the coast, it would also give their negotiations an aspect of national importance which they must have lacked had they been conducted at Canton.

They accordingly sent *avant-courriers* to the Governor at Suchou, with dispatches for the first Minister of the Imperial Cabinet, proposing to meet H. I. M.'s Commissioners at that city. The cunning Mandarin, getting wind of this movement, rode out of the city to welcome the dispatches of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries. His real object was, however, to receive them as privately as possible, and at once conceal from the public the fact of their being forwarded through his hands, and also prevent their bearers from entering a city the streets of which are guarded from the pollution of barbarian feet almost as zealously as those of Canton. This was a clever trick, but the "barbarians," more clever still, had foreseen and suspected the ruse, and giving his Excellency a wide berth, entered the city by a different gate. Going straight to the Gubernatorial palace, they sent messengers to inform his Excellency of their arrival, and compelled him to receive the dispatches in the most public manner. This was a victory which, if not superseded by the great events now taking place, would have been more important in its results than many a hard-fought battle. It was, in more than one sense, the *taking* of a city, for it was establishing a precedent which would authorize foreigners ever after to present in person to the Governor at Suchou such papers as they might wish to forward to the Emperor. The Governor was chagrined at his defeat—the Viceroy stormed and threatened to report him to their Master, and it is currently rumored in Shanghae that the poor Governor, in dread of the Imperial ire, has tendered his resignation.

But to return to the dispatches. They flew towards Pekin at the rate of 600 *lé* a day, and were opened by the Premier, who, not deigning to communicate with foreign envoys, commanded the Viceroy of Psangnan to make them acquainted with the Imperial pleasure. His Imperial Majesty had appointed HWANG-TSUNG-HAN to supersede YEH in administering the Government of the two Kwang, and the English and French must hasten down to Canton to have their grievances adjusted by him. The Russians were to repair to the Amoor, where they would find an officer deputed with special powers to settle all their difficulties. And the Americans, having neither grievances nor difficulties, might, if they chose, renew their treaty where it was made—at the village of Wanghea.

Vain stratagem! Armed squadrons are not to be scattered like the bauble fleets which boys construct on fish-ponds. The Barbarians grew contumacious, and perversely resolved to present themselves at the gates of the capital, "besieging not beseeching." Steamers were ordered to prepare for sea. No secret was made of their destination. All Shanghae was in a ferment. The alarmed Mandarins dispatched a fleet courier to warn the Emperor of the impending blow. His Majesty was just dreaming of the time when YAOU and SHUN displayed their embroidered vestments, and the sight of the sacred symbols held the world in awe—when the great YU bade his minstrels tune their harps to Celestial harmonies, and civil discord yielded to the subduing influence. But the unlucky courier disturbed his reverie—brought him back to a consciousness that his is not the golden age, and made him aware that however he may be a *Monothelite* in creed, he cannot in practice ignore the fact that the world does actually contain more wills than one.

Had he the sagacity to understand the exigencies of the present crisis—to yield a timely submission to the mandates of necessity, and even anticipate the demands of the Four Powers in the spirit of progress, he might make the present reign the most glorious epoch in the history of his dynasty. But no! With his imperfect light he cannot but regard the concession of their demands as tantamount to the abdication of his throne, and he can hardly do otherwise than resist. In case he does, it becomes a question of much interest how far the conflict will extend.

It will probably be confined to the Northern coast, and be of very short duration. The bombardment of Pekin by floating batteries is utterly impracticable. It stands at the distance of twelve miles from the banks of the Pei-ho, and to march a land force through the swarms of Tartars who surround the capital, and carry it by storm, could not be accomplished without an immense sacrifice of life. But there is happily a less expensive way of bringing the Emperor to his senses; that is, to treat him like a refractory school-boy, and oblige him to do penance by fasting. His capital is in a great measure dependant on supplies conveyed by sea. To stop these by blockading his seaports would soon compel him to cry for quarter. The thankless task of carrying into effect this method of coercion belongs to the British and French. We are precluded from taking any part in offensive measures, and our English friends are forever reproaching us with standing ready to pail the milk, though we refuse to take the cow by the horns. That our neutrality indicates no decay of the martial spirit, they have abundant proof in the terrible satisfaction exacted for an insult offered to the American flag by the Barrier Forts at Canton and Capt. FOOTE rising in his little gig and flashing his pistol at those batteries as an earnest of a future reckoning, while the shot rained thick around him, was an illustration of American courage which is not eclipsed by the exploits of their own dashing KEPPEL.

* In the present contest, American chivalry is displayed to better advantage by standing aloof from a quarrel in which the honor to be gained is too small to admit of the Allies sharing any with a third party. For my own part, the only laurels which I desire my countrymen to win on the present arena are those which crown the achievements of able statesmanship: and the only impression which I wish our magnificent squadron to produce on the Chinese mind is that of respect for the American name, and admiration for the magnanimity which has withheld it from coöperating with the strong against the weak. Americans need entertain no fears lest their officers be induced to abandon the honorable and dignified policy which they have hitherto pursued with reference to the complicated affairs of China. The maintenance of this policy is sufficiently guaranteed by the character of our Plenipotentiary. The President confided our national honor to safe keeping when he appointed the Hon. WM. B. REED to conduct our negotiations with the Chinese Empire. The task of treating with a people proverbially proud and perfidious—who know nothing of our history or national character, and whom we cannot meet on the ground of a common faith, or the acknowledged principles of political science—is obviously one of great difficulty. In the results of his mission he may not realize the expectations of the over-sanguine, but it is satisfactory to know that he will not fail to accomplish all that is attainable by legitimate diplomacy. To the sagacity which comprehends our wants he adds the discrimination to perceive the rights of the Chinese; and while, with a truly progressive spirit, he appears to take for his motto "*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*," he will endeavor to realize in the discharge of his honorable mission, that line of HORACE which places the "*justum*" first, and the "*tenacem propositi virum*" afterwards.

His Excellency has added to his suite, with a special view to the present expedition, the Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN and Mr. F. JENKINS, as interpreters, and also Dr. C. W. BRADLEY, our Consul at Ningpo, whom he holds in high estimation for his experience and judgment.

I write this hasty view of Anglo-Americo-Russo-Franco-Chinese politics while waiting for the *Antelope* to take in coal. She will be ready for sea by the 17th inst., when I expect to proceed in her to rejoin our squadron in the North. Arrived off the Pei-ho, I hope to resume this narrative of current events, and keep your readers informed, not only of the movements of our own legation, but also of those of the other Powers, as far as they may come to my knowledge.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, Thursday, April 22, 1858.

At 9½ A. M. we dropped anchor in this harbor—if harbor that may be called which neither allows vessels of ordinary draught to approach near enough to get a sight of the shore, nor presents anything better than a few low sand-banks as a protection from the violence of the waves. We were just four days from Shanghae. The weather has been good, with the exception of a sudden gale this A. M., and our voyage so happily uneventful, that I propose to condense the history of it into a few lines.

On the 6th inst. I received, per U. S. chartered steamer *Antelope*, Captain LYNCH, my invitation to join the expedition to the North, and before 2 o'clock the same day I was on board, and the *Antelope* again bounding over the billows. Ningpo, the city of the "gentle waves," with its crumbling pagoda, its imposing granite walls, and its busy population of 300,000 souls, soon faded from sight; and Chinhae, the "Guardian of the Sea"—a large town at the mouth of the river, twelve miles distant—rose to view. Above it looms a rocky height, crowned with what resembles a castle of the olden time, but which a closer inspection shows to be a fortified monastery of the Buddhist religion. On the opposite bank rises another peak of equal elevation, the summit of which is also distinguished by a corresponding object—a battery erected for the defence of the river against the English in their first war. Emerging from this gateway, we come in view of Silver Island, one of the most beautiful of the Chusan group, and glide over the waters of what the Chinese believe to be an enchanted sea. Here, at times, according to them, the ghost of a submerged city is seen to rise to the surface. Mandarins, with crimson canopies and gorgeous retinues, move in funeral silence, and troops of soldiers perform their noiseless evolutions on the liquid plain. The poet SUTUNGPO, of the Sung dynasty, came all the way from Hongchow, the provincial capital, to witness the apparition of this phantom city. His lyre, however, was not sufficiently potent to evoke the spirits from the vasty deep, and he returned both disappointed and incredulous. It is hardly necessary to add that the phenomenon which has wrought so powerfully on the imagination of this superstitious people, is that of *mirage*, or the *fata morgana*, by which, in certain states of the atmosphere, the city of Chinhae becomes visible from the shores of the opposite island.

From this point a succession of low, rugged islands, some of them volcanic in their origin, stretches away, like a line of beacons, as far as the mouth of the Yangtsekiang. This great river is one of the wonders of China. Rising among the Himalayas, and augmented by the innumerable tributaries which it receives in its winding course, it irrigates with its waters, and enriches by its commerce, a valley nearly equal in extent and ten times greater in population than that of the Mississippi. Debouching just to the north of Shanghae, it disputes empire with the ocean; and by the immense volume of fresh water which it pours forth, admonishes the navigator, long before he sees its banks, that he is approaching the Amazon of Asia. The voyager to Shanghae is unable to obtain a distinct view of this noble stream as he enters the Whangpoo, the last of its affluents, before it has contracted its width sufficiently to bring both banks within the same horizon. In 1853, however, I had an opportunity for making myself acquainted with it, as far up as Chankeang, 'the Guardian of the River," which is situated at the transit of the Grand Canal, about 120 miles above Moosung. I was in a small boat, navigated by three natives, and after a week's absence, during which we were exposed to be swallowed up by the waves, which at times rose like those of the sea—captured by pirates, a fleet of whom we were very near running into at night—or apprehended and caged by the garrisons of the Imperial batteries, I returned to Shanghae, richly rewarded for all my discomfort, and deeply impressed with the importance of having this highway of internal commerce open to the enterprise of the West. This I understand is one of the advantages expected to result from the pending negotiations, and one which, though it appears to be undervalued by Lord ELGIN, our American Minister is wisely resolved to insist on.

The *Antelope* being detained a few days at Shanghae, I employed the interval in taking sketches by proxy of the finest buildings and most striking views in the vicinity of this world-renowned emporium. Possessing no skill in drawing, I brought with me a Chinese artist, who, notwithstanding the defects of the native style, I thought would be able to supply me with pretty accurate views of the palaces and fortifications of Pekin. Before starting I assured him that I should only be allowed to take him in the capacity of a body-servant. This, however, was no obstacle in his mind. Being an enthusiast in his art, he readily consented to undergo a temporary degradation for the sake of enriching his portfolio with original views in the Northern Capital. His first duty in the quality of valet was not indeed much to his liking. This was the blacking of a pair of boots. A little logic, however, removed every objection. I assured him that it legitimately constituted a part of his profession—in fact what was a brush but a combination of pencils, or the blacking but a species of pigment, or its application but a speedier method of producing a landscape, which would not fail to appear after a few strokes of the polishing-brush.

Leaving Shanghae on the 18th, we put out to sea, so that we had no opportunity for extending our acquaintance with the Northern Coast, as the only point which we sighted on our passage was the Shantung promontory—a part of the *Taishan*, or Eastern Mountains. Early on the morning of the 22d we were greeted by a blinding shower of *Manchu* sand; and the wind at the same time blowing a gale, and the tides having falsified our reckoning, we were for a while in a situation of considerable peril. The captain sent up rockets and fired guns, in hopes of being answered by the Squadron. No answer came, but the cloud breaking away, the captain corrected his reckoning, and the breeze lulling, we came to anchor in this roadstead, hereafter to be celebrated as the scene of the first diplomatic skirmishing preliminary to our advance upon the Capital. In fact, an uninitiated stranger could hardly observe the *broadsides* of the Chinese official envelopes, which are daily exchanged, without discovering that an important warfare is being waged, and suspecting that all the ink shed in the contest would be sufficient to discolor the waters of the Pei-ho, or White River.

APRIL 24.—I have this day witnessed a spectacle which somewhat relieves the monotony of lying at anchor out of sight of shore, and gives us an earnest of something more stirring in store for us. This was the simultaneous delivery to Mandarins, at the shore, of dispatches from the several plenipotentiaries, to be forwarded to the Capital. The contents of the others I have not heard, except that they agree in demanding an early interview with some Imperial Commissioner.

It is understood, however, that our American Minister has tendered his good offices as mediator in the disputes at issue with England and France. This offer, if accepted, will not only exalt the character of our country in the estimation of the Chinese, but also promote our material interests, by securing their confidence and good will. His Excellency, nevertheless, demanded in firm and dignified terms, the appointment of a Commissioner to meet him at a specified time and place, and warned the Imperial Cabinet that the refusal of this request, or neglect of compliance with it, *might* subject them to the consequences of constructive hostility.

The bearers of the dispatches, in four barges, bearing the flags of their respective nations, were towed by the gunboat *Slaney* as far as the bar near the entrance of the river, whence they pulled in to shore in front of a rude fortification. This consisted of three small forts, flanked by batteries of wood or brick, covered with earth. They mounted about a hundred guns, and were occupied by, perhaps, two thousand men, and, together with a somewhat smaller one on the opposite bank, constitute the entire defences of a passage, on which the security of the Capital from foreign invasion so much depends. Further defended by a broad, muddy tide-beach, it was accessible to us only by a kind of scaffolding of piles and rough timbers, for the construction of a landing-place. To this we drew our flotilla, augmented by three boats, which were already in the river, and bearing the flags of four nations,—a rare spectacle in these parts,—naturally excited no small sensation in the fortress and its vicinity. Disorderly crowds of soldiers darkened the batteries, and troops of laborers waded knee-deep in mud to get a view of the "red-haired barbarians." Just as we were preparing to land, a Mandarin, decorated with a blue button and a peacock's feather, came clambering over the scaffolding. After much *chin-chin*-ing, and some hesitation, he was persuaded to descend into one of the boats, where the dispatches were presented by their several bearers. At first he wished to decline receiving them, as two Imperial Commissioners would arrive, he said, the next day who would meet the foreign Ambassadors and listen to their proposals, or receive their papers. Being assured that the case would admit of no delay, he took them, and when asked for a written receipt, naïvely replied: "I am a soldier, and unaccustomed to writing." Choosing to accept this excuse, rather than consume time by waiting for a receipt from the commander of the fort, we pushed off to the *Slaney*, and were again towed out to the squadron.

APRIL 30.—Our Minister and suite, in the *Antelope*, by the help of the Russian paddle-wheel steamer *America*, succeeded in passing the first formidable barrier to our approaches to Peking—the bar which stretches across the mouth of this river. The metropolis of exclusivism could not have a more suitable situation. Its outer and strongest defence is this natural entrenchment, which, at the ebb, is only covered by three feet water. At best, it is accessible only for the smallest class of war-vessels, and a few hours of loading and sinking junks would secure it from all the navies in the world. This important precaution the Chinese have utterly neglected; and yesterday five gunboats—two English and three French—quietly crossed the bar, and took up a commanding position just in front of the batteries. Their officers and crews, ever on the *qui vive* for promotion, were itching to be fired on; but Count PUTIATINE, Russian Minister, humanely admonished the officers of the garrison that to discharge a shot would be to provoke their own destruction. They had the wisdom to take his advice, and will probably offer the "Allies" no molestation unless they attempt to pass the bend of the river in blank of the batteries, when they will certainly pour upon them at least one round. Our officers think they would not stay to discharge a second, as the explosion of a few shells among their feet, would scatter them like a flock of pigeons.

But weak as they are, the Chinese have not abated a jot of their ancient pride. But only two days ago we had a ludicrous exhibition of their national vanity in the style of a dispatch received from the High Commissioner. Two Commissioners, both Manchus, one named TSUNG, a Superintendent of the Granaries, and the other named WOO, a Secretary of the Council of State, had already some days before arrived at the sea-board to meet the deputies of the Barbarian Kings! A third Commissioner was wanted to complete the corps of Imperial diplomats. In selecting this important functionary, if we may judge by the pompous array of titles by which his name is preceded, the Emperor had no intention to show disrespect to the envoys of the Four Powers, "A Great Minister and Imperial Commissioner of the Great Pure Dynasty, Governor-General of the Province of Chihlè, Superintendent of the Revenue, Inspector of Canals, Commander of the Fortresses of Mihyuin and Tszeking, Inspector of the Capital, and Imperial Censor," is the sounding proem with which he introduces every proclamation and dispatch. It means that somebody is coming, and then the little monosyllable FAN, the name of this important personage, comes on to close the procession. But little as it is, it is far from insignificant, and its signification in analysis is found to be of the most auspicious character. It consists in Chinese of three parts. The left is "words," and the top of the right is "west," while the bottom is "early," and the whole may be construed as "early words with the west." Surely this man was born for the post which he now fills as chief negotiator with the Four Great Powers of the West. But to return from this digression. His Excellency TSEEN, or FANTA-JIN, (the Great Man,) as his countrymen call him, had no sooner arrived at the Takoo forts, than he addressed a communication to each of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, announcing his appointment as chief negotiator, to meet the envoys of the Four Powers. His language was faultlessly courteous, and even complimentary, but his dispatches gave great umbrage and were indignantly returned unanswered. Why? Simply because in the vertical lines in which they were written, the name of China was elevated three spaces above those of the other Powers. This was, according to Chinese notions, exalting the Celestial Empire to the third heaven of dignity in comparison with "outside" Kingdoms, and acceptance of the document would have made way for further insults. This morning the same paper was sent in with the name of our country on a level with that of the Great Pure Dynasty; while an apologetic postscript blamed the informality of the preceding dispatch on the inexperience of the Commissioner's Secretaries.

Count PUTIATINE has had an interview with the Imperial Commissioners, the result of which has not transpired, except that it is understood to have been altogether amicable and highly satisfactory. Our minister is expecting to meet them on the 4th inst. The Chinese Commissioners appear desirous of holding the first conferences with the ministers of the neutral Powers, probably with the hope of securing their good offices with England and France. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS question the powers of the High Commissioner, and object to meeting him. The Chinese are obstinate and the Allies pertinacious. Mutual suspicion is fast ripening into hostility, and it is doubtful whether in my next I shall have to record a cordial interview between the Imperial Commission and the United States Minister, or a bloody collision with the Allied Squadron.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, Monday, May 3, 1858.

This date has been signalized by an *event*. The first tilt in the long-expected tournament between the champions of America and China came off this afternoon. It commences a series of meetings which will furnish matter for the historian; and though the spectacle displayed little of oriental magnificence, and less of occidental pomp and power, your readers perhaps will not object to hear the prologue, if I may vary the figure, of what is not unlikely to be succeeded by several acts of thrilling interest.

This morning a party, of which I was one, was sent ashore to convey a dispatch for the High Commissioner, and to arrange the preliminaries for the interview, *i. e.*, to ascertain whether the place of meeting would be decent and commodious, and the landing safe and convenient. Nor was this by any means a superfluous precaution; for here it was that our late Commissioner, Dr. PARKER, then Secretary of Legation, complains of having to flounder through an appalling expanse of miry mud, when sent ashore with dispatches by Mr. MCLANE in 1854.

By dint of climbing and leaping we succeeded, without fractures, though not without bruises, in making our way over a succession of junks that lay on the strand, and, after sinking through a stratum of mud, were glad to find ourselves on soundings. We were beset by a swarm of red-capped soldiers, who sought to stay our progress, but we still advanced until we were surrounded by a phalanx of blue and white-buttoned mandarins, who insisted that we should stand still until CHIH-LAONZIA should appear to receive our dispatch. We protested loudly against the discourtesy of compelling the messengers of a friendly nation to *stand* out of doors, and in the mud. This hint supplied them with a stratagem. Chairs and a table were placed on the soft mud—tea was brought, and we were invited to seat ourselves until the Lieutenant-Colonel should make his appearance. We were aware, however, that to take seats there would be to fix the meeting of our Committee of Arrangements in that unseemly spot, and thus subject ourselves to the derision of the soldiery. We accordingly took our tea *standing*, and then continued our march. The mandarins seeing we were not to be deterred from our purpose withdrew their opposition—the long lines of infantry drawn up on the margin of the *fosse* parted to give us ingress, and we were ushered into a spacious tent, hung with blue. Soon the soldiers about the tent began to form into ranks, and the Lieutenant-Colonel entered between their files. He shook our hands cordially, caused tea and sweetmeats to be set before us, assured us that nothing should be lacking for the proper reception of the distinguished visitor, received the dispatch for the Commissioner, and accompanied us to our boat.

It was not long until a Major was sent off with a verbal message from the High Commissioner, that at the hour named in the dispatch he would be in waiting.

At 4 o'clock P. M. our Minister, with his *cortége*, landed in front of the batteries, and, preceded by the United States flag, advanced to the central fort. As he approached, a military band struck up an oriental salute. He was received by the High Commissioner and his assistants, at the door of a large tent, erected for the occasion. The tent was hung with crimson, and the ground carpeted with the same color, which is that used by the Chinese on all festive occasions. The interior was occupied by a long table and two side tables, all neatly furnished with fruits and confectionery.

Mr. REED was placed in the seat of honor, on the left of the High Commissioner, with Mr. MARTIN, who acted as interpreter, between and a little in the rear of the two high functionaries. The two assistant Commissioners, Dr. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Legation, Captain DUPONT, of the United States steamer *Minnesota*, the Treasurer of the Province, the Manchu General in command of the garrison, and a *Tontai*, or Circuit Judge, completed the company at the long table. The other members of the Legation, and several officers of the Navy, were seated at the side tables, while numbers of blue and white-buttoned mandarins, who would have been great men in some situations, were compelled to stand in the presence of their superiors. I may remark here that the rank of a mandarin is indicated by a precious stone, of a globular shape, commonly called a button, attached to the top of his cap. The highest are the red, and the blue and white next in order; and each of these is sub-divided into two or three classes. All who sat at the long table with the Commissioner wore red buttons, except a Circuit Judge, who, though he wore a blue one, was also decorated with the plume of extraordinary merit.

The Assistant Commissioners, both Manchus, appear to be men of a very ordinary stamp, and one of them gives evidence of being under the influence of opium. The *person* of the High Commissioner, short and rather corpulent, is in all points uninteresting. With a countenance so opaque that scarcely a ray of intellect beams through it, a dull eye, and a bullet head, he would be ranked according to his physiognomy, below the mediocrity of Mandarins, were it not that his high position gives evidence that he is a man of tried abilities. He is a native of Shaon-hing, near Ningpo—a place which, owing it is believed, to the virtues of its "wind and water," is celebrated for the legal acumen of its inhabitants. In fact, the most distinguished counsellors at law throughout the Empire, are natives of Shaon-hing. FANTA-JIN'S voice has a disagreeable twang, but the speaker of Mandarin soon forgets this blemish in admiration of his language, which is fluent, elegant and pure, without any trace of provincialism.

The *Shaon-hing* lawyer, by a singular coincidence, has for his antagonist a *Philadelphia* lawyer, and "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." In the discussion, Mr. REED'S diction was concise and perspicuous, and well chosen for accurate translation into a foreign language. He exhibited, too, such skill in availing himself of any incidental developments, parrying the thrusts of his adversary, and guarding American interests at every point, as to prove that whatever his past experience may have been, he is, unquestionably, a master of diplomatic fencing.

For a moment the representatives of the two sovereign powers surveyed each other in dignified silence. It was the first time the opposite shores of the Pacific had shaken hands for fourteen years. Nor was the present a mere display of international comity. Great interests were suspended on the pending negotiations, and their good or ill success was to be augured from the tone of the opening interview. The question at issue, to sum all in one sentence, was nothing less than to decide whether the tide of western influence which now laves the shores of this Empire, shall be permitted to diffuse its fertilizing streams through the vast regions of the interior, or whether an impassable barrier shall be erected against it, and the voice of both nations unite in saying "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." It was not surprising, therefore, that the concourse of distinguished auditors listened with breathless expectation for the first words that were to sound the march of progress, or to beat the retreat of civilization.

Mr. REED opened the Conference by assuring the Imperial Commissioners of the friendly disposition of the United States, and the desire of our Government to perpetuate the relations of amity existing between our two countries. In reply, the High Commissioner, who also spoke for his colleagues, expressed in strong terms his reciprocation of the sentiment, and begged to assure the United States Envoy of the distinguished estimation in which our country was held by his Imperial master, particularly on account of the neutral policy maintained by our Government in regard to the war at Canton. This last was a sore point, to which the High Commissioner was perpetually recurring. He often launched into a high flown eulogy on the United States, and never failed to introduce as a foil the perfidious and disorderly conduct of the British and French. Indeed, so frequently did he allude to this subject, and with such acrimony, that Mr. REED felt compelled to check him repeatedly, and with a frankness which I hope will be appreciated, assure him of the high character of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS for integrity and moderation.

Excepting this sore point, to which Mr. REED applied the emollient unction of a common friendship, nothing else occurred to ruffle the feelings of either party. The interview lasted for two hours, and was wholly occupied in arranging the bases for negotiations. But little time was spent in exchanging compliments, and still less in gratifying the palate with the tempting fruits and confectionery spread out before us. Mr. REED and Commissioner FAN scarcely allowed themselves leisure to moisten their lips with tea. No wine was brought on the table, and I note this as the first Chinese entertainment I ever saw given without the presence of that universal beverage. It was not wanted, however, for there was no room for mirth and humor. Earnest business absorbed the attention of the high diplomatic functionaries; and, though the utmost good feeling prevailed, there was not an individual of either nation among those who were admitted to the interview, who was not impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. After agreeing to the proposition of the Imperial Commissioners, to ascertain the will of their master on an important preliminary, the United States Minister and his *cortegé* took leave, and returned to the *Antelope*. From all that I saw and heard on this occasion, I would have gathered the inference, if I had not drawn it from other premises long ago, that while a Chinese junk is contemptible in comparison with our splendid steamers, and a Chinese fort pitable when exposed to the artillery of our floating batteries, a Chinese diplomat is not to be despised by the most accomplished statesmen we can select for our negotiators. Ignorant of other countries, he is not deficient in acquaintance with the affairs of his own; and schooled in an unyielding conservatism, it is his chief duty to defend its ancient policy against aggression,—while our envoy has the harder task of carrying by dint of argument the entrenchments of hereditary prejudice. Before dismissing the subject of this interview, I may remark that an observer could hardly fail to be struck with the grave dignity of the high Chinese officials, while to my taste, perverted perhaps by long residence among them, their long silken robes, embroidered breast-plates, and caps decorated with sparkling rubies and flashing feathers, contrasted rather favorably with the plainer attire of their western guests.

Just as we were retiring, we met the French Commodore coming up to the batteries to deliver a dispatch. To avail himself of such a pretext, just on the eve of a hostile collision, to acquaint himself with the strength or weakness of his adversary, I cannot but regard as a violation of military ethics not very consistent with the reputation of the French for chivalrous generosity.

Those miserable fortifications are decorated with as many flags as moved on the field of Waterloo, and their fluttering, for they are all small scolloped triangles, not inaptly represent the trembling hearts of their defenders. The garrison on both sides of the river, including all the encampments in the vicinity, numbers by this time probably 10,000 men; and the French Admiral, I have heard, doubts whether the force of the Allies is sufficient to carry the place by storm, and is waiting the arrival of more gun-boats before making any warlike demonstration. A gallant British Captain, however, who distinguished himself in the late bombardment of Canton, and whose war-steamer, the *Nimrod*, now lies close under the batteries, thinks that he and the *Cormorant*, which lies still further in, could silence them in a few minutes. He deprecates the consequences of delay, and says that the Chinese are day and night strengthening their defences, and mounting fresh guns—not a few of which are brass. Within the last fortnight they have thrown up a pretty well constructed abattis of sand, or rather mud, bags; flanking their forts, and drawn hawsers across the river, with a view to stopping ingress. This last is the most puerile contrivance I ever heard of, as it would not take long for a little boy to cut them in pieces with his jack-knife. I have taken occasion to represent to the Chinese officers the inevitable consequences of a conflict with the Allies. They admit the superiority of western artillery, but appear to confide in their superior numbers. "We are preparing," they say. "You are our friend and we whisper it to you confidentially, but don't want you to tell them, that we're *ready for them*." Poor misguided people, how little they know of the power they are provoking! When I was at the batteries this morning, and surrounded by that "*turba imbellis*," I could hardly restrain such tears as XERXES shed, when reviewing his troops at Abydos, to think how soon the shell and shot of the Allied squadron might strew that field with carnage.

MAY 8—Last evening I went with a party to the landing to bear a dispatch to the Imperial Commissioners. There was nobody at the water's-edge of sufficient rank to receive it, as it would be thought by the Chinese derogatory to the dignity of our Minister that a communication from him should be delivered by any officer below the rank of Major. We would have gone in search of CHIN and CHONG, the two to whom we had formerly given dispatches, but for the entreaties of the poor sergeants on guard, who declared, accompanying their words with a very significant gesture, that if they should allow us to pass they would suffer decapitation. We consented to wait if they would send immediately for the Lieutenant-Colonel or Major. One of them scampered off as fast as the mud would let him, and two others waded into the water between us and the shore. It was ludicrous to see officers with silk caps and gilt buttons wading bare-legged in the mire. After an immoderate length of time the Lieutenant-Colonel, who had been absent on some duty, came and received the paper.

This morning I learn that the Russian Missionaries resident at Pekin, have at the request of Count PUTIATINE, been allowed to come down and visit their friends on the Russian steamer *America*. The Imperial rescript desired by our Minister has been received, and is, I understand, altogether favorable. He expects to resume conference with the Imperial Commissioners on the 10th inst., and if the threatened hostilities are averted or delayed, I hope I shall have, in my next, to report the peaceful victories of diplomacy.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, Thursday May 10, 1858.

Under this date I resume my journal of passing events. As yet we have too much dialogue and too little action to make my letters very entertaining. Your readers may, however, console themselves for the want of any dramatic element, by reflecting that the record of a conversation is more instructive than the description of a battle. From the latter they would only learn (what they know already, though the Chinese still require to be taught it,) the superiority of European arms; while the former will make them acquainted with the intellectual condition of the more influential classes. For myself, I can say, that for improvement in that which is admitted to be "the proper study of mankind," I would prefer three days' contact with the ruling minds among a population of four hundred millions to whole months on the tented field.

Mr. REED came in this morning from the *Minnesota*, having an engagement to meet the Imperial Commissioners at 11 A. M. Proceeding to the landing, he sent a messenger on shore to ascertain whether suitable arrangements had been made for his reception. The answer returned was, that landing was out of order, the sedan not in waiting, and more than all, that the Commissioners had not arrived. Hearing this, Mr. REED, not without some feelings of indignation, gave orders to return to the *Antelope*.

Mr. MARTIN, however, who, in the meantime, had gone ashore, ascertained that the report of the first messenger was incorrect in its most essential feature. The three Commissioners were already in waiting; "and I confess," said Lieutenant Colonel CHIN, sinking his voice to a whisper while giving the information, "that though it may be sacrificing their dignity to say so, those high officers have actually been on the ground waiting the arrival of the American Minister, since the hour of 9 o'clock." Mr. MARTIN, inquiring for one of the higher authorities to whom he might explain the mistake, TS'IEN-TANJIN, the Treasurer of the Province, presented himself. Mr. MARTIN suggested, that while the sedan and waders were being got in readiness, an officer should be dispatched to the *Antelope* with the card of the three Commissioners, to assure Mr. REED that they had been on the ground from an early hour, and were still expecting his arrival. This was instantly complied with, and Mr. MARTIN spent the hour which intervened before the arrival of the Minister and suite, in a blue tent, near the tabernacle of audience, surrounded by a group of Mandarins, who expressed their opinions without restraint, and exposed their ignorance without shame.

They inquired the distinctions of official costumes in use amongst us; asked many questions relating to the geography and history of our country, and inquired particularly as to the principle by which official appointments are regulated. They heard with unrestrained admiration, that with us, the Chief Magistracy, and nearly all other civil offices, are at the disposal of the people, and expected to be bestowed on those who merit popularity by integrity and abilities; that we have classics in three languages more ancient than those of CONFUCIUS; that while the books of the Jews are the foundation of our religion and ethics, those of Greece and Rome are the basis of our *belles lettres*. Nor did anything surprise them more than to learn that we, "barbarians" as we are, actually have grades of literary merit, and competitive examinations in some respects answering to their own. They inveighed without reserve against the conduct of England and France in carrying on the present war; and, when told that the "Allies" are desirous of peaceful negotiation, provided the High Commissioner will exhibit credentials of his full powers, such as KEYING exhibited in 1842, they exclaimed, "Those of KEYING were a forgery, manufactured for the occasion, but our present High Commissioner is incapable of so base an act, and our Emperor is not accustomed to issue such documents." From this they proceeded to discuss the characters of the British and Russian interpreters. Learning that Mr. MARTIN was personally acquainted with Mr. WADE and the senior Russian interpreter, they very considerately spared them. They, however, censured Mr. L. in no measured terms, for his violent and uncourteous bearing, and criticised the scholarship of MING LAON-YIA, the junior Russian interpreter.

Mr. REED and suite were received and greeted, as on the former occasion, when Mr. R. introduced the business of the day by inquiring for the summary of topics of discussion which he had sent to the High Commissioner on the previous Saturday. FAN-TU-JIN produced a copy.

"But, where is the original paper I sent you?" asked Mr. R.

"This is a true copy," said FAN, "and will answer just as well."

"But, I would like to see the original documents," said Mr. REED.

Commissioner FAN—"The original is reserved for the inspection of His Majesty. I was afraid of soiling it, and took a copy for my own use. It is a true one, you may rest assured. I would not dare to falsify it."

Mr. REED—"Is the original within reach, or at hand?"

Commissioner FAN—"It is."

Mr. REED—"Can you send for it?"

Commissioner FAN—"It is not convenient."

Mr. REED—"Now, tell me the truth, have you not sent it to Pekin?"

Commissioner FAN—"I have."

Mr. REED—"But, did you not say it was at hand?"

Commissioner FAN—"It may as truly be said to be at hand at Pekin as if it were here, for I can obtain it, if desired."

At this puerile subterfuge Mr. REED lost patience, and cautioned the High Commissioner against resorting to such prevarication in future, as it would inevitably undermine that mutual confidence so necessary to successful negotiation. Commissioner FAN renewed his protestations of veracity and sincerity, and, had he been required to swear by Styx itself, it is probable that he would not have declined the oath.

The importance attaching to this apparently trifling preliminary may not at once be apparent to your readers. Mr. REED had the sagacity to suspect that Commissioner FAN had already violated his engagement to agree upon the whole treaty before asking the Imperial sanction to any part of it, by submitting in advance the programme of points, which must embarrass all further negotiations, if not check them *in limine*. Commissioner FAN, too, had sense enough to discover Mr. REED'S object by his very first inquiry, and hence his desire to elude a direct answer.

All the proposed amendments then passed in review. The champions of conservatism and of progress exerted all their powers. The auditors of both nations were held in breathless suspense. The contest was kept up until near night. Particular advantages were gained and lost, but no important or permanent result was achieved.

After agreeing to resume the subject on the next day, at noon, in case the Imperial rescript, a copy of which was to be sent in the morning, should prove satisfactory, His Excellency and suite took leave and returned to the *Antelope*. Before parting, however, Commissioner FAN, though so reluctant to concede even the most moderate demands, or to satisfy the most just claims, such as those of indemnity for American property destroyed by the Cantonese, had the face, nevertheless, to beg Mr. REED to "enlighten the English on the principles of justice," and also to "employ his influence, with the Russian Minister towards the settlement of the boundary question."

The opinion which I had formed of Commissioner FAN from the first interview was confirmed by this, and amongst our party it was declared by one acclaim, that he had attained his high position by his talents, and that the Emperor could not have entrusted the defence of the old *régime* to an abler champion.

MAY 11.—Before breakfast CHONG, the Major, and RIEN, Secretary to the High Commissioner, came off with the dispatch containing the promised copy of the Imperial rescript. The character of this document, Mr. REED had inferred from the fact, that the cunning Commissioner had, in a previous communication only referred to it in general terms, and not offered to furnish a copy until it was directly demanded. The perusal confirmed his conjecture. His Majesty graciously condescended to receive the President's letter by way of Teent

ate life the better feelings of our hearts. Classic jests and high-flown compliments passed round the circle, and as a proof of the extent to which this kindly feeling prevailed, I may say that one of the Mandarins, the Prefect of Chaou-Chow, actually invited me to allow myself a few days of relaxation, to visit him at the chief city of his Prefecture. There was no danger of my accepting, as the place was two hundred and fifty miles distant; but in an exclusive country like this the very thought was treason, and, if reported to his superiors, might have been visited upon the unwary officer in the shape of degradation, if not a graver punishment. Some Christian almanacs, which Mr. MARTIN distributed among the company, attracted much attention. WANG YALAONYIA, the same who had invited me to his house, turned over the leaves until he came to the Ten Commandments, and ran his eye hastily over them until it rested on the tenth, when he exclaimed, "Admirable! this is, indeed, equal to the teachings of our Holy Sage CONFUCIUS. If all men would obey this precept how happy the world would be." Mr. MARTIN, not forgetting his function as an interpreter of the Divine Law, took this for a text, and, recapitulating the whole Decalogue, discoursed to an attentive audience of the first minds in the Province concerning their relations as the creatures of God, and members of the human family.

"But what nations," asked WANG, "besides your honorable country, profess the Christian faith?"

"Russia, France, England, and ——

"No," interrupted WANG; "not England. They can't profess the Christian faith, for if they did they would observe the tenth commandment, and not covet our cities or lands; and the sixth, too which they would not violate as they do, by vending opium, and diffusing death and misery throughout our Provinces."

It was not without a feeling of sadness that we took leave of this interesting group. Many of them were men of strong minds, polished manners and genial disposition. Several days of frequent intercourse had obtained them a place in our kindly regards, and we could not think without pain o the approach of that tempest, now almost inevitable, which would probably stretch their bodies on the very ground so lately consecrated to the rites of hospitality. Mr. MARTIN, in preaching to them of God and the soul, was administering a *viaticum* which they might require only too soon.

MAY 12—Dr. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. MARTIN, interpreter, were sent to the forts with the communication promised yesterday, I having as usual the privilege to be one of the party. Dr. WILLIAMS was received in the "Yellow Tent," or "Tabernacle of Audience," according to previous arrangement, by TSIEN-TA-JIN, Treasurer of the Province, a red-buttoned Mandarin of the second grade, whose name, by a happy coincidence with the office which he holds, signifies money. The ceremony of reception was the same as in the case of our Minister, except that the musical salute was omitted. The troops were drawn up in files in front of the tent, partly for display and partly as a demonstration of respect. I may say here, that on arrival of the Commissioners yesterday, we saw all the troops drop on their knees and remain in that posture until the three magnates had entered the "Yellow Tent."

On this occasion the tables were arranged much as in the interviews with the Imperial Commissioners, excepting that several blue and white buttoned Mandarins who had been compelled to stand in presence of those great officers, were now allowed to sit and join in the conversation as well as partake of the repast.

Dr. WILLIAMS referred to the foreign trade existing at other ports than the five acknowledged in the treaty.

TSIEN-TA-JIN—That illegal trade is productive of more evil than benefit; for example, opium, notwithstanding Sir J. BOWRING, in an interview I had with him in 1855, maintained that it is as harmless as tea, is destroying multitudes of our people.

Dr. WILLIAMS—For that they have themselves to blame.

TSIEN—The English have grown rich by trade with us.

Dr. WILLIAMS—It has been mutually beneficial, and the advantages would be increased if our Ministers were admitted to the Northern capital like those of Siam and Cochin-China.

TSIEN—They are vassals and you are brethren. We are afraid you might be offended by the manner of your reception, (alluding to the requisition of the *Kotow*, or prostration.)

Dr. WILLIAMS—Does any man when visited by his brethren keep them standing outside of his door?

TSIEN—But when brethren choose to separate, (a thing which never takes place in China without a quarrel,) it may be best for them not to come together again lest they should disagree.

After this topic had been considered in several aspects, TSIEN stopped the discussion by saying that "We might as well drop the subject, as it had been *tabooed* by the High Commissioner."

Dr. WILLIAMS attempting to show the reasonableness of the demand made by the Allies that the High Commissioner shall exhibit credentials of full powers before they meet him for negotiation, the Treasurer interrupted him by appealing to his knowledge of the Chinese classics, if the very idea of a *Minister* Plenipotentiary would not be inconsistent with the genius of an absolute empire? and if in all his reading of Chinese history he had ever met with an instance of the Emperor conferring full powers on a subject?

When Dr. W. referred to the difficulty with the French, and asserted that the massacres of their missionaries and co-religionists had given them a just cause for war, the Treasurer replied that those native Christians had been put to death for taking the lives of their countrymen, and that the "martyred CHAPEDELAINE" had suffered not for his faith, but for his numerous and atrocious crimes. He further added that he had always treated the French missionaries with kindness, and that he had caused three of them to be conveyed to their places of destination, which were Shanghae, Shansi and Moukden, the capital of Manchouria. One of the Mandarins charged Sir JOHN BOWRING and Commissioner YEH with being the authors of the Canton war. TSIEN said Mr. Consul PARES was, in his opinion, the cause of it.

Throughout the whole interview WANG sat with the almanac which he had received yesterday open before him, and, with his hand on the Decalogue, reasserted his conviction that "England cannot be a Chritian nation."

Several topics of a more agreeable character were touched on in the course of this interview, and Dr. WILLIAMS before taking leave expressed the sentiment that frequent meetings of the kind between the officers of China and the United States would be alike pleasant and profitable. To this WANG responded by hoping that his Excellency the Treasurer might be promoted to the Governorship of Canton, where Dr. WILLIAMS could conveniently call at his *Yamun*, and PIEN supplemented the sentiment in the true style of Chinese adulation, by hoping that WANG would be appointed Taontai of Shanghae where he and Mr. MARTIN could have the pleasure of frequent meetings.

The events of the next few days baffle conjecture. If the United States do not obtain, before the renewal of hostilities by the Allies, all the privileges desired in the revision of our treaty, it will not be for the want of well-directed and strenuous efforts on the part of her diplomatic representative. And if the Allies are compelled to a fresh exhibition of their power, it will not be for want of effort on his part to avert such a calamity from this feeble and distracted empire.

It appears, indeed, that the Chinese are so perversely blind to their own interests that they refuse to be enlightened by anything but the glare of gunpowder, and so fixed in their adherence to hereditary policy that nothing but the roar of artillery can wake them from the sleep of ages.

TA-KOO, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

Your readers may perhaps remember that a letter from President PIERCE to the Emperor of China, conveyed to this country by our late Minister, was returned with the seal broken and unanswered, because it had not been forwarded by way of Canton, as in previous cases, but by Foochow which is also admitted in the treaty as a proper channel for communication. Our present Minister, warned by this indignity, has taken every precaution that the letter of which he is the bearer shall be received with due respect and acknowledged in becoming terms. He has not, however, sought to secure this by transmitting it through "the customary channel," or even through one of those others specified in our treaty. But on extraordinary concurrence of events calling for extraordinary measures, he has come to this, the entrepôt of the Capital, and properly introduced negotiations by the presentation of that document. Though a formal paper, it was important as a guage of international feeling. The High Commissioner first pledged his word that it should be treated like its predecessor. *His* word was not a sufficient guarantee. He then proposed referring it to the colonial office, but that was declined on the ground that the United States is not a dependency of China. He finally proposed to ask for an Imperial rescript respecting it; and Mr. REED accordingly withheld the letter until the Imperial will should be known. In a few days he was furnished with a copy of the edict, giving assurance that the letter should be received with due respect, but preserving a studied silence as to the question of an answer. It was regretted that the subject should be again laid before His Majesty, and an explicit answer be obtained as to the terms in which he would reply to it. This was done, and this morning a second rescript has been received, which is well worth all the pains taken to obtain it, as it admits what the "Son of Heaven" never before admitted of any foreign country, that the United States is not a dependency of China, and that he would reply to the President's letter without making use of any haughty or offensive expressions. Nothing could be more satisfactory. Mr. REED consented to deliver the long-talked of letter, and assigned the presentation of it to Captain DUPONT, as a mark of regard for that distinguished officer. At 3 P. M., the Captain preceded by a page bearing the letter, under an escort of marines, and followed by several members of the Legation and a number of naval officers, in full uniform, proceeded to the "Yellow Tent." He was received at the door by the High Commissioner and associates, and taking the casket containing the letter from the hands of the page, placed it on a table covered with yellow silk. The High Commissioner, advancing, touched the casket reverentially with the tips of his fingers, and then seated his western guests at a separate table on the left, while he and his Manchu and Chinese friends occupied one on the right. The meeting was one of ceremony, and no topic of business was discussed, but several matters of interest were broached, which may at no distant day become important items in our relations with this empire. The principal of these was the appointment of a Chinese Minister to reside at Washington, and of Chinese Consuls to look after the interests of their countrymen in California.

MAY 19.—Dr. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Legation, and TSEEN, Treasurer of Pschele, met for a discussion of amendments proposed in our treaty preparatory to a final revision by our Minister and the Imperial Commissioners. The last articles were under review when a messenger arrived with a note from Mr. REED, informing Dr. WILLIAMS that the Allies had resolved to storm the forts on to-morrow morning. Dr. W. accordingly took leave, merely agreeing to give notice when it might be convenient to ave another interview. Our negotiations are nearly completed, and if the threatened hostilities were only delayed for a few days, we should have "the Treaty of Takoo" on its way to Washington, with many improvements on that of Wanghae, and with that saving proviso, that whatever privilege may hereafter be granted to any other nation shall *ipso facto* be conceded to us. A renewal of hostilities by the Allies will, however, oblige us to renew our negotiations at another time and place, and perhaps too with another Board of Commissioners. But whatever may be the result, our Minister is no longer liable to be charged with merely following in the wake of the Allied arms. For while he has in the main agreed in policy with the representatives of the other Powers, he has vindicated his independence of judgment by differing from Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS as to the powers of the Imperial Commissioners, and commencing negotiations in advance of them. In this the Russian Minister agrees with him; and both had well nigh accomplished the object of their missions, when this startling announcement not only arrests the progress of their officers, but virtually nullifies what has been already done. Still I cannot but think that the collision was inevitable, and what is more, indispensable to the right adjustment of our relations with China. Nothing but force will humble the pride or break down the prejudices of these conceited Asiatics. In the first war Ningpo and Shanghae were occupied by British troops, and in both those cities any well-dressed European may pass through the streets, not only free from insult, but every where treated with respect and deference. Fuchow was not even approached by the British troops, and the ransom of Canton passed current for a successful defence. The inhabitants of these places, and especially of the latter, have been distinguished for their insolent bearing, until the late bombardment, since which they have been seen to doff their caps obsequiously to marines and blue-jackets.

The bombardment was to have taken place on the 14th inst.; but a communication from the High Commissioner to the effect that he had memorialized the Emperor to grant their claims, and particularly to admit them to the capital, induced them to postpone it in hopes of obtaining their ends without having recourse to arms. It is now known that the Emperor has refused his consent; and the Allies, after long forbearance, are again compelled to appeal to the *ultima ratio*.

The Chinese know from the refusal of the Emperor what they have to expect. They are not dismayed, however, but, ignorant of the foe they are to meet, they even appear eager for the contest. Some officers to whom I casually remarked that the allied forces were disappointed when the prospect of peaceful negotiation prevented the proposed bombardment, replied that the disappointment was equally great in their own camp! Poor fellows! little can they conceive the firy tempest that is to rain upon them before the setting of to-morrow's sun.

MAY 20.—Those tongue-doughty Mandarins, who so lately boasted of their prowess, and warned *us* to retire from the river lest we should be involved in the destruction of the Allies, are no longer to be seen unless among the slain. Last evening six steam gun-boats entered the river towing twenty-one launches filled with marines and blue-jackets. It was a gay pageant, and such an one as the dwellers on the Pei-ho had never witnessed. As the flotilla moved up to their position in front of the batteries, I fully expected the Chinese would open fire. But all continued quiet, and no harsher sound than the sailor's song was heard to break the stillness of the night. By early dawn the hum of activity began in the fleet, indicating preparation for the day's work. At 5 o'clock Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS sent in their last communication to the Commissioners, informing them that they had committed the prosecution of their claims to the military authorities, and at 8 o'clock the two Admirals summoned the forts to surrender within two hours or abide the result of a bombardment. The Chinese, though not the bravest people in the world, *never surrender*. No matter to what extremity a garrison may be reduced, or how fearful the odds against them, they are *required* to fight. Victory or death is the only alternative for the more responsible officers; and in case of defeat they must die in one of three ways. They must either fall in battle, commit suicide, or perish by the hand of the executioner. In the first case they are deified, in the second their disgrace is expiated, in the last their name is infamous, and their property confiscated. What wonder then that 10 o'clock should come and bring no reply to the summons? At that hour the whole available squadron, consisting of four French and two English steamers, and eight English gunboats, weighed anchor and approached the batteries. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Cormorant*, Captain SAUMAREZ, led the van, and steamed boldly up between the batteries on either bank. A succession of flashes, running along the front of the principal battery, followed by a long waving cloud of smoke, and a series of reports told that the great guns of the fortress were pouring their contents on the dauntless vessel. Still she steamed steadily on, while volley after volley of round-shot, canister and grape were poured around her, without returning a shot, until within four hundred yards of one fort and two hundred of the other, when she commenced dealing out her shell. Almost every shot took effect, and walls perforated, guns dismounted, and houses in conflagration, attested their fearful energy. The other boats, as they came up, opened their fire, and were responded to by the batteries. The engagement was now general, and the fourteen steamers, exposed to the cross-fire of above a hundred guns, the explosion of bombs and the Congreve rockets describing their fiery arcs, constituted a spectacle of rare grandeur. Nor was that which BURKE maintains to be a necessary element of the sublime altogether wanting. The *Antelope* lies fairly within range, scarcely three-quarters of a mile from the nearest battery. A great many 32-pounders dropped in the water close to our starboard bow, and the whiz of an occasional shot, as it flew past us, made even veteran officers dodge their heads, and admonished us that though we were not *in* the fight, we were not *out* of danger.

The Chinese stood to their guns with a degree of courage which prove that they want nothing but discipline to make good soldiers. Instead of running as had been predicted after the first fire, they kept up a brisk cannonade for over an hour, and were not completely silenced until after an hour more of bombardment. In fact, it was no the shell which silenced them, for the central fort still continued to reply after scores of those terrible engines had burst within its walls; and it was not until the storming parties mounted their batteries, and treated them to a volley of musketry, that they betook themselves to flight.

Next to the *Cormorant*, which led the squadron, H. B. M.'s steamer *Nimrod*, Capt. Dow, occupied the most conspicuous position, and gallantly confronted the enemy's strongest forts. The gunboat *Salney*, with both Admirals on board, and two broad pennants floating in the thickest of the smoke, was a fine emblem of the *entente cordiale* which is *supposed* to exist between the allied nations. The storming parties of both (amounting to about 1,800 in all) behaved with equal valor, and it was impossible to distinguish whose banner first waved on the ramparts of the enemy.

The casualties were not numerous, and though I have not heard any accurate return, it is understood that the loss of the Allies was not above thirty or forty in killed and wounded. The heaviest loss was on the part of the French, owing to the explosion of a mine in the central fort. It was an awful sight. I saw the column of flame, and heard its deep toned thunder, and some of our party, who had glasses to their eyes, saw the unhappy victims as they fell to the earth, after having been blown high in the air. Eight Chinese were caught on the spot, who confessed that they had fired the train. Poor wretches! they only obeyed order in doing so, and will probably suffer no punishment further than a brief detention as prisoners. They are most likely condemned felons, who, according to Chinese custom, have been promised pardon as an inducement to perform this desperate part. Nor was this the only casualty of the kind. An English officer was blown up by incautiously entering one of the magazines, and above twenty mines and magazines were exploded in the course of the day either by the Allies or the Chinese.

In the afternoon I went to survey the battle-ground. The scene was shocking, and one could only endure it by banishing reflection. There lay the mangled remains of men who had been torn to fragments by the bursting of a bomb; and, more horrid still, the naked bodies of others who were roasting among the timbers of the burning forts. The number of the dead was, however, less than we expected to see, and I am inclined to think that many must have been carried away by their flying comrades. The total loss of the Chinese, on both sides of the river, was, perhaps, four or five hundred. A paper, which I picked from the ground, gives the number of troops at the three forts on the right bank as 2,547; and a wounded man with whom I fell in stated the total on both sides as 3,200. There were, doubtless, additional companies of cavalry and militia in the neighborhood; but the Chinese were probably trying to work on the fears of their enemies, when they reported their whole force at 30,000. If they had been 100,000, however, the result of the day would not have been different, though the carnage would have been fearfully increased. The Allies must always be victorious where they can bring their floating batteries to bear.

The yellow tent of audience was still standing just as it was yesterday, except that its covering had been perforated in sundry places. The table was loaded with refreshments in expectation of the same guests who had been present at the interview yesterday; but it was no longer watched by a guard of Chinese. British muskets were stacked in front, and British sentinels patrolling around it.

MAY 21—This morning I was shown through the principal encampment on the left bank by Captain SAUMAREZ, of the *Cormorant*, who deserves to be styled the "hero of Takoo." We were everywhere greeted by the same sickening spectacles we had witnessed on the opposite banks. As these batteries were nearer to the water, the destruction of life was proportionally greater. Here I saw a large brass cannon with half a bomb-shell buried in the solid metal. Another large brass gun, which Captain S. was removing, was highly finished, and bore the following inscription: "The victory—commanding great general—cast in the sixth year of HIEN-FUNG under the command of WAITSING-WANG, a prince of the blood, and SANGKIHLINGSING, a Mongol prince; weight, 12,000 pounds; charge of powder, 12 pounds; ball, 36 pounds." The brass guns taken from the various batteries, fifty or sixty in all, are a valuable prize, and worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Only two of the large ones were on wheels, and a few of the lesser on pivots; the rest were on immovable carriages, some of which were rotten with age, and crushed by their weight—a striking symbol of the unwieldiness of this decaying empire. The bombs which unship these ponderous guns are perhaps the only power that can move this huge Government from the rotten basis on which it has so long been resting. A blue-buttoned Mandarin of high rank was found dead, with his own sword drawn across his throat. Many others doubtless died in the same manner.

The Chinese have sent to ask a truce of three days, in order to communicate with the Court. Whether it will be granted, I have not heard, but feel assured that nothing less than the loss of Tientsing, a city of seven or eight hundred thousand inhabitants, will induce the Emperor to make any concession: and it is by no means certain that his infatuation may not expose Pekin to the miseries of a siege. In that case, the Allies must wait for reinforcements, and it is possible that in the meantime the increasing differences between the courts of London and Paris may turn their arms against each other.

One more Telegraphic Shock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am infinitely amused at the controversy now going on between Professor MORSE and his rivals, as to which of them all *invented* the Magnetic Telegraph, when it is patent to the world that it was a discovery of the eighteenth, not the nineteenth century; and that the wires were vibrating with electric messages between Madrid and Aranjuez, before any of the present claimants were born!

All hail then to the illustrious SALVA! who though a Spanish Don, is, as far as history reports, the undoubted author of this great discovery.

SUUM CUIQUE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16 1858.

Starch Manufacturing Near New-York.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF STARCH, AND OF ITS USE AND MANUFACTURE.

Few persons are aware how many manufacturing enterprises are constantly springing up around this metropolis, not only along the adjacent rivers, but on the Long Island coast, where numerous bays and coves furnish facilities for an easy and direct water communication with the city warehouses. And this increase must go on. It is often found that the saving in freight is sufficient to pay the whole cost of removing distant manufactories, and erecting new ones hereabouts. This is the case with many articles. Take starch for example, which is now made principally from corn. One would at first suppose that it could be made most economically in the centre of the great corn-growing regions at the West. But this does not appear to be the case. A bushel of corn, in bulk, is now brought from central Illinois to this city for eighteen cents; but this bushel of corn will produce twenty-three pounds of pure starch, which is bulky, and must be brought in boxes, and on which the freight is twenty-three cents, leaving a margin of five cents per bushel in favor of bringing the raw material here to be manufactured near the centre of demand.

We are led to the above remarks by the recent erection at Glen Cove, L. I., of one of the largest starch manufactories in the country, which was opened on Wednesday by a large delegation from this City, of wholesale merchants, members of the Press and others, some 1,200 invitations being given out. The company started at 10 o'clock, in two steamboats, accompanied by DODWORTH's Band. They proceeded up the Sound to Glen Cove, twenty-five miles distant by water, where they were received by firing of cannon, display of flags, and reception addresses by Pres. FROST CROFT, Col. COLES and WRIGHT DURYEA, and by a large turnout of the citizens and farmers of that region. The visitors passed an hour in going through the buildings, which cover two acres of ground, examining the process of manufacture in actual operation, witnessing the extensive fire apparatus, which, driven by steam and water, sent up seven powerful streams, and resembled as many fire companies working their engines. A thousand persons then sat down to well-loaded tables, arranged under tents, and after dispatching the usual eatables and viands, ended with an old-fashioned Indian "clam-bake."

After dinner, and a humorous speech from JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York, a letter was read from Mayor TIEMANN, regretting his unavoidable absence, and expressing his sympathy with this and every other movement calculated to improve the manufacture of cereal products. The Mayor's health was proposed, and a very appropriate reply made by Judge BEACH, of Queen's County. Other addresses were made by Dr. JONES, of the *Scientific American*, Mr. ELLIS, of the Albany *Evening Transcript*, and others. The exercise on the ground concluded with an instructive address from the Secretary of the Society, giving several interesting items respecting the history and manufacture of starch.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM DURYEA, ESQ.

It will be readily conceded that whatever adds to the sum of human happiness, whether by new invention or improvements, is a public benefaction. More especially is this the case, when the thing discovered or improved upon is potent for good and healthful uses, and yet harmless if pressed into service for base purposes. Many of the staples of every-day life are unfortunately adulterated, either by nature or by art, to produce evil as well as good results. Alcoholic liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee and even sugar, although capable of adding largely to our daily pleasures, when wisely and moderately used, become scourges to such as blindly and intemperately indulge in them. Recent developments have demonstrated that even that most harmless of all the luxuries known to infant or adult life, milk, which we had hitherto supposed at the worst could only be weakened in quality, by too close an intimacy with the wooden tailed cow, becomes a scrofulous and fatal poison, when drawn from a "stump tail." But the commodity of which I am about to speak is entirely free from any of these objections.

Starch, whether regarded as nourishment for the child or as food for the man, as a medicinal agent for the sick or a refined luxury for those who are well, as a means of establishing the graceful rotundity of the ladies' crinoline, or confirming the perpendicularity of the gentlemen's dickeys, is good, only good and that continually. Nature or education may give a man too much stiffness in the upper lip, but starch will never make that mistake with his shirt collar. A lady may be overstarched in her manners, but she "can't get too much starch in her *habits*." Her address may be too stiff, but her dress, never. To be sure we have read of men whose collars were so rigid as to endanger the safety of their ears, but as persons who commit such excesses must have ears considerably longer than the law allows, the sooner they shorten such extravagant elongations the better for themselves and the rest of mankind, and I may add of womankind also, for the ladies, although somewhat partial to long tongues, are by no means admirers of long ears. Starch is one of the most permanent luxuries of civilized life. This, and its fellow laborer, soap, are the humblest missionaries of that Gospel which declares that "Cleanliness is Godliness."

Of the origin of starch-making, we have but little knowledge. PLINY alludes to it in his work on Natural History, and says that the invention of the art belonged to the Isle Chios, and that the best article came from that quarter. He also states that the best quality was made from three months, or Summer wheat. The ancient method of manufacturing may probably be reckoned among the lost arts, as we find no further mention of it until the time of ELIZABETH, when the fashion of wearing the enormous ruffs of that period made the use of starch indispensably necessary, and revived its manufacture. SHAKESPEARE, BEN JONSON, BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, and other dramatists and poets, often refer to it, but when its color is alluded to it is invariably spoken of as of a yellow or greenish hue. That the art of making starch was revived at this time is proved by HOWELL, who, in one of his works, says: "Mistress TURNER, the first inventress of yellow starch, was executed at Tyburn, in a cobweb lawn ruff of that color." Whether she suffered as an inventress, an enchantress or a laundress, we are not informed. If she was executed simply for starch-making, the members of the Glen Cove Starch Company should adopt her as their patron saint, and thank their stars that they do not live under an Elizabethan rule; for if they did, and the *quantity* of the offence decided its *enormity*, they would not only be hanged, but be drawn, quartered, and afterwards be fined 40 shillings. Frequent allusion is made to starch by the poets of the last century, and DEAN SWIFT, in one of his sarcastic, semi religious essays, alludes to a spurious specimen, which was probably as common and as objectionable in his day as it is in ours, and asks "if the Gospel anywhere prescribes a starched, squeezed countenance, a stiff, formal gait, or a singularity of manners." To this question the worthy Dean's we should say, no! although the scriptures speak very positively of "stiff-necked generations," who will undoubtedly have the starch taken out of them if they do not repent.

The rapid increase in the use of pure white starch within a few years has been truly astonishing, and the constantly improving means of manufacture have hardly been sufficient to meet the increased demand. But a few years ago it was scarcely deemed worthy of being chronicled in the ordinary works on Arts and Manufactures. In the largest encyclopedias of modern date it is but briefly noticed. Even in France, the most dressy nation in Europe, its manufacture was, until a very recent period, of the rudest and simplest character. In the great French work, entitled *Les Arts et Metiers*, the process of manufacture described is so very simple and rude, and so limited in capacity, that a New-York laundress could well afford to keep a French factory for her own exclusive use. In England, too, according to REE's *Encyclopedia*, "many manufacturers, who cannot afford to keep stoves of their own, after they have prepared their starch, make use of a baker's oven to dry it upon."

I mention these items in the history of starch-making, for the purpose of showing that American ingenuity and perseverance have achieved a triumph in this, as in many other branches of industry. The manufacture of starch in Europe is principally conducted upon a plan discovered by M. KISSCHOFF, of St. Petersburg, to whom the late Emperor NICHOLAS presented one thousand roubles, as a reward for his invention.

The starch made in Great Britain in the year 1820 amounted 4,500,000 pounds; in 1830 to 6,000,000, and in 1835 to 8,000,000. You will appreciate the magnitude of our enterprise, when I inform you that in the works we have met to inaugurate, 18 tons will be a day's work; which, allowing 300 working days to the year, will give us an aggregate of over 10,000,000 of pounds per year, being 2,000,000 pounds more than all Great Britain produced in 1835. The comparative small quantity made in England previous to 1835, is mainly attributable to the restraints placed upon the trade by Government. No person was allowed to make starch unless he occupied a tenement of £10 rent, or more, per annum, and each maker was obliged to pay £5 a year tax. In addition, every pan, vessel and room, had to be inspected and duly marked by authorized officials, under a penalty of £50. Any failure to notify the authorities of the emptying of a vat, or taking water from the tubs, was subject to £100 fine. Even the shape of boxes used in packing and drying was prescribed. It was also enacted that before any starch should be placed in stoves to dry, it should be put in papers, tied up with strings, and pasted over with paper of a different color, and each package duly marked by an officer. All the penalties attached to the various infringements upon the law, amounted, in the aggregate, to £1,000 for each manufacturer. In addition to these useless and tyrannical clogs, a government duty of 3¼ pence, or 6½ cents of our money, was imposed on every pound of starch made in the United Kingdom. This duty alone exceeds our wholesale price, and we no longer marvel that Brother Jonathan succeeded so well in two wars in taking the starch out of John Bull, when we consider the trouble and expense of keeping the old fellow's back properly stiffened. In 1833 these obnoxious laws were repealed, and, as a natural consequence the manufacture has largely increased.

In this country, also, the manufacture and use of starch has increased wonderfully during the last ten or twelve years. In 1847 it was calculated that the aggregate consumption for laundry use was 75 tons per day. At the present time a moderate estimate gives 250 tons per day. We are getting to be quite a starched up people. About ten years since, far-seeing men, perceiving the increasing demand for the article, began to invest their money and apply their talents to improvements in its manufacture, and from that time to this the growth of the business has been constant and rapid. Towards the latter part of 1855, the projectors of the present enterprise were led to consider the best means for erecting and conducting an establishment that should improve upon its predecessors, and be capable of producing a supply that should keep pace with the growing demand. In order to secure these results, among the most desirable objects to be first attained were the following: 1. Proximity to the best market. 2. An abundant and constant supply of pure spring water. 3. A healthy location, with pure air for the operatives. A careful investigation of the claims of such localities as were situated within a reasonable distance of New-York, resulted in the selection of this spot as combining all the advantages sought for. The location is healthy, the water pure, and peculiarly adapted to making a white article, and is abundant and never-failing, and the close proximity to the City is just what was desired. The proper arrangements having been made to secure the land necessary for our purposes, the friends of the enterprise organized themselves into a Company on the 13th of November, 1855, and on the 30th of the same month the corner-stone of the first building was laid. On the 1st of June, 1857, the manufactory was completed, and its machinery put in running order. They commenced making one ton of starch per day, but as soon as the product entered market, its excellence was generally admitted, and orders poured in until the Company were compelled to run the machinery to its fullest capacity. But this did not meet the demand, and repeated erections were made until February, 1858, when they were making an average of five tons per day, the sales being confined principally to the City of New-York. On the 9th of last February, after a brief but highly successful career of nine months, the factory took fire in consequence of the bursting of a flue in the kiln-room, and in twenty minutes every person was driven from the premises, and in less than one hour the whole mass was a heap of ruins. But this misfortune, unexpected and disastrous as it was, only served to nerve up those engaged in the enterprise, and push them on to further and greater efforts, so that before the smouldering fires had been quenched, arrangements were made for the re-construction of the factory, upon an enlarged and improved plan, the result of which is seen in the building before us. In the erection of these buildings especial pains have been taken to avoid the chances of disaster, such as reduced the former edifice to ruins, and in addition, great improvements have been made in every department of manufacture. The machinery is as perfect as the most enlightened skill of the age can produce, and is of a capacity sufficient, as before remarked, to make 18 tons of starch per day. This point, however, great as it is, is by no means the most important. Good fabrics can only be made of good materials. To be sure, skill and cunning may dress up poor stock in a dandified dress, and for a time impose on the senses, but these are pretty sure in the long run to detect and punish the fraud.

Specimens of starch have been made from almost every herb, plant, fruit and flower. It has been manufactured chiefly, however, from wheat, barley, beans, potatoes and corn. Some years ago an invention succeeded in producing a fair article from rice, and in 1796 Lord WM. MURRAY, of England, discovered a process by which it could be extracted from horse chestnuts. But experience has demonstrated beyond a doubt that an article which shall combine every good and desirable quality, and at the same time, be as low in price as the cheapest in market, can only be extracted from the very best quality of sound *corn*. The better the corn, the better the starch and the more of it, and, as a natural sequence, the better the sale, and the better the profit. In addition to the starch for ordinary use, it is intended to make an article of diet denominated Maizena. The curative and nourishing properties of starch have been acknowledged for many years. As a medicinal agent it was used in England 200 years ago. Sir JOHN PRINGLE, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and who was considered to be the most eminent physician of his day, was remarkably successful in his treatment of Summer diseases. His remedy was a kind of soup composed of milk, suet and starch. It was also used in the form of lozenges for catarrhs, and as a mucilage for various complaints, for which it is successfully used to this day. Externally it is applied as an absorbent in erysipelas and kindred diseases.

And now, in conclusion, let me say in behalf of the Company, that every effort has been made on their part, to erect as perfect an establishment for the manufacture of starch, in all its various perfected forms, as ample means, enlarged experience, and the latest and best improvements in mechanical science have permitted. A great and growing public want will be met with that honorable promptness which disdains imitation, adulteration or equivocation. Their motto will be the best possible product for the lowest remunerative price. Being anxious to excel, their efforts will always keep pace with their desires, and I have only to add, that if the wholesome qualities of their manufacture, whether applied in the shape of starch to the external, or as nutrients to the internal man, does not make the next generation grow faster, look cleaner and walk straighter than the last one, the fault will not lie with the members of this company.

The address was heard with cheers, and the company then started on their return to the City, and with music, singing, story-telling, etc., they contrived to keep quite as jovial and limber as if they had not just come from the greatest manufactory of stiffening materials in the world.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before C. W. Newton, Esq.

The case of Antonio Farritanto, *alias* Modica, charged with being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and that of Concento Nunari, a female who resided with him, charged with passing bad money, was concluded yesterday, before the United States Commissioner. Officers Barry and Wemyss, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that they had followed the female three days and nights, and at each place she stopped at, upon immediate inquiry, they found a counterfeit coin had been passed.

On the evening of the 7th, they arrested her in the street, in company with the male prisoner. From his singular conduct on the occasion of her arrest, the officers took him likewise in custody, locked him up in the station-house, and proceeded to his lodgings, where a large quantity of counterfeit coin and apparatus for manufacturing the same were found.

The testimony of the prosecution satisfying the Commissioner that there was probable cause for holding them, they were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the separate charges, Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for United States District Attorney; Ex-Judge Stuart for defence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

RUM—LARCENY AND MUTINY—ARRESTS.

Yesterday morning, while the brig *Gem*, Capt. Granger, bound for St. Thomas, W. I., was anchored off Quarantine, ready for the arrival of the master to set sail, the chief mate, being in command, broke open the master's private stores and abstracted a quantity of liquors, which the crew soon took possession of. In a short time he men, having drank all the liquor, became mutinous, and refused to work, and finally made an assault upon the mate and broke two of his ribs. At this time the Captain arrived and his presence quelled the disturbance for awhile, but it only broke forth with greater violence; the crew refused to obey the Captain's orders, and swore they would kill the mate. They made another attack upon him, and the Captain was obliged to shut the mate in his private cabin, and stand with his back to the door and a pistol in his hand to protect him. But the men getting more mutinous, threatened to take the Captain's life, and he, becoming alarmed, signalled to the shore, and a boat came alongside with Officers Martin H. Dixon and Frederick Blair, of the Harbor Police, within, who, after some little trouble succeeded in taking three of the crew prisoners. The Captain also took the mate ashore and the four were delivered to the United States authorities this morning. The Captain lodged a complaint at this office against the mate for larceny, and the men for mutiny. The necessary warrants were issued and the Commissioner set down the examination for to-day at noon.

Strange Legal Proceedings—Washington's Desk in Danger.

The following singular notice was handed to the Mayor yesterday morning:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller of said City:

Take notice, that by virtue of the power contained in the chattel mortgage, executed by HECTOR DOBBS to SOLOMON MOSES LOBSTEIN &c., I shall remove from the Park the brown statute of JEFFERSON and the writing-desk of General WASHINGTON now in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and sell the same at the auction store of J. BOGART, corner of Frankfort and William streets, in the said City, on Friday next, the 27th day of August, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless the amount due and all costs, &c., be previously paid. Yours, &c,

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Atty for mortgagee, No. 82 Nassau street.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1858.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met as usual on Thursday.

The case of the schooner *Ralph Post*, from New-Orleans, was referred to the Health Officer.

The bark *Stampede* was permitted to come up to the City on the 29th instant.

The steamer *Atalanta*, from Charleston, was permitted to proceed after discharging her cargo, and being cleansed and fumigated.

The ship *Competitor* was refused permission to come up the to City, the Health Officer presenting a report adverse to the prayer of the petition.

The schooner *Fanny*, from New-Orleans, was allowed to discharge her cargo.

The brig *Henrique*, Captain LORENSON, from Ponce, was permitted to come up on the 23d instant.

The Board then adjourned.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.—The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Western New-York, will be held in St. Paul's, in this city, during the present week. The order of proceedings will be as follows:—Wednesday, the 18th, the opening services will be solemnized with morning prayer, a sermon, and the holy communion. The Convention will then be organized and proceed to business. Thursday, the Convention will be opened with morning prayer, after which the deliberations will be resumed. The attendance of Clergy and Lay Deputies is expected to be quite large, their proceedings will be watched with deep interest, embracing as they do, some of the leading men of the State among their number.—*Rochester Union, Monday.*

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Delaware Canal.
Ashes, bbls	74	19	—
Flour, bbls	11,911	669	4,950
Flour, bags	—	—	1,434
Corn-Meal, bbls	100	—	600
Wheat, bushels	10,372	—	400
Wheat, bbls	—	377	—
Wheat, bags	—	125	5,236
Corn, bushels	14,714	3,576	—
Corn, sacks	—	—	146
Provisions, pkgs	50	49	—
Whisky, bbls	300	102	—

ASHES—Are in request and are firm at $6 for Pots, and $6 06½@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—St. Domingo has been more sought after, for export, and sales have been reported since Tuesday of 2,000 bags at about 9¾c., cash, ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet at old figures. Java, 14¾c@16¾c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11½c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Basis at 9c@9¼c., all 4 months' credit; and St.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLOW'S GARDEN—LONDON AMBULANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH EMIGRANT—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE OH.

BOWERY THEATRE—MR. LORAINE'S BENEFIT—BELPHEGOR—DON CESAR DE BAZAN—THE GOLDEN AX.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Star of the West* leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20
The *Arago* leaves New-York for Southampton..... Aug. 21
The *Prince Albert* leaves New-York for Galway... Aug. 21
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... Aug. 25

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.... 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail..... 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat..... 4 P.M.

☞ The Mails for Panama, California, and the Pacific Coast, by the *Star of the West*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Mails for Great Britain and the European Continent, by the *Arago*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain a full account of the laying of the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, with the Message of the Queen, the Reply of the President, dispatches from Trinity Bay, Mr. FIELD'S Journal of the Last Voyage of the *Niagara*, and full reports of the demonstrations in honor of the event in all parts of the United States. Also, complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Messrs. OSBAND & CARHART, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, whose arrival off Cape Race and collision with the *Europa* we chronicled on Tuesday morning, is now fully due at this port.

The President's reply to the message of Queen VICTORIA was not transmitted through the Atlantic Cable from Trinity Bay to Valentia until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, it having been delayed from some cause occurring at Valentia, and at present unknown to the electricians on this side. The response of the Lord Mayor of London to the message of Mayor TIEMANN, has not yet come to hand. Meanwhile, the rejoicings over the successful issue of the great enterprise continue, and are to be continued. The 1st of September has been fixed upon as a day for further jubilation, under the auspices of our Common Council, over the successful laying of the Cable; and the Mayor of Albany, in answer to a dispatch from Mayor TIEMANN, has signified the willingness of the authorities of that city also to adopt that as a gala day.

The *Niagara* remained yesterday at her moorings in Wallabout Bay, still displaying the flags with which she was ornamented on her arrival. Large numbers applied to go on board of her, but as it will take some days to put her in a condition to receive company, the public will have to wait until she is hauled to the dock. The machinery for paying out the cable will for the present remain undisturbed. The seventy-odd miles of cable left on board it is said will be reshipped to England to be used in completing a new cable which it is reported will be soon put under contract to be laid across the same route.

The Pacific Mail steamships *Star of the West*, Captain GREY, and *Granada*, Captain BERRYMAN, leave this port to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, the former carrying the mails, and both a large company of California and Fraser River bound passengers. Among her passengers is Captain WM. H. HUDSON, who goes out to the Pacific to take charge of one of the Company's steamers on that side. Captain HUDSON entertained a large party of his friends last evening at his father's residence, upon the occasion of his leaving for his new field of operations. Captain H. enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the most efficient and capable steamship Commanders out of this port.

A large assemblage of the electors of Ulster County met in Mass Convention yesterday, at Kingston, and inaugurated the movement for the fusion of the American and Republican parties as against the Aministration, by adopting a series of resolutions declaratory of the grounds of their hostility to the Democratic Party, and affirming a series of principles on which, it is hoped by them, all the Americans and Republicans in the State may, with propriety, unite. The Convention was addressed by Honorable JOEL T. HEADLEY, HORACE GREELEY and Honorable Mr. WESTBROOK.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH has written another letter, censuring his supporters for their lukewarm spirit, and urging upon them the necessity of concerted and energetic action. In any event, however, he declares his determination to go to battle with Slavery and rum, and party machinery.

The Michigan Republican State Convention met at Detroit yesterday, and nominated MOSES WISNER for Governor, E. B. FAIRFIELD for Lieutenant-Governor, and NELSON G. ISBEL for Secretary of State.

The United States Mint, in Philadelphia, was robbed, on Wednesday, of about $200 in gold, which was taken from a cabinet by means of false keys, by two respectably-dressed men who had called to visit the Mint. The suspected parties are under arrest.

The Treasury receipts in this City for the last week were nearly eight and a half millions—all of which, with the exception of $600,000 from the Customs, was from payments of the principal and premiums of the Ten Million loan.

A carpet-bag, containing $60,000 in bills of the Hatters' Bank, of Bethel, was left in a very mysterious manner on Tuesday morning at the residence of Captain WALLING, (of the Detective Police,) in Second-avenue. No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the robbery. The individual who left the carpet-bag wore a slouched hat, and was evidently a good deal disguised. The amount stolen from the Bank, it will be remembered, was $86,000, of which sum $75,000 were issues of that institution, $6,300 in gold, and the balance bills of other banks, drafts and certificates of deposit. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the recovery of the money. Ever since the robbery, Captain WALLING and several officers of his squad have been industriously at work endeavoring to ferret out the robbers, and they do not despair of being eventually successful.

There was a serious row yesterday among the sailors on board of the brig *Gem*, Capt. GRANGER, which was lying at anchor near Quarantine, and bound for St. Thomas, W. I. While awaiting the arrival of the Captain to set sail, the mate broke into the master's private stores, and abstracted a quantity of liquors, which finally fell into the hands of the crew. Having got gloriously drunk, they assaulted the mate, and put him in peril of his life. The Captain arrived, and found the crew in a state of mutiny, and was obliged to lock the mate in his own state-room, and guard it with pistol in hand. Finding at last that he would be overpowered by his drunken crew, he signalled to the shore, and in a short time was boarded by M. H. DIXON and F. BLAIR, of the Harbor Police, who took the refractory seamen into custody, including the mate. They were delivered to the U. S. Marshal, and will have their examination to-day.

The opponents to the legislative action of the Common Council in prohibiting steam on the railroad below Forty-second-street, held a meeting yesterday at the New-Haven depôt, in Fourth-avenue, passed some resolutions by way of protestation, and adopted a petition to be signed by the public generally, in conformity with the expressed views of the meeting. About 60 gentlemen were present. Speeches were made by Mr. EDWARD CORNING and others.

The case of ANTONIO FERRITANO *alias* Modica, charged with manufacturing counterfeit coin, already referred to, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner C. W. NEWTON, Esq. The female associated with him was also examined, and both were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Cotton was in fair request at full prices, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were more sought after and were dearer. A pretty fair business was reported in Corn, Oats, Sugars and St. Domingo Coffee, as well as Pork, Lard and Beef, within the range of previous quotations. Hides were in good demand at advanced prices. Rice was more active and was quoted very firm. Freights ruled about the same

Our Relations with China.

We publish in another part of this morning's impression some interesting correspondence on the progress of the war in China. This war, in which the United States are as deeply and directly interested as the belligerents themselves, has been almost forgotten in the contemplation of other and more engrossing topics. We have forgotten for a while that we have a special Minister in China, who, during the past year, has been attempting to negotiate a treaty with the extraordinary Head of that most extraordinary Empire. We need not speak of the importance of Mr. REED'S mission, for every one knows that if he could succeed in obtaining from the Chinese Government the liberal concessions which he is instructed to demand, the advantages to this country, in a commercial point of view, would be very great, indeed, and could hardly be over-estimated. The treaty which Mr. REED has endeavored to secure by peaceful means, and the treaty which France and England are determined to obtain by force, are substantially the same. We demand no great or exclusive favors from the Chinese Government. We simply want permission to trade openly, and without let or hindrance in nine ports instead of five, as heretofore, and we demand for those Americans who may be residing in China such protection as every civilized Power affords to people within its jurisdiction.

The failure that has hitherto attended Mr. REED'S peaceable mission leads us to the conclusion that the French and English, in commencing a war which must sooner or later bring the Chinese Government to terms, adopted the wiser and more politic course. It is true that England's *casus belli* for the first bombardment of Canton was a very insufficient excuse for that terrible act of retribution. But since then the whole aspect of the war in China has entirely changed. When the Allies took possession of Canton they discovered what had all along been suspected—that the Imperial Commissioner YEH had never made the Emperor acquainted with the fact that treaties had been concluded with "Barbarian Powers." The original treaties with the United States, with England and with France were all in YEH'S possession, and the contents of the documents, which the Emperor of China was supposed to have sanctioned, had been carefully concealed from him. Under these circumstances the envoys of the Four Powers—England, France, Russia and the United States—made representations to the Emperor at Pekin and demanded permission to treat with him or his acredited agent for a new treaty; and, to back their representations with a show of force, they were accompanied to the mouth of the Pei-ho by a fleet of gun boats.

Our correspondent, whose information is obtained from the most authentic source, confines himself principally to the negotiations of the American Ambassador, and his account of these negotiations will be especially interesting to our readers. It will be seen that the main point of difference between the Russian and American on the one hand, and the English and French on the other, was whether FAN, Viceroy of Pechele, was properly accredited by his Imperial master. The English and French held that he was not, and looked upon the whole proceeding as a dodge to obtain delay. Mr. REED, on the other hand, believed that any reciprocal obligations into which he entered with FAN, would be recognized at Pekin, and he was on the point of concluding a most desirable treaty when the Allies recommenced hostilities and put a stop to all further negotiations.

It is impossible to say whether the policy pursued by the American Minister in this instance would have been as successful as he anticipated. We must not forget how he failed on a former occasion when he adopted a similar course, nor the cunning and treacherous nature of the Power with which he had to deal. On the other hand, it is very obvious that France and England had some fear of Mr. REED'S success, for the hurried manner in which they commenced operations against the Pei-ho forts evinced a determination to arrest all further negotiation.

As matters now stand, Mr. REED is no better off than his *confrères*. They will be indiscriminately regarded by the Celestial Emperor as barbarians, for it is not to be supposed that His Majesty will hold the American guiltless of all participation in the capture of the Pei-ho forts. There seems now to be no other course left but to proceed with hostilities until a peace has been conquered. The expedition up the Pei-ho has been so long delayed that it is barely possible to reach Pekin during the present season, and if HIEN-FUNG remains obstinate in spite of his dismantled forts, the war may be prolonged for another year.

The Era of Good Feeling.

Senator SEWARD lent his aid the other day in celebrating the laying of the Telegraphic cable, by fraternizing in the usual manner with the people of Great Britain. What he said was well said, and in good place, but the effect of it would be vastly greater, and a great deal more satisfactory, if he had ventured on the same strain a few months ago when Senator TOOMBS declared war against England. During the "outrage" period, men of sense and discretion contented themselves with discussing and denouncing the right of search. Men who ought to have had both sense and discretion, but tried to prove to the world that they were without either, seized upon it eagerly as a means of rousing up all the old prejudices and bad blood of the country against Great Britain. Several leading Senators, of whom Mr. SEWARD was one, instead of speaking of patience, conciliation or negotiation, or even proposing to wait for information, counselled war to the knife, and called on the country to arm. How pleasant and consoling and encouraging this must have been to the CYRUS W. FIELD whom the learned Senator now so much belauds and admires, it is easy to understand. On that very occasion, when Senator TOOMBS informed the world that he desired nothing so much as war, and "had desired it every day these ten years," and complained bitterly that one of the finest ships in the American navy should have been laying a cable between two points on British territory instead of fighting British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, nobody had a word to say on behalf of the "great enterprise." Senator SEWARD could not find a single sentence to point the contrast between the exploit which has made the *Niagara* a household word for all time, and the capture of a paltry gun-boat in the Gulf of Mexico. We can fancy with what pleasure this "obscure and unknown merchant," whom the learned Senator now takes so much pride in having aided—with a mind torn by the accumulated anxiety of four years, with his fortune at stake, with the eyes of the world upon him, laboring under the terrible burden of having to muster faith and hope enough in his own breast to match the doubts or sneers of millions—must have read the speeches in which the Senatorial sages voted to have the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* set to blow each other out of the water. How much they must have aided him in encouraging faint-hearted directors, in solacing despairing stockholders, in animating crews and captains in the great work! Supposing the country had taken Messrs. SEWARD and TOOMBS at their word, or suppose we had had a large fleet afloat and ready for action, and war had been declared against Great Britain without waiting for a word of explanation or a reply to our remonstrances—where would the Atlantic cable have been? What sort of messages would the Queen and President have interchanged? What would have become of "the obscure and unknown merchant?" Most probably he would have been toiling in New-York, famous only for his adversity, to repair his shattered fortunes, and hearing every day of bloodshed, rapine, and vituperation, which would have deferred for his lifetime at least the object for which he had labored so long in vain, besides leaving behind a fresh heritage of hate, and rancor, and jealousy.

It is always unpleasant to bring up anybody's by-gone shortcomings or misdeeds, when the world is overflowing with peace and good will; but nothing short of merciless reminders will ever rid us of the plague of demagoguery and buncombe. It is in the light of such triumphs as we now celebrate that both one and the other look most hideous and detestable, and it is, in the interest of the human race, our duty to expose the shallow inconsistencies of those who seek their own advancement by trading in the passions and prejudices of the crowd.

Value of Our Railroads to the Country.

It is by no means to be assumed that the thousand millions of dollars expended in the construction of Railroads in the United States has been lost or has failed to render an adequate return because the original investment may have been chiefly sunk. Individuals have indeed suffered vast loss, and endured bitter disappointment. Trusting to receive a high rate of interest and to be able at all times to sell their shares at par, they have in most cases found the result contrary to their expectations. Yet their loss has been the public's gain. The roads have been built; they are in constant use; property is enhanced in value by their influence; travel and trade are immeasurably quickened; and the material prosperity of the entire country has received an impulse of the most important kind. Looking to general results the community thinks little of the original investment. So long as railroads answer their great public objects small sympathy will be spared for the pecuniary mishaps of those who built them. A road may be a loss to its first owners, and yet prove not only beneficial to the public but remunerative to mortgagees. It is only necessary that it should be capable, besides making good the depreciation of track and stock, of paying running expenses. Of course a road which falls below that standard must be abandoned. But there are comparatively few such; and the tendency is to devolve railway property into hands that shall hold it at a sufficiently low figure to admit of profits, or at least to preclude actual loss. This process, while it cheapens nominal values, reduces the number of owners. Instead of hundreds of shareholders, who have neither time nor skill to bestow upon the care of their interests, we shall see railroad companies assume more and more the character of business firms, in which each partner looks closely after the affairs of the concern. When all interests are thus concentrated into managing hands, an end will be put to such reckless measures as now make sport and ruin of railroad business. Does any man believe that if the two leading roads of this State were owned by companies not much more numerous than their respective boards of direction, we should witness a warfare between them so damaging to both, as that which now prevails? If the Directors owned the shares would they be made the instrument of stock-jobbing operations? A fundamental vice in our system, consists in the implicit confidence which must be reposed in Boards of Direction by the large mass of stockholders. Railroad managers are neither worse nor better than other people; and there is a general business rule, that no man is honest enough to be intrusted with the property of others, to control as he pleases. It is security which is needed, not confidence. If there be a man who is incapable of abusing the blind trust of another, he will be found equally incapable of asking it. We do not charge that railroad directors obtain the confidence of those they represent in any invidious manner. The fault is in the system, and not in the men. Necessarily, the crowd of shareholders suffer by the position of their property beyond the scope of their own watchfulness and care. The interests of hundreds are subject to the judgment and mistakes of a few.

It is never safe to place the property of others at the mercy even of the most trusted and worthy. The whole history of business shows that character, position and reputation are not to be relied on. There must be vigilance, and that close attention which every one gives to his own affairs, but which no man bestows upon those of another, if we would have anything like safety.

The management of a large Railroad is a great power, and in proportion to its magnitude are the temptations to abuse. By the control of a road Directors are constantly enabled to enrich themselves. The money of the shareholders constitutes the capital upon which they trade. Besides, there are always side operations by which money is to be made. There will be contracts for freight, and for construction, in which those behind the curtain have opportunity to engage, and Stock-jobbing is an ever present seduction. In short, fortunes can be amassed without any such violation of trust as is punishable by law. If only those who possess such golden opportunities can agree among themselves, their pathway is smooth. Usually the strong stimulus of self-interest is sufficient for this purpose. But if a portion of their number should look with disfavor upon proceedings of this sort, it is, as a general thing, not difficult to get rid of such troublesome associates. The *modus operandi* is well known, and commonly efficacious.

Railroad business has been placed in a false position by the unfortunate system of its management. There is no reason, in the nature of the case, why it should not, almost without exception, be profitable. Had our roads been conducted, from the beginning, as a judicious mercantile house manages its affairs, much of the loss which has fallen upon individuals, might have been avoided. It is high time that a reform were inaugurated.

The New Order of Affairs.

The eminent illustration of the essential difference between the present and past times, is afforded by the demonstrations on the completion of the Ocean Telegraph. Whatever there is of personal in the matter is but on the surface, and the individuals most active in its accomplishment have wisely disclaimed any personal merit in the great work. This is a just prompting and should be respected. All individual achievements sink in comparison with the long-converging discoveries, experiments, and applications on which the ultimate achievement of such a work rests. It is a remarkable fact that the direct efforts for the realization of Electric Telegraphy are more than a hundred and fifty years old. The superficial eye is constantly dazzled by effects, and rarely penetrates to causes. The Atlantic Telegraph has been successful just because it is the creative combination of previously elaborated scientific laws. Not a point in the construction of the cable—in its laying, in its working—but is the fruit of patiently developed principles by the united and centurial efforts of numberless helping and heroic men, for centuries.

This is not to make the mighty achievement less marvelous and sublime, but to make it more marvelous and sublime to see in it the result of long-conspiring processes and accretions.

It might be supposed that the lesson, that the path of modern progress lies through the path of science, might by this time have been pretty generally learned. And yet it seems it has not. In an article in the *Tribune* of yesterday, the old error of not distinguishing between the spirit of the past and the spirit of the present is painfully repeated. After a quotation of one of CARLYLE'S distorted dicta, in which truth, taken out of its relations, becomes falsehood, the article goes on in this wise:

"It is at least unusual to see great public benefits and blessings inaugurated with such swinging of censors, such firing of cannon, such waving of flags, such consumption of tallow, such "tremendous cheers," as have greeted the success of the bold enterprise of Messrs. FIELD and Company. The bulrush arks, the humble mangers, in which the greatest benefactors of the race were cradled, were somewhat different."

Instead of looking suspicious and bilious on the universal rejoicing over the Telegraphic triumph, it should be hailed as a new revelation of the ideal and sublime significance of the achievement. It is an unconscious realization of its vast and universal bearing that takes captive the citadel of every imagination. It was because the bridling of the Atlantic was felt to be a legitimate conquest in which all had a share—a real upsurging from the spontaneous and creative depths of human nature—that such joy thrilled every heart. It is a perfect manifestation of the highest spirit of the Nineteenth Century, of the grand democracy of science. The cradling of the old benefactors of the race was different we grant. But the age itself is different.

The characteristic of our age is to bring every province of nature and human nature more and more under the domain of science. Constantly phenomena are being taken from under personal and capricious action, and brought under the control of the universal reason. Hence all advance is an intellectual advance, and science presents itself as more and more the prominent co-efficient in the great formula of human progress. The great moral principles are eternal in the human breast—the same in all times and in all places. But knowledge is constantly advancing to new reaches of effort and attainment, and is constantly breaking down the old methods of society. Our whole civilization is simply the crystallization into fact of certain creative ideas, and a new series of ideas would give a new body to the fabric of society. "The good we do men, however great, is ever transient; the truths we leave them are eternal." So declared CUVIER, and it is no doubt true. Far above the perturbations of actions, good and bad, is a higher movement—the discovery of the laws of the universe.

Rebuilding the City Hall.

No positive action has yet been had by the Common Council in respect to the matter of rebuilding the City Hall. But as it is not one of those things that can be trifled with and delayed, and as the exigencies of the case demand immediate action, we take it for granted that the work of restoring the Hall to its former condition will be commenced at once. The farce of inquiring into the causes of the disaster has been performed, and, as a matter of course, no one has been found to have been in the least degree to blame. On the contrary, it appears that the most remarkable precautions were taken to guard against fire, the consequence of which was the damaging conflagration. The comfortable rule in all such cases is the old proverb—the least said is the soonest mended, and all's well that ends ill. The fire occurred, and we ought to feel truly grateful that the damage was not infinitely greater: it would be most unreasonable to expect it to have been less. The Commissioner of Repairs has made a rough estimate that it will cost something over fifty thousand dollars to restore the cupola and clock and put the Hall in order again. The sum may appear very exorbitant, as it undoubtedly is; but, whatever the cost may be, it cannot be avoided, and the sooner the work shall be completed the better it will be for the City.

We have noticed in some of our cotemporaries an intimation about the propriety of seizing upon this occasion to remove the centre attic, or half-story of the Hall, and add a third story to the entire building. We cannot for a moment imagine that such an insane idea will be entertained in any quarter where it will be possible to do any harm. A third story would not only be a wholly useless addition to the City Hall, but it would destroy the beauty of the building, it would be immensely costly, it would require more than a twelvemonth to complete it, and, last of all, the foundations of the building are not sufficiently strong to support it. Let any one look at the basement of the Hall now, and it will be discovered full of cracks. Any addition to the superincumbent mass might lead to the necessity of a demolition or reconstruction of the building. The *Tribune* proposes to sell a piece of the Park to defray the cost of this proposed alteration of the Hall, but no such appropriation could be made of the proceeds of the sale of any part of the public property. The law forbids it.

There are but just two ways of repairing the damage done by the fire. The first and most obviously proper plan will be to restore the City Hall to its former condition, by the erection of a *fac simile* of the old cupola; and the second is to roof over the attic, and let the Hall remain without any cupola or clock tower. The latter might be the better plan if the new Hall were to be commenced at once. Our absent citizens might feel on their return that they had lost an old friend in the wooden Justice that stood with unbandaged eyes so many years on the top of the cupola, but they would very soon become reconciled to their deprivation, and after a while the Hall would look better without that ornament than it has ever done with it.

Revision of the State Constitution.

The important question to be submitted in November, whether we shall have a Convention to revise and amend our present Constitution, has as yet attracted but little attention on the part of the people at large. But it nevertheless engages the thoughts of many influential minds. As is natural, the legal profession is first and chiefly interested in this subject—for although the character of the fundamental law may be supposed to concern all citizens in common, the studies and habits of lawyers incline them, in an especial manner, to the consideration of constitutional topics. Accordingly, articles have appeared in several journals, on the proposed Convention, which, though anonymous, were manifestly from practiced legal pens. Without exception, so far as we have observed, they favor a revision,—the existing Constitution finding, as yet, no advocates, though it must be admitted that amendments are urged on different, and even on contradictory grounds.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, an able jurist, as well as prominent politician, has recently discussed the characteristics of the present Constitution in an address before the Law Department of Hamilton College. The opinions of Mr. DICKINSON will attract attention; and we make room in this morning's TIMES for so much of the Address as relates to the Constitution of 1846. His presentation of the subject is marked by his characteristic vivacity and force, and will be attentively perused by the legal profession, if not by the general reader. For the benefit of the latter, we give the following synopsis:

1. Mr. DICKINSON disapproves the restrictions upon the debt-creating power contained in the present Constitution.

2. He condemns the single district system of representation in the Senate and Assembly.

3. He does not approve the present banking system of the State.

4. He anathematizes our present Judiciary system. Under this head he holds:

(1.) That the election of Judges, although of questionable wisdom, "cannot be pronounced a failure."

(2.) That the Court of Appeals needs re-organizing—at least to the extent of excluding Judges of the Supreme Court from seats on its bench.

(3.) That the Supreme Court is a sort of "seven-headed and ten-horned creation," which possesses "a grandeur and mock magnificence in its failure which leaves the contemplative mind in doubt whether to stand rigid in melancholy or relax into mirth."

The people are interested in the discussion by leading minds, of the question so soon to be decided by their vote. That such discussions are seldom read by the masses is, however, too true. But we think Mr. DICKINSON'S remarks may prove an exception. They are the opposite of what is termed dry, and will be found to combine with instruction, a large measure of amusement.

Amusements.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—The Sacred Concert at Jones' Wood, postponed from last Sunday, is announced for Sunday next, and will take place on that day, rain or shine. The programme is divided into three parts; the first part at 2½ o'clock; the second at 4½ o'clock; the third at 6½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Florences have added a new item to their bill in the shape of a local extravaganza called "The Robbers of the Rhine-oh." It is best to put blind confidence in this piece, and to utterly ignore the existence of the play-bill, for to judge of the play's merits by anything the bill contains would be an act of injustice. Not that the extravaganza is particularly good, but because the play bill is peculiarly bad, stupid, and overstrained. Of all contemporaneous things, this extravaganza is the most contemporaneous. It has an introduction in which Mr. STUART, the lessee of the theatre is lugged in, and presented to the audience in a position of absolute destitution, begging of a lady in tights that she will supply him with some novelty by which he may be able to pay his artists' salaries. There may be truth in this incident, but it certainly lacks the refinement of wit. Of course the good fairies who rescue everything from destruction are the Florences, and as a consequence a magnificently vulgar glorification ensues. Let justice be rendered to all. The Florences are clever artists, but they are not the only clever artists in the country. The success they have achieved—and we may add deserved—was owing partly to their own exertions and partly to the fact that they had scarcely an opposition worth mentioning. We should be very sorry to say that no other artists could moderately fill Wallack's Theatre even in the dog-days. It would be unjust, too, because by simply crossing the street to Niblo's Theatre, we have an instance of a much larger theatre getting on quite well without an Irish boy and a Yankee gal. To have puerile personalities, unhappy enough if true, dragged on the stage for the sake of a mean triumph, is disgraceful alike to author, actor and manager. We are certainly surprised that Mr. STUART allows the privacy of his managerial closet to be invaded in so coarse a manner.

The weak part of the burlesque is undoubtedly the "Introduction." After this precious effort it subsides into the old historical never-to-be-worn out "Forty Thieves," newly primed with jokes and local allusions. Many of these are excellent, and all of them respectable, although at times they show a disposition to make fun at fearful sacrifices. If Mr. GAYLOR, the author, had taken a little more time, he would, we think, have turned out the best extravaganza of the season. As it is, he has provided the Florence's with one of their best pieces.

The scenery and dresses are good, and the military evolutions of the "Forty" exact and attractive. The play was very well received.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss JANE COOMBS has been added to the Company here, and has appeared twice during the week in BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance," playing *Lady Gay Spanker*. Miss COOMBS' powers are not sufficiently developed for this excessively pronounced character, and we could see nothing in her impersonation to entitle it to consideration, except the facts that Miss COOMBS has talent and beauty to light her on the path to Fame. She is a much needed accession to the Company. We hope to see her to better advantage.

Victor Considerant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: I observe that the *Tribune* denies your statement that M. CONSIDERANT has dropped out Fourierism from his programme of colonization. In a late number of *Galignani* I find a paragraph, that I think, gives your neighbor the lie. I furnish it:

"M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, the well known apostle of the species of socialism called Fourrierism, who has made attempts to colonize on Fourrierist principles in America, has arrived from that country in Europe, and announces the failure of all his plans. He, nevertheless, proposes to capitalists of Paris and London to establish a new Phalasterium in Texas, *but freed all from the ideas of Fourrier*. It may be remarked that if FOURRIER'S pecular notions—which were remarkable for their immorality—be abandoned, the projected establishment would be simply an ordinary attempt at civilization.

As the point is, what M. CONSIDERANT says in Europe, where Fourrierism is under a cloud, and where he is seeking the aid of capitalists; and not what he says in the *Tribune's* sanctum, where, if not in the *Tribune's* columns, FOURRIER is still worshiped, and his infidel principles cherished, I for one beg to be forgiven for accepting the testimony of the Paris in preference to the New-York print.

ANTI-FREE-LOVE.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The President's Reply to the Queen's Message Transmitted Through the Cable.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER TO BE A GALA DAY.

Cable Celebrations Throughout the Country.

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 19.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

Your Message in reply to that of the Queen was transmitted to Valentia at 7 o'clock this morning. Its transmission was delayed until then for some cause occurring at Valentia, with which I am yet unacquainted.

DE SANTY,
Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay.

Joint Committee on Celebrations—September 1st to be a Gala Day.

The following important communication was received by the Joint Committee on Celebrations at their sitting yesterday. The suggestions contained therein were approved:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 19.

To Thomas McSpedon, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Committee:

DEAR SIR: In an interview with CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., this morning, he stated that in his opinion the first day of September next would be the most suitable day for the celebration of the great event of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. I approve of his suggestion, and would recommend to your Committee that day. Mr. FIELD also suggested that a telegraphic dispatch be sent to the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, informing him of the selection of the day by the authorities of this City.

With great respect, I remain yours, truly.

D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of New-York.

A note was received from MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, stating that she would write an ode, to be sung to the tune of the Old Hundred, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee.

All Civic Associations desirous of joining in the procession were requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Committe, CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., at the City Hall.

Messrs. OWENS and LYNES were appointed a Committee to take charge of the arrangements as to the appointing of Marshals, &c., for the procession.

The Committee requested that Mr. LIENDAHL, who generously proffered an exhibition of fireworks, to proceed with the exhibition in front of the City Hall, upon the night of the celebration, as though no such disastrous calamity had occurred as that which has defaced the building.

The Committee suggested that as regards Mr. HARPER'S kind offer of a similar exhibition, he confer with Mr. LIENDAHL, with a view to secure a concert of action.

Mr. CHARLES MCDEVITT, President of the Typographical Society, stated to the Committee that it was the desire of the Society he represented, to have a printing press in full blast, striking off copies of the odes which may be sung on the occasion, to form a portion of the procession. The matter was referred to the appropriate Sub-Committee.

Mr. BUNCE presented designs for ornamental arches, 40 feet high by 90 in length, to be erected over the gateways of the City Hall Park—which matter was referred to the Sub-Committee on Decorations.

The Joint Committee on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Cable give notice that, the 1st day of September next having been determined upon as the day upon which the reception, parade, presentation and torch-light procession will take place, would request that all Societies and Associations who desire to join in the procession will communicate their intentions to Aldermen LYNES and OWENS, at No. 5 City Hall, on or before the 25th inst.

And it is requested that all Societies and Associations will parade with appropriate devices, illustrative of the object and design of their Associations.

The Committee have not designated or made any arrangements with any Society or Societies, except with the Harmonic Society, they having kindly tendered their aid in the ceremonies at the Crystal Palace, and the same having been accepted.

The Committee would request that all Musical Societies who desire to unite on that occasion would at once communicate their intentions to C. T. MCCLENACHAN, at No. 5 City Hall, that the same may be communicated to the Committee of the Harmonic Society, and that adequate provision may be made for their accommodation.

THOMAS MCSPEDON, Chairman.
C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That the suggestions contained in the communication of his Honor, the Mayor, be adopted, and that the first day of September next be the day upon which the general festivities take place.

The Mayor of Albany to the Mayor of New-York.

ALBANY, Thursday, August 19.

The following is Mayor PERRY'S reply to the telegraphic despatch from the Mayor of New-York:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann:

Albany will joyfully respond to her sister cities. Our celebration, on the first of September, shall be, so far as we can make it, equal to the great and glorious triumph of science which it is designed to commemorate. (Signed) ELI PERRY.

Cable Celebrations Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 19.

There is a fine display here, this evening, of fireworks in front of the Board of Trade Rooms, in honor of the Ocean Telegraph. The American Telegraph Office is also brilliantly illuminated, and from the Girard House is displayed three transparencies bearing the inscriptions, "Mid Ocean," "Valentia," "Trinity."

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Ocean Telegraph celebration here, to-night, came fully up to public expectation. The entire affair was the most brilliant of the kind ever got up in this city. All the public and many of the private buildings were splendidly illuminated. Over 1,500 lights were burned in the windows of the St. Charles Hotel. The civic procession was also imposing. On the river there was an illuminated regatta, consisting of over 40 row-boats, which were also beautifully decorated with flags. The ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and firing of rockets, gave additional *éclat* to the demonstration.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 19.

There is a grand torch-light procession here to-night, in honor of the Transatlantic Telegraph. Nearly the whole city is in a blaze of light. Bells are ringing, cannons firing, and the entire population are making the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 19.

Hartford commenced celebrating the success of the Atlantic Cable last night. There was a grand illumination, torch-light procession, guns fired, fireworks burnt and balloons sent up. To night the whole city is alive, keeping up the celebration. It has been the greatest celebration ever got up in this city.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 19.

The yacht *Lennie*, now running as a packet between the Pequot House, New-London, and Block Island, took over the news of the success of the Atlantic Cable on Tuesday, when everything that could make a noise was called into requisition, and in the evening the Island boats, to the number of one hundred and thirty-two, were arranged in the form of a crescent, following the outline of the bay, producing a most beautiful effect. The hotels were also brilliantly illuminated.

Proposed Celebration over the Cable at Nassau Hall.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

At an informal meeting of the students of Princeton College, held in the Chapel, for the purpose of considering some suitable commemoration of the successful completion of that great national enterprise, "The Atlantic Telegraph," the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. EVERETT RUSSELL, of New-York; when Mr. F. L. KENYON, of Connecticut, was called to the chair. Mr. K. then briefly stated the object of the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks, spoke of the propriety of "Old Nassau's" joining in the general festivities that were everywhere manifesting themselves throughout the world. That inasmuch as we were the only College in the country now in session, and in consideration of our intimate relationship with one whom, if not the inventor, was at least the originator of the great system of communication by means of electricity—JOSEPH HENRY, it is proper that our demonstration be a grand one. It was then proposed and carried, that a Committee of ten be appointed; four from the Senior, three from the Junior, two from the Sophomore, and one from the Freshman Class, to procure speakers for the occasion, and any other necessary arrangements.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committee:

From the Senior Class—Messrs. Frederick Stump, of Md.; Theodoric C. Lyon, of Miss.; Wm. P. Lloyd, of N. J.; Joseph H. Robinson, of N. Y.

From the Junior Class—Messrs. Henry Goldthwait, of Ala.; George M. Gill, Jr., of Md.; Francis H. Mathews, of Ohio.

Sophomore Class—Messrs. S. Tom Black, of Ark.; Edings Whaley, of S. C.

Freshman Class—Henry L. Sampson, N. Y.

The smart little village of Flushing put its best foot forward on Wednesday evening, and, in connection with Strattonport, got up a very creditable illumination in honor of the Cable. A salute of 100 guns was fired in the afternoon. In the evening, all the public buildings, and most of the private residences, were brilliantly illuminated. A very large procession was formed, composed of citizens on foot and upon horseback, carriages with families, several bands of

music, all the Societies, two boat clubs, with their boats, and several fire companies with their machines. Fireworks, in profusion, were let off, and at the Town Hall eloquent addresses were made by Mr. BLOWER, the Hon. J. W. LAWRENCE, Mr. ROWEN, and the Rev. Mr. BOURNE. The citizens retired to their homes at a late hour, highly gratified with the celebration.

Grand Demonstration at Hartford.

At Hartford, on Wednesday evening, there was a jubilant season. A triumphal arch was erected in front of the State-House, bearing the words: "Atlantic Telegraph—America—England"—connected by an imitation cable.

COLT'S Armory was closed at noon with several other large establishments, to give the workmen time to prepare for the evening. At 4½, appropriate religious exercises were held in Christ Church, the Centre Church and St. Patrick's. The meeting at the Centre Church was under the direction of Dr. HAWES; the singing consisted of an "Ode on Science," by J. G. BARNETT, "Hymn of Praise," "Old Hundred," and a "Grand Hallelujah Chorus." National flags were displayed in all parts of the city, which wore a very hilarious aspect. A procession formed at 8 o'clock, P. M., opposite the State House, and was the most imposing ever seen in the city.

The public and private buildings were illuminated on the streets through which the procession passed. The lighting up commenced about 7½ o'clock, so that by the time the procession started from in front of the State House, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, the illumination was complete

The House of Neptune Engine Co. No. 2, was illuminated, and from its front was displayed the following motto: "CYRUS W. FIELD, THE FAVORED SON OF NEPTUNE."

At Saratoga Springs.

The *Daily Saratogian*, of Wednesday, gives a glowing description of the celebration over the cable, which took place at the Springs, on Tuesday evening. There were bon-fires, illuminations and a Cable meeting at Congress Hall. The meeting was called to order, and the following officers appointed:

President—Hon. JOHN J. CHERWOOD, of New-Jersey.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Whitney, of Massachusetts; P. Monteith, Esq., of New-York; J. H. Swift, Esq., of New-York; Rev. Dr. Alexander, of New-York; James Crouch, Esq., of Illinois; Henry Hitchcock, Esq., of Missouri; H. B. Staples, Esq., of Massachusetts; John B. Lamar, Esq., of Georgia; William C. Appleton, Esq., of Massachusetts; William Hunter, Esq., of New-York.

The crowd in attendance, numbering several thousands, occupied all the space in front of Congress Hall; the spacious piazza was filled with ladies, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Syracuse—A New Feature.

The Syracuse *Journal*, in describing Tuesday's jollification, says:

"A new feature was introduced—and such a feature! All of a sudden, and all at once, *fourteen loc] motives* sent up a shriek from their steam-whistles which shook the firmest buildings to the centre, deafened every ear, and penetrated, as we verily believe, west to Lake Erie and east to tide-water. There is no description, in poetry or prose, which can convey any just idea of the noise (that is the only word) that was thus created. It was positively awful. Such an unearthly sound—such a strange, mysterious and overwhelming sound—such a terrible, tremendous and monstrous sound—never was heard before. It reminded us of the seven thunders of the Revelation; of a legion of Niagaras; of the horn of Gabriel, (we speak reverently) and the Day of Judgment! Men grew pale, women fainted, and children went into convulsions as they heard it."

A Coincidence.

A Sandwich (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing about the Cable celebration in that town, says:

"It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the powder which was used in firing the cannon to celebrate the connection by a Cable from England to the United States, is the same which was purchased in the war of 1812 to fight our then English enemy. It has been kept in a tight cask in the old Magazine, situated in the old Cemetery, since that time."

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE OLD HANCOCK HOUSE, BOSTON.—Among the most, if not the most interesting feature of the celebration last evening, was the illumination of the old John Hancock mansion, on Beacon-street. The old gentleman, (nephew of the Revolutionary patriot,) who now owns and occupies the premises, gave directions that in honor of the event, even the lightning rods, planted by FRANKLIN himself on his mansion, should afford some indications of the joy universally felt on the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The mansion was illuminated from the lower floor to the attic, and was a beautiful spectacle. An interesting circumstance connected with this illumination is related in regard to the candlesticks which were used. They have been brought in requisition for a purpose similar to that of last night, on three previous memorable occasions: In 1783, when peace was declared; in 1815, when the difficulties growing out of the last war were settled by a peace Declaration; and in 1848, on the occasion of the Cochituate Water Celebration.—*Boston Traveler, 18th.*

City Items.

PETER COOPER, MRS. FIELD AND THE BRITISH CONSUL SERENADED.—After the exhibition of fireworks in the Park, Tuesday night, Mayor TIEMANN and a number of gentlemen proceeded with DODWORTH'S band to PETER COOPER'S residence in Lexington-avenue. The band played, and then Mr. COOPER came forward on the balcony, and spoke briefly on the successful laying of the cable. Mayor TIEMANN also made a few remarks, which elicited much laughter. He was for cutting Ireland up into States, and admitting her into the Union, now that she was annexed to this country. MRS. FIELD and Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, were also serenaded. The latter returned his thanks in a neat speech, and the large crowd which had accompanied the serenaders wended their way homewards.

MR. EVERETT, the Engineer on the *Niagara*, was warmly received by his friends on his arrival at his home in Brooklyn. Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR conveyed to him the congratulations of them all in a felicitous little speech.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., with DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., his brother, and several friends, called on Mayor TIEMANN yesterday. The cable was, of course, the subject of the interview, and all expressed their happiness at the result. Mr. FIELD looked somewhat fatigued with the labor he has been engaged in.

A meeting of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh residents of this City was held at No. 31 Wall-street, at which the first steps towards a proposed celebration by them of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable were taken.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Some eight or ten weeks ago a gentleman of this City bought a ticket of the Delaware Lottery, which drew a prize of $3,600, but up to this time the Managers have refused to pay him. We congratulate our fellow-citizen on his loss, which will do more toward suppressing the sale of lottery tickets in this City than a half-dozen "descents" by the Police. The stupid people who invest their money against such an immense odds as the lotterymen have in their favor when the thing is managed "on the square," cannot certainly be so infatuated as to continue to throw away their dimes when they come to know that the game is "Heads I win—tails you lose."

BASE BALL.—*Eagle* vs. *Empire*.—A match between these Clubs will be played this afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Knickerbocker vs. *Excelsior*.—The return game of the match between these Champion Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn, which was to have been played yesterday, will take place this afternoon on the ground of the Gotham Club, Hoboken. In these matches, five of the players who took part in the contest last Tuesday, will again take the field. The play will commence about 3 o'clock.

Fashion Base-ball Match.—In the report of this match in Wednesday's paper, GARY should have been put down as belonging to the Bedford Club, and MANOLT to the Atlantic Club: MANOLT also caught out DR BOST in the eighth inning of New-York, and not DAVIS, who was on DR BOST'S side, it being self-evident that he could not put his own man out.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit threes on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Summers, Westchester County, have made their appearance in the City. The bills are an imitation of the genuine, well executed, and calculated to deceive.

The wife of CHARLOTTE RICHTER left his place of residence, No. 16 Bedford street, on Tuesday, 17th at 9 A. M., to get some needles and thread in the vicinity, and has never been heard from since. She was ignorant of the English language and of the City, having arrived in the *Saxonia* only five weeks since.

The friends of the New-York and Galway line of steamers meet to night at 7½ o'clock at Tammany Hall to make arrangements for accompanying the *Prince Albert* down the bay to-morrow.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamer *Highland Light*, for Shrewsbury, will leave New-York on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M., and leave Red Bank at 5 P. M.; and on Sunday, Aug. 22, she will leave New-York at 6¾ A. M., and leave Red Bank at 4 P. M. The *Ocean Wave* will leave New-York to morrow at 11½ A. M.

Card from Mr. S. P. Russel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In a letter from Washington, published in your edition of this morning, over the signature of "A Cameo Cutter," I am charged with calling myself "cousin and former partner to President BUCHANAN." I am not in the habit of replying to charges of any kind, made against me by anonymous writers, but do so in the present instance, lest my silence might be misconstrued, and to say that, in the above paragraph, "A Cameo Cutter" lies under a mistake.

If your correspondent thinks proper to criticise my political course, or to find fault because my friends (not myself) have associated my name with a Congressional nomination, he, of course, is at liberty to do so, and I shall have no reason to complain; but when he resorts to personalities, or gives currency to *canards*, I submit that it would be more manly to append his signature to his communications.

Very respectfully, S. P. RUSSEL.

ALBANY.

The Canal Revenues—Rival Railroads, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

In my last letter I referred to the falling off in our canal revenues. On inquiry at the Auditor's Department, I find the falling off even greater than I had supposed it to be, and calculated to arrest the attention of all who heed the subject. Thus:

Tolls rec'd the first week in August, 1858	$59,619 02
Tolls rec'd the first week in August, 1857	81,761 03
Decrease in 1858	$12,151 12

I have made further inquiry at the Canal Department, as to the probable sum the current receipts from tolls for the whole of the present month will reach, and I ascertain that it is now estimated that the total receipts for the month of August will not exceed $275,000, against $329,830 for the corresponding month last year; and that the receipts of the fiscal year, ending with September, will not exceed $2,000,000—more than $500,000 *less* than for the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Auditor BENTON, whose thorough research and intelligence give great weight to his opinions, corroborates the view I took of the subject in my last, by attributing this falling off, in a great measure, to the reduction of the rates of toll last Spring on wheat, flour and merchandise. Although there may be a falling off in merchandise shipments, or up freight, compared with 1857, it is quite certain that the large shipments of grain and flour from the West the present year would have kept the revenues up to nearly $2,500,000 had there been no reduction in the rates.

The cost of transportation on the Erie Canal has not been so cheap for years as now; nor have the prices charged been caused wholly by the recent reduction in tolls. Other causes have assisted materially in this direction. Railway competition, not only with the Canal, but between different routes North and South of us—the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio on the one hand, and the Grand Trunk and St. Lawrence on the other—has conspired to produce this result. Probably not within our history has an equal amount of business been so sharply contested for as has been the freight that has passed East and West the present season. The Railway Companies all had their large equipments, and it has been a struggle to give the employment, though not at a cent's profit. But the rivalry between the Central and Erie Companies has been, and threatens to continue to be, the most disastrous feature in this whole business, and completely upset the inland carrying trade of the country. It is known that in the spirit of contention, and in utter disregard of their own welfare and of the welfare of the country, these Corporations greatly reduced the freight tariff, until we now have the announcement that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, probably in the hope of ending the matter by striking lower than any body else can, has determined to reduce its rates 30 cents on a hundred pounds lower than the rates charged by the New York Roads. Probably the immediate cause of this important movement is the fact that the Central Company has recently taken freight from New-York to Cincinnati at the rate of 65 cents per hundred pounds! The Baltimore Road proposes to take freight from New-York at less than half this already ruinous rate. It is stated, that the Baltimore Company, in view of the extensive freight equipment, (probably lying idle,) they will do the business which this reduction will bring, but at what per centage of loss is not stated.

Now it is clear that the Erie Canal is to be the sufferer by this competition. Yet let it be remembered that when her enlargement is completed to its full volume, affording capacity for the larger class of boats, propelled by steam, with the time between the lakes and tide-water reduced upwards of one-third, and a corresponding reduction in the expense of tonnage, the Erie Canal can and will defy even competition such as is going on all around her and robbing her of her revenue.

It is clear as sunlight that we should carry forward the work of opening the Canal to steam navigation. If after a full test of the experiment the Erie Canal cannot, under good management, be self-sustaining, then she never can be. The Erie Canal should be fully prepared, so far as it is possible, for the competition of next season. I hope to see navigation open in the Spring, with hundreds of steam propellers running, not only from Buffalo, but Oswego as well, to New-York; and ultimately by thousands of this description of craft, which will divide to the owners good profits, and drive the Railways, whose competition is entailing such ruinous results, into liquidation, or cause them to change their policy.

RODERICK.

Another Letter from Gerrit Smith—He is Disappointed.

GERRIT SMITH has addressed a letter to the Abolitionists and Prohibitionists of the county of Madison. He says:

"I confess my disappointment in you. I had hoped that you would be eager to identify yourselves with this movement to elect to the office of Governor a man who recognizes no rights of property in maddening liquors when they are offered for sale as a beverage, and who knows no law for Slavery any more than for any other piracy.

It is true that some of you are working 'arm and soul' for my election. But it is also true that many of you, like many of our friends in other parts of the State, are waiting to see what nominations the Republican and Temperance Conventions will make. To this unwise waiting will it be owing, if our movement to elect a Prohibition and Abolition Governor shall fail. With truth might I add that the failure will be owing to such waiting on the part of our friends in this county. For, if only these had all united with me when I accepted the nomination, there would have been no good ground to doubt its success and the triumph in our State of Prohibition and Abolition.

How absurd is this waiting! If the Temperance or Republican Convention shall present a true name for Governor, how easy to drop mine and adopt that! But if neither shall—and in the light of the past we have but too much evidence that neither will—then how deep will be your regret that you had not been at work all this time to enlist the public sentiment in favor of my nomination! Then you will feel as you ought to feel, that if it is defeated, none will be so responsible for the defeat as yourselves, and none so responsible as yourselves for the election of a man unfriendly to your principles.

I admit that you desire that the Republican and Temperance Conventions may take up, if not myself, some other real and earnest Abolitionist and Prohibitionist. But what are you doing to induce them to do it. Nothing at all. On the contrary, you are strongly influencing them to make bad nominations. For however highly flavored with rum, or deeply darkened with Slavery these nominations may be, it will very reasonably be expected that they will be supported by men who consent to take your waiting and hanging in attitude. The men of this dependent and unheard attitude have hitherto been drawn into the support of such nominations, and why should they not be hereafter.

If the Republican and Temperance Conventions shall indeed nominate a man for Governor who will fully represent your professed principles, no thanks will be due to you, who give yourselves up to the temporizing policy I complain of. All the credit of such a nomination will belong to those who by their independent, fearless and seasonable action compelled the Convention to make it.

I have often thought that the industrious efforts to persuade the people that I have been untrue to freedom in Kansas present one of the most remarkable instances of the success of a lie against the truth. Having done what I could for her in Congress, I came home to do much more for her. My use of men and money to keep Slavery out of that Territory has been limited only by my ability.

The true history of Kansas is yet to be written. The impression that she has been preserved from the grasp of Slavery by the skill of party leaders and by speeches in Congress is as false as it is common. She has been preserved from it by her own brave spirits and strong arms. To no man living is there so much praise due for beating back the tide of border-ruffianism and Slavery as to my old and dear friend, JOHN BROWN, of Ossowatomie; though he has had at no time under his command more than 150 fighting men, yet by his unsurpassed skill and courage he has accomplished wonders for the cause of Freedom. Small as have been the armed forces which have saved Kansas, their maintenance has nevertheless taxed some persons heavily. My eye, at this moment, is on one merchant in Boston who has contributed several thousand dollars to this object. What compared with him has gaseous oratory in or out of Congress done for Kansas?

I have just learned that great pains are taken to revive against me your deep displeasure with the resignation of my seat in Congress. I know that you worked hard for my election. I was grateful to you, I know, too, that in turn I worked hard for you, and that you were bound to be grateful to me. The laborious and faithful ruler is as much entitled to gratitude from his constituents as they are entitled to it from him. What member of Congress ever worked harder than I did? What one ever made so many speeches and on so great a variety of subjects in a single session? But you declared that I was bound to remain in Congress as long as my constituents wished me to remain there. In this I thought you unreasonable. Remember that you put me in nomination against my will. I had entertained no more thought of going to Congress than to the moon. I went there leaving my large private affairs unsettled, and plans unfinished, which, in at least my own view, were plans of usefulness to my fellow-men. The Congress of which I was a member was in session eleven months. Perhaps no member was more constantly in his seat for the first eight months. I then resigned, and left my constituents without putting them to the pains and expense of a special election to supply my place for the remaining three months. They did supply it with a man of talents and an earnest friend of the slave. Surely, in the light of these facts, I ought not to be censured for my resignation. Pardon this much speaking of myself. But there seemed to be a necessity for it.

I must stop. My horses are at the door. You may still falter; but I shall still fight. You may still trust in party leaders, but I shall still trust in truth. I may be defeated in the election; though I do not mean to be. Even however, if I shall, the honor of having worked hard to avoid the defeat will be mine; whilst all the disgrace of the defeat will fall on those who would have prevented it had they been true to their professed principles.

I leave you to your reflection, whilst I go to battle with Slavery, rum, and party despotism and party machinery. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH."

PETERBORO, Aug. 16, 1858.

Revision of the Constitution—Views of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON delivered an address before the Law Department of Hamilton College, on the 21st ult., from which we extract the following, relating to the proposed amendment of the State Constitution:

The Constitution of 1856, soon to command our consideration as electors, which may be incidentally noticed with propriety, was the legitimate offspring of a restless desire for change, whether it should produce improvement or not, with which the eager few sometimes enlist the unsuspecting many. The former Constitution was not in all respects equal to the demands of a State which has advanced with almost fabulous celerity for a quarter of a century from the time of its adoption, and needed conforming to the exigencies of the times, but not destroying. The Judiciary had proved inadequate to the demands which a tenfold increasing litigation had cast upon it, and the system required simplifying and improving, and by lopping off cumbrous forms and giving to our Courts increased motive power. But the whole was swept away together to make place for another, which, fortunately, in its turn, is to pass in popular review at the next general election.

While all classes and interests suffer alike from a pernicious fundamental law, none experiences its defects so sensibly, or deplore them more deeply than the legal profession; none will sympathize more lively in a change which promises improvement, nor lend more active energies to aid in reformation, for if the Gordian knot cannot be untied it must be severed.

In treating of the Constitution of my State, I would that, like the son of the erring Patriarch, I could walk backward with a garment to cast upon its nakedness, but since the period has arrived when its merits and demerits must be discussed, duty no less than inclination prompts that it be done with a freedom becoming the occasion.

This Constitution, like the hands of the demented LEAR, "smells of mortality" most lamentably. Those who make shrines for Diana will cry out loudly of her greatness and excellence, but it is believed that in searching the Constitution of every State in the Confederacy, not one will be found so deficient in statesmanship—so abounding in monstrosities—so replete with delusion, or bloated with conceit, or so nondescript in character as this. In ten years it has transformed the greatest State in the Union to the least—the first to the last. It has dwarfed legislation, destroyed all sympathy between the constituent body and the representative, opened the flood gates of expensive and protracted litigation, to be disposed of by a judiciary system which was ushered into existence in a state of paralysis; and last, though not least, has so obscured the executive chief of the Empire State that the best informed can hardly say who is Governor, even after the election. Lest wisdom should not survive the age that gave it birth, it gravely provided for the taking of testimony in equity cases, for the publication of law reports, but left to legislative discretion whether they should be in sheep, in calf, or boards; and ordained that in 1865 and in each twenty years thereafter, the question of a Convention should be submitted to the people.

Its financial policy was founded in a sense of popular distrust which would have been refreshing in the days of the elder ADAMS; and practically concedes that popular representative Government has proved a failure—that no persons can be found possessing sufficient wisdom and integrity to discharge faithfully the representative office, or that, if such exist, the electors have not the honesty or discernment to select them. Its crude, hobby-riding and absurd dogmas in this respect alone, have done more evil in degrading popular Government already, than its mole-eyed theories could ever repay in a dozen centuries. So long as a representative Government is upheld, legislation should be permitted freely to exercise its functions upon all legitimate subjects, leaving its errors to be corrected—its abuses redressed and its excesses restrained, not by constitutional fetters, but by elevating the representative standard, and holding the servant to a strict and fearful accountability: and so long as States authorize, construct, superintend and improve public works, they make them matters of legislative cognizance. Debt is a withering curse upon individuals or States, consuming the substance and blighting the fairest prospects: but, neither man nor State can be elevated by chaining down the manhood of one, or the supremacy of the other, to guard them from excesses.

If legislation imposes onerous debt, either with or without the sanction of the people, the error will prove its own corrective—the current which overflowed its boundaries will subside again into its natural and healthful channel, and the substantial recollections it will beget will prove a stronger barrier against excessive and improvident legislation than all the constitutional provisions which can be framed in the English language. Things educate more thoroughly than theories, and one onerous tax teaches more political economy than all the writings of SMITH and SAY, and BENTHAM, and ABBE RAYNAL and MACCULLOCH together. The system of obstruction in affairs of legislation is a false one. It degrades the representative relation by teaching the masses that the Constitution has wisely placed the public weal beyond the reach of legislative mischief, and that it is of little moment who or what is the recipient of representative honors; and it sends forth the representative to swear to the support of a Constitution which pronounces him unworthy to be trusted, and leaves him alike shorn of the confidence of his constituents and his self-respect.

All experience has proved that whenever constitutional provisions obstruct the popular will on its way to the attainment of a desired object, the demoralizing process of evasion is the ever ready and successful resort.

A fundamental law should organize the several departments of the Government, guard them against the mere ebullitions of partisan spleen and rancor, and commit, at fully the shortest, the popular representative will, remembering that a State which produces wise men for Conventions, can produce them for Legislatures, and that a people who can select with just discrimination representatives for one, will, when the exigencies of the occasion demand, prove fully equal to the emergency of selecting them for the other; and, that, although in the Church, "a saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," the analogy seems not to extend to the affairs of State.

The Constitution of 1821 presented in its practical workings a memorable illustration of the absurdity of placing the business affairs of State under the ban of Constitutional provisions. It authorized the Erie and Champlain Canal debt, and in providing for its extinguishment, declared that the tolls for certain enumerated articles should not be reduced below a specified minimum, until the debt should be fully paid. This class of articles pressed upon the canals for transit, and promised large additions to the revenue; but the rate of tolls established by the Medo and Persian Constitution operated as a complete prohibition; and that same legislation which the wisdom of constitution-makers had distrusted and prohibited from acting, for the purpose of protecting and preserving the revenues of the State—of opening the great channels of trade to the enterprise of the people, was driven, upon the recommendation of an upright and honored Chief Magistrate, seconded and sanctioned by executive officers in the various departments of the highest integrity, and in sympathy with the popular demand, to provide that although the prescribed tariff of tolls should be paid upon the clearing of a boat, a portion should be returned on the discharge of its cargo, under the side of drawbacks; and thus evade a provision which should at all times have been left under the free and unrestricted control of legislation. Thus it has ever been, and thus it will ever be when constitutions in a free State claim a monopoly of wisdom and integrity, and essay to place affairs which concern the best interests of the people in common and belong to the legislation, beyond the reach of representative power.

By the system of single districts in the election of Senators and Representatives in the Assembly, crossroad politics have become the standard instead of statesmanship, or approved public character—candidates are placed in nomination to represent their square upon the State chequer-board by themselves and sympathizing friends and neighbors, and the imposture is appropriately completed in the discharge of representative duties. He does not represent a county, where there are more districts than one, but a neighborhood; and when he has secured an enactment to prohibit the catching of suckers and bullpouts in the village mill-pond at improper seasons of the year, he has answered the expectation of his constituents, and satisfied the yearnings of a meagre ambition.

The Senate of this State, under the former Constitution, was one of the most intelligent and dignified legislative bodies in existence. Many of its members at all times were the peers of an equal number in the highest legislative body in the Union. It commanded high and universal respect. A seat in it was an object worthy of the most ardent ambition. Its thirty-two members were distributed equally through eight districts; the full term of service being four years, and one term for each district expiring annually, secured to the body at all times a large experience—an intimate acquaintance with the affairs and details of legislation, and made its harmonious and symmetrical frame work one of the chief sources of our pride for its wisdom, strength and beauty. But the craving spirit of spurious reform raised its huge pickaxe against the structure, and upon its ruins reared a shapeless, incongruous pile, neither Senate nor Assembly—neither permanent nor popular—biennial in its entrance, existence and exit—in the fashion of legislative bodies, unlike anything which was before it or will be likely to come after it; but reposing in the archives of the world's ample patent-office as a new if not useful invention of the Constitution of 1846

The present banking system of the State did not originate with the present Constitution, but was approved, strengthened, sanctioned and fostered by it, and may be regarded as a part of the same pernicious polity. It has been somewhat universally lauded as one of the wisest systems ever devised, and volumes of popular incense have been made to ascend beneath its nostrils. But it is believed that upon just examination it will be found to rest in a most unsound and vicious organization. In the commercial cities and moneyed centres, any system which permits the banker to receive and discount upon deposits, and secures strict accountability, is a good one. But through the agricultural regions of an extended State, if a paper system of issue and circulation must be established, it should be, as far as may be, a wise one.

The present system rests for its foundation upon that most insecure of all reliances—State and individual indebtedness, without which it could have no existence. It neither affords a fair profit to the banker in return for the employment of his capital in its legitimate workings, nor sufficiently accommodates the business enterprise of the country in its diversified transactions. It centralizes where it should diffuse—it forces actual capital from the country where it is required by the calls of business to the city, which is amply supplied by the laws of trade—it robs the banker of his specie capital, and substitutes indebtedness—it makes by an artificial law the country tributary to the city—it compels the banker, like the sloth'ful servant, to bury his money in a napkin, and conduct his banking business like a modern Congressional duel—entirely on paper. If it is said, as it will be, that the system is a safe one, it is replied that no financial scheme is either safe in theory or secure in practice, which deprives the banker of the use of his capital in his legitimate business, and drives him to the side door for profits—which forces his notes to the moneyed centers with the rapidity of a carrier-pigeon, to be redeemed by the notes of a neighboring bank, and both returned with the same rapidity they were forwarded—which buries the moneyed capital abroad, and draws its sustaining life blood from debt.

It is not denied that when judiciously managed it is for all present purposes entirely safe for the billholder, and generally for the depositor. But it would be safer still to inculcate by legislation the payment of debts, State and individual, rather than stimulate the creation of either or both, by the plea that the securities were necessary as a basis for banking—better to leave the banker his moneyed capital for the transaction of his business, securing the public against inflations, frauds and failures, by wholesome guards of limited circulation, specie averages, and vigilant supervisors. The business of the country would then rest upon a monied oasis, and not upon a vacuum, to be filled by the payment of a debt; and while enterprise would be more generously rewarded, revulsion in a sweeping over, would scarcely create a ripple on the surface.

But the premium absurdity in the Constitution of 1846, was reserved for the Judicial Department, and here the genius of confusion seems to have invested her whole funded and floating accumulation. Verily:

"Nature ne'er meant her secrets to be found,
And man's a riddle which man can't expound."

If the temper of our race had sought to devise a system calculated to degrade the Bench, bring Courts and Judges into popular contempt, unlearn the Bar, give ignorance a roving commission, and set legal results afloat upon a shoreless ocean of uncertainty, he would have discharged his mission faithfully and successfully by copying this.

It is not intended to discuss, elaborately, the elective feature, for that is one of its most tolerable provisions, although it has clearly failed to answer fully the public expectation. It would, doubtless, have been more successful if it had been separated, as it should have been, from the general elections, and the selection of candidates had been made beyond the atmosphere of political Conventions. No one distrusts the ability of the people to select with wise and just discrimination, when opportunity is given for deliberate reflection. But so long as the great body of electors have little sympathy or connection with the management of a nominating caucus, and must choose between the candidates presented or remain passive, the popular intelligence will be imperfectly represented. Still, with all the embarrassments under which it has labored, it cannot be pronounced a failure, and, with all its defects, it has corrected others in the former system of Executive appointments.

The Court of Appeals is erroneously constituted and has proved utterly inadequate to the duties set before it. The number of Judges is too small for a popular court—too large for the careful and rapid dispatch of business. The feature which annually gives four of the Justices of the Supreme Court a schooling in this Court, either as a reward for service or punishment for delinquencies in their judicial duties, was one of the wildest vagaries of this comedy of errors, embarrassing to the prominent members of the Court, humiliating to the judicial sojourners, and detrimental to the cause of justice.

We must, however, make way for the Supreme Court, if the seven-headed and ten-horned creation now serving as our highest court of original jurisdiction may thus be dignified. There is a grandeur and mock magnificence in its failure which leaves the contemplative mind in doubt whether to stand rigid in melancholy or relax into mirth.

Its failure cannot be attributed to the character of the incumbents, for among them are many eminent for their solid learning, and distinguished for their experience, good sense and integrity. It has not been in the circuits or special terms, for business there has been dispatched with reasonable speed, and causes have generally been fairly heard and satisfactorily disposed of. But it inherits in the very essence of the organization as a Supreme Court *in banco*, with as many eyes as Argus, looking different ways, and as many limbs as Briareus, struggling in opposite directions—trunkless and headless.

The law of the Supreme Court finally determining the right between Smith and Jones to a farm situate one-half in Cortlandt in the sixth, and the residue in Onondaga in the seventh district, all depending upon the same title and the same question, by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the sixth district, gives the Cortlandt half to Smith, and by the judgment of the same Court in the Seventh district, gives Onondaga half to Jones. Neither of these Courts are merely a Supreme Court, but both and each are the Supreme Court, and both judgments are, so far as this Court are concerned, final and conclusive. What is justifiable in law by the Supreme Court of Erie, is by the same Court pronounced illegal and criminal in Kings, and that which may be practised with impunity and under the shield of the law's protection in St. Lawrence, will by the process of the same Court commit the perpetrator to prison for the commission of a wrong in the County of Tioga.

A judicial system so swollen with error and fertile with stupidity, can never receive, and should not receive the public respect, sanction or approbation. Its ministering justice will prove unable to raise it up to a respectable dead level, but it will hang upon their necks like the festering bodies placed by order of the worst of the Cæsars, upon the shoulders of those condemned to punishment. It would have sunk a Mansfield or a Marshal below mediocrity, and have shorn a Spencer and a Kent of their attributes of learning and wisdom; and yet the Sangrados of the day will cry out with interrogating consternation, whether we propose to give up the system!

Under the rigor of the Roman law, a jury, not readily agreeing, were transported from place to place in a small cart until they should deliver their verdict; but, with us, the jury have been released, and transportation from one point to another reserved for the court alone until judgment is rendered.

Look for a moment in sober earnest at what is called, by way of eminence, a General Term of the Supreme Court, of which eight are sitting, perchance, at the same time, in the several districts, manufacturing octagonal law. But one will serve as a description of others, if not of the whole. At a previous term the Court have heard some fifty arguments in causes of greater or less importance, which remain to be decided. During the ordinary hours of business in the daytime the Court are engaged in hearing arguments upon causes in the calendar; in the evening they meet to consult upon and decide those argued at a previous term. They not unfrequently are gathered in a room of a village tavern, not less in dimensions than nine by eleven—furnished with a cot-bed, which gives audible complaints when approached too nearly, two or three crippled chairs, and a table that tips without the intervention of a medium; and there, in a few hours snatched from rest and refreshment, the Justices of the Supreme Court of this great State sit down to review, by the lights and shadows of a tallow candle, the decisions of subordinate tribunals—of the circuits and Special Terms—and to pass upon the gravest rights of life, liberty and property of the citizen.

Such a system has destroyed the character of our Judiciary at home, "and made us the reproach of neighboring States." To restore it, among other reforms, we must have a Supreme Court *in banc*, which can act as a unit, so organized in numbers, ability, compensation and duration of official term; that it can hear, examine and decide causes becoming the Supreme Court of a State, whose Judges in other times were great lights along the Judicial pathway of the civilized world.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 21.

I.—THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH—Victory at Last!—The Queen's Message—The President's Reply—Triumphant Completion of the Great Work of the Century—The Old World and the New United—Gloria in Excelsis!—How the News was Received in New-York and Elsewhere.

II.—BURNING OF THE CITY HALL in New-York.

III.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Queen's Message—Qualifications of Suffrage—New-York as a Money Centre—Steam on the Canals—The Extension of Our Territory—The Gold Regions—Mexico—Administration Troubles—Two New Senators—Effects of Emancipation—Advance of the Allies upon Pekin, &c., &c.

IV.—ONE WEEK LATER FROM UTAH—From Our Special Correspondent—Polygamy Forbidden by the *Book of Mormon*.

V.—AMHERST COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

VI.—OUR CORRESPONDENCE—London, Washington, Havana, &c.

VII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for week ending Wednesday, Aug. 18—Interesting Items.

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I am requested by the Board of Engineers, who are Marshals of the Firemen's Torchlight Parade, to notify companies, out of this City, that this parade is to be of New-York City and County Firemen exclusively, and no others will appear in the line.
Chief, HENRY H. HOWARD,
Grand Marshal.

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MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—GRADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 19, by the Rev. John A. Reche, Mr. ANDREW M. UNDERHILL to Miss KATE GRADY.

RICH—BARTLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 19, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. William Henry Lewis, D. D., Rector, Mr. HARVEY J. RICH to Miss HELEN A., youngest daughter of William Bartlett, Esq., of Brooklyn, late of Portland, Me.

DIED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 54, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Stagg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVAL.

E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS have removed their paper warehouse from No. 83 to No. 56 John-st., (between William and Nassau sts.) where they offer for sale the usual large assortment of book and news printing, writing, wrapping and envelope papers, trunk and binders' boards, &c., &c., &c.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.

1,000 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
3,000 bales "O." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

ILLUMINATION CANDLESTICKS,

At $2 per hundred, for sale at the sign of the Golden Teakettle, No. 534 Broadway. S. W. SMITH.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL CAN NOW BE SEEN running daily at the Tribune Buildings, store No. 7 Spruce st., New-York. We invite farmers, dealers, and those engaged in the Cuban, South American, California and Southern and Western trade to call and see it.

N. B.—For sale, best quality unbolted Wheat Flour and Wheat Grist, fresh ground every day.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
SEPTEMBER,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

Eloquence.
The Kinloch Estate, and how it was settled.—(Concluded.)
The Birth-Mark.
Rambles in Aquidneck.
Ann Potter's Lesson.
Le Marais du Cygne.
Youth.
Finis.
The House that was just like its Neighbors.
Daphnaides. (Concluded.)
Water-Lilies.
Fifty and fifteen.
Bloom in Spring-time.
An evening with the Telegraph Wires.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Literary Notices.
Obituary.

The publishers beg leave to return thanks to their many readers and friends for the cordial support they have given to this enterprise. The sale of the Magazine has steadily increased, and the circle of its influence is still extending. In answer to the predictions of failure, and to the honest apprehensions of timid well-wishers, they have the pleasure to announce that THE ATLANTIC is a *complete success*, in every way—that it is a "fixed fact."

The elements which have given this Magazine its distinctive character and unquestioned position, will not be wanting in future issues; and the conductors will avail themselves of all the aid that further acquaintance with the literary resources of the country may bring to their knowledge.

"Learning without dulness, entertainment without frivolity."

TERMS: $3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Five copies will be sent for $10, the subscribers paying their own postage.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

TELEGRAPH MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, British Possessions, and Atlantic Cable, 36 by 48 inches, showing all the lines and stations. Price 50 cents. Published by WILLIAM H. BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. New List of Post-Offices, price 75 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. H. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 26th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

LOST—BETWEEN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND the Hazard Powder Co. office, No. 89 Wall-st., a letter addressed Mrs. Wooster Hotchkiss, New-Haven, Conn. The finder will be suitably rewarded by handing the same to R. J. GOLWIN, No. 18 Pine st., or at the office of the Hazard Powder Co., No. 89 Wall-st.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX; painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran" "Estate of C. H. Williamson." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

FULL VALUE REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE mosaic breastpin or brooch, belonging to a complete set, and of great value to others than the owner, being a keepsake. Whoever will bring the same to Room No. 8, No. 4 New-st., can have the full value as a reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG—One year old, with dark tan spot on the breast, and cropped ears; answers to name of Major. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 249 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 18TH INST., in Brooklyn, a GOLD LEVER WATCH; R. & G. Brooks, Liverpool No. 22,906. Whoever will return the same to No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SUPposed in a 4th-av. or Amity-st. stage, by an old lady, a TEN DOLLAR BILL. The finder will please leave it at No. 143 East 18th st.

LOST—ON THE 14TH INST., IN FOURTH AV., near 30th-st., a brass STORE KEY. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the grocery, northeast corner Lexington-av. and 27th-st., or at No 40 Vesey-st.

FOUND.—ON THE 9TH OF AUGUST A SMALL case of valuable jewels was found in Broadway. The owner, by describing the contents and paying expenses, can obtain the same by addressing C. W., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
Last appearance of the most talented Comedy Company in America in
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Mr. Blake	as	Lawyer Meddle
Mr. Brougham	as	Dazzle
Miss Jane Coombs	as	Lady Gay Spanker
Mr. Davidge	as	Sir Harcourt Courtly
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Charles Courtly
Mr. Pitchell	as	Adolphus Spanker
Mr. J. E. Smith	as	Max Harkaway
Mr. Duncan	as	Cool
Miss Miller	as	Grace Harkaway

PROMENADE CONCERT at 7.
And during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE YANKEE GAL,
whose performances during the past
SEVEN WEEKS
have attracted
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
To-night, FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858,
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE(OH)!

Capt. Hassarack	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fairy Funnebun	Mrs W. J. Florence

with songs and dances.
The performance will commence with the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
O'Bryan.....Mr. W. J. Florence

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. H. LORAINE'S BENEFIT.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Aug. 20.
BELPHEGOR.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
And a Comic Pantomime.
Mr. H. Loraine as Belphegor and Don Cæsar, and Mr. G. L. Fox in the Pantomime.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 20,
BELPHEGOR.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
THE GOLDEN AXE.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
JONES'S WOOD,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22.
The public are respectfully informed that
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
will the Concerts on this occasion
BE POSTPONED,
ON THIS DAY.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS
will be given, sustained by the largest and
GRANDEST BAND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS
ever assembled together in the
UNITED STATES,
For the first time at the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Mr. PERRING,
HERR WEINLICH,
assisted by
THE SINGING SOCIETIES
will appear.
MARTIN LUTHER'S GREAT CORALE,
"A firm Rock is our Lord,"
will also be given.
THE FIRST CONCERT
will commence at
2½ O'CLOCK;
THE SECOND.....4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD.....6½ O'CLOCK
THE PROGRAMME OF EACH OF THE THREE CONCERTS
will be entirely different.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
THE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
with Professor Grant's
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE,
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th and 23d sts.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens, Hoboken, on Tuesday, 10th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART! FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD, UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE! AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria or Miniature Seas and Rivers; the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

NEW MUSIC—THE PALACE GARDEN.—SINGing Bird Polka, by Baker; splendid vignette of the Garden, price 40 cents. The Swinging Schottische, by Cull, with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 36 cents. Both are played at Palace Garden by Baker's Orchestra with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes.
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.

W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL SILKS, AT 6s. PER YARD.
JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
100 pieces NEW FALL SILKS, at 6s. per yard.
Greatly under the actual value.

BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS—AT less than ever before offered, to close out
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK.
Greater bargains than ever to be had, as prices will be much reduced.
No. 289 Grand-st. cor. Eldridge, (late A. G. Colby.)

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

STEAM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,
FOR SALE.
A 15-horse steam-engine, with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places; can be seen at No 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 6th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country with a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDow, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has taken the entire charge of infants from their birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. K., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFICIENT Protestant young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, would assist in the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SISters, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress, thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and nurse. Does plain hand sewing, or chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7 each. Call at 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; they have the best City references. Apply to WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or housework by a trustworthy and highly recommended English girl, either in the City or country; one is very neat and will be found efficient in her duties. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters; one as first-rate cook and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 244 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and poultry, baking, &c; wages $9: the other will mind a baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to make bread and all kinds of pastry; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, if suited. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Has seven years' reference from her last employer.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen, or a family. French fluting done in the neatest style. Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 25 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depot L. I.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROtestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; she will be found very neat and attentive in her duties. A family in want of a good servant will call at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 220 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and as mistress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended girl, a situation as general housework; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 295 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st., for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations, out West; one as teacher of music and singing, the other as saleswomen in a fancy store, or any light business. Address M. F., stating where an interview is requisite. Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. She understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 217 Wooster st., near Amity, in the basement

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millinery or fancy dry goods business, in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 126 High-st. Has good city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by two colored girls—one as cook, one as laundress. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle-aged woman in every way capable. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as children's nurse. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th st.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, UNmarried, of refinement and education, would like to superintend the house of a widower, teaching young children, or would act as companion to a lady. Unexceptional reference given and required. Would not object to go South. Apply at No. 41 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 10 to 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. A GENTLEMAN having three children, two of them girls, 11 and 13 years of age, is desirous of engaging a good housekeeper, educated, and a preference given to one that is pious, and one that would take an interest in the children. To such the situation would be a pleasant one, having good servants. Address Box No. 4,204 Post-Office.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN SEWERS.—TWO HUNdred neat, tidy and smart plain sewers can find immediate and steady employment at the two factories of the subscribers: one situated at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th av.; the other over Hitzelburger's saloon, between 20th and 21st sts., 8th-av. None but good sewers need apply. W. J. & C. H. THOMSON.

CANVASSER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRSTclass canvasser, to canvass for one of the most successful advertising journals of the day. None but capable, honest and experienced men need apply. Call at the *Merchants' and Manufacturers' Journal*, No. 365 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMstress. English preferred. None need apply without the best City references. Address J. L. Y., Box No. 3,952, New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately, for a large family. Address M. P., Box No. 68, Post Office, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE STAPLE DRY GOODS business; an active and an intelligent boy, 16 to 17 years of age, may apply at No. 27 Murray st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, R. J. H., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Heads of Departments, and all City officials are respectfully requested to meet at Room No. 17, City Hall, at 12 M., on the 20th inst., to pay the last tribute of respect to MARTIN GILMARTIN, late Councilman from the 4th Senatorial District, who died on the 18th inst., at 12½ A. M. The body will be taken from St. Andrew's Church, corner of Duane-st. and City Hall-place, to Calvary Cemetery, at 1 o'clock P. M.
C. G. CORNELL, Chairman Joint Comm't.
JAMES LITTLE, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 63 William-st
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER will be held SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 1 P. M., with reference to some proper act of respect to Captain HUDSON and officers of the U. S. steamship *Niagara*.
By order. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS, OF 1812, WILL meet at MERCER HOUSE, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock, to receive tickets for the Excursion, to take place the 30th inst. Let every member be present to unite in this laudable object. By order
ISAAC M. PRYER, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

PERSONAL.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGERously ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write. YOUR FATHER.
REDDING, Conn., Aug. 14.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAILboats, 20, 23, 28, and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them, as such a chance seldom offers. SMEDLEY & BALMANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses. Is also a good plain gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr James Desner's saddlery Store, No. 126 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 this Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as porter in any store or hotel; can assist in keeping books; has five years' reference from last employer, or would drive an express or grocery wagon; is a careful driver, and knows the City well; best of references from some of the first merchants in the City. Address PRUDENT, Box No. 125 *Times* Office. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter or would be willing to work in a stable, or assist in a garden or on a farm; would be willing and obliging to obtain an honest living; a good home more of an object than the wages; has City reference. Can be seen for three days by addressing F. B., Box No. 122 *Times* office.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, bundle carrier or anything else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES, care of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Reference—MOONEY MANLY & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; T. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR ASsistant coachman and gardener, by a young man who has lately arrived in the country; would like to engage with a gentleman who has no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Address P. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 235 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a careful driver, and willing to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM DAYTON, Ohio, who is well acquainted with the Western and Southern country and can command a good trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good establishment. Address A. J. S., French's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman; he thoroughly understands his business; can give City reference if required; has no objections to the country. Apply at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN who can speak and write English, German, French and Spanish, a suitable situation. Book-store or Law-office preferred. Address A. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable young man in a private family. Can give the best City reference. Address F. C., No. 2½ Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a groom and driver, and can make himself useful. Has good reference from his last employer. Address D. S. Box No. 165, *Times* Office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office; good references given. Address LAW CLERK, Box No. 203, *Times* Office, immediately.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FIRST SEPTEMBER—BOARD IN A private family, neighborhood 31st st. and 5th-av.; a fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas fixtures: bath and all accommodations on same floor. The rooms will not be let singly. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family occupying a very pleasant modern built house, in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, wish to take a gentleman and wife to board. Fine rooms can be given them, with all the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address H., Box No. 171 this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, in the brownstone house No. 51 Concord-st., cor. of Adams-st. The house is newly furnished and is in every sense of the word a first-class house. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 73 West Warren-st.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two grown sons desire to arrange for board in some family located between 4th and 6th avs., and between 4th and 14th sts. Dinner on Sundays for the gentlemen. Terms not to exceed $18 per week. Address Box No. 1,658 New-York Post Office.

**BOARD WANTED IN B

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858		$4 650,175 17
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premium and Policy fees	$262,460 47	
For Interest	146,169 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00	410,629 94
Total		$4,949,805 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims, by Death and additions to same	97,743 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1,161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,428 21	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	22,732 85	155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794,751 66
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$223 533 77	
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05	
Fire Insurance	297 20	
Due from Agents and reported	17,953 64	4,794 751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $39,500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858	$21,246,089 00
Issued since	1,489,950 00
Total	$33,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Cancelled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	1,037,930 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858	$31,689,119 03
Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,627
Issued since	509
Total	11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858	10,768
Of which are for life	9,935
Seven years	496
Short terms	137
Endowments	200 — 10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM.
JOHATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Medical Examiner—MISTUEN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. BYDE.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No 48 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Hade & Co., New-York.

'W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

JOHN HOOPE,
BANKER,
No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st.
Drafts on Great Britain for £1 and upwards. Remittances by mail or express forwarded as directed.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 16 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK of Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD. }

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 16th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by MAXWELL & DART,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

A BANK CHARTER WANTED.—ADDRESS DRAWER, Box No. 261, Buffalo Post-Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs,
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway, room No. 25.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } New-York, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' } Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, will sell, this day, at 10 o'clock, for cash:

BONNET RIBBONS—250 cartoons rich Poult de Soie and Satin Bonnet Ribbons, in great variety, including some very rich and high-cost goods.

VELVET RIBBONS—50 cartoons black Silk Velvet Ribbons, in all numbers and of the best make.

MILLINERY SILKS AND VELVETS—50 pieces of Millinery Silks, Satins and Silk Velvets; also, Marcellines.

VELVET RUGS—250 Velvet Rugs, large and small size.

ALSO,

Ladies Cloth Cloaks, Traveling Bags, Ready Made Clothing, Woolen white and grey mixed Shirts and Drawers, together with a general assortment of English, French and American staple and fancy Dry Goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park-place and Cottage place.

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

(By order of Mr. CHARLES SCRAER, Jun., assignee,)

A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about

$7,000 worth of Churchill's Angers, assorted sizes and quality.

$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and plamished and chamber candlesticks.

$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.

The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, Aug. 23, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, at No. 145 West 24th-st., all the elegant furniture contained in said house—elegant rosewood piano, pearl inlaid; three rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin and velvet; mantel and pier mirrors rosewood bedroom furniture en suite, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, chairs, bureaus, carpets, bedding, mattresses, mahogany furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, spring seat chairs and rockers, China and glass ware, cutlery, Parian and Bohemia ware, curtains and shades, with a variety of kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, will sell this day, FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 18th-st., in house, near 6th-av., suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, rosewood piano, cost $600 in gregos, bookcases, secretaries and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs carpets, paintings, vases, pier and mantel mirrors, clocks lace curtains, shades, &c. Bedrooms, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands mattresses, pillows, bolster and pillows, dining room oak extension table, buffet, arm and other chairs, sofas, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, glass ware and crockery of every description.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 158 Broadway, without reserve, 100 sample cards Sheffield hardware consisting of padlocks, trunk and till locks, dog collars, bolts, axle-pulleys, hinges, spectacles, wrenches, brace and bitts, snuffers, pivers, watch keys, cork screws, waiters, tea trays, &c., &c.; also 50 reams sand-paper, axes, rules, brushes, guns nails, locks, cutlery, curry combs, plated ware, razors, whips, faucets, &c. Also, bonnets breast pins, pictures, per'umery, &c.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON THE premises at Far Rockaway on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3o clock P. M., 300 desirable building LOTS, separately or together. Apply to C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.; JOHN L. NORSTRAND, Brooklyn; SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the farm.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
LEFFERT TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. H. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAGET,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALEX. T. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandize, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, Aug. 11.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	Bremen for Southampton for New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WASHINGTON, Sept. 22		
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13		
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL, Sept. 4		Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH STAR, Oct. 2		Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York will be followed by others in the line about every two weeks, will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class $50; third-class, $31. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining room for Cabin passengers are in the saudons poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD PEIRS & CO., No. 99 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or sprung, the ship will not sink. Steam, sail and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. GRAYSON, Agent,
No. 4 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 4.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodrich, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Watson, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21, 1st class, $90; 2d class, $60; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 333 Greenwich-st., New-York,

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 333 Greenwich-st., corner of Deane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 333 Greenwich-st. corner of Deane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.—"KANGAROO LINE."—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75.—The splendid medium clipper bark
PETREA, 1,000 tons burden,
will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
OLIVER H. LEE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE, } Committee.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONAGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 48 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay,
STEAMERS LAURA AND HIGHLAND LIGHT.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M., for O. H. and Red Bank.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 1 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Friday, Aug. 20, 1½ P. M., for O. H. and R. B.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M., for P. B. and R. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 9 A. M., from R. B. and O.-H.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
*Friday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M., from P. B. and O. O.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M., from R. B.

*On Friday, this boat (HIGHLAND LIGHT,) will not leave Red Bank.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVES will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, Aug. 16	8½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 16	12½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17	8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17	1½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18	9 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18	2 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19	10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19	3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 20	10½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 20	3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21	11½ A.M.		

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Monday, Aug. 16	5 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17	8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17	1 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18	9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18	5½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19	10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19	3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 20	11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 20	3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21	5½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21	4½ P.M.		

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squam line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH direct; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Bodine, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18, 9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, 2 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19, 10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 20, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 8.56 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 23, 5 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting was held in the large room of the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of taking measures for opposing the efforts now made to prevent the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street. The meeting was called to order at 3½ o'clock by Mr. BENJAMIN LOWDER, who nominated Mr. GERARD CLARKE, for President. Mr. S. K. SATTERLEE officiated as Secretary. The President then read the call for the meeting. He said the Common Council had passed an ordinance to preclude the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the Harlem Railroad, and that the object of this meeting was to oppose the action of that body in their attempt to interfere with the citizens.

Mr. LOWDER alluded to the passage of a resolution by the Common Council, based upon a petition signed by a number of persons who had alleged that the use of steam below Forty-second-street would be an inconvenience to them. Those who had signed the petition were owners of property on Murray Hill, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, on either side of the Fourth-avenue. But there were others who were interested in the question,—a large number of commuters, mostly persons who lived on the line of rail in this island,—in fact, all persons interested in taxation through the whole City. He cared nothing about the controversy between the owners of property on Murray Hill and the proprietors of the Railroad. The present movement was entirely independent of the railroad interest. With 460 large passage and freight cars passing daily through the tunnel, it was useless to speak of running small cars through. But if the attempt succeeded it would not stop there. Before two years had elapsed, the demand would be made to keep steam further up town. When the meeting considered how few were the number of those interested in the stoppage of steam, compared with the great number interested in its continuance under its present arrangement, the magnitude of the question became very apparent. The proposition for the change was adverse to the practice of London and Paris, which cities had spent large sums of money in bringing their railways directly to the doors of the inhabitants. The same policy had been followed out in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities of the Union. New-York was the first to oppose it.

Mr. LOWDER then read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The commuters, and regular or frequent travelers over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad have heretofore taken no active part in the various contests which have been before the public from time to time in reference to the use of steam over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and now only consent to take any part in the matter from an apprehension that the rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by them are likely to be interfered with. During all these controversies, probably, the subject was but little known and but partially understood, until more recently brought more prominently before the public, by the Railroad Companies, in the progress of which certain proceedings, in which was exhibited a private statement, sworn to by A. CAMPBELL, President of the Harlem Railroad Co., that "the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co. had for a long time occupied and held their engine houses and steam depôt upon a block of ground fronting upon Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets;" that an ordinance was passed by the Common Council at the close of the year 1844, and enforced in 1846, "directing the Corporation Attorney to take legal measures to prevent steam power of the Harlem Railroad Company from plying below Thirty-second on the Fourth avenue, as directed by the Mayor and Common Council in December, 1844." The sworn statement further says "that among the inducements held out to them by the Corporation authorities of the City to comply with the resolution, was the assurance that the establishment at Thirty-second-street, at the base of Murray Hill, would be permanent; that there being no street crossing from Thirty-second-street to Forty-second-street, upon the grade of the railroad, that the steam engines of the plaintiffs would not, in any manner, interfere with the convenience of the public, and that the said Company would never again be annoyed with attempts to interfere with their business. That under these suggestions and assurances, the said Company erected substantial and permanent machine-shops and a locomotive engine-house, upon the block on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, to which they removed their establishment of steam engines, and machinery for the repair and improvement of their locomotives, in the Fall of the year 1846, and which depôt has been ever since used, occupied and enjoyed by them, and has ever since been, and still is, the only establishment owned or occupied by them for such purposes; that said machine shop, engine house, and machinery connected therewith, was so constructed at an expenditure of upwards of ninety-four thousand dollars. And that the entire business of the said Company (except the City line of small cars) would be stopped and destroyed by preventing the engines of said Company running to and from said depôt, until a similar establishment were constructed elsewhere, which could not be done for many months, nor without a similar expenditure. And the said Company further show, that their said railroad was originally excavated *through* an elevated tract of land, called Murray Hill, extending from Thirty-second-street to Forty-second-street, long prior to any streets or avenues being actually laid out or opened, near or adjacent to the line of said railroad, or any grade for future streets or avenues established. That the said Company were owners, in fee simple, of the land then occupied by their said railroad; which was obtained originally, as stated in another legal document, at an expense of $200,000."

And whereas, The sworn statement above referred to, goes on to say, "that after the arching over of said tunnel was completed, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon the petition of certain persons who had purchased lots on Murray Hill, long subsequent to the establishment of the railroad and depôts of said plaintiffs, upon the pretence that the smoke and noise of the engines of the said plaintiffs, in passing through said tunnel, was annoying and offensive to them, passed a resolution on the 27th December, 1854, in the words following—to wit:

Resolved, That no locomotive or steam engine be allowed to run over the tracks of the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad Companies in Fourth avenue, south of Forty-second-street, eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance, therefore

Resolved, That the large body of commuters, and the regular or frequent travelers over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad have taken a deep interest in the question now pending to prevent the continued use of steam to Thirty-second street, as has been the case for years past, and of this large number, amounting to some thousands, (and every year rapidly increasing,) probably 90 per cent. of their numbers have their regular business in the City of New-York, in which many of them live a great portion of the year, and possibly as many own as much property on which they pay taxes to the City as an equal average number of their fellow-citizens, and therefore claim equal rights and privileges with other citizens in a matter affecting their interest and convenience: Therefore, they cannot look with indifference upon the efforts now being made to interfere with the privileges heretofore enjoyed, of as rapid conveyance to their homes in the country, whether permanent or temporary, and to return to their business in the City, as the nature of the case will admit of.

2d. *Resolved*, That the owners of property or residents on or near the Fourth-avenue, and in the neighborhood of what is known as "Murray Hill," are not the only persons interested in this question, and really form but a small number when compared with the great body of commuters and regular or frequent travelers over this road, and the large interests directly or indirectly involved in the final settlement of this question, to say nothing of the great number of persons and large interests equally interested in connection with the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

3. *Resolved*, That as the Fourth-avenue possesses peculiar advantages (in addition to its great width, being 140 feet wide,) for a great railroad avenue to the heart of the City, it is of the highest importance that every facility consistent with the greatest good to the greatest numbers, should be afforded by the proper authorities, to the most rapid and convenient access to the City of passengers and freight, in which the rich and poor are equally interested.

4. *Resolved*, That those interested in this question, independent of the more direct interest of the railroads, cannot view this contest otherwise than with alarm and apprehension, for if the comparatively small number and lesser interests shall succeed in their efforts to prevent the use of steam below Forty-second-street—they can see no objection against its use to Thirty-second street, that will not apply with equal or greater force at Forty-second-street, or almost any other street this side of Harlem River.

Resolved, That as the opinion of this meeting that the present terminus of steam at Thirty-second-street has peculiar advantages, and is less objectionable than at any other point on the avenue, as any obstruction to most of the street-crossings is obviated by the tunnel already constructed, at an expenditure of about $100,000 by the Harlem Railroad Company, with the understanding on their part, and as was supposed of all other parties, that they would be allowed to run their locomotives to Twenty-second-street without any further objection or opposition.

Resolved, That in addition to the ordinance above stated, to prevent the use of steam below Forty-second street, another ordinance has recently passed directing the Harlem Railroad to run their small cars to Forty-second-street, which ordinance, if enforced, the officers of the Company say, "they shall not be able to run their large cars below Forty-second-street, as the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies now run, according to their statement, nearly four hundred large passenger and freight cars pass to and from the City daily, one or the other of which, viz.: the large cars or the small cars, would have to be withdrawn; from the absolute impossibility of running both with regularity or safety through the tunnel.

Resolved, That if the petitioners who applied to the Common Council for the passage of the ordinance to prevent the use of steam below Forty-second-street, under the pretense, as is alleged, "that the smoke and noise of the engines were annoying and offensive to them;" *Or*, in short, if the running of the engines through the tunnel was a nuisance, it must not be forgotten that these petitioners generally purchased their property long after the road was located and in use through that part of the City; and if they can avail themselves of this argument, every other portion of the line or vicinity of the road, to the Harlem River, can, with equal propriety, do the same, until steam be driven off the Island.

Resolved, That the commuters and regular passengers over this road present a petition to the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City, and ask the great mass of our citizens, who are interested in affording every proper facility to the railroad companies, to unite with them in a respectful petition to that body, to repeal the ordinances referred to.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, to carry out the above resolutions.

Mr. EDWARD CORNING opposed the idea of limiting the signatures only to a certain class. He would have the public generally sign the petition. All the people in the upper part of the City were interested in this matter, especially the property-holders up town. People must visit the City, and if they could not have the central lines open to them, the use of steamboats on the North and East Rivers would become more general. Mr. CORNING then referred to what had been done in Brooklyn in years past, to prevent the use of steam in Atlantic-street. That effort was a complete failure. The squalor and misery of the poorer classes were not to be perpetual; their condition was not to be improved merely by the institution of hospitals and charitable societies, but by giving facilities for the possession of a house and lot in the outskirts of the city where pure air was obtainable at all times. It was only a pretence to say this was an effort to stop steam at Forty-second-street, it was only indicative of another attempt that would be made if this succeeded, and that was to stop steam below Harlem. He hoped the petition would be extensively circulated and signed.

A gentleman wished to know whether the meeting was called to hear both sides of this question.

The President signified that this was a meeting professedly of the opponents of the movement to stop steam below Forty-second-street.

Mr. WOODWORTH said that he hoped the time would come when they might meet to discuss.

The settlers had undoubtedly come to the nuisance, for they found Murray Hill when they came.

Mr. WHITELOCK spoke very strongly, and opposed the preamble and resolutions.

The resolutions and preamble were then put, and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee:

B. Lowder, New-York; S. Leland, New-Rochelle; Edward Corning, of Rye; Ira Bliss, of Stamford; William Black, of Southport; R. S. Winslow, of Westport; Daniel Brooks, of Port Chester; R. G. Hatfield, of Mount Vernon; F. D. Calhoun, of Bridgeport; Jonathan Sturgis, of Fairfield.

The meeting then broke up, about sixty gentlemen having been present.

Sea and Ship News.

The United States frigate *Niagara* remained at her moorings in the Wallabout yesterday, still dressed out in her gay livery, and was the object of much attention to the thousands who crossed the different ferries to and from the City. Judging from the remarks which were constantly made, every person appeared to appropriate to himself some share of the honor which this noble vessel has won for her constructor, as well as for the Navy of our country. The severe and protracted service in which she has been employed, has left her hull almost bare of paint. She will require a thorough "setting to rights," and meantime the admiring public will have to content themselves with a view of her fine proportions at a respectful distance, as to admit all on board who are curious to inspect her, and get a piece of that Cable, would, require a steam-tug to carry the people to and fro constantly. In a few days she will be hauled along-side the Navy-yard Dock, when the public who wish to take a look at her, will probably be gratified. The massive paying-out machinery which has rendered such signal service, will be allowed to remain undisturbed for the present. It is not true that a Broadway jeweler has purchased the whole seventy-five miles of cable remaining on board of her, to convert into cabletic charms. It is to be reshipped to England, and retained as a part of another cable which it is understood will immediately be put under contract to be laid down across the same route.

LOSS OF THE BARK JAPONICA.—Capt. MALEUR, a passenger by the schooner *G. J. Miller*, which arrived yesterday, (19th) from Eleuthera, states that the bark *Japonica*, Captain SHELDON, from Philadelphia, bound for Cuba, was wrecked on Berry Island, the 2d inst. The vessel was a total loss. Captain SHELDON and crew, and the large part of the cargo was saved and arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 5th inst. The *Japonica* was 240 tons register, built in Philadelphia in March, 1850, and was owned by Mr. WILSON.

Jollification of German Students.

A large hall decorated with green branches and flags of parti-color, bearing on them various mystic cyphers—the initials of the various Verbindungen and Landsmanschaften—three long tables filled with bier seidels, and on either side of these tables men of every age between 21 and 70, the heads of most of them covered with the most minute caps, likewise parti-colored, some of them with the German black, red and blue hue—the whole seen through a vast cloud of tobacco smoke; this was the view which presented itself to the eyes of our astonished Reporter as he entered the long room of the Constanz Brewery on Tuesday evening. It was the "Commers" held by the Alten Häuser (old houses, as the Alumni are called in students' German,) of the University of Jena in honor of the third centennial anniversary of the institution of their *Alma Mater*. At the same time a similar celebration was being held in Jena, and it had been ardently hoped that the Atlantic telegraph would be completed in time to send a *schmollis* (or greeting) to the *commilitiones* at Jena. But this hope being annihilated, all the Committee could do was to gather in as many of the Alten Häuser (or to translate very freely, *old tops*.) of other German Universities as possible at the festival Among others, it was proposed to Mr. VETTER, one of the Committee, to invite the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, who took his degree at the University of Heidelberg. But Mr. VETTER said Dr. PENNINGTON was "only a nigger," and as Dr. WILHELM, who was to be present, was to be the Democratic candidate for Coroner next Fall, it might hurt him to invite Dr. PENNINGTON, learned though he might be. This incident gaining publicity, deterred many from being present.

The speeches at the celebration were made subordinate to the songs (and the bier) and till the Rev. Dr. SCHRAMM, of St. George's Chapel, spoke finely in German, and Dr. FUSTER made quite a speech in Latin. Take an equal number of graduates of American colleges and how many would have understood it?

Then MR. GEORGE W. PARKER, of this City, addressed the *old tops* in excellent English. Among other good things he brought out was the fact that there are only two cities in Germany or the world which contained more Germans than New-York and its environs. His closing remarks were based on the idea that as the Germans, living under many potentates, scattered throughout many continents, everywhere spoke the same language and sang the same songs, so might we soon see the "good time coming" when throughout the world there would be spoken the language of unieersal brotherhood, and would resound a song of peace and good will unto all men.

If our reporter were a poet he would give translations of some of the good songs that were sung, especially of the "Welke Lied," or Dedicatory Song, during which each Bursch, holding his sword in the right hand and in the left his cap, pierced the latter through and through.

And after the *commers* with its talking, and singing and fencing, came "Gemüthlichkeit," an untranslatable German word, and when we left about daybreak every one was happy, good-natured and "gemüthlich."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Hatters' Bank Robbery—A Carpet-Bag Containing $60,000 of the Missing Money left at Captain Walling's Residence—No Clue to the Robbers—Increased Mystery.

The Hatters' Bank, at Bethel, Conn., it will be remembered, was broken into by burglars, about ten days ago, and in the most adroit manner robbed of $86,000 in bills—$75,000 of which were issues of that institution—$6,300 in gold, and the balance in bills of other banks, drafts, and certificates of deposit. The officers of the Bank offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the money. Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, and Officers ELDER and MCCORD, at once attempted to obtain a clue to the robbers. In the course of a day or two, they got on the track of two individuals whom, from various circumstances, they were led to suspect of being the burglars. They followed these men closely in their travels about the City, and also kept a sharp watch upon several houses known as resorts of burglars and desperate characters. Two men, giving their names as GEORGE SMITH and JAMES FARRELL, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, but no evidence being adduced against them, they were necessarily discharged. The officers, however, did not relax their efforts to get a clue to the guilty parties.

About 9 P. M., Wednesday, a young man wearing a slouched hat, and evidantly a good deal disguised, called at the residence of Captain WALLING, No. 325 Second-avenue, rang the door-bell and inquired if the Captain was at home. Mr. WM. O'DONNELL, from whom Captain WALLING rents a portion of the house, answered the door-bell and informed the stranger that the Captain was absent. The young man said he had a carpet-bag which he had been requested to leave there for the Captain, and he asked Mr. O'DONNELL to take charge of it and deliver it to the Captain, which Mr. O'DONNELL said he would do. The stranger handed over the carpet-bag and left. Mr. O'DONNELL attached no importance to the matter, and throwing the carpet-bag carelessly into one corner of the sitting-room left for his place of business.

Some two hours after the above occurred, Captain WALLING, on his way home—as he is frequently in the habit of doing—dropped into O'DONNELL's place in the Third-avenue, to get O'D.'s company home. After entering the house, Mr. O'DONNELL informed the Captain about the carpet-bag—he came very near going to bed without thinking of it—and the Captain at once looked at the bag. His suspicion was slightly aroused, and the idea suggested itself that possibly some, person from an anxiety to put him out of the way, had taken this means to spring an infernal machine upon him. The carpet-bag was accordingly opened with great caution, but instead of a powder mine, a mine of bank-bills was disclosed to their astonished eyes. The Captain examined the bag close enough to ascertain that it was filled with bills on the Hatters' Bank of Bethel. The carpet bag and its contents were brought this morning to the Police Headquarters. On counting the money, about $55,000 was found, comprising bills of all denominations, from fifties down. A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to Bethel, announcing to the Cashier of the Bank the recovery of the money. The leaving of the carpet bag and its contents in the mysterious manner described is thought by some to have originated from a supposition on the part of the burglars, that the bank, in recovering this amount of its stolen funds, would redeem all its outstanding issues, and that they thus would be gainers of $20,000, the amount of the bills retained in their possession, besides the gold and issues of other banks still unaccounted for.

VERY SMART EXPLOIT FOR AN INSANE MAN.—Confidence operators not unfrequently make some paltry purchase, and give in payment some bogus draft or check, receiving back a handful of good money and their purchase. Some time ago an honest and demure-looking man called at the office of the New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company and purchased a ticket for Liverpool. The price of the ticket was $23, and the innocent-looking man gave the clerk in attendance a draft for $50 on the Phœnix Bank of Liverpool, signed Hugh James Herndon, which the clerk took, and gave back in exchange a ticket and $27 in City bills. In due course of time the draft was discovered to be worthless, and a watch was set for the swindler. Yesterday a Policeman found him, arrested him and took him before a Police Magistrate. On a careful examination it was found—such at least was the force of the decision rendered by Justice QUACKENBUSH—that the man was merely an insane operator in drafts, and that he bought the ticket, gave the $50 draft, and pocketed the money given back to him, while acting simply under an uncontrollable insane impulse. The dangerous insane operator was given in charge to Dr. Covil, at the Tombs.

AN AMBITIOUS JEHU.—Edward Caven is a stout, smart lad, twenty years of age, who has been but six months from the "ould counthry," and talks yet a round, wholesome brogue. Mr. Turnure employed him to assist in taking care of horses at his livery stable in Fourth-avenue, and there the youthful Edward worked very faithfully. Mr. Turnure finally gave Edward some bills to collect, which it appears Edward did collect, and appropriated a good share of the proceeds, with which he purchased for himself some new clothes and a gold watch. Mr. Turnure discovered the embezzlements his servant Edward had been guilty of. The youthful delinquent excused himself by stating that he was going to get married shortly, and took the money to get himself a decent wedding suit. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up, that his matrimonial aspirations might not lead him into further difficulties.

Fires.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A YOUNG LADY.—At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, officer TUMMEY, of the Sixteenth Ward, discovered a thick volume of smoke issuing from the third story window of the dwelling-house No. 182 West Twenty-first-street, occupied by Mr. WM. C. HITZELBERGER and family. He immediately alarmed the inmates, and found them at breakfast in the basement, with the exception of a young lady who occupied a room on the third floor, and who had not yet arisen. On going up-stairs, it was found that the fire had gained such headway, and the room was so densely filled with smoke, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the young lady could be rescued from her perilous position. Officer TUMMEY was severely burned about the face and hands in getting her out of the room. The smoke had rendered her unconscious; a few moments of further delay and it would have been a case for the Coroner. The damage by the fire was about $500, and is covered by insurance in the Mercantile Insurance Company.

HUDSON-STREET.—The alarm of fire in the Third District, at 10½ o'clock on Thursday night, was caused by a fire in the clothing-store owned by JOHN HAYES, No. 363 Hudson-street, corner of King. The fire was confined to the show-window, where it originated, and was extinguished by a few pailfulls of water. Damage about $100.

[Advertisement.]
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]
HADFIELD'S TELEGRAPH
FIREWORKS,
COLEY & TITUS, Agents,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Orders of any amount, addressed as above, promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]
CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

IMPORTANT TO FIREMEN.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police has found an ordinance which imposes a penalty of $25 on every fireman not wearing a badge while attending a fire. He intends to enforce it.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday night, a man named JOHN HENDERSON walked to the river, at the foot of Fulton-street, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of several employes of the Union Ferry Company. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station, and was subsequently taken to his residence in New-York.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a man named ANDREW THOMPSON, a finisher employed on the *City of Brooklyn*, now in the Dry Dock at the Navy-yard, fell from a gang plank, a distance of 45 feet, to the bottom of the dock and received such injuries that he cannot recover. He was taken to the City Hospital.

YELLOW FEVER.—The case of yellow fever heretofore noticed in Union-street, resulted in death yesterday. The deceased had been at work on the Quarantine grounds.

ACCIDENT.—JAMES BRACHER, a lad 11 years old, while at play yesterday, fell and broke both bones of his right arm. A few weeks ago he broke his left arm. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Mrs. COLIE, residing at the corner of Houston and Willoughby streets, was severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon two masons, at work on the ice-house being constructed in Plymouth street, by the breaking of a plank were precipitated a distance of fifty feet to the ground. One of the men, named JAMES MCKAY, was seriously injured and was taken to the City Hospital. The other escaped with a few bruises.

FIRES.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer COLGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire in house No. Marshal street, occupied by JOHN BAUER. It was extinguished before damage beyond $50 had been done. Some barrels of lime had been placed against the side of the house and had ignited the wood-work and thus caused the fire.

At about 12½ o'clock yesterday a building occupied by Messrs. DOUGLAS & JENKINSON, on North Second-street, near Seventh, caught fire from an oil-kettle which boiled over, while workmen were putting hot steam in to temper it. It was extinguished with slight damage. One of the employes had his head severely damaged by the flames.

LAUNCHED.—Yesterday afternoon the pilot-boat *Edmund Blunt* was launched from the yard of E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint. She is 121 tons burden, 80 feet on deck, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet hold. She was built for John E. Johnson, David Baker, Charles MCCUMSKY, Peter McNamee, G. H. Sullivan and James H. Turnure, New-York, Sandy Hook pilots. She is built to take the place of the *Jacob L. Westervelt*, the pilot-boat which was lost on the 21st of April last.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, comprising Hudson, Essex and Union counties, was held yesterday afternoon at the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be supported at the ensuing election. Over one hundred delegates were present. The Convention organized by electing the following officers:

President—GEORGE W. SAVAGE, of Union county.

Vice Presidents—George McLaughlin, of Hudson; Judge Pierson, of Essex; John H. Clark, of Union.

Secretaries—John H. Meeker, William S. Woodruff and J. Hughes.

Judge PIERSON moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions for the action of the Convention. After some discussion, the motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. PIERSON of Essex, JELIFFE of Hudson, and HINCHMAN of Union.

At this stage of the proceedings, Governor PRICE of New-Jersey entered the room, and was invited to a seat with the President. He was received with enthusiastic cheers.

A motion was then made and adopted, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

JACOB R. WORTENDYKE was proposed and received the nomination by acclamation, there being not a single dissenting voice. A Committee of three was then appointed to notify Mr. W of his nomination.

The name of Mr. CHARLES FISK had been brought forward by his friends in connection with this office. Mr. FISK sent in a letter stating that he was not a candidate, and would not accept should the nomination be tendered him.

A motion was adopted to hold the next Congressional Convention at the city of Elizabeth, and a Committee of two from each County was appointed to take the matter in charge.

Mr. A. F. BOYCE, of Essex County, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we still adhere to the resolutions of principles passed at Cincinnati in 1856.

Resolved, That the course of J. R. WORTENDYKE as Representative during the late session of CONGRESS, in every other way than on the KANSAS question, was unexceptionable.

Resolved, That he be, and hereby is, requested to favor her earliest application, coming from an unquestioned majority of her citizens, for admission into the Union.

The resolutions were not seconded.

The Committee, accompanied by Mr. WORTENDYKE, here entered. Mr. W. accepted the nomination, and felt gratified that his course in Congress had been acceptable and in conformity to their views.

The Committee appointed for the purpose, presented a series of resolutions, in which they fully indorsed the course pursued by the Administration, and also the acts of Mr. WORTENDYKE.

Mr. BOYCE protested against the resolutions referring to Kansas, and was proceeding to give his views when the Chair called him to order. Considerable confusion prevailed, and some person pronouncing Mr. BOYCE a "Black Republican," proposed to hustle him out. Some man said, "No; he is a good little fellow, but he has got on the wrong track."

Governor PRICE was loudly called for, and made a speech.

The Convention then adjourned, and proceeded in a body, headed by a band of music, to serenade Mr. WORTENDYKE.

Personal.

The Boston *Atlas* of the 19th says: The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Navy-yard yesterday forenoon. He was received by Commodore Stringham, and a salute of 17 guns was fired. After being introduced to the officers of the Yard, he was escorted through the principal workshops, and after viewing the *Hartford*, now in course of construction, he was conducted on board the frigate *Roanoke*, and was greeted with the national honors. He next visited the rooms of the National Institute and Library, where he was presented with the diploma of the Institute, having been elected a member by the officers. After partaking of a collation at the residence of the Commodore he left the Yard for Boston. He appeared pleased with the condition of things.

A Newport correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "On Monday morning, as Mr. Staigg, the artist, and Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, the author, were bathing, the latter became disabled. They had been swimming on a race, beyond their depth, and Mr. Staigg's skill and strength, it is probable, alone rescued Mr. Tuckerman from a watery grave. Hearing his companion's cry of distress, he sustained him until assistance was no longer needed, and Mr. Tuckerman was taken home where he was quite ill for a day or two afterwards. The accident is attributed to sun-stroke, or perhaps to over-exercise in the water."

Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, in replying to an invitation to attend the late Editorial festival at Paterson, wrote: "Even that wonder of the age, the Electric Telegraph, at whose miraculous extension *from continent to continent*, the civilized world, even now, rejoices with 'joy unspeakable,' and upon the success of which I devoutly thank God, and congratulate all mankind—is but another tributary to the influence and power of the Press."

Among the passengers for Europe in the steamer *Arago*, which will leave this port to morrow, is the Rev. Thomas Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, New-York. He visits Europe for the transaction of business connected with the diocese, and also for the benefit of his health.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 19.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92½	50 N. Y. Cen. R.R. opg	77⅜
6,500 Missouri 6s	84⅞	50 do	77⅜
39,000 do	84⅝	100 do	77⅝
3,000 Min. S. & P. c. b	106	225 do	77¾
1,000 Cal. S. 7s. b	85½	100 do	c 77⅞
2,000 do	85	400 do	b3 77⅞
1,000 Brooklyn C. 6s	97	3000 do	b60 77⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	89½	500 do	b30 77¾
2,000 Gos Branch Bds	67½	250 do	c 77¾
5,000 I. C. R. 8s 1860	89	100 Erie Railroad	s3 17⅞
1,000 G. & C. 2d mt Bds	91	50 do	b30 17⅞
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	22½	100 do	17⅝
10 Bank of N. Y.	108½	50 Hud. Riv. R.R.	s60 28
10 do	108	10 La Crosse & Mil. R.	37
24 National Bank	108½	100 Reading R. R.	b60 47¾
10 Bank of Commerce	100	300 do	c 47¾
5 do	99⅞	200 do	s30 47⅞
70 Pac. M. S. Co.	89⅝	100 do	b60 48
60 do	84⅞	100 do	s60 47¾
2 Am. Exchange Bk.	106	100 do	b30 47⅞
18 Merchants' Bank	110	200 do	c 47⅞
70 Hanover Bank	89	21 Clev. Col & Cin. R.	91
30 Imp. & Trad Bank	105	100 Panama R.R.	c 113¾
134 Mechanics Bank	114	170 Gal. & Chi. R R.	83¾
20 Del & Hudson Canal	98⅞	100 do	s8 83⅞
100 Gardiner Gold Co.	⅝	130 do	83⅞
100 do	⅝	450 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	34½
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	57¾	200 do	b60 34½
100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60 22½	200 do	s10 34½
120 do	23⅜	159 Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	73¾
50 M. S & N. Ia. pref. st.	44½	600 do	73⅞
200 Ill Central R.R.	75½	50 do	b30 73⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R	b30 83⅜
70 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	84½	325 do	83⅞
50 do	b30 84¾	300 do	s60 83
300 Cl. & Toledo R.	34	150 N. Y. C. R R.	77⅛
100 do	s30 33¾	250 do	b60 77⅜
50 Chi. & P. I. R. R.	73½	100 do	s10 77½
100 do	73¾	100 do	77⅜
100 Reading R. R.	47⅜	150 do	s3 77⅜
100 do	s30 47½	50 do	b3 77⅜
250 Erie R. R.	17	100 do	s3 77⅜
50 Harlem Railroad	10¾	100 do	s60 77½
150 do	10¾	50 do	s60 77⅝
200 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	22⅜	50 do	s10 77½
50 Mil. & Mis. R.	15½	50 do	opg 77⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Miss. 6s	84	15 National Bank	109¾
1,000 E. T. & V. R. 6s	75	30 Irving F. Ins Co	110
5,000 I. & M. R. R. 6s	89	20 Willis'y City Ins. Co	125¾
1,000 N. F. & H. R. 2m 7s	74	40 St. Marks F. I. Co	112½
3,000 Del. & Cl. Co 6s	80	10 Phenix F. Ins. Co	140
2,000 M. & Cin. R 1st m.	31½	6 Relief F. Ins. Co	112¼
12,000 Racine & M. R.	40	5 Em. City F. I Co	107
1,300 Sac. C. 10 p. c. bs	35	20 Exchange F. In. Co.	100¼
10,000 N. In Gos Br.	70¾	30 Second-avenue R.R.	90
5,000 do	69¾	10 U. S. Express Co.	85
20 Metropolitan B'k	107½	66 Paterson Man. Co.	13
30 do	107⅝	20 Min. Mining Co.	120
20 M. Ex. Bank	100	10 Nassau Fire In. Co	101¼
15 N. Y. County Bk.	105	20 Excelsior F. In. Co	106¼
20 Citizen's Bank	100	10 Mar. Fire Ins. Co.	120½
5 Orient M. Ins. Co.	80	44 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	110
20 Lorillard F. I. Co.	120	100 Citizen's Fire I. Co	166¾
10 N. W. F. In. Co.	91¾	10 Resolute F. Ins. Co.	107
10 do	91⅝	10 Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	107¾
10 do	89¾	20 Gallatin Fire In. Co	89¾
7 Com'wealth F. I. Co.	91½	10 Harmony F. Ins. Co.	81
20 Mer F Ins Co	110¾	10 do	80¾
5 Bmbt. F. Ins. Co.	96	5 Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	90¾
23 do	94¾	16 Security F. I. Co.	103¾
20 Goodhue F. I. Co.	92¾	20 Commercial In. Co.	109¾
6 Home Fire Ins Co	159	20 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	125½
10 Amer. Ex. Co.	90½	16 Equitable F. In. Co.	159¾
60 Irving Bank	100½	15 do	152
30 do	110¾		

THURSDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

We have to report another quiet day in Money affairs. The demand on temporary loan is lighter than usual among the Brokers, and deposits are still left with them as low as 3 ℘ cent. per annum. The Banks are a little more independent in respect to discounting paper, and the rates, as compared with the cheapest terms made before the Government negotiations, are ½ ℘ cent. higher on paper within 90 days, and 1 ℘ cent. higher on long date bills. We quote short paper 4@5, with actual transactions at 4½ on 60 day acceptances; and long dates at 5½@6 ℘ cent. The Exchange market is also quiet; Sterling 109½@109¾; Francs 5.13¾@5.12½; the business for Saturday's steamer has not yet opened.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange are growing more interesting. Most of the leading Brokers have returned from their Summer excursions, and the sales yesterday and to-day, partake, to some extent, of the nature of a strong fight on both sides the speculative account. The broker of the steamboat party, the head of which is an Erie Director and the principal drag, as the outside public suspect, upon a quiet and rational settlement of the difficulty with the other trunk lines, has re-entered the market as a heavy seller *short* of Central shares, and in turn has been met by good buyers. The transactions in the Stock today reach about 5,000 Shares, opening at 77½ cash, selling up to 77¾, and closing 77½@¾ ℘ cent. In Erie the transactions were mostly at 17½@17 ℘ cent. In the Western Shares, the contest between the *Bull* and *Bear* account is growing in spirit, the latter selling with the greater freedom on the reported traffic early in August, and slow improvement in business from the West. Reading shares and Hudson River hold pretty steady, though Reading at the close was less firm than in the forenoon, participating in the afternoon drive against the General market, which left off dull. The exceptions are the Illinois Central shares which were wanted at 76—a rise of 2 ℘ cent. Pacific Mail, which left

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2159. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Line Reported in Good Working Order.

DISPATCHES SENT AND RECEIVED.

Grand Reception at the House of Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

CABLE REJOICINGS.

The following dispatches from Trinity Bay and Carbonear were received yesterday morning by Cyrus W. Field, Esq:

CARBONEAR, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The cable is working beautifully to day. I reached Cyrus station this evening.

A. MACKAY.

TRINITY BAY, Friday, Aug. 19.

We sent a very explicit message this morning to Mr. McIvar, agent of Cunard steamers in Liverpool, respecting the disaster to the steamship *Europa*.

DE SANTY.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCH TO MR. FIELD.

Mr. FIELD sent a dispatch on Wednesday last to England. The following reply was received yesterday from Valentia Bay:

VALENTIA BAY, Friday, Aug. 19.

C. W. FIELD, NEW-YORK: The Directors have just met. They heartily congratulate you on your success. The *Agamemnon* arrived at Valentia at 6 A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 5. We are just on the point of chartering a ship to lay the shore ends. No time will be lost in sending them out. All your letters have been posted to New-York. Please write me fully about the tariff and other working arrangements.

G. SAWARD.

Grand Reception at Mr. Field's House of All the City Celebrities.

The residence of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, No. 84 East Twenty-first street, corner of Lexington-avenue, and the adjoining house, that of his brother, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, were last night crowded to their utmost with our prominent citizens, including all the Civic athorities, all the Clergy now in town, the authorities of the University and Columbia College, the European Consul, together with Capt. HUDSON and an escort of the officers of the *Niagara*, including Mr. EVERETT, and the English Electrician Mr. WOODHOUSE, with the Russian Aide-de-Camp, Baron BOYE. In short, for about three hours Mr. FIELD stood at his door and received the select and the elect of the City who flowed by him like a torrent. His house and his brother's house were filled to overflowing, and when no more could be admitted, the applicants for admission thronged the road outside until a crowd of several thousands were attracted.

Mr. FIELD being vociferously summoned by the outside crowd, appeared on his balcony and introduced Capt. HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, who was received by three as hearty cheers as ever greeted the ears of man in New-York. His speech was very brief. He warmly complimented the officers and men of the *Agamemnon*, and said that the same praise was due to them as those of the *Niagara*.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD followed in a neat speech, warmly eulogizing Mr. WOODHOUSE, the English Electrician, and requesting his auditors to repair to the Brevoort House, where Mr. WOODHOUSE was residing, and manifest some token of their appreciation.

While the speech was going on, the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, accompanied by a choice band, had started from the Mercer House, and arrived in time to serenade Mr. FIELD and his visitors. They played "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," and other American and British airs, and then led the way to the Brevoort House, when, on arrival, they struck up "God Save the Queen," and called forth Mr. WOODHOUSE to respond. He congratulated them on the success of the Telegraph enterprise, disclaimed any merit for himself, thanked them for the honor done to the Queen, and retired amid tremendous applause.

Mr. PELATIAH PERIT followed in a long speech, after which, it being long past midnight, the immense assemblage dispersed.

It was the intention of Lord NAPIER to have been present on this occasion, but he was prevented by a summons to Washington. It is, however, his intention to be present at the great celebration on the 1st of September.

Rejoicings at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 19.

Two national and two royal salutes of 21 guns each, were fired here to-day in honor of the Ocean Telegraph.

Cable Celebration at Stamford, Conn.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

The demonstration here to-day in honor of the laying of the cable was a decided success. A Committee of twenty-three, appointed a week since, went energetically to work, and, aided by a liberal subscription, got up a celebration far beyond anything before witnessed here. The day was fair, and hundreds came from the surrounding towns to unite in the festivities.

At 3 P. M. a procession was formed, Ex-Governor MINOR acting as Marshal. Dodworth's Band led the way, followed by the Stamford Light Guard, the three fire companies of the village, the Masonic Fraternity, citizens of this and other towns, and nearly one hundred carriages filled with ladies. The firemen turned out one hundred and fifty strong, under the lead of Messrs. RIKER, Chief-Engineer, and CARTER and TOUCEY, Assistants, and with their engines tastefully decorated with wreaths and flags, presented a fine appearance. After marching through the principal streets the procession halted in St. John's Park, where more than four thousand people were assembled to listen to speeches from Ex-Gov. MINOR, the Rev. Messrs. BOOTH, R. M. HATFIELD, and S. L. WOODFORD, Esq. An original poem, abounding in good hits, was also read by the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. HATFIELD happily hit the class of men who shook their heads *before* the cable was laid, and "told you so" afterwards, comparing them to the man who, when he had killed his pig, said, "He didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I never thought he would." The following appropriate tribute by Mr. WOODFORD to the men through whose efforts success had been reached, and to the joint interest of the two nations in this great work, was also enthusiastically received, "Let us with full hearts and glad voices give honor to the large heads and earnest wills that have bidden the nations reach out their hands and clasp them in love beneath the sea. All honor to those noble men, in whose broad faith the ocean telegraph was born. Through weary hours of watching and of seeming defeat their purpose failed not and they struggled on. Thank God that neither land can claim alone the glory. If to America is due the first organized movement to bind the continents together; if hers be the proud privilege of calling *him* son whose resolute will sustained the enterprise and whose sleepless watching guided it from its inception to its glorious achievement; still, to England belongs the credit of having furnished largely more than her proportion of capital, of having by her skill demonstrated the philosophical probability of success, and hers were the forges whereon the ocean wire was wrought. The mother and the child worked side by side; the blood-red cross and the flashing stars were blent upon the trusty ships to whose keeping the cable was given; two nations knelt upon the ocean sands and prayed that God would crown their faith and effort with success."

In the evening the public buildings and most of the private residences were brilliantly illuminated, Main and Atlantic streets especially, making a fine display. The day closed with an exhibition of fireworks, the last piece of which representing the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* laying the cable, and displaying above them the words, "The union of empires" was much admired.

Thus ended the most imposing demonstration ever made here, much of the credit of which is due to the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs Riker, Carter, Merritt, Quintard, Seely, and others, many of whom are New-York business men.

R.

The Greeting of Chicago to Mr. Field.

The Chicago Board of Trade has sent the following address to Mr. FIELD:

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq:

SIR: At a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, held at their rooms on the 14th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft an address to be presented to yourself, and those associated with you, expressive of their appreciation of the [illegible] benefit conferred upon mankind, in the success[illegible] of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

To yourself, more than to any other individual, belongs the honor of conducting this great enterprise to a successful issue.

It was an enterprise worthy the united efforts of the two Governments whose energies were enlisted for the accomplishment of an undertaking fraught with such inestimable advantages and blessings to the human family, as no one will at this early period of its history attempt to estimate.

We will not refer to the numerous obstacles you have had to contend with; these are best known to yourself and those associated with you in the *greatest* enterprise of this age of grand achievements, and we tender to you our warmest congratulations—first, that you were honored with the principal direction of an undertaking in which immense wealth was invested, to confer untold blessings upon mankind. We congratulate you, that the result has demonstrated the proverbial sagacity of the "Merchant Princes" of England and America, in employing agencies possessing the tact and energy for the accomplishment of the end proposed. We congratulate you, that amidst difficulties, dangers and disasters, your courage and faith failed not; but, persevering unto the end, you have justified the confidence and trust reposed in you, and connected with your name an honorable fame which shall be as enduring as, we trust will be the peace and friendship of the two greatest nations on earth.

In this immense stride in the advancement of civilization, science, trade and commerce, the world at large are made your debtors, and will not cease to pray for the health, prosperity, happiness, peace and long life to enjoy these blessings, for him who has, under a good Providence, been instrumental in securing in so large a measure these inestimable blessings to others. Respectfully yours.

J. Y. MUNN,
R. M. CHESNEY,
GEO. WATSON.

Reception of the Queen's Message at Niagara Falls—A Speech from Ex-President Fillmore.

On Monday evening, upon the reception of the Queen's Message at the Falls, a small cannon was brought out and made to do duty for a great portion of the night. The *Gazette* says: "The dispatch was announced in the ball-room at the Cataract, causing considerable excitement among the crowd there assembled. The band immediately struck up 'God Save the Queen' and 'Hail Columbia,' after which the merry dance went on. The Niagara Falls Brass Band was out and performed their part in celebrating the important event. The Church bells, and also the Cataract House bell rung at a late hour. It being pretty generally known that Ex President FILLMORE was stopping at the International, it was suggested that he be called out. A crowd soon gathered in front of the hotel, and in answer to the enthusiastic cheers and calls of the people, Mr. FILLMORE appeared upon the balcony. He was greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. FILLMORE's remarks were peculiarly appropriate and befitting such an occasion, and they were extremely well received by the audience.

Mr. FILLMORE referred to the period when he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives—when Prof. MORSE sought aid from Congress to test the practicability of telegraphing. Mr. FILLMORE made a favorable report for an appropriation of $30,000. It was received with derision by a large number of Congressmen, who scouted the idea of talking by telegraph, and offered all sorts of amendments designed to defeat the bill. The bill passed, and a line from Washington to Baltimore was soon ready for operation. The first dispatch sent from Baltimore announced the nomination of SILAS WRIGHT for President, by the Democratic Convention then in session; the second dispatch announced his declension. Mr. FILLMORE remarked that Prof. MORSE was, like most men of genius, in advance of the age. He looked back with pleasure upon this incident in the early history of telegraphic enterprise, and had ever since taken a great interest in their progress, and was most happy to be able to mingle his congratulations with the citizens of Niagara Falls upon the success of the great enterprise of modern times.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE CABLE REJOICINGS.—We see great preparations making for a telegraphic jubilee all over the Northern country, and it has been suggested by some one that the citizens of Savannah should unite in such a proceeding. The Northern people are easily excited, and anything which will serve as an escape-valve for their orators, and to fill their newspapers, is quickly seized upon, whether it be the Burdell Murder or the Atlantic Telegraph. We, of the South, are in the habit of taking things in a more quiet and philosophic way, and although we accord our admiration to all triumphs of science, we do not explode with the thunders of popular clamor over every event of the day. As a work of science, the Atlantic Telegraph can scarcely be said to have added anything, because every scientific principle involved has been long since known and put into practical operation. It is certainly an effort of human industry and perseverance wonderful to contemplate. It is a great work *for England*. It puts Canada nearer to her than Ireland was twenty years ago, and we shall hear no more of that province desiring annexation to the United States. With both ends of the wire in possession of England, in time of war we should have a jubilee at which there would not be much rejoicing.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Obituary.

English papers, received by the *Arabia*, announce the death of M. ALEXIS SOYER, the renowned professor of the culinary art. He was a Frenchman by birth, but had resided in England for some time. M. SOYER had become celebrated for his trip to the Crimea during the Russian War. The British army owed their enjoyments to the skill of this indefatigable gentleman, of which, without his aid, they would have continued destitute. Since his return from the Crimea, M. SOYER had suffered from an affection of the liver, was at Norwood, when a sudden attack of disease obliged him to return to his home at St. John's Wood; on Thursday morning became insensible, and died about 10 o'clock the following night. The portable cooking apparatus invented by him, which is being constructed at Woolwich Arsenal, was to have been tested in the presence of the military officers deputed by the Government in the course of a day or two subsequent to his death; but this and many other plans for the reform and organization of the army cooking system now remain to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. WARREN, his secretary.

The celebrated ornithologist, Dr. F. A. L. THIENEMANN, died on the 21st July, near Dresden, at the age of 65.

A letter from Spain mentions the death, at Malaga, of M. POITEVIN, the celebrated French æronaut.

Mr. LUTHER STEVENS, of this City, the well-known copper-plate printer, died in Mount Vernon, N. H., on the 13th inst., in the 79th year of his age. He was a gentleman of much enterprise and intelligence.

Personal.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris:

A. H. Fowler, E. Waller, H. Randel and wife, A. Taylor and wife, Mrs. G. S. Robbins and family, J. J. Bradley, S. O. Murphy, H. T. Trowbridge, P. D. Hall, W. Turnbull and lady, C. C. & C. Alger, James Thomson, W. E. Schenck, H. A. Stone and family, George Dickey, W. H. Heydecker, J. M. Guilleau, R. S. Cook, C. M. Gignaux, J. C. Dubois, M. D., H. M. Warren and wife, D. N. Barney, New-York; Dr. Isaac Thomas, Geo. B. Thomas, Dr. J. B. Gazzam, Dr. W. H. Bruner, D. Samuel, Pennsylvania; Dr. A. A. Hayes, Massachusetts; W. Lilley, Dr. T. Simpson, Ohio; C. M. Pond, J. J. Goodwin, Connecticut; J. T. Daswell, Louistana; Dr. W. M. Turner, Virginia; J. B. Gazzam, Dr. E. H. Bryan, Missouri; J. A. Hume, South Carolina; W. Barber, S. W. Ralston, California; T. B. Norris, W. T. Ross, New-Jersey.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, on his way from a trip to the Northern Colleges, and the White Mountains, stopped last night at the St. Nicholas. The election in his Congressional District comes off early in October, his present term expires March 4, 1859, and his next term will doubtless commence on the 5th.

The resignation by the Hon. James Wadsworth of his seat in the State Senate, is said to be owing to his intention to run for Congress in the Erie District. Mr Hatch is the present member. It is rumored that the Hon. James O. Putnam will be the candidate of the united Republicans and Americans.

Commissioners of Health—Aug. 20.

Present—the Mayor, President HASWELL and Drs. ROCKWELL, MILLER and THOMPSON.

Permission was granted for the cotton which came into port on the *Empire City* to be lightered from Quarantine.

Schooner *Anna E. Glover* allowed to proceed to sail way on west end of Staten Island on the 25th inst.

Ship *Competitor*. This case came up again for consideration. She was permitted to take in cargo at Quarantine.

Brig *Sitka*—proceed to Elizabethport on the 23d inst.

Bark *Mary*—proceed to Upper Quarantine nine days from arrival.

The following was passed in relation to the Inspector of Vessels:

Resolved, That no vessel arriving at this port between the first day of April and the first of November, which may be subject to inspection by the Inspector of vessels, shall discharge her cargo, or any part thereof, without a written permit from the Inspector of vessels, unless by the direction of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health or the Board of Health.

MILITARY MONUMENT.—The State of Pennsylvania, at the last session of her legislature, resolved to erect upon the public grounds at Harrisburg, a monument to the volunteers and regular soldiers who lost their lives in the late war with Mexico. The Commissioners appointed to take charge of the work met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, and adopted the plans submitted by JAMES G. BATTERSON, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., who is also to do the work. At an early day we shall give our readers a description of the plans, &c.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Collector Schell and the Administration—The Questions at Issue—The Pending Treaties with New-Granada and Nicaragua—Treasury Receipts—Cabinet Movements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 20.

Mr. SCHELL, the New-York Collector, has been here several days, negotiating with the President and Mr. COBB to maintain what he calls his independent position. It is understood that Mr. SCHELL and the Naval Officer, Mr. BIRDSALL, have asserted their right, not only to make nominations, but to make them final, without consulting the Secretary of the Treasury, and without their being confirmed by him.

The immediate question has arisen between the Collector and the Members of Congress in the State of New-York, who have supported the Administration in their Kansas policy of last Winter or otherwise. Mr. SCHELL, from some reason or other, has utterly ignored the Democratic delegation of his State, and insists on his right to do so in defiance of the Secretary of the Treasury. The question under consideration here between Mr. SCHELL and these distinguished functionaries has been, whether Mr. SCHELL shall be sustained, or Mr. COBB; and without coming to a definite conclusion, it is understood that Mr. SCHELL has been sent back to New-York, having been distinctly informed of the views of the Administration; and he will be permitted to remain in office if he complies with their special instructions in this matter. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 20.

It is not probable that our Government will agree to the Cass-Herran Treaty as amended by New-Granada.

General JESUP states that he has come here with extraordinary powers, and to act in conjunction with YRISSARI. Apprehensive that he would not be officially received, until satisfactory explanations were made concerning the conduct of Nicaragua, of which our Government complains, he represents he has full authority to make due reparation or apology, and to arrange a treaty.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were nearly $9,614,000, making the entire amount on deposit $14,500,000; ten and a third of which is in New-York. The receipts, apart from the payment on account of the $10,000,000 loan, were over $1,000,000, an increase of $300,000 over those of the previous week.

General CASS left here this afternoon for Stonington, to be present, it is said, at the marriage of his daughter with Mr. VAN LIMBURG, Minister from the Netherlands.

The Postmaster General and his family have taken as a temporary residence, the country seat of General WALBRIDGE.

Attorney-General BLACK contemplates leaving the city to-morrow, for Stonington.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Friday, August 20

The Republican State Convention assembled in this city yesterday, and made the following nominations:

For Governor, Moses Wisner, of Oakland Co.; for Lieutenant Governor, Edwin B. Fairfield, of Hillsdale; for Secretary of State, Nelson G. Isbell, of Livingston; for State Treasurer, John McKinney, of Van Buren; for Auditor, Gen. Daniel L. Case, of Ingham; for Commissioner of the Land Office, Jas. W. Sanborn, of St. Clair; for Attorney General, Jacob M. Howard, of Wayne; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, John M. Gregory, of Washtenaw and for Member of the Board of Education, Walter J. Baxter, of Hillsdale.

Resolutions were passed, readopting the Philadelphia platform of 1856; condemning the national Administration; indorsing the present State Administration and our Representatives in Congress, and in view of the late annexation of the old world with the new, declaring that it is the duty of the Federal Government to adopt measures for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

The Convention adjourned at midnight. The proceedings were harmonious throughout.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 20.

Colonel GEORGE W. MONNYPENNY, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Sixteenth District.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Hon. DAVID KILGORE was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 5th District.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 20.

During a storm on Wednesday a fishing-boat, with eight persons on board, capsized in the Lake, fifteen miles from Milwaukee, and CORNELIUS MYER, FREDERICK LESSING and another man, whose name is unknown, were drowned. The balance of the passengers were rescued by the steamer *Traveler*.

Loss of the Steamer Black Hawk.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Friday, Aug. 20.

The steamer *Black Hawk*, bound from Mount Carmel to this place, struck a snag opposite Mount Vernon, yesterday, and sunk in 13 feet water. She had a full cargo of flour and corn, which, with the boat herself, is supposed to be a total loss. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

Supply of FLOUR better, but not equal to the demand, which is good for the interior and home trade and for Eastern account. Sales 2,200 bbls. at $5 37½@$5 62½ for good to choice brands of extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian; $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT in active demand for milling and speculation, and prices 3c.@4c. better. Sales 57,000 bush. at $1 18½@$1 19 for Red Ohio; $1 25 for White; 87½c. for Chicago Spring, and now held at 90c., market closing very firm. CORN in good demand and market firm. Sales 78,000 bush. at 66c. for hot; 70c.@71c. for so-called sound, and 75c. for sound. RYE nominal at 71c. OATS steady. Sales 22 000 bush. at 47c.@48c. for sound, now held at 50c. WHISKY steady. Sales 75 bbls. at 25c. Canal Freights unchanged; 38c. on Flour, 9½c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports for the last 24 hours*—2 617 bbls. Flour; 59,955 bush. Wheat; 14,392 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,978 bbls. Flour; 12 346 bush. Wheat; 50,397 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 20—P. M.

FLOUR advancing. WHEAT firmer; sales 7,000 bushels at $1 22 for White Michigan. CORN firm; sales 3,500 bushels Prime Indiana at 76c. OATS scarce; sales 4 200 bushels common Canadian at 45c. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged—Flour 27c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—36,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—13,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn; shipped to Montreal 2,100 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. Receipts for the last 24 hours, 4,300 bbls. WHISKY dull at 23c. PROVISIONS dull, and holders willing sellers. Mess PORK offered at $16. WHEAT—A good export demand at 98c.@$1 12 for prime Red and White.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 5c.@7c.; sales 30,000 bush. at 90c.@95c. CORN active and advanced 1c.; sales at 7c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—47,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—50,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts to-day*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bush. Wheat; 122,000bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 20.

COTTON—sales to-day, 800 bales, the market closing firm. The sales of the week add up 9,750 bales, and the receipts 2,400. The receipts at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, exceed them 113.750 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 165,000 bales. Total receipts of new crop, 7,000 bales, against 19 500 last year. Stock, 35 500 bales. COFFEE firm; sales of the week, 3,800 bags. Stock 18,250 bags, against 95,250 last year. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8½ ₱ cent. SIGHT DRAFTS on New-York, ½ ₱ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm. Red, $1 20@$1 27. White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN—an advancing tendency. White, 77c.@80c.; Yellow, 85c.@86c. WHISKY dull at 27c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Bulk Meats, 6¾c.@9c.; Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75; Lard 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR steady; New, $5 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 38@$1 40. CORN steady; Yellow, 87c. WHISKY steady at 28c.@29c.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 20.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 1,700 bales, and the receipts 250 bales. Stock 10,000 bales. We quote Middling at 11c.@11¾c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

Affairs at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 20.

Business here assumes a brisk appearance again, and freight is moving South with great dispatch.

Fire at Stroudsburg, Pa.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Friday, Aug. 20.

Mr. W. S. WHITE'S tannery, in this place, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night. Loss $25,000. Insured for $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Wednesday were 43.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 20.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were twenty.

Firemen on a Visit.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 20.

A delegation of Liberty Engine Co, No. 1, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city to-day, and were presented this evening with a magnificent silver-mounted signal lantern by Mr. WM. LONG, of this City, formerly of Philadelphia. The Philadelphians are being well cared for by the firemen and others of this city.

Death of a New-York Shipmaster.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 20.

Captain JOSEPH HAMILTON, a New-York shipmaster, died in this city to-day, of yellow fever.

FROM ALBANY.

Rejoicings over the Cable—Senator Dickinson on Constitutions—The Canals—Effect of the Introduction of Steam.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

Our city was literally turned upside down, inside out, on the shortest possible notice, last evening. It was about 10 o'clock, or a little later, when the dispatch of the Queen to President BUCHANAN was announced. It was then that the reality of telegraphic communication with the other Continent broke upon the mind. All the bells in the city were set ringing, bonfires blazed from every corner, guns were fired at various points, and our citizens swarmed in thousands in State-street and Broadway. It was an impromptu affair, pitched on a high note. They who had gone to bed got up and went into the streets. Processions, with indescribable irregularity, went about, with all manner of music, wishing everybody joy. This was kept till the small hours came; and altogether it was a jolly time. I suppose there will be a more formal observance of the event under the management of the authorities and committees.

The *Atlas and Argus* publishes this morning a lengthy extract from the address of the Hon. D. S. DICKENSON before the Law Department of Hamilton College, pronounced at the late Commencement of that Institution, in which that distinguished statesman adds his indictment against the present Constitution of the State, and the weight of many strong reasons why we should have a thorough revision. Mr. DICKINSON bases his objections to the present instrument chiefly on the financial article, which, it will be remembered, was mainly the work of MICHAEL HOFFMAN and the men of the Barnburner school in the Convention; a single Senate and Assembly District system; the features relative to Banking, and the Judiciary. In his criticisms Mr. DICKENSON is sharp and telling. He concludes his anathamas against our Judicial system in the following language:

"Such a system has destroyed the character of our Judiciary at home, 'and made us the reproach of neighboring States.' To restore it, among other reforms, we must have a Supreme Court *in banc*, which can act as a unit, so organized in numbers, ability, compensation and duration of official term, that it can hear, examine and decide causes becoming the Supreme Court of a State, whose Judges, in other times, were great lights along the judicial pathway of the civilized world."

Beside Senator STOW, Mr. DICKINSON is the only considerable public man who has spoken boldly and unequivocally on this subject. There did not exist, however, the shadow of a doubt that the proposition for a Constitutional Convention would carry. Do the people understand that they are about to enter on the business of overhauling the organic law of the State; that there is to ensue a contest between ultraism on the one side and sober conservatism on the other? A contest in which the result will be doubtful?

The Canal tolls, which at the opening of the season showed a handsome gain, now bid fair to be but slightly increased over last season, and in all not more than enough to satisfy the constitutional requirements as to interest on the debt, and pay for the ordinary repairs. The wisdom of reducing the rate of toll on leading articles of freight, which the present Canal Board, though proper to do, is yet to be shown. We have been getting a slightly increased amount of toll; it is true, but have been obliged to do a great deal more business to accomplish it. The capacity of the enlarged Canal for doing a very heavy and more than a self-sustaining business has been fully demonstrated. But incomparable as the Erie Canal is for floating the products of an Empire to market, it cannot overcome the effects of a monetary prostration such as settled down upon the country a year ago. With money in the country to do business, with fair crops, and anything like good management the enlarged Erie Canal will achieve results that will fully vindicate her claims on the steady support of our people. She will in time pay back with interest. When she comes to float from 3 000 to 5,000 steam propellers, carrying from 125 to 200 tons, with the time reduced between the lakes and tide-water one half, the Erie Canal will take care of herself and the State, and pay the debts of both. Is the fact properly appreciated in New-York, that this immensely increased inland tonnage will by the introduction of steam become just so much added to the tonnage, wealth and business facilities of that City? These propellers will be as so many steamboats in her harbor, for they will have no occasion to pay $25 for being towed down the river to your locks when they can go down, the same time, each by its own powers of propulsion—its over-new life—forone-third the money. And when they are there they can go about whenever and wherever they please. With steam these boats, as regards increased usefulness and capacity for doing business, will be like a man newly endowed with legs, arms, eyes, who before had neither.

Stock-cattle, hogs and sheep will doubtless seek the Canal as the cheapest, safest and best, if not the speediest, means of transportation. The idea is already started of constructing flat bottom boats for stock, in which food and water can be constantly dealt out, and the material depreciation of Beef Cattle, and more especially of the character of meat in your market, will thus be obviated. These are new and important considerations which will doubtless receive their proper weight. RODERICK.

Burning of Extensive Dairy Stables, Near Cincinnati.

EIGHTY-SIX ANIMALS BURNED ALIVE—DREADFUL SCENE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 19.

In yesterday's paper we announced the destruction of WM. HOGAN'S dairy stables, at Brighton. The stables are located on the State Fair grounds, being the building 250 feet long by 50 feet wide occupied by Mr. ALF BURNETT as the "Committee Dining Saloon" during the State Fair last year. Fire was communicated to the structure at about 10 o'clock, and in a short time it was totally consumed, together with *seventy-four cows, four valuable horses, one mule, four or five calves, two goats*, two new milk wagons, some half dozen sets (or more) of good harness, a dozen or more milk-cans, numerous buckets and pans—in fact, all the utensils belonging to the dairy—everything used in the stables—and oats, corn and hay, which cost Mr. HOGAN $1,000. The total loss is estimated by the unfortunate proprietor at *between seven and eight thousand dollars*. He informed us that he was completely "cleaned out." Two horses, two cows, one mule, two goats and two calves, only, escaped, but they are so badly burned that it will perhaps be humane to kill them.

Mr. HOGAN describes the scene in the stables in the midst of the conflagration, as most piteously and indescribably harrowing. The live stock were tied in their stalls. The horses and mules were haltered in the usual manner, and the cows were bound around their horns. When the flames first commenced their ravages, the poor animals snorted and bellowed with hideous and frantic force. As the heat increased, and the fierce fires began to lick and scalen their quivering flesh, their cries and groans and furious struggles became agonizing. Some threw themselves headlong upon the floor or leaped upright at full length with frenzied energy, and vented their agony in fearful screams. The horses broke from their halters, and dashed through the consuming blaze in desperate dismay. The tortured and suffocating cows tore away their horns and rushed through the blazing piles, and encountered each other in destructive collision, their flesh broiling and cracking in the heat with sickening effect upon the senses of human beings who gazed terror-stricken upon the wretched scene of suffering, without power to mitigate the agony of the tortured brutes. The yells and despairing cries of the different classes of animals commingled in horrid concert, and broke through the roar of flames and crackling timbers upon the still night air, and borne away in terrifying echoes to the ears of persons two miles distant from the dreadful scene.

Two or three horses, and as many cows, plunged through the flames and burst in wild affright thrgugh the sides of the consuming structure, and fell headlong, whining with misery, upon the ground outside, sprang again to their feet, and sped with frenzied fur across the fields until they dropped lifeless from sheer exhaustion. Some rolled upon the floor of the stable, screaming with immitigable pain, until suffocated and destroyed by the fierce heat. Their contortions, their awful wails of distress, infinitely more piteous and harrowing than those of human beings in the dire extremity of torture, are described by those who gazed spell bound upon the terrible spectacle as surpassing the power of human imagination to conceive. Happily the agony of the poor brutes was not greatly prolonged. The timber composing the stables burned like tinder, and the hay and oats-straw, some forty tons, blazed and perished in the fierce heat like lucifer matches. But the flesh of the carcases quivered, and blazed and broiled all night long, and filled the atmosphere with a sickening effluvia.

Yesterday morning large numbers of persons visited the ruins, but they turned from the spectacle with disgust. The charred and smouldering remains of the dead animals lay in great heaps. Some were only partially consumed, of some nothing but bones, horns and hoofs remained. Some of the cows stood upright at their stalls, their flesh barbacued; others were without heads, others without limbs; in one instance four or five carcases laid together with their horns interlocked, forming a circle It was a ghastly scene to contemplate. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS—PUBLIC MEETINGS—STORMY TIMES.

On Wednesday of last week a riot occurred at Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the refusal of the bankers in that place to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank of Nebraska, which they had put in circulation. The mob assaulted the bank of COOK & SARGENT, and the residence of Mr. COOK, with brickbats and stones. During the riot the wife of Mr. COOK was seriously injured. By the intervention of the Sheriff the outbreak was suppressed.

On Thursday morning a crowd of some 1,500, principally Germans, collected at the Court-house and organized a meeting, calling Judge GRANT to the Chair. The meeting was orderly, but a determined spirit was evinced to compel the redemption of the Florence notes now in circulation, especially those in the hands of laborers, and resolutions were passed to that effect.

Judge GRANT, Dr. TEGLER and Mr. ROLFE were then appointed a committee to wait upon COOK & SARGENT and BURROWS & PETTYMAN, to ascertain what they would do in the matter, and the meeting adjourned until afternoon to hear the result. Judge GRANT, as Chairman of the Committee, then stated that, while the Committee was engaged in a conference with COOK & SARGENT, ANTONIO LE CLAIRE, GEO. L. DAVENPORT and HIRAM PRICE had promised to become responsible for the *ultimate* redemption of the issues of the Bank of Florence. He also read a note from COOK & SARGENT, saying that they would take the money in the hands of the laborers, and give them Illinois and Wisconsin currency at par, but declining to name any day when they would retire the Florence circulation. That, however, they professed a willingness to do there as soon as a branch bank should be established, or a circulating medium otherwise provided for. A note was also read from BURROWS & PETTYMAN, in which they promised to reure every dollar of their checks, between then and next Spring, but they must collect their debts before they could pay what they owed.

The meeting then resolved not to receive any more Florence money after that date, and appointed a committee to visit COOK & SARGENT and ask of them a written guarantee not to pay out any more of it, and also to wait upon ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, GEORGE L. DAVENPORT and HIRAM PRICE, and procure their written agreement to become responsible for the issues of the Bank of Florence

We learn from the *State Democrat* that during the entire day on Thursday strong excitement reigned throughout the city, and the City Artillery were under arms at their drill-room, preparing to act in case of emergency. On Friday morning Judge GRANT commenced paying out small amounts at the Courthouse, to laborers within the city. All others were refused, says the *Rock Islander* of Saturday. That paper adds:

"Payment was stopped about 12,o'clock. Several hours afterwards, no evidence being apparent that a resumption of payment would take place, the crowd began to show signs of rebellion. The music was brought out and other demonstrations made calculated to produce excitement. Another meeting was held, and a rumor that the bank would be again attacked, brought out the military. These demonstrations brought out the money and payments were continued. The military appeared on the street in small squads, but the great body was held in reserve at the armory, ready for action. We learn that Judge GRANT stopped paying out in the evening, having redeemed about $2.000. He promised to open the bank again on Saturday.

Yellow Fever at Staten Island and in New-York.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CLIFTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

DEAR SIR: There are rumors prevalent among us, that several cases of yellow fever have occurred on this island within the last few weeks, and that the disease has not been confined to the limits of the Quarantine. Will you have the kindness to inform me if this is so, and to what extent the disease has prevailed, if at all, and what precautions, if any, have been taken against its spread by the municipal or medical authorities of New York and of this island? Yours respectfully,

Dr. W. C. ANDERSON. JOHN A. C. GRAY.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I am sorry to inform you that there have been several cases of yellow fever without the limits of the Quarantine. The first cases occurred about the 19th of July, and up to the beginning of the past week the ratio of increase has been one case in three days. Since that time the average has been one case daily. I am not aware that any precautions have been taken against its spread.

The first cases were in a small tenement in the village of Tompkinsville, occupied by some of the employes of the Quarantine establishment. Here two persons died, and the disease was three weeks in manifesting itself in four of the adjacent houses.

A Committee of the Medical Society has been appointed to investigate the mode of its origin, &c., and I will not anticipate its report. But in reply to the question of precaution, I would advise all to avoid passing through the infected district which is near the Quarantine landing. Bathing along the shore is dangerous, and all exposure on the water line, especially after sunset, should be avoided while the infected vessels are lying off the shore.

I have information, this afternoon, of a case of yellow fever in the City in a most populous neighborhood, No. 16 Greenwich-street—a servant girl who went from the Island. This is what might have been expected, for while the Quarantine occupies its present absurd and dangerous position, Yellow Fever here is yellow fever in New-York.

Yours respectfully,

To J. A. C. GRAY, Esq. W. C. ANDERSON.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Aug. 20.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The mutineers of the American brig *Gem* were held to-day, by Commissioner NEWTON, for investigation before the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAM

and Empress at the official residence of the Maritime Prefect. Covers were laid for seven.

A dispatch from Paris, Friday, says that the weather continues splendid at Cherbourg, and the *fêtes* are progressing according to progamme.

The *Pera*, with the members of the House of Commons, left Southampton on Wednesday morning, the 4th, at 4 o'clock.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and Sardinia, have joined in freighting a steamer at Havre, to attend the *fêtes* at Cherbourg, the Russian Minister, M. DE KISSELEFF, is to go alone. M. DE HATZFELDT, the Prussian Minister, has not recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to be able to attend, and M. DE HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, though invited, has not yet received the instructions of his Court as to whether he is to go or not. The *Nord*, of Brussels, however, asserts very positively that Lord COWLEY is the only member of the *corps diplomatique* who has received an invitation, and it suggests that the owners who may choose to go on their own account will be in a false position, because no place will be reserved for them.

It is said that the Western Railway Company of France have received 43,000 letters asking for free passes on the railway to go to Cherbourg, and that they have actually admitted 10,000 of the applicants. By the side of this statement it will be curious to see a return of the number of people who go to Cherbourg from Paris from mere curiosity, and at their own expense.

It is expected there will be nearly 400 sail anchored in Cherbourg roadside, including men-of-war, merchant steamers, and yachts.

Among the persons who have received official invitations to the *fêtes* are the living members of the family of the engineer who in 1781 devised the system of cones, which was adopted for the construction of the breakwater at Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Emperor has decided that all France shall join in a *Te Deum* at the moment when he and the Empress are prostrate at the Shrine of St. Anne, in Brittany, on the 15th of August. The imperial commands are promulgated in a circular addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the archbishops and bishops.

Apropos to the *fêtes*, the *Pays* has a pacific article, in which it speaks of the English alliance not as any eventuality to be eclipsed and come to life again according to the necessities of the moment, but as the programme of a line of policy fertile in benefits for European civilization.

The *United Service Gazette* has some sensible remarks suggested by the same topic. "England," it says, "is not so unprotected as some may think, and as many say she is. In one week we might assemble at Spithead, or in Cherbourg roads, fifteen sail of powerful screw ships of the line, including some of the most powerful now afloat, and in a fortnight twenty-five sail of the line, with large frigates and steamships. These ships would all be in efficient fighting condition, and would speedily be fully manned. They are now, in part, distributed along our sea coast, but the electric telegraph would, in a short space of time, concentrate the whole at any given point. Independent of our war ships, we have some hundreds of merchant steamers calculated to bear an effective armament; and, as we have often stated, an unprovoked and aggressive movement on the part of an enemy would be sufficient to kindle a flame of patriotism in the breasts of thousands of the Queen's subjects now engaged in peaceful occupations, and stimulate them to volunteer their services to fight for their homes and firesides. We repeat, therefore, that Cherbourg is not an object calculated to occasion any unpleasant feeling in the breasts of the subjects of Queen Victoria."

The renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Naples is rendered probable from the fact that ANTONINI, the representative of Naples, when the French Emperor withdrew his Ambassador from that country, has returned to Paris.

Rains have injured the French harvest, which will not be so good as has been expected.

The men arrested at St. Etienne on suspicion of being engaged in the manufacture of shells for the assassination of the Emperor, are to be transported forthwith, without trial.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday morning: "Count PORTALIS is dead."

The abdication of the King of Holland is believed probable. The Prince of Orange will be qualified by age to ascend the throne on the 4th of September.

The Belgian Chambers had rejected the project or the fortification of Antwerp.

The fire at Antwerp was extremely disastrous. It was discovered at 11½ o'clock, on the night of the 1st instant, in one of the granaries at the side of the Courte des Claires, and it extended with such rapidity that in less than half an hour the entire locality was enveloped in flames. About 12½ o'clock the glass roof fell in with a frightful crash; and the strongest pieces of iron were broken into a thousand bits, as if they had been glass. The firemen arrived on the spot in all haste, but their zeal and exertions could accomplish nothing beyond the preservation of the adjoining houses, some of which were slightly attacked; and it is probable that had they not adopted this course we should have had a much heavier calamity to report. The civil authorities and every person engaged in superintending or in laboring to subdue the flames exerted themselves to the utmost.

A correspondent writes: "The Bourse of Antwerp, that place to which so many glorious *souvenirs* are attached, and which by its late improvement, its fairy-like covering, had become the admiration of all foreigners, is nothing more than a heap of rubbish and smouldering ashes. The glass roof fell with a frightful crash, and the enormous pieces of the metal framework broke like a glass on falling to the ground. Every part of the building, in fact, is destroyed, and it was with great difficulty that the neighboring houses could be preserved. The Bourse contained the Chamber of Commerce, the Tribunal and the Record Office, the Syndical Chamber of the Antwerp brokers and the Telegraph Bureau. Nothing was saved. All the archives of these various bodies are lost."

The *Austrian Gazette* draws conclusions unfavorable to the interests of Austria from the recent interview between Count CAVOUR and the Prince of Prussia, at Baden.

An Austrian "corps of observation" is said to have been concentrated in the south of Hungary, in consequence of the events which have recently taken place in Turkey. It is said to consist of 30,000 men, and its object to be to protect the Austrian frontier against the chances of a general collision between the Mussulmen and Christian population of Turkey. It is also reported that Austria has demanded indemnity for those of her citizens who have suffered by the civil war raging in the Turkish provinces.

The Prussian *Moniteur* announces that the King of Prussia will prolong his residence at Tegernsee longer than he lately decided, the air of the mountains having a decidedly favorable effect upon his health. His disease has assumed the form of gout, which is viewed as a change for the better.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that dispatches from the French Ambassador at Berlin allude to the state of things in Prussia not presenting altogether a satisfactory aspect, and fears are entertained that the king's illness may lead to certain complications.

A curious mistake occurred in the election returns for the Presidency of the federal Republic of Switzerland. In consequence of a clerical error, the wrong man was placed at the head of the Government for a space of twenty-four hours, but when the mistake had been detected he resigned his dignity to the lawful possessor. The temporary lessee of the Presidency was M. FREY-HEROSE. The genuine President is M. STAEMPELL.

A dispatch from Scutari, of the 27th ult., states positively that it was the Turks who attacked on the 24th. They crossed a small stream which marks the frontier between Albania and Montenegro. The Montenegrins retired. They had eight killed and forty wounded. The affair was of a trifling nature.

The Sultan having withdrawn his troops from the Montenegrin frontier, Prince DANILO has given orders to his army of defence to fall back into the interior.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the commission for fixing the boundaries of Montenegro has commenced its labors.

A telegraphic dispatch from Ragusa, dated on Tuesday, the 3d says: Montenegrins have heard of the attack upon Beri by the Turks and the death of their Voivode, who was killed by the Colechins, have made an incursion on the territory [illegible] and taken back. The Montenegrins had thirty men killed and wounded. As soon as Prince DANILO heard this news he ordered the arrest of the officers who disobeyed his orders. They will be imprisoned and cashiered.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte in reference to the recent horrible events at Djidda, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into; and all guilty persons, of whatever rank, will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities payable by the towns who have had any share in the massacre will be given to all who have suffered either in person or in property.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 24th July state, that 200 persons have been arrested at Djidda, and that ISHMAEL PACHA, General of Brigade, appointed Commissioner Extraordinary to inquire into the Djidda massacre, left on the 18th ult. for his destination on board a steamer. He is instructed to proclaim martial law, to place the town in a state of siege, and to punish the guilty with the greatest rigor. A contribution of money will be imposed on the town sufficiently ample to indemnify the families of the persons killed and to make good the pecuniary losses of those who escaped.

English and French Commissioners are to be sent to Djidda to watch over the measures concerted with the Porte for the punishment of the miscreants. A French vessel-of-war is also to proceed to the Red Sea and act with the British vessels.

Information has been received of the arrival at Djidda of ISHMAEL PACHA, the Envoy of the Sultan.

The *Presse d'Orient* of the 28th July gives bad news from Bosnia, where, it states, the insurrection of the Christians has become general. The *Journal de Constantinople* announces the dispatch of a reinforcement of two battalions to Bosnia.

In Candia, 300 armed Turks wished to pursue their vengeance on the Christians, but they were prevented by the arrival of the Minister of Police.

A deputation from the insurgents of the Herzegowina have just laid their complaints and wishes before the Turkish Commissioner, who has promised them all the immunities possessed by the other Christians of the Empire. Order and confidence are beginning to be restored in that province. HUSSEIN PACHA has been able to join the European Commissioners at Grahovo.

It was rumored that the Sultan was about to engage ABD-EL-KADER to allay the religious excitement of his Moslem subjects.

The Turks at Gaza had fallen upon the Christians, massacreing numbers of them. The bishop, who was officiating in the church, barely escaped. The Pacha of Jerusalem had hastened thither with troops.

Agitation prevails in several districts of Syria. A religious schism has sprung up among the Christians of the Greek Church, in consequence of the Patriarch, in accordance with the Holy See, having insisted on their adopting the Roman calendar. The animosity created by this measure is so great that members of the same family who hitherto lived in perfect harmony are now declared enemies. At Damascus the excitement had become so great that had it not been for the French Consul the opponents of the innovation would have murdered the Patriarch.

A rising of the Mussulman population of Alexandria and of Cairo was apprehended. Dervishes have been preaching, at both places, war to the knife against the Christians.

A dispatch has arrived from Teheran announcing the death of the heir to the throne of Persia. Amicable relations had been renewed between Persia and Turkey, through the friendly offices of England.

The mail steamer *Australasian*, with the June mails from Australia, arrived at Suez on the evening of Friday, the 30th. The *Australasian* experienced very heavy weather on the Australian coast. Her dates are: Sydney, June 11; Melbourne, 16th. The steamer brings specie valued at £70,000.

A nugget of 2 200 ounces has been found at Ballarat.

The following departures of gold ships have taken place for England: On May 20, *Hougomont*, for London, with 33,500 ounces; on May 22, the *Essex*, with 64,000 ounces; on June 10, the *Acon*, with 107,000 ounces.

In Melbourne, the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Legislative Council had caused a great agitation, which, however, was soon quelled. The Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of June.

The negotiations with the agent of BARING BROTHERS for the disposal of railway debentures have failed. His offer, which was equal to 101¼, was refused. Arrangements are made for the whole with the six principal local banks.

The yield of gold for the past month shows a fair average.

Commercial credit continued good, and trade is better, though the stock is still heavy. Money market easy. Wool remains unchanged; freights to Liverpool, ¾d. per pound. Exchange: Private bills at 1 per cent. discount; bank bills at par. At Sydney, business during the month of May has been quiet. Freights, ¾d. to 1d per pound for London. Exchange, from par to ¼ per cent. premium.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Agamemnon at Valentia—How the News of the Success was Received throughout Great Britain—Opinions of the Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

The announcement that the third attempt to connect the two hemispheres, by means of the Electric Cable, had proved successful, has, during the last two days, nearly absorbed public attention here to the exclusion of all minor and more transitory topics. While the Court has been occupied with the military pageants, in which it has consented to play a part, at Cherbourg, the sound-thinking and hard-toiling people of this country are engrossed with sentiments of wonder and satisfaction at the realization of a project which, palpably and permanently, brings into intimate connection and sympathy that kindred nation with whom they have more in common than any other community in the world. The advantages to commerce, speculation and enterprise of all sorts that are certain to arise from the establishment of instantaneous intelligence between your great centres of industry and ours, are too obvious to need recapitulation. In the dialect of the Stock market they have already been discounted. But there are others of a very different kind, of which small note has yet been taken, and whose importance, nevertheless, I venture to think not less momentous in any just estimate of the elements of the world's peace and progress. What you are likely to gain socially and intellectually by the new relation of intimacy yesterday inaugurated between us, I leave you to judge; what we have to gain politically and religiously, I have less difficulty in defining. It is just two centuries ago since the fearless assertors of "soul-liberty" in certain of our central counties, finding themselves outnumbered by the adherents of an intolerant hierarchy, and a tyrannic crown, and despairing of success if driven openly to resist them, were stealthily and slowly interchanging communications between Buckinghamshire and the Fens, and from the little town of Huntingdon to the secluded port of Yarmouth, a distance in all of not more than some hundred and fifty miles; the purport of their cautious letters carried in saddle-bags over rough and lonely roads, being to devise means of escape from Old England to the still unpeopled shores of America. How they were arrested in their meditated flight, and what soon after came of it, everybody knows. For a season the despotic crown and domineering mitre were trampled in the dust, and the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers became ascendant in their stead. But a power craftier and more persistent in its ambition, rose up between that of the old monarchy and the Old High Church on the one side, and that of the freedom-loving people on the other. The aristocracy aspiring to govern, sometimes in the name of the sovereign, and sometimes in the name of Parliament gradually usurped to itself the almost exclusive direction of England's affairs; and now that the Crown has become virtually powerless, and the Church no longer ventures to arrogate to itself the claims of privileges of ascendancy, the industrious community finds itself politically face to face with that hereditary class which has skillfully and unscrupulously contrived to establish a virtual monopoly in its own favor of all the greatest, best and fairest things that men politically value. The Court has come to be its pensioned vassal; the Church is, to a great extent, subject to its sway; diplomacy wears its funeral livery; the Navy, and, still more, the Army, is regarded as a subsidiary provision for its younger branches; colonial government has long been made use of for the same subsidiary purpose, and the Government of India has just been added (under the pretence of investiture in the Crown) to the same golden book of oligarchic perquisites. Parliament, as it actually stands, is more than it ever was exclusive in its composition. A fortunate soldier now and then occasionally, a successful lawyer, and once in a way a political man of letters, is admitted to the Upper House. But the Lower House, as it is called, is predominantly and emphatically the family reflection of the other. Two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons are sons or near relatives of members of the House of Lords, and fully one-half of the remaining third are the mere nominees of the landed aristocracy. Such is our political condition; how much longer it is likely to subsist as it is, is about to become with us all the question of the day. The growing intelligence and unrepresented power of the people has, during the last thirty years, succeeded in extorting bit by bit from our reluctant oligarchs liberty of the Press, liberty of trade, and liberty of conscience. The last shreds of these have been conceded this year. The attempt by the Palmerston Administration to revive State prosecutions of the Press contributed not a little to their overthrow, and their successors were only too glad to abandon the proceedings. The numerically insignificant community of the Jews were the last to whom the rights of civil equality were denied; the desire to exclude them on account of their faith victoriously remains the same it ever was; but the necessities of party happening to be in their favor, the majority of the Lords have given way; and all men as far as conscience is concerned are now equal in the eye of the law. These things being done and fairly got rid of, public opinion is now for the first time left to concentrate itself upon the great under-lying question of representative power. Is Parliament henceforth to be really elected by the tax-payers and wealth-makers of England; or is it to continue as now to be septennially put together by the irresponsible caprice of a few hundred owners of landed estates throughout the country? All men of political foresight, whatever be their views or leanings, feel that the subject of electoral reform cannot any longer be postponed, and all parties are making up their minds to prepare during the Autumn for the great controversy which has become imminent. The Whigs, chagrined at having been caught at last out of office with their oft-repeated promises unpaid, would gladly endeavor to redeem, though late, some degree of popularity, by taking a "liberal and comprehensive" tone: but what their "liberal and comprehensive" bidding may after all amount to is not very clear. The middle-class liberals have, it must be owned, shown but too much indifference of late, in some respects, to the claims of the unrepresented masses. Cheriism has long slumbered, and combination among the operatives has not recently shown itself in active or threatening attitude. The opportunity may, therefore, be propitious if timely availed of for concerted action in the direction of progress: and there is, as I before had occasion to remark, several men of talent and ambition among the Tory party, both in and out of office, whom any further dislocation of conservative ties would be very apt to drive to the head of an onward movement. It is not forgotten that the present Attorney-General when addressing his constituents in the County of Suffolk last March, declared himself in so many words to be an advocate of household suffrage, and a greater equalization of electoral districts. It is hard to say how far Lords LYNDHURST and ELLENBOROUGH, Lord ABERDEEN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE would go; but their opinions are known to be very much in advance of their "order" generally. In the Cabinet, itself, there is confessedly wide differences of opinion which must either lead to its disruption, or a compromise measure of reform, like that produced by the coalition in 1854. On the eve of such a crisis as appears inevitable, it seems I own, to me an omen full of significance that the political heart of the whole country should for the first time be made to throb here by hour and beat by beat with that of the greatest republican country in existence.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE AGAMEMNON AT VALENTIA.

DISPATCHES TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

VALENTIA, Thuursday, Aug. 5.—The *Agamemnon* has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable.

The *Niagara* is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships.

We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the *Niagara* cable was made on board the *Agamemnon* the following morning.

By noon, on the 30th, 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2d, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854: on anchoring at six in the morning, in Douglas Bay, 2,022.

The rate of the *Niagara* during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles of each other.

With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavorable.

VALENTIA, Friday morning, Aug. 6.—Electric communication is maintained perfectly. In answer to the signals from our coils they returned us this morning, at 8:40, accurately to Greenwich time, as directed, the pre-arranged landing signal. The complete instruments which were on board the *Niagara* for speaking cannot possibly be adjusted for some days.

VALENTIA, Friday, Aug. 6.—The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* left early this morning for Cork, where they will coal and proceed to Plymouth.

The end of the cable was landed safely close by the pier at Knightstown, yesterday afternoon; the paddle-box boats of the *Valorous* carrying it. The wind being high, it was feared the *Agamemnon* might have to put to sea immediately after a sufficient quantity had been veered out to reach the land.

The end of the cable had been connected to the Company's station, and the signals of alternate currents in opposite directions, continue through the cable. The currents from Newfoundland are very good, giving a deflection of 61 on either side of a galvanometer according as a positive or negative current is transmitted.

The regulating apparatus for transmitting messages through the cable is being fitted up at each end, that for Newfoundland having been taken out of the *Gorgon*, but it will probably be a few days before they are finally adjusted and ready for work.

The line is expected to be open to the public in three weeks or a month, when the line overland to Placentia, Newfoundland, and other arrangements have been completed.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday Evening.—The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* have arrived in this harbor.

From the London Times.

VALENTIA, Thursday, August 5.—Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* arrived off Douglas Head early this morning with the end of the telegraphic cable; the communication between Ireland and Newfoundland complete. Mr. BRIGHT is now making arrangements for landing the end, and thus bringing to a successful termination his anxious and difficult task. From the time the *Agamemnon* left Queenstown, on the 18th of July, until she joined the rest of the squadron at the rendezvous in mid-ocean on the 29th, she experienced a continued succession of heavy winds. The splice was successfully made on the afternoon of the 29th, and the ships started toward their several stations. On the evening of the same day a breach of continuity occurred in the cable, which lasted one hour and a half. The ship was stopped and the machinery repaired, though not till all hopes of holding on the cable had been abandoned. During Friday it blew a head gale of wind, against which the ship, under her full steam, could hardly make way, even with yards and topmasts struck.

On Saturday, the 31st, the wind shifted round to the southwest, and during that day, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it continued to blow hard, with frequently violent squalls, the sea running tremendously high the whole time, and no one expected the cable to hold on from one minute to the other. On Wednesday the weather moderated, but the swell was still high. About 4 A. M. the change from the lower to the upper cable was successfully made, and during the afternoon shallow water was gained. The second change from the upper to the orlop-deck coil was made about 9 o'clock in the evening; after which all went well until the ship anchored at 6 A. M. in [illegible] Bay. The *Niagara* is either landing her [illegible] Trinity Bay or is about doing so shortly, though some little delay must necessarily arise before the instruments are made for signalling through to America.

It appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, or future use.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

By a chain of electric communication, extending from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to this metropolis, we are informed that the last attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph has succeeded, and that the Old and New Worlds are actually linked together by the magnetic wire. The intelligence is so much the more gratifying as we have been led, in common with the rest of the public—and surely not without very plausible reason—to something like despair, not indeed of the ultimate success of the undertaking, but of its success with the existing machinery and under conditions apparently so unfavorable. It was not unnatural to apprehend that a cable which had parted at the bottom of the sea, and again within a few feet of the stern of the vessel that was paying it out would never be stretched in safety across the Atlantic. But the feat has been accomplished, and the relish of the surprise is only the greater from previous disappointment and uncertainty.

Although the weather was unfavorable, the cable seems to have been payed out with the greatest regularity, the quantity of the cable discharged from the two ships being the same every day within ten miles. On the first two days the amount paid out by each ship was about 130 nautical miles, or at the rate of between five and six miles an hour. On the first of August each ship had paid out 170 nautical miles, or at the rate of seven nautical miles an hour. On the second this rate was increased to seven nautical miles and five-eighths, so that the result seems to show that a greater speed can be attained with safety than had been calculated on. We are told that there are good signals between the ships, but of course we wait with much anxiety more precise information as to the rapidity of communication that has been maintained.

We sincerely congratulate the promoters of this great enterprise upon the triumphant success by which, after so many delays and disappointments, they have been rewarded. It is difficult so suddenly to realize the magnitude of the event which has just taken place; the accomplishment of this mighty feat comes upon us not in the gradual and tentative manner in which most scientific exploits have been performed, but with a rapidity worthy of the agent which it employs. The steam-engine, the other great discovery of our time, has been perfected little by little, and no one can exactly say when it was that each of the triumphs which it has successively achieved became possible. Practice was so far ahead of theory, that high scientific authorities argued strongly against the possibility of results, and were not refuted by counter-arguments, but by the accomplishment of those very results the possibility of which they had denied. With the Atlantic Telegraph it has been just the contrary. Theory had shown the practicability of the line, but practice lagged infinitely behind it. Instead of proceeding by slow degrees, the projectors have leaped at once to a gigantic success.

We believe we are correct in stating that 500 miles of telegraph have never before been successfully laid under water, and yesterday we received intelligence that communication is fully established beneath 2000 miles of stormy ocean, under a superincumbent mass of water the depth of which may be calculated in miles. Only now, when it has succeeded, are we fully able to realize the magnitude and the hardihood of the enterprise. Over what jagged mountain ranges is that slender thread folded; in what deep oceanic valleys does it rest, when the flash which carries the thought of man from one continent to another darts along the wire; through what strange and unknown regions, among things how uncouth and wild, must it thread its way! It brings up tidings from the vast abyss, not of the abyss itself, but of men like ourselves who dwell beyond.

Since the discovery of COLUMBUS nothing has been done in any degree comparable to the vast enlargement which has thus been given to the sphere of human activity. We may, now that this the most difficult problem of all has been solved, be justified in anticipating that there is no portion of the earth's surface which may not be placed in immediate communion with us. We know that we have in our hands the means of a practical ubiquity. Distance as a ground of uncertainty will be eliminated from the calculation of the statesman and the merchant. It is no violent presumption to suppose that within a very short period we shall be able to present to our readers every morning intelligence of what happened the day before in every quarter of the globe. The Admiralty will know to within a few miles the position of every ship in her Majesty's service.

The intelligence of a Caffre war or an Indian mutiny will reach us before the first blood that has been shed is cold, and we shall be able to economise the whole time consumed by the ordinary vehicles of intelligence. We see with not unnatural satisfaction that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most remote, and, therefore, that England has more to gain than any of her rivals. More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our Empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected. Distance between Canada and England is annihilated. For the purposes of mutual communication and of good understanding the Atlantic is dried up, and we become, in reality as well as in wish, one country. Nor can any one regard with indifference the position in which the Atlantic Telegraph has placed us in regard to the great American Republic. It has half undone the Declaration of 1776, and gone far to make us once again, in spite of ourselves, one people. To the ties of a common blood, language and religion, to the intimate association in business and a complete sympathy on so many subjects, is now added the faculty of instantaneous communication, which must give to all these tendencies to unity an intensity which they never before could possess.

We are most happy that it has fallen to the lot of this country to carry out an enterprise in which human nature is so deeply interested in concert with the only other nation on the globe in which the flame of science is fanned and kept alive by the breath of freedom. Let those who are assembled at Cherbourg to celebrate another development in the art of destruction, and to *fête* the inauguration of a fortress avowedly designed to threaten the independence and prosperity of these islands, reflect on the true nature of the enterprise which has thus been executed, and turn from the contemplation of science degraded into the handmaid of slaughter and devastation to science applied to her legitimate office, as the conciliator, the benefactress and the enlightener of the whole human race. A military monarchy has created Cherbourg; political freedom and commercial enterprise have made the Atlantic Telegraph, and they have nothing to blush for in the comparison.

From the Times City Article.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares of £1000 each, which were yesterday offered at £340, immediately advanced this morning, on the receipt of the telegram of success, to a nominal quotation of £600 to £800. Later in the day it was found that holders were extremely firm, and the final price was £880 to £920. The first through message from New-York is now awaited with the utmost interest, and most persons connected with the American trade are sanguine of the permanent impulse it will give to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and the economy it will also effect by frequently preventing the profitless shipment backward and forward of goods or specie. As the *Niagara* is announced to be in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the connection with New-York will most likely be established with great dispatch.

The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. Johns, skirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick and the United States' system down to New-Orleans. The working of the land line of about 250 miles across Newfoundland has not hitherto been quite satisfactory, but it answers ordinary purposes, and there is an intention ultimately to avoid it by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton. The financial and general position of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows: Their original paid-up capital was £350,000, and this has since been increased to £456,000, an additional £81,000 having been raised a short time back, and £75,000 in shares having been created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the Company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking.

Although the amount to participate in dividend is £456,000, the capital actually received is £381,600. Out of this the charge for the entire cable has been paid, with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £500,000, and which is required for the stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions of the Company give them an exclusive right for 50 years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and 25 years as regards Cape Breton Island. They have also a similar privilege for 25 years from the State of Maine.

From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States the terms obtained are a payment of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for 50 years, until the dividends amount to 6 per cent. on the original capital of £350,000, after which each Government is to pay £10,000 a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857, and lost 383 miles of cable, the £1,000 shares touched about £1,150 or £1,200, and the lowest point has been £300, a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss of 480 miles. On the present occasion it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 2,022 miles.

From the London Globe.

The news which we have the pleasure of communicating to our readers—that the electric wire has been successfully submerged beneath the stormy waters of the Atlantic, and that Valentia, in Ireland, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, may shake hands—will be received with unalloyed satisfaction. We, who have, on former occasions, expressed doubts respecting the present practicability of the enterprise, are unfeignedly glad to have those doubts entirely removed, and in a manner so thoroughly successful. The tendency of the age is to rapid communication. The uniting of Ireland and America should give the spur to those enterprises which are destined to extend the wire from England to Hindostan. The success of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, considering the immense distance traversed, the depth of the Ocean, the uncertain character of its bottom, the turbulence of its surface, gives the greatest possible support to all projects of laying the cable beneath the sea. We heartily congratulate the Company and the spirited naval officers employed on their sustained perseverance and well-won victory.

From the London News.

Considerable excitement was occasioned, on Thursday, by the official announcement that the Atlantic Telegraph cable, despite the immense difficulties encountered, has at length been successfully laid. On all sides congratulations were expressed that, thanks to the untiring perseverance and energy displayed by all parties connected with the experiment of this gigantic effort of modern science, has been carried to a triumphant issue. The price of the company's shares, as a matter of course, experienced an immediate and great rebound. We do not hear of any transactions, but the nearest quotation this afternoon was £880 to £920 per £1,000 share. On the previous day £350 was scarcely obtainable.

From the London Star.

Nothing could possibly be of more importance than the news from Valentia. It congratulates the directors of the Atlantic Company, who had faith in the realization of their schemes when all others desponded. They are well entitled to the glory and the profit which they are sure to reap from the success of the magnificent enterprise.

From the Liverpool Correspondence of the London Herald.

The announcement that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable had been successfully laid was posted on 'Change at an early hour this morning, and took all parties by surprise. The general feeling evinced was one of great gratification, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the event became known—save, perhaps, amongst the unfortunate few who have been recently selling shares in the concern at or about £300 per share. The union-jack was run up over the Exchange Buildings in honor of the achievement, and congratulation on all hands has been the order of the day. Many of our enterprising merchants were desirous of at once testing the practical working of the Cable by sending telegrams to their friends on the other side of the Atlantic, but this could not be permitted, as the Directors of the Company passed a resolution some time since declaring that the line should not be devoted to public use until the electrical experiments now in progress are brought to a satisfactory conclusion. These experiments are likely to occupy a considerable period yet, so that it is impossible at present to say when the line will be ready for the public service.

At our Stock Exchange there were buyers of shares in the Company at £800, (200 discount,) but no sellers could be found for less than £900, and he subsequently withdrew his offer. At the close holders refused to take less than £50 premium.

What is to be the effect of the successful working of the Cable has been the great question of the day, and it appears to be generally admitted that it will create a perfect revolution in our commercial transactions with America.

From the Liverpool Times.

So little expected was the intelligence which reached town yesterday morning, respecting the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and so intense was the feeling of surprise it excited, that the expression of gratification both on 'Change and throughout the town generally was much less demonstrative than one would suppose such news was calculated to call forth. The announcement at first was scarcely credited; it was 'too good to be true,' and thus the pleasure which the realization of one of the grandest projects of the age was exciting in all, was for a time damped by hearing doubts which all felt but nobody liked to express. The moment for a 'demonstration' was allowed to pass, and so, in place of enthusiastic cheering, the 'flags' at once became rife with speculations as to the probable effect which telegraphic communication will have on our markets, stocks, &c.

The general opinion seemed to be that speculators will be injured by the change, and that capitalists, who can watch the turn of the market and buy instanter with ready money, will gain. We do not know how this may be, but the intelligence that the change is near at hand, had a marvellous effect on the shares of the Company, whose undertaking happily success is about to crown. Atlantic Telegraph shares, which, a few days since, were as low as £300, were soon quoted £800, and a sale even was reported at £900! We trust that the next intelligence will be that the cable has been successfully landed both at Valentia and Newfoundland, and that the communication is as perfect as it was last reported to be. At the town hall and some of the principal hotels, flags were hoisted in honor of the event, but there were not a few who thought that it should have been also celebrated by the peal of joy bells.

From the Liverpool Northern Times.

No event of ancient or modern times can vie with the importance of the great fact which we this day have the gratification of announcing to our readers—the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, and which we announced yesterday forenoon. Viewed in every respect, it tells us the inhabitants of the Old and New World have this day entered upon a new era—that art and science have wrought fresh wonders, and by the magic touch of the electric fluid, we can hold converse with our mercantile correspondents or personal friends and relations, although separated from us to the extent of nearly ten thousand miles. Our forefathers laughed at, to them, the absurd idea of steam locomotion, and the utmost credulity prevailed in the latter part of the last century, when it was stoutly asserted that we could travel upon land only at the rate of thirty miles an hour. But these fancied impossibilities have been swept away, and the railway train sweeps along at thirty, forty, fifty, sixty—aye, in some instances, seventy miles an hour. This, however, is only one of the many triumphs of steam. It has not only annihilated space and melted towns into cities, and villages into towns; it has made the barren wilderness sing with joy, and opened up new and profitable channels, commerce and industry, but it has lent a helping hand in the production of necessaries which contribute to material interests and enjoyment. The steam plough performs the physical operations of the husbandman, and the threshing machine abridges manual labor, and does the work of the "barn" with greater rapidity and at smaller cost.

Again, what steam has done for agriculture and commerce was only the precursor of still greater and mightier achievements. The electric telegraph first manifested its power and influence on land. It brought London and the provinces into immediate communication with each other, and in some degree impaired a few of the advantages which the invention was calculated to confer upon the whole universe. From the United Kingdom it was extended across the Channel to the Continent. Ireland was next placed in instant communication with London, and now the President of the American Union can hail Queen VICTORIA at Cherbourg, bid good morning to the ruler of France, accost the King of Belgium, tell the Queen of Spain that he don't want Cuba except at a fair price, intimate to Austria and Prussia that their Ambassadors at Washington and at their ports are in the enjoyment of good health. Yea, even the Czar of Russia can learn how the building of his war steamers get on whenever he makes a contract for their construction in the United States. Merchants, too, can know the "ups and downs"—the speculative fluctuations in cotton, corn, provisions, and all other commodities imported by us from America: while the go-ahead American trader will not be slow to post himself up in the movements of every article which we send out to the Western Continent. Thus, then, the ruling Sovereigns on the eastern side of the Atlantic, will be well informed of what is passing in most parts of the New World. The slightest political commotion in any State, Republic, or Kingdom, will be wafted across the entire length of the electric wires. An uprising of slaves in the Southern States of the American Union, a fillibustering scheme upon Cuba, an invasion of, or an *emeute* in Mexico, or an attempt at ill-advised and unsuccessful attempts at rebellion in any part of the British American provinces, will find its way, without delay, to this country. On the other hand, the tottering of continental dynasties, the aggressive designs of any of the despotic rulers of the Old World, or the first symptoms of any race or people desiring to throw off the yoke of their political oppression, will be as well known in New-Orleans, New-York, and Washington, as it will be in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. Under such circumstances, the successful establishment of a line of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and America is an event which must be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by every one who wishes well to their country and the extension of civilization.

The announcement, yesterday morning, that the cable had been successfully submerged, caused a great amount of excitement. Merchants and every one engaged in trade and commerce hailed the news with intense delight, and regarded the fact announced as of more importance than our Indian campaign, our offensive operations in China, or the naval and military demonstrations at Cherbourg. Properly conducted the Atlantic Telegraph will exercise an influence more important and beneficial than the armies and fleets of a hundred kingdoms.

From the Liverpool Post.

Another telegram from Valentia confirms the happy tidings of the preceding day, for the communication, it appears, is quite perfect, and its practical operation only awaits until the cable is put ashore and the proper apparatus is applied. A meeting, we understand, will be held to-day, at Valentia, for the purpose of determining whether it is advisable at present to proceed with the laying down of a second cable. The directors feel, we are told, sufficiently sanguine to enlarge their means of complying with the use of the telegraph; and a calculation has been made showing that a single line will not at all meet the exigency of the case. A second table will probably be constructed on another and a better principle; and possibly the directors will pause awhile before they give orders to their engineers, for they may be over-sanguine as to the number of messages they may be able to convey, and as to the number they may be called upon to transmit. A month's experiment will be very useful in their case; and, where the expense is so large, a month's delay cannot be of serious consequence. If the wire does its duty for a month, the presumption is that it is safe for years.

From the Liverpool Journal, Aug. 6.

On Thursday morning, people on 'Change congratulated each other on the accomplishment of the laying down of the Atlantic cable, with a warmth seldom felt where personal interest was absent; that the better part of humanity revealed itself in a generous recognition of an event fraught with mighty consequences to mankind; that there was heart in the impulse which welcomed the news, and that reflection approves of the noble emotion; that Liverpool, of all places in the world, will most benefit by the triumph of electric science and engineering skill; that the Old and the New World owe a tribute to the directors and their officers for the resolution and determination by which they overcame enormous difficulties; that less confidence in results would have marred the mighty experiment, and that Liverpool will not consider aright its own duty if it do not prepare for the distinguished parties a reception worthy of them and the town when they arrive here. The further talk was, that the electric union of Great Britain and America will lead to the unity of all nations.

It is a habit with people on 'Change to associate every national movement with pounds, shillings and pence. It is a way they have, and they cannot help it. It is, of course, very unsentimental; but it has the small advantage of attaching an estimate of value to such matters. For instance, when the news from Valentia arrived, the inquiry was, "Who has got shares?" and the exclamation was, "I wish I had a few." The talk was, that what on Wednesday evening would be considered dear at

body of its dashing young descendant. The Parliamentarian steamer will be here, I suppose, before long, for it was to have sailed at 4½ this morning, with its motley charge of delegated wisdom. But the Queen, in her new steam-yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, accompanied, as I told you would probably be the case, by one or two war vessels only, and the usual fleet of what may be called "flunkey yachts," will hardly come in before the evening. The *Victoria and Albert* is a magnificent boat, having sometimes made, I am assured, nearly nineteen miles the hour; but as Her Majesty was to sail about noon she cannot, at the best—and I suppose would not, on any terms—arrive here before the Emperor and Empress shall have made their far-booming entry from Caen by the railway. The old *Victoria and Albert*, which our yachtsmen may remember at Cowes, is now become the *Osborne*, and does household duty on the sea. Still the English flag flutters on several mastheads in the roads beside our own, and makes a saucy show in the presence of the ten magnificent line-of-battle ships, with their attendant frigates and corvettes, from which the tri-color streams out upon the uncertain breeze.

There will be time enough, however, next week—when I tell you of the doings and showings of the *fêtes* that are to be—to talk of the picturesqueness of this ancient town, new-made, as it appears from the harbor, with the white batteries of the Fort du Roule gleaming high up over the gray masses of the antique-looking port, and the high, bold outline of the Cotentin country, studded all about and behind it with ramparts and flags, and the quiet-looking *enceinte* of the Marine Arsenal shining away in the sunlight as complacently as if it were a large patent bake-house, or an innocent Agapemone, instead of the reservoir it is of present suspicion and of wrath to come. Let me now try to give your readers some precise notion of what Cherbourg is, and is not; and, to this end, let me first beg you to see that the accompanying sketch, reduced and corrected from WYLD'S map, is reproduced in your columns with as much exactitude as "circumstances will allow;" for, it seems to me that nothing can more clearly demonstrate the highly *aggressive* character of the Cherbourg works, as well as their magnitude, than a glance at this outline of their position and their number. You will be struck at once, I do not doubt, as I was, by the Falstaffian proportion of war to commerce in the panorama of the place. The town of Cherbourg is indeed only one and not the principal feature of the place. I have not yet landed, and cannot therefore say how great an appearance of activity it may present—but its commerce is small, the chief item being the *trade in eggs* with England, which reaches a figure of some 2,000,000 francs per year—and the commercial port and basin are, as you will see, the least prominent of the hydrographic works of the place. Indeed, of its 20,000 inhabitants, nearly one half are supported by the Government naval works. These centre in the *Arsenal de la Marine*, just to the north of which we are lying. Their *enceinte* makes a sort of island, surrounded by a high wall, with bastions, and defended towards the harbor by three forts, du Hommet, du Galet and Longlet. The first, which is nearest us, is a casemated fortress, mounting, we are told, (for it is not easy to ascertain exactly, the French Government having forbidden all draughting of the works,) about 75 cannon. Neither in this fort, however, nor in any of the others, do I perceive any batteries *à fleur d'eau*, and a military friend at my elbow, who went through the Crimea, declares that the forts towards the sea seem to be too heavily mounted for efficient service—the guns, that is, being too numerous for their due working by the men with comfort, safety, and above all with "clearness of range." Let this be as it may, Fort du Hommet looks an "ugly customer." The space over which du Hommet mounts guard with his two comrades is certainly as large as that occupied by the whole town.

Just behind Fort du Hommet lies a basin, (No. 3 in the sketch,) where are two building slips for "liners"—the ropewalk and the shops for rigging and making the masts. Basin No. 1 contains room for ten ships of the line to receive their armaments from the vast magazines which line its banks, and in the Port, from which this basin opens, are a dock and four building slips with room for 10 more "liners." This port and basin No 1 open, as you will see, into basin No. 2, the great *Bassin Napoleon III.*, just finished and compared by DE TOCQUEVILLE to a "pyramid hewn downwards into the earth." Into this basin the water will be admitted to-morrow, after the Emperor and Empress shall have walked about on the bottom thereof, and left the sacred impression of their imperial feet upon its surface, to be effaced by nothing meaner than those ocean waves to whose majesty CANUTE did homage so long ago, and which inflicted upon Persian XERXES such signal vengeance for his impotent impertinence. The basin destined to this high consecration will easily contain 20 ships of the line, and is fronted on the western side by nine large building slips. It is an odd coincidence, by the way, that at the last great "inauguration" of a grand basin at Cherbourg, (basin No. 1, into which the water was admitted in 1810,) the Empress MARIA LOUISA should have walked "before the waters," just as another Empress of quite another NAPOLEON is to walk to-morrow. On the western side of the basin Napoleon III. are buildings of all kinds, magazines, reservoirs, armories, offices, and the great timber-shed or *Hangar du Bois*, which is nearly 1,000 feet long, and supported upon great pillars of granite. Granite, indeed, abounds in all the constructions of the place, which is a sort of French Quincy in that respect, granite being the fundamental rock of the Cotentin, and supporting a superficies of clayey slate and graywacke. The masonry of the forts (for the French have taken Bomarsund without apparently taking a lesson therefrom) is of granite—and so also is the facing of the great basin, or breakwater, behind us. This mighty work hardly makes its due impression on the mind, when you look at it along the water. It seems merely a vast line of rocks, crowned at either end with batteries and in the centre by a revolving light, and a great semi-circular fortress which fronts the sea. You must remember that this vast line of rocks has been laid here in the face of the wintry Channel waters by the hand of man before you can be duly reverential in its presence. And verily it is a marvel of courage and skill to which the French may point with a most legitimate pride. There is nothing of "flimsy elegance" about this Gallic masterpiece. England has done nothing like it, nor are we likely to rival it. It is more than *three times* as long as Plymouth breakwater, stretching for *twelve thousand feet* between the arms which inclose Cherbourg roads. At the bottom of the water (here averaging about 35 feet) its base is 310 feet in breadth, while it rises to the height of 22 feet above low-water mark, with a top-width of 103 feet. The substance of this vast dyke is a sloping wall of loose stone overlaid with layers of *beton*, a concrete of lime and brick, upon which again is laid a surface of granite masonry. This tremendous work was undertaken in this way and nearly completed by LOUIS PHILIPPE, though like BATHYLLUS in the time of VIRGIL, another has taken from him the honors thereof. It is believed to be quite indestructible, though while it was building, the great storm of 1836 tore it almost to pieces, *throwing blocks of three tons weight, torn from the seaward side, clean over the dyke into the roads!* To have conquered such a sea is to have realized NAPOLEON'S dream of outdoing Egypt, is it not?

But I return to the Marine Arsenal—where, in the dock marked S. B., you have a splendid steamer-basin, and around which, in the water-line marked P. R., you have a long Port of Refuge, from the noble quays of which a hundred vessels may receive their cargoes, whether those cargoes be of mutton or of *men*. Between the steamer-basin and the Basin Napoleon III are vast storehouses for provisioning the whole fleet of France, if need should be. Along the quays of the Port of Refuge, and under the line of "fortifications," are stations of embarkation communicating by tram-ways with the station of the Paris Railway, which you see winding away to the south. By this, the vast collection at the Arsenal of naval munitions, ships and men, is brought directly into communication with the great military centres of France. Let us see, now, how this tremendous engine, established, says the Emperor, "quite for pacific purposes," is to be preserved from chance of foreign harm. At first sight a less *peaceful*-looking fort cannot be imagined. As you come from the sea, the breakwater bristles with cannon. The eastern passage in, about 1,200 yards wide, is commanded by the Fort Imperial, built on the barren Isle Pélée in 1784, which mounts over 100 guns. The western entrance, of a mile and a half in width, is kept midway by the Fort de la Roche Chavaignac, a modern fort of great strength; and on the extreme west by the Fort de Quaqueville, (A. D. 1784,) a really tremendous mass of masonried batteries. The Fort Imperial is flanked by the Fort des Flamands, of 70 guns (I give these numbers on hearsay, remember, and they are as likely to fall short of as to exceed the reality) on the mainland, and the three forts of the Arsenal, already described. The western outlying forts are supported by Fort St. Anne, (80 guns;) and then behind the town, facing landwards to the south, but also overruling the whole harbor, rises a circle of immense works, carrying on fast to their completion by the "Emperor of Peace." These now number six great forts, with seven redoubts, of which the most formidable are believed to be the Fort de Grismeuil on the west, and the Fort du Roule on the east. The latter domineers over Cherbourg as the Castle does over Edinburg or as Fort Putnam does over West Point; and it is quite clear that if a foreign fleet should silence the breakwater and seaward forts, and, capturing the "wooden walls" in the harbor, come up to the Arsenal, the Fort du Roule, with its western supports, might, in half an hour's time, send every keel to the bottom. To compare this place with Portsmouth is perfectly idle. There is not in the west of Europe a place so frowningly, so plainly meant for war; and in summoning all Europe to his *fête*, the French Emperor has deliberately flung down the glove to his "ally" on the question of supremacy in the Channel seas. Every prince who comes here will go away shaken on the point of British dominion by sea; and VICTORIA herself will go home with a warmer interest than ever, I fancy, in her dockyards and her "Royal Alberts." The place has odd and mingled memories for British sovereign. Fort St. Anne recalls the flight of a British Queen, the Empress MATILDA, from her native realm, and her preservation in tempest and night, "by the mercy of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin"—while on this 4th of August, just one hundred years ago, an English General, BLIGH, landed his army here in the face of a larger French force, burnt the docks and ships, levied a tax on the town, blew up the magazines, carried off the cannon, and left only the church-bells, which will this very evening ring out joint welcome to a British sovereign and a French, amid the roar of hundreds of cannon which "profess" only profoundest peace. We ourselves have a queer historical connexion with Cherbourg too. That fort de Querque villa yonder, about the year 1809, sent a shot slap into the waist of the good ship *Constitution*, and killed then and there a young Yankee midshipman. American frigates then were strange birds in these latitudes, and the "striped bunting" was regarded as a mere British dodge by which no French gunner could be taken in. And where, by the way, is that "American corvette" of which we have heard, with all the "naval boys" on board, who are to study evolutions under the eye of the nautical BONAPARTE? Has she been sent? Is she coaling at the Azores? Is she repairing at Cork? Time is up—and the boat going off—so you must wait for your Emperor and your Queen.

H.

THE VERY LATEST.

Speeches of the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Albert at Cherbourg.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

The Queen and Prince Consort were entertained at dinner by the Emperor of the French, on board the line-of-battle ship *Le Bretagne*.

The Emperor, in proposing the health of Her Majesty and the Royal Family of England, made a speech, in which he said: "I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiments by which I am actuated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg. The facts do indeed speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions, which were excited by some unfortunate incidents, have never been able to alter the friendship which exists between the two countries of the desire of the people to remain at peace. I have, therefore, the fond hope that if any attempt were made to revive again the rancors of a former period, such attempt would be foiled with the good sense of the public as the waves are baffled by yonder breakwater which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both Empires against the violence of the sea.

The Prince Consort, on behalf of Her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said:

"The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will forever be dear to her. The Queen is doubly happy in having an opportunity by her presence here to join the Emperor in endeavoring to draw together as closely as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations. That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessings of Heaven will not be wanting to confirm it."

The Queen arrived at Osborne from Cherbourg about 5 yesterday afternoon.

The *Standard* opposes the claims of Galway for a grant of public money.

The *Times* of to-day urges the speedy submersion of a second Atlantic Cable.

A dividend has been declared on York and North Midland Stock at 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, against 4 ℔ cent. last year; and on Leeds Northern at 1½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, against 2 ℔ cent. last year.

London Money Market.

The *Times* City Article, of last evening, says:

"Although the speculative advance with which the Funds opened this morning was not maintained, the market has not in any degree lost its firmness of tone. No Bullion operations.

The £85,137 by the *Arno*, and £124,135 Australian Gold by the *Parana*, have been taken for the Continent.

Foreign Exchanges about the same. No recorded transactions in Atlantic shares, holders apparently being unwilling to effect realizations much below par. Closing quotations were £900@£950, being a further improvement."

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The funds opened this morning with increased buoyancy, and at one period a fresh rise of ⅛ to ¼ was obtained. In the afternoon a reaction took place, assisted by some speculative sales, and the closing quotations were the same as yesterday."

India and China—The Calcutta Mail

CORFU, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

The following dispatch has just been received here from Alexandria:

"ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The India and China mails have arrived. The dates are Calcutta, June 5; Madras 10th, and Hong Kong, June 22.

The Gwalior fugitives were reported to be 50 miles from Jeypore, and General ROBERD was only 34 miles from Jeypore on the same day. There was a report of Jyrowan in Banda being captured, as also the rebel leaders CONGINDA, MOOBAREDDY, of Caratoge, CORLA, SIGNAREDDY, Rajah REDDY.

In China, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare an extension of our operations.

At Calcutta the alarm continued, and several Europeans and Sepoys had been massacred.

THE COLLISION OFF CAPE RACE.

The Arabia and Europa Accident and its Incidents—Panic of Passengers—Official Sarliness—Pertinent Reflections.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP ARABIA, OFF FIRE ISLAND, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

It has generally been my luck to be on hand when things don't go right, and if there's any bad luck, any "accident by flood or field," you may expect to hear of my being there. "'Twas ever thus in childhood's hour." I am a sure card for a blow-up; to be relied on for plumping on a sunken rock, and am beginning to deserve confidence for a collision. I was more in that way formerly than of late years, not having sunk a steamer for quite a long time, and was getting rather out of practice, but I am beginning to get my hand in again.

Presuming that you have learned by telegraph of the arrival of the *Europa* at St. Johns, and of the collision between her and the *Arabia*, I will merely indorse the intelligence by saying that such a collision *did* occur, and that by mere accident, or the decrees of fate that some of us were not born to be drowned, we were struck in the hardest part of our ship instead of a soft one—in other words, the only place we could have received such a blow and not have been sunk immediately. The circumstances of the matter are these: We were off Cape Race Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock, running at a speed of twelve and a half knots the hour in a dense fog, when the subscriber was awakened to a consciousness that something "was going on," by a concussion, accompanied by a crash that pitched him off the settee on which he was lying head foremost, into the narrowest corner of a not over spacious stateroom, doing considerable damage to his nasal organ, and, in his flight, putting the Royal Mail Steamship Company to great expense for the usual crockery of a stateroom, which was tetotally ruined—smashed. The first impression of all on board was, that the ship had struck an iceberg, as we were known to be in the vicinity of two, off Cape Race. Instantly the piercing screams of the women appalled the stoutest heart. From every stateroom rushed the terrified, undressed and half-dressed inmates. Being fortunately dressed, I lost no time in finding my way out, but my progress was arrested on the stairs by the fainting forms of two or three ladies, whose strength failed them, and they had sank down in despair. I succeeded at last in gaining the deck, where those who were before me were rushing to and fro; some in quest of "life-preservers," others seeking for hatchets and planks. All was noise and confusion for a moment, but as soon as it was known it was a ship and not an iceberg we had struck, the confusion subsided. The first intimation I had of the nature of the accident, was when I saw a steamer on our starboard bow, or rather broad-side to us, dropping astern, and blowing off steam. In the fog she looked very large, and the painted ports conveyed the idea that she was a man-of-war steamer. I noticed that she had no bowsprit and a straight bow, which was explained by the loss of her bowsprit and cutwater. It was soon known that our damage was not serious, or, at least, that we were not in any immediate danger, and that it was the *Europa* that had struck us, she having got the worst of it, her plank-ends being started, as we afterwards learned, and that blankets, mattrasses and pillows were forced in the apertures to keep the water out. On investigation, we were found to have received a crushing blow on the bow, just forward of the knight-heads, carrying away the head, crushing in the forecastle, tearing up the deck, splintering and tearing the heavy timbers to pieces, and a second blow on the wheel-house, which did not appear serious. A boat was lowered, and the first officer boarded the *Europa* and found her too badly damaged to continue her voyage. Requesting us to keep with them, they steered for St. Johns, but when attempting to follow, we found the machinery did not work well, and the engine stopped. Investigation proved that our starboard plummer-block had been split, and that the damage rendered the wheel useless. Consequently we could not follow the *Europa*, and have not seen her since. It required some twelve hours of hard labor on the part of the engineer department to disconnect the wheel, when we resumed our course, and have since been favored with smooth water, although enveloped in a dense fog until 8 o'clock this morning, when it cleared off, and at 11 took a pilot.

A great deal of discussion has resulted from the collision as to the correctness of the order to "starboard," instead of "port the helm," when the *Europa* came in sight—the rule of the sea being for vessels, when meeting, to port the helm as on land to turn to the right, when teams meet on the highway. The first officer had made himself exceedingly unpopular with the American portion of the passengers, by his supercilious manner toward them, and losing no opportunity of traducing everything American, sneering at the country, its ships, its people and institutions—in short affecting the most profound contempt for the d—d Yankees, which, to say the least, was very bad taste for an officer of an English ship dependent quite as much on American support as that of their own country, and I doubt much whether such a course would meet the approbation of the agents at either end of the route.

No opportunity has been lost by the officers of these steamers to traduce and sneer at the Collins Line, its ships and officers, whom they term "no seamen," and impute the unfortunate accidents to that line to their want of skill and seamanship. Prominent among those expressing such sentiments, Mr. ANDERSON, the first officer of the ship, has figured. A call having been made upon the passengers to sign a laudatory paper, proving the first officer a pattern of skill and wonderful judgment, many refused to sign it—firstly on the ground that it was not their province to judge of the skill exercised, and that landsmen, ignorant of the laws of the sea and seamanship, were *not capable* of judging so grave a question, and for us to sit in judgment on an act where so many lives were at stake, was an assumption of judgment that we did not possess.

Mr. ANDERSON *says that* had he not given the order to starboard, instead of port, we should have sunk the *Europa*. On the mere word of one man have those who signed the card pinned their faith; many of them foreigners, hardly knowing the nature of the paper. It is true, one or two passengers, on deck at the time, say that such is their opinion. The question arises, were *they* capable of judging? It is likely that the officers of the *Europa* will not indorse Mr. ANDERSON'S assertion. The Captain of the *Europa's* first word after hailing us was "Why did you not put your helm to port?" which proves that he, at least, considered that an error had been committed. To sum it all up, it is most satisfactorily proved that the *Europa* saw us first, and took the usual precaution, putting her wheel to port; and if ours had been also put to the same way, at the same time, the vessels would have gone clear, for the *Europa* had swung off five points before we struck. The next question is, is it not giving Mr. ANDERSON credit for most remarkable foresight and sagacity to be able to know exactly where the *Europa* would strike us, for the fact *cannot be gainsayed* that had she struck us ten or fifteen feet further aft, she would have stove in our side and doubtless sunk us. As it was, *by mere good luck*, she struck just where the bow is strongest, and where the flare of the ship received the blow and shielded the water-line. On the spur of the moment, and in the excitement of escape from great peril, the paper alluded to received the signatures of nearly all the English and foreign passengers, and some few of the Americans, who, feeling grateful for their escape, would have signed anything on the principle of speaking well of the bridge that takes them safely over,—but the paper alluded to *does not* express the convictions of *all*. There are many who have declined to sign it, and among the number several Englishmen. Admitting that the officers of this line are experienced and skillful men, *which no one doubts*, it merely shows the *greatest* skill cannot prevent accidents of this nature—that *all are alike liable*. In the present case it was our good fortune to escape, but had the *Europa* struck us a few feet further aft, or had the *Europa* been an iceberg, which we certainly were liable to run into, for we could not have seen one until upon it—we would have met the fate of the *Atlantic* or *Pacific*. It is a well-known fact that the English passengers have discussed the accidents and affairs of the Collins Line to great length. Why, therefore, should we not have the same privilege. This is the second accident to this Line within 60 days, and it's no more than fair play that the facts should be *fairly* laid before the public and *fairly* discussed, and while no disparagement is intended to the Cunard Line, it is but *justice to all* that the world at large should see that accidents on this route are not confined strictly to the American steamers.

In regard to Captain STONE, of whom I have not heretofore spoken, I would state that at the moment of the accident, he was standing aft near the wheel, on the quarter-deck, but could not, of course, from that remote point see the *Europa* in time to give an order. The first officer being forward, necessarily saw her first. I would state that in my remarks about the superciliousness of the officers of the *Arabia*, I do not refer in any way to Captain STONE, who, although accused of neglect of the little civilities of life, commands the respect and esteem of his passengers, and even if an unsociable man and wanting in little attentions to his passengers, he is most remarkably attentive to his duties, and in bad weather may be found at all hours at his post on deck. He has the good sense, no matter what his opinions are, to keep them to himself, and not parade his conceits on the quarter-deck—an example some of his officers could follow to their great advantage and improvement.

Since writing the above the enthusiastic admirers of Mr. ANDERSON have subscribed £60 with which to purchase a suitable "testimonial."

PODGERS.

P. S.—8 P. M.—We spoke a pilot, or rather he spoke us about noon, and then he clambered aboard; of course, he was immediately surrounded with the anxious crowd, desirous of learning the fate of the *Europa*, but as usual with those gentlemen, he knew little or nothing about that matter or anything else. He believed the cable had been laid, but was not certain; thought that there had been some disturbance down Cubawards about boarding vessels; believed Mr. BUCHANAN was President yet; in short, he turned out the most perfect specimen of a Know-Nothing I ever met, and we are still in the dark.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug 20, 1858.

MEATS.

No important changes have occurred in this line since last Friday. The supplies of fresh Beef have been somewhat lighter; the demand, however, has been limited and prices have not improved. In other kinds of meat, with ample stocks, a moderate business can be reported.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, corned ℔ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 50
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	11
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business exhibits symptoms of increasing activity. Quotations remain about the same.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	1 25
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	11	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 50	@	5 00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ℔ doz	3 50	@	4 00

FISH.

The demand is fair, and prices are steady for the leading kinds.

Salmon, ℔ lb	44	@	56
Codfish, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, each	12½	@	—
Spanish Mackerel, ℔ lb	25	@	31
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
King-fish, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Sheepshead, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Herring, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Mussels, ℔ ½ pk	12	@	—
Frogs, ℔ doz	12½	@	62½
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams—℔ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters—℔ lb	6	@	—
Crabs—℔ doz	25	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes continue plenty at very low prices; the inquiry for them is not brisk. Turnips, Carrots and Cabbages have declined. Tomatoes are unusually abundant and prices have fallen materially. The changes in most other kinds of vegetables have been also favorable to buyers. Business is not active at present.

Potatoes, New ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, New ℔ bushel	62½	@	1 00
Potatoes, New, half peck	12	@	18
Green Corn, ℔ 100 ears	50	@	62½
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	7	@	10
Turnips, New, Russian, ℔ bushel	75	@	—
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@	62½
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Beets, New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Onions, ℔ doz. strings	75	@	—
Onions ℔ string	7	@	8
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	18	@	25
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	18	@	50
Okra, ℔ 100	37½	@	50
Okra, ℔ doz	4	@	5
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	25	@	75
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	2	@	7
Tomatoes, ℔ bushel basket	25	@	50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	2	@	4
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	—	@	25
Beans, ℔ peck	18	@	—
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	75	@	—
Lima Beans, ℔ half peck	15	@	18
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	4	@	6
Parsley, ℔ bunch	—	@	3
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	6	@	10
Garlic, ℔ doz	50	@	1 00
Egg Plants, each	6	@	—
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	10	@	18
Salad, ℔ head	1	@	2
Squashes, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Squashes, each	4	@	5
Watermelons, each	12	@	62½
Muskmelons, each	4	@	15

FRUIT.

The supplies of Domestic Fruit are good. The demand is moderate. Hot-house Grapes have appeared. Of Foreign Fruit, the available stocks are diminishing. Oranges are scarce and much dearer. Cocoanuts are advancing. The pine-apples in market are generally poor. Trade is dull.

Peaches, ℔ basket	$1 25	@	4 00
Peaches, ℔ quart	10	@	25
Plums, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	62½	@	—
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@	30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ℔ basket	15	@	—
Blackberries, common, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	9	@	12
Apples, new, ℔ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	1 00	@	6 00
Pears, new, ℔ half peck	15	@	63
Oranges, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 00
Lemons, ℔ box	3 00	@	5 00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12½	@	25
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 25
Pine Apples, each	5	@	12
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ box	40	@	60
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, Bunch, ℔ box	1 50	@	—
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@	18
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The changes in this line have been very trifling. The general demand is moderate.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	17	@	22
Butter, State, ℔ lb	18	@	23
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	24	@	25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	22	@	24
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	15	@	21
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Cheese, old, Imitation English, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	31	@	75
Honey, new comb, ℔ lb	25	@	28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@	35
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	25	@	75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ bottle	8	@	1 00
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	25	@	50
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	25	@	—
Catsup, ℔ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 269 and 306; D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSTER, stands Nos. 362 and 363; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours.

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BIRLOW'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—Columbus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Temptation—Robbers of the Rhine.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Six Degrees of Crime—Tom and Jerry—Betsey Baker.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pizzaro—John Bull and Brother Jonathan—Four Lovers—No!

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arago* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Aug. 21
The *Prince Albert* leaves New-York for Galway.....Aug. 21
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 26

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Rail road Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The Mails for Great Britain and the European Continent, by the *Arago*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arabic*, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Owing to the collision with the *Europa*, she was obliged to use but one engine from Cape Race, a fact accounting for her unusual detention. Our advices from Liverpool are to the 7th inst. The *fêtes* at Cherbourg which were happily progressing had been so far eminently successful. The Queen, with Prince Albert, had been received with entire cordiality, magnificently entertained, and had returned to Osborne, highly gratified. From Turkey, we learn that the symptoms of an universal rising of Islam against the Christians were daily becoming more serious; and that at the very moment commissioners are on their way to punish the insurgents at Djidda, a terrible massacre has occurred at Gaza, and another is threatened at Alexandria. The policy to be pursued towards Turkey occupies the attention of the great Powers. The intelligence from China and India is interesting. Notwithstanding the momentary triumphs of the British Army in the Peninsula, the restoration of confidence is very far from complete, and a number of Sepoys had fallen victims to popular apprehension in Bengal. The belligerents in China were concentrating their resources for the advance up the Pei-ho.

Among the *Arabia's* news we give particulars of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, and of the manner in which the success of the Ocean Telegraph was received throughout Great Britain. The English people, as a rule, are less demonstrative than we are, and did not give themselves up to such a general jubilee. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for our exultation, in the remembrance that American genius contributed more than its share to the success of this enterprise. As soon as it was announced in London that the cable was laid, the Atlantic Telegraph shares of £1,000 each, which had been offered the day previous at £340, advanced as high as £920.

By the way of England, we have advices from the La Plata to the 28th of June, and from Rio to the 10th ultimo. The British agent at Monteviedo, it was rumored, had withdrawn in consequence of difficulties with the Government. At Buenos Ayres, the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Hostilities with the Argentine States had not yet broken out.

From Curacoa we have dates to the 4th inst. We thus indirectly learn of impending troubles in the Dominican Republic, owing to the dissatisfaction of Gen. Santana with the administration of President Valverde; and from Venezuela we have intelligence of the death of Don Gregorio Monagas.

The Atlantic Telegraph was yesterday in good working order. Mr. Field received two dispatches—one from A. Mackay, Esq., Superintendent at Trinity Bay, and the other from Mr. De Santy, Chief Electrician—announcing this gratifying fact. Mr. De Santy says that a very explicit message was sent yesterday morning to Mr. McIven, agent of the Cunard steamship's line in Liverpool, relative to the damage sustained by the steamship *Europa* in her collision with the *Arabia*. Mr. Field also received from Valentia a dispatch from G Seward, Esq., in behalf of the Directors on the other side, congratulating him on the successful issue of the enterprise. This last dispatch was in answer to one transmitted by Mr. Field on Wednesday.

A riot occurred recently at Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the refusal of bankers there to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank of Nebraska, which they have put in circulation. An attack was made on the Bank of Cook & Sargent, and the residence of Mr. Cook with brickbats and stones. The outbreak was suppressed temporarily by calling out the military, but broke out again, and the bankers were compelled to commence the redemption of the currency. The difficulty was not entirely settled at last accounts.

Nine million six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars were received into the United States Treasury last week. The total amount now on deposit is $14,500,000, of which the greater portion is in this City. The receipts from Customs were over a million—an increase of about $300,000 over the previous week.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to repairing the City Hall, met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of increasing the height of the building one-half story, making it three stories high. They also decided to erect an iron cupola, and to remove the bell-tower from the City Hall, and construct one of iron, in the Park, on the line between the Hall of Records and the Superior Court building.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at noon. They transacted an average amount of business—little of public interest—and adjourned.

The Joint-Committee on Celebration did not meet yesterday, on account of the funeral of Councilman Gilmartin.

The funeral of Councilman Gilmartin, the representative of the Fourth District in the Board of Councilmen, was attended yesterday by a numerous assemblage at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Curran officiated, and twelve friends of the deceased acted as pall-bearers.

The Mayor's squad arrested thirty women in the Park on Thursday night. They were locked up. In the morning, Justice Welsh committed eight of them as prostitutes, and, for want of evidence, discharged the rest.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors for Brooklyn, assembled last evening, and fixed the amount of tax for the various purposes required by charter, the whole amounting to $610,815 90.

The general markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. Prices strongly favored sellers, especially for Flour and Wheat. Corn was unsettled. Distilling lots having been most inquired for, were firmer. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, and Oils, exhibited no very remarkable changes. Freights continued depressed.

Consular Establishments.—A Select Committee of the British House of Commons was appointed during the recent session "to obtain the best information upon the present condition of the Consular service of Great Britain, to investigate any grievances or deficiencies which the system might seem to create or to foster, and to consider any remedies or improvements which competent persons might suggest." The Committee reported just before the prorogation. They are opposed to the employment of any but British subjects as consuls, vice-consuls, or interpreters in Northern Africa, Eastern Europe, and the Levant. They do not think it advisable to prohibit consuls from engaging in trade, and they advocate (1) a diminution of the present number of vice-consuls in Europe; (2) the division of the consular service into separate classes, receiving fixed salaries, according to their position; and (3) the appropriation of all fees to the discharge of the expenditure of the office of each consul. Such are substantially the recommendations of the British Committee in this important branch of the public service. A similar movement in this country would not be out of place. The basis of our Consular establishment may be a very sound one in theory, but we desire to know something of the practical working of the service. We trust that the matter will form the subject of Congressional inquiry during the coming Winter.

The News of the Telegraphic Success in England.

There could not be a more striking illustration of the difference between the two countries, than is afforded in the manner in which the news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph was received in the United States and in England. Here the whole population from one end of the country to the other, from the great lakes to the Atlantic coast, burst forth in one loud jubilant hurrah! There was a simultaneous ringing of bells, bonfires, and processions in every town, village and city in the Union. All classes were alike moved by the news of the mighty achievement. But John Bull received the intelligence without an emotion, and kept himself as cool as a cucumber. There was no splurge in the papers, no *laus Deo*, nor the least intimation of any excitement anywhere, except on 'Change, where speculators had a lively talk in relation to the effect of the telegraph on business. The price of the stock ran up two or three hundred per cent., but the idea of getting excited over the event does not seem to have occurred to anybody as at all proper to the occasion There were none of those marks of popular enthusiasm with which the birth of a new member of the Royal Family is always hailed by H. B. M.'s loyal subjects. Even in Liverpool, which is so closely connected with this country by constant commercial intercourse, and whose merchants will be so directly influenced by the Telegraph, there was no popular feeling exhibited. The Lord Mayor of London, we imagine, will be considerably startled when he receives, or rather was startled on the receipt of Mayor Tiemann's congratulatory message. The London *Times* devotes a leader to the subject, in which a very proper appreciation of the importance of the event is exhibited, but the other papers appear to regard the news as an ordinary announcement. Yet this great event is of much more importance to England than it is to this country, as the *Times* well remarks:

"We see, with not unnatural satisfaction, that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most remote, and, therefore, that England has more to gain than any of her rivals. More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our Empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature, or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected."

The Ulster County Movement.

We gave, in our impression of yesterday, a report of the Kingston meeting, held on Thursday. The speakers were Mr. Horace Greeley, Republican; Mr. J. T. Headley, American, and Mr. Thomas R. Westbrook. Mr. Greeley, it is needless to say, is the Editor of the New-York *Tribune*. Mr. Headley, late Secretary of State, is a man of no secondary influence among the Americans. Mr. Westbrook represented the eleventh district (Ulster and Greene) in the Twenty-third Congress. He was elected as a Democrat, and voted for the Nebraska bill on the ground, as he explains, of popular sovereignty, not dreaming that it could ever be interpreted into forcing a Constitution upon a reluctant people. These gentlemen, representing as many distinct political elements, appear to have concurred entirely in their views of present action. They agree that the opposition to the Democratic party in this State are bound, by considerations of duty and policy, to vote for a common ticket at the approaching election.

One of the best results of bringing men of different parties together—we mean the exclusion of extreme views—was exemplified at the Kingston meeting. The speeches were sensible, practical and moderate. Altogether the oratory had the character of a business conference, rather than that of ordinary political speech-making. For example, we find Mr. Greeley admitting, with marked candor and good sense, that no effective opposition can be made to the admission of Slave States, as such, though this position is opposed to the extreme views of his party. And the ground taken by Mr. Headley, in favor of measures to secure the ballot-box from desecration, is not a little short of the mark set by the ultraists among his political associates. The truth is that these theories, hatched in heated committee rooms, are seldom capable of being realized to their full extent. The real business of political men is to effect what is practicable, and one of the first steps toward this result must ever be to drop what is purely visionary.

The Ulster meeting will doubtless attract considerable attention. If it is in fact, as is claimed, an exponent of the sympathies of Americans and Republicans throughout the State, it will be followed up by similar convocations in other places. It is alleged, and perhaps not without truth, that political leaders are working to prevent the proposed union. Yet if the desire to unite is strong and general, it will be very difficult to check its operation.

What it is to Run for Governor.—Mr. Gerrit Smith finds his candidacy a troublesome business. He has already had occasion to issue a pronunciamento rebuking the Abolitionists and Prohibitionists of his own county for their lack of zeal in his support, and this in the face of the fact that he was first proposed for nomination by these very men. Mr. Smith finds occasion to accuse his own friends of the same vices he charges upon the Republicans, Democrats and Americans. They are watching events, and waiting the action of Conventions. If the spirit of time-serving expediency has really got possession of these pure people, it is time for Mr. Smith to be discouraged. But perhaps his exhortations will arouse them to a sense of their duty. He tells them that, at all events, he shall perform his. That no one can doubt; but the misfortune of the case is that it takes a great many votes to elect a Governor, and no honest man can cast more than one. We fear that Mr. Smith's confidence in his Madison County brethren has been misplaced.

On Tuesday last Mr. S. spoke at Oswego, and, as he had invited the putting of questions to him, he was indulged by his auditory with a liberal catechism. In reply to inquiries, he suffered himself to be drawn out on several interesting topics. As an original question, he professed himself opposed to the construction of the Canals; but he advocated their enlargement, and their sale to individuals, in order that the State might get rid of them just as quickly as possible. He expressed himself in favor of a division of the School moneys, so that the Catholics should have their proportion for the maintenance of their own separate schools. In respect to the Tariff question he declared himself in favor of unrestricted Free-trade. All foreigners, in his opinion, should have a right to vote as soon as they had a home in this country, and he would abolish all the legal guards already placed around the ballot-box instead of adding new ones. In respect to constitutions and laws, he held all to be void which were in conflict with the law of God, and that every individual is his own judge as to their validity, with the right to disobey them according to the decision of his private judgment.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Smith will continue the campaign. Disappointment has encountered him at its opening, and in volunteering to answer questions he has taken a bull by the horns which candidates find it prudent to shun.

Telegraphic Discovery—The Fate of Inventors.

Who invented the electro-magnetic telegraph? Who proposed the submerged wire? Who suggested gutta percha as an insulator? Who projected the Transatlantic Cable? Who contrived the machinery that happily laid the line to rest on its submarine couch? While there is no question as to the individual who prosecuted the enterprise to a practical result, there is no end to the controversy in regard to the queries we have recited, and in all probability posterity will labor under doubts still more perplexing in regard to the entire subject.

Nor is the instance singular. It has been the fate of nearly every great discovery in science to have several claimants for its honors. Was Bacon the author of the inductive philosophy? Was Copernicus the destroyer of the Ptolemaic system? Did Harvey discover the circulation of the blood? Was the invention of Watt anticipated by the Marquis of Worcester? Was the theory of Calculus due to the ingenuity of Leibnitz, or of Newton? Was the identity of lightning and electricity demonstrated first by Dalibard, by Coiffier, or by Franklin? Was the invention of steam navigation the result of American genius? If so, do its honors belong to Fitch, or to Fulton? Is Evans to be credited with a share of the merit of introducing railways, and locomotive power, usually ascribed to the elder Stephenson? Did Adams or Leverrier first find Neptune? Is photography the product of Niepce, or of Daguerre? Did Ampere, Henry, Steinheil, Weber, Wheatstone, or Morse, invent the electro-magnetic telegraph? History bristles with such unanswered questions, the solution of which Time renders more difficult, and must at last convert into an impossibility. Fortunately, they are of the least conceivable consequence. Of a great invention or discovery the fame is always grand enough to justify a liberal dividend to all claimants. The steam-engine in its prodigious capacities and utilities authorizes a prodigality of honor as well to Powlett, to Savary, and Newcommen, as to Watt. We may with perfect equity assign some of Fulton's credit for applying steam to propulsion to John Fitch. Franklin, who, according to the glowing line of Turgot,

Eripuit fulmen cœlo, sceptrumque tyrannis,

has glory enough and to spare, after Nollet and Dalibard have been endowed liberally. And so in this distribution of the credit of the submarine telegraph. After the largest claims of Morse, and Wheatstone, and Whitehouse, have been satisfied—at least, so far as their claims do not involve a monopoly of honor—there is an abundant residuum of credit for the host of minor names which contest the popular award. It is by successive steps, in nearly all instances, that great truths are gained. The advance is made one after another, like the rising tide, until but a ripple is wanted to complete the flood; until but an impalpable cloud intervenes between mind and phenomenon; until the conclusion from the acquired facts is within a hair's-breadth of being inevitable; and then what wonder if a score of inquirers reach the goal almost simultaneously? Could it be otherwise? And with what propriety can the fortunate employer of others' researches, and ingenious approximations to the truth, claim sole property in their final demonstration and triumph. Evidently, if there be any differences in the apportionment of honor, the balance should weigh in favor of the man who pointed the way to an important discovery and assured its practicability, than to the successor, who traveled the path, and attained the result so indicated.

The common sense of the world seems, however, to have settled the rule differently. The architect of a discovery is not he who planted the corner-stone, nor those who reared walls, columns and arches to the ceiling, but he whose happy fortune it is to place the cope, and announce himself the finisher of the task. It is the man who, out of a throng of hastening competitors, proceeds first from hypothesis to practice; first renders useful to mankind what had before been but a curious, and, perhaps, a hopeful speculation. It is on this ground that certain names are preëminently associated with certain splendid scientific achievements. Thus Franklin is honored, in connection with electrical discovery, less for the bare result than for the evolution of a new assurance to the safety of human life. Thus Morse, who first placed the energies of electro-magnetism at the service of commerce and society, is named with higher credit than his predecessors in invention, who paused at the threshhold of practical utility. The rule, though a harsh, is, perhaps, a fair one. We might continue with the chronic hesitancy of an Eldon to doubt among the conflicting claims of successive contributors to the development of truth had we no such arbitrary criterion. The end must crown the worker as well as the work. The scholar in his closet may, at his leisure, apportion the merit of invention among the contestants; the world, in its haste, will select the foremost, who is always the latest, and pass on to other things. So let it be.

American Party Movements.—The American General Committee of Albany have put forth a manifesto of their intentions and views. In the first place they record a tribute to the memory of two leaders of their party recently deceased, Mr. S. S. Whallon and Mr. John N. Wilder. They next proclaim their adherence to what is styled the Binghamton Platform, and to the principles of the American Party generally. Coming down to practical matters, they then say they are ready for a cordial cooperation with any men or parties in maintaining the purity of the ballot-box and securing the speedy admission of Kansas under a Free Constitution. They accept the offer of union made by the Republican Party of the Albany Congressional District, with the view to elect an Anti-Lecompton successor to the Hon. Erastus Corning.

On Tuesday next, the 24th inst., the American State Council is called to meet in Albany. This is a political body peculiar to that party. It makes no nominations, but settles the programme of the campaign and issues the call for a nominating Convention. Doubtless the Council will give the subject of a union ticket its earnest attention. We see no indication on the part of the Americans of a design to disband their organization, though it is probable they would make easy terms for the support of a common Anti-Administration ticket. They claim, extravagantly no doubt, to be able to poll a hundred thousand votes for nominations of their own, if driven to make such; and will probably keep their party machinery in preparation for a contingency of that sort. It is likely that the State Council will call the American State Convention for a day not long after the meeting of the Republican Convention, (Sept. 8,) when it will be determined whether the Republican nominations shall be accepted, or a distinct American ticket put in the field.

Mr. Field's Resignation.—We understand that since Mr. Field has sent in his resignation as active Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, a feeling of strong regret has been very generally expressed among the stockholders in this country, and many letters have been addressed to him, begging of him to withdraw his letter. But, owing partly to his impaired health, and partly to the pressure of his private business affairs, Mr. F. has, we understand, felt himself compelled to persist in his course.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Maretzek's season at the Academy of Music commences on Monday week, the 30th instant. All the artists, with the exception of Signor Gassier, are new. The prima donna is the lady of this popular favorite. For the past three years Mme. Gassier has led the British public captive. She is beautiful, cultivated and gifted. Mr. and Mrs. Gassier arrived in the *Arabia* yesterday; all the artists are now here.

Mammoth Festival Sacred Concerts.—The Sacred Concerts at Jones' Wood, postponed from last Sunday, will take place positively to-morrow, and without any contingent postponement on account of the weather. There will be three separate programmes, at 2½, 4½, and 6½ o'clock. The singing societies, the mammoth orchestra, and several soloists will assist. Conductors, Mr. Maretzek, Mr. Anschutz, Mr. Thomas, &c., &c.

Sea and Ship News.

THE COLLISION OF THE ARABIA AND EUROPA.

A passenger on board the *Arabia* on her late passage from Liverpool, has furnished us with the particulars of the fearful collision which occurred between the steamer and the *Europa*.

The accident occurred a little past 11 o'clock P. M., at which time the officer of the deck on the *Arabia* discovered a light off the starboard bow. The helm was changed quickly to starboard, and the ship's head swung off, when before it was possible to discover the object approaching, and in less than two minutes from the time the order was given to starboard the helm, the *Arabia* struck the port bow of the *Europa*. The signal to stop the engine had already been given, also to reverse, and the Engineer was in the act of obeying the second signal when the concussion occurred. There was some alarm among the passengers, but the cool behavior of the officers reassured them, and those who came up to inquire the trouble soon went below again. A boat was lowered from the *Europa* to ascertain the extent of damage done, during which, by request of Captain Leitch, the *Arabia* remained by him. Upon further consultation, it was decided that both vessels should proceed in company to St. Johns, N. F., but it was soon ascertained that the shock had thrown the *Arabia's* shaft out of line, disabling her starboard wheel. This was finally disconnected, and she proceeded to New-York, working only her port wheel. Her passage was necessarily slow, and was otherwise prolonged by a constant succession of foggy weather. Considerable anxiety began to be felt for her in this City, on account of her non arrival. The damage to the *Arabia* is not of a serious nature. Her cupwater and figure-head were knocked away, her main stem started, and one of the sponson beams was broken. The injury to the *Europa* was more serious, but she will sail for Liverpool August 25th. The Cunard steamship *Persia*, which left New York on the 18th, for Liverpool, will call at St. Johns for the *Europa's* passengers and mails. The passengers on board the *Europa* are all well.

Sickness and Death on Board of a Boston Ship.—The ship *Sea Ranger*, Captain Burnham, from Havana for Falmouth, England, put into Newport, R. I., 18th inst. having lost five men of her crew by yellow fever, and three by desertion; and those left were rather sickly. When she obtains a supply of men she will resume her voyage, as she is in good order.

The brig *Ambrose Light*, from Havana, at Quarantine, Boston, is said to have lost two or three men by sickness.

The California steamers *Star of the West* and *Granada* left yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., with a full load of passengers and the California mails. There being two steamers, the duty of collecting tickets and searching for stow-aways on board the *Granada*, devolved upon Purser Bulley, of the steamship *Philadelphia*, who performed the onerous duty with great credit. He succeeded in hauling out of their hidingplaces eleven persons, mostly young men, who had concealed themselves on board in various nooks and corners without tickets. They were found in the coal-bunkers, under the run, in the eyes of the ship, jammed between the water-tanks, and in every other hole where it was possible for a human being to cram himself in. Capt. Jonah Clark, the efficient shipping agent of the Company, who went down on board the *Star of the West*, beat Bulley by two, having found *thirteen* stow-aways. Some of his subjects were concealed under the boilers, among the ashes and coal-dust, where nothing but salamanders could live. On being hauled out they were so blackened and besmeared as to hardly be distinguished from Jamaica negroes. The whole twenty-five were put on board of the pilot's tug and brought to the City. Among them was an Irish boy named Thos. McGrath, only thirteen years old, who was caught in the same attempt only a few weeks ago.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, flag-ship elect of the Brazil squadron, will run up her ensign at 2 o'clock to-day, (Saturday,) having all her officers and crew on board. She takes 400 blue jackets and 50 marines, (including officers,) and a few musicians.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

Commander—Charles E. Thorburn.
Lieutenants—Woodhull, McDonough, Creighton, Gibson, McCamm and Newman.
Captain Marine Guard—J. C. Rich.
Lieutenant Marines—J. S. Wilson.
Fleet Surgeon—J. W. Green.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. F. Harrison.
Assistant Surgeon——— Bertolett.
Purser—John F. Steele.
Master——— Bradford.
Chaplain—The Rev. John Black.
Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Gunner—J. M. Cooper.
Sailmaker—John Jones.

The *Sabine* will relieve the *St. Lawrence*, which vessel went in commission in September, 1856, being now only two years in commission.

The *St. Lawrence's* predecessor—the *Savannah*—was forty months scorching in that torrid region—Brazil.

The *Sabine* will leave for Rio about Monday or Tuesday.

The *Niagara's* crew have been removed to the *North Carolina*. The spars have been found too light, and, for the second time, will be superseded by heavier ones. She is pronounced in good condition, having sustained no injury which will require repairs. Captain Hudson and her other officers will probably be allowed a furlough.

The friends of officers and men attached to the Brazil squadron will have an opportunity to send out letters and papers by the steamer *Herman*, which sails from here on the 21st instant—office corner Duane and Greenwich sts. The ships of the squadron are the *St. Lawrence*, the *Falmouth* and the *Perry*.

The Hatters' Bank Robbery.—The money found in the carpet-bag so mysteriously left at Capt. Walling's residence on Thursday evening, proves, upon careful counting, to amount to $60,025. Capt. Walling yesterday deposited the money in the Park Bank, where it will be kept until the promised reward offered for its recovery is paid over to the police. The police are still actively engaged in trying to ferret out the perpetrators of the burglary—thus far without success.

City Items.

Boy Run Over and Killed by a City Car.—John Mulligan, a boy three years old, was run over, at 6¼ P.M., on Thursday, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, by an Eighth-avenue car, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 247 West Forty-sixth street, where the Coroner held the inquest yesterday. The conductor and driver of the car were both arrested to await result of the inquisition.

Small Cars on the Eleventh-avenue.—A large meeting of persons interested in having small cars on the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-third street, and opposed to what, in the language of the call for the meeting, was styled "the efforts now being made by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to monopolize the track of the Hudson River Railroad," was held last night at National Hall, in Forty-fourth street.

Man Killed by an Omnibus.—At a late hour Thursday evening an omnibus was dashing by the Astor House at furious speed and ran over a man, killing him instantly. The body was taken to the Third Ward Station-house, but thus far has not been identified. The man was respectably dressed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to day upon the body.

The New-England Guard—Is the name of a Military Company now organizing in this City, to be attached to the 55th Regiment. Forty names are on the roll thus far. The Company will be composed of natives of New-England resident in this City.

Wm. Thompson, Esq., of No. 82 Nassau street, denies that any notice signed by him declaring that he could seize Washington's desk and other articles at the City Hall on a chattel mortgage, was served upon the Mayor.

Mr. Putnam publishes a classified catalogue of his choice collection of autograph letters, documents, portraits and curiosities—numbering in all 1,303 articles. These are offered for sale entire at $1,350—if not sold by the 1st of November they will be sold separately.

The old materials forming the roofing of the City Hall have been removed, and the copper has been sold by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies for $780, at the rate of 17 cents per pound.

Tired of Life.—Sarah Dunn, a young woman, tired of life, attempted on Thursday evening to kill herself by swallowing arsenic. A policeman of the Fifteenth Ward found her lying insensible in Sixth avenue, and took her to the Station-house, where a physician removed the poison and saved her life.

Funeral of Councilman Gilmartin.

The funeral solemnities of Councilman Gilmartin, the representative of the Fourth District in the Board of Councilmen, were attended yesterday by a numerous assemblage at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane-st., the Rev. Mr. Curren officiating.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers wearing funeral scarfs and black rosettes and badges: Messrs. Walter Rouche, Richard Barry, Patrick Gerraty, John Gallagher, James Gerraty, James Gilmartin, John Baulch, B. F. Rhodes, James Glass, James McCulloch, Patrick Garrick and M. T. Brennan.

Police Intelligence.

Arson in Sullivan-street—A Woman Arrested.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, at about 3 o'clock, a fire occurred in a frame dwelling-house in the rear of No. 67 Sullivan-street, occupied by Sarah Rogers and two other families of colored people. The window-frame, curtain and shade in the bedroom of Joseph Hood, were discovered to be on fire, when the alarm was given and the flames soon extinguished. The burning extended into the window casing about half an inch, and destroyed some clothing. The wife of Joseph Hood was suspected of wilfully firing the premises. She had left the premises several days before the fire, but on the afternoon of the night of the fire she was seen in the vicinity, and heard to make threats that she would be revenged on her husband, and that on that night she intended to do something that would make some of them at first, perhaps, laugh, and afterwards cry, and some would have to jump out of the window. The facts in the case having been investigated by Fire-Marshal Baker, he directed the Police to arrest the accused, when, on Thursday night, Officer Godfrey, of the Eighth Precinct, took Nancy Hood into custody, and conveyed her yesterday morning before Justice Osborn, who committed her to prison for examination.

Light-Fingered Females.—The wife of Adam Machinor, who keeps a hosiery store at No. 53 Grand-street, yesterday afternoon placed a roll of bills, containing $125, in a trunk. Two women, who were in the store, seized a favorable opportunity, lifted up the cover of the trunk, withdrew the roll, and made a speedy exit from the place. They were subsequently arrested, and a portion of the stolen money found on them and identified. The two women, who gave their names as Sarah Eliza Campbell and Rosannah King, were taken before Justice Kelly and committed for trial.

Burglar Captured.—Joseph Ulster, residing at No. 200 East Twenty-sixth-street, was awakened yesterday morning by the sound of strange footsteps passing through the hall. He jumped out of bed, collared the intruder, and recovered two watches which had just been stolen from one of the upper rooms. The prisoner, a youth only 19 years of age, who gave his name as James McCormick, was locked up for trial in Jefferson Market Prison.

Assaulted.—Officers Harvey and Sullivan, of the Harbor Police, yesterday afternoon arrested the 1st and 2d mates of the schr. *J. R. Keeler*, now lying off the Battery, and bound to London, on a charge of brutally beating one of the crew. They were taken before Justice Welsh for examination.

Mayor's Office.

Prostitutes in the Park.—About 9 P. M., on Thursday, a number of females, not fewer than 30, were arrested in the Park as disorderly characters by Officer Birney and a portion of the Mayor's squad. They were locked up for the night, and brought before Justice Welsh this morning, in his new Court room, in the basement of the City Hall. Eight of the women were committed for various terms as common prostitutes, and the rest were discharged, there being no evidence against them which could be substantiated by the officers.

A great number of youths and men seen prowling about the Park, were advised by the officers to leave. They did so.

Coroner's Inquests.

Two Unknown Men Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, near Fort William, on Governor's Island. The deceased was 5 feet 9 inches in height, about 25 years of age, and appeared to have been in the water about 30 hours. A second body was picked up foot of pier No. 4, North River. Inquests were held upon the bodies, and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered in both cases.

Brooklyn Items.

Arrest of River Thieves.—The Police of the Third Precinct, yesterday, arrested a gang of five river thieves, some of them old offenders, for stealing nine bags of wheat. John Minch *alias* "Buffalo Jack," and James Cain, formerly one of the Municipal Police, are of the party arrested.

Fluid Accident.—A servant girl in the employ of Captain Mathew, Clinton-avenue, was severely burned, yesterday, by burning fluid. She attempted to use it in kindling a fire, when the fire communicated to the fluid in the can and an explosion was the result. The injured girl was taken to the City Hospital.

Attempted Suicide.—An Irishman, who refused to give his name, was brought to the First Precinct Station, last night, laboring under the effects of an over-dose of laudanum. He was relieved of the drug by Police Surgeon Ball, and sent home rejoicing.

Passers of Counterfeit Money Arrested—Thursday evening a boatman named James Conly, was arrested by Officer Grogan of the Third Precinct on complaint of Michael Coyne, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lynden Bank, Vermont. He was held for examination.

Foundling.—A child only a few days old, was on Thursday night, deposited at the door of house No. 32 Livingston street. It was taken to the Almshouse yesterday.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors—The Tax Levy for 1858-9.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The report of the Joint Committee was taken up for consideration. The following sums were adopted as necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes contemplated by the charter:

Amount to be saved for interest on public debt	$143 878 12
To pay instalments falling due on city debt and to pay into the sinking fund	84 195 00
Officers' salaries and Police Department after deducting estimated amount of city revenue ($285,000)	25,167 78
(The Police expenses in the above amount are the same as asked for by the Police Commissioners.)	
For Public Schools	127,730 00
For General Purposes	57,400 00
For Lighting the City	101,500 00
For Fire Department	32,525 00

FOR CLEARING STREETS AND REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS, &c.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	$1,502	XI	$3,600
II	2 200	XII	1,800
III	2,900	XIII	2,800
IV	1,700	XIV	2,600
V	2,900	XV	None
VI	3 750	XVI	2,200
VII	2.100	XVII	500
VIII	1,000	XVIII	None
IX	2,500	XIX	1 400
X	3,000		
Total			$38 150 00
Grand total			$610,815 90

KANSAS.

The Result of the Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Friday, Aug. 12, 1858.

The slow returns from the country begin to indicate the final result of the great Kansas victory. At present the returns are complete in only 10 counties, while 10 have made partial returns, and 10 others are not heard from. The full returns are as follows:

Counties.	Accepted	Rejected.	F. S maj.
Douglas	37	1,738	1,701
Atchison	246	612	372
Calhoun	34	250	216
Jefferson	137	451	314
Johnson	162	416	254
Brown	36	261	225
Nemaha	7	172	165
Riley	22	298	276
Hunter	—	23	23
Bourbon	37	429	392
Partial returns are received from the following counties:			
Leavenworth	38	2,203	1,765
Shawnee	40	560	520
Doniphan	293	754	461
Breckinridge	2	104	102
Anderson	2	269	288
Allen	15	261	243
Madison	—	75	75
Franklin	3	208	205
McGhee	6	14	8
Linn	4	123	119
Total	1,525	9 235	1,710

The whole number returned is 10,760, and nearly eight to one are against the proposition.

From the evidence we now have, it is expected that the whole number for the proposition is about 1,760, and the whole number against it about 12,000, making the whole vote some 14,000. This is fully equal to our highest anticipations, and proves, according to the common rules for estimating population, that we have already the required 93,000 to entitle us to put on the robes of State sovereignty. There is no excuse for our waiting two years longer before we can be admitted into the Union. But from late developments it is feared that a conspiracy already exists to prevent our being able to come before Congress with the technical forms and legal sanction required by the Solons who rule and reign at Washington. They hope to prevent our calling a new Constitutional Convention—taking a new census, or renewing our application for admission in any form, except through the thrice condemned Lecompton Constitution. They contend that the late vote did not destroy the vitality of the instrument, as it was only an expression of the people towards an excrescence that they themselves had pinned upon it, that did not effect the original. They hope by refusing, through Governor Denver, to call an extra session of the Legislature to cripple all our movements in that direction. The Governor remains at Leavenworth, and it is said by those who ought to know, that he positively refuses to call the Legislature, or in any other way give to the citizens of Southern Kansas their political rights. This will revive all our complaints towards the Administration.

RANDOLPH.

Brazil and the La Plata.

By the *Arabia* we have advices from South America, brought to Southampton by the steamer *Avon* on the 4th inst. The dates are Buenos Ayres, June 28, Monte Video, June 29, Rio Janeiro, July 10.

When the *Avon* left Rio the Chambers were still sitting. Much satisfaction was felt at the terms of the new loan.

The coffee crop was an average one, and of good quality.

In Bahia and the neighborhood the future crops promise a large supply of sugar. In Pernambuco also the crops were very large.

Several of the new gun-boats, built in England, for the Brazil Government, have arrived in Rio.

The engineers of the Bahia Railway were going on with the surveys. A considerable portion of the line has been marked out upon the ground. The contractor's principal agent, with a large staff had arrived, and some of the land necessary for the railway had been purchased, and negotiations were being actively carried on for the remainder. Everything was being done for pushing on the works, and it is expected that in a short time a large body of navvies and other operatives will be in active employment. Mr. Smallman, the head of the staff, was compelled to return to England from ill-health.

It is stated that the Brazilian Ministry, whose position was regarded in some quarters as uncertain, has gained an important victory in the Chambers, the reply to the speech from the throne having been carried by 24 votes against 14.

The works for the first section of the Pernambuco Railway are nearly finished, and the working returns were improving. It is hoped that the squabbling of the ex directors with their colleagues is at an end, and that the present board will not allow their valuable time, which should be given to the undertaking, to be frittered away by party quarrels, and that no private interest will be allowed to stand in the way of this remunerative speculation. Mr. De Mornay was said to be gone to Rio to absolve himself from the railway.

At Rio coffee was 100 reis higher on all descriptions. Bustrego was limited in sugar—3 400 to 4,400 white and 2 600 to 3,200 brown. Freights low. Money still difficult except for first class paper. Exchange firm, at 26.

At Bahia prospects of coming crops of coffee, sugar, and tobacco good. Sugar—2 550 browns, 3,000 whites, and 2 400 raw. Hides—Dry salted 190, dry 250, offered. Quotations for coffee nominal. Freights to Liverpool, 15; Exchange 25½, firm.

At Pernambuco favorable accounts of sugar and coffee crops, sugar lower Cotton flat and prices lower. White sugars, 2 900 to 3,600; selected Muscovados, 2,650 to 2,700; American do., 2 500 to 2,600. Tonnage superabundant. Exchange 25½. Amount passed, £130,600.

A CANADIAN MILITARY COMPANY TO JOIN IN THE NEW-YORK CELEBRATION.—The Montreal Field-Battery of Artillery will visit this City as the guests of the National Guard on the 31st inst., and join in the great celebration next day. It is expected that they will muster 80 strong for the expedition. Captain A. A. STEVENSON, the commander of the company, is now in this city arranging for the visit.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅞	263	N. Y. Cent. RR.	opg 77⅜
5,000	do	103⅜	100	do	s30 77⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s '60	101⅜	500	do	b60 77⅜
38,000	Ohio State 6s '86	107	400	do	s3 77⅜
7,000	Indiana State 5s	88½	150	do	s10 77⅜
2,000	Tennessee 6s '90	91½	100	do	b3 77⅜
9,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	50	do	b3 77⅜
1,000	do	84⅝	100	do	s30 77⅜
21,000	do	s3 84⅜	100	Erie Railroad	s60 16⅜
500	Cal. St. 7s new bs	88⅜	50	do	s10 16⅞
5,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	160	do	16⅞
8,000	N. C State 6s	96	5	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	104	100	Reading R. R.	s30 47⅛
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs	89½	100	do	s30 47⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs	56	500	do	s60 47
3,000	do	56⅛	100	do	s15 47
10,000	Erie con bs. '71	30½	500	do	s60 46⅞
4,000	S. Riv. RR. 2d M.	69	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51⅞
1,000	H. Riv. RR. 2d M.	67⅜	50	do	51⅝
3,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	84	200	do	s10 51⅝
2,000	Mich C. RR. 1st M.		100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22½
	Pmk. F. C. Bds.	96¼	50	M. S. & N. I. pr. st	43⅜
1,000	Geneva B'ch Bds.	67¼	50	do	b30 43⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	90½	100	Panama Railroad	113½
1,000	Chic & P. & F. D.		250	Ill. Cen. R'd	76⅜
	Land Grant Bds.	20	15	Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd	91¾
3,000	Ladd & M. L. G bs.	22½	100	Galena & Chi. R'd.	83
1,000	C. & P. & F. D. 1mb.	48	100	do	s30 83⅞
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m	95½	100	do	s30 84
6,000	H. & St J. R bs.	60	200	Cl. & Tol. R'd	s10 33⅜
100	Merchants' Ex. Bk	109	50	do	33⅞
30	Ocean Bank	92½	400	do	33⅜
10	Amer Ex. Bank	108	250	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	73
20	Com Exch. Bank	109	250	do	b60 73
5	Bank of Commerce	96½	100	do	72⅝
15	Cary Improve't Co.	6	150	do	72⅝
5	Del & Hud. Can. Co	96⅜	50	do	s60 72⅝
3	do	96½	258	do	s3 72⅝
200	do	s60 96	300	do	s30 73⅛
20	do	96¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15½
60	Pennsyl Coal Co.	74½	10	do	15⅝
90	Pacific Mail St Co.	84½	50	La C & Mil. R. R.	3½
5	do	84⅜	50	do	3⅝
500	Gardner Gold Co	⅝			

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91⅜	100	N. Y. C. R. R.	b10 77⅝
1,000	do	91⅝	225	Ulin. & R. I. R. R	72⅜
20	National Bank	108⅜	50	do	72⅞
50	Merchants Bank	111	53	do	s30 72¾
6	Bank of Commerce	100	50	Erie R. R.	b3 17½
100	Cumberland Pref'd.	17⅜	40	do	s3 17½
50	Fiber & Tel. R. R.	94¼	1,000	Reading R. R.	s60 47⅜
50	Pac M. Steam. Co.	81¾	1,000	do	s10 47⅜
10	do	84⅜	100	do	s3 47⅞
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s10 77⅜	100	M. So & N. Ia R. R	s3 22⅜
100	do	77⅝	550	Gal. & Chi. R.	s3 83
50	do	s30 77⅜	50	do	83¼
100	do	opg 77⅜			

FRIDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 7, delivered her mails at this port early in the forenoon. The market advices, besides being much fuller than by telegraph, are decidedly more important. The English Funds exhibit much buoyancy, and a spirit of general speculation seems to be spreading over all the Securities dealt in on the London Exchange, Foreign as well as Domestic. This is induced partly by the unclouded political horizon of Europe; the friendly meetings and greetings between France and England in the persons of their respective sovereigns at Cherbourg, and the advices of $4,500,000 in gold being on the way from Australia. But the main cause is found in the continued and increasing superabundance of idle capital, and the hitherto extreme indifference, under this state of things, to fresh speculation, which has at last taken the turn which was looked for many months ago on the reduction of the Bank interest to 3 ℔ cent. A letter from London, received by the *Arabia*, reports to the *Commercial Advertiser*, this afternoon, as follows:

"The buoyancy in the Stock and Money markets has been uninterrupted. Consols, at the last date, were quoted 96⅜. They have since experienced an advance to the unusual extent of a ⅛ ℔ cent., purchases being effected to day at 96⅝. The closing price, however, was 96⅜. All kinds of speculative foreign stocks have shown particular animation, and in Mexican there has been a rise of more than 1 ℔ cent. The *Times*, in a recent article, gave a *resumé* of the internal condition of Mexico, describing it as worse than Oude for anarchy, and pointing to what it deems the inevitable and desirable result of its being brought under the authority of the United States. In the Discount market choice bills can be negotiated at from 2¼ to 2⅜. In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities are offered at 1¼."

This is confirmed by our London files, which notice signs of revival also on the Paris Bourse; and the change is also referred to in the private mercantile letters and circulars, with the addition that some of the American Stocks have participated in the advance. The letters also mention that the buoyancy of feeling was increased by the success of the Atlantic Cable—the arrival and reports of the *Agamemnon* on the coast of Ireland being coincident with our news of the 5th August from the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay. In this connection we publish the following list of English and American merchants of enterprise who have taken part in this great work as Directors:

CHAIRMAN.

SAMUEL GURNEY, M. P., No. 65 Lombard-street, London.

VICE CHAIRMAN.

T. H. BROOKING, 14 New Broad street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Brett, J. W	2 Hanover-sq., London.
Brown, William, M. P.	Richmond Hill, Liverp'l.
Dugdale, James	25 Booth st., Manchester.
Harkey, T. A	7 Fenchurch st., London.
Harrison, Henry	Aigburth, near Liverpool.
Horlby, Thomas Dyson	Exchange Buildings, Liv.
Johnston, Edward	Alterton Hall, near Liv'l.
Lampson, C. M	64 Queen-st., Cheapside.
Le Breton, Francis	3 Crossby-sq., London.
Legie, William	Hallside, Cambus'g, Glas.
Peabody, George	22 Old Broad-st., London.
Pender, John	Mount st, Manchester.
Pickering, C. W. H	11 Rumford place, Liver'l.
Schwabe, Gustav Chris.	Exchange Buildings, Liv.
Thomson, Prof. W., LL. D	2 The College, Glasgow.
Archbold, Hon. E. M	H. M. Consul, New York.
Belmont, August	Banker, New-York.
Cooper, Peter	Merchant, New York.
Corbin, Francis P., Esq	New-York.
Hunt, Wilson G	Merchant, New-York.
Low, A. A	Merchant, New-York.
Morgan, Matthew	Banker, New York.
Sherman, Watts	Banker, New-York.
Cartier, Hon. George E	Quebec, Lower Canada.
Ross, Hon. John	Toronto, Upper Canada.
Young, Hon. John	Montreal, Upper Canada.
Robertson, Hon. John	St. John, New-Brunswick.

GENERAL MANAGER—CYRUS W. FIELD.
ENGINEER—CHARLES T. BRIGHT.
ELECTRICIAN—E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE.
Secretary—GEORGE SAWARD.
Solicitors—FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
Auditors—Jonathan Rigg, No. 17, Mark-lane, London, merchant; Henry W. Blackburn, Bradford, Yorkshire, Public Accountant.
Bankers—The Bank of England.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes:

"In American Securities there has been a further advance The Bonds of the Michigan Central Company being in demand at higher quotations. Illinois Central Shares have improved to 20 discount, and the Bonds of all classes are in request at advanced rates. The market for other descrip ions of American Securities usually dealt in closes steady, without important transactions."

Mr. OSCAR FIELD in his circular remarks:

"The supply of Money continues abundant. Gold is arriving freely from Australia and America. Consols have advanced about ¾ ℔ cent. It is now all but certain that we shall have a fair average harvest, and business generally is improving. The successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was announced yesterday morning, and received with general satisfaction. There has been an improved demand for American Securities, and Illinois Central Shares and Erie and New-York Central Bonds are quoted higher."

In relation to American Stocks the London *Herald* says:

"The market for American Securities during the last week has been rather active, and Railroad Securities, owing to the shortness of the supplies, have been at a higher range of prices. Illinois Railway Shares were at one time as high as 19 discount, but they subsequently receded to 21⅛@20⅛ discount. New-York Central, Michigan Central, and several others were in increased demand."

Some accounts of sales for New-York parties were revived to-day of New-York Central at 80 ℔ cent., Sterling Money, equal to 38 ℔ cent., dividend included, or 84 ex dividend, which is 6½ ℔ cent. better than our price to-day. The difference in Illinois Central is even more, $40@$41 in London, against $35@$36 here—the present par of the shares being $60.

The London *Chronicle* remarks of the Stock and Money Markets:

"The present extreme abundance of money, with low rate of interest, is at length beginning to exercise a marked effect upon the Stock Markets. Business is everywhere increasing, prices are rising for everything, and a general expectation is entertained of a very great improvement taking place to all classes of security, and of the dealings finally becoming very active. The e are, in fact, millions of money lying idle, or very nearly so, and it must find some active employment sooner or later The information of respectant stock companies, therefore, may be confidently looked for in addition to the course of activity in those already out. Government Stocks, Guaranteed Shares, and the usual Foreign Securities, are sure to be very much sought after."

And the London *Times* remarks:

"In the Consol market yesterday, the news of the completion of the Atlantic Cable this morning, created a degree of animation which contributed to increase the buoyant tendency in the Stock Exchange; and in most of the markets there has been an active business at higher prices. It was settling day in consols, and the deliveries of stock being small, a rise of more than ¼ ℔ cent. was established. After regular hours bargains were effected at a further improvement. The arrival of the Australian mail at Suez, with advices of large gold remittances on their way, assisted the upward movement. Money continues in undiminished abundance.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares are £1 000 each, which were yesterday offered at £310, immediately advanced, on receipt of the telegram of success, to a nominal quotation of £660 to £500. Later in the day it was found that holders were exceedingly firm, and the final price was £780 to £920. It appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain for future use."

The Bank of England statement for the week shows an increase in the Specie reserve of $380,000, and a lower discount line—the private bills and securities standing only $62,000,000. The Cotton Trade, as previously telegraphed, is firmer, and the raw material ⅛d. higher, and the market for Breadstuffs also showed some tendency to improvement at the last market-day at Liverpool.

On our own Stock Exchange to-day, the particulars of the news were not generally understood until after the early dealings, and these were characterized by the same *hammering* process noticed yesterday. All the sales of Reading were at the option of the seller, and a good part of the sales of New York Central were also on time. The prices were a fraction down from the closing transactions of Thursday on both Stocks, and also on Erie, while a more important decline was made in Rock Island and Michigan Central. The Bond list showed some activity, and generally at steady rates. In the afternoon there was more firmness displayed, with a recovery of ⅛ ℔ cent. in prices, and some buoyancy in Reading, which finally closed 48 ℔ cent. The cash sales of New-York Central were at 77⅜, and of Erie 17⅛ ℔ cent. Both Stocks left off firm, and although no further positive progress was reported in the settlement of the quarrel made by the Erie management, there is less distrust of an ultimate favorable result. Of course, there is a Stock interest in the Street opposed to ending the damaging affair at present, and the most exaggerated rumors are not wanting as to the nature of the *demands* said to be made by the belligerent party—one of which is a subsidy equal to $600,000 or $800,000 a year; another, that the use of towboats and barges on the Hudson River must be discontinued in the freight business of the Central. Of course, no such subsidy has been mentioned by any sane man, and as to the other rumor, it would be difficult to tell why the Erie Road should interfere, except for the benefit of the People's Line of Steamboats, in which one of its Directors chances to be a large owner. As we stated some weeks ago, the Central could not well afford to compete in the Summer season with the Canal from Buffalo to New-York, without using similar facilities for towage on the river. The general market left off firm.

There was an additional payment of $350,000 into the Sub-Treasury to-day on account of the New Loan. The office forwarded to Washington City $300,000 in coin. The present balance stands $13,624,770. The Customs were $140,000 yesterday and $200,000 to-day, which fact, we submit, is not like a further application for loans by the Secretary, as suggested by an evening cotemporary. There is nothing else of interest in Money affairs to-day. Demand loans continue dull at 4 ℔ cent. Exchange for the *Arago* was done at 109¼@109⅜ on London. The mail is not a large one, succeeding, as it does, so soon the mail for the *Persia* on Wednesday.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$4,227,516	$3,519,736	$1,239,432
Thrown on market	4,151,477	2,643 545	1,573,847
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	67,058,584	72,555 010	37,644 522
Thrown on market	66,591,982	69,673,692	44,139,938

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,436	$405,116	207	$66,290	736	$236 191
Man. of Cot'n.	1,197	265.292	56	12,516	173	33,203
Man. of Silk.	397	278 748	37	10 263	119	106 315
Man. of Flax.	341	94,908	52	7,270	441	40,376
Miscellaneous	262	86,773	7	3,156	149	26,925
Total	3 573	$1,130,837 99,596	359	$99,695	1,618	$443,010 1,130,837
Total Entered		$1,230,433	Total Marketed			$1,573,847

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote the rates of Domestic Exchange on New-York thus:

Boston	Par.	St. Louis	½ ℔ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Louisville	⅜ ℔ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ℔ ct. pr.
Galveston	1½ ℔ ct. pr.	Wilmington	¾ ℔ ct. pr.
Mobile	½ ℔ ct. pr.	Nashville	½ ℔ ct. pr.
New-Orleans	¾ ℔ ct. pr.	Detroit	¾ ℔ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	½ ℔ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1¼ ℔ ct. pr.
Chicago	1¾ ℔ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1½ ℔ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ℔ ct. pr.	Montreal	⅜ ℔ ct. pr.
Savannah	½ ℔ ct. pr.		

Messrs. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	92	95
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	80	83
80 acre warrants, ℔ acre	91	94
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	1 10	1 15

WATERTOWN AND HOME RAILROAD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN JULY:

Receipts.	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$13 870 53	$12,252 65
Freight	15,014 42	17 560 99
Sundries	2 294 62	1 328 27
Total	$31,179 57	$31,081 91
Expenses	$19,070 55	$16,642 79
Net	$15,109 01	$14,439 12

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	70	9	—
Flour, bbls	14,266	1,125	4,404
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	400
Wheat, bushels	5,199	150	1,992
Corn, bushels	30,458	—	2,816
Oats, bushels	15,890	660	—
Provisions, pkgs	1 269	220	273
Whisky, bbls	518	50	20

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates, $6 for Pots and $6 06¾@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales at somewhat firmer prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Middling	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝

The first sale of new Cotton received (Aug. 14) from Texas this season, was sold to-day at 10½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is lightly supplied with nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, especially superfine and middling brands. These are in good demand, mainly for home use, at improved and rising prices. Sales, 14,500 bbls. Rejected Superfine State $4 05 @$4 15
Rejected Extra State 4 25 @ 4 65
Standard Superfine State 4 65 @ 4 80
Standard Extra State 5 00 @ 5 15
Superfine Western 4 70 @ 4 85
Fancy Ohio 4 95 @ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan 5 00 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio 5 70 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee 5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Genesee 5 75 @ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri 5 75 @ 7 75

Canadian continues scarce and in demand at advancing prices; sales 850 bbls., in lots, at from $5 10@$5 90 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at firmer rates; sales 3,100 bbls., at $5 35@$5 70 for low to good mixed, and straight brands, and $5 75@$6 for low fancy to choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25 ℔ bbl. Brandywine is scarce and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited supply and is held very firmly at prices above the views of buyers. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 37,508 bushels, including poor to very good White Western at $1 20 @$1 33; very good new Red Michigan at $1 30; fair Red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 22; unsound to prime Milwaukee Club, with a range of from $1@$1 10; new red State at $1 32½; inferior to choice new White Southern at $1 28@$1 60, and very inferior to fair new Red Southern, the latter at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is somewhat unsettled. Unsound inferior lots are less plenty and are held cheaper, with a fair inquiry. Good and prime lots are in slack demand at languid prices. Sales 240,000 bushels at 72c@76c. for unsound mixed Western; 77c@80c. for inferior to prime sound do. do.; also (reported) 66c. for choice do. do.; and 84c.@86c. for White Southern; 85c@91½c. for inferior to prime Yellow Southern, and 91c@93c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 7,300 bushels chiefly at 81c@83c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in fair request and are advancing. Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 49c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern, 33c.@41c ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at, however, irregular prices; sales 850 bbls., at $17 15@$17 25 (including 500 bbls., at $17 15, cash to-day,) for Mess, and $14 85 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand and are heavy at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately active, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@10c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Smoked Hams, 11¾c@22c. Lard is in better demand and is steady; 1,100 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@18c for Ohio; 14c@21c. for common to good State, and 22c@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 700 bbls. Flour at 1s; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s., and 90 tons Dead Weight at 40s. For Glasgow, 950 bbls. Resin at 2s 6d. For Hamburg, 160 tons Logwood at 15s. For Antwerp, 150 bbls. Pot Ashes at 25s.; 2,000 bags Coffee at ¾c., ℔ lb.; 100 tons Logwood at 22s., and 150 bales Tobacco at 50c. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Beans at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 150 tcs. Rice at 15s; 50 tons of Logwood at 22s. 6d., and 5,000 light Pipe Staves at $25.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

HADFIELD'S TELEGRAPH
FIREWORKS,
COLBY & TITUS, Agents,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Orders of any amount, addressed as above, promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]

LAUNCH.—The schooner *Andrew Stewart* will be launched from the yard of O. F. SMITH, at Patchogue, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, when it is expected that there will be a numerous attendance from this City and neighboring places. It is said by those who have seen her, that the *A. S.* is by far the finest specimen, for beauty of model and elegant proportions, of any of the many vessels of this class that has ever been launched from the yard of this justly celebrated builder. She will be commanded by Captain JORDAN ABRAMS, of Long Island, who expects to be able to exhibit her to the public and his numerous friends in a very few days, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IT?—What is "Thiodon's Theatre of Ar's," now "all the rage" at Barnum's Museum? What is there in it to draw such multitudes of people every afternoon and evening? What provokes so much their laughter and applause? Go and see. It is the drollest, most picturesque, most life like performance in the world, and all by imitation men and women, imitation dogs and horses, &c. It is indescribably attractive.

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TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-℔. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

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PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Farmers require them as much as the axe and the plow. They remove bowel complaints caused by change of water, also fever and ague, and all maladies produced by unwholesome air or food. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

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CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Brilliant Torchlight Procession
OF THE
NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.
I am requested by the Board of Engineers, who are Marshals of the Firemen's Torchlight Parade, to notify companies, out of this City, that this parade is to be of New-York City and County Firemen exclusively, and no *others* will appear in the line.
Chief, HENRY H. HOWARD,
Grand Marshal.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
P. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines
No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

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WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York, No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis. No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New Orleans.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Winter and Summer Under garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes Traveling Shirts in every variety. Linen Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ Avoid Tight Boots.—A tight boot on a hot day is not a pleasure, less wise, from our experience, we cannot so denominate it. But if you desire to procure best fitting, comfortable and cheap Summer Boots let CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, furnish you with these articles, and you will thereby gain your wish. He has a large stock, and every article in his store, gentlemen's Boots, Ladies', Gaiters, and Children's Shoes are of the best quality.

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THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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Corner of Day-st., New-York.

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AMPROVED LIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

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BARTHOLF'S
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Call, see and examine same.
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OF EVERY VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS,
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERTS AND CATHELL, No. 119 Broadway.
N. B.—PELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ A Startling Truth!—Hundreds die annually from neglected coughs, and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives could be preserved to a green old age.
Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Annst. Elastic stockings, shoulder braces female supporters, belts of every kind. Instruments for weak ankles, club feet, curvature of the spine, and every kind of physical deformity, at Dr. GLOVER'S, under the Museum.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

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ANOTHER NEW STORY.
THE FORGERS OF WESTHAWKEN.
By WILLIAM LINN SIBBALL.
Commences in to morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.

PRIZE MEDAL AT THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

SILK GOODS.

FALL TRADE.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

Take pleasure in informing their customers and buyers generally throughout the country, that they are now prepared to offer one of the most

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Constant additions of desirable articles will be made by every steamer, and no pains will be spared to display an assortment of Goods, which for

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PRICES AS LOW

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HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,

In which will be found every variety of articles usually kept by houses which devote themselves to those branches exclusively.

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Just received per *Arabia*,
Contains the following splendid engravings:
THE FETES AT CHERBOURG,
MEETING OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND
AND THE
EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH,
THE BRITISH SQUADRON OFF SPITHEAD,
PIPING HANDS TO MAN YARDS,
Views of Toulon, Cherbourg, Havre,
Caen, St. Servan, St. Malo,
Fort Rouen, St. Michael and Brest,
THE ARMS AND FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS
Beautifully printed in colors.
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No. 42 Nassau-st, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK.
By
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "The Castle and the Cottage," "The Snake in the Grass,"
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COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.
Price 50 cents.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S ETHIOPIAN JOKE BOOK, NO. 2
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The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
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Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE SAFE AND reliable, especially adapted for the cure of bilious and Liver complaints, dyspepsia, giddiness and pains in the head, heartburn, and that dull, wearisome feeling after meals particularly after dinner, flatulence, spasm in the stomach and bowels; and in all cases of recent or chronical costiveness, their worth is beyond estimate. Purely vegetable in their composition, they do not occasion any confinement to the house, or alteration from the usual diet. Their operation is mild and pleasant, save when the impurities of the system have become highly vitiated, and even then the slight inconvenience is immediately forgotten in the amazing liveliness and vigor which follows. The Brandreth Pills destroy worms, purify the blood, remove all causes of irregularity in the functions of every organ, and are thus a treasure of health to both sexes. Their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at No. 241 Hudson-st.; No 274 Bowery, and at Dr B. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, Brandreth Building, New-York. Entrance No. 294 Canal st. The above Pills, sugar-coated, 13 cents per box.

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PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.
THE HISTORY
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ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
"Their line is gone out through all the earth,
And their words to the end of the world."
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AMUSEMENTS.

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SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
COMBINATION OF FUN AND PHILOSOPHY.
The two great attractions on the same night,
UNCLE FOOZLE
and
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Being the last time these celebrated pieces will be performed here
Mr BLAKE in his extraordinary and amusing character of Uncle Foozle.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his glorious illustration of the great discoverer
MARK SMITH, A. H. DAVENPORT.
DAVIDGE, CANOLL, J. S SMITH, DUNCAN.
Mrs BLAKE, Miss ADA CLIFTON and MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
MR. AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL,
Who have been performing to
CROWDED HOUSES
DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS.
To night
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!
OR
FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.
Capt. Hassarak.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fally Fannebun.....Mrs W. J. Florence
To Commence with
TEMPTATION.
Tim O'Bryan.....Mr. W. J. Florence

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 21, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
To be followed by the Drama of
TOM AND JERRY.
To conclude with the Farce of
BETSY BAKER
Next week look out for YANKEE LOCKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 21.
The performance will commence with the play of
PIZARRO.
After which, the Sub-marinical Burlesque, entitled
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.
To be succeeded by the FOUR LOVERS.
NO! OR THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
JONES'S WOOD.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22.
The public are respectfully informed that
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
will the Concerts on this occasion
BE POSTPONED.
ON THIS DAY
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS
will be given, sustained by the largest and
GRANDEST BAND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS
ever assembled together in the
UNITED STATES.
Selections from the works of
HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART,
BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN,
will be performed.
MARTIN LUTHER'S GREAT CORALE,
"A firm Rock is our Lord,"
will also be given.
THE FIRST CONCERT
will commence at
2½ O'CLOCK;
THE SECOND.....4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD.....6½ O'CLOCK
THE PROGRAMME OF EACH OF THE THREE
CONCERTS
will be entirely different.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL C. PROX. V. ARX.
THE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
with Professor Grant's
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE.
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d ave. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th and 23d sts.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
JONES' WOOD.
Commencing 2½ o'clock.
Overture.....L. von Beethoven
Air—"Stabat Mater" (Washington Band, leader, Mr. ATKINS).....Rossini
Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling" (Creation).....Haydn
Air—"Pro Peccates" (Stabat Mater).....Rossini
MR. WEINLICH.
Chorale—"A firm Rock is our Lord".....Martin Luther
Grand Polymelos.....Zulehner

PROGRAMME OF SECOND CONCERT,
Commencing at 4½ o'clock.
Priest's March.....Mozart
Air with Chorus.....Mozart
MR. WEINLICH AND CHORUS.
Miserere (Shelton's Band, Leader Mr. GRAZULLA).....Verdi
Air (St. Paul).....Mendelssohn
Chorus, "The Lord's Day".....Kreutzer
THE SINGING SOCIETIES,
"Hallelujah" (The Messiah).....Handel

PROGRAMME OF THIRD CONCERT,
Commencing at 6½ o'clock.
Priest's March (Athalia).....Mendelssohn
Chorus—"The Chapel".....Kreutzer
THE SINGING SOCIETIES.
Preghiera (Moses).....Rossini
Chorus—"Good Night?".....Marschner
THE SINGING SOCIETIES.
Grand Finale.....Zulehner
CONDUCTORS.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, T. MOSENTHAL,
ANGELO TORRIANI, E. GRILL
C. PROX. V. ARX.
Admission to the whole, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT!!
ANVIL CHORUS!!
DRUM POLKA!!
OPERATIC GEMS!!
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!
HAIL COLUMBIA!!
SENTIMENTAL MUSIC!!
THE BIRD POLKA!!
CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES!!
DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT!
SUPERB FIREWORKS!!
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION!!
MAGNIFICENT FIRE BALLOON!!
&c., &c., &c., &c.
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
AUG. 24.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Orchestra seats, $1 each.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE GRAND CELEBRATION.
Arrangements having been made by the Committee of the Common Council with the New-York Harmonic Society to take charge of the musical exercises at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the Society cordially invites the Musical Associations of this and adjoining cities to unite with them on that occasion.
Those desiring to do so, are requested to send delegates to the Society, at their rooms at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, at their next rehearsal, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation
E. S. CARRINGTON, President.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
JAMES H. HICKMAN, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Eckerson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE DRUM CORPS
Of the 71st Regiment,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug 24
PALACE GARDENS.

MIRANDA,
The great English tenor, has arrived, and will appear shortly.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! BRIDGMAN'S THEATRE OF ART. FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD! UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE! AFTERNOON at 2½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers; the Happy Family, Living Serpents and all the Curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PALACE GARDEN.—SING-ing Bird Polka, by Baker; splendid vignette of the Garden, price 40 cents. The Swinging Schottische, by Call with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 25 cents. Both are played at Palace Garden by Baker's Orchestra with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—NO. 444 BROADway; the only one in America, and equal to any in Europe, now open. Admission only 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*
UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.
N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEW FALL STOCK,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS—AT less than ever before offered, to close out
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK.
Greater bargains than ever to be had, as prices will be much reduced.
No. 289 Grand-st. cor. Eldridge (late A. G. Colby.)

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. HILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' CLOTHING—Ready made linen and under-garments; a full assortment of the best quality and newest styles, at reduced prices; also, the Princess Royal Extension Bridal Skirt, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 279 Broadway, near Stewart's.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—THE BEST fitting dresses, and the cheapest work, is now being done by Mme GILLESPIE, No. 407 Broadway. Fashions received from Paris by every steamer, and Taylor's system taught.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, single stone, worth about $700; it was attached to a small chain and another small pin, with three small diamonds; it was set in black and gold; it was lost on the cars from Saratoga to Troy, or in the steamer *Francis Skiddy*. This reward will be given and no questions asked. Jewelers and pawnbrokers will be on their guard. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. H. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of Le Cresse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 26th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson Hous, 2/6 West st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE EVENING of the 18th inst., in going from Atlantic-st through Court and Fulton sts. to Sands-st, Brooklyn, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, valued by the owner as a family relic. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 Liberty st, Room No. 6.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran." Estate of G. de Willermon." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

FULL VALUE REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE mosaic breastpin or brooch, belonging to a competent, and of no great value to others than the owner, being a keepsake. Whoever will bring the same to Room No. 4, No. 4 New-st., can have the full value as a reward.

LOST—ON THE 19TH INST., IN ONE OF THE Lush-av. cars, or going from the cars through 17th-st., town side 7th-av., a HAIR BRACELET with a heavy gold clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to JAMES C. BLOOM, 12 and 14 Warren-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SUPposed in 4th-av. or Amity-st. stage, by an old lady, a TEN DOLLAR BILL. The finder will please leave it at No. 143 East 19th st.

LOST—ON THE 14TH INST., IN FOURTH AV., near 30th-st., a brass STORE KEY. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the grocery, northeast corner Lexington-av. and 27th-st., or at No 40 Vesey st.

FOUND—ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST A SMALL case of valuable jewels was found in Broadway. The owner, by describing the contents and paying expenses, can obtain the same by addressing C. W., Box 204 *Times* Office.

FOUND—ON JERSEY FERRY-BOAT, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. The owner can have them by proving property to G. H TAYLOR, No 25 Cortlandt st.

HELP WANTED

A WIDOWED GENTLEMAN WILL REquire the services of a housekeeper about the 1st of September next. A lady about 30, without incumbrance, of education and refinement, good personal appearance, and who thoroughly understands the management of a house with economy and neatness, may obtain a very pleasant home in a family of the highest respectability. A preference given to one that is pious. All communications returned if desired. Address A. C. E. MOORE, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, UP town, a Protestant cook. Must be a superior washer and ironer, honest, and obliging disposition, and willing to do general housework. No objection to take a man and his wife without incumbrance, if the man be a good coachman and groom or a butler. To the right kind of help a permanent and desirable situation is offered. None others need apply at No. 100 Cliff st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, &c., and one to do chamber work, take care of children, sew, &c. &c. To avoid trouble, none need apply unless competent to do their duty well and the work of a large family and are willing and obliging in disposition; best of wages paid and good references required. Apply at No. 136 Livingston st, brick house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended girl, a situation as general housework, is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. K., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFICIENT Protestant young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, would assist in the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SISters, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress, thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and nurse, does plain neat sewing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7 each. Call at 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and poultry, baking, &c.; wages $8; the other will mind a baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen, or a family. French flaning done in the neatest style. Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 25 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depôt L. I.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; she will be found very neat and attentive in her duties. A family in want of a good servant will call at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.. No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain.	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland.	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Bayreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York.
Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

JOHN HOOPE,
BANKER,
No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st.
Drafts on Great Britain for £1 and upwards. Remittances by mail or express forwarded as directed.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the caravan through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency.
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the state of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars, of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, Or the whole stock of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
MAXWELL & DAUT,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

A BANK CHARTER WANTED.—ADDRESS DRAWER, Box No 261, Buffalo Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $330,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PEPPOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice President. J. W. KELLER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and on her merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway, room No. 26

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fevring,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gilliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B Lamar	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center.	J Howland.
D. D. Smith,	F. G Foster.	Rob S Hone.
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened in New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 26th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, NEW YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th inst until that day.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

27 PIANOS—AND MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW lessons on the piano, singing at sight, guitar, accordeon and violin, terms moderate. Twenty seven pianos to let at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 $4, $5, and $6 a month, or for sale very cheap, some with pearl keys, by Prof DUMSDAY, No 200 Grand-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125 and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN OF EXTENsive mercantile experience, wants to enter as active partner in some good and substantial concern; his character and standing in this community is, and always has been, of the first order and unexceptionable: he will furnish a capital of $10,000 and perhaps more and command in his own name a credit of some $50 000. Address, business mention, L. A., Box No. 180 Times Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE, OR BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers will lease, with or without the furniture and fixtures, the store now occupied by them. The present building is 24 feet front, 100 feet deep; connected in the rear with a lot on Franklin st. 25 by 50 feet. THOMPSON & SON, Confectioners, No. 359 Broadway.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and fane of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON THE premises at Far Rockaway on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3½ o'clock P. M., 100 desirable building lots, separately or together. Apply to C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.; JOHN L. NOSTRAND, Brooklyn; SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the farm.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular auction sale of stocks and bonds TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to feel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory.
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.	
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.	
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.	
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	From Havre and Southampton to New-York.	
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept 29	
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13	
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIES.....Sept. 4	Oct 2	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $300 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the GREAT WESTERN, the PRINCE ALBERT, and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First class, $90; second class, $50; third class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rates of passage, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVING & CO., No 98 Front st.

For third-class passage apply to
JAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or striking, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $66. FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, WATERS, commander, will be dispatched positively on Saturday, August 21, 1st class, $90; 2d class $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars, apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to JAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. HOMES, Notary Public, No. 1X Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best materials, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 56 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.
The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. B SIMPSON.
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $16. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M., on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—A SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will, in consequence of the detention of the COLUMBIA at Quarantine, leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. The steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug 28. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARSHLEY, will leave on SATURDAY, 21st inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 15, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship COMPANY'S new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15 Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $25; New-Orleans, $30. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LATTIMER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Monday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M., for R. B. and P. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug 21, 5 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 3¼ P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Monday, Aug 23, 6 A. M., from P. B. and R. B.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can also be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 Water-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 8½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 16. 12¼ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18. 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18. 2 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 19 10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 20....10½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 20..... 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 11½ A.M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 6 5 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18. 9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18. 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 20....11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 20.... 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21. 6½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug 21 4½ P.M.	

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, the splendid steamer OCEAN HOUSE, POR

As it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and of every physician to cure whatever of human disease, relieve whatever of human suffering, and prolong whatever of human life he may; so it is my duty to give the results of my studies, investigations and experience to the public, in the manner best calculated to reach the largest number, and effect the greatest possible amount of good.—HUMPHREYS.

HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC

REMEDIES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TESTIMONIALS.

NO MORE DOUBT.

QUESTION SETTLED.

We suppose it is natural for every pullet to think that the last egg which has dropped from her feathers is the whitest, the roundest and the largest egg in all pulletdom, and we know it is common for every man to consider his last particular improvement as the summit of human achievement, and to herald his tin whistle as the loudest trumpet ever sounded on the field of battle. But having devoted the thought, investigations and most of the labors of the last eight years to the development and perfecting of a series of Remedies for the people, and having witnessed the good effects of these Remedies in hundreds of instances, and received the congratulations and testimonies of scores of others to the same purport, we think we are authorized to spread the matter before the people and claim a triumph for our common humanity. For if disease may be warded off and prevented by the parent or nurse with a box of sugar pills, and if grave diseases can be cured by medicines not only innocuous and harmless but tasteless and pleasant alike to invalid and baby, humanity has certainly gained somewhat

We present this series of Specific Remedies as the result of our labors, and we claim for them these advantages:

THEY ARE HARMLESS.

In no instance do they produce injury, neither to sick or well, old or young.

THEY ARE SIMPLE.

You always know what to take, and how to take it. The system is *divested of all intricacy and technicality*, and brought down to the wants of every-day life.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT.

A thousand times some little curative is needed when you could not go to the doctor—have not the time or the money to spare, for doctors are sometimes an expensive as well as distant luxury.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT

Thousands have been cured by them. Read the testimony. You often cure at first with the ounce what you afterward could not relieve with the pound.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

No. 1. FEVER PILLS.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. WORM PILLS.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. BABY'S PILLS.—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness.

No. 4. DIARRHŒA PILLS.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. DYSENTERY PILLS.—For Colic, Gripings Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. CHOLERA PILLS.—For Cholera, Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. COUGH PILLS.—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No. 8. TOOTHACHE PILLS.—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgias.

No. 9. HEADACHE PILLS.—For Headaches, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10. DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged, Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Menses.

No. 12. FEMALE PILLS.—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. CROUP PILLS.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough Bad Breathing.

No. 14. SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples in the Face.

No. 15. RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague. Chill Fever, Dumb Ague old, mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in Morocco and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents

These Medicines by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address HUMPHREYS & PALMER.
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned having used Prof. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Remedies in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious Remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Jackson, Mich.
Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
Rev. Allen Steele, New York Conference.
Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N.Y.
Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq, Utica, N. Y.
Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
Hon. George Humphreys, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, O.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
William Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

ROCHESTER.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clarke,	S. P. Allen,	E. Darrow,
H. W. Thomas,	A. Arnold,	Samuel Snow,
J. Miller,	W. T. Preston,	Isaac Butts,
S. Richardson,	J. Moses,	Wm. Morris,
N. Huntington,	D. Holbrook,	J. Curtiss,
J. J. Van Zandt,	C. J. B. Mount,	J. Swinburn.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

None are so well qualified to give evidence as those who speak from experience, and testify unbiased by interest.

James H. Porter, Amityville, Long Island, writes:
AMITYVILLE, June 5, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I should be doing violence to my own feelings, as well as injustice to the community, did I withhold from you the great cures which your Specific Remedies are performing in this community. I have only had the agency of your valuable preparations a few days, and yet, within the last ten days, I have cured three very bad cases of Dysentery, each cured within twelve hours of commencing to take the remedies; in fact, the benefits were perceptible within one hour after commencing the use of the medicine; and, so prompt and thorough was the cure, that the persons hardly believed their own feelings. One very bad case of Cough, of four months' standing, was entirely cured in a few days, and there has been no return whatever. Also, one case of Piles, of over 12 years standing, was very much relieved within one week by simply taking your PILE SPECIFIC, with every prospect of permaneat cure.

Our people are beginning to realize the difference between the drugging and sickness of the old system, and the taking of your little sugar pills and prompt restoration to health. Please send me copies of your recent Journal, &c. Very respectfully,
JAMES H. PORTER.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

JUST WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing-machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been, a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols, or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as illy or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every-day life, that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something, or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old-school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and folly sustained. The watercure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

Does our system of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy in a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want, economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger in their use. For this they were designed and intended—to serve as the ready resource of the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life. For this end we have expended several years of labor and study, to say nothing of money, and in this aim we trust to succeed; a success of which any man may be proud.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Cyrus Marsh, Second, of Natchez, Miss., writes:
NATCHEZ May, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* The invoice of your Specific Remedies, which you sent me from Utica some two months ago, is all sold, and might have been much sooner, had I given any particular attention to the subject. So far as I have learned, they have rendered the purchasers good satisfaction. I have used them in my own family with the most gratifying success, and would not be without them on any account. I herewith indorse draft, the amount of your previous invoice, and beg you to ship me, *via* New-Orleans, one dozen $4 cases, $2 do, and 25 dozen of the single boxes, with directions, and for which I will remit on receipt of invoice. Truly yours, CYRUS MARSH, Second.

From C. D. Mead.

OTSEGO CO., N. Y., July 20, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of NEURALGIA PILLS and a few of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles.—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skillful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable PILE PILLS.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the COUGH PILLS, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your PILE PILLS. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet, and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases. Thine truly, C. D. MEAD.

From N. Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS: I most cheerfully record my opinion of the use and value of your SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

In the Autumn of 1855, I was suffering from a chronic diarrhœa, contracted on the Mississippi and was also alarmed by symptoms of inflammation, so as to seek medical advice. A dose of calomel and rhei was prescribed. But in calling on the druggist, who was only an agent of your Remedies, and having seen favorable notices of them, I changed my course, purchased a case, and commenced taking the DIARRHŒA PILLS, and subsequently the DYSENTERY PILLS, according to your directions. In a few days I found my complaint entirely subdued, and have had since very little trouble with the difficulty.

Subsequently I had a young man attacked with violent dysentery, who first applied to a physician, but without success, when I procured him a box of your DYSENTERY PILLS, which he used according to the directions in your little Manual and was quite well and about BEAM in three days.

A Mr. C., aged 23 years, was attacked the second time with erysipelas, (crusty eruption,) the entire scalp being covered with blisters, was suffering extreme pain, with high fever and rapid inflammation, and was in a very critical condition. He took from my little case of your remedies, your SALT RHEUM PILLS, according to your Manual, and in three days was able to attend to his business, became well, and has not had a return of the complaint since, now two years.

I have used other remedies of yours in cases not so marked, and have found them highly useful, especially the FEVER PILLS, which I consider invaluable.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1858.

Our unprecedented large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates. J. A. & J. E. BELL,
Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

From Prof. W. Morris, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS & Co—*Dear Sirs:* Your Homœopathic Specific Remedies have most efficiently superseded all other kinds of domestic medicines, wherever their adaptations and virtues have become known.

I have had much pleasure in commending them, from personal experience, to many of my friends, and have so with full confidence in the correctness of your composite theory, and of the principles on which your specifics are prepared. My observation of the results of their use has been rather extended, and these results I have found to be invariably beneficial, and of the most satisfactory kind.

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Some months since I received from you a case of "Specific Homœopathic Medicines,"

I am happy to say that I have used the remedies for myself, my family and friends, with decided and beneficial results. So much so that in every instance a case of the remedies has been desired and purchased of your agent. I could give many instances of almost instantaneous relief, and of attacks of fever arrested in a few hours by their use, but it is unnecessary. Please accept my thanks for the case so kindly sent me, and be assured I shall most cordially recommend a preparation so powerful for good.

Wishing you great success in your effort to diminish the ills to which human flesh is heir,
I am, most truly and fraternally yours,
ALLEN STEELE,
Pastor of M. E. Church, New-York.

Professor HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Some time early last year my name was given to you by my friend Mr. G., of your City; thereupon you sent me your journal. After reading it I was induced to purchase a case of your medicines from your agent here, Mr. Radde, and have continued to use them in my family ever since with the best of success—especially with children—so that I now feel that I would not be without them under any circumstances, and can rely upon them with a *great deal of confidence*. Inclosed please find $6, for which send me a $4 case containing vials which I have seen mentioned in the Journal, and a $2 case for a friend, and much oblige yours truly,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1856. A. MAXWELL.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver-street, Boston, writes:

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold as there are many who would make use of them at once.
Very respectfully, MRS. HELEN E. WALKER.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
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HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

CURES BY IMAGINATION.

It is often urged against Homœopathy, that it cures through imagination. Its cures are no cures, only its patients imagine they are cured. But is it not a little singular that imagination should be so potent to cure with our small doses, and so impotent to cure with the large ones of the old school? If the principle were good for anything, the larger the dose, the more imagination should cure, but the converse of the proposition proves its falsity. But we cure children, even infants, a year, a month, or a week old How about imagination in their case? It is also well known that our treatment is very successful in the cure of horses, cattle and other animals. Does imagination cure them? The most successful veterinary surgeons of the day are those who use Homœopathic remedies exclusively in their practice, and several of the largest equestrian troops of horses are entirely under the same practice, experience having shown the immense superiority of this treatment for animals. We shall have to invent a new intellectual system for this order of beings, or confess that the imagination theory of cure is exploded.

Little observation is sufficient to show that the beginnings of disease are usually trifling. A slight cold, then cough, and more cold, from time to time, and at length we have a settled irritation of the lungs, bronchitis, and finally incurable consumption. An acid stomach, frequent usings of food, irregular discharges unheeded and neglected, and at length we have settled dyspepsia, hypochondria and piles, and hopeless disorganizations, as the final results. So in childhood. Frequent earaches unrelieved, then discharges from the ear, and permanent deafness. Weakness, pain and weariness in the back and limbs, unheeded and uncured, and you have ere long sciatica, lameness, or permanent distortions of the spine. So of almost all serious maladies.

Now, all these diseases are *curable*—easily, readily curable, IN THEIR EARLIER STAGES. These trifling pains and ailments would be of no consequence, only they are the avant courriers of the more formidable enemies just in the rear. These slight pains and ailments, are the distress-signals which nature hangs out for relief.

Here is where our beautiful system of specifics so appropriately comes in, with means simple, harmless and pleasant. She at once arrests the progress of disease, and stops it short before it has had time to demonstrate itself in the system. There is not only a present inconvenience relieved, but the entire organism is strengthened and protected. There can be no question that the general influence upon the constitution is most beneficial.

HUMBUG.

Much is said in these days about "humbug," and "being humbugged," and the term is not unfrequently applied to Homœopathy and its practitioners. But can there be a more perfect humbug than to draw one's blood, blister him, or fill him with villainous, poisonous drugs, under the pretence of benefiting his health?

If there is a greater humbug than this, we have yet to see it.

From Cyrus Burhens, Esq., Saugerties, N. Y.

Your Remedies have effected many cures here. No. 7 has proved an excellent PREVENTIVE as well as CURE for coughs, colds, &c. No. 10, for dyspepsia, and No. 9, or Headache Pills, have certainly given the best satisfaction. The same can be said of your RHEUMATIC, SALT RHEUM and DYSENTERY Remedies; and the frequent calls for OPTHALMY PILLS give sure evidence of their efficacy in cases of sore, weak or inflamed eyes. As a series of Domestic Remedies, they are unequaled.

HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH SPECIFIC.

For Chronic Catarrh of long standing, Acute Catarrh, or cold in the Head, frequent Discharge from the Nose, Sneezing, Acute Choryza.

This class of disease, as is well known, is of very frequent, nay almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the most boasted Inhalation any better.

This simple Remedy, only taking a Sugar Pill morning and night, promptly cures the slighter cases, and its persevering use has not failed to relieve the worst forms of Chronic Catarrh, even when so advanced as to have lost in a great degree the sense of smell.

CASE.—A clergyman, aged 42, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of our CATARRH SPECIFIC PILLS, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell, and in the course of a few weeks.

Scores of cases of perfect cures might be adduced had we space.

Here is our list of Remedies, and some of the cases cured by them, and a part only of the testimonials given of them. We could fill pages with them, if we were careful to gather them up or preserve them, but want of space forbids. What is said of DYSENTERY, COUGH or DYSPEPSIA Specific could also be said of the remaining medicines in the list.

No 1.—FEVER PILLS.

For Fevers of all kinds, Inflammatory, Rheumatic, Bilious, Congestive and even Typhoid Fever. Inflammations and Congestions of the Head, Chest, Liver, Lungs, Pleura and Bowels, Stitches and Pain in the Side or Chest, Palpitations of the Heart, Fevers of Children, Worm Fevers, and all diseases attended with QUICK PULSE, RESTLESS TOSSING and ARTERIAL EXCITEMENT

This is the only popular remedy offered for that most frequently recurring as well as dangerous condition—*Fever* or *Inflammation*. No other remedy equals it in *reducing the force and frequency of the pulse, relieving heat* and *producing perspiration*.

CONGESTION OF THE CHEST.—A stout young man, some 20 years of age, laboring daily in the open air, complained of pain in both sides on deep inspiration, a constant sensation of weight and heaviness in the chest and labored breathing. He had a hard, severe cough and quickened pulse, complained of depression and weakness. This state has existed nearly two weeks. He commenced taking FEVER PILLS—one pill three times per day. After two or three days he found himself much better, and in two weeks had quite recovered.

MEASLES.—A young man at Cooper's Plains was taken down with measles, attended with very severe congestive symptoms, and was regarded in very great danger for twenty-four hours. He received from our agent simply our FEVER and COUGH PILLS, and in three days was able to again go about his business.

SCARLET FEVER.—A gentleman of Fleming, Cayuga county, informs us that he considers our FEVER PILLS of inestimable value in this disease. He sold a case of the Remedies to a family where the children were down with the Scarlet Fever, and, after a trial of them they were satisfied that there was nothing better for that disease than the FEVER PILLS. The family, numbering some six children, all had the disease which prevailed around them, and during the entire course with the several children, they simply gave the FEVER PILLS dissolved in water, a dessert spoonful of the fluid, made in the usual form, every two hours, and, without calling a physician, all were promptly and permanently restored to health, and are firm believers in the value of the Specific Remedies. There were two other cases in the immediate neighborhood, where large families of children were safely carried through the disease by the use of the same remedy, without aid of a physician.

A child of 4 years, in the country, was attacked toward sundown, after playing out during the day, with a most violent fever—face red, head and body hot, throwing off a glow of heat, pulse quick, raging thirst, and restless tossing and wild talking, made up the frightful picture. The father dissolved two *Fever Pills* in one glass of water, and gave a spoonful every hour. By 9 o'clock she was more quiet; at 10, perspiration began to appear, and she dropped to sleep. At midnight she was sleeping quietly, and long before morning all went to rest, and the child awoke at breakfast time, pale, fatigued and feeble, but the fever all gone, pulse quiet, and skin cool; and by the next day could be considered as well.

Cases like the above occur every day, and almost hourly; and had Homœopathy done nothing more than to give the world a mild and pleasant medium that reduces *fever* so promptly and safely, it would have deserved the blessings of mankind.

No. II. WORM PILLS.

For all Worm Complaints in Children or Adults, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Picking at the Nose, Wetting the Bed. A pleasant, safe and rational remedy. Other Worm medicines, while they are very repugnant and difficult to be given to the child, only drive off a few worms, while, by weakening the bowels, they induce the rapid growth of more worms, so that no real good is done. This medicine, by curing the condition on which Worms depend, of course radically cures them, and is not only safe, but the only way in which worms can be destroyed, and the system perfectly cured. It has cured when all other medicines have failed.

NO. III. BABY'S PILLS.

For all complaints of Infants and Young Children, such as Colic, Crying, Worrying, Sleeplessness, suffering from teething; also, for slow growth, debility and general feebleness of children, these pills are a true panacea. They contain no opium or anodyne, and yet quiet and calm the system, relieve colic and the irritation of teething, and induce agreeable and natural rest, without the disadvantage of opiates or drugs. Many old nurses, who know their value, will not nurse lying-in women without them.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
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HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

The question is frequently asked, Wherein do your Specific Medicines differ from the usual Homœopathic preparations? We answer, they are medicines for *particular diseases*, or that general aggregation of symptoms constituting a particular disease, and specifically adapted to its cure. Other Homœopathic Medicines are general remedies, which may be applied in the hands of a skillful practitioner to a greater variety of morbid conditions, but a proper application of which requires an intimate knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the medicine, and an equally intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of the disease and patient—a knowledge which an amateur always finds it difficult, and often impossible, to possess. So that while Specific Medicines are easily and readily applied, the usual Homœopathic Medicines are selected with great difficulty and doubt. For instance, while everybody knows what a *cough*, a *headache*, or *diarrhœa*, or *suppressed menstruation* is, yet but comparatively few know, and all will find it difficult to learn, what are the characteristic indications for the use of *Mercurius*, or *Belladonna*, or *Pulsatilla*, &c.; and without this knowledge the medicine cannot be prescribed with precision. The action of the remedies in both cases is the same—the principle upon which they cure the same,—ONLY IN ONE CASE THE KNOWLEDGE, SKILL AND EXPERIENCE OF THE PHYSICIAN ARE EMPLOYED IN ADAPTING THE MEDICINE TO THE DISEASE, AND IN THE OTHER THE AMATEUR, WITH HIS BOX AND BOOK, SEEKS TO DO IT FOR HIMSELF.

Our medicines are put up in larger pellets than those usually employed by Homœopathic physicians, because they are more convenient to take than small ones, and because they retain the medicine much more firmly, and for a longer time, than in the shape of smaller pellets.

Some persons object that if they have a case of remedies in their house, being so pleasant to take, they or their children are constantly dosing themselves with sugar pills. But why not? If they have a headache, or pain, or cold, or other ailment, trifling though it may seem, is it not better for them and better for all that it be relieved? Nothing is gained by permitting it to continue—but the contrary. Such trifles are often the *avant courriers* of serious and life-periling diseases. And if you can relieve such sufferings by harmless SUGAR PILLS, you should accept the blessing gratefully, rather than be obliged to employ the poisonous drugs so often resorted to.

HOMŒOPATHIC WHOOPING-COUGH SPECIFIC.

This is the most mild, pleasant and safe Specific for this disease ever offered, rendering the disease mild and without danger, while it immensely shortens its course.

THESE REMEDIES are put up in large sugar pellets, in vials and boxes, and subjected only to usual atmospheric conditions, WILL RETAIN THEIR VIRTUES UNIMPAIRED FOR YEARS.

NO. IV. DIARRHŒA PILLS.

For Summer Complaint, Loose Bowels, Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum; unquestionably the safest and most valuable remedy known for these complaints, either for adults or children, and invaluable to those traveling. These complaints, it is well known, carry thousands to their graves every Summer; and it is almost equally well known that anodynes, opiates and drugs generally do as much harm as good. This remedy acts promptly, by checking the evacuations, restoring them to a healthy character, and thus curing the disease. Thousands have been cured by it every season since its introduction to the public.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation. One of the first Homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect. A box of DIARRHŒA PILLS, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child of eighteen months was teething, which was accompanied with loose bowels, pale, sickly face, emaciation, wrinkles in the neck, sunken expression of the face, crying, petulant, and fretful mood. It had become quite weak and prostrated, and was considered in a dangerous condition. A DIARRHŒA PILL, given three times per day, and one of the BABY'S PILLS for its restlessness at night, entirely cured it in two weeks so that it regained its wonted humor, appetite, playfulness and strength.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation. One of the first Homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect A box of DIARRHŒA PILLS, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child, two years old, came up from New-York, where it had been suffering all Summer with diarrhœa and frequent vomiting. It was quite emaciated, pale ashy countenance, stools several times per day, thin, loose and very offensive, and frequent vomiting. Cordials and old-school drugs had only partially checked, not cured or controlled the disease. A DIARRHŒA PILL three times per day entirely cured it in less than a week.

When it is recollected that 200 children died last week in the City of New-York of CHOLERA INFANTUM, to say nothing of those reputed as dying of other diseases induced by this, the importance of a remedy for children in the form of pleasant Sugar Pills, which promptly *cures the disease*, cannot be estimated. We could cite hundreds of cases of cures did space permit.

No. V. DYSENTERY PILLS.

For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux; a sovereign remedy, invaluable in the hot seasons and Fall of the year. Dysentery is known to be one of the most fatal diseases of our country—often quite baffling the ordinary means of cure, yet, persons have volunteered their testimony—showing that in every instance, and the worst possible cases of *Bloody Dysentery*, this remedy has not failed to perfect a cure.

CASES.

I. A gentleman of 45, florid complexion, full habit, getting his feet wet and cold, in the rain, was attacked with Dysentery of a violent character. It was attended with frequent calls to stool every 15 minutes or half an hour, with discharges of only mucus and blood, accompanied by violent colic, cutting pains and severe tenesmus or straining, also considerable heat, coated tongue and quick pulse A dose of oil and then of cordial had produced no relief. He commenced taking the DYSENTERY PILLS, one every hour, with prompt relief, and the third day was able to be out.

II. A child four years old had Dysentery for three days, stools every two hours, of blood and blood-stained mucus, colic, griping and cries A DYSENTERY PILL every 2 hours entirely cured the case in 24 hours.

III. A young lady of 20 was attacked with severe Dysentery, her bowels moving 15 to 20 times per day, attended with severe griping pains and violent tenesmus. The stools were mostly blood, and bloody mucus, at times resembling scrapings; considerable fever and prostration. The DYSENTERY PILLS, one every hour, entirely relieved the pain, and arrested the discharges in 12 hours, and the day following she considered herself well.

IV. A gentleman of 40, large and robust, while traveling in Michigan, was attacked with Dysentery, commencing with a sensation of weight and heaviness in the lower bowel and desire to stool, soon followed with griping and cutting pains in the abdomen, and thin, watery stools, frequently repeated, with tenesmus. He commenced with the *Dysentery Pills*, with which he was fortunately provided, and found relief from the first pill. Continuing their use, he was entirely relieved in 24 hours.

V. A gentleman had been exposed while hunting and fishing for several days, and was attacked with all the usual symptoms of *Dysentery*, colic, griping, pains in the bowels, followed by a desire for stool, following each other with but little intervals Stools thin and scanty, attended and preceded by pain and tenesmus. A DYSENTERY PILL every two hours soon relieved and vanquished the entire disease.

VI. A child of 18 months, teething, considerable fever and heat, frequent cries from colic, with drawing up of the feet and restless tossing, frequent stools of mucus and blood, streaked mucus with straining, soreness about the anus. DYSENTERY PILLS dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, every hour. Cured in two days.

What more need be said on DYSENTERY, *here is the remedy*, MILD, PLEASANT, EFFICIENT.

No. VI. CHOLERA PILLS.

For Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting also with Diarrhœa; efficacious both to prevent an attack and as a cure. No better or safer remedy can be found, either as a preventive against Cholera, or to cure an attack which has come on. It is equally efficacious against Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, even in case of pregnant females, or arising from any other cause.

No. VII. COUGH PILLS.

For bad Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis and Sore Throats. Bad Colds, neglected or frequently repeated, often lay the foundation of Consumption, Bronchitis, and premature decline. Though there are many remedies advertised as prompt and speedy cures, yet none so safely and yet speedily and surely effect a cure as this. Often a single pill, taken at night, has entirely relieved the system of a severe and threatening cold by the morning.

No. IX. HEADACHE PILLS.

For Headaches of all sorts, Sick Headache with Nausea and Vomiting, &c., for Vertigo, Fullness Heat and Swimming of the Head, Vanishing of Sight, Numbness, &c. No one, subject to this distressing affection, should hesitate to give this simple medicine a trial. Hundreds of cases have been permanently cured by it. It often averts the attack entirely, and destroys the predisposition to a return when properly followed up.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Old School Physicians, unable from the mass of testimony to deny the numerous and important cures made by Homœopathy, yet attributes these cures entirely to diet and imagination. But, my good sir, did it never occur to you how much better it is to cure by diet and imagination than with calomel and the lancet? And if disease can be cured so promptly and well with Sugar Pills, diet and the imagination, are you guiltless in torturing your patients with blisters and dosing them with quinine, iodine, strychnine and other poisons, the effects of which you know are so destructive?

If 25 cents will purchase for you a proper physician's prescription for a diarrhœa, dysentery, headache, bad cold, dyspepsia, or bilious complaint, or if 50 cents will procure you a true specific for fever and ague, or piles, why should you spend your time to dance attendance on the doctor at the tune of a dollar each for something quite problematical as to its value? Are you like the man who was afraid to use his own nose, lest he should breathe through an improper tube?

NONSENSE! HUMBUG! MOONSHINE! QUACKERY.

We answer in the words of a recent writer, quite applicable to this subject: "To damn with an epithet is the shortest form of logic. Call Abolitionist the man who sets his face with a sudden resoluteness of energy against the aggressions of Slavery; call fanatic the earnest advocate of any great truth, or opponent of any great error; pronounce enthusiast all men of strong and hopeful convictions, and you have achieved a surer victory than the syllogisms of Aristotle could afford you. It is a short way with all sorts of dissenters. They may disprove your facts, expose your fallacies and refute your arguments, but by a talisman, all the glory of the contest remains your own. The recipe is no secret, or we might conceal it for private use. It is in daily practice. It operates like an opiate on all the otherwise decided movements of the day. It crushes enterprise, condemns the earnest and patriotic to obscurity, and leaves the stage for knaves and fools, the Punches and Judies of routine, to caper upon."

REMEMBER,

That our system of SPECIFICS divests the private or domestic practice of Homœopathy of all intricacies and technicalities, and places its mild and benign results within the reach of every individual at a very moderate outlay.

No. X. DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

For Weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, Heart Burn, Spitting up of Food, Flatulence, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste, Loss of Appetite, Costive Bowels, Bilious complaints, Kidney complaints, Sore Mouth of nursing women, Vomiting and Morning Sickness of pregnant females, &c. A multitude in every community suffer from these and kindred evils, against which the usual remedies at best only palliate, while in most cases they aggravate and even render them incurable. A trial even of a single Pill, in any of the above cases, will satisfy the most incredulous of its great value.

DYSPEPSIA OR WEAK STOMACH, CASE I.—A young man of 19 had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with a severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he eat very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during warm weather. The bowels were very costive—stools hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœopath failed to help him. He commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, one pill three times per day, with prompt relief. In little more than a week this pain of two years' standing had disappeared, and in a month more his bowels had become perfectly regular and he was entirely well.

2. A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, one morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

3. A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage or even mounting an eminence quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning works like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with *Piles*. They were internal, very painful and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence, and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the *Pills* were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself pretty well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

No. XI. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.

For suppressed, scanty, delaying or painful Menses; for Whites or Leucorrhœa, with too scanty Menstruation, Headache, and other s

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Probability of Another Mormon Exodus.

The Proposed Location on Col. Kinney's Nicaraguan Grant.

Brigham Young and the Gentile Reporters—Cessation of Preaching—Inaccessibility of the Prophet—The Hand-Cart Trains of 1856, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 19, 1858.

There is a rumor abroad that it is probable another exodus of the Latter-Day Saints may yet take place. An agent has been here from Col. KINNEY, proffering the sale of land in Nicaragua to BRIGHAM YOUNG, for the future location of the Mormon people. It is carefully circulated, likewise, that BRIGHAM has declined the purchase. But careful observers will generally conclude, here, when a project is very earnestly denied, that there is some truth in it.

Whether the advantages of such a position as Nicaragua would overbalance its disadvantages is a question to be decided by time. To a man as ambitious as BRIGHAM YOUNG, the prospect of forming an independent kingdom would doubtless be alluring. He could there reign despotically, and achieve the object of his most cherished hopes—the extermination of the hated Gentiles from his dominions. There he might conclude he would have time for the last case of his subjects by missionaries and by polygamy, until he could foster a people formidable enough to aid his posterity in the subversion of the United States Government. There, essentially secluded from all contact with the outer world, with no channel of communication but such as orthodox Mormons chose to permit, every movement watched, every avenue of escape guarded, the fearful doom threatened in the endowment house hanging over the head of each apostate, so situated as that every known apostate should meet that doom without leaving a trace of his fate behind, BRIGHAM might flatter himself that he would succeed, under such circumstances, in realizing the dream of his life—the establishment of an independent kingdom, and becoming the ruler of a nation of slaves. Crafty, designing and artful as BRIGHAM YOUNG is, the art of establishing a solid and lasting system of Government is one he never possessed. The kingdom he would establish would contain within itself the elements of speedy and total destruction. Fraud might win, and for a while sophistry and force might keep together a body of people under his rule, particularly if so situated that none but his tried tools should communicate with the outer world; but the flame would be smouldering though in darkness. The seeds of rebellion would germinate even there. Never, assuredly, has any system been so artfully contrived to lure and enslave its votaries, body and soul. Yet, never in the history of the world, even during the darkest ages, has the God-given spirit of freedom failed to assert its supremacy. Steeped in mystery and sunken in mental power as his followers are, no sooner would BRIGHAM imagine that, shut in from the view of civilization, he could proceed to any length with his victims, than "some village Hampden" would be found to withstand; some spirit on whom the mantle of the immortal WASHINGTON would descend, would be ready to light the torch of freedom at the funeral pyre of the despot. It would be impossible, however, to surmise, ere this could occur, how much more of human life might be sacrificed to the caprices of a tyrant. How many a wandering Gentile, trespassing within the limits of the Young sovereignty, might go his way and be no more seen; or how many dark deeds might be connived at, of which the world should never know. On this account alone, I am induced to hope that not for one hour may BRIGHAM realize his ambitious views.

Of course every reflective mind would conclude, that to those views there is some even danger in an independent kingdom than in a State, had YOUNG possessed sufficient tact to procure the admission of Utah to the Union. As a separate power she will be amenable not to one, but to every government in the civilized world. The nations of Central America are already too weak. Placed within easy reach of the great highway traffic of Panama, and the fleets of every nation, surrounded by the opposing religious powers of Papal Rome and its celibate clergy, should rumors fly abroad of an oppressed and enslaved community requiring redress and assistance there, BRIGHAM YOUNG would find escape even more difficult than in the recesses of the Wahsatch Mountains. If he is the shrewd observer I take him to be, he will hardly consider the advantages of a location in Nicaragua equal or superior to its accompanying disadvantages. Should he be still weak enough to try, as he has done before, on his ability to so thoroughly enslave and guard his followers, as to prevent even the swift-voiced tongue of rumor from conveying tidings beyond his frontiers, he will find in the end, that he has reckoned without his host; and the reckoning, when it commences under such auspices, will be fatal to both him and his policy.

The tropical climate would likewise be a great barrier to European emigration, and would counterbalance the advantage of easy access by water from any part of the world. To BRIGHAM YOUNG himself the climate would be especially dangerous. A man of his plethoric habits would hardly find health and comfort in a residence so near the line.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is in an exceedingly uncomfortable position. On the first rumor of the advent of the United States Army, he was going to hide up the people in the mountains, recesses of which he was acquainted with, where no human foot could track them; and one old lady very gravely informed me that he knew of one cave alone capable of containing ten thousand souls! Upon the nearer approach of the U. S. troops it was stated that a valley somewhere between the confines of Utah and California was their destination. The road to this valley lay across a sandy desert, where, of course, no troops could reach them. There was but one known entrance to the valley, and the Indians around had never seen a white man! This information must have been gained by revelation, said another serious, but rather strong-minded female to me; since it cannot have been explored or the Indians would have seen white men. Finally, it turned out that a certain Bishop EVANS had been somewhere about the spot, and from him BRIGHAM obtained his revelation on the matter. A company was started off to prepare the place for the Zion of the Lord; but, unluckily, their cattle had no supernatural endurance about them, and found the desert as difficult to travel as Uncle Sam's mules found the snows of last Winter;—consequently, they were turned back. I heard that they have since succeeded in forming a small settlement, but nothing of the former plans about the valley have been heard of late.

Poor BRIGHAM! All his boasted projects blasted by the unbelievers. The Gentile lording it over his fat possessions, as lord it he most unmistakably does, so far as free speech and the protection of life extends. His fortifications in Echo Cañon the jest of the meanest soldier in Uncle Sam's camp at Cedar Valley. The weekly Express to the States, over which so much gas was exhausted a year ago, in puffing the Mormons as the only people who could accomplish, and BRIGHAM the only man who could drive it, is, without a word, quietly running to and fro, as indifferently as if it had never been mooted till the Gentiles accomplished it. Gentile merchants insinuating their unsaintly faces right under his prophetic nose in sinful defiance of his declarations. His legislative enactments overruled by that *rara avis*, a judge above bribery. Lawyers and juries living in his own peculiar city and sitting in his own peculiar courts, who cannot be persuaded to plead every case and give every verdict in an orthodox mode. Hemmed in on all sides, himself a subject where he reigned a despot, with no vacuum through which even a Mormon could creep out, his preaching silenced and his glory given to another, have we not well said "poor BRIGHAM?"

Sic transit gloria mundi.

But, phœnix-like, should the Prophet arise from his ashes—should any, who, like Col. KINNEY appear to be more anxious for the dollars they may realize, than for the interests of humanity, be found to offer a favorable location for his ambitious projects to one who, under the garb of every attribute the world calls holy, disguises the most dangerous and appalling tyranny, care must be taken by the philanthropic portion of society, that he shall be paralyzed by their united action, in his deadly aims. The poor, the confiding, the innocent, the helpless, must not suffer as they have done—and while the world holds one soul large enough to despise despotic power and pant for the freedom of its fellow men—they will not. When it is remembered that the writer of this letter was once one of their most zealous advocates, and continued so to the hour when the hollowness of their pretensions and the deadliness of their motives was fully unmasked—one who would gladly sacrifice ten years of the span of human existence to prove them right—the public, at least, cannot accuse me of prejudice. I am called upon to tell them that has been wronged, injured, insulted, [illegible] their dearest hopes mocked, their [illegible] blasted and their homes made desolate, and will not feel bitterly? Were it not for the hope of warning some one amongst my fellow-beings, disposed to be as unscrupulous of villainy, as sincerely religious and as credulous as myself, I would not intrude my experiences and opinions upon the world.

A CITIZEN OF UTAH.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 23, 1858.

The Lion of Judah is laid ingloriously to rest in his lair. The Prophet voice has ceased to be heard by the faithful within the walls of Zion. The glory of Israel is enshrouded in darkness. In other words better suited to the comprehension of the unbeliever, BRIGHAM has suspended preaching. The walls of that tabernacle which but a few short months ago resounded with the acclaim of a thousand voices responsive to his declaration that Utah was free "now, henceforth and *forever*," the walls of that building are now silent as the grave. Alas for the holy city! she is now worse than Pagan, for there is no public worship of any God to be seen within her boundaries. She, who was declared by the voice of the Seer and Revelator to be FREE and independent of the Gentiles, within whose sacred precincts no foot of Gentile merchant was ever more to find an abiding place, she has to submit to the vile sway of the unbelieving "dogs of the Gentile law"—and the mighty voice of the Thunderer BRIGHAM can no more be sounded as of old. For why? What can be the influence which is sufficiently potent to hold back the revealings of Omnipotence? Is some Prophet arrived mightier than he? Or is the Gentile spirit more powerful than the inspiration of the unseen? Alas! I fear the mystery needs no magic to aid in its unravelment. It has required no supernatural agency to stop the Word of the Lord. The reporters of a free press have been here. They have made good use of their time too in assisting their more orthodox brethren to report BRIGHAM'S discourses a little more correctly to the world than is usually considered essential by those gentlemen of latitudinarian consciences. The fact that they were doing so reached BRIGHAM'S ears, and with his usual courtesy, desirous of saving trouble to these emissaries of freedom, he sent for one of the gentlemen and proffered the notes of his own orthodox reporter. They were at once accepted with the assurance to His Holiness that it would be the duty of the receiver to report for himself in future every word he heard preached. Arriving home and examining the notes of BRIGHAM'S reporter, he discovered a remarkable discrepancy in comparing them with his own; and consequently forwarded *both* copies for print, in order that the public might judge how much orthodox food they were able to digest, in the eyes of the Prophet, when compared with what he considered his own flock capable of devouring. Here, then, is the key to the cessation of public preaching in Salt Lake City.

Makers here afford small topics of interest just now. There is, of course, considerable stagnation of Mormon intellect—which may, in some degree, account for the apathy with which it is currently reported that Adjutant-General JAMES FERGUSON, of the Mormon troops, accepted the information that he was a liar, from the Provost-Marshal of the U. S. Army, in BRIGHAM'S office the other day. BRIGHAM is literally a prisoner in his own house. He is never seen walking abroad now—his house continues guarded by night as it has ever been—but it is almost impossible to obtain a private audience of him by daylight now. A gentleman was intrusted by a friend who was leaving town with an open note for Mr. YOUNG. He called at his residence; a domestic appeared and offered to conduct him to the back entrance. The bearer of the note—an officer of the United States Army—declined, saying that he was not in the habit of entering gentlemen's houses by the back door. The man disappeared, and after keeping the officer waiting a quarter of an hour, appeared at the front entrance and stated that the note must be conveyed to BRIGHAM *by him*. The officer replied that, being an open note, he could deliver it to none but BRIGHAM himself. He was told that President YOUNG could not be seen. I believe he is occasionally visible in his office, but even this is rare. As I said before, no preaching goes on. All ward meetings, quorum meetings and religious meetings whatsoever are suspended. Rumors are afloat that the Bishops have received orders to transact all Church business; for that the Mormon Trinity, BRIGHAM, HEBER and DANIEL are to be no more seen in public. Whether this is a preliminary step to their final leave of the Territory, time will prove. The faithful of course regard it as a manifest withdrawal of the smiles of heaven consequent on the Gentile spirit abroad here. They do not seem to reflect that if such be the cause, it looks marvelously like the triumph of that same spirit in the very places in which their Prophets declared the Gentile should never come. We of the unbelieving class consider it indicative of a degree of fear, which is certainly unbecoming their high claims to Divine protection. We who do not acknowledge those claims at all, but are firm believers in the terrors of evil consciences, can account for it in a very simple, natural manner. We recollect the ghost scene in "Richard III," and we have an indistinct sort of idea that certain couches here may be visited in a manner of which that is but a faint foreshadowing. Now that they have less public duties to excite the mind, it is barely possible that reflection may suggest some thought of the houses which have been desolated, the hearts which have been wrung, the affections which have been seared, the hopes which have been blighted, the ties which have been broken, and last, not least, the fearful amount of human life which has been wantonly and remorselessly sacrificed through their instrumentality. Who that can recall anything of the spectral train which entered this city in the Fall of 1856, dragging in their emaciated hands the handcarts which had cost the blood and shew of so many brave hearts. Who that remembers the ghastly countenances, the haggard and dejected, but still something of triumphant, air of that wan troop of beings, but recollects the thrill of horror which their sufferings elicited on recital, from all who had souls "to feel another's woe," or minds to comprehend what humanity may be brought to endure through religious enthusiasm. "I don't pity them a bit, not a particle," was the feeling ejaculation which the sight elicited from the real author of all this suffering—and by this craftily timed remark, the expression of much sympathy from others which might have resulted in questioning the necessity of all this misery, was withheld and checked. It is true that BRIGHAM YOUNG expressed himself as unable to rest night or day, when the chances of their being snowed-up in the mountains reached him, but one of the unfortunate train was sharp enough to observe that had he not sent out his people to help them in it might have been an ugly affair to settle with Government for the loss of so many lives. As it was, the mortality upon that awful journey will never be known until the day when the Eternal shall call to a fearful reckoning the men who so recklessly destroyed his creatures.

"Many among them," said an eye-witness to me, an intelligent and fragile looking young girl, who fortunately and almost miraculously survived, "Many among them died from mortification of the feet, through traveling twenty and thirty miles a day, dragging a hand-cart with 400 or 600 pounds over loose sandy soil, sprinkled with prickly pear and burrs of different kinds. Their shoes were all worn out, their feet swollen, these burrs would pierce them in every direction, and under that burning sun, starved as they were, no wonder these sores ended in mortification and death. Others, worn to a shadow from incessant fatigue, unable to sustain life upon the miserable pittance of eight or ten ounces of flour daily, would sink down by the roadside to die or be devoured by wolves, when the captains of their companies would tardily and grudgingly afford the relief which earlier given might have saved their lives, and order a wagon to take them up, but we generally saw them next time, dead, and lying for burial—while seated upon the corpse, perhaps, was another wretched being devouring the miserable morsel he called breakfast. They seemed to lose all human feeling; they would snatch an old bone from each other as greedily as a pack of starved dogs might be expected to do—and close by, at the time others would be digging a grave in which fathers mothers or husbands were to take their last long sleep. I have seen as many as sixteen bodies laid in one grave!" Then came the snow; and then the poor remnant of the party had to experience all the horrors of starvation and frost. Delicate girls, nursing mothers, aged men and young children had to perform the work of oxen—wade half-frozen rivers and creeks—climb rugged hills and toil through valleys knee deep in snow, and still drag the everlasting hand-cart and its ceaseless load behind. I was told by one who was first to meet the party, of a young man who had been remarkable as a fine, generous, athletic young fellow, but then was worn and wasted to a skeleton; when spoken to, he burst into tears; and when told to cheer up, replied, in a tone of piteous distress: "I don't mind for myself; but if I die, what is to become of my mother and those poor girls? Even now, when we reach camp, I have not strength to sweep the snow away; they can't pitch the tent without, and it kills me—oh, it kills me—to see them suffer as they do." Tears choked further utterance, and the party who addressed him turned away also to hide their own. It is due to the Mormons who met them with teams to say that they did everything in their power to alleviate the distress. But no one doubts the sincerity or good heartedness of the Mormon people, especially when bidden by BRIGHAM on an errand agreeable to him. It is the heads which conceive and the hearts which carried out such a murderous plan, who deserve the eternal execration of humanity.

This too, be it remembered, was no exodus entailed upon this innocent people by Gentile persecution and religious intolerance. It was at the point of no Missourian bayonet that the hand-cart train of '56 was driven over the prairies of the West. No, it was by another weapon they were forced on to the doom which met so many. The tongue of their merciless leaders alone was the weapon employed, first to lure, and next to drive them to destruction. Why were they not permitted to remain a Winter in the States, where they could have obtained employ till Spring should offer the prospect of a journey free at least from the snows of the terrible South Pass? Why but because their impoverished condition on their arrival here would be such as to justify BRIGHAM, in his later declaration that the time was not far distant when he would buy up the poor as slaves for a bushel of wheat. Well may he boast, as he did in one of his last discourses, of the gold his coffers inclose—gold which he averred it required a wagon and two yoke of cattle to haul to Provo. Where was it obtained, and by what means? Ten years ago he was not worth ten cents where probably he now owns ten thousand. Time and space would fail me to give accounts of how he obtains the wealth he boasts of. Volumes might be filled in relating it. I have spoken of the handcart system and its frightful consequences. I did not speak of the flour which was collected from house to house in this Territory by the minions of the church at that time, nor how readily the people gave it, for the teams which went out to convey it to the starving emigrants; nor how every pound which those emigrants received was carefully noted down, and afterwards charged to many at high prices! Who received the pay? Not the donors—but the Church. Again, when they sent around last year and levied a tax on every inhabitant for the support of their standing army, and when, shortly after that, the army was abolished, and notice given that all property subscribed would be refunded, how much of stock, clothing or saddlery, to say nothing of wheat and other food which each had given, was returned to the owners? Not three cents worth out of every ten. Yet again, while that army, or part of it, was out for long dreary weeks last Autumn doing its best, ignorant as it was, to defend its church and her authorities, word came into the city that its soldiers were half naked, and clothing was wanted to protect them from the frost, a call was again made on the inhabitants for donations of clothing, to be left at a store designated by the authorities. Obedient to the call—poor and destitute as hundreds were—mothers and sisters having already cut up their last remaining flannel petticoat for the husbands and brothers long since sent out in the Cañons—still obedient to the call—clothing absolutely wanted for the naked at home, was intrusted to the hands of the Church for the Mormon troops—and for even these hard wrung articles, the poor and infatuated creatures who received them, were charged—charged for what had literally been taken from the backs of their wives and children. A poor woman told me the other day only, of her husband having given him for Echo Cañon, and BRIGHAM at the same time bursting of his coffers full of gold! Has the man no blushes for such barefaced robbery of the poor?

I have the honor to be

A CITIZEN OF UTAH.

Later from Salt Lake.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL—A GREAT INDIAN BATTLE—TWENTY-FOUR INDIANS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

From the St. Joseph Journal, Aug. 16.

Early in the afternoon of Saturday, 14th inst., conductor A. BURNS arrived in this city with the mail direct from Utah. The mail left Salt Lake City on the 24th of July. The news is unimportant. All of the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo. A number were left who were too poor to get away. BRIGHAM YOUNG had shut himself up in his residence, and a strong Mormon guard was stationed around it both night and day. He was afraid of being assassinated by his own people.

It has been very seasonable in Utah. Small grain looked well. Vegetables were plenty but sold at a very high price. General JOHNSTON is going to break up his present encampment, remove a short distance and fix for Winter quarters.

Colonel HOFFMAN had not received his instructions, and was still at Fort Bridger when the mail passed. Some of PERRY'S trains were met crossing the mountains. The returning volunteers were overtaken and passed at Fort Bridger. Major EASTMAN'S command was met at Sweetwater. Heavy rains had fallen between Cottonwood Springs and Fort Kearny.

Plum Creek was past fording, and it was with great difficulty that the mail party succeeded in crossing.

A band of seven hundred Pawnee Indians who had been run from the hunting grounds by the Camanches, Cheyennes and Arappahoes, were seen on the Big Blue. The Pawnees had fought the three combined tribes a running fight of six days' duration. The Pawnees in the engagement had four warriors, two squaws and one papoose killed, and several wounded, but they succeeded in killing fifteen Cheyennes and two Arappahoes and wounded several others. They came on with the mail as far as the Little Blue, where they encamped.

Large herds of buffalo were seen by the mail party, between Cottonwood Springs and Plum Creek. Mr. FILLMORE, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*; Mr. SWINEY, leader of the band for the Seventh Infantry; Mr. NOE, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and Mr. BEACH, of Weston, Mo., came passengers.

The Public Markets.

The new system of collecting the Market rents as compared with the old one:

TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 13, 1857.

Markets.	Eleven Clerks.	
Catharine	G. W. Kimmons	$149 68
Governeur	L. D. Hickox	6 84
Clinton	J. D. Forshay	224 24
		$380 86
Centre	J. S. Egbert	264 91
Jefferson	L. Osborn	76 02
		$340 93
Fulton	G. W. Isaacs	643 09
Franklin	G. W. Isaacs	30 00
		$673 09
Tompkins	H. L. Lane	55 99
Union	P. Pettit	49 50
Essex	A. A. Thomas	92 88
		$198 37
Washington	John Baum, G. Goodhart	$2,124 00

TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 12, 1858.

Markets.	Six Collectors.		Dec.	Inc.
Catharine	J. E. Van Cleeff.	$172 21		
Governeur	J. E. Van Cleeff.	5 28		
Clinton	J. E. Van Cleeff.	295 54		$92 17
		$473 03		
Centre	James Reed	257 06		
Jefferson	James Reed	102 94		19 07
		$360 00		
Fulton	G. W. Isaacs	630 42		
Franklin	G. W. Isaacs	34 00	$8 67	
		$664 42		
Tompkins	H. S. La Rue	62 50		
Union	H. S. La Rue	50 41		
Essex	H. S. La Rue	90 15		4 69
		$203 06		
Washington*	Thomas Dunlap	1,156 49		
	R. A. Haggerty	1,476 00		508 49
Total		$2,632 49	$8 67	$624 42
				8 67

Increase for two weeks ending Aug. 12, '58.....615 75
Total inc. for 4 weeks ending Aug. 12, '58 $1,219 12
Average increase for the year, $15,848 56

*Averaged as per returns prior to Receiver being appointed.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—We are gratified to learn that there is no doubt the Court of Claims will be prepared, at its meeting on the first Monday of November, to determine all the cases heretofore submitted to it. The cases ordered to be reargued, in consequence of the death of Judge GILCHRIST, will then be heard in order, after which those on the regular perfected trial docket are, we understand, to be taken up in their order and promptly disposed of. When the proofs in cases are closed and the record printed, it rests with the claimant's counsel to determine whether the case shall be placed early upon the trial docket. When he files his brief containing his statement of the facts and law, the only delay will be in preparing the Solicitor's brief in reply; and this delay will be short, as we understand that this portion of the Solicitor's duty is brought up to the present time, so that every cause in his hands is now ready for argument, when the necessary steps on the part of the claimant have been taken to enable him to do so. The present indications authorize the conclusion that the business in the Court of Claims will hereafter be as thoroughly considered and promptly dispatched as in any other tribunal where causes of the same complexity and magnitude are considered and determined. There is scarcely room to doubt that this Court will meet the expectations of the country, and prove one of our most useful institutions, and especially if modified in the particulars which we have heretofore suggested.—*Washington Union.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

The First Message Over the Atlantic Telegraph.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

TERMINATION OF THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Lower—Consols 96 5-8.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

QUEBEC, Sunday, Aug. 22.

The screw steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., arrived at this port at half-past nine o'clock this forenoon.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 9½ P. M. of the 7th.

The screw steamship *North America*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at about 9 A. M., and the *Kangaroo* at about 11 A. M., of the 11th inst.

The ship *Magdalene*, at Liverpool from New-Orleans, fell in, off Key West, with a boat containing a seaman named G. L. BAKER, belonging to the brig *West*, of Boston, which went ashore on the Florida coast. The brig was bound from Galveston to Liverpool. The sailor supposed the rest of the crew to have been drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great anxiety was felt in regard to the Atlantic cable. The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 9th. The speed of transmission is said to be greater than was attained at Plymouth, and the currents were apparently as strong. The shares continued to be quoted at £900. No messages, except Government ones, can be sent during the electrical experiments, which were expected to occupy several weeks.

VICTORIA and ALBERT embarked at Gravesend on the 10th to visit their daughter, the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM.

At a meeting of the *Great Eastern* Steamship Company, it was resolved to receive offers for the purchase or charter of the ship, and to advertise her for sale at auction, and in the meantime to raise money on mortgage.

THOMAS PEMBERTON LEIGH is gazetted to the Peerage.

The London *Times* reviews editorially the lamentable condition of Mexico, and concludes as follows:

"It seems there is nothing left for the United States but to consummate the work they have begun, and annex the land of Montezuma and Cortez, which, even under the lash of the slave driver, will not regret the illusion of the liberty of the Mexican Republic."

The telegraphic communication between the English shore and the Channel Islands has been successfully completed by a submarine cable.

As the *Arabia* was leaving Liverpool for New-York on the 7th, an absconder from New-York, named JAMES FITZEN, who was doubling on his pursuer, by returning to America, was arrested by the Police and lodged in jail. Nearly $30,000, in American Securities, was found in his possession.

A prospectus has been issued by the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company to complete the Mediterranean portion of the line to India. The project is to submerge a cable from Malta to Candia, whence lines will diverge to Constantinople and Alexandria.

The *Times* reiterates its objections to the Cherbourg demonstration, and argues that defensive measures on the part of England are absolutely necessary.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, 11th.—The daily news reports the Funds flat yesterday at 1-16 decline, owing to the non-appearance of the Government Broker as a buyer. Choice Bills were discounted at 2¼ @2½ ₱ cent. The supply of money continued large.

Paris letters describe decidedly more confidence on the Bourse.

The *Times* City Article says funds closed firm notwithstanding the slight fall during the day.

Sir JNO. LAWRENCE, who is on his way home, has accepted the proffered seat in the new Indian Council.

The principal papers published to-day give long accounts of the voyage of the *Agamemnon*. The *Times* asks whether it would not be worthy of the nation to confer rewards upon her officers and crew.

The India Calcutta mail, July 4, and Madras 10th, had arrived at Alexandria. News of little importance. The rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Jugdispore. General LAVARD had resigned on account of ill health. The Gwalior rebels were believed to be making for Bhurtpore. MAUN SINGH was beseiged at Shagurh by the Beaum's army. General WHITLOCK'S force had captured Fierquan in Banda.

The Calcutta Import Market was quiet. Exchange 2s. 3d.@2s. 3⅝d.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to June 23, and Pei-ho June —. The gun-boats had advanced to Tien-Sin without opposition, and commanded both the river and great canal. The English and French Ambassadors were located ashore near Tien-Sin.

The American and Russian fleet had followed the allies up the river.

A Mandarin of high rank the second officer in the Empire, had arrived from Pekin as special Commissioner to negotiate.

Reinforcements continued to be dispatched from Hong Kong.

Canton continued much disturbed—several Europeans and Sepoys are reported as having been murdered.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 6½d.; at Shanghae, 6s. 1d.

FRANCE.

The papers teem with accounts of the Cherbourg *fêtes*, which had concluded at a banquet on board *Le Bretagne*. NAPOLEON, in proposing VICTORIA'S health, made a very amicable speech. He said the facts proved that hostile passions, aided by a few unfortunate incidents, did not succeed in altering either the friendship existing between the two crowns, or the desire of the two nations to remain at peace. He entertained a sincere hope that if attempts were made to stir up the old resentments and passions of another epoch, they would break to pieces upon common sense.

Prince ALBERT responded, expressing the most friendly sentiments on behalf of the Queen. He said she was happy at having an opportunity, by her presence at Cherbourg, of joining in endeavoring to strengthen as much as possible the bonds of friendship between the nations, a friendship based on mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven would not be denied. He concluded by proposing a toast to the Emperor and Empress.

Queen VICTORIA left on the 6th under a triple salute.

The *fêtes* were continued on the 7th by the inauguration of the Napoleon dock and the launch of the man-of-war *Ville de Nantes*. The consumption of gunpowder during the *fêtes* was enormous.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON will return VICTORIA'S visit in a private friendly way at Osborne during the Autumn.

The Emperor had ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock to perpetuate the Queen's visit.

The *fêtes* terminated on the 8th with the inauguration of the statues of NAPOLEON I. The Emperor delivered a pacific speech on the occasion, saying it appeared to be part of his destiny to accomplish by peace the great designs conceived during war. He said the Government would not wage war except in defence of the national honor and the great interests of the people.

The Imperial visitors embarked for Brest on the 8th.

Changes in the Diplomatic Corps were again much talked of.

The Emperor had definitely decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest, and also the improvement of the port of L'Orient.

The Paris Corn market was dull and drooping.

The negotiations between the Government and the Railway Companies had been concluded by the Government guaranteeing the interest at 4½ per cent. on the amount expended on the new lines, provided the dividends on the old lines are reduced in a certain proportion.

The Paris Bourse was firm under the peaceful influences of the Cherbourg demonstration. The Three per cents closed on the 10th at 69f.

SPAIN.

Reports were current of ministerial changes, owing to General ROS DE OLANO having been summoned by GIJON to meet the Queen.

Saragossa had been declared a fortified place of the first-class, and new fortifications were to be raised there.

ITALY.

The Wheat crop in Naples had proved in general good, but the Oats and Barley had completely failed. The Maize crops were very large.

The Salerno prisoners had been conveyed to their places of punishment publicly in irons, and the proceeding caused considerable indignation among the people. Government persecution was being directed against the advocates of the prisoners.

HOLLAND.

Letters contradict in positive terms the alleged intention of the King to abdicate.

TURKEY.

The English and French Governments had decided on the prosecution of the assassins at Djidda, and Commissioners were to be sent out by the respective Governments.

AFRICA.

Late advices from the West Coast report that the British steamer *Trident* had brought into port as a prisoner the American ship *Eliza Gibbs*, filled with slave decks and stores.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mails to June 15 had reached England, but there is nothing of importance in addition to the telegraphic accounts.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days ending on the 10th inst., were 24,000 bales, of which 3 000 bales were on speculation and 1,800 bales for export. The market opened buoyant, but closed quiet, though prices remained steady at the quotations per *Arabia*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of Goods and Yarns were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the Crops, and there had been a general slight reduction in prices of Breadstuffs. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR a trifle lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s; Ohio, 22s.@23s 6d. In WHEAT a slight decline in the lower qualities had taken place; Red Western, 5s. 5d@6s. 3d.; Red Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 4d.; White Southern, 6s 10d.@7s. 3d CORN was firm for inferior, and dull for good descriptions; White, 34s.@34s. 6d; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, *via* New-Orleans, 30s @33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool PROVISION market was generally steady. BEEF, though unchanged in prices, was somewhat heavy. PORK was without alteration in rates and steady. BACON was steady at last quoted rates LARD is quiet. Sales in retail of choice at 60s. TALLOW—Butchers' was offered at 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

In the Liverpool market RESIN was quiet at 4s.@4s. 2d. for common. ASHES were quiet at 33s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR closed firm at an advance of 6d. on all descriptions. COPPER was quiet at Friday's rates. RICE was steady, Carolina 19s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s.

LONDON MARKETS.

The market for BREADSTUFFS was dull at London. English WHEAT was 1s. lower. SUGAR was firm at an advance of 1s. COPPER—For good descriptions the market was firm, while for common qualities there was general heaviness. TEA—Quotations were barely maintained, at 10½d. for Congou. RICE was firm. TALLOW was firm at 49s. LINSEED OIL was quoted 34s. 3d. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 55s

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was no change to note in the condition of the London Money market. Consols for money closed at 96⅜@96⅝, and for account 96⅝.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was dull, but prices were without alteration.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Departure of the Hermann for California.

The steamship *Hermann* is announced to sail for California and Fraser River direct, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., to-day. Her detention was unavoidable, on account of unfinished carpenter's work in making the alterations which have been necessary in fitting her for the present voyage. She will carry more passengers direct to the Pacific than any other merchant vessel that has ever doubled Cape Horn. The *Hermann*, however, will go through the Straits of Magellan. She goes literally full of passengers, and what with her large supply of coal, the largest stock of provisions ever put on board of any steamer at this port before, and the baggage of her passengers, she is deeply loaded, drawing about 22½ feet of water. There are the following number of berths for passengers:

Steerage	430
Steerage—main deck	69
Second Cabin—in 43 state rooms	129
Main Saloon—in 21 state rooms	42
Lower Saloon—in 11 state rooms	66
Total	736

The accommodations for 1st and 2d-cabin passengers are excellent, the main saloon being very roomy and well-ventilated. The state-rooms off this saloon nearly all communicate with each other, which, by opening the doors, affords opportunity during the day for the free circulation of air fore and aft. There are only two berths in each of these rooms. The state-rooms in the second or lower cabin are larger, but have from two to four berths in each. A double line of snug state-rooms has also been built upon the upper deck, with two berths in each, where rooms for the accommodation of the officers, the Purser and the Surgeon, are provided. The state-rooms forward, on the middle deck, have been removed, and every square foot of space is now occupied by temporary berths for steerage passengers, which are rather too compact for health or comfort. The same is true of the berths on the main deck, very little space being allowed for the entrance and egress of the passengers. Without a rigid attention to ventilation and cleanliness it will be next to impossible for so large a number of persons to avoid sickness in passing twice through the tropics in this confined place.

Captain CAVENDY was long commander of the *Hermann*, when she was in the Bremen line, is esteemed a thorough seaman, a superior navigator, and is withal, considerate and attentive to his passengers. The chief officer is Captain PATTERSON, formerly connected with the Collins line of steamers, and the second officer, JOSEPH RUSSELL, was employed in the old Bremen line. The third mate, JOSEPH CAVENDY, is a relative of the Captain, and a good seaman Mr. WOOD, the steward, has had much experience in the same capacity on board the Collins steamers. Mr. MASON, the former engineer of the *Hermann*, also goes out in her, with an able corps of assistants. She carries about 120 men all told. The time allowed for the passage to San Francisco, including the stoppages at Rio and Valparaiso, is about 70 days. The *Washington*, it is said, will follow the *Hermann*, in about a month. The fare charged is as follows:

To RIO JANEIRO—First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; third cabin, $75.

To VALPARAISO—First cabin, $175; second cabin, $125.

To SAN FRANCISCO—First Cabin, $200; second cabin, $150; third cabin, $100.

To FRASER RIVER—First cabin, $225; second cabin, $175; third cabin, $125.

Each passenger is allowed ten cubic feet for baggage, to weigh within 250 pounds. Surplus charged according to rates for freight.

SAILING OF THE GALWAY STEAMER PRINCE ALBERT.—The New steamship *Prince Albert*, of the Galway line, Captain WATERS, left this port on Saturday, about 1 o'clock P. M., with forty-two cabin, and about two hundred steerage and second cabin passengers. Her cargo consisted of four hundred tons of freight. To give *eclat* to the opening of this new steamship line to Ireland, the departure as well as the arrival of the *Prince Albert* was made the occasion of some festivities which were undertaken and carried out on an extensive scale. A steamboat was chartered to convey a party of friends down the bay, which were entertained on board while the vessel was passing through the Narrows. There was considerable powder burnt in the way of salutes, and a large display of bunting. The vessels at Quarantine paid her the usual compliments as she passed. The steamer having got well outside of the Hook, the accorting steamer, with the enthusiastic party, returned to the City, delighted with their trip, and particularly so with the quality of the edibles and Champagne which were provided on board.

DROWNED.—Two young men, apparently about 20 years of age, were drowned, yesterday, while bathing near the Fort Richmond dock, at the Narrows, Staten Island. Their names were not ascertained nor their bodies recovered. It appears that one of them got beyond his depth, or was seized with cramps and called the other to assist him, which, when the latter attempted to do, he was drawn under by the drowning man and both perished.

ENGLAND.

Landing at Liverpool—Baggage-Smashing—Trials of Tourists—Way Notes to the Metropolis—Chatsworth, Kenilworth, Stratford—Oxford—The Duke of Malakoff—Shakespeare's House—An Oxford Ciceerone—London.

Editorial Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, July 23, 1858.

There is a popular impression that rudeness and rowdyism among hackmen and draymen are confined to New-York. From one or two instances which fell under my observation at Liverpool, I think this is decidedly a mistake;—though I mention the fact rather for the instruction of future *voyageurs* than from any personal inconvenience which I myself sustained. We were landed from the *Persia*, which was anchored in

splendid thunder-storm had collected and discharged above our heads. Presently the clouds rolled away—the sun came out and made the oaks and the meadows and the silver Derwent glitter with new lustre under its beams, and we wandered back to our lodgings, after a day of as pure and calm delight as it not often falls to the lot of mere mortals to enjoy.

The nex day we went on to Warwick, and almost the first person we saw was the Duke of MALAKOFF—the old veteran PELISSIER—whom Mr. W. at once recognized from having very often seen him in Paris. He was making the tour of England, quietly, generally in fact as well as form, *incognito*, and without retinue or show of any kind. He was walking about the streets, with two young men—his secretaries, I believe—looking about him, and staring at everything, very much as ordinary mortals do upon a sight-seeing excursion. He came afterwards into the Warwick Arms, and ordered bread, cheese and beer for lunch; strolled with the rest of us through Warwick Castle; hurried everybody; walked to the Railway-Station, and was whirled away, having "done" Warwick very much after the manner of a six weeks' tourist. He is short, reasonably stout, has short grey hair, and a short grey moustache; wore a dark frock-coat, with light trousers, and had a prompt manner, an erect carriage, and a rapid, precise walk, which could only belong to a military man. He has since gone to Liverpool, where, as you will have seen from the papers, he had quite a distinguished reception.

The SHAKESPEARE House at Stratford-on-Avon has, as you know, been separated from the adjoining houses and is now in the process of being "restored." The isolation is all well enough; but the restoration will amount simply to *rebuilding* it. One half of it now looks like a perfectly new house. The old style of building, it is true, has been imitated,—but the timbers and other material are all new, and the whole has the appearance of a thoroughly modern structure. Still further changes are going on in the interior, and before long visitors may see the *successor* of SHAKESPEARE'S house, but very little of the house itself. The room in which he was born, however, is as yet untouched; and as it is in a very good state of preservation, we may reasonably hope it will remain yet for many years in its present condition.

In the picture gallery of Warwick Castle my attention was attracted by a portrait of SHAKESPEARE, of which I had neither seen or heard anything before. It is a two-thirds length,—representing the poet standing behind a table, with a pen in his hand. The face is not unlike that of the Chandos portrait. I had no time to inquire into its history, though I presume it is well known to all students of the Shakespeare literature. It is a pleasing and striking picture, though I suppose with but slender claims to authenticity.

We came on to London on Wednesday night—stopping at Oxford just long enough to wander an hour or two about the town, and to have our wonder excited at the ineffable and inconceivable stupidity of the creatures who are put off upon travelers, by hotel keepers, in nearly all English towns as *guides*. The man whom our host at the Mitre imposed upon us in that capacity, informed us that the great JOHNSON studied his dictionary in a corner of one of the college buildings. Mr. W. asked him if he succeeded in learning it. The question being a little out of the usual routine, stumped him at first, but he rallied and replied that he believed he did. We paid him two shillings to leave us, and considered that we had decidedly the best of the bargain. Yours, H. J. R.

LONDON.

The Prerogation of Parliament—State of Parties—The Future Position of Ministers—Preliminaries of the Cherbourg Fetes—The Chess Combat.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Let me account at once for my sudden hegira from the historical precincts of Worcester Tewkesbury, and Evesham, haunted with the memories of the great wars by which the England of our ancestors learned to know and shape itself back to this centre of modern English life and politics, *not* by my anxiety to witness the prorogation of a Parliament which has done all its usual portion of talking, and rather more than its anticipated portion of work—but by my determination, taken at the eleventh hour, to visit France and Cherbourg in a "convenient" yacht, and to report to you in a purely non-professional way upon the outline of the great military preparations which France has made under her "third" Emperor, for disputing with her "hereditary foe" the dominion of the seas. The prorogation took place last night with the prescribed formalities, the throne being duly uncovered, that all liegesmessing its unveiled splendors of gold and crimson, far surpassing the peacock throne of Siam in magnificence, might be thereby somewhat comforted for the absence of the royal lady whose smile is the sunshine, *faute de mieux*, of these British Isles. The customary speech you will find dissected with the skillful anatomy of partisan hate in the *Times* of this morning, and in yesterday's leader, covering the broad sheet of the giant journal, you will peruse the summing up, of course, by the Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, of the proceedings of the session. The net result of the criticism upon the quasi-royal effusion is that Lord SALISBURY is not so familiar with English grammar as his brother, Lord ROBERT CECIL, is supposed to be with the affairs of the English Church. The net result of the summing up is that the Derby Ministry, on the whole, have astonished everybody by the practical skill and good sense they have shown in administering the affairs of the United Kingdom—but that they have not gained any real foothold, *as a Government*, in the confidence of the country. This seems to me to be, so far as I am able to judge the general conviction of dispassionate men. The poignant sarcasm which the *Times* applies, in its affected laudation of Lord MALMESBURY as the most successful of the active Ministers of the Crown, is greatly relished here, but will hardly be appreciated on our side of the water. The personal insignificance of the British Foreign Secretary, however, is here an admitted fact, and the praises which the leading journal bestows on him are, therefore, so many whips and scorpions laid upon the backs of his cleverer and more pretentious colegues. Yet on the whole, we Americans may admit that Lord MALMESBURY deserves, at least, the credit of frankness and business perception in his dealings with ourselves, and we may therefore look forward to a continued reign of his party—which involves, of course, a continuance of his leadership in his functions—with amiable equanimity. Lord LYNDHURST and Lord ABERDEEN may settle between them the great question whether Great Britain ever did or did not claim the right to go behind our flag in time of peace for the verification of the right of vessels to bear it. The essential fact remains—and Lord MALMESBURY is the first English functionary who has officially admitted it—that no such right exists.

The "liberal" policy of the present English Government, in regard to home affairs, is more dubious, and out of the same new home difficulties will in due time be educed. The emancipation of the Jews with the unwilling consent, or indeed, in spite of the lords, is a *seeming* victory of liberal opinion, which is likely, as I have already said, to be neutralized by the practical dislike of the English people, as a people, to the Jews as a national organization. England has established Baron ROTHSCHILD'S right to a seat in the Commons; and now you will see, I am convinced, that London will refuse the legalized representative the position which she demanded for the same representative where his rights—and in his rights, her own—were contested. The abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament has already been neutralized in the same way by the adoption of a law making it quite proper for any candidate to secure a majority in his own favor by buying up or forestalling all the wheeled vehicles in the country-side, it being fairly understood that any intending M. P. may offer a free ride to the polls to his intelligent constituents. Nothing can be more certain than that a "property qualification" will be extralegally applied to the securing of seats in the Lower House. In their jubilation over the victory of this "fifth point of the Charter," the radicals have quite forgotten that to them it has really just about the value of a fifth wheel to a coach, while members of Parliament are still unpaid, and constituents still lazy enough in the legs to prefer riding in hackney carriages to trudging over the turnpikes on foot Far more symptomatically important is the abolition from the prayer-book of the "special services" in commemoration of political events, like the Gunpowder Plot and the Restoration. The Church in England is a buttress of the State, and all attacks on the Church presage much. The Church-Rates question, for instance, is only adjourned, and its revival must be watched closely by those who would learn whither England is drifting.

The Foreign Relations of England are but little changed since the Derbyites came into power. For the hour, England occupies, per force, a secondary place to France in the councils of Europe, and the *fêtes* at Cherbourg will go far to confirm this state of affairs. But I need not tell you that it is already producing its effects in England, and that a day of reckoning will surely come. Never was the horizon of Europe more dark with gathering mischief than in these warm, hazy, quiet days of August, which are to witness a Congress of Princes at Cherbourg, and a general felicitation of NAPOLEON III. over his brilliant success as the "Pacificator of the Continent." You will perceive that only about 100 members of the House of Commons have accepted the arrangements made for them on board of the splendid steamer *Pera*, and I must further call your attention to the fact that no small proportion of this century of excursionists is made up of the extreme Radical and "unaristocratic" members of the House. Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, of the *Illustrated News*, Mr. WYLD, the map-maker, (others wish for him better success in making law than he has attained, at least than he has *deserved*, in his earlier profession,) Mr. NICOLL, the Regent-street tailor, Mr. AYRTON, the most portentous bore of reform, Mr. CONINGHAM, the handsome Radical of Brighton, with a weakness for West-End parties, have all set forth their names as visitors of deferential homage to the great Emperor, whom most of them, to their constituencies, have so freely denounced as a monster of insidious iniquity. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. MONCKTON MILNES are indeed almost the only conspicuous non-military members of the Commons House whose names you will find in the list of visitors. Scotland and her moors may account in part for this abstinence of the English higher classes from a *fête* to which all England was so specially bidden—but neither Scotland nor the Continent are at the bottom of the business. The English better-orders are thoroughly vexed and angry at these new pretentions of their imperial ally to rule the waves by sea as well as the roast by Council Boards, and they "abstain" from his spectacle, just as the "Faubourg" abstains from his balls. He can, however, I presume, bear the deprivation, if the Continent will but come and see what wonders he has done, and for the Continent one English lord is so like another that Lords ASHLEY and PEVENSEY, with the Queen and her retinue, will seem to make up quite a "House of Peers," not to mention Lord SHEFFIELD, who will probably be supposed to be the sole owner and feudal tyrant of the celebrated city of scissors.

From the game of war to the game of chess is an easy leap, and though the post presses, I must take time to explain to the lovers of the "noblest of arts" that it was *you*, and not *I*, who made Mr. MORPHY beat the distinguished LEWEN, of whom no one ever heard at the St. George's Club. It was Mr. LOWENTHAL whom he beat on his first visit, when he so astonished the mind of good old Mr. STAUNTON, at an expense to that gentleman of fifteen shillings, and to the infinite delight of Mr. HARWITZ, who, knowing MORPHY, sat by enjoying the joke with Mr. LOWENTHAL too. Mr. MORPHY is now playing a match of seven games, Mr. ANDERSEN being not yet come from Hungary. On Saturday night Mr. MORPHY had won five games and been beaten in one, "purely by accident," as one of his neat British critics confessed to me. In fact he is admitted to be, not only better than any player in England, but quite beyond comparison with any. What one of the London papers may mean by saying that his playing has "not quite equalled expectation," I am, therefore, at a loss to imagine. Perhaps they imagined he would give Mr. STAUNTON two castles and a knight!

Turkish Fanaticism—Continental Politics—Journey of the Count Cavour—The Two Sicilies—The Wars in India and China.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

We have news to-day of further excesses of Turkish fanaticism upon the hapless Christian population of Bosnia. Whole districts are said to be depopulated, and the greatest cruelties to have been inflicted by the semi-barbarous troops quartered in the Province upon the disaffected inhabitants, who are described as flying in all directions, abandoning their farms and dwellings to the vindictive spoilers. To prevent their escape over the Austrian frontier, a military cordon is said to have been drawn by the relentless Beys who command the irregular forces of the Sultan; and the Austrian Government, which has long coveted the possession of the Bosnian territory, is not sorry to have another excuse for concentrating its forces near the boundary line. It was but the other day that a piteous cry for mercy was heard from the Christians of Candia. Their prayers for protection were embodied in a memorial which ought to touch the heart of Christendom, if modern Christendom indeed affords itself the possession of such an organ. The Candiotes describe in terrible details the burning of their homesteads, the destruction of their crops, the uprooting of their vineyards, the felling of their timber trees, the rifling of their temples, the desecration of their altars, the torturing of their priests, and the violation of their women. *Mutato nomine.* The same ghastly tale might be told of Bosnia and the Herzagovine; and none can tell how soon other Provinces of the ungoverned empire, whereof ABDUL-MEDJID is the titular sovereign, may have the same fearful experience of Moslem cruelty. Russia, Austria and France look on unmoved, but they are biding their time. A curious confirmation has just reached me of the ominous tardiness attributed some weeks ago to the French Government in exacting retribution for the massacre at Djidda. I suspect it will be found that no instances, however urgent on the part of our foreign office here, have been able to induce a corresponding decision of tone on the part of M. WALEWSKI, or M. THOUVENAL, the Imperial Envoy at Constantinople. They prefer to let the question hang, alleging, with *maussaise plaisanterie*, that they do not wish to hazard the loyalty of their Mohammeddan subjects in Africa by any measures of severity at the port of Mecca Very little scruple would be felt, I apprehend, regarding the religious ill-humor of the Kabyles if it suited the purpose of the Tuileries to make a fitting example of the cowardly murderers of its Consular Agent in the Red Sea. But the truth is that LOUIS NAPOLEON does not feel himself yet quite ready to take the ambitious plunge he is believed to meditate in the Levant; and the other despotic powers will probably wait until he is prepared to join them in the work of Turkey's partition. A better understanding is thought to exist between the Courts of Vienna and Paris. Count CAVOUR was, it is said, advised by the French Emperor, during his recent visit to Plombières, to observe a policy of forbearance and circumspection towards the other Governments of Italy, and more especially towards that of Austria How ungrateful such advice must have been to the feelings of the courageous and able Minister we may readily guess, intimating, as it plainly did, that in case of quarrel nothing was to be expected in the way of support from France. Piedmont knows too well that she has nothing to look to from the present Ministers of England, who are meditating, it is said, in concert with the Government of France, the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Court of Naples. Those relations, it will be recollected, were broken off in 1856, because the advice tendered by the others after the peace at Paris, in favor of political amelioration in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was unequivocally rejected by King Bomba. Nothing has since occurred to alter the relative position of the good advisers and the ill advised. PORRIO still languishes in prison, with others of the Constitutionalists of 1848; and a new batch of victims, found guilty of the attempt of the *Cagliari*, have just been sentenced to their thirty years' incarceration in the dungeon of Favignano. No concession of any sort has been wrung from the Neapolitan despot; yet we are, it is supposed, about to witness the reëstablishment of French and English Embassies in his capital.

Anxiety regarding the issue of the great Sepoy mutiny has for some time been dying out amongst us; and the last advices have tended materially to strengthen the feelings of confidence with which we are now learning to regard the restoration of British ascendency in the disturbed districts. The estimates, indeed, of the European force which it is supposed will be indispensable to preserve tranquillity for several years to come, is indeed a serious drawback on our satisfaction. There are, at this moment, little short of 80,000 Europeans of all arms in garrison and in the field in India, besides upwards of 300,000 Asiatic troops of various races. The drain which such an English force will necessarily cause on our youthful population may not seem a serious matter to those who take serious thought of nothing save what immediately concerns themselves. But taken to account at a period of unparalleled emigration, along with an increasing drain, both civil and military, in China, it is a subject which no wise man will contemptuously disregard. We have gone so far in the China business now that it is difficult to say where or how we are to stop; and the tendency to territorial aggrandizement on the part of every enterprising people is so strong that I doubt whether any Administration could afford to close the proceedings already taken against the Chinese authorities without some cession on the coast more or less valuable. For my own part, I am, I confess, a sceptic as to the value of such acquisitions. It would, I think, be an immense detriment to the real interests of our country if our rulers were permitted to begin the same career of quasi-commercial and really territorial annexation in the Celestial Empire that they were suffered to do a century ago in the Empire of Aurungzebe. Russia and France do not seem, however, much inclined, any more than our own Government, to stand by as idle spectators of the scene; and beyond the possession of a port or two as safe places for Consular residence, I devoutly hope that the Lord of the Mandarins may not be deprived by us of any of his unwieldy possessions.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK

NUMBER SIX.

Upper Saranac—A Fine Echo—Fishing at Buoys—Ampersand—Trout Fishing—A Crooked Stream—Slaughtering Deer—Great Trout Fishing—Raquette River—Down the Raquette.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
RACKETT RIVER, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

DEAR R——: With a brisk west wind driving the fragmentary clouds before it, and the light mist springing up the sides of the distant blue mountains, with that elastic movement which tells of pure air and fine weather, we set out from Bartlett's in high spirits. To hear my companions cry out, "Ho! for the woods!" one would think they had just left the crowded streets of a city, instead of a single clearing, fifty miles from anybody. A carrying place of a quarter of a mile, round some rapids from Bartlett's, brought us on the Upper Saranac. Leaving this unexplored, we crossed the foot of it to another carrying place of a mile, which would bring us on the waters that run into the Raquette River. By the way, did it ever occur to you what an extraordinary watershed the State of New-York is. It helps supply Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, the Atlantic Ocean, and last of all, the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico.

In crossing this portion of the Upper Saranac, when within about a mile of the carrying-place, you find a little to the right of your course a spot where there is an extraordinary echo. The voice is repeated five distinct times. The last and fifth time the echo is exceedingly soft and musical, reversing the rule that makes the echo from the summit of the Wengern Aip so startling. There *ten* distant echoes return on the discharge of a mortar, tumbling back in extraordinary confusion and rapidity until the ninth is counted, when there is a pause, and the whole seems one. Suddenly, and without premonition, there comes thundering through the clear atmosphere a report seemingly louder than the original explosion, and which rolls and rattles, and storms through the cliffs, as if about to unseat them and send them headlong to the gulfs below. It is the voice of the stern and distant Wetterhorn, bidding his children keep silence.

The spot on the Saranac from which the echo is best heard is near Cory's buoy. You must know that in every lake on which is a single settler there are one or more buoys. Earlier and later in the season than this, when they fish in deep water for the large lake trout, they fish entirely around buoys. These are simply billets of wood, anchored by a bark rope and stone. Around this, previous to fishing, they will cast quantities of chopped minnows and small fish. They thus make a feeding-ground for the trout. When these have got assembled in large numbers, the fisherman goes out with his lines, and hitching his boat to the buoy, drops in upon the crowd fifty feet below. The accounts of the quantities sometimes taken in this way would seem fabulous. A friend of mine, with his guide, once took sixty pounds in a little more than an hour, and left them biting as voraciously as at the first.

A settler at the further end of the carrying-place keeps a horse and wagon to draw over the boats of sportsmen who take this route. While this was being done, F—— and I shouldered our rifles, and striking through the woods, soon came to Ampersand Pond, as the beautiful lakelet is called on which we were to launch our boats. There we met a party on their return route, whose appearance certainly would not tempt a novice to try his experience. Their faces and necks were all scarred up, and about the color of boiled lobster. They had been out only five days, but in that time the thorough phlebotomy practiced by the mosquitoes and midges had completely disfigured them. The midges are worse than the mosquitoes, for almost invisible from their small size, they penetrate everywhere. WEBSTER, in his *Dictionary*, says the word "midge" is not much used. If he had visited the Adirondack before he compiled his work he would have left that out. He would have found that the word comprised half the vernacular of this region.

These two gentlemen said they had killed five deer. That was at the rate of one a day. I could not but ask mentally what they did with the carcases. One would be ample for the whole four for five days; hence the four others must have been shot down for sport, and left to rot on the shores. This is constantly done by men who visit this region in Summer, and who call themselves sportsmen. They cannot bring out the deer in hot weather, and they cannot resist the temptation to fire at every one they see, and hence the butchery. I was told of one clergyman, a doctor of divinity who had done this in one section of this region so long that the scattered settlers and guides at length sent him word that if he ever came there again they would make an example of him, and he has since prudently staid away. I had started for Mud Lake, a region seldom visited, as it is difficult of access, and where guides are very unwilling to go. Left so much to itself, it is thronged with game. MARTIN told me before we started that two men, common marauders, had gone in before me, who would slaughter deer by the wholesale, and he had no doubt that I should be able to trace their route up Bog River by the smell of decaying carcases they had left on the shore. I inquired their number, and ascertaining that my party was a third stronger than theirs, I told him *that* work would stop when I reached them Sportsmen who wish to visit this region should club together, and authorize guides whose routes lie through and in the vicinity of these feeding grounds of deer to prosecute every such interloper. They would gladly do it if others would pay for the trouble and expense of going 60 or 100 miles to procure a writ Independent of the mere waste and brutality of the thing, the practice is supremely selfish. Parties who travel through this wilderness have to depend entirely on fish and deer for food, and though the sucking does are worthless, bucks and yearling does are very eatable, and the saddle of one is indispensable to the comforts of a camp. But deer leave the place where decaying carcases are left. The fetid odor that arises from them fills the surrounding atmosphere to a great extent, and the deer, with his keen smelling powers, will snuff it a mile away, and avoid the spot with instinctive fear.

Soon as our first boat arrived, we took one guide and started for the foot of the pond where a cold stream comes in, to take some trout while the other two guides and boats with the baggage were getting across. After rowing a mile, we reached the spot, and soon the smooth surface of the lake was alive with the leaping fish. In a short time we caught more than we could eat for dinner, and our boats heaving in sight, we reeled up and prepared to descend Stony Creek to the Raquette River. This erratic stream enters the lake at one extremity, and instead of passing across or through, turns directly back as if its only object was to run through a ring and string this pretty sheet of water on itself like a pendant on a cord. So near together are the inlet and outlet that one can stand on the point of land made by the two streams, and without moving from his place, fish in both.

Of all the crooked streams it has been my fortune to see or traverse, this certainly will bear the palm So sharp are the angles, that in turning them the boat seems to swing on its bow as a pivot, and comes round with a swirling sound. A snake in motion is a straight line compared to it. In one place it is only three rods across a neck of land to the river again, while following the channel it is a mile to the same point. In the Fall there is good fishing in this creek. BROWN, the sculptor, told me that he once took from a single pool as fast as he could cast his line, thirty trout that weighed sixty pounds.

At length we twisted out of this snarled-up stream and shot forth upon the dark bosom of the Raquette, which we were to follow twenty miles through the solemn forest before leaving it for Great Tupper's Lake. The Raquette River is a broad stream and flowing through a level country and over a sandy bed, presents a smooth surface, and sweeps noiselessly on through the silent forest. There is something exceedingly solemn and impressive in thus moving on hour after hour hemmed in by those walls of green that leave you but a narrow strip of sky overhead, and which bends and turns with the rushing stream.

Yours, truly, H.

FROM THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Sunday in the Notch—Up Eagle Cliff—Thomas Starr King and Mr. Thompson of Salem—A Cool and Comfortable Seclusion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
FLUME HOUSE, Franconia Mountain, Aug. 16, 1858.

Sunday, all day, the clouds were hovering over the mountains, at times rolling down into the valley and threatening rain. It must have rained in the Notch, but here, the threat never outlived the minute it was made in. There was much discussion in the morning about the proper way of spending the day. A party of Boston ladies were very anxious to ascend Mount Lafayette. The mud, the steep rocks on the road, the cloudy sky, would not have quite dissuaded them, "But, FANNY," said SALLIE, "suppose you should roll off your horse and be killed, it would get into the newspapers, and the very rock be pointed out for a hundred years to come where a beautiful young lady was killed on Sunday;"—this settled it, and Mount Lafayette was not mentioned again except to note how the clouds mustered about it afternoon, as if to guard it against intrusion on its rest day, and would not allow the circling wind to pluck one fleece until the sun had set, and the twilight had untwisted the light and spread the rosy rays over the Northern and Southern heavens, the golden on the west, and from where they failed, the blues, on, past the zenith to the northern limit. But would it break the Sabbath to go up Pemigewasset? Now Mount Pemigewasset is a neat, comfortable little mountain, just out of the back hall-door. It is only a mile and a half from the Flume House; the ascent is easy, and they say that the view is but little inferior to that from its loftier and more noted brothers. Sure it were no sin to walk a mile and a half into the woods on Sunday, even if the walk were slightly ascending, and at the end of it there were a view of charming beauty,—revealing clusters of mountains beyond these, that seem, from the valley the outer rim of the world—a valley sixty or seventy miles in extent, and a precipitous ledge from the very summit to the foot of the mountain, as if the sons of Anak, when they attempted to remove Pemigewasset, made a clean cut from bottom to top and wheeled off all the loose dirt before, with their crows and picks cutting off any more. Was it any more sinful, argued the Philadelphia ladies, to be taking a walk that night incidentally—for there was the cloud on the peak now, making the vision all a matter of uncertainty—reveal such delicious landscapes, than for you, gentlemen, to sit on the piazza talking creeds half the time and flirting with the ladies the rest of it? So, much of the morning the argument ran high One said, God, who made the mountains, made also the Sabbath and the commandment. One had risen before it was yet day, and walked out to see the Old Man of the Mountain—and she said solemnly, she had seen God: with her clarified eyes, now, the mosses, the verdure, the flowers, the weeds, the St. Johnswort and "the comfort," looked as if that very morning He had decked the ground with them. Another had been sitting by the Pool, musing on the Power that pulled the rocks apart, till she had a revelation:—she could not find it in her new heart to turn from admiring the beauty of a gray spider that dropped from her Bloomer flat upon her hand, his mottled back looking as if he were in half mourning, that since the same God made him that compacted the granite and piled up the trap, his reasoning brother should despise and shudder at all his race.

About 11 o'clock, some eighty guests of the Flume House were transported to the top of Eagle Cliff.

What, wretched man, did you go up the mountain on Sunday?

It was in this wise. At 10½ A. M. the bell on the little chapel rung, and the landlord announced that one of the boarders, the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of Salem, would preach there. The singing was Congregational, a sweet singer from Brookline leading it; and after a psalm had been read, which seemed as if it had been written by David for this special occasion—and never before published, so fresh it appeared—Mr. THOMPSON delivered an admirable discourse from that verse in Deuteronomy, beginning—"As an eagle stirreth up her nest." Repeating Sir HUMPHREY DAVY'S story of the parent eagle that he saw on Ben Nevis, pulling the dead sticks of their nest into the midst of their young ones until it was uncomfortable for them, and then, as they deserted it, leading them into circles of flight that widened as they rose, soaring higher and higher until they disappeared above, he showed how the good Lord stirs up the nests of his children, and by afflictions, privations and losses, drives them to assume nobler and loftier purposes and powers till they pass upward from mortal sight. It was an odd sight to see in the tasty little chapel the whole household from across the street—the Quakeress, and her sober daughter—the belles from Boston, in their traveling dresses, with hands full of wild flowers gathered in a ramble—the violinist of the night before, whose colossal statue they insisted that they saw in the Old Man of the Profile—the odd fish of the Pool, in the same suit he wore when he lay down in the parlor last night for his elephant to step over him—the porters, the barber, and the strange gathering of day-old acquaintances who never would meet again after the next sunrise. There was a bracing mountain air about the sermon. The congregation, more patient of their several disappointments, and resigned to, or thankful for the sundry stirrings that each remembered in his nest, came back hungry as bears, as if really they had been sitting on the peak of Eagle Cliff, which no man ever scales, and ravenous for dinner. Nobody provides a better dinner than Mr. DUNTON, but neither the faultless cookery, the variety of the dessert, nor the crisp delicacy of the pastry was essential to that meal's relish and digestion. These Sabbath-day mountaineers refreshed, and their savage appetites allayed, there was another sermon in the chapel by the Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, who had rode over from Bethlehem to preach on the keeping of the heart, since out of it are the issues of life. The sermon doubtless was written for the Hollis-street Church people, and there perhaps it may not have been deemed peculiarly appropriate for a mountain congregation. Here, however—probably because all present were fresh from communing with nature—all the illustrations appeared to have been suggested by what one sees at the Flume. It was in the noted preacher's tersest, most polished style, and was the topic of most of the remaining afternoon's small talk. After it there were ramblings along the brooks, into the woods, among the wild raspberry bushes—it being just the time that this delicious berry is exceedingly plenty and ripe here—up toward the egg-shaped rock in the gorge, and, after tea, sacred music in the parlor, and a two hours' discussion for those who have a weakness for gentlemanly and religious polemics, in the main hall, between the Rev. STARR KING and a Rev. Mr. BAKER, on the points at issue between the Unitarians and Methodists. By eleven o'clock the halls and parlors were deserted, and all was dark and still as if it were a night in mid-winter, when the new snow hides every inch of earth, and lies piled in drifts upon the piazzas, and the Flume House is deserted to a single housekeeper and his family. F. T.

Rambles and Clamberings about the Notch—A Mountain Sweat—A Dumb Historian—The next Chance to be Immortalized.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

We open the day with an early walk to the Pool—a pleasant walk of only half a mile through the woods. We come rather suddenly upon the Pool at last, finding it a miniature lake, hidden in a cleft of rocks. How high the overhanging rocks are above the water, perhaps the guide-books tell,—they are high enough to make one giddy, who holds by the branch of a tree and looks over from above, and to make him feel that everything beyond the curious inclosure is shut out, when, from the seat by the water's edge, he looks upward—everything, except the troubled, frothy little stream that tumbles over the boulders that form its sleepless bed.

It looks as if the Power that created this wild region, to add one concluding curiosity, had wrenched the solid rock apart and ordered the river to rush in, to hide and cool itself in the well that it should excavate. Approaching the place, mingling with the noise of the falling water we heard female voices singing a familiar tune, and on looking over the ledge the singers themselves were visible, adding, the bachelors of our party thought, the last feature to the scene that was needed to make it perfect. They had borrowed a church music-book from the genius of the place, and were tempting the echoes and charming the solitude and us unawares. For the place keeps a genius in the shape of an old man, with a half-shaven beard, short-legged trousers and a roundabout, who has a boat in the pool and a weakness. With his boat he ferries you from rock to rock and over the deepest spots, and in his weakness expounds his doctrine of hollow-poles for the earth, through the northern one of which he firmly believes that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN sailed in and that in the delicious atmosphere and under the balmy skies of the inner world, he is still sailing, making new discoveries every hour. A ride in the boat and a diagram explaining his theory are cheap for 40 cents.

But back to the world and the hotel again: after breakfast, we make an excursion to the Flume. Do not fear that I will torture you by trying to describe it—but does not the reading of the word Flume, and the remembrance it evokes, cool and refresh you? They have laid a plank-way up the solid granite hill, which forms the bottom of the river's course all the distance from where the trap walls begin to rise on either side till they draw up within a few feet of each other, and rise scores of feet over head—to just below the spot where the great boulder sticks in the gorge midway between the top of the cleft and the stream itself. So that, if exhausted, you might walk dry-shod, though in slippers, to the terminating bridge, feebly admire the marvelous scene and go off like a good-natured patron, pronouncing it a great institution. But if you would enjoy a sensation that will recur to you in your sleep every restless night for months to come, leave your ladies on the bridge, and, yourself push farther up the gorge. Pick your way carefully, for should you tread in slippery places the stream, though small, is swift and strong enough to give you a fall that you will remember. But you cannot walk slowly, the water and the firm boulders seem to be gliding so fast behind you. You leap from rock to rock, distances that surprise yourself. Passing under the great boulder the spray and the wind add inspiration; you are utterly indifferent to wet feet or possible falls. Your blood is hot and there is a delicious thrill along every nerve. Though before reaching the foot of the cascade you are panting and breathless, there is no exhaustion; more than ever you feel "like a giant refreshed with new wine," and only wonder where your strength has lain hidden so long.

I have in no books seen justice done a mountain sweat. An eloquent clergyman told me that he had to slip out stealthily on Sabbath morning, before he could venture into the pulpit; his words came out so "loaggy" and heavy unless first, by an active sweat, he had perspired the gross diluents of the spirits. That done, he felt the whole body permeated and glowing with the heat of his subject, and preaching was "a peculiar privilege" and pleasure.

Ladies do not generally walk the limber plank from the bridge aforesaid up to the bank, but it is their right, and a shame to dissuade them. The path turns many sharp corners, dodges under many fallen trees, leaps over the sharp fragments of rocks, is mossy, and damp, and dangerous enough to be exciting; still it is practicable and it pays to try it. It is curious how soon they find themselves running where they shuddered at the thought of walking, jumping down banks that they were frightened to see us climbing, and insisting even upon walking out on the great pine tree which bridges the chasm directly over its greatest depth.

But ladies, on such expeditions, should not wear any form of crinoline. On this very occasion, one whose exhilaration had exalted her above all considerations of personal safety, had her very bones drawn out of her by the saucy crags and snags of dead trees; mortification ensued, and that she did not utterly collapse was owing probably to the presence of a back-bone, equal even to such an emergency.

After dinner our landlord ordered out the crimson chariot and six splendid cream-colored horses for a ride to the Profile House and Echo Lake. Two miles north was the encampment of some of the St. Francis Indians, who come down every Summer from their home in Canada to sell basket-work to travelers. One of the red ladies, who gloried in an enormous expansion of hoop-skirts, was in ecstacies at finding in our party a young bride whose fortune she had read last year "in tea." The Seer had prophecied that she would marry, have lots of children and a fortune, all of which the tea-leaves told truly, for in less than six months after the oracle had spoken she had captured a widower, four children, and a sufficient fortune.

Two miles further north stand the shanty and stables whence parties take saddle horses for the top of Mount Lafayette. Some just then returning from a trip to the top of this second highest peak of the White Mountains, were rapturous on the revelations from its summit, and—rheumatic with their ride. Only two of them had tumbled from the saddle and only one lady had sprained a wrist.

The chariot stopped long enough at the Basin for such as chose to inspect the tortuous chasm into which a branch of the Pemigewassett is here compelled to spin on its course southward, and to follow up for a mile the solid rocky bed of another branch which tumbles in miles of cascades. It was another edition of the Flume omitting the Flume's contracting walls of trap.

Driving still further up the Notch—it was about three in the afternoon, and the shadows fell right to show it in all its distinctness—the eastern face of Cannon Mountain, which thus far, to the closest observation, had seemed a shapeless pile of rocks, surmounting a precipice of great depth, suddenly stood out, sharp-cut and unmistakeable, the profile of the Old Man of the Mountain. Solemn-stern, colossal, it seemed to be observing, mutely, the flight of time and the behavior of men. Left alone in view of it, one feels rebuked in turn for all his frivolities, selfishness, sins. A child seeing it, unprepared by any explanation for the solemn vision, would certainly stand appalled, as if it had seen, in truth, the face of Him whose shadow the child so often sees in the clouds, but whom no man can see and live. It was a relief to con it through a good glass, which, by resolving the features into separate rocks, showing the beard to be but the shadowed underside of that which formed the chin, and that the nose and the forehead were really rocks far removed from each other, in some measure dispelled the illusion. Those who have explored the ledge say that when near it they cannot identify any portion of the profile It is only visible as the face of a man for a short distance along this road, and from the beautiful lake that lies between the road and the foot of the mountain. It is curious that, as you ride on up the Notch, the face for a time seems transformed into that of an old woman, with shrunken cheeks, projecting chin, and the frill of an antiquated cap on her forehead. A few rods farther on it is only a bold promontory, of which there are many counterparts in this region. Cannon Mountain is so named from the rock on its bare ridge which resembles a cannon mounted and pointing over the Profile. Seen through the best glass the illusion is heightened. At the foot of this mountain and so near Eagle's Cliff that the two sides of the carriage-way incline toward the opposite mountains, stands the Profile House. A mile or two north and through the Notch lies Echo Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, but the wind striking at the time of our visit, the Echoes had all retired, and we grew hoarse without getting a single reverberation.

On returning to the Flume House, with the imagination exalted and rendered sensitive by the impressions of the profile, it was easier to see the bull dog's head in the rock by the road, the negro's foot in the basin, and the colossal body of Washington lying off the ridge of Mount Liberty, all but the face covered with the shroud. These fancies it requires some schooling to appreciate; but that Old Man of the Mountain, the eye that does not see it at the first look, needs the surgeon's cataract needle or is palsied. Now that the Atlantic cable is laid, let the restless Heads of the People gird themselves to the next greatest impossibility—to unseal the stony lips of the Old Man, that we may hear the true history from the beginning. Is there no new Prometheus? Shall we never hear the Old Man's Story? F. T.

Politics in the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
CENTRAL NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

The recent tour of Gov. KING through the State, and the near approach of the period for holding the nominating Conventions have given a fresh impulse to political talking in the "rural districts" Predictions in regard to who will probably be the candidates, and which party will be victorious in November, are heard daily on all sides. Speculation as to the result, however, generally assumes this: That if the Americans and Republicans unite cordially, the Democrats will be badly beaten; but if such union does not take place, the latter will succeed by a respectable plurality. The signs of "union" are by no means promising, and the Republicans, generally, are cursing bitterly their thraldom to the Albany leaders. The Americans, so far as I can learn, are anxious to unite against the Democrats, provided the terms of fusion shall be made satisfactory. Meanwhile, the Democrats hope that no union will be effected.

There has not yet been very much said about candidates in the interior of the State. With the Democrats, Judge ALLEN, of Oswego, seems to be most conspicuous as candidate for Governor. He is a highly respectable man, and would doubtless run as well as any other. He is popular on the Bench and with the people His party could do vastly worse than to nominate him.

Who will be the Republican candidate is a question anxiously and often asked. From all I hear, I judge that the masses of the party would be well satisfied to see Governor KING renominated. They have confidence in his integrity. For Lieutenant Governor, I often hear the name of the Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, mentioned. Mr L. has been twice Speaker of the Assembly, and would undoubtedly make an excellent President of the Senate. He is a man of decided ability, and is a leading member of the Republican State Committee. It was he who moved and carried the resolution in that Committee to have the State Convention composed of *two* delegates from every Assembly District. This action has given him a strong hold upon the masses, and he would be a popular candidate.

The Americans have moved as yet but little. They are generally in favor of a union with the Republicans, if it can be brought about on fair terms. If this cannot be done, they will probably do as they did last year—nominate a ticket of their best men, and stand by it. ONONDAGA.

The Queen's Message.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent E. S. J. is, apparently, not *au fait* at court etiquette, and especially such as it is at the Court of St. James.

Why, Sir, he suggests a *pun* for the Queen's Message to the President! VICTORIA a punster! It were enough to make Mr. Pickwick's hair grow again for the sole purpose of standing on end! Besides, if the Message sent is "flat, stale and unprofitable," it is not (that I can see) ungrammatical; whereas the suggested one begins in the third, and ends in the second person. I do not presume to be admitted into your valuble

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST DAY—P. M.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

The American Institute of Instruction convened in this city, to day, at 2 o'clock P. M, in the large hall of the Free Academy, for its twenty-ninth Anniversary.

The number present was larger than ever before on the first day, and included a large number of prominent educators from all parts of the country. The hall, which will seat a thousand persons, was well filled at 3 o'clock.

The exercises were commenced by an appropriate hymn, sung by the choir of the Central Grammar School, after which the Divine Blessing was invoked by the Rev Dr. BOND, of this city.

The Institute was then welcomed to the city of Norwich, in behalf of the Trustees of the Free Academy, the several Boards of Education in the city, and the citizens generally, by His Excellency, Governor BUCKINGHAM. The address of His Excellency was peculiarly happy.

J D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Boston Schools and President of the Institute responded.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. SEARS.

The Rev BARNAS SEARS, D. D., of Brown University, was then introduced and gave a most thorough address on the subject of education in general, taking a survey of the whole field, and especially enforcing the importance of more thorough collegiate training, more attention to the ancient languages, and the establishment of a University, properly so-called,—an institution to which men may resort for the pursuit of literature and science in their most advanced stages, and where the most distinguished scholars of the country may be maintained, not only for the diffusion, but for the advancement of knowledge. It is a great waste of talent to place our ablest men over ordinary Colleges ; it is a most pitiable sight to see men, whose fame is wide as the world, spending their precious time in teaching volatile and unthinking boys, merely for the sake of a livelihood. They are needed for more important purposes.

At the close of Mr. SEARS' address, which occupied more than an hour, the Institute adjourned to the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. P. GULLIVER.

At 8 o'clock the Institute again met and listened to an address by the Rev. J. P. GULLIVER of this City.

He proposed as his thesis that the proper education of the mind has a tendency to secure the proper education of the heart ; or in other words, that the school is the natural ally of the pulpit.

Some of the objections to this position that have arisen in the religious world, and among Protestants even, were met and answered. The speaker claimed that the idea of separating special religious culture from special secular teaching, was emphatically an American, or rather a New-England idea. It was left to the Puritans to evolve this truly liberal view of education. They believed that in the school-room all the sects might occupy common ground, relying first upon the Bible, and secondly upon principles which all acknowledge, but chiefly upon broad mental culture.

The sentiments of the religious world, he was aware, had not been uniformly in favor of this proposition. The dogma that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," had grown into a proverb among the admirers of prelatic authority and worship, while at the opposite extreme of the religious world was found the same jealousy of the education of the mental powers. The formalist extols ignorance and the pietist echoes back his denunciations of learning.

There are also religious enthusiasts who raise many objections to education because they account nothing "praise" that is not ecstacy, and nothing "prayer" that is not agony ; who measure prayer by the depth of their groans, and their spiritual joy by the height of their nervous excitement. Such men have often been suspicious of a learned ministry and more than suspicious of any education but that of the most elementary kind. Their accusation is not, "much learning doth make thee mad," but "much learning maketh men cold and hard and undevout." They look upon the school and the college as a freezer wherein the cream of man's devout affections are congealed, the harder as the action of reception and combination about it becomes more intense.

There is still another source of objection to high culture on the ground of its supposed evil moral influence, by those who hold strongly to the renewal of the natural character by a supernatural power, as the very starting-point of all personal improvement, and as the only source of personal excellence. They cherish a very natural jealousy of any theory of human improvement, which even in appearance, substitutes culture for change, and development for regeneration. They tremble when they hear learning extolled lest piety shall be undervalued ; they cannot be hearty in their sympathy with the public interest in education, from a secret fear lest the lofty school house shall overshadow the humble church, and lest richer offerings shall be laid upon the shrine of literary renown than are offered upon the altar of the Lord.

There are more who charge that the schools are sectarian because the Bible is used in them, while others make a still louder complaint because the priest is not allowed to visit and control them. Even Protestants have been accustomed, sometimes, to make charges against all connection of the school with the church, and they have gone so far as to oppose all efforts for improvement in education, on that ground.

The idea of separating special religious culture from special secular teaching, is emphatically an American idea, or rather a New-England idea. It was left to the Puritans to evolve this truly liberal conception of education. It was left to the descendants and imitators of the men "everywhere spoken against," as the embodiment of bigotry and exclusiveness, to devise a system which should secure to the entire community the benefits of the best schools and the best teachers, while yet the religious opinions of no one should be disturbed, and the religious character of no one imperiled. They believed that in the school-room all the sects might occupy common ground ; they relied first, upon the Bible, and secondly upon principles which all acknowledge, but chiefly upon that broad mental culture and liberal learning which they believed to be the natural antecedent and attendant of moral improvement.

Our fathers believed in the importance of an open Bible, that all might read and have a right to interpret. It was not necessary to inquire if they were right in their views ; no sect who would exclude the Bible from any system of education was worthy to be respected. Nor was it necessary to argue in favor of communicating instruction upon the principles of virtue and piety which men of every religious name agree in considering true and fundamental. But were our fathers right in taking the broad ground that the moral and religious character might be improved merely by the communication of sound learning and thorough mental discipline? The speaker did not hesitate to answer affirmatively. The mind and heart were from the same Creator ; they were formed to move on together, constantly acting and reacting upon each other.

The importance of a proper physical training in connection with any system of education was referred to and forcibly illustrated. Disease is the prolific source of guilt. Were dyspepsia, neuralgia and morbid cravings, in all their varieties, removed from the bodies of men, a large portion of the moral disease which affects their minds would also be removed. The same law which applies to the relations of the body and the mind also governs the relations of the intellect to the moral nature Objectors to this theory might be answered by reference to such men as BYRON and SHELLEY, SPINOSA and HUME, the *savans* of France and the rationalists of Germany, or even the demagogues who are so potent in our own country.

These positions may be modified by three considerations. First, That mental culture is not the only nor the chief source of moral excellence. Second. Mental culture does not produce a favorable moral result, but only has a tendency to do so ; and thirdly, only *proper* mental culture was embraced in the general proposition above stated —not that education which includes instruction but excludes culture. Having fully expanded his views on these points, the speaker asserted that such an education of the mind was an education of the heart also ; its whole tendency was to refine, elevate, and purify the moral nature.

The influence of proper mental culture in forming a truthful character was considered. He used the term "truthfulness" as something more than veracity or sincerity, or candor, or fairness of mind ; he meant by it, that quality which included them, and more, and is described by the Psalmist as "truth in the inward parts," which is not content with accuracy of words but demands accuracy in thought and feeling ; which not only deems it a sin to deny the truth, but the highest misfortune and a crime not to possess the truth.

Such truthfulness of character has both a moral and an intellectual side. It is, on the one hand, the foundation of all moral excellence, and error is an incipient crime. This idea was fully expanded.

In its intellectual aspect, this truthfulness is the material upon which the intellect acts. All truth develops a love of truth along with the power to grasp and use it. Especially is this the case with the true scholar. Scholarship, in its distinctive meaning, is exact knowledge, and the price of the true scholar his accuracy This may be fostered by the teacher through all the grades of school life This position was verified by a reference to the history of scholars. In philology—the love of true scholars for accuracy—was seen in labors continued for centuries in the study of the ancient languages. All the departments of natural science showed the same fact. The love of exactness has carried the devotees of science through toil and peril from the icy promontory, where KANE established his Winter observatory, to the burning deserts and flooded jungles of Africa, where BARTH and LIVINGSTONE braved the fever and the savage. It was this love of exactness which animated the earlier astronomers, those "legislators of the skies," and which still controls the votaries of that sublime science. The speaker had seen, in the Russian Observatory at Pulkova, the best appointed in Europe, the spot where the venerable STRUVE lay upon his back through the long hours of the northern Winter night, without the relief of artificial heat, using an important and delicate instrument in correcting the already essentially correct discoveries of a long line of enthusiastic observers His noble sons, too, were engaged with him in laborious employment at the Observatory ; and their only reply to a question intimating that the results would hardly justify such excessive toil, expressed most earnestly the feeling that no toil could be considered excessive which should add in the least degree to the precision of astronomical science.

Intellectual culture has always produced an earnest, quenchless love for truth, and therefore every teacher who, by his own thoroughness and accuracy, produces a love of accuracy in his pupil, is imparting to that pupil a universal love to truth. He may never repeat the story of Ananias ; he may never comment upon the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness ;" may never unfold the horrors of that lake of fire where all liars "have their part," but he is contributing in no small degree to the success of those important teachings, simply by inspiring a scholar's love for exact truth, and by awakening a scholar's contempt for the shams of the pedant, the frauds of the impostor, and the superstitions of the ignorant.

The second direct argument to show the parallelism between intellectual and moral culture, their common influence in promoting the spirit of faith, was adduced, and fully developed. It is said that in some astronomical observatories, there are levels connected with the chief instruments so delicate in their sensitiveness as to respond to the pressure of the hand, even though applied to the column of solid masonry which supports the apparatus. Such a level is faith in the mind It feels at once the pressure of any force, even the slightest which the presentation of new evidence may create, while it indicates with perfect correctness the balance of opposing considerations Faith, like truthfulness, has both a moral and intellectual side, and it is in the power of the teacher to inspire it.

In this connection the speaker related an anecdote of the late Professor BELA B. EDWARDS, of Andover, who still lives in the memory and heart's of his pupils, as the nearly perfect model of the true scholar. He was accustomed to encourage the utmost freedom of inquiry and discussion in the lecture room ; but if, on any occasion, he discovered the love of truth yielding to the desire of victory, he would pause, and with the most serious earnestness of manner, as if the revered memory of some dear departed one had been trifled with, would exclaim, "Young gentlemen, be truthful in your scholarship ; it is dangerous to sport with evidence ; the Book of Revelation must not be the arena for intellectual gymnastics ; truth reveals herself only to the gentle gaze of faith ; she shrinks from the brazen stare of jarring combatants."

The next direct argument to show the connection between moral and intellectual teaching was drawn from the fact that the pursuit of the scholar tends to cherish a spirit of self-control, of high endeavor and strong resolve, which is one of the most important elements of all moral excellence. The annals of scholars were referred to for illustration of this point. The character of intellectual labor was next referred to ; no human struggle, except that against evil habit, is so great as that which high intellectual attainment requires.

The relation of the imagination to both intellectual and moral culture was then pointed out, and the importance of a proper cultivation of this faculty was dwelt upon. From the views presented, the extent and importance of the teacher's work was to be seen. The teacher and preacher were together engaged in the great conflict which is to regenerate the world.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Ct., Friday, Aug. 21.

The American Institute of Instruction closed its proceedings yesterday. I send a summary of the doings on the second and third days of the session.

On Wednesday, the question of the education of the sexes in the same or separate schools was taken up, and Mr. ELBRIDGE SMITH, of this city, opened the discussion, sustaining the great superiority of the mixed over the separate system, drawing his arguments from the relation of the sexes to each other as they were created, from the actual practice in all the intercourse in life where they meet and mingle together freely at church and in the social assembly, and more especially sustaining his view from observation and experience in respect to both systems.

Father GREENLEAF, of Bradford, gave his testimony earnestly and decidedly in favor of mixed schools, and founded his opinion on an experience in every kind of school and with pupils from five to forty years of age.

Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, of St. Louis, also ably sustained the same views. Mr. BACHELDER, of Salem, a teacher of great experience, also sustained the propriety of mixed schools, as being rather safeguards to virtue than otherwise. Mr. GEO. B. EMERSON, of Boston, though he had never taught in a mixed school, was inclined to favor them. He thought the highest degree of education should be given to females as well as to males, and it was an important question whether colleges should not be opened to them as freely as to males.

The subject of discussion was then laid on the table, and after the singing of a hymn by the Choir, T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. was introduced as the lecturer for the hour. Mr. VALENTINE took for his subject—"Words fitly spoken," founded upon the passage in Proverbs, xxv, ii : "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

In the afternoon a proposition was made by a Mr. DOLE, of Maine, that a Committee be raised by the Institute to examine what he claimed to be a solution of the enigma of the English verb, and in accordance with his motion, Messrs. Prof. CROSBY, of Salem, HART, of Farmington, and AMOS PERRY, of Providence, were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter.

Prof. D. N. CAMP, of New-Britain, Connecticut then offered a series of resolutions in relation to the recent decease of Prof. ANDREWS, who had been one of the early members of the Association, and he sustained the resolutions by a brief and appropriate reference to the character of Prof. ANDREWS, as a scholar and a Christian gentleman. The resolutions were seconded by Dr. W. A. ALCOTT, Father GREENLEAF, Mr GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, Mr. EMERSON, of Boston, and Mr. HEDGES, of Newark, and they were passed unanimously.

B. W. PUTNAM, Esq., of the Quincey School, Boston, was introduced as the Lecturer of the hour. He announced his theme to be "Drawing, as a Branch of Education."

The Institute proceeded on Thursday to elect its officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. HERVEY, of New-Bedford, GROSVENOR, of Dorchester, and CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, as a Committee to collect and count ballots, reported. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, of Boston, was chosen President.

The question, "Ought Public Schools to be entirely supported by General Taxation," was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. CHARLES NORTHEND, of New-Britain, had been appointed to open the discussion, but not being able to be present, he sent a note, and proposed as a substitute, D N. CAMP, Esq., of New-Britain, who spoke briefly in favor of the support of Schools by a general tax.

Mr. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, of Bridgeport, followed, and gave a statement as to the progress in that city.

The Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of this city, at considerable length, opposed the principle of looking to taxation alone for the support of schools. Funds, from whatever source derived, were valuable. While he would hail with joy all contributions for the support of education, he would supply any deficiency, so far as the wants of community might require, by taxation. Even in Massachusetts, the best schools are sustained by a State fund. The more money we can get the better, let the source be what it may, for the support of schools. Funds are not an evil, as some have maintained, but a positive blessing.

On Thursday afternoon, in accordance with previous arrangements, and prompted to punctuality by the suggestion of the President of the Institute, that "time and tide wait for no man," a very large part of the members, together with some of the distinguished citizens of Norwich, including His Excellency, the Governor, His Honor, the Mayor, the Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL, and others, collected on board the spacious steamer *Connecticut*, at 2 o'clock P. M., all in high spirits, and anticipating a pleasant social time in sailing down the river to the Sound. The excursion was highly enjoyed by all.

The Condition and Face of Mexico.

From the London Times City Article, Aug 5

The accounts brought by the last Royal mail steamer show that the West at this moment rivals the East in the horrors of anarchy and rapine, and that there is scarcely an outrage recorded in Central India which may not find its parallel on the borders of Central America. In the latter case, however, the evil is heightened by the fact that the struggle, instead of being one of opposite races and religions, is among a people who should be united by every bond of patriotism. A letter inserted on Tuesday showed that, from one end to the other, Mexico is in a condition that would compare unfavorably even with Oude, and some additional particulars received from another source fully confirm the picture thus drawn. In the City of Mexico there is a party who call themselves the Government, simply because they hold the capital. Supported by the ecclesiastics, they obtained their position by treacherously overthrowing the late President, COMONFORT, who had contrived to maintain a degree of order in the country for a longer period than usual, but they have never obtained even for a day the slightest general authority. At all the seaports, with one exception, their power is defied, and as the Customs' revenue is thus cut off from them, they resort to arbitrary exactions on the property of such native and foreign merchants as may be within their reach. But the misery is not limited to a contest between the nominal Government and an ordinary party of revolutionists. There are at least half a dozen chiefs in the field, each with his special programme. In fact, every professional brigand is now at the head of an army of his own, claiming a legal position as representative of the people, and levying for the service of his "Government" all sorts of contributions. In Sonora, the richest province as regards latent mining wealth, a General PESQUEIRA has set up an independent Republic. In Chihuahua, which adheres to the old constitution, troops are being collected to harrass the neighboring State of Durango, which has pronounced for the central authorities. Zacatecas and Jalisco are overrun in turn by the Government forces and those of VIDAURRI, who enjoys the sympathy of the Texans across the frontier. They alternately sack and ravage the various cities and respectively shoot their prisoners as rebels. The same is the case in Tamaulipas, where the Government hold Tampico, their only port, and General GARZA hems them round and exercises command in every other part In the State of Sinaloa a General YANEZ, by siding with neither party, seems thus far to have preserved comparative quiet. In Michoacan an organized rabble of 4,000 men carry on plunder in all directions, assuming the banner of Constitutionalists. San Luis Potosi has been exposed to devastation, but is for the moment in the hands of the Government Puebla is also nominally on the Government side, but the fortress of Perote holds out for their opponents, and all its roads are choked with robbers, who lie in wait for cargoes of goods. The State of Vera Cruz, the most important of the whole, from its commercial and military port, has defied the reactionary Government from the first, and latterly even the rural population of the district, reputed as the least dishonest in the country, have associated themselves in bands with the view of plunder. The little Territory of Tlaxcala sends forth gangs of robbers, 100 in number, to stop the merchant trains, and, on the other side, the old and remoreless General ALVAREZ, who overthrew SANTA ANNA, and who, as Governor of the State of Guerrero, is always formidable from his influence over the Indians and his debt-ruined animosity to the purely Spanish residents in Mexico, threatens at any moment to advance upon the capital, and again dictate his own form of rule. It was, in a great degree, from the proceedings of this chief a year or two back that the reclamations of Spain for satisfaction had their origin. And while the white population are thus tearing each other to pieces, and ceaselessly resorting to every act of murder, violation, and rapine, the Indians roam through all parts, destroying plantations, driving off grain and cattle, killing the farmers, and carrying away women and children at their pleasure. Indeed, the land may now almost be considered to have relapsed to the sway of these people, who, less degraded and not more ignorant than the white population, show a power of cohesion which entitles them to be their masters. Even this fact, however, does not complete the chaos. The forces of nature are at work on the same side, and the country has just been visited by one of the severest earthquakes experienced for many years. At Guadalajara, while one part of the town was in conflagration and another was being sacked, a fight was going on outside the walls, and the place was at the same time visited with a shock which for a moment caused all parties to suspend their work of pillage and butchery. *The extinction of Mexican nationality may be looked upon as already complete The only question is as to the further number of months or days during which the Saturnalia must be allowed to proceed before the diplomatic measures can be ripened that shall allow of their being put under restraint by the strong and willing hand of their neighbors.* Spain, who has done her best by fomenting clerical intrigues against COMONFORT to hasten the consummation, is, doubtless, looking with impotent rage at its approach. But even the support of France will be of no avail in retarding it, and England has certainly no reason to look on with any feeling of commiseration. No one can defend the existence of a pandemonium in the very centre of civilized commerce, and if the nations of the world are unable to agree upon the proper remedies, the task of quenching it must, of course, be performed by those who are nearest. It would be grievous that a community nominally free should be converted into a Slave State, which would be the first result of American annexation, and *it may therefore be hoped that in place of that measure the establishment of a protectorate will be resolved upon* ; but even supposing annexation to take place, it would bring with it the compensating assurance that, owing to its ultimate bearing on the fate of Cuba, there would be an end to all anxiety on the question of the speedy extinction of the Slave trade.

A DARING EXPLOIT WITH A BEAR.—Al Woodland, Ulster County, N. Y., on Sunday, as two brothers, JOHN and MAT. SCHOONMAKER, were strolling up the Muddy Bush Kill, with no weapon but their pocket knives, and no companions but their two dogs—one a fox-hound, the other a water spaniel—they stopped a while to fish ; but they had caught only a few speckless, when they were startled to hear the hound utter the well-known cry of his species upon scenting game. One of the men immediately put chase after the dog, and on reaching the spot on the bank of the stream where the dog first found the trail, was not a little surprised to discover the footprints of a large bear on a hemlock log, where he had landed from his morning bath. The bear had retreated some twenty rods from the stream to a cover, and there the dog came upon it

It was but the work of a moment to acquaint the other man of the state of the case, whereupon, giving his fishing-pole a toss into the stream, he ran up with the other dog. Then a regular rough-and-tumble fight ensued, during which, part of the time the bear had the upper-hand, and part, the men and the dogs ; but in a lucky moment the spaniel got the bear fast by the hind-leg, and then, as she turned over to give him—the dog—his quietus, the hound seized the opportunity and the bear, too, by the under-jaw, and so the two pinned him to the ground, when John thrust a heavy stake into his mouth, and placing his knee on the bear's head, proceeded, with but a sorry specimen of a jack-knife, to perform the operation of trache-otomy upon Bruin's throat, and killed him. They swung him across a pole and carried him between them to the nearest settlement, Snyder's Quarry, two miles distant. It proved to be a genuine black bear, one of the red nosed and most savage kind, and weighed, when dressed, some 300 pounds.—*Evening Post.*

A Wine-Growers' Convention, held at Mobile a few days ago, ended in the formation of the Mobile Wine Company, which is to grow its own grapes, and manufacture native wines and brandies. Vineyards and presses are to be bought as near as possible to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Corwin's Remarks upon being Nominated for Congress.

After Mr. CORWIN'S nomination he was called out by his friends, and addressed them as follows :

MY FRIENDS : I am very well aware that it is customary on occasions like the present to expect that those who receive honors such as you have conferred, will express the thanks which must be upon the tongue of every one so honored. It would be idle affectation for me to deny that I feel, and feel sensibly, the honor you have done me. Often as I have enjoyed the confidence of this county and those immediately adjacent, there are portions of this Congressional District which I have never served in an immediate representative character.

I feel this honor the more sensibly, as it is the renewal of that old confidence which existed years ago. Your action shows that that confidence is unimpaired. If intentions to do one's duty, and conscientious motives are any criterion by which to estimate the merits of actions, I may without egotism claim something for my public services.

As to the performance of my duties, if I receive your suffrages, in those stormy times which it is anticipated may exist, I wish to say over what I have always said heretofore—that the dissolution of the bonds that unite this country, North and South, is not to be expected in this generation.

I have seen about three dissolutions of the Union. [Laughter.] When I was in the Senate, an honorable gentleman solemnly assured us, that if a certain bill were not passed, the Union would be dissolved the next Thursday, at about 6 o'clock in the evening. [Renewed laughter.] Well, Thursday and 6 o'clock came and went, and the bill was not passed, and the Union was dissolved I suppose, but it came together again the next minute and was more firmly cemented than ever before.

But away with such gloomy vaticinations. Let us not cultivate the spirit of antipathy to the inhabitants of any portion of the Union Let us confront them with argument and mildness, and persuade them that we are not their enemies. At the same time, if, in any portion of the Union, it becomes impossible to execute the laws of the whole Union, I do not know how treason can be vanquished otherwise than it always has been. The gallows and the gibbet must do their work !

I look forward to no such results. Notwithstanding the discord which the Government has produced, and the evil counsel which it has pursued, I believe Providence and the American people will trammel up the discord and the evil, and only good to us will remain.

Mr. CORWIN thought, if the North only exercised the confidence which belonged to power, and the magnanimity which belonged to conquest, there would be no danger to the country. For, notwithstanding all that we had heard of the encroachments upon the North, Freedom had encroached upon Slavery. After that great barrier between Freedom and Slavery had been broken down, Freedom had rushed in and taken possession of a portion of the Louisiana purchase. So it would always be with Freedom and Slavery.

Mr. CORWIN alluded to the victory won over Slavery in Kansas, and hoped that the legitimate consequences of that victory might follow, and streams of freedom and liberty, as the Constitution had contemplated, go abroad through the whole land, causing every one to rejoice.

He did not think the Democratic Party would be so foolish or so blind as to treat Kansas in the way which some of their self-styled organs recommended. He didn't wish the Democratic Party to commit suicide, as they most certainly would if that course was adopted. It would be the saddest spectacle in the world if the Democratic Party, professing the equality of man, should keep Kansas out of the Union because she came up with a free Constitution. Such action would tend to precipitate the whole country into that great gulf which had swallowed up all other attempts at self-government.

In conclusion, he congratulated the people of the District on the number of very able men who were willing to serve them ; passed a eulogium upon Mr. HARLAN, whose fidelity he said he should try to imitate ; assured the people that if elected he should not, while true to them, forget that he was a representative of the whole Union, and promised before the election to meet and speak more fully to them.

He was loudly applauded.

Calls for Mr. HARLAN were made, but he did not make his appearance.

The Contest in Illinois—Senator Douglas Excited—He uses Bad Words, and calls Senator Trumbull a Liar.

Senator DOUGLAS is losing his temper. In a speech delivered at Beardstown, Ill., on the 10th inst., he expressed his opinion of his Senatorial colleague, in the following choice language :

"I find this morning, on my arrival here, that Mr. TRUMBULL, my colleague in the Senate of the United States, has just returned from the east, that when he landed at Chicago he made a speech, in which he likewise took the liberty of assailing my official conduct. I shall notice this charge for the purpose of branding its author as he deserves, and showing the malignity which has actuated him in making it. This speech of Mr TRUMBULL, as delivered, was published in the newspapers of Chicago on Monday last, as I have been informed, although I did not see it, but the next day so much of it as assailed me personally, having been revised by him, was republished. Permit me to read from this revised and reprinted extract of his speech He says :

"Now, fellow-citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a previously concerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing a constitution not submitted to the people, to have a constitution formed and put in force without giving the people any opportunity to pass upon it [Great applause.] This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it to be a fact that the very man who traverses the country under banners proclaiming popular sovereignty, by design concerted a bill on purpose to force a constitution upon that people."

He then goes on to allude to what is called the Tombs bill of 1856, and when asked what I said about it, remarks :

"And you want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you. [Cries of "Good good, hit him again," and cheers.] I will cram the truth down any honest man's throat until he cannot deny it. [Renewed cheers] and to the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall say enough. [Tremendous cheering.] It is preposterous—it is the most damnable effrontery that man ever put on to conceal a scheme to defraud and cheat a people, and then claim credit for it."

Now, gentlemen, I know not in what language I can reply to such a charge without losing my own self respect. The facts are simple, and beyond all dispute. In March, 1858, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, I reported a bill to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and to come into the Union when they should have 93 420 inhabitants, that being the ratio of population required for a member of Congress, and also containing a clause requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Sometime afterwards Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and come into the Union immediately, with whatever population she might then have, which was supposed to be from twenty to thirty thousand. Mr. TOOMBS' bill was very long, and contained many peculiar and extraordinary provisions, supposed to be adapted to the then condition of things in Kansas, and intended to prevent all fraud, and secure a fair election. It was referred to the Committee on Territories, and the first question which arose and the main one to be decided, was that of population—whether my proposition requiring a population of 93,420 before admission should be adhered to, or Mr. TOOMBS' proposition for immediate admission without reference to population should be adopted. This question was discussed, and a majority of the Committee rejected my proposition and adopted that of Mr. TOOMBS', and then proceeded to consider the propriety and sufficiency of the provisions of his bill for preventing fraud and securing a fair election. After revising and perfecting the bill, I was directed, as chairman of the Committee, to report Mr. TOOMBS' bill, thus revised, to the Senate for action in lieu of mine, which I accordingly did. The question whether or not the constitution should be submitted to the people did not arise before the Committee, nor was it discussed by them. Upon this state of facts, what is the inference which honest and impartial men would draw? Clearly, that I had reported a bill requiring a population of 93,420, and a submission of the constitution of Kansas to the people before her admission, but that the Committee had overruled me and substituted for my bill a proposition to admit the State with a population of 20 000 or 30,000.

Last winter, during the heat of the Lecompton discussion, Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, who seemed ambitious to gain notoriety by his assaults on me, cited the fact that that clause requiring a submission of the constitution had been omitted, and intimated that at a certain time and place a consultation had been had, at which it was understood that the clause was to be omitted from the bill. I instantly demanded to know the time and place of such consultation, and who were present ; and he replied that the conversation had taken place at my house, and that quite a number of gentlemen were present. I denied that any such consultation had taken place at my house, or elsewhere, in which I had participated, and demanded of him whether if what he said was true, that the consultation took place in my house among a number of gentlemen, I was in the room at the time and took part in it. He replied that he could not say that I was present, nor has any man yet been found, who, with a regard for the truth, will say that I was, or that I knew anything about it. Mr. BIGLER then having refused to say or pretend that I was present, and participated in the consultation to which he alluded, the matter dropped.

Mr. TRUMBULL was sitting in his seat in the Senate then, and heard my denial that I was ever a party to an understanding, or present when it was understood that such a clause was to be omitted from the Toombs bill, or any other bill Why did he not then rise in his place and charge me with having been engaged in a plot with others, not only to pass a bill without any such clause, but to force a constitution on a people against their consent, as he now does? Why? Because he knew that the charge was false, and that it would have been branded instantly as false, and the author of it a base calumniator. And yet the moment he returns to the State, and in my absence, he not only makes the charge that I was in a plot "to force a Constitution upon the people," (the people of Kansas,) but has the audacity to say :

"This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it to be a fact that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming popular sovereignty, by design, concocted a bill on purpose to force a constitution upon that people The evidence to prove the charge I make (applause) I have brought along with me, because a charge of a serious character like this might be controverted by the man who claims credit for popular sovereignty, unless I brought the evidence with me I hold in my hand the bill brought into the Senate of the United States by Mr. TOOMBS, on the 5th of June, 1856, containing a clause requiring the constitution which the convention should form to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. That bill was referred to the Committee on Territories in the Senate of the United States of which Judge DOUGLAS is chairman. Judge DOUGLAS, five days afterwards reported back the bill I hold in my hand, making various alterations in the bill ; and he stated that, on consultation with Mr. TOOMBS, he had made these alterations.

A VOICE—To whom did he make the statement?

Mr TRUMBULL—He made it in the Senate of the United States, and it is reported in the *Congressional Globe* : and, sir if you are a Douglas man—

SAME VOICE—I am, Sir.

Mr TRUMBULL—And you want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you. [Cries of good, good ; hit him again, and cheers.] I will cram the truth down any honest man's throat until he cannot deny it. [Renewed cheers] And to the man that does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough. [Tremendous cheering.]

It is preposterous—it is the most damnable effrontery that man ever put on to conceal a scheme to defraud and cheat a people out of their rights, and then claim credit for it.

Such is the enormity of the charge, and the coarse and vulgar language in which it is clothed. He knew at the time he made it, that it was false, and that I had branded it as a falsehood even when made in terms so mild as not to involve moral turpitude. [Shame.] He cram the lie down the throat of any man who denies it? ["He will have a good time of it," and Laughter.] I deny it, and *brand the author of it as an infamous liar.* ["That's the talk." Hurrah for DOUGLAS, and immense applause.] Let him attempt wherever he dares to cram his lies down my throat. *The miserable craven hearted wretch would never have had both his ears cut off than to have used such language in my presence.* ["He can't help it ; it's his nature to lie and cheat," and Cheers.] He thinks he can now make such false and infamous charges with impunity, because I am a candidate before the people and engaged in other parts of the State discussing questions against my combined enemies. His only object in making such charges is to draw me into personal controversies, with the hope thereby of concealing from the public the enormity of the doctrines to which LINCOLN and his party stand committed. [That's it.] I shall not allow much of my time in this canvass to be occupied in noticing these personal assaults. I have none to make against Mr. LINCOLN, or Mr. TRUMBULL, or any other political opponent. If I cannot stand on my own public record, ["You can,"] on my own private and public character as history will record it, I will not attempt to rise by traducing the character of other men. [Immense cheering.] I will brand any falsehood uttered against me as it deserves, and I will meet the responsibility face to face, [That's the talk,] notwithstanding Mr. TRUMBULL'S bravado, or Mr. LINCOLN'S *Broad Sword* exploits in former times ; [Great laughter and three cheers,] but I will not make a blackguard of myself by imitating the course they have pursued towards me.

Mr. Lincoln in Reply to Douglas.

At Havana, Ill, on the 14th, Mr. LINCOLN gave his opinion of DOUGLAS :

"I am informed that my distinguished friend yesterday became a little excited, nervous, perhaps, [laughter,] and he said something about *fighting*, as though referring to a pugilistic encounter between him and myself. Did anybody in this audience hear him use such language? [Cries of "Yes."] I am informed, further, that somebody in *his* audience, rather more excited, or nervous, than himself took off his coat and offered to take the job off Judge DOUGLAS' hands, and fight LINCOLN himself. Did anybody here witness that warlike proceeding? [Laughter, and cries of "Yes."] Well, I merely desire to say that I shall fight neither Judge DOUGLAS nor his second. [Great laughter.] I shall not for two reasons, which I will now explain. In the first place, a fight would *prove* nothing which is in issue in this contest. It might establish that Judge DOUGLAS is a more muscular man than myself, or it might demonstrate that I am a more muscular man than Judge DOUGLAS. But this question is not referred to in the Cincinnati platform, nor in either of the Springfield platforms. [Great laughter.] Neither result would prove him right or me wrong. And so of the gentleman who volunteered to do his fighting for him. If my fighting Judge DOUGLAS would not prove anything, it would certainly prove nothing for me to fight his bottle-holder. [Continued laughter.]

My second reason for not having a personal encounter with the Judge is, that I don't believe he wants it himself. [Laughter.] He and I are about the best friends in the world, and when we get together he would no more think of fighting me than of fighting his wife. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, when the Judge talked about fighting, he was not giving vent to any ill feeling of his own, but merely trying to excite—well, *enthusiasm* against me on the part of his audience. And as I find he was tolerably successful, we will call it quits." [Cheers]

"One other matter of trifling consequence," continued Mr. LINCOLN, "and I will proceed. I understand that Judge DOUGLAS yesterday referred to the fact that both Judge TRUMBULL and myself are making speeches throughout the State to beat him for the Senate, and that he tried to create a sympathy by the suggestion that this was playing *two upon one* against him. It is true that Judge TRUMBULL has made a speech in Chicago, and I believe he intends to cooperate with the Republican Central Committee in their arrangements for the campaign to the extent of making other speeches in different parts of the State. Judge TRUMBULL is a Republican, like myself, and he naturally feels a lively interest in the success of his party. Is there anything wrong about that? But I will show you how little Judge DOUGLAS' appeal to your sympathy amounts to. At the next general election, two years from now, a Legislature will be elected which will have to choose a successor to Judge TRUMBULL. Of course there will be an effort to fill his place with a Democrat. This person, whoever he may be, is probably out making stump speeches against me, just as Judge DOUGLAS is. It may be one of the present Democratic members of the lower House of Congress—but whoever he is, I can tell you he has got to make some stump speeches now, or his party will not nominate him for the seat occupied by Judge TRUMBULL. Well, are not Judge DOUGLAS and this man playing *two upon one* against me, just as much as Judge TRUMBULL and I are playing *two upon one* against Judge DOUGLAS? [Laughter.] And if it happens that there are two Democratic aspirants for Judge TRUMBULL'S place, are they not playing *three upon one* against me, just as we are playing *two upon one* against Judge DOUGLAS?" [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Douglas a Newspaper Proprietor.

The Chicago *Herald* has the following :

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The only news of importance stirring in this portion of the State is the rumor that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has purchased an interest in the St. Louis *Republican*, on account of its large circulation in this State, and in consideration of a certain sum *paid down*, he is allowed the privilege of carting a toady around with him to respond to his "tremendous mass meetings" and great speeches in that mammoth concern, and is also allowed to keep a correspondent to blow for him at Springfield.

Texas Election.

The following ticket (Democratic) is probably elected in Texas :

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—ROYAL T. WHEELER.

Associate Justice—CONSTANTINE W. BUCKLEY.

Attorney-General—MALCOLM D. GRAHAM.

State Treasurer—C. H. RANDOLPH.

Comptroller—CLEMENT R. JOHNS.

A Wealthy Louisiana Parish.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Parish of St. Mary, in this State, has been always known to be industrious and prosperous. It is exclusively agricultural ; lying in the Têche region, and cultivated with slave labor, by a class of quiet, refined, and intelligent planters. The assessment roll of the parish for this year, which we find condensed in the Attakapas *Register*, published at Franklin, in that parish, enables us to see at a glance the solid grounds of that opinion, and to present them, as studies, to those economists who talk flippantly of the imperfect results of slave labor. What would hireling labor have done in St. Mary for the whites or the blacks. The population of St. Mary by these assessment rolls, consists of 4,021 whites of all ages and sexes, and 12,019 slaves. We do not see the number of free negroes stated, but by the preceding census, five years ago, they numbered 585.

The slave property is assessed at $6,433.250. averaging $535 25 as the value of each slave ; and about $1,000 a head of slave property for every white man, woman and child in the parish. The total assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the parish is $13.978,169, or within a trifle of $3,500 a head for every white inhabitant. The number of plantations in the parish is 171, and the number of acres cultivated and in swamp lands is 279.547, of which the assessed valuation is $5.948,100.

The products of 171 plantations for the year ending with the crops of 1857, are estimated by the prices furnished in New-Orleans, viz. : Sugar at $55 net per hogshead, molasses at 6¢ cents net, corn at 70 cents, and cotton at $40 her bale, although only 40

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BIRLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—COLUMBUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH LION—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE.

FORDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM—PODJAH B. PEASLEY—THE AMERICAN TAR.

BOWERY THEATRE—PIZARO—NICK WHIFFLES—RED GEORGE—ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 25
The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool. Aug. 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have four days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec from Liverpool, which port she left on the 11th inst. Great interest was manifested in England in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 9th. The speed of transmission is said to be quite satisfactory, and the currents strong. The shares of the Company continued at about £900. The steamship *Great Eastern* is to be advertised for sale at auction, and in the meantime an effort is to be made to raise money by a mortgage. The London *Times* continues to advocate the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The *fêtes* at Cherbourg terminated on the 8th inst., with the inauguration of the statue of NAPOLEON First. Queen VICTORIA left on the 6th, under a triple salute, and again embarked at Gravesend on the 10th, for her proposed visit to her daughter, the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM. The India Mail had arrived at Alexandria, with Calcutta dates to the 4th of July, and Madras dates to the 10th. No military movements of importance had been made since last advices. From China the news is important. The British and French gunboats had advanced up the River Pei-ho as far as Tien-sin, without opposition, and commanded both the river and the Great Canal. The American and Russian fleets had followed the allies up the river. A Mandarin of high rank, said to be the second officer of the Empire, had arrived from Pekin as a special commissioner to negotiate. This may be regarded as an indication that the Chinese Emperor is at last coming to his senses. From Spain, we have reports of further Ministerial changes, though nothing certain is known with respect to them. There is nothing of special interest from other points.

Our Utah correspondence to July 24 has reached us. There is nothing specially important in the news. Our correspondent discusses the probability of BRIGHAM YOUNG's accepting the proposal of Colonel KINNEY to dispose of a portion of his Nicaraguan grant to the Mormons for their future home, and comes to the conclusion that the chances are against it. YOUNG keeps himself closely immured within the walls of his house, and refuses to receive any visitors. He discontinued preaching some time ago, on account of his sermons being reported for the Gentile Press.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt. WATERS, left this port for Galway on Saturday with 240 passengers, and about 400 tons of freight. Salutes were fired on her departure and at intervals as she passed down the Bay from on board a steamboat chartered for the purpose by the company. A large party was entertained on board the steamer.

The political contest in Illinois is getting hotter. Senator DOUGLAS, in a speech at Beardstown, has denounced his colleague, Senator TRUMBULL, as a "liar" and "craven-hearted wretch," because he charged upon DOUGLAS a complicity in the original plot to force a Constitution upon the people of Kansas. The fight, therefore, has become triangular; the parties being DOUGLAS and his immediate competitor, LINCOLN, and Mr. TRUMBULL. Personal abuse is the staple of the stump speeches all around.

The Fifth Biennial Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, commenced at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 11th inst. and closed on the 13th. The leading instructors of Deaf-Mutes in the Union were present. Papers were read on subjects pertaining to the interests of the Deaf and Dumb; among them, a historical sketch of the Art of Deaf-Mute Instruction, prepared by Dr. H. P. PEET, President of the New-York Institution. The time and place for the next meeting were left to the decision of a Committee, appointed for the purpose.

A meeting of railway operators was held at the Burnet House in Cincinnati on Friday, the 20th inst., at which all the principal lines which radiate from that city, and their Eastern connections, were represented. The establishment of uniform rates of freight was the object for which the meeting was called, and a new tariff was agreed upon, to take effect on and after this day. A tabular statement of the rates will be found elsewhere.

The ship *Henry Clark*, of Kennebunk, Maine, Captain BROWN, arrived yesterday at the lower Quarantine, in sixteen days from Havana, with sugars to ROBERT & WILLIAMS. This ship has lost four of her crew. July 10, B VORDEAU died of yellow fever; July 11, STEPHEN PRONDY; July 15, C. BRADBACK, seaman, in the Hospital, and on the 10th, THOMAS BROWN, seaman, died at sea, of diarrhœa.

The Joint Committee on celebration met on Saturday, and transacted a fair amount of business. They decided to invite the President and his Cabinet, also all foreign ministers staying at Washington, to participate in the forthcoming jubilation in our City.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Saturday, and passed a series of resolutions expressive of their high gratification at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. A. A. LOW, Esq., made a brief address, and a Committee was appointed to procure suitable testimonials to be presented to Capt. HUDSON and the other officers of the *Niagara*, as well as to the Captain of the *Agamemnon*. CYRUS W. FIELD and Capt. HUDSON were made honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce.

A base-ball match was played between the Knickerbocker Club, of Hoboken, and the Excelsior Club, of South Brooklyn, at the Elysian Fields, Friday. The Excelsior Club was victorious. A match was played the same day by the Eagle and Empire Clubs. The latter conquered.

There were 638 deaths in the City last week, 57 less than occurred during the week preceding. 475 children of ten years and under were carried off—150 by cholera infantum. There were 15 deaths from violent causes.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firm for Cotton, of which 1,800 bales were reported sold. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in better request, at improved prices. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were quiet. Rio Coffee was in lively demand at uniform rates. Freights were inactive, with 774 vessels of all classes in port.

QUESTION AS TO A SENATOR'S SEAT.—It is stated that an attempt will be made, on the assembling of the Legislature in January, to declare vacant the seat of the Hon. W. G. MANDEVILLE, who represents the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of Dutchess and Columbia counties. Mr. M. is a merchant, residing at Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County. Politically he is a Democrat. It is alleged that he obtained and accepted the appointment of Postmaster for the little village where he lives, though, we believe, the fact was never officially announced; that he speedily resigned, and that another man has received the appointment. Now it happens that the Constitution of this State does not permit a Postmaster to hold a seat in the Legislature. We copy the provision relating to this subject. (Article 3, section 8)

"No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall after his election as a member of the Legislature be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat."

It is claimed by those who expect to oust Mr. MANDEVILLE that, having accepted the appointment of Postmaster, he lost his seat as Senator, which he cannot regain by any resignation, no matter how prompt, of the Post-Office. There can be no doubt of the correctness of this view, and the difficulty will be found, if found at all, in furnishing proof of Mr. MANDEVILLE's actual acceptance. What the evidence on this point is, and whether it is within reach of his opponents, we are not informed.

The Future of Mexico.

While the editorial columns of the London *Times* now and then deviate into liberalism, the city or money article is habitually conservative. Representing the substantial interests of the financial centre of the world, it uniformly maintains that austere reserve upon political topics befitting the organ of commerce and capital, to whom change is disaster, and revolution the equivalent of ruin; and in whose eyes the best guarantee of foreign investments is the preservation of foreign governments, however degraded and impotent. Any departure from this stately decorum is the more remarkable because of its exceptional character. In regard to the condition of Mexico we have repeatedly noted of late the decided leaning of the *Times*, in its financial columns, to the idea of an American protectorate, and to-day we reproduce a clearly-written summary of arguments for the early interference of this Government in the affairs of our neighbor. Evidently, with much more of such urging, forbearance upon the American side will become a virtue. Abstinence must assume the look of puritanical scrupulosity. The world will hold us convicted of folly or hypocrisy.

It is hard to say whether the motive or the mode, characterizing this British scheme of manifest destiny, is the more remarkable. The former is honestly avowed. British creditors, seeing the turbulent and irrepressible movement of affairs in Mexico, despair of collecting principal and interest upon their claims. It matters not whether Liberals or Conservatives rule momentarily at the capital; with either the tenure of property is uncertain, the chances of timely payments of interest precarious. Moreover, with each succeeding faction, the national pecuniary power diminishes; taxation grows less productive; the abhorrent vacuum of the federal strong-box less likely to become a pleonasm. A few more convulsions, and the body politic will be exhausted; and then where will be the bonds, and stocks, and semi-annual interest of the London dealer? Or if some external power be summoned to act as trustee of a people *non compos*, what security will there be that these obligations will be freely assumed and periodically met? From such considerations the passage to an American protectorate is easy, if not inevitable. The absorption of Mexico by the United States would be the assumption of a bad debt by a good paymaster, and so operate as the salvation of English loans, and English landed, commercial, and mining investments. The politics of the Money Market smack of gain and greed. There are statesmen, according to BURKE, with the mental grandeur of peddlers; and peddlers with the grasp of statesmen. The member for ungrateful Bristol would have ranked our manifest predestinarians of Change-alley in the latter category. To those of Cisatlantic nativity, who still smart under the satires of SYDNEY SMITH, it must be as balm, this eloquent preference of American credit, over that of a Spanish-American state.

With regard to the mode indicated by our famous namesake, there is room for wide discussion. It has been the standard conviction of this paper that the supremacy of American influence in Mexican politics alone affords an auspicious solution of the Mexican question. In the first instance, this intervention must assume the shape of a protectorate, sought by the better portion of the Mexican people, and vouchsafed freely by our Government. But to the results, clearly unavoidable, of this first step, we have not been able to close our eyes. Sooner or later our *protégé* must become our associate. A protectorate is annexation undeveloped; time will bring it to full efflorescence. From this inevitable upshot the London *Times* shrinks with aversion, arguing that with the annexation of Mexico, Slavery must extend itself to the isthmus, and new strength be added to its political power. Annexation is therefore inadmissible; the new relation must be no more than a left-handed marriage; a bond inconvertible into proprietorship. If there were no more tenable ground of objection to annexation, we too might advocate it as an immediate measure. But the history of the last four years has definitely determined the expansive power of Slavery. Kansas has been the dynamometer. A land unoccupied was in a day converted into a theatre of ardent competition upon this very question. The utmost strength of Slave institutions was tested, in the effort to pre-occupy, out-colonize, and exclude free labor. The attempt has resulted in irredeemable failure. The social and political power of Slavery have turned out to be worthless in a contest of occupation and colonization. And were the instance of Kansas inconclusive, there is Texas with a soil indisputably fitted for Slave labor—far better fitted than the plateau of Mexico—where, by universal admission, free labor is secure of one of the two states, into which the commonwealth must be presently bisected. If these triumphs are secured in districts, where free and slave labor had equal start, what must occur in Mexico, where the institutions, and the comparatively dense population are already committed to the side of free labor; and whither the movement from the Free States of the North, and from Europe, would be twenty to one, as compared with the immigration from the Southern Slave-States? A contest so unequal could have but one event. Indeed, the South, rash as it is, would never enter upon it. Nor are we to forget, that in the absence of the African slave-trade, *to diffuse Slavery is to weaken it*; that to spread it suddenly over Mexico, would be to leave interstices everywhere in its fabric, which free-labor would be summoned unavoidably to fill; and there is no economical law better settled than that the presence of the free workman, with his more skillful and effective strokes, and cheaper price, expels servile competition from his neighborhood. Annexation, therefore, so far as the Continent is concerned, is not likely to avail the Slave interest; and we may therefore leave that element out of our calculation. And if omitted in regard to Mexico, is not our British cotemporary bound to show cause why its plea should not be amended by striking out "protectorate" and reading "annexation?"

The Great Celebration.

Since the time when the whole heart of the nation was touched by one sympathetic feeling in welcoming the good LAFAYETTE to our shores, there has not been such a general outburst of popular enthusiasm as has been caused by the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. There is not a town in the whole country, nor an institution of learning, in which there has not been made some demonstration of rejoicing over the great event. The clergy of all denominations have entered into the spirit of the time with a unanimity of feeling which has never been witnessed before. The cable has not only bound two continents together, but it has united all sorts of heterogeneous sects, parties, and classes, who never before found themselves in harmony on any one subject. Some of the most enthusiastic celebrations of the great event have taken place at the theological seminaries, and impromptu orations have been delivered which have rarely been surpassed on any occasion. There was a very striking celebration at Princeton, last week, in which all the professors united. It would be impossible to publish even a tenth part of the communications which we have received giving reports of celebrations in various parts of the country. The popular enthusiasm does not appear to subside in the least, and the Cable monopolizes conversation in all circles. It will be seen that our Chamber of Commerce, which is always very liberal in giving testimonials to worthy objects, have taken the lead in a movement to bestow some substantial proofs of the popular feeling upon the officers of the ships engaged in laying the Cable, including the officers of the *Agamemnon*. It was suggested by one of the members of the Chamber that the British public would probably take care of their own servants, but we doubt if anything of the kind will be done there, unless the outburst of popular feeling should reach across the Atlantic. The news of the laying of the Cable had not, when the *Arabia* left, awakened anything like the enthusiasm created by the event on this side of the water.

Our Common Council have not been in the slightest degree daunted by the damage done to the City Hall on the first celebration, and the Committee of Arrangements are making most extensive preparations for continuing the celebration on Monday or Tuesday next. One part of the programme we fear will not be strictly fulfilled. The calculation of making the rejoicings in this City simultaneously with similar demonstrations in London, Liverpool and other European cities, may fail from the circumstance of there being no demonstration across the water. But, if this should not be the case, we hope at least that the response of the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor TIEMANN's congratulatory message may be received in season to be read at our great civic dinner. It is now nearly a week since the congratulations of our Mayor were sent over, but no reply has yet been received.

What the Washington Union Hears from Kansas.

The Government organ has had late news from the death-scene of the "English bill." In its issue of Saturday it says:

"Gentlemen of the highest intelligence, who have traveled through Kansas and conversed freely with its inhabitants, report that all is perfectly quiet, and that the farming interests are in an extremely thriving condition. There is almost universally expressed by all parties decided opposition to admission into the Union as a State. They allege that their population is too small, and that the reverses in business have made them too poor to incur the increased expenses of a State government."

Whether the "inhabitants" referred to voted on the 2d inst. for immediate admission under the Lecompton Constitution the *Union* does not state, though to have done so would have thrown light upon the value of the information which they have furnished for the use of its columns. We do not, however, design to contradict the *Union's* statement. It may be true. There is nothing impossible in the supposition that the people of Kansas prefer waiting a year or two before making another application. That is a matter for them to decide. They require no interference, and probably no advice. If they do not wish to come in we shall not hear them knock at the door.

But, suppose a case; and we put the hypothesis to the *Union*, not with any design to be cruel upon its nerves, which are entitled to gentle treatment so soon after the terrible catastrophe of the English Bill,—suppose, we say, that next Winter Kansas should be so reckless of the feelings of the Administration as to ask admission to the Union for herself, and to the Senate for two "Black Republicans," what would the Government organ think of it? Would it feel friendly to such an exercise of popular sovereignty? Or would it oppose the admission on the pretext of deficient population?

We imagine the *Union* indulges an ugly apprehension that something of the sort may happen; for it coaxes Kansas in the following affectionate style, to tarry at Jericho awhile longer:

"It is certainly a sign of returning sense to be able to overlook the temptations to become a State which are so apt to influence the people of a new country in spite of the manifest disadvantages thereof. In no practical or economical view would the people of Kansas be justified in pressing their claims to admission. Under territorial laws the federal Government furnish nearly all the means necessary to conduct their political affairs. The settlements are scattered over an extensive area, production is limited, labor high, and markets difficult of access. These disadvantages will soon vanish before the labor of the emigrant, but they are always most formidable in the settlement of a new country."

The appreciation of the *Union's* advice evinced in the late election, must encourage that journal to believe that its suggestions in the present case will have a powerful effect. But after all, it is possible that the result may be adverse to its wishes. What has once occurred may happen again.

MEETING OF DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—On Saturday Messrs. DOUGLAS and LINCOLN were to meet face to face at Ottawa, on the Illinois River, some seventy or eighty miles from Chicago. Since their encounter in the last-named city, much has occurred to embitter their feelings toward each other. Indeed, the contest has assumed a character of unusual virulence, and is regarded, not only in Illinois, but throughout the Union, with unprecedented interest.

On one side is Mr. DOUGLAS, able, adroit, and thoroughly practised in all the arts of a popular canvass. Men more learned, gifted and accomplished have been in the public councils, and may still be, but none more formidable on the stump. He has two earnest and talented opponents, Messrs. LINCOLN and TRUMBULL, who are unsparing in their endeavors to overwhelm him. Two great interests in the controversy are thus fitly represented, but what of the third? Where is the champion of the Administration? Has the Buchanan policy no friend in Illinois? We submit that it is time some one were designated to bear the Lecompton standard over the Prairie State. Will the Washington *Union* see to it? The drama is manifestly imperfect while a character so important is left out, and there is danger that the audience will soon begin to notice the omission. In such cases the people are apt to hiss.

Decadence of Turkey.

The Porte has at length been induced by France and Russia to call on England to evacuate the Island of Perim. As England has never acknowledged anybody's right to meddle in the matter except that of Turkey herself, and virtually bound herself, when the clamor about occupation of the place first began, to prove her claims to it in case Turkey remonstrated, we shall probably now have the pros and cons of the matter set forth in a diplomatic correspondence. The British case is, we believe, a denial that the Sultan ever exercised any jurisdiction over the island, and an allegation that they derived their title more than half a century ago from the only real owner, the Arab chief of the mainland adjoining; that they fortified it without remonstrance or objection from anybody, and abandoned it of their own free will, and for their own convenience; that it has never since been taken possession of by anybody, and that their claim to it is consequently as good now as it was fifty years ago. What Turkey has to say to this remains to be seen.

The whole island is not worth, for any of the ordinary purposes to which islands are applied, as much as ten dollars, and we doubt if anybody could be induced to live on it, unless he were paid for doing so. But the value of the thing in controversy manifestly in no way affects the merits of the controversy itself, and England's right to keep her troops there must be determined by considerations entirely independent of its market price. If the acquisition be a piece of unprincipled plunder, the sooner the spectacle of her speedy expulsion from it would certainly produce a beneficial moral effect upon mankind, but we must remember that if justice be not administered by persons properly authorized, and with pure hands, it loses most of its ordinary claims to our respect.

Turkish diplomatic interference or remonstrance has clearly become a gross and shameful farce. Not only has the Sultan no power or influence abroad, but he is utterly unable to preserve order in his own dominions. He is not even capable of performing the duty to which the meanest and weakest of Governments clings tenaciously to the last—that of protecting the lives and property of the representatives of foreign Powers. Foreign Consuls have been insulted and assaulted by mutinous troops with all but impunity. More recently foreign ministers have been murdered, in a large town, and it is still doubtful whether foreign vessels of war will not have to take the punishment of the murderers into their own hands. When the American missionaries were murdered at Jaffa the other day, it was impossible to bring the criminals to trial without the active intervention of the American Consul-General, and even now, it is very doubtful whether any punishment has been, or ever will be, inflicted on the offenders. Some thousands of Turkish Christian subjects have recently taken refuge on foreign soil to escape being massacred and robbed by their fellow-citizens in default of all protection from the laws of their own country. In Candia there is actual civil war raging between two hostile races, and the Porte is utterly unable to enforce order. The massacre at Djidda was put a stop to, not by the exertions of the Turkish authorities, but by the presence of an armed foreign force. In short, in a few months more nothing short of some miraculous interposition, will prevent life and property throughout the whole empire from being dependent for safety either on the guns of foreign men-of-war, or the forbearance of robbers and fanatics. Moreover, Turkish territory has been violated, and Turkish troops have been defeated within the last six months by the Montenegrins, and the Government has been prevented by the threats and remonstrances of French and Austrian diplomatists from stirring hand or foot to wipe out the disgrace or chastise the aggressors.

It follows from all this that the independence of Turkey and her claims to be recognized as a European power, are fictions which cannot be maintained any longer. The Sultan is held on his throne by foreign potentates, merely because each is afraid that, if he were allowed to topple off, one of the others would jump into his place. Writing him diplomatic notes, admitting his representative to the Paris Congress, and treating him with all the deference due to BAJAZET or SOLYMAN the Magnificent, is not only a farce but a mischievous farce. When England remonstrates with him, she in reality remonstrates with France, or Austria, or Russia, whichever has the upperhand for the time being; when Turkey protests against anything, or demands anything, it is as the mouthpiece of one or other of the quarto. It would not only simplify matters immensely, but would prove an incalculable boon to Turkish subjects, if the power of the Government were administered by a board of Ambassadors, sitting at Constantinople. In the foreign policy of the empire it would effect no change, inasmuch as the union of the majority of the plenipotentiaries upon any question would decide matters then as now, and on the people it would have the inestimable advantage of being united and energetic in its determination to prevent men's throats from being cut and their houses plundered.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, therefore, it is impossible to regard the protests of Turkey against the occupation of Perim as a serious proceeding. For a Power, in such a position, to pretend to feel outraged, by the loss of a square mile of rock in the Red Sea, a few leagues from Djidda, of all places, is too absurd even for diplomacy. Legal fictions may possibly be occasionally useful in deciding the controversies of belligerent grocers, but international disputes should be disposed of by some simpler and plainer mode of procedure. If the law of nations be worth anything, it is capable of dealing with a case of this sort. To treat it as an outrage upon Turkey is ridiculous; but if it be an entrenchment upon the rights of the European community, or a breach of the public morality, the whole public should deal with it openly and directly. It is the proposed ship-canal which creates the threatened difficulty. England will clearly not be able much longer to prevent or delay the accomplishment of the work; but once it is completed, aggression on India on the part of an European power, possessing a strong force in the Mediterranean, becomes very much simplified. As long as the East has its present strange attraction for European potentates, so long will any power which possesses territory in it feel jealous of the approach of any other. At present, however, England's right diplomatically to her Indian Empire is not questioned. As long as this is the case, it follows as a necessary consequence that the proposed canal, which will then possess as much importance to her as the Isthmus of Panama does to us, should be placed, not under the nominal protection of the Porte, and thus exposed to the dangers of ambassadorial intrigue at Constantinople, but under that of the whole of the civilized Powers, and have its neutrality guaranteed by a joint treaty. If this is done in a frank, legal way, there will be no excuse for fortifying Perim; but so long as the morals of robbers are allowed to regulate international dealings, so long will individual Powers secure their own safety in robber fashion.

Public Baths.

The City of New-York offers a most remarkable example of the indifference which communities, as well as individuals, often manifest for the privileges which Fortune has bestowed upon them. No city was ever blessed with such splendid facilities for cleanliness, in an abundant supply of water, as New-York is. With such rivers as surround us, and an unfailing supply of pure water flowing through our streets, the inhabitants of New-York might be expected to lead an amphibious kind of life. Yet there is not within the limits of the City one public bath, nor any spot where a poor man may enjoy the luxury of bathing without infringing the municipal laws. A month ago the question of public baths was made the subject of a petition to the Common Council by a Committee of gentlemen representing a large and influential Association. The Committee urged the grant of several shore-places on the North and East Rivers, for the establishment of gratuitous public baths, various contributions being proffered, which, in connection with further assistance, will cover the cost of erection. The plans and purposes seem, as far as we have learned, to be eminently sensible and practicable. The petition was referred by the Common Council to the Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers, accompanied by a voucher from Mayor TIEMANN for the character and benevolent purposes of the movers, and setting forth various obvious considerations that should prompt the grant. There, meanwhile, the matter seems to have rested. A month has passed by, and nothing is heard from the Common Council. The Summer passes on, and it will require all the time between now and next May—when the Summer baths should be thrown open—for the completion of the six establishments it was proposed to erect. We hope the matter will not be permitted to fall into somnolent apathy. We shall keep a lively watch over the development of this great design. The public health, as well as decency, demand it.

On the day the petition was presented, the 17th of July, the sad accident resulting in the death of five young women while in the act of bathing happened; and since then thirty or forty additional deaths have occurred from the same cause. A statistician, who has made this a subject of careful observation, affirms that one death per day would be a small mean of the number of fatal accidents that happen in New-York City from the lack of suitable bathing places. How terrible a comment on the want of such establishments as those proposed! But when we take into account the less perceptible, but in the aggregate, immensely more powerful effect public baths would have in the prevention of disease and the increase of health, comfort and happiness, the argument acquires cumulative and irresistible force. No less palpable would be the effect of such establishments on social morals. It would be no venture to affirm that the fullest facility for bathing and ablution would immediately make itself happily felt on the criminal records. Personal cleanliness is a new realization of self-respect, the abandonment of which is the fruitful cause of so much vice. Whatever encourages the sentiment of individualism encourages virtue—it is the brutish merging of selfhood that opens the gates to recklessness and crime. Indeed, from no point of view can the question be regarded that its importance and necessity are not strikingly manifest.

The Post-Romannic Civilizations, so much freer, fuller, broader than the narrow theatre of antique life, yet lamentably sink in comparison with some of those great social enterprises that distinguished the ancient nations. This is strikingly true of the institution of the Bath. In all the large cities of Continental Europe cheap public baths are numerously springing up. Still they are on much too limited a scale to cover the whole breadth of the problem. We may, however, hope that Science will bring these in its train. The rising inquiries into the sanitary relations of cities are auspicious to the great design.

Such considerations will, we trust, not be without their weight on the Common Council in their action on the subject. We await their decision with no little interest. The institution of great gratuitous baths would be a positive and permanent advance, to the achievement of which all benevolent minds might well bend their efforts. New-York may well take the lead in this matter. Of what vast social significance such establishments might become, it is impossible to augur. That they would be a mighty public blessing no one can doubt. And what is more deserving of universal regard than the health and beauty of the human body, which HIPPOCRATES called a "Hymn of praise to the Divinity?"

A Leak Stopped in the City Revenue.

We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to the very loose and unsatisfactory manner in which the revenues from the public markets were collected, and the opportunities offered for fraudulent returns. For a long time the management of the markets has been in a perfectly chaotic condition, and the amount of money returned for rents form no kind of proportion to the amount paid by lessees of stalls and hucksters. The Comptroller had made several ineffectual attempts to correct the palpable abuses in this particular branch of his department, but in consequence of some misunderstanding between that officer and the City Inspector as to where the power lay to appoint collectors of the market rents the whole business was left at sixes and sevens, and the City suffered to a very serious extent in its market revenues. Recently, however, a small reform has been effected. In the place of the twelve collectors heretofore appointed, the Comptroller has given the duty of collecting the market rents into the hands of just half the number of men, and the result has been miraculous. The increase in the amount of collections for the first four weeks since the change has been made has been over twelve hundred dollars, which will make a difference in the market revenues, for a year, of something over fifteen thousand dollars, besides saving the salaries of six collectors. This is but a small matter, compared with some of the gigantic swindles that are practiced upon our tax-paying citizens, but it shows what may be done by a strict investigation into the manner of collecting and expending the City revenues. It is but a beginning, so far as the public markets are concerned, and when the revenues from this kind of public property shall have been properly attended to, the sanitary condition of these great dépôts of the daily food of the people will have to be looked after.

DEATH OF SOYER.—Among the lesser items of news brought by the *Arabia* was the melancholy intelligence of the death of SOYER, the famous "Gastronomic Regenerator." England could have much better spared a good many much greater men. SOYER was a good genius sent to reform the English kitchen. He first taught the rich and pampered classes how to live, and then instructed the working classes in the art of cooking their scanty food, and showed them how to obtain the greatest possible amount of nutriment and pleasure from it. In the Crimea he rendered more important services to the army in teaching the soldiers how to make the most of their rations than FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE did in ministering to the necessities of the sick and wounded. In fact he was the right-hand man of that angelic woman in her benevolent labors. At the time of the Irish famine he was sent over to Ireland by the British Government to teach the starving Irish the art of making nutritious messes out of the scanty food which through ignorance they were unable to subsist upon, and his labors were in the highest degree beneficial to all classes of the British people. He first became known to the world as the *chef* of the Reform Club, but he had an ambition above the post of a purveyor to the pallid appetites of Parliamentary Apiciuses, and he resigned his post and commenced writing for the benefit of the people. His books were full of most amusing coxcombries, but beneath all his egotism and absurd vanities, there was sterling good sense and genuine philanthropy. It was said that he had intended to make a visit to this country for the purpose of investigating our national *cuisine*, and learning our arts of cookery, as well as imparting to us his own knowledge. It is a great pity that he could not have lived to put his purpose in practice. No good European cook has ever honored us with a visit, though that great Apician philosopher, BRILLAT SAVARIN, spent some time in New-York in the early part of this century. But he was not a cook, he was merely a philosopher of the dinner table, and, in his *Physiologie du Gout*, he has given an account of his gustatory experiences at one of our hotels.

City Items.

DEATH OF OFFICER SANGER OF THE NINTH WARD—CORONER'S INQUEST TO BE HELD.—Officer HORATIO SANGER, of the Ninth Precinct, died on Friday at Hollister, Mass., from the effects of the assault committed upon him on the morning of the 22d of November last, by MARTIN KEARNEY, while the officer was attempting to arrest the latter during a row in an oyster saloon in Bleecker-street near Downing. The assailant was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Mr. SANGER was connected with the Old Police force nearly nine years, and has always been a faithful officer. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 123 Perry-street. The Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-street Church, officiated. Nearly four hundred policemen were present.

Coroner GAMBLE having determined to hold an inquest in the case, had a *post-mortem* examination of the body made by Drs. FINNELL and FERGUSON. They both declared that death was caused by injury to the brain from a blow. Further evidence in the case will be taken to-day.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF CHILD-STEALING.—On Saturday morning, MARGARET MARTIN, a poor Irish woman, wife of a brick-carrier, employed another Irish woman to do some washing for her. Feeling unwell, Mrs. MARTIN laid down to take a nap, and on waking up discovered the woman she had hired was missing, and with her $3 50 taken from the bureau drawer, and an infant child six months old. A son of Mrs. MARTIN stated that the strange woman sent him to the hydrant after water, and that on his return the woman was gone. One or two of the neighbors saw the woman going away carrying the child, but supposed she had been sent somewhere with it. Mrs. MARTIN immediately laid the case before Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Detective Police, and he at once dispatched several officers to look after the child and its abductor. The child was very feeble and puny. The woman who stole the infant is stout built, about twenty years of age, and wore a striped calico dress and a blue gingham apron.

ALARM FOR FIRES.—Until the old City Hall bell can be replaced on the new tower to be erected on the City Hall, alarms for fire will given be from the Telegraph Office at the Police headquarters. Notice of fire will be instantly telegraphed from the Ward in which it originates to the Broome-street office, and thence sent to all the bell-towers of the City, which will at once ring the alarm. Under this arrangement an alarm of fire will not be given as quickly as formerly by the City Hall bell. The bell-ringers on the different fire-bell towers have been instructed to keep an incessant look-out day and night in their respective districts. The present arrangement gives extra work to the operators of the Police Telegraph at headquarters.

FATAL LEAP FROM AN OMNIBUS.—OTTO SHULTZE, a boy 14 years of age, last evening jumped from the top of an omnibus while it was in motion and fell between the wheels. One of the wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly. An inquest will be held to-day.

GENERAL MUSTER OF THE MILITIA OF VERMONT.—The Governor of the State of Vermont has invited the volunteer militia companies of the State to meet at Brandon for a general muster. They will there be reviewed by him and the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State. Adjutant-General STONE of Massachusetts, is expected to be present. Many other distinguished men have been invited and have signified their intention to be present. This is the first muster of the kind ever held in Vermont, and it is looked forward to with great interest. The citizens of Brandon have held a meeting and made arrangements to receive the Companies and the invited guests.

Personal.

The *Post* understands that Mr. VAN WAGENEN, a prominent member of the Bar of this City, and a resident of Staten Island, is imprisoned in the Richmond County Jail for refusing to pay the costs of a suit to which he is a party.

The whereabouts of certain literary people are indicated by the Boston *Transcript's* New York correspondent: "Dr. Sparks is at Cambridge arranging new materials gleaned by him in Holland, France and England, wherewith to illustrate our revolutionary annals; Longfellow is at Nahant, putting the finishing touches to *Miles Standish's Courtship*; Motley is in London, bracing himself for another trio of quartos to record the rise and fortunes of the Dutch Republic; Irving is at Sunnyside, revising the fifth volume of his *Life of Washington*; Dr. Sprague is at Albany, correcting the proof-sheets of an additional series of Clerical Biographies; Bancroft is "reading up" at Newport, for a continuation of the sublime drama whereof he has just published the initial act; Prescott is at Lynn, carrying on the story of "Philip Second;" Ripley is here, busy as a bee among the *Revised Cs* for a new installment of the new Cyclopædia; Miss Mitchell is studying the heavens from a Nantucket observatory; John R. Bartlett is at Providence, preparing an enlarged edition of *Americanisms*, of which he has collected hundreds since the original record appeared; and Frank Moore is in Vermont arranging some newly-discovered MSS. relating to Montgomery's Canada Expedition, and putting in order a mass of curious *excerpts* from the newspapers issued during the Revolutionary War."

The Right Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, has consented to act as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, a post made vacant by the decease of Bishop Freeman.

Lloyd Garrison and Samuel J. May are lecturing on Slavery in Vermont.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.—This Association is now in active operation for the relief of the indigent sick by yellow fever. If it is unpleasant to have to record the spread of the yellow fever in our midst, it is a counteracting pleasure to hear of the death-defying and life-saving Howards being in the field against their ancient enemy.—*N. O. Crescent.*

There is an increasing religious interest in Cincinnati. Tent meetings are held daily, all the churches uniting. The *Times* says that two thousand people assembled in the Union Tent at a single meeting held on the 15th inst. A children's meeting was held last week, at which Mr. Griffin of Rochester, N. Y., made a speech.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Political Contest in Illinois—The New Expedition under Lieut. Beale—Appointment of Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 22.

The city is dull, and there is very little important business transacted by the Cabinet, inasmuch as the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Navy are all absent in search of a change of air and recruited health.

The engrossing topic of conversation is the fierce contest in Illinois, and how it will end, and the politicians of all sorts are agog to see a report of the encounter between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, which took place at Ottawa, Ill., yesterday. The friends of the Administration generally seem disposed to occupy a position of armed neutrality between them, taking no especial interest in either, being desirous rather of the election of some reliable Democrat.

The new expedition which is being fitted out by the War Department, under Lieutenant BEALE, will not be much longer delayed, the final arrangements as to the number of men, etc., and the appointments, having already been made. I understand that the members of the Company have been notified to be ready to set out on the briefest notice. Each man will be allowed to take only thirty pounds of baggage. The large number of young boys that have been appointed gives dissatisfaction, but as they had been promised places, the sending of them to New-Mexico will satisfy their claims. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The President, after consideration, has confirmed the appointment of Mr. FONDA, as Postmaster at Troy, the contestant, Mr. M'ARTHUR, having already an office worth about $1,100 per annum, in which there is no likelihood of his being disturbed. The President declined to rescind the former order.

PATRICK GEATTAN, appointed Postmaster at West Troy, has also been confirmed and his commission ordered to be issued.

The order for the appointment of Mr. BUSH, as Postmaster at Whitehall, has been rescinded, and ATHERTON HALL, the present incumbent, is retained.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT—CURIOUS PROCEEDING—THE PARAGUAY MISSION—THE HAVANA CONSULATE—ILLINOIS POLITICS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

A very curious and suspicious proceeding has just reached one stage of its development at Rockville, the county town of Montgomery county, Maryland. By a pure oversight, of course, the Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, of which five millions of dollars, more or less, have been expended, has gone on spending the money of the Government without having condemned, according to law, a strip of land two or three hundred feet wide, belonging to the Little Falls Manufacturing Company and to other proprietors. At the rate at which Captain MEIGS has paid for other land on the line of the works, the expense of extinguishing title to the strip in controversy would have been one thousand dollars. But the Government did not choose to proceed in the regular and usual mode. The work is so far advanced that no other route can be taken, and the interests of the public are completely within the power of the speculating confederates of the land-owners. What common prudence would have foreseen has taken place. The Government must stop the work or pay two hundred times more than the property is worth. A trial has been had under a concurrent law of Maryland and of the United States, at Rockville, and a verdict has been rendered of $150,000 as damages. Some of the Jury thought the actual damages nothing, others from $100 to $300, others $200,000, others $500,000. A general average was struck, resulting in $150,000. A vast array of counsel was engaged for the speculators, whose united fees will be over $25,000. Two noted operators in private claims watched the proceedings with deep interest, and came down to the city last evening in high glee, in the assured confidence of mint-drops.

It is proper to add that the Government's case was argued with ability by ROBERT OULD, Esq., of Georgetown, and that the award is not final till confirmed by the County Court of Montgomery County.

The Paraguay mission will probably be settled today. The subject is to be discussed in Cabinet. As usual in such cases of prolonged contest, it is probable that the leading candidates will be set aside, and that General BURGESS, of Providence, and Dr. RAMSEY, of North Carolina, will be overslaughed by an eleventh-hour applicant.

The force about to be organized for the expedition is totally inadequate to the object, provided the Paraguayan Government shows fight; and the treatment received by the *Waterwitch* is very strongly indicative of its proclivities in that way.

The Cabinet will also advise the President to-day in reference to the filling of the vacancy in the Havana Consulate, and the superseding of Gen. CAMPBELL in that of London. The President will then act upon his own opinion. The London Consulate business, it is said, long promised to Mr. JOHNSON, a volunteer "blower and striker" upon the *Union*, and a *confrere* of WENDELL. But Gen. CAMPBELL is a good fellow, and it will not be easy to effect his ouster. As to Havana, that is within the South. ern bailiwick, and the only question which will arise on the qualifications of applicants will be as to the particular contingencies on which each is resolved to explode the Confederacy.

The mission of A. H STEPHENS to Illinois excites comment. STEPHENS is the Mephistophiles of Southern politics. He is like all his brethren—whether angels, devils or imps—a candidate for the Presidency. Acute and far-reaching in intellect, active and patient, by turns firm, dignified and impassive, impulsive, flighty and spasmodic, he resembles JOHN RANDOLPH. Like that anomaly, he has a yellow-seared and shrivelled face, a spare and ungainly figure, a cracked and screechy voice. He started in life a Conservative Whig. From 1840 to 1850 he was a furious incendiary, and, of course, soon became affiliated with the most seditious of the Southern Democracy. For the last two years he has shown a disposition to retrieve his errors and pursue a less outrageous course. Facile in administration, and well fitted for leadership in action, he was the foremost man in consummating the infamy of the Nebraska bill, and again in leading the retreat under the English sham.

It seems entirely probable that Mr. STEPHENS has gone to Illinois as the mediator between Mr. DOUGLAS and the Administration. He will dictate a fusion, and when he has settled there upon the field of conflict the terms of adjustment, he will come here to Washington and compel Mr. BUCHANAN to accept it. I said a few days since that a Southern deputation would in due time wait upon the President, proposing, and with power to enforce, an armistice. Mr. STEPHENS will originate and arrange that movement. Though the statement has been vehemently contradicted here by Administration Democrats, it is founded upon facts known to me that can have no other result.

Mr. BUCHANAN and his office-holders represent the regular Democratic organization in Illinois. They have 50,000 voters. That is my estimate, and it is concurred in by FITZ-HENRY WARREN, one of the closest political calculators in the West. Mr. DOUGLAS has 50,000 Democratic voters. The Americans may be estimated at 25,000, and hold the balance of power. Their leaders have gone over to Mr. DOUGLAS, and the contest now is for the privates. The Republicans think they will get three-fifths of them. If Mr. BUCHANAN should remain firm, Senator DOUGLAS would be beaten out of sight. He would not have one-fourth of the Legislature. But he will not remain firm. He will yield just in time to allow his fifty thousand to settle comfortably into line. In that contingency, the star of Mr. DOUGLAS will ascend to the zenith, and he will triumph over all his enemies, including Mr. BUCHANAN.

This Illinois schism is the great danger of the Democracy at the North, and the most interesting point in the politics of the day. Its progress and incidents are, therefore, of genuine importance. Senator DOUGLAS has himself proposed terms of union with the President and the regular Democracy. He said in the latest speech of which we have a report, that Lecompton was dead, and was no longer a barrier to perfect agreement between him and the President. Then what issue remains? The President, his organs, the *Union* and *Star*, and Mr. DOUGLAS' organ, the Washington *States*, declare that Kansas as a Free State cannot come in with the population that would have been sufficient for a Slave State. What then? She must be kept out till she obtain 93,000 or 120,000 inhabitants. Now that is the exact ground occupied by Mr. DOUGLAS. The principal is his own. It was embodied by him in the Arizona bill. Then as to principles and measures, there is *perfect* accord between Senator DOUGLAS and the Administration. After this plain demonstration who can doubt that the chasm will be closed without the immolation of any Quintius Curtius? It *is* bridged. The gulph is kept open only for effect.

The New-York politicians remain here. Messrs. BUCHANAN and COBB are heartily tired of them, but they must be heard and attended to. If I could get about I doubt not that I could elicit from the combatants narratives of the strife which would amuse your readers. But that is a duty perfectly performed by your Special Correspondent. A.

Army Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 19.

[Per U. S. Express to Booneville, Aug. 21.]

Two companies of the Second Infantry arrived here yesterday from Fort Scott, and will be forwarded immediately to Fort Randall. SHERMAN'S battery march overland to Minnesota forthwith. A train is organizing in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth to proceed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, to form part of Lieut. BEALE'S Expedition.

The Mutiny and Murder on Board the Whaler Junior.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The whaleship *Junior* arrived at New-Bedford last evening, having on board as close prisoners, eight of the mutineers who murdered Capt. ARCHIBALD MELLEN, and the second mate of that ship. The *Junior*, under a new captain, GARDINER, and other officers, sailed from Sydney for New-Bedford on the 25th of April. Captain MELLEN was shot with a whale-gun.

The Ocean Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug 22.

A general meeting of the citizens favorable to a participation in the grand celebration of the final completion of the Cable, on the 1st of September, will be held to-morrow evening, having been called by the Mayor and many prominent citizens.

The Havana Sugar Market.

SOUTHWEST PASS, MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York and Havana, has just arrived.

At the latter port sugars were firm and active, Nos. 11 to 12 of the Dutch standard being quoted at from 5¼ to 5⅝ rials; Whites, 7 to 8 rials. The stock on hand is 140,000 boxes.

Exchange on London, 15 per cent. premium; on New-York, 3 per cent. premium; and on New-Orleans, 4½ per cent. premium.

Navigation on the Canal.

LITTLE FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

Navigation is not suspended; boats are moving through the canal, which is all right.

Death of a Bank President.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Aug. 21.

Mr. T SCOTT, President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, died at Lexington last night.

Vessel in Distress.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The ship *Regulator*, Captain NEWCOMB, from Mobile for Cadiz, has arrived here, leaking badly, having five feet water in the hold.

Fire at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 21.

LAWRENCE'S furniture factory, in this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Partially insured.

MURDERS.

Murder in West Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 20th.

We learn, by Police telegraph, that between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, a young man named JOSEPH FERAS was fatally stabbed by CHARLES STILES, in West Philadelphia. We learn that the victim was named JOSEPH FERAS, and aged about 30 years. He was a stonemason, and was employed by his father, JOSEPH FERAS, Sr., Supervisor of that District. The alleged murderer is a man about 25 years of age, named CHARLES STILES. His character has not been good for some years, he having had to leave West Philadelphia a few years ago in consequence of a stabbing case in which he was implicated. He only returned to West Philadelphia a short time since.

The homicide occurred in a quarrel in front of the West Philadelphia Engine House. The parties had been sitting down on a cellar door, when suddenly they jumped up, and FERAS called out "Murder! he has stabbed me!" and followed STILES some twenty yards, when he fell. The difficulty was noticed by but a few persons, but a crowd soon gathered, after the affair. FERAS' body was conveyed to his father's residence; he had been stabbed twice; in the heart and in the side. STILES left the scene, and was closely followed by the Twenty-fourth Ward Police, who caught him at the Montezuma House, near the Market-street bridge. He was lying down, pretending to be drunk. He was quickly brought to the Station-house and searched. A bloody knife, the blade being about five inches long, was found on him, and there was blood in his pockets. He neither admits nor denies the murder, but acknowledges that he was with FERAS at the time it occurred. We understand that a young girl states that she heard, during the fight, FERAS accuse STILES of having a knife. STILES replied: "Yes! and I intend to use it on you." STILES is a married man, with one child. FERAS was not married. The prisoner was committed.

Murder and Suicide in Lorain County, Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 17.

On Monday night, the 9th inst., Mrs WILLIAMS, the wife of BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, a wealthy farmer, living in Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, hung her daughter, a deaf and dumb girl, about 12 years of age, and afterwards hung herself.

Mrs. WILLIAMS had some time ago commenced an action against her husband for divorce, and the case had been settled and the suit withdrawn on the same day of the murder and suicide.

The grouse of the application for divorce was: neglect of duty, and the sympathy of an entire neighborhood was with her, as her husband, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, is a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. WILLIAMS was a woman respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorality were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from WILLIAMS $40 of money and a promise of $600 more, and a deed for sixty acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and dumb girl. This deed was drawn but remained in the hands of WILLIAMS' lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is, that Mrs. WILLIAMS was the victim of a conspiracy, and after she had settled the suit, her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her to the perpetration of the terrible deed.

The body of the deaf and dumb daughter was found hanging by the neck, and the feet tied to the rounds of a chair; if her feet had been free they would have touched the floor. Mrs. WILLIAMS used a sheet for the purpose, tearing it in two, hanging her daughter with one half and herself with the other half. A neighbor saw Mrs. WILLIAMS, early in the morning, hanging dead at the corner of the house. The family with whom Mrs. WILLIAMS was living were all away from home, except a child of perhaps four or five years. The child says that in the night she got up and saw the deaf and dumb girl "a swinging in the back room," that Mrs. WILLIAMS took the deaf and dumb girl down, and put her in bed with this little child, and that the deaf and dumb girl "felt cold." This, of course, is a child's story, but it is supposed that perhaps Mrs WILLIAMS did take the body down and put it in the child's bed, so as to induce the child again to go to sleep.

Important Meeting of Railway Operators—New Freight Tariffs Agreed Upon.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 21.

An important meeting of railway operators was held at the Burnet House yesterday. All the principal Railway Companies whose lines radiate from this city, and their principal Eastern connections, were represented. The purpose of the meeting was to establish uniform rates of freight, and after mature deliberation the following tariff of rates was agreed upon, to take effect on Monday, Aug. 23, 1858, and continue until further notice, viz.:

	Fourth Class, Per 100 lbs.	Flour, Per bbl.	Wheat, Per 100 lbs.
Cincinnati to Baltimore	50	80	45
Cincinnati to Philadelphia	55	90	50
Cincinnati to New-York	57½	95	55
Cincinnati to Boston	65	110	—
Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., to Baltimore	60	105	—
Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., to Philadelphia	65	115	—
Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., to Pittsburg	45	80	—
Indianapolis to Baltimore	50	80	—
Indianapolis to Philadelphia	55	100	—
Indianapolis to Pittsburg	35	60	—

It is agreed that the above rates are to rule by our respective lines, and that any road taking freight from either of the above points, at less figures, shall be required to pay to the other roads consituting the line, their full local rates to destination.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Supt. Penn. R. R.
D. S. GRAY, Central Ohio Railroad.
J. B. ANDERSON, Cin., Ham. & D. R. R.
L. DEVENNY, P. C. & C. R. R. Line.
E. S. SPENCER, Bellefontaine Line.
JOHN J. HOUSTON, P. F. W. & C. R. R.
J. M. OSBORNE, S. D. & C. R. R.
J. N. KINNEY, L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

TO SHIPPERS OF PITTSBURGH FREIGHT.

The following rates of transportation by railroad from Cincinnati to Pittsburg have been adopted, to take effect on Monday, Aug. 23, 1858, and continue until further notice:

1st class	50 cents per 100 pounds.
2nd class	44 cents per 100 pounds.
3d class	40 cents per 100 pounds.
4th class	35 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour	60 cents per barrel.
Whisky	$1 25 per barrel.
Cotton	1 50 per bale.

J. N. KINNEY,
Gen. Frt. Agt. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
J. B. ANDERSON,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

☞ The water on the Bar is now as deep as ever was known, having to-day found 12 feet at high water.—[*Extract of a letter received in this City, dated Jacksonville, Fla., 12th inst.*

Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER AND EXCELSIOR CLUBS—SPLENDID GAME.—DINNER, SPEECHES, &c.—The return game of the home and home match between these Clubs took place at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Friday afternoon, in presence of the largest number of spectators that have been present at any match in that locality for some time. The first game took place on the Excelsior's ground, Carroll-square, South Brooklyn, and resulted in a victory for the Excelsiors, who had entered upon the contest under the full conviction that they would have to succumb to their older and powerful rival. Notwithstanding this impression, the Excelsiors had prepared an ovation, in the shape of a most liberal entertainment, which was served up in Montague Hall, in honor of the Knickerbocker Club, and at which a large number of invited guests sat down.

The present game, like the first, has also terminated in a victory for the Excelsiors, after one of the finest and most exciting contests which has occurred in Base-ball annals for some time, and which reflects equal credit on victors and vanquished. The unexpected result ought to convince Base-ball Players that as much depends for success in ball playing—as in most other games—on headwork and generalship, as on physical capacity and a knowledge of the game. Viewing the present game in this light, there was a decided want of judgment on the part of the Knickerbockers, in playing the return match on a neutral ground to which they were unaccustomed, and on which the positions of the fielders were exactly reversed from that in which they have been in the habit of practising. The sun being brought in front of "short field," and "left field," and "third base," gave them a much less advantage than they would have had when surrounded by the dark foliage on their own ground. To this somerset of position might be attributed the missing of two catches by Wright; and it ought to be strictly adhered to as a rule, especially when you are playing with Clubs of equal strength, never to give away a point in the chances of winning a game, for courtesy, unless the concession should be dictated by an imperative sense of justice and propriety. With weaker Clubs, every concession by the strong to the weak is commendable, and adds popularity to the game It is not intended by these remarks to claim that if the change of ground had not taken place the result would have been different; but, as the Excelsior ground is a fine open space, the inference points to a different result. Conquering games ought to be played on neutral grounds.

The Knickerbockers went first to the bat in the commanding person of DeBost, who took his position like "Ajax defying the lightning"—and the Excelsiors. This gentleman's appearance at the bat is generally the signal for some demonstration of applause or hilarity. In this game, the first was brought down by a tremendous hit over the centre field, which brought him clear home—distancing the ball,—and the mirthful demonstration was produced by his humorous temerity, in attempting to make third base, and dodging, and finally ducking under, to escape third base, who had "run him in." The play on both sides, and at all points, was excellent. McLaughlin—a great gun, as pitcher—has not played since last season, and did not get himself in condition till towards the middle of the match. DeBost's batting was very fine; his catching, although good, not as fine. The three bases were filled admirably: Dr. Adams making a splendid catch with his left hand of a high ball direct from the bat; Welling besides catching out two men, fielding the ball handsomely and quickly passing it to its proper destination, mostly to first base, on which Stephens was anchored, and who, on several occasions, caused his disabled opponents to retire, some nine or ten being compelled to recruit for another innings. His play was most excellent. The batting of Davis, and especially his fielding, although he missed two important balls, rather widely thrown, was, as usual, particularly fine; his two catches on the fly and two on the bound and his rapid return of the ball met due applause; Morrow and Wright each made two catches on the fly, and the latter did his share in supplying first base with hot shot. Vredenburg made a splendid home runs, which is more than good against such fielding as the Excelsiors'.

On the Excelsior side, the pitching of Dayton, as well as his batting, was fine; a catch with his left hand, from the bat, was a brilliant affair. Leggett, as catcher, did full justice to the pitching and to himself, by putting out three men on the fly, and six on the bound; he rather exceeded his usual good play. Russell on first base, and Cole as short, are invaluable; the first put out two men on the fly, and five on the base, whilst the latter put out three men on the fly and two on the bound, and kept a sharp eye in supplying the bases, and in backing up; their batting was very spirited, Russell's being mostly well placed and along the ground. Reynolds' fielding and passing the ball quickly to first base was perfect. Young's play on third base, and at the bat, was a masterpiece, whilst Kissam, besides his two runs, put two men out on the bound. Wells and Holder did all that came to them in the field, the latter playing pluckily whilst labouring under the disadvantage of a sprained ankle. One thing was very apparent throughout the match—it was the gentlemanly and good humored courtesy which was displayed by both parties to each other; in fact it seemed anything else but a contest for the superiority between two powerful rival clubs. The Umpire gave universal satisfaction by his decisions. The following is the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR	Outs.	Runs.
DeBost, catcher	3	2	Holder, r. field	4	2
Welling, 2d base	3	2	Dayton, pitcher	4	2
Adams, 3d base	4	1	Russell, 1st base	1	3
Davis 1 field	1	3	Young, 3d base	4	2
Vredenburgh, r. field	3	2	Kissam, l. field	1	2
McLaughlin, pitcher	3	2	Cole, short	3	2
Morrow, c. field	3	2	Reynolds 2d base	4	0
Stephens, 1st base	3	1	Wells, c. field	4	0
Wright, short	4	0	Leggett catcher	3	2
Total		14	Total		5

SCORER—Wm. A. Woodhull. UMPIER—Judge Van Cott, Gotham Club.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS

	1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th,	9th.	
Knickerbockers	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	8	—14
Excelsiors	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	6	0	—15

After the conclusion of the match, the members of the Excelsior Club were escorted by the Knickerbocker Club to Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, where they were met by delegations from numerous other base ball clubs, and the whole party, numbering nearly two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the club house. Mr. Davis, President of the Knickerbocker Club, having presented the ball with appropriate remarks to Dr. Jones, President of the Excelsior Club, proposed, "Health and success to the Excelsior Club," with three times three. Dr. Jones made a pertinent and witty reply, and proposed three times three for the "Parent of base-ball clubs, the Knickerbockers." Dr. Adams, in thanking the company for the good feeling exhibited towards his club, gave some interesting statistics, which showed the great advantage of the present system of playing a game of nine innings each over the old game which terminated when either side made 21 runs. He recommended the practice of the game by Americans, both old and young. The Go ham Club being toasted, loud calls were made for Judge Van Cott, who responded happily, and proposed a toast to Messrs. Holder and Leggett, of the Excelsior Club. Mr. Leggett returned thanks briefly in a modest speech for himself and Mr. Holder, and called upon Mr. Burtis, of the Excelsior Club, for a further response. The latter gentleman, in the course of a few elegant remarks, alluded to an article from the London *Times*, in which it was stated that for the want of out-door athletic exercises and sports, the youth of America had physically deteriorated, and, while fully agreeing with the statements of that journal, he hailed the game of base-ball as the panacea for their loss of physical powers. "The State of New-Jersey and State Rights" brought out General Wright. "The Eagle Club" was responded for by Mr. Gelston; "Putnam Club," by Mr. T. Dakin, "Empire Club," by Mr. Thorn; "Our Guests," by Mr. McMurray. The evening's conviviality wound up with a song and chorus, improvised for the occasion, in honor of the National Game of Base Ball, composed and sung by Mr. Davis, the chorus being sung by the company, to the tune of "Uncle Sam's Farm." The company broke up about 11 o'clock, and, with Dodworth's Band at their head, marched to escort the Excelsior Club, by way of Barclay-street, Park row, round the TIMES Office, through Nassau-street, and down Fulton-street to the Ferry, where, on parting, repeated cheers were given on both sides.

EMPIRE AND EAGLE CLUBS—CONQUERING GAME.—On the same afternoon the conquering game of a Home and Home match took place between the above crack clubs, but in consequence of the absence of Dixby and Winslow—first base and pitcher—of the Eagles, the game was entirely one-sided, as the score will show. The following is the score:

EMPIRE CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.
Thorn, pitcher	1	5	Yates, r. field	3	2
Miller, 2d base	3	5	Smith, l. field	4	1
Fabys, 3d base	2	6	Brinkerhoff, catch.	2	3
Haydock, c. field	3	4	Place, 3d base	2	3
Benson, catcher	3	5	Wandell, c. field	2	2
Hoyt, l. field	2	5	Houseman, 2d base	5	0
Ward, 1st base	4	3	Hazard, 1st base	2	2
Newkirk, short	6	2	Yelston, short	4	1
Culyer, r. field	3	4	Williams, pitcher	3	1
Total		39	Total		15

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

Empire.....10, 3, 5, 10, 3, 0, 2, 4, 2—39
Eagle.....1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 1—15

JAMES CAMERON, Scorer for Empire.
JOHN W. MOTT, Scorer for Eagle.
UMPIRE—Mr. VALE, of Gotham Club.

One the 18th, 20th and 22d ult. the mails between Greensborough and Clinton, Ala., were robbed, and the driver on that route, John Cash, was suspected of having committed the robbery, from the fact that the Brandon route, from which he had just been discharged, had suffered for two or three years past from many robberies of the mail, all of which time he was employed on the route. Mr. Blair, special agent of the Post-Office Department, went to Mr. Arthur Bullman, of Tuscaloosa, by whom a $1,000 bill on the Bank of Mobile was mailed to Messrs. Walkington & Co. of Mobile, in one of the above mails, and obtained from Mr. Bullman a description of the bill, and then proceeded to discover the whereabouts of Mr. Cash, and examine him in regard to the matter. After a long search he found and arrested him near Garlandsville, Miss. He then took him to Vicksburgh, where he was identified.

Joint Committee on Celebration.

The tenth meeting of this Committee was held on Saturday.

Mr. HADFIELD appeared before the Committee and stated that it was impossible for him to agree with Mr. LILIENDAHL in the proposed further display of fireworks. The combined arrangement would take up too much time. He begged permission to make his display on the night of the public dinner, and in front of the Hall.

This proposition was unanimously accepted.

Mr. OSTRANDER, New-York Steam Brewery, begged to display their new teams, horses and accoutrements in the procession. Referred to Grand Marshal, when appointed.

Messrs. DAGUEL & Co. tendered 15 baskets of champagne for the dinner. Received, with thanks.

It was resolved that all the bars within the Crystal Palace be requested to close on the 1st of September, so far as the sale of ardent spirits is concerned.

Mr. ROBINSON, printer, entered, and proposed to have a new press, and to work the same during the procession. His proposal was accepted, and his position to be defined by the Marshal.

Alderman BOOLE moved that a sub-committee be appointed to procure a portrait of CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq. Carried, and Messrs. BOOLE and DUNN were appointed.

It was directed that the Secretary write and invite the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and all Governors and foreign Ministers at Washington.

He was also directed to notify Captain HUDSON, the officers of the Navy, and also Mr. FIELD, that the grand celebration will take place on the 1st and 2d of September, so that they may be ready for the same, and to participate in the ceremonies.

The Mayor of this City and the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council were also directed to be notified that they will be called upon to present the testimonials and to deliver appropriate addresses on that occasion.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

Chamber of Commerce.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called on Saturday afternoon, in reference to the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. P. PERIT called the Chamber to order, and stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action which would suitably express the sentiments of the merchants of New-York upon the completion of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.

Mr. A. A. Low presented a series of resolutions, which he prefaced with the following address. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hold in my hands a series of resolutions, which it is my wish to submit to the consideration of the Chamber. An event, for some time expected, has happened unexpectedly; the people for once have been taken by surprise; and, what is more surprising, the people own it. Often before have the hearts of men been stirred at the announcement of some brilliant feat of arms—of some great victory on land or at sea—of some discovery in science: but never since the time when COLUMBUS, after long years of discouraging vicissitudes, during which he maintained a placid faith amid the turmoil of waters, and despite the doubts of a mutinous crew, astonished the Old with a revelation of the New; never, Sir, since that great event, has aught occurred to bring out such a universal burst of enthusiasm as that which we now contemplate. All at once, in an instant of time, two great continents have received an articulating tongue, which shall henceforth speak with equal ease every language known to civilized man. Like the vivid flash of lightning it has come upon the world, and with the lightning's unmistakable brightness and more than its transient brilliancy. With one simultaneous burst of applause it has been hailed throughout our vast country. Everywhere electricians' fire has touched the doubting or faintly hoping head of man, and filled it with an abounding and enthusiastic delight. Sir, we hail this as a commercial enterprise carried into effect, more than for any other purpose, to answer the demands of a growing commerce—of a commerce guided by the light of an advancing civilization. Science has responded successfully, proudly and promptly, to the large draft that has been made upon it. We meet here now in our own way to celebrate her triumph. We meet here to do honor to the men who through days of ceaseless vigils and through sleepless nights watched over the delivery of this child of science and of commerce, born of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, who committed it to the bosom of the ocean, and in due time laid it down in its bed, to enjoy, as we would fain hope, an everlasting repose. There, Sir, may it remain, the never-ceasing wonder of man, till its great American mother, of God's own direct creation, shall cease to pour down its flood of waters. I will read the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York regards the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from Valentia Bay, in Ireland, to Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, as the great event of the age, interesting in the highest degree to the human family, reflecting honor on its projectors, and those who have been instrumental in mastering the difficulties incident to the undertaking, and as a scientific achievement justly commanding the wonder and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That this Chamber recognizes in the new connection of the two continents another bond of union, by means of which two kindred nations and the nations of the world are brought into nearer alliance.

Resolved, That in this successful enterprise commerce has given to the man of science the practical position of his problem, as it will aid Christianity's best development, by making peace and concord the common interest of all nations.

Resolved, That because of the seemingly insurmountable difficulty of binding together, by an unbroken chain, the Old World and the New—because of the cave and deep toil and anxiety involved in the effort, and of its final triumph—this Chamber would accord its meed of honor to Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*; to Capt. PRESDY, of the *Agamemnon*; to Messrs. EVERETT and WOODHOUSE, of the Engineers' Department; Capt DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, and all who cooperated on the part of Great Britain; and CYRUS W. FIELD, who has been the means of bringing into successful combination the money of the capitalist, the science and skill of the electrician, and the indomitable perseverance of the sailor.

Resolved, That this Chamber joins in the universal ascription of praise to the Great Being who watches over the destinies of nations, and who has been pleased, in His all-wise Providence, to permit this new achievement of science and human enterprise—this new victory of truth over doubt and unbelief.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the proper testimonial to be presented to Captain HUDSON and the officers and engineers of the *Niagara*, and such other measures as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That the Chamber regards with peculiar satisfaction the cordial cooperation of the British and American navies in this grand national enterprise, and would express the hope that, as long as the world endures, the only strife between the two great nations may be in the performance of acts of harmony and good will, aiming at the welfare of both.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. J. T. ADAMS, who suggested that the Commander and other officers of the *Agamemnon* shall be coupled with those of the *Niagara*. Mr. Low recorded all praise to the English officers who had borne their part in the laying of the cable, but as the English Government would no doubt do them full justice, he thought it unnecessary for this Chamber to include them in the resolutions. Besides, it was the intention to make some suitable testimonial to the *Niagara's* officers.

After some further remarks, the name of Captain PRESDY, of the *Agamemnon*, was inserted in the resolutions, in which shape they were unanimously adopted.

The Committee appointed to carry the resolutions into effect consist of the following gentlemen, who are to meet on Wednesday: J. C. Green, A. A. Low, S. D. Babcock, Charles H. Marshal, Frederick A. Conkling, Floyd Aspinwall, F. R. Lathrop, William B. Duncan, J. D. Jones, William B. Astor, J. H. Brower, James Lee, John A. Stevens, Wilson G. Hunt, J. E. Southworth, George W. Blunt, A. C. Richards, Pelatiah Perit.

On motion, Cyrus W. Field, Captain Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, were elected honorary members of the Chamber.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my return from the country a few days ago, after an absence of nearly a month, I find that the following statement appeared in your paper of the 14th July:

"STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The roof of the new railroad depôt was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done of consequence."

Having put the lightning-rods on the depôt in question, I was convinced that there must be some mistake, and that the statement must be incorrect. Accordingly, yesterday, I repaired to Jersey City for the purpose of making an examination of the premises, and found that the rods had been evidently very heavily charged with the electric fluid, which had been so safely conducted from the building as to "*leave not a trace behind.*" Reference to the Assistant-Superintendent, at Jersey City, will prove the truth of this assertion. SAMUEL E. BOYER,
No. 347 Broadway.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

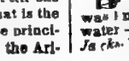

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and intericcked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes**, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.**
Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer*, *Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
About 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **A. Bartholf's New Family SEWING MACHINES.**

"They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*
"Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.*
"None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.*
"The best make and most durable"—*Ibid.*
"These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun.*
Principal Office No 499 Broadway, corner Broome st.
Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841 Post-Office, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees this celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and

Fraser's River.

From the Philadelphia North American.

That all Californians are not believers in the abundant richness of the Fraser River Mines is apparent from the extracts which we have published from the California papers. Private letters received by the late steamer are to the same purport; and we are favored with permission to publish the following:

"That gold may be found there is true, but not in 'placer diggings' enough to justify working them. As to the river beds being so rich, no one knows, and no one will know in a hurry. Some of the bars may be worked from four to six weeks The melting snows and ice will cause the rivers to flow rapidly, and with a large body of water, in the summer months; and these three months a year are all that give any show for miners. The country is barren. Game is scarce. The aborigines are bold, and, thanks to the Hudson's Bay Company, as well used to the rifle as the Kentuckians. They are by nature disconsolate and treacherous, and by education sworn foes to the 'Bostons,' as they call the inhabitants of the United States, and great friends of 'King George's men.' Time will expose the secret of the humbug.

My own impression is that the Fraser River excitement had its rise something as follows: A San Francisco party, an Enemsbush, has been employed, selecting, cutting and shipping timber from Oregon, for the natives of Great Britain and France. He spent months in that country last Fall. Knowing the gullibility of gold seekers, I think he originated this humbug, in company with certain officials of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Company expect their charter will soon revert to the crown. By this furor they will be enabled to sell lots in Victoria worth nothing, in fact, for fabulous prices. Freights and passengers are transported, and privasions sold at extravagant prices. The foreign miners' tax is collected, and all these things tend to enrich these whole privileges soon will cease.

Again, the completion of the British overland Railroad will be promoted, and a city on Vancouver's Island may be built, it not just now permanently populated, as the future seaport of the northwest, railroad depôt, and point of embarkation and debarkation to and from China and Japan. There is universal indignation felt in California at the dilatoriness of Congress relative to the United States Pacific Railroad. It is really the case that many men here begin to contemplate the possible secession of the northwest, and the formation of a separate confederacy."

Pisciculture in Maine.

The Eastport *Sentinel* gives the results of the fish-breeding experiment, which has been a year or two in progress at that place. The Messrs. Pratt, last year, raised hundreds of thousands of young shad and alewives, all of which went down the stream to salt water. They expect by their operations this season to produce a number equal to that of last year. The young fish which have gone to the salt water, will, when fully grown, go back to the waters in which they were bred, at spawning time. It is expected that the fish which went down the stream last season, will arrive at maturity and return to the place of their birth in the Spring of 1859. The result of the experiment in rearing salmon and bass has not yet been fully ascertained. Last year twelve of each species, male and female, were put into the lake. The bass did not appear to mind the change from salt water to fresh. It was expected that the old salmon would go down to salt water during the Spring freshet, but this has not been done, as they may be seen in the lake on any fine day. The young salmon are very shy, and resemble the lake trout. Should they go to the sea when one year old, they will return to the streams and lakes during the latter part of the same season, and will weigh from two to four pounds, the experiment having been fully tested in Scotland and France.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 32 Waverley-place Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock in the University Chapel. Essay by the Rev. THEON BALDWIN on *The Relation of Young Men to the Cause of Christian Education at the West.* Young men generally are invited to attend. EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON DIVISION No. 4, sons of Temperance, and the order in general, are hereby respectfully invited to be at the meeting of the Division on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock at their rooms No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to witness a presentation to the Division, by a distinguished officer of the U. S. S. *Niagara.*

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

ALLEGHANIA LODGE, NO. 183 I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at their room, No. 153 Bowery, on MONDAY, August 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, ARCHIBALD P. MACNAUGHTON. By order of THOS. MORTON, N. G.

CHARLES E. WATTS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD Republican Association will be held on the 23d inst., for the election of delegates, at No 53 Greenwich-st. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock until 9½ P. M.

By order of C. F. E. LUDER, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 7½ o'clock to elect delegates to the City Convention, to choose two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 until 9½ o'clock.

THEO. A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, ANDREW W. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at No. 509 E m. corner Walker-st., on MONDAY EVE ING, Aug. 23, to elect Delegates to the Assembly District Convention, pursuant to the requirements of the Republican Central Committee. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.

ROBERT IRWIN, President.
GRAHAM FLORENTINE, CHAS. B. FOOTE, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH WARD—PURSUANT TO THE CALL of the Republican Central Committee, the members of the VIIth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 Bleecker-st., to elect delegates to represent the Ward in the IVth and VIIIth Assembly District Conventions. The poll will be open from 8 to 9½ o'clock, under the direction of the Inspectors of Elections, and no person will be permitted to vote unless he shall have been duly enrolled as a member of the Association at least one week previous to the election.

By order of THOMAS MURPHY, President
C. T. ROGERS, E. M. SKIDMORE, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION A special meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the Bleecker Buildings, to elect delegates to the Assembly District Convention to be held on Aug. 30, for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.

S. B. DUTCHER, President.
H. AYERS Secretary.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS Ward will meet at their rooms, No. 274 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23 at 8 o'clock, to select Delegates to represent the Ward in the District Conventions to nominate Delegates to the State Convention

DAVID MILLER, President.
B. W. BRADFORD, G. W. DONLANDSON, E. A. HOGAN, } Inspectors.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee a special meeting will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, No 405 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23 1858, to elect delegates from the Election Districts to meet in Assembly District Convention and select delegates to State Convention. Poll open from 8 to 9½ o'clock P. M. The regular monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday evening 24th inst.

E. ELLIOTT, President.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETing of the XIVth Ward Republican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 8; close at 9½ o'clock precisely, at Ellis', No. 223 Centre-st.

B. W. RICHARDS, President.
T. G. BAKER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at E. Kirchner's 3d-av., corner 9 h-st., at 8 o'clock.

B. F. MANIERRE, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.

2 000 bales Silesia,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "C" Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

ARNOLD'S FLUID.

Gillot's Steel Pens—Gold Pens.
RODGERS' KNIVES.
A large assortment of letter, note and cap papers, &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, at lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAIL boats, 20, 25, 28, and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them as such a chance seldom offers. SMEDLEY & BALHANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn

THE AMERICAN SMOKER—SUPPLIED ON the principle of going to mill—first come first served. Dealers will please send in their orders early to the Factory, No 22 and 24 Frankfort-st

J. M. WOODWARD.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. & H. SCHMIDT, [illegible] Saunders on draught [illegible]

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Boots made now ready at JONES', No. 10 Astor-pl. Also, those $3 50 double-sole pegged boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL,
MR AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE,

It is with regret the Management has to announce this as the
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES,
They being compelled to leave the City to attend their FALL AND WINTER ENGAGEMENTS
IN
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
MONDAY EVENING Aug 23, will be performed the GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE(OH!
OR
THE FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.
From the pen of CHARLES GAYLOR, Esq.)
Hassarack ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mohammed O'W x ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
The performance to commences with the
IRISH LION.
Tom Moore ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
N. B.—The seats for the
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
FLORENCES
may be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
COMEDY NIGHT
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
Sheridan's
gloriously cast.

Mr. Blake	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr Brougham	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Miss Jane Coombs (first time)	as	Lady Teazle
Mrs. Blake	as	Mrs. Candor
Mr. Davidge	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. A. H Davenport	as	Charles Surface
Mr. Carroll	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. Setchell	as	Moses
Mr. J. S Smith	as	Crabtree
Miss Miller	as	Marcie

Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tuesday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and POCA-HON-TAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season

On AUG. 30, 1858.

For this short season he proposes producing several NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
First appearance for five years of YANKEE LOCKE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 23 and 24.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
To be followed by the Yankee Farce called
POLIJAH J. PEASLEY.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
THE AMERICAN TAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as
THE GRAND THEATRE OF ARTS;
OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD!
Just arrived from London and Paris, in which gay capitals it has been visited by over a MILLION OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE while taking its bow to
ECLIPSE EVERYTHING ELSE IN ATTRACTION.
on this continent. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes enacted by
IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals, shipping, trees, palaces gardens, rocks, mountains seas, forests, and all so closely resembling nature, in their aspect and performances, as completely to bewilder the enchanted spectator. The programme will be divided into five distinct parts, and presented, entire,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
DURING THIS WEEK—MONDAY, 23D AUGUST, to SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, '58,
to the following sequences, viz:
PART I.—A new and bewitching lovely view of
THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
This is no common place sight, but a rare combination. It is admirably picturesque and animated.
PART II.—The Expedition to the ARCTIC REGION, in
SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
in which the Esquimaux are seen on the shore with their sledges drawn by dogs, white bears are pursued and killed by the sailors.
PART III.—Is infinitely perfect
ANIMATED MODEL OF PARIS
taken from the *Pont des Arts*. It closes with the
GRAND MASQUERADE FEAST OF THE MAST OF COMANCHE ON THE RIVER.
PART IV.—THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER,
which performs every evolution usually attempted by living artists, without any apparent assistance.
PART V.—STORM ON THE BLACK SEA!
in which the spectator finds it almost impossible to divest himself of the idea that it is not reality.
A SONG BETWEEN EACH PART
will be introduced and four ELEGANT DROP SCENES presented, the whole being a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity, and something that will delight old and young with its wonderfully-varied and divert ng originalities.
The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents

PALACE GARDENS.
THE DRUM CORPS
of the
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
(22 members,)
By permission of Colonel VOSBURGH,
WILL AID MR. THOMAS BAKER,
The favorite Conductor and Composer,
AT HIS BENEFIT.
In giving a powerful effect to the
DRUM POLKA, &c., &c.,
the Corps have kindly consented
to appear in
FULL UNIFORM.
THE MESSRS. EDGE
have generously volunteered to give
AN UNUSUALLY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES
And the ORGAN-HARMONIUM
will be added to
A POWERFUL and WELL BALANCED ORCHESTRA,
for the purpose of efficiently rendering
SEVERAL NOVELTIES
PRODUCED BY MR. BAKER.
This elegant entertainment in compliment to
MR. BAKER,
will be given on
TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24,
Admittance ..... 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.
The different classes of the Singing Academy will assemble in the Academy of Music as follows:
Class I. For ladies, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.
Class J Gents, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M
Class II. For ladies, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2 P M
Class IL For gents TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 8 P. M
Class III. 3 P. M. FRIDAY. C. ANSCHUTZ.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corres. onding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE GRAND CELEBRATION.
Arrangements having been made by the Committee of the Common Council with the New-York Harmonic Society to take charge of the musical exercises at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the Society cordially invites the Musical Associations of this and adjoining cities to unite with them on that occasion.
Those desiring to do so are requested to send delegates to the Society, at their rooms at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, at their next rehearsal, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation. E. J. CARRINGTON, President.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
JAMES H. HOEMAN, Secretary.

SENORA PEPITA GARNIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters
MAX MARETZEK.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.
In case of rain the entertainment will be given the next fair day.

THE DRUM CORPS
Of the 71st Regiment,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug. 24,
PALACE GARDENS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala, at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT!!
ANVIL CHORUS!!
DRUM POLKA!!
OPERATIC GEMS!!
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!
HAIL COLUMBIA!!
SENTIMENTAL MUSIC!!
THE BIRD POLKA!!
CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES!!
DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT!
SUPERB FIREWORKS!!
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION!!
MAGNIFICENT FIRE BALLOON!!
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
AUG. 24
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Orchestra seats, $1 each.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.

W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.
N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEWEST STYLE FALL DE LAINES,
1s. 6d. PER YARD.
EXTRA RICH COLORS, SPLENDID PATTERNS,
Just opened
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

THREE-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, $18.
SUPER QUALITY SILK,
GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW FALL SILKS, AT 6s. PER YARD.
JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
100 pieces NEW FALL SILKS, at 6s. per yard.
Greatly under the actual value.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRM
As soon as possible. In order to do this it is absolutely necessary to dispose of our entire stock immediately
REGARDLESS OF THE COST,
therefore those wishing the
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED
will find them at No 43 Catharine-st The entire stock will be sold at wholesale or retail at a great sacrifice. This is one of the finest opportunities ever offered for any one wishing to go into business, as the location is most desirable and rent very low; located in one of the most business streets in the city.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSON,
No. 43 Catharine-st.

REJOICE FOR THE BARGAINS
Every lady enjoys her millinery. It is her pride to be *recherche* in that respect Everybody is fastidious, also, as to her dress trimmings, for elegant ones reach the woman of fashion and common ones the vulgar crowd. But, where to get these things is the question, and where to get them with a proper eye to economy, as well as taste, is an important inquiry. Here is but one spot in America where ribbons of the rarest quality, direct from the royal magazines of France and Germany, can be found—where dress trimmings of the most modest yet brilliant description repose in immense assortments—where millinery of all kinds, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," from an ordinary stock of trade—where obliging attendants are happy to accommodate customers with the choicest goods at the smallest prices—and that is at LICHTENSTEIN'S, No 357 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
FALL IMPORTATION!
20 cases of New Goods will be offered at wholesale and retail, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES,
Also, some new materials for Deep and Second Mourning, manufactured expressly for this house, together with
MANTILLAS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between S. ring and Prince sts.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
B. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn here other gloves are useless; all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, Linens, Damasks, Diaper, Table-Cloths, &c. for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. E. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Lewisthan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearl's and Diamonds Mazourka, Tanel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lynberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Sent by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "PALACE GARDEN SINGing-Bird Polka," by Baker, with splendid vignette of the Garden; price 40 cents. The "Swinging Schottische" by Cull, with a beautiful vignette of three children in a swing; 35 cents. Both are played at the Palace Garden by Baker's orchestra, with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, agent 333 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, British Possessions, and Atlantic Cable, 36 by 48 inches, showing all the lines and stations Price 50 cents. Published by WILLIAM H. BOYD, No 346 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. New List of Post-Offices, price 75 cents.

A STEM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE.
A 15 horse steam-engine, with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 9-feet fouscary cupola, with 48-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to E. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVAL.
E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS have removed their paper warehouse from No. 23 to No. 26 John-st., between William and Nassau sts., where they offer for sale the usual large assortment of book and news printing, writing, wrapping, and envelope papers, trunk and binders' boards, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New-York *Times* to complete a file: Nos. 1,225, 1,543, 1,644, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as seamstress; does all styles of family sewing; can dress ladies' and children's hair in a fashionable style: makes children's clothes. Has no objection to the country, or to travel with a family; wages $8. Also, a cook, in all its branches; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF a situation as seamstress in an upholstery establishment or a hotel; can cut and fit furniture covers and understands all branches of the business; or would take private orders, or would engage with a family going to California. Address for one week, R. A. H., Station C., corner of 4th and Troy-sts

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF RESPECTABLE PARentage, a situation to do general housework, chamberwork and waiting; or as nurse; will be found trustworthy, efficient and willing, and a very desirable servant; also, a nice, well-informed French girl as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places; can be seen at No. 224 14th-st, near 1st-av., room No. 11; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. K., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and seamstress, by a very experienced servant; has lived in good families; understands her business, and will try hard to please sooner than change; unquestionable references for integrity, neatness and capability given. Apply at MANNING'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen or a family. French fluting done in the neatest style. Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 25 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depôt L. I.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl a situation as chamberm id and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; she will be found very neat and attentive in her duties. A family in want of a good servant will call at HENDRICKSON & CO.'s Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls—one as cook, &c; one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent woman, as cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at her last place No 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn; the best references given, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 230 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine plaiting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED.—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 385 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st. for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations, out West; one as teacher of music and singing, the other as saleswomen in a fancy store or any light business. Address M. F., stating where an interview is requisite. Brooklyn Post Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business, in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 126 Eighth-st. Has good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 2 2 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years and is now with us at a home, would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No 176, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, &c., and one to do chamber work, take care of children, sew, &c. &c. To avoid trouble none need apply unless competent to do their duty well and the work of a large family and are willing and obliging in disposition; best of wages paid and good reference required. Apply at No. 136 Livingston-st, brick house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, A GENTLEMAN having three children, two of them girls, 11 and 13 years of age, is desirous of engaging a good housekeeper, educated, and a preference given to one that is pious, and one that would take an interest in the children. To such the situation would be a pleasant one, having good servants. Address Box No. 4,204 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a small family, (consisting of a gentleman and wife only,) residing in Brooklyn. She must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 141 Maiden-lane, New-York, up-stairs.

WANTED—FOR A VERY SELECT BOARDING house, a capable and reliable middle aged Protestant woman for cook; none need apply who are not good tempered and obliging, and who are not fully competent for their duties; apply at the large double house, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CANVASSER.—A COMPETENT man may find permanent employment, by applying, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., to J. W. WHEELER, No. 68 Vesey-st., up stairs

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, AN EXperienced entry clerk. Address, with references, Box No. 327 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately, for a large family. Address M. P., Box No 68, Post Office Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; must have satisfactory references. Apply at No. 53 West 37th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, R. J. H., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS OFFRANT D'ALLER causer dans une famille ou dans une Institution, demande la pension complete et l'echange de langage. S'addresser au bureau de ce journal, aux initiales P. C., Box No. 205 *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance and of several nations including German and French) may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an Intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign Languages spoken. A lady in attendance

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 216 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange

2,317 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, $100 each

Also at 12½ o'clock,

$4,000 St. Louis (Mo.) 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Iowa (Wis.) County 8 ₩ cent Bonds
2,000 Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds
8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 ₩ cent. Bonds, due 1882
7,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, due 1863.
4,500 Warren Railroad of New-Jersey, 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent Bonds.

50 shares Mercantile Bank.....$100 each
5 shares Bank of Jersey City.....100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....10 each
85 shares Nat'l nal Fire Ins Co.....37½ each
10 shares Merchan s' Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
60 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....17 each
305 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.....27 each
27 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
30 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
3 shares City Fire Ins Co.....70 each
10 shares Gebhard Fire Ins Co.....100 each
15 shares Phenix Fire Ins Co.....50 each
20 shares Irving Fire Ins Co.....25 each
30 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
16 shares Beekman Fire Ins Co.....25 each
142 shares Hanover Fire Ins Co.....50 each
6 shares Equitable Fire Ins Co.....35 each
737 shares Pacific Fire Ins Co.....25 each
9 shares Empire City Fire Ins Co.....100 each
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins Co.....25 each
30 shares Humboldt Fire Ins Co.....100 each
45 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins Co.....50 each
40 shares Mechanics' and Trader's Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins Co.....100 each
9 shares Washington Fire Ins Co.....50 each
20 shares Consolidated Stage Co.....25 each
100 shares Chicago and Pitts. R R.....50 each
50 shares New-York and Savannah S. Co.....100 each
50 shares Adams Express & Co's Express.....100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....100 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

OPENING FALL SALE OF $1,500 WORTH of best City made household furniture. J. W. HUNT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salerooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in French satin Brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood etageres centre and fancy tables, bureaus, bedsteads rockers, voltaires, easy chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases &c., &c. &c. Also, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets and chairs, together with a large assortment of enamelled chamber suites of any desired color or pattern. Also, oil-paintings fancy goods, crockery, cutlery, French plate mirrors, glass ware, silver plated ware, &c., &c., &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Customers ready day before sale and can be heard the same forenoon where the goods may be examined. Private families refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 21 lots being situated on Regent-st., Park-place and Cottage place.

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No 36 Wall-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway

(By order of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jun. assignee.)

A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about

$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality,

$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished end chamber candlesticks,

$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.

The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, Aug. 26, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.—TUESDAY, Aug. 24 at 10 o'clock at the salesroom, a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of saws, files, shisels, gimlets, screws guns, shovels, augers, nails, trace chains, percussion caps, drawing knives, plate locks, padlocks, chisel and file handles, axes, powder flasks, bolts tea trays, waiters, razors, snuffers &c.; samples and parts of hardware, table and dessert cutlery, pocket knives, whistles, &c. Also hat, hair, shoe, stove, scrub and other brushes, whips, emery, table mats, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY WARE—TUESDAY, Aug. 24 at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st By BARTLETT & COWEN, a large open ed stock of granite and common ware, in lots for retailers. Also, china tea and toilet sets, and sixty boxes glass ware by the case. Sale peremptory and goods well packed for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, single stone, worth about $700; it was attached to a small chain and another small pin, with three small diamonds; it was set in black and gold; it was lost on the cars from Saratoga to Troy, or on the steamer *Francis Skiddy*. This reward will be given and no questions asked. Jewelers and pawnbrokers will be on their guard. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. H. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, No. 140 Mulberry-st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Pray, Jr., for about $100 each. Against the maker(s) of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE EVENING of the 18th inst., in going from Atlantic-st through Court and Fulton sts. to Sands-st., Brooklyn, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, valued by the owner as a family relic. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 Liberty st., Room No. 6.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED to the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "S. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran," "Estate of C. H. Williamson," a suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL ROFF & SON, No 32 West 12th-st.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A SMALL package of SILVER MONEY, which the owner may have by calling on JAMES A. NORTON, No 88 Warren st., proving property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

FOUND—ON JERSEY FERRY-BOAT, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. The owner can have them by proving property to G. H TAYLOR, No 25 Cortlandt st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300 TO $500.—A PARTNER WANTED—To take half interest in a pleasant cash business. Less established in New-York six years, and paying from $30 to $50 per week, exclusive of all expenses. A respectable party of good address, with the above amount which he desires to invest in a safe and well-established business, can apply to W. EANRING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN OF EXTENsive mercantile experience, wants to enter as active partner in some good and substantial concern; his character and standing in this community is, and always has been, of the first order and unexceptionable; he will furnish a capital of $10,000 and perhaps more and command in his own name a credit of some $50 000. Address, business mentioned, L. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE, OR BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers will lease, with or without the furniture and fixtures, the store now occupied by them. The present building is 24 feet front, 100 feet deep; connected in the rear with a lot on Franklin st., 35 by 50 feet. THOMPSON & SON, Confectioners, No. 349 Broadway.

CAPITAL WANTED.—A MANUFACTURER whose business has been suspended by fire, having no insurance, is compelled to enlist the aid of a monied partner. Any person wishing to invest from $5 000 to $10,000 where the return will largely exceed 10 per cent, can address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office. Agents need not reply.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABlished laundry, now doing a successful business; kept by the present proprietor for the past six years; retiring from the business, will dispose of it at a bargain. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

$3,000.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS offered to make a profitable investment in the manufacture of a staple article of commerce. Address S, care of Cargill & Sontag, 11 Maiden-lane, New York.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Dr's Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL CAN NOW BE seen running daily at the Tribune Buildings, store No. 7 Spruce st., New-York. We invite farmers, dealers and those engaged in the Cuban, South American, California and Southern and Western trade to call and see it.
N. B.—For sale, best quality unbolted Wheat Flour and Wheat Grist, fresh ground every day.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE UPPER PART OF THIS CITY, several houses in good order with modern improvements. Rent from $500 to $750. Also two new brick houses in Gay-st., rent $428; and one in 17th-st., $376. Also a large upper floor in Bleecker st., suitable for a light manufacturing business.
J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th av., cor. 13th-st.; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN 22d and 23d sts., opposite London Terrace, with all the modern improvements; rent low to a permanent tenant. Apply to Mrs S. GREGORY No. 230 8th-av., cor. 23d st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House astor place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED IN TROY-STREET, between 4th-st and Greenwich av., east side; Croton water and gas throughout the house; bath tub, water closet, &c. The oil cloths in the halls and basement story, together with 8 tons coal can be purchased if desired. Rent from Oct 1 to May 1, 1859, $300. For further particulars, inquire at the drug store No. 209 6th-av., corner of 14th st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house to let, near Broadway, containing 36 rooms, nearly filled with first class permanent boarders; monthly receipts about $1 400; the house is in perfect order and newly furnished throughout with the entire furniture, as it is for sale at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No 307 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class very convenient, and full furnished house on West 22d st. location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW Rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high stoop HOUSE, No 45 West 24th-st., near Madison Square; has all modern improvements and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No 70 Pine-st., 21 floor.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTing Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A MODerate-sized house between 10th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th ave. Would also take a part of the furniture if good. Address W. H. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased to a suitable tenant, for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double-house with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, containing large gardens, lawn &c., with a good barn, carriage house, work shop hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions as to location, healthiness &c. must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over 1st Nicholas Bank, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNIture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depot of Harrison Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his late residence at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. House of brick, three stories with wings two stories, and basement; two parlors dining-room, library, eight large and three small bedrooms; built in the best manner and in good order; barn and out-buildings; five or more acres of land. The property is within sight, and a few minutes' walk, of the depot at White Plains, and for beauty and convenience of location is unsurpassed by any inland place in the county.
R. W. HARRIS, Astoria L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one, 40 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from the depot, abounds in fruit of all kinds, fine garden beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice-house, &c., and is worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient, fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the depot For information inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deas' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$325—FOR SALE AT NO. 86 WEST 24th-street, near 6th av., a most magnificent 7 octave, rosewood piano-forte and steel, cabinet finished in exquisite style double round corners, elaborate carvings, pearl keys carved legs, rich powerful tone, city makers of the highest celebrity, with full warrantee, nearly new and a bargain. Can be seen day or evening, for four days. Shipping facilities afforded, if required. N. B.—An object will be made for cash.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $45, $59, $110, $125 and $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND Diagonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano; four round corners; rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $650; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash; inquire No. 41 5th st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st. near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
CRIBS
MATTRESSES, MOSQUITO FRAMES, &c
At reduced prices at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN full colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000: nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. T. H. Madison-square Post-Office.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—A fine assortment of the most fashionable and recent styles of chamber suites, at the old manufactory No 634 Broadway, all warranted, and ranging in prices from $25 upwards. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.
J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 183 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montague Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of coach paneling. Colors with zinc basis retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN F. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and sells as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 3 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENSY & CO.,
No 39 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the business and condition of the bank, the character of the business &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much importance to stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. by HAXELL & DAVIT,
No. 60 Exchange-place

A BANK CHARTER WANTED.—ADDRESS DRAWER, Box No 261, Buffalo Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $256,000.—ASSETS, $336,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SWIFT,
CHAS. S. SWORDS,	J. H. JANSON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIL P. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr,	J. R. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
No 66 Nassau-st., office No 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No 5 Beekman-st., who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN McKILLOP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York of which the terms are as follows:—

First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.

Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New-York; DAVID WOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.

Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.

Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
JOHN McKILLOP.
DAVID WOOD.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT REINERS and J. HENRY HADDENHORST, in the City of New-York, under the name, style and firm of REINERS & HADDENHORST, distillers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of said firm will be closed up by J. HENRY HADDENHORST, who will continue to carry on the business at the old stand on his own account.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1858.
J. HENRY HADDENHORST,
ROBERT REINERS.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

E. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the passengers could be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $80.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line.

GLASGOW, from New-York, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Geer will follow.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UN

NEW-YORK CITY.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Tuesday.—Present, the Mayor, Messrs. CLOSSY, BOSWELL, Drs. ROCKWELL, THOMPSON and MILLER.

Charleston was declared to be an infected port.

The schooner *T. D. Wagner* arrived here Aug. 22, ordered that her cotton be discharged on a barge at Quarantine for ventilation, her rice and cotton to be lightered up to the City, and her iron and mahogany to remain on board.

The schooner *Kate Steward* from Charleston Aug. 21, in like order.

The bark *C. C. Fowler* arrived July 26, from Havana, and discharged; was referred to Health Officer to report as to her coming up.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY AND DANGEROUS LEAP.—On Saturday morning Mr. John B. Houstain, on entering his clothing-store, No. 402 Bowery, discovered two burglars in the upper story. The sudden appearance of Mr. Houstain disconcerted the robbers, but they had no notion of being caught. One of them opened a window and jumped out, followed quickly by his companion. The distance to the ground was thirty feet. The first one struck against a tree, which broke his fall, alighted on the ground in safety, and made his escape. The other was not so fortunate; he fractured his thigh, and being unable to move, he was arrested. The prisoner gave his name as John Wood arrested. The prisoner gave his name as John Wood, and was committed by Justice STEERS, in default of $2,000 bail, for examination. The burglars, surprised, had packed up nearly two hundred pairs of pantaloons, some sewing silk, and other articles, altogether worth $500.

A SAILOR ROBBING A FELLOW-SAILOR.—James Archibold, a young sailor, 20 years of age, was arrested yesterday, charged with entering the room of a fellow-sailor, named Charles Gregge, at the sailors' boarding-house, No. 29 Monroe-street, and stealing seven gold sovereigns and other gold coin, amounting to nearly $50. A little girl saw him come out of the room, and a sailor testified that he had given him the sovereigns, telling him to get American gold for them. Justice STEERS committed the accused in full.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a false fire alarm having been given, the members of Engine Company No. 20, and Hose Company No. 18, had an impromptu fight at the corner of Cedar street and Broadway. Stones, brickbats, and other missiles were flying about in a lively manner, when the police of the First Ward, having got wind of the fight, hurried to the place to quell the disturbance. No one was seriously hurt, and no arrests were made.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Wm. Brown, a colored boy, yesterday morning broke into the house of Mary Teole, No. 148 Duane-street. He was caught prying into some bureau drawers. John Artheus, a youth 16 years of age, broke into the store No. 2 Staple street, and was captured. Both prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man giving his name as John Cassidy attempted, on Saturday evening, to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Albany at several stores in Carmine-street. He was arrested, and committed to Jefferson Market.

DISHONEST ITALIANS.—Two Italians named John B. Survio and Peter Barraco were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two watches, a $20 gold piece and some segars belonging to John Bartono, of Rockland County. They were committed to answer the charge.

SELLING A SLOOP.—C. F. Thomas, a colored man, hired a sloop of Mr. George Cristopher, of Brooklyn, and sold it for $90. Justice STEERS locked him up to answer.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY upon the body of JAMES MULLIGAN, a boy three years old, who was run over Thursday night by one of the Eighth-avenue cars, corner of Forty-sixth-street. The child attempted to cross the track, when it fell under the horses' feet and was run over by the car and instantly killed. The Jury rendered a verdict partly blaming the driver for the accident. The driver, CHARLES STOTHOFF, who was arrested at the time of the accident, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—THOMAS WOOD, a carman, on Saturday, was crushed to death by a mast which fell upon him from his cart. ALVERES BENSON was killed, Saturday, by the platform of a hoisting apparatus, which fell upon him while he was at work in the printing-office of BILLIN & BROTHERS. An inquest was held on the bodies and a verdict of accidental death rendered in each case.

Fires.

IN WHITEHALL-STREET.—A fire was discovered at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning in basement of the plumber's shop of Mr. WM. HYLAND, No. 16½ Whitehall-street. The fire communicated to the first story, occupied by PATRICK KERRAN as a liquor store, and Mr. ALEXANDER, as a clothing store. The damage by fire and water is estimated at $700, and is uninsured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN VESEY-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning in the building rear of No. 67 Vesey street, occupied by JOHN WATERS, gold refiner. The fire originated from the furnace, and was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

[Advertisement]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Yankee" LOCKE and his great Temperance Drama, entitled "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," at this popular Theatre to-night. Of course there will be a grand rush. Little VIOLA PLUNKER appears in the piece as the drunkard's child, and the cast is to embrace the full company. Two other pieces, "Podjah B. Peasley" and the "American Tar," are to be performed.

[Advertisement]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mark this fact, attested by the first medical periodicals of Europe, that cases of confirmed dyspepsia, abandoned as hopeless by the Faculty, yield to a short course with these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

FIRE.—Eight unfinished houses on Lafayette avenue, between Bedford and Nostrand-avenues, belonging to Mr. ONDERDONK, of Jamaica were destroyed by fire on Saturday about noon. The scarcity of water in the vicinity rendered the efforts of the firemen ineffectual. The loss is estimated at $5,000, partially insured.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.—A fire broke out on Friday night, in the store of Captain MULLEN, corner of Willoughby and Prince streets, but was extinguished with little damage. It was the work of an incendiary. A small sum of money was stolen from the drawer.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named MICHAEL ROACH took a dose of laudanum on Friday night with an intent to destroy his life. The Police of the First Precinct interfered, and a powerful emetic effected the removal of the drug, and on Saturday morning the man was sent home.

A house on Kent-avenue, the property of THOMAS BURROUGHS, was set on fire the same night. Loss $200, covered by insurance in the Montauk Company.

A FOUNDLING.—Some one deposited an infant a few weeks old, on the steps of house No. 208 Atlantic-street, on Friday night. It was taken care of at the Almshouse.

COURT NEWS.—The City court-room is undergoing repairs. Judge CULVER heard several *ex parte* motions on Saturday, in his chambers.

THIEVES.—The Third Precinct Police arrested on Saturday a number of river thieves, who had been stealing wheat from some vessels at the Atlantic Dock. They were committed.

MORTALITY.—There were 180 deaths in the City during the week ending Saturday; Males, 84; Females, 96.

POLICE ACCOMMODATIONS.—A resolution appropriating $17,000 for the erection of station houses in the Eastern District was introduced and defeated at the meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named JEREMIAH ROACH was taken to the Hospital on Friday evening with a broken leg. He had fallen from a Hamilton-avenue stage.

New-Jersey Items.

ACCIDENT BY THE KICK OF A HORSE.—A cart man named PATRICK QUINLAN, residing in South Seventh-street, had his leg fractured, on Saturday by the kick of a horse belonging to another man. The animal had become unmanagable, from a fright at some passing object, and the injured man was attempting to quiet him, when he was kicked just above the ankle, and sustained a compound fracture.

BURGLARY.—The store of PETER G. DORENUS, corner of Hudson and Palisade avenues, in Bergen, was entered by burglars, on Friday night, and robbed of money and goods amounting to $50.

BIBLE PRESENTATION TO FIREMEN.—The Jersey City Bible Society contemplate presenting to each of the Jersey City Fire Companies a handsome copy of the Bible, appropriately inscribed, to be kept in their engine-houses, for the use of the members.

WATER IN HOBOKEN.—The Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken have given notice that the laying of the distributing pipes will be completed before the close of the present month, and will be ready to receive the water from the reservoir of the Jersey City Water-works on the first day of September. The City Council have appropriated $1,000 to celebrate the event about the first of next month.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall, at Georgetown, D. C., came off on Thursday in the presence of a large multitude.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 21.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103⅞	48	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77⅞
18,000	Ind. State 6s	88⅜	50	do	b69 77⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅜	200	do	77⅞
23,000	do	91⅜	300	do	b60 78
10,000	Mis. St. 6s	s60 84	50	do	s15 78
4,000	do	84⅞	1100	do	s60 78
5,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	do	c 78⅛
5000	Minn S. 8 p c Bs	106	100	do	b30 78⅛
2000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	67½	200	do	s5 78⅛
20,000	M. C. R. R. 8 pr. ct.		200	do	c 78⅛
	1st m S. F. con. bs.	90⅜	100	do	s5 78⅛
1,000	M. C. R. R. 2d bs	94	200	do	b52 78⅛
4,000	Ill Cen. R. R. bs.	91	200	do	78
3 000	LaC. & M. L. G bs	72½	100	do	s10 78
5	Bk. of Commerce	100	200	do	78⅛
5	Metropolitan Bank	107⅜	350	do	s30 78
10	Market Bank	103	615	Erie R. R	17⅜
30	Park Bank	102	50	do	b10 17⅜
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99⅞	50	do	17⅜
10	do	86½	200	do	b30 17⅜
20	Merchants' Bank	111	100	Panama R. R.	b5114
200	Canton Co	20	170	do	114
50	Pacific M. S. Co	84⅜	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	28⅛
175	do	85	50	do	s35 28
100	do	s30 85	1000	Reading Railroad	48⅛
100	do	b60 86⅛	100	do	s30 48
200	Gard. Gold Co	½	25	Michigan Cen. R. R.	83⅜
10	Cleve. & Chi. R. R.	91¾	250	do	88
200	Cle & Tol. R. R.	84⅜	100	do	b30 58⅛
100	do	s10 34⅜	100	do	s10 58⅛
100	do	s30 34	60	do	58⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73	611	Mich S. & N. I. R. R.	23
80	do	b10 73⅛	1000	do	b30 23
50	do	s30 72⅞	100	do	b10 23
100	do	s60 72⅞	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 33⅛
100	do	s30 72⅞	175	do	33⅜
200	do	72⅞	85	do	33⅛
300	Cumberland Pref.	17⅞	100	do	s10 33⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 23—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week opened less brisk than the previous fortnight in the Import entries, but several heavy and valuable steamship cargoes coming in at the close, the Customs ran up to $757,227. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,925,389, as against $4,457,320 the corresponding week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $963,110, as against $937,512 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie is $844,781, as against $2,680,000 the same week in August last year, and which immediately preceded the beginning of the crisis, the first great shock to financial confidence being given on Monday, 24th August. During the week past additional transfers were made from Bank to the Sub-Treasury on account of the New Loan of the United States, to the amount of $1,223,400, making the payments of the fortnight on this account $8,995,252. The balances in the Government Office, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood $13,-739,639, (after the transfer of $300,000 by express to Washington City,) as against $12,-886,816 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average on the last statement stood $31,150,-473, the average being a falling one. And as the actual Export and Sub-Treasury movements of the week show a difference against the Banks of $1,997,604, the calculation on the Street is that the average to be made up this afternoon will fall below twenty-eight millions dollars, with a California remittance due from California in the course of the present week. The less unequal division of the stock of Bullion held in the City between the Banks and the Sub-Treasury than has heretofore for several months been the case, appears to have but little influence on the price of Money in the market. So far as the Banks are concerned, the movement has been one of exchange of part of their large stock of gold, which must soon return in the course of the disbursements by the Government, for a Public Stock, and which, while they hold it, pays an interest of 4@5 ℔ cent.; and in this view the operation is a highly desirable one, in so dull a season as the present, to their loan column. It is also believed by many of the Bank officers of the Street that it will be the means of increasing the value of Money employed in their ordinary discounts, though owing to the dullness of demand from the Brokers since the New Stock has been placed, the expected advance has not yet been realized beyond ¼@1 ℔ cent ℔ annum on mercantile paper, while negotiations at call continue at about 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The gradual improvement in the Importing and Jobbing trade continues, but a larger portion than usual of the business is said to be doing for ready money. Some of the new banking credits in London granted to the South American and India trade last Winter and Spring are now falling due, and are met with general promptness. A considerable share of the European Goods now being entered, has been paid for in advance.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, which we published early in the month, to the 31st July inclusive, the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise (Specie and Bullion excluded) amounted since Jan. 1, to..... $78,475,123
Add three weeks in August..... 14,375,830

Total to date..... $92,850,953
Against same time, 1857..... 165,530,346

Decrease this year..... $72,685,393

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1..$36,763,000
Add three weeks in August..... 2,944,537

Total to date..... $39,707,537
Against same time, 1857..... 47,276,502

Decrease to date..... $7,568,975

The same tables make the Export of Specie since Jan. 1..... $15,161,000
Add three weeks in August..... 2,021,250

Total to date..... 17,182,250
Against same time last year..... 31,895,903

Decrease this year..... $14,713,653

The amount of Gold delivered at this port from California, and Gold and Silver received here from abroad since Jan. 1, is:

From California	$22,647,592
Europe, &c.	1,815,000
Together	$24,462,592
Against 1857:	
From California	$21,029,212
Europe, &c.	5,200,000—$26,229,212
Decrease this year	$1,766,620

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103¾ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex-dividend	77⅛@76⅞@78⅛
New-York and Erie	16⅞@16¾@17⅛
Reading	48⅞@47@48⅜
Rock Island	74⅝@72¼@72⅝
Michigan Southern	22⅞@22¼@22¾
Illinois Central	75@74@77
Panama	114@113⅛@114
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend	83⅛@84@85⅛
Hudson	28¼@28@28⅜
Galena	84@83@83⅜
Missouris	85⅛@84@84¾
Virginias	92¾@92¼@92⅜
Tennessees	92⅛@92@91⅜
La Crosse Land Grants	22¼@22¼@22⅛
Toledo	34⅛@33⅛@34¼
Delaware and Hudson	99¾@99@99⅛
Michigan Central	59@57@58

The ruling account at the Stock Exchange continued *Bear* through most of the week on most of the Share list, and on a portion of the State Stocks, until after the Foreign accounts by the *Arabia* were digested on Friday afternoon, when the market turned, and on Saturday was quite firm and animated. Our range of quotations, as above, shows by the middle figure the lowest depression on Wednesday and Thursday, the outside figure the advance on Saturday, when, as usual on that day in the Summer season, there was only one formal session of the Brokers. At the irregular meeting in the afternoon the attendance was but partial, and the dealings generally inactive, though at full prices. There seemed through the day a large demand for New-York Central shares, in part, perhaps, for delivery to-day, when the transfers re-open after the payments of the dividend, which commenced on 20th inst. at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The stock closed ½@¾ ℔ cent. better than on Saturday week, and 1½@1¾ better than the lowest sales on contract on Wednesday and Thursday. The *Bull* account in the stock has been helped by the tenor of the English advices in regard to the revival of speculation on the London Exchange, while the *Bear* account has been much enlarged by the spirited contest between the two parties early in the week. The dealings will probably be more satisfactory to both after the reopening of the transfers, besides more convenient for outside orders, which some of the Commission Brokers say have picked up within a few days. The English news also assisted the general tone of the market: Illinois Central rose to 77 ℔ cent., the Bonds of the Company to 91 ℔ cent; Panama firm at 114; Pacific Mail rose to 85½, ex dividend, and Reading was active at 48 @48¾@48½, ℔ cent. The recovery was slowest in some of the Western Shares, the *Short* sellers going upon the slim receipts reported thus far in August. There is more doing in Erie shares, the impression gaining ground that the present management will not hold out much longer against a rational settlement of the difficulties they have made with the New-York Central, Baltimore and Pennsylvania lines; or if they do, that the matter will be taken in hand by the stock and unsecured bondholders for the October election—these interests in the concern numbering twenty millions of dollars, and about three thousand stock proprietors.

We quote the new Stock of the Federal Government at 103¾ ℔ cent., interest to run from 1st January next. Adding the intervening interest the price is equal to 105.65 ℔ cent. The resales have not been large within a few days. The principal transaction on Saturday was $150,000 taken for one of the Savings' or Insurance Offices. The necessary delay in preparing the Bonds at Washington has interfered with the freedom of transactions, while the general Stock news from England has rendered some of the holders indifferent to realizing on this side at present prices.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Ohio, Ind & Ky.	¼@ —
New-England	½@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Jersey	¾@ —	Missouri	¾@ —
Philadelphia	1-10@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Penn. Country	½@ —	Illinois	1½@ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Wisconsin	2@ —
Maryland	½@ —	Tennessee	2@ —
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	1@1¼	Phila. Checks	1-10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	¾@ —	Boston Checks	1-10@ —
Mobile	1@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

160 acre warrants	92	95
120 acre warrants	80	83
80 acre warrants	92	94
40 acre warrants	109	110

There seems to have been some hot haste with the Chicago Brokers in discrediting Wisconsin Currency. The attack, if not wholly uncalled for, was, at least, too indiscriminate to enlist the public against this Circulation, as secured by State Stocks. On this subject the St. Louis *Republican* remarks:

"The public are already advised that a dispatch was received from some Broker in Chicago, day before yesterday, stating that the notes of twenty-six Wisconsin Banks had been 'thrown out,' as the phrase is. This was the substance of the dispatch. Although there are nearly one hundred Banks in Wisconsin, the Chicago note-shaver could not find time to specify the twenty-six which were 'thrown out,' for, if he had done so, the certainty is, that his dispatch would have produced very little effect here. He elected to send it in general terms, expecting that the operation would be to discredit the whole of the Banks of Wisconsin, so that his *confreres* in the shaving line might profit by the movement and the depreciation. Yesterday's Chicago papers brought the 'circular' of five or six Brokers who have undertaken to perform the kind office of determining what kind of money issued by Wisconsin Banks is not good—although every dollar is based upon State Securities—and a little examination discloses the fact, that of all the Banks named not $30,000 can be found in St. Louis. But the object would not have been attained if an honest policy had been pursued, and the Banks named; the intention was to create a general distrust of Wisconsin money, and then, when this was done, for the confederates to buy it up at a depreciation from timid men, and then, when the speculation of the brokers was over, to reproduce it for circulation again, *just as was done last year with Illinois money.* We do not know that the game has been very successful, but at all events the *tawooing* of these 26 Banks, very few of which have any circulation here, and all of which are abundantly secured, ought not to be suffered to affect the value of Wisconsin money in this market. In the list of those who sign this 'circular' we see the names of some first-rate speculators in 'wild cat' and 'mad-dog' currency, in past years, and it does seem somewhat farcical to find *them* attempting to proscribe any sort of bank-note issues—least of all those based on the faith and credit of the various States of the Union. Our advice to those who may happen to have any of these notes is, to hold on to them—to keep clear of the brokers, and to wait until they get par for them, as they are sure to do; and, as it is alleged that some of the brokers are making a virtue of lending these notes on nominal interest, in the expectation of buying them up in a few weeks at a great depreciation, the true policy is, not to touch them on any terms."

The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday evening appends the following to the notice of the brokers:

"THE RAILROADS WILL RECEIVE THE WISCONSIN MONEY.—The undersigned, on account of their respective Boards, agree to receive the bills of Banks advertised in the morning papers as rejected by some of the city bankers, at par for freight, tickets, or any other dues:

GEO. ACKERMAN, Local Treasurer, Illinois Central Railroad.
GEORGE M. GRAY, Mississippi and New-Orleans Indiana Railroad.
D. M. ROSS, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
H. G. SPAULDING, Michigan Central Railroad.
WM. SMITH, Freight Agent, Michigan Central Railroad.
GEO. P. LEE, Assistant Treasurer, Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.

Lack of time for this evening's paper has prevented several roads from being called upon."

The following report of the Coal Trade of the past week, is from the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday. The Reading Road, it will be noticed, delivered over *thirty-eight* thousand tons, not *thirty* as mistaken by one or two of our City neighbors:

COAL TRADE OF THE WEEK.

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	36,652	38,059
Canal	39,124	40,997
Lehigh—Railroad	10,005	9,301
Canal	34,316	28,289
Del. & Hudson Co	19,251	14 244
Penna. Coal Co	29,017	17,419
Scranton, South	8,459	13,170
Total	176,824	161,479

The trade sums up in the aggregate:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,245,975	1,001,919
Canal	723,385	647,696
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	283,200	302,044
Canal	506,310	436 476
Delaware & Hudson Company	217,800	167,324
Pennsylvania Coal Company	299 509	307,870
Scranton—South	200,683	216,122
Total	3,476,862	3,179.451

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday reports of the Canal revenues:

The following is a statement of Tolls received on the New-York Canals during the second week in August, and also the total amount received from the opening of navigation up to Aug. 15, in the years specified below:

	Second week in August.	Total to Aug. 15.
1847	$91,062	$1,968,888
1848	70,805	1,451,294
1849	66,422	1,463 380
1850	83,485	1,405 357
1851	93,704	1,702,121
1852	95,937	1,515,451
1853	86,747	1,557,809
1854	77,440	1,413,281
1855	75,713	1,263 915
1856	94.159	1,1.6,536
1857	76,750	994,504
1858	63,887	1,048,638
Decrease from 1847		$930,250
Increase over 1857		54,134

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports of the Money Market in that city:

The Money Market exhibited no new feature today. The demand, which was moderate, was freely met so far as the offerings were satisfactory. Rates of interest continue to range from 6 to 12 ℔ cent.

We did not hear of any sales of bankers' checks on the East, to-day, below 40c., and most of the transactions were at 45c.@50c. Having no fractions to represent the inside figures, we quote ⅝ premium as the selling rate, with the remark that round sums are to be had at 40c@45c. For remittances, on account of collections, all houses charge ⅜ premium. The buying rate is generally ½. Baltimore is slightly easier than New-York, but the difference cannot be indicated by a quotation. Nothing of importance doing in New-Orleans.

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight	¾ prem.	⅝ prem
Boston	½ prem.	½ prem.
Philadelphia	⅜ prem.	⅜ prem.
Baltimore	⅜ prem.	⅜ prem.
New-Orleans	½@⅝ dis.	⅜ prem.
American Gold	⅜ prem.	⅜ prem.

The annexed is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of July:

	1858.	1857.
Received from coal	$206,448 81	$260,367 51
Received from merchandise	23,612 98	25,160 66
Received from travel, &c.	27,392 85	32 305 26
Total	$257.454 64	$317,823 43
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund and all charges	130,267 57	147,117 60
Net profit for the month	$127,187 07	$170,705 63
Net profit for previous 7 mos.	519,353 43	786.367 20
Total net profits for 8 mos.	$646,540 50	$957,072 83

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks

Banks.	Loans. Aug. 14.	Loans. Aug. 7.	Specie. Aug. 14.	Specie. Aug. 7.
Citizens' Bank	2,935,007	2,945,099	3,038,060	2,881,[illegible]
Canal Bank	1,141,968	866,547	980,425	981,743
Louisiana	1,692,762	1,560,226	2,200,806	2,180,[illegible]
Louisiana State	2,102,525	2,741,706	2,893,378	2,712,[illegible]
Mech. & Trad.	403,469	554 461	339 627	503,410
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,012,987	1,002,780	379,103	393,409
Southern Bank	738,632	220,910	171,246	115,113
Union Bank	763,069	721,648	442,872	389,[illegible]
Bk. of J. Robb	133,618	230,748	171,138	150,[illegible]
Crescent City	192,448	968,920	186,730	211,043
Bank of America	160,792	550,170	330,400	345,738
Total	11,283,216	12,452,664	10,912,876	10,835,666
	Increase...$430,552		Increase...$77,210	

Banks.	Circulation. Aug. 14.	Circulation. Aug. 7.	Deposits. Aug. 14.	Deposits. Aug 7.
Citizens' Bank	2,166,330	2 208,940	3,609,102	3,638,267
Canal Bank	644,210	656,430	876 970	877 662
Louisiana	803,049	829 739	3,069 768	3,129 897
Louisiana State	1,243 425	1,443,790	4,169 434	4,219,087
Mech. & Traders'	178,535	178,910	709,856	918,390
Bk. of N. Orleans	406 760	406,610	596,344	616,728
Southern Bank	175,805	177,780	203,176	212,111
Union Bank	551,760	557,450	641,689	585,994
Bank of J. Robb	323,265	324,220	191,796	192,694
Crescent City	157,560	141,600	278,353	327,278
Bank of America	190,090	199 670	488,134	493,377
Total	6,820 800	7,125,360	14 994,822	15,200,777
	Decrease...$314,760		Decrease...$206,75	

Banks.	Exchange. Aug. 14.	Exchange. Aug. 7.	Due Dist. Banks Aug. 14.	Due Dist. Banks Aug. 7.
Citizens' Bank	661,645	785 047	416 975	383,642
Canal Bank	1,220 645	1,369 515	492,702	503,994
Louisiana	814,661	991,618	492,702	328 750
Louisiana State	490,397	430,984	142,9 0	328 750
Mech & Traders	333,297	376,911	23 549	27,196
Bk. New-Orleans	430,568	403,306	64 442	84 040
Southern Bank	812,938	916,705	1 893	
Union Bank	282,973	364,240	61,434	52 636
Bank of J. Robb	144,691	163 434	23,619	17,152
Crescent City	51,078	70,798	6,192	5,139
Bank of America	12,952	20,672		
Total	5 253,035	5,844,132	1,329,770	1,547,831
	Decrease...$591,097		Decrease $218 061	

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS
At the Port of New-York,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	113	$60,765	Shawls	58	$29,420
Carpeting	39	8,770	Lastings	2	509
Cloths	31	18,012	Braids & B	6	1,892
Coatings	3	1,568	Blankets	262	36,361
Gum Arabic	134	5,263	Hose	83	12,312
De Laines	138	30,466	Worsted Yarn	24	4,926
Cot. Worsteds	501	145,126	Total	1,436	$6,465,116

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	400	$106,150	Handkerchiefs	6	$ 710
Colored	178	37,756	Ginghams	1	215
Emb. Muslins	14	5 870	Spool	95	21,320
Prints	93	16,464	Velvets	49	9,155
Laces	16	2,723	Hose	354	64,932
Total				1,197	$265,282

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	149	$149,592	Velvets	4	$3,768
Ribbons	41	26,161	Silk & Worst'd	30	14,862
Cravats	11	5 636	Braids & B	2	464
Vestings	2	1,513	Crapes	4	1,722
Hose	1	112	Silk & Cotton	23	10 471
Plushes	4	2,858	Sewings	6	3,736
Shawls	19	20,963	Raw	59	15,371
Fringes	2	508	Silk Hdkfs	1	514
Gloves	1	264			
Laces	38	20,744	Total	397	$278,748

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	244	$75,966	Thread	39	$10,002
Laces	3	4,354	Linen & Cot'n	11	2 203
Handkerchiefs	4	2,349	Total	341	$91,908

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	32	$4 193	Kid Gloves	6	$3 890
Millinery	1	0	Corsets	4	1 111
Feath & Flrs	50	10,439	Suspenders	4	1,166
Clothing	11	1,537	Matting	16	1,567
Sew. Gloves	33	30,007	Oil-cloth	6	1,701
Embroideries	26	2s,30s	Total	502	$86,773
Col., Cuffs, &c.	13	2 876			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs	Value.
Woolens	33	$22 070	Shawls	30	$9,267
Carpeting	25	6,356	Blankets	23	3 643
Worsteds	31	10,995	Hose	23	3 698
Desines	15	6,181	Worsted Yarns	36	1,757
Col. Worsteds	21	3,893	Total	207	$66 290

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Cottons	35	$8,564	Spool	6	$1,556
Colored	5	579	Hose	5	861
Muslins	5	976	Total	57	$12,516

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	31	$6,802	Plushes	2	$802
Ribbons	3	2,463	S. and Worsted	1	196
Total				37	$10,263

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Linens	47	$6,244	Thread	5	$1,126
Total				52	$7,370

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Embroideries	4	$2,656	Corsets	2	$375
Col's, Cuffs, &c.	1	86	Total	7	$3,356

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs	Value.
Woolens	79	$31,037	Cott'n Worsted	144	$47 768
Carpeting	22	4,695	Shawls	20	8 914
Cloths	8	4,325	Braids & B	3	506
Coatings	3	1,555	Blankets	137	16 615
Worsteds	241	55,462	Hose	16	3,111
Delaines	63	22,542	Total	736	$238,191

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	85	$16,859	Ginghams	4	$1,086
Colored	17	1,220	Spool	16	4,001
Emb. Muslins	1	405	Velvets	2	471
Prints	14	2,162	Shawls	7	2 225
Handkerchiefs

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Rejection of Mayor Tiemann's Dispatch to the Mayor of London.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Aug. 23.

The dispatch from the Mayor of New-York to the Mayor of London was promptly transmitted as far as the Conn Station in Newfoundland, but the operator there declined to pass it on to Trinity Bay, assigning as a reason that he had been instructed by the managers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to reject all messages addressed to parties in Europe until the cable shall have been thrown open to the public, of which timely notice will, it has been stated, be given.

Preparations for a Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug 23.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade Rooms this evening in reference to the final Cable celebration on the 1st of September. Col. SNOWDEN, of the United States Mint, was Chairman. Chief-Justice LEWIS read a series of congratulatory resolutions, bringing in a Philadelphian, JOHN RODMAN COX, for a share of the honors, for forseeing, as alleged, the event forty-two years ago, and providing for a grand civic and military parade on the 1st. Some of the members, however, opposed the parade, on account of the expense, and the day, because only proposed by New-York, and not agreed upon by London. These matters were finally referred to a Committee. The proceedings were very flat.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 23.

The War Department has dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON, from Utah, to July 22, but they contain nothing of general interest. The troops were erecting temporary warehouses, and preparing to go into Winter quarters.

The officers of the Volunteer Regiment of the District of Columbia had a satisfactory interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, with regard to an efficient reorganization of the militia under the existing law.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon EDWARD HUDSON has been promoted to be Surgeon, *vice* NELSON, resigned. J. W. LEACH has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, *vice* HUDSON, promoted. E. E. POTTER, Master, has been appointed Lieutenant, *vice* J. D. REED, deceased.

R. H. LANSDALE, of Washington Territory, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Flathead Indians in that Territory.

J RUSH SPENCER, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Superior, in that State, *vice* DEAN, removed.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23.

THURLOW WEED and H H. VAN DYK were to-day elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

A fair number of Delegates to the American State Council are already here. The Council will meet at noon to-morrow.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 23.

Official returns from all the counties in the State, except six, show the complexion of the Legislature to be as follows: House, Democrats, 81; Opposition, 41. Senate, Democrats, 24; Opposition, 9 The remaining counties will probably give the Opposition 6, and the Democrats 1.

The Mutineers of the Whale-Ship Junior, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 23.

The mutineers of the whale-ship *Junior* were brought before Commissioner WOODBURY to day, and a preliminary examination was held, and they were fully committed. Five have made written confessions of their crimes, exonerating the rest.

Dr. DAVID R. BROWN was arrested to-day, on the charge of causing the death of EMILY A. THOMPSON by producing an abortion.

The Troy Postmastership.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Aug 23.

The Democrats of this city complimented JAMES R. FONDA, Esq., our newly-appointed Postmaster, with a serenade this evening. There was quite a turnout. A salute of 100 guns was also fired in honor of the appointment. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and speeches were made by a number of prominent Democrats. The appointment seems to give general satisfaction.

The Springfield Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Monday, Aug. 23.

The regatta of row-boats to occur in this city on Friday next, the 27th, promises to be a brilliant affair. Numerous boats, some of them celebrated by past achievements, are promised from Boston, New-York, Newburg, Albany, Hartford, New-London, and other places, and it is expected that at least 25 boats will be here. The races are divided between four-oared boats and six and eight-oared boats, wherries, and a grand closing race open to all boats of more than four oars, for $150 sweepstakes. The prize list amounts to $500. Boats will be brought and returned free from each of the above-named places. The entry-books are still open.

The Condition of the Canals.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug 23.

In order to set at rest all rumors relating to the Canal, we have obtained the following from the Auditor of the Canal Department:

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858—7 P. M.

Up to this time we have no information that the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals are not navigable their entire length. There has been no obstruction from breaks or any other cause, except for a few hours, east of Little Falls, from want of water, which is now supplied. The Erie Canal is reported in good order from Buffalo to this city.

(Signed,) N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans and Charleston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The deaths in this city from yellow fever yesterday, were fifty-four.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug 23.

The deaths in this city on Saturday, by yellow fever, were seventy-eight, and the number for the week, three hundred and ten.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The yellow fever has been declared epidemic in this city. The Health Officers report twenty eight deaths from it for the week ending yesterday.

Death of James Eddy, Esq.

JERICHO, Vt., Monday, Aug. 23.

JAMES EDDY, Esq., the General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company's lines, died here yesterday of disease of the heart.

Foundering of the Steamship Poydras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Poydras*, belonging to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, has foundered at sea. Crew saved.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 23.

The United States Mail steamer *Star* arrived at the wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Family Relics from Revolutionary Times.

The second annual meeting of the Old Settler of Indiana was held at Kingstown Springs, on the 12th of August. Large numbers were present, many of the pioneers bringing baskets for a pic-nic dinner in the grove. Among the veterans who conquered the Western forests and Indians, was the patriarch JACOB PARKHURST. Mr. P. is in his ninetieth year, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. He served in General HARMER's Army, in 1790, and shared in all the difficulties and dangers of that unfortunate Indian campaign.

Mr. HARMONY LAUGHLIN, of Rushville, exhibited a Dutch Bible and a Bible Dictionary, printed in Amsterdam in 1716. The text was in large type—clear and distinct—the annotations in small letter, and equally as legible as the text. The Bible cost £15 or $75. In it was a record of one of Mr. LAUGHLIN's ancestral families.

Mr. LAUGHLIN also exhibited a very large-sized linen vest, worn by his grandfather over a hundred years ago, who was a man weighing 340 pounds. In a pocket of the vest was a roll of Continental money, amounting to $2,400. It had been given to Mr. LAUGHLIN's grandfather for services in the Revolutionary War. This money was regarded as a curiosity—many persons on the ground had never seen a Continental bill or its *fac simile*.

The same gentleman showed some relics which had been in the families of his ancestors over one hundred years. Among them were a willow basket—the first, perhaps, ever brought into Indiana—some table-cloths and linen goods made in New-York when it was a colony, and some crimson window and bed-curtains, furnished with brass rings so as to slide on a string, which had been used in New-York over a hundred years ago. The linen was of domestic manufacture—made by the simple means known and used in America before modern inventions wrought the great improvements we see throughout the country for the production of fabrics of all kinds. Spoons, with bowls quite small and thin, and a variety of other articles were exhibited by Mr. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. PETER LOONY, of Noble township, Rush County, produced a powder-horn 65 years old; and a small ax which was used in WAYNE's army, in 1794, in clearing a passage for the baggage wagons through the wilderness. The ax had been preserved in his family as a memento of old times. The powder-horn had been used on many occasions for hunting deer, Indians and "other game."

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2161. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UTAH.

CONDITION OF MORMON AFFAIRS.

Doings of Brigham Young—His Claims against the Army—Polygamic Practices—The Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 24. 1858.

Notwithstanding the determination of the leaders of the Mormon Church not to hold public religious meetings in this city, as long as the "Gentile" reporters remained here, they have found it absolutely necessary to collect the people together, and instruct them publicly, in order to prevent the spread of the spirit of apostacy, which is becoming quite apparent in their midst. Last Sunday evening a meeting was called at the Social Hall, (the theatre building,) which was largely attended by the inhabitants of the city. This meeting was intended to be held in secret, so that no Gentiles should be present, but the Gentiles got wind of it, and were consequently there punctually at the appointed time. In consequence of their presence, but one speaker addressed the congregation; he exhorted them briefly not to purchase goods of the Gentile merchants for the present, telling them to wait till all the merchant trains had arrived, when goods would be a drug in the market. He also advised them to refrain, as much as possible, from all intercourse whatever with the Gentiles. The meeting was closed with a benediction by E. T. BENSON, one of the Twelve Apostles, before the people had ceased to come in.

Neither BRIGHAM, HEBER, nor any of the Chiefs were present. In fact, BRIGHAM has not passed the threshold of his garden door since he entered the premises upon his arrival in the city. He takes his exercise in the garden, but never passes out into the street.

I am credibly informed that, on Monday last, BRIGHAM met with a very unexpected rebuke from a gentleman in the employ of the ARMY, who visited him on business connected with its operations. BRIGHAM took occasion, in his presence, to speak in a contemptuous manner of our worthy Secretary of War, in whose honor the present encampment of the Army has been named Camp Floyd, whereupon our friend told His Majesty that if he did not desist from using such language in his presence, he would consider it a personal insult and require personal satisfaction for the same. BRIGHAM, terribly shocked to find a person bold enough to reprove him in so direct a manner, simply muttered in reply that he supposed he had a right to speak as he pleased, and then changed the the subject. There were some fifteen or twenty person present at the time.

BRIGHAM has brought in a bill of $2,000 against the War Department for the use of what is styled the "Church pasture," on the banks of the Jordan River, it having been occupied by the army for the three days succeeding its arrival in the Valley. The pasture was fenced in at one time, but the fence, or rather mud wall, has long since fallen away, leaving scarcely a hundred feet of continuous wall at any one point; it contained scarcely a trace of grass, and its only redeeming feature was its proximity to the river, from which the army could procure an abundant supply of water. General JOHNSTON is undoubtedly perfectly willing and ready to pay a reasonable and adequate compensation for anything obtained from the people for the use of the army under his control, but this outrageous demand of the Church for the mere occupancy of land to which they have in reality no title, is certainly a flagrant imposition upon the kind feelings of our friends of the army.

It will be seen by the following extract from the sermon preached by BRIGHAM at Provo City on the Sunday following the arrival of the army in the Valley, (the 27th of June,) and published in the Deseret News of the 14th, that even he could not out praise the excellent conduct of the troops while passing through the settlements:

"Probably many of you have already learned that General JOHNSTON passed through Great Salt Lake City with his command under the strictest discipline. Not a house, fence or sidewalk has been infringed upon by any of his command. Of course the camp followers are not under his control; but so far as his command is concerned, while passing through the city, he has carried out his promises to the letter."

Indian Agent HURT returned, on the 19th inst., to his farm at the reservation on the Spanish Fork, from which he was driven by the Mormons last Fall. Previous to his departure from the city for this purpose, BRIGHAM YOUNG wrote a letter to Governor CUMMING informing him that if Dr. HURT returned to the farm he would not be responsible for his safety, and that he did not deem it prudent at present for him to do so.

On the 20th inst., C. L. CRAIG, Esq, the new Indian Agent, left for his district, embracing the tribes around Fort Bridger.

When we first arrived in the Valley it was vaguely whispered around that the church leaders intended to renounce the further extension of polygamy: that if they were not troubled or disturbed in the enjoyment of the many wives which they now possess, they would not in the future sanction the marrying of more than one wife. We hoped sincerely that such was the truth, but it seems that we are mistaken and that this people are still determined to hurry on in their wild career of folly and vice, and to carry out their destructive system to its utmost extent. On Sunday last FERRAMORZ LITTLE, a nephew of BRIGHAM YOUNG, married, at the same time, two young girls, aged respectively 16 and 17 years. One of these was the daughter of JESSE C. LITTLE, the name of the other I have not learned.

Mr. L. had, until this time, but one wife, and she has always been most violently opposed to polygamy. Neither of the girls were consulted in the least about this arrangement; their fathers made the bargain without their consent, and they were obliged to enter into it.

A special meeting of the Probate Court for this County has been called for Monday next. The object of this session of the Court, it is reported, is to take measures for the completion of the new Court House in this city. The exterior of this fine building is finished, but the interior is yet in its rough state.

JOHN HOLMES, the teamster, who killed MAX SPELLMAN at the camp of the army, last week, was brought before his Honor Chief Justice ECKELS, on Thursday last, for trial. Upon examination he was released from custody, it appearing that he acted entirely in self-defence.

We hear daily of numerous cases of oppression and of consequent suffering, which cannot be alleviated or corrected, except by the intervention of the United States Courts. Unfortunately, we have but one Judge here, and, so far as we can ascertain, there are no prospects, for the present, of our having any more. Our judiciary, therefore, is powerless, two Judges being required to organize the United States Courts of the Territory.

We earnestly hope that this will be immediately remedied, and that the remaindar of our Judges will be appointed and sent out to the Territory as speedily as possible; for, until then, the most important branch in the government of our Territory must remain inactive.

The harvest season is at its height, and the people are all busily engaged in gathering in their crops. From what I can learn the yield of grain this season will fall much below the average yield of former summers. This is the result of the past difficulties for the farmers were unwilling to sow the usual amount of grain, and then neglected that which was sown.

The first mail from California, under the new contract, arrived here on the 21st inst., through in 19½ days from Placerville. This line will now make regular connection with the Eastern mail, which arrives regularly in 20 days from St. Joseph, Mo., thus forming a reliable over-land mail to California by the regular emigrant route, in 40 days from one terminus to the other.

To-day is the 24th of July, the eleventh anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon Pioneers in this Valley. For the first time since their arrival here there will be no celebration of the day by the inhabitants of this city. I am not informed whether such is to be the case throughout the Territory or not. It was upon the last anniversary of this event that the Mormons had their grand meeting in Cottonwood Cañon, upon which occasion they declared their independence of the United States Government. It is probably on account of the non-fulfillment of the prophecies made upon this occasion that the leaders refuse to celebrate their anniversary to-day. A. B. C.

The Executive Committee of the Lake Erie Monument Association, who are located at Sandusky, have appointed a Committee to correspond with the other lake cities in regard to a celebration of Perry's victory on the 10th of September next, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the occasion. It is intended to make the demonstration worthy of the day which it is designed to commemorate, by the erection of a monument on "Gibraltar." Delegations from Buffalo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit have signified their intention of participating.

A Southerner's View of the Mexican Question and Slavery and the Southwest—Practical Suggestions, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: I like the views of the TIMES in regard to Mexico. Mr. Weller, Sr., enjoined upon his hopeful son Samuel never to have a "mission;" but Mr. Weller to the contrary notwithstanding, I think it the mission of the United States to rescue a whole nation from anarchy, by assuming the control of its government.

The mass of the Mexican population is ignorant and barbarous, and would be illy qualified in its present condition to become American citizens; but American protection and unrestricted intercourse with this country for a few years would be the means of introducing new elements into her social and political life. Emigration from this country and from Europe, guided by intelligence and industry, would establish order, freedom and prosperity. There are many enlightened and patriotic men in Mexico, who sincerely desire the establishment of institutions like our own, but ignorance and priestcraft frustrate all their plans. The infusion of new blood, even new Catholic blood, would strengthen the liberal party; for I dare assert that there is more sympathy and homogenity between an American Protestant and an Irish Catholic than between the latter and a Mexican.

What you say of the revival, or rather the awakening of trade, as a consequence of American protection, or annexation, is in my opinion but a faint glimpse of the reality. Order, industry and unrestricted trade with this country, would give a commercial importance to Mexico which has been scarcely dreamed of.

Then may not the troubles of Mexico furnish the solution of our own domestic difficulties? May it not be the Canaan to which our colored population may be sent, not by a stealthy exodus, but with the free consent of all?

The South desires room for the extension of Slavery, partly doubtless, for the sake of increasing her political power, but mainly as a means of preventing a plethora. The wise men of the South dread the census returns. They see looming up in their midst, in the not distant future, an immense overshadowing black population, which, while it threatens the public safety, creates anxious solicitude in a pecuniary point of view. What shall we do with the surplus? There is the rub. We cannot employ them in manufactures or commerce, because it would be dangerous to draw together, within the space of a few miles square, a slave population of fifty or a hundred thousand, even if they were competent to perform such labors.

Dispersion, therefore, is a law of the life of Slavery. Agriculture is our only resource, and every generation must look out for new fields upon which to swarm.

The North objects to the extension of Slavery *as it is*; that is to say, the Slavery which ignores the institution of marriage, permits the separation of families, and compels ignorance and perpetual barbarism, by suppressing all attempts at education. The South cannot extend Slavery further, either in the Union or out of it, without the consent of the North.

Here, then, is a fit subject of compromise. The South should yield to its better instincts. It should follow the advice of Bishop MEADE of Virginia, of Bishop ATKINSON of North Carolina, of Dr. FULLER, of Senator TOOMBS, and many other of its leading minds, and lop off the odious features of the system of Slavery—features which all must admit to be unessential, since they are peculiar to American Slavery. The Mosaic code gives no sanction to the abuses I have referred to, but on the contrary specifically provides against them; while the injunction of Christianity to masters to give to servants "what is just and equal," if it have any meaning, must go to the extent of legalizing marriage, and making it obligatory upon master and slave of preventing the separation of families, and encouraging mental and moral improvement. We are therefore bound in conscience, and moved by interest, to modify our system of Slavery in these important particulars.

I think I am warranted in the assumption that if Slavery were ameliorated in the manner indicated above, the opposition of the North to its extension over the tropical regions of Mexico, as well as to the acquisition of Cuba, would cease. All rational men admit that the admixture of the negro element in our society, in these Northern latitudes, in which I include the Northern Slave State is an evil—a great evil. All admit that the separation of the races, as far as practicable, is desirable. All admit that the mass of the Slave population is utterly disqualified, at present, for self-government; and to thrust upon the ignorant and careless plantation slave suddenly the responsibilities of supporting a family would perpetuate his barbarism, and that of his posterity. The negro-slave needs to be educated to habits of freedom. He has been educated into civilized habits and the practice of regular industry, by the severe discipline of Slavery. He now requires to be trained to habits of self-reliance and self-government. These he can never acquire, either in a condition of unfettered Freedom or of absolute Slavery. He must be gradually inducted into the higher spheres of existence. There is nothing peculiar in the nature or condition of the negro, in this respect. No nation has ever risen to freedom without passing through all the stages of restraint and discipline to which he is subjected. The mass of the people of Europe—our ancestors—were slaves, serfs, villains, bondsmen, a few centuries back; and they are still a mere peasantry, without political privileges or consideration.

There would be no serious opposition to Slavery extension on the terms and conditions suggested Mexico would receive an accession of disciplined laborers and intelligent proprietors. The free spirit of Protestantism would be infused into the stagnant life of Mexico; the negroes would readily amalgamate with the aboriginal and mixed races, and in every point of view both countries would be gainers. The Northern tier of Slave States would at no distant day be rid of its black population, and the column of free white labor would in two generations push itself down to the border of the low lands of the Gulf States. This, in fact, is destined to take place in any event, without regard to the policy which the States in their wisdom may adopt. The process is now, while I write, going on; and legislation can do little more to retard it than it can to retard the formation of islands in the ocean by the polype, or the gradual processes of petrifaction. The plans of Providence in this matter may be facilitated, but cannot be checked. Whatever we may desire or essay to accomplish, we cannot close our eyes to the revelations of the census, which disclose the law population that the white population must increase and the black population decrease in all the States north of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. This great truth is illustrated as in a picture by the census tables.

But we are now on the eve of a great turning point in the progress of population, to which I would call attention. The advancing column of emigration has reached the confines of the great American desert, which embraces the larger portions of Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory; this desert, with the wide and uninhabitable range of Rocky Mountains, interposes a formidable barrier to the further progress of population, of a thousand miles in width. The effect will be, not totally to stop the western current, but to turn it aside by damming it up, and to precipitate it upon the healthy, fertile and sparsely peopled regions of the South. The first recoil of the human tide is even now felt in Missouri. But we shall in no long time hear of its inroads into Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Black labor will, within twenty-five or thirty years, be driven out of these States by competition, or drawn out by the demand for it in the Gulf States.

When the Federal Government was instituted, only sixty nine years ago, twelve of the thirteen States tolerated African Slavery. Now there are seventeen Free States, and but fifteen Slave States Of these, Delaware is practically rid of Slavery; so that in point of fact, the relative proportions of Free and Slave States are as eighteen to fourteen. Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington will, within five years, increase the disproportion. Maryland has fewer slaves than it possessed fifty years ago, while its white population has increased several fold; and in Virginia and other border States, we see the same relative increase of the white over the black population. Should not the policy of the States, and of the Federal Government be conformed to this Providential arrangement? I think so. A SOUTHRON.

Interrupting Religious Meetings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Will you permit me through your journal, to draw the attention of the public, and especially the Commissioners of Police, to an evil which seems to be very much on the increase in at least some parts of the City, namely, that of disturbing quiet, unoffending citizens in their places of worship; not only on week-day evenings but upon the Sabbath. This is generally done by crowds of boys, and young men sometimes, also half-grown girls who manage to get in front of the church-windows or by the door, their great object being to drown the voice of the speaker, often at the very time when he is addressing the Throne of Grace and supplicating the blessing of Heaven to descend upon his fellow men. Is not this a matter which should claim the attention of our Police authorities? I trust something may be done to abolish the evil.

Yours very respectfully, T. M. L.

Cricket.

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE WESTERN CLUBS AND THE NEW-YORK CITY CLUBS.—The return match between eighteen cricketers of the Western Clubs and eleven cricketers of our New-York City Clubs—an all America Eleven—was commenced yesterday at the Hoboken Cricket Ground. The first match was played last year at Albany, and took three days in the midst of the hottest weather of the season, and terminated in favor of the Western Cricketers. Yesterday was a highly propitious day for the match, the weather being cool and agreeable, and all that a Cricketer could desire. Upon the appearance of the contestants, it was found that some changes had taken place since last year, Lang and Hamlyn having retired from the Eleven, and some important changes in the Eighteen. Tents were erected and seats provided for ladies, of whom quite a number were on the ground during the day, as well as a large gathering of Cricketers, and other visitors. A collation was provided for the Western cricketers by their city opponents, to which ample justice was done between the innings. The Western men having won the toss, put themselves in by sending Stevenson and White to the wickets, against the far-famed bowler Cuyp, who made his first appearance for the season; he was sustained at the other wicket by Crossley; and the pair soon disposed of Stevenson and White, both of whom are very fair bats, and also Rose and French, two cricketers who have often made brilliant scores against first rate bowling, the latter an American, and one of the best bowlers in the country if backed up by a first-rate field. Moore came in at length to make a stand, and after losing French, and being joined by Gillespie, who did not keep company long, he was joined by Swales, who unfortunately was soon run out, when Smith came in, and the two made a stand for some time, Smith playing steadily, and Moore in his usual scientific and brilliant manner. Smith was at length disposed of by a ball from Wilby—who had been put on in place of Cuyp—the ball going into Point's hands. His score was a three and singles, for a total of six. He was succeeded by Pierson, who soon ran himself out, when the veteran wicket-keeper, Ralph, of Utica, took his place, and for some time a fine display of cricket was seen. Crossley having at length got rid of Ralph for a two and three singles, prettily got, allowed Hobbs to come in, and go out again for a round 0, when he was succeeded by Reeves, who soon gave Cuyp a chance to serve him with a notice of ejectment, and Aldridge took possession, and, in company with Moore, bade defiance to all and every and singular the polite notices they received to retire, until Crossley finally succeeded in effecting an entry into Aldridge's stumps, but not before he had made a good nine by leg hits for a two, a three, and a four. The rest did not trouble the scores much, Moore losing his wicket to Crossley, but not till after he had put forty runs on the telegraph, only giving one chance—to Sharp—which was not taken. His score consisted of a five to square leg, two fours—drives to the "on"—a three, three twos, and singles, got by pretty play to all parts of the field. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the field, the innings footing up, with the wides and byes, &c., to the large score of ninety runs. The fielding, bowling, and wicket-keeping during the innings was first-rate.

The City clubs then sent in Sharp and Lilley, to the fast bowling of French, and slow underhand bowling of Smith; Lilley being soon run out, was replaced by Tinson, when between the two some pretty and steady cricket took place for some time, Sharp's score of eight consisting of singles, while Tinson, when he had got his leg before the wicket, had scored fourteen by two splendid drives for three each, and three two's and two singles got in good style. Wilby here faced Sharp and kept his bat until the close of the innings, when he was scratched out by a lobbing ball, from Rose crawling under his bat into his wicket, and Rose walked off in triumph in company with Fletcher, who carried out his bat for 6 to his name. Wilby's score of 49 was well got, and to all points of the field—the 16 fielders being hardly worth as much as a good 9, well placed. His score consisted of three fine square leg hits, for four each, two three's, five two's, and singles, several of them drives. Higham made a good drive for a three and several singles, for a total of nine; Crossley, H. Wright &, Wright and Cuyp doing nothing; Stivey being run out by a misunderstanding with Wilby, after making as pretty a score of nine, by steady play, as was made during the day. The innings footed up 166 runs, being 16 in advance of the country Cricketers, who, on their second innings, by sundown, managed to just rub them off with the loss of four wickets. Play commences again this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The following is the score of the first innings on each side:

WESTERN NEW-YORK CLUBS.

Names.	Where from.	How out.	Runs.
Stevenson	Albany	b Cuyp	0
White	Amsterdam	b Crossley	0
Rose	Albany	b Crossley	0
French	Utica	b Cuyp	0
Moore	Albany	b Crossley	40
Gillespy	Albany	c Wilby b Crossley	0
Swales	Schenectady	Run out	1
Smith	Albany	c Sharp b Wilby	6
Pierson	Syracuse	Run out	0
Ralph	Utica	b Crossley	5
Hobbs	Albany	b Crossley	0
Reeves	Schenectady	c Cuyp b Wilby	0
Aldridge	Utica	b Crossley	9
Jackson	Amsterdam	b Crossley	0
Burke	Amsterdam	b Wilby	0
Chapin	Albany	Run out	0
Campbell	Schenectady	c Higham b Crossley	2
Lacy	Albany	Not out	2
Byes, 16; leg byes, 2; wides, 7. Total			25
Total			90

NEW-YORK CITY CLUBS.

Sharp	New-York	c. White	b. Smith	1
Lilley	St. George	run out		14
Tinson	St. George		b. French	49
Wilby	New-York		b. Rose	0
Crossley	New-York		b. Smith	2
H. Wright	St George		b Smith	9
Higham	New-York		b. French	0
S. Wright	St. George	c. White	b. French	9
Spivey	New-York	run out		6
Cuyp	New York		b. French	8
Fletcher	New-York	not out		106
Byes 9, wides 2				
Total				

BASE-BALL—MUTUAL VS. BALTIC.—A match was played at the Elysian Fields, yesterday, between the above Clubs, in which, after a remarkably fine display of batting on the part of the Mutuals, four of whose players, namely, Messrs. Gavagan, Burns, Curtis, and Taylor, made home runs, their fielding, also, being too much for their rivals of the Baltic, who played remarkably well. C. Lewis made a home run for their side. The following is the score:

MUTUAL CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.	BALTIC CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Beard, catcher	3	0	C. Lewis, pitcher	2	3
P. Gavagan, 2d base	3	6	R. Brown, catcher	3	3
S. Burns, pitcher	1	2	C. Cooper, 1st base	5	1
J Curtis, 3d base	2	5	W Lippincott, 2d b.	3	3
L. Clancy, 1st base	5	8	H. Holden, short	3	3
W. Powell, l. field	4	5	J Kittleman, 3d b.	4	2
P. Kivelan, short	4	4	W. Fisher, c field	1	3
W. Anderson, c field	4	3	B. Foster, r. field	3	3
A. B. Taylor, r. field	1	7	P. Weeks, l. field	3	0
Total		48	Total		21

Scorer—Jas J. Kelso. *Scorer*—W. A. Sears.

Umpire—R. H. THORN, Empire Club.

Personal.

A malicious report has been circulated that Lords GROSVENOR and CAVENDISH presented themselves recently, at a fancy ball at Saratoga, in an absurd and unbecoming costume. The story is wholly without foundation. We are requested to state that the gentlemen alluded to were never at Saratoga at all.

A Philadelphia auctioneer has been permitted by somebody who should have had more reverence, to advertise for sale the following interesting relics, which belonged to the late Gen. Persifor F. Smith, viz: An antique military chair, made of wood from the fortifications of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Also, a pair of gold epaulettes, containing sixty-four diamonds, made in the City of Mexico; Sharp's and Colt's rifles; guns and pistols; swords; two very superior saddles; a fine telescope and field-glasses, uniform, &c. This, (says the *North American*,) presents a fine chance to obtain some relics of this distinguished officer.

Chief Justice C. Pinckney Smith has been selected by the bar of Jackson, Miss., to pronounce a eulogy on Gen. Quitman.

Henry Wallack, who is now in England, will return to Boston in season to reassume his position as Mr. Barrow's stage manager.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is playing at the National in Boston.

John Drew is playing at Wood's Theatre in St Louis.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN.—The Evansville (Ind) *Journal* says Mr. POTTS, a miner, at work in his room in the Bedlam mines, three hundred feet below the surface of the earth, had thrown down, by a blast, a large mass of coal, and was breaking it up to fill into his car, when from the body of it, through one of the fractures, leaped out a living frog, beautifully formed and active, about the size of one's two fingers:

"This extraordinary curiosity we have now before us, pert and active as a youth of his species six months old; yet, as we hold him in our hands, we bend in reverence, almost awe, before the venerable patriarch—this almost first animal existence of creative power.

Over the vein of coal in which this little animal lay imbedded, are two other strata of coal separated by solid stone of one hundred feet in thickness from the bottom one, and fifty feet of like rock between each other. Between the seam from which the frog came and the surface there are two hundred feet of solid sand-stone and coal, and about forty feet of coal, slate and common coal, and about forty feet of coal and common clay. 'These are all regular stratifications, that must have required ages, beyond the power of human comprehension to compute, to have formed them."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last evening this Association held one of its monthly meetings in the small chapel of the University, CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. MCCORMICK gave an account of the progress of the Tent-movement in New-Haven, also in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Jersey City. After that gentleman had read some communication from Bristol, (Eng.,) and other places, Mr. VAN BUREN offered a somewhat lengthy set of resolutions, acknowledging the goodness of God in the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and pledging the Association to increased fraternal fellowship with similar organizations to their own all over the world.

A member objected to the reception of them, inasmuch as it was unconstitutional to propose any resolutions expressive of opinion.

The matter, at the suggestion of Mr. MCCORMICK was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved that the motion be rescinded that referred the inquiry into Mr. EDGAR'S affairs to the Board. There had been too much of silence, and the eyes of the public were upon the Association. He thought that, as one of the members of the Board was a member of the Devotional Committee, there would be no impropriety in re-moving it.

The Chairman said that no meeting had as yet been held by the Board to which the reference had been made, so that nothing had been done.

On vote, the resolution of a former meeting was rescinded.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved the adoption of the following resolutions, calling for papers and persons and full investigation into the whole matter. He asked for a fair and impartial Committee, to whom it might be referred:

Whereas, In a recent statement by Mr. GEORGE P. EDGAR, late Chairman and Treasurer of the Devotional Committee, he desired this Association to investigate the transactions of that Committee; and,

Whereas, Said Committee was discharged at the last meeting without a report, and this Association has been represented in the public Press as wishing to conceal its alleged delinquencies,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate carefully into the whole transactions of the late Devotional Committee and report to the Association at its next meeting, especially upon the following points; also advising such action in the premises as shall seem to them expedient:

1. The amount of cash funds received, and by whom received, from collections, donations, &c.

2. The amount paid for actual expenses of the prayer-meetings, separating each one.

3. The amount owing for the same account.

4. The amount paid for tracts issued, stating how much was paid in cash and how much in notes; also whose notes, if any, were given, and whether same were paid at maturity.

5. Whether any tracts issued before the said Committee was appointed have been charged to account of the prayer-meetings.

6. Whether any member of the Committee, or of the Board of Directors received compensation for services out of the collections in John-street Church.

7. Whether a quorum of the Committee was ever assembled, and how the officers of the same were appointed and its affairs managed.

Resolved, That this Committee of Investigation have full authority to summon witnesses and call for such papers and other evidence as they require.

Mr. MCCORMICK thought that the Association was neither in honor nor legally bound to meet any such deficiencies as had been alluded to.

Mr. SPERRY said there had been already sufficient publicity; enough of what was true had been stated, and there it ought to rest.

The Chairman said that it was well understood that the Association did not pledge itself to any liability incurred by the Devotional Committee.

Mr. MCCORMICK said that the debts in question would be taken into consideration by the Finance Committee. But why bring the question up in advance?

The Chairman said that the liability of the Association was not the question that evening.

A motion to lay Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution on the table was lost.

The resolutions were then put and adopted, and the Chairman appointed a Committee to carry them out. There the matter ended for the present.

An essay was read by the Rev. THERON BALDWIN on the "Relation of Young Men to the cause of Christian Education in the West," after which the Association adjourned.

Army Movements.

Correspondence of St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Aug 10, 1858.

As I have seen no notice of the assignment of the several medical officers of the Utah Expedition, and, as numerous friends of these gentlemen would probably like to know of their several destinations, I inclose Major BUELL'S orders in reference to them: Assistant-Surgeon L. H. STONE, senior medical officer to Col. MONROE'S column, on duty at the Platte Bridge, with Capt. ROBERTS' Company D, 4th Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon CHAS. BREWER, junior medical officer same command, to proceed to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon BASIL NORRIS, medical officer to Col. MAY'S column, to proceed to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon EBENEZER SWIFT, to duty with the battalion of 4th Artillery, under Major WILLIAMS, now at Cottonwood Springs, and to hold himself in readiness for assignment; Assistant Surgeon KIRTLY RYLAND, to proceed to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon C. W. WILLIAMS, to Utah; Assistant Surgeon BENNETT CLEMENTS, to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon J. R. SMITH, to accompany Col. SUMNER on his Cheyenne Expedition, and return to this post with that officer. Thus, it will be seen that they have ordered a large force of medicos to Utah, the healthiest region of country in the United States.

An order has been received here establishing two new military posts, the one at Cheyenne Pass, the other at Bent's Fort, in the Big Timbers. It is pretty generally understood that two companies of the 4th Artillery, taken from the force at Laramie, will garrison the post at the Cheyenne Pass, and that Bent's Fort will be occupied by two companies of the same regiment, (one detailed from Laramie, the other from Kearny,) and Company D, Second Dragoons.

The last Salt Lake mail has informed us that Gen. JOHNSTON, with his whole army, was camped on Cedar Valley, where they found excellent grazing for their animals, and a very healthy location. He intended wintering there.

From the Washington Star.

Intelligence has been received at the War Department to the effect that the supplies of mules and horses so much needed in Oregon and Washington Territories have been dispatched thither from Utah, whither they were sent to be used in the contemplated expedition against the Mormons. When we remember that the troops in those Territories were scattered over a wide expanse of country, the concentration of some 2,000 of their number at Fort Walla-Walla, within the space of about one month, is sufficient to excite general astonishment and admiration; and the movement has gained for General CLARK and his subordinates the generous praise of Secretary FLOYD and other attaches of the Department.

With the addition of the sixth regiment of infantry, now on the way to the Pacific, from Utah, it is supposed the force there will be sufficient for all the exigencies existing at present. It is believed that the troops already in Washington Territory were probably ready to march on the 1st of August against the Indians who attacked and defeated Col. STEPTOE. The extent of the defection is not known, but it is confidently anticipated that the campaign will be an exceedingly short one, and far less expensive than any previous similar movement.

Sale of the Personal Effects of the late Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal of Yesterday.

This morning at ten o'clock, the administratrix sale of the estate of the late Gen. PERSIFER F. S

THE TELEGRAPH MILLENNIUM.

Letter from a Non-Believer in the Telegraph Millennium, with Some of the Reasons for "the Faith that is Not in Him"—The Truth of History—The Defensive Position of the Republic—Its Future Absorption of the North American Colonies—Its Manifest Destiny, North as well as South—A Plea for our Pacific Railroad—A Route for an Independent Telegraph Line Across the Arctic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hold, with Dr. TYNG, the essential Non-Christian character of Government, but I am far from believing in his recently-expressed conviction of the near approach of the Millennium, or in their reiteration by the Fulton-street prayer meeting; neither am I convinced that the rulers of the nations are about to enrol themselves members of the Peace Society,—nor that the peoples are prepared to accept its principles,—nor that the works at Cherbourg were erected merely to ornament that famous Port, nor yet for the amusement and gratification of Queen VICTORIA and her Couriers during their recent visit,—nor that Gibralter, Malta and other strong places are to be shorn of their defences and returned to their lawful owners,—nor in the philanthropy of England —nor in the peaceful dispositions of France,— nor in the word or oath of its ruling despot I cannot, for these reasons, permit my natural feelings of exultation at the presumed *practical* success of a project, great as the Atlantic Telegraph, to blind me to the *possible* consequences that may result from the completion of that undertaking Though the nations should adopt the suggestion of the President, and decree the neutrality of the line and the sacredness of the communications passing over it, I would pay but little respect to such a guarantee, for I have read some little of history and I know the ease with which England has always cleared all obstructions in her path, whether resting on the stipulations of treaties or the dictates of common honesty. The United States must not owe her defence to the concessions or the magnanimity of the Robber Nations of Europe. I yield to none in the pride that will justly attach to our country for the carrying out of that great enterprise to a successful issue by our fellow-citizens; but a sense of justice and a regard for the truth of history compel me to contradict the following statement, which has received currency through some of the daily papers:

"It was in New-York City that the Ocean Telegraph had its *origin*. Here the first Company was formed. The great scheme was planned in the dining-room of CYRUS W. FIELD No. 84 Gramercy park, one evening in the early part of March. 1854."

I would proclaim the names of some, apparently forgotten by the Press and the public in the excess of their enthusiasm, who are at least entitled to honorable mention And first, the Newfoundland papers settled several years since that to the Rt. Rev Dr MULLOCK, the Roman Catholic Bishop of that Island, belonged the glory of having originated the idea of telegraphic communication between Europe and America *via* Newfoundland, and that to Mr. FREDERICK N GISBORNE, the engineer and projector, in connection with Mr. HORACE B TEBBETTS, of this City, of the *original* Company—chartered in 1851, and which in 1852 laid down *ten miles of submarine cable*, connecting Prince Edward's Island with the main land—was due the praise of having devoted years of unrequited labor in preparing the ground for the gentlemen who now compose the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. I *know* that Mr. GISBORNE has looked forward to the identification of his name with the work in which he was engaged, as his greatest reward. Bishop MULLOCK'S gaze is directed another way; but "Honor to whom honor is due."

I, Mr. Editor, do not wonder that these names and many others, have been passed over in the exultant pride of the moment; neither do I despair that ultimate justice will be meted out to *all* concerned in the great work; nor do I believe the day to be far distant when public opinion, modified and enlightened, will express itself very differently in regard to some of the features of the enterprise. Popular demonstrations amount to very little in my eyes. I have witnessed the reception of KOSSUTH—the funeral of the late Mr. WILLIAM POOLE—the inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN,—always noting the difference between *then* and *now*, I am prepared to bide my time for the sober second thought of the American people, to weigh this Telegraph project in all its parts, and to test it in all its relations and bearings to the external defences of the Republic. But we must not forget that, after all, it is only a *material* triumph, and therefore it must not be suffered to take precedence in our catalogue of eminent deeds of those *moral* achievements of which no age is ever wanting, and which constitute the beacon lights of humanity—the eternal monuments of Christian charity—the landmarks by which the poor and the oppressed and the enslaved, may steer their course and be guided to the final consummation

In the next place, let it be observed of this Telegraph that its points of connection—in the Old World and New—are both within the limits of the British territory, and that the extension across the island of Newfoundland, and under the adjacent water to the opposite coast, also joins this continent at a point within the British dominions This insures the complete control of the line to England, and in the event of difficulties, the whole of her North American colonies could be advised, and have from ten to fifteen days for preparation in advance of the United States. If we consider, in this connection, the plan of empire marked out in the late debate in Parliament, of a consolidated rule extending from the seaboard colonies to the Atlantic, back to Vancouver's Island, and contemplated to act as a counterpoise and a check to the expansion and influence of this Republic, we will see of what momentous importance this Telegraph is to England. This is apparent in the Queen's speech, where she alludes to the formation of the new Pacific colony:

"The act to which Her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; *but Her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which Her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.*"

When her Colonial Minister, with one end of the line connecting with his office in Downing-street, can hold instantaneous converse with the vast territories subject to British rule, we feel that the ties that bind them to England are strengthened. The continuation of the Telegraph line to Vancouver's Island will prove a precursor to the contemplated railroad to the Pacific through British Territory Its construction will become to England a matter of paramount policy to complete the work which the Telegraph has begun, and to bind her American possessions to their European *political* centre. Thus the great project of our day —the great hope of our people—the construction of a railroad to the Pacific through *our* territory—may be destined to disappointment. The vantage gained by England, in this telegraph, may urge her forward to the formation of lines of travel outside our borders, to the preoccupation of the public mind, and the preengagement of the public purse and the surplus cash that may seek such an investment. The operation of such a route may defy competition, for the world's necessities may not demand a rival for a long time—perhaps once in possession it may never be superseded. For years it has been the evident determination of England to build up a great power along our borders. This policy becomes every day more transparent. It is seen in the attention bestowed by the Home Government on Colonial affairs—previously neglected or despised—in the unusual deference paid to Colonial prejudices and opinions—and in the countenance given to propositions for the confederation and consolidation of the Provinces under the government of a scion of the ruling family. The advances of the Colonies in wealth, energy, and in population, are not to be feared by us; on the contrary, we should hail their progress, and proffer them our best wishes. But, if our Government be actuated by any settled policy, it should be to occupy itself incessantly and unfalteringly in shaping all our public acts so as to make this progress inure to our ultimate advantage, by attracting the Colonies to our side. In following out this policy, our Government should oppose itself to everything calculated to place obstacles in the way of our intercourse with them, divert their energies into antagonistic channels, or render possible for them any future distinct from ours. This is an object worthy the most exalted statesmanship, for the British American Provinces are possessed of a climate wonderfully adapted to develop the mental and physical energies of a population already numerous, moral, hardy, vigorous, and enterprising, in an eminent degree. A country diversified by lakes, rivers, and streams, easy of access, rich in agricultural and mineral resources, abounding in timber, possessed of an unrivaled line of sea-coast marked by bays, inlets, and harbors, the finest and the safest in the world, and possessing in fisheries sources of wealth equal to those of California, and capable of being made the nursery of, and yielding profitable employment to, *seamen* enough to man the navies of the world.

Events are now progressing which shall determine whether such a country shall become bound up in our future and form a portion of our joint inheritance; or whether, through our supineness and the interchange of a few glittering generalities and honeyed phrases, the days of our opportunity shall be permitted to glide by unimproved, and a power be permitted to arise which shall divide empire with us in North America—the land of promise and of destiny for our posterity and the friends of liberty throughout the world. Such a contingency would prove a standing reproach to us, a contradiction of our declarations and our hopes, and a disgraceful abandonment of the principle involved in the Monroe doctrine. If our country guards zealously the Isthmus routes; if we are prepared to maintain our pretensions in Central America at all hazards; if the South fixes its eye steadily on Cuba and Mexico, shall nothing be done—no sacrifice be made to the interests of Freedom and the North? Why assist with the national means in the building up of a foreign line of communication? Why give the national countenance and donate the national resources to such a purpose, when we are too poor, in pecuniary means or in spirit, to lend a helping hand to our ocean steamers, which receive no such substantial aid from England, but rather are driven by combination and competition off the highway of the seas

As to those who look to the workings of the Electric Telegraph to inaugurate the reign of "Peace on Earth"—*not* "to men of good will." for that has already been proclaimed, once and for all time, but to "introduce in a *special* manner the reign of love and universal brotherhood"—I regret that I can discern no valid reason for concurrence in their views. The Press may have discovered an indication of this, but, being accustomed to view things by the light of Christianity, and to distinguish between moral and material forces, I must acknowledge my want of agreement. Others may discern the reign of Peace in the triumphs of electricity, but I can detect no such indications. Since the days of FRANKLIN, much has been done towards applying this subtle agent to man's *material* uses; but where is the evidence that the discovery has changed a particle his *moral* nature? The country at large has not advanced in morals or Christianity; neither the Government nor the people are a whit more patriotic, nor does common honesty more obtain amongst men in their dealings with one another, nor are they better prepared to render an account of their actions at the judgment-seat of God.

Some may detect an evidence and an indication of grace in the improved working of a steam engine, and an exhibition of Christian virtue in the prompt payment of the interest on a railroad bond; but for those taught to note carefully the difference between *moral* and *material* triumphs, the terms properly applicable to the former cannot be used in regard to the latter. Hence, in speaking of the telegraph, I would moderate my language as well as my enthusiasm, reserving the fullness of both for more sacred concerns. The telegraph is a very good material agent for catching a rogue, or transmitting the price of flour from one point to another; but this is a very different affair from the moral influences which produce the repentance and reformation of the former, or the working of Christian charity in the heart of the man who gives a barrel of the latter to one of his hungry brothers for the love of God. The Atlantic Telegraph is a great thing—a wonderful evidence of the success that waits upon human daring, but it is neither "Civilization, nor Humanity, nor Christianity," as some would have us believe, and he possesses but little of the Christian spirit who dares to proclaim that "*The earth has witnessed nothing half as auspicious—nothing so full of glad tidings to mankind, since the birth of the Redeemer, nearly nineteen hundred years since.*" This is the very panegyric of impiety. The Atlantic Telegraph can neither rescue a man from sin nor transport him to heaven, and should not be classed in the same category with those deeds of Christian heroism manifested in the blood of the martyrs, the lives of saints and holy ones, the reconstruction of civilization in Europe, the invention of the art of printing, the discovery of America, nor, last but not least, should it be permitted to rank side by side—much less take precedence—in our hearts of that great act of moral heroism that "the earth witnessed" on the 4th day of July, 1776, which gave freedom to this people and political hope to all the world! Those deeds are all great—perhaps the very greatest in their order—let them be kept distinct.

As events hasten rapidly to consummation under the progresses of the day, it is not too early, nor does it indicate a want of sympathy in the public rejoicings for the success of the Telegraph enterprise, to point out the means by which we can protect ourselves against the manifest danger that the possession of such an element of power as the means of transmitting instant intelligence to her colonies on our borders, places in the hands of England, in the event of the interruption of friendly relations between the countries. In such a contingency, ours would be a very sorry position. Whilst England and her colonies were in uninterrupted communication, we would be isolated—cut off from Europe, so far as telegraphic advices and facilities for preparation and defence were concerned. The British fleet and privateers, stationed at St. Johns, could be kept advised of the sailing of every American ship from Europe, and be held in readiness to intercept them as they passed that advanced maritime station that juts out into the waters of the Atlantic in the track of our commerce between England and America. A proper preparation against such a *possible* evil day, and a due respect for the maxim, "in peace prepare for war," should urge us to take instant means for the formation of one or more independent lines between a point in Europe—outside the jurisdiction of England—and the shores of this Republic. Notwithstanding that the charter granted by Newfoundland gives to the present Company the exclusive privilege, for 50 years, of running lines across the island, and of connection through its adjacent waters with the main land, yet if it be an object to find a stopping place on the way, *one point remains unappropriated and independent of British rule.* The little Island of St. Pierre, on the Newfoundland coast, only a few miles in extent, the last and only foothold of France in North America, presents the necessary halting place, from whence the connection with our shores can be made direct without recourse to the colonial lines. France would no doubt encourage and aid such an undertaking, as it would give her the command of her marine station, and thus protect the 16,000 men engaged in her fisheries, whose loss, in a sudden emergency, would cripple her naval force, and who are always summoned home on the appearance of the first speck of war on the political horizon.

Wanting such, or a similar line of communication, there remains but one other alternative—a struggle for the possession of the Island of Newfoundland. *Without one or the other the Republic is not safe.* I am, Sir, yours, very resp'y,

A NON-BELIEVER IN THE TELEGRAPHIC MILLENIUM.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Raquette River—Plumb Gut Route—A Backwoodsman's Trick—Dinner in the Woods—Backwoods' Hospitality—Keeping open House—A Good Rifle-Shot—Shot at a Deer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RAQUETTE RIVER, Monday, July 16, 1858.

DEAR R: The Raquette River is tortuous like Stony Creek, but its sweeps are so wide and majestic, that you do not observe it. Above where we struck it there is a bend of two miles from point to point, while across the neck of land between them it is only 20 rods. The knowledge of this spot, which is known only to few, enabled STEVE MARTIN, as he is called, and who lives at the carrying-place on the Ampersand Pond, to serve a couple of selfish fishermen a very nice trick. It is several miles from the mouth of Stoney Creek up to Raquette Falls, at the foot of which early in the Spring immense quantities of the large river trout are caught. These two men stopped at MARTIN'S one morning while he was at breakfast, and told him they were on the way to Raquette Falls after trout He replied that he was going also soon as he had finished his breakfast. MARTIN is a great fisherman and they did not care to have him to interfere with their sport, and immediately resolved to push on and get the first of the fishing. So telling him that they would row down to the inlet of Stony Creek and fish there till he got along, when they would go up together. To this he assented, and having leisurely finished his breakfast, and got his boat ready, he followed on; but when he reached the spot where they were to wait for him he found they were gone. He at once saw through the manœuvre—not liking to have him along, they, instead of waiting as they had promised, had taken two pairs of oars and pushed on with all their might, knowing that it would be slow rowing for one alone against the rapid heavy current; they expected to get at least an hour's start of him. MARTIN happening to know the "Plumb Gut," out-rowed the boat ashore at the right point, and turning it over his head, quietly walked across the narrow neck and launched it again. Arriving at the Falls, he commenced fishing, and had got the bottom of his boat half covered with splendid fellows before his friends arrived. They were utterly confounded when they caught sight of him. At first they could not believe their senses—it must be his apparition. They had left him eating breakfast, and had come the only possible route by which the Falls could be reached, and as fast as two pairs of oars, worked by two stout pairs of arms could bring them, yet there he was, fishing, and as far as they could account for it, might have been there a week. But the way he was lifting the two-pounders out, did not look like the work of an apparition; and recovering a little their senses, bawled out, "Where on earth did you come from?" "From home," coolly replied the imperturbable MARTIN, as he laid a rouser in his boat. "What way did you come?" they asked. "Up the Raquette," was the quiet response, as he lifted another from the foaming rapids. To all their questions he returned evasive answers, determined, as a punishment for their meanness, not to reveal the short cut.

It is easy going down the Raquette, and six or seven miles can be made without severe labor, so that our twenty miles' stretch, yesterday, was mere pastime. You cannot imagine what an important event dinner is in the woods. You not only think of it with an appetite whetted by the bracing air of the woods, but you have to consult where it shall be taken. Of course, you can, at any time, go ashore, kindle up a fire and cook your trout and venison; but then a cold, fresh spring of water is indispensable to a forest dinner. About noon I hailed CHARLIE, who was cook and head man in everything relating to the culinary department as well as in selecting sites for camps, and inquired where we were to dine. "There is a clearing a little farther on," he replied, where there is a fine spring of water," and soon after rounding a point we came upon a small patch of cleared land, the only signs of civilization we had seen since morning, As we rowed ashore we saw two men standing before a little log hut, that seemed disputing with the stumps the right to the spot. In a few minutes the champagne basket with its extraordinary accumulation of tin plates and basins and forks and knives, and pork and Indian meal, and flour, and soda and saleratus, and "other things too numerous to mention," was deposited in the hut, and while CHET was dressing the trout, CHARLIE was pounding on a chip the venison steaks, and JOHN frying some pork. CHARLIE moved around as if he owned the house. He built a fire in the stove, and put the tea-kettle on —he drew out the ricketty old table, and went to some rude shelves nailed against the logs, and which served to those who owned the dwelling as a pantry, and took down everything he found that he wanted; in short, made himself so free-and-easy, I thought the occupants must be great personal friends. I saw the woman was away, but one of the men, whom I noticed going into the only bedroom in the house, with his rifle, I supposed to be the owner. I thought, however, he took it amazing coolly, neither interfering nor offering any assistance. The other was evidently a sportsman though not from the city.

After we had finished our meal I asked CHARLIE how much we ought to pay the man for giving up his house so generously to us. I think I never was taken more aback than when he replied, "Nothing. There hain't nobody here to give anything to; the man and his wife are both away." "Away!" I exclaimed, "Well, who are these men?" "A guide and a man with him. They have been hunting, up the river, and, killing a couple of deer, stopped here to dress them, and jerk the meat." "Then they are strangers to the people who live here," I said. "Certainly," he answered. "But," I continued, "don't people shut up their houses when they go away, to be gone a week or two?" "No; they leave 'em open, a purpose for anybody that might come along and want to stop. They expect everybody to go in and help themselves. That's the way we do in the woods. Have to be accommodating, you know." I thought this was being accommodating with a vengeance. To ransack a man's house, rumage his cupboard, dirty up his floor, and sleep in the only bed in the house, certainly *is* being *accommodated.*

Before we started the strange guide gave a specimen of his rifle shooting. He wished to discharge his gun, and, looking around for some object at which to fire, noticed a robin sitting on the limb of a dry hemlock, full a hundred yards distant, I should judge. At all events, it was so far off that it did not look larger than a sparrow. I watched the bird when the rifle cracked, and saw the bark of the limb, directly between its legs, fly The frightened, bewildered or stunned creature made two or three wild gyrations, and then dropped, as if wounded, in the bushes.

We had resolved to pitch our camp for the night on Tupper's lake, but as we proceeded down the river the trampled shore and nipped lily-pads showing that a great many deer fed here at evening, we concluded to stop rowing and let the guides take the stern and paddle silently down, hoping to get a shot at a deer. Not seeing any, John proposed that we should go ashore at a certain point, as just over the bank was a marsh, and deer he said were generally feeding there. We did so, and hardly touched the marsh before we saw a young buck quietly feeding some thirty rods off. F. had by this time landed also, and as he had never fired at a deer I told him to take the shot. He whispered that he was too far off for him. "Then watch me," said CHARLIE, "and do as I do." The graceful creature was feeding unsuspiciously—whisking off the flies with his tail, and ever and anon, as is their habit, lifting his head and looking cautiously around. When his head was buried in the grass feeding we would move up, the moment he lifted it we would stop. We continued in this manner until we got within close range, when I whispered to F. to fire. He did so and missed. The creature gave two or three wild jumps, and supposing he was off, I sent a ball after him on the wing. He immediately stopped and looked all around, apparently at loss what to make of the extraordinary sounds He gave us plenty of time to load, but our ammunition was back in the boat, and the first movement to return for it showed him his enemy, and lifting his flag in the air away he galloped a wiser deer than before. Yours truly, H.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Commencement Week at Madison University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 19 1858.

A trip of twenty-four hours' duration, by steamboat, cars, and stage, brought me to this lovely village in season to attend the Commencement exercises, which closed this day Commencement Week is a period of great interest to the people here. To their credit be it said that their houses are converted into reception apartments, and their dining-rooms devoted to scenes of festivity The house of President EATON, on Woodland Height, has been filled with D. D.'s and other prominent persons. Prof SPEARS' residence was the home, for the week, of several dignitaries and ladies.

On Sabbath morning, the Rev. Mr SARLES, of Brooklyn, discoursed in the Baptist Church from Mathew ix. 13, as his text. His leading idea was to show that the promptings of God's nature were to show mercy rather than to demand sacrifice. In the afternoon, the same pulpit was occupied by the Rev. W. H. PARMLY, of Jersey City. Text 1st Peter, 3d to 15th verse The subject was "A Christian's ready Answer for his Hope"

On Sunday night, the Annual Sermon before the "Society for Inquiry," was delivered in the Chapel of Madison University, by the Rev R. W. FYFE, of Toronto, C. W. The text selected was Cor. i. 27, 28 and 29. He discussed, firstly, the work assigned to the Church and Ministers; secondly, the means necessary to accomplish it; thirdly, the controlling power of Christ in the work. At the close, the President announced that the Rev WM R WILLIAMS, D. D., of New-York, had been elected to deliver the next Annual Sermon

On Monday the examination of the Senior Theological Class took place. It was conducted by Rev. GEO W. EATON, D D., President of the University, Dr. BURCHARD, Pastor of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York, Dr. BALDWIN, of Troy, and others, in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen The Class passed the ordeal in a manner which reflected great credit upon their qualifications. Their soundness was established beyond question.

ELIHU BURRITT, "the learned blacksmith," was the orator of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies His theme was the 'Young Man Power." Without stopping to speak of Mr. B.'s style of oratory, it may be said that his oration was ably and tastefully written. There were in it some passages of fine eloquence, which were delivered with great vigor, and produced considerable effect Still, there were ideas presented which his audience did not quite indorse. His disapproval of certain principles of the Republican Party, and attempt to urge the feasibility of compensated emancipation, were not acceptable to all; while his condemnation of the rant, vituperation, &c., of the Boston Abolitionists and Union-Smashers received a round of applause.

JOHN G. SAXE then repeated his witty poem on "Love."

The annual address before the Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York, was delivered on Tuesday morning by the Rev GEORGE C BALDWIN, D D, of Troy His subject was "John the Baptist as a man and a preacher" The high reputation of the speaker in this section of country brought together a large audience.

In the afternoon the Rev. Prof. P. B. SPEAR presented the annual report of the Society. It was an elaborate document, full of interesting matter and handsomely set forth I understand that the Professor has held the post of Corresponding Secretary to the Society for many years, and has discharged his duties, at times very laborious, with signal ability. He has in his possession a vast amount of reliable information, a store of details concerning the history and operations of the Society, always available.

The reading of the Report was followed by a very earnest and excellent address by the Rev MILES BRONSON, of Assane; after which the Rev. RICH'D WILSON, of Elmira, was introduced, who addressed the audience at some length on the "Ministry adapted to the Age" A Report on the state of the Finances was read by Deacon ALVAH PRINE, Treasurer, which being adopted, the following resolution was offered by RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., of New-York:

Resolved, That the financial crisis through which we have been passing, and the prospective increase of candidates for the Gospel Ministry, require of the members of this Society increased efforts for the coming year.

A new Board was then appointed for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday evening, the Annual Address before the "Alumni and Friends" was delivered by the Rev. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., Editor of the New-York *Chronicle*. The old Chapel was filled, and the platform crowded with prominent men The Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D D., of New-York City, presided. The Doctor's subject was, "*The Battle of Great Principles*"—a most splendid theme. The expectations entertained by those who were acquainted with Dr. CHURCH'S learning and ability as a writer and speaker, were realized. He discussed, in a broad range, the leading principles which are contending in the human soul, each for victory, to wit: Conscience against Passion; Benevolence against Selfishness; Truth against Error; Holiness against Guilt; and Spiritual Christianity against Priestly forms

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, a procession of the students formed at the University on the hill, and moved down to the "Boarding Hall," where they received the "Education Board," the "University Board" and the Alumni. Preceded by the Hamilton Brass Band, the procession marched in fine order down Broad-street, nearly a mile, to the Baptist Church. Their appearance was quite commanding, not to say imposing, in a town of this size At the church one of the largest audiences I ever saw was gathered. President EATON occupied the Chair. Upon the platform were several clergymen from New-York City and elsewhere. The graduating class were marked with an unusual degree of good sense, and a most admirable freedom from attempts at vain display. So general was this the case all day that it was the subject of praise and comment. There were twenty three speakers upon the scheme. The first speaker, Mr. LEAMING, gave in a fine style a good oration on "Unwritten History" Mr. F G REINEMAN, of Pennsylvania, selected for his subject: "*Anspruche des Deutchen auf Amerikanische Buergerschaft*" The orator rang out the "sweet German accent" with fine effect, and was winning the warm admiration of the ladies, whose well known preferences are for anything foreign, when he suddenly changed his tongue for one more familiar to his auditory, and which brought out a roar of laughter and a round of applause. His sarcastic compliment to Know-Nothingism "bro't down the house," and he closed with great *eclat*. DAVID C. MOTT, of Hamilton, spoke finely of "American Eloquence," but I cannot mention all The great feature of the exercises was an oration by EDWARD R BATES, Esq, *Alumnus, Juris Consultus*, of Utica, for the second degree in the Arts His subject was, "The Social Conservatism of the Profession of Law." It was of extraordinary ability.

The Chapel at night was packed The evening's entertainment consisted of short off hand speeches. The Rev. Dr GILLETTE, of New-York, presided, and introduced the speakers, among whom were Mr. R. F. ANDREWS, of New-York, Drs. CHURCH and LATHROP, of New-York, Dr. BURROWS, of Richmond, Va, the Hon H. C GOODWYN, Prof. TAYLOR and the Rev. Dr. LINCOLN, of Utica, which latter is one of the happiest off-hand speakers that ever delighted an assembly.

The Theological Commencement took place today in the Baptist Church. The number of graduates was fifteen

The following honorary degrees have been conferred at this Commencement:

LL.D.—on the Rev DANIEL REED, of Alton, Ill., and W. H. WYCKOFF, of New-York

D D.—upon the Rev G. S BOARDMAN, Cazenovia, the Rev. W. M PRATT, Lexington, Ky., the Rev R. A. FYFE, Toronto, C. W., and the Rev. W. B MOXON, New-York.

A M. in course—on sixteen candidates; and that of *A. B.* upon the graduating class, and *B P.* upon two. BEAUMONT.

Closing Stores on Telegraph Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us to request that you will call the attention of our business men to the propriety of closing their stores on the day devoted to celebrating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. We, who have so few holidays, can surely afford to give that day to an expression of the joy and thankfulness which must fill every heart. Hoping your early advocacy of the idea will insure its execution, we are Respectfully, MANY READERS.

Sunday among the Shakers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The windows of the Berkshire House in Pittsfield look out upon a most beautiful little oval green In its centre there rises a very tall elm, branchless to its top, where it spreads out its leafy arms, like a father blessing the congregation of young maples that surround it far below. Rising early last Sabbath morning, I was somewhat disheartened to see the rain-drops pattering upon the opposite foliage Our little party had come the night before on purpose to spy out the nakedness of the Shaker land, and the orthodoxy of Dr. TOPP'S worship was not going to content us. I was glad, however, to notice a new stone church of fine proportions, which mine host told me was erected by the congregation that enjoys the ministrations of the worthy man whose *Student's Manual* ornamented our book-shelf in college days Dr HUMPHREY, emancipated from the arduous duties of a college presidency, is spending here a healthy old age, surrounded by troops of friends, and all that makes old age honorable. Dr. HOLMES used to bring his mirth-provoking face here, to sleep away the August days under ancestral shade, but has lately sold his estate. The Berkshire Medical College, a handsome brick building, ornaments a hill in the outskirts.

So much for Pittsfield. I want to tell you of the Shakers

I felt like honoring our young ladies with an old bachelor's salute, when they courageously consented to ride in the rain. A good breakfast—much shawling—much laughter, as the merry maidens got into the closed rockaway—the crack of the whip, with which every Ethiopian Jehu begins an equestrian course, and we commence our westing.

It is not for your humble correspondent to offer any tribute to the beauties of Berkshire, the home of so many gifted in poesy and famous in the world of letters. To them, as laureates of the region, is justly given the right to describe the bold hills and the peaceful valies The mist and annoyance of the rain could not conceal the beauties of the drive or lessen our appreciation. By the time we reached the first Shaker village the rain ceased; we rolled up our curtains and looked in admiration at the neatness everywhere apparent. In their homes, as in dress and equipage, the worthy sect eschew all ornament and display. Cleanliness and simplicity are the Alpha and Omega of their creed Their houses are large, yellow buildings, of wood, without shrub or flower. Each is impartially divided into two parts—one for the accommodation of the Brothers, another for the Sisters Over each door is a broom; in the stables, over each stall, is a broom; each path has a broom, and nothing that can be benefitted by the implement, is destitute of a broom. Every farmer knows that the cow is a very unclean animal—but the Shakers never despair. A broom is presented to all the kine, lean or fat, and the visitor walks by long lines of stalled Devons and Alderneys, reading the pet name of each, and wondering if Hercules so completely purified the stables of Augeas

Inquiring of Black Sam how this smaller settlement was distinguished from the rest, he told me it was called "The First Family." Thinking I should be called morose or selfish if I feasted myself on the scenery without contributing to the general entertainment, I turned to ELEANOR, who has just finished school, and, like a confiding woman, adores all her young acquaintances, and implicitly believes all that they say, and surprised her by telling her that all the school-mates she met last winter at Mme CANDA'S came from the village we were just leaving. "Why, Mr. SMITH?" "Because, Miss ELEANOR, you have mentioned many, and not one that was not of the "First Family.'" Of course she gathered those pretty lips into a pout—and you know how attractive is the pout of a beautiful woman.

The willows on both sides of the road as we press on toward the larger "Family," tell of the industry of the Shakers in basket-making; the baskets themselves, very pretty and very expensive, tell of their skill. There was a small white church by the road, but its doors were closed. In rainy weather the Friends do not go up to the sanctuary, for fear they may soil the floor.

We pass through the homes of the Second Family, cross a mountain, dash down its sides, and rush rattling into the Shaker village proper, that nestles at its foot. The dust on the road, and the thronging carriages of the "world's people" indicate a gathering In a few minutes we hear the singing, grand in volume, regular in time, and pleasing in melody. Some fifty vehicles in front of the large church prepared us for the crowded assembly of spectators within. We were fortunate in securing seats, and made ourselves comfortable, for the services are apt to be long. We were late, so we did not know what were the formalities at the opening of the exercises. As we entered, an Elder, in his shirt-sleeves, was exhorting. His grammar was not perfect, but his words were many and appropriate. He thought, that since the apostles, the Spirit of God had descended upon none, save the elect of Shakerdom. It came upon them as at the day of Pentecost it came to the apostles, "for," said he, "there was shaking there!"

Our friend caused the Gentiles to smile in advocating an abstinence from marriage, by exclaiming, with much fervor and sincerity, "Some of us here know by experience the sorrows and miseries of that accursed state." We concluded he must have been sadly henpecked, and wondered if he was the husband of Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN or LUCY STONE. The exhortations are but as the small dust of the balance compared with the dancing. They throw themselves into its pirouettings with such a gusto that right is it pleasant to behold, as Mr Pepy's would say. The women being without hoops, in white gowns and lawn caps, looked much like the shrouded dead, but they showed by their energy in the evolutions that they were at least not dead yet. An address to the audience concluded the service. We were urged to cast in our lot with them Those who had terrestial lots anywhere in the vicinity of Broadway, looked as if they were not slow in declining the sophistry of the arguments by which the community of property was enjoined. Those of us who were yet in the gall of single wretchedness, insisted that Christ was present at the marriage in Cana, and could not but approve an institution which was the source of home pleasures and the defence of womanly purity. Most of the "world's people" had driven over from Lebanon Springs to view the Brethren. These Springs are beginning to be much frequented. The natural advantages are very great. From the piazza of the drawing room you look across a narrow valley to a shady hill, where is the tombstone of the devil—an actual fact The Shakers hunted him down, buried him there, and fastened him down by the marble-stone that marks the spot Of the chase, of the appearance of the arch-fiend, of his capture and escape, of his subsequent recapture and incarceration, in our next. W. W. P.

Sunday on the Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your candor, in admitting to your columns remarks from those that differ from you, has induced this communication. In general I agree with you, and relish your comments, on public and social matters. But in your remarks on the subject of "Sunday on the Canals," in the TIMES of Wednesday last, there are some things not in accordance with your accustomed logic and respect for Christian institutions. In opposition to the measure proposed by the Syracuse Convention—viz., to shut the locks and place a guard on each to prevent passing through on Sunday—you ask, 'Do they (the friends of the measure) expect it ('practical good') from congregating boat-hands round locks and groceries for 24 hours every week?" You appeal to *results* for enforcing "reformatory measures by compulsory processes." This is correct enough; but both logic and Christianity would teach that the great, general, ultimate, permanent results are to be regarded, rather than the immediate and temporary. How can these be ascertained, until the experiment is fairly and fully made? If you reason *a priori*, upon the ground of human corruption, I have just as valid a right to reason in the same way, on the ground of the counteracting, overcoming, redeeming power of Christianity. Let the experiment be made. That is the only way to say which arguments are best. If repose on the Sabbath, and the influence of Christianity fail, and have not the power to restrain corruption, such repose giving it full liberty by the antagonisms of that corruption, then your objection may have force, and the conclusion be proclaimed, that all the laws for Sunday repose and suspension of labor had better be repealed, and human depravity left to work its own cure. This you will not maintain; for you concede that good would be promoted by "abstinence from Sabbath-breaking and attendance on the means of grace" Then, let the law sanction the observance of the day, and lend its power of "persuasion and conviction," which, you say, correctly, is the power to work so desirable a change. The boatmen and workmen have a right to the seventh day as a day of rest. God has endowed them with that right The law should protect them in it, and not aid the cupidity of men who would work them every day without rest. Some may abuse their rights, but all will not, nor will the majority. Sunday repose will afford the opportunity for "persuasion and conviction" to be employed. There is no despotism whatever in protecting men in their rights by pronouncing those measures illegal by which their rights are wrested from them. Working on the Sabbath degrades men, injures their health and demoralizes them. "The Sabbath is made for man" Let not the laborer be robbed of it. Give the boatmen a Sabbath with its rest, and though for a short season there may congregate fifties and hundreds about the locks, to corrupt each other, yet there are intelligence, interest and conscience enough to bring the proper counteractives into action; and the assemblages at locks, instead of being the hotbeds of corruption, may become the occasion and means of high social and moral improvement. You should not characterize the measure proposed as a *compulsory* affair, and excite prejudice and odium against what is designed to protect the laboring man from the cupidity of his employer. G. D.

Affairs in Turkey.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—THE CRETAN DISTURBANCES.

SMYRNA, Turkey, July 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper reaches me regularly, and I doubt not is the best of all that flourish on your side the Atlantic; yet I think I could enlighten your countrymen on the cause of the delay of the Smyrna Railroad and the origin of the Cretan disturbances. I am writing this in Greek, for though I can translate your language, I cannot compose in it; but that makes no difference; my letter can be translated by any Greek scholar.

Our weather this year has been as dry as yours has been wet, and I believe there is almost always a contrast, which can perhaps be accounted for by some hidden principle of nature acting on an area of five thousand miles in diameter.

Would you not like to hear of the first railroad ever projected in Turkey? How does the plan progress in this old foothold of *Tantalus?* I will tell you. Tantalisation is the order of the day. The fruit approaches our lips, but the Turks, like those demons in the mythological Hades, snatch it away How do they effect it? By annoying the workmen. It is not enough that the mountains raise their gigantic barriers completely rock-ribbed, and some workmen are destroyed by accidents in blasting, but the Turks, during the last six months, have assassinated over sixty of the Christian laborers

Last October the Pasha instituted a great ceremony for the opening of the enterprise, and deigned, with a silver shovel, to heave the first dirt; but this approval, in the name of ALLAH MOHAMMED and ABU-BEKER, was not sufficient to quiet the enraged barbarians. There is a gang of Turks who hold the Government at defiance, and shoot and stab the workmen, excepting such as belong to the Mohammedan creed. How much of the road do you suppose is finished, after such a struggle, during nine months? Less than a mile! The locomotive is running that little distance to carry away stone and earth, and to transport implements, &c. The wonder of science ushering a new era to man, is a nuisance to Turks. You cannot imagine what the Turk is as to grossness. He is below the Arab. The railroad in Egypt succeeds, but here in Asia Minor there are no Arabs to labor, but only Christians, who are constantly hampered by the indolent Ottomans. Like the dog in the manger, the spirit of Islam neither can eat the fruit of wisdom nor will she allow the Christian to do so. I sometimes take a stroll from the flour-mill by the Punta along the east side of the Meles and west of Mount Pagus to the ruins of the old aqueduct on the way to the village of Burja. That is the extent of the work thus far, and I can but envy you for living in a republican country, in a gigantic iron net-work of communication. I hear that the English will outdrive you in the railroad chase to the Pacific. I cannot believe that they will succeed. I shall search your columns with interest to see when you have commenced to marry rough old Atlantic with smooth-faced Pacific, and to tie the iron knot!

The Cretan disturbances arose from the violation of a Greek boy's person by Moslem Sodomites. That vice, which is with you a capital crime, is allowed by the Koran, so that, of course, by the Christian law all male Turks are deserving capital punishment. When Turkey falls the Greeks will exult over the ruin of the last Sodom! The boy in question slew his captor, or keeper, and fled to the Pasha, claiming the protection *mentioned*—but not enforced—in that *fool's cap* worn by Anglo-France, and yclept, in Turkish *Hat Humayun, i. e.* Lucky Edict! It is the *hat* of a polygamic Gessler stuck on the pole of diplomac

WASHINGTON.

Rumors about the "National Intelligencer."

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The politicians are in a little stir about a pretty well authenticated rumor respecting the *Intelligencer*. Your readers may not know that the time-honored *Intelligencer* and its proprietors have for years been doing a sad business so far as money matters are concerned. The passage of the State Paper job last Winter was intended to help Messrs. GALES and SEATON. But notwithstanding that, they are in difficulties. The farm of Mr GALES came near being sold at auction recently, but by great exertions the threatened disaster was temporarily, at least, averted. The only mode of relief has long seemed to be the absolute sale of the *Intelligencer*. But to do this would be like cutting the heart-strings of its owners. Their names and lives are completely identified with it. But so severe have been their pecuniary difficulties that parties have offered to purchase their journal. I understand that a prominent American in this city has offered as high as $100,000 for the entire establishment. He was met by a flat refusal to consider the offer—couched of course, in polite terms. The gentleman alluded to was backed by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and other distinguished politicians of that ilk. These gentlemen know that the *Intelligencer* does not pay, but doubtless hope to infuse new life into it, and at any rate make it the advocate of the principles of the American party.

There was a report yesterday that WENDELL himself wants to get the paper, not however, desiring to be *known* as its owner. This would give him two strings to his bow—if the Opposition comes into power he could put in a claim to a good share of spoils, and in case the Democracy win, be as popular, as the *Union* might hope for a big slice of Government cake. He might hope to make this plan work as well as he did the State Paper job last Winter.

It is thought by many that Messrs GALES and SEATON will be forced to part with their journal ere long in spite of their dislike of severing their connection with it. If they do, look out for excitement among the political speculators and jobbers. VYE.

Blair vs. Jones.

MR. FRANK BLAIR IN REPLY TO MR. CAREY JONES

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

WM CAREY JONES, who has of late been dealing out his "cards" to the public with a profuse hand, has reappeared in the columns of the *Missouri Republican*, in a communication which purports to be a reply to my speech delivered in St. Louis on Saturday night, prior to the late election. This man JONES has well earned the title of "great liar, and a dirty dog," bestowed by Colonel BENTON upon one of his calumniators. The "proving commission" paid out of the secret service fund, from which he has just returned, was earned from the Administration by lying on his brother-in-law, Col. FREMONT, during the last Presidential election, and he is now attempting to sell the reputation of his father in law, Col. BENTON, for a continuance of Executive favor. Every man who conversed with BENTON during the last six months of his life knows that he opposed and denounced the policy of BUCHANAN'S Administration. His last political work was the *Examination of the Dred Scott Decision*—which is recognized by Mr. BUCHANAN in several of his Messages to Congress as the groundwork and foundation of the policy of the Administration—with the most overwhelming argument and the bitterest denunciation. I have in my possession the autograph letter of Col. BENTON to my father, denouncing the Administration for its "folly and wickedness," and rejoicing that "Providence had so fixed things to the hands of the friends of union and harmony" as to enable them to crush the Administration which had been guilty of such "folly and wickedness." I have also in my possession the resolutions written by Col. BENTON, and in his own handwriting, in which he denounces the whole Slavery policy of the Administration, (and it has no other policy,) and the letter in which he inclosed those resolutions to me requesting me to consult with HAMLIN and KING, of the Senate, (both Republicans,) to induce our friends to adopt his plan of assailing the "folly and wickedness" of the Administration; all of these matters have been made public, and it is also known here, that, although BENTON exerted himself when BUCHANAN was first inaugurated and before his policy was developed to obtain appointments for one or two of his old friends, he was unable to obtain the smallest office for any of his friends, or the slightest recognition of his services to Mr. BUCHANAN. CAREY JONES is the only person in the United States who is fool enough and knave enough in the face of these facts to assert that Col BENTON favored the policy of Mr BUCHANAN, and the blackguardism he has vented upon me grows out of the fact that I have been instrumental in thwarting his attempt to sell the ashes and reputation of Col. BENTON to the Administration for an office for himself. It is known to the people of Missouri that the best years of my life have been spent in Col. BENTON'S service, and I shall not hesitate to defend his reputation after his death, from such and Administration hireling as CAREY JONES. It is simply because I am and have ever been Colonel BENTON'S friend, that the Public Treasury has been plundered by the Administration to supply money to hire ballot-stuffers and bullies and liars to accomplish my defeat. JONES is the least respectable of all the vermin of this kind, engendered by the profligate corruption of BUCHANAN'S Administration, and although it would be a service to the country to destroy the whole tribe, and a favor to BUCHANAN himself, as he would thus escape the necessity of paying them for their dirty work, after it was performed, yet I cannot consent to become a public executioner, but shall leave them, and JONES especially, to be exterminated by his own vices. The immunity from personal accountability which his want of character has gained for him has emboldened him to renew his blackguardism. The same immunity which the ballot-stuffers enjoy who were hired by the Administration to defraud me in the late election, will attend the hirelings employed to stuff the newspapers with falsehoods against me. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13, 1858.

Spiritualism "in a Horn."

From the Newark (O.) Times.

A few weeks ago, two ladies (Mrs. GARNER and Miss VINCENT) arrived in Newark, and were shortly afterward announced as "Trumpet Mediums." In a very short time, rumors began to circulate that all other phases of spiritualism were eclipsed; that the spirits the ladies had in charge were quiet, orderly and dignified, disdaining the uncivil practice of upsetting things; turning a cold shoulder to all material agencies, and making their communications by word of mouth, (or, rather, trumpet). Being somewhat incredulous, and of an inquiring mind, on Tuesday evening we repaired to the "spiritual rendezvous," in order to ascertain what truth Madame Rumor had carried forth.

We found some half dozen seekers for knowledge of unseen things present. Our first care was to make a thorough examination of the room; we explored every hidden recess, and examined the walls and ceiling carefully, and we are confident that the demonstrations we witnessed were independent of mechanical or individual agency. A half-circle was formed before a stand, upon which was placed two ordinary tin dinner-horns, very much battered, minus mouth-pieces, which had been broken off. We examined the horns and found nothing suspicious about them, nothing differing from other horns. The door was locked, and the medium, Miss VINCENT, (Mrs. GARNER being in Dresden,) seated herself at the end of the circle. The lights were blown out, and several pieces of church music sung. At the expiration of about five minutes, we heard a sound as if a ball had been shot into the horn, accompanied with a quick flash of phosphoric light, when it began to rock upon the stand.

"Brother KING (the guardian spirit of the medium) is with us," announced Miss VINCENT.

All was hushed as death, and a deep feeling of solemnity seemed to pervade the entire circle. Presently the horn slowly ascended the wall, crept along the ceiling and then flew off in different directions about the room. The medium requested the spirit to manifest itself to members of the circle; immediately it passed along, giving each a gentle rap and an opportunity for feeling it. It returned to the stand, and the medium inquired if it had any communications to make. The horn instantly left the stand and rushed through the room with great velocity, issuing a noise like steam escaping from an engine, and scarcely with less power. After several circuits of the room it halted, and stood in air, just before the circle, and a voice which no unaided mortal could be suspected of imitating, slowly but rather indistinctly uttered: "Ye are the children of earth, but I am the child of Heaven, invisible." The voice was undoubtedly from the horn, and was of so much power that it could have been heard a square. It sounded as the voice of a person speaking through labored breathing. Several communications were received purporting to have come from spirit land, and descriptions of departed ones which are said to have been accurate. Conversation was continued with the ghostly visitant for about ten minutes when he dropped his horn and bade us adieu.

The candle was relit and the circle drew up very member of which was fully convinced that supernatural agency controlled the horn.

The most curious part of the manifestation, however, is the fact that after the demonstrations, the interior of the horn, which before the circle was formed, was clean and bright, was found, upon examination, to be thickly coated with slimy substance.

The whole thing may be an imposture, the skilful work of a cunning brain, but we are confident the agency was independent of the medium. She was seated in the circle during the manifestations, with her hands held by one of our citizens, in whose honesty we have great confidence, and her voice was often heard at the same time the horn was speaking. Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, the lady at whose house the mediums are staying, enjoys the confidence of the community, and she states, that often in the night the horn will visit the bed of the mediums, and hold long conversations with them, and that she has often been awakened by these nocturnal visitations.

Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, writing from Jacksonville, Ill., says:

"The Fifth Annual Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, commenced its session in the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Illinois, at this place to-day, (11th inst.) There are ten States of the Union represented, and as the occasion is a most interesting one to all public spirited citizens, the *Press and Tribune* will, of course, as usual, take the lead in spreading an outline of its proceedings before its readers.

Since my last visit here to the Illinois Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, very great improvements have been made. The building is a most comfortable one, hardly equaled elsewhere in the West. Our Legislature has made noble provisions here for the mental and physical education of the unfortunate mute. An efficient corps of officers are connected with it, under the Superintendence of Mr. PHILIP G. GILLET.

The delegates in attendance on the Convention, and the States from which they came, are as follows:

New-York—Dr Harvey P. Peet, his three sons, Dudley, I. L. and Edward Peet, and Messrs. Thomas Gallaudet and G. C. W. Gamage. Also Assistant Matron, Mrs. Mary E. Totten.

Connecticut—The Rev. Wm. W. Turner, Superintendent of the American Asylum at Hartford, and Samuel Porter, from the same Institution, who is also editor of the *Annals*, a quarterly, devoted to matters pertaining to education of mutes.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Noyes of the Philadelphia Institute.

Ohio.—The Rev. Collins Stone, Superintendent, and R. B. Kinney and Benjamin Talbot, Instructors in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Columbus.

Indiana—Thomas Macintire, Superintendent, and P. A. Emery and B. Norcyke, Instructors at Indianapolis.

Missouri—W D Kerr, Superintendent, and Messrs. Kavanaugh, McFarland, and George, Instructors at Fulton, Mo.

Wisconsin.—J. S. Officer, Superintendent, and Hiram Philip, Instructor at Delavan, Wis.

Michigan.—B. M Fay Superintendent, and M. Breg, Instructor at Flint, Mich.

Mississippi.—A. K Martin, Superintendent at Jackson, Miss.

From the Illinois Institute are P G Gillet, Superintendent, and Messrs. L. H Jenkins, P. J Caldwell, Selah Wait, A. B. Baker, G B. Dodge, M. L Brock, Miss Eliza Trotter, and two Trustees, Thomas and Beal.

A number of these delegates are themselves mutes, but highly educated gentlemen and teachers. Several of them are men of note, who have grown gray in the praiseworthy and benevolent work in which they are engaged; among the more prominent may be named Dr. H. P. PEET, of New York; the Rev. Mr. TURNER and SAMUEL PORTER, of Connecticut; Mr. KERR, of Missouri; and the Rev Collins Stone, of Ohio. E. Jacobs, of Kentucky, a teacher of prominence, is expected this evening, and a number of educated mutes from different parts of the State, and a number of ladies from this and other States, besides the delegates, are present.

It was expected that the Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, who, as a United States Senator and a citizen, has taken great interest in matters pertaining to this and all other educational interests would be here to preside over the Convention. As he was unable to reach here this morning, Dr. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College, was chosen permanent Chairman.

The Convention adjourned on the 13th inst., after a session of three days. Towards the close, papers were read by the Rev. W. W. TURNER, of the American Asylum, at Hartford, on "Deaf Mute Language;" and by Dr. H P PEET of the New York Institution, on the "History of the Art of Instructing the Deaf and Dumb." Mr GAMAGE, a tutor in the New-York Institution, himself a deaf mute, entertained the Convention with some of his excellent pantomimic representations. The time and place for holding the next meeting were left to the decision of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. HARVEY P. PEET, EDWARD PEET and SAMUEL PORTER.

The Fire at the Illinois Penitentiary, at Alton

From the Alton Democrat, Aug 14.

The most severe fire that has visited Alton for many years occurred last night, within the Penitentiary walls. At about dusk, and some fifteen minutes after the convicts had retired from the yards and shops, and the night watch having been on guard for some ten minutes, fire was discovered bursting out in two or three places, from a room in the building near the gate, designated as the drying house for cooperage. In an instant, as it were, the flames spread through the rooms and the adjoining rooms of a large, long building. The alarm being given, the Fire Department and a large number of citizens speedily collected about the walls. So filled was the building with cooperage stuff machinery, &c., that the flames were beyond all control ere the firemen got fairly at work upon it.

Their efforts were then directed to saving the adjoining buildings, our readers being generally aware that several large buildings, comprising different branches of business, are bound together within the prison walls, with alleys or roadways between them. The fire by this time presented a grand and fearful sight. The combustibles made an immense blaze, the glare beaming over the city, the river, and the hill-tops, making all as light as day. The wind blew gently up the river, wafting the dense volume of flame and smoke, and sparks, and burning cinders, into the river, and over Messrs. MITCHELL'S mill.

The rolling-mill and arsenal building was now on fire, there not being sufficient hose to reach it from the gateway. Hose was taken up through the Warden's house, and past grated windows, and thus a stream was directed on to the dining-room floor—but too late, for the roof and upper story window-frames were on fire. The burning brands, alighting on the roof of Messrs. MITCHELL'S mill, fired it in several places, but the Pioneer Engine Co., with several citizens, preserved the building.

Thus for several hours, from 8 until 1 o'clock, the firemen and citizens toiled at the engines and inside,—for the heat had become so intense inside the walls as to drive the engine companies outside, until they were quite exhausted, and, the flames being tolerably well under, many retired to their homes. But a vast pile of staves, some 30,000, had taken fire, and was not to be suodued. It commenced burning afresh, and the long cooper-shop near to it was in great danger. A new alarm was given, guns fired, bells rung, and drums beat, and the citizens and firemen again assembled and went to work.

Long before this, however, the city military was called out, about forty men of the Yager Company, with loaded arms, to aid in preventing a rebellion among the four hundred prisoners. A portion of the Yagers mounted the walls, and guarded other weak points, and also stood sentry over about one hundred short term and best disposed of the convicts, the latter being set to work on the engines, &c., which were again brought within the walls. The heat and smoke now enveloped the main prison building, in which the prisoners were locked up for the night, causing such an intense heat that the convicts began to call loudly for deliverance. To prepare for frustrating all possibility of escape, Deputy-Warden WELLS placed a strong guard upon the walls, with orders to shoot any convict who even showed a spirit of insubordination. The most infernal noises now arose from the Penitentiary—of convicts in their cells yelling for fear; of the singing of others while working at the brakes; of the shouting through trumpets, and the general noise of the crowd. The noise was distinctly heard at our residence in Semptetown, one mile from the spot, and it seemed as if a general rebellion and revolution was going on.

The main cell building was not ignited but the upper floors and tiers of cells became so heated and full of smoke that the convicts in them were turned into the halls of the lower stories, where the heat and smoke were less intense. They were very fearful of being burned alive, apparently.

No escapes were effected, although two or three attempts were made, by prisoners changing clothes, and trying to pass out among firemen and citizens, while saving wagons and other property. The roll was called at 10 o'clock to-day, and every man answered to his name. The loss is about one third of the buildings of the prison, valued, with their contents, at between $20,000 and $30,000. We can learn nothing definite as to the insurance, the lessees of the prison not being here. One report is, of no insurance, another of $30,000. There is no insurance on the premises at any agency at Alton. The pile of 50,000 staves, alone, was worth $11 per thousand.

The Alton Fire Department worked manfully.

In conclusion, we remark that the opinion generally prevails that the fire was the work of one of more of the prisoners; was started and so concealed, that it had got under full head before discovery.

Since writing the above, we learn that it was started in the keg shop, a two-story plank shed adjoining the stone building. Some prisoners seemed to act in concert with it, by throwing missiles out of their cell windows, but desisted when the Yagers paraded before them, and were ordered to fire in at any window from which a missile came. So one of the convicts had taken in stones in their pockets; others threw out padlocks, which had been left in the hasty unlocking of the cells.

RESCUED—Mr. CLARK, Keeper of the Light-House at Robbin's Reef, while sailing in his boat this morning, and when off Quarantine was suddenly capsized. He succeeded in getting on the bottom, from which he was taken by a small boat, which immediately went to his assistance.

SUICIDE.—At 11 P. M. on Sunday, a woman jumped off the dock at the foot of Hammersley-street and was drowned. The body was not recovered, and it is unknown who she is, or the motive which induced her to commit suicide. She left her shawl and bonnet on the pier, and it is probable that they will lead to her identification. These indicated that she was a poor woman.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Aug 23.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

In re the Will of Henry Parrish.—In this case all the counsel, with the exception of Ex Judge Edmonds, submitted their arguments in writing. The Judge appeared for the two contestants of the will, who appeal from the Surrogate's decision. He objected to the reception of the argument in writing. Judge DAVIES said the Court had no power to order a full argument but would be willing to hear all who desired to be heard. Finally, Judge Edmonds said he was not prepared to argue his case before knowing the points of the others. He would examine the points presented in writing, and present his own in printed form. It was agreed that the others should speak in their orders during the present week.

In re Stephen H. Branch vs. The People.—Mr. Ashmead appeared and said he was ready to argue the writ of error on appeal from the Court of General Sessions. The Assistant District Attorney objected to taking up the case, on the ground of the absence of Mr. McKeon.

Mr Ashmead insisted upon being heard, because he had understood from Mr. Branch's friends that his health was becoming materially affected, and that he might not survive to have the case carried to the Court of Appeals. The case was finally laid over until the third Monday in September.

The following is the substance of the points to be presented by Mr. Ashmead:

1. In refusing to receive the testimony of the three witnesses who offered to prove that they told Branch the matters which he published, and which were charged as libellous, in order to rebut the implication of malice.

2. In charging the Jury, that if the defendant justified or proved the truth as to two of the parties charged yet that inasmuch as the indictment embraces a libel on three he must still be found guilty.

3. That the whole proceedings are *coram non judice*, the Court having no jurisdiction to originate bills in cases of misdemeanor.

4. In charging the Jury that the law presumed malice from the publication of a libel without instructing them at the same time, that it was only a *prima facie* presumption, and could be rebutted by evidence.

Before Judge Clerke.

Ann Couch vs. George Couch.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John Hunley et als. vs. John Parsons.—Application for attachment granted, and the defendant to be held to bail in $300.

Emma C Hoffman vs. Francis Lewis Hoffman.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Elias H Main vs. Lucius E Barkley.—Motion to change referee denied, with $5 costs.

Charles Glare vs. Paul Finster and others.—Place of trial changed to Oneida County.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Aug. 23.

Before Judge Hilton.

John Fitzpatrick vs Azariah C. Flagg, &c.—It may now be considered settled that reasonable counsel fees and expenses which a party is put to in prosecuting a dissolution of an injunction, constitute damages sustained "*by reason of the injunction*," and, as such, may be recovered in a proceeding upon an undertaking given pursuant to the provisions of sec. 222 of the Code (Edwards *vs.* Bourne, 11 Paige 224; Aldrich *vs.* Reynolds, 1 Bosch R 613; Wilde *vs.* Joel, 15 Howard R. 320.) But in this case it is claimed that the defendants, as individuals, have sustained no damage; that it was the duty of the Corporation Counsel to have defended the action; and, although other counsel did appear, yet it was without authority from the Counsel to the Corporation, and, consequently, the sureties to the undertaking are not liable for any such fees or expenses.

To this it may be answered, that the deponents were sued as individuals, and, as such, were enjoined; and although the action related to matters in which the Corporation of the City of New-York was interested, yet its counsel was not, in strictness, perhaps, bound to defend it unless so ordered. (See Charter of 1652, section 26.) No such order seems to have been made, and the defendants very properly employed counsel to protect the interests they represented; and, although the moneys of the Corporation were subsequently applied to the payment of the counsel fees and expenses thus assumed by the defendants, yet such payment did no absolve the sureties from any liability upon their undertaking; as it may reasonably be presumed that the defendants intend by these proceedings to obtain the means wherewith to restore to the corporation the moneys thus applied. As a general rule, upon motions of this character, it is the duty of the Court, if requested, to determine as to the reasonableness of counsel fees charged or paid, notwithstanding the Referee may have certified a sum which, in his opinion, would be a just compensation for the services counsel may have rendered.

But here it is not claimed, on behalf of the sureties, that the sums charged are unreasonable, or that the evidence before the Referee would have justified him in coming to any other conclusion than that specified in his Report. Consequently, I am relieved from the necessity of looking into the case to determine what would be a reasonable counsel fee to be allowed in a case of this kind, or whether it was necessary that two counsel should have been employed. I do not think that the language of the code (Sec. 222) is sufficiently broad to authorize the Court to direct judgment to be entered against the parties to an undertaking of this nature, for the damages which may be summarily ascertained to have arisen from an injunction. I prefer, therefore, to adopt the safe course of directing that the Referee's Report be confirmed, and the defendants have leave to prosecute the undertaking.

Ordered accordingly.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Greenville, Pitt County.—The prospects now are far from promising. Drought has cut short both the corn and cotton crops one-half.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Winnsboro, Fairfield District.—The prospects are fair for cotton and corn.

Greenville, Greenville District.—We anticipate a fair crop of corn. Wheat is very short, and some of it injured by drought. Cotton will scarcely be an average crop. It was also injured by drought. Oats almost entirely destroyed by rust.

Walterborough, Colleton District.—Rice is fair. Corn not an average crop. Cotton generally not good.

Spartanburg, Spartanburg District.—Oats almost entirely a failure. Wheat hardly an average. Corn has been a fair promising until the last two weeks, when it has suffered from want of rain. Cotton looks uncommonly well, and promises a large yield.

GEORGIA.

La Grange, Troupe County.—Cotton is the great staple of this county. Wheat has been a light crop. Corn is very fine and ready to be gathered. The prospect for a very fine crop of cotton was never better, and is now bringing a fine price. This is one of the most propitious seasons for the planters we have had for years.

ARKANSAS.

Batesville, Independence County.—Wheat and corn crops are good. Oats a total failure. There is a prospect of a fair crop of cotton.

Athens Izard County.—The wheat crop is good. Oats an entire failure.

Mount Ida, Montgomery County.—The prospects now are favorable for the corn crop. Wheat and oats rather a failure.

Rockport, Hot Springs County.—The prospects now are very good for early corn. Oats an entire failure. Wheat was hardly an average.

TEXAS.

Georgetown, Williamson County.—There will not be more than half a crop of wheat, owing to rust.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	121	32	—
Flour, bbls	32,268	1 612	1,856
Flour, bags	—	—	508
Corn Meal, bbls	400	—	—
Wheat, bushels	15,000	3,987	7,585
Corn, bushels	22,555	—	5,163
Rye, bushels	4,894	—	—
Oats, bushels	12 600	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	631	72	60
Whisky, bbls	1,249	—	10

ASHES are quiet at old rates; Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to-day to the extent of 3,000 bags, part of the cargo of the *Anna*, at 10¾c.; also 650 bags, in lots, at 10¾ a 10⅞c. ₱ lb; 1,000 bags St. Domingo were also taken on terms not ascertained. In Baltimore, last week, 5,000 bags Rio arrived; 600 bags Rio were sold at former rates. Stock there, on Saturday, 11 600 bags Rio and 1,100 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 800 bales at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upand	Florida	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜

DYEWOODS—A sale of 200 tons Laguna Logwood was reported, on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens even more firmly for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand is good, and prices for most kinds continue to favor sellers. The transactions comprise 10,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 35
Rejected Extra State	4 50	@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State	4 85	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 25

Canadian continues in good demand at advancing prices; sales 750 bbls., in lots at from $5 35@$6 10 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in active request at firmer rates; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for rejected brands, $5 55@$5 85 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 30@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in light supply and lively request. The advanced prices claimed by sellers, however, tend to check business. Sales, to day, 65,000 bushels, including fair to very good White Western (nearly, if not quite all Michigan) at $1 30@$1 36; including 9,000 bushels in store, purchased on Western account at $1 35; inferior to good Red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 25; unsound Milwaukee Club, at $1 05@$1 08; unsound to choice new White Southern at $1 15@$1 60; and unsound to good new Red do. at $1 10@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet; holders ask rates above the views of buyers; supply pretty fair. Sales 28,000 bushels at 76½c @82c. for unsound to ordinary mixed Western; also, (reported) 83 @86c for fair to good do do; 88c. for good mixed Southern; and 87c.@90c. for White Southern; 91c@92c. for Yellow do. and 95c. for small lots of round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and droopy. A lot of inferior was obtained at 78c. ₱ bushel. Fair to prime Rye is quoted at 80c@82c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Oats are held with more firmness, but are rather quiet. Western 51c@53c.; State, 50c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern 33c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues limited at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47¾c.@48c., ₱ gallon; and 300 bbls Common Resin at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs delivered.

OILS—Crude Whale is in demand, and is held with increased firmness, at prices within a range of from 48c@53c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is also in request at full rates. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and is lower. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 90@$17 for Mess, $16 for prime Mess, and $14 75@$14 85 for Prime. Pool Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8¾c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is rather quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c@7½c. Smoked Hams, 10¾c.@11¾c. Lard is in good demand, at full rates; 570 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at former prices; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c. @18c for Ohio; 14c@21c. for common to good State, and 22c@23c for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of only small lots middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet, yet stiffly held. Sales; 85 hhds. Cuba at 8c@8¾c., and 500 boxes Havana, part, if not all, at about 8¾c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales: 450 bbls, in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 800 bales Cotton (compressed) at 5-32d.; some Cotton, by steamer *Great Britain*, (to fill up,) at ½d. ₱ lb; 200 bbls Crude Turpentine at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 60 tons Furs at 10s. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton (compressed) at ⅛c. ₱ lb. For other ports, nothing really new.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending August 14.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROADS.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	3 429	241,500	139,839
Wheat, bush	105,057	5,815 492	2,339 878
Corn, bush	279,180	4 588 323	5,850 176
Oats, bush	13,179	1,598,880	572 214
Barley, bush	1 436		

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last year
Flour, bbls	3 681	141 700	73 928
Wheat, bush	128 824	5,541 252	1,954,819
Corn, bush	259,766	4,006,521	5,160,167
Oats bush	25	1,244,645	163,189
Barley, bush	4,000	74,306	

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls	33 839	$764 183	241 500	$967 679
Wheat, bush	2,939 878	2,646 778	5,815 492	2,672 826
Corn, bush	5,850 76	3,846,317	4,588 323	2,232,402
Oats, bush	572,214	301,664	1,598,880	470,376

AMOUNT IN STORE

	Aug. 15, 1857.	Aug. 14, 1858.
Flour, bbls	300	1,500
Wheat, Spring, bushels	24 626	336,458
Wheat, Red, bushels	13,650	31,489
Wheat, White, bushels	1 424	8,491
Corn, bushels	259,573	164 682
Oats, bushels	—	258,200
Rye, bushels	—	700
Barley, bushels	800	3,103

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL,
MR AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
It is with regret the Management has to announce this as the
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES,
They being compelled to leave the City to attend their FALL AND WINTER ENGAGEMENTS
IN
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 24, will be performed the GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE;OR!
or
THE FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.
(From the pen of CHARLES GAYLOR, Esq.)
Bassarack ..... Mrs. W J Florence
Mohammed O'Wex ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
The performance to commence with the
IRISH LION.
Tom Moore ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
N. B.—The seats for the
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
FLORENCES
may be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 24 1858,
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
In accordance with the general desire
The TWO GREAT TRIUMPHS
OF THE
BRILLIANT SUMMER SEASON,
Now Rapidly Drawing to a Close,
Will be repeated to night.
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Mr. BLAKE in his wonderful representation of Grandfather Whitehead
Mr BROUGHAM as the ...King of the Tuscaroras
Mr. A H DAVENPORT, Mr. DAVIDGE,
Messrs. CANOLL, SETCHELL, J. S SMITH,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON and Miss MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season
On AUG 30, 1858,
For this short season he proposes producing several
NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will also this have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters.
MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 24,
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as
THOMPSON'S THEATRE OF ARTS;
OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD!
It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes, enacted by
IMITATION MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals; ships, trees, palaces gardens, rocks, mountains seas forests, and all so closely resembling nature, in their aspect and performances, as completely to bewilder the enchanted spectator.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
PART I—THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
PART II—SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
PART III—ANIMATED MODEL OF PARIS
PART IV—THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
PART V—STORM ON THE SLACK ROPE!
A SONG BETWEEN EACH PART.
The Aquaria or Minia ures Seals and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT!!
ANVIL CHORUS!!
DRUM POLKA!!
OPERATIC GEMS!!
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!
HAIL COLUMBIA!!
SENTIMENTAL MUSIC!!
THE BIRD POLKA!!
CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES!!
DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT!
SUPERB FIREWORKS!!
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION!!
MAGNIFICENT FIRE BALLOON!!
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
AUG. 24.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Orchestra seats, $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
THE DRUM CORPS
of the
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
(22 members.)
By permission of Colonel VOSBURGH,
WILL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars, twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening

BIRCH'S GARDEN—Grandfather Whitehead—Pocahontas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Lion—Robbers of the Rhine-ge.

BOWERY THEATRE—Nick Whiffles—Red Gnome—Atlantic Cable.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Benefit of Thomas Baker—Grand Concert—Fireworks &c.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 25
The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool. Aug. 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, on Wednesday, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon, to go by railroad at 2½ o'clock, to go by steamboat at 4½.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. Cavendy, left her pier foot of North Moore-street, yesterday at 6 o'clock, P M, amidst the firing of cannon and the cheers of the multitude who had assembled to see her off. Her decks were crowded with California and Fraser River-bound passengers. She anchored opposite Bedloe's Island and will go to sea by this morning's tide.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in a note published under our telegraphic heading, states that no information has been received by him to the effect that the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals are not in navigable order for their entire length. The Erie Canal is reported in good order from Buffalo to Albany.

The yellow fever has been declared epidemic in Charleston by the Board of Health of that city, although the deaths from that cause only amounted to 28 for the week ending on Friday last. In New-Orleans, the deaths on Friday from yellow fever were 54; the number on Saturday was 78, and the number for the week was 310.

The American State Council will convene in Albany at noon to-day. A considerable number of delegates had arrived last evening.

Mayor Tiemann's dispatch to the Lord Mayor of London has not yet been forwarded over the Atlantic Telegraph. It was transmitted as far as the Coun Station in Newfoundland, but the operator there declined to pass it on to Trinity Bay, for the reason, as he alleged, that he had been instructed by the managers of the Company to reject all messages for Europe until the line shall have been thrown open to the public. When that will be the public will probably know in good time.

Coroner Gamble, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of officer Horatio Sanger, lately attached to the Ninth Ward Police, who died from injuries received at the hands of Michael Kearney, while attempting the arrest of the latter last November. The evidence was a repetition of the facts published at the time of the murderous assault, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Kearney was arrested, at the time of the assault, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. His term of imprisonment expired some time ago. On Sunday evening he was rearrested by the Ninth Ward Police, and on the rendition of the verdict against him yesterday, was committed to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday the Cricket match between the Western Clubs and the New-York Clubs was commenced at Hoboken. One innings was played on each side, the Western Clubs scoring 90 runs, the City Clubs 106 runs. Play will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. A base-ball match took place yesterday at the Elysian Fields, between the Mutual and Baltic Clubs, resulting in favor of the Mutual Club.

The Young Men's Christian Association met last evening. It was decided to rescind the resolutions referring an inquiry into affairs connected with Mr. Edgar from the Board, and bring the matter directly before the Association, on the ground that one of the Board was a member of the Devotional Committee.

The Health Commissioners met as usual yesterday, and transacted some routine business. The Mayor is temporarily absent from the City. The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen on Celebrations did not organize.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened vigorously for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored sellers. Provisions were in moderate demand. Pork declined. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars, Molasses, Rice and Cotton were quiet. Freights were very dull.

The Telegraphic Fetes.

There is no more effectual damper upon enthusiasm than an encounter with apathy, where there was reason to anticipate wild sympathetic excitement. The other day the enlightened but *blasé* population of this City, relaxed into an unusual display of delight at the triumph of the Atlantic Telegraph. Common modes of giving their satisfaction utterance were inadequate. They became children again, and kindled their bonfires, set their windows in a blaze, exploded their rockets, and wasted their gunpowder. One day would not answer to deliver so bulky a burden of joy; another was assigned, to be agreed upon in unison with those heroes of Cockaigne, Gog and Magog, when the full volume of rejoicing was to be issued, and fires of popular enthusiasm burned out to the very embers. In due time Gog and Magog, through their organs of the English Press, were heard from. They, too, had heard of the Telegraphic victory. They had received the first electric shock from that vast battery, the New World; they had realized the full import of the era thus opened to the race. Did they caper? Did they dance? Were their old war-clubs brandished with exultant delight? Were bonfires and windows lighted? were rockets and powder burnt? Not at all. The announcement of a fresh addition to the royal family, the gazette of new honors to the Phippses, the report of a later mutiny on the Jumna, could not have been hailed with profounder gravity, or commented upon in cooler blood. The magnetic spark started not one throb of excitement. The American enthusiasm was without echo. No Dirk or Jan of the Rotterdam Exchange could have received the news with apathy less disturbed, or passed more stolidly to the customary order of the day. The fact operated as a "modest quietener" upon our exultation.

To-day the approaching celebration is still discussed, but there is evidently no popular feeling about it. There is a general but suppressed conviction that a fortnight ago we were guilty of national silliness. A trifle of the old covert regard for what the world, the British world especially, may say, still lingers. We would fain, by more than natural statelimess hereafter, redeem the puerile guilt of the first explosion. The idea of effecting arrangements with the Lord Mayor of London is no longer entertained. The flush of excitement has given place to a flush of shame. In fact, we should be abundantly gratified could we get out of the business, and have no more said about it.

If such be the private sentiment of the reader of the Times, let him pardon us for submitting a word or two of advice. There is in the business, after all, no occasion for shame, regret or self-contempt. Certainly, so far as the people of New-York are concerned excessive satisfaction was perfectly reasonable, and its expression, if childish, at least excusable. What was *not* reasonable was the expectation of equal ardor and delight on the other side of the sea. They have not there, as we have here, the individuals to whom the authorship and conduct of the magnificent enterprise belongs—men we have known from boyhood, and whose labors, thus splendidly crowned, we have watched for years with the solicitude of personal friendship and the pride of fellow-townsmen. The project was born and nursed in this City. It was a citizen of this State who made the magnetic telegraph a practical thing. It was a citizen of New-York who planned the sub-Atlantic line, brought capital together to aid it, obtained the cooperation of a half-dozen States, and at last so presented it to the capitalists of London as to secure the means indispensable to a successful end. There is no reason to regard the London wing of the enterprise in any other light than as a purely commercial venture. To have treated Mr. Samuel Gurney, the millionaire President of the Company to a grand outburst of popular enthusiasm, would have been a feat of absurdity only to be equaled by serenading the Court of Directors, or erecting a monument to the financial Secretary. Capital is scarcely recognized, even in this age of mammon-worship, as the legitimate object of mob-culture, and public devotion. Financial triumphs elicit no enthusiasm, kindle no tar-barrels, throw up no rockets. And since a hero, in other words, a personal embodiment of a great deed, is indispensable to the enthusiasm of the many-headed, there were evidently no elements or means of a popular demonstration in England. The hero is ours; the work began with us; its grandest service will be ours, and ours the honor and credit with posterity. Our grounds of exultation are entirely authentic, and as

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men,"

go into the celebration of next week, dear reader, with restored heart, and give your shamefacedness to the winds. You have something to rejoice about.

The Royal Meeting at Cherbourg.

The visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, and its result, must tend to dispel the alarm with which leading British journals have carefully endeavored to fill the minds of their readers. John Bull has always been an alarmist, and the excitement of a French invasion has been kept up for centuries, and with very great persistency. No Englishman will be found to admit that a French army of any dimensions could possibly land on the British coast while the nation had energy enough to collect a dozen ships-of-war in the Channel. Setting, in fact, all other things aside—the alliance between the two countries, and their unquestionable interest to preserve the peace—and regarding Cherbourg as the menace to England that English journals pretend it to be, it does not follow that Napoleon ever entertained the idea of an invasion. It requires no great exercise of judgment or common sense to see the madness of such a scheme, or the inevitable destruction that it would entail, not merely upon an invading army, but upon the Napoleonic dynasty itself. These are points which Englishmen do not hesitate to admit, and yet we find them always ready and eager to frighten themselves with the phantom which their own imaginations have conjured up. The feeling, it is easy to see, springs from an egotism, which seeks to make their own country and themselves the object of such a gigantic undertaking as that of Cherbourg. Their vanity will not allow them to believe that France would overlook *them* to discover in any other nation a rival worthy of her colossal strength. The very alarmists who have cried most loudly and written most vehemently on this subject, while they enlarge upon the French facilities for an attack, never forget to dwell on their own greater strength to defend; and the one or two ultra Paris journals, like the *Univers*, which have at all pretended that Napoleon's intentions towards England are hostile, are also moved by that excess of national vanity which their British cotemporaries so largely possess. The *Univers* has never concealed its aversion to the alliance, or its hatred of the ally; but, as the leading ultramontane organ in Europe, it could take no other ground against a Protestant country.

The Royal interchange of courtesies on board the French line-of-battle-ship *Le Bretagne*, were eminently pacific. It is not to be supposed that if Napoleon had any sinister design, he would reveal it on such an occasion. Nor, in our search after an explanation of the Cherbourg mystery, should we look to the Emperor's speech for a revelation of his secret thoughts. But the speech itself was so remarkably pacific, and took, withal, such a common-sense view of the alliance and of the recent events which threatened to disturb it, that we are tempted to believe that the speaker acted on this occasion very like an ordinary mortal, and said very nearly what he thought. The Emperor may have designs with regard to Cherbourg, which he has not communicated to the world; but whatever those designs may be, it is very clear that he does not contemplate at present an invasion of England.

The Weather and the Watering Places.—The weather, for the past forty-eight hours, has been more like October than August, and if it should continue but a few days longer, it will bring the watering-place season to a sudden and most disastrous close. The season for summer jaunting and sea-side visiting commenced late this year, and though it has been more than an average season, it will be so brief as to be most unprofitable to the proprietors of the great watering-place hotels. There are three great permanent attractions for summer tourists, which are always thronged in the dullest times, and which, this year, have been more thronged than ever before, they are Niagara, Saratoga and the White Mountains. To these may be added Lake George and the Adirondacks, both of which have grown in favor with the great herd of summer tourists. They have both been patronised to a greater extent than ever before this summer. As for Newport, that lovely watering-place is becoming a kind of Brighton, or what Bath was in the last century, fearfully genteel and respectable. There are so many wealthy families who reside in their own cottages, and drive their own horses at Newport, that people who live at the hotels are regarded as the *demi-monde*, and hence, in spite of all the attractions of Newport and its soft air and unequaled beach, its great hotels have not been half filled this season. It will not do for watering-places to have two classes of society. Democracy abhors such distinctions as are made at Newport.

The Washington Intelligencer.

A statement reaches us from our Washington correspondent, importing the probable dissolution of a time-honored institution. The *National Intelligencer*, it says, sinks in a rapid decline. The most active exertions of its friends—and no Press had ever warmer friends, though it may have had younger and more active ones—have failed to instil any new vitality into its constitution. When the contract for publishing the debates terminated, its main pillar crumbled. Since then it has existed rather than lived. An effort made last session to revive it, by giving the office the job of printing the *American Archives*, seems to have come too late to be of service. The tale is a sorry one: we are sorry to tell it. There will be still stronger motive to grief, should a supplementary rumor, to the effect that the paper is likely to pass into the hands of a clique, having peculiar views upon the Presidency two years hence, be confirmed. To sink its old reputation into the weapon of a contracted partisanship, would be the bathos of degradation.

It is within two months of being fifty-eight years since the *Intelligencer* first appeared at Washington cotemporaneously with the transfer of the seat of Government to that desolate spot. It was the continuation of a print—previously issued at Philadelphia by the elder Joseph Gales, the friend of the Sheffield Montgomery—which had been purchased by Samuel Harrison Smith, with a view to reporting the debates of Congress. The elder Gales was never connected with the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. Joseph Gales, the younger, bought an interest in it in 1807, and obtained the whole three years after. In 1812, Mr. William Seaton, who had recently married a sister of Mr. Gales, joined him in the paper, which, at the beginning of 1813, was transformed from a tri-weekly into a daily. The union and firm accord of the house of Gales & Seaton has remained unshaken from that day to this. The original and peculiar thunder of the journal in those days, its able and accurate reports of the debates, others have stolen, and employed more effectively. But the other characteristic excellences of the *Intelligencer* have remained its own. The dignity and impartiality of its political discussions; its freedom from violent party bias; the unvarying courtesy with which it has treated political opponents; the judicial calmness and forbearance of its personal and literary criticisms; these traits have never been wanting, and have secured for the *Intelligencer* an influence which it might have lacked had its editorial management been marked by greater vigor, originative power, and enterprise. They have also earned it immunity from the fate of every other daily journal at the capital, where papers appear and vanish like the spectres of a melo-drama.

Indeed, to these causes, and to the merited regard and respect which the lives of the two proprietors have secured, must the prolonged existence of the *Intelligencer* be solely ascribed. The soil of Washington is unfriendly to journalism. In the shadow of the Capitol a thrifty newspaper is, and must always be, an exotic. Under the transient sunshine of official patronage, a Government organ may flourish for a few years; then the periodical vicissitudes of party warfare must do its work, and the organ pass into an opposition print, and thence, if not saved by a speedy revulsion, to dissolution. There is no reward for industry or enterprise. The journalist goes thither, like a California miner to his placer, to make the most of a golden opportunity, and to retreat. He realizes that Washington is rather a caravanserai than a town—a stopping and crossing place, where travelers gather and disappear—but where none but the servants of the house willingly sojourn. Hence the difficulty of maintaining a newspaper. Self-sustaining no paper can be. So long as any share of patronage may eke out the scanty diet of non-paying circulation and meagre advertising, the Press may live. When such adscititious aids fail it, it perishes. The *Intelligencer* has outlived the efficacy of such helps. The generation with which it was an ultimate authority, and conclusive rule of political action, has nearly passed. The age has advanced and left it. The newspaper of which New-York journalism furnishes the type no more resembles it than it in turn resembles the news-letter of two hundred years ago, or than a mail train resembles the mail wagon in which the early numbers of our venerable cotemporary were borne to its readers. The times change, and they who would endure change with them. The *Intelligencer* has known no change, and so dies.

American State Council.—In compliance with a call signed by Jesse C. Dann, President, and C. D. Brigham, Secretary, the State Council of the American Party meets to-day in the city of Albany. This body, when full, is composed of one delegate from every Council in the State, of which there are, or have been, twelve or fourteen hundred. But as the spirit which animated the Know-Nothings three years ago has been suffered to cool, it is probable that not more than two hundred delegates, representing Councils in the principal towns, will answer to their names to-day, in Albany. We notice, however, the election of many men heretofore prominent in that political organization, a fact which shows that some importance still attaches, at least in the minds of the Americans themselves, to the State Council.

It is the usage of the Know-Nothings to make both their Councils and Conventions secret. But this is less easy in practice than in theory; and the proceedings are usually not long in coming to the knowledge of outsiders.

Doubtless the chief business of the present Council will consist in discussing the proposed union with the Republicans. Some difference of opinion may be anticipated respecting the terms upon which such union may be effected, if not upon the desirableness of uniting at all. The general wish of the Americans is understood to be for the union, and it is supposed they have no hard conditions to offer in respect to loaves and fishes. But at the same time their partiality for "back seats" is very slightly developed, a fact which may incline some of them to prefer a synagogue of their own, even though it be small. An impression has got abroad that certain influential Republican leaders do not wish any help from the Americans; though it is well known that other leaders do. The former apparently labor under the mistake of supposing that the Americans are extremely anxious to be swallowed. But this seems far from being the case. No doubt the Know-Nothing leaders have their full share of that prevalent political infirmity which inclines men to hanker after spoils. But the masses of that party are mostly those who neither seek office nor dread defeat. And it is probable that two-thirds of them would be not only willing, but well pleased to vote for a "clean American ticket" in November. In respect to the number of votes which such a ticket would obtain, estimates range from 10,000 to 100,000. It is likely that the Council of to-day will confine its action to reorganization and to indicating in a general, conditional way, a basis for union with the Republicans. When that party shall have held its State Convention, the Americans will doubtless be prepared to take their next step.

The Luck of Long Life.

Time, the metaphysicians tell us, is nothing but a succession of ideas. And a very odd succession of them it must sometimes bring, if one can only have had enough of it. Everybody feels an interest in a case of extraordinary longevity, even if it be of a slave on a plantation or of a day-laborer who has never been out of sight of the old church spire, under whose shadow he was born. One cannot help remembering how many great events have occurred since he came into the breathing world, and how many great men have begun, continued and ended a famous career, since he has breathed the air of the planet. The Revolution was not thought of when Washington was a school-boy, Bonaparte had not even entered into the heart of man to be conceived, when he came into the world. And so on and so forth.

Such a case becomes yet more interesting when the party is of a higher rank in life, and did, or might, know the actors in mighty dramas, and who was, at any rate, an intelligent spectator of them. For example, there was the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, who died the other day, whose long life, touching at its beginning on another long life, brought points of time together which commonly seem separated by impassable spaces. She was born in 1763, and was, consequently, only ninety-five years old; but her father, the Scotch Earl of Balcarras, having been well stricken in years at the time of her birth, their two lives extended back to before the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. It sounds queerly enough to hear that a person just dead this Summer, could speak of her father as having been "out in the Fifteen" with Lord Derwentwater and Forster, and having been begged off by the Great Duke of Marlborough! And yet such was the fact. And not only so, but her grandfather, having been born in 1649, the year that kings received the useful lesson, according to old Lord Auchinleck, Boswell's father, in the example of Charles I, "that they have a joint in their necks," the three lives of grandfather, son and grand-daughter, stretched over a period of two hundred and nine years. And when her grandmother was married, Charles II. gave away the bride!

This venerable lady must have had a chance at some pretty good company in her own time. Pitt, the younger, was four years old when she was born; Fox a young pickle of fourteen; Sheridan, a not particularly clever lad of twelve, so that they were strictly her cotemporaries; Burke was turned of thirty, but the most brilliant part of his public life was passed after she was old enough to remember him; she was twenty-one years old when Dr. Johnson died, and a well-grown girl when Goldsmith was inconsiderate enough to do the same thing, and she might have known them both, though it is not likely she did; Sir Joshua may have painted her, and probably did, as she was near thirty when he died. Of course, all the literature of this century, running back to the birth of Scott and Wordsworth, eight or nine years after her own, was as much hers as ours. She was married and six-and-twenty, before the French Revolution begun, and the whole of our own Revolution must have been within her personal recollection. The thought of such a consciousness is enough to make one giddy.

Then there was Viscountess Keith, who died within two or three years, at about the same age, who was "the plaything often, when a child," of Johnson, and who received his last blessing on his death-bed. She was the daughter of Mrs. Thrale, and was a link that directly connected us with the Literary Club at its foundation,—all the members of which she must have seen, and most of whom she was old enough to know well, as a grown-up young lady. Lady Louisa Stuart, the daughter of the famous Earl of Bute, actually remembered her grandmother, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who died in 1762. She died herself since 1850, and was the intimate friend of Scott, and one of the few original depositaries of the Waverley secret. And Miss Berry, who might have been the Dowager Countess of Orford, as the widow of Horace Walpole, if she had so pleased, died within a year or two. These favored persons really seem to have had too large a share of the world's plumb-cake. But none of them had such luck as befell the Marquis di Mauso, who lived long enough to be the personal friend of Tasso and of Milton, though the first died more than ten years before the other was born. Really, one would almost be willing to have been dead for a couple of hundred of years to have had such a chance.

Nomination in Toronto.—Our Canadian neighbors dutifully follow the English usage in nominating candidates for Parliament. In Toronto this formality took place on Friday last. Mr. John Hillyard Cameron and Mr. George Brown had been for some two weeks addressing the electors as the opposing candidates, but it was not till the day above mentioned the nomination took place. The Sheriff erected a hustings on the west gallery of the City Hall, and an immense assemblage of citizens congregated in the street below. Mr. Cameron made his appearance and was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Brown appeared and was greeted in like manner. At 12 o'clock the Sheriff read the writ, and called upon the electors to propose a candidate to represent them in Parliament. He enjoined them to preserve order and conduct themselves in a peaceable manner. Capt. Eccles then came forward and nominated Mr. Brown amid the cheers of the one party and the groans of the other. Alderman Bugg seconded the nomination, and tried to speak, but as "the greatest noise prevailed," he was compelled to desist. Mr. Medcalf proposed Mr. Cameron. Messrs. Brown and Cameron then respectively made short speeches, in the midst of great interruption, when the Sheriff called for a show of hands. A majority was declared to be for Mr. Brown, when, as a matter of course, the other side demanded a poll, which that officer said he should open on Friday next, and close the following day.

Appearances indicate the reelection of Mr. Brown. He was first returned to Parliament last Winter, and lost his seat a short time since by accepting a place in the Brown-Dorion Ministry. An election was thus made necessary in Toronto, and Mr. B. is endeavoring to regain the seat he so recently resigned. He is the leader of the Radical or "Clear-Grit" party, of which his paper, the *Globe*, is the principal organ, while Mr. Cameron represents the High Conservative or Tory interest. From the turbulent character of the canvass, we judge that Democracy is not accountable for all the disorder in the world. Our Provincial brethren, notwithstanding their enjoyment of monarchial institutions, seem to have their full share of election rowdyism.

The Member for Jerusalem.

If Mr. Layard was correctly styled the Member for Nineveh, why would it not be the thing to call Baron Rothschild the Member for Jerusalem? Be this as it may, the Honorable gentleman—if a Jewish baron be not somewhat above the degree of an English gentleman—has been admitted to his place in Parliament without renouncing the Pretender and his family, none of whom have been in existence for half a century, "on the faith of a Christian." The simplest remedy, one would have thought, were to let the poor old Pretender find what rest he may for his soul now, and let his name slip quietly out of the Statute Book, and with it the bar that kept the sons of Jacob out of the House of Commons. But as this was too plain a process to suit the House of Lords, their lordships performed the process which is denominated in this country "whipping the Devil round a stump," by permitting the House of Commons to excuse by resolution any Member elect, having conscientious scruples against the oath, from subscribing it, accompanying their action by reasons why it ought not to have been taken at all! By which process Mr. Roebuck profanely said that their lordships had done for themselves what Dogberry wished somebody to do for him, and written themselves down asses. It is not many years ago that a Member speaking thus of the Upper House, would have been called over the coals for it; whereas Mr. Roebuck was not even called to order, and his jeer was only received with "Laughter," and "Hear, hear."

But the substance being gained, the Liberal Party in the Commons did not stickle for the form, and so they agreed to the Lords' amendments, and Baron Rothschild took his seat in form and manner as we have heretofore related. Now, who is Baron Rothschild, and how does it happen that a baron is taking his seat in the House of Commons? Lionel, Baron de Rothschild, is the grandson of the original founder of the great banking family, Meyer Anschel Rothschild, of Frankfort. His father, Nathan Meyer, the third son of the patriarch of the tribe, settled in England many years ago, and was the great London Rothschild, the high-priest of stock-jobbing for a multitude of years. The Emperor Francis of Austria, though a Catholic, did not fear to raise this unbelieving money-changer to the rank of a baron of the Empire; and he, having then obtained letters of denization, received the royal license to bear the title in England. This permission is necessary to enable any British subject to use a title granted by a foreign prince; but it conveys no other legal right or precedence whatsoever. The father dying in 1836, the present baron succeeded to his title, and, what was much more to the purpose, to his estates.

There is a considerable number of personages in England dignified with foreign titles, which they wear, if they please, having received the Sovereign's permission—which, we believe, is never withheld. The Duke of Wellington has any quantity, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch. Lord Nelson, all the world knows, was Duke of Bronte in Sicily, and the title is still held by the present Earl Nelson. This circumstance gave rise to an absurd rumor, when it first leaked out that the name of the authoress of *Jane Eyre* was Bronte, that she was the daughter of Horatia, the great lord's child by Lady Hamilton! Then the Duke of Richmond is Duke of Aubigny in France, as successor to his virtuous ancestress, Louise Renee de Querouaille, created Duchess of Portsmouth by Charles II., that most religious King, and who was also dignified with the title of Duchesse d'Aubigny by the even more religious King, Louis XIV., which hath inhered in her descendants ever since. Sir Charles Napier, too, is Count St Vincent in Portugal, and might so style himself, if he pleased. The present British Consul at Boston, Mr Lousada, is, we believe, the son of the Duke de Lousada, an English subject who is also a Spanish grandee. The latest, and perhaps the most noteworthy of these titulary personages, is the Baron Ward, who is said to have commenced life as a groom or footman, and afterwards rose to be Prime Minister of the Duchy of Lucca, and was made a Baron of that Duchy and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, besides being a Grand Cross of many illustrious orders. There is any quantity more of them, but these are enough for a sample.

When the question of Jewish Disabilities began to be seriously moved, Baron Rothschild was regarded as the most suitable person to try the question,—he being, as we apprehend, the head of the Hebrew interest in England. He, accordingly, offered himself for the representation of London, in the third parliament of Victoria, about ten years ago. The City of London, which, to do it justice, has generally been firm on the liberal side in all cases, has resolutely stood by him, and the principle of religious tolerance he stood for, and elected him to three parliaments running, in none of which has he been permitted to take his seat, until the last month. It was certainly honorable to the Londoners that they were content to go with only three-fourths of their representation, for the sake of an abstract principle of right, for so many years, and it is as certainly an encouragement to them to persist in any other demands in which they are "sure that they are right," for they are sure, in due time, to "go ahead." The Baron Rothschild has probably finished up his celebrity with his success. It will not, probably, make any great difference in the Legislature, or the legislation, of Great Britain. Westminster Hall will not be turned into a Synagogue, nor the Archbishop of Canterbury forced to give place to the Chief Rabbi. Things will go on much as usual. Baron Rothschild, an excellent man of business, no doubt, will have neither the disposition nor the power to set the Thames on fire,—desirable as such a purification may be just now,—and he will, doubtless, mingle unnoticed with the herd of members, and only go into history as the first of his race that ever won his way to the House of Commons, without renouncing the faith of his fathers.

The Newest Discovery.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* has discovered that the Erie Canal was navigated by steamboats as early as 1821. From this fact, if fact it be, that paper infers with most unimpeachable logic, that:

"The recent 'discovery' of the use of steam on the Canals, by Messrs. Ruggles and Kirk, is very much such an event' as if these gentlemen should now assume to 'discover' the use of magnetism in the electric telegraph, the art of printing, the properties of gas, or the power of Bunkum oratory."

These gentlemen have evidently thrown away their labor. What folly to waste time and ingenuity in introducing steam upon the Canals, when the thing was done thirty-seven years ago, long before the first Canal was finished.

Mayor Tiemann's Message to the Lord Mayor of London.—The operators to whom the management of the Atlantic Telegraph at Trinity Bay has been intrusted are a set of very slow coaches. They do not appear to be conscious of having any other duty to perform except their experiments with the cable. The Message of Mayor Tiemann to the Lord Mayor of London, congratulating him on the successful laying of the cable, was sent to Newfoundland a week ago, and the agents there have but just thought to send word back that the message would not or could not be forwarded because the line was not yet open to the public.

City Items.

Gen. William Walker.—William Walker arrived in this City a few days since, and has been staying at Thorp's, at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway. The reason for selecting this place as his quarters, and for the secrecy which has characterized his movements since his arrival, is understood to be the wish to escape notoriety, and to carry out his schemes for another expedition to Nicaragua, without exciting too much the notice of the public. The General, however, does not appear to be in any danger of suffering a repetition of the attentions which almost overwhelmed him upon his former visits to the City. The gentlemen who at that time were supposed to be attached to his fortunes scarcely even pay him the poor honor of a call, and one of the gentlemen who was most prominently associated with him, and whose military skill and tact, it was said, saved him more than once from annihilation no longer trains in his company. It is even hinted that Henningsen himself anticipates, at no distant day, an invitation to Nicaragua, and that he may return thither, not as the champion of fillibusterism, but as the advocate of peace; that he will attempt to fraternize the conflicting elements by uniting the whole people in an effort to develope the unsurpassed natural resources of the country, introducing improvements in agriculture and the arts, not by the sword, but by the diffusion of intelligence, and by elevating the masses of the people. In such an effort, it is assumed, he would have many to assist him in the United States, and none but a few military chieftains in Nicaragua to oppose him. The people desire peace, and a settled form of government, more than anything else.

Disgraceful Row in a Steam-tug.—The little steam-tug *Emily*, which was employed to assist in getting he *Hermann* clear of her pier yesterday afternoon, followed the steamer down the bay to her anchorage in order to bring back the agent and others who were to return to the City. It having been given out that there would be opportunity to come back in the tug, quite a number availed themselves of the chance to accompany their friends down to the steamer's anchorage. When the word was passed, "All ashore that are going," they went on board the tug, and after waiting a short time for the agent and his friends, the tug left and returned toward the City. Taking the route through Buttermilk Channel, the boat was stopped for half an hou, and the person who claimed to act as Captain, who gave his name as Williams, compelled each person to pay him 50 cents for being landed in the City. There were some who considered the charge an imposition, inasmuch as the tug was employed for the use of the steamer, and was paid for by the Purser. At any rate, twenty-five cents was considered ample for a sail not requiring more than ten minutes time. All, however, paid the extortionate fare except one or two persons. Williams got into a quarrel with these persons, and stripping off his coat, began a regular knock-down and drag-out operation, assisted by some of his crew. There were a large number of ladies on board, most of whom were greatly frightened, and some shrieked and fainted; Williams, however, paid no attention to the presence of these ladies, or to the alarm which his violent language and conduct excited, but repeated his assaults upon the one or two persons who had excited his ire by not paying over the fifty cents. The boat finally landed near the Fulton Ferry, where most of the passengers stepped ashore. It is proper to add that the agents of the steamer were in no ways accountable for the violent conduct of the person in charge of the steamer.

Funeral of the Rev. E. H. May.—On Friday, Aug 20, the funeral of Mr. May, formerly Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, was attended at that Church. Dr. De Witt and other clergymen took part in the services. The address of Dr. Bethune was an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the piety and personal excellencies of the deceased, and to his ministerial fidelity and unshaken trust in God, under the severest trials. The tenderness and pathos which pervaded the whole address were most touching and impressive.

The National Guard—Is looking about for a band to enliven its footsteps in the parade of the 1st prox. Noll's Seventh Regiment band, it will be remembered, was discharged—the drum corps alone being retained—on the return of the regiment from Richmond, because the musicians refused to go to Mount Vernon with the Guard. Since the return of the Seventh Regiment a member of the fourth company has been expelled because he wrote letters from Richmond to a Sunday paper, in which, it is asserted, he spoke in unjustly derogatory terms of the bearing of the regiment during its Southern tour.

Repairs to the City Hall.—There were but two members of the Committees on repairing the City Hall present at the meeting yesterday, Alderman Tucker and Councilman Brady. The question of repairing the building without replacing the cupola was considered, but nothing definite decided upon. A report to the Board of Aldermen will probably be made this evening. Most of the old iron, copper and rubbish has been removed from the building, so that it is ready for the repairs that are to be made.

The Republican Ward Associations in each of the Wards lying South of Fourteenth-street, met last evening at their several places of meeting and elected one delegate from each Election District in the Ward, to the Assembly District Conventions, which meet on the 30th instant, for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates from each Assembly District in that portion of the City, to the Syracuse Convention.

Obituary.

A dispatch received yesterday announced the death of James Eddy, Esq., a gentleman who has been the General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company since its formation some three years ago. Mr. Eddy died of the heart disease yesterday morning, at the American House, in Burlington, Vt. He left this City less than a week ago, on a journey to Vermont for the benefit of his health, which had become greatly impaired by his incessant attention to the laborious duties of his office but without any suspicion on the part of himself or his friends that his condition was so critical. His death, therefore, was quite unexpected. Mr E was a gentleman of much energy of character, and as a telegraph manager he had no superior. In private life he was amiable and unassuming a gentleman in his bearing and a christian in his daily walk. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Utica in this State. Mr E. was one of the pioneers in the introduction of the magnetic telegraph at the East, and built the first line east of Boston, and between that city and Calais, Me., and at the time of his death was the general manager of between three and four thousand miles of wire extending throughout the New England States, and as far South as Philadelphia. We understand all the offices connected with the American Telegraph Company will be draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* proposes to drain the borders of Lake Erie by deepening its outlet below Buffalo about six feet, for the purpose of improving the productiveness of land in the vicinity of the lake. He says "the benefit derived from it would be incalculable. Many millions of land would be laid dry, and be immediately productive, that are now worthless."

The Fourth Annual Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society was to be held at Newark on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst. [illegible] The Managers of [illegible] the Erie Railroad [illegible]

CABLE REJOICINGS.

FURTHER PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Celebration at Nassau Hall, Princeton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY,
PRINCETON, Friday, Aug 20, 1858.

The demonstration last night by the students of this institution, in honor of the successful working of the Atlantic cable, was every way worthy of the birth-place of the Electric Telegraph.

At 7 o'clock the different bells were rung, and continued ringing till 8. During this hour the North College—the finest building of the kind in the country—was brilliantly illuminated, and red-colored lanterns were suspended in the trees throughout the front Campus. The *coup d'œil* from the street was magnificent. At 8 o'clock the procession was formed in the Campus. Preceded by the band, the students then marched from the College to the residences of the different Professors. The torches and transparencies presented a beautiful sight. Among the latter were the following:

"Nassau Hall, the birth-place of the Electric Telegraph, Rejoices;" "FRANKLIN, HENRY, FIELD;" "Honor to whom honor is due;" "England annexed at last!"

A device representing Time struck by lightning, displayed originality and skill. As the procession passed the houses of the Professors, the committee waited on the gentlemen, and invited them into the line, where they were greeted with cheers by the enthusiastic students. The announcement that Senator THOMPSON and Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER (who reside in Princeton) were unable to attend, was more complimentary than satisfactory.

Returning to the College, the procession passed up the middle avenue of the Campus, to the spacious porch of the new Library—the splendid illumination eliciting cheer after cheer. There was then present before the building an audience of nearly three thousand.

Three cheers were then proposed for "JOSEPH HENRY, the discoverer of the Electric Telegraph," to which a cordial response was given.

President MACLEAN was then introduced, and spoke briefly. He was followed by Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Dr. ATWATER, Dr. MAFFAT, Professor GIGER and Professor DUFFIELD, who made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

After Professor DUFFIELD'S speech, Mr DAVID HOVE, a graduate of the class of 1858, after repeated calls from the students, was introduced and addressed the audience in a neat, pithy and patriotic speech. The whole assembly then dispersed, after giving three hearty cheers for "Henry" and "Nassau Hall." This whole affair will long be remembered by many of the sons of Old Nassau, not only as the celebration of the sublimest achievement of the age, but also as a lasting memorial of the success which has ever attended the venerable Institution. A STUDENT.

At Binghamton, Broome County, cannon were fired at sunset, and in the evening the firemen turned out in a torchlight procession, speeches were made and a general illumination of stores and dwellings took place.

At Poughkeepsie the event was celebrated with great enthusiasm. An oration was delivered by Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, author of the *Field-Book of the Revolution*, who gave a historical sketch of Telegraphy, and devoted a considerable portion of his address to a laudation of Professor MORSE. Mr. LOSSING, among other things, said:

"From the hour of Professor MORSE'S success, the history of the Telegraph is a part of the history of the daily life of our people. In the short period of fifteen years, a net-work of telegraph wires has overspread the United States and the British American Provinces. In the old world a similar net-work is spreading; and to-day, probably, the total length of wires engaged in transmitting intelligence is not less than *one hundred thousand miles!* Looking back to the past, what may we not prophecy for the future? An eloquent orator has said, 'What is known in one place will be known in all places; the Globe will have but one ear, and that ear will be everywhere!'

And see the triumphs of the victor! In that very France where our immortal inventor—our beloved townsman—was once despised as a dreamer, and could find no ear to listen, he has just received a fortune as a testimonial of gratitude, while all Europe is glad to pay him the homage due to a great benefactor! The arms of the old *Semaphores*, whose doom he pronounced when he left France in disappointment, now hang listless in all the provinces; and everywhere his ear is greeted by the voice of his own mysterious invention."

At Farmer, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 18th, flags were displayed, cannon fired, the people from the surrounding country met in the town in the evening, and prayers were offered by the clergy, and speeches made by Messrs. HURLBUT, DOOLITTLE, BLAUVELT, COLEMAN and others.

At Sharon Springs, on the 17th, the guests at the hotels improvised a Cable meeting, over which Judge HARE, of Philadelphia, presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND and the Rev. Mr. STRONG, of New-Haven, and Mr. A. E LAING, of New-York.

Private and Confidential.

BY NEW-JERSEY TELEGRAPH.

The managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad having this moment received the intelligence of the success of the Atlantic Cable, desire to express in a suitable manner their appreciation of the skill and energy displayed in this great undertaking.

The directors cannot help feeling that the original conception of this vast project must have come from New-Jersey, the fountain of enterprise and scientific discovery; and furthermore, they have strong reasons for suspecting that the idea must in the first instance, have been derived, directly or indirectly, from the management of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Happy in feeling that they have even indirectly been the possible means of conferring so great a boon upon the civilized world, the directors are willing to go still further, and would cordially invite the managers of the Atlantic Telegraph to come to New-Jersey (of course paying their own expenses) and inspect the recent improvements that have been perfected in the management of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The directors have succeeded in attaining a degree of speed that they think they can safely pronounce unparalleled, and that too with a degree of *economy* that is still more wonderful, and they confidently point to these improvements as the source from which the managers of the Telegraph may without doubt find the means of driving *the lightning across the ocean* with greatly increased rapidity.

The directors moreover assure the Telegraph Company that if they send a delegation or come themselves, they will be received with a degree of courtesy unknown out of New-Jersey, and that any amount of advice that the directors can give without cost to themselves shall be most cheerfully bestowed.

Mr. Frost Killed Off.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 18, over the signature of "Justice," the public are informed that in reference to the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph the claims of Professors MORSE, HENRY and others are to be swept off at a single blow by "WM. FROST."

"This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms and bears his blushing honors thick upon him. The third day comes a FROST, a KILLING FROST."

Whether Mr. FROST is upon earth or hails from the spirit land we are not informed. We suspect the latter, as he is claimed to be "*the inventor of the electric wire medium*," and it is said that some of the Spirit Rapper *mediums* make use of long coils of wire concealed within their sleeves near the wrist, to effect table tippings, &c. If Mr. F. is alive he must certainly be highly criminal to withhold his valuable invention from the world and permit the dark ages to roll on, especially after Professor MORSE so generously offered to pay for the patent. It seems that he determined to have the whole or nothing, or else keep mankind in darkness It may be, however, that he intended to do as did a gentleman who wrote a play, to say nothing about the authorship, unless it went off with acclamation when first acted. If so, to substantiate his claim, Professor SILLIMAN is entitled to as having an interview with Mr. F. "*at which time he was informed that he had made this discovery.*" Professor SILLIMAN was accordingly inquired of yesterday about the wonderful invention of WM. FROST, but has *no recollection whatever* of the event, nor do the annals of science throw any light on the subject. Professor SILLIMAN, however, recollected clearly that Mr. DAVENPORT, of Vermont, called upon him and exhibited an interesting electro-magnetic machine, which he understood was invented by the writer, that he and in conclusion, remarked that he had never been "*Frost-bitten.*" did not think that he had. TIMOLEON.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 19, 1858.

Mr. Stephens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

A Defence of Mr. A. H. [illegible]

Your able Washington Correspondent "A." of the TIMES in his letter published in this morning's paper does not evince his usual intelligence and correctness of views in his remarks about A. H. STEPHENS. The name of Mr. STEPHENS, as a public man, as a statesman, has become public property, and his friends claim the right to defend it from assault and misrepresentation. Here follows the language of your correspondent:

"The mission of A. H. STEPHENS to Illinois excites comment. STEPHENS is the Mephistophiles of Southern politics. He is like all his brethren—whether angels, devils, or imps, a candidate for the Presidency. Acute and far-reaching in intellect, active and patient, by turns firm, dignified, and impassive—impulsive, flighty, and spasmodic—he resembles JOHN RANDOLPH. Like that anomaly, he has a yellow, seared, and shriveled face, a spare and ungainly figure, a cracked and screechy voice. He started in life a Conservative Whig. From 1849 to 1856 he was a furious incendiary, and, of course, soon became affiliated with the most seditious of the Southern Democracy. For the last two years he has shown a disposition to retrieve his errors and pursue a less outrageous course. Facile in administration, and well fitted for leadership in action, he was the fore most man in consummating the infamy of the Nebraska bill, and again in leading the retreat under the English sham."

Mr. STEPHENS "the Mephistophiles of Southern politics!" Mr. STEPHENS a "furious incendiary," and "affiliated with the most seditious of the South ern Democracy!" I apprehend, if inquiry be made amongst that portian of the Southern Democracy dubbed "seditious" by your correspondent, that his assertion will not be sustained by their evidence. I have been acquainted with Mr. S. from early manhood, and I have never heard of his being classed, in his own section of country, with those who hold extreme opinions or favor extreme measures. He was, it is true, a "conservative Whig"—a Henry Clay Whig—and upon the dissolution of the Whig party in the Scott campaign, he affiliated with the National Democratic party, and has since become identified with, and an acknowledged leader of that party. Other Whigs, of Georgia and elsewhere, impelled by an ancient feeling of opposnation to the Democratic Party, chose to affiliate with those who would aid them to keep alive their Opposition fires. In the choice of their associates, perhaps, they took counsel more from their prejudices than their principles—at any rate, in the South. The political separation of Mr. STEPHENS and those gentlemen is, doubtless, a subject of mutual regret. But even the most violent of his political opponents in Georgia consider him a conservative Democrat *now*, as he is admitted by your correspondent to have been *formerly* a "conservative Whig."

Your correspondent, after applying to Mr. STEPHENS a strange jumble of contradictory adjectives in one sentence, concludes it by asserting that he (Mr. S.) "resembles JOHN RANDOLPH" Here he betrays his ignorance of the character and nature of one or both, the living and the dead I should as soon hope, by analysis, to establish a resemblance between CICERO and DEMOSTHENES, CURRAN and BURKE, SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN, CLAY and CALHOUN. "Like that anomaly," (Mr. RANDOLPH) it is partially true that Mr S. "has a yellow, seared and shriveled face," &c., &c; but the "*crack*" in his voice partakes more of the *rifle* than the *broken reed*.

Mr. RANDOLPH was a fierce debater, as well as able; his satire scorching; his invective merciless. But even those who admired Mr RANDOLPH'S talents, and were tickled with his satire, regarded him rather as a political gladiator than a statesman A leader he could not be. He was a sort of a political Ishmaelite. His hand was against every public man and every public measure of his day in turn

Save then some peculiar physical traits of resemblance between Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. STEPHENS, it would be difficult to find two characters more unlike. Mr. STEPHENS is conciliatory, patient, laborious, profound, patriotic and eminently "*conservative*" in the true sense of the word Happy would it be for every State if in its hour of trial it could point to such a son.

His friends are glad to learn, even from your correspondent, that Mr. STEPHENS is a candidate for the Presidency. GEORGIA.

A Telegraph Medal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through the medium of your widely-extended paper, to make a single suggestion in regard to memorializing the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, which I have not yet noticed.

I have in my possession a medal, ordered by the State to commemorate the opening of the Erie Canal, an event considered at the time of inestimable importance, as no doubt it was; but what was it to compare with the laying of the Atlantic Cable?

I would, then, propose that a suitable medal be struck to commemorate *this* event, bearing the dates of failure and success, that of the Queen's message and President's reply, and an appropriate inscription to CYRUS W. FIELD. Respectfully,

CITOYEN.

A Blast from an Excited Protestant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I will frankly confess that I read your very able report of that "Splendid Roman Catholic ceremony," the laying the corner stone of the new Cathedral, (dedicated to St Patrick,) by Bishop HUGHES and his magniloquent address (sermon it could not be called) with feelings of disgust, if not of abhorrence; for I am a Protestant, and a Protestant who believes that the Hierarchy of Rome is the great Anti-Christ, revealed in the Apocalypse, sitting, indeed, on seven hills, and filling the world with lying wonders, and, by its Jesuits and satelites of all sorts, still seeking to undermine the thrones of princes, and overturn all constitutions but its own—to usurp, indeed, all dominion and power, civil and ecclesiastical, and reign supreme, absolute and unrivaled over the bodies and souls of all men, as it claims the right *Deo Gratia*, or by virtue of Peter's chair and keys. There were however, two things in the Bishop's address that were true: he confessed he was an *unworthy Bishop*, and that the Roman Catholic Church *did neglect their poor*, and most falsely and foolishly laid all the blame for the latter fault on Queen ELIZABETH!!! Honor to her memory! that she began the good work of breaking up and breaking down in England these monasteries and nunneries—the abodes of lazy monks and easy nuns—took the fat offerings made to worthless priests, and gave them to the poor.

Messrs. Editors, I have no personal ill-will against the Pope, his Cardinals or Priests; I wish them to enjoy every right, in every country, consistent with truth and righteousness—but that abominable, idolatrous, tyrannical system of theology, if it can be so called, that makes a god of a man, and offers more prayers to a dead woman than to Almighty God, I shall be at open war with as long as life lasts. However, I should not have given air to my feelings by any communication for your journal, had it not been that the Bishop acknowledged the fact. I understood him that they neglected their poor, and to-day—one hour ago—a poor, sickly-looking, Irish Roman Catholic stood in my office, declaring, with tears in his eyes, that his landlord had served a writ of ejectment upon him, and he must, with his wife and children, be turned into the streets for want of three or four dollars to pay his rent. I asked him if he was not a good Catholic He said he was. (I had known him for months, and had aided him through an Association.) I observed he should call on the one hundred and three rich men that Bishop HUGHES said had given their thousand dollars apiece for a new Cathedral "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I have traveled all day, have called on six priests, of six different Roman Catholic Churches in this City—told my distress—and neither of them gave me a cent, or sympathized at all, or gave me any directions where to get relief, but simply said, 'We have nothing to give.'" He gave us the names of the Churches on whose priests he had called in vain, and said he could give most of their names; sufficie it to say, he went to James-street, to Twenty-first street, and across town, and returned almost in despair, having gained nothing from Priest or Bishop. What a demonstration is this of the perfect truthfulness of part of the Bishop's address: "That they neglect their poor." And if nobody but Queen ELIZABETH is to blame for it, the Bishop and his priests may chuckle over their good fortune in getting all their people's money (and more besides) for themselves, to build uncommanded temples for their glory, St. Patrick's or Mary's, (God is only dishonored thereby,) in which to feast themselves, whilst their poor have neither *bread or a home*—and they still blameless! I might say much more, but this may suffice to show something of the working of Popery in this City. The poor priest rejected and neglected man went out of my office, blessing me for giving him from the Association's funds part of the sum he so much needed. A PROTESTANT VISITOR.

Spirit Gas Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your wide-spread paper of this morning I notice an article with the above caption, which should attract the attention of every person in this City, as much so as if it announced that a most fearful enemy had just landed in our very midst.

The object of the call is no doubt worthy of any act of kindness which a generous heart may bestow. The tale is a fearful one, and yet how often do we see an account of some unfortunate victim being burnt in a most shocking manner by these every day patent fluid explosions. Why do not our legislators place some restrictions upon the use or sale of so dangerous an article, as they are in duty bound to on anything that is destructive, and absolutely dangerous to human life? Parents, do not trust your children in any position where such a destructive magazine is known to be

Do not wait until a young and beautiful daughter, the darling of your home, has been disfigured for life, if not burnt to a crisp, by the careless or accidental breaking of a lamp containing the elements of death.

The young lady alluded to in your paper was young and full of hope, although destined by circumstances to feel the sentiment of the song of "The Shirt-sewer" till midnight by a fluid lamp, little thinking of her danger and how soon she might need a "shroud."

As the head of a family, I do most earnestly implore our law makers to look into the cause of this most fearful loss of life and suffering, and see if there is not some responsibility attached to them, or if it should not be made their duty to prevent so frequent a loss of life and property. Our Insurance Companies should look after it, and all others who hold life and limb more dear than filthy lucre. May the experience of the past be a warning to the many who are nightly trifling with their very existence in the way above alluded to, are the words of the warning voice of a SUFFERER.

The Collision Between the Arabia and the Europa.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

As your correspondent, "Podgers," has published a statement in your paper in regard to the collision between the *Arabia* and *Europa*, off Cape Race impugning in some degree the motives of the signers of the laudatory paper gotten up the day after the accident, and raising doubts as to the correctness of their judgment in approving of Mr ANDERSON'S course in violating an established rule for sea-going vessels when meeting at sea, I ask he use of the same valuable medium of communication in replying to some portion of his remarks.

Having been one of the few to whom he alludes as upon deck at the moment of collision, and having observed, particularly, the relative position of the ships I may at least be "capable" of taking a common-sense view of the occurrence. But first let me say that not a word has passed between Mr. A. and myself on the subject of the accident since it took place, and therefore in forming my opinion I have not pinned my faith upon that of any other party, nor have I allowed those petty jealousies (which seem to be uppermost in the mind of your correspondent) to influence me in any way whatever. My opinion, then, is this: that the *Europa* saw our lights before we saw hers, and, in accordance with the rule, put her helm aport. But when the *Europa's* lights were seen by Mr. ANDERSON she had bore away so as to bring the ships nearly at right angles, and *so close* that, had Mr. A. obeyed the rule, we should undoubtedly have struck the *Europa* somewhere amidships probably sinking *one*, if not both. It is therefore my opinion (be it worth much or little) that to Mr. ANDERSON'S sagacity in comprehending that danger, and his promptitude in giving the order to avert it, are the Company indebted for the preservation of one, if not both of their vessels. In putting the helm to starboard the *Arabia* fell off about two points before the concussion. The *Europa* was already moving rapidly in the opposite direction. Consequently, when they did come together it was in a slanting manner, rendering the blow comparatively slight, and swinging both vessels apart with their bows in the same direction. This position of the vessels an instant after the shock, is sufficient evidence, to my mind, of the wisdom and foresight of the officer in charge.

The above explanation may answer the question of your correspondent when he asks, "Is it not giving Mr. ANDERSON credit for most remarkable foresight and sagacity to be able to know exactly where the *Europa* would strike us?" Certainly no great amount of sagacity was required to know that a *sideling glancing* stroke would be less disastrous than coming or going head on. He goes on to say "That on the spur of the moment and under the excitement of escape from great peril, the laudatory paper received the signatures of nearly all the foreign passengers and some few of the Americans, who feeling grateful for their escape, would have signed anything on the principle of spe king well of the bridge that takes them safely over." For such depth of penetration in being able to define the action of others, I think we may safely award him the palm. My signature was given as an act of justice and approciation of deserved merit on the part of Mr. ANDERSON, and I will excuse your correspondent's assumption in undertaking to explain that which he could not possibly know anything about, on the ground that his whole statement was written under nervous excitement and prejudicial feeling. His graphic description of fainting forms rushing to and fro, sinking down in despair, and of searching for life preservers, hatchets, and planks, bears evidence of an overwrought imagination.

While standing on the upper deck, forward of the wheel-houses, when the vessels struck, and did not loose my equilibrium, nor did I observe any great degree of excitement among the passengers. Some of the ladies I know did not leave their staterooms during that night.

I am an American, and have made many trips across the Atlantic, several times in the Collins boats, and in nearly all the Cunard steamers, and although a "landsman," I have the vanity to believe I know something of the relative qualities of seagoing vessels. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the Collins ships are unequaled by any that float. At the same time I do not speak disparagingly of others.

Mr. ANDERSON'S want of good taste in "running down" everything American, I am sorry to say, had its parallel in the same spirit manifested by the Americans for everything English; but what such bantering had to do with the accident I leave to the *wisdom* of your correspondent to determine.

AN AMERICAN PASSENGER.

Great Gathering of Spiritualists.

The Spiritualists of this city and neighboring towns and cities, had a grand pic-nic at Island Grove, in Abington, yesterday, which proved the most successful one ever held under the auspices of this sect in this vicinity. About twenty cars left Boston at 8½ A. M., on the Old Colony Railroad, carrying out about fifteen hundred persons.

The day was passed very agreeably, and for so large a company, it is singular no disturbance or accident of moment occurred to mar the enjoyment. The company numbered some 5,000, consisting principally of the delegations from Boston, New Bedford, Taunton, &c.

The company was called together at 10½ o'clock by Dr. GARDNER, of the Fountain House, who made some few remarks, and was followed by Miss MAGOON, (trance speaker,) Dr. LORING, JOHN C. MCCLUER, a gentleman from New-Bedford, and Mr. A. C ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter was a trance speaker, and his remarks constituted the prominent feature of the forenoon exercises at the stand. Among other things he expressed his gratification at the great audience having broken away from the prejudices at home and come to enjoy the salubrity of the pure atmosphere under the bright canopy of heaven, and thus getting a foretaste of the inspiration of the invisible world.

In the afternoon remarks were made from the stand by Mr. STORER, of Connecticut; Mr. CLUER, A. NEWTON, of the *Spiritual Age*; Mr. WILSON, of Canada. Mr. Harris, (trance,) Mr. Guerney and others.—*Boston Journal*, 18th.

☞ **Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale, No. 3 Bond-st., N. Y.,** makes the treatment of this disease a specialty Long standing and formidable cases, together with all their complications and derangements, such as Neuralgia Headache. Sore Throat. Bronchitis Dyspepsia, great defluxions of mucous, &c., are relieved, and positively and radically cured.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816 This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses.**
No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
Are acknowledged to be the easiest safest and surest remedy for rupture in the world They never rust nor weaken from use. Call and examine.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell,** Jeweler, No. 208 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by mail, on receipt of funds.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
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No 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,** with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **A. Barthelf's New Family** SEWING MACHINES.
"They are exceedingly desirable for family use making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*
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GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies. Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Stitches**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—TRUMPY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 12, by the Rev. Dr Chambers, HENRY M. BAILEY to SARAH J. TRUMPY, all of this City.

HANNER—HAWTHORNE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, by the Rev. John S. Mitchell, Mr. JOSEPH HANNER to Miss ESTHER HAWTHORNE, both of this City.

☞ Coburg, Canada papers will please copy.

VAN RENSSELAER—WILD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug 20 by the Rev Dr. Morgan, of St Thomas' Church Mr STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., of Albany to Miss ANNIE LOUISA WILD daughter of H. N. Wild, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—VANDENBURGH.—At Shadyside Prince William Co., Virginia, on Tuesday, Aug 17, by the Rev A. M Hershey, WASHINGTON B WILLIAMS of Jersey City, N. J., to FANNIE daughter of the late John W. Vandenburg, of the former place

DIED.

EARLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 22, after a long and severe illness, FRANCIS B EARLE, late of No. 54 East Broadway, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the wife's uncle, No 130 West 37th st., this day, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the members of the Bar are invited to attend.

NAIRNE.—In this City, a No. 117 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Aug 21 ELIZABETH BEVERLY NAIRNE daughter of Prof Nairne of Columbia College, and Rose Bradford, his wife aged 2 years and 10 months

POWER.—In this City on Monday Aug. 23, CATHERINE ISABEL youngest daughter of Dr William Power, in the 16th year of her age

The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral on Wednesday Aug 25, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation

DE KLYN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 22, ABIGAIL DE KLYN, the widow of Barent De Klyn, aged 86 years, 6 months and 18 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles De KLYN, No 80 Bank-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN DOREN.—In this City, on Saturday evening Aug. 21, CHARLES GORN son of Charles A and Anna W. Van Doren, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, upon the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Jersey City

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 20, CHARLES A. KISSAM, aged 31 years, late of Plymouth, N. C

HARDING.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, of consumption, JANE A., wife of Gardiner S. Harding.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 6th-st., Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DRAPER.—At Bayrem, on Monday, Aug 23, ARNOLD, twin son of Rev. Geo. B. and Lucy B. Draper, aged 13 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family, and the parishioners of St. Andrew's Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem

WILLIAMS.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 20, after a short illness, Miss MARY WILLIAMS, in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

THOMAS.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, ANNE, daughter of Henry A. and M. Louise Thomas, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her father, and of her grandfather, Charles Crane, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 181 West 14th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SCOTT.—At Newburg Orange County N. Y., on Sunday evening, Aug 22, LOUISA C., wife of William Scott, and daughter of James J Hoyt

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks', on Wednesday, Aug 25 at 3½ o'clock P. M

BIELD.—At Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug 23, of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM BIELD Jr., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury N J The friends of the family members of the American Dramatic Fund Association, and the Theatrical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend

ANDREWS.—At the U. S Arsenal Little Rock, Ark., on Monday, Aug 2 Capt. WM. R. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of Buffalo aged 39 years

TONNELE.—On Friday evening, Aug. 20, REBECCA relict of the late John Tonnele aged 93 years.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, Detached Levers Lepines Duplex Watches, Pocket Chronometers, independent second for timing horses. Diamond and Enamel Watches for ladies and all other kinds of Watches, for sale at retail at less than usual prices Watches taken in exchange Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee Watches cleaned and repaired at less than usual prices. GEO. C ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall street, second floor, near Broadway

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK,
ELRIC; OR,
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
BY W. C RICHARDS

In which the origin, progress and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph, embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great FIELD of the Atlantic Ocean.

CONTENTS

Invocation—The Amber-Sprite—Infancy of Science—Copernicus—Galileo—Newton—The Temple of Science—Electron's Trance—His awakening—Electron Tortured—Attraction and Repulsion—Electron in Germany—The Electrical Machine—Electron Entrapped—The Leyden Jar—Franklin and his Kite—The Lightning Captured—The Kite in Europe—Franklin's Magic—The Thunder Storm—The Thunderbolt—The Lightning Rod—The Northern Lights—The Arctic Aurora—Galvanism—Volta—Electron's Metamorphoses—Tale of a Tear—The Artificial Diamond—Shakespeare's Cliff—The Submarine Gallery—The Telegraph Foreshadowed—The Electro-Magnetism—The Telegraph Realized—The Avenger of Blood—The Electric Fire-Alarm—The Electrotype—Cause of Cholera—Table Turning—Ocean Telegraph—Conclusion.

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Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
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and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this—the most remarkable event of the age—and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys,

In Brass	for 15 cents each.
In Silver	for 50 cents each.
In Gold	for $1 50 to $5 each

We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

THE CURES ARE TOO GREAT!
Are too great! Are too great! The cures of the Magnetic Salve are too great! but not greater than the truth Consult the witnesses. For sale by Dr. S. S. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church-st., and by Druggists.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
Plain, Figured and Striped all qualities and styles suitable for Curtains, Church Cushions, Lounges, &c., &c; the largest stock in the market, just received and for sale by SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

CARSON & HARD—WHOLESALE COMMISSION Paper Warehouse, No. 44 Beekman-st., offer to the trade generally the largest and most desirable stock of papers to be found in the United States. Buyers would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st

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INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av. will reopen Sept. 16.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 441 Broadway, and at Stamford & Delisse's, No. 343 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School at their new residence, No 183 Fifth-av., near 28th st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 85 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St Denis France, formerly teacher of French, Italian &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6 Mme NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages has for many years been a guarantee of the high favor of which she seem to enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is acquired in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that our scholars have made as much progress in the english studies as those of any other school, and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Phelps, Mistress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding school near the church of Mr. and Mrs Bolton will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is de signed to be one of the healthiest parts of the high healthy located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry &c., and being under the direction of trustees he building is rented so low that the term can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired 44 miles from New-York City, accessible on Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $20 per year, according to age &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS BATES, No. 60 Wall-st; ROBT CARTER & BRO., No. 539 Broadway; Mr. ANSON G. F RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 11 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the institution.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with gymnastics and singing, thoroughly taught. Terms for parental, yet firm. For circulars address Dr E. A. SISKER Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co's, No. 127 William st., New York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and reference address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th st., near Madison-park, will reopen on the 8th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department Primary, Academic and Collegiate who would be advanced with their classes will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S— LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. PLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme LE DUC'S, No. 364 West 23d st.

Reference—Bishop Potter, of New York; S. H. TYNG D. D. of New-York; A. D. GILLETTE D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 441 WEST 16TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re open on the 6th of September with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of J. Sheard & Co., D Appleton & Co Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, as a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st. Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars may be had of G. W. Strow, Esq No. 37 Warren st; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MISS L. VOGELBUSH WILL OPEN A Ge man and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 89 West Warren st. Br ckyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermans & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

WANTED—A LADY, WITH TWO OR THREE young ladies to board in a first-class house on 23d-st., where they will receive an excellent education, and have the choice of desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished. References required and given. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office.

MADAME MARTINETTI'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY WHO CAN speak French fluently and teach vocal and instrumental music, as governess in Louisiana; salary liberal and expenses. A gentleman as tutor in Mississippi who can teach the piano ($6 0 and expenses.) A lady competent for vocal and piano music in a Seminary near the city, at a moderate salary. Can teachers wished. Apply personally at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family residing South West or any part of the United States as teacher of the English branches and music, or as music teacher only; would take the entire charge of one or two young children, or as companion to a lady. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 166, *Times* office.

SCHOOLS—PARENTS—ONE WHO HAS JUST completed the regular course of study in Union Theological Seminary, New-York, desires to devote a part of his time as teacher in a school, or as tutor in a family. Testimonials and reference given. Board in a private family would be taken as part pay. A Presbyterian family preferred. Address EDUCATOR, Union Square Post Office.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEman, from Paris, who has been teaching for the last two years in this country, wishes a situation in a high school or a respectable private family; no objections to go South or West. Address, for three days, FRENCH TEACHER, No. 60 White-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE school in this City, by a young lady who is competent to teach the English branches and French; also, music if required. References from her present employer. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY, TO TEACH DRAWING, French and Music in a Southern Institution. A liberal salary will be given, and no one but those thoroughly qualified need apply. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs CONVERSE, FODD & CO., No 55 Warren-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French German and the piano. Best reference given for character qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON No 419 Broadway.

TEACHER OF MUSIC WANTED—TO GO South, to teach in a seminary; a liberal salary given; good references required. None but those well qualified need apply. One who can teach the guitar and vocal music preferred. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF MUSIC, is desirous of obtaining a class in a Young Ladies' Institution. For information, &c., apply personally or by letter, at Messrs. SCHAFFENBERG & LOUIS', No. 79 Broadway, for Mr. W., or at 144 Waverley place.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITuation as assistant in a private school or seminary; is capable of teaching the English branches, algebra and Latin. References given. Address stating salary, &c., Box No 312 Post Office, Stratford Conn.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO SINGER WOULD LIKE A situation in a choir where there is a good organ, a fine organist and as are not less than $400. Address E. NORTON, Brooklyn Post Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG

into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wallia Liast Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c, &c

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway corner 4th-st., are pleased to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of case and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$225—FOR SALE AT NO. 86 WEST 24th-street near 6th av., a most magnificent 7 octave, rosewood pianoforte and stool, cabinet finished in exquisite style, double round corners, elaborate carvings, pearl keys, carved legs, rich powerful tone, city makers of the highest celebrity, with full warrantee nearly new and a bargain. Can be seen any day or evening, for four days. Shipping facilities afforded, if required. N. B.—An object will be made for cash.

GREAT CHANCE—MAGNIFICENT GRAND (Dingonal) 7 octave carved rosewood piano; four round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been but a few months; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash; inquire No 147 39th-st.

LIGHTE, NEARING & BRADBURY'S, NO. 427½ Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank, Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell several magnificent new seven octave Pianos, warranted, if applied for immediately, at very great bargains. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 385 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly meeting of this association will be held at Odderdonk's Hall No. 405 Grand-st. on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. E. ELLIOT, President.

HENRY A. SMITH, } Secretaries.
HENRY C. BEYD, }

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A PLEASant modern house offer to married or single gentlemen the second floor of same, consisting of a sunny front room and a suite of back rooms, with every appointment for comfort and convenience. Apply at No. 309 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEfore having taken boarders will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who will pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board in a private family. Gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No 66 Canal st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST 9TH BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. SLOTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, child, (2½ years old) and servant; breakfast only for gentleman; also, if accommodations for a lady friend, with occasional board for gentleman; will require furnished rooms on second floor with bedroom adjoining, front also back room; in the vicinity to the east. Terms for which not to exceed $30 per month; house well situated with large yard. Address K., Box No. 263, *Times* Office, with full particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN. TWO VERY PLEASant rooms with board and liberal close room easy of access to Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries. References can be given. Location near the Heights, No. 134 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 6 Willow st., within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No 54 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st Ferries.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN splendid style, and well, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th av., the very best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them all as much at home as could be had in a boarding or genteel hotel for the price, viz. about $2,000. Address A. HOME, Box No. 150 *Times* Office with name, or no interview.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas fixtures both and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 34th-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 P.-st office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—PLEASANT rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO half rooms may be had with permanent board in a private family on West 18th st; references required and given. Address Y. O. A., Box No. 250 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THERE are no other boarders, can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant room and partial board. Address PARLOR, Brooklyn Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—ABOUT SEPT. 25, TWO OR THREE rooms with board not below 14th-st. References exchanged. Address, immediately, BONUS, Box No. 161 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board at No. 68 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is unsurpassed by any in the City, and is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS CO. N. J.—This house has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. Also parties on pleasure, (sleighing) parties, &c., will find immediate accommodations at all times, at short notice

S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.

EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $8 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, a desirable; neat living and fruits. Reasonable. Gentlemen particulars, &c., No. 26 Smith, and COCKROFT'S. No 13 Exchange.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DIAmond Breast-pin, single stone, worth about $700; it was attached to a small chain and another small pin, with three small diamonds; it was set in black and gold; it was lost on the cars from Saratoga to Troy, or on the steamer *Francis Skiddy*. This reward will be given and no questions asked. Jewelers and pawnbrokers will be on their guard. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 42 Nassau-st.

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. B. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge on the 8th inst. A liberal reward will be given or its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Crawford, for about $150 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several notes of less amount, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE EVENING of the 18th inst., in going from Atlantic-st. through Court and Fulton sts. to Sands-st., Brooklyn, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, valued by the owner as a family relic. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 Liberty st., Room No. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEAM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,
FOR SALE

A 15 horse steam-engine with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and working gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.

3 000 bales 8cots,
1 200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2 000 bales "C" Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of H. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM HILL CAN NOW BE seen running daily at the Tribune Buildings, store No. 7 Spruce st., New-York. We invite farmers, dealers, and those engaged in the Cuban, South American, California and Southern and Western trade to call and see it. N. B.—For sale, best quality unbolted Wheat Flour and Wheat Grist, fresh ground every day.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAIL boats, 20, 23, 28 and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them as such a chance seldom offers. EMERLEY & BALMANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn.

NEWBURG PAPER ACCEPTED AGAINST NEW-YORK.—The FRANK G. WOOD, of Newburg, rows against the DAN BRYANT, on MONDAY the 30th inst., from H. Burn's Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, for a purse of $100, and a whip given by H. BURNS, the proprietor. Race to take place at 2 P. M.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. F. MENDUM, No 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by J. S. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule minuet, 50c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph 40c. Fenris and Diamonds Mazourka, Tanel, 25c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 25c. Just published. Sent by mail, post age free. Fifty pieces and melodeons to let.

S. T. GORDON, No. 766 Broadway, near 4th-st.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "PALACE GARDEN SING Ring Polka" by Baker, with splendid vignette of the Garden; price 50 cents. The "Swinging Schottische" by Gull, with a beautiful vignette of three children in a swing; 35 cents. Both are played at the Palace Garden by Baker's orchestra, with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, agent, 333 Broadway.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR STORY houses and stores, Nos. 104 and 106 Beekman-st., in excellent condition, containing some twenty-five rooms, and well adapted for a small hotel or large boarding house, having a dining-room to let by 96 feet. Apply at No 116 William-st, or to J. K. HUDSON No 116 William-st, or to J. K. HUDSON, No 6 John-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 48 7th av., cor 13th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Degraw-st.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first-rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A SUIT OF five rooms being the entire third floor in a nice house near West 23d st., having range, gas bath, water closets, and other privilege; rent reasonable. Good reference required. Apply at No. 96 10th av., second floor

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as CHAMBERS PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House entrance, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED IN TROY-STREET, between 4th-st and Greenwich-av., east side; Croton water and gas throughout the house; bath tub, water closets &c. The oil cloths in the halls and basement story, together with 8 tons coal can be purchased if desired. Rent from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1860, $300. For further particulars, inquire at the drug store No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house to let, near Broadway, containing 36 rooms, newly filled with first class permanent boarders; monthly receipts about $1 400, the house is in perfect order throughout, and furnished throughout with the entire furniture, as it is for sale at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No 307 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class very convenient and full furnished House on West 22d st. location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories high, and contains some twenty-five rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW Rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 30th-st. and 2d-av. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AMOS PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A BROWN STONE house and lot, No. 66 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 25x100. The house contains all modern improvements—bath, gas, speaking tubes, marble mantels, hot and cold water range &c., street fully improved; three story fifteen rooms, built in the best manner and in the best order; 9th house from 6th av. in the block of twenty and opposite thirty brown stone houses; one of the most beautiful locations in the city, being in close proximity to Columbia College grounds; occupied by the owner. The yard is to be neatly laid out with ornamental flowers, fountain, pebbles, shrubbery &c. Gas fixtures, carpets and all of the, which are new and best quality, can be purchased now if desired and possession given when purchased. Price $6,500, half cash and balance on mortgage. No agents need apply. Can be seen from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., till sold.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID residence at Port Washington, N. J. a description of 73 acres, good buildings &c. at Spotswood N. J. a farm of 50 acres, at New Rochelle, Westchester County. A large house with 8 lots of ground beautifully laid out, Putnam and Grand avs. Brooklyn.

One lot on 8th-av., near 50th-st.
One lot on 8th st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
Lots on Broadway, corner 54th st.
Lots on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with other well-located property in growing portions of the City.

Apply at the Office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A PRETTY HOUSE and beautiful garden for $7,000, replete with domestic convenience. A two story brick house, substantially built for the owner's use, with genteel kitchen range, force pump, and splendid water closet gas fixtures in all the rooms and entries, enclosed piazza, with gas. The small garden is surprising four lots, flowers and fruits, grape arbor and grass plots on all its fences, conducting. Terms accommodating. The Green-wood cars pass every five minutes along side 3d av. Bonkup, within sight of the premises. Apply to NATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway, New York. Waverley House, near the depot.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM in Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and is very qualificiently desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO story and basement cottages, with brick fronts Nos. 2 and 3 1st Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. McKAY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John G. Van Wyck, with 86 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the village, 2½ from the village. The building consist of an old fashioned colonial mansion, 40 by 50 feet, with L 30 feet by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and lane in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. It has been in the family over 100 years. Reference to HAMILTON WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased on suitable tenant, for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Southing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double-house with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, containing large gardens lawns &c., with a good barn, carriage house, work shop hennery, ice-house and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions as to location, healthiness &c. must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over 1st Nicholas Bank room No. 4.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation situated in the most healthy locality of Flushing Township, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station on the Harlem Railroad containing about 121 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits the above offers rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON No. 27 Chambers st., New York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford

A. WILLIAMSON Executor.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one 40 acres only 40 minutes walk from the depot, abounds in fruit of all kinds fine garden beautifully laid out between all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice house &c., and is worth of any gentleman who does not own a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient, fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the depot. For information inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deer Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is fenced with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL FARM OF 20 to 29 acres with fair buildings and improvements. Location must be high and healthy, within one hour from New-York. Eastern slope of mountain between West Bloomfield and South Orange preferred. Payment in first rate new dwelling-house in Newark, five minutes from depot, or selected Wisconsin farming lands. Address B. C. S., Newark Post Office

EXCURSIONS.

OCEAN FISHING—THE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. OTIS F. MORELL, will make an excursion to the Chelsea Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 6 o'clock. Pier-head 6½; and Pier No. 4, N. R. at 7 A. M. BOSTEDT, manager.

Refreshments and a full furnisher on board. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place the first fair day after. Tickets $1.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 9.30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6.30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5.30 A. M., 8.45 A. M., 2.15 and 6.30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle. Fare 20 cents. Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATALINE, EVERY MORNING at 9 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No 68 South-st. cor. Pine.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New York *Times* to complete a file: Nos. 1, 1,215, 1,543, 1,548, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 165, *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage.....
Steerage Passage.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage.....
Steerage Passage.....

From Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
NIAGARA, Capt. Byrne.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; a starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed, and for freight or passage, apply to H. COWARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails

From New York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New York	From Bremen and Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 13
NORTH LIGHT, Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
NORTH LIGHT, Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin $100 and $ 20; 2d cabin $80; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic: 1st cabin $90 2d cabin $50; 3d cabin $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie not received in London and Paris.

B. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green New-York

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND—The splendid sea passage between America and Europe. This line is

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the same Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,736,639 49
Average amount of Specie.... 2 743,069 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 23,816 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,041,639 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $912,979 00
Average amount of Specie.... 82,337 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 92 319 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 541,460 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $516,434 00
Average amount of Specie.... 64,187 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,389 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 293,976 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,779,979 26
Average amount of Specie.... 2,047,938 28
Notes Late Bank of America.... $21,946 } 97,473 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 75,527 }
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,453 532 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $12,537 700 14
Average amount of Specie.... 2,728,8 6 64
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,115,470 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,9 4,401 62
Average amount of Specie.... 180,357 65
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,10 33
Average amount of Deposits.... 9 8,645 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,327,490 10
Average amount of Specie.... 961,893 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 31 ,394 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,680,153 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
REEVES E. SELMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,575,874 47
Average amount of Specie.... 221,569 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 74,635 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,397,488 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,541,9 7 45
Average amount of Specie.... 832,033 10
Average amount of Circulation.... 183,030 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,183,805 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. T SOUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,538,377 74
Average amount of Specie.... 1,903,808 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 267,117 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,1 2,404 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUKE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,284,343 86
Average amount of Specie.... 351 564 21
Average amount of Circulation.... 222,534 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,900,888 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, de pose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $352,422 21
Average amount of Specie.... 40,501 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 104,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 297,056 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,481,373.63
Average amount of Specie.... 380,6 9 71
Average amount of Circulation.... 178,455 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,193,310 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $541,434 19
Average amount of Specie.... 64,356 96
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 300,330 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,667,937 06
Average amount of Specie.... 374,142 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,675,905 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,183,805 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $691,896 13
Average amount of Specie.... 86,0 9 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 144,430 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 517,726 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,216,444 33
Average amount of Specie.... 449,749 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 15,5 0 25
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,976,051 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,468,294 89
Average amount of Specie.... 574,587 89
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,153 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,971,071 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E W TALMAN, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,480,426 65
Average amount of Specie.... 341,611 74
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,6 0 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,3 9,764 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $192,323 00
Average amount of Specie.... 28,863 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 48,480 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 101,867 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,875,031 01
Average amount of Specie.... 386,20 36
Average amount of Circulation.... 123,759 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,746,197 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R M. BUCHANAN, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. JOREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $713,627 04
Average amount of Specie.... 127,516 91
Average amount of Circulation.... 110,558 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 607,984 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. WILLIAM RAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES Cashier

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JAS. HARRIGEN, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3?7,899 59
Average amount of Specie.... 53,059 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 39,648 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 168,306 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,356,891 27
Average amount of Specie.... 215,702 01
Average amount of Circulation.... 100 646 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 849,525 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,594,120 81
Average amount of Specie.... 238,927 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 2 5,169 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,534,617 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.... $935,324 00
Average amount of Specie.... 227,769 6
Average amount of Circulation.... 106,513 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 696,568 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,107 461 69
Average amount of Specie.... 295,263 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 207,2?3 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,?0 ,9?8 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,719,791 64
Average amount of Specie.... 706,536 96
Average amount of Circulation.... 321,858 16
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,289,896 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $909,105 61
Average amount of Specie.... 204,907 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,159 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 757,826 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr, President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,714,905 26
Average amount of Specie.... 254,955 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 158,456 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1 30,094 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,083,646 78
Average amount of Specie.... 994,507 56
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.... 258,320 94
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,894,613 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $240,214 88
Average amount of Specie.... 146,774 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 44,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 163,512 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Z. PLATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $?53,19? 65
Average amount of Specie.... 168,638 64
Average amount of Circulation.... 129.170 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 696,648.50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D BROWN, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,775,782 70
Average amount of Specie.... 487,269 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 45,247 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,423 723 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. ARNOLD, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,831,165 07
Average amount of Specie.... 1,927,029 61
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 224,122 33
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,805,785 95

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,364,797 51
Average amount of Specie.... 1,079,833 39
Average amount of Circulation.... 202,146 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,860,771 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,319,840 66
Average amount of Specie.... 331,383 57
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 122,448 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,824,459 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,383,171 40
Average amount of Specie 354,058 08
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 191,316 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,275,694 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,474,921 62
Average amount of Specie.... 259,471 24
Average amount of Circulation.... 109,170 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,071,317 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $373,555 38
Average amount of Specie.... 31,300 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,115 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 261,828 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MASTERTON, Jr. Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
J. H. WICKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $433,406 94
Average amount of Specie.... 37,599 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 157,488 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 133,611 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
E. S McPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $276,480 23
Average amount of Specie 27,919 99
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,229 00
Average amount of Deposits 134,161 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $158 850 48
Average amount of Specie 27,160 92
Average amount of Circulation.... 15 014 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 12,909 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. A. P. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,681,151 47
Average amount of Specie.... 502,883 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,753 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,611,663 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $545,385 39
Average amount of Specie.... 81,647 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 100,138 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 377,746 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853. for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,036,810 74
Average amount of Specie.... 188,270 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 129,515 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 828,304 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,044,?65 61
Average amount of Specie.... 945,568 81
Average amount of Circulation.... 184,323 50
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,488,877 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $628,235 12
Average amount of Specie.... 180,6?8 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,749 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 512,?5? 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES F. HUNTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,350,599 29
Average amount of Specie.... 494,955 65
Average amount of Circulation.... 49,262 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,490,826 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $996,128 62
Average amount of Specie.... 204,600 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,?16 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 679,660 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,228,279 65
Average amount of Specie.... 252,720 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 196,536 80
Average amount of Deposits.... 830,398 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .... $3,20?,052 00
Average amount of Specie.... 443,565 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 100,461 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,565,106 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,351,502 98
Average amount of Specie.... 189,9?2 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 315,944 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 823,507 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,941,861 16
Average amount of Specie.... 581,918 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 153,071 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,461,817 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

DESK-ROOM WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S office at a compensation of $3 per week, as services as copyist or copying 3 cents per folio, 100 words Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box 204 *Times* Office, immediately.

FINANCIAL.

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ALSO, ON

| | |

NEW-YORK CITY.

Health Commissioners.

The Commissioners met on Monday.

Dr. THOMPSON reported on the case of the bark *C S. Fowler*. The report was accepted and its recommendation adopted.

A communication was received from Dr. WATSON Assistant Physician at the Marine Hospital, in reference to cases of fever reported to have existed on Staten Island.

The representations made had not been correct. Epidemic fever does not exist on the Island. The fever not having made its appearance except in three instances, and those have been directly on the beach. The communication was placed on file

The brig *Abracuaba*, from Sagua, allowed to proceed on the 20th.

The ship *Swallow*, from Havana, in ballast, asked to proceed. Referred to Health Officer to report.

The ship *Indiana* was allowed to proceed on the 20th.

The steamer *Atlanta* was allowed to proceed to-morrow.

The schooner *B. A. Hawkins*, from Charleston, referred to the Health Officer with power.

Permission was asked to lighter skins and hair from ship *Sheridan*. Ordered to be placed on barges at Quarantine.

The bark *Trajon* was allowed to proceed on the 4th of September.

On motion, it was resolved that all vessels without cargoes, and coming from infected ports, shall be detained 10 days after discharging cargo, and those having sickness on board 15 days.

The Commission then sojourned.

A Monument to Crawford.

To the Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of City of New-York:

I have executed in marble, for the Boston Athenæum, a large size bust of the great American sculptor THOMAS CRAWFORD. I was his pupil, in my native city of Rome, during seven years. Afterwards, in 1854, he sent me to Washington with the commission of executing in marble the great works for which he made the models, and which are to be placed in the National Capitol Extension. I am still occupied in executing this commission under the direction of Capt. Mayes for the U. S. Government.

After the premature death of my lamented master, it was thought by his friends, admirers and relatives, that as a pupil, a friend, and most familiar with him, I was the best qualified to prepare a memorial of the great artist. It is a fact that I have been at work with all the earnestness that devotion and affection may suggest. I will be very happy to cut another bust of him, of the same large proportions, and make a present of it to the City o New York, to be preserved as a register of a great national glory. The expense being rather heavy for a private individual, I have thought of making an exhibition of the bust already executed. I should like to place this exhibition under the patronage of your Honor, and of the patriotic citizens of New-York, and I pledge myself to devote the results to the object aforesaid.

Though not personally known to your Honor, my position as a sculptor in the employment of the National Government will prove, I trust, a sufficient guarantee of my pledge.

The exhibition, if it please your Honor, will take place at the Stuyvesant Institute, on and after Monday, the 23d instant.

With much esteem and regard, I remain of your Honor. THOMAS GAGLIARDI.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858

Care of G. GAJANI Counsellor-at-Law, No. 43 Wall street, Jauncey Court.

His Honor's Reply,

To Signor Thomas Gagliardi:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug 20, 1858

DEAR SIR: I have received a letter from you, announcing your intention of exhibiting, at the Stuyvesant Institute, in this City, a bust of the late lamented sculptor, CRAWFORD, the proceeds of which you design to employ in making another bust of the same artist, to be presented to the City of New York. I need only say that I cordially approve this noble object, and would do all in my power to aid it, and hope the citizens of New-York will not fail to encourage your zealous devotion to perpetuate the features of this illustrious artist, and erect here in the City of his nativity a fitting tribute to his genius and virtues.

Yours, DAN. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Mayor's Office.

On Monday morning Philip J. Downey and G. A. Cooke seamen, came to the Mayor's office, representing the crew of the *Niagara*. They wished to see the Mayor, who is now at Long Branch, and their object was to express the intention of the seamen of the *Niagara* to get up a celebration "on their own hook," they thinking that they had been slighted by the authorities and the public. Messrs Downey and Cook state that any single evil-disposed person among the crew, with a sail needle, might and could have pierced the slender body of the coiled sea-serpent, and the wound so inflicted, would have been fatal and impossible to be detected, either as to its location or as to him who inflicted it. They urged that a meeting should be held before the seamen were paid off, which will be on Thursday next. Alderman CLANCY, who is *locum tenens* temporarily for his Honor not having arrived, they were taken to see the Secretary of the Joint Committee, where they met General Sanford, General Hall and Mr. Lowber. Their representations are likely to end in the delay of the paying off until after the day of the celebration.

THE HOMICIDE OF OFFICER SANGER OF THE NINTH WARD—ARREST OF THE ASSAILANT AND CORONER'S INQUEST.—At a late hour, Sunday evening, the Ninth Ward Police arrested MICHAEL KEARNEY, who committed the assault upon officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, which resulted in the death of the latter on Friday last. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of the deceased at the Ninth Ward Station-house. Only two witnesses were examined.

Henry P. Wolf, an officer attached to the Ninth Ward police, testified that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of November, officer SANGER and himself were on duty in Bleecker-street, when they heard a noise proceeding from the drinking saloon in No. 220 Bleecker-st; just as they reached the place several persons were shoved out of the saloon, and among them was MICHAEL KEARNEY. The person having charge of the saloon placed KEARNEY in charge of Mr. SANGER, and he took charge of a man named KEENAN. These two men were represented as the ringleaders in the disturbance that had just occurred. KEENAN had left his hat in the saloon, and he went in with him to get it; was absent about half a minute, on his return the deceased was lying senseless on the sidewalk from the effects of a blow upon the head, as he stated when he recovered his senses, at the hands of KEARNEY. KEARNEY had escaped but was afterwards arrested and taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. A man named MICHAEL RODGERS testified before the magistrate that he saw KEARNEY knock deceased down with his fist, and KEARNEY confessed that he had done so, and was sentenced to six months on Blackwell's Island. Mr. SANGER went to Massachusetts for his health, where he died on Friday last. The deceased was a temperate man, and, previous to the assault by KEARNEY, in robust health. The witness, RODGERS, is now at the Canary Islands.

Dr. Carlos P. Tucker testified that, in connection with Dr. JONES, he attended deceased up to the time of his going to Massachusetts, seven weeks ago; he assisted in making a *post mortem* examination of his body, and found a portion of the right hemisphere of the brain softened, and a suffusion of bloody humor in the ventricles; the softening and effusion were the direct cause of death, and this diseased condition of the brain he had no doubt was caused by the injury to his head in November last.

The case was now given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by rupturing of the brain, the effects of injuries to the head received at the hands of MICHAEL KEARNEY, Nov. 23, 1857."

On the rendition of the verdict, KEARNEY was examined. In answer to the usual inquiry, he stated that he was born in Ireland; was twenty-three years of age; a baker by trade, and resided at No 10 Clarkson street. Relative to the charge preferred against him, he stated: "I struck deceased one blow, and did not think it could injure him so much." Following his examination, KEARNEY was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Police Intelligence.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—In the early part of last evening some Irish laborers, who had been drinking pretty freely of whisky,—there are nearly as many liquor shops open on Sunday as on week days—had a rough-and-tumble fight in Nineteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. One of the crowd, named Martin McGOWAN, was stabbed in the head with a knife, the blade entering just below the left ear, inflicting a deep but not dangerous wound. When the blood was seen streaming from McGOWAN's wound, the pugnacious Hibernians beat a speedy retreat, and by the time the Police arrived on the ground, the fighters had all dispersed except the injured McGOWAN, who was taken to his residence, No. 216 West Nineteenth-street, a physician called and his wound dressed. Subsequently, Charles Foley and John McBride were arrested, as the ringleaders in the fight, and locked up by Justice KELLY.

DESCENT OF THE POLICE.—On Sunday night the Fifth Ward Police made a descent upon two houses of prostitution, Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas street, kept by Margaret Wilson and Richard Neavins, who is a colored individual. Margaret's apartments were on the upper floor. Wilson confined himself to the basement. About twenty miserable, tawdry creatures were apprehended and brought before Justice Welsh, at the Mayor's Office, yesterday morning, when some of the poor wretches were sent to the Island and others were discharged.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.—Just before midnight the screams of a woman were heard on the Battery by some Harbor Policemen, as they were rowing by in a small boat. The policemen pulled for the shore and discovered that a gang of Five Ward ruffians were attempting to outrage the person of a respectable married woman. The roughs ran at the approach of the officers and escaped. The woman was taken to her residence in Greenwich-street.

THIEVING PEDDLER.—A peddler giving his name as JACOB MARCUS, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a gold watch worth $80 from the house of Mr. CHARLES H. MYERS, No. 50 Seventh-avenue, while there under pretence of peddling goods. Justice KELLY locked the accused up for examination.

Fires.

IN CENTRE-STREET.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 265 Centre street, occupied by WM. H. WALTON as a store-room for cotton batting. Mr. WALTON sustained a loss of about $800; insured in the Rutger Insurance Company. BENJAMIN D. SMITH, looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer, who occupies the first floor, suffered a loss, principally by water, of $1,200; insured for $2,000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Messrs. COBALT, RICHARDSON & Co., manufacturers of steam-pipes and gas-fittings, had their stock damaged $300 worth, which is covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company. The fire arose from friction in the machinery.

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No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild, yet powerful, vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brokiyn Items.

EAST RIVER PIRATES.—Two East River Pirates, early yesterday morning, boarded a sail-boat off the foot of Bridge-street, and robbed a man on board, named JAMES FARLEY, of all the money and valuables he had about him. FARLEY finally reached the shore and gave information of what had occurred to the Second Precinct Police. Subsequently, officer FARRELL, of the the Third Precinct, arrested JAMES GILBOOLY, who was fully identified as one of the pirates. He was committed by Justice VOORHIES to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE SHOOTING OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—EDMUND GRIFFITH, arrested, some weeks ago, for shooting private Watchman BUCKLEY, was, yesterday, brought before Justice VOORHIES for examination, which he waived and gave bail to appear for trial.

DISCHARGED.—The parties arrested, a few days ago, at the Atlantic Basin, for robbing a vessel, were discharged, yesterday, by Judge BLACHLEY. The Policemen who made the arrest feel indignant and intend to go before the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A girl named BRIDGET DENVER, residing at the corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, was so badly burnt, a few days ago, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, that she died at the City Hospital yesterday.

New-Jyrsey Items.

ACCIDENT AT THE DEPOT.—A man named NEBS, residing in New-York, had one of his thighs fractured and was otherwise injured at the new depôt, on Sunday night, by jumping from the cars while in motion. He left the cars, being apprehensive of a disturbance by some rowdy passengers, who were returning from Newark. The injured man was removed to the residence of Dr. HOLT.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. ATKINS, corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, was entered by burglars Sunday night. The family are absent in the country, and it is not known what property has been stolen.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The Famous Address of Dr. Ruffner.

The Richmond *Whig* republishes entire the celebrated Address of Dr. HENRY RUFFNER, delivered at Lexington, Va., in 1847, in advocacy of the abolition of Slavery in Virginia. It was for his indorsement of this speech that the Hon JOHN LETCHER was recently taken to task so severely by the ultra Southern journals. The following portion of the address is suggestive:

THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY ON MANUFACTURES.

It matters not to our argument whether a high tariff or a low tariff be thought best for the country. Whatever aid the tariff may give to manufactures, it gives the same in all parts of the United States. Under the protective tariffs formerly enacted, manufactures have grown rapidly in the Free States; but no tariff has been able to push a slaveholding State into this line of industry. Under the present revenue tariff, manufactures still grow in the North; and the old South as might be expected, exhibits no movement, except the customary one of emigration. We hear indeed, once in a while, a loud report in Southern newspapers that "the South is waking up," because some new cotton mill, or other manufacturing establishment, has been erected in a Slave State; a sure sign that in the Slave States an event of this sort is extraordinary. In the Free States it is so ordinary as to excite little attention.

Even the common mechanical trades do not flourish in a Slave State. Some mechanical operations must, indeed, be performed in every civilized country; but the general rule in the South is, to import from abroad every fabricated thing that can be carried in ships, such as household furniture, boats, boards, laths, carts, plows, axes and ax-helves, besides innumerable other things, which free communities are accustomed to make for themselves. What is the most wonderful, is, that the forests and iron mines of the South supply, in great part, the materials out of which these things are made. The Northern freemen come with their ships, carry home the timber and pig-iron, work them up, supply their own wants with a part, and then sell the rest at a good profit in the Southern markets. Now, although mechanics, by setting up their shops in the South, could save all these freights and profits, yet so it is that Northern mechanics will not settle in the South, and the Southern mechanics are undersold by their Northern competitors.

Now connect with these wonderful facts another fact, and the mystery is solved. The number of mechanics in different parts of the South, is in the inverse ratio of the number of slaves; or in other words, where the slaves form the largest proportion of the inhabitants, there the mechanics and manufacturers form the least. In these parts only where the slaves are comparatively few, are many mechanics and artificers to be found; but even in these parts they do not flourish, as the same useful class of men flourish in the Free States. Even in our Valley of Virginia, remote from the sea, many of our mechanics can hardly stand against Northern competition. This can be attributed only to Slavery, which paralyzes our energies, disperses our population, and keeps us few and poor, in spite of the beautiful gifts of nature, with which a benign Providence has endowed our country.

Of all the States in this Union, not one has on the whole such various and abundant resources for manufacturing, as our own Virginia, both East and West. Only think of her vast forests of timber, her mountains of iron, her regions of coal, her valleys of limestone and marble, her fountains of salt, her immense sheep-walks for wool, her vicinity to the cotton-fields, her innumerable waterfalls, her bays, harbors and rivers, for circulating products on every side;—in short, every material and every convenience necessary for manufacturing industry.

Above all, think of Richmond, Nature's chosen site for the greatest manufacturing city in America—her beds of coal and iron, just at hand—her incomparable water-power—her tide-water navigation, conducting sea-vessels from the foot of her falls,—and above them her fine canal to the mountains, through which lie the shortest routes from the Eastern tides to the great rivers of the West and Southwest. Think also that this Richmond in old Virginia, "the mother of States," has enjoyed these unparalleled advantages ever since the United States became a nation;—and then, think, again, that this same Richmond, the metropolis of all Virginia, has fewer manufactures than a third-rate New-England town; fewer, not than the new city of Lowell, which is beyond all comparison, but fewer than the obscure place called Fall River, among the barren hills of Massachusetts; and then, fellow-citizens, what will you think—what *must* you think—of the cause of this strange phenomenon? Or, to enlarge the scope of the question, what must you think has caused Virginians in general to neglect their superlat ve advantages for manufacturing industry? to disregard the evident suggestions of nature, pointing out to them this fruitful source of population, wealth and comfort?

Say not that this state of things is chargeable to the apathy of Virginians. That is nothing to the purpose, for it does not go to the bottom of the subject. What causes the apathy? That is the question. Some imagine that they give a good reason when (leaving out the apathy) they say, that Virginians are devoted exclusively to agriculture. But why should they be, when their agriculture is failing them, and they are flying by tens of thousands from their worn-out fields to distant countries? Necessity, we are told by these reasoners, drove the New-Englanders from agriculture in their barren country, to trade and manufactures. So it did. Necessity drives all mankind to labors and shifts for a living. Has necessity, the mother of invention, ever driven Virginians to trade and manufactures? No; but it drives them in multitudes from their native country. They cannot be driven to commerce and manufactures. What is the reason of that? If a genial climate and a once fertile soil; wedded them to agriculture, they should have wedded them also to their native land. Yet when agriculture fails them at home, rather than let mines and coal beds, and waterfalls, and lumber forests, and the finest tide rivers and harbors in America allure them to manufactures and commerce, they will take their negroes and emigrate a thousand miles. This remarkable fact, that they will quit their country rather than their ruinous system of agriculture, proves that their institution of Slavery disqualifies them to pursue any occupation except this same ruinous system of agriculture. We admit that some few individuals should be excepted from this conclusion; but these few being excepted, we have given you the conclusion of the whole matter; and, as LORENZO DOW used to say, "You cannot deny it."

But many Virginians, from the rarity of manufactures among them, are apt to conceive so largely of those that they see or hear of in our State, that they can hardly be persuaded of the exceeding deficiency of Virginia in this branch of industry. Therefore, in order to establish the truth of what we have said on the subject, we shall give you, from the census of 1840, a comparative view of the manufactures of some of the Free States and of Maryland and Virginia. We go no farther South in our comparison, but remark what is well known to be true, that the farther South, and the larger the proportion of slaves, the fewer are the manufactures of the country.

We begin with iron making, which, although an agricultural operation according to the political economists, is, however, commonly classed with manufactures. In the returns of the census of Virginia there is an evident blunder, the furnace in Brunswick County being reported to have made 5,000 tons of cast metal. We have reduced this to 500 tons, which cannot be below the truth. With this exception, the returns for Virginia are probably correct. Those for some of the Northern States are certainly defective—but we take them as they are.

We put together the three New-England States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, which are, in size and resources for iron making, equal to about one-third of Virginia. New-York is inferior to Virginia in iron mines, and Pennsylvania about equal. New-Jersey and Maryland are not half so richly furnished with ore-beds as our State.

Putting cast iron and bar iron together for brevity's sake, we find by the census that the three New-England States made about 33,000 tons a year; New-York 82,000 tons; New-Jersey 18,000 tons; Maryland 19,000 tons; Pennsylvania 186,000 tons; Virginia 20,000 tons; and young Ohio, with less than half the resources of Virginia, 43,000 tons. The two Carolinas together made 4,000 tons. If we value the cast iron at $30 a ton, and the bar iron at $50, exclusive of the value of the pig metal used in making it, then Pennsylvania, the only State that has resources for iron-making equal to those of Virginia, made iron to the value of about $7,400,000 a year, and Virginia, to the value $720,000,—less than one-tenth.

Next, in order to save room, we put together the values of the manufactures of *Cotton, Wool, Leather*, and articles manufactured out of iron and steel, such as *Cutlery, Hardware, &c.* We also put together the three New-England States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which are in size equal to about one-fifth of Virginia, and in natural resources for manufactures, to about one-tenth.

The total value of these four manufactures was,—in the three New-England States fifty millions of dollars; in New-York, twenty one millions; in little New-Jersey, six millions; in Pennsylvania, sixteen millions; in Maryland, three and a half millions; and in Virginia two and three-fourths millions. So even half-slaveholding Maryland, a comparatively small State, beat Virginia in these manufactures; and as to the wholly Free States, why, you see how the comparison stands.

To give a clearer idea of the comparative amount of these manufactures, we divide the total value in the several States by their population; and thus find how much it makes on the average for each individual. In the three New England States, the average is $45 a head; in New-York, $9; in New-Jersey, $16; in Pennsylvania, $5; in Maryland, $7 50; and in Virginia, $2 25

If we had taken into the calculation all the various kinds of manufactures, the result of the comparison would not be materially different. We may say, therefore, that the old Free States have, in general, about seven or eight times as large a proportion of manufactures, as our old State of Virginia has, notwithstanding her superior resources for that branch of industry.

The last census gave also the cost of constructing new buildings in each State, exclusive of the value of the materials. The amount of this is a good test of the increase of wealth in a country. To compare different States in this particular, we must divide the total cost of building by the number of inhabitants, and see what the average will be for each inhabitant. We find that it is in Massachusetts, $3 60; in Connecticut, $3 50; in New-York, $3; in New-Jersey, $2 70; in Pennsylvania, $3 10; in Maryland, $2 30; and in Virginia, $1 10.

The census enables us also to find what proportion there is between the number of persons employed in agriculture, and the number employed in mechanical trades and manufactures. By calculation we find, that for every 100 persons employed in agriculture, there are employed in manufactures and trades' the following numbers, viz: in Massachusetts, 98; in Connecticut, 49; in New-York, 38; in New-Jersey, 48; in Pennsylvania, 51; in Maryland, 20; and in Virginia, 17.

All these successive comparisons that we have made between the principal old Free States and Virginia coincide in their general results, and thus prove each other to be approximately correct—sufficiently so to answer the purpose of our present argument. The reader must have observed, also, how uniformly half-slaveholding Maryland serves as an intermediate stepping-stone, as we descend from the high level of Northern prosperity, to the low ground of Virginia depression.

Surely we need say no more to satisfy every one of you, fellow-citizens, that trades and manufactures do not flourish in Virginia; that they are, indeed, in a very low state, though nature has done everything that nature can do to make them easy and profitable to our people.

The Common Council of Natchez have established a rigorous quarantine, to be in force from and after the 12th inst. No person who has been aboard of a boat from a port where yellow fever is known to exist, shall be allowed to enter the city before the expiration of twenty-one days after leaving such port. Boats are required to land at the quarantine station, and goods are subject to such quarantine as the Mayor and Health Officer think proper to impose.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23

$39 000 U. S. 6s '74	103¾	729 Erie R. R.	17⅛
5,000 Ind. State 6s	89	20 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28
2 000 Tenn. 6s '90	91½	100 Reading R. R.	49⅝
10,000 do	91¾	100 do	b30 48⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s	92½	1500 do	b60 48½
96,000 Mo State 6s	84½	50 do	b60 47⅜
1,000 La State 6s	93¾	100 do	b30 48
4,000 do	93½	100 do	c 48¼
10,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85	200 do	s30 47⅞
10 000 N. J. State 6s	96	9 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	22¼
2,000 Ohio State 6s '60, 1½	109	200 do	b30 22
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s, 97		125 do	22⅝
5,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs., 90		15 do	23
500 Hud Riv. R 1st m. 101		100 do	s60 22½
1 000 LaC & M. L. G bs	22¾	10 M. S. & N. I. p'f st'k	44
8 000 do	23	30 Panama R. R.	114¾
6,000 Gal & C. 2d m. bs	91½	10 do	114
1,000 Hen. & St. Jos'hs		100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	77
R. R. Bonds	60	15 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	91¾
10 Bank of Commerce	100	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	116	5 do	82½
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	87	100 do	s30 82¾
80 do	87½	400 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 33⅛
55 do	s10 87¾	100 do	b30 33¼
200 Gard. Gold Co.	2½	300 do	c 33½
93 N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	78	100 do	33¾
325 do	77⅞	150 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	72⅝
150 do	b60 78	300 do	s60 72½
20 do	s30 77⅞	50 do	b60 72⅝
806 do	77¾	250 do	72¾
150 do	s10 77½	25 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	3¾
300 do	s60 77⅜	85 Mis. & Miss. R. R.	16
250 do	s10 77½	100 Cumb. pref.	s60 18
150 do	s30 77⅝	100 do	b60 18½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅛	100 N. Y. C. R. R.	77⅝
1,500 N. Y. State 6s '73	115	50 do	b60 77⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	92½	50 do	s3 77⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	100 do	b60 77⅝
10 Imp. & Trad Bank	106½	50 do	b3 77⅝
5 Panama R. R.	114	200 do	77⅞
61 Pac. M. Steam. Co	88	100 do	b3 77⅞
75 do	s30 88	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R. p'f	33¾
29 do	88¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	83
250 Chi. & R. I. R. R	72⅜	50 do	b30 83
200 do	72⅝	50 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s10 33⅛
100 do	s60 72¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 St. Louis Co. 6s	72	25 Hanover F. In. Co.	106¾
2,400 Syr & Binr. R. 7s	3⅜	20 do	105¾
7,000 LaC & Mil. R. 7s	6¾	10 Equitable F. In Co	159¾
1,850 Mil. & Senr City 7s	10⅝	20 Pacific F. In. Co.	127
5,000 L. Ten. & Vic R. 6s	72¾	17 do	125
3,000 C St P & F. du L. 8s	36¾	19 Empire City F. I. Co.	108¾
3,000 do	16¾	20 Broadway F. I. Co.	125¾
1,000 C of Mil & P. du. bs	59	20 do	126
1 000 C. of Memphis 6s	68	40 Mech & Tra. F. I. Co.	121¾
50 Mercantile Bank	117	10 Humboldt F. In Co.	97¾
5 Bk. of Senior City	92	20 Williamsburg I. Co.	123¾
5 Com. Fire Ins Co	87	20 do	125
5 do	87½	10 Arctic F. I. Co.	87½
50 National F. In. Co.	162	10 Resolute F. In. Co.	103¾
10 Ber. Fire Ins. Co.	139¾	10 do	105
60 Brooklyn F. in. Co	140	10 Washington F. I. Co	143
165 Citizens F. Ins. Co	168	20 Com. stage Co.	98
27 Columbia F. In Co	100	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. Co.	8
3 City Fire Ins Co.	176¾	10 Market Bank	103
10 Ins. Fire In. Co.	106¾	10 Impor. & Tra. Bk.	104½
10 Jebrad F. In. Co.	90	12 Metropolit n Bk.	1 07⅝
15 Phenix F In Co.	140¾	40 Goodhue F. In. Co.	98
20 Irving F. I. Co.	108¾	10 Humboldt F. In Co.	95
30 Com. Fire In. Co.	169¾	5 Home F. In. Co.	154½
10 do	107	20 Eagle F. I. Co.	131
58 Beekman F. In. Co.	116¾	10 Harmony F. I. C.	89
10 Bank of Yonkers	85	7 Second-av. R.R. Co.	89½

MONDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 21, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 14:

Increase in Loans	$2 993,781
Decrease in Specie	2 800,966
Decrease in Circulation	108 255
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	666,102

Including the exchanges of the week between the Banks, through the Clearing House,—which come off the *Gross*, in order to ascertain the *Net*, or Undrawn Deposits—and including, also, the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous statement, and, also, with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 22, 1857.	Aug 21, 1858.	Aug. 14, 1858.
Capital	$65 430 000	$66,717 000	$66,717,000
Loans	120,139 582	125.368 231	123,374,459
Specie	10,097,178	28,349 507	31,150,473
Circulation	8,694,011	7,480,684	7,588 939
Gross Deposits	89,364,046	104,6 9,658	105,034,772
Exchanged	25 122,575	15 449,678	15,208,690
Undrawn	64,241.471	89,159 980	89,826 082
In Sub-Treasury	12,411,913	13,739,639	12,886,916

The Specie turns out slightly better than the general calculation on the Street. The Loans go up in proportion to the exchange of Specie for the Government Stock. The ordinary mercantile discounts remain much the same as two weeks ago. Of the total present line of Loans and Discounts, the Banks are believed to hold about $15,000,000 in Treasury Bills, and $7,000,000 in Government Stock—leaving the ordinary line about $104,368,231. The variations in the other items of the amount are not important. The Deposits appear to have reached their maximum for the season several weeks ago. The aggregate stock of Bullion in the City, including the Sub-Treasury stands, on the present return, $42,089,146. The North River Bank resumes the publication of its statements to-day. Deducting the discount line of this Bank, (which was not in the previous return,) the general increase of Loans is almost precisely equal to the difference in Specie.

We hear of no change in the rates for Money, to-day. The week opens without much movement. There is a good demand, at private sale, for the new Government Stock, but the views of buyers are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. below the disposition of the large holders. The transactions of the day embrace $264.000, including $39,000 at the Brokers' Board, at 103¾ ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance falls off a little, to-day. Some heavy disbursement drafts advised from Washington have not yet appeared, as they go first to the West. Exchange on London, for the Boston steamer, opens 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent, with a less free offering of bills than last week. Thus far, the actual business is moderate.

At the Stock Exchange the Share list, with one or two exceptions, disappointed the promise of Saturday's market. The transfers of New-York Central on the reopening of the books this morning were made with apparent ease, and this in turn induced more freedom in the sales for the *Bear* account. The stock was done as low as 77½, 60 days to the buyer, and closed 77⅞@⅛ cash, as against 78½@¼ on Saturday. The contest on the stock is quite animated, as it is also upon Rock Island, which sold at 71¾ ℔ cent., seller 60 days, and 72¼ cash. Reading shares were well maintained at 48@48½, and Erie at 17@17⅛ ℔ cent.; whilea further advance of 3 ℔ cent. was had upon Pacific Mail, closing 88¼ ex dividend, the highest price since 1853–4. Panama firm at 114@114½ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, some large parcels of Missouris were taken at 84⅞ ℔ cent. Tennessees fell off to 91 ℔ cent. The general market closed dull.

The President of the New-York Central Road is in the City, and with other Railroad parties, including a friend of the Erie management is in private conference on the difficulties which have of late so much annoyed and damaged this important interest.

BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Aug. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bk. of State S. C.	$1,508 410	$693 230	$1,566.483	$247,310
Br., Columbia	844,136	222 [illegible]	——	7,071
Br. Camden	210,459	9 629	——	2,969
S. W. Railroad	850,799	274 092	395 775	172,836
Plant. & Mech.	670 616	289 844	22 810	276,929
Union	545,811	183 163	66 591	67,336
State S. C.	465,728	140,626	109,090	121,718
South Carolina	881 847	168,132	90 320	42,873
Charleston	2,051,001	592,659	336,349	238 104
Farm. & Exch.	636,645	96,039	465 360	204,841
Hamburg	178,165	49 2 9	544,664	152,734
Commercial	487 377	170,858	129,045	78,069
Newberry	89 474	35, 98	370,964	53,818
Planters'	85 692	28,877	171,423	40,583
Exchange	126,243	66,378	293 455	36,104
Merchants'	168,190	18 079	186,238	41,806
Chester	148,766	37,118	257,605	80 938
Camden	192 467	2[illegible] 70	47,990	9 425
People's	4 4,446	120,382	328,235	203,857
Georgetown	168,401	62 455	134,340	27 654
Totals	$10,389,983	$3,397,229	$5,698 719	$2,079 875

The aggregates of the statement are as follows

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Capital	$14 888,152	Specie	$2,079,875
Circulation	5,698 719	Real Estate	883 141
Profits	1,749 967	Bank notes	670,566
Due Banks	2,817,835	Due by Banks	2,019,352
Due State	3 468,225	Discounts	10,3[illegible],9[illegible]
Deposits	3,397,229	Stock Loan	1,[illegible],316
Other Items	20,109	Domestic Exchange	6,[illegible],714
		Foreign Exchange	891 103
		Bonds	1,234 746
		Stocks	2 98 187
		Suspend. debt	1,69 ,713
		Due State	1[illegible],490
		Other items	2,551,595
Total	$32,036 231	Total	$32,036,231

MR. A. H. DYETT, with Messrs. DECOPPET & CO, was admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange on Saturday last. We understand that the speculation in through tickets on the main lines of road to the West, is kept up with a view to profit by re-sales along the lines, while the quarrel made by the Erie management continues. In consequence of this, the Hudson River and Central Companies, and perhaps others, are stamping their tickets to the West as for use on the day they are issued, and we hear that the rule on the subject is to be more strictly observed than hitherto. Of course, while there is a fair prospect of an early return to old rates, the Companies are not disposed to suffer such outside jobbing in cheap tickets to go on to their own prejudice.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN TRAFFIC—JULY.

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$71 019 48	$106,257 80
Freight	60.968 36	58 347 74
Mails	4.635 14	4,115 80
Express and miscellaneous	12,703 42	1 912 12
Total	$149.326 40	$170,633 46
Decrease in receipts, $21,307 06.		
Vouchers issued in July, 1857		$149.108 88
Vouchers issued in July, 1858		96 794 48
Decrease in expenses in July, 1858		$52,314 40
Decrease in earnings in July, 1858		21,307 06
Gain in net earnings in July, 1858. (about)		$31 007 34

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$507,083
Payments	540,018
Balance	13,706,704

The receipts include $87,000 from Customs; on account of Loan, $10,000.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Steamer Niagara, from Boston.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The decline in Railroad Shares noticed in our circular of 17th inst. has been succeeded by a slight advance, which seems to have been caused by late advices from London of a better demand in that market for American Securities. Prices of State Stocks however, are mostly lower, and the market generally remains inactive and closes weak. State Stocks: Tennessee 6s have fallen 1½; Missouri 6s, ⅛; and North Carolina 6s ¾ ℔ cent. Indiana 5s have risen ⅞. There have been sales of Ohio 6s of 1886 at 107; Kentucky 6s at 104; and California 7s (old issue) at 87. The new Government Loan sells at 103¾@103⅞, interest to begin

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2162. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

Interesting Record of a Long Voyage.

TWO YEARS IN THE CHINA SEAS.

DETENTION AT CAPE TOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, OFF NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug 24, 1858.

The *San Jacinto* arrived at this place about 10 A. M., having returned from her East Indian cruise, after an absence from the United States of 2 years, 10 months, and 28 days. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, H. H. Bell; Purser, J. O. Bradford; Chief Engineer, B. F. Isherwood; Lieutenants, H. H. Lewis, J. C. Williamson, J. Rutledge, J. M. Duncan, W. W. Queen, R. T. Bowen; Captain of Marines, J. D. Simms; Assistant Surgeons, R. P. Daniel, J. E Semple; Chaplain, R. Given; 1st Assistant Engineers, A. Lawton, E. T. De Luce; 2d do., H W. Spooner, W. B. Brooks; 3d do., T. E. Biles, H. G. Victor, C H. Baker. Forward Officers—S. Seaman, Sailmaker; J. C. Ritter, Gunner; C. Johnson, Boatswain; A. Poinsett, Carpenter; Captain's Clerk, E. Clifford; Purser's Clerk, D. A. Edmands.

We left Hong Kong May 14 and have on our homeward passage touched successively at Batavia, Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and Ascension. Great credit is due to a kind Providence (but I fear it will not be given) for having blessed us with fair winds and smooth seas during the whole of our voyage home, and thereby expediting our passage. It will be seen that we have made the run from Hong Kong to New-York in 102 days. Of this time we have been at sea 83 days, 44 of which we were under steam, the rest of the time under sail alone.

A brief record of the cruise of the *San Jacinto* may be of interest, as it will give some idea of the *vocation* of a United States steamer on the East India station.

Upon consulting an abstract Log, kept by H. A GREENOUGH, of this ship, I find we have successively visited Madeira, Ascension, Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Pulo Penang Singapore, Mouth of Meinam River, Siam, Hong Kong, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Simoda, Japan, Woosung, Shanghae, Woosung, Hong Kong, Macao, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Macao, Hong Kong, Macoa, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Woosung, Hong Kong, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Woosung, Hong Kong, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Batavia, Simons Bay, St. Helena and Ascension. We have touched at places occupied by Portuguese, English, Siamese, Chinese, Japanese, Spaniards and Dutch. We have steamed, since leaving the States, 169 days, have sailed 101 days, have been at sea 260 days, in port 765 days, have consumed, of coal, 4,030 tons, at a cost of from $11 to $45 per ton. We have run in all, since leaving the States, per log, about 41,000 miles; the engines have made 4 137,164 revolutions; the screw 8,865,351. Our greatest expense for one day's steaming, for coal alone, has been about $1,250; least, $198. The whole expense of this trip, since leaving the States, has been about $200,000. This item might have been made considerably less, had there not been an unnecessary expenditure of that costly article, coal, whilst on the station. There certainly is an urgent necessity for an explicit and positive regulation regarding the expenditure of coal on the vessels of the United States Naval Service. This in common with many other matters, should never be left to the discretion of any Naval Commander, who is an individual clothed with an irresponsible power, who, though professedly responsible, is in fact, only nominally so. The wide latitude given to "discretionary power" warrants the grossest abuse of it, and calls for positive regulation even in the most minor matters.

A summary of the *events* of the cruise of this ship would be a record of doings, some of which were sensible, many absurd, and others most contemptible. Starting out from the United States as a "Flag-ship," we have acted in that capacity almost without interruption, up to the time of our leaving Hong Kong on our return voyage home. For two years and near four months, the ship carried the broad pennant of Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG; for the remaining three months, that of Commodore JOSIAH TATTNALL. The *San Jacinto* served during this time admirably as a pleasure yacht. At one time—with two interruptions of a few hours each—we lay at anchor in the harbor of Hong Kong for five months and twenty-two days; on another occasion, we lay four months and ten days at Shanghae without once lifting our anchor, although our presence was most urgently needed elsewhere. The crowning acts of this administration was the noted capture and destruction of the Barrier Forts, and the seizure and *conquest* of Formosa. The details of these actions have been given to the world in days of yore.

The last three and a half months of our stay in the East—during which time we carried the broad pennant of Commodore TATNALL—was prolific of greater usefulness by the ship, and more pleasure to all connected with the same, than the whole of the previous time we were on the station. Manila was visited and its glories made manifest. The hidden mysteries of "Canton within the walls" were laid open unto us, but even with this pleasant episode, I must say our cruise has been a most nauseous mixture. The witches cauldron spoken of in "Macbeth," was not filled with more disgusting ingredients than has been the East India cruise of the *San Jacinto*; a very hell-broth has it been. But, let the dead past bury its dead. "Beware the name of FIFE. Dismiss me: Enough."

The *San Jacinto* has on this cruise proved that, under proper management, she would be one of the most efficient, if not the most efficient, of vessels in the Navy. Her sailing and steaming qualities have been tried on this cruise, and she has not been found wanting. Provided with a hoist-up screw, and some alterations made in her internal arrangements, I think she could justly claim to be the *most* efficient of our naval vessels. Perhaps her star may be dimmed by some of the new sloops-of war now building. We shall see.

Well, the long cruise is over, and there is none who will weep because of it. Many an eye which beamed with brightness when we left home has since been dimmed with tears for the loss of loved ones who were once of and with us—who knew this ship as their abiding place Of the eighteen whom death has claimed from the decks of the *San Jacinto*, there is perhaps not one whose dust will mingle with that of their own native land. Some have found a resting-place beneath the waters of the Pacific, there to sleep until the sea gives up its dead. Others rest beside the bright waters of Pearl River. The green hillside on which their narrow house is built smiles in its loveliness as sweetly as though the field of strife on which they perished was not near; the green fields near their habitation seem glad, and the living trees rustling near their graves rustle in unison with the evening zephyr as sweetly as though they were not sleeping so far away from their own native land, and the turf is as green o'er their graves as though watered by the tears of the loved ones at home. The "isles of the East" have received their tribute from us, for we have left our dead to sleep their last sleep amid their spice groves. The cascades of beauteous Penang lull one sufferer to rest. Some have their narrow house in the recesses of Happy Valley; the morning and evening shadows of the lofty hills of Hong Kong linger on the graves of those who rest in a strange land, and the noontide sun looks down brightly into the glades where they will sleep until time shall be no more. The banks of the Woosung too will give up some of the dead of this ship; in the meantime its deep waters will roll on as calmly into the sea—which once was their home—as though the dead stranger was not there. These have perished, some by lingering disease, some by violence, some by accident, and others in battle. Rest in peace say those of us who are again blessed with a sight of our native land after near three years' absence.

With this letter will cease a three years' correspondence from the distant parts of the earth. With a word of warning to any hapless naval wight to beware of the stigma of correspondence-and the frowns of his *executives* consequent there, on, I will now bid adios to a three years' acquaintance.

DANI.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Colony—Its Hospitality—Its Progress—Rapid Movement of Civilization—The Dutch Republics—War with the Kaffirs—What a Kaffir King has to Say—Commencement of Hostilities—The Dutchmen Sue for Peace—Miscellaneous News—State of Education—Commercial—Political—Final.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SIMONS BAY, South Africa, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

An expected detention of this ship at this place for the period of ten days, has enabled your correspondent to visit the metropolis of South Africa, and as on a previous visit some two and a half years since, I am laid under great obligations to several gentlemen of the editorial corps of Cape Town for numerous favors, and for facilities afforded me in getting materials for a letter for the TIMES,—a paper, I am glad to see, well and widely known, and looked to as high authority by the intelligent portion of the denizens of Cape Town, which portion is not by any means a small one.

Speaking of the courtesy of editors in Cape Town, reminds me of the fact, that it is a characteristic trait of the people there generally, one which, together with a genial hospitality, they are justly noted for exercising. So well is this fact known, that persons going to and coming from the East, hail with a joy unspeakable and full of glory, the sight of the cloud-capped summit of Table Mountain, which stands like a sentinel looking down upon a city noted for its hospitality, its intelligence, and last but not least, its lovely women. Americans visiting the Cape, can, I think, universally bear testimony of the correctness of your correspondent's estimate of the place and people. A stay of two and a half years in China and the East, will make one properly appreciate a place like Cape Town, upon striking soundings therein, and fully prepare him for enjoying its many pleasures.

Contrary to probable expectation, I am enabled to give you news of importance from a section of God's footstool which is, on your side of the water at least, supposed to possess only a local importance. The stirring and great historic transactions now transpiring in the Eastern world, doubtless has much to do with the overlooking by the civilized world of a portion of the colonial empire of Great Britain which at the present occupies but a comparatively small space on the map of the world. With a glance at that, we are too apt to associate Cape Colony with the insignificant minor colonies of Great Britain in the East; too apt to base our ideas of South Africa upon what we have read in the pages of GORDON CUMMING, DRAYTON, or of some stray naturalist, interested in its natural history or flora, but not in its importance as one of the States of the world; as a point which is fast becoming the habitation of a great nation, whose commerce and agriculture will be of transcendent importance ere many years have passed. We have in abundance minute descriptions of the wonderful animal creations of South Africa, of its infinitely varied and magnificent flora, etc; but the world has been kept in the dark most mysteriously of its resources, commercial, mineral, and agricultural, of the social life and habits of a people who are pioncering civilization into the centre of unknown and mysterious Africa. Possessed—if I may so speak—of all of the elements of a quiet and enduring prosperity, wanting the alluring bait of the gold placers of Australia of the forced wealth of the ancient empire of the Great Mogul, of the rewards attendant upon services in the British Empire in the East, Cape Colony has, in the feverish *mêlée* of the Nineteenth Century, been in a measure overlooked and unnoticed. Since its possession by the English, and the consequent infusion of a large Anglo-Saxon element—accompanied of course by energy and enterprise—into its plodding Dutch stock, the Colony has slowly but surely increased in enduring wealth and importance; and so will surely increase in future time until it will stand up as one of the great States of the world. It does not require a prophet's vision to foresee the future greatness of a country when the Anglo-Saxon is the predominating element, and when that element has incentives to greatness beyond what it had in the wilds of New-England and Virginia, and what it now has in the jungles of Ceylon and the barrens of Australia.

The history of the world, probably, does not furnish a similar parallel of two nations achieving greatness under the almost exactly similar circumstances such as a few years since attended the first and subsequent settlement of the United States of America, and such as is now attending the settlement and colonization of South Africa. Of the might of civilization over barbarism; of the potency of a stronger race, we here have the same illustration that the days of Captain JOHN SMITH and DANIEL BOONE furnished. We see a people with many of the characteristics of the American aborigines, retreating before the wave of civilization—not westward, but northward—struggling against a destiny most manifest; a struggle equally hopeless and vain as was that of our once proud and warlike red men. The South African Boer is now doing the task of our early pioneers; the axe and the rifle is fast driving the Kaffir from the home of his fathers; his land of promise possessed by a stranger hardly less rude, though more highly civilized than himself. This stranger is, in his turn, dispossessed of his acquired domain, to give place to the final occupant and real lord of the land—the Anglo-Saxon—he who is to make this South African wilderness blossom as the rose. The formation of new States, and the absorption of the same, *a la* Texas, may be witnessed at the present time in South Africa as with us, but not on so extensive a scale. The war now carried on—or rather the war which has just been brought to a close—between the Free State north of the Orange river and the *Basutos* Kaffirs, must end in a removal of the doomed race to the wilds of the North. A brief history of the origin of this new Kaffir war, of its progress and the present state of hostilities, will doubtless be new to people on your side of the water, and perhaps of interest to many of your readers who are interested in all that relates to Africa and her redemption—to the many who are watching, with an interest most intense, the steps of LIVINGSTON. ANDERSON and others.

The world—at least the reading world—is doubtless aware of the existence of two separate and distinct States or Republics, whose southern boundaries border the northern one of Cape Colony respectively named the "Orange Free State' and the "Transoval Republic." These offshoots from the British Colony are peopled by a scant population of Dutch Boers, whose almost sole occupation is of a pastoral character. Every facility has been given by the British colonial authorities and the Home Government to bring into existence and perpetuate these embryo States, for the very good reason that, like the messenger of old, their mission is to prepare the way for the coming of a greater power—nothing less than British supremacy. With that rare national wisdom which has ever characterized British statesmen, they rightly judge of the policy of employing, without cost, the hardy Boer to pioneer the way and break the ground for English settlement. Such is now the mission of the two frontier republics. The Orange Free State, prompted by that spirit of aggression so often made manifest by the Boers of South Africa, has seen fit to declare war against the powerful Kaffir tribe of Basutos, a tribe numbering from eighty to one hundred thousand souls, able to muster some fifteen thousand warriors, ruled over by a chief of rare sagacity and ability, who, by and through the devoted labors of missionaries, has, with a majority of his people, become the partakers of the blessings of a higher civilization than is possessed by the most of the Kaffir and Hottentot tribes of South Africa. A word as to this Chief—MOSHESH by name—for his character bears on that of his people. We will deviate a little from the path of narrative and let the man speak for himself and people. When we see such testimony as the following from a leading English Colonial paper, we may say, indeed, that it is more than the "testimony of the rocks:" "As for MOSHESH, he has cast a new light on the native character. His conduct as a chief, a general and a gentleman, has been faultless. All who knew him personally were convinced of his great natural talents, and relied on his uprightness and good faith." And here:

Addressing President BOOHOF, of the Free State, in a letter dated May 16, of this year, he says:

"We have got several reasons for wishing a fight: 1st, We have never yet acted on the offensive 2d. You have destroyed our corn in several districts of the Tesutu, and because the people of those districts shall be hungry during the Winter, we would like to look for some food in the Free State. The reports of your commanders and correspondents which are published in the *Friend*, are wonderful inventions, and therefore they are utterly false. However, some of the burghers of the Free State might take them to be faithful and trustworthy statements, and taking for granted that we have been greatly and easily defeated, they might in the succeeding years be inclined to incite wars against us, perhaps for very specious reason. Moreover, these statements have hurt the feelings of our warriors, whom I had great trouble to keep within bounds during the present struggle. The English know that we are no cowards, and we would like the Boers to learn that we know how to fight for our rights. Now, you say we are great cowards. Although I wish for peace, it might perhaps be better that we should fight once or twice on both sides, in order to get better acquainted with each other, and then, perhaps, peace would be a little more sincere on the part of the Boers.

However, my name is MOSHESH, and my sister is called 'Peace.' I never liked war in my youth; how should I like it now I am old? But I lament your having spoken so loudly before the war began, of all the great calamities you were going to inflict upon our nation; and what I regret now is, that your conduct has clearly shown the true existence of these wicked intentions I have already advised several of my captains of what is going on, and my wish is that we should both pray to God that an amicable settlement may be the result of our present correspondence. I will send one of my sons to meet your deputation at Thaba Nchu, and I have given instructions in order that they may not be molested or insulted on the way. Such are, my good friend and chief, the true words of your true and humble servant,

MOSHESH."

Well spoken, old man! Such sentiments, and conduct consistent with those sentiments, has procured you the respect of every right-hearted Englishman—including the present able Governor—in Cape Colony.

Prompted by a desire to plunder the Kaffirs of their lands and property, though seeking to cloak that desire by various petty and assumed aggravations on part of the Basutos, the edict went forth in March last from the mouths of the Boers of the Free State that there must be war, and that war must be one of extermination of either one or the other of the two nations. That there was aggravation on the part of the savages is stoutly asserted by the Free State people. Some there doubtless was, but when the two parties are weighed in the balances, the Free State is found wanting, if we may credit missionary and high colonial authority. From the time of the declaration of war up to the time of the departure of the last mail for the United States, offensive and defensive operations have been carried on with spirit—a sort of guerrilla war, resulting in a moderate loss of life, and the destruction of a large amount of property, and of course attended with a great deal of misery to both conflicting parties. Of the details of the most importance you have doubtless been informed ere this. Since the time at which I suppose you received your latest news from the Cape, I am called upon to record the attack upon, and destruction by the Boers, of the important mission stations and towns of Beershaba and Morija.

A brief record of the more important recent events connected with this war would be the mention of the attack by a party of about 1,000 Boers on the strong position of Thaba Botsigo, occupied by MOSHESH, and near the whole of his people; and the discomfiture on this occasion of the Boer army through the—on their part—assumed reason of a disagreement between the commanders of the two respective divisions of the army. I am sorry I have lost important documents relating to the details of this affair, which, though not resulting in extensive bloodshed and plunder as the affair of Zevenfontain, on the 23d of March—in which some 40 men were killed and 3,000 head of cattle captured from the Kaffirs—yet, from the fact of its resulting in the dismemberment and scattering of the Free-State rabble, and leading to the acceptation of the mediation of Sir GEO. GREY, Governor of Cape Colony, by the belligerents, it may be justly called *the* affair of the war.

The position of MOSHESH was a very strong one at Botsigo, (or Barigo,) encamped on a semi-circular range of hills, from 80 to 100 feet in height—steep and almost inaccessible—protected on one side by dense jungle, and on the other by a narrow gorge, which divides and separates a large central hill from the rest of the range, and a deep ditch which traverses nearly the whole range of hills on the inside of the semi-circle. Outside of this ditch are two sluits, or ravines, one of which can only be crossed in one or two places. These hills were occupied by a force of some 15,000 warriors, expert in the use of fire-arms, and commanded by a chief distinguished for his ability as a warrior general. On the outside of the sluits, at a distance of some 1,500 yards, was encamped the Boer force, numbering, as I have said, some (probably above) 1,000 men, mostly mounted; and, beside other armament, having a few pieces of cannon. The result was, as I have above stated, a disagreement of the commanders—by name SENEKAL and VANDERWALT—as to the plan of attack The latter proposed the storming of the central hill, spoken of above, and occupied by MOSHESH himself. Objections being raised by SENEKAL, he (SENEKAL) advanced beyond the first sluit with his cannon, and threw a few shells into the stronghold of MOSHESH. Finding his operations of no avail, he called a council of war, at which it was decided that, as the strength of the enemy far exceeded what it was supposed to be, that the army should disband and return to their homes. This was accordingly done—the camp was forthwith broken up, and the redoubtable Free-State army returned to their homes to pursue the more creditable and peaceful avocation of tending their flocks Much credit is due to MOSHESH—and is given by all right-hearted men—for his great forbearance in not following up his advantage and annihilating the rabble which had invaded his home. Thus was terminated, by this almost bloodless episode, a war, the result of which was to inflict an amount of damage on both parties—particularly the Boers—which it will take years to repair.

The plan of a union of the Free State and South African Republic, proposed by the Executives of the two States, having been rejected by the Volkraad, or Legislative Council of the Free State, and failing thus to get the aid from the South African Republic relied upon, it was deemed proper and most politic to entertain the proposition of Sir GEORGE GREY, to settle the whole affair by his mediation Accordingly, the Council which resumed its session at Bloemfontain on the 7th of June, most graciously signified its intention, in common with MOSHESH, of appointing Commissioners to meet His Excellency, who will proceed to the frontier about the middle of this month. Fortunate it is for the belligerents and the colonies that there is such an umpire as Gov. GREY. Possessed of the confidence of all parties, coupled with a popularity which I have never known possessed by any ruler beside, he is to my mind, the very man, above all others, fit to bring about an adjustment of the great difficulties which now menace the colonies of South Africa. Fortunate it is for the Free-States of South Africa that their very existence is perpetuated by a man imbued by the spirit of peace and a sense of right. Governor GREY'S mediation has been most opportune, for several of the tribes of Kaffirs and Hottentots located near the frontiers were arming for the fight of might against right, from which nothing else could have resulted but desolation and bloodshed. Until we hear further from the meeting of the "Allied Commissioners," we may rest assured of the fact of matters remaining *statu quo*. In the meantime let us hope for the best.

The great cry in this Colony is, strange to say, for labor, more labor. Think of this, ye sufferers in our great commercial cities'—you who earn, at the option of slop-shops, your $2 and $3 per week—that in mystic South Africa there is enough and to spare! I believe that there is no spot of green earth which the sun shines on that offers the inducements to free, honest labor that the Cape Colony offers. I speak this with a full knowledge of the advantages of our Western wilds, having been qualified by a residence therein for passing judgment thereon; and I would say that, were our own "Far West" and South Africa are each weighed in the balance of remunerative labor and actual, real *life*, our Western wilds will be found wanting. Possessing institutions which conduce as much to the happiness of an intelligent people as do those of our own favored land; not annoyed by those intestine political broils which are incidental to the settlement of our new Territories; blessed with genial and sunny clime, and lands productive beyond measure; the Colonies of South Africa loom up to my eye as the chosen home of the working man and woman. I would not hold out delusive hopes, where there is no ground upon which to rear the costly fabric; but two successive periods of observation, accompanied by an insight into the real *life* of the people, has led me to adopt the conclusions above. It is becoming, at times, to lay aside our national prejudices, and admit truth—naked truth. Such I utter when I elevate the free labor of South Africa above that of its fellow in the "Western World."

The stream of emigration flows into this Colony—not with the noisy Irish brawl—calmly, full and quietly; not charged with the filth of pauperism, or impregnated with the dross of foreign loaferism and criminality, but rich with a surplus of an industrious, agricultural and mechanical population—just such an one as *must* enrich an already thriving Colony. England, Scotland, Germany and the Netherlands furnish the greater mass of emigrants. The services of a number of these emigrants are applied to the culture of the vine, the production of several kinds of wines—some of them being of an excellent quality—an important and remunerative branch of Cape agriculture.

Americans need no higher evidence of the well-being of a people than the fact that education is universal, and the standard of intelligence high. If such is not now strictly the case, I may say that such soon will be the case. With the English leaven in the Colony, a system of universal education is being instituted which must soon elevate the inhabitants of this favored portion of British dominion to rank as high in intelligence and learning as the most favored of lands. A large number of Cape youth are now educated a the English, Scotch and Continental Universities and the high degrees of scholarship attained by them abroad is most creditable to the transplanted intellect of South Africa. The fact of there being many men of wealth, and that there is very little poverty in the Colony, enables the inhabitants thereof to educate extensively. Then, again, much is due to the very able Governor of Cape Colony, who has, on all occasions, shown himself an ardent supporter of an extensive educational system, as well as a promoter of literature and art; another key to the secret of his great popularity. Late returns show that there is, in Cape Colony alone, some two hundred schools aided more or less by Government. There is now in the various schools of the Colony from 12,000 to 17,000 pupils.

American ingenuity is in demand in the Colony, being especially wanted for the manufacture of agricultural implements, etc. The production of the sugar cane being extensively entered upon in the Natal Colony, we are likely to be called upon at home for a supply of our excellent sugar-mills and machinery. I notice amongst the articles brought from Boston by the American bark *Fleet Eagle*, which vessel arrived at Table Bay June 17, our wheat and hay cutters, weighing-machines, sugar-mills and one threshing-machine. For a supply of the latter article there is a special demand. Should not Dutch fogyism interfere too extensively, we may expect to see, ere long, the commencement of an extensive railway system, and thus will be opened another chance for competition on the part of our mechanics with those of England at locomotive and car building. So much for conjecture.

There is little commercial and general intelligence to communicate. The Colony has been but little affected by the revolutions in the commercial world abroad. Its prosperity depending more upon agricultural and pastoral results, and these being of a far more reliable character than any other species of wealth, together with the fact of there being a large amount of latent wealth in the hands of its wealthy burghers, has saved it from any of those financial troubles and distresses which have so affected the (almost universal) commercial world. This, too, in the face of the fact that its commercial relations with the rest of the world are of no mean importance.

Owing to a decline of 1½d. to 2d. per pound in wool, there is but little offered for sale in this market, holders preferring to wait, before offering, for more remunerative prices. Prices now range from 8¼d. to 1s. per pound for second quality, and 1s 6d. to 1s. 8d. for first quality.

A few lots have sold for a slight advance on the last quoted price. Large numbers of Cape horses are now being shipped to India, the British Government having several officers at the Cape making purchases. Since the commencement of the present Indian war, there has been purchased in this Colony, for military purposes, 3,247 horses at prices ranging from $80 to $150 each.

The two above-named articles, are at the present, the principal articles of Cape exports. The minor produce of the Cape may be quoted as follows: Aloes, per pound, 4d. Ostrich feathers, lb. net, £5 @ £12. Elephant Teeth; 6s. 9d. @ 7s. 6d. per lb Argol, per 100 lbs, 45s. Hides—wet, nett per lb, 4d. Horns, hundred, 42s. 6d. Skins—sheep, 1s. 1d. @ 1s. 5½d.; goat, 2s. Spirits—Cape brandy £24 per leaguer. Wine—Pontac, per pipe, £20; White, £12; Constantia, P. per half anm, £14 @ £22; F. £16 @ £18 15s; W, £9; K, £9. Grain—wheat, 25s. 6d. @ 30s. per muid, of 3 Winchester bushels each; barley, 16s. 6d. per muid; oats, 15s. per muid.

American produce in demand at the Cape, may be quoted as follows: Pork, £6 @ £7 per bbl.; Hops 7d. @ 8d. per lb.; Flour, 36s. @ 38s. 6d. per bbl.; Staves, hhd., per 1,200, £29 10s. @ £25; Staves, bbl., £17 per 1,000; Tobacco, Virginia leaf, per 100 lbs. £6.

At the date of my writing, there are 39 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 12,648, lying in Table Bay.

A review of Sir GEORGE GREY'S speech, delivered at the prorogation of the Cape Parliament at Cape Town, June 5, informs us of the fact of his hearty coöperation with the Parliament in forwarding those several measures adopted by the same, and an expressed desire that good may result to the Colony by such action; an expressed wish that there may be improvement in the prisons and jails of the Colony, and the devising of a plan to promote said improvements; congratulation that so much has been done by the Parliament to promote education, the satisfaction on his part that a bill has been passed which it is hoped will lay the foundation of a future University, and thus furnish the means of attaining in the Colony an education of the highest order, and the rearing up a home of a class of highly cultivated men; thanks for the encouragement of emigration, the confident hope that the great works of internal improvement now being carried on in the Colony will give ample and remunerative employment to all; also thanks for measures taken for the improvement of the harbor of Port Elizabeth, and congratulation that although the Home Government had refused to aid the construction of works which will make Table Bay a safe and excellent harbor, that the revenues of the Colony have been found sufficient to carry out a large portion of the intended and costly improvements, the indulgence of the hope that the Home Government may yet see the necessity of aiding in the completion of a work of such importance to the commerce of the world. The Governor is in this last view of the case essentially right, the construction of a breakwater at this great stopping place on the highway to the Indies will give one of the finest harbors to South Africa in the world. The great drawback to the prosperity of the metropolis of Cape Colony is the want of a secure harbor, an appendage, which it does not now possess, and which if it did would make Cape Town loom up as one of the great places of the world. An outlay of some £100,000 would give it this desideratum. "The assistance afforded by the Parliament," adds the Governor, "in adding to the Border Police Force, will enable me to provide effectually for the defence of the frontier and the maintainance of peace in those districts into which Kaffirs have been largely introduced, whilst this proceeding on your part, and the sense of security arising from it, will render still more satisfactory to the colonists the measure the Government was *compelled* to adopt of introducing so large an amount of Kaffir labor into the country, and which has happily, in so many respects, proved advantageous to its interests." I would particularly call attention to this allusion to forced Kaffir labor.

The Governor returns thanks for the liberal supplies voted for the conduct of the public service, and gives the assurance that they shall be appropriated to works of a reproductive character; states that the public revenues are in a most satisfactory state; makes mention of the interest manifested by the Legislative Council in the lamentable events transpiring beyond the Orange River, and expresses the hope of being able successfully to mediate between the belligerents, but remarks that new complications appear to be taking place in the country beyond the Orange River, which may preclude him from acting in the manner desired by the Council; is happy to say that British Kaffraria is in a perfectly tranquil state, and hopes that its great natural resources may be uninterruptedly developed, in which case it will attain to a high degree of prosperity. He closes by thanking the Parliament for their well directed exertions in advancing the interests of the colony, and felicitates them on their freedom from party strife and faction. The Parliament was prorogued by Gov. GREY until the 15th of July, 1858.

I have been thus full in reviewing Gov. GREY'S speech because of the bearing it has upon Cape politics, and from the impression I have that it is of more than local interest.

A final summing up, and correct review of the cruise of this ship—which I shall give on my arrival at New-York—will close a three years' correspondence with your journal. This message,—which I bear myself—this voice from across the waters, is raised finally from far South Africa. That its echoes may aid in fixing the attention of the people, whom I love to call "my own people," whose land is my land, and whose God is my God, on this, the stepping stone of civilization in South Africa, is the earnest wish of

Yours truly, DANI.

VENEZUELA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CARACCAS, Friday, July 30, 1858.

The treaty between the United States and Venezuela, negotiated in 1856, by Mr. EAMES, the American Minister, with the late Administration of this country, and which was approved by the late Venezuelian Congress without amendment, and by the Senate of the United States with a slight modification in one article, has now, it is said, been accepted by the new Venezuelian Administration with that modification.

The journals here have published several contradictory reports about the appointment of a new United States Minister to this country that I have not seen in any paper from the States.

Mr. TURPIN is the only person mentioned as the successor of Mr. EAMES, which I myself think probable, for though I was under the impression that Mr. BUCKALOW would be sent to this country, I see that he has been appointed to Ecuador. The editor of the *Diario*, Señor M. DE BRICEÑO, who had just returned from Washington, unsuccessful in his mission to settle the Aves Island reclamation, makes, in his paper, the following remark on the subject:

"We should believe that the appointment of Mr. TURPIN, if it was not already made at Washington, was *in pectore* when the revolution broke out in Venezuela. It is well known that Mr. EAMES, during the days of the revolution, acted the part best suited to his policy, with the object of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the Aves question for the United States; consequently, without committing himself in the protocol imbroglio, he favored the Venezuelian Minister's views of the subject, who appears to have imagined that the United States would probably give this Government a moral aid, which is even yet waited for. Mr. EAMES was in sympathy with the popular feeling during those days. It was expected that the *elder sister* might protect Venezuela, but her representative seems only to have kept in view his own business, the Aves question. Of course, everything has been officially communicated to Washington. It is natural to suppose that President BUCHANAN may have in the meantime postponed the appointment of Mr. TURPIN. The settlement of the Aves question, we are assured, will reach Washington on the 20th inst. It is not likely that Mr. EAMES will be recalled before the time considered necessary at Washington to conclude the whole matter definitively; it being of importance to the United States, not only in respect to money, but especially in regard to the principle involved."

Thus far the *Diario*.

Its remarks, undoubtedly, are complimentary to Mr. EAMES, to whom they attribute the diplomatic skill to accomplish his objects without committing himself or his Government. The intention of the editor, however, in his present circumstance, may have been unfriendly.

The Convention invites General PAEZ to return to his country with all his titles, honors and decorations. The resolution will be presented to him by a Committee to be appointed by the President.

General MONAGAS is still deprived of his liberty, notwithstanding the protocol and CASTRO'S promise to give him his passport.

The English and French Charges insist upon his delivery, but the Convention who are to decide the question have not yet acted upon it, while the commander of the English man-of war *Tartar*, Captain DUNLOP, on the 19th inst., held a meeting of all the British subjects at Laguayra, on board his vessel, to communicate to them that the present difficulties with this Government might possibly become of such a character as to make it necessary to commence hostilities, advising them at the same time to be prepared, in case of any difficulty.

Valencia is the seat of the Provisional Government.

General JOSE GREGORIO MONAGAS, once President of the Republic, and a prisoner at Maracaibo, died in that city, at the residence of Señor SERRANO, Governor of the State, of dysentery.

General CASTRO has appointed the following named persons to form his Cabinet: Señor FERMIN TORO, Foreign Affairs; Dr. MAURICIO BERGUETTA, Interior; MIGUEL HERRERA, Treasury; General LEON F. COLLADO, War and Navy.

VERITAS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Anglo-Saxon.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

Our European files and correspondence by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, were delivered at the New-York office, at an early hour yesterday morning. To the extended telegraphic summary already given, we add the various interesting items and excerpts.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Voyage of the Agamemnon.

The following interesting account of the labors of the *Agamemnon* in laying the cable, we find in the Cork *Examiner*, to which it was communicated by an officer attached to the expedition:

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS, VALENTIA, Aug. 5.

SIR: Being, I think, the only officer connected with the ships on this expedition who may feel an interest in your local papers, I hasten to send you a hurried sketch of this our last and successful attempt to lay down the Atlantic Telegraph cable in company with her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*. Being the first intimation of the trip you probably have received, it may not be devoid of interest to some of your readers, though you will doubtless before many days, have more minute information on the subject.

Her Majesty's ships *Gorgon* and *Valorous* left Queenstown in the early part of Saturday, July 17.

We (*Valorous*) reached the rendezvous, lat. 52° 5′ N., long. 32° 42′ W., on the 24th.

The *Niagara*, the *Gorgon* and the *Agamemnon*, arrived on the 15th, 26th, and 28th respectively, the *Niagara* having sailed from Cork harbor on the evening of the same day that we left; the *Agamemnon* at 3 A. M. on the 18th.

Our boats having conveyed the end of the cable from the *Niagara* to the *Agamemnon* early on the 29th, it was spliced and lowered into the "depths of the ocean" at 1.5 (observ. time), the ships steaming apart at 1.25 P. M.

It was found on board the *Agamemnon* that it was necessary to stop at 8½ P. M. in order to diminish as much as possible the tension on a weak portion of the cable, which was allowed to run easily out in safety.

An announcement had been made to the effect that, should the cable part before 160 nautical miles had run out from both the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon*, we were all to return to rendezvous, and an intense anxiety was accordingly felt as the critical time was approaching. That, however, was passed, to the comfort of all, when at 2½ P. M. on the 30th, the *Agamemnon* signaled that her allotted portion had been paid out in safety—a similar result being obtained at 3½ P. M. in the *Niagara*.

Hitherto nothing could have been more gratifying than the calm state of the sea and weather, and all were sanguine of success to a high degree, when towards evening on the 30th the wind commenced to freshen, and before midnight it blew half a gale from S.S.E., a heavy swell getting up and causing a violent pitching motion to the ship.

Great fears were entertained for the safety of the cable all night, but in the morning it was still secure, having bravely withstood a heavy strain. This strain continued until the 3d of August, when it commenced to diminish and to be less felt, as the wind shifted to S. W. on the day before, and was now favorable.

We passed from the deep into the shoal water—*i. e.*, from 1,775 fathoms of soundings into 550 fathoms, at 7 P. M. on the 3d inst., in lat. 52° 27′ N., long. 16° 7′ W., and at noon yesterday, (Wednesday,) the 4th, we were in 415 fathoms, 86½ miles distant from Valentia.

Last night at 9 o'clock, P. M., being less than forty miles off, we left the *Agamemnon*, proceeding so as to make the land before her in the morning; we made it soon and anchored after daylight, the *Agamemnon* coming up at 6 this morning,

We anchored in Doulus Bay, outside Valentia harbor, and the cable was landed by our boats, under the command of Lieutenant RICHMOND MOORE, (senior-lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship *Valorous*,) at White Strand Bay, off Doulus Bay, in the forenoon, amidst the greetings and welcomes of all who were assembled to receive it. There were not, however, very many present, as our arrival could not, of course, have been anticipated.

Thus, the end of an unparalleled undertaking has at last been attained, after many a combat with storm and sea, and hard struggling against apparently insurmountable difficulties. However, this satisfactory result well repays the greatest expenditure of energy in its achievement.

The cable has been laid down at the season recommended by Lieut. MAURY, LL.D., though the weather at the end of June, when the last attempts were made, was decidedly the most favorable, and it evidently would have succeeded had there not been mechanical defects in the cable itself.

With regard to the percentage of cable laid out over the distance gone, the greatest amount was 48.75, but this was only on one occasion, during the heavy swell on the 31st of July, in 2,200 fathoms soundings, and with half a gale from S.S.E. The general average has been about 30. Through the entire distance the average speed of the *Agamemnon* has been five knots, never exceeding 6½; while the greatest rate at which the cable paid itself out was eight—the least six knots per hour.

The greatest angle that the cable has been observed to make with the water was 26°; the least, 14° 30′; and the strain which was on the cable never exceeded 2,300 pounds, never was less than 1,001 pounds, being inversely as the angle, and not in a direct ratio.

PIERCE MANSFIELD, B. A., M. R. C. S.
Assistant-Surgeon, R. N."

Another and more specific narrative of the voyage is transmitted by a correspondent of the London *Times*. We reproduce at length

SIR: The Old and the New Worlds are now united by the bonds of science. The prayers of piety, the aspirations of love, the discoveries of art, the mandates of policy, or the requirements of commerce may now fly from London to New-York as soon as they can be impressed upon paper.

The impulses conveyed by one small fragile wire now direct two worlds to think in unison, to rejoice at the successes, to deplore the reverses, and to sympathize with the joys or sorrows of each other.

Valentia, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, are now united by the electric cable.

Her Majesty's ships *Valorous* and *Gorgon* steamed out of Cork harbor on Saturday, the 17th of July. The United States steamship *Niagara* followed late the same evening, and Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* very early on the morning of the 18th.

The *Valorous* and *Niagara* met at the rendezvous (lat. 52° 5′ N., lon. 32° 42′ W.) on the morning of the 26th. The *Gorgon* arrived on the 27th, and towards the evening of the 28th the *Agamemnon* was descried in the distance.

On the 29th of July the "splice" was effected on board the *Agamemnon*, between the hours of 12

ute and accurate information than a connected narrative

Trusting that the cable will fulfill its object for years and years, and amply reward the enterprising adventurers for all their past hopes and anxieties, I remain, Sir, your constant reader.

ATALANTA.

VALENTIA BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1858.

Date and Time.	Miles of Cable paid out by Niagara.	Miles of Cable left out and Miles of Distance run by Agamemnon	Percentage of Cable paid out over Distance run in last and in whole distance	Depth of Sea in Fathoms.	State of Wind, Weather, and Sea.	Latitude, Longitude and Distance to Valentia.
July 29—1 P. M.	—	—	—	1550	Variable, 1 oma. mouth sea	52° 8' N. 12 37 W
July 30—8 P. M.	—	26	—		E.S.E., 1 om., smooth.	816
8 A. M.	—	110	39¼		S.E. by E., 3cs. smooth.	
Noon.	126	136	39⅜ 48	2000	S.S.E., 4 bcs., swell from east-ward	51 24 N. 9 50 W. 741
8 P. M.	180	180	51½		S.E., 5 oms., heavy swell	
July 31—8 A. M.	250	250	71⅛ 33⅜ 27⅜		S.S.E., 6 oms., swell decreasing	
Noon.	289	293	48⅜ 51⅜	2100	S.S.E., 6 oms., swell increasing.	52 33 N. 26 16 W. 609
8 P. M.	—	330	18⅛ 31⅛		S.th, 5 to 6 bcs., heavy swell.	
Aug. 1—8 A. M.	420	420	16⅜		W.S.W., 4 bcs., swell decreasing.	
Noon.	440	434	33¼ 28⅜	1950	S.W., 5 bcs., swell increasing.	52 27 N. 23 16 W. 478
8 P. M.	500	492	41⅜ 29¾		S.W., 6 to 7 bcs., increasing	
Aug. 2—8 A. M.	580	575 455	48 36		S.W., 5 to 6 oms., swell decreasing.	
Noon.	610	605	36¼ 30	1880	West, 5 bcs., decreasing	52 35 N. 19 58 W. 348
8 P. M.	670	660 510	12⅜ 29⅛		West, 5 bcs., heavy swell.	
Aug. 3—8 A. M.	750	744 579½	20⅜ 24½		West, 4 bcm. decreasing.	
Noon.	780	770 670	26⅓ 20⅝	1900	W.N.W., 4 bc., swell rolling astern, but rapidly decreasing.	52 37 N. 16 7 W. 214
8 P. M.	820	824	22⅜			
Aug. 4—8 A. M.	900	844 960 711	27⅜ 13½ 28⅛		S.S.W., 3 ocm., slight swell.	
Noon.	920	924 1110	33⅓ 26⅔	415	West, 3 ocm. smooth.	52 11 N. 12 40 W. 86½
8 P. M.	969	970 771	24½ 9⅛	210	N.W., 4 bc.	—
Aug. 5—4 A. M.	1010	1044 808	24 6	30		—

REMARKS.

July 29.—Cable spliced in lat. 52° 8' N., long. 32° 27' W. Distance to Valentia 816* nties

7:30.—*Agamemnon* stopped for two hours to splice cable having found a defective place in it.

July 30.—*Niagara* shifted from one coil to another at 5 A. M. Strain on *Agamemnon's* cable 1,800 pounds

2:30 P. M.—*Agamemnon* had paid out 150 miles of cable.

3:30 P. M.—*Niagara* had paid out 150 miles.

Agamemnon lost sight of *Valorous* from 11 P. M. to 11:30.

During the night motion of ship extremely dangerous to cable

July 31.—Noon.—Barometer falling.

8 P. M.—Very threatening appearance of weather.

Aug. 1.—4 A. M.—Barometer fallen to 29 55 10.

Noon.—Barometer steady, weather unsettled.

8 P. M.—Motion of ship very dangerous to cable.

Aug. 2 8 A. M.—During the night continuity ceased for 10 minutes but was afterwards very good.

Noon.—Barometer rising, weather improving

3:15 P. M.—Cable seriously endangered by an American schooner passing close astern of *Agamemnon*.

Aug 3.—3 A. M.—An American ship passing near *Agamemnon* was compelled to heave to until the latter had passed

7 P. M.—*Agamemnon* supposed to have arrived in shallower water, strain on the cable (by dynamometer) having considerably increased—viz.: to about 1,000 pound.

Aug. 4.—4 A. M.—*Agamemnon* changed to last coil of cable.

Noon.—Proceeding slowly, so as to not close the land before daylight on the morning of the 5th.

3 P. M.—Several whales near *Agamemnon*

6 P. M.—*Valorous* went ahead to make the land, and sighted the Valentia light at 9:45 P. M., and returned to *Agamemnon*.

Aug. 5—5:30 A. M.—*Valorous* anchored at Valentia, (inner part of Doual Bay.)

8 P. M.—*Agamemnon* anchored in the same place. *Niagara* proceeding up Trinity Bay.

Electric current complete.

*Distance by plain sailing; about 811 by the great circle

The ceremony of landing the cable at Valentia is thus described by a writer in the Liverpool *Albion*:

At dawn on the morning of the 5th inst., the anxiously expected *Agamemnon* and her consort, the *Valorous*, were sighted, standing in towards Valentia, and at 6 A. M. they were anchored in Doulas Bay. The two large paddle box boats from the *Valorous* were shortly after dispatched to the *Agamemnon*, to receive the large Daniell's batteries and electrical apparatus, the other to take in sufficient cable to reach the shore at Knightstown, where the Company's station had been established. The swell at the time rendered the process of coiling the requisite length of cable into the boat a work of some difficulty, and, squalls coming on, and the position of the *Agamemnon* being such that she might have to put out to sea at any minute, the honor of landing the end of the cable was left to the crew of the *Valorous*, that ship being in better trim and in a more protected situation, and, consequently, able to await the return of her boats without apprehension or inconvenience. At half-past one the train of boats started, two cutters towing the paddle-box boat carrying the cable, and being preceded, after passing Church Island, where they became more exposed to the tide, by the other paddle-box boat, which had discharged her cargo of galvanic batteries and apparatus. At 3 the end was safely landed by Mr. C. T. BRIGHT, the chief engineer of the Company, on the strand at Knightstown, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a not very large gathering of the natives, and the echoes of a salute fired by the *Valorous*. Nothing could show more pointedly the doubt or disbelief in the success of the enterprise which so universally prevailed after the former failures, than the difference in the concourse of spectators when the Lord-Lieutenant was present at the departure of the last year's expedition and on the present occasion. No flags or bonfires greeted the consummation of one of the most marvellous and glorious achievements that the world has known, and even a large stab of slate, inscribed, "Success to the cable," which has been prominently reared above the entrance to the slateworks, was taken down, and half hidden behind a pile of stones. After a length of cable had been coiled on the beach adequate to reach the Telegraph-office, the boats returned but neither the *Agamemnon* nor the *Valorous* quitted their anchorage during the night, though the weather made their position, with an exposed and iron bound bay a very undesirable one. Electrical tests were then applied to the cable, and signals were again interchanged with the *Niagara* in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland but that vessel having to land her end, had to discontinue the transmission of currents for a while; this being resumed, all was found right. These tests will be continued for a few days, by which various necessary standards of electrical status will be arrived at, and the latest instruments, which are now being fitted up in the stations at Knightstown, and at the head of Trinity Bay, will then be put into operation. After these have been adjusted, and practised for a while, and all other arrangements are completed, the line will be opened to the public. Thus has been concluded the first step in a new phase of inter-communication which will probably overspread the whole earth before many years are past, so that every distant island, every port where a ship can sail, will be supplied with the means of conversing with every other portion of the world. Will Her Majesty decorate the men who have achieved this gigantic undertaking, or are such honors only for military and naval heroes?

A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, in a letter dated "Valentia, Friday evening, Aug. 6," writes as follows:

"The cable is laid from the shore of Valentia to that of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and a free current of electricity is being constantly maintained through the wires, though as yet, and for some time to come, no message can be transmitted from America. This arises from the fact that the instruments at Newfoundland have not yet been arranged in working order. Mr. MILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, an electrician of great eminence, has charge of the arrangements in Valentia, and for some weeks he has been constantly engaged in the erection of the apparatus here. It is now in perfect order, and he is able to transmit messages to Trinity Bay, to which he has received intelligible signals in reply. The apparatus intended to be used in the working of the Atlantic telegraph is a new invention, and said to possess some important improvements. Its novelty, of course, renders it at first more difficult to erect and to work; and until it has been fully arranged on the other side of the Atlantic no independent message can be transmitted from thence. Enough, however has been done to show that the Atlantic telegraph is *un fait accompli*. The messages sent by Mr. WHITEHOUSE to his colleagues at Newfoundland have been understood and answered by them in the way he requested, viz.: by signals repeated for a greater or shorter space of time, according to the request conveyed by the message. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to say when we shall be in a position to have full and perfect communication between Valentia and Newfoundland; but knowing the difficulties to be encountered, and the time required for the arrangement of the instruments, I am inclined to believe that at least a fortnight must elapse before that desirable consummation is effected.

SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 8.—I have nothing further to communicate. The signals still continue to be perfectly made. Should any event of importance take place I will immediately telegraph the fact to you."

From the London Star, Aug. 10

No transactions were reported to-day in the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, but they were firm at previous quotations. The following telegram was received at the offices of the Company this morning:

"Newfoundland still answers voltaic currents only; not being ready, apparently, to communicate otherwise."

From the London Star, Aug. 9.

The first through message from New-York is now awaited with the utmost interest, and most persons connected with the American trade are sanguine of the permanent impulse it will give to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and the economy it will also effect by frequently preventing the profitless shipment backward and forward of goods or specie. As the *Niagara* is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the connection with New-York will most likely be established with great dispatch. The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. John's, skirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the United States' system down to New-Orleans. The working of the land line of about 250 miles across Newfoundland has not hitherto been quite satisfactory, but it answers ordinary purposes, and there is an intention ultimately to avoid it by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton. The financial and general position of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows: Their original paid up capital was £350,000, and this has since been increased to £456,000, an additional £31,000 having been raised a short time back, and £75,000 in shares having been created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the Company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking. Although the amount to participate in dividend is £456,000, the capital actually received is £381,000. Out of this the charge for the entire cable has been paid, together with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £500,000, and which is required for the various stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions of the Company give them an exclusive right for fifty years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and twenty-five years as regards Breton Island. They have also a similar privilege for twenty-five years from the State of Maine. From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States, the terms obtained are a payment of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for fifty years, until the dividends amount to 6 per cent on the original capital of £350,000, after which each Government is to pay £10,000, a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857, and lost 383 miles of cable, the £1,000 shares touched about £1,150 or £1,200, and the lowest point has been £300, a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss of 480 miles. On the present occasion it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 2,022 miles.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 6.

The 5th of August will henceforth be celebrated as the day on which the Old and New World were brought into instantaneous communication, by the triumph of mind over matter. In an age of marvels, the most marvellous work of all has been effected. The wildest imagination of the wildest poet never ventured to play with such a wonder as this. The despised men of science, the patient questioners of nature, have found the means of fleeing the subtle lightning confined in a few drops of water or a few grains of metal. They have laid a pathway for it to travel through the lowest, stillest depths of the Atlantic, far below the influence of wave and storm. The imprisoned spirit, freed from master by thought, conveys its commands with the rapidity of its liberator.

The same subtle spirit which directed COLUMBUS to the shores of the New World now becomes man's messenger to carry his thoughts from one world to the other. The same power which made the needle point to the pole to lead the mariner over the pathless ocean, now conveys man's messages below the abyss with a rapidity that mocks even the flight of time.

It was nearly two centuries after MARCO POLO brought the pole of the magnetic needle for navigation from China, before the adventurous COLUMBUS, trusting to its guidance, discovered the Indies of the West. Science now marches with more rapid strides. The same generation which witnessed the first steamboat tempt the waters in defiance of wind and tide, saw steam unite the Old and New World in hebdomadal communication.

It is hardly seventy years since Madame GALVANI observed the convulsions of the frogs she was preparing for her husband's soup, when touched by an electrical conductor. Her accidental observations gave birth to those splendid series of discoveries which, in less than a century, have unfolded such strange pages in the Book of Nature, and which the utilising spirit of the age has already so successfully appropriated to the exigencies of the highest degree of civilization.

Lord BACON taught us that the best mode of acquiring a knowledge of the secrets of Nature was to ask her questions, with a humble, diligent, reasonable spirit. Three-score years and ten have been devoted to the inquiries, Why does amber, when rubbed, draw light feathers to itself? Why does the magnet attract iron and point to the poles? Why should a dead frog be apparently brought again to life for an instant, if, when one metal touches a nerve and another a muscle, these two metals be united to a third? The answers to these three questions have reduced all three phenomena to the action of one single cause. All lead to the subtle spirit or power we call Electricity. Though as yet we know not what this electricity is, we have learnt to tame it. It is the spirit of the storm. We see it in the lightning; we hear it in the thunder. We make it our Vulcan, to eliminate metals from the earth which swim on water. We cause it to rend rocks asunder. It is the slave of the metallurgist. We make it reduce the works of an age into instantaneous ruin. It has crumbled Russia's proudest engineering triumph into dust, with the resistless power of the thunderbolt; and now it is our Mercury, to carry winged messages from the Old World to the New with lightning speed.

The triumph of the Atlantic Cable is all the greater as previous failures have shown that the work was one of no slight difficulty. When we announced the last failure we did so still sanguine of the ultimate success of the great undertaking. Three hundred and thirty miles of cable had been laid in the lowest depths of the Atlantic. Failure, therefore, presaged success. If 300 miles could be laid, why should not three thousand, if necessary? Perseverance has been rewarded with its natural results.

The rendezvous was reached by the two vessels on Wednesday, the 28th of July. The next morning the *Niagara's* portion of the cable was spliced to the *Agamemnon's*, on board the latter. By noon the next day, Friday, 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships. On Saturday the distance between the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* was increased to 540 miles. On Sunday it was 884, on Tuesday 1,256, and on Wednesday 1,854 miles. At 6 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 5th of August, the *Agamemnon* was anchored in Valentia Harbor. The *Niagara* had safely reached Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The two ships were united by 2,022 miles of cable, and the Atlantic Telegraph was conveying to both crews the gratifying intelligence that their anxieties were over, and the work done well, without an accident to mar it.

As if to increase the triumph of success, the brief telegram from Valentia notes that, with the exception of the last day of the operations, the weather has been unfavorable. Thus, in one week, steam power, guided by human skill, has united Great Britain and America in the electrical communication of one second. The extremely ingenious telegraph of Professor HUGHES, which we have lately described in our columns, will now enable the telegraph Clerk in London to print a letter of the alphabet in London, and the same letter, at an interval of one second, on a strip of paper, in good Roman type and good printer's ink, at New-York. He may then print letter after letter, at intervals of half a second. This is now the possible speed of transmission.

The laying down the cable is not the only triumph. The question is now settled that electrical waves can be sent and made intelligible through more than 2,000 miles of wire submerged in the lowest depths of the ocean. Wiseacres shook their heads, and owlish foreboders of failure calculated the pressure of the ocean on the cable two miles under water. There were ugly phenomena, entitled retardations of submarine currents. Could the electric wave move freely through a wire little thicker, if any, than a lady's bodkin, without being stopped by such gigantic pressure? This was an anxious question. It is now answered by the successful communications between the *Agamemnon* in Valentia Harbor and the *Niagara* in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

It is not often we sympathize with any transaction bearing the semblance of gambling, but we must confess that we could not help wishing that the adventurous individual who is said the other day to have bought an Atlantic Telegraph share at £300 had bought a score of them. The success of the Atlantic Telegraph follows immediately after the announcement of the Red Sea Telegraph becoming a possibility. Surely England with her great Indian empire and its thousand exigencies, will never rest till she has carried her Indian Telegraph from the Land's End to Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Malta, from Malta to Alexandria, thence by the Red Sea to Bombay. The next step will be to connect Ceylon or Madras with Singapore and the Australian Colonies by an electric wire. England will thus as nearly as possible render herself independent of all foreign interference.

Deep sea telegraphy is yet in its infancy, and the Atlantic success is but the birth of a great power, which must speedily bring Great Britain into immediate communication with all her dependencies.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 6.

Telegraphic bulletins of victory are things with which we have become familiar during the few years for which English armies have been almost uninterruptedly engaged in operations at a great distance from home. It is natural that the sensation which such announcements excite should pall by frequent repetition; but we are not so habituated to success as that almost unhoped-for triumphs in a new field can fail to inspire us with the liveliest emotions of pride and satisfaction. The victory of which intelligence was conveyed to us yesterday by the electric wire, is not less creditable to our national energy and resources, while it is even more certainly fraught with promise of benefit to the human race than any which we are justly proud of having gained in India or the Crimea. On this occasion science is the herald of her own achievements. One of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of the discoveries of our age, is made the medium of announcing that the consummation of its own powers of usefulness has been attained. The thin line which is to transmit the symbols of thought from England to America has been safely deposited in its bed at the bottom of the Atlantic, and the old and new worlds are in instantaneous communication with each other. Seldom can any human success be said with so much literal truthfulness to speak for itself. We cannot more forcibly illustrate its marvelous completeness than by observing that the event itself, so soon as it had occurred, was beyond all doubt celebrated simultaneously in New-York and in Liverpool. At the moment at which we write men are exchanging congratulations three thousand miles away as they are here, on a triumph which is but a few hours old. Good news is always the more welcome for arriving at a time when it was not immediately expected. There can be no disputing that the repeated failure of previous attempts to lay the cable, though it could not shake the faith of well-informed men in the calculations on which ultimate success was promised, had fully prepared us to hear that the completion of the enterprise must be deferred for at least another year. So much the greater is the satisfaction with which it will be greeted now; and no one will grudge to those who evinced in the most practical manner their confidence in the undertaking when its fortunes were at the darkest point, the substantial recompense of which they are assured by the intelligence of yesterday.

Great feats of this kind commonly meet the fate of being under-estimated as soon as they are accomplished. What we find ourselves to have actually done seems in a certain sense easy, because it is shown not to be impossible. The ungrateful habit which so easily possesses a people who are continually aspiring after new conquests over nature ought not, however, to be suffered to blind us to the vast difficulties which have been surmounted in this undertaking. It is popularly thought, perhaps, that when once a submarine telegraph had been laid down, though only for a score or two of miles in the British Channel or the Irish Sea, the problem for all distances had been solved. A long cable, it is likely to be said, is but an extension of a short one, and the difficulties to be overcome in its manufacture and submersion are only a multiplication of those which science has shown itself able to subdue. We need hardly say that manifold fallacies are involved in this easy view of the question. It proceeds, in the first place, on an oversight of the fact that the force of the electric current transmitted through a submerged wire is sensibly affected by the action of the surrounding water. A line suspended in the air is simply a conductor along which the impulse passes without interruption from the circumambient fluid. When, however, it is cased in a neutral medium like gutta percha and deposited in the sea, the electricity with which the film of water surrounding the cable is charged comes into play, and it is only by the conquest of the electric current imparted to the wire over this opposing force that the transmission of a signal can be effected. Consequently, increased distance brings with it a retardation of movement so great that, so far as our present knowledge has gone, it cannot be affirmed that the submarine telegraph is capable of indefinite extension, even supposing it to be deposited on a bed fitted to receive it. A very elaborate series of researches was, therefore, necessary to ascertain that this diminution of effect, though fully perceptible in a length of 2,000 miles, was not sufficient to be fatal to the success of a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. That fundamental point having been settled, the question of the construction of the cable for so vast a distance presented a fresh crop of difficulties. Had it been of anything like the diameter and weight of that used between Calais and Dover, no ship that has ever been built, not excluding the helpless monster on the Thames, could have carried its aggregate bulk; nor could it, in all probability, have escaped severance by its own weight before it reached its resting place at the bottom of the ocean. These mechanical considerations, fortunately, concurred with the result of experiments as to the efficacy of a small cable for electrical purposes, to cause it to be decided that the Atlantic line should be about one-seventh or one-eighth the size of those used elsewhere. But how to make a cable of these dimensions which should at the same time be strong enough and flexible enough to afford a chance of success in its submersion? The solution of this problem was effected in the ingenious and beautiful fabric of which most of our readers have seen a specimen; nor could the construction of the cable, if it stood alone in the undertaking, be regarded as less than a singular example of the industrial skill and resources of the country by which it was produced.

The successful application of the knowledge acquired on all these subjects was, however, dependent on the result of yet another investigation. No part of the research and study devoted to the accomplishment of this great success is more entitled to our gratitude and admiration than that which has been expended on the nature of the ocean bed lying at the bottom of the Atlantic. On the difficulties of inquiry into this matter, it must be unnecessary to dwell. What is incredible is only that they should have been, for all practical purposes, overcome. Skillful and patient examination was, however, rewarded by the discovery of a remarkable natural provision, by the favor of which alone the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres has been rendered possible. The basin of the Atlantic is, for the most part, broken by enormous valleys and mountains, fully equaling in boldness and variety the ranges which are exhibited on the surface of the earth. A line drawn from continent to continent at most points and suffered to sink with its own weight, would be caught in lofty submarine peaks, and hang in vast festoons over bottomless ravines, and slide down the face of perpendicular precipices, thousands of feet in height. Its destruction in the process of submersion would be almost inevitable, even if the length which would be required to allow it to rest quietly at the bottom could be computed. Lieutenant MAURY, however, demonstrated the existence between Ireland and Newfoundland, and almost in a direct line east and west, of an elevated table-land about 400 miles in average width, and nowhere more than 12,800 feet below the level of the sea. This telegraphic plateau extends the whole of the way between the two continents at the point in question, a distance, however, of less than 1,700 miles. Here, on a soft bed of sand and infinitely minute shells, the electric cable now reposes, out of the reach of elemental jars, and safe, indeed, from every form of accident which we have reason apprehend. Of the skill, and care and patience expended in laying it down, and of the cause of the disappointments which give additional zest to the success of the present moment, we have not left ourselves space to speak. The thing is done, and the triumph is the sweeter for the pains with which it has been accomplished. A distant age will look back to yesterday as the date of one of the greatest of the many works by which the present century has contributed to the spread of the peaceful dominion of commerce and civilization.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

An undertaking calculated to exercise a vast beneficial influence upon the commerce of this country, and, indeed, of the whole world, has been happily accomplished this week; and the success of telegraphic communication has reached a limit beyond which it might seem presumptious to push it by establishing instantaneous communication between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The most westerly of European islands—Ireland—and the most easterly of American islands—Newfoundland—are naturally, and, indeed, of necessity, the starting points of this glorious link that unites, it may be said, the two great worlds, 3,000 miles apart. Over our own long neglected and long despised "dear little island" will flash in future, with the speed of thought, the commercial, political, and social intelligence of the Old and the New Worlds, and it will not be the least important link in that mighty chain of intercommunication which at no distant period will doubtless extend from San Francisco, on the remote shores of the Pacific, across the great Western Continent, the broad Atlantic, through the British and French Empires, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and Hindostan to Calcutta; and it may be at no very distant period that new links may carry it on to Pekin; nor is the jealous exclusiveness of the Japanese likely to prove impervious very long to its advances. The rising generation of the Japanese race may work in Jeddo the simple instrument that speeds intelligence at a rate with which thought alone can keep pace.

The War on the Pei-ho.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The Court of Pekin and the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries are agreed upon a proposition quite unknown to writers upon international law. "The Chinese," says the recent telegram, "continue to consider our proceedings as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other." Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS concur. So traders go on trading as though there were no fighting, and soldiers and sailors pursue their fighting as though there were no trading. If we can imagine LOUIS NAPOLEON to have destroyed our Channel fleet, to have taken Liverpool, and to be sitting down at Gravesend with a large force—or if we had destroyed the French fleet, taken and garrisoned Marseilles, pushed a fleet of gunboats up the Seine, and were in quiet possession of Rouen, there would be no diplomatic doubt as to whether the nations were at peace or war. The British and French Consuls would have taken flight, every Frenchman and every Englishman would be to each other alien enemies—we should be at war. There has always been a fear in England that this European course of things would take place in China; and that Shanghai, Fuchan and Amoy would be shut up, the Emperor sacrificing the duties of those ports to his dignity and his indignation. Our English statesmen never could comprehend the difference between Europe and Asia. To them it was impossible to conceive that Pekin was not like Paris, or Canton like Marseilles. Not all, their Greek reading could teach them that a nation may have attained a ripe civilization and yet be ignorant of the Tuetonic point of honor. Our Foreign Secretaries and Chancellors of the Exchequer have persisted in believing that a hostile cannon shot on the coast of China would immediately produce all the consequences that would follow a similar fact in Europe. They pictured to themselves a hauling down of consular flags, cessation of tea duties, annihilation of the opium market, stoppage of silk supplies, and a rigorous proscription of long ells and British shirtings. It was vain to tell them that these terrible chimeras were not realities, that the Chinese had long since attained to that stolid and passionless utilitarian point whither our Peace Party, under the disguise of religion, but in the interest of traffic, have vainly endeavored to persuade our too excitable community. Now, however, that this telegram is before us, let us note the fact; it will help us to the key to the character of a people with whom we hope ere long to have intimate intercourse.

Acts of enormous importance to the future fortunes of this country are now in progress within 80 miles of the capital of China, and we can well understand that Lord ELGIN's position may be one of great difficulty and embarrassment. He has to operate upon the minds of Asiatics, and he has to submit his operations to the judgment of Europeans. If he conclude a hasty treaty with the officers who have come to him at Tien-sin there are recent precedents to teach us that directly the force is withdrawn, the Chinese Plenipotentiary will be disavowed, and the treaty will be declared to be of no authority. If he should think it necessary to give publicity and solemnity to the negotiations by proceeding to Pekin with a sufficient force, and exacting the Imperial sign manual, he will know that he must go all the way to Pekin under the fire of Mr. GLADSTONE's rhetoric. There are difficulties in his way which involve our Ambassador's position with peculiar interest—an interest which forces us to speculate as to what his future course may be, even under the disadvantages of distance and scanty tidings. It is, unfortunately, not quite safe to draw any inference from the movements of our navy, when we see one useful war steamer dispatched on a fool's errand to Formosa, and another sent at this particular crisis to survey a shoal; otherwise the fact that reinforcements have been ordered up from Hong Kong would seem to argue that the position upon the Pekin River was to be maintained, and an advance made upon the capital. When the letters arrive, we shall know what these reinforcements were. If it shall appear that some of the 40 horse gun-boats have at last gone up, and that a dépôt of coals has been created, we shall know that the Pekin River is our own as long as we like to keep it, and as far up as the gunboats can find water to float. There appears to be more water in this river now than Lord MACARTNEY found in 1793. He was conveyed in passage boats drawing only eighteen inches of water, and even these were obliged to be occasionally forced through the shallows. Our gunboats seem to have found no difficulty as far as Tien-sin, and, as the tide runs twenty miles above that city, it is not impossible that they may be able to go thus far. Beyond this we can scarcely hope to take our vessels, unless those who accompanied the former embassies were very inaccurate in their observations. But we are at the tide-ending point only sixty miles from Pekin in a straight line, and, as the Chinese Expedition was specially provided with small brass guns to be slung between mules or ponies, and thus carried along the narrow causeways or across the sandy stubble of China, it must be supposed that it entered into the original plan to advance by land upon Pekin. The large ships which lie outside must have brought up a considerable body of marines, and the French reinforcements must by this time have reached the scene of operations. There is no reason to fear that any Chinese force could successfully oppose the march of 2,000 European troops, but there is great reason to doubt the existence of the spirit of enterprise necessary to direct a march of 2,000 men upon Pekin. The art of modern war seems to require that we should deal with a wretched Chinese mob, armed with bows and arrows and exploding matchlocks, as we should with the same number of Chasseurs de Vincennes or Zouaves.

It would, however, be a great advantage in our future dealings with this people, if the Ambassadors should—perceably if possible, but by force if necessary—appear at Pekin. The demands which will now be made will include compensation for past losses, free transit in China, and a resident Embassy at Pekin. The last two of these conditions will never be efficiently performed until the masses of the Chinese population have been untaught the lessons that have been hitherto so assiduously inculcated by the Mandarins. When the inhabitants of Ningpo saw the acts of benevolence which were performed by an enthusiastic but somewhat eccentric English lady, who at an advanced age and in the possession of a handsome competency had chosen that far-away city as her sphere of usefulness, they were heard to say among themselves, "It is not true; she does not eat the children." They had evidently been taught that the school she had sought to establish was but a trap whereby she proposed to herself the means of obtaining cannibal delicacies. If we could arrive at a knowledge of the notions entertained or us by the populace of Pekin we should probably find them to be very much akin to those current a few years ago at Ningpo. It is very important that we should appear before these people, not as tribute-bearers and supplicants, but as powerful remonstrants. The weakness and the corruption of this Empire, and the civil distractions that obtain in all its parts, are greater than any we see in Turkey, and infinitely greater than those which formed our opportunities in the conquest of India. We are not about to conquer China, but it is our ambition and interest to regenerate it by moral agencies. Now that we may hope to stand upon the threshold of our first success, it is worth some sacrifice to present ourselves to the Chinese in an attitude which shall command their respect, and to make our presence useful to them as well as profitable to ourselves. It is some consolation to know that this may be done without shutting up our trade or doing damage to our revenue.

A British View of Mexico.

LETTER FROM AN OUTRAGED ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Times: SIR—Events of such an extraordinary character have recently taken place in this country affecting so materially the interests and persons of Englishmen and foreigners here, that I unhesitatingly appeal to the columns of your all powerful journal for that protection and reparation which it is more than doubtful we shall obtain through any other channel.

It will doubtless be in your recollection that about the 20th of January last President COMONFORT, after several days' skirmishing in the City of Mexico, yielded up the Government of that city and its immediately surrounding country into the hands of a *clique* representing the High Church or Retrograde party, who thereupon elected to style themselves the Government of Mexico, and although not in possession of one eighth of the country, were recognized in that character (and as, I submit, most improperly so) by the different representatives of the various foreign Powers then resident here. From that time to the present the country has been in a frightful state of disturbance, the outlying States and the seaports being in possession of the Constitutionalists, and the City of Mexico and a few leagues of its circumjacent country in that of the before-mentioned *clique*, who, deprived of all the usual resources, have only been kept alive by subsidies from time to time doled out to them by the heads of the Church. The worthy *padres*, who, as you well know, are always alive to their own interests, having, however, of late discovered that the good cause made little or no progress, and being weary of the constant requisitions made upon them by their devout and warlike chiefs, suddenly drew tight their purse-strings, and it became necessary for those gentlemen, deprived of all the ordinary sources of revenue, to hit upon some other means of supplying their exhausted treasury, and keeping up the civil strife which is now consuming the very vitals of this most unhappy country.

It was in this state of things that on the 16th of May, two most startling decrees appeared, directing the imposition and collection of a "sudden and extraordinary "contribution," and in connection with it the establishment of a national bank. It would take up too much of your valuable space to give you these decrees *in extenso*. By the first, a "contribution" of 1 per cent. on every capital of real and personal property between the limits of $5,000 and $1,500,000 is imposed; to be paid one-fourth in 15 days, one-fourth in 20 days, one-fourth in 40 days, and the remaining one-fourth in 50 days from the publication of the decree. Most stringent and arbitrary regulations are provided for the discovery of the amount of property possessed by individuals, and for the collection of this so-called contribution that may be claimed upon it. The second decree professes to provide for the repayment of the "contribution" in the shares of the national bank, to such as may be willing to pay up the whole contribution on the day appointed for the payment of the first instalment.

Now, Sir, upon these decrees two questions naturally arise,—Can this contribution, imposed by the first, be considered in any other light than a forced loan upon capital; and, if not, is its character in any way altered by its proposed repayment, in certain exceptional cases, by shares in the bank? The Government organ, the *Diario Official*, did not allow us to remain long in ignorance of the nature of these decrees, for in an article published within a day or two of their promulgation, it candidly avows that the object and intention of the Government were "thereby to raise funds sufficient to sustain a large body of troops to prevent the further progress of anarchy," and this, followed by the proclamation of JUAN OTHON, the Governor of San Louis Potosi, levying a *prestamo forzoso*, or forced loan, with which to meet the hostile movements of the enemies of order (meaning thereby the Constitutionalists) could not leave a doubt upon the mind of any one. Now, Sir, by the tenth article of treaty of the 26th of December, 1826, at present subsisting between Great Britain and Mexico, it is provided "that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall be exempted from all compulsory military service, whether by sea or land. No forced loan shall be levied upon them; nor shall their property be subject to any other charges, requisitions, or taxes than such as are paid by the native subjects or citizens of the contracting parties in their respective dominions." It only remains to be considered whether the "contribution" in question is to be considered as coming within the category of a forced loan, and that it must do so, I submit for the following reasons:

1. It is irregular and unusual in its inception.

2. It is imposed not by virtue of any subsisting or customary laws, but by a sudden, arbitrary, and unexpected decree.

3. It is to be enforced by rapid and stringent steps.

4. It is to take effect for once only *por una sola vez*.

5. It is limited in its operation, as it can only be enforced against a very small portion, about one-eighth of the inhabitants of the country, and in that part only of the State where this Government rules supreme.

6. It weighs more heavily upon foreigners than any other portion of the community, as there are few if any, who do not possess the *minimum* amount of property subjected to the requisition; whereas the number of Mexicans holding property of that value is comparatively small, at the same time that it exonerates several Mexican capitalists favorable to the present Government on all property exceeding the sum of $1,500,000, and which they are known to possess to the amount of many millions.

7. It is a mere temporary financial expedient; and

8. It is imposed for the purpose of civil strife; and any Englishman, therefore, complying with its requisitions makes himself a party to the political dissensions of the country.

The formation of a National Bank is a mere flimsy pretext, devised by an ignorant and incapable Government for covering a gross and palpable violation of existing treaties. The whole of the money is to be applied for war purposes, those only are to have shares who pay up the whole contribution within the time limited for the first instalment, and we have yet to learn that international law will authorize any one Government to compel the citizens of another trading within its jurisdiction to become subscribers and partners in a concern which, from its very inception, is known to be a delusion.

But not only is the course adopted by the present so-called Government in direct violation of existing treaties, but it is also opposed to the very first principles of international law; for the property of every citizen residing in a foreign land continues under the protection of his own Government, and constitutes part of the aggregate wealth of his own nation. "Any control, therefore, (as Mr FORSYTH, the American Minister, in his able protest to this most unjust requisition, states,) which the lord of the territory might claim over the property of a foreigner would be equally derogatory to the rights of the individual owner, and to those of the nation of which he is a member." It is to secure this right that representatives of the various Governments are sent to different States; and to submit for one moment to a different interpretation of the law of nations would be to place all at the mercy of any reckless set of desperadoes, like the present Government of Mexico, the industry and hard earnings of every foreigner resident within their jurisdiction; for it is clear to demonstration that the principle once admitted that they can take 1 per cent., equally admits their right to 5, 10, 20, or, in fact, to the whole of their property; and any mushroom Government who succeeded this would be only too glad to avail themselves of a principle, thus rashly and improperly conceded, for filling their own pockets, and thereby impoverishing unfortunate foreigners who might happen to come within their jurisdiction. Had such an act been committed by a riotous mob restitution would at once have been exacted; how much stronger is the case when the act of spoliation has been committed by the Government itself?

The consternation that prevailed upon the promulgation of these decrees was great in the extreme. Mr OTWAY, the English Minister, was at once appealed to, and although I have no means of knowing what passed in his communications with the Government, yet I have been informed, and believe that an energetic protest was at once forwarded by him to the Palace, demanding a positive retirement of the decrees, at all events till he had communicated with his Government on the subject. In consequence of this protest, Mr OTWAY was informed on the following day by the President, M. ZULOAGA, that the Mexican Government, out of their great respect for the English nation, would, so far as they were concerned, suspend the operation of the decrees. Such a reply, of course, satisfied Mr OTWAY for the time being, but no sooner had the English packet sailed with the Minister's dispatches than this Government, with a faithlessness and deception only worthy of themselves, decreed the payment of the first instalment within six days from that date. Mr OTWAY, indign

under the lash of the slave-driver, will not regret the illusory liberty of the Mexican Republic.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug 11.

The *Times* which, but a few weeks ago, astonished the world by recommending the immediate abandonment of Cuba to the United States, is now of opinion that nothing remains to be done with Mexico but to annex it to the great Republic. It would certainly dispose of some troublesome problems, if every case of national decay could be summarily dealt with by handing over the patient to the keeping of America; but we are not of those who think that the specific will do for universal application. On the contrary, we apprehend that its virtues have been already strained almost to the full extent of which they are capable. The Republic is doing its full share of work in reclaiming the world from anarchy and ba barism, and no calamity is so much to be apprehended for it as that its powers will break down in an attempt to do too much. As for undertaking the administration of Mexico with any beneficial effect, putting all international rivalry out of the question, we are bound to say that we believe the task to be all together beyond the capacity of the Government at Washington. No important section of American politicians desires to see the experiment made. That they might provide a force which, for all the resistance it would meet with from the native defenders of Mexico, would overrun the country with the greatest ease, is beyond a doubt. But to rule such a country, with its vast extent of territory, its confirmed habits of lawlessness, its population radically incapable of being assimilated to Anglo-Saxondom, and, at the same time, divided among themselves by the most bitter and complex sectional hatreds, is more than we believe it possible for them to perform. The execution of such a task must, in any event, involve a wide change in the policy and character of their government. It would be an experience totally unlike any through which they have passed, and one which their form of constitution is ill adapted to bear. It must, therefore, precipitate the dangers to which the unity of the Republic is exposed, and the best friends of the great trial of popular liberty on the other side of the Atlantic will be first to desire that it may be staved off as long as possible.

The Cherbourg Fetes—Inauguration of the Statue of Napoleon I.

The third and final public *fête*, the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., situate on the Quay that bears his name, took place on the 8th inst.

The celebration, like the opening of the dock in the military port, was a popular one.

The Quai Napoleon was the scene of the ceremony. The statue of Napoleon, raised by a subscription of the inhabitants of the town, and executed by M Levell, stands on the part of the quay where the open side of the Place d'Armes joins it. It is a very good position. Seen from the further end of the Place d'Armes, the bronze Emperor is framed by the blue waters of the ocean, if the more technical term of back-ground cannot be applied to them. The boarding round the statue was removed some days since, and horse and rider have stood shrouded in canvas; and the pedestal of plain granite, and a very neatly-cast railing were fully displayed. To the west of it, towards the military port, a pavilion had been erected for the Emperor, with a crimson and gold canopy, decorated with banners and flags, and the steps leading up to it flanked by plants and shrubs. The rest of the decorations were military, the troops being mustered in large force, with a strong body of cavalry; and those zealous horse men preserved order so excessively that they produced the only instance of confusion that has occurred during the *fêtes*. The public had been allowed to gather on the quay round the pavilion, and they were swept back by successive charges. At last, however, all were in their places, before 11 o'clock. The crowd was very great; the distant jetty was covered with people.

The Emperor and Empress heard mass at 11, in the Church of the Trinity, which fronts part of the quay. During the interval officers and functionaries of high rank gathered in; and a procession of veterans of the old army, or men who had served at least during the life of the great Emperor. They were not in uniform, but carried wreaths of *immortelles*, in sign of homage to the illustrious memory.

At 11¾ the Imperial *cortége* arrived, with the usual escort. Their Majesties were in a close carriage, followed by those of their suite. As soon as the Emperor and Empress entered the pavilion, the artillery on the quay fired a salute and the coverings were dropped from the statue; the ships in the road and the batteries of the forts took up the signal, and were firing salvoes from all their guns while the veil fell, and for some time afterwards. The body of old soldiers, who had been drawn up at the foot of the statue, came forward, uncovered, waving their wreaths and shouting "*Vive l' Empereur !*" to gather in the front of the pavilion. There were life and spirit in the movement; it was the best point of the ceremony. The Emperor had been welcomed in a brief congratulatory speech from the Prefect of the Department, but he addressed his reply to the veterans before him. His Majesty referred to the great works of Cherbourg, commenced by Louis XIV., continued by Louis XVI. and that great Captain whose statue had that day been unveiled; to him it had been left by destiny to finish, in the time of peace, the work that his uncle, the Emperor, was unable to perfect in the time of war.

Loud acclamations followed the address; the Emperor descended from the pavilion, and bestowed several decorations among the old warriors, and the ceremony concluded.

India and China.

The steamer *Bengal*, at Suez, from Calcutta, brings the following dates from Calcutta, July 2, and Hong Kong, June 30

On the 1st July the rebels were forty miles from Jeypore, near Lallsahoont, and General Roberts' force was only thirty-four miles distant from Jeypore the same day.

The allied expedition in the Peiho has reached Tiensin, whence the last date is June 4.

No serious attempt was made by the Chinese to impede the navigation of the river, and the gunboats advanced to Tiensin, which commands both river and the great canal, without a mark of hostility. The people supply provisions of excellent quality cheaply. The English and French Ambassadors were living on shore in a temple. The Russians and Americans had followed the Allies up the river. The second officer of the Empire and the President of one of the six Boards of Government, had arrived in Tiensin to negotiate; they are invested with a title which the interpreter describes to convey full powers, and profess their readiness to treat on the demands put forward in the letter to the Prime Minister of China, which had been previously ignored. The first interview was to take place on the 4th June, after the departure of the steamer. The Chinese continue to consider the proceedings as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other.

The Calcutta produce market was dull; imports scarce and quiet. The money market was unaltered; tonnage was abundant. Exchange was at 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1¼d.

In the Madras market imports show a downward tendency; produce is dull. Money is more plentiful. Exchange, 2s. 1¼d.

At Hong Kong exchange was at 4s. 6¼d.

At Shanghae trade was very dull; exchange, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d.

Miscellaneous Items.

An attempt had been made on the life of the Viceroy of Egypt by one of the fanatical party, who was discovered in his Highness's chamber, under his bed. No explanation could be got from the would-be assassin, further than that God had sent him there. He was immediately taken out and decapitated. Four thousand stand of arms, with a large quantity of gunpowder, is said to have been discovered in one of the mosques at Cairo.

In reference to the case of Mr. James Fitton, who was taken into custody at Liverpool, on Saturday last, on board the *Arabia*, the Liverpool *Mercury* has been requested to state that the apprehension took place without the authority of the American Consul; and that immediately on Mr. Fitton being taken to the police office he was discharged. There have, it appears, been some differences between Mr. Fitton and his partner, but, by the deed of partnership, "the principal management and supervision of the business" was left to Mr. Fitton, who accordingly drew all the bills, made all contracts, and never allowed any bill but one to come to maturity before payment, and that one was paid the day it was due. Mr. Fitton took his passage by the *Arabia* in his own name, which was on the books of the Company for several days. Being a native of Lancashire, Mr. Fitton had been visiting in the most open manner among his friends in his native place, and he was also engaged purchasing stock up to the day of his arrest, and was on his way home to his business in the United States, quite ignorant of any charge being preferred against him by his partner or any one else. Mr. Fitton has documents in his possession which prove that he has been here engaged in legitimate business, and he appears, as far as we can judge, to have been harshly and unjustifiably treated.

Mr Samuel Warren, M P., in a letter to the London papers, complains of having been misrepresented as to his feelings towards Dissenters. He says:

"I must express the pain I feel in having it supposed by any one that I am heartless enough to entertain disparaging views of Dissenters, when I reflect that the remains of my beloved mother, whose memory I cherish with a tenderness to which words can not give utterance, repose almost side by side with those of John Wesley. While a devoted member of that great body of Christians who bear his honored name, she was also strongly attached to the Church of England, and used often to tell me what were the sentiments on that subject of John Wesley himself. As for myself, I think I may fearlessly appeal to every member of the House of Commons, especially to those of political opinions opposed to mine, and either themselves Dissenters or most zealously advocating their interests, whether they ever heard me utter, either publicly in my place or in private, a single disrespectful or disparaging observation concerning any class of Dissenters, or inconsistent with that love which all Christians ought to feel towards all those, of whatever race, complexion, or condition, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

With respect to the portraits drawn of Dissenters in *Ten Thousand a Year*, Mr Warren points out that his attention having been drawn to the matter, he had caused to be inserted in the preface to the people's edition a paragraph disclaiming ever being actuated by unjust or unchristian feelings toward Dissenters.

From Naples we learn that Meo, one of the advocates for the *Cagliari* prisoners, has since the termination of the *Cagliari* trial been put in prison for eight days, on the excuse of having come to Naples without a passport. At the same time Tajani, advocate for Nicotera and his companions, was threatened with imprisonment, and deemed it prudent to fly. It was made known to him, however, that, instead of being imprisoned, he would be banished from Salerno for an indefinite time. This amounts to the ruin of his profession, and, indeed, all his prospects in life. With regard to the position of those whom they have defended, it appears that the order for their removal arrived on the afternoon of the 26th ult., and on the next day they were taken off.

Gough, the Temperance Gospeller, has been speaking at Manchester. In the meantime, Mr. F. R. Lees, the defendant in the recent libel suit, is out with a card, disclaiming the withdrawal of the libelous matter made by his counsel in Court, and reaffirming his original positions.

Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr, the eminent American Engineer, has communicated to the London *Times* his plan of purifying the Thames. He says:

I would cut a canal from some point on and south of the Thames, below the city, where the water ceases to be injuriously tainted, to some point above the city, where the water of the interior brought down by the river, still continues to preserve a healthy degree of purity. The object of this canal is to permit the pure flood tidal water to flow up from the ocean to a suitable point above the metropolis, without necessarily bearing back with it the impure water which had been carried down by the preceding ebb. This artificial tide of pure sea-water will be poured into the Thames above the city, and descend the channel of the river with the ebb. The means of controlling the water to be thus let into the river above London, so as to admit only the untainted sea-water into the canal, and from the canal into the river, are exceedingly simple. For this purpose the eastern end of the canal will be supplied with tidal-gates, opening inwards, so as to admit the flood; and the western end with similar gates, opening outwards, so as to discharge the flood previously admitted into the river as the tide recedes.

Supposing the two ends of the canal to be respectively at Gravesend and Battersea, when the flood tide comes in, the capacious gates at Gravesend, opening inwards, will allow the sea water to enter the canal and fill it. When the tide recedes at Gravesend these lower gates will close, and the sea water thus admitted will remain in the canal until the ebb begins at Battersea, when the outlet gates at that point will open and the sea water in the full canal will pour out into the river and fill its channel. The impure water resting opposite the city will thus be displaced by a mass of pure sea water. This process will be repeated twice in 24 hours. The extent of the displacement of the polluted water will depend, of course, on the capacity of the canal and its receiving and discharging gates. The volume of sea water thus let in, however, may be made sufficient to fill the entire low water channel of the Thames from Battersea to Woolwich every tide; so that just at the moment when the river is now most impure, about the time of low water, it will be rendered by this expedient entirely pure. The corrupt water will then have been displaced and substituted by sea water. The returning flood cannot bring back the filthy water, because its place will be occupied by pure sea water.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Interesting from Montevideo—Discussion of the Customs Question in the Chambers—The English Imbroglio with Great Britain—Affairs at Buenos Ayres, and on the Parana.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Montevideo, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

The Chambers will continue to sit until the middle of next month to dispatch subjects which they were unable to get through during the usual session. Among these are the new Customs' tariff, the particulars of which are unknown to the public, and the Brazilian treaty of commerce. The latter is decidedly not palatable to the majority of the people, but may pass into law in spite of them, as it is believed a considerable number of the members are well acquainted with the weight of Brazilian gold. The annual budget is postponed because the economical year commenced on the 1st of January, and the President of the Republic serves from the 1st of March. The economical year, therefore, will in future commence on the 1st of March, so says the Government Message to the Chambers, and the latter are contented with the change, which allows the former to expend money on its own responsibility. Constitutional Government is, in fact, a farce in this country. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carreras, resigned about a fortnight since, being, it is rumored, against the ratification of the commercial treaty with Brazil, and Nia Reyes, the Minister of Finance, is now Minister for Foreign Affairs also. His advent to the latter office was not propitious, for he was scarcely installed when he had to receive a message from Lord Malmesbury of a most disagreeable nature. Mr. Thornton was instructed to tell him, on behalf of the British Government, that they had received the intelligence of the massacre at Quinteros in January last, after a capitulation, with horror and disgust, and that they had it under consideration whether they should longer continue an agent accredited to a Government capable of such barbarities. This message produced a profound sensation, and for several days it was rumored that Mr. Thornton would have his passport sent to him. At present, however, he retains his post, and I think is not likely to leave it unless recalled by her Majesty's Government. It is not known that he has received any answer, and it is difficult to conceive what answer can be given, unless it be a direct denial of participation in the bloody deed. That, however, would not lessen their guilt, for, although they have carefully destroyed every written fragment of proof, the particulars are too well known here to exonerate them from the most complete responsibility. Probably, it was in consequence of this message that Nia Reyes commenced attacking the Administrators of the Customs, for it occurred immediately afterwards, and was followed up in the most determined manner. The majority of them are Englishmen of long residence here and respectability. The language used by the Minister was of the most undignified nature. They were accused of trickery, of retaining funds required to pay the widows' and orphans' pensions, and the people were incited to insult them. The Committee of Administration addressed a moderate and dignified letter to Mr. Thornton, refuting most completely all the charges brought against them, and complaining of the violent and insulting language employed by the Minister. This letter they, fortunately, published. It produced a favorable impression, and, for the present, the Committee have gained a moral triumph. But, so unscrupulous is the Minister, that he will, no doubt, renew his attacks under some other shape or form. Some of his creatures at the bar of the Chambers went so far as to cry "Down with the Committee !" "Death to the Committee !" The Chairman, one of the most respectable citizens of Montevideo, was so alarmed, that he resigned, and an Englishman, Mr. Hodgskin, was elected to succeed him until the storm had blown over. Unfortunately, there is no British man-of-war here, and it is generally the case when they are wanted. This conduct on the part of the Montevidean Government is the more extraordinary, as they, just before the departure of the last packet (as you were advised) entered into a conditional arrangement for the resumption of the Custom's administration. It is well known, however, that Nia Reyes was against waiting the arrival of the sanction of Her Majesty's Government; he was for taking away the administration by force, although it is held under an international contract. Business is duller than usual at this season of the year. Exchange, 10d.

Buenos Ayres has not recovered from the effects of the late failures. There is a complete want of confidence. The interest of money has fallen as low as it was ever known, and the Bank coffers are full of gold. There have been destructive floods in the interior, and incursions of the Indians have added to the distress. Sheep, which last year were selling at 65 to 70 paper dollars, can now be had at 25, and land has fallen nearly 30 per cent in value. The Government has applied to the Chambers for permission to make a further issue of 12,000,000 of paper dollars to meet extraordinary expenses. The most cheering intelligence I have to communicate respecting Buenos Ayres is, that the Government of Dr. Alsina is the best and most pure that the country has ever known. Paper dollars 375 the doubloon exchange.

From the Argentine Confederation there is no news. Nothing further about the differential duties, although it is said still that the Congress will most likely except Montevideo from their operation. The weather is very cold, but seasonable. The fever entirely disappeared from Buenos Ayres nearly a month ago.

Important to Pensioners.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

An act to extend an act entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," approved Feb. 3, 1853

Be it enacted, &c., That all those surviving widows and minor children who have been, or may be, granted and allowed five years' half-pay under the provisions of any law or laws of the United States, be, and they are hereby granted a continuance of such half-pay, under the following terms and limitations, viz.: to such widows during life, and to such child or children, where there is no widow, while under the age of sixteen years, to commence from the expiration of the half-pay provided for by the first section of the act entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," approved Feb. 3, 1853: *Provided, however*, That in case of the marriage or death of any such widow, the half-pay shall go to the child or children of the deceased officer or soldier while under the age of sixteen years; and, in like manner, the child or children of such deceased officer or soldier, when there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there are children or a child under the age aforesaid: *And provided, further*, That the half pay of such widows and orphans shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the infantry of the regular army of the United States, and no more, and that no greater sum shall be allowed to any such widow or minor children than the half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel: *And provided, also*, That this act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace the case of any person or persons now receiving a pension for life; and further, that wherever half-pay shall have been granted by any special act of Congress, and is renewed or continued under the provisions of this act, the same shall commence from the date hereof.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions renewed and continued by this act shall be payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved June 3, 1858.

Pension Office, Aug. 12, 1858.

1. The foregoing act is published in the form of a circular for the convenience and information of those entitled to its benefits.

2. It will be observed that it creates no new class of pensions, but simply renews and continues to widows, or children while under 16 years of age, certain pensions provided for by previous laws. Persons claiming its benefits have therefore only to prove their identity and their continued widowhoods or prescribed minority.

3. This must be done in the form of a declaration, in writing, under oath, by the widow or the guardian of such of the children of the deceased officer, or soldier, as may be still under the age of 16 years. The declaration must state the age and residence of the claimant the name and rank of the deceased husband or father, and the company or regiment to which he belonged; the date of the act under which the former pension was allowed—its rate per month; the agency where paid, and the dates of its commencement and termination; and that it is made for the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the said act of June 3, 1858.

4. The declaration must be sworn to, and subscribed before a justice of the peace, or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, in the presence of at least two persons who know the claimant to be a widow, and otherwise the person she represents herself to be, who shall make oath thereto, and particularly as to their means of knowledge concerning the facts about which they testify.

5. Applications in behalf of minors must be accompanied by the best evidence attainable of their respective ages, if it have not already been furnished in a former application.

6 It is required that the State, county and Post Office address of the claimant shall in every case be set forth in the declaration, and the length of time the same has been her place of residence, and the official position and genuineness of signature of the magistrate or other officer before whom papers are executed or acknowledged, shall be duly attested by a certificate under seal from the proper officer, which certificate, if not written on the sheet of paper containing the signature to be authenticated, must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper being improperly attached to said certificate

7 No officer before whom any paper may be executed, or testimony taken, will be recognized as the agent of the claimant; but in every case such officer must certify that he is in no wise interested in the result of the application; and, if the certificate is to be sent to any person other than the claimant, she must, in her declaration, give the name and address of the person to whom she may desire it to be sent.

8 The above requirements will be rigidly enforced, and a careful observance of the same, in the preparation of their cases in the first instance, will save claimants much trouble and delay in the adjudication of their claims. Geo. C. Whiting,
Commissioner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Aug. 24

Notice.—Judge Betts will hold Chambers on Friday, to hear motions, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Aug 24.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE WAY OF LIFE AGAIN.

Hall & Maigne vs. *Geo. P. Edgar.*—This case came up again this morning on the motion of Edgar's Counsel, to vacate the order holding the defendant to bail. Mr. O. S. Baker, counsel for plaintiffs, opposed the motion, and put in a large number of affidavits intended to show that Edgar's general dealings with everybody during the past year have been characterized by fraud, and that four different suits have been brought against him, in each of which he is charged with fraud. Mr. Edgar's counsel put in affidavits going to show that his character has been excellent, that the bargain for the printing of the *Way of Life* was made not with Edgar but another party, that the plaintiffs had acknowledged paying $20 for an introduction to Edgar, in order to secure the work, and that Hall had stated that the Mercantile Agency represented Edgar to be worth $9,000 or $10,000, and offered to get some of his (Edgar's) notes discounted. The Judge reserved his decision.

Before Judge Ingraham.

David Banks, Jr., et al., vs. *Oliver S. Barbour and others.*—The plaintiffs in this action ask for an injunction restraining the defendants, Barbour and Davison, from publishing or selling the manuscript reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and that they also be restrained from publishing or vending any printed copies of any manuscript reports of such decisions.

It appears from the pleadings that the defendant Barbour, in 1847, made a contract with the firm of Gould, Banks & Gould, whereby Barbour, for a consideration to be paid to him, agreed to furnish to the said firm, reports in manuscript of such of the decisions of the Supreme Court as he should deem proper for publication, and as should be received by him from Judges of the Court for that purpose, so long as he should receive from the said Judges a sufficient number of opinions suitable to be reported, and should be furnished with the necessary facilities by the said Judges to enable him to report their decisions, and that he would superintend the printing and the proofs: that the copyright should belong to the firm, and that he would do any legal act necessary to carry the contract into effect Under this contract the parties have acted in the publication of the 24 volumes of Reports which have heretofore been published. It also appears that since the making of the contract two of the plaintiffs, in 1851, became members of the firm of Gould, Banks & Gould, when the name was changed to Banks, Gould & Co., in New-York, and Gould, Banks & Co., in Albany; that thereupon the books, copyrights and contracts were transferred to the new firm, and the publication of the latter volumes was continued by that firm; that in December, 1857, the original members of the firm, David Banks, William Gould and Anthony Gould, withdrew from the firm, and the remaining plaintiff was taken into the the firm as partner, and the name of the firm was changed to Banks & Brother, to which firm all the copyrights and contracts were transferred, including the contract with Barbour, and notice of such transfer was given to Barbour. It is further alleged that Barbour has prepared and caused to be printed by Davison, the 25th volume of such reports, and was about to sell the same to the plaintiffs injury. The answers of the defendants show that the defendant Barbour made his contract with David Banks, William and Anthony Gould, and that in making the contract he relied upon their personal efforts and influence, experience and reputation, and that this formed the principal moving consideration to make the contract with him. It denies knowledge or belief as to the admission of any of the plaintiffs into the firm in 1851, or of any transfer to them. The defendants also deny any knowledge or information as to their interest in the contract, or that the contract had been transferred to any one until January, 1858, when Barbour received a circular from the new firm of Banks & Brothers. The defendant, Barbour, claims that his contract was only made with the old firm, and that the plaintiffs have no right to such contract, but that it has ceased and terminated; that the contract was one requiring the personal efforts and services of the members of the former firm, and that the same could not be transferred to the plaintiffs. Affidavits were also submitted, stating other matters relating to the dealings between the parties, and the affidavit of Lucius Stiles that he purchased the copyright from Barbour, and paid for it, without any knowledge that the plaintiffs had any right or claim to the contract; that he has taken out a copyright of the volume, has published the said 25th volume, and has the same ready for sale. The question which arises as to the right of the plaintiffs to enforce this contract, or whether, if they could, this contract is to be considered a permanent contract, without any termination other than the refusal of the Judges to furnish their opinions therefor, are not necessarily to be decided for the disposition of this motion. The contract is a personal contract with the members of the firm of Banks, Gould & Co., of New-York, and Gould, Banks & Gould, of Albany, and provides for a copyright to be taken out by them or their assigns; and they for themselves, their heirs and assigns, agree to pay for each volume a certain amount. The obligation on the part of the assigns of the firm to pay for the volumes as published by them, would seem to imply the right to assign the contract as a prerequisite to the obligation on the part of the assigns of the firm to pay for any volumes delivered under it. In regard to the 25th volume of the Reports, there are, however, other reasons which induce me to refuse any injunction to restrain the sale of that volume

1. The defendant, Little, has purchased and paid for the volume without knowledge of any right or claim on the part of the plaintiffs to the same. If Barbour has seen fit to violate the contract and has disposed of the volume to Little, he is responsible in damages, and the plaintiffs have no other remedy as to that volume than an action; therefore, when a contract is made to sell personal property, or do work for another, and the party chooses to sell such property to a third person, without notice of the claim, the breach of the contract gives no right to the party injured to follow that property in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

2. The damages to be sustained by the plaintiffs if they are entitled to the contract, can easily be ascertained in an action or such damages. The number of the edition published, the value of each column, and the profits to be made from the sale are mere matters of calculation, and there is no need of an injunction to prevent serious or irreparable injury to the plaintiffs. The code undoubtedly has used terms in regard to this writ which, literally construed, have extended it to many cases in which it had not been previously used, but in a case of mere breach of contract, easily ascertained and for which an ample remedy exists by action, I see no propriety in resorting to it. Such an extension of the writ I cannot consider was ever intended by the Legislature, and caution in the granting of injunctions is called for, rather than in any further addition to the cases in which it may be used.

3. It would be inadvisable, unless necessary for the protection of the plaintiffs, to delay by an injunction the sale of a work which is required for the public use, and in which the public are interested. To delay the publication until the trial of this case would probably postpone the sale of the book for more than a year, to the inconvenience of courts and suitors. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the motion for the injunction, as to the 25th volume of the Reports, should be denied. There is nothing in the complaint to show that the defendants contemplate publishing any other volume, or that the defendant's, Barbour or Little, have any interest in connection with, or control over, any other manuscripts or volumes of reports except the 25th volume before referred to. There is, therefore, no grounds for an injunction as to any other publication.

Motion for an injunction is denied. The defendants costs, $10, to abide event.

Albert Cordoza vs. *Alvin Higgins.*—Let an order be entered in accordance with defendant's proposal to deposit amount of judgment. Defendant stipulates to pay a counsel fee for attending reference. Referred to Chas. A. Peabody. Defendant to pay $10 costs of this motion, and costs of entering judgment.

Elias H Main vs. *Lucius E. Bulkley.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Maitland vs *Richard L. Hoskins et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Before Judge Davies.

Benj. L. Benson vs. *Lewis A. Sayre, Jr.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858—6 P M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n boats.
Ashes, bbls	—	30	—
Flour, bbls	765	2,483	5,517
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	372
Wheat bushels	—	1,657	4 385
Corn, bushels	—	—	5,561
Oats, bags	—	2,015	—
Malt, bags	—	—	189
Provisions, pkgs	—	99	256
Whisky, bbls	270	50	20

ASHES—Are in demand at about former rates Sales 60 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at steady prices. Sales 50 bags Java at 15¾c.; 70 bags Savanilla on private terms; 250 bags Laguayra at 11¾c., and 60 bags Rio at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bales at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Middling	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½

DRY GOODS- A catalogue of English and American carpetings was sold at auction to-day. The prices realized for the former were lower than those obtained for similar goods at earlier sales. The American carpetings brought very satisfactory prices An assorted catalogue of goods was also disposed of quite advantageously.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 375 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13; 50 tons Jamaica do. at $12, cash, ₱ ton.

FISH—The market is very lightly supplied with the leading kinds. Hence, business is restricted, the prices are nominally unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is generally inactive, to-day for State and Western Flour. Common brands are in slack request, and are quite heavy. The better grades are moderately inquired for, and are held firmly. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 35
Rejected Extra State	4 50	@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 85	@ 5 05
Standard Extra State	5 25	@ 5 50
Superfine, Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in demand at steady prices; sales 635 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 10 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request at full rates; sales 2,200 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for rejected brands, $5 55@$5 85 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3; 300 boxes Bunch do. at $2 40@$2 45, ₱ box; and 25 bales Larguedoc Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active. The supply is very moderate, and is held with much firmness. The demand, however, is less animated. Sales 42 500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 32½; do. do. Michigan, at $1 32, represented as having been purchased on western account; new Red Michigan, at $1 30; unsound Milwaukee Club at $1 05@$1 08½; very good to strictly prime new White Southern, at $1 55@$1 60; and prime new Red Southern, at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed, and prices are about 2c., ₱ bushel, lower; sales 45,000 bushels at 75c.@81½c. for unsound to good ordinary mixed Western; 84c@86c. (reported) for good prime do.; 83c@87c. for ordinary to prime mixed Southern; and 96c. for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Some parties quote it as high as 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Oats are rather more freely offered and are in demand. Western 51c@53c.; State, 50c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 17,000 bushels poor Western at 50c., in store, and 51½c., delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales, at 45c.@50c cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The principal sales since our last, have been 7,500 prime Buenos Ayres, at 27c. ₱ lb., usual credit.

HOPS—Are held above the views of the leading buyers. Hence, business is restricted.

IRON—Continues quiet at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues limited at former prices; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado brought 31c. ₱ gallon, usual credit.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 47½c.@48c. cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held firmly, but are inactive to-day. Linseed is in fair demand at 71c.@72c. cash, ₱ gallon. No very important change in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½ for Mess, $14 75@$14 85 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is rather quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¼c.@11¾c. Lard is in fair demand, at full rates; 450 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at former prices; sales 185 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ₱ bbl. An offer was made on 'Change, to-day, by one of the principal provision merchants, to take 5,000 bbls., or any portion of that amount, of Beef Hams, of any well-known brand, at any time within the next six months, at $15 ₱ bbl., and $100 were paid to have the offer kept open for acceptance during the fortnight ensuing this date, August 24. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c@5c. for good common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tcs. middling to prime, at $3 37½@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—200 bags Calcutta were sold at 5c @5½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is firm to day, and prices are sustained; sales 980 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in request, and is quoted at 10c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There are symptoms of a better feeling. Kentucky is quite firm, and considerable private contracts have been made. Sales, since Friday last, 183 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@13c.; 176 bales Havana, at 36c.@40c.; and 132 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@15c. ₱ lb. A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, writing from East Windsor, says: "The amount of tobacco in first hands is much less than usual, unless you include what is in warehouse, which we suppose you did not intend to do. Most that is not sold carried their stock to the warehouse. Those who pack their own crops are not of the anxious class, any further than being anxious to get all they can. The anxious ones sold last Fall and Winter; and certainly we think that the prospect of the growing crop does not give us any anxiety as to the price of the last year's crop. We have got a very good growth on our early set plants, but of the great majority of cases the least said the better. As to the price, we would refer you to the New-York Times, of last Saturday, (Aug. 14) where they quote Connecticut Seed Leaf at 12c.@25c. Now 25 cents suits us best, and we have no doubt of getting more than you name. Our prospects of doing so were never better."

WHISKY—Is offered at 20c, cash, ₱ gallon, without finding buyers for any save small lots.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 300 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; and 250 tons Oil Cake at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 9d ₱ 280 lbs., and deck. For Antwerp, 1,500 bags Coffee at ⅛c ₱ lb.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A LITERARY AND NEWS JOURNAL FOR THE FAMILY AND FIRESIDE.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES—A handsome sheet of eight pages, or forty-eight columns—is published every Saturday morning. It is printed upon handsome paper, in clear type, and in elegant style; and no effort is spared by the Publishers in order to render it a

NEWSPAPER FOR THE FAMILY AND THE FIRESIDE.

In its Political Department, the Times will be wholly independent, speaking freely and boldly its own opinions,—condemning public men and public bodies for whatever may be wrong, and upholding and sustaining whatever may tend for the advancement of the public good. It will advocate equal and exact justice to all men—the preservation of the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and the improvement of the condition of all classes by Education, Morality and Religion. It will wage no war upon any section, nor countenance any infringement of the constitutional rights of any portion of our common country. But it will also resist all attempts to subordinate the general good to sectional ambition, or to undermine those great principles of Human Liberty which form the basis and foundation of our Republican Institutions. It will be moderate but firm in its tone,—seeking to convince rather than intimidate, respectful towards those who differ from it, conservative in its tendency, and devoted zealously and steadily to the elevation and advancement of the People.

In its News department, the Times will give a clear account of all the important movements of the day—political, literary, agricultural, commercial, financial and miscellaneous,—presenting the facts without prejudice or bias, and furnishing a complete and authentic record of daily occurrences

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

An elaborate system of Correspondence from all principal centres of intelligence, will form a peculiar feature of this paper. Our correspondents at Washington will furnish a general view of the proceedings of the Federal Government. A Special Correspondent, stationed in UTAH, will give a correct account of the important movements now taking place, or which may occur hereafter, in that Territory. Able and attentive correspondents in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, will provide accurate and graphic transcripts of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. Correspondents at SAN FRANCISCO will furnish the Times with intelligence from the Pacific. Others, stationed at Panama, Aspinwall and in various parts of South America, are charged with the duty of forwarding to us the latest news from CENTRAL AMERICA and the SOUTH AMERICAN STATES. In addition to these, our Correspondents in all parts of the UNITED STATES will keep us constantly advised of interesting events;—while a large share of our space will be devoted, as occasion offers, to a record of NAVAL EXPEDITIONS which may be undertaken under the direction of the General Government, and of such events as may occur under the auspices of public or private enterprise.

The triumphant completion of the greatest enterprise of the age,

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,

Having placed Europe and America within an hour's distance of each other, we shall hereafter be enabled to present our readers the

NEWS FROM EUROPE

on the day after events transpire on the other side of the Atlantic; thus furnishing a complete

DAILY RECORD OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

A large additional expense will be entailed upon us in receiving intelligence from abroad through this extraordinary channel—but it is the purpose of the publishers to avoid no expense or labor which will tend to establish the reputation already acquired by the Times as a

COMPLETE AND RELIABLE NEWSPA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Love Chase—School for Scandal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The National Anthem—The Willow Copse

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Yankee Housekeeper—Robbers of the Rhine-os.

BOWERY THEATRE—Nick Whiffles—Red Gnome—Atlantic Cable.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar Room—Battle of Saratoga—The Two Greenriers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Dodworth's Band—Grand Concert—Fireworks, &c.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 25
The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool. Aug. 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., with three days' later advices, arrived at Halifax at 9½ o'clock last night. Among her passengers was Major-General Williams, the hero of Kars, on a visit to Nova Scotia, his native place. He was received at Halifax with the greatest demonstrations of joy. The late hour at which our dispatch comes over the wires, prevents any extended notice of the general news by the *Canada* this morning. There is no change to note in the condition of commercial affairs. Cotton remains the same as quoted by the *Anglo-Saxon*. Breadstuffs and Provisions quite dull, and Consols 96⅜@96½.

The European mails by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, reached this City yesterday morning. We have thus been enabled to enlarge our telegraphic abstract with interesting additional facts and extracts. The journal of the voyage of the *Agamemnon* will be read with interest. To complete the telegraphic story, we continue to give the tone of the English press in regard to the triumph, showing a more fervent estimate of the result than our first impression on this side of the water indicated. It is proposed to draw upon the constitutional forms of honor to reward the English participants in the task. From the London *Times* we obtain a fount declaration on the Mexican question, going the astonishing length of approving immediate American annexation. The cautious Manchester *Guardian* objects to the policy recommended by the *Times*, but chiefly on the ground of the acquisition being likely to impair the interests of the United States. From the London *Times* we also derive an able review of the conduct of the military operations on the Pei-ho.

From Montevideo we have interesting intelligence, embodying a clear statement of the difficulties between the Government of the Oriental Republic and that of England. A rumor, heretofore given in this paper, of the withdrawal of Mr. Thornton, the English minister, is, however premature. That event is daily threatened. Buenos Ayres is slowly recovering from the effects of the monetary crisis. Its relations with the Argentine Confederation remain unchanged.

Later advices reach us from Porto Rico. The markets are inactive—commerce generally languishing. The island is perfectly healthy. Much interest is felt in a new line of steamers just established, destined to make regular trips around Porto Rico, touching at the leading ports.

The intelligence from Venezuela is interesting. The arrival of the new American Minister was daily looked for, with all the more anxiety, doubtless, on account of the threatening attitude assumed by the English squadron at Laguayra, in consequence of the policy of the Government in regard to Monagas. In the meantime the popularity of Mr. Eames, the retiring Minister, is unabated.

The United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, after an absence of two years and eleven months, returned to this port yesterday morning. The *San Jacinto* left Hong Kong on the 14th of May; Batavia, May 24; Cape of Good Hope, June 29, and St Helena on the 22d of July. While in the China seas, the *San Jacinto* was the flag-ship of the American squadron, and was engaged in the famous attack on the Barrier Forts. Our correspondent, who was on board the *San Jacinto* during her entire absence, and whose letters from the East are familiar to our readers, gives a most interesting account of the frigate's cruise. A detention of the vessel during some ten days at Simons Bay, Cape Town, has enabled our correspondent to furnish us with later intelligence from that part of the world, and with some valuable information concerning the growing colony at the Cape. The *San Jacinto* has sailed over forty thousand miles, and her engines have performed with great regularity, and have not required any repairs. Her crew will be paid off the last of the week.

We are glad to notice this morning the improved working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, on the authority of a dispatch from St Johns, N. F., which gives reason to hope that it may soon be opened to the public. The best proof of this improvement, however, is in the fact that Cyrus W. Field, Esq., yesterday received a dispatch from C. M. Thompson, Esq., one of the Directors of the Company, bearing the date of London, Aug 24, indicating its transmission in a very short period of time. It seems that the refusal of the operators at Conn Station to forward Mayor Tiemann's dispatch grew out of a misapprehension of their instructions. The mistake was corrected and the message sent, and we this morning publish the reply of the Lord Mayor of London.

The American State Council met in Association Hall, Albany, yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The Convention was called for the selection of officers for the ensuing year, and to fix upon a time and place for holding the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State Officers. A motion was made at an early stage of the proceedings, to exclude all persons not delegates, from the hall, but it did not prevail. After an address from the retiring President, the Committee appointed for that purpose, announced the following as the officers for the next year:

President.....H. B. Northrop, of Washington.
Vice-President.....Goldsmith Denniston, of Steuben.
Secretary.....James W. Husted, of Westchester.
Treasurer.....R. F. Stevens, of Onondaga.
Chaplain.....Rev. John Gray.

Quite a spirited debate took place as to the proper time and place for holding the State Nominating Convention, which was participated in by Messrs. Ullmann, Headley, Erastus Brooks, and other prominent men of the party. It was strongly urged that the Convention of the American Party should be disconnected in every way from those of all others, and that it should act entirely independent in the selection of candidates; and with this view it should be held first. It was finally resolved to hold the Convention on the 8th of September at Syracuse.

An extraordinary case has just been decided before the Circuit Court in Mason County, Ky. A handsome young white woman, about 21 years of age, named Ann Goddard, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-raised lady, brought suit for her freedom, alleging that she had been forcibly arrested and lodged in the negro jail under the claim of the defendant, Mary Goddard, that she was a slave. Much feeling was manifested in behalf of the plaintiff, there being not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins, and no doubt being entertained that she was a white woman; and when the Jury rendered a verdict in her favor, it was found difficult to quell the demonstrations of applause which followed.

Congressional nominations were made by the Democrats in Philadelphia yesterday. A split occurred in the nominating convention for the First District, one portion nominating Thomas B Florence, and the other, the Anti Lecomptonites, nominating Dr. Nebinger. George H. Martin was nominated in the Second District, Jas Landy in the Third, and Henry M. Phillips in the Fourth.

Another destructive fire occurred, on Monday night, in the workshops at the Sing Sing State Prison. The carpet manufactory was discovered on fire at 7½ P M., and burned till 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the flames were extinguished without damage to other parts of the Prison. The loss is $12,000 to $15,000. Suspicion rests upon a convict, who has been heard to utter threats that this shop would be the next burned. The loss falls chiefly upon Mr. A. H. Smith, the contractor.

The Committee on repairing the City Hall, reported to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, in favor of carrying up the half-story of the centre building to a full story; to remove the bell-tower, and to erect a cupola over the dome. Also, in favor of the erection of a bell and watch-tower on the lower portion of the Park—the whole work to be done by contract. The report was adopted.

The Joint Committee on celebrations sat yesterday, and received several applications from parties anxious to join the procession. Their deliberations were more protracted than usual.

The Secretary of the Navy, who is on a visit to the different Navy-Yards, arrived in the City yesterday, and took lodgings at the Metropolitan. In the evening the boss-workmen of the Navy-Yard proceeded to his hotel with a band of music, and paid him the compliment of a serenade. The Secretary will visit the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn at 10 o'clock this morning.

A boy named Chas. D. Sheenan, employed by Messrs. Solomon & Hart, upholsterers, on Broadway, has been arrested, charged with stealing goods from the store of his employers at various times. He confesses that he did so, and alleges that he sold the property thus obtained to various parties in New-York and Brooklyn, hitherto regarded as respectable storekeepers. Seven of these persons were yesterday arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

The Cricket Match between the Western and City cricketers which has been played at Hoboken the last two days terminated in favor of the country players with twenty-eight runs to spare. The score of the second innings stood: Country, sixty-nine runs. City, twenty-five runs.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business, which will be found reported fully in another column. The contract for supplying the Penitentiary with beef was awarded to Patrick J Hanley, at four cents per pound. The Committee on accounts of County Treasurer reported the Treasurer's accounts correct, and that he had on hand $135,517 68. The transactions of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen, fixing the taxes, was presented and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Flour and Wheat; prices favored buyers. Corn was depressed and lower. Cotton was in moderate demand at former rates. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were in fair request, and were firm. Provisions were rather lightly dealt in; Pork tended downward. No very important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Venezuela.

Information from Caraccas indicates an unsatisfactory state of relations between Great Britain and France on the one side, and Venezuela on the other. The two European Powers, it will be remembered, interfered for the protection of Ex-President Monagas, in the recent popular revolution. He was sheltered in the sanctuary of the French mission, and, under the pretence of the inability of the new Government to protect him from the vengeance of a plundered people, he was for some time withheld from the officers of justice, and only delivered along with an intimation that no worse doom than banishment would be sanctioned by the two august allies of the enfeebled State. In this extraordinary display of arrogance we were sorry to observe the participation of Mr. Charles Eames, our amiable and able Resident at Caraccas, who thus contravened the traditional policy of our Government in more than one important particular. Mr. Eames, however, has since realized his error, and taken the back track as far as a decent regard to consistency will permit. It will remain for Capt. Turpin, his successor, to vindicate our policy in its fullest extent.

In the meantime, in signal disregard of international law and ordinary justice, the Governments of France and England have sustained the attitude of their agents. In the usual course of the administration of justice, Monagas is to be brought to trial. His guilt is unquestionable. His administration of the government was an atrocious compound of oppression, cruelty, nepotism, extortion, peculation and corruption; a prolonged betrayal of the public welfare to private and inordinate greed; a sum of all the vices and crimes for which Verres was arraigned by Tully. No public offender ever stood more conspicuously in the peril of the law. There was no doubt of his criminality. The enormous amounts he had stolen and sent out of the country, to await his flight when tardy justice should render evasion necessary, were matters of vulgar computation. It was known in every town of the Republic where and how his stealings were invested. But when the new Executive proposed to fulfil their duty by placing so noted an offender upon trial, they were met by the announcement that France and England must regard the proceeding as a *casus belli*, and that, unless the culprit were allowed to go to the repository of his plunder, and suffered to enjoy it peacefully, the legations should be closed, and the bombardment of Laguayra opened. In pursuance of these extraordinary demands, an English squadron now threatens the great seaport of Venezuela, and may, ere we hear again, reduce it to ashes.

The traditional American policy we have referred to, condemns the earlier course of our representative, and calls for earnest intervention on the part of our Government. There is no principle more firmly seated in the department over which Gen. Cass presides, than that the Government of the United States will not form alliances with European States, for the accomplishment of any scheme of intervention in the domestic concerns of a foreign State; and least of all, of any State in this hemisphere. It was forgetfulness of this prescriptive doctrine that led to our first diplomatic *faux pas* at Caracas. Another law of our national polity is equally valid and imperative, namely, that no European State shall be permitted to intervene in the domestic affairs of Republics on either American continent, in alliance with us, without encountering the urgent remonstrances and, if need be, still more effectual instances of our Government. Either of these postulates calls for counter action, immediate and energetic, to the course projected by the two Transatlantic powers. It is a case where all our sympathies should be expressed, and the value of our alliance with Venezuela fully tested in the promptitude and activity of our mediation. Let the Secretary of State frame the instructions of the new Chargé accordingly. Give him full power to intervene effectually. Let the Ambassador at Washington be appealed to, that he see this damage to an allied Liberal Government be stayed, and the principle of non-intervention consecrated. Apathy in the presence of a wrong so flagrant must surely be punished by the exhibition of similar impertinence towards us, when, perhaps, we shall lack the strength to resist, and the allies to assist.

British Views of Mexican Anarchy.—We print, this morning, among our foreign extracts, several articles on Mexican affairs which will not fail to attract attention. The first article to which we allude is a letter from from an English resident of Mexico, who bitterly complains of the outrageous treatment to which foreigners have been subjected by the Zuloaga Government. The London *Times*, in commenting on this letter, takes the ground that the only remedy for Mexican grievances is the annexation of the land of Montezuma and Cortes to the United States. Even under the lash of the slave-driver, says the *Times*, Mexico will not regret the illusory liberty of the Republic. Reviewing the comments of the *Times*, the Manchester *Guardian*, one of the best-informed of English journals, expresses the belief that the task of reclaiming Mexico from anarchy and barbarism would be beyond the capacity of the Government of Washington. There is much truth in the arguments put forth by the latter journal. It cannot be denied that it would be a great and dubious experiment for the United States to annex, without previous preparation or trial, a vast country with an antagonistic population of eight millions of souls. It would be an experiment surrounded with dangers from which the boldest statesmen might well shrink.

The *Times*, in discussing the question, holds, perhaps rightly, that annexation is the only hope for the redemption of Mexico. But there is another and more important point to be considered,—and that is, how far annexation would be beneficial to us. We have, undoubtedly, a duty to perform in the matter; but it seems to us that that duty is rather to arrive at annexation by degrees, and through the process of a Protectorate, than attempt the dangerous experiment of reconciling a population like that of Mexico to Anglo-Saxon laws, institutions and customs.

The Lord Mayor's Message.

The message of the Lord Mayor of London in reply to the congratulations of Mayor Tiemann, was received yesterday at noon at the City Hall. We were not in the least surprised at the reception of this friendly missive from London, notwithstanding that a few hours before a telegram was received from Sackville, N. B, stating that our Mayor's message had not been forwarded to Trinity Bay, for the operators down East have gone altogether by the rule of contraries since the cable was landed at Trinity Bay. When the operator at Sackville sent word that Mayor Tiemann's message had not been forwarded, it must have been already in London, and the Lord Mayor had sent back his greeting to his brother potentate on this side of the Atlantic. But we are not disposed to cavil about trifles where such grand results have been accomplished. A slight aberration of mind may be freely pardoned to men who are engaged in the initiatory movements of such a vast enterprise, the completion of which has so completely staggered the people of two continents. The message of Sir Robert Carden is a very sensible and proper reply to the greeting of the Chief Magistrate of our City, and considering that it came so far in so short a time, and passed through so many different hands from the time it left the Mansion House until it arrived at the City Hall, its correctness is really marvellous. Though the Telegraph has not yet been thrown open to the public for the transmission of business dispatches, the message of the Lord Mayor is an assurance that the cable is actually in working order and that telegrams can be sent back and forth. Yet so unreasonably impatient is the many-headed, that great dissatisfaction has been expressed because no announcement has been made of the exact length of time required to send a message from one continent to the other. The idea of having to wait an entire day for an answer to a dispatch sent to London is exceedingly vexatious, and the Ocean Telegraph has already been called a slow coach by way of derision.

The Kansas Election.—Official returns of the late election in Kansas are now nearly all received; and the result shows that, out of 13,380 voters, the Lecompton Constitution has been rejected by a majority of about ten thousand. In spite of this fact we notice that the Administration papers, shutting their eyes wilfully to the truth persist in maintaining that the Kansas question is settled, and that the people of the Territory have merely signified their unwillingness to undertake the responsibility of a State government. The apology that Administration Democrats thus attempt to make for their own defeat is a very paltry one. The issue which was placed before the people of Kansas was whether they would receive a bribe and accept the "English proposition," or receive no bribe and reject it. They adopted the latter course by an overwhelming majority. It is difficult to see how this can be twisted into a supposition that they do not desire admission into the Union. They have declared that they will not be admitted under a spurious Constitution, which they had no hand in making, and which was opposed to the fundamental principles of Democratic doctrine. But next Winter will show that the people of Kansas do desire a State government; and it will be difficult then to put them off again with such a miserable piece of trickery as the "English proposition."

The Telegraph Holiday.—It has been proposed to make Wednesday next, the 1st of September, a general holiday, to commemorate the success of the Ocean Telegraph; and it is expected that the day will be observed throughout this continent and the British isles. The event certainly justifies a universal jubilee and New-York should take, as it undoubtedly will take, a leading part in the rejoicings. Our holidays are few—too few, many people say, and with great show of reason. We, therefore, trust that all classes of our citizens will afford their clerks and employes an opportunity to enjoy themselves on this great occasion. Unless a movement to close the stores and public offices of the City on Wednesday next be supported on all sides, we fear that it will not be done at all. We are all desirous to see the day properly observed, but it certainly will not be observed in a becoming manner if workingmen, mechanics, book-keepers and clerks—the people, in fact—are not permitted to join in the festivities. Let the day be a holiday in every sense of the word.

Mr. Toucey Visiting the Navy-Yards—He is Serenaded at his Hotel.

The Secretary of the Navy is on his tour westward, to visit the different Navy-Yards. His arrival in this City, yesterday, becoming known at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, a movement was at once set on foot by the boss workmen to visit Mr. Toucey at his hotel, and pay him the compliment of a serenade. Mr. Hoge, the boss caulker; J. Orr, timber inspector; McCarty, plumber; William Merrifield, blacksmith, and one or two others, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements. These gentlemen waited on the Secretary at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, to ascertain if it would be agreeable for him to receive the proffered attentions. The Secretary, it is said, bashfully waived any claims to the ovation, yet did not forbid the proceeding. Shelton's Band was accordingly engaged, and at 10½ o'clock P. M. the large crowd who had assembled at Tammany Hall started off in procession, headed by the Band, which struck up "Hail Columbia." Rockets were sent up as the procession moved up Broadway, and the procession, attracted by the music, was soon swelled to some 1,500 persons. On arriving at the Hotel the windows and balconies were immediately thronged with the boarders, and the opposite sidewalk was lined with spectators. So large was the assemblage that the stages were for a time compelled to pass round the side streets. The Band played several patriotic airs, when Mr. Toucey made his appearance upon the balcony and was greeted with loud cheers. When they had ceased he acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, thanking his friends for the honor done him, and retired. With three hearty cheers the crowd dispersed. The Secretary will visit the Brooklyn Yard this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Reply of the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor Tiemann—A Dispatch Sent Through from London in a Few Hours—Improved Working of the Cable.

The following communication was received at the Mayor's Office at 12¾ o'clock yesterday:

London, Monday, Aug. 23.

From the Lord Mayor of London to Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York:

The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New-York, upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It is, indeed, one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill and perseverance of all parties intrusted with so difficult a duty, and the Lord Mayor sincerely hopes that by the blessing of Almighty God it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries. R. W. CARDEN,

Lord Mayor of London.

DISPATCH FROM LONDON TO MR. FIELD—TIME ANNIHILATED.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday, Cyrus W. Field, Esq, received a message from C. M. Lampson, Esq., one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, bearing date of London, the 24th of August.

IMPROVED WORKING OF THE CABLE.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The working of the Atlantic Cable continues to improve daily, and the electricians have good reason to hope that the cable may soon be opened to the public.

LATEST FROM THE VALENTIA END.

As the latest from the Valentia end of the Atlantic Telegraph, we give the following, dated:

Valentia, Tuesday, Aug. 10—5 P. M.

Newfoundland has commenced the use and adjustment of their special instruments for speaking. Last night, at 11¾ P. M., we received coil currents from them at the rate of forty per minute perfectly.

They are now sending usual letters for adjustment of instruments, and we have received from them the words "repeat, please," and "please send slower for present," spelt in full. They have also sent the signals for "repeat frequently," proving that the receiving instruments are not yet adjusted with sufficient accuracy for them to get distinctly. I forward by this post the slip of signals first transmitted and received across the Atlantic by the Company's instruments. The speed at which the letters come out seems faster than those at Keyham, and the currents are apparently as strong.

THE TRANSMISSION OF MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

Sackville, N.B., Monday, Aug. 23.

Mayor Tiemann's Message to the Lord Mayor of London has been transmitted through the Atlantic Cable. Its refusal by the operators at Conn Station, Newfoundland, arose from a misapprehension of the instructions of the managers of the Telegraph Company, which was corrected by a dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq. The electricians at Valentia made no opposition to the passage of the Message over the Cable, but cheerfully executed their portion of the duty.

EXTENSION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

We understand that the French Government have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years to land telegraph cables on the islands of Miquelon, which lie between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, in a direction about thirty miles southwest from the latter and about 200 miles distant from Sydney, N. S. Having secured the right, the Company propose to run a cable from Placentia Bay, N. F., to St. Pierre, the chief French fish dépôt of the Island, and thence to a point near Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S. By this means the two French Islands will be thrown into telegraphic communication with Europe, while the Company will get rid of the necessity of keeping in repair some four or five hundred miles of land line running across Newfoundland and Cape Breton, through regions where there are no inhabitants excepting a few scattered Indians, and no roads other than those which have been constructed by the Telegraph Company at its own expense. In according this liberal grant, the French Government doubtless had in view the advantages it must confer upon its immense fishing interests, which centre at St. Pierre, and which will thus be brought into daily and almost instantaneous communication with France.

CABLE CELEBRATION IN WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mass., Monday, Aug 23.

The Government of this city this evening voted to celebrate the 1st of September as a general holiday. The military and firemen will parade during the day, together with such civic societies as may wish to join. In the evening the City Hall will be illuminated and fireworks displayed.

THE PROPOSED CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug 24.

An order, offered in the Board of Aldermen last evening, to join in the Telegraph celebration on the 1st of September, was laid over to ascertain the feeling of the merchants, tax-payers, etc., in regard to the expense.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen met for the eleventh time yesterday, and sat several hours, Alderman McSpedon in the Chair.

Mr. Wheeler, manufacturer of sewing machines, tendered specimens of his apparatus for the procession. Also, Mr. Bertholf tendered similar machines. The matter was referred to the Grand Marshal for position in line.

A telegram was received from Sir E. Head, of Toronto, inquiring if the day of celebration were fixed. Answered, accepted and filed.

A communication was received from Col Baltrs, inquiring as to the position in line of soldiers of 1812. Accepted and referred to the Marshal.

An offer from Mr. E. Salfila, to paint the half portrait of C. W. Field, Esq. Referred to Committee on Portraits.

The poetic "Lines by Rosa Scott," on the "Cable," were referred to Committee on Programme.

Mr. Nichols, from the establishment of Mr. Haughwout, in Broadway, offered to have a number of young ladies at work on porcelain, and burnishing during the procession and forming part of it. Referred to the Marshal, the offer being accepted.

A German Society, the "Liedenkranz," about one hundred in number, tendered their services in singing. Referred to the Harmonic Society.

The Harmonist and Dramatic Society, "Krokhelia," made a similar offer to the above, seventy-five in number. Referred to Committee on Programme.

The New-York Allgemeine Sangerbund tendered their services in the procession. Referred to Committee on Programme, and their music to the Harmonic Society.

The "Turner Verein" proposed to follow the firemen in a torchlight procession. Accepted.

A poem was received from Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, in accordance to the request that she prepare one for the air "Hail Columbia." Referred to Committee on Programme.

A telegram was received from the Common Council in Philadelphia, inquiring whether the day of celebration would be the same with us as in London. Answered in the affirmative.

The "Cadets of Temperance," two hundred in number, applied to join the procession. Accepted.

Mr. Charles Alden, of the Columbian Society of Germans, tendered their services. Referred to the Harmonic Society.

Councilman Bunce proposed the following resolution:

Whereas, It is understood that the City of Brooklyn does not intend to make any general celebration on the 1st of September, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of Brooklyn and other citizens be invited to join with the City of New-York in the forthcoming celebration.

Unanimously adopted.

The telegram (published above) from the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of New-York, was accepted and filed.

Superintendent Tallmadge here entered and tendered the whole of the Police force to the Committee for the 1st of September.

Delegations from the Italian Society and from the Union of Brotherhood requested permission for those Societies to appear in procession. They were accepted. The Committee then adjourned.

Reception of the Crew of the Niagara.

The crew of the *Niagara* will be paid off to-morrow, (Thursday,) but before leaving for their homes they are to have a public reception to-night, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Capt. Hudson, Mr. Field, Mr. Everett, and other gentlemen, will be present with the crew of the *Niagara*. The Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Seamen's Church, and other speakers, will deliver addresses. The crew, in a body, with music and banners, a model of their ship, and a section of the cable, will arrive at the Cooper Institute about 7½ P. M.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

Address from the Retiring President---Election of New Officers.

Spirited Debate on the Time of Holding the State Nominating Convention.

Speeches of H. B. Northrop, Daniel Ullmann, Joel T. Headley, Erastus Brooks and Others.

State Convention to be Held at Syracuse on the 8th of September.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The American State Council met at Association Hall to-day. Nearly four hundred delegates were present.

A motion being made to give a pass-word to delegates, and exclude all others from the hall, Erastus Brooks opposed it, saying the time was passed when policy dictated closed doors, and for his part he was ready to throw open this and all future Conventions to the public, so that misrepresentation and falsehood might no longer be published to the world as true.

A motion, requesting that all persons present who are not delegates take their seats in the galleries, was adopted.

Vice-President Northrop, who presided, presented an address from Jesse C. Dann, Esq., President of the Council, which was read by G. A. Scroggs, Esq., who was received with applause.

ADDRESS.

Brethren: Although we have achieved no signal victories at the polls since the last annual meeting of the State Council, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the growth of public sentiment in favor of American principles. I congratulate you on the fact that there is this day a more general feeling of the necessity of the reforms urged by the American Party, than has existed at any time since the party was organized. I see no cause for discouragement in the fact that we cannot yet, as a distinct organization, command a majority of the votes of the State. While we hold the balance of power between the Republican and Democratic Parties, we are able to exert a controling influence in State politics. Few as were the members we elected to the Assembly last year, we possessed the power of dictating to the other parties the conditions on which that body was organized, and exerted a political influence in the selection of its officers. Under these circumstances, I am sure you will agree with me that our State Council has never met on any occasion when its action was more important, or fraught with weightier consequences, than at present. How strongly does it behoove us, then, that our proceedings should be discreet and considerate and that we should make a wise and patriotic use of the influence we possess over the politics of the State.

I cannot believe, brothers, that there is any impropriety in my saying to you on this occasion, in this hour, as it seems to me, of temptation and trial, that I hold fast with unwavering fidelity the principles of the American Party. I believe in my soul that they are right, that they are such principles as an honest patriotism can love, cherish and be proud of; and I make bold to say that I for one will hold them fast in all their fullness, through good report, and evil report, whatever fortune may betide the party. I am in favor of *no* compromise, I want no diluted Americanism. I am in favor of American principles in their whole extent, in all their primal purity; and I believe that nothing can prevent their ultimate success and triumph, except it be a lack of manly determination on the part of those who hold them.

You have all noticed that much has been said within the last few months, in the public press and in political circles, respecting the propriety, the desirableness and the probability of a union between the Americans and Republicans, in this Fall's election. You will infer from what I have said, that I am not in favor of such a union if it must be purchased by any compromise of the principles of our party.

Provided that our principles are fully and honorably recognized, provided we can receive sufficient and unquestionable guarantees that they will be carried out in the governmental policy of the State, it is a matter of comparatively little importance by what party, or combination of parties, it may be done. I will not dissemble the satisfaction I feel at the progress American principles have made within the last year in the ranks of the Republican Party. There is, of late, a universal recognition by the organs of public opinion in that party of the propriety, the importance and the necessity of all the great reforms advocated by the Americans, so far as these reforms can be attained by the action of the State government. There seems to be no longer any difference of opinion in the Republican Party as to the necessity of a Registry law, and its most prominent organs have lately insisted, on very decided terms, on the importance of so amending the naturalization laws as to exclude persons of foreign birth from voting for a considerable period after they are naturalized.

These are the facts I had in mind when I congratulated you on the progress American principles have made since our last meeting. There can be no doubt that this progress is mainly due to the uncompromising manner in which the straight Americans have maintained their principles; and the future ascendency of these principles depends, in my opinion, on the fidelity, integrity and inflexibility of their professed advocates. It is by our steadiness in standing apart and faithfully maintaining our principles that we have secured their indorsement and adoption by another large party, who feel that they cannot succeed without the aid of American votes; and I am by no means sure that the time has yet come for accepting overtures for united action. It seems to me that no such overture can be honorably accepted, unless the Republicans will not merely pledge themselves to aid in carrying out the American reforms, whose propriety they acknowledge, but will guarantee to us our just and equal influence in the administration of the State Government.

They must not only admit that the reforms we contend for are just and necessary, but they must assist in elevating to responsible public positions a sufficient number of Americans to make it certain that they are acting in good faith, and the pledges given before election will not be disregarded afterwards. We care little for the possession of office, but I think we should be recreant to our principles if we should consent to such a union as is proposed, without exacting full and sufficient guarantees that the policy of the State Administration will be favorable to the reforms which we demand.

If the Republicans are willing to unite with us, not to obtain office, but to aid us in securing reforms which they acknowledge to be necessary, I see no reason why we should repel their aid. We have a common interest in the defeat of the Democratic Party, which owes its success to the votes of an ignorant, priest-ridden rabble of Irish foreigners, and which will meet its final overthrow whenever the ballot box shall be purified by the adoption of American reforms.

The present national administration has proved recreant to the great principle of popular sovereignty on which it was elevated to power, and has justly forfeited the confidence of the American people. We would gladly do our part in making the opposition to Mr. Buchanan's administration effective; but, in my opinion, we ought to unite in no effort of this kind except for the purpose of securing the ascendency of the policy and principles of the American party. While we are firmly and unalterably opposed, as we have ever been, to the further extension of Slavery by the action of the Federal Government, we remain of the opinion that the purification of the ballot-box is a reform which is paramount in importance to every other, and we must not cease to labor for this till success is achieved. When American rulers are no longer chosen by intelligent American freemen, but by herds of illegal and ignorant voters, we believe it is the first duty of every American citizen to rescue the country from this galling degradation, and to make all other reforms subordinate to this.

In accordance with former usage, one of the principal duties that devolve on the State Council at this session is to make arrangements for holding a nominating Convention to select candidates for State officers.

Brothers, I have freely expressed my own views of the importance of standing fast by our principles, and I have the fullest confidence that after wise deliberation, you will adopt such action as will be best calculated to promote the success of the great and patriotic cause in which we have enlisted, and which we have all so much at heart.

The address was loudly applauded.

The following Committee of One from each Judicial District was appointed to nominate officers and report business for the Council:

1. Erastus Brooks.	5. R. F. Stevens.
2. J. A. Van Brunt.	6. A. J. Wager.
3. Amos Briggs.	7. J. B Murray.
4. J. A. Smith.	8. Morgan Johnson.

The Council then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

There are 410 delegates present, and the Council is one of the best in point of character ever assembled by the Party. Every county in the State, except Broome, Cattaraugus and Cortlandt, are represented.

Much interest is evidently felt all over the State, in the result of the deliberations as to the time of holding the Convention. The Western part of the State seems to be almost unanimous in favor of a union with the Republicans, and the calling of the Convention on the 8th of September at Syracuse.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., when the Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—H. B. Northrop, of Washington.
Vice President—Goldsmith Denniston, of Steuben.
Secretary—James W. Husted, of Westchester.
Treasurer—R. F. Stevens, of Onondaga.
Chaplain—Rev. John Gray.

Mr. Northrop returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He was proud to be able to stand among American-born men, as an American. He was proud to be long to a party whose members had been brought up beneath the influence of American institutions, and preferred Americans to any other men on earth, no matter how wise they are, or where they come from. He stood upon a platform in which was the plank, "No union with any man or body of men unless they acknowledge and support American principles." The Americans, as a third party in the State, found it necessary to draw strength from the other parties. It was of much importance that they should do so, but he would not consent to give his vote to any person unless he will espouse and carry out American doctrines. He referred to the large numbers present in refutation of the assertion that the American Party was dead, and expressed the belief that if they do not throw away the present opportunity they will have the power of controlling the politics of the State. The present meeting was proof that the American Party was not to be abandoned, and he was willing to struggle on, not for seven years only, the time consumed in winning American Independence, but during his lifetime, for American principles, and then, if necessary, leave it obligatory on his children to see them carried out.

The following Committee was then appointed to draft an address, to be published at a future time, and also the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting:

Hon. Joel T. Headley,	A. H. Hovey,
George Briggs,	P. J. Coons,
Dwight Bachelder,	Gilbert Wilcoxson,
J. N. Reynolds,	Jas. R. Thompson.

The following dispatch was here received from Elmira:

"The American delegation of Elmira being detained, desire to say there can be no surrender of the American principles essential to our Party, which are a just and intelligent franchise, protection to American industry, free bible, free schools, and American men."

Mr. Sanders, of Westchester, moved to fix the time for calling the State Convention at Syracuse, by making it on the 22d of September.

Mr. Charles S. McConnell, of Buffalo, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by 128 to 87.

Mr. Witherbal, of New-York, then moved to call the Convention at Troy, on the 7th of September.

A motion to lay this on the table was lost by 86 to 109.

Mr. Watkins, of Troy, moved to amend, by substituting Syracuse on the 8th of September, the day of the Republican State Convention.

Mr. Hovey, of Syracuse, moved to make the day for holding the Convention, the 23d of September.

Mr. Sexris, of Niagara, rose to a point of order, and said the day was fixed by the constitution on the second Tuesday in September.

Mr. Sammons, of Herkimer, insisted on the constitutional point, but referred to the minutes, and showed that the constitution was amended in that clause at last year's meeting.

Mr. Hovey spoke in favor of holding the Convention for the American Party alone, counting on support except such as could be given to American principles.

Mr. George Morton, of New-York, favored the calling of the Convention on the 8th of September, at Troy, or some other place than Syracuse.

Mr. Woods, of New-York, favored the calling of the Convention before any other party. Then if others desired to take up American candidates, they could do so.

Mr. Hovey withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Witherbal hoped the Council would not send American delegates to Syracuse to look after the Republicans. He thought the American Party had a higher duty to perform.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, of Monroe, referred in a spirited speech to the position of the Americans in Congress. He hoped the Convention would be called on the 8th of September, and that a resolution inviting a union on American principles would be adopted. It would then be for the Republicans to take the responsibility of refusing a union.

General Prescott, of Herkimer, spoke strongly in favor of entire independence of action. He believed if Americans would only study their own convenience, and the Convention suit themselves, before long all who favored American principles would be found voting with and for American men.

George Morton again spoke against the proposition to meet on the same day with the Republicans. He thought men were judged by the company they kept, and he for one did not desire to go into an infected district.

Daniel Ullman took the floor, amid loud applause. He thought the question when and where the Americans held their Conventions was important. This American Convention had before now met the American and Democratic Parties in serried ranks, with their bucklers bright and their swords sharpened; they were not afraid to do it again. He was not aware that any person need be alarmed at going to Syracuse on the same day with the Republicans. Were they afraid the Republicans would steal their principles? He wished they would, if they attempted to steal them they would have rough customers. Were the Americans afraid of being corrupted? If so they were not fit to be Americans. Were they afraid of being overborne? Then they were not men for this crisis; for it was a crisis, although the Americans had fought their worst battles, and their path henceforth to be believed to be onward and upward. [Loud cheers.]

The Hon. J. T. Headley thought that there was importance in the question as to the time and place of holding the Convention. He was in favor of such a union only as could be a union of principle inaugurated by the people and carried into operation by their voluntary action. He spoke at length and with much force upon the importance of insisting upon a union upon principles independent of party leaders. There were some in the Republican Party with whom he, as an American, could not and would not act. He would not meet with them upon Committees or in any other way. But he believed the hearts of the masses were right and that a union would take place independent of their leaders. He opposed the 8th on the ground that the notice was too short.

Erastus Brooks said that, unless many gentlemen here, he never took less occasion to be excited than the press. His eyes had been so pleased and his heart so overjoyed, by the appearance of this great Convention, that he had no room for other feelings than those of delight. He found the American Party like Barnaby Rudge

law which shall protect the ballot-box, and a law excluding the foreign-born citizen from a vote in the State until he shall have resided in it as long as an American born citizen, exercising the same franchise, to secure this desirable result; therefore

Resolved, That we are willing to cooperate with all those who, entertaining the same views, are willing to work to the same end.

Resolved, That the common schools of the State, with the Bible as a text-book in them, present a system of training, in religious principles, to our children, that under no considerations of public policy should be abandoned.

Resolved, That, cherishing the genius and enterprise of our mechanics, and the claims of American industry upon the Government, we are in favor of retaining American labor, American commerce, and internal improvement, especially the completion and protection of the canals of the State, as of the highest interest to the welfare of its people.

Resolved, That the Americans of New-York have noticed with great satisfaction and approbation the course pursued in the last Congress by those true champions of American principles, CRITTENDEN, MARGRAVE, BELL, DAVIS and others, and that their devotion to the rights of the people of Kansas, and their firm adherence to the great doctrine that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, should be supreme, is a sure guarantee that the nationality of the party will be maintained by its friends in every part of the Union.

Debate was then resumed.

Judge WILKINS, of Orange, spoke against holding the Convention the same day with the Republicans.

General PRESCOTT declared his entire opposition to fusion with the Black Republicans, and declared that rather than unite with them on the platform of 1856, he would go with the Democrats at once.

L. S. PARSONS and H. B. NORTHROP spoke in favor of the Convention on the 8th of September.

The previous question being ordered, the 8th was voted on as the day, by 163 to 65. The question then being taken on the place, Syracuse was selected.

DANIEL ULLMANN then spoke, predicting that a renewal of the protective tariff must soon take place, and that Americans would then be found in favor of American labor.

Geneva was then fixed on as the place for holding the next State Council.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Our Albany Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL—HOW THEY LOOK AND HOW THEY ACT—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY—A PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE SENATE—WILL THERE BE FUSION?—PROSPECT IN ALBANY COUNTY—THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. WEED—THE WEATHER, &C.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug 24, 1858.

The American State Council is in session here to-day. This organization bears the same relation to the American masses that the State Central Committees of the Democrats and Republicans to do to their respective adherents. It fixes the time and place of holding nominating Conventions, and generally constructs a Platform upon which it is expected the candidates will take firm foothold. In fact, the Council has been quite as prolific in Platforms as was desirable. It has acquired Platforms faster than it has votes. I think the present meeting will refrain from doing anything more in that way than to reaffirm the Binghamton Platform and the Troy resolutions That will be *quantum suff.*

The attendance is much larger than I anticipated. At the morning session, something over 420 delegates had reported to the Secretary. The proceedings you will have at length by the telegraph. Thus far, they cover nothing more than the President's Address and the appointment of a Committee to preface business for future consideration.

The topic of conversation among them is the mooted question of fusion. Opinions are a unit on the proposition—on the manifest propriety of uniting the vote of those who are opposed to the Democracy. "But how," is the question that distracts and brings out partisans. From the many with whom I have talked, I gather the impression, that between calling the Convention on the 8th, and calling it on the 22d, opinions are about equally divided. It would be folly for me to send conjectures by the rail, which will be anticipated by the lightning.

But the character and mind of the body I may perhaps better reflect. Judging by their numbers, their firmness, their enthusiasm, you would say they were the advance guard of a mighty host,—a host powerful enough to carry before them in triumph the men whom they should select as standard-bearers, rather than the remnant of a party numbering but a half-hundred votes. They are as determined, as hopeful, as filled with the enthusiasm that accomplishes great events, as they were four years ago. Time, misfortune, dismemberment, has, to the outward eye, but served to harden up their devotion to the principles and sentiments which gave them existence as a political party. Much suffering has made them strong in spirit, if not in numbers. Experience has taught them hard lessons, but it has not taught them to despair. May it not be that down in this great depth of disaster to which they have been plunged they have learned the patience, the endurance, the sagacity that shall lift them up again?

The Canal Board is now in session—engaged mainly in hearing appeals from the Appraisers. Commissioner RUGGLES, this morning, submitted for the consideration of his associates Rules and Regulations adapted to the substitution of steam on the Canals. They give priority at the locks to the propellers, and such other facilities as will best secure the full benefit expected to be derived from their use.

The reply of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory to the pamphlet issued by the Scientific Council will be published in a few days. Some of the proof-sheets which have come under my observation, give promise that the Reply will be full and conclusive. Too much time has been consumed in its preparation. The effect of a good answer is always heightened when it is promptly given.

It seems probable the political complexion of the Senate may undergo a change. Senator WADSWORTH has resigned, for the purpose of running on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Erie County. The condition of his private affairs is assigned as a reason for his abandoning a post of honor for a place of profit. He was, you recollect, a candidate for Collector of the Port of Buffalo, and, failing to get that, transferred his papers to the Post-Office Department. There he met a second disaster. The disappointment and loss which the Senator sustained is to be arranged by an appeal to the people to make him a sinecure for unfortunates. I had wished him better luck. As the "Union" in Erie seemed a fixed fact, it is probable his successor will be an American-Republican.

There is little doubt that Gen. MANDEVILLE, of the Eleventh District, has vacated his seat in the Senate by his acceptance of the office of Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls. The prohibition in the Constitution is clear and explicit. He sought the position, gave a receipt to his predecessor for paper and stationery on hand, entered upon the duties, and discharged them for several days before he was posted on the constitutional restriction. His political opponents in the Senate have the votes to declare his seat vacant, and I shall not be surprised if they exercise their power. They will find a motive for this in the headstrong pertinacity with which Gen. MANDEVILLE always goes with "his party," and a justification in the efforts made by that party to throw out SCHOONMAKER from the Ulster District, who had been elected to Congress while he was yet holding a seat in the Senate. He escaped by refusing to qualify as a Representative in Congress until after the expiration of his Senatorial term. Had Gen. MANDEVILLE known a little more of the Constitution, he would, no doubt, have done as did SCHOONMAKER. In this case, at least, ignorance is not bliss, for I understand he takes wonderfully to heart the peculiar position in which he has placed himself and his political friends.

At the Third District Convention of the Republican Party, held here yesterday, THURLOW WEED, Esq., and the Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK were appointed delegates to the State Convention. It is hardly necessary to say these are the two strongest representative names on the register of the party in the District from which they have been chosen. The appointment of Mr. WEED is a departure from a life-long policy, indicating an intensity of interest rarely evinced. I can see a reason only in the future—a timely preparation for the Ides of '60.

A union movement has been inaugurated here, comprising a classification and adjustment of candidates for Congress, Sheriff, County Clerk and Members of Assembly, between gentlemen of American and Republican antecedents. There is a fair prospect that the end sought will be attained. There is a feeling that if a union is made it will be lived up to; that all "will hew up to the line," even though the chips may fly in the faces of old personal friends. It is not to be denied that Mr. CORNING has some friends who exercise high prerogatives in the Republican councils, and that under different circumstances they would suffer a diversion in his favor. But there again stands the SEER, with his "Beware the Ides of '60," and the admonition will be heeded. An ovation of a nation must not be risked to gratify Mr. CORNING with the laurel crown of a province.

The weather—that perpetual fount of inspiration to the innumerable army of correspondents—is, very properly, the theme of common talk. It is cold, almost beyond endurance; an overcoat is a necessity, a fire a desideratum. At Saratoga, yesterday, the thermometer went as low as 50°, and the *Statesman* says there was frost in the valley of the Mohawk. This certainly must be due to some mistake in the weather clerk's department, inviting investigation by E. M. DETONATOR.

The Canal Board

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, when a resolution to provide for the raising of the canal bridges was debated at length. the Secretary of State and Canal Commissioner JACOX speaking in favor of the resolution, which will be undoubtedly adopted to-morrow. The contracting board meeting was postponed in consequence of the long session of the Canal board.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Major-General Williams, the Hero of Kars, a Passenger.

Favorable Reports from the Atlantic Telegraph.

SERIOUS AGRICULTURAL RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Interesting Intelligence from the Continent.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 96¾@96¾.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool, at noon on the 14th inst., arrived here at 9¼ o'clock, this evening.

Her dates are three days later than those already to hand.

Among her passengers is Major-General Sir W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, K.C.B., on a visit to his native province, Nova Scotia. He was received with the greatest demonstrations of delight,—the wharves and streets being crowded with people, cheering enthusiastically, and eager to obtain a sight of the world-renowned hero of Kars.

The *Canada* reports on the 15th inst., at 10 P. M., passed Royal Mail steamship *America*, from New-York.

The screw-steamer *Alps* sailed on the same day as the *Canada*, from Liverpool for New-York direct.

On the departure of the steamer *Anglo Saxon* the *Kangaroo* was erroneously reported off Liverpool. She did not arrive there until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.

The steamship *North Star*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics were very dull.

The *Times*, in a leader on the defeat of the Canadian Ministry, says:

"A great crisis should not have come on a question involving an obvious violation of the faith of the Colony as pledged to Her Majesty, and we only trust that some means may be found which will save the Colony from the imputation of bad faith, and prevent a disruption of the union effected by the act of 1840. May not that means be profitably found in the federation of all the British Colonies in the northeast of America?"

A memorial to the Colonial office on the necessity for an Australian mail by the Panama route is in the course of signature among the leading houses interested in Australia.

The half-yearly railway meetings were progressing in England, and the reduced dividends and general mismanagement of the roads had called forth the severe strictures of the press.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin had determined to give a grand banquet, on the 1st of September to the principal officials connected with the Atlantic Telegraph. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had promised to attend.

A Dublin telegram says that serious riots have broken out in Kilkenny, and that infuriated mobs are traversing the country smashing reaping and other agricultural machines, and assailing their owners. The magistrates held a meeting and resolved to petition the Government for an additional police and military force. Soldiers were subsequently sent to Kilkenny, and at the latest dates tranquility prevailed.

Favorable reports as to the cable continued to be received from Valentia, and it was presumed that American people were equally well posted in regard to its success.

The Queen's Message to Mr. BUCHANAN was expected to be forwarded the day before the *Canada* sailed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times* city article of last evening says that yesterday the arrangements for the half monthly settlement in the foreign and share markets caused an increased demand for money, and loans on Government securities were in request at 2 per cent., or ½ per cent. above the rates of Thursday. There was again a total absence of foreign news, and although all parties now seem to have become converts to the belief that the military preparations at Cherbourg, and generally throughout France, have a serious significance, yet this circumstance, and the assurance that it gives that adequate precautions will be taken, has increased the feelings of security engendered by the Eastern news of the last three mails, so that there is more confidence in the public mind than has been entertained at any previous period of the year. The firm appearance of the foreign exchanges, and the prospect that the various gold arrivals which may take place during the next few weeks will be taken to the Bank of England, likewise operate favorably and check any adverse influence that might be exerted by the approaching India Loan.

Hamburg letters mention the failure of C. F. OVERWEG & Co.—said to be for rather a large amount.

India and China letters per the Calcutta mail of July 4 reached London this (Saturday) morning.

The *Times* is enabled to state that Sir JOHN LAWRENCE will not leave his post in India until the tranquility of the country is restored.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was continuing his tour in Brittany, meeting, it is said, with considerable enthusiasm.

The Paris conferences are said to have taken up the question of the navigation of the Danube.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash in hand, at Paris, of 32,000,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 1,750,000 francs.

An accredited agent has arrived in Paris to negotiate, in France and England, an issue of treasury bonds made by the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says that the Paris Conference sat Thursday for the sixteenth time, and it is given out that Monday will really be the last day. Whenever the question of the navigation of the Danube may come upon the tapis, it is understood there will be an adjournment to enable the Austrian Plenipotentiary to refer to his Government.

It was currently reported that Marshal RANDON has resigned the Generalship of Algiers, and that he is to be replaced by General DE SALLES.

The Duke of MALAKOFF leaves Paris for London on the 14th, to arrive in time for dinner at the French Embassy, on the 15th, in honor of the Emperor's *fête* day.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Chiefs of Dunar, one of the most important Districts of Senegal, have prayed to be placed under the protection of French authorities.

A letter states that during the voyage from Cherbourg to Brest, Admiral DESPOSSES signaled from the mast-head of the *Bretagne* that he had, at the request of the Empress, granted a general amnesty for all offences in the fleet. The Emperor signed the decree on board the *Bretagne* augmenting the pay of several classes of warrant officers.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur* says that a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Belgium was completed on the 7th of July, and that it would be presented to the Chambers at the next session.

SPAIN.

The Queen remained at Gijon.

The *Epoca* says that it appears certain that on the return of the Court to Madrid the Cortes will be dissolved, and that the state of siege will be raised in all the Provinces in which it now exists. The same journal says the Minister of France is preparing several important reforms, among them one on the tariff

Diplomatic negotiations between the representatives of Spain and Mexico, for the settlement of the long pending dispute, were expected to commence very shortly. General ALMONTE, Mexican Minister to England and France, had notified Spain that he was named Plenipotentiary *ad hoc*. The *Daily News* says that General ALMONTE resigned his London mission, on account of ill health, but would continue to represent Mexico at Paris.

AUSTRIA.

The Augsburg *Gazette* contradicts the report of the concentration of additional troops by the Austrian Government on the Dalmatian frontier. The forces already in that position would, it says, be perfectly sufficient to protect the frontiers in case of disorders, even though of a serious character.

An improved understanding has been arrived at between Austria and Russia

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported, and not unlikely to be true, that the existing rupture between Naples and the Western powers was the subject of conversation between the English and French statesmen at Cherbourg, and that a renewal of negotiations was spoken of as desirable, provided the King of Naples retained the obstinacy with which he has been accustomed to reject good advice. The general feeling is that diplomatic intercourse is likely ere long to be resumed.

It is said that the Revolutionary Committee in London, has circulated, by means of the post in the Grand Duchy of Posen, numerous circulars inciting to insurrection.

PRUSSIA.

Queen VICTORIA had reached Potsdam on a visit to her daughter.

Very unsatisfactory accounts had been received at Berlin, from Tegernze, of the health of the King of Prussia.

RUSSIA.

A despatch says the reported restoration of Sebastopol is untrue, and that it remains exactly as the Allies left it, with the addition of the consequent decay occasioned by neglect. The efforts of the American Company which undertook to raise the ships have failed. They raised one Turkish steamer, which was rotten. The Russian ships being of green wood are probably in the same state. Their masts are gradually disappearing.

A letter from Warsaw says that a religious reform has taken place in the Russian Government, which has limited the authority of the orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into the public worship.

TURKEY.

The late collision in Bosnia in Turkish Croatia and Montenegro have caused a sort of panic in the Capitol. The Mussulmen and the Christians were living in a state of mutual fear of one another. The Sultan, to show his confidence, had gone with a fleet on an excursion to Smyrna and Archipelago.

A plot, having for its object the massacre of Christians, had been discovered at Smyrna. The Governor had made seizures of arms, and sent the guilty parties to Constantinople.

It was reported that on the 28th of July, a band of Montenegrins, 1,000 strong, assailed Kolaschin, killing nearly 1,000 of its inhabitants, who, confiding in the armistice, were unarmed.

The Montenegrins burnt many houses, and carried away women and children into captivity.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Details of the Calcutta mail of July 4, add nothing important to the telegraphic dispatch.

The negotiations with the new Chinese Commission were proceeding at Tientsin, and an interview was to take place on the 7th of June, which would decide whether the Chinese Government would yield to the demands of England and France, or force them to continue the war.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that official dispatches had reached Paris, from which it is concluded that the Chinese Government desires peace. When the dispatches left, it was expected that terms of peace would be offered, accompanied with permission to establish embassies at Pekin, representing England and France.

A panic in the Shanghai native money market caused a suspension of trade.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 45,000 bales, of which 1 200 were on speculation, and 5,500 for export. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, and quotations were barely maintained. Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing dull, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7d.
Fair Mobile	7 7 16d.
Middling Mobile	6 15-16d.
Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

Stock, 624,000 bales, of which 455,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and there was a good demand for Goods and Yarns at firm prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that the weather had been good and the crop prospects were favorable. The harvest was well advanced, and the yield of WHEAT was good. FLOUR very dull; and prices easier, though not quotably lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d @22s; Ohio, 22s.@23s. 6d.; Western Canal, 20s.@21s. Wheat, very dull, and 1d @2d. lower.; Red Western, 5s. 5d @6s. 2d.; ditto Southern, 5s. 10d @6s 2d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s @6s. 2d.; ditto Southern, 6s. 9d @7s. 3d. Corn very dull, and quotations nominal; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@34s.; White Northern, 31s.@34s. 6d.; ditto New-Orleans, 30s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ARRYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF dull but steady. PORK quiet; market bare of American. BACON steady with an improved demand. LARD buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher—sales at 58s.@60s., but holders asked 62s at the close. TALLOW unchanged; Butchers and North American 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars quote Pot ASHES dull and slightly lower—sales at 32s.@33s. 6d.; Pearls dull at 33s. SUGARS buoyant and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet; Carolina, 17s.@19s. 6d. TEA firm, with more buyers than sellers. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d; middling, 7s. 6d.@10s. QUERCITRON BARK quiet at 9s. 6d. for Philadelphia. COD OIL, £34 10. Pale SEAL OIL, £37 10s.@£38. LINSEED OIL slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull. English WHEAT declined 1s; while foreign was firm; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red. 42s.@43s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. Welsh Rail Iron steady at £6 5s.; bars, not mentioned; Scotch Pig IRON, 51s. SUGAR opened active with an advance of 1s@1s. 6d, but closed quiet though steady. COFFEE heavy, and quotations barely maintained. RICE quiet. TEA dull, but rates unchanged; Congou, 10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 28s. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, £10 15s.; Boston, 10 guineas. LINSEED OIL dull at 31s. 3d; Sperm Oil £89@£89 5s. TALLOW steady: Petersburg, 49s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote MONEY abundant and in rather more demand, but rates unchanged. Consols closed on Friday, at 96¾@96¾ for Money, and 96⅞@96⅝ for Account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £102,000.

Bar Silver was quoted 5s. 7d.; Dollars, 4s. 11½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending 13th inst., inclusive. COTTON firm, and all qualities slightly higher, owing to very unfavorable advices from the manufacturing districts. Sales of the week 10,000 bales; stock, 111,000 bales; New-Orleans ten ordinaire, 107f.

BREADSTUFFS firm at slightly higher rates, owing to temporary short supplies. ASHES firm. COFFEE buoyant. OILS nominal. RICE dull and nominal. SUGAR firm. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE quiet but firm.

LATEST MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report all the markets quiet and unchanged. The estimated sales of COTTON are 6 000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Noon.

CONSOLS open at last night's prices.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote American stocks very dull and railway shares lightly dearer.

Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	90	@	92
New York Central 7s	92	@	94
New-York Central 6s	82	@	84
Erie R. R 3d mortgage bonds	71	@	—
Illinois Central bonds	83	@	85
Illinois Central freelaid bonds	82	@	84

BELL & Co. report a generally improved demand, and prices steady.

U. S. 6s of 1867–8	103	@	104
U. S. bonds, 1868	104	@	105
Alabama 5s, bonds	78	@	—
Kentucky 6s, 1862–72	91	@	93
Maryland 5s. bonds	93	@	49
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	101	@	103
Ohio 6s, 1876	93	@	95
Pennsylvania 5s., bonds, ex-dividend	79	@	80
Pennsylvania 5s bonds, 1877	82	@	84
Tennessee 6s, bonds	81	@	88
Virginia 5s, 1888	82	@	84
Virginia 6s, 1886	82	@	84
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1860, freeland	81	@	83
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1875	81	@	83
Illinois Central R. R. 6s, 1875	81	@	83
Illinois Central shares	dis. 22	@	20
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	85	@	90
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88	@	92
Michigan Central shares	50	@	55
New-York Central R. R. 6s	81	@	83
New-York Central R. R. 7s	91	@	93
New-York Central R. R. shares	78	@	80
Erie R. R. 7s, 1st mortgage	87	@	89
Erie R. R. 7s, 3d mortgage	70	@	72
Erie R. R. Convertibles	30	@	35
Erie R. R. Sinking Fund	30	@	35
Erie R. R. stock	17	@	19
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1859	96	@	98
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1865	88	@	90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mor	89	@	91

The *Times* of Friday says: Illinois Central shares were steady on Thursday at 21⅝@20⅝ discount, and quotes sales of Illinois Central 7s, of 1860, Freeland, at 82⅜; do. 7s, of 1875, 84@83; do. shares, 21@20⅝ discount.

Departure of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 25—1 A. M.

The *Canada* has just sailed for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday forenoon. Weather cloudy, with a strong southwest wind.

Kansas News

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 20, }
Per U. S. EXPRESS TO BOONEVILLE, Aug. 23. }

Official returns from twenty-six counties and partial returns from two more, with four yet to hear from, give the following result: Whole vote, 13,380; majority against the English proposition, 9,648.

From Washington.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—PUBLIC LANDS IN NEBRASKA—PRESENTS TO THE INDIANS—MINISTER TO VENEZUELA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Purser DUNWORTH has been tried by Court martial and sent home, and Purser NIMMO has been transferred to the *Vincennes* in his place

The sale of public lands in Nebraska, advertised to take place next month, will be postponed for the benefit of the settlers thereon.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER has been appointed Chief Engineer of the steamer *Waterwitch*, now fitting out for the Paraguay expedition.

Colonel ELIOT, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Southwestern District, (west of the Arkansas,) will, on his return thither, distribute to the Seminoles and other tribes nearly half a million dollars in presents and annuities.

Mr. TURPIN, successor to Mr. HAMES as Minister to Venezuela, is on the eve of leaving for that country, having received his instructions.

JAMES BREEN killed a Mr. CARVER, of Mobile, at Warrenton Springs last night, with a bowie knife, in a rencontre. The same parties were recently arrested in Washington, and prevented from fighting a duel. Both are young. BREEN is in custody.

Congressional Nominations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

In the First Congressional District a split has occurred in the Democratic Nominating Convention, and two bodies are in session. THOMAS B. FLORENCE has been nominated by his friends, and the Anti-Lecompton portion has nominated Dr. NEBINGER. For the Second District the Democrats have nominated GEORGE H. MARTIN, in the Third JAMES LANDY, and in the Fourth, HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The yellow fever is without abatement. the weather continuing unfavorable.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

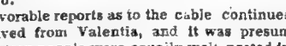

This is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and this presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

P. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.

Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer*, *Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
about 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe *in a depressed market* ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ A. Bartholf's New Family SEWING MACHINES.

"They are exceedingly desirable for family use making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*

"Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.*

"None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.*

"The best make and most durable"—*Ibid.*

"These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Principal Office No. 289 Broadway, corner Broome st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,811 Post-Office, New-York.

☞ The Spirit of Tom Moore sends a Message by a celebrated medium that "he wishes he were on earth to-day, to sing the praises of, and use, the AMERICAN SMOKER."

Her sable old chap is Tom Moore, and those who are still on the earth had better avail themselves of their privilege. Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ Gentlemen from the Interior Staying at our Hotels are invited to the Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. where they can select from an unequaled stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at prices much lower than those of any other establishment in or out of New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate &c Depot, No. 192 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden lane.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Rilly's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box—Black or brown; best in use; sold at No. 1 Barclay st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay st. Infallible Onguent for the growth of the hair.

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell, Jeweler, No. 395 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by *mail*, on receipt of funds.

☞ Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms—
Made from the Atlantic Cable, mounted in gold, to hang from watch chains for sale at retail by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st, second floor.

☞ Wells, Large & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED

LORETTE—BROSS.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Maher, FRANCIS LORETTE to Miss SARAH L. CLOUTER BROSS, of Williamsburg City, L. I.

HALLOCK—SHERWOOD.—At Derby, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 23, by the Rev. C. U. Tiffany, Mr. FRANKLIN HALLOCK to Miss MARIE B., daughter of O. B. Sherwood, Esq., all of Derby.

MORTON—BLISS.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, THOS. W. MORTON, of New-York to LIZZIE C., youngest daughter of Elisha Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.

DIED.

SWAN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 23, ANN COLVILL relict of Charles Swan.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Alfred Colvill are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 68 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock without further invitation.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, BERTHA ANN, daughter of Smith Sheldon, aged 10 months

The funeral will be attended this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 128 East 14th st.

WALTER.—In Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 23, suddenly, ROBERT, only child of Thos. H. and Julia B. Walter, aged 10 months and 19 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from St. Andrew's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 127th st., Harlem.

OBITUARY.—Died, In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 15, at the residence of his father the Rev Calvin Wolcott, ASA GARDNER WOLCOTT, M. D., of New-Orleans, aged 33 years.

Dr Wolcott was a graduate of Trinity College and took his medical diploma in this City. He was a thorough scholar, and a true lover of his profession, and died from his exertions to make himself useful to his fellow men His health had been failing since May last, but he was unwilling to relinquish his post of duty, until his wasted strength admonished him that his days were numbered. He arrived at home but to welcome the loved ones of his family and breathe out his last moments among them. He was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, and calm and happy in the prospect of death. That Savior whom he had loved and acknowledged in health was with him and sustained him in his last hours. As earthly things receded, he was enabled confidently to rest his hope on this Rock of his Salvation, looking forward to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, PATIENCE, wife of Timothy G. Churchill, and youngest daughter of the late John Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Calvary Church, (Dr. Hawks',) 4th-av., this day, (Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POWER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 23, CATHERINE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Dr. William Power, in the 16th year of her age

The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

SCOTT.—At Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, LOUISA C., wife of William Scott, and daughter of James J. Hoyt

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks',) on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—At Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug 23, of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM FIELD Jr., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J. The friends of the family, members of the American Dramatic Fund Association, and the Theatrical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—At Harlem, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, MINNIE NORMA daughter of Norval W. and Abby A. White, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The remains were taken to Greenwood on Monday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

WEBB.—In Cedar Grove, Staten Island, at his residence, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 24, JOHN K. WEBB, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Moravian Church, New Dorp Staten Island, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Papers of Chittenden County, Vt., and St. Lawrence County, N. Y., please copy.

TOWNSEND.—In Cedar Swamp, L. I., at the residence of her brother, John Willis, on Sunday, Aug. 22, Mrs. MARGARET E., widow of the late Thomas H. Townsend, aged 50 years.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to the stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....960-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 60 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 35 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Have removed to the store
No. 355 Broadway,
formerly occupied by Messrs. J.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1858,
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
THE GREAT EXHUSBAND
which attended the representation of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
demands its repetition for
THIS NIGHT ONLY.
Mr. BLAKE in his last time and superb representation of Sir PETER TEAZLE.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his excellent and amusing illustration of
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE.
Miss JANE COOMBS, who has confirmed the great impression made by her brilliant debut, as
LADY TEAZLE.
Mrs. Blake in her capital rendering of..... Mrs. Candor
Mr. A. H. Davenport ..... as ..... Charles Surface
Mr. Davidge ..... as ..... Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Carell ..... as ..... Joseph Surface
Mr. Setchell ..... as ..... Moses
Miss MILLER. MISS BARNES.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Thursday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and COLUMBUS.
Friday—Benefit of Miss JANE COOMBS.

NIBLO'S.
FRIDAY, Aug. 27,
BENEFIT and last appearance of MISS COOMBS, who will perform Constance and Lady Teazle in the comedies of THE LOVE CHASE and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will also perform.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss LAURA KEENE ..... Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. THOMAS BAKER ..... Musical Director
Mr. J. G. BURNETT ..... Stage Manager
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; To commence at 8 precisely.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 25,
The performance will commence with the
NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Sung by the principal vocalists, aided by the entire Company.
After which, Bourcicault's domestic Drama, in 5 acts,
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Lake Fielding ..... Mr. Couldock
Rose Fielding ..... Miss Laura Keene
After which, the celebrated premier Danseuse,
Mlle. LOUISE LaMOUREUX, assisted by
Mr. G. W. SMITH, will
Dance a ..... Grand Pas de Bouquet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE
OF
MR AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE,
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE, OH!
TO-NIGHT,
Bismarck ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
To commence with
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg, with Songs ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barney ..... Mr. Florence.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
First week of the great comedian YANKEE LOCKE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG 25,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
To be followed by a new National Drama, entitled
THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of
THE TWO GREGORIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av.
Extraordinary Musical Attractions.
Unequaled Combination of Talent.
NEW AND IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS.
In addition to the
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
So exquisitely rendered
by the
Well Selected and Efficient Orchestra,
Under the Masterly Direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER
The Proprietors of the Palace Gardens have engaged that justly celebrated and favorite band, known as
DODWORTH'S BAND,
under the direction of
Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
comprising Orchestra, Military Band and Cornet Corps, which will be brought into requisition in giving
GRAND CONCERTS
on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY night.
By this desirable arrangement
A CONCERT will be given EVERY NIGHT,
At the Palace Gardens,
(Sundays excepted.)
Mr. THOMAS BAKER conducting
His Luminarly appointed ORCHESTRA,
on the alternate nights, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS
No other place of amusement
In the United States
Can offer such an
ARRAY OF MUSICAL ABILITIES
at this season of the year
With BAKER'S Brilliant Orchestra,
DODWORTH'S Powerful Band,
And EDGE'S Superb Pyrotechnics,
THE PALACE GARDENS
will become, if possible,
A STILL MORE
POPULAR RESORT
for
THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF NEW-YORK.
THE THOUSAND COLORED LIGHTS,
rendered more brilliant by
WYBIRD'S SILVER REFLECTORS,
having been duplicated by
SUPERB MIRRORS
and innumerable
GLITTERING PRISMATIC PENDANTS
having been added to the
Many Natural Attractions
Of the GARDENS,
It is confidently anticipated that during the remainder of the season these elegant grounds will be visited by the
Twenty Thousand Pleasure Seekers
who have been sojourning abroad for the past few weeks.
The additional expense incurred by the proprietors in carrying out their new programme will be very great; but that consideration will not operate unfavorably to those who have so liberally sustained the Gardens thus far, as no additional charge will be made over the price of admission on previous concert nights—namely, 25 cents.
By the present arrangement
CONCERTS ARE GIVEN EVERY NIGHT,
(Sundays excepted)
Mr. BAKER and Mr. DODWORTH
Alternating.
The price of admission is fixed at 25 cents each night. Holders of Family Season Tickets are notified that the privilege heretofore extended to them will be continued, their tickets admitting them on Mr. Dodworth's concert nights

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season
On AUG. 30, 1858,
For this short season he proposes producing several
NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters
MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THE HIPPO-THEATRE OF ARTS. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes, enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION
To be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8,
On the Union Course, L. I.
PARTICULAR NOTICE. The managers of the Convention respectfully announce that all ladies who desire to participate in the approaching Equestrian Festival must send in their names, to be enregistered here or before the 1st day of September. The managers are compelled to limit the time to this date in order that arrangements may be perfected suitably to carry out the original design, which must be materially affected by the number of ladies participating in the competition for the rich premiums to be awarded. Ladies will likewise signify to the managers whether they desire to be furnished with horses by the Committee, to be secure against disappointment. These horses, which will be chosen from among the best which can be secured, will be furnished free, as will means of conveyance to the Course, at the charge of the Management. It is, however, preferable that they furnish themselves in case of accident. An erroneous impression being entertained that the names of the ladies participating in the festival and competition will be published in the public prints, the management beg to assure those honoring the Convention with their presence, that every precaution will be taken to insure perfect privacy, and not even the names of successful competitors will be promulgated unless with their express sanction. All communications must be addressed to FRANCIS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO NIGHT,
Aug 25,
GRAND CONCERT,
by
DODWORTH'S BAND,
Comprising Orchestra, Military Band and Cornet Corps,
Under the direction of
Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
by
THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admittance..... 25 cents.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.
In case of storm it will take place the next fair day.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington. (late of Rome) at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Gable Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*
UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.
N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEWEST STYLE FALL DE LAINES,
1s. 6d. PER YARD.
EXTRA RICH COLORS, SPLENDID PATTERNS,
Just opened
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

THREE-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, SIS.
SUPER QUALITY SILK,
GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL SILKS, AT 6s. PER YARD.
JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces NEW FALL SILKS, at 6s. per yard.
Greatly under the actual value.

WE WOULD, MOST RESPECTFULLY, CALL ATTENTION TO OUR CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
DRY GOODS
WE WISH TO CLOSE OUR BUSINESS AS SOON AS POSIBLE; THEREFORE, WE WILL SELL AT ALMOST
ANY PRICE.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSON,
NO. 63 CATHERINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
cor. St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, Linens, Damasks, Diaper, Table-Cloths, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
STANFORD & DELISSER,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York,
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY:
OR,
LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.
By
OWEN VARRA.
8vo., paper. Price 38 cents.
"A gracefully-written narrative, interspersed with picturesque sketches of persons and events at a country parsonage."

II.
On Sept 4,
BRANDON; OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies
By
ORMOND TIFFANY.
12mo, cloth. Price $1.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRIAN,
No. 172 William st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 90 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets, warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Printing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 175 and 177 Grand st., near Centre

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or as regular seamstress; does embroidery neatly; makes children's clothes, shirts, and family sewing; is quick with the needle; will go in the country or travel with a lady. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; $8 and $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE WIDOW wants a situation as good cook, makes bread, cakes and pies and is an excellent washer and ironer; has a smart boy 13 years old, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; will be found careful and faithful; wants to go to the country. Call at No 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF a situation as seamstress in an upholstery establishment or a hotel; can cut and fit furniture covers, and understands all branches of the business; or would take private orders, or would engage with a family going to California. Address for one week, E. A. B., Station C., corner of 4th and Troy-sts

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NEAT AMERIcan girl, also for a German girl, and two Protestants; will be found efficient, prudent and reliable servants. Also a number of smart, industrious girls for all kinds of work. Ladies in want of good and efficient servants apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; two smart small girls also want situations to care children, &c; they are well recommended. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who perfectly understands her business the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and chambermaid; is accustomed to take care of children; or a chambermaid and waiter. She perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT TIDY AND most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewer. Will be found trustworthy, efficient and obliging. No objections to housework in a small family. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESERVING, FAITHful and competent domestic. (Protestant) a situation; is a first-class chambermaid, a beautiful ironer; would do general housework or waiting; is a good sewer. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a private family; she will be found willing to make herself useful, has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 6½ Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent woman, as cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at her last place No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn; the best references given, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and sempstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who can speak English, French and German, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves; will be found careful and competent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or to help with the chamber work. The best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider a position as secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, FOR A SITUAtion of special responsibility, a Christian lady of middle age, possessing a true missionary spirit, good health, energy, tact, patience, judgment, and ability to control children and adults of a large institution, by love firmness and gentleness. Address H. M., Box 2,607 Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father in his family a number of years, and is now without a home, would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO take entire charge of an infant seven months old. Must be willing to go South in the winter. A Protestant middle-aged woman preferred. To one desirous of a good home this is a good opportunity. Apply by letter, giving address and references, to P. Q., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR TRAINER, WHO HAS had long experience in the stable and willing to make himself useful; single man preferred. Address, with all particulars, NEW-JERSEY, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands the business. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of the Hosiery Department in a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 2,654 Post Office.

BOY WANTED—A LEFT-HANDED ONE, TO learn a good trade. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 68 Cedar st.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO SINGER WOULD LIKE A situation in a choir where there is a good organ, a fine organist, and salary not less than $300. Address E. NORTON, Brooklyn Post Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 824 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $123 and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell several magnificent new seven octave Pianos, warranted, if applied for immediately, at very great bargains. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR $220.—Full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners; manufactured by an old established City maker of thirty years' experience, warranted, nearly new, scalloped keys, beautifully ornamented case. Apply at the residence No. 72 2d-st., near Bowery.

A PIANO STOOL (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. D. HYATT, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who has had seven years' experience in the dry-goods trade, and can come well recommended, with the best of City reference, a situation as salesman, in a first-class retail or wholesale dry-goods house; speaks German, and is acquainted with the trade of Baltimore, Wheeling, and several cities in Ohio; no objection to travel as agent. Address Room No. 133 French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND RESpectable young man, a situation; he has worked about a gentleman's place for a number of years; understands the care and management of horses; also the work of a plain garden, &c.; is sober, willing and obliging; best of City references; wages moderate. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable and well-recommended young man as coachman, groom and to do plain garden work. He is a good coachman and a thorough groom; also a careful and experienced driver and a good vegetable gardener, &c.; is honest, sober, willing and obliging. Good City references. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDENER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable, sober, steady young man; is a careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; keeps his carriages and harness neat; is a good vegetable gardener; best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful and has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book keeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery commission house or any respectable business. Refers to last employers. Address W. W. V., box No. 162, *Times* office

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of city recommendations. Address or apply to G. ., No. 858 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store. No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant book keeper or entry clerk; expectations moderate. Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE SCOTCH man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M. Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

A FRENCH WAITER, SPEAKING PERfectly the English and German languages, thirty years of age and furnished with the best of references, obtained during six years past, desires a situation in a family. He understands thoroughly the duties of his profession. No objection to go in the country. Address No. 72 4th av., near 10th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical gardener, thoroughly posted on green-house, grapery, laying out ornamental grounds, &c., who has lived South and Southwest, wishes an engagement; best of references. A note addressed G. W. DAVIS, Stamford, Conn., for two weeks, will be attended to.

TO JOBBERS OF SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Wanted for the Fall season a situation in some house in the above line, by a man that is well posted, who has been in the above business in this City for the last fifteen years. Best of reference given. Address R. P. N., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY WHO CAN speak French fluently, and teach vocal and instrumental music, as governess in Louisiana; salary liberal and expenses. A gentleman as tutor in Mississippi, who can teach the piano. ($6 0and expenses.) A lady competent in vocal and piano music, in a Seminary near the City, at a moderate salary. Other teachers wanted. Apply personally, at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family residing South West or any part of the United States, as teacher of the English branches and music, or as music teacher only; would take the entire charge of one or two young children, or as companion to a lady. Address, for three days MUSIC, Box No. 166, *Times* office.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged on Staten Island, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. B. SIGMA, No. 12 Union st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Westchester County, 44 miles from this City by railroad, a young lady to teach principally French and Music (instrumental); duties will be light, as the boarding department is small. Term begins early in September. Call on, or address, JOHN HODGES, Esq., care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park row, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE school in this City, by a young lady who is competent to teach the English branches and French; also, music if required. References from her present employer. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY, TO TEACH DRAWING, French and Music in a Southern Institution. A liberal salary will be given, and none but those thoroughly qualified need apply. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs CONVERSE, FODD & CO., No 55 Warren st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school: South preferred. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No 411 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF MUSIC, is desirous of obtaining a class in a Young Ladies' Institution. For information, &c., apply personally, or by letter, at Messrs. SCHAFFENBERG & LOUIS' No. 719 Broadway, for Mr. W., or at 144 Waverley-place.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITuation as assistant in a private school or seminary; is capable of teaching the English branches, algebra and Latin. References given. Address stating salary, &c., Box No 312 Post-Office, Stratford, Conn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Crayford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran. Estate of C. E. Williamson." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 44 and 50 o'clock, in Broadway between Taylor's Saloon and Bleecker st., a black Silk Mantilla with two crimpt ruffles with fringe on one. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to No. 129 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

FOUND—A STRAY MILCH COW; PROVE PROPerty, pay charges, and take her away.
JAMES A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 216 Water st

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No 98 William st.

LOOKING GLASS WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and unwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No. 63 canal st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-place, Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR STORY brick houses and stores, Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery, in excellent condition, containing nine twenty-five rooms, and adapted for a small hotel or large boarding house, with a dining-room 18 by 85 feet. Apply to J. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st, or to J. R. HUSSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th av., cor. 13th-st; rent low; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. For sale, the furniture, which is in good order and new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., cellars.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN House, situated in Washington place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. QUIN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 395 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house to let, near Broadway, containing 36 rooms, nearly filled with first-class permanent boarders; monthly receipts about $1 400; the house is in perfect order, and the gentleman furnish d throughout with the entire furniture, as it is for sale at a sacrifice. Possession immediate. Apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No 307 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER has a well-furnished house situated in 35th-st., near 5th av., which he will let to a careful and respectable party until the first of May next. The house is in perfect order throughout, and modern built. The rent very reasonable. For particulars address FURNISHER, Box No. 135, *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegantly furnished English-basement house No. 122 West 34th-st. Also, the first-class 4 story and basement house No. 18 West 41st-st. Both have all modern improvements, nearly new, and in fine order. Possession immediate. Would be exchanged for a near-by residence. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th-sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience for using one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. CODY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A BROWN STONE house and lot, No. 96 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; lot 20x100. The house contains all modern improvements—bath, gas, speaking tubes, portable tubs, hot and cold water, range &c.; street fully improved; three story, fifteen rooms, built in the best manner and in the best order; 9th house from 6th-av. in the block on the north side, and opposite thirty brown stone houses; one of the most beautiful locations in the city, being in close proximity to Columbia College grounds; occupied by owner; the yard is beautifully laid out with ornamental flowers, fountain, plants, shrubbery, &c. A corner, carpets and oil cloths which are new and best quality, can be purchased low, if desired and possession given when purchased. Price $6,500, half cash and balance on mortgage. No agents need apply. Can be seen from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., till sold.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID residence at Port Washington, N. J. A fine farm of 50 acres, at New Rochelle, Westchester County. A large house, with 8 lots of ground beautifully laid out, Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn. One lot on 5th-av., near 50th st. One lot on 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av. Lots on Broadway, corner 54th st. Lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with other dislocated property in growing portions of the City. Apply at the Office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown stone house, No. 11 3d st., between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24 6x60 deep, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, with redwood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A VALUABLE property near Jones' Woods, paying well; improvements worth all the money asked. Inquire, for one week, No. 13 Ann st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-story and basement cottages, with brick fronts. Nos. 113 East Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. HICKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A MODerate-sized house between 10th and 46th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Would also take a part of the furniture if cheap. Address W. H. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, 20 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the village, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 25 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, tenant-house ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on the south by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been occupied by the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich Conn., now occupied by the family of the late John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which include the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNIture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his late residence at White Plains, Westchester County, New York. House of brick, three stories with wings two stories, and basement; two parlors dining-room, library, eight large and three small bedrooms; built in the best manner and in good order; barn and out-buildings; five or more acres of land. This property is within sight, and a few minutes' walk, of the depot at White Plains, and for beauty and convenience of location is unsurpassed by any inland place in the county. R. W. HARRIS, Astoria L. I.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ONE MINute's walk from the depot, a handsome cottage residence finished throughout in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, gas, &c; there is half an acre of land attached tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; well water, barn, &c. Apply to M. A. PICOT, 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one, 40 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from the depot, abounds in fruit of all kinds fine garden, beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice-house, &c., and in worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient; fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the depot. For information inquire of D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st-st., New-York, known as Bear Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FIELDING S. GANT, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. MILES, CATHARINE his wife, Henry W. Bashford, Alford Leach, John W. Corlies and Jonathan N. Tift, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendant, ALFORD LEACH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 9th day of July, 1858, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 9, 1858. R. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney. 28 4-law6mW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the first chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. James J. Acheson, of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, an insolvent debtor, notice first published August 11th, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of said County of Kings at the Chambers of the County Judge, in the City Hall of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator. jy28 law6mW*

PROPOSALS

TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived for the immediate erection of 20 modern-designed brick dwelling-houses, for single families, in a part of the City where there is an active demand for houses for purchase and for renting. The bricks will be furnished the contractors, who will be required to receive pay in houses and lots free from mortgage or other incumbrance. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, by order of W. T. Hatch, assignee, $5,000 worth of assorted planes, manufactured by H. Wells, Northampton, Mass consisting of

Match, plow, rash, skew-rabbit, fillister, boxed sash, single boxed bead, double-boxed bead, full-boxed bead, centre bead, cope screw stop dadal, wood-stop dadal, single c. s. jacks, double c. s. jacs, double-smooth double-fore and double jointer planes, hollows and rounds, slitting guages, &c, &c

Catalogues and samples on Thursday.

SAME DAY

Regular sale of hardware, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 23d-st., near 7th-av. IMMENSE SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

AUCTION CARD

The undersigned having remodelled and altered the large dwelling house No 152 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., for the purpose of public auction sales, would offer the following propositions to our friends and those who have patronized sales of years past, and the numerous class of our population in City and country, who prefer this the only legitimate mode of disposing of merchandise of every description when properly conducted, namely, free and unrestricted sales, securing purchasers against imposition and fraud in which they are constantly exposed when purchasing goods at auction in the City of New York. We propose to make our sales extensive, embracing everything desirable and useful in substantials as well as decorative art: for which purpose contributions will be received from the first manufacturers in this country and Europe, embracing American and Parisian furniture. Arrangements have been consummated in part, and are now progressing, with eminent artists at home and abroad for an unlimited supply of furniture of all grades, combining the most costly and elegant with that adapted to the wants of those in the humbler walks of life. Also, piano-fortes, paintings, bronzes marble and Parian statues, carpets of every description, silver ware, chandeliers, upholstery, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.; cutlery, English and French china, rose-wood parlor suites, &c. The advantages of this arrangement are:

1. To offer at every public auction a very large and beautiful variety of everything adapted to a fashionable and elegantly furnished residence, making it an inducement for purchases to come from a distance, being assured that no sale will be called unless the assortment is full and complete

2 It will be a suitable place for ladies and gentlemen to visit, free from the annoyances and inconveniences usually attencing public sales

3 The superiority of this arrangement must commend itself to all in comparison with the manner in which auction sales are usually conducted. There will be ample time before and during each sale for a full and satisfactory examination of all goods to be sold, and the articles so arranged that it can be made without motion or hindrance, to aid which there will always be a full descriptive catalogue, which can be obtained before and during each sale

4. Competent and responsible persons will always be in attendance to pack, ship or cart goods purchased at reasonable charges, which is frequently a great source of an annoyance to strange s.

5. Purchasers will in all cases be required to make a deposit to insure the prompt delivery of their goods, which must be removed immediately after each sale; the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY, rain or shine, and will embrace over $12,000 worth of elegant furniture and works of art.

W. B WESTCOTT & CO. Auctioneers.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases bronzes, velvet carpet oil paintings, &c., at the first class residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.—J. W. PORTER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; 7 octave rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—cost $800; rosewood secretary, reception chairs in satin large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich bronze and or molu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood settees, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost.

DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table suite in moquet, richly carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glass-ware; rich silver-ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladies, liquor stand, butter knives, soup ladles, &c., set of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands commodes, rosewood suites, chairs rockers elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated hair rods, work table clocks, glass, &c., large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

OPENING FALL SALE OF $1,600 WORTH of best City made household furniture. J. W. HUNT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in French satin Brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, centre and fancy tables, bureaus, bedsteads rockers, voltaires, easy chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases &c., &c., &c. Also, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets and chairs, together with a large assortment of enameled chamber suites of any desired color or pattern. Also, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, cut glass, French plate mirrors, glass-ware, silver plated ware, &c, &c, &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready day before sale and can be had at the salesrooms where the goods may be examined. Parties about refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES, CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 145 West 24th st., near 7th av., all the superior and costly furniture of said house consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware bedding, cutlery, China and glass ware, mantle and pier mirrors, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF A CIRCUS COMPANY.—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 15 horses, 2 ponies, 1 large canvass tent, 1 three legged calf, 1 three legged pony, 2 truck-wagons, 1 carriage harness, saddles and sundry other articles belonging to the business.

GEO. REMSEN, Sheriff.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, a large variety of first-class manufactured Furniture, consisting of every variety usually found in a first-class Furniture Warehouse. Housekeepers and dealers who are about refurnishing, will find the above sale well worthy attention, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

$5,000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR, No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8¾c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17.

Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,

No. 68 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.

For use in australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. F. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED

TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business, confined to purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,

Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,

No 18 Exchange-place.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the First Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1 000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1885, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.

20 per cent. on the 17th of October.

20 per cent. on the 17th of November.

20 per cent. on the 17th of December.

20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,

Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,

No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, for the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 32 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £1 and upwards, similar to those which are now in use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—A regular 2 per cent. dividend stock. Also, Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Stock.

JOHN B MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by MAXWELL & DAY,

No. 59 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 28th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; and others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000,

With a large surplus.

Office

NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 66 Nassau-st., office No 2 up stairs.

Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.

German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th inst until that day.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 26

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,

No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Maddix, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY....Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York
AGELA.....Sept 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
BOREUSSIA.....Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.
NORTH LIGHT.....Oct. 2		

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $30; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This fine and powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others) the fine about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $55; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 48 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON J. A. WORTH, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.

No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master for Liverpool, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the time she leaves her wharf, at 9 A. M., will be taken off by tug-boat at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before, marked "below." All bills against the ship must be left at the office, in duplicate, before Tuesday evening. Letter bags will close at Kenyon's and the Merchants' Exchange at 1½ P. M. RICHARD IRVIN & CO.,

No. 98 Front-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ..., at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 1, without fail. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Pier, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AFRICA will sail Sept. 15.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer

HIGHLAND LIGHT,

Captain H. B. PARKER,

In connection with the

LADONA,

Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK

Wednesday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M., for R. B. and P. B.
Thursday, Aug. 26, 8½ A. M., from P. B. and R. B.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 142 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1½ A.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following was announced from the Acting-Mayor:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, to your Honorable Body the resolution and ordinance to build a sewer in East Broadway, between Market and Pike streets. Upon examination of the papers accompanying the ordinance, I find that a large majority of the property-owners on the line of the proposed sewer remonstrate against the same being built, and, as I cannot find any great public necessity for its erection against the wishes of those directly interested, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the measure.

I am convinced that I only carry out the spirit of the laws regarding local improvement in yielding to the wishes of the remonstrants.

JOHN CLANCY, Acting-Mayor.

This was ordered printed in the minutes.

An ordinance was presented, giving the Tax Commissioners eight extra Clerks for six months. It was laid over.

The following report was received and laid over:

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the message of His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the damage sustained by the City Hall by fire, and recommending that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the same immediately repaired without contracting therefor; also, a recommendation from His Honor the Mayor, that the bell-tower and bell now on the City Hall be removed therefrom, and a building with the necessary accommodation for the bell-ringers be erected therefor in a portion of the present Park, respectfully

REPORT.

That they have had the subject so referred to them under consideration, and have given it the attention its importance demanded. They entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned them by making a thorough examination of the extent of the damage sustained by the building, and made a general survey of the building, for the purpose of ascertaining what alteration, if any, could be made, whereby the structure might be improved in its external appearance, and with a view, also, of proposing certain improvements in its internal arrangements in respect to providing additional office accommodations, in which to locate the business of one or more of the Departments of the City Government, now occupying apartments leased from private owners, in the vicinity of the City Hall. Your Committee, upon such examination, found the roof of the centre building, together with the dome and cupola, entirely destroyed, and the upper attic story immediately over the Governor's Room, (which was slightly injured) and extending from front to rear of the present building, was so much damaged as to render its entire reconstruction a matter of necessity. Your Committee recommend that the dome and cupola be rebuilt; and also recommend that the present half story of the centre building be raised to a full story, in order to provide office-room for one or more departments of the City government, as heretofore mentioned in this report. It will be observed, by reference to the plans herewith accompanying, that large, commodious and well-ventilated apartments can be secured by raising the attic story, as proposed, which will be easy of access, requiring very little if any alteration in the stairway, now leading to the said attic story. Many of the officers of the City are now occupying premises for which a heavy rental is paid to private individuals, between which and the rooms as contemplated to be provided for them in the addition to the present half story of the City Hall in respect to accessibility and office accommodations there is scarcely a comparison, the proposed new rooms being so much the more preferable. The stairway leading to the third or new story, your Committee propose to construct of iron, and would also recommend that the cupola be built entirely of the same material. Should the suggestions of your Committee meet the approval of the Common Council, your Committee are fully satisfied it will give general satisfaction to all classes of our citizens—the taxpayers especially—as it can be clearly demonstrated that the increased outlay attending the completion of the proposed enlargement will be returned to the City Treasury in a few years; the rent now paid by the City—which will be saved thereby—being sufficient, in the lapse of from eight to ten years, to liquidate the entire cost of the work.

In this connection your Committee would remark that the additional raise proposed by them for the present attic story of the City Hall will be made in such a manner that should it be hereafter decided to raise the entire building an additional story, as has been heretofore recommended, the same can be done without interfering with, or being detrimental to, the proportion of the building when completed by being raised another story.

Your Committee are reluctantly compelled, from a sense of the responsibility resting upon them, to dissent from the views entertained and expressed by his Honor the Mayor, in his communications in respect to the power of the Common Council to cause the necessary repairs and alterations to be made to the building by the Street Commissioner, without advertising for proposals and contracting therefor with the lowest bidder. They are clearly of opinion that the case under consideration is not such a one as is contemplated by the charter to be done otherwise than by contract. That portion of the thirty-eighth section of the amended charter of 1857, by which it is proposed to obviate the necessity of performing this particular work by contract, reads as follows: "When any work or supply is necessary to complete or perfect a particular job (not to begin and finish) involving an expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be by contract," &c.; and your Committee are also clearly of opinion that, should the work be done, and the supplies therefor be furnished for the "particular job" otherwise than by contract, the entire proceeding would be illegal, and would, in all probability, defeat the object contemplated to be attained, viz.: the speedy completion of the work, as any taxpayer would have it in his power to render nugatory all the acts of the Common Council in the premises. Your Committee, also, are opposed to such a proceeding, believing that, should no interruption take place, or impediment be interposed, by any person, to prevent the work being illegally performed, the injurious effects of establishing a precedent of this character, by the Common Council, would greatly override any advantage to be gained in the saving (could such be made) of a few weeks in the time likely to be necessary to complete the work, when done by contract.

With the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor for the permanent removal of the Fire Alarm Bell and Tower from the City Hall, your Committee fully agree, and would respectfully recommend that a suitable building be erected on the extreme southerly end of the Park, containing all the necessary accommodations for the bell-ringers, to be constructed of iron, and after a design to be approved by the Common Council. Your Committee, in furtherance of the views contained in the foregoing report, respectfully recommend for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure the necessary plans and specifications which may be required to carry out the contemplated alterations and repairs to the City Hall as recommended in the foregoing report, and further, that he be authorized to advertise for proposals and contract for the same, and transmit the award of contract, together with the plans and specifications, to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the sum of thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose specified in the foregoing resolution, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure the necessary plans and specifications for a suitable bell tower, to be located on the lower end of the Park; and further, that he be authorized to advertise for proposals and contract for the same, and transmit the award of contract, together with the plans and specifications, to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the sum of thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing resolution, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

(Signed) WILLIAM TUCKER, THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee.

The matter of the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway, came up again for action. Alderman TUCKER thought the Croton Aqueduct Board should be allowed to go on with the work.

Alderman MCSPEDON contended that the Common Council have the improvements made as directed by the Common Council.

Alderman STEPHENS thought that the directions were sufficiently explicit, and that they should have been acted upon. Finally the report of the Committee was accepted.

The report in favor of concurring to pave Thirty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues with Belgian pavement, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on repairing the City Hall, recommending raising up the centre building half a story, the erection of a cupola, the removal of the bell tower and the erection of another on the lower part of the Park, was presented and laid over, and then the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—MESSRS. SOLOMON & HART, upholsterers, doing business at No. 369 Broadway, have been for some time endeavoring to ascertain which one of their employes it was that occasionally stole pieces of goods and parts of pieces, which were from time to time missing. A few days ago, they learned that one of their boys had been seen to enter a store in Bleecker-street, and had there disposed of packages which he had carried in with him. The boy was watched further, and at length information was given to a detective officer, and the boy, whose name is CHARLES D. SHEEHAN, was arrested last Thursday on suspicion. He denied all knowledge of the matter at first. He was lodged in a cell at Jefferson Market, and a few days after confessed that the charge was true. This is his story: He had been in the employ of SOLOMON & HART, as an apprentice, since the 13th of October, 1856. Last December he committed the first theft at the store, stealing a small lot of window shade fixtures, which he sold to D. COHEN & SON, No. 296 Bleecker-street. At least twelve times afterward he stole various articles from the store and sold them to the same parties for half their value. In February he sold some stolen goods of the same description to SCHAFFER & Co. in the Bowery, and at different times since has let them have bands, gaiters, &c., at less than half their cost price. The boy said he after [illegible] to bring goods to his store at different [illegible]. He had also [illegible] goods stolen from SOLOMON & HART'S store to E. S. POST, Bowery, M. MARKS, of No. 110 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Mr. MEAKER, doing business in the Bowery near Great Jones-street, BLISS, SCHILLER & Co., No. 75 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and A. LORENSTEIN, No. 74 Third-avenue, New-York.

The officer with Mr. SOLOMON and the boy proceeded yesterday to SCHAFFER'S place of business and there recovered $41 99 worth of goods which had been sold there for $9. They also visited the store of S. E. POST, where they recovered property worth $23 00, sold for $11; the stores of Mr. MARKS, where they recovered $9 worth of goods, sold for $3 50; Express. SCHILLER & Co., $38 25 worth of property recovered, sold for $15; Mr. LONGSTEIN, property worth $26 53 recovered, which had been sold for $11. None of them denied that they had bought goods from SHEEHAN, but all said that they did not know they were buying stolen goods. SHEEHAN, on the other hand, said he would not have stolen the goods had he not been encouraged by these persons and others. No stolen property was found at the various other places which were visited. Mr. SOLOMON and the officer made their affidavits, and, on warrants issued by Justice WELSH, the following persons were arrested: William A. Bliss, A. Lonenstein, Philip Cohen, George Schaffer, Benjamin Weaver and E. Marks. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where each gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance. All pleaded "Not guilty," and waived an examination. WM. A. BLISS became his own surety. MEYER COHEN, of No. 43 John-street, bailed himself to secure the appearance of PHILIP COHEN, and EDWARD HEALY, of No. 32 Third-street, did the same thing for SCHAFFER. SHEEHAN was temporarily committed. BLISS and SCHAFFER are both Germans—the former 52 years old, and the latter 27. The value of the goods stolen by SHEEHAN is estimated at $1,269 87.

Fires.

SIXTH STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at 5¼ o'clock, Monday evening, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the basement of the four-story brick building No. 12 Sixth street, owned and occupied by SILAS SUTTON as a carpenter shop. The combustible nature of the material in the building caused the fire to make rapid progress, and before the firemen could get fairly to work the whole premises was in flames. The fire soon communicated to the dwelling-house No. 10, occupied by Mrs. KEARSING on the first floor, whose furniture is damaged to the amount of $200—principally by water; no insurance. The second floor is occupied by ALONZO BAILY; his furniture is damaged by water about $300; no insurance. The third floor is occupied by ALONZO WEAVER, whose furniture is damaged to the amount of $400; insured for $500, in the Union Mutual Insurance Company. The buildings, Nos 6, 8 and 10, are owned by L. & A. KEARSING; the damage to these buildings will probably amount to $800; insured for $1,000, in the Bowery Insurance Company.

The building No. 14 was occupied by eight families, who have sustained considerable damage to their furniture by water; none of the occupants had their goods insured. The building is owned by MICHAEL MCGIVERN, and is damaged to the amount of $400; insured for $2,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

The building No. 16, was occupied by a number of families, who had their furniture considerably damaged by water; no insurance. The building is owned by JOHN LARKIN; it is damaged to the amount of $100, insured for $3,000 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company.

The Seventh-street Methodist Church in the rear of No. 12 caught fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The damage will probably amount to $50.

The dwelling-house on Sixth-street, opposite where the fire first broke out, caught for several times, but the firemen soon cut away the cornices and extinguished the flames. At one time the fire raged to such an extent it was apprehended that a piano-forte manufactory a few doors east of the building would become a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately the walls of No. 12 fell in and thus placed the fire under control.

IN CARMINE-STREET.—A fire broke out in the frame building No. 14 Carmine-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in the oyster saloon of PATRICK IRWIN, whose loss was $150, uninsured. It extended to the grocery store of S. H. HARRISON, which it damaged $50 worth. Mr. HARRISON'S groceries and furniture were insured for $1,000, in the Park and Excelsior Insurance Companies. The damage to the building amounted to $75. It was insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. What caused the fire is not known.

BEDFORD-STREET.—Shortly after 9, on Monday evening, a fire occurred to the brick stables in the rear of No. 70 Bedford-street; before the flames could be extinguished two valuable horses were burned to death. One of the horses belonged to JOHN WETTERVELT. The total damage will amount to about $450.

[Advertisement.]

A FRIGHTFUL STORM—Is that exhibited, amongst other extraordinary scenes, in Thiodon's Theatre of Art at "Barnum's Museum." Nothing could be more natural. Crowds of people applaud it every day. It is repeated this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—VALUATION OF PROPERTY—BEEF FOUR CENTS A POUND—THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—ASSESSMENT ROLLS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday, President Supervisor SAMUEL SMITH, of the Tenth Ward, in the chair, and all the members present except Mayor POWELL.

The minutes were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bills.—A number of bills were presented, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Lis Pendens.—A communication was received from the County Clerk, asking for authority to continue the copying of *lis pendens* until December 31, next, at the price heretofore paid. Permission was granted.

The Blind.—A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, asking the usual appropriation of $20 a year for five years, to clothe a blind child placed in the State Institution for the Blind. A resolution directing the money to be so levied and appropriated was adopted.

The Taxes.—The President presented a certified copy of the proceedings of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, fixing the amount of taxes to be levied for the ensuing year. (Published in the TIMES on Saturday last.)

Referred to Committee on Special and Local Taxes.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on accounts of County Treasurer, reported that the Trust funds in the Treasurer's hands are well invested and safe. The whole amount in his hands August 1, was $135,517 68

Of which amount there is invested in

Bonds and Mortgages	$109,268 62
Deposited in the N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co	19,114 41
Manhattan Co	150 59
Mechanics' Bank	1,329 56
Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,003 14
Atlantic Bank	715 51
Central Bank	3,926 82
In hands of Treasurer	03
Total	$135,517 68

Accepted and placed on file.

By the same, that they have examined the books of the County Treasurer, and find them correct in every particular, and very neatly kept. The amount of money received by the Treasurer during the year, from various sources, was $977,507 77; amount paid out during the same time, $931,304 59, leaving a balance of $46,203 18. The sources from which these moneys were received, and for what account paid out, are as follows:

	Moneys Received.	Paid out.	
The city of Brooklyn	$557,983 67	$936 21	
Town of Flatbush	10,486 04		
Town of Flatlands	4,801 59		
Town of New-Lotts	5,456 79		
Town of New-Utrecht	12,416 52		
Town of Gravesend	4,261 40		
Lunatic Asylum account	12 03		
Surrogate	2,348 91	2 243 17	
Deficiency Bonds	180,000 00	96,500 00	
Interest	48	26,046 38	
State Tax	696 67	233,971 02	
State School Tax	70,902 86	149,446 41	
City and County Judges	—	6,165 34	
Jurors and Officers	—	16 738 00	
Coroners	25 02	3,674 10	
Poor witnesses	—	167 00	
Division-avenue, 1st assessment	2,163 27	1 599 80	
Division avenue, 2d assessment	31,205 74	28,481 90	
Penitentiary Supplies	—	23,298 83	
Penitentiary building	16,467 65	10,897 08	
Superintendent of the Poor	66,852 76	214,398 46	
District Attorney	50 00	3,814 70	
Contingent Fund	11,077 33	89,320 73	
Police expenses	—	4,708 00	
Jail expenses	—	18,897 07	
Flatbush-avenue balance	9 01	16 203 18	
Total	$977,507 77	$977,507 77	

Balance on hand, $46,203 18.

The Committee recommend that the coupons received by the Treasurer during the year ending August 1, 1858, upon the payment of interest on County Bonds, be destroyed in the presence of the Committee.

The Report of the Committee, with recommendation, was accepted, and the Report ordered on file.

Interesting to Office-Holders.—The Chair called the attention of the Commitee on Accounts to the numerous rumors to the effect that large sums of money were improperly retained by office-holders. He called the attention of the Committee to the matter that they might investigate.

Equalization of Assessment Rolls.—The Committee on equalization of assessment rolls made the following

REPORT.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the several Assessment Rolls of the Towns and Wards of the County, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town or ward bear a just relation to the valuations in all the towns and wards of the County, report that they have made a careful examination and comparison of said Assessment Rolls, and find that, so far as they are able to judge, the several valuations therein bear a just and equitable proportion to the one to the other, and, therefore, recommend that the said several Assessment Rolls, with the valuations therein, as made and presented by the several Assessors, be approved and adopted by this Board.

Annexed the Committee present a comparative statement of the valuations of property in the several Wards for the years 1857 and 1858, showing a net decrease in the aggregate valuation of the taxable property of the County of $554,169, which, considering the severe financial storm through which the country has passed since the last annual Assessment, is much less than might have been anticipated.

(Signed.)

SAMUEL SMITH, WM. WALL, GILLIAM SCHENCK, THOMAS CUMMINGS, JOHN G. BERGEN, } Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 24, 1858.

Valuation of taxable property in the several Wards and Towns of the County of Kings, as returned by the several Assessors for the year 1858, as compared with the same for the year 1857:

1857.

Brooklyn.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First Ward	$5,343,625	$901,497	$6,245,122
Second Ward	2,964 295	1,782,209	4,746,511
Third Ward	7,690,100	2,950,700	10,646,800
Fourth Ward	4,809,235	985,671	5,794,906
Fifth Ward	2,645,625	21,404	2,667,029
Sixth Ward	9,984 560	1,430,185	11,414 735
Seventh Ward	3,594,127	24,000	3,628,127
Eighth Ward	3 455,630	262,568	3,718,198
Ninth Ward	6,337,962	280,650	6 618,611
Tenth Ward	8,812 462	546,427	9,358,890
Eleventh Ward	6,868,470	357,359	9 225,829
Twelfth Ward	3,954,975	24,275	3,979 250
Thirteenth Ward	6,009,640	1,295.219	7 214,859
Fourteenth Ward	3,132,105	182,987	3,315,0 9
Fifteenth Ward	1 592,368	—	1,592,2482
Sixteenth Ward	1,747,260	39,500	1,786,760
Seventeenth Ward	2,254,571	55,371	2 309 942
Eighteenth Ward	1,570,295	74,060	1.644.295
Nineteenth Ward	3,034,075	34,753	3,068 828
Total City	$87,807,150	$14,168,175	$98,976,02
New Utrecht	1.550,065	312.678	1,862,943
Flatbush	1,096,152	530,500	1,626,652
New Lotts	696,745	185,600	882 345
Gravesend	541,431	130,700	672 131
Flatlands	549,614	155 025	704,639
Total Towns	$4,434,007	$1.314.703	$5.748.710
Total	$92,241,157	$12,483,578	$104.724,735

1858.

Brooklyn.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First Ward	$5,389,425	$839,247	6,228.672
Second Ward	3,013,955	1,748 621	4,762.576
Third Ward	7,832,850	2,908,421	10,741.271
Fourth Ward	4,793,875	868,149	5,662,024
Fifth Ward	2,769 725	16,904	2,786.629
Sixth Ward	10,059,700	1,244.544	11 304,244
Seventh Ward	3,560,785	43 400	3 604,185
Eighth Ward	3,385,100	211,268	3,596,368
Ninth Ward	6.357,702	204 566	6.562,268
Tenth Ward	8,805,716	303 326	9.109,044
Eleventh Ward	9 202,990	365,858	9,568,848
Twelfth Ward	3 927 275	24,755	3,952,030
Thirteenth Ward	5,796,610	1,083,593	6.880,203
Fourteenth Ward	3,166,915	200 350	3,367,265
Fifteenth Ward	1.573.503	—	1,573,503
Sixteenth Ward	1.686,080	20,000	1,686,080
Seventeenth Ward	2,203,102	30,719	2,233,821
Eighteenth Ward	1,563,551	64,000	1,627,551
Nineteenth Ward	3.065,920	34,753	3,100,673
Total City	$88 136,781	$10,212,524	$98,349,275
New-Utrecht	1,573,067	301.400	1,874.472
Flatbush	1,124,142	510,000	1.634,645
New-Lotts	746,915	182,800	929 115
Gravesend	544.241	124.880	669,076
Flatlands	563,351	150,525	713.947
Total Towns	$4 551,716	$1.269.575	$5,821,291
Total	$92,688,497	$11,482,099	$104,170,566

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Brooklyn.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Ward		$16.450
Second Ward	$16,062	
Third Ward	94,471	
Fourth Ward		132.872
Fifth Ward	119,600	
Sixth Ward		110,491
Seventh Ward		23.942
Eighth Ward		121,830
Ninth Ward		56.343
Tenth Ward		219 816
Eleventh Ward	343,019	
Twelfth Ward		27.200
Thirteenth Ward		331,056
Fourteenth Ward	52.173	
Fifteenth Ward		18,745
Sixteenth Ward		98,680
Seventeenth Ward		76.121
Eighteenth Ward		16,744
Nineteenth Ward	31,845	
Total City	$657,170	$1,283,920
New-Utrecht	11,524	
Flatbush	7,490	
New-Lotts	47,370	
Gravesend		3,040
Flatlands	9 237	
Total Towns	$75,621	$3 040
Total	$732,791	$1,286 960
Net Decrease		732,791
		$554.169

The report of the Committee was adopted, and ordered published.

Bills ordered Paid.—N. MILLS, $37 03; R. J. TODD, $2 50; BURDETT STRYKER, $223; ISAAC MESEROLE, $8 50; Mr. NEVIN, $41 11; C. SAMUELS, $17 83; A. G. HAMMOND, $8; P. CLEMITSON, $30; WM. HICKOX, $5; NEWMAN & Co., $114 02.

An Economical Gas Burner.—The Jail Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the consumption of gas at the County Jail, reported that they found that from January 1st to June 1st, 1857, the amount of gas consumed was 91,300 feet. From January 1st to June 1st, 1858 (with new gas regulator,) the amount consumed was 62,900 feet, showing a saving in five months of 28,400 feet, which at the price charged, is a saving of $55 20, or about 30 per cent. The report was placed on file.

The Committee on the Penitentiary reported in favor of raising $22,000 by tax for Penitentiary expenses. Supervisor WALL moved to reduce the sum to $20,000, which was not agreed to, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Meat Contract.—The Penitentiary Committee reported that they met at the County Treasurer's Office on the 14th inst., as per advertisement, for opening the proposals for supplying the Penitentiary with fresh beef to August 1st, 1859, and received the following:

PATRICK J. HANLEY, 4 cents per pound; JAMES CARMAN, 4 cents per pound; JOHN LAURIE, 4 48-100 cents per pound.

Superintendent CAMPBELL moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. HANLEY, because he furnished the County faithfully last year, and as a final convincing reason, that he was a Democrat.

Superintendent CROSS moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. CARMAN.

Considerable discussion of a political bearing was indulged in, when the motion of Superintendent Cross was lost. Ayes 6; nays 18.

The motion of Superintendent CAMPBELL was the adopted.

That the public may know what Mr. HANLEY proposes to furnish at 4 cents a pound, we publish his proposal sent to the Committee:

Proposal of Mr. Hanley—I propose to furnish the Kings County Penitentiary with fresh beef up to Aug. 1, 1859, for 4 cents per pound, of the following description—to wit: Buttocks of beef, cut full, cod-fat taken off, leg bone taken out to the second joint; chucks of beef with No. 1, more than nine ribs taken off; shoulder clods—what are termed bunk shoulder clods, which include the cross piece entire, and is called the whole shoulder clod; the shin-bone to be taken out to the second joint, and not less than two inches of meat to be left on the inside on the shoulder-blade—equal proportions of each kind to be furnished at the Kings County Penitentiary free of cartage.

P. J. HANLEY.

Securities—Wm. Gilmore and Willets Jarvis.

The Committee on Special and Local Taxes, to whom was referred the several statements from the Boards of Town Auditors of the towns of New-Lotts, New-Utrecht, Flatbush and Flatlands, together with the statement from Henry Miller, Collector of School Tax for New-Lots, and a requisition from the Commissioners of Sewerage for $20,000, report that they have carefully examined said statements and find the same to be in due form and properly verified according to law, and believing them to be in all things correct and proper. The Committee recommend that the several amounts therein set forth be levied upon said city and sewers in the manner provided by law and therein set forth. Adopted.

RESOLUTION.

By T. G. BERGEN.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on accounts of County Treasurer, to report to this Board the total amount of debts due by this county on the 1st of August, inst., specifying the various accounts to which they are chargeable and balance of funds on hand. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M., the first Monday in September.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 24.

$10 000 U. S. 5s '74	103⅞	50 Erie Railroad	17
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	400 do	17⅛
2,000 do	90⅞	200 do	17⅛
16,000 Virginia 6s	92⅛	14 do	17½
11,000 Mo. state 6s	83½	100 Hudson River R. R	28
10,000 E. R. R. 4th M. Bs	56	50 do	b60 28
1 000 E. R. R. Bs '75	31	500 Reading Railroad	48⅛
3,000 Erie R. con. bs, '71	86½	300 do	s5 48⅛
14 000 do	30	100 do	s3 48⅛
4,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	90	100 La Crosse & Mil. RR	4
3,000 Bud. R. R 3d mg	68	5 Mich. Cen. R	57½
5,000 Bar R. 2d m. bs	73	100 do	57¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R	91½	600 Mich. S. & N. I. R	b30 22⅝
2,000 do	91½	262 do	s3 22⅝
6,000 La C. & M. I. g. bs	22½	1000 do	s60 23
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m.	91	100 do	23
5,000 H. & St J. & R. Rbs.	60	169 Mich S. & N. I. pf. st.	45
1 000 M. C. R. R 8p.c. 1st m.	96⅞	50 Panama Railroad	114
10 Bank of Commerce	1.0	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R	92½
5 Am. Ex. Bank	165⅞	50 do	b30 83
19 St. Nicholas Bank	95	1200 Clev. & Tol. R. R	c 33⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co	b60 74	1000 do	s30 33⅛
80 Pacific Mail S. Co	83⅝	300 do	b60 33⅛
95 do	83	100 do	b60 34
20 do	s3 67½	100 Ch. & R. I. R. R	b60 72½
30 do	67½	150 do	72⅝
150 N. Y. Cen R. R	77½	400 do	72⅝
60 do	b30 77½	250 do	b60 74
100 do	s6 77½	50 do	b30 71
40 do	77½	150 do	s6 71
20 do	77⅝	50 do	s10 72
510 do	77⅝	50 do	b30 72½
470 Ill. Cen. R. R	77	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R	16
		50 do	c60 16

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	100 Reading R. R.	b60 43¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	400 do	43⅝
8,000 Min. St. 6s	106¾	600 do	43⅝
1,000 Mich Cen. R. R	87⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R	57½
ct. 1st Mg. S. F. B	98¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23¾
3,000 Mich So. & N. I. Bs	67¾	500 do	b60 24
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	80	660 do	24
40 Ocean Bank	94	600 do	s3 23¾
300 Clev. & Tol. RR	34¾	100 M. S. & N. I. P. S.	45⅝
24 Pac. M. Steam. Co	88	100 do	b30 45⅝
10 do	88¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	83
150 N. Y. C. R. R	78½	50 do	83¼
300 do	78⅝	58 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72
200 do	78¾	150 do	72⅛
150 Erie R. R.	17½	40 Ill. Cen. R. R	77
20 do	17⅝		

RECORDED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2 000 Memphis City 6s	74	10 N. W. F. Ins. Co	92½
17 Irving Bank	100	10 Goodhue F. Ins. Co	91
5 Market Bank	103¾	10 Security F. Ins. Co	105
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	105	10 Second-av. R'd	89½
20 Arctic F. Ins. Co	100	20 LaC. & Mil. R'd	4

TUESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The weekly Bank Statement published this morning made very little impression on the Money Market, as the decrease of Specie and corresponding increase of Loans were equally understood as a perfectly safe and convertible operation upon Government Stock, wholly disconnected from the ordinary movement of money for mercantile objects. There is still a free offering of money, on temporary employment, at 4 ℔ cent., and in the way of discounts at 4@5 ℔ cent. on prime paper within 90 days date, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on longer time. The Exchange on London for the Boston mail, this afternoon, closed steady at 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent. To effect free sales, the Bill Brokers accepted 109⅜@⅝. A line of £60,000 No. 1 Bills was done at 109¾.

We have an active and much improved Stock Market to-day, with a cheerful, and rather confident feeling on the *Bull* account. The rise on yesterday's prices on most of the Share list is 1@1¼ ℔ cent. The first session of the Board of Brokers opened upon an active demand for some of the Western Shares, which being offered freely on time and for cash, by two or three leading operators for the *Bear* account, were taken up to the extent of almost 6,000 shares, the market improving as the business progressed. The same temper was shown on New-York Central and Erie, particularly after the first call of the list, the former rising from 77⅜ as on Monday afternoon to 78 ℔ cent, and Erie from 17¼ to 17½ ℔ cent. Between the sessions of the Board, the dealings on the Street were marked by increased excitement, the report being current that the executive heads of the competing New-York roads, after one or two private conferences, of an amicable nature, had agreed substantially upon a return to the old rates of compensation for doing business. The subject now goes to their respective Boards of Direction, where it is hoped that no serious obstacle to harmonious action will be interposed. Even the friends of Mr. DREW, a leading Director of the Erie Company, whose stock-jobbing interest is understood on the Street to have been inimical to a good understanding, undertake to say that he will not oppose any arrangement that the President of the Company would recommend as best for all parties. We do not know how this may be, but the probability is that no selfish or sinister influence will be suffered much longer to control the vast interests involved in the adjustment of this insane competition. New-York and Erie Shares improved to 17⅞ ℔ cent. These, and the unsecured Bonds of the Company, as well as the prospect of further refunding part of the latter in the new mortgage, will be improved by the settlement referred to, particularly as no other immediate obstacle, of a financial nature, presents itself to the quiet operation of the concern through the present depression in its traffic. Among the Western Stocks, the improvement was more decided in Michigan Southern, on account of the improvement shown by the return published this morning in its Summer traffic and in the large reduction of the expenses of the line. The common shares touched 24 ℔ cent., and the preferred shares 45 ℔ cent. The Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company brought 67¾ ℔ cent. The *short* sales of Rock Island were continued at the first session of the Board down to 81½, seller's option, and 71¼ cash. In the afternoon the recovery was to 72⅝ ℔ cent. A large amount of Toledo was taken up at 33⅛@⅜ in the morning, after which 34 ℔ cent. was paid. All the offerings of Illinois Central shares at 77 ℔ cent. were taken, and 91¼@⅜ paid for the Construction Bonds. The business in Reading shares was increased, and 48¼ ℔ cent. paid at the Second Board. The State Stock bid was steady. Pacific Mail and Panama shares firm, and the former in demand. In United States fives, (new.) the transactions were at 103⅞ interest from January. The general market closed steady.

The Quebec mail brings the London quotations for American Stocks to Aug. 11, four days later than by the *Arabia*. Illinois Centrals were 1 ℔ cent. lower at the close on the Shares, while the Construction Bonds were held for 85 ℔ cent. Sterling money. New-York Central shares, (still quoted dividend included,) were 79 bid, 81 asked. Sterling money.

The London *Times* notices sales on the 9th inst. of Illinois Central shares at 19¼ and 21 discount; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds at 62@63, and Pennsylvania Central Bonds at 91. It remarks and quotes as follows:

"Great Western, of Canada, were firm, while a decline took place in Buffalo and Lake Huron. Grand Trunk of Canada, were also weaker. Illinois Central declined $1, while Michigan Central were steady. A reaction of ½ ℔ cent. occurred in Canada Government Bonds; New-Brunswick, on the other hand, left off higher."

Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875 ..... 82 @84
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875 ..... 83 @85
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland 82 @84
Illinois Cen. R. R. $100 shares, $40 paid, dis. 22 @20
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1860 ..... 85 @90
Michigan Central 8s, 1869 ..... 88 @91
Michigan Cen. 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund) 1882 89 @91
Michigan Central $100 shares ..... 55 @65
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885 62 @64
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares ..... 23 @25
N. Y. Central 6 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883 52 @84
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864 ..... 92 @94
N. Y. Central $100 shares ..... 76 @81
Erie 3d Mortgage Bon

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2163. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Latest Dispatch Received by the Cable.

Grand Reception of the Niagara's Men at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Capt. Hudson and Others.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following dispatch was received before 12 o'clock yesterday:

VALENTIA, (IRELAND,) Wednesday, Aug. 25.

CYRUS W. FIELD, New-York:

I send my warmest congratulations on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and God be praised.

SAMUEL GURNEY.

[MR. GURNEY is the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.]

THE LORD MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 25.

C. W. FIELD, New York:

The Lord Mayor's message to Mayor TIEMANN came through the cable at 10:35 o'clock on Monday night, and was sent to New-York as soon as the lines opened on Tuesday forenoon. A. MACKAY.

Great Ceremony at the Cooper Institute in Honor of the Crew of the Niagara—A Festival at the Palace Gardens.

Who built the Pyramids? We do not ask what Board of the Common Council of Thebes or Memphis voted the twenty millions, or fifty millions, or two hundred millions of dollars that went to the quarrying, hauling, shaping and ornamenting the "New-Brunswick stone" of those venerable edifices. And we do not insist on the names of the architects who sent in their plans and estimates. Nor what "jobbing" they indulged in, nor whether Democrats or Republicans did the swindling, or anything connected with their erection. But who built the Pyramids!

Putting the scientific brain that suggested the pyramidal shape out sight, it was the hard handed work of quarry-delvers, stone-cutters, masons and cement mixers who built them. And as they stand now, after an existence of four or five hundred centuries, are we to ignore the endurance, sleepless fatigue and unrewarded toil of those men, coeval with the Pharaohs, who quarried the blocks of stone, hewed them into shape, and set them so deep down in their foundations that they can only topple down when all sublunary thingsexperience their grand finale!

Not the man whose intellect planned, or whose money wrought the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, but the working crew of the noble *Niagara* received their ovation last night at the Cooper Institute. A Committee of citizens undertook to arrange preliminaries. From the Washington Hotel, in Franklin-square, the procession of marines and sailors started about 6 P. M., passed by the principal newspaper offices, cheering them each in succession, without favor or distinction, the band of the *North Carolina* playing national airs of this country and of England. A model of the *Niagara*, decorated with the flags of all nations and encircled by a coil of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, (which being in the form of a snake, with its tail in its mouth, might be considered an emblem of eternity,) was greeted with loud cheers as it was borne in the procession. A piece of the cable was also carried by Mr. DOWNEY, as a *baton* of office. Then followed forty-three Marines, from the *Niagara*, in "fatigue dress," and two hundred and one Sailors in their "land" or holiday "uniform." The procession passed up Broadway to Eighth-street, and through that street to the Cooper Institute, greeted heartily by our citizens who did not forget that while the brain directs, the hand executes.

At the Cooper Institute, in the Hall of the Union, nearly, or quite, of more, as far as our Reporter's optics can certify, two thousand and some odd hundreds of people had assembled. Vociferous were the cheers when the crew of the *Niagara* entered. Each man that shouted, each woman that waved her handkerchief, felt that huge as was the praise due to the scientific heads, it was the hands of those men which worked the ship, and all honor to them.

Prof. WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, was called to the Chair. Rev. Mr. WALKER offered prayer. Then the Rev. C. J. JONES, of the Seaman's Church—himself an old sailor, and just the man to address an audience of sailors,—made the opening speech. He could not, of course, (no speaker can) express their embarrassment, and presently their joy, on being called, &c., on that occasion. But he spoke excellently when he got through that stereotyped induction;—thanked Providence for the cable—said a chord would for ever vibrate between the Mother Country and our own, and remarked that, "never in his experience before, long as he was a sailor himself, (some ten or twelve years,) did sailors get together and spin an unbroken yarn for six days—lasting from mid-ocean to the shores of Newfoundland. The Hall of the Union, we believe, is fire-proof. It certainly is proof against all shocks of reverberation or concussion, as it did not tremble when the crew of the *Niagara* arose and cheered Mr. JONES.

There was a piano on the platform, and a gentleman sitting down to it, played, while two other gentlemen sang "Columbia, I love thee," and "Watch Ahoy!"

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, who was greatly and properly affected by the magnitude of the occasion, was the next speaker. He eulogised the success of the Atlantic Telegraph as the greatest work of all time—told the sailors that they had had a great hand in it—that CYRUS W. FIELD was the modern Moses, who had stretched forth the rod of science over the waters of the Atlantic—had created a way through the channels of the great deep—had prepared a path for the immortal mind to walk through its depths—not slowly, as the children of Israel went, for we Americans were fast men, while they, the Israelites, were old fogies. We went with the speed of lightning, while they, the Israelites, were followers of the old coach road. To the crew of the *Niagara* he would say that, as NAPOLEON the Great, pointing to his chosen soldiers said, "Of these men, while they live, will the world say, behold, that is one of the army of Italy." So of you, my friends, will our countrymen say, wherever you may go, "There is one of the men who laid the Atlantic Telegraph."

The Chairman next announced CYRUS W. FIELD as the next speaker, whereupon the *Niagara's* crew, together with the whole audience, arose and gave such thunderous cheers as men only give when they are in wonderful earnest.

Mr. FIELD said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and my friends, the crew of the *Niagara*, for I am proud to call you friends: I come not here to-night as one associated with you in the work which you now celebrate, but I come as one of the citizens of New-York, to bid you a hearty welcome. I would call to your remembrance scenes recently passed, and ask you where we were four weeks ago this very night. We were, as you know, at the rendezvous, in mid-ocean, waiting for the arrival of the associated vessels of the Telegraph Fleet. Four short weeks ago to-morrow morning they joined us at that rendezvous; Godspeed was made, and we have not seen them again. My gallant friends, do you remember where we were three weeks ago this day? We were sailing up Trinity Bay; and may this arm wither, and my tongue refuse its utterance, when I forget your noble conduct. There is no man among you who, if he had been a shareholder, and had invested large sums of money in our Expedition, could have done more than each of you did to accomplish its success. Never can I forget the sight when you dragged the cable on the beach at Trinity Bay. Never can you or I forget that moment when the first spark of electricity came to us from good Old Ireland. Then it was that you meekly uncovered your heads, while your venerable captain knelt and acknowledged that all was due to God. I did not come here to make you a speech, but I will ask, as a personal favor, that, when this meeting breaks up you will go to Palace Garden and receive an entertainment which is there provided for you. In the meantime I will read you a dispatch, dated from Ireland as long ago as this forenoon, and received by me almost as late as 12 o'clock at noon, which is rather slow work on their part.

Mr. FIELD then read the dispatch from Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, which we publish above. He also read a congratulatory dispatch from Mr. PETER COOPER, relative to Mr. GURNEY's dispatch, received from Long Branch.

At the mention of Mr. COOPER's name the crew of the *Niagara* and the entire audience arose and gave three tremendous cheers.

Then equal cheers were given for Mr. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON and John MULLALY.

Then cheers followed for Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE, the English electrician.

An original sentimental cable song was then sung by a blind lady, and a comic cable song by Mr. COOKE.

The Chairman then stated that Mr. JOHN MURPHY, of Water-street, had sent as much Champagne to the Palace Gardens as the crew of the *Niagara* could possibly drink—an announcement which they received with vivacious cheers.

The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH then made a few remarks, which, as they were calculated to stir up the old feeling of animosity between England and America, by allusions to scenes in the Revolutionary struggle, were not well received by the audience. Immediately he sat down the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and followed with "God save the Queen."

Before the latter air was finished, Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, entered the room, and when he was recognized, he was greeted by nine of the heartiest cheers were ever heard, completely drowning the band. On his reaching the platform he said:

Your President has just asked me to make a speech. Now I suppose you don't expect to get a speech from a sailor. I can talk to these boys, [pointing to the crew of the *Niagara*,] on board my vessel, but I am only here to thank you, from the bottom of my heart, for the noble greeting you have given them. They only deserve it, as we all do, in that we try to do our duty; but it was Providence above that did it all for us. As for the reception you have given me to-night, I was not prepared for it. I am taken all aback, and can only render you my heartfelt thanks as to the manner in which you have treated the sailors of the *Niagara*. Generally the credit is given only to the commanders, while the men are forgotten, but you have generously remembered both.

Captain HUDSON retired amid loud cheers, and the band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

A procession was then formed for the Palace Gardens, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Along the whole line of march, rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks were discharged by enthusiastic citizens. Immediately on arriving at the Garden, the crew and the other invited guests sat down to an ample supper, when such liquors as sailors love—not forgetting Mr. MURPHY's champagne—were liberally provided. It is only necessary to add that, in celebrating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the participants in this jubilee did "not go home until morning."

Proceedings of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th inst., "to take measures for extending some proper act of respect to Captain HUDSON and the Officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, and such other measures as may be deemed proper," met yesterday, (Wednesday,) according to adjournment, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets.

The Committee discussed the matter under consideration, and having added to the number of the gentlemen constituting the Committee, adjourned to meet again on Friday, (to-morrow) at 12 o'clock, at the same place.

The following gentlemen now compose the Committee:

William B. Astor,	George W. Lane,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	Richard Lathers,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Marshall Lefferts,
Samuel D. Babcock,	A. A. Low,
Caleb Barstow,	F. S. Lathrop,
A. Belmont,	Robert B. Minturn,
James Brown,	James M. Morrison,
George W. Blunt,	E. D. Morgan,
Edwin J. Brown,	Charles H. Marshall,
John H. Brewer,	Anthony B. Neilson,
Jas. H. Brundage, Jr.,	J. De Peyster Ogden,
Leopold Bierwith,	Peladiah Perit,
Hugh W. Camp,	John K. Myers,
Horace B. Claflin,	George T. Olyphant,
Frederick A. Conkling,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
Simeon B. Chittenden,	Augustus C. Richards,
James B. Colgate,	George S. Robbins,
Denning Duer,	John A. Stevens,
W. Butler Duncan,	James E. Southworth,
W. W. De Forrest,	Oliver Slate,
George Folsom,	Samuel B. Shepherd,
Benjamin H. Field,	William K. Strong,
Robert C. Goodhue,	Augustus E. Silliman,
George Griswold, Jr.,	T. B. Satterthwaite,
Walter S. Griffiths,	Henry A. Smythe,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Daniel D. Smith,
William F. Havemeyer,	Henry M. Schieffelin,
Charles A. Heckscher,	James S. T. Stranahan,
George Hall,	Moses Taylor,
Edwin Hoyt,	Thomas Tileston,
Abraham S. Hewitt,	Ellwood Walter,
Edward Hincken,	William Watson,
John D. Jones,	John D. Wolfe,
James Lee,	Luther B. Wyman.

The Committee are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner William and Cedar streets, on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

P. PERIT, Chairman.

J. SMITH HOMANS, Secretary.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

The twelfth meeting of the Joint Committee on Celebrations took place Wednesday.]

Professor OLMSTEAD laid before the Committee a proposal for several banners to be carried in the procession portraying the progress of experimental electricity from 1796 to the present time. Referred to Committee on Programme.

Some printed letters were received from Mr. HENRY O. REILLEY in relation to the present state of telegraphic science. Accepted and referred.

Letters from Mr. HARRINGTON and from Messrs. GILBERT & Co., asking for a position in the procession, were referred.

The *North Carolina* band tendered their services through Commanders WARD and KEARNEY.

It was decided that the dinner be given in the Metropolitan Saloon.

The Workingmen's Associaton and the proprietors of the "Sedgewood Street Sweeping-machines" were referred to the Grand Marshal.

A delegation from the crew of the *Niagara* was received and tendered an invitation to the Committee to meet the same evening at the Cooper Institute. Accepted, with thanks.

Brigadier-General YATES was, by acclamation elected Grand Marshal for the day of celebration.

A full meeting was ordered for the 26th, after which the Committee adjourned.

The Telegraph Holiday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have remarked with pleasure your endeavors to make the celebration of the Atlantic Cable a general holiday.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that most of the foreign importers will not close their stores unless the banks do the same, and they in their turn will not do so if the Custom-house remains open. The movement has to begin from the public institutions.

At the same time allow me to ask if there is no way to have a few permanent holidays during the Summer? Many, like myself, fill important positions as head clerks, whose places cannot be easily filled, and who are therefore continually confined to their business during the Summer.

With the strict observance of the Sabbath, a gentleman is thus completely prevented from enjoying the country as long as there are not a few holidays during the Summer.

Suppose that the Telegraph celebration be made into a yearly holiday. Yours, respectfully,

A NON-BELIEVER IN CONSTANT WORK.

BEAVER-STREET, Aug. 25, 1858.

Amherst College.

From the Amherst Express.

The following changes in the Faculty were made by the Corporation, at the recent commencement:

The Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE was elected to the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in place of Professor HAVEN, resigned. Mr. SEELYE is a graduate of Amherst, of the Class of 1849, studied Divinity in Andover and Auburn, traveled some time in Europe, and has been for the last five years a highly successful pastor in Schenectady, N. Y. He has devoted much attention to metaphysical studies, and is the translator of "ICHWEGLER'S' History of Philosophy." His appointment gives high satisfaction. Mr. EDWARD PAYSON CROWELL, was appointed Professor of Latin and modern languages. Mr. C., graduated at Amherst in 1853. Has been employed as teacher in Williston Seminary and as tutor, and last year instructor of Latin in Amherst College. He is an able and elegant Latin scholar, and a thorough and efficient teacher. Mr. WM. L. MONTAGUE, highly popular and successful as a teacher of Latin last year, has been made permanent Instructor of Latin and French. Professor TUCKERMAN has been appointed Professor of Botany, in which department he has few if any superiors in this country. He will also give instruction in history as heretofore. Mr. CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK is to give Lectures in Zoology, and be Curator of the Cabinets. Prof. CLARK will henceforth devote his whole attention to Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, with the new Laboratory completely fitted up by Mr. WILLISTON, and with the known abilities and energy of the Professor, the instruction in this department must be of a high character. All these gentlemen have accepted their appointments, and will enter upon their duties at the opening of the term, Sept. 9.

These changes, with the existing corps of Instructors, will put the College into its most efficient working order.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Minister to Venezuela—The Avis Island Claim—The Havana Consulship—Ohio and Illinois Politics, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Mr. TURPIN, the new Minister to Venezuela, received his complete instructions yesterday, and left for New-York. He will sail immediately for Laguayra.

The Avis Island claim is not settled, as has been reported, and there is no approach to it.

Mr. HELM, appointed Consul at Havana, was urged by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE for London. There probably will be no change in the London Consulate, before the next meeting of Congress.

A few more Douglas office-holders in Illinois are marked, and will fall in a day or two.

A deputation of Hard-Shells from Ohio is here representing the necessity for turning out more Douglas men there.

The Administration is heartily committed for Judge BREESE, and expects to secure a heavy vote for him. The Illinois clerks in the Departments will return home to vote for him. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Nebraska public land sales have been postponed for one year.

Major CHARLES J. HELM, of Kentucky, late Consul at St. Thomas, has been appointed Consul-General at Havana. He was an applicant for the Consulship to London.

A change in the Chiefship of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, will be made during the coming month. The candidates are Pursers SLAMM, HARRIS and RITTENHOUSE.

An order has been sent from the Navy Department, detaching the officers of the *San Jacinto*, and granting them three months' leave of absence.

Our Washington Correspondence.

GOV. DODGE AND THE SPANISH MISSION—A NEW CONSUL FOR HAVANA—MR. FORSYTH COMING HOME FROM MEXICO—A PAIR OF NEW-YORKERS UP FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

The report that Gen. DODGE was on his way home from the Spanish Court, turns out to be erroneous. The President wishes no vacancy to occur in that mission, and is not yet prepared to select a successor from the mob of well-dressed and smooth-ed spoken gentlemen who lately pressed him for an opportunity to display their talents in that difficult position. The business of an American Minister in Spain, for the next thirty months, will be to acquire Cuba. Competency for that service presupposes a knowledge of Spanish, a degree of nerve and resolution that will not fear to walk Spanish, experience in diplomacy, and a perfect knowledge of the weak points of Spanish character, and of the necessities of the Spanish monarchy. The delay in superseding Mr. DODGE is a proof that the President has not found such a man.

Some care will be taken to discover a man of abilities for the Havana Consulate, for he, too, will have important duties to perform in reference to the admission of the Island into our Confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the original States." The telegraph announced some days since that the President was taking quiet and efficient measures to bring about the union, but the suspicion prevails that the telegraph was mouthing. There is nothing but money which can move the ever-faithful dependency from its allegiance, and of that we are temporarily exceedingly short. The Buchanan Administration will never again see the day when it will dare commit itself to a debt of $150,000,000 for this or any other object.

The obvious anxiety of the London *Times* for the annexation of both Cuba and Mexico to the United States, is to be explained by the impatience of British holders of bonds issued by the Spanish and Mexican Governments to "realize." The principle was settled in the Texas case that the American Government will assume all the public debts of the countries absorbed into the Union. The extension of our dominion over Cuba and Mexico is held by their foreign creditors equivalent to raising their bonds to par.

Cuba is desirable and necessary. It will form one compact Slave State, and only one. It contains less than half a million white inhabitants, and has the same extent of territory as New-York, that is, it would make a state of medium size. By removing the ever-present danger to us of falling into the hands of a great naval power, it will complete our security as a maritime country. As to the command of the Gulf, we have it now. There is hardly one rational objection to the annexation which is not susceptible of a conclusive answer.

Mexico is forbidden fruit. The United States could no more preserve order and liberty and law there than the hybrids who now occupy and fail to rule it. We might maintain there an army of 100,000 men, and we might expend $100,000,000 in the attempt to keep in subjection to a foreign domination a restless and insubordinate race. We could not do it in any event, but by the establishment of principles which would eradicate our liberties at home. We could not do it at all. We must let her alone. The task of her civilization is not for us. It may be the duty of our posterity.

By kind advice, by disinterested assistance, we may guide the weak and erring votary of freedom. We can do nothing through the rapacity of conquest.

Mr. FORSYTH has been sent for in a national ship. It is fortunate that Mr. BUCHANAN has summoned the courage to take this step. His appointment was almost the most disgraceful act of PIERCE's term.

A Pension Agent in Illinois, a Douglas man, was decapitated yesterday. He attended a Douglas meeting, printed the proceedings and eulogised the Senator.

A deputation is said to be here from Ohio, representing the necessity of cutting off heads there in order to intimidate the Douglas faction and reunite the party.

Among the combinations forming for the next canvass, is that of Senators BRIGHT and SLIDELL for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Which of these distinguished aspirants is to be first, and which last, is not yet definitely settled. Each of them has been nominated for the first place by his particular supporters, but as they are fast friends, and not rivals, the point of precedence will be amicably settled between them. It may be determined by the highest or lowest cut in a full pack, or by the best hand at poker, or by any other short and pleasant expedient congenial to the habits of the two candidates. They are sensible men, and however dearly attached, they know that when two men ride the same horse, one must ride behind. Castor and Pollux, whose affection would have made mortals immortal, traveled in this manner, and not abreast.

Messrs. BRIGHT and SLIDELL are both New-Yorkers. They left their native heath at an early age. The Empire State presented an unfavorable field for the exercise of their peculiar talents, on account of excessive competition. Their special accomplishments consist in their unrivaled powers of management and intrigue. They sought "fresh fields and pastures new" in the South and West. They are both fighting men. SLIDELL fought a duel with STEPHEN PRICE, in which he drew his adversary's claret. Retiring to New-Orleans he married a fortune and became known as a good shot, and for his invincible hands at "brag." As a politician, his skill and boldness defied competition. In 1844 he was the master-spirit of the Plaquemines irruption, whereby the down-trodden and oppressed Dutch and Irish, who, by the bigotry of Louisiana laws were precluded from voting in New-Orleans, were enabled, by voting early and often, to turn the State over from CLAY to POLK.

Mr. BRIGHT removed to Indiana, married a Kentucky heiress with droves of niggers, went over the line to fight a political rival, amicably adjusted the dispute, but extinguished the foe by the arrangement, and has been ever since the autocrat of the Indiana Democracy. Solely by his cunning he compassed his last election to the Senate by the action of one branch of the Legislature alone, and against the protest of the other, and by the same means procured the ratification of the outrage by a party majority at Washington. It is the current opinion that no man in public life knows so well as Mr. BRIGHT how to make money out of politics. His speculations connected with the public lands have made him a reputation for scheming equal to JOHN LAW's in his day. Whether two men with such antecedents would not administer the Government better than TAYLOR or PIERCE, without any political experience at all, may be doubted. I confess I think that they would. But the present generation will not see another shake or shuffle like that which brought to the surface POLK, PIERCE and BRECKINRIDGE. A.

SCHELL TRIUMPHANT—MR. COBB BACKS DOWN—NEXT SYRACUSE CONVENTION—NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

It is now certain, and testified by acts more convincing than any words, that, since the return of Mr. BUCHANAN from Bedford and his interview with Collector SCHELL, Mr. Secretary COBB has completely backed down from his opposition to your Collector's appointments, and Mr. SCHELL left here for your City last Friday with a *carte blanche* of absolute control over his own department—to appoint or remove, to promote or cut down—without reference to any officious "consultation" or espionage from any source whatever. This is a literal fact, and it will now rest with Mr. SCHELL himself in the exercise of his untrammeled discretion, either to confirm the charges made by his enemies, or to prove their utter baseless ness and falsehood.

The Schell Party, consisting of EDWIN CROSWELL AARON WARD, G. J. TUCKER, &c., were also successful in having Mr. FONDA, one of the "Original Hards," reappointed to the Troy Post-Office; and also succeeded in carrying through all their other Postmasters of the same Hardshell stripe, against the opposition influence of Messrs. CAGGER, RICHMOND, LUDLOW and the other leading Softs, who take the disappointment badly.

On one point only was there any difference between the Executive and its New-York representative. It is unfortunate that Mr. SCHELL does not look OR FERNANDO WOOD from the same stand-point occupied by the President. The latter asserts he has proof positive that WOOD is implicated in the Wise movement; and it is even rumored that should the Dickinson Party, in your State, succeed in obtaining control of the next Syracuse Convention, Mr. WOOD and his associates intend passing resolutions half-laudatory, half-apologetic for Messrs. WISE and DOUGLAS, on which resolutions these "disturbers" are to be restored to good-fellowship and standing in the Democratic party. Mr. SCHELL, it is hoped, does not favor this programme; and we have reason to believe that if his influence be used by any artful dodgers to this end, then the fault must lie rather in your Collector's head, than heart, which latter organ I make bold to vouch is firmly in the interests of the present President.

Things begin to clear up a good deal all round, and the clearer they grow the less need you have of hearing from A CAMEO CUTTER.

Affairs in Albany.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANAL BOARD—SENATORIAL ELECTION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Mr. RUGGLES has just succeeded in carrying unanimously through the Canal Board the following measures, which he sustained with much earnestness and force:

Stop gates to protect the Irondequoit and Holley embankments, and the long levels.

$15,000 further appropriation for strengthening the Erie Basin at Buffalo.

Priority at locks to steamboats, and exemption of their machinery from tolls.

The raising of the bridges, after an animated discussion, was left to the discretion of the Commissioners, to be done as repairs. The cost will not exceed $80,000, and the operation will enable the passage of boats carrying 250 tons, or 2,320 bbls. flour.

The Secretary of State to-day issued an election notice for the election of a Senator in Mr. WADSWORTH's District, but took no action with respect to Mr. MANDEVILLE's District.

Affairs in Boston.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD—ARREST FOR FORGERY—THE SHIP JUNIOR MURDERERS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The bark *Cordelia*, Captain COOK, arrived at Quarantine to-day, reports having lost by yellow fever: CYRUS MARTIN, V. P. HORNER, L. D. ELLIS, second mate, and O. and S. CHURCHILL, all of Massachusetts. The brig *Monticello*, from Port-au-Prince, also arrived at Quarantine, had lost two of her crew from fever.

WALTER HAYWOOD, charged with forging bank checks to the amount of $4,000, was arrested and fully committed to-day. He was from Cincinnati. HAYWARD was held in $3,000 for examination on two counts at the Municipal Court. Two orders were found on him, with the name of CLARK, CHENEY & Co., drawing in his favor on CLARK, DODGE & Co., New-York, to the amount of $100.

PHILIP ULMER has been held in the sum of $3,000 as witness in the Dr. BROWN abortion case.

The examination of PLUMMER and other murderers of the officers of the Ship *Junior* was postponed till next Wednesday.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the English bill, have issued a proclamation declaring the proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote cast was 13,088. No fraudulent votes were received. A few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 35.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 21st inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, says that the Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 2d inst., has arrived.

A private letter received in Santa Fé, intimates that a war with the Navajoe Indians is inevitable, they having determined not to surrender the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro, and had even invited the troops to fight.

Business at Santa Fé was very brisk. The *Gazette* states that nearly $200,000 worth of goods had been sold there within two months.

An abundant rain had fallen throughout New-Mexico, rendering irrigation unnecessary. The crops were in a very fine condition.

News from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Aug. 22.
Per U. S. Express to Booneville, Aug. 25.

The Utah mail, with dates to July 31, has arrived. The news is uninteresting. The army continues occupied with their preparations for the winter. All was quiet at Salt Lake City. Surgeon WATTS, of the Army, arrived with the mail.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The bridge over the crossing on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has been repaired. Trains passed over it last night, and business over the road is now uninterrupted.

Republican Nominations in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, August 25.

At the Republican Convention held at Augusta, Ill., to-day, JACKSON GRIMSHAW was nominated for Congress, and JOHN TILSON, of Quincy, for State Senator—both for the Fifth District.

Consecration of Dr. Samuel Bowman.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BOWMAN was consecrated at Christ Church this morning, as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. A large number of the congregation of St. James and St. John's Churches, Lancaster, were in attendance. Bishop KEMPER presided. Bishop DELANCEY, of New-York, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The Sewing-Machine Cases.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The important sewing-machine cases before Judge INGERSOLL on the Wilson patents, against the manufacturers of the Atwater and Herron machines, were postponed for argument, four weeks, without a decision upon any point.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 15 passengers for Halifax and 42 for Liverpool. She took out no specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived to-day from New-York.

Honor to General Williams, the Hero of Kars.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

General WILLIAMS was the recipient to day of a grand ovation, given in his honor. He was accompanied by the Mayor, in a triumphal car, drawn by the young men, who headed a procession composed of the military and fire companies, and an immense throng of citizens. On reaching the terminus of the grand parade an address of welcome was read, which was appropriately and feelingly replied to by Gen. WILLIAMS. Salutes were fired, bells rung, flags displayed, and other demonstrations of delight made. The display was very enthusiastic and highly flattering to the hero of Kars.

A grand levee was held in Temperance Hall, where he received the congratulations of the citizens. He remains a week as the guest of the City, when he leaves for New-Brunswick.

Pittsburg Anti-Tax and American County Conventions.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.,) Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Anti-Tax and American County Conventions assembled here to-day and made an unsuccessful attempt to fuse.

The Anti-Tax Convention nominated THOMAS WILLIAMS for Congress for the Twenty-second District, and nominated the balance of the Democratic ticket.

The Americans nominated General MOORHEAD, Republican, for Congress, for the Twenty-first District, and appointed a Committee to make a nomination for the Twenty second District. The balance of the ticket nominated is composed partly of the nominees of the late Republican Convention.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Toucey at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The Honorable ISAAC TOUCEY, the Secretary of the United States Navy, yesterday paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was received with all the honors due to his rank, as the head of the Naval Department. The hour appointed for receiving him was 10 o'clock, but it was past 11 before he arrived. The commissioned officers from the ships, and all the officers of the Yard, from the venerable Commodore down to the engineers, were dressed in uniform, and a squad of fifty marines were drawn up in line, near the Lyceum, to receive him. As the carriage entered the gate, and drove down the avenue, Commodore KEARNEY, Commander ROGERS, and the other officers, advanced to meet him. The marines presented arms, and the drummers beat a *reveille*. Commodore KEARNEY politely welcomed the Secretary, expressing his pleasure to receive a visit from him, and Captain ROGERS introduced the officers who were present. Accompanying the Secretary were two carriages containing several gentlemen as an escort, among whom were the Hon. JOHN KELLY JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., Sub-Treasurer, I. V. FOWLER, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and Mayor POWELL. The Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Collector of the Port came in his own carriage. The party proceeded to the Commandant's room in the Lyceum, where Captain ROGERS introduced to him a large number of gentlemen, including the boss workmen of the different departments. Capta'n HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, who was present, received a very cordial greeting from the Secretary, and warm congratulations for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, in laying which he had borne so honorable a part. When these ceremonies were through with, Mr. TOUCEY announced to the Commodore that he was at his service. The whole party then proceeded to the various work shops, beginning at the machine-shop, and passing through the blacksmiths'-shop, the engine rooms, the spar yard, the blockmakers'-shop, the oakum factory, and several other departments, at all of which the Secretary expressed much satisfaction. At each of the shops he was introduced to the boss workman, who made every effort to explain the operations of their several departments, and each appeared to make a favorable impression upon him as to the perfection in the working of the machinery, and in the management of the different departments of work. The Secretary took a look at the Dry Dock, which had been pumped perfectly dry, exhibiting its massive proportions to great advantage. They then proceeded on board of the *Niagara*, where he was obliged to elbow his way through a large crowd of strangers who were inspecting the vessel. He was introduced to the officers, who explained the working of the paying-out machinery. The party spent about an hour on board, and then visited the frigate *Sabine* which is all ready for sea. After spending a half-hour in conversation with the officers, and in examining the ship, they went on board the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, which has just arrived from China, where he was introduced to Commander BELL and other officers.

A DAMPER.

The pleasure of this unexpected call on board the *San Jacinto*, was somewhat dampened by a circumstance which could not have escaped the attention of the Secretary and his friends, as well as that of the Collector. Scattered about the decks, and in the cabins, were various small packages which evidently contained articles of Chinese production and manufacture, brought home by the officers as presents for their friends, and for their own personal use; such as a silk shawl or two for wife and sisters, a silk dress, a few ornamental vases, perhaps a quarter chest of choice tea, or a pot of preserved ginger. The packages were addressed to persons in various parts of the country, in many cases to ladies who were supposed to be the personal friends of the officers, for whom they were intended as gifts of friendship. But, alas for the uncertainty of human expectations, there also stood the vigilant Mr. BROWN, one of Mr. HART's inspectors, who is never looking the right way when a little article wants to go over the other side, or out through a gun-port unnoticed. He had every little package with its delicate little address all noted down in his book, and although "it was very much against his feelings," his duty was plain; the little souvenirs of affection must all go to the Naval Store-house, be appraised and pay duties, or go in into the breeches-pocket of Uncle Samuel. Said one of the officers, lugubriously, "We have been sweltering for nearly three years in the hot and insalubrious climate of India, on low pay and hard fare, and it does seem deuced hard we can't bring home a present for a dear friend without being compelled to pay duty upon it which will amount to as much or more than the first cost."

As the Secretary was about to step ashore he was suddenly surrounded by the blue jackets, some two hundred and fifty in number, who, with hats in hand, wished to make a request. One of their number, an intelligent sailor, stepped forward and addressed Mr. TOUCEY, stating that they had been thirty-four months on the cruise, and felt very anxious to be allowed liberty to go ashore until the ship was paid off. "Certainly, certainly," replied the Secretary; "the order shall be given." In an instant the hardy seamen sprang into the rigging, and, by the time Mr. TOUCEY had reached the end of the shore plank, they rent the air with huzzas for the Secretary, who removed his hat and bowed to them in acknowledgment of the compliment.

From here the party proceeded on board the ship *North Carolina* where he was received with an Admiral's salute of 17 guns. The seamen and marines were mustered and presented arms; the officers were introduced, and every effort was made to make this first call a pleasant one to Mr. TOUCEY. He next went on board the steamer *Harriet Lane*, which he inspected with much attention, asking many questions of the officers concerning her fixtures for the expedition to Paraguay. Returning to the Yard he next visited the office of the Civil Engineer, and while there the building was surrounded by the 1,500 workmen in the Yard, who cheered the gentleman who holds their bread and butter in his hands. JOHN KELLY jocosely remarked that he hadn't seen so *cheerful* a time in the Navy-yard for several months. From this point Mr. TOUCEY proceeded in a barge across to the sloop-of war *Brooklyn*, at the dock of PEASE & MURPHY's iron works, where she is receiving her machinery, and after inspecting this vessel he returned to the Metropolitan Hotel, expressing great satisfaction at what he had seen during his first visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

We have received the following notice from Commodore KEARNEY, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

NAVAL ORDER—PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* having arrived and being secured to the wharf in the Yard, Captain HUDSON, of that ship, addressed the undersigned the following note:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1858.

SIR: The *Niagara* is now secured to the wharf at the Navy-yard, and I am desirous to give the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn an opportunity of visiting her, and propose to admit them at once; also, land our stores at the same time. May I ask your approval of this course. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, Commanding Navy-yard, New York.

It is therefore ordered that until some further disposal of said ship is directed by the Navy Department, the gate of the Yard will remain open to the public from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LAWRENCE KEARNEY,
Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard was yesterday visited by several thousands of persons to inspect the *Niagara*, the cable, machinery, &c. From an early hour in the forenoon until 6 o'clock P. M., the vessel was full of visitors, who thoroughly inspected her from the big wheel which sticks out over the stern to the tip end of her jib-boom, and from the main deck to the fire room and coal bunkers. The massive and intricate machinery used for paying out the cable was the great object of remark among the visitors, and most of the time appeared to be spent in getting an idea of the manner in which it performed its work so perfectly and in expressions of admiration for the genius that conceived, planned and executed it. The high platform on which the compass was placed to avoid the powerful local attraction of the iron work, remains untouched, with its ladder on which the faithful sentinel went up to con the ship. The dinomometer strain break, with its wheel and chain attachments, and the ingenious arrangements for determining the exact amount of pressure which was upon the cable remains as at the moment when the last fathom of cable ran over it. The

ALBANY.

The Great Binghamton Programme—Plots for the Capture of New-York City—Wood, Tucker and Dickinson in Council—Full Report of the Fusion Meetings held by the "Regulars" and "People's" Committees—Watchmen of the Wigwam Sleeping.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 24 1858.

During a recent visit to New-York I obtained some political information, the importance of which I had no means of judging at the time, but which I have since my return here learned to value as throwing light on the much-rumored "Binghamton Programme" for the ensuing Fall. It shall therefore be laid before your readers, in so far as prudence will allow the same at present to be unfolded.

It will doubtless be in your memory that some two or three weeks since there was a curious "accidental" gathering at the house of Mr. DANIEL S. DICKINSON—the party comprising, amongst others whom I do not care to mention in this connection, Mr. F. WOOD, on behalf of the Forest or "Regular" interest in your City, and Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER, responsible and authorized to act for Collector SCHELL. The programme then made up extended over nearly all local interests in the State; but it is only with reference to the City of New-York that I wish to speak in the present communication.

The programme devised for your City ran something after this fashion, and was predicated on the concession of strength made to the "Regulars" by Tammany Hall, in the promised nomination of Mr. JOHN KELLY to succeed your present Sheriff. The wedge thus allowed to enter, the Tammany Committee will only have itself to blame, if the Convention—with this compromise before its eyes—refuses to shut out from its councils a body thus locally admitted at home to an equal, or nearly equal, voice in the distribution of patronage.

Having this Kelly-concession as an acknowledgment of strength to work on, Messrs. WOOD, DICKINSON and TUCKER mutually agreed: *First*—That the so-called "*Regular Committee*," of which Mr. GENET is Chairman, should be fused with the so-called "*People's Committee*," of which one STEPHENS or STEVENS is Chairman, and that the united delegation from these two august bodies should suddenly appear in the Syracuse Convention and contest the seats of the delegates properly returned under the Tammany Hall indorsement. To this point, Mr. WOOD for himself, and TUCKER on behalf of Collector SCHELL, gave mutual assurances of aid. *Secondly*—It was proposed that Mr. TUCKER should obtain a Tammany Hall delegation from the Fifth Ward, and receive in addition to this, the indorsements of the "Regulars" and "People's," so that he should appear in the Convention (as JOHN KELLY did last year) occupying the resistless position of "the only Delegate with an uncontested seat," and that he should then follow in KELLY'S steps and throw his whole strength—thus acquired—against the deluded children of the Wigwam, and in favor of his associate conspirators. Mr. TUCKER undertook to arrange the Tammany portion of this programme, and Mr. WOOD gave a wink about the "Regulars" and "People's." *Thirdly*—The Convention was to be so packed that the Dickinson men should have its organization and elect a Chairman of their own stripe, who should at once proceed to appoint "the only delegate from New-York who appeared with an uncontested seat" as "*Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats*,"—an appointment than which nothing could seem fairer, and which would do all for the conspirators that they themselves could ask. On this head Mr. DICKINSON said, "Yea, verily, and thereto I plight thee my troth; for thou art dear to me, FERNANDO, as was David unto Jonathan; yea, and AUGUSTUS and the boy GIDEON, are they not as the children of my own loins?" *Fourthly*—Mr. TUCKER agreed that when he was so appointed "Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats," he would bring in a lengthy report, tossing Tammany Hall higher than a kite and sustaining the united "Regulars and People's" as the only Simon-Pure representatives of the New-York Democracy. *Lastly*, and for reasons which are too lengthy to be entered upon, it was agreed by WOOD, TUCKER, DICKINSON and all the others present, that no distressing exertions should be made this Fall to secure the success of the State ticket; but that, rather, on the contrary, whatever *could* be done, *should* be done to lose all the Democratic Congressional Districts not held in fee by members of the Dickinson conspiracy. Such a course would seem to give the verdict of New-York against Mr. BUCHANAN, and (it was thought) would aid Mr. DICKINSON with reference to the succession.

The foregoing, hurriedly but faithfully sketched, is the marrow of the Binghamton Programme, of which I knew nothing while in New-York, and was therefore not able at the time to see importance in proceedings so absurd and wretched as those I am now about to record. Taken, however, in connection with this programme, as it has since been explained to me, there will have appeared in your columns for a long time no matters of graver interest, or more complex bearings, than my experience at the two meetings to which I gained admittance through the courtesy of a friend.

Last Tuesday evening I was present at a meeting of some thirty or forty people calling themselves a "People's General Committee," at Mozart Hall, and was then introduced to one STEPHENS or STEVENS, who was represented to be the Chairman. Many members of this Committee I had seen at Albany, and the friend who introduced me gave me the names of some others who made themselves prominent during the evening. Listening attentively, and following one voice at a time, of the many and clamorous speakers who rose and vociferated together, I found that Messrs. Harris, Thomas J. Barr, Baily, Wilson, Mimne, Stephen P. Russell, Gallagher, Hamilton, Parsons, and Daniel Witter, appeared violently advocating the adoption of a report "recommending a consolidation with the General Committee of the Regulars." Listening further, and collecting information under difficulties, I found the basis of the proposed consolidation to be as follows:

1. That all future Nominating Conventions shall consist of such persons as shall be returned on "Certificates of Election" from three Inspectors of Election "duly appointed."

2. That "due appointment" of the Inspectors aforesaid shall be made in the following high-minded and impartial manner: Mr. STEPHENS, or STEVENS, as Chairman of the "People's," shall appoint of his own motion *two* Inspectors in the First Ward, *one* in the Second, *two* in the Third, *one* in the Fourth, *two* in the Fifth, and so on to the Twenty-second, alternately; while Mr. GENET, as Chairman of the "Regulars" shall appoint *one* in the First, *two* in the Second, *one* in the Third, and so on until this ingenious measure is at the full and brimming over.

This delicious little family arrangement seemed to sit uneasily on the stomachs of a member present, who rose and protested, swearing "They shouldn't be sold out;" that this was "Another Forest-trick of FERNANDO'S;" that he "Couldn't keep faith, even when adversity had stripped him of all substantial things to operate with;" that he (FERNANDO) "Was 'all hunk' in Tammany, had been using them for six months, and was now selling them out in consideration of the compromise made with KELLY"—and many other little suggestions, more forcible than elegant, which have since escaped my memory, as, not knowing the Binghamton programme at the time, I could see no drift in this contest about moonshine, and paid little attention.

These insurrectionary protests brought Mr. WM. J. BRISLEY to his feet, who displayed his peculiar accent in vindication of our late municipal chief, a ignatizing all who sustained Tammany Hall and its nominations,—"that of KELLY, which we have extorted," alone excepted,—and swearing a grisly oath that "FERNANDO WOOD is a true man, and will be found with his friends *at the proper time*, though for the present he has to 'play his points' and lie low until the right hour has struck." Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL also came to the rescue, declaring "he was opposed to Tammany Hall;" and Mr. MCMAHON proposed that "a tax of Five Dollars a head should be levied on all present for contingent expenses,—those refusing to pay thereby proving themselves enemies to FERNANDO WOOD and deserving expulsion, which should be at once enforced." Mr. MAC gave weight to his suggestion by chucking up a half-eagle in the air—said coin being one of the first fruits of his late appointment to the Custom-house; but the little Irishman was soon put down by loud requests on all sides to "show his naturalization papers."

The proposal, however, produced a very tempest of wrath and execration. Even BRISLEY, for the time, ceased to be an object of anger, and Mr. MILLER was respectfully heard when he moved an amendment of one dollar instead of five as the tribute and proof of loyalty. MCMAHON still stood out for his "V," exhibiting, with much ostentatiousness, the Government half-eagle, aforesaid, between his thumb and finger tip; but RUSSELL having now done all he wanted, proposed a compromise on $2, which was accepted with a sense of relief, and then the original motion for a FUSION was put through with railroad speed, and while more than half those present were still too angry at the first proposed extortion to see the greater move which it had thus been made to cover!

So much for the "People's Committee." And now for my experience with the "Regulars," a meeting of which body I attended on the Thursday evening following this Tuesday with the "People's."

Much to my surprise—not knowing then anything of the Binghamton Programme—I found the same subject of a fusion with the "People's," agitating the august entrails of the "Regular" body! What was much stranger still, it was being discussed by the same disinterested speakers, to wit: THOMAS J. BARR, next Congressman that is not to be in KELLY'S district; Mr. S. P. RUSSELL, candidate against HORACE F. CLARK; HARRIS, late Alderman and Standing Candidate for everything; ORR, timber inspector in the Navy-Yard; WM. WILSON, either of the First or Twentieth Ward, as he may find convenient; MERVINE, candidate for Alderman; PARSONS, publisher of "the *only* Democratic paper in New-York;" DANIEL WITTER, of the Custom-House; ROBT. MCINTYRE, Seventeenth Ward, of the same; MCDERMOTT, Kelley's Ibacious candidate against ELIJAH PURDY; a big, burly, bearded Irishman, named MCGRATH, also of the Custom-House; RADCLIFFE, of the Custom-House; and in fact, all present seemed a posse of Custom-House officials, under the lead of Messrs. BARR and RUSSELL.

At this meeting poor MCDERMOTT was expelled, but refused to go without the "Buck-Horns" which he had brought back all the way from Cincinnati, in 1856. HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., was also expelled, because, in the matter of fusion with the "People's," he refused to acquiesce in the scheme of giving Messrs. GENET and STEPHENS, or STEVENS, both under the direct control of FERNANDO WOOD, (who *openly* belongs to Tammany Hall,) the sole power of naming members to all Nominating and other Conventions, without even a *pretence* of reference either to the Committees or to the people! One Mr. LASSING, said to be a cousin of WILLIAM J. BRISLEY, was very active in KETCHUM'S expulsion, who was finally expelled by a vote of 32 to 16, a Mr. MCHALEY being then and there brought in to occupy the rebel's place.

But even this expulsion did not "strike terror" enough to quiet the storm at this proposed transfer of all "People's" and all "Regular's" power to Messrs. GENET and STEPHENS or STEVENS (will any one tell me which?) as trustees for FERNANDO WOOD. In vain did Mr. T. J. BARR fly round the room, addressing each prominent and fractious "sore-head" confidentially, "giving him his, (BARR'S) personal assurance that he (the sore-head) was not one of those particular sore-heads whom this nice little 'Ward-trap' was designed to cheat." In vain, likewise, did Mr. S. P. RUSSELL beg the Chairman (who, like MILTON'S Elephant, sat "wreathing his lithe proboscis") to let up on those fellows"—meaning the sore-heads—and give them some plaster for their scars. BILL MCCONKEY rose, terrible as Ajax in his wrath, swearing he "knew FERNANDO'S style, and that he would bet money—more money than GENET and RUSSELL could shake a stick at together—that the original Report of the Committee in favor of fusion with the People's, on the terms proposed, had been drawn up in FERNANDO'S hand." Messrs. BECK, "Porcupine" and others rose clamorously, and cried "That's so!" Mr. ORR said he was there, "because he was opposed to the present close corporation in control of Tammany Hall; but dominant and tyrannical as he believed that body to be, it had never conceived, even in its secret heart, such a high-handed and flagrant outrage on popular rights as was the proposition before that meeting. Suppose," added ORR, "that Tammany Hall should give IKE FOWLER sole power to appoint Inspectors next month! Would we not denounce this usurpation as tyrannical, and refuse to be bound thereby? and yet this body and the People's Committee are asked to give to another man, of bad political faith and character, what would be scornfully denied to a much better and more trusted man, if proposed by the other side."

The nasal chairman here became convinced that "trouble was a brewing," and suggested to Mr. LASSING the propriety of bringing up the "Ninth Ward Roughs," who had been held in reserve for this contingency. The thing was done in a trice; the vote was put and declared carried, amidst a confusion worse than Babel; and the names of the "Grand Joint Stock People's and Regulars," (when duly arranged, at the corner of Wall-street and Broadway,) will doubtless be published—GENET and STEPHENS or STEVENS indorsing—as the "Representatives of the forty-two thousand Democrats who stood by the Party last Fall in *opposition* to Tammany Hall," while the man who really explodes these outside bomb-shells is still allowed to be one of the regular organization, wherein he makes such disastrous compromises as we find in the acceptance of JOHN KELLY as candidate of the *quasi* "Regulars!"

Read the Binghamton programme first; my personal experiences after that. Shake up the two together, and believe me you will find as nice a precipitate of villainy at the bottom of these two vials thus mixed in your journalistic cauldron, as ever any honest man refused to touch with a forty-foot spoon, or basting-ladle. Apologizing for the unavoidable length of this letter, which you must forgive, as it is the first time I have troubled you in this way, I am Yours, TELEGRAM.

Lieutenant-Governor Selden a Candidate—The Republican Convention and Mr. Ward—The Fusion Movement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

It is asserted, on what authority I will not undertake to say, though I am inclined to lend a degree of credence at least, that Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN has so far reconsidered his purpose as to consent to become, in the hands of his friends—a candidate for Governor in the ensuing Republican Convention. He is known to be the favorite of the Radical element in the Republican organization, (I believe that is the term,) who were greatly discomfited by his letter of declination some time since,—a letter and a step, it should be remarked, forced upon him by the imprudent, untimely and every way indiscreet nomination of Governor SELDEN by his own local paper at Brockport. The circumstances attending this bringing out of his name for Governor, which would otherwise have been wholly insignificant, were highly embarrassing to him, and silence on his part would, at least, have caused him to appear as privy to the movement. Perhaps it was not the wisest thing he could have done to take so formal notice as he did of the circumstances, and withdraw his name altogether from the canvass. True, he was not a candidate, and could scarcely think of the matter approvingly in any light; yet circumstances might arise that would render the use of his name by his friends so desirable, if not so necessary, as to silence all objections from him. It is now claimed, as I understand, that precisely these circumstances have arisen, and that Mr. SELDEN is disposed to yield his acquiescence. When Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN published his letter of declination, it will be recollected that Mr. WEED, of the *Evening Journal*, took occasion to express his deep regret for his withdrawal, for the reason that of all other men he was Mr. WEED'S choice, he having approached Lieutenant-Governor S. early in the Session on the subject. The clear and seemingly only interpretation to be placed upon Mr. WEED'S language at the time was that, whenever Mr. SELDEN was a candidate, he was for him. If the Lieutenant-Governor has reconsidered his purpose, and is a candidate, is Mr. WEED for him now? Or has he, acting under the declension of Mr. S., so arranged the canvass and committed himself as to prevent him from going for the Lieutenant-Governor's nomination?

It is said that Mr. WEED intends to go into the Convention as a delegate—the first time in many years, if not in all his life. So much has been said about his influencing Conventions on the outside, that he has probably made up his mind to be on the inside this time, and with as good a right as anybody. It is well understood that, if Mr. WEED concludes to elect himself delegate, Mr. H. H. VAN DUCK will ask to go as his colleague, and will not expect to be denied, either. I will not undertake to infer that there exists the most amiable spirit in all this. With Mr. GREELEY, Mr. VAN DUCK, Mr. WELSH, and a few others of the same sort, with well-known loves, as delegates in the Convention, a state of things could be imagined not so entirely harmonious in case Mr. WEED or anybody else undertook to carry a high hand.

The prospect of a union with the Republicans and Americans cannot be said to be growing; but quite the reverse. So far, no name has been proposed by the Republicans for Governor for whom the Americans would be likely to go in a body, or in numbers sufficiently considerable to effect an election. The list of candidates, so far as I am informed, embraces Governor KING, E. B. MORGAN, JAMES M. COOK, GEO. W. PATTERSON, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, R. H. VAN VALKENBURGH, Judge JAMES, and perhaps others who have escaped my recollection for the moment. Now, these are all highly respectable gentlemen, and either one of them would doubtless make a satisfactory candidate for the Republicans. But is it proposed to do anything to secure the American vote? Is the Republican Convention going to proceed to make nominations, and when they have completed their task, and reaffirmed the Fremont Platform, turn around to the Americans and say: "Gentlemen, there is the ticket for you?" And is it expected the Americans will thereupon adopt that ticket and platform, and give success to a set of nominations and principles that would inevitably go down without American support? It seems to me that the time has come when it is proper to ask. Do the leaders of the Opposition forces—do the Republican leaders, want to rescue the State from the hands of the Democracy, and enter a verdict of condemnation against the National Administration? Can this be accomplished short of a thorough union? No sane man believes it for a moment. Why, then, not give up the strife about who shall be the Republican candidate, and proceed honestly and at once to find out who will make a good union candidate? Doubtless there are several gentlemen within the borders of the State who would unite a majority of the electors of the State on principles to which they could consistently subscribe.

The question is asked—Will the Temperance men vote for GERRIT SMITH? Not if either of the other parties nominates a candidate at all supportable on the Prohibitory question. I believe that of all the names included on the list given above, that of Judge JAMES is the only one they would support. I infer that if no other candidate is up who is sound on the Prohibitory question, the great body of Temperance men will support Mr. SMITH. It would seem that that gentleman will need strength from that or some other quarter, if he intends to follow up his assaults on our School system as he did at Oswego, that is, if he expects to get any votes at all. What few supporters Mr. SMITH set out with, it seems to me must, after the declaration reported to have been made in his Oswego speech, have become disgusted with their candidate. The idea of breaking up our free-school system, and adopting the views of the Roman Catholic Church on the subject of education, is a little too radical, to say nothing of Mr. SMITH'S views generally, concerning the rights and duties of man under the constitution and laws of the country.

As I intimated would be the case, the Hards, and particularly Secretary TUCKER, have experienced a mortifying reverse in the defeat of his Deputy, Mr. MORTON, for State Delegate, in the third district of Oneida County. Mr. M. made no doubts of his ability to go to the Convention in spite of all the Softs there or elsewhere. He has been weeks about it and bragged a good deal. The result has shorn him considerably of his dimensions, and afforded proof that he has no peculiar qualifications for great things.

Delegates to the American State Council, which meets to morrow, begin to arrive, and the prospect now is that the attendance will be at least moderately fair in numbers, and rather more than usually strong in the character and influence of the delegates. The current against union, under present circumstances, is well defined, not to say strong and deep. The attitude of the Republican leaders and Press generally towards them, seems to have produced anything but amicable feeling among Americans. It might have been otherwise.

RODERICK.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Coalition of Republicans and Americans in New-York—Importance of the Movement—Conversion of Horace Greeley—Moderation of Both Sides—Mr. Headley's Pledges—Westbrook Traced to its Source—It will be Dammed—Crevasse in the Democratic Party—The Kansas Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The prospective union between the Republicans and the Americans in New-York gives a new aspect to the contest of parties at the North. From the sentiments advanced by the speakers and the resolutions adopted at the Ulster County meeting, it appeared that the proposed *bases* of union are:

1. The Americans will urge and support the admission of Kansas as a Free State, without regard to the restrictions of the English bill.

2. They will oppose the establishment of Slavery in the Territories.

3. The Republicans will coöperate with the Americans in procuring the enactment of Registry laws for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud, and will aid the Americans in excluding foreigners from the polls until one year after naturalization.

4. They will not insist upon the exclusion of new Slave States from the Union simply because of the existence of Slavery within their limits.

These provisions may be called the preliminaries to a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. The last item in the list of terms was suggested to the meeting by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, a chief of the Mountain on the Republican side. Coming from him, the magnitude of the proposed concession is much greater than if offered by any man of less extreme views.

Mr. GREELEY even went so far as to censure the resistance to the admission of Missouri upon the ground that she had established Slavery. This plank in the platform of the coalition, however, was just suggested by Mr. CORWIN, in his speech to the electors of his Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. GREELEY also said that there was no use in opposing the Democratic pretension that the people in a Territory have no right to prohibit the introduction of Slavery. The dogma that the Territories are open to the incursions of Slavery until they are formed into States, he considered established by the opinions of the Supreme Court and the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. This is going further "in subserviency to the Slave power" than the Americans of the North have ever gone in profession, whatever they may have done in practice. In fact, a Gerrit Smith man might from this speech have pronounced HORACE a Pro-Slavery Locofoco.

Mr. HEADLEY, one of the principal actors in the "Love feast," is a gentleman of influence and position among the Americans. He was, no doubt, authorized to proffer the pledges which he gave.

Mr. WESTBROOK, who appeared as a penitent Democrat, and a renegade Nebraskaite, represented the Ulster and Greene District in 1854, and was a zealous supporter of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He now explains and apologizes by saying that he took that course as an advocate of Squatter Sovereignty. This is simply an untruth. Mr. WESTBROOK is a mere rustic rivulet, simple and shallow, but he was not such a simpleton as to believe there was any "Squatter Sovereignty" or "self-government" in the measure. He knew that that falsehood was only the fur which covered the tiger's claws. He voted for the Nebraska bill because he hoped to be paid for it by the District-Attorneyship of New-York, for which he was a strenuous and importunate applicant. Still, it is very encouraging to see him coming over, because it indicates a crevasse from the main stream of the Democracy. The little brooks always flow towards the big streams? Separately considered this individual brook will be dammed up and be comoelled to turn other wheels than its owner's, or it will be suffered to flow on in its individuality, and be lost in the sands. In brief, WESTBROOK is up for Congress again, but will not gain the nomination.

From several circumstances, the inference is warranted that the coalition arranged in New-York has been negotiated for a wider meridian. It is probably designed to comprise all the Free States, and if fully carried out must lead to the most important results; for at the last decisive trial of strength between parties, the Democracy was in a meagre minority throughout the North as against both its adversaries. A union of "hearts and hands" on this basis would beyond question annihilate the Administration in the North, and might deprive it of control in the House of Representatives. Outside of the great cities not a Democrat could be elected over the coalition candidates.

In respect to the admission of Slave States, it is probable that the Republicans could not in any event preserve a united front. Practically, no State in which Slavery had fairly, peacefully, and legally been adopted by the people, could be kept out of the Union, because of that institution. No party could stand upon that issue. The Democracy are about to try the experiment of excluding a Free State for rejecting Slavery, but they will put it upon the ground of insufficient population. The falsity of the pretence is apparent to the country, and the party setting it up would be speedily vanquished, if not favored by other circumstances. In the case of Kansas, the issue will really never come to trial. Before Kansas will make application with a Constitution regularly adopted, she will have the requisite population under the rule of the representative ratio.

There is now in Kansas the complete machinery of a State Government, ready to be put in operation whenever the State shall be admitted. The Leavenworth Constitution was adopted by a popular vote on the third Tuesday in May, and at the same time a Governor, Legislature, and representative in Congress was elected. There was a technical flaw in these proceedings, under which the Executive party here deny their validity. Gov. DENVER contended that the act calling the Convention was passed an hour or two too late, so that he was, by that space of time, debarred of the three days allowed him for considering the bill, with a view to signing or vetoing it. The Legislature, of course, overrode the paltry equivocation, and repassed the bill, as if he had vetoed it, by a unanimous vote. The Constitution provides that this Government shall go into operation upon the admission of the State. The question which will now agitate the Territory is, whether the vote upon the English bill supercedes the vote ratifying the Leavenworth Constitution. The majority will probably decide in the affirmative.

Judge CONWAY, the President of the last Constitutional Convention, and a very able man, maintains that Kansas is now a State, and that having adopted her Constitution, she is not dependent upon the action of Congress, but may now assume all the attributes of her sovereignty, and set her State Government in motion. AQUIDAY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Movements of the Boston Democrats—Change in the Time of the Republican Convention—Maine Affairs—Decline of Boston Population—Increase of Deaths—The New Post-Office—Changes of Streets—The Season, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The Democrats of Boston have taken the initiative, by making the first movement in the Congressional campaign—the only campaign that we have. They have called their District Convention in No. 5, now represented by Mr. BURLINGAME, who was chosen by only 69 majority in the Fremont contest. Their day is the 15th of September, and, I suppose the person then and there to be nominated will be the first in the field. From some cause or other the Democrats are under the impression that they are about to carry both Boston Districts; and, though their chances in the Fourth should seem to be decidedly the best, judging from last year's figures, they have more confidence in No. 5 going for them. This did not seem so unreasonable six weeks ago, when the Democrats were engaged in rubbing the Know-Nothings down the back, and telling them what "pretty pussies" they were—the K. N's winking and blinking as if they liked the fun; but now it is unreasonable, seeing that the K. Ns., like HARRY SMITH, at Perth, mean to fight for their own hand, and not for the gallant cateran known as Democracy. The figures do not warrant any hope on the side of the Democrats—who were third in the District in '57—if there is to be a triangular fight. The K. Ns. were then 160 ahead of the Republicans, and the latter were 798 ahead of the Democrats. The fight, therefore, supposing there should be three candidates, would be between the K. Ns. and the Republicans, and all that the Democrats could do would be to give the victory to the former, if they should like their candidate the best. It is positive impudence on their part to suppose that a party which was 958 votes ahead of them a year ago, will now become their servants, especially as half the Democratic voters are Catholic Irishmen, the especial and pet abhorrence of the Know-Nothings. The spirits of GUIDO FAUX and TITUS OATES would form a coalition to forbid any such union as that. If the K. Ns. have a proper degree of pluck, the fight will be between them and the Republicans, and the Democrats may elect which of the two schools of gladiators shall be victorious.

Who is to receive the Democratic nomination, I am sure I do not know. Some one has named Mr. LUNT, one of the editors of the *Courier*; but though he has talent, he is so stiff an ultra of the conservative determination, that he'll hardly answer. Then he's amazingly unpopular, never was man more so. As the Irishman pai I "attention" to sleep, and so secured an uncommon supply of a very sound article, so must your brother LUNT labor assiduously and industriously to make himself unacceptable to men, or he could not be so very unpopular. Then he has just said that the Democratic Party, notwithstanding its devotion to Slavery, has "only a semblance of nationality," an assertion which the Banks papers take a pleasure in parading, when alluding to the proposition to nominate him as a Democrat. The remark has the virtue of being easily quotable and difficult to explain, like Mr. MARCY'S aphoristic saying about the spoils, and Mr. LUNT is not likely to hear the last of it soon. It may answer as an offset to Governor BANKS' "let-the-Union-slide" remark, which has been turned to such useless account by the "Nationals." But it will never do to have in nomination a gentleman who speaks so rashly of Democracy. Colonel HEARD has also been named as the Democratic candidate, and I do not think the party could do better than to put him up. If any Democrat can be elected, he is the man. He is a high-toned, liberal-minded, well-informed merchant, and a thorough gentleman. There is not a man in the present delegation who can be called his equal in all the essential requisites of a good representative, and it is difficult to oppose so excellent and capable a man, even if you do not like his politics. I have, though it is many years since I cast a Democratic vote, pretty much made up my mind to vote for him, and if I do so I shall justify myself by quoting the example of Governor BANKS, who has whole boards of Commissioners composed of Hunkers, and who has just conferred a high office on Mr. HAVEN, who is as thorough a Democrat as Colonel HEARD, and not half so able a man. As the revival of the African Slave-trade and the extension of Slavery are not likely to be advanced by the Democratic banker's appointment. I am disposed to believe the Democratic merchant's election would be equally harmless to "free labor." There are others who are of the same opinion; and I am convinced that the Colonel would get very many votes that would be thrown against any other Democrat who should be nominated. He would "double up" Mr. HARPER, should the fight be between them, with perfect ease, the latter being far less reliable on the Slavery question than any respectable Democrat, and caring no more for "free labor" in America than he cares for free trade in slave girls between Trebizond and Circassia, but it must be a hard thing for any Democrat to succeed in No. 5, unless the Republicans shall play the Democratic game, or the Know-Nothings have gone over to the "National" party. The K. Ns., by the way, are reported to be about to nominate GARDNER. *That* would be a lift for BURLINGAME, indeed.

The Americo-Republican State Convention is to meet on the 7th, not the 9th, of September, as there is to be a firemen's parade on the latter day, at Worcester, and Gov. BANKS is a fireman, and would not be so unwise as to allow any of his followers to do an unpopular thing. There is not sufficient elbow-room in Worcester, it seems, to allow of two popular meetings there on the same day. I am not aware that there is any contemplation of change in the Banks State ticket. All the present officers will probably be nominated without serious opposition. As there is not a man of even third-rate talent among them, (always excepting Attorney-General PHILLIPS, who is first-rate, and the Governor himself,) this nomination will be all the more easily made by the delegates of a party that delights in the promotion of mediocrity, and which abhors talent. There are some reports that an attempt will be made to haul the Governor over the coals for making so many Hunker, Pro-Slavery appointments; but the advocates of "free speech" will soon choke off any attempt of that kind, and illustrate the principle and practice of "free soil," by soiling freely those who shall commit the crime against majesty, as it was called by the Roman law.

They are having a lively time in Maine, in the matter of making nominations for Congress. In the Portland district, the Republicans all but nominated a gentleman, he wanting but a vote or two of the requisite number, when they dropped him as suddenly as if he had been suspected of favoring Lecomptonism, and gave the nomination to another gentleman, who had previously received but a vote or two. This was making the first last, and the last first, after a disagreeable fashion, and has caused a degree of heart burning that defies all the power that there is in political magnesia to cure at present; but I think the trouble will disappear before election day, three weeks hence. There is growling and grumbling in some others of the districts, but the Democracy will not make much out of these family jars. It is the opinion of men who know Maine well that the only district in which the Democracy have any chance to succeed is the 6th, and there they have to fight for all they may get. The nominations have been made in most of the districts, and I think I may safely say that the candidates are capable of making their own speeches and writing their own letters of acceptance, and do not carry their brains in their purses. Nay, they can do more, and help Massachusetts imbecility, for it is matter of gratulation that the Maine election will be over on the 13th Sept., and thus afford time to PITT FESSENDEN to write a speech for TIM DAVIS before the meeting of the Republican Convention in No. 6. Mr. FESSENDEN understands New England matters, and is in an especial manner acquainted with the fisheries, and has talent enough for anything.

It turns out that we have as little to boast of as our neighbors in the item of population, the hard times having kept that down in Boston after a fashion that would be most satisfactory to Mr. MALTHUS, if he could only hear of it. The report of the assessors shows a decrease of 574 polls in one year, that is, of persons, not including paupers, of 20 years and upwards. Last year the number was 33,162, while now it is 32,588. The population is now estimated at 162,940, which is only 2,450 more than it was in 1855. My impression is that it is more, because the estimate is made on the basis of five persons to every poll, which is hardly large enough. If correct, and the estimate be justly made, we have lost about 3,000 people in a twelve-month, as the population must have been 165,810 in 1857. In five wards there has been an increase of polls, and a decrease in seven wards.

Secretary TOUCEY has been here, and made a dashing visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard on the 18th, and to the Portsmouth Navy Yard on Thursday. He made the most of the little time he had, and was enabled to dispose of it usefully by the aid of railway trains, which took him to and from Portsmouth at the rate of more than 30 miles per hour. He made a very favorable impression.

We had 95 deaths last week, which is another step in that steady increase of "death's doings" that I have had to note for some time past; yet it is not a large number for the season. What is remarkable is, that the number of females who died was greater by eleven than the number of males, an incident of rare occurrence here. Two-thirds of the deceased were of 10 years and under, and all but two of these were not above five years; 36 were under 12 months. What frantic grief is announced by the mere mention of these dry figures. Cholera Infantum caused 30 deaths. It is curious that but two persons died of dysentery, and but one person of diarrhœa, diseases supposed to be peculiarly fatal at the close of Summer. One person died of old age. The victims were mostly foreigners, or the children of foreigners, only 22 being of American parentage, which is also the identical number of those who were born out of the United States. The remaining 51 were born here, but had foreign parents. There is but one colored man in the dark list.

We are to have a State Temperance Convention in Boston on the 14th September. It is expected that the members will inquire into the startling scientific fact that champagne, taken out of the Boston Custom-House, turns into Newark cider on passing into the hands of the State Agent for the universal dissemination of cocktails. It concerns temperance men especially to have the phenomenon accounted for on reasonable principles.

The new Post-Office building, on Summer street, is expected to be ready at the close of the year. The opposition to the removal, once so loud, has died away, not because the public is any better satisfied with the change than it was, but because it can't help itself. Public opinion has been as much regarded in this instance, as would be the public opinion of New-Orleans in England on Slavery.

There are but three buildings from the crossing of Hawley to Federal-street, in Franklin-street, that have not been torn down, or are not in course of demolition, to make room for new buildings that are to be used for business purposes. That part of Boston is so much changed, that if a person who left the place two or three years ago were to be suddenly set down in it, he would have to inquire where he was. The removal of the Post-Office will have the tendency to make the change still more complete in that quarter.

Coal is very abundant with us; upward of 20,000 tons arrived one day last week, and on other days the arrivals must have been nearly as large. The stock on hand at the commencement of the season was very large. Dealers grumble, and say they make nothiug, which shows them to be men of practical benevolence, for they are glad enough to get "orders."

The Commissioners examined the Bank of Mutual Redemption on Saturday, and found its capital to consist of $502,500 in specie. It goes into immediate operation, and though it has not been admitted into the Clearing House, that is a matter of no importance. You may look out for financial squalls from here, and squalling, too, ere long.

The National Theatre will open this evening, under the management of Messrs PILGRIM & MORAN, and with MAGGIE MITCHELL in the "French Spy." The company is said to be good. The Howard has been closed again, the Kavistowski Children not paying, or not causing others to pay.

The sailors who committed murder on board the ship *Junior*, arrived here on Saturday, and are now in jail, and, so plain is the case against them that they are bad as dead men. They are all young fellows, but one, who is only 40—the united ages of the eight being but 202 years. HERBERT, the youngest, and according to some accounts the very worst of the lot, is but 18. He belongs to Newark, N. J. The next youngest, CARTHA, 20, is of Albany. There is but one Yankee, PLUMMER, of Providence, among them, he being the leader. JACOB WRIGHT is of New-York City; SAMPSON belongs to Buffalo; BROOKS to Utica; CONNELL to New-York City, and STANLEY to Pennfield, N. J. These, however, may be all "pursers' names" and designations. They are a fine-looking set of men "as ever scuttled ships or cut a throat." Why is it that your "pretty men," as the Scotch call them, are so apt to disregard the law, and to render it necessary that they should "ride the horse foaled of an acorn." Ugly fellows know better than to set their faces against "the world and the world's law." We have not had a multitudinous hanging for years, and the United States laws admit of open execution. I believe the last "batch" of pirates here disposed of by Mr. SUSPERCOL, were those Spaniards who were convicted of piracy in the case of the *Mexican*, of Salem, about a quarter of a century ago.

The *Roanoke*, with Commodore MCINTOSH'S flag, lies in the stream, ready for the African station. The *Colorado* is to be made good for something now; and if you'll send the *Niagara* on here, we'll see what we can do for her. The *Wabash* can then be overhauled, and by that time the *Minnesota* will be home from China, and ready for us to "fix."

The weather is clear but cold,—that is, clear as clouds of dust will permit it to be, the wind blowing the first cousin to a hurricane, and as there hasn't been any rain for three or four days, naturally the earth is parched as the pulse of the three pious Hebrews would have been if they had taken their rations with them into the fiery furnace. I should say we are about to have a heavy storm "about these days," as in former years.

THYME.

Railroad Investments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The whole tenor of all unbiased and sensible talk on this subject for many months, is suggestive of weighty and painful thoughts. Think of its being taken as a conceded thing that the capital stock of these investments is a lost sum to its enterprising and trustful investors! Think of the horrible injustice or error presupposed somewhere by such a state of things—then ask yourself whether it is injustice or error, (I should rather say, whether it is *injustice*, deliberate or unintentional,) and when that is decided, ask where the fatal anomaly lies and how it can be put an end to.

A very simple statement of the case will show that it is a public financial crime to take this money from its owners. It is *always* unjust for a man to alienate value without a return, unless he does so in such a way that no other party *receives* the amount that *he* has parted with. If my horse strays, I may follow and claim him from whomsoever may have picked him up. Then if I tie him so that he hangs himself, I can only pocket the loss—and the value of his skin and bones.

Now have these generous and praiseworthy originators of our railroad system lost their horse, or have they strangled him? To a cursory observer, it may seem that they have done the latter, and that the sooner they sell his skin and bones, the more they will bring. The present thought of most men who think on the subject is, probably, that the poor sick horse has been loaded with bonds till his circulation has stopped—that the builders of railroads have borrowed so much money, at such rates of interest that the earnings can never pay it—that they must now abide the penalty of their mistakes, in the sinking of their money. Another party will tell you that it is not money on bonds, or at least not that alone, but that the roads have cost too much—that they have been made too straight and too level, at the expense of too high fillings and too deep cuts; that the iron and the equipment are both too heavy; that the roads, in short, should have been built cheaper and run enough slower to correspond.

Now I agree almost unqualifiedly with both these classes of gentlemen, but the question is not how American Railroads shall be built, but whether, being built, the builders are to get paid for them, and if so, how. Then will you meet with the answer that those who have strangled the horse must lose him. That American Railroad corporations are gradually proving themselves bankrupt, one after another; that it is inevitable that all the roads must go into the hands of the bond-holders; that bad management, usury, extravagance and blundering have killed the original corporations; that mutual strife and like follies have claimed the rest of their days, and they must gradually ease down, passing through as many fresh hands as possible, each time at a loss, and at last go out, like a candle, with a smoke and an ill odor.

And what say the Stockholders to all this?

They say never a word. They look at their Boards of Directors with inquiring faces ludicrously helpless.

What say the Boards of Directors?

They say: "Oh, just buy our fifth mortgage bonds and it will be all right." (Nobody buys them.)

What say the officers, the superintendents, chief engineers, freight and ticket agents, master mechanics, &c.—some of the ablest practical men in the country—what say they? Forthwith arises a confusion of tongues, in reports, articles, Cleveland Conventions, monthly statements, quarterly statements, yearly statements, &c., &c., till you at last discover they are not thinking at all of the question, but only

sum in charity, we prefer to select our recipients, not to leave it out on the highway of the world to be half blown away and a quarter picked up by those who need it least."

I have said nothing about freights in this hasty sketch, simply because the other branch of railroad traffic is most easily placed before the popular mind. But I will write again. Hopeless as the task seems, the seed might fall in good ground. It would be well worth the devotion of a life to rescue the great investment from the abyss over which it hangs. EX-OFFICER.

Railroad Morality.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been an attentive reader of your journal from its first issue, and have always admired your candor and fearlessness in dealing with and exposing the evils and immoralities of the day. I have been pleased with your frankness in dealing with defaulters and other delinquents in both our municipal and monied institutions, and especially with your exposures of the mismanagement of our Railroad Corporations. In this matter, I believe, you have already done good, though you have but entered the borders of the vast field of reform which lies spread out before you.

Your two articles in Monday's and Friday's papers of last week, are to the point, and show that you have given the subject much attention. Perhaps you are a sufferer and speak from experience; if so, all the better. There are many in this region, as well as in New-York, who can sympathize in all you feel, and who will bid you God speed in this noble work of reform—a work which, in its importance, is scarcely second to any other upon which public attention is now fixed. Indeed, it may not be too much to say, that in its consequences it equals the recent cheap postage reform, or the great enterprise which now so completely absorbs the attention and excites the wonder and admiration of the world.

At the first blush this may seem extravagant. But look at it more closely. You state that the cost of Railroads in the United States alone amounts to a hundred millions of dollars (some rate it much higher.) The annual interest on this sum would be *seven millions*. What portion of that amount, think you, is returned annually to the stockholders? But the evils of mismanagement are not confined *exclusively* to Railroad Corporations. Manufacturing, and other Corporate Associations, absorb a still larger amount of capital. Again, the simple loss of interest on these investments is not all. A much larger return than 7 per cent. is generally promised and expected, and with honest management *might often be realized*.

But even *this* is not the most important consideration in reference to this subject. It is the dreadful decline in public morals which should most excite our interest. Conduct which, a few years ago, "would have driven men to Texas," is now regarded almost without surprise. Our wealthiest and most prominent men in Society have become slaves to the desire of gain; their moral perceptions have become blunted and obscured, until it may be almost doubted whether they ever learned the commandments or the golden rule. Whole Legislatures, including the Governor and other Executive officers of a State, may be safely bribed, and we have even recently witnessed the strange fact, of both the briber and the bribed attempting publicly to justify their conduct before this intelligent public. Could there be a stronger evidence of the danger towards which we are so rapidly drifting?

But to return to your recent articles: After a most thorough examination of the subject, I fully concur in your opinion, that "no road, judiciously located and *honestly managed*, can prove a pecuniary loss," and also in your conclusion that "the misfortunes of Railroad investments are attributable, in nine cases out of ten, to mismanagement, or, to call the thing by its right name, to dishonesty," &c., &c.

Your following remarks are as true as they are scorching: "Selfishness binds them together; they uphold each other's plans;" and "should any of their number, through a conscientious regard to old fashioned honesty, object to the policy of his associates, he becomes a marked man, and his fate is sealed," &c. Really, Messrs. Editors, you speak prophetically, or rather experimentally. You must have been there.

You evidently understand the evil; but do you know any *remedy*?—if so, pray let us have it. In thus doing you will glorify yourselves and benefit the world.

As before intimated, the man who initiates and accomplishes a reform in Railroad management will confer as great a boon upon his country and the world as was bestowed in the invention of the telegraph—the introduction of the cheap postage reform—or even the laying the Atlantic cable; and he will as richly deserve the gratitude and plaudits of the people as the author of either of those measures.

In your article of Friday you have given some excellent hints, by way of a remedy, but we need more; and what is equally important, we need to have them *repeated*. Most of us have become discouraged, and are about ready to give up in dispair.

We find the evil-disposed generally possess the controlling influence at elections. We must depend very much upon moral influence and power.

Let these evil doers be thoroughly exposed, and *some* of them may perhaps be intimidated, and yield to such an influence. At all events, the despending will be encouraged, and many who have long since ceased to attend the elections of officers, may be induced to do their duty; and so, by a combination of votes and moral power, a reform may yet be wrought. Give us a continuation of your good offices, and we will yet hope for a REFORM.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Mutineers of the Whaleship Junior—Additional and Interesting Particulars—A Thrilling Narrative.

From the Boston Journal.

CYRUS W. PLUMER, JACOB WRIGHT, WILLIAM SAMPSON, JOSEPH BROOKS, WILLIAM CARTHA, ADAM CONNELL, H. STANLEY and WILLIAM HERBERT, the sailors who were engaged in the celebrated mutiny on board the whaleship *Junior* from New-Bedford, were arraigned in the United States Commissioner's Court, before A. C. CUSHMAN, of New-Bedford, Commissioner, immediately on their arrival in this city, Saturday evening.

J. HARDY PRINCE, Esq., appeared as their counsel, and they were remanded to jail, and this morning, at 10½ o'clock, they were again brought before the Commissioner, CHAS. L. WOODBURY, Esq., United States District-Attorney, appearing in behalf of the Government.

The prisoners were brought into Court heavily ironed, and appeared unconcerned and careless—much more so than when we saw them in jail. They did not seem to realize the enormity of the offence they are charged with, but laughed and joked with each other, until the opening of the Court. PLUMER, the ringleader, is of light complection, has a light moustache and beard, and light hair, tolerably long. His *personnel* is not by any means repulsive, and his eyes do not gleam with that ferocity which his alleged misdeeds would seem to imply that he possessed. He wore a blue woollen shirt, with drab pants, in Court. The rest wore coats. We understand that since they have been in jail they have slept soundly most of the time.

No judicial examination was gone into this morning, but an informal investigation for the purpose of deciding what witnesses to hold.

The substance of this information has already been published, but we presume the following full extract from the log-book, which we copy, will be found interesting. The entry was made by HENRY MASON, one of the crew, at the dictation of WILLIAM NELSON PROVOST, the first officer, who was wounded by the mutineers.

It contains an explicit account of the affair, and we publish it entire:

Lat. 38° 58' S., lon. 16° 2' E., Dec. 25, '57, short-ened sail for the night, and everything appeared as usual, until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when the cabin was attacked by the five men aforesaid. CYRUS PLUMER shot the Captain with a whaling gun containing three large balls. The balls went in at his left side and passed under his ribs and entered the side of the ship. The Captain sprang from his bed and said, "O! my God, what is this?" He was answered by PLUMER: "God d—n you, it is me." He then seized the Captain by the hair of the head, at the same time calling on his men to up with their hatchets, and commenced cutting him with his hatchet. After he had struck him three or four times he left him fall on the floor, and then PLUMER went on deck. The mate was also shot by a whaling gun in the hands of JOHN HALL *alias* Wm. Payne. I was fired upon at the time the Captain was; the charge from the gun went so close to my left cheek as to take the skin off, and entered my left shoulder; it stunned me so that I knew nothing, but when I came to myself I sprang from my berth, exclaiming, "My God, my God, what is this?" at the same time calling *for some one to come to me.*

I said, "Steward, come here," the steward made haste to obey, but was met at the door by JOHN HALL, with a cooper's axe, raised, (he had dropped his gun,) and told him if he said a word he would cut him down, and I sung out "*Boy*," the boy turned out and came to me with a light, and I told him to put the fire out in my berth; when I went into the second mate's berth he was dressing himself; I told him I was shot; he answered he was shot, too; the third mate was out of his berth, on the deck, dying; I left him and went to the Captain's room; I was barefooted, not having time to dress myself; when I entered the room, I found I was treading in blood; I told the boy, "Bring a light here;" when the boy brought a light, I saw the Captain lying on the deck dying; I raised him up, and he breathed his last. I then opened his chest, and took out his revolver, loaded three shots, and determined to shoot the ringleader; I then sent the boy to tell the second mate to come to me, but neither of them returned; I then blew the light out, and stopped as long as I could without suffocation; I then thought I'd leave, and give them a chance to put the fire out; as I passed through the steerage to put the fire out; as I passed through the steerage I sung out, "Cooper!" he answered, "Here I am; I sung out for several others, to see how many I had to help me; but when I saw the ship on fire, I thought it no use to ask for help; I then sung out to the men to put the fire out and I would not hurt them; as I passed by I heard the second mate on deck asking for his life, and heard them say "Kill him!" as I thought; when the men heard me sing out to quench the fire, they said, "Yes, you would like to get us down there, you son of a ——; come up here, or I'll shoot you;" I felt faint, and being wounded, thought I would take a bung-borer and go down in the hold to get some water, and also in the hopes of shooting the ringleader; but I was two days without getting water or anything to eat.

By that time my pistol was out of order, and my thoughts were all the time that the second mate was dead, and my only hopes were that I might get into port, and if they undertook to sell the ship I would come out and take her; but after I had been in the hold five days, they found me, and told me if I would come out they would not hurt me, and I might have the ship; and so I passed my pistol up, when I found, to my surprise, the second mate alive, but in irons. I was almost dead, but they took me aft and washed and dressed me. My shoulder where I was shot had mortified, but they had it dressed. They told me all they wanted of me was to take them where they wanted to go, and I might have the ship. So I did it to save my life and the ship.

The third mate had the boarding-knife run through him several times by CORNELIUS BURNS; and after he had killed him he was told to get out of the way by RICHARD CARTHA, and CARTHA struck at the second mate with another boarding knife, but it struck the berth board. He then struck at him again, and the second mate caught the blade and bent the point over the board. By that time I was out of my berth, hallooing. CARTHA then fired at the second mate with a pocket pistol, and shot him in the breast. All I saw before I took to the hold was that the captain and third mate were dead, and that the second was wounded, and I supposed he was killed after he went on deck. The remainder of the aforesaid testimony was told me after I was taken.

The proceedings on deck are thus detailed by one of the men: Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, I, with all the foremast hands not engaged in the mutiny, was awakened from a sound sleep, and was told by one of the gang that the ship was taken, and that the Captain and second and third mates were dead.

They said the mate had stowed himself away. They made us come on deck and compelled us to help them to put the fire out. We were then made to come on deck and were made to arm ourselves with lances, harpoons, spades, axes, and other things, and were made to stand at the fore, main and mizen hatchways watching for the mate. Just after I came on deck and had got to the try-works, the second mate came on deck and was made prisoner by the gang. PLUMER then bound him, sent him to the forecastle and set a strict watch over him. All hands except two at each hatch were made come aft and work at putting out the fire. After we had worked very hard for an hour or so, we got the fire so much subdued that we could venture below.

A couple of men were then sent below into the cabin and bent a rope on the Captain's ankle, and some of the men on deck hauled him up; a heavy chain was then made fast to him, and he was thrown overboard from the larboard quarter.

After the fire was put out, PLUMER ordered the ship to head W. N. W., thinking he was steering for Cape Howe, but instead of steering for Cape Howe, he was heading a straight course for Lord Howe's Island. After I was found, I was told to steer for Cape Howe, Australia. I accordingly changed my course to S. W. by S. We made the land on Sunday, Jan. 25, 1858. The same morning (Saturday, 20th) all hands were made to come on deck and throw the boat craft, the spades, spare irons, and in fact everything pertaining to whaling, overboard; they then broke out the stops in the ship, and all her stores, and appropriated them to their own use, and hove casks of rye and other things overboard. After that they went below into the cabin, and broke out everything they could find, liquors, tobacco and everything else they could lay their hands on. All the stores, and in fact everything in the ship useful for a whaling voyage, were used or destroyed, excepting bread and water. The clothing and the articles on board to recruit the ship were destroyed.

The mate then resumes his account as follows:

Dec. 25 to 30, 1857—After telling the men to put out the fire, which were the last words I said, I started between decks to the lower hold. As I passed the main hatch, PLUMER raised the corner of the hatch, and said, "Come up here, and we won't hurt you, but only give you the length of this." At the time the men were called aft to work, I heard them walking, and supposed they were all against me; I heard no one speak except PLUMER, CARTHA and HALL. While the men were putting out the fire he came aft, and raised the corner of the after hatch, and went down into the lower hold; crept aft to the run; whilst I was at the run, they made the foremost hands go down between decks and break out the cask of powder; they were afraid to go themselves as I supposed. After I saw no hopes of shooting the ringleader, I proceeded on to mid-ships, on the starboard side; I supposed it was on the second day after I was shot; I then raised my hands to God, and asked Him to protect my soul, I almost choked with thirst.

I then said, "O God, wilt thou be so kind as to give me a little water?" As the ship rolled I heard a sick moving on the cask about once a minute, and something told me, there is water. I went there, and found the bung out and the cask nearly full of water; then I said, "How will I get it out?" I was in my drawers, and had a thick woolen shirt; then it ought about taking a piece of my shirt-collar and dipping it in the water and sucking it: I left the shirt-collar at the cask when I went back to my place of stowing away, but when I went back I could not find it; I heard them shooting on deck; I thought they were firing in the hold; I also thought I saw lights in reach of me; I was frightened almost to death; as I crept further forward I lost my bung-borer, between the main and fore hatch: so I had nothing left but my pistol, containing three loads; I found a cask of water and got a drink; I also found a cask of bread, with the bung up; the bung being of soft wood, I rubbed a hole in it with the sight of my pistol, not daring to pound on it for fear of making them hear. There I lay; my feet had no feeling on account of the cold; I tore a piece off my shirt-tail and wrapped it around my feet, and tried to sleep; I expected to be shot as soon as I came up, and so I thought I would lie there and die; I thought I had been three days; I thought I was getting along well.

I had torn another piece of my shirt collar, by which I could get water, and I could get bread out of the bung-hole of the bread cask; the collar I made fast on my button hole for fear of losing it. The day they found me I asked them how long I had been in the hold; they told me five days; I thought I had only been three; while I was in the hold I was as strong as a lion, but when I came on deck I could scarcely stand; while I was in the hold I could hear a kind of suction in my shoulder, and I knew then that I was badly hurt; it swelled very bad; my shirt being bloody, cold and stiff, I shifted it around, and put the soft side on the lame shoulder the same day I was found.

When I got on deck I could not stand; I looked so bad they had pity on me; the foremast hands said if there had been any other person with me they could not have told who I was, I was so much altered; my hair stood upright from being shot. They took me aft, but ARTHUR came up to me with a pistol cocked, and a hatchet raised, and struck me on the lame shoulder, and said, "I am going to shoot you." He then made motions with the hatchet and said, "I will cut your nose off," and kept striking near my face.

PLUMER told him to keep still and not shoot me, but had hard work to hold him back; PLUMER told me that if I would take them ashore where they wanted to go, I should not be hurt, but should have the ship, and said: "You never misused me, and I shall not shoot you;" but my thoughts were that as soon as they made land they would kill me; my sufferings were indescribable; they took me forward to the forecastle, and told me that Mr. LORD was all right; my heart was overjoyed, and I said, "Let me see him."

I was then sent aft and he was kept forward in irons: they then made irons for me out of iron hoop, and made them so small that I could hardly get them on; the irons were made of heavy iron hoop, and in the shape of an oxbow, with an iron bolt running through, and a padlock on the end instead of a key; I then asked them to put them on my feet and not on my hands, on account of my shoulder; they then kept my irons off and let me free, thinking I would have a better chance to navigate the ship.

NELSON PROVOST.

We take the following extract from the log, which was written by PLUMER'S orders:

Lat. 37° 58' S., lon. 68° 57' Friday, December 25, 1857. This is to certify that we, Cyrus Plumer, John Hall, Richard Cartha, Cornelius Burns and William Hurbert, did, on the night of the 25th of December last, take the ship *Junior*, and that all others in the ship are quite innocent of the deed. The Captain and third mate were killed, and the second mate was wounded and taken prisoner at the time. The mate was wounded in the shoulder with balls from a whaling gun, and at the time we fired we set his bed on fire, and he was obliged, for fear of suffocation, to take to the lower hold, where he remained until Wednesday afternoon. We could not find him before, but we undertook a strict search and found him there.

We promised him his life and the ship, if he would come out and surrender without any trouble, and so he came out. Since he has been in the ship he has been a good officer, and has kept his place. We agreed to leave him a greater part of the crew, and we have put him under oath not to attempt to follow us, but to go straight away and not molest us.

We shall watch around her for some time, and if he attempts to follow us or stay around here, we shall come on board and sink the ship. If we had not found Mr. NELSON the ship would have been lost. We have taken two boats and ten men, and everything we wanted; we did not put Mr. NELSON in irons on account of his being wounded, but we kept a strict guard over him all the time.

We particularly wish to say, that all othe rs in the ship but we fire aforesaid men are quite innocent of any part in the affair.

(Signed) CYRUS PLUMER,
JOHN HALL,
RICHARD CARTHA,
CORNELIUS BURNS,
WILLIAM HURBERT.

Witnesses—HUGH DUFF, HENRY T. LORD, HERMAN GRUPP.

Ship *Junior*, New-Bedford, Mass.

I. A. PARKER, SYDNEY WEBSTER, RUFUS CHOATE and J. HARDY PRICE, consented to act as counsel for the prisoners to-day.

The District-Attorney has received a communication from the Consul at Sydney, ROBERT D. MERRILL, transmitting the following documents:

Copy of a letter from ROBERT D. MERRILL, Consul at Sydney, to Capt. A. F GARDNER, of the whaling-ship *Junior*, April 23, 1858; copy of a letter from the same to the guard of the ship *Junior*; form of the oath taken by the guard of the prisoners; warrant of the Governor; letter from the Governor of the jail.

The intention of these mutineers was to get on shore and prowl around as highwaymen. PLUMER, the ringleader, having already been initiated into the business. They were allowed to leave the ship in boats, as stated above in the extract from the log-book, which was inserted by PLUMER'S orders. They attempted to penetrate the interior from Ninety-Mile Beach, but were unable to do so from a scarcity of water. Six attempted it, however, and four went to Two-Fold Bay, giving out that they were Americans from Sydney bound for Melbourne; they were mistrusted and arrested.

PLUMER, who called himself Capt WILSON, became quite a ladies' man there, and was on the eve of marriage, when arrested. The intelligence of the tragedy was carried to Sydney by Capt. HADDON, of the *Lochiel*, Jan. 9, and on the next day the *Junior* arrived, and these men were pursued and arrested, as already stated. Great credit is due to the American Consul for his vigilance, and to the British authorities for their assistance.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1858.

The principal Market Places are "

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 24, 1858.

YARDS.	RECEIVED. In market to-day.	RECEIVED. Rec'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2649	3117	10	275	1235	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	108	23	23	5791	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	89	89	103	3765	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	47	89	47	1703	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2849	4161	191	448	12454	.....
Last week	2594	3330	185	583	13734	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,703

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1258	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1212	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	207	15	276	1205	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	504	Missouri	—
New-York	538	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,588	Texas	140
Kentucky	252	Connecticut	—
Indiana	95	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 25, amount to 4,725 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	2,961
Hudson River Railroad	902
Erie Railroad	862
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	4,725

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 25, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	5,799
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	325
By Hudson River Railroad	370
Camden and Amboy Railroad	168
Total	6,662

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,076	Horses	—
Hogs	6,339	Lambs	—
Sheep	2,359	Calves	53
Total	10,827		

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a shade lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6¾c.@ 7¼c.
General selling prices.	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales.	8¼c.@—	8¾c.@ 8¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The summary of receipts at all the City markets, including the Cattle retailed out at Bergen before crossing the river, show the total number of fresh arrivals since last Wednesday to be 4,161. This is an excess of 1,018 over the weekly average of last year, and 831 more than last week. The sales at Bergen, (800 this week,) have been much greater than usual, indicating an early demand. The surplus this week, however, is not so great as indicated by the number of Cattle, since there was a full complement of light, lean animals. Among these were 140 from Texas, said to have been grazed in Illinois, but it must have been by the roadside, as they came along, for their appearance indicated that they had tasted very little even of prairie grass, or any other fat-producing material. There were considerable sales yesterday, mainly of the better grades, at prices about as last Wednesday, and the market opened about the same this morning. Buyers were anxious to secure a requisite supply of good Cattle, of which they saw there was not an overplus. With the departure of this class, the prices of the inferior grades declined, and before night they went ¼c.@½c. below last week's rates. The yards were not quite cleared at sundown; the Texan animals, above referred to, though coming so far to pay us a visit, seemed scarcely to attract the compliment of a passing notice from even the buyers of low-priced skin and bone, though a few of the best were sold at $30@$32 ₱ head. Such animals should be grazed at least one season in Illinois, or elsewhere, before being offered in this, or indeed in any other market, as Beef Cattle. Of the 3,117 at ALLERTON'S, Illinois alone contributed 1,588, or full one-half; New-York and Ohio, together, one third, or 500 each. Those from New-York were mostly Cattle bought at the low, full markets of Spring and early Summer, and grazed in Westchester, Dutchess and other counties, and now returned.

The sales at Albany were pretty large on Monday and Tuesday, and mostly of the better grades. Some 800 were purchased for the Brighton (Boston) market: 250 to Providence; 100 to Worcester, and 100 to Springfield—making 1 250 for the Eastern market. These were purchased at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs., live weight. One prime lot bought, by the head, and afterwards put on the scales, averaged $5 ₱ 100 lbs. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
105	Ill.	E. Virgin	S. Ulery.
114	Ill.	Alexander & Harris	Owners.
161	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin.	White & Son.
65	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
140	Texas.	Beck & Herndon	Budlong & Eastman.
48	Ill.	Delano & Estes	Budlong & Eastman
72	Ill.	Rankin & Gillespie	Westheimer & Bro.
161	Ohio	J. Caldwell	Westheimer & Bro.
97	Ill.	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
95	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
15	Ill.	G. Burlingame	Hoag & Sherman.
60	Ill.	W. S. Stebbins	Ayrault & Bro.
44	N Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
32	Ill.	C. Stone	Ayrault & Bro.
113	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
25	Ohio	J. Condit	Mead & Holcomb.
95	Ill.	Virgin & Marvel	Allerton & Conger.
19	N. Y.	H. Felt	Allerton & Conger.
81	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
31	Conn.	Farmers	L. Beers.
74	Ky.	L. M Bedford	T. Wheeler.
38	Ill.	James Steele	Haring & Gurney.
45	Ill.	—— Perkins	M. Dalton.
60	Ill.	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
100	N Y & Ky.	Vail & Co	Owners.
43	Ky.	H. Myers	Owner.
101	Ill.	Conkle & Alexander	B. Bartram.
103	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin.	R. Murray.
43	Ohio	George Sage	Owner.
71	Ill.	J. Parchase	Owner.
54	Ohio	—— Geary	Gillett & Toffey.
34	Ohio	T. J. Pionnell	J. Miller.
30	N. Y.	H. Hurd	Owner.
26	N. Y.	J. H Williams	Owner.
36	N. Y.	E. Kelly	Owner.
34	N. Y.	A. Emmons	Owner.
120	Ill.	M Lockman	Martin & Valentine.
160	Ill.	Alexander & Orum.	J. A. Merritt.
39	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
71	Ill.	J. H. Cheney	Owner.
50	Ky.	H Eckstein	Owner.

S. ULERY sold 105 of the E. VIRGIN cattle of about 7½ cwt., at an average of near 9c. Of course they were good Illinois stock.

HARRIS & CONGER, on their own account, 114 fairish Illinois steers, at 8c.@9c. on 625 lbs. net.

WHITE & SON, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 101 very fair cattle from Illinois, at near 9c. on an estimate of 700 lbs. net.

WM. FLORENCE, 65 of his own Ohio stock, in good flesh, though a little coarse, at 8c.@9c, rating them 7 cwt.

E BUDLONG & EASTMAN *tried* to sell 140 Texans brought on by one W. W. ROBBINS, for BECK & HERNDON. The few best ones that were got off at $30@$32 ₱ head probably were about 6c. ₱ lb. although it was impossible to tell what they would weigh when divested of *horns*, hide and offal. The heaviest might reach 5 cwt. net. It appeared as though the lot would last for *two* markets at least, which will save the owners the necessity of sending again next week. BUDLONG & EASTMAN had better luck with 48 Illinois Cattle of common to medium grade, for DELANO & ESTES, disposing of them at 7½c.@8¼c. on an estimate of 5½ cwt.

WESTHEIMER & BROTHER, for RANKIN & GILLESPIE' 72 Illinois Cattle in fair flesh but rather rough, at $43, or 8c. for the tallings and so up to 9c. for the best. Also for J. CALDWELL, 101 very fair Cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, at 8½c. Home weight 1,311 lbs. Sixty-four of them brought 9c. yesterday.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. J. HUTCHINSON, 97 rather common Illinois stock at 8c., and 71 Illinois steers of better quality, for J. CHENEY, at 8¾c.@9¼c. Also for Dutchess County farmers 35 good cattle, at about 9c.

AYRAULT & BROTHER, for W. S. STEBBINS, 60 fairish Illinois stock at 8c @8¾c., and for a few of the best 9c., rating them 70½ lbs. net. The lot averaged near $60 ₱ head. Also, for C. STONE, 32 medium cattle at 8¾c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 113 Ohio cattle of very good quality for A. WARNER, at an average of near 9c., and 25 common Ohio stock for J. CONDIT, at $48 each, on an estimate of 6 cwt.

C. G. TEED 81 of J. BRYANT'S Ohio cattle, of good quality, at 8¾c @9c., rating them 7 cwt.

T. WHEELER sold 74 pretty good, although rather green, Kentucky Durhams at, as he called it, 9c. on 720 lbs. net. Several buyers called their cattle less than 9c. L. M. BEDFORD, owner.

O. HURD for A. HURD, 60 fair Illinois cattle, estimated at 6¾ cwt., at 8¾c.

H. MYERS bought 43 very fair Kentucky cattle, rated 775 lbs. net, which he sold yesterday at 8¼c.

AT BERGEN—GILLETT & TOFFEY sold for S. G. WOODRUFF 65 fair Illinois Steers, at 8½c.@9c.; and 51 Ohio cattle for E. HUSSENGER, at 8¾c. on 6¼ cwt.

GEO. SAGE sold several lots at Bergen, among which was 68 Iowa Steers for MORSE & Co., at 7c.@8c. They were light and thin, rated at 450 lbs. net.

HARING & GURNEY got 8¼c.@9c. for 64 good Illinois cattle for MALLORY & MORRHOUSE, calling them 675 lbs. net; and $58 ₱ head for a small lot, by F. A. BROCH; estimated 6¾ cwt.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The City receipts are not large, but quite sufficient for present requirements. Good cows are worth more in the country than here at present

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh Cows selling at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Market a little quicker to-day, but prices no better.

BROWNING reports receipts of 23 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, with no extra ones offered. Market fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 89 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 89 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$45 for good: with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market slow, at former prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts have been lighter, and the cooler weather has tended to increase the demand, so that prices are about ½c. ₱ lb. higher than last week. Good Calves now command 6c.@6½c ₱ lb., live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 275 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., and a few at 6¾c. Market quicker, especially for good Calves, weighing about 150 lbs. Some heavy ones ranging from 175 lbs. to 200 lbs., sell slowly, at last week's prices, while the lighter ones are near ½c. ₱ lb. higher.

BROWNING reports receipts of 23 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 103 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 47 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Market good, at higher prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been very good, although about 1,200 less than last week. Prices are about the same for Lambs, and a trifle lower for Sheep. The cool weather favored sales during the week, but a hot sun to day checked operations materially this afternoon, and buyers were regretting their morning purchases.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,205 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3¾c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c. @5¾c. for Lambs. Sheep are not doing as well as last week, while *good* Lambs are a trifle better. Poor stock is in light demand, one lot of 31 thin Sheep selling to-day at $2 ₱ head, and a small lot of Lambs at $1 75 each. Some of this class cost more in the country than they are bringing here.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,791 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5¾c.@6c. gross for Lambs. Markets well supplied, and lambs have been doing a trifle better. Receipts for Monday were 2,731, or more than for any one previous day for the year.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,755 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$3 50 and $5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,193 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

314	Sheep	$902 87	54	Sheep	$186 74
262	Sheep	707 50	36	Sheep	118 75
200	Sheep	637 50	134	Lambs	381 11
199	Sheep	561 62	77	Lambs	225 25
110	Sheep	330 06	94	Lambs	229 51
64	Sheep	168 00	46	Lambs	103 37
66	Sheep	225 51	32	Lambs	95 80
Total		1,628			$4,773 59

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 24.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,699 Sheep and Lambs for $5,776 60, or an average of $3 40 ₱ head.

Sale of Sheep and Lambs by A. VAN WERT, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for the week ending Aug. 23:

244	Sheep & Lambs.	$684 75	100 Sheep	$341 00
221	Sheep	694 25	65 Sheep	214 32
164	Sheep	569 08	226 Sheep	648 40
64	Lambs	223 75	90 Lambs	350 25
61	Lambs	220 00	98 Sheep	315 00
305	Sheep	976 50	—	—
120	Sheep	394 00	1778	$5,631 39

Average, $3 17.

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of 1,024 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST MAN—COLUMBUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PAS DE BOUQUET—LA MANOLA—THE WILLOW COPSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—YOUNG ACTRESS—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE-OH.

BOWERY THEATRE—NICK WHIFFLES—RED GNOME—ATLANTIC CABLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM—CUT AND COME AGAIN—MAKE YOUR WILL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS &C.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool.Aug. 28
The *Saxonia* leaves New York for Hamburg .....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., yesterday, before 12 o'clock, received a dispatch from SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which had been forwarded from Valentia during the forenoon. It was simply congratulatory, but worth notice as an indication of the progress made by the electricians in their experiments, as it only occupied two hours in the transit. Last night the crew of the *Niagara* met at the Hall of the Union, in Cooper's Institute, and, together with a crowded audience of our citizens, were addressed by CYRUS W. FIELD, Captain HUDSON, JOSEPH HOXIE and others, after which they repaired to the Palace Gardens, and sat down to an ample festival there provided for them.

The new Minister to Venezuela, Mr. TURPIN, has received his complete instructions, and will leave immediately for Laguayra. He is now, we believe, in this City.

The Utah Mail to July 31 has arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas. There is no news of interest.

We have news from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 2d inst. Business is reported very brisk, nearly $200,000 worth of goods having been sold there within two months. The crops were in very fine condition. A war with the Navajoe Indians was considered inevitable, they having invited the troops to fight.

A proclamation has been issued by the Board of Commissioners under the English bill, giving the result of the Kansas election. They declare the English proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote cast was 13,088, exclusive of some precincts which were excluded on the ground of informality.

An article which we copy from the Washington *Union* announces that the War Department has determined to order General HARNEY to the command of the army in Washington Territory, to conduct the Winter campaign against the Indians. He and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about six weeks, and in the meantime all needful preparations for the successful prosecution of the war will be made.

The continued outrages of the Indians on the frontiers of Texas have at last aroused the attention of Government to the necessity of taking active measures against them. Gen. TWIGGS, the head of the Department of Texas, has issued orders for an expedition, which will be composed of four companies of U. S. Cavalry and fifty Infantry, under command of Brevet Major VAN DORN, Captain of the Second Cavalry. The expedition will move from Fort Belknap on the 14th of September, and scour the country beyond the Red River, without any particular reference to Department limits

On the 12th inst. a grand barbecue was given at Craytonville, S. C., in honor of the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the course of his speech on the occasion he took bold and decided ground against the proposition to reopen the Slave-trade as against the interests as well as the policy of the South, and commented upon the folly of the late Southern Commercial Convention in attempting to agitate the subject. He also alluded to the pending contest in Illinois, and declared that he would infinitely prefer to see DOUGLAS a Senator rather than LINCOLN, and closed with a feeling exhortation in favor of the preservation of the Union.

At the solicitation of M. C. MEIGS, Captain of Engineers in charge of the works connected with the capitol extension at Washington, Col. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written a letter giving his opinion as to the fitness of the new hall for the purposes of its erection. He pronounces it a success in every particular. Under all circumstances, in its acoustics, its ventilation, its heating, its lighting, and its conveniences for the comfort of members, he considers it eminently successful. This is in direct contradiction of the generally expressed opinions.

Our Key West correspondent gives some particulars of the destruction by fire of the ship *Otseanthe* at that place on the 26th ult., before reported. The crew of the United States brig *Dolphin* rendered efficient assistance in trying to save the vessel and cargo, the latter consisting of 1,200 bales of cotton, being the cargo of ship *Sultan*, and 6,000 sacks of corn. The whole was a total loss.

Our correspondence from Sagua la Grande informs us that the health of that place is not so bad as of other points on the Cuban coast. The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin*, Captain MAFFITT was in the harbor, and a large merchant fleet loading with sugar.

General WILLIAMS, the hero of Kars, who arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday evening, on board the *Canada*, was the recipient, yesterday, of a grand ovation given in his honor by the citizens of that place.

The Philadelphia *Press* is authorized to state that Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the Union at the next session of Congress, or whenever the people present their Constitution to Congress.

A murder was committed at Enterprise, Miss., on Wednesday week. Col. WM. P. HUDNALL, while discussing warmly at the dinner table with one J. M STEELE, was stabbed by the latter with a bowie-knife.

A frost occurred on Monday night in the vicinity of New-Haven.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, the Secretary of the Navy, yesterday visited the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn, where he was received with much attention by the Commodore and the officers of the station. He visited the different workshops and the ships of the yard, and, on going on board the *North Carolina*, was saluted with seventeen guns. He visited the *Brooklyn*, lying at PEASE & MURPHY'S Iron-Works, and then returned to his hotel.

The Joint-Committee on the Celebration met as usual, yesterday, and received several applications for places in the procession. Brigadier-General YATES was elected Grand Marshal of the procession of Sept. 1. The Secretary of the Navy has been invited by the Acting-Mayor, Alderman CLANCY, to take part in the celebration.

An alternative *mandamus* was issued yesterday morning to the Board of Supervisors, to show cause why they should not be compelled to insert in the tax levy the $300,000 asked for by the Commissioners of Records.

The Emigration Commissioners met in Worth-street yesterday, and transacted some routine business of little public interest.

The Cattle Markets continue to be abundantly supplied. The City receipts for the week ending yesterday amounted to 4,161 hard, which is a thousand more than the average weekly receipts of all last year. The prices of the preceding market day prevailed yesterday morning and the previous evening for the better grades of cattle, but there was a slight decline after dinner. The poorer grades were ½c.@¾c. ₰ lb. lower, and the yards were not quite cleared at night.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite depressed, and prices were lower for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. There was a good inquiry for Oats, at advanced rates. Cotton was salable and steady. Pork was brisker and dearer. Other hog products were also doing better. The Coffee sale was quite successful. The Tea sale resulted in the disposal of about all that was offered at somewhat easier prices for common and medium grades, and firm rates for the better qualities. Sugars were moderately active at unchanged figures. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alteration. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 779.

The Americans in Council.

When devout men set out together upon a crusade, it becomes them to cast the world aside, and sinking all minor feuds, unite heartily in their immediate calling. In more senses than one, they are bidden to take up their cross and bear it with one heart to the hour and crown of victory. Then, with all the sanctity of their deeds about them, they are at liberty to fall as soon as they please by the ears, and in the resumption of old personal quarrels be zealous even to slaying. Your Leopolds may lock up the lion-hearted in Austrian dungeons; and your, Phillips may intrigue with perfidious Johns, but not until the holy wars are over, and ample indulgence secured for all violent malfeasances.

It is in the neglect of these wholesome principles, that the cardinal error of the so-called American Party consists. In its wholesale animosity to Popery, it cannot bear a single cross. Its Council assembled on Tuesday at Albany. Thither came all the leaders of the Order, if that title still befits it, and with them a surprisingly liberal muster of the rank and file, making, on the whole, the most respectable gathering of the party recorded in several years. Not only the unusual numbers present, but the tone of the talk, within and without the meeting-house, argued some business of more than ordinary moment to be adjusted; and yet, in the eyes of the world, the only avowed business was of no consequence whatever. It was to fix day and place for a State Nominating Convention. The clue to the mystery is brief. The whole difficulty lay in the question, Should the party advance so far toward fusion with the Republicans, as to hold its Convention at Syracuse on the 8th of September, the day appointed for the Republican meeting? The leading spirits were evidently friendly to that manifestation of a conciliatory temper, regardless of consequences. A larger number were not unwilling, if the step was unlikely to involve them in an abhorred pact with Abolitionism. A third interest opposed all fusion, and all measures rendering fusion practicable; joining, nevertheless, in the anathemas of the rest against the Administration, and conceding the necessity of some combination for curbing and ejecting it. The result was a determination, expressed by a majority of two to one, in favor of the Syracuse meeting, and an alliance *pro hoc vice* with Black Republicanism. With the wisdom of this decision we have nothing to do. Far better than any beside do these earnest but cautious men know their ability to resist the seductions that must inevitably be held out to them at Syracuse. They are sensible even to nervousness of the danger of absorption involved in any approach to that haunt of intrigue. Hence every advance towards fusion is hedged about with precautions, exceptions, provisos, protests, limitations. It is reiterated that if they venture this time into bad company, it is for this time only. No future conjunction is to be hoped for. All inferences are discouraged. With an ample saving of American principles, involving old Nativism, old Protection dogmas, old hostility to bell, book and candle, pope, devil and pretender, they propose, possibly, in certain undefined contingencies, if nothing unforeseen intervenes, if it prove expedient, if distinct advances are made from the Republican side, under vigorous protest against Republican doctrines, and open fire upon the Republican leaders, and with loud vituperation against the special friends of FREMONT, to unite momentarily, plenerally, *ad litêm*, as the learned in the law have it, for this one fight, no more; and with emphatic declarations against being regarded as a "permanency" rather than as a "temporary" in the Republican connection. So coy are our American friends; so faithful to their manifold, and fragile, and evanescent platforms, whose beams are as penetrable as sunbeams, and whose planks are as a footing of glass! It is certainly best, if you lean on a brittle walking-stick of inestimable worth, not to hazard it in a miscellaneous shillalah fight, without making sound terms for its immunity from all downright hard knocks. The Americans cannot be too solicitous about their principles. There is no foretelling when they may elude them, and disappear.

In good sooth, if there is to be, if these gentlemen who stand shivering on the brink of coalition, propose to effect such union with elements antagonistic to the Administration, as may expel it from power two years hence, they must set about the business in a very different spirit from that of the Albany Council. They must be content to tuck away in some side pocket of their last year's surtout all those distinctive dogmas which are the soul of the Order. They must lay aside the livery of Nativism, and losing their petty identity in the mass of a great Opposition party, fight with singleness of purpose this all-important campaign. There is no fact plainer than that the views of the party are impossible, so long as the Buchanan Democracy control the Federal Government. Clear the ground before you proceed to erect your edifice; and to clear it, you have got to lay aside the ridiculous fastidiousness and namby-pambyism of your present politics, and go to the task with the nerve, the unity and the will of men. You are no better Protestants for all your protests; your resolutions and reservations and hyper-cautiousness will not prevent one Irishman from voting a straight Democratic ticket, or secure one adherent to counterbalance that vote. Go to Syracuse, if you are going, with the face and courage of patriotic men; and if you can secure your terms, registry law, candidate, and all, from the Republicans, secure them, but in the name of sense have done with this preliminary and ridiculous attempt at diplomacy.

A BELL-TOWER IN THE PARK.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Repairing the City Hall, have made, upon the whole, a very sensible and commendable report. We trust it may be adopted, lest, if any attempt should be made to amend it, a much worse plan might be adopted in its place. No particular benefit will be gained by raising the central attic and making it a full story,—but then it will not do any harm,—and the erection of an iron cupola, bearing some resemblance to the old one, will not be objectionable. The cupola that was destroyed was not an original one,—it had been very materially altered. The only novelty to which any decided objection should be made, is that of an iron bell-tower in the Park. While St. Paul's bell and tower are so near, there can be no necessity for this bell-tower,—for it must be only a temporary erection, to be removed whenever the new City Hall shall be built,—unless it can be so placed and designed as to be incorporated with the new structure. The better way will be to defer the erection of the proposed tower until the plans of the new Hall shall have been decided upon, and then it can be put up at once.

Who is to Blame?

The secession of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD from the management of the new suboceanic telegraph was an event of ill-omen. The whole business appears to be miserably bungled. There has been delay at every step since the cable was landed. There have been blunders and stupidity inexcusable; and there is reason to believe that the jealousies and rixation of the scientific corps will for a long time defer the public usefulness of the work, and excite lively prejudices against it. We have had occasion heretofore to remark the utter unfitness of scientific people for the active business of life. They handle only to misdirect, confuse, and perplex it. They as surely fall to quarreling as a group of wild Irishmen at a wake; and the confiding public in attendance upon their sage experiments has presently reason to suspect that the only science of which the learned professors are sincere votaries is that which they practice in common with JOHN MORISSEY and BILLY MULLIGAN. We have, in fact, high authority for stating that Mr. FIELD'S retirement from the control was due to his foreknowledge of the outbreak and riot among the electricians and their partisans, which were to follow the completion of the line.

Three weeks have now elapsed since the cable was laid. The world has been on tip-toe for practical results. The huge marine creature of human ingenuity was undoubtedly there; but its great claim was to the automatic power of speech. That it could communicate by signs or signals we were assured, but for days the all-essential question, Can it really speak? remained unanswered. Then it stammered out what purported to be a Royal message, confused, halting and half delivered; and, resting a day or two after the imperfect effort, it gathered strength to return a Presidential reply. The faculty of speech was proved, but was it such an utterance as could be put serviceably to every day uses? Could the new agent run upon the world's errand? Could it work in practice those splendid miracles which were predicated of it in theory? The oracle was appealed to for the solution of these distracting doubts, and the only answer a waiting world has extracted is that the line is in the custody of the electricians, and, until the sesame of Mr. WHITEHOUSE be uttered, the channel of intra-mundane thought must remain closed.

Who is Mr. WHITEHOUSE, that all mankind must stand in silent anticipation of his fiat? Let us admit that his services, in the early development of the enterprise were valuable; but they have been well compensated; and if they were not, there is certainly no proportion between them and this provoking return, exacted at the expense of universal patience. Is there no other reward for his transcendent merits but in the employment of his machine, a machine confessedly inadequate to the business in hand, but which may become practicable if the directors, and two worlds, will forbear until he shall have devoted an unknown number of months to its improvement?

Is there not an American invention of known adaptation to the use, which might be had and employed without this solemn trifling? The questions are pertinent. If it be true that the working of the great wonder is to be in the hands of Engineer BRIGHT, whose incompetency delayed the submersion of the cable a twelvemonth, and of Electrician WHITEHOUSE, whose apparatus is known to be inferior to the invention of Mr. HUGHES, and who yet postpones the active operation of the line by his fruitless experiments; and if these gentlemen are so retained, in order to have the management of the work exclusively in English hands, the sooner we open a second cable, and give it to an American FIELD to drop, with the aid of the paying out machinery of the American engineer, and work it with new instruments of our American HUGHES, the better it will be for America and the world.

Athletic Sports.

The readers of the TIMES must have noticed the extraordinary increase of attention lately on the part of the public to base ball and cricket playing. For a score of years back, persons anxious to see a game of cricket could be gratified at Harlem, or at Hoboken, on almost any fair Summer day, but the players were generally Englishmen, and the few Yankees who went in came out with blistered hands and defeat. Yankees protested that when they fairly attempted a share of the honors of the field, they stood nochance; that the old cricketers, by fair means or foul, always conspired to seize the victory; even that they hired professional players to conduct the game for them when the odds were on Jonathan's side, and so it came at last to be believed that no man who did not drop his Hs could possibly win honors at bowling or wicket-keeping.

Meanwhile, base ball was one of the games we read of, and remembered as in pretty nearly the category of the blind-man's buff, goal, and tag, that so delighted us when we were quite young gentlemen. On some grand holiday, certain grown-up bold boys would go down into a secluded suburban valley, as far as possible out of sight of the multitude that would be sure to make merry over the awkward pitching and the outrageous misses to catch, and have a grand time. But the young folks were kept too busy to think of playing ball as a business, and the old folks frowned on all such wastes of time.

"But the newspapers have been talking up the value of bodies—preaching for years past that human flesh was a very fair article when well kept—indeed, that it was the only pickle that would keep souls from spoiling above ground. Certain Germans—Turners—by their exploits have kept before the public, too, the excellence of muscle, and glorified the enjoyment of physical exercise. This preaching, and these examples, are at last telling on our people, and now every fair afternoon all the heights in the neighborhood of New-York and Brooklyn are crowded with men and women, old and young, to see the base-ball players. The flag of some club is always flying, and two lads seldom meet in the street with ten minutes to spare that they are not practicing throw and catch. The talk of all the urchins, is of bats, and runs, and umpires. The old people are pretty nearly as much infected as the young. The oldest deacon in one of our straitest churches was around a few days since with an invitation to join an Old People's Club, which is to play every Saturday afternoon.

We hail the new fashion with delight. It promises, besides its host of other good works, to kill out the costly, dissipating target excursions. We predict that it will spread from the City to the country, and revive there, where it was dying out, a love of the noble game; that it will bring pale faces and sallow complexions into contempt; that it will make sad times for the doctors, and insure to our well-beloved country a generation of stalwart men, who will save her independence, notwithstanding that she is hitched to her old mother by a cable through which a London Lord Mayor can receive and return his congratulations with the Honorable Mayor of New York all within a week.

American Ideas of Government.

Our London namesake has for some time been seriously exercised as to the government of the New-Caledonian Gold Regions. It is amusing to see how painfully it is impressed with the necessity of immediately transporting thither the entire bristling battery of governmental forms, police and red-tapeism, anticipating all kinds of chaos-come-again, unless the same be forthwith effectuated. Last week we transferred to our columns two recent articles on this subject from the *Times*, which we doubt not our readers perused with mingled emotions. In one of these, after a ludicrously sombre picture of the state of things in the new colony, it lugubriously laments that in New-Caledonia "there is yet no authority, no police, except what those rude outcasts of society may institute among themselves, influenced by the instinct of self-preservation!" And, in a subsequent article, the English Government is urged to "take such immediate measures as may give an orderly and regular character to the proceedings of the new colony, and, by at once arming the Government with sufficient physical force, may make itself feared and obeyed."

Now, it will not be understood that we, too, do not perfectly appreciate the importance to any society of a social organization. Indeed, it is an imperative necessity. But it is the difference in the English and American methods of bringing about such an organization that is significant. Spell-bound in the old rut and routine, the English mind seems utterly inadequate to the comprehension of the spontaneous and audacious forms social forces assume in America, where free play is given to the creative energies of human nature. Petrified in the crystalline mould of theories, traditions, and parliamentary formula, their eyes seem to have become blurred to the fact that, after all, institutions, governments and societies flow from man's self-conscious activity; that their very forms and formulas, too, were once audacious innovations, and that the same power that shed these is ready to organize itself into new forms. If we were to take sides with those who find the solution of mental and social phenomena in the law of races, we should certainly say that, of all national minds, the English is the one most bullied by tradition and precedent, and comes least directly face to face with the truth of things. An institution, law, custom, once established, the English mind inclines to adhere to it for ever, even after the life whereby it lived has gone, and it has become a ridiculous anachronism. The same peculiarity characterizes English colonization. England always operates from without, imposing laws, taxes, formulas, and pressing down with the load of police and external authority. But American annexation and colonization are organic and creative. Content with infusing great and fruitful ideas, it absorbs from within into its own fluid and flexible substance, leaving all special forms and applications to be made by circumstances. As it has more in mind the inauguration of living conceptions than any set system, the American political genius easily adapts itself to any condition, and carries within itself the means of a spontaneous solution of all special problems that may present themselves.

An eminent illustration of the constructive power of self-government is offered in the case of the organization of California. The outbursting of the *auri sacra fames* attracted crowds of just such "rude outcasts of society" as have recently been rushing to the courses of Fraser's River. And yet, strange to say, these wild, centrifugal and apparently intractable masses immediately fell, by certain hidden laws, into place and order. That incendiary conglomeration became a social organism, formed a State and a Constitution, enacted laws and exercised all the functions of a healthy body politic. Nameless, unknown men, unschooled in the "higher statesmanship," but having learned the lesson of social architecture in self-government, they proved themselves equal to the solution of problems that were then baffling the best political heads of Europe. This is a striking manifestation of the superiority of the inborn faculty of social organization over all merely theoretical conceptions and schemes. To have endeavored to fit these combustible elements into the Procrustean bed of abstractions would have been but to convulse them in splintering and bewildering confusion.

The social organization of California is one of the most striking chapters in universal history. It is a luminous manifestation of the faculty of self-government, and is of more value to prove the creative energies of human nature than any previous thousand years in the annals of the world. It teaches the lesson people are so apt to forget, that man has all within him. We apprehend there is a great deal of unnecessary terror of anarchy. Indeed, it is often of advantage, as it strips off all needless bandages and lets the real laws come into play. Surely it cannot be that every part and particle of matter bristles with law, and that man alone is lawless. Rather is humanity naturally constructive. There is that versatility in human society that will fit for itself a sphere under any circumstances.

So, doubtless, will it be with the rude, self-helping masses, who are finding their way to the auriferous placers of the North Pacific Coast. The auspicious suggestion of California is not unavailing. We would have due regard paid to the establishment of law and justice; the danger is in setting up theoretical schemes, apart from the consideration of the circumstances and conditions involved, and endeavoring to force social elements into an order unfit for them. A law is useless unless it be anticipated in the mind of the people by a corresponding want. All government should simply consist in the removal of obstacles to the free action of the spontaneous social forces. We are not afraid but the new Colony will be able to grapple with its own difficulties, and cut a direct path to the solution of all political problems that may arise.

MERCHANT LORDS.—There are many noble families in England which are indebted for their patents of nobility to their founder's successes in trade. It was a singular circumstance, therefore, that a member of the House of Lords, of so recent a creation as the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, should utter such disparaging remarks, in reference to the mercantile classes, as he did in a speech lately on the Indian bill, when referring to the admission of cadets to the military service. He advocated the exclusion of the sons of merchants, and for the following most remarkable reasons.

"The education," said his Lordship, "obtained in these cramming colleges is not the highest species of education;—that which is attained at *home, by the example and conversation of good parents, is by far the highest. You cannot compare for a moment the education which the sons of clergymen and officers get with the education obtained by the sons of rich grocers and linen-drapers*, who will be successful in these competitive examinations. Depend upon it, this is a great and most injurious social revolution."

This allusion to the good parentage of boys who have the fortune not to belong to the commercial classes, sounds sufficiently whimsical in this country where merchants form the upper-crust of society. As the speech of Lord ELLENBOROUGH did not even elicit a "hear," according to the reports, it must have been considered as altogether proper by the lordships to whom it was addressed. And yet there are in the House of Lords several merchants and sons of merchants, who must have experienced a very queer sensation if they listened to the disparaging remarks of Lord ELLENBOROUGH. There are, for example: Baron BELPER, formerly Mr. STRUTT, the manufacturer, who has but just been admitted to the House of Lords; and Baron OVERSTONE, formerly JONES LOYD, the Manchester banker; and Baron MACAULAY, the son of a merchant; and Baron ASHBURTON, the son of a London merchant, and whose mother was the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant; and there, too, is the Governor-General of India himself, Lord CANNING, who came from a mercantile family, and whose father, the great statesman, was educated by his uncle, a banker, who was raised to an Irish peerage; and then there was Sir ROBERT PEEL, whose father sold calicoes, and many similar cases that might be mentioned. It was a most strange circumstance that a member of the House of Lords should make such insulting and disparaging remarks about a class of men whose representatives must have sat within the sound of his voice. It was like Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, the son of a wagon-maker, denouncing Northern mechanics as white slaves.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMMES.—In a letter from an Albany correspondent, which we publish in another column, the curious in matters of party management will find some rare texts for thought and speculation. What a farce becomes popular suffrage when we look behind the scenes and see such agencies as are there described at work, directing and controlling every movement with no more reference to the people, or popular interests, than if no such thing as a people existed!

It would seem, from the revelations of our correspondent, that Ex-Mayor WOOD must have already abandoned his intention of retiring to that private circle wherein he hoped to be "both prized and appreciated;" we find him again busy in the old trade of political wire-working, and his associates are much the same as used to figure by his side in the days of his flusher fortune.

But such plots and agencies are not confined to one particular side in this Democratic contest. There is another "programme," the details of which seem just as tyrannical an infringement of popular right; but on this point we must wait for further developments. It is time that the many upright and conservative men in the Democratic Party should look this matter of clique-domination in the face, and say how much longer they will be content to let it sit and rule above them in the high places of power.

All the evils we suffer under in political life have their origin in the wretched struggle for place and pay; or, rather, this struggle is the motive power by which a few crafty and designing leaders control the action of the Ward politicians and the rank and file who make up such Falstaffian legions as are depicted in the letter of our correspondent. Let us once be blessed with a President of clear head and strong will, who will have strength enough to ignore the doctrine of rotation in petty offices, and he will earn for himself and Administration a name second to none in the history of our country.

Shipping Fruit to New-York.

Under this head we notice a communication in a Southern paper, which, were it not for the errors it contains, one would suppose to have been written by a Northern commission man. The directions there given, however, are such that no person once following them would be likely to do it again. For instance, Peaches are to be packed in boxes, with straw, leaves or hay.

This is all wrong, as more or less of the fruit will decay on the passage, and, moistening the packing, prevent that circulation of air which is absolutely necessary. Hence it is that those accustomed to ship fruits or vegetables which decay soon, if in barrels, cut or bore numerous holes in the side and ends.

Having carefully observed the arrivals of Peaches, Apricots and Plums from the South, we find them in the best condition when put up as follows: Peaches, for example, should be picked a few days before they are ripe, so that they will just begin to soften when they reach their destination. Pack carefully in slat boxes, two feet long by eighteen inches wide and eight inches deep with a partition running down through the centre. Boxes of this size hold two peach-baskets when first filled, but the contents shrink somewhat on the voyage from softening and decay. The slats should be just far enough apart to prevent the fruit from being pilfered on the way, while the shallow depth and middle partition keep it in small masses, so that the pressure from above is light. The boxes are also of the most convenient size to handle. Avoid *all packing material*, unless each peach or plum is wrapped in tissue paper, which only pays when an extraordinary high price is expected.

In taking the fruit to the steamer, let the land carriage be upon spring-wagons, and put the fruit on board, if possible, only on the day of sailing. The Southern fruit trade is annually increasing in importance, and while it is proving lucrative to those engaged in it, it furnishes us with a supply quite in advance of our own raising, to say nothing of the higher flavor when grown under a more tropical sun; and as the Northern crops of peaches are gradually diminishing in amount, and deteriorating in quality, we may yet have to rely mainly upon our Southern neighbors, and wish them to understand the best possible method of putting up their fruit to insure a ready sale when opened here.

FOUND DEAD.—An Irishman named ARCHIBALD CARMICHAEL, was found dead in a ditch on Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. There was only one foot of water in the ditch, and it was a matter of some doubt how the man had met his death. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, and the Jury brought in a verdict of "Death from Suffocation."

City Items.

BRANCH'S CONDITION.—A gentleman upon whose statements we can place the utmost reliance, tells us that a day or two ago he visited BRANCH, at Blackwell's Island. After crossing the river and reaching the Island, the gentleman was shown into a small office attached to the Penitentiary. At this place he saw one of the clerks present an order from one of the "Governors," to be permitted to see BRANCH. After a few moments the unfortunate Alligator, but still indomitable BRANCH, presented himself. His face was paler than when in the City, and his general appearance was that of a man who was suffering from a want of nutritious food and the usual comforts of life. BRANCH was dressed in the prison costume; his hair was cropped and his whiskers shaved. He stated that he was now employed in carrying the tools used by the people of the quarry, and that, although the work was not necessarily too severe, yet the fact, that he was confined all day amid the dust of the quarry, and fed on food which his system and appetite revolts at, he was rapidly loosing his strength, and was threatened with a paralysis of his left side. He stated that he had to get up several times in the night to rub his limbs, and that his case was agravated from the fact that he was denied the use of slippers, and had consequently to stand on the stone floor whenever he was obliged to rise from his bed. He says that if the present severe discipline is not alleviated, he will not live six weeks, and his chest is severely affected by the dust of the quarry, and the hard labor he has to perform, without adequate food.

BOGUS CABLE FOR SALE—CAUTION TO ENTHUSIASTS.—The excitement which the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable has occasioned has created a new set of imposters, mock sailors, who pretend to belong to the *Niagara*, and who invade offices, saloons and bar-rooms with grossly bad imitations of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, five or six inches in length, which they offer for sale at prices varying from fifty cents to a dollar. These men can never be mistaken for real sailors by anybody but the greenest landsman, who has never whiffed the sea breeze in his life. Their appearance is bogus, their pretended nautical talk is bogus, and their "cable" is the most bogus of all. There will be plenty of the genuine cable in the market before many days. Let enthusiasts wait; they will be able to purchase it at a cheap rate at respectable establishments. In the meantime let them shun the bogus cable of the streets.

THE STATEN ISLAND ACCIDENT.—The bodies of the two young men drowned while bathing last Sunday, off Staten Island, near the NARROWS, were found yesterday. Their names were ALFRED GARDNER, nineteen years of age, in the employ of Mr WALKER, piano forte manufacturer, No. 1 Astor-place, and ANTONIO VALDIS, a native of Cuba, aged eighteen years, in the employ of PESANT BROTHERS, No. 104 Pearl-street. It would appear that they had endeavored to fasten their boat, in which they had left their clothes, by an oar stuck into the sand; and that seeing the oar give way, and the boat begin to drift, they rushed after it into deep water, and as neither of them could swim were both lost. They were young men of excellent character and good prospects, and their loss is sincerely felt by a large circle of friends.

LAUNCH.—The new bark *D. Jex*, of about 425 tons, will be launched from Capt. DARLING'S Yard, at Port Jefferson, L. I., on Saturday the 28th inst. She is a very superior vessel, having been built by Capt. DARLING with the greatest care for JOSIAH JEX, Esq., of this City, who we understand intends sending her to Belize, Honduras, in place of the late bark *Cadet*, long running in that trade, also owned by Mr. JEX, and who has made every effort to supply her place, by getting the new bark ready after the loss of the *Cadet* became known. Capt. GUIDE, late of the *Cadet*, will command her, he having been long and favorably known in the Belize Trade, in connection with Mr. JEX.

The Tehuantepec Railroad Company have sustained a heavy loss in the foundering at sea of their steamer *Poydras*, as mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Many fear that this accident will retard the opening of this transit route from New-Orleans to San Francisco. The Company announced a few weeks ago, when Mr. AUGUST BELMONT advanced them $175,000, upon their mail contract, that a line of post-coaches over the Peninsula would be started, in connection with steamers, on the 1st October next. It is somewhat doubtful if it is done.

HONOR TO PROFESSOR MORSE.—Over the main entrance to the New-York University on Washington square, a large transparency has been placed upon which is an excellent representation of Professor MORSE, the Electrician, with the words, "In Honor of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE" inscribed above it. Professor MORSE was an instructor at the University, and there his first experiments in telegraphing were made.

RECEPTION OF CYRUS W. FIELD.—We understand that the numerous friends of CYRUS W. FIELD Esq., in his native county of Berkshire, Mass., are preparing to give him a splendid reception to-morrow at Great Barrington. The following are the Committee of Reception: David Leavitt, Geo. R. Ives, A. G. Whiton, R. Taylor, I. Sumner, Z. O. Russell, A. C. Russell, I. Seeley, T. Dewey, L. G. Robbins, Sheldon Leavitt, B. F. Durant.

THE CITY HALL BELL.—Our sonorous acquaintance is prostrate in the grass behind the City Hall. Great is the wonderment of the crowd at its dimensions. Some maintain that it weighs at least a dozen tons. Its exact weight is 11 tons, 6 cwt.

HENRY JANSSEN, chief mate of the American ship *Emerald Isle*, was arrested yesterday, charged with having committed a dangerous assault upon one of the crew with a belaying pin. He was discharged on bail.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, WEDNESDAY.—At the meeting of the Board this day, the Health officer reported the arrival of the steamers *Alabama* and *Huntsville* from Savannah. He said that it had been indirectly reported to him, within the past two days, that yellow fever was prevailing to a slight extent at Savannah; that he had taken pains to ascertain the truth of these reports, but that he obtained nothing definite in relation thereto till the receipt of the following letter and bill of health from the Health officer of Savannah, which he submitted to the Board:

SAVANNAH, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have learned that the ship *Sparkling Ware*, that recently put into your port, having cases of yellow fever on board, was reported as from Savannah, Georgia. The facts of the case stand thus: The *Sparkling Ware* was reported to me as lying off Tybee Light, 18 miles from the city, with the loss of two mates and one seaman on her voyage from Matanzas to Liverpool, and in need of medical assistance. On visiting her, I found no case of fever on board, ship clean and crew perfectly healthy. She was fumigated with chlorine, and remained at her anchorage from the 15th July until the 23d of the same month. The last visit I paid her was on the 22d of July, at which time all the crew were well, and the Captain stated he would leave the next day for Liverpool. This vessel was, at no time, within 18 miles of the city, and I am under the impression that her draft of water would have prevented her coming up to our wharves, had she been at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. M. TURNER, M. D., Health Officer.

To Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer, Port of New-York.

P. S.—The Health of our City was never better. In our last report there was not a death reported of fever of any kind. Should the yellow fever appear among us, which I do not anticipate, it shall be promptly communicated to you. J. M. T.

The Bill of Health which was submitted with the foregoing letter, was signed by the Mayor of Savannah, and fully corroborates the statements of the same in relation to the sanitary condition of Savannah.

Dr. THOMPSON said, in view of the statements contained in the letter and Bill of Health, the steamers *Alabama* and *Huntsville*, also on board of the same being well, were allowed to proceed. The Board concurred in opinion with the Health Officer.

Schooner *T. D. Wagner*, from Charleston, asked to proceed to the City. Denied.

Schooner *May*, from Charleston, asked to come to the City to discharge. Denied, and ordered to discharge cargo at Quarantine.

A communication was received from the Wardens of Bellevue Hospital, and was referred to Dr. ROCKWELL, with power.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTED AT NO. 16 GREENWICH-STREET, SOME DAYS SINCE, BY DR. ANDERSON, OF STATEN-ISLAND.

Dr. ROCKWELL reported to the Board that he visited the case of fever reported by Dr. ANDERSON on Friday last; that he had seen the case several times since; that he had seen the patient to-day; that she was fairly convalescing; that it had been said that she had had black vomit on Thursday last; that such a statement was not correct; that while he was Health Officer he saw very many cases of yellow fever; that he was more than sanguine that the case was not that of yellow fever; that he could not imagine how a mistake as to the black vomit could be made in this case, unless it arose from the fact that the patient, for a year past, had been subject to bleeding from the lungs, and that the disease, in this case, had been undoubted bilious fever.

A communication was received in relation to garbage at No. 66 Spring-street. Referred to City Inspector.

Ship *Competitor* asked to come to the upper Quarantine to discharge ballast and take in cargo for sea. Referred to Health Officer with power.

Brig *Wingold* asked to proceed to Hunter's Point. Tabled.

Steamer *Memphis* from Charleston. Take the course of other steamers from that port.

Ship *Armorial* asked to proceed. Denied. The Health Officer said many cases of fever had been taken from her.

The Collision Between the Arabia and Europa.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM PODGERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 24th, I noticed an article upon the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia*, signed "An American Passenger," wherein its author takes me to task for saying that the complimentary card to Mr. ANDERSON, the first officer, was signed by foreigners who did not know the nature of the paper, and by others who were not capable of judging of the merits of the case. I should, perhaps, have said that there were some few who signed the document on their own convictions, uninfluenced by the opintoas of others, and if "An American Passenger" was on deck at the time he certainly ought to be able to decide for himself, and I most graciously waive the mooted point and give him all due credit for *his opinion*, which he gives very clearly and in a very sensible manner; but as he objects to mine of the why and wherefore of his signing the paper, he cannot but allow me the privilege of differing from him on some of the points. I am willing to admit that, say half of those signing, understood the question, and decided for themselves; but he must know that a greater number, notwithstanding the pertinacity of its supporters and their solicitations, *did not sign* the paper, and that it but expressed the views of the minority.

As regards his capability of judging of the prope steps to be taken on the emergency, I do not doubt that he can take a "common-sense view of it," but there are certain customs, rules and laws of the sea that might conflict with the common-sense view of a "landsman," and yet be considered correct in the opinion of an "old salt." The only seafaring man on board, aside from the *Arabia's* crew, was a merchant captain, and it is well known that he did not sign the paper, and expressed quite a contrary opinion as to the "merit" of the act or order to "starboard." It is hardly worth while to argue the matter, and occupy time and space that might be devoted to a better purpose. I would, however, suggest to "American passenger," that his denial of what was not transpiring within his notice is as great an assumption as any he complains of. The scene in the lower saloon for a few moments was just as I stated, and ladies *did* faint, and one upon the stairs, or she at least became helpless. Passengers did rush for life-preservers and *did* put them on; and one gentleman cut loose one of the "head-boards" that was lashed abaft the after smoke-stack, and for a few moments—as might reasonably be expected—there was great alarm; but it soon subsided, and no set of passengers could behave better—the ladies particularly. I know that several did not leave their staterooms. But all this does not prove the collision to have been such a trifling affair. Even if "American passenger" preserved his equilibrium—several were not so fortunate. As for my having written my communication under "great nervous excitement," I can only say that I must possess a most remarkably nervous temperament, to have been so severely afflicted five days after the occurrence, at which time it was written. As to the "prejudice:" what I said of the manners of the officers of the *Arabia* has been doubly confirmed in several communications from passengers to newspapers in other cities, (see *American and Commercial Advertiser*, Baltimore, Aug. 23;) and I freely confess that I could not listen indifferently to such wholesale abuse of everything American, not being blessed with such a meek and Christian-like spirit as that with which dame Providence has favored an American passenger, which I rather envy him, as being a very comfortable thing.

In conclusion, I would say, that inasmuch as my opponent admits that the *Europa* saw us first (and why we did not see her as soon I hope Mr. ANDERSON explained as satisfactorily as the other points,) the best thing to do was to select the hardest spot for the blow, and by *mere good luck* we were struck where we could best bear it; but I reiterate, that Mr. ANDERSON *could not* and *did not* know whether we would receive the blow near the bow or ten feet further aft and no one seeing the bows of both vessels after the collision could doubt that even if a "side long blow" had struck farther aft, the Cunard line would have been short one steamer in a brief space of time. There are two parties, each of opposite opinions, and its hardly worth while to attempt the conversion of the "unbelievers" who can't be made to "go" on ANDERSON, bet on him or swear by him,—just because a few do;—besides, the pubic don't care a fig about it, and would get heartily tired of any further discussion. They are too full of Atlantic Cable. So I will resign the floor to an "American passenger," who seems a very sensible fellow, despite his John Bull proclivities, and he may pummel me to his heart's content if he feels like it, without fear of reply. As the Yankee said of his countrymen when asked how it was they got whipped at the battle of Bladensburg, "Somehow they didn't seem to take any great interest in that fight." So it is with me: I don't take any great interest in *this* one. PODGERS.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC—MORTALITY AMONG THE YOUNG—SHOCKING SCENES AT A CEMETERY—HEAVY RAINS, &C.

Our dispatches, published daily, keep the public advised of the progress of the yellow fever in New-Orleans. The agent of the Southern Aid Society in that city, writes:

The yellow fever commenced its ravages here about the middle of June, first among the sailors, but has since been gradually spreading through the city. In a postscript he says: The Angel of Death is in our midst; the pestilence is increasing; our hospitals are fast filling up. Pray for us. He relates the following incident: "I called to see a German family in a back yard; found the mother and four children sick with the yellow fever and lying upon beds of shavings. Two little girls of the same family administered to their necessities. I provided watchers for the night, and next morning sent them to the Charity Hospital. The father had previously died—the mother and two children are since dead, while the other two little girls are there with the same disease."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"The fever this year, we observe, is unusually severe on young people. Every other funeral we see down town the coffin and crape are white. Passing a knot of women, yesterday, we heard one say: 'It's awful bad among the young folks—I knew a splendid girl that died yesterday, only 16 years old.'

The different Benevolent Societies are making every preparation to attend to the fever, if it gets within their ranks. One of them, the Spanish Benevolent Society, has lost several members by the fever, and others by other diseases, they having had no less than twenty-two burials since the sickly season set in. The Howard Association have gone bravely to work; whether their calls have been heavy or not, we are unable to say. They have secured a portion of the Luzenberg Hospital for their use in the Third District, where the fever is worst.

As to the weather, it continues abominably hot and uncomfortable, though we have at times a good whiff of breeze, a good shadow of thunder cloud, and an occasional outer edge of a sprinkle of rain. We have had considerable thunder within the last day or two, but no rain to speak of.

A French ship was towed up the river and landed at one of the third district wharves, on Saturday night. She had quite a number of French immigrants on board, who, in their joy at nearing the land of freedom, joined heart and soul in singing the anti-Napoleonic hymn known as the 'Marsellaise.' They kept on singing after the ship was made fast. A police officer, going on board, stepped up to them, and said to them, in their own language, 'Gentlemen, don't sing so loud; there are a great many sick people about here, for the yellow fever is very bad.' This was the first the immigrants knew of the fever being in the city, and they at once stopped singing—instantaneously wilted—with feelings which may be better imagined than described. Among the passengers were eleven Catholic priests and four nuns, who expressed not a little alarm, saying that as they had come over by invitation of the Archbishop, they felt it would be his duty to send them back or to some other place of safety as soon as possible. This is certainly a bad time of the year for foreign immigrants to land in New-Orleans."

The *Delta* of Friday last has the following sickening picture:

"St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery, which is situated on Louisa-street, in the third district, has been the burying-place of a large number of the victims of yellow fever this season. This is accounted for from the fact that the disease has been prevailing in a greater degree in the third district than any other portion of the city. The cemetery is divided into two divisions, the lower one of which is almost destitute of vaults or tombs, and those interred there are placed, in dry weather, about a foot under ground, the dirt thrown on top not more than covering the coffin. Since the recent heavy rains, the whole place is flooded, more or less, and looks more like a swamp than a cemetery. The spade hardly breaks through the sod before the water shows itself, and then the negroes gouge out as much earth as they can for the water.

Several graves were open yesterday as we passed through, looking like oblong mud-puddles. A few moments afterward the remains of some poor individual was brought in, and left to the negroes to inter. Placing the rough coffin on a hand car, they carried it a short distance and placed it by the side of a hole, and then made preparation for placing it in its last resting-place. The head of the coffin was let down into the water, but, of course, it would not sink, and immediately rose to the surface. It was thrust down several times rather roughly to endeavor to make it adhere to the soft mud at the bottom, but it invariably rose again. At last it was shoved in, and the spade of one of the negroes held it until the other threw in large quantities of hard mud, which served as a weight to keep the head down. One of the negroes then, while the other kept his spade on the first end, lowered the foot and sank it in the same manner, kicking in some mud with his feet, while his spade kept the coffin down. The whole of this section of the cemetery is filled with new graves, and presents the appearance of a newly plowed field. The stench in some portions is hardly endurable, coming, as it does, from the shallow graves of water."

Of the weather at New-Orleans the *Bulletin*, of Thursday, says:

"The rain which we noticed as having come down so boisterously and perseveringly evening and night before last, continued after we penned the paragraph, and got on a regular New-Orleans shower, the consequence of which was a swamping of the greater part of the town, for the time being. The soft water continued with slight intermissions to come down harder than even an alligator could desire, until a couple of hours before noon yesterday. Towards evening, however, the city had its face dried by the sunshine, and the sweet and refreshing look it had up-town, and cleanly appearance everywhere, were ample compensation for the preceding discomfort."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The Board of Health report 74 deaths, yesterday, from yellow fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug 25.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were forty-four.

The Indian Campaign on the Pacific.

From the Washington Union.

We learn that the War Department has determined to order Gen. HARNEY to the command of the army in Washington Territory, to conduct a Winter campaign against the Indians. This is an important and delicate trust conferred upon a General who has won great distinction in contending with the savages.

A Winter campaign against powerful and wealthy tribes, in a country extremely broken and little known, is a work which will tax all the capacity and experience of the General in command, and will be looked after with great solicitude by the whole country.

We understand that Gen HARNEY and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about six weeks, in which time they will have an opportunity to make all needful preparations for their work.

The country have unbounded confidence in the experience, energy and military capacity of Gen. HARNEY. He has been assigned one of the most important commands ever undertaken in this country. The foe are powerful, numerous, wealthy and sagacious. They are, too, unquestionably the bravest tribes on the whole continent. Flushed with their victory over Col. STEPTOE, and thus led to underrate the white man's strength and prowess, they certainly promise a fine job for our army now concentrating against them. The result, however, cannot be doubtful! A Winter's campaign, we feel confident, conducted by Gen. HARNEY, will tell the whole story of Indian subjugation in the Pacific.

It may be asked whether the Winter has been determined upon as the season for prosecuting hostilities against the tribes in Washington? This, we fear, has been in consequence of the peculiar face of country inhabited by the Indians. It is coursed by high mountains which are inaccessible except through certain gorges known only to the Indians, through which they can escape, and thus defeat the best-laid plans of the invaders. These gorges or passes are filled in the Winter with snow, and are wholly inaccessible; the tribes will be thus inclosed within the valleys where snow falls in light quantities and remains only a day or two on the ground.

With pontoon wagons, rubber bags, and other implements of protection in crossing the streams, it is believed Gen. HARNEY, an experienced and energetic woodsman, and "a good Indian fighter," will have no difficulty in penetrating all the Indian settlements, and disencumbering them of their cattle, horses and provisions, if nothing else, on which they solely rely. We have no great faith in mere battles with the Indians. They will never fight if they can avoid it. Gen. JACKSON's system of fighting Indians was to destroy their cattle, horses, and their means of subsistence. This is sure to paralyze them and make them sue for peace. A Winter campaign alone can do this; for, however well advised of the country, the tribes have still a better knowledge of it, and can remain in harmless security, while our army is looking over their deserted villages and contemplating their ubiquitous character.

Douglas and Lincoln at Ottawa—Personal Reminiscences.

Messrs DOUGLAS and LINCOLN had a grand tilt at Ottawa, Ill., last week. Mr. DOUGLAS' speech contained this amusing passage:

In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. LINCOLN upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys—both struggling with poverty in a strange town for our support. I an humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery-keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful in his occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. LINCOLN is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet-maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else. [Laughter.] But I believe that Mr. LINCOLN was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy for him, because of the up-hill struggle we had in life. [Cheers and laughter.] He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling—could out run them at a foot-race—beat them all pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together; [laughter and cheers;] and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse-race or a fist-fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. [Renewed laughter.] Hence I had a sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I.

Mr. LINCOLN served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1846, when WILMOT raised the Wilmot Proviso tornado, Mr. LINCOLN again turned up as a Member of Congress from Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition-Black Republican platform, in company with LOVEJOY, GIDDINGS, CHASE and FRED. DOUGLASS, for the Republican Party to stand upon. TRUMBULL, too, was one of our own cotemporaries. He was one born and raised in old Connecticut, Bred a Federalist, he removed to Georgia, and there turned Nullifier, when Nullification was popular. But as soon as he disposed of his clocks and wound up his business, he emigrated to Illinois. When he got here, having turned politician and lawyer, he made his appearance in 1840-41 as a Member of the Legislature, and became noted as the author of a scheme to repudiate a large portion of the State debt of Illinois, and thus bring infamy and disgrace upon the fair escutcheon of our glorious State. The odium attached to that measure consigned him to oblivion for a time. I walked into the House of Representatives and replied to his repudiation speeches until we carried resolutions over his head, denouncing repudiation, and asserting the moral and legal obligation of Illinois to pay every dollar of debt she owed—every bond bearing her signature. TRUMBULL's malignity toward me arises out of the fact that I defeated his infamous scheme to repudiate the State debt and State bonds of Illinois.

Young Men's Christian Association—Card from Mr. Edgar's Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, it is evident that the reporter must have left before the meeting was closed, as the preamble and resolutions offered by T. G. SHERMAN, and warmly advocated by J. C. HALL, reported to have been carried, were subsequently reconsidered, and the whole matter pertaining to the charges upon Mr. EDGAR's misconduct, as regards the affairs of the Devotional Committee, were again referred to the Board of Directors.

The reasons for this were simply these: That the membership voting in the first stage of the evening were ignorant of the facts that T. G. SHERMAN, who moved and offered the resolutions, and J. C. HALL, who so apparently disinterestedly advocated the passage of them, were both prominent *actors* in the legal proceedings now in progress in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought against EDGAR by J. C. HALL. So soon as it was thus understood by the meeting, the members were very indignant at the action of the above named persons, inasmuch as they could not make it appear by all the flow of smooth words or personal charges against Mr. EDGAR, that they were entirely divested of personal prejudices and animosities. It was found, during the intermission, that J. C. HALL had never before appeared upon the floor of the house, at any of its previous meetings; also, the opinions of the members were confirmed as they progressed in the discussion, by the appearance of WILLIAM HERRIES, on the side of T. G. SHERMAN and J. C. HALL. After an animated talk of a few moments the question was taken on a Reference of the whole matter to the Board," which was carried nearly unanimously. Mr. EDGAR and his friends desired an impartial investigation of the charges that "rumor" has laid to him, but they cannot and will not consent to allow the floor of the Young Men's Christian Association to be the forum of ebullition to personal animosity. By inserting the above you will oblige many members of the Association. Yours, respectfully,

J. M. DIGGS,
LUCIUS A. BACON,
FRANK W. SHEPHERD,
GEO. T. COOKE,
and others.

[Not only our reporter, but a large portion of the meeting, had left when the action was taken which is reported above.—ED.]

Another Destructive Fire at Sing Sing State Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

A destructive fire broke out at about 7½ o'clock last evening, in the carpet manufactory in the State Prison at this place, and in less than four hours the building was a complete ruin. Mr. AUGUSTUS H. SMITH was the contractor. The total loss of the stock, machinery, &c., will fall heavily on him. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and had it not been for the energy of our fire department, must undoubtedly have consumed the whole range of buildings on the river side.

The fire was not extinguished until 3 o'clock this morning, and was then subdued only with difficulty, the firemen working hard to save the cabinet shop, in front of which was a large pile of lumber. The space between this lumber and the cabinet shop was only ten feet, and here the firemen stood, bravely combating the flames.

The main prison was not injured. The chapel was once on fire, but the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done. Suspicion rests upon one of the convicts, who had been heard expressing a threat that the next building to be burnt would be this shop. The total damage is probably from $12,000 to $15,000.

Yours.

Termination of the Great Cricket Match—The All American Eleven Beaten.

The Cricket Match between the Western and City Cricketers was resumed at Hoboken on Tuesday between 10 and 11 o'clock, four wickets having fallen on Monday evening, for only 15 runs on the second innings of the Western Cricketers, and when the last wicket fell, only 54 more runs had been added to their score, which footed up for a total 69, 60 of these only being from a bat.

The match terminated in favor of the Country Cricketers, by 28 runs.

At the conclusion of the match the ball was presented to the victors, with a few brief remarks, by Mr. Castle, and responded to by Mr. Ralph, of Utica, and Mr. Lacy, of Albany, in suitable terms.

The following is the score:

SECOND INNINGS OF THE WESTERN CLUBS.

Names.			Runs.
Stephenson	b Cuyp		3
White, l b w	b Crossley		0
Rose	b Cuyp		5
French, c Fletcher	b Cuyp		13
Moore, c Sharp	b Cuyp		4
Gillespie	b Crossley		0
Swales	b Crossley		6
Smith, c Sharp	b Crossley		3
Pearson	b Crosaley		0
Ralph	b Cuyp		7
Hobbs, c Crossley	b Cuyp		0
Reeves	b Cuyp		7
Aldridge, c Tinson	b Cuyp		9
Jackson	Run out		0
Burke	b Crossley		0
Chapin, c Sharp	b Crossley		3
Campbell	Not out		0
Lacy	b Cuyp		0
Byes 3, leg byes 3, wides 3			9
Total			69

SECOND INNINGS OF THE CITY CLUBS.

Sharp	b French	6
Lilly	b French	4
Tinson	b Swales	0
Wilby, c Moore	b Swales	2
Crossley, c Smith	b French	1
Fletcher	Run out	0
H. Wright	Not out	4
Higham	b French	4
S. Wright, c White	b Swales	0
Spivey, l b w	b Swales	1
Cuyp, c Rose	b Swales	0
Byes 2, wides 1		3
Total		25

ELEVEN ENGLISH VS. EIGHTEEN AMERICANS.—This match, between the Americans and English of the Long Island Cricket Clubs, was commenced yesterday on the Cricket Ground at Bedford, L. I. But one innings on each side was completed, which was largely in favor of the English. Several of the best cricketers on the American side were represented by substitutes, on account of pressing business preventing their attendance; but notwithstanding this disadvantage they entered into the field against the English side on their second innings, and by sundown had put out several of the best players for small scores. The play will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning. The following is the score of the first innings on each side:

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

Names.	Clubs.	How Out.	Runs.
Wightman	Brooklyn	c Holdsr. b Andrews	14
Byron	Brooklyn	b Andrews	3
Bennett	Long Island	b Andrews	8
Bainbridge	Brooklyn	b Andrews	0
Beeling	Kings County	Run out	9
Bedford	E. New-York	b Andrews	3
Bray	Kings County	b Holder	1
Bailey	Kings County	c and b Andrews	13
Labon	Long Island	b Holder	8
Welstead	Long Island	b Andrews	0
Miller	Brooklyn	Not out	0
Byes, 18; leg byes, 3; wides, 16			37
Total			102

AMERICAN EIGHTEEN.

Holder	Long Island	b Bailey	6
Reid	E. New-York	Run out	1
Harker	Kings County	c Miller b Bailey	0
Curry	Long Island	b Bailey	6
Nelson	Brooklyn	l b w b Bailey	0
Oddie	Brooklyn	Run out	3
Van Sicklan	E. New-York	b Byron	0
Alexander	Virginia	b Bayley	9
Turman	E. New-York	c Miller b Bayley	0
G. Eckt	Long Island	b Byron	1
Pomeroy	Union	b Bayley	3
E. Holt	Long Island	Run out	3
Brooks	Kings County	b Byron	2
Andrews	E. New York	c Labon b Bailey	5
T. Russell	Kings County	b Bailey	0
Phillips	Kings County	Run out	0
Bennett	Kings County	b Byron	0
Daxton	E. New York	c Wightman b Bailey	0
Byes 10, wides 8			18
Total			45

BASE BALL.—An interesting game of base ball came off on Tuesday at Wheat Hill, Brooklyn, between the Continental Club, of Brooklyn, and the Metropolitan Club, of this City. Quite a crowd of people were present, who seemed to enjoy the sport, as each player on making a good strike, catch or run, was loudly cheered. Both Clubs played well, but the Metropolitans certainly exhibited the best judgment throughout the game. The following is the score:

METROPOLITAN.	H.	L.	Runs.	CONTINENTAL.	H.	L.	Runs.
Postley, c. field	6	1		Law, r. field	2	4	
Jackson, pitcher	2	4		Durbee, l. field	3	2	
Lacour, l. field	4	2		Barto, pitcher	3	2	
Hudson, catcher	3	3		Briggs, short	3	1	
Kirk, short	4	2		Parmlee catcher	2	0	
Robbins, 1st base	3	3		Voorhies, 3d base	3	1	
Overhiser, 3d base	1	5		Henry, c. field	3	2	
Welsh, 2d base	1	4		Winans, 1st base	5	0	
Wilson, r. field	3	1		Well, 2d base	3	1	
Total		25		Total		13	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Metropolitan	1	2	0	2	4	5	3	4	4
Continental	2	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	0

UMPIRE—W. E. Andrews, of the Putnam Club.

Fires.

IN EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in the building corner of Eighteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, occupied by the Manhattan Gas Company. The fire broke out in a room used for storing matches, and was extinguished before it had extended beyond the place where it originated. Loss $150. No insurance.

IN BEDFORD-STREET.—A fire broke out, at 4 yesterday morning, in the feed store corner of Bedford and Leroy streets, kept by M. WEINSTOCK. The firemen were early on the ground, and the flames were not permitted to extend beyond the first floor. Damage, $250, covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

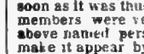

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes**, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **London Watches, Adjusted Chronometer Balances**, warranted the most accurate in any climate, for sale at the prices usually charged for Lever Watches. D. C. Peacock, London, represented in New-York by DAVID RAIT, No. 408 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **A. Barthoff's New Family SEWING MACHINES.**

"They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*

"Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.*

"None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.*

"The best make and most durable"—*Ibid.*

"These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun*, Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,541 Post-Office, New-York.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.** THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. DEPOT NO 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co's IMPROVED LIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,** For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Gentlemen from the Interior Staying at** our Hotels are invited to the Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., where they can select from an unequaled stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at prices much lower than those of any other establishment in or out of New-York.

☞ **Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale, No. 3 Bond-st., N. Y.**, makes the treatment of this disease a specialty. Long standing and formidable cases, together with all their complications and derangements, such as Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, great defluxions of mucous, &c., are relieved, and positively and radically cured.

☞ **Feet-Covering for Gentlemen.**—The Boots and Shoes manufactured and sold by CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, possess those commendable qualities—elegance, durability and cheapness. Gentlemen who desire to purchase Boots or Summer Shoes of very superior make would do well to make a purchase at his establishment. He has on hand a very large stock of Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, fine French Calfskin Boots, besides the heavier kinds suitable for fishing and shooting excursions, from which you will find no difficulty in making satisfactory selections.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies. Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumery

☞ **Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses,** No 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, are acknowledged to be the easiest, surest and surest remedy for Rupture in the world. They never rust nor weaken from use. Six days' trial given. Call and examine.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees,** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of this famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metalic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **A Splendid Stock of English Carpeting,** imported for the Fall trade, offered at unprecedented low prices! Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 80c.@90c.; Ingrains, 38c., 42c.@50c.; Oil-Cloths, 30c., 40c.@50c per yard. Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell,** Jeweler, No. 395 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by *mail*, on receipt of funds.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Guages.—** Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SARTWELL—POST.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. H. P. Crozier, at the residence of S. S. Post Esq., No. 4 Hamilton place, ROSWELL SARTWELL, Esq., to Miss LUCY H. POST, both of Lebanon, N. H.

DIED.

SWAN.—On Monday, Aug 23, ANN COLVILL, relict of Charles Swan.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Alfred Colvill, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 68 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock without further invitation.

HORTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug 25, of consumption, JOSEPH O., son of J. B. Horton.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 269 Division st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.) Friends will attend without further notice.

JOURDAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25, MARGARET JOURDAN, relict of the late Patrick Jourdan, and daughter of the late Patrick Byrne, after a lingering illness, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, John, Cornelius, and Thomas J. Jourdan, and son-in-law, Michael Neacy, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 130 Mulberry st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Albany and St. Louis papers please copy.

POST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, ESTHER, wife of Samuel L. Post, and daughter of the late Jacob Hays in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 1,026 Broadway.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, suddenly, EDWARD D. REYNOLDS, late Purser U. S. Navy, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 Pitt-st.

MORROW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 24, ELIJAH MORROW aged 51 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mt. Elias Encampment No. 1, E. O. of I. R. and the members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence (No. 276 West 34th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WAITE.—At Brattleboro', Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, LENA PARKER, only child of Albert S. and Mary H. Waite, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MORRELL.—At Portchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug 25, WILLIAM LEE MORRELL, aged 21 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Elijah P. Morrell, Esq., Portchester. His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. New-Haven cars leave depot, 27th st and 4th-av., at 12:45 P. M., and return at 6½ P. M.

He died in hopes of a blessed immortality.

DE BEVOISE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, of consumption, ADRIANNA, twin daughter of Charles I. and Jane L. De Bevoise, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her parents on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCCLELLAND.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 25 after a brief but severe illness, borne by her with Christian fortitude and resignation, ADALINE EVERTSON, daughter of the Rev. Alexander McClelland, in the 19th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 297 Broadway.
Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Invite the attention of the jobbing trade
To their new styles of
CRAVATS, SCARFS AND TIES;
Also, Suspenders, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
Also, sole agents for one of the largest English manufacturers of tubular and ribbon ties. We are enabled to offer inducements in these goods unequalled in the City.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING HOUSES,
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES sores and ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures aches and pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for burns and scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for horses and cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil: for the ailments of man and beast, it is without equal. Depot No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT
TO
DRY-GOODS DEALERS.
One of the best assorted Stocks
FRESH, CHOICE, ATTRACTIVE,
received from recent arrivals from Europe,
now exposed for sale at our
WAREROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N.Y.,
to which we solicit attention.
Great taste is displayed in our selection.
DRESS GOODS.
The variety and style exhibited in this department is large
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
We have an extensive assortment, and of the most fashionable shade and shape for Fall and Winter.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!
All makes and sizes
HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS,
AND CASSIMERES.
DOMESTICS.
We have made large purchases for cash, and are prepared to give buyers at the very lowest figure
MERRIMAC CODDEN, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE, MANCHESTER, &c., &c.
PRINTS AND DE LAINES.
Cabot Lawrence, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, onsdale, Wamsutta,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
and other popular styles of Domestics.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FEAST OF LANTERNS,
To illuminate Hotels or private houses,
To illuminate rigging of vessels,
To illuminate trees grounds &c.,
To illuminate fire apparatus and engines;
Use the colored lanterns, hung out of window or carried on handles, they are safe and clean. Orders prepaid will be served in rotation for a limited number, if left early at No. 534 Broadway near Spring st. Prices $10 for 100; $6 for 50; $3 50 for 25.

CORNICES, PINS AND BANDS.
Just received, an Invoice of Brass Cornices, Pins and Bands; Patterns all new, made expressly for the Fall Trade. For sale, at prices much below the usual mark, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY ARE INVITED to an examination of our unrivaled assortment of FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY ARE INVITED to an inspection of a superb variety of GAS FIXTURES, embracing many novelties, and for sale at a great reduction in prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY CAN HAVE the opportunity of witnessing the process of PAINTING AND GILDING CHINA, by visiting (free of charge) our store W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY WILL PLEASE look at the following prices for SILVER

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.

The undersigned has the honor to announce that he purposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season

On AUG. 30, 1858,

For this short season he proposes producing several NEW VOCALISTS,

as well as OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The sale of Tickets for the approaching season will commence on

SATURDAY, Aug. 28,

At the Box Office of the Academy of Music; at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, in a few of her most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.

Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
DON'T NEGLECT
THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing the two great hits of the season, the
LAST MAN
and
COLUMBUS.
Mr. BLAKE,
In his extraordinary impersonation of Geoffrey Dale, the miser.
Mr. BROUGHAM
In his beautiful representation of Christopher Columbus.
MARK SMITH
as the King.
A. H. DAVENPORT, W. DAVIDGE, CANOLL, J. S. SMITH, DUNCAN,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss MILLER.
To-morrow evening, Friday, Aug. 27,
BENEFIT OF MISS JANE COOMBS,
when will be presented Knowles' fine play of the
LOVE CHASE.
Constance.....Miss Jane Coombs.
And the
FOURTH ACT OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S.
FRIDAY, Aug. 27,
BENEFIT and last appearance of MISS COOMBS, who will perform Constance and Lady Teazle in the comedies of THE LOVE CHASE and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will also perform.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 26,
Bourcicault's five act drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE,
(with an unapproachable cast.)

Luke Fielding	Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan	Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard	Mr. Burnett
Augustus	Mr. Jefferson
Sluggus	Mr. Peters
Dick Bulkhead	Mr. Wrey
Lady Vanguard	Miss May Wells
Rose Fielding	Miss Laura Keene
Meg	Mrs. Sothern
Lucy Vanguard	Miss Sara Stevens

After which, the
PAS DE BOUQUET,
By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
To conclude with
LA MANOLA,
By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL NIGHT
AND
EIGHTH WEEK
OF
THE YANKEE GAL
AND
IRISH BOY.
TO-NIGHT
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE;OR
FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK!
To commence with
YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, (with Songs and Dances,) Mrs. W. J. Florence
Tragedia.....Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
In consequence of the unparalleled success which has up to the present time attended the Mammoth Musical Festivals, the management are induced to announce again
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,
To be given on
SUNDAY, AUG. 29, at
JONES' WOOD.
These Sacred Concerts will be given by the
SAME SUPERB ORCHESTRA
which has previously translated the works of the
GREAT SERIOUS COMPOSERS
at these Mammoth Festivals.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
B. GRILL, J. MOSENTHAL, J. PROX.
THE CALCIUM LIGHT,
furnished by Prof. Grant, will splendidly illuminate the grounds and the avenues leading to them
ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age, accompanied by their parents, admitted Free.
The Railroad Cars on the 2d and 3d ave. will run every minute. Steamboats from the foot of Broome and 10th sts. throughout the day.

PALACE GARDENS.
THOMAS BAKER,
Sole Lessee,
The favorite Director and Composer,
Mr THOMAS BAKER
Will give a Grand
PROMENADE CONCERT
AT THE PALACE GARDENS
TO-NIGHT, AUG. 26,
SUPERB FIREWORKS
BY THE MESSRS. EDGE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
First week of the great comedian YANKEE LOCKE,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 26,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM,
To be followed by the Yankee Comedy of
CUT AND COME AGAIN.
The whole to conclude with the Comedy of
MAKE YOUR WILL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26,
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME,
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes, enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaris, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FREE EXHIBITION.
HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING,
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO'S., No. 532 Broadway, for a few days only.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS,
Open day and evening, No. 548 Broadway.
The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the City. Admittance 25 cents.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated Artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington. (late of Rome,) at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Cable Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SPORTING.

NEWBURG HAS ACCEPTED AGAINST NEW-YORK.—The FRANK G. WOOD of Newburg, rows against the DAN BRYANT, on MONDAY, the 30th, inst., from H. Burbs' Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, for a purse of $100, and a whip given by THOS C. BURNS, the proprietor. Race to take place at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 16 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 324 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situate 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business, now in operation, which will, if properly conducted, yield a large per centage on capital invested. Address S. H. S., Box No. 102 Times Office.

$5,000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR, No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Offs' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEW FALL STOCK
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS.
HARRINGTON'S
PATENT CARPET LINING.
ECONOMY TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

As the time is approaching for laying down carpets, we would respectfully call the attention of the public to J. R. HARRINGTON'S celebrated Carpet Lining.

This article, which has been in use from two to three years, surpasses anything which has been brought before the public for the saving of carpets or oil cloth, and has proved entirely satisfactory to all who have used it.

It is composed of a clean and elastic material; it is a muffler of sound, and is, therefore, peculiarly adapted to churches, hotels, houses, steamboats, and wherever carpet or oil-cloth is used.

It is a preventer of moths and other vermin, and excludes the cold air. It is also a sure protection to carpets and oil-cloth against the unevenness of badly constructed floors, and is therefore, peculiarly adapted to the West and South, where the floors are uneven and open, not only letting the cold air pass through them, but cutting up the carpets. In both this Lining obviates these difficulties. It can also be used as an interliner for the sides of frame houses. It is warranted to add fifty per cent to the durability of carpets and oil-cloth, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of almost every householder. It can be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the United States. Manufactured by the
NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY,
No. 448 Water st, New-York.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE,
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all ladies should protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE,
No. 267 Broadway, near 26th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
STANFORD & DELISSER,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York,
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY;
OR,
LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.
By
OWEN VARRA.
600, paper. Price 38 cents.
"A gracefully written narrative, interspersed with picturesque sketches of persons and events at a country parsonage."

II.
On Sept 4,
BRANDON; OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies
By
OSMOND TIFFANY.
12mo, cloth. Price $1.

FRANK FORESTER'S LAST WORK,
ENTITLED
TRICKS AND TRAPS OF HORSE-DEALERS.
No. 5 of the Series, Illustrated.
"Walk up to the Rack, fodder or no fodder."
Price 10 cents, free by mail.
PEBBLES & CO., No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES NOW READY.—Racing and Sporting in Europe and America. Every Story of the Turf and Wilderness, Out-door Sports, &c., &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River, at 3½ o'clock P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall st.; E. R. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall st.; J. S. Schultz, No. 37 Ferry-st., New York. Terms made known on application to Mrs HULL, as above.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Rodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—This house has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. Also, parties on pleasure, (sleigh-riding parties, &c.,) will find immediate accommodations at all times, at short notice.
S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board, for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible: best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEM-ENGINE AND BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE.
A 15 horse steam-engine, with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to E. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New-York Times to complete a file: Nos. 1, 1,235, 1,543, 1,544, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 165, Times Office.

SKIRT MATERIALS—BEST TEMPERED Steel Springs, both Wire and Sheet-Iron Springs, Tape, Clasps, Slides, &c., at the Manufacturer's Depot, No 28 John-st. Best assortment and lowest prices for net cash.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS Ward will meet at their Rooms, No 274 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock, to select Delegates to represent the Ward in the District Convention, to nominate a Delegate to the State Convention.
B. W. BEADFORD, G. W. DOLAMBSON, D. C. HOGAN, } Inspectors.
DAVID MILLER, President.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID harboring or trusting my wife MARY E. A. HYER, as I will pay no debts contracted by her from this date.
Brooklyn, (E. D.,) Aug. 25, 1858. JOHN HYER,
No. 70 South 1st st.

INSTRUCTION

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
No 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal,
EDWARD E BRADBURY, A. B., Associate
This School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.

Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying either personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 33th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe. Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 20th-st.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., northwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool fair and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and College, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLOTTON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York; A. D. GILLETTE D. D., of New York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st, between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO 491 WEST 14TH-ST, corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Strow, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 321 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept 1.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No. 96 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages: Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON,—Term begins Sept. 13 Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education' Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 31 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MISS L. VOGELBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1st, No 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn, L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave., reopens on the 16th of September.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sep., 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.,) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BUTKLEY, LATE OF RUTGER'S Female Institute, will be prepared to receive pupils at the Don Bernard French and English Institute, No. 1 West 24th st., on and after Sept. 15.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 65 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the Institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, corner of East 20th st., third door from 4th av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20. Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. F. A. SIBKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq. Park-place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

GERMAN AND FRENCH LESSONS.—A Doctor from Berlin teaches the above languages in such a way that anybody can correctly read, write and converse in those languages in the course of three months. Terms moderate. Apply by letter to J. C. S., Box No 103 Times Office.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—N CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No. 122 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 111 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

WANTED—A LADY, WITH TWO OR THREE young ladies, to board in a first-class house on 23d-st., where they will receive an excellent education, and have the choice of desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished. References required and given. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES.—No. 93 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

PHONOGRAPHIC SHORT-HAND TAUGHT BY MAIL.—Terms reduced to $3 50 for a thorough course of instruction, including instruction book. Address WILLIAM H. LYMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A lady fully competent in French, music and English as Governess in Louisiana; salary $600 to $1,000 and all expenses. A tutor in Mich. piano and classics; salary $600 and board. A lady proficient in drawing and painting only, for seminary in Alabama; salary $500 and board. A French or German lady, for these languages, in Seminary near Philadelphia, Penn; salary $350 and board. A lady and gentlemen, in Philadelphia Penn, at said salaries. A lady to teach vocal and piano music, in seminary near New York; salary moderate, with board and nice house. Also, a superior lady teacher for mathematics in seminary in Missouri. Apply personally to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS. Other teachers wanted.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged on Staten Island, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SIGMA, Box No. 12 Union st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY, TO TEACH DRAWING, French and Music in a Southern Institution. A liberal salary will be given, and none but those thoroughly qualified need apply. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs CONVERSE, FODD & CO., No. 55 Warren-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, as thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No 411 Broadway.

TEACHER OF MUSIC AND FIRST-class lady teacher of vocal and instrumental music, would like a situation in a

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange

$8,000 Memphis City 8 per cent Bonds, due 1886.
32 000 Watertown City 8 per cent Bonds, due 1877.
8 000 Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. 1st mtge. Bonds.
4 000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 2nd mtge Bonds.
1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds due in 1875.
1,000 Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1863
7,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtge 8 per cent. Bonds.
15,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 7 per cent. Bds. of 1862.
60 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each
4 shares Market Bank.....100 each
20 shares Oriental Bank.....75 each
90 shares Continental Bank.....100 each
24 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
15 shares City Fire Ins. Co.....70 each
60 shares Rowery Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
35 shares Firemens' Ins. Company.....17 each
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Rel of Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
16 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
10 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
25 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co.....15 each
200 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
30 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
2 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
25 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
8 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
15 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
22 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
17 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
25 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
16 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
20 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
30 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....40 each
10 shares Security Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
200 shares Williamsburg Gas Co.....50 each
20 shares Consolidated Stage Co.....25 each
300 shares Gardiner's Gold Mining Co.....5 each
200 shares Gold Hall Mining Co.....5 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 30. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, by order of W. T. Hatch, assignee, $5,000 worth of assorted pianos, manufactured by R. Wells, Northampton, Mass., consisting of

Mitch. plow, sash, skew-rabbit fillister, boxed sash, single boxed bead, double-boxed bead, full-boxed bead, centre bead, cope screw stop sash, wood stop dado, single c. jacks, double c. s. jacs, double-smooth doublefore and double-jointer planes, hollows and rounds, slitting guages, &c., &c.

Catalogues and samples on Thursday.
SAME DAY
Regular sale of hardware, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

(By order of Mr CHARLES H. STARR Jun. assignee.)
A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about

$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality.
$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished pad chamber candlesticks,
$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and bench door rollers, &c
The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.
Catalogues now ready.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS EVENING.—By JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Trade Sale for THURSDAY, 26th, will be found 250 doz. "Hodgeon's" English C. S. shovels and spades, 25 cases 300 English double barrel guns, 2 casks "Hyerson's" sledge and stone hammers, 1 case hone stones, 50 doz fry pans, short handle B. & S. mouths' credit. 25 —The above are in hand, or duly paid. Also, 24 months' on entire invoice, £500 sterling, very superior table cutlery, in sets and dozens; also, a large quantity of spring cutlery on cards, 246 Tatt's C. S. wrenches, 76 Foster's anvils, 1 case saws, 16 cast steel mill saws. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st. Catalogues now ready.

WALTER M. GOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WALTER M. GOYD will sell, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, in house No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, rosewood piano, cost $600; etageres, bookcases, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs carpets, paintings, vases, pier and mantel mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades &c; bedrooms, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolster and pillows, dining room oak extension table, buffet arm and other chairs, sofas, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, glass ware and crockery of every description.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 4 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

AUCTION NOTICE.—OPENING SALE OF $10,000 worth of new and second-hand Furniture, THIS DAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock.—The catalogues embrace a full assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, chamber suites, China and silver plated ware, crockery, carpets, rugs, office furniture, &c., also oil-paintings, mirrors, and almost every article in the line of household furniture. The sale is well worthy the attention of the trade as well as families. For particulars see *Herald*. Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Regular weekly sale of household furniture—mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, chairs, desks, sofas, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, stoves, &c.; 4 beer pumps and stands, walnut top counter; also 1 plain double-seat buggy wagon in good order; 1 do. do., with calash top.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, a large assortment of every description of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, brushes, &c., for City and country trade. Same day, at 12 o'clock, $5,000 worth assorted planes, by order of W. G. Hatch, Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.
CAPITAL.....$280,000
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 pacts Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON No. 218 Water st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOE handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTRE, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. ADIES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, in oil and in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1846.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail At prices from 32 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 32,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOYS' BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES.—Cottage bedsteads, &c., mattresses, feathers, at WALKER'S, No 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker st., in the basement.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN Lane.—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

$1,300 FOR NINE MONTHS' OCCUPATION of one of the most beautiful residences facing the Harlem and Hudson Rivers and but one hour's ride from the City. House partly furnished, and with every convenience for housekeeping. The use of horses carriage, errand wagon given; also, cows and poultry. The place is well stocked with hay and vegetables for Winter use. None but responsible parties need apply. For location, apply at 111 East 21st., near 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR STORY houses and stores, Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery, in excellent condition, containing some twenty-five rooms, and well adapted for a small hotel or large boarding house, with a dining-room 18 by 95 feet. Apply to J. HUSHION No 116 William-st., or to J. R. HUSSON, No. 6 John-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 6th-av., cor 13th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st. up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE, IN a first-class neighborhood in the upper part of the City. West side. Will be let to a small family without children. Rent taken in board—for gentleman and wife. Address B. A. D., Box No. 3,763 Post-Office.

TO LET—A NEW BUILDING, 75 BY 75, WELL situated, and adapted to military drills, lodge rooms, dancing assemblies, public meetings, billiards, &c. Also, No 108 Barrow st., Brooklyn, a neat cottage. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House. Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 201 EAST 23d-st., three rooms and cellar kitchen, with privileges; gas, bath, &c. Rent $200. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE house, containing the modern improvements; pleasantly located in 12th-st., near Broadway; part of the furniture for sale. Inquire at the office of the Union Steam Works 2d av., corner 22d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegantly furnished English-basement house, No. 122 West 34th-st. Also the first-class 4 story dwelling house No. 18 West 41st-st. Both have all modern improvements, nearly new, and in fine order. Possession immediate. Would be exchanged for a near-by country place. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 22d st., with all the modern improvements, or, if preferred, a small family, willing to pay liberally for an agreeable home might have the best rooms, with board. Apply at No 75 Liberty st., next to corner of Broadway.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and fuse of 56 feet. Apply to J. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID residence at Port Washington, N. J. A fine farm of 73 acres, good buildings &c., at Spotswood, N. J. A farm of 50 acres, at New Rochelle, Westchester County. A large house, with 8 lots of ground beautifully laid out, Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn.

One lot on 5th-av., near 58th st.
One lot on 5th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
Lots on Broadway, corner 54th-st.
Lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with other well-located property in growing portions of the City.

Apply at the Office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown stone house, No. 11 321 st., between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24 6x60 deep, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high stoop HOUSE, No 45 West 24th-st., near Madison Square; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTing Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A VALUABLE property near Jones' Woods, paying well; improvements worth all the money asked. Inquire, for one week, at No. 13 Lynn st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-story and basement cottages, with brick fronts, Nos. 9 and 13 East Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the village, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 36 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three-fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No 141 Broadway, or of Mr LEWIS, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Bryd Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits the above presents rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, No. 27 Chambers st., New-York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one 40 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, abounds in fruit of all kinds, fine garden beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice-house, &c., and is worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient; fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the depôt. For information inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Dead Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 181 Water st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOUPELT.

CORTRIN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY Cheap. Never gums, burns without crust brightly and one as cheap. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 3 William-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8¾c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and boards at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & CO., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 19 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the state of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and be kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1845. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—A regular 2 per cent. dividend stock. Also, Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Stock.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gallaud, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar.	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Genter.	J. Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. G. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 60 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 26th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, constructed expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank, Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND diagonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano; four round corners; rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash; inquire No. 141 9th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 429 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell several magnificent new seven octave Pianos, warranted, if applied for immediately, at very great bargains. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 52 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

EXPRESSES.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 5 Place de la Bourse, Paris
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANF, Agent, No. 20 Rue Corneille, Havre.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs,
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up Stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodis, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre. From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11 WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25 WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARCTIC.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the first and fifteenth of each month) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $95; second class, $60; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $63.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABI

NEW-YORK CITY.

CENTRAL PARK.

Shall the Contract System be Adopted?

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

The Special Committee to whom was referred a resolution of this Board "to inquire and report whether any work, and if so what work, can be advantageously conducted by contract instead of day's work,"

Respectfully report: That they have given the subject careful attention, with a view to arrive at the mode best calculated for an economical and speedy completion of the improvements of the Park, and have been led to the conclusion that it is not expedient to have any portion thereof performed by contract.

The reasons for this conclusion are,

First—The variety and peculiarity of the work to be performed are such that there would, of necessity, be much difficulty in so preparing the contracts that they would not interfere with each other, or so that economy could be practiced in the actual operations of the force employed.

Thus, the removal of earth for the formation of the lakes may, at the same expense, be carted for the making of a road bed. The soil removed by making an avenue may, at the same expense, be deposited where it is needed for a lawn, and so a constant economy of labor result from a judicious management under one general head, which a dozen contractors would not, and could not, practice or contemplate in their estimates, while any variation of the line of a road or form of a lake would lead to claims for extra work, and, perhaps, to tedious litigation and delay.

Second—In order to contract the work, the entire ground would have to be again surveyed and a corps of engineers employed to prepare specifications, working plans, and other details preparatory to the issuing of proposals for bids. The present surveys are admitted to be inaccurate and unreliable. The people are now restive, and are unwilling to have longer delays. They have had theoretical working long enough, they want now a practical laying out of the Park.

Third—There can be no justifiable economy in having the work performed by contract. This Commission is quite as competent to engage laborers and to see that they work faithfully, as any contractor can be; and in the employment of laborers upon the improvements of the city, it is not a wise policy to have intermediate parties profit by any exactions upon them. The wages paid to the working man is an item in our City expenditures never objected to by the tax-payers, particularly when the work is well performed. The improvements on the Central Park are of such a character that nearly the whole expenditure is for labor, and if contracted for, the contractors could only make money by in some way oppressing the working man, perhaps by causing him to take less than fair wages, which should not be sanctioned by this Commission, whose aim it should be to have faithful laborers at fair wages.

It may be replied, as it has been stated by a member of this Commission, that we are limited by law in our expenditures, and that we can only know if we are undertaking to carry out a plan which will be within our limit, by having it contracted. To this it is answered, that the estimates of the plan adopted are within the limit by a large amount, and if the Commission, in the exercise of their best judgment and in the practice of a judicious economy, find that those estimates are too low, and that their funds fall short of the amount required to complete the improvements, it will be a satisfaction to know that, in what has been done, the money has been spent, not in fanciful structures, or in marble embellishments, but in providing for the poor man as for the rich, a space where, in green lawns and rural walks and drives, may be found recreation and enjoyment.

In conclusion, the undersigned would remark, that if this great work is prosecuted energetically and prudently, thus giving evidence and hope that the benefits of the Park are soon to be realized, the Commissioners will have the approbation of their fellow citizens; if, on the contrary, the prosecution of the improvements is delayed, or retarded by useless discussion about preliminaries, or in contemplated changes of the adopted plan, thus showing themselves fickle and undecided, "the people, whose servants we are, may possibly find some means of averting the prosecution of a plan" *of procedure* "which they disapprove." "They own the Park and are most interested in its success."

The undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient that the work on the Central Park be done by contract.

JOHN A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
Majority of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

To the Commissioners of the Central Park:

The undersigned, a minority of a Committee appointed "to inquire and report to the Board, whether any work, and if so, what work can be advantageously conducted by contract, instead of day's work,"

Respectfully report:

This Board having devoted the last year to the preparation of the area of the Park for permanent construction, and having adopted a plan for laying out the Park, is now prepared to enter upon its third and final duty—the execution of the plan, in the most faithful and economical manner.

Although the undersigned regrets that the plan adopted by the Board does not adequately provide for the three great constituent elements of a Park, to wit: a ride, a drive, and a walk, separately and distinct, yet the very large amount of work done upon an area of nearly 700 acres, demands the most careful consideration, and the most minute and reliable estimates of its probable expense.

If the history of public expenditure establishes one truth more clearly than another, it is this: that no work should be undertaken by the Government, which can be done by individuals, and that all public work should be executed by contract to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, subject to the constant inspection, supervision and control of vigilant and accomplished officers, appointed by the Government.

This truth has become so firmly established, and is now so universally conceded, that all the works projected by the National State and City Governments, with rare exceptions, are executed by contract; and, indeed, the City Corporation is prohibited by express law from executing them in any other manner.

The question, then, arises, whether the works upon the Central Park should form an exception to this general rule; and it becomes important to inquire and consider whether these works are in any degree peculiar in themselves, or different from other works constructed by the Government, which renders it impossible or inexpedient to have them constructed by contract.

The work upon the Park will be those of: 1. Drainage. 2. Trenching. 3. Irrigation. 4. Ponds and Lakes. 5. Roads. 6. Entrances, Lodges, and other buildings. 7. Planting of Trees.

In regard to Drainage, the Board is well aware that the manufacturers of Tile, contract, not only for the materials, but also for laying the pipe, and warrant the satisfactory operation of their work; and numerous cases have been cited to the Board where private individuals have adopted this contract system of drainage upon their estates. There is no difficulty whatever in finding manufacturers of the most abundant responsibility ready to undertake the work.

Trenching consists of digging the ground with a spade for several feet below the surface, removing the loose stone and exposing the sub-soil. This is only another method or form of what is usually called the clearing and breaking up of land, which is almost universally done throughout the country by contract, at a fixed price.

Irrigation is nothing more than the laying of pipes from the aqueduct to furnish water in designated places where it may be wanted, to moisten the roads and refresh the vegetation. It is not easy to see in what respect this differs from the laying of Croton pipes in the City, which is always done by contract.

The construction of ponds and lakes involves two descriptions of work:

First—An excavation, and putting the excavated earth where it may be wanted, and

Secondly—In lining the bottom and sides with concrete or puddle, to prevent the absorption of the water. The largest example of this description of work upon record is that of the new reservoir, 106 acres in extent, now under actual construction, *by contract*, within the area of the Park.

Roads, whether they be rail, McAdam, turnpike, or ordinary country roads, are now so universally built by contract that it is difficult to understand why the roads of the Central Park should form any exception.

Entrances, lodges and other buildings are too similar to erections constantly made by private individuals, as well as by the Government, and as constantly made by contract, to justify such works upon the Central Park to be made in any other manner.

The planting of trees and shrubbery is the next and last general description of work to be done upon the Park; in the judgment of the undersigned, it would be impossible to convey, by any specification, the necessities of the Park in this particular. The selection of the trees in all their varieties and combinations must be left to the taste and judgment of the landscape gardener, who must also select the general and special localities suitable to each description of planting. Even in this description of work, however, the undersigned believes that there is one portion of it which may well be done by contract; he refers to the transplantation of the largest description of trees by machinery. The kind of tree and its height, as well as the particular spot in which it is to be placed, can easily be designated by the specifications, and can therefore be readily obtained by contract.

The undersigned has given mature consideration to the report of the Architect-in-Chief, in which he comes to the conclusion that very little or no work upon the Park should be done by contract, and will briefly state his argument, with the reply, which appears to the undersigned to be sufficient.

It is said that he should be left to improve upon the plan, that is, to alter it as the work progresses—which could not be done if put under contract. It must be remembered that the Architect-in-Chief has been in actual observation of these grounds for nearly a year, that he has had also the advantage of the most accurate topographical surveys covering every fifty feet square of the surface of the Park, and made the plan which has been adopted by the Board. Although slight improvements might be suggested in the actual working of any plan whatever, yet the undersigned cannot perceive that any such valuable improvements upon the plan can be suggested, if it has been well studied, which would warrant the Board, for the sake of them, to lose the great advantages of a contract.

The undersigned is aware that allegations have been made unfavorable to the accuracy of the surveys, but having been one of the Committee heretofore appointed to examine the subject, he is enabled to state that no inaccuracy whatever was proved to exist, except one, being an omission to survey a small strip of land, fifty feet in width, which was the boundary line between two sections of land allotted to different corps of engineers, and omitted in the survey, under the mistaken belief of each, that the strip was embraced in the division of the other.

This omission is, of course, in the present aspect of the case, wholly unimportant. These surveys have cost nearly twenty thousand dollars, and have been made by the late Chief Engineer and his accomplished assistants, of established repute in their profession. They were made for the express purpose of being the basis upon which the working plans and minute and close specifications could be drawn of the works to be done, and the undersigned has entire confidence that they are fully sufficient.

Nor is it a good argument against the contract system, that it may include different contracts in actual prosecution by different contractors at the same time, that progress in one would be dependent on progress in another, and that the laborers would be in the employ and under the government of different contractors. It is supposed that in every work of any magnitude, from the building of a capitol to the erection of a stable, this consequence always exists; the excavator, the mason, the carpenter, the plumber, the gas-fitter, the painter, all employ different laborers, all have separate contracts, all work dependent upon the work of others, and the several contracts are executed well and harmoniously.

The undersigned begs further to impress upon the Board the *particular considerations* which, besides the other advantages ordinarily arising from the adoption of the contract system, most emphatically calls for its adoption *by this Board*.

The first consideration arises from *the composition* of the Board itself. Consisting of eleven members, it is too large to insure either individual responsibility or vigilant supervision, and being accidental in its formation, it is too heterogeneous to justify the expectation that multifarious duties can be either well or easily discharged. It should, therefore, be the aim of the Board to make its movements those of "a simple machine," having as few men in its direct employ, and confined to as few subjects of expenditure as shall be consistent with the due execution of the work, and the preparation of the Park for its great objects of health and pleasure.

This consideration can be obtained only by the adoption of the contract system, under which it would be necessary to employ a very small number of officers to supervise the execution of the work.

The experience of the past year must be fresh in the recollection of the Board, and the undersigned believes it is admitted to be most unsatisfactory. The nature of the work, being the removal of obstructions, &c., not admitting of contract, this Board has had in its employ nearly twelve hundred men. Every fortnight requisitions have come from the Park for large amounts of material, which was purchased at retail. The employment, inspection and discharge of these men has absorbed the time of the officers; the registration of their time and their absence has been left to foremen unknown to the Board, whilst the payment of a force so large has been both complicated and difficult. The Board has now authorized the employment of *three thousand men*. Is this Board competent to exercise over this little army the vigilant supervision which springs alone from private and individual interest?

It is true that this Board has delegated to the Architect-in-Chief the entire power of appointment and discharge, as well as the appointment of all the officers now acting under him at the Park; and that this delegation of authority, together with the reference to him of all amendments to the plans heretofore, or that may hereafter be ordered, has made the operations of this Board simple enough.

We are henceforth simply the accountants and cashiers of the Park.

But this simplicity is attained at the sacrifice of the rights of the minority as well as the duties of every individual member, which no majority can justifiably either resign or take away.

The time of the Architect-in-Chief is absorbed in marshaling the large body of men, whereas his skill and industry should be devoted exclusively to the work itself.

If the Board, however, would adopt the contract system, the large machinery now in operation, with its unsatisfactory results, could be abandoned; the men now in employ would be taken by the contractors; the Architect-in-Chief and his officers would apply themselves solely to *the supervision of the work*, and the operations of the Board be rendered extremely simple, with the best guarantees of responsibility and success.

The undersigned consider it also important that the *works of construction should be simplified* and reduced to the essential requisites of the Park, embraced in the seven divisions of labor before enumerated. Build the drive, the ride, and the walk, each separate and distinct, each grand in itself, but the walk the grandest of all. These can be accomplished under one contract; and if the Board could be induced to adopt the grand walk suggested by the second amendment of himself and his respected associate, Mr. BELMONT, three miles and a half in length, proceeding from the point where the walks from the entrances of the Sixth and Seventh avenues would unite, thence running to the lakes at Seventy third-street, thence to the Reservoirs, thence upon their top and along the margins of those unequaled artificial lakes, fifteen times the size of Washington Square, and thence in a diagonal line to the northwest angle of the Park to Observatory Hill, the general rendezvous upon its table lakes of all who ride, drive and walk, the Board would not only meet the just demands of pedestrians, but also save a large expenditure. Of the three miles and a half, two miles would be on the margin of the artificial lakes, and will be constructed by the Croton Board, without cost to the funds of this Commission. The drive being seven and a half miles in length, if a ride be constructed of like extent, as suggested by the amendments, the walk unbuilt of one and a half miles, there would be only sixteen and a half miles of roadway to be constructed. In the opinion of the undersigned, this can easily be accomplished *by contract* within two years, the period fixed for the completion of the new Reservoir.

The *final consideration* why the contract system should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be adopted, remains to be stated. The Legislature has assigned the *limit* of our expenditure at about $1,600,000, and in this connection, the history of this limitation should not be forgotten. The early advocates of the Park met with serious obstacles in the general apprehension of the community that its establishment would prove a reservoir of unlimited expense, and it was freely admitted that great as would be the blessings of the Park, they might be purchased at too dear a cost. It was the pleasure and the duty of the undersigned, at that time, in his private and official capacity, to strive to allay these apprehensions, and to demonstrate that the cost of the land to the City would not exceed $3,500 000, and of its improvement $1,500,000, making the entire cost of the Park, in its completion, $5,000,000, the interest of which would be $300,000 a year. The taxation of the City then being $6,000,000 per annum, the annual interest would be an additional charge of only 5 per cent., so that a citizen then paying $100 a year in taxes, would be compelled to pay only $105, for which he would have for himself, his wife and his children, a Park of 750 acres, of unequaled extent and beauty. It was generally considered that if these promises were adhered to and fulfilled, the Park would prove an unmixed benefit, and a general feeling arose in its favor. The land was purchased within the estimate, and in the bill drawn by the undersigned for the Legislature for its improvement, he inserted a provision, in language the most stringent he could use, inforcing these promises. The Act says, "No plan for the laying out, regulation and government of said Park shall be adopted or undertaken by the Commissioners, of which the entire expenses when funded shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than one hundred thousand dollars per annum." This *covenant with the people*, thus enforced by positive law, should be most religiously observed, and there is no security against its violation, except by the adoption of the contract system in the execution of the plan. We have, it is true, the estimates of the Architect-in-Chief that his plan can be executed within the limit, but there is no reason to suppose that this estimate will form any exception to the general experience that estimates for such works are not to be relied upon. The only course of safety and of prudence for the Board is to *rely solely upon facts* to be ascertained by the actual bids of contractors fully responsible to do the work. It is only in this way that the Board can surely prevent the lamentable mistake of abusing the confidence of the people, violating the law and offering to the public an unfinished Park after the appropriation is exhausted, and the limit of the Legislature has been passed.

The undersigned therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the work for drainage, trenching and irrigation, the excavation and construction of ponds and lakes, and the construction of the Drive, Ride and Walk, and all other works upon the Park, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Board, be done by contract, and that the Architect-in-Chief report to this Board working plans, with specifications for each or such works.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT J. DILLON.

JUNE 17, 1858

JULY 23.—After several adjournments, the resolution of Mr. DILLON was put and lost:

AYES—Dillon, Belmont, and Field.

NOES—Russell, Gray, Strong, Elliott, Green, Butterworth and Hogg.

Police Intelligence.

RECITATION OF THE GREEK CLASSICS NOT ALLOWED IN THE STREETS.—The recently-attempted revival of the Greek tragedies at the Metropolitan Music Hall, in Broadway, was a dead failure. The cause of the failure must be attributed, we suppose, to the character of the translations. That the original text has power to move and excite is evinced by the following recital of facts: On Sunday evening four gentlemen, two of them members of the Class of '50 in Yale College, a third a graduate of Brown University, and the fourth a graduate of Union College, sat down to a friendly supper at the restaurant corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. The conversation turned very naturally upon College days, and the spicy College jokes that were told would read very racily in print, but their repetition is not pertinent to the point presently to be considered. The party was a very temperate party, and in this respect would be a model for convocations of College graduates—the only beverage used being lager bier. One of the gentlemen had a great admiration of the Greek poets, and delighted the others with a recital of a chorus from the "Prometheus" of Æschylus. The supper being ended, the party rose, and started down Broadway, and near the corner of Ninth-street the lover of Greek literature repeated two lines of the chorus previously recited, the recitation being a key tolerably loud, but not by any means sufficient to fill the Academy of Music. A policeman who was near at once said, in a coarse, premonitory voice, "Stop your noise, there." The chorus singer desisted, and the party turned into Ninth-street and walked towards Fourth-avenue, thinking no more of the matter. In the middle of the block the same individual repeated a line from the same Greek chorus, when he bethought himself of the reprimand of the policeman, and immediately subsided into silence. At the corner of Fourth-avenue the whole party were surprised by the abrupt appearance of the policeman and his sudden seizure of the chorus singer by the collar, followed by the ejaculation, "Now you have got to go with me to the station-house, and if you resist, I'll split your skull open." The officer flourished his club over the head of his prisoner in the manner of a man who meant what he said. The rest of the party remonstrated, but the only attention they received was a threat that their skulls should be similarly treated if they interfered. The Greek chorus singer was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station house, a complaint of "drunk and disorderly" conduct entered against him, and he was immediately thrust into a cell, where he had to remain through the night. On Monday morning he was taken before Justice KELLY, when the officer, in preferring his complaint, stated that all four of the party "were drunk and yelling like wild Indians," but upon being asked to make his affidavit, moderated his statement to a belief that he "should think two of them had been drinking more than they ought to," and to the positive assertion that only one indulged in singing. The magistrate at once dismissed the complaint. The policemen who made the uncalled-for arrest and flourished his club about in the manner described was Officer Bull, of the Fifteenth Precinct. His conduct is to be made the subject of investigation before the Police Commissioners. His defence probably will be, that being an Irishman, he objected to the genuine Greek.

A NEW WAY TO BUY CARPETS.—A well-dressed man, apparently a Frenchman, called at the carpet store of Miller & Brothers, No. 377 Canal street, on Tuesday, and purchased a carpet worth $47 93, giving in payment a check for that amount on the City Bank, signed Auguste Van Destiere. The carpet, in accordance with the directions which the man gave, was sent to No. 83 Greene-street. The check was duly presented at the City Bank and it was found that Mr. Van Destiere had no account there; other checks with similar signatures had been presented there. Messrs. Miller & Brothers immediately sent to No. 83 Greene-street to recover their carpet, but both carpet and man were gone. Complaint was made at the Police Headquarters, and the detectives are searching for the confidence operator.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—Thomas Brown, a negro, charged with subornation of perjury in Boston, was arrested in this city Tuesday, and is in custody awaiting a requisition from Boston for his delivery to the police of that city.

His wife, Catharine Brown *alias* Ashbel, a white woman, was arrested the same day, in this city. She is under an indictment for grand larceny in Boston. This woman was at one time supposed to be the one who was mysteriously murdered in Newburg two or three years ago. Her husband went to Newburg, viewed the body of the murdered female, and declared it was that of his wife. Brown subsequently found his wife in New-York, living with one Johnny McLaughlin, a mock auctioneer. The officers have been on the look-out for Catharine several days. Officer McCord, of the Lower Police Court, effected her arrest.

Charles Dayton *alias* Austin, a fugitive from Richmond County, S. I., was arrested by officer Roach, the same day. He is charged with swindling Joseph Swartz out of $70, by means of the patent safe game he was apprehended on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. He will be sent back to Richmond for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Richard Ryer, of No. 13 Thomas street, was held to bail, Wednesday, in the sum of $500 before Justice WELSH for keeping a disorderly house. Seven girls who were found at his place were committed as witnesses against him. Charles Church, of No. 5 Thomas street, was held to bail in the same amount for a like offence, and three prostitutes from his house were committed as witnesses.

TWO MEN STABBED.—About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, two men named Thomas Hill and Peter Haller, had a fight in Thirty-fifth-street, in the course of which Hill stabbed his adversary in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. A man named Dreyer interfered in behalf of Haller, and was severely stabbed in the side by Hill. The latter was arrested, and the wounded men were taken care of.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A worthless woman, named Margaret Pierce, attempted to commit suicide, Tuesday night, by taking laudanum. She was tired of life, she said. She was not, however, permitted to destroy herself. It was ascertained that she had swallowed laudanum, the poison was extracted, and her life saved.

HELD TO BAIL.—Henry Moran, the policeman charged with assaulting and beating Samuel F. Hall and Benjamin F. Purdy, in Seventeenth street, some time since, has, after several examinations, been held to bail in the sum of $500 for each assault, to appear and answer to any indictment which the Grand Jury may find against him.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The following invitation has been forwarded to Mr. TOUCEY, the Secretary of the Navy:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1858.

To the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the City of New-York I would earnestly invite you, if consistent with your public duties, to remain in the City until after the 1st of September, in order to join our citizens in the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The distinguished part that the officers and crew of the noble ship *Niagara* took under your direction, in this great enterprise, makes your presence on the occasion referred to peculiarly desirable. You will thus afford to the people of this commercial metropolis an opportunity to recognize in a suitable manner their sense of the enlightened liberality of the President of the United States and his Cabinet in the timely aid afforded to the enterprise so auspiciously completed under his Administration.

Very truly yours,
JOHN CLANCY, Acting Mayor.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A CART.—At 5½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, a man named FELIX MCARDY, fell from a coal cart which he was driving, in Fourth-street, between Avenues C and B, and was instantly killed. Officers NELSON and ALBIS conveyed him to his residence, No. 261 Fourteenth-street.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 25.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

MANDAMUS.—An alternative mandamus was issued to-day to the Board of Supervisors, to show cause why they should not be compelled to insert the $300,000 asked for by the Commissioners of Records in the tax levy.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 265 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Absolute control over the disordered stomach and bowels is exercised by these unapproachable vegetable curatives. Their genial effect upon the system is akin to the miraculous. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

A MYSTERY—On Tuesday afternoon last, a Mr. LEYSER, wagon maker, corner of Dock and Water streets, left Brooklyn to visit New-York, and has not since been seen by his friends. He was to have been married on the evening of that day to a worthy young lady in South Brooklyn, and at the hour appointed, the company assembled, but no bridegroom appeared. They waited in vain, until midnight, when they dispersed to their homes to ponder over the mysterious affair. The missing man is represented to be sober and industrious, and it is therefore generally believed that he has met with foul play. The last that was seen of him, his brother parted with him about 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, at the Catharine Ferry. He was then on his way to New-York to obtain a suit of clothes he had made for the wedding. He then stated that he should return in season to take tea at the residence of the bride's father. He had on his person considerable money and a gold watch. His good standing forbids the supposition that he has voluntarily absented himself, consequently the most fearful apprehensions for his safety are entertained

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Brooklyn Board of Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday. A large number of nuisances were reported and the usual order for abatement made. The farce of ordering the bone-boiling establishments to suspend operations was again gone through with. One of the Health Wardens reported three new establishments going up in one Ward. A resolution prohibiting the carrying on of such business within the city limits was adopted. For about the twentieth time a resolution was adopted directing the City Railroad Company to clear their gutters.

The Board, after ordering several bills to be paid, adjourned for one week.

A BALL BROKEN UP BY ROWDIES.—On Monday night a ball was given at "Adelphi" Hall, corner of Grand and Eleventh sts. Late in the evening a gang of rowdies burst into the place, beat the men and insulted the women. Several of the Sixth Precinct Police were on the ground, and in their attempt to quell the disturbance got roughly handled, and were eventually compelled to retreat. They obtained assistance and subsequently arrested ten of the rowdies, who were committed to answer.

ELECTION OF A FIRE COMMISSIONER.—A delegation of two from each Fire Company in the Western District met at Firemens' Hall, Tuesday evening, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Fire Commissioners caused by the resignation of O. G. COTTER. The candidates were JOHN F. BARNARD and BURDETT STAYKER. Mr. BARNARD received 34 of the 52 votes present, and was declared elected.

KINGS COUNTY TRUANT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday night last some of the pupils in this Institution, being dissatisfied with the management of the new Superintendent, Mr. EPPES, resolved not to stand it any longer, and accordingly about twenty of them clambered over the miserable apology for a fence about the grounds, and left for parts unknown. They will all, doubtless, be arrested again.

WESTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Monday night last Mr. JOHN G. GUNNING was elected Secretary of the Western District Fire Department *vice* Mr. UNDERHILL, resigned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 25.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	
5,000	do	90¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b60	84¾
1,000	do		84¾
1,000	do		84¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s		86¾
2,000	City 6s '67		102
1,000	do		102¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 5½s '61		103
1,000	Mich So. S. F. bs.		68
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		91
26,000	La C & Mil. L. G. Bds	s30	23¾
10,000	do		23¾
5,000	C. St. P. & F. D. L. Grant Bds		20¾
5,000	L. & W. 1st m. b		68
3,000	C. B. & Q. RR. 8 ₱ cent Bds		85
55	Union Bank		111
30	Merchants' Ex. Bk.		100
5	Metropolitan Bank		108
25	Am. Exchange Bk.		116
10	Cary Improve. Co.		8½
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.		88½
100	do		88¼
170	N. Y. Central R.		78¾
900	do		78⅝
300	do	b10	78⅞
400	do	b30	78¾
50	do	b30	78¾
100	do	s10	78¾
380	do		78¾
300	do		78½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		91
1,000	Mo. State 6s		84½
7,000	do		84⅝
500	Virginia 6s		93
1,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B		23¾
8,000	do	b30	24
4,000	Goshen Brch bds		67½
50	Erie R. R.	b30	17⅜
200	do	s60	17
200	do		17⅛
100	do		17⅜
100	Reading R. R.	s30	47⅛
600	do		48
1,800	do	s60	47⅜
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		72
150	do		71⅞
100	do		71¾
100	do	s30	71⅞
400	do	b60	71⅝

REFEREES' SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	California 7s		65
$2,000	Twn of W Price 8s		33
$2,000	C., St P. & F. 8s		20
$1 000	Memphis City 6s.		58
$1,000	Milwau'e City 7s		52½
30	Citizens' Bank		97½
10	Bank of Commerce		92¾
20	Marine Bank		90¾
5	Harmony F. Ins. Co.		82½
10	U. S. Fire Ins Co		128½
25	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.		84¾
10	Commerc'l F. In. Co		109
20	Lorillard F. Ins. Co.		120
5	Market Fire Ins. Co.		121
40	Security F. In Co		103
10	Ætna Fire Ins. Co.		107¾
20	Humboldt F. Ins. Co.		90
15	N. World F. In. Co.		93½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

Aside from the activity which seems to be growing on the Stock Exchange, there is not much of interest to report to-day in Money affairs. The town is full of strangers from the South and West—merchants and pleasure-seekers—and as we near the Fall months, our own people are returning home. The passenger traffic on the leading railways is looking up in consequence, and the jobbers and grocers are doing a fair amount of trade, though without seeming to want any considerable facilities at Bank to conduct it. We have seldom known so quiet a time among the money-lenders. The Customs paid in to-day are $69,000. There was also an additional payment into the Sub Treasury on account of the late Loan, of $75,000.

The balances to the credit of the Government and its disbursing officers, at this point, stand, this afternoon, $13,730,985. The banking movement in the four principal cities of the country on the official reports this week, compares as follows with the previous week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Aug 21....	$126,341,827	$89,159,341	$28,344,998	$7,486,306
Boston, Aug. 23.....	55,845,000	20,698,000	5,954,000	5,969,000
Philadelphia, Aug. 23..	24,913,526	16,848,980	6,605,882	2,505,899
New-Orleans, Aug 14..	12,887,216	14,495,522	10,912,875	6,810,399
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Aug 21	——	——	13,179,639	——
Total.....	$219,987,569	141,601,843	68,560 404	22,801,804
Previous week....	$217,627,890	142,760,907	69,943,514	21,273,568

The business at the Stock Board increases in extent. The dealings to-day were large and quite spirited. Through the forenoon the movement of prices was rather against the *Bulls*, the somewhat sudden advance of yesterday not being fully supported. In the afternoon, the demand for Stocks was again better, and at the close the last quotations of Tuesday were re-established on New-York Central and Erie, while Reading and the Western list were also tending to firmness. The sales through the day on contract were quite considerable, the *Bear* account putting out a large line in Reading at 47½, seller 60 days, and tendering 30@60 day contracts, with some freedom in Erie, Central and Rock Island. On the other hand, there was some realizing for cash on the part of the buyers of last and the early part of this, week the advance being from 1½@2 ₱ cent on several of the active shares. The highest figure made for Central was 78⅞, the lowest 78½ ₱ cent., after which the stock was offered with less freedom and recovered to 78½@⅝ ₱ cent. Erie opened at 17¾ cash, and left off with sales at 17⅞, buyer 30 days, the cash quotation being about 17½. Rock Island lost the improvement of Tuesday, and closed 71⅞@72 ₱ cent. Reading left off 48@48½ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern receded ⅜@½ ₱ cent. from the top rates of yesterday on the principal transactions, and so did Toledo and Galena, though all were better at the close. Milwaukee and Mississippi advanced 1 ₱ cent. The shares of the Panama Road and Pacific Mail Company continue in good investment demand at full rates—114 for Panama, 88½ for Pacific. There was an improved demand for Missouris, which sold at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. on the previous rate. Mr. LITTLE offered the new Federal Stock at the close at 103¾ ₱ cent. interest from January, although that price was refused by another holder early in the day for $100,000. The general market left off firm.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of July, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years	Earnings.
1858	$474,353 18
1857	565,340 67
Decrease, July, 1858	$90,987 49

This result is almost identical with the previous estimates of the Directors and friends of the road at Albany. The decrease for May, June and July was reckoned at $250,000. It turns out $262,000. The resulting dividend fund on 1st August, after paying *all* expenses, including the extraordinary cost of the unfortunate accident at Utica, was reckoned upon this calculation at full one million of dollars. It is unofficially stated that the resulting net profit is $1,034,000—the dividend requiring only $959,782. This on the following gross traffic:

February	$408,225	May	$557,965
March	557,827	June	465,504
April	701,916	July	474.353
Total			$3,165,790

Taking the depressing influence of the crisis upon the traffic of the six months; the accident near Utica, and the competition against the Erie quarrel all into view, the Company never encountered such serious drawbacks in any half-year of its existence. And to have earned a dividend in the face of these, with the cash in hand to pay it, and without infringing upon the previous income account, redounds equally to the commanding position and capacity of the line and the economies of its administration.

Nothing new transpired about the Railway settlement, the preliminaries of which were agreed upon yesterday. Mr. CORNING, of the Central, has left town, and the Erie Board hold their regular weekly meeting on Thursday. A good disposition obtains, as far as we are advised, and one or two of the Western Railway men are acting as peace-makers with great practical sense and discretion. All four of the Eastern Trunk lines will probably be represented here by Saturday or Monday.

PITTSBURG BANKS, AUG. 23.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$280,756	$572,426	$1,595,536	$895,417
Ex. Bank...	461,175	228,736	1,369,524	442.535
M. & M. Bk.	165,995	110,139	856,205	209 618
Citizens' Bk.	110,180	27,059	577,554	99,109
Mech. Bank.	126.225	125,008	573,518	98,053
Iron City Bk.	128,085	99,643	481 091	161,255
Alleg. Bank.	180,310	73,610	497.398	70,592
Aug. 23.....	$1,452,751	$1.266.621	$5,953,828	$1,887,579
Aug. 16.....	$1,428,856	$1,257,921	$5,940,451	$1,818,613

ST. LOUIS BANKS, AUG. 21.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'...	$365,642 99	$543,250	$452 379 06
St. Louis.....	179 544 56	182,250	149,432 44
Southern.....	211.962 39	183 680	286,739 62
Mechanics'...	166,469 14	193,310	213 051 34
Exchange.....	132,128 47	168,465	144,572 94
State.....	619 554 93	611,470	780,669 41
Tot. Aug 21	$1,695.302 08	$1,882 625	$2,026.844 81
Total Aug. 14	$1,609,067	$1,932,160	$2,081,197

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—AUG. 23, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulat'n
Philadelphia...	$3,482 500	$787,000	$1,752,000	$262 500
North America	3 886,732	756,489	1,944,433	242 570
Farm. & Mech.	4,197,268	1,206,773	3,460,298	434.745
Commercial....	1,529,024	284,032	849.180	119,367
Mechanics'.....	1,613,555	773 626	1,301,102	163,988
N. Liberties...	1,343,060	496 000	1,197,000	95,400
Southwark.....	930,706	247,556	766,124	88,378
Kensington.....	368,213	213,139	534,122	112,620
P. Township...	758,578	172 291	580,692	72,938
Western.....	1,530,990	380,134	1,076,148	128,310
Man. & Mech..	1,068,150	217,745	828,435	116,205
Commerce.....	723,207	213,198	548,042	114,070
Girard.....	1,971,951	301,559	788,977	205 030
Tradesmen's...	639 334	168,525	571,651	94 924
Consolidation..	460 908	119,037	299,573	71,275

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2164. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIRST NEWS DISPATCH BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Highly Important Intelligence.

PEACE WITH CHINA.

LATER FROM INDIA.

TRINITY BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The following news has just been received from Valentia, and, from its general interest, I have forwarded it to the Press for publication:

DE SANTY.

VALENTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Later and highly important intelligence has been received from China.

A treaty of peace had been concluded with China by which England and France obtain all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin, and indemnification for the expenses of the war.

Later Indian news are to hand, the dates from Bombay being to the 19th of July. The accounts represent that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

To-day's London papers have a long and interesting report by Mr. SAMUDA, the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Engineer.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, with the mails for Halifax and Boston, is to be dispatched from Liverpool on Saturday next.

The screw-steamship *North American* with the Canadian mails, was to leave Liverpool to day, for Quebec and Montreal. And the United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, for New-York, was to be dispatched from Southampton to-day.

[The above dispatch was received at Trinity Bay at about 9 o'clock last night, and would have been here in ample season for publication in the morning papers had the lines in Nova Scotia not closed at 9 o'clock. We understand that after the cable is opened for business all the land lines will remain open night and day, and the speedy laying of the cable from Placentia Bay, N. F., to Sydney, N. S., or to Portland, Me., will obviate much of the delay and uncertainty in transacting business between New-York and Trinity Bay.—REP.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Details of the News from India and China.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston from Halifax, about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails left Boston at 3 o'clock P. M. and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning, over the New-Haven road. We give below details of the India and China news, a summary of which has previously been published:

INDIA.

The dates from Calcutta are to the 4th of July, and from Hong Kong to the 23d June. We take the following from he Calcutta *Englishman* of the 3d July:

"The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of RAO SCINDIA in his paternal dominions, is of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen; indeed RAO SCINDIA himself seemed to have entertained such apprehension when he applied for aid to the Governor-General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore, if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy, it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared.

Important as the recapture of Gwalior is, it nevertheless has not been a deathblow to the hopes of the rebels; for we regret to say that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindown; and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the upper provinces from the fact that, on the 26th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of the rebels, with camp followers, was not less than 15,000. and apparently well provided with ammunition. Their future movements seem to be still undecided, but will probably be directed either towards Bhurtpore or Jeypore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be able to hold out until a sufficient force can be collected to oppose them. The worst in this matter is that so many innocent people must suffer; for the course of the rebels is always marked by ruthless plunder and extortion, friend and foe being treated alike. Anyhow, these rebels must be hunted down; for if allowed to hold together until after the rains, their numbers will swell to a formidable extent.

The accounts from Lucknow record another and most successful engagement. It appears that, information having been received of a strong gathering of the enemy in the neighborhood of Nawabgunge, Brigadier Sir HOPE GRANT determined upon bringing them to account. He marched from Chenat, and fell in with the rebels under the command of the Moulvie, who made a good stand, attacking our troops on the front, rear, and both flanks, bringing his guns forward into the open plain, and hoisting a couple of green flags, mouting "Deen Deen." Brigadier GRANT's guns opened on the rebels at 200 yards, mowing them down by dozens. Two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodson's Horse advanced, with two companies of infantry, and cut up about six hundred of the enemy, who died fighting hard. Not a man of those round the guns escaped. The action ended in the capture of seven guns of large calibre. The Moulvie, thus defeated, retreated in the direction of Shajehanpore; and, having on his way apparently been strongly reinforced, reached Powayne, about 16 miles northeast of Shajehanpore, with a considerable body of cavalry and several guns. He surrounded the palace of the Rajah of Powayne, and first demanded that the Tehsildar and Thannadar, who had taken refuge with the Rajah, should be given up; but this request being refused, he at once commenced his attack upon the place. The Rajah and his two brothers led out their force to oppose the Moulvie, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Moulvie was shot. "The moment he fell his head was cut off, and, together with the trunk, sent to the Commissioner of Shahjehanpore. Thus another of the most fanatic rebel leaders ceases to cause further annoyance.

We have now given to our readers at home an outline of cheerful intelligence, but let not this betray them into the belief that the rebellion is quelled, and that the work has come to an end. On the contrary, we would urge the home authorities not to relax in their exertions, and to aid us to the full extent of their power. We have now arrived at that stage of the year when the periodical rains establish a sort of armistice, which affords both parties time to recruit their strength. There may be but little fighting for some months to come, but at the same time the enemy will not rest upon his oars, and it is very probable that during that period he will use his utmost endeavors to send out emissaries in every direction, to gain proselytes to his cause, and the direction which such emissaries are likely to take we need not point out. There is every probability of there being sufficient work in store during the next cold weather, and therefore this Government can no longer plead the excuse of being taken by surprise. When the returns of ordinary mortality, as well as of casualties, are received in England, our appeal for further aid will be better understood. The British nation must remember that TANTIA TOPEE and the Nawab of Banda are still at large, and beating up for followers, and that the whereabouts of that monster, the NANA, is enveloped in perfect mystery. The reward of £10,000, offered for his capture, dead or alive, has yet produced no result.

The Rajah of Mynpooree, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholepore, one of the Rajpootana States, AMEER CHUND BADE, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affray joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Mangpore Territories, the Zemindar of Aheere has succeeded in making a prisoner of YAKUT KAO, one of the rebels in the Chunderee District, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proofs the rebels have of the hopelessness of their cause, there should still be individuals ready to embrace their cause. At Cawnpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gomashta in the act of enlisting *budmashes* (vagabonds) for the rebel leaders. About forty already entertained by him, have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a Court-martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native *employés*.

Whilst, however, matters in the Upper Provinces bear a somewhat improved appearance, the rebels are causing considerable trouble in Lower Bengal. In Behar, cutting down the jungle had ceased, as the rebels were said to have left it; and Colonel DOUGLAS with his force therefore proceeded to Benares. He had, however, hardly advanced a few miles when he was called back again to Buxar, as the dispersed rebels took immediate advantage and re-occupied the jungle. Another body of mutineers attacked Gyah, and the European residents had to retreat into the entrenchments. After plundering the Bazaar, they released 150 prisoners, who were being removed to a place of greater safety under a guard of Nujeebs. The guard fraternized with the rebels, and proceeded to the Gyah Gaol, where they opened the prison gates to all the inmates, who at once were let loose upon the country. The rebels have marked their course by committing the most frightful mutilations, or slaying every native who serves Government. Apprehensions were entertained even at Patna, and additional troops have been dispatched hence for the protection of the district. The state of these Provinces may be imagined from the fact, that the ladies are not permitted to travel beyond Benares, though the real danger appears to be rather lower down, near the Grand Trunk Road.

The periodical rains have at last set in, and somewhat relieved us of the extreme heat. To the agriculturist they have been an inestimable blessing, for the country was laboring under a heavy drought. The accounts from all districts in Lower Bengal are satisfactory, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

The following items of news were supplied by Government:

Service Message from G. Plowden, Esq., dated Nagpore June 11.

YUKUT RAO, the rebel Zemindar of Arpheleo, in the Chunder District, has been captured by a party in the pay of LUCHMEEBARE ZEMINDARIN of Aheeree. No particulars received, except that many persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

Service Message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, June 21—3 5 P. M.

Intelligence has been received from Dholepore of the capture of ABBECHURD BADE, SCINDIA's traitorous treasurer, at Jowra, by a party of ——, TANTIA TOPEE and the Nawab of Banda, as usual, quitted Gwalior before the final contest, and are said to be on their way to Subdulghur and eypore. They have four heavy guns and three Horse Artillery guns, Brigadier-General NAPIER is in pursuit.

Service Message, from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 24th June, Thursday, 11 P. M.

The following has been received from Sir HUGH ROSE, dated Gwalior, 22d June: "On the day of the general action with the Gwalior rebels on the 19th inst., the force under my command took, exclusive of the guns in the fort 16 guns in the field from the enemy, one of them a brass 24-pounder, a brass 18 pounder, a brass 8-inch mortar, several English 9-pounders and guns of other calibre, great quantities of ammunition, wagons, and warlike stores of every description, and 70 elephants. When the troops went to occupy the Fort of Gwalior after the capture of the city by storm, SCINDIA's authorities having reported to me that it was vacated they found the gate shut, and a detachment of fanatics opened fire on them. Sun having set, I caused the fort to be surrounded, and the next morning a detachment of the gallant 25th Bombay Native Infantry stormed and took it; their brave leader, Lieut ROSE was killed. I sent a column of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, under the Brigadier-General NAPIER, C B, in pursuit of the rebels, who fled in great disorder after the defeat of the 19th instant. I also directed another column from Dholepore to cross the Chumbal and pursue the fugitives. Brigadier General NAPIER overtook them on the 21st inst. near Jans Allahpoor, defeated them, captured 25 guns, and cut up a considerable number. Brigadier-General NAPIER, who has displayed the greatest energy and intelligence in the pursuit, continues it to Subbulghur. The day after the capture of Gwalior I conducted Sir R HAMILTON and Major M'PHERSON with a squadron of her Majesty's Hussars and one squadron of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to the Palace of Gwalior, the streets were lined by immense crowds, who received the Maharajah with every appearance of attachment."

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 26th June—6:40 P. M.

We have the following information from Agra, dated 25th June. The party of fugitive rebels from Gwalior, who crossed the Chumbul, have been largely joined by the other fugitives at Screemuttia, 30 miles West of Dholepore, and from an information just received, had moved to Makleepore. This supposed they are making for Jeypore, but their movements on the next stage will indicate whether they are bound for Bhurtpore or Jeypore. They have no guns, but have 17 elephants, and also about 7,000 horse and foot. Captain OAR moved on the 25th towards Goonah. Order re-established in Gwalior.

Service Message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, June 15, 10:15 P. M.

The following dispatch of to-day's date has just been received from AGRA:

"The whole of the rebels from Gwalior reached Hindown during the 24th inst., and by morning of the 26th their number, with camp followers, was estimated at 15,000. It appears they have a few zumboorues on elephants. They appear to be divided in opinion as to going to Bhurtpore or Jeypore. Capt. EDEN writes that the first intelligence of the movements of the rebels caused great alarm, but this had since subsided. Captain NIXON keeps a stout heart at Bhurtpore. Brigadier SHOWERS marched for Futtehpore Sickree last night with a small force, which will be increased as detachments sent to Dholepore, now returning to Agra, can come to Futtehpore Sickree."

CHINA.

From the Overland Friend of China, of the 22d June.

The *Pekin* arrived with the English mails on the 19th again with 40 days from the General Post-Office. Our dates from the Peiho extend to the 9th inst. No opposition was met by our gun-boats on the route to Tientsin from those forts at the mouth of the Peiho whose capture was reported in our last summary. On the 29th ult. both the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, with their suites, took up their quarters in the vicinity of the city. Soon afterwards intimation was received of the appointment of TO MING-AH, a General of the Manchou banner, as Special High Commissioner. On Saturday the 6th, the Earl of ELGIN had his first interview with his Excellency, the Baron GROS meeting him in similar state the day following. It is presumed that the business of these meetings was entirely formal, and, failing prompt compliance with our demands, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare war. Without such declaration of war we see no feasible means of bringing matters to a proper footing.

In the south of China the news of actual hostilities at the north appeared to be the long-desired signal to societies banded for annoyance of the barbarian to proceed to actual operations. On our inner pages will be found the details of the capture and decapitation of several Europeans, the murder of Sepoys and Police on duty, and attempts at incendiarism. No person feels safe; and one of two things must shortly be performed, either we must intrench the foreign quarter at Honan in such a manner that foreigners may sleep o nights, or vacate the place altogether. What the allies could mean by declaring Canton open to trade, and yet neglect to make provision for the safety of traders, it is impossible to divine. It is generally understood, however, that the fault rests with General VAN STRAUBENZEE and Mr. PARKS, rather than with the Ambassadors and naval commanders; neither the General nor the Commissioner having sufficient mind to realize what is actually and tactily required of them. So much for making a mere soldier—though a gallant soldier—the directing head of a province; a mere interpreter—a conceited and self-willed youth—a Commissioner.

Some heavy floods in the interior of Chekiang have had the effect of checking the advance of the rebels, whose proximity to Ningpo was mentioned in our last.

A letter says: "A panic in the native money market, such as has not been known for a considerable time, has caused a suspension of trade at Shanghae. Large contracts were made for foreign goods on the spot and to arrive, in order that they might be included in the list of stocks to be handed into the Taoutal, thereby avoiding the additional duty to be levied on foreign goods purchased subsequent to a certain fixed date; but another mode of raising the requisite funds having been adopted by the Taoutal in consequence of the remonstrances of foreigners, the speculators are embarrassed with large stocks, which, owing to the hostilities in the north, and the disturbances of the interior, they are unable to dispose of, and have been obliged to apply to the bankers for assistance to enable them to fulfill their contracts with foreigners. The bankers, having already a large portion of their funds locked up in advances on goods shipped to the north and to the interior, and in considerable investments in Snanghae dollars, held for an advance in value when the new silk season opens in the country, withheld further accommodation. Doubts began to be entertained about their ability to stand the loss which would fall upon them should the junks in the Pei-ho be destroyed—a run was made upon the banks, and had it not been shown that they held sufficient security in goods to pay off their liabilities, they would nearly all have suspended payment. Time was given them to get funds from Ningpo, Soo-chow, &c., and now confidence is restored."

At Macao a fearful epidemic, resembling cholera morbus, has been imported from Singapore, and fears are entertained of its reaching Hong Kong.

From the North China Mail, Shanghai, June 12.

Her Majesty's screw steam sloop-ship *Hesper*, W. H. FAWCKNER, master, commanding, arrived here yesterday, from the Gulf of Pechelis on the 5th inst. Having been dispatched from Hong Kong direct, she brings no letters.

The news by her is important, but we have to wait a day or two longer for details by the *Cruiser*. The essence of it is that the Allied Ambassadors were living on shore, at Tientsin, in a residence provided by the mandarins; that negotiations were supposed to be progressing satisfactorily, and that the junks remain in the river uninterrupted by the Allies, none having been destroyed except a few that formed a barricade across the river Tientsin, which were burned, in order to remove the obstruction.

After the destruction of the forts at Taku, the gunboats moved up and down the river as quietly as if nothing had occurred. On or about the 27th ult. the Admirals, who had gone up to Tcintsin, notified to the Ambassadors of their respective countries that they could advance to that city. Lord ELGIN and le Baron GROS, with their suite, then proceeded up the river without meeting any opposition, and with a flag of truce landed at Teinusin, and took up an abode prepared for them. The American and Russian Ministers accompanied them in the Russian steamer *America*, the flags of the two nations flying at the mast-heads.

We have yet to learn by what agreement, other than *bon gré mal gré*, this change in the action of the Chinese has been effected, and who the functionary is that is now acknowledged to possess the required plenary powers to treat with the ambassadors.

We understand a meeting to arrange preliminaries was to take place on the 5th, the day the *Hesper* left.

Junks were allowed to leave the river without hindrance. None appear to have entered since the 20th, the day on which the forts were taken. Provisions were abundantly supplied. The Chinese tracked the boats of the expedition up the river where it was shallow.

Her Majesty's ship *Fury* left the Gulf on the 5th for Hong Kong direct, conveying despatches for the mail. The *Cruiser* was to leave for Shanghae on the 9th, and may be expected to-morrow. She will return with the inward mail now looked for.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OVATION TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Grand Reception at Great Barrington, Mass.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS, SPEECHES, &C.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

This has been a great day here. The occasion was the reception of welcome of CYRUS W. FIELD Esq., the world-renowned parent of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable scheme, which has been so successfully completed. Little time had been given for preparation, and there was more heart in the demonstration than sought to show itself in display.

A dispatch had been received from Mr. FIELD on Tuesday, stating that he would arrive with Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at New-York, and Mr. EVERETT, the Engineer of the Atlantic Cable Company. Captain HUDSON, however, did not come.

At 2 o'clock a gun from Mount Peter announced that the train bearing Mr. FIELD and his friends was in sight. At that moment the platform at the station and the entire neighborhood was crowded with people to witness the reception. Mr. FIELD's father, the Rev. Dr. FIELD, of Stockbridge, and his wife and four of his children, also his brother, DUDLEY D. FIELD, Esq., President HOPKINS, of Williams' College, GEO. R. IVES, Esq., DAVID LEAVITT, SHELDEN LEAVITT, Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH and all the principal citizens of Barrington and the surrounding towns were present. As Mr. FIELD stepped off the train, three rousing cheers were given for him, and the Lee Cornet Band played "Hail to the Chief." A long line of carriages made up a procession, which escorted Mr. FIELD to the Parsonage, the beautiful country seat of GEO. R. IVES, Esq., High Sheriff ROOT, of Berkshire County, acting as Marshal. Here a halt was made, and the party enjoyed the liberal hospitality of Mr. IVES and spent a pleasant half hour, during which Mr. FIELD received many of his old and a host of new friends.

Mr. EVERETT shared also in the hearty congratulations of the men of Old Berkshire.

The Company then took their way to Brookside, the princely country seat of DAVID LEAVITT, Esq., where they had dinner. Just before sitting down to table Mr. FIELD received and announced the contents of a dispatch from London of to day's date, announcing the close of the war with China. This happy exemplification of the benefit of the great undertaking which Mr. FIELD had so gloriously consummated, yielded general gratification to himself as well to everybody else present.

Shortly after dinner the party took carriages and proceeded to the parsonage and thence to Agricultural Hall, a large building in the close vicinity belonging to the Housatonic Agricultural Society, to which they had a large escort, where a formal meeting was to take place at 6½ o'clock, and where the people of the neighborhood had already proceeded in procession.

The Hall was filled to overflowing. The chair was taken by DAVID LEAVITT, Esq., who was supported by the old friends and neighbors of Mr. FIELD.

Messrs. GEORGE R. IVES and A. G. WHITON, the Committee of Arrangements, read sundry letters and dispatches.

The first dispatch read was from Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, saying "It is impossible for me to visit Great Barrington on Thursday next. The officers are to go on leave of absence, the crew are to be paid off, and the ship is to be put out of commission, which I very much regret, but cannot alter."

Gov. BANKS telegraphed as follows: "Official duties at Salem alone prevent my joining you in the reception of Mr. FIELD on Thursday. No son of Massachusetts has conferred more signal honor or service upon his native State."

WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., of New-York, also excused himself, in a dispatch, saying "that the gentlemen whom he had been invited to meet had gained themselves immortal honor, and had thrown out a galaxy of bright stars that would illuminate their country for all time to come."

A large number of letters and dispatches from other eminent gentlemen were then read, when the Chairman, in a brief but well-conceived speech, introduced the business of the occasion, and called upon the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER to express the sentiments of the old, warm-hearted and exultant friends and neighbors of Mr. FIELD towards him in this his time of triumph and honor.

Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, in his welcoming speech, said in substance, that the heart of this great Republic—he might add of the whole world—was thrilled with rapture because of the achievement mainly attributable to Mr. FIELD. By his forecast and heroic energy and perseverance space had been almost annihilated between the Old and the New Worlds. The hearts of the people of the Eastern and the Western Continents beat as under one pulsation and with kindred and parental feelings for this sublime moral triumph, which the world, under Providence, was mainly indebted to Mr. FIELD; its results no man could estimate, but they would be mighty for peace and for good, and as they displayed themselves, the names of their originators would become brighter and brighter on the record of the future, and continue to shine, while the glories of the heroes whose laurels are sprinkled with blood, would fade and be forgotten; comparing Mr. FIELD with such benefactors of the human race as CADMUS, EPHEMICUS, GALLILEO, COLUMBUS, BACON, NEWTON, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON. Mr. SUMNER said that the tongue of praise never became weary, nor did honest adulation become excessive; for whatever amount of praise was given, a vast space was still left for an additional measure; oratory, poetry, minstrelsy, painting and scripture might lend all their mightiest effects, still the desert of those great benefactors of humanity would be but feebly requited, on the roll of such great names that of CYRUS W. FIELD was now legibly inscribed, and it would remain and glow there forever. In behalf of those assembled, Mr. SUMNER then tendered Mr. FIELD the tribute which was due to true greatness alone, not forgetting at the same time the noble and dauntless men whose name was interlinked with his enterprise so happily completed. Introducing Mr. FIELD to the meeting, Mr. SUMNER said: The native boy of our sister town of Stockbridge stands before you, the foremost man of the world, for he has combined all existing discoveries relating to the working of electricity, and through the hidden recesses of the wide ocean made them subservient to human benefit, producing the grand result:

"Glory to God in the highest; peace and good will towards men."

Mr. FIELD was received with loud and protracted cheers. Mr. FIELD spoke in reply as follows: Ladies and gentlemen, you can better imagine my feelings than I can describe them. I certainly did not for a moment imagine that I should have such a reception from you, the warm-hearted people of good old Berkshire, the friends of my youth. I had thought that probably some 50 or 100 of my old neighbors would have been present to greet me, but I had no idea of the extent of this demonstration. I am indeed grateful, but let me say, without any disparagement of your kindly feelings, that it is not alone on account of any merit of mine you have come here, but because under Providence I have contributed merely my share in the great accomplishment, the future benefits of which have been so eloquently alluded to by my friend, Mr. SUMNER. I beg, my friends that you will not forget the deserts of Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and the brave officers and sailors of that ship, who have done so much for the successful completion of our great international communication. I pray you not to forget your assignment of credit to my friend near me, who has done so much and everything so well in the perfection of the machinery by which the Atlantic Cable was laid—I allude to my friend Mr. EVERETT, one of the Engineers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my forte to make speeches, and besides that you are aware that there are other gentlemen present who can satisfy you much better in that respect than I. But it gives me pleasure to inform you that the first message that has come over the Atlantic Cable to Old Berkshire has been one of peace. With your permission I will read you a dispatch I have received to-day from London. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, Thursday, Aug 26.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Great Barrington.

A dispatch just received from London states that peace has been concluded with China on the terms of the Allies. Very favorable news from India. The London *Times* contains Mr. BRIGHT's full report of the laying of the Atlantic Cable from the *Agamemnon*.

When Mr. FIELD had concluded the reading of this dispatch he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering, and it was some time before he could continue his remarks. When the excitement had in some measure died away, he said: "This is a most gratifying message from the Old World to the New, and I hope that the cable which has forwarded this message will remain forever and ever to bear the messages of "Peace on earth and Good Will towards men." [Loud cheering.] Let me say in conclusion, that the good Old Commonwealth of Massachusetts has no reason for shame in connection with the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The largest subscription towards it in Europe, was received from a native of the Old Bay State,—I allude to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London,—and there is yet another whose patronage has been a matter of pride to the promoters of the scheme.

I refer to Mr. MORGAN, one of the Directors of the Company, who has done more than any man of the Board. Mr. LAMPSON, of London, has also his right to a liberal share of your congratulatory feelings. Ladies and Gentlemen, will you allow me to retire, first returning you my sincere thanks for your unexpected kindness, bidding you, with God's blessing, good night.

Mr. FIELD then sat down, and the hall rung again with the warm and earnest applause of his friends.

After speeches from many other distinguished gentlemen, the assemblage, at a late hour, dispersed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Hon. Pierre Soule—General Walker and Central American Affair—Mr. Soule's Opinion of Illinois Politics, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE reached here this morning from the South, *en route* for New-York, where, it is understood, he is to have an interview with General WM. WALKER touching Central American affairs. He will remain here only a short time, to feel the pulse of the Administration. It is believed by those who have some means of information that Gen. WALKER has his eye now upon Yucatan, with a view to an eventual descent upon Cuba. Mr. SOULE spent several days at Old Point Comfort, and, I learn, whilst there, was in close communion with the Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN. He also had an interview with Ex-President TYLER.

Mr. SOULE expresses the confident opinion that the Democracy can alone succeed in 1860, with Senator DOUGLAS as their nominee for the Presidency, and that there is but one opinion in his State as to the course of the Washington *Union*. He says while the Democracy of Louisiana condemn the unnatural war upon Judge DOUGLAS, they regard the editorials of the *Union* as tending to secure his election in Illinois and his nomination at Charleston. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26

The Board of Engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers WOOD, SEWELL and KING, will convene at the New-York Navy-yard on the 1st of September for the examination of Engineers for promotion.

Affairs at the State Capital.

RIOTING AT THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES—A NEW GERRIT SMITH ORGAN, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Democratic Primary Meetings were held to-day, and two tickets run in every Ward. The one known as the Cagger ticket, swept the entire city, with the exception of the Tenth Ward. There the Hards were ahead, and a riot took place. Two ballot-boxes were smashed, and in consequence of this the inspectors are divided, and certify to both tickets. There was much confusion and excitement all day.

A new daily morning paper started to-day as the central organ of GERRIT SMITH. It is a handsome sheet, and is called *The Hour and the Man*.

The reception this afternoon of the foreign news sent through the cable from Valentia, Ireland, rekindled the excitement and interest in the Ocean Telegraph.

Nothing of any interest in the market; Wheat and Corn moves very slowly.

From Boston.

THE UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY—CHARGE OF PERJURY, &C.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

Mr. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, left in the *Niagara*, on Wednesday, for Trinity Bay, in order to make preparations for a more accurate determination of the comparative longitudes of the stations on the opposite shores of the Atlantic. The high mathematical attainments and habits of close and accurate observation of this gentleman eminently qualify him for this important duty. Considerable time must necessarily elapse, after the preparations are made, before the observations can be completed and the results computed.

THOMAS BROWN, who was brought on from New-York yesterday, was this morning held in $15,000 to answer the charge of subornation of perjury.

Dr. DAVID BROWN's bail was, in consequence of new and important testimony, raised to $20,000 this morning. His counsel are about getting a writ of *habeas corpus* out for him.

News from Mexico.

VIDAURRI ON HIS WAY TO THE CITY—DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TAMPICO—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MIRAMON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

By mail we have New-Orleans papers of Saturday afternoon, containing Mexican news.

The latest advices from Monterey announced the departure of VIDAURRI, with the Second Division of the Army of the North, for the City of Mexico.

A large force was concentrated at Tamaulipas, with a view to the capture of Tampico.

Gen. MIRAMON left Guadalajara on the 13th of July, with 3,000 men, going in the direction of Lagos, either to march on San Luis or to take another road for the City of Mexico.

A proposition had been made to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 26.

Fort Laramie dates of the 7th instant say that Colonel MONROE has assumed the command of the District of the Platte, and now has three companies of the Fourth Artillery stationed at that post and two more companies of the same regiment and one company of the Second Dragoons will be stationed there this Winter. Major GATLIN, with one Company of the Seventh Infantry, left Laramie for Utah on the 7th inst. Captain HANCOCK and other officers who went out with General HARNEY, had passed Laramie on their way further west.

A Santa Fé correspondent of the *Republican* says "The reason why the Navajo Indians refused to surrender the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro is, because BROOKS positively refused to indemnify them for some forty horses killed by the troops, about two months since, for trespassing on the grazing grounds at Fort Defiance. Major BROOKS gives the Indians until the 12th inst. to bring in the murderer."

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug 26.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, report that the contractors did not perform the contract.

Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 26.

JOHN HUTCHINS was nominated yesterday for Congress, by the Republicans of the Twentieth District, *vice* JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Death of Ex-Governor Metcalf.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

Ex-Governor METCALF died at Claremont, N. H. this morning, of erysipelas.

The Sailing of the Europa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 26.

The repairs on the steamship *Europa* have been so nearly completed, that it is announced by her agents that she will sail from this port for Liverpool to-morrow evening.

Sea and Ship News.

The clipper ship *Great Republic*, the largest and finest-modeled merchant vessel afloat, now lies at Pier No. 25 East River, where she is receiving balance of cargo for California. She will sail for San Francisco in a few days. She is very deep, but her noble proportions and towering spars are an object of attraction to multitudes who daily cross the ferries. She has, on a former occasion, made the run to San Francisco in ninety days, and under favorable circumstances she looks as if she could do the same again. She is still under command of Capt. LIMEBURNER, who has been master of her since she first sailed from New-York.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, Captain STONE, will positively leave this port for Liverpool on Wednesday next, by which time the damages she sustained in her collision with the *Europa* will have been repaired.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE WHALESHIP JUNIOR.—WM. H. PLUMER and his seven companions, the sailors engaged in the celebrated mutiny on board the whaleship *Junior*, from New-Bedford, on the 25th of December last, a full account of which mutiny appeared in the *Traveller* of Monday, were brought into the United States Commissioner's Court, before Mr. Commissioner A. S. CUSHMAN, of New-Bedford, for their formal examination, this forenoon.

The prisoners were taken to the United States Court-House, heavily ironed as before, and guarded by an efficient force of officers, at about 10½ o'clock. They appeared more dejected than before, and all looked careworn and anxious. PLUMER, the ringleader, appeared quite sad, and regarded all the transactions in the Court room with scrutinizing attention.

He appears by far the most intelligent of the prisoners, and has, besides, the advantage of a more prepossessing appearance than either of the others. When not engaged in watching the progress of the preliminary transactions of the trial, he appeared in deep thought. Some of the number appear incapable of appreciating the enormity of their offence, or the severity of the punishments which must be meted out to them if convicted.

Among the number who were present in the Court-room, was ARCHIBALD MELLEN, Esq., a Justice of the Peace from Edgartown, and father of Capt. ARCHIBALD MELLEN, Jr., the murdered master of the *Junior*; THOMAS MELLEN, brother of the deceased Captain, and other friends of Capt. MELLEN.

Some two hours' time was spent in assigning counsel and various informal proceedings. At 10 o'clock the Commissioner announced that the examination of the prisoners on the count in the indictment charging them with mutiny, would be postponed till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the examination on the count charging them with murder till one week from to-day.

The witnesses were held on their personal recognizance for their appearance in the sum of $1,000 each.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., F. E. PARKER and SIDNEY WEBSTER, were assigned as counsel for the prisoners.

CHARLES L. WOODBURY, District-Attorney, will conduct the case for the Government.—*Boston Journal, 25th.*

YELLOW-FEVER ARRIVALS AT BOSTON.—We have rarely known so many of our seamen cut off by yellow fever in West Indian and Southern ports as during the present season. Almost every vessel from New-Orleans and the West Indies arriving at Northern ports, has to record the death of some of her crew. This forenoon the bark *Cordelia*, Capt. COOK, from Cienfuegos 28th ult., arrived here and was out in quarantine. She lost by yellow fever at Cienfuegos, on the 18th ult., CYRUS MARTIN, of Plymouth, Mass., aged 22; on the 27th, VALENTINE P. HOMER, of Boston, aged 21, and on the 31st, at sea, LEANDER D. ELLIS, second mate of the *Sandwich*, aged 23, and on the same day SYLVESTER CHURCHILL, of Plymouth, aged 20. These were all young men of exemplary habits, who had chosen the sea as a profession, with a view of becoming shipmasters, and were not, like too many of our seamen, subject to those vices, rum-drinking, &c., to which their untimely deaths are often attributed.

The brig *Monticello*, Capt. TEEL, from Port au Prince 31st ult., was also put in quarantine this morning. She lost by yellow fever at Port au Prince, on the 26th ult., GEORGE H. BALLARD of Vassalboro, Me., and CHARLES CHENEY, of Rutland, Vt., both aged 20 years.—*Boston Journal, 25th.*

GREAT OCEAN RACE OF CLIPPERS.—The clipper-ship *Raven*, Captain CROCKER, sailed from New-York March 14, the clipper-ship *Nightingale*, Captain PETERSON, sailed from Boston March 21, and both arrived at Batavia June 13—the *Nightingale* having beaten her rival seven days. We understand that much feeling was displayed by the admirers of both ships about their sailing qualities, and bets, as usual in such cases, were made and will now have to be paid. The commanders of both vessels are gentlemen of tried ability, and have no doubt put forth all their skill and perseverance, knowing the anxiety of their respective friends to achieve a triumph. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that the superiority of the *Nightingale* is in her model.—*Boston Traveller.*

Important Action of the Canal Board.

From the Albany Journal of Last Evening.

The Canal Board closed its session of two days last evening. Its proceedings have been of unusual importance, in reference to the navigation and security of the Canal.

The resolutions were drawn and introduced by Mr. RUGGLES. The first provided for lessening the evils of breaches on the long levels, by stop-gates confining within narrower limits the flow of the water. The resolution was adopted substantially as follows, fixing the cost at $27,000:

Resolved, That stop-gates for the better security of the Erie Canal and upon the plan recommended by the Division Engineer, State Engineer and Canal Commissioner in charge of the Western Division, be constructed at the Irondequoit embankment, the Holley embankment, and at Medina and Eagle Harbor.

Mr. RUGGLES also moved an appropriation of $15,000 to strengthen the outer wall of the Erie Basin at Buffalo, now much dilapidated, and requiring immediate repair. A suggestion to postpone action was defeated after an animated discussion.

The next and far most important matter was the regulation of boats propelled by steam on the Canal. The propositions for that purpose were also introduced by Mr. RUGGLES, who suggested that Mr. PROSSER, of Buffalo, who offers, if the bridges can be raised to 12 feet, forthwith to build a daily line of propellers for the Canal, should be heard in explanation of the plan. After carefully examining and revising the details, the Board finally adopted the plan, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That boats propelled by steam or other mechanical power on the Canals of this State, shall be exempt from toll on their machinery.

2. That such boats shall carry a prominent red light, in the night, to distinguish them from other boats.

3. They shall have a preference at the locks over other boats, except when otherwise provided by statute, by paying double toll on the boat, and one boat in tow by the steamer shall have a like preference on the same condition. The master to elect when taking his first clearance whether to pay double toll or not.

4. Any such boat with or without a boat in tow approaching a boat or crowd of boats not so propelled shall with the boat in tow have all the privileges given by Statute to boats used chiefly for the conveyance of persons.

5. After the first of September next, all boats navigating the Erie Canal may draw five feet of water.

The last measure was a proposition to amend a former resolution of the Canal Board for raising the bridges to eleven feet above the water surface, by increasing it to twelve feet. But it appearing that the resolution had recommended the raising of the bridges to *at least* eleven feet, it was deemed advisable to leave the additional foot to the discretion of the

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Full Details of the Cruise of the Agamemnon.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, C. D. LUDLOW, Esq., Commanding, arrived at this port, from Havre and Southampton, yesterday morning. We are thus placed in possession of London papers to the 11th inst, one day later than those received by the *Anglo-Saxon*, and of our European correspondence.

LONDON.

Old Scenes Revisited—Eag of the Season—Napoleon III. as Viewed Across the Channel—The House of Commons—Compared with the House of Representatives—The Leading Scotch Debates—The London Pulpit—Mr. Spurgeon—Mrs. Cummings—Mr. Maurice.

Editorial Correspondence.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25, 1858.

I have done but little lion-hunting in London. My time is limited, and the lions have lost their charm. Nothing can be more delightful than the enthusiasm of a first visit to the Old World; and nothing can be more futile than the attempt to renew it. There are spots, hallowed by genius and association, around which every one delights to linger, and which every succeeding visit makes more and more attractive; but even in these the feeling which accompanies a second visit is very different from that of the first. It may be deeper and more satisfying.—but it is less eager and less demonstrative;—you may think more, but you say less,—and the impulse to write a full and detailed account of your emotions—fortunately for the "reading public"—has gone forever.

The great Babylon is busy just now winding up the season. Parliament is trying to be in a hurry, but it is one of those large bodies which always move slow, and which never make haste but at the expense of their dignity. Speeches, even the best, are heard with impatience; the most pressing topics are flippantly dismissed, and everybody's main object seems to be to get away—some for their shooting on the moors, some for Continental trips, and more for the great Cherbourg spectacle with which LOUIS NAPOLEON is dazzling Europe and puzzling and alarming his most faithful and devoted ally. It is very curious to see how completely the public mind of England is mystified by the movements of the French Emperor. A very strong distrust of the alliance is growing up among the English people. It is felt, though not acknowledged, that in some way or other NAPOLEON is gaining position, strength and reputation from it, while England is gaining nothing at all. From the very beginning, France has taken the lion's share of the benefits of this alliance. She had most of the glory of the Russian war. Her voice was most potential in the conferences of Paris. The preponderance of her influence upon the politics of the Continent is universally recognized. She is generally extending her power into the affairs of the East, and now this Cherbourg demonstration is one of the many symptoms which indicate the gradual gravitation of England towards a secondary position among the nations. Of course, it is the policy of government to put quite another face upon all these things and to represent everything as perfectly satisfactory. But the people look into these matters for themselves, and the language of the Press indicates unmistakably the approaching termination of a partnership the profits of which are so unequally shared.

The House of Commons never loses its interest for me. It governs England—although England is a monarchy. It is common for Americans to speak of the disorder that is supposed to prevail during its sessions,—but this is a great mistake. I remember reading some letters in one of the New-York religious journals last Summer, from a distinguished clergyman of your City, in which the impression conveyed was that our House of Representatives was far superior to the House of Commons in the order and decorum of its proceedings. Yet the only point which he specified in the alleged contrast was, that English legislators sit with their hats on, while our members do not. But I have seen members of our House of Representatives, while the House was in session, with their feet upon the desks in front of them—and considerably higher than their heads—this seems to me a more unbecoming and indecorous attitude than sitting with one's hat on. Hats are removed in the presence of superiors,—but in Parliament every member is supposed to be upon a footing of equality with every other:—whether one sits covered or uncovered, therefore, is a matter of mere convenience. None *but* a member would be allowed to wear his hat for a moment. Indeed no one but a member is ever allowed upon the floor or in seats of the House. It is a breach of privilege for any one not entitled to it to take a seat upon the floor while the House is in session. Whenever a member rises to speak he removes his hat. Whenever one rises to go out, he bows to the speaker as he passes his chair. There is no running about the House, conversing with members, reading newspapers or writing letters while a debate is going on. Respectful attention is always paid to any speaker who has anything to say,—though if one were to attempt to read an hour's speech upon things in general, without the slightest reference to the question before the body, he would undoubtedly find himself interrupted by cries of "question" and "divide, divide, divide" from all parts of the House. In our House of Representatives nothing is more common than for a member to be reading or making a speech to which not a solitary person in the House is even pretending to pay the slightest attention,—members walking about, conversing in groups, reading, writing or sleeping, or rapping for messengers to carry off cart-loads of documents for their constituents. A spectator looking on from the gallery finds it impossible to detect any appearance of anything like business in the confused scene before him,—and it is only when some attentive doorkeeper points out to him the only person on the floor who is *standing still*, that he begins to understand that a debate is going on. Nothing like this can happen in the House of Commons. Members, in the first place, sit upon plain benches—not in arm-chairs,—and have neither desks nor tables before them. They are compelled, therefore, to attend to what is going on, since they have no conveniences for doing anything else. Whenever a member is speaking, he must either be heard or stopped. If he talks common sense, and seems to be doing his best, he is heard attentively;—if he is an intolerable bore, he is very speedily "taken down." The practice of expressing assent or dislike of what is said prevails in the House.—but under considerable restraint. None but members are indulged in it, to begin with. If applause or hisses were to come from the spectators' galleries, they would be cleared very promptly. But the House itself is frequently in a buzz,—members applauding what is said or whispering censure of it. These manifestations grow palpably out of the interest felt in the discussion, and are not forced or affected. They seem, therefore, to help forward a debate instead of interrupting it,—as speakers always take their cue, more or less from these indications of the temper with which their remarks are received.

What strikes an American most in contrasting or comparing the proceedings of the House of Commons with those of our House of Representatives, is the business-like air and manner of the former. Whenever a question comes up, it is *debated*. The speeches made are upon the subject under discussion, and they are alternately from friends and opponents of the measure in question. One advocates it, and is answered by another, who, in turn, is replied to; and so the discussion proceeds to its close. In our House, as everybody knows, such a debate is almost unknown. We have either long speeches, made for constituent and for political effect, or else personal passages, which degenerate into wrangles. These are serious defects in a legislative body, and ought to be remedied. It seems to me that the writing-desks, the hour rule, and the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, have contributed very largely to the existing state of things.

There are not very many members of the House of Commons who would pass with us for eloquent men. Fluency—so common with us—is rare even among public men in England. The Earl of DERBY, in the Lords, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in the House, are, perhaps, the best debaters in Parliament. Nothing can exceed the ease, the grace, the perfect finish and eloquence of Mr GLADSTONE'S speeches. Mr. BRIGHT is more like our most effective orators than any other English member. He is clear, strong and thoroughly in earnest. Lord PALMERSTON, whose speeches when read are so perfect, has a very bad delivery, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S is but little better. Mr DISRAELI, who leads the House, is solemn and affected to the last degree, and would scarcely be heard with patience by an American audience. With all these men the matter is more important than the manner. Indeed, the English seem to have a prejudice against fluency in speech, though I was a little surprised to find the *Saturday Review*, in a recent number, denouncing a proposed improvement in elocution, on the ground that *lack* of readiness in the expression of one's thoughts was preëminently an English characteristic,—of which the nation was justly proud, and which must, by no means, be interfered with. This is certainly carrying national prejudices to the extreme.

I went to hear another English celebrity—Mr. SPURGEON, who continues to preach to enormous congregations, and with undiminished popularity, which it is not easy to explain or understand. He is neither able nor eloquent. He is excessively common-place in both matter and manner. He has a clear voice, very great fluency in the construction and utterance of sentences, and a certain directness in his style of thought and expression. But he is excessively shallow, and frequently sophistical to a degree absolutely insulting to the understanding of his hearers. There are at least half a dozen clergymen in New-York who are not only far abler preachers, but who would seem to have the elements of popularity in a far greater degree. Dr CUMMING, the expounder of prophecy and the Apocalypse, preaches to crowded congregations and with more ability than Mr. S. I suspect something of the popularity of both these men is due to the fact that they *speak* their sermons, instead of singing them. I heard the celebrated FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE preach a very able and interesting discourse at the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn;—but it was done with a sing-song tone which differed but little from an unsuccessful attempt at chaunting, and which rendered it almost impossible for me to follow him. It must be pleasant for a congregation, in contrast with such preaching, to hear a sermon which they can understand. R.

The Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

THE VOYAGE OF THE AGAMEMNON.

From the Correspondent of the London News.

As your readers have already been informed, by telegraph, the submarine communication between the Old and the New Worlds is now an accomplished fact. In the face of difficulties and dangers, the magnitude of which cannot be properly appreciated by those not engaged in the work, the engineers in this undertaking have, with almost untiring energy, adhered to their all but hopeless task with that perseverance which is sure, sooner or later, to lead to success. There were but few, some twenty days ago, who, after the unsuccessful return of the squadron to Queenstown, would have dared to predict such a speedy and glorious termination to all the trials and difficulties that the promoters of this undertaking have undergone. The final accomplishment of the scheme seemed, indeed, up to the last moment, to hang upon a hair. Many serious difficulties had to be encountered during the six days and a half that the operations lasted, any one of which, had not chance favored us, might have ruined the expedition, and delayed the advance of ocean telegraphs perhaps more than half a century. But the difficult task has now been accomplished, and it but remains for us to accept the benefits which it will undoubtedly confer upon the community. Wonderful as the conception of conveying sensations from continent to continent, across the almost unknown depths of the ocean, may seem to us now, yet, in a very little time, people will forget the marvel while profiting by the fact, and without remembering the years of anxious toil and discouragement which those who have secured this boon to the community have undergone to achieve success. The wonder will be then, not that the undertaking has been carried out at all, but that it had not been accomplished long before. It has been the custom of mankind to honor the lives and celebrate the deeds of great statesmen, successful warriors, and eminent divines. Indeed, of such materials are the links in the chain of history chiefly composed. But those men who, by patient thought and persevering action, have achieved those victories over matter which secure to the community permanent advantages, very often have their trouble for their reward. It is to be hoped that this may not be the case with those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing this great enterprise to a successful termination. It must be confessed that the prospects of success were very remote when the squadron left Queenstown the 17th of last month. The amount of cable in the two ships had been reduced by nearly 400 miles, and the occurrence of three separate and most unaccountable breakages was still fresh in the minds of all who had accompanied the first expedition, and there was no reason whatever for supposing that the very same thing might not occur again. The cable might, and evidently did as far as the contractors are concerned, fulfill all the guaranteed requirements, and the numerous accidents which occurred might be due to the cable having become injured during the gale. This supposition, though it may be gratifying to Messrs. GLASS & Co., was no consolation to either the engineers or the shareholders. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that many regarded the prosecution of the scheme as a waste of shareholders' money. However, in spite of the most vehement opposition, the majority of the Directors determined to dispatch the expedition to try their fortune again in mid-ocean before they abandoned the scheme altogether as impracticable. Accordingly, on the morning of Saturday, the 17th of July, the *Valorous*, *Gorgon* and *Niagara*, having completed coaling, steamed away from Queenstown for the rendezvous. The *Agamemnon*, having to wait for Professor W THOMSON, one of the directors, who took charge of the electrical department on board, did not weigh anchor until 2 o'clock on the following morning. As the ships left the harbor there was apparently no notice taken of their departure by those on shore, or in the vessels anchored around them; every one seemed impressed with the conviction that we were engaged in a hopeless enterprise, and the squadron seemed rather to have slunk away on some discreditable mission than to have sailed for the accomplishment of a grand national scheme. It was just dawn when the *Agamemnon* got clear of Queenstown Harbor; but, as the wind blew stiffly from the southwest, it was nearly 10 o'clock before she rounded the Old Head of Kinsale, a distance of only a few miles. The weather remained fine during the day, and as the *Agamemnon* skirted along the wide and rocky shore of the southwest coast of Ireland those on board had an excellent opportunity of seeing the stupendous rocks which rise from the sea in the most grotesque and fantastic shapes. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Cape Clear was passed, and though the coast gradually edged away to the northward of our course, yet it was nearly dark before we lost sight of the high and rocky mountains which surround Bantry Bay and the shores of the Kinmare River. By Monday morning, the 19th, we had left the land far behind us, and from thence fell into the usual dull monotony of sea life. Of the voyage out there is little to be said. It was not chequered by the excitement of continual storms, nor the tedium of perpetual calms, but we had a sufficient admixture of both to render our passage to the rendezvous a very ordinary and uninteresting one; indeed, for the past week the barometer remained unusually low, and the numbers of those natural barometers, mother Carey's chickens, that followed in our wake, kept us in continual expectation of heavy weather. With every little breeze of wind the screw was got up, and sail made, so as to husband our coals as much as possible, but it generally soon fell calm again, and obliged our Commander reluctantly to get up steam. In consequence of these continued delays and changes from steam to sail, and from sail to steam again, much fuel was expended, and not more than 80 miles of distance made good each day. On Sunday, the 25th, however, the weather changed, and for several days in succession there was an uninterrupted calm. The moon was just at the full, and for several nights it shone with a brilliancy which turned the smooth sea into one silvery sheet, which brought out the dark hull and white sails of the ship in strong contrast to the sea and sky, as the vessel lay all but motionless on the water, the very impersonation of solitude and repose. Indeed, until the rendezvous was gained, we had such a succession of beautiful sunrises, gorgeous sunsets, and tranquil moonlight nights, as would have excited the most enthusiastic admiration of any one but persons situated as we were. But by us such scenes were regarded only as the annoying indications of the calm which delayed our progress and wasted our coals. In spite of the unusual calmness of the weather in general, there were days on which our former unpleasant experiences of the Atlantic were brought forcibly to our recollection, when it blew hard, and the sea ran sufficiently high to reproduce on a minor scale many of the discomforts of which the previous cruise had been so fruitful. These days, however, were the exception, and not the rule, and served to show how much more pleasant was the inconvenient calm than the weather which had previously prevailed. By dint, however, of a judicious expenditure of fuel, and the liberal use of the cheaper motive power of sail, the rendezvous was reached on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th of July, just eleven days after our departure from Queenstown. The rest of the squadron were in sight at nightfall, but at such a considerable distance that it was past 10 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, the 29th, before the *Agamemnon* joined them. We were, as usual, greeted by a perfect storm of questions as to what kept us so much behind our time, and learned that all had come to the conclusion that the ship must have got ashore on leaving Queenstown Harbor. The *Niagara*, it appeared, had arrived on the rendezvous on Friday night, the 23d; the *Valorous* on Sunday, the 25th; and the *Gorgon* on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th. The day was beautifully calm, so no time was to be lost before making the splice; boats were soon lowered from the attendant ships, the two vessels were made fast by a hawser, and the *Niagara* end of the cable conveyed on board the *Agamemnon*. About 12½ o'clock the splice was effectually made, but with materials very different. Instead of carefully rounded semi circular boards, which had been used to inclose the junctions on previous occasions, it consisted merely of two straight boards nailed over the joining, with the iron rod and leaden plummet attached to the centre. In hoisting it out from the side of the ship, however, the leaden sinker broke short off, and fell overboard, and there being no more convenient weight at hand, a 32 pound shot was fastened to the splice instead, and the whole apparatus was quickly dropped into the sea without any formality, and indeed almost without a spectator, for those on board the ship had witnessed so many beginnings to the telegraphic line, that it was evident they despaired of there ever being an end to it. The stipulated 200 fathoms of cable having been payed out to allow the splice to sink well below the surface, the signal to start was hoisted, the hawser cast loose, and the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* started for the last time for their opposite destinations. For the first three hours the ships proceeded very slowly, paying out a great quantity of slack; but after the expiration of this time, the speed of the *Agamemnon* was increased to about five knots per hour, the cable going at about six, without indicating more than a few hundred pounds of strain upon the dynamometer. Shortly after 6 o'clock a very large whale was seen approaching the starboard bow at a great speed, rolling and tossing the sea into foam all around, and for the first time we felt the possibility of the supposition that our second mysterious breakage of the cable might have been caused, after all, by one of these animals getting foul of it under water. It appeared as if it were making direct for the cable, and great was the relief of all when the ponderous living mass was seen slowly to pass astern, just grazing the cable where it entered the water, but fortunately without doing any mischief. All seemed to go well up to about 8 o'clock; the cable payed out from the hold with an evenness and regularity which showed how carefully and perfectly it had been coiled away; and to guard against accidents which might arise in consequence of the cable having suffered injury during the storm, the indicated strain upon the dynamometer was never allowed to get beyond 1,700 pounds, or less than one-quarter what the cable is estimated to bear. Thus far everything looked promising of success. But in such a hazardous work no one knows what a few minutes may bring forth, for soon after eight an injured portion of the cable was discovered about a mile or two from the portion paying out. Not a moment was lost by Mr. CANNING, the engineer on duty, in setting men to work to cobble up the injury as well as time would permit, for the cable was going out at such a rate that the damaged portion would be paid overboard in less than twenty minutes, and former experience had shown us that to check either the speed of the ship or the cable would in all probability be attended by the most fatal results. Just before the lapping was finished, Professor THOMSON reported that the electrical continuity of the wire had ceased, but that the insulation was still perfect. Attention was naturally directed to the injured piece as the probable source of the stoppage, and not a moment was lost in cutting the cable at that point, with the intention of making a perfect splice; but, to the consternation of all, the electrical tests applied showed the fault to be overboard, and in all probability some fifty miles from the ship. Not a second was to be lost, for it was evident that the cut portion must be paid overboard in a few minutes, and in the meantime the tedious and difficult operation of making a splice had to be performed. The ship was immediately stopped and no more cable paid out than was absolutely necessary to prevent it breaking. As the stern of the ship was lifted by the waves a scene of the most intense excitement followed. It seemed impossible, even by using the greatest possible speed, and paying out the least possible amount of cable, that the junction could be finished before the part was taken out of the hands of the workman. The main hold presented an extraordinary scene. Nearly all the officers of the ship and of those connected with the expedition stood in groups about the coil, watching (with that intense anxiety which is seldom seen except round foreign gaming tables) the cable as it slowly unwound itself nearer and nearer the joint, while the workmen, directed by Mr. CANNING, under whose superintendence the cable was originally manufactured, worked at the splice as only men could work who felt that the life and death of the expedition depended upon their rapidity. But all their speed was to no purpose, as the cable was unwinding within a hundred fathoms, and as a last and desperate resource the cable was stopped altogether, and for a few minutes the ship hung on by the end. Fortunately, however, it was only for a few minutes, as the strain was continually rising above two tons, and it could not hold on much longer, when the splice was finished, the signal made to loose the stopper, and it passed overboard safely enough. When the excitement consequent upon having so narrowly saved the cable had passed away we woke to the consciousness that the case was still as hopeless as ever, for the electric continuity was still entirely wanting. Preparations were constantly made to pay out as little rope as possible, and to hold on for six hours, in hope that the fault, whatever it might be, might mend itself before cutting the cable and returning to the rendezvous to make another splice. The magnetic needles on the receiving instruments were watched closely for the returning signals, when in a few minutes the last hope was extinguished, by their suddenly indicating "dead earth," which tended to show that the cable had broken from the *Niagara*, or that the insulation had been completely destroyed. In three minutes, however, every one was agreeably surprised by the intelligence that the stoppage had disappeared, and that the signals had again appeared at regular intervals from the *Niagara*. It is needless to say what a load of anxiety this news removed from the minds of every one, but the general confidence in the ultimate success of the operations was much shaken by the occurrence, for all felt that at any minute a similar accident might occur. For some time the paying out continued as usual, but towards the morning another damaged place was discovered in the cable. There was fortunately, however, time to repair it in the hold without in any way interfering with the operations beyond, for a time, slightly reducing the speed of the ship. During the morning of Friday, the 30th, everything went well, the ship had been kept at the speed of about five knots, the cable going out at about six, the average angle with the horizon at which it left the ship being about fifteen degrees, while the indicated strain upon the dynamometer seldom showed more than 1,600 to 1,700 pounds. Observations made at noon showed that we had made good 78 miles from the starting point since the previous day, with an expenditure, including the loss in lowering the splice and during the subsequent stoppages, of 135 miles of cable. During the latter portion of the day the barometer fell considerably, and towards this evening it blew almost a gale of wind from the eastward, dead ahead from our course. As the breeze freshened the speed of the engines was gradually increased, but the wind more than increased in proportion, so that before the sun went down the *Agamemnon* was going full steam against the wind, and only making about four knots an hour. During the evening topmasts were lowered, and spars, yards, sails, and, indeed, everything aloft that could offer resistance to the wind was sent down on deck; but still the ship made but little way, chiefly in consequence of the heavy sea. The enormous quantity of fuel consumed showed us that, if the wind lasted, we should be reduced to burning masts, spars, and even the decks, to bring the ship into Valentia. It seemed to be our particular ill-fortune to meet with headwinds whichever way the ship's head was turned. On our journey out we had been delayed, and obliged to consume an undue proportion of coal, for want of an easterly wind, and now all our fuel was being wasted because of it. However, during the latter part of the day the wind gradually went round to the southwest, which, though it raised a very heavy sea, yet allowed us to husband our small remaining store of fuel. On Saturday, the 31st of July, observation at noon showed us to be in latitude 32° 23′ N., and longitude 26° 44′ W., having made good 120 miles of distance from the starting point since noon of the previous day, with a loss of about 27 per cent. of cable. The *Niagara* as far as could be judged from the amount of cable she paid out, which, by a previous arrangement, was signaled at every ten miles, kept pace with us, within one or two miles, the whole distance across. During the afternoon of Saturday the wind again freshened up, and before nightfall it again blew nearly a gale, and a tremendous sea ran before it from the southwest, which made the *Agamemnon* pitch to such an extent that it was thought impossible that the cable could hold on through the night. Indeed, had it not been for the constant care and watchfulness exercised by Mr. BRIGHT, and the two energetic engineers, Mr. CANNING and Mr CLIFFORD, who acted with him, it could not have been done at all. Men were kept at the wheels of the machine to prevent them stopping, as the stern of the ship rose and fell with the sea, for had they done so, the cable must undoubtedly have parted. During Sunday the sea and wind increased, and before the evening it blew a smart gale. Now, indeed, were the energy and activity of all engaged in the operations taxed to the utmost. Mr HOAR and Mr BOORE, the two engineers, who had the charge of the releasing wheels of the dynamometer, had to keep watch and watch alternately every four hours, and while on duty not daring to let their attention be removed from their occupation for one moment, for on their releasing the brakes every time the stern of the ship fell into the trough of the sea entirely depended the safety of the cable, and the result shows how ably they have discharged their duty. Throughout the night there were few who had the least expectation of the cable holding on till morning, and many remained awake listening for the sound that almost dreaded to hear, viz: the gun which should announce the failure of all our hopes; but still the cable—which in comparison with the ship from which it was payed out, and the gigantic waves among which it was delivered, was but a mere thread—continued to hold on, only leaving a silvery phosphoric line upon the stupendous seas as they rolled on towards the ship. With Sunday morning came no improvement in the weather. Still the sky remained black and stormy to windward, and the constant violent squalls of wind and rain which prevailed during the whole day served to keep up, if not to augment, the height of the waves. But the cable had gone through so much during the night that our confidence in its continuing to hold was much restored. At noon observations showed us to be in lat. 52° 26′ N., and lon. 23° 16′ W., having made good 130 miles from noon of the previous day and about 350 from our starting point in mid-ocean. We had passed by the deepest sounding of 2,400 fathoms, and over more than half of the deep water generally, while the amount of cable still remaining in the ship was more than sufficient to carry us to the Irish coast, even supposing the continuance of the bad weather should oblige us to pay out the same amount of slack cable we had been hitherto wasting. Thus far things looked very promising for our ultimate success. But former experience showed us only too plainly that we could never be sure that some accident might not arise until the two ends had been safely landed on the opposite shores. During Sunday night and Monday morning the weather continued as boisterous as ever, and it was only by the most indefatigable exertions of the engineer upon duty, that the wheels could be prevented from stopping altogether, as the vessel rose and fell with the sea, and once or twice they did come completely to a standstill. In spite of all that could be done to keep them moving. Fortunately they were again set in motion before the stern of the ship was thrown up by the succeeding wave. The dynamometer occasionally registered 1,700 pounds as the ship lifted, though it was oftener below 1,000 pounds, and frequently nothing at all, the cable running out as fast as its own weight and the speed of the ship would draw it. But even with all these forces acting unresistedly upon it, the cable never payed itself out at a greater speed than eight knots an hour, and at the time the ship was going at the rate of six to six and a half knots. Subsequently, however, when the speed of the ship was increased to six and a half knots, the cable never ran out so quick. The average speed maintained by the ship up to this time, and indeed for the whole voyage, was about five and a half knots, the cable, with occasional exceptions, running about 30 per cent. faster. At noon on Monday, Aug. 2, observation showed us to be in lat. 52° 35′ N., long. 19° 48′ W., having made a good 127½ miles since noon of the previous day, and which was more than half way to our ultimate destination. During the afternoon an American three masted bark, which afterwards proved to be the *Chieftain*, was seen standing from the eastward towards us. No notice was taken of her at first, but when she was within about half a mile of the *Agamemnon* she altered her course, and bore right down across our bows. A collision, which might prove fatal to the cable, now seemed inevitable, or could only be avoided by the equally hazardous expedient of altering the *Agamemnon's* course. The *Valorous* steamed ahead, and fired a gun for her to heave to, which, as she did not appear to take much notice of, was quickly followed by another from the bows of the *Agamemnon*, and a second and third from the *Valorous*, but still the vessel held on her course, and, as the only resource left to avoid a collision, the course of the *Agamemnon* was altered just in time to pass within a few yards of her. It was evident that our proceedings were a source of the greatest possible astonishment to them, for all her crew crowded upon the deck and rigging. At length they evidently discovered who we were and what we were doing; the crew manned the rigging, and dipping the ensign several times they gave us three hearty cheers. Though the *Agamemnon* was obliged to acknowledge these congratulations in due form, the feelings of annoyance with which we regarded the vessel which either by the stupidity or carelessness of those on board, was so near spoiling a fatal and unexpected mishap to the long chapter of accidents which we had already encountered, may easily be imagined. To those below, who of course did not see the ship approaching, the sound of the first gun came like a thunderbolt, for all took it as the signal of the breaking of the cable. The dinner tables were deserted in a moment and a general rush made up the hatches to the deck, but before reaching it their fears were quickly banished, at the report of the succeeding guns, which all knew well could only be caused by a ship in our way, or a man overboard. Throughout the greater portion of Monday morning the electrical signals from the *Niagara* had been getting gradually weaker, until they ceased altogether for nearly three quarters of an hour; our uneasiness, however, was in some degree lessened by the fact that the stoppage appeared to be a want of continuity, and not any defect in insulation, and there was, consequently, every reason to suppose that it might arise from bad connection on board the *Niagara*. Accordingly, Prof THOMSON sent a message to the effect that the signals were too weak to be read; and, as if they had been awaiting such a signal to increase their battery power, the deflections immediately returned even stronger than they had ever been before. Towards the evening, however, they again declined in force for a short time. With the exception of these little stoppages, the electrical condition of the submerged wire seemed to be much improved. It was evident that the low temperature of the water at the immense depth increased considerably the insulating properties of the gutta percha, while the enormous pressure to which it must have been subjected probably tended to consolidate its texture, and to fill up any air bubbles or slight faults in manufacture which may have existed. The weather during Monday night moderated a little, but still there was a heavy sea on, which endangered the wire every second minute. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning all on board were startled from their beds by the loud booming of a gun; every one, without waiting for the performance of the most particular toilet, rushed on deck to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Contrary to all expectation the cable was safe, but just in the gray light could be seen the *Valorous*, rounded to in the most warlike attitude, firing gun after gun in quick succession toward a large American bark, who, being quite unconscious of our proceedings, was standing right across our stern. Such loud and repeated remonstrances from a large steam frigate were not to be despised, and evidently, without knowing the why or the wherefore, she quickly threw her sails aback and remained hove-to. Whether those on board her considered that we were engaged in some filibustering expedition, or regarded our proceedings as a matter of British interference with the American flag, it is impossible to say, but certain it is that, apparently in great trepidation, she remained hove-to until we had lost sight of her in the distance. Tuesday was a much finer day than any we had experienced for nearly a week, but still there was a considerable sea running, and our dangers were far from past. Yet the hopes of our ultimate success ran high. We had accomplished nearly the whole of the deep sea portion of the route in safety, and that, too, under the most unfavorable circumstances possible, therefore there was every reason to believe that unless some unforeseen accident should occur, we should accomplish the remainder. Observations at noon placed us in lat. 52° 26′ N., lon. 16° 7′ 40″ W., having run 134 miles since the previous day. About five o'clock in the evening the steep submarine mountain which divides the telegraphic platform from the Irish coast was reached, and the sudden shallowing of the water had a very marked effect upon the cable, causing the strain on and the speed of it to lessen every minute. A great deal of slack was payed out to allow for any greater inequalities which might exist, though not discovered by the sounding line. About 10 o'clock the shoal water of 250 fathoms was reached. The only remaining anxiety now was the changing from the lower main coil to that upon the upper deck and this most difficult and dangerous operation was successfully performed between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Wednesday was a beautifully calm day; indeed it was the first on which any one would have thought of making a splice since the day we started from the rendezvous. We, therefore, congratulated ourselves on having saved a week by commencing operations on the Thursday previous. At noon we were in latitude 52° 11′, lon. 12° 40′ 2″ W., 89 miles distant from the telegraph station at Valentia. The water was shallow, so that there was no difficulty in paying out. We were almost without any loss by slack, and all looked upon the undertaking as virtually accomplished. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the second change from the upper deck coil to that upon the orlop deck was safely effected, and shortly after the vessels exchanged signals that they were in 200 fathoms water. As the night advanced the speed of the ship was reduced, as it was known that we were only a short distance from the land, and there would be no advantage in making it before daylight in the morning; about 12 o'clock, however, the Skellys light was seen in the distance, and the *Valorous* steamed on ahead to lead us into the coast, firing rockets at intervals to direct us, which were answered from the *Agamemnon*, though, according to the directions of Mr. MORIARTY, the master, the ship, disregarding the *Valorous*, kept her own course, which proved to be the right one in the end. By daylight in the morning of Thursday, the bold and rocky mountains which entirely surround the wild and picturesque neighborhood of Valentia, rose right before us at a few miles distance. Never, probably, was the sight of land more welcome to us, as it brought to a successful termination one of the greatest, but, at the same time, one of the most difficult enterprises which was ever undertaken. Had it been the dullest and most prosaic landscape on the face of the earth that lay before us, we should have found it a pleasant prospect. But as the sun rose from the estuary of Dingle Bay, tinging with a deep soft purple the lofty summit of the steep mountains which surround its shores, and illuminating the masses of morning vapor which hung upon them, it was a scene that might vie in beauty with anything that could be produced by the most florid imagination of an artist. No one on shore was apparently conscious of our approach, so the *Valorous* steamed ahead to the mouth of the harbor and both ships made straight for Dowles Bay, and about 6 o'clock came to anchor at the side of Beginnes Island, opposite to Valentia. As soon as the inhabitants became aware of our approach, there was a general sensation in the place, and hundreds of boats crowded round us, their passengers in the greatest state of excitement to hear all about our voyage. The Knight of Kerry was absent in Dingle, but a messenger was immediately dispatched for him and he soon arrived in her Majesty's gun-boat *Shannon*. Soon after our arrival a signal was received from the *Niagara* that they were preparing to land, having paid out 1,030 nautical miles of the cable, while the *Agamemnon* had accomplished her portion of distance with an expenditure of 1,020 miles, making a total length of the wire submerged, 2,050 geographical miles. Immediately the ships cast anchor, the paddle-box boats of the *Valorous* were got ready, and two miles of the cable coiled away within for the purpose of landing the end, but it was late in the afternoon before the procession of boats left the ship under a salute of three rounds of small arms from the department of marines on board the *Agamemnon*, under the command of Lieut. NORRIS. The progress of the end to the shore was very slow, in consequence of the very stiff wind which blew at the time, but at about 3 o'clock, the end was safely brought on shore at Kingstown, Valentia, by Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CANNING, the Chief and Second Engineers, to whose exertions the success of the undertaking is attributable and the Knight of Kerry. The end was immediately laid in the trench which had been made to receive it; while a royal salute, making the neighboring rocks and mountains reverberate, announced that the communication between the Old and New World had been completed. The end was immediately taken into the electrical room by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and attached to a galvanometer. The first message was received through the entire length. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon both the officers and crew of the *Agamemnon* for the hearty way in which they have achieved the arduous and difficult service they have been engaged in, and the admirable manner in which the ship was navigated by Mr. MORIARTY and Mr. LIBBEY, the first and second master, amid the difficulties of the company's operations. It will in all probability be nearly a fortnight before the instruments are connected up at the two termini for the transmission of regular signals. It is unnecessary here to expatiate upon the magnitude of the undertaking which has been just completed, and upon the great political and social results which are likely to arise from it; but there cannot be but one feeling of universal admiration for the courage and perseverance which has been displayed by Mr. BRIGHT and those who acted under his orders, in encountering the manifold difficulties which beset their path at every step.

Morris and Essex Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad, or, as it is more generally known, the Moral and Excellent Railroad, beg to say to the public that the manifesto which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, purporting to come from them, and claiming for them the conception of the project of an Atlantic Telegraph, is spurious, and basely misrepresents their views as to that enterprise.

Their opinion upon that subject may not be of any public importance, but, to avoid misconception, they will state that they are opposed to all telegraphic enterprises, the Atlantic Telegraph included.

They deem so expensive a mode of communication a monstrous extravagance when indulged in by a public which is but just emerging from general bankruptcy; and, as patriotic citizens, they are opposed to the transmission of intelligence by that means, as tending to curtail the revenue of the Post-Office Department, and to diminish the miserable income which their own and other roads now derive from the carriage of the mails.

The manifesto alluded to further calumniate the Directors of the Moral and Excellent Railroad, in charging them with having attained a degree of speed upon their road which is altogether unparalleled.

They have aimed at adopting a rate of speed which shall be entirely consistent with the safety of passengers, and with a wise economy. It is well known to all who are in the least informed upon railroad management, that a high rate of speed is destructive to engines and cars, and necessitates constant and excessive outlays for repairs.

The rate of speed which they have adopted is ten miles per hour, and the price of passage four cents per mile, and if the train conductors occasionally increase the speed to twelve miles, and interpose the odor an additional tax of five cents, it is entirely without the managers' knowledge or authority.

The management of this road has proved highly satisfactory to the public of New-Jersey, the citizens of that State preferring the slow but sure system of their ancestors to the lightning propensities of their neighbors of Gotham. Dissatisfaction with their management has come entirely from some interloping New Yorkers, who, not satisfied with monopolizing the finest spots on our mountains, and stripping whole hogsheads of our pure, health-giving air, must needs exact from our railroads a speed of twenty miles, and other *reforms* which would prove ruin us to those corporations.

To all such persons the managers of this road would say, their line of stages, specially gotten up for their convenience leaving Newark every half hour, which will carry them, luggage included, at two cents a mile. JERSEY BLOOD.

PREPARATION FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE ALBION COOPER MURDERERS.—The Lewiston Falls *Journal* of last week says the preparations for the execution of COX and WILLIAMS are being made, as on Friday next the melancholy scene is to be enacted. The scaffold is eleven feet in height and twelve feet square, and is supported by a framework of strong timbers. The gallows is patterned after that on which Dr. WEBSTER was hung. The prisoners are to be executed at the same moment. The demeanor of the convicts is respectful and resigned. WILLIAMS says he never was happier in his life, and seems to be fully prepared for his coming end. COX looks at the matter in a more worldly point of view, and his constant response is, "It was cruelty that drove me to it." The wife of the mate of the *Albion Cooper*, who was murdered by WILLIAMS, visited the cell of the prisoners on Wednesday. The scene which ensued was sad indeed. The deep penitence of WILLIAMS here manifested itself again. On his knees he begged the forgiveness of the murdered man's wife, while COX maintained a stoical indifference, entirely unmoved by the scene.

Governor Banks at Amherst College.

At the Amherst College Alumni dinner, the President, Rev. Dr. STEARNS, offered the following sentiment, which was hailed with warm applause:

Old Massachusetts—The Mother of American Liberty and the generous patron of art, science and literature—now honored in the executive chair by a true son of her free institutions.

GOVERNOR BANKS responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: It would be idle for me to say that I had not anticipated the call which you make upon me to-day. The presence of any person at a public festival seems to be taken, under our much-abused custom, as sufficient evidence of his readiness to make a speech upon any or every subject. But surely I may be permitted to say that I had not looked for such kind allusions as you have made, nor have I power to make fitting acknowledgments for the generous response which they drew from the company present.

Visiting this beautiful town, and participating in the college festival, for the first time, I can say without reservation that it has been to me a source of hearty gratification.

The institutions of our beloved commonwealth, for which you bid me speak, are not less various than important. She has extended her fostering and generous care to the industrial pursuits of her children, and these labors have been thus crowned with the highest industrial honors. No class of her citizens has escaped her watchful care. For the unfortunate who have been bereft of reason—for those to whom, by the dispensation of Providence, the divine light of reason has been denied—for those who, by whatever chance, have been deprived of support—the commonwealth has, as it were reestablished the institution of the family, and has herself discharged every parental duty. No State has more impartially expounded necessary laws, or inforced with greater rigor the recognition of individual and public rights.

But that care which she has given to educational interests has a stronger claim upon our attention on this occasion. We may well cherish a feeling of honorable pride, as we watch the expansion of youthful intellect, entering the primary schools and strengthening with different courses of instruction until it exhibits to delighted friends that proficiency and matured power which we have witnessed to-day. I am confident, sir, if the people of this commonwealth, for whom I may speak on this occasion, could hear what I have heard, and feel what I have felt to-day, as the young men, who have been under your charge, have received their academic honors, and entered the arena of more vigorous and manly contests, they could never regret the restricted bounty granted to Amherst College, and which has been made available to the College by such munificent

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Beverly Johnson to Senator Douglas—The President's Position.

From the Chicago Times.

LYNDENHURST, near Baltimore, July 29, 1858.

MY DEAR JUDGE: No one of your friends has witnessed with more pleasure than I have the general approbation you seem to be receiving at the hands of the Democracy of Illinois.

The impulse, to say this to you, is, under the circumstances, so strong that I hope to be excused for yielding to it. That there should occasionally be differences of opinion amongst men of generally concurring sentiments is not at all to be wondered at. The only wonder there should be is, that th se differences are not of more frequent occurrence. To exact universal accordance in all measures of political policy, however contrary they may be to past opinions, sanctioned at the time by general approval, and to ostracise those who differ, and especially on a measure from its very nature of temporary duration and influence, is not only unmixed party tyranny, but the very essence of folly. And yet, this is the character of the hostility which some of the Democratic presses are now so ruthlessly waging against you. Professing to be, to the very heart's core, opposed to Republicanism as understood to these times, and to all its adherents, they are certainly doing, whether knowingly or not, all that they can to elect to the Senate of the United States, from your state, a leader of that party who, judging from his reported speeches, is deeply and incurably dyed in every one of its political and fatal heresies. A leader, whose success on your defeat will be hailed everywhere by his followers as the death-knell of the Democratic Party, and carry well-caused alarm to those who look to the preservation of the peace, true interests and duty of every State of the Union, and be considered the triumph of a deep settled, bitter malignity, or blind unreasoning prejudice to the Southern States. The madness of such a course naturally excites special wonder amongst all the friends of the present Administration, who look only to its true honor and success, uninfluenced by petty motives of personal spite to one who, like yourself, has for so many years, with signal ability and good faith, contributed so much to further the general measures of policy which have of late years established, and with truth, for the party, the title of National.

The excuse, such as it is, (it is the only one,) that you did not agree with the President's *ultimate* policy in the Kansas matter, is too flimsy to deceive an honest observer. That policy, it is to be remembered, was not the one which the President adopted in the beginning. He assumed in his published instructions to Gov. WALKER, as a fact not doubted by him, that the Constitution, which the Territorial Convention would form, would in good faith and in its entirety be submitted to the people. He evidently did not think it possible, (and who did, who was not in the secret?) that such submission would be in a form that would give the people no opportunity to pass judgment upon the Constitution at all, that solely on a collateral matter, having nothing to do with a single clause in the instrument. As a matter of policy, as well as of justice, that this was a grave error, no sane, unbiased mind can I think, be found to question. But this being done, and being legal, the President esteemed it best to submit it approvingly to Congress. But in so doing had he the sanction of all of his best friends or of the best and oldest friends of the party? No one will answer affirmatively who was in Washington at the time, and an attentive observer of all that was then said and done.

That the President acted conscientiously, and as he believed for the best, I have no doubt; but very many of his truest and fastest friends entertained a different opinion. These thought that the proper course was to submit the matter to Congress, without executive indorsement or disapprobation, to be disposed of as that body might deem the best. I confess that this was my opinion. But when he had decided otherwise, final and pretty general acquiescence in the measure was given from a desire to have a matter so fruitful of mischievous uneasiness in the country settled, and from a conviction that in the way proposed it could be settled. And, I see no present reason for doubting the accuracy of this belief. But are those who continue to think otherwise to be on that account vilified and denied communication with the party? Is that to be the result of an honest perseverance in an original opinion, concurred in, perhaps, at the time, by a majority of the party? Are its deadliest foes—foes to nearly all of its past and probable future policy—to be brought into power through the instrumentality of a warfare carried on from the mere indulgence of the ill-will and personal hatred which the pursuit of honest convictions may have engendered? Under such suicidal blindness what party can long survive? Is inability to agree in every measure proposed, which ultimately receives the approval of a majority, conclusive evidence of want of proper party fealty? If so, how can so many now be favored members of the Democratic party who at the first did not sanction the policy of repealing the Missouri Slavery restriction? These are, *I know*, to be found South as well as North, and amongst these doubtless can be ranged the President himself. Who believes, had he at that period been in the legislative councils of the nation, that he would have given that measure his support? I certainly no more believe it than that had I been there, Southern-man as I am, not blindly I hope, but strongly and affectionately, with equal attachment to the other States, it would have received my support. But yet, is the President, because of such difference with his party, less to be esteemed an honest and faithful and honored member of it?

I cannot, therefore, but marvel at, as much as I lament, the bitterness and madness of the opposition to you of former political associates. I trust, however, sincerely trust, that their unreasonable enmity will be of no avail, and that a triumph will follow your prudent, bold, manly and patriotic canvass—a triumph so vital to the continuing success of the party, and as involved in it the continuing peace and prosperity of the country.

With great regard, your friend and ob't serv't,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Chicago.

The Missouri Election Frauds.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

Since the hour the returns of the late election were published the conviction has dwelt in the public mind that the success of the national Democrats was accomplished by foul and fraudulent means. Even on the day of election it was known to those who witnessed the proceedings at the upper ward polls, that multiple voting, backed by perjury was prevalent; but it was only when the returns were compared with the returns of previous but recent elections, that the extent of the iniquities was understood.

It was natural that public opinion inflamed by indignation should demand inquiry, and equally so that the defeated candidates should insist upon it. The great body of our citizens felt that a blow had been struck at the vital principle of the republican form of government—that the basis of representative institutions had been assailed—that citizenship had been overwhelmed by perjured hirelings and imported mobs. The defeated candidates felt that they were defrauded of their rights, and Mr. CANTELLO, who ran for Sheriff, determined to appeal to the law for ousting the surreptitious incumbent. Honesty courts inquiry, but rascality shuns it. The National Democrats knew that if light were let in on their occult transactions, a revelation would be witnessed which would cover them with a deeper infamy and insure their expulsion from office. Accordingly, on an application being made to Mr THORNBURGH, Clerk of the County Court, for copies of the ballots, the court itself was solicited to interdict Mr. THORNBURGH from complying with the application. This they had the shameless effrontery to do in opposition to the law, in opposition to public sentiment, and in the full knowledge of the magnitude and multiplicity of the frauds. Judges LEEMAN and HACKNEY, (the latter of whom had just been elected, and who must be cognizant of the means by which the election was carried,) concurred in the interdict on the Clerk, while Judge WIMER dissented.

A brief recapitulation of the facts disclosed by a comparison of the election returns, will show what strong grounds CANTELLO has for contesting the claims of CERRE.

The total vote cast for members of Congress in the Augusta election in 1856, in the ten wards of the city was 17,878. The canvass of that year was perhaps the most arduous and excited that Missouri has ever witnessed. BENTON was in the field, making his last and greatest effort for the overthrow of his nullification enemies. The legislature to be elected was to have the privilege of choosing two Senators. It was the eve of a Presidential election, which was to decide which of three candidates and which of three parties was to have control of the nation; and we need not remark, that it is in the State elections immediately preceding Presidential elections, that parties strain their energies to their utmost capacity. These causes combined brought out the maximum vote in the city and State. That vote in the ten wards of the city for members of Congress was 11,878. The vote of the same Wards at the last election, was 16,831; showing an increase in two years of 4,953, which is nearly 42 per cent. If one to ten be assumed as the ratio between voters and the entire population, then there has been an increase of 50,000 souls within the city limits during the two past years. We hold that this is incredible, and, although we have no census to show the present population, the daily observations of our citizens informs them that no such stupendous accession to their numbers has taken place. But when we see how this increase is distributed among the several Wards, we realize how much of exaggeration it is, but are no longer puzzled to account for it. In five Wards of the city, (from the First to the Fourth, inclusive with the Sixth,) the increase has been twenty-one per cent. In the other five the increase is more than double, for it is fifty-four per cent. It is no surprising coincidence that BARRET received the vote which elected him in the Wards which have added fifty-four per cent. to their population in two years. In these Wards, the vote given to BARRET is quadruple what was given to REYNOLDS two years ago. The whole increase of the voting population in these Wards is 3,636, and the increase in the other five Wards is 1,317—little more than one-third, and it is well known that the lower Wards have not lagged in the path of progress. Of this number (3,636) BARRET received 2,794, his entire vote in these localities amounting to 3,671—REYNOLDS' vote, which it includes, having been 877. Who can doubt for a moment that the votes were mainly manufactured?

Wherever there is a large increase, there BARRET has received a large vote—a vote which demonstrates that the increase has been an increase of fraudulent ballots. The railroads brought in their distant hands, the workhouse disgorged its paupers, and the grave itself gave up its dead to constitute that increase; and all this would not have accomplished it if peripateric gangs of drunken loafers had not made the circuit of all the precincts, giving false names and lifting their right hands to heaven in mockery of God and man. Their crimes are black enough but how much worse is it when the judicial authorities become accessories after the fact by holding the ægis of their office over them. When the temple of justice itself becomes the sanctuary and fortress of the lawless and criminal, the foundations of society are indeed threatened.

A comparison of the votes of the several Wards, at the last April and August elections, discloses precisely the same facts which a comparison of the other figures has disclosed. The parallel is good throughout. For four months the increase in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards has been over forty per cent. For the same term in the other five Wards it has not amounted to fourteen per cent.

Where BARRET was strong there will be found an increase of more than forty per cent. on the voting population of April. Elsewhere the increase is not more than one third of forty per cent. for the same time. The contrast is as glaring as corruption could make it, or figures represent it.

Senator Davis and His Fourth of July Speech.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter, and notice your comments in relation to what I am reported to have said in some remarks addressed to the passengers on board the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, when they were commemorating the anniversary of our national independence. It is not true that I said there, or elsewhere, that the Union never could be dissolved. I have no such happy assurance, and could only derive it from a conviction that fraternity and respect for the Constitution would always be supreme over fanaticism and sectionalism.

There was no report of the speech. No notes were taken. I was called upon to write out my remarks, but declined, and neither my health nor existing circumstances would permit me to make the attempt. A sketch, made from memory by one of the passengers, was published in the Boston *Post*. Any intelligent reader will see that it is quite meagre, and that the division by paragraph is misplaced. The clause, "and this great country will continue united," belongs to what went before, viz: that though we should have domestic quarrels on our hands, the foreign power who should count upon our divisions rendering us unable to resist aggression would be disappointed, as shown in the position of the people in relation to recent outrages in the Gulf of Mexico.

What follows suggests to my mind when I read it a new train of thought, such as was presented in the resolution of the States-rights Democratic Convention of 1851, where we announced secession from the Union as a right to which we would only recur when it became the last resort, and the only remedy for evils which could not be borne.

Politicians who disregard or cannot see the benefits of our Constitutional Union, and who for some minor grievance of their own, or from a fanatical spirit, and arrogant assumption to pluck the mote from their brother's eye, announce their readiness to dissolve the Union, do, in my opinion, trifle with a grave subject, and deserve rebuke from every reflecting citizen of the United States.

More than this, I am sure I could not have said, and such I think is a fair interpretation of the brief sketch given of my remarks, which certainly were not designed to imply a disavowal of the doctrines which I have always entertained touching State-rights and State remedies for intolerable grievances; nor to cast reflection upon the political friends with whom it has ever been my pride to cooperate. Very truly your friend,

Major JAMES ROACH. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Kansas—Letter from Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 11th instant, inviting me to address a mass meeting of citizens of the Ninth Congressional District of New-York, at Tarrytown, on the 2d of September, to concert measures for the reelection of Hon JOHN B HASKIN to Congress, is before me, and, notwithstanding my arduous labors in my own district, I can scarcely refrain from a promise to accede to your request.

If there is any Northern Democratic Representative in the present Congress deserving the confidence and support of his constituents, Mr. HASKIN is that man. His stern and unwavering resistance to the most dangerous attack yet made upon the principles of free Government—the Executive effort to force a Slavery Constitution, in defiance of law, upon educated freemen: his manly and patriotic appeals in defense of the pledges of his Party, and his untiring devotion to the public interests should insure his reelection.

Again has the voice of the people of Kansas been heard in denunciation of fraudulent minority Constitutions and Congressional injustice. Neither bribes nor threats have been powerful enough to corrupt or intimidate them. They are still true to themselves and their guaranteed rights. Let us hope they will ever remain so.

Kansas, as far as her application for admission into the Union is concerned, is now just where she was two years ago. Shall she be admitted upon fair terms, or must she submit to inequality? By the enactment of the English Bill, the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the President, have declared that her present population (of forty thousand) is sufficient to make a Slave State. Is it not sufficient, then, to constitute her a Free State? If not, what becomes of that equality under the Constitution, of which we have heard so much said by Southern statesmen? To argue, under the circumstances, that Kansas shall remain in her Territorial condition until she shall have a population equal to the ratio of representation, is to keep her out of the Union until she shall number at least one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, and to admit that, in political power, one FREE Slavery man is equal to three FREE-State men. To submit to this would be to acknowledge that we are, indeed, but "mud-sills." This must not be done. Kansas must become a sovereign State without a census, or we suffer humiliation.

The battle for the right in Kansas remains to be fought. In such a struggle as is likely to occur, Mr HASKIN would be invaluable in the House. The voters of your district can only do Mr HASKIN, themselves and the country justice by returning him to the next Congress by an increased majority. Such a result would be a signal and deserved rebuke to Congressional overseers, the demagogues of party, and the slaves of power.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your kindness, and to assure you that I earnestly desire to be present at your meeting, and will be with you, if possible.

Truly yours, JOHN HICKMAN.

Messrs. Wm. Cauldwell, A. B. Tapper, John Bussing, and others, Committee, &c.

Michigan.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan assembled in Detroit last Thursday, and made the following nominations:

Governor.....Moses Wisner, of Oakland Co.
Lieut' Governor.....Edwin B. Fairfield, of Hillsdale.
Sec'y of State.....Nelson G. Isabel, of Livingston.
State Treasurer.....John McKinney, of Van Buren.
Auditor.....Gen. Dan. L. Case, of Ingham.
Com. of L'd Office.....Jas. W. Sanborn, of St. Clair.
Attorney Gen'l.....Jacob M. Howard, of Wayne.
Sup of Pub. Inst'n.....J. M. Gregory, of Washtenaw.
Mem. B'd of Ed'n.....Walter J. Baxter, of Hillsdale.

Resolutions were passed readopting the Philadelphia Platform of 1856, condemning the National Administration and their Representatives in Congress; and, in view of the late annexation of the Old World to the New, declaring that it is the duty of the Federal Government to adopt measures for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

American Artists in Rome.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Among the American artists in Rome, is a good deal of activity—the painters most of them are giving proofs of a diligent Summer—ROTHERMEL is engaged upon his grand picture of King Lear, which has been greatly admired, and is destined for your city. He has recently received a commission to paint four pictures for the Russian Grand Duchess Helena, which shows the European reputation required by Mr. ROTHERMEL. READ has a large number of pictures in his pleasing style. TILDEN has upon his easel many beautiful scenes of Switzerland, and is receiving numbers of orders, a rare thing in these hard times. AKERS is busy upon his statue of the "Lost Pearl Diver"—an account of which I gave in a preceding letter. It is acknowledged as a work of great power and merit, and excites much interest. His "St. Elizabeth" is exceedingly beautiful and much admired—two copies in marble have been ordered.

Miss EMMA STEBBINS, of New-York, who this Winter has entered as a student of sculpture, in the studio of Mr AKERS, gives promise of great merit. Her talent in drawing has been long acknowledged, and some heads in crayon taken this Winter have won deserved admiration; from her success thus far in her new art, she will give some of the older sculptors cause to look to their laurels.

But the list of American artists residing in Rome is too long for me to venture further upon it in this letter, besides I wrote at length of the studios last Spring. There has seemed as yet but little patronage of art by the strangers here; it is to be hoped, however, that there will be more liberality in this respect shown during the latter part of the season. E.

Obituary.

The Hon. CALVIN WILLEY, formerly United States SENATOR from Connecticut, died at Stafford, Conn., on the 23d inst., in his 82d year. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 15, 1776, commenced the study of law at Hebron, in 1795 with John Thompson Peters, late a Judge of the Supreme Court, and read law with him until February, 1798, when he was admitted to the bar in Tolland County, and commenced the practice of law the same year. While he lived in Stafford he twice represented that town in the General Assembly, and in 1806 was appointed the first Postmaster at Stafford Springs, which office he held till he removed to Tolland in 1808. Since he has resided in Tolland, he has been eight years Postmaster, and seven years Judge of Probate. In 1824 he was an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and has seven times represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly of this State, has been two years a member of the Senate of that State, and six years a member of the Senate of the United States, which time expired March, 1836. Since that time he has held no public office, save that of Justice of Peace.

The death of the Countess of Carlisle is announced. She died at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The Earl of Carlisle and Lady Dover were, with their mother, present at her dissolution. The deceased Countess was eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born in July, 1783. By her marriage with George, sixth and late Earl of Carlisle, she had issue a numerous family, eleven sons and daughters still living.

The Scotch papers announce the death, by accident, of the Marquis of Queensberry. The Marquis had gone out shooting, on Friday, on his estate in Dumfriesshire, and the affair from the way found dead, having been shot through the body. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family.

A Belligerent Time in Missouri.

Ex-Attorney-General GARDENHIRE, of Missouri, in a card dated Jefferson City, Aug. 3, called Gov. STEWART hard names—in fact, he said the Governor was "a willful, deliberate, corrupt liar and scoundrel"—whereupon the following correspondence passed:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON Aug 4 1858

GENERAL GARDENHIRE—*Dear Sir*: My attention has been called to a card which was in circulation in the hands of a few persons Monday last, over your signature, and also to the publication of the same in the *Daily Missouri Democrat*, of the 3d inst., containing language derogatory to my character as a gentleman and an honorable man since the perusal of the same. I have been informed that, though the card was written and signed by you under the excitement that grew out of the proceedings of Saturday night, it was not your desire to have it published, but that it was put into circulation against your express order, as an article which, upon reflection, you did not think proper to publish. You will confer a favor upon me by informing me at your earliest convenience, whether you authorized said publication. Very respectfully, &c., R. M. STEWART.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug 4, 1858

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the card you mention was prepared by me for publication here on the morning of the election, and a copy was sent to St Louis for publication there. Upon subsequent reflection and consultation with my friends, I determined to suppress it here, and directed it to be done, and, on Monday evening, sent a dispatch to St. Louis, directing its suppression there, which, I presume, did not reach its destination. Such are the facts in regard to the publication of the card, and I think its appearance in the *Democrat* entitles you to them. JAS. B GARDENHIRE.

Gov. R M. STEWART

Murders.

AN AGED MAN MURDERING HIS SON.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following:

We have to record another deed of blood, the circumstances of which, even in the incomplete manner we have learned them, are of a nature to appal the thinking portion of our people. Some weeks ago, a mill at St. Mary's, on the river between this place and Cairo, was destroyed by fire. The mill was the property of WM SCHAFF, Jr., or of him and his father conjointly. The son desired to have repairs made upon the building, or that it should be rebuilt as speedily as possible, to which it seems the elder Mr. SCHAFF objected. The son proceeded to St. Louis and procured some men to clear away the ruins, and in due time arrived at the scene of the disaster on the steamer *Redwing*.

On last Wednesday morning, while young Mr. SCHAFF and the men were busily occupied in the partly-demolished building, the old man procured his gun, which was charged, it is said with twenty-seven buck shot and one slug. Sneaking through the rubbish, he moved hither and thither seeking a favorable opportunity of effecting his hellish purpose, the murder of his own son. As the circumstance was related to us, we think we can hear his demoniacal chuckle of satisfaction as he noiselessly thrust the barrel of his gun in a hole of the engine-room wall, and rested the muzzle upon the fly-wheel. He drew the trigger and the unsuspecting victim fell, having received the whole charge in the left breast. He was killed instantly. The slug passed entirely through his body and lodged in a piece of wood behind.

The affair caused great excitement, and mob law was about to take its course, but the murderer was shielded from violence by the law-abiding citizens until the arrival of the *Philadelphia*, on which steamer he and his wife were conveyed to Ste. Genevieve, where they were lodged in the County prison, there to await further action.

The old man, when charged by some one with the enormity of his crime, said he intended to kill his son long before, and wished it had been three instead of one. His bearing, language, and physiognomy were those of a hardened villain. The murdered man had a wife and two children.

A MURDERER ON HIS WAY TO STATE PRISON.

The Rochester *Union*, of Monday, says: "On Friday night, SULLIVAN, who murdered his partner in Cattaraugus County, was in this city, on his way to Auburn State Prison, in custody of the Sheriff. He was confined in one of the cells at the station, while the Sheriff took lodgings at the Waverley. SULLIVAN would have been hung at Ellicottville on Friday had not the Governor granted a commutation of sentence, by which he goes to Auburn for life. We understand that from the hour of his conviction SULLIVAN has denied his guilt, but has always expressed himself ready to meet his fate. He did not desire to have an extraordinary effort made by his counsel to save him by carrying his case to the higher courts. The effort for commutation was not made at his request, but on the contrary, he said he preferred death to perpetual imprisonment. The commutation was fairly forced upon him. Governor KING was at first decided in his refusal to interfere with the sentence, but when judges, jurors, and almost everybody of note in Cattaraugus County joined in the request, the Governor yielded, and SULLIVAN was taken to Auburn on Saturday to commence hard labor upon a sentence for life.

The De Riviere Case—More Developments.

The Cleveland *Praendeler* says: "The letter of HENRY MAURY, Esq., of Mobile, published in our paper of yesterday, has brought to mind some of the incidents connected with his duel with DE RIVIERE. Some time during last April, we believe, DE RIVIERE was in Mobile, cutting a rather extensive dash. Endowed with immense brass and a prepossessing address, he had no difficulty in gaining admittance to the aristocratic circles of Mobile. Among other houses where one doors were open to him was that of Madame LE VERT, the distinguished Southern authoress. DE RIVIERE repaid her munificent hospitality by slandering her in a public saloon in Mobile, and Mr MAURY chivalrously and immediately gave him the alternative of a flat retraction or a fight.

DE RIVIERE accepted the latter proposition, and under the impression that he was a gentleman, Mr. MAURY met him. MAURY is what is familiarly termed "a crack shot," and was a good deal surprised to see that a well-directed shot had no impression on DE RIVIERE. MAURY'S second explained this by telling him that "the Zouave" had on armor. The next shot was aimed at DE RIVIERE'S head, and hit that individual somewhere in the vicinity of his nose. He fell, and while down fired at MAURY. Happily, he missed his aim. Of course we couldn't well excuse MAURY for fighting DE RIVIERE, even had that person been a gentleman instead of an itinerant Robert Macaire, but they have their own opinion of this sort of thing down South, and we are disposed to let them enjoy it. Mr. MAURY has been Acting-Mayor of Mobile, and has occupied other important offices, to the satisfaction of the people. He is recognized everywhere as an accomplished, generous and chivalrous gentleman.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVES WITHOUT EATING.—A medical correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, having recently visited Mrs. SIMEON HAYS, "the woman who lives without eating," at Chester, Warren County, New-York, says:

"The clear, discriminating statements of Prof. VAN BUREN, of the medical department of the New-York University, who saw her recently, and of my investigating friend, Dr. HINMAN, of Brooklyn, who saw her to-day, and with whom I intended to go, leave me in little doubt in regard to the case.

It is unquestionably one of hysteria in its most aggravated form. Little food is required in such cases, and this little is unquestionably administered. It appears that two sisters have had somewhat similar attacks of hysteria, which indicates the constitutional tendencies of the family. That implicit credence is not placed in the statement of Mr HAYS, after all, may be inferred by the fact that within the last few days the citizens have met to appoint a Vigilance Committee to watch and determine conclusively whether food is taken or not. There is not here a want of motive. Although the husband has properly refused to consent to let his wife go to Albany or New-York for exhibition, she has been removed to a sort of exhibition looking building in a village accessible to Caldwell by a plank road. Here Mr HAYS, the hotel keepers and gate-tenders find their incomes and business increased. Doubtless they feel sensibly that 'it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.'"

Extraordinary Trial in Kentucky.

ESCAPE OF A WHITE WOMAN FROM SLAVERY.

We copy the following interesting case from the Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle* of Thursday afternoon:

One of the most remarkable and intensely interesting cases ever brought before a court of justice, was tried and disposed of in our Circuit Court last week. The plaintiff ANN GODDARD, was a handsome young white woman about twenty-one years of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant and straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-raised lady. Her features bore the highest marks of European perfection, and there was not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins.

She brought suit here for freedom, alleging that she had been forcibly arrested by the officers and lodged in the negro jail of the late JAMES MCMILLAN, under the claim of the defendant, MARY GODDARD, that she was a slave, "when in truth she was a free white woman."

The suit was brought nearly two years ago by the Hon R. H. STANTON and prosecuted by him, with the assistance of the Hon W. H. WADSWORTH and Judge J D TAYLOR, and defended by the Hon. H. TAYLOR and T. C. CAMPBELL, Esq. When the jury was sworn the only testimony relied on by the plaintiff was the exhibition of her own person for their inspection, her counsel claiming that her appearance was *prima facie* evidence of her freedom, and the presumption thus being raised, of course the burden of proof rested upon the defendant to prove her a slave. An attempt was then made by the defendant to prove her the daughter of a mulatto named Matilda, by whom the plaintiff had been reared from infancy; but in this they did not succeed, as no witness was introduced who was present at the birth of the child.

The case was ably argued on both sides, and much feeling was manifested in the community on behalf of the plaintiff. When the Jury brought in their verdict to the effect that she was a "Free white woman," the Judge was compelled to address the audience upon the impropriety of any demonstrations of applause in a Court of Justice, in order to keep down a universal impulse to show the satisfaction given by the result.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie & R. R. South'n boats.
Flour, bbls	12,698	1,164
Flour, sacks	—	—
Wheat, bush	—	395
Wheat, sacks	—	—
Corn, bushels	18,924	—
Corn, sacks	—	—
Rye, bushels	5 585	—
Oats, bushels	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	31	66
Whisky, bbls	300	183

	921
	1,071
	—
	3 155
	13 492
	2,118
	—
	8,900
	—
	—

ASHES—Are quiet, at old prices; $6 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 165 bags Rio at 10½c; and 50 bags St Domingo at 9½c, ₱ lb, cash terms. We quote Java, at 12½ @16c.; Maracaibo, at 13½c @13½c; Laguayra, at 11½c.@ 13½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9¾c.@9¾c., all four months' credit; and St. Domingo, at 9¾c.@9¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, at full prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of nearly 2,000 bales.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & Tex
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed, and prices steadily favors buyers. Sales 8,250 bbls. Yesterday's sales comprised 6,300 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95 @$3 15
Superfine Extra State	4 30 @ 4 70
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 70 @ 4 80
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 10 @ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 65 @ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 30 @ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 8 50

Canadian is heavy and languid, though not plenty; sales 580 bbls. in lots, at from $5 30 @ $6 from low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in less request and is less firm; sales 1,750 bbls., at $4 80@$5 30 for rejected brands, $5 35 @ $5 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 80@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 20@$4 30 ₱ bbl.

GLASS—Sales by auction, to day 6,000 boxes assorted American WINDOW GLASS at from $1 05 @ $1 60.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather limited demand at prices which are not satisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is restricted. The light supply also tends to check transactions. Sales 28,700 bushels, including fair to good White Canada at $1 27@$1 30; fair White Western, in store, at $1 25, fair Red Western (Winter) at $1 18; fair Milwaukee Club at about $1 05, fair Chicago Spring at $1, and good new white Southern at $1 50@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and sound lots are held with more firmness; sales 43 000 bushels at 72½c @ 73c. for unsound mixed Western; 77c.@ 85½c for Interior to good sound do., 82c for mixed Southern, 86c.@90c. for White do., and 90c for yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy; 3,000 bushels Jersey were obtained at 74c. The nominal range for sound is from 76c @78c. ₱ bushel. A lot was reported sold at 77c ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are less active and are rather less buoyant; 10,000 bushels Western were purchased at 54c. ₱ bushel. Western, 52c.@53c.; State, 51c.@ 53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales at 45 @ 50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 3,000 prime Buenos Ayres at 27½c, and 4 000 Orinoco at 21½c.@25c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Holders continue to ask 8c @12c. for last year's crop, and 5c @ 8c. for old, ₱ lb, but the demand is restricted. A few bales of new Hops from the shores of the Connecticut have been received. They are offered at 15c ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet, yet steady. The total exports of Refined Iron from Great Britain to the United States for the seven months of this year, compared with those during a like period in 1856 and 1857, were as follows:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total tons	61 005	105 513	55 515

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New Orleans, 30c., Porto Rico, 37½c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@ 36c., Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales to-day: 90 bbls New-Orleans at 36c.; 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 31c, and 71 bbls. do. do. at 31c ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue in fair demand, we have hear of sales of 900 bbls. Humane Crude Whale at 52c., and 600 bbls, Crude Sperm at $1 20 ₱ gallon. Linseed is in request at 71½c@73c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds present no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty actively inquired for at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1 150 bbls., in lots, at $17 20@$17 25 for Mess, $16 50 @ $16 75 for new Mess; $16 25 for prime Mess; $16 for mess meat; and $11 85@$14 90 for rejected, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats in fair demand, at 8¾c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, the inquiry for Salted Middles from the trade. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@10c., and clear do. at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¾c.@11¾c. Lard is in demand at full prices, 10¾c. for Leaf to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and firm; sales 530 bbls in lots, at $13 75@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8½c.@9c. for common to prime ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to day, of only small lots, within a range of from $3@$3 75 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales have been reported of 18 500 bushels Turk's Island, if not all, at about 19c ₱ bush.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, at steady prices; sales have been made of 630 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c @8¾c., and 200 bbls. do. at 8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales; 15,000 lbs. prime at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls., at 24½c.; 800 bbls. at 25c; and 100 bbls. "Hankness" at 25½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue depressed. For Liverpool the engagements included 5 600 bushels Wheat, ₱ steamer *City of Washington* (to sail on Saturday) on private terms; 750 bales Resin at 1s. 6d., and 20 tons heavy goods at 12s. 6d. For Bremen 500 bbls Resin at 2s., a vessel for a voyage to Porto Rico and back, was chartered on terms not made public.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending August 21.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD AND CANAL.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	7,399	248,839	137,501
Wheat, bush	206,874	6,023 866	2,534 632
Corn, bush	642,305	5.231.628	6.056 677
Oats, bush	20,906	1,619,786	607.142
Rye, bush	879	—	—
Barley, bush	470	—	—

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last year
Flour, bbls	2 977	145 677	75.594
Wheat, bush	94,707	5,615 959	2 084 031
Corn, bush	534,139	4,540,660	5,544,633
Oats, bush	—	1,244 645	163.189
Barley, bush	—	74,306	—

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls	137 941	$786,155	248 839	$841.374
Wheat, bush	2,53 838	2,779.654	6,303 866	2,820 7 9
Corn, bush	6,056 677	3,992,167	5,231 628	2.656.979
Oats, bush	607,142	312.165	1,619 786	481,029

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE

	Aug. 22, 1857.	Aug. 21, 1858.
Flour, bbls	250	2 328
Wheat, Spring, bushels	47,736	346 707
Wheat, Red Winter, bushels	15,616	129,318
Wheat, White Winter, bushels	4,000	19,811
Corn, bushels	131.965	21 .443
Oats, bushels	5,835	267.379
Rye, bushels	—	1,040
Barley, bushels	—	6,461

Contracts for Hog.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Aug 25.

In June, and indeed as early as May, there was quite a prevalent anxiety to enter into contracts for fat hogs at $5, and more buyers than sellers at these rates; in July this anxiety increased on the part of buyers, and the price went up to $5 50, and now we understand contracts are being made in Indiana and Kentucky, at $4@$4 25 gross, which is equal to $5 75@$6 net, delivered here. There is a very general opinion prevailing among country dealers, owing to the backward state of the corn crop that prices will rule higher the coming season, though our packers think if prices open as high as last year, the result will be even more disastrous.

The Corn Crop.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Aug. 25.

During the nine weeks ending the 20th inst; the weather throughout this and the adjoining States of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, has been as favorable as could be desired for the growth of Corn, and it has been, as

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Miss Jane Coombs—LOVE CHASE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PAS DE BOUQUET—LA MANOLA—THE WILLOW COPSE.

BOWERY THEATRE—NICK WHIFFLES—RED GNOME—ATLANTIC CABLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM—FAIR AND FOUL—LEOLIA—YANKEE DUELIST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS, &c.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool Aug. 28
The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The British mails by the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

☞ The mails for the European continent by the steamer *Saxonia*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last some practical results of the Atlantic Cable. The first news dispatch reached us yesterday. But for the primitive habits of the Nova Scotian telegraphers, who retire to bed at 9 o'clock, we should have been able to present the telegram to the readers of the TIMES yesterday morning, so that the period of communication would have been brought within barely four hours. Arrangements, however, are in the course of adjustment by which the land lines will be kept working all night, thus obviating needless delay. The dispatch received communicates the gratifying intelligence that the French and English Commissioners on the Pei-ho have succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Imperial Commissioners, conceding all the demands of the two Western powers, and indemnifying them for the expenses of the war. This event has been brought about so speedily, that it is difficult to say whether surprise or satisfaction is more largely excited by it. From India we have intelligence of the continued success of the British arms in India. The report of Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph, has appeared in the London papers.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston from Halifax about 10½ o'clock yesterday forenoon, and her mails were forwarded over the New-Haven road at 3 o'clock P. M., and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We give elsewhere details of the important news from India and China.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her dates had been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*. From our files we extract the very interesting letter of the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, detailing the cruise of the *Agamemnon*, with all the chances and changes, fears and fortunes of its great labor.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* is positively announced to leave this port on Wednesday, at which time her repairs will be complete.

Mexican news which we publish this morning, confirms the advices previously received of the success of the Constitutionalists. VIDAURRI, as we learn from Monterey, had left for the Capital with the Second Division of the Army of the North, and Gen. MIRAMON left Guadalajara on the 13th of July, with a force of three thousand men, either to march on San Luis Potosi or to take another road for the City of Mexico. A large force was also concentrating at Tamaulipas, for the capture of Tampico. It was proposed to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching on the city.

The Democratic Primary meetings were held in Albany yesterday. Two tickets were run in every Ward, and the Softs were successful in all the Wards excepting the Tenth. Here the Hards were found to be ahead, when a riot took place, and two ballot-boxes were smashed. The Inspectors, in consequence, were divided, and certified to the election of both tickets.

A new daily morning paper made its appearance in Albany yesterday, as the central organ of the Gerrit Smith Party.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., had a grand reception at Great Barrington, Mass., yesterday, deputations being present from all the towns in the neighborhood. In the evening the whole town was illuminated. An address of welcome was made by the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, which was replied to by Mr. FIELD, after which an oration was delivered by the Hon. E. O. PERRIN.

Mr. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, left Boston for Trinity Bay on Wednesday, in the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, to make preparations for a more accurate determination, by means of the Atlantic Telegraph, of the comparative longitudes of the stations on the opposite shores of the Atlantic.

The subject of yellow fever cases at Staten Island is engrossing considerable attention; the Medical Society of Richmond County, or Board of Health of Stapleton, as it was formerly called, have made a report, in which they specify twenty-two cases and twelve deaths, as having occurred outside of Quarantine limits since the middle of July. The cases were confined to three different localities, one of which, that at New-Brighton, is nearly two miles from Quarantine, near which the majority of cases have occurred. Dr WALSER the assistant Marine Hospital physician reports, on the contrary, that only 12 cases and 4 deaths have occurred in the localities referred to outside of Quarantine. It is stated as a noteworthy fact that more than double the number of yellow fever cases have been imported into this port the present season than were brought in here during the year 1856, when the disease spread extensively along both shores of the Bay, and made its appearance in Brooklyn and New-York. The approach of cool weather will no doubt check any extensive spreadh of the disease. The travel to Staten Island, owever, is sensibly diminishing since the stir made on the subject, and families are said to be moving away from New Brighton.

Several vessels which have been afflicted with yellow fever, and have lost more or less of their crews, have recently arrived at the Boston Quarantine anchorage. They are in almost every case from ports in the West Indies.

Cotton was in good demand, at full prices, yesterday. The depression in Flour and Wheat continued unabated. Prices favored buyers. Corn was in fair request, and sound lots were held with more firmness. Pork was moderately active and was dearer. Sugars were saleable and steady. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE FIRST NEWS DISPATCH OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The most important incident connected with the Atlantic Telegraph, since the publication of the Queen's Message, was the receipt of the telegram yesterday, giving the highly important intelligence of the cessation of the war in China, and other intelligence of interest. The dispatch would have been here in time for our paper yesterday morning had not the telegraph lines in Nova Scotia been closed at 9 o'clock P. M. It is a remarkable circumstance, and a most happy augury, that the first regular dispatch for the newspapers, which was sent across the ocean wires, was the announcement of a treaty of peace being concluded between China and the English and French. It is an inexpressible satisfaction to know that the telegraph is capable of bringing us so near to Europe as it has already done; but there is still a feeling of disappointment, and we do not think it at all an unreasonable one, that the electricians will persist, for no good reason whatever, to deny the public the knowledge of the length of time which is required to transmit a message from Valentia Bay to Cyrus Station. The dispatches from Valentia should be dated at the hour when the operators commence sending them over, and, until this shall be done there will be a feeling of disappointment and impatience, on the part of the public, at being deprived of what they feel they have a right to know.

End of the China War.

The first news-dispatch from Europe by the ocean telegraph has announced the close of the China war. We were certainly not prepared by previous accounts for this important intelligence. According to the last information received from the Pei-ho, we were led to suppose that the Emperor was rather exasperated than subdued by the capture of the Ta-koo forts. It is true that the issue of the present war could not be doubted. It was a question of time as to when the Emperor's eyes should be opened to his own weakness and to the magnitude of the power he so obstinately defied; and it is gratifying to know that he has come to terms in time to spare his capital, and a needless sacrifice of human life.

The telegram briefly states that a treaty of peace has been concluded, by which England and France obtain all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin and indemnification for the expenses of the war. We presume that there can be no doubt of the correctness of this statement. The instructions to Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were definite and explicit: they were to treat with some accredited representative of the Celestial Majesty and with no other; and they were not to abate one jot of the specific demands which they were commissioned to make on the Chinese Government. The general nature of these demands has been long since made public. It was palpable that the last Convention negotiated with the Chinese did not bring them to a sense of the right of foreign nations to be treated on terms of equality. They called the outside world barbarians and treated them as such. They refused to obey the terms of their treaty and excluded foreigners from Canton. These were the evils which it was proposed to remedy by a new Convention. England and France have demanded, and, as we now learn, have obtained from the Court of Pekin the opening of nine ports to the world, instead of five as heretofore; and, inasmuch as the great difficulty would lie in compelling obedience on the part of the Chinese people to these concessions, it is probable that the new treaty permits the erection of military establishments in the ports now open to trade. France and England have furthermore obtained indemnity for the expenses of the war—an indemnity which will include the losses sustained at Canton during the first bombardment; and the last and most important concession, by which the invading Powers are allowed to be represented at the Court of Pekin, is a convincing proof that it is at least the intention of the Emperor to observe the obligations of the Convention into which he has just entered.

The telegram makes no mention of the action of the American Plenipotentiary in the negotiations that have been brought to a peaceful termination. We have, on former occasions, expressed our regret at a policy which compelled Mr. REED to take a secondary, when he undoubtedly ought to have assumed a leading part in a movement of such vast importance to the commerce of this country. It is all very well to say that Mr. REED's position of quasi-neutrality was an admirable one for negotiating between the belligerent powers. But practical men will reason differently. They see, from the experience of the past, that force was the only argument which the Chinese could be made to recognize; and, in adopting that argument, England and France took the only road to success. Mr. REED thrust in his negotiations wherever and whenever he had a chance, and he received in return insult, deceitful assurances, and failure. England and France will, of course, gain nothing from the Chinese that we shall not obtain,—the days of exclusive treaties are gone by,—and China will be opened now, not to one or two nations, but to the whole civilized world. Nevertheless, and in spite of the reasoning of economists, it is humiliating to think that, in a matter of such great interest to us as our trade with China, we have allowed others to do the work and reap the honor, while we are content enough to pocket the profits.

Now and Then.

New-York presents a most striking contrast just now compared with the state of affairs in the commercial metropolis last year at this time. The City is now in a state of Summer quietude, with nothing to ruffle the surface of passing events but the popular rejoicings over the splendid success of the Ocean Telegraph. But last year at this time there was nothing to rejoice about; the Ohio Life and Trust Company had just closed its doors, and the distant rumblings of the approaching financial thunder-gust were too distinctly heard not to create alarm and consternation. Everybody stood aghast, uncertain what would happen, but certain that an impending calamity was about to burst upon us. Prudent men began to shorten sail, and even the most audacious and reckless operators hesitated to dash ahead. Fear and apprehension were seen on all sides, and every day there were reports of failures and suspensions. A crisis was at hand, and it came on apace. Each succeeding morning the clouds that hung about us grew blacker and the thunder became louder. The City had been distracted by Mayor WOOD's riots, and the mobs of rowdies, known as "Dead Rabbits." Everywhere was disorder and discontent, and a fearful looking forward to judgments to come. Excepting only a few excited "Bears" in Wall-street, the whole community was in a most dolorous and desponding condition. Coming events followed fast on their warning shadows, and the croakers were in ecstacies of melancholy satisfaction that at last their predictions were about to be fulfilled, and the country was going to be effectually ruined. The ruin that was predicted came, the thunder-gust broke over our heads, and we are now recovering from the effects of the disaster, and doing much better than could have been expected. Nobody now anticipates worse times, but the contrary; money is ruinously abundant for those who have it to lend, and in every department of business there is a hopeful anticipation of better times. Instead of making preparations for curtailment, everybody is expecting to increase their business, and the hotels which were not half filled at this time last year are now overflowing with company. Added to all the other signs and evidences of an increasing prosperity are the rejoicings everywhere made at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, which was then a dismal failure. The only failure we have to chronicle and lament this year is the failure of the peach crop, which is a much more serious matter than many may suppose; but, as there is a most bountiful supply of other fruits, the scarcity of peaches is not seriously felt by City consumers. It is only to the great peach districts, where this crop is one of the chief reliances of the cultivators, that the loss of the peach harvest is regarded as a calamity.

The Havana Consulship.

The Consulate at Havana has been filled by the appointment of Mr. CHARLES J. HELMS, of Kentucky. The selection is fortunate. Mr HELMS has acted very efficiently as Consul at St. Thomas, a point of much importance to our West India trade, winning the respect of the entire shipping interest plying thither. Carrying the same active and intelligent zeal to Havana, a still more important station, he will do good service, in case the Cuban policy of Government assume definite shape during his official term.

To the announcement of Mr. HELMS' promotion is added an ascription of the fact to his personal merits. The public is invited to believe that in this instance political influences have been disregarded, and partisan requirements set aside, in favor of an act eminently tributary to the public service. Mr. BUCHANAN, we are assured, fully appreciates the value of the Havana Consulate, in its bearings upon the future relations of Cuba with this country; and has been unwilling to imperil it in hands of uncertain qualifications. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the ability to yield such a representation full credit. Unhappily, there is too much evidence to the contrary. The appointment of Mr. HELMS is known to be the result of direct personal solicitation on the part of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, whose notions of the proprieties of his office are extremely loose. The appeal was made on private, as well as partisan grounds, and an appeal from such a quarter—from a Vice-President who is busily degrading his honor to the toils of a stump-orator, in order to save the Administration in a local contest—was not to be disregarded. But were this fact wanting, the entire history of the Havana Consulship would raise conclusive presumptions to the same effect. Since the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, a period during which its importance has been of extreme moment, it has been the merest toy of federal patronage. By virtue of some private arrangement, it appears to have been decided that unless Mississippi would furnish a man willing to accept it, the post should remain vacant. Nearly every Mississippian was therefore tried with it. Throughout the Administration of Mr. PIERCE, Gen. DAVIS was understood to have the appointment in his portfolio, and it was actually hawked about from Court-house to Court-house from the Gulf to the Tennessee line, in the hope that some displaced Judge or briefless barrister might be persuaded to accept it. Two or three tried it, but after investigation into the emoluments of the office, and into the risks of the fever, returned to their homes disgusted. In the meanwhile, the duties of the Consulate were performed *ad interim* by a gentleman of consummate fitness; whose administrative talents were of a high order, and whose friendly relations with the successive Captains-General, and intimacy with the Spanish language and character, rendered his services invaluable. Again and again, in return for the elaborate dispatches and extended details of affairs in the island, was the gentleman in question, Col. ROBERTSON, thanked, even publicly, and, in departure from precedent, by Secretary MARCY. Again and again was Government petitioned and urged to forego its partisan bias, and name Col ROBERTSON to the Consulate. He was a Democrat, his qualifications were unequalled, the country demanded the reservation of this one post from the ordinary law of public patronage. The effort was vain. It could not be urged that the appointment would secure any ascertained interest of importance in a future political contest; and it was not made. When Mr BUCHANAN acceded to office, the friends of Col. ROBERSTON, embracing the entire American population of Havana, made a fresh effort to obtain his appointment. He was actually fulfilling the duties of the place, as he had for years before. His advanced years added another motive to this act of wisdom and equity. Yet so eager was the rush for office, and so resolute the determination to quiet all such partisan claims before the demands of the public service were considered, that the venerable acting Consul was again passed by, and his place peddled through the Union, in the hope that some hungry place-seeker would accept it, as satisfaction in full. It would, doubtless, have been snapped up long ago, had not the salary been fixed too low, by the late Consular act, to compensate for the risks and responsibilities.

With these cotemporary facts and memoranda before us, we would be permitted to doubt whether the appointment has actually been made upon public grounds

The Farmers' Club.

There are "practical men" who have had the boldness to call the Farmers' Club a humbug. Certain papers, whereof the representatives at the Club meetings, getting utterly befogged by the discussions, and unable, for lack of information on the topics treated of, to make head or—conclusion of them, perpetually growl that the Club is a humbug and its members fogies. Sundry inland city papers, whose conductors are presumed to be up in agriculture, simply because they are not up in commerce, pronounce it a gathering of theorists, whose dicta are only the result of speculation, and all whose experiments are conducted on the rear ends of City lots.

If this view is the true one, there are a good many hard-working, practical men in our suburbs who are wasting one half-day every fortnight, and who will be astounded to learn their stupidity. At a late meeting of the Club, we carefully noted the familiar faces present by way of discovering who the dupes were. In the Chair was a gentleman who owns and manages a model farm, whereof the reputation has far exceeded the borders of his native State, and whose opinions on points of natural history are authority in the highest quarters. Two men, father and son, were present, whose whole time is occupied in raising flowers for market. Visiting their garden, the other day, we found no one assisting them, they could not afford to hire,—every department of their large business they conducted personally, and they grudged every moment of daylight taken from their labors. But they could not afford to lose the Club discussions, though they never have a word to say, and make no acquaintances there. On the same seat with them were three nurserymen, whose presence, if they were talking men, might be suspected of an advertising intent, but they are seldom heard from, except to put a damper on some theorist's too positive assertion. Another constant attendant says that all he is after is to discover whether he and his father before him were fools for always keeping six of the fattest acres of their farm in pasture. Another comes down bi-monthly from his farm to "keep from growing worldly," and only once a year ventilates his specialty, on which, however, the most envious admit that he stands unapproached. We seldom miss the man who takes the premium for the best pears raised within twenty miles of the City, and every process by which he attains success he publishes before all inquirers. The gentleman who has stocked his fresh-water ponds with salt-water fish, and kept fresh-river fish in sea-water ponds, whose mute tenantry come at the tinkling of a bell, who has bred millions of the scaly tribe successfully, and whose experiments and observations are noticed with high compliments by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is punctually present, and the Club always has the first announcement of his researches. There are never absent men from Flatbush and Flatlands and the Jersey vicinity, who sit quietly in the back seats, waiting for a hint how to cheapen manures, how to increase their small fruit crops, or what new market is opening for their wares. The practical men are decidedly in the majority. There are, it is true several active members, whose farming was done in their youth, but who come up out of their city offices to get a smell of the turf, and who want to test their theories, evolved from stealthy experiments in laboratories and deduced from the reasoning of chemists and physiologists, by the experience of men who are anxious to give them a trial. We feel that we are getting extravagant, but it is our conviction, nevertheless, based upon a pretty large acquaintance with our institutes, academies and scientific societies, that there is not in the City (and if not here, where?) a more practical congregation of men than the Farmers' Club. Intelligent farmers from all parts of the State appreciate the Club and pay it a visit on their arrival here. They are odd fellows who gather at it,—always carrying empty pill-boxes in their pockets to save the seeds of specially choice fruit in, and begging slips at the markets of such fresh plants as are heavy with particularly early or luscious edibles. And to their odd inganities, and to the fact that they ride hobbies, we are indebted for some of our finest seedlings, and the promise that the children shall eat abundantly of such desserts as the mouths of the fathers never watered over.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—It is with sincere pleasure we make room in another column for satisfactory information as to the condition of our venerable Washington cotemporary. The statement of a correspondent of this paper, we are happy to learn, is not correct. The *Intelligencer* is not in embarrassed circumstances, is not declining in pay and patronage, has not been chaffered for by a political clique. When we add that $100,000 have not been refused for it, the category of negatives may be regarded as complete.

In this flattering revelation of the private affairs of the Washington journal we are not to discover any evidence of the prosperity of Washington journalism. As we have already remarked, the character and conduct of the *Intelligencer* segregate it from the multitudinous succession of prints which have appeared and vanished at the capital. Its reputation and influence have become traditions; and yet traditions which preserve vitality and hold out the hope of continued existence. In its position above the level of party, and entirely removed from its conflicts, lies its main element of longevity, a position which it is not likely any rival will successfully contest.

USE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.—We understand that Mr. HILGARD, an Assistant in the United States Coast Survey, left here on Tuesday last for Trinity Bay, to ascertain when the Telegraph Cable may be used for the purpose of determining longitude. Mr. HILGARD will remain long enough at Cyrus Station to satisfy himself as to the capabilities of the cable for transmitting signals as rapidly as will be required for his observations. There seems to be some doubt as to the possibility of obtaining results at all practicable for scientific purposes, until the apparatus now in use is more perfected, as the transmission, at present, appears to be too slow. Until the ticking of a clock can be marked, nothing can be done in this way.

We must, however, accord to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor BACHE, all due credit for taking the initiative step towards testing the benefit to accrue to science from the recent successful laying of the telegraphic cable; and we trust that, by his representations, an additional incentive will be given to the perfection of a work so well begun.

IMPROVING THE CITY HALL.—Among the proposed changes in the venerable building, we shall probably have less occasion to regret what change "takes away, than what it leaves behind." If it leave that monstrous *chevcux-de-frise* of stove-pipes over the eyes; if it leave those ventilators on the roofs, which, however useful, bear no trifling similarity to a collection of kitchen utensils belonging to that interesting family whose linen is weekly displayed among the verdure of the Park; if it leave those once many-colored and now dingy curtains, disfiguring the windows, the task of improvement will be extremely incomplete. In framing the specifications, will it not be well to obviate these blemishes? Architectural ingenuity can easily contrive a screen or disguise for the smoke-pipes and ventilators; and, with the help of a carpenter and a painter, inside blind-shutters, of an appropriate color, may be supplied to the windows. Will the Committee give the subject attention?

THE CABLE CUT.—Yesterday afternoon, while the *Niagara* was overflowing with visitors, and the room in the stern which is still partially occupied with the cable was particularly crowded, and while a marine was pacing over the top of the mass to keep the visitors from intruding on the coil, a fellow deliberately sat down beside the coal, and by the aid of his jack knife succeeded in nearly separating from the coil about ten feet; he had cut through one place, and only needed to separate a few wires more to have accomplished his purpose. The most remarkable part of the story remains be told: Although he was seen by several persons, so crowded was the room, and so intense immediately became the excitement, that the thief who had the honor of cutting the cable when in coil on board the *Niagara* escaped.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MAretzek is pushing the preparations for his new Opera campaign with all of his accustomed energy. The season will open at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, with Senora PEPITA GASSIER as the *prima donna*, and the *début* of this lady will be closely followed by that of a new tenor, Signor LUIGI STEFFANI, who is under engagement here on his way to Havana. And by way of extra attraction, the manager announces his intention to produce sundry operas which are really fresh; an agreeable announcement, for the New-York opera-going public begin instinctively to hum the airs made familiar by long usage, the moment that one of the old operas is announced. It will be a delicious sensation to find a novelty that is not on all the barrel-organs,—always provided that the novelty promised comes fairly up to the mark of the antiques that everybody knows. The sale of tickets will begin to-morrow.

Senora PEPITA GASSIER, who now first visits this country, is a Spanish lady, the daughter of PEDRO CUBAS, one of the most celebrated comedians of the Spanish stage. The lady, in her early years, evinced a strong passion for a theatrical career, but subsequently determined to devote herself to the lyric drama. After two years of study in Italy, she made her first appearance in opera, at Palermo, at the age of fifteen. Her second season was at Milan, where she made her *début* in *Linda*; singing subsequently in the "Barbiere," at La Scala, for thirty-six consecutive nights. The following year she appeared at Genoa, where the composer CAGNONI wrote for her his "Amori è Trappole." In the next season. "I Tutti Amanti" was written for her by CORTESI, and as a rondo was wanted to complete the Opera, LUIGI VENZANO composed the celebrated waltz, the lady's execution of which has gained her great celebrity throughout Europe. After singing in Venice and in the principal cities of Spain, Senora GASSIER went to Paris, where she appeared fourteen times in the "Barbiere;" thence went to London and there achieved a success commensurate with her former reputation. From London she went to Rome and received a flattering ovation. An American audience will first greet her on Monday night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This pleasant place of amusement has reopened for the season under favorable auspices. During the Summer its doors have been closed, and the house has been consigned to dust and cobwebs. But with the return of the popular Manager the Theatre resumes its cheerful aspect. Miss KEENE has added to her Company, and presents Mlle. LAMOUREUX, an excellent *danseuse*, among the attractions of the establishment. Besides the careful acting of Miss KEENE, the friends of that very funny gentleman, Mr. JEFFERSON, will find an attractive performance. Miss SARA STEVENS is also under engagement. To night the "Willow Copse" will be performed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The benefit of Miss JANE COOMBS is announced this evening at this theatre. The play is KNOWLES' "Love Chase," a standard comedy, presented with an excellent cast. Miss COOMBS sustains the part of *Constance*. The performances will conclude with the fourth act of the "school for Scandal." This is announced as the last appearance of the beneficiary.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This establishment will reopen on Monday, with Mr. JOHN COLLINS in Irish characters.

JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.—The Juvenile Ballet Troupe of Mr. ZAVISTOWSKI has recently fulfilled an engagement at the Howard Athnæum in Boston, and is now on an Eastern tour.

City Items.

THE ASSAULT ON THE STEAM-TUG EMILY.—An "Eye Witness" sends us a long statement intended to correct the report of the brutal fight which took place on board the *Emily* on the evening of the 23d inst., in which WILLIAMS, the captain, bore a prominent part. The only essential facts contained in the statement are that WILLIAMS received but one dollar and twenty-five cents from the purser of the steamer, and that he was not hired by the owners; also, that he received a blow from one of the "rowdies," and afterwards was attacked by several before he made any defence. WILLIAMS stands ready to prove himself a quiet and respectable man.

THE POLICE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.—Senators SPINOLA and WHEELER met in Committee this morning, at their room at Florence's, No. 400 Broadway, and organized the Committee and commenced their labors, by sending for Mr. EMBREE, the Chief Clerk. Some of the movements of the Commission are expected to prove interesting. We understand that the Committee will be in session daily, until their labors are completed.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found yesterday, 26th inst., at Cedar Grove, in a nude state. He had two rings on his fingers; one of them contained the likeness of a lady. He is supposed to be one of the men drowned while bathing at the Narrows on Sunday last. Coroner DEFOREST, at Quarantine Landing, held the inquest. Who will give information?

OCEAN TELEGRAPH BANQUET.—The Cable Telegraph Committee have decided to have the Grand Telegraph Banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Messrs. LELAND are making arrangements for the accommodation of seven or eight hundred persons at the tables.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Mr. MCEVOY, Catholic pastor of Rochester, were celebrated, yesterday morning, with impressive pomp, in St. Mary's (R. C.) Church, corner of Ridge and Grand streets. The deceased was on a visit to this City for the purpose of making arrangements for the completion of a new church which he had nearly finished in Rochester, when he was unexpectedly taken ill, and died, on Tuesday last, at the residence of his brothers, in Grand-street. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated, yesterday morning, by Archdeacon MCCARRON, at which some fifty or sixty clergymen of this and other cities assisted. An immense concourse of persons were present. The burial took place in Calvary Cemetery, Williamsburg.

The grand civic banquet, in honor of the successful submersion of the submarine Atlantic Cable, will take place, not in the Metropolitan Hotel, as has been erroneously stated, but in Niblo's Saloon, which is to be elegantly furnished for the occasion, under the direction of the Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan. The saloon is capable of accommodating some 700 persons, and the fête promises to be one of the most brilliant on record.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to take measures for extending some proper act of respect to Capt. HUDSON and the other officers of the *Niagara*, are requested to meet without further notice at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Secretary of the Navy left this City yesterday morning by the early train for Washington

CARELESS BLASTING—TWO MEN INJURED.—About 2½ P. M., Tuesday, as some laborers were engaged on the premises of S. J. POTT, in Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, blasting, they by some chance fired a keg containing about 10 pounds of powder. By the explosion that followed, THOMAS HEAPAN and JOHN FARMAN were severely injured, and PATRICK SHAY slightly. HEANAN and FARMAN were conveyed to the Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—About 1½ P. M., Wednesday, a man named HUGH MCSORLEY, residing at No. 129 Seventh-avenue, a laborer, fell out of the third story window into the yard below, striking in his fall the roof of the back stoop, breaking through it, cutting his hand and face in a horrible manner, and breaking his neck. Officers FLANDREAU and MCCONNELL, who were passing, ran in and assisted in conveying him up stairs.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.—Mary Fallon, a young servant girl, employed at No. 118 Elizabeth-street, swallowed half an ounce of laudanum about 5 o'clock Wednesday. She was taken to the Hospital and placed under medical treatment. What induced the act is not known.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN O'BRIEN, whose death was caused by injuries received by falling into the hold of the ship *Adelaide*, lying at Pier No. 15, East River. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

FOUNDLING.—Officer Reutzell, of the Seventeenth Precinct, Wednesday evening found a female infant, about a week old, in the front area of No. 44 Second-avenue. It was sent to the Almshouse.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH.—A general desire has been expressed that the celebration on the 1st of September of the laying of the Atlantic Cable should be marked by a special service at Trinity Church. In accordance with this wish, the Rector has authorized the undersigned, with the sanction of the Vestry, to make the arrangements for a service to be held on Wednesday, Sept 1, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRED'K OGILBY,
Assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

A Slight Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are respectfully requested to state, that it is not true, as alleged in a communication published in the TIMES of to-day, that the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, FERNANDO WOOD and GIDEON J. TUCKER have had a political interview at Binghamton. The three gentlemen named were never all together in the same room, in the course of their lives. Nor has any confidential correspondence ever taken place between them. The name of the writer of this note is inclosed as your authority for this statement.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

At the meeting, yesterday, of the Joint Committee on the Atlantic Celebration, Brigadier General YATES was introduced, and accepted the position of Grand Marshal for the Day.

A communication was received from Messrs. NEALE & BRO., proposing to furnish a $500 portrait of Mr. FIELD for $250, to be presented to the Corporation and placed in the Governor's Room. Referred to the Committee on Portraits.

The Grand Marshal intimated that he would give notice of the hour of the formation of the procession, and furnish a general programme, which will be published on Tuesday next.

A communication was received from the Longshoremen's Society, offering to turn out forty men on the day of the procession.

A telegram was received from Bishop MULOCK, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in reply to an invitation, regretting his inability to be present at the general celebration. A similar dispatch was received from the Bishop of Newfoundland. Ordered on file.

The Muzart Singing Association applied for permission to join the procession. Referred to the Grand Marshal.

Several manufacturing proprietors and others applied for a place in the procession. They were referred to the Grand Marshal.

A communication was received from Dr. OGILBY, of Trinity Church, stating that that Church would be open for Divine service on the 1st of September, and desiring the Joint Committee to meet and aid in arranging the services of that day, and inviting His Honor the Mayor and Common Council to be present and join in the ceremonies. Referred to the Committees on Programme.

The Secretary was authorized to dispatch a special message to Washington with invitations for the President and members of his Cabinet.

The Sub-Committee on Testimonials reported in favor of amending the original plan so that there would be a gold-box for each of the following gentlemen: CYRUS W. FIELD, WM. E EVERETT, Captain W. L. HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, Captain PARKER, of the *Agamemnon*, and a gold medal to each of the following: Captain DAYMAN, Captain ALDRAN and Mr. WOODHOUSE.

It was ordered that the Secretary advertise invitations to the various trades to join the procession.

At this moment a Reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES entered the room with an Extra of that paper, and communicated to the Committee the information that a telegraph dispatch had just been received from London announcing the fact of PEACE WITH CHINA. The proceedings of the Committee were suspended, and the greatest interest was manifested in the intelligence. The Chairman of the Committee moved "a vote of thanks to the Editors and Proprietors of the TIMES for their promptitude in being the first to signalize this event," which proposition was carried unanimously.

It was decided that no extra invitations to the municipal dinner be allowed to any member of this Committee, or to any member of the Common Council, and that the invited guests should, in every instance, and without exception, be officials of the United States, of the State of New York, or of the City, and such members of the Press and of telegraphic companies as have already been named.

The Board then adjourned.

Yellow Fever at Staten Island—Twenty-two Cases Reported.

Several well-defined cases of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine limits have occurred at Staten Island since the middle of July. Taking the report of the Medical Society of Richmond County, in connection with the statement of Dr. WATSON, the Assistant Physician of the Marine Hospital, into account, and rejecting the flood of merely controversial letters which have passed from one to the other on the subject, the following appears to be the true state of the facts: Yellow fever-cases have occurred outside of Quarantine at three localities only. 1st. In a block of shanties close by the beach and a short distance below the Quarantine. Second, in the Selira House, directly on the beach, about half a mile below Townsend's Dock; and, thirdly, at New-Brighton, in two dwellings on each side of the Post Office building, also very close to the beach. In the first locality there have been twelve cases and four deaths. The first case was reported on the 17th of July. In the second, two cases and two deaths, the subjects taking ill on the 11th and 13th inst. In the third, three cases and one death; they were taken ill on the 13th and 15th inst. Total, seventeen cases and seven deaths. The source of the disease in the first and second localities is distinctly traceable to the infected shipping within the Quarantine anchorage, but the source of the malady in the third locality is wholly a matter of conjecture. Nearly two miles intervene between each case, and aside from these three points there have occurred no cases of yellow fever on Staten Island this season.

The above is substantially the statement of Dr. WALKER, of the Marine Hospital, who has given his personal attention to each case. The Medical Society's report, however, makes out in all, 23 cases and 12 deaths. Mr. KRAMER, who had been employed in burning infected bedding, sickened about the middle of July, at his residence in Tompkinsville, and died in the hospital. It was stated that KRAMER brought to his wife articles of clothing intended for the flames which she was in the habit of washing on the premises. Mrs. KRAMER was attacked on the 17th of July, of yellow fever, and died at her own residence.

A stevedore's wife named NELL, opposite and near the same house—Mrs. NELL and Mrs. KRAMER were on intimate terms—took the fever and died on the 19th of July. This case was not considered one of yellow fever by the Quarantine authorities. Mr. HALLIDAY, who owned the house occupied by NELL, who also lived near by on the same lot, was seized on the 23d and died on the 27th of July. A boy in the same house took the disease but recovered. Two other cases occurred on the 3d of August, a Mr. YOUNG and daughter, both of whom recovered. A German tailor, living immediately on the water at the end of Minthorne-street, within 100 feet of KRAMER's house, sickened but recovered. His son was taken ill on the 21st of July, and is still under treatment. Mrs. FINNERTY living in the same block was seized with the fever on the 2d inst., but recovered. On the 18th, Mr. MILES' daughter, living on the same block sickened; on the 20th another daughter, on the 21st Mr. MILES himself, and on the 23d his wife—all now under treatment, and one in a dying condition. Mr. HOLLAND took the fever on the 23d and his death is just reported. On the 8th and 11th of August two cases occurred at Silvia's Point, one and a half miles from the above locality, in a house situated immediately on the water. The victims were Miss CROSS and a servant girl. Miss C. undoubtedly contracted the disease by visiting the shipping on divers and sundry occasions. On the 18th of August Mrs. QUINN, living between Townsend's Dock and the gas works, took sick, she is reported at death's door. Her residence was half a mile from the house of Miss CROSS. Two cases occurred at New-Brighton on the 12th inst., in a building situated near the landing. One of these was transferred to the City, at No. 16 Greenwich-street. Her companion at Bridgeport has recovered. Mr. BLOOM took the disease on the 15th inst. He lived at the corner of Jersey-street and Richmond Terrace; he died on the 19th. This case was pecuniarly marked. His wife sickened at the same time but has recovered.

The manner in which each person contracted the disease is speculated on by different parties according to their favorite theories. Some were exposed to night air, others inhaled the smoke of the burning materials from the iron scow, while others still bathed along the Quarantine shore.

Collector Schell and the President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday one of your Washington correspondents announced that the Collector of the Port had received "a *carte blanche* of absolute control over his department." Whatever may be the feelings of those individually disappointed by this announcement, if the information be true, it cannot but be regarded by the mercantile public and by the mass of the Democracy as a just compliment to Mr. SCHELL's administrative ability. Mr. SCHELL is alone responsible for the management of the internal regulations of the Custom-house; its vast amount of business comes directly under his supervision, and he must know better than anyone else can who are necessary for the successful performance of the responsible duties imposed upon him. Mr SCHELL, since he has been in office, has done much by his conservative policy to restore harmony to the great body of the Democratic voters of the City, although he may have offended some of the leaders: left to rely on his own judgment, as influenced by his devoted attachment to the President, he will manage the Custom-house, *first*, successfully, so far as its business is concerned; and, *secondly*, he will bestow the patronage intrusted to his keeping in the most jud

The Struggle in the Third District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

"A Cameo Cutter" *cuts* and carves articles for Washington for your paper, which in part are pretty true, but he appears not to be fully posted in relation to matters as they at present stand in the Third Congressional District. Some considerable importance is given to the name of ROBT C. MCINTIRE, of the Fifth Ward, by "A Cameo Cutter," who says, "this R. C. MCINTIRE, let us say here, is now said to be pursuing a course (in the Fifth Ward) which fills his best friends with alarm. Incensed at some real or fancied *wrong* received from the Custom-House, he has conquered his prejudices against Mr. Surveyor HART and D. E. SICKLES—these two gentlemen having now no more active partisan within that somewhat dangerous District." Now this is entirely *wrong*. Mr. MCINTIRE is opposed to both Mr. HART and Mr. SICKLES, and is a warm advocate of General ISRAM WALBRIDGE for Congress for the Third District; and so far as the Fifth Ward is concerned, Mr. MCINTIRE coöperates with John D. Dixon, Ex-Assemblyman, Wm. Baker, A. Jackson Plumb, J. H. Whitmore, Luther Horton, Councilman McGarren, Francis R. Tillou, the German Club, and other individuals and organizations who are opposed to SICKLES and in favor of either WALBRIDGE or BENJAMIN WOOD. Such is the incubitable *fact*, and "A Cameo Cutter" is undoubtedly misinformed, and has been led astray from this fact by some party who has a motive in so posting him. The almost universal sentiment that prevails in Mr. SICKLES' District among the Democrats who are opposed to this gentleman is, that Mr WALBRIDGE is entitled to the nomination. Mr. WALBRIDGE holds in his possession an *autograph document*, made by Mr. S.'s and Mr. W.'s friends in 1856, in which it is agreed on the part of Mr. SICKLES that he will not be *a candidate* in 1858 against Mr. WALBRIDGE. In due time this strange document will be published, if necessary, together with some remarks which Mr. SICKLES made in the "Mansion House," on the evening that he received the nomination in consideration of this agreement. At a conference between committees appointed from the Peoples' Democratic General Committee and the Regulars' General Committee, it was agreed that a primary election be held to elect Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Syracuse next month, and that the Regulars' have *two* inspectors to the Peoples' Committee, *one* in each odd numerical District, and *vice versa* in relation to the even numerical Districts. It is intended by this arrangement to send WALBRIDGE from the *First District* as a Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, inasmuch as SICKLES intends to go from this District to represent the Tammany Hall clique, or Hart clique, or Fowler clique, or whatever clique it may be called.

We understand that GIDEON J. TUCKER is in the field as Delegate from the Third Assembly District; also A JACKSON PLUMB, and LUTHER HORTON, and that C. P. SCHERMERHORN (FERNANDO WOOD'S brother-in-law) is in the field as a delegate from the Fourth. All these parties will be supported by their friends, who are identified with the Regulars' and People's organizations. Another candidate, who is rather formidable, "has turned up" in Kelly's Congressional District for Congress, (who may possibly win the *sobriquet* of "Honorable,) in the person of Alderman THOMAS STEVENS, who, *en passant*, I may observe, is Chairman of the People's General Committee; and as he will have the appointing of Inspectors from the People's organization, he has good chances for success. One thing is certain, so far as these "outside" organizations are concerned, (and by saying "outside," we mean those that are opposed to the Tammany Hall organization, or *soi-disant* General Committee that meets within its "glorious and time-honored walls,")—they will *never compromise* with FOWLER, HART & Co unless an unexceptionable programme is offered them, by *which* the *people*, or the "honest Democratic masses," can have a "fair shake," which FOWLER, HART & Co. will never offer, as it would be an anomaly in their tactical manœuverings. Hence, with such divisions in the ranks of the local Democracy of this City, the Republican-American candidates for local offices in this City and county will be elected, which would be a death-blow to the 41,000 Democrats who *didn't* bolt the Mayoralty ticket last Fall, as SICKLES and HART and others *did*.

Yours, A SON OF MALTA.

The New Bell Tower.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I notice that the City Hall is to be repaired, and a Bell Tower erected at the foot of the Park. Now is the time to run Beekman-street through. Round off the Park, leaving the Fountain and circular railing as it is, and paving the space with Belgian pavement, affording a place for the termini of up-town stages, hack-stands, &c., &c., &c., &c.

And build a brick basement to the Bell Tower suitable for a sub Police-office or Station, and place over the bell, on the top, a large lamp. Build the Tower at the entrance gate, on the new part of Beekman-street, between Park-place and north-east corner of Park-row—the entrance to the Park through the centre of the basement of the Tower—so as to make the entrance from the sub Police Station into vestibule, going either into the Park or Beekman-street. All the sub-stations should be built on public property, and where they can be found readily.

NEW-YORKER.

Letter from the Son of the Author Trelawny

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—I have observed, on several occasions, letters treating on various subjects and signed by the name "Trelawny," in your journal, and feeling convinced that the name is confined to families related to each other, and believing that no connection of mine is resident in any part of the United States, I should be much gratified if the writer of the letters appearing with the name of "Trelawny," would inform me, as the son of the English author of *Adventures of a Younger Son*, and *Remembrances of Shelley and Byron*, if the name, as he has used it, be a mere *nom de guerre*, adopted at random, or his actual family name. Apologising for this intrusion, I am, Sir,

Obediently yours,
EDGAR TRELAWNY,
Care of Price's Letter Express,
No. 3 Everett House, New-York,

The National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 26.

While unfeignedly sensible of the friendly expressions employed by an esteemed New-York cotemporary in consigning our journal and ourselves to an early approaching demise, yet—without conceding the propriety of making the private affairs of either the one or the other the subject of public remark and discussion—we beg to say that in assuring him of the groundlessness of his assumptions in regard to the condition of our journal, we feel authorized to express the hope that his apprehensions respecting ourselves are not quite so near realization as his friendship for us has led him to fear. We have the happiness to state, what we are sure will give him pleasure, that the *National Intelligencer* was Level, in any previous year of its existence, in a more prosperous condition than now; its circulation never so large, nor the private expressions of approbation, respect and confidence from conservative men of all parties and sections so numerous or emphatic, at any former period of its career, as during the last three or four years. We beg to say further, in reference to a very particular statement of one of those veracious Washington writers of supposidous facts, that the *National Intelligencer* is not for sale; that it has not been offered for sale; nor has anybody proposed to buy it, or made any overtures for its purchase; and that when the time shall, in the course of nature, come for its passing into other hands, care will be taken for its passing into such as will steadfastly uphold the principles which it has ever unswervingly maintained, and with renewed vigor enable the old journal to go on its way rejoicing.

Thus much we have deemed it necessary to say to disabuse our New York cotemporary, and to arrest the dissemination of an unfounded and injurious story respecting our newspaper and its concerns. In performing this unpleasant but necessary task, we have to beg pardon of our readers for troubling them even for a moment with our private affairs, an indecorum of which they will do us the justice to admit we have seldom been guilty.

ACCIDENT IN ULSTER COUNTY—THREE PERSONS INJURED—ONE FATALLY.—A serious stage accident occurred a few days since, near Ulsterville, Ulster County. JOHN HORNBECK, the driver of the stage, in passing a wagon, attempted to put his foot on the brake to check the speed of his team. Missing the brake, and pulling tightly on the reins, he was thrown forward, and precipitated under one of the wheels, which passed over his head, loosing the entire scalp on one side, and fracturing the skull on the other. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to Ulsterville, where he lies in such a dangerous state that his life is despaired of. The team galloped forward without the driver, and an old gentleman named HOYT, and a boy, who were inside the stage, jumped out, and in so doing were somewhat injured.

AN INCENDIARY CONFESSING HIS GUILT.—While the trial of HIRAM POWERS, for setting fire to the Moravian Church, in Brimfield, Mass., was in progress, at Worcester, last week, the evidence being all in, and counsel for the Government making a very warm speech on the combination of circumstances which established the prisoner's guilt, an Irishman, named HARRINGTON, came into Court, whispered to the Sheriff that he set the church on fire himself, being hired to do it by three of his neighbors, and POWERS was innocent. On this statement POWERS was at once discharged, and HARRINGTON and his neighbors held for trial.

Letter from Mr. Bryant.

DEATH OF HELEN RUTHVEN WATERSTON.

EVESHAM, England, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

I had not thought of writing again to the *Evening Post* before leaving Europe, but I am prompted to it by a letter containing the following sad announcement, which I beg may also be placed among the deaths in your paper:

"At Naples, Sunday, July 25th, departed this life, after an illness of three months, HELEN RUTHVEN WATERSTON, aged 17 years, the beloved and only daughter of ROBERT and ANNA WATERSTON, of Boston, U. S. A."

Some of the pleasantest, as well as some of the saddest recollections of my present visit to Europe, relate to this charming young person and her premature death. I must say a word of her, and of the future death, in some cases at least, attend a residence in Naples.

It was at Heidleberg, a little more than a year since, that I met the Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, of Boston, with his wife and their daughter, an only child. I confess that I felt a certain pride in so magnificent a specimen of my countrywomen as this young lady presented—uncommonly beautiful in person, with a dignity of presence and manner much beyond her years, and a sweetness no less remarkable than the dignity. Wherever she went, it was easy to see that she was followed by looks of admiration. A further acquaintance with her showed that her intellectual and moral qualities were equal to her personal graces. Her mind was surprisingly mature for her time of life. She was kind, true, sympathetic, religious, and overflowing with filial affection—the most dutiful as well as most beloved of daughters. After we left Heidleberg, we saw no more of her, until her parents, in April last, after a Winter's residence in Rome, brought her, apparently in full health, to Naples where we then were, and took lodgings at the Vittoria Hotel, in the street of that name, looking out on the beautiful bay.

The streets of Chiatamone, Vittoria and the Chiaja contain the best hotels in Naples, and their situation is highly attractive to the stranger. The public garden called the Villa Reale, extends in front of them, the only promenade for pedestrians in Naples; and a pleasant one it is; the grand peninsula of Posilipe, studded with stately country seats, and overhanging the sea with its tall gray precipices, bounds the sight to the west; to the east you have in view Castellamare and Sorrento with their background of airy mountain summits; in front rises the rocky Isle of Capri, and close at hand the waters of the Mediterranean dash and murmur all day and all night on the shingly beach in front of the houses. The glorious prospect, the broad open streets, full of Neapolitan bustle, and the warm Winter sunshine, allure travelers to fix themselves in this part of Naples in preference to any other. Yet this beautiful quarter has a bad reputation for health among the Neapolitans. A friend of mine, who had resided for some years at Naples, said to me: "I know a lady who has a palace on the Chiatamone, and who declares that as soon as she makes trial of living in it, she suffers with disordered nerves. So she is obliged to let it, and to live a little way back from the shore; a short distance will answer. The same thing happens to many others. They abandon their desirable mansions to those who are willing to live in them." From other quarters I heard, not long after my arrival, that people living in this spot were subject to low nervous fevers. What may be the cause I do not pretend to say. The sewers of the city have their mouths here in the edge of the bay, and under the very windows of the houses there runs one of these foul conduits, with frequent small openings, which send up offensive exhalations. Possibly this is the main occasion of the mischief.

It was in a hotel in this part of Naples that Mr. WATERSTON took rooms for his family. They had scarcely occupied them three days, when Miss WATERSTON was seized with the malady which ended her life. It was attended from the first with great weakness—so great, that before it became clear to her parents that it was desirable to remove her, a removal was impossible. Once or twice the disorder put on a favorable appearance, and they were flattered with the hope of her recovery; but at length it became manifest that it was a disease of the heart, and must prove fatal. Whether she might have escaped the attack in a more healthful atmosphere, I will not presume to conjecture, nor whether in a different climate the medical remedies applied would have had a better chance of success; but it is at least highly probable that she would have escaped the deplorable weakness, which almost at once made her removal to a more friendly atmosphere, impossible.

When I mentioned to my banker at Florence that we had left Miss WATERSTON very ill at Naples, he exclaimed with great energy, "Her father must get her away as soon as he can; it is certain death for her to stay; the climate is the most relaxing in the world." But whether a removal would have been beneficial or not, it has long been an impossibility. She grew weaker and weaker, bearing her sufferings with a patience and resignation so sweet and saintlike, that even the physicians, familiar as they were with the experiences of the death-bed, were melted to tears. At length, a little before her end, her mind began to wander, but in such a manner that it seemed as if she was admitted to a glimpse of the brighter world to which she was going, and she passed away in what might almost be taken for a beatific vision—a happy life closed by a happy death—leaving her parents broken-hearted, but for the strong religious trust which supported them.

I heard many persons, while I was in Italy, speak of the unfavorable influences of a residence in Naples on persons subject to nervous complaints, and many instances of it were related to me. Perhaps the cases were confined to this quarter, so much dreaded by the Neapolitans themselves. So convinced was I of the prejudicial effect of its atmosphere in such cases, that I caused the one in our party whose illness—a nervous fever—detained us so long at Naples, to be removed from the street called Vittoria to the Pension d'Europe, away from the shore, on higher ground, and among the gardens; and the removal, I thought, was attended with immediate and manifest advantage. The profound sorrow in which I pen these lines would be without its proper fruit, did I neglect to caution those who are liable to nervous complaints, and who fear to be reduced by them to a state of extreme bodily weakness, against the climate of Naples, and particularly against a residence in that quarter which I have described.

Military Movements in Texas.

The Austin *State Gazette* of the 14th furnishes the annexed intelligence:

We are glad to find that the United States Government has at last yielded to the repeated applications of the Executive, as well as the suggestions of the gallant head of the Department of Texas, and that the latter has already issued orders for an expedition against our frontier Indians. It will be composed of four companies of United States cavalry and fifty infantry, under Brevet Major VAN DORN, Captain of Second Cavalry.

The expedition will be authorized to scour the country beyond Red River without reference to department limits. Some fifteen friendly Indians will be taken as guides. The command will be furnished with three months' supply of provisions. We shall now look for a happy change of things on our growing frontier. The expedition will move from Fort Belknap on the 14th September."

We copy a portion of the order of General TWIGGS, dated at the head-quarters of military department of Texas on the 9th of August, directing the movement above referred to:

"With a view to the better protection of the northern portion of Texas, an expedition to consist of Companies A, F, H, and K, Second Cavalry, with a detail of one officer, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty privates from Companies C and F, First Infantry, the whole to be commanded by Brevet Major EARL VAN DORN, Captain Second Cavalry, will be organized so as to move from Fort Belknap on the 15th proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to march to Otter Creek, west of the Witchita Mountains, and establish at some suitable point a depôt of provisions. The infantry will form a guard for the depôt, whilst the cavalry will be divided into scouting parties of such size as Major VAN DORN may deem best for the purpose of thoroughly scouring that portion of the country between Red River and the north fork of the Canadian River lying between the 100 and 104 degrees of longitude. These parties are authorized to follow any Indian trails that may be discovered, without reference to department limits.

With the consent of their agents, 15 friendly Indians, five from the Upper and ten from the Lower Reservation, will be taken as guides for this command."

The *State Gazette* publishes the report of Captain JOHN S FORD to the Governor of his late expedition against the Indians on the frontier, and remarks:

"Captain FORD is of opinion that the union of the different tribes of Camanches is undoubtedly true, and that they will depredate upon the border settlements this Fall and Winter, yet he does not believe they will make a descent upon the frontier in large bodies. They will probably come down in small bands and steal and murder as heretofore.

The rumor that a force of seven hundred or eight hundred Indians is embodied and ready to move against the whites he conceives to be entirely unfounded."

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 12th says:

"We have seen a letter written to a gentleman of this place from Fort Chadbourne, dated July 20, stating that Col. TITUS, of Nicaraguan notoriety, had passed that place with a company of men on his way to Sonora, for the purpose of revolutionizing that country."

The San Antonio *Texan* of the 12th says:

"Capt. HENRY left our city a few days since for Mexico. He has been invited there by VIDAURRI and GARZA. We learn also that a company of some thirty men from Eastern Texas passed some of the military posts on the frontier, bound for Mexico."

THRILLING SCENE AT ATLANTIC CITY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* describes a thrilling scene at Atlantic City, a few days since, owing to the perilous position of Miss T——, of Senator SLIDELL'S family, who, with Mr. BONNEVILLE, from New Orleans, got beyond the surf. The accomplished lady said she was sinking, and Mr. B., who could not swim, found himself helpless in his efforts to rescue her. I was a spectator of the scene. The gentleman struggled and sunk, but the young lady appeared to be floating easily, and rapidly went out with the floating tide. When the peril of these bathers was fully appreciated, the shrieks of females and the cries of men added to the general alarm. The case seemed hopeless, for there was no boat, no cord, no stick by which it could be deemed safe to approach the suffering parties.

Still some bold hearts went to work, and by great effort succeeded in catching Mr. B., who was dragged, apparently lifeless, upon the beach. Even after this was done, the lady still floated onward, but by the energy of Mr. CLAYTON was aroused from a state of syncope and made to seize a plank, by which she was drawn to the beach. Her preservation was miraculous, for, having learned the rules of floating, she threw herself into the proper position before she became insensible, and thus her body kept upon the surface of the water. Had she clung to her companion, both would have been drowned.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver the annual address before the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at Concord, next month.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Aug. 26. Match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

D. KEHO, b. g. *Fremont* (to wagon)	1	1	1
J. CONWAY, b. g. *Baulch* (in sulky)	2	2	2
Time, 2:54¾; 2:54; 2:52; 2:50¾.			

Fremont was the favorite in betting, at the rate of $100 to $50 previous to starting, and won a hard-contested race.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.—Match, $300; mile heats; in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Boney Young*	received forfeit.		
S. HOAGLAND blk. g. *Blue Poney*	paid forfeit.		

PACING ON THE ROAD—Monday, Aug. 33.—Match, $400; mile heats, best 3 in 5; to road wagons.

MR. HOUSEMAN, b. g. *Staten Island*	1	1	1
OWNER, blk. g. *Bull in the Woods*	2	2	2

TROTTING AT NORTH CHELSEA, MASS.—Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.—Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. MACE, b. m. *Lady Sherman*	1	1	1
H. SMITH, b. g. *Chicago Jack*	2	2	2
S. EMERSON, g. g. *Meddlesome*	3	3	3
Time, 2:38; 2:39; 2:39.			

TROTTING AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Monday, Aug. 16, '58.—Purse $30; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

W. PEABODY, ch. m. *Jessie*	3	1	1
W. LAWRENCE, g. g. *Tecumseh*	1	3	3
H. WOODRUFF, bl. m. *Julia Callaghan*	2	2	2
Time, 2:49; 2:45; 2:44, 2:44.			

SAME DAY.—Purse $75 for all horses, except the winners of the first purse; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

L. S. SAMMIS, br. g. *Steeplepicker*	3	4	1	1	1
K. WISTON, g. g. *Milburn*	1	1	3	2	2
A. WHITSON, b. g. *Frank Pierce*	2	2	2	3	3
S. MOTT, g. m. *Grey Suffolk*					
Time, 2:45; 2:49, 2:48; 2:45; 2:49.					

TROTTING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Thursday, July 29, 1858. Purse $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

BUFFALO DAN'S b. m. *Mary Newton* (under saddle)	2	1	1
C. BRADBURY, g. m. *Ellen Blair* (in harness)	1	2	2
J. D. WALTON, b. g. *Peter Story* (in harness)	3	3	3
Time, 2:54; 2:50; 2:50; 2:51.			

TROTTING AT BATAVIA, N. Y.—Saturday, July 3 1858 Match $200; mile heats.

MR. BEACH, b. g. *Henry Clay* (to wagon)	1	2	1
C. VANDERBOGART, b. g. *Jonathan Smith* (in harness)	2	1	2
Time, 2:54; 2:56; 2.53.			

Same day, second race. Free to all horses; mile heats; in harness.

J. T. FULTON, s. g. *State of Maine*	1	1	
S. HAUSS, ch. g. *Old Tom*	2	2	
Mr. ——, b. g. *Ripton*	3	3	
Time, 2:44; 2:40.			

Cricket.

The match between the English and Americans, of the Long Island Clubs, was resumed yesterday morning. Five of the wickets on the English side having fallen the previous evening for only forty-one runs, the remaining five wickets were disposed of in the morning for only nine runs more, making a total of fifty; to which was to be added the excess of the English over the Americans' score in their first innings—fifty seven runs—making a total of one hundred and seven runs for the American cricketers to go in against. This large score they failed to rub off, only scoring seventy-one runs.

The following is the score:

ENGLISH SECOND INNINGS.

Names.	How Out.	Runs.
Wrightman	b Holder	17
Eyron	c and b Holder	12
Bennett	b Holder	3
Bainbridge	b Andrews	11
Keeling	b Holder	0
Bedford	c Nelson b Andrews	2
Bray	b Andrews	1
Bailey	b Andrews	9
Labon	c Van Sicken b Andrews	0
Whitehead	Not out	0
Miller	l. b. w. b Holder	1
Byes, 11; leg byes, 1; wides, 1		13
Total		50

AMERICAN—SECOND INNINGS.

Names.	How out.	Runs.
Holder	c Bennett b Bray	32
Reid	c Whitehead b Bailey	9
Parker	b Bray	3
Curry	b Bailey	4
Nelson	b Bailey	1
Oddie	c Keeling b Miller	2
Van Sicken	b Bray	2
Alexander	b Bray	0
Furman	b Bray	1
G. Bell	b Bailey	0
Pomeroy	Absent	0
E. Bolt	b Bailey	1
Brooks	c and b Bray	0
Andrews	l b w b Bailey	3
T. Russell	Not out	2
Phillips	Run out	0
Bennett	b Bailey	2
Dayton	b Bray	9
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 4		9
Total		71

Umpires, MR. CHAS. VINTEN, of St. George's Club; and MR. FLETCHER, of Brooklyn Club.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steam-frigate *Michigan*, Commander LANMAN, has arrived in port from Erie, and now lies in the Erie Basin. The following is a list of her officers: Commander—JOSEPH LANMAN. Lieutenants—James H. Spotts, DeCrafts, James E. Jonett, James W. Shirk. Purser—James Huntmough. Surgeon—Maxwell Wood. Engineers—G. S. Rutherford, M. P. Jordan, Thomas Cronin, F. T. Lovering, Geo. I. Barry. Carpenter—James McDonnell. Captain's Clerk—Fred. Ball. Purser's Clerk—Jno. Odell. Pilots—Wm. Hinton, Alexander H. Barnard.—*Buffalo Express.*

The U. S. brig *Dolphin* was at Cardenas July 27, to sail for Sagua in a few hours.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander E. FARRAND, from Pernambuco, bound to Rio Janeiro, was spoken on the 9th of July, in lat. 14° 20' south, lon. 36° 23' west; all hands well.

The steamer *Water Witch*, which is to be a member of the fleet to be sent out to Paraguay, and has been undergoing repairs at the Washington Navy-yard, is approaching completion, and will probably be taken off the ways during the present week.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers and IMPORTERS of CURTAIN GOODS,**
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 51 Reade st.,
Have an Unrivaled stock of WINDOW SHADES
Of their own manufacture,
Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French damasks, satin delaines, cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s IMPROVED LIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.**
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
for the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING HER HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Sterling Silver,**
Tea Sets, Casters, Pitchers, Trays, &c., and a great variety of articles suitable for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **"Gentlemen's Hats."**
GENIN will introduce his Fall and Winter styles this day, Friday, the 27th.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, or any other** fruit may be preserved in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, in a perfectly fresh state. These Cans have been in use for the past four years, and are warranted to be the most reliable Self-sealing Cans in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promptly forwarded and delivered to any part of the City, free of expense.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st.

☞ **Gentlemen from the Interior Staying at** our hotels are invited to the Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., where they can select from an unequaled stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at prices much lower than those of any other establishment in or out of New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-street., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees,** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms—**
Made from the Atlantic Cable, mounted in gold, to hang from watch chains, for sale at retail by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell,** Jeweler, No. 396 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by *mail*, on receipt of funds.

☞ **Gentlemen's Hats.—Fall Fashion for 1858.**—The new style for the ensuing season will be ready for exhibition and delivery on Friday, Aug. 27.
WM. BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Ladies' Splendid Gaiters**—With and without heels, from 12s. to 20s.; charming slippers, 6s to 10s. per pair; lovely boots and shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only Four Shillings a Box,** Black or Brown No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Ointment for the Hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Guages.—**Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.**
Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer, Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
About 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c.,
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe, *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **A. Barthoff's New Family** SEWING MACHINES.
"They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*
"Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.*
"None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.*
"The best make and most durable."—*Ibid.*
"These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun.*
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841 Post-Office, New-York.

MARRIED.

SINGER—CLARKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at Calvary Rectory, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks ISAAC A. SINGER to SARAH J. CLARKE, daughter of C. W. Clarke, Esq.

MAGEE—LEECH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug 25, by the Rev. A. W. Seely, the Rev. GEORGE A. MAGEE to JANE A., eldest daughter of Samuel Leech, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BAINBRIDGE—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 21, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., by the Rev. J. W. Diller, HENRY BAINBRIDGE to MARTHA, fourth daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., Surgeon Clapham, London.

DIED.

SCRANTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM EDWIN, son of William B. and Caroline A. Scranton, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 84 West 22d-st.

NODYNE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening Aug. 25, SUSAN, wife of Henry Nodyne, and daughter of William Zetts, (deceased,) aged 57 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 236 West 17th st., this day, Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25 SUSAN W. THOMPSON, beloved wife of John Thompson, and daughter of Milton C. Huff, Esq., of Herkimer Co., N. Y., aged 32 years.

The remains will be taken to Frankfort, Herkimer Co., for interment.

She's gone; her Father took her home,
To dwell with seraphs near his throne.

SHERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 26, MARY, widow of the late Capt. David Sherry, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 West 26th st., to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 26, suddenly, G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary of the Indemnity Insurance Company, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of his father, Capt. Geo. Howell, and his father in law, Geo. W. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 Livingston-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FLECHELLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, ZULMA EDMIR, daughter of the late Alphonse P. M. de la Flechelle in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Brunel, No. 304 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BURDGE.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, SARAH ELEANOR BURDGE, daughter of Sidney A. and Emma H. Burdge, aged 11 months.

BATHGATE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH, wife of James E. Bathgate.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, on Sabbath afternoon, at one o'clock, Orange-st., (Roseville,) Newark.

EDWARDS.—Drowned, at New-Hackensack, Dutchess Co., on Monday, Aug. 23, GEORGE FREDERICK, youngest son of John B. and Hannah Edwards, of this City, aged 9 years.

His remains were taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

WHITLOCK.—At The Hommock, Westchester Co., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26 at 5½ o'clock, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of Benjamin M. and Amelia M. Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, The Hommock Westchester Co. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mott-haven station of the Harlem train which leaves 26th st. at 4 o'clock.

BURLOCK.—At Little Neck, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, HARRIET L. FELLOWS, daughter of the late Samuel B. Burlock aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, Little Neck.

REYNOLDS.—At St. Catharine's Springs, on Wednesday, Aug. 25 at 12 M., J. N. REYNOLDS.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment.

WAITE.—At Brattleboro', Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, LENA PARKER, only child of Albert B. and Mary H. Waite, aged 2 years and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice

DE BEVOISE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug 24 of consumption, ADRIANNA, twin daughter of Charles I. and Jane L. De Bevoise, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation from the residence of her parents, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCCLELLAND.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 25 after a brief but severe illness, borne by her with Christian fortitude and resignation, ADALINE EVERSON, daughter of the Rev. Alexander McClelland, in the 19th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
NEW YORK, Aug 24, 1853.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.—*Gentlemen:* At your request, and in justice to you I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, to your firm and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF BURTON'S NEW THEATRE FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1858,
Under the management of W. E. Burton.....Proprietor
J. Moore.....Stage Manager
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front. The Company comprises the principal favorites of last season, with some additions. The best dramatic talent will appear in succession, commencing with
MR JOHN COLLINS,
the popular representative of Irish characters, and the first Irish vocalist of the age.
This gentleman will make his first appearance in New York for four years on Monday next.
Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the eminent tragedian, will shortly appear.
ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. Burton has much pleasure in stating that he has engaged the whole of the principal members—SEVEN in number—of the celebrated English Opera Troupe, whose career in Europe has been associated with the most triumphant success, exciting the highest enthusiasm by their brilliant and artistic representations of all the best operas of the day
LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna at Naples and Florence, and Drury Lane, a world-renowned vocalist, of unequaled purity and freshness of voice
HENRY SQUIRES, the well-known tenor.
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, a distinguished English opera singer
Mr. CHARLES DURAND a popular basso,
with other established merit and popularity, aided by a well-known and highly celebrated conductor
The operas will be liberally placed on the stage
MONDAY—The capital comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR and the farce of HOW TO PAY THE RENT, in which Mr. John Collins will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1858
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS JANE COOMBS,
when will be represented Knowles' fine play of the
LOVE CHASE.
Sir William Fondlove.....Mr. Davidge
Wildrake.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Sergeance.....Miss Jane Coombs
Widow Green.....Mrs H. P. Grattan
And the
FOURTH ACT OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. Blake
Charles Surface.....Mr Brougham
Lady Teazle.....Miss Jane Coombs
To-morrow evening, Saturday,
POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATION
of the two great triumphs of the season,
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and
COLUMBUS,
in which Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will appear.
Promenade concert at 7 and during the intermission.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway between Houston and Bleecker sts.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 27,
Bourcicault's five act drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
(with an unapproachable cast.)
Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan.....Mr. Lothern
Col. Vanguard.....Mr. Barnett
Augustus.....Mr. Jefferson
Staggus.....Mr. Peters
Dick Muths.....Mr. Varrey
Lady Ripley.....Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs.....Mrs. Sotheru
Lucy Vanguard.....Miss Sara Stevens
After which, the
PAS DE BOUQUET.
By Mlle Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
To conclude with
Doors open at 7½ o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt
BENEFIT OF YANKEE LOCKE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 27
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
To be followed by the Comedy of
FAIR AND FOUL.
After which LE LA.
Conclude with THE YANKEE DUELIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
In consequence of the unparalleled success which has up to the present time attended the Mammoth Musical Festivals, the management are induced to announce again
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,
To be given on
SUNDAY, AUG. 29, at
JONES' WOOD
These Sacred Concerts will be given by the
GRAND SUPERB ORCHESTRA
which has previously translated the works of the
GREAT SERIOUS COMPOSERS
at these Mammoth Festivals
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. BOMMS. ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL. J. MOSENTHAL. J. PROX.
THE CALCIUM LIGHT.
Furnished by Prof. Grant, will splendidly illuminate the grounds and the avenues leading to them
ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age, accompanied by their parents, admitted Free.
The Railroad Cars on the 2d and 3d ave will run every minute. Steamboats from the foot of Broome and 10th sts. throughout the day.

PALACE GARDENS.
ANOTHER GRAND GALA NIGHT
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The splendid programme
rendered at
MR BAKER'S BENEFIT
In such admirable style
as to elicit a general request for
its repetition.
will be repeated
On TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug 31,
THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71st REGIMENT
will kindly assist as before,
and the Messrs. Edge
will give
a most magnificent
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Other attractive features
will be added and
no pain will be spared
to render the
occasion equal, in every respect, to that of
Mr. Baker's benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season
On AUG 30, 1858,
For this short season he proposes producing several
NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The sale of Tickets for the approaching season will commence on
SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
At the Box Office of the Academy of Music; at BRUAIFG'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at HA. L & ON'S, No. 289 Broadway.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters.
MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION
To be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8,
On the Union Course, L. I.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The managers of the Convention respectfully announce that all Ladies who desire to participate in the approaching Equestrian Festival must send in their names to be entered on or before the 1st day of September. The managers are compelled to limit the time to this date, in order that arrangements may be perfected suitably to carry out the original designs, which must be materially affected by the number of ladies participating in the competition for the rich premiums to be awarded. Ladies will likewise signify to the managers whether they desire to be furnished with horses by the Committee, to be secure against disappointment. These horses, which will be chosen from among the best which can be secured, will be furnished free, as will means of conveyance to the Course at the charges of the Management. It is, however, preferable that they furnish themselves in case of accident. An erroneous impression being entertained that the names of the ladies participating in the festival and competition will be published in the public prints, the Management beg to assure those honoring the Convention with their presence that every precaution will be taken to insure perfect privacy, and not even the names of the successful competitors will be promulgated unless with their express sanction. All communications must be addressed to THOMAS FROST and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker st., New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as intelligent horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents, children under 10, 12 cents.

NIBLO'S.
FRIDAY, Aug. 27,
BENEFIT and last appearance of MISS COOMBS, who will perform Constance and Lady Teazle in the comedies of THE LOVE CHASE and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will also perform

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
Open day and evening No. 548 Broadway.
The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the city. Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. MR. B MOSCOWITZ, THE celebrated singer, of Berlin, who so distinguished himself here in the larger Synagogues, has been engaged to officiate during the coming holidays, at the Synagogue "Beth Tephilah" No. 41 Carmine-st. He will also officiate the next SATURDAY. Tickets for seats may be had at Mr. P. Levy's, No. 41 Carmine-st., and at M. H. Levy's, Nos. 88 and 92 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE GARDENS.
TO NIGHT, AUGUST 27,
A GRAND CONCERT,
PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED,
Will be given
BY
DODWORTH'S FAMOUS BAND,
Military, Cornet and Orchestra
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, DIRECTOR.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALL Ov. &c.,
BY
THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admission 25 cents

FINE EXHIBITION
HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING,
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
at WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO'S., No. 512 Broadway, for a few days only.

DAVENTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Manager's desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7. N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated Artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington (late of Rome.) at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Cable Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEbrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, would most respectfully invite and request all societies and trades of the City to join in the parade, to take place on the 1st day of September next.
The Committee desire all those who intend to take part in the parade to notify the Grand Marshal, Brigadier-General Charles Yates, at No. 133 Nassau-st., or the Secretary, C. T. McClenachan, at No. 5 City Hall, on or before the 30th inst., that places may be assigned them in the line.
The Committee beg to notify the public that all applications by delegates are requested to be made hereafter to the Grand Marshal direct
By order of the Committee.
THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.—All Societies, Associations, Trades, and others wishing to participate in the celebration in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, to take place on Sept. 1, are requested to send in their applications to C. T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, at No. 5 City Hall, or to the undersigned, at his office, No. 133 Nassau-st., on or before 3 o'clock P. M of Monday, Aug. 30, in order that places may be assigned to them in the procession.
CHARLES YATES, Grand Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts, NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAYTON PORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
OLIVER H. LEE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE. } Committee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who has had seven years' experience in the dry-goods trade, and can come well recommended, with the best of City reference, a situation as salesman, in a first-class retail or wholesale dry goods house; speaks German, and is acquainted with the trade of Baltimore, Wheeling, and several cities in Ohio; no objection to travel as agent. Address Room No. 130 French's Hotel, New-York

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful diver, and is willing to make himself generally useful and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDENER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book keeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery commission house or any respectable business. Refers to last employers. Address W. W. V., box No. 162, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. , No. 658 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant book-keeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate. Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COACHman as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M. Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing, L. I.

A FRENCH WAITER, SPEAKING PERFECTLY the English and German languages, thirty years of age, and furnished with the best of references, obtained during six years past, desires a situation in a family. He understands thoroughly the duties of his profession. No objection to go in the country. Address No. 724 8th av., near 10th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical gardener, thoroughly posted on green-house, grapery laying out ornamental grounds, &c., who has lived in and Southwest, wishes an engagement. Best of references. A note addressed G. W. DAVIS, Stamford, Conn., for two weeks, will be attended to.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN (ENGLISH preferred), from 25 to 35 years of age, in a quiet, genteel family in Brooklyn. A gentleman and his wife constitute the whole family. Duties, washing at table, chamber work and ironing. The lady is an invalid, and needs an experienced, reliable person. Best reference required. Wages good. Address, stating age, country, and where last engaged, etc., M. S., Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR TRAINER, WHO HAS had long experience in the stable, and willing to make himself useful; single man preferred. Address, with all particulars, NEW JERSEY, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID.—A COLORED WOman, well recommended, and who can prize a good home, may find a good situation by applying, on Saturday, 28th inst., at No. 195 Henry st

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN woman is wanted in a responsible situation as seamstress for a school. Address M. P., Box No. 66, Sing Sing.

GIRLS WANTED—TO DO LIGHT WORK. Apply at No. 524 Broadway BOYS WANTED—To do light work, Apply at No. 531 Broadway, near Spring-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—A FEW RESPECtable men who write a good plain hand. Address post-paid, in own hand writing, WILLIAM, Box No. 4,613 Post Office, New-York giving reference

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands the business. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of the Hosiery Department in a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 2,654 Post Office

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C., FOR SALE.
A 15 horse stem-engine with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and 6-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3,000 bales 51 ends,
1,250 bales Sorgess,
600 bales Wavers,
2,000 bales "C" Cordle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall st.

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED.—THE UNdersigned have an experienced agent who will examine each tract of land and furnish a correct topographical map of the same. Holders of Land Warrants desiring locations will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Price $2½ for each quarter section.
CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st, New-York

SKIRT MATERIALS—BEST TEMPERED Steel Springs, both Wire and Sheet-Iron Springs, Tape, Clasps, Slides, &c., at the Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 28 John-st. Best assortment and lowest prices for net cash.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS maker, who perfectly understands her business the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON. A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED HONest and capable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chamber-maid. Can iron shirts beautifully, or would do general housework for a small family. Inquire of HENDRICK & CO., No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and chambermaid; is accustomed to take care of children, or a chambermaid and waiter. She perfectly understands her business. Is a best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a private family; she will be found willing to make herself useful. has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 6½ Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, would have no objection to a short distance in the country Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in each capacity. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 16th st. between 8th and 9th ave

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who can speak English, French and German, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seam-stress; does all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and childrens' clothes of all kinds; no objection to assist in light chamberwork; call at No. 198 West 27th st. in the basement.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT GERman girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves will be found careful and competent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing or chamberwork, or as laundress in a small family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 278 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 Newark avenue, Jersey City, where she can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a capable young woman; would have no objection to go South. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle aged woman, fully competent. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or to help with the chamber work. The best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No 2 2 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of respectability is desirous to obtain a situation as house keeper, or as saleswoman in a bakery or confectionary; would leave the City. Compensation no object; or would not object to travel. Communication addressed to Miss BAXTER, No. 31 Pitt st., for one week, will be attended to.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years and is now without a home, would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A lady fully competent in French, music and English, as Governess in Louisiana; salary $600 to $1,000 and all expenses. A tutor in Miss., piano and classics; salary $600 and board. A lady proficient in drawing and painting only, for seminary in Alabama; salary $500 and board. A French or German lady, for these languages, in Seminary near Philadelphia. Term; salary $350 and board. A lady and gentleman in Philadelphia, Penn., at the same salaries. A lady to teach vocal and piano music, in seminary near New York; salary moderate, with board and nice home. Also, a superior lady teacher for mathematics in seminary in Missouri. Apply personally to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS. Other teachers wanted.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, (APPLETON BUILDING.)—Schools and seminaries promptly supplied with superior teachers for any department. Especial attention paid to musical orders. Families supplied with governesses, private with school circulars. gratuitously and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, French and ornamental wanted. Salaries $300 to $700 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged on Staten Island, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SIGMA, No. 12 Union st., South Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French German and the piano. Best reference given for character qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No 411 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN highly educated in mind and manners, would like to teach for some hours each day in some very genteel family or families. References given if required. For further particulars, address GOVERNESS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TEACHER OF MUSIC, AND FIRST-class lady teacher of vocal and instrumental music, would like a situation in a seminary in the South or West; the best of references given. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the French and German languages, and drawing, wishes an engagement in a private family, or school, by middle of October. Address Mr. A. DEBATIS, No. 140 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY desires a situation as visiting governess, or as a teacher of the English branches in some school or seminary. For particulars, address N. MILLARD, No. 80 Nassau-st.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught for more than ten years very successfully, wishes to an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address TEACHER, Box No 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN SCHOOL DISTRICT No 2 Flatlands Apply to JOHN A. WYCKOFF, or WM. WILLIAMSON Trustees.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SILVER HYDROMETERS, WITH A WRITten guarantee of their correctness to the law of the State of New York, and the standards at Washington, made wholesale and retail, by JAMES ADAMS No. 40 Hudson-st., near the American Express Building. Silver saccharometers, oleometers, &c., &c. N. B.—Beware of imitations.

A. LESPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon casks by G. F. KENDUK, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Rayford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

INSTRUCTION

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. B., Associate.
This School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.
The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.
Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying either personally or by letter, as above.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th st.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, corner of East 20th st. third door from 4th av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday Sept. 20. Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their present residence, No. 10 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized Experience has fully convinced Mesdames CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties. the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. All the sciences, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes will be expected to be present at the opening and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution.—A school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study.—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address as key. N. F. COBURN, Box No. 7612 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 993 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. ASCHMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 195 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 43d-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

INMAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1.—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6. at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 119 Broadway.
Will include in their sale this day,
FRIDAY, Aug. 27,
the following seasonable and desirable goods:
RIBBONS—150 Cartons Bonnet Ribbons, of the best patterns and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS—60 Cartons Black all-Silk Velvet Ribbons, in all widths, of the best fabric.
EMBROIDERIES—250 lots Needlework Goods, including full lines of fine New Goods, just landed by last arrivals.
SILKS—80 Pieces Black and Colored Silk Goods.
100 dozen MEN'S FELT HATS, of all shapes.
40 cases LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, plain braids.
Together with a large assortment of Linens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers; White Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres; Dress Goods and other seasonable Dry Goods; to which they invite the attention of cash buyers.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANES.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 186 Broadway, by order of W. T. Hatch, assignee, 25,000 worth of assorted planes, manufactured by H Wells, Northampton, Mass., consisting of
Match, plow, sash, skew-rabbit, fillister, boxed sash, single-boxed bead, double-boxed bead, full-boxed bead, center bead, cope bead, stop dadd, wood stop dadd, sinple o. s. jacks, double c. s. jack, double-smooth dmoothore and double-jointer planes, hollows and rounds, slitting gauges, &c., &c.
Catalogues and samples on Thursday.
SAME DAY
Regular sale of hardware, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock.

W. B. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE. Made by Roch & Goldsmidt—Magnificent Rosewood Piano-Forte, Marble and Bronze Stationary Paintings, Rich Carpets, Grand Chandeliers, Reversed Parlor Suites, Library, &c.
TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock embracing the entire elegant furniture, &c. contained in the five story dwelling house No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which will be peremptorily sold for cash to the highest bidder to be removed immediately after the sale; consisting of four elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocade and silk velvet; elegant carved 7 octave piano-forte, with unexpired warrantee; rich tapestry and other carpets throughout the house, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; four large mantel and pier mirrors, lace curtains and shades, Turkish lounges, with chairs to match in metallion; French secretary; music cabinet, escritoire, marble and Parian statuary, including "Venus at the Bath" "The Seasons," "Four Parts of the World," &c., also a costly and beautiful collection of paintings; English chandeliers, marble-top etageres, rosewood bedsteads, 26 large fine-hair mattresses, beds and bedding, elegant rosewood amour a glace mirror doors, with superb rosewood chamber furniture of every description, French china toilet sets, oval mirrors, French and Italian cottage chairs; also, a large quantity of superb mahogany and oak furniture.
DINING ROOM—Superior extension table, marb a baffet, with oak dining room furniture of all kinds, two superior sofa bedsteads silver ware, French china, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, clocks &c., with a large quantity not here enumerated. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues at house

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, without reserve:
300 pa. kages and lots of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of sample cards of superior pocket knives and scissors, do best razors, ivory, buone and horn handle table and dessert cutlery, French locks padlocks spring balances barrel bolts, trunk locks, saws, files and rasps, guns, compasses, dividers, shoe punch pliers, pincers, bracer screw plates stocks and dies drawing knives, pencils, snuff boxes, drive and plumb knobs snuffers trowels, screws curling tongs, butchers' knives, shovels, plated tea sets, spoons, forks, &c.
At 12 o'clock:
$5 000 worth of planes, by order of W F. Hatch, Assignee.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—GEORGE NICHOLS WILL sell, at his warerooms, No 4 Chamberlandt-st., on SATURDAY, Aug 28 at 10½ o'clock the entire furniture of a private residence, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor and chamber suits, wardrobes, bookcase, etageres bureaus, centre and side tables, carpets, mirrors oil-paintings mattress, sofa, tete-a-tetes, &c., in fact almost every article usually found in a first class residence. Also, the entire stock in trade and elegant cabinet and office furniture of all descriptions, which will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE—OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURniture, carpets, mirrors paintings &c.
THIS (Friday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock,
By JULIUS BROWN at his salesroom 38 Cortlandt-st.,
Will be sold without reserve
Over $5,000 worth parlor, chamber dining room and library furniture in suites and single lots.
Also, hair and spring mattresses silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, China ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ROSEWOOD SUITES, CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No. 36 West 11th st., near 5th av., all the superior and costly furniture of said house consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware, bedding, cutlery, China and glass ware, mantle and pier mirrors, &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, rosewood suites, richly carved, covered in French brocatel and velvet; carpets of high cost rosewood bedroom furniture, en suite, richly carved, together with a variety of household goods, mantel and pier mirrors; elegant 7 octave piano forte, pearl inlaid. T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in 24th st., near 8th av. Particulars in Saturday's *Times*

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF GUNS AND PISTOLS.—GREENOUGH BURDETT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday) Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at No. 109 Wall-st., under Warden's inspection, for account the Under-writers, 84 cases guns and pistols, double and single barrel; gun nipples, worms, snuffers, cork screws, &c. &c. Catalogues now ready and the goods may be examined.

JNO. E VAN ANTWERP Auctioneer
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE. HEAVY GOODS, SHOVELS, SPADES, &c.—JNO E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock at No 73 William st., (in continuation of yesterday's sale,) at six months' credit, 300 dozen Boston's" C Steel Shovels and Spades, 3 cases Axe Hammers, 2 casks B P Horse Nails, 16 Anvils, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for cash or sale.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situate 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 232 4th-av, near 33d-st., New York.

HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a retail hardware store in one of the best locations in the City is offered at a great reduction for cash. To a young man who has from $4,000 to $6 000 and who is desirous to commence business, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Address M., Box No. 110 *Times* office, with name, &c

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $6 000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business now in operation, which will if properly conducted, yield a large per centage on capital invested. Address S H. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—FOR sale, the stock of goods, and lease for five years from May last, of the store and dwelling No 386 Bowery—the proprietor declining business in consequence of ill health. Will offer great inducements to a cash purchaser.

$5,000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant in every State, to wholesale Oil's Patent Lightning Cooperators, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY No 455 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron 600 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON No. 235 Water-st

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S. No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and unwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL $4 50—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No 63 Canal-st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.
MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINCAR COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 1 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPAR CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
B. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING BALDWIN & CO., 1 C. RANE, Agent, No. 2 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel st., Liverpool. EVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China &c. on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st, and No. 41 William st. New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Baur & Co., New York.

JOHN B. MURRAY.
Discount and Collection House, No. 40 Wall st., N. Y.
Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made in every Post office town in Europe and America, and proceeds discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First class stocks, bonds, gaslight shares &c., for sale.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1 000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000 secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the option right to take, at any time within one year after the car s run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent on the 17th of October
20 per cent on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WYCKOFF
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 (City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS.
BENJ F. TAIL,
D. MORGAN,
} Commissioners.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN of Danbury and WILLIAM A JUDD of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of September, A. D. 1858 for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the matters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN,
WILLIAM A. JUDD.
} Receivers.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200 000 of 7 per cent STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100 000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50 000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of New York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, in the whole stock of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desirous to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relative to the location and condition of the bank the character of the business &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
No. 66 William st, corner of Cedar,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TOP WAGON, zinc sides, suitable for a grocer; it is heavy, strong and in good repair. Any person wishing such a wagon at a bargain for $45, can be accommodated at No. 35 Jane-st near 8th-av.

HORSES.—FOR SALE A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, long tails, kind and sound, good travelers, about 16 hands high. Apply at the 6th av. Railroad depot, 6th-av. and 44th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL CALculated for heavy work; also cart and harness.
F. OPPERMAN, No 37 East 33d-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. (90 per cent of the profits to the assured,) upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

Charles G. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh Gallard Jr,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
S. B. Lamar,	Edward Jones Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F A Delano,
I. T. Secord,	E. C. Center,	J Howland,
W. L. Smith	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. J. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250. 00, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th inst until that day
RICHARD C. COWDES, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $330,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	JOHN S. HUNT,	
EPPHRAIM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,	
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. S BANSON,	
JOHN P. NEVOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH	
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,	
LEONARDO S SUAREZ	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD	
SILAS BRONSON,	ALEX. E. LAING,	
E. INO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,	
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A YZNAGA DEL VALLE	
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,	
S. J. SCOTT,	HENRY C. DEWERICH,	
SETH GEISWOLD, Jr	J. H. HOLCOMBE	
	HUGH LAING, President.	

JAS. R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET
Office
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A STANSBURY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
No 66 Nassau-st, office No 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds watches jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M E. REED
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOLMES, PLAINtiff, against the PLATE & BANK OF FAIRFIELD, at Winnsboro, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2nd day of July, 1858, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars with interest from the 3d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 2d, 1858.
W. C. R ENGLISH,
jy23-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—ORANGE COUNTY.—SUSAN A. WELLER, JANE WELLER ENOCH D. FLAGLER and MARY FLAGLER against HERMANUS WELLER, JOHN W. WILKIN, Mary Jane Wilkin, Charles Osbourne, Margaret Osbourne, Sarah Sherman, — Sherman, and others and the heirs of Anna M. McLelland and the heirs of Peter Weller, names unknown.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the village of Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 7, 1858.
MONELL & SCOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said County, on the 9th day of June, 1858.
aug5-law6wF MONELL & SCOTT, Plffs' Att'ys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B DAWSON, Esq. Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX McCUE, No. 9 Court street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,
} Executors.
jy2-law6mF* EDWARD HARVEY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 26, 1853.
JOHN LYNCH, Executor.
ap26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858.
PAUL MASTIN,
Administrator.
mh9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway in the city of New York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.
apll-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next. Dated, New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DONOVAN,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
aug30-law6M HENRY J CLARK
} Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Grid-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 4 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD,
JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD,
} Executors.
mh-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 26, 1853.
JOHN LYNCH, Executor.
ap26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858.
PAUL MASTIN,
Administrator.
mh-9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway in the city of New York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.
apll-law6mF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, Pork Packers, No. 286 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7½c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meals ½c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Chief Cabin Passage	$75
Second Cabin Passage	40

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Nine new carpenters four powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, and INDIAN EMPIRE. The next steamer will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class	$90
Second class	$50
Third-class	$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY ..Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY ..Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL, Sept 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, on Saturday, August 28, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BEL

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Suffering English Family.

R. G. PARDEE begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money for the relief of the suffering English family, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, referred to in the TIMES of the 19th inst., viz.:

Ten dollars each from Kinyon & Hasbrouck, "H.," and by letter	$30 00
Seven dollars "Ogden" and $5 each from nine persons, viz.: "Hill." "An Old Irishman," "Nemo," "R." "New-York," by letter, "No. 28 Laight-street," C. Squire, Jr., "A Friend" from Potsdam	52 00
Three dollars each from ten persons, viz.: "Two Poor Bachelors," "A.," "K.," "W. H.," "E. W.," "Hauxhurst," "H. C.," "C.," "S. W. W.," St. Albans, and by letter	30 00
$2 50 each from "Masset," Saratoga, "No. 66 Cortlandt-street," and "D. P. G."	7 50
$2 each from fifteen persons, viz: "S. W. F." "H." "H. A. W." "J. C." "Two Young Ladies," "Ellis," "R. D. H." "F. S." "A Sympathizing Young Friend," "O." "Messrs. B. & L." "Waterloo," "Mt. Kisko," and two letters	30 00
A gentleman $1 25, and $1 each from twenty-eight persons, viz.: "Porter," "R. S." "A Sympathiser." "A. Runsey," "C. B." "A. R. H." "H." "Paterson," "S. St. Felix-street," "A. G." "E. V. R." J. M. Hubbard, "F. C." "H." per TIMES, and others	29 25
"F. G. F." and three others 50c. each, "W. J. W" and a friend 25c	2 50
Forty-five dollars was handed to me by the mother, received at her house, including $12 collected by Mr. Huntington, "one of the neighbors"	45 00
Total	$226 25

All of which is in bank awaiting the most judicious use of it for the *permanent* benefit of the family, except a small sum which has been used for present necessities.

He is also most happy to say to the very numerous and benevolent sympathizers that the daughter, who was so badly burned, is hopefully recovering, although still unable to rise from her bed in the Hospital, and the worthy family are much astonished and grateful for the prompt and liberal response of a generous public.

NEW-YORK, No. 375 Broadway, Aug. 24, 1858.

City Hall Building.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: As a resident citizen and an architect of near half a century's experience in designing and erecting public buildings, you may be disposed not to consider an opinion from me, on the subject of the City Hall Building, obtrusive.

This structure was never a good architectural outline. There is nothing striking or characteristic about it, although its architecture is good enough in detail. The building was always too low for its massive bulk on the ground. It had no pediment or grand portico to enliven it. Its architecture in detail is Roman, but with a Grecian outline.

To obviate all these defects, I would respectfully submit for your consideration:

That you would raise the present building another story, which would give you all the apartments you require.

Take away that miserable porch, and put a grand projecting portico, surmounted by a pediment, running the entire height in front; continue the sides and return the building on the rear forming a court-yard in the centre, which will give light and air to the new Court-rooms, which can be most judiciously arranged on the inside of these new side additions, thereby avoiding both noise and dust from the exterior. The upper floors affording accommodations for all the offices, &c., required, if judiciously arranged. The second story of the rear side of the square would make a most magnificent Assembly Room. The house to be built of marble, the rear of the present building would be shut out. The roof ought to be covered with copper; the belfry in front over the grand portico, of iron. The present portico will answer for the rear entrance to the Courts, courtyard and Assembly Room, &c., &c. My friends of the *Herald* need not fear that the fissures in the walls of the present basement will increase by the extra weight of another story, if judiciously erected, as all the old work can be firmly banded with iron, and decidedly the work necessary to inclose the present building could be erected within four months. In the meantime, a temporary board and prepared canvas roof could be substituted, over which the new staple roof could be made. All this could be completed within a year, for about $250,000—just the sum the Postmaster-General offered to pay for a site for the new Post-Office.

Probably, in such a case, he may be induced to accept the site of the old Court Buildings, or the Chambers-street end of the Park; as the appropriation for building the Post Office will soon return into the Treasury and be lost to the City, at least for the present. This operation will insure to the City a most creditable City Hall, with all the accommodation required, as well as a new Post Office, which is not to be excelled in purity of architecture by any country, together with giving such abundant employment to the numerous mechanics now idle, and the other laboring classes, which at present stand in such need of it. This arrangement would add much to the respectability of the City, and give a style of architectural grandeur to the City Park as yet unknown, leaving from the City Hall down entirely open.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your humble servant, CHARLES F. ANDERSON, Architect.

Designer of the Capitol Extension at Washington, D. C. Office, No. 8 Wall-street.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met on Thursday.

Schooner *North State*, referred to the Health Officer with power.

Schooner *Mary Asker* to proceed to the Upper Quarantine. Granted.

Ship *Evening Star* allowed to proceed, under the rule, fifteen days after discharging her cargo.

The bark *L. D. Carver* petitioned to come up to the Upper Quarantine. Referred to the Health Officer with power.

Schooner *Kate Stewart* complained that her cargo of cotton was not allowed to come to the City. The Board ordered it to be put on barges at Quarantine.

The brig *Rainbow* asked to proceed to Elizabethport for coal; granted, to take place Monday, 30th inst.

There were no new cases of bogus yellow fever reported to the Board.

Ship *Sheridan* allowed to proceed on the 1st of September. The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Commissioner PURDY offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Staten Island, asking for an investigation to ascertain what portion of the Quarantine Grounds are occupied for purposes other than those for which they were deeded to the State.

The number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden during last week, was 1,867, making a total of 52,964 since the beginning of this year, against the 122,888 arrivals reported for the corresponding period in 1857. There is a balance in bank to the credit of the Commissioners of $18 23 16. The Commissioners then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William H. Overton, an officer of the Sixth Ward, was arrested yesterday by Officer Burdine, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Garret Conkright, of No. 75 Ninth-avenue. Conkright alleges that on the night of the 26th of July, he was quietly sitting on his own door steps, when the policeman came to the house and went down into the saloon in the basement, as if looking for some one. Presently he came up, and Conkright says, used abusive and profane language to him, (Conkright,) threatened to take him to the Station-house, and finally struck him, injuring him so severely that he was confined to his house for more than a week afterwards. Overton, on the other hand, says he went into the saloon to arrest a man, and when he came out Conkright addressed him, using insolent language, and he (the officer) finally caught hold of him and pulled him off the steps. The daughter of Conkright, the officer further says, caught hold of him and tore his shield. Overton was taken before Justice KELLY and held for examination.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—An anonymous note was received by Patrolman Lee, of the Harbor Police, yesterday, in which it was stated that a package directed to him would be found at No. 14 Furman street, Brooklyn. The officer went to the place—a boat-builder's yard—and found that the package contained a quantity of articles that had been stolen from the packet *Sallie*, of Ravenswood, Mr. Thomas McNair, the proprietor of the goods, was notified of their recovery.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Detectives Wilson and Roach arrested four pickpockets engaged in plying their vocation at the Cooper Institute during the ceremonies attending the reception of the crew of the *Niagara*, Wednesday evening. They gave their names as John Smith *alias* Scoty, James Low, William Burnett and Alexander Davenport. They were committed for examination.

CALLING FOR THE WATCH.—Captain L. Botsford, of the brig *Volante*, lying at the foot of Fulton-street, E. R., called, yesterday, at the Station-house of the Second Precinct, and stated that a large gold hunting-watch, valued at $140, was stolen from the cabin of his vessel last night during his absence. He left a watchman on board, who says he fell asleep. The matter was given in charge to a detective officer.

Yesterday, two men were brought before Justice WELSH, charged with larceny, who gave their names as George Smith and Patrick Melville. They had in their possession a valuable law book, bound in full calf. *Ewing, on the Office of Justice of the Peace 4th edition.* This book they were offering for *sixpence*. Justice WELSH committed them for examination.

FALSE JEWELRY.—Elizabeth Marion made a complaint before Justice WELSH, yesterday, that she had purchased of a dealer named Jacobs a brooch and ear-rings as "solid gold," which in the opinion of a practical jeweler in Greenwich-street were by no means deserving that appellation. The Justice directed an officer to investigate the matter.

GRAND LARCENY.—A young man named Dennis Riordan, employed in a saloon in Broadway, was robbed of $33 on Tuesday by a woman who had enticed him into a house of ill-repute in Worth-street. He had her arrested. She gave her name as Ann Hoyt. The money was found in her possession and she was locked up.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Woburn Bank of Massachusetts were put in circulation on Wednesday evening. On the right of the bill is a bust of Washington; in the centre a female and children, with a ship in the distance.

SENT HOME.—Charles Dayton, the fugitive from justice who was arrested by Detective-Officer Roach, Wednesday, as stated in the TIMES, was yesterday sent back to Staten Island, where he is charged with playing at "the patent safe game."

DESERTING HIS WIFE.—Bernard Walter was arrested, Wednesday, on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH, on board of the U. S. ship *North Carolina*, charged with deserting his wife. He was taken to the Tombs and locked up for examination.

DEAD INFANT.—A still-born child was found Wednesday, in State street, between Pearl and Bridge streets, on a pile of bricks, wrapped in a piece of woolen cloth. It was taken to the Station-house, and the Coroner was notified.

Fires.

At 1½ o'clock a fire took place in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The fire commenced in a stable, and was caused by a bonfire made by some boys, and spread to a row of two-story frame buildings occupied by German families, and burnt seven of the buildings. Damage to furniture $1,500 and value of buildings destroyed about $3 000. Nearly all covered by insurance.

The alarm in the Seventh District at 11 o'clock was caused by a fire at No. 156 Chatham-street, occupied by ROBERT IRWIN as a shoe store. The fire took place in the upper part of the building occupied by two of Mr. IRWIN's employes, and was caused by the bedding accidentally catching fire from a candle. Damage about $300, mostly from water, and fully insured in the Firemen's and Pacific Insurance Companies.

IN SPRING-STREET.—The alarm for the 5th district, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire in the Printing Ink Manufactory, No. 72 Spring-street, owned and occupied by WM. F. PROUT. Damage trifling.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire occurred at No. 5 Washington-street, at 7¼ P. M. Wednesday, in a saloon kept by DAVID HARRINGTON. It was occasioned by the explosion of a gas meter. The Police of the First Precinct and others speedily extinguished it, with trifling damage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 26.

Before Judge Clerke.

The Way of Life.—This morning Judge CLERKE granted the motion to vacate the first order of arrest against George P. Edgar, recently proprietor of the *Way of Life*.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA NIGHT AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Benefit of Yankee Locke. Four pieces. First time in this City, "Leolia, or the Flower Girl of Tyrol." Fifth night of the new and successful drama entitled "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." "The Yankee Duellist," and "Fair and Forty."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—MR. JAMES LUYSTER, who suddenly disappeared on Tuesday last a few hours before he was to have been married, returned to his home Wednesday evening, and, after giving an explanation satisfactory to his friends, the marriage ceremony was performed. He states that upon going to New-York he went into a saloon on Fulton-street, where he formed the acquaintance of two strangers, and drank a glass of soda with them. He soon after became oblivious, and remembers nothing that occurred from that time until 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when he found himself walking in Roosevelt-street, minus a good suit of clothes, $250 in money and two gold watches, and with blistered feet and sore limbs. His friends are laboring under the impression that the soda water was drugged.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight came off in Flatbush, near the Penitentiary, at an early hour yesterday morning, between two amateur bruisers named WRIGHT and O'GRADY. The former claims to be a resident of Brooklyn, and the latter of New-York. Thirty rounds were fought, when the Brooklyn brute, having been severely battered, cried quits, and the whole disreputable gang left the field together. Those who had any money took breakfast at a famous hostelry on the plank-road. The preliminary arrangements were so admirably conducted that none of the police knew of the affair until it was over, and the participants had returned to their several haunts.

HELD TO ANSWER.—JOHN DOHERTY, keeper of a drinking saloon near the Navy-Yard gate, was arrested, yesterday, at the instance of one of the crew of the *Niagara*, who alleges that he tried to cheat him out of $3. The sailor took a drink at the bar in DOHERTY'S place, and, in payment, handed out a $3 bill, which DOHERTY pronounced bad, and said he would keep it, as the poor sailor might get into trouble if the bill was found upon him. The accused was brought before Justice VOORHIES, when the bill proved to be a good one and he was held to answer.

BASE BALL.—A new Base-Ball Club has been organized called "Bedford Base-Ball Club." The officers are: *President*—T. CASSIDY. *Vice President*—T. O'NEIL. *Treasurer*—F. SLAVIN. *Secretary*—M. E. GREGORY. *Directors*—J. RYAN, P. GALLAGHER. The Club now numbers 30 members. They meet, for practice, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, corner Degraw street and Ninth-avenue.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—A man named TRIMBLE was knocked down and robbed of a small sum of money on Vanderbilt-avenue, Wednesday night, by NICHOLAS KENNY. KENNY was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police and committed to answer by Justice MORREHOUSE.

GRAND LARCENY.—Anothey DOHERTY was committed by Justice VOORHIES yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mr. GORDON, of Flatbush. The accused is a tinsmith, and was employed on the complainant's house, where it is alleged he stole $43 from a trunk in a sleeping-room.

A MEAN SCAMP.—A sneak thief entered the basement of the Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY'S house on Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, and cleared the kitchen table of silver ware. He escaped with his plunder.

BASE BALL.—A Club, called the "Adriatic Base Ball Club," was organized in the Eastern District yesterday. The officers are:

President—JAMES BROACH.
Vice-President—George Davidson.
Secretary and Treasurer—George Broach.
Directors—Charles Farnum, Wm. Smith and Wm. Hathaway.

Their practice days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

OPERA.—A meeting was held last evening by the friends of the Operatic enterprise in Brooklyn, and the probabilities are that a building will be erected in time for the Fall musical campaign.

The Militia of the District of Columbia.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

We find in the Washington *Union* of Tuesday the proceedings on the occasion of an interview of the officers of the various volunteer companies in the District with the President and Secretary of War, to submit for consideration their application for the reorganization of the militia and volunteers of the District.

After the reading of a somewhat lengthy address on the subject by the officer in command, the President made the following curious speech:

"I feel deeply sensible of the great importance of a militia organization everywhere, and especially in this District. Being the seat of Government, the people of the United States have reason to expect, and will always expect, that the militia of this District shall be so organized, and that they shall be animated by such a spirit as to protect and preserve the lives and property of the citizens of this District, and the public property from invasion. I have long been intimately acquainted with the people of this District, and I say now, what I have said a hundred times before, that I do not believe there is a better, more moral, or more correct people in the world than the resident population of Washington. The disgrace that has been attempted to be cast upon this people arises altogether from the influx of bad people from all parts of the country, who are apt to assemble at Washington; but that only renders it the more necessary that the militia of this District, and the respectable population of this District, should be well organized, and should keep this intrusive class from committing outrages upon the public and private property of the country. It would be vain to say, what everybody knows and believes, that the militia of the country are its surest defence in time of war, and its best police in time of peace. I do not apprehend much danger from foreign invasion, yet it is possible; and the experience of the last war showed that it was practicable. I shall with great pleasure take into view your request, and refer the document to the Secretary of War; and I have no doubt he will give the subject the attention it so well deserves. You have not, however, submitted any precise plan for the reorganization of the militia. I entirely concur in everything you have stated in this report, but I think it is necessary that some definite plan should be pointed out to enforce this organization, because without a plan we might proceed upon generalities until doomsday, and yet do nothing to accomplish the desired object. I think this address of yours, which is very pertinent and very able even, ought to be accompanied by a distinct delineation of what you desire, what you believe to be for the best interest of the District, and what would be necessary to carry out these general principles."

The Expedition Against Paraguay.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 24.

* * * The claims on Paraguay are large, just, and most reasonable. The selfish and unjust course taken by the rather dynastic Government of LOPEZ, while it offers indignity to our country, violates its plighted faith and patented concessions to our people; despoiling their rights, confiscating their property, and despotically driving them like criminals from the country. Such being the condition of our relations with Paraguay, it was but the utterance of the universal public wish when the President recommended, in his very first annual message, that Congress should at once enable him to assert and enforce our rights upon that country. The passage of the resolution by immense majorities showed how fully Congress sympathized with the determined views and energetic action of the President, and how gladly all parties in that body hailed a new and hopeful era in our foreign reclamations. The President, as seems to be his fervent wish in everything, reflected faithfully the popular will; and the passage of this resolution was immediately followed by that of another, proposed by Mr BENJAMIN, requesting the Department of State to make up, and furnish at the opening of the next session of Congress, a complete list of all the claims of our citizens against foreign countries.

It is, therefore, in view of the inauguration of a new line of foreign policy that we regard with peculiar interest the reclamations on Paraguay, and the first expedition to be sent from the country in pursuance of that policy. It is no mere clap-trap with the President. He believes that our citizens are equitably entitled to indemnity; and he is determined that they shall have it, so far as the energetic action of the Government is concerned in securing it. His *project* is simple and direct. The expedition has been very much delayed on account of the great difficulty of finding in our small navy the proper *materielle;* the ascent of the Paraguay River requiring small, light-draught steamers, of which we have but a very inadequate supply. The Secretary of the Navy has, however, prosecuted his preparations with the quiet and unfaltering energy for which he is distinguished, and will be soon ready to send to La Plata a fleet amply adequate to the speedy reduction of the defences at Humaitá, above the Tries Bocas, and those near the capital at Asunçion.

The Paraguay and Parana rivers are now open to the free navigation of the world by the treaty concluded with Brazil and the Argentine Confederation on the 6th of April, 1856, and renewed with Brazil on the 12th of February, 1858. The last treaty grants to the contracting parties the unobstructed passage of three vessels of-war, at whatever time and of whatever tonnage, up the Paraguay River; requiring only that they shall present their papers, like all merchant vessels, at Fort Humaitá. The first article in the treaty of 1858 says:

"The navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Parana, in the part in which they pertain to Brazil and to the Republic of Paraguay, is free for the commerce of all nations to the ports authorized, or that for this end may be authorized, in each of the said rivers, by the two high contracting parties," &c.

With regard to vessels-of-war, the third article of this treaty says:

"The ships-of war of Brazil and of the Republic of Paraguay shall enjoy reciprocally liberty of transit by the same rivers, and of entry into all of the ports and places there authorized for merchant vessels, with the single restriction as to the River Paraguay, that only three vessels, by sail or by steam, together or separately, shall be permitted to ascend or descend by the waters of each State; the clause of article 18 of the treaty of the 6th of April, 1856, which limits this number of vessels to two, and demands that their burden shall not exceed 600 tons each, as well as that the armament shall not exceed eight guns, being hereby revoked."

Thus, the liberty of ascent to vessels-of-war seems to be limited to the parties to the Convention; while it is necessary to all alike that their papers be examined at Humaitá. As the fort at this place is the only one in the Republic of any considerable importance, and will probably dispute the passage of our squadron, a question will here arise which will have to be settled before the expedition leaves our shores.

The negotiation with LOPEZ will not be so exceedingly difficult as some would have us to believe. To attempt to convince any Hispano-American by argument, or meet and conquer him by diplomatic intrigue, however just the cause and plain the case, is simply absurd. Our cause must first be just; the President of Paraguay must be given all meet and reasonable opportunity to accede to just views and demands. We do not believe that the use of force will be necessary with Paraguay; but its array will undoubtedly be indispensable—accompanied with an earnest determination to use it, if ultimately necessary. The treaty of limits recently made between Brazil and Paraguay affected a small piece of territory long contested, but to which Brazil was fully entitled. Paraguay refused to break the *status quo;* and it was not until Brazil sent a squadron up her river, and an army to her frontier, that she could establish the *uti possidetis*, although every reasonable mind would have at once conceded it.

Our Commissioner's instructions will, we have every reason to believe, be plain and direct, and will cover every point that ingenuity can conceive, or that those familiar with the South American character know will be invented. LOPEZ would doubtless be in his native element if he could but get the commission into a broad, unending stream of diplomatic argumentation, and would delight, if he could do so, in sending our *Chargé* home two or three times for new instructions; hoping in the end to delay action until the accession of a new Administration, when he would hope to find a change in our policy. If the Commissioner understand himself, and does not wish to take up his residence in Paraguay for a diplomatic job of a few years, we venture to predict that we shall see every dollar of our claims paid in good old Spanish dollars within one hundred days from the time that the expedition sails. The expedition itself, aside from the particular claims prosecuted, will exert a most healthful influence over our South American relations generally.

Position of Governor R. J. Walker.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 25.

Well, we are authorized to say for the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the American Union at the next session, (if the preliminary arrangements can be made,) or whenever *the people present their Constitution to Congress;* and, also, that inasmuch as the English bill proposed to admit Kansas as a Slave State with a population of 35,000, Governor WALKER is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free-State, irrespective of the arbitrary and despotic discrimination in that bill against such a State. In other words, as the Democratic Party has been for years pledged to admit Kansas *outside of the ratio*, now to insist upon this ratio as *against* her people, would be in the last degree infamous. Such is Governor WALKER's position.

We need not speak for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. All who have read his speeches know that he is with the people of Kansas in this issue, and that what they decide upon he will second from his place in the Senate.

We hope, sincerely, that Mr. BUCHANAN will yield to the universal sentiment in the North, and to common sense everywhere, and accept the olive branch of admitting Kansas before it becomes a fire-brand in 1860. The Washington *Union* still looks in the other direction, but its insanity is chronic and incurable.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Mercury*, writing from Marion, Miss., gives the following account of a cold-blooded murder, which was committed in that place on 11th inst.: "You have probably heard of the murder of Col. WM. P. HUDNALL, at Enterprise, on Wednesday evening, by J. M. STEELE. From all accounts, it was a cold-blooded affair. STEELE is the keeper of a livery stable, and it seems that HUDNALL and some other gentlemen had been sitting at the stable, engaged in a warm discussion about some matter. One by one they had risen and left after sunset, and HUDNALL was the last to rise to depart. STEELE intercepted and detained him, and commenced getting up a row with him. He thrust his person about in a rude and angry manner, and charged him with stealing money out of his pocket. HUDNALL told him that was a lie, whereupon STEELE attempted to strike him with a stick, which HUDNALL succeeded in wresting from him. STEELE then drew a bowie-knife and cut his throat, of which he died in a few minutes. STEELE walked through the crowd with his knife in his hand, defying the whole of them, and came up and stood over his victim as he was expiring, and heaped abuse upon him with horrid imprecation. He then mounted a horse and rode away unmolested. There were but few persons about. HUDNALL was an elderly man—probably sixty—inoffensive, and esteemed for his gentleness of disposition, as well as for many other manly traits. The murder has produced a profound sensation in the community. STEELE is a young man, who has been leading lately a very reckless life, and had become the terror of the town indeed. He stands indicted for sundry outrageous acts, and among them, assaults with intent to kill. Had he appeared at the coming Circuit Court for Clark to answer, he would probably have been sent to the Penitentiary. It is said that he has left behind him in his flight a wife, with one child."

Personal.

Miss Isabella Cass, daughter of Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, was married at Stonington on the afternoon of the 23d inst. to Mr. Van Limburg, Minister of the King of the Netherlands. The ceremony took place in Calvary (Episcopal) Church, the Rector, the Rev. Daniel C. Merton, officiating. Though occurring in the church edifice, it was strictly private. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the bride entered, escorted by her father and followed by M. Van Limburg, and two of Gen. Cass' married daughters, (Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. Ledyard,) together with Mr. Ledyard and his family, and Mr. Zimmerman, the New-York Consul for the Netherlands. After the marriage service, the party proceeded to the vestry where the documents were signed, and then to the Wadawanuk House. The happy pair proceeded to Newport in the 3 o'clock train, where they will occupy the private cottage of Mr. Van Limburg. A salute of fifty guns was fired by Commander R. T. Loper from the yacht *Madgie*, which was covered with flags and streamers.

The Editor of the Onachita (Ark.) *Herald*, is a defeated candidate for Congress. He takes a philosophical view of the case in a "leader:" "We—that is to say, James A. Jones, editor of the Ouachita *Herald*, and late candidate for Congress—are ingloriously defeated. To use a classical, and entirely original expression, 'we have met the enemy and we are theirs.' We evidently cast our pearls before swine. We magnanimously, and at a considerable sacrifice of our habitual self respect, offered to serve a people who had no appreciation of the offering. We can't help it. We did'nt make the people, and are not under contract to supply them with brains. If they were willfully blind to our merit, the fault is theirs. If they are opposed to receiving individually a hundred and sixty acres of land a piece, they have a perfect right to reject it—they ought to know whether or not they deserve it. If they don't want the rights of the South '*preserved* inviolate,' why, they may have them *pickled* for all we care. We did our duty, and our conscience is easy."

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has declined to attend the Horse Fair at Springfield next month. In his letter, he denounces horse-racing after this fashion: "It has been said that nothing else than horse-racing will improve and keep up the breed of fine blooded stock. I am not willing to believe that any such thing. Improved agriculture and the wealth it produces will in my opinion, do far more for the horse than ever the turf did. Race-tracks, with a fashion for the sport of racing among the leading proprietors of a people, will impoverish them and dwindle the horse to a pony. The fine blood ought to be kept pure, in order that it may be crossed on the larger and coarser stock. The thorough-bred stallion crossed on the large Canestoga mare, until the cross attains three-quarters of the blooded stock, is superior, I think, to the Cleveland bays of England. A venerated friend, Alexander Reid, Esq., now no more, of Washington County, Penn., introduced that cross, and I commend it to every man who knows how to make a spite of grass to grow where one never grew before.'

An English paper says: "We are sorry to learn that, in consequence of certain unfortunate difficulties in which he has become involved, Mr. Walter Savage Landor, the well-known poet and essayist, has found it necessary to leave the country. A collection of pictures, the property of the venerable *literateur*, are to be sold by auction at Mr. Cape's rooms, this day and to morrow. Referring to the circumstances alluded to above, the Gloucestershire *Chronicle* says: 'It was hinted some time since, that a somewhat singular action for libel would be tried at the ensuing Somerset assizes. The parties concerned are the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe, wife of the Rev. Mr. Yescombe, and Mr. Walter Savage Landor, the distinguished author, and the differences arise out of some statement in a publication alleged to be from Mr. Landor's pen, entitled *Dry Sticks*. It is, however, doubtful if the case will be tried, the defendant having left England.'"

Prof. William E. Peters, of the Chair of Ancient Languages and Literature in Emory and Henry College, came a passenger from Liverpool in the steamer *Arabia*, after an absence in Europe of two years, during which time he has been prosecuting his classical studies in the Universities at Bonn and Berlin.

The appearance of Signor Mario at the Royal Italian Opera in the character of *Don Giovanni* has caused quite a sensation in London. Ronconi was the *Leporello*, also for the first time; Bosio was the *Zerlina*, Grisi, *Donna Anna*, Signor Tamberlik the *Don Ottavio*, and Tagliafico enacted the *Commendatore*.

Her Majesty's Theatre finally closed on the 7th August with "Traviata." Mlle. Titiens left for Vienna a few days after. Piccolomini and Giuglini have also left London for Dublin, where they have been announced to appear in a series of representations.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, who holds the important office of Inspector-General of Canada, in the new Administration, is a son of the well-known novelist, whose works had a wide popularity both in England and the United States, a quarter of a century ago. He was one of the most prolific writers of the day.

Dr. Banks, who was recently suspended as Sutler at Old Point, on charges that he had sold liquor to the soldiers against the rules of the Army, has been restored by the Secretary of War, after a careful investigation of the charges, in the course of which his innocence was established.

Of the forty-eight Senators who took their seats in the Eighteenth Congress in 1823, but two survive, viz: Martin Van Buren, of New-York, and John Branch, of North Carolina. Both of these gentlemen were members of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet.

M. Jullien is not coming to this country, as announced, it seems. His arrangements for the Fall and Winter campaign are already made, and he will give his concerts at the Lyceum Theatre, London—the scene of his early triumphs.

George Sand (Madame Dudevant) is to return to Paris, with a new drama founded on the history of Rome, intended, not for the Odeon, but for the Theatre Français.

Signor Rossini is said to find himself so well at Paris, as to have determined on giving up Bologna, and establishing himself for the rest of his days at Passy, where he is about to erect a mansion.

Commander Thomas Saumarez, (R. N.,) is promoted to the rank of Captain, in consideration of the services performed by him at the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho.

The Hon Caleb Cushing has accepted an invitation from the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Association to deliver an address at their annual fair in Charlestown, N. H., in September.

Mr. Henry Leslie's new oratorio, "Judith," is to be produced at the Birmingham Festival. The poem is by H. F. Chorley, a well-known musical critic.

Mr. George C. Mason has retired from his connection with the Newport *Mercury*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Aug. 26.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅝	100	Erie Railroad	17⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s	92½	100	do	s30 17⅝
3,000	do	92½	250	do	17⅜
500	do	93	100	do	s5 17⅜
7,000	Ms. St. 6s. bs. b18	106⅛	50	do	s30 17⅝
1,000	N. Y. S. 6s '62	104⅜	100	do	s15 17⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	61	Hudson R. R.	28⅛
2,000	Brook. City 6s	97	100	Reading R. R.	s3 48⅜
3,000	do	96⅜	100	do	s2w 48⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89⅜	200	do	48⅜
2,000	do	89⅜	200	do	b10 48¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101¾	200	do	48⅜
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.	90	100	do	s60 48⅜
2,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71	90⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	57⅛
1,000	Harlem 2d m. bs	73½	100	do	b60 57⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	84¾	200	do	57⅜
10,000	LaD. & M. L. G. bs.	24	25	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23⅛
5,000	do	s15 24	100	do	23⅜
2,000	do	24½	175	do	s10 23⅝
2,000	Chic St. P. & F. D. Land Grant Bds	26½	100	do	s30 23¾
			160	do	b30 24
50	Merchants' Bank	111	150	M. S. & N. I. Pr'f Stk.	48¾
10	Bank of America	111	25	do	b60 48¾
10	Bk State of N. York	102	50	do	48⅝
6	Metropolitan Bank	107¾	50	do	s30 48⅝
5	Banover Bank	89	40	Panama Railroad	114
10	Home Ins. Co	150	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 77
100	Del. & H. C. Co	s60 98	50	Gal. & Chi R. R.	s30 83
50	do	98⅜	123	do	83¼
500	Penn Coal Co	s60 74	200	do	83⅛
10	Pacific M. S. Co	s60 98	50	do	b30 83¼
90	do	b10 88⅛	100	do	83
25	do	88⅛	100	Cl. & T. R. R	b60 34½
90	do	88¼	400	do	34½
50	do	88⅜	100	do	s10 34⅛
50	do	88⅜	500	do	s60 34¼
200	Gardiner Gold Co	⅛	100	do	b60 34⅜
150	N. Y. Central R	78⅝	400	do	s3 34⅜
100	do	s60 78⅝	100	do	s30 34⅝
250	do	78⅜	100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	b30 72½
100	do	s2 78⅞	100	do	72⅝
1050	do	79	100	do	b60 72½
100	do	b30 79⅛	50	do	s30 72⅜
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17	50	do	72½
15	do	17¼	50	do	72⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	10⅜	100	do	b60 72⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	61	N. Y. C. R. R.	79
500	Mich. Cen. RR. 8 p. ct. 1st Mtg. S. F. B.	97	100	do	b10 79⅛
			100	do	s10 79⅛
10,000	D. L. & W. RR 1st M	78	50	do	b60 79¼
5,000	Cal. State 7s	86⅜	50	do	79⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	91½	25	do	s30 79
50	Pac. M. S. Co	b30 88⅜	22	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	24
50	do	88⅜	100	do	b30 24
200	Erie R. R.	17⅞	100	do	b60 24
100	do	17⅞	100	do	24
50	Gal. & Chi. R	b60 83¼	200	Panama Railroad	114
100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	34½	200	do	s60 113¾
20	Clev Col & Cin. RR.	91½	100	Chi. & R. I RR	b30 72⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R. R	b30 57⅜	150	do	72⅜
160	do	57¾	50	La C. & Mil. R. R	4

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	C., St. P. & F.	26	15	City F. I. Co	181½
2,000	City of Mem. 6s	74	10	do	183
2,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	40	35	Firemen's I Co	147
2,000	D. & R. C. Co. 6s	s0	20	Washington F. I Co.	141½
5,000	Memphis City 6s	73¼	10	Phenix F. I. Co	133½
6,000	Cl. & P. R. 1st m	43½	10	Niagara F. I. Co	124¼
4,500	Mil. & Hor R. 8s	38	10	Goodhue F. I. Co	85¼
1,150	Sac C 10 p. c. B	44	10	Gebhard F. I. Co	93
1,000	Keokuk City 8s	37¾	20	Williamsb'g C I. Co.	126¼
15,000	LaC & Mil. R 7s	9	100	East River I. Co	96¾
10	Irving Bank	98	10	Irving F. I. Co	103½
5	Im. & Traders' Bank	105	2	Hanover F. I. Co	106½
10	Metropolitan Bank	107¾	35	Exchange F. I

YESTERDAY'S EUROPEAN NEWS.

Latest by the Atlantic Telegraph.

Interesting Intelligence from the Continent.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The following dispatch has been received from Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the American Press:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27.

The Emperor of France returned to Paris on Saturday.

The King of Prussia was too ill to visit Queen VICTORIA at Potsdam. Her Majesty will return to England on the 30th of August.

The news of the settlement of the Chinese question was received at St. Petersburg on the 21st inst. Under the terms of the treaty of peace the Chinese empire is open to the trade of all foreign powers, the Christian religion is allowed in all parts of the country, foreign diplomatic agents are admitted, and ample indemnity is to be given England and France.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Aug. 9.

The *Madras* arrived at Suez on the 7th, with news from Bombay to the 19th July.

Important India News.

THE ARMY OF THE GWALIOR INSURGENTS BROKEN UP.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
TRINITY BAY, Friday, Aug. 27—P. M.

The only additional intelligence received from Leader since our report this forenoon, is that the Gwalior insurgent army in India has been broken up, and much progress has been made in the establishment of order throughout all the disturbed districts.

[The only news dispatches thus far received through the cable have been addressed to the agent of the Associated Press, New-York. No special or private dispatch of European news has been passed over this line to any other address, and none will be passed until after the cable shall have been thrown open to the public.]

THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

Preliminary Reflections—Personal Accommodations—The Progress of the Show—The Drift of the Demonstration—The Queen's Departure—The Statue Dedicated—The Atlantic Telegraph.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858.

Well, the 7th of August has come and gone; the waves of the salt-sea water have effaced the sacred footsteps of the nephew of his uncle and the daughter of her mother; the thunders of a hundred and forty guns from the liner, the *Bretagne*, have answered the thunders of a hundred and thirty guns from the liner, the *Royal Albert*; the Queen of England, with a dozen of her loyal barons and a century of her faithful commons, have sailed from Spithead over to Cherbourg, and from Cherbourg back to Spithead, and the "Alliance has been strengthened," and the "work, gloriously begun by LOUIS XIV., has been carried to completion by NAPOLEON III.;" and a great many persons, of various nations, having lived for several days and nights in tents by the sea-shore, on the northwest coast of Normandy, have gone back to their several homes, deeply impressed with the naval resources of the French Empire, and struggling with divers forms of catarrh. And now, as a comparatively disinterested party to the memorable transactions of the last ten days, I suppose that I, who have neither gone home impressed with the naval resources aforesaid, nor struggling with any shape of catarrh, ought to be expected to sum them up for the benefit of your readers. If the task were a difficult one I should not attempt it, but it is, happily, very simple. Let any man imagine three continuous days of rainless thunder-storm, and as many nights of Aurora Borealis, and he will have a very fair notion of the Cherbourg fêtes. I hear that there was, and there may well have been, much that was very grotesque and amusing in the life on shore of the vast crowd—for vast it was, though the anticipations of all the world greatly exaggerated it—that was thus suddenly poured into the little old-fashioned sleepy port. Like a Convention of Reformers in a Vermont village, these multitudinous visitors quite took possession of the place, and their camp of shining tents looked very like the martial home of an invading army. Parisians, who are as fond of jokes as of soups, and in the one article as in the other, can stomach the feeblest varieties, rather than quite go without, entertained themselves by handing you their cards of address, elegantly engraved: "Monsieur ———, Camp de la Gare, Alley C, Tent 31, Bed 7," and they profess to have enjoyed themselves immensely under the hospitable auspices of the Western of France Railway Company. I, who am not given to professions, shall leave it to the judgment of the experienced among your readers, whether I ought or ought not to have enjoyed myself on board of a gallant little steamer, tight and neat and trim from stem to stern, furnished as only yachtmen know how to furnish a sea-going home, and in the company of men worthy their abode. Of the excellence of a yachtman's *cuisine*, New-Yorker's have nothing to learn—but there is a certain British beverage, yclept *cup*, of which, when well-brewed with ripe Moselle wine, Wenham Lake ice, Montilla sherry, and a certain *parfait amour* of an herb, hight *burrage*, much good may be learned even by a fellow countryman of the sherry-cobbler, when he makes its acquaintance under an awning on a steamer's deck, on a still August morning, with the gleaming sea like a mirror all around him, and the high white-walled masses of a military port glaring down on him, and looking as hot and uncomfortable as a British soldier in his regimental stock. On the whole then I do not see why I should not echo the general voice, and pronounce the Cherbourg *fêtes* a great success. The letting in of the water to the great dock, NAPOLEON III., which took place, not as I supposed it would when I wrote to you last, on the day after our arrival, but on Saturday morning, the 7th, was the most unique and brilliant feature of the celebration, brilliant for the admirable *coup d'œil* of the platforms glittering with all manner of colored, laced and gilded uniforms, and gay with graceful pendants and flags, and unique for the gradeur of the work thus inaugurated. It is not easy to give you, in words, any just idea of magnitude—but when I tell your readers that the basin floor of the new dock, even when looked down upon from a height of about seventy feet, (the temporary platforms having been raised about twenty feet above the level of the quay,) appear to be fully half as large as Boston Common, or more than twice the size of Union-place, in its whole extent, it must be the fault of their own imaginations, if they do not at once perceive that the building such an inland pond of salt water for the mere purpose of plaguing Europe and mankind, is an enterprise upon the like of which we Americans at least, probably will never enter. As a show, however, the dock filling had but two moments of particular interest, the one in the first rush of the water over the wreck of the exploded dam, which was very like, though far inferior to the first dash in the breaking up of the ice on a New-England river, and the other in the launching of the *Ville de Nantes*, 90-gun line of battle-ship, which had been built on the stocks while the dock was finishing, and which floats now majestically on the placid surface of the new-made harbor. The launch was one of the most successful I remember, and proves that the French know how to get ships well into the water, whatever may be their skill in handling them after they are in. For splendor, however, and merely sensual magnificence, I must give the palm to the salutes and illuminations of Wednesday night, the 4th. About five hours after I closed my last letter to you, we being then in a fine August starlight, the Queen of England came sailing through the western ship channel right into the centre of the French men-of-war, ranged in line of battle and superbly manned to do her honor, and then at once to all France and her Emperor, the forts and ships "took up the wondrous tale" with a roar of nearly three thousand guns, shaking sea and land literally as well as figuratively, for every vessel in the harbor rocked with the tremendous concussion and the flag-bearing tops of the tall liners wavered through the dust and the smoke as if to a strong and sudden breeze. The red flashes of the cannon, made redder by the tone of the atmosphere, added marvellously to the almost diabolical character of this welcome, of which, also, I am happy to think that untraveled Americans are not likely to form a just conception. Long may it be before the people of our great sea-port towns are treated, whether in seriousness or in sport, to mere noise of powder and more blaze of artillery than Tammany, with its inevitable one hundred guns, now inflicts upon the neighbors of the Park whenever Stiggins carries the day over Buggins at the Cocheco municipal election. For, as an English friend of mine on the deck beside me, parodying the French criticism, on Balaklava, turned and said to me, when the glorious reverberations were rolling up and away about the forts de Girmesnil and du Roule, and booming out beyond the breakwater to the ships at sea on the Channel—"*C'est magnifique, mais c'est la guerre!*" And all this pomp and ceremony, if it means anything, means that France is trying to play again in this Nineteenth Century the game she played in the Seventeenth, under Louis XIV., *victrix, que nolentes per populos dare jura*—that she proposes to give law on the ocean as well as on the land, and that she is quite as ready to fight with her allies over the water as to trade with them; and will adopt either policy, as her interests or the passions of the hour may lead her sovereign to determine. And so surely as the third NAPOLEON, or any one of the unknown many who may succeed, shall again "unfurl the Oriflamme," (it is the fashion now in France to talk chivalry,) in a great French war with England and Europe, (for to this it would soon come,) just so surely will the name of France be erased from the list of nations. The Europe of to-day is another world from the Europe of LOUIS XIV. or NAPOLEON I, and if the French shall for a third time disturb the peace of mankind by a war of aggression, those projects of partition which but for the Duke of WELLINGTON would have been carried out in 1815, will be revived with greater power to execute them, and a more relentless conviction of their necessity. In this view of the case then I cannot but look upon the completion of Cherbourg, with all its hardly secret aims and objects, as a great political mistake, and as one of the deepest injuries which NAPOLEON III. has of late inflicted upon the nation which he governs. France, if she "seek peace and ensue it," can give laws to willing Europe by her natural superiority and her acquired supremacy. France, if she provokes war, will compel her own abolition, as a nuisance among nations. The most intelligent of Frenchmen themselves I am sure will agree with me in this statement, and I cannot therefore believe that they look with much complacency upon the "inaugurations" of this new "*Reine de la Marche*," as the fortress-harbor has been a little prematurely baptized by the Normans. Queen VICTORIA and her people have nothing however to complain of as yet in regard to Cherbourg. Nothing could exceed the *politeness* of NAPOLEON III. to his English visitors. Cards were sent to all the well-known yachtsmen in the harbor, with invitations to the "spectacle" and the large banquets, and at the dinner to the Queen on board the *Bretagne* all who were present speak enthusiastically. The Queen sailed on Friday at noon for Osborne, on her way to visit her daughter in Prussia, of whom, I am sorry to hear, and from those who should be best informed, that her *ménage* is by no means what the *ménage* of a wife of six months should be, her Prussian prince proving, after all, but a sorry and "discomfortable cousin" in the married state. Serious dissensions at the too well-named *Babalsberg*, which is the home of the young couple, are, I am assured, the moving cause of the Queen's present visit. Sad indeed will it be if the sky so blue over this young girl when England bade her farewell with blessings, has already darkened and grown wintry over her life-long home in a foreign land.

On Sunday morning the new statue of the first Emperor was "inaugurated," it having been very splendidly and appropriately imaged forth before, on Friday night, in a blaze of fireworks, on the Place Orvette. But the interest of the Cherbourg *fête* quite passed over with the opening of the dock, and if you care for accounts of speeches, dinners and imperial sailings away to Brest and Brittany, you will find them all, no doubt, in your European files. The new railway to Paris, although rather extemporized for the occasion, is very fairly managed, and brings one up to the capital through a most beautiful and interesting part of France. Normandy is sown with names which history has made English to our ears—Granville, Harcourt, Percy, Seymour—and it is green with a turf which rivals that of Yorkshire or Devon. The churches, too, with their feudal-looking towers, remind one constantly of England, and show how strongly WILLIAM set down his foot upon his island. They are harvesting everywhere in the northwest of France, as they are in the centre of England, but the drouth has told more severely upon the French than upon the English fields, and I saw no such *second crops* of clover as I found in Worcestershire a fortnight ago. Still, the country looks prosperous, and is therefore, I suppose, for the present, not actively discontented. As for Paris, it looks too hot and dusty to be either prosperous or discontented, or anything but quiet and bibulous. Life began at seven P. M. to-day in the *cafés* and on the *boulevards*. It is too hot even to think of a theatre, and I see that the Hippodrome is driven to the most desperate resorts of tooting. Did BARNUM himself ever imagine anything like this: "The Barrier Railway will take all passengers to the Hippodrome *gratis*. If three persons or more take a hackney coach to the Hippodrome, their fare will be paid for them by the manager; and every person who buys a ticket to the Hippodrome will receive with it a ticket in the lotteryof theGrand Silver Vase." Not even such inducements, however, can avail with me on such an evening. Everybody, of course—everybody who can leave Paris—is melting fast away. Mr. SUMNER, you will be glad to hear, though still under the terrible treatment to which he has been obliged to submit, is well enough to move about quietly, and left this morning for a trip of a few days to Chartres and the vicinity. In my quality of your "English correspondent," I shall depart to-morrow for Switzerland, whether England has gone before me or will go with me. And, doubtless, before I return to London the telegraph will have taken away my occupation. Ah! how trivial seem the shows of Cherbourg in comparison with this glorious result of the combined and peaceful energies of the two great Anglo-Norman Empires. The success of this experiment is too vast a theme to be dispatched at the end of a letter; but I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at this almost unexpected reward of the generous enterprise of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who have behaved themselves like men in this crisis of their interests. Mr GEORGE PEABODY, for instance—as I happen to know—took back a large number of shares upon his own hands from persons whom he had induced to invest, at a time when the whole world had given up the attempt as hopeless for the present. It is a satisfaction to think that this more than ordinary good feeling has met with its recompense so soon. H.

Further Extracts from Files Received by the Canada.

The Allies on the Pei-ho.

The subjoined letter from the *China Mail* gives an account of the state of matters at Tientsin at the latest moment preceding the departure of the dispatches:

TIENTSIN, Tuesday, June 4, 1858.

The proceedings of the allied Ministers since the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei ho on the 20th ult., have been limited to an examination of the river from Taku up to Tientsin, and the progress of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS on the night of 29th, and of Mr. REED and Count PONTIATINE on the morning of the 30th, up to the same point. Some of the French and English gun-boats had then been off the city four or five days.

The details of the capture of the forts at Taku have already been published. These fortifications were admirably situated to command the passage; their guns and ammunition were abundant and effective; all that was wanted, as usual in China, were skill and courage. The loss of life among the defenders was probably under 300 killed outright, whose bodies were found in the forts; the wounded were carried off. The officers stood with their men in many cases; one or two were found dead, killed by their own hand; and the people report that TAN, the Manchu Commander-in-Chief, was drawn out of the water, where he had attempted suicide.

The river Pei-ho, between Taku and Tientsin, runs through a flat country so level that one can see only a short distance beyond the banks; the soil is alluvial, no stones or rocks of any sort occur along the shores, and the houses furnish proof of the small supply of timber. They are made of mud or sun-dried brick, and are generally of one story; the mud is strengthened by wattles of reed or millet stalks, and then plastered on the outside. They are wretched and dirty hovels, but the absence of stone and timber, rather than the abject poverty of the people, accounts for their miserable appearance, as they must employ what comes to hand.

The trip from Taku to Tientsin will remind the traveler who has been to Thebes of the town and scenery of the Nile, and the similarity is increased by the numerous creaking well-sweeps here, with which the people irrigate their fields. The distance is about 60 miles, and great numbers of grain junks line the sides of the river, showing the importance of that trade to the support of the capital. Over 300 of them passed out of the mouth of the river within the week succeeding the capture of the forts.

Tientsin contains upwards of 300,000 people, most of them living on the southern bank of the Pei-ho, and east of the entrance of the Grand Canal. The walls are neither very high nor strong, and the suburbs form a very large part of the city. The Grand Canal here has little appearance of an artificial channel, and the tides rise and fall as they do in the river. Owing to the diversion of a great part of its supply of water, by the reason of the falling of the Yellow River, few boats now come to Tientsin, and this famous work seems to be of little utility to the capital. Perhaps the difficulties of its water level could be removed by modern engineering skill properly applied, but the immediate effect may be to incline the Chinese Government to admit foreigners to the port, and allow them to bring the supplies of grain to the capital. The river allows vessels of 10 feet draught to come up at almost any tide, after they had crossed the bar.

Few shops have yet resumed their business, which was suspended on the arrival of the steamers ten days ago, and the people have begun to remove into the country with their families to a great extent, taking with them their valuables and treasure. The authorities have been paralized since the forts were taken, and took no means of defending the city, if indeed they were not utterly helpless. Most of their quota of troops was at Taku were others were collecting before the forts were taken.

TAN, the Governor-General of the Province of Chihli, has been nominally degraded, but retained in power; he is superseded in his post as Commissioner to negotiate with the foreign Ministers by KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA, two men of high position. The former is younger brother of ILIANG, just retired from the arduous post of Governor-General at Suchau, and is the third member of the Cabinet at Pekin, besides holding other posts. He filled the station of Provincial Treasurer at Canton about 1836, and has long been conversant with the policy of his country. His coadjutor is a Mongolian, and now President of the Board of Civil Office, and has been known more at the capital than in the provinces. Both these Commissioners are over seventy years of age, and announce that they have been invested with full powers to treat; consequently, the English and French Plenipotentiaries will now have a valid reason for meeting them.

The people of Tientsin are likely to suffer much from the presence of the foreign ministers, and the force they have brought to the city, and still more from the exactions of their own officers and their suites. Supplies are furnished by the municipal authorities, and it is to be feared the real owners are not paid fair prices, and feel themselves helpless in obtaining them. Petty acts of rudeness committed on the people by the foreigners are also exaggerated, and these things have already had their usual effect in arousing a sullen resentment, which may ere long find means to make itself felt. The feeling of terror and amazement now existing can easily be turned into one of hatred by a series of petty outrages, and the Chinese officials know well how to stimulate it, if they can make good use of it.

Good beef and mutton, pears, apricots, radishes, grapes, yams, and plenty of ice have been furnished. No good fish are seen in the markets, which are probably at this moment less amply furnished than usual. Wheat and barley are the chief crops, and these are sowed in drills, not broadcast. The population is dense, but the beggary and squalor are more than proportionate. The people are not so large-limbed or vivacious as the Cantonese, nor so well-dressed or housed, and in Winter must suffer greatly.

A few days will decide, probably, whether the demands made upon this Government are likely to be complied with, or whether a protracted war on a quiet, helpless people like those around this city is to be dragged on. A meeting is appointed to take place on Monday, the 7th, with two new Commissioners.

The Riots in Ireland.

From the Kilkenny Journal, Aug. 11.

We regret to announce that the peace of the city has not only been seriously endangered for some days past, but that acts of violence have been perpetrated in several parts of the county, by a large body of laborers from this and the surrounding counties, who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery for agricultural purposes. On last Sunday, upwards of 4,000 persons assembled in our streets, most of them armed with reaping-hooks, yelling in a most frightful manner, to the great dismay of the citizens, who were hourly expecting nothing less than the sack of the city. Fortunately, the rioters were allowed to have their own way as long as there was no overt act of violence in the streets; and we think the Mayor and the authorities acted with great prudence on the occasion, as a single arrest might have led to most lamentable consequences. The mob, we believe, consisted principally of disbanded militiamen, from Tipperary, Queen's County, and King's County, with an auxiliary force from this neighborhood; and it would seem as if there was a certain amount of preconcert and organization in the movement. On Sunday, the city may be said to have been absolutely in their possession, but no violence took place beyond the shouting and yelling we have already mentioned. On Monday morning at daybreak, the streets rang with the rioters, who held a sort of council of war, in which it was decided that all the machinery in the country should be forthwith destroyed, as the only chance of employment for the laborer. After parading the streets for some time, they proceeded, at 6 o'clock, to Gidtown, about two miles from this city, to the residence of a farmer named WALSH, and commenced breaking his reaping machine, which they soon smashed into fragments. WALSH offered no resistance, as he considered it useless, but looked on quietly, and the mob proceeded on their work of destruction, without offering him any personal violence. At nine o'clock they reached Pigeon park, (near Danesfort,) the residence of Mr. HOWSON, a Scotchman, and prepared to attack his machine also. HOWSON and his family, on the other hand prepared to defend it; but at the outset his gun was knocked out of his hand by a blow of a large stone, with which he was struck on the arm. One of his sons seized the gun and ran off with it; but while in the act of doing so he was closely pursued, when he turned round and fired, but without effect, upon his pursuers. He was instantly seized and the gun taken from him and broken; but he suffered no personal violence at the hands of the rioters. We regret to say that his father was not so fortunate, for, while striving to defend the machine, he was knocked down, and received several severe injuries in the head and jaw; but though severely hurt, we are happy to say his life is not in danger. While Mr. Howson was lying on the ground, his daughter, with the courage of a heroine, seized a pitchfork and held it above him, threatening instant death to whomsoever should touch a hair of his head; but she also after some vain resistance, was speedily disarmed and received some slight injuries in the struggle. The machine was then broken to pieces, and, more disgraceful still, Mr. Howson's gold watch which was carried off by the rioters. The work of destruction was not proceeded with further on that day; and though several rumors were afloat in the city yesterday as to other intended attacks on machinery, nothing has occurred to justify these rumors. Yesterday morning the crowds again assembled in the streets, and paraded up and down in thousands, as on the previous day, cheering, and shouting, and yelling, till about 9 o'clock, when the city assumed its usual orderly appearance. None of the rioters have been apprehended, or even identified; and the only steps that have been taken to prevent the recurrence of these lawless proceedings is an order from the authorities for two troops of dragoons, which were telegraphed for the Curragh Camp yesterday, and which were expected to arrive in town last night. A meeting of magistrates, also, was held in Stoneyford yesterday, in the neighborhood of these outrages, to consider and devise the best means to be adopted for the protection of life and property in the county.

KILKENNY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The following are the resolutions proposed yesterday at the meeting of Magistrates at Stoneyford, near this city: That the requisition for additional police and a party of troops, forwarded by the resident magistrates, was necessary for the protection of the farmers and preservation of the peace of the county. In addition to the force applied for by the resident magistrates, it is expedient to apply for thirty more police to act as reserve. Two troops of Third Light Dragoons, under command of Lieutenant Colonel UNETT, from the Curragh, and fifty police, under a sub-inspector, from depôt, Dublin, have arrived. Town quiet and tranquil; confidence restored by the presence of the dragoons.

Miscellaneous.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Court of Directors to be Members of the New Council for India: Charles Mills, Esq., John Shepherd, Esq., Sir James Weir Hogg, Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.

It appears from this list that none of the Crown nominees on the late Board of Directors have been elected.

The Canadian mail steamer *North American*, at Liverpool, which passed through the Straits of Belleisle on the 3d inst., reports seeing immense numbers of icebergs, extending 66 miles to the westward, and 120 miles to the eastward of the Straits.

The principal feature in the London Foreign Market is the rise in Mexican Stock. For several days past, says the *Globe* of the 11th, there has been increased firmness, owing to steady purchases. The impression seems to be that the present state of things in the Republic cannot long continue, and the remote probability of an annexation to the United States is sufficient to improve the Stock, when it can be had a trifle above 20 ₱ cent. The resources of Mexico are known to be extremely rich, and, under able management, the revenues would be ample to insure the prosperity of the State. These considerations induce many parties to obtain a portion of the debt under the impression that at some time or other the purchase will result in a large profit, and the bonds are now about 21¾@21¾.

A letter from Alexandria gives the following details of the Mussulman outbreak at Gaza, which has been already briefly mentioned by telegraph: "On the 12th ult., the courier from Suez announcing the massacre of the Christians at Djidda, arrived at Gaza. The Mahometan inhabitants expressed their joy at the event, and, having assembled in great numbers, went to the cadi and the mufti, where they concerted plans for attacking the Christians. On the following morning, while the latter were assembled in their church, a body of three hundred Turks surrounded the building, broke open the doors, and assailed the Christians. The latter having made a vigorous resistance, the Mussulmans left, and proceeded to the Frank quarter, where they broke into several of the Christians' houses, and did considerable damage, uttering at the same time cries of Allah Akbar! (God is great!) A number of Mussalman women followed the band, exciting the fanatics against the Christians by sanguinary songs. Fortunately, the Governor, MOUSTAPHA BEY, and the chief of the bash-bazouks, interferred in behalf of the Christians, or numerous massacres would have taken place, and the Greek Church, and the houses of the Christians been burnt. A representation of the affair has been laid before the Governor of Jerusalem, in whose jurssdiction the town of Gaza lies."

The *Herald* of the 9th says:—Business in the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company took place today at 840 and 850, and at one moment the market was considered heavy. There was subsequently a recovery, and, according to some authorities, the last quotation was £850 to £860. The *Globe* of the 10th says:—Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted 830 to 860. This afternoon 855 has been offered.

A Suspension Bridge over Harlem River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The minds of your readers have been so much engrossed for the last three weeks with the news of the successful laying of the telegraphic cable, that an article entitled "A Suspension Bridge over Harlem River," which appeared in your valuable paper of the 9th inst., has been entirely overlooked, and probably forgotten, notwithstanding it is not only *not anonymous*, but the writer has attached his name in full, thereby adding great importance to it.

Now, I have no doubt but that the writer's "cottage nestles beneath those majestic arches," and that "his eye rests often on those Roman arches which overhang his head, carrying him back to the days when Rome was in her ancient glory," &c., but I do not believe that either he or any of his posterity will ever live to see a wire suspension bridge span the Harlem River, over High Bridge. I do not believe that when this "half-fledged metropolis in which we live shall have seen her long career, and History shall tell of her years of brilliant culmination and dreary decay," that the historian will have to narrate, as "among the things that were," the fall of the wire suspension bridge over High Bridge.

There is an old maxim which is particularly adapted to this matter of adding to, or altering in any way, the "High Bridge" for any other purpose than that for which it was made; it is, "Leave well enough alone." The Legislature of last Winter disapproved of altering in any way this noble structure of which we are so justly proud, or making any additions to it, beyond what was necessary for the purpose for which it was built.

It is very evident that Mr. ELLIOTT is not an artist, or he would not think of suggesting anything which could *not improve*, to say the least, and might *destroy*, in a measure, the grand and imposing effect of the bridge as it now stands.

If we must have *wire-pullers*, we would respectfully and earnestly entreat them to pull upon anything and everything in the shape of politics which they choose, but do not endeavor to mar such public works as those connected with the Croton Aqueduct. Span the Harlem where you like, excepting within a half mile of High Bridge, and it will answer all practical as well as ornamental purposes.

Here I drop the subject; and, differing as I do with Mr. ELLIOTT in his plan of a Suspension Bridge, I must—to be consistent—differ with him in regard to using one's name. I have an *humble* opinion of myself, and I have a right to suppose that he thinks I richly deserve it. ANONYMOUS.

JOURNALISM.—The press of New-York is one of its institutions. It is recognised as an element of great power in the social economy of that metropolis. It has done as much, if not more, than any other means to build that City up, and make it the central seat of commercial and financial influence on this continent. The New-Yorkers understand very well why their journalism is so potential. They know that a newspaper press can no more become eminent in general excellence and efficiency without the pecuniary income required to meet its enormous expenses, than a huge machine can be operated without adequate motive power. They have, therefore, done all that was necessary to be done for their ten or more leading daily journals, by giving them a liberal and steady support—a munificent and unfailing revenue from advertising. The press, in its turn, has been at once enabled and encouraged to do the City of New-York, with all its multiplied and varied interests, a kind and amount of service which has repaid, a million times over, the local patronage it has received. When will the people of other cities—the merchants and manufacturers especially—learn that it is the business of a community that sustains its journalism, and that, just in the proportion as it is so upheld and fostered, is a daily press made useful and influential, at home and abroad? The superiority of that of London and New-York lies in the greater money-power at command, and that greater money-power is derived from advertisers exclusively.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

A NEGRO REBELLION.—Last Friday week the overseer of Mr. JAMES K. POLK'S plantation, (some eight miles below this,) undertook to whip one of the hands, when the others interfered and rescued the culprit. Mr. MARS, the overseer, then started out for assistance, and, during his absence, the negroes armed themselves with axes, hatchets, clubs, scythes, stones, &c., retreated to the gin-house, bade defiance to the overseer and his friends, and swore they would die, to a man, before one of their party should be whipped. Mr. AMOS DUKE, in attempting to arrest one of them, was struck across the side of the head with a club, and, it is feared, will lose one of his eyes from the effects of the blow. Things continued in this state up to Tuesday last, when a party of some seventy-five citizens of this place and Troy visited the plantation and arrested every negro on the place. They were tried the next morning on the plantation, before Judge FISHER, who committed four of the ringleaders to jail, to await the action of the grand jury. The balance, some fifty or sixty, were whipped according to their several deserts.—*Coffeeville (Miss.) Intelligencer.*

EFFECT OF NOT TAKING THE PAPERS.—The Rockville *Republican* tells of a man living near Stafford who had actually never heard of the Atlantic Telegraph. Hearing the bells all ringing in Stafford, he saddled up and rode to town post haste to see what was the matter, and when informed that the cable was laid, he wanted to know *what* cable, and said he had never heard of the thing, and couldn't understand it.—*Hartford Times.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 27.

The Navy Department has detached Lieutenant SPOTTS from the *Michigan*, now on the Southern Lakes, and ordered him to the *Cyane*.

Lieut. TERRITT has been detached from the Receiving ship *Pennsylvania*, and also ordered to the *Cyane*.

Lieutenant STILLWELL has been detached from the Receiving ship *Princeton* and also ordered to the *Cyane*.

Lieutenant WELSH has been ordered to the *Sabine* vice CREIGHTON, transferred to the *Roanoke*.

Lieutenant READ has been detached from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the store-ship *Supply*.

Lieutenant HENRY A. ADAMS has been ordered to the Receiving-ship *Princeton*.

Purser CLARKE has been ordered to the store-ship *Supply*.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows receipts of $2,386,278. The amount on deposit is $15,825,000, of which nearly eleven millions is at New-York.

Advices to the 25th July state that LANDER'S wagon road party was at Thompson's Pass, Wachita Mountains. The party were all well and the work on the road was vigorously progressing. A party was about being sent ahead to Bear River to locate the advance division of the road.

General CASS has returned here from Stonington.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 27.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Republican* says that DAVID A. BURR, son of Surveyor-General BURR, was in the city, and had succeeded in getting CHARLES W. MOORLER, formerly clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, to file an affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit sustaining the charges against General BURR.

The Indians are more hostile now than at any time since the Territory was first settled. Nearly all the tribes are committing depredations. A number of settlers have been killed, and several bands of horses have been run off. As yet the troops have made no effort to protect the settlers.

The soldiers received their pay the latter part of July, after which a large number deserted, taking some mules and citizens clothing from the camp.

Cedar Valley is said to be a poor place for winter quarters, and General JOHNSTON is making preparations to send some of his animals to other valleys.

Governor CUMMING still retains the confidence of the community, and thus far his acts and policy give general satisfaction.

The Regatta at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Aug. 27.

The regatta here to-day is badly interrupted by the storm, but aside from the weather, everything has passed off pleasantly. There is quite a large attendance of people from out of town, and there are twenty-four entries of boats—seven for the first race at 11 o'clock, of four-oared boats; four for the second race at 12 o'clock, of six-oared boats; six for the wherry race, at 2½ o'clock, and seven for the sweep-stakes' race, at 3½ o'clock.

In the first race, the boat *Frank G. Wood*, of Newburg, N. Y., won the prize of $100, and the boat *Dan Bryant*, of New-York, the prize of $50,—making the three miles in 22 minutes and 23 seconds, and 23 minutes and 30 seconds, respectively.

In the second race, the *Fort Hill Boy*, of Boston, won the prize of $100, and the *Bonita*, of New London, the prize of $50,—in 21 minutes, and 21 minutes and 45 seconds, respectively.

The races, this afternoon, promise to be highly exciting, and the weather bids fair to favor us.

In the afternoon, the weather having proved more favorable, there was a much larger attendance of spectators than in the morning, and for more than a mile the bank of the river was literally lined with people.

The Wherry race came off at 3 o'clock, and five boats entered, as follows: The *Eastern* and *Boston*—the *Rappahannock* and *Thomas H. Seymour*, of New-York; and the *B. B. Odell*, of Newburg. The course was two miles, and the *Seymour*, pulled by ANDREW FAY, won the $50 prize in 16m., 10s., beating the *Rappahannock*, rowed by BURNS, by five seconds, and the *Chittabob* by seven seconds.

The next and last race was for $150, sweepstakes. It was intended as a general "go in," but the presence of such boats the *Experiment* and *Hornet*, from New-York, damaged the ardor of the less distinguished crews, and the race was left to them and the six-oared *Winona*, of this city, pulled by a Boston crew. The winning boats in the former races were ruled out of this race. The boats started at 3½ o'clock, and the *Experiment* made the three miles in 21 minutes 30 seconds, which was not so good as the Nort Hill boys' time by half a minute. The *Winona* broke two thole-pins on the home stretch, and fell behind the *Experiment* by 1 minute 20 seconds. The *Hornet* was badly distrnced.

Execution of Murderers.

LEWISTON, Friday, Aug. 27.

The murderers from the brig *Albion Cooper*—ABRAHAM COX and PETER WILLIAMS—were executed to-day in the Auburn prison yard, U. S. Marshal KIMBALL officiating. Spectators began to collect at daylight, and by 11 o'clock from six to seven thousand had assembled, a quarter of whom were women. At 10¾ a short prayer was made in the prisoners' cells by the Rev. Mr. ABBOTT, of Lewiston. The prisoners were quite calm. At 11 they were led on to the scaffold, Cox accompanied by the Rev. Mr. BALKAM, of Lewiston; WILLIAMS by the Rev. Mr. ABBOTT. WILLIAMS then made a short prayer. COX'S confession was read by Mr. BALKAM. Both confessed their guilt. At 11:35 minutes the drop fell

Cyrus W. Field at Stockbridge, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Friday, Aug. 27.

The meeting of the people of Berkshire, to welcome CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq. to his native country and home, took place to-day, and, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was as gratifying to him as it was creditable to those who took part in the proceedings.

The gathering was all that it was expected to be, and alike worthy of the man, the country and the occasion.

Case of Henry D. Stone.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Aug. 27.

In the case of HENRY D. STONE, defaulting debtor, the Court having ordered that he should give a schedule of all property possessed by him, January 5, the day of his failure, he to-day filed an answer refusing it, on the ground that it would expose him to a criminal liability. The answer was deemed insufficient, and he was committed to close confinement for contempt.

Arrest of Fugitive Slaves.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 27.

Two fugitive slaves, belonging to ROBERT W. INGRAHAM, who escaped from Kentucky in March, were arrested last night, and taken before Commissioner NEWHALL, who remanded them to their master, whereupon they were taken to Covington. The arrest was made quietly.

Military Matters in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 27.

The Second Division of the State Militia are performing a three day encampment at Winter Island, Salem harbor. Governor BANKS remained at the camp last night, and reviews them to day.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 27.

In the Third Assembly District, PETER CAGGER has been elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The deaths yesterday from yellow fever were 60.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 11:30 P. M. yesterday, and sailed at 1:30 P. M. to-day. Weather clear and calm.

Departure of the Europa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, having completed her repairs, will sail for Liverpool at 6 o'clock this evening.

Fires.

IN ELM-STREET.—A fire broke out, about 10½ o'clock Thursday evening, in the engine-room of the saw-mill No. 139 Elm-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

CALIFORNIA.

ADVICES A FORTNIGHT LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,434,674 in Gold Dust.

Events and Incidents on the Pacific Coast.

DETAILS FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

The Indian War in Oregon and Washington.

INTERESTING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, ESQ., Commanding, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., *via* Key West, with mails, passengers and treasure brought down by the Pacific Mail steamship *Sonora*, from San Francisco on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Moses Taylor* found U. S. brig *Dolphin*, Lieutenant Commanding MAFFITT, at Key West on 23d inst. She was to sail next morning for the north. Captain MAFFITT reports having captured a slaver, sailing under American colors, and had sent her to Charleston.

On the 24th MACLANE DUPUY died on board of remittent fever, and was buried at sea.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and to the Purser, for especial favors.

The following is the specie list of the *Moses Taylor*:

American Ex. Bank	$140,000	A. M. Lawrence	$20,687
Frank Baker	16,500	L S Lawrence & Co	24,500
C. O. Brigham	9,000	R. Meader & O. a'd's	22,000
J. H. Browning	9,000	J. S. Norton & Co	20,250
Butcher & Brother	8,000	J. G. Packer & Son	4,430
Clark & Wilton	14,000	Richard Patrick	40,000
J. H. Coghill	5,431	Renard & Co	10,000
W T Coleman & Co.	46,300	H. L. Ritch	2,536
C. W. Crosby	21,06	James Patrick	60,000
C. H. Cummings	7,000	Ross, Falconer & Co	50,996
DeWitt, Ketle & Co.	30,000	Schoole & Brothers	43,430
Duncan, Sh'n & Co.	53,398	Wm. Seligman & Co	50,000
Bernstein Bros & C	10,349	Tilton & McFarland	2,300
Freeman & Co	93,968	Treadwell & Co	25,151
T. J. Hand & Co	2,000	Turner Brothers	3,630
Wm. Hodge & Co	28,000	R. S. Wade	5,000
Howes & Crowell	13,000	J. B. Weir	16,500
Howland & Aspin'l	31,849	Wells, Fargo & Co	350,500
E.

but the dirt prospects a good color, and the chances for a large, rich and permanent mining district are indeed very flattering. Great excitement exists on account of the discovery, and over one hundred claims have already been staked off.—*Marysville News.*

SIERRA COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Table Rock, Sierra County, under date of July 22, says: "Extensive beds of auriferous gravel are to be found deposited in all the main ridges in this section. This fact is being demonstrated by prospecting companies, all of which have been successful in finding good pay as soon as they have reached the gravel deposit, which, in some instances, was only after years of hard and energetic exertions. There are many companies which have not as yet been able to find the deposit, but are, nevertheless, prosecuting their work with energy, and a good prospect of success. The mines here are of two classes—drifting and sluice claims; the first of which are the most desirable, from the fact that they can be worked the year round; whereas the water for sluicing lasts only a few months, which is a great set back. There is, however, at this time being projected a water canal, to bring the waters of sundry lakes and mountain streams from a distance of about 30 miles, to this place and vicinity, which, if accomplished, will not only be a remuneration to the stockholders, but also, by furnishing lasting water, make this the most profitable and desirable mining locality in the State. Those engaged in mining here are doing well, and among the best paying claims are to be found the Empire, Tip Top, Wisconsin, Pacific, Great Western and Belmont, all of which pay a good profit to the shareholders. The mines in the vicinity of this place, too, are paying well, some of which have tapped the main channel, and claims have been found which will last for ages, among which are the Bright Star, Table Rock and Fashion Companies. Until this season this place has not had the advantages of a wagon road, and the change which it has effected is very perceptible, not only in the prices of provisions and articles of miners' use, but also in the increased enterprise of the inhabitants, who seem to have been buoyed up to new energy by the appearance of heavy teams and "a coach and four," instead of mule-back transportation. The Fraser River epidemic, which raged so violently in some parts of these northern mines, seems to have subsided, and, although it has taken from us some of our best citizens, still a majority was made up of that class which can never be any benefit or loss to a community, and whose places are already filled with a more permanent and desirable class of citizens.

San Francisco Market.

From Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 23.

The demand for goods from the country in the past fortnight was larger in the aggregate than during any similar period previously since the interruption of the country trade by the Fraser's River exodus. The emigration to that quarter ceasing about the middle of last month, the interior merchants began to come forward again for fresh supplies, and have since ought pretty free. For the north coast, on the other hand, the inquiry has been of a moderate character, until immediately at the close, considerable purchases of goods have been made for Oregon. As regards prices, there are few changes to notice since our last report. Yellow Oil has sold at a decline upon former values, and the market for other descriptions has been inactive and heavy. Receivers of Refined Sugars and Lard having shown a good deal of anxiety to effect sales, have had to accept materially lower figures. Coffee has been maintained at rather terms to improve, the stock, however, will positive sections, is ample. The importations of Adamantine Candles have been quite large, and that proportion of them which consignees were disposed to offer not equal to the current requirements of the trade, so lots were enabled to sustain a marked advance upon our previous quotations. Corcage remains firm at former figures. Boots and Shoes are without any noticeable change, some descriptions of heavy goods in demand at fair prices, but other kinds only at losing rates for entire invoices. With regard to Dry Goods, we have to note the market bare of 4 4 Brown Sheetings; Drills are without change as regards the value of a round lot, but are jobbing lower. Preserved Fruits of all descriptions have been moderately dealt in at subjoined rates. Mackerel and Codfish sold to the extent of the current importations at foreign quotations. A moderate business in Syrups at a slight reduction in price for large packages. Cut Nails are a shade higher, as evidenced by the sale of a few small invoices. Some kinds of Naval Stores are advanced. The market for all kinds of Meat Provisions has been well sustained, although the demand for consumption has not been large, with the exception perhaps of Bacon. The trade's purchases of Butter have been heavy, leaving at the close but a few hundred packages in first hands; yet the utmost beneficial effect perceivable therefrom upon the market has been to give prices more steadiness and uniformity. The receipts of Lard have been pretty considerable, and consignees generally endeavoring to realize upon the arrival, rates have tended downward throughout the fortnight, closing at a marked decline upon those quoted for last mail. Carolina Rice is without alteration; the best grades of Foreign have slightly improved. Raw Sugars have been in good request, and China sold at an advance, in consequence of the firm attitude assumed by holders, conjoined with a large demand. With only moderate receipts, on the other hand, refined have declined, and close unsettled. Spirits of all kinds continue depressed; some slight tendency to improve was manifest in American during the early part of the fortnight, but towards the close, with heavy receipts, and the rumor that a leading jobber intends soon to close out his stock, the market leaves off dull and unsettled. Turpentine is without change—limited demand and large stock. Some considerable purchases of fresh Black Teas were made in the fortnight by a speculator, and resold to the trade at an advance; but the general range of quotations continues unaltered.

Wheat having come in freely from the country for the past two weeks, both It and Flour have ruled at easier rates for buyers and consumers. Barley and Oats have been in steady demand, which has balanced receipts; some exports of both grains have been made to Australia.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, July 17, Conrad Schenk to Josephine Buck.

In Sacramento, July 15, by Rev. Mr. Benton, Benjamin Moseby to Helen A. Curtis.

In Downieville, July 10, by Rev. N. Reasoner, Mr. John Downnour to Miss Phebe Sloper, all of that town.

In Yreka, July 9 by Father Florian, James Farrarher to Miss Mary Neilon, both of Shasta Valley.

In Yreka, July —, by Rev. Father Florian, George Salloway to Sarah McKinnay.

At Winchester, O. T., June 30, by Rev. John W. York, Simon R. Lane (son of Gen. Lane) to Sarah J. Aikin, both of that place.

At San Jose, July 9, by Rev. G S. Phillips, Mr. F. R. Brady to Miss Sarah McGlenan, formerly of Utica, N. Y.

At Napa, July 14th, Rev. M. A. Williams to Amelia W. Jacks.

At Grass Valley, July 17, Mons. A. Isord to Miss Louisa C Mosback.

In San Francisco, July 25, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, John M. Cushing to Anne M. Kennedy.

At Olymola, W. T, at the residence of Capt James M. Hunt, on Monday, July 12, by Rev. G. F. Whitworth, Fayette McMullin, Governor of Washington Territory, to Mary Wood, daughter of Isaac Wood, of Thurston county.

At Petaluma, July 15, George W. Vratch to Miss Clarissa Morey.

At Stockton, July 23, Eldridge E. Stockwell to Jane L. Howe.

At Dutch Flatt, Placer Co., July 20, Wm. S. McKee to Mary H. Flack.

At Auburn, Placer Co.,. July 20, Mark Buckley to Isabella Kirkwood.

At Shasta, July 11, Patrick S. Creeden to Margaret McCarthy.

At Coloma, July 18, Carl Scheffer to Miss Eliza Mitchell.

At Sailor Diggings, July 4, L. Gilman to Miss V. Olds.

At Oakland, July 15, Wallace Caldwell to Jane Stinson.

At Marysville, July 25, Coston Van R. Beauchamp to Elizabeth S. McKeever.

In Red Bluffs, July 15, Geo. W. Madison, Esq., to Lydia, daughter of A. H. Burton, Esq

At Placerville, July 19, James K. McInstry to Miss Fanny Armstrong.

On Dry Creek, San Joaquin Co., C. R. Richardson to Emma J. Graves.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Sonoma, July 26, by the Rev. Father Valarassa, Dr. Levi C Frisbie, of Vallejo, to Adela, daughter of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma.

In San Francisco, July 25, by the Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Charles S. Way to Miss Mary Ann Moore, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the residence of Joseph S. Bacon, Harrison-street, by the Rev. John H. Brodt, of Petaluma, Mr. Pilsbury Hoggkins, (Chips,) of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, to Miss Louise O. Shattuck, of Brookline, N. H.

Near the Calaveras, July 27, Johnson Britten to Miss Lila Eaton, both of San Joaquin County.

At North San Juan, July 19, George Kraemer to Miss Katharina Dengler.

In Marion County, O. T., July 4, Philip Bowers to Miss Samantha Geer.

In Lane County, O. T., Wm. M. Watson to Miss P. E. Russell.

In Linn County, O. T., June 24, Walter Miller to Miss Harriet Hamilton.

In Benton County, O. T., June 15, Geo. W. Stout to Miss Rachel E. Allen.

In Yamhill County, O. T., July 8, Albert Cartwright to Miss Mary J. Hess.

At Vancouver, July 4, Benjamin T. Joslin to Miss Catharine Finley.

In Umpqua Co., O. T., Wm. Smith to Frances Ellen Beezley.

In Umpqua Co., O. T., July 1, Samuel R. Slayton to Miss Eliza J. Savery.

In Lane Co., O. T., July 4, Wm. Pickett to Miss Mary Milton.

In Lane Co., O. T., July 8, Thos. Norvill to Miss Mariah J. Wallis.

At Portland, O. T., July 12, Silas R. Smith to Miss Annie E. Miller, both of Linn City.

At San Andreas, July 27, by the Rev. Jas. Motter, Albert Freelove to Anna Haden.

At Garote, July 25, by the Rev. R. McCulloch, Maj. T. Bither, of Linneus, Me., to Mrs. Sarah T. Jones, of Lewisburg, Ark.

In Olympia, W. T., July 16, by the Rev. J. F. Devore, Wm. Mengel to Mrs. Charlotte McAllister.

At Weaverville, July 25, Philip Voelker to Miss Anna Barbra.

At Nevada, July 25, by the Rev. J. R. Aerden, Mr. Perer to Julia Nolan.

In Nevada, Charles Irish to Mary Managhan.

In Nevada, July 27, by the Rev. H. Aerden, C. C., Ebinet Nelson to Catharine Dugharty.

In Sacramento, Aug. 1, by the Rev. D. Deal, John W Greenaw to Mary Jane Tibbitts, of Brighton Township.

DIED.

In Martinez, June 28, Eliza E., wife of Wm. K. Leavitt.

In Stockton, July 17, Mrs. Catherine Hutchinson.

At Jacksonville, O. T., July 12, D. B. Brennan, Esq., formerly of Ohio.

At Yreka, July 12, of abscess in lung, James Smith, a native of Ireland, recently from Trinity County.

At Secret Ravine, Placer County, July 20, Pringle Williams, late of Columbia, S. C.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, July 25, Eliza Frances, daughter of Mrs. Lavina and the late Gen. A. H. Richardson.

By drowning in the Kalmath River, near Happy Camp, July 12, Horace Clary, formerly of Jefferson, Me.

In San Francisco, on the 23d inst, Lizzie D., wife of E. P. Seymour, a native of Indiana

In San Francisco, Friday, July 23, Mary Catherine, only daughter of Edward and Maria Barron, a native of San Francisco.

On Antelope Creek, July 13, Albert Crosling, formerly of Missouri.

In Marysville, July 22, Margaret, wife of James W. Healy.

At Latkin's ranch, Colusi County, July 18, of congestive fever, William James Brown, formerly of Grayson, Va.

In the city of Oakland, July 23, after a few days' illness, Helen Eliza Twiss, wife of Benjamin F. Ferris, Esq., aged 39.

At Benicia, July 22, Thomas Bond, aged about 31.

In San Francisco, at the residence of Mr J. W. Stillman, Robert Cash, aged 58. Deceased was an old and faithful colored servant in the family of Mrs Stillman. He was a native of South Carolina.

At San Jose, July 23, of apoplexy, Victor Narlin, a native of France, aged 28.

At Portland, O. T., July 21, Henry B., eldest son of Francis and Mary M. McGuire aged 18

Near Corvallis, O. T., June 11, Emily Jane, daughter of R. C. and M. G. Hill, and wife of A. J. Hunsacker.

At Butteville, O. T., June 29, O. F. Wilson, aged 9

In San Francisco, Aug. 1, Asahel Howard, a native of Massachusetts, aged 43.

At Indian Diggings, El Dorado County, July 20, Thomas Karr, formerly of Buffalo, Dallas County, Mo., aged 19.

In Drytown, July 28, Isaac Voorhies, aged 37.

At Benicia, July 16, William Bullock, a resident of Solano County.

At Benicia, July 16, Clark Hall.

In Victoria, (V. I.) July 22, Nicholas Riley, a native of Ireland, aged 33.

In Victoria, (V. I.) July 22, Stefano Courtis, a native of New-Granada, aged 40.

In San Francisco, July 29, Mathew O'Grady, (better known by the name of Daniel O'Connor,) a native of Kildare Ireland, aged 48.

In San Francisco, Aug. 3, Mrs. Mary Butler, wife of Joseph Butler, aged 24

In San Francisco, Aug. 1, Mary, wife of Mr. Thos. Ryan.

At Drytown, Amador County, July 25 Isaac Voorhies, aged 37

At Folsom, Sacramento County, Aug. 1, Wm. J. Tift.

At Weaverville, July 27, John Bicen, aged about 38.

In San Francisco, on the 31 inst, Mr. Jeremiah Toomey, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 34.

In Nevada, July 25, Mrs. Mary Stevens, aged 41.

At Moore's Flat, July 27, James Easley, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 22

In Oroville, June 2, Antonio Balansula, a native of Spain, aged 17.

In Oroville, June 16, James Oaks, a native of Ireland, aged 50.

In Oroville, June 24, J. W. Williams, a native of Kentucky, aged 30.

In Oroville, July 6, F. H. Boehm, a native of Germany, aged 50

In Oroville, July 10, Bridget G. Mooney, a native of Ireland, aged 26.

In Oroville, July 11, Richard Tobin, a native of Ireland, aged 30

In Oroville, July 14, G. Schurlincurg, a native of Prussia, aged 30

In Oroville, July 14, Joseph McWilliams, a native of Burlington, Vt., aged 23

In Oroville, July 23, Anna Lockhart, a native of Ireland, aged 22.

NEW-CALEDONIA.

The Miners Inactive—No Further Gold Discoveries—Exploration of Routes—The Opinion of Governor Douglas—The Gold a Reality—Details, Facts, Incident

The news from Fraser's River and other places in that vicinity is of no importance whatever, so far as gold discoveries are concerned. Miners are still waiting for the water to fall. The river is falling slowly, and in the course of the next four weeks it was probable that the submerged bars in the vicinity of Forts Hope and Yale could be worked.

Great efforts are being made to get to the upper waters of Fraser's River, and for this purpose the steamer *Umatilla*, Captain AINSWORTH, is now running from Victoria up Harrison's River, a branch of Fraser's, which joins the latter about thirty miles above Fort Langley. She had made one trip up as far as the mouth of the Lillooet River, and landed passengers, who intended going up as far as possible in canoes, and then striking across the country to the head waters of Fraser's River. From the highest navigable point the Hudsons Bay Company were about cutting a trail to the upper Fraser.

A Calm Estimate.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 4.

The news received on Sunday from the Fraser river mining region is, in our opinion, more favorable than any that has reached us for some time past. In the first place, it now is certain that there is no actual suffering for the want of provisions among those waiting on the streams for the water to fall, as was generally supposed to be the case a week or two ago. Though many articles of comfort were lacking, the prime necessaries of life—meat, bread and coffee—were possessed in sufficient quantities by the miners to prevent suffering from famine. And though the Hudson's Bay Company have not formally opened the country to free trade, they permit persons going up the rivers to take an unrestricted quantity of provisions, ostensibly for their own use, but really, in many instances, to sell to the miners encamped on the banks, who may need them. Thus all fears of a serious famine are dispelled. There seems to be no doubt, also, about the fact that Fraser river is now falling for the season. The banks of snow in the mountains which supplied the streams, and kept them full, seem now pretty nigh exhausted. This certainly was the conviction of the persons waiting on the river bank. The consequence was, that all seemed to be in good spirits, and very sanguine of being able to get to work, on the now submerged bars, in the course of five or six weeks at furthest. When this should take place, none there appeared to doubt that large amounts of treasure would be obtained—enough to pay for the toil and patience that have been expended. We add our hopes to their expectations. It will require many an ounce of the precious metal to square the account which is now heavily against Fraser River. Six weeks time will give us some insight into the probability of the "solvency" of the new mining region.

The most favorable feature of the news, however, we have not yet alluded to. We mean the discovery of a practicable route to the head-waters of Fraser's River, over which supplies of provisions can be easily conveyed as soon as a trail has been opened. All the facts about that region prove the existence of rich gold-fields in New Caledonia. The obstacle heretofore presenting itself, and which to many appeared insurmountable, was the transportation over the rugged and precipitous mountain-ranges of supplies of provisions to maintain the miners while engaged in prospecting or working the mines. The Middle Fraser, owing to falls and rapids, is perfectly unnavigable, and no pack animals can crawl up the precipitous sides of the mountains, or through the dense forests, that obstructed every known route. The most hardy hunters and mountaineers could succeed in carrying only a very light pack over this rugged road, and thus could provide the natives against the attacks of famine but for a few days. It then seemed almost impossible that any important mining or prospecting operations could be carried on in that region, and the belief became general that the crowd of adventurers would have to limit themselves to the narrow confines of the river bars below the principal rapids, and wait patiently for the waters to fall. Just at this time the important discovery is made of a new and practicable route to the region above, by way of Harrison and Lillooet rivers and lakes, and easy trails. This discovery therefore would seem to remove the chief difficulty in the way of the success of this mining country, and its importance cannot be overstated. We gave yesterday a full account of this route, together with a map, by which the reader could comprehend at a glance the nature of the country it passed through. A steamer, the *Umatilla*, had made the pioneer trip to the mouth of the Lillooet River, and Gov. DOUGLAS had expressed his belief that a good wagon road could easily be constructed from thence to a point on the head-waters of Fraser's River, about seventy miles above the junction of Thompson River. The Hudson's Bay Company had declared their intention of opening this trail at once—and it was stated, were prepared to spend, at present, $6,000 on it. The Governor had said publicly that this would soon be the only way traveled to reach the Upper Fraser; and advised all going to take it

About the existence of gold in this region, all the credible accounts agree. Some people declare that the whole thing is a "humbug," it is true; but they are not those who have had opportunities to become well acquainted with the country. This fact constantly appears: that the better a man seems acquainted with that region, the more sanguine he is in regard to the existence of gold there. Hear what Governor DOUGLAS says, who is in possession of more facilities of information than any other man in the country. In a recent speech to the people at Victoria, he said:

"This I will tell you as my own settled opinion, that I think the country is full of gold, and that east and north and South of Fraser River, there is a gold field of incalculable value and extent. I have told our glorious Queen so; and I now tell you so."

Nobody can now doubt as to Governor DOUGLAS' *opinion* of the mines; and it would certainly seem that no other person in the country is as well able to form a correct idea as he. The next three months will, however, tell the true story. Analyzing the evidence by any rules known and practiced, we must come to the conclusion that there are rich gold fields in New Caledonia. We have to wait for the practical confirmation or overthrow of this conclusion.

Testimony of a Traveler.

THE INDIANS OF FRASER AND THOMPSON—THE CLIMATE—THE SEASONS—PITT RIVER COUNTRY THE UPPER FRASER—A MINE OF WEALTH—SAN FRANCISCO HOUNDS—WEALTH FROM THE FOREST.

Special Correspondent of the Alta California.

FRASER'S RIVER, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Mr. WALKER, the factor, at this post, gives me many interesting items concerning the Indians, climate, river, etc. He is by birth a Scotchman, but has been many years in the employ of the company, and is one of their most trusted employes. He is married to an Indian woman, by whom he has two children, and from his position and relationship to them, exercises great control over them

From the mouth of Fraser River to the forks of Thompson, there is a population of 10,000, known as the Langley or Tump-al-en Indians, who lead a careless life, and subsist upon salmon, game and berries. The men are intelligent, smart looking fellows walking about among white men with an air of equality, curiously examining all the new inventions, often seizing upon a thing that pleases them, and declaring their right to it. They are said to be brave but very vindictive. Among them are many good hunters, and some good traders, but they are naturally dishonest. The Company do not depend upon them, though they buy all the furs they bring in. The market for their skins has always been a great resource for them. The Company, however, show them little favor, often punishing delinquents with great severity. An Indian trader has seldom proven faithful for more than one season. It is not in their nature to be honest. When Mr. W. came here, the Company told him to be very cautious, and not take notice of slight offences, for in a long series of years they have been unable to reform the Indian character. There were many times when their insolence made him fearful, but as he learned the language he became more daring, and, at last, upon the consolation of a grave offence, he seized the delinquent and gave him such a drubbing that he carried the marks of it for a year. Some time fellows more brave than wise, took up the quarrel, and dared the factor to punish them, at the same time flourishing their weapons and talking grandly, but they were much astonished and humiliated at being instantly seized and most unmercifully beaten, their cries and yells only increasing the punishment. Since this summary punishment they have held the factor in peculiar awe, and have been very obedient. Now, whenever punishment is inflicted, it is done in presence of the family and friends of the criminal, and the mortification made as severe as possible. The Indians are Catholics, by profession but their faith is very weak. They know there is a God, and they worship the sun. They never have religious service, except when the Priest comes, which is seldom more having appeared among them since 1856. They are married in early childhood; but before arriving at majority the marriages are sometimes broken off by differences between families. The wives are exemplary, and as true as the average of other women. Some of the young women are sprightly and very pretty, but are not all celebrated for chastity. The men are always jealous; they do not allow their wives to speak to a man except in their presence. The women do all the drudgery as in other savage sections.

There is no chief among them. The oldest men, having the largest family, are the chiefest, but they have no authority. They are held in high respect for their age and family, and are applied to when difficulties arise. The Hudson Bay Company is chief, and they obey no other. They have but one law, and that is blood for blood. Should one Indian kill another, and fly, the friends of the dead do not follow—the friend of the murderer suffer, wherever they meet him. They never forgive injuries. They lead a very senseless life, and have no knowledge of the years nor of their own ages. When one dies he is instantly rolled up in his mat, and carried out of the house. After spending a night in weeping and howling, seated around the corpse, the body is taken to the island graveyard, in the river, and placed in a box built of splint sticks, and raised a few feet from the ground. They have no idea of the future, except that heaven is above and hell below. There is no devil; no evil spirits. Their punishment is absence from God. Many of them believe in nothing; and laugh when God, Heaven, Hell, or a future life are mentioned. They are vain, and dress extravagantly when they have money. White shirts, black coats, &c., are common among them. The Indians along Fraser's River, to the head of the big canon, all speak the same language, and are supposed to be one tribe. Above the canon the Coteans reside, with whom the Langleys are always at war. They live chiefly on salmon, which are caught in great quantities at this season, and dried, then placed for preservation in a box, called pau-go-ee, lashed into the branches of tall trees. When the berries, and the Summer supply of food is gone, they resort to those depôts, and live upon fish, through the long Winter. The habits of some of them are changing now. We often see them with loaves of bread, pie or cake, bought at the bakery. They sustain a bad character among the miners, whose experience proves them to be treacherous, thievish liars, and always ready to break an engagement when they can do so in safety. At present they have no fear of punishment; but the patience of the Bostons is nearly exhausted. I have heard threats of a war of extermination. They are useful, however; for it is not considered safe to navigate the river without one Indian pilot.

Mr. WALKER gives me some particulars concerning the climate, which will be interesting at this time. The cold is not so severe nor so long-continued as might be supposed from the high latitude and mountainous feature of the country. Snow never remains long upon the ground in the valley, though at times falls to the depth of three and five feet. In Winter, the mountains are covered with snow close down, and the air is chilly. The climate is very variable, and the changes sudden, violent, and of the most disagreeable character. A strong wind blows in the afternoon, raising clouds of dust. At this time the mornings and some of the evenings are delightful. We rise so early, and the daylight lingers so long, that we often fall asleep before night. The skies, except an occasional shower, are now cloudless. The moon is growing, and the bright stars of lingering twilight make almost a perpetual day. It is not pleasant to look upon the contrast between man and nature now. The one so bright and cheerful, and inviting to labor; the other lying listless, bound hand and foot. These precious days a thorn—all wasted—the hopes of each are becoming an illusion, a vanity, a vexation of spirit—picks, shovels and rockers lying idle—and flour, pork and beans being exhausted.

In May and June there is considerable rain at intervals. As the sun gets north and warm, the snows melt, and the rivers which have been swelling gradually, reach their height about the 20th of July, when the water begins slowly to abate, and continues going down until it is at its lowest stage in January. At that time the river at Fort Hope is not more than 60 yards wide. It never freezes in the upper river. The current is too rapid. At Fort Langley, above and below, where the water is sluggish, it always freezes hard. Through August and September it is pleasant, and many varieties of berries ripen in the woods—occasionally rain falls. In October commences the wet season—heavy, cold, drizzling rains, accompanied with wind. The sun becomes obscure, and a fire is needed in the evening. November continues the same, the sun almost constantly obscured by heavy fogs and clouds. The tops of the mountains are never seen for the mists that envelop them; and these fogs and clouds enveloping the snow, are suffered materially to modify the temperature. It is time now for the Indians to retire to their Winter house, where they remain with blazing fires until they are forced out to climb the trees, and open the pan-go-el for salmon.

It is not until the middle of December that grim Winter shows his hoary locks, "and binds in icy fetters fast" all this mountain world. Then the cold becomes intense, and furs and big warm fires. The river becomes choked with drift ice, broken, from the lakes above, and sent down on the current. In sluggish places this ice forms a barrier resembling the floe described by Artic explorers, so densely packed that it may be crossed in safety. This extreme cold, which freezes up all active out-door operations, continues but a short time. In 1857 this cold continued twenty-five days, and the river was entirely blocked with ice. In 1858 the frost continued only fourteen days, and did not arrive until 1st February. January was chilly but no frost; but from October to February the sun was scarcely visible through the fogs and clouds, and the cool drizzling rains were frequent. In March and April the snows melt, and the river rises slowly, but recedes again in May, when it again rises, and reaches its highest point in June and July. Except the cold snap which follows the rains and fogs of October, November, and December, *there is no frost* in the river valley, but there are many days so uncomfortable that it would require a very determined man to brave them. Daylight breaks at this place at 7 in the morning, and it is dark at 5, and there are not more than seven working hours in the short days. From the time the river begins to fall until it rises and covers the bars is about nine months, and of those nine there are, at least, seven and a half of working days, and those days not averaging more than eight hours in length. I am told that at low water there are bars making out into the river from all points, and stretching for long distances; and it is from these bars that all the people who are waiting intend to pay themselves for their delays, fatigues and anxieties. Will they be able to do it? Everybody says yes: and that there is room enough for all who may come and get rich. Does "everybody" speak the truth? *Qui vivra verra.*

Musquitoes and small gnats swarm here and are very annoying, and I have been poisoned frequently by the bite of a black ant. Flies are abundant. Bugs are scarce. There are but few birds; this surprises me when I look at the profusion of berries and the dense woods. I have not seen a squirrel nor any other wild animal; not even a snake. In the Fort are two cats, and the Indians have a dog which must be a cross with a fox. I go out into the mountains and get lost in the thickets—the stillness almost alarms me. There is no sound except the heavy, mournful sighing of the wind through the trees. The heavens are above and the forest around. There is grandeur and magnificence in it all; but in the feeling of awe which the silence imposes, one longs for a voice, if it were only a bird's, to break the spell that steals over the senses.

Ten miles below Fort Langley, Pitt River empties into Fraser from the north. Mr. LANGE NIGHTINGALE, who has prospected many hundreds of miles on these rivers, and who gives a glowing account of all he has seen, and who has the utmost confidence in every river he has visited, except Thompson, made a trip up Pitt River in the Spring. After ascending the river 15 miles, he came to a chain of lakes, 60 miles long, with water clear and deep, surrounded by high snowy mountains. Above the lakes the river is very rapid, and he was only able to ascend ten miles in his canoe. Found gold and black sand everywhere. The Indians were friendly, but very shy of whites. The chief told him no white men had ever been there, and there were no traces of them to be found. There was plenty of quartz, and the country had the appearance of barrenness, which indicates the gold region. The party was not able to prospect much. The chief, on seeing a quartz specimen, said there was plenty of the same further up the river, and offered to point out the place.

A party of twenty men came in from Thompson River. They are particularly down on the country. They don't believe there is gold there, and advise all persons to avoid the region of the Fort for its inhospitality and barrenness. Fresh beef is the only article to be had in abundance, but white men cannot live on fresh beef alone. They state that most travelers turn aside now, and go up Fraser's, towards the sources of which rumor clothes the earth with shining particles. It is far up, but every one hopes to reach it, and all are satisfied if there is only gold; they can bear the Winter's cold, and work through the short days that scarcely flash daylight upon the frozen earth. I hear them say they hope to be able to make use of the long twilights. It surprises me, the confidence with which men talk of enduring hardships. They say men have wintered in regions far above where they propose to go, and lived to tell them tales—and why cannot they do the same? Perhaps they can: for the human will is a powerful engine, and has performed wonders. Some wonderful developments in the form of human endurance are doubtless about to be made known.

Mr. J. WAUGH, of Victoria, has a claim upon Sailor's Bar, which he took up in April. The river was low, and he was able to work after making a rocker out of a pine tree with an axe and a jack-knife. He has been able to work but seven weeks since he went up the river, and in that time he shows as a result 254 ounces; the last 19 of which I have just seen put into the hands of Mr. WALKER, who has just purchased some nine pounds from the same source, and affirms the truth of his story.

PAYN, BARTA, and several more of these unamiable characters, who left San Francisco, and have congregated on this river, were in town yesterday, drunk and quarrelsome. They were gambling all the night previous, and created much disturbance by shooting off pistols and threatening violence. They broke up the crockery in several places, and wound up with a general row in MCKENSIE's cabin, where they whipped MAC severely, and were themselves severely cut and bruised. This morning they are very sad and gentle. They are well known here, but the people would rather they would leave than have a row with them. Should they commit any outrage, however, they will not get much mercy.

Governor Douglas on the New Gold Fields

The following remarks were made on a recent occasion by Governor DOUGLAS, at Victoria, to a company of miners, who wished his opinion on the gold mines in the New Caledonia country:

MY FRIENDS: You wish me to speak to you about Fraser River, and to get my advice about going there, and my opinion of the country. Now I will tell you all plainly, that I will not take the responsibility of giving any advice on the subject. You have all heard what has been said of Fraser River, and I know nothing more about the gold than has already been told you by others. Had you sent to ask my opinion about Fraser River before you left California, I would have told you, one and all, not to leave your quiet homes: not to give up the substance for a shadow, and to wait patiently until something more definite was known about the country. Now, suppose I *were* to tell you so? Suppose I were to advise you one and all, to return immediately to your homes, without going further, what would the answer be? Why, you would all refuse to do so: you would all say that course will never suit. After the trouble and expense we have had in coming here, we must go to the end—we must see the elephant. And perhaps you might think that I had some object to gain in keeping you from going to Frazer River.

Now I know, men, what you wish me to tell you. You wish me to say there are lots of gold in Fraser's River, but that I will not say, because I am not certain of the fact myself. But this I will tell you as my own settled opinion, that I think the country is full of gold, and that east, and north and south of Fraser's River there is a gold field of incalculable value and extent. I have told our glorious Queen so; and I now tell you so, and, if I mistake not, you are the very men who can prove, by your courage and enterprise, whether my opinion be right or wrong. Remember, I do not give you that statement as an established fact, but simply as an opinion, founded on what I have actually seen myself, and heard from others who know the country

Now, what more can I say to you, but go on and prospect, and in a few short weeks you will be able to tell me what Fraser's River is. Take mining tools and food in abundance; you will then be independent of others, and may go to whatever part of the country you choose.

I would not advise you to go beyond Fort Yale with your canoes, as the river is dangerous above that point; neither would I advise you to take the Fort Hope road, as you cannot carry enough of provisions to last you over the journey.

The route by Harrison River *is*, I think, the best, and we are now preparing to get a road opened that way; in fact, I expect to see teams and wagons on the twenty-mile portage that divides that river from Anderson's Lake, before many months are over. That is a safe and accessible route at all seasons to the Upper Fraser River.

Let me say one word about the Indians. They are all friendly, and all thievish, therefore have an eye to your things, and do not leave them exposed, for in that case the Indians will steal them. Go on with them as quietly as you can, and Government will protect you. Be careful of your revolvers, and be not too ready to use them in your own cause.

The law of the land will do its work without fear and without favor. Therefore, appeal to it in all cases; let it do justice between man and man; let it defend your rights and avenge your wrongs.

Now, my friends, go on and prosper. There is hard work before you, and I hope you will be repaid with rich strikes and big nuggets.

One word more about the views of Government. The miner who acts in submission to the laws and pays the Queen's dues like an honest man, shall be protected in person and property; and, as soon as good and trusty men are found, measures will be taken for the conveyance and escort of gold from this place. Every miner will give in his own sack and his own weight, and have it addressed and sealed in his own presence, and get a receipt for a *sack said* to contain so much gold dust. It will be deposited in the public treasury at Victoria, and delivered to the owner on production of the deposit receipt. There will be a charge made for the expense of conveyance, but this will be a small matter compared to the security of your property. I now wish you all well, and shall not detain you by any further remarks.

Mining Laws on Fraser River.

Annexed are the regulations about to be issued by Governor DOUGLAS for the guidance of miners on Fraser and tributary Rivers:

"I. With reference to the Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 28th day of December last, and to the notice from this office of the 30th of the same month, his Excellency directs it to be notified, that the licenses issued in accordance therewith, to dig, search for, and remove all gold found in its natural place of deposit, will, in future, be limited in their operations to alluvial gold, whether consisting of dust, grain, scale or lump gold, and will not extend to matrix gold combined with quartz, or other rock remaining in its original bed or situation.

II. Previously however, to the working of any such matrix gold, notice must be given to, and a written permission obtained from, the Commissioner of the Gold District, who will require such security, and make such arrangements for the protection of the public interests as he may deem necessary. If the parties concerned fail to give the required notice or security, or to observe the conditions prescribed by that officer, all such matrix gold and also all alluvial gold of every kind procured without due authority, will be seized as the property of the Crown, in whose possession soever it may be found; and the persons offending will render themselves liable to be prosecuted for the offence.

III. Persons desirous of working auriferous quartz veins may make application in writing to the Commissioner of the Gold District, accurately describing the locality. Such application shall be immediately recorded by each officer, in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be open at all reasonable times for the inspection of applicants. In case no previous application shall have been made as above directed, and should there be no valid objection to the proposal, the Commissioner shall notify the applicant of his acceptance of the same. The applicant shall then enter into a bond binding himself, and two or more sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Government, jointly and severally, in the sum of two thousand pounds, ($10,000,) to pay a royalty of 10 per cent. on all gold obtained from any part of the lands within the limits of his claim, to an office to be appointed for that purpose by the Government. That rate will be computed on the actual produce, valued at £3 4s. ($16) per oz., it procured by separation only, and £— per ounce, if by amalgamation. He shall further be bound to permit such officer to reside on the land in the neighborhood of the works, at such spot as may be assigned by the Commissioner, and also to give such officer access at all reasonable times to the buildings or premises, and to all books and accounts connected with the production of gold; also, to give all necessary facilities for the collection of the royalty, daily or weekly, as may be found most desirable.

IV. All buildings, machinery, or other improvements, erected or made on the land shall be considered as additional security for the due performance of the conditions of the bond.

V. The above claim shall consist of half a mile of, and in the course of, the vein, with fifty yards reserved on each side of such vein, for building or other purposes. The right of cutting and using timber for building purposes, or for firewood, from adjacent Crown lands, as well as access to neighboring water, shall also be conceded. The duration of the claim shall be three years; which shall, however, be extended for such further period as, upon receipt of instructions from Her Majesty's Government, may be determined upon, having due regard to the interests of the party concerned. At the expiration of the term of their holding, or on the termination of their tenure sooner, by consent of the Government, the parties shall have liberty to remove all buildings, machinery, or other improvements, erected or made by them, and a reasonable time shall be allowed for that purpose; *provided*, always, that the conditions of the bond shall have been duly fulfilled.

VI A claim, such as above, shall be forfeited by the failure of the applicant to enter, within a reasonable period, into the required bond; by his neglecting to pay the prescribed royalty at the time and in the manner required by the bond; by his not employing at least twenty persons on the claim within six months of the acceptance of his application for the same; by his ceasing to employ that number of persons on the works for the period of one month thereafter; by obstructing the officer in the proper performance of his duty, or in any way violating the terms of his bond. Such vein shall then be open to selection by other parties.

VII. Persons desirous of draining ponds, or water holes, may make application in the above mode stated, to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Gold District, and shall be subject in all respects to the same regulations—with the exception that in the place of the payment of a royalty, the applicant shall bind themselves to employ, in each case, the number of persons for whom the working of the claim would afford employment—as may be determined by the Government on the report of the Commissioner during the period of their occupation, and to take out a license for every person employed, and such claim shall be voided by the withdrawal of such number of persons from the work, unless in case of interruption by flood, or other unforseen accident.

VIII. The persons undertaking to drain any such pond or water-course will not, however, be compelled to employ that number of persons during their occupancy, as required by this notice; it will be sufficient that during such occupancy, the pay for licenses for the full number of persons so fixed.

IX. Where more than one application shall have been made for any pond or water-hole previously to the publication of these regulations, or shall hereafter be made on the same day, such pond or water-hole shall be put up to tender, the advance being on the existing rate of the license fee. And it will be understood that such advance shall be paid on any number of persons employed in addition to the number before determined.

X. Persons occupying portions of the Gold Field, by erecting temporary buildings, tents, &c., and carrying on business in any way, shall pay a fee of thirty shillings monthly ($7 50) for the use of the land so occupied by them, and they are required to pay the same on demand, and in advance, to the officers appointed to receive payment of license fees.

XI. Persons desirous of establishing claims to new and unoccupied ground, by working in the ordinary method for alluvial gold, may have their claims marked out on the following scale, namely:

1. Twenty-five feet frontage in rivers to each person.

2 Twenty-five feet of the bed of a creek or ravine to each person.

3. Twenty feet square of table land or river flats to each person.

Every such claim shall be voided by the failure on the part of the claimant to work the same within ten days after the date

where 130 girls are educated. Four Sisters of Providence will soon take charge of the Conception Foundling Hospital.

The Minister relates the causes which decided Government to buy the shares of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. The sum invested in the Railroad works up to April last, amounts to upward of $4,900,000. During the first four months of this year the revenue yielded by the Railroad ascended to $77,458; of this $51,498 arose from the conduct of passengers, and $25,960 for merchandise. Last year the total produce amounted to $48,596.

It is calculated that the works up to the top of Montenegro will cost about $3,000,000, which, added to the five millions already expended, and the balance of road to be made from Montenegro, will make up about ten millions for the whole line up to the capital.

The line of the Southern Railroad is finished as far as the river Maipu, and the bridge over this stream will be opened to the public on the 15th of September next. Southward of Maipu the works reach twenty five or thirty miles, and it is expected that in February next the rails will be laid as far as Rancagua, the first town on the line, and the road will be opened to the public in the middle of the year. The branch in construction along the Alameda, will soon be ready. The total expense, as far as Rancagua, is $2,500,000.

In the Territory of Llanquihue (pronounce Yankee way) there are 235 families of German colonists. Preparations are made for more colonists.

Government intends promoting emigration from the north of Europe towards the Straits of Magellan. For this purpose some works are requisite in the Colony; these have already begun, and Government has ordered a vessel adapted for the navigation of the Straits, thus placing the colony in communication with the Malvinas Islands and Chiloe, and facilitating the means of supplying it with cattle and lumber. As soon as this is done, a Commissioner will be appointed to try the sowing of corn and the rearing of cattle, the result of which will be made known to the agent in Europe.

The foreign debt of Chili at the end of 1856, amounted to about £1,250,000, as follows, viz:

Bonds, at 6 per cent	£622,900
Bonds, at 3 per cent	627,700
Total	£1,250,000

The amortization of last year has reduced it to 21,202,800, say about $6,014,000.

The Home debt amounted at the end of last year to $2,547,050.

It is stated in the Report of the Minister of War, that the standing army amounts to 2,193 men; being 463 less than fixed by law. The officers of the army consist of 4 generals of division, 8 brigadier generals, 6 colonels, 27 lieutenant colonels, 48 majors, 100 captains, 18 adjutants, 64 lieutenants, and 74 ensigns; total, 347.

The engineers and artillery instructors sent for from France have arrived; the former have been recognized with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the latter as majors.

A report of the wreck of the Chilian bark-of-war *Huasquina*, some eighteen miles to the south of Caldera, has reached Valparaiso, and all on board are supposed to be lost. The vessel and her equipments cost $100,000, on which there was an insurance of only $4,000.

BOLIVIA.

Public tranquility has at length been restored in this Republic, and the Administration of LINARES has inspired confidence throughout the country in the stability of the Government. Gen. BELZU, so much feared, is not expected to return.

All the provinces have unanimously concurred in the Dictatorial decree of 31st March last.

Gen. PEREZ, late Minister of War, having resigned, Gen. BALLIVAN has been appointed to the office.

PERU.

There is but little news from this Republic. The Presidential election was to have taken place on the 2d inst. Gen. CASTILLA has probably been elected, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of his opponents to defeat him. The opposition to him is very strong, but as he is backed by the military forces of the country, which have recently been augmented, it is thought by many that if he cannot obtain the popular vote, he will declare himself President. Secret societies, opposed to CASTILLA, have been organized in nearly all the Departments, amongst which the greatest unanimity is said to prevail. They have united upon Gen. MEDINA as their candidate for President, and GREGORIO PAZ SOLDAN for Vice-President, who are both represented as being very popular.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Merrimac* and French ships of-war *Magère* and *Andromede* are at Callao. The *Merrimac* will probably remain there for some time.

The French frigate *Constitution* was at Guayaquil on 1st inst. H. B. M.'s ship *Ganges* sailed from Paita on the 27th July.

The question of the capture of the two American vessels, *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*, by the Peruvian man-of-war *Tumbez*, is not yet disposed of. It is to be hoped that the presence of the flag-ship of the American squadron in the harbor of Callao will facilitate a settlement, which is so earnestly solicited by our able Minister at Lima. If the American commander is disposed to enforce the demand of Minister CLAY we will soon have a satisfactory solution of the question. If not, not; or at least we will not see the end of it for some time to come.

The system of persecution has not yet been abandoned in Ecuador. Mr. MONSALVE, one of the editors of the Panama *Star*, was arrested immediately after his arrival at Guayaquil, and banished to Paita in a sailing vessel, in spite of his being under the protection of the American flag, since he renounced his rights of citizenship. The recruiting system also continues still in force, without excepting any nationality, as, for instance, in the case of one HARVEY BROWN, a citizen of the United States, who was carried by force on board the Ecuadorian schooner *Olmedo*, where he is compelled to serve, without having anybody to interfere in his behalf, because the American Consul says that, in his consular character, he is not allowed to interfere in such matters.

MEXICO.

Later and Interesting from the Rio Grande.

Advance of the Constitutional Army upon the Capital.

By arrivals at New-Orleans, we are placed in possession of advices from Tampico to the 14th inst., from Brownsville to the 18th, and the City of Mexico to the 3d inst.

According to the latter, the Federalist forces had proceeded from Guanajuato to San Miguel de Allende; and that Colonel FUENTES, of ECHEAGARAY's forces, had been so badly routed at Tlapacoyam that he barely succeeded in escaping with fifty men to Jalapa.

A letter, dated Mexico, Aug. 1, reviews the numerous and severe losses which had been sustained by the Zuloaga party during the preceding month. We have reported all these from time to time, and therefore need not give them now. The writer gives some particulars, however, which have not yet been published here. The only thing the Zuloaguistas have to set off against the numerous reverses above referred to, he says, is the action gained near Guadalajara by Colonel CASANOVA over 1,200 Constitutionalists under General BLANCO, who had to retreat, with the loss of 12 killed and 37 taken prisoners. With respect to the new Ministry, he says that as soon as they were installed they declared that, in order to maintain the present government, the greatest energy in governing, and pitiless rigor in war, would be necessary; and, in view of this, they immediately issued a Draconian conspiracy law, which in two days they were obliged to repeal, and other laws which had proved utterly abortive.

To cap the climax, he says, they then issued a requirement on the men of wealth in the city to discount notes of the clergy to the amount of $500,000, under the following disposition: D. GREGORIO MIERY TERAN, $50,000; D. MANUEL ITURBE, $50,000; D. JOAQUIN ROJAS, $50,000; D. ANTONIO BESTERIRI, a Spaniard, $50,000; D. MANUEL ESCANDON, $30,000; D. MIGUEL MARIA BRINGAS, $25,000; and other capitalists, $20,000 each. This was refused; and thereupon the offending capitalists were ordered to be arrested and thrown in prison, which was done with Senors ESCANDON and BRINGAS, and was not done with the others only because they had concealed themselves, either at some of the consulates or the residences of their friends. To Señor BESTERIRI, who is 90 years of age, his passports were sent, ordering his removal from the Republic as "dangerous and suspicious," as we should say, or as a "pernicious foreigner," in Mexican magniloquence literally hath it. The interference of the French Consul, however, prevented the consummation of this outrage. Such proceedings as this will be well understood to have caused the greatest disgust; and such was the state of feeling in the city that the Mint had actually thought it necessary to have the last consignment of silver received sent to the English Legation for safety!

The same writer states that Gen MIRAMON was then in the capital, seeking men and money, and that the Government purposed 500 of the former from the garrison, reducing this to 2,000, and $1,000,000—whence to be obtained, *queen sabe?*

The death of D. MANUEL UAQUIZA, from a wound received in the action of Quinbo, is announced.

The Tampico papers embody but little news. From a long article in *La Union*, of the 11th inst, it is manifest that the Constitutionalists are surrounding it, preventing all intercourse with the interior, and menacing an early attack on it. They are also stated in the same article to have made overtures to some of the officers of the garrison to come over from the fallen Zuloaguista cause. Of course *La Union* speaks of them and represents their actions in the most depreciatory and contemptuous manner; but through all this a conviction that they will accomplish their object is distinctly shadowed.

The same paper has a paragraph to the effect that a person who had a few days previously arrived at Tampico from San Luis Potosi brought the announcement that Gen. MIRAMON, with 5,000 men, had approached within five leagues of that city, after having routed ARAMBERRI at Guanajuato, whence he had retreated to San Luis.

Tampico is from the testimony of *La Union* itself, not without internal dissension. In its issue of the 7th inst, that paper alludes at considerable length to philippics against Gen. MORENO, his Secretary, other officers, and some merchants, accusing them of sinister and treacherous designs, and of mismanagement and malversation, which had been placarded about the streets. They are denounced as calumnious, but they nevertheless indicate hostility. From one paragraph in the course of this article, we gather that the officer in command at Tuxpam, when it was captured by the Constitutionalists, is to be tried.

The same paper reports that a body of Constitutionalists had been defeated by the Negrete brigade, consisting of 600 men, at Tecoluta, near Papantla; and that the Fuerles section, also 600 strong, at Espinal, eight leagues from Papantla, was considered to be acting in concert with the Negrete brigade, in view of an attack on Alatriste at Papantla, which *La Union* thought it probable they had already successfully made.

The same paper represents the situation of the Constitutionalists at Tuxpam as extremely precarious. The desertions are characterized as "monstrous," and by way of example, it is stated that twenty-five Temaqueheros set on guard at the jail deserted in one night, taking their arms and ammunition with them.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 11th, says:

"The papers from Monterey announce the departure of Gen. VIDAURRI with the second division of the army of the North. He has a park of fourteen cannon, among which are the six pieces, composing a beautiful light battery, which recently passed through here. The *Boletin* predicts brilliant things from the arrival of VIDAURRI at the head of his well-equipped army of frontiersmen.

Certain it is he has the love, almost amounting to worship, of the people of his State, and as they have as yet not met with a single reverse, the additional stimulant of their favorite leader at their head will animate them to any degree of daring. We learn it is the intention of the General never to fold his victorious banners until he has placed them over the stronghold in the capital of the Republic.

The forces of our immediate neighbor, Tamaulipas, are not idle, though their plan of operations are known perhaps alone to their commanders. Their head-quarters for the present are at a small place named Tanquisnequis, near to and commanding Tampico, into which place a detachment under ARGUELLES had driven Gen. MORENO. The intention of the Tamaulipecos seems to be the capture of Tampico, as their forces appear to be concentrating around that place.

They have had two slight engagements, and taken the important seaport town of Tuspan. In one of these encounters two of the Reactionist officers were shot after they were taken prisoners—one of whom is said to have been the man who ordered the execution of the wounded QUINTERO at Tampico. A Col. BARRAGAN, well known in Matamoros, is said to have made a narrow escape on a fleet horse in a skirmish in the county of the Aguasteca."

The *Flag*, of the 18th, has the following:

"We have dates from Monterey to the 3d of the present month. The *Boetin*, of the 3d, publishes two letters from Gen. DEGOLLADO, the Constitutional Minister of War, to Gen. ZUAZUA. In one of them, dated July 16, he says that he has received notice that on the 3d of last month there was a *pronunciamiento* in in Mexico for the constitution of 1824, headed by ZULOAGA, and another for SANTA ANNA—and that the solidery of the capital had turned against ZULOAGA, who had fled with his Ministers, or had taken refuge in the house of the French Minister; and that there was still another *pronunciamiento* by the people against the soldiery, and for the constitution of 1857, reformed; leaving at the head of the Government a Mr. JUAN JOSE BAZ, and the army in command of Generals PARRODI, RANGEL, and TRACONIS. If this be true, Mexico is certainly in a beautiful state of confusion, and will offer slight resistance to the entrance of the constitutional forces.

In his other letter General DEGOLLADO informs ZUAZUA that MIRAMON had left Guadalajara on the 13th ult., with 3,000 men and fifteen pieces of artillery, in the direction of Lagos. 'It is stated,' says the letter, 'that he goes to fortify the bridge of Tolotan;' but the General thinks the movement is to deceive ZUAZUA, and that he has either marched upon San Luis, or has taken another road for the City of Mexico.

DEGOLLADO thinks that MIRAMON, whom he calls the hero of defeats, after having suffered those at Carretas and Atenquique, will now soon suffer a last and final one.

These two letters speak of a proposition to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital."

In the same paper we find the following:

The Government of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, in response to the petition of Capt MANUEL LEAL in behalf of the Mexico-Texan citizens of Bejar County, has published a decree directed to the Prefect of the District of Rio Grande, setting aside a portion of land for the accommodation of the 200 families which it says have treated for their removal to the soil of Mexico.

The tract of land is that known as El Remolino, and, though private property, provision is made for the remuneration of the owners, and direction is given that the land be laid off in town lots, with suitable "labors" for the convenience of the farmers of the colony.

Here, then, is a chance for such as imagine that they have not justice from the laws of their adopted country, to return to that of their nativity. We doubt not that an equal liberal provision will be made for all such as may apply.

The New Hall of Representatives at Washington—Letter from Speaker Orr.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union:

I inclose a copy of a letter upon the new Hall of Representatives, just received from the Hon. JAS. L. ORR, Speaker of the House. Entertaining no doubt of success from the moment I undertook its construction, I have yet not been indifferent to the expression of public opinion in regard to it.

The testimony of the Hon. JAS. L. ORR as that of one particularly qualified, both by experience and by position, to judge of its success is especially gratifying to me. As the subject is of general interest to the world as a question of science, and to the people of the United States especially, because it is for their legislation and with their money that it has been constructed, you may think it deserving of a place in your columns.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

ANDERSON, (S. C.,) Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

SIR: At an early period during the late session of Congress you requested me to give my opinion of the fitness of the new Hall of the House of Representatives for the purposes of its erection. I delayed responding to your request until the close of the session that I might form an opinion upon such observation at all seasons and under all circumstances as would be definite and satisfactory.

It has been occupied from December until the middle of June—seasons of the lowest and highest temperature of cold and heat; it has been occupied with crowded galleries and empty benches, by day and by night; and, under all circumstances, in its acoustics, its ventilation, its heating, its lighting, and its conveniences for the comfort of members and the transaction of business, I consider it eminently successful. When order is preserved an ordinary voice can be heard distinctly in the remotest part of the hall or galleries. I presume there is no hall in the world having so large a number of square feet within its walls where the speaker is heard with so little effort on his part.

The ventilation is equally successful. The densest crowd in the galleries during the most protracted sittings breathed a fresh atmosphere—free from all heaviness and impurity. The heating apparatus is so perfect that the engineer had only to be notified what temparature was desired, when in a few minutes it was supplied. The arrangement for lighting the Hall is admirable: not a burner is seen, and yet such a flood of softened light is poured down through the stained-glass ceiling of the hall that it was difficult to distinguish when the day ended and the night commenced.

The Hall and its fixtures are a splendid triumph of your professional skill, and will ever remain a proud monument to your genius.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.
JAMES L. ORR, Speaker.

Capt. M. C. MEIGS, Engineer, &c., Washington.

A WHALE 'IN THE' CHESAPEKE.—Messrs. EDITORS: Though familiar with the Chesapeake and its rivers for forty years, I have never seen or heard of a whale in its waters. The following extract from a letter received yesterday from my sisters, residing in Gloucester County, Va., near the bay shore, may be of interest to your readers:

"We have had frequent rains lately, though not continued ones. The corn is much benefitted by them they say. The great event of the day, however, is the arrival and capture of a whale in North River. It was seen just opposite Major TALIAFERRO's house, and many persons soon collected and tried to kill it, but it was too dangerous to venture near to, and it was a long time before they succeeded in killing it. Its mouth, when open, measures thirteen feet from the under to the upper part. A small boat, such as they had, might have sailed in. The tongue was as large as a common door, and as soft to the foot as a feather bed. The animal measured forty-three feet nine inches in length, twenty-seven in circumference, nine feet through, and the tail fin ten feet wide. Over two thousand persons went to see it, but it soon became so offensive that it had to be cut up and buried. They tried to save the oil, but not understanding the process, had to abandon it. After shooting it from a boat repeatedly and wounding it, Dr. PHIL. TALIAFERRO went out in the water up to his throat and pierced it with a Toledo sword until it was powerless and could be dragged ashore."—*Baltimore American.*

The Durham (Eng.) *Chronicle* says: "Miss Sarah Forbes Bonetta, an African princess, who, it may be remembered, was brought, a few years ago, to this country by Captain Forbes, R. N., a lady of high rank in her own country, and a special favorite with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and was the only lady of color present at the marriage of the Princess Royal, will, in the course of a few days, visit this town, as the guest of Captain Heard, R. N. It is very natural that some curiosity should be excited by the visit of so distinguished a stranger, but we hope that the lady will not be subject to attentions of too obtrusive a character."

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 27, 1858.

MEATS.

Business is devoid of animation; prices exhibit no remarkable changes. Supplies are not heavy. They, however, generally exceed the requirements of buyers. Prime qualities of Beef are not plenty.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned ₱ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 50
Lamb, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ₱ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12¼	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Stocks are generally moderate; the demand is fair; prices are essentially unaltered. A small lot of Prairie Hens were offered, this morning. Partridge can also be found. Woodcock are more plenty.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	50	@	1 00
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	11	@	15
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	87	@	1 25
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	2 25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Woodcock, ₱ doz	4 00	@	4 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75	@	87½
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₱ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 00
Partridge, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25

FISH.

Salmon have disappeared, as have also Fresh Mackerel. Brook Trout are in pretty fair supply. Pickerel were in market this morning. Striped Bass are cheaper. Kingfish and Sheepshead have advanced. No important changes have occurred in Shell, Pickled or Smoked Fish. The dealers report trade as being moderately active, through not as good, of course, as they would have it.

Trout, ₱ lb	44	@	62
Codfish, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12½	@	—
Spanish Mackerel, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams—₱ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters—₱ lb	5	@	6
Crabs—₱ doz	18	@	25
Crabs—Soft Shell, ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Sturgeon smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The supply of Potatoes is large; prices rule low; the demand is moderate. Sweet Potatoes are in, but are dear. Green Corn, Beets, Okra, Tomatoes and Squashes are plenty. Bunch Turnips, Cucumbers, Beans and Salad are less abundant. Bunch Onions and Green Peas have disappeared. Business lacks activity.

Potatoes, New ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, New ₱ bushel	62½	@	1 00
Potatoes, New, half peck	15	@	18
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck	37	@	—
Green Corn, ₱ 100 ears	25	@	50
Green Corn, ₱ dozen	4	@	8
Turnips, New, Russian, ₱ bushel	75	@	—
Turnips, New, ₱ doz. bunches	62½	@	75
Turnips, New, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Carrots, New, ₱ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, New, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, New, ₱ doz. bunches	37	@	—
Beets, New, ₱ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ₱ doz. strings	75	@	—
Onions ₱ string	7	@	8
Onions, new, ₱ half peck	18	@	25
Green Peppers, ₱ doz	18	@	—
Okra, ₱ 100	31	@	—
Okra, ₱ doz	4	@	—
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	25	@	75
Cabbage, new, ₱ head	2	@	7
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel basket	30	@	40
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	3	@	—
Beans, ₱ peck	25	@	37½
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	75	@	—
Lima Beans, ₱ half peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	6	@	9
Parsley, ₱ bunch	2	@	3
Mint, ₱ bunch	1	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	—	@	10
Garlic, ₱ doz	—	@	1 00
Egg Plants, each	6	@	—
Salad, ₱ doz. heads	18	@	37
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	4
Squashes, ₱ bushel	37	@	—
Squashes, each	2	@	4
Watermelons, each	12	@	50
Muskmelons, each	4	@	10

FRUIT.

The changes in this line have been unimportant. Supplies are generally fair; the demand is not brisk.

Peaches, ₱ basket	$1 50	@	4 00
Peaches, ₱ quart	10	@	31
Plums, ₱ quart	12	@	25
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	62½	@	—
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@	30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ₱ basket	15	@	—
Blackberries, common, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	9	@	12
Apples, new, ₱ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, new, ₱ basket	1 00	@	6 00
Pears, new, ₱ half peck	15	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ dozen	50	@	1 00
Lemons, ₱ box	3 00	@	5 00
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12½	@	25
Pine Apples, ₱ dozen	25	@	75
Pine Apples, each	3	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 75
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	37	@	50
Figs, ₱ box	40	@	60
Figs, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Raisins, Bunch, ₱ box	2 25	@	2 50
Currants, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Preserved Ginger, ₱ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ₱ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

These commodities are unaltered; supplies being good, and inquiries restricted.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ lb	17	@	22
Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@	23
Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb	24	@	26
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ₱ lb	22	@	24
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@	21
Cheese, new, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Cheese, old, imitation English, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ₱ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba ₱ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ₱ bottle	31	@	75
Honey, new comb, ₱ lb	25	@	28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	25	@	—
Mangoes, each	3	@	—
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ₱ 100	37	@	75
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sarcines, ₱ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	25	@	37
Catsup, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, ₱ gallon	37	@	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 27, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	13	31	—
Flour, bbls	8,141	1 292	2,390
Wheat, bushels	—	2,120	5,995
Corn, bushels	43,753	—	13,600
Rye, bags	—	191	—
Barley, bushels	350	—	—
Oats, bushels	3,000	2,600	—
Provisions, pkgs	699	—	118
Whisky, bbls	482	112	—

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and sales have been made to-day of 2,953 bags, per *William Wilson*, on private terms; and 100 bags St. Domingo were also sold at 9½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sales 1,500 boxes Adamantine at 18c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¾

DRY GOODS—A catalogue of the New-England Worsted Co.'s Carpets was sold by auction, to-day, to a respectable Company at what were considered fair prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 250 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13; and 100 tons Jamaica do. at $12, cash, ₱ ton.

FISH—Light stocks check business; 400 quintals Grand Bank Codfish brought $3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are nominally the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour. Rejected brands can be procured on easier terms; while sound and desirable lots are held firmly. The demand is moderate, mainly for home use. Sales 10,000 bbls., including rejected Superfine State at $4@$4 15, chiefly at $4 05@$4 15; do. extra do. at $4 30@$4 65; standard Superfine at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $4 75; do. extra do. at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 50, and other grades within our range:

Rejected Superfine State	$4 00	@	$4 15
Rejected Extra State	4 30	@	4 65
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 75	@	5 00
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 25	@	5 50
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 90
Fancy Ohio	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50

Low to very choice Extra Missouri, 6 00 @ 8 50

Canadian is scarce and quiet, at from $5 30@$6 50 from low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate request but is less firm; sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 80@$5 30 for rejected brands, $5 35@$5 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 20@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3; 500 boxes Bunch do. at $2 40@$2 50, and 423 bbls. Alicante Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, and prices of new Southern tend strongly downward. Sales 8,500 bushels, including good White Canadian, at $1 28; good new White Southern, at $1 47½@$1 50; inferior to very good new Red Southern, at $1 15@$1 30; and badly shrunken Southern, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy, and Mixed is lower. Sales 32,500 bushels, at 70¾c@74¾c. for unsound mixed Western; 77c.@84c. for poor to good do., do.; and 86c@90c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is more plenty and is much depressed. Sales 14,400 bushels at 74c. for heated, and 75c.@76c for ordinary to fair, ₱ bushel. Good to strictly prime Rye is quoted at from 77c. @78c ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in demand, and are quoted somewhat firmer. Included in the sales were 4,000 bushels Chicago at 52½c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Western, 52¼c @55c.; State, 50c @53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c @40c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are active and the advance of last week is well supported. Sales have been to a considerable extent embracing Orinocos, Buenos Ayres, Porto Cabellos, Maranhams, &c. Orinocos at 25c.; Buenos Ayres at 27¾c.@28c.; Maranhams at 19¼c. Included in the sales were 7,000 Dry Salted Maranhams, 19¾c. 8 mos.; 8,000 Buenos Ayres 27c.@27½c., 6 mos.; 4,000 Orinoco, 24½c@25c., 6 mos.

HOPS—Are held above the views of buyers. No important movements transpired to-day.

LEATHER—The sales of Sole have been to a fair extent. Prices are unchanged. Buyers operate cautiously. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	88 000	6,600
Sales, sides	105 000	70 300
Stock at the close, sides	137,000	24.600

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 37c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales to day: 40 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 33c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 570 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 23; and 1,000 bbls. Crude Whale at 53c. ₱ gallon. Linseed has been in good request at 73c.@74c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is selling at 87½c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Olive Oil is quoted at from 97½c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon, with sales of 4 300 gallons within the range.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $17 25@$17 35 for Mess, and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats in fair demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9¾c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c; and clear do. do. at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c. @7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¾c.@11¾c. Lard is in demand at full rates. 300 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm; sales 200 bbls in lots, at $13 75@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c @19c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3c.@8c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

SALT—An invoice of Liverpool fine was reported sold to day, at $1 07½ per sack.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request to-day, and sales have been confined to 95

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Grandfather Whitehead—Columbus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Willow Copse—La Zingarella.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—How to Get Out of It—Robbers of the Rhine.

BOWERY THEATRE—Schoolmaster—Waterman Idiot of the Beacon.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar Room—Leolia—Cheeseusco.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Dodworth's Band—Grand Promenade Concert—Fireworks &c.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool Aug. 28
The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg .....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffolk and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Boat for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Boat for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The British mails by the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day at 10½ A.M.

☞ The mails for the European continent by the steamer *Saxonia*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post Office to-day, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another evidence of the practical working value of the Atlantic Telegraph is furnished in our telegraphic column. A dispatch, communicating the terms of the Treaty consummated by the French and English Plenipotentiaries at Tiensin, reached us yesterday at noon, derived from the London papers of yesterday morning. It is also stated that the information it contains was only received at St Petersburg on the 21st inst. This evinces an important gain in the article of time, and encourages a hope that we shall yet have our telegrams at the moment St. Paul's in London and St. Paul's in New-York record the same hour on their respective dials. The terms of peace they announced, if faithfully complied with by that treacherous Government and race, certainly introduce a new era in Asiatic politics. Not merely the ports, but the entire Empire, within and without the Wall, are opened to foreigners, to traffic or to propagate religion; foreign envoys are to be received at the capital; France and England are to be indemnified their costs in conducting a suit so successful. Save his demand for indemnity in the case of the Whampoa business, the American Commissioner finds all his wishes met, in this immense concession, and may now settle down into a resident at the Court of the Celestial King. The return of the Emperor of France to Paris, and the expected return of Queen Victoria to England, are also stated. From India we have news of the dispersion of the Gwalior rebels.

From our files by the steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, we succeeded in laying before our readers, yesterday morning, the more important points of the news. We continue our extracts today, and add such of our voluminous correspondence as we can make room for.

The screw-steamship *Alps*, from Liverpool at noon on the 14th inst, arrived at this port last night. She brings the same dates as the *Canada*.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two weeks' later intelligence from the Pacific Coast. The news from California is destitute of interest. From the reduction of fares and the passenger lists of the Vancouver steamers, we infer that the announcement which appears in all our San Francisco exchanges is correct, namely, that the great rush for Fraser's River is suspended until the season be more favorable to mining. The attention of Californians was engrossed with politics; both the Republican and Democratic Conventions were sitting at Sacramento when the *Sonora* left. The day was not fixed for the Douglas meeting. The impression seemed to be general that unless the Broderick, or Douglas interest coalesced with the Republicans, the Administration must be triumphant. The *Moses Taylor* brought nearly a million and a half in gold.

From Oregon and Washington we learn that the movement to the gold region continued at high tide, large bands, well armed and mounted, forcing their way through the hostile Indian district. Fresh evidences of hostility have been furnished by the savages. In his preparations for prosecuting the war, Major-General Clarke is unremitting, and it was anticipated that immediately after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from New-York, he would take the field. The troops in the meantime were moving up the river to rendezvous at Fort Walla Walla.

The report from Fraser River is less enthusiastic than hitherto; and yet the belief in the unlimited plenty of gold on the district and its branches, seems to strengthen among the miners. The state of the river, which persists in defeating the prospecters, leaves the subject in some doubt. We give the letter of a very excellent correspondent at Fort Hope, with a speech and the new land and mining regulations of Gov. Douglas.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands announce the adjournment of the Legislature, and the appointment of the Hon. David L. Gregg as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The first shipload of Guano from the Archipelago had been despatched to New-York. Other cargoes were to follow.

Our correspondent at Panama is unable to supply later intelligence from the capital of New-Granada, owing to that chronic cause, the failure of the mails. The local news is interesting. The contest for the government of the Isthmus State has passed from the ballot-box to the arena of arms; the two hostile factions preparing in earnest for a conflict on the 15th proximo. Our Consul has been unable to obtain redress in the case of Mr. Martin, detailed by the last arrival, and, if finally unsuccessful, will hand it over to the Commander of the *St. Marys*, daily expected at the port from San Francisco. Lieutenant Gilliss, *en route* to Chili, to effect his observation of the solar eclipse, came very near missing the southward steamer.

From Central America we have information of the reception of the Hon. Beverly C. Clarke, by the President of Guatemala, with the formal speeches and congratulations usual on such occasions. The public mind was still engrossed with apprehensions of Mr. Walker. At San Juan the state of things is represented as deplorable. In the absence of the transit travel, the miserable place is sinking into utter ruin.

The South American advices, from the Pacific side, are given with customary detail. The state of affairs in Chili is highly satisfactory; the country tranquil; parties quiescent. Public attention was occupied with improving the navigation of the Straits of Magellan, by building steam-tugs for service there, and by extending the Santiago Railroad.

Affairs in Bolivia have settled down, and assumed a more pacific aspect than previously. Dr. Linares, no longer apprehensive of Belzu, or other rivals, is giving his mind zealously to the development of the material interests of the State.

Complaints reach us from Equador of the treatment of American citizens at Guayquil. Doubtless Mr. Buckalew, who has reached that port by this time, and presented his credentials a Chargé, will give the subject instant attention.

The Haytien Government some time since sent an armed force and a commision to the Guano Island of Nevass, where an American Company were at work collecting and shipping away the Guano deposits without permission. They were ordered to leave the Island, but refused until they could hear from their employer, a Mr. Cooper of Baltimore. The proper measures, it is said, will be adopted to force them to leave. The Island has been leased to M. Rassia, a merchant of Jamaica.

By way of San Francisco, we have interesting details of Mormon news, though of no later dates. There was a report, which lacks confirmation, that Brigham Young had left the Territory for parts unknown. It was probable that Judge Eckels would make the practice of polygamy the subject of judicial investigation. It appears there is no territorial law which sanctions it, but there is one that punishes adultery. Other judicial action was contemplated. The overland mail route from Salt Lake to California was working smoothly and rapidly. There is no important intelligence by this arrival, nor any more definite indication of the purpose of the Mormon leaders.

By the way of New-Orleans we have later advices from Mexico, namely: the capital to the 3d, Tampico to the 11th, and the Rio Grande to the 18th inst. The rapid concentration and advance of the Northern forces upon the City of Mexico are confirmed, and also the low ebb of the Zuloagistas.

We learn through a private dispatch received in this City, that Secretary Floyd and lady, accompanied by Captain Magruder, U. S. A, arrived at Old Point Comfort yesterday. General Scott expects to be there on Sunday, the 29th inst.

The first execution which has taken place in the State of Maine for twenty-three years, occurred yesterday at Lewiston, in that State. The murderers of the brig *Albion Cooper*—Abraham Cox and Peter Williams—suffered the extreme penalty of the law about 11½ A. M., after a full confession of their guilt.

The Committee of the State Senate appointed to examine the working of the Metropolitan Police law—Senators Spinola and Wheeler—having organized on Thursday, met for business yesterday. The sessions are private, and we could only learn that Mr. Embree, the chief clerk of the Department, was examined before the Committee yesterday.

The Joint Committee on Celebrations met for the fourteenth time yesterday. Their proceedings were of a similar character to those of previous days. It was resolved to request all merchants, manufacturers and *storekeepers* to close their places of business on the 1st of September.

The Commissioners of Health met again yesterday. A report was forwarded by the Health Officer, in relation to the matter of the United States storehouses on the Quarantine wharf, stating that the Collector, and also the Federal Government, have refused the use of those buildings for the accommodation of commercial men.

A laborer named Michael Levy yesterday fell into the hold of the canal boat *Artisan*, lying at Pier No. 4, E. R., and was fatally injured. He was taken to the Hospital, and died there. An unknown woman was found injured in the area of the house No. 39 Elm-street, into which she had fallen. She died yesterday at the Hospital. Coroner Gamble held inquests on the deceased. An inquest was held by Coroner Gamble on the body of a female child, found dead in State-street the day before. An inquest, also, was held at No. 129 Seventh-avenue upon the body of Hugh McSorley, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, who, while intoxicated, fell out of a third-story window Wednesday night. He died a few hours after the accident. Verdict, "Death from accidental injuries."

One Tully, a bar-keeper at the corner of Cross and Mulberry streets, last night killed another man of the same craft, of the same vicinity, at 6 o'clock. The dead man was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and to-day the Coroner will hold an inquest in the matter.

A pear was presented to the Mayor yesterday from the old pear-tree that Peter Stuyvesant planted, and which still stands at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third-avenue.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, when an invitation to join in the New-York cable celebration was unanimously accepted.

A genuine case of yellow fever, which resulted fatally, occurred at Hoboken on Wednesday. The victim was Patrick McCullough, late the carpenter on board the steamship *Philadelphia*, which arrived from New-Orleans about two weeks ago. The person died at the house of Mr. Hannan, No. 99 Garden-street. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firm for Cotton, the sales of which amounted to 1,800 bales. Low grades of Flour, especially rejected brands, were depressed, while other kinds were essentially unchanged. The demand was moderate. Wheat was lightly dealt in at drooping rates. Corn was more freely offered, and prices favored buyers. Rye was plentier and cheaper. Provisions were in fair demand and Pork was dearer. Rio Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars and Molasses were inactive. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alteration. The Corn Exchange will be closed next Wednesday, Sept. 1, on account of the Telegraph Celebration.

The Ability of India to Supply Europe with Cotton.

During a considerable portion of the late session of the British Parliament, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was engaged in hearing evidence on the progress and prospects and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonization in India,—especially in the hilly districts and healthier regions of that country,—as also for the extension of British commerce with Central Asia. The general tenor of this evidence is to the effect that, though colonization, in the broad sense of the term, is absolutely impracticable, owing to the cheapness of labor, the inability of Europeans to perform agricultural work, and the difficulty of rearing European children, yet India presents a fine field for the investment of capital in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, indigo, coffee, and other tropical products by native labor, under the superintendence of Europeans. Col. Onslow, of the Madras army, thinks that capital might be profitably employed in purchasing cotton from the native cultivators,—cleaning it on the spot by the American gin, pressing it, and then sending it to Liverpool, where it would arrive in a much better state than it does at present. He adds that Mexican cotton is gradually superceding the indigenous kinds in the south of India, and that American gins are displacing the rude machines of the natives. Mr. Balston, the contractor for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who made a journey through Guzerat, to observe the cotton cultivation of that province, and was two seasons in Scinde, examining the system of irrigation pursued there, regards water as the one thing needful to enable India to compete with the United States in the production of cotton for the supply of the European markets, and proposes the formation of an extensive system of canals, which would carry water wherever it is required, and at the same time furnish the means of cheap transport to the coast. He says that the effect of irrigation on the cotton plant of India, is to raise it from a diminutive annual, producing fifty or sixty pounds of cotton per acre, to a large perennial, yielding ten times the quantity,—worth 150 per cent. more than the present Indian cotton, and quite equal in quality to any produced in America. He has seen the cotton plant eight feet high, and with 300 balls on it, in a garden at Bombay, where there is plenty of water, and considers that the same results would proceed from the use of the like means on a large scale; but irrigation is too expensive at present to be availed of for the production of cotton, and hence it is applied only to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and such things as plantains, chilies, pepper, &c., for home consumption. Canals, Mr. Balston says, would enable the planters to produce a bale of cotton of 400 pounds from an acre of land, and to deliver it at a sea-port at a cost of £2 8s. 6d., which bale of cotton would be worth £10, and the seed 18s., leaving a profit of £8 9s. 6d per acre. Water never fails to lengthen the staple of cotton in India, and he believes that the cotton raised by irrigation would drive American cotton out of the market entirely, as soon as it came in sufficient quantity. Both Sir E. Perry and Mr. Willoughby, who have been in India, appear, from the manner in which they examined the witness, to be somewhat incredulous, both as to the feasibility of the canal project and the results expected from it; but he maintained that the only difficulty would be that involved in raising the necessary capital, and referred, as to the latter point, to a letter from Mr. Vary, late superintendent of cotton-growing experiments in the southern Mahratta country, in which it is said: "The cotton-plant, as at present cultivated, is an annual; the seed is sown towards the end of the monsoon, when the ground is full of moisture; the bush seldom exceeds three feet and a half in height, and 40 pounds per acre of cleaned cotton is considered a fair crop. After the cotton is collected, the bushes are pulled up and burnt, as they all die during the hot weather from want of moisture. By irrigating cotton you will be able to retain the same bushes for several years. I have seen a bush, nine years old, producing three crops yearly of fine cotton. You will therefore get two or three crops yearly instead of one, and instead of 40 pounds per acre you will get from 200 to 300 pounds yearly; and the quantity of irrigated cotton is 150 per cent. better than field-cultivated cotton, which is easily accounted for. In the non-irrigating system, when the hot weather sets in, the bush, from the want of moisture, becomes dried up and stunted, and this renders the cotton short and crisp. The samples of cotton which I have seen grown in gardens, or where there was plenty of water, is as fine, long, and silky as any in the world; and there is no doubt, if it can be produced in large quantities, it would be preferred to American or any other." Mr. Balston has not ascertained practically whether cotton would pay the cost of irrigation, but he stated his belief that the first three or four canals that were made in India would drive American cotton entirely out of the country, simply from the cheapness of labor in India. He is of opinion that cotton quite equal to the average of American might be delivered at a seaport from any part of India at a cost of 1½d. per pound. This low cost of production would not, however, much affect prices in Liverpool until Indian cotton is produced in sufficient quantity to displace American. So long as American cotton can be sold in Liverpool at a profit, so long will Indian cotton sell at a proportionate price, whatever the cost of production may be. Mr. Balston calculates that, to reduce prices in Liverpool, 2,000,000 bales in excess of the present supply are required from India. To produce this quantity by the present mode of cultivation would require an additional 42,000,000 acres of land, allowing a crop of cotton once in three years, and an extra four or five millions of laborers. The quality, as regards staple, would not be improved, and the cost of production would remain the same as at present, except as to the extent to which the cost of carriage may be hereafter reduced by the construction of railways. Irrigation would do more, in his opinion, to furnish a large supply of cotton from India than railways; and he urged upon the Committee that, the lower the price is reduced, the greater will be the power of the English manufacturers to compete with those of India. To the native manufacturer, who is also the cultivator, the cost of the raw material is only a penny a pound, without reference to its value in England, and the cost of spinning it into 20s. twist, 10d. per pound, making a total cost of 11d. per pound for the yarn. The cost of producing the same yarn in England would be 5½d. for the cotton and 1½d. for spinning, giving the manufacturer a margin of 4d. per pound to cover the cost of export. If the price of cotton in Liverpool could be reduced to 3d. per pound, the cost of the yarn could be only 4½d., and the additional margin thus obtained would enable the English manufacturers to compete with those of the East to a much greater extent than at present. Mr. Balston observes that, although the cultivators of India will continue to manufacture their own clothing as long as they have nothing else to do for a great part of the year, yet there are sixty millions of people in India, besides foreigners, who will buy manufactured goods where they can obtain them cheapest. Colonel Onslow confirms Mr. Balston's evidence, both as to the effects of irrigation in improving the growth of cotton, and as to the great value of a system of canals, both in supplying water and in affording the means of transport from the interior to the coast. The report of the Committee has not yet been printed.

Anti-Administration Meeting.

A printed call is in circulation for a meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th of September, at 8 o'clock, P. M., of the electors of this City "who are opposed to the present National Administration for its efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution upon a protesting people; who are in favor of such a change in our State Constitution as shall require an adopted citizen to have been naturalized one year before voting; who are in favor of securing the rights of legal voters by an efficient registry law; and who are in favor of legal safeguards against the deportation by foreign governments of their convicts and paupers to our shores." This invitation is already signed by leading Americans and Republicans, men not accustomed to act together, but whose public cooperation at this time must be regarded as an evidence of sincere devotion to a common object. Among the names appended we notice those of Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks, Joseph Blunt, Simeon Baldwin and James De Peyster Ogden. When such agree, it would seem that the parties they represent could find no insuperable bar to union.

The vital propositions are those which recommend a Registry Law, and an interval of one year between naturalization and voting. Democratic opposition to these changes is easily understood. Without fraudulent foreign votes the leaders of that party would be politically bankrupt. Such votes have constituted the capital upon which they have done business for twenty years past. Without them they would scarcely have carried a general or municipal election in this State since 1835. Let them say what they will, the true ground of their hostility to the proposed reforms consists in their profound conviction that their chances of success would be damaged, if not annihilated. There can be no honest objection to a Registry Law. And there is every honest reason for putting a stop to the naturalization of foreigners for the purpose of being immediately marched to the polls by the Committee which has paid the fees, and which holds the certificates of citizenship as a pledge that the newly made voters shall cast their first ballots for the "right" party. But the Republicans can have no motives of corrupt interest for opposing measures which may be right in themselves; but just the contrary. They never gain, they uniformly suffer, by fraudulent voting. Almost without exception their rank and file concur in desiring a Registry Law with such other safeguards as shall secure a pure ballot-box. A few of their leaders are said to be against such measures. But it is difficult to believe it. On no principles which regulate the actions of men can such conduct on their part be rationally explained. That some of the most sagacious of their number support the reforms in question is evinced by the list of names above referred to. And that eventually all will be found leaning in their favor we are bound to believe. To think otherwise involves a question of their common sense, almost of their sanity.

The propositions embraced in the call are not to be upheld on party grounds. They are right and proper, irrespective of their bearing for or against any political organization. That the Democratic Party finds itself driven to oppose them arises from the fact, unfortunate in itself, that its voting force is made up so largely of naturalized citizens, and also from the necessity which has been found to exist for an annual reinforcement greater than the tardy process of legal naturalization can supply. None know better than those who profit by fraudulent votes the baseness of victory won by such means. None better know how just and right is the proposed change.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute is to be held two days before the Republican and American Conventions assemble. If the general sentiment of those parties, in this City, shall respond to the call, a demonstration may be looked for whose influence will be felt at Syracuse. If a union is at all possible, it can surely be formed upon the platform laid down in this call. If no such union is practicable, the Democrats will scarcely need the accustomed aid of fraudulent votes to carry the State in November.

The Tribune on Egyptology.—The *Tribune* has recently been airing its knowledge on the subject of Egypt, and we should judge, from the prodigiously inexact information it displays, that it had been studying the New American Cyclopedia, wherein we learn that the great Pyramid of Cheops may be entered through a trap-door in the fore paws of the Sphynx; that the Abyssinians are a Circassian race; that "no reliance is to be placed in Egyptian datings," and other equally curious matters. In alluding to the Pyramids, yesterday, our amiable cotemporary remarks, in the most innocent manner conceivable, that the age of these monuments is "a subject in dispute among the learned." But, however much the subject may be disputed among the authorities of the *Tribune*, it has long ceased to be a subject of dispute anywhere else. The age of the Pyramids is as well known as the age of the City Hall. It is really shocking to see how sneeringly, and with what irreverence the *Tribune* invariably alludes to subjects which are held sacred by the better part of the community. On Monday last it gave an account of some supposed new discoveries in the Nile, which it could not mention without exclaiming parenthetically, "The name reminds us that Moses has at length been settled," and so it goes on to have a fling and a sneer at what it calls "the miserable Hebrew chronology." What the Christian world calls "Holy" the *Tribune* regards as miserable. Our irreverent cotemporary "settles Moses" on the strength of a supposed discovery of pottery in the alluvium of the Nile. The *Tribune* may be very good authority on such modern events as the battle of Sievegammon, but when it undertakes to discuss the age of the Pyramids, and to "settle Moses" on the apocryphal reports of "an American engineer and a Mussulman Viceroy," its statements should be received with a considerable allowance for what sailors call "leeway." Moses will, probably, stand a while onger, notwithstanding the settler of the *Tribune*.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.—The fact is communicated by telegraph that John Hutchings has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Giddings' district. This would seem to imply that Mr. G. is to retire from public life. Whether his failure to be renominated is according to his wish, is not stated. Probably it is; for his influence in his district is understood to be unbounded. He has occupied a seat in the House of Representatives longer than any other person now a member, and has won the title of "Father of the House." In this character it has fallen to him, on several successive occasions, to swear in Speakers to administer the oath. For some few years Mr. G.'s health has been failing, and last Session he was once or twice compelled to be carried from the hall. This state of his physical system may have inclined him to abandon public life, in which he has had so long and at times so stormy a career. He was formerly a Whig of the Henry Clay school; and even after he became an Abolitionist his attachment for Mr. Clay was never lost. In 1849 he was prominent on the Buffalo platform, where he reluctantly consented to the nomination of Van Buren, though zealous against both Cass and Taylor. In 1856 he united with the Republicans in supporting Fremont, and has acted with them since. His hatred of Slavery is intense, yet in his public course he has not usually been ultra on questions where Slavery was not directly involved. As an illustration reference may be made to his support, yielded with hesitation, but not refused, of the Crittenden Amendment which contemplated the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, should her citizens so determine. This was a large concession for an Abolitionist, and yet Mr. Giddings made it. His retirement from Congress will be an event deserving of notice.

The Atlantic Telegraph in France.—The French are a wonderful people. They are the most volatile and easily excited of any nation in Europe, they can improvise a great show in less time and is better taste than any other people; but what excites the rest of the world appears to have no effect whatever upon French sympathies; they only grow enthusiastic over their achievements. The French nation had no hand in the great work of laying the Atlantic Telegraph, and though they will reap just the same benefit from it that England and the United States will, they take the news of the success of this great experiment as coolly and quietly as though it were an ordinary occurrence. The announcement of the news that the cable was laid and in successful operation, appears to have caused no more excitement or fluster in Paris than it will in Timbuctoo, or among the Nez Perces. The intelligence had been in Paris a whole week, and not one word of comment had appeared in reference to it in any of the Paris papers.

The Second Telegraphic Dispatch from London.—The Atlantic Telegraph has already become an old story. In our evening edition of yesterday we published the morning's news from London. The dispatch was headed "London, 27th August," and it was on the 27th it was published. Nothing can exaggerate the marvel, or make it appear more wonderful. The "electricians" have not yet consented to let the public know precisely what length of time is required to send these telegrams from London, or Valentia, but we know that they come within twelve hours, and that fact ought, for the present, to be sufficient. The second telegram gives us no startling information; it merely confirms the report of the peace with China, and gives the terms of the treaty, which are in the highest degree satisfactory.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company and the British Government.—We understand that Lord Derby, in answer to the representations of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has signified the willingness of the British Government to amend the charter of the Company, so as to place its organization, &c, upon a footing of absolute equality, as regards the British and Amerian Governments.

Brady's Portrait Gallery.—Mr. Brady has just issued another capital imperial photograph, as one of his series of eminent Americans. The last one issued is an admirable likeness of the Hon. William H. Seward. Apart from its value as a portrait of the eminent Senator, it has a special value as an example of the photographic art.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

Candidates for Governor—Morgan, Cook, Spaulding, Patterson, Old Whigs—Seldon, Wadsworth, Diven, the Radicals—Who Owns the Convention—Mr. Weed and Mr. Schoolcraft, Delegates.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858.

The action of the American State Council, in deciding to call a Nominating Convention at Syracuse on the day fixed by the Republicans, leaves little room to doubt a speedy and practical union of the two organizations. It now rests with the Republicans to receive or reject the manifest overtures which the Americans have made for a coöperation of those who entertain opinions adverse to the Democratic Administration. No one here believes that the Republican Convention will hesitate for a moment to invite a committee of conference to arrange the details of a compact which shall bind the two parties substantially to the same course of action.

Having reached the conclusion that all is to be peace and harmony, and a victory consequent, we are each turning our attention to a canvass of the names that shall be symbolic of this America-Republican alliance. There is no lack of applicants for the office of Grand Standard Bearer; but I imagine making the selection is to prove more embarrassing than it appears to a superficial observer.

I have endeavored to give a *résumé* of the preferences and the opposition, which I have heard indicated within the last two hours, which may serve to illustrate the perplexity attending the making up of such a ticket as will command the regards of all.

Foremost among the proposed names stands that of E. D. Morgan, of your City, who has considerable prominence as the admitted favorite of Mr. Weed. His claims are urged principally upon the ground that he was one of the few engaged in mercantile pursuits who early attached himself to the fortunes of Senator Seward. This point, and the alleged fact that he devoted much time and money to advance the Republican cause in 1856, are dwelt upon at length by his advocates, as all-sufficient reasons for placing him at the head of the ticket. *Per contra*—it is said, to be sure, Mr. Morgan did espouse the cause of Mr. Seward in advance of his political associates, but not until it was manifest that he was to be reëlected, and then not in so decided a manner as that he might not have turned back, had the prospect of Mr. Seward's success suddenly grown less. This timidity—this vacillation—it is supposed is with him constitutional, and it is made an additional cause why he should not be put in a position requiring prompt and decisive action. As in proof of this defect, they affirm that during his Senatorial term he did not record his vote on either side of one half the bills which were acted on. Neither do those opposed concede the liberality which is claimed for him. I was told yesterday that a hundred gentlemen in the State had made much larger contributions of money. In addition is brought up some reminiscences of a Troy and Schenectady railroad transaction, in which he figured in a light not calculated to be popular with the dear people. With the details of this financial operation I am not familiar, but some gentlemen who have mentioned the matter, express the suspicion that recollections of the subject would not redound much to the advantage of Mr. Morgan. I have no doubt that a good and sufficient explanation might be made, but truth is proverbially a slow coach, while error enjoys a monopoly of the lightning line.

Mr. James M. Cook, the present Superintendent of the Banking Department, is also prominent among us as a candidate. His fidelity to the fortunes of the old Whig and Republican parties is beyond question. Equally beyond question are his firmness and decision of character. Admitted beyond all dispute is his ability and his integrity. In the various positions in which he has been placed he has always exhibited rare administrative powers, and an industry that is wonderful in a public man. He is of the country, and yet has an acquaintance and hold upon the merchants and financiers of the city that few city men enjoy. "But yet"—was there ever an affirmative without a qualifying "but?" I think not—and in this instance the monosyllable comes in with damaging effect. The "but" here is—that all through his political career it is alleged that Mr. Cook has been a patient and faithful friend of the "Regency,"—that power in the State which has invoked the most formidable dissensions in the Republican intrenchments. Mr. Cook has, at times, appeared disposed to shake off this incubus, and to assume an independent position. In many cases I think he has acted in direct opposition to the wishes of the Regency,—"but" the world—the political world—thinks differently. This prejudices many against him, and to a large extent lessens the sum total of his availability.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding is named by a few—but these few are among those professing to know what ropes may eventually be pulled—or what ropes can be pulled in an emergency. I conclude he is only to be considered as a possibility. He is not advocated—only suggested. He had much prominence in 1854, and at one time the opinion prevailed that he held the winning cards. He was slaughtered then through the indiscretion of some friends, who thought "free liquor" the most potent argument to be adduced in his favor. The label of "*Spaulding's Grocery*," which was mysteriously affixed to the door of his headquarters in Syracuse, did the business most effectually.

The Hon. George W. Patterson is also prominent in the catalogue of those who may be nominated. His promotion is regarded as likely, from the high estimation in which he has always been held by Mr. Weed, and the constancy with which Mr. Weed turns his gaze towards Mr. Patterson whenever he is looking for the right man for a responsible position. Few personal objections are urged against this nomination, except upon the ground that he would, if elected, have but one centre of attraction—that his vision would be unalterably fixed upon—the towering form of the senior editor of the *Journal*. He would patronise no other shop but that in which the State barber was the chief operator.

Morgan, Cook, Spaulding and Patterson all have Whig antecedents. Let us see what there is likely to be contributed from the Radical side of the house.

The present Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Henry R. Selden, might be nominated by acclamation, and would be, if he should give his assent to it. Everybody speaks for him—none speak against him. His is the most remarkable phenomena, of a man running away from the office of Governor. Some entertain hopes that he will yet relent, or that at least he will submit to the wishes of the Convention, and accept the nomination. I am confident the slightest symptom of yielding on his part would end all conjecture as to the result, and all efforts on the part of others.

James Wadsworth, Esq., is again mentioned as among the most likely to be chosen, and by some who have opportunities for knowing his views upon the subject. It will be recollected that, a short time since, Mr. Wadsworth expressed a determination not to be a candidate. At the time, I understood this to be a positive declination, but some facts that have lately come to my knowledge lead me to believe that his declining was more through courtesy to the present incumbent than from disinclination otherwise to be a candidate. So long as Governor King permits a canvass of his claims, Mr. Wadsworth has no wish to be considered as willing to allow the use of his name. Should Governor King withdraw, and the Convention tender the nomination to Mr. Wadsworth, I have no doubt he would accept. He, too, would be nominated, if at all, by acclamation.

The friends of Senator Diven are making considerable advances, especially along the Southern tier. A year ago, he could have been pressed with much stronger prospects of success. But his Senatorial course last Winter was such as to materially damage his future political prospects. Starting as the acknowledged leader of the Republican Senators, he closed with hardly the ability to control or direct one-half of his colleagues. He is a strong thinker, a vigorous talker, but lacks coolness and discretion—no, not discretion, but judgment. At times he seemed endowed with the scope and breadth of a statesman, but when thoroughly tested, he dwindled away to the mere representative of a locality and the advocate of an interest.

I have omitted a consideration of the renomination, because I think the presentation of his name is at the back of all these, and will only be in front, as one after another of these I have reviewed, are withdrawn, or set aside for cause. Among the masses, there would be universal satisfaction at the renomination of Gov. K. Among the politicians there would be a dissatisfaction quite as universal. If he is nominated—and I am not by any means certain that he will not be—his friends will know that he owes his success to the difficulties which surround the selection of a new name, and not because the "heads of the people" desire his continuance in office.

There are other names mentioned, but we only skirmish with them—nothing more. It is barely possible that John T. Hoogboom, William C. Bryant, Judge James, Horace Greeley, Mistresses Tompkins, Auditor Benton, Ex-Comptroller Burdett, The Hon. John L. Schoolcraft, James O. Putnam, Ward Hunt, Esq., Robert Van Valkenburgh, or Judge Harris, may after all be the nominee.

Which faction—Weed or anti Weed—do you suppose will own the Convention? You can get a lively bet, either way, here. It seems to be settled that the delegates will be carried in the breeches pockets of one side or the other—that they will come there and act as partisans. Of the few already elected there is a great diversity of opinion. I have been assured by both sides that they each hold the fee of a number of those chosen. In some cases both sides claimed the same man, and, in several such cases, I think they are both mistaken. Mr. Weed is doubtless making strenuous efforts to regain the position he lost last year, and few know better the means for attaining such an end. Under other circumstances, I should think he would accomplish his purpose. As it is, he will suppose that a majority are his partisans, and he will be deceived. The chaos of the past four or five years has worked many changes. He will find it more difficult to fix men than it was before the upheaving of the old political organizations, and much more difficult to make them stay fixed.

The appointment of Mr. Weed to represent one of the Albany Districts, gives him the privilege of conducting the contest for the ascendency on the floor of the Convention. In this he has the advantage which is to be derived from coolness and judgment and quick perception, with the disadvantage of being drawn out by some skillful tactician on the other side. Mr. Weed has always been thought too timid for the open field—always better at an ambush than in storming a battery.

I notice also that one of the Rensselaer districts has chosen the Hon. John L. Schoolcraft as a delegate. It is rare that you see such interest felt as is indicated in the selection of gentlemen who have heretofore so largely enjoyed the confidence and controlled the destinies of their partisans. Mr. Schoolcraft is quiet, unassuming, fixed in his purposes, and determined in his action. His own wealth and his lifelong position as Treasurer of the Whig and Republican State Central Committees, has given him an opportunity to know men and the influences that are likely to control their action. He will exercise a stronger influence than Mr. Weed, because he will control both Mr. Weed and his partisans. I look to him as to the power absolute, if the majority of the delegates should be found having antecedents and proclivities with the Regency. DETONATOR.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE LONDON CONSULSHIP—NO CHANGE TO BE MADE—THE HAVANA CONSULSHIP—GUNNERY AT OLD POINT, ETC.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858.

I am authorized to inform the applicants for the Consulship to London—more numerous than a small swarm of locusts—that they may withdraw their papers. The Hon. Robert B. Campbell is not to be rotated. How could he be? Primarily, he belongs to South Carolina, who does not acknowledge rotation in office as a Democratic principle, or any sort of a principle. Next, he and John Y. Mason were companions and confidants of the President twenty years ago. The President may have his faults, but he takes care of his old friends, including all Pennsylvania.

Major Helm, who has been the leading aspirant to this comfortable post these six months past, was a few days since assured in the most feeling terms by the President that it had been decided not to apply the rule of rotation to individuals of the fossiliferous formation, and that he must look out for something pleasant in another direction. In this way Havana was settled upon.

The American Consul at Havana is a character of the greatest importance next after the Captain-General. As representative of the power likely to become mistress of the Island, he is looked up to by the simple Cubanos as the heir presumptive to the honors and privileges of the Queen's Viceroy—a sort of Lieutenant-Governor in expectancy. The emoluments of this office are from ten to twenty-five thousand a year.

I wrote yesterday that Mr. Turpin, the new Minister to Venezuela, would sail for his destination from New-York. This was an error. He sailed yesterday from Philadelphia. The principal duty of Mr. Turpin will be to collect the Avis Island claim, belonging to the Messrs. Shelton & Co. This claim is for indemnity for the forcible expulsion of a party of Americans from Avis Island, who were there collecting guano, on the allegation that the Island belonged to Venezuela.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Captain Magruder, and a company of artillery officers, will leave for Old Point to-day for the purpose of superintending the trial of certain improvements in gunnery, tendered to the use of the Government by two ingenious mechanics of New-England. The artillery practice at Old Point, is said to demonstrate that we are the foremost nation of all the world in that arm of military service.

Of course, nothing important is in progress in the Executive Departments. The Cabinet cannot be kept together. Messrs. Cass, Black, Toucey, and Floyd, are now absent, and the Executive Council is likely to remain in a disintegrated condition until the return of cool weather. The President comes to town only on Cabinet days, and then confines his proceedings to signing official papers. His time is chiefly occupied in watching the progress of his experiment in Illinois, where he has undertaken to beat the Republicans by dividing the Democracy. A.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new protean piece called "How to Get Out of it; or, the Irish Free-Lover," was produced here last night with very decided success. The machinery of pieces of this kind is necessarily defective. Whatever the versatility of artists, there is a limit to successful impersonation, simply because it is impossible to assume a variety of costumes without fearful yawning intervals, which, somehow or other, cannot be filled up in an interesting manner. The present piece is constructed on the old plan, and is more remarkable for heartiness of fun than ingenuity of design. The "filling up" is a little verbose, and bears heavily on one vein. It will be improved by judicious cutting. Mrs. Florence is of course the duplicated heroine, and impersonates several characters, and sings many songs with immense vigor. By her lively romping the house is kept in a constant state of enjoyment, and this, after all, is the best criterion of the merits of the piece. It was uproariously successful, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the limited stock of Protean pieces belonging to Mrs. Frohman's repertoire. Mr. Florence plays an Irish character with his usual skill. The author, we have much pleasure in stating, is Mr. Thomson, the dramatic critic of the *Tribune*, and a writer very widely known under the *nom de plume* of "Doesticks."

Mammoth Festival.—There will be a grand Sacred Concert, on a large scale, at Jones' Wood, to-morrow. The orchestra of the late Festival, the choral societies, and the soloists, will assist. Messrs. Maretzek and Arnschutz are the principal conductors.

Palace Gardens.—A full concert, with Mr. Baker at the head of the band, and a fine display of fireworks will be given at this attractive and admirably conducted place of amusement to-night. Whilst the weather is fine every one should enjoy the open air pleasures of this neat and well-ordered garden.

Academy of Music.—The sale of tickets for the first performance of the new

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Gold Excitement—Result of the Gubernatorial Vote—Preparations for the Indian War—Further Outrages—Interesting Memoranda.

Dates from Oregon are to the 24th July.

The grain crops, it was feared, would harvest light.

Numbers of parties were leaving Oregon by the overland route for the Fraser's River mines. Gold discoveries are reported near Hillsborough, in Washington County, O. T.

The official vote for Governor, at the late election in Oregon, is as follows: L. F. GROVER, Dem., 5,859; J. K. KELLY, Rep., 4,190—majority for GROVER, 1,669.

The people of Vancouver, W. T., were firing guns and having a general jollification on Sunday last over the arrival of parties from Fort Simcoe direct to Vancouver, instead of the usual roundabout way by the Dalles. The pass through the Cascades is easily traveled, and the United States authorities are about to clear a wagon road by this route direct from Fort Vancouver to Fort Simcoe. Fort Simcoe is very near the head waters of Thompson River. A new town is being laid out at Vancouver; and the natives are in high glee over their newly opened prosperity.

On Saturday, the 24th ult., an Indian woman, wife of an *attaché* of the Hudson's Bay Company, came into Fort Langley, from a visit to an Indian village about ten miles down the river, and informed her husband that the Indians there had a white woman prisoner among them, wounded in the arm. Several canoes subsequently arrived at the Fort, and the passengers who came in them reported that these Indians had one or two boats in their possession belonging to white men, were dressed in red shirts, and new clothing generally, and had acted saucy and quarrelsome with them when passing by on their way up the river. With this information before them, the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Langley supplied a party of California miners with arms and ammunition on Monday evening last and about an hour before sunset they started down the river for the scene of the supposed Indian depredations. The party consisted of five boats, containing forty four men, all told, with the Hudson's Bay Company's interpreter at their head. About 10 o'clock the same evening, the steamer *Umatilla*, then on her way down from Harrison's River, was hailed, when passing the Indian village, by the boats containing the party before alluded to, and informed that the Indians had killed eight white men and one woman, and then had one white woman prisoner among them, who was wounded in the arm. They also stated that since they arrived off the village, the Indians had been firing upon them, and with the dawn of day they intended to attack them. They requested Captain AINSWORTH to inform all boats in the River of the affair, and to warn them to keep a good look out. The Indian difficulty was generally regarded as the beginning of a long and serious Indian war.

From private advices, received from Washington Territory, it would seem that General CLARK has determined to act vigorously in preventing and punishing Indian hostilities in that quarter. He has, we have been informed, admirably arranged his plan of action. About eleven hundred efficient men have been organized into two columns, the one under the command of Col. WRIGHT, and the other under Major GARNETT. These columns are now advancing in different directions into the interior of the Yakima and Spokan country. The Quartermaster's Department, under Major ALLEN, is also said to be well arranged. It is to be hoped that such activity, and such a demonstration, will have the desired effect on the troublesome savages in that quarter.

A correspondent of the *Oregonian*, writing from old Fort Walla Walla, under date of the 13th inst., says:

"We leave here to day for Shuswap, under the charge of Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, who was yesterday unanimously chosen by the company as the most suitable person to lead the party. Our force consists of 92 men, all in good health, and armed with 70 guns, and about the same number of revolvers, mostly of the large size. We have been waiting here for the last ten days for reinforcements to our party—hearing that a number were on their way up from the Dalles to join us—but they have not arrived, and we shall go without them.

On the 9th several Indians came near the camp of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, in broad daylight, and run off 16 head of his company's horses. They were soon missed, and trailed to Snake River, but further pursuit was deemed useless.

Yesterday, a party of four men that crossed Snake River, 12 miles above, a short time since, and intending to wait for us, lost all their animals, 12 in number. Four or five Indians, armed with Hudson Bay guns, run them off from within 200 yards of camp, while the men were at breakfast. A few ineffectual shots were fired at them before they were out of sight. We all expect to have some difficulty with the red devils, and intend to give them a warm reception."

Captain ROBERTSON's company, numbering near three hundred men, left the the Dalles, on the 20th, for the Yakima country and the Northern gold mines. It will be remembered that Captain ROBERTSON and company were driven out of that country a few weeks ago by the Indians, after they had prospected and found rich gold diggings on the Wenatche, about thirty miles from Priest's Rapids. They have been refitted, recruited, remounted, and go out well armed this time for any emergency. We learn, also, that General CLARK has sent out a sufficient number of United States troops to cut a good wide trail through all the hostile and friendly Indians who may oppose a free and safe passage to miners *en route* for the new gold mines of the North.

Governor GEORGE L. CURRY refuses to accept the appointment of Register of the Land Office, conferred on him by the President.

The *Occidental Messenger*, of Salem, the only paper in Oregon devoted to the cause of Slavery propagandism, has expired for the want of support.

Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 10th July. DAVID L. GREGG, late United States Commissioner, had been appointed, by the King, Minister of Finance. The Legislature had adjourned until December. The 4th of July was celebrated (on the 5th) with great spirit at Honolulu. The first cargo of tea had arrived at Honolulu from Boston on board the clipper-ship *Mountain Wave*. From several of the Islands the people had sent in petitions to the Legislature, asking for a law to punish conjugal infidelity.

Salt is being made at Puuloa. Large quantities of this salt are used, it is stated, in the laboratory of the United States Mint in San Francisco.

During the years 1856 and 1857, 220 aliens have become naturalized subjects of His Majesty, who were natives of the following countries:

United States of America	71
Great Britain and Ireland	15
China	75
Western Islands	14
Germany	10
Manilla	8
Polynesia	9
West Indies	4
East Indies	3
France	3
Chili, Norway and Portugal, 2 each	6
Austria and New-Zealand, 1 each	2
Total	220

From the year 1844, when the regular system of naturalization was adopted, 1,663 foreigners have taken the oath of allegiance to this Government, and 21 foreigners have received letters of denization. How many of these are now remaining alive in the country, I have not the means of knowing until another census shall have been taken.

After much delay, caused in part by the unfavorable official reports of Commodore MERVIN and Captain DAVIS, and in part by the distance the islands are located from New-York, the Jarvis Island guano trade begins to assume a tangible form. The American clipper ship *White Swallow*, Capt. INGERSOLL, chartered in San Francisco on account of the American Guano Company, by S. G. WILDER, arrived at Honolulu on the 2d July, and sailed again on the 6th to load at Jarvis Island. She can carry 1,200 tons, and as the pioneer ship of the guano trade, will be watched with interest. She sails from that Island direct to New-York, and as she will probably be able to get her cargo in by the end of August, may be looked for at that port about the 1st of December. We have no doubt, basing our confidence on the emphatic assurance of old guano traders, and on the sales already effected, that the guano shipped by the *White Swallow* will command in New-York a quick sale at a remunerating price. We learn that one or two more clippers will be chartered at San Francisco to load at Jarvis Island during the Fall.

Immediately on the arrival of the *White Swallow*, the packet *Josephine* was got ready for sea, and sailed on 4th July for Jarvis Island, with CHARLES H. JUDD and twenty-five laborers, to occupy the Island and take charge of the property of the Company. The *Josephine* will visit New Nantucket, which lies about a thousand miles west of Jarvis Island, under the direction of Capt. Lewis, now at the latter Island, who will make a survey and chart of New-Nantucket. She may be expected at Honolulu with a cargo of guano by the 1st of September.

LONG ISLAND.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—THE INVITATION TO JOIN IN THE NEW-YORK CABLE CELEBRATION ACCEPTED.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair.

The call for the meeting was read by the Clerk, when the President stated that the Mayor had received a letter from the New-York authorities to join them in the Cable Celebration on the 1st proximo.

On motion of Alderman MCNAMEE, the invitation was accepted.

On motion of Alderman MCNAMEE, a Committee of three, consisting of Aldermen McNamee, Wilson and Messerole, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

On motion of Alderman WHITNEY, the Committee were allowed $81 to pay expenses—the balance remaining of the $500 appropriated to welcome Capt. HUDSON.

The Taxes.—Alderman MANGER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Collector of Taxes and Assessments be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three Deputy Collectors of Taxes for 60 days, at $3 each per day—one for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, one for the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and one for the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, and that the said Deputies shall be, as far as practicable, residents of the Wards for which they are appointed.

The resolution was adopted, coupled with another, providing that the expenses shall be borne by the Wards respectively.

Third-avenue.—The Grading and Paving Committee were authorized to advertise and contract with the lowest bidder for the immediate repair of Third-avenue.

Alderman SCHOLES succeeded in getting in several reports of the Assessment Committee, when the Board adjourned.

Business-like.—Alderman DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Committee appointed to give Capt HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, a suitable welcome, reported verbally, last evening, at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, that the whole expense of that grand affair, got up by the city, was only *four hundred and nineteen dollars and eight cents*. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the purpose, and the Board magnanimously voted the balance, $81 92, for the use of the Committee having in charge the arrangements for joining in the New-York Cable Celebration on the 1st prox.

Brooklyn Items.

KINGS COUNTY TRUANT INSTITUTION.—We are requested to state that the statement published a few days ago to the effect that twenty inmates of this institution had escaped had no foundation in fact. Mr. VAN ERPS seems to be as popular with the boys as with the old folks who called him to the station.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Three New-York pickpockets were arrested in the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon for stealing a watch from a gentleman while inspecting the *Niagara*. They were committed to the Second Precinct cells.

CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—JOSEPH MYERS was arrested yesterday by detective RAYSON, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, on a charge of constructive larceny. MYERS, it is alleged, hired a piano of C. H. HAWES and then sold it to a man in Flatbush. The case will be examined into to-day.

ROBBERIES.—The store of JAMES F. MULLER No. 367 Fulton-street, was entered from the roof Thursday night and robbed of property valued at $30.

A thief entered the house of J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 59 Nassau-street, yesterday morning, and stole all the silver ware.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic primary meetings will be held on Tuesday evening next, under the call of "The National Democratic Standing Committee."

The "National Democratic Republican Standing Committee for the County of Kings" have ordered primary meetings to be held on the 2d of September.

RIVER THIEF ARRESTED.—A river thief, named WILLIAM KINGSTON, attempted to rob a canal-boat at the foot of Little street Thursday night, when he was nabbed by a man in charge of the boat, just as he was leaving with his booty. KINGSTON was taken before Justice VOORHEES, and sent to jail for 29 days.

MAD DOG.—A boy named PATRICK MADDEN was severely bit by a mad dog on Van Brunt-street, Thursday. The dog was killed, and the boy taken to the Long Island Hospital.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The Water Commissioners will, on the second Monday in September, apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to assess the damages sustained by parties whose property has been taken while constructing the water-works.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening the Rev. Mr. MCSHANE, who for four years past has had charge of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, was presented with a gold chalice, paten, a ciborium, cruets, and a gold watch and chain. He leaves for Ireland on Saturday next.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man named HENRY HATBROOK was arrested yesterday by Officers NEEFIE, of the Fifth Precinct, and PIKE, of New-York, for passing counterfeit $5s on the Bank of Litchfield, New-Milford, Conn.

[Communicated.]

A NEW PHASE OF MAGNETISM.

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We understand that Mr. LOWENDAHL, the celebrated magnetiser from Brooklyn, intends to establish "*a Magnetic Institution for healing the sick and diseased*," in the City of New-York. Mr. LOWENDAHL, whose remarkable cures were mentioned in the papers some months ago, claims to introduce a new era in the science of healing, namely: *to cure all curable, and particularly all nervous diseases*, by his extraordinary magnetic powers.

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[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 28.

I.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Narrative of the voyage of the *Agamemnon*. Dispatches through the Cable. The Lord Mayor of London in response to Mayor TIEMANN'S Greeting. Interesting items.

II.—THE CRUISE OF THE FRIGATE SAN JACINTO.—Our Correspondence from South Africa.

III.—OUR SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Montevideo.

IV.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from the Editor of the TIMES.

V.—OUR TURKISH CORRESPONDENCE.—The First Railroad in the Ottoman Empire.

VI.—THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Letter from our Correspondent.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—Telegraphic Discovery and the Fate of Inventors. The News of the Telegraphic Success in England. Decadence of Turkey. The Future of Mexico. The Luck of Long Life. The Member for Jerusalem. The Weather and the Watering-Places, &c., &c.

VIII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Foreign, Domestic, City, Commercial, &c.

IX.—POLITICAL.—The Contest in Illinois—Douglas and Lincoln.

X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—with matters of general interest to Farmers.

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☞ **The Cable:**—Photographs of Field, Hudson, Everett, Woodhouse and others, for sale by MEADE BROTHERS, No. 233 Broadway.

MARRIED

GILES—TYSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, WILLIAM B. GILES to Miss HENRIETTA TYSON, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter and Clarissa Tyson.

DIED.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 27, Mrs. RACHEL STEVENS, widow of Isaac Stevens, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 291 Henry st., without further notice.

HUNT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 27, Mr. CHARLES HUNT, aged 74 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 41 Union-place. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 27, HOWARD, son of Charles L. and Louisa P. Mitchell, aged 7 months.

GILES.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 27, after a protracted illness in the firm reliance of a blessed immortality, JOANA YOUNG, relict of John B. Giles, in the 98th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her grandsons, John C. and Charles H. Giles, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son John S. Giles, No. 181 16th st. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Greenwood.

SHERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 26, MARY, widow of the late Capt. David Sherry, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 West 26th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRITTAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 27, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS S. BRITTAN, a native of Bristol England.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 26, CLARA WARREN daughter of Ebenezer and Esther Rice, aged 1 year 8 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 P. M., from No. 220 Washington st., Brooklyn.

GARDNER.—At North Hoboken, on Friday, Aug 27, JOHN, infant son of John and Susan Ann Gardner, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the above are invited to attend the funeral, at the house, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

BATHGATE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of James E. Bathgate, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, on Sabbath afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, Orange-st., (Roseville,) Newark.

SPELMAN.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Friday Aug. 27, at the residence of J. B. Spelman, suddenly, CLARISSA A., daughter of Stephen Spelman, aged 19 years.

Her remains were taken to Westfield, Mass., for interment.

STADELMAIER.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 27, JOSEPH STADELMAIER, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOIT.—At Stamford, on Thursday, Aug. 26, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Rufus and Mary C. Hoyt, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the residence of the grandfather, Isaac Quintard, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LITTELL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 26, J. WILLIAM LITTELL aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ P. M.

MILNE.—In London, on Friday, Aug. 13, MARGARET, youngest daughter of George and Helen Grennell Milne, aged 4 years.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

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CHAPTER IV.—The Atlantic Cable—Construction and Experiments.
CHAPTER V.—The First Expedition—Summer of 1857.
CHAPTER VI.—The Expedition of 1858.
CHAPTER VII.—The Third and Successful Attempt.
CHAPTER VIII.—Working the Atlantic Telegraph—The Termini of the Line.

APPENDIX.

I.—Action of Congress in Relation to the International Submarine Telegraph.
II.—Lieut. M. F. Maury on the Feasibility of Oceanic Telegraphs.
III.—The Basin of the Atlantic, and the Telegraphic Plateau.
IV.—Early Predictions of Professor Morse.
V.—Use of the Telegraph in Connection with Longitude Operations.
VI.—Velocity of the Galvanic Current.
VII.—Table of Submarine Cables.
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AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING
OF THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Aug 30.

First appearance in America of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.

The undersigned begs leave to state to the public that, although the engagement of this vocalist has been concluded for several months, he has sedulously refrained from previously announcing it and has altogether abstained from every class of preliminary puff and notice. This he has done from a conviction that of late years it had been so extensively and commonly employed for every class of artist, whatever his or her real claim, that it had become rather injurious than otherwise. His experience has shown him that the taste of the New-York public may be fully relied upon while many recent failures have convinced him that no degree of written reputation may mean a success. In consequence of this he deems it wiser for himself, and better for the artists, to allow them to come without preliminary notice before the public satisfied that this public will be sure to set the right value upon them.

To satisfy the demands of many professional persons and intelligent connoisseurs who appreciate the young and rising Tenore, Mr. PERRING, the undersigned has decided, previous to the first appearance of Signor NOVELLI, to give him a fair chance in Opera, and begs leave to state that he will appear on Monday and Tuesday next, when the hopes that the public will award him an unequivocal success. MAX MARETZEK.

FIRST AND SECOND APPEARANCE OF
PEPITA GASSIER
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug 30 and 31,
BELLINI'S GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA OF
LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina ..... Senora Pepita Gassier
Lisa ..... Signora Goldini
Count Rodolfo ..... Signor Gassier
Elvino ..... Signor Perring
Teresa ..... Signora Avogadro
Conductors ..... { MAX MARETZEK. ANGELO TORRIANI.

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

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OPENING OF BURTON'S NEW THEATRE FOR THE SEASON,
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Under the management of W. E. Burton ..... Proprietor
J. Moore ..... Stage Manager

This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front.

The Company comprises the principal favorites of last season, with some additions. The great dramatic talent will appear in succession, commencing with
MR JOHN COLLINS,
the popular representative of Irish characters, and the first Irish vocalist of the age.

This gentleman will make his first appearance in New York for four years on Monday next

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the eminent tragedian, will shortly appear.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. Burton has much pleasure in stating that he has engaged the whole of the principal members—SEVEN in number—of the celebrated English Opera Troupe, whose career in Europe has been ended with the most triumphant success, exciting the highest enthusiasm by their brilliant and artistic representations of all the best operas of the day.

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Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, a distinguished English opera singer.

Mr. CHARLES DURAND, a popular basso, with other established merit and popularity, aided by a well-known and highly-celebrated conductor.

The operas will be liberally placed on the stage.

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Sir Richard Vaughan	Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard	Mr. Burnett
Augustus	Mr. Jefferson
Staggus	Mr. Peters
Dick Hulks	Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley	Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding	Miss Laura Keene
Meg	Mrs. Sothern
Lucy Vanguard	Miss Sara Stevens

After which, LA ZINGARELLA.
By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE and Mr DAVENPORT will appear next week.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

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SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1858.
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Mr Blake ..... as ..... Grandfather Whitehead
Mr. Brougham ..... as ..... Columbus
Mr. Mark Smith ..... Mr. A. H. Davenport,
Mr. Davidge, Mr. Setchell,
Mrs. Blake, Miss Ada Clifton,
Mr. Duncan, Mr. J. S. Smith, Miss Miller.

Promenade concert at 7 and during the intermission.
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(By a gentleman of this City)
Grace (and six other characters) with songs and Dances ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Lanigan ..... Mr. Florence
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE.
Hamarac ..... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Natalia ..... Mr. Florence

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ON SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.
After which, for this night only, the Pantomime of the
SCHOOLMASTER.
To be succeeded by the musical Comedy of the
WATERMAN.
To conclude with the Irish Drama of the
IDIOT OF THE SHANNON.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SIXTH NIGHT OF YANKEE LOCKE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 28.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
After which
LEOLA.
To conclude with
CHERUBUSCO.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
In consequence of the unparalleled success which has up to the present time attended the Mammoth Musical Festivals, the management are induced to announce again
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,
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These Sacred Concerts will be given by the
SAME SUPERB ORCHESTRA
which has previously translated the works of the
GREAT SERIOUS COMPOSERS
at these Mammoth Festivals.
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In such admirable style
as to elicit a general request for
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will be repeated
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THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71st REGIMENT
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and the Messrs. Edge
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will be added, and
no pains will be spared
to render this
occasion equal, in every respect, to that of
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A GRAND CONCERT
PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED
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MR THOMAS BAKER, DIRECTOR.
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FIRE BALLOON, &c.,
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THE MESSRS. EDGE.
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AMUSEMENTS

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JONES' WOOD.
SUNDAY, AUG. 29.
The public are respectfully informed that,
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
Will the Concerts on this occasion
BE POSTPONED.
ON THIS DAY,
SUNDAY, AUG 29,
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS
will be given, sustained by one of the largest and
GRANDEST BAND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS
ever assembled in the
UNITED STATES.
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BEETHOVEN! MENDELSSOHN!
THE FIRST CONCERT
will commence at
2½ O'CLOCK,

THE SECOND ..... 4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD ..... 6½ O'CLOCK

FIRST PROGRAMME.

Overture ..... L. von Beethoven
Air, "Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
Washington Brass Band; Leader, Mr Adkins
Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling" (Creation) ..... Haydn
Air, "Pro Peccato," (Stabat Mater) ..... Rossini
Mr. Weinlich.
CHORAL, "A FIRM ROCK IS OUR LORD," LUTHER
Grand Polymelus ..... Zulehner

SECOND PROGRAMME.

The Priest's March ..... Mozart
Air, with Chorus ..... Mozart
Mr. Weinlich and Chorus.
Miserere ..... Verdi
Shelton's Band; Leader, Mr. Grafulla.
Air, (St. Paul) ..... Mendelssohn
Chorus, "The Lord's Day" ..... Kreutzer
The Singing Societies.
"Hallelujah," (The Messiah) ..... Handel

THIRD PROGRAMME.

Priests' March, (Athalia) ..... Mendelssohn
Chorus, "The Chapel" ..... Kreutzer
The Singing Societies.
Preghiera, (Mosés) ..... Rossini
Chorus, "Good Night" ..... Marschner
Grand Finale ..... Zulehner
The Singing Societies.

CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK.
T. THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, A. TORRIANI,
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WITH PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
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Children under twelve years of age, accompanied by their parents, admitted free
The railroad cars on the second and Third avs. will run every minute. Steamboats from the foot of Broome and 10th sts. throughout the day.

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OFFICERS AND CREW
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ON THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER.
The Military are invited to enter the Palace Gardens free of charge during the day and evening of 1st of September. DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York Times Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

HARMONIUM CLUB—RAINBOW HOTEL.—IN consequence of the celebration of laying the Atlantic Cable on Wednesday next, the meeting night for the season will not take place until WEDNESDAY, the 15th, when all members are requested to attend at the usual hour. By order of the Chairman.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington. (late of Rome.) at Stuyvesant Institute, No 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE SEASON.
THE EXILES OF FLORIDA.
BY
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.
Every American should read it.
Extract from a letter from the Hon. Preston King.
The character of the author, and the events concerning which he writes, makes the book a very interesting one.
JOSIAH QUINCY, the veteran statesman, in a letter to the publishers, says:
"The work illustrates with great power and unquestionable truth the inherent spirit of the slaveholder—his pride—his cupidity; his disregard of the rights of nature—of the feelings of humanity, and the extinction of the moral sense in every bosom in which the spirit of masterdom predominates. It ought to enkindle, in the Free States, a feeling, a will and resolve, to relieve the Union of this incubus, which depresses our hopes of the preservation of our free institutions, disgraces our character, and, while it brutalizes one portion of our population, demoralizes and makes callous another.
Mr. Giddings has executed his undertaking with great boldness and skill, and has produced a work which ought to awaken the Free States to a sense of their duties to the Union, and inspire them with a determination at coming elections to take the control of the Government."
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO., Publishers,
Columbus, Ohio.
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
STANFORD & DELISSER,
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EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY;
OR,
LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.
By
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8vo., paper. Price 38 cents.
"A gracefully written narrative, interspersed with picturesque sketches of persons and events at a country parsonage."

II.
On Sept 4,
BRANDON; OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies
By
OSMOND TIFFANY.
12mo., cloth. Price $1.

THE YOUNG MENS' MAGAZINE. EDITED BY RICHARD C. McCORMICK.—The September number of this popular American monthly is now ready. Articles original and entertaining
N. A. CALKINS, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH MAP OF THE UNITED States, British Possessions and Atlantic Cable. 36 by 48 inches, price 50 cents. Also, latest list of Post-Offices price 75 cents. WILLIAM H. BOYD, Publisher, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
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FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVYS.
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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WARNOUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
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Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork $17.
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Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TOP WAGON, zinc sides suitable for a grocer; it is heavy, strong, and in good repair. Any person wishing such a wagon at a bargain for $15, can be accommodated at No. 75 Jane-st., near 8th-av.

HORSES.—FOR SALE A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, long tails, kind and sound, good travelers about 16 hands high. Apply at the 6th av. Railroad depot, 6th-av. and 44th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL CALculated for heavy work; also cart and harness
F. OPPERMAN, No 37 East 31st-st.

SPORTING.

ROWING MATCH POSTPONED.—THE UNdersigned, in respectful deference to the popular apprehension of an epidemic at this place, deems it proper to postpone the Grand Rowing Match between Newburg and New-York, announced for the 30th inst. until the present excitement, however created, shall have subsided under a better knowledge of actual facts, when he will be prompt in maintaining the prize he has offered for this race, of which due notice will be given.
THOMAS C. BURNS, Proprietor Nautilus Hotel.
TOMPKINSVILLE, Aug. 27 1858

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who perfectly understands her business, the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED HONest and capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid. Can iron sheets beautifully, or would do general housework for a small family. Inquire of HENDRICK & CO., No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in such capacity. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 266 West 16th-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine plaiting; or as nurse and as mistress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; does all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and childrens' clothes of all kinds; no objection to assist in light chamberwork; call at No. 198 West 27th st. in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WELL recommended girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. Also, two smart girls want situations. They, with others, can be seen by applying at WALLACE'S office, No 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves; will be found careful and competent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing or chamberwork, or as laundress in a small family. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 278 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 Newark avenue, Jersey City, where she can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a capable young woman; would have no objection to go South. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle aged woman, fully competent. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 25th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamberm aid and waiter; or would do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 159 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or to help with the chamber work. The best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of respectability, is desirous to obtain a situation as house keeper, or as saleswoman, in a bakery or confectionary; would leave the City. Compensation no object; or would not object to travel. Communication addressed to Miss BAXTER, No. 51 Pitt st., for one week, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening, both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDNER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book keeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery, commission house or any respectable business. Refers to last employers. Address W. W. V., box No. 162, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNting-room, by a young man, 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant-book keeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate. Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE SCOTCH man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M. Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing L. I.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical gardener, thoroughly posted on green-house, grapery, laying out ornamental grounds, &c., who has lived South and Southwest, wishes an engagement; best of references. A note addressed G. W. DAVIS, Stamford, Conn., for two weeks, will be attended to.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A MARRIED ENGLISHman wants a permanent situation in a healthy location South as gardener or florist. Has lived two years in Georgia. Can produce good references. Address S., Gardener, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN FOR A COTTON FACTORY in Brazil, to fill the place of second foreman, who is competent and every way qualified, understands his business thoroughly, and can give unexceptional references. Address FACTORY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR TRAINER, WHO HAS had long experience in the stable and willing to make himself useful; a single man preferred. Address, with all particulars, NEW-JERSEY, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent, middle-aged Protestant woman, to take charge of several children; unexceptionable references required. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 6 Albion-place, 4th st

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID.—A COLORED WOman well recommended, and who can price a good home, may find a good situation by applying, on Saturday, 28th inst., at No. 195 Henry st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN woman is wanted in a responsible situation as seamstress for a School. Address M. P., Box No. 68, Sing Sing.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—A FEW RESPECtable men who write a good plain hand. Address, post-paid, in own hand writing, WILLIAM, Box No. 4,013 Post office, New-York, giving reference

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Apply between 11 and 12 M., this day, to E. B. SHAFER, No. 25 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands the business. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE—D'UNE education supérieure désire obtenir des classes dans un pensionnat, ou des leçons privées en ville, ou à la campagne, dans les environs de New York. Elle prendrait aussi une position d'organiste. Un prix très modéré la mettra facilité de chemin de fer, ou de bateau à vapeur. S'adresser par lettre à MADELLE LUNSTITUTRICE, au Consulat General de France, No. 17 William St., New York; or to the British Consulate, No 17 Broadway

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office or by GEO. S. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 200 West st.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av.,
Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6 with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. J. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Wesservelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, &c.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars C. F. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
No 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.
EDWARD E BRADBURY, A. B., Associate.
This School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.
The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.
Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying either personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 7 Madison-av., southwest corner of 30th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FORmerly Bertard & Redfield's French Institute, Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of goods—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son. No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13 Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

LINDEN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1—For circulars, please address the Principal, M. B CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 18 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Wescott, Auctioneer.

[illegible] AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—Made by Roch & Gold—Magnificent Rosewood Piano-Forte, Marble and Sculpture Paintings, Rich Carpets, Ormolu Chandeliers, Rosewood Parlor Suites, Library &c.

[illegible] DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the five [illegible] dwelling house No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th aves.; all of which will be peremptorily sold for the highest bidder, to be removed immediately after sale; consisting of four elegant rosewood parlor suits in rich crimson and maroon brocade and silk velvet; elegant carved 7 octave piano-forte, with unexpired warranty; rich tapestry and other carpets throughout the house, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; four marble and pier mirrors, lace curtains and shades, [illegible] lounges, with chairs to match in metallion; [illegible] secretary music cabinet escritoire, marble and bronze statuary, including "Venus at the Bath" "The Sultana," "Painting and Music," "Flora," &c.; also, a large and beautiful collection of paintings English chandeliers, marble-top etageres, rosewood bedsteads, 26 [illegible] fine hair mattresses, beds and bedding, elegant rosewood amour a glace mirror doors, with superb rosewood chamber furniture of every description, French china toilet sets, oval mirrors, French and Italian cottage furniture; also, a large quantity of superb mahogany and other furniture.

Dining Room—Superior extension table, marble buffet, with oak dining room furniture of all kinds, two superior [illegible] bedsteads, silver ware, French china, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, clocks, &c., with a large quantity not here enumerated. Sale positive, without regard to weather, [illegible] goods at house.

T. Goldsmith Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible] West 24th-st., near 8th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order, and has been in use but a short time, consisting, in part, of solid rosewood parlor suites richly carved and covered in rich brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back, rosewood corner etageres, mirror sides; round [illegible], statuary, marble top mirror back and doors; rosewood centre, side, and pier tables, marble tops; rosewood cane extension table, with case; English tapestry and Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver and plated ware; French, China, and Bohemian ware; rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture; hair mattresses, bolster, and pillows; hair-seat chairs, rockers sofas, and sofa beds—together with a great variety of household [illegible]. Catalogues on morning of sale. Carters will be in attendance to cart, pack, and ship the goods.

George Nichols, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GEORGE NICHOLS WILL sell, at his warerooms, No. 4 Cortlandt-st., THIS DAY, Aug. 23 at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a private residence, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor and chamber suits, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, bureaus, centre and side tables, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, mattress, sofas, tête-a-têtes, &c.; in fact almost every article usually found in a first-class residence. Also a fine assortment of new and elegant cabinet and office furniture of all descriptions, which will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Jno. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FRENCH HARDWARE—JNO E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, Aug 31, at No. 180 8th-av., for cash, by order of assignees, the entire stock of hardware, cutlery, &c., contained in the store; also, a lot of iron and steel; also, one large platform scale for weighing iron one smaller one; also, the shelving, counters, desk, glass, &c.; also, one business wagon. Catalogues now ready.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st. a large variety of first-class manufactured furniture, viz: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bedsteads, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture of a family declining housekeeping. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is called to the above sale.

J Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 1 North William-st., mortgagee's sale of 22 gilt frame French plate mirrors

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 25 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE.—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situated 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. S. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

$3,000.—A HARD-WORKING MAN, (born in Ireland) wants to put it in a manufacturing business, so as to take an active part in the same. State nature of business. Address C. M., Box 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business, now in operation, which will if properly conducted, yield a large per centage on capital invested. Address S. H. S., Box No. 16 Times Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—FOR sale, the stock of goods, and lease for five years from May last, of the store and dwelling No 386 Bowery—the proprietor declining business in consequence of ill health. Will offer great inducements to a cash purchaser.

$5,000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR, No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

$500 TO $2,000—TO INVEST IN SOME RESpectable and lucrative business. Address for two days, C. S. J., Clark's Hotel, corner of Jay and Washington sts.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Oils' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $60; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new (style) only $4 50 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $45, $55, $110, $125 and $140. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A FAMILY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their Piano forte, (a $400 instrument,) will sell it for $175; cash; handsome stool to correspond; nearly new; manufactured by well-known City maker, with unexpired warrantee; full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, scalloped keys, richly-ornamented case. Apply at the residence, No. 7 21-st., near Bowery.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 1 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for five years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN fast colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, painted in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. LIVINGTON'S, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000; nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. T. H. Madison-square, P. O.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $20 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—So is one of Bradley's beautifully mounted pier or oval mirrors. Will make a lady look ten years younger than she really is. Can be had only of our fellow friend BRADLEY, 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SECRETary bedstead. Also for sale or rent, a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new. Address PIANO, Times Office.

BOYS' BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES—COTtage bedsteads, &c., mattresses, feathers, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker st., in the basement.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying at

CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 12 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

$1,300 FOR NINE MONTHS' OCCUPATION of one of the most beautiful residences facing the Harlem and Hudson rivers and not one hour's ride from the City. House partly furnished, and with every convenience for housekeeping. The use of horses carriage, errand wagon given; also, cows and poultry. The place is well stocked with hay and vegetables for Winter use. None but responsible parties need apply. For location, apply at 111 East 21st, near 3d av.

TO LET—(SEE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 85 7th-av., cor. 13th-st.; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexcept onable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BACK ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR, well furnished, with pantries fireplace, &c., to one gentleman, for $3, or to two for $5 per week; also, a room on third floor for $2 per week. Apply at No 167 Greene st., between Houston and Bleecker.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE, IN a first-class neighborhood in the upper part of the City, West side. Will be let to a small family without children. Rent taken in Board—for gentleman and wife. Address B. A. D., Box No. 3,763 Post-Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three stories,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE house, containing the modern improvements; pleasantly located in 12th st., near Broadway; part of the furniture for sale. Inquire at the office of the Union Steam Works, 2d av., corner 22d st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE LONDON-TERRACE, IN 23D-st. and in 2d st., 3 first class houses, with all the modern improvements, at a very low rent. Apply to S. A. GREGORY, No. 363 6th-av., or at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d st., to C. BLOODGOOD.

TO RENT IN WILLIAMSBURG—A PARTLY furnished, first class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, near South 10th st. ferry, stage and railroad routes. The house is new, 25x50 feet, including extension, built with modern improvements, with fine yard, arbors and shrubbery. Rent moderate. Possession Oct. 1. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren st., or No. 26 South 10th-st. Williamsburg.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 22d-st., with all the modern improvements, or, if preferred, a small family willing to pay liberally for an agreeable home might have the best rooms, with board. Apply at No. 75 Liberty st., next to corner of Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Yonkers, very desirably situated on Broadway; the house is pleasant, convenient and handsomely furnished. Address YOUNG, Box 148, Times Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW Rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to A. & G. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 10th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.]

One lot on 5th-av., 50 ft. 5 in. south of 50th-st.

One lot south side 50th st. 100 feet east of 5th av.

One lot south side 23d-st. 350 feet west of 9th av.

Also, other houses and lots well located. Apply at the office PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY located house No. 10 University-place, on the north-west corner of 8th-st., just painted throughout and put in complete order for the owner's occupancy. If not sold will be rented to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown stone house, No. 11 21st st., between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24 6x60 deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE.—$9,500 FOR THE HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house No. 118 West 39th st., near 7th av., 20 6 front, 3 stories, basement and undercellar, and all the modern improvements. Inquire of ANSON BURBE No. 302 3-4th-st., or of R. UNDERWOOD, No. 224 West 27th-st. Part of purchase can remain.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-story and basement cottages, with brick fronts, Nos. 9 and 13 East Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a medium-sized house, having the modern improvements, and situated in a desirable location up town, between 3d and 6th avs., and below 36th-st. If furnished, a portion of the furniture would be taken, at a fair rate. Address stating particularly the location, price, &c., C. L., RICHARDS, Box No. 2,180, Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A THREE STORY HOUSE in a good location, with modern improvements; rent, $750 or $800 per year, with immediate possession. Address, with location and price, A., Box No. 2 759, Post-Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A MODerate-sized house, between 10th and 46th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Would also take a part of the furniture if good. Address W. H. S., Box No. 171 Times Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 31 Nassau st., Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his late residence at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. House of brick, three stories, with wings two stories, and basement; two parlors, dining-room, library, eight large and three small bedrooms; built in the best manner and in good order; barn and out-buildings; five or more acres of land. This property is within sight, and a few minutes' walk, of the depot at White Plains, and for beauty and convenience of location is unsurpassed by any inland place in the county. R. W. HARRIS, Astoria L. I.

COTTAGE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—In the village of Hastings, 21 miles from the City, on the Hudson River Railroad, and convenient to the depot, with garden of vegetables abundance of grapes fruits, &c., and pleasant front yard; extra window-sash for Winter use; all in excellent order, the late residence of Mr. J. Wesley Dutcher, deceased. Furniture sold low. Rent only $360. Inquire of Mr. PERRY, on the premises, or of F. SHEPARD, No. 1 Wall-st., second story

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT LOcations for a country residence near New York containing 13 48-100 acres, ¾ of a mile from Rye Depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and in the immediate neighborhood of elegant country seats, schools and churches. It is shaded by fruit and forest trees, some fifty of the former being grafted and in bearing condition. On the premises are several never-failing springs and a quarry of granite. For maps, terms &c, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 123 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Bread Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits the above presents rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, No. 27 Chambers-st., New York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON Workers, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,

No. 66 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France.	Belgium.	Italy
Great Britain.	Spain	Germany.
Ireland.	Portugal.	Russia.
Holland.	Switzerland.	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem.	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

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LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Cornille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

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Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED

TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,

Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,

No. 18 Exchange-place.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent, on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:

$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;

$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, for the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, on and after the 25th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office in Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.

RICHARD C. COWLES, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1787

CAPITAL..... $239 000

WITH A SURPLUS

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER President.

Geo. Hodgdon, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000,

With a large surplus.

Office

NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

Edward A Stansbury, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED.

No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.

MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.

G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 184 Water st., New-York.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montagne Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of coach painting. Colors with zinc base retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and clear as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 98 William-st.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, &C., FROM IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS.—Consignments received, and disposed of to the best advantage. Orders executed at the lowest market rates. Drugs taken on storage. WM. H. KIESLEY, Commission Wholesale Druggist, No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Byrne.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be answerable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises four powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE and INDIAN EMPIRE. The next steamer will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class.....$60 | Second class.....$40 | Third-class.....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight passage and further particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11	WESTPHALIA, Aug. 28 ....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT.....Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Special despatch in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTH, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 3, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumping fires to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 4.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60. FROM NEW YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ..., at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, James Stone, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Sept 1, without fail. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AFRICA will sail Sept. 15.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper

VICKERY

is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin.....$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin.....180
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin.....100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin.....125
To San Francisco, in steerage.....75

For freight and passage, inquire of

L. H SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.—"KANGAROO LINE."—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75.—The splendid medium clipper bark

PATREA, 1,000 tons burden,

will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st.

FOR THE SOU

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Chamber of Commerce—Testimonial to the Men who Laid the Cable.

The Committee of merchants and citizens appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to carry into effect the resolutions for bestowing testimonials upon the officers of the *Niagara*, met at 12 o'clock yesterday. There was a respectable attendance, Mr. PRATT presiding.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce and citizens of New-York desire to express their satisfaction at the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable; and

Whereas, The event has been hailed on both sides of the Atlantic as the result of united efforts of England and America;

Whereas, The commercial results to flow from this new and extraordinary means of communication between the two countries will carry in their train happiness and prosperity, and redound largely to the interest of the two we represent:

Resolved, That this Committee, in view of the contemplated mark of respect, by the City of New-York to Capt. HUDSON and officers of the *Niagara*, CYRUS W. FIELD, W E EVERETT, W. H. WOODHOUSE and Lieut. O. A. BERRIMAN, extend the same to the officers of the *Agamemnon*, *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, that the recognition of the services of these men may render the action of the Committee international in its character.

To test the sense of the Committee, a motion was made to strike out the last clause of the resolutions restricting the testimonials to the American officers only.

Mr. WM. K. STRONG presented, in a few forcible and eloquent remarks, the paramount claims of Mr. FIELD to the honor of carrying the enterprise to a successful termination.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., also eulogized Mr. FIELD, Captain HUDSON, and the Engineers of the *Niagara*, but was strongly in favor of recognizing the efficient cooperation of the English officers, and making the testimonials international in their character.

Mr. J. DE P. OGDEN inquired if the officers of the *Niagara* were not considerably out of pocket in consequence of the peculiar duties assigned them, and if so, suggested that they should be reimbursed.

Captain MARSHALL replied that Captain HUDSON and other officers had expended considerable sums in excess of their pay in civilities which their position required them to extend to visitors while abroad, and he was in favor of making it up to them. He was also inclined "to go the whole figure," and make the testimonials embrace the English as well as the American officers.

WILSON G. HUNT inquired if it was not proper also to remember the crew of the *Niagara*. Jack had performed an important part in laying the cable, and should not be forgotten. He thought they should at least each have a medal.

Mr. STEPHENS and several other gentlemen took part in the discussions, but no one was found to advocate the exclusive course. The preamble and resolution were finally adopted unanimously.

A Sub Committee of nine was then appointed to call upon the citizens for contributions, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Wm. K. Strong, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles H. Marshall, Oliver Slate, Marshall Lefferts, Wilson G. Hunt, Augustus C. Richards, James E Southworth and A. A. Low. The Committee then adjourned.

These gentlemen composing the Sub Committee held a short session, during which each made a liberal subscription, and adopted plans for circulating the subscription books.

Gold Medal to Cyrus W. Field.

A number of merchants and others, personal friends of Mr. FIELD, have caused a gold medal to be struck in his honor. Its weight is four ounces, and the intrinsic value of the gold is about $85. On the obverse of the medal is an excellent portrait of Mr. FIELD, in relief, with the name "CYRUS W. FIELD." On the reverse, is the following inscription:

"Presented to CYRUS W. FIELD,
By a few of his Friends in New-York,
for his perseverance in superintending the laying of the
Atlantic Telegraph Cable.
Aug. 5, 1858."

The following legend encircles the inscription:

"*Vi. desperandum ,perseverantia vincit.*"

The die was struck by Mr. GEORGE H. LOVETT. It is the intention of the donors to present this medal to Mr. FIELD at the Crystal Palace, on the day of the City celebration. Mayor TIEMANN has consented to make the presentation.

Tribute to Captain Daymon of the Gorgon.

The St. Johns papers publish the following interesting correspondence:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

To Captain Dayman, H. M. S. S. Gorgon:

SIR: The Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns cannot allow you to depart from this port without tendering their congratulations to you and to your officers on the successful termination of the great enterprise of laying the Transatlantic Cable, in which you have assisted.

As Commander of the *Cyclops*, you greatly facilitated the undertaking by the accurate and scientific sounding of the Atlantic, and as Captain of the *Gorgon*, both Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., have borne ample testimony to the great value of your services in leading the *Niagara*, by your very correct great circle steering, from mid-ocean to Trinity Bay.

It has been gratifying to the Chamber of Commerce to hear the high terms of eulogy in which the services of the *Gorgon* have been spoken of by so good a judge of naval skill as the distinguished commander of the United States frigate *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON; and it will afford them still greater gratification if they should hereafter learn that the Lords of the Admiralty had marked their sense of the value of your service and of that of your officers by well-merited promotion. WALTER GRIEVE, President.

REPLY.

To Walter Grieve, Esq., and the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, Newfoundland:

GENTLEMEN: I feel highly honored and gratified by your cordial congratulations on the successful termination of the great enterprise of laying down the Transatlantic Cable, in which we have lately assisted; and in the name of the officers of this ship and myself I beg that you will accept our best thanks.

You are pleased to allude to the services of the *Cyclops* and of this ship, and to the latter as eulogized by so good a naval authority as Captain HUDSON, of the United States ship *Niagara*; and I beg to assure you that, if any one part of our service is more pleasing to us than another, it is that we have pulled together with our brother officers of the United States Navy, and have won the approbation of Capt. HUDSON, in assisting him to perform his difficult and anxious duty.

I thank you, in conclusion, for your kind wishes for the future. If we reap no other reward, we have that of having been selected to assist in binding together the new and old worlds, as I sincerely hope and trust, for the benefit and welfare of both, in affording more extended facilities to all the transactions of commerce and, at the same time, promoting relations of friendliness and good will.

JOSEPH DAYMAN,
Commander H M. steam-sloop *Gorgon*.
ST. JOHNS, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

European News by Telegraph and by Steamer

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"This morning while we were busily engaged in clearing our desk, preparatory to the reception of the foreign mails by the steamer *Canada*, which was sailing up the harbor, we received a telegraphic dispatch from Trinity Bay, *with eleven days later news* from England than is brought by the Cunard steamer which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, Aug. 14. This intelligence reveals the practical benefits that will result from the Atlantic Telegraph, and affords new evidence of the value of the enterprise, and the folly of those who, parrot-like, have repeated the word "humbug" at each successive triumph of the Ocean Telegraph. The word will now apply to them, as they have justly deserved the title.

Since the year 1841, when the Cunard steamers made 21 trips, it has rarely happened that we have received more than seven days later intelligence from England the exceptions being in cases where a steamer has been disabled and put back. Many instances have occurred in which a steamer has brought to America the news of her own arrival at Liverpool. The average length of the 110 voyages made by the Cunard boats during the first five years and a half after the establishment of the line to Boston was fourteen days and eight hours. The first boat of the line was eighteen days; the second fourteen days and eight hours; the third twelve days and a half. These were great achievements in the Summer of 1840. The steamer *Cambria* made the longest as well as the shortest passage in 1845. The latter was made in July, and occupied eleven days and four hours; the former was made in January, in nineteen days and a half.

Why not Build Telegraph Vessels?

From the New-York Musical World, 28th.

In this age of peaceful triumphs, where mind rather than gunpowder is the power most relied on to accomplish great mechanical results, it will seem a little singular to the next generation that two huge ships of war, with several lesser war vessels acting as tenders, should have been selected to have performed this very innocent and non-belligerent feat. The whole management seems to have been conducted without much reference to more than a temporary result, and, were the Cable to fail, would the Governments of Great Britain and the United States still be willing to lend their costly ships of war for the purpose of re laying it?

Had the Company, under the direction of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, seen fit to have constructed one or more strong, capacious Telegraph vessels, specially designed for laying ocean cable, and controlled by simple steam power, their enterprise would seem to have a better bottom, a more substantial basis.

The Foreign Residents and the Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1858.

To Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq., H. B. M. Consul for the State of New York:

SIR: We, the undersigned, respectfully request you to call a meeting of the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and British Colonial residents in this City for the purpose of giving public expression to their sentiments on the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and of determining on an appropriate mode of celebrating the same:

J. C. BEALES, M. D., President of St. George's Society.
ADAM NORRIE, President of St. Andrew's Society.
SAML. SLOANE, President Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
WM. MILES, President St. David's Society.

Richard Bell,	George Cruikshank,
Joseph Fowler,	James Jones,
David L. Roberts,	E. F. Sanderson,
Richard O'Gorman,	E. S. Jaffray,
John McClure,	Augustus Wiggin,
George Adlard,	R. C. Fergusson,
Philip Pritchard,	Benjamin F. Dawson,
J. S. Bartlett,	E B. Strange.
Robert Dinwiddie,	Ramsay Crooks.
Edward F. Ward,	Robt. Bage,
John Robertson,	Daniel L. Jones,
Griffith W. Griffith,	Walter Magee,
William Paton,	H. E. Pellew,
Richard Irving,	W. B. Ronalds,
James H Prout,	Wm. Watson,
Robert Gordon,	John P. Jones,
Edward Walker,	Adam Stodard,
Henry Eyre,	N. J. McAuliff,
Septimus Crooker,	R. W. Cameron,
A. Jones,	James T. White,
Wm. Young,	James Stuart,
Henry N. Morgan,	R. Bainbridge,
Jno. T. Johnston,	Arthur Kendall,
W. M. Nelle,	James S Cochran,
Richmond Jaffray,	Jno. G. Dale,
Robert Craig,	E W. Sargent,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby call and request the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and British Colonial residents in this City, to assemble at Niblo's Saloon, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purposes above mentioned.

E M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

Colonel VORBURGH has ordered the rank and file of the 71st Regiment to assemble at the Armory at 10¾ A. M. precisely, on Wednesday next.

The Corn Exchange will not open on Wednesday.

Mr. Field to Senator Douglas.

The Chicago *Times* publishes the following dispatch of Mr. FIELD to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who lent his aid in the Senate to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 19.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS: Having just returned to the United States, I desire, in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to render you my heartfelt thanks for your aid and assistance in the great work, happily accomplished, of uniting the continents of Europe and America.

THE MORMONS.

The Federal Authority in the Territory—Brigham Young—Judge Eckels and Polygamy—Governor Cumming, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

I arrived here last evening from Great Salt Lake, having made the trip thence to Placerville, in CHORPENNING'S overland mail line, in a little over fourteen days. The contractor has not yet had time to get that road stocked, but his agents are busily engaged in that duty, and, by the time this reaches you, I have little doubt that he will be prepared to carry the mail through in ten or twelve days. On the trip hither some of our Mormon mail boys stated to us that BRIGHAM YOUNG had probably left Salt Lake City for parts unknown. Indeed, they seemed quite confident that he left on the 19th ult., the date of our departure. That they are entirely honest and truthful in their intentions I have no doubt, but I am not at all certain that their means of information are good. Your Salt Lake correspondent will doubtless have informed you of the facts, however, if BRIGHAM has really abandoned his possessions and his people. Such a move upon his part would not be surprising, for he has been in constant fear for weeks past, of vulgar arrest and trial upon criminal charges not covered by the President's Proclamation of pardon. The same parties inform me that the Mormon Bishops have been ordered by the First Presidency to avoid all exercise of other than strictly Ecclesiastical functions. The object of this order doubtless is to prevent as far as possible any collision with the Federal officials.

There is a good deal of fear among the Mormons that they are to have trouble with Judge ECKELS and his Court, whenever it meets, upon the subject of Polygamy; and there is little doubt that the Judge will put them to the rack on that question unless the President shall have tied his hands. A careful investigation shows that there is no necessity for relying on the old Mexican law in order to punish Polygamy. The Territorial Legislature has never passed a law legalizing Polygamy, but has a very stringent law against adultery, which is punished severely. As the law fails to define what adultery is, the common law definition must prevail; and as *that* recognizes only one wife for each man—the one to whom he is first married—there would seem to be no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that all intercourse with others than her is clearly adulterous. It certainly would be well to have the question tested by the Courts.

In a recent letter I referred to the fact that Judge ECKLES was about to issue warrants for the arrest of certain parties upon the charge of kidnapping the adopted son of a Mr. WADSWORTH. Since then one of the brethren, named SPENCER, volunteered his aid to have the matter settled and the child recovered without the scandal of legal proceedings. WADSWORTH assented to the proposition; but now SPENCER, who had led him to believe that there would be no difficulty in the case, declares that he has little hope of success. It is more than probable that the child, by this time, has been carried quite out of reach.

Governor CUMMING was expecting to leave Salt Lake soon on a visit to the States. During his absence Secretary HARTNETT, of course, will be Governor *pro tem.*, a position for which he possesses not a single qualification. Indeed, in both Governor and Secretary the Administration has been peculiarly unfortunate, as time will eventually show. Surely Mr. BUCHANAN might find men to fill Federal offices who would be a credit rather than a disgrace to the country—men of whom it could not be said, as it is of the Governor, that he is "a whisky barrel in the morning, and a barrel of whisky at night"

The commission of Dr. GARLAND HURT, as Indian Agent in Utah, expires within a few weeks, much to the regret of the Gentiles here, who are unanimous in their respect for the man, and in the hope that the President will reappoint him until opportunity offers to make him Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah—a post for which he is eminently qualified by high character and long experience. On our trip across the Plains we could not but be struck by the frequent evidences of the love and respect which the Utah Indians entertain for him. Time and again we were asked about him by the savages, all of whom were looking forward with exceeding interest for an opportunity to meet him once more. I believe every Gentile in the Territory would unite in recommending HURT as the very best man to be charged with the superintendence of Indian affairs in Utah, for the Indians all know him, and have the utmost confidence in his friendship and good faith.

In looking over files of the TIMES which I find here, I discover a number of errors published in my letters from Salt Lake, one or two of which ought to be corrected. RICHARD JAMES, for instance, referred to in my letters of May 28, from Camp Scott, is not and never has been a Mormon, as you understand from the somewhat careless phraseology of my paragraph in relation to him. In the same letter I may to ascribe to BRIGHAM YOUNG the declaration that Salt Lake was his private property and that he would burn it down to-morrow. The sentence should have read so as to make the Prophet declare that "*if*" the city was his private property, he would burn it, &c.

The Overland Mail from Salt Lake to California.

The Sacramento *Bee* says of the Utah Overland mail:

"The first overland mail arrived here on the 19th, bringing news from Salt Lake City to the 4th of July—running time to this city, thirteen days, having laid over four days at Gravelly Ford, waiting for the mail to come up at this side. Mr. ROBERT CLIFT, who is agent for the Company, furnishes me with the memorandum of the trip.

General HUNT came through as far as Gravelly Ford, and took the California mail back to Salt Lake.

Mr. CLIFT says that their trip was made from Salt Lake to the sink of the Humboldt, with one team, and he is quite confident that the trip can and will be made in eight and ten days, with proper connections.

No difficulty was experienced with the Indians—in fact, only two or three were seen in the Goose Creek country. A train of emigrant Mormons were seen on the Humboldt; no communication was had with them, they being on the other side of the river.

About thirty pounds of mail matter came through."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 27.

THE WAY OF LIFE AGAIN.

This morning counsel for George P. Edgar moved to vacate the second order of arrest against him. The hearing was postponed to Monday next.

In the matter of the discharge from arrest on the first complaint, counsel for Hall gave notice that he would appeal to the General Term.

THE SUPERVISORS' MANDAMUS.

The hearing on the alternative mandamus requiring the Board of Aldermen to show cause why they should not be compelled to insert in the tax levy the $300,000 asked for by the Commissioners of Records, was this morning adjourned to Thursday next. Meanwhile the Board is enjoined from handing over the levy to the Collector.

PROPOSED BELL-TOWER IN THE PARK.—Mr. J. B. COLLES, Superintendent of Public Buildings, is preparing a plan for an iron bell-tower on the site of the fountain in the Park. The structure is to be 160 feet high, on an octagonal base large enough to accommodate eight fire-engines, and the fire-alarm telegraph office. It is proposed to place an illuminated clock on the tower, and it has been suggested that at night a flaming torch be projected from the top in the direction of fires. The estimated cost of the structure is $75,000.

A Base Ball Club was organized in Brooklyn on the 9th instant, under the title of the "Unknown Base Ball Club," with the election of the following officers: BENJAMIN C. POVIE, President; SILAS WRIGHT, Vice-President; J. NELSON EDGAR, Secretary; JOHN POWIE, Jr., Treasurer. Practice day, Saturday afternoons, on the grounds of the Harmony Base Ball Club, East Brooklyn.

Police Intelligence.

A DISGUISED SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.—Karl Schebly, a native of Switzerland, was arrested Thursday while leaving the store of Frederick Hale, No. 46 Beekman street, with some French porcelain which he had pocketed. He had entered the place in the guise of a peddler of writing-paper. He was recognized by Messrs. Herpich and Stadiman, furriers, of No. 37 Malden-lane, as the person who stole from them, a short time since, a victorine and a pair of cuffs, valued at $20. He was taken before Justice WELSH who committed him for trial.

RUN OVER.—A boy 10 years old, son of Joseph Kerner, of No 21 Avenue A, was run over by a peddler's wagon at the corner of Avenue A and Second-street, about 8, on Thursday evening. He received a severe cut in the head, and his thigh was injured. The man in the wagon drove on rapidly without waiting to ascertain what damage he had done.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 27.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91		88	N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	79⅛
500 Virginia 6s	92½		400	do	79⅛
20,000 do	92		625	do	b10 79⅛
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅝		100	do	b30 79⅛
7 000 do	84¾		50	do	b60 79⅛
2 000 Ohio St 6s '86	107		100	do	b10 79⅛
1.000 B cooklyn W. L.	97		50	do	s3 79
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s '76	95		150	do	s3 79⅛
6,000 E. R. 1875	31		1200	La C. & Mil. R. R.	49
$5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	68½		30	Mill. & Miss. R.R.	20
3,000 do	69		15	do	19½
1 000 Har. R. 2d m. B.	73½		200	Erie R R	17¾
1,000 M.C.R.R. 1st m.			10	do	17⅝
s. f. c. b	96¾		100	do	c 17⅝
1,500 Ill. Cen. R.R.	91⅝			Second av. R.R.	89
5,000 do	91¾		170	Reading R.R.	49½
20,000 La C. & M.L.G.bs	25		1040	do	c 49⅛
1.000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m	96		73	do	s3 49
1.000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	50		250	do	c 49
[35 Bank of Commerce, 99⅞			200	do	48⅞
5 do	100		100	Mich. C. R	s50 57½
28 Merchants Bank	111		50	do	58¾
70 Ocan Bank	83		50	do	58½
6 American Ex. Bk.	106½		47	M. So. & N. I. R.	24
20 Metropolitan Bk	107¾		100	do	b60 24½
10 Im. & Traders Bk	109		200	do	b60 24½
50 Canton C mp	s30 20		50	do	24¾
200 Del. & Hud. C.Co.	98½		50	M. & N. I. p. f.	s30 45½
14 do	98⅝		6	do	45¾
90 Penn Coal Co	75		50	do	b30 45½
50 Pacific M. S. Co	88¼		10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	91¾
25 do	b30 88½		5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83¾
200 Gard Gold Co	⅛		100	do	b30 83½
250 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72¾		50	do	s10 83¼
100 do	b60 72⅝		100	Cl. & Toledo R. R.	34½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Mo. State 6s	81¾		50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	69⅛
5,000 Erie R. con. bs '71	93¾		107	M. & N. La. R.R.	24½
5,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	93		100	do	s60 24½
4 000 Ill. Cen. R.R bs.	91¾		100	do	s30 24⅝
4.000 Gal & C. 2d m. bs.	91		50	do	b30 24⅝
1,000 LaC & M.L.G bs.	24¼		250	M S.& N.Ia. pref. st.	46
5.000 do	24⅞		50	Panama R R	s60 114
5,000 do	s16 24½		10	Ill Cen R. R.	77
14,000 do	25		50	Gal. & Chi. R	s30 83¼
160 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19½		100	do	83⅛
100 do	s5 19⅝		300	Clev. & Tol. RR.	35
100 Penn. Coal Co	75		100	do	s15 35
150 N Y. Cen R R.	79¾		100	do	b30 35⅛
160 Erie R. R.	b60 18		200	do	b15 35⅛
50 Bud. Riv. R.R.	b60 25½		100	do	35¾
200 Readi'g R. R.	49½		100	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R	73
200 do	s30 48¾		100	do	s30 73

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Memphis City 6s.	72½	10 Park Bank	102
3.000 California 7s	85	10 Exchange F. I. Co.	102½
2,000 C. St. P. & F. 8s	28	10 Commercial F. I. Co	103½
1.00 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	40½	12 Home F. I. Co	161
15 Am. Ex Bank	106¾	15 Arctic F. I. Co	101½
10 Market Bank	104	20 United S. F. I. Co.	138
10 Bank of Commerce.	100		

FRIDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The extraordinary China news of yesterday was confirmed and amplified by a second telegraphic dispatch *of this morning's date from London*. The magnitude of the intelligence to the commercial world has yet to be realized. Our merchants, who remember the excitement which followed the opening of the China ports in 1841, are able to appreciate in some degree this later and greater achievement of diplomacy and force in the same quarter. The effect then was most prominent on the Cotton interest. Now, from the peculiar position of financial affairs, it will be, perhaps, most striking upon the English and French Money Markets, and the price of the Public Funds. The effect also upon this country is rendered almost immediate by the Ocean telegraph. Our Cotton trade must reap the first fruits of this vast enlargement of the Oriental market for Cotton Goods. On its first announcement yesterday, a ship was taken up for China, to load with American Domestic Goods, and other cargoes will no doubt immediately follow. By the regulation of the Telegraph Company, no commercial news is to come over the cable until the line is opened to the public in full working condition. This prevents us from reviewing the price of the English Funds and the state of the Liverpool Cotton market under the China news. The belief is general that Consols will steadily advance, and that a new impetus will be given to trade in the manufacturing districts.

In our own market for money to-day, there is little or no short paper offered outside of banks. A few single name bills running into next February and March are on sale, and not being within the usual bank practice are sold at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. according to the standing of the makers. Bills 60 days to 4 months, strictly first class, are done at from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. Demand loans to the Brokers are 3½@4 ₱ cent., and dull. The large holders of the new Federal Stock are disposed to withdraw from the market as sellers, believing that the Public Funds of all descriptions, and especially such as England, France and the States, will soon go up on the other side.

The activity continues on the Stock Exchange, and the market to-day assumed a stronger upward tendency than has been witnessed for several weeks. The outside business was large and well distributed. Nearly the entire list of Shares participated in the demand and advance. The highest prices made were in the afternoon at the close of the second meeting of the Brokers, and after the limited sales: New-York Central brought 80 ₱ cent.; Reading, 49⅞; Rock Island, 73; Erie, 18; Michigan Southern, 24⅛, and the Preference shares, 46 ₱ cent. The other Western shares sold in like proportion. There was a large demand for Toledo, at 35@35¼ ₱ cent. The further recovery of New-York Central, from its late undue depression, (the lowest points of last week being 76¼@77 seller 10 days, at which heavy contracts were made,) was momentarily retarded at the early Board by free offerings of the Stock on buyer's time at 79¼, and for cash at 79⅞ ₱ cent.; but after the adjournment 79¼@¾ was bid, and at the Second Board 79¾ paid. The firmness of Erie seems to be owing less to the influence of any considerable line of *Shorts* falling due, than to the low figure for the Stock under the prospect of an easy settlement of a higher tariff of business and the restoration of harmony with the other great lines. Both the shares and unsecured bonds of the Company are deeply concerned in this change, as both have been compromised in credit and market value by the recent irregular and mad competition. The Reading coal tonnage this week is 35,700 tons, which is less by ten ₱ cent. than was looked for: notwithstanding which the friends of the concern in Philadelphia are large buyers of the stock and bonds at advancing prices, while our own market has been heavily oversold, and the contracts of 30@60 days ago are now falling due upon a reduced list of what is called Brokers' Stock. The sales of Illinois Central Bonds were at a further advance to 91¾ ₱ cent. All the Bonds of the New York Central were in request at full rates. The advices from London by the *Canada's* mail are thus given by Mr. F. SATTERTHWAITE:

"There has been a quiet market for American Securities in London during the past week We note, however, some important transactions in Illinois Freelands, and Construction Bonds; in New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage; and in Michigan Central 1st Mortgage Bonds. As the dividends on all these Bonds fall due in a short period, and no anxiety is felt as to their being punctually paid, they have been much sought after by investors to secure the interest. Pennsylvania and New-York Central Bonds are firmly maintained, with moderate transactions. New-York Central Stock shows a tendency to advance on the approaching dividend. Illinois Central have been dealt in to a fair extent, at about previous rates."

The other mail advices, by this mail, have been anticipated by the telegraph. The memorial to the British Government in favor of an Australian line via Panama, alluded to in our Halifax dispatch, is urged upon the following grounds:

"That even with the present insufficient communication, the mails are rapidly increasing in bulk and importance, whilst an amount of traffic is springing up which demonstrates the profitable results that would arise from a postal service conducted with regularity and dispatch.

That the increasing wealth and importance of the Australian Colonies, and the rapid development of their resources, demand a more frequent postal communication than has hitherto been maintained with this country, and that for such purpose a fortnightly mail ought to be established.

That whilst in deference to the wishes of the southern and western Colonies of the Australian group, the route by way of Suez should be maintained, the interests of the northern and eastern Colonies demand that a new route by way of Panama should be established, the mails being conveyed alternately by either route, so that each portion of the whole group may share equally the great advantage derived from being made the point of first arrival and of last departure of the mails.

That the feeling of the colonists of New South Wales and New-Zealand has already been clearly manifested, the Governments of both those colonies having unanimously voted a large sum to establish a mail service by the Panama route; the former £35,000 a year, the latter £15,000. And this feeling has again been strongly expressed by the Legislature of New-South Wales, as appears in recent accounts received from that colony.

That whilst your memorialists believe that the Suez route ought to be maintained as having the incidental advantage of keeping open the intercourse between Australia and the British dependencies in the East, the Panama route presents still more important incidental advantages, as opening the communication with the British colonies in North America, the West India Islands, and the newly discovered gold fields on the northwest coast, as well as with the United States and with the coasts of South America, between which and the Australian colonies commercial relations of great importance already exist.

That the importance of the Panama route is immensely enhanced by the completion of telegraphic communication with America, by which intelligence may be conveyed between the Australian colonies and England in about thirty days."

The Return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,668 793	Increase... £565.668
Other deposits	13 902,964	Decrease... 416.044
Rest	3,414,011	Increase... 1.624
Govern't securities	10,871.054	Increase... 96,687
Other securities	15,316,060	Decrease... 84.103
Notes unemployed	10,419,815	Increase... 102.405

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,600,425, being a decrease of £217,210, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,238,250, showing a decrease of £102,171, when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank of France returns for August shows an accession of $6,680 000 to the stock of Bullion.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 6th inst.:

	For Money.		For Account.	
Aug.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 7	96⅛	96⅝	96½	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
Mon. 9	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
Tues. 10	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
Wed. 11	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 12	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Fri. 13	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	96⅜

The mail steamer for Europe, to-morrow, is the *City of Washington*. The rates of Exchange are 109½@109⅝ sales on London, closing 109⅝@109¾,—the last being the outside asking rate by the standard banking houses. On Francs, 5 12½@5 11½.

The *Moses Taylor* steamer, from Aspinwall, delivered late this afternoon the California mails of Aug. 5. She has on freight $1,434,674 in Gold. The news from Fraser's River is again favorable—reporting less suffering among the adventurers to that region, and a nearer prospect of gathering Gold Dust. The markets at San Francisco are reported more active. The *Shipping List* remarks:

"The demand for goods from the country in the past fortnight was larger in the aggregate than during any similar period previously since the interruption of the country trade by the Fraser River exodus. The emigration to that quarter ceasing about the middle of last month, the interior merchants began to come forward again for fresh supplies, and have since bought pretty freely. For the north coast, on the other hand, the inquiry has been of a moderate character, until, immediately at the close, considerable purchases of goods have been made for Oregon.

The close comparison between the shipments of treasure from this port during this and the preceding year is quite interesting:

Total for the month of July, 1858	$4.039.832
Previously this year	23,537,576
Total to Aug. 1, 1858	$27,577.408
Total to Aug. 1, 1857	27 749,253
Excess in favor of last year	$171 846

This result was not anticipated when the great rush of miners took place to Fraser's River, and it is gratifying to note that the production of gold keeps so nearly up to the former standard, notwithstanding the very serious diminution of the number of miners. The season of low water is now approaching and mining operations depending upon a low stage of the river will be more extensively carried on than during any previous year, while experience constantly adds to the probability of success. We judge that the Summer's work will show a favorable result.

During the past month the receipts of dust at this port have been quite as large as customary, the amount being usually somewhat less than during the month of June. The operations at the United States Branch Mint during July have been as follows:

Deposits—oz	108,917 36
Gold Coinage	$2,120,000
Silver Coinage	35,000
Total Coinage	$2,155,000

Money is quite easy for the sailing steamer, and the demand moderate. Desirable loans are readily negotiated, the surplus in Banks and private hands being unusually large."

The following is the last return of the Bank movement at New-Orleans:

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Aug. 21.	Aug 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.
Citizens' Bank	3,079,660	2,935,007	2,845,645	2,747,063
Canal Bank	1,315,090	1,315,669	922,594	960,425
Louisiana	1,708,382	1,692,762	2 198,228	2,20,906
Louisiana State	2,077 255	2,702 525	2,728,743	2,903,378
Mech. & Trad.	628.685	603,469	396 876	339 627
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	958,613	1,012,987	484 259	370,103
Southern Bank	247,314	238,632	189 242	171.246
Union Bank	563,152	763,069	402 178	422,962
Bk. of J. Robb	245,006	233,619	197,807	171,134
Crescent City	973,601	992,446	147,762	188,720
Bank of America	597,746	560,792	293,634	330,400
Total	13 520,161	12,883,366	10,806,910	10.912.875
	Increase...$686.945		Decrease...$105,965	

Banks.	Cash Liabilities. Circulation.		Deposits.	
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.
Citizens' Bank	2,212,430	2,166,330	3,414,984	3,609,102
Canal Bank	638,745	644,210	778 376	876 970
Louisiana	799,004	803,049	2 926,295	3,069 768
Louisiana State	1,416,245	1,427,513	4,149,874	3,983 555
Mech. & Traders'	172,400	178,525	711 874	799 356
Bk of N. Orleans	389,770	406 580	586,376	596,344
Southern Bank	170,680	175,805	241 604	263,176
Union Bank	532,620	551.760	572 407	641,689
Bank of J. Robb.	324,975	323,265	239 346	191,796
Crescent City	134 445	137,560	235,391	278,253
Bank of America	183,375	190,090	493,870	498,134
Total	6,863,289	7,004 689	14,350,273	14,709,673
	Decrease...$141,400		Decrease...$358,400	

Banks.	Exchange.		Due Dist. Banks.	
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.
Citizens' Bank	596,902	601,845	389,315	415 975
Canal Bank	973 037	1,220,645	110.996	107.077
Louisiana	714 938	814.661	426,409	462,762
Louisiana State	373 884	490.397	137 314	142,911
Mech & Traders	266 631	333,297	27,832	23,549
Bk. New-Orleans	422,826	430,588	6,367	64,442
Southern Bank	832,700	872,938		1.892
Union Bank	253 475	282,973	50.381	61,424
Bank of J. Robb	157,510	144,691	75 915	23.619
Crescent City	40.903	51,078	9,258	6,192
Bank of America	16,183	12,952		
Total	4.652 889	5 253,035	1,183,785	1,143,921
	Decrease...$600,146		Increase...$39 864	

The receipts at tide-water by the Canals of this State, of flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of August in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush
1857	25,905	30,620	445 762	———
1858	70,954	134.693	316,208	6,888
Increase	45,040	Inc 104,073	Dec 135,154	Inc, 6,888

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Barley

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2166. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM UTAH.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Important Indian Rumors from Oregon.

Territorial Election—Mormon Repudiation—Discharge of the Volunteer Battalion of the Utah Army.

Letter from Salt Lake City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 30, 1858.

On Monday next there will be held a general election throughout the Territory for members of the Legislature and for County officers. The "Gentiles" are making preparations to vote on an Independent ticket, and to elect, if possible, good and true men to all the offices, which are now occupied by mere tools of the Mormon priesthood. The "Gentile" inhabitants reside principally in Great Salt Lake, Cedar and Green River counties.

At a caucus held in this city a few evenings since, the following persons were nominated for election upon their ticket in this county.

For Representatives—Orson Hyde, Abel Gilbert, John Taylor, James Monroe Livingston, Edward Hunter, Jefferson Hunt, John W. Powell, Seth M. Blair, Thomas S. Williams, Daniel Spencer, Albert G. Browne, Jr., W. J. McCormick.
For Selectman—William H. Hooper.
For Sheriff—John B. Kimball
For County Recorder—Curtis E. Bolton.
For Treasurer—Thomas D. Brown.
For Justices of the Peace—David A. Burr, William Nixon.
For Constables—E. M. Scott, P. T. Jackman.
For Pound-Keeper—John Geer.

As it would be impossible to obtain a single vote other than those of the Gentiles, upon a ticket composed entirely of Gentiles, it was considered best that the vote should be cast upon a Union ticket, comprising some of the more liberal and influential Mormons.

Even with this modification—which may be objectionable in some respects—it is not at all probable that our candidates will be elected in opposition to the Church ticket, for the section of the law regulating elections in this Territory, which provides that the vote of each elector shall be numbered, and that, when he has deposited it in the ballot box, "the Clerk shall write the name of the elector, and opposite it the number of his vote," will prevent a large number from voting who would otherwise do so.

This election will serve, however, as an earnest of what we hope to accomplish in the future. But the future welfare of our Territory depends not upon our efforts alone. We need the active coöperation of our friends at home.

As long as the Church charter remains in full force, civil Government cannot be supported in this Territory. The Church now owns three-fourths of all the available property in the Territory; by its Charter this property is exempt from taxation, and nearly all of the Church leaders and most prominent Mormons having "consecrated" their property to the Church, the whole burden of the Government falls upon the poorer classes of the Mormon population, and upon the Gentiles residing in the Territory. Again, by the Territorial laws passed by the Church Legislature, a large proportion of the moneys which should legitimately pass into the Territorial Treasury, are diverted from this, their proper and lawful depository, and are paid into the Church fund. We may cite, for instance, the statute which provides that "all property left by any deceased or abscondent person, when there is no legal claimant known, or sufficiently near to see to it in season," or the avails thereof, shall be placed in the possession of the Perpetual Emigration Fund.

Congress must repeal the Church Charter and revise our code of laws.

I am informed that the authorities of the Church have recently refused to receive or redeem the notes of the Deseret Currency Association. These notes are made payable in live stock upon presentation of $100; BRIGHAM YOUNG is the President of the Association. This has become almost the only money in circulation among the people; the Church having taken in all the gold, and issued these notes in its stead. The Gentile merchants have, however, of course, refused to receive the notes in payment for goods, and now the Church has adopted the same course.

This course has created more dissatisfaction among the people against their leaders than almost any thing which could have been done, for it is so generally in circulation that its sudden depreciation will be felt severely by almost every Mormon in the Territory.

It is a significant fact that we are constantly besieged by females, begging to be permitted to do our washing; sweet little girls, nice young women, staid matrons, venerable females—first wives and spiritual—first one and then another call upon us for washing. Our efforts to supply the demand avail not, for the cry is, still they come.

It is rumored about town that Governor CUMMING and Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs have changed their views somewhat in regard to the Mormons in general, and some Mormons in particular.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL, D. H. WELLS, and a party of Church dignitaries left this city at the beginning of the week on a pleasure excursion to Cottonwood Cañon, from which they returned last evening. Their departure gave rise to a rumor that they intended to flee from the Territory.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS FROM OREGON.

We have received through parties who have recently arrived from the Flathead country, in Washington Territory, further particulars in regard to the rumored murder of Colonel STEPTOE and a party under his commend, by the Indians in Oregon. The news is contained in a letter received by Father HOEN, of the Catholic Mission in the Flathead country, from Father JOSET, of the Cœur d'Alene Mission, near the mouth of the Snake River, in Washington Territory. From this letter it appears that about the middle of the month of May last, the settlers and miners at Colville, on the Columbia River in Oregon, having been very much annoyed during the winter and spring, by the repeated depredations committed by the Indians in that vicinity upon their stock in fields, sent word to Col. STEPTOE at Fort Walla-Walla, begging him to send up a body of soldiers to protect them. To this message Col. STEPTOE replied that the march of any considerable number of soldiers in that direction would be considered by the Indians as a declaration of war, and that it would inevitably result in a re-opening of hostilities against all the whites. He determined, however, to go up with a small escort and see if it were not possible to prevent these outrages of the Indians and avert, if possible, the calamities of another Indian war. In the meantime large bands of the Cayuses, Spokans, Yakamas, Cœur d'Aléenes, and Ponderées, to the number of 1,500, had assembled at a spot between the Columbia and Snake Rivers, about 100 miles above the mouth of the latter, for the purpose of digging camass roots, and holding a grand Council together. Father JOSET was present at this Council, meeting in company with a few of the laymen of his mission, in order to endeavor to conciliate and reconcile the Indians, who, in consequence of their recent difficulties with the whites, were quite hostile and malicious. This place of gathering was some 80 miles from Colville, and about the same distance from the Cœur d'Aléne Mission, but Col. STEPTOE'S guide—a Nez Percé Indian—instead of taking him to the Colville settlement, led him some 70 miles out of the way, directly into the Indian camp. This, of course, aroused the suspicions of the Indians, although Col. S. and the missionaries made every effort, during a short parley which was held, to appease and satisfy them.

In the evening, the Indians charged upon the party—which consisted of 60 men—and killed thirty soldiers and three officers, and stole all of their animals. During the night, the remainder of the party leaving their camp fires burning, made a retreat toward Snake River. Their flight was not discovered until morning, when a large party of Indians immediately started in pursuit of them. Father JOSET and his party left the camp as soon as they saw that the Indians were bent on hostilities, and traveled back as rapidly as possible to the Coeur d'Aléne mission, which, at the time he wrote, they were preparing to leave.

From this information, it is as yet uncertain whether Col. STEPTOE was killed in the fight. As it is not mentioned whether he was one of the three officers who were killed, our informants, however, fear that the party who escaped that night, being on foot, must have been overtaken and killed also, but they have no information in regard to it.

We learn from another quarter that a war party of Bonnacks have since attacked the Cayuses in their camp and taken from them all of the horses which had been stolen from the soldiers; they also took from the Cayuses several white men's scalps which they found hanging in the lodges.

All of the mountaineers who were living in the Flathead country have left their ranches, and are moving South, as they fear a general war with the Northern Indian tribes. A. B. C.

Letter from the Camp of the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Friday, July 23, 1858.

The volunteer battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. BEE, and with Lieutenan JAMES H. HILL as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary, left on the 19th inst. for Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out of service. This battalion was organized last Fall, and equipped from the surplus clothing and arms of the expedition. The first company was composed mostly from the employes of the Wagon Road Expedition, under the charge of Col. W. M. F. MAGRAW, who finding it impossible to proceed further with the work, both on account of the lateness of the season and the Mormon difficulties, had gone into winter quarters on Wind River, but a short distance from the South Pass. When General, then Colonel JOHNSTON passed, Colonel MAGRAW volunteered with the most of his party for operations against the Saints, and was accepted. The property and the subsistence of the Expedition was turned over by him to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Army, and were found useful before the end of the winter. MAGRAW and his company formed a portion of the escort of the trains in the Fall from the South Pass to the point on Black's Fork, where the command already in the Territory awaited the arrival of the commanding officers of the Expedition. The remaining three companies were made up of teamsters discharged after the arrival of the trains at Winter quarters at Fort Bridger. The policy of accepting and organizing these companies was unquestionably humane and judicious. The season was far advanced, and Winter had set in with unusual severity at an unusually early day. The prospect of wintering in Salt Lake Valley, as they had proposed, was cut off; continuing on to California, as many hoped to do, was denied them; and many of them had been compelled to delay at the South Pass by orders from the commanding officer, and therefore lost time which would have been valuable to them in returning. It was no more than just, then, under the circumstances, that they should receive employment for the Winter from the Government. To have retained them in camp as employes simply, would have been exceedingly injudicious, and would have been attended with a bad effect upon the troops. With these views they were organized into a battalion of volunteers, and regular officers assigned to the command and to discharge the administrative duties of the battalion. They were under the restraints of discipline and the same regulations as the soldier, and drew the same pay, clothing, and rations. Considering the short period of this service, and the disadvantages of that service being mostly in the Winter the greater portion of the time, the weather being too severe for drill, they attained a degree of perfection very creditable to themselves, the officers in command of them, and the General who assumed the responsibility of providing for them in accepting their services.

The command which joined us at Fort Bridger under Colonel LORING, of the mounted riflemen, also set out on their return on the 19th inst. This command formed the escort of Captain MARCY returning from New-Mexico with his numerous herds of horses and mules. It was ordered by General GARLAND, in compliance with an order of Gen. SCOTT, to escort MARCY strongly, and consisted of one company and a detachment of rifles under Lieutenants MCRAE, TILFORD, MCNALLY, Quartermaster, and DU BOIS, and three companies of the Third Infantry under Captains BOWMAN and TREVITT, and Lieutenants HENDREN and SHIPLEY. The order of General SCOTT was based upon the report forwarded by General JOHNSTON, which report has been since found to have been correct, that the Mormons would attempt to cut of Captain MARCY and stampede his herds. The promptness of General GARLAND and his willingness to send a much larger force, are very commendable.

To inform Captain MARCY of this contemplated move on the part of the Saints was one of the objects of Dr. HURT'S visit to Ninish Valley which has been made the ground of charges against him that he was inciting Indians to hostility. Had this been Dr. HURT'S object the Mormons know full well that they would have had better grounds to complain. They know the affection with which the Indians regard him and the implicit obedience which they yield to his request. They *know* that had this been his object, burned dwellings and settlements, and hundreds of slaughtered victims would now be the ground of this complaint, instead of the theft of a few horses by Indians who have retaliated upon them their own wrongs. They know better than all this, and only make this charge against Dr. HURT because he is obnoxious to them, and for what reason? because he was manly enough to resist their temptations and use the influence which he possessed over the Indians on the side of humanity, and to prevent those outrages which it is now a pretty well established fact the Mormons were in the habit of committing upon emigrants by the assistance of Indians. Those who know Dr. HURT well, his integrity, and how much he has benefited the Indians of whom he has had the charge, are astonished that any one having the means of obtaining correct information upon the subject should have entertained the charge for one moment.

Colonel LORING returns by quite a different route from the one by which he came, thus making a useful and rather agreeable Summer tour. The presence of his command made quite a reinforcement to the army starting from Bridger, and has afforded them an opportunity of seeing all the wonders of Salt Lake Valley, and passing through a country South but little traveled hitherto. We all wish them a safe journey and a happy return to their friends at the posts which they left.

Many of the country people from the vicinity visit the camp with butter, eggs and cheese, and such vegetables as are in season, some of them coming as far as 18 or 20 miles. They continue to charge the same exorbitant prices for their notions as heretofore, and attempts to regulate and reduce them have thus far failed, owing to the abundance of money among the men and their eagerness to lay hold of anything fresh and eatable. The men were paid about the first of the month—four months' pay—and they do not stop to reflect that it will not last always. With that improvidence peculiar to soldiers and sailors, they do not stop to ask the price, but must have what they want as long as the money holds out. Some of the Mormons who were most exorbitant in their demands were excluded from the camp, but find means to communicate with the men beyond the limits. The church, with its usual grasping habit, set them the example. When the army encamped opposite to the city it took possession of a large field, as barren as any desert could be, which is used in the Spring as a pasture for the church stock. It is surrounded by a mud fence, surmounted by a few rails. The only damage done was the burning of a few of these rails, and the church agent, though we paid a son in-law of BRIGHAM'S $15 per cord for fire wood, sent in a charge of over $2,300 damages. A commission of two officers proceeded to the city, had an interview with BRIGHAM, and finally arranged the matter by paying $55, which would be considered enormous in a civilized community.

It speaks well for the discipline of the army that it should pass through a populous country and a city, and commit only $55 damages, and that simply in procuring a few miserable cotton-wood fence rails for cooking purposes—to make coffee after a fatiguing march before a regular supply of wood could be obtained.

The small quantity of supplies raised by the Mormons may excuse, in a measure, the high prices which they demand. They all complain that the move has caused a scarcity in almost all their produce, yet they seem to have been cheerful under such an infliction, and do not now complain, that we can learn; and sensible-looking men will tell you that they believe that BRIGHAM has revelations, and is guided by Brother JOSEPH in all his undertakings.

At the time of the arrival of the Army there was literally no money in the country, and the inhabitants were willing to do anything to earn the most trifling sum; they were eager to work for low wages, and several of the officers hired them as servants. In some instances a man and his wife were hired by officers at $20 and their board, and in one, a man and his wife, two cows, a wagon and a pair of oxen.

TIM GOODALE, who was Capt. MARCY'S guide and brought back a large flock of sheep, is still here, selling out. The Commissary purchased a large quantity from him, and issued it in lieu of beef for a few days, affording an agreeable change.

At the restoration of the stolen cattle, at the camp on Wes' Creek, I learn that only between two and three hundred were delivered, and as for the sutlers, who were the heaviest losers by the stampede of last Fall, that is, the one on Black's Fork in a snow-storm, nothing was offered Mr. RADFORD but one lean steer, which he declined to accept; and Messrs. GILBERT and GERRISH did not receive much better treatment. It will be now a matter for much discussion hereafter, who is to refund to these gentlemen the value of their property. As far as the theft was an act of treason, it is pardoned; but does the President's proclamation prevent private individuals instituting the necessary suits for the indemnification of themselves and partners in the East?

The 12-pounder battery, under command of Capt. J. L. RENO of the Ordnance, and manned by a company of the 5th Infantry and a detachment from PHELPS Light Battery, under the command of Lieut. WEBB, 5th Infantry, marched yesterday to the point selected as a permanent camp, for the purpose of superintending the erection of the necessary store-houses for the ammunition. This point is about ten miles distant from the present camp, well watered by a spring, and cedar wood convenient, but the soil is lighter, drier, and more pulverized than it is here.

On the 17th we were visited by a refreshing little shower which, accidentally lost traveling over the mountain tops, fell upon us. The consequent change in the temperature and the prostration of the dust afforded much relief to both man and beast.

There is one considerable satisfaction to enjoy in this country, the healthiness of the mountain climate. There are not now more than a few cases of sickness in each regiment, and those mostly old complaints. The early morning and the middle of the day are excessively warm, but the moment the sun disappears behind the mountains above us the change is so great that thick, warm coats are necessary. The camp much resembles one vast collection of arbors, each tent being more or less protected by boughs.

The Quartermaster is making arrangements to build storehouses at the point selected for the cantonment; bids, however, for the necessary lumber and other material come in slowly and many of them will probably be so high as to cause their rejection. Not a word is heard of quarters, which appears very much as if we were destined to occupy tents another Winter. The proposed plan now is to either raise the tent from the ground two or three feet, or excavate to that depth and floor them; they may be thus made comparatively comfortable, but not as much so as a hut or log-house. The constant danger of fire renders a Winter in a tent a period of care and anxiety. The ration remains the same as it was during the Spring and each officer draws one ration of the same quality and the same amount as the soldier. The subsistence supplies are of a very superior quality and their present condition reflects credit upon the purchasing officer.

A train of forty wagons left on the morning of the 22d for Fort Bridger, to bring up supplies of clothing, etc., needed for immediate use, as the trains from the States are not expected for some six weeks. An escort of a squadron of the Second Dragoons accompanied them, commanded by Captain HAWES.

A few more desertions have taken place since my last, and none of the parties sent in pursuit have yet returned. The men deserting little know the dangers to be incurred in undertaking to reach California in small parties. The Indians are hostile and savage in each direction. Several of the men who deserted a few days since became discouraged and returned.

We hear nothing of Col. ANDREWS' command as yet, though it is supposed he must be near here. We hope that the report by the last mail, that the reinforcements destined for service here are to be either recalled or sent elsewhere, may prove unfounded. As far as obedience and loyalty to the Government of the United States are concerned, this people is as far from anything of the kind as it was last year. Their talk is as treasonable as ever, and the peace which has been pronounced to exist is nothing but a hollow truce, and troops will be found quite as necessary here as at any time before. As yet nothing appears to interrupt the present calm, but the administration of justice has not been commenced. Two of the United States Judges are yet absent, and a Court cannot be held until one of them makes his appearance. When arrests are made and trials commenced, we may have occasion to notice the temper of the Saints toward the Federal Government. It is true that, under the interpretation made by the Governor and published in proclamation by him to the people, of the President's proclamation there exists but little for trial, as the treason and sedition by that proclamation included all the crimes hitherto committed against the laws of the United States. With the present tyrannical system of church government, extending as well to all temporal matters, this people cannot dwell in harmony with any civilized community near them, this too setting aside all considerations touching the institution of polygamy. Temporizing with them will accomplish nothing but vast expenditure of money. Difficulties must occur with them constantly, and it would be better to settle the account at once than to procrastinate. Q.

Army Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP FLOYD, CEDAR VALLEY, U. T., July 14, 1858

GENERAL ORDERS No. 38.—I. The Volunteer Battalion will march on the 19th inst. for Fort Leavenworth, where they will be mustered out of service.

The Commander is authorized to discharge, at this Camp, the members of the Battalion who wish their discharge, provided he is assured they will be provided with immediate and constant employment, or they intend going without delay to California, and also at any point on the march, when convinced that they can procure occupation.

* * * * * * *

II. The Commanding General congratulates the officers upon the marked efficiency to which they have brought the battalion, and the good discipline which has been established and maintained. He also thanks the members of the battalion for their almost universal good conduct, and cheerful and faithful discharge of all duties required of them.

Though only for a short period connected with the military service, their career has been creditable and honorable to themselves, and beneficial to their country, and they will receive in civil life, as well as from Government, that appreciation of their services which is justly due all who answer the call of their country in her trials, and who honestly and faithfully serve her.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General A. S. JOHNSTON.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP FLOYD, CEDAR VALLEY, U. T., July 16, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.—I. As the services of the battalion of Mounted Riflemen and 3d Infantry under Colonel W. W. LORING, Mounted Riflemen, can now be dispensed with, that command will march on the 19th inst. to the Department of New Mexico.

The command will open the communication between this Department and that of New-Mexico, taking the route selected by its commander, with such deviations from it as his judgment may deem proper, viz: On the west side of Lake Utah to Salt Creek; thence to Green River, Blue River, and Grand River, crossing the latter to the Sawatch Mountains, passing over which into the Valley of the San Luis on the head-waters of the Rio Grande, down that river to Costilla Creek, thence to Taos across the mountains to Fort Union.

II. The different portions of this command left their stations in New-Mexico, to secure and escort to this Department, transportations and supplies procured for the Army of Utah, by Captain R. B. MARCY, 5th Infantry.

Encouraged by the gratification of bearing relief to their brothers-in-arms and sustaining the laws and maintaining the honor and integrity of their country, the command having endured with manly cheerfulness the toils, privations and hardships arising from exposure to a succession of snow storms, and from crossing mountain torrents, attended with severe cold at a season of unusual severity in the Rocky Mountains, delivered their convoy at Camp Scott, U. T., June 11, 1858, thus insuring the successful completion of the mission of Capt. R. B. MARCY to New-Mexico, and opening a new and easy avenue to this Department, selected by that officer.

To Col. LORING and his battalion the commanding General tenders the good wishes of the Army for their safe return to their military homes in the Department of New-Mexico, and for the success of the effort they are about to make to open a new route which will contribute greatly to the economy of obtaining supplies for this Department, and facilitate commercial intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and strengthen the bonds of union between them.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Utah Army Supplies—Number of Trains sent Out.

One of the officers of a Missouri River steamer, lately obtained by Messrs. MAJORS, RUSSELL & WADDELL, the contractors for supplying the forces composing the Army of Utah, the following memoranda regarding the number of trains sent out by them previous to the 18th inst.:

From Kansas City.—14 trains of 26 wagons each—total 364.

From Leavenworth City—105 trains of 26 wagons each—total 2,730.

From Nebraska Territory—35 trains of 26 wagons each—total 910.

Private with Merchandize—4 trains of 25 wagons each—total 100.

This makes since the beginning of their operations in the Spring, an aggregate of 4,004 wagons, all of which, excepting, perhaps, the 100 set down under the head of merchandize, were on account of the United States Government. How many more will be required to complete their contract, does not appear from the above statement. Trains, however, at the time our informant left, were still being loaded and put in motion with all necessary expedition.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH STAR OFF CAPE RACE.

Interesting from India----Continued Success of the British.

Abtion Relative to the Fraser River Country.

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 96 1-4@96 3-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines
Office No. 9 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 28.

The United States mail steamship *North Star*, from Havre and Southampton 18th inst., passed Cape Race at 3 P. M. yesterday, 27th inst.

The Hamburg steamer *Austria*, from New-York arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

The Royal mail steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

Interesting accounts are given of Queen VICTORIA'S royal visit and progress in Germany.

Further appointments of members of the Council for the government of India have been made.

A splendid banquet had been given in London by the Duke of MALAKOFF, to celebrate the NAPOLEON *fête*.

It appears that the House of Commons, previous to the prorogation, ordered a return of the lands of Vancouver's Island from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown.

A vessel is to be put on the route between Liverpool and British Columbia.

The British Government are going to send a corps of engineers there, to build roads and bridges, and erect block houses for the reception of gold, and at the same time to form a military organization.

The American ship *Abby Langdon* had been wrecked at Fresh Water Bay, Isle of Wight.

The potato disease was making its appearance.

Another steamer is announced to take her place on the Galway line.

The Copper mines of Australia are becoming very rich.

£900,000 in Australian gold is known to be on the way to England.

A great defect had been discovered in the Australian financial budget.

At a meeting of the European and American Steam Company, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to look into Messrs. CROSKEY & Co.'s accounts, the Company being very much in debt.

Favorable intelligence had been received from Bombay. Two suspensions were announced at Calcutta, and others were expected to follow.

There is a financial crisis at Shanghae. The new crop of tea is very inferior.

Last month's accounts of the Bank of France are unsatisfactory, also the general condition of commercial affairs.

The French papers contain detailed accounts of the progress of the Emperor and Empress in the provinces.

The Paris Conference had had another sitting.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Naples is reported.

Two new line-of-battle ships are to be built immediately for the French navy, in which ribbed cannon are to be used.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in some of the Spanish ports.

Austria denies the intention of forming an army of observation in Dalmatia.

In the Frankfort Diet, the propositions of the Executive Committee relative to the affairs of Holstein were adopted by a large majority.

English reports from Montenegro confirm the version given of the last conflict between the Turks and Austrians.

Candia was tranquil.

Interesting news from India had been received by telegraph from Malta.

The Begum and her son, the present King of Oude, are at Burgee, where the rebels are collecting.

The Bombay Presidency was quiet.

The Gwalior army had been broken up, and the troops there had gone into quarters.

Sir HUGH ROSE had resumed the command of the Poonah division.

General ROBERTS had reached Goypoore, (?) whereupon, the enemy became alarmed, and withdrew to the southward.

An outbreak was expected at Indore.

Fugitive rebels from Gwalior had occupied the town of Tonk.

A later telegram says that Gen. ROBERTS threw out a flying detachment, and the rebels fled precipitately.

The Rajah of Shangar had surrendered himself.

Matters seem to be settling down in all parts of India, although there were 30,000 rebels in the field.

Commercial Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The sales of Cotton for the past three days have been 17,000 bales, including 1,000 bales each to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet, but steady, at, according to the circular of Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., a decline of 1 16d. on middling qualities of American, and 1-16d.@⅛d. on the lower grades. Holders are free sellers, but do not show any disposition to press sales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, prices of goods there showing an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Our market for Breadstuffs is generally steady. The weather has been unfavorable for the crops, but the harvests have been well secured. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour very dull, with a slight decline on inferior qualities; Western Canal 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s; Ohio, 22s @23s.; WHEAT quiet but steady; Red Western, 8s. 5d.@6s. 2d; do. Southern, 8s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White Western, 6s @6s. 2d.; do. Southern, 6s. 9d. CORN dull, and nominally unchanged; Yellow, 33c. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Our market for Provisions is generally dull. BEEF heavy, and holders pressing on the market. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD quiet at 61s. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN is steady at 4s. 2d. for common. SUGAR unchanged and steady. COFFEE quiet and prices without alteration. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. ASHES steady at 33s.@33s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL 35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The newspaper reports from London state that WHEAT is a shade firmer, at last Tuesday's prices. FLOUR quite flat. Indian CORN, 19d. ₱ quarter lower. COTTON unchanged. SUGAR quiet. TEA steady. COPPER flat. RICE a shade higher. SALTPETER firm. TALLOW steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 17th at 96¼@96⅜ for both money and account.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 29.

The following delegates were selected on Saturday to attend the Democratic State Convention:

Albany—First District, JOHN MCEWEN, Soft; Second District, H. CRANDALL, Soft; Fourth District, ABRAM VARNAM, Hard; (contested by PAT. GRATTAN, Soft.)
Onondaga—Third District, C. NICHOLS, Hard.
Oneida—Second District, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Soft.
Washington—First District, B. F. NEITT, Soft.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was to-day unanimously elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this District.

CUBA, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 29.

The Democratic Caucus, this evening, resulted in a pitched battle between the Hards and Softs. The feeling was intense. The Soft ticket was elected by a large majority on the largest vote ever polled in town.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was to-day unanimously elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this District.

The Republicans of this district have chosen Ex-Mayor HENRY H. FISH and DANIEL WALKER as delegates to the State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 28

CHARLES NICHOLS was to-day elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Third District of Onondaga.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Command of the Brazil Squadron—The Paraguay Expedition—The Union and Northern Democrats—Mr. Soule and the Administration—The Illinois Contest, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 29.

Senior Post-Captain SHUBRICK has been appointed to the command of the Brazil Squadron. It is believed that this Squadron of two hundred guns has been ordered to proceed, as a support to the Paraguay Expedition, to the highest accessible point of La Plata. It is also supposed that Com. SHUBRICK is to be clothed with the powers of a Civil Commissioner.

The *Union* yesterday read out all Northern Democrats. This morning it takes some of them back.

SOULE still lingers here. He denounces the course of the Administration toward DOUGLAS with contempt, and thinks the extreme Southern party has destroyed itself by its blunders about Kansas and neglecting Central America.

The Democrats have brilliant Pro Douglas news from Illinois, and think his success certain; but TRUMBULL writes that the reaction is strong against him, and that the Americans are decidedly disposed to fuse with the Republicans. A.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 29.

Secretary FLOYD, accompanied by Major BEN. MCCULLOCH and Gov. POWELL of Kentucky, left for Old Point Comfort on Saturday afternoon. Captain MAYNADIER, of the U. S. Ordnance Department, also accompanied the party, with a view to witnessing experiments with the new "Sawyer cannon," which is now being tested at Fort Monroe.

In one of my dispatches I mentioned the fact that Dr. BANES had been suspended by the War Department as Sutler at Fort Monroe, upon the charge of keeping spirituous liquors for sale in violation of one of the Army regulations. On examination it was shown that this Army regulation had been for years a dead letter; that Dr. BANES' predecessors had always kept liquors, and that the officers themselves, and not the soldiers, were the purchasers. Under this finding, the Secretary of War has directed that Dr. BANES be allowed to proceed with his store, with the specific understanding that he will not again infringe the Army regulations on the subject of selling liquor. Q.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Catawba* has arrived from Havana and Key West, 25th inst.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin* had sailed from Key West for Boston with the supposed captain of the brig *Echo*.

At Havana Sugars were active, at a considerable advance. Molasses, 4 to 5 reals. Freights shipping to the United States are scarce; to Europe engagements are easy. Sterling Exchange dull, at 15 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 60 days, ¾ ₱ cent. premium.

SOUTHWEST PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Sunday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived from New-York, *via* Havana and Key West.

The steamship *Empire City* left Key West on the night of the 25th inst., for New-York direct. She has not a single case of sickness on board.

The steamship *Granada*, from New-York 20th, for Aspinwall, arrived at Key West on the afternoon of the 26th.

There is no news of importance from Havana or Key West.

Sailing of the Europa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

Gold Mines in Kansas, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 28.

A dispatch from Kansas City 26th inst., per United States express to Booneville, says that Monsieur BORDEAN and party arrived there the night before from Pike's Peak, for the purpose of procuring outfits to work the newly discovered mines. They brought several ounces of gold, and confirm the existence of the mines, which are situated on Cherry Creek, one of the most southern branches of the South Platte, in latitude 39°.

The Military Commission, authorized by the Secretary-of-War, to adjust certain differences between the Quartermaster's Department and the contractors who furnished mules for Utah, met, yesterday, at Fort Leavenworth. Adjutant General SHERMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERTS, and General GAINES, were present. The Board made two ineffectual attempts to organize, and its preliminary proceedings were exceedingly unharmonious. The precedence of rank had not been definitely settled last evening.

Toronto Election.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 28.

In the election for member of Parliament from this place, held yesterday and to-day, GEORGE BROWN was returned by a majority of one hundred and fifty over his opponent, JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON. When called lately by the Governor-General to form a Ministry, Mr. BROWN resigned his seat in Parliament, thereby creating the vacancy which he has just been elected to fill.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian and Lady Eglinton.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at ten o'clock this morning for Liverpool, with 170 passengers.

The steamship *Lady Eglinton* sails from the same port on the 4th of September for Galway.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 28.

Mr. FIELD, with his friends, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York.

Homicide at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Aug. 28.

Dr. W. S. HAIDEN, of Bryan County, was killed to-day by his step-son, GEORGE LAND.

Death of Captain Bolles.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 28.

Capt. BOLLES, of the ship *Camden*, died here yesterday of yellow fever

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug 28.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 77.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 29.

The official report of the deaths for the week ending yesterday includes 39 from yellow fever.

Obituary.

Honorable Ralph Metcalf, Ex Governor of New-Hampshire, died at his residence in Claremont, on the 26th inst, aged sixty. Governor Metcalf was a native of Charlestown, N. H. He entered Dartmouth College in 1819, and graduated in the class of 1823. In 1825 he began the practice of law at Newport, and five years after was elected Secretary of State, an office which he held for several years. In 1852 he was chairman of the committee for compiling the laws of the State, and in 1852 and 1853, was a Member of the House from Newport. He was elected Governor in March, 1855, and was reelected the next year. At the close of his gubernatorial term he removed to Claremont, but did not actively engage in professional business.

Mr. J. N. Reynolds, long a prominent publisher in New-York, died at St. Catherine's Springs, Canada, on the 25th inst. He was a native of Ohio, but had been a resident of New-York for many years. He was formerly an active Whig, was a devoted friend of Henry Clay, and during the campaigns of 1840 and 1844 was a strong supporter of a protective tariff. He was named for the Congressional nomination from the Fifteenth Ward of this City, in the coming Fall. Mr. Reynolds was the author of a journal of Com. Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, in which he was a participant. He advocated at one time the theory of his relative, Captain SYMMES, respecting a subterranean communication through the earth, on which the idea of "Symmes' Hole" was founded. Mr. Reynolds' funeral took place in this City yesterday.

M. Proudhon, has, it is stated, withdrawn to Belgium, where he intends publishing a pamphlet for the purpose of endeavoring to justify the work for which he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Capture of a Slave Brig, with over Three Hundred Africans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Sunday, Aug. 22, 1858.

The departure of the steamer *Moses Taylor* enables me to send you an important item of news, which is no less an event than the capture of a slaver by the United States brig *Dolphin*. The *Dolphin*, Lieutenant JOHN N. MAFFIT, Commanding, which has been cruising on the northern coast of Cuba, called at Sagua la Grande on the 20th and left again on the 21st. Early in the morning of the same day she descried a suspicious sail ahead, steering the same course. The unknown vessel outsailed the *Dolphin* while going free, and toward evening he hauled his wind and showed by other manœuvering his wish to escape from the special attentions of the vessel in chase of him, though as yet she had shown no colors. Immediately on observing this movement the *Dolphin* tacked and stood on in chase of the escaping vessel, which now packed on all sail. The *Dolphin* then hoisted English colors, and fired a blank cartridge; but no attention whatever was paid to it by the escaping vessel. It was now about the middle of the afternoon, and it was apparent that she would escape under cover of the approaching darkness unless brought to at once. At 4½ P. M., another gun was fired, which being unnoticed, in half an hour afterwards a shot was thrown across her bows, when the suspected vessel hoisted the American ensign at her peak. She still refused to heave-to, however, but made every effort to avoid being overhauled. Capt. MAFFIT then gave the order to fire a shot at her hull, which struck the fore-rigging and passed over the brig. This had the desired effect; the vessel hove to, and hauled down her colors. Lieut. J. M. BRADFORD, with a crew of marines, then went on board and found the brig to be from the Congo River, with three hundred and twenty slaves on board. The crew were immediately placed below and confined, and the vessel was taken in charge by First Lieutenant BRADFORD and Second Lieutenant CHAS. C. CARPENTER, and sixteen men. On the same day they proceeded on toward Charleston, under orders of the commander of the *Dolphin*, which has arrived here. The captain of the slaver was taken on board the *Dolphin*, which will sail from here to-morrow for Boston. The name of the brig was formerly *Putnam*, but had been changed to *Echo*, which was painted out. The captain is an Eastern man, and refused to make any statements. The capture of this vessel by the *Dolphin* reflects great credit upon her commander and other officers. You will be enabled to learn full particulars upon the arrival of the vessel at Charleston. L. T.

The Slaver Echo at Charleston.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 27.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

What Messrs. Roebuck and Lyndsay say about the Cherbourg Fetes—A Substitute for the Right of Visit—Relations with Brazil regarding the Slave-Trade—Under-Secretary of State, Seymour Fitzgerald—The Principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Compared with Lord Clarendon—The Harvests—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The Cherbourg *fêtes* are over, and even in this dull season they would already have been well nigh forgotten, had not two well-known members of the House of Commons, who were present therest, volunteered to give the world their impressions on the subject. At a public meeting at South Shields the other day, MR. LYNDSAY, M. P. for Tynemouth, and MR. ROEBUCK, M. P. for Sheffield, undertook to tell their audience what sort of place Cherbourg was—what sort of a figure the French fleet in its harbor cut; how they felt when they looked at the huge basins and bastions, and took the measure of the French ships-of-the-line and frigates, and, finally, why they do not think that the British lion need trouble himself very much about them. MR. LINDSAY talks like one who "kens and cans." He began life as a cabin-boy, was knocked about the world some ten or fifteen years, then made himself useful to his employers, was rapidly shoved up, and eventually became a shipowner himself, and a man of considerable fortune Though not exempt from feelings of social and political ambition, he has the good sense to make no disguise about his personal history, and, when he takes part in public affairs, to apply himself to the branch of them which he particularly understands. He has sometimes made strange mistakes of oversight or exaggeration, when attacking in Parliament the conduct of the Admiralty, for which he has been made to suffer rather sharp reproof. But, upon the whole, he is a useful, enterprising, keen-sighted, outspoken man, and makes a capital representative of the interests with which he is identified, and the class to which he belongs. He frankly owns that he was rather awed at first when he found himself inside the artificial harbor of Cherbourg, and, as his practised eye surveyed the build and equipment of the *Bretagne*, he confesses that he felt somewhat moved by the reflection, that if such warlike preparation were not intended against England, it was not very easy to see what they could be intended for.

But on comparing the splendid line of battle-ship with the *Royal Albert*, as it lay alongside of her, he felt satisfied that, albeit some inferiority in tonnage and weight of metal, the Anglo-Saxon ship, if put to it, would beat the Gaul; and when he came deliberately to contrast the naval manhood of his own race with that of our neighbors, and the enormous advantage which nautical habits give in a prolonged struggle at sea, he came to the conclusion that until the French should become a seafaring people they could never tend to play the bully on the deep. MR. ROEBUCK'S criticisms were of a differsnt kind, though leading to the same conclusion. Knowing nothing of rig, gunnery or navigation, he could only pretend to judgment in one other thing; he could tell a man when he saw him, and form a guess what he was good for. According to his account the men who he saw afloat and ashore during his forty-eight hours sojourn at Cherbourg were not made of the stuff which, in England or America is considered indispensable for able seamen; and as he was told on landing, that he had better take care of what he said aloud, he came to the equally rapid conclusion that no race of men could really do well, least on shipboard, who dared not call their souls their own. In the long rung this is doubtless true; but MR. ROEBUCK carries his egotism into his national partialities, and occasionally swaggers about British superiority to all the world, in a way that simply turns his boasting into burlesque. It is surely stupid and silly to affect to despise a great navy and a gallant nation, because the fishermen of Britanny are not taller than MR. ROEBUCK himself; because they tuck their white trousers inside their boots, instead of letting them flap about their ancles; because having a coast without natural harbors, successive French Governments have sought to conquer natural defects and difficulties; or finally, because freedom of the press and parliamentary discussion is not suffered to exist in France as it is elsewhere. It is idle to tell the world at this time of day that the countrymen of Suffrein and Villeneuve can't fight at sea; if not, where is the glory of RODNEY and WOOD, COLLINGWOOD and NELSON? Sober-minded people here are not led away, however, by these sort of speeches. They think, now it is over, that the sixty or seventy members who went with MR. ROEBUCK, as parliamentary privateers, to Cherbourg, had better have staid at home. They were merely snubbed and ignored by NAPOLEON III., not even a seat being provided for them to witness the ceremonials; and some allowance is, therefore, to be made for the ill-humor in which they returned. But we neither despise nor dread French preparations for offensive war. It seems to be the French Emperor's disposition, having bid the Queen of England good evening, to turn upon his plotting pillow and take another Summer's doze. How long this may last nobody can tell; and against its termination we shall be great fools not to be prepared.

Two subjects of trans-atlantic interest are likely to occupy the attention of our foreign office during the Autumn. Of the question of the right of search recently abandoned and the possible substitution of some safe and effectual means for identifying the nationality of the flag, so much has been said of late that nothing more remains to say at present on the matter. We must wait the course of negotiation. The other topic is one which has for some time slept, but which I have ground for believing is about to become once more the theme for animated discussion here and elsewhere. I allude to the relations between Great Britain and Brazil regarding the question of the Slave-trade. The enlightened policy pursued by the Government of Rio de Janeiro during the reign of the present Emperor has won the respect and esteem of all reasonable men on this side the ocean. The importation of Negroes into Brazil has been virtually extinguished within the last few years by the operation of prohibitory laws, enacted by the Parliament of that country, and rigidly enforced by the executive. No English statesman or politician of any note, except Lord PALMERSTON, believes that the extinction of the traffic is attributable to any other cause, or that it is in any degree due to the *brutem fulmen* launched against Brazil in a paroxysm of philanthropic delirium, by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1844. The statute commonly known as Lord ABERDEEN'S Act has, in point of fact, never been acted upon. It remains to all intents and purposes a dead letter, and not one person in a hundred thousand, either in this country or any other, has the slightest notion of the nature of its provisions. In substance they amount to this, that at the discretion of the British Government it is competent for them to order vessels of light draught to pursue and search vessels bearing the Brazilian or any other flag in the creeks and tidal waters of that empire; nay even to follow up their pursuit of the objects of illicit commerce by means of armed boats in the rivers and streams of that country. Although, as I have said, practically inoperative, the retention of such an act on the statute book of the United Kingdom is felt to be a permanent offence by Brazil; and repeated applications have been made to successive cabinets here for its repeal. Lord PALMERSTON, however, being in one capacity or other a member of every administration since 1846 (save that of Lord DERBY which held office only a few months of 1852;) and so long as Lord PALMERSTON was in office nothing could be done. It is the one subject on which he has always been impracticable and unpersuadable; and the reckless and ruthless terms of vituperation and insult towards Brazil, in which he had the madness to indulge very recently in Parliament, shows his feelings have undergone no change. According to Lord PALMERSTON, the suppression of the slave-trade on the coast of Brazil is attributable solely to the threatening attitude assumed by this country, and, on any relaxation of that attitude, the old practices would inevitably revive. Though passed originally by his rival, he is all for the retention of Lord ABERDEEN'S act; and the question which Lord MALMESBURY will have to discuss and decide, in concert with his colleagues of the present cabinet, is whether the threat of the veteran Viscount's opposition ought to deter them from effacing the obnoxious enactment from the statute-book on the reasonable request of a friendly and unoffending power. Assurances have been already given that, if possible, the demands of the Brazilian Government will be complied with, and that early next session a bill will be introduced repealing the act of 1844. But will the Derbyite administration find itself strong enough by that time to carry such a bill?

It is undoubtedly fortunate for them that, on this and every other question relative to foreign affairs the department is represented in the House of Commons by a man possessing so much diligence and discretion as MR. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD. In the affair of the *Cagliari*, as well as in that of the alleged outrages on American vessels in the Gulf of Florida, the new Under-Secretary won the approval of all parties by his manner of saying what he had to say, and his good sense in observing silence under every variety of provocative and tantalization. The maturity of his judgment, and the precision of his replies, are the more remarkable, as he has never been in office before. MR. FITZGERALD is the natural son of the late Lord FITZGERALD, of Vesci, with whom, while a commoner, MR. O'CONNELL fought the memorable election battle for the County of Clare in 1828, and who, as the colleague of the Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL, filled with distinction several important offices. The family estates being entailed they descended to his nephew; but his personal property, which was considerable, was bequeathed by him to the present member for Horsham, who was called to the bar but did not pursue the profession and who was returned for the first time to Parliament in 1847. He was turned out for bribery upon petition the following year, and did not regain his seat until 1852. He is now in his 42d year, of agreeable deportment and manners, neither striking in appearance, nor eloquent in debate, seldom aspiring to either originality or wit; but, upon the whole, one of the most valuable accessions to the administrative strength of his party which Lord DERBY could have made. The marked contrast observable in Lord MALMESBURY'S dispatches in the present year and those which bear his signature in 1852 is naturally ascribed to his having the advantage of possessing such a subordinate as MR. FITZGERALD; and I happen to know that in more than one instance, that foreign ministers, having business to transact in Downing-street, have been frankly told by Lord MALMESBURY that his Under Secretary possessed his entire confidence, and that whatever details might be agreed to by him he was certain to confirm. This is just the sort of thing which the grasping and grudging temper of Lord CLARENDON would never allow him to do. Insatiable alike of work and reputation, he distrusted all that was done by his subordinates, and envied them the smallest crumb of credit or of praise. Lord MALMESBURY is an idle and indolent man, anxious for popularity rather than for office, and willing to share the credit attaching to anything he may do with those by whose toil and zeal he has obtained it. His worst fault is that he is too likely to be worked upon and made use of by his insidious predecessor, for whose knowledge and industry he entertains extravagant admiration. Lord CLARENDON understands this thoroughly, and is plainly disposed to turn it to account. He will counsel the present Secretary for foreign affairs to do a great many things which he would not himself venture upon were he in office; and when they are done, and the consequences come to be gathered, if these do not turn out a good crop of popularity, Lord CLARENDON will stand aloof, and enjoy the embarrassment of his unsuspecting tool. In a familiar but expressive phrase, he will sell his successor if he can. The London journals speak of the probability of diplomatic relations being resumed with Naples; and I fear there is some ground for the rumor, This is just one of the things Lord CLARENDON would like to have done while he is out of office; for he is busily intriguing to make his way back. It was by the Cabinet of which he was a member the British mission was suspended in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and it was by him that the vaporing and vituperative dispatches were penned, admonishing King Bomba of the consequences of his tyranny. But the consequences not having come, and Austria having intimated her determination to avert them, and France having betrayed her intention of turning any revolution in Naples to Muratist account, Lord CLARENDON had begun to be heartily sorry for his resultless breach with the Government of Naples, and heartily anxious for some decent pretence to repair it. Nothing would suit him better than that the present Administration should send a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of King FERDINAND, for it would relieve him hereafter, should he ever again be in power, from an embarrassment, and it would be certain to unpopularize the men who did it.

Our corn harvest in all parts of the country proceeds satisfactorily. The weather continues unbroken. We have occasional showers, but the temperature is high and the days sunny. Specimens of flour, made from the new wheat, are already in the London market; and the general report, as to the quality and quantity of the crop, is highly favorable. The yield of barley will be short in most places; but oats are abundant, and green crops promise well. In the city there is a tendency to revived speculation consequent, in part, to the favorable aspect of the revenue, the good prospect of an early and abundant harvest, and the speedy termination of the civil war in India. There is a great deal of conjecture and gossip, as you may suppose, regarding the new gold fields of Colombia. But after the experience of utter miscalculations respecting the Australian supply, and their effect on the produce and money markets of Europe, people will not easily be made to attach much credence to any prophecies that may be now put forward. One of the greatest benefits likely to ensue from the establishment of electric communication between the old and new world, is its tendency to equalize the price of money in the various great centres of commerce. This is the anti-speculative side of the question; but it is the one which intimately concerns the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

En Route to Cherbourg—My Journey Thither—Southampton—Notes by the Wayside—Traviata—Ima Servants—Cockneyisms on Ship-board—Netley Abbey—The Isle of Wight—Cowes—The Yacht Squadron—Osborne House—Ryde—Portsmouth—Brighton.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The farthest way around is sometimes the nearest way home—at least, so says the maxim. To go to Cherbourg, I came by the south of England and the Isle of Wight. The first accounts from Cherbourg were too alarming to permit one to throw himself headlong into the arms of the voracious Cherbourgeois without knowing what were the pains and penalties attached to such rashness. Ten dollars a night for a garret and twenty dollars for a decent room, did not suit my ideas of economy, and I am gratified to be able to announce that I am overwhelmingly sustained in this opinion. So I determined to hover around the enemy for a while, in order to fall into his embraces as softly as possible. To go direct from Paris, there is but one principal route, the railway, and that turns its travelers unmercifully loose at its termination either to starve or to fall a prey to the Cherbourgeois. But the steamboat lines from England offer a bed and protection to their passengers during their stay in port, and this seductive feature of the expedition was to be taken into consideration.

But there was another reason for coming into Southampton water. The Queen and the fashion of England are here, and the excitement of the moment is centered on the two shores of this lovely bay. It is the season of regattas, and this is the head-quarters of the yachting world. It is also the season in which the Royal family ordinarily reside at Osborne, and where royalty goes in England the world of fashion follows.

The effect is strange, dropping suddenly into a purely English town, after a long residence in France. One is struck first with the dirty appearance of the dockmen, and wonders why they will persist in wearing white stuffs in order to bring out in bolder relief the dirt which covers them the whole year round. Then it sounds oddly to hear workmen speak English. Next, one is surprised at the immense number of idle children that swarm the streets, docks and public places, for in Paris children are rarely seen unguarded. These English children are prettier than the French, but they are badly clothed, dirty and impertinent. I gazed somewhat intently at a budding beauty of twelve years, when she quickly snuffed me out with the speech, "Well, Sir, I hope you'll know me next time you see me!" It needed but this expression to convince me that I had fallen back into the Anglo Saxon race. In one of the public parks, in open day, and but indifferently hid from the view of the passers-by, I saw acts of *haute immoralité* among these young people, which gave me neither a high opinion of the fathers and mothers of Southampton, nor of the Argus eyes of its police.

In the streets I saw a familiar article of Connecticut commerce, marked "American clocks, warranted thirty days, price 12 shillings." Near by, in a shop window, was posted the odd notice, "Women's men wanted." What *did* it mean? It was in a mercery window, but I have not yet made it out. Was it beaux or was it men milliners? In either case, for the modesty of ignorant strangers, the phraseology might have been changed.

I went to the theatre and I heard the "Traviata"—yes, nothing more nor less than VERDI'S opera—by "a distinguished Opera Company from Drury-lane Theatre, London." But the words were English and sounded very much like a literal translation from the original *Dame aux Camelias*—an equivocal treat which the provincials alone can enjoy in England. Miss DYER was the *prima donna* of the occasion, Mr. HENRY HAIGH the tenor. It was not exactly PICCOLOMINI and MARIO, but the "Brindisi" was prettily sung, and thus I got my three shillings back. The theatre of Southampton is a small clap-board and wall-paper establishment, hardly up to the dignity of a first-rate town like that in which it is situated. It has but two private boxes, one of which I secured. A fashionably dressed young man soon entered the unique box of the other side, and looking across the stage smiled, as much as to say—"misery loves company." The pit was full of respectable looking men and women, the "Paradise," or third tier, had its complement of sailors and stable boys. Sailors, they say, often get sick on land just as land-lubbers do on sea. At any rate we had a sick sailor that night in the "Paradise." *Armand*, the loving, the desperate *Armand*, was just screaming his desperation to the hectic *Marguerite*, because his father *would* stand between him and happiness, when there came down from above one of those sounds so familiar to all persons who have made a voyage on sea. It was a clear case of "half seas over," but unfortunately for that part of the house, it was "over" the pit. Down it came, the first volley, in a scattering deluge, like the American fall at Niagara in a strong wind, over the heads and shoulders of the devoted pit. The audience and the actors, were paralyzed at this sudden interpellation into the programme. The pit, with one inquiring glance upwards, made a sudden and simultaneous bolt for the doors and the orchestra. The audience screamed with laughter, *Armand* and *Marguerite* were cured of their desperation, the old man that represented the orchestra on a second-hand bronchitic piano, stopped short in the middle of a crescendo. Tableau! The volleys continued, but soon the consternation was succeeded by a general hilarity, even in the crowded dry corners of the pit, the old man took up his crescendo where he had left off, but order was not established for the rest of the evening. Even if the "Brindisi" had not been well sung, I should have got my three shillings back!

The respectability of the waiters at the English hotels is suffocating. The black suit, with the immaculate standing collar and black-studded shirt-bosom, the carefully crushed hair and parson-like rigidity of features, are annoying in the extreme. It is only when they speak, and it is precisely this that is most annoying, that one recognizes he is talking to a servant. I asked my man, one of the most intensely stiff and genteel-looking of his class, for the materials to dress my salad. "We 'ave some as is already made, Sir." "What is it made of?" "It is made of heggs and hile, Sir. It's werry good, Sir." I asked another one of these fine gentry to what branch of the service a company of soldiers then passing belonged to. "I think, Sir, thems the hinfantry, Sir. That one, Sir, as walks alone, is a hofficer, Sir."

But, I think all travelers will agree that the most exaggerated perversions of the English tongue one hears in traveling are those which come from the top of the engine of an English steamboat. The Captain on these boats does not communicate with the engineer by bells, as on American steamers, but stands on a high bridge over the mid-ships, and by automatic signs conveys his wishes to a boy perched over an aperture leading down to the engineer. The boy translates the Captain's gesticulations for the engineer's information something in the following way: "'Eave 'ur a 'ead, Sir! Stop 'ur! Go h-o-n! Hease 'ur a little, Sir! Back 'ur!" etc., all of it pronounced with a dialectic intonation perfectly indescribable.

During my short stay in Southampton I had the honor of acting as the finger-board and banker to all the lost and needy Frenchmen—*my compatriots*—in the place. The Paris cut of my beard and coat served as the landmark of nationality. It seemed that I had become actually a God-send to the town. First it was a family who could not speak a word of English, who wished to find the French Consul to get their passport *visé'd*. Then it was another who wanted to know the route to the Havre steamer; then another who wanted a small contribution to enable him to get back to that dear country *we* all love so much, et cetera. I had a notion to send in a bill against the Corporation and Overseers of the Poor. But worst of all, a scoundrelly Englishman who spoke French well, cheated me out of some money, and then claimed immunity on the score of our being compatriots! That was too much, and afterwards I *tabooed* the French language under all circumstances. I hope my French *fellow-citizens* didn't suffer by it.

I went to Netley Abbey, and on the road I found out where all the "Sandwiches" come from we meet in Paris. A pair of bright eyes at my side, the very brightest in all England—I hope some day the owner of them may see this compliment to her beauty—declares that the gentlemen are obliged to take a lady on each arm, because the beaux are in such an immense minority. But this is no reason why they need expose thus their surplus of feminines in the streets of Paris, to the amusement of all the *gamins*.

Netley Abbey! If I were a poet I should be tempted to inflict upon you a half column of enthusiasm in verse on this grandest of old English gothic ruins. KEATE, and BOWLES, and Miss MITFORD, have celebrated it in song, and Netley Abbey and its "old ivy green," the most famous ivy of all England, formed the subject of Miss MITFORD'S finest poem. This extensive and remarkable ruin is situated three miles from Southampton on the Hampshire coast, overlooking the bay.

The great point of attraction at Southampton is its steamer dock. It is from this port that sail the principal mail lines for all parts of the world, and the consequence is that the visitor may always see lying at its single dock from 75 to 100 of the finest sea steamers that now float. Moreover, one can compare here in this single grand basin the various forms of steam vessels, for not a sail vessel is seen in it. The day of my arrival there the magnificent steamer *Pera*, of the Oriental Company's line, arrived from Alexandria, in the shortest trip on record, with the overland India mail and passengers. The appearance of the India passengers was to me an object of deep interest. In the number were several whose names have occurred over and over again in the battles against the Sepoys. Several of them had lost limbs, and nearly all were maimed or invalid. Among the rest were several women who had lost husbands and children, but none seemed so bereaved, so completely stripped of all she held dear in this world, as a lady named CASEY. She had lost at Lucknow a husband, an officer, at the hands of the enemy, and her three children had been killed near her by the bursting of a bomb. She came home without family and without resources.

It is said, however, in England, with all due sympathy for the hardships and dangers endured by those who have passed thus far through the campaign and returned home, that the returned Indian heroes put a little too much affectation into their Indian infirmities. Thus they appear to hold themselves apart by their dress and manners as a class to be admired and sympathized with; they exaggerate their infirmities, and the modern hand-cart is their favorite method of parading these infirmities, real or supposed, before the public. But John Bull must always make a reserve in his sympathy, and while he grumbles, there is feeling and good nature at the bottom.

A sail in Southampton water is one of the finest in the world. The English go into ecstacies over a clump of stunted oaks, but they look coldly on their fine water scenery. The reason is that they have such an abundance of remarkable sea views they do not appreciate their beauties, while to forest scenery, such as we have in America, they are total strangers. It is not surprising that the yacht clubs should have chosen these waters for their principal rendezvous, or that the Queen should have here fixed her marine residence

At Cowes, the most striking object from the water is the old castle, now occupied by the Yacht Club, of which the Earl of WILTON is President. The bay is full of the finest specimens of these craft afloat, and to-morrow and next day we are to have regattas, in which thirty or forty vessels will start. The owners of these craft are mostly members of the aristocracy, who engage in this nautical sport with the same zest as in that of the turf. At the same time, however, they use their yachts as mediums of pastime and of conveyance from one point to another. Thus an immense squadron of these swift miniature clippers, numbering more than a hundred, while on their way to the *fêtes* of Cherbourg, will make of the journey a race for a cup. In their interior they are handsomely and comfortably arranged with all the necessaries of a voyage, so that the my-lord when he wishes to perform a journey is never subjected to the espionage of Custom-house officers, nor is he troubled with packing and unpacking of trunks, like common mortals. The rage for yachts has arrived in England at such a point that a man is scarcely *comme il faut* whose name is not found in the Yacht Club Register. All their club arrangements, too, are perfect. I was amused watching the movements of these craft as they approach the harbor. They have a set of signals by which they communicate with the club house and with each other, and while yet far out at sea the yachters are seen ordering their dinners at the club house on shore by means of the little flags, with all the detail of pencil and paper.

Osborne, the present marine residence of the Queen, is private property, bought by her own money. Her Majesty first tried to buy Norris Castle and its beautiful grounds, lying between Osborne and Cowes, but the proprietor would not part with them. The grounds at Osborne have more than a mile of extent. The palace, which is an extensive modern-built structure, with two high towers, commands one of the finest views of the sea, of the opposite Hampshire coast, and of the Isle of Wight, on which it is located, that could possibly be found. In front, a mile out in the bay, lie the Queen's two steam yachts, the *Victoria and Albert*, and the *Fairy*. Opposite, at the Spithead, lie the Channel fleet, whose guns can all be counted from this distance, and behind them are the bristling fortifications of Portsmouth—the Cherbourg of England.

The Queen is just starting on a pleasure excursion in the *Victoria and Albert*. The little *Fairy* runs up to the private wharf at the bottom of the esplanade of Osborne House, and takes off Her Majesty, the Prince ALBERT, and the children and suite, and carry the royal party to the larger yacht, which is unable to approach the shore. The steam is up, and away flies the royal yacht, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, for a pleasure excursion around the Isle of Wight. As she passes the fleet at Spithead, the yards are manned, and the big guns of the *Royal Albert*, the flag ship of Admiral LYONS, fires the customary salute. The *Victoria and Albert* returns the compliment, the thousands of seaman in the rigging cheer, and flags are lowered and hoisted. The royal yacht, according to the *Times* of yesterday, made the trip around the island, 60 miles, in three hours, twelve minutes, which must be admitted to be extraordinary speed for a sea steamer.

I walked up to the park surrounding Osborne House, to endeavor to gain admittance. I encountered a high arched gate, over which the lion and the unicorn looked more rampant than usual, and which bore a large gilded crown supported on a V. R. At the end of a long roadway, darkly covered in by the foliage of the trees, I saw one of the corners of the palace. I seized hold of the big iron gate and shook it but there was no response from within. A philanthropic individual passing that way, volunteered the information that visitors were never admitted to Osborne grounds, and he would advise me not to shake her Majesty's gate. I thanked him for the information and the advice, and desisted from any further attempts on her Majesty's property. But I could not escape the reflection in walking away, how different would be NAPOLEON'S treatment of the public with so fine a place as Osborne House.

Ryde is this season and especially just now more fashionable than ever before. Its hotels and private houses are crowded with the aristocracy of England. It is a lovely town of 15,000 population, with its elegant cottage houses embowered in trees, and *échelouné* up a long slope rising from the sea to the summit of the high land of the island, presenting an extremely picturesque appearance. Ryde is remarkable for its long pier, thrown straight out into the sea a half a mile, which serves as the principal promenade of the town. It is also celebrated for its mild atmosphere, its good bathing, its clean streets, good hotels, elegant shops, select company and high bills. The company this Summer at Ryde is indeed the most respectable and unmixed I have ever had the pleasure of meeting at any European watering-place. English beauty abounds; but here it is the fashion to dress plain, and the sudden appearance of a Paris *lorette* on the promenade with one of those crinolines you know of, would put to flight all this staid and highly respectable company.

I stopped several days at Ryde, and from this point made excursions to all parts of the island; to Newport, the centre; to the famous old Carisbrooke Castle, which dates from the days of WILLIAM RUFUS, and was the prison of the unfortunate CHARLES, afterwards beheaded at London; to Ventour, Bonchurch, and the Falls, here called Chines. The Isle of Wight may well be termed the Garden Isle; it is a little miniature State in itself, with miniature falls, miniature mountains, and miniature cities. It has its capital at Newport, its castle and State-house at Carisbrooke. Its fields are productive, and the farmers are now harvesting as fine wheat as ever drew an agricultural prize in Ohio or Michigan. Its hills are covered with magnificent southdowns and cotswalds, its meadows with huge steers for the beef market. The blue Atlantic waves break all around its wild, rugged shores, and the high-sea in every direction is covered with the sails of ships from every part of the globe. The climate is mild and equable, and especially salutary to invalids, and the island is but three hours from London. But how different are the watering-place people of Ryde from those of Baden-Baden or Hombourg!

From Ryde we crossed the bay, six miles, to Portsmouth, and stopped a day to inspect the fortifications. This is the principal military and naval port of England, and I was astonished at its insignificance. It is but a pigmy compared to Cherbourg or Cronstadt, and it is no longer incomprehensible to hear the complaints of the English against their feeble defences. But the real strength of England consists in those monstrous steam-frigates of war there, lying off the port. So long as she keeps up her channel fleet, she may allow her land defences to perish; there is no danger of her shore being surprised by a foreign fleet.

From this point we saw the Queen and the attendant vessels from the fleet in the port start to Cherbourg. But they did not leave together. The royal yacht being capable of a much higher speed than the others, started five hours later.

We stopped here at the George Hotel, and while at dinner were informed that the Lords of the Admiralty, who were going to accompany the Queen to Cherbourg, dined the day before in the private parlor in which we were then dining. We had the explication of this momentous piece of information in the morning in the shape of a bill that fairly outdone any of those famous hotel bills cited by the TIMES as examples for the indignation of the traveling public.

From Portsmouth to Brighton is a three hours' ride by rail along the sea coast through a most beautiful and fertile country. Here we saw wheat that more than equaled that of the Isle of Wight. The country is level almost with the sea, and the farms are models of high cultivation. Brighton agreeably astonished us with its rapid growth and its improved architectural look. It has now become a town of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and begins to wear altogether too commercial an aspect for a watering-place. This very circumstance is going to kill Brighton as a fashionable resort, and Ryde, and Ventnor, or the Isle of Wight will be the gainers. The beach and the bathing-places are crowded with that rougher class of people always found in a town of this size, especially if it has a growing commerce; and this does not suit the idea of exclusiveness which most people seek in a watering-place. The Autumn season at this famous old resort of the fashion of England has not yet fairly commenced, but it is plain to see that Brighton is losing much of its former *prestige*. And yet it is to be regretted, for nowhere is there a nobler beach, while the town itself is much more elegant and beautiful than London, even. MALAKOFF.

THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

Crossing the Channel—Visaing a Passport—Not to be Done on the English Side—How Done on the French—Cherbourg—The Approach from the Sea—The Tout Ensemble—The Basins—Introduction of Water—Miscellaneous—Departure.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

CHERBOURG, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

I left Brighton on Thursday, and hurried down to New-Haven by the way of Lewes, in order to get a steamer across the Channel to the French coast. I had tried to get my passport *visé'd* at Portsmouth, but there I was told the right to *visé* had been withdrawn from the French Consular Agent since the Orsini affair. There was a Consular Agent, however, at New-Haven. Arrived at New-Haven, and with only fifteen minutes' time to gain the steamer, I hurried to the Consul's and presented my passport. The gentleman had nearly finished the operation—I had my money in my hand to pay him—when it occurred to him to ask me the question: "Where was your passport last *visé'd*?" I replied, "At Havre, in coming to England." "What, haven't you the *visé* of your Minister at London?" "No, Sir." "Oh, then, I can't *visé* your passport; you must go to London, and first get your Minister's *visé*, before I can put mine on it." "Is there no way—?" "None, Sir; the rule is obligatory." And he passed to the other gentlemen who were waiting.

Here was a dilemma for a man who was going to the *fêtes* of Cherbourg. It was a dilemma not favorable to kind reflections toward the French Government. No other boat would leave New-Haven for three days, and to go up to London would cause the loss of two days, so that already I saw the *fêtes* of Cherbourg finishing without me. The boat would leave in fifteen minutes, and the man charged with the safe-keeping of the French empire at the port of New-Haven was inexorable—what was to be done? I tried indignation, but that was of no avail. I ventured to suggest that the French Government had no right to dictate to a man traveling into England, *to what part* of that island he should go to; that they had no right to compel a man to go up to London whether he had business there or not. But the rule was *de rigeur*. I walked back to the station, intending to take the first up train to London, but I first went to say adieu to some new-made acquaintances, who had already gained the boat. There I saw the Captain, and to him I told the piteous tale. The Captain called the clerk and the clerk called the dépôt agent, and a consultation was held. It was finally agreed that, although they could guarantee nothing, they would advise me to go with them, and attempt to pass into France without a *visa*. I gladly accepted their advice, and yet, knowing as I did, the rigor of French officers, I expected to be sent back. On board, in a crowd of two hundred passengers, I met Mr. PRINGLE, of Charleston, returning to Paris from Brighton, and Mr. PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia, both gentlemen long resident in France. The latter had been up to London, and had his passport in order; but Mr. PRINGLE was in the same predicament as myself. He had not been as far as London, did not know that the Minister's *visé* there was required, and had been unable to talk the New-Haven agent into a *visé*.

On the boat we organized our plan of attack on the French Empire. Mr. PHILLIPS, having Mr. DALLAS' signature at London, was supposed to be a safe man to enter French Territory, although he avows he did not see that gentlemen, and that his guarantee was afforded simply because it was asked for. But no matter; in the question of passports the form is everything, the substance nothing. They want evidence that a man entered the country through the regular channel and did not swim ashore, in opposition to the boat lines. Mr. PHILLIPS undertook to pass first, and then to vouch for Mr. PRINGLE'S respectability and harmlessness politically. Mr. PRINGLE, however, was obliged to go into details, and recalled to the Commissary's recollection that a year ago he had passed through this same office with a horse he had bought in England. The Commissary protested that he could not recollect the circumstance, since he was not then chief there. (The fact is, that since the Orsini affair, all the Commissaries on the coast have been changed—the slow old fogies that formerly looked stupidly over their spectacles at your passport have been replaced by a most savage-looking set.) Finally Mr. PRINGLE passed. I had engaged the clerk of the boat, who was a friend of the Commissary, to assure that gentleman that I had intended no disrespect to the French Government in neglecting the required formality in England, that I was really the individual to whom the passport belonged, and that since I had lived in France many years, and had only just left it, as the French *visé* would show, he ought to let me pass. There was a great crush, and I was pushed up to the desk in a crowd of Italians, men and women, who turned out to be RISTORI'S theatrical company on their way from London to Paris. It was a bad neighborhood when passing a police inspection, for when an Italian passport is presented all eyes are open. Only a few weeks ago a young American was arrested at Havre, with some Italians, simply because he entered the country in their company, having made their acquaintance on the vessel. After he was liberated, however, and arrived at Paris, a police agent called upon him and apologised for the arrest, and advised him to avoid Italian company, unless he knew well the character of those with whom he associated.

When the Commissary took my passport, the clerk, who seemed to be on intimate terms in the bureau, stood behind him and vouched for me. The Commissary looked at me half reproachfully and half savagely—he couldn't have looked *all* human if he had tried, although he was a hand some man—and said, "Your passport is not visé, Sir!" "No, Sir; I did not go as far as London, and I did not know it was necessary to go there expressly to get permission to return to my home and to the protection of my property." "*C'est bien!*" And not another word was said. But he wrote on my passport, "*Visé par exception.*" In other words, I was permitted to return to my home as a favor, "by exception."

But here I discovered a manœuvre that is new in the annals of police inspection. Two clerks sit to the left of the Commissary as we approach, but lower down than his Excellency, who occupies a high seat. Beyond, there is another clerk, and beyond him again an army officer, in undress uniform—behind the latter stand three or four men in plain costume. What does all this array mean? The passport, after passing through the hands of the Commissary and the Clerks, who affix the visa, is handed to the army officer. This gentleman seizes the document mechanically, asks a question so as to draw the owner close to him, and then gazing vacantly over the paper, a word of which, if in a foreign tongue, he no doubt does not comprehend, he detains you there a moment and then gives you your passport, with the remark that all is right. Now, since a Commissary of Police is higher in his own functions than any army officer can be, why is an officer placed there ostensibly to ratify the Commissary's work? I think I can unravel the enigma. All that is but a comedy of that wise body, the secret police. The officer is but a secret policeman, and the three apparently unoccupied men behind him are the same. The officer is the decoy-duck for the others. He stares the victim and holds him while the others scrutinize him with their eyes and their memories. They are all chosen men, who are supposed to have the largest number of that class ticketed as dangerous. While the officer was pretending to read my passport, I am not sure but that a daguerreotype instrument was leveled at me from some concealed corner. I am certain that some men were held a much longer time than *others* before this officer, while for myself, I was stopped but a quarter of a minute. This *mouchard* arrangement did not exist before the Orsini tragedy.

Once more in France one breathes freely. It is a lovely country to live in, but it is a terrible country to get into and out of. It is unquestionably true that an immense amount of travel into France has been prevented, this Summer, by the inconveniences of the passport system. It is impossible for men engaged in other studies to know all the technicalities of the passport system, so as to be able, at all times, to avoid annoyances.

All this occurred at Dieppe. The next thing was to get to Cherbourg. I took the rail to Rouen, and from there to Havre, where I crowded on to a steamer at 6 o'clock this morning, for Cherbourg. We stood well out to sea, so as to shorten the distance, and arrived at Cherbourg at 11 o'clock, making the time five hours. Our boat was crowded to its very guards, and this was the fifth daily trip it had thus made. I arrived at Cherbourg too late for the Queen's visit, but it was not for this, nor for the theatrical pageants which attended her coming and going, that I went to Cherbourg: it was to see its mighty docks. I preferred to escape the fatigue of a whole week's sojourn in such a crowd as that which visited Cherbourg, but managed to arrive on the important day, the inauguration of the docks and the launch of the war-steamer *La Ville de Nantes*.

The approach to the town, from the sea, is not imposing. The guns of the various forts do not all show at a single glance, and but for their being fired simultaneously no one would suspect their vast number, or the points of their location—one might almost say concealment. The immense fortified breakwater which protects the approaches to the town is so low, purposely, as well as the inner forts and those on the line of the coast, as to be scarcely perceived until you arrive close to them.

We disembarked in the midst of a crowd and dust, and commenced at once the labor of sight-seeing. But what can I tell you of Cherbourg that has not already been told to you twenty times over by the London journals? A hundred thousand people speaking all tongues crowded into a small sea-port town; eight hundred vessels in port, displaying the flags of all nations; nearly a thousand tents pitched for the accommodation of famished and fatigued sight-seers; long rows of peasants' carts from all parts of the adjacent country, erected into hotels for the lodging of their owners. With all this a continuation of salutes from the big guns of the ships, the waving of flags, the rushing hither and thither of the crowd, and the whole enveloped in dust and the rays of a burning sun.

My first object was to see the basins. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the water was to be let in, and no time was to be lost, for they will never be dry again. They are unquestionably the curiosities of the place, for although the fortifications are immense also, they look like all other fortifications, with the exception that these are thicker and stronger than any now existing in Europe. The inner basins are four in number, and these, which are capable of holding the whole fleet of France, are 70 feet deep, constructed of great blocks of cut stone. It makes one dizzy to look down into their capacious depths. They are gained by outer docks of nearly the same depth which communicate with the sea

The sight at 2 o'clock, or nearly 3, when the water was let in, was not only grand, but deeply interesting. On one side of the largest basin stood the Emperor and the Empress with the officials, and on the other sides the public. At a given signal a mine was sprung, a clay barrier was blown to pieces, and in rushed for the first time the waters of the Atlantic. They came slow at first, but soon the remains of the defence were cleared away by the current, and a whole river poured into the mighty receptacles with but little noise or commotion. The Emperor and Empress watched for a while the rushing stream, and finding that the basins filled but slowly, left for other amusements. It was nearly two hours before the basins were filled, and then Cherbourg began to look like Venice, the city of the sea. The town became half water.

We now tried to get something to eat and failed, and were obliged to return to our boat, where we found not only many of our passengers already at table, but a goodly number of outsiders who had fallen in there in search of what, like us, they had been unable to find in the town.

Toward 7 o'clock the *Ville de Nantes* was launched, and then our steamer started back to Havre. We will arrive a little after midnight and an early train will take me to Paris to-morrow, Sunday. MALAKOFF.

Steam on the Canals.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held on the 25th, the following resolutions in reference to the use of steam on the Canals, were offered by Canal Commissioner RUGGLES and adopted:

Resolved, That boats propelled by steam or other mechanical power on the canals

NEW-YORK CITY.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEW-WINDSOR.—The first of a Home and Home Match took place, yesterday, at Hoboken, between the second eleven of St. George and an eleven of the New-Windsor Club. It terminated in favor of New-Windsor, with the loss of only one wicket in their second innings. Several Americans played on the side of New-Windsor, and their play—particularly in the fielding—was exceedingly creditable.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.

			Runs.
Stephenson		b G. George	1
Wells		b G. George	0
Tilt		b G. George	5
Bailey		b J. D. Van Buren	25
Congreve		b G. George	1
Pargate		b G. George	17
Pomeroy	c George	b J. D. Van Buren	0
Clirchugh		Not out	10
Thompson		b G. George	0
Porter		b J. D. Van Buren	0
G. Wright		b J. D. Van Buren	1
Byes 2, wides 7			9
Total			69

SECOND INNINGS.

Stephenson		b G. George	0
Wells	c Verplank	b G. George	3
Tilt		b G. George	9
Bailey	c W. George	b G. George	12
Congreve		b G. George	0
Pargate	st. Banks	b J. D. Van Buren	1
Pomeroy	c J. D. Van Buren	b G. George	2
Clirchugh	c George	b J. D. Van Buren	1
Thompson	st. Banks	b G. George	0
Porter		b G. George	6
G. Wright		Not out	0
Byes 3, wides 3			6
Total			34

NEW WINDSOR CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.

W. George		b Congreve	1
J. D. VanBuren	c Congreve	b Bailey	9
G. George		b Bailey	8
C. Banks	l b w.	b Congreve	9
J. Fryer		Run out	11
J. Van Buren		b Bailey	5
R. Van Buren	c Bailey	b Congreve	0
M. Verplank		Not out	11
A. Van Buren	hit wk't.	b Congreve	0
J. Chatfield		b Congreve	9
N. Chatfield		Run out	1
Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 6			13
Total			69

SECOND INNINGS.

W. George		Not out	1
J. D. Van Buren		Not out	13
G. George		b Wells	16
Byes, 4; wides, 1			5
Total			35

UMPIRES—For St. George's Club, Mr. Cuyp, of New-York Club; New-Windsor Club, Mr. Crossley, of New-York Club.

SCORERS—For St. George's Club, Mr. Chas. Vinten, of St. George's Club; New-Windsor Club, Mr. Van Buren, of Newburg.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Sixth Ward Murder—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

At about 6 P. M., Friday, James Dowling, the barkeeper of John Roche's saloon, No. 29 Mulberry-street, corner of Park-street, was shot dead by one of three persons—James Larkin, James Ryan and Thomas Claffee—who entered the bar-room and called for drinks. An altercation took place between the barkeeper and Messrs. Ryan and Larkin, in the course of which Larkin threatened to shoot Dowling. Shortly after, the report of a pistol was heard, and Dowling fell. Larkin and Ryan immediately ran out of the store, but Claffee remained, and was found there alone with the deceased, when Officer Walsh, having heard the report of the pistol, entered. Claffee was arrested immediately, and Ryan shortly afterwards. Larkin made his escape, and has not yet been apprehended. The Police are searching for him. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body at the Sixth Ward Station-house, Saturday. The testimony which was taken was very much against Larkin. Ryan and Claffee are held as accessories. The following is

THE TESTIMONY.

Officer Edward Walsh, of the Sixth Precinct, sworn—I was standing in front of No. 27 Mulberry-street at ten minutes to six o'clock last evening; I heard the report of a pistol, and saw Thomas Ryan standing in front of No. 29 Mulberry-street; I rushed towards the store, and as I did so, Ryan made a movement as if he was afraid to enter the store; on going into the store I saw Thomas Claffee standing about three feet from the bar; I saw no other person at the time; I said my hand on Claffee; he was excited, and said "I did not shoot the man;" I brought Claffee to the Station-house; I searched him in the store, and found no weapon on his person; I left Rice and Mulvihill in the store after me; I returned to the store and found deceased lying on the floor in front of the bar; I understood that Mulvihill had removed him; I saw a wound on his breast; I saw the prisoner, Claffee, in company with James Larkin about half-past three o'clock the same day; he appeared to be under the influence of liquor; I made diligent search for the pistol at the store No. 29 Mulberry-street, but found none; there is a way of escape from the store into the hall-way of said building, and the liquor casks are so high that a man might have been concealed behind them, without my seeing him.

Thomas Ryan, residing in Twenty-ninth-street—I am not acquainted with the deceased; I know the prisoner; between five and six o'clock yesterday evening I was standing in the front of No. 29 Mulberry-street; I was reading a paper, when I heard the report of a pistol; I turned around and saw an officer take the prisoner away; the store was crowded with people after the occurrence; I saw him bring the prisoner out of the store; immediately after the officer removed Claffee I saw Henry Rice in the store; I did not see deceased until the officer returned; I saw deceased lying on the floor outside of the bar; I saw the prisoner in company with Larkin in the morning; I did not see him again until he was arrested; I stood fifteen minutes in front of the house, and heard no noise in the store; if there had been any loud talking I should think I should have heard it; the explosion of the pistol was not much louder than if a cap had been snapped; I had not been drinking anything yesterday; I heard the prisoner say he did not shoot the deceased; he was very much excited, and made some resistance.

Robert Keyser—I am a sailor, and board at Mrs. Thompson's, in Catherine-lane; I went to No. 29 Mulberry-street last evening, in company with the last witness and Mr. Green, to take a drink; I saw three men disputing with the barkeeper; we got our drinks and went out on the stoop; I heard one of these men say, "You son of a b—, I am going to shoot you;" then I heard the pistol go off, and I turned around and saw the barkeeper fall behind the bar; the prisoner now present was one of the three men who were disputing with the barkeeper; they were all three engaged in this dispute; the prisoner was in the store when the pistol was fired.

John Green—I board at Mrs. Francis' in Park-street; I was in company with Keyser and Waten at No. 29 Mulberry-street, last evening, and took a drink; I saw three men quarreling with the bar-keeper; after I got my drink I came out; soon after I heard the report of a pistol, but did not see who was shot; one of these men was tall, and the other two were smaller men; the prisoner was one of the three men.

Henry Rice, residing at No. 209 Mercer-street—I am a brass finisher; yesterday evening, about six o'clock, I was in company with Thomas Ryan, the witness, at the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, near the liquor store, No. 29 Mulberry-street; I saw a colored man and a woman come out of the store, and in about a minute after I heard the report of a pistol; I ran to the store and saw Claffee come towards me; from the time of the report of the pistol until I saw Claffee in the store not more than a second could have elapsed; I heard Claffee say "I did not shoot the man;" about half an hour before that I saw Claffee in company with James Ryan and a young man named Larkin; when Claffee was arrested I went into the street, and when I came back to the store deceased laid in front of the bar; I saw Mr. Mulvihill, of No. 27 Mulberry street, in the store; I also saw Larkin in the door immediately on the firing of the pistol and he crossed over and went into the store opposite; I saw Larkin put a pistol in his pocket as he came out of the store; Larkin did not remain in the opposite store more than a few minutes; he then came out and walked up the street.

James Waters—I am a sailor, and board with Mr. Francis in Park-street; John Greer and Robert Keyser, friends of mine, went into No. 29 Mulberry-street last evening, to take a drink; three men and the bar-keeper were disputing about some drinks; I asked for a drink, and the bar-keepeer came towards me to attend to us; he put his hand into his pocket, when one of these three men asked him if he was going to shoot; he said, "never mind what I am going to do;" we got our drinks, and as they were talking about shooting we turned to go out of the store; as we did so I heard the report of a pistol; I turned around and saw the bar-keeper fall behind the counter; when I went out of the store we left these three men disputing with the bar-keeper; and when I heard the shot and looked around I only saw one of these men, and this man was arrested by the officer; the other two men had come out without my seeing them; the smallest one of the three was the one who asked the bar-keeper if he was going to shoot.

Matthew Tully, residing at No. 71 Bayard-street—I keep a liquor store opposite Mr. Roche's store in Mulberry-street; I know Claffee; I know James Larkin; about six o'clock last evening, I heard a report of a pistol in Roche's store; I came out to the front of my store, and saw Claffee in the hands of an officer; Larkin came into my store ten minutes afterwards; he went out the side door of my store which led into the hall way; he returned in a few minutes, and went out the front door of my store; I asked him what happened across the way, and he said Roche's barkeeper was shot; he asked me for some money, and I gave him 50 cents I have not seen him since; I don't know where he is now; I heard that he was in the store, but did not know that he had anything to do with the affair; he was as cool as ever I saw him when he asked me for the money; I saw no weapon with him; Larkin is no relative of mine: he is around a good deal in the day time; some four or five weeks ago I saw a double-barreled pistol in Larkin's possession.

John Roche, residing in Eighth-avenue, corner of Forty-first street—I keep the liquor-store No. 29 Mulberry-street, and employed deceased as barkeeper; his name was James Dowling, a native of Ireland; Dr. McAuley, of Bayard-street, is the only one that knew him besides myself; I don't believe he had any relation in the City; word was sent to me last evening that he was shot; I came to the station-house and recognized him; I heard that Larkin and Claffee were in the store at the time he was shot.

John Mulvihill—I reside at 27 Mulberry-street, where I keep a liquor store; about six o'clock last evening I heard that Mr. Roche's barkeeper was shot; I went out to the store and found deceased lying dead behind the bar; Officer Walsh was standing at the door and talking to Claffee, the prisoner; I assisted in bringing deceased from behind to the front of the bar; I know James Larkin; I saw him walking up the street after the man was shot.

James Ryan, residing at No. 7 Mulberry-street—I was in company with James Larkin and Thomas Claffee in Mr. Roche's store last evening about six o'clock; Larkin and Claffee were talking with the barkeeper; I did not take a drink; I stood looking out of the window; I saw some colored men in the store; I did not turn around at all until I heard the shot fired; I then looked around and saw blood on the barkeeper; he was staggering with his hands on the bar; Larkin and Claffee stood by the bar; I don't know which of them fired the pistol; I did not see the pistol; Larkin went out the front door; an officer came and arrested Claffee; I don't know where Larkin is now; I have not seen Larkin since; Larkin and Claffee were both under the influence of liquor; I was sober, and had not more than one drink that day; Larkin could have had a pistol in his hands without my seeing it; I saw the smoke of the shot; it was between Claffee and Larkin.

Thomas Claffee, residing at No. 7 Bayard-street—I knew James Larkin and James Ryan; I was not acquainted with deceased until yesterday; I was in company with these two men—Larkin and Ryan—yesterday evening, about six o'clock, in Mr. Roche's store; we all three went up to the bar, and I asked for a small glass of beer; deceased filled it out for me, and Larkin drank it; deceased then said, "I don't like these young men, and will not give them any drink;" Ryan said to deceased, "You lied to me when I was in Mr. Roche's employ;" they were talking for some time; I leaned my head on the counter; I heard some one say "Are you going to shoot?" this remark was made by the barkeeper; I looked up and saw a pistol in Larkin's hand, and heard him say "I will shoot you, you son of a b—h;" I turned around, and as I did so I heard the shot and saw the barkeeper fall; Larkin put the pistol in his pocket, and he and Ryan went out together; I said "I have done nothing and will stay here;" the barkeeper fell behind the counter; I saw the wound in his breast; the pistol carried by Larkin was a short one; I saw no pistol in the hands of Ryan; saw the colored men in the bar-room, but they went out before the shot; the distance between the three of us all this time could not have been more than three feet.

Drs. O'Hanlon and Ferguson, residing at No. 189 East Eighteenth-street—We have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of James Dowling, fourteen hours after death, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, and found a circular wound of the chest one inch to the left of the mesial line, and about one inch above the left nipple; there was no other external mark of violence; on opening the body we found the wadding resting on the third rib, under the wound of the chest; on a further dissection we found that the ball had passed through the third rib at its lower border, through the pericardium, which was filled with coagulated blood, through the aorta at its root, passing close to the vertebral column on the left side, out on the back, taking the course of the latissimus dorsi muscle, glancing from the inner crest of the illium into the pelvis, and lodged in the "psoas magnus" muscle; death was caused by hemorrhage into the pericardi, the result of a gun-shot wound.

The Jury considered the testimony thus presented and rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the said James Dowling came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of James Larkin, at No. 29 Mulberry-street, Aug. 27, 1858, and that James Ryan and Thomas Claffee were accessories to the fact.

Coroner GAMBLE committed Claffee and Ryan to await the action of the Grand Jury, and held all the witnesses to bail to appear when called upon.

EXCITING CHASE—A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Officer Pike, of the Seventh Precinct, on Friday arrested a man named Terrence Hargrave, charged with passing counterfeit money, on a warrant issued by Justice Fox, of Brooklyn, E. D. The officer proceeded first to Rockaway, whither he learned that Hargrave had gone. Hargrave, learning that the officer was after him, returned to New-York, procured a horse and wagon, and prnceeded as fast as he could towards Westchester County. At One Hundred and Tenth-street, his horse fell dead, and the officer, who was hotly pursuing him, finally arrested him, and took him before Justice FOX, by whom he was committed for trial. The prisoner, it is alleged, passed $60 of counterfeit money at Rockaway.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A German named Alis Goldman, entered the apartments of Joseph Schaler, at No. 69 Forsyth-street, at 1½ A. M., on Saturday, turning the key in the door from the outside with a pair of nippers. He was busily engaged in searching for valuables in the bureau drawers when Mr. Schaler awoke and called out to him. Goldman ran quickly from the apartment, and into the street. Officers Frazier and Kasmire, of the Tenth Precinct, pursued him up the Bowery, nearly to Broome-street, and effected his arrest. The burglar had not time to take anything from the room.

Sea and Ship News.

THE HAYTIEN GUANO ISLAND—AMERICAN DEPREDATORS ORDERED AWAY.—A special correspondent of the *Evening Post* communicates the following:

PORT AU PRINCE, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

In answer to your friendly inquiries, I am able to inform you that the Island of Nevasa has, ever since we obtained our independence from France, been considered as belonging to Hayti, but as there was no known object of value thereon, it has generally been a neglected point. However, during the latter part of last year some Americans, discovering that there was guano on the island, without asking permission, went to work in collecting and finally shipping it away. Our Government, learning this fact, sent an armed force and a commission there, in the month of May last, with instructions to make it known to these persons that they could not be allowed to continue their operations, and that they would have to leave in the shortest possible time, if they did not obtain from Government permission to go on with their work legally. After giving the Americans this notice, the Commission left them on the island, but with the expectation that they would either shortly leave it, or make some effort to effect an arrangement with the Haytien Government to proceed with their operations. But on the return of the same Commission to the island in the middle of last month, the Americans were still found there, although they had apparently suspended work since the previous visit of the Commission. They were again ordered to leave, and at the same time informed that the Government had leased the island for one year to Mr. M. RASSIAS, a merchant of Jamaica. Mr. FRAZIER, the head man of the Americans, replied that he had not the means at hand to take his men and effects away, and that he did not intend to leave unless forced to do so, until he had received orders to that effect from Mr. COOPER, of Baltimore, his employer. They were again left on the island; but unless the orders of Government are obeyed, I have no doubt that proper measures will be adopted to enforce them—and any vessels hereafter found at the island will be subject to seizure."

THE MUTINEERS OF THE JUNIOR.—The eight mutineers were arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner's Court, Boston, on Wednesday, to answer to the charge of mutiny and murder. The prisoners did not wear their former careless appearance, but seemed to be more sensible of their fearful situation. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq., appeared on behalf of BROOKS and SAMSON. A delay of more than an hour was occasioned to give the ringleader, PLUMMER, an opportunity to confer with the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE in regard to his condition. After an interview with PLUMMER, Mr. CHOATE left the Court-room. Messrs. R. H. DANA and F. H. PARKER, Esqrs., then had a long interview with the accused. It was finally arranged by the legal gentlemen and the representative of the Government that the examination on the charge of murder against the prisoners should be postponed one week, and that for piracy and mutiny until Thursday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. PLUMMER, the leading mutineer on board the *Junior*, has hailed from Providence, R. I., but a Deputy U. S. Marshal who visited that city on Tuesday for the purpose of ascertaining who are his relations, could discover no traces of a family connection in that place, and it is fairly concluded that he does not belong there. It is intimated from a reliable source that the steward of the ship *Junior* will, as soon as the trial of the mutineers shall take place, disclose all the facts appertaining to the case. A dirk nearly five inches long was found in the berth of the third mate of the *Junior*, yesterday. It was undoubtedly employed in dispatching that officer, an incision on the side of the berth being plainly visible where the knife, as would appear, penetrated nearly to the hilt.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	37	13	—
Flour, bbls	14,024	593	4,115
Wheat, bushels	5,580	2,450	10,582
Corn, bushels	26,006	2,434	13,595
Rye, bushels	—	293	—
Oats, bushels	—	—	1,100
Malt, bushels	5,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	55	14	429
Whisky, bbls	901	53	—

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,242 bbls., including 762 bbls. Pots, and 480 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good request at uniform prices; sales to-day 3,500 bags, ℔ *Hurricane Bird*, on private terms, and 400 bags in lots at 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, and prices are sustained; sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10½
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅛

EARTHENWARE—The inquiry has been good, stocks have been much diminished, and prices have ruled quite firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy for low grades of State and Western Flour, which are not much sought after, and is firm for the medium and better qualities, which are in request chiefly for home use. The supply is generally moderate, and that of what the inspectors pass as Standard State, is extremely light, there being very little of either superfine or extra available. Sales 9,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 15
Rejected Extra State	4 35	@ 4 75
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 80	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 30	@ 5 66
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 90
Fancy Ohio	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 30@$6 50 from low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls., in lots. Southern is in moderate request at former rates; sales 1,250 bbls., at $4 80@$5 35 for rejected brands, $5 40@$5 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 80@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 20@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite dull. There is not much offering—what is in market is held above the views of buyers; hence the inactivity. We have not heard to-day of a sale of any consequence. Last evening, 5,000 bushels ordinary white Western, in store, were sold at $1 22 ℔ bushel. Small lots of new Southern have been disposed of at prices within our previous range, $1 40@$1 50 for good ordinary to very good white and $1 20@$1 30 for red ℔ bush. Corn continues depressed, and prices favor buyers; sales 40,000 bushels at 70c.@75c. for unsound mixed Western; and 77c.@83c. for ordinary to good do. do., ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid; 3,400 bushels sold yesterday at 76c., but subsequently rejected, were purchased today by the same buyer at 75c. ℔ bushel. Some unsound was also taken at 73c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal at from 60c.@68c. ℔ bushel. The last sale of Barley Malt was made at 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Western, 52c @55c.; State, 50c @53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern 32c @44c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 200 bales Bags at 10¾c.@10¾c., each, and 250 bales Bagging, chiefly 2.12½ lbs. average, at 16c., all 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 350 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 1,800 prime Buenos Ayres at 27½c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Those of the growth of last and preceding years continue to be held above the views of buyers. Some holders had withdrawn their supplies altogether. Hence business is restricted. The nominal range, as near as it can be quoted, during the present excitement, is from 8c.@14c., as extremes, for last year's crop, and 5c.@9c. for old, ℔ lb. Some small lots have been sold within the range. The first bale of new Western sold this season brought 20c. ℔ lb., having been purchased for export to the continent. The new Connecticut River hops are now quoted at 20c. ℔ lb. The crop news from this State and from the East is still quite unfavorable, favoring the opinion that the yield will hardly exceed half an average. The Cooperstown, *N. Y., Freeman's Journal*, Aug. 27, says: "Within the past week the appearance of the growing crop, we regret to say, has materially changed. An extensive *blight* pervades the entire hop district of the State, more marked and destructive than may have been recorded for fifteen years past. Some yards are more affected than others. The appearance of the blight was so sudden, that but few growers noticed it until their attention was called to it. The wind storm which swept over this section of the State on the evening of the 18th, did a great deal of damage to the hop crop; a large proportion of the poles were prostrated, and the vines were extensively broken. We have seen a great many yards, located in this and two or three of the adjoining counties, within the past week, and have reliable information from gentlemen of experience in hop-growing, who have traversed nearly the entire hop district—and from such sources of information have no hesitation in saying, that the growing crop does not promise to exceed one-half the ordinary average. As soon as this state of things became known, the dealers advanced their rates, and have purchased all the old hops they could; they have also made contracts, to a considerable extent, for the new crop. Prices are very unsettled just at the present, and it would be difficult to give proper quotations. Growers who have not already contracted, would now prefer to take the risks of the market; and dealers will not be in haste to sell, except at large advances." The latest English advices complain of the lack of rain in some districts, lessening the confidence of many in a large yield. The latest estimate of the hop duty, however, was £235,000. The accounts from Germany are gloomy, reporting an injured crop, and the anticipation of a very light yield. These advices serve to increase the reluctance of holders to sell, unless at their high and very irregular asking prices.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in better request, closing at $.3@$23 50 ℔ ton, usual credit. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 1,500 tons Welsh Rails, on private terms. Other kinds are quiet.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for at previous figures.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New Orleans, 50c., Porto Rico, 36c.@43c; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c @31c., ℔ gallon, usual time. Sales to-day: 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 31c.; and 75 bbls. do. at 33c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar and Crude Turpentine to-day. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@48½c., chiefly at 48½c., ℔ gallon; and 1,500 bbls. common Resin, in yard, at $1 67½ ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—The demand is moderate for Whale and Sperm at uniform prices. Linseed has been purchased to a fair extent, in lots, here, at 74c.@75c. for September delivery, buyer's option, at 77c.; and for October delivery, buyer's option at 80c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds present no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at improved prices. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $17 25@$17 40, closing $17 40 for Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for Prime Mess, and $15 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Also 400 hf. bbls. Clear, at $11 ℔ bbl. A large portion of the Pork consumed in this City and vicinity during the Summer has been house-cured Pork. One of the leading packers of this description reports having killed, on the average, 600 Hogs ℔ day, equal to 150 bbls. of Mess Pork. This Pork has all gone into consumption, and been in much favor. It now commands $16 75@$17 25 for Thin and Thick Mess. Cut Meats in fair demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9¾c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.; 10,000 lbs. of the latter were sold within the range. Smoked Shoulders at 7¼c. @7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¾c.@11¾c. Lard is in demand at full rates, 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm, sales 165 bbls. in lots, at $13 75@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, at $3 c@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Harvesting was commenced in Georgia last week.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, 500 bags Crude have been sold, part at 8¾c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS.—Calcutta Linseed has been in active request. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,000 bags and 2,000 pockets, to arrive here, with 4,000 bags and 2,000 pockets, in New Bedford, for this market, on private terms; also, 23,000 bags in Boston, part to arrive, at $2 and a trifle over, cash, per bushel. Other kinds are in moderate demand, at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to day, only a few small lots of Cuba having sold within our previous range, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime, brought 10c. ℔ lb.

TIN—The demand is generally moderate, at unaltered figures.

WHISKY—Is in request at 21c., but is generally held at 24¾c.@25c., ℔ gallon. 350 bbls. were sold at 24¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull and heavy. For Liverpool, there were engaged 50 tons Oil Cake at 10s. For London, 500 bbls. Oil at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, and 30 tons Logwood, on terms not disclosed. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Argo*, 1,078 tons, (before reported to California with Coal at $12,) from West Coast of Mexico to a port in Great Britain, Wool, £4; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, 1¾c.; a bark, 401 tons, from St. Marys to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $21; a brig, 295 tons, from Bangor to Palmas, Canary Islands, Lumber, $10; bark *Tacony*, 360 tons, and Aust. ship *Marietta*, 540 tons, to Havana, $2,500 each; a brig, 338 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $6, and home from San Juan, Central America, Wood, $7, and Hides and Skins, 1c.; one to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 37c. and Wood $10; one, 298 tons, to Cardenas, $1,900; a bark from Turk's Island to New-York, Salt, 10c.; a brig from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hhd. Staves, $14; ship *Robin Hood*, 1,185 tons to San Francisco, a Danish bark to Rio, a Belgian brig to Antwerp, ship *Northampton* to New-Orleans, and a bark from Richmond to River La Platte, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts this week, both direct and *via* Europe, have been large, but the market has continued firm, with an active demand, and last week's rates have been well maintained, and on some descriptions an advance of ½c. ℔ lb was realized. Sales embrace Buenos Ayres, Orinocos and Maranham, together with several parcels from second hands, amounting in all to 42,000 Hides. Many of the trade decline purchasing at present rates, and prefer to suspend their tanning operations until they can lay in their stock at a price which will leave a margin for profit. Most of our dealers consider it injudicious to ask an advance on their manufactured stock, and are, consequently, very reluctant about paying the present rates for Hides. Calcutta Kips and Buffalo Hides are quite firm, and the stock is gradually being worked off. The demand for this class of stock in Boston has been very active, and nearly all the desirable parcels in first hands have been taken at my quotations. Upper leather stock, both dry and green, is in good demand, at full prices. I notice sale of Gambia Africans at about 23½c., to go to Salem. Receipts have been 42 318 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 16 628 from Havre, ex. *Houston*; 14,533 Buenos Ayres, ex. *Bonita*; 7,124 Maranham, ex. *Maria*; 3,333 St. Domingo, ex. *Fredonia*; 6.100 African, ex. *Taratine*; 500 Singapore, and 63 bales Calcutta Hides. 4,526 coastwise. Total, 52,940. Imports since 1st inst. 96 400 from foreign ports, and 10,000 from neighboring ports. Total, 106,400 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 73,400, (same time last year, 173 200—year before, 58,250,) as follows: 12,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 32,000 dry Orinoco, 6,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 600 dry Barcelona, 4,700 dry Bahia, 4,000 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo, 400 dry and salted Maracaibo, 500 dry Chagres, 1,100 dry Curacoa, 2,600 dry Tampico, 800 dry Southern, Western, Texas, &c., 200 bales Singapore Buffalos, 590 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, 887 dry Buenos Ayres Horse.

SKINS—Goat are in active demand and prices quite firm. Nearly all the recent arrivals of Curacoa Skins have been sold at full prices, and on heavy weights an advance has been obtained. The stock of all kinds is light. Deer—The stock in first hands is light, with a limited demand from manufacturers. Sales have been 6,000 lbs. Bolivar, 1,000 lbs. Chagres, and 2,800 lbs. Sisal, on private terms.

LEATHER—The market has been more active this week, and sales to a fair extent have been made at last week's prices, which are well maintained without any disposition manifested by the Trade to ask higher rates. Transactions were chiefly to Eastern dealers and manufacturers for immediate consumption, without any speculative demand. Tanners continue to send forward their stock freely, and, judging from the number of Hides sent out last Spring, we cannot expect a scarcity of Leather this Fall. Upper, in rough, is in moderate supply and sells readily. Oak tanned is in steady demand and prices unchanged. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c.; on 6 months' credit.

Albany Lumber Market, Aug. 28.

From the Albany Statesman.

Receipts for the week have been moderate, but the stock on hand is ample and well assorted.

Sales have been fair, principally to the Southern and Eastern trade, and a large proportion of the sales have been of clear Pine, at prices lower than at any time before this season. The amount of this kind of Lumber is much reduced, and an advance is probable.

Prices have been steady, except as above noted, and in the opinion of dealers, Lumber has reached the lowest figure that will rule this season.

Vessels are in fair demand, and freights have an upward tendency.

The receipts at Albany for five years during the season to Aug. 23, are:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic ft.	Staves, lbs.
1854	185,273,000	16,796	20,728	65,539 700
1855	127,449,400	32,492	5,230	82,546,800
1856	122 669,500	76 559	7,610	82,407,600
1857	131,732,700	36,942	20,516	103,707,300
1858	146,587,100	17,306	62,485	70,742,360

The quantity received at tide-water, (which includes what is received at West Troy, New-York, Waterford and Albany,) to the 23d of August in 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Boards and Scantling, ft	234,008,500	252,608,500
Shingles, M	48,880	25,919
Timber, cubic ft	1,361,304	409.514
Staves, lbs	173,950,700	102,319,400

General Merchandise Import.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the Week ending and including Aug. 28, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

CHINA, GLASS AND E'RTH'W'S.	Pk'gs.	Value.
China	232	$10,852
Earthenware	698	21,147
Glass	3,118	8,470
Glass ware	11	1,319
Glass Plate	5	583
DRUGS, &C.		
Bark, Peruv	483	14,177
Blea. Powder	50	881
Castor Oil	119	2,448
Camphor	149	2,361
Cream Tartar	12	3,952
Cochineal	129	5,069
Cudbear	26	1,404
Gum Copaiva	20	900
Gum Copal	2	193
Glue	1	414
Indigo	120	9,742
Iodine, pot	9	1,377
Ipecacuanha	25	1,754
Leeches	8	699
Lic. Paste	75	1,946
Madder	3	12
Magnesia	14	188
Oils	165	15,326
Oils, ess	28	2,627
Oil, Olive	461	1,273
Opium	11	6,177
Paints	—	12,558
Rhubarb	12	910
Soda, bicarb	1,600	4 429
Soda, ash	427	9,866
Sponges	1	272
Sumac	1,760	6,856
Tong. Beans	4	275
Vermilion	20	952
Other	—	3,775
FURS, &C.		
Furs	183	61,761
Hat Goods	12	5,543
FRUITS, &C.		
Citron	—	107
Nuts	—	7,326
Pineapples	—	2 460
Prunes	—	910
Sauces and Preserves	—	3,681
INSTRUMENTS.		
Mathematical	4	899
Musical	46	6,176
Optical	2	1,285
Surgical	4	298
JEWELRY, &C.		
Jewelry	32	39 599
Watches	31	46,195
LEAT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—LOVE CHASE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WILLOW COPSE—LA ZINGARELLA.

BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN MAID—PONGO—NICK WHIFFLES.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—BATTLE OF SARATOGA—TRUE LOVE—SEVEN ESCAPES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—FIREWORKS, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamer *North Star* from Havre and Southampton on the 18th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and we publish this morning a brief summary of her news received by telegraph. The advices from India are interesting, and indicate the continued success of the British arms. Matters appear to be settling down in all parts of the country, though there are yet 30,000 rebels in the field. The British Government has determined to send a corps of engineers to the Fraser's River country to build roads and bridges, and erect block-houses for the reception of gold. Another slight decline in cotton is noticed in the Liverpool market, which was quiet.

By the arrival of the mail from Salt Lake City, we have received dates one week later from Utah, to July 30. The latest news from the Camp of the Army is to the 23d ult. Preparations for the Territorial election were going forward in Utah, and the Gentile residents were to vote on an independent ticket for candidates to fill the offices now occupied by members of the Mormon priesthood. A "fusion" ticket for Territorial and County Officers had been put in nomination in Salt Lake City, the more liberal and influential Mormons being placed on the ticket with Gentile candidates. Politics were quite lively at the date of our last advices. Repudiation of the Mormon currency—the notes of the "Deseret Currency Association"—was the last movement of the Mormon leaders, and the effect of the measure was great dissatisfaction among the people, the Gentile storekeepers refusing to receive the notes, which formerly passed current in payment for trade. The recent rumor that BRIGHAM YOUNG and a few of his friends had fled from the territory, is corrected; BRIGHAM left the city for a pleasure excursion, but had returned. From the Army, at Camp Floyd, we learn that the Volunteer Battalion had been dismissed, and left on the 19th ult., for Fort Leavenworth, where it is to be disbanded. An Army order, issued by Gen. JOHNSTON, speaks in complimentary terms of the officers and men of this battalion. Another order disconnects the battalion of mounted riflemen and the Third Infantry from Gen JOHNSTON'S command, and orders those corps to New-Mexico. The army remainingin camp was in excellent condition.

Further accounts of the Indian troubles in Oregon are given in the letter of our Utah correspondent. News had been received at the Flathead Catholic Mission from the missionaries on the Snake River in Washington Territory, giving the Indian side of the story, with a report that Col. STEPTOE and a party under his command, marched against the hostile tribes on the Columbia River, about the middle of May, at the solicitation of the miners at Calville, who claimed his protection; but that his guide, a Nez Percé Indian, treacherously led him seventy-five miles out of the way, directly into the Indian camp. Col. STEPTOE'S party consisted of sixty men. The Colonel and Father JOSET of the Snake River Mission, attempted to parley with the Indians, but without effect. A fight ensued, in which thirty soldiers and three officers were killed, and all the animals belonging to the party were stolen. Father JOSET escaped and returned to the Cœur d'Aléne Mission, which was to be immediately evacuated. Intelligence from another quarter adds that a war party of Bonnacks afterwards attacked the Cayuses in their camp, took from them all the horses which had been stolen from Col. STEPTOE'S command, and appropriated several scalps of white men, the trophies of the previous fight.

There is trouble again with the Navaho Indians in New-Mexico. The officer in command at Fort Defiance having demanded from the Navaho chiefs the surrender of an Indian who had shot a servant of Major BROOKS in the vicinity of the Fort, the chiefs refused. The 12th of August was the limit fixed for a compliance with the order, after which time hostile measures were to be adopted.

The Cherokee Indians are at war with the Camanches, who have made severe forays upon the settlements, and had committed various outrages in the Chickasaw country. General COOPER had started with a party of volunteers to hold a parley with the Camanches, but could find none of the chiefs to call to council.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans we have late advices from Havana. The health of the place is improved, business reviving. The case of the *Nancy* has been settled favorably to the owners.

The official announcement of the returns of the election in Kansas show the following vote: For the English proposition, 1,788; against, 11,300; majority against proposition, 9,512. Gov. DENVER and his colleagues in the Board of Commissioners, after announcing tl is vote, add that "it is deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition."

The emigrant train for California, which recently left Dallas, Texas, for the overland journey by way of the "Staked Plain," under command of Major MCCULLOUGH, has been heard from at Franklin, opposite El Paso. The company had suffered many hardships, having lost eighty head of good work-oxen, but arrived at Franklin, July 1, without loss of life.

The grand Regatta at Springfield, postponed on account of the death of young DUNHAM, came off on Friday, in a drenching rain, but with a large attendance. There were four races, for four and six-oared boats, wherries and a sweepstakes. The distance pulled was three miles, out and back. Among the winning boats were the following from New-York: *Dan Bryant*, second prize, four-oared race; *Thomas H. Seymour*, first prize, six-oared race, and *Experiment*, first prize, sweepstakes.

WM. SAUNDERS, the Hamptonburg murderer, has been indicted at Newburg, and is in jail at Goshen, awaiting his trial. The girl, MARGARET SPEALING, who was shot at the time her lover was murdered, is recovering.

The people of Arkansas are taking measures to effect a removal of free negroes from the State.

The rain storm, on Saturday, checked business. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales at steady prices. Flour was in moderate request within our previous range. Wheat was very quiet, and Corn was much depressed. Pork was less abundant, and it advanced with a good inquiry. Rio Coffee continued active and firm. Sugars, Rices and Hides were inactive. Linseed Oil and Calcutta Linseed were freely sought after at buoyant prices. Freights were very dull, with 748 vessels of all classes in port.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE on Saturday, on the body of JAMES DOWLING, a barkeeper employed at No. 29 Mulberry-street, who was shot on Friday night. It seems that a party of three persons entered the saloon and called for drinks, which the barkeeper refused to give them, and thereupon one of them drew a pistol and shot DOWLING. The young man died instantly. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict declaring that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by JAMES LARKIN. JAMES RYAN and THOMAS CLAFFEE are held as accessories. LARKIN has not yet been arrested.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. J. BONDI was installed, with the usual ceremonies, as Rabbi of the congregation "Anshi Chesed," at the Synagogue in Norfolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets. The impressive nature of the services crowded the building with a first-class audience. Of the services, *per se*, the most notable feature was the chanting, which much excelled the average merit of Hebrew Psalmody, as rendered in American Synagogues. But the whole ceremonial was in a high degree imposing.

Mayor TIEMANN was yesterday startled in the midst of his Sabbath devotions at Manhattanville, by the arrival of a dispatch from the Police Head quarters, informing him that a case of yellow fever had occurred on board a ship lying at Pier No. 8 North River. He repaired at once to the City, and finding Dr. ROCKWELL and one or two other members of the Commissioners of Health, visited the locality referred to, in order to ascertain the facts of the case. The ship on which the case occurred was the *Rattler*, of Baltimore, which has been twenty days in this port, during which time she has been on the dry dock being repaired and coppered. She was last from New-Orleans, and performed the required quarantine in our harbor on her arrival here. The person who was taken from the ship on Saturday, sick, had in some way been employed on vessels at Quarantine, where it is supposed he took the disease. The Mayor ordered the ship to be removed to the Quarantine anchorage, which was done as soon as her ballast could be put on board. The Health Officer came in for a share of censure among the crowd for permitting vessels to come to the City before they are freed from the infection of yellow fever. Dr MUNDAY, who represents the Board of Health of Castleton, made a lengthy report on the 27th inst. on the origin of the various cases of yellow fever which have occurred outside of Quarantine limits at Staten Island. The bringing of infected clothing into the town, by KRAMER, whose business it was to burn it, is charged as the primary source of the disease. The burning of infected materials, in the iron scow, is also referred to as the source of disease, since "when the wind is from a certain point of the compass, the carbonaceous matter resulting from combustion of bibulous articles from infected vessels is wafted to our shore with probably more or less of the material cause of disease." The New-York Board of Health is appealed to, to put a stop to this "combustion of bibulous articles."

The Joint Committee on Celebrations met again on Saturday. They desire that the streets may *not* be sprinkled by the Croton Department on Wednesday, and that the members of the Common Councii appear, at their own expense, in white gloves—whether of kid or cotton no mention is made in the resolution.

The crew of the *Niagara* are requested to be on hand to join in the procession in honor of laying the cable on the 1st September; and builders and others who have obstructions on the line of the procession are requested to remove them; storekeepers and residents are requested to abstain from sprinkling the streets, as dust is preferable to mud. The request emanates from THOS. MCSPEDON, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The deaths in the City, last week, numbered 657, which is 19 more than the week preceding. One of these cases is reported as from yellow fever. The proportion of deaths among children is rather larger than at this time last year.

The rumored recovery of the body of Mrs. BRANNAN, who has been missing from her home at Staten Island since July 20, was unauthorized and untrue.

Mexico Among the London Bulls.

"The principal feature in the London Foreign Market is the rise in Mexican Stock. For several days past there has been increased firmness, owing to steady purchasers. The impression seems to be that the present state of things in the Republic cannot long continue, and the remote probability of an annexation to the United States is sufficient to improve the Stock, when it can be had a trifle above 20 per cent. The resources of Mexico are known to be extremely rich, and, under able management, the revenues would be ample to insure the prosperity of the State. These considerations induce many parties to obtain a portion of the debt under the impression that at some time or other the purchase will result in a large profit, and the Bonds are now about 21⅛@21¼."—*London Globe, Aug. 11.*

The speculations of the London *Times* in regard to Mexico have thus become speculations upon the Stock Exchange. Mexican bonds are actually advancing on the strength of a leader or two of the Thunderer. The policy of the United States aside, the fate of that Republic, and the dependent fate of its creditors, are as critical and confused as at any time since the declaration of Independence. Never was there a darker hour for the State prospects, or for the credit of its treasury. But this is the moment seized for a rapid upward movement of the bonds; for a new and emphatic expression of confidence in the value of the security, and for bulls of more than ordinary vivacity to buy freely, and store away. The phenomenon is so remarkable as not to be properly passed without remark.

The well-deserved compliment which is thus tendered to the much-abused credit of the American people is obvious. With the annexation of Mexico the obligations of the Republic would be assumed, as in the case of Texas, by the Government of the United States. They would be duly met, interest and principal. A bad and incompetent paymaster would be exchanged for one of undoubted solvency and faultless punctuality. Bonds and stocks would go to par, and above it. The buyer at one-fifth the nominal, would realize more than the full, value. No speculation could be more brilliant; the uncertainty of a Spanish-American would be replaced by the splendid assurance of an Anglo-American State. Waste paper would be turned into solid bullion; Spanish promises into American realities. What could be better?

Still, to the worldling, who does not enjoy the advantage of birth within the sound of Bow-bells, it may still occur that the hypothesis is too indirect; that while so much is contingent upon the volition of the two American States, to embark in lively speculation, buying and selling on the faith of bare possibilities, is to the last degree rash and hazardous. To the English mind, however, no such doubts offer themselves. It is taken for granted that annexation is the prime object of American ambition. It is self-complacently assumed that the anticipated hostility of England is the only obstacle in our way; which removed, we should as promptly absorb Spanish-America as the Indian Government absorbed Oude. And the declarations of the London *Times*, speaking the British public sentiment, has removed this obstacle; and the career is open to our evident policy; a policy which must be immediately realized, Mexico appropriated, and the little outstanding accounts of the London money-lender paid over the counter of the Treasury at Washington. The ratiocination is unimpeachable, if John Bull understands us. But he does not understand us; and it is impeachable.

It has become a well-grounded conviction of American thinking men that Mexico can only be attained by the intermediation of a protectorate—a relation unknown to our Constitution, and which, if constitutionally admissible, is yet to be defined and proved practicable. The terms, conditions, mode of such an international arrangement, have never been seriously weighed. How far a protectorate would enure to the advantage of foreign creditors, who have dealt keenly in their loans as with a doubtful borrower, and who now ask us to assume the cost of insuring their usurious ventures gratis, is another question by no means duly contemplated. At what point, under what circumstances, and with what conditions, the protectorate, if established, should pass into acquisition, is another point equally unsettled; and yet upon the settlement of all these points depends the wisdom or folly of buying Mexican securities on a rising market. The fact is, the London journalist and the London stock-jobber are alike at fault in the matter. American intervention in Mexican affairs is not to be stimulated from Europe; is not to be volunteered by ourselves. It must result from the spontaneous action of the Mexican people. To a sense of the necessity of the measure the better and influential portion of the population is already fully alive. The course of a few years, and the experience of a few more debilitating convulsions, will complete the work of conversion. The requirements of the public welfare will get the better of groundless prejudice, and the mediation of the United States will be anxiously sought for. It will then be time enough to measure the practicability and the manner of the proceeding, and decide upon the assumption or rejection of the task. If inexpedient, it may be declined; there remaining always the eventual and inevitable certainty of Mexico being an ultimate addition to the Union. It is a question of time; but of a far larger period of time, we apprehend, than the London bull would regard as a safe ground of speculation. Toward results that are certain we can afford to move at our own pace.

A Capture and its Consequences.

One of our cruisers off Cuba has captured and brought into port an American slaver, with a cargo of three hundred and eighteen negroes. A correspondent, whose letter we give elsewhere, furnishes a description of the chase and capture, which added to the statement furnished on Saturday, completes the history of the transaction. The brig of-war *Dolphin*, after leaving Sagua la Grande, observed an American brig, sailing freely before the wind, and evidently endeavoring to put all possible distance between herself and the war vessel. The *Dolphin*, attempting pursuit, found the merchantman too swift for her, and firing a shot across the runaway's bow, exhibited the British flag. After repeating the shot, the fugitive flung out the American colors; and a further discharge into her rigging brought her to, and enabled the man-of-war's men to board her. She was found, as we have said, with black proofs of her guilt upon her. The skipper, who is reported as an "Eastern man," declined to make any revelations; and while his crew and craft were carried to Charleston, he was removed to the *Dolphin*, which has since sailed for Boston. The fact is interesting, inasmuch as it manifests the efficiency of our squadron as a *guarda costa*, and the needlessness of a British fleet in those waters.

And there are other points of interest in the case. At this moment the British Foreign office is busily negotiating with the Government of this country as to some joint method of bringing the Slave-trade to an end. We have reason to believe that the old proposition of establishing a reciprocal right of visit and verification is repeated, and has not yet been definitely declined by Secretary CASS. The capture of this slave brig provides the British Minister with a fresh argument. He will point to the fact that it was under British colors that we succeeded in making the capture. He will assert that it was the fear of the English detectives that brought the vessel to; our navy having established so indifferent a reputation as vigilant antagonists to the Slave-trade, that we can effect nothing under our own ensign. He will urge the propriety, therefore, of mending our fame by increased diligence—a diligence he will propose to stimulate by a mutual, combined and emulous effort. The concession of a right of mutual visit is implied in this emulation; and that concession, while the American Government will find itself much embarrassed by this fresh instance so provokingly to the point, it will probably refuse to make. To mankind, therefore, the English Government will be enabled to go with its protest against American insincerity. And yet, looked at from another and more strictly normal point of view, the capture of the *Echo* is the best evidence of our conscientiousness in the business, and a proof of our readiness to fulfill every moral obligation without the impulse of a treaty.

Another interesting point involved in the transaction is the future disposition of the blacks. Had Captain MAFFIT left the slaver-captain for trial at Charleston, and carried the slaves to Boston, he would have proceeded with better judgment. What with her State's-Rights doctrines, and her laws imprisoning and selling free negroes brought within State limits, it will be a marvel if these poor wretches do not find that Slavery in South Carolina which they so narrowly escaped in Cuba. A half-million dollars' worth of labor thus brought to the community; an army of barbarians and pagans thus drawn within the scope of civilization and a comprehensive Christianity; not turned loose, as they might be at the North, helpless, untaught, unfitted for liberty, but subjected to a wholesome and protracted discipline, educating them and their posterity for freedom, if they happen to come by it hereafter: these advantages will impress themselves so deeply upon the conscience of South Carolina that there is danger it will never let this colored Israel go. Should the Federal Government contest the matter, which it is not likely to do, there can be no parity in the controversy. Possession will be on the side of the Carolinians; and the negroes will not be forthcoming. Altogether, the case is an important, interesting, and entertaining one. We shall obtain from it, before we get through, new lights upon our foreign and domestic relations.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF A REGISTRY.—There is a class, not famous for good morals, as regard the public generally, who are nevertheless proverbially strenuous for the observance of fairness among themselves. They are thieves in respect to outsiders, but when it comes to dealings with each other, quite another rule is recommended. "Honor among thieves," although paradoxical in sound, is founded on a necessity of human fellowship. At least we are bound to infer as much from the earnest manner in which the New-York *News* urges that its Democratic friends should leave off cheating in their primary caucuses. As the period for the election of delegates to their State Convention approaches, preparations are made, as usual, by the three or four General Committees, to send several delegations to Syracuse. This action the *News* deprecates. It implores its friends to deal uprightly with each other "for once," and in the fullness of its anxiety, goes even the length of proposing a Registry. We quote:

"Why cannot all factions agree to unite, with one set of fair and honorable inspectors, with clean and unstuffed ballot-boxes, and with peaceable polls, held open for one entire day and evening, *with every voter's name and residence registered*, and with the returns made and published *under the oaths* of the inspectors, so that for once an honestly elected set of delegates may be presented at the State Convention, just as a curiosity? Gentlemen, inside and outside of Tammany, if you are all as strong with the masses as you pretend to be, why not try this for once?"

What the *News* here recommends to its political brethren it denounces as a rule of action in our municipal and State elections. With respect to them, a Registry is its abhorrence and a fair poll its special dread. It makes a great difference in some people's estimate of a wrong, that it operates for their own advantage. A Registry at Tammany Hall might, in the opinion of the *News*, cause its brethren to be honest "for once." But a Registry at the ballot-box in November would be unconstitutional, offensive, aristocratic and outrageous. Circumstances alter cases.

Federal Union of British-American Provinces.

The expediency of a federal union of the five British Provinces in the Northeast, is again under discussion, and the late ministerial crisis in Canada is the text from which British journals are arguing in favor of the project. This remedy for removing the causes of dissatisfaction that still exist in the Canadas has been for many years under the consideration of the Home Government, and its adoption has been often and ably advocated. Other interests have, however, prevailed. The measure, it is true, was partially carried out by the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840, for the statesmen of that time fancied that, by this means, the French population would be out-numbered and swamped. But the Canadians of French descent have shown an extraordinary vitality in the lower Province, and, to this day, they preserve their religion, their manners, and their customs as distinct from their fellow-countrymen of English descent, as though they were still an independent nation. For the continuance of this vitality, the French Canadians are not indebted to any superior excellence or energy of their own, but to the policy which the British Government has pursued towards them since the conquest. In Lower Canada the French language is as much the language of the law as the English is; Acts of Parliament are published in French; French customs everywhere predominate; and the Roman Faith, which is the religion of the French people, is supported by Government, and the position of the Hierarchy is as officially recognized as that of the Anglican Church. One other circumstance helps to prop up the nationality of French Canadians. The Anglo-Saxon or the Celt seldom locates himself in French districts; he emigrates to the more fertile Province in the West, and thus it is that, in the two Canadas, there exists two nations as totally distinct from each other as it is possible to conceive.

The anticipations of the statesmen who succeeded in uniting the Canadas in 1840 have been, in a measure, verified. The population speaking English now outnumbers the population speaking French, but the latter still retain the balance of power, and are able to thwart the progressive steps which the former are desirous to make. There is also a source of dissension—apart from the national rivalry of the two peoples to obtain the ascendancy—which must long continue to disturb the peace of the province, if some salient remedy be not devised. That source of dissension is religion, and on this subject the French Catholics, united with the Irish Catholics, which predominate greatly in Lower Canada, are in considerable majority both in and out of Parliament. Lower Canada, in fact, is Catholic, while Upper Canada is Protestant, and religious differences are always on hand to embitter the political warfare of the day. This was the real reason why Mr. BROWN, the leading reformer of Upper Canada, but unfortunately an ultra-Protestant partisan, was unable to form a ministry, or carry on the Government when the opportunity was offered him.

It is an unquestionable fact that no country can be at peace, and prosper as it ought to do, while it contains two antagonistic races, each desiring to secure its own supremacy. The interests of Upper Canada, with its thriving, intelligent population, have been compelled to remain too long in subservience to the narrow-minded jealousies that exist in the Lower Province. The Upper Province is held down by a weight which it is compelled to carry, and checked at every step that it attempts to make in advance. The remedy for all this would appear to be in a federation of the British Colonies in the northeast. The French, with their fantasy of distinct nationality, would then be lost in the general amalgamation: they would no longer be a barrier to political or social progress, and the Anglo-Saxon would soon assert, as it invariably does, its superiority over the other ingredients of population. If a federation be not accomplished, there will certainly be trouble. A disruption of the Canadian Union would not, in this case, be an improbable event—for, according to some of our Provincial cotemporaries, such a disaster is said to be already impending.

YELLOW FEVER ON STATEN ISLAND.—Dr. EDWARD C. MUNDY, the Health Commissioner of the town of Stapleton, in a report which we print this morning, states that yellow fever exists as an epidemic in Tompkinsville, where seventeen cases have occurred, six of which proved fatal. The disease at that place has been entirely within the limits of a triangular block of small tenements near the water and adjacent to the Quarantine wall. It originated, according to Dr. M., with one KRAMER, who was employed by the Quarantine authorities to burn infected clothing in the iron scow. This man brought some articles home with him, and, in consequence, both he and his wife died of yellow fever. They resided in the block referred to, and were the first victims.

We learn that several cases have also occurred at New-Brighton, though the disease is not regarded as epidemic in that locality. Dr. MUNDY is of opinion that the infection was communicated by burning the contents of the iron scow too near the shore. It is believed that such combustion should take place in the Lower Bay, and the Castleton Board of Health have adopted a resolution recommending that course. Previous to 1856 infected articles were thrown overboard, but in that year the iron scow was brought into use. Although the yellow fever on Staten Island has been confined to two or three limited localities, there is not unnaturally a good deal of feeling among the inhabitants, and it would certainly seem reasonable that every precaution should be adopted for their protection. As the season is well advanced there may be little danger that the disease will spread, yet no prudential measures should be omitted.

THE TORONTO ELECTION.—Mr. GEORGE BROWN has been reelected to Parliament from Toronto, by one hundred and fifty majority over JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Esq. The contest was severe, and Mr. BROWN'S opponents entertained strong hopes of defeating him. As it was, his majority was brought down to a tolerably low figure. His success restores him to the seat he vacated a few weeks ago by accepting the post of Premier in the short-lived Brown-Dorion Ministry. Mr. B. will return to Parliament more bitterly opposed than before, if that be possible, to the Administration of Governor-General HEAD.

The Season.

That mysterious and awful section of the year known as "the season," may be said to commence with the opening of the shooting season and the Academy of Music. Its precise importance in our social economy has yet to be determined, but that it is fraught with dire interests to blushing girls, and solemn swells, and opera managers and manufacturers of ice-cream, and many luxurious institutions of a like kind, is beyond a doubt. Of late years the "season" has not amounted to a great deal in a merely practical point of view. We doubt very much if it has contributed a respectable percentage to the parties who mostly calculate on it, and who rush into magnificence on the strength of the business it is apt to bring. Last Winter the "season" was avowedly flat, stale and unprofitable. The Summer version has not been much better, and thus we come to 1858 with a clear range behind and before.

An idea prevails that business is rapidly improving. There is a delusion in some quarters that our down-town merchants and jobbers are oppressed with country orders, prostrated and exhausted as it were by an extreme visitation of prosperity. We are afraid that this is not entirely true, gladly as we would believe the contrary. A recuperative process is undoubtedly going on, but business is by no means robust. We shall have to wait a few months longer before things get altogether right. So much in the cause of Jeremiah.

But with mere business the "season" fortunately pretends to have little to do. Beauty and Fashion} and sweet sounds and delicate perfumes are loftily independent of anything so base, provided there is an ample supply of the circulating medium. They soar in an atmosphere of their own, although it might puzzle an economist to find out where they get it from. The dull rumble of heavily-laden hacks filled with brown beauties from the sea-shore, the springs and the mountains, will be heard in our streets for the next week or two. Awfully-solemn mansions that for a month at least have looked as ancient as the pyramids, will become cheerful again. The promenades will resume their air of elaborate propriety, and generally there will be that graceful flutter of elegance, and luxury, and social intercourse which every metropolitan loves in his heart and encourages with the philosophical reflection that, "however expensive, there's no place like home." The season, we expect, will be unusually brilliant, for if there is not much business there is at least plenty of money, and people, after hoarding it for so many months, will naturally want to spend a little. Amusements of a public character promise to be unusually interesting. All our leading theatres are open, and to-night the Academy of Music plunges into the hazardous contest. Decidedly musical is the aspect of things. BURTON announces an English Opera with LUCY ESCOTT at its head, and Mr. STUART at Wallack's commences a similar undertaking with Miss MILNER. Thus we have two English companies. Mr. STRAKOSCH is in Europe, and is said to be engaged in getting up a French opera troupe. A lady who is described as possessing a happy combination of "youth, beauty and genius," has been extensively posted as a member of this troupe. She need be talented indeed to struggle against so much vulgar trumpeting. Mr. ULLMANN is understood to have effected an arrangement with PICCOLOMINI, and is now hunting up other artists to form a respectable quartette.

For a couple of months the season is in the hands of MAX MARETZEK, and we may be certain that he will make the most of it. Mme. GASSIER, the *prima donna*, makes her *début* to-night. Her career in Europe has been one of extraordinary brilliancy, and there can be little doubt about her achieving a very decided success here. It is something in her favor that Mr. MARETZEK has not thought it necessary to resort to the low circus-trick of publishing her "points" on every dead wall in the City. The new tenor, STEFFANI, will follow in due course, and other artists, whose names are not known, but who are engaged on the strength of their having young, fresh voices.

The opera is said to prosper when business prospers. The flush times of JENNY LIND—bordering on the operatic, if not absolutely so—are still quoted. We shall have an opportunity of seeing if things are really mending in the excellent way insisted on by many discreet observers.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE CANAL BOARD.—Improvements and changes of much importance have been ordered by the Canal Board, a report of which we publish in another part of this morning's TIMES. On motion of Commissioner RUGGLES, stop-gates were ordered to be placed on the Western Division at the Irondequoit embankment, the Holley embankment, and at Medina and Eagle Harbor. These embankments are costly works, that over the Irondequoit Creek being about eighty feet high. In case of a break they would be swept away before dams could be constructed to check the rush of water. Stop-gates can be closed by the first man who reaches the spot, and a vast expense saved. The gates at Eagle Harbor and Medina are intended to divide the long level of 60 miles, between Lockport and Rochester, so that this large extent of canal may not be drained, or materially lowered in case of breaks, as it always has been hitherto, requiring several days for its refilling with water.

Raising the canal bridges is a measure of the utmost importance, and one which should have been adopted long ago, steam or no steam. Of course it is more necessary now than ever. Light boats, and boats with high deck loads, such as lumber or flour barrels, have been greatly incommoded by the lowness of many of the bridges. Raising these structures, where they need it, will materially increase the capacity of the canal for business.

The regulation adopted, giving steam canal boats the same preference in passing locks and other boats, as packets have always enjoyed, is judicious. So also is the exemption of their machinery from tolls—the machinery being in fact a part of the boat. We are glad to see that the expense of raising the bridges is trifling; and the unanimity of the Commissioners in effecting the changes in question is highly creditable. Next season we shall hope to witness a new era in canal navigation.

THE HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.—This gentleman has been renominated as the candidate of all who oppose the Administration in his District. Though the nomination came from the Republican Convention, it was distinctly tendered and accepted in this light. Mr. C., as a member of Congress, did not conform his action strictly to party rules, and thus incurred censure from some portion of the Republican Press. But as he is an able, experienced, and useful legislator, his constituents show their good sense in selecting him again. At the election two years ago, the vote in the district was close, and the House of Representatives, last Winter, unseated Mr. CAMPBELL, in favor of Mr. VALLADIGGHAM, his contesting opponent. A belief that Mr. C. suffered injustice in this matter, no doubt, had its influence in procuring his renomination. He and his successful adversary will now fight their battle over again on the same field.

DEFEAT OF GIDDINGS.—We referred on Saturday to the fact, as announced by telegraph, that the Republican Convention in Mr. GIDDINGS' district had selected another candidate, and assumed the failure to renominate Mr. G. as probably in accordance with his own desire. But Cleveland papers, since received, show this not to have been the case. Mr. GIDDINGS was a candidate for renomination, and only failed because the Convention preferred Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS. On the final ballot the vote stood for HUTCHINS 49; for GIDDINGS 37; and 10 scattering.

Mr. GIDDINGS entered the House of Representatives in 1836, and has been a member for twenty-two consecutive years. His name had become so intimately associated in the public mind with that body, and with the Ashtabula district, that general surprise will be felt at his rejection by his old constituents. The Cleveland *Herald* (Republican) gives no explanation of the result; but we find the following in the *Plaindraler* (Democratic) which should perhaps be taken with the allowances due to political antagonism:

"We learn that the northern part of his district sustained him, while the southern part gave him his quietus. He "couldn't come" another "crisis," for the fiat had gone forth that he with each one of his colleagues, BINGHAM, BLISS and MOTT, who opposed the Montgomery-Crittenden Bill so strenuously, must be cast overboard.

MOTT has been defeated—so has GIDDINGS—so will BLISS be. If BINGHAM is saved it is because he has more energy, brains, and cunning than his "rugged issue" comrades. The war upon him is quite hot and to the spectator somewhat interesting, and we shall look on with some degree of interest at the issue. So they go. SHERMAN, STANTON, CORWIN, and the "conservatives" all upon the inside track. CHASE and his followers are distanced."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season of Italian Opera commences here to-night, when BELLINI'S ever-acceptable opera of "Somnambula" will be performed with the following cast: *Amina*, Signora PEPITA GASSIER, (her first appearance in America;) *Elvino*, Mr. PERKINO, (his first appearance in Italian Opera;) *Count*, Signor GASSIER. The new *prima donna's* reputation is of the highest class. Several novelties are in preparation.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This extensive establishment opens for the season, to-night, with Mr. COLLINS, the Irish comedian, as the "star."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHANFRAU, two well-known artists, play a short engagement at this house to-night and during the week. Mr. CHANFRAU will give his celebrated imitations in the laughable comedietta of the "Stage-Struck Barber." "A Model for a Wife" and "The Limerick Boy" are also on the bill. Mr. STUART has effected an arrangement with the English opera company under the direction of the celebrated violinist, Mr. H. COOPER. The principal members are Miss MILNER, Mr. MIRANDA, (tenor,) Dr. GUILMETTE, and Mr. RUDOLPHSON, (basso.) Two American operas will be produced during the season, which commences on Monday next.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The successful drama of "The Willow Copse," with its truly splendid caste, will be repeated until further notice. The house has been crowded every night since the opening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This is the last week of the Comedy Company. The "Love Chase" and the fourth act of "The School for Scandal" are announced for to-night. Every one will be delighted to hear that the beautiful and accomplished AGNES ROBERTSON will play an engagement here immediately, under the very efficient direction of her husband, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

FRENCH COMPANY.—This little company struggles bravely for, and maintains, its place in public favor. To-morrow night "Les deux Avengles," a grand Ballet and "L'Omelette Fantastique" are announced. In addition to this Mr. EDWARD TRELAWNEY (son of the celebrated English author and pupil of Mr. CHAS. KEAN) will recite POE'S famous poem of the "Raven" in character.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S theatre of arts increase in public favor, and is of course the attraction here.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—After an unprecedented season of one thousand two hundred and eighty-four nights, Manager PURDY takes a little rest—giving three popular pieces to night and then closing until next Monday for necessary repairs and redecorations. This is something like a season: let us hope that the next will be equally long and prosperous. Yankee LOCKE, the celebrated eccentric comedian, plays to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"The Corsican Maid," "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and "Nick Whiffles," are announced here for to-night.

PALACE GARDEN.—The best of music, the coolest of breezes, the nicest of ice creams, the brightest of fireworks, may be enjoyed at this well-ordered place of amusement on all nights of the week. The Palace Garden is a perfect model of cleanly neatness and vivacity. No one can pass an hour there without being delighted.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Manager WOOD has provided a fine programme of Ethiopian music for to-night. EPH HORN, C. H. FOX, J. H. BUDWORTH, C. WHITE, and other prominent members of the profession, are in the *casts*.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—These celebrated delineators of Ethiopian eccentricity return to their old patrons to-night at No. 444 Broadway. They offer a very attractive bill.

Yellow Fever Among the Shipping.

Information was yesterday sent to the Police Head-quarters that a person sick of yellow fever had been removed from on board the ship *Rattler*, lying at Pier No. 8 North River. This information was telegraphed to Mayor TIEMANN, at Manhattanville, who immediately came to the City to inquire into the case, and to take such steps as would protect the health of the City. The Mayor, in company with two or three other gentlemen of the Commissioners of Health, repaired at once to Pier No. 8 where they found the ship *Rattler*, of Baltimore, lying outside of the ship *Dreadnought*. Capt FORREST, of the *Rattler*, informed the Mayor that he was last from New-Orleans, whence the vessel arrived about a month ago; that she had performed the required quarantine, and had been permitted to come to the City and discharge her cargo; she had been in port some ten or twelve days, and had, meantime, been on the Dry Dock, and had been stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. She came to her present birth on Thursday. She had been sold to an Italian house in the City, who were about to send her to Sumatra after a load of pepper. The person who had been taken sick on board, and had been removed, was not the regular carpenter of the ship but had been in some way employed on board other vessels which had discharged at Quarantine. When learning all the facts in the case, the Mayor deemed it advisable to send the vessel to Quarantine, thinking it best to err on the safe side, if at all. The Captain was allowed, however, to have his ballast taken on board, which was necessary for the safety of the ship while riding at anchor. While this was being hoisted in, a steam-tug was in waiting alongside, and, as soon as the work was finished, the *Rattler* was taken in tow and transported to Quarantine. The case will be fully investigated by the Commissioners of Health, and a report thereon be made at the earliest meeting of the Board. The *Rattler* is an A No. 1 ship, of 794 tons, built in Baltimore three years ago, is owned by D. STEWART, and commanded by Captain FORREST.

CASE OF SENATOR MANDEVILLE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* states that General MANDEVILLE, Senator from the Dutchess and Columbia District, was actually appointed Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, and that he accepted the office. That paper publishes documentary evidence sustaining its assertions. If the facts are as set forth General M. has forfeited his seat, and another Senator must be chosen in November for the balance of his unexpired term, viz.: one year from the 31st of December next.

The Grand Fancy Ball at Old Point Comfort—All the F. F. V.'s out in their Native Splendor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

Last evening will constitute an epoch in the history of Eastern Virginia. The Grand Fancy Dress Ball came off, as anticipated, at the "Hygeia," and with triumphant success. A failure was predicted by many, owing to the short time allowed for preparation, and a few, whose wish was father to the thought, expected to have an opportunity of sneering at the "attempt" to get up a fancy ball at Old Point—an experiment which had never before been ventured upon by any of the proprietors. But Col. Jo. SEGAR knows no such word as "fail," and just such a time was never before seen in this latitude. It will be remembered that we have, here, one of the finest ball-rooms in the world, and one well suited to the purposes of a fancy ball—much better than were the comparatively cramped apartments last Winter of Mrs. Senator GWIN, in Washington. Her ball had been the great topic of conversation in metropolitan circles for months before it came off, and ample time had been furnished to ransack the whole country for costumes and characters. Not so here. The ball last night was gotten up on the spur of the moment, and in no respect was it inferior, considering all the circumstances, to the "great event" of last Winter.

For several days the guests had been in from all directions, eager for the fun, and with loads of trunks and band-boxes well packed with wardrobes suitable for the occasion. An untoward circumstance, just at the hour the ball was to commence, came near defeating the whole thing. A messenger from the gas house announced the unwelcome news that the fixtures were out of order, and that the gas-lights would fail. There were no conveniences for lighting with candles. What was to be done? The indomitable energy of the proprietor seemed to overcome all obstacles, for in a few moments the gas burned brighter than ever, displaying to great advantage the many beautiful costumes that filled the room.

I would not venture to enumerate, much less describe all the heterogeneous characters and costumes which thronged the Hygeia last evening; but, to give my readers an idea how the company appeared, I will select for notice a few of the characters which came under the immediate notice of your correspondent.

First in the list I would mention the *apropos* appearance of *Queen Victoria* (Miss FANNY ALEXANDER, of Washington) having just arrived by the Ocean Telegraph, and looking as fresh and lovely as ever she did amid the bowers of St. James. She wore a robe of royal purple velvet, trimmed with white ermine and gold lace. The crown of England sat most bewitchingly on her brow, as Old England and New England (Mr. MASSENBURG, of Hampton) went whirling together in the dance.

Mrs. C. ALEXANDER, of Washington, as *Maritana*, was beautifully costumed—dress of yellow figured brocade, with gold and velvet trimming, and black velvet hat with black and purple plume.

Miss BISSINI, of Richmond, as *Queen of the Brigands*, wore a short skirt of black velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace and red, with a head dress of glittering gems.

Mr. JUAN BISSINI, of Richmond, as BYRON'S *Don Juan*, was a gay Lothario, and a decided favorite among the ladies, dressed as he was in scarlet and green, and looking Don Juan all over.

Mr. E. D. BANKS, of Hampton, was an admirable *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. He was handsomely costumed, and sustained his character well.

Mr. ROBT. BRIGHT, of Williamsburg, as *Antipholus* of Syracuse, in SHAKESPEARE'S Play of "The Comedy of Errors" was much astonished to find himself

"Known by every one, though scarce an hour old
In Ephesus."

Two beautiful young sisters, from Norfolk (Misses BURROWS) appeared as the *Flower Girl*, and *Highland Lassie*, each in handsome costume.

Mr. CHEISMAN, of Virginia, appeared as *Hamlet*, and wore a magnificent velvet suit, richly trimmed with bugles. Mr. W. DRINKARD, of Washington, also handsomely dressed, duplicated this character.

Mrs. Col. DRINKARD, of Washington, was beautifully dressed as the *Maid of Verona*. She wore black velvet, heavily trimmed in yellow, green and gold; cap of cherry-colored velvet, with black plumes. This was a most becoming dress, and was much admired.

Mrs. A. H EVANS, of Texas, as the *Queen of Spain*, wore a rich royal blue velvet robe, trimmed with ermine and gold, with a tiara of diamonds upon her head. This was a very elegant dress, but rather heavy for a warm evening.

Mr. EVANS, of Texas, was gaily dressed as *De Soto*,—costume taken from the national painting in the U. S. Capitol.

Miss MARY FALLS, of Baltimore, as a *Flower Girl*, was dressed in exquisite taste.

Miss TILLIE EVANS, of Washington, represented the character of the *Highland Lassie*, and was one of the attractions of the evening.

Master RICHARD K. EVANS was a *Page* attached to the Court of Queen Isabella.

Mr. E. G. FOWX, of Hampton, strutted the haughty Indian chieftain *Osceola*, among his pale-faced friends, elegantly dressed as the prince of the forest.

Master GWIN, of Norfolk, as *A Gentleman of the Old School*, was a decided character, and much admired by the young misses.

Mr. T. D. JONES, of Virginia, was dressed as the *Great Mogul*, and in almost imperial splendor. The dress he wore was the same used by Madam ANNA BISHOP, during her visit to the United States some years ago.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Scotland, first personated *Cimbeline*, and afterwards the *Limerick Boy*. The latter character was sustained with great tact and good humor.

Miss JINNIE JONES, of Virginia, as *Ophelia*, was like all other Ophelias, "crazy as a June-bug," and most careless of her glossy tresses. She was beautifully dressed in character.

Mr LEE JONES, of Hampton, as *Gomez*, and Mr. RICHARD JONES, as a *Sailor*, sustained their characters well, and added much to the *tout ensemble*.

Miss McDOUGALL, of Baltimore, was beautifully dressed in yellow brocade, trimmed with white flowers, but the exact character she personated I was unable to learn, although she seemed to attract general attention.

Mr. MASSENBURG, of Hampton, was a regular down-easter, as the *Yankee Blade*; and he created great amusement with his jack-knife and whittling-stick. His first interview with Queen Vic. was extremely rich and *recherché*.

Miss HUNTER, of Virginia, as the despicable and hated *Lucretia Borgia* was dressed in queenly style—black velvet robe, embroidered with bugles—and looked the character she represented.

Miss W. LYNE, of Norfolk, was the bewitching *Esmeralda* with a light and becoming costume, which exhibited her graceful figure. Miss LYNE was a decided belle during the whole evening.

Mr. JOHN MCGREGOR, of Petersburg, was indeed a *McGregor* of the Rob Roy style—and looked as bold a chieftain as ever led a clan.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, personated the *Father of his Country*, and in the full dress of the time, was an admirable character.

Mr. J. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, was richly dressed as *Louis XIV*.

Mr. JOHN SEGAR, of Virginia, appeared in the gay costume of *Alonzo*, and his dress was admired for its richness and general effect.

Mr. J. R. SLAUGHTER, of Mobile, Ala., as the *Earl of Rochester*, found it difficult to sustain, *entirely*, his character, as the noble earl, I believe, was never sober during the last twenty years of his life.

Messrs. J. SEGAR, A. SEGAR and A. L. WOOD represented the *Three Guardsmen*, and were in appropriate costume.

Mr. JEFF. SINCLAIR, of Virginia, was one of the best characters represented. He came as *Black Hawk*, and, upon entering the room, he was greeted by Major DE RUSSY, United States Army, and pronounced the very counterpart of that celebrated chief. BLACK HAWK was with Major DE RUSSY for some time when the latter was in charge of West Point.

Miss GEORGIANA SINCLAIR was the beautiful Indian Princess *Maumee*, sister to OSCEOLA, and wore a rich costume suited to her character—

"Ho, ho!
Now for the love—the sweet young love,
Under the tala tree,
Who would not be like yonder dove—
The wild little dove—
The soft little dove,
Coo-cooing to her mate in the shade of the grove,
With none to hear or see!"

Miss WHITNEY, of Virginia, as the "*Light of the Harem*," was beautifully dressed in pink and white illusion; Turkish pants, of white satin, covered with illusion, and turban of the same material. This costume was particularly marked and admired, and was highly becoming.

Miss WEBSTER, of Gloucester, was *Lady Macbeth*, in black velvet, with bugle trimmings, and well did she support her character.

Miss KATE WILSON, of Norfolk, in white gossamer and flowing veil, was a beautiful representative of the *Maid of the Mist*, and she mistified the senses of more than one of the beaux that crowded around her.

Mr. JULIAN WHITING, of ———, was the gallant *Don Farrado*, in the genuine Spanish costume, and well did he bear himself mid the gay throng.

But I must forbear further description of the beautiful characters and rich costumes which filled the immense ball-room. Suffice it to say that we had all tongues, ages, sexes and conditions mingling promiscuously and engaging in the dance. The music was fine, and it was the Quadrille, the Lanciers, the Polka and the Waltz until the grey light of morning was seen peering over the battlements of fortress Monroe, when with the "Old Virginia Reel" the first "fancy-dress ball" at Old Point Comfort closed to the entire satisfaction of the guests and the proprietor.

During the coming week a chowder party comes off at the plantation of Colonel SEGAR, about one mile from the hotel—where your correspondent may be on hand making observations. O. P. Q.

KANSAS.

Official Returns of the Election, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Board of Commissioners appointed by Congress, showing the returns in full up to the time they were counted, on the 18th inst, at Lecompton:

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 4th, 1858, entitled "An Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," the undersigned Board of Commissioners having carefully canvassed the returns received by them of the election held the first Monday in August, 1858, on the propositions therein submitted, and made in conformity with the requirements of said act, have ascertained the vote to be by counties and precincts as follows:

Counties.	Prop. Ac'd.	Prop. R.	Counties.	Prop. Ac'd.	Prop. R.
Atchison	260	616	Johnson	154	424
Anderson	4	313	Jefferson	26	178
Allen	23	268	Leavenworth	456	2 203
Brown*	35	243	Lykins	99	440
Breckenridge	4	93	Linn†	43	422
Bourbon	27	429	Madison	—	158
Calhoun	32	250	McGee	6	14
Coffey	16	440	Nemaha	12	227
Doniphan	21	927	Pottowatomie	8	236
Davis	27	123	Riley‡	22	258
Douglas	40	1,785	Richardson	1	72
Dorn	9	—	Shawnee	41	748
Franklin	6	376	Wise	6	35
Hunter	—	23			
Total				1,788	11,390

Majority against Proposition, 9,512.

Now, therefore, we do hereby proclaim the result of the said election to be, that for "Proposition Accepted" there were cast one thousand sevan hundred and eighty-eight votes, and that for "Proposition Rejected" there were cast eleven thousand three hundred votes, and a majority of the votes cast being for "Proposition Rejected," it is deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution under the conditions set forth in said Proposition.

J. W. DENVER,
HUGH S. WALSH,
A. C. DAVIS,
C. W. DEITZLER,
} Board of Commissioners.

(C. W. BABCOCK, Esq., is absent from the territory.)

By this report the whole number of votes cast was 13,288, of which two hundred were rejected from some want of formality. Besides, thirteen precincts are not heard from, in which the estimated vote is 1,200. This added to the returns gives 14 488 as the full vote cast, which is quite equal to the expectations of the most sanguine The actual vote against the proposition cannot be less than 12,500, and the number for is but one or two hundred more than the vote for the members of the Convention that made the Constitution last year. It is generally conceded that these figures give about the true strength of both parties in Kansas: that is, about one to seven-and-a-half in favor of BUCHANAN and his swindle.

The perversion of facts that is now circulating through the Democratic ranks, that we have simply voted to remain a Territory, and that the question of Slavery or Freedom was not in issue is palpably absurd. Not one man in a thousand ever took such a view of the matter, and the vote was directly and explicitly for and against the Slave policy of the Administration. We are as anxious as ever to assume the rights and duties of State sovereignty, and the application will be renewed with redoubled energy at the next session of Congress.

A Delegate Territorial Convention will probably be called in September, to consider the propriety of either re-organising the Free State party, or organising a Republican party on a national platform. The Central Committee intend to call such a Convention at an early day.

There is considerable sickness in the country, but not of a violent character. Generally the ague is easily controlled, and but very few deaths have occurred in the Territory during the hot weather. The crops are remarkably fine at present, although some indications of the potato rot are reported recently. An abundance of hay is offered in town at $4 per ton. Emigration is rather light, and money continues scarce in the extreme. Mayor BABCOCK returned last evening from the East.

RANDOLPH.

*Returns from Powhatan township rejected, there being no such township,—3 for, 28 against.

†Paris township rejected for want of judges' certificate. 132 against.

‡Kansas Falls precinct rejected—the judges' names being signed all in the same hand writing.—37 against.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

The Committee met again on Saturday. A number of Societies applied for position in the line of procession. Referred to the Grand Marshal.

It was resolved and adopted that the Secretary write to Collector SCHELL to close the public stores on Wednesday next.

The programme of the Firemen's Torchlight Procession was received, accepted and ordered on file.

It was resolved to request the Croton Aqueduct Department *not* to sprinkle the Russ pavement on the 1st of September, and that all shopkeepers be requested to refrain from wetting the streets on that day.

Resolved that builders and others who have obstructions on the line of procession are earnestly requested to remove the same as far as possible, and that the Superintendent of Street Incumbrances be desired to remove all obstructions in his power.

Alderman BOOLE was delegated to make arrangements with the Superintendent of Police as to necessary details.

It was resolved to invite the Army and Navy officers in and about the City. Also, that Councilman BUNCE and the Secretary be authorized to get up forms o badges. Also, that members of the Common Council appear in white gloves, at their own expense. Also, that the Grand Marshal be authorized to procure division flags. Also, that Capt. DAYMAN and the officers of the *Gorgon* and of the *Indus* be received as guests of the City, on their expected arrival on the 31st inst, and that the Chairman of this Committee invite, receive, and conduct them to the Metropolitan Hotel.

After which, the Committee adjourned until Monday.

Notice to the Crew of the Niagara.

The late crew of the *Niagara* are particularly requested not to disperse or so engage themselves as not to join in the procession and ceremonies of the 1st September, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, agreeably to the invitation extended to them by the Committee of the Common Council through Captain HUDSON.

THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman Committee.
C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Select Committee of the Common Council on the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, held on the 28th of August, it was

Resolved, That builders and others who at present have obstructions on the line of procession are earnestly requested to remove the same, as far as possible. Also,

Resolved, That all storekeepers and residents on the line of procession be requested to refrain from sprinkling the streets on Wednesday, the 1st of September next.

The line of procession will be from the Battery up Broadway and Fifth-avenue, to the Crystal Palace.

By order of the Committee,
THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman.
C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* went into the dry dock at the Navy-Yard to be coppered, yesterday. The *St. Louis* is now thirty years of age, having been built in Washington in 1828. She is a second-class sloop-of-war, and has been on the stocks getting repaired for some months.

The *Niagara's* crew was paid off on Friday. The *San Jacinto's* men, in accordance with Secretary TOUCEY's instructions, have left the ship. They wil be paid off on Tuesday next.

The *Sabine* hauled out in the stream on Thursday evening, and the *Niagara* took her place at the wharf yesterday.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for Circular.*

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines** No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it, I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.** Are now receiving Per ships *Alfred Storer, Seaman's Pride*, &c., About 500 packages of ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE; Also, ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe, *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers** AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN GOODS,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.,
Have an UNRIVALED STOCK OF WINDOW SHADES
Of their own manufacture.
Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French Damasks, Satin Delaines, Cornices, &c., at Low Prices. No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Sterling Silver,** Tea Sets, Casters, Pitchers, Trays, &c., and a great variety of articles suitable for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Hatters Plush and Trimmings of every** VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS, Imported and for sale by ROBERTS & OATHELL, No. 113 Broadway. N. B.—Pelongs for Undertakers' use.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes** —ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees,** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Ladies, Foreigners, Strangers and all** are reminded that FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE is fully supplied with ancient and modern, novel, useful, fancy and elegant goods, wholesale and retail, No. 653 Broadway. Closed at 8 P. M.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell,** Jeweler, No. 396 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by *mail*, on receipt of funds.

MARRIED.

NORTH—MULFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 83 Sullivan-st., by the Rev. Saml. Benedict, JOHN D. NORTH, of Hastings, Minnesota, to Miss ELIZABETH V. MULFORD, of New-York City.

FISKE—GREENWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, CORNELIUS FISKE and MARY AMANDA GREENWOOD, both of New-York City.

MASON—TAYLOR.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hallam, the Rev. ARTHUR MASON, Minister of Christ Church, Westerly, R. I., to AMELIA C., daughter of the late Alexander Taylor.

DIED

BOSTWICK.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29, CHARLES C., infant son of Charles Coffin and Mary F. Bostwick, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Courter Goodwin, Esq., No. 48 Amity-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 28, SAMUEL PALMER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, A. J. and S. S. Palmer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at this late residence, No. 58 Ridge-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Orange and Dutchess Counties papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 28, of hemorrhage of the lungs, HUGH CAMPBELL, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 West 36th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

RICH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 29, STEPHEN A. RICH, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 148 Laurens st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 29, ELLA, twin daughter of William and Jane W. Youngs, aged 2 months.

BRITTAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 27, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS S. BRITTAIN, a native of Bristol, England.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Clinton av., near Gates-av., at 3½ P. M., this day, (Monday.)

COX.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM W., infant son of John D. and Maria Cox, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

WATCHES. WATCHES.

The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past twenty years, is selling gold and silver watches of all descriptions at retail at less than usual prices. A written guarantee is given with every watch. Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner at less than usual prices. GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SAFE FOR SALE,—A SMALL-SIZED SAFE, second-hand, for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and PORTERS,
for DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Preserved by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 38 Carmine st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

SATIN DE LAINES.

A large lot of superior quality, in all colors and styles just received, and now offered at a great reduction from usual prices, by SOLOMON & HART.
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin st.

THE INSECTS ALL LATE HELD A MEETING.
To find some method of defeating
Their enemy, EMANUEL LYON.
By whose invention they were dying.
Bed bugs and roaches, flies and fleas.
Ants, moths, and insects from the trees,
Were there in thousands; but in vain
Each insect racked its puny brain,
Despairing they gave up the task,
Resigned to die by LYON'S flask.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.
E. LYON & CO.

$4.50 PER TON, DELIVERED.—LOCUST Mountain Coal discharging this day, stove and egg sizes, which will be delivered at the above low prices, apply at TRUSLOW'S,
No. 14 Wall, No. 338 Cherry, and No. 385 East 14th-st.

A SUPPLEMENT TO HARPER'S WEEKLY,
Price Five Cents—Now Ready.
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
A HISTORY
FROM THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN TELEGRAPHING
TO THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC MESSAGE.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAITS—Cyrus W Field—Prof. Morse—Chief Engineer Everett—Capt. Hudson, of the Niagara—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland.

MACHINERY—Everett's Paying-out Machine—The Morse, House, Bain, Hughes, and English Needle Telegraph Instruments—Bain's Message Multiplier—Brooke's Deep-Sea Sounding Apparatus.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES—The Atlantic, the Newfoundland, the Mississippi, the Dover and Calais, and the Orfordness and Hague Cables.

ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCHES—Trinity Bay—Valentia Bay—The Telegraphic Plateau—Bottom of the Atlantic—The Great Storm—Agamemnon on her Beam Ends—Splicing the Cable—Laying the Cable—Niagara Entering St. John's—Coiling the Cable—Four Illustrations of the Newfoundland Telegraph Enterprise—Illumination of City Hall, New-York, and other Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

Primitive Telegraph—Carrier-Doves—First Semaphore—Electricity as a Telegraphic Agent—Chronological Summary of the Progress of Electric Telegraphing—The Problem—Posts and Wires—Velocity of the Electric Current—Bain's Instrument—Bain's Multiplier—The Morse Instrument—Telegraphic Alphabet—Professor Morse—Curiosities of Telegraphing—English Needle Telegraph—House Instrument—Rate of Telegraphic Printing—Hughes' Instrument—Rate of Morse Instrument—Submarine Telegraphing—A Prophecy—First Submarine Telegraph—List of Submarine Cables, showing Length, Number of Wires, and Date of Laying—How Submarine Cables are made—Bottom of Atlantic—Brookes' Deep-Sea Sounding Apparatus—Telegraphic Plateau—Origin of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise—Cyrus W. Field—Sir Alexander Bannerman—First Failure—Atlantic Telegraph Company—Atlantic Cable—Cost of the Cable—First Attempt—Break—Results of Failure—Chief-Engineer Everett: His Paying-out Machinery—Preparations for 1858—The Storm—Failure Again—Final Successful Attempt—Mr. Field's Journal—The *Agamemnon's* Passage—the Landing—Trinity Bay—Valentia Bay—Captain Hudson—Queen's Message—President's Reply—Curious Coincidences—What the English Papers say—Table of Telegraph Lines throughout the World.

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The Publishers invite the attention of the Public to the following Letters, which sufficiently indicate the sources and authority from which this careful account of the Grandest of Human Enterprises is derived:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1858.

Messrs. D. appleton & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I take much pleasure in certifying that Mr. John Mullaly was with us in the Newfoundland Telegraph Expedition in the year 1856, and that he was on board the *Niagara* during the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition of 1857-58; that he was present at the trial trip in June last, and the final expedition which terminated in the successful landing of the cable in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on the 6th of August, 1858.

His indefatigable exertions during all this time in procuring every fact in connection with the enterprise is deserving of the highest praise.

I have the fullest confidence in his narrative with regard to every incident that took place on board the *Niagara* during the process of laying the Cable, and I will continue to furnish him with every information in my power relating to the formation, progress, and success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. Mullaly, having accompanied us on the two Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857, 1858, alluded to above by Mr Field, had every opportunity, of which he availed himself to the utmost to procure the fullest details in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Indeed we were accustomed to regard him as the "Historian of the Expedition," and we congratulate ourselves that so authentic an account is about to be given to the American public

W. E. EVERETT, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

NIAGARA, Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that Mr. John Mullaly is about to publish a narrative of the Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857 and 1858. It affords me much pleasure to say he has accompanied us in the *Niagara* on both expeditions, and collected the fullest information; and I know of no one better qualified to give a correct and graphic history of our undertaking.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. HUDSON, Commander.

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AT A MEETING OF THE BUTCHERS of the City of New-York, held at No. 34 2d-av., on Saturday evening, Aug. 28, 1858, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of joining the City authorities in celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, Mr THOS. P. WAY was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. C. MARSHALL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. J. W. SALTER Treasurer.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been customary for the Butchers of this City to lend their aid in any celebration of magnitude in connection with the authorities of the City and recognizing the event to be noted on Wednesday next, as at once the grandest and most important in its results that the age has known; therefore,

Resolved, That the Butchers of this City will parade on Wednesday next, in connection with such of our fellow-citizens as intend to do honor to the occasion of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

Resolved, That the Butchers of this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City are hereby invited to meet with us on Wednesday, at 12 M., at No. 34 2d st., corner of 2d-av.

The following rules to be implicitly enforced:

Each member of the corps to be mounted, and dressed in dark clothes, with white apron and check sleeves. No caps allowed to be worn.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for their several markets, and that they be and are hereby directed to hand in the list of persons wishing to join with us from their respective markets on Monday evening:

FULTON MARKET.
Chas. Johnson, John Chappell.
S. Cornell, Zophar Pearsall.
Chas. G. Cornell, Eb. Kline.
WASHINGTON MARKET.
Thomas Way, John Keyser.
Phillip S. Weeks, John Roberts.
Chris. Gwyer, Benjamin McGregor.
George M. Harper, Henry Teaman.
W. H. Taylor.
JEFFERSON MARKET.
Thomas Devoe, George Starr.
Jacob Varian, David Reed.
CLINTON MARKET.
Jacob Fink, Jacob Reed.
Bernard Rice, Chas. Altaire.
James Haward, Daniel Williams.
CATHARINE MARKET.
Edward Kearny, Edw. Burns.
Chas. Farrington, Wm. Warner.
Fred. Rollwagon, Jr.
ESSEX MARKET.
Thomas Brown, David Tier.
Phil. Haight, Levi Duryea.
Thos Hudson.
GOUVERNEUR MARKET
Andrew Storms.
UNION MARKET
Wm. D. Atkins.
FRANKLIN MARKET.
Wm. Watts, Thos. Osbourn.
TOMPKINS MARKETS.
M. Woodcock, Geo. Vogel.
M. Crasto, Geo. Farrington.
John Donovan.
CENTRE MARKET.
F. Johnson, Jos. Clinch.
W. Lalor, Jos. Janeon,
Bryan Lawrence.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Decorations: Jos. Clinch, P. Weeks, Chas. Johnson, David Tier.

Dress Committee—Isaac Hammond, James Salter, Jacob Varian.

It is earnestly requested that the above named gentlemen meet punctually at No 34 2d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THOS. P. WAY, Chairman.
PHILIP WEEKS, } Vice Chairmen.
C. G. CORNELL, }
W. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.
J. M. SALTER, Treasurer.

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OPENING
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MONDAY, Aug. 30.
First appearance in America of
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The undersigned begs leave to state to the public that, although the engagement of this vocalist has been concluded for several months, he has sedulously refrained from previously announcing it, and has altogether abstained from every class of preliminary puff and notice. This he has done from a conviction that of late years it had been so extensively and commonly employed for every class of artist, whatever his or her real claim, that it had become rather injurious than otherwise. His experience has shown him that the taste of the New-York public may be fully relied upon, while many recent failures have convinced him that no degree of written reputation may insure a success. In consequence of this, he deems it wiser for himself, and better for the artists, to allow them to come without preliminary notice before the public, satisfied that this public will be sure to set the right value upon them.

To satisfy the demands of many professional persons and intelligent connoisseurs who appreciate the young and rising *Tenore*, Mr. PERRING, the undersigned has decided, previous to the first appearance of Signor STEFANI, to give him a fair chance in Opera, and begs leave to state that he will appear on Monday and Tuesday next, when he hopes that the public will award him an unequivocal success. MAX MARETZEK.

FIRST AND SECOND APPEARANCE OF
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Lisa	Signora Goldeni
Count Rodolfo	Signor Gassier
Elvino	Signor Perring
Teresa	Signora Avogadro
Conductors	{ MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.

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Amphitheatre	25

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MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1858,
Under the management of W. E. Burton.....Proprietor
J. Moore.....Stage Manager

This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front. The Company comprises the principal favorites of last season, with some additions. The best dramatic talent will appear in succession, commencing with
MR. JOHN COLLINS,
the popular representative of Irish characters, and the first Irish vocalist of the age.

This gentleman will make his first appearance in New-York for four years on Monday next.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the eminent tragedian, will shortly appear.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. Burton has much pleasure in stating that he has engaged the whole of the principal members—SEVEN in number—of the celebrated English Opera Troupe, whose career in Europe has been crowned with the most triumphant success, exciting the highest enthusiasm by their brilliant and artistic representations of all the best operas of the day.

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HENRY SQUIRES, the well-known tenor.

Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, a distinguished English opera singer.

Mr. CHARLES DURAND, a popular basso, with other established merit and popularity, aided by a well-known and highly-celebrated conductor.

The operas will be liberally placed on the stage.

MONDAY—The capital comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR and the farce of HOW TO PAY THE RENT, in which Mr. John Collins will appear, and sing several of his most popular songs.

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No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
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THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 30,
Bourcicault's five act drama of
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Luke Fielding	Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan	Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard	Mr. Burnett
Augustus	Mr. Jefferson
Scaggus	Mr. Peters
Dick Bulks	Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley	Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding	Miss Laura Keene
Meg	Mrs. Sothern
Daisy Vanguard	Miss Sara Stevens

After which, LA ZINGARILLA.

A new Fairy Extravaganza, called LOVE AND LIGHTNING, or THE TELEGRAPH CABLE, atrociously local and furiously funny, will be produced in a few days.

By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE and Mr. DAVENPORT will appear Sept. 6.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

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Last week of
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The great hit achieved by the representations of the LOVE CHASE and the Fourth Act of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, induces the management to repeat both on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1858.
Constance and Lady Teazle by
Miss JANE COOMBS.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Blake
Charles Surface	Mr. Brougham

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The performance will commence with the Drama of
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After which
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Darius Dutton	Yankee Locke

To conclude with
THE SEVEN ESCAPES OF ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN,

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30,
The performances will commence with the drama of
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To conclude with the Drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION.—THE Executive Committee are requested to meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
WILLIAM ROWE, HENRY ARENDS, } Vice Presidents.
BENJ. PRICE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUBS meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 30, at noon. Subjects—*The Best Varieties of Vegetables for Market*, and *Fruit for Farms*. Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited, and are always especially welcome. H. MEIGS, Sec'y.

THE CANAL-STREET TEMPERANCE Society meet in Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Speakers and friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN QUA, President.
WM. NASH, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse will be held in Farrington's Hall, corner 129th st and 3d av., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1858. Polls open from 6 to 9½ o'clock.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Election of two delegates to State Convention and two alternates. Poll open from 8 to 9½ o'clock. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, at O'Donnell's House, corner 3d-av. and 20th st. (entrance on 20th st.) at 8 o'clock, to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to the Syracuse Convention.
BENJ F. MANIERRE, President.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at the Head-quarters, 3d-av. and 89th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30 at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention. The polls will be open from 8 until 9½ o'clock. The roll book will be open one hour previous to the opening of the polls, for the signatures of those who have been admitted at least one week. None others will be allowed to vote. U. E. H. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. HILL, } Secretaries.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at Yoerg's, No. 446 82d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to the Republican State Convention. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
JOS. GUTMAN, W. R. STARRIT, } Secretaries.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linen in style, understands meats, poultry and baking. Wages $8 a month. Also, her niece, a girl of 16, as children's nurse and chambermaid; can do plain, neat sewing. Wages $4 a month. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, as waitress and chambermaid, as good cook and to wash and iron, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings bank.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, INTELLIgent girl, a situation as excellent cook; makes bread, cakes, pies and soups of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron, if required; understands her business, and will be found careful and attentive to orders; a steady home, more than high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth, is well acquainted with the sea, and would travel with a family. South preferred if possible. She can give the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a permanent situation to do up stairs work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family in the city, or would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED HONest and capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid. Can iron shirts beautifully, or would do general housework for a small family. Inquire of HENDRICK & CO., No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d-st. first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Has City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; does all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and childrens' clothes of all kinds; no objection to assist in light chamberwork; call at No. 158 West 27th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WELL recommended girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. Also, two smart girls want situations. The best of references can be seen by applying at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker and an

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A NICE HOUSE AND large garden; twelve lots, filled with all kinds of fruit and vegetables. The house has eight rooms, a fine conservatory leading from the parlors, fine pump, spring water in garden, and cistern. Adjoining the greenhouse is a large carriage house and stable, and four good rooms over. Gas in all the rooms. The whole will be rented to a responsible tenant for $450. Apply on the premises, to 21st-st., South Brooklyn, third W. A. BATCHELOR, house, right hand, from 3d-av. Greenwood cars pass every five minutes.

$1.300 FOR NINE MONTHS' OCCUPATION of one of the most beautiful residences facing the Harlem and Hudson Rivers and but one hour's ride from the City. House partly furnished, and with every convenience for housekeeping. The use of horses carriage, errand wagon given; also, cows and poultry. The place is well-stocked with hay and vegetables for Winter use. None but responsible parties need apply. For location, apply at 111 East 31st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th-av., cor. 13th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Deyst., up stairs.

TO LET—OPPOSITE LONDON-TERRACE, IN 23D-st. and in 2d-st., 3 first class houses, with all the modern improvements, at a very low rent. Apply to R. A. GREGORY, No. 383 6th-av., or at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d-st., to C. BLOODGOOD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 80 Franklin-st., six suites of rooms—viz.: parlors, bedrooms and bath-room and eight single rooms and basement. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 159 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND furniture of a fine three-story house opposite St. John's Park, nearly filled with good paying boarders. It will be disposed of at a bargain, in consequence of ill health. Address M., Box No. 130 *Times* office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A SHOW WINDOW, WITH privilege in the store, suitable for a watchmaker, jeweler, &c. No. 134 Fulton-st.

TO RENT IN WILLIAMSBURG—A PARTLY furnished, first-class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, near South 10th st. ferry, stage and railroad routes. The house is new, 25x50 feet, including extension, built with modern improvements, with fine yard, arbors and shrubbery. Rent moderate. Possession Oct. 1. Apply to S. LYON, No. 52 Warren st., or No. 28 South 10th-st., Williamsburg.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A well-furnished house situated in a pleasant part of Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., six doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 22d-st. with all the modern improvements, or, if preferred, a small family, willing to pay liberally for an agreeable home might have the best rooms, with board. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., next to corner of Broadway.

DAGUERREIAN SKY-LIGHT.—ARTIST'S studios and furnished rooms to let at No. 535 Broadway, next to the Prescott House, corner of Spring st. Go and see them.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to A. G. G. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY located house No. 10 University-place, on the northwest corner of 8th-st., just painted throughout and put in complete order for the owner's occupancy. If not sold will be rented to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone house, No. 11 321 st., between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24.6x60 deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE.—$9,000 FOR THE HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house No. 118 West 39th st., near 7th av., 20.6 front. 3 stories, basement and undercellar, and all the modern improvements. Inquire of ANSON BEEBE, No. 202 38th-st., or of R. UNDERWOOD, No. 294 West 27th st. Part of purchase can remain.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE PREMISES No. 761 Washington st., near 16th-st. Size, 24 by 103, and well rented. A reasonable amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-story and basement cottages, with brick fronts, Nos. 2 and 13 East Baltic, near Court-st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTing Central park on 5th-av, between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a medium-sized house, having the modern improvements, and situated in a desirable location up town, between 34 and 6th avs., and below 59th-st. If furnished, a portion of the furniture would be taken, at a fair rate. Address stating particularly the location, price, &c., C. L. RICHARDS, Box No. 2,180, Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, not less than 26 feet front in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and not higher up than 35th-st. Address Box No. 634 Lower Post Office, stating rent and location.

WANTED TO HIRE—A THREE STORY HOUSE in a good location, with modern improvements; rent $750 to $800 per year, with immediate possession. Address, with location and price, A., Box No. 2,759, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house, or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his late residence at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. House of brick, three stories, with wings two stories, and basements; two parlors, dining-room, library, eight large and three small bedrooms; built in the best manner and in good order; barn and out-buildings; five or more acres of land. This property is within sight, and a few minutes' walk, of the depot at White Plains, and for beauty and convenience of location is unsurpassed by any inland place in the country. R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ONE MINute's walk from the depot, a handsome cottage residence, finished throughout in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, gas, &c.; there is half an acre of land attached, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; well water, barn, &c. Apply to M. A. PICOT, 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Sandy Hook steamboats.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, situated on the Hudson river, near the City, will be let until April 1, to a responsible and careful tenant, on very liberal terms. For particulars, address Box No. 146 *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 160 acres, (the whole or part) good soil and surface, well adapted for dairying or market gardening. It is two hours from the City and five minutes from depot, schools, churches, &c. Location healthy, orcharding plenty, in full bearing, and mostly grafted. House large and nearly new; cow-house that will accommodate 40 cows; large barn and other outbuildings. Stock, utensils, &c., if desired. Price low and terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States, No. 29 William st., (basement.)

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; first-early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situated 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods, &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., New-York.

HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a retail hardware store in one of the best locations in the City is offered at a great reduction for cash. To a young man who has from $4,000 to $6,000 and wishes to commence business, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Address M., Box No. 110 *Times* office, with name, &c.

$50,000—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with the above amount, to engage in the leather business. A rare chance for an investment. Address Box No. 2,832, Post Office.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Odd Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at their salesroom, No. 156 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the Southern and Western jobbing trade.
Also,
150 sample cards of pocket knives,
razors, shears, scissors, table knives, &c.,
all of the best Sheffield manufacture, and superior to any ever offered at auction
Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,
$3,000 Racine & Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
13,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8 per cent Bonds, due 1876.
68,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated.)
20,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee.
1,150 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bonds.
1,983 59 Three notes drawn by L. E. Glatz for $6st 53 each.

100 shares Continental Bank	$100 each
75 shares Mercantile Bank	100 each
30 shares Security Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
38 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
20 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
10 National Fire Ins. Co.	37½ each
58 Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, (hypothecated)	100 each
100 Brooklyn City Railroad	10 each
35 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	30 each
100 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.	15 each
100 shares Williamsburg Gas. Co.	50 each
25 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.	40 each
272 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
50 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
10 shares Union Ferry Co.	100 each
10 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares City Fire Ins. Co.	70 each
2 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
7 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
23 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
40 shares Stonington Railroad Co.	100 each
26 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
30 shares New Word Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
15 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	35 each
10 shares Rumtoldt Fire Ins. Co.	109 each
10 shares National Express Co.	109 each
20 shares American Coal Co.	25 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 2. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

WALTER M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WALTER M. LLOYD will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order, and has been in use but a short time, consisting, in part, of solid rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and 6 back; rosewood centre stands, marble tops; round buffet, sideboard, marble-top mirror back and doors; rosewood centre, side, and pier-table, marble tops; solid oak extension table, with case; English tapestry and Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware; French, China, and Bohemian ware; rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture; hair mattresses, bolster, and pillows; hair-seat chairs, rocking chairs, and sofa beds—together with a great variety of household goods. Catalogues on morning of sale. A competent person will be in attendance to cart, pack, and ship the goods.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, AUG. 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting, in part, of parlor suites, etageres, Voltaires, rockers, easy and other chairs, tête-a-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, enameled chamber suites, extension tables, mattresses, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Housekeepers and others will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the largest and most recherche assortment ever offered at public sale. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at No. 152 8th-av., for cash, by order of assignees, the entire stock of hardware, cutlery, &c., contained in the store; also, a lot of iron and steel; also, one large platform scale for weighing iron, one smaller one; also, shelving, counters, desk, glass, &c.; also, one business wagon. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-s., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 carving knife & fork, 4 table spoons, 12 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains, 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do., 1 ruby do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order, VAN WAGONER & SREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, &c., TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large and choice stock, just landed, all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware. Sales at this store are peremptory of all offered. Call and see.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN C. CHEESMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Peirce and Allan Peirce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Peirce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SEELY C. EYRES and AMELIA R., his wife, James De Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Pest, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Till, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheesman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John R. Mortimer, John T. Watson, Morton Mortimer and Charles Debost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.
The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 10, 1858.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. CLINTON, plaintiff, against SANFORD H. KARNER and MARY his wife, (who for the purposes of this action is sued in the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her correct name,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1858, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 10, 1858, A. D. DITMARS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
Administrators.
jy19-lawtuM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated, New-York, May 29, 1858.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
JOSIAH BLACKWELL,
Administrators.
my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL C. BIRCH, late of Camborwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.
mh15-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

FURNITURE.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES,
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, &c.,
MATTRESSES,
At reduced prices at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker st, in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 89,)
Four doors east of Broadway. New-York.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 40 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & CO., New-York.

SWENNY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,400,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of these bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $6 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
10 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Fatherly Bank, of Bethel, and hath limited and assigned till the 26th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test.
AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Fatherly Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 26th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD. }

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 283 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:	
HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. R. RANCKE,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALFRED V. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
Jas. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York We'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises four powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, and INDIAN EMPIRE. The next steamer will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $90; Second class $60; Third-class $30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS

New York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	From Bremen for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR, Sail.	Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat.	Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 13
HERMANN, Sail.	Oct. 9	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 27

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, ARIEL ..... Sept. 4 Oct. 2 Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT.. Oct. 2 Oct. 30. Nov 3.
These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Mott's Surgical Museum.

Professor MOTT has, lately published a catalogue of his Museum. The collection is composed chiefly of parts removed from the living body during his numerous operations, and comprises more than a thousand specimens. It may be found at the Fourteenth-street Medical College and is free to the public.

The reputation of Dr. MOTT as an operating Surgeon was so long ago established and has been so steadily maintained that many who are well aware of his eminent position do not recall at once how it was won.

Towards the close of the last century, JOHN HUNTER, one of the greatest and most original of surgeons, resolved to tie the femoral artery to cut off the supply of blood from a pulsating tumor in the ham. It was a bold experiment, characteristic of the great genius of the man, and was crowned with complete success. This operation was the first practical step towards controlling disease by arresting the supply of blood to the diseased part, and inaugurated an era in surgery. A new avenue had been opened to enterprise, for no man could say where the practice was to end, and there followed one of the most stirring periods in the history of chirurgical art.

In 1807-8 and 9, when Dr. MOTT was a young American student in London attending the lectures of CLINE, Sir ASTLEY COOPER and ABERNETHY, the ligature of arteries was the leading idea, and English and continental surgeons were rivaling each other in carrying the practice every year to greater vessels still nearer the heart, young MOTT's attention was especially directed to this new road to fame, and there is still existing in the Museum a human heart, with its arteries and veins, prepared by him when a student at St. Thomas's Hospital. It was then he acquired that familiarity with great blood-vessels and that dexterity in the use of the ligature which led him in after life to venture boldly beyond the bounds of existing precedent, and to claim for his own, new regions of the body now first subjected to the dominion of operative surgery.

On his return to this country, the professorship of Anatomy and Surgery held by Dr. WRIGHT POST, in Columbia College, was divided and a separate chair given to Surgery, to which he was assigned.

The young surgeon soon showed so little fear of arteries—tying and dividing them if they chanced to be across his path when in the pursuit of tumors, and not hesitating, sometimes, to sever even veins in the same way—that the staid old medical gentlemen of the time came near being startled from their propriety. Dr. PHYSIC, of Philadelphia, remarked of one of his operations, that "nobody but such a madcap as MOTT would have thought of performing it," but the event proving fortunate, the remark, in the end, only added to the lustre of the operation. In 1818, by a movement of unexampled daring, he reached the ultimatum of the ligation of arteries in the direction downward towards the heart, tying the innominata itself, the great common trunk which supplies the right side of the head and the right arm with blood. On the fourteenth day after this operation the ligature came away without hemorrhage, and, up to the twenty-fifth day, the success of the operation seemed complete, but an unlucky ulceration from above at this time opened the vessel, and doomed the patient to the ordinary event of aneurism. It was this operation which his former preceptor, COOPER, always envied, and said he would rather have performed than all of his own.

In 1821 he was the first to saw out a portion of the lower jaw for a disease, which before this device had commonly proved fatal, removing, in this operation, nearly half the bone, and completely and permanently restoring the patient to health. Subsequently he has many times successfully performed the same section and often in a more extended manner, following the bone quite into the joint, and disengaging it from its socket.

In 1827 he was the first to reach, from below, in the upward direction towards the heart, the extreme point to which the ligature has yet been successfully applied—the common iliac artery, one of the great trunks into which the aorta divides. In this case the operation proved eminently successful, and the fortunate man who had been so miraculously delivered from a horrible death, ten weeks after walked 25 miles to express his debt of gratitude, and to this day lives and leads an active life, a witness to the transcendant science of HUNTER and the faultless skill of MOTT.

In 1828 he performed successfully one of the most bloody and dangerous feats in the whole record of Surgery, no less than the complete exsection of the collar-bone, enlarged as it was into a formidable mass of disease. Forty ligatures were required in this operation to staunch the blood, and yet in three months Nature filled the yawning chasm, and the patient completely rescued from impending destruction now lives an eminent clergyman in South Carolina.

The operation for restoring mobility to the lower jaw, now universally accredited and in general use, is one of the new inventions of MOTT. During the fifty years through which his practice has extended, his operations have been almost without number. He has performed lithotomy 164 times, tied the common carotid artery 45 times, the sub-clavian artery nine times, the primitive iliac artery once, the internal iliac twice, the external iliac seven times, and the femoral artery 53 times, to say nothing of more numerous operations of the same kind on the arm and forearm and on the leg and foot. Of amputations and minor operations he has kept no continuous record, but his practice in these branches of surgery has been equally extended.

Honors from abroad have flowed in upon him almost without measure. He is Foreign Associate of the Imperial Academy of Paris; Fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; Fellow of Kings and Queens College, Ireland; Honorary Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of Edinburg, and Knight of the Order of the Medjit of Constantinople, to follow the list no further, and he has fortunately lived long enough to see at home the envies and jealousies of the more active period of professional life die out, and to find himself recognized as one of the links which connects the medical profession in this country back to the Coopers and Hunters of English surgery, and the Dupuytrens and Roux of France—men of great and bloody renown, to whom every Doctor of medicine desires to trace his professional pedigree.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commission met again on Saturday.

Brig *Hibernia* applied to proceed. This vessel referred to Health Officer.

Steamer *Nashville* asked to proceed. Referred to the Health Officer for report.

The Health Officer's report in regard to the steamer *Memphis* was approved of and concurred in.

Schooner *T. D. Wagner*, from Charleston, asked to proceed. This vessel sailed before sickness commenced. The case referred to Health Officer for report.

A petition was received from sundry citizens of Staten Island, asking that the Staten Island Ferry boats be prohibited from landing at the Quarantine landing. Referred to the Health Officer for report, which he is requested to make on Monday next.

Brig *Jno. Stevens* asked to proceed. The petition denied.

The annexed is the report alluded to:

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, City of New York:

Sirs: The steamer *Memphis* came into port from Charleston on the 24th inst., with sixty-three passengers, and the usual cargo from that port. Your Honorable Board ordered the passengers to be detained for five days' observation, and that the cargo of the steamer should be discharged at Quarantine.

I have to report that yesterday morning two cases of yellow fever appeared on the steamer, I hearing that the vessel was infected, and is infected, notwithstanding she arrived in port with all hands well on board.

The passengers have been taken to the Quarantine grounds, where they will be detained for at least five days, and the vessel has been sent to the lower anchorage, where she will await the further action of your Board.

The occurrence of fever on board of this vessel caused a panic on board. Those who had hitherto been abusing the Quarantine authorities for detention, saying that there was not the slightest danger in allowing them to go to the City; that they were all well, and that every one on board were acclimated to the poison, and hence that they would not sicken if allowed to proceed, were the very persons who were most alarmed and the most anxious to leave the vessel. On landing from the vessel on the Quarantine wharf, many of the crew were heard to threaten that they, with some of the passengers, were determined not to stay at Quarantine, if they could in any way escape. Hearing this, and knowing of the alarm on the outside of the walls, I made a requisition for ten extra policemen to patrol Quarantine, so that none of the crew or passengers should escape. The policemen are on duty and the vessel is below. and the passengers, with the sanction of your Board, will be detained five days from the time of landing.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

AUG. 28, 1858.

LAGER AND THE CLASSICS.—Patrolman BULL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, sends us the names of four men who will testify, he says, to the truth of his statement that the four gentlemen who essayed the Greek Classics last Sunday evening, were so far gone over into what is politely termed intoxication, that he felt it his duty to do for them what they could not do for themselves—quiet them, and forcibly postpone the essay to a more proper time and place. But the Greeks deny that they took anything stronger than lager, and the Courts decide that lager can't intoxicate. In which confusion, why should not the Police Commissioners investigate the point whether Mr. BULL suffered a joint optical and aural illusion? Mr. BULL intimates that he is anxious for such an inquiry; let the Greeks repeat their performance, and the Seven-headed Department ought to have ears enough to make an appreciative audience.

Police Intelligence.

TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Thos. F. Dooley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he heard a noise as of some one breaking through a door. After listening a few moments, he discovered that it proceeded from Mr. John Keefe's Restaurant, No. 594 Broadway, and found that an entrance had been effected by breaking the sash of a side door. He immediately procured the assistance of another officer, and entering the premises they discovered that the burglars had kicked in the panel of an inside door. They struck a light, and made a thorough search for the thieves. They soon found two young men secreted in the cellar, with a quantity of picks, a "jimmy," and other burglars' tools in their possession. The burglars were taken before Judge BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court. They gave their names as John Smith and George Walker. These are not their real names. They are old offenders. They were committed to answer, in default of $2,000 bail. It was subsequently ascertained these men, before they entered Keefe's Saloon, had broken into the store of Julius de Lacroix, next door, No. 596 Broadway, by pressing through two panels of a rear door on Crosby-street. It was the noise which they made getting into this store which was heard by the Officer, and the burglars in order to evade pursuit burst into the restaurant next door, where they were afterwards found. They did not carry anything away with them. The store contained $7,000 worth of laces. The same store was burglariously entered about eighteenth months ago and $11,000 worth of goods carried off. Since then a porter has been in the habit of sleeping in the store every night, but on the night that the burglary was committed he was absent. Mr. Lacroix preferred a charge against them and they were ordered to find $2,000 bail to answer this complaint also.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.—A man named Philip O'Brien, of No. 92 West Thirty-first-street, saw a man lying asleep in Mulberry-street yesterday morning, and supposing him to be an acquaintance of his, went up to him and spoke to him. The man awoke, and then O'Brien perceived that he was not his acquaintance, begged his pardon and passed on. The man, however, followed him, seized him and took him to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he preferred a charge of attempted larceny against him, alleging that O'Brien had his hand in his pocket when he awoke, and also that he stole his hat. O'Brien protested his innocence, but the complainant, who gave his name as Patrick McGoulden, made his affidavit against him, and both parties were detained to await an examination. In due time they were taken before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court. Here, before the parties had a hearing, McGoulden and one O'Boyle, a friend of his, by dint of much threatening so worked upon the fears of O'Brien, that the latter was induced to give O'Boyle a $1 bill, in return for which they were to cease persecuting him. They left him but soon returned saying the bill was bad, and unless he gave them more money they would have him put out of the way for six months, by sending him up to the Penitentiary for that term. Here Officer Paul, of the Sixth Ward, who had learned what was going on, interfered and told O'Brien not to give them any money. The facts were laid before Justice WELSH, who immediately discharged O'Brien, and, on complaint of the latter, held McGoulden and O'Boyle to answer a charge of attempting to extort money. They were committed to the Tombs, but afterwards gave bail for their appearance to answer.

BURGLARY.—A man named Hyman Hoffman was arrested, Saturday, by Officer Franklin Kasmire, of the Tenth Precinct. The officer saw him running through Hester-street towards Christie-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, and his attention was directed to him by the noiseless manner in which he moved. The officer followed him to the corner of Broome and Christie streets, where he lost sight of him, but soon after he found him in an area, lying on his back. He had no shoes or stockings on. The officer arrested him, and took him to the Station-house. A pair of socks, covered with mud, was found in the area. It was afterwards ascertained that Hoffman had burglariously entered the house of Mrs. Emma Schiller, No. 69 Forsyth-street, the same night. Mrs. Schiller was awakened by some noise in the night, and saw Hoffman in her room. He made his escape immediately. She had locked the door on retiring, so that he must have forcibly opened it. She found a pair of shoes in her room, which Hoffman had left there. The prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A clerk in the store of Mr. G. B. Curtis, No. 257 Greenwich-street, Saturday evening sold two linen handkerchiefs, at three shillings each, to a man 21 years of age, a native of Charleston, S. C., who subsequently gave his name as Oliver Mitchell. The man offered in payment a $10 bill on the National Bank of Boston. The clerk examined the bill and found that it was a counterfeit. He immediately went after a policeman, and soon returned with Sergeant Gilmore, of the Third Precinct. Mitchell was standing in the doorway, and as soon as he saw the policeman he started and ran several blocks before he was captured. He was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed for trial in default of bail. His story was that the bill was given to him by some person whose name and residence he could not give. The counterfeit bill is a poor imitation of the genuine note.

HORSES AND HARNESS STOLEN.—Mr. George Bartlett, of Gardner's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Park-place, about three weeks since left a pair of horses, worth $600, and a costly harness, at Newark, N. J. A few nights afterwards both horses and harness were stolen and were not seen afterwards until yesterday, when their owner saw three men, two of whom were apparently intoxicated, driving them in New-York. Mr. Bartlett called Officer Parker, of the First Precinct, who arrested the three men and detained the horses and the vehicle to which they were attached. The men said their names were Charles Black, John Kearney and Henry W. Hungerfring. Kearney is a colored man. Justice WELSH took the complaint and the prisoners were locked up in the Tombs.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.—Margaret Conway, an Irish girl, was found by officer Carle, yesterday morning, at the corner of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street, in a very weak condition, suffering from injuries which she said she had received the previous night. She said she was induced to go to a dance at the house of one Lash in Twenty-third-street with a girl named Bridget McDermott. About 11 o'clock this girl commenced beating and abusing her in a shameful manner, and after that some men took her into an alley near a stable, violated her person and beat her until she was blind. They stole her shawl, hat, and $6 or $8 in money. The officer took her to Bellevue Hospital. The Doctor said her case was a dangerous one.

A CRASH.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon the chimney of the house corner of Worth-street and Mission-place fell with a crash, passing clean through roofs and floors to the cellar. The interior of the old building is left a perfect wreck. The outside walls are still standing. The Fire Wardens have ordered that all access to the building should be prevented. The house next door in Worth-street was also much damaged. A child lying in bed narrowly escaped death. The accident caused great excitement in that crowded neighborhood.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—John Stoutinger and Ann, his wife, were arrested yesterday for an alleged assault upon and attempt to stab Officer Ferguson, of the Fourth Precinct. It appears that one Wm. Drought, of No. 42 Vandewater-street, claimed that a dog, which the prisoners had in their possession, belonged to him. The dog was taken away from them, but after he got into the street, ran back into Stoutinger's house. Officer Ferguson endeavored to get the dog again, and it is alleged that the prisoners resisted him, and that Stoutinger tried to stab the officer. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs by Justice WELSH.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—At 1 P. M., Saturday, a man named Wm. Almis, while at work repairing the roof of No. 16 East Twenty-ninth-street, lost his balance and fell to the yard beneath, injuring him severely. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by officers Tucker and Bogart. George Reed, in attempting to jump ashore from a Jersey City ferry-boat before it was secured to the bridge, yesterday, at 1¾ A. M., fell, and his legs were badly bruised. He was taken to the Hospital.

BURGLARY IN AVENUE C.—The residence of Mrs. Catharine Lewis, in Avenue C, near Thirteenth-street, was burglariously entered at an early hour yesterday morning. The inmates of the house were alarmed before the robbers made their escape. One of them dropped a purse, which he had stolen, in attempting to make his escape, and was apprehended by Officer Lindsay. The other escaped, carrying a gold watch with him. The prisoner, who said his name was William Murphy, was taken before Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

FOUND DEAD IN HER BED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Mrs. Margaret McKeon, wife of John McKeon, residing at No. 291 West Thirty-seventh-street, was found dead in her bed. Coroner GAMBLE was notified.

GRAND LARCENY.—Catharine Murphy, a servant girl, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $120 from her mistress, Mrs. Margaretta Monsavof No. 36 Boorman-place. The girl had only been employed there nine days. She was taken before Alderman OWENS, presiding at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to contradict, in your paper, certain statements injurious to me as a policeman, which have recently appeared in other City journals. On the charges of assault and battery upon Messrs. HALL and PEARY, I have to say that whatever was done by me was in discharge of my duty, as I am confident the facts will appear on legal investigation. Moreover, I am not suspended, but am still on duty as a policeman.

HENRY MORAN, Eighteenth Precinct.

Havana.

By the *Cahawba*, at New-Orleans, we have advices from Havana to the 18th inst.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable was received with much enthusiasm in Havana, and in all probability an attempt will soon be made to communicate with the United States in the same manner.

The affair of the American brig *Nancy* still continues to make much talk and excitement. The Spanish authorities will release the vessel.

Sugars are active and firm, with a slight advance. Stock, 160,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 15 premium; New-York, 3 do.; New-Orleans, 4¼.

Health improving.

On the 18th the American bark *Ada* entered the harbor of Havana.

[Advertisement.]
HEALTH ACCUMULATORS.

Who would not be covetous, and with reason, if health could be purchased with gold? Who not ambitious, if it were at the command of power or restored by honor?

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Can restore health—nay accumulate it—so that for years and years your blood will be rich in purity and mere existence a pleasure.

Continued pain or uneasiness in any organ is generally cured by one or more doses of Brandreth's pills. One hundred and eight years' use by the public, and thirty years' personal experience by the undersigned fully justify this assertion.

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., says: I have cured the most deplorable costiveness of the bowels with Brandreth's pills when every other remedy has failed and the patient was given up to die. Skin diseases of an inveterate and painful character, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, tetter and Summer heat I have seen eradicated by their use. I have cured the rheumatic, the epileptic, the paralytic and the consumptive with these excellent pills alone.

In jaundice and all affections of the liver, dyspepsia, dysentery and diarrhœa, pleurisy, sudden pains and inflammations, female obstructions, scorbutic and scrofulous, even gouty and neuralgic affections, have given way to the use of this medicine.

In my own person I have received great benefit from the use of Brandreth's pills; and now, after twenty years' experience with them, my estimation of their virtues continues to increase.

OBSTRUCTION.

A young lady, beautiful and healthy, took cold, which caused a serious obstruction for two years; her health was broken down and her beauty departed. At length BRANDRETH'S pills were tried; eleven doses of from two to four were taken in the fifteen days preceding the usual period. Regularity was restored, and her health and good looks recovered.

WORMS.

BRANDRETH'S pills are the best vermifuge: they are infallible. A little child, six years old, for some weeks was drooping; its mother gave it one of BRANDRETH'S sugar-coated pills; the next day there came away a worm sixteen inches long, and as large round as a child's finger. The child was well.

PLEURISY.

A gentleman, away from home in the woods, was taken with pleurisy; the inflammation was terrible; every breath made him writhe with agony. Eight BRANDRETH pills were swallowed, and warm oil applied locally; the pills operated, and the pain was relieved; plenty of gruel was taken, and six more pills, and the second day the patient was cured.

These statements should have weight, and prevent the use of poisonous drugs and stop the sad practice of bleeding. B. BRANDRETH.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER BOX, AT DR BRANDRETH'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 294 CANAL-STREET, BRANDRETH BUILDING, AND THE SAME, SUGAR-COATED, 13 CENTS, WARRANTED TO KEEP AS WELL, AS THE PLAIN.

[Advertisement.]

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 1, IN HONOR OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Joint Committee on the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration having accepted my offer to furnish a gratuitous exhibition of fireworks on Wednesday next, I hereby respectfully inform the public that I will give my first public display in this City on the evening of the above day in front of the City Hall.

The programme will be published in the papers of Tuesday next. G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1858. No. 62 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing like the American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night this place of amusement terminates its season, with Yankee LOCKE in two of his best dramas, this making the 1,283th consecutive night since its last closing. It will undergo a thorough renovation, repainting, decorating, upholstering, new gas ornaments, &c., &c., and reopen on Saturday next, Sept. 4, with two new pieces and the best company that has ever appeared on this stage Go to-night and see the finale.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. ALSO $5 boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Dépôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by
G. W WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys, and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CELEBRATION.—The Common Council determined not to celebrate the Telegraph success on the 1st September, but accepted the invitation of the authorities of New-York to unite in the ovation in that City. Many citizens however have determined to make a demonstration on their own account. A number of saloons, stores and private dwellings will be illuminated, and many transparencies and mottoes have been prepared.

UNLICENSED PEDDLING.—On Saturday Michael Kidd, Richard Dorman, Thos. Griest, Peter Gilmartin, Lawrence Burdett, Peter Flynn, Geo. Dowling and Michael Regan were arrested for peddling without a license. Justice MORRHOUSE reprimanded and discharged them.

FORGERY.—On Saturday Judge CORNWELL committed, to await the action of the Grand Jury, WM. J. WEBB, a commercial agent, on a charge of forging a check on the Broadway Bank, to the amount of $30, in the name of John BRODSTREET & Son, mercantile agents in New-York. The check was passed on W. & H. MILLER, grocers in Atlantic-street. It was deposited in the City Bank, and, on presentation to the Broadway Bank, the forgery was detected.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths last week 166; males 87, females 79. There were three small-pox cases.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—CHARLES BRANNENTICH was re-elected Captain of Company F, National Greys, of this regiment, on Friday evening.

COUNTERFEITS.—Five dollar bills on the Litchfield County Bank, have been in circulation recently.

BURGLARIOUS WOMAN.—A woman named O'ROURKE, residing in Adelphi-street, was arrested by Sergeant RHODES, on a charge of robbing the house of Mr. SINCLAIR on Friday, and also some ten days since. The goods stolen were found at her residence. She was committed for trial.

COUNTERFEITERS.—SYLVESTER COLLINS and WM. ALLEN, who were arrested for passing counterfeit bills, escaped, on Saturday, from a Deputy-Sheriff with whom they were allowed to go to obtain bail. They have not been heard from.

PICKPOCKETS.—HENRY POLLOCK, JAMES LYNCH and CHARLES DAVENPORT were arrested, on Saturday, by officers of the Second Precinct, on a charge of having picked the pockets of visitors to the *Niagara* at the Navy-yard. One man lost a gold watch and chain. Their portraits were taken, and, in the absence of specific complaints, they were allowed to depart.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Coroner HEDDING held an inquest on the body of a man who died of *delirium tremens* on Friday night in the jail. He had been committed for drunkenness by Justice VOORHIES.

SUNDAY BALL-PLAYING.—The Third District Police arrested several persons yesterday for playing ball.

ALMOST DROWNED.—Officer BEATTY, of the Second Precinct, on Saturday evening rescued FRANCIS CONLY, who had fallen into the river at the foot of Fulton-street. He was intoxicated.

New-Jersey Items.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO CAPTAIN HUDSON.—Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*, having accepted the invitation of the Jersey City Common Council to a public dinner on Friday next, active preparations are in progress for the event. The following are the Chairmen of the several Committees:

Reception—Alderman HARDENBERGH.
Invitations—Mayor GREGORY and the Common Council.
Speeches and Toasts—Alderman THURSTON.
Music and Decorations—Alderman TILDEN.
Dinner—Alderman DECKER.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have granted the use of a spacious room in their new dépôt for the occasion, which will be fitted up at the expense of the Company. They have also tendered the use of one of their boats to convey the guests from Brooklyn to Jersey City.

Tickets of admittance are to be issued to such citizens as may desire to participate in the demonstration, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity to be present.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—A fire broke out in the leather establishment of H. D. CODLEY & Co., corner of Garden and Fourth streets, early on Saturday morning, caused by the slacking of some barrels of lime which had been stored there. At one time it was feared that the Methodist Episcopal Church on the opposite corner would take fire; but the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the shop. The loss is about $1,200, upon which there was no insurance.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28.

$15,000 U. S 5s '74	103⅜	150	Reading Railroad		49⅛
20,500 Virginia 6s	91⅜	500	do		49⅛
31,000 Missouri State 6s	84⅜	700	do		49
25 000 do	s60 84⅜	500	do	s30	48¾
4,000 Michigan 6s '78	108	100	do	s30	48¾
3 000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	90	400	do		48¾
5,000 Erie R.con. bs. '71	80¾	300	do		48⅞
1,000 Hud. R.R.con. bs.	60¾	100	do	s60	48¾
2,000 Har. R. 2d M. B.	73¼	400	do	s30	44¾
5,000 M. C. R. R 8 p.c.		100	do	s10	48¾
S. F. convt bds.	96¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.R.		59¾
6,000 L.C.&Mil. l. g. b.	24⅞	100	Mich.S.& N.I.R.R.		24¾
6,000 do	25	350	do		24⅞
1,000 Gal & Chi. 1st M.	96	300	do		24⅞
1,000 L.E &W.2d M.B.	47	50	do		24¾
80 Peoples' Bank	99⅛	100	do	s60	24¾
12 Nassau Bank	96	50	M.S.N.I.pf.s	b10	46
10 Man. Gas Co Scrip	130	50	do		45⅞
150 Lea. & Hud. C'l. Co.	98⅜	50	do	s45	45¾
46 Pac. Mail Steam Co.	88½	100	Panama R.R.		114
50 do	s30 88¼	50	do	b60	114½
110 N.Y. Cent'l R.R.	80	50	Ga. & Chi. R.	s30	83⅛
1700 do	s30 80	25	do		83¾
450 do	80½	270	do		84
875 do	86¾	100	do	b60	84
360 do	b30 80¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		35
50 do Sept. 15	80	200	do	b30	35
150 do	s30 80¼	100	do	s30	34⅝
1200 do	s10 80	100	do	s60	34⅝
5 do	79¾	250	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s60	73¼
110 Erie Railroad	18	300	do		73¾
700 do	18⅛	200	do	b60	73¾
100 do	b30 18	25	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		19¼
100 do	s3 17⅞	25	Second-av. R. R.		89
60 Hud. Riv. R.	28¾				

MONDAY, Aug. 30—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the week past shows a good degree of activity, the Import entries being $4,777,339, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, as against $4,315,152 the same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, to Foreign States, are $1,286,237, as against $1,364,215 the same week last season. The Export of Specie is $188,440, as against $149,399 direct and $400,000 *viâ* Boston, this time last year. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are lighter than the previous week, being only $479,357. The balances in the office to the credit of various Government accounts, on Saturday afternoon, stood $13,418,098, as against $13,739,639 at the close of the previous week. Of the difference, $200,000 went in Coin by express to one of the Southern offices; and we understand that $500,000 will go out to-morrow for the New-Orleans office. The general movements of Specie through the week were quite moderate, both ways, until Saturday morning, when $1,434,674 in Gold was delivered from California, but too late to affect the Bank average of the week, which being a declining one on the last statement, will probably show a further decrease on the account to be averaged this afternoon, but with the California remittance to be added to the actual amount on hand for the new week. The last average stood $28,349,507. Some further negotiations in bank have been made upon the new Stock of the Federal Government, and these go into the loans to be averaged for the week. The total amount of this Stock and of United States Treasury Bills upon which advances have been made, and which enter into the loan column of the Bank Statement, is now estimated at $22,500,000.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, which we published early in the month, to the 31st July inclusive, the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, (Specie and Bullion excluded) amounted since Jan. 1, to.....$78,475,123
Add four weeks in August.....19,153,169
Total to date.....$97,628,292
Against same time, 1857.....170,308,818
Decrease this year.....$72,680,526

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1..$36,763,000
Add four weeks in August.....4,230,774
Total to date.....$40,993,774
Against same time, 1857.....48,640,717
Decrease to date.....$7,646,943

The same tables make the Export of Specie since Jan. 1.....$15,161,000
Add four weeks in August.....2,209,690
Total to date.....17.370,690
Against same time last year.....32,045,302
Decrease this year.....$14,674,612

The amount of Gold delivered at this port from California, and Gold and Silver received here from abroad since Jan. 1, is:

From California.....$24,082,266
Europe, Mexico, &c.....1,815,000
Together.....$25,897,266
Against 1857:
From California.....$21,029,212
Europe, &c.....5,200,000—$26,229,212
Decrease this year.....$331,946

The price of Money at Bank and in the open market is much the same as reported in our last weekly review. Demand loans are had upon approved collateral at 4 ℔ cent., with exceptional cases in favor of U. S. and State Securities, at 3½@3 ℔ cent., and against Stocks not active or current at the Brokers' Board, at 5 ℔ cent. Mercantile Bills at 60@90 days, of prime credit, are discounted at 4@5 ℔ cent., and longer dates at 5@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The market is generally well supplied with means, and the improvement in trade is still too guarded to increase materially even 6 months' paper, while bills on good names, falling due this side of January, are scarce and in demand. The request for money from the Stock Brokers continues moderate, and some of them have temporary deposits left with them as low as 3 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are steady; London, 109⅛@109⅜; Paris, 5.12½@5.11¼.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States 103⅜@103⅞ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex-dividend.....78⅛@77⅞@80⅛
New-York and Erie.....17⅛@18@18⅛
Reading.....48⅛@49⅛@48⅝
Rock Island.....72⅝@71⅞@74
Michigan Southern.....22⅞@24@24⅛
Illinois Central.....77@77⅛@77
Panama.....114@114⅛@114⅝
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend.....85⅛@88⅛@88⅜
Galena.....83⅛@83@84⅜
Missouris.....84⅜@84⅝@84⅜
Virginias.....92⅛@93@91⅞
Tennessees.....91⅛@91¼@91⅜
La Crosse Land Grants.....22⅛@25@25
Toledo.....34⅛@33⅞@35⅛@34⅜
Delaware and Hudson.....98⅛@98½@98⅝
Michigan Central.....58@57¼@59⅛

The week on the Stock Exchange was an active and rather interesting one. The speculators for and against the market had several turns of fortune. On Monday, when the New-York Central transfers reopened, and a large number of contracts, maturing since the 1st of August, had to be settled up, the *Bear* account seemed to have the advantage; this stock losing the previous firmness shown on the Saturday previous at 78½@¾, and yielding to 77½@¾ ℔ cent. The subsequent dealings were pretty well contracted, resulting ultimately on Saturday last in favor of the *Bull* account, with an established advance of 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Central, the same on Rock Island, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. on most of the other Western shares. In the instance of Milwaukee & Mississippi the rise is 4 ℔ cent. Reading shares were largely dealt in, and on Friday attained 49½ ℔ cent., but the deliveries of the next day being made with greater ease than anticipated, the stock closed about 48¾ ℔ cent. In Pacific Mail and Panama Shares prices were almost uniformly steady up to Saturday, when the former was held for 89 ex-dividend, and Panama 114¼@114½ ℔ cent. In State and United States Stocks, the only changes of moment were a decline in Virginias to 91¾, and a better demand with an advance to 84¾ for Missouris. There was only one regular session of the Brokers on Saturday, which left off, after a large business in several of the leading shares, a little weak, but at the informal meeting in the afternoon, full rates were again paid, and Central advanced to 80¼, and Rock Island to 74@74¼ ℔ cent. On the last-named stock the sales on contract for a week or two past have been unusually heavy, most of the speculative jobbers taking part against it, on account of the reported light traffic over the line since 1st August, which they infer may postpone the resumption of dividends. But as usual when so large a party go *short*, without concert with each other, the market turns when least looked for, and the supposed weakness of the stock oversold proves its market strength. The demand for Erie, up to 18@18¾ ℔ cent., is owing, in a good degree, to the preliminary movements which have been made in favor of advancing the compensation for the business on the line, and the restoration of at least partial harmony with the other great lines to the West. Several buyers of week before last at 16¼@16½@17 have made, and to some extent realized fair profits out of their confidence in this statement, and the same improved feeling is gradually extending to the unsecured Bonds of the Company. The two interests contribute about $20,000,000 of the cost of the property, and as only one of the mortgages is nearing maturity, (the second for $4,000,000, due in 1859,) and that is provided for by a reservation of the mortgrge Bonds of 1853, no serious conflict of interest or proceeding in foreclosure is immediately apprehended. If the future policy of the management is such as to reclaim the public confidence recently lost by mad and unlicensed competition, the probability is there will be no difficulty on this point. A prudent rule of administration, and fair pay for the business of the next fiscal year of the road, can alone render the exchange of mortgages, or the sale to third parties of the reserved Bonds of 1883, at all practicable. But these practical points being secured, there is not one holder in ten of the maturing Bonds of 1859 who would refuse the necessary forbearance—say six or twelve months, if need be, the interest being paid as usual. An improvement is also being felt in other Railway Bonds, heretofore under the cloud of embarassment, particularly in the early mortgages of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Wabash Valley, Southern Michigan, and Milwaukee and Mississippi. The second or 10 ℔ cent. issue of the last-named road is still very low, about 65 ℔ cent., (after selling by private contract as low as 60 ℔ cent.,) the issue being only $600,000, and the November, coupons of 5 ℔ cent. approaching maturity. The same Bonds sold before the May coupons as high as 82½ ℔ cent., with no more certainty of the interest being met than at present. The July traffic on the line was $100,262. The shares upon this report have advanced from 15½ to 20@19½ ℔ cent. Both the first and the second mortgage interest due this Fall, we understand to be certain. The 8 ℔ cent. Sinking Funds of the Michigan Central have advanced to 96¼@97 ℔ cent., and the shares, which fell last week to 57½, are again recovering—closing 59¼@59¾. All the Bonds of the New-York Central Company are in request at full prices, partly in London orders. Illinois Central Construction Bonds have advanced to 91½@91¾. The General Market on Saturday left off strong.

The Stock Exchange is to be closed on Wednes

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2167. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROPELLER AT ST. JOHNS.

Bombardment of Djidda by a British Man-of-War.

ELEVEN OF THE MURDERERS HUNG.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs—Consols 96 1-2@96 5-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *Propeller*, which left Galway at 9 P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day.

[The line not being open on Sunday, the news could not be transmitted until yesterday.]

The steamship *Northern Light*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

By the arrival of the *Propeller* we have Liverpool advices to the 21st by mail to Galway, and to the 21st by telegraph to that port.

The news is not of importance with the exception of one item, the bombardment of Djidda by a British man-of-war, and the consequent hanging of eleven of the murderers of the British and French residents of that place.

British politics were quite stagnant.

The Emperor Napoleon was nearly through with his tour in Brittany.

A project had been started in Paris for connecting Europe with China by a line of telegraph.

A difficulty of a trivial nature is said to have arisen between France and Switzerland as to boundaries.

Advices from Austria state that the Government had resolved to increase its naval expenditures fully fifty per cent.

Some of the Madrid journals ridicule the idea, which has just been renewed in America, of Spain ever ceding Cuba to the United States.

It is now reported that the King of Prussia will probably abdicate the throne about the 1st of October.

Accounts of the crops in Russia are unsatisfactory, particularly in the vicinity of Odessa.

Djidda (Arabia) was bombarded by the British steamer *Cyclops* in consequence; it is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting reparation for the recent massacre of the English Consul and others. The *Cyclops* shelled the city for five days, when ISMAIL PACHA, the Turkish Commissioner, finally made his appearance in the place, and promised to arrange the matter. He subsequently executed eleven of the assassins, and sent four others to Constantinople to be dealt with there by the Sultan. The *Cyclops* then took her departure.

The dispatch conveying the above intelligence gives no account of the extent of the damage done to Djidda by the bombardment, nor of the immediate grievance which impelled the commander of the *Cyclops* to so summary a proceeding, as it was previously understood that he was to await the arrival of ISMAIL PACHA before proceeding to extremities.

We have details of India news to July 17. They fully confirm the telegraphic statements to the effect that the country was gradually quieting down.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to Galway.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 21—A. M.

The Brokers' *Circular* states that the sales of the week have been 37,000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation and 4,500 for export. All qualities are ⅛d. lower. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅞d.; Middling Mobiles, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d. The stock in port is estimated at 648,000 bales, of which 567,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market without change and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has been generally quiet. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote Flour quiet at the following quotations: Western 20s @21s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio 22s.@23s. 6d. WHEAT, there has been an advance of about 1d. on all grades, the market closing buoyant and with tendency still upward. Western Red 5s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; Southern do. 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; Southern White 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. CORN quiet, and quotations nominal; White 34s.@34s. 6d., Yellow 33s. 6d.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The various circulars quote the Provision market generally steady. Beef heavy. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 60s.@62s. for retail lots. Tallow dull, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote RESIN steady at 4s 2d.@4s. 4d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. ASHES quiet at 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s.@33s. for Pearls. SUGAR firm. COFFEE dull. RICE firm; Carolina quoted at 19s. 6d.@20s. TEA slow of sale at former prices. QUERCITRON BARK is quoted at 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. for Philadelphia, and 7s. for Baltimore. FISH OILS unchanged in price, with about an average business; Sperm is quoted at £80@£82. LINSEED OIL 34s.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.]

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 20.

SUGAR is quiet and unchanged in price. COFFEE firm at previous rates. TEA unchanged and firm. RICE firm. BREADSTUFFS firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a fair average business in American Securities, without change in price.

MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 96⅛@96⅝ for both money and account.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 19.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* COTTON quoted at 107 francs.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 21—P. M.

COTTON has been quiet to-day, and sales reach only 6,000 bales at yesterday's rates.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency, but the sales were small, as holders demanded still higher prices. CORN is quiet and unaltered in price.

PROVISIONS are steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21—P. M.

Consols close, to-day, at 96½@96⅝ for both money and account.

There is no miscellaneous news of importance to-day.

Sailing of the Propeller for Boston.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 30.

The *Propeller* leaves this evening for Boston.

From Washington.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—THE NEGROES ON BOARD THE SLAVER ECHO TO BE SENT BACK TO AFRICA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 30.

Commodore SHUBRICK and Commander PAGE were at the Navy Department to-day on business connected with the Paraguay Expedition. The latter will be connected with it, and serve under the former as fleet captain.

The Government having been officially advised of the landing, at Charleston, of the captured slaves from the brig *Echo*, telegraphed to-day, through the War Department, to the United States Marshal to remove them to Fort Sumpter, about five miles from Charleston. Arrangements will be made to restore them to their native land. Twelve slaves have died since the capture of the vessel, which was in an extremely filthy and unsafe condition.

From St. Louis.

NEBRASKA NEWS—THE CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

Leavenworth dates of the 27th inst. are received. Governor RICHARDSON, of Nebraska, has called a special session of the Legislature, to convene on the 21st of September, for the purpose of remodeling the laws of the Territory, many of which he alleges to be in conflict with each other, and not offering ample security to life and property.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, one of the overland mail California mail contractors, has arrived in this city. His purpose is to complete the arrangements for putting the contract in operation by the 15th of September.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 30.

DELOS DE WOLF, Hard, has been chosen Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Oswego.

R. F. MCNITT, of Washington, acts with the Hard section of the party.

The Hards, to-day, declare their determination to contest all the Albany Districts, on the ground of illegal voting at the primary elections. This determination has been come to in consequence of the action of the Softs in contesting the Fourth District where ABRAHAM VERNAM, Hard, was elected by 15 votes out of 22.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 30.

A fire broke out here last night in the drug store of Dr. HARRIS, whose loss is $7,000; insured, $5,000.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 30.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday last were 57, and for the week ending on that day 402.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Prompt Action of the Health Authorities.

Five or six cases of yellow fever have occurred within the last week in this City and its vicinity, all of them being traced directly to vessels which have arrived at this port from New-Orleans and other ports. The first case was that of MCCULLOUGH, the carpenter of the steamer *Philadelphia*, who died with every symptom of the disease at Hoboken three days ago. On Friday two persons who had been employed on board the ship *Rattler* were taken ashore sick. One, residing at No. 205 Division-street, died with black vomit yesterday morning, and the other, residing at No. 40 Rutgers street, was yesterday pronounced past recovery. These persons had been at work in the lower hold of the ship while she lay upon the Dry-Dock undergoing repairs. There were a large number of men employed on board, and it is not unlikely that other cases may arise from the same source. One other case, in fact, was yesterday reported to have occurred in East Broadway, but the precise location, or name of the party, was not given. The Mayor, on learning the fact concerning the *Rattler*, promptly ordered her to the Quarantine, not however, without strong remonstrances, and even threatening communications from her owners. They told the Mayor they would hold the City responsible for the vessel if he sent her away. The Mayor replied, "We will scuttle your ship if it is necessary to do so to protect the public health; and talk about the liability afterwards." He, however, gave them until Sunday noon to take in ballast, to enable the ship to "stand up" at her anchorage, and at 1 o'clock P. M. she was underway in tow of a steam-tug for Quarantine. This ship lost a boy on the passage from New-Orleans, whom the Captain, (GUIGLIELMO,) it is alleged, imprudently took from the hospital while he was sick. Since her arrival she had been sold to a new firm, who were fitting her for a voyage to Sumatra.

Two other cases of fever were reported to the Mayor early yesterday morning, originating on board the *Philadelphia*. JOHN COLE, the third Assistant Engineer of that steamer, died on Sunday night, at the Ohio House, corner of Warren and Washington-streets. Another person also connected with the *Philadelphia* was lying sick at the same place. Upon inquiring of Dr. ROBINSON, who attended upon both cases, he stated that they were typhus, and not yellow fever; the peculiar symptoms of the latter disease not appearing at all. Dr. ROCKWELL, however, made an examination and pronounced them sporadic cases of yellow fever, originating, like the Hoboken case, on board of the steamer. Hereupon the *Philadelphia* was immediately ordered down to lower Quarantine. The mandate was promptly obeyed by the owners, although this sudden diversion of the steamer from her position upon the mail line is a serious detriment to them, and seriously interferes with their arrangements.

The sickness on board the *Philadelphia* was confined to the colored crew, two of whom died on the passage. The Captain says the sickness was caused by imprudent exposure on the part of the seamen. She was detained at Quarantine for about a week, when her cargo was discharged into lighters, and the vessel was fumigated and cleansed.

THE CASES IN BROOKLYN.

On Friday last Dr. BOYD, acting Health Officer of Brooklyn, was notified that a case of yellow fever existed in Amity-street, near Columbia, in the person of a lighterman, who had been employed on board of vessels unloading at Quarantine. The case was privately removed to the Flatbush Hospital, where it is reported to have terminated fatally. Yesterday another case was said to have occurred (also a lighterman,) but Dr. BOYD, acting, as he says, under the instructions of the Board of Health, preserves a mysterious silence on the subject. For this reason the public are not fully informed as to the particulars of the case, and are naturally inclined to magnify the danger to which they are exposed. These cases, however, being all directly traceable to vessels which have arrived from sickly ports, there is no occasion for alarm. The Brooklyn Board of Health have passed an absurd resolution that all persons who have been employed on board any vessel or lighter, or in any store where quarantined cargoes have been discharged or stored, shall remain for ten days on board the vessel or lighter, or in the store, after they shall have been so employed.

City Inspector MORTON, with the view of taking every precautionary measure possible, had the rooms and premises in which the yellow fever has recently occurred, thoroughly deodorised and renovated, by the most powerful chemical agents, and caused all the bedding to be burned.

The proceedings of the Castleton and New-Brighton people, concerning the yellow fever on Staten Island, and a communication of Health Officer THOMPSON, on a proposal to stop the Staten Island Ferry-boats from their usual trips, will be found on the Second Page of the TIMES of this day.

VENEZUELA.

Late and Important Intelligence—Blockade of Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

We learn, says the Baltimore *Patriot* of Saturday last, by the arrival of the schooner *Peerless*, Captain PATTERSON, at this port from Porto Cabello, in the very quick passage of thirteen days' trip, the following very interesting advices:

On the 12th inst., the British steam frigates *Buzzard* and *Tartar*, and a French war steamer, name not known, under command of Captain FEBL, of the *Buzzard*, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captives a large number of coasting vessels anchored therein, and the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the same fleet blockaded Porto Cabello, likewise capturing a large number of coasting vessels. At the latter there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war steamers the shipping was deserted by their officers and crews, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were overhauled in the port. Captain PATTERSON states that the blockade was caused by the Government refusing to give up the person of Gen. MONAGAS.

The course thus pursued by the British commander has already been foreshadowed. The preliminary action of the Squadron is reported in our English files. On the 17th day of July we learn that the following letter was received by the British Vice-Consul at Laguayra:

Copy of a Letter sent by Captain Dunlop to Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Laguayra:

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER TARTAR,
off Laguayra, July 17.

SIR: I have to request that you will give notice to the British merchants and other British residents at Laguayra that I have a communication to make to them, which it may be of importance to British interests in Venezuela that they should have an early intimation of, and that I will make that communication on board Her Majesty's ship *Tartar* at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday next, the 19th inst., to all those who choose to attend.

I will send boats to the jetty at 10:30 A. M. on that day to convey those gentlemen on board who may be there. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DUNLOP.

The meeting was held on board the *Tartar*; 16 gentlemen attended, English, and others having English interests in their hands. The following passed:

Captain DUNLOP stated that it was possible that the differences between Venezuela and England and France might become complicated to such an extreme as to cause hostilities to take place; that he expected more English and French vessels of war to enforce the fulfillment of the promises given by Venezuela, adding, that if they were not brought to a satisfactory conclusion, a refusal to do so would be held as a *casus belli*. Mr. THOMPSON asked Captain DUNLOP if he thought that hostilities would take place under any circumstances. Captain DUNLOP replied, he not only thought so, but assured him that they would. Captain DUNLOP advised them to use their influence with the Government to comply with the demands made by the French and English Consuls.

The merchants of Laguayra have subsequently sent at note to the Consuls of the other friendly Powers, requesting their mediation.

The demands made by the English and French Consuls are as follows:

1. That Gen. MONAGAS, I. GIUSEPPI, and GUTIERREZ, shall immediately receive their passports and leave the country.

2. That the Governor of Caraccas be deposed, &c.

3. That compensation shall be made to Mr. ROBINSON for arresting him while bearer of dispatches for Mr. BINGHAM; also for a Frenchman who was murdered in a drunken broil in the suburbs.

Private communications from Venezuela, by the present mail, adds the London *Times*, show that the country is again threatened with disturbance. A strong party is said to have risen in favor of MONAGAS, and to have destroyed several villages, their course being marked by great atrocities. These new dangers seem to be generally attributed to the encouragement given to the defeated faction by the steps taken by the English and French Ministers against the new Government. There was every disposition, it is said, on the part of the men now in power to do the utmost for the bondholders, but the English had been rendered so unpopular by recent events that the task would be very difficult.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ABBY LANGDON

The Atlantic Telegraph in England.

THE TOUR OF NAPOLEON III

LATER FROM THE EAST.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS QUIET—CONSOLS 96 1-4 a 96 1-2.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, R. LEITCH, Esq., Commander, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th of August, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *Austria* arrived out at Southampton on the night of the 15th, and the Cunard steamship *America*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th August.

The steamship *North Star* and *Borussia* were appointed to sail from Southampton for New-York on the same day that the *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool.

Owing to the repairs in progress upon the steamer *Indian Empire*, that vessel would not be ready to sail from Galway on her advertised day—the 24th of August—her place was therefore to be filled by the steamer *Pacific*, which had been purchased by Mr. LEVER for the purpose, at a cost of £44,000. The *Pacific* is a side-wheel steamer, one of the fastest vessels afloat, the property of Messrs. LLOYD, BRILBY & Co., of the Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

The ship *Abbey Langdon*, of New-York, bound from Akyab to Antwerp, with a cargo of 1,800 tons of rice, ran ashore during a thick fog in Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, on the night of the 12th of August. Tugs were sent to her assistance, but were unable to get her off. She was making water fast, and fears were entertained that she would go to pieces. The ship and cargo were valued at £40 000.

At the latest advices the vessel remained in the same position.

A dispatch from Yarmouth says: "They are discharging the cargo, (570 bags of rice, in a dry state, have been brought from her by Mr. DAY, of this place.) The ship has 17 feet of water in her hold. If the weather remains fine, the cargo may be saved in a damaged state. The ship, most probably, will become a wreck."

A dispatch from Cowes adds: "Three smacks laden with rice from the American ship *Abbey Langdon*, from Akyab for Antwerp, on shore at Compton Bay, have proceeded for Southampton. The *Geneva* and *Accommodation* have sailed for Compton Bay, to take in rice from the wreck."

Mr. CUNARD, according to the London *Globe*, has offered to place vessels on the line which will bring British Columbia within 35 days steaming from Liverpool.

It is the intention of the British Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a force of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for the formation of roads and bridges to open up the resources of the colony, and to erect blockhouses for the reception and safe custody of the gold which may be disposed of by the miners, and at the same time to form an organized military force for the maintenance of law and order.

The Duke of MALAKOFF gave a grand banquet in London on Sunday, the 15th of August, in celebration of the Emperor's *fête* day. All the Foreign Ministers, including Mr. DALLAS, and several members of the Cabinet, were present.

At a meeting of the European and American Steam Company, held in London, a statement was submitted showing such an unsatisfactory condition of the financial affairs that the concern was in danger of being wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy. A Committee was appointed to call for the accounts of Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., the agents of the line, and to take the requisite steps to prevent the Company from being wound up. This state of things is reported to be owing to unfortunate differences between the directors and the managers, Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., the result of which has already proved so disastrous as to induce the directors to dishonor their acceptance for £20,000, as also to refuse payment of the debentures now falling due. The effect of these differences has already reduced the £9 shares to 35s. We are happy, says the Hampshire *Independent*, to be able to say we have the strongest assurances from quarters on which we may rely, that Messrs. CROSKEY & Co. are not to blame for this lamentable state of things, and that if their wishes are consulted the Company will be kept out of Chancery, the acceptances and debentures honored, and a dividend be at once paid. The British Foreign Office issues a notice that the Mixed Commission for adjusting claims against Montevideo, agreeably to the treaty of June 23, 1857, was installed at that city on June 23, 1858, and that consequently, claims of persons residing within the territory of the Republic will be admitted up to 21st of September next, and claims of persons beyond that territory up to the 20th of December next.

The British Admiralty had advertised for tenders for the conveyance of 150 troops to Vancouver's Island, *viâ* Cape Horn.

Some sensation had been created in London by the discovery of the dead body of a man lying in the open road, and the subsequent confession of a naval officer, Lieut. CLAVERING, that he had unintentionally caused the man's death by the use of a sword cane, in defending himself from the man's attack upon him.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company officially announce the reception and dispatch of messages through the cable—including the one from Queen VICTORIA to the President of the United States.

Nothing is yet said as to the public working of the line.

The tenders for the Indian Loan of £3,576,000 had been opened. The minimum price fixed was 97, and the offer at and above that rate amounted to £3,179,500, leaving only about £400,000 still to be allotted. The first installment, amounting to nearly £600.000. was to be paid on the 23d of August.

GEORGE COMBE, the author of the *Constitution of Man*, died on the 14th of August.

The Emperor and Empress of France continued their tour through Brittany, meeting with enthusiastic receptions at all points.

One of the incidents of the Emperor's tour was that when at Port Louis, he paid a visit to the room in which he had been held a prisoner.

The annual *fête* day of the Emperor, Aug. 15, passed off well, the usual popular amusements being resorted to in Paris.

Letters from Paris mention a general expectation that the Bank of France would, in a few days, reduce its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 17th inst., a buoyant tone prevailed, and the 3 per cents which opened at 69.30 closed at 69.45.

A telegram from Paris, of the 17th, says:

"The sitting of the Conference held yesterday was the last. It will only reassemble on Thursday to sign the Convention."

Two political pamphlets, one entitled "Cherbourg and England," and the other, "Shall we have War with England?" had been published in Paris, and attracted considerable attention. The first-named is attributed to M. JULES LECHEVALLIER, an ex-refugee in England, and at present employed in one of the Ministries, and the other is signed by a M. S. MEDORAS. Both pamphlets are written in a spirit hostile to England, particularly to the "privileged classes."

On the other hand, the speeches recently delivered in England by Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, two of the members of Parliament who were present at the Cherbourg *fêtes*, and who strongly denounced the policy of the Emperor, had awakened the indignation of the Paris journalists, and had given rise to sundry bitter rejoinders.

The Paris *Patrie* suggests that a new conquest would be achieved by the cause of peace, were the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be proclaimed.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Toulon on the night of the 13th of August.

The French ships of war in the Adriatic are to remain there for some time longer.

It was stated that two new line-of-battle ships were to be immediately put on the stocks

It was again rumored that the Ministry of Marine would be combined with the Ministry for Algeria and that Prince NAPOLEON, as the head of the combined departments, would be honored with the dignity of Grand Admiral.

Rear-Admirals RIGAULT, DE GENOUILLY and PELLION had been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admirals. In consequence of this promotion, it was presumed that the former would be removed from the command of the French squadron in China.

There had been a manifest fall in the price of wheat throughout France. The new crop had been housed in excellent condition. The markets for wines and brandies were inactive.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report made to the Emperor by Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the claims of French commerce for the damage caused by the privateers of Columbia from 1824 to 1827. The report goes on to state that a convention was concluded at Bogota in December, 1856, by which it was agreed that a sum of 810,000 francs should be paid to the claimants, with interest at 4 per cent. After the convention had been entered into, the State of Columbia was broken up into three States, and it was necessary to have the consent of the two States of the Equador and Venezuela to the arrangement previously made with New-Granada. Conventions to that effect, continues the report, have been since entered into with the States in question, and as the money paid into the *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations* now amounts to a considerable sum, the report recommends the appointment of a commission to liquidate the affair, and decide on the division of the funds among the different claimants. The report is followed by a decree carrying out the above recommendation, Baron BRENIER, Minister Plenipotentiary, being appointed President of the commission.

A riot broke out on the 5th at Tilborg, in Holland, in consequence of the police having interdicted a song to be sung in the streets which was insulting to a family in the town. Two persons were reported killed and several wounded. The military had to restore order.

Queen VICTORIA remained at Potsdam in privacy with her daughter, whose accouchment is expected in October. A letter from Berlin says:

"A police order prohibiting the newspapers from alluding to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers, has produced a great sensation here. The prohibition is attributed to important discussions which are about to take place in the Council respecting the regency. It seems certain that the Prince of Prussia will soon definitively assume the reigns of government, and that the ministry will be greatly modified, if not entirely changed."

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 13th of August, says:

"It is very positively stated to-day that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Naples is decided upon, and even that the fact was announced, although not officially, in one of the last Conferences on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities, in reply to a question from the Austrian Minister."

A letter from Florence asserts that Gen. FERRARI DE GRADO, Commandant-General of the Tuscan troops, has fallen into complete disgrace, and that this is looked upon as an important event; as nothing less, in short, than the abandonment by the Grand Duke of the Austrian policy, and of his drawing towards Piedmont.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes the statement of the budget of 1857. Despite a considerable increase in receipts and a great reduction of expenses, the Government admits that there is a deficit of 42,000,000 florins (£4,200,000.) The deficit of 1856 was 60,000,000 florins.

A conspiracy was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there, most of the conspirators being from 12 to 15 years of age. Eleven of them have been tried and sentenced,—one to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. In passing sentence, the Judges themselves recommended them to mercy, on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the Government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland, with a view to a general rising of all the Sclavonic populations of Austria to form a republic, which would comprise some 9,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Archduke STEPHEN, of Austria, ex-Governor-General of Hungary, who has for some years been living in a sort of exile, in the Duchy of Nassau, has returned to Vienna; and a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Emperor.

Advices from Copenhagen speak hopefully of the probability of an amicable and early settlement of the differences between Denmark and the Frankfort Diet. Notwithstanding the opposition of Hanover, it was considered in the Danish capital not unlikely that the Diet would accept the propositions made, and that all difficulties respecting the Duchies would at last be overcome. In confirmation of this view a Hanover journal announces that the Diet had accepted the propositions of the Committee relating to the Holstein affair.

The Bombay mail of July 19 arrived at Alexandria on the 8th of August.

The news is of no special importance. The Gwalior army had been broken up and gone into quarters, and Sir HUGH ROSE had resumed command of the Poonah Division.

The Gwalior fugitives had reached Bowlespore, 30 miles below Jeypore. General ROBERTS' advanced guard was moving to meet them.

Matters were said to be settling down in all parts of India, although there were 20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field.

The rainy season had commenced favorably.

A Lucknow dispatch says the enemy had become discouraged since his defeat at Neuvabgunge The Begum and her son, now called the King of Oude, were at Bundee, and the rebels were collecting there.

The Bombay Presidency was quiet.

In the Bombay import market a large business had been done at an advance in prices.

Freights had slightly improved.

Exchange was at 1s. 11½d. for Bank bills.

Calcutta letters report the suspens on of ALLAN DOFFELL & Co., and LANGLOIS & Co., the latter a French house with large liabilities. Other houses were expected to follow, but none of importance.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18—2 P. M.

The *Times* correspondent mentions the probability of an expedition being undertaken against Madagascar by the united forces of England and France to punish the inhabitants for their cruelty and piracy.

The same authority states that the Paris Conference will sign the Convention to-morrow.

The French Consul at Alexandria has been ordered to proceed to Djidda to make investigations respecting the recent outrage.

It is officially stated in the *Gazette* of Vienna that Austria, in conjunction with France, Sardinia and Turkey, is now in favor of the St. George's branch of the Danube.

The *Dagbladt* states that the King of Denmark intends shortly to visit Schleswig. He will remain at Gluckstadt before proceeding to witness a review of troops at Rendsburg.

The *Zeit* contradicts news given by the *New Gazette*, of Hanover, a few days ago, to the effect that the Diet had adopted the report of the Commission on the Holstein question, and adds that the *Journal* is also incorrect in its report of the last sitting of the Diet. Oldenburg did not vote, and Coburg voted with Hanover.

The King of Prussia is expected next week at Potsdam.

The Queen paid a visit to Berlin on Monday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

O'DONNELL has fallen ill. The Ministerial organs at Madrid say that more than 30,000 voters were on the lists illegally before the revision.

The *Discussion* recommends the Spanish Government to make war on the Riff Pirates, and says the conquest of a part of Morocco, which is remarkably fertile, would be very easy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Daily Dispatches from Valentia to London.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.—Since the first landing of the cable the progress of affairs towards perfection has been most marked and regular. Every hour, whether by day or by night, has developed some new and interesting feature, giving brighter and brighter hopes for the future. The signals, from the second day, have always been perfectly legible from Newfoundland, but the incomplete arrangements there prevented an interchange of communication at first; now, however, the interchange is perfect. Step by step the rapidity of communication has increased, and already equals the most sanguine expectations formed, and gives unmistakable evidence of vast improvement.

The following messages have been received from Valentia during the day. The first is as follows: "The receipt of 26 words yesterday evening from Newfoundland relative to instruments has satisfied me as to the cause of delay in the full and free interchange of messages. They now read and acknowledge our words accurately. We receive at very good speed from them, while they can as yet only receive from us slowly. I hope to be able to transmit the message from her Majesty to the President this afternoon." The second message states that the instruments are nearly adjusted, and words pass through accurately in both directions.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—Communications from the staff in Newfoundland relative to the adjustment and working of the instruments, continue to be hourly received at this station, and with that accuracy which is nothing less than marvelous. No commercial regular messages have as yet, we understand, passed along the line, the privilege of the opening message having been reserved for Her Majesty, the knowledge of whose warm interest in the success of the undertaking has prompted this graceful homage to our Queen on the part of the Directors of the Company.

It is, we are told, hourly expected that this royal opening of the line will take place, and that it will speedily be followed by a response from America in the shape of a reply from the President to the Queen's Message; shortly after which, we hear, it is probable that the line will be opened to the public.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.—The following message was dispatched this evening, from the Directors in England to the Directors in America:

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace; good will towards men.'"

This message, including the addresses of senders and receivers, occupied thirty-five minutes in transmission, and consisted of thirty-one words.

Immediately afterwards a meseage from her Majesty to the President of the United States, consisting of ninety-nine words, was received at Newfoundland in sixty-seven minutes. Both messages were repeated back to Valentia to test their accuracy, and were found to have been taken with great exactness.

Of course, unless permission were given, the contents of her Majesty's dispatch cannot be made public.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.—This morning we have the following message, the last thirty-eight words of which were received in twenty-two minutes, from MR. CYRUS W. FIELD, who is at Newfoundland:

"CYRUS W. FIELD, Newfoundland, to Directors Atlantic Telegraph Company, London: Newfoundland, Monday—Entered Trinity Bay noon of the 5th. Landed cable on the 6th. On Thursday morning ship at once to St. Johns. Two miles of shore cable, with end ready for splicing.

When was cable landed at Valentia? Answer by telegraph, and forward by letters to New-York."

It will thus be seen that the line is now capable of being worked with perfect accuracy, and the Company will now proceed, as rapidly as is consistent with the establishment of a proper system, to make the necessary arrangements for opening the communication to the public, in doing which, however, some delay must necessarily occur.

The following dispatch was also received:

"We are now receiving from Newfoundland accurately, with perfect signals, at the rate of one hundred words per hour.

Daily Quotations of Stock in London.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.—The Atlantic Telegraph stock was quoted to-day at from £840@£880—par £1,000.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—Atlantic Telegraph shares were dealt in to some extent The transactions officially reported were at £835, £855 and £845, and the closing price was £850@£900.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.—The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were officially marked to-day £835, £855 and £845, and were last quoted £850@£870.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.—Atlantic Telegraph shares were sold at £860 and £850. The closing price was £840@£860.

Progress and Further Extension.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 18.

The infant Telegraph begins to speak well and plainly. The lisping period is already passed. The plaintive "Repeat, repeat—speak slower," is no longer heard. The angelic salutation, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," has sped in winged words, with lightning speed, through all the wonders of the great deep, from the Old World to the New. The same words have been echoed back by the responsive lightning from the adventurous colonists of America to their parent isles. Is it not well that these words should be the first articulate speech of the new wonder of man's progress?

The same Almighty Power who gave man dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth, has taught him in these days to subdue to his use the most mysterious powers of nature. Let him, therefore, in all humility celebrate his triumph by rendering the glory to God in the highest.

The inhabitants of these British Isles have so increased and multiplied that their home has long been too narrow for them. They have gone forth to replenish the earth and subdue it. They have spread over the greater part of the New World. Over the northern breadth of that continent the British tongue and the British race are predominant. The bond of instantaneous communication, annihilating time and space, between brethren of the same blood, speech and religion, ought surely to be the means of perpetuating peace and good will.

As yet, we know not the message of Queen VICTORIA to the President of the United States. This we can anticipate—that it will be worthy to go down to history as fitting words to be sent from the ruler of one half the Anglo-SAXON race to the ruler of the other—fitting words to cement amity and union between the representatives of the progress and freedom of the world.

The speed of transmission seems steadily to increase: first, 31 words are transmitted in 35 minutes, then 99 words in 67 minutes, now 100 words per hour are transmitted by perfect signals with accuracy. To estimate this speed we must remember that every letter requires the transmission of a certain number of signals, or electric waves, for the speaking instruments now in use. To transmit 100 words per hour indicates the passage of about 40 signals per minute. If each of these signals were to record a letter, some seven hundred words per hour might be flashed from Newfoundland to Valentia.

Nothing can be more promising than these exploits of the infant Telegraph. No one could predicate with any certainty what retardation the electric waves might experience when passing along their narrow road beneath the pressure of two miles of ocean water. A sensible retardation had been observed in submarine lines trifling in length, when compared with the two thousand miles of cable now buried in the depths of the Atlantic. Who could tell beforehand that this retardation might not have increased in some fearful ratio with the distance? Now all doubts are solved; the powers of transmission of the cable are found to be increased rather than diminished by the pressure and temperature to which it is subjected.

Supposing, however, that the speaking or printing apparatus of the Atlantic Telegraph can be raised to the highest degree of efficiency, the wants of two worlds must speedily outstrip its capabilities. It is but a single line of electric rail. Messages can pass but one way at a time. The same craving necessities which demand not only double lines of railway, but express trains of 60 miles an hour, will soon require a double path for the winged words of the East to pass to the West without jostling the *Ariels* of the New World.

Two thousand miles of cable joining Britain with America is but the swaddling-band of infant Telegraphy. *Ariel's* work is not half nor a quarter done. The girdle-belt of an empire on which the sun never sets must follow the course of the luminary of the day. It will not be complete till East meets West, and the Queen of the Ocean becomes the bright jewel which unites the electric zone.

We have messages of peace and love for our brethren of the extreme West, but our hearts pant with burning words for the encouragement of our heroes in the East. If it be our mission to civilize the dark abodes of cruelty and anarchy in the East; if the empire of the East, as well as the Western Indies, is to be preserved for our rules; if justice and peace are to succeed lawless rapine and demoniac strife, the electric cord which shall unite England with her Indian Empire cannot be longer neglected.

The submarine road to India requires but three or four strides, each less than those just accomplished. The experience already acquired is not insignificant. It is but a small proof of a sanguine temperament to express the conviction that the new strides of electric communication required can be made far more easily and with far less expense than that already accomplished. Though we by no means join in the ominous forebodings of those who dream of French invasions, yet we know that the volcano of European politics is but slumbering under the surface of affairs. An irruption may burst forth at any moment which may involve the relations of Europe in universal conflagration.

Is it wise, when we can so easily, so readily, make ourselves master of an independent route, to trust the exigencies of our Indian Empire to lines from which at any instant we can be excluded? We can trust our own mails, which pass by no prying eyes. Telegraphic communication is patent to every governing Power through whose dominions it passes No cypher can withstand the scrutinising glance of human intellect. WHEATSTONE, whose name must ever be associated with the triumphs of electric telegraphy, is one of the fathers, if not the very parent, of the most wondrous child of man's brain, defies you to invent any cypher he cannot decipher.

To give up all our Mediterranean hard-fought-for and hard-earned possessions, to make France and Austria the bearers of our unsealed dispatches, would be policy as wise as to extinguish our dominion over the sea, and to neglect a Submarine Telegraph to India.

We cannot for an instant suppose that our Ministers will be so judicially blind, we do not believe our commercial men are so destitute of public spirit and enterprise, as to neglect so plain a task. Symptoms of the restoration of peace to India are already apparent We desire, as the most ardent wish of our hearts—a wish which will find an echo in every Englishman's breast—that peace and good may be most speedily restored to our Indian Empire. We also hope that the sun will not run through another circle of the heavenly signs before the lightning words may flash through the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Indian Oceans, the angelic salutation of peace and good will to the swarthy children of the sun; that Queen VICTORIA may have the intense gratification of sending with lightning speed the words of peace and pardon to her deluded children of the far East.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Allied Expedition on the Pei-ho—The Advance up the River—Tien-Sin—The Quarters of the Embassy—The City Described—Arrival of the Imperial Commissioners—Negotiations Opened—Reinforcements—Whereabouts of the American Commissioner—The River and City—Opportunities for Trade—Remarks of the London Times.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TIEN-SIN, Friday,

impossible for the Chinese to bar our egress by sinking junks. The crowd of these making their escape, in obedience to orders, was sometimes so great as to cause as hopeless a jam as may occasionally be seen in Temple-bar. This was accomplished in a few days, and without the slightest difficulty—an operation which the French Admiral had declared impossible, unless supported by a land force of 4,000 men, and which might have been as successfully undertaken a month sooner, had not obstacles existed of a far greater character than any which the Chinese have it in their power to interpose. At this time of year the loss of that month, the finest in the year, is most deeply to be regretted. Already we have most disagreeable evidence of the proximity and probable temperature of a Pekin Summer. As soon as the Ambassadors were made aware of the complete success of the Admirals, they determined to follow them to Tien-sin, in pursuance of their original intention, and reached that city on the morning of the 30th of May. A spacious temple, occasionally used as a residence by a former emperor, commanding a view of the river at its junction with the Grand Canal, and opposite the city, was appropriated for the accommodation of the French and English Ambassadors. Numbers of Chinese servants were in attendance; many of the rooms had been newly papered, and the work of furnishing up was going on briskly. Baron GROS and Lord ELGIN occupy two light and airy pavilions on the summit of a mound, ascended by a pathway of ornamental rockwork. Their respective staffs are scattered in sundry fragile buildings of quaint construction, with paper walls, or have made their bedrooms in a joss-house, in which gods and goddesses are the principal articles of furniture. A spacious garden, inclosed by a wall, surrounds the whole. English and French guards occupy the out-houses and stand sentry at the principal entrances. The national flags float proudly over all, and a line of gun-boats are moored within 20 yards of the windows. These consist at present of the *Coromandel*, *Cormorant*, *Slaney*, and *Opossum* (English), the *Avalanche*, *Fusée* and *Dragonne* (French). The *Staunch*, *Bustard* and *Kestrel* are at anchor a mile above the town, and the *Lee*, *Woodcock* and *Firm* are somewhere between this and the fleet. The *Woodcock* and *Kestrel*, both 40 horse power, arrived a few days after the capture of Tungkoo. A party of engineers have also arrived from Hong Kong in the *Sampson*, and are engaged in blowing up the forts, after which it is expected they will come here. Numerous yamuns afford abundant barrack accommodation. Notwithstanding the great variations in the temperature, (the thermometer ranges from 65° to 86° in the 24 hours,) the health of the men continues excellent; supplies are abundant, although some little reluctance has been apparent on the part of the country people lately in bringing them in, through fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. Ice is a luxury in which the Chinese upper classes freely indulge during the Summer months; boats and coolies carrying large blocks of it are constantly seen passing to and fro, and the barbarians have not been slow to avail themselves of so refreshing an article of consumption.

The interior of the city has been explored, but offers few attractions to the stranger. The streets are broader than those in Southern cities, the houses poorer, and the curiosity shops not to be discovered at all.

The city is nearly a square, situated on the angle formed by the junction of the Grand Canal with the Pei-ho River. Each face is about a mile long; the wall, which would offer no great obstacle, either from its height or solidity, to an attacking force, is said to mount only 80 cannon. Formerly a large floating population inhabited boats on the river and canal, and an extensive water traffic radiated in all directions from this point. Since, however, the destruction of a large portion of the Grand Canal by the eccentric course recently taken by the Yellow River, the traffic upon the smaller channels, which depended upon this main artery for their supply, has very much decreased in extent and importance. The suburbs of Tien-sin cover a great extent of ground, but the houses are generally mere mud huts, surrounded by mud walls, between which wind narrow, dirty lanes. Beyond the suburbs are kitchen gardens and fruit trees, and then a plain, unbroken by anything higher than brick-kiln, extends to the horizon. Four rivers meander through this plain, their course marked by groves of trees, and far as eye can reach stretches a vast expanse of bearded wheat, undivided by fence or hedgerow. Most of the roads are raised causeways, as a great portion of this country is submerged after the rains. The ditches by which it is traversed in every direction are well bridged. Ponies and mules are abundant, and some of the members of the missions already take their evening rides along the road to Pekin. The bands of the *Calcutta* and *Nemesis* play morning and evening, and collect large crowds of admiring Chinese.

The wholesome effect which this movement on Tien-sin has produced upon the Chinese Government is already apparent, and has proved most satisfactorily the wisdom of the policy pursued by the representatives of the four Powers, which has been to conduct negotiations at a point as near the capital as possible, so as to bring that pressure to bear upon the Imperial Government without which it is hopeless to expect its compliance with the demands of the outer barbarians, however reasonable and moderate those demands may be.

The day before yesterday two new Imperial Commissioners arrived with great ceremony from Pekin. They were accompanied by a large mounted retinue and followed by a train of mule carts carrying their baggage. These functionaries, by name Kweiliang and Hwashana, are mandarins of the highest rank in the empire. They have announced themselves as specially empowered to treat upon all the points specified by us as subjects of negotiation by virtue of the Imperial decree, similar to that which was conferred upon Keying on the occasion of the last treaty, as a further proof of which they style themselves by our manufactured word "Plenipotentiary," a term unknown in their official vocabulary. A preliminary interview has been arranged with the British Ambassador for to-day in a building set apart for the purpose. Lord ELGIN will be accompanied by a guard of 150 Marines and the band of the *Calcutta*. Meantime it has been arranged that the *Fury* shall proceed to-morrow to Hong Kong for the purpose of sending up by the troopships *Adventure* and *Assistance*, the 59th Regiment, a battalion of Marines, and some artillery, which the arrival of the native regiments from India and the expected advent of the 77th from Australia, enabled Gen. STRAUBENZEE to spare from the garrison of Canton. The French Admiral is daily expecting a force of 600 marines, who have just come out from France, so that within six weeks we may calculate upon having collected here a military force of 3,000 men, besides a very strong naval brigade. In the event of the negotiations now about to be commenced, terminating unsatisfactorily, there will be no difficulty whatever, with this strong body of men, in marching to Pekin along the excellent road which leads to that city; and, however obstinate and impracticable our previous experience may lead us to believe the Chinese Government, we can hardly suppose it to be so infatuated as to brave the serious consequences which must accrue if it continue to resist our demands, with an army encamped beneath the walls of their capital prepared to enforce them.

From these facts it would appear that the result of the policy pursued by the allied Governments has been to place them in an attitude which gives them a complete military command over the Imperial Government without interrupting the trade at any of the ports.

Count PUTIATINE and Mr. REED, the Russian and American Ministers, are living in a yamun which they have rented upon the banks of the river.

From Another Correspondent.

PECHELI GULF, Thursday, June 3.

We find that the bar of hard mud at the entrance, is the only impediment to navigation that exists in the Pei-ho, and it, I fancy, could easily be deepened by means of a dredging machine. At present, only vessels of 11 feet draught may cross; the bar is above 1,200 yards long, and then 18 or 20 feet is found at low water to a point five miles above Taku: thence to Tien-sin 12 feet may always be counted upon, for, although here and there there is less at low water, there is considerably more at high water. The river between the sea and Tien-sin preserves an almost uniform breadth, equal to the Thames at Putney; the current is not at this season more than 1½ knots per hour, but it holds a great deal of fine mud in solution. The river is remarkably winding, and the turning points very acute, but that it is easy of ascent the best proof I can give is that the *Coromandel*, 200 odd feet long, is now at Tien-sin. The banks of the stream are remarkably well kept, and the track paths, which are continuous on either side, in excellent condition, as they well need to be to do the work of the thousands of Shanghae and Shantung junks we found loading and unloading throughout the whole distance from Taku to Tien-sin. The river in no case up to the great canal requires artificial embankments; indeed, the level of the river was considerably below that of the adjacent plains, and when at its highest only overflows the marshes and salines below Taku. Its bed is generally a stiff, tenacious clay, and neither rock nor stone has been seen since we entered the Pei-ho. Tien-sin is a great disappointment. The city itself, situated on the angle between the canal and the river, is only a square of about a mile on each face—a collection of mean one-storied houses, intersected at right angles by two streets; the rest a miserable collection of lanes and hovels; walls in perfect ruins. Along the space marked with houses in MACARTNEY's chart houses and salt stores still exist: but such a miserable collection of mud hovels! only relieved here and there by some wealthy yamun. There is, notwithstanding this squalor and poverty, undoubted proofs of an immense business being done here in grain and merchandise for the interior, and I fancy Tien-sin is like many places in Russia—a town where once a year merchants meet to buy, sell and exchange, and then depart, leaving it but little the richer for the convenience it has afforded. My own impression is that, as a place of import, it cannot be too highly estimated. The 200,000 tons of rice now drawn from the South we can import far cheaper and better from Akyab or Siam. It is not from choice that we see tens of thousands of emaciated Coolies sitting on the banks of the Pei-ho ready to drag our boats anywhere for a handful of Shantung beans, fit only for cattle, or black rice which has fermented in the bilge water of a Shanghae junk's hold; and if Chile has nothing but sycee silver and copper coin to give in return for our grain and pulse, so much the better that we who pour in money to the southward for teas should be able to extract it here for something else than opium.

In the Straits of Mia-ton our large vessels can unload into lorchas, or, better still, I fancy that a secure anchorage may yet be found in the Shalintien Shoals, close to the Pei-ho, where unloading may go on incessantly. The navigation from the latitude of the Yang-tse-Kiang to here is the simplest a shipmaster will find. East of the Straits of Sunda any fool with a lead line and an anchor may come in safety to the entrance of the Pei-ho, and doubtless in good time, when the hydrographer of the Navy shall deem it worth while sacrificing the survey of home ports to these, which are less known, we shall find some secure harbors not only here, but elsewhere. Whence come the swarms of junks which cover daily the seas between the Shantung promontory, the Corea, and the head of the Gulf of Leotong?

The imports here at first will mainly consist of rice, wheat, oil-cake, and flour; cotton of a coarse description and cheap, like American drills; woolen cloth and flannel camlets, hardware and glass, besides articles of luxury, whether for eating, wearing, or domestic purposes;—the exports, metals, wool, hides, flax, tallow, and wood fit for spars or building. The avidity with which any European articles are sought for is most amusing. I have been offered fabulous quantities of cash for a half-worn pair of Hong Kong boots now on my feet.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

We publish to-day two very interesting letters from correspondents accompanying the expedition now halting towards Pekin. The first of these letters is calm and historical, setting forth the circumstances of the advance, and rather hinting than fully expressing the discontent which seems to predominate in the expedition at the loss of precious time. The second is less guarded in its comments, but still more interesting from the information it affords of the depth and course of the river, and the commercial bearings of the questions now in debate. Some allowance must be made for the feelings and expressions of an ardent spirit, who consults only his own personal daring, and is ballasted by none of the responsibilities of command. Admiral SEYMOUR has been employed upon a most critical duty, and the lives of his men and the safety of his squadron depend upon his care and prudence. He is proceeding up a river known only to us by descriptions which now turn out to be entirely fallacious. According to Sir GEORGE STAUNTON's account, the Peiho was bridled and supported in its passage through the plains of Pechelee by high embankments, and the great danger of advancing up this river has always been supposed to be that the Chinese might cut the banks and leave the advancing squadron stranded in the dry channel. This turns out to be entirely illusory. We now learn that the river nowhere up to the Great Canal requires artificial embankments, and that its level is generally much below that of the adjacent plains. The Admirals, however, could not have known this fact, and we, by no means, sympathize with the fiery impatience of our correspondent when he complains of delays incident to reconnaissances in front. We have felt compelled to dissent from some of the Admiral's measures, and to complain of delays which appear to us to have been superfluous and productive of ill consequences. Our correspondent, writing from the spot, confirms all we have said, and pushes the argument much further; but it is in delaying to provide for action, not in the conduct of action, that our point of difference with Admiral SEYMOUR lies. The object being settled and the instructions being clear, there is no man in the British navy who would act with more promptitude and intrepidity than our Admiral. But it does seem to be as our correspondent states, that there is a clique which has gathered about this amiable and gallant officer, who have made for themselves a policy and a diplomacy, and who appear determined to carry their own schemes out, even if they can only do so by thwarting the more statesmanlike intentions of the Minister, who is responsible for this part of the public business. With every allowance for naval caution we cannot believe that it was necessary to consume seven days in tracking the windings of a river to the extent of a direct advance of 30 miles.

It appears that, if we had more than three of our forty-horse power gunboats in the river, and if these were allowed to be made fit for light service, Tung-chow is within reach of these admirable little vessels, which have been so well handled by the young lieutenants who command them, and so inefficiently directed by the higher authorities of the service. The river, we are told, is of the width of the Thames at Twickenham; the current offers but small opposition; the banks are well kept, and the track-paths are continuous and in excellent order. Add to this that orders have come down from Pekin to the mouth of the river in 24 hours, and our information seems perfect that we are within quick and easy access of the capital. These winding waters are evidently only the means of transit by which the seagoing junks, with their cargoes of grain, approach the capital. There are straight roads running in a parallel direction, by which men and messages pass more directly to the seat of Government; and along these straight roads the officers of the fleet and the members of the Embassies are now taking their evening rides, unmolested either by the populace or the soldiery of the Empire.

There is, we fear, but too much probability in the remarks made by our correspondent as to the effect of our dilatory proceedings upon the minds of the Chinese. Our last advices told us that officers of the requisite rank and with the necessary powers had come down, and that the negotiations were about to commence. We now learn that for some unexplained reason these officers took their departure, and that other plenipotentiaries of still higher rank have arrived within three miles of the palatial temple occupied by the English and French Ministers. This seems to savor of the old Chinese policy of amusing their enemies by unauthorized messages. We learn from other sources that the people of Tien-sin, when they heard that the gun-boats were coming up the river, sent to say that they were quite ready to trade, and were anxious to know what particular goods the barbarians had brought with them. They do not seem to be able to understand that this expedition can be anything more than an armed fleet of merchant ships, advancing upon their capital to force their goods upon the reluctant Mandarins. The occupation of Tien-sin would appear to rather justify this opinion. There has been no military display, no demonstration of a capture; the two Ambassadors seem to have quietly located themselves in a temple like any two ordinary travelers, or perhaps like two supercargoes of merchant ships waiting for customers. The Chinese cannot understand such unostentatious moderation as this, and would probably take in perfect good faith the midshipman's reply to the question of what they had to sell—"Hardware." It is comfortable for us to know that we possess the power to advance to the walled city, which is but 12 miles from Pekin, and that our French allies, whose more cumbrous gun-boats can go no further up the river, have the means of advancing upon the capital by land. It is also very consoling to find that by this time we must have altogether a land force of 3,000 men and a strong naval brigade ready for a march along those roads which have become know to our sailors and diplomatists as the scene of their evening exercise. But it is by no means certain that the Court of Pekin is yet able to realize its position relatively to the invading force. It has been rudely shaken out of its apathy, but it has not awakened to a true sense of its danger or its interests; and, if we can place any moderate reliance upon a report current at Hong Kong when the mail left, HWANG, in Quantung, is attempting to get up a diversion in the South by manifestoes, declaring that he is about to levy an army to retake Canton. We hope this worthy will be as good as his word, and give General STRAUBENZEE an opportunity of letting us know that he is alive and at the head of an English army, The General must surely be anxious to wipe out the stain which the last ill-conducted expedition to the White Cloud Mountain has left upon his arms. But we have too much experience of Hong Kong rumors and of Chinese manifestoes to calculate much upon them. "A few days," says another letter-writer from the city of Tien-sin, "will probably determine whether the demands made upon this Government are likely to be complied with, or whether a protracted war is to succeed." We can afford to wait these few days. We have a great fear that any protracted war will succeed. It is, as we remarked two days since, very possible that if an immediate raid were to be made upon Pekin, in such force that the governing party feared for their lives, we should miss our game. But, without being precipitate, we ought to be prompt. It seems very doubtful whether the desirable impression has yet been made upon the Court of China, and all our correspondents agree that prolonged inaction at Tien-sin would be far more dangerous than even a premature advance to Pekin.

THE LIBERIA SLAVE-TRADE.

Comments of the English Press.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 17.

In little more than a month from the receipt of the British and French accounts of the case of the *Regina Cœli*, off Monrovia, we are in possession of the two remaining versions—those from the Liberian authorities, and those from the American Colonization Society which founded the settlement. * * * * * *

We have the commentary of the New-York Colonization Society, in the form of a letter from its corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. A. PINNEY. Mr. PINNEY says the English captain found a drifting vessel at sea, with two hundred "natives" on board and the bodies of eleven murdered white men: that "nearly or quite all had been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles." Ex-President ROBERTS, who went in the *Ethiope*, was welcomed as a deliverer. Captain SIMON claimed his ship, was convinced that legal questions were involved which could not be settled on the spot, followed to Monrovia and there agreed to submit the affair to the decision of the Admiralty Court of Liberia; but, on the landing of the negroes being permitted, on the ground of their freedom under the law, the French men-of-war illegally seized and carried away the ship. The cause being carried before the Court, a decree awarded salvage to the English captain; and the *Regina Cœli* would have been condemned and sold, if Captain SIMON had awaited the judgment. The ground of condemnation was that the Africans had been illegally shipped, and that the laws of Liberia against the Slave-trade had been violated. Mr. PINNEY declares his utter disbelief of the statements that the authorities assisted in procuring negroes; that any passports were bargained for; and that any money was received on account of them. He disbelieves that any of the company were American negroes; that any of them could read, though Dr. BRULAIS, the French surgeon, asserts that 200 of them were thus far educated: and he insists that the victims must have been poor natives, brought from up the rivers. The coasting practices of the French vessels he explains by relating the terms on which Liberia obtained the countenance of France and England, viz.: that vessels of the two countries should have a right to take out licenses for a coasting trade, on paying for them at Monrovia. He concludes by declaring his opinion that France has been attempting to drive a Slave-trade on the Liberian coast, and that, being baffled, she has striven to implicate Liberia in the disgrace, to avoid being called to account by the Republic.

The NEW-YORK TIMES supplies a commentary on the Secretary's representation, indicating the points in which it is unsatisfactory, and pointing out the high and various French authorities which Mr. PINNEY ventures to set at nought. The reputation of the American people is declared to be involved in the exoneration of Liberia. It is already damaging to the national character to have it said that, while pretending to regard the Slave-trade as piracy, the United States have founded a republic in Africa, from which the traffic can be conducted. That President BENSON and the other authorities should be cleared is, therefore, of great consequence; and the Colonization Society must consider itself responsible to its country for a full and clear vindication of Liberia in regard to the *Regina Cœli*. In this appeal all Englishmen will sympathise.

We have to add a suggestion which it may be as well not to overlook. The Americans in Liberia are, for the most part, emancipated slaves, sent from Southern plantations for the convenience of their proprietors. "Scarred, worn-out, helpless slaves," many of them are, according to the testimony of a Missionary (sent out by the planters) so lately as 1854. Others are too strong, too able, too restless, to be safe residents on a plantation. Of the whole number of free and slave negroes sent from the United States, ninety-five per cent. soon disappear in the colony. They are sent out of begging range and "dropped into" the huts of the natives up the country. Does not this open a glimpse as to the character of the negroes on board the *Rejina Cœli*, of whom we are told that they could not be Americans, because they came through the chiefs from up the country; and that as they were not Americans, they could not read; and, again, could not be Americans because they were manacled? while, on the other hand, the French narrators declare that they were Americans and chosen on that ground of preference; that 200 of them could read, and all were trained to civilization. For our parts we are disposed to believe that they were American negroes, brought to a market highly convenient to the sellers who sent them there, and to the buyers who endeavored to ship them thence. Liberia has often before been a slave-market; and certain Liberian officials have been highly accomplished in the practical knowledge of the Slave-trade. We do not feel bound to decide between such a probability in the case of the present Administration and the imputation of enormous lying brought by the American and Liberian authorities against the French officers.

Our business is to remember that we have anti-Slave-trade treaties with all the three parties—the French, the Americans, and the Liberians. On the merest hint of any conspiracy among our three allies, or any section of them, to carry on the trade under false pretences, every Englishman should bestir himself to keep the Foreign Office and the Government generally up to its duty.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 18.

The accusation arises out of the massacre on board the *Regina Cœli*, which was so warmly debated in the House of Lords on more than one occasion during last session. It will be remembered that the accounts given of this suspicious affair by the English and French officers concerned in it were in direct contradiction on some important points. The commander of the *Ethiope* (an English steamer, by which the French vessel was seized and carried back to Monrovia) declared that the negroes whom he found on board were, or had been manacled; an assertion of the utmost moment, because if it be true, it entirely disposes of the pretence that they were about to be conveyed to the French West Indian colonies under an engagement voluntarily contracted. He affirmed, and in this statement he was supported by our Consul at Monrovia, that the English captors of the ship were hailed as deliverers by the negroes. Captain SIMON, of the *Regina Cœli*, on the other hand, most positively denied that any of his "passengers" had been put in irons, or that any restraint had been imposed upon their free will. As the best proof of the purity of his own conduct, and that of his employers, in the matter, he further deposed that the Africans were put on board under the eyes, and with the active assistance of the Liberian authorities, to whom a sum of 1,564 piastres was paid as "passport duty" for the emigrants. They were mostly, not native Africans, but negroes of American birth; the Liberian coast having been chosen for the experiment on account of the superior class of emigrants which it was calculated to afford; and this assertion is corroborated by the evidence of the doctor of the *Reina Cœli*, to the effect that 200 of those on board were able to read. According to this representation of the case, the massacre is resolved into the effect of a riot, or panic, arising out of a fatal quarrel between a negro and one of the French crew.

It could not fail to be perceived that between these conflicting statements there were points of uncertainty which the rulers of Liberia were peremptorily called on to clear up. Not only is that settlement, bound by treaty with Great Britain, to lend no countenance to the Slave-trade, but of course, whatever might be its written engagements, its existence could not be tolerated on a condition inconsistent with this understanding. Its patrons and officials have, therefore, perceived the necessity of coming forward with their own versions of the occurrence to relieve the black Republic from the imputation of the basest treachery to the principle to which it owes its being. We wish we could add that they have been entirely successful. In the first place, we have a letter from a Mr. PINNEY, Secretary to the New-York Colonization Society, of whose opportunities of knowing anything about the facts we have no means of judging, but who gives the lie direct to all the statements of Captain SIMON and his brother officers. He affirms that "nearly or quite all" the natives "had been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles." He ridicules the allegation that any of them were American negroes, and refuses all credit to the story of their having been procured by the Liberian government, or of any money having been received on account of them in the name of passport fees, under any other pretext. All this is exactly as it should be; but, in the meantime, a document emanating from the Judge of the Liberia Court of Probate gives us cause to apprehend that charges of complicity or culpable weakness on the part of the authorities of the native State are not quite so summarily to be disposed of. This officer, it appears, admits that President BENSON did not accede to the desire of Captain SIMON to engage laborers on the coast of his territory, but affirms that it was not until the negroes had returned to their homes after the mutiny that the Government of Liberia knew by what means they had been procured. "It appears," says the Judge, "that the greater number of them had been kidnapped and forced aboard that vessel, making it nothing more nor less than the actual Slave-trade." This, indeed, we believe to be the true state of the case: but we do not yet understand how the equivocal share in these transactions belonging to the Liberian authorities tallies with the course of conduct which the civilized world is entitled to require at their hands. There are two or three questions to which categorical answers ought to be elicited through the medium of a commission of investigation which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States might concur to appoint. What are the laws of Liberia for the suppression of the Slave-trade which it is so easy to evade without detection or violate with impunity? Were these emigrants, the greater part of whom had been kidnapped and were forced on board, shipped at the port of Monrovia or at any other port within the jurisdiction of the Republic? Did the Liberian authorities, under any plea whatever, receive a sum of money for permitting them to be embarked? These are matters into which all haters of the traffic in human flesh ought to insist upon having a rigid inquiry. The French Government will not be relieved of any part of the disgrace which attaches to itself, by showing that a native African State is morally implicated in the iniquity to which it gives its sanction; but if we discover that a share of the criminality rests with this little experimental Republic, we shall have no difficulty in dealing with this sort of offence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

There had been a slightly increased demand for Money, but without causing any change in rates.

Consols were steady, closing on the 17th at 96¼ for money, and 96⅛@96⅜ for account.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares were quoted at 850@860.

Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18.

The arrivals have been good of foreign WHEAT and OATS, fair of BARLEY and limited of other Grain. A very moderate attendance. New English WHEAT is scarce and fully as dear; but there is little passing in other descriptions. BARLEY steady. OATS scarcely so well sold. FLOUR dull.

LONDON, Wednesday—3 P. M.

Consols close firm, at 96¼@96½ for money, and 96⅜@96½ for account.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON—The newspaper reports call the market inactive at about the rates advised by *Canada*, but Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that as the market is very freely supplied, and the demand confined to the trade, a decline has taken place of 1 16d. ₱ ℔ on middling, and 1-16d.@⅛d. for the ordinary qualities. The business of the three days has been 17,000 bales, including about 2,000 to speculators and exporters. At Manchester the market continues very firm, but business is restricted by the extreme prices demanded by producers

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been showery and unsettled, but the bulk of the Wheat crop being secured, but little effect has been observable in the Corn trade. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very slow of sale, and neated lots pressed on the market at easier rates. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio, 22s. @23s. Wheat in retail demand at previous quotations. Red Western, 5s. 5d.@5s. 2d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s.@6s. 2d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. Corn nominally unchanged. Inferior White in fair demand for feeding purposes; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, prime Northern, 31s.@34s. 6d.; New Orleans, 30s.@33s.

PROVISIONS—Beef very dull, and holders anxious to realize. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon, rather more doing at the recent decline. Lard firm; but business checked by the advanced pretensions of holders. No sales above 60s. Tallow without alteration. Butchers' Association 50s.

PRODUCE—Rosin selling at 4s. 2d. for common. Sugar steady at former rates. Rice unchanged. Coffee inactive. Ashes—Small sales of Pearls a 33s. 6d., and Pots at 32s. 6d. Bark slow at 9s. 6d for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d.@7s. for Baltimore. Clover-seed quiet, but firm, owing to a light stock. Linseed Oil selling at 35s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive—small sales at 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 18.

COTTON—In rather better demand, at steady rates; sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market very quiet, and no business of importance passing. Weather fine and more settled.

Provisions unchanged.

American Securities.

The London *Times* of the 18th says of the business of the preceding day: Illinois Central and Pennsylvania were slightly weaker. The business done was confined to Michigan Centrals of 1869, at 87 ex div. The closing quotation of Illinois Central shares was 22@20 discount. New-York Central shares 79@81. Erie shares 16@18. Pennsylvania Central bonds 90@92.

MEXICO.

Later from Vera Cruz and from the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

Since my last nothing of importance has transpired in this region, or in Mexico, as far as we can learn here in Vera Cruz.

It is a fact, however, that when French residents refused to pay the "forced loan," they were furnished with passports and ordered to leave the country, but the French Minister, like Mr. FORSYTH, demanded that the order should be revoked, and it was done, thus showing the respect and deference paid the representative of France.

Captain J. L. HENRY, special bearer of dispatches from Washington to Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister, came passenger on the H. B. M. steam packet *Soleni*, from Havana. He is now in Mexico. It is understood here that Mr. FORSYTH is instructed to demand his passports and withdraw his Legation, leaving the United States unrepresented, for a time at least, at the Mexican capital. The United States ordnance ship *Plymouth* has been ordered to be at Vera Cruz by the 30th inst., and await the pleasure of our Minister to bear him and his family home.

It is said here that three or four British war steamers are daily looked for, the war steamer *Basilisk* being already here. It is also said that if the next installment of interest due from the customs here to the British bondholders is withheld, this port will be blockaded by a British fleet.

The Liberal party here seem to be in high spirits, but so far as I can learn everything throughout the country remains in *statu quo*.

From BROWNSVILLE, we receive intelligence one day later. The *Flag*, of the 19th, says:

We have dates from Monterey to the 3d of the present month. We find but little news in the papers beyond what we have already announced. The *Boletin*, of the 3d, publishes two letters from General DEGOLLADO, the Constitutional Minister of War, to Gen. ZUAZUA. In one of them, dated July 16, he says that he has received notice that on the 3d of last month there was a *pronunciamento* in Mexico for the Constitution of 1824, headed by ZULOAGA, and another for SANTA ANNA; and that the soldiery of the capital turned against ZULOAGA, who had fled with his Ministers, or had taken refuge in the house of the French Minister; and that there was still another *pronunciamento* by the people against the soldiery and for the Constitution of 1857, reformed; leaving at the head of the Government a Mr. JUAN JOSE BAZ, and the army in command of Generals PARRODI, RANGEL and TRACONIS. If this is true, Mexico is certainly in a beautiful state of confusion, and will offer a slight resistance to the entrance of the Constitutional forces.

In his other letter, Gen. DEGOLLADO informs ZUAZUA that MIRAMON had left Guadalajara on the 13th ult., with 3,000 men and 15 pieces of artillery, in the direction of Lagos. "It is stated," says the letter, "that he goes to fortify the bridge of Tolotatlan," but the General thinks the movement is to deceive ZUAZUA, and that he has either marched upon San Luis, or has taken another road for the City of Mexico. DEGOLLADO thinks that MIRAMON, whom he calls the hero of defeats, after having suffered those at Carretas and Antenquique, will now suffer a last and final one.

Those two letters speak of a proposition to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital.

Tampico is closely besieged by the Constitutionalists. They have possessed themselves of the important place of Tuspan.

GLEASON ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!—We have learned incidentally, that FREDERICK GLEASON, Esq., whose retirement from the publication of the *Flag of Our Union* and *Gleason's Pictorial*, some years ago, when those admirable weeklies were at the height of their wide-spread popularity, occasioned (it will be remembered) both astonishment and regret throughout the country, has now on the *tapis* a new literary enterprise of greater magnitude and attractiveness than those, by the projection and successful operation of which he had earned the high reputation with which he then quitted the newspaper world. We welcome Mr. GLEASON back to the profession, as one who has, in every sense, done honor to it; and we make no doubt, the editorial fraternity everywhere will join us in congratulating him upon being released from the obligation assumed by him on selling the *Flag* and *Pictorial* to their present proprietor, not to resume the publishing business. It appears, that, for "a valuable consideration," (about $65,000,) Mr. GLEASON has purchased the right to return to a vocation in which he has no superior in the world; and, as he has both the inclination and the most ample means to surpass all his previous enterprises, the public may expect soon to see a weekly family newspaper that will make their eyes shine.—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 28.*

John S. Dickey, Inspector of hulls, and Andrew Watson, Inspector of boilers for the port of Pittsburg, have been dismissed from office by the Secretary of the Treasury, for non-performance of their duty in the examination of one of the engineers of the ill-fated steamer *Fanny Fern*. The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the matter early in May, by an affidavit of Captain Thomas Rodgers, which set forth that John M. King, engineer, was on watch at the time of the explosion, that the Board of Local Inspectors at Pittsburg had not made sufficient inquiry in relation to the cause of said explosion, and that they had refused to revoke King's license.

On Tuesday last there was an earthquake in New-Hampshire. A letter from Amherst says the earthquake was felt in Watertown and Dr. Hobron. It sacked the houses quite perceptibly, but the worst effect of the earthquake was to shake confidence in the stability of the granite hills of New-Hampshire.

YELLOW FEVER.

Citizens of New-Brighton—Castleton Board of Health—The Health Officer and the Iron Scow.

To His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

SIRS: The following document, emanating from the Castleton Board of Health, and signed by thirty citizens of New-Brighton, was placed in my hands by His Honor, the Mayor, on Saturday last:

NEW-BRIGHTON, Aug. 26, 1858.

To the Board of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We beg to represent to you that the iron scow, which is used for burning the bedding and other materials from infected vessels at Quarantine, is allowed, whilst in actual operation, to float in front of, and in close proximity to, the dwelling houses at New-Brighton, to the great annoyance and alarm of the inhabitants; and we respectfully request that you will be pleased to issue peremptory orders that the scow shall not be used for this purpose elsewhere than in the lower bay.

I beg leave to state to your honorable Board, as a report relative to the above document, that the misrepresentations therein contained are *entirely incorrect*; and in proof of this positive assertion, and square denial of the allegations contained in the document of complaint, I respectfully submit the following affidavits:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—*David McLayman*, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is and has been superintendent of the iron scow since the time she was at first placed in service at Quarantine; that the scow has never been used for burning refuse material from vessels except under his immediate supervision; that the scow has never been near the dwellings of New-Brighton, or in close proximity thereto, since she has been at Quarantine; that she has never been outside of the Quarantine anchorage north of a direct line from the Upper Quarantine buoy to the northern wall of the Quarantine inclosure except once, when, being at anchor within the anchorage, she broke her cable and drifted towards Robin's Reef light-house; and that then no combustion of refuse material was taking place upon her; and, besides, she was then immediately pursued, arrested and returned to the Quarantine anchorage, within half an hour from the time she parted her cable. (Signed) DAVID MCLYMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of August, 1858. CHAS. S. DE FOREST, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—Henry Simonson, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is special police officer, in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration, and stationed at Quarantine. That he is and has been entirely conversant with all the Quarantine operations connected with burning refuse materials in the iron scow. That he has read the annexed affidavit of David McLyman, and knows the same to be true in every particular.

(Signed) H. SIMONSON.

Subscribed and sworn to this 30th day of August, 1858. CHARLES S. DE FOREST, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—John D. Manee, John Murray, Daniel Silvey and Wm. L. Williams, being duly sworn, depose and say, that they are bargemen connected with the Revenue Department at Quarantine; that they have been conversant with the burning operations of the iron scow during the present Quarantine season, that they have read the affidavit of David McLyman hereto annexed; and that they believe the same to be true in every particular.

(Signed), JOHN D. MANEE.
JOHN MURRAY.
DANIEL SILVY.
WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1858.

CHAS. S. DE FOREST, Justice of the Peace.

The above affidavits speak for themselves, and the disparity between what is sworn to in them as a fact and what is stated in the document evidently as being believed to be true, shows how little credence should be given to representations made on paper, when the same are drawn up and manufactured by an interested party, for the occasion. It is an easy thing for persons to sign a document reflecting upon a public officer, after listening to a rehearsal of what one is anxious to believe to be true, but it is a much more delicate and difficult matter to make such charges after having personally examined into the facts of the case.

I take the liberty of saying, in connection with this case of complaint, and as a response to hundreds of others of a similar character which have been preferred against me during the present quarantine season, that they are all as unfounded as I think I have shown the one in question to be; and I beg leave to add, and to assure your honorable Board, that if the "squibbers in the newspapers" will postpone their attacks upon the Health Officer till the close of the present trying and threatening quarantine season, when he will have leisure to look more closely after his *friends*, he will take pleasure in replying to any official assault made upon him, as often as they shall be repeated, and as long as the newspapers will open their columns to such an *interesting* controversy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Proposal to Stop the Staten Island Ferries.

To his Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, of the City of New-York:

SIRS:—In regard to the petition which was received by your honorable Board on Saturday last, from sundry residents of Staten Island, asking the Health authorities of the port to prohibit the Staten Island ferry-boats from stopping at the Quarantine landing, and alleging as a reason therefor, that yellow fever was prevailing there,—I have to report, that, owing to the occurrence of seventeen cases, and nine deaths, on the outside of Quarantine this season, on Staten Island, and especially owing to the fact that a glaring account of these cases was given in the papers, an unnecessary alarm was thereby created, which has driven hundreds from the Island, and frightened as many more who are remaining, so that some of them have in all earnestness petitioned to have the ferry-boats cease landing at their wharf below Quarantine.

In considering the subject of the petition before your honorable board, two questions necessarily arise, viz: First, as considerations connected with the public health, or with the safety of passengers who travel on ferry boats call for the prohibition sought for; and, second, what damage will accrue to the public or to individuals, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

In answer to the first question, I desire to say, judging from past facts connected with the history of Quarantine, and especially from those connected with the port's experience in 1856, that, in my opinion, there is nothing more than seeming danger in allowing the ferry-boats to stop at their landing, just below Quarantine. In the whole of this matter, theory and fact are at war with each other. Theorists, with very good arguments, insist that there must be danger in nearing Quarantine with a boat-load of passengers, and hence they ask for a corresponding prohibition; while those who are swayed by facts, who are the old residents of the island, who have witnessed the ferry-boats stopping at the Quarantine-landing with perfect immunity to passengers, remonstrate against the prohibition, and challenge any person to cite an instance of yellow fever fairly traceable to the fact that the ferry-boats stopped at the landing below Quarantine.

TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

Detachment of Policemen.
Troop of Cavalry as Escort to the Grand Marshal.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES YATES,
Grand Marshal.

SPECIAL AIDS TO THE GRAND MARSHAL:
Gen. Wm. L. Morris. — Gen. Paul N. Spofford,
Capt John Calhoun, U. S N., — Col. Thos. F. Perrs.
Col Henry P. Martin, — Col. Edward Patterlee,
Maj. Geo. E. Baldwin, — Maj. Sam M. Alford.
John B. Rich, Esq., — Ambrose K. Striker, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.
Troop of Cavalry.
First Division of New-York State Militia,
Commanded by
MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
Division Staff
FIRST BRIGADE,
Commanded by
Brigadier-General Charles B. Spicer.
Brigade Staff.
71st Regiment.....Col. Abram S Vosburg.
2d Regiment.....Col. Henry Robinson
12th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col Spencer H. Smith.
3d Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. William Mence.
SECOND BRIGADE,
Commanded by
Col. Edward Hincken.
Brigade Staff.
9th Regiment.....Col Christian Schwarzwaelder.
6th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Samuel K. Zook.
4th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Teller.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brig.-Gen. William Hall.
Brigade Staff.
7th Regiment.....Col. Abram Duryee.
8th Regiment.....Col George Lyons.
65th Regiment.....Col Eugene Legal.
FOURTH BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brigadier-General John Ewen.
Brigade Staff.
20th Regiment.....Col. William Halsey.
13th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Weeks.
69th Regiment.....Col. James R. Ryan.
11th Regiment.....Col. Homer Bostwick.

SECOND DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL JOSEPH O PINCKNEY,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Colonel Moses E. Crasto and Rufus E. Crane, Esq., Aids.
Consisting of
I.
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Common Council.
II.
Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, in carriages, two abreast.
III.
Chairman of Committee, with the Mayor of New-York and Cyrus W. Field, Esq., in a carriage drawn by four horses.
IV.
Capt. W. L. Hudson, of the *Niagara*. Captain Preedy, of the *Agamemnon*. Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen—in carriage drawn by four horses.
V.
Capt Dayman, of the *Gorgon*. Mr. Wm. E. Everett, Engineer. Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen and Alderman James Davis—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VI.
Orator of the Day
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.
Peter Cooper, Esq., representative of the Telegraph Company, and the officiating Clergy—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VII.
Lord Napier, Hon Edward Everett, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., and Most Rev John Hughes—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VIII.
Officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, in carriages two abreast.
IX
Officers of the New-York, Newfoundland and Atlantic Telegraph Company—in carriages two abreast.
X.
Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Clerks of the Board of Councilmen—in carriages.
XI.
Common Council of the City of New-York—in carriages two abreast.
XII.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn
XIII.
The Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City and Hamilton.
XIV.
The Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City and Hoboken.
XV.
The Heads of Departments of the City Government.
XVI.
The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York and his Deputies.
XVII.
The Clerk of the County of New-York.
XVIII.
The Coroners of the City and County of New-York.
XIX.
The Board of Supervisors.
XX.
The Governors of the Alms-house.
XXI.
The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
XXII.
The Central Park Commissioners.
XXIII.
The Commissioners of Emigration.
XXIV.
The President of the United States.
XXV.
The Heads of the Federal Departments.
XXVI.
The Governor of the State of New-York and Suite.
XXVII.
The Heads of the State Departments.
XXVIII.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
XXIX.
Members of the Society of the Cincinnati.
XXX.
Members of Congress and the State Legislature.
XXXI.
Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*.
XXXII.
Car of the American Express Company, with section of the Cable, drawn by ten horses followed by the crew of the United States steamship *Niagara*, carrying Cable, escorted by a Company of Infantry.
XXXIII
Car of Adams Express Company, with section of Ocean and Land Cable, drawn by ten horses.
XXXIV.
Printing Press, and Typographical Society.

THIRD DIVISION.
Under the direction of
LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Major S. R. Pinckney and R. H. Shannon, Esq., Aids.
I.
Firemen of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey Cities.
II.
Young Men's National American Union Club.
III.
Cambrian National Standing Committee.
IV.
Residents of Staten Island, (North shore.)
V.
New-York Caledonia Club.
VI.
Cadets of Temperance.
VII.
New-York Florence Association.
VIII.
Gambrinia Humoristic Society.
IX
Workingmen's Clubs.
X.
Deputation of pupils from Randall's Island.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL THOMAS F. DEVOE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. Samuel P. Patterson and Mr. D. J. Levy, Aids.
I.
American Institute.
II.
Mechanics' Institute.
III.
Officers of the United States Government.
IV.
American Telegraph Company, with Hughes' Printing Instrument.
V.
Inventors of Sewing Machines.
VI.
Sewing Machines on a Car, and Operatives at Work.
VII.
Piano-Forte Makers.
VIII.
Piano Fortes, on Truck, with Performers,
IX
Sewing-Machines on a Car, with Operatives at Work.
X
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.
XI
Glass Stainers, Operators at Work.
XII.
Model of United States Steam Frigate *Niagara*.
XIII.
Manufacturing Stationers.
XIV.
Daguerreotype and Photographic Artists.
XV.
Envelope Manufacturers.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Under the Direction of
ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, ESQUIRE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. John T. Ogden, Aid.
I.
New-York Turn Verein.
II.
Allgemeine Sangerbund.
III.
Independent Singing Society.
IV.
Columbia Song Society.
V.
Krakehlia Dramatic Society.
VI.
Printing Card Press.
VII.
Cavalcade of Equestrians, Institute of Williamsburg.

EIGHTH DIVISION,
Under the Direction of
GEN. HENRY STORMS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
———, Aids.
I
Butchers of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
II.
Agricultural interest—specimens of cattle, horses, &c.
III.
Workingmen's Association.
IV.
Palace Garden Delegation.
V.
Longshoremen's Society.

NINTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
Captain G. S Mott.
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
Assisted by
———Aids.
I.
Cartmen of the City of New York.
II.
Milkmen of the City of New-York.
III.
Moulding and Planing Mill.
IV.
The Brewers, (with horses and wagons.)
V
Electric Oil Charger.
VI
E. Clampeus Vitus.
VII.
Coal Dealers, with specimens of American Coal.
VIII.
Gas Generating and Cooking Range Co.
IX.
Camphene and Alcohol Distillers.
X.
Steam Carriage.
XI.
Street Sweeping Machines.
XII.
Citizens generally.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

The several Divisions will form as follows, at 1 o'clock *precisely*.
First Division—The Military—on the Battery.
Second Division—In Greenwich-st, right on Battery-place.
Third Division—In Beaver-st., right on Broadway.
Fourth Division—Up Broad st., right on Beaver.
Fifth Division—In Cedar-st., west of and right on Broadway.
Sixth Division—In Liberty st., west of and right on Broadway.
Seventh Division—In Dey st., right on Broadway.
Eighth Division—In John-st., right on Broadway.
Ninth Division—Beekman-st., right on Park-row.
The civic portion of the procession will march six abreast.
The procession will move at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

THE LINE OF MARCH

will be as follows:
Up Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park, passing the City Hall—thence through the west gate of the Park into Broadway, up Broadway to the 8th-av., up 5th av. to 42d st., through 42d st. to the north entrance to the Crystal Palace.
The several divisions will be dismissed after passing the Crystal Palace
The societies, trades and others, composing the several divisions, will report at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on the ground designated for the formation of such division, respectively, to the Chief of Division to which they have been assigned.
The Special Aids will assemble at the quarters of the Grand Marshal, No. 2 East 32d st., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The Marshals of Divisions will make their reports to the Grand Marshal at Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, immediately after 1 o'clock, P. M.
Divisions not in readiness to take the place assigned them in the column when the left of the preceding division shall have passed, will take position in the rear of the eighth, or last division.
No political devices will be allowed in the procession.
CHARLES YATES, Grand Marshal.

PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS

ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

In front of the City Hall, exhibited by G. A. Lilliendahl, it being his first public display
REVOLVING GLOBE.
POLKA QUADRILLE.
SATURN AND HIS SATELITES.
COMPOUND SAXON WHEEL.
GRAND FINALE PIECE IN TWO DIVISIONS.
The first representing the steamers *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, both starting from the rendezvous in mid ocean; and the second division representing the rejoicing of each State in the Union at the successful completion of the telegraphic bond between the two greatest countries on the globe.
In order to give the public as good a view as possible, duplicates will be fired of the above pieces, with the exception of the globe and finale piece.
In consequence of the danger of firing from the roof of the City Hall, a stand will be erected on each side for the firing of Rockets, Shells, Batteries, Colored illuminations, &c., at intervals throughout the evening.
The grand original finale will cover the entire front of the Hall; on each side will be placed a steamer, and in the centre of the building an entablature with an appropriate motto supported by columns embellished with stars, representing the States of the Union; the whole surmounted with an allegorical representation of the bond of unity between the two nations. It is the largest piece of pyrotechnic art ever projected, the outlines of the different parts being artistically carried out in detail.

NOTICE.—THE BUTCHERS OF NEW YORK and vicinity, who will join in Celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, are requested to appear, mounted, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 M., at the "BALTIC," No. 34 2d-av.
Dress Regulation—Dark clothes, hat, white apron and check sleeves.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Grand Marshal.

BUTCHERS.—THE BUTCHERS OF THIS CITY, Brooklyn and Jersey City are requested to attend the meeting at No. 34 2d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the reports of the various Committees.
THOS. P. WAY, Chairman.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble at Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall st., in full uniform, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock precisely, to join the Celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Let us all unite as a band of brothers on this occasion. Our brother Veterans of the adjacent counties are invited to join with us. P. S.—The Second Company of Continentals, under command of Capt. Lansing, have kindly volunteered to escort us. By order.
I. M. Pitts, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Members are requested to meet at the Rooms, No. 9 Chambers-st., at 1 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, to take part in the procession. The trade in general are invited to join with us, as above. Tickets for the Supper at the Apollo Rooms, in the evening, may be had at the leading printing-offices, and of the members. Price $1. Supper at 9 o'clock
CHAS. McDEVITT, President.
T. C. Faulkner, Secretary.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

EXEMPT ENGINE COMPANY.—THE MEMbers of this Company are requested to assemble at the Engine House, Centre-st., with fire cap, red shirt, black cravat, black pants and belt, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 5 o'clock, preparatory to joining in the torch-light procession of the Fire Department.
JOSIAH MILLS, Foreman.
Chas. E. Gildersleeve, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF Cadets of Temperance, who intend taking part in the Atlantic Telegraph celebration on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1858, are requested to meet at their respective Section Rooms, and proceed thence to form in line on Fulton-st., right resting on Pearl-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of JAMES W. PEARSALL, Marshal.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, to make arrangements to join in the Celebration of the Successful Laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and to receive tickets for the Excursion on Monday, Sept. 6. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
I. M. Pitts, Adjutant.

FURNITURE

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—If you want iron bedsteads, hat racks, garden chairs, store stools, mosquito rods, or any other ornamental iron furniture furnished in the best style, give me a call, and I will suit you. JAMES SCOTT.
Office corner Centre and Canal sts., factory Nos. 237, 239 and 241 Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 26,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

SILVER PLATING.—OLD WARE OF EVERY description replated or gilt equal to new. Silver-plated door-plates of every pattern, wholesale and retail. E. J. SAUSE, No. 134 Fulton-st

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND NIGHT.
TO DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31,
second appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31,
BELLINI'S GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA OF LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina.....Senora Pepita Gassier
Lisa.....Signora Goldoni
Count Rodolfo.....Signor Gassier
Divino.....Mr. Ernest Perring
Teresa.....Signora Avogadro
Conductors.....MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BRUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICE:
NO PERFORMANCE
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1,
Third appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
FRIDAY, Sept. 3,
THE FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE
will be given on
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 4,
Admission to all parts of the Academy.....50 cents.
NO SECURED SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

OPENING OF BURTON'S NEW THEATRE FOR THE SEASON,

TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1858,
Under the management of W. E. Burton.....Proprietor
J. Moore.....Stage Manager
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31—Second night of
MR JOHN COLLINS,
the distinguished representative of Irish characters, and most celebrated vocalist of the day.
The comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo.....Mr. Collins
Count Morceus..Mr Smith | Prince Rodolph..Mr. Briggs
Donna Isabella Mrs. Parker | Lady Emily Mrs. M. Smith
With the roaring farce of BOW TO PAY HERE RENT.
Morgan Rattler Mr. Collins | Mr. Miller.....Mr. E. Bland
Mr. Collins will sing several of his best songs, including "The Bould Soger Boy," and "Widow Machree," with original additional verses.
To conclude with a MARRIED BACHELOR,
In which Mr. Denham and Mrs. Bland will make their first appearance.
The Orchestra, newly constructed, under the direction of Herr Mollenhauer, embraces many celebrated soloists and best artists of the day.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE WILLOW COPSE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 31,
Benefit and last drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE,
Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan.....Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard.....Mr. Burnett
Augustus.....Mr. Jefferson
Staggus.....Mr. Peters
Dick Hulks.....Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley.....Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding.....Miss Laura Keene
Meg.....Mrs. Sothern
Darcy Vanguard.....Miss Sara Stevens
After which, EL BOLERO DE CADIZ.
By Mlle Lamoureaux and Mr. Geo W. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE and Mr. DAVENPORT will appear Sept 6.
A new Fairy Extravaganza called LOVE AND LIGHTNING; Or, THE TELEGRAPH CABLE, atrociously local and fiendishly funny, will be produced on THURSDAY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
LAST WEEK. BRILLIANT HOUSES.
UNDIMINISHED POPULARITY.
THE LOVE CHASE and THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss JANE COOMBS,
the success of whose debut is acknowledged to be without a parallel, as
CONSTANCE and LADY TEAZLE.
Mr. Blake.....as.....Sir Peter Teazle
Mr Brougham.....as.....Charles Surface
Mr. Davidge.....as.....Sir Wm. Fondlove
Mr. A. H Davenport.....as.....Wildrake
Mr. A Howard.....as Mast. Walter & Jos Surface
Mrs. H. P. Grattan.....as.....Widow Green
Miss Miller.....as.....Lydia
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
WEDNESDAY—Great bill in honor of the TELEGRAPHIC DEMONSTRATION.

H. C. COOPER'S
newly formed
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE
consists of
Miss ANNIE MILNER,
(Prima Donna,)
Mrs G. HOLMAN,
(Seconda Donna.)
Mr. D. MIRANDA,
(the great English Tenor, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in the United States on Sept. 6.)
Mr. G. HOLMAN,
Secondo Tenore.
CHARLES GUILMETTE,
the eminent Baritone,
Mr. F. RUDOLPHSEN,
(Basso.)
Mr. H. C. COOPER,
Conductor, Solo Violinist and Director of the Music, and other Popular Artistes.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE

WILL REMAIN CLOSED
FOR RENOVATION.
WILL RE-OPEN
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
Newly painted—Re-decorated,
Ornamented, &c., &c., and
With the best Company that has ever appeared on this Stage.
Two new pieces will be produced on the Opening Night.

BOWARY THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE CORSICAN MAID.
John Smith.....Mr. G. L. Fox
After which, the Pantomime of
PONGO.
Albine.....Mr. G. L. Fox
To conclude with the Drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE LILLIPUTIAN COMEDIANS! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, now in the THIRD SUCCESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL WEEK of exhibition at this establishment. It embraces in its present programme five distinct parts, and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.

ANOTHER GRAND GALA NIGHT
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The splendid programme
rendered at
MR. BAKER'S BENEFIT
In such admirable style
as to elicit a general request for
its repetition,
will be repeated
On TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 31,
THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71st REGIMENT
will kindly assist, as before,
and the Messrs. Edge
will give
a most magnificent
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Other attractive features
will be added, and
no pains will be spared
to render this
occasion equal, in every respect, to that of
Mr. Baker's benefit.

THE DRUM CORPS

of the
FAMOUS 71st REGIMENT,
By permission of
COLONEL VOSBURGH
WILL BE AT PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, Aug. 31.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
SIGNOR BLITZ, the World renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION.
HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING,
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO'S., No. 512 Broadway, for a few days only.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY

OF PAINTINGS,
Open day and evening, No. 548 Broadway.
The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the City. Admittance 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.

FREE TO THE MILITARY
ON THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER.
The Military are invited to enter the Palace Gardens free of charge during the day and evening of 1st of September. DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York *Times* Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, GOLD PENS, &c., &c.,
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have opened
AT RETAIL,
Their FALL IMPORTATIONS of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Families about commencing Housekeeping or re-furnishing, are invited to examine their extensive Stock before purchasing.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

FALL OPENING,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make a
GENERAL OPENING of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to
EXAMINE, COMPARE and JUDGE!
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. Mercer-st.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will exhibit
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
At RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUG. 30th.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open
MANTILLAS, RAGLANS and CLOAKS,
adapted to the present Season,
At RETAIL, on MONDAY, August 30th.
N. B.—Their regular Opening for Winter Garments will take place at a later day, of which due notice will be given.
Nos 309 and 311 CANAL ST., cor. Mercer.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS!
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c. An unrivaled assortment for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
FALL IMPORTATION!
20 cases of NEW GOODS will be offered Wholesale and Retail, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
BLACK and BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES.
Also, some New Materials for Deep and Second Mourning, manufactured expressly for this house, together with MANTILLAS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

FALL IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb assortment of new Fall goods of the latest Paris styles, consisting of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, &C.
Also, the best selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
ever exhibited in New York.
Novelties received by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Will take place on Thursday, Sept. 2, when a choice assortment will be displayed of
BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

LADIES'
CLOTH RAGLANS AND DUSTERS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
A splendid assortment now on hand, varying in price from $4 00 upwards.
Also, a superb stock of STELLA, CASHMERE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, very cheap.
W. K. PEYTON, Shawl and Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE
BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Will be offered to the public but a short time longer.
The Broche and Stella Shawls, Blankets, Needlework, and Haberdashery, &c., will be offered at unequalled low prices No. 289 Grand st., corner Eldridge.
Late A. G. COLBY.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
No. 513 Broadway.
Full styles of ladies' and children's bonnets
Have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready
For the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
At
GENIN'S BAZAAR
No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS.—PRINTED CASHMERES, worsted damasks, Pekin de Chevre, Irish linens, table-cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, muslins, sheetings, ginghams calicoes, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE, No. 987 Broadway, near 20th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America—Mlle. Wellis, Liset Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM piano-forte for sale at No. 478 6th-av., near 40th st., 7 octave, elegantly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, all the modern improvements, over strung bass, rich powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs, celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee from May last and one of the most magnificent pianos ever offered for sale. Price $325, cost $500, in perfect order, and will be shipped if required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for 3 days.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices, $25, $35, $50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $110, $125, $140, $150 and $160. Second hand melodeons from $35 and upwards. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent and for sale on monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, agent, No. 333 Broadway.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank, Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 83 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR ORGAN, NEARLY new, in good order, four stops (principal, diapason bass, diapason treble, and dulciana,) and swell, will be sold for $200 by T. C. HOUGHTON, No. 646 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS OUT
THIS (Tuesday) MORNING,
To clear the great
CABLE CELEBRATION,
which comes off on our regular publication day. Be sure to read
STEPHEN PAUL SHEFFIELD'S NEW WORK,
Entitled
SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A STORY OF THE HEART.
Which commences in this number.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
only requires to be seen or read, to be appreciated and pronounced the best story paper published.
Sold by all News Dealers in the City and country.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., together with a vignette of the *Niagara* and an exact representation, in form, size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 40 cents.; sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
Price, for music and all, only 40 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF CYRUS W FIELD, ESQ.
Buy the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by F. H BROWN, author of "Happy Family Polka," &c., &c., upon the title page of which is a splendid likeness of Mr. Field Price 40 cents; copies sent by mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SCHOTTISCH.
By HENRY KLEBER, with a picture of the *Niagara* laying of the Cable at Trinity Bay. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 35 cents.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
Just received by late steamers from France and England, a fine assortment of new and interesting STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, from the best Artists consisting of Views in Egypt, Russia, Rome, Switzerland Germany, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, &c., on glass
Views in Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Wales, on paper, colored.
English Statuary, some beautiful subjects.
Comic Scenes, Ghosts, &c., colored.
American Scenery, glass or paper, colored.
At Wholesale or Retail, by the
AMERICAN STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
Or
WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SWINGING SCHOTTISCH, with beautiful vignette; price 35 cents. Palace Garden or Singing Bird Polka, with vignette, as played by Baker's celebrated orchestra; 40 cents. "Theresa Polka," and Crinoline Waltz; 25 cents each. Songs, "Kind Words can never die," "The Angels Told me so," "Give me back my Mountain Home," and "My lost Carrie's Grave," 25 cents each. The above are all recommended and mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—LOVE CHASE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WILLOW COPSE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—IRISH AMBASSADOR—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—MARRIED BACHELOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A MODEL OF A WIFE—STAGE-STRUCK BARBER—LIMERICK BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE CORSICAN MAID—PONGO—NICE WHIFFLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TEODOR'S THEATRE, &c. &c.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—FIREWORKS, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have European news this morning by two steamers, the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 18th, a summary of the news by which we received from Cape Race, as delivered by the *North Star*; and the *Propeller*, from Galway on the 21st, three days' later. The *Propeller* left Galway at 9 P. M., on the day of her sailing, and arrived at St. Johns, N. F. on Sunday, but as the Telegraph lines were not open on that day, the news could not be forwarded until yesterday. Consols were quoted at 96¼@96⅜ for both money and account. A decline is noticed in all qualities of Cotton, and a small advance in Breadstuffs, with an upward tendency. The most important news by this arrival is the bombardment of Djidda, the scene of the recent massacre of British and French residents, by the British steamer *Cyclops*, in consequence, as is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting proper reparation. The city was shelled for five days, when the Turkish Commissioner finally made his appearance, and promised to arrange the matter. Eleven of the assassins were subsequently executed, and four others were sent to Constantinople, to be dealt with as the Sultan should direct. The extent of the damage done to the city is not stated. Details of the India news confirm the telegraphic statements previously received. There is nothing else of special importance.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at this port from Liverpool, we have dates from England to the evening of the 18th inst. They are without especial importance. The ship *Abbey Langdon*, of New-York, was cast away on the Isle of Wight on the 12th inst., and while some of her cargo, which consisted of rice, was recovered, much of it, and the vessel itself, it was feared would be a total loss. The *Abbey Langdon* was a ship of 1,000 tons burden, built only four years ago at Hallowell, and belonging to Messrs. C. C. DUNCAN & Co. The *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, had been drawn off to have the damages received upon the Madeleine rock more thoroughly repaired, and her place was supplied by the *Pacific*, which was to leave for New-York on the 24th inst. The Queen of England was still at Berlin, the Emperor and Empress prosecuting their tour in the north-western departments. The treaty arranged by the Paris Conference was to be signed on the 19th. Later dates from India than those by the last steamer have been received. The news is of secondary importance. The rebels, though scattered, were by no means suppressed, but the commencement of the rains rendered campaigning against them more practicable.

The *Empire City*, from Havana on the 24th, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings our Havana files to the 23d, but no intelligence of interest. The *Nancy* is still detained, but only until some of the tedious formalities of Spanish law have been complied with.

We have from Venezuela information that the work of enforcing the Anglo-French intervention has been commenced. Laguayra and Porto Cabello are in a state of blockade, and are to remain so until the refractory Government accedes to the demands of the assailants. A large number of coasting vessels had been captured.

Intelligence of slight moment reaches us from Mexico. It merely confirms the reports already received. It is stated on the authority of letters said to have been received by Gen. DEGOLLADO, that ZULOAGA has abandoned the Government; but this story is an old one, still lacking verification.

The Government has telegraphed to Charleston, through the War Department, to the U. S. Marshal of that District, to have the negroes on board the slave-brig *Echo* removed to Fort Sumpter, about five miles from the city. Arrangements are to be made for their restoration to their native land. Twelve of them have died since the capture of the brig.

Several new cases of yellow fever were yesterday brought to the notice of the Mayor and health authorities. One of the men taken from on board the *Rattler* died yesterday morning, and the other case was considered by Dr. ROCKWELL to be approaching a fatal termination. The first resided at No. 205 Division-street, and the other at No. 40 Rutgers-street. Two additional cases occurred originating on board the steamer *Philadelphia*. JOHN COLE, an assistant engineer, died at the corner of Warren and Washington streets, and a shipmate also lay there sick of the same disease. Dr. ROCKWELL pronounced them sporadic cases of yellow fever. There were also rumors of other cases, but could not be traced to any reliable source. The *Philadelphia* was ordered to the Lower Quarantine. Two cases were reported in Brooklyn, both of whom had been employed as lightermen at Quarantine. Dr. BOYD had the first case conveyed to the hospital at Flatbush, where the patient died. The particulars of the remaining case have not been made public.

The New-York Turnvereins celebrated their eighth anniversary yesterday at "Conrad's Garden," Yorkville. It was one of those German festivals which are so pleasant to witness, but which have been of late so frequent that they present little novelty to the public. Although the day was fine and the attractions the best of the season, the attendance was not so large as might have been expected. A concert by nineteen societies, constituting the Saengerbund, a tournament on the river, and sundry gymnastic exercises, were the features of the day. An unfortunate accident in the course of the afternoon threw a gloom over the subsequent festivities. Every available spot fronting the river was densely crowded by spectators to witness the tournament, and a tree laden with about fifty adventurous men and boys, snapped at the root, and some individuals were injured. Mrs. THORN, of No. 566 Fourth-street, was badly wounded in the head, her scull being fractured. Mr. BADLETT, one of the Turners, was also severely injured, as was a Mr. CROSSE and a little girl. Altogether this celebration of the Turnverein was not equal to those of former occasions.

A meeting of the lotholders of Evergreen Cemetery was held last evening at Washington Hall, East Brooklyn. A report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting (July 9) was read and adopted. After a lengthy discussion in relation to the past management of the affairs of the Cemetery, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to apply to the Courts for a receiver, unless the officers of the Cemetery make a satisfactory report and exhibit of their books to the Committee; and that the Committee have power to take such action in the premises which to them may seem necessary to protect the interests of lot-owners. Messrs. William H. Butter, Dr. O. H. Smith, Tunis H. Duryea, Robert Miller and James S. B. Thursby were appointed said committee. Adjourned, to meet again at the same place on Sept. 15, at 7½ P. M.

The Board of Councilmen failed to obtain a quorum yesterday.

The various Republican Conventions of the City met last evening for the purpose of selecting Delegates and alternates to the State Convention which meets on the 8th of next month, at Syracuse. The proceedings though very spirited were conducted in quiet. We give the result, so far as learned, in another column.

The programme for the great Cable demonstration and commemmoration on Wednesday, we publish in full this morning. The parade of the military and the procession of the trades and civic societies promise to be extraordinarily imposing. The evening is surrendered to the fireman's parade, to illuminations and fireworks. Trinity Church celebrates a *Te Deum* in the morning. The Crystal Palace will be the centre of attraction in the afternoon, where presentations will be made to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, Mr. EVERETT and the *Niagara* seamen with an address of congratulation and compliment. Mr. FIELD will deliver an address upon the history of the Ocean Telegraph. It does not appear from the official announcements, that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted the invitation to be present, to take part in the exercises. It is to be a day of general abstinence from business, of rejoicing, thanksgiving and demonstrations of delight. The whole affair will not, however, end with Wednesday, there being reserved for Thursday other illuminations, fireworks, and public dinners. The City is already swarming with an unparalleled crowd of visitors, attracted by the brilliancy of the occasion.

The Butchers' Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the cable celebration, directs that those who intend to take part in the demonstration appear mounted at 7½ A. M., with black clothes and hat, white frock and checkered sleeves—at the "Baltic," No. 34 Second-avenue.

Health Officer THOMPSON, in a communication to the Board of Health, yesterday, advised, if it could be done without detriment to the interests of the people of Staten Island, and especially if it would contribute to allay the unnecessary alarm concerning the spread of the yellow fever, that the petition be granted which desired that the Staten Island ferry-boats be stopped from their usual trips for a season.

The Farmers' Club held a very interesting meeting yesterday. The main topic of discussion was the vegetables which can most profitably be raised for the New-York market, and the best methods of their cultivation.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated by the Brooklyn Common Council last evening towards the expenses of celebrating the 1st September, and a resolution was adopted, directing the City Hall to be illuminated, and requesting the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, when a communication was received from the Water Commissioners, asking that the contract for the work be so far changed as to have a covered conduit from the ponds beyond BAISLEY'S to BAISLEY'S Pond, instead of an open canal, at an increase of $135,000 in cost. The subject was referred to the Water Committee.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution prohibiting persons in any way connected with Quarantined vessels from entering the city without a permit.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were generally depressed yesterday. Cotton was salable and steady. Rio Coffee continued in active demand. Sugars were more sought after. Pork was in request, and was firmer. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cable Celebration on Wednesday.

The formal celebration of the successful laying of the Ocean Telegraph, which is to be observed next Wednesday, promises to be the largest and most imposing demonstration which our City has ever witnessed. Most of our sister cities throughout the Union, and the British American possessions, devote the day to the commemoration of the same very extraordinary event. But here it has already given new activity to every department of business—as our advertising columns testify—quickened the pulse of trade, and turned the dullest season into one of unwonted activity. The City is already full of strangers, many who had business here hastening their visits on this account, others drawn in simply to be spectators of a display that will be remembered long as a day to date from. The programme of the day includes a parade of the first Division of the military, who begin their march from the Battery at 1 P. M., toward the Crystal Palace. Their procession will be joined by the Civil Societies, the Benevolent Associations, the Turners 6,000 strong, the Veterans, the Mercantile Library clerks, the British citizens here resident, and the representatives of the innumerables trades, bearing devices, machinery, and symbols of their employment. In the evening the firemen turn out in full force, escorting the Company from the Crystal Palace down Broadway to the Park. Flags of the shipping and of public offices will be displayed, and thousands of banners along the line of march and elsewhere. At the Crystal Palace, Mr. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, Capt. HUDSON and the *Niagara* tars will be congratulated with addresses, while for these honored parties Mr. FIELD will reply. At Trinity Church, in the morning, a *Te Deum* will be celebrated. Illuminations and volunteer fireworks will make the City one broad blaze of light at night. Altogether, without a question, this greatest event of the age will be commemorated in New-York after a style worthy of it, and of the City's appreciation of its commercial and moral value.

The Last News from India.

The news from India by the last mail is more favorable than three months ago any one would have looked for. The Gwalior army has at last been finally disposed of, and the troops employed against it have gone into quarters for the remainder of the hot season. The Moulvie, who was the leading spirit of the insurrection in Oude, and the Begum's right-hand man, was killed in one of the late skirmishes, so that resistance in masses in the open field seems all but over. How much of the trouble which everybody has always anticipated, even under the best of circumstances, in the shape of guerilla war, carried on by small parties of roving vagabonds there is to follow, still remains to be seen. That the contest will eventually dwindle into this, if it has not already done so, there cannot be a doubt. The cohesive power of a large army lies altogether either in victory or discipline. Defeat, or any sort of adversity, united with insubordination, invariably causes the men to split into small bodies, which can not only subsist themselves more easily, and fly more readily, but even plunder more successfully. Bands of robbers rarely endanger the security of an empire, but they can harass an army dreadfully, above all when the scene of their exploits is in India and the army is European. Native police can, certainly be no longer relied on to deal with the emergency, and the mere fact that British troops will be required in large numbers to supply their places, is one which no Chancellor of the Exchequer, for many a day to come, will care to grapple with. The army in India already amounts to 80,000 European soldiers of all arms. There is no likelihood of a less number sufficing for some time to come, and India is farther from being able to pay her own expenses than she has been for the last thirty years. It is not very much of an over-estimate to say that half this number will need to be replaced every two years, to fill up the losses occasioned by casualties and disease; and this, together with the demands of the Navy, and the garrisons of the rest of the Empire, will form a very serious drain upon the working population of the United Kingdom, above all when the steady flow of emigration is taken into account. The facilities offered by cheap steam communication with all the colonies, to persons desirous of emigrating, are daily increasing, so that the mother country will, before many years, be actually in closer connection with Australia than she was with Ireland at the beginning of the present century. In all of them Democracy of the broadest kind has now all but undisputed sway. In Australia manhood suffrage is already the law in more than one of the settlements, and there is a Democratic sentiment pervading the community, much more powerful in its effects than any formal act of the Legislature. It is impossible to suppose that England can resist the influence of the colonies, as long as steamboats and the telegraph bind her to them, or that people at home will remain very much longer quiet under restrictions and disabilities which their brothers abroad have repudiated. India has, either opportunely or inopportunely, as it may turn out, come into the field to complicate the position of affairs. It promises to impose on the mother country all the burdens of a great war for years after the excitement of a great war is over. Moreover, all the advantages to be derived from keeping it, are felt by a small class; while the disadvantages fall upon every man who has a family to support, or a farm to till. An income tax which has no better object in view than the maintenance of an empire for younger sons to govern and patrician politicians to squabble for, is not a luxury which accords much with the temper of the times. There is a theory about India which is just now very strongly urged upon public attention in England, which certainly has many claims to respect, and wears an aspect of great nobleness. While it is acknowledged that it was a mistake in the first place, even to have made the conquest, it is argued that now that it is made, Great Britain has a mission to fulfill towards it, which she is bound by every tie of duty and honor to carry out. It is declared that, patent as may be the material advantages of leaving the Hindoos to their fate, moral obligations of the most sacred kind oblige the British nation to hold them in subjection till they have civilized and Christianized them.

There is something exceedingly fascinating in the notion that one has a great mission to execute, but few fascinations are powerful enough to resist the sledge-hammer logic of heavy taxation and great loss of life. In a year the glories of Lucknow and Delhi and the horrors of Cawnpore will have been forgotten, while thousands of the youth of the country will yearly fall victims to disease when trying to prevent "breech-clouted savages" from cutting each others' throats. A people thoroughly well off, as far as good clothing, employment and education are concerned, might support such burdens with alacrity, but the English people will not bear such a strain on their patience and their pockets as long as the masses exercise so little influence on the national destinies.

Mr. Speaker Orr on the Rights of Niggers.

Speaker ORR has been giving rather a severe blow to the Commercial Conventions, and other wiseacres, who have been clamoring for the reopening of the Slave-trade, at a barbecue in Craytonville, South Carolina. He denounces the scheme,—first, because of the danger it would entail to the whites to have themselves surrounded by large herds of savages, unused to submission, ignorant of the white man's superiority or unwilling to acknowledge it, ferocious by nature, and rendered doubly ferocious by the irksomeness of Slavery; and secondly, because it would be uniust.

The first part of his argument commends itself to attention at a glance. A huge influx of savages, fresh from the woods, would certainly seriously complicate the already abnormal relations of the different classes of Southern society, and might possibly place it on the edge of that abyss of disorder and violence into which Southern journalists daily expect to see the North plunge headlong, and of our proximity to which our rejoicings over the Atlantic cable are looked upon as one of the surest indications. Free-love communities, socialism, Fanny Wrightism, Fourierism, and all the other *isms*, upon which the Southern mind looks with so much horror, are certainly great evils, but they are not half so dreadful as the presence on a plantation of two or three hundred Balonda or Bashinje, fresh from the banks of the Quango, entirely unconvinced of an overseer's right to cowhide them, and with a strong taste for the flesh of babies. Better let a few poor whites exist a little longer, deprived of the inestimable luxury of owning niggers, and pay high prices for field hands, than bring in shiploads of the real unadulterated article, quite untamed and stark naked. Speaker ORR is evidently wiser than his generation. Twelve hundred dollars is a high price for a "negro fellow," civilized and christianized though he be; but the raw material from Guinea might prove dear at any price.

In denouncing the Slave-trade, however, on the ground of its injustice, or the absence of any right on our part to open it, and carry it on, it seems to us Mr. ORR goes too far. This argument proves too much. There are a great many things which must not be discussed on abstract principles, and this is one of them. We know from Parson BROWNLOW, JOHN MITCHEL, and many other lights of the Southern church and Southern literature, that it would be a vast gain for the African negro to seize him, import him, and set him to work on a cotton plantation. But, to our great surprise, Mr. ORR thinks that we have no right to improve a man's condition against his will, to save his soul, or wash the dirt off him whether he likes or not. The doctrine itself is perfectly familiar to us, to be sure, as we have always professed it ourselves, but we are astonished that a son of the South should utter such sentiments in the presence of an audience of high-toned Southrons. Is there no tar in Craytonville? Has the supply of feathers run short? Are all the rails burnt up? What has come over the chivalry? We thought it was a cardinal point in their creed, the negation of which entailed social damnation, that any inferior race who did not take the Southern view of happiness might lawfully be caught and set to pick cotton, and be well whipped. This reduces Slavery to a mere machine for cultivating the cotton-plant, and deprives it of the nobler character in which we all love it so much, and are so proud of it as an institution for the regeneration and evangelization of the perishing heathen. "Are we to constitute ourselves judges of what will improve the condition of other nations, and proceed to execute that judgment against their consent?" asks Colonel ORR. "If the argument is worth anything for the African, would it not apply equally to the European or Asiatic? How many of the sons and daughters of Europe and Asia would be elevated in their moral and physical condition, if they were transplanted, even as slaves, to this country! Could they be numbered by less than hundreds of millions? Would it be right to constitute ourselves their judges, and then become the executioners of our judgment, to make them slaves. Away with such doctrines and principles! They have no foundation in humanity, philosophy, morality or religion."

Mr. ORR'S "doctrines and principles" upon this question are as sound as any man could desire to have promulgated. But there is a conclusion which flows from them irresistibly, of which we fear the worthy Colonel did not think, and which, luckily for him, his audience did not perceive. If Africans, and Europeans, and Asiatics, dwelling at home, have their inalienable right to judge which is best for their own condition secured to them by "humanity, philosophy, morality and religion," while living at home in their own country, they certainly do not lose it because their forefathers were brought by force to the United States.

If we have no business to judge what is best for a wild negro in Guinea, *à fortiori*, we have no right to judge for a civilized negro in South Carolina. There's the rub. If we may not lawfully seize and sell a naked cannibal for his own good, certainly we may not dispose of an American church member, or skillful carpenter, or accomplished cook. To deny a capacity for managing his own business to Colonel ORR'S valet, which we accord to the denizens of the banks of the Zambesi, is sheer absurdity. There must be another barbecue got up to settle this little difficulty.

What will Kansas do Next?

A correspondent, writing from Lawrence, whose letter was published in yesterday's TIMES, contradicts the assumption of the Washington *Union*, that, by rejecting the English bill, Kansas virtually voted to remain a Territory, and states that an energetic application will be made at the approaching session of Congress for her admission into the Union.

It was, certainly, a blunder of the Government organ to interpret the recent election as a vote against a State organization. The wish was, no doubt, father to the thought, and a very silly father, indeed. The people of Kansas voted against the Lecompton Constitution, and they voted against nothing else. Accustomed as they are to traps, they could not have understood that the English bill covered a snare of the kind intimated by the *Union*. It may, or it may not be, that they are ready to come into the Confederacy. Our correspondent says they are. That is his opinion, formed from such information as is accessible to a sagacious observer on the spot. But, before the close of the next Congressional session, Kansas will speak for herself on that question, one way or the other, either by an express application, or by a silence no less expressive. It is her own affair entirely whether she shall knock at the door of the Union or not.

If, however, she should present herself with a Republican form of government, it will be the wisdom of those who hope the contrary not to oppose her entrance. Let them rest satisfied with what they have already done to trammel her will and crush her rights. In the abused name of popular sovereignty, seven-eighths of her people have been for years systematically trodden under the heels of power and fraud. That game should now be regarded as played out. It is time that popular sovereignty in Kansas should cease to mean popular subjugation. Those functionaries a Washington who may not like the kind of Senators to be sent on from the new State, should remember that they are estopped from pleading any technical objection, such as want of sufficient population. They have already intimated a lurking design to rest their case upon that objection. It will not do. The English bill, with Lecompton annexed, waived the population question, and it is too late to revive it now. Whatever may be thought of the necessity of a representative population, as an abstract theory, it can have no practical application as a bar to the admission of Kansas. There has been enough of partisan chicanery already about the Kansas question. Let its future be divested of party trickery, and settled solely upon the merits. And unless the Democrats desire to play into the hands of their opponents, they will assuredly make no further objection to Kansas, whenever she may think fit to seek position as a State, provided only that she shall have complied with the requirements of the Constitution.

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING AT TARRYTOWN.—An "Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Corruption" mass meeting of such citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, without distinction of party, as are disposed to sustain the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, and to renominate him for Congress, is called for Thursday next, the 2d prox., at Tarrytown. Mr. H., though elected as a Democrat, opposed the Kansas policy of the Administration, inflexibly and persistently. On the ground of his acts in Congress he makes his appeal to the people of his district. They will have a fair opportunity to say whether they approve or disapprove his course. It is stated that the following speakers will positively be present and address the meeting, viz.: JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia; the Hon. D. DOUGHERTY, and the Hon. H. W. DAVIS, of Baltimore; the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York; and the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of Westchester.

The meeting is to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We are now four days without any telegrams from Valentia, and it seems an age since we heard from the other side of the Atlantic. But, in this case, no news may be regarded as good news,—for if anything had turned up of sufficient importance to send across the wires, the electricians would have continued to send it to us, as they did the intelligence of the treaty of peace with China. It would be a peice of rare good fortune if another telegram should be received to-morrow, to give *éclat* to the great celebration.

Death of George Combe.

The *City of Baltimore* brings intelligence of the death of Mr. GEORGE COMBE, author of *The Constitution of Man*. Mr. COMBE left Edinburg early in the Summer to visit his relatives in the South of England according to his annual custom, and had stopped a the hydropathic establishment in Surrey to visit friends residing there, when he was suddenly attacked by a pulmonary complaint, to which he was subject, and died at that place after an illness of a few days. His age was 70 years.

Mr. COMBE was a native of Scotland, born in 1788. His parents were rigid Scotch Presbyterians, uneducated and of moderate circumstances, and excessively strict in the religious discipline of a family which numbered seventeen members. The London *News*, in an elaborate notice of Mr. COMBE, remarks that "the want of knowledge, and the asceticism of the well intentioned parents, caused the death of several of their children, and radically injured the health of the rest. Such is the testimony of the two brothers, in their reminiscences of the low, damp situation of their father's dwelling, at the brewery of Livingston's-yards, near Edinburg, and of its crowded and ill-aired rooms, and of the dreary Sundays and dismal sectarian instruction, which was all that their parents attempted to give them in person. No doubt this experience tended to turn the attention of the brothers GEORGE and ANDREW to the subject of the conditions of health, and to deepen their convictions to the utmost that their nature admitted."

GEORGE COMBE was nine years older than his brother ANDREW, and was bred to the law; became a writer to the *Signet* in 1812, and practiced his profession in Edinburg. In the year 1815, the doctrines of GALL and SPURZHEIM were brought under discussion in Edinburg, and the attention of Mr. COMBE was directed to the science of Phrenology. An interview with SPURZHEIM, who visited Edinburg about the same time, led Mr. COMBE to a careful examination of the new theory, and from an investigation he became a believer and an earnest champion. With his brother ANDREW, he became phrenologically controversial. Letters were published, in which the brothers described each other's characteristics as defined by the organs developed on their skulls, and in spite of the sneers of the reviews and the refusal of the encyclopædists to commit the handling of the subject of Phrenology to the believers in the new science, the public faith grew, mainly through the efforts of GEORGE COMBE, who saw in it a new solution of the problem of the structure and functions of the brain. In 1825, the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" was instituted, for the purpose of supplying good and cheap books to the working classes; but unfortunate circumstances caused a delay in the issue of its publications, and it was only in 1827 that its first tract was printed. SIX weeks before its appearance, GEORGE COMBE read before the Phrenological Society of Edinburg the first part of a work, to which he gave the title of *The Harmony between the Mental and Moral Constitution of Man and the Laws of Physical Nature*. This was the germ of his celebrated work, entitled *The Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects*. The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge having refused to publish among their cheap series any work on Phrenology, Mr. COMBE set himself in earnest to follow up the undertaking he had already begun. Among the works on that subject, which followed each other rapidly from his pen, were the *Elements*, *Outlines* and *System of Phrenology*, a volume on *Moral Philosophy* and *Lectures on Popular Education*. In 1833, he married Miss CECILIA SIDDONS, and four or five years later gave up the practice of his profession. In 1838, he visited the United States, and remained here for two years, lecturing on Phrenology, and preparing a journal of his tour, which was afterwards published under the title of *Notes*. His reception in this country was cordial in the extreme. SPURZHEIM had died here a few years before Mr. COMBE'S arrival, and the believers in Phrenology looked to the latter gentleman as the legitimate successor to the honors paid to the lamented leader. The *Constitution of Man*, first published in 1828, was reprinted here, and reached an enormous sale. It is by this work that Mr. COMBE is chiefly known. Its circulation in Great Britain soon ran up to 100,000 copies, and it has been translated into several languages. After his visit to the United States, Mr. COMBE passed some years in travel on the continent. The later years of his life were a period of infirm health, incapacitating him for active efforts.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The indomitable MAX MARETZEK resumed his chair at this house last evening, and attracted, as a matter of course, an immense gathering. A few of the subscribers who were not in town exhibited a vacant stare in their seats, but otherwise the capacity of the house was fairly represented with eager and intelligent faces. Every convenient part was crowded.

The programme was of the Max Maretzek kind; that is to say, it introduced two new singers without any botheration, and an *ensemble* perfect in every respect. The prominent characters in the opera of "La Somnambula" were cast as follows; *Amina*, Señora GASSIER; *Elvino*, Mr. PERRINO; *Rodolpho*, Signor GASSIER; *Lisa*, Signora GORDONI.

This opera of BELLINI'S is one of those things which return to us as pleasantly as Spring. Hear it howsoever often we may, there is always something fresh and invigorating in its airs. In the regular way of business it affords us an invariable opportunity for speaking of the opening of the season; and so trite is criticism on the subject, that we may well dispense with anything more than a mere record of its production last night.

The commanding attraction of the evening was the *début* of Mme. GASSIER. Of late years this lady has filled the public eye of Europe and satisfied its ear. Her reputation justified much flourish, her powers much eulogy. Under Mr. MARETZEK'S direction she has appealed to our appreciation without any vulgar antecedent. Simply for what she could do, she asks approbation. The verdict will, we think, be satisfactory to all parties. Mme. GASSIER possesses the freshest voice we have had in this country for many years. It is of extensive compass, verging, we should suppose, on three octaves; well *timbred*, equable throughout, and of the pure soprano quality. Her execution is very great—in this opera equal to Mme. LA GRANGE'S, and purer, because more Italian in method than that lady's. The *rôle* of *Amina* does not afford us an opportunity to judge of her dramatic capabilities lyrically or histrionically. In musical declamation it seems to us that Mme. GASSIER may have to go through the ordeal of another *début*. Abandoning this reflection, we have nothing but praise to bestow on the performance of last evening. A delicious voice, admirably managed, and woven into garlands of fragrant melody, fairly intoxicated the audience. Long before the first act was over the house was in an ecstasy of delight, and when the final scene came, enthusiasm had usurped the place of judgment, or rather joined hands in fraternal regard and admiration. We have no recollection of a more genuine success.

Mr. GASSIER was of course received with his old favor. How excellently he can play the *rôle* of the Count, is known to all our readers. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add that on the present occasion he did, as he always does, his best, and divided the applause with the most deserving.

Mr. PERRINO was the *Elvino*. This gentleman has been before our public for some time, and in concerts and oratorios has made his mark. Last evening was, we are informed, his *début* on the lyric stage, and if such be the case, it must be considered an unusually successful one. Mr. PERRINO has a sweet voice, and is an excellent musician. In a part which, at the best, is high and embarrassing, he succeeded in winning the approbation of the audience. It will be his own fault if he does not become a favorite with the public. He is much better than many tenors who have occupied a distinguished position at the Academy of Music.

The opera was very well given in all respects. The artists were called out after every act and an unusual amount of enthusiasm prevailed. There will be a performance of the same opera *to-night*—instead of Wednesday. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has led to this acceptable change.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is now about ten years since Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU made his mark with the New-York public as a delineator of eccentric character. His first decided success, and one which gave him an immediate position of importance, was in the "cotemporaneous drama," as *Mose*, the rowdy fireman. Since that period he has gradually extended his *repertoire*, and his success has kept pace with his enterprise. Last night Mr. CHANFRAU and his wife, formerly known as Miss ARRESTINE, commenced a short engagement at Wallack's, to a very good house, and they were welcomed in a very flattering manner. Three pieces were played, in all of which Mr. CHANFRAU appeared. In the first, "A Model of a Wife," he sustained the character of the young Frenchman, *Mons. Bonnefoi*, with decided ability. The second piece was the "Widow's Victim," in which Mr. CHANFRAU probably has no equal as *Jeremiah Clip*, the barber. His imitations of FORREST, BOOTH, KEAN, BURTON and others could scarcely be excelled. He was sustained by Mrs. CHANFRAU as *Jane Chatterly*. This lady is new to a New-York audience, and judging from the impression made last night, will be a favorite. She seems to possess all the requisites for a delenator of "Servantgelism," and has the confidence necessary to win success. The entertainment concluded with the "Limerick Boy," Mr. CHANFRAU playing *Paddy Miles*.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A COACHMAN FOR STEALING HARNESS.—Officer Berry, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named Edward Jackson, charged with stealing two sets of double harness, two sets of single harness, some horse blankets, netting and other apparelings, valued at $175, from the stable of Mr. Rufus Story, at Berger Point. Mr. Story is a merchant, and does business at No. 7 Front-street in this City. Jackson was his coachman, and, after the robbery, effected his escape to this City. Pawn tickets for some of the stolen property were found in his possession. The officer speedily took him back to New-Jersey, where he was committed for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY BY A MONKEY.—Charles Lattamachee, an organ-grinder, was arrested, yesterday, for allowing a monkey which accompanied him in his musical peregrinations to bite a boy named Henry Douglass. The monkey bit the boy in the cheek, and Lattamachee made no effort to restrain the animal. Man, monkey, and organ were taken before Judge BEDFORD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the former was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain JOS. GRIFFIN, having left New-Orleans Aug. 26, arrived at Key West on the evening of the 28d, and left the same night for Havana, arriving off the Moro Castle at an early hour next morning, and communicating with the harbor by a steam-tug, after which left the same afternoon for Key West. Arrived at Key West at sunset on the 24th, and the authorities refusing "pratique" were compelled to remain at anchor off that place 50 hours until the arrival of the *Daniel Webster*, to which ship having transferred her Californian passengers, the *Empire City* left for this port at 10 P. M. on the 25th.

Left at Key West U. S. brig *Dolphin*, Lieut.-Commanding MAFFITT; she had arrived two days previously from a cruize in the Gulf, in which she had the good fortune to capture a slaver, sending vessel and slave cargo, her prize, into Charleston, S. C.

At Havana, the American brig *Nancy* still remains in charge of the Spanish authorities, her release only delayed by necessary formulas. Exchange is quoted—London, sight, 15½@16; New-York, sight, 3½@4; U. S. gold pieces, 2½@3 premium. Freights for Europe dull, and for United States declined.

At 5½ A. M. 26th, spoke steamer *Granada*, BERRYMAN, 40 miles S. W. of Carysfort Light, coast of Florida.

The *E. C.* brings 64 passengers, 14 from New-Orleans and 50 from Havana, beside $114,000 Mexican silver on freight from the former port.

The *Empire City* has been absent from this port 28 days, 8 of which she has passed alongside the levee at New-Orleans, during the prevalence there of epidemical yellow fever, with a large daily mortality. She has touched off Havana and Key West, both going and returning; has taken passengers to and from all the three named ports, and yet not only has she enjoyed entire immunity from yellow fever, but the services of her surgeon even have been called for in no instance during the entire period. This fact, in the face of the numerous infected arrivals from fever ports lately, is deemed worthy of record.

POLITICAL.

Republican Primary Meetings to Elect Delegates to Syracuse.

In accordance with the orders of the Central Committee, the Republican Assembly Conventions met last evening for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to their State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 8th of the next month. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. All, so far as learned, passed off quietly. We annex the result from the different Districts so far as ascertained.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Convention for this District (embracing the First, Second, Third and a portion of the Fourth and Sixth Wards) met at No. 19 Beekman-street, but adjourned until Friday without electing delegates. The members of the Convention seemed badly divided, some being in favor of Harbor-Master BARBOUR, of the First Ward; and others supporting ROBERT COLLINS, of the Third Ward. Two delegates appeared from the Sixth Ward. Affidavits were read, intended to prove that the primary election in that Ward was illegal, a Mr. BERNAN having overawed the members of the Association by filling the meeting place with "Dead Rabbits" and roughs. A long debate arose upon this subject, which was interrupted by a motion that Mr. BARBOUR, of the First Ward, and Mr. C. GILSIE, of the Sixth Ward, be declared elected. The motion was voted down, and then the Convention adjourned. The feeling between the contestants was great, and the outside delegations were large. A strong police force was in the vicinity, but their intervention was not needed.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Owen W. Brennan, James Kelly. *Alternates*: Julius Brief, Gustav Rauberger.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: John A. Kennedy, John J. Silcott. *Alternates*: Joseph B. Taylor, A. H. Stoutenburg.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: James F. Freeman, Robert Irvin. *Alternates*: Adolph Benst, Benjamin W. Bradford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: James B. Taylor, Andrew Blakeley. *Alternates*: John Shaw, J. G. Giwan.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Thomas Bennett, Geo. Donaldson. *Alternates*: Wm. A. Ashman, Samuel Atkinson.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Wm. H. Anthon, Nelson D. Thayer. *Alternates*: John L. Taylor, Asa Butman.

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Isaac Dayton, George Peckham. *Alternates*: Wm. R. Stafford, Mordecai L. Marsh.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: John V. Gridley, William Stewart.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: F. A. Joebler, Peter Squires. *Alternates*: Peter C. Wilson, Francis Heul.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Gen. James W. Nye, Dr. John Ives. *Alternates*: Alderman Roediger, Valentine Koon.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Benj. F. Manlere, Ed. P. Cowles. *Alternates*: Emil Kirchner, Charles Mason.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: James E. Watson, Wm. Costerbrook. *Alternates*: George Cochrane, Jesse Mitchell.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: William A. Dooley, James P. Fagan. *Alternates*: James Hogg, Dennis McCabe.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Abram Wakeman, John P. Cummings. *Alternates*: S. A. Hills, A. R. Trotter.

Democratic Preparations.

Among the wire-pullers and managers of the Democratic Party we discover at this moment strange manœuvering and struggling for ascendancy as the Fall election approaches. Tammany Hall has been

THE CABLE FESTIVAL.

The Atlantic Telegraph Celebration.

The Committee of the Common Council, on the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, announce the following as the Programme to be observed on the 1st of September:

TRINITY CHURCH.—A solemn service will be held at Trinity Church at 10 A. M. The Common Council, Heads of Departments and invited guests, will leave the City Hall in a body at 9½ A. M.

At 11½ o'clock the *Niagara* will arrive off the Battery, which will be announced by a salvo of 100 guns, and CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara*, the *Gorgon* and *Indus*, will be received by the City Authorities.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the procession will move in the order published in our advertising columns.

As the procession passes Union-square it will be saluted with a salvo of one hundred guns by the Scott Light Guard. On the arrival at the Crystal Palace the procession will march into the building at 4½ P. M.

The exercises will commence with singing by the New-York Harmonic and other vocal societies, Handel's "Achieved is the Glorious Work."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

The Harmonic Society will sing an Ode written expressly for this occasion by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Presentation to C. W. FIELD by his Honor the Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Music by the band.

Presentation to Capt. PERSHY, of the *Agamemnon*, by the President of the Board of Aldermen, JOHN CLANCY, Esq.

Music by the Band—"God save the Queen."

Presentation to Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, by the President of the Board of Councilmen, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq.

Music by the Band—"Hail Columbia."

Address to Captains DAYMAN, ALDHAM and OTTER, and presentation to Captain DAYMAN by the Chairman of Committee on Celebration, Alderman THOS. MCSPEDON.

Music by the Band.

Presentation to WILLIAM E. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE by Councilman HENRY ARCULARIUS.

Music by the Band.

Address to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by Alderman JAMES W. DAVIS.

Ode by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS—"God save the Queen."

Oration on History of the Telegraph Companies by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Vocal Music—"Hallelujah Chorus."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. NOTT.

Vocal Music—"Old Hundred."

Benediction by Doctor FIELD.

On the completion of the ceremonies, the authorities of the City and their guests will be escorted by the Firemen and other civic bodies in torchlight procession to the City Hall in the order published elsewhere.

On the arrival at the City Hall the ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of Fireworks by Mr. C. W. LILLIENDAL.

Merchants' and Citizens' Testimonial.

At an adjourned meeting, to-day, of the Special Committee of Merchants and Citizens, appointed last week, in reference to the collection of funds in behalf of testimonials to be given to C. W. FIELD, Esq., Capt. HUDSON, and others, it was

Resolved, That Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 27 Wall street, be selected as Treasurer of this Committee; and that all sums collected in behalf of the above objects be placed in his hands.

It was also

Resolved, That Mr. WILLIAM S. ROOT be authorized to wait upon our citizens and corporations generally, to solicit their contributions towards the above furd.

The following gentlemen now constitute the Committee to raise the necessary fund as above stated. Donations may be sent to either of the Committee at their respective places of business, or at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, where they meet daily:

Wm. K. Strong, (Chairman.) No. 50 Pine-street; Samuel D. Babcock, No. 25 Wall-street; Wilson G Hunt, No. 30 Park place, Marshal Lefferts, No. 57 Beekman street; A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip; Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling-slip; Royal Phelps, No. 47 Exchange place: Augustus C. Richard, No. 37 Broadway; Oliver Slate, Jr., No. 114 South-street; James E. Southworth, No. 84 Pearl-street.

General Official Notice.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, held on the 30th August, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That H. H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer, be appointed Grand Marshal of the torchlight procession to take place on the evening the 1st September.

Second—That the firemen of the cities of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey City, and of the villages in the neighborhood of New-York, be requested to join in the procession of the day; positions to be assigned them by Brigadier General CHAS. YATES, Grand Marshal.

Third—That the Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City, and the authorities of Harsimus and other Corporations in the vicinity of New-York, be invited to take part in the ceremonies of 1st September.

Fourth—That the crew of the *Niagara* be requested to meet at the room of the American Express Company's Building, in Hudson, near Jay-street, where the cable will be prepared at 12 M., on 1st September.

Fifth—The members of the Common Council, heads of departments, &c., be requested to meet at the City Hall at 9½ A. M. of 1st September, for the purpose of proceeding to Trinity Church.

Tickets to Crystal Palace may be had of the members of the Common Council at their residences, and at the office of the Mayor.

THOS. MCSPEDON, Chairman.
C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

The British Residents.

A very large meeting of delegates from various British Societies, was held at NIBLO's last evening, at which it was resolved to participate in the Cable ceremonies to-morrow. All the necessary arrangements were made. Numerous speeches, appropriate to the occasion, were delivered.

Fireworks.

HADFIELD'S gratuitous exhibition of fireworks will take place at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock.

The members of the Mercantile Library Association will meet in the vestibule of Clinton Hall, Tuesday evening, to make final arrangements for participating in the Cable festivities of 1st prox. By order,

W. S. COON, Com. of Arrangements.

THE BANKS AND THE CABLE DEMONSTRATION.—We are informed that the Directors of the various Banking Institutions of the City intend closing on Wednesday.

The Celebration on Wednesday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of the Grand Marshal, and those having charge of the arrangements for the celebration on Wednesday, to the necessity of observing the most rigid punctuality in all the details.

The military are ordered to form in line on the Battery at 1 o'clock; and, if previous occasions are to serve as a precedent, it will be at least 2½ o'clock before they are ready to move.

The distance from the Battery to the Crystal Palace, in a direct line, is exactly *four* miles, and, if the interruptions and delays usual on such occasions be taken into the account, it will be almost impracticable for the procession to pass over the prescribed route before night.

It is always the case that more time is wasted, and the men more fatigued by standing and waiting the movements of "those in authority," than by marching, and yet we scarcely ever have a celebration take place or a procession move at the time appointed.

In the present instance some of the military are ordered under arms as early as 10½ o'clock, and thus compelling those who are mechanics to lose a whole day's wages, which many can poorly afford, when if they were ordered out at 12½ o'clock, and knew that strict punctuality would be required, every end would be gained.

I have seen all the great celebrations that have taken place in New-York for the last 20 years, and cannot recollect of but one that came off at the time set down in the programme, and that was the procession of the "Sons of Temperance" several years ago. On that occasion the grand marshal gave notice that the procession would move at 11 o'clock A. M., whether the divisions were in line or not. This order was strictly adhered to, for being a prominent actor on the occasion I well recollect that at the firing of the gun (which was the signal for moving) the head of the line marched off in regular order.

Many of your readers will recollect the great procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in Hamilton-square. The turn-out on that occasion was the largest that had been seen in New-York for many years, and yet the whole thing was spoiled, from the simple fact that so much time was lost in getting ready that night came on before half of the route had been traveled.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

A CONSTANT READER.

Reception of Cyrus W. Field at Stockbridge, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Friday, Aug. 27.

The meeting of the people of Berkshire, to welcome CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., to his native country and home, took place to-day, and, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was as gratifying to him as it was creditable to those who took part in the proceedings.

The gathering was all that it was expected to be, and alike worthy of the man, the country and the occasion.

The morning looked rather gloomy, and the mountains around this beautiful village were crowned with misty coverings, but the fact did not in the least militate against the success of the meeting. Very little rain fell before 2 o'clock.

The public proceedings were in the open air on the west side of Laurel Hill, which overlooks the village, and where there is a natural forum and a noble amphitheatre in front finely adapted to the occasion. A splendid grove of trees canopied the audience. Over the platform a floral arch was raised, having the words "England and America" on its front, separated by two clasped hands bound together at the wrist by the Atlantic cable. Above the platform was a beautiful banner bearing the following inscription:

"The Cable's laid within the Ocean's grave,
Columbia's Hessen triumphed o'er its rage,
And all mankind throughout the land may claim,
Our FIELD of science as the FIELD of fame."

On the right hung another banner, inscribed as follows:

"WM. E. EVERETT, U. S. A.
Honor to whom honor is due."

On the left hung another banner with these words:

"THE ATLANTIC CABLE:
It divides the Atlantic to unite two hemispheres."

The front of the platform was draped with American flags, and other symbols were displayed here and at various places in the village.

The hour assigned for commencing the programme was 2½, but it was after 3 before anything was done.

Company A, "Pittsfield Guards," Capt. WELSH, paraded at 2 o'clock as escort for the occasion. At the same hour the bell of the Episcopal Church, and others, rung out a merry peal and a cannon placed on Laurel Hill mingled its reverberating tones with the general rejoicing. The weather began to brighten and the prospects of the assemblage took a similar course. Meanwhile the crowd was speedily augmenting, and represented every town in the county and many without its bounds. The Forest and Water-witch Fire Companies of Lee, one hundred strong, with a band of music, marched into the town in procession, and made a noble appearance. The military, firemen, and civil procession was got up under the marshalship of EDSON SEXTON, and headed by the Lee Cornet Band, proceeding through the principal thoroughfares. Every sight and sound spoke the extremity of joy. Just as the procession had formed, and was about to march to the residence of the Hon. JONATHAN C. FIELD, brother to CYRUS W. FIELD, to receive and escort the latter to the place of meeting the rain began to fall rather plentifully, but nobody, not even the ladies, were daunted by the shower, and the proceedings went on without delay. When the party arrived at Laurel Hill it was announced that should there be no cessation of the rain the programme would be carried out in the the church, but at the end of that period the clouds broke away and good weather was vouchsafed during the subsequent proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. JNO. C. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, who nominated the following list of officers, who took their seats on the platform: President—The Hon. JUDAH ROCKWELL, of Pittsfield. Vice Presidents—The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Pittsfield; Samuel Gaylord, of North Adams; Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox; Elizar Smith, of Lee; E. Ring, of Sheffield; Chas. W. Hopkins, of Great Barrington; J. B. Dean, of Cheshire; Cinas M. Crane, of Dalton; Chas. H. Plunkett, of Hinsdale, and Geo. R. Ives, of Great Barrington. Secretaries—Henry W. Soft, of Lenox; E. K. Tenker, of North Adams, and J. E. A. Smith, of Pittsfield.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. GOODRICH, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, in which CYRUS W. FIELD has been the prominent agent, as the greatest enterprise of the Nineteenth Century, contributing to the enlarged triumph of useful science, the allayance of national prejudices, the close union of nations in the mutual bonds of interest and amity, and the speedier moral and Christian enlightenment of the whole world.

Resolved, That it becomes us to honor all those through whose enterprise and perseverance the great work has been accomplished, and particularly would we mention, in connection with Mr. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and the British coadjutors, by whose personal zeal, activity and toil, the opposition of censure, of apathy, and of the elements themselves have, by the means of Heaven, been surmounted, and the aims of a far-sighted philanthropy crowned with glorious success.

Resolved, That it is particularly fitting that the citizens of Berkshire County should congratulate each other on an achievement in which one of her sons has borne so conspicuous a part, and that we cordially welcome him with his colaborers to his native county.

An appropriate and impressive prayer was here offered by the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Pittsfield.

Mr. ROCKWELL then opened the proceedings in a brief speech.

He was followed by President HOPKINS, who spoke as follows:

CYRUS W. FIELD, the great work for which you have labored is completed, the cable is laid! [Cheers.] Messages are passing and repassing through it. The time foretold in Holy Writ has come. When there is no more sea—when the waters are electrified throughout their length and breadth—when there is scarcely a Sabbath bell but what has rung forth its merry peal—when there are illuminations and bonfires—the booming of cannon and triumphal processions, there must be some cause for the mighty stir, and it is not only in this land that the heart of humanity is touched. It is felt there has been in progress a great step forward. It is felt that the clock of time, whose hours are epochs, has struck, and the great work, by the direction of God, you, Sir, have done, and are acknowledged in all lands to be the foremost agent in its accomplishment. And now, when the toils, the anxieties, and the suspense of the work is over—when effort furls her sails in the haven of complete success—when the hero of these triumphs of science and peace, returns to the home of his childhood and of his youth, it is fitting that we, fellow-citizens of this county, his townsmen, neighbors, friends and countrymen, should meet here and give him a generous and hearty welcome. I have been unexpectedly called upon to fill this position, but in the name of this assembled multitude—of the people of this county and of this town—of every dweller in this beautiful and beloved valley, I am glad to tender you a hearty welcome. The work in which you have been engaged does not owe its success to chance, which in the progress of human events it often happens that those things which are intimately connected with or add to fortune, are attributed. It was not so with this; it was been policy and the encouragement of the energies of nature, and under the guidance of the nineteenth century, and under the apprehension of all the difficulties that belong to the attempt, that it was accomplished. In this respect there is a striking analogy between what has been perfected in uniting the two continents, and what transpired when this Western one was first discovered. We all know how the idea of the existence of this highly favored land took possession of the mind of COLUMBUS—how eagerly he sought the assistance of princes, and met with so many rebuffs—how he went out into the ocean when his companions refused to serve him—how his crew mutinied and demanded that he should turn back—and how he persevered under every difficulty. We all know of the nature of his feelings at the moment of success, when he first saw the land. So was it when this great idea took possession of our fellow-townsman and remained there, even as if a fire were in his bosom. He went into his work in the face of ridicule, having no thought of anything but what was calculated to demonstrate the demonstration of science. Why, Sir, when you went into this thing you were told you were going to a funeral! You were going to a burial, but while it was the burial of the cable, it was at the same time the resurrection of hope to the world. There is no possibility of our conceiving the difficulties that belonged to the enterprise. They were anticipated from the first time. There was a mass of the whole bottom of the sea regained; then there were the difficulties of detail; a mutiny in the Board of Directors, and one thing and another which gave trouble, and the troubles increased. Then there was the breaking of the cable, and the community discouraged in their expectations; but you still held on until the moment of ultimate and triumphant success. Such an achievement could never have been accomplished, except through the energy of a determined will. Stockbridge, among other things, produced once, about a hundred years ago, a Treatise on the Will by the immortal EDWARDS, which has had great influence on the opinions of theologians, and within the Christian church throughout the world; but thirty-eight years ago there was given to us, not a treatise on the will but a will itself; and the consequence will be that it will exercise a most important and wonderful influence on the whole civilized world. Not to chance, not to fortune, but to a determined will, under Providence, is this enlightenment and good to be attributed. But while it cannot be attributed to chance or fortune, I must say that I deem you fortunate in being connected with such a great enterprise, and even in the very difficulties you had to encounter, and also in all those failures through which the public mind became discouraged, because it is those difficulties which brought out the strength of will and gave it the ring of the true metal—which brought forth the energies that should stand side by side with such an effort as this and then again I think you fortunate in the influence of these failures in the minds of the people, for every one had lost hope. Every one felt that the enterprise was a failure, and the ebb of hope it was which caused the unexpected wave of joy from the crested sea—it was too much for the whole ocean. I think you fortunate in being able to add another page to the sublime interest of the map of history. There have been such points of interest, but they were battles. Yours is one of peace, speaking of the joy and exultation which must have revelled in the minds of GALILEO, NEWTON, FRANKLIN and others, when they made the great discoveries which have made their names immortal. Such a moment it was when you received a shock from the cable at Trinity Bay, as FRANKLIN did on his knuckles when he inveigled the lightning from the clouds. That sensation of yours will be remembered in all time. And then, Sir, I also think you are fortunate in having been privileged to return after such an achievement, and in finding your father and mother alive to greet you. The heathen general, Epaminondas, on his return from his greatest battle, thanked the Gods that his parents were alive to enjoy with him his victory. You have greater reason to thank God that yours live to rejoice with you on this great occasion, and may I not add you are fortunate in having others here who have known you from childhood, and who have a feeling of joy in your eminent success which others may not know. After allusion to the presence of certain aged relations of Mr. FIELD who were present and to some dear friends who had departed this life, President HOPKINS continued to say that Mr. FIELD was fortunate in the promise of this cable enterprise in its connexion with the prosperity and hopes of mankind. It was not an enterprise which was completed like a piece when it was builded, but it was connected with much that was beyond in the future and bound up with the best interests of man. There never had been such an excitement, and the cause was that there was a general feeling that something had come which manifested more than anything the mastery of man over the powers of nature. Who could tell what the laying of this cable would do for the enhancement of the pursuits of science and human advancement! When FRANKLIN received the electric spark upon his knuckle who could foretell the after effects of the discovery? For himself, Mr. HOPKINS would not attempt to divine what the effect of the successful laying of the cable would be, but he was confident that morality and religion would be benefited. In a happy and liberal degree, already it had cured scepticism of a character which was obtrusive, in showing the wonders of the Providence of God in his works of nature. The orator finally said: "I have done. I have said you would nowhere receive a heartier welcome than here. There may be more praise, more eloquent speeches, and a braver display, but a warmer, heartier purer welcome you will not have."

The Chairman introduced Mr. FIELD, who was received with enthusiasm, which was as loud as it was long. It was evident that Mr. FIELD's feelings had got the mastery over him, which was demonstrated when he made the attempt to speak. With a voice trembling with the beating of an overflowing heart, he said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS OF STOCKBRIDGE AND OLD BERKSHIRE: I could have said much to you, but here, in the presence of my father and mother, my brothers and my sisters, my townsmen and my playmates, my friends whose tears have watered the flowers that bloom upon the graves of those so dear to me, my heart is too full for words. All I can say, my friends, is thanks, thanks, thanks."

Those who expected a speech from him found more eloquence in Mr. FIELD's struggling feelings than in a fine flow of language with no soul in it. When he retired the cheering was renewed, and continued for a length of time.

Mr. EVERETT, U. S. N., then made a very brief speech.

Lieut. BANCROFT GHERARDI was called on, but declined to speak, as he was no public orator.

S. W. CANDING, of Stockbridge, read a short poem, concluding thus:

All hail, then, the bond which unites sundered nations:
And the brave souls who laid it in ocean's deep gloom;
Their names shall long ages out-pour their oblations,
And pale Hope rekindle her torch at their tomb.

WM. O. PEASE, of New-York, next made a neat and effective speech, combining much humor with good feeling. DAVID LEAVITT, of Brookside, Great Barrington, made a brief speech, and was followed by the Hon. HENRY DAWES, M. C., and HENRY H. CHILDS, of Pittsfield. SAMUEL B. SUMNER, of Great Barrington, read a fine poem pertinent to the circumstances of the occasion, which was received with hearty cheering, and which thus concluded:

Old Berkshire greets the nations all;
The nations far away:
Three cheers for FIELD, her gallant son;
Huzzah! huzzah! huzzah!

Speeches were subsequently made by ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, and others.

At the close of these addresses, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, being loudly called for, came forward and said Ladies and gentlemen: For obvious reasons I had rather not speak on this occasion, yet I must acknowledge my allegiance to my own people, as my heart clings to their hills. Though my fortunes are linked to that imperial State on your western border and the imperial city, yet I cannot forget what I owe to you. I know every bend of this beautiful river, every sweep of these leafy hills, and my spirit exults whenever I enter this valley. When you command me to speak I must per force obey, though it be but to say a few words to close these ceremonies. This motto, stretched over us upon this arch, "England and America," with clasped hands between, conveys the thought which I wish especially to dwell upon in this hour. The gigantic energies of England, seated in all the continents, and the vast possessions of this Republic, reaching from sea to sea, are to be hereafter henceforth united in the bonds of peace, in reciprocal good offices, and friendly rivalry, and, if they choose, they can insure the peace of all the nations; thenceforth let the motto be, not England or America, but England and America against the world.

Rain was again threatening, and at 5½ o'clock the procession was reformed, and conducted Mr. FIELD to the residence of his father, where, with hearty cheering, the performance of the day was closed.

In the evening a large company, embracing Mr. FIELD and his family relations, and sundry ladies and gentlemen, were entertained by the Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, and this closed the festivities of the day.

Cable Celebration at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 30.

Extensive preparations are making for illuminating in this city on the evening of Sept. 1, and on the hills, in a circuit of ten miles around, large bonfires will be lighted.

The Cable Jubilee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to notice a prevailing feeling of mortification that Americans have indulged in so much enthusiasm, while the English have received the glad tidings of success without excitement.

The Cable will be of vast importance to England, of course, but its importance to America is of an entirely different character.

England is in such close proximity to her numerous neighbors, that she has never experienced that feeling of isolation which America might well feel. With the exception of Canada, and other British possessions, all the neighbors of America are far behind her in intelligence and civilization. America must associate with other countries—must be in closer communion with the genius, the arts, manufactures, wealth and politics of the old kingdoms. She has built vessels to shorten the distance, has employed the lines to Halifax, and placed a steamer off Cape Race to anticipate the news—feeling this growing want—and now the glorious cable, hoped for, prayed for, and despaired of, fulfills her grand aim. She is now of the family of all Christendom a close associate. She can take a daily interest in their doings, and they in hers. She is no longer a far-off world, but a neighbor across the street.

She may well rejoice. These new feelings are her own—they are peculiar to her. England enjoys the news in her own way—in a political and commercial way, if she likes; her Queen may gladly hail and welcome America into the union, as she gracefully did. But, after all, America judges in her own way of the benefits of the cable to herself, and *rejoices* in her own way, whatever other countries may do.

Looking as an Englishman, at the President's Message, I feel some regret that his first message across the wire, which is to be a bond of union, should allude to the possibility of hostilities. I wish a more fitting season had been chosen for the declaration of the President's desire, because, after all, the Christendom whose interference the President invokes, could not make any declaration in the matter without insulting England and America, whose joint property the wire is, at 1 of right ought to be. If England is willing to sell to the French a piece of land on the Island of St. Helena, she may be willing to sell to the United States a spot on one of her islands sufficient for the erection of a telegraph station—the spot and the station to be the property of the American Government, and to be neutral at all times, in peace or war. Of course, this right should be guaranteed. America might then have her own cable. This proposition might have been made by the President, through his Minister at the English Court, without offence.

Very respectfully, J. BULL.

The New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:

SIR: I am sorry to see that that mischievous paper, the New-York *Herald*, is again quoted in England as an exponent of prevalent feelings and opinion in the United States. Its present object is to stir up whatever anti English feelings exist among its readers, on the subject of the new gold colony of "British Columbia." Now, Sir, I know, on the best authority, that the New-York *Herald* is considered a paper of no principle. It panders to whatever gust of opinion or current of temporary excitement among the refuse of society promises to bring grist to its self-interested mill. I trust its statements will carry no more weight in England than they do with any well-informed, right-thinking citizen of the United States, and that is just "nil."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, VERAX.

[It unfortunately happens that in the United States there are two different "publics;" one very respectable, which repudiates the sentiments of the New-York *Herald*, the other not particularly respectable, which agrees with them. The question for Englishmen is not at all which is right and which is wrong, but which of the two is likely to influence the course of government and legislation in the United States? Are the reasonable or unreasonable most likely to prevail? Now, so far as our own experience enables us to determine, it seems that the violent and unreasonable party, of whose opinions the New-York *Herald* is a true exponent, generally carries the day against the respectable party. We, therefore, acting as best we may in our regard for English interests, watch carefully the indications furnished by the organs of the party which seems predominant in the United States. —*Ed. Guard.*]

A Brussels paper says: Dr. Andre Schleiermacher, one of the greatest scientific notabilities of Germany, died suduenly at Darmstadt, on the 11th July.

Tiffany & Co.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,
that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that, while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for Circular.*

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines
No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

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GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Just Received, One Hundred Elegant FRENCH CAFETIERES,
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Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

Fall Fashions.
FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON.
R. T. WILDE will exhibit to the trade on Thursday, Sept. 2, the latest styles in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general.
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

Hatters' Plush and Satins,
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye—Black or Brown—Best in use. Only four shillings a box. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the Hair. Inimitable Hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

All Persons Intending to take part in the celebration on the 1st inst., will do well to call and select one of KELLOGG'S elegant dress hats from his Fall patterns. A very superb article is offered at the low price of $3. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees, This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies

MARRIED

CARTMELL—BOLTON.—In West Farms Village, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. George Nixon, Mr. THOMAS CARTMELL, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH WHARRY, daughter of Mrs. James Bolton, of West Farms.

DIED.

WHITE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 29, WILLIAM A., infant son of Samuel P. and Caroline D. White, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 132 West 18th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 30, ELECTA, widow of the late John Hitchcock, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, No. 69 7th-st., without further notice.

BREEZE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug 29, at 10 minutes past 8 P. M., of consumption, JOHN BREEZE, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 77 Crosby-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

HENOCQUE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 21, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jones, No. 30 4th-av., SUSAN HENOCQUE in the 62d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

LETHBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 28, of congestion of the brain, ALBERT, son of George P. and Anne E. Lethbridge, aged 10 months and 2 days.

WHITLOCK.—At South Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, JOHN DAVISON, youngest son of James A. Whitlock, of New-York.

WARREN.—In North Lyne, Conn., at his residence, on Friday, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock, WILLIAM W. J. WARREN, M. D., aged 39 years and 4 months.

FREEGARD.—At Staten Island, June 1, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Job Freegard, 57 years of age.

☞ London papers please copy

DENNIS.—At Onarga, Ill., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, after an illness of only 19 days, ABBY M., wife of Henry G. Dennis, aged 44 years, formerly of New-London, Conn.

A FINE ENGRAVING
of
THE TIPPECANOE LOG CABIN,
from
A Sketch by Banvard, the Artist,
will be
Published on Thursday next
in
THE NEW-YORK SUN.
This engraving is the only correct representation of the original Log Cabin as it appeared before being destroyed by fire.
A History of the Cabin, how General Harrison came in possession of it, together with other interesting matters connected with it will accompany the engraving in the SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

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Of the choicest and most elegant styles.
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AMELINES,
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VALENCIAS,
ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.
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SATIN DE CHINES,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
AMELINES,
MOHAIRS,
1,000 PIECES SAXONY PLAIDS,
At the lowest prices ever known.
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Especial attention is invited to the following departments, in which will be found as full and complete an assortment as is kept by houses exclusively in those articles.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
Prices as Low and Terms as Liberal as those of any House in the Trade.

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READ THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.		Chapter.	
1.	Two Night Scenes on New-Year's Eve.	19.	The Maiden's First Sorrow and Consolation.
2.	Mary Virginia Washington	20.	The Adopted Children.
3.	New-Year's Morning at Prospect Hall.	21	Theodore and Magdalena
4.	The Skeleton at the Feast.	22.	Magdalena.
5.	Magdalene	23.	New Life.
6.	The First Presentiment.	24.	Despair.
7.	Indian Blood.	25.	Black Rock.
8.	Virginia.	26.	The Actress.
9.	The Sisters Reunited.	27.	The Deep Heart.
10.	The Young Governess.	28.	Virginia and Helen.
11.	Mother.	29.	The Sitting Room.
12.	The Young Housekeepers.	30.	The Maiden's Heart.
		31.	The Sister's Heart.
		32.	Cross Purposes.
		33.	The Sick Soul.
13.	The Love Spells of Hallow Eve.	34	The Comforter.
		35.	Remorse.
14	The Vision of Magdalene	36.	Joseph Carey's Destiny.
15.	The Evening Fireside.	37.	Reconciliation.
16.	Joseph.	38.	Coral and Prince.
17.	The Governor's Levee.	39.	Conclusion.
18.	Parting.		

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Lafayette-place.—One elegant house.
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West 20th-st.—Nos. 33 and 44, first-class houses.
East 21st st.—No. 56; fine house, all improvements.
East 22d-st.—Nos. 37, 38, 44 and 45; desirable houses.
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For full particulars of the above, &c., apply at No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY located house No. 19 University-place, on the north-west corner of 8th-st., just painted throughout and put in complete order for the owner's occupancy. If not sold will be rented to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house, No. 11 32d st., between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24 6x60 deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, well seasoned and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE.—$9,500 FOR THE HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house No. 118 West 39th st., near 7th av., 20:8 front, 3 stories, basement and undercellar, and all the modern improvements. Inquire of ANSON HERRE, No. 202 39th-st., or of R. UNDERWOOD, No. 206 West 37th st. Part of purchase can remain.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 54th st., between 6th and 7th ave.:
One lot on 8th-av., 50 ft. 5 in. south of 55th-st.
One lot south side 55th st. 100 feet east of 8th av.
One lot south side 53d-st. 350 feet west of 7th-av.
Also other houses and lots well located. Apply at the office PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY located house No. 188 West 22d st., on the south side, just painted and put in complete order, and all the modern improvements, 25 feet by 50, lot half the block. Inquire at No. 19 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS, south side of 36th-st., west of 7th av. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE-FRONT, high stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., second floor.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to A. DOLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

$1,300 FOR NINE MONTHS' OCCUPATION of one of the most beautiful residences facing the Harlem and Hudson Rivers and but one hour's ride from the City. House partly furnished, and with every convenience for housekeeping. The use of horses carriage, errand wagon given; also, cows and poultry. The place is well-stocked with hay and vegetables for Winter use. None but responsible parties need apply. For location, apply at 111 East 21st., near 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON Clinton-av., (first house northeast from Gates-av.,) Brooklyn; the house has been recently fitted up with new carpets, and has gas; there are twelve rooms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn; or to ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th av., cor. 12th-st.; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 30 Bowery, up stairs.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 285 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, many desirable houses in 4th, 5th and Lexington ave., Lafayette-place, 12th, 14th, 23d and 34th s., &c., &c. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Buildings.

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, everything in fine order, or would rent the house and sell the furniture at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 248 West 23d-st., or of Anthony & Co., No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to A. & G. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING TO dispose of a furnished house, or of about ten furnished rooms, in a healthy location in New York or Brooklyn, may hear of an excellent opportunity of making money. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, stating location and particulars, for three days.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, not less than 26 feet front in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and not higher up than 35th-st. Address Box No. 634 Lower Post Office stating rent and location.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL HOUSE WITH modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $700 per annum. Location between 4th and 7th ave. and below 30th-st. Address C., Box 690 lower Post-Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A GENTEEL family with no children, a small, neat house in a good location, at a rent of from $600 to $800 per annum. Give particulars to PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT RAVENSWOOD OR ASTORIA, A pleasantly-located house that commands a view of the water. Possession would like to be had immediately, if possible. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 62 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE—An elegant mansion, with about five acres of ground, forming an entire block. House situated on an elevation overlooking the river and surrounding country. The place is in excellent order, with an abundance of old shade trees, fruit trees such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, &c., all grafted fruit; also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries strawberries, &c. Great attention has been paid to the vegetable garden, containing all sorts of garden sauce. A fine sloping lawn from the house to the avenue. The mansion has been newly painted and papered, and put in thorough repair. Ice-houses, laundry, carriage-house, &c., all ready for immediate occupation. In a few years the whole of this land will be in demand for building lots, and, being upon the established grade of the City, part of it might be sold now for that purpose without interfering with the mansion. The owner considers this one of the best pieces of property in this City to own by any gentleman wishing a country residence in the City, for the reason that every year enhances the value of the property and he can sell at any time some portion of the place in lots, and get back the money originally invested. The owner must sell, and expects to make a great sacrifice. Address ROSIDENCE, Box No 1,034 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with fra ne wing 30 by 26 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 31 Nassau-st., (Rk of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITure) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding house, or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—A residence, embracing ample grounds, ornamented with every description of shrubbery and evergreens, grape arbors; also berries and small fruit; a large, well built house, furnished with every improvement for convenience or luxury; the location first class, and perfectly healthy; high ground, and only 45 minutes from Wall-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; first-class soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $2,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $250. HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—200 acres, with excellent buildings, fruit, soil and churches, schools and post office. A beautiful location. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ARMOUR & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. PAUL ARMOUR,
A. W. ARMOUR.
New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and Lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Water st. PAUL ARMOUR.
New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL QUALified for heavy work. Also, one pair and harness. F. DUPERRIAL, No. 57 East 33d-st.

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fourth-place, West 29th-st.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorising method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 49 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute.) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 162 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and BROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. ARSCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 188 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Sheardown's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 32d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 23d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French boarding school, collegiate and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 6th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 6th av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 2 Lafayette-av., on Monday, Sept. 6.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 92 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 27 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 36d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 61 West 21st st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

INSTRUCTION

WILLIAM J. NEVINS'
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 8.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept. 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, Broadway, BUENTON'S, No. 49 8th av., and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known PRESENT patrons of it:

The Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Hon. Wm. J. Havemeyer,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Fred L. Talcott,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Courtlend Palmer,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,	Mr. E. B. Haughwout,
Joseph Webster, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 66 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 41 miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; ROST. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; or Mr. ANSON G. P. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Day and Boarding, Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Boarding School. Opens Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. B. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIBLER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co's, No. 127 William-st., New York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages; Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Business men, merchants, and merchants' clerks, wishing to acquire a practical business handwriting, or a thorough, concise method of book-keeping should attend Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New York, or No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) with D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 39 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MRS. MEARS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—Sixth st. between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM F. WARREN, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Snow, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 281 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MADAME LE DUC'S.—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLORON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 15. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND MRS. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $380, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 6 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 930 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS L. VOGELRUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

MISS BUCKLEY, LATE OF RUTGER'S Female Institute, will be prepared to receive pupils at the Don Bernard French and English Institute, No. 1 West 24th st., on and after Sept. 15.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 2 East 36th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 42 Pierrepont place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWing and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 16th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 34th-st. Rector, Rev. J. J. SCHENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS M. A. PREPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 271 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's Institute. Mr. DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 15th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 6 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 16th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.—Messrs. CLARK & BROWNELL, late of the Polytechnic Institute will open a Classical and English School on WEDNESDAY, Sept 1. Young men prepared for college or business, and careful personal attention given in all cases. Modern languages taught by native teachers. Applications for admission received on the premises.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOYS OR MEN prepared for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No 649 Broadway; learn more of Arithmetic, business writing and book-keeping in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms only $15 for private desks secured now. Regular terms $25.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 300 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 93 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and Academies supplied with competent teachers. Especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. Schools supplied with pupils; parents with schools, circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. See *Tribune* of 30th, leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH THE higher English branches, French, Music and Drawing, wishes an engagement as a daily or resident teacher in a school, or would unite with a lady wishing to establish a school. A preference given to this City or its vicinity. Unexceptionable references can be furnished. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, Station E, No. 368 8th-av.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH 5 YEARS' experience in and around this city, desires an engagement. He teaches Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French and German. Is well versed in History and the Belles Lettres, and desires to excel in teaching English composition. Understands Law and Dana's entry Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEVNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of a department in a seminary situated a few miles south of Albany. Decided ability to teach will be required. Salary for the first year from $250 to $300. Ability to teach the piano-forte and vocal music would command additional salary. Address M. K., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION.—A GENtleman competent to teach the English, Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, wishes an engagement as resident or daily) teacher of all or any of the above branches, in a school, seminary or private family. has no objection to go South. Address, immediately, HORACE, Union square Post-office.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS ARE SERVED at the Protective and Detective Agency, No 348 Broadway, on terms which ensure satisfaction to all parties. Such as

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,779,696 13
Average amount of Specie	2,465,913 07
Average amount of Circulation	248,947 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,919,845 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$948,844 00
Average amount of Specie	94,868 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,663 00
Average amount of Deposits	537,533 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$517,455 00
Average amount of Specie	50,386 09
Average amount of Circulation	94,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	259,123 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,507,234 27	
Average amount of Specie	2,306,744 82	
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,846	
Average amount of Circulation	78,857	100,703 00
Average amount of Deposits		7,032,808 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 3th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,977 570 81
Average amount of Specie	2,383,895 02
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,260,821 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,033,016 72
Average amount of Specie	131,731 57
Average amount of Circulation	93,903 16
Average amount of Deposits	974,844 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,512,615 00
Average amount of Specie	1,127,017 68
Average amount of Circulation	337,440 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,849,920 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
REEVES E. SELMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,639,358 63
Average amount of Specie	262,018 63
Average amount of Circulation	76,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,471,017 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,291,013 61
Average amount of Specie	850,837 96
Average amount of Circulation	189,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,082,239 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,571,030 18
Average amount of Specie	1,244,410 59
Average amount of Circulation	272,750 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,462,011 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,292,870 59
Average amount of Specie	374,888 58
Average amount of Circulation	216,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,929,256 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$359,397 50
Average amount of Specie	30,152 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	298,642 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,435,068 66
Average amount of Specie	381,467 19
Average amount of Circulation	163,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,175,136 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,156 69
Average amount of Specie	61,818 24
Average amount of Circulation	92,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	285,038 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,139,739 09
Average amount of Specie	1,631,770 00
Average amount of Circulation	370,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,662,046 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$687,639 77
Average amount of Specie	100,940 21
Average amount of Circulation	131,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,462 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,203,912 30
Average amount of Specie	489,252 04
Average amount of Circulation	16,510 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,969,355 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,491,734 06
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	2,863,379 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1858.
FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,460,945 77
Average amount of Specie	317,523 85
Average amount of Circulation	134,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,425,268 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1858.
ANDREW ROHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$199,034 03
Average amount of Specie	30,075 07
Average amount of Circulation	58,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,963 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1858.
WM. H. RIDLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,872,836 17
Average amount of Specie	353,968 38
Average amount of Circulation	119,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,597,133 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$714,980 97
Average amount of Specie	56,651 67
Average amount of Circulation	109,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	589,331 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES Cashier
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$311,911 02
Average amount of Specie	48,337 47
Average amount of Circulation	36,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	169,956 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,374,989 11
Average amount of Specie	219,336 13
Average amount of Circulation	97,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	915,671 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,597,961 55
Average amount of Specie	294,759 53
Average amount of Circulation	199,887 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,623,129 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$836,670 55
Average amount of Specie	239,111 86
Average amount of Circulation	105,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	790,447 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,090 369 58
Average amount of Specie	363,068 73
Average amount of Circulation	205,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,834,149 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,315,786 61
Average amount of Specie	1,048,963 85
Average amount of Circulation	316,578 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,277,086 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$926,706 64
Average amount of Specie	155,807 70
Average amount of Circulation	97,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	704,760 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,727,596 12
Average amount of Specie	$14,698 31
Average amount of Circulation	165,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,285,629 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT B. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. B. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,032,422 35
Average amount of Specie	1,060,775 81
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	264,422 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,870,379 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$247,840 29
Average amount of Specie	133 578 42
Average amount of Circulation	47,722 00
Average amount of Deposits	176,748 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
Z. PLATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$768,640 95
Average amount of Specie	160,366 96
Average amount of Circulation	126,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	658,375 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,764,766 82
Average amount of Specie	471,923 53
Average amount of Circulation	46,705 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,358,393 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. H. ARNOLD, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. W. BOUARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,714,555 72
*Average amount of Specie	1,768,836 25
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	229,901 50
Average amount of Deposits	5,692,163 46

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,300,836 67
Average amount of Specie	263,812 86
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	129,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,525,212 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,451,396 60
Average amount of Specie	1,103,489 57
Average amount of Circulation	217,177 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,996,489 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,484,937 69
Average amount of Specie	265,870 67
Average amount of Circulation	110,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,094,301 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JAMES A. LOW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,416 460 32
Average amount of Specie	298,848 93
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	174,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,27-,101 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS GALLATIN, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$365,235 71
Average amount of Specie	35,985 51
Average amount of Circulation	92,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	267 243 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MASTERSON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$461,983 62
Average amount of Specie	56,660 70
Average amount of Circulation	153,297 00
Average amount of Deposits	140,982 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOWRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$270,735 42
Average amount of Specie	32,293 28
Average amount of Circulation	117,348 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,572 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. D. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. D. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$157,183 81
Average amount of Specie	29,142 83
Average amount of Circulation	15,014 60
Average amount of Deposits	12,874 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,754,327 42
Average amount of Specie	417,797 35
Average amount of Circulation	160,558 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,515,763 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,946 80
Average amount of Specie	79,746 57
Average amount of Circulation	97,912 16
Average amount of Deposits	366,144 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,076,195 95
Average amount of Specie	159,313 73
Average amount of Circulation	123,915 00
Average amount of Deposits	809,453 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,120,316 62
Average amount of Specie	989,552 42
Average amount of Circulation	181,247 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,605,721 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$632,167 32
Average amount of Specie	182,297 09
Average amount of Circulation	113,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,447 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES F. HUNTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,327,930 20
Average amount of Specie	709,350 76
Average amount of Circulation	48,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,720,445 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. T. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,020,513 39
Average amount of Specie	224,620 05
Average amount of Circulation	95,397 00
Average amount of Deposits	722,145 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,269,085 54
Average amount of Specie	220,696 43
Average amount of Circulation	194,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	817,187 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,186,951 06
Average amount of Specie	443,562 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,483,887 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE

LONG ISLAND.

Special Meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council.

CROTON WATER-WORKS—THE CABLE CELEBRATION—AN INVITATION TO ATTEND CHURCH ACCEPTED.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The special object of the meeting was to receive a communication from the Water Commissioners, which was presented and read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Water Commissioners would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the existing contract for supplying the city with water provides that all the water east of Baisley's Pond shall be brought from its sources to the easterly terminus of the conduit at Jamaica Creek, in an open canal of about 7½ miles in length, with no other protection to its bottom and sides than that afforded by a puddling of clay; that although it is possible so to construct it as to temporarily answer the purpose, every day's experience since the commencement of the construction of the canal, has served to convince them that it can never be made an enduring work, nor one which can ever give any satisfaction, nor reflect any credit upon the contractor or the city, while the cost of its maintenance will probably far exceed the interest upon the difference between its cost and that of a more permanent structure. This consideration, added to the danger (from which it can never claim exemption) of breaches being occasionally made from storms and other causes, which, until repaired, would cut off so much of the supply as came from points eastward of such breach, together with the certainty of its ultimate abandonment, and the substitution of a more costly structure, is, to the minds of the Commissioners, of sufficient importance to warrant an increased expenditure for such a change in the plan of construction as will obviate all these objections.

Entertaining these views, they have always felt that such change was desirable, and ought to be made; but all the estimates heretofore made of the cost of such change have been so high as to render it doubtful whether it would result in any pecuniary advantage to the city.

Numerous plans and suggestions have from time to time been made, with the object of accomplishing this most desirable change, which have finally resulted in Messrs. WELLES & Co., submitting the plan now about to be proposed, which is to construct a cylindrical brick aqueduct, eight inches thick, similar to the Cochituate or Boston Aqueduct, being a cheaper form than that now constructing, and yet one which, from the nature of the soil over which it passes, it is believed can be made of a perfect and enduring character, and fully capable at all times and under all circumstances, of conveying the quantity of water now contracted for, and a much larger quantity, by raising the sources of supply at the easterly terminus, and increasing the rapidity of its flow.

The successful working of the Cochituate or Boston Aqueduct may be cited as proof of the sufficiency of the structure proposed, for the purposes for which it is designed.

That work is of brick, of eight inches thickness, or egg shape, with the small end upward, originally constructed to convey some eight or nine millions of gallons daily, but now delivering fifteen or sixteen millions daily, by means of the increased velocity acquired by giving it an increased head, and this is laid through a very rocky and uneven country, constructed alternately in embankment and excavation—circumstances calculated severely to test its strength; while, on the contrary, the Brooklyn works will have a regular and uniform sand foundation, always in excavation, thus securing the best possible bearing, and insuring their durability.

The several dimensions of the proposed aqueduct will be as follows:

From L. Gornell's Pond to P. Cornell's, 16,200 feet, int. diam. 6 feet.
Thence to Simonson's Pond..10,260 feet int diam. 6½ ft.
Thence to Nostrand's Pond.. 5,100 feet, int. diam 7½ ft.
Thence to Jamaica Creek.... 8 200 feet, int. diam. 7½ ft.

The branch canals leading from the several ponds to the main line, as provided in the existing contract, also to be changed to aqueducts of a like character, and similar to that already built from Baisley's Pond to the main conduit; each being of such capacity as fully to enable it to carry the amount derivable from the source with which it connects, thus bringing the entire supply through covered aqueducts of brick masonry, secure against breaches, frost and snow, as well as the danger of the quality of the water becoming injured from animal and vegetable impurities being thrown or blown into it.

The difference of cost between the canals as contracted for, and the poposed aqueducts, has been estimated by the Contractors at $114,972, and by the Engineer at $140,281, a very small difference in a work of this magnitude. In view, however, of the reduced price of material and labor, the advantage of having on hand all the necessary force and machinery requisite for the work, as well as a laudable desire on their part to sustain a well-earned reputation, as Contractors, the Messrs. WELLES have agreed to make this change for the sum of $110,000, in addition to their contract price, the work all to be done according to the plans and specifications to be made by the Engineer, and subject to his approval, they guaranteeing the perfection and sufficiency of the work in all its parts.

On submitting these propositions, however, to the Engineer, he recommends that the bottom of the 13,300 feet of the proposed work which is required to be of 7½ and 7½ feet diameter, should be 12 inches thick, instead of 8, in order to render it more substantial and secure; this would increase the cost by about $25,000, making an aggregate increase over the contract price of $135,000. He is unwilling to recommend the work without this addition.

The Commissioners have thoroughly examined, and carefully considered, all the various unfinished portions of the work, with the view of making such reductions in their cost as to cover the expenses of the proposed change, but they find that such reduction would so far mar the beauty and harmony of the work, that it should, if possible, be avoided; and believing this to be a favorable opportunity for getting rid of the canal—which, from its very nature, must always be objectionable—and of securing in its stead a work of a perfect and enduring character, at a comparatively small increase of cost, the Commissioners feel constrained to ask your Honorable Body to confer upon them the authority to incur this additional expense.

They would respectfully urge upon your honorable body the importance of immediate action in the matter: for if the proposed change is to be made, the work on the Canal should cease, and immediate measures be taken to commence the construction of the conduit, as that must be completed as far as P. CORNELL'S Pond the coming Fall to insure the delivery of ten millions of gallons of water per day into the City, as contemplated in the contract.

In conclusion, the Commissioners would respectfully report, that while the work under their charge has not at all times been prosecuted with the dispatch they could have desired, they still feel that it is possible for the contractors to deliver the first supply in the City during the coming Fall, if they make the necessary exertion to do so, which we believe they will.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1858.

JOHN H. PRENTICE,
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
WM. WALL,
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
DANIEL VAN VOORHIS,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
} Commissioners.

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

The communication was referred to the Water Committee, with directions to report two weeks hence.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

Alderman MCNAMEE moved to reconsider the action taken at a previous special meeting appropriating $60 92 for expense of authorities in attending the cable celebration in New-York. Carried. He then moved that $500 be appropriated to illuminate the City Hall on the evening of Sept. 1, and to pay the expenses of the Committee of Arrangements attending the New-York Cable celebration.

Alderman GREEN moved as a substitute that $250 be appropriated.

Alderman MANGER moved that the Board of Education be requested to give the Public School children a holiday on the 1st of September. This was accepted, and, with Alderman GREEN'S motion, adopted.

A resolution, offered by Alderman MCNAMEE, requesting the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings on the evening of Sept. 1 in honor of the laying of the cable, was adopted.

Alderman DOUGLASS presented the following:

TRINITY CHURCH, Aug. 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A general desire has been expressed that the celebration on the 1st of September of the laying of the Atlantic Cable should be marked by a special service at Trinity Church. In accordance with this wish the Rector has authorized the undersigned, with the sanction of the vestry, to make the arrangements for a service to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 1, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

Your attendance is respectfully requested.

FREDERICK OGILBY,
Assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

NOTE.—Room No. 8 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, is assigned for the place of meeting for the Brooklyn authorities, and they will there join the New-York authorities in front of the same, and march to the Church, where seats will be reserved. A general attendance is requested at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The invitation was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—YELLOW FEVER CASES.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday to take some action relative to the yellow fever. The Health Officer reported two cases of yellow fever in Amity-street. These were both lighttermen, and they had been employed in lightering goods from vessels in Quarantine. Both of the patients had been taken to the Flatbush Hospital.

In connection with this subject, the following preamble and resolution were presented and adopted

Whereas, Believing from report to us by the Health Officer, that by communication with lighters and otherwise danger exists of the communication of disease from infected vessels detained at Quarantine. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board order and direct that all persons attached to any lighter, barge or store wherein goods are lightered or stored from vessels at Quarantine, shall remain attached to such lighter or barge, or reside in such store, or some dwelling in the immediate vicinity, under the direction of the Health Officer, and at no time leave the same for at least ten days after such goods shall have been discharged, without first obtaining a permit in writing from said Health Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Items.

ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS GRANTED.—Some months ago, Col. C. J. Jack, the indefatigable independent People's Candidate for Congress, appeared as counsel in several liquor cases arising under a section of the Police Law, and beat the State. He applied to the State for his fees, as provided by Statute where the State is beaten, when the Comptroller refused to certify his account. In this emergency, Col. JACK applied to Judge STRONG for a peremptory mandamus. Yesterday an alternative mandamus was granted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES CLIFFORD, an employee of the Long Island Railroad Company, was so severely injured that he cannot recover. He was crushed between two cars while attempting to couple them in the Atlantic-street Depôt. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday on the body of MRS. MARGARET MALLOY, in New-Lotts, who died suddenly in an apoplectic fit. A verdict was so rendered.

Coroner REDDING also held an inquest in the County Jail, on the body of JAMES MARTIN, who died from *delirium tremens*.

Obituary.

M. de Lomonosoff, late Russian Minister at the Hague, has recently died. When a young man, M. de Lomonosoff was Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

General Tarrant, a pioneer of Texas, died recently. He was one of the members of the Annexation Convention that met at Austin on the 4th of July, 1845, and a member of the Convention that met at Austin on the 27th of August, to frame the Constitution of the State. Since that time he has been a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Jeremiah Winslow, one of the principal shipowners of Havre, has just died in that city, aged 79. He was an American by birth, but established himself at Havre in 1814, and became a naturalized Frenchman. He occupied himself partly with the whale fishery.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ULSTER COUNTY—TWO LADIES KILLED.—A destructive tornado visited a few towns in Ulster County, last Wednesday, tearing up and destroying everything in its course, blowing down trees, fences and even dwellings, and in one of these dwellings were a number of persons, who were crushed by the falling building, killing three and seriously wounding three others. It appears that it made its first appearance at Dewittville, continuing westward in the direction of Smithville, five miles distant. At Dewittville the tornado left a terrible mark as it passed on its destructive course. The houses of Mr. J. SMITH and Mr. HOYT were blown down. There was no one in the former, Mrs. HOYT and her three children being on a visit at the house of Mrs. SMITH. Mrs. HOYT was instantly killed and Mrs SMITH so badly injured that she died in a few hours. A lady named Mrs. HORNBECK, who was also in the house, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. HOYT were also badly injured. Mr. SMITH was in the City at the time of the accident. The tornado passed on its course towards Smithville, but whether any more lives were lost or property destroyed we do not learn.

[Advertisement.]

American Board.

Mark Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., President of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

As the large and influential corporation over which you preside is soon to hold its annual meeting at Detroit, permit me to call your attention to a GREAT DELINQUENCY, in the hope that official action will be taken to remedy it. The organs of the Board have voluntarily and freely spoken against privateering war, dueling and intemperance, and in approbation of colonization, the rights of the Indians, and the claims of the Lord's day; and after much urgency on the part of friends of freedom and the slave, the Board did, some years since, speak of the "wicked ness," "the disastrous moral and social influences which Slavery exerts" upon the Indian missions, and of "the wrongfulness and evil tendencies of slaveholding." But the Board has, for many years, refused, though repeatedly remonstrated with on the subject, to admit or affirm the principle that slaveholding is a practice which is not to be allowed in the Christian Church—that the practice of hiring slaves of their owners to do the work of the mission should be forbidden—and that on the reception of members to the mission churches slaveholding should be considered *prima facie* evidence against the piety of the candidates applying for admission into the Church.

Is it not time, Sir, for the Board to utter its voice, emphatically, against the STUPENDOUS WRONG of American Slavery, and to take prompt and efficacious measures to clear itself from all complicity with the accursed thing? Can the Board, at its approaching meeting, do anything more acceptable to the great head of the Church, or more advantageous to the cause of missions? It has already declared that it "can sustain no relation to Slavery which implies approbation of the system," and yet sustains missionaries in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations who admit slaveholders into the Churches as Christians in good and regular standing, thus, "before all Israel, and before the Son," affording countenance to what one of your own missionaries has called "our country's sin," and which, it is allowed, is one of the greatest obstructions to the conversion of the world. Allow me to refresh your mind, and the merits of the corporate and honorary members of the Board, with facts on the important subject.

1. It has been known that for upwards of thirty-five years Slavery has existed among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, and that the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. have been in different ways connected with it.

2. In 1840, the Board was considered as declaring that slaveholding is not robbery, and not inconsistent with an approved Christian character and standing.

3. In 1842, the attention of the Board was called to the question whether any, and if any, how many of its Missionaries were slaveholders. It then appeared that the Presidential Committee, or officers of the Board, had for six years had a letter in their hands, written by one of their Missionaries, stating the fact of his holding slaves.

4. In 1844, the Board refused, by a formal vote, to entreat all the Missionaries and agents under its patronage to bear a decided testimony against the sin of oppression—to declare that American Slavery is a sin against God, and grossly at variance with all the holy doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion—to take measures to ascertain to what extent Slavery exists in the churches under its patronage, and especially among the Choctaw and other Indian tribes, and take such action as shall speedily remove the evil, or exonerate them and their Missionaries from all the responsibility and guilt of its continuance or toleration.

5. In 1845 there were something more than one hundred and fifty slaves, and as many as thirty-five slaveholders, connected with the mission churches of the Board.

6. In 1848, it appeared that in the Cherokee mission, the whole number of slaveholding members of the churches was 24; in the Choctaw mission, 38—together 62. That in the Cherokee churches there were 23 slaves, and in the Choctaw churches 104—together 127.

7. The Board has refused to adopt a rule that the funds should not be expended in aid of slaveholding missionaries or churches, and that in the matter of instruction, admonition and discipline, it would expect its missionaries to treat slaveholding in the same manner as they should and would drunkenness, gaming, falsehood, &c.

8. After Mr. Secretary TREAT'S report, although the Board characterized the *system* of Slavery as sinful and wicked, it indicated its position and that of its missionaries on principles which it thought would justify the admission of slaveholders to the mission churches. It did not declare the *sinfulness of slaveholding* in practice—it did not declare that the toleration of it in the Indian churches was but temporary—but, in the language of the Boston *Recorder* at the time, so treated "slaveholding that, for aught we can see, it may be perpetuated in the churches unrebuked." The Synod of Cincinnati also thus held the doings of the Board.

9. It is understood that some of the most influential members of the National Council, in the Indian nations, are members of the mission churches. These Councils have passed diabolical enactments against slaves, free people of color, and their friends, one of them being as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to teach any free negro, or negress, not of Cherokee blood, or any slave belonging to any citizen, or citizens of the nation, to read or write," under a penalty of $100 to $500, at the discretion of the Court.

10. Mr. TREAT, in his report of 1848, said: "It," referring to the policy of the mission, "does not seem to have been the aim of the brethren to exert any *direct* influence, either by their public or their private teachings, upon the system of Slavery."

11. Mr. TREAT said that, in admitting members to the churches, "they," the missionaries, "did not consider the mere fact of his sustaining this relation," of slaveholder, "a barrier to his admission to the Lord's table;" and, in giving instructions to church members—"the relation of the Christian master to his slave, either as to its lawfulness or its continuance, they have not disturbed; and little has been said to him calling in question the fundamental principles of the system." This, too, while acting under the abominable acts made for its support!

12. The missionaries of the Board among the Indians have made known that they cannot "make it a test of piety, or a condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder." They also regard it as impossible "to make it a general rule that the separation of parents and children by sale or purchases shall be regarded as a disciplinable offence." *Neither do they say that it should be in any case.*

13. The Rev. J. C. STRONG, formerly a missionary of the Board in the Choctaw nation, of whom Mr. IRISHBURY, the oldest missionary there, has said, "There is no missionary in the nation who has a greater influence with the Indians," has published to the world that he abandoned his field of labor because he saw the "system of Slavery gaining strength and consolidating itself in proportion to the advancement of the people in Christianized life, and no influence whatever exerted by the mission to retard the accelerated increase of it."

It is now ten years since the Prudential Committee addressed their letter of instruction to the Choctaw and Cherokee missions. They said: "This institution (Slavery) has its moral relations. Go where you may, and do what you will, in your own appropriate work, it lies directly across your path. It is an anti-Christian system, and hence you have a right to deal with it accordingly. True, it is regulated by law; but it does not, for this reason, lose its moral relations. We cannot forbear an allusion to the exceeding desirableness of your pursuing such a course as shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery."

Notwithstanding, it does not appear that anything has been done by the missionaries to deliver their churches from "all connection with Slavery," or that the Prudential Committee or Board have done anything to enforce their instructions to the missionaries. Is it because the opposition of the Pro-Slavery secular press, aided by the Pro-Slavery religious press, to the principles of the letter of the Prudential Committee, induced them to disavow the authoritative character that had been attributed to it? Is it because the Board itself has neutralized the instructions of the Prudential Committee by its declarations at subsequent annual meetings?

Mr. Secretary WOOD visited the Indian missions in 1855. He drew up a set of resolutions embodying, as he believed, the sentiments of the Prudential Committee, on various subjects, that of Slavery included, and they seemed to be satisfactory to the missionaries; but it does not appear that either Mr. WOOD, or the missionaries, have done anything to carry out the instructions of the Committee respecting "the exceeding desirableness of (their) pursuing such a course as shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery." Is it because these instructions were merely *advisory?* The truth is, the Committee expressed only "the exceeding *desirableness*" of delivering the churches from all connection with Slavery, and left it to the missionaries to do in the premises just what they chose.

It does not appear that they have done anything effectively. Slaveholders still remain church members "in good and regular standing." Not one has been disciplined, so far as the Christian community know. Parents are separated from their children by purchase and sale. Slaves are hired of their masters to do mission work and their masters receive the pay. Church members buy and sell church members. No slaveholder has been refused admission into the mission church simply for being a slaveholder. It is not considered a test of piety that a candidate for church membership should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder. In fact, things go on much as they did before Mr. TREAT made his report, before the Presidential Committee gave their instructions, before Mr. WOOD and the Missionaries agreed upon a set of resolutions.

The declarations of the Board against "the *system* of Slavery" seem to have been merely *vox et præterea nihil*, for in 1857, they say—in allusion to the missionaries at the Indian nations—without any reference to the Slavery question. "We cannot too highly appreciate the perseverance, the faithfulness and the cheerful and self-denying labors of our missionaries." The instructions of the Prudential Committee appear to have been disregarded. The Committee themselves weakened their force, and the Board weakened them still more by refusing to indorse them. Meantime, the poor Indian is allowed to believe that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ tolerates slaveholding—the separation by sale of parents and children—the admission of "men thieves" into Christian churches—and the nameless atrocities connected with the heathenish system and practice!

And this is not all. Efforts are making to introduce into the Union a new State that will include the Choctaw and Cherokee nations. The State will, it is supposed, be a Slave State. Will not the responsibility rest, in no small degree, upon the missionaries and the Board? The people in that region have been taught that slaveholding was allowed by Christ and the Apostles, and could be tolerated in the American Church. The missionaries have thus taught and acted, and the Board has permitted it. How long shall Christianity be thus dishonored? How long shall such an example be exhibited before heathen nations? How long shall the cry of the slaves at the India missions ascend to Heaven, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood?"

In view of these statements, allow me, Sir, as a friend of missions, as an American citizen and Christian, who feels for the character of his country and its precious institutions, and the honor of Christianity, to entreat you to signalize your introduction into the distinguished office you hold, by coalescing with the members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to wipe away the stigma that rests upon the Board, and the cause of Missions, on account of its complicity with American Slavery, by some explicit and authoritative act, at the approaching meeting at Detroit, that will show to the world that the Board will henceforth sustain no mission that is not on the "Lord's side" against American Slavery. Respectfully, yours,

LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 1, IN HONOR OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Joint Committee on the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration having accepted my offer to furnish a gratuitous exhibition of fireworks on Wednesday next, I hereby respectfully inform the public that I will give my first public display in this City on the evening of the above day in front of the City Hall.

The programme will be published in the papers of Tuesday next. G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1858. No. 62 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!

BOTH IMPORTANT!

But what is news to the sick? what to the dead? Therefore, Brandreth's Pills are most important, for they restore health and save life Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold, also, everywhere at 25 cents and 13 cents per box, plain and sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Dépôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by

G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30.

$500	Ohio 6s '60	101⅜	
3,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91⅜	
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	94½	
2,000	do	s30	84⅞
9,000	do		84⅞
8,000	Virginia 6s		92
2,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.		90
2,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71		30⅞
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 pr ct. S. F. con. bs.		96½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds		91¾
11,000	L. C & M. L. C. bds		24⅜
5,000	do		24⅜
10,000	do		24⅜
8,000	M. S. 2d mige bds		50
3,500	do		49⅞
11	Metropolitan Bank		107⅜
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		18¾
5	do		18⅞
10	Peoples' Bank		99½
15	Park Bank		102¾
177	Pacific Mail St. Co		89
50	do	s30	88¾
30	do		88¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30	80
145	do		80½
100	do	b60	80⅝
13	do		80⅞
20	do	s30	80⅞
200	do	b60	80⅞
50	do	s30	80⅝
100	do	s60	80
100	do	b30	80⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s new	b30	84
10,000	Mo. State 6s	s60	84⅜
3,000	do		84⅞
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.		91¾
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G bs.		24⅜
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60	88¾
132	do		89
125	Penn. Coal Co.		75½
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		17½
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		80⅜
100	do		80⅜
100	Erie R. R.	s60	18
125	do		18⅜
50	do		18¼
100	do	b30	18⅞
200	Reading R. R.		49
100	do		49⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R. R	b30	69
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R		74⅞
25	do	b30	74⅝
35	M. S & N. Ia. R. R.		24½
50	do	b10	24⅜
50	do	s10	24⅝
100	do	s3	24⅝
50	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. st.		46
40	Ill. Cen. R. R.		77¼
25	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		84¾
50	do		84⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		35¼
100	LaC. & MR. R. R.		9¼

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000	California St. 7s.	95	
3,000	C. St P. & F. Du L.	86	
4,000	Mem. City gar. 6s.	72½	
2,000	Hac. & Mis. R. 10s	47¼	
18,000	Water'n City 8s	31	
20,000	Wash. & Ch. R. 6s	78½	
3	Notes of L. E Glats for $664 51 each		$30
4	Amer Exch. Bk		106¾
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank		106
10	Metropolitan Bank		108
2	Park Bank		102
20	Commonwealth Bk.		96
40	People's Bank		99¾
10	Astor F. I. Co.		160
10	New World F. I. C.		93
20	Phœnix F. I. Co.		140¾
6	do		140
10	Home F. I. Co.		149½
6	do		149
5	Rich. Co. Gas Co.		46
100	Continental Bank		97
75	Mercantile Bank		120
10	Secur. F. I. Co.		103
10	Phœnix Bank		135
30	Gt. W. Mar. I. Co.		116
10	Resolute F. I. Co.		104½
10	do.		105
50	Nat. F. I. Co.		100
100	Brooklyn C. & R.		101
900	do		99
35	Exchange F. I. Co.		96¾
10	East Riv. F. Ins. Co.		96
100	Williamsb'g Gas Co.		40½
100	Williamsb'g F. I. Co.		128¾
25	Knickerb'k. F. I. Co.		107¾
22	Beekman F. I. Co.		107¾
10	do		108
10	Niagara F. I. Co.		137
16	Equitable F. I Co.		147
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		84⅜
20	Harmony F. I. Co.		84¾
10	Union Ferry Co.		10⅜
10	Lennox Ins. Co.		98½
5	Goodhue F. I. Co.		90¾
5	do		89½
20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		96½
10	City Fire Ins. Co.		17 0
2	Columbia Ins. Co.		99½
7	Home Fire Ins. Co.		156¾
23	Bowery Fire I. Co.		173
48	Stonington R. R.		49
16	United S. F. I. Co.		119
10	do		128¾
10	Wash. F. I. Co.		140
10	Hum'b't F. I. Co.		93
20	Amer. Coal Co		31½

MONDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Aug. 28, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Aug. 21:

Decrease in Loans	$298,695
Decrease in Specie	532 501
Decrease in Circulation	12,217
Decrease in Unclaim'd Deposits	1,439,046

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, and also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE EXHIBITS.

	Aug. 30, 1857	Aug. 23, 1858.	Aug. 21, 1858.
Capital	$65,430 000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	116,568,919	126,084,426	126,368 231
Specie	9,241,376	27,817,006	28,349,507
Circulation	8,671,060	7,467 367	7,480,684
Gross Deposits	84,812,886	103,928,178	104,609,658
Exchanged	23 952,084	16,208,038	15 449,678
Undrawn	60,860,802	87,720 140	89,159,980
In Sub-Treasury	12,426,536	13 418,098	13,739,639

The Specie line turns out nearly twenty-eight millions, about the figure anticipated on the Street, and this, exclusive of the California remittance of $1,434,000, which will give the average of the new week full $29,000,000 to start with. A number of the Banks have run down their Loans, and the aggregate line averages less by $283,805 than last week. The Deposits apparently run down $1,439,040, after deducting the clearances of the week. The Southern and Western Banks are gradually reducing their balances, as usual toward the close of the Summer.

The Money Market to-day is without change in rates and generally dull in movement. The Brokers are getting money on call at 3@4 ℔ cent., and on prime short paper 4@5 ℔ cent. The longer date bills are in less favor at bank, and the terms made on 4@6 months range from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., according to the classification of the makers. An extra demand for Exchange for Havana account this morning, stiffened the rate on London to 109⅛@109¾ ℔ cent. sales, and the closing quotation this afternoon is 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent. On Paris there is no change, 5.12½@5.11¾.

The reaction in favor of the Stock Market, noticed at the close of last week, continued today, and prices were even stronger than on Saturday, until near the close of the second session of the Brokers, when New-York Central lost ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. from the top rate of the day, and one or two other Stocks left off a fraction weaker. In addition to the printed list, there were some considerable Street sales of Central and Galena between the sessions of the Board, at 80½@⅝ for the first, and 85, buyer 30 days, for Galena. The last bid for Central in the afternoon was 80¼, the same as on Saturday; Reading left off ⅛ better, selling at 49⅞ ℔ cent.; Rock Island 74⅛@¼ ℔ cent.; Toledo 35¼; Erie 18⅛@¾, steady. The advance in Milwaukee and Mississippi was partly lost—sales 18½@¼@17½ ℔ cent. There was a free business done in Michigan Southern common shares at 24½@24⅝@24¼ cash, and 24⅞, buyer 60 days. The small investment orders continue for Pacific Mail at 88¾@89, and for Panama, which sold, privately, at 114½@115 ℔ cent. Altogether on the Share list the *Bull* account was rather in the ascendant, though the *short* sellers, as the business of the day advanced, showed more disposition to meet the market. In State Stocks prices were firmer, and in United States Fives some business was done at 103⅞, interest from 1st January. In Railway Bonds the changes are not important. The Michigan Southern second mortgage is now marketable at 50 ℔ cent. The Sinking Funds are worth 68@70 ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants are ¼ ℔ cent. weaker. The Milwaukee second mortgage 10 ℔ cent. is held for 65@67 ℔ cent.; the Wabash Valley Firsts at 70, and the Delaware and Lackawana at 78@80 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are scarce at 91½. The general market closed steady.

The *City of Baltimore* screw steamer, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 18, arrived here this morning, with later advices by one day than by Cape Race Telegraph. The English and French funds were firmer. In London money on the Stock Exchange was had at 1½ ℔ cent. In the Discount market the rates were unchanged. In Paris there was some talk of a further reduction of the rate of discount at the Bank of France to 3 ℔ cent. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	82 to 84	
Do., do., free land, 1860	78 to 80	xc.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	22 to 20	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ cent., '60	85 to 90	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	xs. 67 xc.
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	90 to 92	
Do., $100 shares	85 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	23 to 26	
New-York Central, 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	79 to 81	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	67 to 69	xc.
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	35 to 40	
Do. Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do. do. 1871	30 to 35	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90 to 92	
2d mort. 6 ℔ ct. sterling	90 to 92	

The London *Times* says of the India Loan just awarded:

"The biddings for the India Loan of £3,579,000 in 4 ℔ cent. debentures, were handed in on Tuesday, and the whole has been taken, with the exception of £398,500. The minimum price fixed by the India House, with the concurrence of the President of the Board of Control and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, as upon the previous occasion, 97, and the tenders at and above that point amounted to £3,180 500. They ranged from 97 to 99, but are believed to average only about 97¼. Several large lists were made up in the Stock Exchange at, or a little over the minimum. Thus, nearly a sixth of the whole was obtained at 97, and nearly two-thirds at or under 97¼, while the highest price for the remainder was 97¾, with the exception of £70,000 at 98, and £7,000 at 99."

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $564,768; payments, $1,063,753; balance, $12,919,013. The receipts include $167,000 from Customs. The payments include $33,000 California drafts, and $500,000 sent to New-Orleans.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that

"The Litchfield Bank, of Litchfield, Conn., was enjoined on Saturday afternoon, on application of Bank Commissioners NOYES and CLARK. Its notes are no longer received by the Suffolk Bank of Boston. The injunction was issued by Judge ELLSWORTH, Hartford, upon the application of the senior Bank Commissioner, who it seems has long been upon the alert in relation to this Bank, and has finally closed its doors. We learn that its circulation in the hands of the people is less than $20,000—it has been nearly $60,000—and for this reduction we are inclined to think the public are indebted to Mr. NOYES. The facts, we hope, will all come out, in order that the public may form their own opinions as to the guilty parties, if it shall prove to have been a bogus concern. Until a hearing is had upon making the injunction per

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2168. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

The Features of To-Day's Display.

To-day is the great day of celebration and commemoration over the triumph of the Ocean Telegraph. And it is long since New-York has experienced such a congesture of visitors as to-day. The hotels, last night, were thronged to overflowing, from the first-class houses, from the second-class—from every style of house—the incoming crowd were at first turned off for lack of accommodations, then returned, suing for lodgings in remotest attics, in halls, public parlors, bar-rooms, and were accommodated at last on the sleepless cots, couches, settees, chairs and boxes. It is a great pressure that can make Metropolitan Hoteldom swelter as it did last night. It was like Syracuse on Convention day—like Washington on Inauguration Day. The cable was all the talk again, very much as when the Queen's Message was first announced as fairly over the wire—only more so The cable-venders drove a thriving trade, and one confectioner, taking advantage of the *furor* flooded the streets with *fac similes* of the cable in candy, so that the streets run with little boys munching what appeared like the veritable charmed twists duly indorsed by Mr. FIELD. The streets already blazon hundreds of banners, emblems and mottoes bearing on the great event of the age.

The main features of the day are the *Te Deum* at Trinity Church, to commence at 10 o'clock. Except for those down town and in the immediate vicinity, it will scarcely be possible to gain admittance to this. The procession ought to move, if the programme is punctually adhered to, at 2 o'clock from the Battery, up Broadway, and reach the Crystal Palace at 4½ o'clock.

To get a sight of this will be the great object of visitors. Those who can get window-privileges on Broadway will be especially happy. At the Crystal Palace, the great attraction will be the faces of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, (the Engineer,) Captain HUDSON. Mr. DUDLEY FIELD'S address will be the principal oratorical feature,—the presentation speeches being assigned to members of our Common Council, whose faces and speeches are not rare with citizens. A sight of the Firemen's Procession, flaming with torches and Roman candles,—the escort of the guests from the Crystal Palace down to the Park, will be memorable, and the display of fireworks, it is presumed, will be creditable to the occasion—the pyrotechnist, it is understood, intending to show to-night that his competitors are not his betters in his business.

The only dinner that we hear of as about to take place to-night, is that of the Typographical Association, which intends in a quiet and rational way to impress upon their own memories the beginning of the new era in their art. The Metropolitan Dinner comes off on Thursday night, when HADFIELD'S volunteer fireworks, also, will be displayed. Those who wish to know more particularly the programme of the day, will find it set forth among our advertisements on the Sixth page of this morning's TIMES.

The Officers of the Gorgon and the Indus En Route to New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Captain DAYMAN, Lieutenants MITCHELL and BUTLER, Dr. GIBLETT and Paymaster ROBERTS, of H. M. steamer *Gorgon*, and several officers of H. M. ship *Indus*, will arrive here this evening, and proceed immediately to New-York *via* Fall River.

The presence of Capt. DAYMAN and of his associate officers of the British steamer *Gorgon* will add a feature of great interest to the celebration. To this gentleman Captain HUDSON and Mr. FIELD awarded the utmost praise, for his skill and exertions, from the time the ships parted company in mid-ocean until the *Niagara* was safely piloted into Trinity Bay. The *Niagara's* compasses were so much disturbed by local attraction, that shortly after the ships left Ireland she was found to be steering a course which would have carried her to the West India Islands. The *Gorgon*, whose duty it was to escort the noble frigate took the lead, showing the most direct course, and Captain DAYMAN scarcely ever left the deck, day or night, until they had reached their destination. This gentlemen by special permission of the Admiral left his ship at Halifax, to accept the invitation of the City authorities to take part in the celebration. He left Boston by last evening's train, and will arrive here probably by the Fall River boat this morning. Rooms have been retained for him and his associates at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Niagara.

Yesterday the *Niagara* was visited by more persons than on any day since her arrival. There was a constant stream of men, women and children filing up and down her gang-ways. Every part of the ship was taken possession of by the inquisitive multitude, so that it was almost impossible to move from one part of her to the other. The whole yard, in fact, seemed to be given up to visitors, who went where they pleased, and inquired into all sorts of things which they came across. This rush is occasioned by the impression that as soon as the celebration is over, the ship will be closed to further inspection.

The frigate *Sabine*, lies in the stream, ready for sea. She received her powder on board yesterday.

Among the objects of curiosity which will be found in the procession to-day is a perfect working model of the engines of the *Niagara*, which has been built at the works of Messrs. PRAIT & MURPHY. It is made upon a scale of one inch to the foot, and is, therefore, one-twelfth the actual size of her engines. The workmanship of this beautiful model is faultless; the expense of getting it up was about $1,000.

Anecdote of Captain Hudson.

In 1818 Captain BIDDLE was placed in command of the sloop-of-war *Ontario*, and ordered on the first exploring expedition ever sent out by the United States. Captain HUDSON (then a lieutenant) was one of his officers. Just before they sailed it was discovered that one of the yards was defective. It was therefore sent down, and Lieutenant HUDSON was stationed in the top to superintend the raising of a new spar. When it was raised to the proper height, a greenhorn went to cut away the rope that held it before the spar was secured. HUDSON called to him immediately, but he had made one cut at it, and some twenty or thirty men who had been hauling were still holding on below, half of whom would pretty certainly have been killed if it had fallen. The young Lieutenant instantly jumped at and caught the two parts of the half-severed rope, holding on with all his might, and calling out to the men to make it fast to the spar. They did so after a while, but he was so exhausted that he fell heavily on his back into the top. The men picked him up and passed him down insensible on the deck. There they soon brought him to. The surgeon, however, found him so strained and bruised that he had to be left ashore. He lost his voyage, and was laid up for a while, but he saved more than one life that day.

The Officers of the Niagara.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: While a generous public and the press are bestowing upon Mr. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, and a few others, the credit that they so justly deserve, we should not forget that there were others on board of the *Niagara*, who devoted their time and energies to the successful completion of the great work in which they were engaged. No officer on board of that ship took a deeper interest in all that was calculated to insure success, than did Lieut. JAMES H. NORTH, the executive officer of the ship; with Capt. HUDSON, he kept watch and watch, and during the whole period of the severe gale that the ship encountered, he could be seen with the master carpenter of the ship both night and day, examining the great coils of cable to see that all was secure. In fact, Sir, it seems to be almost injustice to forget one single officer or man on board, for all and each seemed to act as if the success of the matter rested on their own personal exertions.

By one who was an eye witness.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

Cable Festival Dispatches.

The American Telegraph Company have made arrangements with the LELANDS, of Metropolitan Hotel, to have a telegraph instrument in the banquet hall during the great telegraphic dinner, to send dispatches to all parts of the world.

Staten Island Festival Thursday Night.

The Cable celebration in the City is to be followed at New-Brighton, Staten Island, by a grand ball at BLANCARD'S Pavillion. The entertainment, we understand, is to be made every way worthy the glorious occasion. It was at first fixed for Wednesday evening, but to accommodate the citizens of the Island who desire to witness the City illumination, and their friends and guests who have been invited from the City to New-Brighton, the arrangement has been changed to Thursday.

This (Wednesday) evening the Ferry Company have kindly arranged an excursion night boat, to return from the City to the Island, to leave from Whitehall, South Ferry, at midnight, to make the Quarantine, Stapleton, New-Brighton, Castleton and Port Richmond landings.

The Insurance Companies will Protect us.

The Insurance Patrol will be largely increased and in active service to-day, both day and night, to protect the property of our citizens during the celebration, while the Police and Firemen are in procession.

Police Regulations for the Day of Celebration.

A copy of the following General Order has been sent to the Captain of each of the Police Precincts in this City:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.
GENERAL ORDER No. 108.

Capt. Turnbull, Eighth Precinct:

SIR: The great celebration to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, takes place to-morrow Sept. 1, upon which occasion you will direct the whole of your command on duty, except those detailed to the Commissioners' Office, the General Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's Office and the Police District Courts. You will not excuse any member of your command on that day.

You will line the streets in your Precinct with Policemen through which the military and civic procession passes, and prevent its progress being impeded by vehicles of any kind.

The Firemen's Torchlight Procession takes place in the evening, when you will again line the streets with Policemen, through which it passes, and prevent vehicles from crossing it, &c. You will particularly charge your men to be vigilant in suppressing evil-disposed persons from attacking or in any way molesting this latter procession. By order of

F. A. TALLMADGE, Gen'l Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Dep. Supt.

Throughout the day, Capt. SILVIE will have charge of the Battery, with platoons from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Precincts under his command.

Capt. DOWLING will have charge of the Park, assisted by platoons from the Ninth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Seventh Precincts.

Capt. RYAN will have charge of the Crystal Palace, assisted by platoons from the Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twentieth Precincts.

Arrival of the Montreal Field Battery Artillery in New-York—Their Reception by the National Guard—Visit to the Public Institutions.

It was a very happy circumstance that the Montreal Field Battery Artillery determined, long before the news of the laying of the Atlantic Cable was received, to visit the Eastern States, and New-York in particular, just at this present time. Because they have arrived so opportunely to assist in the great international festival, in which, according to our present happy state of feeling, everything international is to be treated with deserved respect, that a glimpse at a British soldier is likely to lead to no explosion of patriotism, even on the part of the Bowery boys. But those who know, from experience, how well Americans are treated when they reach the Canadas—how, for instance, the City Guard, of New-York, were *feted* when they went to Montreal—will be glad to learn that the Montreal Field Battery Artillery were, yesterday, on their reaching this City, entertained by our own National Guard, as distinguished visitors ought to be. They came, *viâ* Troy and Albany, by the *Francis Skiddy*, and would have landed at 6 o'clock, A. M., but for an accident which occurred to the boat, and which delayed their arrival till 1½ o'clock. But for nearly seven hours the National Guard, under command of Captain SHALER, accompanied by DODWORTH'S full band, remained at the pier, awaiting their appearance. Not less than from two to three thousand persons were gathered together as spectators, and when the Canadian soldiers landed, they were greeted with a hearty Yankee cheer, and a cordial "God save the Queen" from Dodworth's Band. They then marched up Liberty street, preceded by the National Guard, and after military salutes were exchanged, proceeded down Broadway to the Stevens House, which will be the head-quarters of the Canadians during their stay in the City. Lieutenant-Colonel LEFFERTS there welcomed them to the City, and their commander, Captain STEVENSON, briefly, but appropriately replied. The Montreal Field Battery Troop were accompanied by a detachment of the First Troop of the British Cavalry, under command of Captain OGILBIE, and very fine-looking men. Their uniform consists of blue huzzar jackets, trimmed with yellow cord. Their caps are of bear-skin, trimmed with yellow cord and tassels. The uniform of the Montreal Artillery consists of Navy-blue frock coats, trimmed with red, and faced with two rows of gilt buttons, bearing the Royal shield. Pantaloons, navy-blue cloth, with red cloth stripe. On the shoulders, the brass scale. The officers wear gold cord shoulder-knots, and both officers and privates wear light artillery sabres.

After partaking of refreshments, our military visitors marched to the foot of Grand-street, where they took the boat for the Institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Island, at the invitation of the Governors. The whole party consisted of about 500 persons, and were received by Governor GUNTHER, who, with a steamer to convey them to the Islands, had been waiting there since early morning. The happy gathering proceeded without delay up the river. The day was delightful, and the National Guard were busy in pointing out to their visitors every interesting spot on the route, not forgetting some graphic demonstrations of the peculiarities of Hell-Gate. Everybody thought that the Small-Pox Hospital was happily located. One gentleman said that its wards were now empty; and from the windows and the beach ladies waved their handkerchiefs in returning the salutes of the soldiery. Among the military was one on whose bridle arm was the British crown, a stalwart sergeant of the Royal Artillery who had taken New-York and our celebration in his route to Philadelphia. A bluff, blunt, warm-hearted Britisher found and recognized him as a soldier of the line. "Give us your hand, old fellow; God bless Queen VICTORIA." "God bless JAMES BUCHANAN," instantly responded the hard-visaged, stern soldier, and a cheer resounded from the bow of that little steamer that, had fishes any organ of hearing, must have vibrated rather astonishingly below the surface. He spoke of the scenery down the Hudson, contrasting it with the lake scenery of Canada; he had seen it for the first time that day, and a more complete unanimity of opinion could not have been desired by the vainest and most fastidious Gothamite that New-York was just one of the finest, if not the finest City in all creation, and its environs were evidently and accurately fitted as most desirable for the growth of a metropolitan City. Blackwell's Island was passed and the *cortége* landed at Randall's Island. They were marched to the front of the boys' play and exercise room. There, the juvenile soldiery, 400 in number, were drawn out in line to receive them. The opposing line formed and halted, while the children were passed through various military evolutions, which were executed with wonderful precision. The President of the Board of Governors addressed them and introduced Capt. STEVENSON. Young STANBURY, a lad of some ten Summers, addressed him in a neat and brief speech. Capt. STEVENSON, evidently sharing the emotion which was very general, replied, remarking that for the first time in his life he had witnessed the evolutions of a juvenile regiment in arms. He praised their correctness of drill, and said that it was to be hoped that though without arms in their little hands, the time would come proving that with the arms God had given them they would cut and work their way to respectability, to independence, and to fortune. The children deployed and defiled between open rank o the military, and looked each one more happy if not more consciously proud than a Wellington or a Napoleon or even a Washington After they were dismissed, the party proceeded to the work-house where refreshments had been provided. Covers had been laid for only 200 persons, but there was ample provision, and, a spirit of accommodation being manifest, the guests were first served, and then the Guards. Governer GUNTHER presided, and time pressing, so as to permit the visit to the opera, there was a wise abstinence from formal speeches. However, there was some singing—the selections being "The Gem of the Ocean" and "God Save the Queen." The party then hurried on board, all happy and social, and were landed at Fourteenth-street, whence they proceeded to the Academy. To-day they will take part in the Atlantic Cable demonstration, and will undoubtedly command a great deal of attention.

Cable Celebrations Elsewhere.

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The city is all excitement in anticipation of the great jubilee to-morrow. Everybody is preparing to do honor to the day. The buildings on all the principal avenues are already in readiness for the illumination. Banners, flags and mottos are everywhere displayed, and everything indicates that the display will be by far the most magnificent ever witnessed in this city.

AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

No more general or enthusiastic celebration will occur anywhere to-morrow in honor of the Ocean Telegraph, than in Utica. The military, the firemen, the trades, and civic societies, are all preparing to join in the proceedings of the day. At night almost the entire city will be illuminated, with other appropriate demonstrations of rejoicing.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

There has as yet been nothing done towards celebrating the 1st September by the City Government here. Some few private illuminations will take place in addition to those of the Telegraph Companies' offices.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 30.

The Chamber of Commerce, this morning, unanimously adopted a resolution that the Chamber of Commerce be closed, and recommending a general suspension of business, on Monday next, Sept. 6, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, and also the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Reminiscences of the Grand Canal Celebration in New-York—Completion of the Great Work of the Erie Canal, Compared with the Laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, &c.

It is but hardly thirty-three years ago when all Europe was made to acknowledge the genius of America, in having carried out and completed one of the most stupendous and gigantic works known to the world—that of uniting the waters of our northern lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. It is true that the idea had been entertained by many for years, and the subject attracted the attention of Gen. WASHINGTON, even in his day, who in 1784, actually explored a portion of the present route. Mr. JEFFERSON had also taken an expanded view of the subject, and felt an ardent wish for its accomplishment.

No action, however, seems to have been taken until March, 1810, when JONAS PLATT, a member of the Senate of New-York, proposed a resolution to appoint GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, WILLIAM NORTH, THOMAS EDDY, and PETER B. PORTER, Commissioners to explore the whole route for inland navigation, from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario and to Lake Erie. The resolution was strongly supported by DEWITT CLINTON, and finally adopted unanimously, being concurred in by the Assembly.

Innumerable delays and impediments took place, however, until the 4th of July, 1817, when the ceremony of the commencement of the Erie Canal was performed at Rome, by the removal of the first earth from the Canal path, in the presence of Gov. CLINTON and a large concourse of people. The work was not permitted to proceed without great opposition among the people, many of whom considered the undertaking a hundred years in advance of the times, and that it could never be completed, if at all, in less than half a century. Farmers laughed and thought it a good joke, when told that they should see boats of produce passing along an artificial river in front of their doors. Indeed a canal to the moon was thought about as practicable. It must be admitted that the idea, at that time, of cutting through the mountain ridge near Lockport, a distance of seven miles at a depth of twenty-five feet, three miles of which was through solid rock, *was* rather romantic. The great feat however, was accomplished, and in seven years after the first shovel of earth was removed, one continuous, uninterrupted, artificial Canal, for upwards of three hundred and sixty miles, the longest in the world, was completed.

It was asserted at that time, that when communication should be effected by canal between the waters of the Ohio and the lakes, a person might travel in a vessel from New-Orleans to New York, and pass the Alleghany Mountains by-water! It was then never dreamed that these mountains would be passed by *railroads*—or that mountains would be tunneled three miles in extent, and that we should cross the Cumberland on iron rails—much less could one have been made to believe that we should at this day go from New-York to New-Orleans by rail in five days, or receive messages by telegraph from New-Orleans in *one hour*, and hear from London in *three hours!* At that day the population of New-York City was only 170,000, and it was then predicted we were destined to become one of the greatest commercial cities of the earth, and in proof of it, they boasted that they could travel from New-York to Buffalo, a distance of five hundred and thirteen miles, *in six days!*

On the 7th of September, 1825, the merchants and citizens of New-York held a meeting at the Tontine Coffee-house, to make arrangements for celebrating the completion of the Erie Canal, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Corporation. Preparations were accordingly made by the Common Council of New-York to confer with the Corporation of Albany, in order to celebrate the great and important event on a grand and magnificent scale. The acting Canal Commissioners had informed the Corporation of New-York that the canal would be completed and prepared for navigation on the 26th of October. Measures were immediately taken by that body, in connection with all the principal citizens and villages along its extended line, for the celebration of the event in a manner corresponding with its magnitude and importance. A committee was dispatched to Buffalo to tender the hospitalities of our city to the several committees appointed on the route, and invite them to participate in the festivities of the occasion. Cannon were placed at repeating distances along the whole line of the canal from Buffalo to Albany, and at suitable points along the Hudson from Albany to Sandy Hook, in order to announce the entrance of the first boat from Lake Erie into the canal.

On the morning of the 26th October, everything being in readiness, the *Seneca Chief*, magnificently decorated, and superbly fitted up for the occasion, with other boats, entered the Canal. The signal being immediately given, the discharge of a thirty-two-pounder was at once followed along the line by a roar of artillery. The firing commenced at Buffalo at 10 o'clock A. M., and reached Albany at 11 o'clock, when it was continued down the river at intervals of one minute, reaching the Battery at 19 minutes past 11 o'clock, and Sandy Hook at 21 minutes past 11 o'clock. The return salute was commenced at Fort Lafayette one minute afterwards, and the sounds of rejoicing sent roaring and echoing along the Highlands and mountains back to Buffalo!

As the boats proceeded through the Canal, there was one continued rejoicing, speech-making and banqueting along the numerous towns which they passed, until they arrived at Albany on the morning of the 2d November, where a grand demonstration took place. There was a splendid procession. The Hon. PHILIP HONE addressed the people. A grand banquet followed, and in the evening the capitol and theatre were brilliantly illuminated. A fleet of steamers had arrived at Albany from New-York to escort the Canal-boats to the ocean, and on the morning of the 3d, they all got under way, with colors flying and music playing, receiving the salutes and cheers of the people from every town along the shore. They reached New-York at daylight on the morning of the 4th November. Every preparation had been made to receive them, and a large squadron of steamers and public vessels joined them, forming a procession, and proceeded around the Battery, saluted by the British sloops-of-war *Swallow* and *Kingfisher* as they passed up the East River to the Navy-Yard. Here they were saluted by the flag-ship of Commodore CHAUNCEY, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*. The fleet then returned to the Battery, and proceeded down the Bay to the Atlantic, being saluted by all the forts. When reaching the ocean the fleet was met by the United States schooner *Porpoise*, Lieutenant Commandant ZANTZINGER, which hailed them as a deputation from "Old Neptune," and fired a salute. The whole squadron then formed a circle around her of about three miles in circumference, when the ceremony of uniting the waters of Lake Erie with the ocean took place.

The canal-boat *Seneca Chief* contained two beautifully ornamented kegs of the water of Lake Erie, one of which Governor CLINTON, after a short address, poured into the ocean. The celebrated savant, Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, completed the ceremony by pouring into the briny deep bottles of water from the Ganges and Indus, of Asia; the Nile and Gambia, of Africa; the Thames, Seine, Rhine and Danube, of Europe; the Mississippi and Columbia of North, and the Oronoco, La Platte and Amazon, of South America.

The naval display was grand, beautiful and sublime in the extreme. It was said the naval *fête* given by the Prince Regent of England on the Thames, during the visit of the allied sovereigns of Europe to London, after the banishment of NAPOLEON, and which was said to have exceeded everything ever witnessed in Europe, was not to be compared to this occasion. On the return of the squadron they were again saluted and cheered by the thousands who crowded the shores and shipping.

The civic procession that took place in the city was the largest, at that time, that was ever witnessed in America. In the evening the City Hall, the public buildings and principal hotels were magnificently illuminated and appropriate transparencies exhibited. Peal's & Scudder's Museum the Park and Chatham Theatres, the City Hotel and New-York Coffee-house, were among the most conspicuous. The City Hall, however, was the grand attraction. The fireworks prepared by Mr. WILCOX on that occasion, is said never to have been surpassed. The whole building seemed to emit showers of meteors and stars bursting forth in the atmosphere, and henn raining down balls of liquid light of every hue. It was a spectacle of rare beauty and sublimity.

The festivities were kept up all the next day, (Saturday,) and ended on Monday night by a grand ball at the Lafayette Theatre, in Laurens-street.

The celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has recalled to us the reminiscences of the sketch we have given of the Erie Canal celebration, which occurred this month thirty-three years ago: the one was the wedding of the waters of the Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, while the other has united Europe with America, not only by an iron band, but by an electro-magnetic power, through which we hope the pulses of nations will beat in unison and amity forever. They are certainly two great occasions in the history of our country, and while we rejoice over the last herculean feat, it is a pleasing reflection to contemplate the mighty work and grandeur of the other.

It should be the pride of the Corporation of our City, as well as our citizens, to imitate the record of the grand Canal celebration of thirty odd years ago, when we were in our infancy. The rapid growth and wonderful improvement of our City would warrant the highest expectations; yet we must admit with regret, that such men as HONE, CLINTON, VAN PELT, and others, as were wont in those good old days to make our City a pride to themselves and an ornament to the people, are few and far between. We hope, then, the present celebration will be worthy of our City and our people

CABLE GOSSIP.

The Atlantic Cable is fast twined around the affections of the people. The cities are not alone in the expression of exuberant ecstacy, for every little hamlet and all the pretentious towns in the country are going mad together on the strength of this wonderful excitement. Celebrations spring up in out-of-the-way corners; our newspaper friends "in the interior" give remarkable editorial articles; ambitious young orators dilate upon the "Nuptials of Old Europe with Young America:" and the clergy preach sermons from that fine old passage in Job, "Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are!"

The poets, too, have their word. Pegasus is up on the very peak of Helicon, and performs odd antics Rhymes without reason, and rhymes in season, are curiously mingled. Our table is loaded with the productions of home poets, whose power to resist the divine influence that stirs within them is feeble indeed. We could not venture to print one of these effusions, through fear of giving mortal offence to nine-and-ninety others: nor are our columns ample enough to contain "choice extracts" from the sheets that have fluttered in our way. Some of these poems are religious, taking a highly moral view of the subject matter. Others are sentimental, painting in roseate hues the blessings that are to run along the slender wire lying to-day deep down in the Atlantic. Others, again, are facetious, descriptive of the comical side of the case,—for in this world there is always to be found a kernel of "a good thing," if your bump of Mirthfulness is quick to discover it, to scent it out as a hungry dog scents a luscious morsel, hidden never so nicely. Again, others of these, our Poets, are prophetic, bards who feel inspired to tell of coming greatness for the country, whose souls are wrapped in a hazy halo of glory, and whose brains fire with mighty thoughts We can but repeat our regrets that time and space and the perplexity of our predicament combine to put our Poets quietly away in a private pigeon-hole, and there to leave them, with kind regards but inability to help.

The Britons, at the other end of the great Cord, positively refuse to be enthusiastic. Their moderation is a contrast to the Yankee enthusiasm, strong as the difference betwixt black and white. The journals announce the news from the Cable as unconcernedly as though this "glorious Union" were standing naturally upon its feet, instead of throwing its continuations in the air, and rotating vigorously on its head. John Bull is phlegmatic. Brother Jonathan is impulsive. That is all the difference. Both realize alike the importance and the consequences of the ocean feat of August; but each has his own way of showing appreciativeness. On the other side, nevertheless, as well as here, the Muse has struck her key-note, (always pitched upon the Cable,) and in all the columns that come over to us, there has been nothing finer than this invocation, which we must make room for, even if it elbows something of native growth. It is from the London *Star*:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

On Hearing of the Successful Laying Down of the Cable.

I.

Hail! heaven illumined mind! whose power appears
Where'er man's foot hath trod; whose kingly sway
Asserts a wider empire, as the years
Fulfill their course; though time may sweep away
The mouldering trophies of thine earlier day,
Yet grander marvels springing from thy hand,
Defy the march of havoc and decay.
Thy triumphs end not with the shell-strewn strand,
For e'en old Neptune's realms acknowledge thy command.

II.

Where the grim, storied waymarks of the Past
In grandeur frown o'er each historic clime;
Where the swift railway train, e'er prairies vast
To startled tribes proclaims the march of time;
And where the captive lightning's flight sublime
Obeys thy mandate—there triumphant mind
Thy might shines forth, such as in lofty rhyme
Bards well might hymn; but hark! the western wind
Whispers a nobler theme, that leaves e'en these behind.

III.

Two ships upon mid-ocean, side by side,
Are floating; one to East and one to West
Speeds on its way: and from each deck doth glide
The mystic chain, to its lone place of rest
Far, far beneath old Ocean's ruffled breast,
To link from age to age our own loved shore
With thine, Columbia! for kind heaven has blessed
The bold attempts of Science: we no more
Hold thee a clime remote, as in the days of yore.

IV.

Yes, in the dim, far-hidden, secret lair
Of monsters human eye hath never seen;
Where fabled mermaids braid their golden hair,
Or softly float through seaweed bowers green,
In the calm silence of the still serene,
Has conquering Mind achieved its mission high;
Proclaiming that, though seas may foam between,
So swiftly shall the flashing converse fly,
That men shall well-nigh deem Time's vaunted speed a lie.

V.

Romance! the gems of thy enchanted page;
The thrilling records of heroic fame;
Chivalrous legends, that may oft engage
The soul of youth, and fan it into flame,
Seem but the sports of children, weak and tame
Compared with this last triumph of man's art;
A mighty victory worthy of the name,
For which no life-drops ebb from human heart,
No orphan's groan ascends, no widow's tear-drops start.

VI.

When our victorious standard flaunts in pride
O'er many a field, deep dyed in human gore;
When Horror, Crime, and Misery ride by side
Mark the red blazing track of England's war;
Ten thousand voices in cathedrals hoar
Raise the *Te Deum*—through each holy pile
Swells the triumphant melody: far more
Should anthems rise, when thus the Mother Isle
Links her wide scattered sons 'neath Heaven's approving smile.

"MR. PUNCH" is forever jolly. He looks at the Cable with the eye of a laughing philosopher. Hear him:

THE ANGLO-SAXON TWINS.

Connected by the Atlantic Telegraph.

Success, at last, sits like a crown,
Upon our work gigantic;
Behold the Telegraph laid down
Beneath the broad Atlantic.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Accomplished is the mighty job,
In spite of wind and weather;
So Jonathan, we now shall throb
With sympathy together.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The two great nations not in chains
Are now as one connected,
Whereby the cause of Freedom gains,
For 'twill be more respected.
Yankee doodle, &c.

United, Brother Jonathan,
In firm amalgamation,
I guess we Anglo-Saxons can,
If need be, whip creation.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The odds are very much increased,
By our more close communion,
Against the Soldier and the Priest,
With Despots linked in union.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Let but our forces be combined,
And we'll preserve from fetters,
A no small some of human mind,
In science and in letters.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Free Press, which every bigot hates,
Free utterance of opinions,
Shall live in the United States,
And British Queen's dominions.
Yankee doodle, &c.

May talk of lightning slick as grease,
Discussions shortly finish,
And every chance of broken peace
To less than nought diminish.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Now every squabble we have had
Is pretty nigh forgotten,
So let us set to work like mad,
And deal in corn and cotton.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Two thousand miles beneath the sea,
If you're inclined as I am,
That wire will draw close you and me
As those famed twins of Siam.
Yankee doodle, &c.

So let united freemen's cheers
Drive all the tyrants frantic,
The Telegraph as each one hears
Has spanned the great Atlantic.
Yankee doodle, &c.

FROM JOHN TO JONATHAN.—It was well known that Jonathan was *descended in a straight line* from John, but we fancy that this truth has, with the Atlantic Telegraph, been laid down more clearly, more sympathetically, than ever. This new method of communication should bring both sides of the great Saxon family more closely together. It is well known that there is nothing like a system of continuous correspondence to keep the members of the great family constantly alive in each other's affections Here, then, we have a channel, ready made to our fingers, by which we can correspond every minute of the day, and without the bother of pens, ink and paper.

COLLINS' line and CUNARD'S line were considered far too slow to send our thoughts by, and so we hit upon this new line to convey our wishes, and instantly, as quick as lightning, the thought was carried out to the utmost inch of cable. The Union is again restored. The Independence is a nullity, for doesn't America remain still attached to the mother country? in the same way that England, bound in the same bonds of the closest maternal connection, clings throbbingly to the side of her forward child, ready at a moment to give it the very best commercial advice to prevent it rushing into mischief. Let us hope that the American Sea Serpent will not rudely intervene, and be scaly enough to snap those ties asunder.

FIRST MESSAGE SENT BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM AMERICA TO DEAR OLD PUNCH.

"*Punch, my Boy, let's Liquor.*"

A pleasant tribute to CYRUS W. FIELD and WILLIAM BROWN, M. P.—the latter the first Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company—is contained in a late number of the Liverpool *Post*. "When Mr. FIELD," says that paper, "first appeared in England, he found but few persons disposed to invest either time or money in what was then considered a visionary project. He had, however, the good fortune to meet in this town a gentleman who not only occupied an influential position but possessed the qualities of wealth, experience, and, what are more rare, far-seeing intelligence and enterprise. That person who so efficiently aided Mr. FIELD in bringing forward this gigantic project, was no other than our townsman, WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., M. P."

Of the pending controversies concerning the originators of the plan of an Atlantic Telegraph, the first applications of mechanical contrivances, the discovery of insulators, and the scores of questions that grew out of these, we propose to say nothing; for all these matters are treated of in other quarters, and are in hands where they legitimately belong. But if the reading public long for information, and will have it, are there not books and pictorial papers, and charts, and controversial articles every instant before their eyes? And if they further desire keepsakes, are not the jewelers ready to furnish small bits of Caule, for "a consideration?"

And now that we have a Cable, we are to know, at last, the story of its secrets. That industrious gentleman, Mr. DE SAUTY, who manages the wires at Trinity Bay, opens his ear to the appeal of the anxious public. He has kept us in aggravated suspense for weeks. Up to this time, we have been blissfully ignorant of the "whys" and "wherefores" (things a Yankee always requires to be fully posted upon) of the working of the line. The country has begged to know how many words flash through in the space of sixty seconds, how the telegraphic apparatus works, at what hour messages leave London to get to New-York four hours and fifty-five minutes before they start from home. On all these points, we know, our readers have been inquisitive. "We, you and they" ask questions, and get no replies. All this is to be remedied. Mr. DE SAUTY is to enlighten us. Patience!

A London paper indulges in speculations. Who does not? Everybody speculates. We are by no means content with what we have. Already we begin to yearn for extensions of great things, believing fully in our inmost hearts that the beginning only of startling events has come to mark a new era. Our London cotemporary enters into elaborate calculations. The point aimed at is the knowledge of a fact that would not be no way wonderful if it were to happen next month; we are accustomed to extraordinary things now. The query is, how much submarine cable is wanted to tie all the dependencies of England to the Queen's little finger? The answer is Twenty-four thousand miles. And that it may be done without touching the soil of any powerful foreign State. The argument is that "millions of money would be saved to the population of England every year, in articles of consumption, by English and colonial merchants knowing the state of the market, at home and in the colonies, by the use of the Telegraph." A year ago it would have been madness to talk of this. To-day, it is a regular business conversation All things are possible when one apparent impossibility has been conquered. Let us have the wires. The more the better. They will be over all the world presently; and Puck will be voted "slow."

Next will come our great line to San Francisco. That will save losses to our merchants, for they will not send full cargoes in clippers to glutted markets when the wires forbid it. Already in Kansas, that disturbed corner of the country, the public-spirited men among the resident capitalists have subscribed five thousand dollars to build a line of Telegraph, to start from Leavenworth and strike at Booneville in Missouri, whence the line runs straight to Europe.

Meanwhile, the cable-fever runs wild. The demonstration of To-day is to be a hearty one, greater, probably, than any that New-York has made since the Canal celebration, many years ago, when, as now, the Trades came out with the Butchers and the Cartmen, and all the rest of the sturdy people who work hard and labor honestly, but play with a vengeance when they *do* play. The Canadians, in shakos and with muskets, who came in yesterday, bring us a friendly greeting from the subjects of Her Majesty. The merchants are ready to close their doors, the Banks to suspend, (for this day only,) the orators to speak, the singers to sing, the pyrotechnists to burn red fire and green fire "without money and without price." We are all ready to throw up our hats and shout lustily, in alternate lines of "God Save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia"—perhaps some such absurd cento combination as

Hail Columbia! happy land,
God save Great Britain's Queen;
Hail! ye heroes, heaven-born band—
Long may VICTORIA reign.

The Printers and the Telegraph.

At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union the officers were requested to publish the following congratulatory expressions, as the sense of the Journeymen Printers of New-York, relative to the important event of laying

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The New-York Typographical Union desire to commingle their congratulations with those of the entire community for this great triumph of science and skill.

We welcome the Atlantic Telegraph for the respect we owe the memory of FRANKLIN, the printer sage, who "grasped the lightning's pinions" and placed Electricity at the service of Science. We hail it as second only in importance, for the propagation of knowledge, to the invention of the "Lightning Press." We welcome it as a valuable auxiliary of the Press, as giving it a new power to combat Error and advance Truth. By its agency the area of thought and intelligence will be expanded, and terrestrial space contracted to a unit.

Through the now complete and active cooperation—the quadruple alliance, as it were—of Typography, Steam, Electricity and the Daguerreotype, no fireside is so obscure, no hamlet so remote, to which they will not bring, not alone the intelligence of the day and hour, but also the practical results and actual possession of science and art.

Electricity, by overland wires, has long been tributary to the requirements of trade and commerce, and we are already accustomed to its use in our domestic intercourse; but the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph offers new and astonishing facilities for our international intercourse, and it will, doubtless, do much to make all mankind feel they are akin.

We welcome it also for bringing us into more immediate contact with the more advanced civilization of older States; and, with all due respect for our "cousins" at *the other end*, we hope the Atlantic Telegraph will inoculate them with some of the vigorous virtues of our young Republic, and instil into them the true principles of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

The Typographical Union regard the difficult character and success of this great enterprise as reflecting honor upon all who have been instrumental in its accomplishment.

C. B. SMITH, President.
R. D. DACE, Recording Secretary.

Rescue of a Mother and her Two Children from a Fire—Noble Conduct.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 30.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the eastern end cellar of the drug store of Dr. HARRIS, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The origin of the fire is not known. It was first discovered by the young men who slept in the drug store. They had just time to escape. One of them barely got away with his pantaloons before the store was filled with smoke. His bed was on fire when he awoke.

The cellar extends the whole length of the building, and the dense smoke shot up rapidly to the fourth story of the eastern end of the building, where lived Mr. RICHARD A. DUNCAN, the periodical dealer. When the engines and hook and ladder carriage arrived, Mrs. DUNCAN was seen at the window, imploring aid, and apparently about to leap to the ground. A large number of people had assembled by this time, and they shouted to her hastily to keep back and shut the window

PARIS.

Cherbourg—The Queen's Visit—The Effect of the Display by the World's Navy—The Imperial Tour—Its Incidents—The Emperor's Pose—Operatic—Columbus Capturing America—Promotions and Pardons—Dinner to Professor Morse—Dumas and Home in Russia—Mlle. Eveillard and Her Dot—A New Railroad Invention—Rights of American Citizenship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The echo of the cannon of Cherbourg still vibrates through the country. The French love to dwell on the wonders of that stupendous work, for to them it is as if a great battle had been gained. All political and scientific England were brought to look upon a work such as they had not, and this of itself was a conquest for Frenchmen. Moreover, they showed, in the *Bretagne*, a larger and handsomer vessel than the *Royal Albert*, the pride of the English navy. They showed the English nearly a thousand guns of the largest effective size yet cast, casemated in walls of unheard-of thickness and solidity; they showed them a town—if such a thing can be—impregnable by sea and by land. And all this constituted their victory.

The French are flattered in having as a guest upon their soil and upon such an occasion, the Queen of England. The fact itself is construed in favor of peace; for, since England has seen, appreciated, and admitted the strength of Cherbourg, there will not be the same eagerness to demonstrate the fact in a hostile way. This appreciation is indeed a just one, since the French are no more eager to fight than other people, if their strength be only admitted. The interview of the two sovereigns and the good feeling that characterized their intercourse is also construed as a positive assurance of peace, so that Cherbourg appears now unanimously condemned to a "masterly inactivity."

It is generally admitted in France that the completion of Cherbourg inaugurates a new epoch in the budget of all the maritime powers, the United States included. These nations, in order to neutralize the increased power of France, must at once increase their own, and as Cherbourg is a permanent establishment, so must the expense to the other nations be permanent.

In their itinerary south the Emperor and Empress seem to have been more boisterously received than at Cherbourg. That is to say, there were more *vivats* and less powder. But at Cherbourg their Majesties were surrounded with a large number of people who "have a method" in their cheering, or else do not cheer at all; while in Brittany they were brought directly in contact with the masses, who saw them for the first time. There, their Majesties were treated with Brittany dances, and reviews of whole parishes of peasants, who passed before them, dressed in the odd but picturesque costumes of the country, headed by their mayors and priests. But in these processions of peasants their Majesties saw something which must have struck them strangely. Very many of the peasants wore dresses decorated with the *fleur-de-lys* and other royal insignia. This circumstance, however, lost its importance when their Majesties were informed that these costumes were very old and were heir-looms in families, passing from father to son often, and from mother to daughter, without regard to the mutations of the Government at Paris.

Another singular feature in the Emperor's journey is the fact that yesterday, Sunday, the great national *fête* day in honor of Saint Napoleon and the Virgin Mary, his Majesty was to say his prayers in the chapel of the city of St. Auray, a favorite resort in all times past of the Bourbon family. The registers of this church show that the oratory of St. Anne has been visited by ANNE of Austria, by HENRIETTE of France, widow of CHARLES I.; by MARIE LECZINSKA; by the Dauphiness, daughter of LOUIS XVI., in 1823, and by the Duchess of BERRY, in 1828. The Legitimists look upon this selection of NAPOLEON of a chapel consecrated by so many of their family as a sort of desecration. But France belongs to NAPOLEON now, and each one in his turn.

Notwithstanding the absence of the Court yesterday from Paris, the great national *fête* passed off with its usual magnificence. In the afternoon the million were furnished free representations at all the principal theatres; but let not the reader imagine these representations a cheap affair, got up without regard to efficiency or completeness On the contrary, the best pieces of the *répertoire* are put forward, and the best performers of the company are required to appear. The actors, it is said, are more pleased with this 15th of August representation than with any other of the whole year. There is no hired *claque* for once in the year; there are no old women to open doors and hand little stools, for which they demand their *petit bénéfice*, as they call it. The whole house, from the top to bottom, private boxes and all, are occupied by men and boys in blouses, and women in caps. When the door opens, there is one mighty rush for the best places, without regard to the damage done the velvet seats. Yesterday morning, at the Grand Opera, the *queue* commenced forming at 6 o'clock, for a performance that was to commence at 1, and at the hour of opening the door, the line reached up the Rue Lepelletier to the Boulevard, and up the Boulevard pavement to the Rue Drouot, a tail as long as that of the comet of CHARLES QUINT. As I said above, the actors are delighted to play before this kind of audience, and always put forth all their powers. They pretend that they are as well appreciated and as judiciously applauded as by their ordinary fashionable audiences, while the applause is more boisterous and more spontaneous.

For those who preferred open-air performances, several theatres were fitted up on the Esplanade of the Invalides and at the Barrière du Trone, on which war-pantomimes and gymnastic exercises were given. One of the former was called "Christopher Columbus discovering (or taking) America," which consisted in heroic fights with the Indians, and a great waste of gunpowder, and gesticulation. The taking of Canton—*by the French*—was not performed at the Invalides, and if at all, must have been banished to the Barrière du Trone, for the entertainment of those other barbarians of the *banlieu*. Then there were regattas on the river, in which the Stars and Stripes appeared; balloon ascensions and concerts.

The evening illumination of the Place de la Concorde was new, and represented a series of Chinese temples and minarets. It was exceedingly picturesque, and perhaps the most beautiful thing of the kind they have yet attempted on this place. The Champ-de-Mars was illuminated by two immense electric lights, placed in powerful reflectors of ten feet diameter; one at the Light-house Lantern Manufactory on the heights of Trocadero, and the other a mile away, in the same axis, at the Military School. The fire-works, which were certainly the finest I have ever seen in Paris, were let off on the heights of Trocadero, reaching down to the river, and were seen from the Champ-de-Mars, by perhaps two hundred thousand persons. They could be seen, however, from all parts of Paris, and the whole basin in which the city is situated. All the public buildings, and a large proportion of the private ones, were illuminated with gas, and decorated with flags. There is nothing more pretty than lines of gas-burners running around the façade of a house, and this style of illumination is becoming general.

The national *fête* is generally a period of promotions and pardons. This year the Emperor has accorded 1,241 pardons or commutations of punishment, ordered against 1,020 prisoners for criminal offences, and 221 for correctional offences. He has made a large number of appointments and promotions in the Order of the Legion of Honor. The Rear-Admirals ODET-PELLION and RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, commanding at Brest and at Cherbourg, are promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Among the men of letters, Messrs. THEOPHILE GAUTIER, ARSENE HOUSSAYE, THEODORE BARRIERE, and RAPETTI, are created Chevaliers. In music, Messrs. HALEVY and AMBROISE THOMAS are promoted, the first to the rank of commander, and the second to that of officer. These honors are well received by the public.

To-morrow a grand dinner is to be given at the *Trois Frères Provençaux*, to Professor MORSE, now in this city, in honor of his telegraphic achievements. Mr. PRESTON, of Charleston, will preside, and it is expected that Mr. MASON, our Minister, who has been most active in getting up this commendable affair, and the Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, will make speeches.

ALEXANDER DUMAS and HUME, the American medium, continue to be the lions of St. Petersburg. DUMAS gives some of his leisure hours every day in the translation of a Russian historical romance entitled *Ledianoï-Dome*, (Palace of Ice) by LAJECNDKOFF, in which the scene is laid in the Court of the Empress ANNA-JOANNOVNA. (Where DUMAS learned Russian the chroniclers do not tell us.) BYRON and WOLYNSKY are the principal personages in this romance, which is said to be the finest in the Russian language. HUME is actually married to Mlle. KROLL or KROFF, who brings him the sum of $160,000 in cash. Since his marriage, it is said the spirits have left him, for in one of his attempts to evoke the shadow of a deceased aunt of one of his new relatives, the spirits refused utterly to obey. But he has played his cards out, and has secured a fortune and a wife at 29 years of age; he had better retire on his laurels.

Mlle. EVEILLARD, the daughter of the French Consul, massacred at Djidda, and M. EMERAT, the Chancellor of the Consulate, who fought with her against the barbarians, and arrived in France with her, are going to be married. The Empress arranged this match, and will furnish the marriage portion of the bride. Their Majesties will sign the contract. On the occasion of the national *fête*, the Algerian servant of the Consul who fought with these two persons and came to France with them, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor, the sole recompense he asked for; while a brother of Mlle. EVEILLARD has been promoted in the Navy to a higher rank than that which he held.

Lately I was invited to an excursion on the Great Northern Railway, (Rothschild's) to see the operation of a new "box" for car-axles. This box is known as the system Pomme, after the name of the inventor, a Corsican, who calls it in French *boite à galets*. The friction of the rolling material is reduced enormously by this invention, while, at the same time, by means of revolving brushes in the interior, the same oil is constantly kept in motion over the turning surfaces, and thus the necessity of a repeated oiling is avoided. The box is water-tight and the oil need not be renewed oftener than once in eight days on a train doing daily service. A man with one arm can start a passenger-car provided with these boxes from a dead rest. Mr. JAMES H. DEMING, of this city, a member of the firm of E. J. BROWN & Co., No. 145 Broadway New-York, has bought the American patent, and will soon exhibit it in that city. It has been adopted on the Northern Road.

A word of advice, to close with, to American adopted citizens. Six years ago, a young Frenchman by the name of MICHEL, whose time had arrived for drawing in the conscription, and had been notified to that effect, emigrated to the United States with his father and family, and, immediately declaring his intentions there of becoming a citizen, was, at the end of five years, naturalized. With his naturalization papers and an American passport in his pocket, he returned a few months ago to France, and to his native village, and was at once seized and condemned to a years' imprisonment for his contempt of the law in escaping, and will be forced to draw in the conscription at the end of his confinement. He appealed to the American Minister, *but the principle has been conceded, and the precedent established, by some unfortunate American Secretary of State, that no man can renounce his allegiance to his native State till he has first paid the debt of military duty he owes her*; and on this absurd principle young MICHEL can obtain no relief. The moral of the story is, when you have once got to a land of liberty, you should stay there.

MALAKOFF.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Mail Service to the Pacific via Panama.

From the London Times City Article, Aug. 13.

A memorial to the Colonial Office on the necessity for an Australian mail by the Panama route is in course of signature among the leading houses interested in the welfare of New South Wales, Moreton Bay and New-Zealand. It urges the necessity of a fortnightly communication, and that while the Suez route should be maintained in deference to the wishes of the other Colonies of Australia, the wants of New South Wales and New-Zealand, as well as of the rising district of Moreton Bay, imperatively demand that the alternate service should be by way of Panama. It also points out that the opening of the latter route has been rendered more than ever desirable by the increased importance which the gold fields of British Columbia are likely to give to every branch of traffic on the west coast of the Pacific, and likewise by the fact that the completion of telegraphic communication with America will enable intelligence thus to be conveyed between Australia and England in about thirty days.

The following relates to the Panama route to Australia;

NO. 51 MOORGATE-STREET, Aug. 9.

SIR: The Suez route at any price advocates have the one excuse—mismanagement—for all inexcusable delays; but surely even this pretext will fail them in the present instance.

With a ship built expressly for the trade, all her coaling and other arrangements perfect, starting from Sydney and Melbourne at her appointed hour, with a skillful captain and competent crew, no mishaps of any kind recorded, and yet eight days behind her contract time in the delivery of the Marseilles portion of her mail, we may safely assume some cause other than "mismanagement" to account for the delay.

With the Sirius only has punctuality been the rule, and not the exception.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, with the *Bombay, Madras, Chusan, Norna* and *Shanghai*, (steamers that on the India and China lines invariably kept time,) failed to fulfill their contract.

The European and Australian Company and the Royal Mail Company, with steamers built expressly for the trade, and others chartered celebrated for their speed, have also failed in a like manner, and yet we are told these failures are the result only of mismanagement. Is mismanagement attributed to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, admittedly one of the best (if not *the* best) managed steam companies in the world? And, if not by mismanagement, how else is the failure to be accounted for?

In common justice to the other companies, it must be said their coaling arrangements are perfect, they have employed (with the exception of the *Oneida*) swift ships, and captains with at least an Australian reputation for skill, energy, and prudence. In all but time they have kept their contracts with the Treasury to the letter. And why do they fail in that? Experience tells us, simply because it is impossible to accomplish the distance between Melbourne and Suez in the specified interval. Off the Australian coast they are liable to very heavy weather, in the Indian Ocean they are subject to severe squalls, and in the Bay of Bengal there are the monsoons to contend against.

Depend upon it, Sir, so long as the Suez route alone is relied on, so long will there be bitter complaints of disappointments and delays.

It is really astonishing that Captain PORTER's trip from Sydney to Panama, in the *Golden Age*, in May, 1854, did not at once open the eyes of the colonists and the Government, to the absolute necessity and desirability of establishing a mail service by that route. With an utter absence of arrangement, trusting to chance for coals at Otaheite, and to the same kind goddess for any quick means of transit beyond the Isthmus, the mail was delivered in England in much less time than the average delivery *via* Suez.

Captain PORTER, in a letter to the American Consul at Melbourne, stated that the sea the whole distance was like a mill-pond—that an open boat would have been perfectly safe, and that with proper coaling facilities, the trip could be performed under 30 days. The Panama route, then, so far at least as the absence of gales, squalls, and monsoons is concerned, offers immense advantages over that *via* Suez, and certainly in the all-important matter of speedy communication, now that the Atlantic Cable has been successfully submerged, its immeasurable superiority is at once manifest.

In order to render the Atlantic telegraph available, I would suggest the following route, to which I append the probable time required for its accomplishment:

	Days.
Sydney to Panama, coaling at Tahiti, including transit across the Isthmus	31
Panama to New-Orleans or Mobile	5
New-Orleans or Mobile to New-York, per rail	4
New-York to Liverpool	10
Total	50

Telegraphic communication with America and Europe in 36 days, direct communication with the United States and British Columbia, and the delivery of the *whole mail* in 50 days, are advantages so obvious as to render comment on my part unnecessary. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, N. SALAMON.

How the Atlantic Cable is Worked.

The special correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, under date of Valentia, Tuesday, Aug. 10, writes as follows:

"Since my letter to you, detailing some of the incidents connected with the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, nothing has occurred here to alter the state of things which I then described. I telegraphed, yesterday, to the effect that signals continued to pass without interruption, but that as yet no message had been received from Newfoundland, in consequence, there can be no doubt, of the electrical apparatus not being perfectly arranged. I have little more to say now than to repeat the fact thus communicated by telegraph. Mr. WHITEHOUSE and Professor THOMSON, the electricians, aided by Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, the Superintendent, and an efficient staff of clerks, are engaged night and day in communicating with the electricians at the other end of the line, and receiving from them 'ship signals' in reply—in fact, a current of electricity continues to pass without intermission along the wire. As I stated in my first letter, I do not think it is possible to have full communication with America before a fortnight, at least, at the earliest; and, in all probability, the delay will extend to three weeks. This should not cast any doubt upon the success of the cable, or dishearten the public who have looked forward to its accomplishment with so much of interest and anxiety. It must be remembered that the arrangement of the batteries is one of great labor; that the electrical instrument is extremely elaborate; and that it took Mr. WHITEHOUSE, aided as he was, and having every appliance at his hand, three weeks of incessant labor to get matters into working order here. At Newfoundland many of the facilities which were found in Valentia do not exist. I understand that the instrument-house was scarcely finished when the *Niagara* anchored in Trinity Bay; and, under these circumstances, the arrangement of the apparatus will necessarily occupy a considerable time. The delay which must ensue before a message can be transmitted from America to Ireland was foreseen from the first by the manager of the expedition. Through the courtesy of Mr. WHITEHOUSE I had an opportunity of seeing the instruments at work. In addition to the prearranged signals, Mr. WHITEHOUSE has transmitted several messages, to which he has received intelligible replies. Thus, he has sent a message to this effect: "If you receive this message, reply by certain signals;" and the reply has been accordingly, showing that his communication had been understood. Yesterday an order was received from the English Directors prohibiting the admission, under any pretence, of strangers to the instrument-room, acting upon which the officers were reluctantly compelled to exclude the Knight of KERRY. It was before the issuing of this order that I had the good fortune to be permitted to take a peep at operations of so much interest to the civilized world. If the object of the order was to prevent the interruption of the officers in conducting their delicate manipulations by the continual influx of visitors, it was hardly requisite, inasmuch as the successful laying of the cable has brought very few visitors to the beautiful little island of Valentia. Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT, the Secretary to the Magnetic Telegraph Company, paid a hurried visit on Saturday, returning the next day to Killarney, accompanied by his brother CHARLES, the eminent Engineer of the Atlantic Company. Dr. HAMEL, a member of the Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg, has been here for some days. The Doctor is a very learned man, and occupies a high position among the scientific men of Russia. Forty years ago he visited Ireland as the guide of the Grand Duke MICHAEL, brother to the late Emperor; but his present visit to Valentia is prompted by motives of scientific interest. That he takes a very lively interest in this great work is apparent from the fact that he visited Valentia last year when the first expedition started. It is not often that we find a man of his advanced age—he cannot be far from 90—in whom the love of science is so keen as to stimulate him to undergo, for its sake, the fatigues of a long journey to so remote a district of the country. You are aware that the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous* left Valentia on Friday afternoon. The former had suffered so severely during both expeditions, and especially during the tremendous gale in June last, that it became necessary to have her thoroughly overhauled, and it is calculated that it will cost at least £20,000 to restore her to a seaworthy condition. The Knight of KERRY would gladly have entertained the officers of both vessels; but, considering the condition of his ship, Captain PREEDY did not think it right to remain a moment longer at Valentia than was absolutely necessary. The Knight invited the Lord-Lieutenant, and some of the leading gentlemen connected with the project to a *dejeuner* similar to that at which he entertained Lord CARLISLE last year; but his Excellency's engagements for the present month precluded his acceptance of the invitation just now. He intimated, however, that towards the end of the present or the beginning of the next month he would probably pay a visit to Valentia, so that in four or five weeks we may expect that the success of the Atlantic Telegraph will be celebrated in a befitting and brilliant manner. Valentia was visited yesterday by four officers of the Royal Engineers, who are engaged on a tour of inspection of the Irish coast, with a view to the construction of harbors of refuge at various points. It is intended to erect two or three batteries, which will command the entrance to Valentia Harbor, and thus effectually protect the shipping which may have taken shelter therein from any privateering expedition during times of war, should the peace of Europe be unfortunately disturbed The engineer officers had an interview with Mr. WHITEHOUSE, in order that if possible they might adapt their plans so as to afford protection to the cable.

Domestic Affairs of a Clergyman.

From the London Globe.

A trial at the Guildford Assizes on Friday brings out a strange passage of clerical biography. It was an action to recover a certain sum to defray the expenses of the board and lodging of Mrs. VANSITTART, brought by a friend who had supplied the necessaries, against the Rev. CHARLES VANSITTART, nephew of Lord BEXLEY, and late of White Waltham, Berks, who had deprived his wife not only of her home, but of maintenance. The legal question of the husband's liability is of minor interest in this case.

Mr. VANSITTART married in 1845 ROSALIE, the daughter of a London merchant. He was himself at that time in the enjoyment of the valuable living of White Waltham, the gift of his uncle. Two days after his marriage he wrote to inform his wife's brother that he was "the happiest of mortals," and with prophetic accuracy that the "angel" he had married was "too good" for such a man as himself. But the felicity of this unfortunate couple did not long continue. Certain sums of money were settled upon the lady by her husband and father, and the lady describes it as a constantly recurring object of the reverend gentleman to induce his wife to place the sums in his name. On these occasions she describes "CHARLES" as using unmanly violence, selecting especially a period when roughness and brutality are sure to produce ill effects. In 1849 he had long ceased to be the happiest of men. In the August of that year he again quarreled with his wife on old scores. His wife, writing to her brother, says:

"He kept on shaking me, and at last began kicking me with all his might, and did not leave me until he had given me one such blow on my side with his foot that I only stopped him by saying that he would be answerable for another life beside mine if he did not desist. His object, too, I fear, is pretty evident, as he always chooses the times when I am in a similar condition for his most violent behavior; but I must say he never before went to such lengths as he has to day."

The brother of Mrs. VANSITTART interfered, and armed with a horsewhip met the reverend gentleman on Waterloo Bridge. At first his manner was confident. According to the evidence of the brother, given in Court, Mr. VANSITTART said he wished his wife were dead, and then "she would have no more children, which he detested." But an intimation that the Bishop's attention would be called to the case, brought him down from the high horse to a more humble attitude, and made him supplicate for mercy. He entreated his wife to forgive him, and she did so. Matters seemed in a more peaceful state, but appearances were deceptive. In 1853, Mr VANSITTART was again in disgrace, "flirting," he called it, with the daughter of one of his parishioners. The Bishop was now invoked and the sinner was again brought to account. He prayed his wife to pardon him, and she did. He besought his father-in-law to receive back "a penitent son," and he promised to "forswear card-playing, flirting, and other; unclerical amusements." But in 1856 the reverend gentleman avowed, such was his "hatred and aversion" towards his wife, that he could live with her no longer; and the hero of this curious tale stated, on the authority of his physician, that it was absolutely necessary for his health that he should be kept as *quiet* as possible. Tender-hearted fellow, how full of pity and kindness towards—himself! A separation was agreed upon, and a certain sum was specified as the wife's allowance, but it was not paid. He departed with his two sons, his living was sold for his advantage, and the officers of the law had a long chase up and down the Continent. What was the defence for these social enormities and sins? That his wife had been converted to Roman Catholicism soon after the marriage! Such a defence, of course, availed nothing; and the Jury found for the plaintiff.

The operatives employed in the cotton mill, at Valatie, Columbia County, struck for a rise of wages last week. They demand the prices paid previous to the crisis, when they were reduced 25 per cent. The proprietors refused to accede to the demand, and the mills have stopped running in consequence.

The telegraph line from New-York to Albany has been rebuilt along the Hudson River Railroad, and was worked on Friday.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

President Comonfort at the Wytheville Hotel—Effect of the Yellow Fever at New-Orleans upon the Virginia Springs—Hon. Henry A. Edmundson and the Governorship—A Direct Connection Between Norfolk and Memphis by Railroad—Prospects of the Tobacco Crop, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Monday, Aug. 22, 1858.

As considerable doubt seems to exist regarding the truth of Ex-President COMONFORT's ejection from the hotel at Wytheville in this State, I will furnish you with a full statement of the facts in connection with this matter as they were communicated to me by a gentleman perfectly familiar with the whole transaction.

The hotel in question is situated on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and is the station where passengers take meals on their route either way. As the cars reach the next station to the hotel, or probably before, information is communicated to the proprietor by telegraph of the number of passengers on board, that due provision may be made for them on their arrival. On the arrival of the cars on the day when the Ex-President was on board, the proprietor, Col. BOYD, as was his custom, took his stand in front of the hotel and directed the passengers to the dining-room, which was situated in an under story of the building. As they advanced from the cars, he observed a gentleman with a cap and gold band who had somewhat attracted his attention from the peculiar military air which he displayed. Before dinner is announced, some little time is allowed to enable ladies to wash themselves, the gentlemen meanwhile going through the same operation, or taking a drink at the bar, as they may think proper. As the proprietor entered the dining-room, he observed the gentleman with the cap and gold band seated at the lower end of the table, which is generally reserved for ladies, because of its proximity to their private room. He was soon joined by a number of other gentlemen, who turned out to be his suite; but the other passengers, doubtless from their familiarity with the rules, stood aloof until the ladies should have taken their seats. The proprietor approached the gentleman with the cap and gold band, and, tapping him on the shoulder, politely informed him that it was against the rules for gentlemen to take their seats until the ladies were first seated. His suite immediately took the hint and retired, but the Ex-President, as he turned out to be, still remained at the table, muttering, in broken English, some dissatisfaction at being thus disturbed. The proprietor, seeing no disposition on his part to act in accordance with the intimation, took hold of him by the arm, and told him, in a loud and firm tone of voice, to "Go to the head of the table." He did so; and, as he changed his position, he was heard by the proprietor to say, in imperfect English, that he "would not eat there at all." "Then," said the other, "if you do not choose to do so, you can go where you please," or something to that effect. The Ex-President thereupon arose from his seat and made his way to the cars, where he remained until joined by his suite, who leisurely partook of their dinners It was only when he quit the dining-room, that the proprietor was informed by some of the passengers of his being the ex-President of Mexico, and they all seemed well pleased at the treatment which he received. His deportment in the cars on the route from New-Orleans was not such as to render him popular with those who traveled with him; and hence this satisfaction at the rebuke administered to him by the hotel proprietor. These are the facts connected with this matter, and you may rely upon their correctness and authenticity.

The prevalence of yellow fever in New-Orleans and the apprehensions of its spread along the Mississippi Valley as a result of the recent inundations are causing thousands to rush to the Springs along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad gives a direct connection between this town and New-Orleans, with the exception of a few miles of staging to be encountered on the line of the Opelousas and Jackson Railroad through Mississippi. This line is far preferable to the old seaboard road, as well because of the elevated and healthful region through which it passes as its economy in point of distance. To the Springs in the southwestern section of Virginia, it is of incalculable benefit, for it presents to the people of the whole Mississippi Valley facilities of travel to these Springs which none others in Virginia can command, at least with that vast and wealthy region. The Montgomery White Sulphur, the Alleghany Springs, and Yellow Sulphur Springs, Rayner's Springs, and the Red Sweet Springs, are all situated near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, varying in distance from one to twelve miles, except the Red Sweet, which are thirty miles from the nearest station, (Bonsacks.) All of these resorts are full to overflowing, and will, doubtless, continue so until the disappearance of the yellow fever in the South, which will be only upon the advent of cold weather. The season at the Springs will, therefore, be more protracted than usual.

The most prominent Democratic candidate for the Governorship now in Virginia is Hon. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON. He is esteemed less obnoxious to the great body of the party than any man spoken of in connection with that position. If we take the sentiments of the Press as reliable data of the popular feeling with reference to him, he is decidedly in advance of all the other aspirants in the State. He is much more popular than I had ever supposed he was; and what considerably enhances his prospects is the general favor in which he seems to be held by the Old Line Whigs of the Commonwealth. This appreciation arises alone from his inoffensive course of policy in the past with reference to them, and his high-toned, gentlemanly bearing as a public man.

By the recent completion of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, we have a direct communication between the former city and Memphis, a distance of 1,000 miles, and in less than a year, it will extend to New-Orleans, the connection by railroad to the latter city being broken only by a gap on the Jackson and Opelousas line which is still incomplete. There is another link which is also incomplete, between this town and Charlottesville, but that will be finished simultaneously, it is thought, with the former link; and then a direct railroad connection by this route will exist between New-York and New-Orleans, shorter by 350 miles than the former mail line to the South.

The prospects of the tobacco crop in this region were never better. The yield, it is estimated, will be vastly in excess of what it has been in any year for a long period back. The corn, however, will be considerably below the usual yield, owing to the protracted drought of the present and last month.

We have had heavy falls of rain here for the past few days, but the corn crop, the old corn especially, is beyond the range of its influence. No amount of rain could remedy the evil effects upon it of the past protracted heat and drought. The tobacco, however, will be materially benefited by it; and we may probably have, in the excess of yield from this crop, a counterbalance for the drawback in the other article.

A report that Gov. WISE was about to purchase land in Tazewell County, near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, with a view to settling there, is without foundation. I understand he has no such purpose in view.

John Morrissey a "Lion."

From the Saratogian.

While it is degrading to reflect that deliberate preparation is being made for a brutal fight between two men, it is difficult to repress feeling some interest in the physical training which the occasion calls for. JOHN MORRISSEY, who is now at Lansingburg, is the subject of much of this sort of curiosity. Every afternoon his training grounds at the Abbey are crowded with visitors, anxious to get a sight at the "lion of the day." This crowd resort to various expedients to amuse themselves and pass away the time, one of the most innocent being that of rowing a boat blindfolded across the river—a feat much easier talked about than done. MORRISSEY still continues to take the most severe exercises, walking from 15 to 30 miles a day, which has already brought out a splendid muscular development, and imparted a light and quick motion to the limbs. Not the least of his annoyances arises from the hundred and one foolish questions put to him by strangers; one fellow actually wanted to know if he "eat his meat raw."

THE CAPTURED SLAVER.

The Government is preparing to take active measures for the restoration of the cargo of the slaver *Echo* to their native Africa. In regard to the law under which it acts, the Savannah *Republican* says:

"The act of 1840 provides that the officers and crew of the captured vessel shall be turned over to the United States District Court to be prosecuted under the laws of Congress. The ship and her properties of every description to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided, half to the United States, and the other half to the officers and men who seized and brought the vessel into port, under the laws regulating prizes. The slaves are to be delivered to the United States Marshal of the District where landed, and the President to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for 'their safe-keeping, support, or removal,' and he is authorized to appoint an officer on the coast of Africa to receive them."

The Baltimore *Sun*, remarking on the uncertain identity of the brig, says:

"The brig *Echo*, belonging to Messrs. STIRLING & AHRENS, cleared from this port for the West Indies on the 21st of July, and sailed on the 22d, the following day, and by reports received she was at Mayaguez on the 12th inst. She is commanded by Capt. LONG, and is a regular trader between this port and the West Indies. The capture of the slaver was but ten days subsequent to the time of her having been at the last named port.

The distance to the nearest point on the west coast of Africa, from which slaves are exported, is not less than 2,000 miles from Mayaguez, so that it would be impossible for any vessel to perform the voyage within a period of two days. One of the dispatches stated that the brig was named *Putnam*. A vessel of that name was built in Baltimore several years ago, and another of the same name, belonging to one of the Eastern ports, traded here. Neither of these vessels have been here for two or three years, so far as we have been able to ascertain. If the slave vessel should prove the *Echo*, of Baltimore, her cargo of human beings have been obtained elsewhere than direct from the coast of Africa."

The Dolphin at Key West—Her Stern-chase after a Slaver—The Capture—Condition of the Negroes—More Slavers Looked for in Cuba—Health at Sagua la Grande and at Key West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The United States brig *Dolphin* has unexpectedly arrived in our harbor. I learn that on the 21st, at daylight, she gave chase to a slaver from Cayo Cristo to Sal Key, and after dark captured her. The slaver was forced past her port, Key Verde, in the ardor of her flight.

The Slave-brig is now called the *Echo*, but on an examination of her stern "*Putnam*, of New-Orleans," could be clearly defined. The chase was a very exciting one, the *Dolphin* casting her shot exactly where the captain directed. The man-of-war deceived the Slaver by showing British colors. Several shots were fired over her to show what could be done if she did not hang out her flag and heave-to. At last she ran up the American flag, but still persisted in her flight. The moment she did so the *Dolphin* hauled down the British ensign, replacing it with the stars and stripes, greatly to the horror of the fugitive. At ten minutes after six in the evening she was completely under the *Dolphin's* battery, and a shot between the fore and mainmasts brought her to a stand-still. She at once hauled down her flag, flinging it with the rest of her bunting overboard. Lieutenants BRADFORD and CARPENTER, and Sailing-master CROSSMAN were ordered by Captain MAFFITT to board, and in five minutes after the cutter was in the water the capture was made. The officers and crew were found to be 20 in number, half of them Americans and half Spanish. The slaves were 327 in number; the number when they left Africa having been 470; showing a loss during a voyage of 40 days of 143! The excitement and amazement among the poor wretches when they saw their late masters in irons was intense. The filth and stench on the vessel are represented as being perfectly horrible.

Capt. MAFFITT placed Lieutenants BRADFORD and CARPENTER on board, with a prize crew, and ordered the brig to Charleston, the most convenient point for adjudication.

The *Dolphin* is the first man-of-war that has captured a cargo of slaves, and landed them in the United States.

Several American slavers are expected in October at different keys on the north coast of Cuba.

The sickness among the shipping in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, is said to be frightful.

The Captain of the brig *Meteor* died on the morning of the 21st. The yellow fever is on the increase in this place, and there is much alarm felt for the result of the Fall sickness.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

San Diego—Drought and Decay—The Overland Mail Route—The Colorado Expedition—Withdrawal of the Troops—The Indian Love-Feasts—A Consular Appointment of the Current Kind.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DIEGO, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

At one time this city was, in the estimation of its inhabitants, destined to rival San Francisco as a place of importance. Certainly, it has some advantages superior to it, but, alas, it can not use them; what is a harbor without shipping, or fertile land without rain?

The harbor of San Diego is the best on the Pacific coast, easy of access in all kinds of weather, and by ships with any draught. It *had* a fine river running through the centre of the city, but DERBY (Squibob) was ordered by the War Department to *dam it*—he did, and for a few years it *ran out* a miserable existence, until it run its race, and it is now dry, and has been so for three years. Nothing is now left to mark its course but a dry bed of sand, and the remnant of Squibob's work, in the shape of a broken dam—none of your everlasting ones, but of the material of which the foolish man built his house in times of old; the floods, or rather the winds have destroyed it. No rain has fallen here for about three years; the whole country is dried up, and almost entirely destitute of vegetation, yet it is the most healthy climate in the world, the weather is without change, and uniformly like our September, only the nights not as cool.

Its great importance at present is, that it is the terminus of the overland mail route from San Antonio, and it has hope of being the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. The mail is now run from San Antonio in about twenty-two days, by J. C WOODS & Co.

The overland mail of WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co. is expected to make this place its terminus, but I believe the Superintendent intends to run from Yuma (200 miles) to San Francisco direct; yet it is thought by those acquainted with the track, that they will find almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of their running the route they have marked out. This Company now have their arrangements completed, are building their stations, and will be in every respect ready to commence operations as early as the first of September.

Lieutenant IVES, of the Topographical Engineers, arrived here on the 19th *en route* for the Eastern States. He leaves this afternoon in the steamer. Lieutenant I. has shown great perseverance in his explorations. His report on the River Colorado, and the country adjacent, is looked for with much interest. His explorations have demonstrated the fact that this river is navigable to the Virgin, something like five hundred miles from its mouth, and much nearer Salt Lake than it is possible to reach it by water in any other direction.

This was once a place of some importance as a military post, but since the commencement of the Indian difficulties the troops have all been ordered away; Lieutenant CHURCHEL, with the Paymaster, (Major RINGOLD) being the only officers here. The last steamer brought orders for Major R. to report at San Francisco. Lieutenant C. remains in charge of the public property.

The Indians of the south of California are now having their "Annual Feasts;" something like two thousand held one at San Isabella last week. As one comes off on the 25th at San José, about fifty miles from here, I may be there and give you an account of it.

The Buchanan Administration has gained some little credit, in the estimation of the conservatives of the North, in its apparent opposition to, and boasted desire to suppress, the numerous bands of fillibusters which have been organized at the South, and on the Southern frontiers, for the invasion of Mexico and other States, with whom our nation is at peace. The late appointment of Consul for Guaymas, in Sonora, furnishes evidence of its sincerity, and will give the people of this section of Mexico a very proper opinion of what they may expect in any negotiation, either for the sale of territory, or anything that may tend to the mutual protection of its inhabitants, from either the Indians or fillibusters.

Mr. BATES, the newly appointed Consul, was one of the party of fillibusters under ORRY, who, with some twenty-five men, were on their way to join CRABB, when his expedition was brought to an end by the destruction of the whole party. The intelligence of CRABB's defeat reached ORRY when his party was in the neighborhood of Tucson, Arizona Territory, when they, instead of crossing into Mexico, (Sonora,) dispersed,—Mr. BATES finding his way to Washington. He left this city some time in May, intending to reach Guaymas by way of San Diego, thence through the Gadsden Purchase. On reaching a point about fifty miles from San Diego, he was informed by some friends that it would not be exactly safe for him to travel in Sonora, as his connection with the Crabb party was remembered, and that his was one of the "heads" wanted. He immediately retraced his steps to San Diego,—sold his outfit, consisting of mules, horses, saddles, &c.,—and when last heard from was in San Francisco, endeavoring to get passage in some vessel bound down the coast, thence up the Gulf of California to Guaymas.

This office is of but little consequence, paying only some $500 a year, and as at the present time our trade and business with this port is but small, we have no doubt Mr. BATES will perform the duties (if the Government will receive him) to the satisfaction of his countrymen. It only tends to show how little sincerity there is in the repeated protestations of the powers at Washington.

POLITICAL.

Frank Blair, Jun., at Alton, Ill.

The Hon. FRANK BLAIR, Jr., made a speech at Alton, Ill., on the 25th inst., in which he spoke of his own political views, and rebuked the Administration. He said:

I claim still to be a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat—not a Democrat of the Toombs and Stephens order, who are the leaders in their respective houses—not a black-cockaded Democrat, like the President himself was in the last war; not such a Democrat as they have in St. Louis, led on by the St. Louis *Republican*, established in the days of the Federalists, a staunch old Federal sheet. I am a State Rights Democrat, and it has been among the things adhered to most strongly by such men of that party as JEFFERSON, MACON and BENTON, that it was Democratic to carry on this Government by extracting as little money from the pockets of the people, and expending it upon partisans, as possible. Economy in the expenditures of Government has always been regarded as a cardinal doctrine of the Democracy. What do we see? This Administration, with all its loud-mouthed professions, carrying on the most unbounded extravagance of expenditure of any Administration that ever existed since the foundation of the Government. Mr. PIERCE, in his four years, I believe, expended more money than was expended in thirty-five years since the foundation of the Government. Mr. B

Ohio, (Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, so long represented by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,) on the 25th inst., and nominated JOHN HUTCHINS, Esq., as Mr. GIDDINGS' successor over Mr. G., who was a candidate for renomination. The vote on the several ballotings stood:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Hutchins	46	47	49
Giddings	36	39	37
Scattering	—	—	10

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the Congressional District, in which THOMAS CORWIN is a candidate, has been represented on the floor of Congress by the Hon. JEREMIAH MORROW, Judge MCLEAN, and President HARRISON.

Mr. ROBERT TYLER writes from Philadelphia to the Richmond *Enquirer*, to inquire whether Virginia is a repudiating State. The *Enquirer* demonstrates that it is not.

The Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, is a candidate for Congress from the Jefferson and Lewis District in this State.

General SAM HOUSTON is making stump speeches in Texas.

Personal.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered at the Banking office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12, 1858: *New-York.*—Aivah Spear, P. K. Garvon, D. G. Eaton, B. Williams and wife, W. Corbyn, S. L. White, C. G. Taylor and wife, J. Orton, G. N. Cleveland, A. de Peyster, C. P. Garcia, J. A. Voison and son, Miss Bouchard, the Rev. E. R. T. Cook, C. Townsend, L. N. Shear and lady, Mrs. F. S. Thompson, F. H. N. Whiting, G. W. Kirtland, Mrs. E. Curtis, C. Cramer, P. H. Morse and family, W. M. Goodrich and family, W. E. Hicks and wife, A. L. Meyers, T. W. Meyers, Mrs. Lawrence Meyers, W. Turabull and lady, J. S. Thayer, Miss A. Cheatham, Miss M. A. Boardman, T. Tawes, Jr., and family, Dr. W. T. Holcomb and wife, J. T. Delaplaine, C. W. Wolfe, Mrs. M. A. Levison, C. Whiley, J. W. Punnett, G. W. Bruen, G. W. Mead and lady, A. Leggett, S. Corbett. *Massachusetts.*—J. P. Wheeler, Jr., J. J. Townsend, L. A. Bigelow, N. C. Poor and family. *Ohio.*—Henry Brackmann, J. Traber, Jr., and wife. *Pennsylvania.*—Mrs. W. McKee, M. P. Henry, the Hon. Jas. B. Chandler and family, W. H. Bruner, F. T. Wright and wife. *Louisiana.*—A. Garr, T. Gibney, R. H. Allen and wife. *Maryland.*—John S. Wright and wife, John H. Neale, E. E. King, Jas. Cox, W. H. Cox, J. C. Canfield and lady.

In the Gossip of the *Illustrated London News* we read: "The last of 'The Steaks' is dead. The last English gentleman who told and delighted in coarse, clever stories, and indulged in Hessians, is no more. Mr. Stephenson, to whom we refer, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Deputy Ranger of Hyde Park, maintained all the laws of 'The Steaks,' as they existed when Peg Woffington was a member, and as deputy ranger he maintained his right of passurage for his cows with a determination worthy of Rob Roy. He was a natural son of Jockey of Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, and at times, when in an enthusiastic vein, had a touch of the blood of all the Howards in his face. Will 'The Steaks,' now that Stephenson is dead, sink into an ordinary respectable society? And will the cows, now that Stephenson is dead, disappear from Hyde Park?"

Ministerial vacations are the fashion in Massachusetts. The Salem papers state that every clergyman in that city, excepting the Rev. Dr. Emerson, was absent from his post on Sunday last. The Boston *Evening Transcript* adds a paragraph, still stranger, touching the Clergy of Boston. It says: "We have heard of parties in Boston who have lately found it difficult to procure a clergyman to conduct the services at a funeral. In one instance four hours were occupied in hunting up a minister, and at last one was found at his post. Like Dr. Emerson, of Salem, he was one of the oldest of his profession in the city. If cessation from mental labor gives vigor to the brain, there ought to be some great preaching in Boston next month."

The Boston *Journal* understands that among the pictures of Miss Jane Stuart, destroyed by the late fire in Bromfield-street, were portraits of the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Mrs. Jared Sparks, Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, Edwin Forrest, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, a copy of her father's portrait of James Perkins, a valuable Sneider belonging to Dr. Howe, and the artist's clever and affecting illustration of Hood's "Song of the Shirt," besides many valuable papers, a curious old arm-chair brought over by the Pilgrim Fathers, and an elegant new one for sitters, many studies, sketches, and a large stock of fresh artistic materials.

Giulia Grisi is advertised to sing at Neuilly, on the river; two hundred wherries are to float around her, and the Summer evening is to close on a musical festival unique in its arrangements; the instrumental orchestra is to glide along the stream, the ears are to keep time.

Mlle. Rosati is in Paris, but will not appear at the Grand Opera until October. A new ballet is said to be in preparation for her for Paris and the ensuing season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Sir John Acton, Bart., it is said, has purchased the Dublin *Review*, as proprietor and editor. It has hitherto been conducted by Mr. Bagshaw, Q. C., and Cardinal Wiseman.

Letters received from Birmingham re resent Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, as in a dying state, but faint hopes being entertained of his ultimate recovery.

M. Badiali, the baritone, who has had much success at Drury-lane, and M. Naudin, of the same theatre, have passed through Paris *en route* for Italy.

M. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, and his family have arrived at Havre from New-York *viâ* Southampton. M. Thalberg has arrived at Paris.

Miss Nightingale's health is such that she has again been obliged to resort to Malvern for the benefit of the water cure.

M. Henri de Pène, the victim of the military duel, is about to start for Nauheim near Frankfort, which has a high reputation for the cure of wounds.

Mr. Robert Knox, the late editor of the *Morning Herald*, has been nominated Secretary to the Mixed Commission at the Cape, but has not accepted it.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor has left England in consequence of some difficulties, and there has been a sale of his pictures.

The *Patriota* announces the death of Carlo Troya, at Naples.

Ex-President Pierce is at present at Marseilles. He is about to visit Switzerland.

Miscellaneous.

A man, giving his name as Chamberlain, has been passing a number of counterfeit bank bills on the Syracuse City Bank, new and well-executed, in Dutchess County. He first visited Rhinebeck, where he passed a large number, receiving good money in return. He then went to Poughkeepsie, where he also passed a large quantity of the spurious bills. He was, however, at last discovered, and information given, when he was pursued to this City by Officer Ostrom, of Rhinebeck, and arrested. He is now in Dutchess Jail.

On Saturday, a boy named BUSH, fell into a pond near East Menville, Ulster County. A farmer, Mr. E. M. HART, who saw the accident, immediately plunged in, and endeavored to rescue him, when both were drowned. It is said that two or three persons were near the pond at the time, but did not attempt to render any assistance to the drowning persons. SAMUEL BARLOW, Esq., saw the occurrence, and immediately went to their assistance, took the bodies from the water, and attempted to resuscitate them, but without success. Mr. HART leaves a wife and several children.

Gov. King has been burned in effigy, in Cattaraugus County, for commuting the sentence of the murderer Sullivan, to imprisonment for life. Judge Grover, who sustained the Governor, was complimented in a similar manner.

Henry Ragan, in the employ of the Rosendale and Kingston Cement Company, near Kingston Ulster County, was instantly killed on Friday afternoon. He was at work, when a mass of rock and earth fell upon him from above.

A son of Mrs. Peter Houck, of Schaghticoke Point, Rensselaer County, was drowned in the Hoosick Creek at that place on Tuesday. He was fishing on the bank and fell in, and before assistance could arrive was drowned.

Christopher Lawler, who murdered Cleary at Quarryville,, in Saugerties, Ulster County, a few day since, has been arrested, and taken to the Delhi jail.

The lumber dealers and others doing business about the Albany docks have petitioned the Canal Board for the speedy removal of sunken canal-boats from the basins.

The New-Hampshire Congregational and Presbyterian General Association met at Hampton on the 26th inst. The Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, was elected Moderator.

Tehuantepec.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

MINATITLAN, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1858.

Since my arrival here nothing of especial interest has occurred, either in the affairs of the Government or the prosecution of the work upon the "Transit Route." It is reported that there are some two hundred men, principally natives, employed in finishing the road for the "Tehuantepec Company," but for the truth of this report I would not vouch. At this place, (which is some one hundred miles from the seat of the work,) through which all the supplies and laborers, with the exception of the natives, must pass, there are no signs which would lead one to suppose that any work was being done, or even contemplated; still it is generally believed here that the work will be immediately prosecuted with vigor. As I anticipate making a trip over the Isthmus in a few days, I shall be prepared in my next letter to give you more complete information.

In political affairs everything is perfectly quiet in this part of the country, it being entirely under the control of the Liberal party. This Department is favored with a most excellent Governor, Sr. D. FRANCISCO ZERAGA, of whom I cannot speak in too high terms.

Capt. EDWARD FORT, a merchant residing here, and late of the United States, was most brutally murdered at his own house, on the 14th of June last, and at the same time robbed, as is supposed, of about two thousand dollars. He received some sixteen or seventeen wounds, either one of which was fatal. Of the authors of the deed as yet no information has been obtained, and little hope exists of bringing the perpetrators to justice.

The foreign residents are increasing, but at present the inducements for emigrating to this country are very slight, even for those who have nothing to do elsewhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Betts.

Lissack H. Simpson vs. *Augustus R. Lane et al.*—On filing consent signed by Benedict, Burr & Benedict, proctors for the libelant, and on motion of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for respondents, ordered, that the judgment in the above suit be and the same is hereby satisfied of record.

Jonathan Hillman et al. vs. *Walter D. C. Boggs.*—The like order.

Three Half pipes C. A. S. Brandy vs. *The United States. Nine other suits against Brandy and Gin* vs. *The Same.*—On reading and filing a consent signed by the Collector, the United States District Attorney, and the proctors for the claimants to the effect "that one bond for value in the sum of $9,838 45 be executed in the first above entitled suit, and that in case the United States recover in all or either of the above causes, that the amount of such recovery be the amount of the judgment entered on the bond so filed, and further, that a bond for costs be executed in each of the above entitled suits."

And the terms of the consent having been complied with, on motion of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, proctors for the claimants in the said several actions, it is ordered that the goods be discharged from the custody of the Marshal, the stipulation for value to represent the said goods.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

William H. Johnson vs. *Samuel Eagleson.*—Pluries citation returned. Not found. Order for pluries returnable 31st August.

The United States vs. *479 boxes Sugar.*—Monition returned. Goods attached and notice given.

The United States vs. *344 boxes Sugar.*—Same as above.

The United States vs. *232 boxes Sugar.*—Same as above.

The United States vs. *353 boxes Sugar.*—Same as above. Mr. Ridgeway appears for claimants and has till Tuesday next to answer.

John H. Lewis et al. vs. *Schooner Caroline Casey, her tackle, and George W. Brookes et al.*—Process in rem and personam heretofore returned on motion of Mr. Beebe. Ordered, default and reference.

The same vs. *The same.*—Order for final decree. Confirmation of Commissioner's Report for supplies, $476 88 and costs.

Zachariah Seaver et al. vs. *Brig Carroni, her tackle, &c.*—Monition returned, brig attached; no notice given at the time of the attachment by me, found the Sheriff of City and County of New-York in possession on an alleged claim filed in the State Court. Mr. Nash moves for order of publication till 7th September.

The United States vs. *71 hhds. JB Molasses and other articles.*—Monition returned, goods attached; no notice. Mr. Ridgeway for claimants has till Tuesday next to answer.

The United States vs. *Ten Hides and Eighty-five Hides.*—Monition returned, goods attached, notice given. Mr. J. T. Williams appears for claimants and has till Tuesday next to answer.

Theodore W. Martin vs. *The Schooner Caroline Casey, her tackle, &c.*—Process in rem returned, schooner attached, notice given. On motion of Mr. Beebe ordered, default and reference.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—On motion of Mr. Beebe ordered, final decree confirming Commissioner's report, for wages $268 26 and costs.

Andrew F. Higgins et al. vs. *The Schooner Aurelia P. Howe, &c., and William Tilby, Master.*—Process in rem and personam returned, Schooner attached, no notice. Defendant not found and his interest in said vessel attached. On motion of Man & Parsons ordered, notice of publication till 7th September.

Brewster Woodhull vs. *The Schooner S. N. Smith and Malaga Smith, Master.*—Process in rem and personam returned. "Vessel not found."

John Poag et al. vs. *The steam-tug McDonald.*—Monition returned, steam-tug attached, no notice, publication waived. Benedict, Burr & Benedict have till 7th September to answer.

John Higgins vs. *Steamboat Pope Catlin, &c.*—Monition returned, steamboat attached, no notice, publication waived. Bogardus & Brown have till 7th September to answer.

Horatio Nelson et al. vs. *William H. Bowen, owner of Sloop Thomas Hall.*—Pluries process in personam with clause of foreign attachment per curiam returned. Defendant not found, his right, title and interest in the sloop *Oregon*. Benedict, Burr & Benedict for claimants have till 7th September to answer.

William Kampen vs. *The schooner Edward Kidder, &c., and Hans Herksen, Master.*—Process in rem and personam returned. Schooner attached. No notice. Defendant served personally. Mr. Sherwood for claimants. Has till 7th September to answer.

Zachariah Seaver et al. vs. *The schooner Aurelia P. Howe, &c., and Wm. Tilby, Master.*—Monition returned. Schooner attached. No notice. Man & Parsons for claimants. Have till 7th September to answer. On motion of Mr. Nash, order publication of notice to Sept. 7.

Newell Chamberlain vs. *Steamboat McDonald.*—Monition returned. Steamboat attached. No notice. Publication waived. Benedict, Burr & Benedict for claimants. Have till 7th September to answer.

Wm. Lanfare vs. *Wm. R. Kibbey.*—Citation returned. Defendant served personally. Benedict, Burr & Benedict for respondent. Have to 31st inst. to answer.

John Biley et al. vs. *Rafael R. Torices et al.*—Process in personam, with clause of foreign attachment per curiam returned. Defendants not found. No goods or chattels. Any credits and effects in the hands of Moses Taylor & Co. and Pesant Brothers, garnishees, attached by serving copies of said process on said parties personally. Lies over till 31st inst.

Elisha Baker vs *Ship Potomac.*—On motion of Mr. Benedict, ordered confirmation of Commissioner Newton's report, unless exceptions be filed by claimants on or before the 30th inst.

The United States vs. *Wm. Fuller.*—On motion of Mr. Russell, of counsel for defendant, ordered that a copy of the indictment be furnished to the defendant.

Garret P. Bergen et al. vs. *The Steamboat Taminend, &c.*—On motion of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, proctors for the claimants, ordered that the claimants file a bond in $3 000 for the return of the possession of the boat to the libelants and for damages; the libelants to have notice of the names and residences of the sureties, who are to justify before the Commissioner on the 31st inst.

The United States vs. *One Leather Bag and one Hat Box containing Laces.*—Final decree conditioned of forfeiture and distribution, claimants consenting thereto, and paying into court $1,040 87.

John Gaughran vs. *One Hundred and Fifty-one Tons of Coal.*—On motion of Mr. C. D. Burrill, ordered, final decree, judgment against Howard C. Cady, stipulator, and execution thereon.

Philip H. Grace vs. *Charles H. Reed and Thomas C. Nash.*—On motion of Mr. Gerard, ordered, final decree, judgment against libelant and stipulator, and execution thereon against stipulator.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Clerke.

Abraham P. Van Winkle vs. *George P. Edgar.*—A motion was made this morning by Abbott Brothers, of counsel for defendant, to vacate the order of arrest heretofore granted, on the ground that the affidavit upon which the same was founded did not show a cause of action upon which such order should be allowed. After a long argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The People ex rel. [Charles S. Palmer vs *Solomon Kipp.*—The relator had been arrested by the Sheriff in a civil action. He gave bail which the Sheriff accepted, and he was discharged. Subsequently, and within the time allowed by law, the plaintiff in the action excepted to the sufficiency of the security in the bail bond. They failed to appear and justify, and time was given by the Judge within which to justify and to procure other sureties. Before the time was up the Sheriff rearrested the relator and committed him to jail. He was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus.* The Judge held that the Sheriff had the right, under the circumstances, to take the relator and commit him to custody, until the justification of the sureties, and accordingly discharged the writ, and recommitted Palmer to the hospitalities of the Jailor of the Eldridge-street mansion.

Moses L. Koolsberger vs. *Catherine Koolsberger.*—Motion for alimony, *pendente lite*, granted, $5 per week and $50 counsel fee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Aug. 31.

Before the Hon. Judge Daly.

On the application of George Doyle, who alleged that he was illegally restrained of his liberty by the Keeper of the City Prison. His Honor granted a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings and a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the prisoner, which were returnable this morning. From the affidavits in the case it appears that Doyle was arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by one Earle, and on his arrest gave a bond for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions. The Court of Special Sessions, having no bond returnable at their Court, the prisoner, however, elected to be tried at the Special Sessions. On the case being called in that Court, counsel for prisoner stated that his client would not appear, his bond requiring him to appear at the Court of General Sessions only—whereupon the sitting Justices issued a bench warrant, and Doyle was rearrested and from such durance he wished to be relieved. The District-Attorney argued that notwithstanding the Court of Special Sessions had no bond, yet that tribunal alone had jurisdiction, and therefore had a perfect right to rearrest the petitioner. After an argument on both sides the matter was adjourned to the 3d of September, at 11 A. M. The prisoner to remain in custody of his bondsman till the final decision.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	3	14	—
Flour, bbls	10,617	2,472	1,110
Wheat, bushels	10,710	1,480	1,055
Corn, bushels	21,500	—	1,850
Oats, bushels	15,000	4,572	9,000
Provisions, pkgs	32	223	65
Whisky, bbls	601	160	—

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls, Pots, at $6, and small lots of Pearls at $6, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in lively request at uniform prices: 2,100 bags have been sold since our last, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., usual credit. The transactions in other kinds embrace only 100 bags Java, on private terms: and 200 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12c., ₱ lb., Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, in their circular of this date, review the business in Rio Coffee, since the 17th inst., thus: "Immediately after the date of our last, (17th inst.,) the market for Rio, influenced by free receipts, became dull and depressed, and sales were made at a concession of ¼c. ₱ lb. Recently, however, there has been a good demand for the better qualities, and our full previous quotations have been obtained, and holders now claim higher prices; ordinary kinds continue to be disposed of at lower rates. Total sales 22,431 bags to the trade, and comprise 2,650 bags per *Anna*, at 10¾c., ex. *ship*; 3,410 bags per *Emil*, at 10¾c.; 2,500 bags Kaloe, by auction, 11¾c.@12¼c., averaging $10 10; 2,953 bags per *Wm. Wilson*, at 10¾c.; 3,500 bags per *Hurricane Bird*, at 10¾c. ex. ship, and 5,534 bags, cargoes per *Hebe* and *H. Bartine*, at 9¾c., all 4 months." Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 71,698 bags, including 49,189 bags Rio, 6 613 bags Maracaibo, 6,200 bags Bahia, 5,280 bags St. Domingo, 3,495 bags Java, and 721 bags Laguayra. Stock of all kinds Sept. 1, 1857, 118,574 packages. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 14½c. @16c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12c. Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c., all 4 months' credit; and St. Domingo, 9¼c.@9¾c., cash ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been fair, and sales have been reported of 1,500 bales at rather firmer prices, though we retain our previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. N. O.& Tex
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞ 13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13½ 13⅝

DRY GOODS—The auction sales, to-day, were numerous, well attended, and as far as really desirable fabrics were concerned, successful.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 35 tons Savanilla Fustic at $20, and 120 tons Maracaibo do. at $19 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been purchased to the extent of 2,100 quintals, at $3 37½@$3 85 ₱ cwt. Other kinds are quiet, yet generally stiffly held.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for brands not required by the home trade, who are the principal buyers. Such kinds of State and Western Flour as these want are quoted firm, being in pretty fair demand. We have heard of sales, to-day, of 10,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 85 @	$4 10
Rejected Extra State	4 20 @	4 75
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	5 00 @	— —
Standard Extra State	— @	5 50
Superfine Western	4 90 @	5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 15 @	5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @	7 00
Extra Ohio	5 75 @	7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70 @	5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00 @	7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @	8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 25@$6 50 from low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair request at former rates; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 35 for rejected brands, $5 40@$5 70 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 70@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter is quoted at $22 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices tend downward. Sales 42,500 bushels, including good ordinary White Canadian at $1 22½; do. White Western at $1 23; poor to good Red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 22; unsound Milwaukee Club at 95c.; inferior to good White Southern at $1 25@$1 45; and Red Southern at $1 17½@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and is lower. The demand is fair. Sales 50,000 bushels at 67½c.@75c. for unsound mixed Western; 76c.@81c. for ordinary to good sound do.; 89c. for White Southern; and 95c. for round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 9,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal at 65c.@73c. ₱ bushel. Oats have not varied much, the demand being fair at previous quotations. Western, 52c @55c.; State, 50c @53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HOPS—The high prices asked continue to check business. We have heard of no further movement of importance. The London *Times*, Aug. 17, says of the English crop prospects: "The plantations have now been visited with fine ground rains, and the temperature continuing extremely warm, the impression as to the extent of the crop is to the full as favorable as at our last report, indeed ra'her more so, the duty which then stood at about £235,000 being now quoted as high as £240,000 to £250,000. The Worcester and Farnham districts are still considered likely to fall short of last year's growth by nearly a half, but this deficiency is more than compensated by the promising appearances of the Weald of Kent and Sussex. As far as home demand is concerned, the market continues without improvement, and the currency without alteration; some inquiry has, however, sprung up for 1855 hops, partly on speculation and partly for shipment to the continent, in consequence of the anticipated partial failure of the Bavarian crop." The latest accounts from Germany are to the following effect: Hops, in Spring, did well, and gave rise to expectations for a fine crop; yet, with the advancing season, they suffered much by drought and vermin. The rains in the early part of July encouraged the hope for a change for the better, nevertheless it proved the reverse. The vines blackened to a great extent, and, although the season is much advanced, no satisfactory accounts can be given. In Saaz and environs, where the picking commences about Aug. 20, it is impossible over a third of an average can be obtained, and that only if the late rains has not done too much damage. Auscha, having suffered much from copper-burn, will do no better; and in the Greenlands even a less favorable production will be had, taking all in'o consideration, for there the plant has sickened most. The stock of 1857 hops is nearly consumed; here and there can be found small lots, for which the prices asked are exorbitant. In Saaz the prices paid last is fl. 105—equal to 50c. ₱ lb. in the United States.

IRON—The demand is moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 165 hhds. and 14 tcs. Porto Rico, tart and poor, (omitted this morning,) at 31½c.; and 60 hhds. Cuba, part tart, at 28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon. 500 bbls. common Resin were sold at $1 70, delivered from yard, ₱ 10 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in demand, and is up to $17 50 for Mess, and $15 25@$15 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at our quotations. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9¼c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7¼c @7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¾c.@11¾c. Lard is salable and firm; 350 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, and is firm; sales 200 bbls. in lots, at $13 @$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 2½c.@7c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Aug. 31, consists of 29,274 bbls. Pork, and 2,129 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 38,132 bbls. Pork, and 9,456 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Aug. 1, 1858, and 23,640 bbls. Pork, and 9,027 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Sept. 1, 1857.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have compiled the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York Sept. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Carolina, tcs	1,708	4,302
Patna, bags	—	253

SPICES—Sales 500 mats Cassia at 26c., and some Pimento at 6c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite active today, and prices of Cuba have improved ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales transpired of 350 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 7⅛c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; also, 1,500 bbls. refined on terms not disclosed.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Sept. 1.

	1857.	1856.
Cuba, hhds	60,511	35,096
English Islands, hhds	721	—
New-Orleans, hhds	—	680
Porto Rico, hhds	9,541	3,874
St Croix, hhds	250	—
Melado, hhds	19,825	1,276
Total hhds	90,848	40,926
Total boxes	23,982	31,296
Total bags	13,099	7,100

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, though well attended, resulted unsatisfactorily, the competition having been spiritless, and the lots sold, were disposed of at prices a shade lower than those obtained for similar kinds at the last public sale.

TOBACCO—Continues in good demand at full prices, especially for Domestic Leaf; sales have been reported since Friday last of 113 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@13c.; 586 cases Seed Leaf at 11¾c.@18c.; 106 bales Havana at 37c.@40c.; with 100 bales Cuba, 36 bales Yara, and 80 ceroous St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York during August.

	Hav.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cien.
Stock July 31, 1858, bales	1,835	6 046	1,220	166	1,735
Received since, bales	2,650	614	100	255	25
Total	4,485	6.660	1,320	422	1,760
Sales to Aug. 31, 1858, bls.	1,151	1,127	240	122	486
Stock Aug. 31, 1858, bales	3,334	5,533	1,080	300	1 274

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 24¾c.@24½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The trade in Wool, during the month o August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING reviews' thus: "Our market for domestic Fleece Wool has been active during the past month. For the last few days however, the demand has somewhat abated, which may be attributed to the unsatisfactory state of the Dry Goods market. The present Fall trade falls short of the expectations which had been expected of it. We have to report a slight improvement in prices since the 1st ultimo, and holders are quite firm. The stock is not large for our market at this season of the year. While low and medium Fleece Wools have become scarce, of the finer grades, a good assortment is offered. Pulled Wool has met with a ready sale at full rates, and of the old stock, the market is now nearly bare, and new short and lamb's Wools are readily taken. Texas Wool has much increased in quantity, and is yearly improving in quality and condition. We have had a good sale for this description of Wool at full prices, which will, without doubt, stimulate wool growing in Texas, a State offering greater inducements in this branch, in many respects, than the others. California Wools are also improving, and the quantity is rapidly increasing. In both these States wool growing will prove a remunerative business. Fine foreign Wool has been in good demand at better prices, and our stock continues light. For many descriptions of fine unwashed Wool (coming in free of duty,) our market offers greater inducements than the European markets, and we are looking for consignments direct. Low foreign Wools have been selling largely, principally Donskol, Smyrna, East India, and washed and unwashed South American, at our quotations. The market being relieved of considerable burden, has become more settled, and we look for a steadier business in this kind of Wool. During the late London auction sales, which (according to advertisement) expire on the 27th ult., a large quantity of fine Wools was brought forward. The biddings on the better kinds of Australian and Cape were very spirited, and an advance has been realized on the June rates of 1½d. @2d. ₱ lb., while the poorer descriptions only advanced very slightly, in some instances the most ill-conditioned were neglected, and barely brought old rates. Good kinds of greasy Wools being rather scarce, advanced 1½d.@2d. ₱ lb. Towards the middle of the sales prices somewhat declined, but our latest advices state that prices rule as at the beginning, and will most likely continue so to the end. The sales of Low Wools will immediately follow."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 400 boxes Cheese, per steamer, at 30s. The nominal quotations for Breadstuffs are 9d.@1s. for Flour, and 2½d.@3½d. for Grain. For London, 300 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 3d. For Glasgow, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on terms not ascertained. For Bremen, 150 bales Cotton, at ½d.; 60 cases Tobacco, at 20s.; and 150 bales Hops, by steamer, at ½c., ₱ lb. We understand that there is no Flour or Grain now on shipboard, in this port, for either Liverpool or Glasgow, and there are only about 1,200 bbls. Flour on shipboard for London. Such a state of affairs is without a parallel for a number of years past.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 30, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any one you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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By H

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—Popping the Question—Pocahontas—The Ocean Telegraph.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Willow Copse.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Soldier of Fortune—How to Pay the Rent—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Corsican Maid—The Idiot of the Shannon—The Golden Axe—The Atlantic Cable.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Dodworth's Band—Fireworks, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ A. M.

☞ There will be no Evening Editions of the Times to-day. To-morrow morning's edition will contain reliable accounts of all the doings connected with the great Cable Celebration.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To-day the City surrenders everything to the Ocean Telegraph Celebration. Business halts, pleasure halts, unless in the display. Everything waits till to-morrow. Full particulars of what the day is expected to bring forth may be found in another part of the Times this morning.

From our East India and Chinese files we derive some additional particulars of affairs in the Celestial Empire.

Portugal, it seems, has intimated her readiness to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and negotiations to that end are about to be instituted.

A letter from Minatitlan, on the line of the Tehuantepec route, appears in the New-Orleans *Delta*. The writer throws doubt on the availability of the route for the mail transit; and leads us to believe that no hing is doing toward putting the road in a passable condition.

The Administration, in fitting out the Paraguay Expedition, is preparing for the worst. In addition to the National vessels to be sent there, negotiations are pending, as has before been stated, for the purchase of steamers of light draught from private individuals. The detachment of marines to be sent out will be more formidable than at first intended. The selection of the Special Minister to accompany the Expedition has not yet been made.

Gov. McMullin, of Washington Territory, who is now at the National Capital, represents that the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains are disposed to be friendly, but fears that they may be influenced by those residing east of the mountains, who defeated Col. Steptoe. The Governor says the Indians must be made to feel the power of the Government, and that a vigorous campaign among them will probably effect a peace.

A second Fraser River excitement is apprehended in Western Kansas. Recent arrivals at Lawrence from the gold regions of Pike's Peak, confirm the reports of the existence of ore in abundance. The company which left Lawrence in June had met with good success—the gold found being similar to that of Fraser River and California. Two men, with inferior implements, it is stated, washed out $600 in one week, on a small stream fifty miles from Pike's Peak.

Another correspondent at Key West gives us fuller and more interesting details of the capture of the Slave-brig *Echo*, by the United States brig *Dolphin*. The mortality of the Africans on the voyage from Congo must have been fearful. The vessel was in a filthy condition.

General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Envoy, has not yet removed the obstacles to his reception by our Government in a diplomatic capacity.

The yellow fever in New-Orleans appears to be on the increase. The deaths on Monday from that cause were ninety-two.

A trial of steam fire-engines took place in Boston yesterday, which was witnessed by throngs of people—Gov. Banks, among the notables, being present. The prizes were $500 for the best, $300 for the second best, and $200 for the third best, and were contended for by several machines. The awards will be made to-day, and there is little doubt that the engine from Philadelphia will carry off the first prize.

All the Southern mails were behind last night. The cause was an accident, yesterday, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and a consequent disarrangement of the trains. A collision occurred between two trains near Metuchin, which did considerable damage to the engines, though fortunately without any loss of life, as none of the passenger-cars were broken up.

The Montreal Artillery were received yesterday by our National Guard, and at the invitation of the Board of Governors, were conducted to the Institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands. The occasion passed off very joyously, and in the interchange of the most cordial expressions of delight and fraternal feeling. This fine body of men will, of course, take part in the festivities of to-day.

A man named S. H. Harrison was arrested, yesterday, by Fire Marshal Baker, charged with setting fire to his own grocery store at No. 14½ Carmine-street, on the morning of the 24th of August. Harrison was taken before Justice Welsh, and detained for examination.

The General Markets yesterday were somewhat firmer for Cotton, of which 1,500 bales were reported sold. Flour, which the home trade wanted, was in request at uniform prices. Other kinds were dull, and rejected State Flour was lower. Wheat and Corn were depressed, and prices declined. Rye was in fair demand at previous figures. Rio Coffee was active and firm. Cuba and refined Sugars were more sought after, the former at prices indicative of an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. Pork was brisker and dearer. In other branches of trade no very important change transpired.

Fully Wanted.—The telegraph beneath the deep sea will be at work not a moment too soon. Of the delays, mismanagement and cost of existing arrangements we have reason to be weary. At a vast expense the Associated Press maintains a yacht off Cape Race, to board and obtain the news from inward-bound steamers. Prodigal arrangemeats are also made with agents and telegraphers at every point between St. Johns and New-York. Yet, through the wretched management of these liberal facilities, their aim is wholly defeated, and little or no advance made upon the old order of things. Thus the *Ariel* was boarded off Cape Race on Friday last, at 3 o'clock. Its intelligence only reached the Press late on Sunday night, barely in time to appear in the morning issues of Monday—*nearly sixty-one hours after*. Allowing generously for the run of the yacht to the telegraph station, and for the chronic reluctance with which the agent of the Association parts with the foreign dispatch, there is still left a chasm in the business we cannot account for, but must regard with unqualified dissatisfaction. The steamer *Propeller*, of the Galway line, gave her news to the telegraph house, at St. Johns, at noon on Sunday. It reached the New-York Press at a late hour on Monday night, in time for publication on Tuesday—an interval of forty-two hours. Such instances are not singular. They have characterized the conduct of this expensive machinery in nearly every instance from the outset. Now the expected steamer has eluded the yacht in one of the fogs common to the banks. Now the telegraph offices have been closed for the night, or during Sunday. Now some unexplained detention has intervened to defeat the generous enterprise of journalism. These evils the use of the Ocean Telegraph, with the new regulations to be enforced with the land lines, will obviate; and then there will be no other occasion for using the wires than for the daily European dispatch. The rest the reader will wait for until the arrival of the mails.

The Cable Celebration.

New-York to-day completes the tripod of commemorative festivals, which will stand forever as marking the culminating periods of her prosperity. The first of these great celebrations occurred thirty-three years ago, on the completion of the Erie Canal, when the waters of the great lakes were united with the waves of the Atlantic. The second was on the completion of the Croton Aqueduct; and the "event of the age" which we commemorate to-day is a marvel which was not even dreamed of when the completion of the other two great works was celebrated. These will be among the most memorable periods of our history. New-York has witnessed many a brilliant pageant, commemorative of battles and victories, and processions in honor of popular men; but these three great celebrations are the most worthy of remembrance as marking our progress in the arts which make man happy and elevate his moral nature. The metropolitan character of New-York is conceded by all the other great towns of the country, in leaving to her the duty of fitly commemorating the great event in which the whole Union rejoices. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Newark and the great towns of the South and West have left the duty of celebrating the laying of the cable to New-York, just as Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, and Dublin leave similar occasions to be celebrated by London. And we are proud of the public spirit of this great City which has so nobly manifested itself on this occasion. It is no class celebration; every section of the City and every department of the myriad-business engaged in by our teeming population, responds to the invitation of the Committee of the Common Council who have taken the celebration in charge. So far there has been a noble emulation among our merchants, mechanics, bankers, brokers, shopkeepers, and the various professions, to out-do each other in generous efforts to make the day worthy of the great event it is intended to commemorate. The arrangements of the City authorities have been very excellent, the officers of the General Government have responded to the call upon them in a spirit according with the general feeling, and the presence among us of the British officers who participated in the great work of laying the cable, as guests of the City, as well as the timely visit of our military neighbors from Canada, makes it incumbent upon those whose duty it is to receive them, to see that the hospitalities of the City are properly exercised. We have no apprehensions on this score. New-York has special reasons for rejoicing on this occasion apart from those which should influence the entire country. It is to our own citizens, to their energy, genius, perseverance and skill that the world confesses itself indebted for the completion of the Ocean Telegraph. But it would be invidious now to make any distinctions, where so much has been done on both sides of the Atlantic, and by the nation at large, towards the completion of the great work. Our merchants have very properly determined that the officers of the British ships engaged in laying the cable shall participate with the officers of the *Niagara* in the testimonials which are to be distributed; and the foreign residents of the City have come out to unite with our citizens in their demonstrations to-day. It is the era of generous sympathies and kindly services; and if the Cable had done nothing more than to produce one day like this, when all distinctions of sect and nationality are forgotten, and a whole people unite to celebrate a triumph of human skill in accomplishing a great work for the benefit of mankind, it would be well worth all it has cost. The weather promises fair, and as the City is filled to overflowing with strangers from all parts of the country, thousands of whom have come to witness the pageant in our streets, the turn-out will be one of unequaled grandeur and magnificence, even for this City of processions and shows.

Capabilities of the Cable.

The Submarine Telegraph has now established itself as a fact beyond the cavil of the last lingering unbeliever. Our illuminations did not blaze to no purpose; the feast which our City Fathers are to solemnize in its honor will not be a vain oblation. We have the satisfaction of knowing that on that high occasion they will not labor in vain nor spend their strength and our money for naught. The poems that have been written in honor of the event are not wholly works of the imagination, and however moderate in their merit, have at least the excuse of the abysmal reality of their subject for the bathos which their lines would vainly seek to fathom. The philosophers who had committed themselves so far as to affirm that it was a thing that could not and should not be done, are the only disconsolate ones. We have heard of mighty names on the list of our men of science who proved the impossibility of what has come to pass. But though they conjured with all the black art of mathematics, and though they summoned all the powers of physics to aid them, neither the cabalistic figures of the one nor the irresistible forces of the other could hinder the importunate lightning from taking up the thread of its discourse along the bed of the ocean. It would not hold its tongue, charmed they never so wisely.

We are sorry for the philosophers, but we can suggest nothing for their consolation, which is of the less consequence, however, as they are entirely competent to explain how it was that they were right, after all. And they will compare their clocks in their observatories with Greenwich and Pultowa time every morning, with as much complacency as Dr. Lardner crossed the ocean in the steamers which he had just demonstrated could never navigate the Atlantic. The novelty of the thing will soon wear away, and we shall give out the London morning news in our evening edition, with no more emotion than we record the latest phases of the fight in the cock-pit at Washington, when that national diversion is in season. Our readers will complain if they do not know what was going on in London and Paris the night before, as they unfold the Times over their tea and toast—or coffee and cakes, to be more nationally accurate—as much as if we had failed to daguerreoptype the latest gas-light doings of New-York. The "babbling gossip" of the sea will be blamed if it do not tell us of the success of the new *prima donna* at Her Majesty's or Covent Garden five hours before, as if it were our musical critic who had neglected his duty at the Academy in Fourteenth-street. Though familiarity cannot breed contempt of such a marvel, she will very soon make it as much a thing of course as the thousand other miracles that surround and wait upon us.

This revolution will change the course of business in many respects, and on the whole, we should judge, in favor of honest dealings. The advantages which used to be obtained by private advices as to prices, or even by shrewd guessing at them, will be taken away by revelations which will put all fair traders on a footing. Great obstacles will be put in the way of the exercise of that ingenuity which finds its employment and its reward in the cheating of unsuspecting moneyed men. All risk of exchanges and all necessity of guarantee must be done away with, when a galvanic tremble of the wires can bring authentic statements as to mercantile standing and bankers' accounts from Peabody or the Barings. And a great door of escape is closed against those adventurous spirits who would seek to find peace to their souls and safety for their gains under the shadow of foreign skeptics. Shrewd men of business, who have embarked themselves for foreign ports with the funds of their partners or their neighbors, enterprising bank officers and merchants' clerks who have negotiated loans for themselves without putting their superiors to the trouble of an application, skillful chirographers who have learned how to put their calligraphic gifts to good account by a modest preference of another signature to their own at the bottom of their paper, will be apt to find that their good name and fair deeds have gone before them on the wings of lightning, and secured them the honor of a public reception there, and the compliment of an escort back again.

It will work an equally marked revolution in the world of journalism, or at least in the foreign provinces of the same, and it is not yet clear that it will be for the advantage of the powers that rule over it. A great deal of worldly wisdom and profound prescience will be made entirely useless by the contemporaneity which will be brought to pass as to all events everywhere. With what heart can a man write an article proving, for example, the downfall of the British Empire in India, when for aught he knows a dispatch sent after it is in type may knock all his statecraft into *pi*, with the refractory fact of the suppression of the mutiny? Suppose a renowned panegyrist of the Democratic tendencies of the Bonaparte family should be employed to prove that that dynasty was sure to endure as long as the Bourbons held the throne, and then find in the same paper, under the telegraph head, that it was turned upside down and inside out, just as he was polishing off his last periods and praise? Something as a worthy American gentlemen writing from Paris about the 21st of February, 1848, where he vaticinated the steady downfall of England, pronounced the throne of Louis Phillipe the firmest, and the stated things in France the most established in Europe. And in three days Mr. Smith was escaping from "the back door of the Tuileries."

There is one excellent thing, however, about the telegraph, which we wish might be epidemic, and reach even to the White House and the Capitol. We mean the force it puts upon language, and the premium it consequently offers upon brevity. What could act as a more powerful condenser to style, than having to pay a dollar for every word? Suppose this system could be applied to our logocracy at Washington, what a saving of words or what a revenue of money it would be! Suppose the President were required by law to pay a dollar for every word of the annual dispatch he sends to us all, the Secretaries subjected to the same tariff for the reports, and the Members of both Houses for their speeches, what an improvement it would be to the substance and the form of those documentary mountains which are annually hurled at us for our sins! What a saving in the public printing! What a saving in the private reading! But the subject is too vast for a perfunctory treatment; and to show the practical value which we put upon the soul of wit, we will leave it just here, commending it to the meditation of the reader.

Turkish Retribution.

The bombardment of the town of Djidda by the British steamer *Cyclops*, the news of which reached us by the last mail, is one of those occurrences which every one who hears of them must deplore, but which, unfortunately, as long as there are such people as Turks and Arabs in the world, it is hard to tell how to dispense with. When we heard of the postponement of all measures for the punishment of those who took part in the recent massacre, until the arrival of a special Commissioner from Constantinople, we feared we were about to have a repetition of the farce so often enacted after such tragedies of late, of arresting a few culprits and sending them to Constantinople for trial, to be liberated in a few months, or half way on the journey, or discharged at the scene of their crime on the plea of the Pasha's want of power to inflict capital punishment. There can be no question that there has recently been a general movement amongst the Mussulman population of late in all parts of the East—impelled no doubt by the growing subserviency of the Sultan to the Christian interests, and the temporary triumph of the Mahometan Hindoo insurrection in India. The feelings thus excited unfortunately find vent only one way, and that is the indiscriminate massacre and mutilation of such unhappy Christians as may be found unarmed and defenceless in the vicinity. The religious sentiment amongst Mussulman fanatics finds its highest expression in shedding Infidel blood. The outrages which have of late occurred in various quarters of the Turkish empire have not been fairly chargeable on any one class of the population, such as in this country or in Europe would be termed a mob. The whole of the dominant race take part in them; even the women sympathize cordially, and the Pasha or Mudir, far from seeking to preserve order, connives at the crime. As long as the Turkish Government, simply, is held answerable for these outrages, there will be no security either for Christian life or property, because neither the fancied interests, nor real sympathies of the Turkish officials will ever permit them to present themselves to their countrymen in the guise of avengers of Giaour wrongs. Every pains is always taken to conceal the fact that the Sultan cares one straw for Christian diplomacy, or has the smallest tenderness for Christian lives or limbs, and any pretext will be resorted to, to avoid leaving the impression on Mussulman minds that a true believer could be punished for a violence offered to an Infidel. In a vast number of the minor cases in which Consuls demand the punishment of offences against Christians, it is either inflicted in private, or some other cause than the true one, is assigned for it to the public. In short, in the existing temper of Mahometan society, unless the fact be made clear as noonday, in every village from Bosnia to Affghanistan, that Christians have some better or more reliable protection to trust to, for themselves and their property, than is to be found in Mussulman forbearance, we shall have many repetitions of the Djidda tragedy. The mode of dealing with such offenders pursued hitherto—complaining to the Sultan, and waiting for the judicial sentence of a Cadi—is not only a ludicrous farce, but outrageous cruelty to our unfortunate co-religionists whom choice or necessity has scattered through the towns and villages of the east. What is wanted is vigorous and determined action, directed by Christian powers against the offenders on the spot. We want to see examples made of them in the place in which they committed the crime, and before the eyes of those who saw it done. We are, therefore, heartily glad that Djidda has been shelled, and hope it has been shelled effectually. It is a terrible punishment to inflict upon a town, but the offence committed has been terrible, and we feel satisfied the effect of the example that has been made will be felt throughout the whole region. It is not probable that many lives have been lost, as escape inland was open to all who chose to fly, but the destruction of property has no doubt been great, and we are glad of it. No man whose goods in the bazaar have been destroyed, or whose harem has been perforated by a bomb, will be so ready to stand by another time, while his neighbors are butchering the Christian residents. Another good effect of the measure is evidenced by the unusual vigor displayed by Ishmail Pasha, the imperial commissioner, on his arrival. Far from commencing a mock trial, he strung up eleven of the murderers incontinently, and sent four more to Constantinople, on whom we hope the British and French ministers will see justice duly done. Unless there is to be a cordon drawn between civilization and barbarism, and all contact between them forbidden forever, we must have the dark places of the earth made safe for innocent and inoffensive people to walk in them.

The Contract System.

All the important public work of the City is avowedly executed by contract, to the lowest bidder, with adequate security; notwithstanding which it all costs, as everybody knows, above twice as much as the same work would cost a private citizen. If, instead of this bargaining with scheming capitalists, the City dealt directly with the men who themselves do the work, perhaps there would be no direct saving; nevertheless there is an impression among tax-payers that their burden would be materially lightened. The impression is strengthened by the single instance in which the ordinary rule has been departed from. This is the case of the Central Park, in which 2,000 men are now at work. The business may be very badly managed, the laborers not be required to work industriously, and their labor may be very wastefully directed, for all that is generally known, but every fortnight each man gets his twelve dollars in specie, the greater part of which finds its way the same night to the chests of tenement landlords and the tills of grocers and dry-goods men—classes which pay the largest part of our taxes. The laborers on the adjoining work of the new Reservoir are employed, on the other hand, by contractors who have themselves built shanties for them to live in, and who furnish them from their own store with bacon and flour and what else they want, deducting the prices of these necessities from their pay. Perhaps the laborers are none the worse for this, for these contractors have, we understand, an unusual reputation for honesty and liberality of dealing with their workmen, but week by week the tax-payers feel that there is a difference against them in this method, and it will not be lessened when the job is finished and Messrs., the jobbers, go back where they came from with whatever of profit they have the good luck to make by their operations—shop-keeping and shanty-letting included.

The Croton Board, as is well known, did not adopt the contract system by choice, but by an imperative requirement of the law, which, in this case, involved a delay of at least a year in the commencement of a work, the early completion of which is of vital moment to the City. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have been engaged in a prolonged discussion of this subject, and we recently published counter-reports upon it, which had been laid before them. At the time these were published we were not aware that a review of the report favoring the contract system, by the President of the Board, had been printed. In the present crowded state of our columns we cannot find room for the document in question, but we are compelled to say that while its perusal justifies the course finally adopted by the Commission with reference to their specific duty, its argument also has a general bearing upon the whole system of our City public works of no little intereat.

It is plain that a decision between the two systems, contract dealing and direct dealing with labor, should depend on a consideration of circumstances which will vary with each new case that comes up. Wherever it is most convenient to bring from a distance the materials *ready-worked*, to the locality in which they are to be put to use, it will generally be found most advisable to contract for them, because the necessary superintendence of the labor in such cases would probably be obtained only with inconvenience and uncertainty. But when, on the other hand, work is to be done on the spot, the superintendence, if adequate to decide on the fidelity of the workmanship, ought to be sufficient, with but slightly increased outlay, to keep an eye on the fidelity of the workmen. In such cases the employment of a middle-man or contractor is an unnecessary and generally a mischievous interpolation.

There is another thing to be considered. In public works a creditable process of construction is of consequence, as well as the intended result, and this is much more likely to be secured when the contract is made personally with each of the hands employed, than when this responsibility is handed over to third parties, whose interest in the work must be supposed to be only a pecuniary one.

There were two grand objects proposed to be attained by the law which practically compels the adoption of the contract system by the City. First, to put a distinct limit upon the expenditure for any specific object. Everybody knows that this object is constantly frustrated by various pretexts—the most expensive being bills for "extras." The second purpose of the law was to prevent the employment of laborers by those in power, for the purpose of securing their voters. The result of it has been that a chief part of a city contractor's business is a trade in votes. It is a common saying that the vote of such and such a District or Ward is controlled by such a contractor, whose work-people live mainly within it. This leads to partnerships between contractors and politicians—the contractor furnishing votes, the politician "managing things at the City Hall."

A Telegraphic Bureau.

There is one item in the late news from England of singular importance. It is that Lord Derby has signified a willingness that the charter of the Telegraph Company shall be amended in a manner satisfactory to the American Government. As matters now stand, the use of the Telegraph is wholly denied against this Government, except under the surveillance of that of Great Britain. The remedy for this intolerable evil can only be obtained by treaty. Each Government ought to have the power of appointing its own operators to receive and send its messages; for by this expedient alone can the secrecy of public dispatches be guarded. A Magnetic Telegraph Bureau will very soon become an indispensable part of the machinery of every Government, not less so than a Post-Office Department.

Celestials at Washington.—As diplomatic relations are to be opened between the Imperial Court of Pekin and the Christian nations trading with the Flowery Land, we may expect to see hereafter some of the almond-eyed ambassadors of the cousin of the Sun and Moon at Washington. The grotesque dresses of a Chinese mandarin and his suite will add immensely to the picturesque appearance of Pennsylvania-avenue. In the march of events we must be prepared to see pig-tails, cramped feet, and baggy trowsers, at the Presidential levees, for there will probably be a Chinese Legation at Washington, and Consuls of the same nation at our principal ports. The American Ambassador will have his residence at Pekin, and be no longer an "outside barbarian." The advantages which Mr. Reed may secure will be all the more permanent, because not extorted by violence. The treaty with the English and French, as granted under duress, will probably be repudiated as soon as it can be with safety. The armed neutrality of the United States appears to have been imitated by the Russian Minister; and he also, it is likely, obtained at the same time a treaty of commerce and limits.

Letter-Writers Superseded.—A Cincinnati cotemporary regards the occupation of newspaper letter-writers as gone, now that the two worlds can chat together with an electric tongue. In truth, however, the real mission of the correspondent is now fairly developed His business is not to announce great facts, which is the task of the telegraph; nor yet to dilate on the prominent circumstances, and probable causes and consequences, which is the part of the newspaper: but to gather up the detached, unnoted, secret history of events, the drift-wood of a busy world, the gossip of society, the personal anecdotes, ana and traits which escape the general glance of the journalist, and so fill in the outlines which the scope of a great diurnal must needs leave unfinished. What the compiler of *mèmoires pour servir* is to the methodical biographer; what the writers of commentaries, diaries and personal narratives is to the stately historian, such is the correspondence of a newspaper to its leading purpose, as a chronicler of the busy world. Regarded from this point of view, and the fact that the telegraph will lead to greater independence of exchanges, and greater reliance upon private connections to fill up telegraphic summaries, we may anticipate a new, wider and more various field for the letter-writer.

Universality of the Rejoicing.—While New-York, as the metropolis of North America, and the chief seat of commerce for a vast continent, appropriately takes the lead in celebrating the electric union of the New World and the Old, it is interesting to observe that every smaller city, every village and hamlet, in their various modes and degrees, concur in the general triumph. Nay, the proud consciousness of human power animates the artisan at his solitary toil, and the husbandman in the labors of the field. Each man feels that a victory has been won over nature, that genius has conquered a new empire, and that the rule of mind over matter is more complete than ever before. In honor of the great event a stately procession shall this day pass through the chief thoroughfares of our City; and in contemplation of the same sublime achievement millions of hearts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the eastern ocean to the western, will beat quick and high.

The two Conventions at Syracuse.—Inferences much too strong are drawn, chiefly by the Press in other States, from the fact that the American Convention is to be held on the same day with the Republican, and in the same place. It by no means follows that the two will unite upon a common ticket, though such a result is possible enough. Everything will depend upon the temper of the bodies. The Americans are understood to be willing, on certain terms, to unite. But they are probably not so anxious as is supposed, or as some infer from their selection of the time and place of meeting. It seems to be their own opinion that they can poll a very considerable vote for a purely American ticket, and no small portion of them would prefer a separate nomination to any other course. As they have nothing to lose in the way of patronage, they doubtless feel as if they could afford to be beaten as well at least as any other party. Perhaps, after all, the chances may be in favor of union, but that result is not the certain event which many imagine. After Wednesday of next week much more will be known about the matter than is yet apparent.

Southern Sympathy for Douglas.—In his fierce conflict with the Administration, Senator Douglas is not without encouragement from the South. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a recent speech expressed his desire for Douglas' success; and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has written him a sympathizing letter. Southern politicians evidently fear the Little Giant's power at the North. For the aged President they care little. His term of office draws to a close, and his advanced years forbid that he should remain in the political field. Not so the little field-marshal of the prairies. The Democratic Party cannot escape his influence for a long time to come. Whether elected or beaten, he will continue to make himself felt. So at least think many leading Southern Democrats.

Railroad Traveling between North and South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that such a total want of harmony exists between the different Railroad Companies South of Virginia at this season of the year, when the intercourse between the Northern and Southern sections is incessant? From the want of good understanding among the Companies, the expense of traveling by land is considerably increased, and it was rather too high before. For years we traveled between New-York and Wilmington, N. C., for $15 50, way fare. The misunderstanding on the route, has produced an additional expense of at least $8 or $9. This is altogether wrong, and should be speedily remedied. Mr. Moucure Robinson is an active, energetic promoter of the interests of this route; to him the public look for an arrangement of existing difficulties, and I feel confident they will not look in vain. Southerners will soon think of returning to their homes; many dread the dangers and inconvenience of a sea voyage—let them be afforded the facility of reaching their firesides as they have been accustomed, and at a reasonable price.

Viator.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the Maretzek opera troupe, last evening, attracted a magnificent house. The performance was in many respects better than on Monday, and the enthusiasm, if possible, greater. Mme. Gassier was received with the greatest *furor*, and again had to come forward after the curtain had fallen to sing the finale. A perceptible improvement was noticeable in M. Perring, and in the orchestra and chorus.

On Friday Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto" will be revived with a very fine cast. The new tenor, Scrippani, makes his *début* in the character of the *Duke*.

Burton's Theatre.—This establishment opened for the season, on Monday evening, and was graced with a full and fashionable audience. Some alterations and improvements have taken place during the recess, the most noticeable being an improved proscenium arch. We are not exactly informed with regard to Mr. Burton's tactics, and know nothing of his Company. The "star" of the present week is Mr. Collins, who plays Irish characters and sings songs with great delicacy. He is efficiently supported by the Company, and deserves a career. Mr. Collins has a charming voice, and gives quite as much pleasure with his singing as with his acting.

It is stated that Mr. Burton will have an English Opera company, with Lucy Escott and Henry Squires at its head.

Operatic.—Among the passengers by the *North Star* yesterday were Mme. Colson, the *prima donna* of Mr. Strakosch's company; M. Junca, the basso of ditto; Signor Labocetta and Mr. and Mrs. Strakosch. Here we have the materials for a lively opposition. Will it come? By all means let us have "you.h, beauty and genius" when it is at our door.

City Items.

John MacGregor, Esq., the Secretary of the "Protestant Alliance," Secretary of the "Open Air Mission," and a devoted worker in the "Ragged School," and other religious and philanthropic enterprises of Great Britain, having arrived in this country, some friends welcomed him at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 32 Waverley Place, last evening. They had an exceedingly pleasant time.

Probably Fatal Accident.—A man named James McLellan, a laborer, 35 years of age, while at work on the Russian frigate at the foot of Fifth street, East River, at about 4½ o'clock P. M., Monday, accidentally fell, broke his collar bone and fractured his skull. His recovery is doubtful. He was taken to the hospital.

Another Suicide.—An unknown female, about 25 years old, committed suicide by drowning herself off the Battery, near the Staten Island Ferry. Her body was, shortly afterwards, found by a man named Hogan and Officer Meyers. Her hat and parasol were found on the Battery. The body was carried to Old Slip Station-house, by Officer Williams, and the Coroner was notified.

Found Dead.—John Rillen was found dead in the store of Michael Boggs, No. 71 Mulberry-street, at 9 P. M., Monday. Those who found him thought he was asleep, but when they attempted to awake him, they ascertained that he was dead. He was 45 years old and lived at No. 81 Mulberry-street. The Coroner was notified.

Severely Injured.—Michael Gillian and Thos. Cain, laborers, employed on the new building No. 19 South-street, were severely injured. The top of the gable-end of the brick wall of the adjoining building fell on them. Cain's arm was broken. They were taken to the City Hospital.

Suicide.—About 1½ o'clock Tuesday morning, a woman named Margaret Burns committed suicide by taking laudanum, at her residence, corner of Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. The Coroner was notified.

Run Over and Killed.—Michael Sullivan, who was run over several weeks ago by car No. 54 of the Harlem Railroad Company, in Grand-street, died of his injuries at the New-York Hospital yesterday. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held to-day.

The Hughes Printing Telegraph Machines in England.—A private letter from London, 17th inst., by the *City of Baltimore*, states that the Hughes Printing Telegraph Machines were placed upon the line of the Electric Telegraph Company between London and Liverpool on the 14th inst., and had greatly astonished the telegraph managers, operators, &c., by their wonderful performances—working with the most perfect regularity at the rate of 35 to 40 words per minute, between the two cities, notwithstanding a heavy rain which had lasted for two days, and disabling all other instruments. The first message over the Atlantic Cable from Trinity Bay was flashed through to London by the Hughes Machines. The speed of the Hughes Machines is about 200 per cent. greater than the English machines, which do not record the messages transmitted; whilst the Hughes machines print every word in plain, clear capital letters. We are also gratified to learn, from the same source, that negotiations have been opened by the Atlantic Company, looking to a purchase of the patent of the Hughes invention, with the view to the immediate use of the machines upon the Atlantic Cable—the agent of Professor Hughes being willing to guarantee that the machines will transmit intelligence 200 per cent. faster and with more accuracy than can be done by any other system. In fact, Professor Hughes confidently expects to be able to write through the cable at the rate of from five to ten words per minute. Professor Whitehouse, who is working the cable, claims to work at the rate of about one word per minute; but the great difficulty of controlling his peculiarly constructed magnets occasions the loss of a great portion of each day in "adjusting." The Hughes machines will probably be put upon the cable line early in September.

New English Mail Route to Australia.—In connection with the movement in Great Britain for establishing a semi-monthly mail to Australia *via* the Isthmus of Panama, to alternate with that already in operation by the Isthmus of Suez, the following particulars of the "great circle course" or shortest route from Sydney to Panama are interesting. They were furnished by Captain David D. Porter, formerly of the steamship *Golden Age*, to Mr. Hoadley, the President of the Panama Railroad Company.

"The "great circle course," or shortest route from Sydney to Panama, is through the Kermadic Islands to Otaheite; from the latter place, strike 160 degrees of west longitude, then make "Cocus" Islands, and from that point steer to the entrance of Panama Bay. The shortest distance on this route to Tahiti from Sydney is 3,315 miles, and from Tahiti to Panama 4,460; (total, 7,775 miles.) Nothing could be saved by going out of the way of Tahiti. The "great circle," it is true, runs 180 miles south of that Island, but by shaping the course from the Kermadic Islands the distance would be the same within a mile or two. To get a good departure to run through the Society group in the night, (which I did in the *Golden Age*) it will be necessary to make Tahiti, though the Islands of Ohétiora and Tabbour, (known as the "Austral Islands") lie right in the "great circle," and would be good points of departure."

Sunk.—The floating slaughter-house used at the Quarantine as a store-house for New-Orleans cargoes, sunk, yesterday morning, at the Public-Store Dock, Quarantine, having on board a portion of the ship *Sheridan's* cargo (recently arrived) and some other goods.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration on our Foreign Relations—Nicaragua Affairs—The Ministers Selected—Fernandez to Paraguay not Paraguay Expedition, the Character of the P... &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The business which more particularly occupies the attention of the Administration just now, pertains to our foreign relations, prominently including those with the Central American States and Mexico.

Notwithstanding that General JARAS has given assurances that he is authorized to make such explanations concerning the course of Nicaragua as will be satisfactory to our Government as a preliminary to his reception to treat on the pending matters between this and that Republic, he has failed thus far to remove the obstacle to his reception in a diplomatic capacity.

The Administration has not yet made selection of a minister to Paraguay from among the several candidates. In addition to the national vessels to be sent there, negotiations are pending for the use or purchase of steamers of light draught, owned by private individuals. Officers are constantly being ordered to their designated commands in the expedition, and the detachment of Marines to be sent out will be far more formidable than heretofore announced. The object is to prepare for the worst on the part of LOPEZ, and place the expedition beyond all possibility of failure.

Strong efforts are being made for the removal of Mr. DAVIDSON, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, and the appointment of the Editor of the Chicago *Herald* in his place. There is but little if any doubt that this change will be made.

The Secretary of War has returned.

Governor MCMULLIN, of Washington Territory, has arrived here. He represents that when he left the Territory a month ago, the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains were disposed to be friendly, but fears were entertained that they might be influenced by those residing east of the Mountains, who defeated Colonel STEPTOE. A vigorous campaign against them, and severe chastisements, will, however, probably have an effect in producing a general peace among the savages, who must sensibly feel the power of the Government. He says the Indians from the British and Russian possessions, who are extremely formidable and shrewd, are in the habit of plundering and killing the settlers in the most exposed portions of the Territory.

Arrival of Pierre Soule—Treasury Receipts—Discouraging Prospects—Peace with China—Necessity for a Treaty Regulating the Use of the Telegraph.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

Naturally, and quite properly, the unexpected visit of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, excites remark. Mr. SOULE is yet a man of power. Though not the holder of any public position, he possesses undoubted influence over public affairs. The chances are even that if he enter the lists he will beat Mr. SLIDELL for the Senate. Like Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. SOULE is a Jew, and the Hebrew element is a rising one in the aggregate intellect of this country. His versatility, courage, and eloquence are said to have made a deep impression on Mr. BUCHANAN at Ostend. The manifesto thence issued has always been understood to be his composition. The principles were his, the first signature and the responsibility only belonged to Mr. BUCHANAN.

It is by some assumed that Mr. SOULE has come here to hold Secretary FLOYD up to the execution of the scheme he sketched to HENNINGSEN, for employing the filibusters against Mexico, with provision for an ultimate descent upon Cuba. If that is his errand he will of course consult Mr. BUCHANAN, and show to him that no more favorable moment than the present can occur for the execution of this project. If the Chief Magistrate be brought over, the subordinate details of engaging WM. WALKER to command the expedition, and recruiting men for it, will soon be disposed of.

But Mr. SOULE may have a more personal and private mission near this Government. He is legal adviser to the Sloo branch of the Tehuantepec Company, and may have conceived hopes from its recent disaster, of imposing terms which will enable him and his principals to share in the profits of the mail contract, which is to go into effect next October.

The Treasury had on deposit and subject to draft, last Monday, $12,695,424. If all the late loan had then been paid in, the actual deficit of income from regular sources, since July 1, has been $3,500,000. I am informed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts each week, of ordinary revenue, now about equal the expenditures. This is usually the heaviest quarter of the year for revenue, and the prospect can hardly be regarded as favorable, though certainly not so discouraging as it was some months ago.

The work of retrenchment is pushed vigorously forward, and the department believes that it has already saved $500,000 under the head of duties illegally exacted. Mr. GUTHRIE, during his last year, paid out with a lavish hand, so that his report of disbursements for duties refunded exceed one and half millions of dollars.

The cessation of hostilities in China is a fortunate occurrence for the Administration. We took no part in the war, but the maintenance of a large fleet in the Chinese Seas has entailed a heavy charge on the Treasury. The vessels, besides, are much wanted elsewhere. Mr. REED has, no doubt, made an advantageous treaty for American trade independently of the belligerent allies. Such were his instructions. The excellent and detailed reports of his proceedings in the TIMES have afforded much information here, and given the President great satisfaction. Mr. REED would have had his treaty here in Washington some time since, covering all points in controversy with the Imperial Government, but for the commencement of fighting on the Pei-ho. After the obstructions were cleared away by opening the road to Canton, the Minister, doubtless, insisted upon a treaty exactly as favorable to the United States as that obtained by the French and English.

AQUIDAY.

Trial of Steam Fire-Engines in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The trial of steam fire-engines to-day on Boston Common was attended by thousands, including Governor BANKS and other distinguished men. Four machines were present: The Philadelphia, from Philadelphia; the Elisha Smith, of East Boston; Lawrence, from Lawrence, Mass.; and the New Era, of Boston.

The Philadelphia made the first trial, which resulted as follows: filled a tank of 2,600 gallons in 8 minutes 29 seconds, and threw a horizontal stream of 163 feet, and a perpendicular one 110 feet; raised steam in 11 minutes 8 seconds. The length of the hose used by all was 200 feet.

The Elisha Smith filled the tank in 8 minutes 25 seconds, and threw a horizontal stream of 140 feet, and a perpendicular one of 125 feet; raised steam in 13 minutes and 51 seconds.

The Lawrence machine was withdrawn on account of breaking a small bolt soon after firing up. The proceedings then were adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

The afternoon trials commenced with that of the New Era, of Boston, which resulted as follows: Filled the tank in 7 minutes 32½ seconds; played a horizontal stream 135 feet, and a perpendicular one 90 feet; raised steam in 18 minutes 21 seconds.

The Lawrence then had a trial resulting as follows: Filled the tank in 8 minutes 35 seconds; played a horizontal stream 154½ feet, and a perpendicular one 110 feet; raised steam in 10¾ minutes.

The Seneca Falls and Baltimore Engines did not make their appearance, and another Boston Engine was not present, being detained for repairs.

The trials excited a great deal of interest, and were witnessed by thousands of people.

The steam pressure at which they commenced working was sixty pounds, and was not allowed to exceed 120 pounds while in operation.

The prizes are $500 for the best, $300 for the second best, and $200 for the third best. The awards will be made to-morrow.

After the single trials were over, all four had a grand trial, drafting and playing as long as their owners desired, and the opinion is freely expressed that the Philadelphia Engine is the best, and will undoubtedly secure the first prize.

Other trials will be made to-morrow, but not for prizes.

The awards are the gifts of the insurance companies of the city.

Military Encampment near Rondout.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 31.

The Twentieth Regiment Ulster Guards, Col. PRATT, and the Twenty-first Regiment of Dutchess and Columbia counties, Col. WAIGHT, are now encamped near this place. The Twentieth Regiment, this afternoon, was presented with a beautiful set of regimental colors by the authorities of the village of Rondout. After the presentation and appropriate addresses, the brigade was reviewed by Brig. Gen. H. A. SAMSON. To-morrow, the brigade will be reviewed and inspected by Gen. BAUCH, of the Governor's staff. Gens. WARD and BAUCH are now on the ground.

The Gold Mines in Western Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 30.

Leavenworth advices of the 29th have been received per United States Express Company to Booneville. Considerable excitement exists in Lawrence and Kansas City in consequence of recent arrivals from the gold regions of Pike's Peak, confirming the existence of ore in abundance in that locality. The company which went from Lawrence in June had met with good success. The gold found is similar to that of Fraser's River and California. Mr. RICHARDS, who arrived at Kansas City on the 28th, reports that, with very little prospecting, satisfactory amounts were obtained. Two men, with inferior implements, washed out $600 in one week in a small stream, fifty miles from Pike's Peak. A second Fraser's River excitement is apprehended.

RICH DEPOSITS OF GOLD NEAR FORT LARAMIE.

We learn from S. TENNANT, Esq., that gold has been found in large quantities, about seventy miles from Fort Laramie, in the direction of Laramie's Peak. A young gentleman, WM. BRYAN, formerly of this city, has written a letter to his father, living in Kansas, urging him to leave everything there and go to these mines. He writes that he was shown one lump that weighed four pounds, and was assured by those who made the discovery that those mines equal the richest of California placers. If these reports should be confirmed there will be no necessity for our adventurous and speculative citizens going as far as Fraser River to dig gold. Two or three weeks travel will take them to mines that have not been overrun by over thirty thousand persons before them.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

Man Beaten to Death in a Station-house.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

PATRICK HANNEGAN died in the hospital last evening, from beating inflicted on him in a station-house by a prisoner, whose name is M. QUIN, on Saturday evening. QUIN is held on a charge of manslaughter.

Sinking of the Steamer J. H. Oglesby.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The steamer *J. H. Oglesby* sunk last night near Glasgow, in the Missouri River. No lives were lost, although there was a large number of passengers on board. The boat had a full freight. The amount of the loss is not known.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 92.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at the wharf at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. All well.

More News via Plum Gut.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will find in the New York *Herald* of the 20th inst., a letter professing to be from this city, giving an account of a pretended demonstration in this place to General WALKER, of Nicaraguan notoriety. No such meeting ever took place at all; WALKER was in Atlanta but a few hours in the night-time, and but few persons outside of the Hotel knew of his being present. The *Herald* was "sold," or got its news by the Plum Gut route. I vouch for its being all a pure invention from beginning to end; and though this letter is private, my name is responsible for the statement.

I am, respectfully, J. W. D.

CHINA.

By the arrival of the *Bolussia* at this port from Southampton we are in receipt of our files of Hong Kong, Batavia and Calcutta papers to the latest dates. We add to our extended notices of events in China a few items of interest:

At Canton, says the *Friend of China*, affairs are in a most uncomfortable state. They were uncomfortable before the news of our capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho—they are more so now; for the ancient bad feeling of the rabble towards foreigners has received an impetus by a not unreasonable idea that the Emperor, after the knocks at his door, must rejoice at all that can be done in opposition to the barbarian. But, bad as things are, there is reason to fear they will yet be worse; and it is seriously incumbent on Westerns, whether visiting or residing at Canton, to exercise the utmost vigilance against surprise. Impressed with feelings of alarm at the position here indicated, the United State Consul issued the following notice nearly tare weeks ago:

"The undersigned informs American citizens resident at Canton and Whampoa that a number of braves are reported to be lurking about Canton suburbs, looking out to catch foreigners unawares and solitary,—reports which well informed Chinese do not consider entirely groundless, and call for consideration on the part of foreigners generally.

United States Consulate, Canton, May 28, 1858."

We make a point of quoting this Circular, because it stands in marked contrast with the supineness of our Government, who, though having at command, in a regularly issued Gazette, far better means for imposing caution than the Americans, have yet neglected to make intimation and persist in leaving our countrymen on Honan to the mercy of any mob that may take it into their heads to attack and plunder them. We shall be hearing of some serious catastrophe shortly, and then it will be—"Dear me—who'd have thought it."

The *North China Herald*, of June 12, says:

"We glean the following items from a letter just received from the capital, through a native channel, dated on the morning of May 20:

Current report states that the Emperor and high mandarins being ignorant of the intention of foreigners at the mouth of the Pei-ho, His Majesty had refused to accede to their proposals, and had sent the Governor-General of Chih-le to conduct preliminary negotiations with them. Of the military—upwards of 10,000 in number—which had been assembled for the defence of the entrance to the river, more than half were from Shing King, the capital of Manchuria, and the remainder were Shan-tung troops. The Mongolian Prince SENG KIH-LIN SIN has not then left the capital, it being his intention first to observe the movements of the foreigners, after which he would make arrangements for his departure. The Blanchu troops are led by four princes of the blood, but they are not men of any note. Part of the forces are mounted on camels.

The same authority says:

"We learn from a foreigner who has recently arrived from Pekin, after a residence there of seven years, that the Emperor is unable to attend to public business, being in a state of paralysis. At the time our informant left the capital, early in April, the opinion prevailed that the Tartars were determined to oppose the demands of foreigners, but the Chinese advocated concessions, and ridiculed the idea of hostile resistance. He says 100,000 men in arms can be collected in a short time in and around the capital."

The *Friend of China* learns from a correspondent that the Earl of ELGIN met H. E. *Tsemin-gak* for the first time on the afternoon of the 6th June. Little time was wasted in compliments. The Earl at once took the seat of honor, and, by a deportment described as—at the same time courtly and dignified—still cold, and by no means calculated to induce an impression that the Chinese would find him eager to listen to their overtures, and make hasty compromises.

The Baron GROS had an interview with the Commissioner the day following.

Mr. REED had accepted a passage to Tientsin in the Russian steamer *America*; the Russian and American flags waving from the same mast.

Overland Stage Travel to California.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

The Overland Mail Transportation from Missouri to California, will be commenced by BUTTERFIELD & Co. on the 15th of September, only three weeks off. The inauguration of this great work is more important than any event that has occurred in the West since the discovery of California. Its result will be to people the Plains and the Mountain Valleys that stretch across the Continent, and unite the populations of the Pacific coast and of the Mississippi Valley by one continuous settlement of hardy American settlers.

Along a line of weekly stage travel, a throng of enterprising pioneers will assuredly follow. Our stage stands will be established, and each one will be the nucleus of a village, which will gather around it small farmers, stock-growers and traders, who will live by supplying the wants of the Stage Companies, their employes and their passengers. These communities will soon be self-protecting; and they will establish a continuous belt of secure territory across the plains and mountains, sufficient to guarantee entire safety to even solitary travel along the route. In three years' time we expect to find it possible for any man to take his two-horse wagon and set off on a drive to the Rocky Mountains or to California, with as much certainty of sleeping every night under a roof, and on a bed, if he desires it, as he now has in starting on a trip to Springfield or Neosho, in Southwest Missouri.

We believe that six of the wagons, designed for use by BUTTERFIELD & Co., between St. Louis and San Francisco, have been received at their Eastern terminus. These wagons were made at Concord, N. H. They are lighter than our common stage-coaches; they have heavy canvas coverings, and are calculated to carry from eight to ten passengers. Twenty additional wagons will be completed and dispatched by the manufacturers in a few days.

Here is the true pioneer of a Pacific Railroad—a well-established stage road and settlements all the way to California.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Tiffany & CO.,**
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.
In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.
Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,
that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.
Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.
Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.
A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.
TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that, while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.
Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.
MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.
There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*
Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid, I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

☞ **A Card from Appleton, Tracy & Co.,** Manufacturers of American Watches, Waltham, Mass.:
These superior watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery, expressly designed to secure, with a low price, a fine, substantial, durable and uniformly reliable time-keeper. The movements are new in construction and are pronounced by the highest authorities to be faultless in principle and quality, and have been proved by the most exacting tests to be reliable and unfailing in action. These watches are manufactured entire from the crude materials, in a single establishment, by connected and uniform processes—the manufactory being organized upon the same system that has been adopted in the production of the unequaled American firearms, which enables us to produce a movement at one-half the price of any foreign movement of the same quality, and we guarantee the perfect performance, for ten years, of every watch manufactured by us.
All foreign watches are made by hand, the American watches being the only ones made by machinery, upon a uniform system throughout. Nearly all hand made watches are defective, and are continually getting out of order. In many parts of the country, it is impossible to find good watch repairers, and watch repairing is always uncertain and expensive. The introduction of American watches disposes of this difficulty, and country merchants, as well as watch dealers, can keep watches as a part of their miscellaneous stock, and thus supply their customers with a new staple, which may be used as any other article, without mystery or humbug. Sold by the trade generally, and by
ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents,
No. 15 Maiden-lane, New-York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.
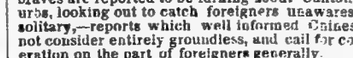
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,** with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c,
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines** No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.**
Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer, Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
About 800 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers**
AND
IMPORTERS
OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
KELTY & FERGUSON
No. 294 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.,
Have an
UNRIVALED STOCK
OF
WINDOW SHADES
Of their own manufacture.
Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French Damasks, Satin Delaines Cornices, &c., at Low Prices. No. 294 Broadway.

☞ **Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.**
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Fall Fashions.**
FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON.
R. T. WILDE will exhibit to the trade on Thursday, Sept. 2, the latest styles in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general.
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Satins,**
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES,
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co's**
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 489 Broadway.

☞ **The Test.**—Next to the head the feet are really the most important in their influence upon the health and comfort of man. Consequently every one should take care in providing for his or her feet, that the articles not only appear to be what they want, but actually are so. Now CANTRELL'S Boots and Shoes are always just the thing they are represented to be—he won't have a poor article in his store. No 813 Broadway, and his assortment is perfect, ranging from a slipper to a heavy hunting-boot.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Sterling Silver,**
... Chasers, Pitchers, Trays, &c., and a great ...
... Suitable for Weddings and Parties at ...

☞ **Torrey Patent Door Spring.**—A simple, neat and effectual arrangement, not only to close the door, but also to hold it open; the power can be nicely graduated, or instantly detached, if necessary. The trade supplied. E. P. TORREY,
Manufacturer and Patentee,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CAMP—BECHSTEIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. A. Lewis Camp and Miss ANTOINETTE BECHSTEIN, all of this City.

DIED.

SUTTON.—In this City, on third day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, of congestion of the lungs, MARY R., wife of THO. U. Sutton.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on fifth day (Thursday) next, at Friends' Meeting house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 30, CAROLINE BUCKLE, wife of Henry W. T. Mall, and daughter of the late William Wyman, in the 46th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday, Sept 2, at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

RENEGGER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 30, SUSAN RENEGGER in the 23d year of her age.
The friends of the family and those of her son Francis are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her sister Mrs. Jones, No. 58 this day, (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely.

REGGIO.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 31, at No. 61 West 10 h st., Mr. PIERRE T. REGGIO, of Smyrna, of disease of the heart, aged 26 years.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 2d inst., at St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will then be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

COCKEFAIR.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 30 of consumption, JOSEPHINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Isaac Cockefair, Esq., aged 21 years, 1 month and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, G. B. Gurley, No. 764 h st., on Thursday afternoon Sept 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, HENRY RAYMOND, only child of Fenley W. and Mary E. Tapp, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 47 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday Aug 31, of consumption, O LOUISE, widow of Samuel Smith, and eldest daughter of the late Eli Traver, in the 36th year of her age.
The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 146 South 3d st., Williamsburg. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

ANDERSON.—At Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 30, SARAH LOUISE, eldest daughter of G. Myers Anderson, of Hackensack, N. J., in the 7th year of her age.

MORRIS.—At Newark N. J., on Sunday, Aug 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRIS, widow of John Morris, deceased, in the 87th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Washington st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WATT.—At Belleville, Austin Co., Texas, on Friday, Aug 6, PHEBE, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Watt, of New-York.

BUILDING HARDWARE.
LOCKS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
PORCELAIN KNOBS.
PLATED KNOBS.
MORTISE BOLTS.
NIGHT-LATCHES.
SASH FASTENINGS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Agents for BROWN'S PATENT BOLTS, the cheapest and neatest article in the market.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.,
New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Strangers in the City who are about purchasing CLOTHING for themselves or boys, are invited to examine our very large assortment before purchasing.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
between Canal and Grand sts.

THE COLORED ILLUMINATION LANTERNS.
Buyers must send for their supply early this morning, otherwise their orders cannot be filled.
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.
$10 per hundred, $6 for fifty, $3 for twenty-five.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 38 Carmine st.,
between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

SALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
And GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at less than usual prices. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Favorable inducements offered to Wholesale Cash buyers.

TO MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND ENGLISH RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK—Who are desirous to avail themselves of invitation to attend divine service in Trinity Church and join in the procession for the celebration, are requested to meet at the office of ROBERT BAGE, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st., at 9½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY NEXT.
J. C. BEALES, President St. George's Society.

PRIZE MEDAL AT THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
This Starch for cheapness, strength, purity of color and for giving a clear elastic finish to linen surpasses any other article. Every family should use it. To be had from all grocers and druggists.

A FINE ENGRAVING
of
THE TIPPECANOE LOG CABIN,
as
It appeared in 1840,
from
A Sketch by Banvard, the Artist,
will be
Published on Thursday next
in
THE NEW-YORK SUN.
This engraving is the only correct representation of the original LOG CABIN as it appeared before being destroyed by fire.
A History of the Cabin, how General Harrison came in possession of it, together with other interesting matters connected with it will accompany the engraving in the SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE,
AND DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE,
THE TWO GREAT BLESSINGS OF THE AGE.
The Cable joins two continents in one—the Salve, by the same mysterious power, shivers the shafts of death, and sets his contemplated victim free. The echo of this rolls in from all around—Send me a box by mail! Send me a box by mail! Yes, quick as can be folded. All orders promptly supplied by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., at 25 cents a box.

THE CABLE, THE CABLE.
New three dollar subscribers to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* will receive as a premium two FEET OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE, with certificates of Cyrus W. Field and Tiffany & Co., accompanying each piece. The October number to be published soon, contains a biography and fine steel engraving of CYRUS W. FIELD. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher.
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., N. Y.

ATLANTIC CABLE.
A supply of the real Atlantic Cable, in various styles of mounting by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., will be for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON, corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., on and after the 1st of September.
Each specimen will have a certificate from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., that it is genuine.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of this Association, held in the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening, 31st ult., it was unanimously
Resolved, That the members of the Association participate in the celebration of the day, by taking the place assigned them in the procession.
In accordance therewith, the members are requested to meet at the corner of Beaver and Broad sts. at 1½ o'clock, THIS DAY, where badges will be provided.
WALTER S. COON, Recording Secretary.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Society will assemble at the office of the Secretary, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 1, and thence proceed to their position in the line of the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration in Broad-st. Natives of Scotland, or their descendants, are respectfully invited to join the Society. Punctual attendance is expected.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE NUPTIALS of the two greatest nations of the earth, America and England, England and America. No. 343 8th av. will be illuminated TO-NIGHT, exhibiting appropriate transparencies, designed for the occasion by Shirney, and executed by Frelick, the celebrated landscape painter. Go and see.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE IS NO cureall, but it will annihilate all nervous affections. For proof ask J. S. Lawrence, No. 344 7th-av.; Mrs. Bolus, No. 66 Canon-st.; M. Asten, 85th st. and 3d-av.; W. C. Hornfayer, No. 34 Wall-st., and others. Epilepsy, extreme exhaustion of the system, delirium tremens, neuralgia, gravel, anaphrodisia, &c., fly before it. JOHN PYNE & CO., Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and all druggists. $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
IN
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST.
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
TO THE
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
They are now making of the following goods.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
GRO DE RHINES,
ARMURES,
POPLINS,
VELVETS.
SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES
Of the choicest and most elegant styles.
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERE DE ECOSSE,
MEBINOS,
AMELINES,
GROS D'OBIE PRINTS,
VALENCIAS.

ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.
PLAIN MERINOS,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
SATIN DE CHINES,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
AMELINES,
MOHAIRS,
1,000 PIECES SAXONY PLAIDS,
At the lowest prices ever known.
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Especial attention is invited to the following departments, in which will be found as full and complete an assortment as is kept by houses exclusively in those articles:
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
Prices as Low, and Terms as Liberal as those of any House in the Trade.

THE CABLE ACROSS NASSAU-STREET.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
At ACKERMAN & MILLER'S old paint shop No. 161—next to the *Herald* office.
PREPARE FOR THE COMING
PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION.
FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
&c., &c., &c.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 297 Broadway.
Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Invite the attention of the jobbing trade
To their new styles of
CRAVATS, SCARFS AND TIES;
Also, Suspenders, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
Also, sole agents for one of the largest English manufacturers of tubular and ribbon ties. We are enabled to offer inducements in these goods unequalled in the City.

WATCHES. WATCHES.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past twenty years, is selling gold and silver watches of all descriptions at retail at less than usual prices. A written guarantee is given with every watch. Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner at less than usual prices. GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Refer to.....Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.

ATLANTIC CABLE CHARMS.—WILLIAM S. TARBELL, No. 396 Broadway, will offer during this week a variety of Gold and Silver mounted chain ornaments, from Cable procured in person on board the United States steamer *Niagara*.

LIFE IN THE COUN

TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

The Committee of the Common Council on the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable announce the following as the Programme to be observed on the 1st of September.

TRINITY CHURCH.—A solemn service will be held at Trinity Church at 10 o'clock A. M. The Common Council, Heads of Departments and invited guests will leave the City Hall in a body at 9½ o'clock A. M.

At 1½ o'clock the *Niagara* will arrive off the Battery, which will be announced by a salvo of 100 guns, and CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara*, the *Gorgon* and the *Indus* will be received by the City Authorities.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the procession will move in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

Detachment of Policemen.
Troop of Cavalry as Escort to the Grand Marshal.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES YATES.
Grand Marshal.

SPECIAL AIDS TO THE GRAND MARSHAL:
Gen. WM. L. MORRIS, Gen. PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
Capt JOHN CALHOUN, U.S N., Col. THOS. F. PEERS,
Col. HENRY P. MARTIN, Col. EDWARD SATTERLEE,
Maj. GEO. E. BALDWIN, Maj. SAM M. ALFORD,
JOHN B. RICE, Esq., AMBROSE K. STRIKER, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.

Troop of Cavalry.
First Division of New-York State Militia,
Commanded by
MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
Division Staff.
FIRST BRIGADE,
Commanded by
Brigadier-General Charles B. Spicer.
Brigade Staff.
1st Regiment.....Col. Abram S Vosburg.
2d Regiment.....Col. Henry Robinson
3d Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Spencer H. Smith.
5th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. William Menck.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Col. Edward Hincken.
Brigade Staff.
8th Regiment.....Col. Christian Schwarzwaelder.
6th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Samuel K. Zook.
4th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col Daniel W. Teller.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brig.-Gen. William Hall.
Brigade Staff.
7th Regiment.....Col. Abram Duryee.
8th Regiment.....Col George Lyons.
69th Regiment.....Col Eugene Legal.
FOURTH BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brigadier-General John Ewen.
Brigade Staff.
30th Regiment.....Col. William Halsey,
28th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Weeks.
69th Regiment.....Col. James R. Ryan.
13th Regiment.....Col. Homer Bostwick.

SECOND DIVISION.

Under the direction of
COLONEL JOSEPH C PINCKNEY,
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
Assisted by
Colonel Moses E. Crasto and Rufus E. Crane, Esq., Aids,
Consisting of
I.
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Common Council.
II.
Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, in carriages, two abreast.
III.
Chairman of Committee, with the Mayor of New-York and CYRUS W. Field, Esq.,
in a carriage drawn by four horses.
IV.
Capt. W. L. Hudson, of the *Niagara*. Captain Preedy, of the *Agamemnon*. Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen—in carriage drawn by four horses.
V.
Capt Dayman, of the *Gorgon*. Mr. Wm. E. Everett, Engineer. Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen and Alderman James Davis—in carriage drawn
by four horses.
VI.
Orator of the Day
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ESQ.
Peter Cooper, Esq., representative of the Telegraph Company, and the officiating Clergy—in carriage
drawn by four horses.
VII.
Lord Napier, Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., and Most Rev. John Hughes—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VIII.
Officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, in carriages two abreast.
IX
Officers of the New-York, Newfoundland and Atlantic Telegraph Company—in carriages two abreast.
X.
Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Clerks of the Board of Councilmen—in carriages.
XI.
Common Council of the City of New-York—in carriages two abreast.
XII.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn
XIII.
The Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City and Harsimus.
XIV.
The Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City and Hoboken.
XV.
The Heads of Departments of the City Government.
XVI.
The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York and his Deputies.
XVII.
County Clerk, Register and Surrogate.
XVIII.
The Coroners of the City and County of New-York.
XIX.
The Board of Supervisors.
XX.
The Governors of the Alms-house.
XXI.
The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
XXII.
The Central Park Commissioners.
XXIII.
The Commissioners of Emigration and Tax Commissioners
XXIV.
The President of the United States.
XXV.
The Heads of the Federal Departments.
XXVI.
The Governor of the State of New-York and Suite.
XXVII.
The Heads of the State Departments.
XXVIII.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
XXIX.
Members of the Society of the Cincinnati.
XXX.
Members of Congress, and the State Legislature.
XXXI.
Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*.
XXXII.
Car of the American Express Company, with section of the Cable, drawn by ten horses, followed by the crew of the United States steamship *Niagara*, carrying Cable, escorted by
a Company of Infantry.
XXXIII
Car of Adams Express Company, with section of Ocean and Land Cable, drawn
by ten horses.
XXXIV.
Printing Press, and Typographical Society.

THIRD DIVISION.

Under the direction of
LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Major S. R. Pinckney and R. H. Shannon, Esq., Aids.
I.
Foreign Consuls.
II.
Officers of Telegraph Companies.
III.
Militia Officers off duty.
IV.
The Reverend the Clergy.
V.
Judges and Officers of the Courts.
Members of the Bar.
VII.
American Geographical and Statistical Society.
VIII.
Chancellors, Professors and Students of the University.
IX.
President, Professors and Students of Columbia College.
X.
Chamber of Commerce.
XI.
Corn Exchange.
XII.
Scientific Societies.
XIII.
Mercantile Library Association.
XIV.
Members of various Societies for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

FOURTH DIVISION.

under the direction of
GENERAL LUCIUS PITKIN,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
assisted by
Major W. W. Leland and J. W. Downing, Esq., Aids.
I.
Veterans "1812," escorted by Second Company Washington Continental Guards.
II.
St. Nicholas Society.
III.
St. George's Society.
IV.
St. Andrew's Society.
V.
St. David's Society.
VI.
Friendly Sons of St Patrick.
VII.
German Benevolent Society.
VIII
Union Brotherhood Society.
IX
Italian Benevolent Society.
X.
Union and Benevolent Society.
XI
Italian Union and Brotherhood.
XII.
Foreign Residents.

FIFTH DIVISION,

under the direction of
COLONEL JOHN W STILES,
Aid to the Grand Marshal assisted by H. E. Phelps, Esq., and A. H. Van Pelt, Esq., Aids.
Firemen of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey Cities.
II.
Young Men's National American Union Club.
III.
Cambrian National Standing Committee.
IV.
Residents of Staten Island. (North shore.)
V
New-York Caledonia Club.
VI.
Cadets of Temperance.
VII.
New-York Florence Association.
VIII.
Gambrinis Humoristic Society.
IX
Workingmen's Clubs.
X
Deputation of pupils from Randall's Island.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Under the direction of
COLONEL THOMAS F. DEVOE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. Samuel P. Patterson and Mr. D. J. Levy, Aids.
I.
American Institute.
II.
Mechanics' Institute.
III.
Officers of the United States Government.
IV.
American Telegraph Company, with Hughes' Printing Instrument.
V.
Inventors of Sewing Machines.
VI.
Sewing Machines on a Car, and Operatives at Work.
VII
Piano-Forte Makers.
VIII
Piano Fortes, on Truck, with Performers.
IX.
Sewing-Machines on a Car, with Operatives at Work.
X
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.
XI
Glass Stainers, Operators at Work.
XII.
Model of United States steam Frigate *Niagara*.
XIII.
Manufacturing Stationers.
XIV
Daguerreotype and Photographic Artists.
XV.
Envelope Manufacturers.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Under the Direction of
ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, ESQUIRE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. John T. Ogden, Aid.
I.
New-York Turn-Verein.
II.
Allgemeine Sangerbund.
III.
Independent Singing Society.
IV.
Columbia Song Society.
V.
Krakehlia Dramatic Society.
Printing Card Press.
VII.
Cavalcade of Equestrians, Institute of Williamsburg.

EIGHTH DIVISION,

Under the Direction of
GEN. RENKY STORMS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
John Benson, Esq. Aid.
I.
Butchers of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
II.
Agricultural interest—specimens of cattle, horses, &c.
III.
Workingmen's Association.
IV.
Palace Garden Delegation.
V.
'Longaboremen's Society.

NINTH DIVISION.

Under the direction of
Captain G. S Mott.
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
Assisted by
Lieut. McIntosh and D. W. C. Rice, Esq., Aids.
I.
Cartmen of the City of New York.
II.
Milkmen of the City of New-York,
III.
Moulding and Planing Mill.
IV.
The Brewers, (with horses and wagons.)
Electric Oil Charger.
VI
E. Clampsus Vitus.
VII.
Coal Dealers, with specimens of American Coal.
VIII.
Gas Generating and Cooking Range Co.
IX.
Camphene and Alcohol Distillers.
X.
Steam Carriage.
XI.
Street Sweeping Machines.
XII.
Croton and Metrocolitan Flour Mills.
XIII.
Printing Ink Manufacturers.
XIV.
Coopers.
XV.
Fire proof Safe Manufacturers.
XVI.
Platform Scale Manufacturers.
XVII.
Gutta-Percha Life Boat Manufacturers.
XVIII.
Atlantic Cable Soquet Perfumers,
XIX
Patent Bread and Biscuit Machines.
XX.
Sewing-Machine Express.
XXI
Citizens generally.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

The several Divisions will form as follows, at 1 o'clock *precisely*.

FIRST DIVISION—The Military—on the Battery.
SECOND DIVISION—In Greenwich-st., right on Battery-place.
THIRD DIVISION—In Beaver-st., right on Broadway.
FOURTH DIVISION—Up Broad st., right on Beaver.
FIFTH DIVISION—In Cedar-st., west of and right on Broadway.
SIXTH DIVISION—In Liberty-st., west of and right on Broadway.
SEVENTH DIVISION—In Dey-st., right on Broadway.
EIGHTH DIVISION—In John-st., right on Broadway.
NINTH DIVISION—Beekman-st., right on Park-row.

The civic portion of the procession will march six abreast.

The procession will move at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

THE LINE OF MARCH

will be as follows:

Up Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park—passing the City Hall—thence through the west gate of the Park into Broadway, up Broadway to the 5th-av., up 5th-av. to 42d-st., through 42d st. to the north entrance to the Crystal Palace.

The several divisions will be dismissed after passing the Crystal Palace.

The societies, trades and others, composing the several divisions, will report at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on the ground designated for the formation of such division, respectively, to the Chief of Division to which they have been assigned.

The SPECIAL AIDS will assemble at the quarters of the Grand Marshal, No 2 East 33d-st., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Marshals of Divisions will make their reports to the Grand Marshal at Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, immediately after 1 o'clock, P. M.

Divisions not in readiness to take the place assigned them in column when the left of the preceding division shall have passed, will take position in the rear of the eighth, or last division.

No political devices will be allowed in the procession.

CHARLES YATES, Grand Marshal.

As the procession reaches the Palace, the several divisions will enter by the 42d-st. door.

The doors of the 6th-av. entrance will be opened at 2 P. M. for the admission of all persons having Green Tickets, and the White Tickets to the galleries will enter on 40th-st.

The exercises will commence at 4½ P. M., and be as follows:

The New-York Harmonic and other vocal Societies will sing Handel's "Achieved is the Glorious Work."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Adams.

The Harmonic Society will sing an ode written expressly for this occasion by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

Presentation to C. W. Field by His Honor the Mayor, Daniel F Tiemann.

Music by the Band.

Presentation to Captain Preedy, of the *Agamemnon*, by the President of the Board of Aldermen, John Clancy, Esq.

Music by the Band—"God save the Queen"

Presentation to Captain Hudson, of the *Niagara*, by the President of the Board of Councilmen, Charles H. Haswell, Esq.

Music by the Band—"Hail Columbia."

Address to Captains Dayman, Aldham, and Otter, and presentation to Captain Dayman by the Chairman of Committee on Celebration, Alderman Thomas McSpedon.

Music by the Band.

Presentation to Wm. E. Everett and Mr. Woodhouse by Councilman Henry Arcularius.

Music by the Band.

Address to the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by Alderman James W. Davis.

Ode by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—"God save the Queen."

Oration on History of the Telegraph Companies, by David Dudley Field, Esq.

Vocal Music, "Hallelujah Chorus."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Nott.

Vocal Music, "Old Hundred."

Benediction by Doctor Field.

On the completion of the ceremonies, the authorities of the City and their guests will be escorted by the Firemen and other civic bodies in torchlight procession to the City Hall, in the following order:

GRAND ILLUMINATED PARADE

OF THE
NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT
On the Evening of
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.
In commemoration of the successful laying of the ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Companies will meet and form at 7 o'clock P. M., (dressed in fire cap, red shirt and black pants,) on 5th-av., right resting on 44th-st.

On the completion of the ceremonies by the authorities at the Crystal Palace, the line will march, four abreast, down 42d-st. to 6th-av., receiving the City Authorities and Guests, and continue down Broadway, marching around the Equestrian Statue of Washington; continuing through Broadway to the Park; passing through the Park to the eastern entrance, where the Parade will be considered as dismissed, and officers will take their fire apparatus to their respective locations as expeditiously as possible.

In the event of an alarm of fire occurring during the ceremonies by the Department, companies will retain their position until the Engineer of their respective divisions shall designate such companies as they may wish to send.

The illumination of the line will not commence until it reaches the statue of Washington, on the march down Broadway.

Chief HARRY HOWARD, Grand Marshal.
Assistant-Engineers John A. Cregier and John Baulch, Special Aids.

The line will form and march in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer John Decker, Marshal.
The Veteran Association of Exempt Firemen.
Exempt Engine Company.
Ex-Chief and Ex-Assistant Engineers.
Board of Fire Commissioners
Officers and Trustees of New-York Fire Department Fund.
Dodworth's renowned Cornet Band of forty pieces.
Fire Department Banner, in charge of
Marion Engine Company, No 9.
Friendship Hook and Ladder Company, No. 12.
Hudson Engine Company, No. 1.
Knickerbocker Hose Company, No. 2.
Independent Hose Company, No. 3.
Whitworth's Band.
Eagle Hose Company, No. 1.
Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2.
Marion Hose Company, No. 4
Protection Engine Company No. 5
Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Assistant-Engineer Peter N. Cornwell, Marshal.
Band.
Niagara Engine Company No. 6.
Croton Hose Company No. 6.
Lexington Engine Company No. 7.
City Hose Company No. 8
Columbian Hose Company No 9.
Patterson Band.
Ringgold Hose Company No. 7.
Water Witch Engine Company No. 18.
Liberty Hose Company No. 19.
Chelsea Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Seventy-first Regiment Drum Corps.
New-York Hose Company No. 5.

THIRD DIVISION.

Assistant-Engineer Elisha Kingsland, Marshal.
Robertson's Band.
Americus Engine Company No. 6.
Gulick Hose Company No. 11.
East River Engine Company No. 17.
Jackson Hose Company No. 13.
Excelsior Hose Company No. 14.
Bedlow's Island Band.
Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.
Tompkins Hose Company No. 16.
Union Engine Company No. 18.
Phenix Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Clinton Hose Company No. 17.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer W. T. Mawbey, Marshal.
Fort Schuyler Band.
Manhattan Engine Company No. 8.
Franklin Hose Company No. 18.
American Hose Company No. 12.
Phenix Hose Company No. 22.
Eagle Engine Company No. 13.
Humane Hose Company No. 20.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Band.
Washington Engine Company No. 20.
Hudson Hose Company No. 21.
United States Hose Company No. 23.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer Timothy L. West, Marshal.
Shelton's Band.
Oceanus Engine Company No. 11,
Perry Hose Company No. 28,
National Hose Company No. 24.
Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.
Jackson Engine Company No. 24.
Band.
Fulton Engine Company No. 21.
United States Hose Company No. 25.
Cataract Engine Company No. 25.
Rutgers Hose Company No. 26.
Jefferson Engine Company No. 26.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer James F. Wenman, Marshal.
Stewart's Band.
Columbian Engine Company No. 14.
Neptune Hose Company No. 27.
Metamora Hose Company No. 29.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.
Guardian Engine Company No. 29.
Band.
Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 12.
Laurel Hose Company No. 30.
Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.
Index Hose Company No. 32.
Black Joke Engine Company No. 33.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer Edward W. Jacobs, Marshal.
Governor's Guard Band.
Amity Hose Company No. 36.
Warren Hose Company No. 33.
Lafayette Hose Company No. 34.
Howard Engine Company No. 34.
Castle's Band.
Chatham Engine Company No. 15.
Columbus Engine Company No. 35.
Empire Band.
Baltic Hose Company No. 35.
Empire Hook and Ladder company No. 8.
Equitable Engine Company No. 36.
Empire Hose Company No. 40.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Assistant-Engineer G. Joseph Ruch, Marshal.
Wallace's Band.
Southwark Engine Company No. 38,
Naiad Hose Company No. 53.
Tradesmen Engine Company No. 37.
Madison Hose Company No. 37.
Lady Washington Engine Company No. 40.
Band.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 9.
Metropolitan Hose Company No. 39.
Manhattan Engine Company No. 43.
Pioneer Hose Company No. 43.

NINTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer John Brice, Marshal.
Fifty-fifth Regiment Band.
Empire Engine Company No. 42.
Mazeppa Hose Company No. 42.
Narragansett Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.
Franklin Engine Company No. 39.
Washington Brass Band.
Washington Irving Hose Company No. 44.
Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company No. 11.
Excelsior Band.
Valley Forge Hose Company No. 46.
Mechanics' Hose Company No. 47.
Mazeppa Engine Company No. 48

TENTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer Daniel Donnovan, Marshal.
Rhonck's Band.
Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13.
Americus Hose Company No. 48.
Pocahontas Engine Company No. 49.
Relief Hose Company No. 51.
Sixty ninth Regiment Drum Corps.
Hope Hose Company No. 50.
Band.
Aurora Engine Company No. 45.
Eureka Hose Company No. 54.
Lone Star Engine Company No. 50.
Undine Hose Company No. 52.
Columbian Hook and Ladder Company No. 14.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer W. Hackett, Marshal.
Dodsworth's Second Band.
Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15.
Harry Howard Hose Company No. 55.
Mutual Engine Company No. 51.
Nassau Hose Company No. 56.
Paulding Hose Company No. 57.
New-Jersey Brass Band.
M. T Brennan Hose Company No. 60.
Forrest Hose Company No. 58
Ion Hose Company No. 59,
Zephyr Hose Company No. 61.
Minute Hose Company No. 62.
North Carolina Band.
Firemen from United States steam frigate *Niagara*.

The several Divisions will assemble as follows:
First Division on 5th av., right on 40th-st.
Second Division on 5th-av., right on 37th-st.
Third Division on 5th-av., right on 34th-st
Fourth Division on 5th-av., right on 31st-st.
Fifth Division on 5th-av., right on 28th-st.
Sixth Division on 5th-av., right on 25th-st.
Seventh Division on 5th-av., right on 22d-st.
Eighth Division on 5th-av., right on 19th-st.
Ninth Division on 5th-av., right on 16th st.
Tenth Division on 5th av., right on 13th-st.
Eleventh Division on 5th-av., right on 10th-st.

No boys will be allowed to carry torches, fireworks, or take any part whatever in the parade.

The firemen of the various Fire Companies throughout the City and County of New-York are hereby ordered to take their spare hose from their hose racks, and reel them on tenders, to be kept in the house on the night of the procession; and those who have no tenders will coil the hose and place it near the front doors, in order that the Police and other citizens may have free access to the houses in case of fire, (and more particularly in the lower part of the City.) The Foremen of Companies will leave a key at the Station-house of the Ward in which his apparatus is located for that night. By order,

HARRY HOWARD, Grand Marshal.

On the arrival at the City Hall, the ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of fireworks by Mr. C. W. Lillienthal.

THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman,
JOHN LYNES,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE,
JAMES OWENS,
THOMAS A. DUNN,
ANDREW MULLIGAN,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
GEORGE ROSS,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
Members of the Joint Committee.

C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS

ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

In front of the City Hall, exhibited by G. A. Lillienthal, it being his first public display:

REVOLVING GLOBE.
POLKA QUADRILLE.
SATURN AND HIS SATELITES.
COMPOUND SAXON WHEEL
GRAND FINALE PIECE IN TWO DIVISIONS.

The first representing the steamers *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, both starting from the rendezvous in mid-ocean; and the second division representing the rejoicing of each State in the Union at the successful completion of the telegraphic bond between the two greatest countries on the globe.

In order to give the public as good a view as possible, duplicates will be fired of the above pieces, with the exception of the globe and finale piece.

In consequence of the danger of firing from the roof of the City Hall, a stand will be erected on each side for the firing of Rockets, Shells, Batteries, Colored Illuminations, &c., at intervals throughout the evening.

The grand original finale will cover the entire front of the Hall; on each side will be placed a steamer, and in the centre of the building an entablature with an appropriate motto supported by columns embellished with stars, representing the States of the Union; the whole surmounted with an allegorical representation of the bond of unity between the two nations. It is the largest piece of pyrotechnic art ever projected, the outlines of the different parts being artistically carried out in detail.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The members of this Society, and such other musical associations as intend uniting with them on the occasion of the Celebration at the Crystal Palace are hereby notified to assemble at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Railroad Hall, corner 6th av. and 44th-st.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—AUG 31, 1858.—The Executive Committee of this Association having been informed by written notice from the Chief Engineer, that no carriages, or other vehicles than fire apparatus, will appear in the line of the Torch Light Procession, on the evening of Sept. 1, have requested me to notify the members of this regulation, that they may govern themselves accordingly, as the usual custom of arranging for carriages is consequently dispensed with, and that no meeting will be organized on that occasion.

P. W. ENGS, President.

EXEMPT ENGINE COMPANY.—THE MEMbers of this Company are requested to assemble at the Engine House, Centre-st., with fire cap, red shirt, black cravat, black pants and belt, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 5 o'clock, preparatory to joining in the torch-light procession of the Fire Department.

ZOPHAR MILLS, Foreman.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION. HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL, NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1858.

At a meeting of the Grand Marshal and his Aids of the "Atlantic Telegraph Celebration," held this evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. for their liberal and valuable presents of Batons made from the genuine "Atlantic Cable," to be used at the celebration on Sept. 1.

It was also

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the resolution to Messrs Tiffany & Co., and to cause the same to be published in the City papers

H. P. HUBBELL, Secretary to the Grand Marshal.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CELEbration of laying the Atlantic Cable, the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will be closed today, Sept. 1.

ANY LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHing to adopt a fine healthy male child, ten weeks old, whose mother will give up all claims, will address M. M., Chatham-square Post-Office, this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth; is well acquainted with the sea and would travel with a family. South preferred if possible She can give the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a permanent situation to do up-stairs work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family in the city, or would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, jellies, &c., &c.; the other as second cook; fully understands her business. Both would prefer a hotel, or large boarding house. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference Call for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent person, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamber-work. Best City reference. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 32 East 32d st. first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and would not object to the country. Is a first-rate baker. Best of reference from last place. Address COOK, No. 10 Amity-place, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that situation for the last 12 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 882½ Broadway, at the Lady's Depository.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook and good washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 230 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 248 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced cook; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of dessert. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 27 3d-av., near 9th st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the housework of a small family; will be found willing to be useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 17½ 3d-av., in the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has no friends in this country, and is tidy and neat. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; is an excellent bread maker. Can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 31st st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to cook, wash and iron; is not afraid to work. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., for two days.

A LADY TEACHER GOING SOUTH, DEsires some agency or commission which will enable her to pay traveling expenses. Unexceptionable references. Address for three days Miss E. WALLACE, No. 6 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART MARried man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is 12 years in this country; or would take a place on shares, convenient to some city. Can be seen at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; has no objection to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country: the best of references. Can be seen for two days by addressing COACHMAN, Box 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN, FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, desires employment in some light business; is capacitated to act as agent or superintendent, having had large business experience; salary easily adjusted. Can give best of City reference as to character. Address A. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-TWO years of age a situation, as clerk in the upholstery goods; has been at the business for six years, and would accept of low pay; has no objections to go to the country or the Western States. Good references given. Address a line to C. OSBORN, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Address T. M., box No. 118, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUation in a private family in any part of the Union, in the following capacity: Gardener, coachman, &c.; understands the care of horses and cows; wages moderate. Address Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent and industrious man; has good recommendations from his former employers, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address JOHN, No. 100 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; is sober, and can give good recommendation from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 127 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands the business in all its branches, also of good habits with good recommendation. Address F. E. P., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNting-room, by a young man, 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing, L. I.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH 5 YEARS' experience in and around this city, desires an engagement. He teaches Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French and German. Is well versed in History and the Belles Letters, and deemed to excel in teaching English composition. Understands Law and Double entry Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION.—A GENtleman competent to teach the English, Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, wishes an engagement as (resident or daily) teacher of all or any of the above branches, in a school, seminary or private family; has no objection to go South. Address immediately, HORACE, Union-square Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the Highlands of the Hudson, would like to receive into their family some young lady of refinement for the ensuing three months (or longer) to give lessons on the Piano and in French, as compensation for board. Address FARMER, box No. 2,957 Post-Office, New-York City.

A SITUATION AS DAILY GOVERNESS is desired by a young widow lady of the highest respectability to teach a family of children the first branches of English, French and Music; would devote five hours a day to their instruction. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,633 Post-Office.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS ARE SERVED at the Protective and Detective Agency, No. 348 Broadway, on terms which ensure satisfaction to all parties. Such as have not been suited heretofore are invited to patronize us. VINCHELL, WILLIS & CO. 3

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the higher English branches, French, drawing and the rudiments of music, desires a situation in a school or family; good references given. Address, for three days, R. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WITH unexceptionable testimonials, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address VIRGIL, No. 66 Houston-st., New York.

HELP WANTED

FORWARDER AND FINISHER WANTED —On first class job blank book work. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Francaise en Suisse. S'adresser a No 82 avenue 5me entre 9 et 10 heures de matin.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENing, June 26, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, on the Fulton Ferry, a LEATHER-COVERED MASONIC MINUTE-BOOK. Any person finding the same, by leaving it at the Brooklyn Fulton Ferry office, will receive the above reward.

STOLEN—AUGUST 17, FROM THE HOUSE NO. 26 Rivington-st., BANK BOOK on the Greenwich Savings' Bank. The finder will please return the same to the owner, NEIL CAMPBELL, No 26 Rivington-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. F. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMercy-Park, East 20th st., third door from Ashav., Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool hill and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERsons can find the best of accommodations in the boarding department of Dr. TAYLOR'S Institution, No. 67 West 30th-st. The house has been thoroughly refitted and is now in perfect order; has gymnasium, bowling alley, swimming and other baths free to boarders. The tables are unexceptionable and adapted to all.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET PRIVATE FAMily have a very desirable and pleasant large room, unfurnished, with bedroom attached, on the second floor, which they would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; location in 29th-st., near 6th-av. For particulars, address KING, Box No. 134, *Times* Office.

BOARDING, WITH PARLOR AND BEDroom, wanted by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, residing in a first-class house, not above 23d-st.; price $30 per month. References exchanged. Address O. M. J., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON MURRAY-HILL.—TO LET, with or without board, a suite of rooms in a first-class house, near 5th-av. Also, a suite of rooms furnished, to married or single parties. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 137 16th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., nicely furnished rooms, in suites or separately, suitable for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 East 10th-st. The house is most pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, two front rooms.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD AT NO. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow st. A front first-floor parlor, and side room attached, warmed by a furnace. Also, double and single rooms for gentlemen. The house within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Has modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, for two boys, age 13 and 14, location up town. A pious family preferred. Address HOME, Box No. 170, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO PARTIES HAVING MORE HOUSE ROOM THAN THEY NEED.—A gentleman and wife, with two children, would like to procure board in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th streets; an entire second floor preferred; the gentleman dining down town except on the Sabbath. Address, with real name, E. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office. Parties of the first respectability only need answer.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Families wishing to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter will find very desirable apartments with full board, which can be had immediately on application as above. The house and location are equal in every respect to any in the City.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas-fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 31st-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will rent two very desirable ones at a moderate price to single gentlemen. Partial board given if desired. References required. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a quiet family; rooms on the second floor, and the house very pleasantly situated on Brooklyn Heights. Call at No. 263 Hicks-st.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND OTHER rooms to let, with or without board, in the modern-built private house, No. 121 Varick-st., at prices to suit the times.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND pleasant rooms and board in a small private family. Location desirable, and accessible to both cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—FURnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Apply at No. 72 3d-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL OR PARtial board, at No. 863 Broadway, near Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs. KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily, by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River, at 3¼ o'clock, P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st.; E. S. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st.; J. S. Schultz, No. 37 Ferry-st., New-York. Terms made known on application to Mrs. HULL, as above.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J., landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board, for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVEBACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL BEDROOM with large closet, can be had with board in a private family, for the month of September or longer. Apply at Greenburg House, Dobb's Ferry, (Hudson River.)

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about a quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of F. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ALL THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY.—We manufacture an article which is light and easily carried. All that is necessary to sell it, is to show it, required in every family, and readily sold to merchants and house-keepers. Peddlers and all others whose business requires them to travel, can do well with this article, as it is small, takes but little room, does not interfere with other goods and meets with a ready sale. Our Agents make from four to six dollars a day profit. Any person sending us 25 cents in money, or eight three cent postage stamps, will receive a sample of the article by mail, with full description, postage paid, and all necessary information. Five to ten dollars is sufficient capital. This is no humbug or catch-penny speculation. Address VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE.—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situated 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

$2,000.—A STAPLE MANUFACTURING business with good connection, together with lease for a term of years, of very desirable premises, including dwelling, office and workroom, for sale for the above amount; one of the concern will take an interest if desired, or will remain with the purchaser for a time to introduce him to customers, &c. Address W. M. S., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a retail hardware store in one of the best locations in the City is offered at a great reduction for cash. To a young man who has from $4,000 to $6,000 and wishes to commence business, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Address M., Box No. 110 *Times* office, with name, &c.

$2,000, OR $3,000 WANTED—BY A young man engaged in the manufacture of a new and useful article, a partner (either silent or active) with the above amount. This is a rare chance for a young man to commence business. Address, with real name, C. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

$50,000.—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with the above amount, to engage in the leather business. A rare chance for an investment. Address Box No. 2,832, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BROOKlyn City Express Post; must be sold soon, as the proprietor goes to the country; this is a good opportunity for a young man with a small capital. Inquire at No. 29½ Fulton-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH situated 1st Le north side. Apply to No. 158 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,
3,000 GARMENTS OF FALL CLOTHING
will be sold without reserve,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT 3,
At No. 119 Broadway,
By WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.
SALE PEREMPTORY FOR CASH.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beautiful designs and superior workmanship; chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak; dining room suites; library and office furniture well assorted; Turkish easy chairs, rockers; toilet sets, vases, clocks, plated ware, paillasses, mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gray ladles, 4 table spoons, 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains, 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do., 1 ruby do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order, VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROgans, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable good, for City or country trade.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. A. CARTER WILL sell the stock and fixtures of a retail shoe store, at No. 398 4th-av., on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber, who owns a small three-story brick house in a good location, wishes to sell the same, and would offer it at a bargain. He would like to retain a lease of it for three or more years at a fair rent. This is an excellent opportunity for a safe investment and a good return. Address H. E. WHITE, Box No. 145, *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—$9,800 FOR THE HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th-av., 20.6 front, 3 stories, basement and underceller, and all the modern improvements. Inquire of ANSON BEEBE, No. 222 39th-st., or of R. UNDERWOOD, No. 224 West 27th st. Part of purchase can remain.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY-located house No. 188 West 22d st., on the south side, just painted and put in complete order, and all the modern improvements, 25 feet by 50, lot half the block. Inquire at No. 79 West 22d-st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer st., being 33 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. For terms, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th-av., cor. 13th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Deyst., up stairs.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON CLINton-av., (first house northeast from Gates-av.,) Brooklyn; the house has been recently fitted up with new carpets, and has gas; there are twelve rooms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn; or to ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—A well furnished house situated in a pleasant part of Brooklyn; possession given immediately. Apply at No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., 6 doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING TO dispose of a furnished house, or of about ten furnished rooms, in a healthy location in New-York or Brooklyn, may hear of an excellent opportunity of making money. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, stating location and particulars, for three days.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, between 4th and 8th avs., and below 34th-st. Rent not to exceed $650. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 3,990 Post Office.

WANTED—AT RAVENSWOOD OR ASTORIA, A pleasantly-located house that commands a view of the water. Possession would like to be had immediately, if possible. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 52 Wall-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE UNtil May 1, or for a term of years. Rent moderate. Location central. Address F. J., Box No. 3,118 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNIture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 22th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 16 miles from Fulton ferry half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; first-rate soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES—A beautifully located farm of 160 acres of choice land in Iowa, will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a stock of groceries. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 60 Wall st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. K. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCEL. SUPERIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON Workers, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 216 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and all warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCATIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, diamonds &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Lord's-ct., up the st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. ALL THOSE $6 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 88 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAS & CO
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
Ten per cent upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 19th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

KENOSHA (WIS.) CITY BONDS.—THE INterest maturing Sept. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha (Wis.) issued to the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company, will be paid at the People's Bank, in New-York on and after Sept. 1, upon presentation of the proper coupons.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT. INTEREST FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—A limited amount of Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds being a first and only mortgage upon valuable and improved farms, will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 7 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4¼ per cent., 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.
CAPITAL.....$280,000
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HOBGSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. STOKES,	J. S. BANSON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVAH E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. R. HOBCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. ANDE, Jr., Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Byrne.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat.	Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat.	Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
ARIEL.....Sept 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $50; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This fine new company comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class.....$80 | Second class.....$60 | Third-class..$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $66.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ..., at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 1, without fail, for Liverpool, touching between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail Sept. 15.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 13½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as:
8:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:38 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superint

NEW-YORK CITY.

'Squire Keoughs Comes to Town—Expresses an Opinion on Iron Bell-towers, and Defends the Metropolitan Polywog

Hearing the short asthmatic breathing of a fat man over our shoulder last evening at a very busy hour, we bent more abstractedly than before to our work, hoping that the fat man and the wheezy breathing would take the hint and be short. It was of no use, however. The short breathing grew longer, and the fat man, after long waiting, simply laid his little fat hand on our shoulder ;—

"JONATHAN G. KEOUGHS, Esq.! how do you do?" we were almed,—"how is Mitty, and Jerry,—and how are the crops? When did you come down? and what's up?"

"He! he! he!" replied 'Squire KEOUGHS.

"But be kind enough to make a statement, 'Squire; How are your Long Island Crops? How is the Deacon's corn? Hes Fred got any rot in his potatoes? How is Harry's wheat?"

"Never better;—wheat, corn, potatoes, everything is beautiful. But don't loosen me on those subjects. I don't want to talk about them I'm a humble admirer of your Metropolitan institutions, and I've come down to look them up a little. I want to know who has the contract for the iron beams to your new City Hall dome. You're going to put up an iron bell-tower. Do you know how a bell sounds when it's hung on iron? I talked that thing over with Jerry, and he thought I'd better come down and keep you folks from making fools of yourselves.

"You have an experience, perhaps," we suggested.

"Yes, sir," continued Mr. KEOUGHS, with warmth. "You remember the old bell that used to hang on the north side of the meetin'-house? It rung out Sunday mornings clear as a conch-shell at dinner-time, round and musical as old Brindle's mooing. Well, when the meetin'-house was tore down, we bought the bell for our fish-house. Some of the boys rigged up a frame out of four kitchen cranes, and they thought they'd got something about as near right as was to be found between Oyster Pond Point and Punkihole. But when they come to ring out their first peal, it clattered like a dozen cracked cow-bells on a chime. I'd like to be introduced to Mr. Superintendent CORLIES, just to let him know our experience. Iron ain't the stuff to make a bell sound, let me tell you."

We suggested that Mr. CORLIES would, no doubt, be glad to ride down to Clamport and see their bell.

"That's it," said Mr. KEOUGHS, "and he can do it cheap. If he'll stand by the Long Island Railroad folks in the Atlantic-street troubles, the Company, I know, would be glad to dead-head him one way, and as for lodgings, he shan't pay one cent. JERRY 'll give him a good bed and breakfast of fried hominy and broiled poggies in the morning. I'm sorry I can't be home myself to show him around, but the fact is, I'm going to stay here a while myself. I've got a clean dickey in my valise and another pocket handkerchief, and I'm going to see it out."

"See what out?" we modestly asked.

"This investigation of the Police Commission—this Senate Committee's operation. I'm going to see fair play. JOHN A. KING is an old friend of mine. Why, Sir, I voted for him for Congress seventeen times running, and I should have kept on to this day if, by some accident or other, I never knew what, we hadn't happened to elect him once, and so made it an object for the other Whig in the District to insist on a nomination. And JOHN A. KING's Police Commission I stand by."

We agreed with Mr. KEOUGHS that it was an admirable piece of machinery, but perhaps a little heavy about the head.

"Not a bit of it—not an ounce too heavy. Head—brains, is what you want," responded the old gentleman; rather personally, we thought. But, we rejoined, there is a lack of proportion in our Police Department. It is like the polywog, all head and a very inefficient tail. The vital forces are expended—

"That is it, exactly—in harmony with nature, you see. When the year is young, in the merry Spring, Nature begins the elaboration of the bull-frog. Now, boy, note her policy. Your twopenny economists would have suggested the outlines of a perfect frog, though the material were a mighty scant pattern, and your specimen sure to prove nothing but a pigmy. But nature, like our Legislature, says let us throw ourself on the *head* of our pet, the natural downward tendency of things will take care of the tail. So she makes the polywog—the head a fixture, the floating, tail developes and changes with the season and the laws of growth."

But seven Commissioners, Mr. KEOUGHS! Is there any need of a regiment to hold a consultation? Can't you and JERRY calculate whether to spread your fish from the wagon-tail on your corn, or to compost them just as wisely as a town-meeting would?

"Ah, you forget, my boy, seven is the perfect number—seven kernels in the hill, seven simples in the pill—better two more than one less—' the Muses they were nine, the Graces three times three.'"

But the cost?

"Oh, the cost, the cost! Your beef costs, and your bread—everything worth having, costs. Would you expect such incorruptibility as NYE's without paying for it? Isn't it worth $8 a day to see a man refusing houses and lots, when men, in their zeal, take the bread and butter out of their children's mouths to buy such tokens of respect and deference?—I thought you was a Christian—and you propose to rob these seven respectable men and their innocent families of $21,000! Have you forgotten how to blush?"

It took some time to soothe our excited friend and fetch him back to his deserted equanimity. But not quite convinced of the economy of his political hospital, we ventured the remark that between his model Board and the operating force of the Police there could be no need of a Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, each with his corps of Aids and Clerks;—the Board was not another *Niagara*, nor their orders as delicate a matter as a telegraph cable; there was no need of such a series of double-wheels, quadruply-sheived, with brakes and dynamometers to prevent their orders paying-out too fast; even if one of them was broken, there was precedent enough for it.

"Out again—all wrong, boy. New-York is not another Clam-port. You want dignity, grace, deportment, in every department. The parson used to tell us that Providence works by means, and we must humbly imitate Providence whenever we get the funds. Generals want Adjutants, and a staff of Aids Don't you read that new Boston yellow-covered monthly paper? It says that it's the ruin of farmers to work themselves; and my own experience proves it. When I used to stand at the plow-tail, if anybody met me it was always—'how are potatoes going to turn out?' Latterly, I tell JERRY what to do, and he orders the hired man; and now when they meet me, it's 'Squire, who do you send to Syracuse?' or 'who's the man for Congress?' You're a ninny, ISAAC, you're a small potato. You've read BEN. FRANKLIN too long. You'd have Commissioners BOWEN signing receipts, Commissioner STRANAHAN sending out orders personally, and every unshaved pauper who wants a place bouncing into the very presence of the Board itself. You'd turn Chief Clerk EMBREE and his six Deputies into the street, and to save a paltry $8,000 a year—put six amiable families into straits This was well enough when your whole town was no bigger than Philadelphia, and your people did not enjoy their taxes. But times have altered."

Still,—we ventured,—even tax-payers like to see something to show for their money.

"To show!" fairly roared Mr. KEOUGHS! "Haven't they a General Superintendent to show? A man of distinguished suavity, joviality, respectability and family? His gentlemanly letters to the public, announcing the intentions of the Commission, cost but $3,000 a year, and considering the high price of literary labor here, isn't that sausage cheap? Hasn't he a Secretary, a Special Aid, and two Messengers to show? Isn't there a Deputy-Superintendent to show, who, on the pittance of $2,000 a year, supports the dignity of a separate office, and makes room for a Clerk, four Scriveners, five Messengers, and an army of doormen and janitors? And then to do the actual drudgery of supervising the returns and straightening their books are there not three Sub-Deputies—Captains over Captains, and Deputies under the Deputy—to show?—and only $1,200 a piece for their labors? What more would you like?"

The little man was getting excited, and we were getting sleepy. We asked the time. He pulled out his ruta-baga, and said it was most 9 o'clock. We remarked how pleasant it would be to go to bed as sensible people did at 9 o'clock. But he said people in the country sat up later than they used to. We remarked that the Senate Committee met very early in the morning. But he would not take the hint. At last we suggested that he should look through our beautiful TIMES Establishment. We showed him the ample accommodations of the editorial and reporto rial force, and led him to the immense composing-room. Thence it was natural to follow the descending type to the vaults where the great ten-cylinder presses turn off miraculous editions in miraculously brief time. On emerging into star light, we urged the old gentleman to return to our room again, but those stairs and his asthma were too much for a second ascent, and with a good nigh', and a parting request for us to think of these things and enlarge our ideas, he took his way towards Lovejoy's with his knotted stick in one hand, and in the other his carpet-bag bearing the clean dickey and that other pocket handkerchief.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met at noon, Tuesday.

Dr. ROCKWELL reported to the Board that the cases of fever from the steamer *Philadelphia*, were sent to to Quarantine early yesterday, and that the ship is there also; that he visited a person, a sailor, this morning at No. 25 Batavia-street, who was reported to have yellow fever; that the report was incorrect; and that it was simply a case of remitting fever.

Dr. THOMPSON said he desired to call the attention of the Board to these cases; that, in his opinion, much injury had been done to the City by the report of these sporadic cases of yellow fever; that they were all cases traceable to infected vessels; that the fact that they occurred in the City *could not and would not endanger anybody; that no locality, in the City or in the Port, and not even within the Quarantine grounds is, is at all infected, except a small back yard in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and that even in this locality there have been no new cases* within the last ten days.

The Health Officer reported to the Board that an accident happened to one of the barges used at Quarantine for the storage of cotton, hemp, &c., on Monday night last, which caused her to sink; and she having on board many bales of cotton and hemp at the time, he said that the accident would be attended with some considerable loss.

He further said that it was a great shame that such a port as New-York should be without the facilities of wharves and warehouses for the proper care of infected cargoes; that just now, when the exigency of such a need is upon us, everybody could see the deficiencies of warehouse accommodations at Quarantine, ship owners could appreciate the loss to which they are subject on account of such deficiencies; and yet, he said, he ventured to say that after the quarantine season shall have passed, the whole subject will pass from the mind of all parties, even from that of shippers.

Ship *Sheridan* asked to proceed. The petition was denied, but afterwards reconsidered, because she had been permitted to proceed on Sept. 1, before the action of the Board yesterday.

Schooner *Ann E. Glover* asked to proceed. This vessel had been repaired at the west end of Staten Island since she had been discharged. The petition granted.

Ship *Swallow*, having been in port 36 days at Quarantine, asked to proceed to Red Hook for repairs. Denied. Permission was granted for this vessel to lie off in the stream, 300 yards of Red Hook weighs.

Ship *Henry Clark* allowed to come from the lower Quarantine in 15 days from her arrival.

Bark *St. Nicholas* was allowed to proceed to upper Quarantine 9 days after arrival.

Vessels from Havana were placed under the rule which prohibited vessels from Charleston and New-Orleans from coming to the City.

SUPPOSED ARSON IN CARMINE-STREET.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 24, between 1 and 2 o'clock a fire occurred in the grocery store of S. H. HARRISON', No. 143 Carmine-street. The flames when first seen proceeded from the outer partition in the rear of the store, between the lath and plaster and weather-boards. The firemen, on arriving, very soon extinguished the fire. Mr. HARRISON acted strangely at the time of the fire; he appeared in the street fully dressed and did not attempt to save any of his property. At the investigation of the Fire Marshal it was shown that on the day preceding the night of the fire six boxes of soap, valued at $32, were bought by HARRISON of the manufacturer at 7 cents per pound, on a credit of 30 days, and on that same day HARRISON sold the soap to Mr. MARSH, a grocer, for one cent per pound less than he paid for it, and requested him to send for it and take it away that day. Mr. MARSH did so. It was further shown that HARRISON, by his own account, was hard up for money and doing a very poor business.

There was an insurance of $1,000 on HARRISON's stock of groceries and household furniture.

The above facts, together with the detailed circumstances, were laid before Justice WELSH, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. HARRISON. Yesterday Fire Marshal BAKER took Mr. HARRISON into custody, and Justice WELSH detained the accused for examination.

Police Intelligence

ROBBED AT A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.—A young man named John F. Lathrop, just from Greenport, L. I., where he lately started in business, visited Wood's Minstrels Monday evening, foolishly carrying with him a roll of bills—$1,629—stowed away in his breast pocket. Leaving the place after the performances were over, he entered a stage, and then for the first time discovered that his money was gone. Some adroit thief had cut through his coat into his pocket and taken his pocket-book containing the sum above mentioned. Lathrop complained to the Police, but their endeavors to find the thief were unsuccessful. Lathrop, who was staying at a hotel in Fulton street, had displayed his money in the bar-room before starting out that evening, and it is supposed that some pickpocket saw him and followed him to the place where the theft was committed.

POCKET PICKED.—A gold watch and chain were stolen from the pocket of August Tealey, of No. 192 Eldridge-street, while he was riding in a Second-avenue car on Monday evening. The pickpocket was not arrested.

ROBBERY.—Officer Smith, attached to the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday arrested a woman, named Florence Dunleith, in an infamous house in Mercer-street, charged with stealing a valuable watch and chain from Edward Atkinson, a Broadway merchant. She was brought before Judge KELLY, but Atkinson refused to make a complaint against her and she was discharged.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A Special Policeman, named Duryea, early yesterday morning, saw three boys, with bundles under their arms, running through Laight-street. He gave chase, and succeeded in arresting one of them, who subsequently said his name was Alexander Murray, and acknowledged that he and his confederates had committed a burglary. Another of the thieves, named John Sharkey, was afterwards arrested, but the third, with most of the plunder, escaped. The prisoners were committed for examination.

A COUNTRYMAN "TAKEN IN."—Officer Wilson, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested a vile woman named Catharine Wilson, who had decoyed a countryman named John Skinner into a den on the Five Points and there robbed him of $18 and a pocket handkerchief. The handkerchief was found in her possession. She was taken to the Lower Police Court, and Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs for trial.

AN OX BUTCHERED BY A POLICEMAN.—Officer Carr, of the Sixth Precinct, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, saw an ox running wild through Canal-street, knocking down men, women and children, injuring some of them slightly. The officer procured a pistol and shot him dead.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At 8 o'clock on Monday evening Capt. Steers, of the Thirteenth Precinct, with a posse of men, made a descent on the disorderly house No. 32 Lewis street, and arrested ten of the inmates, male and female. They were taken before Justice WELSH and held for examination.

Fires.

IN CHRISTIE-STREET.—A fire broke out at 8½ o'clock, Monday night, in the attic of No. 113 Christie-street. The window curtain accidentally took fire from a lighted lamp, and occasioned the conflagration. The flames were soon extinguished, with a damage to house and furniture of about $500, covered by insurance. Mr. JESSUBUN owns the house, and Mr. HENRY REYNOLDS occupied it.

IN ROSE-STREET.—A fire broke out at 11¼ A. M. yesterday, in the Hat-Block Manufactory of C. AIKMAN, No. 44 Rose-street. It originated in the cellar, probably from the furnace. The damage was about $200. There is an insurance of $2,000 on the stock in the Washington Insurance Company, and of $4,000 on the building in the East River Insurance Company.

IN PRINCE-STREET—At 1½ o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. M. CHRISTIE, No. 120 Prince-street. Some children went into the basement with a lighted candle and accidentally set fire to some shavings. The damage amounted to only about $5. Insured in the North River Insurance Company.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the First Ward Station-house on the body of an unknown woman, whose death was caused, the Jury found, by "suicide by drowning." The deceased was apparently a German woman, about 25 years old. She was of medium stature, stout, with a large head and auburn hair. She wore a brown-figured gingham dress, a grass-hooped skirt, white cotton stockings, shoes, a mixed straw bonnet, blue ribbons, a black silk mantilla, and had a colored parasol, and a white handkerchief marked "M. L." in one corner. The body is at the Bellevue Dead-house, where it will be kept for recognition for 24 hours from the time when the verdict was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!

BOTH IMPORTANT!

But what is news to the sick? what to the dead? Therefore, Brandreth's Pills are most important, for they restore health and save life Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold, also, everywhere at 25 cents and 13 cents per box, plain and sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S.—The Cable Celebration! All the ceremonies—all the processions—all the parades—all the fireworks—all the people and their delight, may be witnessed with ease and satisfaction from the iron balconies and the great windows of Barnum's Museum. Thurston's Theater of Arts in its prettiest and most thrilling performances, afternoon and evening. No extra charge for the extra attractions to-day.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Depôt is removed from No. 56 Barclay-street to No. 41½ Broadway, near Canal-street, where all order will be promptly attended to by

G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the ointment.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

BOY DESERTED.—A boy, named JAMES HAMMOND, nine years old, was found wandering about the Ninth Precinct, yesterday, by the Police. He said that his father had deserted him and he had no home. He was taken to the Truant Institution.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Church of Assumption (R. C.) Sabbath School went on a picnic to Leffert's Park, Bedford, yesterday, and passed a very pleasant day, accompanied by parents and friends.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A man, named THOMAS O'HARA, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife by cruel treatment. She died some days ago. The Coroner has the case in charge, and the body will be disinterred for examination.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE IN BROOKLYN—NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND STORES TO BE CLOSED—THE ILLUMINATION.—In the absence of any public demonstration by the authorities of Brooklyn to-day, the business portion of the community will observe it by a general closing of their places of business. No papers will be issued either at the *Times*, Eastern District, or the *Star*, in the Western District. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies refuses to illuminate the City Hall, as directed by the Board of Aldermen, because the Financial officers refuse to pass the bills for the illumination in honor of Captain HUDSON. In this emergency, the Common Council Committee will attend to this part of the business. It is supposed that most of the public buildings will be illuminated, and a large number of private dwellings.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a servant girl in the employ of Mr. DUNCAN, Fourth-street, near Broadway, was badly burnt by fluid, which she used in kindling a fire.

BASE BALL—ECKFORD CLUB VS. GOTHAM CLUB The first of a Home and Home match between these celebrated Clubs of the rival cities of New-York and Brooklyn, took place yesterday on the ground of the Eckford Club, at Bushwick, Long Island. After a very exciting and hard fought contest, victory perched on the new banner raised by the Eckford Club for the occasion. About two thousand persons were present. The following is the score:

GOTHAM CLUB.	Outs.	R'ns.	ECKFORD CLUB.	Outs.	R'ns.
Sheridan, l. field	4	2	Gwin short	3	3
Tooker, short	2	3	Mills, 1st base	2	4
Cudjp, c. field	2	3	Pidgeon, pitcher	1	5
McCosker, catcher	2	3	Webster, r. field	3	1
Wadsworth, 1st base	3	3	To tevin, 3d base	5	2
Van Cott, pitcher	2	1	Brown, c. field	4	2
Salzman, 3d base	3	1	Manolt, l. field	2	3
Turner, r. field	5	0	Vanderbilt, catcher	2	3
Vale, 2d base	4	1	Welling, 2d base	5	0
Total	17		Total	23	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Gotham	5	2	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0—17
Eckford	7	2	5	3	2	1	5	0	0	0—23

UMPIRE—Benjamin Foster of Baltic Club.

SCORERS—For Gotham, Judge Van Cott; for Eckford, Harvey Calkins.

A new Base-Ball Club has just been organized at Astoria under the name of "The Charter Oak." None of the members are over 18 years of age. The officers are: H. CADWELL, President; A. T. FINELLI, Vice-President; and W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

A Base-Ball Club was organized on the 15th inst. under the name of "The Franklin Base-Ball Club." The officers are: JAS. GILL, President; JAS. DIER, Vice-President; JAS. KELLY, Treasurer; A. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

ECKFORD CLUB VS. HARLEM CLUB.—This match, which was announced as to be played on the Harlem ground at Mount Morris on Thursday, will not be played until Sept. 8, at Mount Morris.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, TUESDAY, Aug. 31.—Match $300, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

Mr. Roberts' b. m. *Fanny Fern*	1	1	1	
D. Keho's s. g. *Express*	2	2	2	

Time—2:49; 2:48¾; 2:48½.

Fanny had the call in betting, $100 to $60. The race was well contested throughout. The attendance of spectators was larger than usual.

TROTTING AT WORCESTER, MASS.—FULL MOON PARK, FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858.—Purse $150; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

L. D. Walton's b. g. *Harry Walton*	1	1	2	1
L. Hitchcock's g. g. *Meddlesome*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:40; 2:44; 2:41; 2:41.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER UNION COURSE, WEDNESDY, Aug. 18, 1858.—Match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

M. Whipple's br. g. *John Wands*	1	1	1
Otis C. Seym ur's ch. r. *Frank Hays*	2	2	2

Time—2:44; 2:44; 2:42.

TROTTING AT NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS., FRIDAY, Aug. 13, 1858.—Match $200; five miles, in harness.

S. B. Miller's b. m. *Topsy*	1
S. Emerson's b. m. *Dutchman*	2

Time—15:29.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1858.—Purse $50; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Piffer's w. m. *Lady Shur*	1	1	1
H. Billings' gr. s. *Old Ben*	2	2	2
D. Mace's b. m. *Lady Westly*	3	3	3

Time—2:41¾; 2:43½; 2:43½.

New-Jersey Items.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A collision occurred yesterday, about 1 o'clock, just beyond Rahway, on the New-Jersey road, which narrowly escaped being a serious calamity, between the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia and the 12 o'clock accommodation train from Jersey City, in consequence of the Philadelphia train being behind time. The accommodation train arrived at Rahway at the usual time, and, not meeting the other train, remained ten minutes after the required time, and then proceeded, having, by the rules of the road, the right of way. The Philadelphia train was endeavoring to make the Matutchen turn-out, when in rounding a curve the locomotives came in collision. One of the locomotives reared up and was thrown partly off the track. Both trains came to a stand-still, and, notwithstanding the shock was quite severe, the cars remained unbroken and the passengers escaped injury, with the exception of a frightened passenger, who jumped out and received some slight bruises. The engines are said not to be materially damaged. The Philadelphia passengers arrived at Jersey City between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening.

The 4 o'clock P. M. train out arrived at New-Brunswick two hours and forty minutes behind time; and the 6 o'clock train two hours late.

The Philadelphia train, due at 9 P. M. at Jersey City last evening, was detained two hours at New-Brunswick, waiting for the locomotive of the 6 o'clock train to bring them in.

ELECTION FOR ALDERMAN.—The election for an Alderman in the Fourth Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman ROOSEVELT, took place yesterday, with the following result: CHARLES D. CHRISTIE, Opposition, 168; WM. HOWETH, Independent Democrat, 72. There were no nomination by the Democrats, and but little interest was manifested in the election.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 31.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '74	103¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	92	
6,000	Virginia 6s trans.	91	
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s	93	
1,000	Minn. St. 8 p.c. bs.	106½	
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91½	
15,000	Missouri S. 6s	86	84½
5,000	do		84½
12,000	do		84¾
16,000	Brook City W L		97
1,000	Hud. R. RR. O Bs.		60¾
4,000	LaO. & Mil L. G. B.		24
3,000	do		23⅞
3,000	M & N. 2d m. 10 b		66
2,000	C. B. & Q. R 8 p.c. b		85
10,000	Ill. C. R. B	s30	90½
10,000	do	s60	90
1,000	M. So. 2d m. b		81
110	Mechanics' Bank		114
17	Bank of N. Y.		108
30	Merchants Ex. B'k.		100
40	Bank Commerce		100
18	Merchants Bank		111
100	Pacific M. S. Co		88¾
100	do	b60	88¾
400	do	s80	88¾
50	do	s30	88¾
50	do	s60	88
50	do	s30	87⅞
50	do		89¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		86½
600	do	s10	86
250	do	b30	86½
750	do	s3	86
100	Erie R. R	s10	18
800	do		18
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s3	28¼
100	Harlem R. R.		10¾
650	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		35
100	do	s30	34¾
300	do	s30	35
17	do		34½
100	Reading R.	b10	49¼
100	do		49¾
300	do		49
100	do		48½
100	do	s3	49⅛
30	Mich. Cent. R.		59
100	do	b60	59¾
815	M. So. & N. I. R.		24
50	do		24⅛
154	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.		45¾
200	do	b60	45¾
225	Panama R.	b60	115
100	Ill. Central R.	s60	76½
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		84¾
48	do		84½
100	do	s60	84⅛
350	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60	74
100	do		74⅛
475	do		74½
100	do		74¾
100	do	s10	74½
100	do	b60	74¾
50	do	b30	74¾
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		17
5	Chi., Burl. & Q. R. R.		59
20	Del & Hud. C. Co.		92½
100	Michigan Cent. R. R.		59¾
200	do		59¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		58½
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		24¾
100	do		24¾
100	do	b30	24¾
25	Panama R. R.		114¾
300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30	35
50	Chic. & Ak Ia. R.	s30	74
100	do		74
50	U. S. Trust Co.		110

TUESDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The Merchants' Stock and Corn Exchanges will all be closed to-morrow for the great civic celebration. The Custom-house will also be closed after the morning hours. The officers and clerks in the Banks and Insurance offices will generally be relieved from duty, but as the Governor of the State has not constituted the celebration a legal holiday, the Banks will have to remain open as usual for the payment of bills falling due 1st September and not provided in advance for to-day. The Sub-Treasury will also be kept open for the payment of drafts. The members of the Stock Exchange have determined upon a close holiday, and the Board Room will not be opened at all. The contracts maturing on Wednesday were settled up to to-day, and the down-town merchants, we believe, have generally followed the example of the Brokers, so far as to get through with the business of both days in one, as far as practicable.

The Liverpool steamship for Wednesday is the *Arabia*. She will take a pretty full mail, and about a half a million in Gold. The demand for Exchange has been chiefly for HAVANA account, for remittances to London against Sugars sold in this market. The actual sales were at 109¾@109¾ yesterday, and 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent. to-day. French and North of Europe bills were without variation from the previous packet.

The business reported in Money to-day was generally done at 4 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, with exceptional cases both as low as 3½ ₱ cent. and as high as 4½ ₱ cent. The preparations for the holiday particularly increased the movement. The Discount market is steady for short bills at from 4@5 ₱ cent., and firmer for long-date bills, at from 5@7 ₱ cent., most of the Banks being indisposed to take paper running beyond January next. The expectation is indulged that before the Autumn is over, there will be such a renewal of healthy activity in general trade as to advance the price of Money in the open market, as well as to encourage its employment in Securities hitherto, for the year past, under great depression in price or credit. The signs of such a change are rather conjectural, thus far, than real, though we are glad to note evidences of increased business among the Dry Goods jobbers, and of a large passenger business over the main lines of railway. By report from the West, this week, the freight traffic on the lines in that direction is looking up, though in most instances still below this time last season.

Attempts have been made on mere rumor, within a day or two past, to discredit the prospect of the satisfactory adjustment of the Railway misunderstandings between the Erie Company and their neighbors. We find no authority for this in the private opinions or assurances of the officers or Executive Committee having the subject in charge. Indeed, no opportunity has yet been afforded, (owing to the absence of the Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore Presidents,) for a formal meeting with the other lines. Equally groundless is the rumor that the Mortgage Interest of the Erie Company, due in September, will not be cared for. A good share of the money is already in Bank, and the remainder will be paid from day to day through the month until all the half-yearly coupons of the second and third issues, amounting to $350,000, are taken up.

The Stock Market is generally ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Monday, and the *Bull* account less spirited at the close of the day. The *Bear* sellers, however, were not much inclined to follow up this advantage, and the offering at the Second Board was by no means considerable on any part of the list. Some of the Brokers ascribed the dullness to the eve of the holiday. The last cash business in New-York Central was at 80 ₱ cent.; Erie, 18@18⅛; Reading, 49⅛; Panama, 114½; Michigan Southern, 24½; Toledo, 35; Rock Island, 74; and Pacific Mail 88½ ₱ cent. About 1,000 shares of Pacific Mail were put out on contract, sellers' options at 88, and buyers' at 88½; the sellers being moved, it is rumored, by the calculation that the Nicaragua Isthmus is soon to be opened under the Yrissari Treaty, though under what particular auspices, friendly or unfriendly to the other line, is not stated. The demonstration appears to have no effect upon Panama shares, which are firm at 114¼@115 ₱ cent. There is a continued good demand for Missouri State Stock at 84⅛@84½, while other State descriptions and the United States 5 ₱ cents., are dull. Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cents. brought 97 ₱ cent. at the Board, and the 10 ₱ cents. of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, advanced to 66 ₱ cent. The sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds were at 91½ ₱ cent. cash, and 90@90½ on sellers' option. La Crosse Land Grants were ¼ ₱ cent. lower. At the Second Board, $1,000 Michigan Southern Second Mortgage sold at 51½ ₱ cent. We hear of private sales of $36,000 Michigan Southern Second Mortgage at 50 ₱ cent., and $11,000 Wabash Valley Seconds at 47 ₱ cent., all over-due coupons included. Also, $10,000 Louisville City 6 ₱ cents. Railway issue, at 68½ ₱ cent. and interest, and $10,000 Memphis City 6 ₱ cents., State endorsement, at 72@72½ and interest. A small parcel of the Buffalo City Water Works 7 ₱ cents. is on private sale with Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., at par and interest.

The *Evening Post* reports that:

"The shares of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were sold at 50, a heavy decline, owing, we presume, to the law-suit in which the Company have recently become involved. The 8 ₱ cent. Bonds sold at 85."

The managers of this Company are acting an unworthy part, in driving the Peoria Company to the Courts for a restoration of their rights, as continuing the Galesburg section of the Peoria road. It is not surprising that the movement has alarmed or disgusted some of their own stockholders.

Mr JOHN P. YELVERTON, of this City, having resigned the Presidency of the Mad River and Lake Erie Road, Mr. O. FOLLETT, of Sandusky, has been elected in his place. The election for Directors for the ensuing year was held at Sandusky, on Wednesday last. The following gentlemen constitute the present Board: David A. Neal, Salem, Mass.; Mark Healey, Boston; Elisha C. Litchfield, New-York; Elijah P. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. P. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.; S. C. Parkhurst, Cincinnati; Seymour A. Winslow, Urbanp, Ohio; Ralph E. Runkle, West Liberty, Ohio; John P. Yelverton, Sandusky: Oran Follett, Sandusky.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$626,274	$1 197,011	$1,297,938
Previously reported	52,242,850	47,438,004	40,059,451
Since Jan. 1	$53,069,124	$48,587 015	$41 357,389

The following is an official statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of August:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 1, 1858, by balance			$1,726,193 78
Receipts during the Month:			
On account of Customs	$3,415,600 12		
On account of Patent Fees	4,605 75		
On account of Post-Office Department	454,046 89		
On account of Loans	8,285,474 75		
On account of Miscellaneous	166,344 49—		13,326,072
Total			$15,053,265 78
Payments:			
Treasury Drafts	$4,776,600 12		
Post-Office Drafts	348,827 40—		5 125,427 62
Balance Aug. 31, 1858			$9,927,838 16
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,841,597 76		
By receipts during the Month	2,153,271 74—		$4,994,868 50
To payments			2,435,517 75
Balance			$2,559,350 75
By balance Cr., Interest accounts			$131,650 42
To payments			30,554 90
Balance			$100,504,52
By receipts for Customs in Aug., 1858			$3,415,600 12
By receipts for Customs in Aug., 1857			3,990,289 55
Decrease in Aug., 1858			$574,689 43
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office			$1,874,922 46
By Coin received during the Month		$247,259 87	
By Fine Bars received during the Month		1,008,907 35—	1,256,167 22
Total			$3,131,089 68
To Payments in Coin		$288 626 18	
To Payments in Fine Bars		1,336,347 35—1	624,973 53
Balance			$1,506,116 15
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office		$12,596,993 43	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office		224,932 10—12	821,925 53
By Fine Bars in Assay Office		1,281,184 05	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office		304,212 20	
By Bullion at the Mint for

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2169. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OCEAN CABLE CELEBRATION.

Immense Popular Demonstration

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

A Congratulatory Dispatch from London.

RECEPTION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC HEROES.

UNIQUE PROCESSION.

Military and Trades' Display.

Field, Everett, Dayman and Hudson at the Crystal Palace.

TE DEUM AT TRINITY.

Grand Torchlight Firemen's Parade.

FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

NEW-YORK CROWDED BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Yesterday New-York celebrated—and in a manner that will long be remembered—the wondrous event of a wondrous age. We were all prepared for an enthusiastic jubilee in honor of the Ocean Telegraph. We anticipated an unrivaled display; but the enthusiasm far surpassed our expectations, and the display was such as even New-York has never witnessed within its broad limits. Heaven and earth were smiling and propitious, and the rays of the early September sun shorn of their fierce heat by the hazy mist that hung over the Metropolis, were genial and pleasant.

The City awoke at an early hour, and along Broadway, as soon as it was light, the noise of hammers and other significant sounds of preparation might be heard without intermission. As the morning advanced the street gradually assumed a holiday appearance, and was soon decked out in all the colors of the rainbow. Wherever a piece of bunting could be conveniently hung, there it might assuredly be seen. Transparencies, mottoes, proverbs and old saws of all sorts, of all sizes, and of all designs, were displayed in the sunlight.

It was singular to read some of the designs, and discover from them the tastes and dispositions of their proprietors. Some displayed texts of scripture to edify the reader and improve the occasion; some could not, or would not, lose so splendid an opportunity to advertise their goods, wares and merchandize; some were rigidly scientific, and announced in large letters how they rejoiced in the progress of the Age; some again supported men in contradistinction to things inanimate, and ornamented their dwellings with the imperishable names of FIELD, MORSE, and EVERETT; others lost sight of everything else in the great event of the century—that great event to which yesterday was wholly and solely dedicated. Indeed, citizens very generally illustrated their own feelings on the facades of their stores and dwellings. Some took the matter with awful seriousness, and looked upon the Ocean Telegraph, purely and simply as the stupendous scientific triumph that it actually is, others looked at it more materially, and in their representations of the effects present and prospective of the telegraphic union between Europe and America, displayed the most extravagant caricatures. But one motive actuated all. The Jubilee was universal.

From the earliest hour of the morning all the approaches to the City were pouring streams of human beings in upon the metropolis. The ferry-boats were crowded to excess, all the boats that could be mustered were put on, and trips were made with unusual frequency. The early and indeed the late trains over the New-Jersey, Long Island, and Northern roads were crammed past all precedent. The carriage ways were one long cloud of dust from the ferry-houses miles out into the country in all directions.

And the view of the harbor, the shipping and the City seen from the water was never so gay. Every mast or flagstaff that would hold a flag, bore its bunting, and every ship or scow, or description of float ing thing that ranges between the two, and would not sink under the weight, lifted a mast or flagstaff. Flags of all nations and in all conditions of repair were displayed, so that the City seen in the ex reme distance looked like some island of picnicers entirely canopied with gay colors;—seen from the top of Trinity, Broadway was paved with the hats of men and the sidewalks two straightened rainbows. Fulton and Cortlandt and Chatham streets were packed with a slowly-moving throng. Later in the day Broadway from this perch seemed to be one immense cavalcade, while the streets that crossed it for a block each way were black with the crowd.

There was a pretty general suspension of business, the stores being almost universally closed, the banks keeping open for a brief time only, the public offices formally opened only for an hour in the morning, the newspapers refraining from evening editions.

The idler who could afford to lounge down Broadway about 10 o'clock yesterday morning—as who could not?—would have enjoyed many a laugh at the eager curiosity of those who sought to decipher the strange displays that greeted them on every side. The sidewalks, even at that hour, were so densely thronged that it was impossible to move on at anything like a business pace. All the world of New-York, in fact, were waiting to see the great procession, and they had come out thus early to secure good places to see the show. But while they are waiting, and we are waiting, to see the procession, it may not be out of place to introduce here a more detailed account of

The Appearance of Broadway.

From the top of the Astor House the English and American flags were flying, and in front, over the entrance, were placards bearing the following inscriptions:

"The Age of Progress, 1858."
"Lightning Under the Ocean."
"Steam on the Erie Canal."

"The Atlantic Telegraph transmits the lightning of Heaven, and binds together 60,000,000 human beings speaking the same language, and worshipping the same God."

On the City Hall flags were flying. Surmounting the centre of the roof, was a painting representing the national bird with wings outspread, standing on a starred and striped shield, as if just lighted there, with the lion and the American standard under his right pinion, and the English standard and unicorn under his left wing. Under this was the name of FRANKLIN in large letters, and one the one side the coat of arms of the State of New-York, and on the other, the coat of arms of the City of London. On smaller placards to the right and left, were the names which have become famous in connection with the Telegraph.

The West, East and South gates of the Park were surmounted by inscriptions as follows:

WEST GATE—FRONT.

English Naval Emblem. American Naval Emblem.

"*Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with their consorts, *Gorgon* and *Valorous*; the four victors in the great battle between science and Neptune;" other side, "Field, Hudson and Preedy, Everett, Woodhouse, Dayman and Aldham, names great in mouths of wisest censure."

EAST GATE—FRONT.

Printing Press. Electric Machine.

"The path of FRANKLIN led to a FIELD of enterprize," on the other side, "Peace hath her victories, not less renowned than war."

SOUTH GATE—FRONT.

Victoria, Shield. Buchanan, Shield.

"The Trinity marriage, united in the bonds of peace and unity Aug 5, 1858;" on the other side, "Albion to Columbia, Hupsman to History, FIELD to fame. 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' On the other side, "There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen, the lion's whelps have not trodden it, nor the fierce lion passed by it."

The establishment of BALL, TOMPKINS & BLACK, No. 247 Broadway was splendidly decorated.

There was a transparent arch (spanning the whole front of the building,) extending two feet above the large gilt eagle, on which was painted,

"The Atlantic Telegraph Cable."

Another transparency under the Arch, bore the inscription,

"Projected"	"Completed"
1854.	Aug. 5, 1858.

And under this,

"Honor to Cyrus W. Field."

Over the door was another transparency, with the inscriptions, "England" and "America," with a male and a female hand clasped between the two words.

Suspended from the Eagle on the top of the building was a portion of the Telegraph Cable, festooned to the American and English flags. On one end of the Cable was a transparency, on which was painted, "Agamemnon," and on the other side, "Niagara" was written.

On the principal flagstaff floated a beautiful silk flag, white ground, with a representation of Neptune in his Car, drawn by six horses. Around the front and sides of the building waved the flags of all nations.

The clothing store of D DEVLIN & Co. corner of Broadway and Warren-street, was decorated with small, varied-colored flags. Over the first story, between the National Standards of England and the United States, was written "Thunder and Lightning!! The Telegraph Lightning is 'Our Thunder'"

The jewelry store of ROBERT RAIT, northwest corner of Broadway and Warren-street, was decorated with flags of England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and was brilliantly illuminated at night. The only transparency was one bearing the rose, thistle and shamrock, with the word "Union" between them.

The dry-goods store of BOWEN & MCNAMEE, corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, was alive with small flags of all nations. In the windows were the following inscriptions: "America to all Nations. E Pluribus Unum." "Europe and America. Blest be the tie that binds." "New-York and London one city." "Niagara and Agamemnon. Hudson and Preedy." "Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Their monument lies low." "The Atlantic Cable, the Necklace of the World."

Over the clock store, in front of H. SPERRY's establishment, No. 338 Broadway, "Time Works Wonders" was placarded.

At No. 343 Broadway, was the following:

"Honor to those whose genius led
The lightning's track through ocean's bed,
A path for thought;
And kindred honors may they share
Who sweet relief from toilsome care
For Woman wrought."

The building, the depôt of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, was decorated with flags of various nationalities. On the right of the transparency was written the word "Past," and on either side of it were representations of a courier on horseback, a mower mowing, a woman toiling at her needle, a canoe propelled by hand, and a hand and pen writing; on the left side was the word "Present," with a mowing and reaping machine, Telegraph wires, a woman working with a sewing machine, a printing press and a steamboat.

At No. 345 Broadway was the following inscription:

Through ocean's desolation deep
Thoughts in "electric fire" sweep—
The "Friendly Nations" converse hold
Through its caverns dark and old.

"Noble theme," in waves of song
Roll triumphant notes along—
"Fairy's laurel" decks a *Saxon* brow—
Our country's FIELD is victor now.

A large painting covered two stories of the front of GURNEY's Daguerreotype Gallery, No. 349 Broadway. It represented an eagle on one side and a lion on the other, with the cable stretching through the sea between them. In the centre, on a rock, was a female form with outspread wings dominant over commerce and the arts. Above on either side was written, "VICTORIA," "BUCHANAN." Below was this inscription: "CYRUS W. FIELD, DAGUERRE and MORSE. The one harnessed the light, the other the lightning. May the 'continuity' of the cable be as perpetual as the rays of the sun." To the left of this was, "Captain FREEDY, *Agamemnon*," and to the right, "Captain HUDSON, *Niagara*."

From the gilded eagle that ornaments the fourth story of the establishment of JAMES, BEEBE & Co., No. 350 Broadway, streamers hung. From the first floor a temporary balcony projected with a front of canvass, rows of upright muskets with candles stuck in the barrels, and the couplet,

"The cable with it's peaceful tricks
Makes of muskets candle sticks."

The whole front of No. 359 Broadway, (BRADY's,) the lower part of which is used as a dining saloon and the upper stories as a photographic gallery, was decorated with a splendid transparency 50 by 25 feet. It bore on the top the words "Science, Labor and Art—Union Cable."

On the right was a portrait of FIELD, in the centre one of FRANKLIN, and on the left one of MORSE. Beneath were two female figures representing America and England joining hands, while to the right of these and below was a steamship with the emblems of mechanism and science, and to the left a sailor from the *Niagara*. Under this was a bridge joining two countries, and beneath this again was a figure of Neptune chained, implying that his power was at an end. To the right was the letter B and to the left the letter V., both surrounded by electric stars. The whole design was well conceived and beautifully executed, and was got up entirely by the employes of Mr. BRADY. It attracted a great deal of attention.

TAYLOR's International Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, bore the same huge inscription which has been there since the day of the first celebration. We have already published it.

MESSRS. SOLOMON & HART's store, No. 369 Broadway, bore a huge painting, representing the laying of the cable, with the letters "M." "F." "H." at the top, and beneath, "Europe and America united by telegraph," "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men," "BUCHANAN," "VICTORIA."

Florence Hotel, corner of Walker-street and Broadway, was decorated with colored lanterns, and flags and small transparencies, bearing the names of the distinguished men who were connected with the submarine telegraph enterprise.

The front of GIBSON's Gallery of Decorative Art, Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, was tastefully arranged with the flags and emblems of England and America during the day. There were large transparencies. On the central one, headed

The Anglo-Saxon Twins,

were two figures representing England and America, in the persons of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, the Cable uniting their two hearts, after the manner of the twins of Siam. These figures were well drawn and very characteristic. Under their feet was the following verse:

The brothers need no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Our march is on the mountain wave
Our lightning through the deep.

On the left was another large transparency, representing two first-class ships of war engaged in deadly strife. Under the sea of blood are represented, not the glories, but the realities of war—hundreds of human beings were seen sinking as a chain of death. The background represented the Demon of Destruction. This picture was simply described as the "Past."

To the right was a companion picture called the "Present." This was represented by the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* engaged in the peaceful laying of the Cable, emanating from which sparkles in electric fire, the words—"Peace on earth to men of good will." The background represented the hand of God assisting in this wonderful work—with the words of Captain Hudson: "God has been with us."

E. LYON & Co., No. 42 Broadway, had a fine transparency in front of their building. The letters "B," "V" were at each of the upper corners; at the bottom corners were the English and American shields. In the middle was the following:

"Morse, Field and Hudson—three noble mates,
Have made all nations the United States."

Below this were the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* laying the cable:

"Europe from these United States
The sea no longer separates."

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway, had a fine transparency. On the top was written "XIX Century;" on one side, the names of C. W. FIELD, HUDSON, DAYMAN and EVERETT: on the other side, the names of WATT, FULTON, STEPHENSON and MORSE. Below is the Cable, resting on New-York and London, with the word "United" over it, with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* in the distance.

The City Assembly Rooms, which were hired and decorated by the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for the occasion, presented an imposing appearance. It was profusely decorated with the flags of all nations. Outside were three pedestals, that on the right bearing a statue of MORSE, that on the centre one of FRANKLIN, and that on the left one of FIELD. In the centre, extending along the whole front, was a piece of canvas, on which was written: "The Atlantic Telegraph: An artery through which the living blood of Liberty shall be infused through all nations over the sea."

On the new building of the BROOKS BROTHERS, corner Grand and Broadway, was a transparency with a female figure on each end, Britannia with the English flag on the right, and an Indian woman with the American flag on the left. Above was the following motto:

"The Great Event of our Day—Commenced in Faith, pursued in Hope; may it be a bond of Charity and Good Will between Nations."

Under the above inscription were the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* laying the cable, and between them a shield bearing the arms of England and America, surmounted by a "Spread Eagle." The effect was very fine.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co's Corinthian Iron Building, with its enormous front on Broome-street and Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, presented a most brilliant appearance, furnishing, as it does at one view, over 100 large windows, each with sixteen variegated colored lights, and nine plate glass show-windows, illuminated each with 175 gas jets, forming a star of three feet in diameter. The exterior front of this magnificent palace of merchandise was illuminated in a most becoming and tasteful manner, an arch of variegated gas-lights, spanning the Broadway front, being divided in the centre, at the top, by illuminated stained-glass hands, clasped; and over the right arm of the arch, in colored glass lights, were the words "United States;" and on the left arm the words "Great Britain," representing the two countries with their arms spanning the space between them, and the hands clasped in friendship. Over the centre of the grand arch was a stained-glass likeness of FRANKLIN, the discoverer of electricity. On the right was the likeness of CYRUS W. FIELD, whose energy and perseverance were instrumental in laying the cable; while the large clock in the front of this was encircled by a wreath of colored lights. On the top of this palace was waving, in the centre, the American flag; on the right, the British flag; and on the left the French flag, with the long pennant floating in the air, even beyond the opposite side of the street. The whole of this illumination was most magnificent.

The St. Nicholas displayed on the roof the Union Jack and the American flag. There were two gigantic transparencies in front, one representing a very shy old gentleman in black, shaking hands with a middle-aged lady in white satin, bearing on her head a monstrously huge crown. They meet on the beach, two ships are in the middle distance, and underneath is the word "Reciprocity." The other transparency is a caricature of Jonathan and John Bull, each hold of the end of a piece of the cable. On the ground floor is a better executed device: "United forever—peace blesses the Union;" "Telegraph Lines are the Nerves of Nations;" "The Queen and Old Buck perform a new feat on the slack rope;" "I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes."

The Prescott House displayed a flag on its roof.

The Chinese Buildings showed the American flag.

Waterbury's Upholstery saloon bore a large transparency thus inscribed: "Rejoice, all nations. Married, on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858, in the Church of Progress, at the altar of Commerce, the Old to the New World. May they never be divorced." "Born, on Monday, Aug 16, 1858, in the bed of the Ocean, of Science and Enterprise, the child 'Atlantic Telegraph.' May it live to honor its parents." "Died, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858, from an electric shock, Old Fogyism. May he rest in peace."

The St. John's House displayed a motto: "Genius and Perseverance have caused both ends to meet."

The Metropolitan Hotel, over the front of the balcony of the portico had hung in folds the flags of several European Powers. The Union Jack was placed on the centre of the roof, and at each end the American design. The whole front was decorated with a magnificent display of Chinese lanterns. The building is five stories, with 30 windows on each floor. Sixty cylindrical lanterns were run on immediately below the edge of the roof, 30 spherical lanterns in the face of the front, and a corresponding row of cylindrical lanterns over the plinth of the second floor windows, the general effect, even by daylight, being very picturesque.

Niblo's Garden had over the portico the Union Jack and American flag with the lyre of Perpsicore in dead white; transparency inscribed, "When the multitude saw it, they marveled and glorified God that such power was given unto men."

Messrs. J. & L. BERRIAN, under the architrave had the word "Franklin," and the front of the building neatly festooned in horizontal folds of blue, red and white drapery. Over the window of the first floor was a screen inscribed, "Glory to God in the Highest, Peace on Earth, Good Will to man." Over the the twelve windows, the names of those who have signalized themselves in the enterprise.

The Smithsonian House had its balcony festooned and inscribed "Let all nations of Christendom upon far or near unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, even in the midst of hostilities."

Maillard's Hotel and Restaurant displayed over 800 lights upon the front; the windows were ornamented with pyramids, intercolumniated over the façades, and a brilliant star in the centre.

Laura Keen's Theatre and Hotel displayed a well painted scene, the *Niagara* laying the Cable, the whole front decorated with Chinese lanterns, and over the portico an emblematical device of England and America, with the motto, "British Neighborhood, Human Brotherhood, Divine Fatherhood."

Skarren's Upholstery Warehouse had a transparency inscribed "Eternal friendship," the Union Jack and American flag. Jonathan is throwing a coiled line, exclaiming, "Only a Yankee Notion." John Bull is saying "My Heyes, Jonathan."

Burton's Theatre displayed the American and English colors and a transparency with this professional and appropriate motto: "Smile Heaven! upon this fair conjunction, Enrich the time to come with smooth fac'd peace, with joyous plenty, and fair prosperous days!"

The Lafarge House had over the porch a well-painted large transparency of a sea fight; underneath: "Severed July 4, 1776; United August 12 1858." On another strip, 20 yards long, were these words: "Science controls the elements, binds together with an iron cord the ends of the earth, and, guided by wisdom, man writes his thoughts with the lightning's point."

The house of GUIDO MANCINI, 683—of Messrs. Pierce and others, 693 and 695, and the Waverley, corner of Tenth-street, were profusely supplied with Chinese lanterns.

The New-York Hotel displayed a large transparency: A bull is held by his owner by the horns; across the water Jonathan has a sort of windlass and a line attached to the bull's tail. In the centre sits an Irishman on a rock, exclaiming, "Pull away, Jonathan—if the tail boulds on, ye'll fetch 'em." John Bull exclaims, "I'm afraid it's all up with us; the Yankee's got us." To which Jonathan replies, "Keep cool, and I'll annex you both." Then at the bottom is inscribed 'Extending the area of Freedom"

The whole line of Broadway was frequently broken by inscribed banners, extending across the street, flags and streamers of every hue, and forming, before the evening illumination commenced, a very gay display along the long thoroughfare.

From the store of CHARLES HOBBS, No. 829 Broadway, a banner was hung forth, beneath which was written "Perseverance conquers."

The Spingler Institute, on Union Square, was decorated with small flags, and a placard bearing the inscription, "The Spingler Institute. The daughters of America send greeting to the daughters of England."

Many other buildings, in various parts of the city, were decorated almost as splendidly as those which we have mentioned.

Broadway never was so gaily dressed before. Flags and streamers and vari-colored Chinese lanterns adorned nearly every other building; on hundreds were hung banners and huge paintings, with inscriptions in honor of the occasion; across the streets at intervals placards were swung; many windows were filled with gas jets and rows of candles ready for the illumination of the evening; and all the street, and the other streets through which the procession passed were crowded with men, women and children in holiday attire, adding not a little to the vivacity of the scene.

A grand allegorical painting, representing Neptune protecting the Atlantic cable, was displayed by the German Liederkranz Society in front of Pythagoras Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-street.

In front of the photographic establishment Nos. 422, 424 and 426 Broadway, was a colossal photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD, on a scale of about 25 feet for the full length figure.

Reception of the Heroes at the Battery.

People began to gather upon the Battery as early as sunrise, and by ten o'clock, all the vacant ground in this part of the City was full. The immense congregation found that it was yet early in the day; moreover there was nothing for them to do but to stick by their places, and gaze at the shipping at anchor. The United States frigate *Sabine* lay at anchor within three hundred yards of the Battery; a large American ensign floated at her peak, a small one at the mizzen, still another at the main, and the English jack flaunted at the fore. Her guns were run out ready for a salute. Those who did not know better regarded her with great admiration, under the impression that she was the frigate *Niagara*, as the Committee of Arrangements had announced that this heroine of the sea and of the occasion would be there. With the arrival of the military, the thousands already on the ground were squeezing into every nook and corner. The sun poured down its intensest rays, the soldiers sweltered, men wiped the perspiration from their brows, and loafers elbowed nurses with babes in arms to get possession of the few shady patches that could be found. About the only comfort there was, consisted in feasting the eyes upon the sight of the supposed *Niagara*, and the lines of the *Sabine* and the genius of STEAM were loudly praised until it got about that they were sold, and that the *Niagara* still lay in mar and *dishabille* at the Navy Yard.

Still though that was not the *Niagara*, everybody wondered when the *Niagara* would apear, according to the unerring announcement of the programme. Those posted, however, were no less anxiously looking for the English officers, Capt. HUDSON and Mr. FIELD, and no less in a quandary which way to look for them. At half-past one P. M., a salute from the *Sabine* announced that somebody was coming. The steam tow boat, *Isaac P. Smith*, was observed coming down the North River towards the Battery; the extra quantity of bunting displayed indicated that somebody unusual was on board, and, when she fired a salute from her forward deck, it was made sure. She stopped alongside an emigrant barge, and the heroes of the Atlantic Cable appeared at the gangway. The *Sabine* boomed away from both broadsides, as the gallant officers stepped ashore and walked in procession through the old building. Captain DAYMAN looked a little surprised at the squads of Irish immigrants scattered through the place, who were regaling themselves on loaves of bread and chunks of cheese. Hats, boots and bonnets, hung in five festoons upon clothes lines strung around the room. The heroes passed out of the Garden and across the delicious lawn in front (lately been filled in with City filth and the waste coal ashes) to the position assigned them in the procession, the band playing lively airs. They took seats in carriages provided for them, and awaited the moving of the procession. Not one in ten on the Battery observed their landing, or were cognizant of the fact. Thousands stood still, gazing out into the East River for the appearance of the *Niagara*, and were immensely disappointed when it became known long afterwards that the heroes had actually landed. Mr. TALBOT, the Superintendent of the Telegraph, was running from one point to another in pursuit of Mr FIELD, having a handful of messages directed from London to deliver to him

SCENES AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Policemen in uniform stood outside the door leading to the Mayor's, and prevented an early rush of visitors inside. Victims of ticket swindlers, faro banks and mock auctions, wives whose eyes had been blackened and heads damaged by their brutal husbands, and representations of the usual daily heterogeneous class of complainants presented themselves to have their wrongs righted. They were all sent away, however, and told to come again. The injunction to depart was obeyed cheerfully upon their being told that it was cable day. A certain badge worn on the lapel of the coat, and certain tickets bearing certain signatures, acted as "open sesames." At 12 M., the Mayor's main office was well filled. The visitors were illustrious characters, and animated were their mutual greetings, the introductions and conversations. The Rev. Dr. FIELD, father of the chief hero of the day—occupied an arm chair by the side of Lord NAPIER. Although nearly seven decades of years have passed over the head of the venerated and honored clergyman, the glow of health is still perceptible upon his cheek, and a genial, wholesome look radiates from his countenance and undimmed eyes. He entered zealously into conversation with Lord NAPIER. The representative of Her Majesty's Government responded with his wonted ease and freedom and as usual was amused with democratic plainness. Bishop HUGHES sat vis-à-vis with the Rev Dr. MOTT, the venerable President of the Union College. The Bishop wore scarlet colored gloves, and upon the forefinger of his right hand was conspicuously visible his mammoth ruby ring, presented to him by the Pope at his ordination, and worn as the insignia of his office. The two conversed seemingly very pleasantly and harmoniously together. PETER COOPER Esq., WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., and the Rev Drs. ADAMS and SPRING formed a group by themselves. Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and Prof. HEDRICK, formerly of the North Carolina University, were busily chatting in one corner, and but a few feet from them stood, similarly engaged, Professors TORREY and WEBSTER. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, a brother of CYRUS, and JULIUS W. TIEMANN, a brother of Mayor TIEMANN, formed a talking duet. Mayor TIEMANN occupied his time in conversation with Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at this port.

At a few minutes after 1 P. M., the visitors left the Mayor's office and entered the carriages in waiting in front of the Hall, to drive to the Battery, to wait the arrival of the *Niagara*. Ladies—the wives, sisters and cousins of the Aldermen and others holding office in the City Hall—now began to pour in after the departure of the visitors referred to above, and soon the windows were filled with eager female faces.

The Procession.

Perhaps the best *coup d'œil*, or bird's-eye view of the procession, along its entire line of march, was that from the windows of the TIMES Building. Thence the procession could be accurately described, and the appearance of almost every man examined as the whole mass swept into Printing House square, and round into the Park, underneath the arch which bore the motto, "The Path of FRANKLIN led to a FIELD of Enterprise."

It must be confessed that the extreme length of the procession made it somewhat unwieldy, and stoppages at intervals were rather tedious to lookers on. But these delays could not well be helped, and it is a matter of wonder how such an incongruous mass could have ever been so systematically arranged.

Long before the hour of two, at which time the procession ought to have appeared in the Park, every available spot for a sight was densely thronged with men, women, and children. But it was sometime after two o'clock that a body of Policemen, heralding the approach of the military, made their appearance. Then the crowd became enormous. People crushed forward, and pushed forward, and squeezed forward to obtain a view of the Policemen and a troop of Cavalry, which, as it proved afterwards, were only sent out as an advance guard to clear the way. The Police were active enough in thrusting persons back, and the Cavalry, after they had arrived opposite Tammany, charged backwards in the direction of that venerated building, to the great inconvenience and discomfiture of those persons whose propinquity to the horses' rumps was closer than they could have wished. The crowd hastily gave way before, or rather behind, the pressure, and in a few moments a considerable space was cleared, in which the approaching columns could conveniently wheel round into the Park. While the public were thus on the tip-toe of expectation, a melon-vender in the midst of the throng did not lose the opportunity of doing a most excellent business; and some forty or fifty melons, within a briefer time than it takes us to record the incident, were demolished on the spot.

Our citizen soldiers seldom, if ever, appeared to better advantage than they did yesterday. They all marched in full companies; and when all marched well, it would be invidious to make distinctions. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery, all turned out in full force, and the military part of the procession was at least an hour and a half in passing any given spot. While they came down Park Row, the carriages containing the guests of the city, and other distinguished persons, came by Nassau-street, and then filed into line between the First and the Fifth Regiments. In one of the carriages, drawn by six horses, was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and his presence was always greeted with tremendous cheers by the crowd, directly it was known. Mr. FIELD was accompanied by Mayor TIEMANN. Following, in other carriages, were Lord NAPIER, the British Ambassador, Archbishop HUGHES, Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and his officers, Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, and his officers, and a long string of vehicles in the rear that found it a difficult matter to make any progress up Broadway, so densely was that thoroughfare crowded. Between the cavalry and infantry of the Seventh Regiment marched the corps of Montreal Artillery who are on a visit to the City, and though they seemed rather warmly dressed for this latitude, they stepped out with perfect precision, and looked a most serviceable body of men. The Seventh Regiment itself was in its glory, and mustered some sixteen or seventeen Companies. It was during a momentary pause in the line of procession, and just after the 55th Regiment had passed by, that a cry of fire was raised. The City Hall bell, which had been lifted on a frame a few feet from the ground, was tolled with vivacity, and, in the direction of Chatham-square, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to arise. This diverted the attention of the crowd, and, as an engine at the moment came dashing through the Park, all who could tacked on to the "machine," and went off at the top of their speed. Another engine appeared in a moment after, and standing room became more comfortable as the crowd diminished. It was fully four o'clock before even the military part of the procession had passed into the Park; but it is time we should give some more minute description of their appearance as well as of the immense concourse of civic and other societies, professions and trades represented on this great occasion:

The procession started from the Battery at two o'clock, according to the programme, a most vigorous and praiseworthy instance of punctuality, which is quite novel to our processions as they are usually conducted. First, there was a detachment of sixty Policemen, walking two-abreast. Then came a troop of Cavalry as an escort to the Grand Marshal, Brigadier-General YATES. The Special Aids followed, consisting of these gentlemen, General W. L. MORRIS, Captain JOHN CALHOUN, U. S. N; Colonel H. P. MARTIN, Major GEORGE E. BALDWIN, JOHN B. RICH, General PAUL N. SPOFFORD, Colonel T. F. PERRS, Colonel EDWARD SATTERLEE, Major S. M. ALFORD, Ambrose K. STEIKER. The military display was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the City. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifty fifth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, were out in full force, and conducted themselves finely. But the renowned Seventh, and the City Guard, were, all along the line, the glory of the procession, as far as its military character was concerned. Altogether, our citizen soldiery never appeared to greater advantage. They tried their best to be equal to the occasion, and succeeded. And their guests, of the Montreal Field Battery, were a marked feature in the procession, and were honored with loud and repeated cheers.

Owing to the immense crowd, which rendered the streets nearly impassable, the Second Division of the procession passed up Nassau-street to the Park, instead of proceeding by the direct route. After passing through the Park they went ahead of the military, in order to arrive at the Crystal Palace without the delay which would otherwise have occurred. This division was under the direction of Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, assisted by Col MOSES E. CRASTO and RUFUS E CRANE. It consisted of the members of the Common Council, Mayor TIEMANN, and the heroes of the day, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, his brother and the orator of the day DAVID D. FIELD, Mr. PETER COOPER, with Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, the officers of the New-York, Newfoundland and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the Mayor and Common Council of the cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Among the military who closed in after the breaking in the procession, caused by this interference with the programme, the Irish regiment attracted great attention for its orderly appearance and fine discipline. Our Irish citizens are evidently rejoiced at the alliance of the United States and England, and went into the celebration yesterday like men heartily in earnest. The Germans also turned out magnificently, occupying nearly a mile of the procession, and carrying the rich satin banners of their respective societies and chorusses. The '76 Company, and the Veterans of 1812, escorted by the Continentals, were greeted everywhere with cordial cheers.

The trades, after all, were the most attractive feature of the procession, to the right seers, in quest of novelty. The United States Express Company led the way, with a huge wagon, drawn by six splendid horses, decorated with red and white plumes, followed by another wagon, drawn by four horses. Adams' Express drove their horses a tandem. Colgate & Co.'s Express turned out quite respectably. Then came Adams' Express again, with a huge section of the cable coiled almost to a point, and thirty feet high at that, magnificently decorated with ribbons; the car, drawn by ten horses, being handsomely adorned with the flags of England and America. The crew of the *Niagara* followed, and were heartily, thunderously cheered during the whole procession. The American Telegraph Company were drawn by twelve horses, in another of Adams' Express wagons. An immense wagon, magnificently decorated, belonging to the St. David's Society, contained ten Minstrels, playing on Welch harps. At the end of the wagon was a model of the paying out machinery of the cable, while the English and American flags covered the entire vehicle in profusion.

The Scotch followed, with a unique emblem, a Royal Crown, composed of flowers, surmounted by a cap of Liberty, also composed of flowers, on a pole sixteen feet high, bearing the motto, "We are brethren." Six bag-pipers were in attendance.

Next came the Mercantile Section of Cadets of Temperance, from Brooklyn. Then the New-York Typographical Society in a huge wagon, drawn by eight horses, with a printing press 100 years old at work. The wagon was stripped of its canopy by a crush in Nassau-street. But even in its dilapidation it excited much admiration, and drew forth loud applause.

The Randall's Island Boys followed, marching admirably, and eliciting shouts of applause.

Sewing Machines were next in order. First came WHEELER & WILSON's, on a wagon, drawn by six horses, forming a handsome room, carpeted with Brussells, with a white canopy and pink sides, a gilt eagle surmounting the whole. Girls were at work at the Sewing Machines. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, Pianoforte Manufacturers, had nine workmen operating on their instruments, in a carriage, drawn by six horses. Messrs. GILBERT & Co. also made a similar display.

BARTHOLF's Sewing Machine was exhibited on a vehicle drawn by twelve horses, and bearing the inscription, "Triumph of Science—Song of the Shirt." A young girl sat sewing merrily with thread and needle in the old way, telling mutely, but unmistakably, the tale of the "Song of the Shirt." Behind her were hearty damsels, merrily working away at the sewing machine, while children in white frocks, and wreaths of flowers adorning their heads, scattered bills among the crowd.

Models of steam engines followed. Then a delegation of butchers on horseback, numbering nearly 700. A huge stuffed ox, labeled "Ox Washington,"—and said, when living, to have weighed 3,204 pounds,—drawn on a vehicle by four horses, was a notable feature. Afterwards followed a pen of sheep, on a wagon, drawn by six horses, with this inscription, "The fields of Agriculture pay homage to the FIELD of science."

A beautiful object in the procession was a miniature country market, containing living sheep, pigs, ponies, and an enormous dog to guard them,—the corners of the vehicle on which they were carried being decorated with huge shocks of corn.

HECKER & SONS, of the Croton Flour Mills, had eleven cars in the procession, representing the whole process of producing their flour, with a bag going to the grist-mill, as in the olden time. Then came a detachment of milkmen, with cars filled with "Pure Milk."

The New-York Moulding and Planing Company had a vehicle, and a model of their machine.

Various lager-bier wagons followed, with jocose inscriptions, such as "Pure Bier and no Cocculus."

A patent life boat, from LARCHAR's Gutta Percha Establishment, highly decorated with flags of all nations, was drawn on one of the National Express wagons.

BULLOCK, FARRAR & Co.'s coal-wagon, laden with American cannel coal, was drawn by fifteen horses, harnessed in line.

Mr. HERRING, Inventor and Proprietor of the Patent Safe, made a very fine show in the procession. The finest specimens of his manufacture, most ornately adorned, were exhibited on a handsome vehicle, beautifully ornamented, and drawn by four fine horses.

A curious feature was a huge wagon, belonging to Fairbanks' Scales and Meneely's Bells Company. A huge bell was kept ringing, by two men, who worked at it with a will.

But these were only a portion of the features of the procession, which excelled any procession which has taken place in this City since the Erie Canal Celebration and the Croton Water Festival, even if they surpassed it. It was full four miles in length, and drew forth more people to witness it, than unimaginative people thought that New York contained. As a feature of the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration, it will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

At the Crystal Palace.

Long before there was any indication of the arrival of the procession in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, the streets were thronged with the curious, and the interior of the building contained several thousand of those who had been fortunate enough to secure tickets. There was nothing then visible to interest the spectators outside or inside the building. Those in the streets amused themselves with speculations as to the probable time the miserably-managed procession would arrive, and those in the building passed the time in informing each other where various objects of interest used to stand, when the Palace was in its glory. It was not until after 5 o'clock that any official evidence of a demonstration was apparent. At about that time the New York Harmonic Society, with instrumental aids, arrived, and were conducted to an elevated position in the eastern portion of the transcept. On their appearance they were greeted with applause by the people. Then another lapse of over an hour occurred, during which there was an opportunity of observing that in the matter of decorations there was, with one very moderate exception, no indication of the character of the demonstration about to take place. Nevertheless, there was plenty of room, and as every one present anticipated a treat in what was to take place no one was disposed to grumble or complain. But they were dissatisfied. And, in this connection, it is exceedingly appropriate to express a regret that a demonstration in which the people were so generally interested, should have been entrusted to persons who, to use a very mild phrase, were wholly incompetent to its proper management. It was supposed that the demonstration was in the hands of a Committee of the Common Council; but just after Councilman BUNCE had arranged the platform properly and appropriately for the occasion, and for all parties concerned, a Mr. LOWREE (he of "Lowree-claim" notoriety) appeared, and with an impudence that, perhaps, ought to have been anticipated, directed important alterations. Councilman BUNCE, knowing that what Lowree proposed would seriously affect some of the most important features of the celebration, made objections; but on the interposition of an over-excited Alderman, he was overruled, much to the aforesaid Alderman's subsequent regret. About this time, and in the midst of great confusion, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, Captain HUDSON, Captain DAYMAN, and the other prominent men in connection with the Atlantic Cable enterprise arrived and were conducted to the platform. As soon as the people were aware of their presence, three hearty cheers were given; and the immediate arrival of the 71st Regiment, in excellent order, and the fine effect of their evolutions and general appearance in the gallery, called the attention of the people from the bungling on the platform, and put them again in the best of humor. Before the military had concluded their manœuvres, Mayor TIEMAN, and

SAINT PETERSBURG.

Cronstadt—Approach to the Capital—My Arrival—Earliest Impressions—General Intelligence of the Population—Reception of Col. Pickens—The Temperature of the Climate—Hume, the American Medium—His Marriage—Alexander Dumas among the Russians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

After a delightful passage of sixty hours up the Baltic, from Stettin, we arrived at Cronstadt at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and saw, for the first time, those magnificent fortifications which became so widely celebrated during the late war, in consequence of the unsuccessful cruise of the fleet under Admiral NAPIER. The subsequent declaration of NAPIER, in reference to the impregnability of Cronstadt, is certainly well founded. That splendid fortress is abundantly able to defy the combined navies of the world, and the Russian people may justly be proud of so superb and so reliable a shield to their capital.

From what had frequently been said, we fully anticipated a detention of several hours at Cronstadt, before being permitted to enter the Bay and steam up the Neva to the city. Such was not, however, the case; and the polite attention of the Russian custom-house officers contrasted most agreeably with the unceremonious treatment travelers are apt to receive at the hands of petty officials in several other European States. The passengers and luggage were promptly transferred from the *Vladimir* to a steamer of lighter draught, and in less than two hours we saw the golden dome and spires of St. Isaac's glowing under the dazzling Summer sun of the North, and found ourselves in the City of Palaces.

My initial letter must almost necessarily be one of generalities, and I fall naturally into a description of first impressions. An American cannot fail to be most favorably struck with a first view of Russia and the Russians. Among the passengers on board the steamer from Stettin, were several Russian gentlemen of high rank, who evinced the deepest interest in American affairs, and displayed a knowledge of our country and institutions really surprising. There is no exaggeration in the belief that the Russian people entertain for us sentiments of genuine admiration and regard. This feeling was immensely augmented by the reports which reached here during the Crimean war of the lively interest evoked in the United States by that great struggle. I found all of these gentlemen thoroughly conversant with our public affairs, and they discussed the "Mormon War," the "Search Question," the "Nicaragua Canal," "Kansas," the "Pacific Railroad," American politics and kindred subjects with as much ease as if they had passed several months in America and had made themselves practically acquainted with the topics of the day. When we take into consideration how little Americans know of Russia, we can more readily appreciate the industry with which the intelligent classes of this country have collected exact information in relation to us, and the eagerness with which they listen to any facts tending to give them a still wider and more intimate knowledge of the United States.

Our new Minister, Mr. PICKENS, has arrived at St. Petersburg, and formally entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He has been presented to the Emperor and Empress, at Peterhoff, one of the Czar's magnificent Summer residences on the Neva, a few miles below the capital. Mr. SEYMOUR, our late Minister, availed himself of the same occasion to take leave of His Imperial Majesty, and proposes, I understand, to make an extended tour of the Empire before returning home. It is stated that Col. PICKENS was most flatteringly received by His Imperial Majesty, and he certainly enters upon his mission under exceedingly favorable auspices. Though this is undoubtedly the most magnificent Court of Europe, and all the surroundings of the Imperial presence are in keeping with the splendor and power of the Sovereign of a great and vast Empire, the Emperor himself is said to be so kind and so frank in his manner toward those who have the good fortune to approach him, as at once to remove any feeling of constraint natural under the circumstances. I repeat only the experience of such of my countrymen as have had the honor of a presentation to His Imperial Majesty, all of whom have been enchanted with their reception. Indeed Americans have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the cordial friendship entertained for them and for their country in Russia, and by none is this kindly feeling more unmistakably manifested than by the Imperial family and the high functionaries of the Court and Government.

The weather here during the past month has been oppressively sultry. I am told that the heat of the present Summer is quite unprecedented in St. Petersburg, and a gentleman who has resided in Russia for twenty years past assures me that he has never before experienced such prolonged and intense heat. Certainly, in no part of the United States have I ever felt so severely the effects of the Summer sun, which, in this far Northern latitude, seems at mid-day to blaze just overhead, as if tempted to melt everything exposed to his scorching rays. In fact, so very hot has been and is the weather, that the large quantity of ice stored during the last Winter is rapidly dissolving, and fears are expressed that, before the close of the Summer, it will have become a rare and expensive article, instead of a necessity which all ranks are accustomed to possess.

HUME, the celebrated (or notorious) "spirit rapper," has arrived in St. Petersburg. You have, of course, heard of this man. He is by birth a Scotchman, but is, I believe, a naturalized citizen of the United States. He created quite a *furore* in Paris, some months ago, and was well received by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who is said to be a believer in the "science" professed by Mr. HUME. If the stories told of his exploits may be credited, HUME has performed some feats calculated to shake the judgment of the least credulous, and it is positively asserted that in one of his exhibitions before the French Court, he "evoked" the spirit of NAPOLEON I., who graciously presented his hand, from beneath the table, for the faithful to kiss, of which rare opportunity many persons present eagerly availed themselves. I suppose you have heard this tale before, as also the report of the impending marriage between HUME and a Russian lady of rank and wealth. It is this conjugal project which brings our "medium" to St. Petersburg; but while he continues to assert that his magic powers are unimpaired, he refuses longer to exercise them, and intimates his intention to settle down quietly to the enjoyment of the good things of this life, leaving the other world to take care of itself. Malicious rumors have been in circulation, to the effect that the lady had manifested a disposition to take back her troth, and that, *par conséquent*, there would be no wedding; or that HUME would, at least, be obliged to go at the old trade, if only long enough to summon from the vasty deep some potent black spirit or gray, to impress upon the *fiancée* the necessity of keeping her word. In the meantime, the spiritual necromancer has coolly given the lie direct to this gossip, by espousing the lady. The ceremony took place on Sunday evening last, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in presence of several witnesses.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, *père*, also is with us; but here conjecture seems to be at fault. Nobody knows what brings him to St Petersburg. Some say: "Merely a *voyage d'agrément*"—others, that the great novelist has exhausted other fields, and comes to obtain the materials for a Russian *Monte Cristo*, or *Trois Mousquetaires*. Others, again, declare that DUMAS intends to wind up his long literary career by writing a solid and substantial work—the History of Russia, in fifty volumes, for example. We hear whispers, too, that all this is gammon, pure and unadulterated, and that he comes to the capital merely to make a fortune by undertaking the direction or management of the French Theatre; entirely relinquishing literature to the younger hands of his son, ALEXANDER, Jr., the gentleman who has so greatly elevated (!) the character of French fiction in the "Dame aux Camélias," "La Vie à Vingtans," "Le demi-monde," and kindred *moral* romances and dramas, "founded upon fact." M. DUMAS is sojourning here with a Russian nobleman, whom he accompanied from Paris.

I hear of but few arrivals of Americans in St. Petersburg. Mrs. GWIN, wife of the distinguished Senator from California, has paid a flying visit to Russia, taken a trip to Moscow, and returned Parlaward by the last steamer. Yours, truly,

MARK RANDOM.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Close of Summer—Emerson and Whittier—Graining—The Spiritualists—Theatrical—Weekly Papers—Mercantile Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—Trouble Among the Republicans—New-York Politics, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The last days of Summer are apparently disposed to atone for the somewhat churlish conduct of their immediate predecessors, and to see what they can do in the way of putting up our harvest, so that it will be worth our while to cut it down. Not that the weather is hot, by any means. Yesterday was tolerably hot, but to-day there is a dash of coolness in the air that would not be inappropriate to October. Still there is an improvement on what has been, and we may reasonably look forward to the perfection of the cereals during the coming three weeks. From the first of September to the autumnal equinox, New-England rarely has much to complain of in the way of cold. There is a chance yet for white pants to get their revenge on white frost.

The valuation of Lowell shows a smaller falling off in the value of property there than might have been expected, seeing how that place has suffered from the hard times. Last year the amount was $21,371,000: this year it is $20,800,000. The rate of taxation is $8 40 on $1,000, and the poll-tax is $1 75. There are 6,790 polls, showing a decrease of 521 since 1857, and of 606 since 1855. Property is everywhere feeling the benefit of the increase of the poll-tax.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S portrait is to be painted by Mr. C F BARRY, for an English engraving; and Mr. WHITTIER is to be served in the same way. The philosopher is no beauty, neither is the poet: but, on the principle of "handsome is *as* handsome does," they'll pass muster quite respectably.

This is our "training season," when our uniformed militia lay up a good stock of rheumatism, and also what Mr. Squeers calls "lumbagers." The Second Division trained at Winter Island in Salem harbor, on the 25th, 26th and 27th. It is a great pity the exhibition did not last longer, so that the division might have had the benefit of the juicy rains of the 28th. That would have made them acquainted with one branch of campaigning that is of more consequence than fighting—with the necessity of being up to the weather. They would have got more mud than glory had they remained in camp twenty-four hours longer. Where the next melo-drama is to be held, I don't recollect.

The Spiritualists are very numerous in this State, and are to be counted by thousands, some say by tens of thousands. They have, like other religious associations, their pic-nics and other social gatherings, which are numerously attended. They do not make so much noise as they did last year, when the Cambridge men were doing their best to make martyrs of them, but they have grown much since that time.

The Howard Athenæum is to be reopened on next Monday evening, Sept. 6. CHARLES FISHER, who was two years at Burton's, is to be of the company. JOHN BROUGHAM'S "Quentin Matsys" is to be brought out there. Mr. BARRY is at work at the Boston, and will open it on the 13th September. He has a number of new actors engaged.

It is just a year since "the panic" began in Boston, and there is not so much change in the times as a year ought to bring forth. The business tha is looking up most is that of weekly newspapers. The *Olive Branch* has passed into the hands of Messrs. UPHAM & DIX, who are very enterprising men, and will make it successful. Messrs JONES & PARKER have started a new weekly called the *Express*, which is a very handsome sheet. Mr. GLEASON, who made a fortune by the publication of one weekly, and then retired, is about to start another paper of the same kind, and will make another fortune I dare to say. Report says that Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. are about to commence the publication of a weekly paper which, I suppose, will be of a literary stamp.

I have still to note a large increase of deaths here, the number last week being 103—54 females and 49 males; the sex keeping the position ahead on the *Via Doloroso* which they had won the previous week. All but thirty of the deceased were of five years of age, or under that age. There were 7 deaths of persons whose ages ranged from 50 to past 80 years; and 19 of persons betwen 20 and 50. Boston would seem to be a capital place for middle-aged people, and for those who have passed out of the gristle of youth; but it is a bad place for little children.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Worcester, Sept. 2, next Thursday. The lists of delegates chosen embrace many influential and respectable names, and the Convention will be both numerous and able. For some days past Butler stock is looking up, and the friends of Gen. BUTLER have been working vigorously. If he really desires the nomination, the General must have changed his opinions much during the last month. I know that he has said he did not wish for the gubernatorial nomination, and that he would not accept it, while he desires the Congressional nomination of his party in the Eighth District. Perhaps he has changed his mind, with a view to the future. From some cause or other, Gov. BANKS becomes every day more and more unpopular, and it is a very common saying that he will be saved from defeat only by the occurrence of the Congressional elections, which, by making the result turn upon the Slavery question, will constrain not a few men to support the entire Republican nominations who would not do so if the contest were strictly of a local character. The election of '59 will be purely local, with many good offices—such as sheriffs, &c.—to trade upon, and Gen. BUTLER may think it worth his while to take the nomination now, though destined to barrenness, in the firm belief that it will prove a good thing a year hence. Others may have the same view, and wish for the nomination on the same account. Gen. BUTLER is no favorite with the Hunker Democrats, who know that he used to be the intimate associate of Senator WILSON, and who suspect him of entertaining liberal views on the subject of Slavery. Should he be nominated, it will be an indication that our democrats are becoming weary of Pro-Slavery ascendency in their councils, unless, indeed, the Convention should pass wholesale resolves in favor of the Administration, which would neutralize any Abolition tendencies of a mere nomination for a State office.

At the Democratic meeting in Randolph, to choose delegates to the State Convention, a resolve was unanimously passed in favor of Mr. BEACH'S nomination. This would not be matter to note, were it not that Randolph is a Hunker place, and that the meeting was held under the auspices of old BRAD WALES, one of the Deputy Collectors of this port, and AUSTIN'S chief flunkey. The Custom-House is opposed to Gen. BUTLER, and therefore it goes for BEACH, not as loving the Springfield man, but because it hates him two or three degrees less than it hates the Lowell man. Yet rumor says that Gen. BUTLER means to have he Collectorship if AUSTIN should be chosen to Congress from the Third District. If he should not become Collector until that event occurs, he'll have to wait until the ROTHSCHILDS shall have rebuilt the Temple of SOLOMON,—and the cedars for that purpose haven't yet been planted on Lebanon.

In New-Bedford there are two sets of delegates chosen, the one headed by Mr. HOWLAND, who was ousted out of the Collectorship through AUSTIN'S sneaking arts; and the other by a person named SWIFT, who, it is to be hoped, will prove a slow coach. The difference between the two parties is, that the one wishes for the offices while the other has them.

Mr. AUSTIN is working hard for the Democratic Congressional nomination in No. 3, and his friends are packing the caucuses with a good deal of skill. The apparent demoralization of the Republicans is causing Democratic nominations to look up, like certain sorts of fancy stocks in bad times.

The nomination of Gen. CUSHING is very strongly urged on the Democrats of No. 6, but it is impossible to say with how much effect, as yet. He is not likely to be lost sight of for want of "puffing" in the papers, and, rather than not be kept before the people in that way, he would so far lay aside his proverbial modesty as to write "puffs" of himself in his *Age*, as was his custom when a youth. If he doesn't know his own good qualities, who does?

The disaffection that exists in the Banks party has been curiously illustrated in course of the last ten days. Some pungent letters, dated Boston, have appeared in the Worcester *Transcript*, a leading Republican journal, and reflecting on the Governor and others. They were signed "Cayenne," and not improperly, for they contained a good deal of pepper that had had none of its powers lessened by adulteration. It turned out that they were written by Mr. DEXTER A. PARKER, who is a young man, and has for two years been one of the Worcester Representatives in our Legislature. Their boldness and point would have secured for them readers in abundance under any circumstances, but they have been chiefly valuable as expressions of discontent with the State Government on the part of many who took advanced posts in the Republican work of last year. I have been surprised with the number of men, and the description of men, who have heartily approved of Mr. PARKER'S letters, and who speak of them as uttering truths that have been too long suppressed. It has been attempted to weaken the force of these letters by saying that Mr. PARKER was a Know Nothing, as if the Governor had not been of that determination himself, and had not preferred Know-Nothingism to Republicanism for three years. But the men who approve of the course of Mr. PARKER, who say he has spoken the right word at the right time, are not Know-Nothings, but good, original Republicans. They believe, and now are saying, that if such men as FRANKLIN HAVEN, GEORGE WHITE, SAM. HOOPER, and other Old Hunker Whigs and Democrats, bitter enemies of Colonel FREMONT, and who denounced all Fremonters as disunionists and traitors, are good enough to be the officers and influential advisers of Governor BANKS, then it is time to look out for a new chief. Then comes the suspicion, if not something stronger and clearer than that, that the Back Bay business is a perfect sink of corruption, and that the hostility which led to Mr. FULLER'S removal, and to Mr. HAVEN'S appointment, was owing to the existence of a determination to turn the great improvement into the means of making certain rich men richer, and certain poor men rich. There is not another man living who was so well qualified for the Commissionership as Mr. FULLER, and he was and is a thorough Republican in his politics, and yet he was turned out of the place without any cause whatever, save that his manner did not please the State House Chesterfield Mr. HAVEN, who succeeded him, is President of the Merchants' Bank, and a good officer for that institution; but he knows nothing about the Back Bay business, which he probably never thought of until he was made a Commissioner. Now, if the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank had turned Mr. HAVEN out of their Presidency, and given that office to Mr. FULLER, they would have acted just as foolishly for their own interest as Gov. BANKS has acted for the interest of the State in giving Mr. FULLER'S office to Mr. HAVEN. But private individuals never act thus foolishly. It is only in public matters—in politics, that such transcendent folly is made the rule of action. I see that papers in other States express surprise that there should be anger and excitement here because of Mr. HAVEN'S appointment, wondering what politics can have to do with a Back Bay Commissionership. They do not understand the matter. If the Commission had just been appointed, or if Mr. FULLER had resigned his seat at the Board, or a vacancy had in any other way happened there, not a word would have been said against the appointment of a Democrat competent to the work of the office; but to turn out an able and an experienced officer—a man of unblemished integrity, whose labors, it is notorious, have been most profitable to the State, is quite another thing; and no matter how excellent, personally, his Democratic successor may be, the act is indefensible. The Democrats speak of the business with utter loathing, for *they* see through the whole business. The *Post* is hard as a millstone in its notice of Mr. HAVEN'S appointment, declaring emphatically that that gentleman has no sympathy with the opinions of the Republicans. The only defence I have heard of the Governor's conduct is not very flattering to him. It is, that he wishes to have a Democrat at the Board, in order that the Democrats may bear the blame of failure if anything should go wrong in the business! The Democrats are so very easily cheated.

New-York politics attract considerable attention here, in view of the fusion between the Republicans and the Americans, of which so much is said in your papers. One thing, however, is an impenetrable mystery to us in connection with the subject. Why is a fusion necessary to defeat the Democrats? In 1856 your Republicans had a plurality of 80,000. Now, after losing largely from this number, they ought to be able to carry the State, unless, indeed, the Republicans have not only lost 45,000 votes, but the Democrats have gained all the Republicans have lost, which, I presume, is not to be asserted. Your Fremont vote was a Republican vote, while ours was a Republican and an American vote. And while we could not endure a breach in our vote without cutting our majority down to a mere plurality, at the election of '57, you, to all outward appearance, stand where you did two years ago, and yet the Democrats are not hopeless of success. No one, I suppose, believes the American Party in New-York is any stronger now than it was in '56; and if none of the Republicans have gone over to the Democracy, what has become of the Fremont plurality of that year, which was equal to about three-fourths of our whole Fremont vote. The cause of the breach in the Fremont party of Massachusetts is well known. It was the result of individual ambition endeavoring to take advantage of some slight difference of sentiment that existed in the mass. Gov. GARDNER took with him about 20,000 Fremonters, the rest of his supporters being composed of Democrats, Whigs and Fillmorers. No such breach has happened in your State, and to us it seems as if the Republican Party of New-York ought to stand to-day precisely where it stood two years ago, though it cannot so stand if American assistance is necessary to enable it to beat the Democrats. If you can explain why this thing is, you would oblige many here, who are looking with interest to your campaign.

THYME.

Universal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Some years past the writer of this suggested to a then Member of Congress the propriety of equalizing the value of coin used in this country and Europe. The response was that it could not be done. Since then a commission has been appointed, and I understand are now in Europe for the purpose named. If the following is worthy of a place, please publish it; if not, not.

I would suggest that *gold* be the *standard*, for though it can be dissolved, it cannot be dissipated but will return to itself by chemical action

Let the Victoria be equal in value to	$10
Emperor (French)	10
Czar (Russ)	10
Eagle, as now	10
Aliquot parts by decimals.	
Further,	
Victoria and Albert	$20
Emperor and Empress	20
Czar and Czarzina	20
Double Eagle	20

Let the fineness of the gold and the alloy be determined, so that all shall be alike. Then all other gold coin to be only passed by weight. Silver in the same way as an article of commerce, except for pieces of less than one dollar, which either country may debase to suit their own convenience or wants. Other nations will soon unite in the arrangement.

The value of the pieces to be equal in fineness and alloy. Yours, F.

Shall a Commemorative Medal be Struck.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, held on Monday, the following letter was received from the Director of the Mint:

UNITED STATES MINT, Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Board of Trade of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I venture to suggest to the Board of Trade, that under its auspices, an appropriate medal be struck to commemorate the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable from Europe to America; and that the head of our distinguished MORSE, the inventor of the Telegraph, be placed on one side of the medal.

Great military achievements have been commemorated by medals; but here is a peaceful event more illustrious than any which war has produced. In the language of the President of the United States, "It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful, than was ever won by the conqueror on the field of battle."

If this suggestion shall be favorably received by your Board, I will, if required, lend whatever assistance may be in my power to carry it into effect.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Routes to the Springs—Wild and Picturesque Scenery—The Warm Springs—The Hot and Healing Springs—The White Sulphur—The Red Sulphur, &c.—Their Medicinal Properties—Habits of the People, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In going to the Virginia Springs from New-York, the first corporation encouraged is the New-Jersey Railroad—8 A. M. train—which, and its obliging connections and relations deposit you at 6.57 P. M. at the seat of the Federal Government, where certain individuals, from motives of the purest philanthropy, almost dismember you in offering the hospitalities of their omnibus, which is the medium of transport to the Alexandria steamboat; the which, in its turn, affords a half hour's delightful sail on the Potomac, and an opportunity of enjoying pure oxygen and the cool evening breeze on the river—all most grateful after the dust, heat, and everlasting jar and jerk of the rail-track.

Arriving at Alexandria, the *hostelrie* known as Newton's affords, for the night, quite comfortable accommodations—the *specialité* of whose cook, by the way, is the mutton chop, *not* burned to a cinder.

Alexandria is left without many tears at 7:05 A. M., per Orange and Alexandria Railroad—eighty-eight miles to Gordonsville—where you are taken by the Virginia Central train coming west from Richmond, and passing through a magnificently rolling country, on a continually ascending grade, are deposited at 5:30 P. M. at Jackson's River, at the terminus, for the White Sulphur, distant thirty-one miles per stage; or at 5 P. M. at Millboro', distant fifteen miles, per stage, from the Warm Sulphur.

On taking the stages, you find yourself fairly in the highlands, in a region almost Alpine, and frowning mountain and smiling valley, forest, crag, and ravine all give to the scene ever-varying features of the wild and beautiful. The air is clear and invigorating—the skies of a more vivid blue—herds of cattle and sheep are grazing on the mountain side, their tinkling bells chiming pleasingly—below us the valley smiles in the fulness of its richness, watered by the winding stream, that here and there dashes by us a roaring torrent down the dark abyss.

The softer foliage of the lowlands gives place to that of a more rugged character—the beach, the rugged pines, the birch, the firs and hemlocks, the sturdy oaks, the bright green bay, the rhodendron, with its rosy clusters, the mountain laurel and the ferns, all betoken a more rigorous climate and increased altitude.

The first Spring of note *en route* from the north is the *Bath Alum*, about ten miles from Millboro', whose waters, containing as principal ingredients iron and alumina, are efficacious in scrofulous, eruptive, dyspeptic and nervous derangements.

Then comes at a distance of 5 miles from the above, the *Warm Sulphur*, where is one of the best kept and commodious hotels in the mountains. These springs are situated in a charming vale at the western base of the warm spring mountain—whence is a view of surpassing beauty. Here is the famous and truly delicious bath, the largest natural warm bath in the world. It is formed into an octagon 38 feet in diameter, and is of an average depth of five feet. The average temperature of the water is 98°. The gas which briskly rises in the bath consists of nitrogen, with minute quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. The bathing, diving and swimming about in this great warm tub is so fascinating, that it is often improperly prolonged and carried to an injurious excess. The subscriber tried it twice, and after being rubbed down by the attendant Ethiopian, felt almost as fine as a "three-year old." Its healing virtues are most apparent in cases of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and cutaneous disorders.

We next come to the Hot Springs, within the easy walking distance of five miles from the Warm. Here are six naturally medicated baths, varying in temperature from 100° to 106°. The hottest of these baths, there familiarly called "the Boiler," is quite a formidable affair, and when used imprudently may prove highly injurious, as it did in two instances this season. Used advisedly, however, these waters are said to have extraordinary power in the cure of chronic rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, dyspepsia, glandular swellings, and other kindred diseases.

Three miles from the hot are the "the HEALING SPRINGS," in one of the most beautiful of valleys, closely framed by forest and mountain. The accommodations at this little spot appear most commodious. These Springs have but recently come into general notice, and no regular analysis seems to have been made of their waters. Their temperature is uniformly at 84°. Many suppose iodine to be a main ingredient of these Springs. If so, they would be most valuable, inasmuch as there is as yet no spring known containing in an eminent degree this powertul alterative. The virtues of this water is said to be quite extraordinary in the cure of ulcers, scrofula, intractable affections of the skin, gout, neuralgia, chronic opthalmia, and more particularly in obstinate glandular affections.

The White Sulphur Spring, the Sampson of the mountains, is the most famous and fashionable of the Springs, and, as I think will, before long, be the most extensive and popular watering-place in the world. Its intrinsic advantages and beauties are great, and when its present corporate proprietors have carried out their projected improvements, the place will be unequalled as a healthful and pleasant resort.

These Springs are distant about thirty miles south of Healing Springs, and thirty-one miles from Jackson's river, the Virginia central terminus.

The buildings consist of an immense central edifice of brick, of good architectural appearance, and of palatial proportions. It contains, probably, the largest dining-room extant, being about 300 feet by 60. Attached at either end are ball and drawing rooms. Above are sleeping accommodations for guests.

This main-building is in the centre of a verdant lawn of many acres in extent, and agreeably undulating—around which are pleasingly disposed at least a hundred picturesque cottages or cabins, which form the greater part of the sleeping accommodations for guests. The beautiful *plateau* constituting the ground of the springs, is framed on all sides by lofty mountains luxuriant in foliage. The accessories of elegant and varying society, music, facilities for fine driving and walking, and the fine tonic and stimulating effects of the water on the system, render the place in every way attractive. The waters of these springs have almost a national reputation in the cure of many of the prominent afflictions of humanity. They abound in carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gas, are cool in temperature, and soon become very palatable.

The Red Sulphur Spring is distant 42 miles from the White. The stage stops for dining passengers at the Salt Sulphur, a charming locality, where dyspeptics do most resort, and where the *cuisine* is rated the finest in the mountains.

The Red Sulphur Springs are of long-established reputation. They contain more sulphuretted hydrogen gas even than the White, and their use is indicated in cases in which the White Sulphur waters would be used with injurious stimulating effects. Their great efficacy, however, is in cases of chronic phthisis, laryngitis and bronchitis. The great value of the waters consists in their wonderful and mysterious effects upon the circulation, reducing the pulse in many instances, in a few days, from 100 or 115 to a healthy normal state.

In this charming retreat may be realized all of the beauties of that famous valley in Abyssinia beautifully pictured by JOHNSON as the abode of Rasselas and his friends.

Friend COWLES, a New-Englander, who is the *Major Domo* at this locality, does all in his power to make the stay of visitors attractive.

Besides the Springs above enumerated, are the Blue Sulphur, further to the west, frequented by the denizens of Western Virginia and Tennessee. Also, the "Red Sweet" and the "Old Sweet," within about a mile of each other, and about seventeen distant from the White Sulphur. There all the fashionable visitors at the White Sulphur resort after the season at the latter is terminated, to enjoy the good fare, social hilarity and, above all, the fine tonic champagne bath, which is considered the most delicious extant, and worthy, in itself, of a visit to this locality. Besides the above Springs, there are many others in this medically-favored State—such as the Rock Bridge Alum, famous in dysentery and dyspepsia; the Fauquier White Sulphur; the Roanoke Red, and a score of others of lesser note.

The communication between all these different springs is by stages run by one incorporated Company, and profitably conducted. The turnpike roads, over these mountains, though requiring continual labor, are kept in admirable repair, and the stage-ride of from five to forty miles between the different springs, affords, with its accompaniments of beautiful scenery, fine roads and sociable company, one of the not least agreeable features of the mountains, and the exercise is possibly a source of as much benefit to the invalid as the imbibition of the waters.

The region that embraces these springs is of great extent, and of extraordinary fertility in its effusion of mineral water. It is traversed by the Allegany Chain and Blue Ridge, and produces every few miles springs, which, though the sulphur element predominates, possess other constituencies of the most varied and opposite character; efficacious in the cure or alleviation of nearly all the more serious maladies to which humanity is subject. To the South they are an especial boon, being peculiarly potential in diseases arising from derangements of the liver. In fact, this region is to the South, as it were, a great medicine chest, whence few return without having derived benefit either from its climate or its waters.

If I were asked from observation what in my opinion was the *causa causans* of the almost universal dyspepsia and hepatic derangements prevalent at the South—of what takes the bloom from the cheek and the fire from the eye of the southern girl—of what sallows the cheek, diminishes the frame and prematurely enfeebles the man of the South—I would say the *hot bread* with which they have been crammed three times a day from their babyhood, and which now they literally cannot live without. Three times a day this indigestible stuff is placed upon the table at these Springs and devoured voraciously, not only by the robust pleasure-seeker, but by those who are in quest of health. It is questionable how far these waters, or any other medicaments could be of benefit to individuals who persist in taking such extraordinary liberties with their digestive apparatus. The mutton given at these different *table d'hotes*, in the mountains, is very fine and is *the* meat to be called for. The beef is, also, excellent, and the Virginia hams I ascertained fully to sustain their reputation.

The Virginians, I found and pronounce, the most sociable and polite people in the United States. Their urbanity is a State characteristic, and a most agreeable one, refreshing to the traveler accustomed to the colder manners and self-isolation of the North. The Virginian is the Frenchman of America, but his politeness has the advantage of the latter's, in being based on natural kindness rather than on a ceremonial conventionality.

G.

Professor Morse and His Rivals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, in behalf of the claims of Professor MORSE as the originator of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, desires, in the first place, to free "Truth Seeker" entirely from the idea that he (the writer) had charged Professor HENRY with a want of candor and truthfulness, or with plagiarism. Nothing of the kind. Nor would he, in the least degree, weaken public confidence in the splendid scientific results in behalf of magnetism, which Professor HENRY has given to the world, and about which there can be *no mistake*.

The same in regard to Dr. C. T. JACKSON. Both of these gentlemen stand, and their names will forever stand, as bright memories in the scientific world. The writer believes that, had these gentlemen given their undivided attention to the subject, they would have soon originated an electro-magnetic telegraph. In the multitude of other experimental and professional duties they were evidently on the way to it, just as other distinguished astronomers were with LEVERRIER in pursuit of the planet Neptune. But LEVERRIER first reached the prize, and well deserves the credit. In like manner Prof. MORSE outstripped his competitors, and it will benefit no man to undertake to deprive him of his laurels.

In order to adjust the claims of these gentlemen, we must at least go back to the brilliant experiments of SOEMMERRING, published in the transactions of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, at Munich, in 1812, eighteen years before Prof. HENRY'S experiments.

SOEMMERRING caused a glass cylinder to be wound around with 2,248 Bavarian feet of wire, through which he almost instantaneously passed the voltaic current to an alphabet arranged in his water cistern, proving at once that a current could be transmitted over a long distance without sensible diminution; just what Prof. HENRY effected by a different *modus operandi* after a lapse of 18 years. It is important, also, to note the magnetic experiments of SCORESBY, published in the London *Mechanics' Register*, in 1825, in reference to soft iron-wire over hard in increasing magnetic power. It will be seen by Vol. VIII. of the *American Journal of Science*, published in 1825, that Dr. HARE made experiments similar to SOEMMERRING, and passed a current through 700 feet of wire to all appearance as quick as through seven inches. It appears that AMPERE, with the electric magnet, as early as 1820, produced extraordinary mechanical effects at a distance, and that in the same year, 1820, LAPLACE first suggested the *needle telegraph*. In consequence of AMPERE'S experiments, Abbe MOIGNO declares that the electric telegraph was practicable in 1820. Previous to this CRUIKSHANK had improved upon VOLTA so as to propel a current through a long wire, and OERSTED had given to the world the brilliant discovery of Electro Magnetism. It should not be forgotten that while M. ARAGO was experimenting in France on Electro-Magnetism from 1820 to 1825, with the results obtained already by OERSTED, SCHWEIGGER, AMPERE and himself, made public, at the same time and in like manner, were SCORESBY, BIRBECK and BARLOW, STURGEON, MARSH and others, across the channel, busily occupied in exploring the same fertile field. During this period, M. ARAGO first used the helix of one continued long wire wound round a soft iron bar—in reality the since celebrated *intensity-magnet* of Professor HENRY. In 1825 STURGEON improved the electro-magnet by a longer coil, and bent the iron bar into the horse-shoe form, constructing thereby *the first* now common electro-magnet. A description of this apparatus was published at the time, in the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, and said apparatus was at once introduced into the London University. Here, in 1828, Dr. G. MOHL, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Utrecht, discovered this apparatus of Mr. STURGEON, and immediately entered upon a course of exceedingly interesting experiments, the remarkable results of which were communicated to Dr. BREWSTER, of Edinburg, for publication, and were subsequently published (in 1831) in the nineteenth volume of the *American Journal of Science*, for the particulars of which reference is here made. While the above experiments were being extended and perfected, by one and another entering into the labors of his predecessors and cotemporaries, Professor JAMES FREEMAN DANA, of Dartmouth College, during the year 1826, was pursuing assiduously the same track of investigation. (As the writer was a pupil of Professor D. at that time, he believes that he can speak without fear of contradiction.) Professor DANA removed to New-York, and in 1827, before the New-York Athenæum, exhibited to his audience all the principles of what has since been called HENRY'S *intensity magnet*.

The illustrations of Professor DANA were as follows:

First.—In a single straight conjunctive wire.

Second.—In a conjunctive in the form of a ring.

Third.—In a single spiral or helix around soft iron in the form of a horse shoe, following the example of Mr. STURGEON.

Fourth.—By showing the increased effect of the helix formed with a volute spiral.

The helices employed by MORSE from the beginning till 1850 have been precisely upon the principle, and in the manner pointed out by Professor DANA in 1827. Professor MORSE, as well as the writer, was a pupil of Professor JAMES FREEMAN DANA, and from the instructions received at his hands in 1827 *may safely be dated the foundation of his Electric Telegraph, in its essential principles*—one year before we hear of Professor HENRY in the line of electro-magnetism, even before the Albany Academy.

MORSE entered ardently into the field of investigation laid open by the talented and lamented DANA, just as HENRY and MOHL, subsequently, yet enthusiastically entered into the labors of ARAGO, AMPERE, SCHWEIGGER and STURGEON.

Very respectfully, FORREST SHEPHERD.

Professors Morse and Henry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a very interesting history of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, in your paper of the 7th inst., it is stated, truly I believe, that Professor JOSEPH HENRY, by the construction and novel combination of magnets, demonstrated the possibility of transmitting the (electro) magnetic current over long distances; a revelation indispensable to the construction of a "Submarine Telegraph," and it might have been added "of any Electric Telegraph." In your issue of the 14th inst., Mr. ROBERT SHEPHERD, under date at New-Haven, Aug. 9, who seems to be jealous for the fame of Professor MORSE, appears to doubt the truth of that statement, and asks "Did Professor HENRY publish this fact to the world, make any practical use of it, or bury it in his own bosom?" In answer to this inquiry, so sceptical in its tone, it might be sufficient to say, that "Professor HENRY *did* publish it to the world—see *Silliman's Journal*, vol. xix. app. pp.400–408—that he did not make any practical use of it as relates to the electric telegraph. This has been done by STEINHEIL, COOKE and WHEATSTONE, and others in Europe, and Professor MORSE in America. That he did not of course "bury it in his own bosom," for it was known and read of all scientific men in Europe and America, before anything was done in either, successfully, towards the invention of the Electric Telegraph, and before Professor MORSE'S name was heard of in connection with it. But I will briefly state the facts, of which I had the pleasure to be a witness, and so correct some trifling mistakes relating to this matter. In 1829, as stated in his communication to the *Journal of Science*, Professor HENRY, then of the Albany Academy, was engaged in some experiments on the application of galvanism to a development of magnetism in soft iron, much more extensively than had been previously effected by a small galvanic element, an account of which was published in the *Transactions of the Albany Institute, June* 1829. This led to a new set of experiments, undertaken in the Winters of 1830–31, the object of which was to produce the greatest magnetic effect with the smallest quantity of galvanism. These experiments resulted in the construction of the magnets referred to, far surpassing in power anything that had ever been known before. In the course of these experiments, Mr. HENRY discovered and demonstrated the all-important fact unknown before, namely, *the possibility of transmitting the Electro-Magnetic current over long distances*. His language in describing his seventh preliminary experiment is this: "From this experiment it appears that the current from a galvanic trough is capable of producing greater magnetic effect in soft iron, after traversing more than one-fifth of a mile of intervening wire, than when it passes only through the wire surrounding the magnet," and adds, "that the effect of a current from a trough, if not increased, is but slightly diminished in passing through a long wire is certain."—*Silliman's Journal of Science*, vol. xix., p. 403. And on the next page he adds, "The fact that the magnetic action of a current from a trough, is at least not sensibly diminished by passing through a long wire, is directly applicable to Mr. BARLOW'S project of forming an electro-magnetic telegraph, and also of material consequence in the construction of the galvanic coil." p. 404. Here, then, the *fact* is stated by Prof. HENRY as demonstrated by the experiment referred to, and moreover its applicability to the project of a magnetic telegraph is not only suggested, but affirmed. I have no wish by these statements to diminish aught from the well-earned fame of Professor MORSE, but surely that will not be advanced by either ignoring or denying, on the part of his friends, the equally well-earned fame of Professor HENRY. There is enough for both; let each have what is his due. It is not doubted, I believe, by any, that the first successful application of electro-magn

A Double Execution.

PETER WILLIAMS AND ABRAHAM COX, THE "ALBION COOPER" MURDERERS HUNG.

From the Boston Herald.

LEWISTON, Me., Friday, Aug. 27, 1858.

Early this morning the people of the country surrounding this locality began to flock into Lewiston Falls and Auburn to witness the terrible spectacle of the judicial homicide of two criminals. From the Lewiston side the people thronged in crowds across the toll bridge to Auburn, and on the court house side of the town, the gathering was as rapid towards the fatal spot. The gallows was erected early this morning. It is a plain and substantial structure, twelve feet square, with thirteen feet fall from the top of the drop to the ground. The trap-door or drop, is five feet and a half long by four and a half wide. The ropes were made in Boston especially for this occasion, and their diameter is as small as is consistent with their required strength. The ropes were so adjusted as to give the hanged persons a fall of about nine feet

Yesterday I visited the jail and held a conversation with the prisoners. The negro, ABRAHAM COX, was quite cheerful and contented with his fate, and PETER WILLIAMS, the white man, was more than cheerful in the belief that his execution would be prevented by divine interposition COX said that he knew he must die, and he would try to meet his doom like a man He expresses, generally, an acknowledgment of guilt in the bloody affair, but when pressed upon the subject he enters into a justification of the act on the ground that he was cruelly treated. He is a medium sized man, 68 years old on the 28th of July last. He received his sentence of death on his sixty-eighth birthday.

WILLIAMS was eating an orange leisurely when I entered into conversation with him. He had several bouquets near his cell window, and entered very readily, even eagerly, into conversation. His talk was a mixture of ignorance, fanaticism and insanity, although there was no raving about it He said his age was 28 years. The conversation was as follows:

Reporter—How do you feel, to-day, Williams?

Williams—Oh I feel very happy; (with animation;) I never felt so happy in my life! The Lord God Almighty make me feel happy! The Lord Jesus Christ make me feel happy! The Holy Ghost make me feel happy!

Reporter—Do you feel as though you could meet your fate like a man?

Williams—Fate? What fate? The Lord Jesus Christ has washed away my fate. The Lord Jesus Christ has washed away my fate with his precious blood.

Reporter—Do you feel sorry for what you did on board the *Albion Cooper*?

Williams—I did feel sorry, but the Lord Jesus Christ has washed all my sorrows away.

Reporter—Do you hope for a pardon to-morrow?

Williams—The Lord God, he will pardon me. The Lord Jesus will pardon me.

Reporter—Then you believe that Jesus Christ will not let them hang you.

Williams—He will not let them; there is no power on earth to hang me; to hang me is to hang the Lord Jesus Christ, he suffered once and he can't suffer again. Oh, you shall see great things to-morrow! You shall see the greatest wonder of the world to-morrow

Reporter—Which of you proposed the murder at first?

Williams—It was ABRAHAM (COX.) He was the first, and he can't sleep because he won't confess it. The Lord wouldn't let him sleep last night because he wouldn't own it.

Reporter—Who gave you these flowers?

Williams—MRS CLARK and some girls. (Immediately afterward.) The Lord God Almighty sends them all.

As I was about to leave the cell, WILLIAMS said: "Have you taken down what I have been saying?" I replied, "Yes" "Read over the last," said he. I complied, and he said: "That's right; and now I want you to put down something else. I want you to write that a little girl did teach me to the Lord. A very little girl. That little girl shall get a great blessing to-morrow. She shall be made the sister of the mother of the Lord Jesus Christ. She shall be called of all the world the sister of Mary Magdalene."

I asked him the name of the little girl and he told me. I asked him her age, "Oh," said he, "she is a very small little girl, about a year old—a little baby. She teach me to God Look here, I have a Bible in my hand; (exhibiting a small and very beautiful clasp Bible) it is a present from the marshal who is to hang me I shall give this bible to the little girl when I come out of the jail to-morrow. The Lord God shall open her mouth to-morrow, so that she shall read it to-morrow. Have you got all that down? (I replied in the affirmative.) "Well, write this down. "A Roman Catholic Priest was come here to day, and the spirit of the Lord God told me to call him an hypocrite and I did."

"I cannot tell you more to-night but will more to-morrow. I have many things in my head to say, but the Lord tells me not to say more now."

Subsequently he repeated the whole of the 51st Psalm which he has committed to memory entirely from hearing it read, he not being able to read a word of English.

The clergymen knelt with the prisoners, and Mr. ABBOT prayed most fervently and affectingly for them, to Him who is able to wash away the guilt of even those who have stained their hands in blood, to have mercy upon their souls He also prayed that their efforts might be sustained in the discharge of their duty Both prisoners responded "Amen."

During the prayer ABRAHAM held his grey head meekly bowed down, while PETER looked upward toward Heaven, his eyes glaring with an intense fire of devotion, his eyelids quivering, his under jaw working and his whole frame agitated with nervous excitement. After the prayer the negro sat down upon a cot by the side of Mr. ABBOT, and spoke to him very kindly, in a low tone of voice. In the meantime, while they waited for the awful summons to come, PETER paced backwards and forwards, with his head still elevated and his lips moving The gilt Bible presented to him by the Marshal, was stuck in the waistband of his pantaloons, in front ABRAHAM pointed to the Bible, and made some remarks to PETER in a low tone, but PETER shook his head and paced on.

Just as the tower clock was striking 11 the Marshal and his assistants entered the cell and placed the black caps upon the heads of the murderers. The Rev. Mr. BALKAM took the arm of ABRAHAM, and the Rev. Mr. ABBOT that of PETER They were preceded by the Marshal and his first Deputy, Mr. QUIMBY, and followed by two others, and so they walked forth from the prison to the scaffold to meet Death.

As soon as they were placed upon the drop PETER fell upon his knees, and for several minutes prayed frantically that the Lord Jesus would come down and show his power then and there, by delivering him. He acknowledged his guilt, but claimed pardon and deliverance on the ground that he had given his heart to Christ

The Marshal then said: "ABRAHAM COX and PETER WILLIAMS, in obedience to the laws of the United States, it becomes my painful but imperative duty to execute you according to the warrant which I hold in my hand." He proceeded to read the warrant, which was issued by the highest judicial authority of the Union.

When the reading of the death-warrant was finished, WILLIAMS, who had remained on his knees, with his eyes elevated in religious frenzy, again broke out in another prayer, in the course of which he repeated most of the fifty-first Psalm, intermingled with his own incoherent language, elevating the Bible, occasionally, in front of him in an excited manner

When this was finished the Marshal addressed ABRAHAM and asked him if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law should be executed upon him. He signified that his spiritual adviser and comforter, Mr. BALKAM, who stood at his side, would read something from him Mr. BALKAM then read from a paper the last confession and dying speech of the unhappy man, which he had written at his dictation. In this speech COX acknowledged what he has never done before since his arrest, and what he denied to your reporter yesterday afternoon after the speech was prepared viz: that he was the instigator of the murder His story now corroborates the statements made by WILLIAMS from the beginning.

Marshal KIMBALL next asked WILLIAMS if he had anything further to say. He rose to his feet and uttered a few words. He said: "My friends, I have deserved to stand here a long time ago. I have seen a very guilty sinner. *I have killed them all. I killed all four of them myself* I hope the Lord Jesus Christ will pardon me and have mercy on my soul."

The clergymen and the prisoners now kneeled, and the Rev Mr BALKAM offered a fervent and appropriate prayer.

The Marshal and clergymen then shook hands with the doomed men and bade them good bye, and then came the tying of the arms behind them and strapping the feet together. As Marshal KIMBALL was about to draw the black cap over the face of PETER, he signified that he wanted to say something, and repeated a brief prayer.

The caps were then drawn down over their heads, shutting out forever from their gaze the sea of human faces before them and the sky above them In a few minutes the noose was adjusted upon the throat of each, the attendants of the marshal stood back from the platform, and by a gentle touch of a spring with his foot the bolts fell, and all was over.

There was not a struggle, or a visible contraction of a muscle in either of the hanged murderers—the work of the ministers of the law had been perfect. In 18 minutes all the mechanical motion of the heart and arteries had ceased, and at 12 o'clock—25 minutes after the drop fell—the bodies were lowered into the coffins which had been placed under the gallows to receive them.

An autopsical examination disclosed that the neck of COX was broken by the fall and that WILLIAMS died of strangulation.

At the moment when the drop fell there was a swaying to and fro of the crowd as if a universal shudder ran through the whole assembly. Some hooted long and loud, but the majority soon dispersed, satisfied, I is to be hoped, without desiring to witness another execution.

At the camp-meeting in Kennebunk, yesterday, the execution was made the subject of a discourse, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. When the exhortation was finished the word was given to the brethren to engage in prayer for the souls of the two criminals then about to take flight from their mortal tenements. It is a coincidence sufficiently curious to those interested in such matters that those prayers commenced at the exact moment when the drop fell and the *Albion Cooper* murderers were sent into eternity.

A Levee Meeting was recently held in Tunica County, Miss., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Levee question of the Mississippi Valley; and that it was resolved to hold a Convention for the further consideration of the same subject in Vicksburg, on the Thursday preceding the first Monday in November next.

A Cool Request and an Icy Reply.

It will be recollected that the members of the Wisconsin Legislature and divers and sundry other persons have been charged with receiving from the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company a bribe in the shape of the bonds of that Company. At a recent meeting of the officers of said Company circulars were ordered to be issued to the holders of these bonds, requesting them to return the same. A gentleman by the name of WOODLE, who received one of these circulars, replied to it as follows:

JANESVILLE, July 16, 1858.

SIR: Your kind favor of the 16th inst., informed me that a Committee had been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for the purpose of calling in the bonds familiarly known as the "Corruption Bonds" has been received. You trust that I will see the importance of immediately returning to the Company the bonds received by me.

In reply, permit me to say that, by the aid of my optics, I have as yet been unable to *see* the importance of returning the said bonds to the Company, although I am not near-sighted and have "looked."

I have however, Sir, to ask that you will defer any further action on the subject until I shall have received Lord ROSSE'S telescope; for which I have sent a special messenger this morning, and through which, when received, I will take another observation. Hoping that you will be able to refund your floating debt and pay your coupons, I remain yours in the "bonds," &c. ISAAC WOODLE,

To WM. A. GUEST, Chairman, &c.

Obituary.

Mrs. H. Marion Stephens, the well-know authoress, died in East Hampden, Me, on Friday last, of consumption. She was the daughter of the Rev John Atwell, and was born at Sidney, Me., July 2, 1823. In early life, she acted on the stage as "Miss Rosalie Somers." In 1848, she married Richard Stephens, comedian, and soon after commenced her literary career, under the signature of "Marion Ward," in 1851, she left the stage, and devoted herself entirely to her pen. She was the authoress of one novel *Hagar the Martyr*, and of a great variety of tales, sketches and poems, a collection of which was once published, with the title of *Home Scenes and Home Sounds*. She also adapted for the stage Herbert's *Mormaduke Wynl* and several of Dickens' stories.

The Athens (Ga) *Post* learns that Sut Miller, the hero of the *Lovenwood Papers*, died suddenly in the neighborhood of Ducktown a week or two since. After having innumerable encounters with man and beast, he died ignobly at last from a blow inflicted by the fist of a fellow mortal.

John H W. Hawkins, one of the original Washingtonian temperance men, and for many years a temperance lecturer, died suddenly at Parkersburg, Penn., on Thursday, of cholera morbus. He was about 60 years of age.

Miscellaneous.

A singular phenomenon of the sulphur water found about Carlisle, Pa., was discovered last week by Professor Wm. Corpenicus Wilson, of Dickinson College. The Professor having procured some sulphur water very highly impregnated, subjected it to an immense pressure in the Brass Magdenburg hemispheres until two-thirds of the water contained had exuded from between the pores of the metal and where the cups are joined together. When the cups were unscrewed the remainder of the water had an exceedingly strong odor of sulphur, reminding one forcibly of Milton's Tartarus, and on the Professor applying a match, the flame instantaneously communicated to the water and burnt, something like ether, for about four minutes, emitting a very sulphurous odor while burning. It has always been the common opinion that no water could contain such combustible properties in so high a degree, but the above experiment by the Professor fully demonstrates the fallacy of the opinion.

Mayor Stith, of New Orleans, has addressed a special message to the City Councils on the subject of yellow fever. He says: "Several vessels from German ports, having many emigrants on board, have now been so long at sea that at any hour their arrival may reasonably be expected in our river. It is the dictate both of humanity and prudence to prevent so large a body of unacclimated strangers from entering the city during the prevalence of the present epidemic. To them our atmosphere would now prove fatal, and the increase of mortality that might ensue would seriously aggravate the sickness and distress now existing. I would suggest that all emigrants who may arrive before the city has regained its normal state of health, be dis barred at the quarantine station, and that an appropriation be made to send immediately up the river from that point all who have not the means of paying their passage—the discretion being exercised in the disbursement of money by the officer to whom you may intrust that duty."

The Colonel Wade will case is in the Court at Boston. The *Traveller* says: At the last hearing of this case, the matter was continued. Judge ABBOTT and the Hon. B F. Butler have been engaged for the Will, and J M. Randall, Esq., of Boston assisted by Mr. Richardson, of Lowell, is the counsel for the heirs. In addition to this arrangement, Hon Rufus Choate and Judge Hoar are retained for the heirs. One of the chief grounds of the suit rests upon the fact that the Will is in the handwriting of the largest legatee under its provisions, (Mr. Converse, of Woburn.) The case will be a very important one, and must especially interest the trustees of the benevolent and charitable institutions. The Will, it will be remembered, donates money to the Female Medical and Tufts Universalist Colleges.

The Postmaster-General, Brown, has directed the contractor for the great overland mail route to California to run as follows: From St. Louis, Mo., by way of Springfield, Mo., Fayetteville, Ark., Fort Belknap, Texas, Franklin and Fort Yuma, Cal., to San Francisco. Also, from Memphis, Tenn., *via* Little Rock to Fort Smith, connecting at the latter place with the above-mentioned route—the contractors to include such other offices as may be designated from time to time by the Department. This important arrangement will commence about the 15th of September.

The Litchfield (Conn.) Bank has been closed by Judge Ellsworth, on application of the Commissioners. The circulation of the bank in the hands of the people is less than $20,000—it has been nearly $60,000. The circumstances of the case are not to be stated until the hearing of the application for a perpetual injunction.

Mrs. Monroe, of Houston, Texas, charged with poisoning Miss Abby Gilhendy, a niece of her husband has been bound over in the sum of $5,000 to appear before the District Court and answer to the charge. Mr. Monroe has also been arrested.

Christian Jacobi, the murderer of the unknown woman, whose body was found near Pittsburg some weeks ago, has been arrested and returned to Pittsburg. He was caught in Indianapolis.

Crops in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, Aug. 16.

Another week's fine weather (though with occasional thunder-showers) has enabled farmers to secure most of their Wheat in excellent condition. The diversity, however, of the yield and quality is as remarkable as the season. It appears the weight of white Wheat, where it was blighted, does not exceed 47 lbs. ℔ bushel, and is only fit for chicken food; while in the strong lands, in favored localities, produce samples weighing 65 lbs. ℔ bushel. Whatever the average may reach, it must therefore be much below last year. Red descriptions are far more equal, and have given a fair result in the very same field where white has almost entirely failed. A lesson, therefore, will be given to growers as to the best dependence. It is singular that the yield presents the same inequalities in France; and we fear we may calculate that other countries will not fare much better. Harvest-work having been general, the markets have been thin, and millers have had an opportunity to buy even old samples on rather more favorable terms. At the same time the greater plenty of the new, in consequence of the relatively high rates that were paid for the first samples, has brought it more to a parity with old. The weather has thus far been propitious, and the importance of this fact can hardly be over-estimated when the rate of consumption is considered, through the increase of population. France and the near countries of the continent exhibit some reaction, especially Belgium, where most excitement obtained. Less favorable accounts of the produce in Russia have been reported; and it is certain that in Si esia there have been desolating floods. So that, as a whole, this country, though somewhat deficient, stands foremost—especially Scotland and Ireland, where more humid climates have lessened the effect of drought. Potatoes continue most promising.

Boots and Shoes.

This branch of trade continues to exhibit a fair degree of activity. The demand from the South and Southwest is good, and there is an improved inquiry from some of the less remote Western States. Supplies of common and medium qualities of work are generally ample, while the finer styles are not as plenty as they are wanted; and for these holders obtain very full rates. Howes, Hyatt & Co. in their circular remark of New-York, as a Boot and Shoe market: "New-York, in the Boot and Shoe trade, like all other domestic trade, is becoming more and more the centre, and the time is not far distant when such an idea as going to any other market for a supply of Boots and Shoes will be perfectly ridiculous, as most of the hides and sole leather that Boots and Shoes are made from have to come from this market. Boots and Shoes can be bought at less prices, and better assorted stocks can be had here than in any other market. This has emphatically become the head-quarters for the manufactured goods as well as the raw material." We quote men's thick and russet bregans, $1@$1 30; boys', 80c.@$1, men's kip and split brogans, 90c@$1 30; boys' 80c.@95c, youths', 60c.@70c.; men's thick and kip boots $1 75@$2 75; boys', $1 25@$1 75; youths', $1@$1 37½; men's calf pegged boots, $2 50@$4; men's calf sewed boots, $3 50@$5 50; women's calf and kip boots, 80c @$1 10; women's split and grain boots, 70c @85c; misses' calf, kip, split, and grain boots, 60c @80c; children's 40c.@55c.; women's kid, goat and enamelled, 80c.@$1; misses', 70c.@85c.; child's, 45c @55c.; ladies' city-made boots and brogues 90c @$1 37½; ladies' city made gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; ladies' cashmere gaiters, 75c.@$1 10; misses', 60c.@85c; children's, 50c @60c.; children's fancy shoes, 30c.@50c.

In Boston, large orders from seaboard markets, as well as from the South, have contributed to keep up the activity in the trade, previously referred to. Prices, however, have not varied much. The demand for California is moderate The Boston *Shipping List* reports no clearances for San Francisco the past week, but mentions among the exports thence 39 cases to Australia, and 54 cases to Port Townsend, W. T., the first direct shipment to that market. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House, has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	6,924	12 110
Since January 1	141,409	163 535
Total	148,333	175,545

NEW-YORK CITY.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Tea—Cheese—Rust on Oats—Peaches in Cold Climates—What Vegetables Can be Most Profitably Raised for the New-York Market.

The Farmers' Club met yesterday at the Rooms of the American Institute, at 12 o'clock. Mr LAWTON was called to the chair. Among the extracts from foreign journals of horticulture, Judge MEIGS read an extract from the *Revue Horticale* an item touching green teas, to the effect that its cultivation was not difficult, that it could be multiplied from the seed which must be sown as soon as they are ripe; that it flowers in September. The Bohea and Green teas, says the writer, are not (as is generally supposed) varieties of the same plant. The green (*Thea Viridis*) has larger leaves and recurved edges to them. The flowers are less numerous, and are solitary, and they appear a month earlier than on the Bohea. From these two plants are manufactured all the teas of commerce. The Chinese count 36 different kinds; but their distinctions beyond these two are made in the difference of their treatment.

Mr. ROBINSON read part of a paper detailing JESSE CARPENTER'S (of Elmira) process of butter making, but the manuscript being rather tough, though the matter was good, it was agreed to file the document unread for publication.

Mr. PARDEE read an inquiry from a correspondent in Tyre, Seneca County, as to any connection between Canada thistle and chess. A field which had been overrun with thistles last year, he had mowed, and this year not a thistle was to be seen, but an abundance of chess. The answer suggested was that thistles were killed by mowing them at precisely the right time, though no one could say exactly what the right time was—the chess was, probably, there in seed before.

Mr. FULLER told of two acres, near Milwaukee, (Wis.,) sowed in oats, which, the first year, gave a fine crop of oats, and the next year an abundant crop of chess.

Mr. ROBINSON told of a field which he had sown with wheat to get a preëmption claim in Illinois, many miles from where the land had ever been plowed. He raised no wheat, but a splendid crop of chess; yet he knew that botanists say, that the conversion of wheat into chess is a physiological impossibility.

Professor MORRIS had been reading that some of the oats of the West were badly rusted, and that the cattle and horses turned on to the field were killed by it—that microscopical examination showed that this rust was composed of exceedingly minute animals. He remarked that in Russia they raised excellent peaches, according to accounts; but, to do it, they cut back the young tree to two buds, and during the Winter laid down the shoots, covering them with soil or sand, and in the Spring trained them against a northern wall.

Mr. PARDEE had noticed that the best flavored and finest peaches he had ever seen were from Canada. A Crawford's Early, which never gets over ten inches in circumference here, he had seen over 12 inches in circumference, raised in Canada; and as we go South the flavor of all our peaches deteriorates. Hothouse peaches were almost tasteless. He thought we should take the Russian hint—prune our peaches—prune off half the new growth, and try the effect of layering them during the Winter.

Prof. MAPES said that it might not hurt the peach to bury its branches very late in the Fall, if we take them up again very early in the Spring; but it must be remembered, if any branch of the peach is bent below a horizontal line, all below that line ceases to grow.

It being 1 o'clock, the regular topic of the day was next considered—"The best variety of vegetables for the New-York market." "You know," said Judge MEIGS "those who are posted tell us that we must not raise wheat near New-York." "We can't afford it," added the Chairman.

Professor MAPES said, so many circumstances are to be considered that are peculiar to individuals, that it is scarcely possible to lay down a general rule on this subject. There are some shelly fields near the City where one crop can be raised year after year without deteriorating the soil or a lack of profit. But as a general thing, there must be an alternation of crops. On my own place, if I raise turnips this year and cabbages next, the cabbages will be clump rooted. As to the succession of crops, we need not be very particular concerning the order if only the succession is secured. We cannot raise certain crops upon fields manured with the highly nitrogenized manures. If we use hog-pen manure, our cauliflowers will butt; our cabbages, turnips, &c., will disappoint us. if these kinds of manure have been freely used within four years. Some think they make most by getting several crops from the same piece during the season; they plant early potatoes on hills; when in full vigor they set out cabbage plants, which furnish the potatoes both moisture and shade. Digging the potatoes is the most thorough cultivation of the cabbages. The potatoes off, they put in rows of the ruta-baga and lettuce. This may be desirable where men are paying fifty dollars a year rent, per acre—where the land is very dear, but not generally then, even. We cannot compete with the West in their staples—we cannot afford to raise corn, even at 110 bushels to the acre. We must raise articles whose bulk or low value hinders the transmission from different points. Beets, 1,200 bushels to the acre, and parsnips 1,500 bushels to the acre are profitable. The market gardener keeps pulling and bunching his parsnips from the earliest of the season and the market stands a very large supply of them. If it were so with all the vegetables that he can profitably raise, ten acres in egg plants would make a man rich in a few years. But, egg-plants are in very small demand, while beets are never too plenty. As to beets, the smooth long-blood is a very miserable, though a very popular variety. They call it the "quaker," the "shaker," or the "lazy man's beet," because it stands so high that it can be pulled without stooping. It has a beautiful color, has concentric layers, and looks beautifully on the table, but is woody and comparatively tasteless. It is very inferior to the long-blood, the turnip-rooted, and especially to the Bassano, with its alternate rings of red and white, and layers that are not concentric. No yellow beet is fine for the table.

Of parsnips, he never could raise a large crop, unless the land was subsoiled and underdrained. When so treated, of course they need less manure. To harvest them he runs the filling subsoil plough, inserted 19 inches between the rows, which leaves them in good condition to be lifted out by the tops.

Of tomatoes he recommended to cut off the tops as soon as fruit enough has set. This will ripen the fruit ten days earlier than it would be otherwise.

The Lima bean, that runs 15 feet high, is a humbug. It is to be planted in deep soil and well fertilized with Peruvian guano, if possible, and when it is five feet and a half high, pinch off the terminal buds. It is not fair to ask a gill of sap to go through 40 feet of vine to make beans. To start the plant early he proposed that the bean be planted, the smallest end lowest, in a box of inverted sod very early, the box to be kept in the cellar till it will do to expose it; then take out the sods with the young plant growing on them, and plant around poles.

Carrots are an excellent crop. They are easily grown and are always salable, averaging 37½ cents per bushel in our market. Mix the seed with one-tenth its weight of radish-seed. On being sown, the radishes come up before the carrots, thus marking the rows so that they can be kept clear of weeds from the very first. When the radishes are large enough, pulling them for market will be the best cultivation of the carrots. If not wanted for market, passing a roller over the rows kills the radish, which furnishes fine manure for the carrot.

To raise melons, be sure that the vines of no two hills cross each other. When the third rough leaf appears, pinch off the first runner bud, treating the branches in the same way. This keeps the vines close about the hill and makes them good bearers. To have loosened the earth under the hill, down 3 or 4 feet deep, even, tells wonderfully upon the fruitfulness of the vine. The same treatment in all respects is wanted for cucumbers, squashes, and all that tribe.

Potatoes are certainly not as likely to rot upon subsoil and underdrained land as elsewhere. This statement, the Professor illustrated by many curious facts, showing that the rot had been bounded by the underdrained fields. Indeed if he were to start farmer to-morrow without the capital to underdrain and subsoil plough his farm, he should prefer to turn to anything else for a living. Underdrained land never suffers from the drought, but the drain must be built open at both ends and not diagonally to the slope of the field.

In answer to a question by a lady, as to when blackberries should be pruned? Mr. LAWTON answered—In the Spring, and before the buds put forth. He cut back the last year's growth of wood one-fourth or one-third. He would cut away all but two or three shoots in a hill, and then prune but little or none afterwards.

The Club adjourned till Monday next, when the Flowers of the Season will be the subject of remark. There were some very fine specimens of flowers on exhibition during the day, which, at the close of the meeting, were distributed among the ladies, who were present in large force.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 31, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to day.	BEEVES. Ten per for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	3700	4101	18	265	1669	.....
Browning's. Sixth-street.	.....	154	15	37	6697	..
Chambe-lin's, Robinson-st.	.....	110	84	97	5396	...
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	43	93	98	1930	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	646	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	3700	5040	207	497	14082	.....
Last week	3949	4181	191	448	12454	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year..... 2,703.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1315	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	2146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	211	16	265	1069	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1,087	Missouri	—
New-York	743	Pennsylvania	29
Illinois	1,473	Texas	12
Kentucky	313	Connecticut	—
Indiana	269	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	205	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Sept. 1, amount to 4,941 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,355
Hudson River Railroad	2,071
Erie Railroad	1,515
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	4,941

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Sept. 1, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	4,765
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	616
By Hudson River Railroad	448
Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
Total	5,829

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ —	9c @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7¾c @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ 8c.	8¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c @ 9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Even the cattle (or their owners) seemed to have determined to honor the great Telegraphic celebration to-day. At least a greater number of large fat bullocks arrived in this City for to-day's market than on any previous week for some years past. The numbers foot up 5,040, which is nearly equal to 5,500, or even 6,000 of such bullocks as we often find here..... The butchers resolved to take part in the procession this P. M., and did so in a body, dressed in their white aprons, and a fine appearance they made. To be ready for this, they made most of their purchases at 44th-street yesterday, though knowingly paying higher rates than prevailed to-day. This made a lively Tuesday's market, and about as many cattle were sold as to-day. The prices were 8¾c @9c. for good bullocks last evening, and 8c.@8¾c. to-day..... The market was quite brisk on the first opening this morning, but the buyers soon thinned out, and by noon there were few to be seen, though there were plenty of unsold cattle..... The majority of all the animals were of good quality, though a few lots of "lean kine" could be found by those who make it a point to pay only 6c. for tendons and bone... With those here still unsold, and some hundreds more at Albany and elsewhere there is a partial supply on hand for next week..... The trade at Albany has been somewhat brisk, about 1 000 head going East from that point this week..... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
62	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
45	Ky.	P Hunt	Mead & Holcomb.
36	Ohio	E J Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
61	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray
60	N Y.	Farmers, &c	W H. Belden.
30	Pa.	T Strickland	W. H. Belden.
95	Ill.	A M. Ierton, Jr.	Allerton & Conger.
64	Ill.	S. McKee	Allerton & Conger.
97	Ill.	S Powell	Weatheimer & Bro.
90	Ohio	J. Strouts	Hoag & Sherman.
42	N Y	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
45	Ohio	T Townsley	J Miller
77	Ky.	B. Sumpeth	Vail & Co.
35	Ill.	Vail & Co.	Owners
59	Ohio	Paine and others	M Phillips.
58	Ohio	J. Hegler	Budlong & Eastman.
90	Iowa	Wells & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
30	Mich.	Knapp & Taylor	Budlong & Eastman.
79	Ill	Platt & Co.	W. H. Harris.
28	Ill.	J Wood	W. H. Harris.
55	N Y.	& O Several owners	Geo Sage.
106	Ill.	J. Nichols	Daniel Barnes.
61	Ill	Alexander & Virgin.	White & Son.
44	N.Y.	Vail and others	White & Son.
44	N Y.	D. G Culver	Owner.
143	Ill.	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
30	Ill.	Several owners	E Wheaton.
62	Ill.	G F Funk	O. Hurd.
112	Ill.	Otis & Co.	P. F Carey.
108	Iowa	Wm. B. Jordan	Conger
70	Ind.	Gibson.	Gillett & Taffey.
33	Ohio	J Rosenstock	Weatheimer & Bro.
75	Ohio	J. Bryant	T Wheeler.
37	N. Y.	R. Benedict	Owner.
40	N. Y.	E. Kelly	Owner.
45	N. Y.	A Emmens	Owner.
34	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	W. Florence.
80	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
105	Ill	P. Virgin	S Ulery
98	Ill	Several owners	Geo Ayrault.
85	Ill.	Alexander & Conkle	B Hartram.
58	Ohio	A Foster	Owner.
50	Ill.	Morrison & Co	T Bloomer.
74	Ohio	S Smith	Owner.
73	Ohio	J B Ferrelle	Merritt & Valentine.
56	Ohio	Grimes	Weatheimer & Bro.

And numerous smaller lots.

A. WARNER forwarded 62 pretty fair Cattle from Ross County, Ohio, which MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling at 8¾c., and for the top 9c., was obtained yesterday.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold in addition 45 very good Kentucky Cattle for P. HUNT at an average of about 8¾c. on 55 cwt. Also, for E. J. WARNER, 36 common light Cattle at $48 ℔ head, or 8c. ℔ lb.

R. MURRAY, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 61 Illinois Cattle of similar quality to those sold last week at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb., or ½c. less than was then obtained.

W. H. BELDEN, for Dutchess County farmers, 30 good Cattle the tops at 9c. and run down to about 8¾c. Also, 30 Columbia County Cattle of fair quality at 7c @ 9c., and 30 Pennsylvania Cattle for T. STRICKLAND at 7c.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for A. M. ALLERTON, Jr., 95 fair Illinois Steers raised 7 cwt., at 8¾c@9c. Also, 64 Illinois Cattle for S McKEE, at 7¾c.@9c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for J. BRYANT, 80 very good Ohio cattle, of 8 cwt., at 8c.@9c., and 42 State cattle of fine quality for Dutchess County, for 8¾c.@9c. The 9c. cattle were all sold yesterday.

B SUDDETH brought in 77 good bullocks from Bourbon Co., Ky., at an expense of $18 ℔ car on the Kentucky Central Road; $80 from Cincinnati to Buffalo; $70 on the New-York Central Road to Albany, and 25c. ℔ head on the Hudson River Road, making about $11 50 ℔ head from Kentucky here, which is a heavy expense for the distance.

VAIL & Co. were selling them at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. on 8¾ cwt.

W. H. HARRIS, for PLATT & Co., 79 somewhat rough Illinois stock, at 8c. on 6¼ cwt. They were all sold yesterday.

DUDLONG & EASTMAN, for WELLS & Co., 90 very common light cattle from Iowa at 7c., or less, ℔ lb. Also, for J. HAGLER, 58 very fair cattle of HAGLER'S own feeding, in Fayette County, Ohio. Home weight 1,560 lbs. net, and bringing about 8¾c.

BROWNING reports receipts of 37 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Market pretty good.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 97 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 98 Veal Calves, selling at 4¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—POCAHONTAS—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

BOWERY THEATRE—BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN—MAGIC PILLS—NICK WHIFFLES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—FIREWORKS, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SIGNOR BLITZ—MAGIC—VENTRILOQUISM.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad...5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

New-York celebrated yesterday, with unwonted enthusiasm, the success of the great Ocean Telegraph. All the City was astir, and throughout the day, from the Battery to the Crystal Palace, the route was densely, impenetrably thronged with eager spectators. The principal features of the day were a *Te Deum* in Trinity Church, the great procession to the Crystal Palace, where speeches were delivered, a display of fireworks in the Park, and the grand Torchlight Procession of the Firemen.

Trinity Church was tastefully ornamented in honor of the event, and the building, long before the hour of service, was crammed to suffocation. The music, under the direction of Dr. HODGES, was a complete success, and the enthusiasm of the congregation was raised to the very highest pitch, when all rose to sing the 100th Psalm, led by a a choir of five hundred voices. The Bishop of New-Jersey delivered a most able and appropriate address.

The procession was one of the finest ever seen in the City. It was not excelled, even if equaled, by the Erie Canal, or Croton Water celebrations, to which we ordinarily recur, when thinking of great civil festivals. How many persons witnessed it must ever remain a subject of conjecture, unless we take the last census of the City, omit three or four thousand or so kept at home by indisposition or inability to get out, and pour all the rest into the streets. It would hardly be a figure of speech to say that all New-York, except the babies, took a part in the show.

The popular demonstration was beyond all precedent; the interest manifested and the enthusiasm was boundless. The procession started punctually from the Battery. After that, that the whole affair did not utterly fail, was not the fault of the Committee of Arrangements. The exercises at the Palace, which should have commenced at 4½ o'clock, opened at 6½. The addresses of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. DAYMAN and Mr. EVERETT, were interesting, and the others were not very tedious.

The fireworks in the evening, under the direction of Mr. LILIENDAHL, were perhaps the most varied and brilliant ever exhibited in this City; and the grand closing piece, announcing that a great naval battle, resulting in "a tie," had been fought between Columbia and Britannia, was applauded by a long tremendous shout, from tens of thousands of human throats. The peaceable and orderly behavior of the people was a remarkable characteristic of the whole day's proceedings. But the Firemen's parade, their passage down Broadway, which even at midnight was so thronged from Union Square to the City Hall that it was almost impossible to make headway against its currents, and their march through the Park, their whole route being illuminated by showers of golden sparks from their burning Roman candles, was the grand and worthy finale. A more picturesque display has not been made in an American city from the beginning. This evening the celebration will be resumed. The great dinner to the Telegraphic Heroes will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, and HADFIELD promises a magnificent show of fireworks in the City Hall Park.

A dispatch was received by Mr. FIELD yesterday from London, through the cable, which, had it been made public, would have imparted additional spirit to the celebration. Through the stupidity of somebody, however, it was kept a profound secret. It announced that the Directors of the Telegraph Company were on their way to Valentia to make arrangements for opening the cable to the public, and conveyed their congratulations to Mr. FIELD and our citizens on the occasion of the celebration of the accomplishment of the great international work.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, the day was generally observed by the people, who adopted it as a holiday,—closed their various places of business, and repaired, the most of them, with the authorities, to witness the proceedings in New-York. In the evening, a few private buildings were illuminated, and here and there a transparency was to be seen. Flags and streamers were everywhere displayed, and the day was one of general rejoicing.

Our Special Dispatch from Washington this morning will be found to contain considerable importance. Gen. JEREZ, it is believed, does not possess the confidence of the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, and was sent to this country to get rid of him by MARTINEZ, who also sent one of his own adherents to watch his movements. JEREZ has been quite cautious in his communications, but nevertheless some things have leaked out which indicate the direction in which the tide is flowing. He says that MARTINEZ will not be able to maintain himself or satisfy the Liberals, and that sooner or later another revolution must occur, and in view of such an event he wishes to provide for the Liberal Party. For this purpose, while in this City, he sought an interview with Gen. HENNINGSEN to arrange for his return to Nicaragua, but the latter would receive no proposition which did not also provide for the return of Gen. WALKER. Such a proposition, however, JEREZ would not entertain, and since that time it is understood that WALKER and HENNINGSEN have had a misunderstanding. One object of SOULE'S visit to this City was the restoration of harmony among the fillibusters, and if he failed, it is believed everything will go by the board, although every arrangement is now made for sailing for Nicaragua when the opportunity offers. Further developments may be looked for soon.

The slaver captured by the *Dolphin*, and carried into Charleston, proves to have been the *General Putnam*, built in Baltimore, and formerly employed in the coffee trade between that port and Rio. She sailed from New Orleans on the 5th of March last, with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, a cook, steward, and one passenger. On the 5th of July she shipped 455 slaves at Kabenda, on the West Coast, not far from the Congo River. She was 47 days reaching the coast of Cuba, during which *one hundred and forty-one* of the poor wretches died and were thrown overboard. She was detected by the *Dolphin* at "Cay Verde," on the north coast of Cuba, lat. 23° 30', lon 80° 20'. She was seen at daylight of the 21st, flying the British flag. She ran on ahead of the *Dolphin*, and entered the bay without exciting suspicions. As soon as the *Dolphin* came in view of the bay, the captain of the slaver, supposing himself pursued, hauled suddenly off shore. A number of launches were observed about going out to the brig. She was chased and captured as already described. No papers were found on board, but a signal of a black cross on a white ground which was used to notify the party on shore. The crew, nineteen in number, professed to be all passengers, without Captain or officers. The person supposed to be the Captain was taken on board the *Dolphin* with two men, who are on their way to Boston. The prisoners will be tried for piracy under the law of 1819, at Columbia, S. C., on the fourth Monday in November.

A very large fire is raging in Staten Island as we go to press, and from its direction and appearance, which can be distinctly made out from the roof of the TIMES building, there is little doubt that the large Quarantine Hospitals at Stapleton, Staten Island, have been burned to the ground. The wards were full of the sick yesterday, and if the buildings have been destroyed, it would be almost miraculous that all the invalids should escape unhurt. Threats to burn the buildings have been repeatedly made, and the recent excitement about yellow fever outside the walls, has greatly exasperated the disaffected.

By the brig *Lady Chapman* we have Bermuda dates of the 17th inst. Bermudian news unimportant. The ship *Salsette* had arrived at Trinidad from China with coolie emigrants. One hundred and twenty-five had died on the passage, and many more on landing had been sent to the hospital. A smart shock of earthquake was felt at St. Kitts on the 18th July.

A Bank President, Mr. JAMES MCDONNELL, Sr., of the Fincastle, (Va.) Farmers' Bank, was shot in the Bank on the 26th ult., by one H. M. BOWYER, and died the next day. The wounded man, it appears, had seduced a weak-minded daughter of Mr. BOWYER, and this was the father's revenge.

The family of the late Dr. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH have presented his large and valuable collection of books and manuscripts to the Free Public Library of Boston. It contains all the volumes which Dr. BOWDITCH consulted while preparing his translation of the *Mécanique Celeste*.

Mr. W. C. BOND, Director of the Cambridge Observatory, writes that Donati's comet has been frequently observed at that point, but that its geometric path is unfavorable for an observation of its orbit.

The BLAIR and JONES controversy is kept up MR CAREY JONES replies to Mr. BLAIR through the St. Louis *Republican*, and accuses him of falsehood. The quarrel still turns on the death-bed declarations of Col. BENTON.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday and transacted an ordinary amount of their usual business. A communication was received from Dr. THEO. WALSER containing some views of his own in reference to sanitary affairs at Staten Island, and especially to yellow fever. He thinks it "attributable to the distribution of infected goods at the hands and under the hammer of a Castleton auctioneer."

The Castleton Board of Health have passed some fifty-six ordinances touching the Quarantine, laying an embargo upon visitors, physician, and others, like unto those enacted in 1856. The Commissioners of Health, it is said, have placed the matter in the hands of their counsel, with directions to obtain an injunction at once, on the ground that their action contravenes the laws of Quarantine, and interferes with the Health Officer in the discharge of his duties.

The investigation before the magistrate at Staten Island into the circumstances connected with the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. BRENNAN, has led thus far to no clue to the mystery. The inquiry is renewed to-day.

The Cattle Markets were about as fully overstocked with handsome bullocks yesterday and Tuesday, as Broadway was with handsome humans. Over five thousand cattle arrived at the various City Markets during the week ending yesterday—a larger number of good animals than have been received in any week for at least two years past. Large sales were made on Tuesday at about ½c. decline from last week, and prices were still lower yesterday, but the yards were not cleared at night. Few transactions occurred after mid-day, as the butchers in a body joined in the procession.

The Telegraphic Celebration.

The grand demonstration yesterday in commemoration of the Atlantic Telegraph was, in all respects, a most brilliant and gratifying event. High as the anticipations of the public were, the splendor of the celebration must have greatly exceeded all that was expected of it. Nothing was wanting to render it all that such an occasion should be. The weather proved golden, clear and bright, but not oppressively hot, a pure Autumnal day; the public enthusiasm was at the highest; there was nothing in the celebration itself calculated to excite an antagonistic feeling, and all the arrangements having been admirably well planned, the entire programme of the day was perfectly carried out. The military display was one of the largest and finest that has ever been witnessed here, and the exhibition of fireworks in front of the City Hall was of unexampled magnificence and brilliancy, and the day's proceedings closed with a display peculiar to New-York—the torch-light procession of the Fire Companies—which no other city in the world could equal, because none other has so numerous a body of firemen. There was one other show, too, which only New-York could make, and that was the superb spectacle presented by the shipping dressed in their gay flags. Liverpool may possibly contain as great a number of ships, but she possesses no such advantages for exhibiting them as New-York does, in her long stretches of river frontage. The City literally overflowed with visitors, and the entire length of Broadway, from the Battery to its intersection with Fifth-avenue, a distance of 3½ miles, was crammed with a surging, yet patient and well-behaved multitude. No disorders occurred during the day to mar the general hilarity and good feeling, and, to crown the occasion, and leave nothing to be desired, a dispatch was received during the day, from the European end of the cable, to assure us that it was in perfect working order.

From the immense number of dispatches received from various parts of the country, it will be seen that the day was generally commemorated, but it was in New-York alone that the demonstrations at all approximated to the greatness of the event which they were intended to glorify.

Great Britain and Spanish America.

In another column we give place to an article from the *Saturday Review*, a journal of much weight with English opinion, discussing the position and prospects of Mexico. The *Review* differs from the sentiment of the London *Times*, but obviously for the sake of differing. Give Mexico to the United States, says the latter, and have done with her perpetual misgovernment, civil dissension and internecine wars. Withhold Mexico from the United States, says the former, for the "*Mexican is apt to have the instincts of a gentleman*," and "*a sensitive, indolent, careless and somewhat refined community would rather fight for ever and be robbed for ever, than be bullied in peace by an immigrant mob of dollar-hunting, nigger-driving, speech-delivering, Bible-quoting Yankees.*" It may assist us to appreciate the value of this dispassionate preference of the Mexican to the American character, to remark that the same article speaks of Brazil as a Spanish-American State; asserts that Peru has "got tired of civil commotion," and "has taken to a tolerably settled Government," and maintains, in the face of Jewish, Hellenic, Roman and English history, that "Societies of men do not really decay or perish, except by the physical diminution, or extinction of the men who compose them." The reader will do well, however, to give this accurate philosopher a painful hearing, that he may be satisfied that there are two ways of looking at American intervention in Spanish-American affairs.

Let it also be added that there are two ways of regarding British interference in Spanish-American affairs. At this moment an English, in conjunction with a French squadron, is blockading the ports of Venezuela. It is making war upon the internal and foreign commerce of a State whose independence has been acknowledged at London and Paris for nearly a half-century. The ground of these hostilities is set forth in the ultimatum of the British commander, which exacts:

1. That Messrs. MONAGAS, GUISEPPE and GUTIERREZ, shall immediately receive their passports, and be permitted to leave the country.

2. That the Governor of Caraccas be deposed.

Venezuela, we have premised, is an independent State; but for seven years the people have been ground to the earth by this MONAGAS, GUISEPPE, his son-in-law, and GUTIERREZ, the instrument of the two. MONAGAS, as dictator, supported by an army, has been able to abuse his authority to the impoverishment of the State, the exhaustion of the people, and the accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of himself, his family, and his friends. A few months ago, the population by a bold and simultaneous movement displaced the usurper, and reëstablished a popular Government. MONAGAS, as a veteran and gross offender, was to be brought to justice as the Constitution required; and with him his two subordinate accomplices. There was but one obstacle in the way. The British and French *Chargés* interfered; sheltered the criminals beneath their respective flags, upon the pretence that their persons were not secure from mob violence. When at last they were surrendered to the new Executive, the two European agents insisted upon their exemption from punishment, and their dismissal from the country. There seems to have been a partial engagement to this effect upon the part of General CASTRO. No such promise, however, could hold against the demands of constitutional justice. MONAGAS was to be impeached and brought to trial. At this moment the agents again interfere, threaten the independent Spanish-American Republic with instant war, if it presume to enforce its own laws, upon its own people, in its own way, and have at last put the threat in practice, by annihilating the commerce of the country.

These proceedings, we repeat, may be viewed from two quite different stand-points. The English and French opinion we may find eloquently expressed in the movements of their shipping. Another aspect of the question will present itself to the American mind.

Are international laws binding upon States only so long as they lack the power to violate them? or are they, like the laws of society, designed for the protection of the weak against the strong? If the first postulate be granted; then is the English Government justified in its gross infringement of Venezuelian right, and, notwithstanding the arguments and shrewd inferences of the *Saturday Review*, the right of the United States to appropriate Mexico with its "refined" population is complete. If "might makes right" be the symbol of international obligation, there is as little doubt of where might lies in our relations with Mexico as there is respecting its place in the Anglo-Venezuelan difficulty. But if the international code be a guarantee of the weaker against the stronger, there is no room to question the utter flagitiousness of this attack upon Venezuela. It is an assumption in defiance of all law, and equity, and express treaty, of a right to intervene in the strictly private affairs of a helpless State. It dictates not merely to the executive but to the judiciary of an independent but allied power. To test the equity of the measure, we have merely to substitute a power of the first magnitude for one of the fifth or the sixth. Let us suppose that when LOUIS XVI. was imprisoned by the French Assembly, England had announced her determination to close the sea-ports of France with a strict blockade, to despoil their commerce, and to declare war, unless the captive were set at liberty, and dismissed in safety from his kingdom? With what derision would such unauthorized intervention have been received. How would it have been received in 1830, or in 1848, or in 1851? When tried by this process, could anything be more absurd or indefensible? And still, unless we concede the "might" principle, the same absurdity, and the same defencelessness, attend the present crusade against the Government of Caraccas; and an equivalent shower of contempt and abhorrence should be visited upon the participants. We again invite the attention of our Washington authorities to the subject, and inquire whether or not any steps are to be taken to express our aversion to an act at once oppressive to an allied Republic, and defiant of the doctrines tradirionally repeated if not vindicated by this Government?

"The Cause and Cure of Evil."

Such is the comprehensive topic to be discussed at Utica, on the 10th of September, by a Convention of self-styled Reformers, prominent among whom are Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, and A. E. Newton, of Boston; A. J. Davis and wife, Dr. R. T. Hallock, Mrs. E. W. Farnham, R. P. Wilson, Dr. J. R. Orton, Ira B. Davis, Dr. C. L. Smalley, E. R. Swackhamer and E. F. Underhill, of this city; the Rev. J. F. Walker, of Glen's Falls; H. B. Stover, of New-Haven, Conn.; Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester; Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida, and Charles M. Plumb, of Orleans. All these, the New-York *Tribune* informs the public, "stand pledged to speak," and adds that, "although Mrs. JULIA BRANCH does not promise to shine on this occasion, the abhorrent doctrine of 'Free Love' will have its advocates among them; though we presume they will be less outspoken than at Rutland."

"The cause and cure of evil" How that fearful mystery, the existence of evil, will be talked about by the flippant declaimers of the Parker Pillsbury, and A. J. Davis school, it is not difficult to imagine, and the "cures" in vogue among the quack medicine tribe of moralists have been widely advertised for years. Their nostrums have not eradicated the disease in any case whatever, although fairly tried upon themselves. How, then, shall they ask others to confide in their mode of treatment?

The creed of these people assumes that there is no such thing as justice; no such thing as crime; and consequently that there should be no punishment. In case of a murder, for example, all they require is security for the future. If it could be known that the murderer would never kill another human being, they would let him go. Evil they regard as the creature of unfavorable circumstances. If properly situated and surrounded, they aver that the man would never do wrong. To realize this theory they have invented new forms of society, organized communities, and established socialistic farms, most of which have ended in utter failure. They have not reached the root of evil.

But this is a country where talking, and meeting to talk, are free. The only restraints come from the collisions of these people, who usually quarrel with and gag each other. There is no one so intolerant as a stickler for free speech, and none so ferociously malevolent as your professional philanthropist. Judging from the list of orators, male and female announced for the Utica gathering, we conclude that, whatever may be done, evil speaking will be reported incurable.

The Fillibusters in New-York.

Our special Washington correspondent gives the latest Washington gossip this morning about the new Envoy from Nicaragua, and the Fillibuster Chief now in this City. We hear through other channels that WALKER has *not* been refused audience by either WHITE or VANDERBILT. The first holds the political key to the Transit question, but has no money. The other, by assignment from GARRISON and MORGAN, holds the Walker-Randolph grant to the Transit, and has command of both money and steam power. Neither would probably object to have the country Americanized; nor would the Administration, if it could be accomplished under the Yrissari treaty, by peaceful emigration or otherwise. All parties here know that the Martinez Government is a mere shadow. The objection of the Administration toward VANDERBILT as the medium for effecting a revolution through WALKER, would grow in good part out of the political hostility of the President to the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, the son-in-law of VANDERBILT, and his confidential adviser.

Mr. SOULE is now in our City in consultation with WALKER, after having seen the President at Washington. That the fruit is ripe—that there is next to no Government at all now in Nicaragua, is conceded on all hands. The point appears to be, who is to furnish the means of placing WALKER back, and thereby secure the Transit route.

THE RECORDS IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.—In the course of some remarks in the TIMES, not long since, in connection with the Commissioners of Records and their labors, we had occasion to allude to the value and security of the public records in the County Clerk's office.

The recent fire in the City Hall demands attention again forcibly to the situation of those records, and we shall have done a most important service to the public, and particularly that portion of it interested in real estate, if we succeed in inducing proper attention to a matter of so much importance. The office of the County Clerk was in great danger at the recent fire. It seems almost a miracle that it was saved, as it is situated in the central portion of the Hall, and almost in contact with the very part which was consumed. As it was, the water poured through the ceiling in plentiful streams, fortunately, however, without material damage to the papers or books.

The room occupied by the County Clerk's office is not a large, but it is a very full one. Every square inch of its walls from floor to ceiling is covered with receptacles for papers, which are stuffed full. It contains not only the papers and books of the County Clerk's office proper—and since the abolition of the Court of Chancery, the County Clerk is Clerk in Equity as well as law—but it is also the receptacle, or place of deposit, for the accumulated records of the Court of Chancery for more than half a century, or during its entire existence.

The Court of Chancery, the public are aware, while it lasted, had exclusive jurisdiction of all actions in foreclosure and partition, to which the Courts of Common Law, by virtue of their equity powers, succeeded, and which they now enjoy. Every one who has had occasion to examine titles, must know the frequency of this class of actions, and that the title to nearly every separate property is derived through a partition, or one or more foreclosure suits. The title, whenever this is the case, depends upon the regularity of the proceedings in such suits, and not upon the formal deed from the master, referee or sheriff. Thus, every paper, however small, in due course of such a suit, becomes important, and is carefully preserved with the enrollment of the decree or judgment, as part of the record. The absence or loss of one of the papers—of even a simple notice and proof of service—is attended frequently with serious consequences to those interested. It may let in a creditor by mortgage or judgment, or an infant, to redeem after the lapse of years, or invalidate the title altogether. If each part of the enrollment is of importance, the whole record in partition or foreclosure is indispensable. It is usual to consider the records of the Register's office as of the first and greatest importance, but the record of a conveyance destroyed, its contents are provable by the original instrument or by *parol*, while it is almost out of the question to supply proof, in all points, of due foreclosure, where the enrollment is *non est*.

The preceding remarks will, perhaps, aid in directing attention, in the proper quarters, to the necessity of placing the invaluable records of the County Clerk's office, connected with real property, in a place of complete security. Now is the time to do it. The office itself, at present, is a tinder-box; a spark would set it in a blaze, beyond salvation by the whole Fire Department, and then would ensue dire woe among all those who own or are interested in real estate. Not one owner in ten would be able to maintain his title, if the occasion to do so arose in the courts or elsewhere.

THE HON. MR. HASKIN AND THE TARRYTOWN MEETING.—Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN, representative from the ninth Congressional District, proposes to define his position at Tarrytown, this afternoon. He has done what always requires more than an average amount of courage, by repudiating the programme of the party which elected him. He claims to have done so from motives of patriotism and duty. His opponents, on the contrary, insist that he was actuated by quite other impulses. It is not easy to look into men's hearts. Their actions are, however, an open book. It may be said for Mr. HASKIN, that he left an easy path for one hard to travel, when he broke from the Buchanan Administration on the Lecompton question. To-day he meets his constituents face to face, and does what we should like to see oftener, by telling them his views, purposes, expectations, and wishes. Mr. H. desires to be re-elected to Congress. Those who hear him can judge for themselves whether he again deserves their suffrages. The interest of the Tarrytown gathering is to be enhanced by the presence of speakers from other States, conspicuous among whom is Col. FORNEY, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

A FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning the fire bells rang an alarm for the Fifth District, and a bright light shone throughout the City. The cause, as learned by telegraph, was the burning of a large stable in Twelfth-street, near AVENUE A.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT STATEN ISLAND

Destruction of the Quarantine Establishment.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fire was seen on Staten Island, in the direction of the old Quarantine establishment; a bright column of flame first shop upwards, then dying down again. It burst out once more near 10 o'clock, appearing almost instantly to envelope three or four large buildings. The whole east side of the Island was illuminated, and the flames cast their glare far and wide over the quiet bay. There was not a breath of wind stirring, but as late as 2½ o'clock this morning the conflagration scarcely appeared to have been checked. At that hour, in fact, a heavy body of flame in one spot gave the appearance that an additional building was burning.

From the direction of the fire, and the length of time it continued to burn, there can be little doubt that the old Quarantine establishment, which has been so terrible a nuisance to the people of that immediate vicinity for years, is this morning a mass of smoldering ruins. The recent spread of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine walls, the excitement growing out of it, the agitation respecting the stoppage of the ferry-boats from making their landings at the Quarantine dock, (made for the purpose of allaying excitement,) the passage by the Castleton Board of Health, on Thursday, of a series of ordinances striking directly at the efficiency of the administration of quarantine affairs, and the application by the New-York Commissioners of Health for an injunction to restrain the Islanders from interference with the Health Officer and his prerogavives, all taken in connection with the bold and repeated threats to burn the buildings strongly warrant the belief that the deed is at last done. What sacrifice of life if any there may have been on the part of the helpless patients in the institution, or of what other tragic events connected with the fire there may have been, it is impossible to state. No intelligence reached the city of the particulars up to 2½ o'clock this morning, and to obtain a conveyance to and from the Island between midnight and the hour of our going to press, being impossible.

Burning Quarantine has for a long time been deemed a pardonable offence by some Staten Island men, who hold respectable positions in society—their deep-rooted determination to be rid of what they consider their greatest curse, being nurtured by long habit, and the failure to receive punishment by the authorities for the offence of burning down, last year, the Seguine's Point shanties.

LATER—QUARANTINE DESTROYED.

3 o'clock A. M.

We have received full particulars of the conflagration at Stapleton. The large hospital buildings, the wards or range of low buildings used for yellow fever patients, Dr. THOMPSON'S private residence, are all laid in ashes. About nine o'clock a large party disguised and armed, assailed the place on two sides at the same time, one squad forced the gate, and the other scaled the wall on the outside, the alarm was given by ringing the bell, and by other means, but before any effective resistance could be offered, they had removed the patients out of the buildings, carrying them bodily upon their mattresses, and depositing them upon the ground some one hundred yards from the wards. The remaining mattressess were then piled up, and the torch applied in the whole row simultaneously; being of light materials, they burned like a pile of shavings. The incendiaries next proceeded to the large building called the St. Nicholas and set it on fire; another party at the same time went to Dr. THOMPSON'S private residence, where his family are residing. The inmates were hurried out, and in another moment the house was in flames from floor to ceiling. The Small-pox Hospital, situated on the hill, next shared the same fate. A stevedore who made active efforts to stay the progress of the incendiaries was shot through the head. At last accounts the Vandals were proceeding to burn the Doctor's offices, and the Putnam House, the Inspector's establishment. The Harbor Police were sent to town for assistance, but they arrived at so late an hour, and were so much exhausted by the long pull, and finding beside that no assistance could reach the place in season to save the buildings, determined not to return until daylight.

THE MISSING LADY.—On Tuesday, an investigation was commenced before Justice DEFOREST at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, concerning the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. BRENNAN, who, it will be recollected, has been missing since the 20th of July. All that is ascertained about the matter is, that the lady in question was last seen entering a carriage at Tompkinsville on the evening of that day, and though every possible effort has been made to trace the carriage and its destination, it has thus far been unsuccessful. Mrs. BRENNAN is the wife of Captain BRENNAN, of the United States Army; she left Staten Island on the day she was missed, for the purpose of visiting some friends in New-York. Having seen them, she left, stating that she intended to return by the afternoon boat to the residence of her mother, at Chelsea, Staten Island. However, she never reached there, and has not since been heard of.

In the interval, the brother of Mrs. BRENNAN, Dr. CHARLES H. CRANE, communicated the circumstance to the police, and a sufficient force was empowered to spare no expense in the prosecution of their search.

A month was occupied in ascertaining that a lady, answering the description of Mrs. BRENNAN, was at the New-York terminus of the Staten Island Ferry at the time indicated, and that manifesting some disappointment, she did not go on board the boat, but returned to town in one of the omnibusses. A few days ago, it was made out that this lady, or some one very like her, had been seen later in the evening entering the boat for Staten Island. A gentleman who was on the boat had noticed her evident peculiarity of manner; he observed that she landed at Quarantine, where she hired a carriage at a livery-stable, and that shortly after she entered the vehicle, a stranger approached, who spoke to the driver, and giving directions, joined Mrs. BRENNAN in the carriage. On interrogating the keeper of the livery-stable, the friends of Mrs. BRENNAN found that he recollected the circumstance of her hiring the carriage, and that she asked him whether he knew her brother, Dr. CRANE. The driver was traced a few days ago, and arrested on suspicion. His name is DALY. But no evidence has been adduced that implicates him in suspicion of foul play in the matter. He was present during the whole of the inquiry before the Magistrate on Tuesday, when the doctor, the stable-keeper, his book-keeper, and another of the drivers were subjected to examination; but thus far, without throwing any light upon the fate of the missing lady. After hearing the evidence of other witnesses, the proceedings were adjourned until Thursday.

THE CROWD.—Perhaps nothing will better exemplify the crowded state of the City than the fact that High Sheriff WILLETT, of this county, was prowling about between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in search of a lodging place, having been "locked out" and "missed the car." He sought in vain for a resting-place at sundry down-town hotels, and when our Reporter saw him last, he was poring over a directory in search of the abode of one of his Deputies, upon whose hospitality he seemed to strongly confide.

Personal.

A letter from Ex-President Pierce, dated at Villeneuve, in Switzerland, says: "We may remain here during the remainder of August, and then perhaps proceed to Interlaken, by the way of Berne. If the weather is favorable we may cross the Simplon or Splugen, and pass into Italy in September."

Lieut. John N. Maffit, commander of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, the vessel which captured the slaver, is the son of the noted Methodist preacher of the same name. Lieut. Maffit is much respected wherever he is known.

The Rev. James D. Butler, Professor of Greek in Wabash College, Indiana, has been appointed Professor of the Ancient Languages in the University of Wisconsin.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Relations of Gen. Jerez with the Nicaraguan Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Another Descent Upon Nicaragua Impending.

The Negroes Captured by the Dolphin—How They will be Disposed of, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

General JEREZ will leave to-morrow morning for New-York. He had a protracted interview with President BUCHANAN yesterday, and was favorably impressed.

The General has been exceedingly cautious in his communications, yet some strange things have leaked out. It is evident the General has not the confidence of his Government. He says that MARTINEZ will not be able to maintain himself, or to satisfy the Liberal Party, and that sooner or later another revolution will certainly occur. In view of such an event he wishes to provide for the Liberal Party, and for this purpose sought an interview while in New-York with General HENNINGSEN, to arrange for his return to Nicaragua. Mr. NATHER, who acted as the medium of communication, was informed by General HENNINGSEN that no proposition could be entertained which did not provide for General WALKER'S return also. This JEREZ would not listen to.

An interview was had between WALKER and the JOE WHITE Company, but no arrangements were concluded. VANDERBILT positively refused to see WALKER, or to listen to any proposition from him.

I also learn that WALKER has given the cold shoulder to Gen. HENNINGSEN. During his stay in New-York, he held no intercourse with him. This is owing, it is supposed, to the fact that Gen. H. was heard to condemn in strong terms WALKER'S publication about Secretary FLOYD, and his abuse of Judge CAMPBELL. JEREZ is afraid of WALKER, and WALKER is afraid of HENNINGSEN. MARTINEZ sent JEREZ here to get rid of him in Nicaragua, but took good care to send one of his own adherents to watch the General's movements.

If M. SOULE failed to restore harmony in the camp during his visit to New-York, the fillibusters will again go by the board, although every arrangement is now perfected for leaving when an opportunity offers. It only remains to arrange for the transit of emigrants.

A dispatch from the U. S. Marshal for South Carolina announces the death of twelve of the negroes captured by the *Dolphin*. Secretary THOMPSON has directed the employment of the best medical assistance. The negroes will be returned to Africa under the act of 1819, so soon as the ship has been libeled and condemned, and "sufficient evidence is produced that these negroes are Africans, as contemplated by the law." The Administration considers their return obligatory under the act named, but there is no provision for their protection or support after delivery to a nominal agent on the Coast of Africa. They must be turned loose like wild animals to destroy and be destroyed. The Attorney-General will determine whatevidence is necessary to justify the President in sending them back.

Adjutant-General COOPER has been telegraphed to meet General SCOTT at Old Point Comfort. He left yesterday. Q.

News from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The Fort Bridger correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Sixth Infantry, and a company of Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. DUANE, arrived there Aug. 6. The departure of the Sixth Infantry for Walla Walla, Oregon, was delayed in consequence of insufficient supplies of clothing and provisions.

The Utah Indians were committing depredations.

The annual election of Territorial and county officers took place on the 2d of August.

The Democrats of Green and River Counties have elected their whole ticket by an average majority of 80. WM. J. OSBORNE is elected to the Legislature. Nothing has been heard from the other counties.

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION—COLORED EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., has given notice that he will contest the right of J. RICHARD BARRETT to a seat in the Thirty-sixth Congress from this district.

PAUL EMILE DEDEN, a Colonel in the Haytien Army, and M. MONTFORD, the head of a commercial house in Port-au Prince, the object of whose presence in this country is to induce free negroes to emigrate to Hayti, have arrived in this city.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The *Republican* publishes a private letter to a gentleman in this city, giving an account of the newly-discovered gold diggings on the South Platte River. The writer of the letter examined the country for several miles around, and expresses the opinion that five or six dollars per day can be obtained by several hundred men, without further discoveries.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

R. F. HOWE, of Richmond, Va., had a pocket-book snatched from his hand on the Common yesterday afternoon by a man who was acting as his guide. It contained eleven hundred dollars.

Capt. WHITON, agent of the New York Packet line, died yesterday, aged sixty one.

In Lynn, yesterday, best three in five, mile heats, to harness, bay gelding Harry Walton won a purse of one hundred dollars against the horses Soulouque and Meddlesome. Time—2:35, 2:38, 2:40.

Burning of a Railroad Ferry Steamer.

NEW BEDFORD, Wednesday, Sept 1.

The Fairhaven Railroad ferry steamer was burned to the water's edge at half-past two o'clock this morning. She was insured for $15,000.

Car Factory Burnt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The car factory of F. B. PAGE, in Wayne, Ashtabula County, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated to exceed $20 000.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Cotton has advanced slightly; Middling, 11½c. @ 11¾c. Sales of three days, 950 bales. Receipts of three days, 760 bales. Freights and Exchange unaltered.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The sales of Cotton during the last three days, have been only 900 bales, at unchanged prices.

SEPTEMBER COURTS.—Next Monday the United States Circuit Court will commence business. The Court will probably be held in the room it formerly occupied, in consequence of its new rooms being still unfinished. On the third Monday the Circuit of the Supreme Court will be opened, Judge INGRAHAM presiding. The General Term will be held on the same day, by Judges DAVIES, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, who will also sit at Chambers from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M. each day. During the first two weeks of this month Judge DAVIES is assigned to sit at Chambers. The Superior Court will have no Trial Term till the first Monday in October; but the General Term will meet occasionally during this month. The Court of Common Pleas will hold a General Term, commencing on the fourth Monday. In the meantime Judge BRADY is assigned to sit at Chambers. During the vacation the Court-rooms have, for the most part, been refurnished and repaired. The Supreme Court opens with two new rooms, formerly occupied by the Federal Courts; the Superior Court building has undergone but little change; and the dingy walls of the Court of Common Pleas have been repainted, the ceilings handsomely decorated, new carpets laid, and generally improved in other particulars. It is probable that the new rooms for the Federal Courts and offices will be finished in a month.

The *Gazette Musicale* states that, besides Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Wagner and Mdlle. Poinsot, (of the Grand Opera,) are about to visit "the States."

A FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning the fire bells rang an alarm for the Fifth District, and a bright light shone throughout the City. The cause, as learned by telegraph, was the burning of a large stable in Twelfth-street, near AVENUE A.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Western Continent, instruct me, who have never felt the honor of being its chief magistrate so sensibly as in the presence of this vast assemblage of its fair women and substantial citizens, to present to you a Gold Box, with the arms of the City engraved thereon, in testimony of the fact that to you mainly, under Divine Providence, the world is indebted for the successful execution of the grandest enterprise of our day and generation; and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, I now request your acceptance of this token of their approbation. In conclusion, Sir, of this, the most agreeable duty of my public life, I sincerely trust that your days may be long in the land, and as prosperous and honorable as your achievement in uniting the two hemispheres by a cord of electric communication has been successful and glorious.

MR. HASWELL'S ADDRESS TO CAPT HUDSON.

SIR: The Common Council of New York desire to express, through me, their Chairman, and on behalf of the City, the high appreciation of the efforts of yourself, and of the officers and men under your command, in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It needed not this testimonial to make the people of this City, or of the nation, aware of the need of gratitude they owe both to you and them; for the eyes of the civilized world have been upon you, and every step in your arduous course has been chronicled in the hearts as well as the memory of all.

The great originator and chief actor in this wonderful enterprise has availed himself of every occasion to say, that but for you and those who served under you, all his efforts would have been fruitless.

Our recognition of those efforts can add nothing to their merit or increase the honors with which you are already crowned. Still, this metropolis, so deeply interested in the undertaking, cannot deny itself the pleasure of expressing its appreciation of your services, and of offering, in common with the whole nation, its heartfelt congratulations on your success. To you, who have so long traversed the ocean, and hence know to what innumerable hazards such an enterprise was exposed to its successful termination, must appear more marvelous the oftener it is contemplated. When you flicked your ship to the *Agamemnon*, and saw the flag of the latter disappear below the eastern horizon, the deep anxiety and sense of responsibility that weighed upon your heart we may attempt to imagine, but can never know. How well, how faithfully, how nobly, you and those under you met that responsibility is now a matter of history. And never, Sir, we sincerely believe, during the many years you have carried our national flag over the seas, have you greeted with such joy and exultation the shores of your native land as you then did the rugged beigns of Newfoundland. The lapse of time will only increase the marvel as we contemplate that slender thread disappearing from sight in Valentia Bay, climbing down the lofty cliffs that form the eastern shore—now losing itself in the ooze bed of the lower abyss, and now rising over the swelling heights that intervened—still stretching on through the stirless solitudes of the deep, until finally it emerges into view in the wilderness of the Western Continent, the channel of instantaneous communication between the two worlds.

Of the vast results of this enterprise to the City and to the nation, I will not venture to speak. Of its value to the civilized world, it is impossible to conjecture. Columbus, when through the dim twilight of morning, he descried the shores of a new world, can not dream with what despises his name would be linked. The young surveyor, WASHINGTON as he stood on the summit of the Alleganies and looked off on the forests stretching away on either side of him, could not conceive of the mighty nation that would one day call him "father." So, no man can now foresee with what events, with what strange historians of men, your name and that of Mr. FIELD and others, who have taken part in this great work, will ye be joined; for you have inaugurated a system that will progress until a net-work of electrical nerves shall enwrap the world and a single central pulsation shall thrill the entire globe on which we dwell.

When that consummation shall be reached the changes that shall take place in the destinies of the race, the future developments of the great plans of Divine Providence alone can reveal.

Sir, it is often observed that many of the great events in human history are connected with singular phenomena of nature, if they are wanting in this instance, we behold something quite as remarkable and far more gratifying. It is not a strange coincidence that the two distinguishing features in the natural scenery of this State, Niagara and the Hudson, should be forever joined to this enterprise. While Niagara shall continue to thunder on our western frontier, will the noble vessel *Niagara* be remembered by men, and so long as the Hudson shall roll its massive waters along our eastern frontier will the gallant commander of that vessel be enshrined in the hearts of the people of this nation.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to present to you in behalf of the Common Council of the City of New-York, this gold box, as a slight testimonial of the high value placed upon your services, and as a mark of the esteem and respect in which you are and ever will be held.

SIR: This will be a memorable day in my life; not only because it celebrates the success of an achievement with which my name is connected, but because the honor comes from the city of my home—the metropolitan city of the new world. I see here not only the civic authorities and citizens at large, but my own personal friends—men with whom I have been connected in business and friendly intercourse for the greater part of my life. Five weeks ago, this day and hour, I was standing on the deck of the *Niagara*, in mid ocean, with the *Gorgon* and *Valorous* in sight, awaiting for the *Agamemnon*. The day was cold and cheerless, the air was misty, and the wind roughened the sea; and when I thought of all that we had passed through—of the hopes thus far disappointed—of the friends saddened by our reverses—of the few that remained to sustain us, I felt a load at my heart almost too heavy to bear, though my confidence was firm, and my determination fixed. How different is the scene now before me—this vast crowd testifying their sympathy and approval; praises without stint and friends without number. This occasion, Sir, gives me the opportunity to express my thanks for the enthusiastic reception which I have received, and I here make my acknowledgements before this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens. To the ladies I may, perhaps, add that they have had their appropriate place; for when the cable was laid the first public message that passed over it came from one of their own sex. This box, Sir, which I have the honor to receive from your hand, shall testify to me and to my children what my own City thinks of my acts. For your kindness, Sir, expressed in such flattering, too flattering, terms, and for the kindness of my fellow citizens, I repeat my most heartfelt thanks. [Cheers.]

CAPT. HUDSON'S REPLY.

Mr. FIELD, who was enthusiastically welcomed, replied, saying: In conclusion, gentlemen, let me read you a dispatch which I have received from a little suburban village of New-York, and in everything which takes place therein it is natural that we should feel a deep and lively interest. [Cheers.]

Mr. FIELD then read this dispatch, which was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm:

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1858.

CYRUS W. FIELD, New-York: The Directors are on their way to Valentia, to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public. They convey, through the cable, to you and your fellow-citizens, their hearty congratulations in your joyous celebration of the great international work.

Mr. CLANCY, President of the Board of Aldermen, then appeared and presented to Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at New-York, as the representative of Capt PREEDY, of the *Agamemnon*, the freedom of the City in a golden box. Mr. CLANCY said:

ALDERMAN CLANCY'S ADDRESS.

To Capt. Preedy, of H. B. M. ship Agamemnon:

SIR—The Common Council of New-York, assembled with a great multitude of their fellow-citizens to celebrate the successful laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, are desirous of including in the well-deserved honors of the occasion yourself and your brother officers, the British Engineers, Electricians, and the crew of the vessel under your command. While publicly expressing our admiration and gratitude to our own countrymen concerned in this wonderful achievement, we have felt it our duty that their respected associates beyond the sea, united with them in the laborious and often harassing efforts necessary to effect the great work, should share with them in our hearty recognition of their services. We regret only that we cannot, on this joyous occasion, have the happiness of tendering our grateful acknowledgments in person

We regard it, indeed, as one of the most pleasing circumstances connected with this all-important enterprise, that it has been achieved by the united counsels, energies and means of the two great kindred nations.

As electrical science has been brought to its present highly-advanced state, by a series of profound researches, successful experiments, and brilliant discoveries, alternately made on either side of the water, from the time of FRANKLIN down to the present day, we reflect with extreme satisfaction that this last, and all but miraculous, practical application of the subtle element, has been accomplished by the combined scientific knowledge, mechanical skill, the united energy, perseverance, and indomitable spirit of England and the United States, under the auspices of their respective Governments, and with the aid of gallant and able officers of both services. We desire especially to offer to you, in an appropriate testimonial, the high sense entertained by our selves and the community we represent, of the cordial and efficient manner in which, with the officers and crews of the vessels under your command, you have cooperated in laying down the Atlantic Cable, and that, too, while the innerent difficulties of the undertaking were greatly augmented by stress of weather, so severe as to put the highest seamanship to the proof. We doubt not that the brave officers of the *Agamemnon*, in common with their brotherhood of the *Niagara*, have regarded the successfully accomplishment of this beneficent work, as a greater triumph than any to be gained by the effusion of blood. May a kind Providence, overruling all things for the honor and welfare of both countries, grant that their gallant navies may never be engaged, except as now, with generous emulation in the arts of peace.

May this auspicious enterprise, happily accomplished by the cooperation of England the United States, have its first effect in confirming their friendly relations. While these astonishing facilities of communication accrue to the benefit of the whole civilized world, may they prove especially instrumental in establishing peace, and a mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries, on a basis never to be shaken.

For your share in bringing about the great result in which these hopes are founded, the Common Council of New-York, on behalf of their fellow-citizens, now tender to you, Sir, to your brother officers, to your scientific associates and the crew under your command, our earnest and heartfelt congratulations

Mr. ARCHIBALD replied in fitting terms, and was frequently applauded. Subsequently the Harmonic Society sang the following verses:

ALL HAIL!
AN ODE.
WRITTEN BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
Air—*God Save the Queen.*

All hail across the main?
Thought thrills our cable chain,
Hear, nations, hear!

Mind is victorious,
Columbia's made glorious,
While God watched over us;
Hear, nations, hear!

No storms the chain shall break,
Nations our greetings take;
Hear now our call:

Peace speaks from shore to shore,
Good will be evermore;
While this work we adore,
Praise God for all!

This elicited much applause.

Mr. CHAS. H. HASWELL, President of the Board of Councilmen, delivered a well-considered address, accompanied by the present of a gold box, containing the freedom of the City, to Capt. HUDSON of the *Niagara*.

The gallant Captain responded with his customary force, and in terms of manly disinterestedness. He was vehemently cheered.

The same ceremony took place in regard to Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, who was most warmly received, and whose reply evoked repeated plaudits.

Councilman HENRY ARCULARIUS introduced Mr. EVERETT, whose appearance was hailed with a round of cheers. Mr. ARCULARIUS read an excellent address, and made the same presentation as in the case of the guests previously received. Mr. EVERETT replied in a speech replete with feeling and good taste.

An elaborate address to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company was read by Alderman DAVIS.

PETER COOPER, Esq., replied in the following words

It is, Sir, with extreme hesitation that I, as President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, venture to reply to remarks so eloquently expressed in honor of the success that has crowned the united efforts of the New-York, Newfoundland and London, and the Atlantic Telegraph companies. That success, Sir, has been secured only by a long-continued course of persevering labor, under circumstances the most discouraging; labors that required the indomitable courage, the fascinating and electrifying mind of CYRUS W. FIELD to inspire and stimulate.

This work, now accomplished, has caused more hearts to beat in joyful hope of a brighter and better day for suffering humanity throughout the world than was ever before inspired by any previous triumph of mind over matter. Such a triumph is calculated to elevate our race to a perception of the true dignity and responsibility of their mission, being clothed, as they are, with power to keep the great garden of the world without and the world within, and thus to subdue and hold dominion over all the earth and every living thing. This glorious power bequeathed to man will, I trust, cause knowledge to cover the earth, as the mighty waters cover the umbilical cord that now binds the mother Continent to her child. Through this vital cord a new regenerating and invigorating life will flow on and ever from the world's heart through arteries, veins and nerves of iron, into every fibre of the great body of humanity. This life, this power, this knowledge, cannot fail finally to bring man into sympathy with the sorrows and sufferings of his brother man throughout the world. This mighty power to communicate knowledge will finally bring life and immortality to light in the intellectual heart of man. It will, with its electric power, spread over the world the glad tidings of that great joy which shall be to all people. I rejoice in the hope that the time will come when men will learn war no more, when they will beat their swords into plough shares and their spears into pruning hooks. Then the light of science will shine on the unfolding and ever brightening leaves of creation, with an all animating power—a power that will awaken the slumbering energies of man to aspire after all that is true, beautiful and good. Encouraged by what has already been accomplished—having sent the electric fire through an almost fathomless ocean—carrying with it expressions of sympathy flowing from the very heart of a kindred people, and then giving to the world the glorious news of peace restored to a region where war, with its desolating power, has spread its terrors over more than one quarter of the great family of man; after such a triumph of mind over matter, what limits can we set to what is possible to be accomplished? I am sure, sir, that every man, woman and child within sound of my voice, will join with me in heartfelt thanks to the enlightened governments that have lent their aid to enable us to achieve the victory we this day celebrate. In conclusion, sir, I will say, in behalf of the companies which I in part have the honor to represent, that language fails to express the admiration we feel for all the officers, and their devoted sailors, and the electricians and engineers by whose united labor and skill a glorious treasure has been secured to the world.

The concluding speech was that of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

ADDRESS OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ON THE HISTORY OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When MORSE discovered the applicability of electricity to a communication of intelligence, it might have been foreseen that the limits of the application were to be measured only by the power of stretching the electric wire, and of transmitting through it the electric current. It occurred no doubt to different minds that the telegraph would one day be carried across the ocean and around the globe; and, for aught I know, plans may have been formed for doing the work. I have been requested to give you the history—a condensed epitome it must be—of the first success—the first attempt, and, I might add, the first practical plan in the development of this great idea of an ocean telegraph. My connection with the undertaking from its commencement—my position as counsel for those who have done the most to carry it through—has made it appear to others fitting that I should perform this service. In its performance I trust that I shall say nothing unbefitting my personal relations to any of the actors. I am not here to praise, but to relate.

Two years previous to 1854 there had been incorporated by the Legislature of Newfoundland a company by the name of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, the purpose of which was to connect by telegraph that island with the main land of America. A telegraph across the ocean was not a part of the scheme. It contemplated a connection with Europe by means of steamers plying between Newfoundland and Ireland. This Company proceeded a little way and failed, leaving a debt of some fifty thousand dollars, due chiefly to laborers. In this emergency, and some time in February, 1854, Mr. FREDERICK N. GISBORNE, an officer of that Company, applied to Mr. MATTHEW D. FIELD to help him raise additional funds, by a sale of bonds or stock. The gentleman thus applied to came to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and myself. We had several conversations together on the subject. Then it was, that the thought of extending the line across the Atlantic suggested itself. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD wrote to Lieutenant MAURY, to inquire about the practicability of submerging a cable, and consulted Prof. MORSE about the possibility of telegraphing through it. Their answers were favorable. On receiving them, it was agreed between Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and myself, that as nothing could be done under the charter of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, we would endeavor to form a new Company to take a surrender of the charter of the former Company, purchase its property, pay its debts, and obtain another charter to effect a direct telegraphic communication with Europe. The first step was to procure the cooperation of a few persons whose character and resources would be a guarantee that the work had been undertaken in earnest. Four men were invited, whose names you all know, PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, M. O. ROBERTS and CHANDLER WHITE. They met Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and myself at his house, where around a table covered with maps, plans and estimates, the subject was discussed for four successive evenings—the practicability of the undertaking examined, its advantages, its cost, and the means of its accomplishment. The result of the conference was the agreement of all the six gentlemen to enter upon the undertaking. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Mr. WHITE and myself were to proceed to Newfoundland to procure a charter and such aid in money and privileges as the government of that island could be induced to give. The agreement with the Electric Telegraph Company and the formal surrender of its charter were signed on the 10th of March, and by the 14th we left New-York, accompanied by Mr. Gisborne. The next morning we took the steamer at Boston for Halifax, and thence on the night of the 18th departed in the little steamer *Merlin* for St. Johns, Newfoundland. Three more disagreeable days voyagers scarcely ever passed, than we spent in that smallest of steamers. It seemed as if all the storms of Winter had been reserved for the first month of Spring. A frost-bound coast, an icy sea, rain, hail, snow and tempest, were the greeting of the telegraph adventurers, in their first movement towards Europe. In the darkest night, through which no man could see the ship's length, with snow filling the air and flying into the eyes of the sailors, with ice in the water and a heavy sea rolling and moaning about us, the captain felt his way around Cape Race, with his lead, as the blind man feels his way with his staff, but as confidently and as safely as if the sky had been clear and the sea calm, and light of morning dawned upon deck, and mast and spar, coated with glittering ice; but floating securely between the mountains which form the gates of the harbor of St. Johns. In that busy and hospitable town, the first person to whom we were introduced was Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, then Attorney-General of the colony, and now British Consul in New-York. He entered warmly into our views, and from that day to this, has been an efficient and consistent supporter of the undertaking. By him we were introduced to the Governor, KERR BAILEY HAMILTON, who also took an earnest interest in our plans. He convoked the Council to receive us, and hear an explanation of our views and wishes. In a few hours after the conference, the answer of the Governor and Council was received, consenting to recommend to the Assembly a guaranty of the interest of £50,000 of bonds, an immediate grant of fifty square miles of land, a further grant to the same extent on the completion of the telegraph across the ocean, and a pay-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

Police Intelligence.

CUTTING UP A HACKMAN.—Henry McCardell, a hack-driver, and Patrick Keating, an Irish laborer, both residing in the tenement house No. 129 Greenwich-street, got into an altercation Tuesday evening, about some trifling matter. Keating, finding that he could not do as well with his fists as his antagonist, seized a large carving-knife, and made several desperate slashes upon the face and neck of McCardell. Some bystanders prevented his making a finishing job of the hackman. Keating was arrested and locked up to answer for his conduct. Police Surgeon Morrell dressed the wounds of McCardell. He pronounces them severe but not serious.

COLORED MEN'S FIGHT.—Two colored men, named Wm. Hyland and John Holmes, who reside in the Sixth Ward, and are well known to the police of that Precinct, met Tuesday evening in Leonard st. A grudge has been existing between the two for a long time. Several words passed, when each pulled out a dagger and squared for a mutual attack. Both received several cuts, but Hyland came off second best, his injuries being so serious that he had to be removed to the City Hospital. Dr. Kennedy sewed up the cuts upon Holmes, after which he was taken to his residence, No. 25 Leonard-street.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—James Rowen on Tuesday evening fell from one of the James street ferry boats. Two men with a row boat, rescued him from drowning.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "The Messrs. PORTERS are now engaged in constructing a new iron bridge from Goat Island, in place of the wooden structure that has stood there so many years. The new bridge will have three spans, one of each end of fifty feet, and one in the centre of eighty feet. The abutments are fine specimens of solid masonry, and are erected by our townsman, Mr. JAS. SHEPHERD. The superstructure of iron work will be erected by Mr. WHIPPLE, of Albany, who will commence operations next week. The iron work is now being brought on to the ground. The whole structure will be completed sometime in the month of September. In the meantime the passage for people on foot will be kept open, but teams will not be allowed to pass.

Advertisement.

THE CABLE IS LAID, THE CELEBRATION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EVENT IS OVER, THE WATERING PLACES ARE DESERTED, THE CITY IS CROWDED, and

KNOX'S
FALL STYLE OF HAT
IS
OUT.

Prepare for business!

Everybody knows, or should know, that the place for a gentleman to procure a stylish, well-made, becoming and cheap hat is at

KNOX'S, No. 212 BROADWAY;

and in anticipation of a great Fall trade, he, KNOX, the hatter, has greatly increased his forces, so that he is abundantly prepared to supply all classes with his matchless fabrics.

BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

Language cannot do justice to the exquisite beauty of his latest production; but to use a very trite expression, "it only needs to be seen to be fully appreciated."

BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

His assortment embraces:

THE DRESS HAT,
THE TRAVELING HAT,
THE BUSINESS HAT,
THE OPERA HAT,
THE HAT FOR CLERGYMEN,
DO. LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS,
TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, &c.

BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

The price, as usual, is only four dollars.

Lay aside your soiled Rocky Mountain beaver, abandon your travel stained Straw, or exchange your battered Pearl Cassimere for one of

KNOX'S FALL STYLE,

and rejoice!

BUT WE RESPECTFULLY REPEAT BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver street.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!

BOTH IMPORTANT!

But what is news to the sick? what to the dead? Therefore, Brandreth's Pills are most important, for they restore health and save life. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold, also, everywhere at 25 cents and 13 cents per box, plain and sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Dépôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by

G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

An elegant English Brussels carpet for $1; good tapestry Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard. All wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. per yard. Floor oil-cloths, 30c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Tiffany & Co.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that, while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

A Card from Appleton, Tracy & Co.—Manufacturers of American Watches, Waltham, Mass.:

These superior watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery, expressly designed to secure, with a low price, a fine, substantial, durable and uniformly reliable time-keeper. The movements are new in construction and are pronounced by the highest authorities to be faultless in principle and quality, and have been proved by the most exacting tests to be reliable and unfailing in action. These watches are manufactured entire from the crude materials, in a single establishment, by connected and uniform processes—the manufactory being organized upon the same system that has been adopted in the production of the unequaled American firearms, which enables us to produce a movement at one-half the price of any foreign movement of the same quality, and we guarantee the perfect performance, for ten years, of every watch manufactured by us.

All foreign watches are made by hand the American watches being the only ones made by machinery, upon a uniform system throughout. Nearly all hand made watches are defective, and are continually getting out of order. In many parts of the country, it is impossible to find good watch repairers, and watch repairing is always uncertain and expensive. The introduction of American watches disposes of this difficulty, and country merchants, as well as watch dealers, can keep watches as a part of their miscellaneous stock, and thus supply their customers with a new staple, which may be used as any other article, without mystery or humbug. Sold by the trade generally, and by

ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents.
No. 15 Maiden-lane, New York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

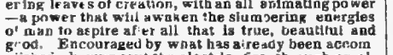

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s
BLACK WRITING INKS
"*Not for a day, but for all time*"
See Dr CAILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines
No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

A. Barthelf's New Family
SEWING MACHINES.
They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-Room Companion.*
Acknowledged to be the best.—*Ibid.*
None can compete with these.—*New-York Leader.*
The best make and most desirable.—*Ibid.*
These machines make excellent work.—*New-York Sun.*
Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway corner Broome-st.
Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841, Post-Office, New-York.

Fall Fashions.
FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON.
R. T. WILDE will exhibit to the trade on Thursday, Sept. 2, the latest styles in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general. No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

Herron's Sewing Machine Company's
NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE
FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Just Received, One Hundred Elegant FRENCH CAFETIERES, or Self Making Coffee Machines, from $6 to $30 each, E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Hatters' Plush and Satins,
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES,
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
for the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumery

Hunt, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No 429 Broadway.

Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

SEWARD—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Robert McCartee, Mr. HENRY D. SEWARD to Miss HENRIETTA M. REYNOLDS, all of this City.

Goshen, N. Y., papers please copy.

COX—BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Van Gieson, Mr. CHARLES E. COX to CAROLINE AMANDA, youngest daughter of Wm. T. Baker, Esq.

THORP—PURDY.—At Amityville, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Babylon, L. I., at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD B. THORP, of this City, to GEORGIE PURDY, eldest daughter of Bartholomew B. Purdy, of Amityville, L. I.

WINFIELD—MOORE.—At White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. William M. Chipp, at the residence of the bride's father, HENRY B. WINFIELD, of New York, to REBECCA M., daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of White Plains, formerly of this City.

DIED.

SUTTON—In this City, on third day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, of congestion of the lungs, MARY R., wife of THO. U. Sutton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on fifth day (Thursday) next, at Friends' Meeting house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

REGGIO—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 31, at No 51 West 10 h st, Mr. PIERRE T. REGGIO, of Smyrna, of disease of the heart, aged 25 years

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 2d inst., at St Stephen's Church, 25th-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will then be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

COCKEFAIR.—In this City, on Monday, Aug 30 of consumption, JOSEPHINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Isaac Cockefair Esq, aged 2½ years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in law, G. B Gurley, No 78 6th st, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock without further invitation.

BOWMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday night, SAMUEL BOWMAN of this City, aged 75 years

His friends and relatives, and the friends of his son Frank G. Bowman, and of his son in law, Nathan Caswell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No 95 East 15th-st, this (Thursday) afternoon, Sept. 2 at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KEENE—in this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, WM. J. KEENE, aged 26 years

His friends, and those of his uncles Peter and William Cagger, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Sept 3, at 10 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay st.

TAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, HENRY RAYMOND, only child of Fenley W. and Mary E. Tapp, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 47 Butler st., Brooklyn.

REMSEN.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday Sept. 1, GEORGE REMSEN, JR., son of George Remsen, Esq., aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 2½ P. M., from the residence of his grand-parent, Rem. Remsen, Esq., Beaver-st., Jamaica.

RIDGEWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, JANE, widow of Abram Ridgeway, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Prospect-st., on Friday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

SANGER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Henry and Mary E. Sanger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents at North Orange. A train leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Centreville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1 WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Alpheus and Experience Freeman, aged 8 years and 4 months

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No 15 St. Luke's place at 2½ o'clock on Friday, Sept 3. The friends of the family, and of Wm. H. De Groot, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DUBROW.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, MARY, wife of Joseph Dubrow, aged 67 years and 8 months

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 80 East 30th st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

PECK.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock P. M., CLARISSA wife of Thos. L. Peck, aged 38 years, 5 months and 28 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Friday, Sept. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JARVIS.—At Cheshire, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 29, MARY ANN, wife of the late Stephen Jarvis, in the 80th year of her age.

NORVELL.—On the Ohio River, on Friday, Aug. 20, of yellow fever, BARRY NORVELL, Civil Engineer, son of the late John Norvell, of Detroit, and nephew of C. C. Norvell, of this City.

FLAGLER.—At Pulaski, Ill., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, of pneumonia, WM. E. FLAGLER, of this City, eldest son of Wm. B. Flagler late of Hudson, N. Y., aged 25 years.

MARTENS.—At Mount Pleasant Mohigan Lake, after a short illness, CHARLOTTE FRANCES eldest child of JAS. W. and Charlotte Louisa Martens, aged 4 years and 28 days.

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IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
TO THE
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
They are now making of the following goods.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
GRO DE RHINES,
ARMURES,
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VELVETS.
SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES
Of the choicest and most elegant styles.
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VALENCIAS.
ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.
PLAIN MERINOS,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD NIGHT—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.
Third appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
First appearance of
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI.
FRIDAY, Sept. 3,
Verdi's celebrated Tragic Opera,
RIGOLETTO.
Duke of Mantua.....Signor Luigi Steffani
(First appearance in New-York.)
Rigoletto.....
Gilda, his daughter).....Senora Pepita Gassier
(First appearance in this Opera in New-York.)
Sparafucile (a bravo).....Signor Garibaldi
(First appearance in New-York.)
Magdalen (his sister).....Miss Adelaide Phillips
(First appearance in this character.)
Count Monterone.....Signor Gasparoni
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.
THE FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE
will be given on
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 4.
Admission to all parts of the Academy.....50 cents.
NO SECURED SEATS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the Union, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch of singular beauty and wonderful height and breadth, has been constructed, exhibiting a well painted
APOLLEOSE OF SHAKSPEARE AND THE MUSES.
Mr Collins the great Irish comedian and vocalist, received with enthusiasm and honored with triple encores and loud calls before the curtain.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday)—The second night here of
THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE;
OR, THE IRISH SETTLER.
Captain O'Rourke.....Mr. Collins
with the songs of "The Bould Soger Boy" and "Widow Machree," with extra original verses every evening.
HOW TO PAY THE RENT,
a screaming farce, with Mr. Collins, who will sing several songs
and the drama of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Mr. Wayne Olevine, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Briggs Mr. Bland, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs Dunn, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
Jemmy Wilkes.....Mr. G. L. Fox
After which
MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with
NICK WHIFFLES.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½.

MINSTREL HALL,
No. 444
BROADWAY
GRAND OPENING WEEK
by the celebrated
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
THE MODEL TEMPLE OF THE WORLD.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1858, and every night until further notice the above Company will have the honor of appearing in their BEAUTIFUL HALL, which, having undergone a thorough renovation, such as PAINTING, FRESCOING, VENTILATING &c.; in fact nothing having been spared to render this the most pleasing place of amusement in the City.
THE COMPANY
has been remodelled with additional members, making altogether the greatest combination of Ethiopian talent ever seen in this City.
MATT PEEL, Y. UNSWORTH, A. M. HERNANDES.
Tickets.....25 cents.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
E. SNIPPIN.....Proprietor.
J. B. DONNIKER.....Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
A TRIBE OF INDIANS,
THE IRAQUOIS,
will exhibit
their method of Dancing
THE WAR DANCE, THE SPY DANCE,
THE DEATH DANCE, THE BUFFALO DANCE,
&c., &c.,
THIS AFTERNOON,
at the
PALACE GARDENS,
at 4 o'clock
The young Chief BLACK HAWK
The young Warrior WHITE EAGLE,
Big Thunder, Half Time, Big Tree, Mud Turtle, Young Elk, and the celebrated Squaw Handsome Lake, will participate in the performance.
Admittance 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LILLITUTIAN COMEDIANS! THIODORE'S THEATRE OF ARTS, now in the THIRD SUCCESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL WEEK of exhibition at this establishment. It embraces in its present programme five distinct parts, and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
IGNOR BLITZ, the World renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 2,
A GRAND CONCERT,
PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED,
Will be given
BY
Mr. BAKER'S ENLARGED ORCHESTRA,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER, DIRECTOR,
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c.,
BY
THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admittance 25 cents.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board; suitable for families and single gentlemen.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York Times Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

L. DE GARMO BROOKS' DANCING Academy, No 361 Broome-st., will open for the season, on TUESDAY, Sept 7 '58, all the fashionable dances taught in the course of lessons. Parties wishing to subscribe can apply immediately. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. BROOKS.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., together with a vignette of the *Niagara* and an exact representation, in form size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 50 cents.; sent by mail, postage paid.
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An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
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By HENRY KLEBER, with a picture of the *Niagara* laying of the cable at Trinity Bay. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 35 cents.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROTESTANTS RALLY.—ATTENTION COMPANY.—The members of the Williamson Guards, and those wishing to join the Company on their Sixth Annual Target Excursion, on the 15th September next, are requested to meet at Hitzeiberger Hall, No. 226 8th av. on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 7½ P. M. By order. HUGH TURNER, Captain. THOMAS MORTON, Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE No. 8, are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, West 24th st., in full regalia, at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, 3d inst. to escort the remains of our late worthy brother, HUGH CONWAY to their last resting place. The Order in general are invited to attend. By order of
HUGH TURNER, W. M.
JAMES E. STARK, Rec'dg Sec'ty.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept 2

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE IIId Ward, Brooklyn, will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 2, 1858, at Mrs. Frost's, No. 171 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, to elect five delegates to represent the IIId Ward in the Convention called to appoint two delegates from the Fourth Assembly District to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock.
S. M. PARSONS, President.
IIId Ward Republican Association, Brooklyn.
B. M. CASE, Secretary.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

COMMISSION DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—WM. H. KINSLEY, J. B. SHAW, WM. BURGER.—Consignments disposed of to the best advantage. Orders executed at the lowest rates. Drugs taken on storage. Brokerage, &c., transacted. No. 11 Gold st., near Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Our store is the largest in the United States, devoted to the exclusive sale of the above articles of extreme fashion, and is now filled with the choicest assortment of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS, &c., &c.,
ever exhibited in any one store.
Our customers, ladies and strangers in the City, are invited to visit our establishment thus early, as we are exhibiting our
PARIS NOVELTIES
in advance of the season
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Country milliners are informed that we have just received from Paris over 400 new styles of Paris Bonnets, which, together with our own manufactured stock, we are offering at low wholesale prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have opened
AT RETAIL,
Their FALL IMPORTATIONS of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
DOYLES, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Families about commencing Housekeeping or re-furnishing, are invited to examine their extensive Stock before purchasing.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

FALL OPENING,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make a
GENERAL OPENING of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to
EXAMINE, COMPARE and JUDGE!
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will exhibit
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
At RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUG. 30th.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open
MANTILLAS, RAGLANS and CLOAKS,
adapted to the present Season,
At RETAIL, on MONDAY, August 30th.
N. B.—Their regular Opening for Winter Garments will take place at a later day, of which due notice will be given.
Nos 309 and 311 CANAL ST., cor. Mercer.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS!
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS POPLINS, CRAPES, GRAPE VEILS, &c., &c. An unrivaled assortment for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

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JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb assortment of new Fall goods of the latest Paris styles consisting of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, &C.
Also, the best selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
ever exhibited in New York.
Novelties received by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON.
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Will take place on Thursday, Sept. 2, when a choice assortment will be displayed of
BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No 513 Broadway,
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CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
B. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of ladies' and children's bonnets
Have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready
For the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
At
GENIN'S BAZAAR
No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD DOMINION
COFFEE-POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEA-POT
Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia
and for sale at manufacturer's prices by E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
Merchants visiting New York should by all means lay in a supply of these coffee and tea pots, which are rapidly coming into use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
E. P. TORREY is also agent for the sale of
ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED AIR TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS,
which, it is conceded on all hands, are the best in the market. Also, manufacturer and patentee of TORREY'S celebrated door-spring.

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TOYS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.,
No 43 Liberty st., (up stairs)
Having removed the entire stock of Messrs Jolley & Tiers to No 43 Liberty-st I would respectfully call the attention of country buyers and the trade generally to the same, as it contains a large variety of staple and fancy goods, which will be sold for cash, at exceedingly low rates.
EDWARD HEY, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

BOOKS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 544 Grand st.

TO OWNERS AND CLAIMANTS OF WESTERN LANDS.—The subscriber will purchase Patent Titles to Western lands which have been sold for taxes, or prosecute suits for the recovery of the same. Persons desiring an interview or further information, will call on me at the Banking House of Messrs Morse & Brother No. 5 Wall st., or address me through Box No. 4 179 Post Office References: Messrs Morse & Brother, Bankers, No 15 Wall-st., Ira Richards & Co., Jewelers, No. 173 Broadway.
JAMES B. GOFF, Attorney-at-Law, St. Louis, Mo.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers about 33 miles of superior quality, large size submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

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ANY LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHing to adopt a fine healthy male child ten weeks old, whose mother will give up all claims will address M M., Chatham-square Post-Office, this week.

FOR SALE, A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH situated 1st in north aisle. Apply at No. 116 Bleecker.

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FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English Scotch and Irish at MORTIMER & COBNERT & CO'S, No 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

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ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française ou suisse. S'adresser a No 82 avenue 5me entre 9 et 10 heures de matin.

NOTICE.—ALL DEBTS DUE THE FIRM OF DEBEVOISE & RAWSON must be paid to the undersigned only, as he alone is authorised to collect them
M. C. DEBEVOISE.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—A VERY superior family horse, suitable for a physician; will stand without hitching, perfectly gentle, is good looking, and travels well. Can be seen at Kingsley's stables, Franklin-st., below Church.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN A SITUation as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth is well acquainted with the sea and would travel with a family. South preferred if possible. She can give the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Worster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a permanent situation to do up-stairs work or as assistant housework in a respectable private family in the city, or would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, jellies, &c &c; the other as second cook; fully understands her business. Both would prefer a hotel, or large boarding house. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS RESPECTABLE, genteel girls situations in this City or Brooklyn, one as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry baking; does up linen in a-1-ic; the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; shirts and family sewing; wages $8 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 338 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent person, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamber-work. Best City reference. Apply at No 142 East 29th-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUation in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and would not object to the country. Is a first rate baker. Best of reference from last place. Address COOK, No. 10 Amity-place, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that situation for the last 12 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 852½ Broadway, at the Lady's Depository.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook and good washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No 230 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and laundress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 248 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced cook understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of dessert. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 27 3d-av., near 9th st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the housework of a small family; will be found willing to be useful; good City reference given. Apply at No 17½ 3d-av., in the grocery store, for two days

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has no friends in this country, and is tidy and neat. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st, near Mulberry, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework; has the best of references. Also, two smart girls wanting situations; they, with others, can be seen by applying at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she stayed over two years. Inquire at 198 West 27th-st, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; is an excellent bread baker. Can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No 42 Dean-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protes ant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 33d st. corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, one as chamber-maid and waiter; also by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to cook, wash and iron; is not afraid to work. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Dexter's Saddlery Store, No 128 4th av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART MARried man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold grapories the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is 12 years in this country; or would take a place on shares, convenient to some city. Can be seen at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S, No 9 John-st., New York

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy Protestant young man; he is a good coachman, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to do all and every thing to make himself useful to his employer, to give satisfaction; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED references, a situation as coachman; is a careful hand over horses, and drives well; will assist in the garden or on the farm; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; will go in the country; a steady place more looked for than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; has no objection to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country the rest of references. Can be seen for two days by addressing COACHMAN, box 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a faithful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., box No 177 *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MAN, FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, desires employment in some light business; is capacitated to act as agent or superintendent, having had large business experience; salary easily adjusted. Can give best of City reference as to character. Address A. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT family, a situation in a respectable family; both are competent for any situation—the woman as cook, understands bak ng &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, &c. Wages moderate; any part of the country. Address Box No 133 *Times* Office as quick as possible.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-TWO years of age a situation as clerk in the upholstery goods business for the past five years and would accept of low pay; has no objections to go to the country or the Western States. Good references given. Address a line to C. OSBORN, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Address T. M. box No 119, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address K., Box No 197 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUation in a private family in any part of the Union, in the following capacity: Gardener, coachman &c; understands the care of horses and cows; wages moderate. Address Box No. 133 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; is sober and can give good recommendation from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 127 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who understands the business in all its branches. Also, first-rate dairyman. Address F. E. P., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNting room, by a young man 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing L. I.

TEACHERS

A SITUATION AS DAILY GOVERNESS is desired by a young widow lady of the highest respectability to teach a family of children the first branches of English, French and music; would devote five hours a day to their instruction. Address GOVERNESS, B. x No. 1,033 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the higher English branches French drawing and the rudiments of music, desires a situation in a school or family; good references given. Address, for three days, E. F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WITH unexceptionable testimonials awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address TEACHER, No. 47 Vandam-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WITH unexceptionable testimonials desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant Address VIRGIL, No. 66 Houston-st., New York.

HELP WANTED

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE ART OF WOOD Engraving; one having a knowledge of drawing preferred; no salary given the first year. Apply to J. H. RICHARDSON, No. 105 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, Broadway, HUNTINGTON, No. 48 6th av., and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known PRESENT patrons of it:

The Rev. Geo Potts, D. D.,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Hon. Wm. Havemeyer,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Fred L. Talcott,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Courtland Palmer,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,	Mr. E. B. Haughwout.
Joseph Webster, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c., &c. &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 6th-av. The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's Institute. Mr DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 15th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. B. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 141 9th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French English, Spanish and German languages: Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 32 and 39 West 16th st., bet w 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept 9.
Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO. 39 EAST THIRTY FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September. Early applications for boarding pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—No 4 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies school and families with competent teachers and governesses; schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, French and English wanted for South and West. Several governesses wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st. between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADEMOISELLE DUCS—LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLOTRON'S French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 33d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at TROY, N. Y.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 131 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 6th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co. Appleton & Co. Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will open on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Stow, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 321 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

MISS L. VOGELBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

GEORGES. PERRET AND DOCTOR F. BRETHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 21 West 16th-st, near 5th-av, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st, Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No 3 West 21st st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY Sept 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

BOARDING

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERsons can find the best of accommodations in the boarding department of Dr. TAYLOR'S Institution, No 67 West 30th st. The house has been thoroughly refitted and is now in perfect order; has gymnasium bowling alley, swimming and other baths free to boarders. The tables are unexceptionable and adapted to all.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET PRIVATE FAMily have a very desirable and pleasant large room, unfurnished with bedroom attached, on the second floor, which they would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; location in 29th st., near 6th-av. For particulars address KING, Box No. 334, *Times* Office.

BOARDING, WITH PARLOR AND BEDROOM, wanted by a gentleman and wife in a private family, residing in a first-class house, not above 23d-st; price $30 per month. References exchanged. Address G. M. J., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON MURRAY-HILL.—TO LET, with or without board, a suite of rooms in a first-class house near 5th-av. Also a suite of rooms furnished, to married or single parties. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 137 3d av., between 8th and 9th sts., nicely furnished rooms in suites or separately, suitable for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single to let, with full or partial board, at No. 196 East 10th-st. The house is most pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let with board, two front rooms.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD AT NO. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow st. A front first-floor parlor, and side room attached, warmed by a furnace. Also, double and single rooms for gentlemen. The house within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Has modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with parlor board at No. 36 Willow st. Brooklyn three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; rooms newly furnished.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st Ferries.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO PARTIES HAVING MORE HOUSE ROOM THAN THEY NEED.—A gentleman and wife, with two children, would like to procure board in a private family, between 4th and 5th-avs. and 34th and 42d sts.; an entire second floor preferred; the gentleman dining down town except on the Sabbath. Address, with real name, K. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office. Parties of the first respectability only need answer.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY THIRD-STREET.—Families wishing to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter will find very desirable apartments with full board, which can be had immediately on application as above. The house and location are equal in every respect to any in the City.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas-fixtures both and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 31st-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will rent two very desirable ones at a moderate price to single gentlemen. Partial board given if desired. References required. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a quiet family; rooms on the second floor, and the house very pleasantly situated on Brooklyn Heights. Call at No. 252 Hicks-st.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THE FIRST-CLASS house, No. 205 East Broadway, offer superior accommodations to a few boarders. The house contains gas, bath, &c., and is in perfect order. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND OTHER rooms to let, with or without board, in the modern-built private house, No. 121 Varick-st., at prices to suit the times.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND pleasant rooms and board in a small private family. Location desirable, and accessible to both cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—FURnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL OR PARtial board, at No. 863 Broadway, near Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 785 Broadway; A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Greig, No. 46 Courtlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River, at 3½ o'clock P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall st.; E. R. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall st.; J. S. Schultz, Jr., No. 37 Ferry-st., New York. Terms made known on application to Mrs HULL, as above.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J., landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the Shrewsbury River, directly fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SMALL BEDROOM with large closet can be had with board in a private family for the month of September or longer. Apply at Greenburg House, Dobb's Ferry, (Hudson River.)

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about a quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to L. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN LOAN from $1 000 to $3,500, on undoubted security, and receive a salary of $500. This is a good chance for a young man who is desirous of entering into an old established business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

FOR SALE—A SHIP CHANDLERY STOCK AND Fixtures in a desirable location. Has been established for more than twelve years, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address THOMPSON, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G REED, No. 318 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY, THE whole or part of a factory, capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 workmen provided with power and shafting. Address "Power," Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Ohl's Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices, $25, $35, $50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $110, $125, $140 $15: and $160. Second hand melodeons from $35 and upwards. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent and for sale on monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wreat Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH A plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
3,000 GARMENTS OF FALL CLOTHING
will be sold without reserve,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT 3,
At No. 119 Broadway,
By WILLIAM TOPPING & SON,
Auctioneers.
SALE PEREMPTORY FOR CASH.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange
$5,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Mortgage Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Tennessee
68,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated,)
1,150 Sacramento City 10 per cent Funded Loan Bonds,
4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Land Grant Bonds,
8 000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Pew No. 41 Church of all Souls (Dr. Bellows)
5 shares American Express Co. ..... $100 each
8 shares United States Express Co. ..... 100 each
50 Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, (hypothecated) 60 each
70 shares American Coal Co. ..... 25 each
100 shares Continental Bank ..... 105 each
2 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co. ..... 65 each
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co. ..... 100 each
10 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co. ..... 25 each
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co. ..... 50 each
30 shares National Fire Ins. Co. ..... 37½ each
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co. ..... 25 each
32 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co. ..... 25 each
20 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co. ..... 25 each
10 shares City Fire Ins. Co. ..... 70 each
20 shares Rumboldt Fire Ins. Co. ..... 100 each
14 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. ..... 50 each
20 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co. ..... 40 each
15 shares United States Fire Ins. Co. ..... 25 each
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sale on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. FORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent rosewood and mahogany household furniture, piano fortes, French plate and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil paintings, rich silver ware, &c. J. W. PORTER will sell, by catalogue, TO-MORROW, Sept. 3 at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables, of the most elegant and massive wood etagere, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in tapestry and tapestry; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant lambrequin shawls, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-oct. piano-forte etc. nearly new, pearl velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks rich and costly parian ornaments, oil paintings comprising a great variety of subjects by eminent foreign artists; rosewood dining room furniture, extension table, dining and arm chairs secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glassware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, castors, spoons, forks, goblets, salvers, fancy balance handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, en suite; French china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, rosewood chamber suites in hair cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch bed; also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall stand, velvet stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, &c.; also all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition and of superior manufacture, having been in use but a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale positive.
HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY made household, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, made to order and in perfect order but little used, and will be sold without limit or reserve by catalogue, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 2 at 2½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 16th-st, near 6th av.—HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer, will sell as above all the furniture in the house, affording a favorable opportunity for families in want of household goods to refurnish all of which must be sold. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale. A deposit will be required to insure the delivery of the furniture, which consists in part as follows: Dining-room—Solid oak extension table, with case; French tea and breakfast sets silver plated ware, splendid silver-cast service, casters with cut bottles, ivory handled table cutlery, cut glass tumblers, goblets and fruit bowls; Brussels carpet, rosewood secretary bookcase, French plate doors; splendid rosewood suite, solid frames and in moreen plush; piano forte of one of the best makers in the City pearl inlaid a superior instrument, with unexpired warrantee from the maker of nearly two years, stool and cover; rosewood music cabinet. The parlors are furnished with English tapestry carpets, of high cost; two suites of rosewood parlor furniture richly carved; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, statuary marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back; rich lace curtains and shades, large mantel and pier glass, with gold frames; rosewood reception chairs, ladies' secretary &c. Chambers are furnished with Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus washstands, crockery, oval mirrors paintings, mahogany bedsteads, spring seat chairs, rockers, tables, corner and bookstands, sofas and sofa beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Parties will be at the sale to pack and ship the goods.
WALTER M. LLOYD, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WALTER M. LLOYD will sell THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 20th st., near 6th av., all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order, and has been in use but a short time, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites richly carved and covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood corner etageres, mirror sides; round buffet, statuary, marble-top mirror back and doors; rosewood centre, side, and pier tables marble-tops; solid oak extension table, with case; English tapestry and Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware; French, China and Bohemian ware; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; hair mattresses, bolster and pillows; hair seat chairs, rockers, sofas, and sofa beds—together with a great variety of household goods. Catalogues on morning of sale. A competent person will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beautiful designs and superior workmanship chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak, dining room suites library and office furniture well assorted, Turkish easy chairs, rockers toilet sets, vases, clocks, plated ware pallasses, mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.
J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table spoons 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do, 1 ruby do, 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order, VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.
JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH TINNED WARE. JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, 3d September at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware,) 8 cases assorted French tinned ware, viz.: Ladles, skimmers, table tea and basting spoons, forks, saucepans, washbasins, fry-pans, cups, &c., &c., slightly damaged.
A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, (postponed from Wednesday,) by RICHARDS & WHITING on FRIDAY Sept. 3 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general assortment of seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers. Sale without reserve.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.
W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—W. A. CARTER, WILL sell the stock and fixtures of a retail shoe store, at No. 398 4th-av., on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings cemeteries parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank. Wilson G. Hunt's store Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON workers, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO'S. No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and always rated substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ARMOUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
PAUL ARMOUR,
A. W. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Water-st.
PAUL ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, Q. FANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on desirable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWENEY, KITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.
NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1858

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT. INTEREST FARM MORTGAGE BONDS—A limited amount of Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds being a first and only mortgage upon valuable and improved farms, will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 7 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gallard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. G. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno Stewart, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Genter.	J Howland.
B. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION
INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. JEFFS,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st. up stairs.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8¾c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL $4 50.—THE LOVERS OF GOOD COAL are particularly requested to call and examine my stock of Peach Orchard red and white ash coal which I am discharging daily for the above low price. H. QUINTEL, No. 110 Canal-st., near Forsyth st., and 19th-av., corner 9th-st.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA EXPRESS
Will be dispatched per steamer
ST. LOUIS,
on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Freight received until 11 A. M. on the 3d.
FREEMAN & CO.,
No. 59 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, GOLD PENS, &c., &c.
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Half-fax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Bertha not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL ..... Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class.... $90 | Second class ..... $60 | Third-class.... $30
A limited cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALES & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being the most powerful, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. 258 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

Continued from Fifth Page.

ment of £5,000 towards the construction of a bridle path across the island, along the line of the land telegraph Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD thereupon, on the 25th of March, took the return steamer from St. Johns, on his way to New-York, in order to fit out a steamer for the service of the company while his two associates remained in Newfoundland to obtain the charter and carry out the arrangements with the former company. They continued there nearly five weeks, during which, after many discussions and negotiations, the charter was at length obtained and the £50 000 of dent of the old Company were thereupon paid. The charter was liberal and provident. After declaring that it was deemed advisable to establish a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe, by way of Newfoundland it incorporated the associates for fifty years, established perfect equality in respect to corporators and officers, between citizens of the United States and British subjects, allowed the meetings of the stockholders and directors to be held in New-York or in Newfoundland, or in London, conceded the exclusive right to establish a telegraph from the Continent of America to Newfoundland across the ocean, granted fifty-quarter miles of land, and, further, provided that so soon as the said Company shall have actually established a communication across the Atlantic Ocean, by means of a submarine cable or wire from this island, the said Company shall receive from the government of this island a grant of fifty square miles of ungranted and unoccupied wilderness land, to be selected by the said company, in addition to the grants hereinbefore mentioned," a provision subsequently extended, so as to permit the Company to establish the communication by an auxiliary or private company. It were long to tell how the government and people of Newfoundland nurtured this enterprise in its commencement—how they have stood by it through its various fortunes till its triumphant consummation. That vast island, projected into the North Atlantic, lifting above the sea its cliffs of everlasting and immovable rock, beckoning, as it were, to Europe, seems framed by Providence for one of the pillars of that cable which is to bind the two continents together. Its broad interior, baffling the explorer, its cold and gloomy morasses, its dark and frowning headlands, its deep and translucent bays, and seaboards immeasurable, take not such hold of the imagination as its support of that wondrous line which, lost forever to human eyes, is to be the highway of thought between the old world and the new. Take the map and see where the civilized portions of the two hemispheres approach nearest to each other. Two islands stand there face to face. The highlands of Trinity answer to the highlands of Valentia. Between them rolls the stormiest sea of all the world save one. It is the gateway through which pass the icebergs from the Pole. Once a year, and sometimes for forty days together, a continuous field of ice moves down from the north at the rate of two or three miles the hour. But far beneath there is tranquil water and a uniform surface. The plummet has sounded all that sea, and found at an average depth of about two miles a nearly level bottom covered with the smallest sea shells, which must have been deposited in the lapse of ages, and fallen through the still waters as the snow falls through the still air. In the early part of May, the two gentlemen who had remained behind in Newfoundland, rejoined their associates in New-York, and there the charter was formally accepted and the Company organized. As all the associates had not arrived till Saturday evening, the 6th of May, and as one of them was to leave town on the morning of Monday, it was agreed that we should meet for organization at 6 o'clock of that day. At that hour they came to my house, and as the first rays of the morning sun streamed into the windows, the formal organization took place. The charter was accepted, the stock subscribed, and the officers chosen. Mr. COOPER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr FIELD, Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. WHITE were the firs directors. Mr. COOPER was chosen President Mr WHITE Vice-President, and Mr. TAYLOR Treasurer. Thus was inaugurated that great enterprise whose completion we celebrate to-day. The plan was formed the arrangements made, and the work begun. What followed was the execution of the great design. From the 8th of May, 1854, to the 5th of August, 1858, there scarcely passed four year and three months, but they were as fruitful of anxiety and toil as of success and results. The land line across the island of Newfoundland, upwards of four hundred miles, was first to be made. This was a work of incredible labor. The country was for the most part a wilderness of rock and morass, "a good and traversable bridle road eight feet wide, with bridges of the same width," had to be made the whole distance; men were scarce, materials and provisions had to be transported first from St. John's to the heads of the different bays on the southern coast, and afterwards chiefly on men's backs to the line of road. The first year Mr. WHITE as Vice President, directed in person the operations; the second and third year superintendents were sent down. In addition to the land line in Newfoundland, another of one hundred and forty miles in Cape Breton was constructed and contracts made with companies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York to connect their lines with the Newfoundland line. Then there was the submarine line between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, eighty-five miles in length, and another thirteen miles long across Northumberland Straits to Prince Edward's Island. To procure these, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD visited England twice; once in December, 1854, and again in January 1856. The first attempt to lay the submarine line across the Gulf of St. Lawrence was made in 1855, and was unsuccessful. A second attempt made the next year succeeded. Thus was completed the chain of telegraph from New York to the eastern coast of Newfoundland, and the projectors now stood upon the shore of the Atlantic in their progress eastward.

The whole expense thus far, with very trifling exceptions, had fallen upon them. Mr CYRUS W FIELD having made the largest contributions, amounting to more than $200,000 in money, and Mr. COOPER, Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. ROBERTS each a little less. No other contributors beyond the six original subscribers had come in except Professor MORSE, Mr ROBERT W. LOWDER, Mr. WILSON G. HUNT and Mr. JOHN W. BRETT. The list of directors and officers remains to this day as it was at first, except that Mr. HUNT, as director, has taken the place of Mr. WHITE, who died in 1856, and that Mr. FIELD is Vice-President and Mr. LOWDER Secretary. In all the operations of the Company thus far, the various negotiations, the plan of the work, the oversight of its execution, and the correspondence with the officers and others mainly devolved upon Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD

The greatest and most difficult part of the original design still remained to be executed, and that was the submarine cable from Newfoundland to Ireland. The distance was 1,950 statute miles; the sea was stormy and uncertain; no submarine line of more than three hundred miles had then been attempted. In anticipation of the task now to be undertaken, Mr. FIELD, on his first visit to England in 1854, had invited manufacturers to furnish him with specimens of cable which they could recommend and estimates of its cost, and he had entered into correspondence with various persons on the subject. In 1856 he procured an order from our Government under which Lieutenant BERRYMAN made soundings of the Atlantic between Newfoundland and Ireland. Lieutenant BERRYMAN sailed on that service on the 18th of July, and the next day Mr. FIELD sailed for England, having received the formal consent of the company to make arrangements in England for the submarine line, either by a subscription to this company, or by organizing a new company as auxiliary or associated with this. In England he had invited the cooperation of Mr. BRETT, a gentleman of great experience, who in 1851 formed a company which had laid the first submarine cable from England to France. He afterwards brought in Mr. EDWARD O. W. WHITEHOUSE, electrician, and Mr. CHAS. T. BRIGHT, engineer; both gentlemen of high scientific attainments. These four gentlemen, on the 29th of September, 1856 entered into a formal agreement to use their exertions for the formation of a new company, to be called the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the object of which should be "to continue the existing line of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to Ireland, by making or causing to be made, a submarine telegraph cable for the Atlantic." This done, Mr. FIELD issued on the 1st of November, 1856, a circular signed by him, as Vice-President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, from which I cannot forbear making the following extracts—

In April, 1854, a company was incorporated by the act of the Colonial Legislature of Newfoundland for the purpose of establishing a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe. That government evinced the warmest interest in the undertaking, and in order to mark substantially their sense of its importance, and their desire to give it all the aid and encouragement in their power, they conferred upon it, in addition to important privileges of grants of land and subsidy, the sole and exclusive right of leading a telegraphic line on the shores within their jurisdiction, comprising, in addition to those of Newfoundland, the whole Atlantic coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to the Straits of Belle Isle.

This act of the Colonial Legislature was subsequently ratified and confirmed by her Majesty's Government at home. The Company also obtained, in May, 1854, an exclusive charter from the Government of Prince Edward's Island, and afterwards from the State of Maine, and a charter for telegraphic operations in Canada.

The exclusive rights absolutely necessary for the encouragement of an undertaking of this nature having thus been secured, along the only seaboard eligible for the Western terminus of an European and American cable the Company in the first instance commenced operations by proceeding to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the widely-ramified telegraphic system of the British North American provinces and the United States.

This has been recently completed by the submersion of two cables in connection with their land lines; one eighty five miles in length, under the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Ray Cove Newfoundland, to Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton the other of thirteen miles across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting Prince Edward's Island with New-Brunswick. Electric communication is thus established direct from Newfoundland to all the British American Colonies and the United States. On the Irish side, lines of telegraph have been for some time in operation throughout the country, and are connected with England and the Continent by submarine cables. The only remaining link in this electric chain required to connect the two hemispheres by telegraph, is the atlantic cable. The New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph Company being desirous that this great undertaking should be established on a broad and national basis, uniting the interests of the telegraph world on both sides of the Atlantic have entered into alliance with persons of great Britain, and in order at the same time to obtain the fullest possible information before entering upon the enormous effort of their labors, they have endeavored to concentrate upon the various departments of the undertaking the energies of men of the highest acknowledged standing in their profession, and of others eminently fitted for the work, who were known to have devoted much time and attention to the subject.

After detailing the results of the investigations, the circular proceeded:

All the points having a direct practical bearing on any part of the undertaking have thus been subjected to a close and rigid scrutiny, the result of this examination proving to be in every respect of the most favorable character. It remained only that those possessing the requisite power should take the initiative. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, possessing in virtue of their charter all the necessary powers, deputed their Vice-President to visit England in the Summer of the present year, and they gave him full authority to make on their behalf such arrangements as should seem to him best fitted to carry forward the great work. The outline of the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which will be found in the appendix, will sufficiently explain the nature of these arrangements.

Without waiting for the formation of the new Company, Mr. FIELD, on behalf of the Newfoundland Company, made application to the British Government for its aid in ships and money, and received on the 2 d of November a letter from the Treasury, which I am tempted to read, promising ships to assist in laying the cable, and a fixed yearly sum in payment for Government messages. He also personally solicited bankers and merchants in London for subscriptions, and, with Mr. BRETT, visited Liverpool and Manchester to address public meetings. He subscribed £160 000 towards the capital of £350 000, and Mr BRETT followed with a subscription of £25 000. A day or two after the treasury letter was received, the subscriptions for stock exceeded the capital by about $30.000, so that on the final allotment Mr. FIELD had eighty-eight shares, and Mr. BRETT twelve. To show the feeling which had been excited in England, it is worth mentioning that many persons subscribed for shares not for profit, but that they might have a part in the undertaking, and, among others, Mr. THACKERAY and Lady BYRON.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the English Government and people, for the zeal with which they came forward in answer to the call made upon them. Money was obtained from individuals as freely as it was wanted, and the Government outran even the people.

Returning then to America, Mr. FIELD, with his American associates, made application to the Government of the United States for aid, similar to that given by the English Government, and he applied to individuals for a participation with him in the stock he had taken. Congress voted the aid requested after a vehement opposition, against which the measure was carried in the Senate by a majority of one. Of the stock, twenty seven shares were taken in the United States.

All things being now ready, the first attempt to lay the cable was made, as you all know, in August, 1857. There had been assembled, in the harbor of Valentia, three ships of the English and two of the American Navy. There was the *Agamemnon*, recent from the fires of the Crimean war; she had borne the flag of the English Admiral over the waters of the Euxine, she had now lain her armament aside, and taken the burden of half that coil, for the laying of which she will be hereafter more famous than if she had forced the harbor of Sevastopol; there was the *Niagara*, the largest ship of our Navy, made for the heaviest cannon of naval warfare, her armor never yet put on, but laden instead with the American half of the precious burden; there were the two attending ships, the *Leopard* and the *Susquehanna*, and the *Cyclops*, surveying ship, just returned from the verification of Lieutenant BERRYMAN'S soundings. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had come to wish them God speed in the name of his sovereign and her people. Everything promised success; and as the great ships moved out of the harbor, the highlands of Valentia shone brightly in the morning's sun, while behind them the grand old mountains about Killarney towering above the lakes, those miracles of beauty, appeared to smile and beckon the ships westward. For the excited imagination it seemed as if the inanimate mass were conscious of the great act about to be performed, and looked impatient towards the west, which it had faced in silence since the world began, but to which it was soon to speak in tones inaudible to human ears, yet signifying the thoughts and wishes of men.

The expedition, thus prosperously begun, was however doomed to sudden disappointment; for, on the fourth day out, the cable parted, and the ships made their way to England. The undertaking being thus suspended for the year, Mr. FIELD returned to America. He was soon, however, recalled to England to assume the management of the enterprise. Arriving in that country on the 16th of January, he was on the 27th of the same month appointed the general manager—an appointment which he accepted without compensation; and, by a subsequent resolution, every person in the employment of the company was under his control.

The precise share which each person had hitherto borne in the great undertaking is easily measured by the narrative which I have given. The directors of the company, in their report to the stockholders on the 15th of February last, thus state the share of one of them:

The directors cannot close their observations to the stockholders without bearing their warm and cordial testimony to the untiring zeal, talent and energy that have been displayed on behalf of the enterprize by Mr CYRUS W FIELD of New York, to whom mainly belongs the honor of having practically developed the possibility, and of having brought together the material means for carrying out the great idea of connecting Europe and America by a submarine telegraph.

He has crossed the Atlantic Ocean no less than six times since December, 1856 for the sole purpose of rendering most valuable to this undertaking. He has also visited the British North American colonies on several occasions and obtained concessions and advantages that are highly appreciated by the directors, and he has successfully supported the efforts of the directors in obtaining an annual subsidy for twenty five years from the Government of the United States of America—the grant of the use of their naval ships in assisting to lay the Cable in 1857 and also to assist in the same service this year—and his constant and assiduous attention to everything that could contribute to the welfare of the Company from its first formation, have materially contributed to promote many of its most necessary and important arrangements who is now again in England his energy and confidence in the undertaking entirely unabated; and at the earnest request of the Board he has consented to remain in this country for the purpose of affording to the Directors the benefit of his great experience and judgment as General Manager of the business of the Company connected with the next expedition.

This arrangement will doubtless prove as pleasing to the shareholders as it is agreeable and satisfactory to the Directors.

Everything being now ready for the second trial, which it was determined to begin—not at the shore, but in mid-ocean—the squadron departed from Plymouth on the 10th of June. It consisted of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* to lay the cable, and one *Valorous* and *Gorgon* (both English) as attendant ships, the *Susquehanna* being kept away by the yellow fever, which had broken out on board, and the *Gorgon* taking her place, while the *Valorous* took the place of the *Leopard* of the previous year. The officers and crew of these vessels were picked men; Capt. BERRY, of the *Agamemnon*, and Capt. HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, are as accomplished and gallant commanders as ever trod the quarter deck; and Captain DAYMAN in the *Gorgon*, and Captain ALDHAM in the *Valorous*, fitly represented the spirit and honor of the English navy. Then what a company was there of engineers and electricians. I need only name Mr. EVERETT, to whose genius the paying out machinery was due; Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. WOODHOUSE, Mr. CANNING and Professor W. THOMPSON, to show that everything was provided which science and experience could suggest. Stately ships! illustrious company, and a richer freight than ever filled the argosies of Spain when Spain was mistress of the Indies.

On the open sea they found not that calm weather which they had been led to expect but violent storms. A hurricane saluted them on their approach to mid ocean. They gained, however, on the 26th of June, the point desired, spliced the cable and steered in opposite directions. The cable parted after about five miles had been paid out. They returned and made another splice on the same day and started again. A second time the cable parted and about seventy miles more were lost. Nothing daunted, they returned and made a third splice. All went well until 260 miles more had been laid in the sea, when another break occurred and the ships, according to the preconcerted arrangement, returned to Queenstown.

Anxiously had they been expected at Valentia, from whose headlands eyes were strained every day to catch the first glimpse of the returning *Agamemnon*, rising out of the western horizon. I have it on good authority that the Queen was waiting for the signal to go herself and receive the cable. Would it not have been an admirable sight to see that illustrious lady the foremost woman of all the world, sovereign of so many lands, the heir of the Kings of our forefathers, receiving from her gallant seamen that line which was to repair with material better than allegiance, her broken chains which once bound together the Anglo-Saxon Celtic races, in every quarter of the globe.

The ships being returned, the Directors were summoned to meet in London. This was the time to try the fortitude of men. It was the agony of the enterprise. If it had been abandoned then, who can tell when it would have been resumed? The meeting of the Directors took place on the 14th of July, and then the fate of the undertaking was decided. There were six teen acting Directors—of these, six were absent; another, the Vice Chairman, was so dissatisfied with the proposal to make a third trial, that he left the room. The remaining nine, after an earnest debate, resolved unanimously to repeat the effort. From that moment the tide turned.

Perhaps some of these courageous nine feared that the third attempt would prove as disastrous as the first and second; but they thought that it ought, nevertheless, to be made; perhaps there were others who expected what has since happened. But if the veil could have been lifted from six weeks of the future, how would they have been moved by that which we have witnessed; the swelling emotions, the glad faces, the public rejoicings which have greeted the victory. They expected, of course, that the actual occurrence will startle them. Within forty-five days after that meeting of the directors, news came to London that the Chinese Empire, reversing its traditionary policy, and breaking through the prejudices of ages, had made peace with England and France, opening its doors to European intercourse, and of course to European culture, but, above all, to the Christian religion. The good news was instantly known in the Western Hemisphere. The imagination is baffled when it tries to picture the journey the message made. When it left London evening had already come; but it overtook and passed the shadow of the earth as if that were but a creeping snail, though making daily the circuit of the globe; it darted through the green valleys of England, over Scotch mountains, down beneath the channel to the Irish coast, thence through Ulster and Connaught and Munster to the shore of the Atlantic. Here it dived beneath the ocean deeper than the valley of Chamouni stands below the summit of Mont Blanc, passing under great ships of commerce and of war, and in an instant arose at the cliffs of Newfoundland; then quicker than thought it passed over the morasses and mountains to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then on through the Gulf, through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Eastern States to our own doors.

But let us return from this digression to the last expedition. On the 17th July the squadron departed from Queenstown for the third time. As they passed Cape Clear into the Western Ocean they parted company, but such is the accuracy of modern navigation that though there was no earthly map or mark to guide them, yet steering by the compass and the marks in the heavens, one after the other, all arrived at the appointed rendezvous in mid-ocean.

On the 29th of July the two great ships took their places a short distance from each other; a strong hawser fastened them together, the end of the cable which the *Niagara* bore was carried to the *Agamemnon* and there spliced to the end of hers; it was then lowered into the sea, and the ships moved, each towards its own country, at first creeping slowly till the cable had sunk far down, and then faster to a speed of five or six miles an hour.

Let us glance for a moment at the *Agamemnon* on her homeward track. She suffered severe weather, and more than once the cable was in extreme peril. Once, in order to remove a defect in the coil, it was necessary to stop the ship, the most dangerous thing of all, for the experience of the two former trials had shown that the insatiable sea will neither give back what it has received nor allow the supply to cease. But a good Providence watched over the ship, and on the 5th of August she came safely to land.

Let us now return to our own *Niagara* and her faithful attendant. The *Gorgon*, herself a ship of 1,100 tons—though but a boat by the side of the *Niagara*—led the way, because the compasses of the latter were affected by the cable, and the great ship followed close behind. Never was navigator more vigilant and more successful than Capt. DAYMAN. His observations went on by day and by night; as one heavenly body went down and another arose, his instruments were directed to the rising luminary, and he never swerved from the shortest line along the great arc of the circle to the head of Trinity Bay. The *Niagara* steered by the *Gorgon*. Her machinery worked with the utmost regularity, never stopping for an instant, and her officers and men were as exact as the machinery. Silence, as far as possible, was enforced, and such light was kept that at night she appeared to the *Gorgon* to be illuminated. Who can tell what anxious suspense there was in that ship as each hour, as each day passed on, increasing the chances of success, strengthening the hopeful, restoring the despondent—what sleepless eyes, what beating hearts were there? As the great ships went on, from the moment when they disappeared from each other below the horizon, messages were constantly interchanged—ship answered to ship as the hours bore them further apart and nearer their destination. I scarcely know a dialogue more affecting than that which was held between the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* on this last voyage. At length, on the morning of the 4th of August, under as bright a sky as ever smiled on a great achievement, the headlands of Trinity Bay rose above the sea directly before them. There came to meet them and be their pilot into their desired haven another English ship, the *Proserpine*, whose Captain, OTTER, had so carefully surveyed and so closely watched that he had not only found all the channels, but had stationed boats to mark the narrower, and that the ships might be seen far off, had sent sailors into an island of the bay, on which was a high and wooded hill, ordering them to watch day and night and as soon as the fleet hove in sight, to set the wood on fire. The fire was kindled, and the burning hill was at once bonfire and signal for the victorious ships. The Bay was so deep that the head of it was not reached till after midnight. There, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, the end of that mysterious wire was taken ashore; and as soon as it was secured in its appointed station, the brave sailor and humble Christian who commanded the *Niagara* in the open air, in the early daylight, while all the gentlemen and seamen bowed their heads reverently, gave thanks to the Almighty for the good voyage ended.

AND THUS WAS THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID.

Mr. FIELD was frequently interrupted by bursts of the most enthusiastic applause. At the close of his remarks, the Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, of Union College, offered prayer, and the proceedings closed with a fervent benediction, invoked by the venerable clergyman, the Rev. W FIELD, father of CYRUS W. FIELD, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

The Pyrotechnics in the Park.

All the day, from the moment the sun marked early breakfast-time until he set in a cloudless West, workmen were putting up curious sticks and odd cross-bars along the front of the dilapidated City Hall, which still bore traces of the havoc fire made with its beauties when we grew jubilant over the Queen's Message. These sticks and bars were the foundations of a cable and two ships, with all the accompaniments necessary to give the telegraph a fiery salute. At nightfall the work was finished, or rather so far finished that it was ready to be begun when 8 o'clock came.

A bundle of dull-looking cords and dry sticks did not promise anything peculiarly brilliant; but then dull things often have more light in them than you look for. The torches of the Firemen might have cast reflections upon the programme literally blocked out at the Hall, but Mr. LILLIENDAHL preferred to do his own reflecting and did it in such an overpoweringly magnificent manner as quite astonished the open-mouthed celebrating public. For, be it known, Mr. LILLIENDAHL yesterday made his modest bow before a "New-York audience." Never before has the name of that coruscating individual been prefixed to a "Saxon wheel" or a "mutating light." But this year a great many new things have happened, and why not a new pyrotechnist? So the EDEN was taken off our fireworks in honor of the Cable, and a new leaf was turned over—and a very pretty leaf it was, all studded with green tints and red, purple, pink and blue.

While the firemen were getting their ropes in readiness, and when their lamps were trimmed and burning, Mr. LILLIENDAHL'S men flagitously applied the torch to combustibles in front of the City Hall, and a conflagration was the result. First came a "Revolving Globe." This had double revolutions, spun around a spindle, and rotated in company with a wheel that spun about in a contrary way; altogether good, though two brilliant things were at cross purposes. Colored fires and lance-work formed the features of this initial piece. And, when one was done at the west wing of the Hall, another just like it fizzed away at the east wing. So nobody was favored above his neighbor, and all saw and shouted a mild approval. It was, as yet, only the commencement—it was hardly worth while to grow enthusiastic on such short notice.

For a few minutes after the "Revolving Globe" came to a black finish, that immense, prodigious mass of people stood patiently, while a little shower of rockets went up towards Heaven in a hurry and fell to earth in a greater. Then there was piece No. 2—a *Polka Quaarille*; odd name for a firework, and slightly contradictory. This piece was sight feet long—its main part, a large wheel, bearing upon the ends of the spokes sundry small Saxon wheels, revolving rapidly in opposite directions, with red fires changing to green, and a general effect altogether very excellent.

There was another pause, and then *Saturn and his Satellites*. The centre of this piece was stationary. Small Saxon wheels revolved, displaying colored fires, and the whole ended with colored fires and brisk cannon discharges.

The fourth was a *Compound Saxon Wheel*—diameter five feet, the spokes containing small Saxons, and ending, not by cannon discharges, but with the evolutions of big wheels and little wheels.

Four grand pieces had now been discharged; all good. The *finale* was yet to come. Before, between all the pieces, and after everything but this final "blaze of glory," the men who were perched up on the very top of two high platforms, placed one at each end of the Hall, (we didn't want to lose the balance of the building,) threw high into the air an almost endless shower of the finest rockets, bombs projectiles of all sorts that burst a mile or so above and sent down stars and golden rain to celebrate the last of their existence. Mr. LILLIENDAHL certainly did great things in the rocket line alone. The profusion was something extraordinary. The air was full of streaming lines of light, trails of fiery serpents and clusters of stars. The scene, with these buzzing and flashing, and the dense mass below and all around shouting, and a path of silvery light passing over the Park trees from a Calcium light over in Broadway, was decidedly impressive.

The emblematic piece which ended the show was magnificent, it was an allegorical representation, founded on the Cable—giving thanks for the Cable—showing how to lay the Cable—illustrating and illuminating the Cable. The piece occupied the entire front of the City Hall—wings and all. Its total length was 180 feet. At either end was a full-rigged ship, one the *Niagara*, the other the *Agamemnon*. Each vessel was twenty feet from stem to stern; and the height the same up to the peak of the mainmast. An entablature 120 feet long stretched along the front of the Hall, from wing to wing. This entablature was supported by six pillars, twenty feet in height. Three of these pillars were on either side of a rotating Maltese cross. Along the face of the structure ran in living letters this inscription:

"The Last Naval Engagement between Columbia and Britannia—a Tie."

Over this was old Father Neptune, comfortably reclining in his shell in mid ocean, his trident over his shoulder, and one hand uplifted, holding a lighted cord—the Cable. The Cable ran east to "our Eagle," who held it tenderly. It should have run west to him. It ran west to "their Lion"—a surly fellow, with his paw gingerly holding fast his end of the cord. Behind the Eagle stood a herald, trumpeting fame. Behind the Lion stood another herald, trumpeting more fame. Over all this show sprung an arch, bearing in letters of gold these words:

"God has been with us: To Him be all the glory."

The Cable springing from mid-ocean, the ships that payed out the Cable, the pious telegram sent over the wires to announce the great result, the double-barreled pun in the first inscription, the grand demonstration that wound up the whole—elicited continuous shouts of approbation. The entire populace,—and how many tens of thousands there were packed into the Park, we don't like to venture to peril our veracity by stating,—gave a universal verdict on this occasion that the Cable was a great event, and of pyrotechnists this new one was "great," too.

Such an impenetrable mass of human beings it could hardly be said had ever assembled before within the City of New-York. The crowd was dense enough during the day, but night brought people to the City Hall by addition at tens of thousands. They were crammed together under the trees, straining every muscle to obtain a glimpse of the display; and far away towards the Astor House the throng extended in undiminished density. The Square in front of the TIMES Building was, of course, so full that there was scarcely standing room left for another person. It is certainly safe to say that at least 100,000 people were present. Over this huge throng, which swayed to and fro with every impulse, the blue and red lights ever and anon shed an unearthly glare. It was a deeply impressive light; and the sea of upturned faces, reddened by the glow, were grander far to witness than any pyrotechnic display that could be invented. At length the exhibition was brought to a close with the piece which we have already described. The people got into motion, and as they slowly moved from the Park, in the most perfect order, a parti-colored illumination once more lightened up every place—and then all was dark once more.

A Strange Night.

— Dark, but not deserted. In half an hour after the pyrotechnics had burned their last, the crowd was beginning to gather again in the Park and in Broadway. At 10 o'clock there was a closely-packed throng of carriages in Broadway, reaching from APPLETON'S up to Bond-street. Half an hour afterward the police had compelled them all to turn into the side-streets, and pedestrians took possession. Abreast the Park they stood as thickly as was convenient, and there were no currents. From STEWART'S upward two currents set strongly in opposite directions—but so compactly, much of the way, that one who was headed upward, and fell into the southward current, drifted down in spite of himself. The Russ pavement was clean and smooth as a ball-room floor, Drummond lights, from the tops of sundry buildings, flashed along it at frequent intervals, illuminating the curious congregation and making it seem more like daylight than night. Women with babies in their arms sat on the edges of the sidewalks—two long lines of patient watchers for the next show. Where there were remarkable illuminations the crowds halted and confused the slow march. There were such crowds about all the restaurant doors. Such a day the *restaurateurs* had; At the very best of them—no offence to the rest—he substantials generally had given out before the unprecedented demand, by half-past nine. By ten o'clock you could get weak black tea and bread and butter, but any more extensive assortment was out of the question. In the street the densest packing was about SOLOMON & HART'S, DEVLIN'S, SINGER'S, BROOKES', and BOWEN & MACNAMEE'S. All these places were very brilliantly illuminated, the latter by jets of gas outside the building, producing the most pleasing effect. But how far up this crowd, on the pavement, reached, it was impossible for any one man to discover, and be back before our hour of going to press. Couriers, however, announced that there was no diminution of it this side of Union Square. At 11 o'clock, there was a sudden termination opposite Beekman-street, below which point the omnibuses stood waiting, their roofs covered with patient passengers, bound not to stir another inch upward until the firemen's torchlight procession should arrive. Will this crowd, already beginning to lag with weariness, but, so far, the most good-natured of crowds, in sections, singing in chorus some popular air, led off by female voices from the balconies and platforms along the way?—will they be fresh in the morning for just such another day?—haven't they had cable enough for one month? We shall see to-morrow.

The Firemen's Torch-Light Parade.

While the military were yet marching back to their quarters by companies, after the displays of the afternoon, the Fire Companies began to march from all parts of the City to the rendezvous on Fifth avenue. Broadway during the whole period which elapsed from the time the first procession passed to the hour at which the firemen marched down Broadway, was choked with people and vehicles, so that it was with the greatest difficulty the various Fire Companies that marched up the thoroughfare, made their way. They gradually assembled at the place designated, dressed in fire-cap, red shirt and black pants, according to the printed regulations. At the close of the very protracted ceremonies at the Crystal Palace, the line of march was taken up. It was, at this time, 9½ o'clock. Down Forty-second-street to Sixth avenue they marched, receiving the City authorities and their guests, who accompanied the procession in carriages. Thence headed by deputations of policemen from the Tenth and Thirteenth Precincts, commanded by Sergeant WATERBURY, they marched down Sixth-avenue. The further they advanced the more dense they found the crowd, and it was at last with great difficulty that the way was cleared for them. Their march through Broadway was the finest sight. The firemen carried blue lights and lanterns, and their carriages were illuminated and gaily decorated. A fireman seated on Engine Company No. 11 occasionally flung high in air an inflated representation of a lion, which turned somersets as it arose, to the great edification of the spectators. On one hose cart there was an inflated globe, on another two globes joined together by telegraphic cable. The carriage of Engine Company No. 38 was drawn by three enormous horses gaily caparisoned. Naiad Hose Company's carriage (No. 53) was profusely decorated with flags. Along the whole route Roman candles and fireworks were set off by the firemen themselves, and by people in the crowd and houses.

As the procession was passing down Broadway, near Houston-street, the handsome store No. 599 Broadway, caught fire from a Roman candle thrown by a member of Engine Company No. 9. No interruption ensued. The progress of the procession was not interrupted on account of the fire. A few Policemen promptly extinguished the flames. The damage amounted to about $100.

When the procession reached the Park the Insurance Patrols were drawn up in line in front of the City Hall and saluted their comrades as they passed.

Nothing could be finer than the effect as they passed through the Park, out at the east gate, and by companies radiated toward their headquarters. The head of the procession reached the City Hall at 12 o'clock, midnight. The last passed through near two o'clock this morning, or seven o'clock by London time. The music, heard together from the near and the remote portions of the line, charmed the night. The distant portions of the line were marked by the discharge of rockets and the showers of rain from Roman candles, stretching far up Broadway, and in diverging lines eastward, westward, southward. They were saluted by men stationed at different points of the City Hall from waving flaming torches, that shed a brilliant light of lurid sulphurous green. Each company dragging its carriage, illuminated variously, and almost every one of them bearing striking and beautiful devices, kept themselves wrapped in showers of golden rain. The scene was more picturesque than the most imaginative of those who were sleeping off their fatigue will be likely to conceive. The many-colored clouds of smoke through which the red shirts and lanterns of the firemen gleamed, the dancing lights of every tint dotting the darkness, eclipsed the last greatest sight that has been seen in New-York—the burning of the City Hall. It was worth tarrying, as thousands did, through all the dust and heat of the day, through the tedium of the evening until the day had died into the to-morrow, to see the sight and hear the music, broken as it was by the hurrahs of the men as they passed and the cheers of the spectators.

The Typographical Society and the Cable.

This venerable Society, besides taking a part in the grand procession of the day, had a pleasant and social celebration of their own in the evening at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. They partook of an excellent supper, which was placed upon the table at 9 o'clock, and afterwards indulged in toasts, sentiments and speeches until after midnight. The chair was occupied by JAMES NARINE, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, who introduced the speaking exercises by a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The burden of the toasts was, of course, the Telegraph and the Press. Mr. JOHN MULLALLY responded in an interesting manner, and at length, to the toast: "*The men who planned, and the men who executed the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.*"

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS spoke in response to "*The Telegraph and the Press.*" and speeches were made also by Messrs. CHARLES C. SAVAGE, JOHN G. CLAYTON, HENRY W. CRATE and Dr. WILDER.

Incidents and Accidents.

A balcony gave way at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue. Wm. LEGOUNT, a boy eleven years of age, had his right leg fractured just below the knee. Two other boys were considerably bruised. About twenty-five persons were standing on the balcony, and it is wonderful some were not instantly killed. The balcony attached to the dwelling house, No. 28 Fifth-avenue, fell under the effects of the superincumbent weight of spectators crowded upon it. Most who were standing upon it saved themselves by jumping through the windows leading into the parlor. A young man named M'GREER, who was standing underneath, was hit upon the head by a portion of the balcony and seriously injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

A boy, about 12 years of age, fell from a tree in the City Hall Park while looking at the procession. He struck against the chain connecting the posts, and was seriously hurt. Some Policemen picked him up and conveyed him to the residence of his parents in Cross street.

The alarm of fire, which was rung about 4 o'clock, was for the Seventh District. Several Fire Companies ran through the Park in front of the City Hall, causing a momentary scattering of the carriages and military companies drawn up in front of the Hall. The fire proved to proceed from the clothing store of Moses H. LICHENSTEIN, No. 164 Chatham-street. The amount of damage sustained by Mr. LICHENSTEIN was $1,500, which is covered by an insurance of $1.000 each in the Williamsburg, Hamilton, North Western, and City Insurance Companies. The building adjoining, No. 162, occupied by Mr. J ROBERTS as a dry goods store, was damaged about $100. Fully insured.

Pickpockets.

Despite the immense throng that crowded the streets through which the Cable and Firemen's processions passed, the "knucks" prudentially kept very shady. The entire force of the Detective Police were on duty, keeping a sharp eye on the light-fingered operators. There were altogether arrested thirty-five. Most of the prisoners were taken to the Station houses of the Wards in which they were arrested and locked up for the night, preliminary to being taken this morning before a Police Magistrate for examination. A majority of the arrested parties were well-known "knucks," whose likenesses already adorn the Rogues' Gallery. MARIA THOMPSON, a former mol of THORNY THOMPSON, the noted burglar, who is now in Sing Sing, was arrested in Trinity Church. She occupied a conspicuous seat in the middle of the Church and while the most impressive part of the *Te Deum* was being performed, she was discovered trying to abstract the porte-monnaie out of the pocket of a lady deeply abstracted in the services. JOHN HAVILAND, popularly known as "Boots and Shoes," was detected in a crowd, at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, trying to operate upon the pockets of unsuspicious countrymen. JOHN RILEY an associate engaged in helping "Boots and Shoes" in his delicate business operations was also arrested. Officers ROACH, POOLE and BENNETT arrested, at the Crystal Palace, three well known female pickpockets named MARY ANN TAYLOR, MARGARET ROACH and ELLEN BOYD. Two women, giving their names as MARY ANN SMITH and ELIZABETH SMITH, were arrested near Amity-street. A number of persons reported themselves yesterday at the Police head quarters as having had their pockets picked. One gentleman, who refused to give his name, as he was afraid it might get into the papers, had a valuable gold watch stolen from his pocket, while passing up Broadway, near Houston-street, just before the appearance of the firemen's procession in Broadway. He estimates the watch very highly, because it was carried by his grandfather and father, and thence came into his own possession.

THOMAS C. POST Clerk in an Insurance Office at No 67 Wall street, had his watch snatched from his pocket in Broadway, near Bleecker-street. The cord and rig was all that was left.

JOHN SAMPSON had his pocket book, containing $13, taken out of his pantaloon's pocket, as he was standing at the corner of Eleventh-street and Broadway, looking at the firemen's procession.

The Cable Demonstration in Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the apathy of the authorities in giving time and point to a demonstration to celebrate the laying of the Ocean Cable, worthy of the "third city in the Union," the citizens themselves were moved by the true spirit, and resolved, independently of "their Fathers," to suitably commemorate the occasion. We must not omit, however, to give even the whimsical authorities their just due, by recording for the benefit of posterity just what was done by them to celebrate "the great event of the age."

The citizens generally, after the burst of enthusiasm manifested upon the arrival of the *Niagara* and the merited ovation to Captain HUDSON, of that noble craft, very naturally expected that the City Fathers would take the cue of public sentiment, and the lead in the general demonstration. But in this they were sadly disappointed. All

The New-York Times.

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THE STATEN ISLAND ARSON.

Full Details of the Burning of the Quarantine Buildings.

BOASTS OF THE INCENDIARIES.

THE UNSHELTERED SICK.

All the Other Buildings to be Burned.

Meeting of the Conspirators Last Night.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. MARINES ON THE GROUND.

The great Quarantine question has at last culminated. The dissatisfaction of the Staten Islanders has terminated in an eruption. The Quarantine buildings, or at least the greater part of them, are no more. They were destroyed on Wednesday night by a mob of from 30 to 40 persons, and in our yesterday's edition we were enabled to state the facts pretty fully and accurately. Our readers are of course aware that the existence of a Quarantine station in such close vicinity to the City (to say nothing of the Seguine Point excitement) has been a great source of difficulty with our neighbors across the Bay for some years past. Each year the excitement has increased, and two years ago the results were nearly what has now been actually perpetrated.

The public are well aware that several fatal cases of yellow fever have recently occurred in the neighborhood of the Quarantine landing, and it was surmised and said that gross inefficiency on the part of the authorities had led, and was still further leading to the spread of that terrible disease among the resident population without the Quarantine inclosure. For two or three weeks past great excitement has existed in consequence, and it was well understood by those in the secret, that the Quarantine buildings, hospitals, physician's residences, and, in short, every edifice and shanty connected with them, were to disappear. The authorities well knew that such threats had been made, but they took no especial precaution to guard against their being carried into effect. Taking advantage, on Wednesday night, of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, a mob, well organized, and who did not care to disguise themselves or to disavow their object, attacked the Quarantine buildings. As early as 9½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, two boatmen employed by Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, apprised him that some mischief was intended. Doctor BISSELL was also informed, and it was determined to keep up a good watch. In less than a quarter of an hour, however, the alarm bell was rung. The wall of the hospital cemetery had been broken down to an extent sufficiently large to admit a great body of people, and, in almost less time than it takes to tell the story, they had rushed to a large row of buildings known as the small-pox shanties, and set them on fire. There were several patients, in various stages of the disease, and some of them in the last stage, then under treatment. The buildings being of wood, and a tolerably good breeze blowing, the fire spread with great rapidity, and it was only by the utmost exertions, that the poor creatures were removed in time to save their lives. They were deposited on the grass, as far from the burning building as possiole, and left there till yesterday morning, wrapped in blankets, when they were removed to the only hospital left unburnt, and which the incendiaries attempted to fire at daylight.

At the first attack, Dr. BISSELL summoned the stevedores, boatmen and others, employed at Quarantine, and proceeded to resist the mob to the utmost of his power. One of the stevedores, named HEUEMAN, a Swede, was shot in the back and subsequently taken to the New-York Hospital. Dr. BISSELL was armed with a musket, but it was taken from him, and he received several blows from its butt end.

It was very evident that the firing of the Quarantine buildings received the approbation of the majority of the residents of Stapleton. In the first place the harbor police were very apathetic, and some of them not only encouraged the mob, but assisted them in their act of incendiarism. Two of them were arrested by Dr. BISSELL and his aids and locked up in the female hospital, but they were immediately released by the mob and other policemen. Then, again, the fire companies, after breaking open the main gate leading into the Quarantine grounds said that they could do nothing towards putting out the fire because their hose had been cut—a calamity which they did not seem much to lament. Meantime the yellow fever shanties, the small-pox hospital, the "Saint Nicholas," that large building so well known to our citizens, with its wooden sailor on the top; the dead-house and dissecting-room, the barn, the carriage-house and coal-house containing 600 tons of coal, the baggage house and several out-houses were simultaneously in flames, showing that many persons had taken part in the act of destruction. The "Saint Nicholas," being a large brick building, took a long time to burn; it was thoroughly gutted and remains now a mere shell. All the iron bedsteads, about a hundred in number, as the several floors gave way, fell to the ground, where they were piled up yesterday in a battered state. Of the small-pox and yellow fever shanties all that remains is a heap of charred wood and the iron bedsteads. Never was demolition more complete; never was a sadder wreck. An acre of ground is covered with the *debris* of what but the same day were buildings devoted to humanitarian purposes and the cure of the sick.

While these buildings were yet in full blaze, a rush was made for Dr. THOMPSON'S house. The Doctor, in his official situation of Health Officer, has rendered himself somewhat obnoxious to the population of Stapleton. The incendiaries went to work to destroy his house and property in a very deliberate and particularly cruel way. "Let us save the Doctor's house," they cried, and immediately it was on fire in five or six different places. His wife, who was sick, was hurried by the servants from the building, and Dr. THOMPSON had to fly for his life, for the mob cried, "Let us be very careful of the Doctor," and he well knew what *that* meant. Failing to find him, they found his books—a valuable collection of works on medicine, science and general literature—and threw them into the flames. Then they found his wine and liquor store, knocked the heads off the Champagne bottles, and made themselves very merry at his expense.

In about two hours the house was level with the ground, nothing being left but a smoking heap of ruins, while the Doctor's manuscripts, letters, and private papers were blowing about the grounds in all directions.

An attempt was also made to fire the Revenue Office, but it failed. The Women's Hospital, the only building left standing, was also set on fire, but a timely discovery saved it for at least a day longer. This last attempt at incendiarism took place at daybreak, and the mob thinking probably that they had done enough for one night, departed when they could be easily recognized.

It was a sad sight yesterday morning to see the sick and helpless lying on the grass in the vicinity of the smoking ruins, with only the stevedores to attend them. One woman, apparently in the last stage of small-pox, unable to rise without assistance, was screened from the rays of the sun by a miserable piece of canvas. A sick man, overtaken by fright, had secreted himself in Doctor THOMPSON'S garden, and, being a foreigner, unable to speak the English language, and also an emigrant, newly-landed, he naturally thought his life was in danger. When discovered, he resisted the kind attentions of those who came to save him, and acted as if they had been savage Indians who had come to scalp him. He was promptly taken care of. Indeed, all the sick were removed as speedily as possible to the Female Hospital, where they remained during the day.

That the conflagration of those buildings had been long determined, and thoroughly provided for, was particularly evident yesterday to those members of the Press, and others, who visited the scene of devastation. And here, let our reporter interpolate that Mr. TALLMADGE, the General Superintendent of our City Police is well aware that Staten Island is not included within the limits of New-York City and County. He was aroused from his bed yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, and invoked for police assistance. His first impulse was to dispatch an efficient force. Then his habitual caution came into play, and he thought it would be unwise to send a hundred men into the midst of the yellow fever infected district. Besides, they would have to be rowed over in small boats, and would the City pay for it? Taking these questions into consideration, Mr. TALLMADGE concluded not to dispatch the Police. About 11 o'clock, Dr. THOMPSON reached the Mayor's Office, had an interview with his Honor, and obtained, as the Doctor himself told our reporter, a promise that at least a squad of fifty men should be dispatched to protect the remaining buildings. At 6 o'clock last evening, there was no sign in Staten Island of a New-York Policeman.

The incendiaries themselves include the most prominent men of Stapleton. One of them, a Justice of the Peace, glories in the participation therein. A prominent livery stable keeper, says that the Quarantine establishment every year, in the height of the Summer season, when the yellow fever mania prevails, deprives him of about $300 a week. Hotel keepers are loud in their denunciations of the Quarantine. The inhabitants of Stapleton, who are not actually employees in the establishment, rejoiced yesterday over the destruction of the buildings almost or quite as much, as New-York rejoiced the day before, over the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

There was no fear of the consequences entertained apparently by those who assumed prominent positions in the act of destruction. Neither did they make any secret that it was their firm intention to finish last night what they had commenced. The buildings that were standing yesterday, were the Female Hospital, the structure nearest the landing-place occupying about 400 feet frontage, and which, being built of wood, will easily fall a prey to the flames. The cottages inhabited by Doctors BISSELL and WARREN, six boatmen's houses, the Barge office and dock, the Revenue Department office, the Government Public Store, and sundry smaller out-buildings, were threatened with demolition at a late hour last night.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a ship was moored at the Public Store Dock for the purpose of being turned into a floating hospital. Preparations were being made to remove the sick from the Female Hospital to this vessel on the first symptoms of a renewed outbreak by the incendiaries, of the previous night. At 7 o'clock last night no doubt was expressed that the remaining buildings would be burned before midnight, it being the unalterable determination of the parties already implicated to complete the work they had begun, and to "abate" what they considered to be a "nuisance" which deprives them of patronage and the New-York public from pleasure, by making one of the pleasantest spots within easy reach of a great City a *Lazzaretto*, rather than a selected locality for pic-nics. The public may expect to hear at any moment that all the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton are entirely destroyed. But as the boatmen, stevedores and others feel rather ugly in the business, there is reason to fear that this will not be accomplished without bloodshed.

As we said above, 600 tons of coal were contained in one of the out houses. This entire mass was effectually ignited, so much so that approach to it yesterday, within one hundred yards, was almost impossible. Unless a powerful stream of water can be brought to act upon it, it will continue to burn for weeks. Of course, the ruins were visited yesterday by many persons, who wearied the employes with interrogatories. It was quite a matter for laughter to witness the rapidity of their departing footsteps when they were told that the embers which were glowing around them had formed, but a few hours previously, the yellow fever building, and that, in the opinion of their informants, who pretended to stand aloof, the fire had increased the liability to infection. It was a very good plan on the part of those who were compelled to be present, and did not wish to be annoyed by intruders, to clear the ground. Yellow Jack for once did a good service. The talk of the people at Stapleton was in perfect accordance with the statements that have been made as to the complacency and satisfaction with which they regarded the fact of the conflagration.

There were many strangers seen sauntering among the bar-rooms at an early hour, drinking and indulging in self-laudation at some mysterious achievements in which they had evidently taken an active part. The principal topic appeared to be the *unfortunate* conflagrations, and the *strenuous* efforts which each person had made to put out the fire. They had all worked very hard, and were very tired; some, indeed, were so weary that they could neither stand nor go. One fellow lay drunk, under a tree, near the Quarantine gate. Judging from a wide red stripe down the leg of his blue pantaloons, he must have belonged to the military order. Almost every drinking-place was thronged, and liquor appeared to flow freely. A great good had been achieved, and it was the occasion for congratulation. The telegraph cable was but a secondary consideration. They did not even take the pains to visit the City to share in that celebration—an event of vastly greater importance had occurred in their very midst, and they had beaten New-York all hollow in the splendor of their illumination. And then, it had cost them nothing; the State had furnished the *material*, and would foot the bills.

Respectable persons also, or those whose wealth has secured them influence and standing, were not backward in upholding the mob who had taken this summary way to dispose of Quarantine. One man, who, it is said, once occupied the post of Health-Officer himself, and had acquired his property by that means, and is now a large owner of real estate on the Island, was outspoken on the subject. He could not approve of incendiarism,—but, then, the people had been greatly persecuted, and were immense losers by the Quarantine establishment. They could not even pay their taxes, to such a low state had property fallen. The rumor that cases of yellow fever had occurred had driven all the boarders from a large boarding-house at the southwest end of the Island. In such cases as the present grievance the public had always approved of taking the remedy into their own hands. With such sentiments from respectable persons it is easy to guess what the feelings and opinions of the more ignorant are.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The following is a complete list of the buildings burned last night within the Quarantine inclosure, being all the buildings used for hospital purposes, excepting one—the lower or Women's Hospital, fronting the Bay. This, however, was set on fire as late as five o'clock this morning, and was only saved by the greatest exertions from sharing the fate of the rest.

The Small Pox Hospital was a brick building, 30 by 60 feet, of two stories, and having two piazzas. It stood on the hill, back of the doctor's private residence. There were no patients in this building, as it was undergoing repairs, and the sick had been removed into the nearest adjoining shanty. Five shanties, 200 feet long, set up on brick pillars about two feet from the ground; they were filled in with brick, and of one story.

Three shanties, 120x25 feet, up the same height, and built of the same materials as the others. One of these contained the small-pox patients, one the yellow-fever cases, and the other diseases of various kinds, and the rest were occupied as sleeping rooms for the stevedores, and another for the use of the nurses. They were all filled with iron bedsteads, bedding, crockery and other furniture peculiar to a hospital.

Connected with each of these were various out-buildings.

There were four large heaps of coal, all of which were fired and destroyed, say about 150 tons.

Some of the shanties contained cooking and other stoves, and ranges.

The "Saint Nicholas," a large building used for the accommodation of passengers in quarantine; it is 60x130 feet, 3 high stories, of heavy brick walls, and having porticos at each end; the stoop and pillars of brown-stone: it also had a piazza on the east side. There were also two large brick out-houses destroyed. They even burned the pump. The fences were set on fire in more than twenty different places. Two large breeches were made in the west wall, through which they entered the premises.

Dead-house and dissecting-room.

A barn about 30x50 feet, and two stories, full of hay. Two horses were in this barn, and a lot of hogs underneath. They took the sick wagon and a cart, and ran them both into the fire. A light wagon was also burned.

Carriage-house and coal-house, containing 600 tons of coal. A large lot of steam-heating apparatus, a brass six-pound cannon, an ice-house, &c.

A baggage-house for emigrants, also used as a fire engine-house, 25x60 feet. The engine, 250 feet of hose, and three dozen fire-buckets were burned. There was considerable unclaimed baggage belonging to deceased persons, together with some belonging to persons living on the ground.

After the mob had dispersed, some one got into the lower building, called the Women's Hospital, and set it on fire. It was discovered and extinguished. This is now the only hospital building upon the ground.

Dr. THOMPSON'S house was of wood, three stories, filled in with brick, and had a wing. It was totally destroyed. MRS. THOMPSON, who has been ill for several weeks, had to be removed from the house in a chair. She was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. FOUNTAIN, on the north side of the Quarantine wall. The house was pretty thoroughly sacked, the incendiaries showing a great liking for the wine, some baskets of which they found in the cellar. Many valuable articles were carried off. So sudden was the movements of the attacking party, that only a small portion of the furniture was saved, and much of that in a broken and damaged condition. The doctor's library, which was a very good one, is mostly destroyed.

The Revenue Office was fired under the stairs, but went out for want of air. Mr. LOCKE, the Inspector was notified to remove his goods from his office and store-house, as both would be burned. One of the Custom-house bargemen succeeded in driving the hogs out of the barn, when one of the vagabonds attempted to drive them in again, to have them consumed; the bargeman gave the incendiary a settler with his fists and heard no more of him—so he says.

ACCOUNTS BY THE QUARANTINE PEOPLE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS AND DR. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

At the meeting of the Board, to-day, the following communication was received, and referred to the Mayor with power:

QUARANTINE, Sept. 2, 1858.

Hon. D. F. Tieman, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Owing to being burned out last night, I shall not be present at the meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, to-day. The situation of my family has been made such, by the conflagration at Quarantine last night, as to require my individual attention to day. I hope to be present at the meeting of your honorable Board to-morrow.

Respectfully yours, R. H. THOMPSON.

No other business was transacted, and the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

STATEMENT OF THE HARBOR POLICEMEN.

Fifteen of the Harbor Police have been on duty at Quarantine since April last, constituting three boats' crews. EDWIN A. O'BRIEN is coxswain of Boat No. 7. His associates are FREDERICK BLAIR, JOSEPH H. BEGLE, MARTIN H. DIXON and IRA GARLAND. One of the above officers heard a party on a Staten Island boat, only a few days since, offering to make a bet that the Hospital buildings would be burned before long. Other circumstances led them to suspect that a movement would be made to burn the buildings. Boat No. 7 went on duty last night at 7 o'clock. About 9½ o'clock P. M. they first saw a fire and supposed it to be inside of Quarantine. They pulled for the shore, and two of the crew went up the hill to ascertain the cause. They returned in a few minutes, and reported that the west wall was broken down, that a great number were inside, running to and fro with no one to obstruct them, hallooing, shouting, and exulting at the rising flames. One line of six shanties was on fire, and the incendiaries were busy piling up the bedding in the rooms. Beds already on fire were carried and placed against the doorways, to set them on fire. Mr. O'BRIEN ran to Dr. THOMPSON'S house for instructions. There were a few stevedores about the house armed, for the purpose of protecting it. Dr. THOMPSON directed the Quarantine steamer to be got ready immediately and sent to the City; but on further inquiry she was found not to be at her dock. Mr. O'BRIEN and his party then started for the City, with the above-named crew. They left at 20 minutes past 12 and arrived at 2¼ A. M., after a hard pull. They were delayed for a quarter of an hour by a sturgeon which, without invitation, jumped on board their boat, planting himself under the thwarts and making every effort to knock a hole in the bottom with his tail. He measured five feet in length, and weighed 150 pounds. He was finally quieted after much *persuasion* with the end of the boat-hook, and lay still. He was brought to the City as a trophy. The policemen insist that he is in some way connected with the outlaws of Staten Island.

When the boatmen first landed and saw the mob at the gate, they stationed themselves there to keep them back. They were, however, assaulted with rocks, a large quantity of which was piled up near the gate. Finding they were determined to force an entrance, they were obliged to retire before the shower of stones and a very large force. The gate was then broken open, and there was no further obstruction to their entrance. An engine had already been drawn in through the broken wall on the west side. Hundreds now poured in through the gateway and rushed up the hill, shouting and hurraing. The stevedoresman who was shot was near the shanties, not making active resistance, but merely looking on. It appears the men employed inside the grounds were armed with muskets, with bayonets attached. They were very much excited. The man received three or four balls or slugs through his body. What the provocation was for shooting him, is not known. One of these persons placed a musket at the breast of one the Police. (His name is CARL, and is employed inside.) When the boat left, the Small-pox Hospital was on fire, and on the way up they saw other buildings in the group burning.

Report of these facts was immediately made to the Superintendent of Police, with a request for a strong force to go down. An order was accordingly telegraphed to each station, ordering fifty men to proceed immediately by the 6 o'clock boat.

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the night watchman, detailing the events as he witnessed them:

I rung the bell at 9 o'clock as usual; then went up to the shanties on the hill, and stood there talking to the nurse; I then saw the men starting the fire in the Small-pox Hospital around the stoops, and all through the house. I went up to the Hospital and hallooed back to the nurse, with whom I had been talking, to ring the bell to give an alarm. I returned back to the shanty where the stevedores were sleeping on the hill, and routed them up; told them to follow me and cried fire as loud as I could. There were over fifty of them in the place; some of them followed me. I did not wait for them. At the time I got up there were from 15 to 25 men who were setting fire. They had got into the shanty next to the small-pox hospital, and were setting fire to it. There were several patients in there. The stevedores ran there and got them out. I then went to the west end of the shanty and found them attacking the next shanty also. They had fired it. I saw two men who lingered behind the others setting fire. I took hold of one and held him and brought him down and locked him up. His name is GARRETT. I remained there for a short time, and heard a man had been shot. He was brought down in the hall-way of the Women's Hospital. He had a large wound in his back; (he was taken to the City Hospital early in the morning.) I turned up the hill then, and assisted the workingmen and stevedores to put out the fire. We used water and wet blankets. Dr. WALSER then came to me and told me they were breaking down the wall to get in. He drew up his musket, and said to them, "Stop breaking down the wall; you came here for no good, I will shoot the first man who breaks down the wall." I also drew my revolver. The foreman of No. 6, TOM BURNS, then said, "I am foreman of No. 6, an organized company, and have a right to put out fires, and I will come in." By this time the crowd surrounded the Doctor and me, and said if we drew our revolvers they would use theirs. BURNS stood all the time with his pistol in his hand as if ready to fire. Dr. WALSER then said "Go on and put out the fire." Having made another breach in the northwest corner of the wall, through which they got their engine, they drew it to the shanties, and let it remain without making any effort. They did nothing more than to look at the fire. They said their hose was cut, and they couldn't work. I then came down to see if I couldn't get the Hook and Ladder Company in the village to pull down the shanty. The company and machine were not there. I then went back to the Small-Pox Hospital, and went up upon the building. Dr. BISSELL and the invaders had a dispute about the water; they wished to fill up the cistern, so that the water could not be drawn from it. The Doctor then attempted to take the man who was breaking down the cistern with a crow-bar, to the sail room, to lock him up. The crowd hereupon pitched upon Dr. BISSELL, struck him, and knocked him down. There were only two or three men then at work on the building, and they left. I then came down. In a little while the crowd began to steal beds by throwing them into the fire, and then putting them around the column. I hauled the beds out to extinguish the fire, and they began to beat me with clubs. I then went into the building, and found a straw bed blazing under the steps. I drew it out, and carried it out to the back side of the building. They then threatened me, and asked me if the property was mine. I told them no, but I would protect it as long as I was able. I then saw, as I suppose, between two and three hundred persons surrounding the building, and as I could do no good there, I came away. I then told the women in the dwellings near the lower hospital to take out all the things they could. I assisted them in saving the things and in getting the patients down into the lower hospital. They were laid along the fence all night. Fifteen patients in all were taken into the lower hospital. There were about eight yellow fever patients, and as many more of small-pox. Some of them lay on the ground all night, upon their beds. I continued here for the rest of the night.

The Doctor's house was fired between 2 and 3 o'clock. About 4¼ o'clock they fired the Women's Hospital by setting straw beds on fire. There were four wards in the Hospital. The patients were out of the ward which they fired, but there were others above them—that is, there were three wards filled with patients. I saw the blaze going up past the window, and I alarmed the men. They ran and threw it out while it was blazing. By this time it was daylight, and the incendiaries had all vanished. There were five or six places broken.

JOHN CREADY'S STATEMENT.

JOHN CREADY, one of the men employed by the Quarantine Commissioners, states that the fire broke out about 9 o'clock in the small-pox hospital; upon discovering the fire he immediately went towards it, and saw a party of men standing inside of the inclosure; fire was issuing from one of the shanties adjoining, and spread to the others; he started for one of the barns belonging to the grounds, and upon his way thither was fired upon three times from over the wall; he then told a man whom he found by the barn, and who drives a team on the Quarantine grounds to open the doors and bring the horses (two in number) out; but they had already been liberated; immediately after CREADY had been fired at the first time, and just after he had been informed that the horses had been let out, a rush was made by two or three upon an iron gate close by, for the purpose of breaking through; he told them to stand back and make no further riotous demonstration, or they would suffer for it. They obeyed, and on Mr. CREADY'S going towards an inclosure of hogs to let them out, so that they might not be burned, another shot was fired. Mr. C. then started to come down from the scene of conflagration and riot, and on his way met with a nurse belonging to one of the Hospitals, who was conveying to the village the intelligence that Dr. BISSELL had been knocked down and severely injured; whereupon he immediately turned to go to the Dr.'s aid, and directly another shot was fired at him. Upon reaching the spot, and finding the Doctor, with several others, apparently unhurt, he again retraced his steps towards the village, when he was fired at the fourth time, by some unknown and unseen person. Upon turning to see from whence the shot came, he discovered the Marine Hospital, the barn, the coffin-house, coal-house, ice-house, and a dwelling-house, containing three families, all in flames, and at the same time observed Dr. THOMPSON'S house and the dead-house on fire; he continued on his course, and upon reaching the lower Hospital he observed a bundle all on fire thrown from a window; a man came forward and ordered the incendiaries at work not to touch that building, or if they did he would shoot them. Another man near by then ordered the rioters to disperse and leave that building untouched, as it contained naught but helpless women, which they immediately did.

ACCOUNTS BY THE OTHER SIDE.

MR. RAY TOMPKINS STATEMENT.

Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, who is the Chief of the Fire Police, and supposed to be a very influential man on the island, made the following statement:

I was present at the fire, was up all night, and am tired all over. My brain is tired. I had a great deal to do besides working at the fire; I had to save Dr. BISSELL and Dr. WALSER; and to tell the truth, I had very hard work to save Dr. WALSER; I think these buildings caught fire about 9 o'clock. As to the origin of the fire, I don't know anything, but unquestionably they were set on fire. They were set on fire in consequence of the following handbill issued yesterday by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, and which was extensively posted yesterday, one of them having been placed on the wall in the very spot which was first broken through:

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.

Resolved, That the whole Quarantine establishment located as it is in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield.

Resolved, That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be borne by the citizens of these towns any longer.

Resolved, That this Board recommend the citizens of this county to protect themselves by abating this abominable nuisance without delay.

A. W. BOYCE, Sec'y. R. CHRISTOPHER, Chairman.

SEPT. 1, 1858.

One of the shanties was first fired; they were built some years ago for ship-fever patients; when it was fired there were from 25 to 40 persons inside; the whole thing was done by not more than 20 men. The second building was not fired until the first was entirely consumed; the second was the small-pox hospital, known as the St. Nicholas, the walls of which are still standing. I went inside when the fire began and offered to help, but Dr. BISSELL said, "Go away, we don't want your help at all." They then went to work with wet blankets and buckets, but could effect nothing. Hearing a cry among the mob, "Save Dr. THOMPSON'S house," (which meant, "destroy" it—everything said by the mob going by contraries,) I went up there, and found two or three men and some ladies on the piazza. I inquired for Dr. THOMPSON; they said he was not there. I said, "I want to save him, for they will burn this house as sure as you live." They said he and his family went away as the fire broke out. I was glad I did not meet him, and *I was glad a good many other people did not meet* Dr. THOMPSON; his house was the last building burned. The stevedore was shot by the people inside. An intimation has been given to me who did it, but the affair is to be investigated, and I shall give no name; it was one of the officers inside; they think it was an old personal grudge; and the man took advantage of the excitement to settle it. At the fire I was told that a man named O'HARA had been arrested, and was in the Quarantine jail; there was a cry, "Take him out! take him out!" I tried to stop the crowd; met Dr. WALSER with a lady on his arm; said to him: "This man is to be found at any time; he is a man of responsibility; let him go, for peace sake;" the crowd rushed towards him, shouting; I said, "Let him alone—don't you see he has a lady with him;" Dr. W. appealed to the crowd to let him say a few words with Mr. TOMPKINS, and then proposed that I should go with him into the jail; the crowd shouted, "Don't go, or they will lock you up too;" I said I would come back with O'HARA or go in with him, and if I did not come back they could come and release us both; I then went down to the jail, and O'HARA was immediately released. Two of the Harbor Police, arrested at the same time, were let out with them. One of these was Officer BOODLE, who was arrested for interfering with a Quarantine officer. At another time Dr. WALSER came to me in great distress, saying, "TOMPKINS, you can stop this: they are killing Dr. BISSELL." I heard the crowd crying "Kill him, d—n him, kill him," and after a time found a man with a musket and bayonet, which he said he took from Dr. BISSELL, who was trying to use it on him. Finally I found Dr. BISSELL, and got him out of reach, or he would have been hurt. A motion was made to "save" the large hospital, but I succeeded after a while in restraining the crowd by showing that there was no place to take the sick to; I expect to be arrested to-day.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS BURNS, THE NEPTUNE'S FOREMAN

The following statement was given by Mr. THOMAS BURNS, landlord of the hotel at Quarantine, and foreman of Neptune Engine Co. No. 6:

The first alarm of a fire was about 9 o'clock, or a quarter past, when a fire was seen inside of the hospital yard. I went to the engine house and helped to get the engine out. We took it down to the gate but they would not let us in. I then ordered the engine up the road. The number present on the engine was about twenty, which is half our full number. We came up along the walk to what we supposed was a suitable position, and broke through the wall, but after battering through, we found a steep hill, which we could not ascend with the short wheels of the engine. I went through the breach with many others, and went down to a more favorable place, when I called to our boys to come down and break through so as to get at the fire. Just then I met Dr. WALSER, (who has charge of the yellow fever patients,) armed with a musket and bayonet, and one of the employes armed with a pistol. They presented their weapons at me and my friends, and I presented a pistol and said I would defend myself. Dr. WALSER said, "I know you, Mr. BURNS;" said I, "Doctor, you must not stop us, for we must come in here as firemen." The doctor replied, "We don't want engines in here at all; stand back! stand back! We will put out the fire." The fire was then raging far beyond him. We finally got one engine in through the wall and down to a cistern. We then stretched our hose, but before we had got the hose stretched they were cut. This must have been done by persons inside, for we had men to watch the hose till it was stretched. No. 4 and No. 5, which came in afterwards, also had their hose cut. We could do nothing more to stop the fire, and did not attempt it. Afterwards they arrested a man named O'HARA, who lives on the north side, and belongs to No. 4, and I went with others to Dr. BISSELL and demanded his release. Nobody had muskets but the employes inside and the sailors. They were all armed. I told Dr. BISSELL and Dr. WALSER that they must not lock up our men who had been doing nothing, and they let them out. Dr. THOMPSON'S house I know nothing about, but presume they all caught from the same spark. The employes refused to let us in, refused to show us where water was to be had nearer than the river, and there is no question but they cut our hose. Pistols and guns were going off all around us while we were there. The only man I saw raise a musket to shoot was Dr. WALSER, who raised his gun to me. I helped to remove the sick in the burning buildings, which were very few. Most of them were able to help themselves. I carried one German woman in the small-pox hospital, out in my arms, in her bed. I took her to a safe place, and all the sick were cared for. They are in the main building, which is still standing. I had spent the day with my family in New-York. They remained to see the illumination and fireworks, but I came back to relieve my barkeeper, in the 7 o'clock boat; I had heard threats to burn the Quarantine perhaps every day for the last two years, but had no intimation that it was to be attempted last night. During the night I carried down to our company a pail of brandy and water, for they were all suffering for drink.

STATEMENT OF NASH, THE COOPER.

Mr. NASH, a cooper employed within the Quarantine, stated that when the alarm was first struck he ran up to the gate and along the wall as far as the bounds permitted, to where Dr. WALSER lives; two or three longshoremen, belonging on the island, came along and told him the fire was on the hill; a man named RAYMOND and another ran with him to where the first shed was burning; heard men shouting, "save this hospital;" and there was a tremendous to do; saw I could stop the fire with a few buckets of water, if I had help; called for help and went to work on the burning shed, which was connected with the large building; didn't know, of course, that the fire had been set; no one came to help, but after throwing on a few pails of water some men called out to stop it; said they, "NASH, you can do no good, come down." Then I saw Dr. BISSELL snap a musket three times at a crowd of men lying in the corn; there were four of them; then I saw the stevedore who was killed (he is a Swede, and I don't know his name) run around the corner of the building, and a stout Irishman, who works in the wash house, came after him with a musket, and fired it, and the man fell; Dr. THOMPSON was not present, and they said he was looking after his furniture, like a sensible man. I know that seven men went to him during the night and offered to help him; this was while the fire was burning; they were all stevedores and wanted to curry favor; I didn't care if the whole of the buildings were burned, but I had no hand in it. I suppose I must go to-day and give myself up.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration took place in Worth-street, Thursday. The meeting had been postponed from Thursday in consequence of the festive celebration of Wednesday, but had been rendered immediately urgent in consequence of the calamitous fire at Quarantine of the previous night.

There were present His Honor the Mayor, Commissioners CHAPMAN, MORGAN, JELLINGHAM, HUNT CUMMINGS, PURDY, and CURTIS. Dr. Rockwell was in attendance, and the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., took the chair shortly after 3 o'clock.

After the reading of the minutes, it was agreed on motion of the President that the consideration of ordinary financial matters should be laid over until next meeting.

A communication was received from Doctor D. H. BISSELL, Physician at Marine Hospital, as follows:

QUARANTINE, Staten Island,
MARINE HOSPITAL, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

The Hon. G. C. Verplanck, President Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: I have to inform you of the destruction of the buildings at the Marine Hospital by a large and infuriated mob last evening at 9 o'clock.

They made an entrance through the west side of the brick wall of the Quarantine grounds, passed into the inclosure and commenced their work of destruction by first firing the small-pox building. They then proceeded to burn the other buildings, including the dwelling houses occupied by the Health Officer, Dr. THOMPSON, with most of his valuable furniture. It was impossible with the force under my control to check the mob, or save the property intrusted to my care.

I regret to add that a stevedore was mortally wounded in the encounter with the mob.

Very respectfully,
D. H. BISSELL,
Physician Marine Hospital.

This communication was ordered on file.

It was agreed, upon motion, that the injuries done to the walls should be repaired at once.

The Castleton Board of Health, having passed adverse resolutions, tantamount to the declaration that the Quarantine establishment is a nuisance, the Board agreed to refer the matter to a Committee to confer with counsel on the subject, and to call in the aid of the Attorney General if necessary.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

THE INCENDIARIES IN COUNCIL.

Of course reporters are not invited to the councils of the men who glory in the suspicion that they set fire to the buildings. But the open talk was, yesterday, that on Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, they had a meeting on the hill; that there were present the entire Board of Health of Castleton, and many citizens and property owners, who had assembled avowedly to discuss the subject of the Quarantine nuisance, and the means to be adopted to abate it. Mr. R. CHRISTOPHER was called to the Chair, and A. W. BOYCE acted as Secretary. There was considerable talking, after which, as everybody seemed to be of a mind, the following resolutions were adopted *nem. con.:*

Resolved, That the whole Quarantine establishment, located, as it is, in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield.

Resolved, That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be borne by the citizens of these towns any longer.

Resolved, That this Board recommend the citizens of this County to protect themselves by abating this abominable nuisance without delay.

The resolutions, it is said, were signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and then the meeting adjourned; that an informal motion that the meeting constitute itself a Committee of the Whole to carry out the spirit of the resolutions forthwith was passed with great unanimity.

These people say that they have been goaded to their unlawful acts not only by the immediate danger from yellow fever, but also, by the communications of the Quarantine officers to the New-York Board of Health.

Later from the Quarantine War.

A very large meeting was held at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, last evening, at 8½ o'clock. People to the number of 200 were present from all parts of the County. They appear to have assembled in obedience to the following call, without signature:

"A meeting of the citizens af Richmond County will be held at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, this evening, September 2, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the burning of the Shanties and Hospitals at the Quarantine ground last evening, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting."

RAY TOMPKINS was called to the Chair. He read the call, and a motion was then made that a Committee of five be appointed to devise a suitable celebration of the destruction of the Quarantine buildings within the next ten days, which was adopted. The following resolutions were then read by Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, All governments are founded on the wants, and created for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of said governments, and *whereas* it is the duty of all good governments to provide for the equal taxation of its citizens—that each and every man, and all communities, should share alike the toils and burdens, as well as the advantages of a good government; and *whereas* the people of this county have long and patiently borne the burdens not only of their own community, but have had also to bear the burdens of harboring all the pestilential diseases of the world which have concentrated at the port of New-York for over half a century, and which has been annually spread broadcast at one's very doors, and therefore bringing death and desolation among us; and,

Whereas, We have repeatedly importuned and beseechingly prayed for legislative aid without getting any relief, or even the shadow of a hope from that quarter; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting tenders their sincere thanks to the Castleton Board of Health for authorizing the citizens of this county to abate the nuisance without delay.

Resolved, That we fully believe that they that will not help themselves shall have help from nobody.

Resolved, That we all determine to protect our lives at all hazards.

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously tender their sincere thanks to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD for completing an Atlantic telegraph cable of such immense powers that, in conveying the sparks of electricity with such force, the superabundance thereof should explode in the right time, and in the right place, among the Quarantine buildings.

Resolved, That, with a view of the accommodation of the shipping interest of the port of New-York, who desire that their ships shall be under their eyes and our noses, provision be made for their accommodation, and especially Mr CHARLES H. MARSHALL. [Three groans for MARSHALL.]

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to the Commissioners of Health and Emigration to secure the Battery for the purpose of locating a Quarantine establishment there, that it may be under their immediate supervision.

Resolved, That each and every one of us will contribute liberally towards the expense of erecting suitable buildings there, that New-York City may store her pestilential importations on her own premises.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following Committee named to make preparations for the celebration, within ten days, viz.:

John C. Thompson, Richard G. Smith, Frederick Hollick, Elwood Taylor, Henry Crabtree.

The large company continued to confer and imbibe until 9 o'clock, when the Quarantine bell rang. A cry of fire arose among them. It soon died out, however, after a spell of "hasting to and fro, and mounting in hot haste." Nothing came of the first alarm. A large number of wagons were hitched under the stables sheds, and everything betokened the approach of stirring events. About 9½ P. M. sixty U. S. marines arrived at the Quarantine dock to protect the Government property. The announcement of this fact slightly dampened the ardor of the aforesaid assemblage. What the purposes of the leaders may be, are best known to themselves; the rank and file are no doubt ready to follow them.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION COMPLETED.

The Sick Laid on the Ground and Scorched by the Heat of the Burning Buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Thursday—Midnight.

My last dispatch left the meeting dissolved, and and its restless elements engaged in conference, in small knots about the street. At 10 o'clock a movement up the street soon took the entire company away from the

MEXICO.

THE COUNTRY AND THE CAPITAL.

General, Social and Political Condition.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

SPECIMENS OF DICTATORIAL LEGISLATION.

The Constitutionalists Concentrating Upon the City.

MIRAMON AT THE CAPITAL.

Prostration of the Capitalists, the Press, the People.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE PROVINCES

THE SONORA GRANTS.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES AS THE CURTAIN DROPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

At the present time there are no mails, by steamer, between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, and no postal connection between this city and Vera Cruz; therefore, you may imagine we are having a blissful time of it in this valley. This valley, by the way, contains over 250,000 souls. It has at least 500 churches in it; at least 2,000 priests, and perhaps 5,000 cloistered nuns, who are continually supposed to be at work for the good of all our souls. We have two railroads in the valley, and one canal, of Aztec construction, extending a distance of about thirty miles through the valley. There are some eight or ten daily journals published here, besides the issue of any quantity of tracts relating to the powers and benevolence of the many different Virgins of Mexico. We have four or five theatres, two *paseos*, the finest Alameda in either of the Americas, as also the grandest plaza, and the largest cathedral. We have continually in sight two of the finest snow-crowned mountains in the world: four of the most picturesque lakes, their waters abounding with game; and we have besides, those natural wonders of the world, the *chinampas*, or floating gardens. Our streets constantly abound with rare sights: On the same corner, you may encounter Indians, as they appeared when CORTEZ walked through these streets, wearing, from all outward signs, the same skin clothes which their ancestors wore three centuries ago. By the side of the Indian, and apparently annoyed by his presence, you may see a knot of politicians, another knot of business men, another clump of Mexico's exquisitely dressed dandies, a lot of ragged market-women, a few disfigured beggars,—all talking away in various dialects and tongues, puffing cigarros, and giving way now and then to ladies returning from or going to mass, or to well-dressed French modistes, who always fix in their wake the eyes of our gallants. These interesting groupings may be seen on every street-corner, and in front of all the great churches.

Besides all these sights, we have many more that might be mentioned to the interest of your readers. One who has never been here might suppose that such novelties, such objects of attraction, so many godly and should be goodly people and works would secure for us contentment. To the great mass they are rough, but then there are a few strangers here who long occasionally to hear about how the search difficulty is to be settled; how Mr. FELIX BELLY and his *negocios* are going to come out; how the English are getting on in India; what about the Mormons coming to Sonora;—in fact, what people are doing in other parts of the world.

Yesterday this class of residents in our capital was thrown into a fever about the receipt of news from New-Orleans, reaching up to the 26th ult.,—over three weeks old. This morning the independent journals came out with this news. It was a great bit of luck for them, for they are completely gagged, and dare not publish any news of the country. Journalists who are not in the interest of the Government, have a hard time of it now. They dare not write a word about the interior politics of the country, or copy from any except the official journal. The Anglo-American newspaper here, the *Extraordinary*, has lately been hauled up and fined $1,000, and no reasons given for the fine, but it was undoubtedly for publishing the protest of the American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, against the law of May 15, and for saying too much about American protection. The present Government is decidedly opposed to any American interference in the affairs of Mexico. They are trying to get a protectorate from Europe. You may rely upon it an M. FELIX BELLY game is going on here. It must, before long, show itself in some way. The advent of a large number of Spaniards here indicates where the protection for Mexico is expected to come from.

The actual condition of the country, I regret to say, is not improved since previous advices. Signs indicate that we are to have a radical change in the government of this country very soon. The forces of the frontier are slowly working their way toward the capital. They have secured the cities of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, and have thrown their vanguards on toward Guanajuato, which place has pronounced for the Constitution to save a sack. I learn, however, that their outburst for the constitution did not prevent the development of that powerful national trait of character—robbery—and that the place has again undergone a most complete *sakeo*.

The frontier troops, and those from Colima, have proved themselves too much for MIRAMON, and he is now on the back track. He was last heard of at Lagos. The exact object he has in view is not known. It is not improbable he has been re-called to this city to assist the waning nerves of the Government. They have lately been very uneasy about their personal safety.

Since my last we have had a complete change of cabinet. The clergy have become sanguinary, and finding ELQUIERO and CUEVAS too slow coaches for their purposes, they had them turned out and a new cabinet formed, with Padre MIRANDA and a reputed sanguinary individual named JAUREGUI at the head. The new cabinet stands thus:

Foreign Relations.—D. Joaquin Maria del Castillo y Lanzas.
Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. D. Francisco Javier Miranda.
Finance.—D. Pedro Jorrin.
War and Marine.—General D. José Maria Gracia.
Fomento.—D. José Maria Saldivar.
Gobernacion—(Interior.)—D. Manuel Fernandez de Jáuregui.

This new cabinet has done nothing more than fulminate laws against the individual liberties of the people, and especially against those who oppose their political views. One law which they have given requires every body to give their arms; another provides for an enormously expensive militia force, to be imposed upon the country at the expense of individuals, and a third comes down upon all classes of mischief makers in an extinguishing manner. I give you below this law. It is curious, and at the same time a sad *exposé* of the ability of the present cabinet. It reads:

Office of the Secretary of State and of Government. The most excellent Señor President of the Republic has directed to me the following decree:

FELIX ZULOAGA, *General of Brigade and President ad interim of the Mexican Republic, to its inhabitants, Know Ye: That in the use of the faculties with which I have been invested, I have considered it well to decree the following:*

ART. 1. Those who, to resist or to make war upon the Government, shall solicit, by whatever mode it may be, the aid of strangers, or shall accept that which may be given, are traitors to the country.

ART. 2. Those are enemies of order and public tranquility:

I. Who revolt or pronounce against the Supreme Government, or that of the Departments, whatever may be the pretext which they have.

II. Those who with the character of authorities or employes of political, judicial or financial order, are withdrawn from their obedience to the Supreme Government.

ART. 3. Those are conspirators against public order and tranquility:

I. Who assist with money, arms or whatsoever other aid, or may give advices to those who are found in the case of the previous article.

II. Who by word or by writing promote sedition or seek aid for the enemies of order.

III. Who may combine themselves with the object of regulating a *pronunciamento*, or for disconcerting the provisions of the Government, or to give aid or advices to the enemies of order or to direct their operations.

IV. Who may seduce, by whatsoever mode, persons of the army or armed force, that they may attempt or pronounce against the Government, or may take part with the enemies of order.

V. Who may intercept the correspondence of the Government or of the public offices.

VI. Who shall propagate by word or by writing false advices which may cause alarm or may favor sedition.

ART. 4. Those who may be in the case of Art. 1 shall be chastized with capital punishment.

ART. 5. Those who may find themselves in the case set forth in the first fraction of Art. 2, shall suffer the same punishment down to the class of sergeants. The corporals and soldiers shall be punished as the ordinance provides.

ART. 6. Those who may find themselves in the case expressed in the second fraction of the same Art. 2, shall be condemned to the *presidio* for from five to ten years, their positions or the employs which they held serving for bases.

ART. 7. Those who may be in the case of Art. 3, and the *pronunciamento* or revolt shall not have been realized, shall be expatriated or confined, according to the grade of their culpability.

ART. 8. In case that by consequence of the conduct observed by persons spoken of in Art. 3, any *pronunciamento* or disorder should be effected, such persons shall suffer capital punishment.

Art. 9. Those comprehended in the 1st part of Art. 2, shall suffer the penalty indicated by this law, within the space of twenty-four hours after being apprehended with arms in hand.

ART 10. Those comprehended in Art. 1, in the 1st fraction of Art. 2, if they be not taken with arms in hand, in the 2d fraction of the same Article, and in Art. 3, shall be judged in ordinary council-of-war.

ART. 11. The Council of war shall be formed of four captains and one chief, who shall be the President.

ART. 12. The processes instituted for persons spoken of in Article 10, in no case shall continue for more than eight days.

ART 13. For the imposition of punishments not capital, an imperfect (*semiplena*) proof legally substantiated shall be sufficient.

ART. 14. The sentences of the Council of war shall be revised by the respective Commandancia-General within three days after receiving the processes.

ART. 15. If the Commandante-General does not conform with the sentence, the process shall be carried up to the *Tribunal de la Guerra*, and this shall determine it within the peremptory term of eight days after receiving it, without admitting petitions or making actuations.

ART. 16. The faults or omissions which the authorities or functionaries, upon whom devolve the execution of this law, may commit, shall be chastised according to the respective cases, with the penalty of suspension from employment and of salary for from six months to two years, or with that of absolute destitution.

ART. 17. In case the authorities mentioned shall be detected of partiality or connivance with the criminals, they shall suffer the same punishment which would be applied to them should they be convicted of the crime for which they are prosecuted.

ART. 18. Those persons who, by public opinion, or by facts furnished by the police, may be considered as conspirators, shall be consigned governmentally to such points as the supreme government may designate, under the vigilance of the local authority, or shall be exported abroad (*al estranjero*) for the term which the same government may fix.

Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that it shall be given its due effect.

Palace of the National Government in Mexico, July 14, 1858.—FELIX ZULOAGA to the Minister of Gobernacion, D. JUAN MANUEL FERNANDEZ JAUREGUI."

And I transcribe to you for your intelligence and exact compliance.

God and Law—July 14, 1858.—FERNANDEZ DE JAUREGUI."

The all-desirable object to be attained by a change of Cabinet—the raising of money—has not yet been accomplished, and the Mexican Treasury is as poor as ever—not a cent in the *caja*.

The American Minister is waiting, like Patience on a monument, for advices from his Government. In the mean time, his legation is closed—all relations are suspended with the Government. This cannot be considered as any very great loss under existing circumstances.

The Government was very much alarmed last night for fear of a movement in this city. The movement did not take place on account, I believe, of the seizure of some arms of the Puros two days ago. Nevertheless, there was some excitement in the palace last night. Salt herrings and *chilas* for breakfast, this morning, partially restored the equilibrium of his Excellency's, the President's, nerves. The proximity of his residence, of late, to that of the house of the French Minister, causes a great deal of talk, but I cannot believe it has any other meaning than that both these gentlemen have good taste, and the same corner is certainly a very interesting portion of this lovely capital.

There may be an outburst of Constitutionalism here any night, and if there be, you will hear by the following mail an interesting narration of the plundering of many houses belonging to the rich of Mexico. This will certainly come when the forces of the frontier draw near to this capital.

The forces of old ALVAREZ are reported *en route* for this. Should the old panther come up again to Cuernavaca, I believe he will endeavor to make himself even with his Spanish friends in that region, who gave him so many hard names in their representation to the Spanish Government. His approach will create some active fluttering in the breasts of a few even in this city.

Towards Vera Cruz we have no changes of importance to notice. The city still deserves its title, "Heroic." To Mexicans it is a Gibraltar, no matter what it proved to the American army. The castle of Perote is a Sebastopol that still holds out against the balls, the tricks and the money of the Government. The city of Puebla has lately been threatened with internal commotion and external invasion. The Government has made several arrests inside, amongst others a Col. SERVANTEZ, reported leader of the insurrection. A few days ago a body of Constitutionalists took their quarters at Cholulu, a town near Puebla, and are now reported to be in the neighborhood.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday July, 29, 1858.

To describe a madhouse let loose is to give a correct picture of Mexico to-day. Should I narrate with truthfulness and in detail the incidents of these days in Mexico, I feel assured but few readers of the TIMES would believe me, to such a pitch of anarchy and confusion have we arrived. Even the oldest inhabitant of the capital incredulously shakes his head on the first intimation of the mad and destructive absurdities being committed at this time by the present priest government. Their acts have produced so much disgust, confusion and fear, that the most law-abiding view the approach of the Chief of Police with distrust. Those who have been the fast supporters of this Government from the 21st of January last, are now to be found locked up in dungeons, or secreted from the police, owing to the wild and tyrannic course pursued by the Government.

Ten days ago the Government came to the conclusion, that with all the forced loans and contributions which have been levied, it must fall if more money could not be obtained. The clergy were first appealed to for assistance, but the good and holy church could do no more than give its paper—not a cent in cash. Brokers were at once employed to ascertain what could be obtained on the acceptances of the church, and it was found that enormous discounts must be allowed to get the paper cashed; and even at the most ruinous rates, much more money could not be raised on the credit of the church—a general belief prevailing that with the success of the Puro party, all the wealth of the church will be confiscated to the nation. The Government, therefore, called a *junta* of the capatalists, but the capitalists did not manifest that amount of patriotic enthusiasm which the church and Government desired. The first *junta* was followed by several more, but without satisfactory results. The Government then got its fury up, and *ordered* several of the most wealthy to pay up a loan of $1,000,000, and take for it the church's paper. Bills of from $15,000 to $50,000 were served upon those capitalists, but they did not give out the money as desired. A few days more crept on, in which the Government spread reports that if the money was not soon forthcoming the disobedient capitalists should be made to do duty in the ranks as common soldiers until they changed their minds. The Chief of Police was sent in quest of those who were put down for the largest amounts, but it was well understood that he only wished to scare them. This made the capitalists more confident that if they kept out of the way for a time all would blow over. Two of the principal capitalists, DON MANUEL ESCARDON and DON MIGUEL BRINGOZ, (brother-in-law of Gen. ROBBS,) got a little scared, and started to go into the country. The Chief of Police got wind of their movements, caught them and put them in prison, where they have been for the last three days, and for yesterday and to-day denied the privilege of communicating with their friends, of reading, writing, or taking the meals sent to them by their families.

This arbitrary act has created a great deal of talk in the streets, but Mexico has no blood to resent such outrages upon the rights of innocent citizens. Little knots here and there discuss the matter, pray for a change, talk in low voices of putting the set of blackguards out of the palace who are now disgracing it. The appearance of the Chief of Police invariably dissolves these small gatherings, and, as is frequently the case, where a spy has been in these little knots, several persons, in their most unsuspecting moments, are walked off to prison, and no questions asked. Yesterday sixty persons were incarcerated.

It is difficult to conjecture how this affair with the capitalists is to end. The Government declares they will hang the capitalists if they do not give in. As it is they are now imposing a fine of $1,000 per day upon those who refuse to pay up. Besides those in prison the Government has sent passports to Don JUAN ANTONIO BIESTIGI and ordered him to leave the country forthwith. This gentleman is far advanced in years and is at this time unfit to travel, and therefore the case is one of an aggravated character. The balance of the large capitalists are hidden for the present.

Every person likely to be of importance in a revolt here has been thrown in jail. The prisons are filled with political offenders. JUAN JOSE BAZ has for some time been confined in a dark cell and kept completely *incomunicado*. A host of other less daring spirits are little better off.

The Press has been almost annihilated. There is not a journal now permitted in the capital that is not edited by some partisan of the Government. Both of the foreign journals are suspended. The French paper gave up at once on the publication of a law that, besides providing for fines for every class of general news matter, required a deposit from every responsible editor of from $3,000 to $6,000. Mr. FORSYTH behaved very well towards the French journal, and has agreed, I believe, on insisting upon the payment of an indemnity to the publisher for the losses sustained in consequence of the suspension of his journal.

The Anglo-American journal, the *Extraordinary*, stuck out as long as possible. Mr. MORAN, its editor, had hoped to arrange with the Government and put up his deposit of money, but owing to a direct refusal to accept the deposit and the manifest disposition to fine him for every act he might commit, not in conformity with their wishes, he has suspended his paper for a time, until he can hold a less obnoxious position with the Government. I fear this will be for some time yet, unless this Government breaks up; for there can be no doubt but the present cabinet hate the idea of American intervention in this country, and MORAN has been publishing everything he has been able to lay his hands on in favor of that idea, and therefore he is obnoxious. Only the other day it was said they were going to fine him "for laughing at the Government."

There now exists but one paper that is not in the favor of the Government, the *Siglo*, and it has not published a line of Mexican news for the past ten days. Señor ZARCO, the editor of the *Siglo*, says he will try to continue until a change takes place. It is exceedingly doubtful if he will be able to do so.

You may, therefore, see that we are here almost entirely indebted to the Government papers for news, and these journals put forth so many falsehoods from day to day that no credit can be put in them. These journals also contain a large amount of abuse of all classes of foreigners and especially of Americans, English and French. The only Frenchman who is popular is the French Minister, and he is a tool of the Government. The Spaniards are popular with the present Cabinet Yesterday Gen. MIRAMON made his appearance amongst us as unexpected as a thunder-clap from a clear blue sky. He came in the stage-coach, accompanied by a few friends. Since his arrival (4½ P. M. yesterday) the city has been all agog with inquiries as to the cause of his coming. Some say he has been beaten badly by the troops of the frontier; others that he has come here for money, and others that he has turned up here to make a movement for SANTA ANNA. The official paper of this morning says: "He has availed himself of the safe condition of affairs in the interior to come here to confer with the President." This last, of course, is a falsehood, if for no other reason than that the official paper has said it. Were things safe for the Government in the interior, MIRAMON would not have come here without his forces. For my own part, I have not yet learned the exact cause of his deserting his forces, who were at last advices in Guanajuato, which place had been deserted by the forces of the frontier, and was peaceably occupied by the Government. One thing is certain, the Government is in a very bad way in the interior, and, if reports from San Luis can be relied upon, affairs will soon be much worse. There are over 2,000 frontier troops near to Guanajuato—which place they have occupied already for a time—awaiting reinforcements from San Luis. VIDAURRI himself should be in San Luis, ready to march upon this city, by this time. He was to have arrived in San Luis with a large force from the frontier on the 20th.

Here we regard the advent of VIDAURRI as the signal for the fall of ZULOAGA and Company. It is clear that VIDAURRI is going to march securely against this place. He is bringing up with him a large force, and his *prestige* and superior force will be more than equal to the forces of the Government.

The Government has claimed several victories lately, but no one believes they are anything more than miserable subterfuges to intimidate the capitalists in this city, and compel them to pay up what has been demanded of them.

The condition of the States is about as follows:

Sonora is Constitutional. It is reported that orces from that State have taken up quarters in Sinaloa, at the port of Mazatlan.

Chihuahua is Constitutional. Forces from that State have marched into Durango.

Durango foolishly joined the Government side, but has lately been overrun by Federalists, and the capital city (Durango) has been taken and sacked by a young commander, named CORONEL a pupil of VIDAURRI.

Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco, was in the hands of the Government at last advices. All the rest of the State was occupied by Federalist bands

Sinaloa is now, I believe, pretty much in the possession of the Federalists.

Michoacan is entirely Federal, or, rather "robber," I may say, for the troops from that quarter appear to be devoted entirely to robbery.

Zacatecas, Neuvo Leon and Coahuila are entirely against the Government.

San Luis Potosi is supposed to be completely in the possession of VIDAURRI's forces.

Guanajuato is occupied by troops of both parties. The Government has two camps; one at Silao, and another at Celaya or Irapuato. The Federal forces are on the move, and have about the same numbers in the field in that State as the Government. The City of Guanajuato is in the power of the Government for the present.

Queretaro is in about the same position as Guanajuato. Forces of both parties are in the State Tamaulipas is split up and occupied by both parties. The Government, at last advices, held the port of Tampico. The Federalists are strong in the interior of the State.

Guerrero, Oaxaca, and all of the Central American States, with the exception of Tobasco and Yucatan, were, at last advices, for the Federalists Tobasco and Yucatan are occupied by both parties.

Vera Cruz and Puebla are jointly occupied by the contending forces. The Federalists hold the port of Vera Cruz (which, by the way, is worth more than this capital,) and the Castle of Perote. They also have a large force in the field, annoying the Government troops and doing a little robbing and plundering.

The State of Mexico, which has so long been kept in the hands of the Government, is now strongly spliced up with Federal bands. The Mineral del Monte, Pachuca, and the other villages thereabouts are occupied by Indians, who are in opposition to the Government. Toluca, the capital of this State, is threatened with Federal bands. In every direction about this city, small bands are making war on the Government. A party, under the old Chief of Police, in COMONFORT's time, BECARRIL, is hovering about San Augustin de los Cuevaz constantly, and occasionally entering to help themselves to a few necessary articles.

This capital is at this moment ruled with a rod of iron, and thinly kept in order, otherwise we might expect a revolt any moment. Mexicans are easily scared. They prefer tyranny; at least they obey it better than kind treatment.

We have now been for over six months in this dreadful condition, being internally consumed by political dissensions. With a continuance for six months longer, there will not be a respectable commercial house left in good credit in this city. As it is, many are believed to be in a very ticklish condition. The house of ESCANDON closed yesterday, and to-day several of the clerks have been discharged. This, of course, is not a failure, for the house is too rich to give in for months of disaster, still. The step was taken out of respect for DON MANUEL ESCANDON, who is in prison.

The diplomatic body are laying upon their oars. Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, awaits instructions. Mr FORSYTH is also delaying for advices from his Government. His position is not exactly understood; for, notwithstanding he has repeatedly said that he had cut relations entirely, he passed a note to the Government the other day in relation to some matter connected with the Treasury Department. In justice to the Government, I must add, they did not reply by letter.

It is only to repeat what I have so often asked, but I must again put the question—in the hope that something may be done to save American interests in this country—When will the United States take hold of this entire country? The question is now in every person's mouth here, unless he be of the Government party. The Government are working for European intervention. Will they get it through the lethargy of the United States?

MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

At length we have a mail from the United States, with dates to July 17. For one long month we had not heard a word from any point on the Atlantic seaboard. Your readers may, therefore, imagine how we devoured all the news—the Government having condescended to let the papers pass up from Vera Cruz. Cotemporary with the arrival of this mail, came in the British West India packet with telegraphic dates from Washington to the 19th, and a bearer of dispatches for the American Legation in this city, but, owing to the Quarantine laws at Vera Cruz, the bearer of dispatches was not at first allowed to land. He is, however, expected here by the diligence to-night, in company with T. E. HARGOUS, Esq., of your City.

The whole town is agog to hear what this bearer of dispatches brings to Mr. FORSYTH. We see by the papers that Attorney-General BLACK has decided in favor of Mr. FORSYTH'S protest against the law of May 15, levying a forced loan upon all classes of business men in this country. The American citizens of this place, who have been victimized by *embargo* out of five to ten times as much as their original assessments, are naturally in high hopes that the reports which have already reached us may be verified by the dispatches which will be in the possession of Mr. FORSYTH to-night. There is, however, a horrid fear entertained by these aforesaid victims, that the Mexican Government will not re-assume relations with Mr. FORSYTH. The Government has given forth this idea, and it is not at all improbable that in their present delirium they may yet make use of the passports they have so long had prepared for Mr. FORSYTH, should he have anything of an unpleasant character to communicate. I cannot conceive an absurdity too great for the present cabinet. They have already tied mill-stones enough around their necks to sink a dozen cabinets in deep water, but the waters are now so shallow that they are perfectly. They can only sink with the flood of the tide from the frontier, or from the unexpected appearance of some foreign stream. I believe I express the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred foreigners in Mexico, when I pray that the United States may soon pour its cleansing waters upon this polluted land.

Should the Government of Mexico decline to have any further intercourse with Mr. FORSYTH—which I think will be the case—what will Uncle Sam say to that? Will the American people see with patience this act go unresented, or will they allow the possibility of another similar act being committed? I should hope that the bowl of American grievances against this country was sufficiently full. However, I will not anticipate. A few hours more will let us into the important secret of what is in store for us.

I am pleased to notice in a late number of the TIMES that the grants held by Captain ISHAM for lands in the Northern States of this country are attracting the cupidity of your capitalists. These grants were made by the late Comonfort Government, and if followed out and complied with, will be sources of great good to this country, and, I trust, enrich the holders of the grants. They will, in the first place, enable the Government of Mexico to put into market a large amount of valuable lands, and in the second infuse a spirit of speculation in the Northern States—the want of which has for such a length of time kept those States in a decaying condition. The validity of these grants cannot be questioned, and all that is required to give the grantee the advantages stipulated, is that he comply with the conditions imposed. These grants undoubtedly have within themselves the elements of Americanizing the whole northern portion of this country, and I therefore trust that Captain ISHAM may fully succeed in obtaining from individuals or the Government of the United States such assistance as will enable him to comply with the obligations imposed upon him. Should the Government of the United States continue to neglect its true policy with Mexico, much may be done through individual enterprise enlisted in this way. The magnitude of the scheme comprehended in these grants may well be compared to the South Sea Company's enterprise; but I trust and believe that should a company be found in your City to take the whole thing in hand, no CHARLES LAMB will ever luxuriate over its ruin as he did in the vacant halls and on the empty seats and deserted desks which fell to the lot of the South Sea House.

In my letter to the TIMES a few days since, I told you of the imprisonment of Don MANUEL ESCANDON and Don MIGUEL BRINGAS. These gentlemen still remain in durance and still persist in refusing to pay the amount the Government asked of them as a loan. There is a report that through some rascality on the part of the Church, that institution has paid to the Government some money belonging to these gentlemen, and that in consequence they are soon to be set at liberty. As yet, I cannot say. The balance of the capitalists who were requested to loan, but who refused to shell out, are still hidden. Several of them have their passports lying upon their tables at home. This arbitrary and tyrannical action of the Government has made a large additon to the Puro party, and has made many important enemies for itself.

The Press is now completely choked off. There no longer exists a liberal paper in the city. ZARCO, the editor of the *Siglo*, was arrested a few days ago, but escaped into the American Legation from the Chief of Police, who was escorting him to prison. The *Siglo* discontinued the following day. The *Extraordinary* has been endeavoring to make a new start, but the Government will not allow it to continue. I should imagine when the Press is again free the present occupants of place will receive a scoring.

MIRAMON, who had come here for money, left this on the 31st ult. for his forces in the interior. He received the post of Commander-in-Chief, notwithstanding the Government had promised to disgrace him for brutally beating and turning into the ranks two English gentlemen at San Luis Potosi, who declined paying a forced loan asked of them.

We have many reports from the interior, but none can be regarded as reliable. It seems to me probable that the position of affairs in the interior is something like this: MIRAMON, near Guanajuato, with about 5,000. VIDAURRI, at or near San Luis Potosi, with about the same number. DEGOLLADO besieging Guadalajara with about 5,000. BLANCARTE and COSANOVA inside that city with about 2,000 men, defending the place. Numbers of small bands of both parties are scattered over the country.

In this city the law against conspirators is being rigorously enforced. Arrests are being made every day, and the prisons are now filled. Persons are arrested on the most trivial pretexts. Our position is lamentable, indeed, and God only knows when we can hope for an improvement.

Later from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival of the schooner *Bullrush*, Captain ASHBY, we were placed in possession of papers from Vera Cruz, to the 7th inst., one day later than had already reached us.

Of general news they comprise but little new, but they contain a few details of interest.

The *Progreso* states that Señores ESCAUDON and BRINGAS remained in custody at the police barracks in Mexico, and so rigidly kept solitary that they were not allowed to read even their foreign correspondence brought by the English packet. They had also been deprived, the *Progreso* adds, of a mattress to lie on. Our readers will remember that these are the gentlemen who refused to submit to the demand that they should discount the paper of the clergy to the exient of some scores of thousands of dollars for ZULOAGA.

The *Progreso* declares that letters have been received in Vera Cruz from D. Bernardo Couto, Zuloaga's *ci-devant* counsellor and friend, but now disgusted with him, declaring that his government must soon fall; and the *Progreso* has no doubt Couto would join the Constitutionalists if he thought he would be received.

Miramon is said to have obtained from the government $100,000 in the clergy paper, on which to raise funds to meet the Constitutionalists; and full powers to enforce the discounting of it in the interior, after the fashion of Zuloaga himself in the capital.

EUROPE.

Details of News Three Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

BOMBARDMENT OF DJIDDA.

THE QUEEN IN PRUSSIA.

The London and Liverpool Markets.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, NEIL SHANNON, Esq., Commander, having sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of August 21, arrived at this port last evening.

Her dates have been partially anticipated by our telegram from the *Propeller* at St. Johns.

The announcement of the collision between the *Arabia* and the *Europa* was received in England, per Atlantic Telegraph, on the 20th of August, and was the first public message sent East through the Cable. The *Asia* would take the place of the *Europa*, and sail from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston the 28th of August.

The fact that an inquiry could be sent from London and a reply of some length returned from Newfoundland in the brief space of 2¾ hours, had been fully demonstrated in the matter of the collision between the *Arabia* and the *Europa*, and the occurrence was regarded with very great satisfaction.

The *Jura* was telegraphed off Holyhead at noon on the day the *Africa* sailed, and would reach the Mersey about 5 o'clock that evening.

It is now an established fact, says the London *Times* of the 21st, that we can communicate between London and the New World—sending a message and receiving an answer back—in two hours and a half. We publish this morning the particulars of such a communication received from St. Johns in reply to inquiry put from London at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The answer was received at half-past 7. Even this short space of time will be diminished to an almost infinitesimal moment as soon as the machinery is brought more entirely into gear. At present the delay arises from the comparative slowness with which signals can be forwarded along the single line. But what a wonderful result has been thus achieved even as matters stand at present! It is a gratifying circumstance that the first message which has been forwarded to us under the waves of the Atlantic is calculated to dispel the anxiety of the friends and relatives of all passengers on board the steamers *Europa* and *Arabia* at the time of the collision.

There is no political news of moment.

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, had an interview with the Earl of DERBY on the 19th of August.

The ship *Essex*, with 75,000 ounces of gold, had arrived from Melbourne.

At the York races, Mr. TEN BROECK's American horse *Babylon* won the Chesterfield handicap against a field of seven competitors.

Lord PALMERSTON, who was visiting his estates in Ireland, had delivered a speech at Sligo in defence of his Administration.

A great county demonstration in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, in the shape of a banquet to the Directors of the Company, was being organized at Killarney; and a project was also on foot for running a railway to Valentia Bay.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Ohio and Pennsylvania had successfully negotiated in England bonds for about $3,000,000.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, it was reported that during the week no fewer than 35 paupers had arrived in Liverpool from the United States. Of these 29 were natives of Ireland, 3 of Germany, and 3 of England. Mr. DENTON, one of the members of the Committee, stated that they had been shipped in one vessel, and that though their passage money had been paid by the American authorities, on their arrival, the paupers were quite destitute, and became chargeable upon the Liverpool parish. Mr. DENTON also stated that seven of these persons were lunatics, and that their care and maintenance would cost the parish a great deal more than that of ordinary paupers. No definite action was taken upon the report.

The funeral of Miss NOTTIDGE, says the Sherborne *Journal*, took place on Saturday, when her mortal remains were given up from the Agapemone to be consigned by her friends to their last resting place. It will be remembered that the lady, whose life has been characterized by such infatuation, first became connected with the Agapemone some years ago, at Weymouth, while on a visit to that watering-place. It is said that she contributed to the funds of the abode a fortune of £6,000; and to such an extent did her strange views reach that her brother executed a commission of lunacy to judge of her sanity and the validity of her actions. The unfortunate lady died at the age of 51, after suffering from madness for some days previously. The body of the deceased was removed from the Agapemone to the farm of the Agapemonites at Chelton Trivett, there to await the funeral rites. The corpse from that place was transferred to her sorrowing friends, and interred at Charlinch parish church.

Colonel R. C. MOODY, R. E., at present commanding the Royal Engineers in North Britain, and formerly the highly successful Lieut. Governor of the Falkland Islands, which he, with a party of his corps, prepared for colonization between 1841 and 1848, has, we have reason to believe, says the *Globe*, been appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new North American Colony of British Columbia. The gallant Colonel, at an early date, will proceed to assume the duties of his new government, embarking at Southampton, and proceeding to the Colony *viâ* Chagres and Panama.

It is rumored that Lord STANLEY has intimated to the New Indian Council that they are to sit as formerly in Leadenhall-street, and that he will occasionally take the chair as President. A portion of the clerks at the India Board are to be retained, who are to receive the decisions of the Council, and to revise or amend as heretofore.

A very curious incident occurred when the paying out commenced in mid-ocean. The splice had been made, and the cable was being lowered over the sterns of the vessels, when, a little before it touched the water, a sea-gull, fatigued, no doubt, after a long flight, perched on it, and his claws getting fast in the tar with which the cable was coated, he was unable to extricate them, so that the bird was dragged down under water and drowned. He made desperate efforts to save himself, but to no purpose, as he stuck fast, and when he found himself going down his despairing screams sounded far across the waters. The strangeness of the occurrence, and the terrible agony of the poor bird, caused some sensation on board the vessels.

On Monday evening, says the *Scotsman*, the Hon. Major YELVERTON, of the Royal Artillery, who was apprehended and lodged in the Calton jail, Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, charged with bigamy, was liberated on bail. The amount of the security, we understand, is £1,000. The circumstances of this case have been for several months familiarly known in Edinburgh circles. It is understood that a number of months ago, Major YELVERTON (who is the second son of Lord AVONMORE, an Irish Peer) went through the forms of marriage in Ireland with Miss LONGWORTH, an Irish lady of respectable family and some private fortune. Miss LONGWORTH had formerly resided or visited in Edinburgh, where she formed the acquaintanceship of some of the highest in position among the citizens, and had also acted as lady-nurse in the Crimea at the period when Major YELVERTON was there on service. The marriage ceremony in Ireland was performed, it is understood, by a Roman Catholic priest, and there are doubts or more than doubts as to its legal efficacy—(not in the mind of any true gentleman or Christian)—Major YELVERTON being a Protestant, although Miss LONGWORTH had become a convert to the Roman Church. But subsequently the couple lived in lodgings in Edinburgh, in the avowed character, it is alleged, of man and wife, which would constitute a legal marriage according to Scotch law; and a good deal will depend upon the facts as to this point, as to both the civil and the criminal cases which may be said to have already arisen. They also traveled on the Continent, with a passport, in which they were designated as Mr. and Mrs. YELVERTON. In June last, Major YELVERTON, leaving his supposed wife in Paris, came to Edinburg, and on the 26th of that month was married in the Episcopal Chapel, Trinity, by Dean RAMSAY, to the widow of Professor EDWARD FORBES, a daughter of the late General Sir CHARLES ASHWORTH. This marriage was not at first announced in the newspapers in the usual way, but received a wide and simultaneous publication about three weeks afterwards. The facts, it is understood, are that the supposed first wife having got a hint of Major YELVERTON's intentions, following him close from Paris, arriving either immediately after the second marriage, or, it is said, even before it, though unable to prevent its solemnization, or, perhaps, to ascertain when and where it was to be performed. Of course she and her relatives immediately took such steps as have now led to the arrest of Major YELVERTON on the charge of bigamy, and as will lead doubtless to the raising of at least one action regarding civil rights.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: "The Plenipotentiaries meet at 2 o'clock to-day to sign the convention which has been the subject of such long and difficult discussion. It is strongly reported here that this document will be almost immediately published (doubtless in the *Moniteur*), without waiting for its ratification. It is said that in the speech he is expected to make at Rennes, the Emperor will announce the satisfactory termination of the labors of the Paris Congress. His Majesty arrives at Rennes to-day, and a grand banquet is to be given there, at which will be present deputations from the municipalities of the large towns, and from the Councils General of the departments into which the ancient province of Brittany is divided. A good deal of interest is excited by the speech the Emperor is to make. The Emperor is expected to arrive at St. Cloud on Saturday, and to leave for Biarritz on Monday. The Council of Ministers meets to-day; and will decide, it is said, whether his arrival is to be celebrated by any particular ceremonial or festivities. I am informed that some Italians were arrested at Cherbourg and at Paris at the time of the Emperor's stay at the former place. Yesterday evening and this morning the *sergents de ville* were exercising a marked surveillance at the Paris Station of the Western Railway, and also at the station between this and Auteuil. To-day I am informed that positive information has been received by this Government that MAZZINI left London some days ago."

The Emperor was expected to reach Paris from his tour in Brittany on the 21st ultimo. On the 20th he made a speech at Rennes, in which important developements were looked for, but the telegraph merely says that he promised his best assistance in developing the resources of Brittany.

The news of the bombardment of Djidda, which was received in Paris, not from the Mediterranean, but from London, has produced a great and somewhat strange impression. The "untoward event" of the battle of Navarino is already in everybody's mouth as the fittest comparison. The *Pays* (Government paper says:

"Now this is a serious affair, and we have somewhat reason to feel astonished at it. In fact, it seems to us that it was understood between the Governments of England and France, that the crime of Djidda demanded an energetic retribution, but that it should be inflicted by both Governments conjointly and simultaneously. The action was to be a common one; but, as usual, England has hurried, and so she could do, because she had the means of retribution on the spot. The punishment of the assassins of Djidda would have been neither less energetical nor less salutary if it had been inflicted by, and in the name of, the two allied nations."

The *Constitutionnel* contains another article on the resistance of Great Britain against the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez, for which the time, considering the impression made in France by the news from Djidda, as expressed by the *Pays*, is so well chosen, that one may almost see a purpose in it.

Some difficulties, says the *Patrie*, have arisen between France and Switzerland on the subject of the settlement of the frontiers. The French and Swiss Commissioners have not been able to come to an understanding on the subject, and the Federal Council has proposed to the French Government the nomination of an arbitrator.

The *Times* correspondent says at the time the Emperor was at Cherbourg, several Italians were arrested. The police are exercising marked surveillance at the Northwestern Railway Station, and on the Auteuil branch.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* speaks of the satisfactory state of the new French Colony of Caledonia.

The Austrian Government has, it is said, resolved to spend fifty per cent more on its Navy than heretofore. The construction of four screw frigates was to be commenced without delay.

A private correspondent's letter from Madrid, addressed to a French journal, supplies information of interest as to the present situation in the Peninsula. He says the reactionary priests have adopted two modes of harassing the supporters of the Government.

relations between the people and the dynasty. And as an honest and straightforward man feels pleasure in expressing his respect for an object worthy of admiration, so does the progress-loving Prussian people feel pleasure in expressing its admiration to the Queen, as well for herself individually, as also as the representative of her kingdom."

The Prince has accepted an invitation from the King of Hanover to attend the review of the 10th corps of the Federal troops.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes the statement of the budget of 1857. Despite a considerable increase in receipts and a great reduction of expenses, the Government admits that there is a deficit of 42,000,000fl. (£4,200,000.) The deficit of 1856 was 98,000,000fl. (£2,000,000.)

Accounts from Odessa state that the crops in that region presented a most unsatisfactory appearance, and that in some localities the yield would not even be sufficient for seed for next year. In the neighborhood of St. Petersburg the crops were also very poor, being completely scorched in consequence of the prevailing drought. The woods and bogs were burning furiously in all directions, and some villages were threatened with destruction. From the coasts of the Sea of Azoff, and from the districts supplying Archangel, the crops are well spoken of.

It is stated that two ukases are to be issued—one to hav the effect of restoring the ancient territorial division forming eight governments, and the other retransferring the excise administration to Warsaw from St. Petersburg.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, in a very intemperate article, accuses the European press of propagating false rumors. The *Impartial*, a Smyrna paper, states that the panic which had seized that city was perfectly groundless. No seizure of arms had taken place, and the Mussulman population had kept quiet; adding, that only a few Indian emissaries had been arrested. Cautional sanitary measures have been taken. Dispatches say that Egypt and Syria have escaped the contagion.

The Turkish Ministry is said to have called the Sultan's attention to his extravagant expenditure, and to have represented that the financial difficulties of the country render it impossible to continue the enormous outlay. The Sultan's civil list amounts to £1 200,000 sterling per annum.

The British steamer *Cyclops* had returned to Suez from Djidda. A telegraph from Malta gives the following as the result of her expedition: "On the *Cyclops* arriving at Djidda, she found NAAMIK PASHA absent, when a message was sent through the Kaimakan, and a delay allowed of 36 hours. After waiting 40 hours, Captain PULLEN commenced firing shells and rockets into the town, and continued the bombardment, at intervals, until the third day.

The murderers had, meantime, been found guilty, and condemned to death by the Turkish authorities; but NAAMIK PASHA, who had returned, persisted in declaring his inability to carry out the sentence.

The bombardment was then continued for two days more, until the arrival of ISMAEL PASHA, when eleven men were hanged. Four prisoners had been taken to Suez on their way to Constantinople.

During the intervals of the bombardment, the pilgrims from Mecca were permitted to embark.

The Moorish Princes left by the *Lady Carming*, and the Turkish troops from Suez were allowed to land and to garrison the forts."

An official dispach to the British Government fully confirms this intelligence.

The London *Times* regards this action as stultifying all the negotiations with Turkey on the subject of the massacre, and asks on what grounds it was authorized? Other journals also regard the matter in the same light.

There is a talk of an expedition against Madagascar by a combined English and French force, to punish the piracies of which the savages of that island have been guilty. From all I can learn, I believe that nothing is yet positively decided, but that the plan is being deliberated upon, and that the necessity of some such measure is recognized. As long ago as the end of the Crimean war, an expedition to Madagascar was talked of, and it was said that some regiments suspected of disaffection to the present order of things in France were to be employed upon it. The reason then assigned for its not being carried out was the painful tradition preserved in the French army of the expedition to St. Domingo, early in the century, when thousands of the veterans of the Egyptian and Italian campaigns perished miserably of the diseases of the West Indian climate. The suspected battalions were, I have been told, reshipped for Algeria soon after they reached Marseilles.

The Bombay mail of July 19 had reached England, but the details of the news add nothing of importance to the telegrams already received.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says: "With Sir HOPE GRANT's action at Nawabgange, and the recapture of Gwalior by Sir HUGH ROSE, almost the operations on any considerable scale seem to have come to an end, whether owing to the rainy season, now generally set in throughout India, or to the exhaustion and dispersion of the mutineers and rebels. For the first time, I think, since the commencement of the insurrection, a mail leaves Bombay without tidings of a single fresh engagement, if I except a little fight of which I have this moment heard, as having taken place on the 5th, between RATTRAY's Sikhs and some of the Jugdespore rabble, at a place called Kusma, with the usual result to the latter."

An amnesty similar to that declared in Oude had been promulgated in Bundelcund and Central India.

Dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to July 7th. The steamship *City of Manchester* had arrived there from England, *en route* for Algoa Bay, with troops.

The United States frigate *San Jacinto*, from China for New-York, was in Simons Bay.

Business was dull.

The Governor has dissolved both Houses of Parliament.

Quiet had been restored on the frontiers.

Bombardment of Djidda.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

We publish the account which we have received by telegraph of the bombardment of Djidda, but we are bound to add that, as far as our present information extends, we know not what to say of the proceeding. Thus much is perfectly clear—that if at the time the massacres had occurred, or immediately after their occurrence, Captain PULLEN had turned his guns upon the offending town, and had thus caught the murderers, as it were, red-handed, the opinion of the civilized world would have sanctioned any extreme measure to which he might have resorted. A bombardment of Djidda at the very moment when the houses of the English and French Consuls were yet red with the warm blood of their inmates would have been a most intelligible and justifiable proceeding. Capt. PULLEN might thus have earned for himself the chaarcter of an energetic and vigorous officer. But what was the real course pursued? The British steamer bore away, and when the matter was brought under the cognizance of the Home Government, appeal was made to Constantinople. The Turkish authorities met our demand for redress in the most staightforward spirit. They instantly appointed a Special Commissioner to proceed to Djidda, for the express purpose of bringing the rioters and murderers to condign punishment. What more could they do? What more had we a right to ask? The officer selected for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the Turkish Government was no insignificant man—but ISMAIL PASHA, the hero of Kulafat. There can be no kind of doubt that the Turkish Government were thoroughly in earnest, and would gladly have hung all the Djidda murderers on whom they could lay their hands. They dispatched a steamer with some 500 Egyptian troops on board to support the authority of their Special Commissioner, and did, in short, all that men could do. The end of all this was that Capt. PULLEN with the *Cyclops* arrived off Djidda on the 23d of July. HAMIK PASHA, whom we take to be the Governor of the town, was at Mecca. Capt. PULLEN then sent in a dispatch to the Kaimakin, announcing that if within 36 hours he did not receive a satisfactory answer to his requisitions he would proceed to bombard the town. The Turkish Special Commissioner was expected from day to day, if not from hour to hour; but that appears to have made but little difference. Four hours after the limit of time announced the bombardment began, and was, we doubt not, a trumpery affair enough. The bombardment continued until the evening of the 26th. The next day the Turkish troops arrived. The Pasha sent out to say that he had arrested and confined the murderers, but could not execute them until the arrival of the Special Commissioner, as he had not powers of life and death. This answer was not deemed satisfactory, and, after various small phases of negotiation, on the 5th of the present month the bombardment was resumed. The same day ISMAIL PASHA arrived with 480 Egyptians. The next morning eleven of the murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping, and four others were sent off to Constantinople. Now, what the English public will desire to know is this: Why should the whole tenor and object of our negotiations with Constantinople have been stultified by so violent a proceeding as this? Either we were to take the law into our own hands, or not. If we were, we should have done so at first; if not, we should have awaited the action of the Turkish Government, who were certainly not hanging back in the matter. Captain PULLEN must have been acting in obedience to orders from home. On what grounds were these dispatches framed, and what were they?

Admatic Telegraph.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMSHIPS EUROPA AND ARABIA.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having received from Newfoundland the following intelligence, have felt it their duty to publish it, with a view to allay the anxiety of the friends of the passengers by the *Europa* and *Arabia*. Further particulars have been asked for, and will be published when received:

"The *Europa* and *Arabia* have had a collision. One of them has put into St. Johns, Newfoundland. No lives lost. GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary."

The *Arabia* came in collision with the *Europa* off Cape Race on Saturday last. The *Arabia* is on her way to New-York, slightly injured. The *Europa* lost her bowsprit and cutwater, stern sprung. She will remain in St. Johns, Newfoundland, ten days from the 16th. The *Persia* calls at St. Johns for mails and passengers. No loss of life or limb. The message asking Newfoundland for further particulars was dispatched from London last evening, (Friday,) and the above reply is received from Newfoundland at 7½ P. M. GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary."

The *Times* remarks that it is a gratifying circumstance that the first message which has been forwarded to us under the waves of the Atlantic is circulated to dispel the anxiety of the friends and relatives of all the passengers on board the *Europa* and *Arabia* at the time of the collision.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20.—Valentia telegraphs that signals through the cable to day are first rate, and that they are working faster than ever, both ways.

Very Latest.

LIVERPOOL—Saturday afternoon.

Our Cotton market has been very quiet to-day at unchanged prices. Sales 6,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report more inquiry for WHEAT, but holders asking higher prices only a small business has been done.

FLOUR and INDIAN CORN in little demand.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

The ship *Ocean Monarch*, of New-York, at achor in the Mersey was run into this morning by the steamer *Armenian* and had her bowsprit carried away.

LONDON, Saturday—2 P. M.

CONSOLS close firm this afternoon at 96⅜@96¼ for money and account under the influence of the favorable news from China.

From the Morning Herald.

The intelligence received of the bombardment of Djiddah will satisfy the public that the Government are determined to obtain satisfaction for the outrages committed against the Christians in the East. Captious critics advocated extreme measures with extraordinary alacrity. It was not, however, the duty of the authorities in this country rashly to issue orders for the execution of summary vengeance. Having received assurances from the Sultan and his ministers that justice would be administered, and the fanatics punished for their crime, the Government very properly left the matter in the hands of the Ottoman officials. There can be no doubt that the chief of these were animated by the best intentions. Unnecessary delay, however, intervened—the Turks are generally sluggish in action—and the *Cyclops* proceeded to Djiddah toward the end of last month. Satisfaction was at once demanded, and on the 25th ult., the bombardment of the town commenced at intervals. The reply from the Pasha not being considered satisfactory, operations were resumed on the 26th. On the 28th the Pasha proceeded on board the *Cyclops*, but professed his inability to carry out the extreme sentence of the law upon the murderers. Preparations were accordingly made for a renewal of the bombardment. Pilgrims were allowed to embark. The murderers had in the meantime been declared guilty by the local tribunals. Immediate execution was required, and as the Turkish authorities failed to comply with this request, the *Cyclops* reopened the attack on the morning of the 5th instant. It appears that ISMAIL PASHA arrived soon after, armed with full powers to satisfy the just demands of France and England. Eleven murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping of the port on the 6th, and four more of the culprits sent to Constantinople. The next day the *Cyclops* left Djidda, her commander, Captain FULLEN, and his brave officers and crew having discharged their delicate and difficult duty in the most temperate yet efficient manner. The effect of this salutary lesson will not, we trust, be lost upon the fanatical portion of the subjects of the Sultan. A short time ago France and England came to the rescue of these turbulent races, now rebelling against the Christians in the East. The Sultan and his ministers have evinced the greatest anxiety to bring the culprits to justice. They are fully acquainted with and appreciate the sacrifices made during the Russian war by the Christian rulers of the West, in order to preserve the independence of Turkey. Nothing like improper interference has been attempted. Our assistance has been rendered to the Turkish government in order to assist them in vindicating their outraged authority. The thunder of our cannon at Djidda will probably awe these unruly spirits into subjection, and we may hope that we shall not have to record any further outrages against the Christians in the East.

London Markets.

[*Per Africa.* LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858—5 P.M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been inactive during the week, without material change in prices. MONEY continues easy. CONSOLS leave off 96½@96⅝ for money, 96⅜ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. ¾d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4s. 11¼d., nominal; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish, 76s.; South American, 74s.

COCHINEAL—1s 1d @2d. ₱ lb. dearer. 128 bags sold, Honduras Silver, 3s. 6d.@4s. 1d.; Mexican Silver, 3s. 5d @3s. 6d.

COCOA—Quiet. Guayaquil held at 50s.: 150 bags good Surinam were taken in at 71s.

CORN—There was a fair supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, principally of the new crop, and the prices of the previous week were barely supported. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 45s. 2d. on 95,664 quarters returned. Our quotations are: White American Wheat, 43s @46s.; Red, 42s.@43s.; Flour, 20s.@24s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Quiet; sales for the week, 3,000 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales for the week, 37 360 bales: middling Orleans, 7d. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Steady; Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.

COFFEE—Without animation, but previous prices have generally been maintained; fine sorts continue to command very full rates. Of Plantation Ceylon the sales amount to 416 casks, 136 bbls., 116 bags, sold at 63s.@65s. 6d. for low middling to middling grayish; 67s @71s. for middling to middling colory; and 72s.@81s. 6d. for good middling to fine. Of 5 casks, 667 cases, 477 bags Teilicherry, about half sold at 66s. @70s. for small, a few lots bringing 71s. 6d. 825 cases Neilgherry Hills were nearly all disposed of at 67s. @72s. In Foreign, 2,955 bags Rio, ₱ *Augusta*, from New-Orleans, were about half sold at full prices, at 46s.@46s. for sound, for good and fine ordinary. 5,791 bags Costa Rica were nearly all disposed of at 52s.@ 60s. for ordinary (unclean) to fine ordinary, and 64s. 6d.@71s. for fine fine ordinary to middling colory and pale blue.

DRUGS—571 cases, 37 casks Castor Oil nearly all sold. Calcutta ord. to fine 5d.@7¼d., Madras and Bombay 4¼d.; 21 cases East India Gum Arabic sold at 48s. 6d.@49s. for good pale, and 35s. 6d. for red; 130 cases Gum Olibanum sold at 48s. 6d.@49s. 6d. for drop, 13s.@15s. for pickings; 164 pkgs. Roll Annatto partly sold at 7d.@7½d. ₱ lb. for good quality; 60 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla sold at 1s. 6d. @2s. 5d. ₱ lb.; 31 serons Ipecacuanha partly sold at 3s. 3d. for round, and 3s @3s. 1d. for slightly damaged; 10 cases Star Aniseed Oil sold at 7s. 3d.@7s. 4d. ₱ lb., being dearer; 12 bales Tinnevelly Senna sold at 5d.@5½d. ₱ lb. for mid. quality; 18 cases East India Aloes sold at 57s. 6d.; Cutch 34s.; Gambier 15s.@15s. 6d.; Opium 19s. 6d @20s.; Saffron 25s. 6d.

HEMP—110 bales fair roping Manila, at auction, were held for £26. JUTE: 3,990 bales, in public sale, nearly all sold at an advance of 10s.@15s. for common and mid. kinds, viz.: from £15 10s.@£17 for low to good common, and £17 5s.@£18 7s. 6d. for mid. to good fair up to £19 for very good quality.

SPELTER—£23 15s.

LINSEED dull at 1s. ₱ quarter decline, with a limited business. For arrival Calcutta sold at 58s., and Azov for shipment end of autumn at the same price, delivered. IRON quiet—Rails £6 10s 5s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 55s. on the Clyde.

LINSEED CAKES in good demand. New York in barrels £10 15s. Boston in bags £10 10s

OILS—Sperm in good demand at £87@£88 for American. Pale Southern £37. Pale Seal £38 10@ £39. Olive quiet. Gallipoli £45@£46 10s., Malaga £44, Mogadore £42@£42 10s. Linseed dull at 33s. 6d. @33s. 9d., on the spot. Cocoa Nut—36s. for Ceylon, and —s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@38s.

RICE—With the exception of a partial inquiry for the better descriptions of Bengal, which are becoming scarce, the market has continued in its previous dull state. 5,000 bags Bengal have been sold at 6s. 6d. for common cargo, and 10s. for good white. 6,000 bags Rangoon at 5s. 9d.@6s. 6d., and 8,000 bags Bassein at 5s. 9d.

RUM in rather more demand. The sales are 100 puncheons Leewards, at 1s. 7d.; 600 puncheons Demerara, at 2s. for good, 2s. 1d. for fine, with a few very fine at 2s. 2d; 220 puncheons Jamaica, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common to middling, and 5s 3d. for superior.

SALTPETRE—The transactions amount to 2,500 bags Bengal, at 29s. 6d. for 14¼ lbs. refraction, 40s. 6d.@ 41s. for 10¾ to 8¾ lbs., 43s. 6d. for 6 lbs., and 47s. 6d. for 3½ lbs. About 70 to 8 tons have also been sold for distant arrival, at 41s.@41s. 6d. for 5 ₱ cent., with the usual allowance.

TALLOW—The market is dull, at 46s.@46s. 6d. for Y. C. in all situations.

SPICES—The sales of Black Pepper are about 300 bags. Penang, at 3⅞d.@3⅞d., 1,500 bags Singapore, at 4 4-16d., and 100 bags half heavy Malabar, 4¼d.@ 4⅜d. In White Pepper 130 bags have been taken at 5⅝d.@6⅛d. for cash. Cassia Lignea has given way 3s.@4s., at which decline about 100 boxes from a public sale of 197 have been sold. 11lb. for fair first pile, 105s @108s. for second, and 99s. for third; 800 boxes now landing are likely to be brought forward very shortly. Cloves—1,738 bags Zanzibar met with fair sale, at 2¾d.@3¼d. for ordinary dark to good bright. Nutmegs—29 cases brought previous rates, 1s. 9d.@1s. 11d. for small export, and 2s.@2s. 3d. for fair middling. Mace—10 cases fetched 1s. 4d.@1s. 7d. In Pimento nothing to report.

SUGAR—Has been quiet throughout the week, and prices, in some instances, are a trifle easier. Of West India the sales are 950 hhds., and of 10,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, the greater part found buyers. Of Foreign 3,345 boxes Havana, at auction, a portion sold at about former prices. 49s. 6d @51s. 6d. for low to good florettes, 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low to pale yellow, and 46s.@46s. 6d. for fine strong grey. 160 hhds., 112 bbls. St. Croix, and 506 hhds., 222 bbls. Porto Rico were partly realized at about 6d. ₱ cwt. under last week's value, the former at 41s. 6d.@47s. for low to fine yellow, and the latter at 43s @47s. 6d. for middling to fine yellow. Of 600 boxes clayed Cuba only a few lots of good and fine yellow sold at 45s @46s. 6d., and all the remainder was bought in at 50s.@51s. for good florettes, and 42s. @47s. for good brown to fine yellow. 240 boxes white Havana were bought in at 36s. 6d.@37s., in bond, for good middling Derosne. Of 630 hhds., 11 tierces Cuba Muscovado, a portion was withdrawn and the remainder bought in at 35s.@41s. for inferior brown to low middling yellow, and 41s.@42s. for middling to good middling yellow. 41 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, fresh-water damaged, realized the proportionate value. The sales by private contract are confined to 700 boxes Havana, at 38s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for low to middling brown, and 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for middling grey. 600 bags unclayed Manila, at 32s. 6d., and one floating cargo of 1,230 boxes white Havana, fully insured, at 40s. 6d, for St. Petersburg.

TIN—without change. Blocks 118s., Bars 119s., Straits 114s., and Banca 116s.

TEA—About 17,000 pkgs. were offered at auction yesterday and this morning, of which 4 000 sold without material change in prices. We quote Common Congou 10¾d @10½d. ₱ lb.

TURPENTINE—In Rough nothing to report, nominal price 9s. 1½d. American Spirits 37s. 6d.@38s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—We have little change to notice in United States Stocks. 92⅝ has been paid for Boston City 4s ₱ cent. Pennsylvania State 5s Bonds held at 85. Canada 6s are weaker and have fallen to 113½. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 6s steady at 109. Quebec City 6s sales at 103.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

COTTON—The market has been inanimate during the entire week, but prices were steady until toward the close, when, in consequence of the large amount offering, they receded slightly, and left off 1-16th under our last quotations. The advices from Manchester are extremely satisfactory, but the supply here is so large as to preclude holders from deriving any material advantage from the activity and firmness there. We quote:

	1858. Orleans.	1857. Orleans.	1856. Orleans.
Ordin'y to G. Ord	5¾d.@6d.	6¾d @7¼d.	4¾d.@5¾d
Low Mid. to Mid.	6¾d @7d.	8d @8¾d.	5¾d.@6¾d
G Mid. to M Fair.	7¼d.@7¾d.	8¾d.@8¾d	6¾d @6¾d

The sales for the week amount to 37,400 bales, including 5,700 for speculation and export. To-day they are 8,000 bales—the market closing steady. Present estimated stock is 651,300 bales, including 571,400 of American; against 440,100 bales, including 360,100 American at same time last year. Imports from 1st January to date are 1,751,000 of all kinds; against 1,709,900 to same period last year. And this week they have been 50 000 bales; against 27,200 for corresponding week in 1857. Amount taken for consumption of all kinds from 1st January to date is 1,365,000 bales; against 1,346,000 for same time in 1857. The quantity known to be at sea is 103 000 bales American, and 107,000 East India; against 21,000 bales American, and 159,000 East India, at same time last year.

TOBACCO—There is no new feature in the market, except a considerable acquisition in the stock during the week. Prices remain weak and irregular, and the sales of the most retail character.

SUGAR—The market throughout the week has been quiet, but prices remain firm, and there is an inclination manifested to continue speculative purchases. The sales consist of two cargoes Bahia, to arrive, at 26s. 6d., and one of Pernambuco, at 25s.; also one of White Pernams, afloat for the Mediterranean, at 30s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

BREADSTUFFS—The feeling has undergone a slight improvement in consequence of reported injury to the crops in some localities on the Continent, diminished shipments from America, and a rather less satisfactory yield in great Britain than was anticipated. Wheat is in better demand and has advanced 2d. ₱ 70 lbs. Flour closes firmly at last quotations, while Indian Corn is less inquired for, and has declined 6d. ₱ Quarter. We quote:

WHEAT—Western Spring, 5s. 5d.@5s. 10d.; Red, 6s. @6s. 6d.; Mixed and White, 6s.@6s. 8d.; Southern White, 6s. 10d.@7s. 7d. Flour—Western Canal, 20s. @21s.; New-York Ohio, 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; New-Orleans and St. Louis Superfine, 23s. 6d.@24s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 21s.@21 6d.

INDIAN CORN dull, at 32s.@33s. for Yellow, and 33s. @34s. for White.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair inquiry for Bacon in a retail way, and prices are about as last quoted, say—Cumberland, 40s.@46s.; Short Ribbed, 44s.@47s.; Short Clear, none; Long Ribbed, 42s.@46s.; and Long Clear, 45s @47s. per cwt. Pork—small supply, and Western quoted at 75s. 6d @77s. 6d.; Eastern none. Lard is firm at 60s.@62s., the latter price for very choice.

TALLOW—There is a good consumptive demand, but stocks are freely offered, and in consequence prices are 6d. lower. We now quote North American at 50s. per cwt. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Havre Market,

For the week ending Aug. 17, inclusive.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,300 bales at firm but steady prices; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 107f. Stock on hand 106,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet and generally unchanged. ASHES in limited demand, but prices supported. COFFEE quiet, but steady. OILS in improved request. RICE—Nothing doing and prices nominal. SUGARS quiet, but very firm. TALLOW and LARD steady. In WHALEBONE nothing doing.

Secretary Floyd at Old Point Comfort—Mr. Soule on the Next Presidential Canvass—News and Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

Secretary FLOYD and lady arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Captain MAYNADIER, of the Ordnance Corps, and upon the Secretary's official entrance into the fort a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the southern ramparts. This is the first visit of Mr. FLOYD to any military post within Virginia since his appointment to the head of the War Office, and even now he would not be here were it not that his personal inspection of the post was essential for the good of the service. Many matters could not be explained or expressed on paper, and after many urgent solicitations from the officers in charge here, the Secretary determined to pay Old Point a flying visit, and he is now a guest at the Hygeia Hotel.

Accompanied by a number of friends, Secretary FLOYD visited Hampton yesterday, and inspected the ancient Church at that place, perhaps the oldest Church in the United States, in the burial-ground of which may be seen the tomb-stones of many British officers who were slain here in the War of 1812. He also paid his respects to Ex-President TYLER, and accepted an invitation to dine with him to-day. Last evening the band from the fort gave a grand serenade in front of the Hotel in honor of the arrival of the Secretary, and I noticed present among the crowd of guests that thronged the long piazza of the Hotel, Ex-President TYLER and Mrs. TYLER—the latter looking almost as young and quite as beautiful as when she was the dashing Miss GARDNER, although she is now the mother of six children, Mrs. FLOYD, Captain and Mrs. MAYNADIER,—Colonel HARRY BROWN, Colonel DE RUSSY and a host of other military gentlemen were also present.

To-day the Secretary of War reviewed the troops stationed at this post, and for this purpose we had a grand dress-parade, and a drill with heavy siege guns and broad swords. The battalion looked soldier-like, and made a fine appearance. Colonel BROWN, an officer who fought throughout the Mexican war, and who was brevetted for distinguished services, commanded the troops in person. Lieut. J. D. BINGHAM, a young officer of great promise, conducted the mounting and dismounting of heavy siege pieces, while the sword exercise was under the charge of Capt. A. P. HOWE, Fourth Artillery.

After the military exercises had concluded, Colonel BROWN invited the Secretary of War, with a number of officers and other guests, to his quarters, where a sumptuous repast was spread. The ladies, of course, participated, and a lively time we had of it. The latter was noted to be decidedly the better part of the drill.

To-morrow afternoon, General SCOTT is expected by the *Jamestown*, and on his arrival, another display is contemplated. The object of the General's visit is not exactly known, as Secretary FLOYD seemed not to be aware that the Commander-in-Chief anticipated a visit here until since his own arrival. It may be a mere visit of pleasure to Old Point, or it may be one of inspection to the "Artillery School of Practice." In either event, it will be very brief. Secretary FLOYD will return on Monday afternoon by the way of Baltimore. He is entertained this evening by Col. DE RUSSY.

Since his arrival here, Mr. FLOYD has conversed freely on the political condition of the country, and contended warmly for the present popularity of the Buchanan Administration. He says that if no blunder or mistake be made in future, Mr. BUCHANAN is certain to hand the Executive power over to a *Democratic* successor, but he ridicules the idea of Mr. B. being a candidate for renomination. Such a thing, he says, is not to be thought of for one moment. What says "Old Buck?" He is pledged against a second term I know, but will not the safety of the country and the success of party outweigh all volunteer pledges? We shall see.

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE spent some days at this delightful Summer resort, and whilst here, as at Washington, expressed himself warmly on political topics. It was his decided opinion that the Democracy of the country could only hope to succeed in 1860 by the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS. Such was the view he took of the political field as it now stood, but he thought that while much would depend upon the prudence of Judge D. and his friends, much would also be developed during the approaching Winter, by which we could the better judge of coming events. On the subject of Cuba, he thinks the day has passed when we could have purchased it. The Spanish Cortez was expecting to sell, after the conclusion of the Ostend Conference, for one hundred and twenty millions of dollars—twenty millions of which they intended dividing among themselves. Mr. MARCY, not having the nerve to stand up to his own policy, deserted Mr. SOULE, and defeated the purchase.

The Company here continues large, and gayety is still at its height. New arrivals about counterbalance the departures, and many new comers from the South are taking quarters for the entire month of September. The fishing is now in its prime, and fishing and sailing parties every day dot the smooth surface of the beautiful bay known as "Hampton Roads." A few evenings since a party of ladies and gentlemen had a delightful excursion by moonlight. The *Enchantress*, under charge of our special friend "Dick," left her moorings, and touching at the beautiful residence of the venerable Judge CHARTON we took aboard Miss C, when we turned our course for "Villa Marguerite," the Summer residence of Ex-President TYLER. This delightful retreat of the distinguished Virginian stands immediately upon the bay, and is built in cottage style, of wood, painted and sanded, in imitation of brown stone. The rooms are small, but conveniently arranged, and the whole establishment wears an air of refined comfort. Our craft came along side of the Ex-President's private wharf, and the company accepted a pressing invitation to land and partake of refreshments. The same cordial hospitality which marked Mrs. TYLER's Administration at the White House, characterizes her receptions at "Villa Marguerite." and after a few pleasant moments under her roof we again embarked, taking with us Mrs. TYLER, and several of her children; also Miss TYLER, an accomplished and interesting niece of the Ex-President, with several other ladies, who were staying with the family. Friend "Dick" now issued his orders to weigh anchor and put to sea, and away we flew before the breeze, and under the amiable influences of the bright moonlight. Mrs. TYLER was full of life and spirit; Miss TYLER gay and witty; Miss CLOPTON gave loose reins to her mischief; the "Captain" was the pet of every one. The other ladies and gentlemen joined heartily in the general enjoyment, and away we sped, regardless of the hours. Our ever thoughtful and gallant friend "Dick," had neglected nothing. Refreshments were at hand, ready to be served up, and after a glorious sail around Hampton roads, our prow was turned homewards. The breeze had stiffened and the waves ran high. The *Enchantress* appeared to leap from wave to wave, so rapid was our return, and about midnight we anchored off the Hygeia, where we found our friends anxiously awaiting us. O. P. Q.

Murder of a Bank President.

A letter from Fincastle, Va., in the Richmond *Enquirer*, has the following:

"Mr. H. M. BOWYER, of this vicinity, walked coolly into the Fincastle Farmers' Bank and shot its President, Mr. JAMES MCDOWELL, Sen., inflicting three wounds, which proved fatal. After the shooting, Mr. BOWYER walked across the street and calmly surrendered himself and pistol into the custody of a peace officer, who, it is said, permitted him to depart to his home in the custody and keeping of Capt. C. BRECKENRIDGE, Mr. BOWYER remarking that he would be ready to return whenever called for. But little excitement prevails. The thing seems to be talked of as a matter looked for by many.

Mr. MCDOWELL died on the 27th ult. of his wounds. An Examining Court was held also to-day, which committed Mr. B. for trial before the Circuit Court. The testimony before the examining Court went to show that Mr. MCDOWELL had seduced a weak minded daughter of Mr. BOWYER's from her home, and furnished her with a way-bill and money to go North where he would meet and provide for her comfort; that he had urged her to this course on the ground that he had learned that some one had intended to write an anonymous letter to her father acquainting him with their intimacy, &c., and that if her father found it out he would probably kill her; that five of Mr. BOWYER's servants had frequently carried notes from Mr. M. to Miss B.; that Mr. M. had been frequently seen prowling about the premises of Mr. B., late of evenings, and that Miss B. had been seen on the same evenings sauntering in the same directions; that Miss B. did leave home and was found by her brother, who went in pursuit, in the city of Baltimore, in a suspicious house. Mr. MCDOWELL also left home a few days after Miss B. left, and was absent some time. Mr. BOWYER brought his daughter from Baltimore and placed her in charge of Dr. STRIBBLING, of the Western Lunatic Asylum, after which the occurrence took place.

The Bowditch Library.

From the Boston Transcript.

The family of the late NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL. D., have presented his large and valuable collection of books to the Free Public Library of Boston. This gift, and others of a similar character, verify the predictions made by the advocates of the Public Library during the discussion in regard to the establishment of such an institution. It was then urged that books and private libraries would be presented to a city library, whenever a suitable building was secured to guarantee their preservation. Had such an institution existed in Boston ten years ago, several private collections of books that have gone elsewhere would doubtless have remained here.

The Bowditch Library contains about 2,500 volumes, and in its particular department is believed to be unsurpassed and probably unequaled by any in the United States.

Many of the most rare and valuable works of the Library were presents to Dr. BOWDITCH from various societies or authors in other countries—a circumstance which adds greatly to the interest of the collection. There are some score of volumes in manuscript, which possess far higher interest than any of the rare and costly works from Europe. These written works are monuments of the great philosopher's early struggles, his patient toil, his industry, and his zeal for learning in his youth.

The Library presented to the city contains all the volumes Dr. BOWDITCH habitually consulted while preparing his Translation of the *Mecanique Celeste*, and also all the manuscript proofs of his early industry. It will ever be regarded with the highest interest by citizens and strangers, as a most interesting monument to the memory alike of the "Ship-Chandler's Apprentice, and the Commentator upon La Place."

Chess in England.

The chess meeting in Birmingham is to be held in the Queen's College, Birmingham, commencing daily at 10 A.M. The first prize to be competed for will be a purse of 60 guineas, the second one of 20 guineas. The other prizes (including one for the best chess problems submitted) will consist of handsome chessmen in ivory, chessboards, &c. Among the visitors it is expected that Mr. STAUNTON, and many of the most distinguished English amateurs, will be present; as well as Mr. MORPHY, the celebrated young American player, and some strong Continental players.

The match between the American champion, Mr. MORPHY, and the celebrated Hungarian player, (now some years resident in England,) progresses slowly, and in favor of the former. The ninth game, (RUY LOPEZ' Knight's opening,) Herr LOWENTHAL having the move, extended to 67 moves, occupying altogether three sittings, and 19½ hours, and was won by Mr. MORPHY. The tenth game, French opening, Mr. MORPHY commencing, was won by him in 34 moves. The score of the contest (which is of 50 games) stands thus: Mr. MORPHY has won seven games; Mr. LOWENDHAL, two; and one game was drawn.

When Mr. STAUNTON was first challenged to play Mr. MORPHY, the sum named was £1,000; because it was expected that Mr. STAUNTON would meet his antagonist in America, and it was thought a smaller sum ought not to be offered to a veteran chess-player. When, however, Mr. MORPHY came to England, the sum was reduced to £500 by mutual consent. Mr. MORPHY's money is posted, but that of Mr. STAUNTON's is not; and there is a very confident feeling among chess-players that, since Mr. MORPHY's success in opposition to Herr LOWENTHAL, Mr. STAUNTON's anxiety for the match will not be augmented.

Ex-Secretary Guthrie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Your Washington correspondent, "Aquiday," in a letter published in your journal to-day, states:

"The work of retrenchment is pushed vigorously forward, and the department believes that it has already saved $500,000 under the head of duties illegally exacted. Mr. GUTHRIE, during his last year, paid out with a lavish hand, so that his report of disbursements for duties refunded exceed one and a half millions of dollars."

From the last sentence the reader might infer that the late Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. GUTHRIE) had made payments with too lavish a hand—a very unjust conclusion, not warranted by the facts.

There has never been a man at the head of the Treasury Department who exercised more care to see that no man received from the Government a dollar beyond his just claim than did Mr. GUTHRIE while in office.

Your readers will remember that he was sued immediately after his return to Kentucky for declining to pay, while in office, $40,000 to a gentleman in Indiana, and that the claim was afterwards paid by the present Administration. And at nearly every Custom-House of any importance, can be found one or more claimants who will find fault with Mr. GUTHRIE because he did not pay their claim.

That he performed the duties appertaining to his position while in office with rigid adherence to the right, none now can doubt. And it is believed by his many friends in this City that few men have left office with stronger assurances that a higher position was in reserve.

By inserting this note in the columns of your widely circulated journal, you will oblige many of its readers. H.

LEGAL RESTRAINTS ON QUACKERY.—The London *Times* hopes to see a proper measure introduced into Parliament to regulate the medical profession, and, if possible, to raise the standard of its qualifications, but expresses its lack of confidence as to the effects of a law on the restriction of quackery. The really effective portion of any medical bill will be, in the opinion of the *Times*, not that which is negative, but that which is positive—not that which prohibits, but that which establishes. To fine quacks and confiscate quack medicines will not go far to exalt medical science, or to promote the health of the community: to raise the character of the recognized practitioner, to make his examination more searching and his position more honorable, to hold out the prizes only to such as have passed through a proper training, and have deserved a proper license—these more positive enactments will, it is argued, do far more for the elevation of the profession and for the sanitary condition of the public generally.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Branch in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 2.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Stephen H. Branch was brought up before his Honor this morning, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the petition for which he asked that he might be allowed on bail until the decision on the writ of error, taken by his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, to the General Term of this Court, be given. The *habeas corpus* was granted, on the following affidavit:

Stephen H. Branch being duly sworn, says: That he is at present confined in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, on a sentence imposed on him for a conviction for an alleged libel on Daniel F. Tiemann and others; that the labor and confinement to which he is subjected is seriously impairing his health, and that his physical frame is daily and hourly becoming weakened and exhausted; that he is threatened with paralysis of the side, and he is obliged to get up in the night and rub it frequently; that the regulations of the prison did not permit him to have socks or stockings in his cell, and he was consequently obliged at such times, until yesterday,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. Blake—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—THE IRISH TIGER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LOVE AND LIGHTNING—THE ADVOCATE—PAS DE PAIAD.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE NERVOUS MAN—THE WRONG PASSENGER—THE MARRIED BACHELOR.

BOWERY THEATRE—FOREST OF BONDY—FRISKY COBBLER—BROWN'S HOUSE—THE REGATTA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—BOSWORTH'S BAND—FIREWORKS, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SIGNOR BLITZ—MAGIC—VENTRILOQUISM.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We were enabled to give in our yesterday's issue, a tolerably full and accurate report of the burning of a large portion of the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton, Staten Island, which occurred about four hours previously to our going to press. From our report this morning, it will be seen that it was a more serious affair than was yesterday believed. All the principal buildings, with the exception of the female hospital, were destroyed. The private residence of the Health Officer is a mass of ruins. The yellow fever and small-pox patients were hurriedly dragged from their beds and left to spend the night in the open air. Yesterday morning they were conveyed to the female hospital. At a late hour last night, it was expected that the incendiaries would renew their work of destruction and set fire to the remaining buildings. A ship had been moored off the Quarantine dock for the reception of the sick, in case of an attempt to burn the Female Hospital. The proceedings of the mob appear to be consonant with the feeling of the residents of the neighborhood, who have taken this high-handed and summary way of expressing their disapprobation of the longer continuance of the Quarantine establishment in their midst. P. S.—As we go to press we learn that the incendiaries have put their threats in execution, and the remaining buildings are now burning.

We have three days later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamship *Pacific*, of the Galway line, at St. Johns, N. F., which port she put into in consequence of some derangement of her machinery. Her advices are not specially important. Consols on the 23d of August were quoted at 96⅝@96¾ for both money and account. Cotton was steady, and other articles of merchandise unchanged. The messages which recently passed through the Ocean Cable between Queen VICTORIA and President BUCHANAN were published in the London papers, and elicited considerable comment. The announcement of the bombardment of Djidda caused considerable surprise and uneasiness to the French Government, but the matter had been satisfactorily explained. The news of the peace with China still lacks positive confirmation, but was generally credited in Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the evening of the 21st, we have fuller particulars of the intelligence anticipated by the *Propeller*, at St. Johns. The most interesting portion of the news relates to the bombardment of Djidda, a telegram from Suez furnishing a journal of the operations, which resulted very disastrously for the town. There appears to be a doubt among the London journals whether the action of the commanders was not premature; a doubt that will wait for solution until the arrival of official dispatches. The visit of Queen VICTORIA at the Court of Berlin, continues, much to the satisfaction of the Prussians. The working of the Atlantic Telegraph is regarded in England as entirely satisfactory. The collision between the *Arabia* and *Europa* was communicated to London, and an answer returned within a few minutes over two hours. An arrival at New-Orleans furnishes a day's later intelligence from the capital of Mexico. The departure of MIRAMON, with a large sum of money and *carte blanche* for the conduct of the war, is the leading item.

Among the mischievous incidents of Mexican disorganization, the most vexatious is the disturbance of the usual sources and channels of intelligence. Not only has the entire press at the capital, not directly in the pay of the ZULOAGA faction, been silenced; but in the absence of steam communication between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, our correspondents, who follow the course of events with exemplary diligence, are unable to transmit to us their letters. To-day we lay before our readers the latest reliable intelligence from the City of Mexico, and, as narrating a story else untold, prefix the arrears of our correspondence. A more complete, graphic, and intelligible picture of affairs in that unhappy land could not be presented.

We have to record two railroad slaughters this morning. A terrible disaster occurred on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, twelve miles above Pittsburg, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. A car, containing a large party returning from a camp meeting, became detached from a train, and rolled down a steep embankment, turning over twice. The roof was torn off at the first revolution, and the passengers were scattered in every direction, some of them being mangled terribly, and Miss MARY ANNE KINCAID, of Pittsburg, being instantly killed. The injured belong mostly in Pittsburg and vicinity. The other accident occurred on Wednesday night also, to a train on the Western road at Albany. The train was just coming in, crowded with passengers, when a freight train on the Central road was backed down at the crossing, and, striking the rear car, upset it. Five or six persons were more or less injured—among them EDGAR LOBDELL, of West Troy, probably fatally.

Advices have been received from Utah to Aug. 7. The election on the 2d passed off quietly. The Gentiles run an opposition ticket, but only one man upon it was elected. The ticket received but thirty-six votes in Salt Lake County. Governor CUMMING'S appointment of Probate Judges in Carson and Green River Counties had displeased the Mormons somewhat, but everything continued quiet. Our dispatch gives interesting information relative to the movements of troops.

The Massachusetts Democrats held their State Convention yesterday for the nomination of candidates for State officers. The attendance was full and harmonious. ERASTUS D. BEACH was nominated for Governor; CHAS. THOMPSON, of Charleston, for Lieutenant-Governor; JOHN M. CONE, of Williamstown, for Secretary of State; SILAS PIERCE, of Boston, for State Treasurer; SEYMOUR L. MEADE, of Nantucket, for State Auditor, and EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham, for Attorney-General. The resolutions passed indorse the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, denounce the removal of Judge LORING, and demand the repeal of the Maine law.

The inquiry into the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. BRENNAN was resumed yesterday. The principal witness, Mr. PICKERSGILL, was very positive in his identification of the lady he saw on the Staten Island boat with Mrs. BRENNAN, according to her personal description. He also recognized her features on being shown her daguerreotype. She was 23 years old and a very handsome woman. From the evidence elicited, although it has been so inconclusive as to necessitate the discharge of the driver held in arrest, there can be scarcely any doubt that the unfortunate lady was outraged and then murdered. Suspicion points to two parties, and further steps will be taken by the lady's brother to solve the mystery of her disappearance.

In the tax-levy of 1858 the sum of $300,000 was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the work for which the Board of Commissioners of Record was constituted. The Board of Supervisors, instead of allowing that amount, appropriated only the sum of $50,000. The Commissioners of Record thereupon obtained an alternative *mandamus* to compel the Supervisors to fix the amount as originally proposed, alleging that they had made contracts in regard to the work which would take the whole appropriation. Yesterday the Board of Supervisors returned an answer that the sum appropriated in the tax-levy was unreasonable, and that it was no part of their duty, under the law of the State, to insert that sum in the tax-list, for which they, the said Board of Supervisors, state that they cannot, in justice to the County tax-payers, raise by tax the balance of $250,000. Mr. FULLERTON, for the Commissioners of Records, asked for an extension of time to reply to the answer of the Supervisors. The Court limited it to twenty days.

The Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last night, and agreed, after much discussion, on a plan for electing delegates to the coming State Convention. It would seem that a spice of opposition does good to the Wigwam, as the mode agreed upon last night for regulating Primary Elections is certainly more liberal and comprehensive than any put for h for years by the same body. The Administration men, headed by Postmaster FOWLER, had a clean and handsome majority,—the Dickinson party not being able to offer any resistance of moment. The Administration vote stood 78 to 24 Binghamtonites.

The Americans had their primary elections last evening, to elect delegates and alternates to their Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 8th inst. The following are the names of the Delegates elected from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 17th Assembly Districts: First Assembly District Delegates—Alvin W. Lockwood and Wm. Stokely. Alternates—Edwin Meredith and Richard M. Tryson. Second Assembly District Delegates—Augustus P. Green and Daniel Stanley. Third Assembly District Delegates—John Hewitt and Mr. Baker, of the City Inspector's Office. Seventeenth Assembly District Delegates—Joseph H. Toone and George W. Southwick. Alternates—John R. Farrington and H. W. Taylor.

There was a mass meeting of the people of the Ninth Congressional District, held yesterday at Tarrytown, N. Y., when Col. JOHN W. FORNEY sharply and eloquently reviewed the policy and pledges of Mr. BUCHANAN, and Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN defined his position.

The Municipal Dinner to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and the officers of H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon*, and the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, at the Metropolitan Hotel last night, was attended by 600 persons. Speeches were made in response to the regular toasts by CYRUS W. FIELD, Lord NAPIER, Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, Capt. DAYMAN of the *Gorgon*, the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Gov. KING, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the Hon. JAMES E. BROOKS, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and others. The festivities were kept up to a very late hour.

The Chamber of Commerce of New-York met yesterday, when the Secretary reported a dispatch received from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia extending on behalf of the merchants of that City congratulations on the auspicious accomplishment of the Atlantic Telegraph, and expressing their desire "that it may dignify commerce and trade, and be the means of extending those blessings equally to the whole earth."

Sergeant TWADDLE, of the Fourth Precinct, with a posse of men, made a descent last night on a dance house kept by CHARLES WILLIAMS, at Nos. 81 and 83 James-street, corner of Batavia-street, and arrested the proprietor and 18 girls, on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH. An inmate of the house, named MARY HARNETT, who had been maltreated there, complained at the Fourth Ward Station-house, and it was in consequence of her statements that the descent was made. The officers say the house is one of the most magnificently furnished dens of infamy in the City, and far exceeds PETE DAWSON'S in splendor. The prisoners were locked up for the night.

The second pyrotechnic display, in connection with the cable celebration, took place in front of the City Hall, last evening. The manufacturer, who exhibited his skill on this occasion, was Mr. HADFIELD, of Williamsburg. The programme was excellent. The final piece was emblematic, representing the laying of the cable from moving ships.

The officers of H. B. M. ships *Gorgon* and *Indus*, together with Captain HUDSON, visited his Honor, the Mayor, yesterday, and several hundreds of our citizens were admitted to shake hands with those gentlemen under the cupola of the City Hall.

The Health Commissioners transacted no business of special importance yesterday. Dr. THOMPSON was not present in consequence of the calamitous burning of his house.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH was brought before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He asks to be allowed on bail until the decision on the writ of error be given. The *habeas corpus* was granted on an affidavit, and the motion will be argued to-day. BRANCH appeared to be in very bad health.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened more firmly for Cotton, which was in good request. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in fair demand within our previous range. Pork was pretty freely purchased at slightly improved prices. Sugars were less active, yet quite stiffly held. Hides were more sought after at buoyant rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Quarantine Incendiaries.

The disgraceful outrage which was committed at the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island, on Wednesday night, was the most diabolical and savage procedure that has ever been perpetrated in any community professing to be governed by Christian influences. For pure senseless ruffianism it is without a parallel. It was the natural result of the supineness of the civil authorities in permitting the incendiaries who destroyed the Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point last year, and if the inhuman ruffians who set fire to the hospitals on Wednesday are permitted to go free of punishment, we may hereafter look for a new crop of fire-the-fagots in every part of the State whenever a mob of respectable ruffians shall take offence at any existing institution. The difficulties of the Quarantine have been on the increase for the past twenty years, as the population in the neighborhood of the hospitals has increased. Men have gone down to Staten Island and built themselves costly and luxurious villas in the vicinity of a lazaretto that has been in existence more than half a century, and then have complained that it is an injury to their property and dangerous to their healths. The natural answer to all such complaints is that those who do not like to live in close proximity to a pest-house should remove their residences to a more healthy or more agreeable location. If the hospitals had been placed among them, against their wishes, there would have been a shadow of justice in their outrageous conduct; but they voluntarily built their houses in the neighborhood of the Quarantine, and then began to threaten its destruction. But everything had been done that was possible, consistent with the public welfare, to mitigate the annoyance of the Quarantine, and every possible effort had been made to procure another location for it. The prosperity of New-York demands that a Quarantine should be maintained in the harbor at some point; and, until a better place could be procured for it, the necessity for its maintenance, when it had been kept for more than half a century, was absolute. The safety of this great City and its populous suburbs required that the hospital grounds should be procured where they were, and that the authority of the Health Officers should be rigidly enforced. In due time a change would doubtless have been effected without damage to the public interests, or local injury. An arrangement would have been made with the authorities of New-Jersey for the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook; but now the ruffianly incendiaries of Staten Island have made it the duty of the State to keep the Quarantine where it is. It will never do for the public authorities to be intimidated by the lawless violence of a mob. If the Staten Islanders should succeed in driving the Quarantine away by their outrages, it will be merely offering a premium to rioters elsewhere, and all law and order will soon be at an end.

No legal investigation into the particulars of the destruction of the hospitals has yet been had, but there is no doubt that the work of destruction was instigated by the people of the Island, and that the agents of their blind and savage revenge are too numerous not to be known. If they should not be brought to punishment, it will be because they are shielded by the people from arrest and prosecution. But whether the actual incendiaries who applied the torch to the buildings be punished or not, there should be no possible escape for the people of the County who should be made to bear the loss which has been inflicted upon the State. If the Staten Islanders wish to indulge in such savage pastimes as setting fire to hospitals which are filled with invalids, they must be made to pay for it. It is a kind of enjoyment which the people of the other parts of the State have no taste for, and it is not right that they should pay for it, nor bear the disgrace of it. The amount of property destroyed by the fire is very large, but the injury to human life may be infinitely greater. We have been accustomed to the reports of atrocities committed by the Sepoys in India during the past two years; but for deliberate and savage cruelty we have read of nothing surpassing the inhuman barbarities perpetrated by the mob at the Quarantine ground on Wednesday night. Removing patients in every stage of disease at midnight, leaving them exposed to the night air, and then setting fire to the buildings they had occupied, was a kind of barbarity which NENA SAHIB would have blushed at.

Some attempt has been made to extenuate the conduct of the Quarantine savages by asserting that the Health Officer had rendered himself unpopular by the rigid exaction of the Quarantine laws. But there can be no apology nor extenuation for the conduct of the incendiaries, and the public welfare demands that they should be brought to speedy punishment; but we very much fear that they will be allowed to escape.

THE ECHO'S CARGO OF NEGROES.—A telegram indicates that some of these philanthropists, who are impatient to introduce the Africans brought to Charleston, in the brig *Echo*, to the blessings of Christianity and rice culture, have met a rebuff in a published legal opinion of the South Carolina Attorney-General. That functionary is so far behind public sentiment at the South as to say that the Africans in question are not subject to the laws of the Palmetto State. We venture to predict that he will never be elected to Congress. An Attorney-General of South Carolina who has any doubts about the propriety of retaining three or four hundred likely young niggers, where labor is so greatly wanted, cannot be worth having.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The *Tribune* of yesterday said:

"We are glad to see that at last we have the support of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is but just to say of that journal, that but give it time enough, and sooner or later it is apt to be on the right side."

This is both grateful and graceful on the part of the *Tribune*. Our regret in relation to the matter is, that we cannot more frequently afford it the support it is so anxious to receive, and that we cannot reciprocate the very handsome compliment it pays the TIMES. In this case, too, our support of the *Tribune* is rather imaginary than real. We were merely approving of an end, without intending to applaud the means by which it was attained.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—We are required, this morning, to chronicle two fatal railroad accidents,—the one occurring near Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and the other at Albany. The particulars, as given by telegraph, reveal the usual horrors attendant upon such disasters, though not quite the usual destruction of life. In both cases a little care would have saved life and limb. In the one a Coroner's jury has already recorded the stereotyped "nobody to blame," and in the Albany case it is likely no more time will be lost than is absolutely necessary to prepare the whitewash.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The CollHas Steamers—Central American Affairs—Treasury Receipts at New-York—Naval Intelligence, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Nothing is yet settled by the Government relative to Ocean Mail service in the Collins steamers.

Secretary CASS and his assistant, Mr. APPLETON, spent to-day at the White House in conference with President BUCHANAN about our Central American relations. General JEREZ asked, on behalf of his Government, a waiver of our claim for satisfaction for the murder of Americans at Granada, offering to comply with every other demand. The proposition is rejected, and the whole demand will be enforced.

The receipts from the Customs in New-York fell off last week, but on Monday and Tuesday last they reached $360,000. Secretary COBB now puts the receipts for the present quarter at $15,000,000. The receipts from lands have almost entirely failed.

The Report of the Peace Commissioners to Utah has been laid before the Secretary of War, but it contains nothing of interest beyond what has already appeared in the TIMES.

Lieutenant PEGRAM has been ordered to the command of the *Water Witch*.

A successor of Commodore SHUBRICK, as head of the Lighthouse Board, has not yet been named.

Secretary FLOYD returned from Old Point today. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Lieut. PEGRAM, who distinguished himself in the fight with pirates in the East Indies during the Perry Expedition, has been appointed to the command of the steamer *Water Witch*, fitting out for Paraguay.

During August 1,007 Bounty Land Warrants were issued, to satisfy which, 154,000 acres are necessary.

The Secretary of the Navy will soon make a visit of inspection to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Adjutant-General COOPER left the city this afternoon to meet General SCOTT at Old Point Comfort.

C. N. PINE, editor of the Chicago *Herald*, has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois in place of DAVIDSON, removed.

Commander MASON has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship *Pennsylvania*, at Norfolk, *vice* TIGNER, detached.

Lieut. JOSEPH N. BARNEY has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk.

Congressional Nominations.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 1.

WM. A. HOWARD, in the First, and HENRY WALDRON in the Second Congressional District, were renominated, to-day, by the Republicans.

The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow.

Commencement at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The commencement at Brown University, yesterday, passed off very pleasantly. The attendance was large and the exercises interesting.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Christopher Mardenburgh Nichols of Newark, N. J., and upon the Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, of Taunton, Mass.

The degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Peter Child Bacon, of Worcester, and George Barrel Emerson, of Boston.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Thomas C. King, of Pawtucket; Emory Lyon, of Providence; George N. Bigelow, of Framingham; David M. Wadrew, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Wm. S. Rodman, Mayor of Providence.

State Politics.

OWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Tioga County Republican Convention met in Owego on the 31st August, and appointed the Hon. L. TAUMAN and General WESTBROOK, delegates to the Republican State Convention, and W. SMITH of Owego, HANCOCK of Waverley, SMITH of Candor, and PATCH of Richford, delegates to the Congressional Convention, to meet in Owego on the 17th inst.

ITHACA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2.

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER, of Ithaca, and HOMER JENNINGS, of Dawby, were to-day elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from Tompkins County.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 2.

E. C. DELAVAN publishes a letter indorsing GERRIT SMITH. It is understood Mr. DELAVAN would accept a nomination on the same ticket for Lieutenant-Governor.

E. CARNE (Hard) was to-day chosen Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District in Orange County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Sept. 2.

STEPHEN BAKER and D. A. CUCK, have been appointed by the Second District of Dutchess County as delegates to the Republican State Convention.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 1.

C. C. WASHBURN has been unanimously nominated to-day for Congress from the Second Congressional District.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 2.

H. G. BEACH (Hard) was yesterday chosen delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Onondaga County.

UTICA, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS and LORENZO ROGER, are the delegates from the Second District of this County to the Republican State Convention.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention organized this morning, Mr. PARMENTER, of Middlesex in the Chair. After some preliminary business, a vote was taken for permanent President, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	903
Necessary for a choice	452
Gen James S. Whitney, of Springfield	897
Scattering	6

A committee, of which Mr. RIDDLE, of Charlestown, was chairman, was appointed to conduct Mr. WHITNEY to the chair. Upon assuming it, he made a brief but pertinent speech, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, upholding the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, eulogizing the present National Administration, condemning the action of Gov. BANKS in the removal of Judge LORING, and advocating union and harmony.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed to report a list of officers for further organization.

A Committee also of one from each county was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, and it was resolved to submit them to the Convention without debate. They will report this afternoon.

Nothing has been done in reference to the double delegation from New-Bedford. A Committee is considering the case.

The Convention is very full and harmonious. As yet it is impossible to foresee the nominee of the Convention, all parties being confident.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed to receive and count the votes for the candidates for Governor.

The name of JAMES CURRIER was formally withdrawn as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

A Committee, also, of one from each county was appointed to nominate a State ticket, exclusive of Governor, for ratification by the Convention.

A State Central Committee was then nominated and ratified.

During a pause which here ensued, Mr. B. F. HALLETT made a few remarks in a humorous vein.

The Committee then reported the vote for Governor, as follows:

Whole number of votes	1,054
Necessary to a choice	528
ERASMUS D. BEACH had	636
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER	406
Scattering	12

Great enthusiasm was manifested at the result, which was increased when Mr. BUTLER rose, and after some remarks moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done amid tremendous cheering.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. BEACH and inform him of his nomination. They soon returned with him in person, and he made a brief speech, which was received with much applause.

The Committee on the residue of the ticket here entered and reported the following names:

For Lieutenant-Governor, CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown; For Secretary of State, JOHN M. CONE, of Williamstown; for State Treasurer, SILAS PIERCE, of Boston; for State Auditor, SEYMOUR L. MEADE, of Nantucket; and for Attorney-General, EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham.

The report was accepted with loud acclamations of delight.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a lengthy series, in which they fully indorse the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, denounce the Republicans, (more for their action in relation to the removal of Judge LORING,) and demand the repeal of the Maine law.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Later from Utah.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—THE UTAH ELECTION—EVERYTHING QUIET.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Advices from Utah to the 7th of August, are received. The 6th Regiment of Infantry has been ordered to Benicia, California. Colonel CANTY, of the 10th Infantry, with two Companies of the 2d Dragoons, and two Companies of the 6th Infantry are to garrison Fort Bridger.

The following officers on leave of absence left Utah on the 6th: Colonel COOKE, Lieutenant BUFORD and PEGRAM, of the 2d Dragoons; Colonels WAITE and CHAPMAN, Captain MARCY, Lieutenant RICE, of the 5th Infantry; Colonel ALEXANDER, Captains GARDINER, GIBB, DONAVAN, and Lieutenants GROVER and MAINDER, of the 10th Infantry.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 31st ult., say that the Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 7th ult., has arrived. The election on the 2d passed off quietly. The Gentiles had an opposition ticket, but Mr. OSBORNE, of Green River County, is the only one upon it elected to the Legislature. In Salt Lake County their ticket received only 36 votes.

The late appointment by Gov. CUMMING, of Probate Judges in Carson and Green River Counties, caused some dissatisfaction among the Mormons, but all was quiet at the departure of the mail.

Thirty soldiers had deserted from Gen. JOHNSTON'S command.

Capt. TRACY was on trial at Cedar Valley for insubordinate conduct to Col. ALEXANDER.

Col. HOFFMAN had been ordered to Oregon with the 6th Infantry.

The road from Devil's Gate to Fort Bridger was strewn with cattle. Nine hundred head of cattle were met at Big Sandy, of which nine died on that day.

Col. WILLIAMS' command was met at Scott's Bluff. The 7th Infantry, consisting of 1,000 men under Col. MORRISON, were at Platte Bridge. The returning Volunteers under Col. BEE, were passed at Fort Laramie. But few Indians were seen. The rivers were low.

Leavenworth advices of the 29th ult. state the Mule Board is still in session at the Fort, and that it will probably complete its labors this week. The prosecution will close to-morrow. The evidence so far has been merely the statements of the parties who delivered the mules there this year.

Major SHERMAN'S battery leaves to-morrow for Fort Ridgeley. Lieutenant DUBBEY is left in command, the Major being detained as a member of the Mule Board.

The Slaver Echo.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The *Mercury* of to-day contains the Attorney-General of South Carolina's opinion on the subject of the negroes brought here in the brig *Echo*. It is to the effect that the Africans be retained by the United States Marshal, and that they are not subject to the laws of South Carolina.

The Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 42.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever yesterday were 42.

Canadian Politics.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Yesterday was the 1st day of the election of Members of Parliament for Montreal. At the close of the poll last evening, Mr. DORION, the late member, being 1,200 ahead, Mr. BEAUDRY, his antagonist, withdrew from the contest.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION

Grand Municipal Dinner to the Heroes of the Expedition at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BRILLIANT FESTIVAL.

Speeches by Cyrus W. Field, Lord Napier and Others.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Pyrotechnic Display in the Park—Illuminations, &c.

CABLE CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

The great Municipal dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel last night, given by the Common Council of the City of New-York to CYRUS W. FIELD and officers of H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon* and the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, was a superb affair. Before 6 o'clock P. M., the guests began to assemble in the drawing-rooms of the hotel, which soon were filled to overflowing with the most distinguished gentlemen whom the occasion brought together. At 8 o'clock they proceeded to the large dining-hall, and there about 600 persons sat down, occupying six long tables, five of them extending nearly the whole length of the room, and one placed at right angles to the others at the head of the hall. At this table sat Mayor TIEMANN, and on his right CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. Dayman, Mr. Everett, Chief-Engineer of the *Niagara*, Mr. Archibald, the British Vice-Consul, Governor KING, Archbishop Hughes, the Hon. John Young, of Canada, David Dudley Field, the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Hon. Wilson G. Hunt. On the left of the Mayor were Lord Napier, British Minister, Capt. Hudson, of the *Niagara*, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Peter Cooper, the Bolivian Consul, and Augustus Schell, Esq. Among those at the other tables we noticed the Hon. John Kelly, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the Hon. Elijah F. Ward, and other members of Congress, President Clancy of the Board of Aldermen, Chas. F. Haswell, President of the Board of Councilmen, and nearly all the members of both Boards of the Common Council. Judge Clerke, Judge Bosworth, Judge Roosevelt, Judge Slosson, Lieutenant Maury, Mr. Bolton, Mayor of Toronto, Recorder Barnard, Mr. Burch British Consul at Charleston, S. C.; the Sardinian Consul, the Hon. George Bancroft, the Hon. Jonathan Field, member of the State Senate of Massachusetts, brother of Cyrus W. Field; the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Rev. Chancellor Ferris, the Rev. Dr. Bright, the Rev. Dr. Prime, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Dr. John W. Francis, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University; Horace Webster, LL. D., President of the Free Academy; all the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*; Dr. Beales, President of the St. George's Society; Mr. Dinwiddi, Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Miles, President of the St. David Society; Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President of the St. Nicholas Society, and of the Commissioners of Emigration; Mr. De Luze, of the Swiss Society; Andrew H. Green, President of the Central Park Commissioners; Joseph Hoxie, Esq. Judge Ingraham, Judge Davies, Judge Daly, Judge Hilton. Chas. F. Weyman, Thos. F. Meagher, the Hon. John T. Headley, the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge. Wm. H. Webb, Captain Shestakoff, Captain Swartz, Captain Ivanchenke, Captain Selinerinoff, Lieutenant Belavenetz.

Much taste was displayed in the decoration of the Hall. From the centre, the national standards of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States were festooned. The orchestra was decorated with flags, and bore the following inscriptions:

"The Ocean Echo."

Silent in its course beneath the waves, yet eloquent in its thunder through two hemispheres.

"The Electric Spark."

FRANKLIN played with the clouds; American genius gave speech to the Ocean.

And between the two last:

"The Atlantic Cable."

An audience of the world shout Hosannas at the triumph of Genius.

On the opposite wall a huge American ensign was hung with a large likeness of Professor MORSE set among the stars, and beneath the inscription:

"The Elevation of Mankind."

The Electric Trident waking to life the uncivilized world.

Both ends of the room were decorated with flags. Behind the table at the head of the room was an excellent likeness of CYRUS W. FIELD on a background of American and British standards, and under it on a scroll in large gilt letters the words:

Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men.

On either side of this were portraits,—concealed by American and British flags in the first part of the evening,—of Queen VICTORIA and President BUCHANAN. Around the entire room a long piece of cable was hung in festoons, and beneath it at intervals were written the names of FRANKLIN, EVERETT, WOODHOUSE, OTTER, DAYMAN, BRIGHT and BERRYMAN. The *soup d'œil* of the feasting-room was splendid. The large chandeliers were brilliantly lighted, and on the tables were

ORNAMENTS.

Queen VICTORIA, of Great Britain.
JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
CYRUS W. FIELD, with his Cable.
Professor MORSE, as Inventor of the Telegraph.
Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
The operative Telegraph of the Metropolitan Hotel.
The *Niagara*, Man-of-War of the United States.
The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* paying-out the Cable.
CYRUS W. FIELD, surrounded by the flags of all nations.

The Coat of Arms of all nations, on a pyramid.
POCAHONTAS, with real American design, and others.

The decorations of the hall were designed by Mr. WM. T. BEESS, architect, and Mr. HAYDEN, upholsterer. The dinner was creditable to the Messrs. LELAND. Nearly two hours were spent making away with the viands, and a little before 10 o'clock the President, Mayor TIEMANN, arose and announced the first regular toast,

The President of the United States.

Then all arose, and with cheers for JAMES BUCHANAN the toast was duly drunk. At the same time the American flag, which covered the face of the full length portrait of the President, which adorned the wall behind the principal table, was withdrawn. It was an excellent likeness of Mr. BUCHANAN, larger than life.

The Band played "Hail Columbia."

The next regular toast was

The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

And simultaneously with its announcement the Union Jack, which veiled the life-size painting of Queen VICTORIA, was removed, nine cheers were given, and the band played "God save the Queen." Neither of the first two toasts, both of which were received with a great deal of enthusiasm, were responded to.

The President next announced that letters had been received; he would not read them, but would hand them over to the Press:

The third toast was:

The Government and People of Great Britain and Ireland—Joined to us in the Court of Neptune, may the nuptials never be put asunder.

Lord NAPIER responded as follows:

SPEECH OF LORD NAPIER, THE BRITISH MINISTER.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: When I received her Majesty's orders to proceed to the United States, I flattered myself that I entered upon my duties at an auspicious time, and I cherished a hope that the period of my residence might be coincident with that solid and hearty reconciliation of our respective countries, which the tendencies of the age transparently indicated to be near at hand. Nor have I been disappointed. The course of political affairs since my arrival has indeed, exhibited some asperities which it was impossible to foresee, and which could not be regarded without concern; but, gentlemen, I now hail in the event which we are met to celebrate a glorious compensation for past anxieties and an important security against future dangers. To be the contemporary and spectator of this great monument inhuman progress is alone a cause of honor and exultation. The triumph in which your distinguished guests have so high a share, does not only confer on them the celebrity and affection which mankind bestow on their purest benefactors—such a triumph gives to the protecting governments a claim to public gratitude and historic commendation—it adorns and dignifies the nations and the time in which it is wrought, it imparts to thousands the generous contagion of enterprise, it teaches the universal lesson of faith, patience and perseverance, it infuses into men's souls a sense of conscious worth, and pours on all, however humble and remote, the glow of reflected fame. I question whether any single achievement has ever united more features of interest and utility. All the elements of adventure, difficulty, and hazard have been here assembled which could arrest the imagination, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will those scenes remain dear to the popular memory. With what admiration do we contemplate the cheerful enthusiasm of FIELD, inspiring shareholders and admiralties with kindred zeal, undiscouraged by the hostility of nature and the powers of science, divining success where others denounced defeat, and, carrying of the palm before an incredulous though sympathizing world. [Cheers.] What encounter on the sea can compare with that last meeting of the confederate ships, when the knot was knit which shall never be rent asunder? How anxiously do we follow the *Gorgon* on her constant course, and watch the *Niagara* threading the icebergs and traversing the gloom upon her consort's helpful track. We tremble for the overburdened *Agamemnon*, still tormented by the gale. We blend our aspirations with the worthier prayers of HUDSON, when he kneels like COLUMBUS on the shore, and invokes the Divine protection on his accomplished work. [Loud applause.] Nor is the moral aspect of this great action marred by any mean infirmity. Here there is nothing to obliterate, nothing to deplore. The conduct of the agents exemplifies the purposes of the deed; with manly emulation, but inviolate concord, they cast forth upon the waters the instrument and the symbol of our future harmony. [Cheers.] This is not the place to demonstrate the usefulness of telegraphic communication in the practice of government and commerce, and its numerous consolations in matters of private affection. I content myself with recognizing its value in international transactions. Something may be detracted from the functions of diplomacy, but much will undoubtedly be gained for the peace of nations. By this means the highest intelligence and authority on either side will be brought into immediate contact, and whatever errors belong to the

E. EVERETT, the able engineer who has devoted his whole time for months to constructing and perfecting the paying-out machinery with which the cable has been so successfully laid; Mr. WOODHOUSE and Mr. CANNING, engineers; Mr. APPOLD, who has been unwearied in his exertions on our behalf; the Consulting Committee of English Engineers, Messrs. JOSHUA FIELD, JOHN PENN and THOMAS LLOYD, who, without compensation, gave the Company the benefit of their eminent talent; the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who have devoted so much time without receiving one shilling for their services, and my consistent, faithful friends, Messrs. C. M. LAMPSON, GEORGE PEABODY and JUNIUS S. MORGAN, of London. I might add many, many others to the list. We have all worked faithfully and as efficiently as we could in the prosecution of the good work. We have had many difficulties to surmount, many discouragements to bear, and some enemies to overcome, whose very opposition has stimulated us to greater exertion. We believe that the work accomplished will prove a great and lasting benefit to our race. If it effect but a tithe of what is expected from it, we shall be more, much more than rewarded for what we have done.

The next toast was:

The Navies of Great Britain and the United States—Met and joined in a noble work of Peace—may they never be separated or meet in strife.

Capt. DAYMAN, of H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon*, responded, expressing his happiness at the success of the great enterprise and the fruits which were sure to follow. He complimented Captain HUDSON highly, and sat down amid great applause.

The Engineers and Electricians—Who have done their work so well. The prafses of both hemispheres shall be their reward.

To this toast, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS responded with characteristic eloquence and effect.

Mr. EVERETT was loudly called for, and rising, excused himself in few words, on account of a severe cold, which rendered his voice almost inaudible.

The State of New-York—May her history always illustrate her motto—"Excelsior."

Governor KING made a speech eulogizing the State of New-York.

Our City of Manhattan—Foremost of America, now placed side by side with the chief cities of Europe; while we strive to surpass we will be friends as well as rivals.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., responded.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Company—Which commenced and planned, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company which completed the work of linking two Continents together beneath the sea. They have done more for the civilization and Peace of the world than any other companies which ever existed.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector of the Port of New-York, responded to this toast.

The Arts of Peace—Now crowned with immortal lustre, and for once, at least, covered with greater renown than ever were the Arts of War.

Appropriately responded to by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The Press—To which the Telegraph is both minister and instrument; may its usefulness be always equal to its powers.

Responded to by the Hon. JAMES E. BROOKS.

12. *Woman*—At whose feet we lay all our triumphs; to her we owe the happiness of life and the consolations of home. God bless her!

The Hon. JOHN E. WARD responded.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD then proposed, as a voluntary toast, the following:

"The Union of England and the United States in the enterprise of uniting two hemispheres, illustrated by the exertions in its behalf of WILSON E. HURT, an American, and EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, an Englishman," [Cheers.]

Amid mingled cries for ARCHIBALD and EVERETT, the President arose and made the announcement that Hon. JOHN COCHRANE would reply for both.

This was received with immense applause, which was again and again renewed when Mr. COCHRANE arose. His address was greatly applauded.

The next volunteer toast was that of "The United States Survey and Lieutenant BEARTMAN," to which Professor BACHE replied, being often interrupted by loud cheers. He hoped that the *Cyrus* of the Nineteenth Century might find a Xenophon adequate to his work.

Among the volunteer toasts were the following:

By JAMES HARPER,

American Enterprise—Give it a fair FIELD, and it will be sure of success where EVERETT goes.

By Mr. HASWELL PRIEST, of the Board of Councilmen, after giving the following improvisation:

When MORSE an electric spark he drew
From a coil of wire passing through,
He found in that result of his anticipation
An end of barriers to all communication.

The health of Professor MORSE. [Loud applause.]

Another was,

Lieutenant Maury.—The indefatigable investigator of the courses of winds and currents, and of the ocean depths. [Cheers.]

By Gen. Hall:

The Chimes of Old Trinity—They are the some old bells presented to Trinity Church when the diocese was first instituted, and, for the first time in three-quarters of a century, they pealed forth the national anthem of Great Britain, "God save the Queen."

Again was offered "The New-York Press and its *attaches* upon the various transatlantic telegraph expeditions. All honor to the historian of the expedition, Mr. JOHN MULLANY."

And again:

Captain Otter—Who lighted the fires and led the way to Trinity Bay. Now we do him honor. [Applause.]

And still again, by JOSEPH HOXIE:

The late naval engagement between Her Majesty's steamer Agamemnon and the U. S. frigate Niagara—The only one on record in which both were victorious.

A toast to Mr. PETER COOPER was honored with enthusiastic applause.

By way of finale, Mr. AUGUSTUS A. DUGANNE recited the following ode:

HYMN

For the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

BY AUGUSTINE J. H. DUGANNE.

Oh, Jehovah! oh Elohim! be the glory all thine own!
For the stars, in marvelous courses, are but Voices from Thy throne!
And the zones of mortal dwelling, and the oceans, as they roll,
All obey Thee—all adore Thee—Master of the immortal soul!

Thine the Chart the Chaldean pondered, 'mid his orient skies unfurled,
THEE the tortured Galileo poised above his "moving world;"
THEE Copernicus, enraptured, magnified with dying praise,
And the adoring Newton saw Thee—Ancient of Creation's Days.

Thine the Name—Oh, Lord of Wisdom—Thine the Word o Life divine!
First, in mystic joy and trembling, matrixed by the German Trine,
While the souls of mouldered ages, in their old, imperial dress,
Walked, in grand transfiguration, through the portals of the Press!

Lo! the sunbeam limns our features; Fire and Air we yoke to tow;
Yea, the lightning from thy footstool we have chained in hurtless coil!
Thou, Oh God, o'er FRANKLIN bending, gave to him th' electric flame,
And, with cloven tongues exultant, MORSE declared Thy Holy Name!

Scrolled beneath the sundered ocean—scored by lightning's awful pen—
"Glory unto God, the Highest! Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men!"
Land to land, in mingling currents, sways and thrills with loving fear:
"Where art thou?" the Old World whispers, and the New World murmurs "Here!"

Here th' elastic Heart of Nations—here th' eternal core of Right:
Radiant from their burning centre flash the veins of Freedom's light!
Girt with all the world's great waters—circled far by all the lands—
Marked by sacred Line and Plummet—God our destiny commands.

Father! God! we faint—we falter! Lord of elemental power—
Grant us that, with God-like wisdom, child like humbleness be ours!
Thou hast made mankind vicegerent o'er the realms of mind supreme:
Be our hearts Thine earthly altars—be Thy wondrous love our theme!

The thanks of the gentlemen of the Press are due, in an especial manner, to Messrs. LELAND for their courtesies; to the Committee of Arrangements for the excellent accommodations they secured, and to Mr. CLANCY, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. MCCLENAHAN, Clerk of the Committee of Arrangements, for their friendly attentions.

The Second Edition of Pyrotechny in the Park.

Turn-about is fair play. As the Herr LILIENDAHL had his say on Wednesday evening, Mr. HADFIELD had the field for last evening. Early in the evening, the masses of the people flocked toward the Park, and stayed there, gazing at the fine things that Mr. HADFIELD did for their benefit. The crowd was very nearly as great and as dense as on the previous night. It was hard to tell, when all was done, whether Edition No. 2 had or had not eclipsed No. 1. In some points it was better,—for instance, there was more variety and the programme was longer; in other points it was no better than No. 1. Take the two together, the pyrotechny of the Cable was "immense;" greater in the firework line than any display that New-York has ever seen.

The preliminary rocket and bomb discharges having gone up and off as usual, sundry small pieces, of a good quality, went their way from light into darkness, as per programme—viz:

An eccentric piece, opening with a double wheel in various colors, changing to a pyramid of horizontal wheels, which, after assuming changes, terminated with a representation of a weeping willow.

Flights of shells with various colors.

The Star of America, beginning with a vertical wheel in green and gold, changing to the Star of America in silver lancework with crimson rosettes, concluding with a double star in golden fire reported.

Batteries of colored candles.

A mechanical piece, opening with three horizontal wheels, changing to three vertical globes, which by combined motion, represented the annual and diurnal movements of the earth, the various lines in scarlet, purple and green fires.

Display of bombshells.

Flight of rockets.

An opening piece, with a vertical wheel, changing to a motto suitable to the occasion.

Batteries of fire pumps.

Grand display of serpents, an extensive gyration piece—the centre portion of the device representing four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones turning reversely and assuming lively and fanciful changes.

Display of shells in gold and silver fires.

A mechanical piece, opening with circumfused wheels, changing to an elegant scroll in silver lance work, surrounded by revolving suns, exhibiting an immense mass of moving fire, and showing at one view all the various colored fires at present known in the art of pyrotechny.

Immense flight of rockets of various colors.

The Kaleidoscope: commencing with a double triangular wheel in red, green and mazarine blue fires, changing to the kaleidoscope formed by the combined revolutions of various complicated figures, concluding with a double revolving sun in Chinese fire, reported.

Volcanoes of colored fires.

Shells of stars, serpents, gold rain, &c.

A curious cycloidal wheel. Commencing with a large scroll wheel of every possible color, changing to the cycloid, formed of innumerable rings of every conceivable color, and representing an intricate device, formed by the mechanical movements of the various fires employed, concluding with a geometrical figure in brilliant fire, marooned.

Then the front of the City Hall had a mild silver radiance, diffused over it from a modest row of boxes that sent out no stars and no rain, but only much light and more smoke.

The *finale* established Mr. HADFIELD in the affections of "the people." While his golden rain was good throughout, the smaller pieces on the programme were not absolutely superior to anything that Mr. LILIENDAHL did on Wednesday. But HADFIELD'S last piece eclipsed the early part of his own display, and fairly rivaled Mr. LILIENDAHL'S. A molten sea rolled between two lighthouses, and over its wavy surface there traveled two ships, with the Cable paying out over the stern of each. The *Agamemnon* headed for the lighthouse, which bore the union jack; the *Niagara* sped away toward the stars and stripes. The tenders *Gorgon* and *Valorous* went ahead to pioneer these dainty craft. The ships were intended to move without stopping short, and so they did with one exception; but that was nothing. The whole piece, of which, so far, we had had only the foundation, presently blazed up into an arc of stars, resting upon revolving columns, upon whose bases were displayed the names of FRANKLIN, MORSE, FIELD.

In the centre appeared a group of figures—"Science uniting Columbia and Britannia." Overall was an entablature bearing the words

"*The Electric Flash shall belt the Earth.*"

The "electric flash" did belt this piece, for it was not only fired in honor of Electricity, but by electricity. A flash traveled snappingly along from point to point, until it accomplished what it set out to do—set everything a-fire. And when that was done, and the letters blazed up and burned steadily in gold, then a grand discharge from mysterious boxes down in front of the Hall sent down golden clusters and silvery showers and crimson flashes; and then all was darkness; and so ended the Pyrotechny of the Cable.

The British Officers at the City Hall.

Yesterday, at noon, a placard in the lobby of the City Hall informed the *habitués* of the Park, and those whom business drew to the Mayor's office, and Clerk's office of the Board of Councilmen, that Captain HUDSON, and the officers of the *Niagara*, would meet the citizens between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

About that time, Captain DAYMAN, accompanied by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and the officers of the *Gorgon* and *Inaus*, entered the Mayor's office. They were warmly received by our worthy chief magistrate. After a short interval, Police Officer BURNEY clearing the passages, the British officers were arranged in line under the dilapidated dome of the City Hall, and for more than an hour the formal recognition of our citizens proceeded with remarkable celerity. Each one gave his name, and passing along the line, shook hands and made his exit through the northern entrance. There was a tolerable crowd on the staircases, and when some stern or careless republican attempted the salute without removing his hat, a pretty general outcry was raised among the bystanders. Among those who were presented was a stout little gentleman of color, of very sable color, not very fashionably dressed either. The officers, including Capt. HUDSON, shook hands with him quite cordially, although his shirt was peeping through holes at either elbow, and the Britishers manifested no repugnance, though their hands and arms were doubtlessly very weary and hot from such protracted shaking of hands miscellaneously, and, as Sam Weller would say, "quite promiscuous like." The reception of our colored friend was the signal for a good humored burst of laughter, in which the officers joined heartily.

Soon after, two of the officers, no bad specimens neither of the British tar, stepped from the line, and said to our Reporter, "Where are the ladies?—we want to see the ladies of New-York. We saw none last night at the meeting; we have been introduced to none; we thought to have met with them to day, and to have been introduced to some of them on this occasion. You know we have been at sea, and on land we like to see the ladies." It was explained to them that the whole affair was under the management of the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Common Council.

The Cable Celebration Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The demonstrations this evening, were most enthusiastic. The firemen's procession was from two to three miles long. A large number of buildings were illuminated, and the fireworks were gorgeous. The American, National and House Telegraph Offices are illuminated—the latter very brilliantly, with a splendid display of fireworks in front of the office.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Yesterday was duly celebrated here in honor of the Ocean Telegraph. Business was almost entirely suspended, the people giving themselves up to general delight. In the morning the militia assembled at Durham Terrace and fired a salute of 100 guns. A public ball took place at Music Hall in the evening.

MONTREAL, L. C., Thursday, Sept. 2.

Yesterday was observed as a general holiday in this city. At 11 o'clock a review of the 17th Regiment took place in the Champ de Mars, which attracted a large concourse of spectators. At noon a salute of 100 guns was fired by the Volunteer Artillery, from the wharf in front of the Custom-House square. At 2 o'clock the members of the different trade and national societies met on the Champ de Mars, and marched in procession through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags, &c. On their return to the Champ de Mars, the assemblage was addressed by the Mayor and the Consul General of the United States.

In conclusion three cheers were given for the Queen and the President of the United States. About 7½ o'clock a torch-light procession met in front of Mechanics' Institute, and paraded the principal streets. The public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices and many private establishments along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated. The most conspicuous display was that of the Montreal Telegraph Company at the Place d'Armes. The inclosure, in the centre of which was lit up with transparencies, representing the laying of the cable, colored lights, burning fountain, the electric light, &c. The Mechanics' Institute was also decorated with transparencies having reference to the cable, and with numerous colored lights, &c. The dwellings of Messrs. WOOD and DAKERS, Superintendent and Secretary of the Montreal Telegraph Company, were also beautifully illuminated. The streets at night were thronged with people, but the whole passed off without accident or disturbance. The weather was very favorable.

A Growl from a Cable Stockholder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Was the celebration of yesterday intended to commemorate the "event of the age," or as an ovation to Mr. FIELD? If the latter, then it may not have been contrary to good taste that he should acknowledge the compliment by standing up in the carriage and bowing, hat in hand, to the great crowds right and left. If the former, good sense and a little modesty would have protected him from so weak an exhibition for popular applause. A vender of sewing machines was the only other person in the procession who courted a like distinction.

It was erroneously supposed that the disinterested stockholders would have been assigned some humble place in the grand pageant. It is true that in subscribing to the enterprise they did not stake recklessly their all, or seriously embarrass trusting friends, still the donation was liberal, and entitled to some consideration. To-day the great feast comes off, for which the tax-book will compel them to pay, and yet the crumbs that may fall from the table upon which it is spread will also be denied them. Neither are they to be permitted to participate in the profits that may accrue from the unexplained sale of the unexpended balance of the Cable. They should perhaps be thankful for the privilege which they, in common with their fellow-citizens, will enjoy, of contributing to the speculation by paying fifty cents for a bit of their own property. STOCKHOLDER.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS.

The English Press on the Messages of the Queen and the President.

The Bombardment of Djidda—The Peace with China, &c.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Unchanged Consols 96 5-8@96 3-4.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 2.

The new steamship *Pacific*, of the Galway and New-York line, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *Pacific* left Galway at 1 A. M., Aug. 25. She had strong westerly gales during the whole passage, and put in here in consequence of the derangement of an air pump. She will sail to-night for Halifax and New-York.

The news is not very important, though interesting. Cotton was slightly firmer, but not quotably higher, and all other articles of merchandise were steady.

Consols were quoted on the 23d at 96¼@96¾ for both money and account.

A dispatch from Cadiz, in the London papers, says the United States corvette *Preble*, which has been out on a voyage of instructions, left that port for home on the 16th of August.

The American bark *Champion*, arrived at Gibraltar, Aug. 12, having on board Mrs. STANBACK, the widow of the U. S. Consul of that name, who was recently murdered by the Turks at Jaffa, together with her family.

The Message which recently passed between the Queen of England and President BUCHANAN over the wires of the Ocean Telegraph Cable, were published in the London papers of the 23d August, and exerted some comment, especially the dispatch of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The *Daily News* says there is more of simple dignity in the Queen's Message, but great grasp of though in the President's response, with perhaps a dash of ambitious straining after effect. The *News* says also that it would have been better for the President to have omitted the last paragraph.

FOSTELLO, STEINBERGER & Co. of London, merchants, largely engaged in the Mediterranean trade, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at over £150 000.

The Emperor and Empress of the French returned to St. Cloud on the evening of the 21st, from their tour in Brittany.

It is positively announced that the Duke DE MALAKOFF will soon marry a near relative of the Empress EUGENIE.

The bombardment of Djidda is said to have taken the French Government quite by surprise, and caused some uneasiness in Paris. But explanations which were made to Gen. PELLISSIER in London by the British Government were considered satisfactory, and the uneasiness subsided.

The reported amalgamation of the *Crédit Mobilier* with the Bank of M. DE ST. PAUL is fully contradicted.

The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a prince on the 21st August.

The rumor is gaining ground that the definitive abdication of the King of Prussia has become absolutely necessary. His disease is getting worse. There are some fears that the event will bring on a political crisis.

The Spanish Government has announced a decree that all merchant vessels, whether native or foreign, shall pay light-house duties only once. Government has also resolved to strengthen considerably the fortifications at Mahon, in the Belear Isles, and likewise to increase the garrison there.

The China dispatch announcing the treaty of peace, as sent out to this country by the Ocean Cable, and also by the steamer *Africa*, still lacks positive confirmation, but was generally credited in Europe. It reached the French Government through its embassy at St. Petersburg, where it arrived overland, being dated Tien Sien, June 27, more than three weeks later than the dates received in England.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to Galway.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 23—P. M.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 10,000 bales, of which 3 500 were on speculation and for export. The market has been steady during the day, and closes slightly firmer, though without quotable advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR is quiet and entirely unchanged, with the exception of a rather better demand for Ohio. WHEAT is buoyant, but quiet, and without change to note in prices. CORN is dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Our market for PROVISIONS is generally steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR is quiet, but steady. COFFEE is slow of sale, but without alteration in rates. LINSEED OIL is selling at 34s.@34s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is dull, at 36s.@39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858—P. M.

CONSOLS close to-day at 96½@96¾ for money and account.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. SUGAR quiet, and rates unaltered. In other articles there have been no sales of importance.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Depot is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by
G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS
For the Million,
Wholesale and Retail,
At MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Depot,
Corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.
Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer*, *Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
About 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.,
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Hatters' Plush and Satins,
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES,
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Ladies Gaiters, with and without heels, 12s. to 20s.; slippers, ties, buck and toilet slippers, 6s. to 10s.; boys' patent leather boots, and boys', misses' and childrens' boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ Tiffany & CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend. CYRUS W. FIELD.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ In compliance with the general request of those who in consequence of the crowd in Broadway did not have an opportunity of witnessing our illumination, it will be repeated, (with the exception of the candles,) every fair evening this week.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it, I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ The Test.—Next to the head, the feet are really the most important in their influence upon the health and comfort of man. Consequently every one should take care in providing for his or her feet, that the articles not only appear to be what they want, but are actually so. Now, CANTRELL'S Boots and Shoes are always just the thing they are represented to be. he won't have a poor article in his store, No. 813 Broadway, and his assortment is perfect, ranging from a Slipper to a heavy Hunting Boot.

☞ Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses—No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, are acknowledged to be the easiest, safest and surest remedy for Rupture in the world. They never rust nor weaken from use. Six days' trial given. Call and examine.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Boots—Fall and Winter Styles.—LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 188 Fulton-st., manufactures first-class dress boots to order, and has on hand a large assortment at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WARE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lawrence Taylor, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, ISAAC SMITH to MARY E. WARE, both of this City.

DRAKE—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. De Ferris, at the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. ROBERT H. DRAKE to Miss SOPHIA M. SMITH, both of this City.

WINFIELD—MOORE.—At White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. William M Chipp, at the residence of the bride's father, HENRY B. WINFIELD, of New-York, to REBECCA M., daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of White Plains, formerly of this City.

RIKER—BREVOORT.—At Cliffland, Rye, on Wednesday, Sept 1, by the Rev Edward C. Bull, JOHN H. RIKER of New York, to ANNIE, daughter of Henry Brevoort Esq.

HEADLEY—COX.—At Leroy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., WM. S HEADLEY, M. D., to FRANCES A., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Leroy.

WHITE—PERRY.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. Dr. Starkey, EDWIN D. WHITE, of New-York, to ANNA E., daughter of Hiram Perry, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, after a long illness, Mrs. FRANCES OAKLEY, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence No. 200 Orchard-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, FRANCIS MARCH, aged 71 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ACRES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 2, THOMAS H. ACRES, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 10 Hammersley-place.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning Aug. 31, THOMAS WHITE, son of the late Thomas H. White, aged 40 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 104 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery.

RIDGEWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, JANE, widow of Abram Ridgeway, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 Prospect-st., on Friday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—At Centreville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Alpheus and Experience Freeman, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 15 St. Luke's place, at 2½ o'clock on Friday, Sept. 3. The friends of the family, and of Wm. H. De Groot, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DURBROW.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, MARY, wife of Joseph Durbrow, aged 67 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 80 East 30th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BRIDGE.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, HARRIET, wife of Edward Bridge, and daughter of the late David Baker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN CLEEF.—At Glen Cove, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, ESTHER LOUISA daughter of Abram Van Cleef.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers in-law, Edgar A. Tuttle and James Thomas, are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 3 Mansfield-row, Division av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANSOR.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 29, ANNA WANSOR aged 83 years.

MABAT.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, MARY, daughter of John M. and Louise C. Mabay, aged 10 months.

ASHMEAD.—At Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., CHILSON ASHMEAD, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Morris Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and members of the order generally of which he was a member since 1837, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, John York, corner of College-av. and Cottage-st., Mott Haven, without further invitation.

EBER.—At Fairfield Conn., on Monday, Aug. 30, ANNE HOFFMAN, second child of John Morris and Anne McKean Kerr, aged 6 months and 13 days.

CHRISTY.—In Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at the residence of her parents, HANNAH M., wife of Thomas S. Christy, of this City.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
TO THE
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
They are now making of the following goods,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
GRO DE RHINES,
ARMURES,
POPLINS,
VELVETS,
SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES
Of the choicest and most elegant styles.
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERE DE ECOSSE,
MERINOS,
AMELINES,
GROS ODIER PRINTS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.
PLAIN MERINOS,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
SATIN DE CHINES,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
AMELINES,
MOHAIRS,
1,000 PIECES SAXONY PLAIDS,
At the lowest prices ever known.
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Especial attention is invited to the following departments, in which will be found as full and complete an assortment as is kept by houses exclusively in those articles:
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,

Prices as Low, and Terms as Liberal as those of any House in the Trade.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE.
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GROS AT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE, CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ, DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
BLANKETS

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MR. BLAKE,
On which occasion the eminent artists,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
will make their first appearance since their recent highly successful California tour.
Mr. BLAKE in his famous character of Dogberry.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his great character of Paddy Ryan.
Shakespeare's glorious comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedict.....Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Dogberry.....Mr. Blake
Count Claudio.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Don Pedro...Mr. H. Howard | Leonardo.....Mr. Ralton
Don John.....Mr. Walters | Borachio.....Mr. Duncan
Friar.....Mr Bellamy | Verges.....Mr. J. S. Smith
Intermission and Promenade Concert.
THE IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan.....Mr. Brougham.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SATURDAY—
BENEFIT OF MR. BROUGHAM.
and last night of the present successful season, when
Miss JANE COOMBS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. BLAKE, Mrs. BROUGHAM, and the fine comedy company will appear in the favorite comedy of
MONEY.
The management begs to announce the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear for the first time at Niblo's Garden, in those entertainments so suited to the character and reputation of this establishment on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT.
JESSIE BROWN,
with entirely new scenery and splendid appointments, a new drama, with great effects, written by
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
is in rehearsal; and during Miss Robertson's engagement this eminent dramatist will appear in his celebrated impersonations.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD NIGHT—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.
Third appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GABSIER.
First appearance of
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI.
FRIDAY, Sept. 3.
Verdi's celebrated Tragic Opera.
RIGOLETTO.
Duke of Mantua.....Signor Luigi Steffani
(First appearance in New-York.)
Rigoletto.....Signor Assoni
Gilda, (his daughter).....Senora Pepita Gassier
(First appearance in this Opera in New-York.)
Sparafucile (a Bravo).....Mr. Gariboldi
(First appearance in New-York.)
Magdalen (his sister).....Miss Adelaide Phillips
(First appearance in this character.)
Count Monterone.....Signor Gasparoni
Conductors.....{ MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette. Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.
THE FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE
will be given on
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 4.
Admission to all parts of the Academy.....50 cents.
NO SECURED SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1858.
FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house
FIFTY CENTS.
NO SECURED SEATS.
LAST TIME,
SONNAMBULA.
Signor PEPITA GASSIER.....As AMINA.
Doors open at 1 o'clock, P. M. Opera to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the world, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch of singular beauty and wonderful height and breadth, has been constructed, exhibiting a well painted
APOLLEOSE OF SHAKESPEARE AND THE MUSES.
Mr. Collins, the great Irish comedian and vocalist, received with enthusiasm and honored with triple encores and loud calls before the curtain.
THIS EVENING (Friday), Sept. 3, 1858,
THE NERVOUS MAN
AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane.....Mr. Collins
with the songs of "Trust to Luck," "Cruiskeen Lawn," "A Sprig of Shillelah," and "Widow Machree," with extra original verses every night
Asgen.....Mr. M. Smith; The Captain.....Mr. Canoll
THE WRONG PASSENGER.
Dan Macarthy.....Mr. Collins
in which character he will sing several popular songs.
THE MARRIED BACHELOR.
Mr. H. Bland, Mr. Denham, Mr Seymour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING Sept. 3,
THE ADVOCATE
Mons du Vernet.....Mr. Couldock
Mons. Dupres.....Mr. Burnett
Mme. La Rose.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the new fairy extravaganza
LOVE AND LIGHTNING.
Prince Botherum.....Mr. Jefferson
Sunshine.....Miss Keene
Coral.....Mlle. Lamoureux
GRAND PAS DE NAIAD.
by Mlle Lamoureux and Corps de Ballet.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES DUNN.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE FOREST OF BONDY.
To be succeeded by the
FRISKY COBBLER.
After which the musical Extravaganza of the
BRONZE HORSE.
THE REGATTA.

MINSTREL HALL,
No. 444
BROADWAY.
GRAND OPENING WEEK
by the celebrated
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
THE MODEL TEMPLE OF THE WORLD.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1858, and every night until further notice, the above Company will have the honor of appearing in their BEAUTIFUL HALL, which, having undergone a thorough renovation, such as PAINTING, FRESCOING, VENTILATING, &c., in fact, nothing has been spared to render this the most pleasing place of amusement in the City.
THE COMPANY
has been remodelled with additional members, making altogether the greatest combination of Ethiopian talent ever seen in this City.
MATT PEEL, Y. UNSWORTH, A. M. HERNANDES.
Tickets.....25 cents.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
E. SNIFFIN.....Proprietor.
J. B. DONNIKER.....Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
A TRIBE OF INDIANS,
THE IROQUOIS,
will exhibit
their method of Dancing
THE WAR DANCE, THE SPY DANCE,
THE DEATH DANCE, THE BUFFALO DANCE,
&c., &c.,
THIS AFTERNOON,
at the
PALACE GARDENS,
at 4 o'clock
The young Chief BLACK HAWK.
The young Warrior WHITE EAGLE,
Big Thunder, Half Time, Big Tree, Mud Turtle, Young Elk, and the celebrated Squaw Handsome Lake, will participate in the performance.
Admittance 15 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LILLITUTIAN COMEDIANS! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, now in the THIRD SUCCESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL WEEK of exhibition at this establishment. It embraces in its present programme five distinct parts, and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 3.
CONCERT.
PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED,
BY
DODWORTH'S FAMOUS FIRST BAND,
FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOON, &c..
Admittance 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
SIGNOR BLITZ, the World-renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MADAME COLSON.
M. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that
MME. COLSON,
the eminent Cantatrice, will shortly make her debut in Italian Opera.
Particulars in future advertisements.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.
DODWORTH'S BAND TO-NIGHT
FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, &C,

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York *Times* Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

L. DE GARMO BROOKS' DANCING Academy, No. 261 Broome-st., will open for the season, on TUESDAY, Sept. 7 '58. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Parties wishing to subscribe can apply immediately. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. BROOKS.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 8, are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, West 28th st., in full regalia, at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, 3d inst., to escort the remains of our late worthy brother, HUGH CONWAY to their last resting place. The Order in general are invited to attend. By order of
HUGH TURNER, W. M.
JAMES E. STARK, Rec'dg Sec'ry.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 3, to pay in the money for tickets sold for the excursion on Monday next, and making preparations for the same. By order
H. RAYMOND, Colonel
J. M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE German Protestant girl, a situation as first rate cook; understands the cooking of meats, poultry, game, soups and jellies; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is also a good washer and ironer; has lived in the best families, and is highly recommended. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, as waitress and chambermaid, as good cook and to wash and iron, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. GARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Saving's Bank.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, RESPECTABLE, genteel girls, situations in this City or Brooklyn, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking; does up linen in style; the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and children' dresses in style; shirts and family sewing; wages $8 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner;—or to do chamber work and plain sewing in a private family, and assist in the care of children. Can give the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of house keeping if required. Call at No. 442 Greenwich st., near Vestry, till engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework; has the best of references. Also, two smart girls want situations; they, with others, can be seen by applying at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she stayed over two years. Inquire at 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO SOUTH. BY A lady who is capable of taking charge of an establishment. Understands cutting. The best of City reference given. Address F. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF EXperience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel. No objection to go South. Address Mrs. BECKLY, No. 186 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter; also by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY wishes an engagement to take entire charge of the domestic arrangements in a genteel family, or any other situation of trust and responsibility; no objections to travel; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 2 Amity-st., in the street, or address W. E., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man, perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desner's Saddlery Store, No. 128 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy Protestant young man; he is a good coachman, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to do all and every thing to make himself useful to his employer, to give satisfaction; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED references, a situation as coachman; is a careful hand over horses, and drives well; will assist in the gardening on the farm; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; will go in the country; a steady place more locked for than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No 177 *Times* office.

WANTED, A MAN, FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, desires employment in some light business; is capacitated to act as agent or superintendent, having had large business experience; salary easily adjusted. Can give best of City reference as to character. Address A. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUation in a private family in any part of the Union, in the following capacity: Gardener, coachman, &c.; understands the care of horses and cows; wages moderate. Address Box No. 133 *Times* Office

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable girl as nurse or seam tress. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 West 31st-st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, who knows how to drive and take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNting-room, by a young man, 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTCHER; SIX years at the business; age 20; or as butcher on board a vessel. Address C. H. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A BOY between 14 and 15 years of age, who can write a good hand; one who can speak French will be preferred; will be required to dress neatly; good references required. Apply, with parent at No. 68 William-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES handsomely, to act as invoice clerk. One acquainted with book-keeping would be preferred. Apply by letter, with name and reference, A T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Read sts.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, GERMAN or colored, that understands the care and management of horses, and is a good plain gardener, to go a short distance in the country. Address a note, with references, to A. H. W., Box No. 144, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO writes a good hand and rapidly, and who has had a thorough experience in entering dry goods. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 28 Park-place.

A DRUGGIST, WITH CAPACITY AND a good character, may, if he is well acquainted with the City retail trade, learn of a situation by addressing DRUGGIST, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WELL ACQUAINTED AND able to conduct the Button and Trimming business in all its branches, as connected with the tailoring and clothing trade. Address T. N., Post-Office.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN furnish the best City references. Apply at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., on and after Monday, the 6th inst., at 4½ P. M.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN, of experience in the trade Apply to GOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

150 CLOAK AND MANTILLA MAKERS wanted: also 50 quilters. Apply immediately, at No. 58 Mercer-st., or No. 503 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO GO in the country to work in a factory. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., together with a vignette of the *Niagara* and an exact representation, in form, size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 40 cents; sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
Price, for music and all, only 40 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
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Buy the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by F. H. BROWN, author of "Happy Family Polka," &c., &c., upon the title page of which is a splendid likeness of Mr. Field. Price 40 cents; copies sent by mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SCHOTTISCH.
By HENRY KLEBER, with a picture of the *Niagara* laying of the Cable at Trinity Bay. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 35 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL.—A Monthly at One Dollar per year. First number for SEPTEMBER, now ready. Send for specimen copies.
MARCIUS WILLSON, Publisher and Proprietor.
No 321 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—MY WIFE, HENRIETTA, HAVING refused to live with me, I hereby notify all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN CLARK.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1858.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept. 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, PHINNEY, Broadway, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th av., and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known PRESENT patrons of it:

The Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Hon. Wm. J. Havemeyer,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Fred L. Talcott,
Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Courtland Palmer,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,	Mr. E. B. Haughwout,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 16. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 20th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department. Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Reddell's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year, for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL. No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, pabable quarterly in advance.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 193 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 230 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. ARSCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING School, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 162 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 15.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 131 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 38th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. E. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.
Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs. Sommers Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, &c.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMercy-Park, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND CREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorising method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SEKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will open Monday, Sept. 13 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic, algebra &c. There are thousands of persons in our business community, who aspire to become good penmen and correct book keepers, &c. To such we would refer to Mr. PAINE, No. 562 Bowery, New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing lessons $2 for 16 lessons.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS desirous that their children should receive at home the same thorough instruction as if they were in the best schools of Paris and Geneva, will hear of a competent French instructress by addressing Miss WAGNER, No. 74 West 23d-st. German, Italian and Spanish also taught by the same lady, who speaks English correctly.

L'ESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton place admits only boys under 14 years of age; the younger boys under the special direction of Madame Lespinasse. English taught by two professors English by birth and education. Reopens 6th of September.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 16th-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTEET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I. will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 6. For circulars apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, consisting of the entire rich and costly Furniture, Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the dwellery residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and will positively be sold, without reserve, embracing over four hundred lots of everything requisite for a magnificently-furnished house, consisting, in part, of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of which are covered in rich crimson brocatel, elegantly carved, and one in silk velvet, two rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish chairs, and lounges to match, reception chairs in medallion, &c.

SUPERB 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, inlaid with pearl, used but three months, with the warrantee for two years, large collection of beautiful oil-paintings marble groups, statuary, mantel vases, including Flora, the seasons, Venus at the Bath, the Amazons, &c.; superb cabinet, French secretary, rich carpets through out the house, clocks, with every variety of rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors, French toilet sets, extension dining tables, with oak dining-room furniture to match, marble-top sideboard, arm chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, rich China, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut glass ivory and pearl cutlery, oil cloths, portable heaters, stair carpets, with a large variety of handsome mahogany furniture not enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, 500 packages of HEAVY and SHELF GOODS in lots to suit the Southern and Western Jobbing Trade.

ALSO,

100 SAMPLE CARDS of Sheffield Pocket Knives, Shears, Scissors, Razors, &c., superior to any ever offered at auction. Catalogues and samples now ready.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,

3,000 GARMENTS OF FALL CLOTHING

will be sold without reserve,

ON FRIDAY, SEPT 3,

At No. 119 Broadway,

By WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,

Auctioneers

SALE PEREMPTORY FOR CASH.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent rosewood and mahogany household furniture, piano-forte, French pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil paintings, rich silver ware, &c. J. W. PORTER will sell, by catalogue, THIS DAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich damask and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables of the most exquisite carvings, rosewood etageres, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and tapestry; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant handsome china, rich China and Bohemian vases, magnificent 7-octave chickering piano-forte elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, rich and costly parlor ornaments, oil paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists; rosewood dining room furniture, extension table, dining and arm chairs, secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glassware magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, cake knives, forks, goblets, salvers, ivory balance handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, en suite; French china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, rosewood chamber suites in hair cloth mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch bed, also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall stand, velvet stair carpet, stair rods, oil cloths, &c., also, all the household furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition and of superior manufacture, having been in use but a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale positive.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY G EVANS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock all the furniture in the private residence No. 145 West 24th st., near 7th av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, 7 octave rosewood piano-forte pearl inlaid, etageres, centre and side tables mirror paintings, vases, carpets, &c.; dining-room extension table, buffet arm chairs, &c.; dinner and tea sets, cutlery, fine cut glass ware, silver-plated casters forks, spoons, &c. Bedrooms—rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, rockers chairs, mirrors, carpets, stocks, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture.—E. F. SCHENCK on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beautiful designs and superior workmanship chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak, dining room suites library and office furniture well assorted, Turkish easy chairs, rockers toilet sets, vases, cloaks, plated ware, pallasses, mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer,

AUCTION NOTICE.—REGULAR SALE DAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.—GEO NICHOLS, auctioneer Salesrooms No. 4 Cortlandt st. The catalogue for FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, embraces a full assortment of household and office furniture, carpets, mirrors, velvet rugs, oil-paintings, glass China and S. P. ware, cutlery, vases, wardrobes, bookcases, parlor suites, Turkish and easy chairs, tables, etageres, sideboards, &c., &c., which will be sold to the highest bidders, without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau st., a very desirable assortment of Household Furniture,

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mirrors, Clocks,

Cutlery, Crockery, Fancy Goods,

Silver plated Ware &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table spoons 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains, 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do., 1 fancy do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case, by order of VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH TINNED WARE, JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware,) 6 cases assorted French tinned ware, viz.: Ladles, skimmers, table and basting spoons, forks, saucepans, washboilers, fry-pans, cups, &c., &c., slightly damaged.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, (postponed from Wednesday,) by RICHARDS & WHITING on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general assortment of seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers. Sale without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALES AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adopted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by

THALBERG

into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wells, Liszt Gottschalk, Vilnova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $280, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,

No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Buson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at extremely low prices, $25, $35, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, $140, $150 and $160. Second hand melodeons from $35 and upwards. One of the largest assortments of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest prices. Pianos and melodeons for rent and for monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, agent, Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or to rent, at very low prices; rosewood melodeon for $60; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, (style) only $7 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 766 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 333 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, connected with the patent Arch Wrest Plank, Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND colonial 7-octave carved rosewood piano, four round corners, rich full tone; made by one of the best makers warranted; cost $800; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 Fifth-av.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. BARMORE, manufacturers, No 348 Bleecker st., offer a large and elegant assortment, with all modern improvements, at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior second-hand pianos low for cash.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and finish, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

[illegible] BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, [illegible] No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 16 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

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AMERICAN BANKERS,

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland.	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem.	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. RANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for

use in India, China, &c., on

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

and

Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,

of London,

For use in Australia on

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,

for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No 49 Wall-st, and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Bahr & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

BANKERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to

Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 45, 47, 52, 61, 75, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 414, 423, 437, 438, 545, 609, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,386, 1,389—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 601, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 920, 936, 955, 968, 989, 994, 997, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 966, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,238—thirty eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000 which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.

BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August term 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN,
WILLIAM A. JUDD. } Receivers.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1858

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

$8,000 TO $9,000 WANTED ON BOND and Mortgage on real estate in the lower Wards of this City. Parties having either of the sums to invest, will be satisfactorily secured, or the property will be sold to them at a fair price. Title perfect. Address B. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
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JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
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SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 —A STAPLE MANUFACTURING business with good connection, together with lease for a term of years of very desirable premises, including dwelling, office and workroom, for sale for the above amount; one of the concern will take an interest if desired, or will remain with the purchaser for a time to introduce him to customers, &c. Address W. M. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—$3,000 OR $4,000.—IN A first-class flouring mill, all new and in good running order; one of the best locations in Western New-York for Fall and Winter business; railroad running close by the mill. A rare chance will be given to a suitable man. For further particulars call at No. 16 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SHIP CHANDLERY STOCK AND Fixtures, in a desirable location. Has been established for more than twelve years, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address THOMPSON, Box 160 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 343 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY, THE whole or part of a factory, capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 workmen provided with power and shafting. Address "Power," Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 455 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, on chandise Wa, Jewelry bought and sold. M. E REED, No. 36 Cortlandt st. up stairs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 16 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at HALIFAX.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednday, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach it in less time from the time taken by any other route, and have an opportunity of viewing the lakes and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90 | Second class, $60 | Third-class, $30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 48 South-st.

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:

Packet-ship DANIEL WEBSTER, for London Sept. 4th.
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER JR., for Liverpool Sept. 10th.
Steamship EDINBURGH, for Glasgow, Sept. 8th.
Steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, Liverpool, Sept. 9th.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11th.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15th.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTH Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them. And the pumps being fore fully, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. BRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cummiug, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—NOTICE.—Passengers per the clipper bark VICKERY, are requested to have their baggage on board at Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept 4, 1858, at 10 o'clock P. M. She has accommodations for 3 first and 4 second cabin passengers. Apply immediately to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS

The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No. 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application at above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN Captain PARRIS, will leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. A. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON PER steamship COLUMBIA are hereby notified to have their bills of lading signed by 11 o'clock on day of sailing, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, as none will be signed after that hour. SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 104th and 130th sts., each way.

FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. At Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. At Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 70th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $26 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway. New-York.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE furniture, such as desk, table, chairs. Oak preferred, and but little used. Address K. Y. X., Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. Birchlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer

HIGHLAND LIGHT,

Captain H. B. PARKER,

In connection with the

LAURA,

Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, for R. B. and P. B. 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for O. H. and R. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept 2, for R. B. and P. B 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, for R. B. and P. B 10 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4 for R. B. and P. B 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, for R. B. and P. B. 6½ A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, from R. B. and P. B. 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from P. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2 from R. B. and P. B., 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 3, from R. B and P. B., 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, from R. B. and P. B. 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, from R. B. and P. B. 5½ P. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will run as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1½ P. M
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 2½ P. M
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 5½ A. M.

DEMOCRACY AND KANSAS.

Mass Meeting in the Ninth Congressional District.

SPEECH OF JOHN W. FORNEY.

The Policy of Mr. Buchanan Sharply Reviewed.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S FORFEITED PLEDGES.

A public meeting was held yesterday, irrespective of party, in Tarrytown, Westchester County, to indorse the course of the Hon. JOHN B HASKIN, of the Ninth Congressional District, in relation to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Arrangements were made for the assemblage to convene in front of the Atlantic Hotel, in a beautiful and elevated place, from whence glimpses of the Hudson could be seen through the fruit and other trees by which it was surrounded.

The meeting was called at 12 o'clock, but the fact that the time fixed upon was too near the dinner hour, had the effect of keeping the multitude away until after 1 o'clock. At that time, the boat from New-York, which left Amos-street, at 10 o'clock, arrived with over a hundred people. These, together with hundreds from the various portions of the District, soon begun to crowd around the stand. There were two circumstances which had a great tendency to lessen the numbers which otherwise would undoubtedly have been present. The Cable Carnival in New-York had almost surfeited the people with sight-seeing and public gatherings; and the lowering clouds with which the day dawned, prevented many from coming. But nearly all who were present were men of standing and influence in their various communities, and probably represented as much political power as any meeting that has for years been held in this portion of the State.

At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Hon. A. B. TAPPAN, and proceeded to organize, by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers:

President—WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

Vice Presidents:

F. P. James, of Putnam County.
Nathaniel Travis, of Putnam County.
Jabez Wood, of Rockland County.
Silas Seymour, of Rockland County.
Robert P. Getty, of Westchester County.
Joseph H. Godwin, of Westchester County.
John J. Clapp, of Westchester County.
Albert Beadeau, of Westchester County.
Henry Wood, of Westchester County.
John T. Haight of Westchester County.

Secretaries.—Bernard Waters. A. Risley French, Mason Ferris, Jr., Robert Wilson, and J. H. Platt.

The President took the Chair, and read the call for the meeting, which was as follows:

"*Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Corruption Vindication of the Sovereignty of the People.*

'Come as the winds come when forests are rended; Come as the waves come when navies are stranded.'

Ninth Congressional District. A grand mass meeting of the people of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, without any distinction of party, will be held at Tarrytown, on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, to indorse the course of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, and to renominate him as the People's candidate for Congress."

The address and resolutions were then read:

The following Committee was appointed in each County, to take such measures as promised to secure the successful result of the canvass, and the reelection of their candidate by a largely increased majority:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph H. Goowin, John R. Fraser,
Lewis C. Platt, Leeman B. Tripp,
H. D. Robertson, John McBrair,
Henry Wood.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Frederick P. James, George F. Sherman,
John G. Miller.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

John H. Stephens, Conner Creney, Jr.,
Alexander Davison, Edward Pye.

On motion the address and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, was then introduced amid tremendous cheering and applause. He proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

COLONEL FORNEY'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I feel gratified in being permitted to appear before you as one to participate in the ceremony which has just been announced, the nomination, as the People's candidate, of one of those tribunes who stood up during the late exciting session of Congress for an unoying principle. I am gratified, further, my fellow countrymen, in being able to bear, here in your presence, my personal tribute to the courage, the independence, and the consistency of the gentleman whom you have thus formally placed before the people for reelection. [Applause.]

Having taken some part in the controversy which is not yet closed, and having been present when various attempts were made to close it, at the seat of the Federal Government, I saw Mr. HASKIN; I saw him tried, not only by the frowns and the threats of power, but its blandishments, too, and there never was a moment, from the beginning to the end of that struggle, in which that man quailed or faltered. It required upon his part uncommon courage, sustaining the peculiar personal relations that he did towards the Executive, to resist these combined influences. It required great independence, and great self-denial to tear himself loose from those with whom he had been thus closely associated. And more than all, it required that he should keep a constant watch over himself, in that great political centre where public virtue is constantly being sapped, where the public man is constantly in danger of being betrayed into the hands of his enemies. It required on his part that he should bear himself well; not only that he should be able to resist the influences of power, but to be able to stand without suspicion. [Applause.] He came from a district which had not only given him a large plurality, but which had given to Mr. BUCHANAN a decisive vote. And to no man more, I fancy, has Mr. BUCHANAN been more indebted than to Mr. HASKIN, for the manner in which the Democratic party in this vicinity rolled up the vote that gave to the Democratic candidate, in 1856, his entire success. His personal devotion to the character of the President, the fact that the President reciprocated all the devotion, or pretended to reciprocate all the devotion which Mr. HASKIN himself manifested, rendered him, of all men, the man upon whom the President might rely in conducting the affairs of the Government at the Federal Capital. He did not go to Washington to betray a principle. He did not go to Washington to direct the candidate of his choice. He saw this Administration, which he had thus toiled to elect, clothed with four years of power, with unbounded patronage, presided over, as I have said, by his personal friend, and a Cabinet filled with gentlemen towards whom he bore the most intimate relations. What reason, then, had he to do any other than right? What inducement was there, upon the part of Mr. HASKIN, to take any other than an honest course? I therefore say, my fellow-citizens, that you do well to present him before his constituents for another trial. Yes, you not only do well, but you would have done ill if you had not done so. And I say now that when the time comes when a public man in the North is not sustained, after having done what this man has done; when the time comes when the people of this or of any congressional district shall refuse to do honor to such a man, then we shall have become in those regions a race of cowards and of slaves. [Cheers and applause.]

I must be a little personal, fellow-citizens, because, appearing before you as I do, I am impelled, if not compelled, to revert to a portion of the political history in which I have borne a prominent part. My relations to the present Executive of the United States began with my early boyhood. From a time long before I became a voter, when I was his intimate, confidant and friend in early youth, down to the present hour, or rather down to a period one year ago, I sustained towards Mr. BUCHANAN relations not only of intimacy, but of more than intimacy. Had he been my father, if his blood run in my veins, I could not have been more devotedly attached to him. I believe that that sentiment of affection was reciprocated. We had tried, in our good old State of Pennsylvania, for many years, to elect this gentleman to the Presidency. It fell to my lot, born in the County in which he grew to manhood, in the County where he read law, in the County where he still has his residence, and where he says he expects to die, knowing him thus well, it fell to my lot to do a great deal of hard work incident to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the man himself and the wishes of his friends. In 1844 we went to the city of Baltimore instructed to go for a distinguished citizen of your State, Mr. VAN BUREN. But owing to the publication of the celebrated Texas letter, the Democrats of Pennsylvania, as is well known, concluded that Mr. VAN BUREN had forfeited the confidence of the Democratic Party, and that it became us to present our own favored citizen for that high office. We did so, and we failed. But still in 1848 we reappeared upon the scene with our fellow-citizen, and there the friends of Mr. VAN BUREN, in this State, repaid us in kind for the good turn we had served them four years before. [Laughter.] Undaunted, we continued to organize, and in 1852 we reappeared upon the same scene with our favorite and friend, and were again defeated. That seemed to be the last chance, the last shot—if I may be permitted to use the expression—in the locker. But Mr. BUCHANAN was appointed by President PIERCE, in 1853, to fill the high and important mission of Minister to England: and while there he was removed from the scenes of domestic politics, and quietly and observantly watched the progress of events at home, pending and succeeding the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. BUCHANAN had been known for his attachment to that line. In 1819, while a student at law, Mr. BUCHANAN had attended a meeting at Lancaster, Penn., in which he denounced it. But, subsequently, in 1847, he came out in his celebrated Bucks County letter, and stated that the only way to settle the slavery question was to run that line to the Pacific, so as to secure to the North and the South the benefit upon each side of it, as proposed by its original friends. Therefore it was that, while at a foreign court, absent from his own country, his name became peculiarly the name to which the American people looked as the name which would lead the Democratic party to victory. Again his Democratic friends of Pennsylvania moved forward. We saw the time had come when our candidate and champion could be presented to the people. We repaired to Cincinnati. All home rivalry had been extinguished. The bitterness growing out of the repeal of the Missouri line, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had removed from the field all other candidates, so we thought. The Cass men and the Dallas men in Pennsylvania made common cause to present this gentleman for nomination. When we reached Cincinnati the first thing that appeared was this: The South, the extreme South, had resolved upon Mr. BUCHANAN's annihilation. They saw in him a type of the moderate conservative sentiment. They saw in him, for the first time, a public man who, having been absent from the country, and therefore unconnected and disconnected from the existing rivalries of the day, would be compelled from his position to do justice to the Northern feeling and to extinguish sectionalism. They did not trust him upon the issue of the day. He was not a good enough Kansas-Nebraska man for them, and they fought us, as the records of that Convention will show, during five long days, with a bitterness and animosity such as political conventions can hardly rival. He was the only man to rescue the Democratic party from defeat. He was the only man to prevent the election of a Republican. He was the only man who could carry Pennsylvania, and us, on the contest in that State did the entire tide of battle turn. From your own State a singular disposition was manifested in certain quarters, in those quarters where now this disease of Lecomptonism rages most furiously. From those quarters Mr. BUCHANAN received nothing but coldness and contempt. But we nominated him. We returned to Pennsylvania after that time, joyous in having achieved our long desired wishes; and when we returned there we came with the full and confident hope that there would be no difficulty in electing a man whose nature was believed to be so conservative, whose character was believed to be so prudent, and whose entire record was so national and constitutional. At that time, I believe, the Republicans themselves abandoned the campaign—they looked to his nomination as their death-blow. They looked around in vain for a candidate, but found none. But there is no necessity for spinning out these details to unnecessary length. But later, however, was brought on a series of excitements such as, I believe, were never before witnessed in our country. By the middle of August the campaign became more than doubtful. And why did it become doubtful? Because the people of the North had been stirred: because the opinion of the North had been stirred to its deepest depths, by the excesses of the Pro-Slavery minority, backed by the Federal power in the Territory of Kansas. That was the only question. It was not the Ostend Conference. It was not the Pacific Railroad, It was nothing but the single issue, shall the people of Kansas be permitted to dispose of their own affairs in their own way? Shall they vote upon all their domestic institutions, not slavery alone, but shall they vote upon all their domestic institutions, unmolested by the bayonets of the Administration on the one hand, and the presence of a band of foreign marauders upon the other? No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than Mr. BUCHANAN. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance, and in the speech which he delivered to the committee appointed by the National Convention, to inform him of his nomination—and I was present in his parlor in Lancaster when he received them—he laid stress upon the great principle, that the will of the majority of the people of that Territory should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times—the South must vote for me; it is FREMONT or BUCHANAN; they must go for me; the North must be secured, and the only way to secure the North is to convince them that when I go into the Presidential chair, I will do right to the people of Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age. I have reached that time of life when I have no ambition for a re-election, or if I have, the only way to secure it, is to be strong with my people at home. I have watched this struggle from my quiet retreat in London. I have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the administration of President PIERCE; therefore, I will inaugurate a new system; I will show to these gentlemen that a Pennsylvania President will stand firm to the pledges of a Pennsylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Democrat. Now, fellow-citizens, in that letter of acceptance, if you will refer to it—it is not necessary for me to produce it here—you will find that he stated distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unawed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate she had presented. His whole career, his character, my personal attachment and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him, made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression of speech when I say to you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign. And there are those here to-day from my own State who will bear witness to the fact when I say that all my own resources, all my fortune, my every exertion, every aid that could be enlisted, was enlisted to produce the final result. And above all others in that campaign was the great principle of popular sovereignty. [Applause.] That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the shibboleth—that was the war cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware River—from Pittsburg to Philadelphia—in every village and town in the State—everywhere I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote and those tongues spoke. Why, gentlemen, Mr. BUCHANAN had no confidence or reserve upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to everybody. He sent to the traduced JOHN HICKMAN, in an adjoining County, he told him through his friends and agents—"You, Mr. HICKMAN, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic Party of your district have nominated you; the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now I want you to take the stump, and go before your people and pledge me, JAMES BUCHANAN, that I intend standing by, and if necessary dying by this principle of Popular Sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of republishing private letters, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority. Why, gentlemen, when the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. COBB—who from having been a superfine Union man, has been converted into a fire-eater, equal to Mr. CHAUNCEY himself—when Mr. COBB came into Pennsylvania, and traversed our State from end to end, and from County to County, talking to delighted audiences all the time, what was the burden of his theme? Why—Popular Sovereignty. I would take the Army and the Navy, I would use every power of the Federal Government, if would surround the Territory, but what the people of Kansas should vote, and by their vote the destinies of the future State should be decided. Whenever a Southern orator came into Pennsylvania and called upon me, I said to him: "Now, Sir, I have but one thing to say to you; we have but a single thing before the people; every day is making the campaign more and more doubtful; every day is making the popular feeling more and more intense; Mr. BUCHANAN himself feels that everything depends upon the prudence, the sagacity, and the spirit of conciliation by which this campaign is conducted, and for God's sake take care what you say about Kansas; leave your violent Southern feelings at home; you must not come here to threaten; you Governor JOHNSTON, and you Mr. SCOTT, of Richmond, and you Mr. Extra BILLY SMITH, and you Mr. Secretary FLOYD, all of you, must remember that if you lose this battle here, you lose it altogether; it will be your loss, and therefore you must allow us to manage it in our own way. And they did accede to that policy, without any hesitation, and gladly. There was no deception in that fight, at least so far as I was concerned. I sowed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a County in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, almost by hundreds, pledging Mr. BUCHANAN, in his name, and by his authority, to the full, complete and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his Cabinet. He issued his Inaugural Address. And here, at this point, let me say, that the public confidence, inspired by his nomination, in the Democratic Party, and the apprehension of his election inspired in the Republican ranks, that public confidence in the man was renewed and revived by the publication of his Inaugural Address. The Republicans, many of them who had voted for JOHN C. FREMONT, said, "We believe in Mr. BUCHANAN; if he stands by the doctrines of this Inaugural Address, we will stand by him." Now, had he done so, the Republican and the American Parties, in my opinion, would have been extinguished; we should have been one great, happy national family. After all, what the great mass of the people in this country desire is a good Government. Every man in this country is not an office-seeker. Nine out of ten are disinterested in their relations to this Government, and they are ready to vote for JOHN B. HASKINS or for JOHN SMITH, if they have confidence in the man; and Mr. BUCHANAN would have suited the country as well as any other man if he had but fulfilled his pledges: and, therefore, it was, that when his inaugural address was published, they said one to the other—We believe in Mr. BUCHANAN—we are sorry that we have not voted for him; but we are willing to trust him and stand by him to the end. Mr. BUCHANAN had before him a future which WASHINGTON, if he had been living, might have envied—a future which, if he had walked resolutely in the path he had marked out—the path illuminated by his resolutions and pledges—would have allowed him to go down to the grave with the acclamations of the people. Posterity would have pointed to his administration as a model and example to all generations: Pennsylvania would have had no cause to have been ashamed of her once favorite son. No, my fellow-countrymen: but he did not stop here. As if for the purpose of accumulating pledge upon pledge, as if for the purpose of piling up a pyramid of promises upon this question, what did he do next? He looked around to see whom he should get to go to Kansas for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it has been graphically termed, "the graveyard of Governors." He sought for no inferior man; he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had been presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in his Cabinet, who had for years represented his State in the councils of the nation. He selected ROBERT J. WALKER. And when he called upon Mr. WALKER, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. WALKER said to him, "Why, Mr. BUCHANAN, that would finish me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family." And he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me." Mr. BUCHANAN said to him, "Mr. WALKER, if you will go there, you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready; here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire, you shall have." Mr. WALKER, as if inspired by a soulime suspicion, said, "Mr. BUCHANAN, I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet in person whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856." Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN was called. At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present. Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WALKER were present—Mr. BUCHANAN in the chair. Gov. WALKER said, "I have desired this meeting because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out those pledges and those principles; if there is any opposing voice, I will not go; I do not desire to go; it is by no means an enviable position; but if I have the permission and consent of you, gentlemen, for this I have asked, I will go." The Cabinet was polled; but one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. WALKER. I need not mention his name. Gov. WALKER said, "That settles the question, gentlemen; I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will retire from the field." But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. WALKER was right. They returned and gave WALKER his instructions. He went to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a man well known to the country, Mr. STANTON, who went out with similar pledges.

Now gentlemen, this is the plain statement of the facts. Without going into details, I will come down to my own part in this campaign. My ambition was to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her great interests, to assist in the development of her industry, to do that which we must all do at last,—for the older I grow, the more certainly I come to that conclusion,—to try to be strong at your own home and build yourselves up in your own communities and your own States, and when you do that, you will be respected and strong at the seat of the Federal Government. [Applause and cheers.] Therefore, it was that in 1857, I started the newspaper which now bears my name at its mast-head. And I did this for the purpose of advocating Mr. BUCHANAN's policy throughout. I had had, as I have said, abundant pledges as to his course upon this question of Kansas. But before I published that paper, suspecting that probably something would take place, I concluded to take care to have myself strengthened. And I wrote to most of his Cabinet and told them upon what grounds I intended to stand in regard to this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me enough written testimony to strengthen me in the position I had taken. I went on with WALKER and STANTON. When the Oxford and McGee frauds took place,—when there was a universal burst of indignation throughout the country—when the whole Democratic press applauded WALKER for rejecting these fraudulent returns, suddenly there was a silence and a pallover the columns of the Washington *Union*. Nothing was said upon the subject of the Oxford and McGee frauds; no word was given in support of WALKER and STANTON. I supposed that some malign influence had for the moment surrounded that journal—that it had had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has really become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark and damning deed at Lecompton was perpetrated, then I saw, for the first time, that these gallant men, WALKER and STANTON, these men who stood with me—I saw that I and the whole Democratic press of the country had been carried along with the Administration, and were called upon to desert our pledges and betray our own manhood. When the cup was presented to my lips, I refused it [Continued applause and cheers.] Administrations may change; Presidents may change; but I had been too fully and too personally committed upon this subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn my back upon the pledges which I had both spoken and written. But I did not for a moment believe that the administration, though concluding to abandon the position upon which it had come into power, had resolved to make that a test. I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. BUCHANAN, "For the first time in our lives we are at variance: having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted." "Well," said he, "cannot you change too?" [Laughter.] "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change, too?" [Renewed laughter.] "If you, DOUGLAS and WALKER will unite in support of my policy, you will not hear a whimper of this thing: it will pass by as the Summer breeze." I said to him, we differ; very well; with an administration surrounded by office-seekers, living all the time in an atmosphere of flattery, followed by thousands of men who expect office, and who say to you, you are right, Mr. BUCHANAN, we are down upon our bellies in the dust, please to walk over us and trample upon us, and we will be content and happy; you may believe that your policy is right. But I tell you, Mr. BUCHANAN, that there is a still small voice in the hearts of the people, that instinctively rejects and abhors fraud—and this is fraud and dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than other men; I have, as all politicians have, done many things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which I regret having done; but this thing I will not do. [Renewed applause.] I have reached the years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania and eat my own words, and become the slave of power. But then, Mr. BUCHANAN, you must tolerate these differences of opinion. Gen. JACKSON tolerated differences of opinion among his friends; Col. POLK tolerated differences of opinion among his friends, as you are aware, for you differed with him upon the subject of the tariff, and yet you remained in his cabinet; Mr. PIERCE tolerated differences of opinion. And here you are; the men who carried you into the place you now occupy having refused your favors, and having trampled the patronage which has been tendered them, under foot, because they desired to serve independently. Here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion. [Applause.] The reply to that was—Sir, I intend making my Kansas policy a party test. Well, Sir, said I, I regret it; but if you make it a test with your officers we will make it a test at the ballot-box. [Renewed Applause.] Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it seems to me that when the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or into a lunatic. [Laughter and continued Applause.] Nobody is permitted to approach power and tell the truth. Power never hears the thundering voice of the people, sitting as it does, in its easy chairs, and between its marble walls. An independent man, with a voice loud and bold, who goes up to tell the truth, is waived off from the Presidential presence as a rude intruder. As I said before, repeated efforts were made in vain. The conferring of the Presidential patronage with its vast millions, more than the great monarch of Great Britain herself enjoys, and nearly as much as the French Monarch wields, made Mr. BUCHANAN believe that he would make this test successful. How was it made? On, gentlemen, the chapter which shall tell the manner in which this Administration has used its patronage will be a black one. And when our children, and our children's children come to read they will not believe that an American citizen, elevated to the Presidential chair, in the face of such a people, covered with an armor of pledges, should have gone into that chair, should have used his army and the Treasury, your money and mine, your officers and mine, for the purpose of putting a gallant band of men for standing honestly by the plain God's truth. [Cheers and applause.] I would that when that historian comes to write that chapter in the history of this country and Government, he should not feel compelled to write that that President was born in Pennsylvania. No, gentlemen, there has not been an element, a single circumstance, flacking to relieve this unredeemed infamy; no, not one. They have gone on, step by step, with the remorseless tread of fate and destiny, trying to crush out the breath of the gallant spirits who have stood forth, asking nothing but to be permitted to do right. Look at the spectacle in Illinois at this moment. Democrats, if there are any here, and I trust there are many, you who take the regular organizations, you who swallow this miserable dose of Lecomptonism, because the regular organization of the State supports it, because the party indorses it, look at Illinois, and blush with very shame at the spectacle there exhibited to the world. There is regular organization for you, and how does the Administration treat it? They treat it with contempt and scorn:—the gallant DOUGLAS standing at the head of the column. If you open the pages of the Washington *Union* of to-day, read what it says of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. You would suppose from what you would read there, that he was sowing pestilence and death throughout the Northwest. Aye, and he is, too—to false doctrines and to false men. [Applause and cheers.]

He continued his remarks at some length, denouncing the proscription practiced by the Administration, and referring to the fact that prominent statesmen of the South were beginning to cry out against it.

Col. FORNEY retired from the front of the stand amid loud and long-continued cheering and applause.

The President announced to the meeting that letters had been received from the Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. A. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri; the Hon. F. E. Spinner, of New-York; the Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; the Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois; the Hon. J. Morrim Harris, of Maryland; the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New-York; the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, of New-York.

The next speaker was SAMUEL L. LYON, of White Plains, who addressed the meeting at some length.

DAVID WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, late District-Attorney of the State, and now Commissioner to codify the criminal code of the State, next addressed the meeting.

W. T. B. QUILLIKEN, of Morrisania, then made a brief address.

The Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS was then announced and upon coming forward was received with tremendous cheering and applause.

He addressed the assemblage at some considerable length. He entered fully into the reasons that impelled him to the course he pursued during the late session of Congress, both in reference to the Kansas question and the fraud investigations which has rendered that session so notorious. He announced himself as an independent candidate for the next Congress, irrespective of party, claiming still to be a Democrat, as he had always been taught Democracy, but repudiating all leaning towards what he termed "Administration Democracy." He stated that he expected to be obliged to battle with all the array of Post-Office and Custom-House officers, who were ever ready to follow the orders of their superiors, and do any dirty work that might be assigned them. But he believed that as he had ever striven to do his duty by his constituents they would do their duty by him, and reelect him. The honorable gentleman made no reference in terms to the charge that has been so freely and industriously circulated of late, that he had committed himself to the Republican Party by pledges to support and carry out their principles. He stated, however, that he desired to be left perfectly free and independent; that he would make no promises, but the people of his District must judge what his future course would be, by what had been his conduct in the past. He announced himself as being decidedly Anti-Lecompton, and opposed to the present corrupt practices of the Government. He referred to frauds in the purchase and in the sale of military rifles by the Government. His remarks were frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic cheering and applause of the assembly.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The Rev. Wm. O. Lamson, of New-York, has arrived in Paris, for the purpose of establishing the service of the American Episcopal Church in the French capital.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 2.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92	100 Erie R. R.	s10 17⅜
9,000 Missouri State 6s	84⅜	50 do	s30 17⅜
10 000 do	s60 84⅜	11 do	17⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s 60	101⅛	45 La C. & Mil. R. R.	3⅜
6,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	91⅜	100 Mil. & M. R. R.	b30 16⅛
1,000 Brook. City W. L.	97	200 Reading Railr'd	s10 48⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	91⅛	150 do	48
1,000 LaC & M L.G.bs	73⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58⅛
11,000 Mich. S 2d M. Bds.	81⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 24
1,000 do	82	50 do	23⅞
3,000 Hud. R RR 3d M.	68⅜	125 do	23⅞
2,000 Hud. R RR. C. Bs.	60⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. P. S'k	45⅜
1,000 Mich C RR. 8 & c.		50 do	45⅛
1st M. S. F. C. bds.	86⅜	100 Panama R. R.	b60 114⅜
3,000 Erie RR 3d M. Bs.	57	100 do	114⅜
10 Ocean Bank	93	100 do	s60 114⅜
10 Metropolitan Bank	107½	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84⅜
10 Continental Bank	97	50 do	b3 84⅜
127 Park Bank	102⅜	100 do	b60 84⅜
60 Penn. Coal Co	76½	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	31½
100 Pac. M. S. Co	88	100 Chic. & R. I. R	b60 73¾
50 do	b60 88⅛	220 do	73⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½	10 do	73⅛
300 do	s10 79⅜	50 do	s10 73⅛
577 do	79⅜	50 do	s10 73⅛
13 do	79⅜	15 Del. & Hud. C. Co	98⅛
50 do	s8 79⅜	20 do	98⅞
294 do	79⅜		

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	40 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s '86	107	400 do	s10 79⅜
5,000 Chi., St. P. & F. D. L. G. bonds	20	100 do	s60 79⅜
6 000 LaC & M. L G bs.	23	350 do	b30 79⅛
10,000 Harlem R 2d m. bs	74	100 do	s30 79
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16	200 do	79⅛
50 do	b60 16	100 Erie R. R.	s10 17⅜
10 Pacific M. S. Co	88	300 do	17⅜
100 do	s60 88	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b30 23⅜
25 do	88⅛	100 do	s15 23⅜
150 do	88⅜	135 do	23⅜
50 do	s10 88⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅜
50 do	s30 88⅜	100 do	b30 34⅛
150 Panama R. R.	114⅜	100 do	s3 73⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 C. St P. & F. Du L.	16½	50 Continental Bank	99
1,000 California 7s	85	50 do	99⅞
1 000 E. T. & Va R. R. 6s	70	20 Columbia F. Ins. Co	99½
2,000 M & Hor. R. R. 8s	3⁰	20 Gebhard Fire In. Co.	92½
1,150 Sacra. City 10s	35½	10 Lennox Fire Ins. Co.	96⅛
15,000 Nash. & Ch. R. 6s	75⅛	20 New World F. In. Co.	93⅜
55 shares 9th Ward Bk	76⅜	30 Nat. F. I. Co	93
10 Metropolitan Bank	107⅜	40 Irving Fire Ins. Co.	109⅝
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	106⅜	10 Beekman F. I. Co	107
40 People's Bank	99⅞	22 do	108
10 Arctic F. I. Co	96⅜	5 Commonw'h F. I. Co.	88⅛
7 New World F. I. C.	92⅜	20 Bowery Fire I. Co.	171
5 Amer. Express Co	90¼	10 City Fire Ins. Co	169
5 U. S Express Co	90⅜	20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	88½
30 W. F. & C. Ex hyp'd	91⅜	20 Knickerb'k F. I. Co.	132½
20 do	84	20 United S. F. I. Co.	127½
70 Amer. Coal Co. p. s.	56⅞		

THURSDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

We have to report a quiet Money Market, as succeeding the holiday. The demand is moderate from the Brokers at 4 ℔ cent. on Stock collateral and 4½@5 ℔ cent. on prime short bills. The general ease of supply has undergone no change in either class of negotiations. It is less free, however, on long date paper, which we continue to quote at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., according to the classification of the bills. The extra demand for Exchange from Havana sent less Specie by the *Arabia* yesterday than was expected. The shipment was only $269,000. The Exchange market is again very quiet. The steamer on Saturday is the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton. The partial business at Bank yesterday, during the Cable celebration, reduced the clearances between the Banks this morning to about nine millions dollars—or about one-half the usual daily amount of late. For the two days the Sub-Treasury has received $307,905, (of which $194,000 for Customs,) and disbursed $437,433; leaving the balance this afternoon $12,903,869.

There was a dull and almost, we might say, a sleepy feeling at the Stock Board this morning; whether the result of yesterday's relaxation from business, or of the absence of later telegraphic news from Europe, we are unable to say. The disposition was indifferent both among buyers and sellers, though prices were ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than on Tuesday, and subsequently fell off nearly as much more in the afternoon. This decline induced at the very close a few contracts in New-York Central at 79¼@79, 30@60 days, and at 79¼, seller 10 days and cash, that price being bid for more. Rock Island fell off in like proportion, and so did Galena, Southern Michigan, and Milwaukee and Mississippi. Erie yielded ⅛@¼ from Tuesday's closing price. Reading steady at 48⅜@49@48⅜ ℔ cent. Toledo closed 34½@½. There was a renewed demand for Pacific Mail shares, as well as a continued willingness on the part of *short* sellers to put out contracts. The buyers paid 88½ ℔ cent. cash and 30 days option to the seller. The May dividend being 10 ℔ cent., and the August 6 ℔ cent, the expectation is now indulged by some of the stockholders that at least 14 ℔ cent. more will be added by the close of the year. For Panama 114½ ℔ cent. cash was paid this afternoon, and 114¼, seller 60 days, at the early Board. There was a steady feeling on most of the Bond list. Missouris brought 84⅜ ℔ cent. cash, and $50,000 sold this afternoon at at 84½, seller 60 days. We learn of private sales of Harlem second mortgage, $34,000, at 74 ℔ cent., and $10,000 brought the same price at the Board. The La Crosse Land Grants are down to 23 ℔ cent., and for the Fond du Lac Land Grants 20 ℔ cent. was paid for $5,000. We hear of no transactions in the new Federal Loan. The general market this afternoon closed dull.

The Executive Officers of the New-York Central Company are again in town to meet the Executive Committee of the Erie, for the adjustment of the differences between them. Mr. CORNING and Mr. RICHMOND are both present, and we believe that the Presidents of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore roads are expected here to-morrow.

On the 1st instant, Mr. GILEAD A. SMITH, of the Stock Exchange, was made a member of the house of M. K. JESSUP & Co., Railway Agents and General Brokers, No. 44 Exchange-place. The circular announcing this change adds:

"We will attend to the negotiation of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, either privately, or at the Stock Exchange, our Mr. SMITH being a member of the Board. We shall, in addition, act as Tranfer Agents and Bankers, paying and collecting coupons and dividends, and tending to all matters pertaining to a General Railway Agency."

The country notes of the following Pennsylvania Banks are now bankable at par in Philadelphia:—Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, Bank of Chambersburg, Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, at Pottsville; Bank of Gattysburg, Harrisburg Bank, Honesdale Rank, Jersey Shore Bank, Lebanon Bank, Lebanon Valley Bank, at Lebanon; Lewisburg Bank, Bank of Middletown, Bank of Northumberland, Union Bank of Reading, West Branch Bank, at Williamsport; Wyoming Bank at Wilksbarre, York Bank, York County Bank, at York. In anticipation of the movement, the brokers have been hoarding up the issues of these banks.

It is stated in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Messrs. BELL & GRANT, of London, who hold an unsatisfied judgment against the Ohio Trust Company for about $240,000, for cash advances in general account in London, are about to test the personal liability of the late Board of Trustees in the Ohio Courts.

THE OLD COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'd at Ports	3,079,000	2,907,000	3,492,000	2,803,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,796,000	1,422,000	1,946,000	1,543,000
Ex. to France	383,000	413,000	479,000	469,000
Ex. to other F. P.	388,000	412,000	520,000	285,000
Total expor's

THE QUARANTINE CONFLAGRATION.

EVERYTHING BURNED DOWN.

The Yellow Fever and Small-Pox Patients Lying on the Ground

TOMPKINSVILLE YESTERDAY.

The Ruins—How the Patients are Cared For.

The Inhabitants of the Infected District Notified that their Dwellings Would be Burned.

ARRIVAL OF 100 POLICEMEN.

STATEMENTS OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Meetings of the Board of Health and Commissioners of Emigration.

STAMPEDE FOR THE CITY.

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2171. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Friday—3½ o'clock A. M.

At the close of my midnight dispatch the flames were just bursting out in the large Women's Hospital the only building left from the conflagration of yesterday, which was adapted for the accommodation of the sick. While I write its walls are falling in, and the whole structure is a mass of ruins. The incendiaries, after firing the Boatmen's dwellings and the houses of Doctor WALSER and Doctor BISSELL, brought a battering ram to bear upon the wall opposite the south end of the Hospital. A large breach was soon made through which they entered and took entire possession of the enclosure. Fully assured that there was not a policeman on the ground to oppose their progress, and that the United States Marines were nearly a half mile distant, protecting an old worthless store-house, and that they had been sent down *with instructions from Washington to protect the United States property and nothing else*,—the coast was all clear! Had Governor KING moved in the matter, and placed even fifty armed men inside the grounds, not a man would have entered it, and every building belonging to the State would now be standing. As it is, there is not a building within the Quarantine grounds that is not laid in ashes.

The Scene Inside the Walls.

Entering through the breach in the west side of the wall, a large party came down to the Women's Hospital, and began to remove the patients. The scene was horrible. The poor creatures, in every stage of suffering, some delirious from fever, and others in a dying state, were taken out upon their reeking mattresses, and placed one after another upon the green sward in the angle formed by the two walls, and about fifty yards from the building. One who had just died of yellow fever was placed in the covered bier, taken out and set down close by the others. One was pointed out as just breathing his last. The gaunt features and sunken eyes of these poor wretches as they lay scattered over the ground, were perfectly visible in the light of the burning dwelling behind them. Burning cinders fell in showers among them. In full view before them was the noble edifice in which they had been sheltered and nursed, now wrapped in flame from basement to dome. The roar of the flames, the clouds of dense smoke rolling upward, the furious outcries of the mob, crazy with their infernal work, all formed a scene most horrible and impressive. At one time the mob were intent on carrying the patients out into the street, through the hole in the wall, for fear that they would be suffocated by the smoke and flames. It was only by strong remonstrances from a portion of the party that this was not done. The covered way leading from the building to the privies was torn down, so that the heat from it would not destroy the sick people. These attentions to the helpless creatures were a redeeming feature.

Few of the outsiders ventured in to take a near view of the sick, but contented themselves by getting a sidelong look at them through the hole in the wall. The fact that they were not in present danger of destruction as peared to satisfy them, and nobody inquired how they were to be provided for afterwards. They remained thus exposed to the excitements of this appalling spectacle during the whole night, and *three of them died before morning*. Their corpses remained unburied with the living up to a late hour where they were left on the ground.

The fire was set in three or four places in this building, but the centre of it, about the stairway, was where the fire made most progress. The draft upwards soon carried the flames up to the cupola, which was in full blaze before the wings were well under way. There was only a light air from the southward, which fortunately carried the smoke and flames away from the invalids.

There was a gang of fellows whose particular delight was the smashing in of windows. They were each provided with short clubs, and when they reached the doomed building they first began by breaking out the windows. While this was going on others entered the place; one carried a half-gallon measure filled with camphene, which he poured out liberally upon the pile of inflammable materials already prepared by his comrades, and then the whole was set off with a match. When the fire was well underway they passed to the next, and so on.

By far the largest number of those engaged in this outrage were boys and young men not over 18 or 20 years of age. Many were Irish and Dutch; a big pot-bellied, lager-bloated specimen of the latter nationality, with a fireman's cap, was a ring-leader, though evidently under the direction of the grand master of ceremonies, RAY TOMPKINS.

Mr. LOCKE, the head of the United States Inspectors, openly applauded the destruction of the buildings. He said: "Now we shall have a road through these grounds all around the Island. All the State has to do is to take Coney Island and set up the Quarantine establishment there." A person suggested that the State did not own that interesting spot, to which LOCKE replied that the State "could take it by right of eminent domain."

Having finished the destruction of all the buildings, they commenced to break down the wall, and made a large breach in it next to the gate. An effort was then made to push it over, but the masonry was too solid, and the effort was abandoned. They, however, promised to renew the work.

It was given out that the infected ships anchored at Quarantine would next be attended to—that is, burned.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock in a cabinet maker's shop at Stapleton. The bells rang an alarm, and the crowd left their now finished job, and, with the Engine Company, zealously repaired to the place. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Deputy Health Officer resumed his duties a Boarding Officer in the morning, as though nothing had occurred. He holds his levees on the Green until other accommodations are provided.

List of Buildings Burned Thursday Night.

A block of one-story brick cottages, six in number, situated at the southwest angle of the Quarantine inclosure, fronting on the main street. These were occupied by the Health-officer's boatmen. The furniture was removed from them during the afternoon and evening, before the work of destruction began.

Dr. WALSER'S residence, a neat two story and attic cottage. Furniture removed.

Dr. BISSELL'S house, a valuable three-story brick structure. Furniture destroyed.

The Women's Hospital, a large two-story brick structure, fronting the bay, with two corridors extending the whole length, supported by round brick columns.

Dr. BISSEL'S Office, a snug wooden structure of one story, with piazza, and having two rooms.

The U. S. Inspector's Office, but belonging to the Quarantine establishment. This was a small building of two stories, and one of the oldest wooden buildings on the ground.

The wash-house, a large, squat building on the extreme end of the second pier. The whole wharf on which it stood, together with the bath-house, was destroyed. In the latter place there were seven large turtles which were, of course, roasted alive.

The Health Officer's Office, a beautiful little wooden building fronting, and near the boat landing. Dr. THOMPSON'S and Dr. WALSER'S private desks were allowed to burn with it, and all the furniture excepting a pine case containing papers. Some venerable volumes piled on top of it were also taken out.

The Warden's building, situated on the end of the pier, and having a lantern and illuminating tower for the benefit of the shipping. It was used as a look-out by the watchman, and various articles were stored in it. The whole wooden-pier structure on which it stood, including the dock used by the Health-Officer and the U. S. Barge officers, as a landing, was burned. A privy only was left standing. The Doctor's boatmen had taken the precaution to anchor the boats out of reach of the incendiaries, or they also would have been destroyed.

The gate keeper's lodge, a story-and-a-half building of brick, having a veranda neatly inclosed with blinds. This was the last building to which the Vandals applied their torch. To protect the old barn and sheds which stood near it on the opposite side of the gateway, the whole front portion, which was of wood, was torn down. RAY TOMPKINS took a very active part in demolishing this little edifice. He clambered up the outside by the aid of sundry boards, and began the work of demolition with his own hands, wrenching the blinds from their fastenings, and pitching them upon the ground. JOHN NODINE, a *Harbor Policeman*, assisted with an axe, and two or three others broke down the railings and little columns. The woodwork being removed, the torch was applied to the inside, and it was soon a mass of ruins. TOMPKINS then hailed the hook and ladder boys, who promptly passed him up the *end of a hook, which*, with his own hands he placed upon the sign over the gateway and gave the order to "down with it," but it being secured by iron fastings in the ends of the stone gateposts, the job was a difficult one; it finally gave way, however, and the cap stone toppling over, nearly precipitating the chief of the mob to the ground. More than one was heard to exclaim "D—n him, I wish he had broken his neck," or something of the same tenor. While this was going on, Engine Company No. 4, TOM BRADY, Foreman, played a powerful stream of water upon the aforesaid old shed and barns to keep them from burning.

Besides these buildings a long narrow store-house, just north of the Women's Hospital, was destroyed. It was still burning yesterday when our Reporter visited the spot. It was 80 feet in length, and was divided into three compartments, one of which was used as a cook-house, and here food for 1,400 patients at a time could be cooked. It was a brick building, and the walls are still standing.

Adjoining this building was a small wooden building, used as a wood-house, coal-house and hen-house. This was also burned down. Two large trees, which were left standing in the centre of it when it was built, and the foliage of which bloomed far above the roof through which they projected, were scorched and charred, but not consumed.

Incidents and Further Particulars.

While the mob, drunken and infuriated, were battering away with a huge piece of timber at the high brick wall which flanks the Hospital grounds on the lower side, the sick from the Women's Hospital were lying in the open air on the inner side of the wall. Messrs. WOOD and EGBERT, two of the controlling spirits of the mob, were appealed to, to prevent the demolition of the wall which, in its fall, would surely kill the patients. Through their representations those outside of the wall were induced to forego their previously expressed determination to throw the wall down.

In the coffin-house, far to the rear of the Women's Hospital, there were full 20 or 30 coffins; all of these were destroyed. The body of the engineer of the *Philadelphia*, who died of yellow fever just before the Hospital was fired, was lying in the building when the incendiaries approached it. The sick men and women, in their night clothes, just arisen, weakened with illness and dreadfully excited, were thronging about Dr. BISSELL on the open grounds adjoining the building, crying aloud and beseeching him to save them. "Will they burn us? Will they burn us?" they would repeat, clinging to him. The physicians did all they could to quiet the poor creatures. At this time it was stated that the body of the dead man was inside the Hospital. Some were for letting it remain there, to be consumed with the building, but JIM, the "dead man," as he is called, of Quarantine, (he takes charge of all the corpses of dead patients,) rushed into the Hospital and, seizing the body, carried it out in his arms and laid it on a bier in the open air.

When the crowd were about to set fire to Dr. THOMPSON'S house, Mr. TOMPKINS, the agent of the Staten Island Ferry Line, exclaimed, "For God's sake, let's save the carpets!" "No," said the Doctor, "let them burn; I like to see them burn." And they were consumed with the building. Dr. THOMPSON'S loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000. Dr. THOMPSON yesterday was in the City, and it was not deemed safe for him to go to the Island.

All the Quarantine records have been saved, and no important private papers, it is believed, have been destroyed. Yesterday all that had been saved of the furniture of Drs. BISSELL and WALSER'S residences was carted away to the Government storehouse.

Affairs at Quarantine Yesterday.

All day long the ruins of the Quarantine buildings were visited by the curious, many of them from New-York and places nearer and more remote. The inhabitants of the Island adjacent to the Quarantine Grounds were loud in their expressions of joy at the destruction of the buildings. The boats were crowded with people, all talking freely of the one all-absorbing topic. Those bound for the City were heavily freighted with trunks and chests, band-boxes and their owners, removing apparently "for good," as the saying is, from the Island. The appearance of the Quarantine Grounds to one approaching the Island from New-York, was desolate in the extreme. The Quarantine wharfs were still on fire; the blackened pillars and walls of the Female Hospital and the adjoining buildings rising out of the ruins that surrounded them, the blue smoke rising over them and borne away by the wind from the south-east that prevailed all day, the smouldering heaps of ashes further back where the dwellings of the physicians and the quarters of the laborers formerly stood,—the whole scene was in marked contrast to that which was presented there a few days ago. Off the Quarantine station some 60 or 70 vessels, of all classes and sizes, were riding at anchor. When our reporter attempted to enter the Quarantine enclosure, his progress was at first obstructed by one of 15 watchmen placed at each breach in the wall to keep persons out. They were there by order of the Castleton Board of Health. The following curious poster, with lettering half as large as a man's hand, was industriously circulated everywhere in Tompkinsville yesterday:

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH FOR PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Board of Health in and for the town of Castleton, in the county of Richmond, do make the following regulations for the preservation of the health of said town:

1. No person who has been or shall hereafter be at work on any infectious vessel detained by the Health Officer at Quarantine, shall come into any part of said town during the time he is so at work, nor within ten days thereafter.

2. No passenger, or any other person, who may be landed from any infectious or any other vessel detained at the Quarantine, shall be permitted to come into any other part of the said town for the period of ten days, nor shall such passengers or persons take passage or go upon either of the ferry-boats of the ferry between Staten Island and New-York City.

3. No baggage, luggage, freight or articles of any description shall be brought or landed from any infectious or Quarantined vessel outside of the Quarantine inclosure within said town, or carried upon said ferry boats.

4. No person shall throw overboard, from any infectious or Quarantined vessel within said town, any beds, bedding or refuse articles of any description without the same are immediately burned or sunk, and no person or persons shall pick up, collect, or draw from the water, beach or shore within said town, any such beds, bedding or refuse articles, nor shall the same be brought into, or pass through the said town from the Quarantine inclosure, or from any other place whatever.

5. No person shall pass from within the Quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town, nor upon the said ferry-boats, nor shall any baggage, freight, luggage or other articles be brought from within said inclosure into any other part of said town, or carried upon said ferry-boat within said town.

6. Neither the Health Officer, deputy or acting deputy Health Officer, Physician of the Marine Hospital, nor any person in their or either of their employment within the Quarantine inclosure, or in visiting infectious or quarantined vessels, nor the United States Boarding Officer shall come into any part of said town outside of such inclosure, and no person going into such inclosure shall be permitted to come out until further action of this Board. Nor shall there be any communication or intercourse with such inclosure without the written permission of the Health Officer of said town, stating that in his opinion it will not endanger the public health so to do.

7. It shall be the duty of all persons having knowledge of the violations of any of these regulations to report the same forthwith to the Health Officer, or to this Board; and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer, and of each member of this Board, to institute a criminal prosecution, pursuant to statute, against every offender violating any of these regulations, of whom they shall have knowledge or information.

8. The powers and duties of the Health Officer of this Board shall be:

1. To provide a safe and suitable place to which all persons within the town outside of the Quarantine inclosure, having any infectious or contagious disease, may be removed and treated.

2. To take the custody and treatment of all such persons.

3. To make all necessary rules and regulations for the preservation of the health, and the avoidance of contagious or infectious diseases in said town, and forthwith to publish and post the same.

4. To stop all intercourse between the inside and outside of the Quarantine inclosure, if in his judgment it becomes necessary so to do; and if necessary for that purpose, to employ persons to fasten up, guard and keep watch over all places of entrance to and exit from such inclosure.

5. To make complaint before some magistrate of the town of all violations of these regulations, of which he shall have knowledge or information, and also to communicate the same to the Board.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing regulations, and the observance of the same is earnestly enjoined and required by all law-abiding persons and notice is hereby given that every violation thereof will be immediately prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

Nothing contained in any of the foregoing rules or regulations shall be so construed as to prevent the Health Officer of the Port, his Deputies, or any of the State or Federal officials or employes of the Quarantine, from having free and uninterrupted ingress to or egress from the Quarantine inclosure over the water of the Bay within the limits of the town of Castleton.

All persons who shall wilfully violate the foregoing regulations, or either of them, are by law deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof are subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, such fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor such imprisonment two years.

R. CHRISTOPHER, Chairman.

A. W. BOYCE, Clerk.

Our Reporter succeeded in effecting an entrance to the inclosure where the patients, turned out of doors by the conflagration, were lying on the grass. There were forty-four male and female patients there and in a small boat—the *Cinderella*—at the wharf. Of these, twenty were yellow-fever patients, three or four were ill with the small pox, and four or five were afflicted with the ship fever. Drs. BISSEL and WALSER had charge of them, and were zealously administering to their wants. Neither of these gentlemen had slept much, if at all, during the preceding forty-eight hours, and the care with which they still attended those under their charge was highly creditable to them. The exposure to the clear, dry air, the Doctors said, was rather beneficial than otherwise to most of their patients, and they were generally improving in consequence of it, but those on board the *Cinderella* were in that early stage of the yellow fever in which draughts of air were not by any means beneficial to them, and what would be done with them they did not know.

The Castleton Board of Health had recommended that the patients be removed to an old barn adjacent, but the physicians thought that their incarceration in it would be certain death to some of their patients, and the latter begged that they might be permitted to remain where they were rather than go there. None of the patients were in a dying condition.

The scene was altogether one which a member of this community might well blush to witness. Persons afflicted with maladies of a dangerous character, were here houseless and unsheltered, and without even the common utensils for cooking their food, and that in the midst of a community which is called "civilized!" The patients were living on bread and cold victuals. Coffee, boiled over the 300 tons of coal which are still burning near the green, was served around in pails. At one end of the inclosure a rude canvas roof had been tacked on to the fence, and covered the more feeble patients, but the rest were entirely unsheltered. In one corner of the grounds stood a bier, with the remains of the patient who last died of yellow fever, and the hue of the countenances of many of those who lay on the grass, gave evidence that the same pestiferous malady afflicted them. Around and about were the trunks and chests of the poor creatures.

The authorities at Quarantine, complain of the dilatory action of those to whom they applied to protect them and the public property. Twenty-five policemen armed, they say, would have prevented the conflagration of Thursday night. Why, they ask, was not a force sent to Quarantine, when they represented the necessity of sending it? Ten muskets and ten men were all the force that could be mustered at Quarantine, Thursday night, and for them it would have been madness to resist the mob. The Commander of the United States Marines was appealed to for protection, but he replied that he was ordered to protect the property of the General Government, and no other.

The bar-room which has been the headquarters of the incendiaries, BURNS' house, near the ferry, was filled with people during the day, most of them belonging to the "popular party," and indulging freely in liquor. No secret was made of the exultation which was felt at the success of their efforts the two preceding nights. Various vague rumors were afloat during the afternoon. Some said the 7th and 71st Regiments, from New-York, had been ordered to Staten Island. "I don't care a d—n," said RAY TOMPKINS, who was the lion of the tavern, "how many men they send. If they want me, let 'em send for me. I'll go." The project of burning the infected shipping in the harbor and the houses in the infected district of Tomkinsville was a rife topic. The following reached us last evening:

ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE AND A SIX-POUNDER.

[FROM OUR MARINE REPORTER.]

QUARANTINE, S. I., Friday—7 P. M.

The steamboat *Dr. Kane* has just arrived from the City, with 100 policemen, and a six-pounder. They have also tents for the sick, of whom there are fifty, who have been exposed to the wind and sun during the day, and are now under a drenching rain. Mr. DILKS, the second assistant engineer of steamer *Philadelphia*, lies dead of yellow fever, among them. He died this morning. Doctors BISSELL and WALSER are devoted to the sick, tending and administering to their wants constantly, they themselves being nearly exhausted from want of sleep, excitement and exposure.

Three sick men from the ship *Liberty*, from New-Orleans, are lying on the pier, there being no shelter for them.

During the day large numbers have visited the ruins, from the City.

The Harbor Police force of the City, numbering 22 men, went down to the Island this evening, with their boats, there being a rumor that the incendiaries of the nights previous intended a demonstration on the shipping at anchor.

The inhabitants of the infected district, that is, the neighborhood where KRAMER, the German, died, were notified to remove their effects to-day, as their dwellings would be fired to-night. With the present high wind from S. S. E., the safety of the village will be jeopardied if the threat is executed.

Dr. THOMPSON is here. He and his assistants are doing all in their power to help and provide for the sick, and to reorganize the establishment. It is raining hard, and there is no shelter within the walls.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—Governor King Present—A Requisition for Tents for the Sick—A Police Force Ordered to the Island.

The Commissioners of Emigration had a special meeting, yesterday, in relation to the riot and incendiarism at Staten Island.

Governor King was present to hear the suggestions of the Board. The Mayor and Health Officer were also present.

Previous to the meeting the Governor dispatched an order for the presence of General Nye, or some other of the Police Commissioners.

A communication detailing the catastrophe was received from Dr. Bissell.

The Mayor urged the necessity of sending a number of Policemen down at once, with rifles; also sending tents for the sick. He also moved that the Governor be requested to make a requisition on the arsenal for as many tents as might be required.

Mr. VERPLANK thought it necessary to make an official report to the Governor, requesting him to call out the militia.

The Mayor's motion regarding tents was carried.

The Mayor moved to send down one hundred policemen. Carried.

Dr. Thompson had a private consultation with the Governor.

A communication was received from Charles McNeil, offering the west end of Coney Island and the Pavilion for the sick. Laid over.

The Governor made out, and sent a messenger with the requisition for tents. It was arranged that the Police should take them down.

Police Commissioners Stranahan and Bowen here entered, and the Board went into secret session.

The following is Dr Bissell's letter:

MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Sept. 3.

To Captain E. Crabtree, V. P., Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: We are here in the open fields with God's covering over us. The sixty men mentioned in your letter came not to our assistance. The consequence is, as might have been expected, that everything belonging to the Commission which would burn is in ashes.

One thousand infuriated devils were more than we could manage. We have on the grass 30 patients. They must be cared for somewhere; they cannot be here until a barge or boat is sent down. We cannot cook for them, as we have no place to put up a stove, and the mob swear they shall go. What are we to do, then? Do send down a boat as soon as possible for our relief. We are all worn out; no sleep for two nights. Truly yours, D. H. BISSELL.

Brigadier-General Hall was before the secret session.

Dr. Bissell's Statement.

The work was recommenced last night at about 9½ or 10 o'clock, but none of us, I presume, looked at our watches to get the exact hour. The crowd came on, yelling like demons, to the row of brick cottages, battered in the doors one after another, scattered cotton about saturated with camphene, and set them on fire. They then came down to Dr. WALSER'S house, and set that on fire in the same manner. Dr. WALSER was armed with a musket and bayonet, and attempted some resistance, but was speedily overpowered. They piled up the furniture in these houses, and threw on camphene or whatever else would burn. The mob numbered perhaps 500 persons, but all remained outside, except ten or twenty desperate fellows, who rushed in to do the business. At the first alarm we went to work—knowing the Hospital must go—to remove the patients, and brought them all out here upon the grass. The mob gave us no assistance whatever in the work. I then brought out what little of my furniture could be removed conveniently, and by that time my house was fired. I remonstrated with the crowd, telling them the patients would be burned if they were exposed between two burning buildings at once, but resistance and remonstrance were alike useless. After firing my house they cried out—"somebody is burning the hospital; let's 'save' that." They then attacked the Female Hospital, which was the only one standing, and that too was speedily in flames. Next they fired my office, then the office occupied by the Custom-house, and Dr. THOMPSON'S office, the boat-house and all the other buildings in that part of the inclosure. The next point of attack was the wharf called the wash-house dock. This was fired about 2 o'clock in the morning and is still burning. The storehouse belonging to Government was left. We have had possession of it for seven years, but the officer in charge of the marines demands possession of it today. The report that a number of patients have died since the burning, is incorrect. Only one man, the engineer of the *Philadelphia*, has died. He expired about the time the hospital was set on fire, and not from fright, but of yellow fever. His time had come. It is impossible to state the extent of the damage—$300,000 would be a low estimate. The marines did nothing to assist us, stating their orders were only to protect the property of the United States. We sent to them for aid, but they would not interfere. Not a Policeman was present, except our River Police, and they accomplished nothing. I did not try to ascertain who led on the crowd, but there was no attempt at concealment. RAY TOMPKINS, GARNETT and others were leading them on, and had all work themselves. T. PERKINS, I understand, was arrested for a little while by some of our men, but let go again.

DR. WALSER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. WALSER stated that they had eighteen yellow fever patients last night, four of whom only were dangerously ill, and one died during the night. One had been taken in since the 1st inst. A number of the sick who were convalescent had been sent off, and others had run away. Most of the others were sick of ordinary diseases. Recently thirty-six had been sent off, about a dozen of whom went to Ward's Island.

Before the fire last night, Dr. GILLETTE, the Boarding Officer at the Lower Bay, served a written notice on Sheriff LOCKWOOD, requesting him to summon a posse to protect the buildings, but the Sheriff was not seen. [The notice was served at 9½ o'clock. The Sheriff stated that he received the notice at 10 o'clock, at his house, seven miles off. He did not say that he made any attempt to arrest the proceedings.]

The Police Force.

When the fact was made known to General TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police, that it had been agreed upon between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Police Commissioners, to send a force of one hundred policemen to Staten Island, to guard against the further destruction of property, he at once set about drafting the requisite number of men. He telegraphed to the Captains of the six lower wards of the City to order the men from their respective precincts to be at Castle Garden at 4 P. M., when he would meet them. A message was also sent to the Harbor Police station to have all the men there—forty in number—mustered at the same hour at Castle Garden. The 60 policemen from the lower wards, and the Harbor Police, together constituted the 100 men. Captain WALLING, of the Detective Police, was instructed to take charge of the men, and four Sergeants were sent to assist him. The Policemen knew pretty well what disposition was intended to be made of them, and a large number manifested great anxiety to avoid being detailed on the unpleasant expedition. A surprisingly large number suddenly revealed the fact that they were suffering from severe bodily ailments. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the required quartette of Sergeants, some having been suddenly taken alarmingly ill, and others have very sick wives and ailing children.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the one hundred Policemen, Capt. WALLING and four Sergeants, were at Castle Garden. Gen. TALLMADGE met them, accompanied by Commissioners NYE and BOWEN. A gun for each man, a six-pounder, and plenty of powder, cartridges, balls and caps, were landed there at the same time, Commissioners NYE and BOWEN, Gen. TALLMADGE, the detailed Policemen, and the guns, cannon and ammunition, were soon on board of the *Doctor Kane*, and in due time were landed at Tompkinsville, as stated above.

The Man Who Was Shot at the Quarantine Riot.

FRANK MATHEWS, the stevedore who was shot at Quarantine, still remains at the City Hospital, and I. W. HOOKER, the surgeon at the Hospital, yesterday extracted a slug from one of the dorsal verterbræ. A portion of the slug presents a convex surface, and the Doctor thinks it was a bullet. The verterbræ from which the ball was extracted is very much shattered. The Doctor thinks he will not survive. MATHEWS is a young unmarried man, only 24 years of age, was born in Holland, and has been a sailor nearly all his life. He was last employed on the brig *Undine*, which runs between this port and Havana. He has been employed at Quarantine as stevedore six weeks and five days. He says that he and three other stevedores were sleeping in a room together, when they were awakened about 10 o'clock and told that a mob was firing the hospital buildings. He hurried out with only his pants and shirt on. He saw a man coming around the corner of a house—what house it was he don't remember—having a musket in in his hand. He distinctly recognized the man as an attaché to one of the Hospitals. In a moment the man fired at him and ran, and that was the last he saw of him. He feels positive, in his own mind, that the man knew him, and fired at him purposely. MATHEWS stated the above facts to our reporter. He was laboring under the effects of opium at the time. Occasionally he would break out in a horrid volley of oaths, and then quickly subside into a very docile state. He says he has a mother and sister dependent upon him, and he is apparently more troubled on their account than his own.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of the Law-Breakers

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health-Officer of the Port, obtained from Justice WELSH, yesterday afternoon, warrants for the arrest of the following-named persons, for violating the Quarantine laws, by entering the inclosure thereof without permission, on the night of Thursday: Mathew Carroll, —— Muller, Ray Tompkins, Charles Stebbins, Jacob Vanderbilt. These parties, when apprehended, will be brought before Justice WELSH, at his Court in the City. The orders for their arrest were based upon the following affidavits:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—John P. Raymond, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of Southfield, Richmond County; that he was in Tompkinsville on the night of the 2d of September, inst.; that he was present and witnessed the destruction of the State's property at Quarantine; that he saw on the Quarantine grounds, and within the Quarantine inclosure, the following persons, residents of Richmond County viz.: Mathew Carroll, —— Muller, Ray Tompkins, Charles Stebbins and Jacob Vanderbilt; and that he verily believes the said Muller and Tompkins were abettors in setting fire to the State's property.

JOHN F. RAYMOND.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard H. Thompson, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is Health Officer of the Port of New York; that the persons named in the above affidavit were not permitted to enter the Quarantine Grounds on the night of the 2d inst.; that in being there they violated the Quarantine laws of the port, and therefore prays for their arrest and punishment.

R. H. THOMPSON.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of September, 1858. JAMES H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's Office on Friday.

A large number of captains of vessels attended and presented petitions in relation to vessels lying at Quarantine, upon which, for the present, no definite action was taken.

A large police force, fully armed, amounting to one hundred men, had been sent down to protect the sick.

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, informed the Board that Mr. BEAN, a stevedore, had procured a barge for the accommodation of his men, who were burnt out on shore.

The Board adjourned.

SMALL-POX FROM QUARANTINE IN THE PARK.—A gentleman yesterday afternoon pointed out to us a man lying on a grass plot in the Park, who, he said, was a small-pox patient from Staten Island. He notified the police, but they would not arrest the man fearful of catching his disease.

YELLOW FEVER FROM QUARANTINE IN BROOKLYN.—Mayor POWELL has taken steps to have about 100 men appointed especially to patrol the wharves and shore as far as Bay Ridge, for the purpose of preventing any one landing in this City from Staten Island. His reason for so doing, it is said, is that, since the destruction of the St. Nicholas building at Quarantine, the persons who were confined in that building on account of having arrived in infected ships, have left Staten Island, and come to New-York and Brooklyn. Among these there are probably several cases of yellow fever and small-pox.

The Latest.

2 A. M.—No conflagration at Staten Island up to this hour is visible from the roof of the TIMES building, which commands a view of the Quarantine district.

Putting Staten Island in Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well if *Staten Island* could be *quarantined* until thoroughly purged of yellow fever? As it now is, this great metropolis is as much exposed to that disease as though infected vessels were allowed to come to the docks. What say the authorities? SUBSCRIBER.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived early this afternoon at Quarantine. She arrived at Havana on the evening of the 29th, but did not sail until the afternoon of the 30th. The brig *Nancy* still furnishes a topic for conversation—and it is not fairly known what will be done with her—the general impression is that she will be liberated. There is very little shipping in the harbor. Freights still continue low. Stock of old Sugars, 140 000 boxes; shipped past week, 16,000 boxes: holders are firm and rising in demand. Exchange—London, 14 @14½ prem.; New-York, 2½ do.; New-Orleans, 3¾ @4 do. The *Cahawba* brings on freight from New-Orleans the following specie, consigned to

Bank of America	$200,000
Merchants' Bank	78,738
F. Probst & Co	11,923
Gage, Sawyer & Co	3,800
F. A. Burgiere	16,637
Stuecher, Michlenberger & Co	2,360
Total from New-Orleans	$313,398
From Havana—Thomas Owen & Son	$7,038

The Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

From the Pittsburg Press of Thursday.

An accident of a most disastrous and fatal character occurred on Wednesday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, at Black's Run, two miles above Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and fourteen miles above this city. The passenger train, in charge of conductor G. M. ALEXANDER, was proceeding towards the city at the usual rate of speed, and, upon reaching the point above named, the hind car was thrown from the track, and precipitated down an embankment. The train consisted of three cars, the hindmost of which contained some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen, returning from the camp-meeting at Tarentum. As soon as the engine could be reversed the train was backed to the scene of the disaster, when the cars of the passengers were greeted with the most heart-rending cries. It was very dark, and when it became known that the car had gone over the precipice, and had been dashed to atoms upon the rocks below, the liveliest apprehensions were felt. Men called for their wives and children, and women were lamenting the loss of their husbands.

Lamps were obtained, and amid the wildest excitement the passengers began to descend the embankment. It was so steep that it was with great difficulty that it could be descended at all. It was at first supposed that eighteen or twenty persons were killed, owing to the fact that many were wholly unable to rise. After a thorough search it was ascertained that but one person was killed, a young lady, Miss KINCAID, daughter of J. T. KINCAID, coppersmith, of Liberty-street. She was found lying with her head upon a large rock, the skull cracked in, the face shockingly mutilated, and the brains dashed out. She had evidently been thrown violently against the rock, and afterwards crushed with a portion of the wrecked car, which was shattered into a thousand fragments. The wounded were conveyed to the other two cars, and attended to as well as circumstances would permit. It is most remarkable that more lives were not lost, and the survivors united in thanking God for their miraculous preservation from death.

We were unable to obtain a complete list of the wounded, but for the satisfaction of those who had friends at the camp meeting, and who may be anxious in regard to their welfare, we are happy to state that no one was dangerously injured—and we learn from a gentleman of the road, that no bones were broken, if we except the case of a lady from Allegheny, who thought that her hip joint had been dislocated, as she was unable to walk, and had to be taken home from the depot in a carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. KINCAID were both in the car, but they escaped with slight injury. They have been most unfortunate in the loss of their daughter, who was just verging upon womanhood. The fatality is the more distressing, as they were not long since called to suffer the loss of a son, the noble-hearted young man who died from injuries received in a burning building on Fourth-street. The friends of the family flocked to the residence in large numbers, last evening, and they received the sincerest sympathy of all present.

Mr. and Mrs. MAIR, of Allegheny, were pretty severely injured, and had to be taken home in a carriage.

The Rev. Wm. Lynch and wife were badly bruised.

Edward Heazelton, of this city, slightly injured.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Kauffman, of this city, also slightly injured.

Miss Louisa Wilson, of this city, had her face badly cut.

Joseph Rocksby, of this City, was severely cut about the face and head.

Peter Shots, of Allegheny, was slightly bruised.

J. N. McCleary and wife, of the Sixth Ward, severely injured.

Dr. John Perchment, slightly injured.

Mrs. Perchment, slightly injured in the spine.

Miss M. E. Wright, Sixth Ward, slightly injured.

Mrs. Thompson and two children, slightly bruised.

Miss Holmes, of Allegheny, slightly hurt.

Robert Donaldson, wife and son slightly bruised.

John Cowell and wife, also slightly hurt.

Some six or eight others were more or less injured, but as we have before stated, the wounds are not of a dangerous character.

It is indeed a most remarkable circumstance, that when the injured persons were discovered, they were every one outside of the car, so completely was it demolished. The velocity with which it was thrown down the declivity, and its contact with the rock upon the surface, account for its utter destruction. The accident was caused by the breaking of the brake bar which runs under the car. After it had been severed, the ends fell upon the track, and catching upon the cross ties, raised the car up and threw it off the track.

When the train reached the city, the news of the casualty spread like wildfire and those who had relatives at the camp meeting were running hither and thither in quest of news. Their fears became quieted, however, when the truth was known.

In the evening, Coroner ALEXANDER was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of Miss KINCAID, near the scene of the disaster.

Justice to the Right Man.

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your report of the procession of yesterday that you have the following: "Then came Adams' Express again, with a huge section of the Castle coiled almost to a point, and thirty feet high at that, magnificently decorated with ribbon; the car, drawn by ten horses, being handsomely adorned with the flags of England and America. The crew of the *Niagara* followed, and were heartily, thunderously cheered during the whole procession." I would beg leave to state, that the car on which the high coil of cable was, and which was followed by the crew of the *Niagara* was the car of the "*American Express Co.*" Yours truly. JUSTICE.

Obituary.

Baron Martin Wagner, the celebrated Bavarian sculptor, died at Rome on the 8th ult.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee—Defeat of the Binghamton Programme—Success of the Administration Men against the Scnell-Wood Forces.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the approaching State Convention at Syracuse, the meeting of the Democratic General Committee, last Thursday night, was one of more than common interest, and attended by excitement which spread through all ranks and classes of the Democratic masses. The immediate object of the meeting was to receive a report on the best plan for organizing a new system of primary elections; but behind this avowed object was a real struggle between the friends of D. S. DICKINSON on one side, and the supporters of the present Administration on the other. The Binghamtonites, led by FERNANDO WOOD, and supported by the whole Custom-house strength arrayed in "Regulars" and "Peoples' Committees," were confident, up to the last moment, of a clear, if not overwhelming majority. The thousand Paixhans of the Collector's fortress were believed to be irresistible; and Mr. THOMAS WHELAN even yet believes that, had not WM. N. MCINTYRE "levied a serenade-tax on the primings, them guns would have done the business." Certain it is tha primings there were none, or so wetted at the Grea Spring as to fizzle; and a thousand flint triggers clicked harmlessly when Augustus Fernando pulled the wiry mechanism.

Meanwhile, the "Administration Party," as they are called, could not have been eating idle bread, to judge from their display of force last night. The report brought in by Mr. Surveyor HART was very able, and was loudly cheered throughout; and the resolutions which followed it were finally adopted as the plan for electing Delegates to the Syracuse Convention by a majority of more than three to one—the Binghamtonites polling exactly two dozen against the six dozen and a half of the Administration men, led by Mr. I. V. FOWLER.

To explain this plan, it will be necessary to glance briefly at the action of the two irregular outside bodies, calling themselves the Regular's Committee, and People's Committee. In obedience to the Binghamton programme—full details of which were given in

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The Railway Interest in England—The Law of Limited Partnership—Bombardment of Djidda—The Queen in Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

The announcement that several messages of the ordinary length had been duly conveyed by the Oceanic Cable, has excited everywhere the warmest feelings of satisfaction. The week's suspense between the tidings that communication had been established and signals interchanged, and the intelligence that full and precise messages relating to various subjects had been transmitted, can hardly be said to be one of doubt. Nevertheless we hardly felt till now that the experiment was complete; and the effect of that conviction is already perceptible in the buz of preparation in the city for the commencement of other lines of oceanic telegraph. Anticipating the success of the one now established, a project was some months ago submitted to the French Government for the formation of a line from Plymouth to Bayonne, thence to Cape Finisterre, and from that point to some headland to be fixed upon on the American coast. It may readily be imagined how unwilling our susceptible neighbors on the other side of the channel will be to remain dependent on a British line for instantaneous communication with the Western World, and it is undoubtedly for the benefit of civilization and commerce in general that there should be several independent links simultaneously uniting the intelligence of the two hemispheres. How any of them are to be made to pay, is a question upon which, after the experience of other great and useful undertakings which have succeeded in every respect save that, it were rash at present to say.

The state of our great lines of railway in this country is filling all thinking minds with gloom. It hardly alleviates the national disappointment at the pecuniary failure that has attended so many of them, and which seems to impend over so many more, to recall the many warnings which were uttered from time to time by disinterested and forethoughtful observers of the manner in which these great works were planned and accomplished. The application of *laissez faire* to legislation for railways, by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, was vainly objected to at the time on grounds of public policy. But the plausibility and popularity of the system which he advocated were irresistible. He was in those days ambitious of reconsolidating the social and political influences of "the country gentlemen of England," and placing himself at their head. Competing lines of railway were for them as good as the addition of so much fee simple estate given them for nothing; and to the public at large the statesman seemed the wisest of benefactors, who refused to limit the extent or number of facilities of intercourse which private speculation might undertake to afford. Let private enterprise, therefore, have its full swing. It will be quite sure to take care of itself. Land-owners would vastly benefit; engineers, lawyers and agents would make their fortunes; the country would be immensely improved, and the community in general marvelously convenienced. Nobody was interested in proving that two out of every three of the projected lines would prove a pecuniary failure; and the Legislature, in the absence of such proof, and incited by Sir ROBERT PEEL'S eloquence of inflation, shut their eyes to the danger that, at bottom, too many of the schemes they sanctioned would turn out to be substantial frauds. The same utter absence of check or control in what is come to be called "the further development of traffic," has led, during the last ten years especially, to a ramification of competing lines through all the most populous districts of the kingdom. Capital has been weighted against capital, and skill against skill; not for the purpose of really benefiting the public or of ascertaining the most profitable rates for the companies, but simply and avowedly, in almost every instance, for the purpose of trying who could hold out longest, and thus of ascertaining who were in a condition to dictate, eventually, terms of conquest and annexation. The helplessness of the shareholders, at whose cost this profligate antagonism has been carried on, has been made deplorably palpable of late in several remarkable instances. The interest excited by disclosures of mismanagement and by the prospect of indefinitely protracted conflict, is far deeper and more absorbing than any of a political kind. The stability, comfort—nay, the very subsistence of thousands of families in the middle ranks of life, trembles in the wavering scale. The public, moreover, begin to have inklings of the fate which awaits them; when, to save the exhausted companies from absolute ruin, compromises should be entered into for the purpose of effectually and forever preventing all competition. Lord CHANDOS and the Hon. FREDERICK PONSONBY, as Chairmen of the Northwestern and Great Western lines, respectively, boldly avowed that such was the object they and their brother Directors had in view, and there was no other hope, in their opinion, of safety or retrieval. A pleasant prospect this for the community at large, to be left to the mercy of joint-stock monopoly, in what has become a prime necessary of life! Yet nobody has hitherto manifested either the ability or the courage to grapple with the evil.

The attention of commercial men has been attracted recently to a modification of our law of limited liability, regarding which your experience on the other side of the water will doubtless enable you to form a judgment more clearly than we can. Up to the year 1855 the principle of limited liability was, in England, unknown to the law. In Ireland it had for half a century been embodied in a statute of the old Parliament of that country, entitled "The Anonymous Partnership Act." But neither the safe working of the system there, nor the benefits conferred by its more extensive application in Holland, United States and France, could induce our aristocratic rulers to concede to enterprise the liberty of publicly staking on any given venture a half or a third of its fortune. If it would not stake the whole on every conceivable speculation, then it should stake none. Of course, the blind and stupid rule was violated and evaded in all sorts of ways; and at length the Legislature grew ashamed of maintaining it, and it was swept away in all cases save those of Banks and Insurance Companies. These it was thought fit to retain upon the old footing. Three years, however, have sufficed to diminish so much of the apprehensions which led to the reservations in question, that an act has been passed during the session just closed, permitting banks to be registered under the "Limited Liability Act." Two conditions, however, are annexed—the one requiring a notice of thirty days before Registration to be served upon every customer of an existing bank; in default of which notice the customer is to have all his old unlimited remedy against the shareholders for the amount of his deposits then, or at any time after, until the provisions of the act regarding notice shall have been complied with. The other condition regards banks of issue only, and provides that for the payment of all notes of a bank in circulation the shareholders shall still be liable to the whole extent of their property; but that the assets of the bank shall be marshaled, and the noteholders paid ratably with other creditors until these shall have been exhausted; for the deficiency remaining unpaid the noteholders are to have their further remedy as formerly against any member or members of the banking company. The members of the legal profession look forward not unreasonably to the ripening of a new harvest of costs from these provisions.

News reached us yesterday of the bombardment of Djidda by the British steamship *Cyclops*, Capt. PULLEN, Commander, on the 25th of July. Thirty-six hours were given to the local authorities to render satisfaction for the outrage committed several weeks previously on the British flag, and the cruelties inflicted on British subjects by the fanatical population of the place. We are not informed of the details of the affair, further than that NAMIK PACHA, its Governor, was absent on the 23d and 24th ultimo, and that ere he returned the bombardment had begun. By his authority eleven of the murderers of the Consuls and other Christian inhabitants were forthwith tried and condemned capitally, the execution of their sentence being suspended in compliance with the law of the Turkish Empire, until the sanction of the Sultan could be obtained from Constantinople. The preparation of this expiatory sacrifice was then notified to Captain PULLEN; but that officer replied that his instructions did not permit him to take cognizance of legal distinctions, and that if the guilty were not forthwith brought to punishment the bombardment of the town would be resumed. The Governor hesitated, and the guns of the *Cyclops* reopened fire, and continued at intervals until the arrival of ISMAEL PACHA, the Commissioner especially appointed by the Porte to inquire into the transaction. By his command the culprits were put to death. Captain PULLEN declared himself satisfied, and the *Cyclops* steamed away. There is something rather strange about the whole affair. Representations were jointly made by the French and English Governments to the Porte, immediately after the sanguinary occurrences at Djidda. The members of the Divan showed no indisposition to inquire into the facts and punish the wrong-doers. Nothing better could probably have been suggested than that which was actually done, viz., to send a man of station and ability, like ISMAEL PACHA, to make inquisition for the innocent blood that had been shed, and to make an example of the offenders. Certainly no time appears to have been lost in formalities, evasions or delays. It was obviously of moment to the power and dignity of the Sultan that he should be able to show his readiness and his ability to crush anarchical and barbarous crimes perpetrated against foreigners, the subjects of friendly governments, residing under his protection, within his dominions. There could certainly be no object in demonstrating the power of a British frigate to burn and batter down any number of undefended hovels in an Arab village on the shores of the Red Sea. Yet it would seem from what has occurred, that while negotiations were carrying on at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to vindicate his authority, and to redress an international wrong, urgent instructions were forwarded to the naval commanders on the station, not to wait for the domestic justice of the Porte, but to take the law of reparation into their own hands. This is certainly an odd way of sustaining the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Nobody grudges the miscreants who attacked the French and English Consulates, and who butchered their inmates, together with a score of unoffending Christian residents in the town, the doom which has overtaken them; but it is one thing to see justice done upon delinquents, and it is wholly another to set a precedent whereby powerful States, whenever they are injured or offended, may constitute themselves, at any interval of time or place, judges and jurors in the matter, and depute their naval and military forces to carry their sentences into summary execution. Where retribution has either been denied or unreasonably delayed the case of course is wholly different. In the present instance neither can be pretended; and I cannot help thinking that were Parliament sitting, the instructions sent from the Admiralty here as well as the correspondence of the Foreign Office with our Embassy at Constantinople would be peremptorily called for. What makes the matter more embarrassing is that, as I believe I told you some weeks since, the French Government evinced no disposition to urge the rendering of redress with any inordinate haste. They were rather suspected of preferring the grievance to the retribution, and now they have the dissatisfaction of learning that vengeance has been taken for their wrongs as well as ours by an English ship of war, acting alone. The French have no armed vessels in the Red Sea, and this, coupled with their jealousy of everything that is calculated to give England prominence or priority in the East, may have been at the bottom of their desire to settle the question by negotiation rather than by arms. I should not be surprised if the topic were made use of as an additional one of irritation between the two countries, and of this there is certainly no need just now.

The Queen and Royal family continue their sojourn in the north of Germany. The King of Prussia is not in a state of health that permits him to discharge the duties of regal hospitality; and the Crown Prince who exercises the functions of administrative Regent stands too near the throne to render it seemly for him to anticipate fully the honors and gayeties of the moribund sovereign. The visit of the Queen of England is professedly one of paternal tenderness to her daughter, the youthful bride of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM; and much of the parade that would otherwise have greeted her presence will, under the circumstances, fitly be dispensed with. Everywhere she goes, however, Her Majesty is received with cordiality and respect; and if nations were really to be bound together by Palace cords or royal smiles, the good understanding between England and Prussia, which is so much desired by the two nations, would probably be strengthened by the present royal progress.

PARIS.

A Franco-American Duel—Charles Astor Bristed a Party—Charles Sumner under Medical Treatment—Cauterization—The Authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin—Prince Imperial Promoted—M. Marcoleta—The Banquet to Professor Morse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

For some time reports have been in circulation in regard to a duel growing out of the de Péne affair, between Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, of New-York, and the Marquis DE GALIFET, which were so absurd, that I did not dare before now to speak of the affair. I believe that to-day I can give you the facts You will recollect that soon after the de Péne duels with the officers of the army, two members of the Jockey Club, well-known men in fashionble society here, the Marquis de GALIFET and the Marquis de POMMEREAUX, quarreled on the subject of the de Péne duels, and that a challenge passed; but the fight did not take place, it is said, on acount of an order from the Minister of War—M. DE GALIFET being a Lieutenant in the Guard. On this subject, and in relation to the de Péne duels, Mr. BRISTED made some observations in his correspondence to the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, which was deemed by some friend of M. DE GALIFET, who saw the article, an insult to his honor. This friend carried the journal to the Marquis, and the latter agreeing with his friend that an apology was required from Mr. BRISTED, he hastened off to Baden Baden, where Mr. B. is spending the Summer, and demanded a retraction of the injurious expressions. Mr. BRISTED refused, and was challenged by the Marquis. Pistols were selected, but no dueling pistols could be found at Baden Baden, and they fought with rifle-barrel pistols. The distance was twenty-five paces, with privilege to advance to fifteen. Only one exchange of shots took place, when the seconds interfered, and the affair was amicably arranged, but upon what terms I did not learn. Major YATES, of the British Army, and Mr. MUNSON, of New-York, were Mr. BRISTED'S seconds. Both the principals, I am told, acted with the greatest coolness on the field, and this is saying not a little for Mr. BRISTED'S courage, in view of the fact that he was standing before a man who is recognized as a most dangerous adversary in a duel In fact, Mr. BRISTED'S body was grazed by his adversary's ball. I have not seen the article of the *Spirit of the Times*, and do not know whether the duel was based upon Mr. BRISTED'S general defence of M. DE PENE, as against the army officers, or upon words personally offensive to the Marquis.

In this connection I may mention that M. DE PENE has gone to the waters of Nanheim for his health.

Mr. SUMNER left town, yesterday, for a season at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. The cauterization of the spine has done him good, and after a season at Aix he will return to Paris again and to the *moxas*. Perhaps your readers do not know the character of this remedy. A *moxa* is thus made and applied. It is composed ordinarily of carded cotton, rolled into a cone, the base of which may have an inch diameter, and slightly pressed by and contained in a piece of muslin, or other cloth. The cotton is saturated in some alcoholized substance, such as camphor or nitre. It is then placed on the skin of the patient, over the diseased part, the cotton is lighted, and as the flame reaches the bottom of the cone, it is blown into the skin by means of a blow-pipe. The skin around is protected by a wet cloth. The greatest pain is experienced when the flame first reaches the skin. Soon the cuticle begins to crack; the skin contracts into furrows, turns brown, then fries, and finishes by becoming black and carbonized, like other burnt substances. These *moxas* must be repeated often, and over the whole course of the spine, if the disease be there, in order to produce a permanent effect. They are thus called from a Chinese and Japanese tissue like cotton, the *Artemisia Chinensis*, which they call in those contries *moxa*, for it is from those countries that the practice of the *moxa* is derived, and it is as old as history. It is, in fact, so old a treatment, even in modern times and modern nations, that it has almost gone out of use; yet it is sometimes resorted to in cases which have resisted all the other counter-irritants and not unfrequently with marked benefit. The practice of burning the skin, or other diseased parts, which had gone somewhat out of use a few years ago, is now fast coming into use again in Paris. Scarcely a ward of the Paris Hospitals is now without its portable furnace of charcoal and red-hot irons. They are applied, as well in medicine as in surgery, for a practice in chronic, illy-defined affections. Now much in use, is that of stripping the patient naked, and drawing an iron, heated to a white heat, quickly over his or her body, parching the cuticle brown in its track, and giving to the body the appearance of a striped zebra. If the iron is white and the operation is practiced cleverly, the patient does not suffer from it enough to force a cry; but if the iron is only red, the pain is, of course, very great.

A Havre journal states that Mrs. STOWE has been some time at Rouen, examining two private libraries of that city for documents on Normandy, preparatory to the writing of a romance based on the history of that country. Mrs. S. should have returned to Paris.

The French army, and the Imperial Guard in particular, are now safe—they have their *Petit Corporal*. The young Prince Imperial, on Monday last, then just two years and a half old, was promoted by the Colonel of the Regiment in which he was *un enfant de troupe*, to the grade of Corporal. The little Corporal remained at St. Cloud during the absence of the Emperor and Empress at Cherbourg and Brest; but it appears that the affair must have been arranged before-hand, for the Court chronicler tells us that the Corporal on Monday already promenaded in his new costume, to the admiration of his household of nurses and others.

M. MARCOLETA has at length handed in his credentials to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador from Nicaragua to France, and his reception by the Court will perhaps take place on Sunday next, as the Emperor is expected home on Saturday.

Mr. RAREY'S book on horse-taming, which has been sold I believe by the million, in England, has been translated into French, and fifteen thousand copies were immediately sold. This was the first edition.

The grand Banquet to Prof. MORSE came off on Tuesday as announced, and was the most magnificent affair of the kind ever got up by the Americans in this country. The speakers called up on this occasion, were the Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina, who presided; Professor MORSE, His Excellency the American Minister, Gov. FISH, of New-York; His Excellency, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Minister to Naples; Dr. W. E. JOHNSTON, of Ohio, in place of Gov. RAYMOND, absent; Mr. T. A. TEFFT, of Providence; the Rev. Mr. SEELEY of Paris; Mr. JOHN MUNROE, of Paris; Mr. SPENCER, American Consul at Paris; Mr. ATWILL, of the New-York *Evangelist*; the Hon. E. G. SQUIER, the Hon. JOHN S. THAYER, of New-York, and Col. JAS. B. MURRAY, of the same City.

MALAKOFF.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

NUMBER EIGHT.

Hunting Deer with Jacks—Description of a "Jack"—A "Slue"—Queer Challenge from a Night Sentinel—Floating up the "Slue."—Singular Encounter with an Indian at Midnight—Return Without Deer—Reasons for Ill-Luck.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RAQUETTE RIVER, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

Having wasted too much time, yesterday, in paddling down the Saranac for deer, we found we should not have time to reach Big Tuppers Lake and pitch our camp before dark, and coming to another clearing we concluded to stop there over night, and in the evening go after deer with "jacks." A jack consists of a box of wood or tin, or a piece of spruce box, a foot long, closed at the ends and open and flaring in front. This is nailed upright on a stick of wood some four feet long, which is made to stand up in the bow of the boat. Into this box, open in front, are placed two or three lighted candles. The box is closed at the back and sides in order to prevent the light from shining on those in the boat, and fling it all forward over the water and on the shore. The hunter sits close behind this, while the guide occupies the stern and paddles the boat along without lifting the paddle from the water. In this way, you glide along without making any sound. At a little distance one might mistake it for Charon's boat carrying a soul over the Styx. H. was to take CHARLIE, and after descending the river for a mile, turn off into a pond. As we had but two jacks, I told my Lord High Constable that he should have the other and "Chet," while I would go along as spectator. Soon, therefore, as it was dark, we lighted our candles, and pushed quietly off, and floated down stream. CHARLIE told "Chet" that not far below where he himself turned off to the left, there was a "slue" to the right, which he could follow a mile through a swamp which furnished fine feeding-ground for deer. Wherever the banks are level with the river, allowing the water to set back some distance inland, they call it a "slue."

After mistaking one or two coves for this "slue," we at length struck it. In doing so we got rid of a curious companion. As we were gliding noiselessly down the stream, suddenly from the dark and overhanging shores there burst a sharp "Heek! heek! heek!" sounding for all the world like an explosion of scornful, derisive laughter, breaking in so abruptly upon the deep silence and issuing from the impenetrable gloom of the forest, it startled me for the moment as much as if it had been the scream of a panther. The next moment however, this strange challenger revealed who he was, for a long ringing "Hoo-oo-hoo-oo," echoed through the woods. It was not the ordinary hoot of the owl, but rose and fell like the howl of a dog when baying the moon. It seemed to be scornfully asking "Who?" with a prolonged accent on the upper note. His gravity was evidently upset by the ball of fire moving noiselessly over the water, and he would silently flit from tree to tree to keep opposite us, uttering each time almost under our very noses, that prolonged and sneering "*who-oo.*" As we turned into the "slue," this queer river sentinel lapsed into silence. Not a word was now uttered by either of us; not a sound broke the silence, save when the boat grazed a lilly-pad that lay in its path or a frog disturbed from his resting-place plunged with a sharp "gullook" into the water. Now backing out from a mass of lilly-pads and rushes too dense to allow us to pass through, and now winding slowly through the narrow devious channel, we kept slowly on, expecting every moment to hear the tread of a deer moving about in the water, or catch the fiery gleam of his eyes as he stood spell-bound by the light. We had paddled in this way for a full hour, when the guide whispered, "It's strange, I declare, there are no deer here." We had nearly reached the end of the "slue," where the tall fir trees that hemmed us in and bent over us made a gloom like that of a cavern, and I was just about to whisper to "Chet" that we had better turn about, when I heard a low human cough. The scream of a panther or the howl of a wolf would not have sounded half so strange in that place and at that hour. Had there been a light, I, of course, should have known that it was some hunter on the same beat with ourselves. "Chet" said nothing, but he was evidently a little startled, for he instantly wheeled the boat about. I strained my eyes in every direction to pierce the gloom that lay beyond the bright glare of our "jack," but for a long time in vain. At length I thought I saw something like a shadow creeping along the shore, which was overhung with trees. It kept parallel with us, and finally making it out clearer, I whispered "Chet," there's a boat. It now emerged from the deeper shadow of the shore and approached us in an oblique direction. When it came within the reflection of our light, I discovered that it was a bark canoe paddled by a gigantic Indian. In order to keep the channel he had to come within three oars' length of us. I hailed him, when he made some reply in broken English. After a short pause, he growled out "Whar shanty?" meaning to ask where our camp was. I told him; to which he replied with a single grunt. I then made some remark, but not finding him inclined to be communicative, I said no more. Side by side, not more than thirty or forty feet apart, we kept silently on—his light boat moving, apparently, without an effort. It was a wierd place and hour to meet such a character. It was near midnight, and we were in the heart of a swamp a mile from the river, where very likely not another white man may go for a year. He was undoubtedly just as harmless a person as myself, and possessed of equally good intentions; still I am not ashamed to confess, I much preferred he would talk or leave us and go ahead. I knew it was foolish to have a suspicion of him, and I supposed also that we had two guns to his one, which would have its due effect on even an ugly customer. Still, if he had a double-barrel gun, it would not take him long to knock us, who were armed; and before "Chet," who was a small, slight man, and slow withal, could recover from his astonishment, and spring forward and disentangle our guns from our bodies, the savage would be aboard of him and easily dispatch him. His purpose once accomplished, there would not have been the slightest chance of detection, for no mortal but himself knew he had been there.

Although ashamed of myself at the time, all these thoughts passed through my head, and I kept close watch of him, determined, if I saw him lay down his paddle, to snatch my companion's double-barrel gun, loaded with buck-shot, from him, and be ready if he should raise his piece. Accustomed to shoot on the wing and in thick cover, I would not have asked but a single second to have covered the swarthy rascal. But the strokes of his paddle continued to fall steady and strong, and he kept on silent as ever, till we reached the river, when he turned down stream and soon disappeared in the gloom. I was not at all sorry to see him leave, and could not help saying mentally "Good night, my fine fellow, I have no doubt you are a very honest, respectable sort of a savage, but if you would cultivate your colloquial powers a little more, you would be a much pleasanter companion at midnight in a swamp in the heart of this vast wilderness."

Soon after, in making a bend in the river, we saw the light of our companions ahead. They had been equally unsuccessful. After seeing such signs of deer in the afternoon we could not account for our ill-luck. Afterwards we learned there was a large party of Indians encamped somewhere in the vicinity, who had killed or scared away the game. If we had gone *up* the river we should, undoubtedly, have had better success. As it was damp and cold we paddled home.

The Quakake Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Penn., Aug. 25, 1858.

The point from which I write is the junction of the new Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa, in the heart of the coal region, and in the centre of a beautiful, romantic country. Some two hundred gentlemen, from various parts of Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey, have just risen from an elegant cold collation, furnished by the liberality of Mr. CHARLES HARTSHORNE, President of the Quakake, to whom we are also indebted for one of the most charming of railroad excursions. Among the most prominent gentlemen present are W. D. LEWIS, Esq., of Philadelphia; the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, United States Senator; the Hon. A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira, N. Y.; Colonel PAXTON, of Catawissa; E. R. BIDDLE, Esq., of New-York; J. P. JACKSON, Esq, of Newark, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad; MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *North American*; JOHN TUCKER, Esq., President of the Mahonoy Railroad, &c. After due discussion of viands and fluids, speeches were made by Mr. LEWIS, who presided at the table, Senator CAMERON, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. DIVEN, and others. The entertainment took place in a grove on a hill-side, overlooking one of the most delightful valleys in Pennsylvania.

But let me revert to the Quakake Railroad. In itself it is inconsiderable, as its length is only 14 miles. But it has importance for New-York in two respects: First, as opening up an access to coal fields in Schuylkill County, hitherto nearly inaccessible; and secondly, as making a link in a long chain of very direct railroad communication (the *most* direct, its friends claim,) between the commercial emporium and the Western States. The Quakake road, which is this day opened, extends from Weatherly, a point on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, 14 miles above Mauch Chunk to the Catawissa road—a distance, as above stated of 14 miles. The Quakake thus connects the railways of the Lehigh with those of the Catawissa and Susquehanna Valleys, and opens up the rich Mahonoy coal fields to New York by a route only 147 miles in length. In the other direction its connection by the Catawissa with the Sunbury and Erie at Milton opens a direct line to Cleveland, Chicago and all Western places, which is shown by figures to be about 100 miles shorter than that by the New-York and Erie, or the New-York Central. This is a consideration which travelers will not overlook. The Quakake Railroad derives its name from a small tributary of the Lehigh River, through the valley of which its track is laid, with an exceedingly favorable grade. A railway was commenced here in 1836, the grading nearly complete, a large portion of the ties laid, and a part of the iron put down, when the famous crash of that period prevented its completion. It has now been resumed, after more than twenty years of abandonment, under quite different auspices. At first, it was designed merely as a coal feeder of the Lehigh Canal. Now it has a railroad connection at each end, with the East and West, and constitutes a finishing link in a series of railways a thousand miles long between the seaboard and the Mississippi.

Our party left New-York from Pier No. 2, North River, at noon of Tuesday, in the steamboat of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

At Elizabethport we took the cars of that road and proceeded through a highly-cultivated agricultural country to Easton. The natural scenery and the villages in this part of New-Jersey are very fine. Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, New-Hampton, Phillipsburgh, are delightful towns. At New-Hampton, sixteen miles from Easton, the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad diverges northwesterly to penetrate the Scranton coal fields, and form a connection at its other terminus with the New-York and Erie at Great Bend. Reaching Easton, on the west bank of the Delaware, a town noticeable for its large workshops and its strikingly romantic site, we took the cars on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. I may say here that the Lehigh Canal enters the Delaware at Easton from the West, and the Morris Canal from the East. The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal also starts there, and passes down on the right bank of that river to Bristol. All these canals and railroads find their chief employment in the transportation of coal.

We met a single train on the Lehigh Road comprising 117 loaded cars. Its length exceeded a quarter of a mile, and its freight amounted to 600 tons. On one side of the Lehigh River is a Canal, and on the other a Railroad—both busily employed in carrying coal to New-York, Philadelphia and a multitude of smaller places on the seaboard. To speak of the greatness of the coal interest were now the merest common-place. But its rapid increase, constantly demanding new facilities of transportation, is not so well understood.

The trip up the Lehigh Valley to Mauch Chunk is one of the most agreeable which can be taken by traveller or tourist. From New-York the distance to that celebrated coal town, with name equally difficult to pronounce and to forget, is only 121 miles. There the Lehigh Valley Railroad terminates; but the Beaver Meadow Road immediately succeeds, as a direct communication, running 26 miles further into a coal field still higher up country than Mauch Chunk, but forming no connection with any other Railroad.

It is from a point (Weatherly) in this Beaver Meadow Road, as I have already stated, that the Quakake starts. From its other terminus in the Catamissa road, six miles from Tamaqua, another short Railroad is commenced into what is styled the Mahonoy Coal Basin. Ground was broken for this road on Wednesday, by the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, in presence of the Quakake Excursion Company. Of this road, Mr. JOHN TUCKER, an energetic man, is President, and Mr. OSHAM, Chief Engineer. When finished, as it soon will be, it will add materially to the coal facilities of New-York, as well as to the business of all the intervening railroads

It is only necessary that the route to the west above indicated, should be completed in all its parts, as it soon will be, to attract a large portion, possibly the lion's share, of the through travel; for it needs no argument to show that a route which shortens the railway distance between New-York and Chicago a hundred miles, must be popular.

A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Telegraph Celebration—Amos Kendall—Return of Secretaries Toucey and Cass—Douglas' Ottawa Speech—Colonel Forney, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

The people of Washington are not inclined to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph by bonfires, illuminations and the firing of gunpowder. Indeed, they do not rejoice over the event at all, so far as I can discover. Possibly they agree with the one idead H. C. CAREY, in thinking that the submarine cable will strengthen the Free-traders and strike a deadly blow at the Protectionists.

Your readers may remember that just previous to the close of the last session of Congress a good deal of noise was made by certain parties here respecting the Atlantic Telegraph Company and its charter privileges. An attempt was made to get Congress to undo the work of the previous one and repeal the bill which had been passed. The prime mover against the Company was the Hon. AMOS KENDALL, now an old man, but as active and vigilant as ever. He is a large owner in the Morse Telegraph lines throughout the country, especially the one between New-York and Washington. For some reason, Mr. KENDALL from the outset has violently opposed the Atlantic Company, and he has much influence in Washington and over its journalism. This is possibly an additional reason why the dignified Board of Aldermen and the gentlemen of the Common Council refuse to unite with you and other cities of England and America to-morrow in a grand celebration.

Secretary TOUCEY is again riding through our streets in his plain one-horse vehicle, looking much the better for his Northern trip. When he went away he was apparently in wretched health—at any rate, as thin as a dried herring; but his reception by the people of the dock-yards, the armories, and Col. COLT'S workmen, has cheered the dignified Secretary, and he returns to his round of duties with a lighter heart.

General CASS, too, is among us again. His return shows how much vigor there is left in the old gentleman's constitution yet. He came into New-York last week by the Stonington boat, which came in too late for the Washington train on account of a dense fog. The General waited patiently till night, and traveled till morning, reaching here long after sunrise of the next day, in spite of the ill-health the letter-writers give him the credit for enjoying.

It is reported that the kindly allusion of Mr. DOUGLAS to the President in his Ottawa speech has had a visible effect in high quarters. It is used by those members of the Cabinet who are desirous of healing the quarrel in the ranks of the Democracy to show that at heart Mr. DOUGLAS is all right, and needs but the manifestation of kindness from the President to return to his ancient friendship for Mr. BUCHANAN, and his old place in the party. While there are various indications of this sort in the case of Mr. DOUGLAS, there are more of the opposite nature in that of Col. FORNEY. He is looked upon by the faithful here as lost to the Democracy beyond redemption. The only question is one of time. How *long* will it take for the Colonel to become a Republican?

Our Washington absentees are returning from the Northern watering places—among others, Dr. BAILEY, of the *National Era*, and family, who have been summering at Carlisle Springs, Penn. The weather is cool and pleasant, and we have refreshing showers.

VYE.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENT.

The New Artillery School—Its Purposes and Prospects—Shall the Army be Efficient?—Additional Legislation Required—Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Secretary Floyd.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Perhaps the most important step ever taken towards perfecting the efficiency of our Army, seems to have almost entirely escaped public notice. I refer to the School for Artillery Practice, lately established at this post.

On the 18th of May last, the War Department issued General Orders, No. 5, directing that "there shall be established at Fort Monroe, for the theoretical and practical instruction of Artillery, a school, to be termed 'The Artillery School;'" and the regulations adopted constitute the Assistant Field-officer, and the Captains of Artillery, on duty, together with the Commander of the Fort Monroe Arsenal, the "Staff" of the School.

The commandant of the post (Col. HARVEY BROWN) took immediate steps to put the School into successful operation, and now the infant is fairly upon its feet. In 1827, an artillery school was commenced at this point, as an experiment, which soon proved a failure. No record of its proceedings, I understand, can be found, and the present school is, therefore, left to blaze it own way as the pioneer in Artillery science.

In Europe, the artillery is the strong arm of the military service, and the corps is regarded as a *scientific* one, equal in every respect to the engineers. Major DELAFIELD, one of the officers sent to the seat of war, in Europe, in 1855 and 1856, declares his inability to draw the exact line of distinction between the artillery and the engineers of the French army. The former are drilled and practiced in the science of artillery, until they arrive at a great state of perfection, and they have charge of all heavy ordnance and other pieces properly belonging to the artillery arms of the service.

In our army a very different practice has, singularly enough, grown up; and while the artillery *science* has been overslaughed, the four regiments of artillery, belonging to the army, have been kept in infantry service. The theoretical knowledge of their profession, acquired by the artillery officers during their cadetship at West Point, was almost entirely lost for the want of practice, and their corps had ceased to be regarded as a "scientific" corps of the army. Not only the engineer and ordnance corps, but even the cavalry were placed above them, while in other countries the engineers and artillery officers are associated in all their studies, and are separated only a few weeks prior to graduation.

Such was the painful condition of the artillery arm of our military organization when Secretary DAVIS dismounted several artillery companies, and ordered them to this post to practice gunnery. It was, however, left to the enterprise of Secretary FLOYD to meet the wants of the service in the establishment of a regular school, which now bids fair to remedy the evils spoken of, and meet the warmest anticipations of its friends. The artillery officers here are enthusiastic in their efforts to promote the interests of the school, and secure its efficiency.

Several members of the "staff" are gentlemen eminent in science and of great experience, who have taken an enlarged view of the purposes of the new school. Drawing, mathematics, engineering as connected with artillery, practical gunnery, military pyrotechny and the construction of artillery carriages implements and other artillery equipages, are among the things taught both theoretically and practically. Also, "the organization, proportion and arrangement of the artillery of an army for sieges, defences, campaigns and battles." During one month in the year the troops are in camp, when instruction is confined to camp duties, field fortifications and surveying.

But to establish the Artillery School upon a permanent basis, additional legislation is required. Secretary FLOYD, being the father of the institution, will no doubt nurture it properly during his administration, but his successor would possess the power to abolish the order and wipe the school out of existence. This temporary character of the Artillery School must cripple its efficiency, and Congress should recognize at once its existence by positive enactment, and put it on a footing, so far as permanency is concerned, with the schools at West Point and Annapolis. Then would men of science take a pleasure in devoting themselves to its interests.

Cadets graduating at West Point, and being assigned to the artillery corps, will be required to repair to this post and enter the school of practice for two years. Each company of Artillery will also be required to pass two years in this school—eight companies being the number provided for at one time. In time of war, when the troops will be needed in the field, the school might be suspended by order of the President of the United States.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Major MCDOWELL, and was this morning received at the Fort with a military salute. A drill of light artillery, and a review, took place. The General and Secretary FLOYD will to-day examine into the condition of the Artillery School, and receive the suggestions of the "Staff" as to alterations and improvements. After the drill the whole party were handsomely entertained by Captain DYER, commander of the Fort Monroe Arsenal. The Secretary returns on Wednesday to Washington; the veteran commander will remain here some days longer.

O. P. Q.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 2.

Before Judge BETTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

D. S. Collins vs. *The schooner Caroline Casey, her tackle, &c.*—Upon reading and filing a notice of taxation of the Marshal's costs in the above cause, with an affidavit of service upon Dennis McMahon, and Woodman & Riddle, and Beebe, Dean & Donohue, it was ordered that the Clerk pay the United States Marshal his tax bill and costs, amounting to $139 05.

Matthias Plather, libelant, vs. *The steamboat Cinderella, &c. In re the petition of Thomas Guest for payment of surplus.*—The time to file exceptions to the Commissioner's report in this cause having expired, and no exceptions having been filed, on reading and filing the report of George F. Betts, United States Commissioner, due the petitioner as assignee of the mortgagee of the steamboat *Cinderella*, the sum of $1,001 53. On motion of Augustus Cornwall, Esq., proctor for the petitioner, it was ordered that the report be in all things confirmed, and that the petitioner recover in the action against the surplus of remnants of said steamboat the amounts reported due, together with his costs, to be taxed; and on like motion it was further ordered that out of the proceeds of the sale of the said steamboat, her tackle, &c., paid into the registry of the Court, the Clerk of this Court pay to the petitioner or his proctor the amount remaining in Court; and on like motion, &c., it was further ordered that after deducting the taxed costs of the officers of the Court, the Clerk distribute the proceeds in satisfaction of this decree.

The United States vs. *Andrew Lowe.*—Andrew, principal, and Benjamin P. Lunt, surety, were called, and not appearing, on motion of the United States District Attorney, it was ordered that their recognizance be forfeited and delivered to the District-Attorney for prosecution.

The United States vs. *Wm. Fuller.*—Recognizance of Wm. Fuller, principal, and Wm. B. Townsend and Daniel Berrian, was continued to the September Term.

The United States vs. *Jacob New.*—The recognizance of Jacob New, principal, and Adam Kunkel, surety, was continued to the September Term.

The United States vs. *Adolph New.*—The recognizance of Adolph New, principal, and Adam Kunkel, surety, was continued to the September Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Clerke.

Stephen H. Branch admitted to bail.—The argument on the *habeas corpus* in the case of Stephen H. Branch, convicted and sentenced for libeling the Mayor and others, was heard to-day—the application being to admit him to bail, pending the decision on his appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The affidavits already published, showing that Mr. Branch's health is suffering from confinement, were read. Mr. Ashmead, counsel for Mr. Branch, argued, as a principal ground for granting the application, that the errors set out in the bill of exceptions to the rulings of the Recorder are of so serious and manifest a character, that they make it obvious that the judgment must be reversed. He also read affidavits of Drs. Clingman, Guernsey, and George B. Bouton, who certified as to Mr. Branch's state of health, and that a longer confinement would be injurious to him.

The acting District-Attorney (Mr. JOHN MCKEON) said, in answer, that he was not fully prepared to argue the case, having only received twenty-four hours' notice, but he held that the errors in the Recorder's ruling were not so apparent as Mr. Ashmead supposed, and the Court could not take the question of the health of the party into consideration.

Judge CLERKE said

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for all kinds of Meat is very moderate; stocks are ample; prices show no improvement.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned ℔ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@1	50
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12¾	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The changes in this line have not been important. Supplies are fair, and the demand improving. Plover being more freely offered, are lower. Other varieties are steady.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@1	50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@1	00
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@1	25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1	75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	11	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@2	25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@3	00
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 00	@4	50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@	87½
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ doz	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 00	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ℔ doz	2 50	@3	00
Partridge, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	25

FISH.

Prices of Spanish Mackerel, Striped Bass, Kingfish, Sheepshead and Blue-fish have declined. Eels are dearer. Other kinds exhibit no noticeable change. The inquiry is generally reviving, especially for shell fish.

Trout, ℔ lb	44	@	62
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Spanish Mackerel, ℔ lb	20	@	—
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Flounders, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams—℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters—℔ lb	6	@	—
Crabs—℔ doz	25	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10

Weak-fish, ℔ lb .. @ 8
King-fish, ℔ lb .. 15 @ —
Sheepshead, ℔ lb .. 20 @ —
Blue-fish, ℔ lb .. 6 @ 8
Black-fish, ℔ lb .. 8 @ 10
Sturgeon, ℔ lb .. — @ 8
Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb .. 15 @ —
Herring, ℔ bunch .. 12 @ —
Mussels, ℔ ½ pk .. 12 @ —
Frogs, ℔ doz .. 12½ @ 62½

VEGETABLES.

The market is well stocked with the leading kinds. The demand is moderate; prices have not varied very remarkably.

Potatoes New ℔ bbl	1 50	@2	75
Potatoes, New ℔ bushel	62½	@1	00
Potatoes, New, half peck	15	@	18
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	25	@	37
Green Corn, ℔ 100 ears	37	@	62½
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	5	@	10
Turnips, New, Russian, ℔ bushel	62½	@	—
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	62½	@	75
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, New, ℔ doz bunches	37	@	50
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Onions, ℔ doz strings	75	@	—
Onions ℔ string	6	@	8
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	18	@	25
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	12	@	18
Okra, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Okra, ℔ doz	5	@	6
Cabbage, New, ℔ dozen	37	@	87
Cabbage, New, ℔ head	4	@	9
Tomatoes, ℔ bushel basket	30	@	40
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	3	@	—
Beans, ℔ peck	25	@	37½
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	62	@	75
Lima Beans, ℔ half peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	6	@	9
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	—	@	10
Garlic, ℔ doz	—	@1	00
Egg Plants, each	6	@	—
Salad ℔ doz. heads	18	@	37
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	4
Squashes, ℔ bushel	31	@	37
Squashes, each	1	@	3
Watermelons, each	6	@	37
Muskmelons, each	1	@	6

FRUIT.

The Domestic fruit trade is pretty active; price have fluctuated slightly. Foreign varieties are less sought after, and are rather heavy.

Peaches, ℔ basket	1 00	@2	00
Peaches, ℔ quart	8	@	31
Plums, ℔ quart	10	@	31
Grapes, hot-house ℔ lb	50	@	62½
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@	30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ℔ basket	15	@	18
Blackberries, common, ℔ quart	15	@	18
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Apples, new, ℔ half-peck	18	@	50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	1 00	@6	00
Pears, new, ℔ half peck	12	@1	25
Oranges, ℔ dozen	62½	@1	00
Lemons, ℔ box	3 00	@5	50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12½	@	37½
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	25	@1	50
Pine Apples, each	3	@	15
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	2 00	@3	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	31	@	50
Figs, ℔ box	50	@	—
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Raisins, Bunch, ℔ box	2 00	@2	50
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Eggs are less plenty and are dearer with a fair inquiry for them. Cheese has not varied much.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	18	@	24
Butter, State, ℔ lb	25	@	25
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	26	@	28
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	26	@	—
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@	11
Eggs, seven for	12	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	50	@	75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Mangoes, each	3	@	—
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	37	@	75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	25	@	37
Catsup, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIS, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending August 28.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS AND CANAL.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	11 743	260,582	141 391
Wheat, bush	404,783	6,428 649	3,051,101
Corn, bush	746,446	5 978,074	6,226,689
Oats, bush	25,905	1,645,691	669,651
Rye, bush	2 848	—	—
Barley, bush	6,258	—	—

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last year.
Flour, bbls	7.711	153 388	77 089
Wheat, bush	151,815	5,767 774	2 398,091
Corn, bush	414 977	4.955 637	5.740.714
Oats, bush	—	1,244,645	185,689
Barley, bush	—	74,306	—

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls	141,391	$807,688	260 582	$933 273
Wheat bush	3 (51,101	3,296,025	6,428,649	4,109,532
Corn, bush	6,226 889	4 111 999	5,978,074	3,119,789
Oats, bush	669 t 54	330,833	1,645 691	491,389

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	Aug. 29 1857.	Aug. 28, 1858.
Flour, bbls	1,000	5,798
Wheat, Spring, bushels	30.214	415,206
Wheat, Red Winter, bushels	16 307	241,238
Wheat, White Winter, bushels	9 009	32 392
Corn, bushels	98 080	503 605
Oats, bushels	19,114	269,090
Rye, bushels	—	2,200
Barley, bushels	—	9,379

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEP. 3, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	260	$98,797	Lastings	12	$8,361
Carpeting	107	22,543	Brains B	25	4 654
Cloths	39	18,348	Blankets	131	19,081
Worsteds	261	66,537	Hose	30	7,498
Merinos	19	11 449	Woolen Yarn	4	744
De Laines	262	62,592			
Cot. Worsteds	4	135,788	Total	1,618	$527,390
Shawls	34	75,107			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	384	$84,589	Handkerchiefs	26	$4,468
Colored	156	35,050	Gloves	5	1,215
Emb. Muslins	35	26 140	Spool	343	70,323
Prints	145	30,286	Velvets	7	1 952
Laces	25	4,935	Hose	99	27,791
Total				1,225	$296,654

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	357	$366,743	Velvets	16	$11,436
Ribbons	160	140,93s	Silk & Worst'd	51	34,393
Cravats	14	14 391	Silk & Linen	4	575
Vestings	8	4 869	Braids, B	40	21,244
Bags	9	3.850	Embroideries	4	2.374
Satins	3	940	Crapes	4	2,494
Plushes	3	5,853	Silk & Cotton	31	20,052
Shawls	16	7,330	Sewings	4	1,573
Laces	58	30,348	Raw	20	22,041
Total				792	$691,152

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	736	$176 388	Thread	72	$17,784
Laces	1	535	Lin. & Cotton	24	4,063
Hdkfs	13	6,174			
Total				846	$204.944

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Straw goods	51	$13,033	Mantillas	7	$195
Millinery	4	542	Kid Gloves	1	4,239
Fea & Flowrs	79	18.15	Corsets	1	98
Clothing	6	763	Suspenders	46	13.912
Les. Gloves	22	14,959	Matting	9	744
Embroideries	63	36,364			
Coll. Cuffs, &c	17	4'663	Total	306	$107,603

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	31	$3,012	Shawls	31	$5,449
Cloths	6	1,906	Blankets	15	1,605
De Laines	13	3,197	Worsted Yarn	3	732
Col. Worsteds	19	3 519	Total	84	$19,420

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Colored	7	$1 665	Handkerchiefs	7	$1,633
Muslins	13	3,505	Spool	7	748
Laces	10	2,795	Total	44	$10 346

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Ribbons	1	$1.019	Plushes	5	$2 619
Total				6	$3,638

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	123	$ 0,105	Thread	5	$1,150
Total				128	$1.255

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Suspenders	9	$3,543

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	64	$34.467	Cott'n Worsted	218	$51 918
Carpeting	54	12,322	Shawls	11	6 860
Cloths	1	863	Gloves	26	7,915
Coatings	2	1,182	Braids, B	3	1,514
Worsteds	176	62,951	Blankets	118	17,464
Merinos	3	2,139	Hose	41	7,756
Delaines	41	15,432	Total	758	$221,393

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Cottons	83	$19 865	Gloves	1	$192
Colored	18	6.472	Spool	4	823
Emb. Muslins	10	3 444	Velvets	5	1,331
Prints	14	4,011	Hose	20	2,431
Total				155	$38,589

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	16	$3,160	Velvets	4	$3,538
Ribbons	1	894	S. and Worsted	17	9,599
Cravats	1	298	Braids B	2	375
Vestings	1	298	Crapes	1	238
Shawls	1	399	S and Cotton	2	657
Gloves	1	1,072	Sewings	2	1,499
Laces	3	1,120			
Total				52	$34,046

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	86	$21.964	Linen & Cot'n	3	$736
Thread	4	$1,024			
Total				93	$23,724

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	89	$12 221	Kid Gloves	1	$478
Les, Gloves	16	5.525	Corsets	4	534
Embroideries	14	7,060	Oil-cloth	1	105
Ccl., Cuffs, &c	1	154			
Total				126	$25 477

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n boats.
Ashes, bbls	6	25	—
Flour, bbls	3,457	5.352	1,270
Wheat, bushels	10,000	1,400	375
Corn, bushels	23 210	—	2,900
Rye, bushels	500	—	—
Oats, bushels	1,574	1,470	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	208	248
Whisky, bbls	—	252	—

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $6 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Sales, 60 bbls., chiefly Pots, at this price.

COCOA—Sales, 600 bags Trinidad, for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Rio has been actively sought after today, at very firm prices. Sales have been of 5,000 bags ex *Panama*, 4,500 bags ex *Zingarella*, and 1,300 bags (a part of a cargo) ℔ *Tidal Wave*, at prices within a range of from 9¾c.@11c.; also, 530 bags, in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c., ℔ lb., usual terms. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to 250 bags Java, at 14½c.@15c; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13½c.; 17 bags Porto Rico, at 11¾c.; and 32 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at strengthening prices. Sales; 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	13	13
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13½	13½

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day of French goods, Carpetings, &c., were more attractive and generally more successful than the sales of similar goods earlier in the season. Each of the principal sales was numerously attended, and the competition for desirable goods was quite animated. Of the regular Dry Goods trade the *Independent* says: "Trade has assumed a more active character. The market is well supplied by new and desirable French goods, which are well supported in price. There is not quite so ready a disposition to press these goods through the auction-room, and more are sold at private sale than usual. Staple goods are in better supply than the fancy variety. There is a large number of buyers from the interior this week, who, in spite of a national holiday, are making selections. There is a large stock of old styles of goods of last year's still seeking a sale at low prices, and they interfere a little with the sale of new goods. The consumption is moderate, and the purchases made are also moderate individually, being made with unusual caution and reserve. In Woolens and Linens of foreign make there is a large foreign over-importation, which is having effect on prices. In Domestic Goods there is a large business doing, but the supply is large and prices are irregular for all but the best description of goods—cotton as well as woolen. Money is scarce in the West, and this scarcity checks business—old debts being far too numerous. The failing off in the harvest and the low prices of produce affect the consumption greatly. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings are all lower, as well as Prints. De Laines are comparatively firm. In fancy Cassimere the demand is less proportionate to the increased supply, and prices are in favor of buyers. The demand for Shawls is brisk. There continues to be great irregularities in trade, some houses doing a very large and unusual increased business, and others a very limited amount. The trade in Dry Goods seems to be concentrating in fewer hands."

DYEWOODS—Sales 140 tons St. Domingo Logwood at private bargain. Stock, here, Sept. 1, 515 tons Barwood, 194 tons Fustic, 532 tons Logwood and 15 tons Sapan Wood.

DRUGS—800 kegs Psi. Carb Soda changed hands at 5c @5 31-100c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour. The supply of standard State Flour is very limited, and for this description prices are somewhat nominal. Rejected brands attract more attention at rather firmer rates. Medium and extra qualities are sparingly inquired for and are heavy. Sales 12,800 bbls.

Rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@	$4 85
Standard Superfine State	5 00	@	— —
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 50	@	5 65
Superfine Western	4 95	@	5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@	7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	8 25

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 75@$6 75 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in less request at former rates; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4 75@$5 35 for rejected brands, $5 40@$5 70 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 35@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, especially by speculators, at somewhat firmer prices; sales have been reported last evening and to-day of 97,800 bushels, including good white Michigan, old and new, at $1 25@$1 30, the former rate for Wheat in store; fair to good red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 22; unsound and inferior Milwaukee at $1@$1 03, the latter rate for 10,000 bushels, in store; poor to very good white Southern at $1 25@$1 46; and inferior to prime red Southern at $1 15@$1 30, ℔ bush. Corn has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at 70c@73c. for unsound mixed Western, some of which kind was also said to have been sold as low as 69c.; 75c.@76c and, for small lots, 77c.@78c. for fair to good sound mixed Western; 80c. for mixed Southern, and 82c.@89c. for poor to choice white Southern, ℔ bushel. Yellow is entirely nominal. Rye is in demand at strengthening prices; sales 6,700 bushels at 73c @76c. ℔ bush. Oats are dull and heavy, including Western, 52c @ 54c.; State, 48c @53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c.@44c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been less extensive to-day, but prices have been sustained.

HONEY—18 tcs. Cuba changed hands at 65c. ℔ gallon, four months' credit.

HOPS—Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bales last year's crop on terms not ascertained, and 100 bales this year's crop, deliverable next month, at 16c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. 10 hhds. Cuba were purchased at 31c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in better request at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 4,650 bbls. Common Resin at $1 70@$1 75, chiefly $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs., and 1,400 bbls. other kinds at $2 75@$4 No. 1, and $4 50@$5 25 for White and Pale ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at 48c., cash ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at rising prices, sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess, the latter rate for extra; $17 25@$17 50 for new Mess; $19@$19 25 for Clear; $16 90 for thin Mess, and $15 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 6¾c @6¾c for Hams, and 6¾c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at previous figures. Lard is salable and advancing; 1,150 tierces and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c. @11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb. A portion of this amount was bought for shipment. Beef continues in moderate demand, and is firm; sales 275 bbls, in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 2¾c.@7¾c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots tcs., at $3 a $3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good at full and buoyant prices; sales 875 hhds. Cuba at 7c @8¾c.; and 185 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8 90 100c.; also, 1,000 boxes Havana at 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales of 50,000 lbs Prime have been reported since our last at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request and prices of domestic rule very firm; sales since Tuesday last: 83 hhds Kentucky at 8c @12¾c.; 62 bales Havana at 35c. @42c.; 200 bales Cuba on private terms; 702 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@18c.; also, at auction, 185 cases new crop, Connecticut, average 13c.; and at auction, 400 cases old crop, Connecticut, average 9c. ℔ lb

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 300 bales Cotton, (compressed,) at ½d. ℔ lb.; 50 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 500 boxes Cheese, per steamer, at 30s.; and 400 bbls. Resin, with 75 tons Wood, on private terms. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, in shippers' bags, at 5d ℔ bushel. For Rotterdam, 30 bbls. Ashes at 25s., and 300 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 33c ℔ gallon. A vessel for Aspinwall, with Coal, $5 50 ℔ ton.

AN ABSCONDING SLAVE RETURNED TO HIS MASTER.—The Mobile *Mercury*, of the 26th ult., says: "The bark *J. L. Davis*, of Boston, Captain FAIRCHILD, which sailed from this port on Sunday last, returned into the bay on Tuesday morning. The cause of the return was that, after getting into the middle of the Gulf, Captain FAIRCHILD discovered that there was one person on board not called for by his ship's papers. A negro man, belonging to Mrs. JONES, of this city, was found snugly stowed away by one of the crew of the ship, and the only proper course to pursue by an honest man, as Captain FAIRCHILD knew, was to 'bout ship and return with the absconding negro. He did so, and on Tuesday morning transferred the fellow to a pilot boat, and then made sail for his port of destination, New-York.

Mr. Carlile has been residing with his relatives at Dumfries and at Cummertrees, for the last six weeks, and seems to be in vigorous health. The first two volumes of his work on *Frederick the Great* are ready for publication, and will be given to the world at the beginning of the book season in September next.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
The
LAST FLICKER
BEFORE WE GO OUT.
FINAL ELECTRIC EFFORT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. BROUGHAM,
who will be haloed on this occasion by a perfect
NIMBUS OF TALENT.
Imagine the Concussion
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 4.
Bulwer Lytton's satisfactory and suggestive comedy of
MONEY,
distributed with the following
CURRENT CHANGE,
in which there can be no discount:
Evelyn.....Mr. John Dyott
(who has kindly volunteered)
Graves (on this occasion).....Mr. Blake
Mr. Stout.....Mr. Brougham
Sir John Vesey (for this occasion).....Mr. Partridge
Sir Frederick Bland (for this occasion) Mr. Davenport.
Clara Douglas (first time).....Miss Jane Coombs
Eugenia Vesey.....Miss Ingersoll
Lady Franklin.....Mrs John Brougham
(her first appearance since her long and severe indisposition.)
MONDAY, Sept. 6,
REHEARSAL OF JESSIE BROWN.
To enable the Management to produce with unprecedented splendor and perfection of detail this drama, there will be
NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY,
that night being devoted to dress rehearsals.
The management begs to announce the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
who will appear for the first time at Niblo's Garden, in these entertainments so suited to the character and reputation of this establishment on
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.
JESSIE BROWN.
with entirely new scenery and splendid appointments,
A new drama, with great effects, written by
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
is in rehearsal; and during Miss Robertson's engagement this eminent dramatist will appear in his celebrated impersonations

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager.....Mr. N. B. Clarke
Dress Circle and Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes and Orchestra, 50 cents; Balcony Boxes $5.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½, precisely.
GRAND REOPENING.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 4, 1858,
MADAME PONISI.
From the Broadway Theatres, universally considered the finest actress on the stage.
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. G JONES,
YANKEE LOCKE, Mr. E BLANCHARD,
AZIM AL BARMEKI.
Will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, music, properties, costumes, &c
Azim Al Barmeki } Mr. G. C. Boniface
The Mountain Chief }
The Khorassan Prince
Zebra, the blighted Lily of Khorassan.....Mme Ponisi
Nisha a Circassian Slave.....Mrs W. G. Jones
Irish Eccentricities called PADLY'S WEDDING,
Introducing his original Irish Song.....Billy O'Neil
NICK WHIFFLES.
Abram Hamet, the Quaker } Mr. G. C. Boniface
The Mysterious Slayer }
Caleb Iverson.....
Nick Whiffles the Trapper.....Yankee Locke
Sylveen Vander.....Mrs. W. G. Jones
BRIAN O'LINN.
Brian O'Linn.....Billy O'Neil
Sheiah McCabe.....Miss Agnes Clare

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the Union, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch of singular beauty and wonderful height and breadth, has been constructed, exhibiting a well painted
APOLLEOSE OF SHAKESPEARE AND THE MUSES.
Mr. Collins the great Irish comedian and vocalist, received with enthusiasm and honored with triple encores and loud calls before the curtain.
This evening, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1858
THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE; or, THE IRISH SETTLER.
Captain O'Rourke.....Mr. Collins
Baron Beaupre, Mr M. Smith | Count Jeliverre, Mr. Briggs
THE WRONG PASSENGER;
Or, THE SCENES OF THE COTTON MARKET.
in which Mr. Collins will play the principal character, and in the course of the evening sing some of his most popular songs.
MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.
Messrs. Moore, Dunham and MacRae; Mesdames Miller, Seymour and Dunn
Monday—THE IRISH FORTUNE-HUNTER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. Brougham—Money.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Love and Lightning—The Advocate—Pas de Diad.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Soldier of Fortune—The Wrong Passenger—My Husband's Ghost.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Reopening Night—Aum al Barmmi—Nick Whiffles—Brian O'Linn.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bleak Hills of Erin—Pongo—Brian O'Linn—Bronze Horse.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The entire destruction of the Quarantine buildings, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was announced in the Times yesterday. The conflagration swept away not only the Hospitals but all the residences of the physicians and of the laborers employed at Quarantine. It was rumored, yesterday, that the mob intended to set fire to the private dwellings in the infected district. A force of one hundred Metropolitan Policemen, and a six-pounder were dispatched to Quarantine by order of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday. They reached the scene a little after six o'clock. Up to a late hour this morning no conflagration had taken place at Tompkinsville.

We have received news one week later from Utah, the latest date being August. 7. The Territorial election had taken place, without disturbance, although, for the first time in the history of the Territory, votes were cast in opposition to the nominees of the Mormon Church. It was to be expected that the Mormons would carry the day, but the result shows that a considerable number of Gentile votes were cast. The Mormon leaders ordered the Saints up to the polls in a body, and the aggregate vote greatly exceeded that of any previous year. Among the Representatives elected were John Taylor, formerly Editor of *The Mormon*, in this city, Orson Hyde and Samuel W. Richards. The highest number of votes was cast for Mr. Taylor, who received 1,053; the highest number for a Gentile candidate was 37. The election is to be contested, on the ground of illegality. Our correspondent writes that a printing establishment is on its way to the Territory, for the purpose of establishing a large Anti-Mormon newspaper in Salt Lake City. We have reports of the movements of the Army of Utah. The Sixth Infantry, Col. Andrews, had arrived at Fort Bridger, and was to proceed immediately to Fort Walla-Walla. Lt. Col. Canby was ordered to relieve Col. Hoffman in the command of the post at Bridger.

The Democrats of Michigan held their State Convention on Thursday, for the nomination of candidates for State officers. Charles E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo County, was nominated for Governor; George C. Monroe, of Hillsdale, for Lieutenant-Governor; and J. P. King, of Mackinac, for Secretary of State. The resolutions passed express confidence in the Administration of President Buchanan; declare adherence to the Cincinnati Platform, and congratulate the country on the settlement of the search and seizure question.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans and Havana, we have dates from the latter place to the 30th ult. There is no intelligence of interest.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing from Vera Cruz, Aug. 4, furnishes some interesting notes of a late visit to the Capital of Mexico. The absence of American traders from the city; the discussion of American intervention; the progress of the Vera Cruz Railroad, are among his leading topics.

The Rev. Eleazar Williams, whose identity with Louis XVII, the "lost Dauphin" of France, was strongly urged some years since by the Rev. Mr. Hanson, of this city, died at Hogansville, on the St. Regis Reservation, in this State, on the 28th ult. He died in great poverty.

The corner-stone of the People's College was laid at Havana, in this State, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. Eight or ten thousand people were present. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, delivered the principal address.

A destructive fire occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Bowery and Division-street, involving a loss of about $70,000 worth of property. The fire originated in the second story of No. 13 Bowery, occupied by Mr. C. S. Hines as a tinware manufactory, and communicated to the buildings adjoining on each side, and to Nos. 12 and 14 Division-street, in the rear. About two-thirds of the loss is covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Caroline Van Duser, a woman who formerly lived in Troy, was yesterday arrested in this City and taken to Troy to be tried on a charge of having three years ago murdered the infant child of Mrs. Jane Howard, who lived in the same house with herself. Jealousy is alleged to have been the cause of the murder.

Stephen H. Branch, recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for libeling the Mayor and others, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $2,000, which he readily gave, and was released, pending the decision on his appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term.

The Common Council of Jersey City entertained Capt. Hudson and other officers of the *Niagara* at a great banquet yesterday in the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. Speeches were made by Captain Hudson, Purser Eldridge, Peter Cooper, and others.

Cotton was in fair demand, and was very firm, yesterday. Flour was moderately active, within our range. A brisk business was transacted in Wheat, at somewhat firmer prices. Corn and Rye were in request. Pork continued active at advancing rates. Rio Coffee was purchased to the extent of 11,330 bags, within range of from 9½c @ 11½c. ₱ lb. Sugars were in good demand, at full quotations. Resin was brisker, and common was dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Ex-Governor Hunt.—The Lockport *Courier* contains a statement, doubtless authoritative, respecting Governor Hunt's political position. That gentleman, since his retirement from the office of Governor, has lived in retirement; not without such interest in public affairs as an intelligent citizen must almost necessarily feel, but yet in complete abstinence from political action. It has been well understood by his personal friends that he did not choose to connect himself with either of the new parties which have sprung up of late. He has not been a Republican or an American. His preferences have been constantly for the doctrines of the old National Whig Party, of which he was so long an eminent leader. Not only has this, his unchanged position, been known to his friends, but to the public at large. Yet both Republican and American organs have at times claimed him as a member of their respective organizations. This claim certainly implied anything rather than disrespect, and was perhaps a natural one to be made, for Governor Hunt is understood to sympathise in a considerable degree with both these parties, though not to the full extent with either.

Quite recently some Republican journals having spoken of him in terms implying a change in his political relations. In view of the approaching election, it would seem that a contradiction was made necessary. The article from the Lockport paper is, therefore, timely and requisite, although it contains nothing new.

The Mexican Question.

The reader who was at the pains to peruse and digest the letters from the City of Mexico, published in yesterday's paper, will have the material of profitable reflection. A more desolate story could hardly be told. It reads like one of the later chapters in the history of the Lower Empire. The utter loss of governing power; the petty and malicious squabbling of factions, none of them with the public good at heart; the decay of national self-respect, of religious faith, of social justice, of individual right; the ineffectual energy of the church as a political power; the extinction of the Press; the revolutionary condition of every State of the confederacy; the prostration of industry; the suspension of commerce; capital persecuted and banished; labor enlisted in the business of destruction rather than of production: all these are characteristics of a State in the final stages of decrepitude, preluding early dissolution. The name "Turkish Empire" is but a conventional expression for a state of violent local disease, demanding excision, in a vital part of the Old World. The "Republic of Mexico" is the expression of similar topical decomposition, proceeding at a violent speed near the heart of the New. In the more rapid movement of things in this hemisphere, it is probable the latter case will reach its climax before the former. So obvious, in fact, has this result become, that even among the Mexicans themselves, ill-instructed, illiberal, and *étourdis* as they are, the conviction that the people can only be saved by the transfer of the governing faculty to some external power, is almost universal, men differing only, as our excellent correspondent informs us, as to the propriety of invoking a European or the American Government to execute the extraordinary trust.

The code of international law is so modern a compilation, that it fails in providing for a vast number of contingencies profoundly affecting the fate of nations. Such cases as those of Turkey and Mexico are without provision. Metaphors are not arguments, nor analogies conclusions; but yet in the lack of written law, we can do no better than apply metaphor and analogy to those emergent questions, ascertaining their solution by the light of common sense. The rule of individual independence concedes liberty, only restricted by the possession of similar liberty on the part of others. Mr. Richard à Stiles is entitled to every possible exercise of personal volition, so long as his indulgence does not trespass upon the rights of safety or happiness belonging with equal title to his neighbor, Mr. John à Nokes. The principle is axiomatic, and solves every difficulty in social life. It applies, with the same validity, to the social life of nations. So long as a State retains the power of self government, and uses it, however abusively, without interfering with the security or well-being of its neighbors, it is evidently reserved from all interference of foreign Powers. The conduct of the English and French Governments toward that of Venezuela is in violation of this patent principle. But when a State, by the history of three centuries, manifests its inaptitude for self-government; toying with the solemn mission of sovereignty as a petty gamester with his petty stake; using its powers for factious purposes, and never continuously for the public welfare; failing to preserve order upon the frontiers of its neighbors; failing to protect the foreign capital and foreign industry and commerce which it has borrowed, or invited thither; failing to protect the lives of the citizens of commercial and allied nations—in short, abusing those best gifts of Providence, a fair and productive land and matchless climate, so that the agriculturist and laborer are driven forth, and the population impoverished, and the whole expanse converted into a social, moral and industrial wilderness, in which the worst passions of humanity alone find employment, and the rights of neighboring peoples suffer indistinguishably with the rest: in such a morbid condition of affairs, some equitable intervention is imperatively demanded, and must be exhibited. It is an abuse of language to talk of national freedom with a nation so debased and a freedom so misused. The automatic power of government, by unanimous admission, and by historical proof, belongs to none of the multitudinous factions which convulse Mexico. But the welfare of mankind requires that no nation in a state of incurable anarchy shall be permitted to exist in the midst of well-ordered States; and common sense, and the analogies of individual action, which we have cited, alike dictate the interposition of the last for the good of the other, and for the common good. The time is approaching when this duty will be incumbent upon some external Power, and geography has designated the United States to be eminently that Power.

Is approaching—Has it not rather arrived? No illusion could be more deceptive than that better things are to be hoped from the Constitutionalists, granting they expel the Zuloagists, than from their opponents. The antecedents of the individual leaders—of Vidaurri, Juarez, Degollado, Zuazua, Alvarez—furnish no safe ground of anticipation. They are adventurers, not statesmen; captains of free-companions, not soldiers, who go into politics with the strong hand, for pay and plunder. All the recognized traits of Mexican character argue against their success. But with the clergy, owners of half the material resources of the State, hostile to the new Government; with commercial, and mining, and monetary capital all interested to hasten the substitution of a foreign for the domestic control of affairs; with a population reduced to a penury forbidding reliance upon taxation; with the customs revenues pledged to British creditors—how is the Government to be sustained and administered? Evidently, the only resource at the command of a consititutional Government is the Church property, the confiscation of which is a measure of questionable expediency, and the relief from which can only be momentary. The time for intervention has apparently come already. To postpone it may be to adopt a policy as misjudged as that of the watchers at the bedside of a lunatic, who shall only interfere to prevent self-laceration and self-destruction, when all the recuperative energies of the patient are wholly exhausted.

Branch-ing Out.—Yesterday Mr. Justice Clerke admitted Stephen H. Branch to bail on *habeas corpus*, pending his appeal to the General Term for a Writ of Error. At the close of the arguments the Judge expressed his belief that the Recorder erred in charging the jury, and that the Court at General Term would decide the application for a Writ of Error in Branch's favor. Bail was fixed at $2,000.

The Staten Island Incendiaries.

We give another chapter, or rather a series of chapters, this morning, containing more of the fearful riots at Staten Island, and the total destruction of the public property and hospitals at the Quarantine grounds, by the demented people of Richmond County. They appear to have things their own way down there, and their way is too diabolical and inhuman to be properly characterized by any epithet in our language. The public authorities having made no attempt to arrest the perpetrators of the outrages of Wednesday night, and the Police having carefully kept clear of the Island, lest their presence might be disagreeable to the mob, they took heart and called a public meeting, at which they passed resolutions approving of what had been done, and resolved to celebrate the event; they also made arrangements for completing the work of destruction, and accordingly proceeded, as soon as the shades of night prevailed, to consummate their outrages. All the sheds, barracks and shanties which had escaped destruction the night before were then set fire to and totally destroyed, so that not a shelter of any kind was left for the poor wretches who had been ruthlessly dragged from their beds and exposed to the rigors of the weather, the fiery heat of the sun during the day, and the rain at night. The sickening and astounding details of this unparalleled series of outrages will be found reported at full length in our columns. They require no comment.

Nothing that we could utter would increase the feelings of indignation which must rise in the breast of every man who reads the plain statements of what has occurred. Rumors have come up to us that it is the intention of the rioters to murder the Health Officer and set fire to all the ships in Quarantine, and wild and improbable as these reports may appear, after what has occurred it is not at all unlikely that they will be verified before night. In the meanwhile the Governor of the State is looking on while all these outrages are being perpetrated in the quietest manner conceivable. The property of the State is destroyed and no attempt is made to arrest the incendiaries; the militia is not ordered out, and no reward is offered for the apprehension of the well-known ringleaders and instigators of the mob. Last year when a section of the City was in the hands of an infuriated mob, the Governor was quietly hobnobbing with the Mayor; and now while a gang of desperadoes are burning the public property and letting loose the inmates of the Quarantine hospitals to carry pestilence and desolation into our suburbs and streets, the Governor, the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police are dining together, drinking toasts and making merry, as though nothing had happened. Looking upon this destruction of the Quarantine in all its relations, the fiendish conduct of the Staten Island mob, and the culpable indifference and supineness of our public authorities, it presents one of the strangest and most disheartening episodes in our history. It is difficult to realize that the occurrences of the last two days are actual facts that have taken place within the borders of this State, where there has up to this time been always a show of respect for public authority on the part of the people, and at least an appearance of a desire to preserve public order on the part of the constituted authorities.

A Jolly Monopoly.

There has been a good deal of excitement lately in Boston, and further Down East, arising from a disputed case of champagne. That volatile liquid seems to have gone to the heads of the disputants, and produced effects rather lamentable than unusual with those that meddle with it. This is the more to be regretted, as it grew out of the system adopted in the Bay State for the utter extinction of all vinous exhilarations. Our readers know, perhaps, that by the Liquor law of that State, all sales whatever are strictly prohibited, excepting under the conditions prescribed by the statute. And they are these: Taking into consideration the often infirmities of the citizen, and that alcoholic stimulants are frequently ordered in cases of illness by the physicians, or the patients, in order to provide for this distress, the Collective Wisdom of Massachusetts ordained that there should be an agent appointed by the constituted authorities of every town to sell the good creature within its jurisdiction, and that they might have a lawful way of coming by their supplies, a grand central agent was appointed, who was to dispense liquor "that was both sound and clear" to them, and to them only. Now, it is a painful fact in the statistics of disease that complaints demanding this particular remedy to medicine them to their cure are alarmingly numerous, and the demand for the medicament proportionably great in that region. So much so, that the Massachusetts Liquor Agency is said to be one of the most lucrative offices in the United States, and that a couple of years enjoyment of the same is enough to enable the fortunate holder to retire with a competent estate.

The present lucky official is Mr. George P. Burnham, a gentleman who distinguished himself by patriotic exertions, a few years ago, to improve the breed of poultry and his own circumstances at the same time, and still more by publishing an ingenious confession of all his doings in that good work, the candor of which would have done no discredit to Mr. Barnum himself. It seems that the Massachusetts Liquor Agent, though forbidden to sell his wares to any other citizen than those invested with the dignity of town agents, is under no such restriction as to the inhabitants of other States. This must considerably enlarge the sphere of his usefulness and of his commissions. Among other lesser stars that repaired to this central source to draw lights in their golden urns was the agent of the city of Augusta, who thought the necessities of the capital of Maine would require the possible exhibition of a dozen half-bottles of champagne. We will not affirm that it was not a basket, which, we believe, as we have no personal knowledge on the subject, contains two dozen of pints of that most frisky and fugitive of fluids. But, whether the less or the more, it was certainly a very moderate preparation for the possible morbific developments of the metropolis of a sovereign State, and the lieges were surely entitled to have it good. And here arose the mighty dispute. That it was not good seems to be conceded on both sides, but the question was whether the Augustan Agent wanted it good. He saith he did. The respondent in Boston takes issue with him on the point, and maintaineth that he only wanted it *cheap*.

We have given the best faculties of our mind to the resolution of this knotty entanglement, and we are compelled to say—painful as it must be to suppose that one intrusted by the capital of the Sunrise State with the purchase of its liquors should be willing to drench it, even in homœopathic doses, with bad champagne—that the weight of testimony is on the side of the pathologist of "the hen fever." For, besides his own assertion and certain documentary evidence, he has all the intrinsic probabilities in his favor, inasmuch as he is paid by commissions, and it is not to be supposed that he would deplete his perquisites by furnishing an article on which they would be less than on a better one. And the asseverations of the Boston Agent are invigorated by the probability, derived from the veracious unreserve of the contribution to literature to which we have referred, that, had his transaction with the Augusta Purveyor been marked with any eminent ingenuity of design or skill of execution, he would not have been slow to claim the glory and describe the beauty of the invention. Still, we must do the Augusta Agent the justice to say that he is very resolute on his side, and has a large quantity of testimony to show that he did not wish to dishonor the city whose chief butler he is, by the imputation that it regarded cheapness rather than soundness as the crowning virtue of its cellar.

It need not be said that politics entered into this discussion, and that it was carried on as an attack on Governor Banks, who appointed Mr. Burnham, and on the Republican Party, who elected Governor Banks. But this, of course, is entirely apart from the merits of this election in particular, or of the general one as to whether this is the best way of dispensing alcoholic stimulants among the lieges. From casual observation, when we have happened to be in Boston, since the passage of the Liquor Law, we should infer that there is no more practical enforcement of it there than there is in this City, and, of course, it cannot be very difficult for any one bibulously inclined to get a supply of the liquor that he loves, from whatever vintner he prefers. That the Agent is exposed to sundry and divers temptations to swell the profits of his office, is plain enough to any one moderately acquainted with the human nature of which there is so much in man. We cannot recommend the establishment of such an Agency in this State; but should one be thought best for the interests of virtue, we would say that we shall be most willing to undergo the toils and responsibilities of the office, and that we shall regard a couple of years' exercise of it a moderate recompense for the various and valuable services we have rendered the Empire State.

The Hon. James S. Wadsworth.—A correspondent of this paper having recently mentioned Mr. Wadsworth in connection with the office of Governor, in such way as to imply a probability that he might be induced to accept the nomination of the Republican Convention, that gentleman publishes a card in this morning's Times peremptorily declining such use of his name. It will be seen that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate.

☞ As soon as the exigences of space will admit, we shall lay before the readers of the Times a full and highly interesting report of the banquet at Paris, in honor of Professor S. F. B. Morse. The occasion elicited able and eloquent addresses from Messrs. J Y. Mason, Joseph R Chandler, Hamilton Fish, J. S. Thayer, and other distinguished Americans in Paris, including the able Professor himself.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto" was revived here last night, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Maretzek's new tenor, Signor Steffani, to our public. The opera is, perhaps, one of the least attractive of the *maestro's* numerous works, although one of the most exigent. To be interpreted with anything like effect, it demands a first-rate quartette of singers, with a supplemental basso. Mr. Maretzek introduced the opera to our public—has he not introduced every other new work?—and, under his auspices, we have enjoyed its best representations. The *caste* last night was, on the whole, the best we have ever had, although in the orchestral department there was an apparent weakness, which could not be traced, we fancy, to the conductor, Signor Torriani. The orchestra is, we are disposed to think, much too weak in stringed instruments, especially for Verdi's operas, where the brass is apt to overlay everything else.

The *debut* of the tenor was the most complete success we have ever witnessed. To a good stage presence and much ease of manner, Signor Steffani brings the *desideratum* of a perfectly magnificent voice. We have had no such singer of late years. Not only is his voice fresh and manly, but it combines in a preëminent degree the gallant qualities of the *robusto*, with the delicacy and sentiment of the *grazia*. It is thoroughly under control and in point of intonation absolutely faultless. The first act went off with enthusiasm; the second created a *furore*. Both movements of the duet were vociferously applauded, and it is but justice to say that they were never rendered so well. The magnificent quality of Signor Steffani's voice, the passion he infuses into it, and the absolute control which an admirable method has given to him, were so vividly palpable to the least susceptible, that we fear Madame Gassier's excellent assistance was partly overlooked. The house was tumultuously satisfied, and we need merely add that the favorable impression thus created remained to the end, and was fixed by the cabaletta in the fourth act.

Madame Gassier was the *Gilda*, and sang with decided skill. The *rôle* is by no means a satisfactory one, and is scarcely sufficient to draw forth the salient points of this lady's vocalization, if, indeed, they are to be found at all in Verdi's music. Where the opportunity offered it was seized with decided avidity. The *rôle* of the Court buffoon was a little too much for Signor Ossoni, and that of *Sparafucile* too slight for the new basso, Signor Garibaldi—of whom we hope to speak favorably on some future occasion.

Palace Garden.—A genuine and well-drilled band of Iroquois Indians, has been added to the excellently contrived attractions of this popular place of recreation. The members of the band give representations and illustrations of their national customs, and with a vigor and *vraisemblance* which is astonishing. All those who would know something about the "poor Indian," should visit the Palace Garden in the afternoon. It is an exhibition singularly curious and interesting.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A *piece de circonstance*, called "Love and Lightning; or, The Telegraph Cable," was produced here on Thursday night, with a success which, it must be confessed, was neither gratifying to the author or the event which it was his humble effort to celebrate. A liberal allowance has to be made for the necessary haste of a piece of this kind, but there is a limit even to this sort of kindliness. With excellent actors and actresses, splendid dancers, scenery and music, and a subject surcharged with public interest, the author failed even to preserve the good temper of the audience. We may dismiss the play, therefore, with the simple remark that it is unworthy of the occasion and the theatre in which it is played.

The National.—Purdy's National Theatre will reopen to-night, after a short intermission, during which the building has been renovated throughout, and everything done in the way of painting, decorations, gas-fixtures, upholstery, &c, which was necessary. A strong company will greet the patrons of the establishment, including Madame Ponisi, formerly of the Broadway; Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Yankee Locke, Mr. E. Blanchard, and others of note. Two new pieces, written expressly for the opening, will be played.

Correction.—The cable was carried in the great procession by the American Express Company and not by Adams' Express.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of our Relations with Central America—Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 3.

Señor Yrissari, at the request of President Martinez, has, it is understood, withdrawn his resignation as Minister from Nicaragua. The errand of Gen. Jerez was to negotiate a treaty acceptable to our Government and beneficial to both Republics; but he has left the city without being received in a diplomatic capacity. The Cass-Yrissari treaty, as amended, was sent by the Government of Nicaragua to Yrissari, and by him forwarded to Washington through Jerez.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $822 000. The entire amount on deposit is nearly $15,000,000, of which $10,612,000 is in New-York. About $12,500,000 is subject to draft.

Our Washington Correspondence.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SAILING OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—LIST OF VESSELS ATTACHED—THE BRAZIL SQUADRON—THE INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PACIFIC, ETC.,

Washington, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

The Navy Department is now busily engaged in getting off the Paraguay Expedition, and it is believed the vessels now at home will be ready for sea by the first day of November, yet two months off, which enables the President to take so much more time to consider the selection to be made of a Commissioner to that Republic.

The frigate *Sabine* (50 guns) takes the place of the *St. Laurence* in the Brazil squadron, and Commodore Shubrick relieves Commodore Forrest as commander of that station. He sails in the *Sabine* as his flag-ship, but will, on reaching his station, proceed in the *Fulton* to the Paraguay River, and assume the command in person of the Paraguay expedition. Commander Page is ordered to the Brazil station as Fleet Captain. The other officers ordered to the *Sabine* are Commander Thorburn, (one of the officers retired by the "immortal fifteen,") and Lieutenants M. Woodhull, C. S. McDonough, G. P. Welsh, Wm. Gibson, L. H. Newman, Wm. P. McCann, and one vacancy; Fleet Surgeon, Green; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Harrison; Assistant-Surgeon, Bertolette; Purser, Steele; Master Bradford; Chaplain, Blake; Boatswain, Atkinson; Gunner, Cooper; Sailmaker, Boutwell.

The Paraguay Expedition will consist of the following named vessels, viz:

Brig *Bainbridge*, built in Boston in 1842, and carrying six guns. She is now in commission on the coast of Africa, but dispatches have gone out for her to proceed to the coast of Brazil and await the arrival there of the Expedition. Her officers are: Lieutenant-Commanding F. B. Renshaw; Lieutenants, G. A. Stevens, S. S. Babbett, and Wm. P. A. Campbell.

Brig *Perry*, built at Norfolk in 1843, and carrying six guns. She is now in waiting on the coast of Brazil, with the following officers, viz: Lieutenant-Commanding R. L. Tilghman, and Lieutenants Wm. T. Truxton, C. C. Grafton, and J. J. Cornwell.

Brig *Dolphin*, built in New-York in 1836, and now in commission, (having lately captured the slaver *Echo*,) and carries five guns with heavy metal. Her officers are Lieutenant-Commanding J. N. Maffit, (one of the decapitated by the "immortal fifteen,") and Lieutenants J. M. Bradford, E. P. Williams, and C. C. Carpenter.

Steamer *Fulton*, (side wheel, third class,) built in New-York in 1837, and repaired at Washington in 1857. She carries but four guns of large calibre, though registered for five, and is commanded by the following officers: Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Almy; Lieutenants M. R. Warrington, J. B. Stuart, R. Selden, and M. C. Campbell.

Steamer *Water Witch*, (side-wheel, third class,) built at Washington in 1845, carries but one gun, though registered for two, and will be commanded as follows: Lieutenant-Commanding, R. B. Pegram; Lieutenants A. Barrot, E. T. Spedden, and one vacancy.

United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, lately completed at Brooklyn, will carry one large shell-gun, and be officered from the Revenue Corps as follows: Captain John Faunce; Lieutenants A. D. Stanford, D. C. Constable and L. W. Wilson.

The Department contemplates adding to this force another steamer, if one of the right build and tonnage can be chartered; and the Ordnance bureau, under the charge of Capt. D. N. Ingram, is active in so arranging the armament of these ships as to make them effective far beyond the ostensible power of their guns. The officers of the Expedition have been selected with a view to their efficiency, and it is believed that without the additional steamer the vessels named can secure all the objects sought to be gained by the movement.

The Interior Department is still without any official information from the Pacific, touching our late difficulties with the Indians. Secretary Thompson is one of the soundest and most clear-headed men in the Cabinet, and yet he is sorely puzzled by the Indians and Indian policy of the Government. He lays it down as an axiom that while a sense of *injustice* is the groundwork of all Indian disturbances, an opposite impression made upon the Indians would be the surest means of securing peace and good order among the tribes. As things now stand he thinks it will be necessary to prosecute the war and make them sue for peace. This being done, however, he would aim to impress the Indian with the idea that he should be justly dealt with, and all his rights protected by the Government. Their hostility is that prompted by the first law of nature, "self defence." The Department does not anticipate any serious disturbances, as it is believed the disaffection is limited to one or two bands who are surrounded by friendly tribes.

Gov. McMullen held an interview yesterday with Secretary Thompson, but he was unable. I understand, to give the slightest information from "the seat of war." He knew nothing and could report nothing—although he charges that the officers of the army now in Washington Territory are rather allies of the Indians than otherwise, as many of them, he says, have Indian squaws with their "consequences." Governor McMullen is in fine health and spirits, and will not return to his post for several months. Q.

FORT MONROE AND THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—THE STATE OF THE TREASURY—THE NEGROES OF THE ECHO, &C.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

The Secretary of War was accompanied in his visit to Old Point by Capt. Maynadier, of the Ordnance Corps, and not by Capt. Magruder, as I was made, by a misprint, to say a few days since. It is the intention of the Secretary to make Fort Monroe a very thorough school of artillery practice. Gunnery is the most important arm in modern warfare, as was shown in the seige of Sebastopol, and in the recent expedition of the English and French up the Chinese rivers.

Pecuniarily the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is the most interesting branch of that service to the American people. The disbursements for transportation alone in that Department, during the single month of July, were over one million of dollars. Of course these expenditures will be reduced below this appalling scale for the present and succeeding months, but new exigencies arise with each month, and heavy contracts have necessarily been made to facilitate the movement of the troops from Salt Lake to Oregon and Washington.

The Treasury is again in comfortable circumstances. The available balance is a fraction over ten millions, and not twelve millions, as it appears in the last official statement. The receipts from customs are again dwindling, however, while it is impossible to reduce expenditures below the average weekly rate required by the enormous appropriations, which are officially stated at over eighty millions. The weekly receipts scarcely exceed an amount requisite to bring up the annual aggregate to forty millions of dollars. An annual deficit of from thirty to forty millions is therefore inevitable during the current fiscal year, unless Congress make provision to arrest the misfortune. This they are not likely to do. The Democratic Party has never shown itself capable of dealing with financial panics. The sum of their philosophy is, let things go their own gait. Let the fever exhaust itself; vulgarly, "*let her went.*" The way she is going is obvious enough. There is a regular deficiency of three millions a month, even now during the busy season of the year, when the importations are the heaviest. This financial decline must end in a syncope, unless a statesmanlike policy be adopted to check the descent.

The country seems learning to do without foreign goods, and since it has another source of supply for its daily wants, it is less likely to suffer by its abstinence than its rulers are.

The case of the *Echo* and her cargo is bristling with salient points. Shall these negroes be sent back to Africa, and if so, what shall be done with them there? As they were captured in wars made expressly to supply the slave-traders, they would be landed among their enemies on the coast, and the mildest treatment they could expect at their hands would be delivery into the hands of other slave-traders. The independent sovereignty of Liberia is open to the unfortunates, and to that point they will probably be sent, without any further delay than may be required for cleansing and fitting out the vessel. But a serious difficulty might be produced by South Carolina attempting to enforce her laws against the importation of colored people not slaves. Under those acts these negroes are liable to be taken into the custody of the State or city authorities, and sold, after a limited time, to defray the expenses of their maintenance. As Liberia is the only district of Africa to which the cargo of the *Echo* can be transported, the inquiry now becomes exceedingly pertinent, whether the Government of that African community really did sell to the French those of their fellow-citizens who went to make up the complement of the *Regina Cœli*. If they were guilty of this scurviness towards their own flesh and blood, it follows that some other city of refuge must be sought for the now-rescued captives.

It may point a sneer to observe that no Northern Free State opens its arms and heart to receive these dusky exiles. Yet under what obligation is any of them to invite the unwelcome wayfarer? Personally, and as a race, the negro is not popular at the North, and the whole controversy in respect to him between the North and South turns upon the fixed determination of the former that he shall not go into the Territories, which she desires to reserve for white men alone. It has taken more than a generation to beat this simple truth even partially into the public mind, yet it has made its impression. The united opposition to the Democratic Party will soon be acknowledged the white man's party of the Union.

A.

Laying the Corner Stone of Peoples' College.

Havana, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2.

Eight or ten thousand people assembled here to-day to attend the laying of the corner stone of the Peoples' College. The procession was a large one. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, gave the principal address, but the immense concourse and a fine breeze rendered hearing to the majority impossible. Briefer speeches were made by Amos Brown, President of the College; Horace Greeley, of New-York; Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, and the Rev. F. G. Hibbard. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by John L. Lewis, Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity in this State. The procession then reformed and proceeded to a tent in the village, where a dinner had been prepared for nearly one thousand persons, and all the seats were filled. Charles Cook, principal patron of the College, was President of the day.

After dinner sentiments were responded to by President Hopkins, Senator Dixon, A. B. Dickinson, Horace Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson, Ex Governor Myron H. Clark, Henry Bradley of Yates County, President Jackson of Hobart Free College, President Cowles of Elmira Female College, the Rev. W. H. Goodwin, Senator Upham of Genesee, Charles Cook, and others. The departure of the New-York and Erie trains caused a breaking up of the party at an early hour. The day was fine, though warm, and the expression of interest in and good will toward the Embryo College hearty and universal. Eminent citizens were in attendance from every portion of the State, while letters of regret for their inability to attend were received from Governor King, Ex Governors Bouck, Hunt and Seymour, Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, and many others.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

Detroit, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and was presided over by the Hon. Robert T. McClelland. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—Charles E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo County.
Lieutenant-Governor—Geo. C. Monroe, of Hillsdale.
Secretary of State—J. P. King, of Mackinac.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. C. Jacokes, of Wayne.
Treasurer—Edward Kanter, of Wayne.
Commissioner of Land-Office—John Ball, of Kent.
Auditor General—John J. Adams, of Lenwee
Attorney-General—J. G. Sutherland, of Saginaw.
Member of the Board of Education—A. J. Moore, of Kalamazoo.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, asserting the right of every people to vote upon their own Constitution, if they so desire, expressing confidence in President Buchanan's Administration, and congratulating the country upon the settlement of the search and seizure question, upon the basis of Gen. Cass' protest.

Affairs in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 3.

David Ripley was instantly killed this morning, by falling into a large vat of boiling water, at the South Boston rolling-mill.

The steam frigate *Roanoke* did not go to sea till yesterday afternoon, owing, it is said, to a difficulty between Captain Gardner and Chief-Engineer Laughton, which was subsequently amicably arranged, on reference to the Commodore, and the Engineer reinstated.

Marine Disaster.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 3.

The schooner *Virginia*, arrived from New-York, reports that on Sunday night, off Pinepuxent, she fell in with the brig *Eureka*, of Philadelphia, water-logged. She remained by her during the night, and took off all hands, after which the brig sunk. The *Virginia* took them as far as Hampton Roads, when they proceeded to Norfolk in a small boat.

Congressional Nominations.

Cincinnati, Friday, Sept. 3.

Geo. H. Pendleton and William S Groesbeck have been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First and Second Districts of Ohio.

Burning of a Melodeon Factory.

North Bridgewater, Mass., Friday, Sept. 3.

The melodeon factory of A. B. Marston, at Campbells, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $5,700; insured $3,900.

Death of a Merchant.

Pittsburg, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

Jno. Bissell, Jr., a well-known Pittsburg merchant, died to-day from the effects of a gun-shot wound, received accidentally yesterday.

Arrival of the Propeller at Boston.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

The steamship *Propeller*, from Galway, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived this afternoon.

Appointments and Removals in the Custom-House—Official.

The following appointments and removals, reported by Collector Schell to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been confirmed:

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR.
C. D. Mead, *vice* John H. Hunt, removed.

WEIGHER.
James Sharkey, *vice* Samuel Coleman.

GUAGER.
George Weir, *vice* Abraham L. Vosburgh.

MEASURERS.
E. J. McConnell, *vice* William Francis.
John J. Tait, *vice* T. Van Tine.

MEASURER OF VESSELS.
James McMahon, *vice* John Millickmer.

INSPECTORS.
William Van Saun, *vice* Jacob Bittell, removed.
Nicholas C. Blauvelt, *vice* Henry Gaines, removed.
James Martin, *vice* John Lawrence, removed.
Daniel Sitter, *vice* Stephen W. Van Nostrand, removed.
John Connolly, *vice* Henry Lisbaum, removed.
Wm. O'Donnell, *vice* John McArthur, removed.
Charles J. Gale, *vice* John Stephens, removed.
Daniel H. Hunt, *vice* Stephen Maxeen, removed.
Chas. A. Kentish, *vice* Geo. W. Roome, removed.
Henry McDermott, *vice* C. A. Campbell, removed.
Alfred Reed, *vice* Wm. L. Barker, removed.
Francis Swift, *vice* Sam

Death of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the Pretended Dauphin of France.

The Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, for whom the claim was some years since set up that he was the veritable lost Dauphin of France, died on the 28th ult., at Hogansburg a part of the St. Regis Reservation in this State. Mr. WILLIAMS died after a protracted illness, the dropsy intervening. His last words were, "Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy on me, and receive my spirit." The following particulars of his death and burial are given by a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*:

"There is no doubt that he suffered at last from the want of attention, and other necessaries.

His habits at home would seem to have been reclusive. Had he made known his claims to their attention, the Masons would have provided for all his wants. In the house he occupied, the floors were all bare, and the only furniture I saw was a small table, a small old trunk containing the rose in the east front room, and a pine board bench in the hall.

Back of the house was a plain turned maple bedstead and a pine board up right box with a seat in it. There were also in the house three chairs, one small bedstead and a straw bed, one other small table, and one other old trunk.

About one o'clock I entered the grounds and dwelling, where I found about twenty persons, mostly females. In the west front room upon stools stood a large-sized coffin, covered with black broadcloth and silver-mounted, and a rich pall having two deep velvet borders thrown over. No plate, letter or figure, indicated its contents.

The lid was open, and therein lay the deceased, clad in his Episcopal vestments, with a small black velvet cap covering the top of his head and the upper part of his brow. The countenance was remarkably fresh, the eyes not sunken, and but for a parched appearance of the lips, nothing inconsistent with a hale man in calm repose. On entering, I was not a little surprised to see Mrs. M——, of your city, at the head of the corpse, fanning off the flies, as I have seen her do for her sleeping child, and a stalwart Indian standing at her back. She had made the acquaintance, and won the confidence of a squaw who had attended the deceased, and thus enabled me to inspect the library, royal robes, &c. Ascending the stair before mentioned, there is a small garret-like room with plain shelves, containing a library of about a thousand volumes. Its general character is theological and its most prominent feature in this respect is the large collection of sermons by eminent French divines of the last century. There is little of history or biography. Lamartine's *History of the Girondists*, Carlyle's *French Revolution*, *Documentary Colonial History of New York*, Lives of *Madison*, *Monroe*, and *Everett* were observed. The miscellaneous books would indicate little care in selection. *Walker's Rapping Dictionary* is there. In a small closet, under the roof, there were about a bushel of loose manuscripts scattered about, which I only looked at.

Upon descending, Mrs. M—— called my attention to the robe said to have belonged to and been worn by that Queen whose fate has awakened such deep sympathies, and whom the deceased claimed as his mother. For elegance and richness of fabric it would not disgrace royalty, even if the history given of it be a myth. She also showed me a sun-painted likeness, showing a noble head and countenance, said (and I credit not rarely) to be of the deceased—but I could find little resemblance to the inanimate clay coffined before me.

Just before 2 o'clock the 'Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Masons,' in large numbers, came in procession, and, with the officiating clergyman, accompanied the remains to the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, about half a mile north, on the St. Regis road. This Church is a neat clap-boarded structure, about 40 by 50 feet, painted white, with a cupola containing a bell. Its finish is plain, but neat, with slips. Provident against the cold of these regions, it has two large stoves and a liberal length of pipe.

In this Church the Rev. Mr. TREDWELL, Rector at Malone, preached the funeral discourse.

These services over, the remains were borne across to the west side of the road to a small cemetery, and, under two pine trees, consigned to the grave, with Episcopal and Masonic rites

But what of the Indians, with whom he was reared, if not born? I doubt not you will learn with surprise, that this burial, though in their midst, and within a mile and a half of their large village, was not attended by one as a mourner or friend. About a dozen squaws, neatly attired in their costume, straggled along outside of the procession, of whom a few entered the Church, whilst others sat by the fence."

The story of Mr. WILLIAMS' life derives a peculiar interest from the nature of the controversy of which he was the subject. In February, 1853, an article appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, from the pen of the Rev. JOHN H. HANSON, an Episcopal clergyman of this City, since deceased, which purported to prove, by documentary evidence, that the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS was no other than LOUIS XVII., the "lost Dauphin" of France. Mr. HANSON devoted himself to the work of proving his case, and followed it up with unflinching diligence. He gave a history of the Dauphin, established by a series of coincidences a plausible view of the claim set up for Mr. WILLIAMS, and succeeded in arousing curiosity to a high pitch. Two years before the publication of the first article in *Putnam*, stray paragraphs had gone the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mr. WILLIAMS was the veritable Dauphin, who, by some strange chance, had been transferred from France to the United States Mr. WILLIAMS, at that time, was a Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Green Bay, Wisconsin. It was reported that his resemblance to the Bourbon family was striking, but no other evidence was produced until Mr. HANSON, excited by a feeling of curiosity, determined to pay the supposed Dauphin a visit. The result of the interview was the famous contribution to the magazine: "Have we a Bourbon among us?"

In this article Mr. HANSON tells the story from the beginning. Having learned that Mr. WILLIAMS had returned from the West to St. Regis, an Indian village in the northern part of this State, he purposed to visit him there, but accidental circumstances intervened to prevent him from doing so. Chance, however, threw the parties together. Mr. HANSON met Mr. WILLIAMS in the cars on the Ogdensburg Railroad in the Fall of 1851, entered into conversation with him, was struck by his peculiar appearance, and finally broached the subject of the "lost Dauphin." Mr. WILLIAMS told the history of his life, so far as he knew it, but his early years were a blank. He added that he had always supposed that he was at least partly of Indian extraction, until the time that the Prince DE JOINVILLE came to this country; said that the Prince had inquired for the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS; that in an interview between them, which subsequently took place on board a steamer on Lake Michigan, the Prince revealed the secret of Mr. WILLIAMS' birth, and that the proofs seemed strong. Mr. HANSON wove this narrative into an exceedingly curious case of presumed identity. His publications on the subject bore the indorsement of the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and for several months the matter was the theme of general comment. Great stress was laid upon Mr. WILLIAMS' remembrance of the face of SIMON, the cobbler, whose portrait was shown him. Without seeing the name, he exclaimed, "Good God! I know that face; it has haunted me through life." This SIMON was the jailor of the real Dauphin. This, and a variety of other incidents, furnished Mr. HANSON a mass of evidence which he considered conclusive. While the controversy was pending Mr. WILLIAMS visited this City, and was received with great consideration; levees were held in his honor; his portrait was in all the galleries; and for a time he was extensively lionized. The public faith, however, began to waver, and the excitement died away as suddenly as it had arisen, and for some years the story of the Dauphin has been quietly put by.

It is a curious fact, that, with the death of one claimant to the Dauphinship, comes the claim of another. A European case, similar to that of Mr. WILLIAMS, was noted in our columns a day or two ago.

Destructive Fire in the Bowery—$70,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Supposed Incendiarism.

At a few minutes to 6, yesterday morning, as the porter in the employ of C. J. HINE, tin-ware manufacturer, on the upper floors of No. 13 Bowery, opened the store, he discovered that the rear room on the second floor was densely filled with smoke. He immediately notified Mr. HORATIO REED, who keeps the eating and lodging house adjoining. The doors of the room in which the smoke was discovered were instantly closed to prevent the fire from spreading further, after which an alarm was given. The firemen arrived promptly on the ground, but the fire had spread with such rapidity, that before the engines began to play, the flames were belching out of the windows of the second and third stories.

The interior of the building No. 13, and its contents, were entirely consumed. The building was a five story brick, the four upper floors being occupied by Mr. HINES, and the first floor by Messrs H. A. PATTERSON & Bros., hardware dealers. Mr. HINES estimates his loss at $30,000. Insured in the Broadway, Lenox, and Pacific Insurance Companies. Messrs. PATTERSON sustained a loss of $25,000. Insured for $20 000 in the Continental, Eagle, Rutgers, Citizens', Columbia, City, North River, and Clinton Insurance Companies. The building was owned by Mr. HINES. Nearly 100 persons were lodging in Mr. REED's place. It was believed that this building must inevitably be involved in the conflagration. The utmost consternation prevailed among the lodgers, and many of them came rushing out of their rooms into the street, with nothing out their night-clothes on.

The arduous efforts of the firemen prevented the fire from extending to the building, but Mr. REED suffered a loss from water of about $500. Insured in the National Insurance Company.

Messrs. KEARNEY & GREGG, carpet dealers, who occupy No. 11 Bowery, had their stock damaged $1,200 by water; insured $2,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company; $2,000 each in the Rutgers and Firemen's Insurance Companies.

The fire extended to No. 14 Division-street, a five-story building in the rear of No. 13 Bowery. Mr. M. SIMON, clothing manufacturer, who occupies the second floor, lost $2,500; insured for $3,500 in the Rutgers and Relief Insurance Companies. Mr. BARRISONG printer, on the third floor, sustained trifling damage. SCHEEL & BROTHERS, manufacturers of artificial flowers, on the fourth floor, lost $1,500; no insurance. CHARLES GRIESBERGH, paper-box maker, on the same floor, sustained a loss of $300; no insurance. SPENCER & SON, bonnet-frame manufacturers, occupied the fifth floor. He states his loss at $1,500, insured for $650 in the North River Insurance Company. A policy for the same amount expired only a few days ago.

MATHUSINS & KUGLER, hardware dealers, who occupy the first story of No. 12 Division-street, had their stock damaged $300 by water—insured.

EDWARD SCHOFF, grocer, No. 16 Division-street, estimates his loss by water at $4,000. Insured in the St. Mark's and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. No one sleeps in the building in which the fire originated. Mr. HINES left it at 7 o'clock the evening previous, and was the last person who came out of the building. The Fire Marshal will investigate the case.

Frank Leslie Expelled from the Municipa Dinner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In regard to the question at issue between me and the Celebration Committee of the Common Council, namely, my unwarrantable exclusion from the dinner given by the City on Thursday evening, a the Metropolitan Hotel, I desire to say a few words.

Not having received any tickets to the dinner, on Tuesday I wrote to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. MCSPEDON, requesting the same courtesy that was extended to the other papers of the City. He returned a verbal answer, "That no tickets were sent to the weekly press." This I know to be untrue, as the Sunday and other weekly papers had already received invitations; moreover, Councilman BUNCE had distinctly told a gentleman, connected with my office, that the Committee had determined to exclude me from the dinner, for the reason that I "had not been doing the right thing lately"—which, translated into English, means that I have had the audacity to expose some of the enormous wrongs inflicted upon our City by corrupt officials.

The mere fact of my personal exclusion did not in the least annoy me, but the exclusion of my paper, while every other respectable journal was represented, was the excess of proscriptive power in these servants, but would-be masters, of the people, that I did not feel justified to endure in silence. I claim that my *Illustrated Newspaper* is a pictorial history of the passing events of the times, and, in this view, that it cannot be classified with any weekly papers published in the City, and the exclusion of the merely literary weekly papers is by no means a sufficient reason for excluding my *Illustrated Newspaper*. At all respectable and well-conducted public meetings in this City for several years past, my paper has always been singled out for the bestowment of extra courtesies, that not only myself but my artists might be present. The opposite course pursued by the Celebration Committee of the Common Council on this occasion, was the result of personal malice and a shameful betrayal of the trust reposed in them by the people. Being perfectly aware of the *animus* of the whole party, I determined to be present as the representative of my *Illustrated Paper*, and to maintain that position, unless compelled to abdicate it by force.

I attended the dinner, and to k my seat at one of the tables with a friend. An officer of Her Majesty's steamship *Gorgon* shortly after joined us. Soon after taking my seat I observed several of the Aldermen and Councilmen coming up on the opposite side of the table, casting very searching glances at me, apparently consulting with regard to me. After some time, I observed one of them in close consultation with Mr. WARREN LELAND. Immediately afterwards, Mr. W. LELAND came up, and told me that my presence there was highly displeasing to the Committee of the Common Council, and that if I did not retire there would be a row. I told him that I had a right to be there, and should certainly remain. I was next accosted by a man, who told me he was one of the doorkeepers. He informed me they had been looking over the list, and could not find my name; that if I had come in with a ticket given me by another party I had no right to be there, as the tickets were not transferable. I replied that I considered myself entitled to be there, and intended remaining.

Alderman MCSPEDON presently approached, and in a very authoritative tone told me I must retire; "that my presence was obnoxious to many members of the Boards of Aldermen and Council; and that as I was not invited I had no right to be there." I asked him by what right I could be excluded; to which he replied "that I must be perfectly aware that I was obnoxious to many members of the Board, who had determined not to invite me; and that if I obtained entrance by means of a ticket given me by some other party, my admission was invalid, as the tickets were not transferable. There had been considerable feeling shown when my name came up before the Board, and it was unanimously resolved to exclude me from the meeting." I replied that there were representatives of many journals there which had not a tithe of the circulation of my own, and I inquired what I had done to merit such treatment. I asked whether I had conducted myself in an ungentlemanly manner at the dinner? He replied in the negative, but repeated that my presence was disagreeable, and that further words were useless, as I must retire. I inquired of Alderman MCS. why I alone was singled out, when numbers of those at the table had entered with transferred tickets. He replied that I knew the reason. I answered that I should like to see the man that would put me out. He then left me, and the next moment I was accosted by two of the Mayor's Squad of Police, who, in a very peremptory manner, told me I must leave the room, and seized me by the arms in order to enforce their order. Finding there would be a row if I attempted to remain longer, I then got up and took the direction for the entrance, when I was very rudely pulled by the arm and ordered to go out at the servants' entrance, from which I was taken through a pantry, and then into the Metropolitan Hotel.

I counted nearly one hundred vacant seats. There were five immediately below my friend's, while at the table behind us there were full twenty more at the ends, and to my knowledge many persons were present who had entered with transferred tickets. One gentleman immediately below me, told me that he had received a transferred ticket from Mr. FIELD. There were a great many tickets presented on which no names were written, so that, although the words "not transferable" were printed on them, the fact of the name of the parties being wanting, they must be good for whoever made use of them.

I retired from the room thus quietly, because I did not wish to annoy the honored invited guests of our City by causing a disturbance, which must have resulted from any resistance on my part, for I had many friends present. But I protest against the gross outrage committed upon the rights and dignities of the Press in my person. It is part of a deep-laid scheme to muzzle the Press, so that the villainies of official corruption may be withheld from public knowledge The City Government claim the right to punish the publication of truth, and to persecute the offender by every means which their position and privileges place within their power.

I shall endeavor to sustain my position in a court of law, and hope to teach these Aldermanic autocrats that there is a limit beyond which the most ignorant and reckless officials cannot step with impunity.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK LESLIE.

WHAT OCCURRED AFTER MR. LESLIE'S DEPARTURE—STATEMENT BY HIS FRIEND.

After Mr. LESLIE was taken from the room by the Policemen, Alderman MCSPEDON came and took the chair vacated by Mr. LESLIE, and seating himself by the side of the English officer, said to him that Mr. LESLIE was an English thief, and that his name was docketed in England as such, repeating the above assertion twice, and, when remonstrated with, said he was responsible for all he uttered. The officer replied, "Sir, Mr. LESLIE is my friend, and a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many civilities, and I am invited here as the guest of the City, and if you insist upon this insult to Mr. LESLIE, I must submit, but you will oblige me by changing the conversation."

City Items.

JAMES H. WELSH and AZARIAH D. BARBOUR were last night elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First Assembly District, composed of the First, Second, Third, and a portion of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Look out for alterations on Farmers' Bank, Lansingburg, altered from Farmers' Bank of Wickford. A splendid specimen (a $10) was shown us last evening.

JOHN M. DOWNEY, News Agent, corner of West and Barclay streets, was the winner of the $500 prize offered by *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The Seventh Assembly Convention has elected A. M. C. SMITH and JOHN LESLIE SLINGERLAND as Delegates, and —— BLOOMFIELD and IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., as Alternates, to represent said District in the State Nominating Convention, at Syracuse, on the 8th of September, 1858,

We learn that Judge U. D. FRENCH, Commissioner of Jurors, is now and has been for several weeks confined to his bed with a dangerous attack of inflammatory rheumatism, at St. Catharine Springs C. W., where he had gone for his health at the latter part of July.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An Irish laborer, named WM. ROONEY, was walking, Thursday afternoon, on the Hudson River Railroad track, near Yonkers, when a train ran over him fracturing one of his legs. He was brought to the City Hospital. The accident was the result of his own carelessness.

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, an Irish laborer, on Thursday evening fell from the roof of his dwelling house, No. 302 First-avenue, sustaining serious injury. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—Coroner CONNERY Thursday held an inquest at No. 70 Willett-street, upon the body of JOHN CONNER, an Irish laborer, 45 years of age. The deceased has a large family and for a long time has been in the habit of drinking to excess, and when intoxicated was quarrelsome and difficult to manage. The evidence taken showed that on Monday night last he came home intoxicated and at once commenced abusing his wife and children—some of the latter being of mature years. He blew out the candles and swore he would murder them all. His wife and eldest son struck him several times with their hands, and after a struggle succeeded in getting him to bed. A neighbor who heard a noise in the house ran in to see what the matter was, when he saw the wife dragging the deceased by the hair of his head with one hand and beating him with the other. The son went to the aid of his mother. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said JOHN CONNER came to his death by violence at the hands of his wife, CATHARINE CONNER and his son EDWARD CONNER, on Monday night, the 30th of August, 1858, without intention to kill." On the rendition of the verdict the wife and son were committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UNKNOWN PERSON DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found Thursday, at the foot of Pier No. 6, North River. The body was very much decomposed and plainly dressed. The body of an unknown woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was picked up in the dock foot of Catharine-street, East River. Inquests were held on the bodies and verdicts of "supposed drowning" rendered.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz—State of Things at the City of Mexico—The Railroad—The American Protectorate, &c.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

I recently made a trip to the City of Mexico, stopping a day in Orizaba, and another in Puebla. In wandering around these cities I noticed the shops and stores particularly, and I found them all supplied with foreign goods. One would never imagine, from their appearance, that communication with the coast cities has been cut off for nearly six months. Notwithstanding the tyrannical edicts of the Church Party and its President, the usual gayety seems to prevail in the cities. One sees the same number of handsome equipages and gaily-dressed gentlemen on horse-back upon the paseo, at the theatre appear nightly good audiences, and the streets contain the same motley and nondescript crowds as in the days of COMONFORT.

During my stay in the city, I was informed by persons pretending to be deep in the intrigues of the Liberals, that any night I might see a revolution; that everything was ready, inasmuch as all the money necessary for suborning the officers and soldiers of the garrison had been raised—and I was even told what officers had received their money in advance. Desirous of seeing a revolution, I delayed a week longer than I otherwise should, and finally left in disgust.

In Mexico, I met many foreigners—French, German and a few British subjects. The universal question with them all was, "When are the United States going to assume the protectorate of this country?" This led me to look around and inquire into the number of Americans engaged in business in Mexico, and I found the number less than that of any other nation. In Mexico, I heard of but two Americans who did business on a large scale, and here there are not more than three. The more I looked into the matter, the more did I become impressed with the belief that, owing to the natural antipathies of this nation for ours, and to the clannishness of foreigners here resident, this is no country for Americans to push their fortunes in. Our own offers far better opportunities for money-making. But this question of American protection, which was much discussed by MORAN, of the *Extraordinary*, (which, by the way, was the cause of his being fined $1,000,) together with the stand taken by our Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, in opposition to the income tax or forced loan, inclines many of the German residents here to claim American protection.

In Mexico I met with Col. TOLCOTT, steam engineer-in chief of the survey being effected between this city and the capital for the purpose of locating a line of railroad for account of MANUEL ESCANDON. I learned from his son that the line had been located as far as Orizaba, and that they found that they could ascend the Cumbre between that city and Puebla, with not more than twenty miles of heavy grading, and with no grades over 200 feet to the miles. The big barranco between Cordova and Orizaba will require a bridge of 1,080 feet in length, and it will be about 350 feet above the running water beneath. This road is a work of great magnitude, but it is the only thing that can save the nation. MANUEL ESCANDON has undertaken it, and he has the energy to carry it through, provided his countrymen will only give him a chance. I was told in Mexico that Col. TOLCOTT's report would be made in September, and that then ESCANDON would proceed to Europe *via* the United States, in order to lay his plan before the capitalists of the world. If success attends him, I hope to see the work under way within the coming year. In eighteen months it could be finished as far as Orizaba, and in four years it could be carried to Mexico

We might then hope to see a portion of your pleasure-loving population, which yearly wings its flight Northward, to swelter away the summer months at fashionable watering-places, landing here on their way to the tierra templada. And with them what changes would come over this land? He that lives will see.

Coming down from Mexico I had an opportunity of examining the military condition of the country. In Mexico there were about 1 800 men of all arms; in Puebla about 1,000; in Orizaba about 500; in Cordova 400; and at the Chiquihuite about 150. This last is a difficult point to take if attacked in front, but it can be flanked, and might be taken with a small company of riflemen.

The troops of the Church are composed of forced Indian levies, ignorant of the use of arms, and whose highest wish is to return to their homes. In my humble opinion, five hundred white men would march from here to Puebla and have but one fight to make, which would be at the Chiquihuite. However, fighting is not the plan on this line. The policy is simply to hold the State of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and to let VIDAURRI, ZUAZUA and PUEBLITA do the fighting, and, judging from what the *Progreso* says, they are not doing badly.

In addition to the National Guard of this State, we have five hundred men of the State of Oaxaca. They have suffered considerably from the yellow fever, but having great faith in their commander, Col. MEDIA, they seem determined to stay and see it out. I believe they are pretty well through with the fever.

By the arrival of the British steamer I notice the arrival of L. E. HARGOUS, of New-York. I presume that he has come here on business connected with the Louisiana Tehuantepec transit route. The well-wishers of this Republic have been gladdened by the receipt of news favorable to the completion of that road.

Rumor has it here that the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH will be recalled. He is well liked by the foreign population in the Capital, though his suspension of relations with the Zuloaga Government has rendered him unpopular with that party.

Police Intelligence.

CURIOUS CASE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—John Blattner appeared before Justice WELSH yesterday afternoon, and prayed for the arrest of Benjamin Nathan, Francis A. Backus and Daniel Brophy, the two former of whom are brokers doing business at No. 140 Greenwich-street, and the latter their clerk. Blattner deposed that he arrived on Friday last in this City, from California, on the steamship *Moses Taylor*, having with him in a belt about his waist 196⅔ ounces of gold. He started next day with the intention of going to the Mint at Philadelphia, to get his dust converted into bullion, and went towards the Dépôt to procure a ticket for his passage. When in West-street he was met by a runner, to whom he was induced to tell his business. The runner told him there was a mint in this City, where he could be accommodated as well as in Philadelphia, and took him to the office of Nathan & Backus, who represented to him that their place was a branch of the Philadelphia Mint. Believing this, he handed them his gold dust, which was weighed, and declared to amount to 135 ounces and 9 pennyweights. Blattner demurred to this, saying that it had been carefully weighed in San Francisco, just previous to his departure, and found to amount to 196⅔ ounces, and that the belt had not been removed from his person for an instant until placed in the hands of Nathan. His expostulations were of no avail, and he was compelled to leave his gold behind, taking therefor a receipt, payable in three days, for $17 per ounce. He was next led by the friendly runner to a hotel in Cedar-street, kept by a notorious fellow named Enright, who next day told him that if he would give him (Enright) $100 he would get his gold back. Plattner consented, and went with Enright and a policeman to the brokers' office. After considerable consultation the brokers said that they had made a mistake; that after Plattner had left they found fifty-one ounces more of his gold which they had forgotten to weigh. Plattner said that he was yet ten ounces short, but consented to receive $3,273 60, (at the rate of $17 per ounce,) with which he left, first paying Enright $125 for his services.

Warrants of arrest were placed in the hands of Officers Gardner, Hilliard and Freeman, and soon afterwards, Nathan, Backus and Brophy were taken in custody. They are all young men. When arraigned, they pleaded not guilty. They were compelled to find bail for trial in the sum of $1,000. Plattner was detained as a witness.

ALLEGED FEMALE MURDERER ARRESTED.—Caroline Van Dusen, formerly a resident of the city of Troy, was arrested in this City, yesterday, charged with murdering a child in Troy three years ago. Mrs. Jane Howard, who lived in the same house with the accused, it is stated, gave birth to a child, and that shortly after its birth, the prisoner snatched the child from the cradle, flinging it down, dashed out its brains on the floor, after which she ran away. The cause of the murder is alleged to have been jealousy A few days ago, it was ascertained that a woman answering the description of the accused was in this City, and Officer Nager, of Troy, was dispatched here to search for her. Officers MacDougal and Lease, of the Detective Police, aided in the search, and found the woman in "The Parlor," a noted drinking saloon in Broadway, near Grand-street. The prisoner was last evening taken to Troy for trial. She manifested the utmost indifference as to the arrest, and told the officer, as he took her away: "You may take me to Troy, but you will never get me to State Prison. I am too smart for that." The prisoner is about thirty years of age, and has a very mild expression of countenance.

SUSPICIOUS ROBBERY OF A PAWNBROKER'S SAFE.—Conigal & Murdock, who keep a pawnbroker's store at No. 39 Centre-street, allege that on opening their place yesterday morning they discovered that it had been entered by a false key during the night, the safe opened by another false key, and several thousand dollars worth of gold and silver watches and other property stolen. The Police were notified of the burglary and robbery, but neither the lock of the front door or the safe were injured in the least. About a year ago a similar robbery was perpetrated at this place. On the bottom of the tickets issued is printed, "Not answerable in cases of fire, damage or robbery." A thorough investigation will be made in the matter.

DISHONEST BOARDER.—A genteel young man, giving his name as John Sharkey, engaged board a few days since at No. 87 Perry-street. A box containing $50 worth of jewelry was missing from the room of a lady boarder, and as the box, minus the jewelry, was discovered in his trunk, he was arrested on suspicion of committing the theft. Justice KELLY committed the accused for trial.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. E. M. GROSVENOR was going to his residence, No. 33 Wooster-street, on Wednesday evening, he was followed through several streets by three negroes, and a white man. At the corner of Grand and Wooster streets they attacked him, but suspecting an assault he was prepared, and immediately commenced a vigorous defence with his cane, which had the effect to put the assailants to flight. Mr. GROSVENOR declares that through the several blocks which he passed, he did not see a single policeman.

STABBING IN A GROGGERY.—Patrick Dougan, a sailor, and David Connell, employed in the *Home Journal* office as a wrapper-writer, at a late hour Wednesday evening got into a dispute at the grogery No. 16 West-street. After exchanging a few blows, Connell drew a knife, and stabbed Dougan in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was speedily conveyed to the City Hospital, and Connell was arrested, and Thursday committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Maxwell Ludlam, a young man, was arrested yesterday, charged with taking $500 from the drawer of the sugar store of Daniel Marley, No. 559 Broadway. The prisoner was in a room in the rear of the store, and, after he went away, the money was missing. He was locked up to await examination.

☞ **Tiffany & CO.,**
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possessed, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid, I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is NOT Locked,

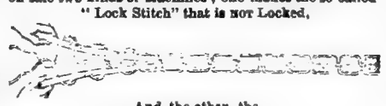

And the other, the
Lock Stitch that is Locked.

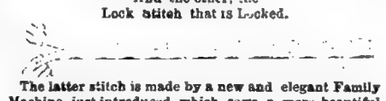

The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **In compliance with the general request** of those who, in consequence of the crowd in Broadway, did not have an opportunity of witnessing our illumination, it will be repeated, (with the exception of the candles,) every fair evening this week.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods comprising the latest styles and importations of cutular, scarf and other Ties. Winter and Summer Under garments. Hosiery, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes Traveling Shirts in every variety. Linen, Muslin fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, or any other** fruit may be preserved in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, in a perfectly fresh state. These Cans have been in use for the last four years, and are warranted to be the most reliable Self sealing Cans in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promptly forwarded and delivered to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front st.

☞ **Herron's Sewing Machine Company's** NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Satins,**
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Torrey Adjustable Door Spring** will close the door or hold it open: the power can also be regulated to the size of the door; its simple and effectual operation has made it the favorite spring for doors or gates. E. P. TORREY, manufacturer and patentee, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only Four Shillings a Box,** Black or Brown. No 1 Barclay-st., New York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the Hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

☞ **Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashions for 1858.**—The established excellence and style of the HATS manufactured by ESPENSCHIED for gentlemen's wear, renders it needful for him only to announce that his issue for the Fall of 1858 is this day ready for inspection and sale at No. 136 Nassau st

☞ **Merchants** who are purchasing goods in our City will find their assortment defective if they do not add to it some packages of the

AMERICAN SEMINARY.

For sale at the Factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s**
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"

See Dr. CHILTON'S TEST.

showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines** No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Strangers in the City,**
AND
CITIZENS GENERALLY,

Are invited to visit our establishment and inspect our Manufacturing Departments where we have 25? hands employed in Painting, Gilding and Burnishing China, Silver Plating, Manufacturing Cutlery Glass Cutting and Engraving, Brass Finishing, &c. forming one of the most interesting features of the City of New York.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **"In an Instant all was Dark,"** says Burns. The words apply to the effect of CRISTADORO'S DYE on light-colored hair. It becomes dark as night in five minutes. No scorching, no staining of the skin. Sold and privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—LEEDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 1, by the Rev. Saml. D. Burchard, D. D., JAMES FRENCH to MARY J. LEEDS, step-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BROWN—SEELY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 52 Troy-st., by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. P. HEARD BROWN to Miss JULIA A. SEELY, both of this City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

WOOD—THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday,

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its thirty-sixth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6 with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Commers Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. H. Isaacs; ex-Mayors Wes erveit and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter Thomas N. Stanford &c.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 693 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,062 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 180. *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No 111 Broadway; the Rev R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev F. TIFFANY, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. TO RYSDALL D. D. Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND FERVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and FERVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 8 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,—Day and Boarding, Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information, and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. A. SIKKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co's, No. 127 William st., New York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO 38 EAST THIRTY FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September. Early applications for boarding pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

TRINITY SCHOOL—No. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co. Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Snow, Esq., No. 37 Warren-st.; and D DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MISS L. VOGELBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 58 West Warren st. Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1.—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 6. For circulars apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 1st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave., reopens on the 16th of September.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 398 Court-st., near President, South Brooklyn, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars can be had at the school rooms.

A CARD.—N. CALY, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding chool for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14 A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept 6
J. H. BROWN A. M., Principal.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry &c, and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. 44 miles from New York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $260 per year, according to age &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st; ROBT. CARTER & BROS. No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's institute. Mr. DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 16th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 10th, and after that period. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A D. F Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—188th st between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev WILLIAM J FROST A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUCS—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 34 and 30 West 15th-st., bel w 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department Primary, Academic and Collegiate who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will OPEN his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day School with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS FENSE takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Rev. N. E CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $260 per annum, pabable quarterly in advance.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 113 Washington Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6 Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 14. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; G. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 46th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. R. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 26th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUBY'S FRENCH and English boarding school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 91 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

J. F WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No 237 4th-av, (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MISS SNOW WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 52 West 15th st.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.
Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with READERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions, &c., &c. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

WILLIAM J. NEVINS'
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO 19 WEST-FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.
The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.
Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 48 6th av., and at the School.
Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following amongst its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts.	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West Baltic st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting these languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—UNDER THE CARE of the Monthly Meeting of New York, situate in the rear of Rutger-st. Meeting-house, will be reopened on the 1st Second-day in Ninth Month. The school for Boys under the care of FRANCIS H. RAY, and that for Girls in charge of MILICENT B. MONEY, and the Primary Department by MARY BIRDSALL.
REFERENCES—Robert R. Willetts, No. 303 Pearl st.; Joseph S. Cohu, No. 22 Liberty-st.; Valentine Everitt, No 59 Fulton-st.; Charles Miller, No. 74 Wall-st.; Jacob Capron, No. 1024 Broadway; and Joseph T. McDowell, No. 141 9th-av., of whom circulars can be obtained.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROMEYN, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Fall 12th Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th Sept. Pupils may enter at any portion of the term and pay in proportion. Address the Principal, who will call, if desired, or application may be made to A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, or No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
RUFUS LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—A Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B MAURICE A. M., No 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages: Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 16 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., TO PREpare gentlemen or boys practically for business. DOLBEAR'S system of hand training, No 609 Broadway, will positively remove stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, and make elegant business penmen in a short time. Two $10 seats for a full course vacant this day

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS desirous that their children should receive at home the same thorough instruction as if they were in the best schools of Paris and Geneva, will hear of a competent French instructress by addressing Miss WAGNER, No. 74 West 23d-st. German, Italian and Spanish also taught by the same lady, who speaks English correctly.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A PUPIL HIMself of best riding masters from Paris, wishes to give riding and driving lessons to private pupils or in riding school, in manege or a la promenade. Call, or address by letter, A. P., No 8 West Broadway place, Laurens st., second floor; good references.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, or at the School, after Sept. 6.
I. J. GREENOUGH.

LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place admits only boys under 14 years of age; the younger boys under the special direction of Madame Lespinasse. English taught by two professors English by birth and education. Reopens 6th of September.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REOPEN his academy for instruction in penmanship and book keeping on Monday, 6th inst. There will be no classes, every pupil will receive individual instruction, and full success guaranteed. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 926 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

MRS. FAMARISS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School, No. 70 East 38th st., Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington ave., will reopen on Monday, September 6th. A punctual attendance is requested.

L. DE GARMO BROOKES' DANCING Academy, No. 361 Broome-st., will open for the season on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. BROOKES.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, &c., at institution.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 2 Lafayette-av., on Monday, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 6
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MRS. J R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 398 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see circular.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 28 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. MEEKER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 171 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No.: East 33d-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 6th of September.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School No. 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $60; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at JANDOLFE'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON BUILDING,
No 364 Broadway, New-York.
Schools and families promptly supplied with competent teachers and governesses, schools with pupils, parents with circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPILS, WANTED—schools for sale and transfer; while establishments, full and complete, small and large and a great variety of other orders on hand at the original United States School Agency of E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway. Established 1847.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, (A. M.) EXPERIenced as a teacher, desires a position in the country or city, where his services will be required a part or all of the usual school hours. His specialties are the Classics and Belles Letters, which branches he has taught satisfactorily in a prominent Institute in the vicinity of New-York. Refers to well-known gentlemen. Demands as to salary moderate. Address H. B., No. 90 East 33d-st., New-York.

MUSIC AND FRENCH TEACHERS.—TWO sisters desire situations, either separate or together; one to teach the piano forte and guitar, and the other French, a knowledge of which language she has acquired in one of the best schools in Paris, where she resided several years. References will be given on a personal interview which can be had by addressing E. and M. M., care of Box No 2,712, Post-Office.

A LADY OF REFINED AND LITERARY education, lately directress of a female institute in Turin, wishes to obtain a situation in some female school in New-York, where she can teach Italian, French music and landscape drawing, besides the classic branches. The best testimonials and references offered. Apply at the office, No. 2, at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH THE higher English branches, French, music, drawing and various ornamental arts desires an engagement. Unexceptionable references can be furnished. Would go South or West. Address, for three days, TEACHER, care of E. Flint, Druggist No. 336 9th-av., corner 31st-st.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German, and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A FINE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, of eleven years' experience in teaching, who has been very successful both as a manager and instructor, awaits an engagement as principal or assistant. Address EDUCATOR, box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TUITION.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS REceived a liberal education is desirous of obtaining a situation as English teacher in a school. She is well versed in mathematics. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 68 East 13th-st.

**A LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY (Saturday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, Consisting of the entire rich and costly Furniture, Splendid Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, Stationary Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the three-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ava.; all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and will positively be sold without reserve, embracing over four hundred lots of everything requisite for a magnificently-furnished house, consisting, in part, of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of which are covered in rich crimson brocatel elegantly carved, and one in silk velvet; two rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror fronts rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish chairs, and lounges to match, reception chairs in medallion.

SUPERB NO TAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, inlaid with pearl, used but three months, with the warrantee for two years, large collection of beautiful oil-paintings marble statuary, mantel vases, including Flora the seasons Venus at the Bath the Anacreon &c.; music cabinet French secretary, rich carpets throughout the house clocks, with every variety of rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors French toilet sets, extension dining table with oval dining-room furniture to match, marble-top sideboard, arm chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, rich China, mirrors, engravings and general glass ware and pearl cutlery, oil cloths, portable heaters, stair carpets, with a large variety of handsome mahogany furniture not enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK THIS DAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth of beautiful designs and superior workmanship chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak, dining room suites library and office furniture well assorted Turkish easy chairs, rockers toilet sets, vases, clocks plated ware paillasses, mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 4 at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau st, a very desirable assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets Oil cloths, Mirrors, Clocks Cutlery, Crockery, Fancy Goods, Silver plated Ware &c. &c., &c

Sale positive Catalogues ready morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, 200 CURL-MAPLE CHAIRS, &c.—THIS DAY, Saturday Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 Nassau st a few rich article of rosewood and mahogany furniture 100 mahogany chairs 200 curl maple chairs, 2 large office desks, 15 lounges, 6 large eight day clocks, oak and Voltaire chairs lot gas fixtures hair and other mattresses marble-top dressing bureaus, engravings, &c. Also, large lot of counter and shelving furniture. Sale will be peremptory.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites carpets, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors extension dining-tables, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, chairs, sofas, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st, the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table spoons 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons, also, 2 gold watches and chains 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do. 1 ruby do. 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order, VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat in Westchester County, 4½ miles from Peekskill, on the road to Lake Mahopac, 8 miles distant,—a little gem! 15 acres, with handsome roomy dwelling elegantly furnished including 40 elegant original paintings. It abounds with every variety of fruit trees in full bearing, including an extensive grapery. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, laid out in good taste, and studded with noble shade and evergreen trees. It is near Mohegan and Oscawana Lakes and the village of Shrub Oak. Will be sold, with all the stock and implements, including two pairs elegant matched horses carriages of all kinds, sleigh single and double harness, &c. A fish pond (wall all around) supplies the ice. Barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wash-house, hen-house and pigery For view of premises and terms apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased during the owner's absence for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample, and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c. a good barn carriage-house, work-shop, hennery ice-house, and in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions, as to location, healthiness, &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No 7 Wall-st., over St. Nicholas Bank, room No 4.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with fra ne wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 31 Nassau st., Bank of Commerce building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—A residence, embracing ample grounds ornamented with every description of shrubbery and evergreens, grapery, arbors, and choicest small fruit; the large, well built house, furnished with every improvement for convenience or luxury; the location first class, and perfectly healthy; high ground, and only 45 minutes from Wall-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING PRESS—NEW INVENTION.

One-half interest for sale. The principle upon which these presses are constructed are such that the number of sheets thrown off are unlimited. A press with one cylinder, at every revolution of the main shaft gives four impressions; two cylinders, eight; four cylinders, sixteen; six cylinders, thirty-six; eight cylinders, sixty-four impressions. Therefore it will be seen that the number of sheets thrown off at every revolution of the main shaft, increases with the number of cylinders, in a numerical progression. No extra expense required in building a machine to print both sides of the sheet, but a great saving in its operation, as it only requires two feeders to four, three to six, and four to eight cylinders. A press with one cylinder, built upon this principle, may be seen in operation at any time, and any information may be obtained by applying to the patentee, corner of Elm and White sts, room No 40.

JAMES F. STARRETT, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., No. 43 Liberty-st., (up stairs.)

Having removed the entire stock of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers to No. 43 Liberty-st I would respectfully call the attention of country buyers and the trade generally to the same, as it contains a large variety of staple and fancy goods, which will be sold for cash, at extremely low rates.

EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 13 Bury-st., St. James', London.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TWINES AND CORDAGE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Low down for cash,
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS BY MRS. SWAN.—The celebrated physician (formerly Madame Johnson) has returned to the City, and opened an office at No. 62 4th-av., where she can be consulted upon sickness and health and prescribe for the same. She furnishes her own remedies, which are purely vegetable. Satisfaction is guaranteed or no pay. No. 824th-av., New-York.

ILLUMINATED LANTERNS.—THE COLored lanterns were the most striking and pleasing feature of the late evening celebration. They are safe, clean and cheap. I have a few left that I will sell in quantities not less than 25, at $8 per hundred. Orders by mail inclosing the money will receive prompt attention.
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

NOTICE—THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY, and the other cities of the Union, will please take notice that the Needle business, &c., hitherto conducted by the late Thos Barnett, will be continued, in the same manner as heretofore, by his successor, C. M. BARNETT, at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.
C. M. BARNETT.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France,	Belgium.	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or sailer. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris LANSING BALDWIN & CO., I C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1856.

BALANCES

Accessory Transit Co (div.) March 5 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co, March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E. July 26 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinmarle, E. L., June 9 1855 unknown	38
Brown Robert'r, Feb 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854 N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

STOCKS IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH. } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1858

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SEPTEMBER INTEREST COUPONS due by the State of Florida for Bonds issued by the Florida Railroad Company, are being paid at the Bank of the Republic where holders are requested to apply.
The interest on the Freeland Bonds of same Company is paid at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Portage, Wis., due 5th inst., will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America
Sept. 3, 1858. H. B. MUNN, Mayor.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$280,000
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden, in first-rate order; boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,775.

FOR SALE—A SHIP CHANDLERY STOCK AND Fixtures in a desirable location. Has been established for more than twelve years, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address THOMPSON, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 23 Appleton Building.

WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR VICINITY, THE whole or part of a factory, capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 workmen provided with power and shafting. Address "Power," Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every state, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—A VERY superior family horse, suitable for a physician; will stand without hitching, perfectly gentle, is good looking, and travels well. Can be seen at Kingsley's stables, Franklin-st., below Church.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wed'sy, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'sy, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton	From Havre for New-York
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 29	
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 13	

From New-York for South'n, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIES..... Sept. 4	Oct 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT... Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $150 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class.....$90 | Second cabin.....$50 | Third-class.....$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 56 South-st.

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.
Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, 26 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:
Packet-ship DANIEL WEBSTER, for London, Sept. 4th.
Packet-ship JOHN FOSTER, JR., for Liverpool Sept. 10th.
Steamship EDINBURGH, for Glasgow, Sept. 8th.
Steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, Liverpool, Sept. 9th.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11th.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15th.
In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 26 South-st., New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DEAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line $60. FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—NOTICE.—Passengers per the clipper bark VICKERY, are requested to have their baggage on board at Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept 4, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M. She has accommodations for 3 first and 4 second cabin passengers left. Apply immediately to L. B. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS
The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the stream, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freights will be received on Pier No. 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.
For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. A. CROCKER, Commander will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15 Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $27; Columbus, $23; Albany, $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39 Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 89 West-st.

SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON PER steamship COLUMBIA are hereby notified to have their bills of lading signed by 11 o'clock on day of sailing, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, as none will be signed after that hour. SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will have an elegant excursion on MONDAY, Sept. 6, to Tarrytown, to visit the Monument of Paulding, Williams and Van Vert, the three patriots who captured the British spy, Major Andre, where a large tent will be pitched and short addresses made, suitable to the occasion, for the benefit of the blind, sick and needy members of their Association. It is to be hoped that the citizens in general—ladies and gentlemen, both native and adopted—will patronize the old defenders of this country. The liberties they contended for the present generation are now enjoying. We saw a specimen of these old soldiers in the procession of the Telegraph Celebration, whose hoary locks proclaimed their lengthened years, marching from the Battery to the Crystal Palace with determined resolution. Such men deserve well of their country. Then let us fill their boats on Monday next, and cause them to see that they have friends to assist them in their laudable object. For tickets see bills of the day.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FURNITURE.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, &c., MATTRESSES.
At reduced prices, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Desks, single and double, forms, some with backs, all painted imitation oak—enough to seat 70 pupils. For sale cheap by P. M. HAVERTY, No. 122 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE furniture, such as desk, table, chairs. Oak preferred, and but little used. Address K. Y. X., Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST PARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
A CARD.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DEPOT. Highlands Ocean House, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st, Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for R. B. and P. B. 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for O. H. and R. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, for R. B. and P. B. 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, for R. B. and P. B. 10 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, for R. B. and P. B. 2¾ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, for R. B. and P. B. 6½ A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from R. B. and P. B. 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from P. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, from R. B. and P. B., 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 3, from R. B. and P. B., 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, from R. B. and P. B. 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, from R. B. and P. B. 8½ P. M.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C LEHON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will run as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1¼ P. M
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 2½ P. M
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug. 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 5½ A. M
Saturday, Sept. 4, 4½ P. M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE John Borden, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, 6¾ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Depot, without charge. Kirk's Express by this line.
Elias Hughes stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAK

THE CABLE.

MORE HONORS FOR THE NIAGARA.

Dinner to Capt. Hudson by the Corporation of Jersey City.

Speeches of Capt. Hudson, Purser Eldridge and Peter Cooper.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION

The long-mooted and highly-exciting question as to the whereabouts of New-Jersey in regard to the United States, seems, at length, to have reached a point at which a fair settlement of the difficulty may be confidently relied on. The banquet given yesterday by the foremost city in that State to Capt. Hudson and the officers of the *Niagara*, gives warrant for the belief that Jersey, albeit "a Kingdom," is in the Union after all. The dinner was most satisfactory in every respect, save one, and that—though our colored brethren were involved in it—is hardly worth mention; but the fact cannot be concealed that there was a most tantalizing dearth of waiters. The celebration took place in a large apartment on the gallery of the spacious depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The decorations of the room were exceedingly elaborate and in excellent taste. The walls were sheeted with canvas, and striped with the "red, white and blue." The ceiling was canopied in the same fashion, and the national colors were tastefully draped from the cornices. Festoons of flowers hung from the ceiling, and a piece of the Atlantic Cable was stretched overhead from end to end of the room, terminating, at the one extremity, on a bronze rock surmounted by a bronze eagle, and at the other, on a large bronze lion—both figures being mounted on handsome brackets. The windows were hung with flags, and the walls exhibited numerous inscriptions and mottoes, complimentary to Captain Hudson and the other officers of the *Niagara*, and to the officers of the *Agamemnon*, *Gorgon*, *Indus* and *Valorous*. The names of FRANKLIN, HENRY, MORSE, FIELD, EVERETT and WOODHOUSE shone conspicuously.

In a prominent position on a side wall was placed a copy of REMBRANDT PEALE'S portrait of WASHINGTON, and on a bracket on the wall opposite were miniature models of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, escorted by the *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and represented in the act of paying out the cable. The principal motto was Captain HUDSON'S dispatch to his family after the great achievement of landing the cable:

> "God has been with us. The Telegraph Cable is laid without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We are all well."

The dépôt itself was decorated with flags, and colored lanterns.

To begin at the beginning however:

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., the Reception Committee, consisting of Alderman HARDENBERGH, (Chairman,) Judge JOHN GRIFFITH, W. G. MURRAY, Capt. W. T. RODGERS, Commodore CHAS. A. WOOLSEY, Ex-Mayor WESCOTT, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, Capt. JAMES RODGERS and Judge CHAS. FINK, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, proceeded in the new ferry-boat *J. S. Darcy* to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to receive the invited guests. The boat was decked with flags and bunting.

Having received on board Captain HUDSON himself; MR. J. C. ELDRIDGE, the Purser; Lieut. WILLIAMSON, of the *San Jacinto*; JACKSON MCELWELL, Engineer; MR. JOHN W. HUDSON, Clerk to Capt. HUDSON; and Passed Midshipman STEPHEN R. HUDSON, the vessel was cast loose. Capt. HUDSON was formally received by Alderman HARDENBERGH, who said:

CAPTAIN HUDSON, AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA: We have been commissioned to receive and escort you to the soil of New-Jersey, and the reception of her hospitalities.

It has ever been the pride of our State to weave garlands for the brave. The amulet and amarantn have been gathered from many a field within her borders, and are still unchanged and beautiful. It will be her honor to-day to come up in high procession to the altar of the nations, and entwine her civic wreath for those who have dignified humanity and conserved its highest interests. We congratulate you upon the results of your toils—your intense anxieties, your unwearied faithfulness, your consummate skill. With others, you have won a conquest over nature unparalleled in the achievements of man. Your majestic ship, full charged with the thunders of war, has wooed the lightning to its embrace by soft whispers of peace on earth and good will to man. No song of recorded triumph can surpass in beauty those sweet words which spoke the continents together,—words snatched from Heaven and engraven in light on the pavements of the sea. Great thoughts of freedom shall now, by a touch of wire, burn out the heart of tyranny. Solemn truth of the Infinite shall be written with a pencil of fire upon the worn and wasted earth, that God over all may be everywhere acknowledged. This day shall witness that the people of New Jersey hold in undivided regard the fame of the nation, and delight to cherish the men who uphold it. As they aspire nobly, as they contend manfully, as they live worthily, so shall they receive her love and secure her honor. It is because you have done these you will be tendered, in the name of Jersey City, a welcome thrice welcome to their hearts and homes.

Captain HUDSON acknowledged the compliment tendered to him and accepted it in common with the officers of his ship. It was not to them, it was to that overruling Power who guides us all, that has accomplished this great work, and they were but the humble and honored instruments in His hands. As to the people of New-Jersey, they have been foremost in sustaining the Government. She stands almost alone among the States of the Union as being foremost in defence of the young Colonies. Many of New-Jersey's sons had served honorably in our navy. He believed that the laying of the Atlantic Cable would do more than anything else towards cementing the two countries in bonds of peace, and it was the opinion of many that a war will never again occur between these two great nations.

This reply was much applauded.

The boat then returned to the wharf at Jersey City amid the firing of cannon and the cheering of the crowd. The guests were received by Mayor GREGORY, and escorted to the gallery of the dépôt, which was crowded with ladies. Here Capt. HUDSON was formally introduced, and, accompanied by the other officers, made the tour of the establishment, bowing to the ladies as he passed. MR. COOPER was introduced and bowed his thanks, but shook his head dissentingly when called on for a speech.

There was a terrific rush for the dining room when the meal was announced as ready, and many failed to procure seats. About four hundred gentlemen were present, representing the talent and wealth of every section of the State.

Mayor GREGORY presided. On his right were Capt. HUDSON, MR. ELDRIDGE, Chief Engineer FARREN, and the other guests from the *Niagara*; on his left, PETER COOPER, Ex-Governor PRICE and Judge HORNBLOWER.

The Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, of the Dutch Reformed Church, asked a blessing.

When the feasting had terminated,

Mayor GREGORY rose and proposed the first regular toast:

The President of the United States.

This was vociferously cheered.

The second,

The Queen of Great Britain,

was similarly honored, and these plaudits were renewed when Mayor GREGORY proposed that her health should be drunk with three times three—being the number of her children.

The next toast, being the principal one, elicited unbounded enthusiasm:

Our distinguished guest, Captain William L. Hudson, and the Officers of the Niagara—To such as these we are indebted to the high moral tone and efficiency of our Navy. By their recent achievement they have, with peaceful hands, set another gem in the naval crown of American glory.

Captain HUDSON said:

I rise here to make an apology, as best I may, for the eulogium passed upon myself and the officers of the *Niagara*. We claim to have done nothing out our duty. [Cheers.] And we are not alone in that. The officers of the English navy have taken their whole share in all the great work. [Cheers.] And the Queen, whom you have just toasted, has been first and foremost with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in giving all the aid throughout the Kingdom that lay in her power. [Loud cheers.] I was rejoiced to see her toasted. She is an honor to her sex and her station—[cheers]—and, perhaps, the best sovereign that ever sat on the British throne. [Cheers.] Orders were given when we arrived in England to admit us into the dock-yards, and to do everything that was directed or that we required done. They went further than that. Liberties and privileges were extended, and free access to their Navy-yards was given to every officer of the American ships, [cheers]—privileges such as were not allowed to their own officers; and I believe that there is a feeling now in England and throughout England more favorable towards America than we have ever imagined or believed in this country. [Cheers.] They have evinced it in all their intercourse with us—in their courtesies and in their hospitalities. They have left no stone unturned, no measure untried, for the purpose of making us feel that we were at home. And we were at home. We knew no distinction, save that we had not our families immediately around us. Some time ago we supposed, and perhaps it may have been the case, that England was a little jealous of America. She may have been jealous, but it was the same jealousy as that which a gay widow manifests when she sees paid to her daughter the attentions which she deems due to herself. [Laughter and cheers.] The widow, nevertheless, loves her daughter, and so England loves us. [Cheers.] I do not stand here as the apologist of Great Britain. I stand here simply to do her justice—to render to her that justice which is her due. In relation to our own country and to everything we have had to do with her people in the work of laying this cable, we have simply done our duty, and so have they. The credit belongs to the engineers, the officers, and the men engaged in it. We have not acted separately, but as a unit. We knew no man as an Englishman there, neither did we know any as American there in the duties we had to perform. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, we talk a great deal here of science. It is to be honored and I honor it. It adds to the happiness of mankind and to the improvement of the age in which we live, and is well worthy of all our homage and praise. But we must not stop there. Look at what has been done in the scientific world. In London, previous to our leaving, the *savans* assembled at a yearly meeting gave to a member who read a paper—the best that had ever been read before them—a gold medal. Do you imagine now what the contents of that paper were? It was a demonstration of the utter impossibility and impracticability of ever laying that Telegraphic Cable down. [Cheers and derisive laughter.] Scientific men are too apt, in their investigations and discoveries, to forget Him who is the great Architect of the Universe, and claim for themselves what is due to Him. [Applause.] I would take occasion here to say that while we have simply done our duty, we owe our success in laying this cable—and I wish I could send it trumpet tongued, throughout the Universe—to an almighty and overruling Power. [Cheers.] We had evidences in and around us while we were at the work, that we had God with us, and I hope we will say on all occasions that "Unto Him and not unto us be all the praise."

The Captain's closing words were taken up, in anticipation, by persons near him, and rung through the building as he resumed his seat. Immense cheering followed.

Purser ELDRIDGE was then called on, and briefly replied. While disclaiming for himself any share in laying the Cable, having had charge only of "the sinews of war," he trusted that Captain HUDSON, his brother officers, and the crew of the *Niagara*, would award him the credit of being a satisfactory paying-out machine. [Loud cheers.]

The following sentiment was offered by Captain HUDSON, and vehemently applauded:

The State of New Jersey and Jersey City, which so well sustains her time-honored name.—Patriotism and love of country were always prominent features in your history. Self-sacrificing and true (even to a proverb) is your love of freedom during the dark period of our country's peril, we rejoice to know you are gathering, with no stinted hand, the rich reward of untiring fidelity. May your City, State and People long enjoy the various blessings a beneficent Providence so abundantly bestows.

The fourth sentiment was as follows:

The transmission of thought by electric power, is the greatest achievement of the Nineteenth Century—To all who have contributed by their science, mechanical skill, financial aid, unfaltering determination and heroic endurance, to the highest development of the mysterious power, in the successful construction and laying of the Atlantic Cable—THE SYMPATHETIC NERVE between Europe and America—we desire this night to do honor. The names of FRANKLIN, HENRY and MORSE, MAURY and BERESFORD, EVERETT and WOODHOUSE, COOPER and FIELD, FARADY and HUDSON, the world will not willingly let die.

PETER COOPER, on rising to reply, was greatly cheered. He said:

PETER COOPER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to join you on this joyful occasion, and the flattering manner in which you have alluded to my humble efforts, puts it out of my power to make a suitable reply. The work in which we are engaged, and which has been so happily crowned with success, is a work that has required an immense amount of long-continued persevering labor, hazard and expense. It is well for the world that the trials and difficulties attending all great enterprises which have blessed humanity are received and overcome by instalments. It seems to have been the design of the Creator to give us every good thing as the reward of well-directed effort, at the same time causing the pleasures resulting from such labor to sweeten the trials of life and inspire us with hope, courage and determination to penetrate further into the field of nature—guided by the light of science, in order to subject every applicable power to the use of man. Whenever, Mr. President, we deliberately explore these vast fields, standing in the midst of their brightness and their beauty, and then remembering that all is for us, to be used with grateful hearts, guided by laws designed for our good, that will never require to be altered, amended or revoked. I will not longer occupy your time, only to say that we are just entering the field of electrical science. The world of mankind has been awakened to new efforts to apply the subtle powers of electricity to a still wider diffusion of just and necessary knowledge over the world. A new and most startling improvement in the use of this strange power was this day brought to my attention. A gentleman related to me a fact that almost confounds belief, and yet he declared it to be a fact demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt. He stated that a difficulty had occurred on a railroad that made it necessary to communicate to distant and different places on the line. To do this it occurred to him that he could separate the wires of the line, and then by taking one end in each hand and touching them together he could make the signals known by telegraphers as calls, and then by the same kind of signals could communicate from one office to another. And what is most astonishing, he was enabled to receive intelligence by placing the ends of the wires on his tongue, and by that means he received the information he desired. After this, what limits can we set to a power so wonderful to contemplate?

The remaining toasts were as subjoined:

Great Britain and the United States—The Lion, the symbol of the one; the Eagle of the other—the strength and power of the British Lion and the aspiring vigor of the American Eagle have stretched a cord between the two nations that all loyal subjects and patriotic citizens earnestly hope may bind them over to keep the peace towards each other henceforth and forever.

Responded to by Dr. GOBLE of Newark.

The Tars of the American Navy—Their discipline, faithfulness and devotion manifested by the crew of the *Niagara*.

The Governor of New-Jersey.

Responded to by EX-Governor PRICE.

The Judiciary—We have inherited from our British ancestors the wholesome principles of the common law. MARSHALL, KENT, STORY, TANEY, HORNBLOWER and other illustrious jurists have, with admirable genius, adapted and applied these principles to the administration of justice in a Republican Government.

The Clergy—The instantaneous communication by the Ocean Telegraph between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, will increase the facilities for the spread of the light of Christianity throughout the world.

New-York and New-Jersey—May the continuity of their interests and friendship never be broken.

The Press.

Responded to by Justice WHITLEY of Hoboken.

The mechanical genius of our country—It has established a new order of nobility.

Woman—The Electric Spark from woman's eye needs neither battery or cable to make its record on the heart of man.

The Philadelphia Celebration.

The President, and Secretaries CASS and TOUCEY sent letters to the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements, as follows:

From President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

HON. ELLIS LEWIS, Chairman: I have been honored by the invitation of "the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating, on the 1st of September, the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, to participate in the ceremonies."

I regret that it will not be in my power, on account of the pressure of public business, to unite with my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, in celebrating the triumph of this wonderful enterprise, which has been accomplished by the science, skill, and energy of the British and American people. It is a grand event in the history of the world, and let us hope that, under a superintending Providence, it may, in its consequences, promote the peace and advance the civilization and happiness of all nations.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.

From Secretary Cass.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1858.

SIR: I beg you to tender to the Committee of Arrangements my acknowledgments, for their kind invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and also my excuse for declining to accept it, as my official duties will prevent me from being present on that interesting occasion. I am, Sir, very respectfully, our obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

From Secretary Toucey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th inst., inviting my participation in the ceremonies for celebrating, on the 1st proximo, the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and beg leave to assure the Committee that it would give me great pleasure to be present on the interesting occasion, did not my official duties at the seat of Government prevent my attendance.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

ELLIS LEWIS, Chairman, Philadelphia.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD wrote the following:

GRAMERCY PARK, New-York, Aug. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my cordial thanks for your letter conveying the invitation of the Joint Committee of the City Councils and citizens of Philadelphia, to participate in your festivities on the 1st of September.

As I have been assigned a part in the celebration of the civic authorities of New-York, which will take place on the same day, it will be impossible for me to be with you.

If any place should especially rejoice that the Atlantic cable is successfully laid, it is the city which was the home, and holds the dust of that venerable philosopher who first made the subtlest force of nature subservient to the use of man.

I regret most deeply that I cannot be present in person; but in thought I will be with you.

Fully appreciating the high compliment you have paid me, and again thanking you for your kind invitation, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Sincerely your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

To the Joint Committee, &c.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK,

In pursuit of an elegant and becoming hat, should understand that

KNOX

has just issued his

FALL STYLE,

which in

Beauty, Durability,
Excellence of Material,
Superiority of Manufacture,
and
Extraordinary Cheapness
stands unrivaled.

Call and examine it at

KNOX'S
great
HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 212 Broadway,
corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. ADOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water-Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., H. HALSTED, M. D., physician and proprietor, is unequaled in beauty of location. Bracing air, good table and home comforts make it attractive for families and parties. The superiority of Dr. HALSTED'S specialty for diseases of women is no longer questioned. The sick of either sex will read enhanced benefit from the treatment in the coming months. Circulars and treatise on subject sent *gratis*.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sells English Velvets at $1 12; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; threeply carpets, 87½c, and all-wool Ingrains at 40c. and 50c. per yard; floor oil cloths at 31c., 40c. and 50c. Rugs, druggets, window shades, door mats, table and piano covers, &c., &c. at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

MEALIO'S
Autumn Hat,
Just out.
Call and examine them,
At No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the flesh wastes, the strength declines, the liver becomes torpid and the bowels irregular, *indigestion* is the primary cause. In all such cases HOLLOWAY'S Pills are an immediate, never failing cure.

[Advertisement.]

GO TO BARNUM'S.—Go and see THIODON'S Theatre of Arts, or Mimic World, at Barnum's Museum. Most wonderful, delightful, enchanting series of performances ever witnessed. It is presented every afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

THE FERRIES TUESDAY NIGHT.—We referred on Thursday to the crowded state of the ferries during the day, Tuesday. At the office of the Union Ferry Company they say that seventy thousand people crossed during the day and night. The rush at the Fulton Ferry was much greater after 1 o'clock yesterday morning than at any time previous. Four boats were kept running until 12 o'clock, when the Company supposed that the bulk of the Brooklynites had returned home, and laid up two of the boats. It appears that the Company were in error, for thousands of people remained in New-York to see the Firemen's procession. This was over at one o'clock, when Fulton Ferry was again blocked up. By 1½ o'clock several thousand people had assembled at the gates, and as there were but two money-takers, their entrance to the inclosure was attended with great difficulty. Some of the more quietly disposed were detained at the gate full one hour. It was 3 o'clock before the bulk of passengers got over. The complaints were loud against the Company for not making greater provision for the crowd, and in an economical point of view it would have been better for them if they had extended better accommodations, for hundreds, if not thousands, passed without paying toll. At one time several hundred passed in without paying. Not the least remarkable fact is that not an accident occurred.

BROOKLYN PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Vanderbilt Democrats held their primary meetings Thursday night, to elect Delegates to the State Convention. In most of the Wards the balloting passed off without disturbance. The Fifth Ward was one of the exceptions. Here some of the Bradley wing of the Democracy, who held their primary meetings Tuesday night last, attempted to vote, and were repulsed. A general fight followed, during which Ex-Alderman DOHERTY and several others were severely beaten. The event was signalized, in the Twelfth Ward, in a characteristic manner. Some of the Democracy carried off the ballot-box.

The Republican and American Assembly District Conventions elected delegates to the State Convention last evening. In the Seventh Ward the friends of the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR came up to the number of 150 from the Navy-yard, leaving the Yard as early as 4½ P. M., (Uncle Sam pays full wages for very short days on such occasions,) bound to whip out the friends of Dr. HUTCHINGS, the opposition candidate for Congress. Now the Hutchings, or true Vanderbilt men, voted each two yellow tickets, for two district sets of delegates. The Navy-yard men also voted two yellow tickets each, but when the votes came to be read, lo! every Navy-yard ticket was double-barreled, having on its face both sets of delegates, and of course giving each voter two votes for each of his candidates. The Inspectors, greatly to the disgust of the Administration men, gave the certificate of election to Dr. HUTCHINGS.

BOY LOST FROM MILLER'S-PLACE.—The son of MRS. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Miller's-place,—10 years old,—suddenly disappeared from his home three weeks ago to-day. He was traced the third day afterwards, as far as Comac, where he was seen passing on foot. The cause of his sudden disappearance is unknown, and the greatest distress is felt lest some evil may have befallen him. An advertisement, in another column, details a description of the boy at the time of his leaving home.

RE-ARRESTED.—HENRY ROBINSON *alias* HENRY POLLOCK, who was arrested at the Navy-yard, a few days ago, on suspicion of having stolen a watch found in his possession, and who was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold him, was re-arrested on Wednesday last, in New-York, by Detectives HIGGINS and FROST, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, an owner for the watch having turned up. The accused was examined and committed for trial.

THE LATE STABBING.—Policeman THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, who was stabbed by JAMES CAFFERY while trying to arrest him, is in a very critical condition. The weapon used was a slender cane-dirk, and it is feared, penetrated the bowels. Soon after the wound was inflicted he vomited several quarts of blood. CAFFERY was yesterday committed by Justice CORNWELL to await the result of the injuries to the officer.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER CASE.—The examination of THOMAS O'HARA, arrested on suspicion of having killed his wife by beating her, was commenced yesterday before Justice BLATCHLEY. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom swore to the frequent beating of the deceased by the accused.

The further examination was postponed until next week.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—Yesterday was the regular meeting day for this Board, but a quorum could not be obtained, and consequently no business was transacted. A special meeting will be held this morning, to provide some protection against the incursions of people who have been exposed to yellow fever.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—A man named WILLIAM QUIN, residing in Taylor-street, was arrested yesterday, for attempting to set his house on fire. He was caught in the act by Officer MARRIOTT, of the Fifth Precinct.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DELEGATES.—The Republicans in the First Assembly District elected as delegates to the State Convention, JOHN W. STRAHNS and GEORGE W. STILWELL. Alternate, A. B. HOBBS and WALTER KELSEY.

In the Third District, JOSEPH REEVES and D. B. HASBROUCK were elected delegates.

New-Jersey Items.

On Wednesday about 35,000 people crossed the Jersey City Ferry to attend the celebration in New-York. This was an excess of about 25,000 over the usual number.

The Crops in Alabama.

We have been favored with an extract from a private letter, to a commercial house in this City, from Marion, Perry County, Ala., Aug. 28, in which it is stated that Cotton, the chief product of the county, had been cut off one-third by the worm and rust. The Corn crop, however, which is an important one in that district, is reported very satisfactory—the promise being of an abundant yield.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 3.

$1,600	Ohio 6s '86	107	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R	b60	79
10,000	Missouri 6s	b60	84½	650	do		78⅝
8,000	do		84⅝	100	do	b30	78⅞
8 000	do		84⅜	300	do	b30	79
10,000	do	s30	84⅝	600	do		79
4,000	Cal. State 7s		84	50	do	s10	79
7,000	Cal. St 7s new bs		84	200	do	b60	79⅛
5,000	Indiana State 5s		89	100	do		79
3,000	Michigan 6s '78		109	50	do	s16	79½
6,000	N.Y. Cen. Bs '70		95	50	do	s10	79⅞
2,000	Erie R. b. C. B. '71		93½	100	do	s60	78⅞
12,000	Har. R. R. 2d M. B.		74	100	do		79⅛
4,000	do		73⅜	300	do		79⅝
1,000	M. C. R. R 8 P c 1st M. S'g F. C. Bds.		98½	600	Erie Railroad		17⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds		91⅜	20	do		17⅜
15,000	do	s60	90	200	Reading Railroad		49⅞
2 000	C. St. P. I. & Fon du Lac L. G.		20	100	do	s60	48⅜
1,000	G. & C. 1st mtg.		96	100	Harlem R. R.		10⅝
1,000	G. & C. 2d mtg. b.		91	100	Mich. Cent R. R.		58
4,000	C & R. I bonds		96	147	M. S. N. Ia. R. R.		23⅝
2,000	R. & St Jos R. R		59⅜	250	do		23¾
2,000	M. S. 2d M. B.		84	200	do		17⅜
1,000	do		53⅞	50	do	b30	23⅝
28	B'k of America		111	50	do	b60	23¾
5	B'k of Commerce		100	100	do	s30	23⅝
25	Phœnix Bank		108	8	M. S. & N. Ia. pref.		44¾
15	Continental Bank		97	100	do		44¾
20	Park Bank		102⅜	25	Panama R. R.		114⅜
19	B'k of the S. of N. Y.		102	5	Olev. Col & Cin. RR.		91⅜
3	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.		98⅜	10	Gal & Chic. RR.		84
25	Pacific St. Co	b30	88⅜	442	do		83⅜
150	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.		73	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30	34⅛
280	do		72⅞	400	do	s10	34⅛
302	do		72⅞	50	do	b60	34⅜
50	do	b30	72⅞	200	do	s30	34⅛
50	do	s30	72⅞	100	Mil. & Miss. RR	b60	16⅜
50	Ill. Cent. RR.	s10	76	25	do		16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s 1874		103¾	100	Harlem R. R.		10⅝
16,000	Tenn. State 6s '90		90¾	300	Reading R. R		49
1,000	Missouri State 6s		84¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b30	45
14,000	Har. R. R. 2d m. Bs		74	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.		72⅞
14	Merchants' Bank		111⅜	100	do	s30	72⅝
100	Mil & M. R. R.		16	50	do		72¾
10	do		16⅜	200	do	s30	72½
65	Pacific M. S. Co		89	25	do	b60	73
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		79½	250	do	s30	72⅜
50	do	s10	79⅜	150	do	s10	72⅝
50	do	b10	79⅜	100	do	b30	72⅝
150	do	s3	79½	200	do	s30	72
25	Erie R. R.		18				

FRIDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

We have another quiet day in Money affairs. The Bill Brokers report continued dullness in the offerings of paper, most of the short dates being readily absorbed at bank. The Stock Brokers are not borrowing much money on call this week, notwithstanding the tempting terms made by lenders. The Exchange market for the steamer to-morrow is not active, but the rates on London, owing to the small offering of transient bills, are stiff at 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent. The export demand for Bullion is light. The engagements for Saturday are less than $200,000. The Sub-Treasury received $156,000 for Customs to-day, and $63,922 from other sources. The disbursements are $108,186. Balance this afternoon, $13,015,596.

The tameness in the Stock Market noticed yesterday, and which induced lower offers to sell, gave place, this morning, to rather an active movement in New-York Central and one or two of the Western Roads, Central opening at 78⅞ cash, and 79 buyer 60 days, and gradually improving, through the day, to 79½ ℔ cent., when the recovery was checked by a vigorous demonstration, at the close of the Second Board, upon Rock Island shares. The sales of this stock began at 72⅝ ℔ cent., and were rapidly pressed for cash and on time until 71⅝ ℔ cent. was accepted, the registered and unregistered sales in the afternoon being over 2,500 shares. The *short* interest is heavier in this stock than, with perhaps a single exception, any other on the list, and it seems to have no particular support among the Brokers. Last week it was driven down below 72 ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 74½ ℔ cent. The *Bear* account again has the advantage, and the price at the close is about 71⅞ ℔ cent. The light receipts early in the month were quoted against it. Now an old rumor about the bridge trouble over the Mississippi River is revived, though of such trouble nothing seems to be known at the office of the Company here. Erie shares are steadier at 17⅞@17⅝. Reading varies but little from 49 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail is wanted to fill some maturing *short* contracts at 89 ℔ cent. Panama keeps steady at 114½@115. Missouri State Stock is firm at the close at 84⅜, after some further sellers' options in the forenoon. Californias are selling at 84 ℔ cent; Michigans at 108 and Ohios 107. A small sale of the new Federal fives was made at 103⅜ ℔ cent., interest from 1st January next. Illinois Central Bonds were done at 91½ cash, and 90 sellers' option, and Harlem seconds at 74@73⅜@74 ℔ cent. The general market left off irregular in tone, the main speculation turning on Rock Island. The quotation for New-York Central, 79⅛@⅜; Erie, 17⅞. There is no reasonable doubt, as far as we are able to learn, of returning harmony between the two Companies.

The gradual improvement in the Western Railway traffic, which seems to be questioned by some of our cotemporaries in this City, will soon show itself in the official monthly returns from the Roads, as they come in for August. In Illinois Central, which began inauspiciously with only $31,144 for the first week, reached $65,116, and returns $196,500 for the whole month. The Wabash Valley will return the largest month's receipts since the crisis. The total will, we understand, reach $105,000. The Michigan Southern return is not yet complete, but for the first three weeks the business was ahead of last year. The Eastern section of the Ohio and Mississippi Road is reported at $100,000 for August. The grain business over the lines leading into Chicago was never larger in August, judged by the fact that 1,137,751 bushels were delivered last week. Of the large stocks of old grain in that part of the country, the evidences continue to multiply. The receipts for the season at Chicago reach 15,707,995 bushels, and on our own State Canal traffic in Grain and Flour is unusually active. The crop croaking indulged in Wall-street, in order to prejudice confidence in the future of railway business West, has no very substantial foundation, as the harvest of Wheat, though a partial failure in some sections of Illinois, is believed to be an average one, and the Corn crop promises well. The real concern on this subject, whatever it may amount to, rests with the slow revival of general trade, which is keeping back merchandise freights, and retarding passenger travel, as compared with the Summer of 1857. But even these items will soon begin to compare favorably with the crisis months of last year, and, upon the whole, there is much less cause of discouragement in regard for the Fall and Winter business than existed three or four weeks ago, while the prospect of harmonizing railway differences, and violent competition, grows brighter as the chances of a larger business to be divided among the roads improve.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday in the *Africa* is Mr. J. S. MORGAN, an active member of the well-known American house, in London, of GEORGE PEABODY & Co. Mr. M. is himself an American, and before he joined Mr. PEABODY was a prominent merchant in Boston.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,594,959	$1,317,438	$1,885,945
Thrown on market	1,755,766	1,433,173	2,170,972
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	71,993,039	76,192,018	41,743 898
Thrown on market	71,660,936	73,685,808	48,722,723

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,618	$627,390	54	$19,420	768	$231,393
Man. of Cot'n.	1,225	396,654	44	10,346	155	38,589
Man. of Silk.	782	691 152	6	3 638	82	34,046
Man. of Flax.	846	204,944	128	21,265	93	23,734
Miscellaneous	306	107,663	9	3,543	126	25 477
Total	4,787	$1,827,743	271	$88,262	1,184	$343,229
		58,202				1,827,743
Total Entered		$1,885,945	Total Marketed			$2,170,972

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.	SPECIE. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.
Citizens' Bank	3,360,665	3,079,669	3,221,062	2,846,645
Canal Bank	1,411,937	1,315,695	967,897	922,594
Louisiana	1,761,449	1,705,397	2,490,819	2,198,228
Louisiana State	3,694,769	2,937 255	2,669,264	2,728,743
Mech. & Trad	620,030	628 695	268,464	296 828
bk. of N. Orl'ns.	953,713	958 673	499,857	484 259
Southern Bank	250,264	244 3 4	203,727	189 242
Union Bank	549 976	563 152	361 711	402,170
Bk. of J. Robb	246 286	245.008	317.018	197.807
Crescent City	1,044,630	973 591	186,137	147,762
Bank of America	593.705	597,748	382 12	293,634
Total	14,196,661	13 520,161	11,173,021	10,806.910
	Increase...$616,500		Increase...$366,111	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.
Citizens' Bank	2,688,415	2,112,030	3,375 279	3,414,944
Canal Bank	614,310	628,745	725 847	778 346
Louisiana	779,019	799,004	2.910,577	2,926,295
Louisiana State	1,392 266	1,416,246	3,966,736

The New-York Times.

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THE QUARANTINE ARSON.

Arrest and Admission to Bail of the Incendiaries.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE YESTERDAY.

PROVISION FOR THE SICK.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RUINS.

Movement to Protect the Shipping

Action of the New-York and Brooklyn Boards of Health

Several of the leading Quarantine incendiaries were arrested at Tompkinsville early on Saturday morning, before they had got out of their beds, upon a warrant issued by Justice WELSH. Sergeant WATHERBURY and detectives WILDEY and STEPHENSON, with a rifle corps, went out and arrested CHARLES S DE FOREST, Justice of the Peace. WM. MULLER and others They were immediately conveyed to the City. RAY TOMPKINS was arrested on Friday evening. They were all taken before Justice WELSH, as will be seen from the report published below, and admitted to bail.

The Police force at Quarantine consists of 100 men under command of Captain WALLING, who led the forces at the seige of Seguine's Point. Each man is armed with a volcanic repeating rifle, loaded with twenty balls, which can all be fired in less than two minutes, the aggregate is equal to one thousand shots. They also have a brass 6 pound howitzer under charge of Sergeants DICKSON and KING. Each charge consists of 124 musket balls. They are provided with 150 rounds of these shot, and each of the Rifle corps has a large supply of ammunition. This is a formidable show, and appears to excite in the natives mingled emotions of astonishment and derision.

The rumor that the shipping would be burned created much excitement among the Captains of vessels, who came ashore and made anxious inquiries of Dr. WALLER on the subject. The Deputy Health Officer quieted their fears, and they returned on board. An extra anchor watch, however, was set on board each vessel, and many an old rusty musket was got up and loaded to give a warm reception to anybody approaching the vessels with evil designs.

The President of the United States was telegraphed to, and informed of the state of affairs. He immediately sent back directions to General SCOTT to make use of all necessary means at his disposal to protect the shipping and Government property. The frigate *Sabine* was moved from her moorings off the Battery to a place within striking distance of Quarantine.

The Hospital buildings will be replaced as soon as the necessary appropriation can be made. Meantime temporary accommodations will be provided for the sick, whose numbers are being daily augmented by fresh arrivals. Eighteen new cases of yellow fever have arrived since Friday. The patients were detained in the steamboat until the tent accommodations could be provided.

DRS. THOMPSON, BISSELL and WALKER, are doing all that lies in their power to alleviate their condition.

There are some 150 warrants out for various parties, and the Police are on the alert for those supposed to be concerned in the outrages.

The Incendiaries in Court.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE WELSH — AFFIDAVITS AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS—THEIR RELEASE ON BAIL.

The new COURT ROOM under the Mayor's Office, presided over by Justice WELSH, was the scene of unusual excitement Saturday morning. RAY TOMPKINS, Justice CHARLES DE FOREST, MATHEW CARROLL, WM. MULLER, JACOB VANDERBILT, THOMAS GARRETT and JOHN C. THOMPSON, who had been arrested on warrants issued by the Magistrate, charging them with acting in the recent burning and demolition of the Quarantine buildings, were brought before the Justice for examination. Warrants had been issued for the arrest of over a dozen persons, but the seven above named were the only ones who had been arrested. The prisoners, instead of manifesting any concern in the matter, appeared quite jolly, and received and returned the nods and congratulations of their various friends present, with perfect composure.

The officers in whose nominal custody the prisoners were, obligingly stood in the background and let matters take their natural course. A few serious persons were present and made preliminary comments upon the scene. They declared that the whole ceremony was the ridiculous opening of a sublime farce.

At 12 M.,—this being the hour assigned for the examination,—Justice WELSH stated his readiness to proceed in the case.

Three lawyers, headed by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and made a motion to admit them to bail. The prisoners waived any preliminary examination.

Justice WELSH said he would send the papers forthwith before the Court of General Sessions, and fix the bail of each prisoner at $2,000, to appear for trial.

Counsel expressed their satisfaction at the amount of bail named, but they objected to the papers being sent before any Court in this City, and desired the Justice to enter their protest to such effect.

Justice WELSH entered the desired protest, and then asked if the prisoners were ready with their bail.

Mr. BRADY remarked that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT would go bail for some of the prisoners, and that they were only waiting his arrival to have the necessary bonds signed. WM. MULLER and JOHN C. THOMPSON were immediately bailed—Mr. FAIRCHILD GOETZ becoming surety for the former, and Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT for the latter. It was nearly two hours before Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT arrived.

During the interim the unbailed prisoners, their counsel, the officers and a few confidential friends sat in the Justice's private office, whiling away the time in pleasant conversation and getting off spicy jokes. Mr. VANDERBILT at once signed the bail bonds for the remaining five prisoners, and the whole party were forthwith liberated from custody. They retired from the Court feeling apparently as jolly and unconcerned as when they entered. The following are the affidavits made against the accused parties:

Elisha H Wildey, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is one of the officers of the Metropolitan Police Department; that on Wednesday last, at Staten Island, one Charles De Forest, a Justice of the Peace of the town of Castleton, of said island, told, disclosed, admitted, and confessed to this deponent, that on the night previous he, the said De Forest, by means of a ladder, ascended to, and descended from, the wall inclosing the Quarantine Hospital, into the Quarantine inclosure, and upon the Quarantine grounds; and that he then, within said inclosure, placed a bundle of straw within a large building forming part of the Hospital establishment, saturated said straw with camphene, and then fired the said combustible material by means of a lighted torch: that by said means the said building was burned and destroyed; he further boasted that if he had not sprained his ankle he would have burned certain other buildings within said inclosure, or, as he expressed it, "would have burned the lower buildings;" he said that a part of the crowd who were with him at the time promised him that if he would burn the big building on the hill (the building aforesaid, to which he applied the fire) that they would burn the lower buildings: that he performed his part of the agreement, but that the crowd backed out from performing their part of the agreement; he repeated said language in the presence of Mr. Connolly, reporter of the New-York *Sun*, and of Cristopher McDougall, one of the detectives of the Metropolitan Police; deponent further says that the building aforesaid and described as the big building on the hill, and which the said De Forest confessed to burning, was burned and destroyed on the night of the 1st of September, 1858, and that deponent has no doubt that said burning was the act of an incendiary; further, that the building so burned and destroyed was a part of the Quarantine Hospital establishment of the port of New-York, was within the Quarantine inclosure and was burned and destroyed for the purpose of impeding the Health Officer of the port of New-York in the discharge of the duties of his office, in enforcing the Quarantine laws of the State of New-York; the said De Forest also admitted, confessed and disclosed to this deponent, that he adjourned a case before him as a justice expressly to enable him to make arrangements to burn down the building so fired by him; the said case was an inquiry into the alleged absence of Mrs. Brannen, a case pending before said De Forest as Justice, in which inquiry deponent and said McDougall were engaged as detectives: the said adjournment was made on Monday, the 31st of August, over to Wednesday, the 1st instant; the said Justice De Forest, alleging in deponent's presence that he could not attend to the case before the 2d instant.

Thomas Carroll, of Tompkinsville, Richmond County, being duly sworn, doth depose and says: That he is steward of Quarantine, and that on the evening of the 1st of September, 1858, he saw one of the Metropolitan Policemen that is stationed at the Quarantine take the men belonging to the Quarantine (who were doing all that laid in their power to put out the fire) in charge, and endeavor to put them out of the Quarantine grounds; and that deponent remonstrated with said Policeman, and told them that the men were employés of the State; deponent then told Dr. Bissell of the circumstance, and he ordered the arrest of the said Policeman; and that the said Policeman was locked up in the jail of the Quarantine; and that deponent, in company with Dr. Bissell, was informed by Mrs. Ahern, the nurse of the Small-pox Hospital, that Egbert was one of the men who set fire to the buildings, and by order of Dr. Bissell he arrested said Egbert, and while taking him to the jail deponent was intercepted by another Policeman who knew the said Egbert, and asked deponent what he was going to do with Egbert; and that deponent informed said Policeman that he was taking him to jail by the order of Dr. Bissell; and that the said Policemen took hold of deponent in a violent manner, and tried to release the said Egbert, and said to deponent that he would take Egbert in charge; deponent then gave the said Egbert in charge to one of the employes of the jail, and deponent then arrested the Policeman and locked him up in the jail, and by some means to deponent unknown said parties were released from custody; and deponent further says that he does not know the names of the said Policemen, but can identify them if he ever sees them.

John P. Raymond being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of Southfield, Richmond County; that he was in Tompkinsville on the night of the 2d of September instant; that he was present and witnessed the destruction of the State property at Quarantine; that he saw on the Quarantine grounds and within the Quarantine inclosure the following persons, residents of Richmond County, viz: Mathew Carroll, —— Muller, Ray Tompkins, Charles Stebbins and Jacob Vanderbilt; and that he verily believes the said Muller and Tompkins were abettors in the work of setting fire to the State's property.

Richard H. Thompson being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is Health Officer of the port of New-York; that the persons named in the above affidavit were not permitted to enter the Quarantine grounds on the night of the 2d instant; that in being there they violated the Quarantine laws of this port, and therefore pray for their arrest and punishment.

Simeon T. Shiel, of the Marine Hospital, Richmond County, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that P. O'Brien, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was one of the party that demolished the Quarantine buildings on the 2d day of September, 1858, and that deponent saw the said O'Brien breaking in the gate-house and other buildings with an axe, and that said O'Brien was very conspicuous in the affray.

John J. Taster, of Tompkinsville, Richmond County, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he saw —— Schwarm, of Stapleton, in said county, throw a barrel into the boat-house of the Quarantine, while said boat-house was on fire, so as to feed the fire, on the evening of Sept. 2, 1858.

Michael McCabe, of Tompkinsville, Richmond County, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he arrested Richard Garrett, in the Quarantine grounds, in the act of setting fire to one of the Quarantine buildings with a lighted torch, on the evening of the 1st of September, 1858, and that Garrett was locked up in the Quarantine jail by deponent, and by means unknown to deponent said Garrett made good his escape; and deponent further says that he saw John C. Thompson, of Tompkinsville, piling beds on one another and setting fire to the same, and throwing the beds against the hospital so as to fire the said hospital, and that he was aided and abetted by a large number of persons whom deponent could identify if he could see them, but does not know their names.

William H. Cunningham, of Tompkinsville, Richmond county, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he saw John Carroll, Captain O'Brien and Thomas Garrett breaking down the walls of the Quarantine inclosure with a battering ram, and that said parties were aided and abetted by a large number of persons whom deponent cannot identify; and to the best of deponent's knowledge Richard Garrett was one of the party, and the said offence was perpetrated on the evening of the 2d of September, 1858

Alfred Van Cleef, of Tompkinsville, Richmond county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say—That he saw Charles De Forest, now here, set fire to the boat-house on the Quarantine grounds, situated in the said county of Richmond, and that said defendant was aided and abetted by William Muller —— Kiesler, on the evening of the 2d of September, 1858.

David McSymon, of Tompkinsville, Richmond county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say—That, on the evening of the 1st September 1858 he saw Richard Garrett and Patrick O'Hare under arrest in the Quarantine grounds, and deponent aided in placing them in jail; and that deponent saw John C. Thompson and Ray Tompkins come out of the house of Dr. Thompson, and John C. Thompson had a lamp in his hands.

Death of the Man Shot at Quarantine.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

FRANK MATHEWS, the stevedore who was shot on the morning of the first incendiary attack on the Quarantine buildings at Tompkinsville, died, on Saturday, at the New York Hospital. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body yesterday, but was unable to procure the attendance of any witnesses except Dr. J. W. HOOKER, the House-surgeon at the Hospital The statement of MATHEWS has already been published in the TIMES. The Coroners, for some reason, did not feel it incumbent upon them to take his *ante-mortem* examination. The evidence given by the Doctor corroborates the published statement.

Dr. HOOKER testified that the deceased was admitted to the Hospital at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., suffering from a gun-shot wound in the back. MATHEWS told him that he was shot the evening previous at Quarantine, Staten Island, with a musket in the hands of one of the attaches of the Hospital. Upon his admission to the Hospital, he was a good deal prostrated, but had lost but little blood. The wound was in the eleventh dorsal vertebræ, about an inch to the right of the median line. There were three small openings and one of them could be traced about four inches. The wounds produced a paralysis of the lower limbs. A *post-mortem* examination of the body showed that the ninth and tenth vertebræ were injured. In the tenth vertebræ was found a large wad of paper embedded in the muscular tissue. Four slugs were found in the ninth and tenth vertebræ, and in the adjacent parts of the body seven additional slugs were found. Internal hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death.

There being no further evidence, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That FRANK MATHEWS, the deceased, came to his death from a gun-shot wound received during the late riot at Quarantine ground, Staten Island, Sept. 1, 1858, at the hands of some person unknown to the Jury."

The deceased was 24 years of age, and a native of Holland. He has been a sailor during the past six years, and was last employed on the brig *Undine*, which runs between this port and Hanover. He had been employed at Quarantine about six weeks.

Appearance of Quarantine.

The hands of the Vandals of Staten Island were not raised in violation of law yesterday. With an exhibition of humanity which must have possessed all the novelty of a new sensation to the incendiaries, the sick were allowed to rest in the barn and tents provided for them, and to receive the attentions of the physicians, and of Commissioner GARRIQUE and others, for their comfort and restoration. But the evidence of their villainous work was there in the tottering pillars of the Women's Hospital; in its broken walls; in the blackened interior of the "dead-house," in the ruins of buildings, from which the sick were dragged and thrown out upon the damp ground amid the storm; in the destruction of ornamental trees, and shrubs, and flowers; and of all that industry, experience and taste had devised to render the suffering immigrant as comfortable and pleasant as his condition would permit. The air of neatness, so agreeable to the invalid, was replaced by a desolation that was painful to look upon; and the quiet so necessary to successful treatment of disease was broken by the noise of a camp filled with armed men.

Around the walls there were thousands of spectators climbing up, and in every possible way endeavoring to get a view of the ruin within. The breaches were examined with great apparent curiosity; and the man, woman or child who could tell where the first sally was made, or where the treacherous firemen went through, to increase instead of to extinguish the flames, was sure of a crowd of eager and admiring listeners. The vigilance of the Police was a sore drawback upon the gratification of the public curiosity The main entrance was closely guarded; and if any had the temerity to scale the walls, they were summarily ejected. Just inside the main entrance is the camp of the armed Police. On the right the Commissary General has his quarters, with an inviting array of camp kettles, bread and cheese, and tureens of turtle soup, the principal ingredient of which is furnished from the turtle-pen of the Health Officer. Further along on the main road the tents of the Police are pitched, and from there they are detailed on sentinel duty around the walls and throughout the grounds. From the tents of the Police until near the United States Government storehouse there is nothing but blighted trees and charred ruins. Beyond them, on the same line, are the marines sent down to guard the property of the United States Government, which they do by interfering with those who are engaged in caring for the sick, while their Captain hob-nobs with the leader of the Vandals, whom he brings to his quarters in a Government boat in violation of the expressed wish of the Health Officer of the port.

On the rising ground the tents for the sick are ranged, and there those who have not been provided for elsewhere are attended. From that point you command a view of the criminal work that has been done. From other points the ruins of one, two, or three buildings are visible, but there you have the ruins of thirty-two edifices fully in view; and from there you can form the best idea of the extent of the injury that has been done. You can there see, in all their length and breadth, the degrading evidences of a deed more villainous, and as cruel, than you will care to dwell upon; and you can there regret that, while the Government has the power, it has not the inclination, to punish the offenders. Gathered in and around the Nautilus Hotel, they laugh when punishment is spoken of. They allege that such an act is not punishable in Richmond County; that there are not twelve men in it that would find them guilty, and that the political importance of the Island would protect them against molestation from the State authorities, be they Republicans, Americans, or Democrats.

Quarantine Yesterday.

CONDITION OF THE SICK—ERECTION OF TEMPORARY PLACES OF SHELTER—APPREHENSIONS OF FRESH OUTRAGES—SINGULAR CONDUCT OF CAPTAIN RICH, OF THE MARINES—RAY TOMPKINS ON THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS—THE POLICE FORCE.

Notwithstanding the previous announcement that the sick at Quarantine had been comfortably provided for, their situation remained unchanged up to a late hour Saturday evening, at which time a portion of them were provided with tents, others were placed in Dr. THOMPSON'S barn, the only remaining building on the ground, and some twenty of the convalescent were conveyed to Ward's Island during a pouring rain, late on Saturday afternoon. Those who were obliged to occupy the barn were very uncomfortable, and their groanings could be distinctly heard by the policemen on duty at a distance of three hundred yards. Eight additional cases of yellow fever arrived on Friday, and ten cases on Saturday and Sunday. They would be disposed of like the other cases.

Thus far the Deputy Health Officer has had his office in the open air, his desk being placed against the south fence. Yesterday a small temporary office was put up for his use, which will be ready for occupancy to-day. A large load of lumber was sent down on Sunday, which was discharged upon the Quarantine dock. A building 200 feet long, 25 feet wide and of one story, will be put up immediately for the temporary accommodation of the sick.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER yesterday visited the Island. Mr. CROLIUS, Superintendent of Public Buildings, also visited the ruins in company with Mr. VOORHEIS the contractor. The work of erecting this temporary structure will proceed at once, and be ready for use in a week or ten days. Iron buildings however will be substituted for the shanties which have been destroyed. Though denominated shanties, these buildings were pronounced excellent establishments for the purposes designed, being 120 feet long, 25 feet wide, well ventilated at the top and sides, and set up on brick pillars three feet from the ground.

The small pox hospital can be repaired with trifling expense, as the walls are not much damaged, but the St. Nicholas, Women's Hospital, Dr. BISSELL'S and Dr. WALKER'S houses, as well as all the other buildings, are total ruins, and the walls will have to come down. Many of the most beautiful trees near the burnt buildings have been ruined. The breaches in the walls have been boarded up, and the police are now wholly confined to the protection of the inside premises. The Castleton Board of Health announced that they would arrest them if they ventured outside the walls.

Rumors continued rife that the houses included within the infected district would be fired, and their occupants have been under constant apprehensions that these threats would be carried out, and have spent sleepless nights in consequence. On Saturday night two sisters who occupy the house in which Mr. MILES died a short time since, heard a noise outside, and on looking out one of them saw a crowd as if making efforts to fire her dwelling. The heavy rain, however, rendered the attempt abortive, and they went away. If these proceedings are renewed, and the private property of citizens destroyed, it is said there will be a serious riot among the mobocrats themselves, for while they consider fire a useful article in getting rid of State property, they are wholly disagreed as to the propriety of its application to the property of private citizens, many of whom are o *their side*.

The large coal heap of 600 tons continues to burn fiercely. Mr. CARRIQUE, of the Commissioners o Emigration, applied to HARRY HOWARD to permit an Engine Company to go down on the Staten Island boat, and put out the fire, in order to save part of the coal not yet burnt. Mr. HOWARD peremptorily refused. As the Engine Company in the village will not render the required assistance, the whole will be destroyed.

A strict guard is kept at the gate, and none are admitted in or out without a pass from Doctor WALLER. Mr. LOCKE, the United States Inspector, with Capt. RICH, who has charge of the marines, made an effort yesterday to get RAY TOMPKINS admitted, under the pretext that they wished to have him dine with them.

The gate-keeper, Captain DOYLE, refused, however, to permit him to pass the gate. Captain RICH then went to Doctor THOMPSON and asked of him permission for a friend to pass in whom he wished to dine with him. "Certainly," replied the Doctor, and immediately begun to write the necessary pass. "What is the name of your friend?" he inquired. "Mr. RAY TOMPKINS," answered RICH. "I cannot let in any such man," said Dr. THOMPSON. "Will you put that in writing?" RICH inquired. Doctor T. said he would, and immediately gave him a note, certifying that Captain RICH had made a request to have RAY TOMPKINS admitted to the Quarantine inclosure, and that the request was denied. This note, it is alleged, Captain RICH handed to the old gentleman at the gate as a *pass*, saying at the same time, "this is my friend, and made an effort to get TOMPKINS through the gate. A person near by, who observed the imposition attempted to be practiced, told the gate-keeper it was not a pass; by which time he had read the paper. This ruse having failed, Mr. LOCKE directed his boatmen to go to the Quarantine Landing with the United States barge, take TOMPKINS in, and land him at the United States store-house inside the Quarantine limits. The order was obeyed, and TOMPKINS, RICH and LOCKE, it is said, dined together. In the course of two hours the same barge conveyed the party back to the Quarantine Landing.

This flagrant disregard of the Quarantine authorities by a United States officer, in the most offensive form, was severely commented on by those who witnessed the transaction. Had the Health Officer observed the movement, and ordered the arrest of the intruder, it is more than probable it would have precipated a collision between the Marines and the Police force. The law of Congress of 1790, makes it the duty of United States Army and Navy officers to assist in the enforcement of Health laws before all other regulations.

This same Captain RICH interfered with Mr. CARRIQUE in landing provisions at the United States Storehouse dock for the sick, when there was no other convenient landing-place, and forbid him from carrying patients past the Store-house, and taking them away from the landing in a steamboat. His whole conduct since he was sent to the place in charge of the Marines, has shown that his sympathies were wholly with the lawless party.

The following is the list of officers of the Police force at Quarantine:

First Section, Sergeant GLENNEY.
Second Section, Sergeant VOIGNEY.
Third Section, Sergeant PRESTON.
Fourth Section, Sergeant TAFT.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major, WATERBURY.
Captain, WALLING.
Commissary General, BERVOORT.
Steward, STILLWELL.
First Assistant Steward, REYNOLDS.
Second Assistant Steward, MCKAY.
Cook, SULLIVAN.
First Company Artillery Sergeant, DICKSON.
Gunner, KING.

Action of the Health Commissioners.

THE CHARGES OF EXTORTION AT QUARANTINE—SPEECHES OF DR. THOMPSON, THE MAYOR, &C.

The Health Commissioners met at noon, Saturday. Alderman CLANCY read a report with regard to discharging vessels in the lower bay, endeavoring to refute the charges of extortion at Quarantine. Alderman CLANCY explained that in consequence of the nature of the work, it was necessary that high wages should be paid, but the schedule of prices was the same that had been agreed upon by men engaged in the business, and the rate of storage only double that of the Chamber of Commerce. This year, in consequence of the number of vessels arriving, a large portion had to be sent to the lower anchorage, and that made the expense heavier. The report was signed by Mayor TIEMANN, JOHN CLANCY, CHARLES H. HASWELL, and the Commissioners.

It was arranged that the five or six small-pox patients now at Quarantine, should be sent to the Almshouse

Dr. THOMPSON said, with regard to the report submitted by him some time since, in favor of employing hulks for the storage of cargoes, that the Board had adopted the report, and referred the matter of employing hulks to the Mayor, with full power. This communication referred to the action of the Mayor in the premises. The Mayor had suggested the double charge, which was approved by the Board. The cry of extortion, it would be seen, was entirely incorrect, and instead of being blamed, the action of the Board should be approved of by the parties interested in the cargoes.

So much in reference to the particular charge of extortion: he desired to add something as to lighterage and stevedoring at Quarantine this season. He had noticed attacks on the Board in newspapers, in this connection, but the charges were groundless. The Health Officer made certain propositions on the subject, showing the necessity, in view of the public health, and the interests of commerce, that just enough stevedores to do the work, and no more, should be employed. He also exhibited a scale of prices, indorsed by a dozen leading stevedore houses, which prices were scrutinized by the Board and fully approved. Some weeks after, other parties applied for the privilege of discharging cargoes at Quarantine, but the prices they proposed to charge were no less than the prices fixed by the Board.

He desired to say a word as to the charges made against the Health Officer personally, in connection with the recent conflagrations at Quarantine. These charges had been used by one or two papers partially as apologizing for the recent outrages. It was represented that the grievances of which Staten Islanders had complained was that the Health Officer had allowed stevedores and others to pass out of Quarantine with the garments which they had worn while at work inside. This charge was wholly untrue. No person had been allowed to go out without changing his clothes, and even then they were allow ed to leave only with the understanding that they would return in a few hours. No sane man would apprehend danger to arise from such permission. These charges were gotten up and manufactured for another purpose, which was to remove the Quarantine, for the purpose of having an excuse for making an onslaught on the premises. Such an apology had been sought for for years, even before his administration. It was in keeping with other equally unfounded charges gotten up by the same parties.

When they consider that the parties who made these charges actually entered the Hospital and aided in carrying out yellow-fever patients, they could not but see that the horrid dread of infected stevedores was only a pretence.

These charges of extortion did not come from the merchants interested, but from the Sepoys of Staten Island, who burned the Hospitals. In his whole course and conduct he had the interest and health of the port at heart.

The Mayor desired the public to understand that he sent for Messrs. NYE and TALLMADGE in reference to protecting the buildings; but he was unable to find them. Subsequently the Vice-President of the Commissioners of Emigration told him that TALLMADGE had agreed to send sixty men down; but, on meeting TALLMADGE in the evening at the great dinner, that officer told the Mayor that no requisition had been made upon him, so he had sent down a few detectives. He did not believe that there would be any more trouble; for his part, he thought the excitement had been much exaggerated. Mr. TALLMADGE then went to dinner. The Mayor said he thought the Marines would be sufficient protection for the Quarantine buildings. He had done all that was in his power in the premises. He wanted it understood that those who had burned the buildings had not suffered from extortion The secret of the whole outrage, in his opinion, was the desire of certain real estate owners to get rid of Quarantine in order to increase the value of their property. If he had his way, instead of removing Quarantine, he would take thirty acres more of land, put up fire-proof buildings, and keep troops there to protect them.

On motion of Dr ROCKWELL, the report of Alderman CLANCY was adopted.

The Mayor said he met with the Commissioners of Emigration and Governor KING yesterday, when fears were ordered down to Quarantine. These were some accommodation, but shanties ought to be put up temporarily.

Mr. HASWELL moved that a sufficient number of hemlock boards and joists for shanties be sent down, to be put up under the direction of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies. The motion prevailed.

Mr MILLER said there was no doubt the public would uphold them in all measures necessary to protect the public health. It was not the mercants, but the people of Staten Island, who had made the outcry about extortion. He was surprised on Thursday night to find that no Police had been sent down, and to hear Mr. TALLMADGE say he had sent down a few detectives only, and there was no occasion for alarm. He thought the marines were not wholly blameless in the matter of the burning.

The Mayor said they had clearly failed in their duty. They were bound to protect the property of Quarantine.

Dr. ROCKWELL read the law on the subject, and insisted that it was the duty of the marines to protect the Quarantine buildings.

Mr HASWELL moved that the Health Officer be directed to report to the Board, and to prosecute all persons ascertained to have invaded Quarantine. The motion was carried, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

Action of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Saturday morning; the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair. The meeting was private.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Commissioner CARRIGAN be appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor or Board of Health, in regard to the present situation of matters at Quarantine, and to make such suggestions to the said Board as may be proper for the accommodation of persons other than emigrants, who may arrive at this port affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Messrs. BOWEN and NYE appeared before the Commissioners and communicated the state of affairs at Staten Island, and what had occurred during the last night.

The President of the Board, Mr. G. C VERPLANCK, together with Mr. CARRIGAN, were appointed a Committee to represent to the Board of Health the immediate necessity of further accommodations, in the shape of wood or iron buildings, for the relief of patients laboring under yellow fever and other contagious diseases.

The Committee were instructed also to represent to the Board of Health, the inability of the Commissioners, in the present state of their finances, to apply the funds necessary for this purpose, and their opinion that they were not authorized to spend money for the purpose, the use of their funds being limited to the cause of emigrant aliens.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Action of the Brooklyn Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held Saturday morning, Mayor POWELL in the Chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, the following communication, by special request, was read:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4, 1858.

Dr. SAMUEL K. BOYD, Health Officer—*Dear Sir*: Please allow me to suggest prompt and stringent action by yourself and the Board of Health, for the prevention of exposure to yellow fever by the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The easiness of access to the infected district may cause very disastrous results, unless decisive measures are adopted and rigidly enforced on the part of Brooklyn.

Yours, respectfully, J. L. DOUGLASS,
Alderman of the Tenth Ward.

The communication, by consent, was laid on the table. The Mayor subsequently stated that the Police Commissioners had directed the Harbor Police to prevent people from landing in Brooklyn, and he had also directed the Health Wardens to exercise unusual diligence.

This statement called up Health Warden FROST, who stated that in pursuance of the order of the Board, he had traced a lighterman from the infected district to a house in Tillary-street; that he had there incarcerated himself in an attic room, bolted the door and refused to surrender when ordered so to do. Officer FROST asked for instructions. The Board, with commendable zeal, authorized the officer to use all necessary force to arrest the obnoxious individual. The arrest was subsequently effected without bloodshed.

After the transaction of some other business, of no general interest, the Board adjourned.

Protection of the Shipping.

The threats by the Staten Islanders, on Friday, to burn the shipping, created intense excitement among the owners of vessels lying at Quarantine, as well as among the merchants generally.

A Committee of Underwriters and Merchants waited on Collector SCHELL, on Saturday afternoon, and the following documents presented to him, asking prompt action on his part for the protection of the shipping and cargoes at Quarantine:

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1858.

To Honorable AUGUSTUS SCHELL, *Collector of the Port of New-York*:

SIR: The undersigned, underwriters of this City, are informed that the mob at Staten Island have threatened to burn the vessels there quarantined. These vessels have very large and valuable cargoes on board, of dutiable and undutiable goods. They respectfully ask that a sufficient force may be sent down to protect the property from destruction.

J. D. JONES, for Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
RICHARD LATHER, Great Western Ins. Co.
ELLWOOD WALTER, for Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, President Commercial Trust Ins. Co.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1858.

A. SCHELL, Esq., Collector:

The undersigned, representing very important interests in the cargoes of vessels recently arrived from the Island of Cuba, and now lying in Quarantine, for the safety of which, in the present excited state of feeling in the vicinage of Quarantine, there is reason to feel the most serious apprehensions, beg leave to call the attention of the Collector to the subject, and to solicit from him such protection to the property imperiled as is so manifestly required by existing circumstances.

It is currently reported, and we believe on reliable authority, that threats are already made to set fire to the shipping at the Upper Quarantine, and recent events sufficiently indicate the intendions of a portion of the community in relation to that matter. We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Simon de Virrier,
J. M. Ceballos,	D. Curtiss & Dyckman,
Thomson & Hunter,	Galway, Canado & Teller,
Peter V. King & Co.,	Pesant Bros,
Moses Taylor & Co.,	R. St. Jurgo,
Morris Bros., Navuno & Co.,	Robert & Williams,
E D. Morgan & Co.,	A. D. Cates, brig *State of Maine*,
Ponvert & Co.,	
Gladin & Rubira,	C. E. Lord, brig *Ortolan*.

Upon receipt of the above letters, the Collector sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Secretary COBB:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 3, 1858—4 o'clock P. M.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The destruction of the State buildings at Quarantine was completed last night. The presence of the marines saved the Government buildings. I have received a letter from a large number of persons asking protection for their ships and dutiable goods lying at Quarantine, which are threatened with destruction. As the Government is largely interested for duties, I desire that the *Sabine*, lying off the Battery, may be directed to take position to protect the shipping, or that I may be authorized to charter a steamboat, and have an order for troops from Governor's Island to man her for that purpose.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

The Collector then visited the United States frigate *Sabine*, and learned from her commander, R. D. THORBURN, that she could be got under way immediately upon the receipt of the necessary orders, and manifested the utmost readiness to render every assistance in his power for the protection of the shipping.

Upon the return of the Collector to the Custom House, the following dispatches were received from Secretary COBB:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1858.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector, New York:

Call upon General SCOTT, who is telegraphed by the Secretary of War, and cooperate in the protection of shipping and other public property threatened by rioters at Staten Island. HOWELL COBB.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1858.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector, New-York:

The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed the Commander of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to furnish an armed vessel and to cooperate with you. See him and let General SCOTT know of this additional order. HOWELL COBB.

The Collector next visited the residence of Gen. SCOTT, but he had left the City. He then visited the Navy-yard and obtained the following order from Commodore KEARNEY, in obedience to instructions which he had received from the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1858.

SIR: Upon the receipt of this you will proceed immediately with the vessel under your command to protect the foreign and American shipping and other property at Quarantine.

L. KEARNEY, Commandant.

Commander R. D. THORBURN, Commander of United States frigate *Sabine*, New York.

This order was personally delivered to Captain THORBURN by the Collector; the ship was lying with two anchors ahead and fifty fathoms of chain. In one hour the ship was under way, in tow of two steamtugs, and was anchored near the shipping at night, when two guns were fired as a hint to the unruly spirits that they could not proceed any further in their incendiary work with impunity. In the morning the *Sabine* appeared like an apparition to the astonished gaze of the islanders, with her ports open, ready for action. Had any hostile movement been made the *Sabine's* boats would very soon have made prisoners of every one engaged in the attempt. At last accounts everything was quiet.

Quarantine News.

On Sunday morning, the brig *Iremaculada*, from St. Jago, bound for Bermuda, put into Quarantine in distress. Hardly a man on board was fit for duty, most of the crew being either dead or sick of yellow fever. The Captain died when a few days from St. Jago, from the black vomit, and was buried at sea. Shortly afterwards the first mate sickened of the same disease, and also died. Then followed the second mate and two of the crew.

At this time not a man was left on board who understood navigation. The crew were all sick and desponding from the fact that even those partly able to work were unable to manage the bark, and signals of distress were accordingly hoisted. The first vessel hailed sent a boats-crew to see what was wanted, and when requested to send a man on board to navigate the vessel home, absolutely refused, though there were several on board who could have been spared. Another vessel was also hailed, but with like result. At last a Boston ship was spoken, and with generosity sent a man who navigated the *Iremaculada* to New-York. Dr. GILLETTE on visiting the vessel, found her to be in a bad condition, and after caring for the sick as best he could, sent her some provisions She will receive the closest attention from the Quarantine authorities.

Quarantine Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those in authority, who have control of the Quarantine, seem to have verified the old adage of "closing the stable door when the horse is gone," in regard to the protection of the buildings destroyed by cowardly wretches. Ten or twenty efficient men, properly armed, might have prevented the entire destruction of the hospitals, but it seems that not a single person, excepting one of the Doctors, attempted resistance; and if we may believe the reports published, some of the Harbor Police (chums of TOM BURNS, perhaps) assisted in the riot. Shall such carelessness be permitted any longer by citizens who elect men to office with the view of having some rights protected. The Commissioners should proceed at once to have new buildings erected; by proper exertion suitable hospitals may be completed before Winter sets in. A proper guard should be appointed to act as Quarantine police exclusively, having full power to arrest any person attempting to interfere or molest the most important safeguard that a commercial City, like New-York, can have. In the meantime let wooden buildings be put up as temporary shelter, until the more substantial ones are finished.

The excuse which the leaders in these riotous proceedings give for their conduct would not be tolerated, I believe, even by a Tombs *shyster*. If a man builds a costly dwelling alongside of a swill stable, away from a good neighborhood, and then wishes to destroy it because it annoys him, and interferes with the beauty of his property, will not people say he is a fool? What is the difference? RIGHT.

The Blount Affair—Letter from Capt. De Riviere.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis:

Finding myself at last delivered from the judicial prosecutions to which I have been so unjustly subjected, I come to ask of you a rectification of the facts which have been communicated to you, and which have been so calumniously applied to my person. I declare that I have never in any way been connected with fraudulent bankruptcies, consequently that I have never been mixed up with judicial proceedings in France. Such matters may relate to an individual whose name resembles mine, but I am indignant that they should be attributed to me or to any member of my family.

Since the year 1844, I have not ceased to belong to the French army, and I am now on furlough, (*en non activité*,) for temporary infirmities resulting from wounds received in the Crimea. (The very words of the document signed by Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War.)

As to the matter which has served as a pretext for the persecution of which I have been the victim—the pretended abduction of Miss BLOUNT—I declare all that has been said a lying and malicious invention. I personally deny having ever abducted Miss BLOUNT, and still less Madame BLOUNT. My part in that affair was limited to accompanying, upon their demand, and to

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY FEUD.

STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES.

After a delay so long protracted that it would be inexcusable were it not for the recollection of the unhappy retarding cause, the death of Mr. JOHN N. WILDER, the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory have issued their pamphlet. It is a stout one of 174 pages—stout in argument and fact as in bulk, and altogether a settler for the Scientific Council and Mr. GOULD. It is surprising that with such an armory of weapons, the Trustees have not been tempted to use them hurriedly and indiscreetly. Their self-control does them credit.

To render their case intelligible, the writer enters into a history of the establishment, which we present briefly in a chronological shape.

ORIGIN OF THE ENTERPRISE.

1851.—Plan of an Albany Observatory first suggested by Dr. J. H. ARMSBY. Adopted and urged by Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

Advice of Professor MITCHELL solicited July 28. Furnished, and found replete with encouragement and wise suggestions. He thinks $25,000 enough to begin on.

Dr. ARMSBY circulates a subscription paper to raise this sum, Mr. OLCOTT being the first to subscribe. General VAN RENSSELAER gives seven acres of land, a gift which has largely enhanced his adjoining lots. Professor MITCHELL approves the site. Messrs. BACHE, PIERCE and HENRY, at a meeting at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, endeavor to throw cold water on the enterprise.

SEPT.—Mr. OLCOTT induces Mrs. DUDLEY to subscribe $10,000, a donation to which she added a few weeks later $3,000 more. This she did with the impression that Professor MITCHELL was to have charge.

MARCH, 1852.—Thomas W. Olcott, William H. De Witt, Alden March, Joel Rathbone, Robert H. Pruyn, John B Tibbitts, Ormsby M. Mitchell, Samuel H. Ransom, Gilbert C. Davidson, James H. Armsby, John N. Wilder, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Eliphalet Wickes and Stephen Van Rensselaer were constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name and style of "The Dudley Observatory, of the city of Albany," by act of the Legislature.

1853.—Plan of the building furnished by Professor MITCHELL, and the building commenced.

1854.—Completed under the superintendence of Professor GEORGE R. PERKINS.

1855.—The Trustees waiting until Professor MITCHELL could free himself from other engagements and take charge.

AUGUST.—The purchase of a heliometer urged by Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, an Assistant in the Coast Survey. Further urged by Superintendent BACHE, who proposed to furnish a transit instrument and observers from the Coast Survey, free of expense, to the Trustees, if they would procure the heliometer, the use of which was of the utmost importance to his labors. The proposal acceded to by Dr. ORMSBY; and Mr. OLCOTT induces Mrs. DUDLEY to advance $6,000 for the purpose. Prof. PIERCE proposes a Scientific Council, as an aid to the Trustees. Proposal accepted; Messrs. GOULD, BACHE, PIERCE and DAVIS being named, the latter name being afterwards struck out at the request of Mr. GOULD, a personal enemy, and that of Prof. HENRY substituted.

Mrs. DUDLEY, at Mr. OLCOTT'S request, advances $8,000 more, in order that the heliometer might be of the largest size.

Mr. OLCOTT contributes a Meridian circle, cost $5,000. Prof. BACHE lends a transit instrument, costing $1,500.

Mr. ERASTUS CORNING authorizes a clock to be made at the expense of $1,000; a gift which the Observatory has never received and has no hope of receiving.

SEPT.—GOULD goes to Europe, at the expense of the Trustees, to order instruments; engages to have all the instruments made and in use by Aug. 1, 1856, in time for the 28th, when the Observatory was to be inaugurated.

DEC. 29.—GOULD returns An extravagant bill of expenses paid by the Trustees.

JAN. 1856.—GOULD offers to furnish "time" to various railroads for certain important additions to the revenues of the Observatory; offers and terms accepted. GOULD boasts himself of his business tact—engages to supply the "time" by the 1st of August of that year; has not done so yet.

The job of making the heliometer given to Mr. SPENCER, a friend of GOULD'S. GOULD wants to have SPENCER sent to Europe, and Mr. JOHN GAVITT sent with him to keep certain visionary ideas of his in check. The *savans* and his keeper accordingly travel at the cost of the Trustees.

GOULD still holds out the idea that the instruments could be received and in use before the 1st of August. In the meantime, he tears the building to pieces, adds wings to the main fragment, and leaves everything unfinished.

JUNE.—Orders the meridian circle to be engraved with the inscription, "The Olcott Meridian Circle."

JULY.—Devotes his time and mind wholly to horology, or clock-work, leaving the Observatory to build itself

Dr. C. H. F. PETERS detailed by Superintendent of Coast Survey to the Observatory, with the recommendation of being a man "of vast experience, practical ability, and great genius."

JULY 30.—GOULD writes from Cambridge: "The clocks are progressing, and the chronograph, number one, is nearly completed. I think we are very fortunate in having the aid of so skillful and energetic a man as Dr. PETERS, in arranging matters." The Trustees were of the same opinion.

AUG. 1.—The Observatory in the condition of a ruin—instruments not received—everything in confusion.

AUG. 11.—Professor BACHE suggests the idea to Mr. OLCOTT of dropping the name of "Dudley Observatory."

AUG. 14.—Mrs. DUDLEY, at the instance of Mr. OLCOTT, endows the institution with $50,000, and Mr. OLCOTT declines to drop it.

AUG. 28.—The inauguration, at which Mr. GOULD addressing the multitude apostrophized an old clock on the platform as the splendid gift of Mr. CORNING, whereas Mr. CORNING'S ungiven gift, was lying unfinished in a German work-shop. In the same speech Mr. GOULD alluded to Dr. ORMSBY and Mr. OLCOTT, in terms of ridiculous panegyric.

SEPT.—Mr. OLCOTT gives a further donation of $10,000 to the institution; in reference to which Professor BACHE writes at the moment:

"In point of *fact*, I know, the donation is not one-fifth of Mrs. DUDLEY'S. But I cannot help considering, that, all circumstances considered, *it is many, many times as great.*"

And Mr. GOULD: "Your letter brought the first tidings of Mr. OLCOTT'S noble gift. *A greater one, in truth, than Mrs Dudley's.* It is a privilege to be connected, *in any way*, with such men—a high privilege, and I feel it deeply as such."

Messrs. RATHBONE and DE WITT, others of the Trustees, enlarge their contributions to $5,500 and $3,000, respectively.

OCT.—Mr. GOULD draws for $250, to pay for a comet-seeker.

OCT. 22.—Mr. BACHE recommends the Trustees to invite GOULD to take permanent charge.

NOV 2.—GOULD spends $5,000 for a worthless calculating-machine. None of the instruments he ordered in Europe yet received.

NOV.—Transit instrument received from Europe, but left, from that time to this, stowed away in the original boxes.

DEC. 31.—Mr. GOULD demands of the Trustees that they erect a new line of telegraph between Albany and New-York, in order to enable him to regulate the City Hall clock.

But to carry forward the story in this minute way would weary the patience of the reader, without subserving any beneficial end. Enough that it is all of the same kind. The gentlemen who were the founders and Trustees of the Observatory were untiring in their zeal and liberality, unflinching in their confidence in GOULD; and even when all his visionary promises had ended in clouds, and his schemes were entailing endless cost upon the Institution and the instruments lay idle, and the Observatory stood neglected, and no evidence existed of any progress, except the excessive and inordinate drafts of the Director, with a loyalty deserving of better reward, the Trustees continued to foot the bills without questioning them, and to approve his projects without understanding them. Perhaps, the whole history of science furnishes no more astonishing case of shrewd business men being beguiled and led along by empty scientific pretension and mere delusion for so long a time. In romance the history of the *Laird of Monkbarns* may afford a parallel.

But, if not skilled as a manager of Observatories, Mr. GOULD seems to understand the conduct of the Press, and the best plan of playing upon public credulity. Let us quote from the pamphlet:

"On the 25th of July, 1857, the Olcott comet was discovered by Dr. PETERS. The importance of this discovery was, at the time, appreciated and acknowledged by the late Director and Scientific Council. Mr. GOULD, in a letter dated Cambridge, Aug. 4, 1857, says: 'It is a very pretty idea to give the comet the associated name of the excellent Mr. Olcott.' This was before the late remarkable discovery by the Scientific Council, that the 'ridiculous procedure' of thus naming the comet was 'entirely unwarranted by astronomical usage.' The latter fact, although unknown to Dr. GOULD, had not, it seems, escaped the research of the practical astronomical associates. The late Director was so highly gratified that, in another letter to a gentleman in this City, dated Aug. 5, 1857, he gives some hints for bringing the comet into notice, through items that would be 'snapped up by the Press.' He says:

"'Little notices of a few lines, conveying, each of them, some information relative to the comet, will be snapped up and run round the Press, as items, when puffs would not; and it will be easy, with care, so to frame the language of a little paragraph, every two or three days, as to keep it before the public, without offending the tastes of scientific men. For instance, one paragraph could state that it is approaching both the sun and the earth, and will be nearest the one on such a day, and the other on such another time. Later, another paragraph might say how *bright* it is likely to become. Later still, that it passes so many millions of miles from the earth, at its nearest approach. *If it ever shows a tail.* This is an interesting fact. And into every one of these paragraphs the name of the Dudley Observatory may be *unostentatiously* introduced, so as not to give the paragraphs the appearance of a *puff*, written for the purpose.'"

This is admirable. No writer of first-rate notices for a musical star, or renowned rope-dancer, about to appear, could have a better notion of his business

Equally-brilliant appears to have been the performances of GOULD, in a diplomatic way. Dr. PETERS, by devotion and success as an astronomer, had won the confidence of the Trustees, and offended the Cambridge Dousterswivel. To get rid of him became the object of Dr. GOULD and his scientific partners, and every effort was bent to that end. They tried to bully the Trustees into dismissing him; and how could they dismiss the only live comet-catcher they had been able to obtain? They intimidated PETERS, but not so profoundly as to frighten him off. Then a renewed attempt was made upon the Trustees, and while it was pending, GOULD writes a most friendly and affectionate letter, thus:

CAMBRIDGE, 1857, Dec. 25.

MY DEAR SIR: Lieut. PARKE, of the N. W. Boundary Survey, has written on that they desire to increase their force next Spring, and asking for the nomination of an additional assistant, competent to make and compute the requisite astronomical observations. The compensation will range from $1 200 to $1 800 a year, not below the former limit certainly, and almost certain in the case of a *thoroughly qualified* person, to reach the latter figure very soon. Mr. HARRIS, who went out at $1 500, now receives $1,800.

It occurred to me that this might be more agreeable to you than the analogous position which you had in view upon the Mexican expedition. If so, you know that any services of mine are entirely at your disposal; and if you desire it, I am confident that the appointment may be secured.

With kind regards, yours truly,

B. A. GOULD, JR.

Dr. PETERS.

Surely, it would be well to consider whether a politician so consummate should not be torn away from the Coast Survey, and employed in the State Department

Thus, at the close of 1857, the Observatory was unfinished, the instruments not set up, the scientific people quarreling, intriguing and drawing sight drafts upon the Trustees instead of upon the stars. There was a general impression that something ought to be done; and a large body of the "citizens of Albany" signed an address to the Trustees invoking action. As this document illustrates somewhat curiously the action of the same "citizens of Albany" at a recent meeting, and a pamphlet it put forth, we quote it as printed

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

"The undersigned, citizens of Albany and donors to the Observatory, feeling, in common with all our citizens, a deep interest in the success of the Institution, beg leave to urge upon the Trustees the necessity of such action as shall insure its going into *immediate activity.* They understand that it has for some time past been in the possession of sufficient funds, and, for more than a year, of most of the instruments and apparatus necessary to commence a course of scientific observations. *They feel that its future success, both in the acquisition of additional means and in the accomplishment of scientific results, must be essentially lessened,* IF NOT COMPLETELY DESTROYED, BY ANY FURTHER DELAY. They would, therefore, beg leave to urge upon the consideration of the Trustees the propriety of appointing Dr. C. H. F. PETERS an observer, *with instructions to take immediate steps to mount the instruments,* and to proceed, with as little delay as possible, in commencing observations, and the accomplishment of such scientific results as its present means and facilities may enable it to do.

Signed: Blandina Dudley, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John F. Rathbone, John V. L. Pruyn, Howard Townsend, Thurlow Weed, William Cassidy, C. Comstock, Charles L. Austin, Maurice E. Viele, W. A. Young, J. P. Sandford, J. Taylor Cooper, Samuel Wilkeson, A. D. Lansing, Thos. Olcott, J. M. Lovett, James Kidd, G. Y. Lansing, Amasa J. Parker, Ira Harris, Anthony M. Strong, Theodore Townsend, Robert Townsend, Frederick Townsend, Amos Dean, S. B Woolworth, Alfred B. Street, Philip Ten Eyck, John Tracy, Fred. W. Seward, J. V. P. Quackenbush, and others."

"It will be seen," say the Trustees, "that at this time Messrs. S. VAN RENSSELAER, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, HOWARD TOWNSEND, JOHN T. COOPER and their associates, recognized not only the *power* but the *duty* of the Trustees to take measures, by the appointment of a competent astronomer," to supersede the slow progress of the scientific body. The Trustees accordingly appointed Dr. PETERS. Recent events, so fresh in the minds of our readers as not to require repetition, are the results of this proper energetic action, prompted by the very men who now indorse the scientific slow coaches and denounce, by resolution and pamphlet, the Board of Trustees.

The charge of gratuitous insolence on the part of GOULD toward the Trustees is also sustained by abundant testimony. The charge of reckless extravagance, if not something worse, is sustained by testimony as abundant. Thus, in regard to determining the longitude of the Observatory, the pamphlet of the Scientific Council asserts that the Trustees having appropriated $600 to the work, it cost $928 94, the difference being paid out of GOULD'S pocket. On referring the subject to Mr. W. C. BOND, the eminent astronomer of the Cambridge Observatory, he writes

"I can see no reason for estimating the cost *beyond two hundred dollars;* and if, as I understand is the case, at the Dudley Observatory, the transit instrument is in position, and the Clock properly arranged, and the electric connection made with the main lines, *I think it should not cost so much.*"

In determining the difference of longitude between Quebec and Cambridge, last year, the charges at this end of the line *were fifty-nine dollars;* and I do not know any circumstance that should have occasioned the expense to have been greater at Quebec, as our account included the amount paid to operators at Cambridge, Boston, and Portland.

In connecting Cambridge with Fredericton, New-Brunswick, *the charges at this end of the line were, I think, something less than fifty dollars;* what the expenditures were at Fredericton I have not learned."

And so nearly all the estimates and payments of GOULD appear by the light of disinterested scientific investigation. As to the standing of GOULD among his fellow astronomers, his patrons, in their pamphlet defence, say:

"Recurring to the idea of the national character of the Dudley Observatory, Mr. OLCOTT declares that the personal relations of Dr. GOULD with MITCHELL, with MAURY, with the BONDS, and with BRUNNOW, are such as to preclude the hope of concert and cooperation with them. How utterly this is unwarranted by the facts, is shown by the pages of the *Astronomical Journal*, edited by Dr. GOULD, and which contain constant contributions from the BONDS, MAURY and BRUNNOW! The number just passing through the press contains a leading article from the last-named astronomer."

The Trustees, reiterating their statement, add that the Scientific Council are guilty of disingenuousness because men may write for an Astronomical journal, notwithstanding a person they dislike or despise is in editorial charge of it; and because, in reference to the eminent astronomer last named, they had the following letter, a copy of which had been obtained by the Trustees, before their eyes:

ANN ARBOR, July 1, 1859.

DEAR GOULD: Yesterday I received some New-York TIMES', from which I learnt the present state of affairs at the Dudley Observatory, and Sunday came your note, together with the papers, in which Mr. OLCOTT'S remarks about you are published. You will recollect that I frankly confessed to you that I did not approve at all of the manner in which Dr. PETERS had been treated by you and your friends, and I expressed myself so continually in my correspondence with PETERS. Very likely the Trustees heard, through him, of the side I have taken on this question, and mistook my *strong disapproval* of your course in this affair, as a *rupture of all intercourse* between us; *as it exists between you and* BOND *and* MAURY. This, I suppose, is the origin of the remarks to which you refer.

I feel sorry for you individually, but I must say *that you brought on all this difficulty by your own imprudence*, and by your treatment of Dr. PETERS; and I must *entirely condemn* your course in this affair.

I also regret that this has chilled the friendly feelings I had towards you since our first acquaintance.

Yours, BRUNNOW.

We regret that other demands for space forbid our following the conclusive case of the Trustees to the end. It is certainly a thorough vindication of our early estimate of the business, and we doubt not it will open the eyes of Mrs. DUDLEY, and the other foolish "citizens of Albany" who lent themselves to the mistaken politics of the *savans*. We trust, after recording the legal ejection of the Council from the building, as we shall certainly have occasion to do before many weeks have elapsed, there will be no call for further discussion.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK

NUMBER NINE.

"Malum in Parvo"—A Backwoodsman's Interest in the Outside World—Fellow Campers—Big Tupper's Lake—Gallant Leap of a Deer—Buttermilk Falls—"Cold Spring"—Trout Fishing ruined by the Storm—A Weasel Impaled on a Buck's Horn—Bog River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOON POND, Sunday, July 18, 1858.

DEAR R——: The log-hut in which we stayed last night consisted of two rooms, one of which answered for parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, and, last of all, bedroom, for in two corners of it were beds with sheets dropped over them, in one of which slept the man and his wife, and in the other two females belonging to the family; the other room was a loft with loose boards thrown across the logs for a floor. This was filled up with beds placed alongside of each other. Into these we, with our guides and two others, making eight in all, crept and slept as we best could. The owner of this clearing was really a fine-looking man, and evidently designed for a different sphere. He had a small garden, in which the vegetables looked well, with the exception of cabbages. They appeared to have been just set out. I spoke of this to him, and asked if they would have time to head. "Not much," he said, "but I can't raise cabbages, the flea destroys them all." "Why that is very easily prevented." I replied. "Build a close board fence where you raise the young plants so as to keep them in shadow all day long, or, if that is too much trouble, get some shingles or slabs of wood and stick over them—the flea never crosses the sun-line." He seemed to think it very strange that a sportsman should teach a backwoodsman how to raise vegetables—especially propose so simple a remedy as that. I have no doubt it furnished a topic of conversation for the family for some time.

In the two clearings I have mentioned, I saw no books, not the sign of a paper, however old. The people take no interest in what is going on in the moving world around them—never asking any questions whatever respecting it. They are so completely away from the current of events that they do not try to keep up the connection, and I do not believe some of them have yet heard of our war with Mexico.

Taking in a new supply of butter here, we dropped down to Big Tupper's Lake. Hearing that a couple of gentlemen were encamped here, we made them a morning call. They had a fine bark shanty enclosed on three sides, with a fire in front. It looked nice and comfortable, and quite homelike to me in the woods; for I had been accustomed to them. "There," said I to my companions, "that's the way to camp out." For the prairie and desert, a tent is all well enough, but it is out of place in the woods, and bidding our fellow sportsmen adieu, we pulled leisurely up the Lake. It was a warm day, and we were glad to take the shadows of the islands when we could. This is a handsome Lake, and like the Saranac, filled with islands covered with heavy forest trees. There is, however, no back-ground of distant mountains as in Long and Raquette Lakes. Mountains of moderate height form a frame-work for the Lake, and your vision is bounded by the immediate shores.

As we were passing one island the guide said that on that island, some hunters, two or three years age, drove a deer. Taking the dogs over, they put them on the track again and drove him to the water's edge. But the deer, when he reached the shore, found he was on the brink of a precipice over thirty feet high. He was pressed so close by the hounds that he could not turn back, and cleaving the air with one wild bound he fell and disappeared in the water below; rising to the surface again, he struck boldly out for the opposite shore. But a boat that was on the watch started in pursuit, and overtaking him, through admiration of his bold and gallant leap, captured him alive. Soon after, however, he managed to escape, and a year after was killed.

Towards noon we came in sight of Buttermilk Falls, where the water, issuing out of the green forest, shoots a mass of feathery foam into the placid lake below. Before reaching them we stopped at a spring famous in this whole region. It is several feet in diameter, and the bottom dark with the debris of leaves that have fallen into it except where the water boils up; here it is sand, which is white as snow, and rolling over and over by the force of the jet, appears like some light, foamy substance. The water is pure, cold, and sweet as ever passed human lips. I wanted to take that spring with me. It is only a few rods around these falls to Bog River, up which our course lay. While the guides were transporting the boats and baggage across, I rigged my line to take some trout for dinner. But we found here the same difficulty that we did in coming down the Raquette. The heavy rains had so swollen and discolored the streams that in places where ordinarily, in a few minutes, one could catch all the trout he could carry, we were unable to take one. This, together with our ill luck after the deer, had now reduced us to low rations. This state of affairs required some attention, and we concluded that to live on pork in such a region of game as this, was disreputable, at least. I knew there were trout in abundance, but I could not raise one, either at the foot of the Falls or in the rapids above. I come across, however, in a little open space, as I was leaving the rapids, a very singular spectacle. It was the head of a young buck, with the body, bones and all gone, though it evidently had lain there but a short time, as some of the tissues still clung to the jaw bones. The fleshless jaws were stretched wide apart as if the animal had died in agony—probably bleating. On one of its horns was a large weasel completely impaled, the horn having passed clean through him. The weasel was still undecomposed, showing that he had been there but a short time. How came that weasel upon that horn was a problem I could not solve. Had the buck been wounded and lain down here to die, and this little animal, with that boldness which characterizes it, attempted to suck his blood before life was extinct, when the suffering creature, in a last death-struggle, by chance drove his horn through his enemy? This seemed inconsistent and almost impossible, but how came those two animals in that strange position. That skeleton head, with the jaws stretched wide apart, and a weasel impaled on one horn, interested me exceedingly, from the mystery that attached to it Now and then the woods exhibit phenomena that even the old, experienced hunter cannot explain. Bog River, on which we had now embarked, we designed to mount to its source. It is a narrow stream, possessing no beauty, and awakens anything but pleasant feelings as it winds its sluggish way through the silent forest. But I had long known that it was famous for game, and that at its sources dwelt the moose. It was not in the hope of killing many deer that I determined to visit it, but to see them in broad day feeding on the wild meadows like calves in the fields, and visit the home of the Moose.

Boats ascend three miles of this river on their way to Little Tupper's Lake, a favorite resort of sportsmen Beyond this point neither of our guides had ever been, and they as well as myself had to depend on the knowledge we had derived from others. The former knew one thing well, however, and CHARLIE did nothing but whine about it—that there were *nine carrying places* on the route, and these not beaten paths, over comparatively even ground, but over rocks and swamps and steep acclivities. The first, a half a mile in length, was not very difficult, but in passing over it I noticed the skill these men acquire in carrying their boats upon their heads. In crossing a deep hollow, they came to a miry spot. Over this, on a stick not more than four inches in diameter, they stepped with far more steadiness and ease than we did. After launching our boats and rowing about four miles, we came to the "Winding Falls," so called from their shape—the water swinging itself down the precipice in a peculiarly graceful manner. This was a short but rough carrying-place.

Now thumping against the rocks as we attempted to force our way over rapids and now sinking our boats under a huge pine-tree that spanned the stream, almost touching the surface, we kept on our toilsome way until the last carrying-place was reached that we were to pass before we arrived at a chain of ponds where we were to camp for the night. We had got the impression that this was a short and easy one, but it proved to be the most desperate piece of ground over which I had ever seen a boat carried. The indistinct trail lay along the face of a steep mountain that overhung a wild, loud torrent below. The footing was so uncertain and the way so broken, that my heart smote me for having brought our guides into such an inhospitable region. When we again shoved our boats from shore all were thoroughly used up, for taking compassion on the guides, our party had carried nearly all the baggage, oars, benches, &c., each taking two loads across.

Just as the sun was sinking behind the forest we heard the loud, clear cry of the great Northern diver just ahead, and knew at once that we were near the three ponds, on one of which we must find a camping place for the night.

Yours truly, H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Democratic State Convention—Character of the Leaders—The Discussions and Nominations—Boston Congressional Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention met at Worcester yesterday, the 2d, and there was a very lively time in that old Anti-Slavery town. The Beach-and-Butler controversy had suddenly lighted up the Democratic stubble, which burned away most brilliantly, much to the astonishment of the public, who had believed Democracy dead, whereas it was only roasting. Fired by the prospect of a change in the management of the Custom-house, in consequence of AUSTIN'S crazy Congressional aspirations, the patriots poured forth, from Barnstable to Berkshire, resolved to have a claim in the new distribution of the spoils that is to take place whenever there shall be a new Collector appointed. There was a vast deal of intrigue going on the previous evening, the principal object being the elevation of JIM WHITNEY, the smooth-tongued and smooth-faced Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, to the office of President of the Convention. WHITNEY, who is now a professional Union-saver, was in 1849-'53 a professional Abolitionist, and is a fair sample of our office trading Democracy—men who are ever ready to go with Mr. GARRISON on Monday, and to help lynch him on Tuesday, with the firm resolve to bury his remains with honor on Wednesday. He was one of the leaders in that arrangement by which BOUTWELL was made Governor of Massachusetts, and Mr. SUMNER a Senator. He voted for Mr. SUMNER. For his part in the "truck-and-dicker" arrangement of 1851, Gov. BOUTWELL made him Sheriff of Franklin County. When he had got all that he could get from the coalition,—Representative, Sheriff, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853,—he went in for Slavery when CUSHING and PIERCE resolved to go for it; and when the Anti-Nebraska resolves were before our State House of Representatives, at the session of 1854, he opposed them, and supported the Slavery-extension project, being the only man who did so, and though he had been chosen to the Legislature by Free-Soil votes. He was rewarded with the Superintendency of the Springfield Armory, a place which BOUTWELL had expected, but as he was not so actively servile as WHITNEY, the latter got ahead of him, and there was nothing left for BOUTWELL but to turn Republican in despair, he having failed in his attempts on three or four fat offices. I mention these facts in WHITNEY'S career in order to show of what "national" stuff our "national" Democracy is composed.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, and a dispute about the New-Bedford two-tailed delegation was immediately commenced. One of the persons who spoke was concerned in the Shadrach rescue, that famous breach of the Fugitive Slave Law which occurred here in 1850, and which excited so royal a rage in Mr. WEBSTER'S mind. It was the first violation of that famous law that took place, and the person referred to is understood to have sheltered the fugitive immediately after he was torn from the custody of the officers, in open Court. Another speaker was a notorious office-beggar in coalition times; and a third was a coalition office-holder, and a fourth was both beggar and holder of office in BOUTWELL'S day. When the vote for President was taken WHITNEY received 897 votes, being all that were cast but six; and among those who conducted him to the Chair was the second officer of the State Government under the Coalition Administration. If the Union is safe under such circumstances, it may considered as beyond the reach of danger from any quarter. A Democrat will, ere long, and at this rate, be permitted to subscribe for the *Liberator*, without forfeiting his nationality. When a director of the underground railroad can belong to the Democratic Party, and hold office in the Custom house, and lead off in the discussions of a Democratic Convention, the golden age of toleration may be claimed to exist.

The Convention went on to complete its organization pretty much after the fashion it had commenced. When the vote for Governor was taken it was decided as follows. Whole number of votes, 1,054; necessary to a choice, 528. E. D. BEACH had 634; B. F. BUTLER had 406. B CHOATE had 11; E C. BAILEY had 1. So Mr. BEACH was put up for a fourth time, being the only man who has been so honored since old MORTON retired from our Gubernatorial course. BANCROFT, DAVIS, CUSHING, BOUTWELL and BISHOP never were so far honored as to receive a fourth nomination. Gen. BUTLER then came forward and made a speech in which he avowed his desire that Mr. BEACH'S nomination should be made unanimous; which wish of his was instantly complied with, and made him feel as happy as a trout in a lime basket. The other nominations are as follows: Mr. THOMPSON, of Charlestown, for Lieuter ant Governor, who was a coalition Senator; Mr. PIERCE, for Treasurer, an excellent Boston merchant, and a thorough opponent of the Lecompton swindle; Mr. COLE, Secretary of State, a Berkshire man, said to be a good citizen; Mr. MEAD, of Nantucket, for Auditor, of whom I know little, and, therefore, will say nothing; and for Attorney-General, Mr. WILKINSON, of Dedham, who, for illiberality and bigotry, might have held a brief in company with the murderers of ALGERNON SYDNEY.

I am disposed to make large allowance for political cant, but I must say that the resolves passed by, and the speeches made at this Democratic Convention, are inexpressibly disgusting. They were enough to turn stomachs that have defied Buzzard's Bay and the Straits of Dover. The resolves were reported by the violator of the Fugitive Slave Law, already mentioned. Mr. HALLETT, who used to be one of the rankest Abolitionists in Massachusetts, canted with an eighty-Democrat power, but he could not get quite up to WHITNEY. Mr. BEACH was the only man who had any modesty in speaking.

There was a "demonstration" last night at Charlestown, which resembled Paradise Lost, in the respect that it proved nothing; a few dozen Democrats visiting Mr. THOMPSON, one of the nominees, who looked as prettily as when he accepted the Free-Soil nomination for the Senate nine years ago.

Our State campaign may now be considered as fairly opened, and the Custom-house party has triumphed in the nominations. It is reported that they would have bolted had BUTLER been nominated; and this report probably turned the scale in BEACH'S favor. AUSTIN will now be nominated in No. 3; but we shall give him such a licking as will make him fancy that he is in a far higher (and lower) place—to wit, Queer-street, No. 1,000.

I think I may venture to say that matters are taking a good turn for the Opposition in the two Boston Congressional districts. It is now currently said that Mr. BURLINGAME will be nominated in No. 5, and under circumstances that will render his election a certainty; and that the entire Opposition will be united in support of a distinguished gentleman in No. 4—one universally esteemed—who will have to make great sacrifices to enter public life, which he has hitherto shunned. It is altogether probable that these rumors are true, and that the Democratic cloud that was rising over our districts will be dispersed before it shall have got up to the deluge point. Yet, with a good candidate in No. 5, the Democrats might accomplish something worthy of their ancient fame, even if they should fall short of victory.

THYME.

M. Marcoletta has presented to Count Walewski his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Hints towards Railroad Reform.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Aug. 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An important error was made by your printer in my article of the 16th inst., in the substitution of "a hundred" for a *thousand* millions of dollars as the cost of the Railroads in the United States, and of "seven millions" for *seventy* millions, as the annual interest on that cost. While the magnitude of the sum involved is not so important an element in the question at issue as that of *morals*, still when correctly understood and appreciated, it is not a trifling matter.

Since my last communication I have seen data which authorize much larger estimates than those then given, viz: Twelve to fifteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount of investment, and *a hundred millions of dollars* as the annual interest. More than a hundred millions have been invested in your own State, and nearly or quite an equal amount in this.

Is not the saving of those amounts worthy the consideration solicited to the subject? And has not the *moral* aspect of the question a still stronger claim upon the time and sympathies of the public?

As intimated in my last, the accomplishment of this reform will be a great work, and its authors will merit—and sooner or later receive—a nation's gratitude.

But though *great*—it is simple—and perfectly *practicable*. The first step is to expose the existing evils. Let the suffering stockholders and the public once see how their money has been stolen and squandered, and the reform will be well *commenced*. Let them be constrained to give their personal attention to the management of the Corporations in which they are severally interested, and the remedy is certain.

If a sufficient number of votes cannot be secured to enforce a change in the management, the aid of an indignant public sentiment will effect it.

I notice the communication of your correspondent, "Ex-Officer," in the TIMES of yesterday; and, while I approve of most of his suggestions, I fancy he aims too high. The first step necessary is *honesty* in your officers and managers. I do not mean simply to secure men who will not do wrong when they see a probability of detection; but you must have those who will not do wrong from a high regard to principle. You do not want the men distinguished for their "smartness" and "*brevets*," but those of good, substantial, solid sense—especially such as have no opposing interests to annoy them, and who are not so completely engrossed in private or in other public engagements as to disqualify them from acting as *your* agents

A careful examination would probably show that most of the evil results to our railroad investments may be traced to some counteracting influences upon managers and officers

Some are managers in other and connecting roads; others are stockholders in banks, mills, manufactories, or other enterprises, which have interests to be served in some way detrimental to your interests as a stockholder.

To hold the position of manager of a railroad company under such circumstances is not *honest*—in the party; and while there are so many equally competent men, without such disqualifications, it is altogether *unnecessary*; and it is both unwise and unsafe for stockholders any longer to permit it

If stockholders will think and act upon these suggestions they may easily have a REFORM.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Michigan.

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan met at Detroit on the 2d inst.—the Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND presiding. The Administration was overwhelmingly defeated. The Hon. CHARLES E. STUART received the nomination for Governor by a decided majority, on the third ballot, over WM M FENTON. The Detroit *Advertiser* says:

"The great battle for supremacy in Michigan came off in this city yesterday, between the National Administration army of office-holders on the one side, and the Douglas Democracy on the other. The result has been a most disgraceful and ignominious defeat of the Administration, and a terrible rebuke to BUCHANAN and CASS. Henceforth they must be ranked amongst the things that were. The Administration is *nowhere* in Michigan. The whole party, with the exception of a few insignificant Postmasters, was in the Convention, and was shamefully beaten on an issue it had sent orders from Washington to be raised. That issue was the question of CHARLES E. STUART'S nomination—a man more cordially hated by the Administration than the most inveterate Republican in the Union."

The Contest in Illinois.

The great debate between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, which took place at Freeport on the 27th ult., drew together a concourse of 15,000 people. Both the combatants were sharp and eager for the contest. Mr. LINCOLN had the first privilege of speech, and Mr. DOUGLAS replied. LINCOLN'S speech was full of keen hits.

"When the whole matter turns out as it does, and when we consider who Judge DOUGLAS is—that he is a distinguished Senator of the United States—that he has served nearly twelve years as such—that his character is not at at all limited as an ordinary Senator of the United States, but that his name has become of world-wide renown—it is most extraordinary that he should so far forget all the suggestions of justice to an adversary, or of prudence to himself, as to venture upon the assertion of that which the slightest investigation would have shown him to be wholly false. [Cheers.] I can only account for his having done so upon the supposition that that evil genius which has attended him through his life, giving to him an apparent astonishing prosperity, such as to lead very many good men to doubt their being any advantage in virtue over vice. [Cheers and laughter.] I say I can only account for it on the supposition that that evil genius has at last made up its mind to forsake him. [Cheers and laughter.]

And I may add that another extraordinary feature of the Judge's conduct in this canvass—made more extraordinary by this incident—is that he is in the habit, in almost all the speeches he makes, of charging falsehood upon his adversaries—myself and others. I now ask whether he is able to find in anything that Judge TRUMBULL, for instance, has said, or in anything that I have said, a justification at all compared with what we have, in this instance, for that sort of vulgarity. [Cries of 'Good, good, good.']

Cannot the Judge be satisfied? If he fears, in the unfortunate case of my election, [Laughter] that my going to Washington will enable me to advocate sentiments contrary to those which I expressed when you voted for and elected me, I assure him that his fears are wholly needless and groundless. Is the Judge really afraid of any such thing? [Laughter.] I'll tell you what he is afraid of. *He is afraid we'll all pull together.* [Applause, and cries of 'We will, we will.'] This is what alarms him more than anything else." [Laughter.]

Judge TRUMBULL spoke at Alton on the 26th ult., and gave a bit of his personal history

"It is true that I once resided in Georgia; but it is not true that I was at any time a Nullifier, or that I disposed of any clocks, for I never owned one in the State; nor is it true that I was bred a Federalist. It so happens that my father was a Jeffersonian and a Jackson Democrat. However, I claim no credit for this, nor do I assume that it makes me better or worse than if my ancestors, out of respect to the traitor ARNOLD, had given part of his name to me. I recognize every man in this free country as the architect of his own reputation and fortune, and would have regarded it as no reproach to have been a clock-peddler, or to have followed any other honest calling: and although I honor and respect the memory of my ancestors and believe they will compare favorably with any man's, I claim no credit on their account. Whatever I am and have, I owe to the sweat of my own brow, the partiality of my fellow-citizens, and the blessing of a kind Providence: and God forbid I should ever reproach any man on account of the place of his birth, or his parentage. I am too much of a Democrat for that. The charge that I ever advocated repudiation, and the statement that Judge DOUGLAS went into the House of Representatives and replied to me, is simply untrue: as is also the statement made in another portion of his speech, of my having made a bargain with Mr. LINCOLN at any time, or in any manner, in regard to the United States Senatorship. These attacks of Mr. DOUGLAS have nothing to do with the questions at issue before the country. It is a matter of no consequence where I was born, who my ancestors were, or where I have lived; and such matters can only be dragged into the canvass to distract attention from the real issue."

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN made a speech at Columbus on the 31st ult. He discussed, among other subjects, the Tariff question, contending that a tariff was unfavorable to slave labor, and would build up free labor at the North. The fight began on the Tariff question. Thirty years ago was begun what was ended in the English swindle. He had seen the *birth* of this fellow, and he hoped to be in at the death. It had been predicted, and the Democracy were fairly warned in 1846: "Just so sure as you repeal the tariff of '42 you will bring about a commercial revulsion." They repealed the tariff. Every year our imports increased, while our exports remained nearly the same. Our imports are of fancy articles, which may cost immense sums. You may hang thousands of dollars around the neck of one of our ladies, but you can't stuff more than a pound of bread a day into the—pockets of the Liverpool ladies however low their tariff may be.

In the course of his speech he said: He had been driven into the Republican ranks as a matter of conscience. He believed in every article of their creed. His doctrines had always ever corresponded with the

The Slave Ship and Slave Cargo at Charleston

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 1.

The official correspondence will be of interest to our readers, as touching the police regulations of the law of 1835, for the protection of the State against the introduction of free negroes within her limits. The question broached is, whether the law of 1835, disabling them under certain penalties, is applicable to the present case of the cargo of the *Echo*, brought in and landed at Castle Pinckney, in accordance with the United States law of 1819. No one supposes, for a moment, that the presence of these Africans will do harm. On the contrary, it is universally thought that it would be beneficial to all classes, black and white, to see and judge for themselves of the natural condition and calibre of these poor wretches fresh from their native land. But it has been suggested that their introduction here now is contrary to the State law, and might, under Abolitionists, be made a ground, by proscription and example, for annoying us hereafter—as, for instance, in affording shelter for runaways, and places of security for mischievous persons of color brought and retained in the United States forts. With this view, and as a matter of right, looking to future consequences, the subject has been opened.

It was undoubtedly the purpose of the State of South Carolina, in passing the act of 1835, to assert and exercise jurisdiction over all importations whatsoever of persons of color, with a view to the peace and security of her people, and in accordance with her own notions on the subject. Nor would the mere fact of the introduction here now in contrary to the State law, and might, under Abolitionists, be made a ground, by proscription and example, for annoying us hereafter—as, for instance, in affording shelter for runaways, and places of security for mischievous persons of color brought and retained in the United States forts. With this view, and as a matter of right, looking to future consequences, the subject has been opened.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth street—Il Barbiere—Carnival of Venice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Rivals—El Bolero de Cadiz.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Fortune Hunter—The Happy Man—Make Your Will.

WOOD'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Asim al Barmeki—Black Wrestler—Brian O'Linn.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—The Rebel Chief—Bride of Lammermoor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Dodworth's Band—Fireworks &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels—The Irishman's Shanty.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

Ocean Steamers.

The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, will close at the New York Post-Office, on Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 2½ o'clock, to go by steamboat at 4½.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain a full account of the unparalleled demonstration in this City to commemorate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Also, complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c. Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The telegraph from St. Johns, N. F., brings intelligence from Europe, received by the steamer *Fulton*, off Cape Race. The *Fulton* sailed from Southampton on the 25th ult., and was boarded by the news-yacht on Friday afternoon. Commercial matters wore a more favorable face. The *Agamemnon* very nearly escaped destruction by fire. On the Oxford and Wolverhampton Railroad a serious collision had occurred, resulting in the death of several persons and the serious mutilation of others. The Queen was still in Germany. The terms of treaty with China are re-stated, to the effect that the Empire is opened to foreigners; that foreign intercourse is to be conducted through consuls stationed at Tien-Sin, that the south bank of the Amoor River is to be the northern frontier of Manchooria. Baron Gros, the French Ambassador was about returning home.

By the arrival of the brig *Alma* we have files of the Nassau, N. P., *Guardian* to the 25th ult. They contain no news of particular interest to our readers. The gratifying intelligence of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable was received on the 18th by the brig *Atlantic*, from this port. Seventy-five per cent. salvage had been awarded on the net proceeds of the bark *Mary Chipman*, of Calais, Me., wrecked at Long Cay, Crooked Island, while on her voyage from St. Jago de Cuba to Boston, laden with tobacco and sugar. Fifteen pounds sterling had also been accorded to the wreck master.

The steamer *Cass-Yrissari*, formerly the *American Eagle*, is announced to leave this port to-day for Nicaragua, to take her position on the Nicaragua route as the first of the lake boats belonging to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. The *Cass-Yrissari*, it is expected, will connect with the *Hermann*, which, with the *Washington*, are to ply between San Juan and San Francisco. On Saturday a large number of Mr. White's friends were entertained on board the *Cass-Yrissari*, and speeches were made by the Nicaraguan Minister and others. A report is given elsewhere.

Quarantine affairs continued yesterday to engross much of public attention, and to form the chief staple of discussion and remark. Arrangements are made to erect a large building immediately for the temporary accommodation of the sick. Iron houses will be erected in place of those destroyed. The sick have been placed, some in tents, others in a barn, and a large number sent to Ward's Island. They suffered very much during the heavy rains which prevailed on Saturday evening. Ray Tompkins, Justice Chas. De Forest, Mathew Carroll, Wm. Muller, Jacob Vanderbilt, Thomas Garrett and John C. Thompson were arrested and taken before Justice Welsh, upon a warrant charging them with aiding in the recent burning of the Quarantine buildings. Warrants were issued for about 150 more, but the above are all that have been arrested. They were bailed by Commodore Vanderbilt. The frigate *Sabine* has been anchored near the shipping at Quarantine, by order of the Commodore at the Navy Yard, to afford any protection which may be required. At last accounts yesterday matters remained quiet, but there were some threats made to burn the infected district in Tompkinsville.

One of the reporters of the *Tribune* who had made himself unpopular with the incendiaries at Tompkinsville, by a faithful exposure of their damning deeds on Thursday night, was assaulted in a cowardly manner by some of the Sepoys in that village on Saturday afternoon, just as he was about to take the boat for this City. They pelted him with stale eggs, and threw a quantity of flour upon his person. He quietly remarked that the odor of the eggs was "rank and smelt to Heaven," but it was *perfume* compared with the moral stench which pervaded the atmosphere of the town.

The Commissioners of Health met on Saturday and resolved to direct the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to procure 1,000 hemlock boards and joists, and erect a temporary Hospital at Quarantine. Dr. Thompson defended his course at Quarantine. It was resolved that the invaders of Quarantine should be prosecuted.

The Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting, Saturday, appointed Commissioners Verplanck and Carrigan a Committee to confer with the Mayor or Board of Health, regarding Quarantine matters. The propriety of erecting fire-proof iron buildings at Quarantine was spoken of.

The Spanish brig *Inmaculada*, belonging to Bilboa, yesterday put into this port in distress, having lost her captain, mate, second mate and one of the crew from the yellow fever. The vessel sailed from St. Jago on the 8th of August, bound to Bremen with coffee, tobacco and rum. Capt. Atadi died on the 27th of August, the mate on the 22d, the second mate on the 18th, and one of the seamen on the 14th. All hands were well on leaving port. The ship was fallen in with on the 18th, having a signal of distress flying, by the ship *Richmond*, of Boston, (lat. 35°, long. 64°,) and the second mate, Michael A. Strong, placed on board to navigate her to this port. There were only four men and two boys left on board. Mr. Strong kept on deck, never once going below. The brig was anchored in the Lower Bay.

The body of Mr. James Miller, formerly Mayor of Newark was discovered Saturday evening in the dock at the foot of Beekman-street. Mr. Miller left his home to attend the Cable celebration in Jersey City on Thursday evening last. He was suffering from mental aberration, caused by losses in business, and it is supposed that in this condition he either committed suicide or accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. There were no marks of violence on his person.

Saturday was a quiet day in General Business. 1800 bales of Cotton found buyers at very full prices. Flour and Wheat were inactive at about previous figures. Corn was depressed and purchasers had any existing advantage. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Rosin was in good demand at rising prices. The movement in Provisions were to a moderate extent. Freights were dull and heavy, with 785 vessels of all classes in port.

The Quarantine Culprits.

If justice were sure as it is slow, there would be some satisfaction in knowing that a half-dozen of the Quarantine rioters have been imprisoned. We should be enabled then to foresee the proper punishment of those who, regardless of life and the rights of property, are guilty of the act of insurrection; we should witness the establishment of an example that would warn others from deeds thus defiant of law, order and humanity. From the late and reluctant interference of the authorities, however, we have nothing to hope touching the energy of their action hereafter. They declined to prevent the consummation of the work of destruction; left the sick to perish exposed in their helpless condition to the pitiless storm; took no action to prevent the introduction of the fever into the City, where it now in consequence is said to exist; and urged no extraordinary sanitary measures to prepare for and mitigate the ravages of a pestilence, which their official neglect may bring upon us. There is, indeed, no room to anticipate that Tompkins and his accomplices are to be held answerable for any of all the fearful consequences that have resulted, or may yet result, from their inexcusable offence.

For, notwithstanding the efforts of a certain portion of the Press to whitewash the rioters, their offence is bare of palliation Let it be granted that the present site of Quarantine has, in the progress of population, become inappropriate. It is equally true that the fact has been recognized by the government of the State, and every legislative action demanded by the residents in the neighborhood has been promptly taken. At a great but ill-judged expense the property at Seguine's Point was bought and built upon, and a mob rendered it useless. Strict justice might have insisted that, since Staten Islanders thus nullified and trampled upon laws passed at their own volition, no further legislation should be granted. It might and should have insisted that the incendiaries who destroyed the buildings at Prince's Bay be brought to punishment before any other steps should be taken to gratify an insurgent population. It unfortunately took another course. The Legislature hastened to expedite the work of removal. It packed off a Commissioner to repeat the old petition to the Legislature of New-Jersey for a place on Sandy Hook. This effort failing, with unexampled activity an act was passed appropriating a large sum for locating the establishment upon one of the shoals in the outer bay; a measure that must presently have rid the island of its nightmare forever. While preparations for carrying the act into effect were actually pending; at a moment when it was obvious that the State had done its utmost to remove the evil; at a moment when to employ mob-law and violence would not only be an act of signal ingratitude, a work of criminal supererogation, but would expose the island itself, and this filthy City, to the desolation of a fearful plague, these people have applied the torch, turned out the sick to perish, and let loose a fatal disease upon an unprepared community. An act of more wanton turpitude is inconceivable, an act more deserving of the full vengeance of the law. Had legal forms, though of questionable application, been complied with, the proceeding would have been no less censurable. Had there been a formal indictment of the place as a nuisance by a Grand Jury from the body of the county; had the Sheriff been furnished with authority to abate it; and had he summoned the entire population as a posse to aid him, the proceedings at a moment so critical would have still wanted excuse. As the case stands, it lacks the color of law, prudence, and humanity. It is condemned at every point.

Could we believe punishment of the guilty to be honestly contemplated, and that accessories both before and after the fact are to be brought to book, we should trust that action of the Press which, after the first demonstration, by its undisguised sympathy and approval, stimulated the second, might not be overlooked. In this task of inciting to riot, by justifying the rioters, the *Herald* and *Tribune* were equally efficient. The former, with characteristic demoniacal ferocity, went the entire length of justifying the insurgents. The latter, with insincere and shallow reservations, equally characteristic of a print whose interest has long taught it a Jesuitical concealment of vicious principles and proclivities the bold utterance of which would insure its pecuniary ruin, enlarged on the provocation to the crime, affected to demonstrate the impracticability of a different course, and labored to establish the impression that this, if there ever can be, is a case where the people are authorized to disregard the laws of society, and proceed directly to a desired end. It is hard for the *Tribune* to conceal its liking for any act, or system, or theory, conflicting with established order. Its sympathy in the present case with that of other like-minded authorities, unquestionably went a great way toward prompting the second scene of this scandalous drama; and the award of justice will be open to the censure of criminal partiality if it exempt such lawless energies from their measure of punishment. If the laws are to be administered, let them reach all implicated. Thus only can we hope to silence an incendiary Press, whose teachings not only imperil private property, but public safety, health and order.

Slander—Proof Demanded.

In the first explosion of sympathy for the midnight incendiaries and assassins of Staten Island, the *Tribune* thought proper to libel not only the entire people of New-Jersey, but the entire body of New-York merchants. It charged the former, through their representatives at Trenton, with being bribed to refuse the cession of Sandy Hook for Quarantine; and the latter with having administered bribes, not only there, but at Albany, in order to prevent removal from the actual site. Assured of the falsity of these accusations, but aware that the *Tribune* is more profoundly versed than we in the business of corruption, we have waited patiently for either a retraction of the charge, or for specifications to sustain it, and we have waited in vain. We now call upon the *Tribune* to furnish the one or the other. If the allegations be recklessly false, as we hold them to be, the inventors should be held answerable. If they are well-founded, let the merchants of New-York be duly censured.

The *Tribune* is, of course, aware of the difficulties involved in its case. It has to prove that New-Jersey was bribed, not to do what it was obstinately, chronically, almost unanimously bent on not doing; and that New-York merchants offered this ridiculous bribe, when every interest of the New-York merchant is on the side of having the thing done. With all its practice in defending absurdity and paradox, our neighbor will, we apprehend, find its power taxed to the utmost in this instance; and yet it must either make its case good, or consent to be stigmatized as a wholesale slanderer. To your task, then, or accept the penalty. It is high time the abettors of mob law, and assailants of order, and property, and character were brought to account.

Neutrality of Telegraphs—A New Line.

The President's telegram to the Queen, it will be remembered, contained diplomatic as well as congratulatory matter. It suggested that steps should be forthwith taken to establish the inviolability of the Ocean Telegraph in periods of war. As it unfortunately happens that Her Majesty conducts foreign affairs through the office of a Secretary assigned to that duty, no response has yet been received to this overture, and we shall probably have to wait some time for an authoritative expression of the British view. In the meantime, the French Government has accepted, if it have not anticipated, the President's idea. The *Patrie*, officially inspired, uses language like this:

"Would an English squadron respect the communications between France and Algeria, or a French squadron those between England and Canada? Ought the commerce of other countries to suffer by the quarrels of two rival nations? Would not a new conquest be achieved by the cause of peace were the neutrality of telegraphic communications to be proclaimed? Another bond would then unite mankind, and a fresh step would be made towards the fraternal union of all Christian nations."

The neutrality of the telegraph, land and marine, is obviously carrying the American project one step farther, and may involve results the President will hesitate to approve. One great use of the land telegraph to powers, who may not choose to maintain large standing armies, is to expedite the transportation of troops from points of security to those threatened with attack. It belongs to the same order of strategy as the employment of railroads for that object, and is, in fact, an indispensable portion of the system. The value of the railroad in this point of view, the Emperor—who is, perhaps, one of the ablest theorists in military affairs now living—has attested in directing his energies to those connecting all the fortifications of the French frontier. Now, the plan of foregoing the use of the telegraph in military operations, as proposed by the French journal, must, logically, be attended with the non-user of railroads for such purposes—a sacrifice of little moment to first-rate powers, but fatal to the security of the weaker. On the same principle, therefore, that we refuse to accede to the abolition of privateering, must we decline to accede to this new proposition. It goes to render the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. No policy could be more unfortunate for the United States.

With regard to the submarine lines, however, the case is different. Nations actually at war may have equal right to use them. Or, if constructed by mutual enterprise and capital, they may, as in the instance of the Atlantic Cable, terminate at both ends in the territory of one, and, therefore, in the event of a war between the two governments, be unfairly controlled by the one to the detriment of the other. In that case, the equity of neutralizing the line must be admitted, and should be reduced to practice. That it will be so there is reason to doubt. The British Government notoriously aided in the Atlantic enterprise with especial reference to its value as an additional security for her colonial possessions on this continent in the event of war either with the United States or with a European State. To yield to either the French or the American proposition would be to forego this incalculable advantage, a sacrifice we should hardly venture to anticipate from the most liberal of cabinets. The utmost we can expect is the establishment of the principle of inviolability and impartiality; that all messages, at all times, peaceful or belligerent, shall be faithfully passed irrespective of their import, and that none of the perfidy chronic with British Home Secretaries, in regard to Post-Office correspondence, shall be practised with the telegrams. From the present line we have no more to ask.

Another question, however, at once presents itself. *Is it absolutely certain that we cannot have a rival line of submarine telegraph, one end of which shall rest on our own shores and the other upon the shore of continental Europe?* This question was propounded to Lieutenant Maury by the Committee of the House of Representatives, while the bill in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph was under consideration. The Lieutenant, assured of the existence of a remarkable plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, and confident of the irregular level of the ocean bed elsewhere, at once expressed his belief that the line he had indicated was the only one practicable, and that an American terminus was therefore out of the question. There is, however, very strong reason to think this dictum of science entirely erroneous. There is potential ground for suspecting the plateau to be a creature of fancy, and for believing the ocean bed there to be quite as mountainous as at any point further southward, from the Western Isles to Cape Hatteras for instance. The whole business turns upon the reliability of deep-sea soundings. Professor Maury assumes this as a certainty, and therefore assumes the existence of the plateau, although he laboriously discredits the surveys of Lieutenant Berryman. Other scientific authorities, however, at least as eminent, hold that the report of the best sounding apparatus yet devised is only proximately correct as to certain depths, below which it is quite likely to produce uniform results; in other words, to produce the erroneous idea of a level bottom, when in fact it gives no information of the bottom at all. The leading article for the current month of that standard periodical, *Silliman's Journal*, takes this view. Professor Trowbridge, its author, entered upon the investigation at the request of Professor A. D. Bache, of the Coast Survey; and after thorough inquiry, and the application of mechanical and mathematical principles, and the results of experience to the subject, shows beyond doubt that there is no basis whatever for the belief in the existence of a submarine plain on the parallel designated by Lieutenant Maury. To use his own language:

"The idea of a 'plateau' existing between Newfoundland and Ireland is not warranted, it seems to me, by any observations that have yet been made. The range of errors may be as great as *five hundred fathoms*, which would admit of the existence of a submarine mountain on this line half as high as Mount Washington. A true section of the Atlantic can only be determined by improved modes of sounding, since from the preceding discussion we may be warranted in the conclusion that it is practically impossible to determine the greatest depths of the ocean by the methods now in use."

We may add, that this conclusion is confirmed by the report of the persons in charge of laying the cable, who constantly noted variations in the quantity of the cable paid out for equal superficial distances, only to be accounted for by the supposition that they were passing over vast valleys and mountain ranges, irreconcileable with the idea of a subaqueous plain, and which were not indicated in the Berryman-Dayman surveys.

With these grounds for believing that the bottom of the sea is as available at one point as at another, and with the probability furnished by the actual working of the Irish-American cable, that the magnetic current will traverse the widest stretch of the Atlantic, we trust soon to see a new enterprise inaugurated, rendering us independent of a single line controlled by a foreign Government. We have mentioned a connection with Europe by way of the Western Islands. Such a line would have the advantage of relays at a mid-ocean station, and of passing through and terminating upon the territory of Portugal—a power not likely to be involved in unfriendly relations with the United States. The project commends itself to the enterprising. There will be ample work and splendid rewards for as many transatlantic lines as can be laid. And we may thus secure most effectually that neutrality of communication which a line in the sole control of a foreign Government can not afford.

The Bombardment of Djidda.

The indignation of the French journals that the English should have taken upon themselves to bombard Djidda single-handed, without waiting for as many months as might be necessary for France to send a frigate round to the Red Sea to share in the glory of the exploit, is not likely to rouse the sympathies of the rest of mankind. The French have so long enjoyed the unenviable notoriety of taking to themselves the lion's share of the glory attaching to the most trumpery skirmish in which any other power happens to act in concert with them, that the world is not very likely to weep over their disappointment in this instance. All the nations of the continent have already offered up their hecatombs at the shrine of French glory, and have got very little thanks for their pains. The Germans, and Poles, and Italians, who followed "*mon oncle*" round the world, and left pyramids of their bones on all his battle-fields, from Monte Notte to Moscow, and have for half a century enjoyed as the reward of their sacrifices the kicks of their own sovereigns and the unlimited perusal of French *blague*, were hugely delighted to see England in the Russian war, after so many centuries of cold *méfiance*, caught in the same trap. France took up arms in the cause of European liberty; France won Alma, and Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and beseiged Sebastopol, and carried all the forts by assault, and then came home, and with the aid of a language diffused over the European continent more widely than any other, and of manners more than ordinarily cordial and communicative, succeeded in telling the tale to their own satisfaction, and the infinite disgust of the British. In the military operations next undertaken in combination, against Canton, there was a repetition of the same comedy. The British in the assault on the city had a land force of three thousand men, the French but nine hundred. In accordance with a very common piece of military politeness, the post of honor was accorded to the inferior force, and the French entered foremost through the paltry breaches, from which the frightened pigtails fled in dismay, and Paris was forthwith assured that France had captured Canton.

An expedition against Madagascar of the allied forces, to chastise the pirates of those regions, was the next thing talked of, and we were all waiting to hear of the French having overrun the whole Malagasy territory, while the British fleet was coming to anchor, when John Bull suddenly grew restive, and for the first time for a long while undertook a little bombarding and "chastising" on his own private account—at Djidda—without even asking leave of the Emperor, or waiting for the assistance of a French fleet.

The shelling of Djidda we thought and still think the most righteous military operation in which any British ship has been engaged for a long time. We think that if the principle be once established that all sorts of abominable crimes in all parts of the Turkish Empire may be perpetrated upon Christians without the possibility of punishing the offenders until a special commissioner comes down from Constantinople, the sooner Christians leave it the better. The Porte will not send down commissioners every day, to examine into every outrage; and if it be once allowed that the Pasha on the spot must hold his hand until a functionary arrive from Constantinople, crime will rarely be punished at all. Nobody will seriously assure us that the government of an Empire can be administered by means of special messengers sent all over its surface, to call murderers and highwaymen to account two months after their offences are committed. The idea even is preposterous. If Turkey has no local authorities competent to afford protection to life—and it appears she has not—foreign powers must do as the British have done, and administer justice themselves.

Possibly the bombardment of Djidda was partly due to a desire on the part of England to get rid forever of the incubus of the French alliance—or in the East, at least, where prestige is of so much importance to her cause before the Mohammedan population as the avenger of her own wrongs. Whatever the motive which dictated it, the act itself is worthy of approval; and we may add, that all symptoms of a dissolution of the alliance itself ought to afford nothing but matter for rejoicing. So far as we have seen of it, it has been an alliance fruitful in nought but bloodshed and implements of destruction. While the people of England and America were rejoicing over a successful application of science to the purposes of civilization and Christianity, the allied monarchs were gloating over its application not to the purposes of legitimate defence, but of wicked aggression. They constituted themselves a roving commission for the general regulation of the whole earth, and have managed since their confederation to shed torrents of innocent blood in pursuit of objects as doubtful in point of morality as chimerical politically. The alliance is diverting England from the path in which her greatest and most lasting triumphs have been won, and precipitating her into an insane rivalry in fleets, and armies, and fortifications. It has already stopped her ears to the cries of the unfortunates who lie buried in the dungeons of Spielberg and Naples, and is all but extorting from her a connivance at the Slave-trade. If it needed any other flaw to damn it, it would have it in the open condemnation of the British people, who are sick, and sick with reason, of seeing their Queen put through a course of political morality by the hero of the second of December. We love peace, and we desire to see it reign forever, not between France and England only, but between all nations; but it must be peace based on reciprocal esteem and mutual good offices. A peace which can be confirmed by such ceremonials as were lately witnessed at Cherbourg is a peace which barbarians might enjoy for the sake of its repose, but it is not such a peace as Christian men should desire.

The Cargo of Negroes at Charleston—Quandary of the Carolinian Authorities.

We copy from the Charleston *Mercury*, of Wednesday last, the opinion of the Attorney-General of South Carolina on the case of the *Echo's* cargo of Africans. A law of that State, passed in 1835, forbids any free negro or person of color to be brought into the limits of the State, "under any pretext whatever, by land or water," and in case the law is violated, the negroes so brought in are to be arrested by the Sheriff, taken before a Magistrate, committed to prison or held to bail, tried by a jury of three freeholders, ordered to leave the State, and, in case of failure, to be sold. We learn from the *Mercury* that, on Sunday morning, "a number of gentlemen" called upon Sheriff Carew, of the Charleston District, and laid before that officer "formal information," with a view of requiring him to proceed under the act above mentioned. The Sheriff, to do him justice, appeared sufficiently willing, but, as official responsibilities often moderate zeal, he thought it prudent first to take advice from Messrs. Whaley & Lord, his lawyers, and also from the Attorney-General. But these high sources of counsel did not agree. In fact they took opposite grounds, Messrs. Whaley and Lord advising the Sheriff that it was his duty to seize the Africans, while the Attorney-General decided that he had no business to touch them. The latter based his opinion upon certain acts of Congress authorizing the introduction of the negroes in question, which acts he conceded to be constitutional and valid, and ingeniously dodged the manifest conflict between the National and State laws, by saying that inasmuch as the acts of Congress were made in pursuance of the constitutional powers of that body, they were "part of the law of South Carolina."

The Sheriff, it may be believed, found himself but little relieved by the wisdom of his advisers, and, therefore, in order "to satisfy all parties," he made a formal demand for the surrender of the negroes upon the U. S. Marshal, which demand that officer, as a matter of course, declined to comply with. The *Mercury* informs us that the Sheriff, "being unwilling, under all the circumstances, to force a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and the Federal Governments," concluded "to forego further measures." In this he showed his discretion. But what a precious opportunity to vindicate the Slave-trade has thus been lost? When will the friends of that traffic have such another?

The Africans, it would seem, are well cared for under the direction of the U. S. officials. They have been removed from Castle Pinckney to Fort Sumter, and a telegram, received yesterday from Washington, states that the Secretary of the Navy has directed the steam-frigate *Niagara* to repair immediately to Charleston for the purpose of taking them back to Africa. A considerable portion of the chivalry are undoubtedly grieved to witness such an act of emancipation; but they seem to regard it as inevitable. Having failed to seize the negroes through the instrumentality of Sheriff Carew, they have evidently desisted from all efforts in that direction. No such blessed combination of Christianity and cotton-raising as the Palmetto philanthropists had in view, is reserved for these three hundred poor black savages.

The Observatory Feud.

It is not the ordinary gift of business men to pamphleteer with the off-hand readiness of a penny-a-liner. For this reason probably, and because of the lamented death of Mr. Wilder, the reply of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory to the attacks of the Scientific Council, and of Mr Barnard, has reached us when the whole subject of controversy is nearly forgotten, crowded in fact from the memory by an access of far more important topics. We can only recall the circumstance, that when the last event previous to the present occurred, the leaguer of Fort Dudley was fairly established; the Trustees without thundering for admission, and the Council within asseverating with the fervor of Mrs. Micawber that they would never desert B. A. Gould. It is like a memory of times long gone by, to open and read this brochure. Journalist and savan will alike be prompted to grasp their weapons anew, and fight the early battle over again.

If, indeed, there be more than one side on which to fight. A mature examination of this vast paper pellet of the Trustees, satisfies us that there is really but one side. What with their careful history of the entire enterprise; their adjudication of the various claims to credit and influence for what has been achieved; their adjudication of the censure for what has been ill done, or recklessly done, or left altogether undone; what with their revelations of correspondence among the various combatants in other days, and down to the present; and their exhibit of figures and facts from the account books of the Corporation; there is certainly no tenable ground left for the scientific people to stand upon. They are in the position of intruders, who, through no devotion to science, but merely to prosecute a factious quarrel with a hostile scientific clique, have thrust themselves into the business, and are resolved to make their false position good, in defiance of reason and right. Mr. Gould, the object of their ill-judged friendship, is proved, over his own handwriting, to be a weak, incompetent, visionary person, wholly unequal to the management of a great institution, and without the confidence or respect of the best scientific names in the country. He has kept none of his engagements with the Trustees—has poured out their money like a spendthrift, for instruments that were to be in use more than two years ago, and one of which the Trustees have never seen, though one is said to be packed up in saw-dust somewhere in the Observatory. The splendid heliometer which was to be the crowning glory of the institution, and towards the construction of which Mrs. Dudley, at the instance of Mr. T. W. Olcott, contributed $14,000, is still unfinished. This job, it will be remembered, Mr. Gould solicited and procured for one Spencer, a friend of his. Sometime after, now more than two years and a half ago, he suggested that it would be better for Mr. Spencer to visit Europe and examine the heliometers at Greenwich and elsewhere, the Trustees paying expenses. This granted, and yet a few days, he had to recommend that Mr. John E. Gavit be sent along as custodian of Mr. Spencer, the latter gentleman having a tendency to go off "upon side issues." So Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gavit departed and returned, and to this day there has not even a working draft of the instrument been prepared. And this case is but a specimen of Mr. Gould in reference to every detail of Observatory management. It has been delay without reason, and expense without limit; until, as the Trustees show, a remonstrance, signed by the leading citizens of Albany, last January, rendered a change of policy necessary. In truth, there is no part of the whole narrative more marvellous than that such interference should have been needed. Why a half dozen men of thorough business habits, and backed by scientific authorities at least equal to the scientific council, should have borne with the obvious trifling of Gould, and loyally footed his bills, and followed out his chimerical schemes to the verge of folly and ruin, and only desisted when urged by outside pressure, is one of those amazing inconsistencies only to be explained on a supposition of their willingness to sacrifice everything for peace. Their forbearance for the long period through which their director has lengthened his *rôle* of empiric, is a monument of human patience. In their review of the points made by the savans on behalf of Gould, and in the support of the case in all its details, as originally stated by Messrs Olcott and Wilder, the Trustees are equally successful. The inefficiency, the arrogance, the indolence, the extravagance of Gould are demonstrated; the slurs he cast upon the institution in his foreign correspondence are produced in legible black and white; his private jealousy and hostility toward Peters are verified by his own letters; and all his claims to gratitude for having served the Trustees gratuitously exploded. In fact, there is nothing left of the late director, and very little of Professor Bache, who is found under his own hand exalting the donations of Mr. Olcott above those of Mrs. Dudley, and who indorses Peters as one of the ablest practical astronomers living; the same Olcott whom, in his late pamphlet, he treats with vigorous contempt, and the same Peters whom he styles "a specious, entertaining and pedantic theorist." Messrs. Pierce and Henry come out of the affair with no worse stain than that involved in their adherence to Mr. Gould.

In leaving this subject, and we leave it with pleasure, we sincerely indulge the hope that the Scientific Council will see the impossibility of holding their own against such batteries, legal and logical, as the Trustees bring against them, and may capitulate forthwith. They have still reputation to save; it will be lost by protracting this absurd contest further. Discretion is here the better part of valor: let them surrender.

The Opening of the Nicaragua Transit Route.

The American and Pacific Ship Canal Company inaugurated their first movement towards opening the route by an excursion down the Bay on Saturday last, on board of the steamboat *Cass-Yrissari*, formerly the *American Eagle*. About one hundred persons were on board, among whom were Señor Yrissari, the Central American Minister; Joseph L. White, John B. Yelverton, the Agent of the Company, and many other gentlemen, and also several ladies. A band of music was engaged for the occasion, and a fine collation was provided by Bagwell & Ray, of No. 13 Wall-street, after the most approved Downing style. The boat will sail for Lake Nicaragua on Monday, under the charge of Captain Slocum, with several persons formerly associated with the Nicaragua route. Two other boats, the *Caroline* and the *Liberty*, will be dispatched for the same destination soon, to run on the river San Juan. Shortly after the boat left the pier, the company assembled in the cabin, and were called to order by Jos. L. White, who presided. The first toast proposed was in honor of

"General Yrissari, the Minister from Central America to the United States"

General Yrissari replied in Spanish, and substantially as follows: He was very much obliged for the compliment paid to him as the Minister from Central America; at the same time he could not arrogate to himself any other merit than that of having conscientiously discharged his duty, not only for the benefit of the country he represents, but also for the United States. If, however, the United States have derived any benefit in these negotiations, while at the same time Nicaragua has sustained no dishonor, he was heartily glad of it. He had no doubt that the work which had been so auspiciously begun would succeed that the United States and Nicaragua would be joined in one common interest. He had no doubt that the Pacific and American Ship Canal Company would meet with great success, and concluded by giving as a toast,

The success of the American Pacific Ship Canal Company.

which was received with cheers by the company.

Mr. J. B. Pueroy, late Brazilian Consul at this port, gave

General Maximo Jerez, with all the hopes we ought to entertain from his liberal and enlightened views at home.

Mr. Pueroy paid a high compliment to General Jerez, as a gentleman connected with the liberal party of Nicaragua, who had come accredited to this Government, to coöperate with General Yrissari. He is connected with the liberal party in Nicaragua, and would do all in his power to promote amicable relations between the two Governments.

Mr. Johnson proposed the health of Mr. White and Mr. Pueroy.

Joseph L. White responded. To speak of the toils, the trials, the interventions we have been compelled to meet, would require more time than it would take for this boat to reach the dock from which she started in New-York. It was not their object to gain new ground, but to preserve what they already have against the machinations of men of large fortunes, who were ever ready to bribe Nicaragua officials, and who *had* bribed them—not here, but there. Men whose greedy dispositions and greedy palms were at all times extended for money, for which they were willing to sacrifice the honor and the interests of their country, and those vested rights which they had pledged to companies. We have had to fight against these men, against the State of Costa Rica, against filibusters, and against the machinations of steamship commodores, who were willing to expend their wealth, not in charity, but to rob those who are willing to extend the influence, enterprise and energy of this country in opening new lines of communication, not by what they have above, in the brain, but by what they have in their *pocket*. We have carried on this contest, with the help of good and true men—and when I speak of *men* I mean this man, laying his hand on Yrissari—(cheers) who are ready, at all times, to stand up for justice and to go for the right. He thrice tendered his resignation to his Government, on the ground that they were willing to do injustice. We have had to fight against Costa Rica, against filibusters.

A Voice—"And against Monsieur Belly."

Yes, we have been swallowed up in the great French stomach, and have been vomited up again like Jonah on dry land, though here we are not dry. [Great laughter.] That is what a Hoosier, where I once lived, would call a *spontaneous* sentiment, and I propose that we drink it. We have fought States, filibusters, Commodores, money, machinations, lies, and we have won; and, as General Taylor would say, if there was anybody in the world, or the rest of mankind, who desired to enter the field, we are ready to fight them.

The speech was received with laughter and applause.

Mr. Pueroy paid a high compliment to Señor Yrissari and Mr. White, as the two persons who had borne the brunt of this battle. After referring to the vacillating course pursued by the Press on the subject, he gave:

The Press of New York—Which always somehow got out the truth.

The sentiment was responded to by one of the reporters, wishing success to the enterprise.

A lady proposed the following:

The Atlantic Cable and the Nicaragua Transit—May the continuity of either never cease.

The sentiment was received with three cheers.

A gentleman proposed the health of John B. Yelverton, Esq., the agent of the Company, to whose business talents he paid a high compliment. Mr. Yelverton replied.

The boat soon after reached Pier No. 1, after a short circuit up the North River, and the Company separated, much delighted with the excursion.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs—Mr Soule—Reconciliation of Walker and Henningsen—Mr. Benjamin as Minister to Spain—The Mission to Paraguay, &c

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 5.

Mr. SOULE is again here, and will have an interview with the President to-morrow. YRISSARI should look to his laurels, or he may find his treaty obsolete.

Kind relations, I understand, have been restored between HENNINGSEN and WALKER, and the Transit arrangements are in a fair way of being concluded.

The President is not yet entirely satisfied with Mr. BENJAMIN's appointment to Spain, as he lacks one of the greatest requisites necessary to carry out the policy adopted, with success. Yet he is about the best appointment that could be made, all things considered. Mr. BENJAMIN, it is understood, will not accept unless he believes the chances for a reelection to be against him.

Col. FITZPATRICK, of South Carolina, will be tendered the mission to Paraguay, if his health be such as to justify its acceptance. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 4.

Col. RECTOR has been instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to Florida, and as soon as the season will permit, to take measures for the removal of the Seminoles, who are now in the everglades. The Secretary of War is desirous that this shall be done under the superintendence of Col. RECTOR alone, without the interference of the authorities or citizens of Florida. White flags will be distributed through the swamps for the purpose of calling them to a council. No military force will be employed. The Indians will be removed to Arkansas, whether BILLY BOWLEGS and his band where transferred, should the negotiations be successful.

In the case of the disputed title to the Rancho Dio de Los Americanos, in California, the Secretary of the Interior has rejected the survey of the Surveyor-General of that State, and ordered a new one to be made.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 4.

JULIAN CARTER (Hard) was to-day elected delegate from the Second District of Oswego County to the Democratic Convention.

The Hon. WM. BEACH and WM. WYMAN have been elected delegates to the Republican Convention from the First District of Cayuga County, and the Hon. T. M. POMEROY and N. T. STEPHENS delegates from the Second District. The Conventions which elected them passed strong resolutions against any coalition on the State ticket.

TROY, Saturday, Sept. 4.

JAMES H. WORDEN was this evening elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this City. He is a Soft, but will sustain DAVID L. SEYMOUR for the nomination for Governor.

TROY, Sunday, Sept. 5.

GEORGE E VAN SANTVOORD, Esq., classed as a Hard, was yesterday unanimously elected from the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County delegate to the Democratic Convention.

The Slavery Tournament between Parson Brownlow and Rev. A. Pryne.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

The great slavery tournament between Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and the Rev. A. PAYNE, of New England, commences here on Tuesday next. Both gentlemen are now in the city. Parson BROWNLOW is suffering from bronchitis, and his speeches will be read by another. The debate is to continue five evenings.

The clipper-ship *Grey Eagle* sailed to-day for Rio. Among her passengers was Mr. YANCEY, Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

The great Steuben festival commences on Monday, when there will be a grand turn out of the German military companies, the Turners, &c. The exercises will consist of orations, gymnastics, &c., on Lemon Hill.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Sept 2.

SHERMAN's battery left the fort this morning for Minnesota.

The Board, on the subject of the inspection and price of the mules purchased for the army, adjourned this afternoon, and the members leave to-morrow.

Lieut. CHAPMAN, First Dragoons, arrived here yesterday from Arizona, on sick leave.

The Pike's Peak gold excitement is on the rapid increase. Two old Californians came in yesterday, to make arrangements for working the mines successfully. One company left for the gold region yesterday, and others are now organizing.

Thunder Squall and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 4.

During a severe thunder storm this afternoon a sail-boat from Quincy, containing Mr. and Mrs. GEO. F. SPEAR and niece, was capsized off Hog Island. Mr. SPEAR and niece were drowned. Mrs. SPEAR was saved by men from Hull. The bodies of Mr. S. and his niece were recovered.

A boat from Hingham, containing CHAS. F. HERSEY, aged 18, and a younger brother, sons of Major JOSHUA HERSEY, also capsized during the squall, off Crow Point. The former was drowned, but the latter saved himself by swimming to the shore.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 4.

The following are the Congressional nominations of the People's party in this county: First District, JOHN H. RYAN; Second District, E. JOY MORRIS; Third District, JOHN P. VERREE; Fourth District, WM. MILLWARD; Fifth District, THOMAS BALCH.

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

The Democrats of the Eighth District of Illinois, to-day, nominated PHILIP B. FOUKE for Congress in place of ROBERT SMITH, the present member. Seventy ballots were cast.

Opening of the Howard Atheneum.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 4.

The Howard Atheneum opened for the season last evening. The building was brilliantly illuminated and crowded to repletion.

Death of a Fireman.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 5.

WM. G. YOUNG, a member of Diligent Engine Company of Philadelphia, died here suddenly yesterday, and was buried this afternoon by our entire Fire Department.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 3.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 85.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Sept. 5—P. M.

There were no signs of the steamship *North American* at River du Loup, at 6 o'clock this evening. The weather is very bad; rain falling steadily, accompanied with a good deal of lightning.

[The *North American's* advices are, however, anticipated by the dispatch of the *Fulton's* news, received *vid* Cape Race.]

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. W. HALL & SON have favored us with the following pieces of music, just issued from their teeming presses: 1. "Mountaineer's Welcome;" German melody, arranged with variations for the piano, by W. V. WALLACE. (A charming melody, with three variations equally charming; one of the best things Mr. WALLACE has done for a long time;) 2. "Rose Softly Blooming;" melody by Strauss, (arranged in the same way, by the same composer;) 3. "Summer Night Caress;" Nocturne. (Beautiful; same composer;) 4. "Hope in Sorrow; a cavatina; effective for any ordinary female voice; same composer;) 5. "Thou Wilt Come Back Again;" a sentimental song, in Mr. WALLACE's lackadaisical vein;) 6. "Not a Ripple on the Stream; (a simply constructed and effective duet.) These works are are all worthy of favor.) 7. "The Banks of the Genesee; ballad, by J. R. THOMAS; 8. "Take Back the Ring, dear Jamie;" Scotch ballad, by STEPHEN MASSETT.

From HORACE WATERS, Broadway, we have received "The Empire Quadrilles,"—an effective arrangement from German melodies; and "The Swinging Schottische," by A. CULL, one of the prettiest and most graceful Schottisches of the season, and bound to be popular.

NEW PLAYS.—Mr. SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 122 Nassau-street, has favored us with copies of the following new issues: 1. "Shakespeare's Dream"—an allegory, by JOHN BROUGHAM;" 2. "Opposite Neighbors;" a farce, by J. HOWARD PAUL; 3. "Americans in Paris"—a comedy, in three acts; 4. "The Perse-cuted Dutchman; or, The Original John Schmidt," a farce, by S. BARRY. All these pieces are of American origin.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Some of the artists were indisposed on Saturday, and there was no performance in consequence thereof. To-night ROSSINI's delightful comic opera of the "Barbiere" will be played, with Mme. GASSIER as *Rosina*, Signor GASSIER as *Figaro*, and Signor LABOCCETTA (who has just returned from a trip to Europe) as the Count. In this opera Mme. GASSIER has won her best triumph, the music lying easily within the compass of her voice, and its florid character being just what such a pliant organ can accomplish.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. H. C. COOPER'S English opera company commences an engagement at this house to-night. BALFE's opera of the "Bohemian Girl" is selected for the occasion, and will be played with the following cast: Miss ANNIE MILNER as *Arline*, Mr MIRANDA as *Thaddeus*, Mr. GUILMETTE as the Count, Mr. RUDOLPHSON as *Devilshoof*. Much may be expected from so many fresh voices. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. H. C. COOPER.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. COLLINS, the Irish comedian and vocalist, enters on his second week to-night. A new bill is put up for the occasion, containing three pieces, namely, "The Fortune Hunters;" the "Happy Man," and "Make Your Wills." Mr. COLLINS' engagement has been attended with decided success.

An improvement has taken place in one feature of the entertainment at this house which merits a word of passing commendation. We refer to the orchestra. Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, who now has charge of this department, has secured a perfectly excellent band of players, and conducts it with decided skill. We are glad to see that the management gives it a prominent place on the programme. It is entitled to consideration, for it contains some of the best soloists in the country.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The addition of Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE to the company at this house leads naturally to the "legitimate." To night we are to have "The Rivals," with a very excellent distribution—Mr. BLAKE playing his famous character of *Sir Anthony Absolute*, and Mr. JEFFERSON being the *Bob Acres*. The historical play of "Louis the Eleventh" is to be produced to-morrow night. The frequenters of this well conducted establishment should always remain for the dance by Mlle. LAMOUREUX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The theatre will be closed, to-night, for the purpose of fully rehearsing the *tableaux* of "Jesse Brown," which drama is to be produced to-morrow night. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON plays her original character of the heroine. The performances are under the direction of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Newly decorated, and painted, and furnished with all sorts of elegancies and improvements, this popular place of amusement reopened for the season on Saturday night, under the well approved auspices of Mr. PURDY. The festival programme is repeated to-night, and will be found full of good things. Two new dramas, written expressly for the reopening, will be presented, namely, "Azim al Barmeki, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan"—a dramatic version of MOORE's poem; and "Nick Whiffles"—a stage rendering of a famous story. The afterpiece is "Brian O'Linn." An unusually strong company appears in all these pieces—the best company that has ever played at this house.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Fall season opens at this house to-night. A new and original play in three acts, called "Ireland's Golden Age," will be produced for the occasion, with new and splendid scenery, dresses, &c. The comic pantomime of "The Magic Barrel," and the drama of "The Bride of Lammermoor" will also be played.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S interesting Theatre of Arts is still the attraction here. It is pre-eminently worth seeing. Also the Aquaria.

PALACE GARDEN.—The band under the direction of Mr. HARVEY B DODWORTH, will give a grand concert here to-night. In the afternoon the Iroquois Indians go through their characteristic scenes—very curious and amusing. To-morrow Mr. BAKER gives a monster concert, when the increased orchestra will be augmented by the drum corps of the Seventy-first Regiment. The Palace Garden is the most pleasant place of open-air amusement in the City, and is conducted with faultless propriety.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Negro Minstrelsy in the old style with HORN, BUDWORTH and WHITE as the principal interpreters, is the standing attraction here. A fine programme is arranged for to-night.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—This famous *corps* has been received with great favor during the past week. The Hall (No. 444 Broadway) has been crowded, and the leading attractions are of course announced for repetition during the present week.

City Items.

EX-MAYOR MILLER, OF NEWARK, N J, FOUND DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.—The body of Mr. JAS. MILLER, formerly Mayor of Newark, N. J., and Adjutant-General of the State, was discovered on Saturday evening in the dock at the foot of Beekman-street. Some letters and papers found on his person led to his identification. His gold watch and some money were untouched. The body was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, and a telegram sent to his family in Newark, announcing its recovery. Mr. MILLER left his home on Friday afternoon to attend the complimentary dinner given that evening in Jersey City to CYRUS W. FIELD, Captain HUDSON and others, in commemoration of the completion of the Atlantic Cable. He did not attend the dinner, and it is believed that while suffering under the effects of temporary aberration of mind, he crossed the ferry to this City, and while wandering about became bewildered and fell into the dock. Mr. MILLER had lately met with some lossess in his business, and had shown symptoms of mental aberration. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and there being no marks of violence, a verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered. Mr. MILLER was aged 65 years, and has left a numerous and interesting family. The remains were taken last evening to Newark for interment.

MORE AMERICAN HORSES FOR THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The *Ariel*, which left this port on Saturday, took out three horses for the Emperor of the French. They were fine-looking animals of a dark brown color, and about three years old. Two of them were procured near Boston, and the other near Montpelier, Vt., by Mr. WELLINGTON, of Mass., who gave himself much trouble to obtain them, and who accompanies the horses to France. The animals are well quartered on board the *Ariel*, and the walls of their stalls are thickly padded so as to prevent them suffering any injury during the passage. The price of their passage was $500. The Emperor appears to have been so well satisfied with the span of Vermont horses that he purchased a year ago, that he was induced to order these now on their way to France.

THE REGULARS' PRIMARY ELECTION.—The 'Regulars" held their primary elections in the various Wards in the City Saturday evening, for the choice of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 15th inst. These primary elections are held under a joint call issued by the People's Committee and the Regulars, and the delegates they elect will present their claims for recognition to the Syracuse Convention in opposition to the delegates who will be chosen this evening under the call of the Tammany General Committee.

MAYOR TIEMANN AND THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH.—The following is the reply of Mayor TIEMANN to the message of Mayor TURNER, of Savannah, which was read at the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration in this City on Wednesday last:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858.

His Honor, Mayor Turner:

On behalf of the citizens of New-York, I send a hearty response to the kindly message of the citizens of Savannah, heartily congratulating them on the auspicious bond of amity between the two kindred nations, prominent in the great work of laying the Atlantic Cable. The fruit of increased human knowledge, it promises to enlarge the sphere of peace and good will among men.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of New-York.

"DELTA SIGMA."—Under this title a new Society, composed of young men, members of evangelical churches on the East side of the City, was organized on Friday evening last, at the house of one of the members in Henry-street. The object of the Society is, the mutual religious improvement of young Christians, by delivery of Essays on Bible Subjects, comparing of Religious Thoughts, &c. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Dr. VERANUS MORSE, President; JAMES H. MANISZIK, Vice President; FRED'K G. HANSEN, Secretary, and JAMES G. COOPER, Treasurer.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of this City and Brooklyn will reopen this morning for their regular sessions. The free academy will open on the 15th inst. The school-houses have been well cleaned and neatly fitted up during the vacation by Mr. MCVEY, the industrious Superintendent of School Buildings.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE ARIEL.—A disturbance took place on board the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, while lying at her dock just previous to sailing, on Saturday. The disturbance was owing to a strike among the firemen. The steam-tug *Young America* accompanied the *Ariel* down the Bay, with a Police force on board, in order to suppress any riot that might occur.

UTAH.

THE TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

The "Gentile" Ticket Defeated—Unusually Large Vote—Proceedings in the United States Court—Army News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The election for Territorial and County officers, which was held throughout the Territory on Monday last, passed off, as far as we are able to learn, very quietly and peaceably.

In this City, although there was, for the first time since its foundation, votes cast in opposition to the nominees of the Church, yet it created no disturbance, and but little excitement.

The Mormon leaders, perfectly satisfied that we could not carry the day, did not trouble themselves farther than to order all of their subjects to vote; in consequence of this order, however, the vote polled this year far exceeds that generally cast in this City.

The highest number of votes on the Union or "Gentile" ticket, for any one person, was 37. The highest number of votes cast was 1,056. Those on the Church ticket who received this vote being voted for also by the "Gentiles."

The following are the members of the Legislature elected in this county on Monday last, and the votes cast for each, as appears from the returns filed in the Secretary's office:

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Taylor	1,053	Joseph A. Young	1,019
Orson Hyde	1,056	H. B. Clawson	1,019
Daniel Spencer	1,056	Wm. H. Hooper	1,014
A P. Rockwood	1 017	Edwin D. Woolley	1,017
Hosea Stout	1,019	Alexander McRae	1,018
Jas. W. Cummings	1,018	S. W. Richards	1,019
Jesse C. Little	1,019		

This election will, however, be contested at the next sitting of the County Court, it having been conducted illegally in many respects. In the first place, there is no record on file in the Secretary's office of the election of any Justices of the Peace in this precinct since 1852, and it does not appear in the archives of his office that any certificate of election has been given to a Justice of the Peace since that time. The law provides that the senior Justice of the Peace in each Precinct shall be the judge of the election and shall appoint a clerk, &c. The Justice of the Peace who served at the late election acted without authority, not having a certificate showing that he possessed any authority. Again, the judges of election, such as they were, did not watch or protect the ballot-box. At noon they were all absent, and their places filled by others not legally authorized to be there, one of whom was a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected upon the Church ticket. Thirteen Representatives were voted for and elected, although this Precinct is only entitled to twelve. This was done in consequence of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, attaching Green River County—in which Fort Bridger is situated—to Great Salt Lake County, and, of course, increasing the number of Representatives in the County thus formed. This law, however, has never been signed by Governor CUMMING, who was at the time in the Territory, but was signed by BRIGHAM. Its validity, therefore, though recognized by the Mormons, will not be recognized by the present Secretary of the Territory.

In consequence of this law there were but few Mormon votes cast in Green River County. The residents of the County living at Fort Bridger and on Green River, voted, however, for the officers to which they are entitled, and elected by a majority of over 100, the Democratic ticket, upon which WILLIAM J. OSBORNE, Esq, formerly of Kansas Territory, was their nominee for Representative in the Legislature. The official returns have not yet been received, so that we have not the exact number of votes polled. This secures us one Gentile Representative in the next Legislature, for, although the Mormons will contest his right to a seat, they cannot sustain themselves in their position.

A most interesting case of *habeas corpus* was tried during the past week before Chief Justice ECKELS and Associate Justice SINCLAIR, of the Supreme Court of this Territory. It seems that about four years ago the wife of Mr. H. POLYDOR, a lawyer residing in Gloucestershire, England, joined the Mormons and ran away from him. Stealing their only child, a daughter, from the boarding-school at which she was placed, she brought her in a company of Mormons to this place.

The father, in the meantime, made every effort to discover the whereabouts of the mother and child, and a considerable time elapsed before he found out that they were here among the Mormons. Finding that his individual efforts would be unavailing in procuring the return of his child, he applied to Lord MALMESBURY, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in England, for the aid of the Government in his behalf. An application was made, therefore, by the English Government, through Lord NAPIER, to Secretary CASS, for the assistance of our Government in the matter, who thereupon forwarded instructions to General JOHNSTON, directing him to use every effort in his power to find the child and secure its restoration to the father. As soon as the civil authorities had become established here, the case was placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney. The child, who is only twelve years old, was found with her aunt, who is the fourth wife of SAMUEL RICHARDS, one of the twelve Apostles. The mother of the girl had returned to the States.

Upon examination the Court ordered that the child should be restored to her father, and she will accordingly be sent on as soon as a suitable escort can be found, to Lord NAPIER, at Washington.

The Hon. C. E SINCLAIR, one of the Associate Justices of this Territory, arrived in the last mail from the States. It is with pleasure that we announce his arrival, for we have long looked for the arrival of the Judges who are necessary for the organization of the Judicial branch of our Territorial Government.

We are informed that KIRK ANDERSON, Esq., formerly connected with the editorial department of the Missouri *Republican*, is now on his way out here with a complete printing press, and everything requisite for the publication of a large newspaper in this city.

This has been more needed here, perhaps, than anything else.

With a regular weekly communication to the States, a "Gentile" Press, and an independent Judiciary, we can wish for no other aid to effect the regeneration of this Territory than the influence of energetic, fearless ministers of the Gospel, and these we must have.

The Sixth Regiment of Infantry, in command of Col. ANDREWS, arrived at Fort Bridger during the past week. This regiment have come over the new road explored last Summer by Lieut. BARNARD, which, saving the old road at the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte, passes through Bridger's Pass, and strikes the old road again at Fort Bridger. They report the road as a good one in regard to grass and water, but it will take a great deal of work to make it equal to the old one for travel. It is, however, some 75 or 80 miles shorter.

The Sixth has been ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Walla Walla, the seat of the Indian war in Oregon; they will not, consequently, enter the valley, but move from Bridger directly up the Oregon trail. Lieutenant-Colonel CAMBY, with two companies of the Tenth, and one company of Dragoons, will relieve Col. HOFFMAN in the command of the post at Bridger. Several of the officers of the Army now stationed here have procured leaves of absence.

Governor CUMMING has rented the large, fine house of the late Secretary BABBITT. He boarded up to this time with Mr. STAINES. A. B. C.

Brigham to the Saints.

Our correspondent at Salt Lake City forwards files of the Deseret *News*. BRIGHAM YOUNG has directed the publication of his discourses to the people after a long lapse, during which neither his utterances nor those of the Elders have appeared in the columns of the Mormon organ. A speech of BRIGHAM, delivered in June, contains a passage which indicates that the Presidency decides to remain in occupancy. The stories of the contemplated departure of the Saints to some retired spot appear to be entirely exploded. BRIGHAM, after a long homily, very temperately worded, gives his followers this counsel:

I will now say a few words on business affairs. A road up Provo cañon is much needed, and we want ten or twenty companies of laborers to go to work upon it forthwith in order to finish it in about fifteen days, so that you can go into the valleys of the Weber where there is plenty of timber.

I understand that a Company has been chartered by the Legislative Assembly to make that road, and if those men will come forward we will take the responsibility of making it. We shall need about five hundred laborers. I also want a mill-race dug some three quarters of a mile in length, and an excavation made for the foundation of a grist-mill. When that is done, we will plan something else, for we want every one to have the privilege of being actively engaged in some useful occupation. We want men to labor in every mechanical pursuit that they can, for I believe that the time will come when we will have to depend upon our own resources, and I pray the Lord to so hedge up the way and shut down the gate that we may be compelled to depend upon our own manufacturing for the comforts of life.

Last Spring I wanted to detect some spirits that I could not make manifest to the people, only in the course I then took. There are those who, when they know that they have liberty to act in a certain manner, do not care about moving in that direction; but if you say they cannot or shall not, they are then very anxious to do so. That class reminds me of the Frenchman who loaned his money, and upon learning that the borrower was likely to fail, asked him when he could pay him. The answer was, "To-day, if you wish it." "Why! have you got it?" "Yes." "Oh, if you have got it, I do not want it; but if you have not got it, I want it very bad." With the exception of a short time during the late difficulties, all persons have always had the privilege of going away from here when they pleased, and have been repeatedly invited to do so if they wished to, and a certain class did not avail themselves of the privilege; but when I said that they should not go until I gave them permission, we learned those spirits and they have gone.

I want the clay well ground and well worked over. I want the pure in heart to receive their blessings, and to be free from the oppressions of the wicked. God bless you brethren and sisters: Amen.

☞ Tiffany & Co.,
No. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid, I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend. CYRUS W. FIELD.

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is NOT Locked,

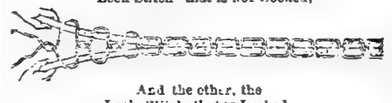

And the other, the
Lock Stitch that is Locked.

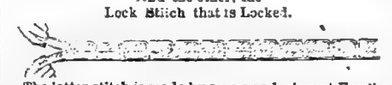

The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. ☜
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashions for 1858.—The established excellence and style of the Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHIED for Gentlemen's wear, renders it needful for him only to announce that his issue for the Fall of 1858 is this day ready for inspection and sale at No. 118 Nassau st.

☞ A Great Blessing to Invalids.—PARKER'S PATENT INVALID BEDSTEAD.—This Patent Bedstead has been highly recommended by some of the first surgeons and physicians in Europe and America, and no family should be without one. A model of the above bedstead is now on exhibition at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., who is authorized to dispose of the patent-right for all the several States in America. This patent can be fitted to any bedstead.

☞ Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums or any other fruit may be preserved in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, in a perfectly fresh state. These Cans have been in use for the past four years, and are warranted to be thereby reliable Self-sealing Cans in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promptly forwarded and delivered to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front st.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms.
Made from the Atlantic Cable and
MOUNTED IN GOLD,
To hang on Watch Chains, for sale at retail by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall st., second floor.

☞ Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines. They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor.* It is an excellent Machine.—*New-York Express.* Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 P. O., New-York.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—HART.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. Dr. McClennan, Mr. JOSEPH HENRY BRADLEY to Miss ESTHER ANN HART, all of this City.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

MCGEE—JOLLIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept 2, by the Rev. U. Marvin, Mr GEORGE B. MCGEE, of Madison, Wis., to Miss CAROLINE JOLLIE, eldest daughter of Allen R. Jollie Esq., of this City.

GAJANI—HENDERSON.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's brother, John C. Henderson, Esq., by the Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., GUGLIELMO GAJANI, of the New-York Bar, (lately of Rome,) to Miss MARY A. HENDERSON, of this City.

BROWNE—CLARK.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Borden, IRVING BROWNE, of Troy, N. Y., to DELIA CLARK, only daughter of Richard F. Clark.

FARRINGTON—VOSBURGH.—At Pleasant Valley, N. Y., on Thursday Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Lyman John M. Farrington, of New-York, to Miss LIBBIE, youngest daughter of Mr. David Vosburgh.

DIED.

MALLISON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock, DAVID LEDYARD MALLISON, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The Faculty of Columbia College, the graduating class of 1858, his friends generally, with those of his brothers, Doctor A. S. Jones, and Mervin N. Jones, are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 42 University place, corner 11th st.

NICHOLL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 4, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOSEPH NICHOLL, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and acquaintances, the friends of the family, and those of his sons George W. Thomas and Robert Nicholl, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Essex-st. this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 4, after a short and severe illness, Mrs RACHEL, wife of Archibald Phillips, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons Archibald and John R. and of her son-in law, Edward W. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 66 Willett st., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 4, HANNAH W., widow of the late Wm. Sherwood, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 113 1st-av., without further notice.

MORSE.—On Friday, Sept. 3, ELIZA T., wife of N. B. Morse in the 55 h year of her age.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 4, HARRIET E., wife of Joshua Rogers, Jr., in the 31 h year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at the York st. M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock.

O'MEARA.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Sept. 4, TIMOTHY O'MEARA aged 27 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

MILLER.—On Friday, Sept. 3, suddenly, Gen. JAMES MILLER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

NEWELL.—In Hoboken, on Saturday, Sept. 4, WILLIAM HAYS WRIGHT, adopted child of James and Abby A. Newell, aged 5 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from No. 16 Franklin Terrace, Hoboken.

JONES.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Sunday, Aug 8, MARGARET HARPER JONES, daughter of William T. and Juliet A. Jones, aged 3 months and 2 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Central av., near the Myrtle-av plank-road, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENSON.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 5, JOHN BENSON, aged 83 years 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Sept 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

JAMES.—At Union place, L. I. on Saturday, Sept. 4, from chronic rheumatism, CHRISTOPHER E. JAMES, eldest son of Rachel James.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 43 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

IMLAY.—In Hartford, on Saturday, Sept. 4, WM. H. IMLAY, Esq.

His funeral will take place at 4 P. M., this day, (Monday,) from his late residence, in Hartford.

SIMPSON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 3, WILLIAM SIMPSON in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 Prince st.

HUNTINGTON.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Sept. 2, at the residence of Samuel Daniels, Esq., ISABELLA GRAHAM, infant daughter of R. C. H. Huntington, of New-York, aged 14 years, 1 month and 9 days.

This beautiful child for months had been wasting away by consumption. Although her sufferings were severe at times, yet not a murmur escaped her lips. She often spoke of her trust in Christ. In the morning, after a very painful night, she said to a friend who had sometimes prayed with her, "I wanted you to pray with me last night. I could not pray alone. I could only just think my prayers." During the day she was more comfortable and talked of leaving them, saying to the friends about her, "Meet me there."

MCCALL.—In Paris, on Thursday, Aug. 19, Mrs. SARAH MCCALL, widow of Hamilton McCall and daughter of the late Gideon Tucker, of this City.

DEGROOT.—At Eltona, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Sept

AMUSEMENTS

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
NO 624 BROADWAY.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 precisely.
The management has great pleasure in announcing to the public the completion of the most perfectly-organized and
CELEBRATED STOCK COMPANY
which has ever appeared in this City. This truly talented company of
STAR COMEDIANS
will have the honor of appearing during the present week in a
SERIES OF STANDARD ENGLISH COMEDIES,
which will be produced in that style of highest art for which this establishment has ever been celebrated.
Miss Keene desires particularly to state that it is her intention to place these comedies before the public, cast to the full
STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
and that every character, no matter of how small importance to the piece, will be intrusted only to tried and reliable performers whose names will be a sufficient guarantee of their excellence
MONDAY EVENING Sept 6, 1858,
will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy, in five acts, of THE RIVALS.
with the following unapproachable cast:
Sir Anthony Absolute ..... Mr. W. R. Blake
(His first appearance here.)
Captain Absolute ..... Mr. Sothern
Sir Lucius O'Trigger ..... Mr. Burnett
Bob Acres ..... Mr. Jefferson
Falkland ..... Mr. Bangs
David ..... Mr. Peters
Fag ..... Mr. Levick
Boot Boy ..... Master Bullock
Coachman ..... Mr. McDonall
Mrs. Malaprop ..... Mrs. Blake
(Her first appearance here.)
Lydia Languish ..... Miss Laura Keene
Julia ..... Miss Sara Stevens
Lucy ..... Mrs. Sothern
After which the grand Spanish dance,
EL BOLERO DE CADIZ,
by
Mlle. LAMOUREUX and GEO. W. SMITH.
On Tuesday evening will be produced, with every attention to Scenery, Costumes, Properties, &c, and after careful preparation the celebrated historical play,
LOUIS THE ELEVENTH,
the literary and dramatic merits of which have stamped it as the
GREATEST TRIUMPH OF THE AGE,
and which has been performed in Paris and London, and by Mr. Couldock throughout the principal cities of the Union with the most unbounded success.
On Wednesday will be presented, (last to the full strength of the company,) THE RENE-AT-LAW.
On Thursday—LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
On Friday—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
On Saturday—LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
Mlle. LAMOUREUX,
the celebrated premiere danseuse, assisted by Mr. Geo. W. Smith, will appear every evening this week.

PURDY'S NATIONL THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½.
GRAND RE-OPENING.
THE HOUSE NEWLY PAINTED THROUGHOUT;
Newly Decorated, Embellished, Re-gilded, Upholstered, Carpeted, New Gas Ornamentt.
NEW DROP CURTAIN!
New Dance, Proscenium, &c., &c., and will
RE-OPEN THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 4,
(The same programme repeated on Monday,)
WITH TWO NEW DRAMAS
Written expressly for the Re opening,
viz: a three-act Drama, by Mr. C. W. Taylor, from Thomas Moore's "Veiled Prophet," entitled
AZIM AL BARMEKI;
OR
THE VEILED PROPHET OF KHORASSAN.
Azim al Barmeki ..... Mr. G. C. Boniface
Mokannah ..... A. Fitzgerald
Nisha ..... Mrs. W. G. Jones
Paddy's Wedding Song and Dance ..... Mr. Wm O'Neil.
To be followed by the full, faithful and unapproachable dramatic version to the end of the Story, by Mr. G. L. Aiken, of
NICK WHIFFLES;
Or, THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
Abram Hamet ..... Mr. G. C Boniface
Nick Whiffles ..... Yankee Locke
Chris Carrier ..... Mr. Blanchard
Kennath ..... A. Fitzgerald
Tom Slocum ..... G. A. Beane
Saul Vander ..... J Bridgman
Goliah Stout ..... Billy O'Neil
Sylveen Vander ..... Mrs Jones
Bager ..... Miss Rosa Cline
Priscilla Jane ..... Mrs. Bradshaw
To conclude with the farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.
Brian, Billy O'Neil; Sheiah McCabe, Miss Agnes Clare.
Characters by Messrs R. S Meldrim, J Ninan, G. Edeson, J. M Ward, H. F. Stone, &c., as will be seen by reference to bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTH NIGHT—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.
Fifth appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6,
Will be produced for the
ONLY TIME
this season, Rossini's celebrated Comic Opera of
IL BARBIERE,
on which occasion Mme. Gassier will introduce the celebrated
WALTZ OF VENZANO,
composed expressly for herself, and the
CARNIVAL DE VENICE.
CHARACTERS.
Rosina ..... Senora Pepita Gassier
Il Conde Almaviva ..... Signor Labocetta
(By permission of Mr. Strakosch.)
Figaro ..... Signor Gassier
Basilio, his first appearance) ..... Signor Piarini
Dr. Bartolo ..... Signor Gasparoni
Conductors ..... MAX MARETZEK
ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes $1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra 50
Family Circle 50
Amphitheatre 25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the Union, has been repainted and decorated. A new Proscenium Arch, of singular beauty and wonderful height and breadth, has been constructed, exhibiting a well-painted APOLLEOSE OF SHAKESPEARE AND THE MUSES.
Mr. COLLINS, whose engagement has been most successful, will continue his admirable impersonations of Irish character, and sing one of his most popular songs, including one hundred new verses to "Widow Machree"
MONDAY, Sept. 6 1858
THE FORTUNE HUNTERS.
Gerald Desmond ..... Mr. Collins.
Chatterton Skinner, Mr. M. Smith; Bob Rouser, Mr. Moore; Frank and Fred Skinner, Messrs. Canoll and Briggs; Miss Penelope, Mrs. Hughes; Alice May, Mrs. A. Parker.
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy, Mr. Collins, who, in the course of the evening will sing "Erin my home," "Maiden I'll Never Deceive Thee," "The Bould Soger Boy," "The birth of St Patrick" and the "Widow Machree."
MAKE YOUR WILLS.
Messrs. H. Bland, Wayne Olwine and Denham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
To prepare for the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
AND
MR DION BOURCICAULT.
Who will appear on TUESDAY NEXT, Sept. 7, in the Drama
JESSIE BROWN.
And to afford Mr. Bourcicault full scope for the production of his his masterpiece in scenic effect, there will be NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 6.
That night being devoted to rehearsal of those thrilling tableux,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS.
AND
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
Tickets, 50 cents; no reserved seats. Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents. Private Boxes, $5.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
THIS EVENING, (Monday, Sept. 6,
IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.
Foderic O'Connor ..... Mr. Hotto.
Dermod MacMurrough ..... Mr. H. Rynar.
To be succeeded by
THE MAGIC BARBE.
To conclude with the beautiful melo-drama of
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

PALACE GARDENS.
GRAND GALA NIGHT
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7
An unusually attractive programme will be offered, comprising
A GRAND CONCERT,
By Mr. THOMAS BAKER'S FULL ORCHESTRA,
under the personal direction of
Mr. BAKER,
who will be assisted in rendering
THE DRUM POLKA, &c.,
BY THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
will be given by
THE MESSRS. EDGE,
who will set off
FIFTEEN SUPERB FIRE BALLOONS.
The Gardens will be
SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED
by hundreds of extra Lights, Lanterns Fireworks, &c.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES! every afternoon and evening, by that elegant, piquant, and wholly novel company of IMITATION MEN AND WOMEN, comprising the renowned exhibition termed THIO NE'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, now in its fourth week in America, and to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, &c., as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND.
TO-NIGHT, SEPT. 6,
A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOONS &c.
BY THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admittance 25 cents.

VERMONT STATE FAIR
AT BURLINGTON,
Sept 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition carried free

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goods will be received and located on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7. Entrance on 40th-st. Exhibitors are requested to send their articles without delay
F. W. GEISSENHAIMER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—SECOND AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LEARNED CANARY BIRDS. NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM, and FEATS of MAGIC MONDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MADAME COLSON.
M. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that MME. COLSON,
the eminent Cantatrice, will shortly make her début in Italian Opera.
Particulars in future advertisements.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KEMP ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
WILEY & HALSTED,
No. 351 Broadway,
Have just ready and will publish in a few days,
HOW TO LAY OUT A GARDEN.
Intended as
A GENERAL GUIDE IN
Choosing, forming or improving an estate from a quarter of an acre to an hundred acres in extent, with reference to both design and execution,
BY
EDWARD KEMP,
Landscape Gardener, Berkenhead Park.
1 vol 12mo., with numerous beautiful illustrations.....$2.
ALSO IN PRESS:
A HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE Iron Trade of the United States, from 1621 to 1857. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth $2.
SELECTIONS FROM THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPtions of living American Practitioners, by Horace Green, M. D., LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo.
W. & H. will also publish
RANKINE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—COMPRISING ENGINEERing Surveys, Earthwork, Foundations, Masonry, &c., &c., with numerous tables and illustrations—by W. J. M Rankine LL. D., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Glasgow. 1 vol. thick 12mo.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
BRANDON;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A TALE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.
BY OSMOND TIFFANY, ESQ
12mo, cloth $1.
From the New-York News.
This work possesses peculiar attractions. The sketches are instinct with a living and vivid power. The heroine of the story, Lucy Tyrrell, is a rich character; and the work is consequently quite as much matter of fact as fiction. It is a book in all respects unexceptionable, and in many respects worthy a place among the classic literature of the land.
From the Springfield Republican.
This is a work of high literary merit, and of unusual interest to American readers. It illustrates the most interesting period of our history—the age of American chivalry—and it gives us a true picture of the opinions and habits, as well as leading personages of that eventful period.
NOW READY, SECOND EDITION OF
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY.
BY OWEN WARRA. Paper, 38 cts
"They are eddies of a sweet and sparkling current."—News
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL.—A Monthly, at One Dollar per year. First number for SEPTEMBER, now ready. Send for specimen copies.
MARCUS WILLSON, Publisher and Proprietor.
No 321 Broadway, New York.

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MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 25c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tanel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC AND FRENCH TEACHERS.—TWO sisters desire situations, either separate or together; one to teach the piano forte and guitar, and the other French, a knowledge of which language she has acquired in one of the best schools in Paris, where she resided several years. References will be given on a personal interview which can be had by addressing E. and M. M., care of Box No. 2,712, Post-Office.

BELLES LETTRES.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman, unmarried, is wanted immediately, as resident instructor, and to take the Belles Lettres department of a large school. Successful experience in teaching and sound scholarship, are essential conditions of fitness. Apply in person to the Mount Pleasant Academy Sing Sing, New York,

A LADY OF REFINED AND LITERARY education, lately directress of a female institute in Turin, wishes to obtain a situation in some female school in New-York as first teacher of Italian, French, music and landscape drawing, besides the classic branches. The best testimonials and references offered. Apply at the office, No. 2, at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

WANTED.—TRINITY SCHOOL, No. 181 WEST 43th st., corner of 8th av. A teacher of Mathematics is wanted immediately in this school. He may be required to assist in other English branches. A member of the P. E. Church will, *cæteris paribus*, be preferred. Address by letter, with ample reference, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector.

TO FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady desires a home in a quiet respectable family—in return for which she will fully educate one or more children in all the usual branches, including French and music. The highest references given and required. Address ONEIDA, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TUTOR WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in all the English branches, and to fit lads either for college or mercantile life. One capable of teaching French, and German preferred. Apply to S. BOWNE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TUITION.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS REceived a liberal education is desirous of obtaining a situation as English teacher in a school. She is well versed in mathematics. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 69 East 13th st.

A LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching would like to meet with a few more pupils, to give lessons in Music, Drawing, and German, at reasonable terms. Address M. P., Union square Post-office.

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOLAR, of several years successful experience in teaching, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address M. D. G., box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER MALE IN A SCHOOL for boys. Apply between 12 and 2 P. M., at No. 372 Broadway

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A SEVEN-OCTAVE, RICHLY CARVED piano, finished all round, carved legs, inlaid with pearl, will be sold at a great bargain. Fine plain-case pianos very cheap. Second hand pianos at great bargains. Pianos to let. Melodeons cheap.
T. S. BERRY, No 486 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR MAKE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 432 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND 6 octave carved rosewood piano, four round corners, rich full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $650, been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 8th-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte now and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No 456 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 326 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. BARMORE, manufacturers, No. 342 Bleecker st., offer a large and elegant assortment, with all modern improvements, at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior second-hand pianos low for cash.

A 6-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE—PRICE $60. It has the metallic plate, and in first-rate condition; would be an excellent instrument for a beginner. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

PERSONAL

ENTICED OR STRAYED AWAY FROM his home, Miller's place, L. I., WILLIAM HOPKINS, a boy about 10 years of age. Had on when he went away a pair of blue overalls, brown jacket, cloth cap, and no shoes; freckled face, and scar on his forehead. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his aged and afflicted parents, WILLIAM HOPKINS, at Miller's place, L. I.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av.,
in its thirty-first year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6 with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches. Ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers, Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. H. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, E. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas E. Stanford, &c.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,062 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept. 2d of September.
The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.
Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.
Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts.	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Webster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas C Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c. &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its re-opening until Monday, Sept 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 29th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. B. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm Watson, Esq., Park place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day pupils. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REOPEN his academy for instruction in penmanship and book keeping on Monday, 6th inst. There will be no class et, every pupil will receive individual instruction, and full success guaranteed. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 834 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 690 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-room.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GERBERT will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR R. P. JENES' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

LE GARMO BROOKES' DANCING Academy, No. 361 Broome-st., will open for the season on Tuesday, Sept. 7 1858. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs BROOKES.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 16. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 21 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 13 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 60 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence No. 3:9 4th-av.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French boarding and Day School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, &c., at Institution.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 586 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 398 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 15. For particulars, see circular.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.,) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MRS. MERRER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French and English Private school for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 16th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept 6. In this Institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school-room. He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Gould, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William E. Laight, Caleb Woodhouse, H. Fahnerhorst, Esq., Gen. James J. Jones, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird and Dr. John McLean, President of Prince on College, N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs. CROWEN, STANFORD & CO. and CARTER.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 8th and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York—will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of the Preparatory Department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Reddell's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Monday in September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

A CHEAP WRITING CLASS.—MR PAINE'S cheap writing, book-keeping and arithmetic lessons commence this week; therefore, ladies or gentlemen wishing to attend should apply immediately at No. 62 Bowery New York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The facility with which Mr. PAINE uses the pen and his admirable method of imparting instruction place him in our opinion at the head of chirographers.—*Brooklyn Independent.*

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c., to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training. No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, and make elegant business penmen in a short time. Three $10 seats for Book keeping vacant. Regular terms for a full commercial course $25.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park Place, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories basement and sub cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also for sale, all the Furniture in said house, most of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the city, and desiring an out-of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 893 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer-st., being 23 feet front and rear. On the Broadway let a first class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. For terms apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house No. 310 10th-st., with all the modern improvements, fronting on Tompkins square stages pass the door every five minutes; rent to the 1st of May $400. Inquire at the stone yard No. 179 East 16th-st., or at No. 1 East 31st-st., of A. McDONALD.

TO LET—A STORE ON THE CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st. and Broadway. It is a good location for a dress or cloak or any other business. Rent $700 or $58 100 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire of S F GOODSPEED, corner 5th-av. and 19th-s.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY, FIRST CLASS houses Nos 3 and 11 Perry-s.; also, the large double house No 48 Grove-st., suitable for a first class boarding house; also, several desirable rooms No 394 Broadway at moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, 208 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW HOTEL CORNER OF Broadway and 21st-st. Inquire of S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A well furnished house situated in a pleasant part of Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Apply at No 121 Vanderbilt-av., six doors north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The very desirable house No 109 Sands-st., with gas, bath, and all the modern improvements, complete for a small family. Possession on or near the 1st of October. Apply on the premises after 11 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD—THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE and the furniture of a handsome three story and basement brick house in South Brooklyn. The mill be Rented to the 1st of May next. Address B. R. I. C. K., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 48 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; lot 25x100. The house contains all modern improvements—bath, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, hot and cold water, range, &c., &c., and is completely built in the best manner and in the best order; 5th house from 6th-av. In the block of twenty, and opposite thirty brown-stone houses; one of the most beautiful locations in the City, being in close proximity to Columbia College grounds; occupied by the owner the year is beautifully laid out with ornamental flower fountains, pavers, shrubbery, &c. Gas fixtures, carpets and oil-cloths which are new and best quality can be purchased by. If desired. and possession given when purchased. $6 500; half cash and balance on mortgage. No agent need apply. Can be seen from 7 A. M. till 2 P. M. at the house.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State a few, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and is every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE—THE UNDERwriter, who owns a small three-story brick house in a good location, wishes to sell the same and would offer it a bargain. He would like to retain a lease of it for three or more years at a fair rent. This is an excellent opportunity for a safe investment and a good return. Address H. E. WHITE, Box No. 145, *Times* office.

500 LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—These lots are in one of the finest blocks in the ferry. Grand st. and the Morris Canal run through them. They are improving as fast as any property in the United States. They have a valuable water front and will be sold very cheap or exchanged for good horses or for merchandise excepting liquors. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ANY PARTY HAVING A DESIRABLE House well-furnished, and in a good location in Brooklyn and may wish to rent the same to a gentleman and his wife may address Box No. 1,152 Post Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS IN THIS CITY OR Brooklyn, for which instruction in music and French by an experienced Professor, would be received in part payment for rent. Address A. W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depôt, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front, with one of the finest prospects in the county, having ten miles of mountain scenery from Milburn to West Bloomfield; containing six acres of ground under high cultivation. Shade trees surround the house. There are also fifty fruit trees consisting of apples, cherries, &c. A living stream of water forms the Southern boundary. There is a well of good water and a cistern, which is filled from a spring. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and has a cellar, pantries &c. The parlor is 18x30, kitchen, 15x21, with Lockwood's elevated oven range. Hot and cold water, and soft and hard brought into the kitchen. Bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x40, with stalls for six horses, and room for six carriages, besides a large room for hay, &c. Price $12,500; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J. S. P. SMITH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE—An elegant mansion with about five acres of ground, formerly Mount and Cook block. House situated on an elevation overlooking the river and surrounding country. The place is in excellent order, with an abundance of old shade trees, fruit trees, such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, &c., all grafted fruit; also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Great attention has been paid to the vegetable garden, containing all sorts of garden sauce. The sloping lawn from the house to the avenue. The mansion has been newly painted and papered, and put in thorough repair. Ice houses, laundry, carriage-house, &c., all ready for immediate occupation. In a few years the whole of this land will be in demand for building lots, and being upon the established grade of the City, part of it might be sold now for that purpose without interfering with the mansion. The owner considers this one of the best pieces of property in this City for a large and manly willing a country residence in the City for the reason that every year enhances the value of the property, and he can sell at any time some portion of the place in lots, and get back the money originally invested. The owner must sell and expects to make a great sacrifice. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 1,094 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 40 miles from the City, in or near a village where there are good schools, society, &c; not more than one mile from railroad, communicating with this City several times daily; the house and out-buildings must be of recent build, and in first rate order with all the modern improvements, situated on elevated ground and in a healthy location; land from 15 to 30 acres, of good quality well improved, with plenty of fruit &c., and a living stream of water running through it. Price not to exceed $15,000. Address with private and full description of the premises, to S. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT LOcations for a country residence near New York, containing 13 48-100 acres, beautifully situated on the Hudson River Road, and in the immediate neighborhood of several country seats, schools and churches. It is shaded by fruit and forest trees some fifty of the fo mer being grafted fruit. On the premises are several never-failing springs and a quarry of granite. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

$16,000—FOR SALE—A MOST SPLENDID country seat containing 62 acres; fine and large buildings fruits, &c.; beautifully located, 12 miles from New York, and easy of access; first class neighborhood; schools and churches. W. H. MELICK, Jr., 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of M's CHANDLER on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HAREWOOD SPRING FARM —170 acres of land, 16 miles from Baltimore, at a station of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads; the soil rich and very productive; suitable for a vegetable and fruit farm, on which there is fine peach, pear and apple orchards. 100,000 strawberry plants of the very best quality, &c.; good dwelling, two story and basement, 40 by 40 feet, and all other necessary out-buildings all in good order. The furniture and stock will be sold with the premises if desired. Unincumbered improved property in this City will be taken in part payment. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situate in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and near the west shore of the latter; finely watered, elevated and rolling, no waste land, soil unsurpassed, fine orchard of best kinds of fruit, fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg on Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Price, $80 per acre. Address WARREN HALLEY, Trumansburg Tompkins County N. Y.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine loamy soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500. HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

10,000 ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in quantities of 320 acres and upwards, for sale at 50 cents to $1 an acre. Apply at the office of the *Dye Rock*, No. 40 Ann-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., or address WESTERN LAND, No. 60 Varick-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8¼c to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. per lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17.

Dutchess County " $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and kegs, 10c.

N. B.—No order filled for less than 50 lbs.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 168 Broadway, Cutlery, Heavy and Shelf Goods. Sample Cards of Pocket and Table Knives, Scissors, Shears, Razors &c.

ALSO,

An invoice of Toys and Fancy Goods by order of the assignee, in lots to suit the Western and Southern Jobbing Trade.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

$5,000 Pancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,500 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
23,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent Funded Loan Bonds.
3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 8 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Keokuk City 8 per cent Bonds, due 1863.
4,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

20 shares Marine Bank	$50 each
200 shares Continental Bank	100 each
15 shares Ocean Bank	50 each
56 shares Irving Bank	50 each
40 shares Rancver Fire Ins. Co	50 each
20 shares United States Fire Ins. Co	25 each
25 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	5 each
2 shares Security Fire Ins Co	50 each
76 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	50 each
30 shares Hope Fire Ins Co	50 each
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co	50 each
5 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	100 each
150 shares New York Consolidated Stage Co	25 each
10 shares United States Express Co	100 each
10 Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	100 each
10 shares American Express Co	100 each
650 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	5 each
100 Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad	50 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised auctions every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sale on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) all the elegant furniture in the private residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of superb parlor suites, covered in brocade and silk; rosewood seven-octave piano-forte; the finest instrument offered at auction this season; rosewood etageres, bookcase centre and side table Turkish and reception chairs, lace curtains, velvet carpets, gilt vases, Swiss clock, Dining-room furniture of every description. Bedroom—Rose-wood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, mattresses, &c.; sofa rockers clocks, &c. For further particulars see *Herald* this day. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—HORSE and lot No. 37 Walker-st. at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY Sept. 8, 1858 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Septimus Merriam, Esq., Referee, the valuable house and lot known as No. 37 Walker-st., on the south side, between Broadway and Church-st., being 19 feet front and 87 feet deep. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. H. BARTLETT Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH, PLAIN AND PEREMPtory cash sale of French China, white granite ware, blue printed and common ware, Rockingham and fancy goods, on TUESDAY Sept 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st. by BARTLETT & COWEN, a choice stock, worthy the notice of city and country dealers, in lots to suit and well packed.

JOHN P MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 7, (time altered for this week,) at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the store of J F DAVIS, No. 56 Beekman-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—STOLEN ON MONDAY, August 30, $1 60?, in one hundred dollars bills, of the Bank of the Interior, State of New-York, and issued at Albany—by a young man about 18 years of age, height about five feet six inches, large grey eyes, delicate features, light complexion, dark hair, long legs, inclined to knock-knees. Is supposed to have an accomplice with him, a young man 21 years of age, from St. Louis. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or a liberal reward for any amount returned.

N. J. ELLIOTT No. 25 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining a Bank of England P. at Note for £13 sterling payable to the order of N. T. RENNELL, but not indorsed. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No 71 John-st. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, OF LARGE SIZE ON Tuesday evening last in the vicinity of Grand-st. and the Bowery. A liberal reward will be paid upon leaving the same with ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC, ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.

A. H FARLIN, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.

MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

CHURCH'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY Pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and free as sperm. Barrels 36 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 299 and 301 Centre-st.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings cemeteries parks, stores offices &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c
Enamelled grates and fenders
Corrugated iron roofs
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place,
United States Custom Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland Detroit Newark, New-Haven Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 235 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c. for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Locust Mountain Coal for foundries, furnaces and ranges and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit of the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.
MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the finest approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOAN OFFICES.

LOANS, CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 96 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st. Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria.
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 58 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1 C, RANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MOSES & CO., BANKERS,

Are dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st. and No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and boards at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & CO., New-York

SWENY, KITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES

Accessory Transit Co (dec. March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Brady, E. July 26, 1856, unknown	04
Biatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinmade, E. L., June 9, 1855 unknown	38
Brown Robert, Feb 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 24, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS

Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hermans, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. PETER M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH. } No. 29 William-st., New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

THE SEPTEMBER INTEREST COUPONS due by the State of Florida for Bonds issued by the Florida Railroad Company, are being paid at the Bank of the Republic where holders are requested to apply.

The interest on the Freeland Bonds of same Company is paid at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent, and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SNELL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN
D. HENRY HAIGHT	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE [illegible]ENCKE,
S. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. R. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
Jas. B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK Aug. 31, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—A STAPLE MANUFACTURING business with good connection, together with lease for a term of years of very desirable premises, including dwelling, office and workroom, for sale for the above amount; one of the concern will take an interest, if desired, or will remain with the purchaser for a time to introduce him to customers, &c. Address W. M. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden, in first-rate order; boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,775.

$1,000 TO $2,000 TO INVEST IN SOME respectable and lucrative business. Address, with name and nature of business, McB., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ARMOUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
PAUL ARMOUR,
A. W. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and Lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Water-st.
PAUL ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & Co., Railway Agents and Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place.

MR. GILBEAD A. SMITH BECOMES THIS day a member of our firm, the style of which will be unchanged. M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

Referring to the above in addition to our former business, we are now prepared to attend to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Board of Brokers or by private negotiation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ERWIN & BLOODGOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ANDREW ERWIN,
ANDREW D. BLOODGOOD.
Aug 31, 1858.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Kyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leavvs New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Bisdale, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, MEXICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First class...$80 | Second class...$50 | Third-class...$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton for New-York
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH LIGHT.. Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL..... Oct 30	Nov 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ships have five water tight compartments including the engines. So that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line $60.
FROM NEW YORK
ZURISBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, " at 12 noon.
Rates of

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sea and Ship News.

THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—This fine vessel-of-war, now on the stocks at the ship-yard of WILLIAM H. WEBB, is fast progressing towards completion. The workmen are now engaged in laying ways under her preparatory to a launch, which will take place the last of this month. When all the arrangements are complete, and the vessel is launched, the Grand Duke Constantine will be notified of the event by telegraph. The figure-head—the Russian black eagle with two heads, each surmounted by a crown, (said to be emblematic of her partiality for China tea and cold Turkey,)—has been placed upon her bows.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report, to Sept. 3, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 27	153	74	227
Admitted to Sept. 3	28	20	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	9	32
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	155	82	237

Males, 204; females, 33.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE LATE STABBING CASE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—Coroner CONNERY yesterday took the *ante-mortem* examination of HENRY MCARDLE, who was stabbed on Tuesday evening last by PATRICK KEATING, in Greenwich street. The physician declares that MCARDLE will not survive his injuries. MCARDLE corroborated the statement of the affair as published in last Wednesday's TIMES. He was sitting on his stoop when KEATING, without any provocation, stepped up to h'm, called him a "son of a b—h," and then stabbed him in the breast and abdomen. MCARDLE had one of his children in his arms at the time. He had known KEATING eight years, but never had had any difficulty with him, and could assign no reason for the assault. The wife of MCARDLE told the same story. At the close of the examination, KEATING, who had been previously locked up, was remanded to prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

FATAL FALLS.—MARY HALL, an Irish woman, 27 years of age, fell from the third story of No 27 Bayard street, and died from the injuries received. PATRICK MCCUE, a boy 5 years old, fell from an upper window of No. 93 Baxter-street, and was killed instantly. Inquests were held Saturday on both bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered in each case.

Police Intelligence.

ENGLISH BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Two suspicious looking fellows were observed, on Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, by Officer Harrold, of the Twentieth Precinct, prowling rather suspiciously about various dwellings in his beat. The officer, to put them off their guard, commenced playing drunk, *a la* Toodles, and wound up the interlude by falling flat to the pavement, apparently stupidly drunk. The two men at once took out their burglarious tools and attempted to enter a dwelling-house; but they had hardly commenced operations when the officer pounced upon them in such double-quick time that they were unable to escape. The officer then took them to the Station-house, when one of them turned out to be Rich. Clinton *alias* Dick Hennessy, a noted English burglar, who has already spent one or two terms in State Prison for burglary. The second prisoner, also an Englishman, gave his name as Thomas Haller. He stated that he had fallen in with Clinton the evening previous, and that Clinton endeavored to persuade him that he could earn a living easier by turning burglar than by following a coarse trade—that he could dress better, and pass off for a gentleman instead of a rude mechanic. He alleged that they were not attempting a burglary when arrested; but that his companion was simply showing him how neatly a house could be entered without detection. A bunch of delicately-worked keys and a heavily-loaded six-shooter, which were found in the prisoner's possession, made the Justice incredulous as to the correctness of his statement. A quantity of similarly-wrought keys and a loaded revolver were found on the person of Clinton. Both were locked up for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSES BROKEN UP.—Captain Cameron of the Seventh Precinct, and a posse of his men, made a descent last Saturday evening on No. 8 Market-street, an alleged disreputable house, kept by a woman named Teresa Walker. They took in custody Mrs. Walker, five girls and six men. Mrs. W. gave bail in $500, before Justice STEERS, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The rest were discharged.... On the same evening Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, made a descent on No. 53 Wooster-street, and had all the inmates locked up and committed to answer.

LAYING IN A STOCK OF SAUSAGES.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, officer Hall, of the Twentieth Ward, detected two youths coming out of the butcher shop of Jacob Smith, No. 521 Eighth-avenue. One had the money-drawer in his possession and the other had a formidable string of sausages thrown over his back. On seeing the officer they darted off at their briskest pace, but the officer succeeded in arresting one of them—him of the sausages. The prisoner, who gave his name as John Dunn, was locked up by Justice KELLY to answer. The place was entered by forcing open one of the shutters of a front window.

A LAWYER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Mortimer de Mott, a lawyer, who has an office in No. 16 Wall-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with perjury. Mr. C. L. Taillant, of No. 403 Fourth-avenue, is the complainant. He alleges that the perjury was committed before the Supreme Court, and that through the commission of the perjury, de Mott is retaining $2 000 of his (Taillant's) money in his possession. The case is to undergo examination before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. De Mott was detained to await the result

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A well-dressed young man, giving his name as Charles Lacher, on Friday evening passed a $3 bill on the Brandon Bank of Vermont, at the liquor store of Thomas Oates, No. 745 Second avenue. He called for a drink, gave the bill in payment, and was handed back the proper change. The bill was soon discovered to be worthless, and the young man was pursued and arrested. Another counterfeit bill on the same bank was found in his possession. He was detained by Justice STEERS for examination.

PUSHED DOWN STAIRS.—Mrs. Epsy Kerrigan, residing at No. 247 East Thirteenth-street, on Saturday evening had an altercation with John Hunter, living in the same house. She pushed Hunter down a flight of stairs, fracturing his skull, and, it is believed, fatally injuring him. Mrs. Kerrigan was arrested, and committed by Justice STEERS to prison.

STABBING.—Morris Morris and Henry Kober, two Germans, had an altercation, at a late hour Friday evening, at No. 36 Essex-street, when Morris drew a knife and stabbed Kober in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Morris was arrested, and held by Justice STEERS to answer. The injured man was taken to his residence.

PISTOL EXPLOSION.—John McCarthy, a boy about 14 years of age, was handling a loaded pistol, Friday evening, in Thomas-street when it suddenly exploded, injuring three of his fingers and wounding another boy in the leg. The boys were taken home and their wounds dressed.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. ADOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health, cheerfulness, long life, depend upon the regular action of the digestive organs, pure secretions, and the vigorous condition of the lungs and the nerves. All these conditions of the system are secured by the use of the above remedies. Sold at No. 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

A SAD AFFAIR—A CITIZEN ROBBED AND FATALLY INJURED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer BOYD, of the First Precinct, while in the vicinity of Johnson and Lawrence-streets, was called upon by a citizen to take charge of a man found in the area of house No. 35 Lawrence-street. The officer immediately obeyed the summons, and upon visiting the place indicated, found upon the steps, in an insensible condition, Mr. THEODORE AUSTIN. He caused him to be taken to his residence, No. 38, the same street, when Dr. PALMEDO and Police Surgeon BALL were called in. Mr. AUSTIN continued in an insensible condition for several hours, when he aroused and stated that he crossed the Fulton Ferry about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and was then somewhat under the influence of liquor. He went to the saloon of Ex-Policeman ADAM HAUSPT, No. 50 Fulton-street, and after remaining there a few hours he ordered a carriage to take him home, and that is the last he remembers. The physicians, upon examining Mr. AUSTIN, found a severe scalp wound on the top of his head, and also that his neck had been dislocated, or the spinal column was so injured as to render his recovery hopeless.

Mr. AUSTIN also made known that he had been robbed of about $200 in money and a gold watch. Upon learning these facts, the Deputy-Superintendent of Police and Capt. SMITH, of the First Precinct, commenced to investigate the case. Their inquiries resulted as follows: Mr. AUSTIN arrived in Brooklyn about 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and soon after visited the saloon of Mr. HAUPT, No. 50 Fulton-street, where he remained until 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday morning. He then expressed a desire to go home, when at Mr. HAUPT's suggestion, he went to the Fulton Ferry (accompanied by Mr. H.) and there engaged a hackman named HUGH BRANNON, to carry him home. As the hack was leaving, a man named JAMES GILLEN, proposed to accompany him home and forced himself into the carriage. The next seen of Mr. AUSTIN, he was found in the area of house No. 35 Lawrence street, fatally injured. The hackman BRANNON, and a man named JAS. SMITH, who rode on the box with him, have been arrested. Their statement is, that they left Mr. AUSTIN on the stoop where found, under the supposition that it was his residence, and that is all they know about the matter.

The police were active all day yesterday in endeavoring to explain the mystery in which the case was involved. The result of their examination is, that Mr. AUSTIN was robbed before he arrived at the house where he was found—No. 35 Lawrence street. That he was left there by the hackman who, supposed that it was his home, that being somewhat under the influence of liquor Mr. AUSTIN accidentally fell over the railing upon the steps leading to the basement door of the house, and thereby sustained the injuries described above. There are many corroborating circumstances which go to show the probability of this theory. The scalp wound on the top of the head, the injury to the spinal column, can be accounted for in this way. There are also some marks on the building which would seem to favor the idea that he fell over the railing.

It was at first supposed that a murder and robbery had been committed, but the Police are fully satisfied that the robbery was successfully committed before reaching the house, and in the absence of any apparent motive for the commission of the more heinous crime, it is but fair to presume that they are correct in their conclusions. The parties arrested, however, will be held until the whole mystery is unraveled. Mr. AUSTIN resides at No. 38 Laurence-street, one door east of Johnson. He is a dealer in poultry, and has a stand in Washington Market. Until 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was supposed that there was a chance for his recovery. About this time the lower portion of his body became paralyzed and he stated to his friends around him that his end was near, and expressed a wish to make his will. His mind being perfectly clear, Ex Mayor STEVENS and JUDAH B. VOORHIES, Esq., complied with the request, and his dying wishes were attended to. He leaves his property, valued at some $10,000, to his wife, while she remains single. Mr. AUSTIN is about 40 years old, and has a wife and five children. For several years past he has been identified with the American organization in the Forth Ward, and was much esteemed for his social and generous qualities by all who knew him.

SYRACUSE DELEGATES.—The Assembly Seventh District Convention has elected SETH B. COLE, Esq. and SAML. H. DEMOTT, and alternates, JAS. W. RIGGS, for COLE, and —— TOBY for DEMOTT. The delegation from the First District is JOHN N. STEARNS and Justice STILLWELL. In the Second District, JOHN CASHAW Port Warden, and CHAS. PARKER.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, who was run over by a cart in Willoughby street a few days ago, died yesterday.

New-Jersey Items.

A SUNDAY PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight occurred yesterday afternoon, in a field back of Hudson City, some two or three miles from the Hoboken Ferry, between a couple of bruisers named TOM. HUBBARD, a New-York boatman, and STITERLY *alias* "Schenectady Boy," a gentleman residing in Williamsburg that "does nothing" for a living. The affair was kept very private, and the pugilists were accompanied only by some forty Fulton Market and Brooklyn fellows. HUBBARD is some 24 years of age; weight 160, and hardy and muscular. Schenectady Boy is 35 years of age and weighs about 135 pounds The latter has considerable reputation as a rough-and-tumble bruiser, but has never before been pitted. The odds being apparently so much in favor of HUBBARD, the New-York boys were freely offering $5 and $6 to $2, and all such offers were readily taken by the Brooklynites. The parties fought eighteen rounds, it is said, in "handsome style," when Schenectady Boy was declared winner. HUBBARD was badly punished about the face and eyes and will not be presentable in society for some time to come. Schenectady Boy escaped face marks, but received some heavy blows on the neck and body. HUBBARD was chagrined at his defeat and offered to fight again in two weeks. The parties returned home between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening over the Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries.

FESTIVAL OF ST. QUIETUS.—The Festival of St. Quietus the Martyr, whose relics are preserved in St. Mary's Church, Hoboken, was celebrated at the above church, yesterday, with pomp and solemnity. The sermon at High Mass was preached by the Rev. Father HECKER, Superior of the Congregation of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle. The sermon at Vespers was delivered by the Rev. Father DEHON, of the same congregation. The attendance was quite large. The relics of the Saint were exposed for the veneration of the faithful.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—JOSEPH MARSH, *alias* Big Yank, and WILLIAM JONES, *alias* Molly Match, were arrested on Saturday, by Chief-of-Police HAINES, on suspicion of having robbed Mr. GILKISON's store, in Montgomery-street, of $500 worth of goods, on Tuesday night last.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—A flagman named RICHARD ADDERSON was killed about 11½ o'clock, Friday night, at the Prospect-street crossing, by the Erie emigrant train, by being caught between the locomotive and the fence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 4.

$1,000 N. Y. St. 6s '62	105¾	50 Erie R	17⅞
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	104	50 do	18
1,000 Ill int st bs '60	85	50 Hudson River R	28¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50 do b60	28½
2,000 Virginia 6s	92	50 do b60	28⅝
4,000 Brook. City W. L.	97	100 do	28½
1,000 Harlem R 1st M.	84½	100 Reading R.R. s30	45⅝
7 500 Ill. Cen R Bs.	91	200 do	49
1,000 N. Ia, 1st M Bs.	82	100 do s45	48¾
4,000 Ch., St. P & Fond Du Lac L. G. Bs.	20	25 Mich. Cen. R.R. c	58
14,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	54	78 M. So & N. I. R. R.	23¾
3,000 Gal & Chi. 1st M.	96	50 do b30	24
65 Am Ex Bank	107	50 do s10	23⅝
15 Bk State of N. Y.	102	100 M. S. & N.I.P.S.b30	45⅞
15 Bk. Com scrip	99½	50 do c	44⅞
13 Ocean Bank	93	170 Panama R. R	114⅝
100 D. & D., Ca Co.	s60 98⅝	200 Gsl. & Ch. R R. b60	83⅜
5 do	99¾	55 do	83½
50 Pac. M. S. Co	s60 89	50 do b30	83¼
100 do	s30 89¾	200 do s30	83½
100 do	b60 90	50 do s60	82½
100 do	s30 89¾	50 do s10	83
225 do	90	10 Clev. & Tol. R R.	31½
100 do	s30 90	50 do	34⅛
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	79¾	600 Chi. & R. I. R R.	71⅜
100 do	b10 79⅞	200 do s30	71¾
350 do	79¾	50 do	71¼
300 do	b30 79¾	200 do c	72
350 do	79¾	47 do s30	71¾
50 do	s10 79⅝	150 do s30	72
100 do	s3 79⅝	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16¾
500 do	79¾	5 Park Bank	102½
200 do	b3 79¾	25 Penn. Coal Co	74
300 do	s10 79⅝	24 do	75

SECOND BOARD

$ 2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	50 Chi. & R.I. R.R. b30	72⅛
15 000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	50 Panama R R	114⅞
4,000 Indiana State 5s	89¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R s60	83
7,000 Brook'n C. W. L.	97	100 do	83½
5,000 Erie R. R bs, 75. 32		100 Erie R R b10	18
8 Park Bank	102¾	100 do s10	18
25 Pacific M. S. Co s30	90¾	100 do s30	17⅞
10 do	91	100 Hud. River R. R	28¼
100 do	92	220 Reading R. R.	49
50 do s10	91¾	50 Mich. Cen. R R. b30	53¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. s60	79¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I R R.	24
100 do	79¾	50 M. S. & N. Ia pref. stk.	45
50 do s30	79¾		

MONDAY, Sept. 6—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week shows a fair degree of activity both in the entry of Goods and the amount actually marketed. The supplies in the Bonded Warehouse are being gradually drawn down, thus evidencing the demand upon the Importers for the Fall trade. The improvement, though not all that could be wished, after the long depression through the Spring and early Summer months, is being quite sensibly felt by the Dry Goods people, and their hopes for the future are strengthened, within the week or ten days past, by an increased movement of trade and travel over the leading Railways, as compared with the general dullness of July, and the first weeks in August. The entries of Foreign Merchandise at this port, last week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to £3,530,472, as against $3,576,962, the corresponding week last season. The clearances to foreign Countries of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, were $1,297,938, as against $1,-197,671, the same week last season. The Export of Specie is $562,087, as against $287,500 the same week in 1857. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $13,077,-009, against $13,418,098 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of the week from Customs are $858,000. Of the payments out, $500,-000 went in Gold coin to the New-Orleans office. The Havana steamer on Saturday brought in $301-000 from the same quarter, believed to be in Silver. The whole Specie movement of the week shows an apparent difference against the Banks of $521,000, but as they had nearly the full benefit of $1,434,000 previously received from California, and but partially counted on the last statement, the probability is the average to be made up this afternoon will show an increase of $800,000 or $1,000,-000 on the last figure of $27,817,006. The change in the Loan column is not expected to be important, as the demand for money during the week was only moderate, although the terms to demand borrowers and on short bills continue to rule at the low rates quoted through most of the Summer. Exchange on London closed steady for the Saturday packet 109⅜@109¾ on London, f.5.12½@ f.5 11½ to the dollar on Paris.

As we expect to be able in a day or two to present the official Custom-House returns of trade at this port to the 1st inst., we omit, this morning, our usual comparative summary by weeks. The semi-official difference in the Import entries for the calendar year 1858, compared with last season, to the present time, (including the broken week in September,) is *a decrease of* $72,727 016, *or about forty per cent.*

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States 103¾@103¾ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex-dividend 80¼@78⅞@80
New-York and Erie 18¾@17⅞@19
Reading 48¾@49¾@49
Rock Island 74@71⅞@72½
Michigan Southern 24½@23½@24
Illinois Central 77@78¼@77
Panama 114½@115@114½
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend 88¾@88¼@92
Galena 84¼@83@83½
Missouris 84¾@84½@84¾
Virginias 91½@92@92
Tennessees 91¾@91@91¼
La Crosse Land Grants 25@24@23
Toledo 34½@33¾@34½
Delaware and Hudson 98½@98¾@98½
Michigan Central 59¼@57¼@58

The market was unsteady through most of the week, and a declining one up to Friday afternoon, when prices partially re-acted, and on Saturday assumed a fair degree of firmness again—closing, as will be seen above, nearly as well as the week before. Rock Island shares are a prominent exception. The previous advance gave way before some heavy sales, by a single broker, on Friday afternoon, on 30 days option, though the stock is said to have been sold for a real holder out of the City. The lowest price made was 71½ ₱ cent, from which there was an advance on Saturday to 72¼ ₱ cent. The most active dealings were in New-York Central, of which the Street continues heavily *short*, although the stock has now more support at the Board of Brokers than a week or ten days ago. The passenger traffic on the line, from the Summer pleasure travel, has been very large of late, and some improvement is begun to be felt in both this and the Erie line in the way of Merchandise freights going West and Cattle and Produce freights coming East The compensation for the business continues too low, but this is likely soon to be remedied by a better understanding between the rival managers, and to this desirable change nothing contributes more sensibly than the prospect of a larger traffic for division between them. The other great lines to the West—the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio—are to be brought into the new arrangement, we understand, by general conference at Philadelphia to-morrow. The Erie shares continue to show a steady demand at 17⅞@18¾ for the Cash Stock, and there is also a fair request, though at very low rates, for the unsecured Bonds of the Company. The September interest due upon the second and third mortgages is now being paid off, by installments, at the office of the Roads foot of Duane-street. The Western shares list has been more or less affected by the decline, and heavy sales making in Rock Island, though at the close of the week, this feeling was qualified by the better reports from the traffic on the Wabash Valley, Southern Michigan and Illinois Central lines. The Southern Michigan foots up for August, we understand, $180,000, as against $172,000 same month last season. In consequence of this, the second mortgage of the concern, so long depressed or unmarketable—notwithstanding the prompt payment of interest—has advanced 5@7 ₱ cent, and the movement in this direction has naturally improved the hopes of the management in ridding the Company of its embarrassments. The reduction in the operating expenses for August, we hear, is even more important than the gross result of the month's traffic. An authorized statement will appear in a day or two. The demand for Pacific Mail shares was active through most of the week, and a line of *short* contracts at 88@88½, 30@60 days' option of the seller was freely taken up, the stock subsequently rising to 90@91 and finally to 92 ₱ cent. Panama and Delaware and Hudson also show a steady demand at the full previous rates. In the new Federal Loan the transactions are very limited. Most of it has been placed by the holders, in Bank, on low rates of interest, and the probability is that there will not be a very free movement until we near the time at which the first regular coupon will begin to run. The sales in the meanwhile are made free of interest. There is nothing important to report in State Stocks. There is more disposition to meet the market with Tennessees, at about 91 ₱ cent., while the offerings of Missouris are less free at 84¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 84½ seller 60 days. The general market closed firm.

The White-Stebbins Canal Grant and its Accessory Transit privilege, from the State of Nicaragua, are about to be brought into practical use, as far, at least, as to place upon the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua a new line of small steamers, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship trade by this route. Colonel STEBBINS having some months since resigned the Presidency of the Canal Company, his place is to be taken by Mr. JOHN P. YELVERTON, formerly of the Peoples' Bank, and late of the Sandusky Railroad Company. Mr. Y. has just resigned the head of the last-named concern for this object, and has already secured three Lake and River boats, the first of which, called the *Cass-Yrissari*, (after making an experimental trip on Saturday last) leaves immediately for San Juan del Norte. We hear that it is the purpose of the Company at first to charter, instead of buying two steamships on this side, to make the half-monthly trips, and to run these in the California passenger trade, in connexion with the *Hermann* and *Washington* on the Pacific—the latter two being decidedly a different, though cooperating Company. The first Atlantic steamer will be dispatched from this port about the 10th October, to meet the *Hermann*, already two weeks on her way round Cape Horn. The Canal rights remain as originally divided under the Grant of 1850, one hundred and ninety-two in number, to each of which 100 single or Accessory Transit Shares are attached. The capital contemplated in addition to these rights, for the future purchase of steamship property, is $1,080.000; making the whole real and nominal capital together $3,000,000. Under the old Accessory Transit the division was 200 single shares to each Canal right, and 40,000 shares, valued at $30 each, to VANDERBILT for his steamships in 1852, making the real and nominal capital together $7,840,000, exclusive of the Canal rights, which remained a separate property, now confirmed to WHITE and his associates, under the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. It is claimed for the new enterprise that it has the political support of both Governments, and the strong guaranty of our own, as well as the best wishes of all parties, particularly in California, interested in keeping open and free a duplicate route to the Pacific emigration.

We have received the following, with a request to publish:

For the information of the holders of what are called the "Land Grant Bonds" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, we deem it proper to state, that the Trustees have registered and countersigned Bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars, and no more. The Bonds of $1,000 each are numbered from 1 to 3,950, and those of $500 each are numbered from 1 to 100. The modified trust deed provides, in effect, *against any further issue of bonds*, which shall interfere with the prior lien of the present bondholders on the Road, with its appurtenances, from Portage City to La Crosse; and no Bonds, affecting such prior lien, will be countersigned by the Trustees.

(Signed.) GREENE C. BRONSON, JAMES T. SOUTTER, S. KNAPP, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

We understand that the American Railway negotiation in London, alluded to by the last telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, has reference to a Company not generally known on this side, but organized to secure a broad guage line from the Erie Road at Olean, or Little Valley, through Pennsylvania and Ohio, to connect at Cincinnati with the broad guage Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis. The programme has never been fully published on this side, and the reported negotiation—the substance of which, we hear through a party recently from London, there is no reason to contradict—has been conducted with singular boldness, both in London and Paris, the names and influence of the American Ministers in both Capitals being employed by leave! We shall, probably, know more of the affair by the next mail.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs LE HURAY & CO, No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Ohio, Ind & Ky.	½@ —
New-England	½@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Jersey	¾@ —	Missouri	¾@ —
Philadelphia	1-10@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Penn. Country	¾@ ⅝	Illinois	1½@ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Wisconsin	1⅜@ —
Maryland	⅝@ —	Tennessee	2 @ —
Virginia	½@ ⅝	Canada	⅜@ —
North Carolina	1@ —	Phila. Checks	1-10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks	1 5@ —
New-Orleans	¾@ —	Boston Checks	1-10@ —
Mobile	1@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling Per acre.
160 acre warrants	92	95
120 acre warrants	81	84
80 acre warrants	91	94
40 acre warrants	110	112

Secretary Guthrie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to see in your paper the other day a communication from your Washington correspondent "Aquiday," lauding the present Secretary of the Treasury for withholding money from those to whom it is due—that the Government has illegally exacted for duties. Has it come to this, that a Government official has to be puffed into notoriety for his expertness in withholding money so received by the Government? and another Secretary, Mr. GUTHRIE, who had the manliness to be honest and pay back the money thus wrongfully exacted, is charged as though he had done wrong, in making restitution of that which had been wrongfully taken. Surely honesty is the best policy, whether in Government officials or individuals. JUSTICE.

The Litchfield Bank.

From the New Haven Journal.

The hearing in the case of the Litchfield Bank was concluded on Thursday evening. The following decree, having been agreed to by the counsel of the parties, was entered in the case:

That the temporary injunction in this case made, be so far modified as only to enjoin and prohibit said bank and the officers and agents thereof, from issuing or putting into circulation any of the bills of said bank which have been hypothecated or left as security by said bank in the hands of any of the creditors of said bank, or left with any of the agents of said bank, or in any manner allowing the same to go into circulation, and that said bank shall, as far as possible, prevent all such bills from going into circulation. That the case be continued under such modified injunction until the application to this Court for a further hearing by either the Bank Commissioners or the President and Cashier of said bank, on which application a time shall be fixed by this Court for a further hearing of this case; and at least six days' notice shall be given by the parties applying, if the same shall be the Bank Commissioners, to the President and the Cashier of said bank, each; and if said application shall be by the President and Cashier of said bank, then such notice shall be given to each of the Bank Commissioners; and until such further hearing, the said bank and all its officers shall be under the special supervision of the Bank Commissioners, and all further questions shall be reserved for the final hearing on the case.

The reporter of the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* says:

It is understood that arrangements are in progress with parties abundantly responsible, by which the suggestions of Judge ELLSWORTH are to be carried out, and the bank is to be placed upon a sound footing, if an investigation into the present condition of its assets shall warrant it.

Canal Receipts at Tide-Water.

From the Albany Argus.

The receipts at tide-water by the Canals of this State, of flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of August, 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush
1857	15,101	9,334	387,746	20,736
1858	83,962	139,215	319 300	618
Increase	68,861	Inc. 129,881	Dec 68,446	Dec 20,118

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	299,872	1,683,964	3,359,364	145,366
1858	1,040,049	5,200.491	3,183,360	395,945
Increase	750,177	Inc. 3,516,627	Dec 175,995	Inc. 250,579

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, is equal to 1,453,422 bbls.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

Canal open.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	533,318	299,872	1 040,049
Wheat, bush	4,896.533	1.683.964	5,200 491
Corn, bush	5,473,533	3,359,364	3.183.309
Barley, bush	163,806	145,360	395,945
Rye, bush	——	106,445	285,986
Oats, bush	3,216,379	1,465,981	2,617,619
Beef, bbls	39,529	2,983	7,325
Pork, bbls	85,064	10.366	19,244
Butter, bbls	373.700	133,747	148,725
Lard, bbls	6 705,800	513 091	1 573,972
Cheese, lbs	196,100	140 200	146,704
Wool, lbs	2 328 000	1 261,875	1,937 507
Bacon, lbs	7,466,600	2,043.246	2,987,206

NOTE.—The weekly return from Waterford, now overdue three days, has not yet been received. The receipts there, however, cannot add much to the above tables.

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1858.

E. H. LUDLOW sold, Sept 3, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Court in the case of R. G. RENSEN *vs.* HENRY HYDE and others, a lot of land 25 feet front and rear by 75 feet in depth, No 92, formerly 80 Rivington-street, sold to R. E. MOUNT for $3,200. No doubt there are improvements on the lot. The description given in the advertisement would puzzle any man in finding the property. We may publish the advertisement some other day.

RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have just sold 2 lots on the south side of Eighty-fourth-street, 350 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $1,700. Purchaser and seller's names not given.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 4—6 P. M.

There has been a fair business doing in FLOUR to day, prices unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 50 for State; $5 25@$5 50 for common to good brands of Extra Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; $5 62@$5 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair milling demand; sales 14,000 bushels, at $1 15 for Red Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $1 25 for White Michigan and Canada; $1 33 for White Kentucky. CORN quiet and rates unchanged; sales 20,000 bushels, at 62c. for Unsound; 63c.@65c. for Sound; Prime held at 67c. RYE in demand; sales 3.500 bushels, at 70c. BARLEY nominal, at 62½c. OATS dull, and held at 45c. for new and 48c. for old. WHISKY steady and in demand; sales 300 bbls. at 22c. *Canal Freights*—38c. on Flour; 11c. on Wheat; 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts in the last 24 hours*—5,707 bbls. Flour; 20,525 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn; 3,737 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept 4, 1858.

COTTON.—The sales to-day foot up 1,000 bales, the market closing steady. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency, and CORN with a declining tendency. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1c.c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept 4, 1858

FLOUR firm Sales 2,500 bbls at $4 85@$5 for superfine. WHISKY opened at 20½c. and closed at 22½c. PROVISIONS generally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, WHEAT held firmer; sales 10,-000 bushels white, including 6,000 bushels Toledo at $1 20, afloat. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels Toledo at 66c., most of the late receipts going into store. CANAL FREIGHTS dull: Flour 27c., Wheat 7¾c., Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bushels Wheat; 12.500 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Rye; 1,400 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,300 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 3.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c; sales to-day 2 000 bales, Middling 12c.; sales of last three days, 2 400 bales; receipts of same time, 5,500 bales; stock in port, 31,500 bales, against 107,000 bales last year. Sterling Exchange, 10½; New York do., sixty days, 2 ₱ cent. discount; sight do. ½ discount. SUGAR firm at 9c. MOLASSES, prime, 32c. FLOUR has advanced 50c., and is quoted at $5 75. White CORN, 65c. BACON, shoulders, 7c. COFFEE quiet; sales of the week, 445 bags; Prime quoted at 11c.; stock in port 33,000 bags, against 107,000 bags last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR firm at $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT firm; sales of 4 000 bushels at $1 30 for Red and $1 36@ $1 40 for White. CORN buoyant; sales of 4,000 bush. Yellow at 90c., afloat. WHISKY dull at 26c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm. CORN firm; sales of White at 81c.@83c., and Yellow at 90c@91c. WHISKY dull but steady at 25c.@26c. PROVISIONS steady.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept 11
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept 11
New York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	Sept. 15

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2173. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

Interesting Proceedings in Court.

Suspension of Superintendent Tallmadge.

Present Condition of the Sick at Quarantine

YELLOW-FEVER EXCITEMENT.

Forthcoming Proclamation of Gov. King

Some new elements of excitement were yesterday developed at Quarantine The reception of a case of yellow-fever, on Sunday, into the hospital from the town of Castleton, created considerable excitement both outside of the walls, among the villagers, and also inside among the policemen and employes.

CATHARINE GRUB, who lived in what is known as the infected district, was taken violently ill on Sunday, and was carried to the hospital, having the black vomit. The case was, yesterday, considered past recovery, and the patient, it was thought, would die last night. It is rumored that the person took the disease from infected garments, which were conveyed out of the Quarantine inclosure upon the first night of the attack. There were, yesterday, 31 cases of sickness, in all, of which 18 were very ill, 4 being doubtful; of these, four are yellow fever cases. One of the latter came from on board the frigate *Susquehanna*, the patient being dangerously ill. This fact shows that infection still clings to that ill-fated ship. Thirteen of the patients were considered convalescent, and doing well.

The excitement in the town, consequent upon this state of facts, brought the Board of Health together at an early hour yesterday morning. This dignified body may be said now to sit *en permanence*. The session continued from 8 o'clock until 12 M.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. FREAS:

Resolved, That fifty men, together with the four Constables of the town, be employed by the Board as a patrol to guard and keep watch over all the places of entrance and exit to and from the Quarantine inclosure, on the land in said town of Castleton, at a compensation of one dollar a d fifty cents per diem, and that twenty-five of said men be on duty during the day, and twenty five during the night, alternately.

Mr. DE FOREST seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

Captains and Sergeants were appointed at a compensation of—Captains, $3 per day, and Sergeants, $2 per day.

Mr. FREAS and Mr. DE FOREST were instructed to draw rules for the government of this force, and submit the same to the Board.

The work of erecting the two shanies progressed rapidly yesterday, and the buildings will be ready for occupancy in a day or two On account of the limited and unsuitable accommodations for the increasing sick, the cases of milder form have been sent to Ward's Island, under the auspices of the Comissioners of Emigration. Mr. GARRIGUE has been unremitting in his attentions to these unfortunate and unsheltered sick, and has provided tents and comfortable food, while the buildings have been pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Several additional arrests were made yesterday. Detective Officer WILDEY arrested Capt. JACOB VAN BERSILT on Sunday evening at his house, two and a half miles from Quarantine. CHARLES STEBBINS was arrested at Burns' Hotel near the Quarantine landing. Officer WILDEY entered the place alone, anticipating no resistance, and none was attempted. STEBBINS told the officer he had come expressly to give give himself up. The threats to arrest policemen if found outside the Quarantine limits, have not yet been put into execution, and probably will not be.

Officer DEVOE arrested John Carroll, M. P. O'Brien, Thomas Garrett and Patrick O'Hare, at the steam boat landing, at 9 o'clock. Several other prisoners, influenced by the martyr-spirit, offered to give themselves up, but there were no warrants calling for them.

Upon being arraigned before Judge WELSH, the prisoners were all admitted to bail except THOMAS GARRETT, who was committed to the Tombs, but afterwards he was permitted the freedom of the City in charge of an officer.

The whole number of the incendiaries known to have been arrested are eleven, viz: Ray Tompkins, Charles S. De Forest, Wm. Muller, Mathew Carroll, Thomas Garrett, John C. Thompson, Jacob Vanderbilt, Charles Stebbins, John Carroll, M. P. O'Brien and Patrick O'Hare.

There was a false alarm of fire raised on Sunday night, near the government stores. Whether so intended or not, it was suspected that a design existed to draw the marines and the State Police forces into collision. The failure of RAY TOMPKINS and his coadjutors, Captain RICH and Mr. LOCKE, to overawe the Quarantine authorities, and to have full swing within the Quarantine inclosure, appears to chafe them very much. The following affidavits set forth the reprehensible conduct of these United States officials in their attempts to override the Quarantine regulations. They were subscribed and sworn to yesterday, and will probably form part of the proceedings of the Board of Health to-day. They are as follows:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—James Doyle, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the gate-keeper at Quarantine; that he was acting in such capacity on the morning of the 5th inst.; that Mr. Locke, Revenue Boarding Officer stationed at Quarantine came to the gate from within, and demanded that deponent should open the gate to let in some outside parties with whom he seemed to be acquainted, and who were seeking admission; that the deponent refused to allow the parties to come in; that he said to Mr Locke if he would get permission from the health authorities of the grounds, he would open the gate; that Mr. Locke not only refused so to do, but said if the deponent did not open the gate, he, said Locke, would be obliged to exercise the authority which he had, and open the gate at all hazards, or else he would send the revenue barge after them, and take them from Tompkinsville wharf to the Fecdral warehouse within Quarantine.

And the deponent further says that the said Locke several times during the day made similar applications, demands and threats like the aforesaid; that during the evening of the 5th inst., in company with another person, the said Locke appeared at the gate, and seemed to be very much under the influence of spirituous liquors, and in an authoritative manner said that the Quarantine gate should be opened when he demanded it, or else he should open it himself with the force under his command.

JAMES DOYLE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 6th day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—*Michael Williams*, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was on the Quarantine grounds on the 5th inst.; that while there he saw Ray Tomokins in the Custom-House barge leave the Federal wharf in and within the Quarantine inclosure, and pass through the Quarantine anchorage south to beyond the line marking the Quarantine inclosure, where he landed without the said inclosure on the Staten Island wharf. And the deponent further says that Richard A. Locke, the Revenue boarding officer, was in the barge with said Tompkins, and apparently acting as convoy of the same. MICHAEL WILLIAMS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON Health Officer.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—John S. Schoufeld being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a resident of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, that he was on the Quarantine grounds on the 5th inst., and that while he was there and at the house of Richard Adams Locke, Revenue Boarding Officer, he saw Ray Tompkins. J. S. SCHOUFELD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 6th day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

The Surgeon of the *Sabine* paid a visit of inspection yesterday to the marines quartered at the Government Storehouse. One of the men was reported on the sick list, and he was sent on board.

There are intimations pretty strongly expressed that the course pursued by Captain RICH does not meet the approval of the high-minded officers of the *Sabine*. The First Lieutenant, it is believed, if occasion requires, will show that he is ready to put down incendiarism, whether among the shipping or upon the shore, and come from what quarter it may.

A fire engine was sent down to Quarantine last evening, in charge of the Police. Like all the other relief, this comes rather late, as the 600 tons of coal which has been on fire since Wednesday night, last is now pretty much consumed. The application was made to Mr. HOWARD four days ago, at which time the engine, with somebody who knows how to manage it would have done much good.

Forthcoming Proclamation of the Governor.

It is rumored that Governor KING, yesterday, had a protracted interview with the Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Emigration, and that he decided to issue a proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of the Quarantine Incendiaries, and also declaring the county of Richmond in a state of insurrection or rebellion. The necessity for this step on the part of the Executive authority of the State, lies in the continued threats to renew the scenes of conflagration in the town and the shipping; and the action of the municipal authorities threatening to embarrass the Health Officer in the discharge of his duties, by barricading the avenues to Quarantine. The Police consider their duties wholly confined to the Quarantine inclosure, while a military force would be required to take possession of the town and reduce the rebels to subjection.

Arrest of Five More Incendiaries.

ONE COMMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—THE OTHERS BAILED.

The officers in whose hands warrants were placed for the arrest of parties charged with being implicated in the recent burning of the Quarantine buildings at Tompkinsville, during Sunday evening and yesterday morning arrested five more persons. The names of the arrested parties are THOMAS GARRETT, Magistrate elect in the town of Southhold, Staten Island, CHAS. STEBBINS, JOHN CARROLL, PATRICK O'HARE and MICHAEL O'BRIEN. The prisoners were taken, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall.

JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and made a motion to admit them all to bail, stating that they each waived any preliminary examination.

Justice WELSH said it would be necessary that an examination should take place in the case of one of the parties arrested, as it was imperative the facts relative to the charge on which they were arrested should be brought out.

Mr. ANTHON insisted that the prisoners had a right to waive an examination, and that by giving bail for such sum as might be stipulated, they could not be compelled to undergo an examination.

Justice WELSH claimed that the people had rights in the matter which stood paramount to all other considerations. After the parties had given bail he could not compel witnesses to attend, and the ends of justice might thus be completely frustrated. The statute in cases of misdemeanor was very explicit, and made it his duty to compel an examination. After the bail bonds were signed, his duty as a magistrate ended.

Mr. ANTHON urged further that all the prisoners should be admitted to bail, and on their behalf entered a protest against any examination before any Court in this County. The alleged offence was committed in Richmond County, and he insisted that in that County alone the trial could take place.

Justice WELSH—I know my duty, and shall perform it. I shall admit all the prisoners to bail, in the sum of $2,000 each, to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, excepting one.

Mr. ANTHON—Which one will you except?

JUSTICE—I am perfectly indifferent on that point. I am unacquainted with all the parties and will except that one (pointing to Mr. THOMAS GARRETT.) Very possibly I may have excepted the best man in the party and possibly the worst.

Mr. ANTHON—The gentleman you have indicated as the one you shall not admit to bail is Mr. THOMAS GARRETT, Justice of the Peace elect of Southhold, Richmond County.

Justice WELSH stated that he had no desire to having any one locked up, but he felt it his duty as a magistrate to require that an examination should be had. He would admit Mr. GARRETT to bail for his appearance before him for examination in the same manner as though he had not waived an examination.

A brief consultation took place between Mr. ANTHON and Mr. GARRETT, and at the termination Mr. ANTHON announced that his client refused to give bail for his appearance on the terms stipulated.

Justice WELSH stated that Mr. GARRETT would have to be committed to the Tombs till his examination He fixed the examination for 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. GARRETT was forthwith taken to the City Prison by the officer having him in charge.

The remaining prisoners gave bail and were released from custody. Mr DANIEL B. ALLEN, of Castleton, Staten Island, became surety for PATRICK O'HARE and JOHN CARROL. Mr. WM. CURRY, of Castleton, became surety for MICHAEL O'BRIEN, and Mr. JACOB HARRISON for CHARLES STEBBINS.

Habeas Corpus in the Case of Garrett.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

Soon after the proceedings before Justice Welsh, Mr. Anthon, counsel for Mr. Garrett, applied to Judge DAVIES, sitting in Chambers, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the following petition:

The petition of Thomas Garrett, of the County of Richmond, shows that he is detained and restrained of his liberty in the City Prison of the City of New-York; and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such detention, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is as follows: That your petitioner was this day arrested under an order or warrant granted by JAS. H. WELSH, Esq., one of the Police Justices of the City and County of New-York, on a complaint made against your petitioner for an alleged invasion of the Quarantine ground, in the County of Richmond, and an alleged interference with one RICHARD H. THOMPSON, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, in the performence of his duties; that your petitioner was brought before said Justice WELSH in accordance with said warrant, and did then and there elect to be tried at the Court of General Sessions to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, according to the requirements of the statute—protesting, however, against any trial, except before a Jury of the County of Richmond; that your petitioner did also waive an examination, and did demand to be held to bail, and did tender to said Justice a good and sufficient surety for that purpose; that said Justice refused to examine into the sufficiency of said surety, and did commit this petitioner to the City Prison of the City and County of New York. Wherefore, your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, commanding him to have the body of the said Thomas Garrett before HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, immediately after the receipt of this writ. Dated the 6th day of September, 1858.

(Signed) THOMAS GARRETT.

The Judge granted the writ, and soon afterwards the prisoner was brought into Court by Mr. CLEARMAN, Assistant Warden at the Tombs.

Mr. ANTHON commenced by a general statement of the facts as contained in the petition, and was proceeding with a forcible condemnation of the Quarantine laws, when he was interrupted by

Judge DAVIES, who remarked that his duty at the present stage of the proceedings was simply to hear the facts in the case, and decide according to the laws as they exist.

Mr. ANTHON continued, claiming that the 35th section of the Quarantine act was in direct opposition to the Constitution of the State. He held, first, that the prisoner had a right to be tried by a Richmond County Jury, and that his Honor had no right to say that the people of Richmond County are incompetent to try the case and render justice.

The next point was the question whether the magistrate should not have taken bail when it was offered, while the question of whether any offence had been committed was in progress of investigation. They were there and ready to give bail to any amount, and he held that bail should have been accepted in the case of Mr. GARRET, as it was in the other cases, for their appearance when they should come up for trial. It was for his Honor to decide whether his client should be bailed or not, and now what was his duty in the premises. The magistrate before whom his client had appeared, had refused to admit him to bail, while the offence with which he was charged was a misdemeanor—clearly a bailable offence. The reason given was that the magistrate wished to examine him. On that point he read from 2 R. S., P 801, 858, to the effect that if the offence with which a party should be charged was bailable, he should be bailed, provided good and satisfactory bail were offered. Such bail they were prepared to give to any amount.

Judge DAVIES said he was not aware of any statute compelling the magistrate to admit to bail while an inquiry into the facts of the case was in progress.

Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District Attorney, said there was not, and stated that there were good reasons which rendered it necessary that an inquiry into the facts should be made. The only point, in his judgment, before his Honor, was the right of the magistrate to hold the prisoner while an inquiry was being made as to the precise nature of the offence. He claimed that he had, and that was the only point he should make at the present time. He believed the action of the magistrate had been strictly regular, and if it had been, his Honor would not interfere.

Judge DAVIES asked for the authorities.

The Assistant District Attorney cited the case of some policemen, in which a similar decision had been made by Judge INGRAHAM.

Judge DAVIES thought it was the duty of the Magistrate to proceed without delay. If there had been unnecessary delay, he would have felt it his duty to discharge the prisoner. As it was, he would consult with Judge INGRAHAM, in relation to the case cited, and in the meantime he thought the prisoner had better go again before the magistrate, and give bail for his appearance from time to time.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that was precisely what the magistrate had decided to do, but the prisoner had refused.

After some further discussion, the Judge decided that the prisoner should remain in the custody of the Warden, and that he should be responsible for his appearance when wanted.

The Court then adjourned.

Suspension of Police Superintendent Tallmadge.

GROUNDS OF SUSPENSION—ALLEGED NEGLECT TO DETAIL POLICEMEN FOR QUARANTINE—APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CARPENTER IN THE SUPERINTENDENT'S PLACE—MR. TALLMADGE'S EXPLANATION.

The Police Commissioners held a private meeting yesterday afternoon at the Police Head-quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets. All the Commissioners were present. The following letter was sent to Superintendent TALLMADGE, subsequent to the meeting, and indicates part of the business transacted:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, No. 413 Broome-street,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

F. A. TALLMADGE—*Sir*: At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held this day, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved That because of the non-execution of an order of the President of this Board, dated Thursday, Sept. 2, addressed to the General-Superintendent, directing him to detail a force of men to guard the Hospitals at Quarantine, the General-Superintendent be and he is hereby suspended from duty until the further action of this Board.

Resolved, That until such action, the Deputy-Superintendent of New-York be directed to discharge the duties of the General-Superintendent.

Resolved, That this Board will meet on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., to investigate the cause of the non-execution of the order referred to, and that the General-Superintendent be notified of such meeting.

Resolved, That the present number of men detailed at Quarantine be continued; but that Captain WALLING have power to relieve the men on duty from time to time, and that he be directed to substitute strong and able-bodied men in their places.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

Gen. TALLMADGE was somewhat astonished, as may be supposed, on receiving the above communication, announcing the temporary cutting off of his official head. He bowed very gracefully under the stroke, and complacently surrendered the reins which he has been holding for so long a time into the hands of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, appointed to supply his place.

The General says that he has a good defence, and feels confident of making out a winning case for himself. He gave our Reporter the following letter from Gen. NYE, as comprising the "order of the President," with the "non execution" of which is charged against him:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police:

You will send what men the Commissioners of Emigration want to Quarantine, to-night, to guard the remainder of the buildings. Yours,
JAMES W. NYE.

The above letter came into Superintendent TALLMADGE's hands about 3½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, having first been opened by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER He remained at his office until 6 o'clock—two hours later than he usually stays—waiting for a requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration, but no requisition came, and he then went home to dress for the dinner given at the Metropolitan Hotel that evening, in honor of CYRUS W. FIELD and the other heroes connected with the laying of the Atlantic cable. General TALLMADGE considered the order a contingent one entirely, until a formal requisition was made specifying the number of men wanted, for he could not tell how many to detail.

At the Metropolitan dinner he met Mayor TIEMANN, who asked him if he had sent any men to Quarantine, and he told him he had not. The Mayor told him he had better send sixty men, and told him where he would find some rifles for the men He (Mr. TALLMADGE) saw a private policeman, and gave him orders to go to the Police Headquarters, and notify Mr. CARPENTER to send sixty men forthwith to Quarantine. He was intending shortly to follow, and go with the men, when the Mayor saw him a second time, and told him there was no necessity of sending any men down, as Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, had just told him that one hundred United States Marines had been sent to Staten Island, to protect the property from further attack. Upon receiving this information he at once countermanded his order, discharged the subject from his mind, and sat down to enjoy the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Mr. TALLMADGE's suspension was yesterday afternoon the subject of a good deal of exciting talk and speculative comment among the members of the Police Department. Some who profess to be posted assert the whole thing is only a political move to put the General out of the way to make room for some more eligible person. The investigation in the case is set down for Friday next.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the City Hall yesterday.

The Mayor presented two letters—one from Secretary TOUCEY, directing Commodore Kearney to apply to the proper authorities for the release of the *Susquehanna* from Quarantine, and the other from Commodore Kearney to the Mayor, making the application. The matter was referred to the Health Officer to report.

The Health Officer, Dr. R. THOMPSON, called the attention of the Board to the singular request made of him on Saturday by Capt. Rich, United States Marines, at Quarantine, asking for a permit for Ray Tompkins, his refusal of the same, and the subsequent conduct of Capt. Rich and Mr. R. A. Locke, the Boarding Officer. The Doctor further stated that some 14 cases of sickness were taken in on Friday and Saturday. He complained that the accommodations were quite inadequate for the application of the proper treatment of the sick. The tents were scarcely sufficient for the accommodation of a man in perfect health.

The Mayor observed that the Commissioners of Emigration would meet after the adjournment of the Board, and no doubt they would take further measures to meet the emergency.

Dr. MILLER remarked that it appeared to him that the United States authorities (especially the Marines located at Quarantine) were all linked in with the rioters, so far, at least, as one might judge from their action during the conflagration. He moved that the Health Officer would have affidavits prepared against those officials, and against Ray Tompkins, for violation of the Quarantine laws, and report to the Board with the view of instituting proceedings. Carried.

The Commission then adjourned for the day.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, yesterday at 3 o'clock, present, President GULIAN C VERPLANCK, Esq., Governor KING, Commissioners W. G HUNT and CUMMINGS, Secretary CRADDLEBE Commissioners JELLENGHAUS and CURTIS.

The President stated that he had made a full report to the Governor of the State of New-York of all the facts connected with the recent conflagration. He had also sent a communication to the Board of Health informing them of the inability of this Board to erect new hospitals for the sick.

The following letter was received from Dr. Bissell, and ordered on file:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW YORK Sept. 6 1858.

To the Board of the Honorable Commissioners of Emigration.

I have to inform you that Mr. Locke, the United States Boarding Officer at Quarantine, has taken possession of the building heretofore used as the washhouse for the institution, and refuses to allow us to occupy it for this or any other purpose any further; but says he will allow us to remove the Commissioners' property from the building, which is now placed under a strong guard of United States marines.

Respectfully, D. H. BISSELL.
Physician Marine Hospital.

The following report was then presented and ordered on file:

REPORT OF THE VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION ON STATEN ISLAND.

For the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Quarantine grounds and to bring over some gutta percha tents and other things for the patients, we landed on the dock of the Government storehouses. We found the marines in and out and around them. Of these troops and going up, we met Dr. BISSELL, Dr. WALKER and officer RICHTER. Dr. WALKER went with us, and brought us to the old barn where the fever patients were lying. To the left of the barn were seven small tents, the others were taken by the Police, containing the other patients. Dr. WALKER stated that it would afford a great relief to the doctors, and be a great comfort to the convalescents to have the latter and some of the nurses sent to Ward's Island. Dr. LIMBACK, from Ward's Island, had been there, and promised to speak to Superintendent PILLSBURY in regard to the arrangements and in regard to the reception of all the patients who were convalescent and not suffering from any contagious disease. From this statement we resolved to take the patients over with us, and to send them to Ward's Island. Dr. WALKER was then charged to make up a list of them and keep them in readiness. This having been arranged, we proceeded with Dr. BISSELL to select the most suitable spot for the gutta-percha tents we had brought with us. We found that this was about the middle of the ground on the side of the former small-pox hospital on the hill, and near the destroyed small pox hospital. We commenced then our inspection of the ruins, and found on our way how well the incendiaries had succeeded in the completion of their diabolical work of destruction. The whole place where the Hospital formerly stood was covered only with bricks and the ruins of hundreds of iron bedsteads, of walls about a thousand have been completely ruined. Where the coal house had been we found now a burning mass, which will continue to burn for weeks—there being no water and no engine to extinguish the fire. Going down to the ruins of the Female Hospital, this noble structure on which the United States flag had been displayed so short a time ago, we found nothing but ruins. Even the ice-house completely destroyed, and blankets, mattresses, pillows and clothing scattered about everywhere. In several places, the outside walls were broken down to an extent sufficient for the admission of the incendiaries, who, by this means, have been enabled to rush in from the different sides in great numbers. We found all the holes now closed by planks. Just in the corner, formed by the outside wall and the fence of Dr. BISSELL'S place, the sick taken out of the Women's Hospital were placed upon the grass. Dr. BISSELL stated that during the burning of his dwelling-house on the one side, and also of the female hospital on the other, the sick had been in great danger, either to be suffocated or roasted. They had been literally covered by ashes from the burning buildings, these buildings being so very near. The narrative of Dr. BISSELL, in regard to this event, is heart-rending. The doctors and nurses had to run with buckets of water, from a little pond, to spread the water over them every few minutes, and no imagination can reach what the sufferings of the poor helpless creatures may have been when they, according to Dr. BISSELL'S statement, opened their mouths to receive the relief of some refreshment when the water was spread in the burning air. It almost seems to have been the idea of the lawless mob to see the sick perish between the two burning buildings. In the most barbarous country, inhabited by the wildest savages, hardly could men have acted in a more atrocious way; and in case of the most cruel war, between half-civilized nations, the hospitals are always respected by the enemy. The Sepoys in India, in their highest state of fanaticism, acted very cruelly, but hardly in a more atrocious way against their enemies than did the Christian civilized Sepoys of Staten Island against sick, helpless and dying people. Without the most efficient efforts of Drs. BISSELL and WALKER, the exposure of the sick would have been certain death to them, and so no doubt this act of barbarism ought to be considered worse than that of direct murder. Old Dr. BISSELL, although suffering after so much fatigue and sleepless nights, has to live in an open tent near the gate. He spoke of Dr. WALKER in the very highest terms, and said he was a truly brave man. Both continue acting with all their energy, and doing their utmost for their patients From this memorable spot we went down to see the ruins of the Doctor's office and the boat-houses, and found the dock burning yet, but could not discover the place where the smoke originated. We then found it already pretty late, and therefore necessary to leave with our patients, so that they could reach Ward's Island in time Before we reached our steamboat we were requested to call and see Captain RICH, of the Marines He received us in a dark room, and spoke to us in an insolent manner, complaining that we had sent our convalescent patients down to the boat, and boasting very much of his authority. To the question, who had given him his authority, he answered, first, that he would not say it said, afterwards that it was Officer LOCKE. After having got through this vexation, we left the Island, fully convinced that Dr. BISSELL was very badly situated, having to do with rowdies outside, and bullies inside.

Respectfully submitted, J. P. CUMMING,
WM. JELLENGHAUS.

The following affidavit was presented to the Board, and made by the messenger connected with the office of the Commissioners of Emigration in reply to the denial of O'BRIEN in two City journals:

Lemon T. Sheil says, that on Thursday night he was present at the burning of the buildings within the Hospital walls, and that the rioters commenced about 10 P M., by breaking into and setting fire to the bargemen's houses situate on the south-west corner of the hospital grounds, and then proceeded to the Deputy Health Officer's house, and soon to the house of Dr Bissell, the Physician-in Chief to the Women's Hospital, the house of Dr. Walker, the gate-house, and all the out buildings on the grounds That in all these incendiary and riotous acts one of those most prominent in the work of destruction was M. P. O'Brien; and although I cannot positively swear that I saw him apply the torch with his own hand, yet I can swear that he was among those who set fire to the storehouse, the gate house, and the office occupied by the revenue bargemen; but vacated about half an hour before it was set on fire.

LEMON THEOBALD SHEIL.

Witness, HERBERT D. GLYNN.

It was received and ordered on file. The Board then adjourned.

The Quarantine Sepoys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to commend the views expressed in your paper relative to the late atrocities committed on Staten Island.

Of the three leading daily journals in New-York, the TIMES alone characterized, in fitting terms, the crimes of the Staten Island Sepoys.

Of the *Herald*, nothing better is expected. *Its* sympathies are, and always have been, with ruffianism and lawlessness.

The course of the *Tribune* is unaccountable. The sympathies of *that* journal are *supposed* to be on the side of law and order; yet, while denouncing the *act* it apologises for the *actors* in that dreadful scene—"*that scene*," which for heartlessness and cruelty—for cold-blooded atrocity and inhumanity—stands unparalleled in the history of our country. Can it be, that in the refined civilization of the Nineteenth Century, that men, for the sole purpose of enhancing the value of "town lots," so entirely forget the commonest dictates of humanity, so brutalize themselves, as to burn down a hospital? Verily, "the tender mercies of the wicked *are* cruel!" Who, among that crowd of murderous villains, suggested the removal of those fever-stricken patients? Why take them from the shelter of the hospital roof and expose them to almost certain death in the night air and on the camp ground?

Would not it have been more befitting the dark crimes they had assembled to accomplish, to have burned all those who were too sick to escape? Would not the sacrifice to Mammon have been more acceptable if the suffering sick had been included in the burnt offering? Alas! alas! well may the patriot have fearful misgivings of the permanency of his country's institutions, when a deed of such unheard-of barbarity can be perpetrated in our very midst—and worse than all, can find apologists. But to return to the *apologists* of the *Sepoy Island* murderers. There *can be no doubt* that the encouragement they received in the *Tribune* and *Herald* of Thursday morning was the cause of the *second* night's incendiarism and fiendish barbarities.

Is not the tendency of such things to destroy what little respect yet remains in the hearts of the better portion of the community for law officers and courts as at present constituted? How long before law will become a farce, and justice a mockery, if these Staten Island Sepoys are permitted to be at large with such crimes on their hands? And yet, Mr. Editor, you cannot find a man in this community who has any faith that justice will be meted out to these wretches. I did intend to say a word or two about Governor KING but it is no use—I can't do justice to that subject. Let him go as Judas did, and I, as a good member of the Republican Party, will move him a vote of thanks

A LOVER OF LAW AND ORDER

Staten Island in Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Monday morning's edition of the TIMES, a contributor suggests the propriety of Quarantining the whole of Staten Island, thereby cutting off all communications between New York and that infected district. In making that remark he (I thought how truly he echoed the sentiments of many, I might add, of the majority of our citizens. Aside from the great risk we run of having the fever communicated to us from the "other side," now that they have thrown down the only obstacle to the spread of the disease over the whole Island, I, with many other "law and order" loving citizens, feel it would be prejudicial to the morals of our people to permit unlimited intercourse between them and the members of a community capable of being led by such fellows as RAY TOMPKINS, of Wall street notoriety, and such like, men whose merciless and inhuman treatment of the helpless inmates of the Hospitals would almost put to blush the myrmidons of a Nana Sahib. Respectfully,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—MINNIE LACY, aged seven years, Sunday evening fell out of a third story window of No. 2 Abingdon-square. She struck against a shed, and thence fell to the ground. One of her ribs was fractured, and she was seriously injured internally.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

SPEECH OF WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ.

Remarks of the Hon. Mr. Broome, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Hoxie, of New-York.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

A public meeting was held last night in the Cooper Institute, Eighth street, at which about six hundred persons—(many of them recognized as prominent members of the Republican and American Parties)—were in attendance.

This demonstration was elicited by a call addressed, through some of the newspapers, to the Electors of the City and County of New-York, who are opposed to the present National Administration for its efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution on a protesting People;

Who are in favor of such a change in our State Constitution as shall require an adopted citizen to have been naturalized one year before voting;

Who are in favor of securing the rights of legal voters by an efficient Registry Law;

And who are in favor of legal safeguards against the deportation by foreign Governments of their convicts and paupers to our shores.

The chair, on motion of Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, was taken by Mr. ROBERT H. MCCURDY, who said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—The objects of this meeting have been stated in the public call, and commend themselves to the good sense and cordial approval of the honest, true and conservative men of all parties. The evils which flow from the mal-administration of our government, and from some defects in our laws, are such as call for the earnest efforts of every good citizen and lover of his country to remove them. By discarding minor differences, and uniting upon a common platform, with vigorous action success is sure. To preside over a meeting comprising so many of our best citizens, and with such objects in view, is an honor for which I thank you. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT submitted for adoption a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was approved almost unanimously.

He then presented the following resolutions:

The electors of the City and County of New-York, assembled pursuant to public notice, at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th day of September, 1858, do hereby resolve,

That, though we disagree on some points, we see no reason why the anti-Buchanan electors of this City should assail and nullify each other, rather than unite and defeat their common adversary.

That we are opposed to the policy and measures of the present National Administration, especially to its persistent efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution on a people who were well known to detest and abhor it.

That the heroic people of Kansas, for the fortitude with which they have endured oppression, for the spirit manifested in resisting violence, and the magnanimity shown in rejecting the English bribe, are justly entitled to the thanks of the whole country, for exhibiting to the whole world a signal proof that the love of freedom and hatred of tyranny that characterized our fathers have not become extinct.

That the enormous and still increasing corruption of our elections, and the alarming growth and extent of illegal voting, call loudly for prompt and efficient counteraction, and we demand an official registration of the names of legal voters in each election district as the obvious and necessary remedy.

That the Constitutional provision that requires an emigrant from a sister State to reside a year among us before he can vote commends itself to our judgment as a salutary and needed check upon the importation of voters into closely divided and doubtful States from those that are not so; and we think that principle herein affirmed requires that an adopted citizen should be naturalized one year before he is entitled to vote.

That the increase of paupers and criminals of foreign birth in this City requires the prompt enactment of a law preventing the deportation by Foreign Governments of paupers and convicts to this country.

That an Administration that expends at least $80,000,000 per annum, with an income of less than $50,000,000, yet makes no effort to reduce the one nor increase the other, is essentially bankrupt, and ought to be wound up.

Resolved further, That, relying upon the good effects to result from a union of all opponents of the National Administration, we earnestly urge the Republican, American and other organized parties to unite their efforts in the approaching election upon the same candidate as the only certain way to success.

The regular course of proceeding was here interrupted by a gentleman in the body of the hall who rose and begged leave to inquire of the Chairman whether this was a spontaneous meeting, originating in the heartfelt patriotism of the citizens, or a meeting got up by the Republican, the American, or any other party? He made the inquiry because he knew that one very effective Ward might be carried in this City if the action of this meeting were based on the principles which the people of that Ward were in favor of.

The Chairman replied that he thought the gentleman would find all the information he sought in the call of the meeting.

The interrogator seemed disposed to pursue his queries farther, but was interrupted by the Chairman, who put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, which, though carried *nem. con.*, excited some hisses.

SPEECH OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS was introduced to the audience, and received with loud applause. He said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens, I cordially approve of the principles, the purpose and the motives of this call. I know that it proceeds from no party arrangements whatever, but that it comes from those who desire to make effectual opposition to a Government whose principles, whose practices, whose character, whose designs they abhor. And I find no difficulty in yielding my humble influence, my voice and my attendance in favor of this call. [Cheers.] I approve it, Sir, if it be limited distinctly, as it is, by its terms, to the electors of the City and County of New-York, and should it extend no further; but I shall rejoice in it still more, if by the contagion of a good example throughout this State, and throughout the States of this Union, this combination of principle, not for party purposes, shall be adopted. It is for this reason, Sir, that quite averse as I am to appearing upon the political stage where the private interests of candidates and the mere figuring of parties is concerned, I yet feel no aversion to addressing an independent body of my fellow-citizens who, I take it for granted, come upon the impulse that I do, to promote no side purposes, no personal, private, or party interests, but to swell into an effective volume of public sentiment and public action their opposition to the Administration of this country. [Loud cheers.] This call supposes that to two great, two important political propositions, topics, or whatever you choose to call them,—the Democratic Party,—the party having possession of the Federal Government, and represented by the Federal Administration, holds a united, a decided, and opposing front that may be made to overcome and reinstate their principles in our State. Is this so? Who have the Republican Party found as their opponents with power, with violence, with fraud against the enforcement of this principle that opposed the subjugation of the infant community of Kansas to the Federal power? The Democratic Party! Who have the American Party found in their efforts for the purity of the suffrage, for the intelligence of the citizen, for the dignity, the safety, and security of public action,—who have they found in their influence, deep intrenched, and fraudulent opponents? The Democratic Party! [Cheers.] And finding this Democratic Party thus determined, obstinate, and bold in their opposition on these two great topics or issues in public affairs, we have asked whether it be wise that among those who oppose, each more distinctly and more finely, this Democratic Party, on the one or the other line of policy—whether it is wise to insinuate such foolish considerations as to suffer a united front to divide us? Our opposition, and accomplish the ruin of us both, when we need but to combine our forces our principles, our influence, our authority, completely to triumph over our common enemy. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, share in agreement in opposition to the Democratic Party constitute the basis of public action against them? Why, if these points are important if they are present and practical issues before the country, then certainly they should What is the call of your meeting? What do your resolutions denote as the subjects of public interests, and public discussion on which we are called on to meet? They embrace topics both of Federal and State legislation and politics. In the next place, does the State who are opposed to the Democratic party, and this present Administration, to meet, to unite, to organize public action to overthrow an Administration that has failed, in the voice of the people, if that voice can be made to speak in united and determined tones Now, what is that important issue? Does it constitute an important part of the politics of the Administration? Mr. President, in my judgment, the history of this Administration, since the 4th of March—since its inauguration,—has shown that the Lecompton policy of the Administration constitutes not only an important part, but the whole of the policy of the Administration. It defy anybody to show me upon what the Federal Government has been engaged as a weighty measure, except persistence in its purposes to enforce upon the unwilling people of Kansas a Constitution that they abhor. [Cheers.] I appeal to the observation and intelligence of every man who hears me, that, while the Democracy at Washington, and the Democracy away from Washington, have been suffered to differ from the principles of his Cabinet and the majority of Congress upon every other act of Democratic policy without disturbing their relations, that adherence to this has been made the test of party fealty, and contradiction in this has been an unpardonable sin that has subjected the offender to expulsion and political ruin. The great contest that is now going on in the West, represented by Senator DOUGLAS on the one part, and by the Administration hunting him to destruction on the other, shows

INTERESTING TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying communications were prepared, as their dates imply, soon after the events which prompted them. Their publication has hitherto been delayed for reasons which no longer exist; and as they will furnish the most complete illustrations of the principles and evils which you have so fearlessly discussed, and so thoroughly exposed in several of the late numbers of your paper, they are now offered for publication in your journal.

That you may not be left to doubt the truth and fairness of the statements and inferences, I present you herewith copies of all the printed documents referred to, and also submit for your inspection the original manuscripts from which those documents were printed. Perhaps you will say, "truth is stranger than fiction."

Your readers will here find an almost literal fulfillment of your several predictions, but more especially of the following from your editorial of 9th inst:

"The misfortunes of railroad investment are attributable in more than nine cases out of ten to mismanagement, or, to call the thing by its right name, to dishonesty. It is notorious, proverbial, undeniable, that the directors systematically plunder the stockholders." * * * * Whenever private and personal ends of theirs are to be subserved, the interests intrusted to their keeping are remorselessly sacrificed. Selfishness blinds them together. They uphold each others plans, keep each others secrets, and protect each others reputation. Should any of their number, through a conscientious regard for old-fashioned honesty, object to the policy of his associates, he becomes a marked man, and his fate is sealed. Ways and means are found to compel his withdrawal, and if he escapes with unblackened fame he may count himself fortunate."

The correctness of the closing remarks in your article of the 13th inst., are equally well enforced in the following statement of facts:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

To the Stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company, NOT PRESENT at the late meeting held on the 30th ultimo.

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary proceedings on the occasion above referred to—and which will be hereinafter recited—are offered by me, and will doubtless be accepted by you as an ample apology, if not a necessity, for this communication. There are also other considerations, *involving nice and important questions in morals*, which might be urged in justification; and in which the whole community are almost equally interested.

Having been constrained soon after my retirement from the management of the Company, faithfully and fully to lay before you the principal reasons which led me to that step, and to explain to you the nature and extent of the dangers which, in my opinion, threatened your interests and the success of the company, I considered that my duty to you, as stockholders, had terminated. But subsequent unparalleled events made it incumbent on me to address you again. Your recent investigating Committee—appointed to report upon certain imputations made by me against *one* of your late officers and six of the managers—(specifically named at the time)—which imputations were made in a written argument in favor of a code of by laws, reported and recommended by a Committee composed of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, JAMES BROWN and C. R. ROBERT, and which were designed expressly to guard against the very irregularities and evils which I had previously exposed, had in their report so utterly misrepresented and distorted and aggravated my charges, and so strangely falsified my arguments and assertions, *submitted to them in writing*, that I was constrained, under advice, to publish the *History of that Investigation*, and subsequently a more complete and critical *Review of the Report of the Investigating Committee*. To these pamphlets I gave but a limited circulation, my object being only to correct the misrepresentations of the Committee and to protect my character from the injuries which, in their efforts to shield their friends, they appeared wickedly determined to bring upon it.

These pamphlets were made up of simply *the authentic documents submitted to the Committee in writing*, with a few comments thereupon, and are believed to be as thorough an exposition of the intentions and wrongs of the Committee, and as complete a refutation of their misrepresentations and falsehoods as were ever made by incontrovertible documentary evidence. With these issues I had fully determined to close the controversy; but those exposures of the partial conduct and the unaccountable misrepresentations contained in the Committee's report, brought down upon me still stronger expressions of hostility, not only from the Committee, but from the original "imputed" parties, and their numerous relatives, associates and abettors.

As will be seen in our progress, every ordinary civility and usual opportunity for explanation and defence, before the stockholders, have been strangely and persistently denied me from the first;—personal animosity has over-ridden every sense of propriety, and all regard for the best interests of stockholders at large seems to have been sacrificed to the effort to sustain themselves by fulfilling their determination to "crush me out"

At the late special meeting of Stockholders—at which but few were present other than the parties implicated in this controversy, with their "abettors and numerous relatives"—events occurred which gave me the first proper opportunity to review Mr. ROBERT'S extraordinary conduct at the previous meeting.

The immediate occasion for my remarks was the introduction of a resolution on the part of his friends, apparently designed to whitewash one of the officers of the company lately exposed by me.

My inquiry whether the laudatory certificate of the Committee on accounts, who presented that resolution, was based upon any examination of the *vouchers*, or only upon a *correspondence* of those vouchers and journal entries, one with another, seems to have struck a tender chord. I had before exposed the folly, if not the dishonesty, of such certificates on the part of the same Committee.

Upon Mr. Y.'s reluctant acknowledgment that their examinations extended no further back than indicated by my question, I remarked that such examinations were of no value whatever. They left the door wide open to any one disposed to be dishonest. My further comments upon this piece of folly seemed to arouse all the dormant ire of the imputed parties and their friends present. At this point, HENRY YOUNG, Chairman of the Committee on accounts, and some of whose previous similar reports and certificates had been exposed in the Review, and who, as has elsewhere been shown, was the immediate and original cause of many of the existing difficulties, attempted for the second time to interrupt my remarks.

Subsequently, Mr ROBERT, under pretext of exculpating himself from deserved censure, again brought forward a series of the misrepresentations contained in his former report, (heretofore exposed and refuted by me,) and in his excess of zeal for his new friends, indulged himself in such personalities and misstatements as ill became one of his professions, and such as could not have been anticipated of him by any but his most intimate acquaintance.

The whole drift of his remarks was an effort, first, to show that I had failed to prove charges which I had not submitted to the Committee, and which I had peremptorily declined to present till I should be favored with an opportunity to compel testimony under oath; and secondly, to excuse and justify the sale of the acceptances of the Company at 12 per cent. per annum, and afterwards receiving them back from the same favorite party at 7 per cent per annum. Having misrepresented these cases to suit his purpose, he then ostentatiously appealed to his friends present to discredit all my statements concerning the mismanagement of the affairs of the Company. This exhibition of his candor, let it be observed, was preceded by his own declaration that he had never read any of my expositions of those misstatements in the Committee's report, of which those just noticed were a specimen.

Had he manifested less of his peculiar trait of character and more fairness, he would have saved himself the mortification, and me the necessity and trouble of this further exposition. In the first twenty pages of the *Review*, all these fallacies are most effectually disposed of. For a further reference to his conduct on this occasion, see the accompanying communication addressed to him.

I believe this is the first case ever heard of, of a man's conscious guilt becoming so intense as to constrain him to return unread a *printed copy* of a Review of his own *printed* report; and that extravagance is only equalled by his subsequent public boast of the act. Perhaps he will return this!

But to proceed. Not only was no reasonable opportunity given me to reply, but the determination was manifested to shut off all further discussion of the subject; and to prevent any similar complaints from being brought before the stockholders at any future time. This was sought to be accomplished by the adoption of the following resolution* offered by their "redoubtable little champion," of whom it has been maliciously said that he was ever ready to pounce upon any —— any one at the beck of his superior in the Board;—the same party, *too*, who in their behalf, and as a professed "*mutual friend*" so recently and perseveringly urged me to fund my coupons for the benefit of the Company and at a sacrifice to me of many hundreds of dollars—an apt illustration of FRANKLIN'S fable of ingratitude.

The wisdom and efficacy of *such* a resolution may well be doubted. They certainly *remain to be tested.*

This effort *to stifle investigation* and "to hush up the difficulty" has been exhibited on so many occasions, and urged upon so many plausible considerations that it is no wonder that many "are anxious to see the end of it." I, too, am tired of the controversy and sickened at the developements of weak humanity which it has exposed; but there are principles involved far more important than any *personal* considerations,—and interests at stake greater than any pecuniary amount yet named.

While there are, doubtless, on the part of some not heretofore named by me, the strongest motives to desire it, I have no sympathy with any of those who would "*hush up all difficulties—go to work and get up the nominal value of the stock, and sell out.*" Nor have I any faith in the use of such means to accomplish such ends. A skillful surgeon will never try to heal up a festering sore till he has probed it to the bottom, extracted all the gangrene, and carefully removed all the surrounding *proud flesh.*

The sore upon our body corporate, when first exposed by me, was *very small*, and could have been easily cured. It was unskillfully managed, and nearly the whole body became diseased.

The very effort to heal it up prematurely, made it worse. As stated in the *Review*, "the remedy was worse than the disease; or, in other words, the action of the Committee has proved more detrimental to the interests of the stockholders and the public, than the conduct of those officers and managers of whom I complained."

In the same document I believe it has been conclusively shown "that the Committee concealed or suppressed many well-known and important facts;

* My application to the following has a copy of had its substance—like all my previous efforts in public—called attention and other matters to disclosures this subject, was denied or evaded.

misrepresented and falsified my propositions and sentiments, by misquoting and distorting my language; and finally, that their report rests wholly upon false premises and disingenuous arguments drawn therefrom."

Few have more invested in this enterprise than I have; and therefore few have more interest in its success. But I claim to be influenced by higher motives than pecuniary gain, otherwise I should long since have "come to terms," and thus saved myself much of the anxiety and annoyance to which I have been subjected. The following declaration of my sentiments, motives and purposes, as announced in the *Review*, are now, and will remain, my rule of action:

"I do not intend to impeach the private characters of any of the Committee, nor shall I attempt to judge of their hearts, or criticise their motives any further than the same were clearly manifested in their investigation and now appear in their report. I have suffered much, and am still suffering from their great wrongs; and I believe it is not only my *right* but my *duty* to avail myself of any honest means to redress these injuries. Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

I have been told that persons standing in the high position occupied by some of these gentlemen ought not to be thus exposed. It is simply *because of their high position* that it becomes my duty to review their conduct. If they had *all* been of the character or standing of the last three upon the list, I should have felt little or no concern about their actions or their report. * * *

Without any reference at this time to the cause or remedy of an increase of corruption in our Judiciary, our Legislatures, and our municipal governments of which so much has been said and written, it may safely be asserted that the great and principal cause of the dreadful and increasing prevalency of the peculations and maladministration in our railroad and other corporate institutions, is to be found in the growing disposition to overlook and conceal or excuse all such crespasses.

If the subject is referred to an Investigating Committee, all the worse. Such investigations have long since become a by word and a hissing; and the result is often termed a whitewashing. Until such proceedings, especially on the part of apologists and *respectable* Committees, are publicly rebuked and frowned upon—until there is a more healthy *public sentiment*, and a general condemnation of such acts, there need be no expectation of any diminution of such malpractices. So long as the successful defaulter not only escapes, but is "investigated" into a character to which he never yet had *aspired* and his acts are "resolved" back to motives to which he himself had never dreamed of attributing them; so long as public sentiment will tolerate such measures, and the people will applaud and honor their authors—so long may stockholders despair of much improvement in the management of their corporate interests, and so long may the moralist and the community cease to expect any improvements in the enactment or the enforcement of our laws restraining crime."

While in the honest discharge of a solemn duty I exposed transactions on the part of *six* of your seventeen officers and managers, specifically named, which I have ever believed, and now still more believe, to be wrong, I carefully refrained from imputing to the parties generally, any improper motives.

I showed you how, and how much money had been mis appropriated, and explained to you how *six* of your managers were so situated, in regard to "*conflicting interests*," that it was, in my opinion, absolutely impossible for them to promote the interests of the stockholders without a sacrifice of their own. I gave you the names of the parties and the relative interest of each in the several conflicting enterprises, and when the investigation was ordered I was illustrating the workings of these evils, in an argument in favor of certain by-laws, which were then under consideration, and which will be designed expressly to restrain or check those very evils. These constituted all the imputations made by me, and referred to the Committee for investigation.

For this well-designed purpose to protect the interests of the stockholders I was made the subject of one of the most skilfully-organized and formidable conspiracies ever developed in this Christian land, and which, as I think has been shown, directed and controlled the investigation which it originated.

Had the foolishly-instituted investigation been conducted upon any ordinary principles of usage or equity, or had the Committee's report been a fair and honest statement of the facts submitted to them, or had I ever been permitted to explain the errors and misrepresentations of the report, or to discuss its merits, or even had the wishes and wisdom of the best friends of the Company prevailed in the suppression of the report from publication, the occasion and necessity for this and my former pamphlets would not have existed.

I have alluded to the conspiracy which controlled the investigation. In reference to that, a brief explanation may be proper. As I cannot see into the heart, of course I cannot judge of the motives of any one. I do not even suppose that many of the parties were conscious of their motives, or sensible of the wrongs they were inflicting.

But I have shown you that while it was well known to every one that my imputations extended to only *six* of the parties, by *some extraordinary means, fifteen* of the officers and managers were combined in the defence, including several who, up to several weeks *after* I left the Board, had always acted with and encouraged me in my course, and on whom it was well known I had depended for evidence to support my charges!

Strangest of all, in this combination was found the name of HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, Mr. ROBERT'S business partner, a gentleman whom I scarcely knew, and who had not been a member of the Board till five months after I had left it! besides several others who had been but a few months members when I left, and who knew little or nothing of the questions at issue.

With these facts in view, let any one see the "reply," or more correctly the infamous libel laid before the investigating committee by these parties, filled with all manner of scandal and personal abuse, and which closes with the following beautiful and characteristic appeal, or *demand*, upon the Committee:

"If the Committee believe that the Ex-President is a quarrelsome man and a mischief-maker, (and if they regard the unanimous testimony of the Board, they *must* so believe,) they are called upon to stamp him as such. Their duty to the Managers, their duty to the stockholders, and their duty to themselves, alike demand such action at their hands."

Then let them read the Committee's report, and note how strictly it conforms to the "demand" of the "Board of Managers," and I am quite willing he should form his own opinion of the existence of a conspiracy. If no conspiracy, there were some most remarkable and inexplicable *coincidences!*

The power and danger of the combination here alluded to may be estimated by its influence upon such men as some of those whose names have been heretofore given you. When such men as some of those are thus led astray, we may well doubt of the honesty or reliability of any corporate management. And herein you have the clearest possible illustration of the danger of submitting the uncontrolled management of your corporate interests to men distinguished mainly for their "keenness" and "smartness," or their great financial skill, irrespective of other more practical and moral qualities, and with out regard to their "conflicting and controlling interests" in other connecting or contiguous enterprises.

Some of these points will be further illustrated in the following communication to Mr. ROBERT:

NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT—*Sir*: The extraordinary proceedings at the late meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, (or more properly, the meeting composed mainly of your newly-made friends and abettors) in which you acted so ignoble a part, furnish, at the same time, my apology and the necessity for this communication.

As if not satisfied with a departure from all the ordinary rules of decorum and civility, and with the great wrongs and injury before done to me by your Committee, you seem to have improved this last opportunity "to add insult to injury."

I regret to be compelled to lay off any of the usual formalities of etiquette in addressing one of your professions, but as all usual measures have heretofore failed to quicken your "moral perceptions"—and as you have, in imposing upon me the duty, at the same time given me ample precedent for such a course—you will, of course, excuse me if my language should sometimes be more expressive than polite. Like the man in the fable of "the boys stealing apples," having exhausted all milder means, "I must try what virtue there is in stones."

As heretofore, I shall carefully avoid all reference to your past private character, and shall be glad if you can maintain a wide distinction between it and your recent most inexcusable official conduct.

While your declaration, so characteristically and ostentatiously made at the recent meeting of stockholders referred to, that you had never read any of my communications in exposition of your wrongs, may account for much of your conduct now under consideration, it certainly furnishes no good excuse for that conduct; at the same time it imposes upon me the necessity, in this letter, to call your attention briefly to some of the leading facts in our controversy, that you may no longer shield yourself under the doubtful plea of ignorance or forgetfulness. Those facts are so clearly set forth and proved in the printed documents sent to you, that a candid perusal of them on your part would doubtless have saved me the necessity of this more public communication—which, should your intense sense of guilt, or your peculiar views of "honor," forbid you to read, some of your more judicious friends may communicate to you its contents.

You were one of the first to call upon me soon after I left the Board, to ascertain the cause of my resignation; and you were not slow to express your indignation at the transactions so disclosed, until you found some of your personal friends implicated.

You was one of a Committee, subsequently appointed, (your associates being JAMES S. ASPINWALL and JAMES BROWN,) to report upon a code of by-laws, designed expressly to guard against and prevent the very improprieties which I had exposed, and which led to my resignation.

As one of that Committee, after a thorough examination and mature consideration, you reported that code, with some slight modifications, and recommended its adoption.

It was in the regular discussion of those by-laws, at the special meeting of stockholders, held on the 3d of March, 1857, and in a *written* argument which I was then reading, that I made allusion, by way of illustration, to the improper acts of *one* of the officers and *six* of the fourteen Managers of the Company, which I had previously exposed. In the midst of that argument, and before I was permitted to explain my positions or to offer my proofs, I was interrupted with the resolution for a Committee of Investigation—which motion was made by *one* of the parties implicated, and *seconded by you.* (The construction and character of that Committee, in reference to the parties implicated, are fully exposed in the "History of the Investigation."

On the 5th of March I received from you, as "Chairman," a notice that "the Committee were ready to receive *in writing* such charges as I might deem it my duty to present," &c. As the above-named note seemed to invite "charges" which had not been made by me, or referred to you for investigation, (see the preamble to the resolution, which is in these words,)

"Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS having objected to the fifth article (of the by-laws) proceeded to explain his reasons, in the course of which he imputed to the officers and managers improper management and other delinquencies; whereupon, &c."

—I replied, asking for a copy of the resolution, and suggesting a plan of procedure, designed to prevent all recrimination and other improper proceedings, with which I had been forewarned and threatened.

On the 7th following I received your acknowledgment of mine of the 5th, and which you said "had been laid before the Committee, and I am instructed to hand you a copy of the resolution," &c., * * * "and to call your attention to the terms of the said resolution, from which it appears that no investigation of charges against you was contemplated." To this I replied that the resolution, as sent me by the Committee, was "erroneous in three respects; especially in that my imputations were not against 'the officers and managers of the Company,' but against a *specific* officer and a limited number of the managers designated." This limitation, and the specific character and extent of my imputations *was then*, and *had for months been well known* to you and Mr. BROWN, with whom I had had long and particular conversations on the subject.

On the 13th following, I handed you a correct copy of my written argument, before referred to, in which is the following enumeration of imputations:

"Should my time and your patience permit, however, I design to give you abundant reason for the adoption of *some* of the by-laws now submitted, and *incidentally* to explain to you more fully what I meant in my printed resignation by the terms 'extra official acts of your Treasurer,' and 'the collateral and conflicting interests of certain members of your Board,' as well as to disabuse your minds in regard to certain other important matters heretofore referred to. If I am not mistaken I shall show you that the fourth of the Company have been improperly paid out by your Treasurer to a member of your Board and that there are at this time in your Board of Managers, *six* individuals who have predominant interests in one or more conflicting enterprises, and that there are *five* such enterprises so represented in your Board in one of which, *five* of your Managers and your late Chief-Engineer hold an interest. Notice Exhibit C. I propose, also briefly to show you how the existence of these circumstances has not only *directly* affected your interests, but still more *indirectly* by creating jealousies, alienations, unpleasant discussions, and inharmonious actions in the Board, and which finally resulted in my retirement from it."

These, with the necessary illustrations, were all the imputations which I had brought forward, or intended to make, when the investigation was ordered, and these were all that were referred to you by the resolution; and yet you voluntarily, and, apparently, with great partiality and good will, sought out subjects to suit your own sinister purposes; investigated them upon the *ex parte* testimony of the parties implicated, and reported upon them to suit their purposes and yours.

To this communication, and well knowing that its imputations extended to only *six* of their number [you received and referred, to] me, a reply signed by the whole fifteen, made up almost wholly of irrelevant matter and filled with the most vulgar epithets and the foulest scandal and calumny, ever condensed into thirty-two pages of foolscap; and of which you not only refused me a copy, agreeably to the terms of the investigation, but denied me its possession for a single hour, or even the privilege to read it, except in your presence. Accompanying this document were others from Mr B., Mr. W. and Col. S., making more than a hundred pages additional, all of a similar character and design, but of course of different degrees of turpitude. After your confession that my communication had been in the hands of the Board of Managers "four or five days," and that "they had taken a copy of it," I repeated my request for the possession of that and other documents, which were necessary to frame my reply, all of which were peremptorily refused to me. Did you not thus encourage and become accessory to one of the most wickedly-devised, skillfully-executed, and dangerous conspiracies and libels ever consummated in a Christian country, or ever designed for the destruction of individual character? the intention and purpose of which seems to be plainly indicated in the following closing paragraph in that most extraordinary communication to the Committee from the Board of Managers:

"On the contrary, if the Committee believe that the Ex-President is a quarrelsome man and a mischief-maker, (and if they regard the unanimous testimony of the Board they *must* so believe,) they are called upon to stamp him as such. Their duty to the managers, their duty to the stockholders, and their duty to themselves alike demand such action at their hands."

Again complaining of your injustice in refusing me all reasonable opportunity to examine these many pages of scandal to which I was called upon to reply, and "begging the Committee to represent my said application to the Board of Managers," on the 3d of April, having with much labor and trouble collected testimony to refute every one of the calumnies above referred to, I submitted the same to the Committee through you, prefaced with,

"You will permit me again to refer to the facts stated in my former communications, that the 'imputations' offered by me at our late meeting of the stockholders, and referred to you for investigation, were *specific* in their character; and referred *expressly* and *solely* to the 'Treasurer, Mr BLAIR, and six of the Managers,' and to add that I have before objected to the *form* of the resolution passed on that occasion, instituting this investigation, as incorrect in three points. An amendment of the points will be moved at the next meeting of the stockholders, to meet and correct this objection."—*History, page 42.*

And closing with the following:

"As some of these questions at issue must prove embarrassing to the Committee, on account of the conflicting statements, I propose that all the parties (always excepting Mr. B. and Mr. W.) shall meet in the presence of the Committee, and there be solemnly sworn, and then and there individually be required to answer all such questions touching the matters in controversy, or under investigation, as shall be put to them severally by the Committee, or by the other parties, through the Committee. To this mutual arrangement I will most cheerfully accede."

This proposal was not accepted, very much to my disadvantage, I think.

You will recollect that I had but four *very brief* opportunities to examine the nearly 200 pages of replies from the imputed parties, and to secure such brief extracts as I could take under your watchful surveillance and frequent protests, and subject to your frequent admonitions to "hasten my reply," and that I had no proper opportunity to discuss the questions at issue, not being invited or being permitted to be present at the several interviews when the other parties were examined, or rather, were invited to make their explanations.

You are also aware that at the first meeting to which I was invited, after I had sent in my rejoinder, and upon my very first effort to explain the nature of the misdeeds imputed, I was gruffly interrupted by one of your associates with the remark, "That is not so, we know all about it." This, of course, confirmed me in the opinion which I had previously had good reason to adopt—that the Committee had long since made up their minds, or, at least, had come to a decision, and without any regard to the facts subsequently laid before them. Such was my conviction then, and my mind has since become confirmed in that opinion, in which I know I am not alone; and I do not believe any unprejudiced person can read the documents submitted to the Committee and not be brought to the same conclusion. Under such circumstances, it was, I thought, worse than useless to attempt to reason with or to expect any justice from you or your associates, and the subsequent "history of the investigation" would seem to prove the correctness of this conclusion.

In this connection, it should be kept in mind, that, with very slight exception, you were the only member of the Committee with whom I had any interview; Mr. BROWN never having appeared when I was permitted to be present; and your other associates being but casually present.

By some most extraordinary manifestations of clairvoyance," the nature of your forthcoming report had been pretty generally known to the implicated parties and their friends, for several days before its presentation to the stockholders; for which event great preparations had evidently been made by your friends—not only in resolutions and set speeches prepared, but in a plan to defeat the proposed amendment of the minutes of the previous meeting—which purpose had been formally announced to you in writing; and not the least remarkable feature in which proceedings, was *your* objection, because "it might make some change in your report necessary!"

"I now asked permission to make a few remarks and explanations, which were most uncourteously repulsed by the President. Mr. ——, notwithstanding other members asked and claimed for me this usual privilege as an act of justice.

"I then offered the following 'EXCEPTIONS' to the Committee's report, prepared from the foreknowledge of the report, as it had already transpired, and requested that they might be read and placed upon the minutes or on file with the report. Both these favors were promptly denied me; the resolutions to accept and print the report were adopted; when I stated to the stockholders present that as I considered great injustice had been done to me in the investigation and report, I should feel it to be my duty to print the documents which had been laid before the Committee, not for *general circulation*, but for the use of such as might derive a better knowledge of the facts, upon which they might form *their own opinions* as to the merits of the whole case—and the meeting adjourned.

"Those who were present, are not too deeply prejudiced, must have been most strangely impressed with the most extraordinary manifestations of partiality and animosity on the part of the President of the Company, and a few other individuals. Such means and measures as were then used and adopted *can never be necessary* in the support of a cause founded on truth, equity and justice.

"Although it may be long before one will have the moral courage to call them to account, as they have been in similar cases, yet suspicions will not be dispelled by such means, nor will general confidence be thereby reinstated."—*History, page 16.*

The "Exceptions" and protest above referred to, and which you and your associates refused to receive, may be found on the 33d page of the "Review," of which the following is a brief summary:

First—I excepted to the incorrect minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders, which furnished the pretext (for which it was doubtless designed) for the whole Board to come into the defence, and thus embarrass my position and create a stronger prejudice against my cause. You thus assisted to range several of your special friends among the accused, (or rather my accusers,) and among them your business partner, HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, who had never been a member of the Board till five months after I had left it!

Secondly and Thirdly—To the proceedings of the Committee in deviating from the original plan of procedure, which plan was designed to prevent all recriminations: and also in receiving from the accused one of the most irrelevant and scurrilous documents ever presented over the signatures of fifteen men having *any* claim to respectability, and then refusing me a copy, or even the undisturbed possession of it for one hour. If you have forgotten its character, I will refer you to the "History" for some of its beautiful and chaste passages.

Fourthly—That after I had, with much labor and trouble, procured and tendered to the Committee the most thorough refutation of all the scandals and falsehoods thus submitted to them, and requested them, in writing and orally, to report upon these facts, they apparently ignored and passed over everything which would not serve the purposes of their friends, or which was calculated to promote my cause.

Fifthly—To the Committee's having taken up and investigated many "charges" never submitted to them by me (and which I declined to prosecute,) and upon an *ex parte* and private examination of the very parties implicated, reporting upon the same and attempting to hold *me* responsible for *their* failure to sustain those charges; and

Finally—To their refusal to adopt the only proper measures recommended by me, to ascertain the truth and extent of the imputations which I had made.

You will recollect that upon meeting you on the morning of the day upon which your report was presented, I referred to its character as it had already transpired, and demonstrated with you upon its injustice; and upon the same day *after* it had been presented by you, I wrote you a kindly invited letter, calling your attention to some of its misrepresentations, and expressing the opinion that it contains many other important errors. To these communications you paid no proper heed. I then proceeded to prepare and publish the history of the investigation as promised, and heretofore referred to, a copy of which was sent to you and to the few other parties immediately interested.

Subsequent events made it necessary to issue a more condensed, but more carefully prepared "Review" of your report. This was withheld from circulation till after the last annual meeting; but with one in my pocket, I attended that meeting, and, referring to the injustice done to me by yourself and associates, I stated that your report contained at least twenty-five falsehoods and misrepresentations, and intimated my readiness, then and there, to sustain my position. After a considerable time, and without any response, I left to fulfill another engagement. Immediately upon my leaving, however, your character, as it was manifested in the Committee, developed itself in the same uncandid and unsentlemanly comments and misrepresentations which were so predominant in your investigation and report.

Your conduct, as reported to me, was so very exceptionable as to call for a suitable reply and rebuke from me, and at the recent meeting of Stockholders—being the first suitable opportunity presented—I referred to it in such terms as the occasion seemed to require. In applying to you the term "cowardly," I acknowledge to having transgressed my own sense of propriety, however well it may have been deserved or fittingly applied.

Instead of apologizing for the wrongs you had done me, or attempting to disprove the charges of falsehood and misrepresentation which I had so completely established against your report, you indulged yourself in a series of follies and extravagancies which, as imputed to one of your social standing and professions, would be incredible to any but your most intimate friends.

You spoke of my "impudence," for sending you a *printed* copy of my "*Review*" of your printed "*Report*," and asserted that you had returned it unread, which was not true—or at least none ever came back. This manifests at the same time an intensity of guilt, an ignorance of the common civilities of society, and a refinement of chivalry rarely witnessed in the same person at the same time. The latter qualification must have been conceived in your former residence, and in your younger days. Had you exercised more discretion, and less of your peculiar characteristic, you would have read the documents, and, failing to controvert, you would have confessed the wrongs therein proved against you. This, I believe, is the first instance ever known of a convicted party seeking deliverance from conscious guilt by returning the *printed documentary evidence* of that guilt. Perhaps you will return this!

Secondly—You applied the term "*scurrilous*" to my perfectly unexceptionable letter of 16th April, 1857, in which, in very kind terms I modified you of some of the errors in your report that day presented, and when you were asked to produce that letter, you *incorrectly* read for it the one of 8th of May following, a letter written after other verbal and written remonstrances had been a undantly wasted upon you, and which was printed in both my pamphlets, and had been in the possession of the public for more than a year.

But that your friends may judge whether even this my second letter—is justly obnoxious to the term "scurrilous," in connection with the circumstances which caused it forth and produced it, I here with submit a copy:

"NEW-YORK, May 8, 1857.

C. R. ROBERT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In my letter to you of the 6th inst., I called your attention to a misstatement in your report, dated the day previous, and remarked that I believed it (the report) contained other important errors.

I last evening, for the first time, obtained a copy of that paper as now published by the Board, and I regret to be compelled to say to you that it contains no less than nine absolute falsehoods," (some of them of little importance it is true, except as manifesting the *spirit* which seemed to actuate the authors of that document,) and a much larger number of exaggerations and misconstructions of my communications to the Committee, with not a few of what the 'Board of Managers,' in their communication to you, (the Committee,) denominate '*malignancy of insinuation and falsification of fact*,' and '*wilful and malicious designs to injure*;' that is to say, if I understand their plain mother meaning by the use of these phrases.

Had that document appeared over the name of men of ordinary character, I should have suffered it to pass unnoticed, but when men professing the principles by which you and Mr. BROWN are supposed to be governed, so far forget themselves, their conduct becomes the more reprehensible and obnoxious to criticism. *Your* continuing to act upon the Committee, after your business partner had made himself one of the accused parties, was a manifestation of indelicacy that surprised me; the partiality exhibited in the progress of the investigation added astonishment to that surprise; but the extraordinary errors, misrepresentations etc., above alluded to, have impressed me with the deepest amazement and sorrow. I also regret it on account of the necessity it imposes upon me of exposing those great wrongs, in the defence of my own character, so ruthlessly and uselessly assailed in your report.

You doubtless had your reasons good or bad, for traveling so far out of the record, to arraign and condemn me; but I cannot withhold the opinion that the act is quite inconsistent with your professions while upon the investigation, and altogether at variance with that code of morals by which you profess to be governed; and if your object was to have me been suggested to me, I believe you will soon see and acknowledge your great mistake. You certainly will at some future day.

Regretting the cause which compels me to speak thus plainly, I remain, with due respect etc.

(signed) GEORGE D. PHELPS."

Thirdly—You again brought forward and repeated the disingenuous statement of your false report concerning the vote of a gratuity of seven thousand five hundred dollars to Col. ——; a matter which had not been submitted to the Committee by me—but which, like the larger portion of the "charges" reported upon by you, the Committee took up of their own choice, and for their own "sinister purposes" investigated wholly upon *ex parte* testimony, and that of the very parties implicated. You did not as you well know, even invite or permit me to be present at that farce; nor give me the slightest intimation of it till the act had been performed. When that, and the several other similar irrelevant matters were casually brought to my notice, I not only declined to defend them "because foreign to the matters submitted to the Committee, but I distinctly stated that I would not be held responsible for your *partial* examination of matters not presented by me unless I was placed in a position where I could *compel* testimony under the sanctions of an oath; upon which condition I have ever been ready to meet all the other cases of wrong-doing which have been suggested. Further, as you must well recollect, when I discovered a determination thus to embarrass me and injure my cause, I stated to you in my written communication of April 4, "You will permit me again to refer to the facts stated in my former communications, that the 'imputations' offered by me at our late meeting of the stockholders, were *specific* in their character; and referred *expressly and solely* to the Treasurer, Mr. B——, and *six* of the managers," &c., and again in special reference to those several foreign questions unfairly dragged into their investigation by the Committee, I said in the same communication, * * * "but you will excuse me for *disclaiming all responsibility* on account of it, or action in reference to it. I refer to it to repel attacks upon me," &c. See *Review*, pages 51 and 52.

Again, in my written protest submitted to the meeting at which your wicked report was presented, more than a year since, this injustice is particularly exposed in the fifth exception made to your report. See *Review*, page 34.

Under such circumstances you sought to hold me responsible for your writing failure to sustain charges neither made nor prosecuted by me; and notwithstanding all my written and printed expositions of your wrongs and protests against such actions, you recently, and in a manner which I thought most ungentlemanly, appealed to your associates and abettors present, to discredit my word. Thus you again sought to bring contempt upon my character; and hence the occasion and necessity for this communication.

While all these, your several acts, at the late meeting referred to, may be in accordance with the conduct of the Committee during the investigation, and with the spirit manifested throughout your report, and while such acts may secure to you a repetition of the plaudits and hootings of your newly-made friends, they are not in harmony with the principles by which you profess to be governed, nor with the character of a disinterested umpire. If your object was to elicit boisterous demonstrations of applause, you did not mistake, either in the means applied or in the parties upon whom those means were used. But you should not be too much elated with such demonstrations. It is said there is a concern near "the Points" which furnishes that kind of applause to order, and at a very cheap rate. And besides your *better* judgment will instruct you that *such boistings and stampings* are not indications of an approving judgment. Their origin, like their motive power, is from a lower source.

I have thus endeavored, by placing in order before you some of the leading points in the history of the investigation, to enlighten your understanding and quicken your dormant conscience in regard to this controversy, and your very exceptional part in it and in the investigation to which it refers.

Should I have succeeded in this purpose, you may overcome, or at least for the time subdue, one of your peculiar traits of character, so far as to permit you to examine into the truth of the many misrepresentations, &c., charged against you, and exposed in the review of your report. For that purpose I shall be happy to supply you with one of the several copies still left in my possession; and I cannot doubt that its careful perusal, followed by your "sober, second thoughts," will assist to harmonize our views.

In the meantime, I will submit for your more immediate consideration a few extracts from that document, as a sample of the many errors which it exposes in your report.

In considering the Committee's report, it is important to keep in view the precise authority under which their investigation was instituted; which, as quoted by the Committee, reads as follows:

MR. GEORGE D PHELPS having objected to the 5th Article, of the By-Laws, proceeded to explain his reasons, in the course of which he imputed to the Officers and Managers improper management, and other delinquencies: whereupon, on motion of Mr. JOHN J. PHELPS seconded by Mr. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Stockholders be appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, and report at a special meeting, to be called at such time as said Committee may determine."

Equally important is it to bear in mind the fact, that the imputations referred to, constituted a portion of a written argument in favor of certain amendments to a code of By Laws, which were then under consideration, for approval by the Stockholders of the Company, (see Appendix C,) from which I was reading when interrupted by the adoption of the foregoing resolution; also, the still more important fact, that my "imputations" applied exclusively to the Treasurer and six of the fourteen Managers of the Company.

It has been long held by moralists that the *suppression* of an important known truth in all such cases, is at least equal to the *statement* of a known falsehood. * * * * * *

In addition to the two foregoing concealments or omissions, are the four named in the following extract from my communication laid before the Committee, April 9, none of which are mentioned: (See Synopsis.)

Here follows a list of no less than sixteen subjects omitted to be noticed by the Committee—and which are important to a comprehension of the merits of the questions reported on; many of which you had been *particularly requested* to notice in your report. What is your *present* opinion of that portion of your report? [See page 8.]

On page 9 you will find another illustration of ——

Paragraph 3 is as follows:

"It is proper to state, that the reply of the Board is signed by all the Managers, individually, except Mr. GEORGE W. SCRANTON, who lives out of the City. In the letter accompanying the same, it is said: 'Of course some of the facts stated in the document could only be known to a portion of the Board, but each member desires to express his belief in their correctness.'"

Here is a fact worth noting. This "Reply" is signed by all the Managers, including the Secretary—*fifteen* in all—while my imputations never extended beyond *seven*. Further, the replies to my charges extend back four years—when *eight* of these *fifteen* were not, and never had been in the Board—and their charges against me (almost wholly private slanders—*business as base*) extended back *twenty years*—to a period of time when not more than two of the fifteen had ever known me. But even this is not all; HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, C. R. ROBERT'S business partner, *had never been in the Board till five months after I left it*—yet, "each member desires to express," etc. There is no doubt there was a most extraordinary and *morbid* "*desire*."

But no such letter ever accompanied the said reply of the Board of Managers in my presence; and the reply was submitted to me on four several days, (see Synopsis;) nor was any such letter ever seen by me; nor was it ever mentioned in my presence, except casually at the last meeting of the Committee, after I had fully responded to it and fully exposed and refuted (in some instances most ridiculously) every important assertion in that most extraordinary document. If the letter *was* in the hands of the Committee all that time (some 15 or 20 days) it adds one to the many other evidences of their partiality. Perhaps they thought these fifteen names, without that qualification, would terrify me!

If the said letter was *not* handed to them till *after* the Board of Managers had got my "Response" to their "Reply," then the Committee are guilty of ——. How shall we dispose of *this?*

In the fourth paragraph of your report you say (page 9 of the *Review*) that my communication contains but one direct charge—*extra official acts of the Treasurer.* * * * The remainder of the communication consists of three specifications under the charge just stated, &c., &c." That is not true, but if it were, where is your excuse for bringing forward and reporting on some twenty or more charges?

"Nearly three pages, embracing ¶¶ 9 to 18, inclusive, are devoted to an ingenious (*not an ingenuous*) argument

be attributed to such means—and all further reform needed, may be accomplished in the same way.

Whether such changes and benefits shall be had must very much depend upon your will and action.

Whether I shall again resume the subject, must depend upon events beyond my present control.

And now, Messrs. Editors, upon a revision of the proofs, a few important thoughts are suggested; especially in regard to the bearing of these questions upon the community at large.

I have assumed that the partial character of the Committee's investigation—and the misrepresentations contained in their report—are all traceable to a conspiracy on the part of the imputed parties;—and a complicity with that conspiracy on the part of the Committee. Herein consists the evil done to the public, and the danger to be feared for the future. If such proceedings and conduct are tolerated, how will any man hereafter dare to expose the wrongs of which he may be a witness? As heretofore stated, I ask no one to accept my assertions, or to be guided by my reasonings, but desire rather that each reader should carefully compare the Report with the facts and statements which were laid before the Committee, the *originals* of which are now in my possession, authenticated by the initials "C. R. R," and other marks for identification, as the same were returned to me by Mr. Rosbat, Chairman of the Committee.

One of my greatest difficulties in this exposition consists in the magnitude of the offences complained of—and in the great wealth and high social position of some of the parties implicated—both of which circumstances have been urged as reasons as well for excuses as for doubts.

It is said that a distinguished statesman in admonishing his son upon the good policy and duty of honesty, wound up with the admonition, "Above all things be careful, if you transgress at all, that your offence be of such character and magnitude as to cover the transaction with so thick a shield of incredibility as to secure you not only from conviction, but from the very *suspicion* of such an offence."

It should not be forgotten that I have never imputed *intentional* conspiracy to but a small portion of the parties implicated.

My theory on that subject is, that some or all of the *six* parties, to whom my original imputations *solely* applied, came to the very natural conclusion that their *easiest*, if not their only way of deliverance, consisted in their destruction of my credibility and character. To accomplish that, something more than their own strength was needed. Hence, they shrewdly contrived to get the fifteen members of the Board to unite with them in signing and submitting to the Committee of Investigation that scandalous and libelous document of March 23, heretofore commented on and exposed in the History and Review; and which was well calculated, if not designed, *to crush out* the character of any man. Those who know the parties will not doubt their ability for such a work.

The Committee (the majority of whom were nearly strangers to me) might easily have been persuaded by the same means,—that, as either *one*, almost a stranger, or a *number* of their partners or other near friends and associates in business must be sacrificed—"of the two evils it was better to choose the *least*."

In view of the facts heretofore submitted, each of your readers must form his own opinion of the correctness of this hypothesis. If it is not correct, why do we find among the signers to that most scandalous document, the names of my late associates on the Executive Committee?—who,—as the minutes will show,—invariably approved of all my acts; and the majority of whom were on the most intimate and friendly terms until long after my resignation, and who, with "five other members of the Board" were expressly excepted from all censure in my second printed circular of January, 1857.

Why do we find the names of such gentlemen as Mr. Willets, Mr. McElrath, and several others, against whom I had never intimated one word of complaint, and who had never been members of the Board till a few months before I left it, and who will not now say that they know personally anything of the statements and charges to which they subscribed their names?

Strangest of all, except upon my hypothesis of contrivance, how will you account for the signature to that paper of Howel L. Williams—Christopher R. Robert's business partner—*who was never a member of the Board till five months after I had left it!* who was almost a total stranger to me, and did not know of the truth of a *single item* of which he so confidently affirmed?

If there was no "complicity with conspiracy," why, when that most remarkable document, so abounding with the internal evidence of falsehood and the malice of its authors, was submitted to the Investigating Committee—with the condition and injunction that I should neither have a copy of it, nor the undisturbed possession of it for a single hour, (notwithstanding my communication, to which that purported to be a reply, was left in the hands of the managers many days, and a copy taken by them,)—why, I say, did not this *high-minded, impartial Committee* promptly and indignantly return it to its authors as totally irrelevant and inadmissable?

Why submit *such* a document to me and call for my repiy, unless with the design and hope that I should be frightened at the display of the fifteen names attached to it, and thus driven from my position? Most of this Committee knew perfectly well, and had *long* known, that my imputations extended to only *six* of the fifteen signers to that libel.

Why did the Committee, after I had, with much labor and pains, refuted and exposed every important falsehood and slander, ignore the whole and refuse to report upon its merits, though especially requested by me, in writing, to do so?

In regard to the correctness of my representation of the character of the document referred to, I have reason to believe that Mr. Robert has now a copy of it. If so, and he will loan it to me for forty-eight hours, I will engage to make such use of it as will effectually settle all doubt upon that point; or I will pay the liberal reward heretofore offered for the *original*, to be used in the same way.

If there was no "complicity with conspiracy" why was not I permitted to be present with the Committee when their pretended examination of the imputed parties was had? Why, when the report was submitted to the stockholders, was the motion to correct the minutes refused, and opposed even by the Chairman of the Committee, on the remarkable plea "that it might make some change in his report necessary?"

Was not that virtually a confession that his report was based upon an erroneous issue and false premises?

If no conspiracy, why were my respectful protest and exceptions to the Committee's report so strangely refused, and all opportunity for explanation and refutation so persistently denied me?

I could add pages to these inquiries, but enough for the present. If these positions—as more fully set forth in the Review—are correct, (and I do not think they can be refuted,) have I not given sufficient evidence of the importance of this question to the community at large?

Are not the transactions which I have exposed the same in principle and consequences as those which are now rending society to its base? Look at the recent developments in Wisconsin! Look at similar transactions much nearer home! What are all these? What are the recent dreadful occurrences on Staten Island, but the legitimate consequences of unrebuked crime! So long as wealth and high social and political station are to furnish immunity for such iniquities, it is useless to expect any reform; and it may not be safe to expose or expostulate with the evils so rife in our midst.

You, Messrs. Editors, have manifested much fearlessness in exposing and denouncing the evils occurring in our midst, for which you deserve the thanks of all good men. Perhaps it is fortunate for you that you occupy a very substantial fire proof building. Perhaps, that some others of our journalists do not, is a reason that so few have spoken with any proper degree of condemnation of the recent events on Staten Island!

G. D. P.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie R. R. South'n boats.	
Ashes, bbls	28	—	—
Flour, bbls	22 362	2 912	2,898
Corn Meal, bbls	40	400	—
Wheat, bushels	26,262	5,000	750
Corn, bushels	45,849	4,050	—
Oats, bushels	37,599	—	2 100
Provisions, pkgs	184	49	194
Whisky, bbls	1 027	—	—

ASHES—Are in limited request at former rates, $5 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 110 lbs

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade presents no really new feature. For goods for the South and Southwest a good inquiry prevails at uniform prices. Western buyers are more numerous, and are purchasing more freely. The cumulative, however, is still general of serious losses, occasioned by the failure of many dealers at the West to clear up "old scores," and our merchants are very cautious in selling to buyers from that portion of the country. The demand for shipment is moderate. In Boston, orders from the Southern and the leading coastwise markets continue to arrive freely, thereby sustaining activity in the trade. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Buyers from the West, however, purchase very sparingly, say from one-quarter to one-half of their usual supplies, but it is believed that a late trade will be done with parties in that section by orders, as the stocks are comparatively light there. Prices remain without change, and for most seasonable goods fair prices have been obtained. There is a fair assortment of goods offering, but the stocks are not large either in manufacturers or jobbers' hands. Our stock is also not likely to be much increased at present, as manufacturers are disposed to move cautiously, the prospect of an immediate sale, with a fair profit, not being apparent. There will no doubt be goods enough made to supply all demand. There is some call for the California market, but the advices from that quarter are not very encouraging. With the exception of some kinds of heavy work which bring fair prices, shipments to San Francisco do not pay cost and charges, and past experience should lead shippers to hold back for the present. Among the exports of the week from this port we notice 1843 cases by the *Mermon* to that market." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	6,527	6,247
Since Jan. 1	148,333	175,545
Total	154,860	181,792

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Java at 15c.; 80 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c @12¾c.; 140 bags Rio at 10¾c @11¾c.; and 45 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in better request at firmer prices. Sales 3,000 bales including Middling Upland, at 13c @13½c., and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices have declined, under the influence of large receipts. The demand is moderate. Sales; 10,000 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 85	@$4 10
Rejected Extra State, ₱ bbl	4 15	@ 4 75
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	5 00	@ 5 05
Stanoard Extra State (nominally)	5 50	@—
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 8 50

Canadian is scarce and quiet, at from $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. 250 bbls. sold at these rates. Southern is in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 70 @$5 30 for rejected brands, $5 35@$5 65 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 70@ $8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 35@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, and desirable lots are held with confidence. Sales 36,500 bush., including new White Canadian, (reported,) at $1 33; new White Michigan, (600 bush.,) at $1 49; good Red Western, at $1 22; fair Chicago Spring, at $1 01; unsound Milwaukee Club, at $94c.; very inferior to very choice White Southern, at $1 16@$1 50; and Red Southern, at $1 10@$1 30 ₱ bush. Corn is plenty, and drooping. The demand however, is good. Sales 52,500 bush., at 68c.@70c. for unsound mixed Western; 71c.@75c. for ordinary to good mixed Western; 76c.@78c. for mixed Southern; 76c. for damaged White Southern; 83c. for good White Southern; higher prices for small lots; 93c for Yellow Southern, and 96c.@97c. for round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied much—sales having been made of 7,500 bushels ordinary to choice at 73c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy, and prices favor buyers. Western, 50c.@53c.; Canada, 49½c @52c.; State, 46c. @51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.. Southern, 31c @42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales at 40c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for Mess, $19 25 for Clear, and $15 45@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and request at previous figures, 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is quiet yet firm; 200 tierces and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c. @11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 220 bbls, in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15 @$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 2¾c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 2,000 hhds., nearly, if not quite all Cuba, at 7c.@8¾c.; also 200 boxes Havana, on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 300 bbls. Flour, at 9d.; 1,600 bbls. Resin, at 14d; and 200 boxes cheese, per steamer, at 35s. For London, 300 bbls Resin, at 2s ₱ 280 lbs; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 30s.; 10,000 gallons oil, at 20s.; and 100 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, some Flour on private terms. For Hull, a foreign vessel, with naval stores, at 2s. 7½d.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open,

AT RETAIL,

Their Fall importation of

FANCY DRESS AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

All of which have been selected with great care especially

FOR THE CITY TRADE.

Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Canal, corner Mercer.

LADIES' RAGLAN AND CLOAKS.

FIRST FALL EXPOSITION

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,

AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,

No. 415 Broadway.

(Brandreth Building.)

ELEGANT NEW GOODS,

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION.

Just received, by BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway,

100 pieces rich plaid silks .....75 cents per yard.
75 pieces rich bayadere silks .....$1 25 per yard.
75 pieces extra bayadere silks .....$1 50 per yard

Also, some very elegant silk robes with two jupes, at $35.

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS.

BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c.

An unrivaled assortment for sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO.

Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., corner Mercer.

A LOT OF EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

From auction

Selling at half price.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway.

RICH PARIS SILKS, 50 CTS. PER YARD.

New in Style, Splendid Colors

A most Desirable Bargain

Ladies will Please Examine Them

Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SHAWLS,

Of all the Most Fashionable Styles,

Just Received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS,

In Great Variety of Shades,

At Very Reasonable Prices.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No 473 Broadway.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF RICH

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Having completed our selection of fancy and staple dry goods

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

we would invite the attention of our former patrons and strangers visiting the City to our stock of rich dress goods embracing every desirable style of the richest foreign fabrics as well as the more useful articles of domestic manufacture

IN PRICES WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We would call particular attention to our

SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES.

CHENE RAY DERE

CANNETE STRIPES,

CANNETE BAYADERES,

POLKA FOUSARD SILKS,

RICH BLACK GROS DE RHIN, at 5s 6d per yard;

LADIES' RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,

a splendid assortment;

BLACK THIBET CLOTH 7-4 wide

FOR SHAWLS.

FRENCH PRINTS, (exquisite patterns;)

WE WOULD ALSO CALL

POUSSE'S PERSONAL ATTENTION

To our unequalled assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

Comprising

PURE IRISH LINENS,

FINE LINEN SHEETINGS, RICH DAMASK DIAPERS,

FINE DAMASK DIAPERS, at 12½ per dozen.

ALLENDALE SHEETINGS 7-4 wide at 1s per yard.

ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 10-4 wide at 1s. 6d. per yd.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, at 6½ cents per yard.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with cash to insure prompt attention.

CHAS HEARD & CO.,

No. 341 Grand st.

DRESS GOODS

AND

SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner of Chambers Church and Warren sts.

Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.

Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

RICH RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, BONNET MATERIALS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The first third of the stores of the city of New York will be closed on Thursday and Friday next, as a number of the fellow citizens of the Hebrew faith celebrating the Festival of the New Year 5619. Our friends would do well to call and find to their interest, to call on Mr. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 357 Broadway, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, at his store, as it will be closed, as announced above, on Thursday and Friday, thereby avoiding being disappointed in obtaining great bargains of his well assorted and extensive stock of the above goods.

LADIES, FOREIGNERS, STRANGERS, and all are reminded that FOUNTAIN'S ladies Store is fully supplied with ancient and modern novel, useful, fancy and elegant goods Also articles from American Indians, very handsome, wholesale and retail, at No. 683 Broadway. Closed at 8 P. M.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No 5 Great Jones-st., 7 doors from Broadway, respectfully announces that she has just received a select assortment of Fall Millinery, Caps Head-dresses, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., selected by herself in Paris.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,

(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,

have now opened,

AT RETAIL,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL DRY GOODS,

Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to

CITY RETAIL TRADE.

SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE.

SILKS BY THE YARD IN GROS AT VARIETY,

ALSO,

A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSE, CASHMERE AND MOUSLINE DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ, DE LAINES, PRINTED BARINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.. &c

LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

TEN THOUSAND NEW CLOAKS,

COMPRISING THE BANKRUPT

STOCK OF

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND,

and JEAN JAQUES LAMONTAINE,

WILL BE ON SALE THIS WEEK,

AT THE

SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT STORE,

No. 361 Broadway,

Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons.

THE RICHEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,

AT MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,

to close the affairs of this Bankrupt firm.

W. D. ESTERRE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering their entire Stock of

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

This Department contains every article necessary for FAMILY AND HOTEL PURPOSES.

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices

ALSO,

400 pairs Rich Lace Curtains, from auction, much under price.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TEN THOUSAND NEW SHAWLS

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,

Forming part of the Stock of the

BANKRUPT ESTATE OF

ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,

of Paris,

Including the

NEW MANTLE SHAWLS,

And many other Parisian novelties,

All to be sold without regard to cost,

To close the estate of this Bankrupt firm.

W. D. ESTERRE,

No. 361 Broadway.

NOVELTIES

IN

STELLA, BROCHE AND PLAID SHAWLS,

Will be offered at retail,

MONDAY, SEPT. 6,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Canal, corner Mercer st.

HONITON COLLARS.

Just received, at BEEKMAN & CO'S,

No. 473 Broadway, a fresh invoice.

Selling at half price.

Viz.—$1 25 worth $2 50.
1 50 worth 3 00,
1 70 worth 3 50.

NEW FALL STOCK.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,

NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

BARGAINS

In point applique sets,

All point lace collars—at

BEEKMAN & CO.'S,

No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

GREAT DISPLAY

of

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of new goods

SUITED TO EVERY STAGE OF MOURNING,

is now offered to the ladies for their inspection.

Particular attention is called to our

IMMENSE STOCK OF BOMBAZINES,

the largest ever offered at retail.

No family requiring such an article should fail to

GIVE US A CALL

Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 55. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT RICHMOND'S,

No 587 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel

Will open on Monday the 6th inst., about as handsome a Stock of Embroideries and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Mourning and Illusion Goods as ever came into this market. At very moderate prices Real Pound Point Lace Sets from $5 to $30. Bijou's Best Kid Gloves, 88c.; Children's 62c The celebrated Tournure Steel Bustle Skirt reduced to $2 50, acknowledged to be the best

The Ladies' Dress Cap and Head-Dress Department, under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Richmond. Patterns received monthly.

The Trade supplied.

RICHMON'S,

No 587 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

B. S. MILLS & CO.,

Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their

FALL STYLES OF

CLOAKS CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

HARRINGTON'S CELEBRATED

PATENT CARPET LINING

Can be had of any of the principal jobbing or retail carpet stores in the City Dealers and consumers are invited to call and examine. Manufactured under the supervision of the patentee by the New-York Carpet Lining Company, J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent, No. 448 Water st, New York Carpet Lining and Harrington's Premium Cotton Batting, constantly manufacturing. All orders promptly attended to.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

have now opened a beautiful assortment of

SILKS POPLINS VALENCIAS,

MERINOES, DELAINES,

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

No 723 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

WILLIAM EMBERSON—NO 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st, has now in store a stock of French and British goods, which, for variety, novelty, and beauty, cannot be surpassed, consisting of lace goods and embroideries, lace and thread veils, collars and sleeves, bands, edgings, insertions kid gl ves black lace mits, Lisle thread gloves, ribbons, trimmings drab bonnets with capes, from 38, up. Also, a great many other goods, too numerous to mention, and receiving daily from auction, which he will sell cheap. No. 353 8th-av., New-York.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.

PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIRT STORE

FIRE SHIRTS—AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

FIRE SHIRTS OF BEST MADDER DYED RED FLANNEL.

FIRE SHIRTS OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED RED FLANNEL,

FIRE SHIRTS DOUBLE BREASTED, MADE IN THE BEST STYLE, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

FIRE SHIRTS, DOUBLE BREASTED, WITH COVERED BUTTONS, AT $1 50.

FIRE SHIRTS, OF ALL STYLES AND ALL SIZES, AT $1 50, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BLUE FLANNEL DOUBLE BREASTED FIRE SHIRTS IN ELEGANT STYLE AT NO. 106 CHATHAM ST.

BLUE FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS DOUBLE AND SINGLE BREASTED.

BLUE FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

DOUBLE TWILLED BLUE FLANNEL UNDERGARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER AND WITHOUT ORDERS.

WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WOOLEN DRAWERS OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SPLENDID WELL-MADE SHIRTS, WARRANTED TO FIT, AND NOT SEWED BY MACHINES, AT FROM 75c TO $1.

AN INTELLIGENT ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CALICO SHIRTS AT 75c. EACH.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THIS CONCERN WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS, NO. 106 CHATHAM ST.

BEST FITTING MUSLIN AND LINEN SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AT BROTHERTON'S NOTICE, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a good cutter, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages Has the best city reference. Please call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear for two days

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, RESPECTABLE, genteel girls situations in this City or Brooklyn, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry baking; does up linen in style; the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; shirts and family sewing; wages $8 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND experienced young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; either of which capacities she is fully competent to discharge; served six years in one family, to whom she refers, for neatness, efficiency and good character. Apply at MANNING'S, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN WITH THE most unquestionable references, a situation as first-class cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a person who understands her business well Will be found perfectly neat and respectful, and studies to please. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry as first-class cook as waiter and chambermaid, as good cook and to wash and iron, as laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AND HER cousin, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one does the cooking washing and ironing of a private family, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress. In one family; wages $8 and $7. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 26th-st.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS wishes employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking and boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th st. Will take work home if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse has been in that capacity for the last 14 years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a private family as seamstress; cuts and fits for ladies and children; has been going out by the day; does not like it so well Good reference given. Call for this week at No 678 Houston-st., Room No 15. Good wages required,

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing in some respectable family. Has no objection to make herself generally useful. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, AS cook, in a private family; is a very good plain cook, and a very good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has no objection to City or country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go out to sew in private families by the day or week; would take a permanent situation; understands all kinds of fashionable dressmaking; can do up fine sewing in the neatest manner. Can be seen at No. 36½ 2d-av, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; she thoroughly understands her business Call at No. 85 East 22d st., third floor, front room, between 3d and Lexington avs. Best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of young children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to go in the country. City reference given. Inquire No. 73 19th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can produce the very best City reference; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 127 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in washing and ironing, by a respectable woman; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Call at No 103 West 26th-st., 1st floor in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family, who has good City references. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and a good baker. Apply No. 6 31st st., near the 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in the fine washing, and if required, no objection to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework has the best of references. Also, two smart girls want situations; they, with others, can be seen by applying at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands cooking meats, game and all kinds of pastries, would go a short distance in the country. Best City reference can be seen at No. 248 East 9th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands meats, &c., of every description; is a beautiful baker; has the best of reference Apply for two days, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she stayed over two years. Inquire at 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant girl, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can produce good City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 27th st., up stairs between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, a situation. Call, or address No. 349 2d av., 2d floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing Best City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union court, University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family, to do general housework or chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference; call for two days at No. 123 West 29th st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do housework in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No 166½ 9th-st., near 3d av. in the rear.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED German widow wishes a situation as cook in a private family. Apply at No. 189 Franklin-st., near Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 65 10th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and is a good sewer, inquire at No. 83½ Division-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, AS waiter and cook in a family 6 miles from town; English or Scotch preferred. Apply on Wednesday, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No 37 Fulton st. office No. 1.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a competent girl as nurse or seamstress. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 West 3'st st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation in a small private family, to cook and assist in washing. Apply at No. 236 east 14th st., between Avenues A and B, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO SOUTH BY A lady who is capable of taking charge of an establishment. Understands cutting. The best of City reference given Address F. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No 806 Broadway, New York,

No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement than it has been of late years. The feeling with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are regarded has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly in disposition To that neglect as one of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stoop over their books without intermediate exercise until the growing frame assumes the position that in which it has room so long restrained, they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be the first consideration. Were children sent to dancing-school after the usual routine of their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner as to call such dances in addition to the fashionable ones as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, some little time would then be gained somewhat with the object of this valuable accomplishment. As aim to secure the art on its former useful ground, Mr. Dodworth instructs his classes in that acknowledged excellent science the "Minuet de la Cour," and other dances of similar usefulness The evident success of this course in its effect on the physique and general limb action, attracts the attention of the most fashionable families, and during his late tour through Germany, Dodworth was invited to exhibit his system before the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best mode of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes the efforts to have gotten such information as will add not only to his own experience, but to that of the profession generally, that will not only benefit the pupils, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every member in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary as popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic from here will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CHNER & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers or laborers at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, the care of fast horses, if required; he has had several years' experience in the business, and his employer will recommend him as an excellent coachman; and he understands the care of sick horses and all their diseases The best of City reference given from his last place, where he has lived for the last five years. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 126 5th av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry; has no objection to town or country; can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Dexter's saddlery store, No. 145 4th av., or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful; would have no objection to work on a farm, or assist in a garden; is also a good groom, and can take care of horses. As the advertiser would be found willing and obliging, to get an honest living—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LOUIS THE ELEVENTH—THE CHELUCHAI MONEY—PAS DE DEUX.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE FORTUNE HUNTER—THE HAPPY MAN—MAKE YOUR WILL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ABIM AL HARMEKI—NICK WHIPPLES—PADDY CAREY.

BOWERY THEATRE—IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE—THE MAGIC BARREL—BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DRUM POLKA—FIRE BALLOONS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN [illegible].

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—THE LINEMAN'S SWEETY.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SIGNOR BLITZ—MAGIC—VENTRILOQUISM.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail ed Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, will close at the New-York Post-Office, this afternoon, to go by railroad at 2½ o'clock, to go by steamboat at 4½.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 28th of August, with three days' later news, is now fully due at Halifax. There were no signs of her at 9 o'clock last night. The *Pacific*, of the Galway line, arrived off Halifax harbor on Saturday night, when she was detained by the fog, and did not reach her dock until Sunday. She left for New-York at 6 o'clock last evening.

Considerable progress was yesterday made at Quarantine towards the erection of two large shanties for the shelter of the sick, and they will be in condition to be occupied by the middle of the week. There were yesterday 31 cases of sickness in all within Quarantine, 18 of which were of yellow fever, four being doubtful. CATHERINE GRUH, who occupied a house in the village of Tompkinsville, in the infected district, was on Sunday carried into the Hospital sick with black vomit. She would probably die last night. One bad case also came up from the frigate *Susquehanna*. These cases created considerable excitement both inside and out of the Quarantine walls. The Castleton Board of Health met in secret session and adopted resolutions to station 50 men at the Quarantine gates, and prevent any one passing in or out. It is rumored that Gov. KING will issue his Proclamation, declaring the County of Richmond in a state of insurrection, offering rewards for the arrest of the incendiaries, and sending a military force to the Island to prevent any further breaches of the peace, and to prevent a conflagration of the town which has been threatened. To-day, it is expected, will decide the question as to which party shall have possession of the avenues to and from the Quarantine inclosure. All sorts of rumors are in circulation. Meantime the police continue to regale themselves upon turtle soup and hot coffee, and spend their leisure in shooting at a mark. Affidavits have been sworn to strongly implicating the Revenue officer and Capt. RICH, of the Marines, in efforts to set at naught the authority of the Health officer and the regulations of Quarantine.

Five more arrests have been made. The parties yesterday were brought up before Justice WELSH, and, with the exception of one, were admitted to bail. In the case of THOMAS GARRETT, one of the accused, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the Supreme Court, and was argued before Judge DAVIES. His Honor reserved his decision, and will probably render it to-day.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. An interesting report of a Committee was received and filed, descriptive of the wanton barbarity of the rioters on Staten Island in relation to the sick, and the miseries inflicted upon the physicians as well as upon those of the suffering who had not been removed to Ward's Island. The President stated that he had made an official report to the Governor and also to the Board of Health, stating the inability of the Commissioners to pay for the erection of new buildings.

The Police Commissioners had a private session yesterday, and suspended General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, for alleged non-compliance with a written order of General NYE, directing him to send Policemen to Quarantine on the night preceding the first fire. The examination in the case is set down for Friday next. Mr. TALLMADGE claims that he shall be able to make out a good defence for himself.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, and the late arson at Quarantine again formed the subject of discussion. The remarks of the Mayor and Dr. THOMPSON at the meeting, as published elsewhere, will be read with interest.

The number of additional steamers for the Paraguay Expedition to be procured from private sources, is to be limited to five. Four steamers of the Cromwell line, including the *Caledonia* and the *Memphis*, now plying between this City and Baltimore and Charleston, have already been secured, and officers for them are being selected. The fleet will consist of thirteen sail, exclusive of the Brazil squadron. If the expedition is delayed until all the vessels are put in proper order, it will probably be near a month before it sails.

The officers intended to be attached to the steam frigate *Niagara* on her cruise to the coast of Africa with the negroes captured on board the slave brig *Echo*, have been designated by the Navy Department, and a list of their names will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. It is understood that the negroes are to be provided for for six months after their delivery to the agent in Africa—the President taking the responsibility and trusting to Congress for the necessary appropriation to defray the expense.

The first public meeting in this City, designed to secure a union of the Republican and American parties on practical issues and on anti-Administration grounds, in order to secure the defeat of the Democracy in the ensuing Fall campaign, was held last night in the Cooper Institute. About 600 persons were present. The Chair, on motion of Mr. JOSEPH BLOUNT, was taken by Mr. ROBERT H. MCCURDY. The principal speaker was WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of this City. An address was also made by the Hon. Mr. BROOME, of Pennsylvania, and a few remarks were addressed to the meeting by Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE. The series of resolutions drafted for the occasion were adopted unanimously.

The proceedings in the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen yesterday, were without special interest. Reports of each Board are given elsewhere.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL presiding, there was no quorum of Grand Jurors, and those present were discharged until to-day. Sixty Petit Jurors were fined for non-attendance.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened briskly for Cotton, which was a shade firmer; as well as for Sugars, prices of which were sustained. Flour and Corn were depressed, and less valuable. Wheat was in fair demand at uniform figures. Provisions, Rice and Coffee were lightly dealt in. Crude Turpentine, common Resin, and Linseed Oil were actively sought after. Freights were dull and heavy, as previously represented.

WHERE IS GOVERNOR KING?—Great anxiety is felt by the public to know what has become of Governor KING. A proclamation of some kind has been expected from him ever since the Staten Island rioters consummated their villainous designs in the destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals. It was while His Excellency was enjoying the Cable dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday night, that the destruction of the Hospitals took place, by the rebellious inhabitants of Richmond County. Whether His Excellency was frightened by a handwriting on the wall, as he sat at the sumptuous banquet, we know not, but something must have happened on that occasion, as he has made no sign since. There was a report yesterday that the Governor had issued a proclamation declaring Richmond County in a state of rebellion, and putting it under martial law. But we have seen nothing in relation to the matter to confirm the report. The Governor has not even offered a reward for the arrest of the incendiaries who fired the hospitals. The Commissioners of Police have even suspended Superintendent TALLMADGE, for his neglect to send a detachment of police down to the Island; but the Governor appears not to have yet made up his mind what to do. What he is expected to do now is to give some evidence that he has taken the subject under consideration. His first manifest duty is to have the incendiaries arrested and prosecuted for destroying the property of the State and setting the laws at defiance; and having done that, he may meditate at his leisure on the next proper step to be taken.

Inventors and Patrons.

The scramble has already fairly begun for the credit of the Submarine Telegraph, which almost always follows a successful invention, or a successful application of one. Modest discoverers, who had shrunk from public notice while the issue of the experiment was doubtful, emerge from their lurking-places as soon as its prosperity is beyond a peradventure, and is making somebody famous. It almost always happens that it is not the right body, and neglected genius and injured merit put in their claims for the praise and pudding that belongs to them. The marvellousness, the malignity and the love of fair play, of human nature, all combine to raise these questions and keep them alive. "GARTH did not write his own Dispensary." FRANKLIN stole the lightning, if not the thunder, of somebody else. WATT got the notion of the steam-engine from the Marquis of Worcester's *Century of Inventions*, and *he* borrowed it of the poor Frenchman who was confined for life in the Bicêtre, as a lunatic, for first ventilating the idea. It was not FULTON, but FITCH, that set steam to work hurrying vessels up the streams of rivers and across oceans, in the teeth of contrary gales, with the most audacious contempt for proverbial wind and tide. And so of everything else. And should Lord Mountcoffee-house, or whatever the style of the Irish peer may be, who is said to have discovered the art of flying, actually alight upon our shores, "*non usitatâ non tenui pennâ*," we beg it may be remembered that we have several times said that we should not think it at all strange if something of the sort should, some time or other, be done. This, we apprenend, will give us a right to claim the merit of the Dædalean discovery.

We are not going to enter into the questions—at once vexed and vexatious—as to the claims of the various candidates for the lightning-sanctified laurel of the electric telegraph, or for the garlands due to the many other great discoveries which have blest mankind within this generation. Nobody can look in at the workshop of the brain and watch the forging of ideas, and their shaping to the perfect form in which they are appointed to do us service, and, therefore, there may be more or less room for doubt as to how much of the original metal may have been taken from another man's mine, or to what extent its successful elaboration is due to methods of manipulation thought out by somebody else. In the long run, we imagine, the world decides the question rightly, and everybody gets his due. But there is a class of persons without whose help inventors could do but little, about whose claims to remembrance there can be no question whatever, because they are recorded in bankers' accounts, and can be verified by cancelled cheques. We mean the monied men who have had faith enough in the unembodied idea to risk solid cash upon the chance of its being turned into a visible, working, useful entity. They must be men of some belief in things unseen, of some imagination, of some sympathy with the energies of genius, to go out of the beaten track of their daily activities to try a new thing, which may bring ridicule as well as loss upon themselves, by its failure, and about which they are not competent to form a just opinion of themselves. It is no matter if they did do it in the belief that they would make money by it. It would not have been done without them, and we most cordially hope that all the gentlemen who have put up their money to put down the Atlantic cable may find it returned to them fifty fold.

An eminent example of this species of public virtue was exhibited by a most excellent Quaker in England, whose death was announced by the late arrivals from that side. We mean EDWARD PEASE, of Darlington, without whose persistent sympathy and untiring help, the great discovery of the locomotive engine would have been delayed if it could not have been finally hindered. This gentleman, about the year 1819, projected a tram-road, or railway, between Darlington and Stockton, twelve or fifteen miles, for the conveyance of coal, simply. ROBERT STEPHENSON was recommended to him as a person acquainted with such things, from his connection with the Killingsworth colliery. It will be recollected that the Father of the Locomotive had set his first child of that kind up in business at that place. With much ado he had prevailed on the lessees of the colliery to permit him to construct a locomotive to draw the coal over the tram-road from the mouth of the mine, and which is still at work, after forty years and more, and, though awkward and cumbrous, contains every essential principle of the present improved engine. He urged it upon Mr. PEASE to adopt the same power on the Darlington and Stockton Railway. The cautious Quaker looked at the proposal on all sides, and his caution was changed into faith and enthusiasm. He was an elderly man at that time, but he received and fostered the new idea in the true spirit of youth. The idea was ridiculed and its impossibility demonstrated; but he still persevered and supplied STEPHENSON with the sinews of the war he was waging with ignorance and prejudice. And this through a series of five or six years, while the railway was constructing and the locomotive building.

STEPHENSON'S invention had attracted little notice, though it had been put into operation as early as 1814; but he had entire faith in it and its final application to railway traveling though it is not likely even his imagination, conceived the things that were actually to be. Mr. PEASE was his first disciple, and had it not been for his help the apostle of steam would have had a longer season of humiliation to endure before his day of reward. But in September, 1825, the scoffers were put to an open shame. The railway and locomotive were finished and crowds assembled "to see the traveling engine blow up." It did not blow up, however, but drew 38 coal-carts at a rate of four to twelve miles an hour. It also carried 600 passengers, and this branch was added to the original plan of the business, an old stage-coach being put upon a truck for the purpose. This was the egg of all the railway traveling in the world. How the railway was projected between Liverpool and Manchester about thirty years ago, for the conveyance of goods; how STEPHENSON prevailed for the adoption of steam-power; how the scheme struck terror into the whole country-side; how he dared not tell the Committee of the Commons the half, for fear of being laughed out of the House; how he hardly could prevail on his Directors to try locomotive instead of stationary power; and how he triumphed gloriously at last, is it not all written in history and proclaimed anew every hour, is all parts of the civilized world by the roar and rush of the creatures of his hand? But it ought also to be known that his success would not have been so soon, if it might not have been crushed altogether, had it not been for the help and comfort he received from EDWARD PEASE, the Quaker. This venerable man lived to the very extremity of human life, being, we believe several years past ninety when he died, in the possession of his faculties, the enjoyment of an ample fortune, and the consciousness of having helped to win one of those victories, more renowned than any of those of war, and to effect a mighty revolution in the affairs of mankind, with no drawback of crime or suffering. He had his reward, and he deserved it.

Interests, Rights and Duties of Railroad Stockholders.

In the TIMES of this morning will be found a communication from Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, of this City, addressed to the stockholders of a railroad of which that gentleman was recently the President, but not confined in its interest to any one work. On the contrary, if we mistake not, it embraces views and suggestions which should be widely diffused through the community. In a country where capital to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars is invested in railroads, all hints toward reform which have good sense, experience and honesty of purpose to recommend them, should be received with attentive respect. Especially is this the case when there is too much reason to believe that the control of such vast property, owned by so many thousand individuals, is often made corruptly to subserve the private interests of a few. Mr. PHELPS has had much experience in railroad matters, both as a director and an extensive shareholder. He represents, as will be seen, that, in the discharge of his duty as a Director of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, he had occasion to object to the position of a number of his associates, as having personal interests antagonistic to the interests of that Road. This proceeding on his part brought down upon him, as he relates, a most extraordinary and long-continued persecution. Into the details of that affair we do not purpose to enter. Mr. PHELPS has done so effectively, not only in the communication above referred to, but in sundry pamphlets, which, with the original documents whereon they were based, we have been permitted to peruse. We have not space to advert to even the leading suggestions of Mr. PHELPS, but one or two ideas are too important to be wholly passed over. He insists that stockholders should vigilantly see to their own interests. If Directors are honest they will never object to scrutiny; if dishonest they greatly need it. The theory that because Directors themselves own stock they will of course be faithful guardians of the rights of other stockholders, he shows to be practically a delusion. Shareholders he insists should never omit to use their influence and their votes in the choice of Directors. There should be no such thing as blind confidence; and in all elections, probity, business qualities and a willingness to devote time and labor should be preferred to shining financial reputation and elevated position in the community.

It is the opinion of Mr. PHELPS, founded upon no little experience and observation, that with due attention on the part of stockholders, the vices which now prey upon our railroad system can be substantially eradicated, and that immense interest made permanently profitable. If his suggestions shall receive the attention to which their intrinsic value and the respectability of their source entitles them, he will have contributed in an important degree to accomplish a much needed reform.

The Conventions at Syracuse.

To-morrow two State Conventions meet in Syracuse to make nominations for the November elections—the Republican and the American. The first question to be decided by each is—not whom shall they nominate, but whether they shall nominate the same men. How this preliminary problem will be solved, it were useless to conjecture. An important step was certainly taken when the American Council decided to hold the Convention of that party at the same time and place with that of the Republican Party. But this step is by no means conclusive, and the proposed union may easily fail after all. The Republicans claim that they can carry the State without American aid, and though this assumption may be doubted, they will, perhaps, act upon it. Should a union take place, the Americans must be considered in making up the ticket, and probably the Canal Commissioner, at least, will be conceded to them. Prominent among the Republicans named for Governor, besides the present Executive, are E. D MORGAN and HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; IRA HARRIS, of Albany; JAMES M. COOK, of Ballston; CHARLES COOK, of Havana; A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira; Judge JAMES, of Ogdensburg; E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo; and GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque. From so large a list of respectable names it would seem to be easy to make a satisfactory selection, if, indeed, the extent of the range shall not of itself prove an embarrassment. The great point to be secured, and, unfortunately, the one which all such bodies are prone to disregard, is honesty and independence. Sometimes, indeed, the office is belittled by manifest lack of natural ability in its occupant. But this is comparatively a rare occurrence, while subserviency is more common and more to be feared.

Should the attempt to unite the American forces with the Republican fail, the former, it is understood, will nominate a ticket of their own, and with some such man as LORENZO BURROWS, or NATHANIEL S. BENTON, for Governor, poll as large a vote as they can. It would argue great lack of sagacity at Syracuse to allow this to happen; and yet such a result is evidently within the limits of possibility.

The President and Mr. Douglas.

The Washington *Union* of Wednesday devotes two columns to the Douglas split in Illinois. The organ is against all concession or compromise while DOUGLAS refuses to confess his *error* of last Winter—his *sin* against a cardinal measure of the Administration. The argument is that "Democracy is not brought to the necessity of voting for either DOUGLAS or LINCOLN. An Administration Democrat cannot vote for either under the hostile (Kansas) demonstrations of both of them." Without stopping to dispute the logic of Mr. BUCHANAN'S paper, it strikes us that the continued war upon DOUGLAS is equally unwise and repugnant to the real Democratic sentiment of the country. Recent signs from the South go to show that DOUGLAS has lost no substantial favor in that quarter. The Southern Democratic leaders, the best and shrewdest among them, are unwilling to give him up. They still regard him as one of the ablest men of the Party. They like his independence and moral courage, his entire freedom from sectional fanaticism; and they must soon come to regard the hostility of the Administration as a purely *personal* affair, if indeed they do not do so already. And viewed in this light, the conclusion is almost inevitable that the President regards Mr. DOUGLAS as a lion in his own path for the nomination of 1860. The effect of such a conclusion, or suspicion, upon the other immediate or prospective aspirants for the Charleston nomination may be readily foretold. If DOUGLAS is to be thrust out of the way to insure a second term for Mr. BUCHANAN, *their* pretensions are necessarily postponed also. The President thus raises up half a score of secret instead of one open rival for promotion, and by aiming to break down the one-term pledge to which he was tacitly committed on his first election, he enlists the jealousy and hostility of the friends of every Union man of his party who is now looking to the Presidency. This feeling will probably tell more powerfully against him and his Administration in the South than at the North. Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. ORR and Mr. SOULE have already told him as much, in declaring that DOUGLAS ought not to be read out of the Democratic ranks.

THE OFFICERS OF OUR NAVY ON THIS STATION AND THE MUNICIPAL DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF H. B. M. SHIP GORGON.—Considerable surprise has been manifested that there should have been no response on the part of our Navy to the toast in which it was mentioned at the late Cable dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. The cause of this very remarkable omission is fully explained by the letter of a Naval officer which we publish this morning. The Chairman of the Dinner Committee appears to have mismanaged the matter in a very strange way, and to have been wholly incompetent for his position. It appears that an invitation was sent to but one of the officers on this station, and that was sent at so late an hour that the person for whom it was intended could not avail himself of it. As the British officers were the guests of the City, it was the very plain duty of the Committee of arrangements to invite the Naval officers on the station to meet them, and the neglect to do so was as disrespectful to the strangers as to our own officers. The British officers being the guests of the Corporation, precluded our own Naval officers from offering them the courtesies which would have been most grateful to them. But it was not to be expected that the Aldermanic Committee should know anything about the etiquette of the Naval service, and they are not to be censured too severely for their blunders. It is but right, however, that the public should know where the blame lies for an apparently intentional disrespect to the Naval officers on this station.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—In another column we give place to a letter of Dr. SONNTAG, stating the present condition of this line. According to this official report, it appears that the undertaking of the Louisiana Company, to carry the California mail that way, by the 1st of October, is a physical impossibility, the route having no road across it, and there being no means or facilities of transportation. He estimates that an outlay of very nearly a million dollars will be necessary to put the Isthmus in a practicable state—a statement fatal to the design of the Company, as they are reported to lack even the amount necessary to put on the steam connection at either end. Dr. SONNTAG also pronounces against the availability of the Ventosa Bay, the proposed terminus on the Pacific side, as a harbor, showing it to be exposed to a heavy sea and severe winds, that half the time render an approach to the shore impossible. Altogether, if we are to accept this testimony for what it appears to be worth, there will be some time to wait before the Tehuantepec transit will be opened

MR. YANCEY—THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE—THE RICHMOND SOUTH.—It was announced, some days ago, by telegraph, that the Hon. Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, had written an angry letter to Mr. PRYOR, editor of the Richmond *South*, in respect to the so called Southern League. Mr. Y. is a Slave-trade advocate and a disunionist. As such he has been endeavoring to excite a more intense spirit at the South, by the organization of the League in question. In this design Mr. PRYOR for a season countenanced, but finally exposed and denounced him. Hence the angry letter. It has reached us, but is not worth publishing. We learn from it, however, that the Southern extremists are in a bad way—that they have no confidence in Virginia or any border State—and that this feeling is heartily reciprocated. Mr. YANCEY was once a man of prominence and promise. But he has brought upon himself the usual fate of extreme men. The receding tide has left him aground, high any dry, with few companions and no hope of succor.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The annual State Election in Vermont takes place to-day. Two tickets are in nomination, as follows:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
For Governor	Hiland Hall.	Henry Keys.
Lieut Gov	Burnham Martin.	Wyllys Lyman.
Treasurer	Henry M. Bates.	Jas. T. Thurston.
Congress, 1st	E. P. Walton.	C. G. Eastman.
2d	J. S. Morrill	E. B. Chase.
3d	Homer E. Royce.	W. H. H. Bingham.

The Republican candidates for Congress are the present members renominated. Mr. EASTMAN, who runs on the Democratic ticket in the First District, against Mr. WALTON, is the editor of the Montpelier *Patriot*. The election of the entire Republican ticket is, of course, a foregone conclusion.

THE COURTS.—The September term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday morning, by Judge RUSSELL. There was, as is very usual on the first day of term, no quorum of Grand Jurors in attendance, and those present were discharged until this morning. Of the Petit Jurors called, sixty were absent, and they were fined $25 each. The Court then adjourned until to-day.

The Supreme Court (Chambers) was held yesterday morning for the first time in the new Supreme Court rooms, formerly occupied by the United States Courts. The rooms have been newly painted, and are fitted-up with elegance and taste. Judge DAVIES presided yesterday.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 42 Wall-street and 481 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Return of the Captured Africans—Officers Ordered to the Niagara—The Paraguay Expedition—Charter of Additional Steamers—Gen. Harney, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 6.

Attorney-General BLACK reached Washington this morning, and had an interview with Secretary TOUCEY on the subject of returning the captured Africans. He had previously given no official opinion on the subject.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Niagara*:

Captain—JOHN S. CHAUNCEY.
Lieutenants—MULLANY, BARNET, DRAKE, NELSON, and MITCHELL.
Surgeon—EDWARD HUDSON.
Assistant Surgeons—LEACH and CHRISTIAN.
Purser—UPHAM.
Senior Engineer—FABON.
Assistant Engineers—STAIN, ROBIE, JOHNSON, KELLOGG, BAILY, BUEHLER, CRONIN and ROGERS.
Boatswain—BARTLETT. *Carpenter*—MAYER. *Sail-maker*—WAKEMAN

The President will take the responsibility of having the negroes provided for for six months after delivery to the Agent, and trust to Congress for the necessary appropriation to defray expenses.

The Navy Department has determined to charter only five additional steamers for the Paraguay expedition, which, added to those I have named with the *Falmouth* and *Preble*, will make a fleet of thirteen sail, exclusive of the Brazil squadron. Four steamers of the Cromwell line, including the *Caledonia* and *Memphis* plying between New-York, Baltimore and Charleston, have been secured, and their officers are now being ordered. Captain PAGE thinks most of the expedition could leave in two weeks, but should Commander SHUBRICK wait for all the vessels to be in readiness, a month or more will elapse before the expedition sails.

General HARNEY leaves on the 20th for the Pacific accompanied by Capt. PLEASONTON and Father SCHMIDT, a Catholic priest, who has spent many years among the Indians of Washington and Oregon.

A Committee from Baltimore, headed by the Hon. JOSHUA VAN ZANT, waited on Secretary COBB to day concerning Custom-House matters in that City. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 6.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day, concluded an agreement for chart ring four of CROMWELL'S Southern line of steamers, to serve with the Paraguay Expedition.

In addition to Captain CHAUNCEY, Lieutenants MULLANY, BARNETT, NELSON, MITCHELL and DRAKE, together with Purser UPHAM, have been ordered to the steamer *Niagara*, which is to be ready within seven days to proceed to Charleston and receive on board the captured Africans. They are to be taken to the coast of Liberia, under the charge of a special agent and kept and supported there by our Government until they can be otherwise provided for.

The official intelligence from Utah merely relates to the movements of the army, confirming the accounts already published.

Attorney-General BLACK returned from Pennsylvania this morning.

All the Cabinet officers are now in the city.

Robberies—Street Attacks—Hot Weather—The English Ambassadors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 5, 1858.

Washington, under a new Mayor, has, during the past Summer, redeemed her character for sobriety, which was lost under the notorious MAGRUDER. But for a week or two back we have had a repetition of the "outrages" which last Autumn and Winter filled the pages of the daily journals and formed the staple of many a Congressional speech. There has been an increase of those daring street-attacks which one time made Washington not unlike that California town where, according to the rhymester,

"All night long was heard the crack of the pistol."

Within a few days there have been numerous cases of audacious house robberies, which have naturally alarmed the inhabitants who know of them—for little or nothing has been reported of them in the newspapers. The most daring of these cases have occurred on Capitol Hill, within a stone's throw of the walls of the building itself. One house was entered, and chloroform administered to its sleeping inmates, while the robbers, with a plenty of light and leisure, robbed the house of its ready cash, and clothing even, of the latter, down to the gentleman's last shirt. The police, though the doors were left wide open, knew nothing of the matter, and the next morning very coolly recommended the robbed gentleman to offer a reward for the arrest of the thieves! I need not add that nothing has been *seen* of them, though much has been *heard* of their doings. A night or two since another house was entered, but a servant fortunately awoke in season to put the scoundrels to flight. While in retreat they met a policeman, who had no pistol, and they wreaked their vengeance upon him.

The house of Major FRENCH, doorkeeper of the House under the last Congress, was entered, a week or two ago, and robbed of money and valuables. In each instance, so far as I have heard, the police have not been of any service, and no attempt has been made to discover the offenders. As a matter of course the gang is on the high road to fortune, and all people who have respectable houses to live in go to bed at night with the expectation of being robbed. However, one gets used to it after awhile, and the bolder the depredators become the greater the chances are that notice will be taken of their conduct in high quarters.

We have had such hot weather for two or three days that the people who have come back from cooler spots are not in the best humor. The President stands it well, however, and shows no signs of liquefaction. This fact is as properly worthy of record as the one which the religious journals have made such use of, that the President, while at Bedford Springs, attended the morning prayer-meeting every day but two, and then he was ill—is it not? GOB OUSELEY sticks to him like a burr as he did at Bedford. It is reported that Lord NAPIER does not feel cosey with this condition of things. *He* is the original Jacobs, but, after all, Sir WILLIAM has the most influence with the President and the Cabinet. So, NAPIER, keep cool at the North, while OUSELEY watches his opportunities here. VYR.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 6.

The following are the Delegates from Albany to the American State Convention: The Hon. Dwight Bacheider, John M. Harris, George N. Geary, John L. Maine, William P. Buigess, and the Hon. Charles H. Adams, supposed to be in favor of an Union only on an equal division of offices, on an American-Republican Platform; Henry Lansing, opposed to any fusion contemplating the election of a Republican Governor, and L. Sprague Parsons, supposed to favor a fusion against the Democracy unconditionally.

The following are elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention: E. KERNAN and SCHUYLER W. CHAMBERLAIN, from the Second District of Dutchess County; —— RANSOM, from the Fourth District of Erie; SANDS COLE, from Orleans—all Softs; JOHN OLNEY, from Greene, Hard.

The calculations by the Central Committee make the returns up to the present time 26 Softs to 12 Hards.

ITHICA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 6.

The Democratic Convention of Tompkins County, held here on Saturday, elected HENRY D. BUSTO, Delegate to the State Convention, by a vote of 40 to 9 for CHAUNCEY L. GRANT.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 6.

ROBERT MCCOLLUM and DAVID S TITUS, both Softs, are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the First and Second Assembly Districts of Cayuga County.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 6.

ALLEN MUNROE and ALONZO CRIPPEN, were on Saturday evening, appointed Delegates to the Republican State Convention of the Second Assembly District of Onondaga County.

Illinois Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 6.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Democrat* is authorized to say that Judge BREESE is not and will not be a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Judge DOUGLAS.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Sept. 6.

The Democratic Conferees of the Sixth Congressional District have been balloting for a candidate four times unsuccessfully. The candidates are Messrs. FISHER, of York; AWL, of Cumberland, and MCINTIRE, of Perry—each receiving three votes from the conferees of the respective counties. The Conference meets again to-morrow.

Further by the Fulton.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, Sept. 6.

The following marine intelligence is gleaned from papers obtained from the steamship *Fulton*, off Cape Race.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York Aug. 12, was signaled off Holyhead on the evening of the 24th.

A Bristol dispatch of the 24th says that the ship *Magistrate*, from New-Orleans, was passed, waterlogged and abandoned, Aug. 6, in lat. 42 North, and long. 42 West; the crew were saved, and landed here.

The *America* and *Frederick Gebhard* sailed from Liverpool on the 23d, and the *Sarah* on the 24th, all for New-York.

The *Ionian* sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, for Philadelphia.

Fire at Mansfield, Mass.—Marine News.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 6.

A fire destroyed a portion of GARDNER CHILSON'S stove foundry in Mansfield, on Saturday night. Loss $8,000, insured.

The bark *B. Burgess*, Capt SNOW, arrived at Quarantine this morning from Cienfuegos, reports that JOHN J. FERSON, her first mate, was drowned at Cienfuegos, and also that she has lost two men from yellow fever.

Bark *Daniel*, from Palermo, reports that the head of her maintopsail and main royal mast, were saivered by lightning off Cape Cod, on Saturday.

The brig *Mars Hill*, Captain HATCH, of and for Bangor, from New-Haven; and schr. *Olive*, Capt. DECETT, of Eastport, Me., for New-York, before reported abandoned, have been picked up, and were towed into New-Bedford on Sunday morning. The schooner badly stove forward and her foremast is broken to pieces. The brig is full of water and has been grounded on the flats.

The schr. *Augusta Perry* was in contact on Thursday night with the schr. *Henry Lemuel*, and sustained considerable damage off Field Point.

Movements of Wm. E. Everett.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 6.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the reception of Mr. WM. E. EVERETT, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Cable Expedition. He is expected in this evening's train, and comes on a visit to his mother, who resides in this city.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 6—P. M.

Mr. EVERETT arrived here this evening. He was received by an immense concourse of citizens, and escorted to the residence of his mother by the military. He gives to-night an informal reception. To-morrow an address will be presented to him by our leading business men, and he will have a formal reception at the City Hall. In the evening a grand dinner will be given him.

Serious Accident at a Raising.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 6.

While raising the frame Baptist church in this village, to-day, some timbers gave way, seriously injuring the following persons: Timothy Bryant, Edward Coops, Mr. Leggett, of Burke; Frederick Vaughan, Victor Trephen, of Belmont; Oscar Tabor, James Denio, James McCamp and two others whose names are unknown. Several had their limbs broken, and Mr. Trephen is not expected to survive.

Fatal Affray.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 6.

A man named OSBORNE was shot dead near Waynesboro, Penn., yesterday, by two brothers named DANIEL and DAVID FUNK, some dispute occurring between the three. OSBORNE was carrying water from the well belonging to the FUNKS at the time. Both of them have been arrested.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 6.

There were seventy-three deaths by yellow fever in this city for the week ending on Saturday, as per the official statement.

Movements of European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 6—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Asia*, now due at this port with three days' later news from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept 6.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Galway, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived off the harbor at 10 o'clock Saturday night. She was detained by fog, and did not reach her dock until Sunday forenoon. She leaves at 6 o'clock this evening for New-York.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Star of the South*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at six o'clock Monday morning. All well.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept 5.

The U. S. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

City Items.

ARRIVAL OF THE DOLPHIN.—The United States brig *Dolphin*, Commander J. A. MAFFITT, from Key West, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning. She sailed in the afternoon for Boston. She put into this port to forward Capt. TOWNSEND, of the slaver *Putnam*, captured by the *Dolphin*, to Charleston. The slave captain will be transferred to the frigate *Sabine*, now lying at Quarantine, and from thence sent to his destination. The *Dolphin*, on her arrival at Boston, will be fitted out, (it is presumed) for the Paraguay expedition. Her officers and crew are all well, and not a case of any kind of sickness on board. She expected to receive the prize crew, but understands they have gone to Boston. Has had a most active cruise; been ten days from Key West with a succession of violent squalls and calms. The following is a list of officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, J. N. Maffit; Lieutenants, J. M. Bradford, (in command of prize,) E. P. Williams, C. C. Carpenter, (prize); Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. M. Browne; Master, A. E. Crossman; Captain's Clerk, L. C. Grindell; Purser's Clerk, J L. Reed.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CITY CARS.—ALEXANDRE FRANCOIS, a Frenchman, residing at No. 14 Harrison-street, had his pocket picked on Saturday afternoon, while riding in one of the Eighth-avenue cars. He lost his pocket book containing $1,600 in bills on different City banks. The money consisted of twenty $50 bills on the Importers' and Traders' Bank; four $100 bills on the Chemical Bank, and the balance small bills on the Market Bank. The car was crowded, and Mr. FRANCOIS was seated, as he supposed, between two very respectable gentlemen—or at least persons respectably dressed. The thief did his work very adroitly. The pocket-book was in Mr. F.'s pantaloons pocket, and Mr. FRANCOIS did not discover his loss until he had got out of the car. *Apropos* to this robbery, Mr. ROBERT LOVETT, of No. 4 Grove-street, was relieved of a valuable gold watch while riding in a Sixth-avenue car on Saturday. Since the Detective Police have been allowed to ride free in the omnibuses, the light-fingered gentry have taken to the City cars, knowing the Detectives were refused the same privilege in them.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT FULTON FISH MARKET—THE PLAYERS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.—There is a spacious loft over the Fulton Fish Market which has been unoccupied by the market people for some time. A gang of vagrant boys who have long been in the habit of loitering about the market day-times and sleeping nights in coal boxes, empty bar

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S "Barbiere"—for which we are always thankful—was played here last night, with a cast excellent in every respect, and an *ensemble* worthy of the management. Mme. GASSIER was the *Rosina* of the occasion. In this *rôle* we have had all the florid singers who have ever visited this City. It must not be argued from this fact that the work is a popular one. To a class—probably the best musical class—the opera is attractive beyond the general acceptation of the word. There are people who go to hear the "Barbiere," however seldom they visit the Academy on other occasions, just as there are people who never neglect a performance of "Don Giovanni." Thus it happens that the attendance, small or large, is always demonstrative, if there be anything in the performance to justify demonstration. There was an unusual gathering last night, the house presenting a more brilliant appearance than on any previous night of the season. Every one knew that it was Mme. GASSIER'S best part, or, at all events, a part in which she had obtained astonishing European applause; and every one acquainted with her previous success, wished to hear her in it. There was no disappointment. We have had many *Rosinas*, some, perhaps, who brought more natural coquettishness to the part, but none who in vocal brilliancy surpassed Mme. GASSIER. After the last farewell of Mme. LA GRANGE there was a prevalent belief that no purely florid singer could make a success in purely florid music for years to come. The consummate skill of that lady seemed really exhaustive. It is Mme. GASSIER'S good fortune to dissipate this idea. In the singing lesson and in the finale to the opera she was at least equal to any of her predecessors, and in the matter of organic freshness far superior. We are no admirers of violin solos when rendered by the voice, but it would be unfair to withhold a word of approbation for the difficult variations in the "Carnival of Venice" as given by Mme. GASSIER. It was a remarkable exhibition of high culture. Better than the Carnival was Varzano's Waltz, given as the *finale* to the opera. Nothing but astonishing skill could give this hackneyed piece new brilliancy. It was received with tremendous applause, and every one went away understanding how Mme. GASSIER had obtained a European reputation in the *rôle* of *Rosina*.

Signor LABOCETTA was received favorably, and sang with his well-known ability in this opera. Messrs. GASSIER and GASPARONI were alike excellent. Mr. MAERTZEK conducted on the occasion. The next opera performance is on Wednesday, when "Rigoletto" will be repeated, with the new tenor STEFFANI in the part of the *Duke*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—We have been indebted to Mr. STUART for many pleasant surprises. Acting on a judgment, which, in the majority of cases, has proved as liberal as it was correct, he has offered to his patrons a succession of artists quite or comparatively unknown to New-York. An instance in point was offered last night, when an English opera company made its first appearance on his boards. The members of this company have enjoyed some read wall popularity, but with the exception of Miss MILNER, no one, in reality, knew anything about them. There was not, we venture to say, a great deal of expectation concerning the results, although public interest filled the theatre with a fair representation. Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl" was of course the work selected for the inauguration—(what English company ever commenced without it?) The cast was as follows: *Arline*, Miss ANNIE MILNER; *Thaddeus*, Mr. MIRANDA; *Count*, Mr. GUILMETTE; *Devilshoof*, Mr. RUDOLPHSON. The lady enjoys a reputation. Under the same management, she made her *début* at the Academy of Music two years ago, and has ever since maintained a high position in the concert-room. She is comparatively new to the stage, and experiences, naturally, that embarrassment which all *débutantes* have to conquer, but we are glad to add, without displaying it awkwardly. In the important requisites of voice and technical skill, Miss MILNER leaves little to be desired. She sings well, and with intellectual earnestness. No singer of late years can be cited as her superior. All the best *morceaux* of her *rôle* were encored, and her *début* was in every respect flattering. The same good fortune attended Mr. MIRANDA—the tenor—a gentleman who also appears to be unused to the stage. We have had no such voice in this City for very many years. Compared with the ordinary run of English tenors, he is as TAMBERLIK to the three-cent paper man. His voice is manly, clear, sympathetic, and of unusual power. In this opera he knows how to use it to advantage, not only in the solos, but in the concerted pieces. His success was unequivocal and deserved.

Mr. RUDOLPHSON, the basso, did the little that he had to do with decided ability. He has a pure, fresh voice, and in a more important part we expect to have much more to say of him. Of Dr. GUILMETTE it is only necessary to say that he sang with his usual deliberation, and contributed not only vocally, but cramatically, to the success of the opera.

A finer quartette than the above it has not been our good fortune to hear for many years. The voices are perfectly fresh, of good quality, and in some instances of very superior cultivation. BALFE'S opera is so well known to every singer of English music, that it can scarcely be considered a fair criterion of what an artist can do. But this much we may say, that if all can do in other operas as well as they did last night in the "Bohemian Girl," there can be no just reason why we should not have an English opera Company with us permanently. We are quite sure the public would not get tired.

Mr. H. C. COOPER conducted the orchestra. Concerning the latter, we would remark that a few more stringed instruments are needed before it is entitled to any kind of consideration, except as a nuisance. The chorus is good, and quite strong enough for the house.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. STRAKOSCH will commence a short season of Italian Opera at Burton's Theatre on Tuesday next. He has a strong company. Mme COLSON, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor AMODIO, and Signor JUNCA are the principal artists. Mr. ARDUTZI, conductor.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The legitimate and Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE came upon this stage together last night. The house was full, pleased and enthusiastic—the play SHERIDAN'S fine comedy of the "Rivals"—the acting, with one or two exceptions, very excellent. Miss KEENE'S *Lydia Languish*, Mrs. BLAKE'S *Mrs. Malaprop*, and Mr. BLAKE'S *Sir Anthony Absolute*, were equally effective; while that facetious gentleman, JEFFERSON, was immense as *Bob Acres*. The play was well put on the stage, with faultless costumes. This evening Mr. COULDOCK reappears on these boards, in the historical play of "Louis the Eleventh."

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Harmonic Society contemplate giving a grand musical entertainment at the Crystal Palace on Friday evening next, as will be perceived by the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Sept 4, 1858.

To the President and Board of Officers of the New-York Harmonic Society:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been exceedingly gratified with your musical performances at the Crystal Palace on the evening of September 1st, beg leave to suggest a repetition (with such other pieces as you may determine upon) of the odes and selections sung with so much effect on that occasion. A very large number of our citizens were unable to obtain admission to the official ceremonies at the Palace, and they would, we feel assured, value an opportunity to be present at a repetition of the musical part of the entertainment, which so heartily won the applause and commendation of all who were present on Wednesday last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
PETER COOPER,
JAMES HARPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM HALL,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
ISAAC O. BARKER,
And many others.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 6, 1858.

To the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann and others:

GENTLEMEN: The Harmonic Society cheerfully comply with the suggestion conveyed in your flattering note of the 4th inst.; and take pleasure in informing you that they have obtained the use of the Crystal Palace for the evening of Friday, Sept. 11, when they shall have the pleasure of presenting, in addition to the selections and official odes sung upon the occasion of the Cable celebration, a number of pieces from the works of those great masters which it is the chief object of our Society to popularize.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

The Municipal Dinner and the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the noticeable incidents of the late Municipal Dinner, it may have been observed that when the navies of the two nations, Great Britain and the United States, were toasted, and the sentiment most admirably responded to, on the part of the former, by Captain DAYMAN, no one replied in behalf of our own service—for the honor of which it is presumed the public feel a just pride, and, hence, interest in an explanation.

Of all the officers on this Naval Station, besides the Commander of the *Niagara*, but a single one was invited to the banquet, and his card, though reaching the ship at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 21 inst., only came to his hands when returning on board, at a much later hour. Hence no one was present to make the response, except Captain HUDSON, who very properly may have felt his hands full in dealing with his own honors, most justly bestowed, without the further task, however agreeable, of answering for the whole Station.

This neglect of the Service in issuing invitations is by no means a fit subject for complaint, for every host is and should be held at liberty to select his guests; yet it is unfortunate that the course taken should, by making it a point of delicacy on the part of our officers to hold themselves aloof from the authorities who adopted the English gentlemen as the City's guests, have left those gentlemen without the professional sympathies and associations which it is natural to suppose are agreeable, as they certainly are appropriate. NAVY.

Board of Aldermen.

Alderman JOHN CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

Sundry petitions were referred.

A series of resolutions in relation to public urinals on the piers, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for designs, &c., offered and laid over under the rule.

A long debate occurred in relation to the appointment of Inspectors for several street sewers.

Alderman TUCKER claimed that the opposition of the Board was occasioned by the refusal of the Croton Board to appoint their friends inspectors.

Several members denied that such was the case, and said they opposed it because they did not consider an inspector necessary on street sewers. After a long debate the ordinances directing their construction was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The report of the Committee on Assessments of the Board, concurring to confirm the assessment list for paving Lexington-avenue, with block or Belgian pavement, from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-third-street, was adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall was called up again. In connection with the construction of the bell-tower, Alderman TUCKER moved to amend by inserting "a suitable fire-proof material" instead of "iron."

Alderman OWENS moved to strike out that portion directing the tower to be erected on the lower portion of the Park.

The motion was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating what has been done in relation to repairing the City Hall, as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York.

I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 18th of August ultimo, immediately after the burning of a part of the roof and other portions of the City Hall, instructions were given to have the rubbish cleared away and a temporary cover placed over the building where the roof was destroyed, to protect the records and other property from the weather. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies was directed to take immediate personal charge of the whole operation, with orders to do no more than was absolutely necessary to accomplish the purpose stated above, and to have the work completed in the shortest practicable time.

Further examination induced the belief that the frame supports of the bell had been so far weakened by burning as to render it insecure. The bell was therefore ordered to be removed from the roof of the Hall. This rendered useless for the present the only remaining fire-alarm bell in the lower part of the City; it was consequently deemed absolutely necessary to erect a temporary frame for this bell in the immediate vicinity of the fire-alarm telegraph office.

All the work above referred to has been executed. It was ordered with the approval of, after consultation with, the Mayor and various members of the Committee of the Common Council. The urgency of the case was such as to demand its completion without the delay that would result from awaiting the authority to act. The total expenditures for the temporary roof of the City Hall, the removing the belfry and bell, the construction of a temporary bell tower, the striking apparatus, &c., will not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

The old copper, iron, brass and lead being exposed, and liable to be stolen, if not sold at once, was ordered to be sold by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, for the highest price that could be obtained. He reports the sale as follows:

To James Lynch 4,591 lbs. copper, at 17c	$780 47
To James M. Frost 7 206 lbs. iron, at 1c.	72 06
To Admiral Nelson 2:2 lbs. brass, at 12c.	25 44
To Admiral Nelson 747 lbs. lead, at 5c.	37 35
	$915 31
From which sum he paid for weiging	15 30
Leaving a net balance of	$900 04

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) EDWARD COOPER,
Street Commissioner.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen in favor of paving the members of the Common Council $8 per sitting, was called up and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. Councilman CORNELL in the Chair.

A number of petitions were presented of the usual character.

A variety of resolutions were adopted having reference to flagging sidewalks and paving streets in various localities.

A communication was forwarded to the Board from the Commissioners of the Central Park, in relation to the streets and avenues around the Park and the widening of Seventh-avenue, urging the necessity of these measures and of immediate action thereupon by the Common Council. It was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in reply to a resolution of the Board, desiring him to say why he did not publish the specification and advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets. He states that as soon as he received the resolution he wrote to the Corporation Counsel, desiring him to prepare the form of contracts, but that officer had made no reply. Mr. Morton says that as soon as he shall receive such reply he will act in the matter.

Councilman CROSS moved to refer the bill of $125 for Councilman JUDSON'S funeral to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman BRADY moved its reference to Councilman CROSS as a Committee of one, and that he report at the next meeting. He alluded to a gentleman, who, he said, would very properly form a Committee of one, inasmuch as he had noticed that gentleman had availed himself of a pair of gloves lying in the Councilmen's Chamber, on the occasion of Councilman GILMARTIN'S funeral, and certainly, though he had taken the gloves, he was not present at the funeral. After other severe remarks in this strain, the matter was laid over.

Several motions as to remissions of Personal Tax were acted on.

Other purely routine matter being disposed of the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE BASE BALL MATCH ON FASHION RACE COURSE.—On Friday the great event which is to decide who shall be the victors in the game of Base Ball, between the selected nines from the New York and Brooklyn Clubs, takes place on the Fashion Race Course Long Island. The Brooklyn nine have not been changed; considerable changes have been made in the New-York nine, some retiring altogether and others being in *statu quo*, whilst some additions of new names are on the following list from which the players are to be chosen; they are Messrs Thome and Benson of the Empire Club; Burns, Mutual; Marsh, Harlem; Pinckney and Booth, Union of Morrisania; De Bost, Knickerbocker; Wandel, Gelston and Bixby, Eagle; and Wadsworth and McCosker, Gotham. The Committee have named 2½ o'clock as the time for beginning the play, but in view of the early closing in of the day 2 o'clock is late enough to begin in all conscience. The match will no doubt excite the highest interest, and will draw immense crowds of persons to witness it, for whom, as on the previous occasions, every accommodation will be given to enable them to enjoy the exciting contest. It is rumored that Mr. BIXBY is too lame to play, and that WADSWORTH is ready to offer himself up as a sacrifice "all for to die on the very first base."

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION.—This great affair, in which it is said that more than one hundred ladies will take part, comes off at the Union Course, Long Island, on Wednesday, (tomorrow.) The programme commences at 3 o'clock, and the course will be open to visitors at 12 o'clock. Racing at full speed, hurdle racing, and competition in the most elegant style of equestrianism, will be entered into for a series of prizes worth $1,000; and as a guarantee of the respectability of the contestants, as well as of the whole proceedings, many of our most prominent and well known citizens have consented to act as Stewards. At the head of the list stands the name of the Hon. ELIJAH PURDY, associated with the names of Messrs. FOWLER, TALLMADGE TWEED, CLANCY and others.

The Berlin Free-Lovers again.

The Free-Lovers at Berlin Heights, Ohio, not only refuse to leave their premises, but the last *Age of Freedom*, discussing the question, "How shall we bring peace to Berlin?" indulges in the following plain-spoken language:

"Let Berlin say to the men who propose to send a lot of drunken bigots and bullies from the neighboring cities to save the people here, that Berlin feels fully competent to take care of her own nuisances—that she can and will take care of her own mobocrats, and all that may be imported.

Let the men who are expected to do the dirty work of Berlin bigotry, be informed that the men who think to use them, are guilty of the meanness of asking them to incur a risk which they are too wary to encounter themselves.

Let them be informed that *we are prepared for them*—that the citizens from different sections have supplied us with arms, and promised to help us use them if necessary.

Let them understand that an attack upon us *is the precursor of certain death to some of the marauders*—that unless powder loses its peculiar properties, *hell will stand a chance for quite a reinforcement from their numbers.*

Let the liberal citizens of this vicinity say as much to the world as they have said to us. Let it be known that while the great body of the citizens have no sympathy with 'Free Love,' as they understand it, five sixths of them are opposed to mob law in a civilized community, and will not permit it."

THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT.

Letter of Dr. Sonntag to the Agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minantitlan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, July 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with my promise, after having heard from the Engineer charged with surveying the country lying between the Coatzacoalcos, Jaltipec, and Jumuopa rivers, I give you below what I think a correct idea of the practicability and cost of a wagon road through that section of the Isthmus; also extracts from report of said Engineer.

Speaking of the nature of the country, he says: "One and a quarter miles westward from the 'Observatory,' (so called in BARNARD'S map,) tributaries of the Jaltipec and Tortugera rivers approach very close to each other, and form a depression in the main ridge, through which a first-class wagon road could be constructed. In crossing the summit of this ridge, a *grade little heavier* than the one indicated in your instructions (5 feet in 100) would be necessary for a short distance. Westwardly from the above-mentioned place there is a high narrow ridge with occasional depressions. The streams on the different sides, in several places, rise not more than 300 feet from each other, but objectionable on account of the high and abrupt ascents between them—much like the narrow necks of land between El Suchil and the Tortugera River. About six miles from the Observatory there is a narrow neck in the *dividing* ridge, which would afford a good railroad crossing, with the use of a tunnel 1,500 or 1,600 feet long. The top of this ridge is about 165 feet above the valley of the stream on the north side."

From the above report it appears that it would be most advantageous to start the road from some point near the head of navigation of the Jaltipec river. This head could not be accurately determined at the time the survey was made, on account of the heavy rains, making the stream much *above the low-water mark.*

There is little doubt but what the Jaltipec is, up to the "Arroyo de la Cueva," and perhaps higher, as navigable as the Coatzacoalcos up to El Suchil. From there the road would run to the west of the Arroyo Amate until it crosses the dividing ridge, 1¼ miles west of the Observatory. Crossing the dividing ridge, it must follow one of the arroyos emptying into the Tortugera, and pass then over the bottom lands between the Tortugera and Jumuopa rivers, joining the old wagon road about three miles south of the Paso de la Puerta.

The great advantage of this route would be in avoiding the very rough and mountainous road which leads at present 15 miles from Suchil, and which, at all events, must be rebuilt—the grades being so steep—in many cases 25 feet in 100—as to make it perfectly impracticable for wagons, taking in all the depressions and elevations of the dividing ridge. In fact, the work already done on the road is useless, both as regards location and grading.

This road just surveyed has again the advantage of having only one ascent and one descent, with a grade at the steepest places of little over 5 in 100, besides several miles in distance.

The road up to this point does not present any serious obstacles, as it mostly traverses summits of spurs running out from the main dividing ridge, by which in many places a good natural drainage is obtained, and at the same time reducing the number of arroyos which otherwise must be crossed.

There is an abundance of heavy timber, which could be used for bridges, etc.

The Tortujera and Jumuopa rivers will require strong and well built bridges, with long spans, on account of the great and sudden rises. The heavy timber and drift-wood which is swept down with enormous velocity, renders light work useless.

In the river bottoms probably an embankment of four or five feet will be necessary, but as the width of these bottoms is not more than half a mile, this will be but little additional expense.

From the point of junction with the old road to the Serabia River, it will require but little improvement, consisting chiefly in light grading and small briges.

Through the bottom lands of the Serabia, an embankment and bridge would be required similar to that over the Jumuopa.

Up to the Mal Tengo River the work is light, and as the road crosses the river at a point where the banks are above high water mark, it will only need simple bridging.

The hills between the Mal Tengo and Xochiapa plains will require at many places better drainage and easier grades, but the work is comparatively light, as the bottoms consist of gravel. From this point to La Chivala Pass there will be but little work, the soil as above being of gravel.

From the Pass to "Rancho de la Matar" considerable grading and improvement must be done. From the Rancho to the City of Tehuantepec the road is very good, but will require a long bridge over the "Rio de los Peros," at "San Geronimo," otherwise it will be impracticable in the rainy season. There will have to be a similar bridge over the Tehuantepec River. The rise of the route to Salina Cruz being excellent road, should this point be determined on as the final port.

A good road over which Mexican horses or mules could be driven from the head of navigation of the Jaltipec, to Salina Cruz, a distance of 112 miles, at the rate of 7 miles per hour—that is, the whole distance in 16 hours—would cost about the following:

From the Jaltipec to the Jumuopa, 9 miles, at $6,000 per mile	$54,000
From the Jumuopa to Chivala, 57½ miles, at $1,200 per mile	69,000
From Chivala to Rancho Matar, 7 miles, at $5,000 per mile	35,000
From Rancho Matar to San Geronimo, eight miles, at $1,000 per mile	8,000
From San Geronimo to La Ventoso, 31 miles, at $600 per mile	18,600
Bridge over the Jumuopa River	10,000
Bridge over the Serabia	10,000
Bridge over the Mal Tengo	10,000
Bridge over the Rio de los Peros	10,000
Bridge over the Tehauntepec River	10,000
Smaller bridges, &c.	15,400
Total estimate of road	$250,000

This estimate may at first appear too great, but when the scarcity and high price of labor, and the small amount of work done by the Indians in comparison with the laborers of the States, and the high prices of provisions, are taken into consideration, the above estimate will be found not far from correct.

I would under all circumstances recommend "Sal Cruz" instead of the bay of Ventosa as the final port, for the following reasons, viz: The bay of Ventosa is only protected on its west side by a spur of mountains running into the sea at "Morro Point," while the winds, east and northeast, sweeping over the lagoons and flat lands, have full play at vessels lying at anchor at this point. Besides, the Tehuantepec River, *rapid and shoal*, emptying into the sea nearly half a mile from this point, deposits all the sediment which it brings from the mountains in the indentation of the bay between its mouth and Morro Point, so that there is a flat extending from the mouth of the river to the Point in a southwest by south direction, over which the sea breaks so heavy in rough weather that vessels have been detained as much as two weeks before they could land.

Vessels cannot lay at anchor in this bight of the bay on account of this flat or shoal, and are therefore exposed greatly to the wind and seas. The increase of this shoal might be effectually arrested by turning the Tehuantepec River a few miles inland, so that it would empty into the lagoons, and the landing might be improved by using well constructed surf boats until a breakwater could be made.

Salina Cruz has three advantages. The bay is much smaller, and is protected on the west by the mountain spur running into the sea at Sal Cruz point; and on the east by the same spur which forms the western headland of the bay of Ventosa. There is no stream emptying into it, and it has thirty or forty feet of water five hundred feet from the shore, which causes the breakers to be *much lighter* than at the *shoal of Ventosa*. Vessels go at present, if they cannot land their cargoes at *Ventosa, to Sal Cruz*, for the purpose of discharging.

A breakwater running half a mile out in a depth from 30 to 40 feet from the eastern point of the bay (as the current sets west) would form a good shelter for vessels and a safe landing.

There is an abundance of building material for that purpose in the mountain spur which forms the headland of the bay, and the cost of its construction would probably not exceed half a million dollars.

Though in neither place can mails, passengers or cargoes be landed safely until a breakwater is built, as it must be done in surf boats, which in time of rough weather is dangerous and uncertain.

To open a road there will be required at least 24 stages and baggage wagons to go and come every day, and on mail days the number would probably have to be doubled.

If the stations are ten English miles apart, and Mexican horses used, (which are preferable for a level road to mules,) it will require six horses for each wagon at ten stations; and eight horses and mules at two stations, or, as the animals are used twice a day, thirty-eight animals for each wagon would make the regular number:

24 wagons each 38 animals	912
Reserved for mail days, &c	800
Total	1712

As the horses of the Isthmus are too light for heavy draught, heavier animals from the northern States of the Republic would have to be used, at a cost of $60 per head. The cost for outfit for horses, stages, wagons, &c., would be about the following:

1712 horses and mules at $60	$102,720
24 stages at $1,260	28 800
50 baggage wagons at $600	30,000
Carts and blacksmith shops	6,000
Accommodation houses, stations, freight dépôts	80,000
Total	$249 520

The whole sum necessary to open the road from the southern bank of the Jaltipec River to Salina Cruz would, therefore, be as follows:

Bridges, Road, etc., from Jaltipec to Salina Cruz	$250,000
Breakwater and improvement at Salina Cruz.	500,000
Stages, wagons outfit, etc	249,520
Total cost of road	$999,520

Or about $1,000,000 would be necessary to put the road in a condition that mails and passengers could pass over it in sixteen hours with certainty and safety.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
AUGUST SONNTAG.

Obituary.

Gen. James Miller, a prominent citizen of New-Jersey, was accidentally drowned in the East River on Saturday. He was a resident of Newark, served as a non-commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and after holding rank in the New-Jersey Militia, was brevetted Major-General in 1837.

Police Intelligence.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT WITH FIRE ARMS.—Last evening, a stranger in this City, named STEVENSON, went to the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring-street, and after having procured his supper, he was about leaving without paying for it, when he was accosted by the bookkeeper, Mr. CHRISTIAN SAPP, who demanded pay for the meal. STEVENSON replied that he had no money, whereupon the bookkeeper seized an umbrella which STEVENSON held in his hand, as security, until the pay for the meal should be forthcoming. STEVENSON then went into the street, when he met Officer ROBERTS of the Eighth Ward, to whom he stated the above facts, and requested the officer to accompany him to the hotel, and if possible procure his umbrella. The officer refused to interfere, whereupon STEVENSON got enraged and went back to the hotel, and, entering the office, he drew a loaded revolver from his pocket, and fired two successive shots, one at the book keeper, and another at the bar-keeper; but fortunately neither shot took effect. STEVENSON was immediately arrested and locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house.

A COUNCILMAN GOES TO A BAD PLACE AND LOSES A GOOD WATCH.—Andrew Mulligan is a Councilman from the Seventeenth Ward, and is remarkable—as all City fathers ought to be—for his rotundity, his unflinching devotion to Democratic principles, his love of good dinners, and enjoyment of good times generally. Some time since his constituents—such was his popularity with them—presented him with an elegant gold watch, of which he was justly proud. The Councilman has human weaknesses as well as other men, and on Saturday night strolled into a house of questionable character, in Eleventh-street, near Avenue A. His happiness was greatly lessened by the sudden discovery that one of the girls had stolen his watch—the very watch given him by his constituency. He accused a girl of the theft, and knocked her down, when she escaped further violence by jumping out of the window. The girl was subsequently arrested, and yesterday was taken before Justice STEERS, but the Councilman turned up missing, after the manner of his watch, and the accused was accordingly discharged.

OUTRAGEOUS SWINDLE.—Henrietta Clinton, a Scotch girl about twenty years old, arrived in this City yesterday by the New-Haven cars, on her way to California, where she was going to live with some relations. After leaving the cars she inquired of two well-dressed men the way to the California ticket-office, stating that she wished to buy a ticket by the *Moses Taylor*. The men ascertained that she had $111, and one of them said he would sell her a ticket for $110, which was $20 less than the present price, owing to an increase in the prices. While one detained her in conversation, the other went to get his ticket, which he represented as being in his boarding house near by. He soon returned, and gave her a pretended ticket, when she paid the $110, and they left. The girl says the money was the savings of three years' work in New-Haven. She made known the robbery at the Police Headquarters, and Sergeant LEFFERTS dispatched some officers to look after the swindlers.

ROBBERY OF A HOTEL SAFE BY A BELL-BOY.—James Bascombe, a youth eighteen years of age, has been employed as bell-boy at the Pacific Hotel for several months past. About a week ago, some $1,200 which had been deposited in the safe by the guests of the house, was discovered missing in the morning, and with the money the bell boy. A search was instantly instituted for the absconding bell-boy, and he was arrested at Hamilton, Canada, and yesterday brought to this City. Nearly all the money was found on him. He confesses the robbery, and was committed to the Tombs for trial.

BAR-ROOM FIGHT.—A party of sailors yesterday afternoon entered the bar-room of Jacob Wilson, No. 108 South-street, and having been drinking freely became quarrelsome. Mr. Wilson and the bar-keeper attempted to eject them from the place, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed the bar-keeper. The Police soon arrived and arrested the sailors, and they were locked up. They gave their names as John Newkirk, Mathew McKay, Henry Cornell and Wm. Campbell.

DISHONEST SAILORS.—Lawrence Dunn and Jas. Carroll, sailors attached to the ship *Baltimore*, recently arrived from Liverpool, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a trunk containing money and clothing to the value of $295. The trunk had been placed in their charge to deliver to Mr. Charles Eisenbrecher, of the Shakespeare Hotel, of this City. Justice KELLY committed them for trial in default of $1,000 bail, each.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.—Officer Curry, of the Ninth Ward, yesterday morning heard the shrieks of an infant proceeding from the sink rear of No. 256 Christopher-street. He rescued the child, and afterwards arrested Mary Connolly, the child's mother, who had thrown the child into the sink to put it out of the way. The mother was locked up by Justice KELLY.

New-Jersey Items.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED BURGLARS.—JOSEPH MARSH, of No. 163 Bay-street, and WM. JONES, residing with MARSH, were arrested by Chief of Police HAINES last week, on suspicion of having burglariously entered the premises of JAMES GILKINSON, No. 23 Montgomery-street, on the night of the 31st of August. They were examined yesterday, before Justice BEDFORD, when it was shown that JONES, with another man, visited several stores on that street on the day previous to the robbery and at one place purchased two shirts. He endeavored to purchase other articles but the parties not having them they left. On the night of the 31st of August the store was robbed of $500 worth of goods, consisting of neck ties, coats and other articles of clothing. On Friday morning JONES met Mr. HAINES, the Chief of Police, and had some conversation with him about the robbery, in the course of which he stated that if a man named JAMES GROVES was arrested the goods could be found. The officer then arrested JONES and MARSH, on suspicion of *having been concerned in* the burglary. GROVES was arrested, but it appearing that the charge was malicious, he was let go. On examination of MARSH and JONES, the Justice decided to commit them until this noon for examination. MARSH stated that he could show that at the time of the burglary he was at home sick, and a distance of nearly a mile from the place that was entered. JONES stated that he knew nothing of the matter at all. The goods have not been recovered, nor has any trace of them been found.

OVERCOARD.—A man named HYATT, while fishing at the Erie dock, on Sunday, fell into the water, and would have drowned had it not have been for assistance rendered by persons in the vicinity.

ACCIDENT.—GEORGE DALY had one of his legs broken Sunday night, by a trap set by some boys in front of the shanties at Newark-avenue. He was taken to his home in South Seventh-street.

LARCENY.—JOHN MARONEY, a boy, was yesterday committed to await a charge of breaking in the saloon of Mr. CARTER, and stealing therefrom a watch and other articles.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 6½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the house in the rear of No. 40 Eldridge-street, owned by J. MCCONNELL. Damage trifling.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We learn that the Secretary of the Interior has prepared instructions for Colonel ELIAS RECTOR, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southwest, directing him to take measures for the removal of the Seminoles remaining in Florida. It was under the management of Colonel RECTOR that BILLY BOWLEGS and his party were removed to the West, and it is confidently believed that his further efforts in this respect will be successful, as the white people who live adjacent to the haunts of the Indians still in Florida, will not interfere with them, so as to induce them to retire to their hiding-places in the impenetrable morasses. Colonel RECTOR will visit Florida as soon as the season permits, taking a few of the Seminoles now in the West with him, with the intention that they shall hunt up those still remaining and induce them to remove.—*Washington Star.*

[Advertisement.]
CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent, below proof.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular theatre has reopened, beautifully repainted and decorated throughout, and with a new and powerful company: Mme. PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Yankee LOCKE, Mr. E. BLANCHARD, A. FITZGERALD, &c. Two new pieces, "Azim al Barmeki," and "Nick Whiffles," have been produced. Go to-night.

[Advertisement.]
ELEGANT ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS!—75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard. Beautiful all wool Ingrains, 38c., 42c. and 50c. Oil Cloths, 31c. 40c. and 50c. per yard. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinary low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment enable the victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption or wound.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 275 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is not Locked.

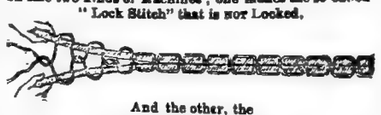

And the other, the
Lock Stitch that is Locked.

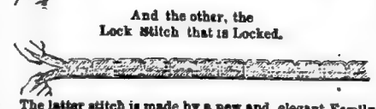

The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

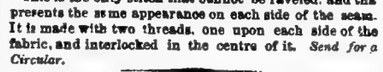

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
P. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ Strangers in the City,
AND
CITIZENS GENERALLY,
Are invited to visit our establishment and inspect our Manufacturing Departments where we have 25 hands employed in Painting, Gilding and Burnishing China, Silver Plating, Manufacturing Cutlery Glass Cutting and Engraving. Brass Finishing, &c. forming one of the most interesting features of the City of New York.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms,
Made from the Atlantic Cable, and
MOUNTED IN GOLD,
To hang on Watch Chains, for sale at retail by
G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.
They make a

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,062 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on

MONDAY, Sept 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 46 6th av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev Chas Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. D. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Webster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c. &c.

GEO W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual vacation of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness and moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 44 miles from New-York City, accessible *and* Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $260 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; ROBT CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER A.M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties. The education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG F. NITCHY.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.

Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos 48 and 50 East 24th st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.

Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO. 32 EAST THIRTY FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September. Early applications for boarding pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 18TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector. Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Snow, Esq., No. 37 Warren st; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No 281 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No 856 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, Crowen's, No. 693 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 253 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GIBERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 23 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR R. P. JENNES' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School No 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

LE GARMO BROOKES' DANCING Academy N. 361 Broome-st., will open for the season on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs BROOKES.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $325 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUZY'S FRENCH and English boarding school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13

M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

MRS. BULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY Sept 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Bloomfield, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, &c., at the Institution.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL, No. 300 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open for the Fall terms, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars see circular.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will reopen on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NO 11 W. 37 TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.

The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or APPLETON'S. J. JAY GREENOUGH.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 95 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School No 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $50 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 3d-av., at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev WILLIAM J FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Fall 12th Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th Sept. Pupils may enter at any portion of the term and pay in proportion. Address the Principal, who will call, if desired, or application may be made to A. F. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, or No. 436 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

RUFUS LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORMERLY Bernard & Riddell's French Institute.) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND MRS WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B MAURICE, A. M., No 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages. Classics, Commerce, Arts, Science. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the institute.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—Private French and English classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Rev. N. E CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.

The Rev. A FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son. No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. ARSCHEMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL No 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 6 to 12 years old will receive maternal care and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 26th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

BECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.

S. C. BECHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 859 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. GRILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. G. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

J. R. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 31 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms or at No. 11 West 22d-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to

A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

A. R. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No 288 Court st. near President, South Brooklyn, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars can be had at the school rooms.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No 124 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 179 5th av., corner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14 A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6

J. F. BROWN A. M., Principal.

MME. E. REICHARDT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 2 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &c., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 28 West 23d st. Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MCKRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector Rev. J. J. ELLIS, LL.D. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS HALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 42 West 26th-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No 277 4th-av. (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 33 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(26th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

B. M. IVIENCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KEERS, D. D. President.
J. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—UNDER THE CARE of the Monthly Meeting of New York, situate in the rear of Hester-st. Meeting house, will be reopened on the 1st Second-day in Ninth Month. The school for boys under the care of FRANCIS H. RAY, and that for Girls in charge of MILICENT B. MOREY, and the Primary Department by MARY BIRDSALL.

REFERENCES—Robert R. Willetts, No. 303 Pearl st.; Joseph S. Cohn, No. 22 Liberty-st.; Valentine Everitt, No 32 Ferry-st.; Charles Miller, No. 91 4th av.; Jacob Capron, No. 1624 Broadway; and Joseph T. McDowell, No. 141 9th-av., of whom circulars can be obtained.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; John C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with teachers and pupils, and teachers with positions. TEACHERS WANTED.—A lady to teach French and music, salary $350 and board; and by a lady for North Carolina, to teach drawing, painting and music; salary $300 and board. Also, two French and music governesses.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, BY A LADY OF great experience in teaching a few pupils to instruct in English French and Music. Adult ladies, whose education has been neglected, will find this an excellent opportunity to recieve instruction, as the greatest privacy will be regarded. Pupils waited on at their own residences, if desired. Terms moderate. Call on or address TEACHER, at Mrs. Jones'. No. 58 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MRS. MEARS,' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE REV. MR. ACKERMAN CAN ACCOMmodate three or four more young ladies as boarding scholars, at Fishkill, twenty being the complement. The Fall term commences on the 13th inst. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. E. B Servoss, at the Park Bank Terms, $150 per annum. Horseback riding under the eye of the Principal.

THE BUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reop ned Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

MADAME J. F. CANCHOIS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 279 West 22d st., on Monday, Sept 13. Punctual attendance is requested at the commencement of the term Special attention is given to the German. REFERENCE—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANDA, No. 17 Lafayette place.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boys are admitted, only under 4 years of age. A junior class under the special direction of Mme LESPINASSE English taught by two professors, English by birth and education. Reopened, No. 181 Macdougal st., corner of Clinton-place.

INSTRUCTIONS, BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in preparing boys for College and commercial life, and who is competent to teach the French, Spanish and German languages thoroughly, would offer his services two or three hours daily in return for board in a respectable family. Address S. P. S., Box No. 108, *Times* Office.

A CARD—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REOPEN his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping on Monday the 6th inst. There will be no classes; every pupil will receive individual instruction. Ladies' parlors for ladies. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND English School No 521 Broome st., now open—the twenty-second session. A junior department—number limited to twenty. Circulars obtained at the school.

JAMES LAWSON, Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book keeping classes will commence on 15th of September.

ISAAC G. HOBBS, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place. No. 183 West 26th-st.

MISS STARR WEATHER'S SCHOOL, No. 51 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Her circulars can be obtained at her house; also at the store of Messrs. Rayner, Howe and Ferry, 76 Bowery.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No 45 Bleecker-st. west side of Broadway; gives also, instruction at private houses.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RE-open their Boarding and Day School on Sept 15, at No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will reopen their School at No 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School, for young ladies, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, No 259 West 32d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 7 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 25th of September.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 30th-st.

MRS. MEEKER'S SCHOOL WILL RE-open on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st, between 6th and 6th avs.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MISS DIEZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts Term begins Sept. 13. B A. SMITH, Principal.

MISS SNOW WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 52 West 15th st.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—AGENCY FOR TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.—Teachers and pupils introduced. Schools bought and sold. A select school for boys for sale in Brooklyn. No charge to parties wishing teachers. Parents aided in selecting schools. Correspondence throughout the Union. Send for circulars and basis. Address RICE & ANDREWS, New-York.

BELLES LETTRES.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman, unmarried, is wanted immediately as resident instructor, and to take the Belles Lettres department of a large school. Successful experience in teaching and sound scholarship, are essential conditions of fitness. Apply in person to the Mount Pleasant Academy Sing Sing, New York,

TO FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady desires a home in a quiet respectable family—in return for which she will fully educate one or more children in all the usual branches, including French and music. The highest references given and required. Address ORBIDA, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO HAS taught many years with unqualified success, desires an engagement as principal or assistant. Address A. M. Box No. 168 *Times* Office New York.

TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in teaching English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation in a family, South preferred. Can be seen at room No. 167 Howard Hotel, Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOLAR, of several years successful experience in teaching desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address M. D G., Box No 168 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

BRANDON;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A TALE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.
BY OSMOND TIFFANY, ESQ
12mo, cloth $1.

From the New-York News.

This work possesses peculiar attractions. The sketches are instinct with a living and vivid power. The heroine of the story, Lucy Terrell, is a real character, and the work is consequently quite as much matter of fact as fiction. It is a book in all respects unexceptionable, and in many respects worthy a place among the classic literature of the land.

From the Springfield Republican.

This is a work of high literary merit and of unusual interest to the Country readers. It illustrates the most interesting period of our history—the age of American chivalry—and it gives us a true picture of the opinions and habits as well as leading personages of that eventful period.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION OF
EDDIES AROUND THE RECTORY.
BY OWEN VARDA. Paper 38 cts
"They are edories of a sweet and spa kling current."—*Standard*
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL.—A Monthly at One Dollar per year. First number for SEPTEMBER, now ready. Send for specimen copies.

MARCIUS WILLSON, Publisher and Proprietor.
No 321 Broadway, New York.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for September now ready and for sale by all dealers and news agents, and by OAKSMITH & CO., Nos. 117 and 114 William st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st. Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also for sale, all the Furniture in said house, nearly all of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER STORIES OF THE brown-stone building No. 285 Bridson-st., between Canal and Spring. They are well lighted with six large windows to each room, handsomely finished; Croton water and gas in every story. The premises are especially worthy the attention of those whose business requires a genteel establishment, and will be rented low. Apply in the store on the premises.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer st., being 33 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. For terms apply to

A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling house No. 35 East 28th st., between 4th and Madison avs. The house is in complete order; has all the modern improvements, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall st., or No. 90 East 18th-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON THE CORNER OF EIGHteenth st. and Broadway. It is a good location for dry goods or most any other business. Rent $700 or $58 33-100 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire of 3 F GOODSPEED, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY, FIRST CLASS houses Nos 3 and 11 Perry-st; also, the large double house No 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house; also, several desirable rooms No 304 Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE NO 9 LAIGHTstreet; also the modern three story house No 150 Waverley place, in complete order. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 158 Waverley place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 388 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW HOTEL CORNER OF Broadway and 21st-st. Inquire of S. HALSTED, No 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 East 20th st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, to a small private family only. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The very desirable house No 109 Amity st., with gas, bath, and all the modern improvements, complete for a small family. Possession on or near the 1st of October. Apply on the premises after 11 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD—THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE and the furniture or a handsome three story and basement brick house in South Brooklyn. The middle floor is rented to the 1st of May next. Address B. R. I. C. K., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL THREEstory brown-stone houses situated on the northerly side of 27th-st., a little east of the 2d av. The houses are 18 feet 3½ inches in width by 40 feet in depth. They are nearly finished, and contain all the modern improvements such as gas Croton, bath room water-closets, range and standing wash tub. There are court-yards and balconies in front, which impart a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The price is reasonable and the terms easy. Rent $650 per annum. Apply at the office of THOMAS MACFARLAND & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

500 LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—These lots are in one plot, eight blocks from the fer

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,799 319 83
Average amount of Loans and Discounts	2,702,762 51
Average amount of Specie	2s2,274 00
Average amount of Circulation	7,138 5-3 76
Average amount of Deposits	

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$926 383 00
Average amount of Specie	102,315 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,419 00
Average amount of Deposits	531 135 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$529,540 00
Average amount of Specie	97 795 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,265 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,393 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,514 683 19
Average amount of Specie	2,170 251 82
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,846
Average amount of Circulation	81,924
	103,770 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,788,813 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,972 966 18
Average amount of Specie	2,733,575 30
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,113,790 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,670,751 33
Average amount of Specie	177,479 08
Average amount of Circulation	94 645 00
Average amount of Deposits	929,089 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,683,231 39
Average amount of Specie	876,622 06
Average amount of Circulation	398,259 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,790,467 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,698,322 31
Average amount of Specie	369,963 51
Average amount of Circulation	70,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,355,615 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,116,200 45
Average amount of Specie	989,064 68
Average amount of Circulation	175,745 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,014,003 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,657,696 66
Average amount of Specie	1,031,476 01
Average amount of Circulation	284,180 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,120,883 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,314,611 51
Average amount of Specie	393,676 29
Average amount of Circulation	234,703 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,849,528 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$376,927 53
Average amount of Specie	37,765 42
Average amount of Circulation	175,243 00
Average amount of Deposits	321,306 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,447,380 37
Average amount of Specie	436,451 87
Average amount of Circulation	159,255 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 293 185 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$530,046 13
Average amount of Specie	72 721 73
Average amount of Circulation	99,332 00
Average amount of Deposits	294,034 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,191,719 00
Average amount of Specie	1,060,676 00
Average amount of Circulation	271,408 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,758,046 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$691 931 10
Average amount of Specie	114,6?5 40
Average amount of Circulation	146,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,208 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,169 798 73
Average amount of Specie	452,418 48
Average amount of Circulation	16,498 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,937,452 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of September, 1858.

WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,396,528 12
Average amount of Specie	514,239 81
Average amount of Circulation	119,262 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,786,516 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,514,136 82
Average amount of Specie	361,490 58
Average amount of Circulation	129,361 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,419,345 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of September, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$192,684 00
Average amount of Specie	30,546 00
Average amount of Circulation	60,437 00
Average amount of Deposits	148,861 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of September, 1858.

WM. H. KIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,901,473 20
Average amount of Specie	240,388 29
Average amount of Circulation	128,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,6.9,981 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$593,441 79
Average amount of Specie	161,442 79
Average amount of Circulation	109,6?2 00
Average amount of Deposits	624,277 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$319,436 05
Average amount of Specie	43,715 68
Average amount of Circulation	40,537 00
Average amount of Deposits	177,503 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,391,478 63
Average amount of Specie	181,023 35
Average amount of Circulation	99 055 00
Average amount of Deposits	787,192 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JAS. W. GALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,600,269 71
Average amount of Specie	317,231 91
Average amount of Circulation	202,410 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,671,496 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUSEL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$837,677 68
Average amount of Specie	232,2?5 53
Average amount of Circulation	103,594 00
Average amount of Deposits	802,342 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,046,482 13
Average amount of Specie	351,385 85
Average amount of Circulation	222,997 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,60?,048 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,180,818 00
Average amount of Specie	1,114,907 73
Average amount of Circulation	323 435 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,166,550 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$942,485 18
Average amount of Specie	156,292 45
Average amount of Circulation	150,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	715,233 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,735,233 26
Average amount of Specie	235,678 95
Average amount of Circulation	165,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,257,799 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,020,553 79
Average amount of Specie	1,1?,671 57
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	277,150 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,?5,?07 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$250 631 12
Average amount of Specie	137,?12 51
Average amount of Circulation	51,145 00
Average amount of Deposits	183,912 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$734,464 97
Average amount of Specie	153,504 27
Average amount of Circulation	126 995 00
Average amount of Deposits	669,?47 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,724,413 94
Average amount of Specie	548,?59 94
Average amount of Circulation	46,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,250,?10 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. ARNOLD, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,519,573 96
Average amount of Specie	1,975,245 96
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	224,?60 33
Average amount of Deposits	5,639,?89 63

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,292,156 24
Average amount of Specie	2??,?65 63
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	130,418 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,507,777 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,660,749 14
Average amount of Specie	1,165,?21 28
Average amount of Circulation	221,429 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,?58,?11 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,487,320 39
Average amount of Specie	207,487 14
Average amount of Circulation	115,08? 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?52,851 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

CORNELIUS K. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,452,532 36
Average amount of Specie	249,863 38
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	190,058 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?23,?91 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F D TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$371,?14 25
Average amount of Specie	36,?24 5?
Average amount of Circulation	92,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	2?4,?67 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MARKESON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$412 003 34
Average amount of Specie	56,?44 58
Average amount of Circulation	6?,?57 00
Average amount of Deposits	1?5,?12 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

E. McPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$253,?27 75
Average amount of Specie	34,9 9 00
Average amount of Circulation	10,?69 00
Average amount of Deposits	282,?41 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$119 957 02
Average amount of Specie	41,?97 14
Average amount of Circulation	14,?74 00
Average amount of Deposits	12,?13 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,?69,?01 98
Average amount of Specie	404,?30 77
Average amount of Circulation	1?2 ?03 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?25,?40 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of September, 1858.

J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$538,263 49
Average amount of Specie	86 124 65
Average amount of Circulation	164,261 33
Average amount of Deposits	374,867 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,?09,933 42
Average amount of Specie	173,?66 84
Average amount of Circulation	127 ?65 00
Average amount of Deposits	818,?15 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,174,?28 71
Average amount of Specie	?24,5?0 65
Average amount of Circulation	1?9 ?89 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,?62,?15 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN W. HOWES, President of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HOWES, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$639,194 14
Average amount of Specie	193,?04 97
Average amount of Circulation	117,?69 00
Average amount of Deposits	5?8,?21 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,?36,?79 66
Average amount of Specie	7?9,?50 56
Average amount of Circulation	54,?9 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,6?9,?83 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,?34,?18 91
Average amount of Specie	188,?50 72
Average amount of Circulation	9?,?9? 00
Average amount of Deposits	6?5,?24 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,?58,?04 33
Average amount of Specie	?65,1?? ?8
Average amount of Circulation	?13,?13 80
Average amount of Deposits	?57,?90 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,?23,?73 00
Average amount of Specie	4?9,533 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,?20 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,5?8,??

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of WM. ROONEY, an Irish laborer, who was run over a few days ago at Yonkers by a Hudson River Railroad train. The evidence showed the occurrence to be purely accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

DROWNED.—WM. THORBORNE, a boy eight years of age, whose parents reside at No. 257 Tenth-avenue, was drowned on Sunday night, while bathing at the foot of Twenty sixth street North River. MARY ANN RAY was drowned at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street. Inquests will be held on the bodies to-day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

One parcel marked "Kolpecke," containing 17 gold watches, 61 silver watches and 84 gold chains, vs. *The United States.*—On filing bond and surety approved by the District Judge in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and on a motion of Mr. J. A. Godfrey, proctor for claimant, it was ordered that the property in custody be delivered by the Marshal to the claimant's proctor.

One case containing 200 pieces plate glass vs. *The United States.*—*One case* (922) *and one case* (320) *containing glass* vs. *The United States*—*Four cases* (916, 918, 919, 920) *and nine cases* (305-313) *containing glass* vs. *The United States*—On filing a consent to stipulate, signed by the United States District-Attorney, and the terms being complied with, on motion of R. B. Campbell, proctor for the claimants, it was ordered in the above cases that the goods described be discharged from custody, the stipulation for value to represent the said goods.

The steamboat Tawanda, her tackle, &c., vs. *Thomas W. Thompson.*—Order to discharge vessel from custody of Marshal. On filing claim and stipulation for claimant's costs, together with a bond, under the Act of Congress, in double the amount claimed, approved by the District Judge—on motion of Beebe, Dean & Donahue, proctors for the claimants, it was ordered that a copy of this order be delivered to the Marshal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., and the Police Commissioners.*—Abstract of opinion:

This was a motion for an injunction on behalf of the complainants, against the defendants, on a bill filed to restrain them from interfering with the running of their locomotives on their track upon the Fourth-avenue in this City, south of Forty second-street. The questions are: First, whether or not the Common Council possessed the power to pass the ordinance of the 27th December, 1854, prohibiting the running of locomotives on the Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street, (1) as it respects those belonging to the Harlem Company, and (2) as it respects those belonging to the New-Haven Company.

It is insisted on the part of the complainants, that under the charter of the Harlem Company, the Common Council, after giving their consent to the construction of the road along the Fourth avenue to Twenty-third-street, possessed no power to prohibit the use of it as authorized by said charter, viz: the carrying of property and persons by force of steam, &c.; and that if the Harlem Company cannot be deprived of their right, neither can the New-Haven Company, as they possess an equal right with the charter under the 8th section of the act of March 24, 1846. And, further, even conceding the power of prohibition to exist in the Common Council, as respects the Harlem Company, that it does not, as it respects them, come within the true meaning of the section above referred to.

Upon the whole, we are satisfied the authorities of the City had full power to pass the ordinance of the 27th of March, 1854, as it respects the Harlem Railroad Company, and the remaining question is whether or not the New-Haven Company possess any rights in this respect superior to the Harlem Company so as to enable them to run the locomotives against the ordinances of the City. We agree that the rights and powers of this Company depend upon the act of the Legislature of New-York, and independently of that, the 8th section does not, in terms restrict these rights and powers to those possessed by the latter.

In other words, that the New Haven Company do not come into the City under a grant from the Harlem, and can take nothing but what that Company can grant. But construing the 8th section of the act of 1846, in connection with the charter of the Harlem Road, I cannot resist the impression that the meaning and intent of the Legislature were to confer on the New-Haven Road no greater privileges than had been or might be conferred on the Harlem. The power conferred is simply to use the Harlem Road, and nothing more.

Both the Harlem Company and the Legislature are to be presumed to have had a knowledge of the limitations of the use of the road by the Harlem Company at the time of the passage of the act of 1848, and hence that the privileges granted should be construed as subject to this limitation. The act of 1831, in express terms, reserved to the City the right to consent or prohibit the construction of the road, and the right to regulate the use of it after construction. Of this act the New-Haven Company and the Legislature of course had notice, and should be presumed to have inquired into the terms and conditions upon which the consent was given, and under which the road was constructed and cars run into the City. The City authorities had the power to pass the ordinance of 27th of December, 1854, and the motion for the injunction should therefore be denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Davies.

CERTIORARI TO THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Upon the application of Ex-Judge Whiting, the Court allowed a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the Fire Commissioners in disbanding Protection Engine Company No. 5. The Company allege that they were disbanded without cause.

GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for September General Term (commencing on the third Monday) must be filed on or before Saturday, the 11th inst., and must state whether enumerated or non-enumerated.

If the note of issue does not state to which calendar it belongs it will not be placed on the calendar.

R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Brooklyn Items.

THE LAWRENCE-STREET TRAGEDY.—Mr. THEODORE AUSTIN, who was found fatally injured on the area-way at No. 35 Lawrence-street, Sunday morning, was still alive last evening, and talked rationally of all that transpired on Saturday, so far as he can remember. He was left on the stoop of the house where found at his own request. A portion of the missing money he states he placed in the hands of a Mr. WOLCOTT, with whom he took a ride on the Coney Island Plankroad, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. WOLCOTT denies, we understand, holding any of the money. The third person, mentioned in the report yesterday, who was with Mr. AUSTIN in the hack, has been arrested, and will be held until the whole mystery is unraveled. Mr. AUSTIN was seen sitting on the railing of the stoop, by an officer of the First Precinct, about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. He was then alone. No hopes are entertained of Mr. AUSTIN's recovery.

THE BOGUS HEALTH WARDEN AGAIN.—A young man named JOHN WALKER, who some months ago figured quite extensively in East Brooklyn, and laid the residents under contribution for examining their premises as Health Warden, renewed the business on Saturday last. Health-Warden WADDY, in whose district he was operating, succeeded in arresting him yesterday. He was committed to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. WALKER was arrested several months ago for the same offence, but then succeeded in making his escape, and took a trip to sea.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—An ill-visaged individual, named DANIEL MCCARTY, was arrested yesterday, by the Police of the Third Precinct, for attempting to commit a nameless outrage upon the person of a young girl named CATHARINE CARNES, at the residence of her mother, on Mill-street, near Hamilton-avenue. The girl was left alone in the house by her mother Saturday night, of which fact MCCARTY became aware, and broke into the house. The screams of the girl brought assistance in time to prevent serious damage

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.—The September Term of the City Court opened yesterday, and the Petit Jurors were sworn, when the Court adjourned until Monday next. The Judge will sit, as usual, on Saturday. Judge LOTT held a Special Term of the Circuit Court yesterday, and was occupied most of the day in hearing *ex-parte* motions. Mr. Justice FOX, during the sweltering month of August, disposed of 249 causes.

MILITARY.—The 70th Regiment of Artillery, Colonel SAMUEL GRAHAM, will make an annual Fall parade on Tuesday next. The Corps will be reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall, after which they will march to the Navy-Yard, where national and royal salutes will be fired, the former by Captain TAFT and the latter by Captain SMITH. In the afternoon the Corps will visit the Eastern District.

YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN.—There are fresh rumors of yellow-fever cases every day, but after careful investigation no new cases have been found since those before reported. The Health Department of the city is exercising a creditable degree of vigilance, not only to keep the disease out of the city and those who have been exposed to it, but also to prevent any unnecessary alarm.

HAS A MAN BEEN DROWNED?—Early on Saturday morning one of the employes of the Union Ferry Company found a light-colored felt hat at the Wall-street Ferry, on the extreme edge of the float. It is surmised that the owner jumped into the slip, and left his hat behind accidentally. The hat—one of GENIN's—can be seen at the office of the Union Ferry Company.

ADMISSION TO M. E. COMMUNION.—Fifty persons were admitted to full communion with the Sands-street M. E. Church on Sunday last, after the usual six months probation. About the same number of Probationists, it is expected, will be admitted next Sunday.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Officer LARAMIE, of Brooklyn, was examined before Justice BOYD, in Astoria, Friday, on a charge of stealing pawn-tickets, and was honorably discharged. It was shown that he found the tickets.

WILL OF THE LATE JAMES BOGERT.—This will has been admitted to probate. The deceased has left $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $1,000 to the American Tract Society, and the balance of his estate, valued at $500,000, to his relatives.

ARREST FOR VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAWS.—Yesterday Captain FLINN, of the ship *Sunswick*, at Quarantine, was arrested by Health Warden MCCANN for violating one of the health laws by coming into the city. It appears that he came from Quarantine Saturday, in a lighter, and landed at one of the docks. That night he went about the city to see the sights, and was arrested. Justice VOORHIS held him in the sum of $500, to await the action of the Grand Jury. By the resolution adopted by the Board of Health, no person at work in Quarantine can enter the city or land at the wharves without having first executed a document like the following:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Brooklyn, ——, 185—.

I——, in the employment of ——, for the purpose of landing and storing goods from infected vessels, do hereby promise and covenant not to absent myself from the place of my employment, either by going down to vessels in Quarantine, nor from the place which shall be designated during my continuance in said employ, nor for five days after my discharge from such employment, without permission of the Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

Witness, —— [L. S.]

I, ——, owner or agent for owner of store, situated ——, hereby guarantee and enter into obligation for the payment of one hundred dollars, lawful money, in case of forfeiture of the same by the above —— for the want of full and faithful performance of the obligation of this Bond.

—— [L. S.]

Upon which the Health Officer issues the following ticket:

HEALTH OFFICE,
Brooklyn, ——, 185—.

Permission is hereby given to ——, bearer, for employment at this store, located ——.

——, Health Officer.

Bearer's name, ——.
Witness, ——.

Bogus Pennies and the Union Ferry Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: Knowing that your paper has a much larger circulation than any other in Brooklyn, I take the liberty to ask you to add to the *many* complaints against the *Union* Ferry Company, a little circumstance which happened to me, and, as I am reliably informed, not an unusual one. Saturday morning, in going to New-York, I handed to the ferry-master two pennies, (the now usual fare,) who said he did not take such money, (they being some foreign coin so much in circulation.) I replied by saying I had taken them the previous evening, of the Company, in change, as I went to Brooklyn, and expected them to take such money as they passed; and had nearly reached the boat, when he walked out of his office, caught me by the collar, dragged me back to the gate, told me to pick up my money, and when I was ready to pay him good money I could go on, and not before; and rather than have a row, as it was in presence of a crowd, took the insult, paid as required, and passed on the boat, where I met three of my acquaintances, who had each bogus coin passed to them in same way. I state these facts for the good of those who are daily swindled by the said Ferry Company.

The name of this gentlemanly *ticket*-man I can give, and can say for the Company, when I teach those in *my* employ to cheat for me, I do not expect they will have an opportunity to help themselves.

ONE WHO SPEAKS FOR MANY.

A Word for Captain De Riviere.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had yesterday the pleasure and privilege of dining in company with Captain DE RIVIERE, and his friend MONS. BOEQUET, (son of the French General of Crimean renown,) at the table of a distinguished lady up town; and, from the knowledge the Captain possesses of many British officers who served in the Crimea, and with whom I am personally acquainted, and from numerous other circumstances, I have not the slightest hesitation in declaring the utterly absurd statements which have lately been circulated concerning the gallant Zouave to be false and unfounded in every particular.

As Captain DE RIVIERE is now abundantly provided with proofs "strong as holy writ" in regard to his identity, &c., &c., &c., my humble testimony can be of but little importance to him. Nevertheless, I believe it to be the duty of every one who knows what I do, to add his mite towards damning the persecutors of a gallant officer and gentleman.

Respectfully yours,
A. O. ALCOCK,
Third-avenue, corner Eighty-sixth-street.

P. S.—MONS. KLEBER, son of KLEBER, of Egypt, is also in town, but was too unwell to be of the party yesterday. A. O. A.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 6.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74	103½	
3 000	Tennessee 6s '90	90¾	
10,000	do	90¾	
2,000	Virginia 6s	92½	
16 000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	
20.000	do	b60	84¾
25.000	do	s60	84½
100,000	do	b60	85
10 000	do	b30	84¾
10 000	do	b60	84¾
2,000	Mich. 6s, 1878		108
7,000	Cal State 7s n. b.		83
1 000	Califor State 7s		83
5,000	Ill In Ins. 7s		101¾
5,000	Erie R.R. Co. bs '62		92¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. 7s		830 90¾
5 000	L. C. & M. L. G bs		24
6,000	L. E. & W. 1st M bs		70
3 000	Mich. S. 2d M. bs.		55
500	do		55½
2,000	H. & St. J. R. bs.		60
5	Bank of America		111
65	Am. Exchange Bk.		107
25	Imp. & Traders' Bk.		106¾
25	Del. & H. C. Can.		60 98¾
100	do	s60	98¾
20	do		98¾
25	do		99
228	Pacific Mail St. Co		92
100	do	b60	92
100	do	s60	91
100	do	s30	91
850	New-York Cen. R.		80
150	do	b 5	80
200	do	b10	80
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	80
100	do	b60	80
150	do	s10	79⅞
1,000	do	s40	79¼
250	do	s3	80
7	Erie R		18¾
390	do		18¾
100	do	s60	18
100	Gal. & Chic. R	b60	83¾
50	do		83¾
50	Hud. R. R.		28⅝
10	Third-av R. R.		112
900	Reading R. R.		49⅛
400	do	s40	48¾
100	do	b60	49¼
100	do		49⅜
450	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		24¾
200	do		24¾
50	do	b30	24¾
350	do	b30	24¾
500	do	b50	24¾
150	do		24¾
900	do	s60	24¾
118	M. S. & N. Ia. pref.		45⅝
50	do		45¾
50	do	b30	45¾
50	do	b30	45¾
50	Illinois Cen. R. R.		76⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		34⅛
105	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		72¾
100	do	s10	72¾
25	do	b30	72½
26	do		72⅝
35	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s '90		9⅜
2,000	Missouri State 6s		84¾
5 000	Ohio State 6s '61		101½
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st m		84½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds		90½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	80
50	do		80
100	Erie R.		18¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co	s30	91
25	do		92
100	do	b60	91⅞
150	do		91¾
100	do	s60	90¾
100	Reading R. R	s45	49¾
100	do	s30	49¾
500	Reading R. R.	s45	49
150	do	s60	49
100	do		49¼
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R	s10	83¼
100	do		83¾
130	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		24⅝
200	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. stk.		46
100	do	s30	46¼
100	do	s30	46⅝
100	do		46⅞
150	do	b30	47
100	do	s38	46⅞
100	Panama R. R.		114½
350	Chi. R. I. R. R.		72⅝
50	La C. & M. R.		35⅛

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2 000	Lousiana 6s		91⅝
7,000	D. L. & W. R. R. 7s		76½
6.000	D. L. & Mil. R. R. 7s		68
5 000	Water'n City 6s '51		101½
8 000	Harlem Co. Ill. 8s		42
3 000	C. S. F. & P. L. 8s		22
2 000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s		92¾
20	Continental Bank		87
40	People's Bank		100
20	Metropolitan Bank		107¾
10	Second Fire Ins. Co.		109½
5	New W. Fire Ins. Co.		92½
20	Wartime Bank		90¾
5	Hum Fire Ins. Co		96½
15	Ocean Bank		93¼
50	Irving Bank		100¾
40	Hano. Fire Ins. Co.		102½
20	U. S. Fire Ins Co		127
26	Colum Fire Ins. Co		96½
20	Securi. Fire Ins. Co.		103¼
19	Excel Fire Ins. Co.		104
30	Hope Fire Ins. Co.		88
5	Com. Fire Ins Co.		88½
10	U. S. Express Co.		90
10	Wells. F. & Co.'s Ex.		53½
10	Am. Express Co		93½
10	Am. Express Co		93½
560	Gard. Gold Min. Co.		31c.

MONDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept. 4—the particulars of which are advertised separately on another page of this paper—present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Aug. 28:

Decrease in Loans	$198,586
Increase in Specie	231,658
Increase in Circulation	180,982
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	213,456

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, the average of which must be taken from the *Gross* in order to come at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits, and including also the Sub Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the movement this time last season

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 5 1857	Sept. 4, 1858.	Aug. 28, 1858.
Capital	$65 430 000	$67,691,182	$66,717,000
Loans	112,221 305	125,885 840	126,084,426
Specie	10,227,965	28,048 664	27,817,006
Circulation	9,473,192	7,748,249	7,467 267
Gross Deposits	79,401,317	103,347,910	103,928,178
Exchanged	22 231,208	15 414,214	16,208,036
Undrawn	57,260,109	87,933 596	87,720 140
In Sub-Treasury	11,678,292	13,077,099	13,418,096

The movement throughout is remarkably steady, the variation in each line being about two hundred thousand dollars. The addition to the Specie average is rather less than anticipated, while on the other hand the downward inclination of the Loan column reflects the general ease in the market for Money. To-day the demand is again moderate, and no change of rate seems likely to be established, for the present, either on temporary loan or short discounts. Foreign Bills are held with some firmness, the supply being under the control of the leading drawers who are selling at 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent. on London, and in some instances demanding 110 ℔ cent. The business for the Boston steamer opens with only a moderate trade inquiry.

The Stock Market is again firm. Some of the speculation shares are quite strong. The actual business is to an average extent to-day and fairly distributed. The Commission Brokers still complain, however, of the absence of outside orders; notwithstanding which the *Bull* account for some days past has been acquiring confidence. The parties at the Board are more equally divided, and the business doing is varied by marked differences between cash and time bargains. New York Central was steady at 80 ℔ cent. cash and 79¾ sellers' options; Reading firm at 49⅞@49½ ℔ cent.; Michigan Southern 2 ℔ cent. higher on the preferred shares, which closed about 47 ℔ cent., and ⅞@½ ℔ cent. higher on the common shares. The official August return of the Road, embracing the full calendar month, is even more favorable than reported for four weeks, this morning. The second mortgage of the Company advanced to 55½ ℔ cent. The Wabash Valley first mortgage advanced to 70 ℔ cent., and the Delaware and Lackawanna first mortgage had been sold as high as 80 ℔ cent. Harlem first mortgage brought 84½. The Illinois Construction mortgage fell off to 90½ ℔ cent. State Stocks are firm, except in Tennessees. A heavy business done in Missouris at 84½@85, the outside figure being paid for $100,000, buyer 60 days. The United States Loan is dull; a sale at the Board at 103⅜, interest from 1st January. Pacific Mail shares opened firm at 92 ℔ cent, cash, while sellers on time appeared at 91@90½ ℔ cent. In the afternoon, the Stock was not so well supported; some of the sellers, it is said, being influenced somewhat by the movement in the direction of Nicaragua. This was not felt however on Panama shares, which again brought 114½ ℔ cent.

The official report of the business of the Michigan Southern road for August, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$99 240 08	$74,772 66
Freights	70 306 59	100 044 72
Mails	4 118 06	4 635 14
Express and Miscellaneous	7,641 82	22,949 21
Total	$181,306 55	$202,401 73
Expenses paid	158,052 34	85,509 57
Resulting profit	$23,254 21	$116,892 16

Last season, in August, the expenses were aggravated by the disorganization of the Board of Management, and by competition with the Michigan Central. This season the Board are a unit in economizing the expenses of the line, and in harmonizing and dividing equally the passenger traffic with the Central.

The Exports for the month of August from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce		$4,660,272
Foreign re-exported		327.112
Gold and Silver		2.201,802
Total		$7,189,186
Against August, 1857:		
In Produce	$4,289.479	
Foreign re-exported	1,047,970	
Specie	6,271,717	$11,609,166
Decrease this season		$4,419.980

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	7,796,000		18,120,000
February	8.969,000		24.501,000
March	11.453,000		20.074.000
April	10,644,000		20.279,000
May	11 130.000		17.634.000
June	10,014,000		14,969,000
July	18.469,000		35,295 000
August	19 556,000		19.979.000
Total 8 months	$98,031,000		$170.851,000
Foreign Specie	1,683,000		5,873,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4.208,000		4,544,000
February	3.710,000		5,399,000
March	4,503.000		7,904,000
April	5,513.000		5,162,000
May	4.263,000		6.047,000
June	6.383,000		5,395,000
July	4.772.000		4,274 000
August	4.660,000		4.289,000
Total 8 months	$38,012,000		$43,014.000
Foreign re-exported	3,738,000		6,248,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,746,000		1.308.000
February	3.747,000		1,832,000
March	836,000		2.175,000
April	646,000		3.555,000
May	1,791,000		5,789,000
June	594,000		7,939,000
July	2,801.000		3,628.000
August	2,202,000		6,272,000
Total 8 months	$17,363,000		$32,498,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK REAPITULATED.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
Domestic Produce	$38.012,000		$43 014 000
Foreign re-exported	3.738,000		6.248.000
Specie	17 363 000		32,498 000
Total all, 6 months	$59,113,000		$81,760,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858	vs.	1857.
January	1,641,474		4,537.378
February	2 063,784		5,117.250
March	2,213.452		3,752,184
April	1,736,510		3,301.607
May	1.718.227		1,907.289
June	1,685,663		677,811
July	3,387,305		6 987,019
August	3,545,118		3,946 830
Total 8 months	$18,021,533		$30,227,368

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1857. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 13	$1,607,440	Jan. 13	$1,269,177
Jan. 27	1.555.772	Jan. 28	1,168,510
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Feb 14	1,096,540
Feb. 27	1,640,429	Feb. 27	1.260,136
March 16	1,279,134	March 17	1,004 956
March 26	1,403,940	March 28	1,137.128
April 12	1,352,912	April 14	1,229,238
April 27	1,486 565	April 29	1,489,060
May 13	1,615,551	May 15	1.707,527
May 29	1.575,991	May 28	1,658.082
June 12	1,446 175	June 16	1,930 376
June 27	1,799,305	June 29	1,852,868
July 14	1,401,713	July 12	1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674		
Total, 8 mos	$24,078 408	Total, 8 mos	$21,021,362
Increased receipts from California			$3,751,046
Decreased receipts from abroad			3,990,000

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 4

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Bls.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circulation	Aver. am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,799 319	$2,702,762	$333,274	$7,135,502
Artisans' Bank	926 362	109 315	95,270	931,131
Atlantic Bank	529,540	97,795	57,265	314 393
Bk. of America	6,644 983	2,170,251	103,770	6,788 813
Bk. of Commerce	12 972 966	2 733,315	1,975	8 113 310
Bk. of Commw'th	1,070,761	177 479	94 645	929,098
Bk. of New-York	4 682 231	878 622	398,259	3,799,367
Bk. of N. America	1 608,322	309 953	70 665	1,355 615
Bk. of Republic	4,110,210	959,264	175,745	4 014 033
Bk. St. New-York	3,557,698	1,091,276	2 5,145	3 2 0,054
Broadway Bank	2,314 641	393 676	221,743	1,949,648
Bull's Head Bank	376 827	37,705	115,234	314,394
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1 447 386	406,451	159,255	1,293 185
Chatham Bank	530,046	72 721	99 333	242,697
Chemical Bank	2,19 719	1 066,076	271 408	2,769 046
Citizens' Bank	691 931	114 685	146 459	551,208
City Bank	2 169,798	452,416	16,488	1,937,152
Commercial Bank	3,286,5	544,239	119 282	2,745,5 6
Corn Exch. Bank	1,614,736	361 402	128,315	1,410,734
East River Bank	192 864	31,646	60 417	168,981
Fulton Bank	1 901,475	240,368	128,492	1 6 9,961
Greenwich Bank	693,441	161 442	109,692	621,277
Grocers' Bank	318,436	48 715	40,507	177,647
Hanover Bank	1,331,478	181 023	96 665	787,192
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2 6 0,268	317,241	232,409	1,677 986
Irving Bank	427,657	232,505	103,534	893,342
Leather Man. Bk.	2,04 ,467	351 385	22 ,99	1,694,0 1
Manhattan Co	5,150 814	1,114,807	323 435	4,456,550
Marine Bank	944,865	156,991	100 960	715,222
Market Bank	1,735 239	243,575	105,455	1,257,709
Mechanics' Bank	4,036,573	1 1 ,671	277,150	3,305 037
Mech. B'k Ass'n	286,071	127,352	61 145	167,342
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	732,468	153,911	126,986	689,145
Mercantile Bank	2,74 413	508,250	4 ,903	2,263,190
Merchants' Bank	5 5 0 673	1,565,21	224 1 9	5,639 7 9
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,792,156	2 8 665	131,41	1,5 7,777
Metropolitan Bk.	7 660,749	1,185 221	2 7 428	6,153,311
Nassau Bank	1,4 7,320	2 7 4 7	115 0 8	1,022,851
National Bank	2 357 532	549,86	190,05	1,2 7,2 1
N. Y. County Bk.	371,1 4	36,25	92,45	2 7,207
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	412,0 3	68,241	1 6,1	1 1,812
N. Y. Exch. Bank	253 277	30 916	116 668	282 7 1
North River Bank	119,957	44 8 7,	14,971	12,61
Ocean Bank	1,709,801	404,820	102 1 3	1 525,0 9
Oriental Bank	5 8 2 9	86 1 4	104,28	274 867
Pacific Bank	1,0 9,5 5	173 068	127 6 5	8 8,0 5
Park Bank	4,1 4,0 2	8 5,5 0	1 9,0 5	3 6 4,4 5
People's Bank	6 0,1 4	193,704	117 8 9	6 4,7 4
Phenix Bank	3,3 6,6 9	7 9,5 0	54,119	2,6 9,6 3
St. Nicholas Bank	1 0 8,3 0	1 8,6 0	96 481	8 5,3 1
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,2 8 6 4	2 5,1 2	2 3,2 3	8 3,9
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,223,8 3	4 9,6 3	1 6,0 9	2 4 7 9
Tradesmen's Bank	1,3 7,6 1	2 6,5 9	3 7,6 3	8 2 ,3 2
Union Bank	3,0 5,2 7	6 5,1 2	1 3,8 6	2 9 5,3 7

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$125,885,840	Circulation	$7,748 249
Specie	28,048,664	Deposits	103,347,910

Loans on Last Wednesday.

	Aug. 28.		Aug. 28.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,779,696	Manhattan Co.	5,316,146
Artisans' Bank	948,844	Marine Bank	9 8 756
Atlantic Bank	517,455	Market Bank	1,777 596
Bk. of America	6,807,234	Mechanics' Bank	4,037 423
Bk. of Commerce	12,977 570	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	247 847
Bk. of Commw'th	1,023,618	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	705,049
Bk. of New-York	4,510 015	Mercantile Bank	2 764,766
Bk. of N. America	1,639,356	Merchants' Bank	5,714,555
Bk. of Republic	4,291,013	Merch. Exch. Bk.	3,369,536
Bk. St. New-York	3 671 030	Metropolitan Bank	7,451,389
Broadway Bank	2,222 876	Nassau Bank	1,444,817
Bull's Head Bank	359 397	National Bank	2 4 6 409
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,435,768	N. Y. County Bk.	365,935
Chatham Bank	5 5 156	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	401,963
Chemical Bank	2,139,759	N. Y. Exch Bank	270,730
Citizens' Bank	687,639	North River Bank	157,183
City Bank	2,203,912	Ocean Bank	1,751,327
Continental Bank	3 491,794	Oriental Bank	535,946
Corn Exch. Bank	1,480,945	Pacific Bank	1,065,395
East River Bank	197,034	Park Bank	4,120,316
Fulton Bank	1,872,836	People's Bank	624,167
Greenwich Bank	714 980	Phenix Bank	3,347,930
Grocers' Bank	311 911	St. Nicholas Bank	1,020,513
Hanover Bank	1,373 989	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,269 065
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,597,981	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,196 951
Irving Bank	830,870	Tradesmen's Bank	1,323 923
Leather Man. Bk.	2,090,360	Union Bank	2,906,343
Total			$126,084,486

CITY BANK CAPITAL, JUNE 19—OFFICIAL.

Old Charters.		*Free Associations.*	
State	$2 000,000	Nassau	$979,200
Manhattan	2 050 066	Tradesmen's	300,000
Leather	600,000	Butchers'	800,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	'ommonwealth	750,000
Dry Dock	200,000	St. Nicholas	747,000
Free Associations.		Marine	689,100
Commerce	$8 879,570	Fulton	600 000
American Ex	4,911,250	artisans	600,000
Metropolitan	4 000 000	Irving	500,000
America	3,000,000	Chatham	450,000
New York	2,812,025	People's	412 500
Merchants'	2 500,000	Pacific	422 700
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Atlantic	400 000

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2174. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

GOV. KING'S PROCLAMATION.

The County of Richmond Declared in a State of Insurrection.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Further Arrests and Proceedings in Court.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ISLAND.

Matters at Quarantine during yesterday remained very much in *statu quo*.

Up to 12 o'clock the fifty persons appointed by the Board of Health of the town to guard the gates of Quarantine had not made their appearance. The reason assigned is that the Committee find it difficult to get the requisite number of men at a dollar and a half a day to assume the risks and labor which will be required of them in closing up the Quarantine gates. Should the attempt be made to obstruct the avenues to and from the Quarantine, the case could easily be settled by an appeal to the Courts, without resort to force. This is probably the course that would be adopted by the Health Officer.

One-half of the Police force at Quarantine was relieved yesterday morning by a fresh detachment which was sent down by the Deputy Superintendent at 10 o'clock, on board the *Doctor Kane*.

The work on the quarantine buildings is progressing. Mr. BURNS, for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday morning, upon the affidavit of KNELL, has been ill since the conflagration.

Governor KING has returned to Albany, and thence has issued his proclamation (which will be found below) relative to the late riots and arson at Quarnatine.

There were rumors in town yesterday that the National Guard had been ordered out, but they were unfounded. No orders were issued to the Military, but it is expected that the 7th Regiment will be ordered under arms to-day.

Many of the members of the various companies of the National Guard assembled at their armories in Broadway last night, awaiting the expected summons. They talked of the probabilities of a bloodless campaign on Staten Island, with rations of turtle soup like those served out to the Police now quartered at Quarantine. Most of the men expressed their readiness to serve the State in the present emergency, but many deplored the business losses which they should sustain in this busiest season of the year, if compelled to be absent from the City for a lengthened period. The suggestion that each militiaman would be fined $250 by the laws of the State, and suffer other punishment for a refusal to serve, was, however, to those who talked thus, a consolation. The yellow fever few dreaded, for the saffron-visaged destroyer, it was well known, had departed from Quarantine and taken up his abode at Ward's Island.

Governor King's Proclamation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 7—2 P. M.

PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New-York:

The deliberate and wanton destruction, on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September, by a large mob of armed men, of the buildings, dwelling-houses and hospitals at the Quarantine Station, in the County of Richmond, the property of the people of this State; the cruel and inhuman dragging forth of the sick and disabled patients from the hospitals, respected always, even in war; their barbarous exposure without shelter throughout an inclement night; the general concurrence in, and approval of, these violent acts by the people of the County of Richmond, and especially by those who reside in the neighborhood of the Quarantine grounds: the undisguised and determined manner in which all these outrages were committed, evincing a total disregard and contempt of the laws, and of all their obligations and duties as citizens and men; all combined present in my judgment a case which, standing alone in its enormity and violence, appeals directly to the Chief Magistrate of the State, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to assert and maintain the dignity of the State, and of the authority of these laws, so contemptuously and barbarously defied and trodden under foot. Now, therefore, acting upon the high responsibility of my office, and desirous to vindicate the supremacy of the laws, I denounce these acts of arson and outrage, as crimes of the highest infamy, and for the purpose of bringing the people of the County of Richmond to a just sense of the enormity of these crimes, which they have permitted to be perpetrated without any attempt to interfere with or punish the well-known actors in all these terrible scenes of violence, burning and bloodshed, and to guard against the threats which are yet made that the ships lying at Quarantine shall be fired, and the buildings for the accommodation of the sick, who are now houseless, as well as for those who may arrive from infected Southern ports, would be destroyed as soon as erected, and for the security of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn from contagion and pestilence, I issue this proclamation, and call upon the civil authorities of the County of Richmond, and upon each and all of its inhabitants, instantly and zealously to coöperate in restoring the outraged peace and order of the Island, and in bringing to condign punishment the well-known, bold and principal actors and abettors in these acts of arson and murder, and I declare that by reason of the acts and proceedings herein referred to, and the refusal of the Sheriff of the County of Richmond, although repeatedly notified that threats had been made to destroy the public property at the Quarantine, to take any steps to prevent the consummation of those threats, and the absolute necessity for an adequate force to protect the buildings to be erected for the sick on the very site where they stood, until provision shall be made by law for their removal to some other place, and to release the large police force withdrawn from the general service of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and now stationed at Quarantine, that the County of Richmond is in a state of insurrection, and in order to assist in preserving and to protect the property of the State and the lives of the sick, that a military force of sufficient strength shall be detailed and stationed at the Quarantine until the returning sense of the people of Richmond County to their duties and obligations as peaceful citizens shall render its presence unnecessary, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the privy seal of the State, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

(Signed.) JOHN A. KING.

The Affairs at Quarantine Yesterday.

HOW THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION WAS RECEIVED—MORE YELLOW FEVER—ARRIVAL OF POLICE REINFORCEMENTS, ETC.

The Governor's Proclamation was received at Quarantine about 4 o'clock P. M., by the evening papers, and produced a sensation. Threats had been freely circulated that the buildings now in process of erection would be destroyed. The effect of it upon the populace was very apparent. The prospect of having a military force in their streets, and the probability of intercourse with the Island being wholly stopped, creates considerable excitement, and there were apprehensions that an attack would be made to finish the work before the military arrived. There was only a small Police force on the ground during the day, one-half of the number having been relieved; the substitute did not arrive until in the evening. The Police will be sent back as soon as the military arrive on the ground. It is said there is great difficulty in finding the necessary number among them to mount guard at the buildings, and near the tents of the sick, for fear of taking the yellow fever.

New cases of yellow fever continue to arise outside the Quarantine walls. On Monday a German woman living in the village was admitted sick with the disease. Yesterday the husband was also brought in sick, and as they had no friends to care for their two children, and it being almost morally certain they would take the disease, they were also taken in to be cared for when they are sick.

No serious difficulty, however, occurred yesterday at Quarantine. The action of the Board of Health in resolving to appoint fifty patrolmen to guard the avenues to the Hospital grounds resulted in nothing. It turned out that the movement was an ingenious ruse to obtain the votes of fifty persons at a primary meeting which was held on Monday evening. There being a split in the Democratic Party this course was adopted to secure the nomination of a particular set of delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The persons employed were told that they would be regularly enrolled yesterday, but having secured their votes at the meeting, nothing further is heard of the matter. About 2 o'clock a small fight occurred outside the gate between some half dozen of the Sepoys, growing out of the unfair distribution of a musk melon which had been purchased by joint contribution from CHAMBERS' grocery. Several visages were slightly marred during the *mêlée*, and there was considerable profane conversation, which is a great novelty in this well-ordered community.

Forty of the Police were relieved by a fresh detachment sent down by Mr. CARPENTER. The married men were let off and the bachelors detained, whereupon strong resolutions were expressed among the latter persons that they would immediately take the necessary steps to get out of the proscribed class.

Police Surgeons KENNEDY and BALL were ordered down to make inspection of the sanitary condition of the force. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the clean and orderly appearance of the tents, bedding and arrangements generally. There was not a case of sickness among the whole force. The Doctors gave the credit of this very much to the cook, Officer NATHANIEL STILWELL and his assistant, Mr. REYNOLDS, who, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the culinary arrangements, succeed in getting up plenty of very palatable food for the force, whose appetites have wonderfully improved by a change of air. The rations were yesterday changed from turtle soup to corned beef and ham. They have plenty of milk for their coffee, and many little luxuries which add to the comforts of a camp life.

The two shanties building in the orchard south of Dr. THOMPSON'S former residence, are entirely covered. Two other shanties for the better accommodation of the sick, were commenced yesterday afternoon on the same ground. They will be completed and ready for use on Saturday, Mr. CROLIUS says, unless they are burned down.

EDWARD BEADY, a man-of all-work, formerly engaged in the Hospital grounds, has been missing since the fire on the first (Wednesday) night. He slept in the stevedores' shanty, and when the attack was made, Dr. BISSELL handed him a loaded musket and told him to shoot the first villain he saw attempting to fire the premises. He ran out in his shirt sleeves, and went towards the party that were coming through the corn field. He has not been seen since.

The following affidavit against BURNS was taken yesterday:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—Cornelius Van Buskirk being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Staten Island; that he was on the Quarantine grounds on the 1st inst.; that he saw on the said grounds, and within the Quarantine inclosure, Thomas C. Burns; that he believes the said Burns was there without permission from the Health authorities of Quarantine. And the deponent further swears that on the night of the 1st inst. he saw John C. Thompson on the Quarantine grounds, and within the building known as the Small-pox Hospital; that he saw the said Thompson deliberately set fire to several beds in the hall of the second story of said Hospital; and do many other acts and things in the way of destroying the said Hospital.

CORNELIUS VAN BUSKIRK.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 7th day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Since the destruction of the buildings, sufficient time has not elapsed to develop the consequences which in all probability will flow from the ruthless invasion of the hospitals, dead houses, and other localities of the Quarantine ground, where infection in its most concentrated form exists, if anywhere. It is well known and susceptible of proof that, during the conflagration on the 2d inst., when the main Hospital building was burned, where the sick were all shoved together, any quantity of old bedding and garments connected with the sick were stolen by the marauders, and carried among the people of the Island everywhere. These garments and bedding materials must necessarily act as so much seed for the spread and propagation of pestilence.

More Arrests.

WARRANT AGAINST TOM BURNS, PROPRIETOR OF THE NAUTILUS HOTEL.

The following affidavit has been made against TOM BURNS, lessee of the Nautilus Hotel, at Tompkinsville charging him with being implicated in the recent burning of the Quarantine buildings.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Thomas Knell being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Tompkinsville, S. I.; that he was present on the Quarantine grounds on the 1st inst., during the conflagration of the Quarantine buildings; that during said period he was on what is called the "Old Wash-House Dock" where the engine was located which was used in discharging cargoes from infected vessels; that while standing there on the dock Thomas C. Burns appeared and advised them to take all their property (referring to stevedores) from the wash-house and dock; that the said Burns stated to the deponent that he and his associates were going to burn the whole establishment, meaning the dock and wash-house; the deponent further says that he believes that the said Burns were on the Quarantine premises without authority. THOMAS KNELL.

Sworn before me, Sept. 6, 1858.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

A warrant was forthwith issued against BURNS. Mr. BURNS enjoys considerable popularity among the villagers as the host of the Nautilus Hotel, which was formerly kept by FRANK JONES. Being foreman of the Engine Company of the town, his place is the resort of those who run wid der mashine, and also of citizens who congregate there to enjoy their lager and berate the Quarantine. Strangers also stop there by instinct, as the house commands a beautiful view of the Bay and Narrows. BURNS was unquestionably present on the first night, and demanded admittance within the Quarantine inclosure as the head of the fire company. His arduous exertions, however, in trying to extinguish the fire, in which he had bad luck, on account of the cutting of the hose, so much overcame him that he went to sleep, and was not seen much afterwards.

On Monday BURNS presented himself before Justice WELSH, and inquired if any warrant had been issued against him, and expressed a desire to surrender himself, if it was proposed to take him in custody. No affidavit had then been made, but he had barely left the Court-room when THOMAS KNELL made the above affidavit against him. Yesterday afternoon, having heard of the warrant, he surrendered himself, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer. Mr. JAMES R. BORDEN, of Stapleton, became his surety.

ARREST OF TWO HARBOR POLICEMEN.

BENJAMIN BOGLE, and B. C. BODINE, two men attached to the Harbor Police, were yesterday arrested, charged with dereliction of duty, in not endeavoring to prevent the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. The affidavit, setting forth the complaint against these men, was published in Monday's TIMES. The arrested policemen comprised part of the Harbor Police regularly stationed at Quarantine, to aid in the enforcement of the Health laws, and to arrest parties found violating the requisitions of the Health Officer. It is charged that both of the officers worked assiduously to put outside the Quarantine walls men belonging to the hospitals, who were doing their utmost to prevent the mob from firing the buildings. This occurred on the night the buildings were first fired. The alleged derelict policemen were taken before Recorder BARNARD, who is acting as Police Justice during the absence of Justice WELSH, and gave bail in $2,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. ABRAHAM VAN DUZER became surety for officer NODINE, and ROBERT CHRISTY, Jr., for officer BOGLE.

The Garrett Habeas Corpus Case Postponed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Sept. 7.

Before Judge Davies.

The Supreme Court room was well filled to-day, by people from Staten Island, who were anxious to hear the decision of the Court in the *habeas corpus* case of Mr. Garret, Justice of the Peace, of Staten Island. After several other motions had been heard, Mr. Anthon, of counsel for Justice Garret, appeared and announced that his client, who had been in the custody of the Assistant Warden of the Tombs over night, was in Court.

Judge DAVIES said he would not give a decision until 12 o'clock to-morrow, as one of the Judges was still absent.

Mr. Anthon asked whether, pending the decision, the prisoner might not be allowed to visit his family on Staten Island, in the company of the officer.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, said he could not consent to allow the prisoner to leave the County.

Judge DAVIES said he could make no order in the matter.

Mr. Anthon asked if the officer might not use his discretion in the matter, as there was no doubt of the prisoner's appearance when wanted.

Judge DAVIES—From the authorities I have been able to consult, I have no doubt the prisoner is legally in the custody of the magistrate, therefore I cannot interfere.

MR. GARRETT ALLOWED TO VISIT HIS FAMILY.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

After the parties in the Garret case had left the Supreme Court they appeared before Recorder BARNARD, who, in the absence of Justice Welsh, had consented to sit. It was then decided that no investigation should take place until after the decision on the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Anthon then asked whether his client might not be allowed to visit his family on Staten Island, in company with the officer, at the same time giving his assurance that he would be forthcoming when wanted.

Recorder BARNARD did not understand why Justice Garret had not been bailed like the others who had been arrested on a similar charge. He thought if the case had been before him he would have bailed him. As it was, and as there was no doubt of the intention of the Justice to be present when wanted, and of the application and promise being made in good faith, he thought the officer might allow him to see his family.

With that understanding the parties left the Court.

Police Reinforcements for Staten Island.

Forty policemen were sent yesterday to Staten Island by the steamer *Dr. Kane*, to relieve the same number who have been on duty since the first detachment was detailed there. The first installment was taken from ten different Wards—four from each Ward. The attempts to avoid being detailed to the "seat of war" were more marked and earnest than when the original order was promulgated. Newspaper revelations have served to enlighten the Police upon the nature of the duties devolving upon them at Quarantine—the character of the sleeping accommodations afforded them, and the quality and sameness of the fare. Altogether the picture was not a pleasing one, and the majority of policemen have evinced a disposition to keep aloof. A rumor that one of the officers on duty had been taken ill with yellow fever (Officer SLOWEY, of the Tenth Ward, was stated to have the yellow fever, but the statement was incorrect, his sickness being only the result of fatigue,) caused additional dislike to the place, and altogether it was no easy matter to make up the needed complement of men. The Captains succeeded by being peremptory, and disregarding the grumbling of the timid ones.

One Policeman, SWAIN LINDSLEY of the Twentieth Ward, saw fit to appeal from the decision of Captain CUSHY, of his Precinct, requiring him to go, and applied to Mr. CARPENTER, acting General Superintendent, to be let off from going. Mr. LINDSLEY is a man of Falstaffian proportions—but he pleaded delicate health and the extra hazard he should run beyond those in robust condition of catching the yellow fever. The conference was a very brief one, and ended with a dialogue somewhat in the following pointed style.

Mr. CARPENTER—I have heard enough, LINDSLEY; you must go to Quarantine.

Officer LINDSLEY—In the delicate health I am in it's death.

Mr. CARPENTER—Nonsense; I won't hear a word more.

Officer LINDSLEY—I'll catch the yellow fever, sure.

Mr. CARPENTER—You are a coward and you shall go.

Officer LINDSLEY—I am no coward, but I shan't go to Quarantine.

Mr. CARPENTER—Enough said; I suspend you from duty and pay; give me your shield.

Officer LINDSLEY—Won't you——

Mr. CARPENTER—I won't anything; I want your shield and that you should be off.

Mr. LINDSLEY ventured no further explanations or interrogations, but took off his shield, completing which, he instantly took himself out of the room.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday. Present, the Mayor, Dr. Thompson, Drs. Rockwell and Miller, also the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Haswell.

The Health Officer made the following report:

To His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York:

SIRS: Since yesterday, in response to the direction of your honorable Board, I have taken the annexed statement, in form of affidavit, relative to the invasion of the Quarantine Grounds by Ray Tompkins, who, it is said, was aided and abetted by Richard Adam Locke, Boarding Revenue Officer stationed at Quarantine. It will be seen by the affidavits that the said Tompkins was within the Quarantine inclosure until the 5th inst., and I have to say that, the affidavits being true, he invaded the Quarantine premises without permission and in opposition to the disclosed wishes of the Quarantine authorities.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

Accepted and ordered on file.

[The affidavits are already printed.]

The following resolution was offered by Dr. ROCKWELL:

Resolved, That the Health Officer of this port be directed to apply ice and salt as a disinfectant to the *Susquehanna* forthwith, provided the price paid for such ice and salt shall not exceed $5 or $5 50 per ton, and upon the terms heretofore understood and agreed upon between the Navy Department and this Board.

Carried unanimously.

Dr. MILLER, Health Commissioner, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and hereby is requested to present to the District-Attorney of this City and County the report of the Health Officer and the accompanying affidavits, with the request that Ray Tompkins be proceeded against forthwith, as the law directs.

The Doctor observed that he had had the honor to hold a seat in the Board for eight years; that during the said period he had been familiar with the affairs and operations of Quarantine; that he had been conversant with the proceedings of RICHARD A. LOCKE, Revenue Boarding Officer at Quarantine, for several years past, and during the administration of several Health Officers; that the said LOCKE had worked it somehow to be at war with all of them; that he believed that it had been owing to the revolutionary acts of LOCKE, more than anything else, that the arson had been committed at Quarantine; that he hoped the acts of this Government official would be fairly presented to the authority under which he holds his office; that he desired that this man should be dealt with as his acts richly deserve, under the laws of the State and the United States. The Doctor, therefore, hoped the resolution would pass.

On vote the resolution passed unanimously.

Dr. THOMPSON then presented the following report:

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

SIRS: I have to report that a case of yellow fever was taken from the frigate *Susquehanna* yesterday afternoon. The frigate has been freed from her stores and supplies now over a month, and immediately after she was discharged she was thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and whitewashed, and yet the development of the case of disease above-mentioned shows the vessel had infection still lingering about her, and that she is not in a safe condition to proceed to the Navy-yard. Respectfully,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Sept. 7, 1858.

Ordered on file.

Action was taken in reference to several petitions from owners of vessels to come to upper anchorage and to the City. Most of them were denied.

Adjourned till to-day.

Letter from Alderman McSpedon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning I see a communication signed "Navy," in which it is alleged, there was but a single invitation sent to, "the officers on this Naval station, besides the commander of the *Niagara*. Upon this communication you are pleased to comment in no very flattering terms to myself and the Committee generally.

I am aware that it has become the practice of some of our press to falsify and pervert every act of the Common Council, if they can thereby be held up to the ridicule of the community—but I am surprised that so respectable a journal as the TIMES should, without inquiring into the facts, use the language you do in your editorial.

As early as the 17th of August the Committee directed letters to be addressed to the officers commanding at the Navy-Yard and Forts in the Harbor, requesting a list of the officers under their command. No reply having been received as to the officers at the Navy-Yard, the Committee directed two of their number to make personal application for the same; this application was made to the officer in command at the Navy-Yard and was denied.

The Committee then caused invitations to be sent to all whose names they could learn, among whom were Captain J. R. SANDS, of the *Susquehanna*, Captain C. E. THORBURN, of the *Sabine*, the Commander of the *North Carolina*, Captain JOHN FAUNCE, of the *Harriet Lane* Commander L. KEARNEY, of the Navy-yard, BRIG. F. DELANO, U. S. Naval Constructor, *and every officer* of the *Niagara*, and many others who were at the time in the City; and they would have been pleased, as it was their intention, to have extended an invitation to every Naval officer on the station, which would have been done, could they have ascertained who they were.

With these facts before you, the public can judge as to the correctness of your remarks that the Chairman appears "to have been wholly incompetent for his position," or that the Committee were ignorant of the etiquette of the Naval service.

Yours, THOMAS McSPEDON,
Chairman of the Committee.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* treating of the yellow fever question, says: It is remarked this year, as it was in previous similar epidemics, that those who might have been supposed exposed to the fever, but kept within doors, lived frugally but regularly, kept their minds free from anxiety and were regular in all their habits, escaped an attack. This is a suggestive fact, though it is quite impossible to explain it. Let the unacclimated avoid the mid-day sun and night air as much as possible.

CHINA.

The Opening of the Pei-ho—Triumphal Entrance of the Fleet—Myriads of Spectators—A Fleet of Fire-rafts—Diplomacy of the Imperial Commissioner—Up the Pei-ho—The Scenery—The Squadron in the Grand Canal—Tient-sing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TIENT-SING, Saturday, May 31, 1858.

If I were a *miles gloriosus* under the cross of St. George, I should commence by telling you that

"Two truths are told as happy prologues
To the swelling act of this Imperial theme."

One of these is the futility of all the military barriers against access to this rich emporium. The other is the absence of any natural obstruction. The first was demonstrated by the bombardment of Ta-koo forts; and the latter has been proved, within the last ten days, by the advance of a formidable squadron to the very terminus of the Grand Canal. Six English, three French, and one Russian steamer are now lying before the walls of Tient-sing. The feasibility of reaching this place with vessels of considerable size, some of them drawing eleven or twelve feet water, is a discovery equally important whether we consider it in a political or commercial aspect.

It will enable Western Powers hereafter, in all cases of dispute with the Chinese Government, to apply the *ultima ratio* with the greatest possible effect. They have but to send a steamer or two to the head of the Grand Canal, and cut off the supplies of grain from the capital, both by canal and river, and they will be more certain of bringing the Emperor to terms than if they should blockade his sea-ports and bombard his maritime cities.

It opens a highway for western trade to this inland emporium whence our manufactures can be distributed through a thousand channels to the cities of the North, and especially to Pekin, which, with its population of mandarins, barbers, and merchants, is not unlikely to become one of our best markets.

The successful entrance of the Pei-ho, unexpected to us, is astounding to the Chinese. Countless multitudes line the shores and gaze in mute astonishment from dawn till dark. They appear, too, to entertain a wholesome dread of barbarian power; as the people (not the Mandarins) have already sent propitiatory offerings; and commissioned their deputies to inquire whether the Allies have come for trade or war. If the former, they desire to know what goods they have on board. If the latter, they beg a previous notice of five days, that they may evacuate the city. They have even proposed to levy a contribution to induce them to retire from the river. This is the common resource of Chinese cities when blockaded, as they often are, by the piratical squadrons which infest the coast. Such a policy encourages piracy and destroys maritime commerce. It is like the Done-geld of the Saxon kings, only a bait to tempt invasion. That such has been its effect in China is obvious, from the fact that the chief seats of maritime trade, such as Canton, Fuchou, Ningpo, Shanghae, and Suchou are not situated as they otherwise would be, close to the sea, but on rivers at a distance of from ten to a hundred miles from the coast. Each of these has a small port at the outer anchorage, near the river's mouth, where the principal city would naturally be, but for the wretched policy which has forced them to retire inland for the want of protection. Tient-sing is no exception to this rule; for it was the city which fixed the terminus of the canal, and not the canal which created the city. It contains a population of six or seven hundred thousand, and stands at the distance of seventy miles from the coast, if we follow the sinuosities of the river, though it is not more than thirty in a direct course. Ta-koo, near the mouth of the Pei-ho, is the small port corresponding to Woo-sang and Chinhai. It is said that in the reign of YAOU KWANG, just before the first war with England, some officer proposed the erection of additional fortifications at the entrance of the Pei-ho. The Emperor rejected it as a mere stratagem for embezzling money, or at best a superfluous waste, with the remark that the old fort already there was impregnable, but if it were not, the bar of sand stretching across the channel was alone a sufficient defence against the barbarian ships. HERAFUSO appears to have awaked to the importance of adding to the strength of that military post; but while he caused all the best cannon from Tient-sing to be removed thither, he neglected to have them placed on wheels; and what was a greater oversight, neglected to obstruct the narrow channel of the river. Exclusivism exhausted itself in this last futile effort; and it may confidently be predicted that this commercial metropolis of the North will never be permitted to retire into its former seclusion; and may even hope that the smoke of a steamer may never cease to betoken the presence and energy of a higher civilization on the banks of the Pei-ho.

But, dismissing visions of the future, allow me to recall the attention of your readers to some of the minor, but not wholly insignificant events which have filled up the interval since the date of my last letter.

After the bombardment of Ta koo, the English and French Admirals lost no time in advancing upon Tient-sing with all their available forces. It was supposed they would be annoyed at every step by fire-rafts, sunken junks, or batteries, and that, at all events, they would not be allowed to approach the walls of Tient-sing without an engagement. A paper picked up at Ta-koo, represented the ordinary defences of Tient-sing as consisting of no more than sixteen hundred troops and eighty guns. But a rumor reached us that the Emperor had committed its defence to SANGKIBLINSIN, a Mongol Prince, and the First General in the Empire, with orders to draw together a force of thirty thousand for that purpose. We were, accordingly, on the *qui vive* for "news from the river," in daily expectation of some stirring event. But the battle of Tient-sing was fought at Ta-koo. The flying troops spread everywhere the terror of Western arms; and the gun-boat squadron moved right up to the gates of this, the key of Pekin, without any delay other than that occasioned by the untried navigation of a tortuous and narrow river. Indeed, so far from making any attempt to expel these invaders, the High Commissioner again had recourse to that contemptible trickery which the Chinese call statesmanship. He had the meanness to send an apology for firing on the allied squadron on the morning of the 20th inst.; and as he had formerly blamed the insult offered us by the style of address made use of in his first communication on the ignorance of his scribes, so in this he also laid the blame upon his subordinates, who, he alleged, acted without orders; adding, "It was never my intention to make war upon your honorable nations." Beyond this deprecatory explanation, he even proceeded to invite the Ministers of the neutral Powers to come up to Tient-sing and use their good offices with the Allies. Non-committal and cautious, however, he merely dispatched a deputy with a verbal message, desiring them to come by land. To such an invitation they of course gave no heed; and another was soon forthcoming, requesting, in writing and plain terms, that those Ministers should repair to some place intermediate, between the coast and the capital, and exert their influence for the restoration of peace. You see, therefore, that we are here, not as intruders, but by express invitation. It is but fair to say, however, that the four plenipotentiaries had already agreed, previous to the receipt of this paper, to proceed together to Tient-sing.

It was on the 29th inst. that this resolution was made known to us; and hastily packing up such clothes and books as we might need during a trip to Pekin, we crossed the bar for the interior, just one month after we had first crossed it for the mouth of the river.

Lord ELGIN in the *Slaney*, and Baron GROS in the *Dragonne*, proceeded a few hours in advance; the other ministers both coming in the *America*, Mr. REED having accepted an invitation to take passage with Count PONTIATINE, expecting that a steamer and a guard of marines will be dispatched to wait on him as soon as Commodore TATNALL shall arrive. We followed in a chartered *lorcha*, and were kindly taken in tow by the *America*.

As we passed Ta-koo, the gray pall of evening was hung over its ruined batteries. Not one of those banners which a few days before had flaunted so proudly on its walls, or one of those guns which had looked defiance from its embrasures, was to be discovered. A mass of ruins was all that met the eye; but another sense added its testimony to the recency of the battle-field. A breeze that blew athwart the river bore to us, with overpowering force, an odor not to be mistaken by any one who has ever undergone the experiences of the dissecting-room—that odor which summons the fowls of the air to their carnival. It was shocking to think of human beings of human bodies being devoured by birds and beasts; and more shocking still to know that the Allies had failed to vindicate the honor of Christian civilization, by giving their fallen enemies a decent burial.

For several miles above this point, the villages, without so much as a glimmering taper to indicate the presence of a human being, appeared to be deserted; and the shores, without a tree, were in keeping with the prevailing air of desolation. Further on, however, the eye was relieved by occasional clumps of trees; and the moon rising, (only two days after the full,) brought a cheerful change over the face of the landscape. Her beams danced playfully on the rippled water, and showed us the banks clothed with groves of the graceful willows, orchards of fruit trees, and fields of wheat and barley; while a kind of Philomel, all night long, blended her notes with the soft beauty of the scene.

The next day was Sabbath; and as we glided quietly with the tide, (having parted company with the steamer during the night,) no sound was heard to disturb its stillness. The villagers who, except a few engaged in irrigating their fields, appeared to have nothing to do, assembled in crowds and gazed with silent wonder as we passed. They were not in Sunday attire, and many of the children and boys were in a state of complete nudity. Their villages, built of sun-dried brick, and plastered over with a mixture of mud and straw, sufficiently marked the low grade of civilization attained by their inhabitants.

As we approached Tient-sing we saw a great many junks engaged in the coasting trade, which had come in to discharge cargo, and were about returning. Their masters anxiously inquired whether they would be captured if they should attempt to put to sea. Nor was their solicitude without reason, for they complained that they had already been plundered of several articles and considerable sums of money by English and French sailors.

Inquiring the distance to Tient-sing, we were told that we yet had "five *bends* to pass," a mode of mensuration adapted to the meandering course of the stream.

When we came to the last bend we found the wind dead ahead, and the current so strong that it was impossible to proceed. It was suggested that some of the sturdy fellows who stood on the bank idly gazing at us might be bribed to help us out of our dilemma. Trackers were called for to draw us around the next point, with the promise of half a dime per man. At once a hundred voices responded, and a hundred hands were extended to grasp the rope. They appeared disappointed when we limited the number to ten. We were their friends, it is true, but to them even our flag was not sufficient to distinguish us from the belligerents; and in their eyes to lend us a helping hand was no less treason than to aid and abet the hostile operations of the Allies. How lightly this high crime (as it is held in the Chinese code) rested on their consciences, may be seen from the fact that hundreds of them were actually induced, for a few pieces of vile copper, to track the "fire-ships" of their invaders. What wonder when "patriotism" is a word unknown to their language? And happy is it for China that it exists here in so faint a degree, for it is essentially an explosive element, which, in all but the best-regulated popular governments, leads to frequent revolutions, and causes far more ill than it cures. It is to the want of this igneous principle that Chinese dynasties have owed their long reigns of two, four, and even eight hundred years; and it is to the same deficiency that their subjects are indebted for no small degree of happiness under a constitution which acknowledges none of their natural rights. For while as a community they are delivered from the miseries of frequent civil commotion, their minds are secured from the influence of the most disquieting of all subjects; and with a very slight modification that may be applied to the Chinese, which was wrongly said of the French,

"He's happy, reign whoever may,
And eats and sleeps his cares away."

The next morning after reaching Tient-sing, I met a subaltern who I had seen at Ta-koo just before the bombardment. He was bareheaded, having been deprived of the button of rank, and choosing rather to wear no cap than to wear one which, without its button, would only proclaim his disgrace. Higher heads than his have suffered a similar punishment for their share of responsibility in that unfortunate engagement. The General who attempted to drown himself, but was prevented by his followers, will most likely suffer decollation. The high Commissioner, immediately after that event, informed the Emperor of his defeat, and *begged for punishment*.

He took care, however, to concoct a fictitious account of that occurrence, in hopes of inducing His Majesty to refuse his petition. The fight, he said, lasted two days. On the first he gained some advantages; but on the next an extraordinary rise of the tide took place. The barbarians seized the opportunity to renew their attack, and His Majesty's faithful servants were compelled to abandon their batteries, rather overwhelmed by the resistless weight of the ocean, than yielding to the guns of the enemy. This facile statement no doubt abated, though it did not altogether avert the ire of HIEN-FUNG. Commissioner YAN was deprived of the insignia of office, though temporarily retained in charge; and what is lucky for him, he is superseded as Commissioner by two Manchus of high rank, who are daily expected to arrive and to attempt the solution of the Gordian knot which complicates the relations of the five chief nations of the globe. That their efforts will be futile, or at least unsatisfactory to their master, and that they will obtain for their pains banishment, confiscation or death, it needs not the gift of second sight to foretell.

In view of the contingency of a somewhat prolonged detention of this post, the Plenipotentiaries are preparing to make themselves comfortable, by securing residences on shore. The two belligerents are domiciled in a commodious, and not inelegant, structure, just at the terminus of the Grand Canal, and the two neutrals, whose flags now float together at the mainmast of the *America*—a beautiful emblem of international comity—have just engaged the mansion of a rich merchant. There are few good buildings to be had—the style of architecture being of the meanest description. Indeed, the low mud-plastered houses suggest anything but an idea of oriental magnificence; and the *sans culotte* rabble, who throng the streets, indicate that the masses of the people are sunk in the most squalid poverty. PARSONS.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION AND SEDUCTION OF A YOUNG GIRL BY A MARRIED MAN.—The particulars of a painful case of alleged abduction and seduction of a young girl by a married man have just been brought to light. The young girl lives in Pike-street, and her parents are highly respectable. A few days ago she met Francis C. Sefton, a young married man of her acquaintance, in Broadway, and she alleges that she was decoyed by him, without her knowledge, to Newark, N. J., where she was detained all night at a public house, and that during the night her room was entered by her decoyer, and her person then and there violated. On the ensuing day they returned to the City, and, being afraid to return home, she was induced to remain two days at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, with Sefton. On the third she insisted upon going home, and told her parents the above facts. This is her story—but there is improbability on the face of it. Sefton has been arrested, and, in default of $2,000 bail, committed to the City Prison, to answer the serious charges preferred against him.

LAWYER CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—Lucius E. Bulkley, a lawyer, doing business in Wall-street, was arrested yesterday charged with swindling Mr. Elias H. Main, of No. 208 Washington-street, out of $750, money borrowed. The money was loaned to Mr. Bulkley, who gave as security for its repayment 100 shares on the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad Company and 10 shares on the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company. Mr. Main asserts that Mr. Bulkley represented the stock as worth its par value, whereas it was not worth anything. The case is to undergo investigation.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—At a late hour, Monday night, two youths broke into the store of Patrick Campbell, in Tenth-avenue, and stole $18 in silver coin, and three watches. They were afterwards found in a dance-house and arrested, and the watches and most of the money recovered. They gave their names as Michael Hickey and John Hearn, and Justice KELLY committed them for trial. A young man named Walter Jacobs, was caught attempting to break into the dwelling-house No. 5 Hester-street. Justice BERRNAN locked him up for trial.

NOTE FROM COUNCILMAN MULLIGAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's issue of your valuable journal I notice a gross misstatement, reflecting upon my character, which is naturally read with the more avidity because it makes the *hero* a member of the Common Council. Your reporter alleges that "Councilman Mulligan made a call at a house in Eleventh-street near avenue A, about midnight, and, while making himself agreeable to a young lady, was relieved of his timekeeper," and so continues through the article, narrating that which is eagerly perused and believed by thousands who never would trouble themselves to read an explanation. The Councilman above alluded to *did not enter any such premises* as those mentioned in your article until he entered for the purpose of recovering an ordinary silver watch—not one which was presented to him, and which he still has—but one that was stolen from him by a female pickpocket, when returning home about 9½ P. M. With regard to the remainder of the statement, as to blows, &c., the article magnifies, the mere fact being that force was used unsuccessfully to prevent a confederate from escaping through a window with the property in question.

Respectfully yours,

A. MULLIGAN, Councilman.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF NEWS.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, from Havre and Cowes, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived off Cowes on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25.

The *Vigo* passed Holyhead on Tuesday night, Aug. 24.

The *Indian* arrived arrived at Liverpool on the 24th inst.

The leading points of the news have been anticipated by our telegram from Cape Race.

Intelligence has been received of the accouchement of the Empress of Austria. Her Majesty has been delivered of a son. The infant Prince and his Imperial mother are both doing well. The Prince has been baptized RODOLPH FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH, and at the same moment named Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Infantry.

By a decree of the 3d, the Universal Exhibition of Industry, which was to have taken place at Vienna in 1859, has been put off to a period which will be hereafter fixed.

The Emperor and Empress of France returned to St. Cloud, on Saturday ev

rived a month before the possibility of receiving the news through channels controlled by England. It thus closes its remarks: "The French have covered all Northern Africa with their wires; how far Russia has yet carried hers we do not know. But this China telegram gives us ground to suspect that they are pushed a long way beyond Moscow. The American States talk hourly with each other with these tongues of lightning; yet we, to whom rapid communication is as the breath of our empire, have not yet begun even to lay down wires to Calcutta. Nudged and elbowed by Brother Jonathan, we have thrown a line across to America; but let any one compare the Atlantic Ocean, which, so far as it was an impediment to conversation, we have practically abolished, with the Red Sea and Straits of Bab el mandeb, and the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and the Straits of Malacca and the China Sea. There can be no difficulty in any of these seas. We have Aden and Galle and Singapore and Hong Kong as stations—what is to prevent us from paying out our lines of wire and working our telegraphs? There really is nothing to prevent this, except that the official mind is not yet quite sure that the Atlantic telegraph is a fact, and not a dream, and cannot yet believe that the work is so easy as it has been now proved to be."

The London *Daily News* takes decided grounds against the President's proposal of neutralizing the Telegraph, using the arguments anticipated in the columns of this paper. It would amount to the same thing, it urges, if the President should demand, that in case of war between England and the United States, the President should have liberty to establish dépôts of provisions and munitions at some point of British Territory; and that the Royal couriers should be at his service in transporting orders to agents, diplomatic or military.

Frightful Railway Collision—Twelve Lives Lost.

The most serious catastrophe that has ever occurred on a railway in the Midland district, took place last night on the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton line, between Round Oak and Bretteldane stations, a few miles beyond Dudley. By it eleven persons were instantaneously killed, another died a few hours afterwards, several more were so severely injured that their recovery is despaired of, others are maimed for life, and a great number were more or less injured. The accident took place under the following circumstances: On Monday there was "a very cheap Sunday-school excursion to Worcester." A special train was announced to leave Wolverhampton for Worcester at 9:15, "calling at all stations, for the express purpose of conveying the teachers and children of the various schools to Worcester and back." The fare from Wolverhampton and Stourbridge, and all intermediate stations to Worcester and back, was 1s. for adults and 6d. for children; from Hagley, Churchill, Kidderminster, and Worcester it was 8d. for adults, and 4d. for children: and from Droitwich and Fearnal Heath, 6d. for adults, and 3d for children. This extraordinary low rate of charges naturally attracted a large number of passengers, and by the time the train arrived at its destination it had been augmented to 45 carriages, computed to contain nearly 2,000 passengers. The return train was announced to leave Worcester at 6:15 P. M. Those having charge of the arrangements determined to divide the train, and instead of having one monster train propelled by two engines, to have two trains each drawn by one engine. Accordingly, about 25 minutes after 6 o'clock, the first train left Worcester station. It consisted of 29 carriages, closely packed with passengers, and was followed in a quarter of an hour by the second train consisting of 16 carriages. Each train called at all stations, and all went well with the first until its arrival at Round Oak, which took place about 8:5. There, either just before the train arrived at the station, which is situated on a steep incline, or when it was put in motion to leave the station, twelve or thirteen of the last carriages became detached from the former part of the train by breaking of the couplings of two of the carriages, and rolled back down the incline towards Brettel-lane with ever increasing velocity. The guard who occupied the van at the extremity of the train applied his break with all the forces of which it was capable, but its power was insufficient to check the retrograde motion of the carriages, which soon attained a very high rate of speed. On arriving at Bug Hole, a little more than half way to Brettel-lane, they dashed into the second excursion train, which, as before stated, was despatched from Worcester only fifteen minutes after the first, and being a lighter train, naturally gained upon it during the journey. The driver of the second train, perceiving the carriages running back upon him down the incline, had nearly succeeded in bringing his train to a stand at the time of the collision, thus considerably mitigating the severity of the crash. But as it was the consequences were fearful. The guard's van and the carriage next to it were split into matchwood, and the second carriage escaped little better. The guard jumped out just before the collision occurred, and escaped without injury; but the effect upon the passengers crowded in the two shattered carriages was dreadful. The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms, some still in death, some writhing in their last agonies, others seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror, were commingled in a general melee, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness and the dust occasioned by the collision. The terrified passengers who escaped without serious injuries, ran hither and thither in bewilderment, and for a time none knew what to do. A few of the more self-possessed, however, speedily bestirred themselves to render all possible assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and remove them from the wreck that bestrewed the line, and messengers were dispatched for medical and other aid. It was soon apparent that the loss of life was lamentably great. Eleven lifeless forms were discovered amongst the rubbish, in addition to many frightfully mangled and disfigured. As speedily as possible the latter were conveyed on stretchers, furnished by the shivered carriages to the various hotels in the neighborhood; and the next duty attended to was the removal of the dead in like manner. Many of those only slightly injured proceeded onwards by the train, and it is probable that a complete list of the casualties resulting from this sad affair will never be obtained.

THE DEAD.

At the Swan Inn.—Edward Matthews, who had lived near the Ivy House, Coseley. The deceased had a severe wound over the left eye, had his left leg dreadfully mangled and the bone shattered, which must have produced fatal hemorrhage, and the left leg broken near the ankle.

Joseph Baker, Princes-end, puddler—shocking injuries to the head and other parts of the body.

The third dead body here is supposed to be that of a man named Mills, of Bloomfield. He is a man of stout build, prominent well-formed features, and an abundance of black hair and whiskers. His feet have been cut off and his head injured.

Mrs. Skeldor, (whose brother and son are also dead) The head of this poor woman was frightfully crushed, and her legs were much cut. She was also far advanced in pregnancy. She comes from Prince's End.

Mrs. Kilbrick, with her head in a yet more mutilated state than that of Skeldon.

At Moor-lane Hall Beer-house.—The man Skeldon, from Prince's End, died at about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, after his legs had been amputated, the amputation being conceived by three surgeons on the spot to afford the only means of giving the man a chance of life.

At the Cock Inn.—Mrs. Harley, Stafford street, Dudley, dreadfu ly crushed.

The youth Skeldon, before referred to—his skull was forced in from the direction of the forehead.

The third man, (dead,) who lies by the side of these, is not yet identified.

At this house there also lies Samuel Clarke, No. 18 Caponfields, who has been so much injured that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Rev. E. C. Perry, who had taken 200 children in the train, visited him yesterday, and gave most appropriate advice to the young man, who, during the previous day, had carried a school banner from the works of Messrs. Bagnall, ironmasters, to which works Mr. Perry, who was most useful on the previous night, is attached as a works' chaplain.

At the Whimsey Inn.—Henry Marshall, boatman, from Worcester, leaving wife and family. Injuries to body and legs.

Francis Mills, mill furnace man, married, and a family. A cut across the head, as if from an axe.

INJURED.

The following list comprises the injured who have not been removed from the neighborhood:

William Harley, tailor, Dudley. Injury not ascertained.

Richard Wassall, of Princes'-end. Injury to the head.

Joseph Webb, Bradley-lane, near Cosely Church. Broken leg and toe amputated.

William Kendrick, Princes'-end. Broken leg.

Sarah Ann Whitmore. Slightly injured.

Ader Smith, forgeman, from Cosely. Arm broken, and hand badly hurt.

Miss Bevan and Mrs. Wycherley, sisters. Badly injured.

Henry James, forgeman, of Cosely. Back badly hurt.

Samuel Starkey, Dudley. Badly bruised, back supposed to be broken.

Lydia Canser, of Princes'-end. Seriously hurt about the head.

Edward Jones, of Dudley-Port. Leg fractured.

Elizabeth Hyde. Body much bruised.

Thomas Brett, of Daisy Bank. Collar-bone fractured, in a dangerous state.

Charles Turner, blacksmith, Daisy Bank. Side cut open and lungs protruding. cannot survive.

Ann Fisher, of Princes'-end. Bruised about the chest, and arm injured.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Paying-Out From the Agamemnon.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

GENTLEMEN: On arriving at Valentia on the morning of the 5th inst., I forwarded to you by telegraph, a brief report of the success which has attended the Company's endeavors to place Newfoundland in electrical communication with Ireland, and I have now the honor to lay before you fuller particulars of the operations carried out on board Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, which I have been unable to do sooner, owing to the pressure consequent upon the return of the Expedition.

After our departure from Queenstown, at 2 A. M. on the 18th ult., we proceeded towards the rendezvous, which we reached on the night of the 28th, having been delayed by contrary winds and a head swell. We found the *Niagara*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon*, which had left Queenstown on the 17th, waiting for us; and on the morning of the 29th, the sea being smooth and the barometer standing 30° 15', the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were connected together by a hawser, stern to stern; the end of the cable on board the latter ship was then brought by the boats of the *Valorous* to the *Agamemnon*, where the splice was finished by 1 o'clock, local time, our position then being (at 52° 6' N., lon. 32° 27' W., distant 938 2-10 statute, or 815 nautical miles from the White Strand Bay at Valentia.

Having veered out a sufficient length to bring the splice into the centre of the curve formed by the cable hanging between the ships, the hawser was released, and we proceeded on our course slowly, paying out slack freely for the first three hours, after which the speed of the ship increased to four, and at 7 P. M. to five knots per hour.

All went on well until 7.45 P. M., when, immediately after passing from the outside to the centre of the coil in the main hold, the beginning of the first turn of the flake next below that in process of delivery was seen (on being exposed by the uncoiling of the cable above it) to be squeezed between the side of the cone in the eye of the coil and the end of the piece of wood by which the leading in part of the coil was defended.

T is injury occurred thro gh the extent to which the coil w sdistributed d ring the gales eac untered in our previous voya e. Although the knote of the upper part of the coil, which had been displaced to such an extent as to promise difficulty in paying out, was removed, and coiled on the upper deck abaft the foremast, it would appear that all the new cable which had been lately placed on the top of the main coil had shifted somewhat in the heavy weather, for it was necessary to rectify another defect arising from the same cause at a similar part of the coil soon after.

The old cable, which had been coiled for a longer time, and was more thickly coated with the mixture of tar and pitch, was not in the least degree disturbed.

When the defective piece had been passed under some of the turns of the flake then paying out to the outside, in order to allow of more narrow examination than could be made in the centre of the coil, where the cable was passing out of the hold, Professor THOMSON reported that continuity had ceased.

On the cessation of signals, I requested Captain PREEDY to stop the ship, having placed Mr. CLIFFORD to superintend the machine, so that as little cable might be payed out as was consistent with safety, Mr. CANNING taking charge of the reinstatement of the injury, while Mr. HOAR attended to the dynamometer.

It is in great measure owing to the care of these gentlemen that no ill resulted from this critical mischance.

At 9:15 the fault was repaired, and shortly afterwards signals were again reported from the *Niagara*. We had at this time payed out 46 nautical miles of cable from the *Agamemnon*.

The depth of water at the time of this stoppage was 2,030 fathoms, according to the nearest sounding.

By noon on the 30th we had paid out 135 8 nautical miles, being then in lat. 52° 21', long. 29° 50' by observation, and 718 miles distant from Valentia; the *Niagara* having laid 130 miles of cable.

After this the wind freshened, and a heavy swell got up, increasing the motion of the ship very much, and at midnight it was blowing hard from S.S.E.; the consumption of coal required to keep up the speed which I desired to maintain being so great that some apprehension was felt in regard to the sufficiency of our supply of fuel.

At noon on the 31st the *Agamemnon* had paid out 280 miles, and the *Niagara* 285.

The weather did not allow of any observation, but our run by dead reckoning made us about 605 miles from Valentia, and in the locality where the depth of 2,409 fathoms (the greatest in our route,) was obtained by Captain DAYMAN, in Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, last year.

During the day the wind continued to blow heavily, the sea running very high; by midnight the barometer had fallen to 29 50, and everything indicated a change for worse rather than for better weather. We had then paid out 358 miles of cable, the *Niagara* 365.

At noon, on Sunday, Aug. 1, we were 478½ miles from Valentia, our position by observation being 52° 26' 30 sec., long. 23° 16' 30", 434 miles having been payed out from the *Agamemnon*, and 440 by the *Niagara*.

During the morning the wind had changed to the S. W., and the weather gave signs of amendment, but a heavy swell remained, and in the afternoon the breeze freshened; squalls followed each other in rapid succession, and the ship pitched as much as before.

By noon on the 2d we were in lat. 52° 35', long. 19° 48', 351 6" miles from Valentia; 605 miles of cable having been laid from the *Agamemnon*, and 615 from the *Niagara*.

In the afternoon the force of the wind decreased, and the motion of the ship was much easier. At 3 P. M. we had to alter our course for a few minutes, to avoid a three-masted schooner, which passed us on the port bow so closely as to make it a subject of congratulation that she did not cross our path astern. The cable grew out very much to the starboard side during the change, but I caused an additional amount of slack to be payed out at the time, so that no undue strain came upon it.

During the evening the weather was squally, and by 4 o'clock in the morning of the 3d the wind had got round to the N. W., and a long slow swell from the S. W. caused the ship to pitch and roll as much as before. At this time some excitement was created by a bark bearing down upon our starboard beam; we increased speed to clear her, but she hove to on being intercepted by the *Valorous*.

At noon on the 3d we had paid out 776 miles of cable, being then in lat. 52° 26', lon. 16° 7 40", 21 22 miles from Valentia, the *Niagara* having laid 780 miles.

After this the depth of water, which had averaged 2,000 fathoms since the 1st inst., began to lessen, and at 5 P. M., the greatest variation in our track (from 1,750 to 550 fathoms within about 10 miles) occurred, an extra per centage of slack being laid to provide for any irregularities which might there exist on the bottom; by midnight the depth had further decreased to 216 fathoms.

At 4 A. M. on the morning of the 4th the large coil in the main hold was exhausted, and we commenced paying out from the upper deck coil.

By noon the water had deepened again to 400 fathoms. We were then in lat 52° 11', long. 12° 40', only 89½ miles from Valentia, having laid 924 miles of cable, while the *Niagara* had laid 925.

During the day the wind and sea dropped, and at 8 P. M., having reduced our distance from Valentia to 50 miles, the *Valorous* steamed ahead to make out the land.

The water now shoaled gradually; at 8.30 P. M., having finished the second coil, a change was effected to the cable on the orlop deck.

At midnight we were in company with the *Valorous*, in sight of the Upper Skellig light, and at dawn on the morning of the 5th abreast of the Blasquetto, steaming slowly towards Valentia.

At 6 A. M. we anchored in Doulas Bay, 2,022 nautical miles having been payed out between the two ships, and proceeded to coil a sufficient length of cable to reach the shore into one of the paddle-box boats of the *Valorous*.

The wind freshened in the course of the morning, by which the landing of the end was somewhat delayed, the swell becoming so great that Capt. PREEDY got up steam in the *Agamemnon*, ready to put out to sea at any moment.

At 3 P. M. the end of the cable was safely brought to the beach, and passed into the company's station at Knightstown.

The strain upon the cable varied during the paying out under different circumstances of weather, depth of water and speed of ship, as will be seen by the accompanying tabular log, which furnishes details recorded several times in each hour of the indicated strain, weight on brakes, angle of cable, rate of paying out, rate of ship, revolutions of screw, distance run according to MASSEY'S log, distance made good by observations, and a journal of all the events worthy of note in each watch; an entry is also made of Greenwich time, so that the Electricians' diary, and the log kept on board the *Niagara* may be more readily compared with it.

Some inconvenience was experienced by the great accumulation of pitch and tar, a second coating of which was laid on the cable when coiled away at Keyham for the Winter, to prevent it from rusting, but this had, also, its advantage in keeping down the cable leading from the coil, which had, if too dry in any place, a tendency to fly out when running at a high speed.

The paying-out machinery (consisting of the addition of Mr. APPOLD'S brake to one of the two machines fitted on board each ship last year as recommended by your Committee, with the dynamometer for indicating the strain) has worked exceedingly well, in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the manufacturers, Messrs. EASTON & AMOS.

The hand wheel for lifting the weights when required, designed by Mr. AMOS, was of considerable service during the unfavorable weather which prevailed for the chief part of the voyage.

The amount of slack payed out amounted to 22 per cent. upon the distance run. Less might have been laid, but I considered it desirable, to insure the cable laying everywhere on the bottom, that ample slack should be used to cover any irregularities within the bounds of probability.

I must not conclude this report without again expressing my deep sense and appreciation of the laborious zeal and untiring patience exhibited by Captain PREEDY and the officers and company of the *Agamemnon*, nor can I too strongly express my obligation to Mr. CANNING and Mr. CLIFFORD, who so ably took part with me in the general superintendence of the work, and to Mr. HOAR and Mr. MOORE, whose supervision of the dynamometer and machinery was of the utmost value to us; and it must not be forgotten that Captain HUDSON and the officers and crew of the *Niagara*, with Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE, who had charge of the operation of paying out from the *Niagara*, with the assistance of Mr. KELL, have also performed their share of the labor equally with those who have returned to Ireland in the *Agamemnon*. I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. T. BRIGHT, Engineer.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 22 Old Broad-street, ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT, Aug. 19.

The Royal and Presidential Telegrams.

From the London Times, Aug. 23.

We publish to-day the first fruits of the Electric communication which has been established between the New and the Old World. The first message was sent from the Queen of England to the President of the United States; the second, the reply from the other side. There is here far more than a formal interchange of compliments between the heads of two powerful communities. We fully believe that the effect of bringing the three Kingdoms and the United States into instantaneous communication with each other will be to render hostilities between the two nations almost impossible for the future. Take as an example the three last instances of difference between ourselves and our trans-Atlantic cousins. These have been—first, as to the right of visiting vessels with the view of ascertaining their nationality; secondly, the question of the fisheries; and, thirdly, that of the enlistments during the Russian war. Now, it is not too much to say that the most fiery politician in the States, who might have been desirous of making a little political capital out of these notable heads of quarrel, would have been fairly checkmated if the English Government had possessed the power of undeceiving the American public before the sparks had been fanned into flame. There ought not, between two nations whose interests are clearly identical, to be any points of difference which honest Ministers on either side could not adjust in a few hours by the help of the Atlantic Telegraph. It is also certain that one of the first results of this electric post will be an enormous growth of the commercial relations between the two countries. Tradesmen are not generally anxious to blow the warehouses and stores of their best customers off the face of the earth. It is scarcely too much to suppose that if the two great Anglo-Saxon States remain firmly united—fused together, as they now are, by this electric agency—he would be a bold continental statesman who would venture to try conclusions with them in a warlike way. United, we are masters wherever there is salt water enough to float a ship's boat. There can be no stronger guarantee for the peace of the world. We fear, however, that the President of the United States is somewhat sanguine when he expects that other nations will respect our submarine lines of communication in case of war. The conclusion is a most desirable one, no doubt, and heartily shall we rejoice if it can be attained, but it is to be feared that the forbearance and philanthropy of other nations will scarcely extend so far. For the moment it must be remembered that the cable is only extended between two points of the British dominions, although the first line is, of course, but the fruitful parent of many others. A minor, but still an important result, of this new method of instantaneous communication will be that the escape of malefactors from one side to the other will become an impossibility. A person guilty, let us say, of forgery or embezzlement, would be safe as soon as he put himself on board ship under the new system. Once there he would be fairly trapped, and find the officers of justice waiting for him in the pilot boat on the other side. It is with great satisfaction that we lay before our readers this day the messages of the Queen of England and of the President of the United States which have been thus exchanged instantaneously under the waters of the Atlantic. Well may MR. BUCHANAN write, "This is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle." May the triumph be as lasting as it is glorious, and bring forth fruit in the form of perpetual amity and goodwill between the two great Anglo Saxon communities!

A POET IN COURT.

Yescombe vs. Walter Savage Landor.

This interesting trial for libel came off upon the Western Circuit at Bristol, Eng., on the 23d August. The case has caused the greatest local excitement, and will be an object of curiosity wherever the noted name of the defendant is recognized. The declaration contained four counts, the last of which was for breach of a contract not to repeat any libels against the plaintiff. The defendant denied publication and the undertaking.

Mr. SLADE, Mr. M. SMITH and Mr. H. BULLER were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. PRINN and Mr. COLLIER for the defendant.

Mr. SLADE in opening the case, said he had the honor to appear for the plaintiff in this case. Mr. YESCOMBE was a clergyman who had resided for some time in Bath, and had mixed with the first society in that city. The defendant was the celebrated poet and author whose works had procured for him a world-wide reputation, and anything that dropped from his pen approaching to a serious imputation against any one could not be silently passed over, but must have serious notice taken of it. The action was brought for the purpose of rescuing Mrs. YESCOMBE from a most false, foul, and malicious libel, which had come from the pen of Mr. LANDOR, and which was contained in a book called, *Dry Sticks Faggotted*, by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, and which had been circulated with great rapidity throughout Bath. The plaintiff asked the jury to step in between his wife and Mr. LANDOR to protect her, and to deter Mr. LANDOR from the persecution he had adopted against her. It was impossible to discover what motive had induced Mr. LANDOR to pursue Mrs. YESCOMBE in the manner he had done, for up to May in last year they had been on the most intimate terms, and almost daily visited. The only possible motive that could be suggested was certain conduct that MRS. YESCOMBE had pursued towards a young lady who was at one time in her house. Mrs. YESCOMBE had considered it right to recommend that that young lady should be removed from Bath to Cheltenham, for immediately after that removal Mr. LANDOR had begun to publish some of the most libelous statements it was possible to conceive. He published a pamphlet headed *Mr. Landor and the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe*, and in that he charged her with six offences: 1. He charged that Mrs. YESCOMBE had in a trial been guilty of perjury. 2. That he had given her £18 to pay for him, and that she had purloined half the money. 3. That Mrs. YESCOMBE had stolen £5 out of a letter which Mr. LANDOR had trusted to her to put in the Post-office. 4. That a tradesman named JOLLY had sent Mrs. YESCOMBE a receipt for the money for some goods; that the money was not returned, but she had availed herself of the receipt. 5. That being in the shoe-shop of a man named BANES, there were 14s. on the counter and 7s. of it had found their way into Mrs. YESCOMBE'S pocket. 6. That Mrs. YESCOMBE had obtained £100 from Mr. LANDOR upon false pretences. These charges were circulated throughout the whole of Bath, and it was impossible to suppose accusations of more serious import. Mr. YESCOMBE consulted Mr. SLACK, an attorney of Bath, who wrote a long letter to Mr. LANDOR, in which he asked for an apology which would be satisfactory to Mr. YESCOMBE'S friends and the public. To that letter no answer was sent, but another pamphlet was published, and that attacked Mr. SLACK for simply having done his duty. It was headed *Mr. Landor Threatened*, and it concluded with these words "Would it be unlawful to order a chairman to cudgel the fellow for his insolence?" After this there was no other course to be adopted save that of bringing an action. The object of an action, as they were aware, was to challenge the traducer to prove the truth of his accusation. If it was shown to a jury to be true, then it was an answer to the action. Mr. LANDOR pleaded the truth of the libel. Mr. YESCOMBE was prepared to go to trial at Wells, when shortly before the Assizes a gentleman named FOSTER, the friend of Mr. LANDOR, and who had been the editor of the *Examiner* newspaper, came down from London and called on Mr. SLACK, and after some conversation the following apology was agreed upon: "Two published statements concerning MRS. YESCOMBE, entitled *Mr. Landor and Mrs. Yescombe*, and *Mr. Landor Threatened*, having come from me, and having been required by my friends to suffer Mr. FOSTER to institute an inquiry, and he having stated to me that I had not sufficient authority for the publication, I hereby fully and unreservedly withdraw all such charges contained in the statements above referred to.—W. S. L." To this, by the desire of Mr. SLACK, was added a promise that the libels should not be repeated. This was done upon an interview with Messrs. TAYLOR and WILLIAMS, solicitors, of Bath. Mr. SLACK then wrote to Mr. FOSTER, stating that, considering the advanced age of the defendant, his clients had consented to accept the apology. The result of all this was that Mrs. YESCOMBE became a bone of contention in the city. Bath was divided. Her health was broken through the unjustifiable conduct of Mr. LANDOR. The ink was hardly dry with which the apology was written, and in which, upon the honor of a gentleman, he had promised not to repeat the charge, and Mr. YESCOMBE had most generously consented to withdraw the action, when the most beastly, most disgusting and disgraceful anonymous letter was written to Mr. YESCOMBE and sent by the post: "To Mr. CHURCH." There were several lines, the last of them being these:

Then, my good fellow, pound away,
And salivate without delay.

One of the other letters was also in verse, and recommended that "mercury" should be taken. There was another, which was so offensive in every sense that he should not ask Mr. YESCOMBE to pollute his lips with it. Bad as these anonymous letters were, they could not be taken notice of, because there was no publication. In September, however, Mr. LANDOR was in communication with Mr. NICHOL, the publisher, of Edinburg, relative to publishing a book called *Dry Sticks*, and in which was included a poem called "The Unnatural Mother." How much it was to be regretted that a man so highly gifted by God with such great and mighty talent should have so debased and degraded himself! There was a note appended to this poem to this effect: "This was written on the false and malicious representation of a Bath lady, afterwards accused of theft, and suspected of perjury," and it repeated every accusation the defendant made against MRS. YESCOMBE in the pamphlet. This poem, however, was not included in the book, because some friends told Mr. LANDOR that the poem was libellous. The book published by Mr. LANDOR had recourse to the most transparent artifice. Instead of calling this lady as he had libelled her he now called her MRS. PESCOMBE. It was headed—

THE PILFERED TO THE PILFERER.

Mother Pestcome, none denies
You were ever true—to lies.
So the father of them all
Helps you up at every fall,
Putting money in your pocket,
Showing armlet, showing locket,—
Showing where you lately found
That poor nurse's lost five pound.

Pay me down the debt you owe,
For such praise as few bestow;
I can never take for this
Tottering teeth and slobbering kiss—
Teeth, to say the least, as long
As another woman's tongue,
Some athwart, like windmill sails,
Others fitter for park pales;
Kisses foul as muskets are,
After the Crimean war.
I will tell you briefly what
I just now am driving at:
Tho' you've made her pale and thin
As the child of Death by Sin,
When you've done with Caroline,
Bid her for a night be mine.
You shall have her all the day
Following to repeat our play.

Whether you do this or not
What is done is unforgot.
Fate for you shall sheathe her shears,
You shall live some hundred years.

The learned Baron here interposed, saying that something ought to be done to prevent the case going on.

Mr. PRINN said his Lordship was aware that counsel were now bound and could not act.

Baron CHANNELL—If your client resists it he must take the consequences.

Mr. PRINN said he had sought for the authority and sought in vain.

Baron CHANNELL—Then the defendant must take the consequences. You, of course, can't avoid it.

Mr. SLADE then resumed, and read parts of some other poems, and among them the following:

TO CAINA.

At the cart's tail, some years ago,
The female thief was dragg'd on slow,
And the stirn beadle's eager whip
Followed, the naked haunch to clip;
If no such custom now prevails,
Is it that carts have lost their tails?
Rejoice, O Caina! raise thy voice,
Not where it should be, but rejoice!

CANIDIA AND CAINA.

Canidia shared her prey with owls and foxes,
The daintier Caina feeds from letter-boxes.

The learned counsel then called upon the Jury to attend to the case, and give it their best consideration.

The following evidence was adduced:

The publication of the libel was proved. 250 copies were disposed of.

Mr. Edward Slack—I am the plaintiff's attorney; my attention was drawn in May last year to a pamphlet, entitled *Walter Savage Landor and the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe*; I wrote a letter to Mr. Landor upon the subject; I received no answer to that; shortly after another pamphlet appeared, called *Landor Threatened*; I then issued a writ against him at the suit of Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe; the briefs were all made up ready for trial; on the 27th of July Mr. Williams, the defendant's attorney, called upon me; he said that Mr. Foster, a great friend of the defendant, had come down to endeavor to effect a settlement by an apology, and he asked me whether I would accept it; I said I would see Mr. Foster, who subsequently came to my office; he said he could not justify the pamphlets, and that he would endeavor to get Mr. Landor to make an apology, and he asked me whether I would upon that condition, stay the action; I said that would entirely depend upon the nature of the apology, that it must entirely vindicate the lady's character; I said, if he would prepare a draught of the apology I would take my client's opinion upon it; they left, and shortly returned with an apology signed by the defendant; I objected to the word "sufficient" in the apology. Mr. Foster assured me that the object of the apology was to leave no sting whatever behind, and that from his knowledge of language he was sure that no one could read it without feeling that all charges against the plaintiff were fully withdrawn; I submitted a copy of it to Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe; I sent to Mr. Taylor and Williams' office, and said that I thought the defendant ought to express his regret for what he had published; I called upon them the next day, and produced evidence which clearly showed Mrs. Yescombe's innocence of the charges; I said the apology could not be accepted unless an undertaking were given that the publication of such libels should not be repeated; Mr. Taylor said he would endeavor to get the undertaking from Mr. Landor; Mr. Taylor said that if Mr. Landor refused to give the undertaking he would no longer act as his attorney; the next day the apology was brought by Mr. Williams to me, with the undertaking written as I demanded; I don't think the handwriting was the defendant's; I think the body was in Mr. Taylor's handwriting; in May last Mrs. Yescombe sent for me; she was very ill; I read in her presence the poems complained of; I wrote a letter to Mr. Landor before the present action was brought; I received no answer and his address was refused.

Cross-examined—I have reason to believe that he was out of the country; I had been for a long time employed by Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe; when Mr. Foster called he did not tell me that he had come without any authority from Mr. Landor; Mr. Landor is between 80 and 90 years of age; I don't recollect Mr. Foster saying that it was useless to expect Mr. Landor to make an apology; he told me that Mr. Landor was a very difficult man to manage; I had a very long interview with Mr. Taylor upon the matter; I told him I had evidence of the regularity of Mrs. Yescombe's conduct in all the matters; I had investigated every matter; I told Mr. Taylor that Mrs. Yescombe would be put in the box, and would deny every imputation; I had never heard a breath of imputation against Mrs. Yescombe until the pamphlet was out; I had heard no rumor whatever; so far from Mr. Williams objecting to the apology being published, he said I might publish my brief if I thought fit; Mr. Taylor appeared desirous of conciliating my client, or I should not have accepted the apology.

The Rev. M. Yescombe.—I am a clergyman, and the plaintiff; I have five children, and have resided in Bath six years; for twenty years we were intimate with Mr. Landor; of late years very intimate; Miss Hooper had been most intimate with us; a plate was always placed for her; she is 19 years of age; she went to Cheltenham in May of last year; the intimacy then ceased; I subsequently became acquainted with the pamphlet, and brought an action; when Mrs. Yescombe heard of the pamphlet she was struck, and has scarcely been able to stand since. she has been in a most wretched state ever since; she has been attended by Mr. Church; this anonymous letter is in in Mr. Landor's handwriting; one of the letters from Mr. Landor was so obscene that no decent person could read it, and I burnt it directly; it was addressed to Mrs. Yescombe; I have read the three libels; they refer to Mrs. Yescombe.

Cross-examined—I have seen Mr. Landor write for 23 years, and I have no doubt that these anonymous letters are in his handwriting; I took no proceedings upon those letters before the publication of *The Dry Sticks*; Mrs. Yescombe had been married before, the defendant lived in lodgings, and he dined at my house three times a week; Miss Hooper went to him with my children; I never visited with Mr. and Mrs. Hooper; we had compassion for Miss Hooper in her distressed state; Mrs. Yescombe did not receive £100 from Mr. Landor for Miss Hooper; she received £50 from Miss Hooper to take care of; I locked it up, and it was given up instantly when demanded, and it was applied for paying Miss Hooper's debts.

Colonel Fitzgerald—I am Lieutenant Colonel in the army; I have read these pamphlets, and the books and the three poems; I have no doubt they were intended for Mrs. Yescombe.

Colonel Smith—I know Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe; I recollect the pamphlets; one was sent to me; I have seen *The Bundle of Dry Sticks*; they relate to Mrs. Yescombe in my opinion.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. SLADE then summed up his evidence. He hardly expected a summing up required, for the plaintiff's case was fully proved, but the defendant's counsel had even now endeavored to prove the charges to be true. Was there ever such a case laid before a jury? A talented man had lent himself to this conduct without a motive. There could be little doubt that Mrs. YESCOMBE most naturally suggested Miss HOOPER'S leaving Bath, and then these pamphlets were published. But was there any desire to injure Mr. LANDOR? A letter was written to him by Mr. SLACK, and then a more dirty poem was sent. Who sent for Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. FOSTER? Not Mr. YESCOMBE, who was anxious the whole matter should be sifted. They came at the instance of Mr. LANDOR. If Mr. LANDOR had regretted his conduct, why should he be ashamed of his regret? He had admitted himself a foul libeller, but did not wish to come into Court—he wished to save his pocket. If Mr. SLACK had not spoken the truth, they might have called Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. FOSTER. Was his friend going to tell them there were rumors? But if there were, did the man condescend to dirty and filthy aspersions? They had gone step by step through the aspersions with Mr. TAYLOR, and had satisfied him of the falsehood of the imputations. More open treatment of a libeller he had never known. Mr. TAYLOR had said that if Mr. LANDOR refused to sign the apology, he would wipe his hands of him. Could any one doubt that Mr. LANDOR was actuated by the most bitter malice? Even now it existed, for the man gloried in throwing dirt at Mrs. YESCOMBE. If there was any imputation, why did they not justify? They ought, at the suggestion of the judge, to have expressed regret. If his malice still continued, the jury ought to express their sense of his conduct by giving serious damages. Mrs. YESCOMBE'S sufferings could not be alleviated by any sum of money, but he asked the jury to mark their sense of the way in which Mrs. YESCOMBE had been treated, and teach Mr. LANDOR, the great poet, that whatever his talents were, not to prostitute them by slandering a respectable and innocent woman. It was a very bad case.

Mr. PRINN then addressed the Jury for the defendant. He could not conceal from himself that they had thrown out an expression that the case ought to be compromised. Counsel formerly had imagined they could take upon themselves the settling of these questions, but that authority which he believed always to have been exercised beneficially, had now been withdrawn. He had sought for authority, but it had not been given. It had been thought that counsel ought not to interfere, but he would not select what causes he should advocate. They were now sent like champions into the lists, bound to do what they could. There was much in the case which he must condemn, but he would ask them to review the whole case and what was left behind. He confessed it was most painful to say there was that of which he could not approve. They had no right to punish Mr. LANDOR; they were to give to Mrs YESCOMBE that damage which they thought she had sustained. Punishment was not their duty, because the plaintiff might put the criminal law in force. Now they were to determine what damage had been sustained. It was difficult to give a Jury that upon which they could build their judgment. Whether the animosity the defendant entertained was well founded or not he could not say. His friend had only done Mr. LANDOR justice in putting forth his great talents and great gifts; they were not given without some alloy. They could detect the errors of those great men who had preceded him. They must look upon the defendant with some allowance, and not with the eyes of the present day. He was the contemporary of BYRON and MOORE, whose writings were filled with the immoralities of another age. He appealed to them not to exaggerate the facts, and not to hand this man down to posterity with a stain upon his character. What had been the state of this old man? He had been almost one of the family of Mr. and Mrs. YESCOMBE. Their intimacy had been abruptly broken off, in a great measure, perhaps, through a trial in the County Court. That some dispute had occurred with regard to some money matters was clear. Then came that violence of feeling which was evident in the first letters which had been read. Somebody was at hand to fix upon his mind the idea that MRS. YESCOMBE had perjured herself. You had old age were much alike, and the circumstances had been fixed upon his memory as on brass, and were impossible to be removed. He did not complain of the plaintiff or Mr. SLACK in bringing the first action. Mr. SLACK had written a letter which he had penned for the purpose of being read by his counsel in Court with a flourish. It was clear that Mr. FOSTER had had much command over the mind of Mr. LANDOR in inducing him to sign the apology. It was clear that they could not get from the old man an expression of regret. Mr. SLACK had done that which was quite wise; he reserved the right to proceed with the action if Mr. LANDOR offended again. Why had they not proceeded with that first action? No one, as a gentleman, could have undertaken to justify the libels. One part of the case was of a most painful description, and should not have been introduced, and that was what had previously taken place in the former case. But defence he could not offer; he could no justify the defendant's conduct; but when Mr. LANDOR was born the bad example of that time he had followed; he was, in truth, of a past age. Had he broken that agreement? If they believed that the verses referred to Mrs. YESCOMBE, he could not deny that it was a breach of that agreement, and they must say what damage had been sustained. It did not appear that Mrs. YESCOMBE'S society had been shunned, and it was clear that every one had treated these things as the vistons of an old man. He trusted they would review the circumstances under which the letters were written; the passions were strong, but the judgment was weak. He said not one word in derogation of Mrs. YESCOMBE.

The learned Baron then summed up. The action was brought for three several libels, and for the breach of an agreement. It was an action of a very painful nature. He adopted the view taken by the learned counsel as to his position, and he had addressed to them arguments deserving of their great consideration. Mr. LANDOR had obtained a deservedly large reputation, and he believed, if he had retained those feelings which he possessed in former years, they would not have heard of this cause, but if he still possessed that amount of intelligence and talent which enabled him to issue such literary productions, he (the Judge) did not know how his old age should induce them to diminish the damages they would give. His Lordship then went through all the facts of the case, and stated that the object of the action was not punishing the defendant, except as damages had that effect. But, if it was evident there was malice, they must award compensation, although it did in fact act as a punishment.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with damages—£750 for three

as voting "Nay." Mr. Creighton made the best practical speech of the [evening against irregular organizations, and Wood as their chief promoter; he also voted "Aye," and greatly contributed to the ultimate success of the Administration side.

So much for the "Nays" in this precious criticism, and with these *thirty distinct misstatements of facts* the whole matter might easily be dismissed from further consideration. But "Jesse Rural," forsooth, (doing the heavy business again,) describes the Tammany plan as "oppressive." *Oppressive*, when fifteen wards out of the twenty-two (perhaps "Jesse" thinks we have two hundred wards in the City) joined freely in it, and united in naming the Inspectors! Shall we tell "Jesse" to look back over the files of his own paper, (under another name,) to Aug. 6, 1852, where he will find a full report of the famous "5th of August plan," forced down the throats of the Democracy while AUGUSTUS SCHELL was in the Chair of the Committee, and heartily indorsed by the paper which now condemns as "oppressive" the present liberal, honest, and democratic system for ascertaining the wishes of the people! Or shall we direct "Jesse's" retrospective eye to the fair and impartial course pursued by *then* Mayor (now quasi-Editor) WOOD, in reference to the celebrated Executive Committee of 1856, by which nearly every decent man in the Committee was ruled out, or at least paralysed for the time being in regard to political action? Yea, shall we refer "Jesse Rural" to the action of the two bogus bodies (Regulars and People's) whom he so professes to admire, conferring the total power to appoint 66 Inspectors and return the seventeen delegates to the State Convention on two gentlemen named GERET and STEPHENS, who hold chairmanships of the bogus bodies in question, subject to FERNANDO WOOD'S good will and pleasure? A vacant stare, a succession of astonished "ohs," and "Jesse" would at last confess that the editor of "the *only* Democratic paper in the City of New-York" was indeed a—countryman.

Before I close, let me add a few words on the vexed question of Organization. The present General Committee took their seats on the 1st January, 1858, and the first duty devolving on them was to choose their presiding officer. Who did we find as candidates for that position? ISAAC V. FOWLER on one side and RICHARD SCHELL (brother of the Collector) on the other. The Collector, GIDEON J. TUCKER, JOHN C. MATHER, Wm. N. MCINTYRE, and so forth, then openly recognized Tammany Hall as the only regular organization of the Democratic Party, and proclaimed this faith that was in them at every corner. Their reason for this was evident,—to wit: that, by the patronage of the Custom house, they believed they could gain control of it. Every member of the General Committee was offered places *ad libitum* under Mr. SCHELL, in return for the votes which would give Mr. SCHELL the ascendancy. Friends of the Collector held jubilant caucuses, displaying lists of the "majority," who would support Brother RICHARD for the Chairmanship. In the meantime, the other side were very actively at work By superior generalship, and showing that the patronage was thus diverted from its legitimate channel for corrupt purposes, they raised such a feeling in the community that orders came from the highest authority to the effect that it would gratify the President if both Mr. FOWLER and Mr. SCHELL would retire from the contest. Both obeyed, and PETER B. SWEENY, an original Hard, and supporter of JAMES BUCHANAN, was united on by the independent men o the party, against WM. H. LEONARD, who neve maintained the same position in the organization for twenty-four consecutive hours. SWEENY was elected; and it was not until then—until he had been defeated, that Mr. SCHELL either had, or *professed* any doubts as to the regular and legitimate authority of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Since then even up to the present day—all his doubts of his legitimate authority, (if he have any) are secret; for publicly he is on record as acknowledging and sustaining its power. The only complaint we have against him is, that his acts are at war with his professions; as the only galvanic vitality which the Regulars and People's Committees have, is derived from his patronage and the encouragement of his friends.

As to FERNANDO WOOD, it was only last Thursday night that he "took pride in declaring himself a Tammany man of twenty years' standing, who does not now, and never did belong to, nor have sympathy with, any outside *Democratic* organization, whilst he saw around him traitors who had quitted the Wigwam to roost in the Stuyvesant Pear Tree!"

Yours, and so forth. W. E.

Mr. E. C. Delavan and Gerrit Smith.

Edward C. Delavan, Esq., late President of the New-York State Temperance Society:

DEAR SIR: In your recent letter to the Temperance Convention at Utica, you justify your strong preference of the Hon. GERRIT SMITH for Governor, by referring to what he has done for Temperance the last thirty years. You are not alone in your estimate of the value of the Temperance labors of that distinguished philanthropist. There are few men living whom I have loved more sincerely or honored more highly than GERRIT SMITH, both for his excellent private character, his universal philanthropy, his munificent benevolence, and his eminent services in behalf of a cause to which I have literally given in hard labor fifteen of the best years of my life.

Much, however, as I love Mr. SMITH, I love Freedom and Temperance so much more that I cannot join in any efforts to induce the friends of Temperance and Freedom to give him their votes. As your commendation of him is altogether in view of the past, allow me to suggest the propriety of your communicating once more with the public, and stating, as frankly as in your other letter, whether you are in harmony with his *present* political opinions and positions. In view of *those* is he still your first choice for Governor of the Empire State?

Do you want a Governor who would "summon the whole military power of the State to put down, *as a mob*, any number of judges, jurors or witnesses," even if the probable action of such a Court should be "to render up a fugitive?" Are you prepared to see the military executive crush out the judiciary? At most the Governor is but a coördinate officer of the Government, created and his duties and powers defined by the same Constitution. Do you want a Governor who "considers the Constitution of this State of no consequence whatever," when the "rhetorical flourishes" of that instrument stand in the way of his infallible judgment or of his vaulting ambition?

Mr. SMITH says that President BUCHANAN could not have been elected if he had passed the ordeal of a public questioning. Perhaps not, if he had had the frankness, not to say folly, to expose his most obnoxious points. Probably, however, the men of this nation in 1856 would have received the whole Kansas policy of the President quite as readily as the people of New-York in 1858 will receive the modest proposal of Mr. SMITH to assume an absolute military dictatorship, for he certainly proposes nothing else. Laws and the Legislature are but the creations of the Constitution, and if this can be nullified, or its existence ignored by the Executive, what shall prevent the Governor from marching, at the head of the Albany Burgesses Corps, into the Senate Chamber and commanding them to pass his personal liberty bill, or a prohibitory liquor law, or any other law to carry out his measures or maintain his assumptions? Or what shall hinder him from driving both Senate and Assembly from the capitol at the point of the bayonet if they attempt to pass any law that he does not approve?

Call not these things fancies. They are legitimate deductions from Mr. SMITH'S threat to put down, as a mob, judges, jurors and witnesses, sitting or attending in open court, and his declaration that "the Constitution is of no consequence whatever. Certainly the Legislature is not more sacred, nor further removed from gubernatorial surveillance than is the Supreme Court. Say not, neither, that Mr. SMITH cannot mean all this. No matter if he does not. When LOUIS NAPOLEON first nominated himself, or obtained his own nomination for the *elective* office of President of the Republic of France, it is not likely that he had then even conceived the idea, much less matured the plan, of the *coup d'etat* that made him Emperor. Nor has Mr. SMITH forgotten what revolted from the prediction of his own future course, saying, "Is my servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Yet the one became Emperor, and the other acted out the bloody tyrant, as soon as they had gained an absolute and unlimited control of the military. Mr. SMITH declares that when he takes the Governor's chair, he shall assume the control of the military, independent of, and superior to, the Laws, the Legislature, the Constitution and the Courts. Now, if any number of judges, jurors and witnesses may be put down as a mob, then any number of citizens, assembled to devise measures for the protection of the Courts, may be dispersed or shot down by the military, at the command of this same absolute dictator. Mr. SMITH may call this his *higher Law*, but not such was that eternal principle of right avowed by our astute and honored Senator. That was proposed as the rule of duty for legislators; this is nothing but the irresponsible will of a despot.

To a few other points I would just call your attention. Are you, Sir, like Mr. SMITH, opposed to the system of public schools? Would you have the system at once abandoned? Would you, as he would, complete the canals by loans, and thus sell them, or give them away? No company or corporation could buy them, or conduct them, unless it be the Central Railroad. Would you then pay the canal debts, and support the State without direct taxation? Would you inaugurate the policy of allowing women to vote, and to hold office? On these matters, however important, I cannot dwell. Many of Mr. SMITH'S best friends and warmest admirers stand amazed at his avowal of such sentiments (his personal character, his unsullied reputation, the purity of his life, his gentleness, philanthropy, and benevolence, all would have forbade the possibility, had he not taken precisely the way he has to force these sentiments upon the public. Equally astonished, also, are the public at the thought that it is *for* these sentiments, or even *with* them, that Mr. S. is your first choice for Governor.

The recent reappearance or your letter simultaneously in various papers, unless you disavow the publication and withdraw the recommendation it contains, authorizes the presumption that you prefer Mr. SMITH for Governor, not only in view of his past life and labors for temperance, but in view of the astounding avowals which public examinations have drawn from him since your letter was written. May you not, then, with great propriety speak once more in your usual way to the public, and let us all know, without any doubt, whether you recommend Mr. SMITH for what he *now is*, and says, and proposes to do, as well as for what he *was*, and said and did, many years ago.

Your letter, I am aware, was addressed personally to Gen. SMITH, President of the State Temperance Society, but as it was manifestly intended not for him alone, but for the Society at its quarterly meeting, and for the people of the State, I trust you will not deem it a breach of courtesy for me to have addressed this to you in such a way as to reach a portion of the thousands by whom your letter has been read. With great respect, your obedt. servt.,

CHARLES J. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 6, 1858.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The following gentlemen were impanneled, yesterday, as the Grand Inquest for the September Term of this Court:

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Foreman.

Matthias Bloodgood,	Nathaniel Prime,
Gordon W. Burnham,	Israel Underhill,
Elisha Brooks,	Benj. Wheelwright,
Henry Corse,	John H. Abeel,
Samuel Dawson,	Duncan F. Curry,
Marcellus Eells,	Benj. H. Day,
Francis Leland,	William Hall,
Thomas Christy,	Richard D. Lathrop,
John S. Martin,	Moses Starbuck,
Jacob Vanderpoel.	

Judge RUSSELL delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury.

Counsel for William Mulligan, the renowned "Billy," whose escape from Judge RUSSELL'S nose, whose subsequent fraternization, while Judge RUSSELL was sitting on the bench, with the officers of the Court, and whose ulterior rustication at Hoboken, cannot be forgotten by our readers, was again before the Court, yesterday, waiting to be tried, (Judge RUSSELL presiding.) His counsel, Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, applied for a postponement, and with the consent of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, the trial was postponed till the 17th inst. Mulligan was admitted to bail a short time since by Recorder Barnard, but at the large and proper sum of $12,500. It seems that the bail was in some way procured, and Mulligan had no further pressing reason to reside in Jersey. He was to have been tried on the last occasion before Judge RUSSELL, but walked out of Court. He is again to be tried before Judge RUSSELL. Will he this time walk out of Court?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 7.

Before Judge Nelson.

Judge NELSON sat to-day in one of the rooms recently fitted up for the Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing appeals in Admiralty. The calendar was not called peremptorily, in consequence of the fact that many members of the bar were not aware that a Court would be held.

MARINE COURT—Aug. 7.

Before Judge Thompson.

Robert Webb vs. *James H. Thomas.*—Action for assault and battery on the high seas. The plaintiff was a passenger from Liverpool on board the ship *John J. Boyd*, of which defendant was Captain. The defendant ordered plaintiff to clean out his room, which he refused to do. The Captain put him in irons for two hours, in bad weather. Verdict $200.

The "Union" on Douglas.

From the Washington Union, Saturday.

A serious question has arisen in the case of Mr. DOUGLAS, the solution of which is likely to involve the character of the Democratic Party and determine the extent of its hospitable tendencies. The Senator abandoned the Democracy last Winter, and was remarkably well received and entertained by the Republicans. They received him with every demonstration of joy, imparted to him all their lessons, and, it must be confessed, found in him a most apt and useful associate. At length the question came up about admitting him into their church and ordaining him into their ministry. At home, where he was best known, they were all against him. They would take him as a visitor, treat him as a visitor, use him as a visitor, but would not clothe him with ministerial functions. Mr DOUGLAS, finding himself thus repulsed, turned his back upon the Republicans, denounced them and walked coolly into the Democratic camp once more; acting no doubt, on the idea that a man must live somewhere. Now, the question arises, is he to be received back into our party? The Republicans refused to take him—will the Democrats refuse likewise? We propose a compromise, and, as much as we distrust compromises generally, we shall be prepared to stand by it; I. That he shall first be disarmed. II. That he shall be reduced to the ranks. III. That he shall be compelled to read all his speeches since the opening of the last session of Congress, and rehearse his conferences with the Black Republican leaders in this city. IV. That he shall utterly abjure the terms so common in his addresses, "My principles," "The Douglas Party," &c., and, if it were not mixing up matters too much, we would also suggest that, while the Chicago *Times* talks so well about the voice of the Democracy of Illinois and the independence of their Senator, that journal might, with great propriety, say less about the dictation of a Democratic President, his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Murder in Cheshire, Conn.—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

On Saturday, says the New-Haven *Journal*, we gave an account of the killing of a woman named STEVENS, the wife of GILBERT STEVENS, in Cheshire, a few miles north of New-Haven, and the allegation of STEVENS' mother that a young woman named TOBIN, from New-Haven, was the murderer. Since then, the woman TOBIN has been arrested, and the facts of the case have been partially developed. The case is a very singular one. The disclosures at present rest principally on the statements of Mrs. STEVENS' mother, an old woman of 97 years, who also received injuries which it is supposed will cause her death.

It seems that the woman TOBIN, who is a vagrant, has been in the habit of visiting STEVENS, and had improper connections with him, against which the family naturally remonstrated. On Thursday last she visited STEVENS, and in the night or morning the neighbors heard a noise and disturbance in the house. On going there, Mrs. STEVENS was found dead in bed, with her husband in a drunken sleep by her side. Old Mrs. STEVENS was also suffering severely from the effects of a beating she had received. She said that the woman TOBIN had beaten Mrs. STEVENS to death, and had also choked her. She said that she heard her son request the TOBIN woman to kill his wife, as she had lived long enough, and he wanted to get rid of her. TOBIN had left the house and had been seen on the road to New-Haven, and word was therefore sent to our officers. A search was made, and early on Saturday morning TOBIN was arrested at the head of Long Wharf, and sent to Cheshire on Saturday night for an examination, which which will take place to day. The physicians say that Mrs. STEVENS died of strangulation and that it is probable that the old woman will die of her wounds.

The Legislature of Virginia has ordered an elegant sword to be presented to Lieut. Robert B. Pegram, United States Navy, for valiant conduct in the Chinese Seas in the recent conflict with piratical junks. The blade bears on one side the following inscription: "A mother's gift to her devoted son." On the other side of the blade is inscribed: "Virginia to Lieut. Robert B. Pegram, United States Navy, Kulan, 4th August, 1855." The hilt of the sword is surmounted by an eagle surrounded with thirteen stars, the guard being in the form of a dolphin.

General Mercnandise Import.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the Week ending and including Sept. 4, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTH'W'E	Pkgs.	Value.
China	99	$1,177
Earthenware	736	29,710
Glass ware	16	1,479
Glass Plate	8	1,316
DRUGS, &C.		
Alkali	48	1,581
Acids	1	140
Bleaching Powder	1	24
Castor Oil	78	1,265
Cream Tartar	15	3,705
Cochineal	4	1,472
Gambier	1,251	1,600
Gums, Crude	136	2,279
Gum Arabic	160	4,813
Gum Copaiva	56	345
Glue	22	2,614
Ipecacuanha	25	1,889
Indigo	51	5 872
Iodine, pot.	4	896
Leeches	18	532
Madder	15	2,050
Oil	1	695
Oils, ess	9	4,597
Opium	5	2,785
Paints	—	17,128
Potash, bds.	15	2 275
Soda, bicarb	2,629	13,813
Soda, sal	7	720
Soda, ash	245	6 981
Other	—	1,069
FURS, &C.		
Furs	78	23,314
FRUITS, &c.		
Lemons	—	416
Pineapples	—	154
Raisins	—	2 852
Sauces and Preserves	—	2,378
INSTRUMENTS.		
Mathematical	2	574
Musical	31	6,631
Nautical	1	316
Optical	7	1 967
Surgical	3	1,395
JEWELRY, &C		
Jewelry	24	11,959
Watches	18	30,752
LEATHER, HIDES, &c.		
Bristles	2	362
Boots and Shoes	1	61
Hides, dressed	297	108,197
Hides undress.	—	181,184
Leather, patent	16	8,000
LIQUORS, WINES &c.		
Ale	200	1,833
Brandy	253	7 865
Cordials	1	2
Gin	27	1,310
Porter	473	4,218
Rum	106	4 36
Whisky	22	1 738
Wines	70	1,580
Champagne, &c.	35	211
METALS, &c.		
Brass Goods	1	144
Ch'ns & anchors	40	2,788
Copper	—	3,990
Cutlery	68	28,861
Gas Fixtures	25	864
Guns	35	2 430
Hardware	136	20,374

METALS, &C.	Pkgs.	Value.
Iron Hoop, tons	25	$1,840
Iron, Pig, tons	128	1,812
Iron, Sheet, tons	129	6,487
Iron Tubes	1	209
Iron other, tons	372	15,778
Lead, Pigs	1,976	10,348
Metal Goods	42	12,837
Nails	70	3,521
Needles	5	3,115
Nickel	5	3,718
Old Metal	—	916
Plated Ware	2	812
Percus. Caps	14	2,597
Saddlery	5	1,293
Steel	2,544	33 535
Silver Ware	1	35
Tin, boxes	5,330	38,877
Tin, slabs	1,772	36 865
Wire	392	2,700
SPICES.		
Cassia	—	709
Ginger	—	233
Mustard	—	623
Nutmeg	—	91
Pepper	—	20,970
STATIONERY, &c.		
Books	140	14.010
Engravings	8	2,979
Paper	18	1,309
Other	25	7,989
WOODS.		
Logwood, M.lb.	293	1,600
Mahogany		1,981
Rosewood	—	2 816
Willow	—	190
Other	—	1,579
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bags	—	680
Buttons	38	10,630
Clay	—	991
Cigars	—	24,823
Coal, tons	1 683	5 525
Clocks	2	2 9
Cocoa, bags	119	3,060
Coffee bags	12,612	170,726
Fancy Goods	—	29,063
Fish	—	6 2 3
Hair	—	892
Haircloth	13	8,866
Hemp	2 825	34,170
Honey	22	598
Machinery	4	336
Marble & Manufactures	—	1,108
Molasses	1,232	23 696
Oil Paintings	14	11 451
Paper Hanging	2	301
Plaster	—	1,653
Perfumery	59	4,334
Pipes	—	298
Salt	—	8,147
Soap	1	199
Sugar hhd&bl	5,461	260,888
Do box & bag	4,787	122,315
Tea	458	11,566
Twine	3	274
Toys	66	3,993
Tobacco	1,138	23,589
Waste	104	2,469
Wool, bales	328	18,145
Other	—	2 616
Total General		$1 644,527
Dry Goods		1,895 946
Total		$3,540,473

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Fifth appearance of
Signora PEPITA GASSIER.
Second appearance of
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1858,
Verdi's celebrated Tragic Opera of
RIGOLETTO.
Positively for the Last Time.

CHARACTERS.

Duke of Mantua.....Signor Luigi Steffani
Rigoletto.....Signor Asconi
Gilda (his daughter).....Signora Pepita Gassier
Count Monterone.....Signor Gasparoni
Sparafucile (a bravo).....Signor Garibaldi
Magdalen (his sister).....Miss Adelaide Phillips
Conductors.....MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mr. J. H. ALLEN.
Mr GEO. FAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENOR.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Sept. 8,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
the celebrated Indian Drama.
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,

BROADWAY.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Mr. COLLINS, whose engagement has been most successful, will continue his admirable impersonations of Irish character, and sing many of his most popular songs, including one hundred new verses to the "Widow Machree."
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8 1858,
THE FORTUNE HUNTERS.
Gerald Desmond.....Mr. Collins.
Chatterton Skinner, Mr. M. Smith; Bob Rouser, Mr. Moore; Frank and Fred Skinner, Messrs. Canoll and Briggs; Miss Penelope, Mrs. Hughes; Alice May, Mrs. A. Parker.
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy, Mr. Collins, who, in the course of the evening will sing "Erin my home." "Maiden I'll Never Deceive Thee," "The Bould Soger Boy," "The birth of St. Patrick" and the "Widow Machree."

MADAME COLSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
W. E. BURTON has much pleasure in stating that he has made an arrangement with
MAURICE STRAKOSCH
for the appearance of this famous artiste, under engagement with him,
FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY,
at Burton's New Theatre, Broadway.
Madame COLSON, the eminent cantatrice;
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO, and
Mons. JUNCA, first appearance here.
The first performance will take place on TUESDAY.
Donizetti's opera of LA FIGLIO DEL REGIMENTO.
Marie.....Madame Colson
Sergeant Sulpicio.....Sig. Amodio
Tonio.....Sig. Labocetta
And a complete chorus are engaged.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle, $1; Amphitheatre and Third tier, 25 cents
Seats may now be secured for any or all of the three nights, at the Box Office.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Immense success of Mr. H. C COOPER'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
All the artists honored with repeated encores, and unanimously pronounced by the Press to be the most perfect English Opera Company that has ever appeared in New York.
They will make their third appearance
THIS (Wednesday EVENING, Sept 8, 1858,
in Donizetti's brilliant opera,
L'ELLESIR D'AMORE.
Annie Milner.....as.....Adina
D. Miranda.....as.....Nemorino
G. Guilmette.....as.....Dr. Dulcamara
F. Rudolphson.....as.....Belcore
The chorus will be full and efficient, and the orchestra under the direction of
H. C. COOPER.
Doors open at 7½. Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

NO 624 BROADWAY
The Best Company in the City.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1858,
Will be presented the celebrated five act comedy
THE HEIR AT LAW.
Lord Duberly.....Mr. W. R. Blake
Dr. Pangloss L. L. D. and A. S. S.....Jefferson
Zekiel Homespun.....Mr Sothern
Lady Duberly.....Mrs Blake
Cicely Homespun.....Miss Laura Keene
Caroline Dormer.....Miss Sara Stevens
Mlle LAMOUREUX.
Assisted by Mr. GEO. W. SMITH will execute the
PAS DE DEUX WALTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Sept. 8,
IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.
Roderic O'Connor.....Mr. Hotto.
Dermod MacMurrough.....Mr. H. Rynar.
To be succeeded by
THE MAGIC BARREL.
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

MONSTER MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.
The Harmonic Society having received the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1858.

To the President and Board of Officers of the New-York Harmonic Society:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been exceedingly gratified with your musical performances at the Crystal Palace on the evening of September 2, beg leave to suggest a repetition (with such other pieces as you may determine upon) of the odes and selections sung with so much effect on that occasion. A very large number of our citizens were unable to obtain admission to the official ceremonies at the Palace, and they would, we feel assured, value an opportunity to be present at a repetition of the musical part of the entertainment, which so heartily won the applause and commendation of all who were present on Wednesday last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
PETER COOPER,
JAMES HARPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM HALL,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
ISAAC O. BARKER,
And may others,

Announce in extensive preparation a
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
To come off at the Crystal Palace on FRIDAY EVENING next, on which occasion, in addition to the selected pieces and
ORIGINAL ODES,
Sung at the Cable Celebration, a selection of
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PIECES,
of a popular character, will be given
Full particulars will appear in future announcements. Tickets, 25c. For sale at the door on the evening of the entertainment; at the Musical Stores, and at the office, No. 604 Broadway.

PALACE GARDENS.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
NOVELTY. VARIETY.
TO-NIGHT. SEPT 8.
CONCERT AND INDIAN PERFORMANCES.
The IROQUOIS INDIANS, now on a visit to New-York, will exhibit their method of performing a variety of the most popular of their dances; go through their courting and marriage ceremonies, their burial service, &c. &c. and represent the historical drama of POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN SMITH, in which the celebrated Squaw PRETTY LAKE will enact the part of Pocahontas. The young Chief, BLACK HAWK, (grandson of the old chief of the same name) the young Warrior, WHITE EAGLE, BIG THUNDER, YOUNG ELK, BIG TREE, MUD TURTLE AND HALF TIME will participate in the entertainments. Admittance 25 cents.

MINSTREL HALL NO. 444 BROADWAY

THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, and every evening during the week the following variety will be produced.
NICK WICKEL FROM THE COUNTRY.
MATT PEEL'S NEW SONG, "THE IRISHMAN'S WIFE."
Burlesque on the coming great fight between Morrisey and the Benecia Boy, by Matt Peel and Moore, Mr Unsworth's new banjo song on the Dry Goods Clerks, who is the author of the "McDill Dall Brethers" and other new songs will be produced. Admission 25 cents.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES! every afternoon and evening, by that elegant, piquant, and wholly novel company of IMITATION MEN AND WOMEN, comprising the renowned exhibition termed THIODO'S THEATRE OF ARTS, Or ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, now in its fourth week in America, and to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, &c., as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

VERMONT STATE FAIR

AT BURLINGTON,
Sept 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition, carried free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN GLEE AND MADRIGAL Union, under the direction of Mr. PACK, of Trinity Church Choir, New-York, give their first Madrigal Matinée, at Clinton Hall corner of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Sept 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—In order to accommodate professional singers engaged to lead the several parts, the rehearsals will be held on Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., as above.

Subscription to rehearsals and six concerts, $1 50.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goods will be received and located on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7. Entrance on 40th-st. Exhibitors are requested to send their articles without delay.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—SECOND AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM, NEW FEATS of MAGIC. MONDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

AMUSEMENTS

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION.

The Stewards request that the Lady competitors will meet at the Hotel of Mr. J. J. SNEDECKER, near the Union Course, at 12 o'clock on the 8th instant, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

WM. M. TWEED, Chairman.
THOMAS PICTON, Secretary.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION,

To be held at the Union Course, L. I., on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1858,
upon which occasion awards to the value of One Thousand Dollars will be made to the three most prominent female equestrians. And the public are particularly notified that the prizes are delivered into the hands of the Stewards for the purposes mentioned, and also, that the greatest scrutiny has been exercised in relation to the moral standing and position in society of the fair competitors.

COMMITTEE OF STEWARDS.

The Hon. Elijah F. Purdy,	Alderman John Clancy,
The Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Alderman Charles Francis,
The Hon. F. A. Tallmadge,	Geo. W. Varian, Esq.,
The Hon. George Briggs,	Caspar C. Childs, Esq.,
The Hon. W. M. Tweed,	Joseph Russell, Esq.,
The Hon. Anson Willis,	A. M. C. Smith, Esq.,
The Hon. Jacob Cholwell,	Richard T. Deming, Esq.,
Frank Queen, Esq.,	John Richards, Esq.,
Thomas Picton, Esq.	Wm. Cauldwell, Esq.

The management of this festival, having received assurances that a large body of beautiful and accomplished female equestrians, from every section of the Union, will be in attendance upon the Convention, do not hesitate to promise that
THE LADIES' CONVENTION, ON WEDNESDAY,
will be universally acknowledged
The most novel,
The most interesting,
And most brilliant
Display of Female Amateur Equestrianism
EVER KNOWN TO THE WORLD!
In addition to a number of entries as competitors for the premiums from our own City, the Managers have received authority to enrol the names of the most distinguished ladies from
Philadelphia,
Troy,
Newark,
New-Haven,
North Carolina,
Harlem,
Long Island,
Newport,
Connecticut,
Ohio, etc., etc.
So it is confidently expected that there will be not less than
ONE HUNDRED ACCOMPLISHED AMATEURS,
Who will participate in the exercises of the day, and exhibit, probably for the only time in public,
THE NOBLE QUALITIES OF EQUESTRIANISM
As a means of developing
THE GRACE AND BEAUTY OF THE FEMALE FORM.
Fearing that some ladies may have misconstrued the time limited for the entries for
COMPETITION FOR THE PREMIUMS,
The managers give notice that they will receive the names of ladies desirous of participation up to the evening of the 7th, after which time the managers cannot be expected to furnish to any lady a suitable horse, should she come unprovided with an animal.
In addition to the competition for the premiums, will be given
A TRIAL OF SPEED,
Open to any lady who may attend the assembly. Nominations to be made upon the ground, without fee, expense or charge, and a suitable
TESTIMONIAL TO BE AWARDED THE VICTOR.
In accordance with the wishes of some of the more daring and dashing of the ladies, who desire to impose a further test to those required by the original plan of the Convention, the management announce
A HURDLE RACE,
Entries to be made on the morning of the Convention. The hurdles to be four feet in height, and the distance of the race a mile and a quarter.
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
which will be interspersed by music by a
CELEBRATED CORNET BAND,
who will perform a variety of
POPULAR AIRS, WALTZES AND MARCHES.
GRAND CAVALCADE OF LADIES,
Introductory to the
FETE DE MENAGE,
wherein the amateur competitors will exhibit every variety and style of
ELEGANT EQUITATION,
by means of which the Stewards will be enabled to judge of the superior merits of the
FAIR COMPETITORS
in the art of horsemanship and in the management of
THAT NOBLE ANIMAL—THE HORSE.
The management are happy to announce that this part of the exercises will be under the immediate supervision of
Mr. E. C. SEDGWICK,
the popular proprietor of the Williamsburg Equestrian Institute, assisted by a corps of competent equerries
Then will come the
FEMALE HURDLE RACE,
By all ladies desirous of conjoining. To terminate with
THE GRAND TRIAL OF SPEED,
free of entry to all ladies who may desire to participate in this exciting and brilliant portion of the programme.
The Exercises of the Convention will commence at 3 o'clock, but the Course will open to carriages at 12 o'clock M.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
To all parts of the course field as well as the stands, will be fixed at the single rate of
ONE DOLLAR PER PERSON.
The Grand Stand being, however, exclusively reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and for the members of the Press.
With regard to private carriages, hacks or public vehicles no charge will be made for the admission of the drivers.
MEANS OF CONVEYANCE.
The Long Island Railroad Company will run special trains to the Course from their depôt at the South Ferry, Brooklyn at Twelve o'clock, noon,
One o'clock P. M., and at
Quarter past Two P. M.
Returning at the close of the Exercises.
The Course can likewise be reached by the Brooklyn City Railroads, and by stages from Williamsburg.
Perfect order will be preserved by a numerous force of the Metropolitan Police, under the immediate supervision of the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, the Superintendent General of the Police, as well as by the Sheriff of Queens County and his Special Deputies.
No Gambling or intoxicating liquors will be permitted on or in the vicinity of the Course.
Ladies who have entered for participation in the exercises, will find suitable apartments for robing at the hotel of Mr. John I. Snediker, near the course, which have been assigned to them, with suitable attendance, at the expense of the management.

THOMAS THORP, } Managers.
PHILIP LEVY. }
No. 131 Bleecker-street, New York.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING—On Thursday, Sept 9 at 3 o'clock P. M. Free purse—$250; mile heats best three in five to wagons. James McMann names gr. g. Grey Eddy, from Philadelphia. Mr. Lovett

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Heir at Law—Pas de Deux Waltz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—L'Elisir D'Amore.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Fortune Hunter—The Happy Man.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Madame Ponisi and Mr. G. C. Boniface.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—The Magic Barrel—Nature and Philosophy—Fortune's Frolic.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Concert—Indian Performance.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels—The Irishman's Shanty.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ W. B. Zieber, of No. 106 South Third street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, serves our Daily paper in any part of the city. Subscribers can also obtain the Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Fulton*, from Havre and Cowes on the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news had been anticipated by telegram from Cape Race. We have added, however, various items of interest, and extracts, which will attract the reader.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship *Asia* at Halifax up to the time of going to press this morning.

The State Conventions of the Americans and Republicans, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, assemble at Syracuse to-day at noon—the Republicans at Wieting Hall, and the Americans at Corinthian Hall. Whether a coalition of the two will eventually be made remains to be seen, though our latest dispatches would seem to warrant the belief that such a course is unlikely. The representation in each body will be very numerous, probably more so than in any State Convention ever before held. Our dispatches give the names of the different individuals spoken of in connection with the different offices, and sufficiently indicate the temper of the delega es and outsiders.

Returns of the State election in Vermont indicate, of course, the success of the Republicans. The Legislature will stand about as before. The vote for Governor in seventeen towns foots up 3,883 for Highland Hall, Republican, 2,118 for Henry Keyes, Democrat, and 15 scattering—a net Republican gain of 220 over last year, and indicating an increase on the whole vote of about 3,000 over the majority of last year. The vote for members of Congress was about even with that for State officers, and the Republican candidates are elected by large majorities.

The Hudson River Railroad, at Fishkill Landing, was the scene of a very serious accident yesterday. A collision occurred between the cattle trains, by which five persons were killed and two were injured. One of the trains having stopped for some purpose, the other one, not having received warning in time, came up behind and ran into the first one, making a complete wreck of several cars. Two engines were coupled to the rear train, which being thrown from the track, ran into a large machine shop and were broken to pieces, after throwing down, in their progress, the large brick chimney of the establishment. We also chronicle this morning two railroad accidents in Ohio, which occurred yesterday, and by both of which lives were lost.

A proposition has been made to Government by the American Colonization Society, to take care of the captured Africans of the slave-brig *Echo*, on their arrival at Liberia, and subsist them one year for the sum of $50,000—the negroes in the meantime to be sent to school, and taught how to support themselves after the expiration of that period by industrial pursuits. It is believed that the proposition will be accepted.

The statement is made in our Washington dispatches that Judge James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the mission to Paraguay, and that it is confidently believed he will accept. He was United States Minister to Bogota, under the last Administration

The gold discoveries on the Platte River, according to a statement in the St. Louis *Republican*, are promising good results. The first diggings were half a mile from Cherry Creek, and others were found to yield well for a distance of six miles down the river. The distance of the diggings from the frontier settlements is about six hundred miles.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions opened their forty-ninth annual meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Detroit. The attendance was quite full. The Treasurer's statement shows the receipts from all sources to have been $33,480, and the expenditures, $37,241, leaving, with the debt of the previous year, a deficiency of $40,870.

The Republicans of Massachusetts yesterday held their State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices. John A. Andrews, of Boston, presided. Two hundred and twelve towns were represented by about 1,300 delegates. The present State officers were nominated for re-election.

The Slavery debate between Parson Brownlow and the Rev. Mr. Pryne was opened last evening at Philadelphia. The attendance was not very large. The debate is to be continued. Brownlow labors under a severe attack of bronchitis, and is in consequence forced to have his arguments read by another person.

The deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans on Monday were one hundred. For the week they amounted to four hundred and fifty. This is an increase on the week previous.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association inaugurated their third annual Fair, at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. The crowd was very large and the display very fine.

Governor King's proclamation on the late arson and riots at Quarantine was received yesterday from Albany, and will be found in another column of this morning's paper. The Governor recapitulates the outrages that have been perpetrated on the Island; declares Richmond County in a state of insurrection, and calls out the military to aid the civil power in restoring order. There were rumors in the City yesterday that the National Guard had been ordered to the Island, but these rumors were premature.

Affairs at Quarantine yesterday remained very much in *statu quo*. The Governor's Proclamation was received about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and created a sensation, but no further attempts at violence were offered. More cases of yellow fever, outside the limits of Quarantine are reported.

The Commissioners of Health met again yesterday, when the matters of difficulty between the Commissioners of Emigration and certain United States officers was again discussed. The Health Officer was instructed to report upon the subject.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was impanneled. Billy Mulligan, who was to have been tried for the assault on Mr. Webb, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was in Court, but Judge Russell granted him the delay which he required. It will be remembered that when Mulligan was being tried for the same offence, before Judge Russell, in July, he walked out of Court and was no more seen. We give fuller particulars elsewhere.

The general markets, yesterday, were very firm for Cotton, of which 2,000 bales were sold. Flour continued depressed, and prices of most kinds declined a shade. Wheat was in fair demand at uniform rates. A lively business was reported in Corn, at, however, easier prices for mixed Western. Rio Coffee was in active request, as was also Spirits Turpentine. Sugars and Rice were moderately dealt in. No important change occurred in other branches of trade.

The State Conventions.

Syracuse will be a busy place to-day. At noon the Republican Convention will assemble in one of its public halls, and the American Convention in another. If the question of union shall be decided negatively, both will probably complete their nominations this afternoon or evening, as there are only four officers (Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector) to be named. But otherwise it is not improbable that a portion of to-morrow may be required to perfect the arrangements. If we may judge of the selection of delegates, both the Republicans and Americans regard the present as an occasion of no common importance, for it is seldom that Conventions are composed to so large an extent of leading men as are those which meet in Syracuse to-day. It is evidently believed by many, that the success of the Republican ticket depends on the course now taken; not so much indeed upon the selection of candidates, as on bringing about an effective union of the opposition. But even upon this point there is a difference of opinion, real or affected, which may lead to debate if not dissension.

It may not be uninteresting at this point of time, to recur to the election-figures of the last two years. In round numbers the vote of the State in 1856, stood thus:

Fremont	275,000
Buchanan	195,000
Fillmore	125,000

The aggregate was accordingly 595,000. In 1857 the aggregate was 439,000—a falling off off of 156,000. That was divided among the three parties as follows:

Democratic	195,000
Republican	177,000
American	67,000

It will be seen that in the Fremont campaign the Republicans, although they had the large plurality of 70,000, fell 45,000 short of an absolute majority, while in 1857 the Democratic plurality over the Republican ticket was 18,000, and the Republican vote was 85,000 short of the united votes of the other two parties. These facts would seem to urge upon the opponents of the Administration the extreme propriety of union. But how far their influence may be counteracted by considerations of a different character, the doings at Syracuse will soon inform us.

Meantime, while the Republicans and Americans are preparing for the contest, the Democrats are not idle. One week from this day their State Convention will also meet at Syracuse. There are rumors of difficulty, division and splits, in this City and elsewhere, among the faithful; but somehow that party has a wonderful faculty of presenting an undivided front on the day of battle. Nevertheless, the old distinction of Hard and Soft is vividly recognized, and, as is understood, by nobody more willingly than by President Buchanan. How far it will avail to trouble the Convention remains to be seen. The leaders are animated by a lively trust that the division of the opposition will make it easy for the Democracy to walk over the course, and the beatific vision of spoils will cause them to work hard for harmony. It would be just like their luck to succeed.

The Frigate Niagara and her New Mission.

The magnificent steam-frigate *Niagara*, so justly the pride of our Navy, is to be allowed no extended period of repose after the achievement of her great telegraphic enterprise. Orders have already been received from Secretary Toucey, directing her to proceed to Charleston for the purpose of conveying the negroes of the slaver *Echo* back to Africa. She will proceed upon this service under command of Captain Chauncey, Captain Hudson's connection with her having terminated when he brought her to the Navy-yard on the 18th ult. Since that time she has lain at the wharf to gratify the curiosity of visiters, many thousands of whom have enjoyed an inspection of her interior, which has been permitted to remain precisely as it was at the conclusion of her telegraph voyage. Great changes were necessarily made to accommodate the cable and the requisite machinery, so that although the *Niagara* presents outwardly the same beautiful model as before, she is within something like a wreck. Only a few guns remain on board. Her famous battery of twelve Paixhan pieces having been taken out last Winter, may be seen on shore, near the dock where the *Niagara* herself now lies. To put her in readiness for war service would require months of active preparation. But for her present African expedition this is not required, and she will move without loss of time. In fact, although a much larger vessel than is needed to convey three or four hundred Africans, she happens to be the only Government ship at present available for such a purpose. In her spacious apartments the poor negroes will find abundant room, and none of the horrors of the middle passage.

The promptitude of the Government in remitting them to their native shore is commendable. It is well that a statutory requirement precludes all option in the case. The speedy return of these negroes is manifestly the true course to be taken. Not that their wrongs can thus, or in any way, be altogether righted. But when once more in Africa it will be possible for them to regain their former homes, where it is likely they will never regret the civilization and happiness which the rice planters of the South had in store for them. We are not sorry that a timely opportunity has occurred to vindicate in the eyes of Christendom our professed hostility to the slave-trade. No more favorable occasion could have been anticipated. An American slaver is captured by an American ship-of-war. Her cargo is brought into the port of Charleston. When the Africans shall have been remanded to their own land, with liberal povision for their support and comfort, and the pirates of the *Echo* punished, according to law, we shall have no reason to blush for our country.

Rebuilding Quarantine.—Mayor Tiemann has lost no opportunity for speaking his mind plainly in relation to the Quarantine, since the destruction. The Mayor boldly declared at the outset that he was in favor of adding some thirty more acres to the Quarantine ground, surrounding them with a high brick wall, rebuilding the hospitals on their old sites, and placing an armed guard to defend them from incendiaries, as well as to prevent any escape from the inside. This plan is not original with the Mayor; it has been proposed before. At the last meeting of the Board of Health, the Mayor stated that the Board had been in favor of removing the Quarantine, but that since the destruction of the hospitals, the Board was in favor of rebuilding them on their old sites. And this, in fact, appears to be a necessity, for there is no other place where they can be built. If it should be determined to create an artificial island on Orchard Shoals, it would require some eight or ten years to complete the work; and in the meanwhile the Quarantine would have to be established somewhere, and that somewhere would necessarily have to be where it now is, unless some other spot could be found.

Governor King Heard From.

We have at last a proclamation from Governor King, declaring Richmond County to be in a state of revolt against the laws, and commanding the public officers of the County to attend to their duties and punish the ruffians who were guilty of the infamous crimes perpetrated at the Quarantine on the nights of the 1st and 2d inst. The Governor is very slow in his movements, and his backwardness in taking measures for maintaining the law, and preserving the property, created a suspicion by no means unnatural, that he was himself in favor of the Quarantine incendiaries. The Governor was in the City on the night of the 1st instant, when the first attack was made on the hospitals; he knew the next morning that another attack was intended and that the people of the County had set the laws at defiance, that the Sheriff and Coroner, and all the other local officers, had refused to interfere to prevent the destruction of the public property and protect the lives of the inmates of the hospitals, and yet nearly a whole week intervenes before he takes the first step towards maintaining the public peace. And even now, while he proclaims that the perpetrators of the foul outrages at Quarantine are well known, he takes no steps for their arrest, but calls on the rebellious citizens of the County he puts under martial law, to apprehend and punish themselves. If no arrests are made on Staten Island of the incendiaries who destroyed the Quarantine Hospitals "until ther eturning sense of the people of Richmond County," anticipated by the Governor, shall lead to them, we fear that all the rioters and incendiaries will go free of punishment.

It was the Governor's imperative duty to remove the Sheriff of Richmond County and appoint another man in his place, the very moment that officer's neglect of duty was reported to him. It is a very great satisfaction to know, however, that the Governor has actually made up his mind that something ought to be done to maintain the dignity of the law and put down insurrection; in the course of another week, perhaps, something will be done.

A Hint to the Marines.

Not the least remarkable of all the strange occurrences that have taken place at the Quarantine ground during the past week was the reported conduct of the officer in charge of the party of Marines sent down there to protect the property of the United States. Captain Rich, if all that has been reported of him be true, entertains notions in respect to the duty of a military officer which we should hope are not shared by many other officers in the service. He seems to imagine that the whole duty of an officer in his position is done when he orders and maintains discipline amongst his men. If this is his notion, we and a great number of greater authorities beg respectfully to differ with him. There is a portion of the duty of a person bearing the commission of the United States of which we may be allowed to remind him, although it is not defined either in the articles of war or the regulations of the service, and that is the duty of behaving like an officer and a gentleman. In other words, there are a variety of things not usually wrong, which it is unbecoming for a person in Captain Rich's position to do—although a civilian might do them without hesitation. To speak more plainly, just as it is improper for an armed military man, if threatened with an assault, to seek protection from the Police, so also it is improper for an officer to associate openly, and somewhat ostentatiously, or in fact in any manner whatever, with persons under arrest for criminal offences. It is not allowed by military etiquette in any army in the world, and we hope Captain Rich's comrades and superiors will take note of the fact, and do their duty in the premises. Ray Tompkins is under arrest for a penal offence of a very grave nature, and stands accused by general report of the crime of arson, and therefore until he has been acquitted by a jury he is not a fit person for an officer and gentleman to invite to his table, or be seen in company with in public.

If Captain Rich were on board the *Sabine* or at the Navy-yard, it would hardly be becoming for him to fraternize publicly with such a person as Tompkins; but being actually in command of a party of marines at the Quarantine, he there not only smuggled Tompkins to his quarters in a barge, but sought to force admission for him to the Yard in defiance of the State authorities.

What has occurred on Staten Island within the last week is disgraceful enough, Heaven knows; but surely Captain Rich might spare us the additional scandal of witnessing hobnobbing between an officer of the United States military service charged with the protection of public property from a mob, and the leader of that mob, even if he had previously been his bosom friend. The times, as Mr. Evarts remarked at the meeting on Monday evening, are certainly sadly out of joint. Everybody seems to be growing more and more indifferent to the claims of honor, and decency, and law, and of all claims, in short, that are not enforced by a policeman and handcuffs. If even our soldiers begin to throw off all restraints not enforced by terror of courts martial, we shall presently be a pretty spectacle for mankind.

The Union Meeting at the Cooper Institute.—The meeting on Monday evening, although respectably attended, must be considered to derive whatever importance it possesses from its relation to the political necessities of the day. It was not what could be called either "large or enthusiastic." But those present were in some sort representative men, and the speakers were such as do not usually appear without being in earnest. If, therefore, the gathering, although moderate in numbers, was indicative in its spirit of the proclivities of the parties represented, its real significance may have been far greater than its size would imply.

The avowed object of the occasion was to concentrate the Republican and American vote upon a single ticket; and the time chosen for this effort, just in advance of the Syracuse Conventions. Influential men took part in that demonstration, who could be brought together by nothing short of an earnest purpose, and the speeches of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hoxie evinced an unquestionable desire for union. But to-day the two State Conventions meet, and upon their action hangs the result. When that result is so near, it is better to wait than to speculate.

Railroad Casualty at Fishkill.—The collision at Fishkill Landing on Monday night, described in another part of this morning's Times, by which two men were killed outright and two others severely injured, appears to be due to the running of two cattle trains quite near each other. Both started, as would seem, almost together from Albany. On reaching Fishkill, a little after midnight, the forward train had occasion to be stopped on account of a heated box. Precautions of the usual character were adopted to check the advance of the train behind, but it was too near and under too great speed to be stopped. Hence the collision. There was a smash so sudden that some could not escape. An engineer and a drover were instantly killed. Another engineer and a fireman were crippled. Three cars were smashed and a number of cattle destroyed. Such were the results of running two trains on the same track with a small interval between. What the verdict of the Coroner's Jury will be, it is not, perhaps, difficult to guess, for we know what such verdicts usually are. The decision of public opinion, however, must be that this is one more instance of life sacrificed by want of care.

The Telegraph Overtaken.—The last public dispatch passed along the Atlantic Cable contained the news, full details of which we publish at length in this morning's paper; and with all its promise of future telegraphic marvels, it is highly possible that the *Asia*, with three days' later intelligence, will be along to-day, and steam so beat the lightning. Would it not be well for Messrs. Whitehouse and DeSauty to take their hands from the lips of the ocean oracle, and let it speak? Or, if they cannot, with their inadequate contrivances, render it eloquent, is it not high time they stand aside, and permit Hughes, with his unquestionable machinery, to give voice to the giant? The world wearies of thus waiting upon pedants and empirics.

The Naval Officers and the Municipal Dinner.—We publish a letter from the Chairman of the Cable Celebration Committee of the Common Council, this morning, which contradicts the statements of our correspondent "Navy." The Committee of the Common Council really appear to be blameless in the matter; and if the Naval Officers on this Station received no invitations to the dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, they must blame the Commodore of the Yard for it. He was requested to furnish the names of all the officers of the station, but he refused or neglected to do it.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—The engagement of Miss Agnes Robertson at this house commenced last evening, and there was a monster attendance to pay homage to the versatile and charming lady. The play was "Jessie Brown," with Mr. Bourcicault, its author, in his famous character of the *Nena Sahib*—Miss Robertson being, of course, the heroine. Say what they will about the contemporaneous drama, it is the thing that draws. This little specimen of its production is about the best of the season, and will bear vitalizing on more occasions than the present. It was hugely enjoyed last night, and inaugurated Mr. Bourcicault's season in a very triumphant manner.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The play of "Louis the Eleventh,"—Bourcicault's version of the French piece, we fancy—was produced here last evening. Every reader of Sir Walter Scott knows the character of the astute French monarch sufficiently well to appreciate the sort of hero he makes on the stage. The incidents used by the dramatist are singularly striking. Although a little heavy, the peace is effective, especially with Mr. Couldock as the principal character. The performance was generally good and the play successful.

Wallack's Theatre.—An English version of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was played here last night. Why an English Opera company should sing Italian music, when there are plenty of English words to be had, we are at a loss to imagine. Miss Milner sang exquisitely as *Lucia*, and was fairly supported by other members of the company. It is impossible, however, to avoid comparisons in a work so well known as this, and these comparisons were not favorable to the male artists. We saw no reason, however, to change our opinion that Mr. Stuart's company is by far the best we have ever had in this City.

Shocking Accident on the Hudson Rive Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Two Injured.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday morning on the Hudson River Railroad, about 12½ o'clock, at Fishkill Landing, by which two persons were instantly killed and two others injured.

It appears that the cattle trains started from Albany on Monday night, for this City, and the engineer of the first one perceiving that one of the boxes of a car was too hot, the conductor ordered the train to stop, as it was dangerous to proceed with a hot box. As soon as the train was stopped, a brakeman was ordered to take a red light and stop the approaching train. To insure greater safety, the conductor himself went up the track some distance, and placed three torpedoes upon the track. The brakeman's signal was answered by the engineer, and the brakes applied; the torpedoes were also heard to explode, but such was the weight and length of the train that the brakes were unable to entirely stop it, and a collision, resulting as we have above stated, was the consequence.

The two engines, Rochester and Putnam, were coupled to each other at the beginning of the train. These, together with three cars, are entirely destroyed, being literally cut to pieces. A number of cattle and hogs are killed, and a number more so seriously injured that it was an act of humanity to kill them, which was done. The names of the killed and wounded are as follows:

Killed—George Haywood, engineer, Albany; John B. Boswell, drover, Manhattan, Putnam county, Indiana.

Injured—Charles B. Robinsen, engineer, Poughkeepsie; Charles Rowe, fireman, Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Parris Hand, a drover, who was in the last car with the drover Boswell, had a narrow escape from being killed. He looked through the window of the car, and saw the train within thirty yards of him, and immediately jumped. This alone saved his life, as in another moment the car was in a mass of ruins.

The engineer and fireman of the first engine, Rochester, also jumped; the fireman, Albert Burlingame, escaping uninjured, but the engineer, Mr. Robinson, had his head badly cut in three or four places, and his hand and arm badly torn, but no bones broken. The collision threw the cars from the track, and the engines running into a large machine shop, broke them to pieces, and piled them upon the rocks. To add to this scene of ruin and desolation, the same instant the large brick chimney of the establishment tottered and fell with a loud crash amongst the ruins.

An alarm of fire was given at Fishkill about a quarter before one, caused by the burning of the broken cars, which took fire from the locomotives.

The firemen were quickly on the spot, and did all in their power in extinguishing the flames, and render what assistance they could.

Coroner E. P. Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, was called upon to hold an inquest upon the bodies, and up to the time when our reporter left Fishkill, a number of the principal witnesses had been examined. The inquest was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The President, Mr. Samuel Sloan, and Superintendent Mr. Cohen, arrived at Fishkill by the first train, and from their untiring efforts, and the number of men employed to clear away the ruins, the passenger trains were detained but a very short time.

Mr. Haywood leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely death.

☞ The *Olive Branch*, a well-known literary weekly, is now published in Boston by Upham & Dix, both experienced and capable gentlemen. The editorial department is under the charge of Messrs. Charles C. Hazewell and J. T. Trowbridge, whose literary reputation insures the excellence of their new undertaking. The *Olive Branch* numbers among its contributors some well-known writers. It deserves success.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and No. 181 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

The American and Republican Conventions at Syracuse.

Assembling of Delegates—Probabilities of a Union—Speculations as to Candidates, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The assemblage of two double-headed Conventions, with the attendant lobby, fills Syracuse to overflowing. The leaders were on the ground early; but, contrary to expectation, there were but few delegates present until a late hour this evening.

I never knew a Convention at which so few names of candidates were discussed. There is but one name mentioned for Lieutenant Governor, and that is Governor Selden. This being conceded by all, it is assumed that the Governor must have Whig antecedents. The only names actively discussed are those of Gov. King, E. D. Morgan and Jas. M. Cook. The actual contest is between the two latter. It is understood that Morgan has the benefit of Mr. Weed's personal feelings and exertions, which give him much strength. Mr. Morgan takes the field in person. Mr. Cook is also present and in consultation with his friends. I think that either Cook or Morgan will be the nominee, unless the friends of either unite with King's friends, in order to defeat the other. It seems improbable that Gov. King can be renominated except by such a movement.

That a union will be consummated appears the general impression among both Americans and Republicans, but how to arrange the preliminaries is puzzling all. If an alliance is not consummated, it will be lost on the first movement. If once the parties get within hugging distance, they will embrace, for about the candidates which shall be allotted to each, there is no difference—the Republican having Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and the Americans Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector.

The two Conventions meet at the same hour. Both parties have evidently sent strong men, and there is a more than ordinary infusion of the wire workers.

One fact is very marked—that is, the entire absence of men of high position of Democratic antecedents. Of course there are a few exceptions, like Jenkins, of Oneida, and Van Dyck, of Albany. But, beyond these two, there are here no radicals whose names would be generally recognized. In fact, take out these, and the Convention has more the semblance of an old Whig conclave than of a Republican nominating body.

Later.—The movement for Morgan is likely to receive a check from the cold water thrown on his choice by the Americans, who have canvassed and found him wanting in the elements of firmness and decision of character. I think they will not support him if the Republicans put him in nomination.

General Nye is endeavoring to change the tide. He has the active assistance of a large Police delegation, as well as the coöperation of some connected with the Commissioners of Emigration.

It is understood among the Americans that if they nominate a straight ticket it will be made up of the best men in the ranks, and that assurances have been received that no American however prominent will refuse the use of his name even for the minor offices. If they are forced to a fight they will mount the heaviest metal. DETONATOR.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The city is rapidly filling up with Delegates, and the representations, in the aggregate, will be larger than ever before assembled in a State Convention.

A train from Albany, at noon to-day, brought up eleven passenger-cars as full as they could be, and there are still not more than two-thirds of the Delegates here.

The outsiders are gathering in great force, a great majority of them being of the Republican stamp. A decided union spirit appears to prevail, so far as this outside influence is concerned, and very few Delegates talk any other way than for an alliance. The only difference seems to be on the manner of accomplishing it and on the equity and policy of the terms. Some of the Republicans express an unwillingness to unite except on consideration of abandonment of separate organization and union on a Republican platform, with an indorsement of the registry law and a requirement of one year's residence after naturalization. The latter plank will, however, be opposed by the German Delegates.

Other Republicans favor the adoption of a platform immediately on assembling in Convention; and the transmission of the same to the Americans for their approval, and if indorsed by them, then the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the terms of union. Still others advocate no platform, but the informal nomination of candidates on both sides, and then the appointment of a Committee of Conference to compare and make out a Union Ticket, and the adoption of simple resolutions of hostility to the National Administration Democracy; strongly favoring the Canals, and against the corruption of the ballot-box. The latter proposition seems to meet with the readiest indorsement. The Americans generally favor a union, and express a willingness to support the Republican candidate for Governor, on a fair division of the ticket. Any abandonment of the American organization or principles will be opposed by a large majority, and, if pressed, will prevent a union. Very few of the delegates speak against a fair union, but some threaten a withdrawal from the Convention unless the union contemplates the indorsement of the leading American principles, and a fair division of the offices.

The Americans of this Assembly District elected delegates to-day, and passed resolutions instructing them to oppose any union except on the grounds stated above.

Numerous candidates are talked of, principally on the Republican side, but all is confusion and uncertainty, for the delegates appear, far more than is usually the case, independent of any particular line of policy as to nominations. Mr. E. D. Morgan appears probably the strongest individual candidate at the present moment. He is understood to be supported by Thurlow Weed and his friends, and will get probably thirty of the New-York votes. He is strongly objected to by the bulk of the Americans.

Mr. James M. Cook, Bank Superintendent, makes a fight on his own behalf and appears now to be the principal opponent of Mr. Morgan. Neither of the gentlemen seem to have decided strength enough for a nomination.

It is now ascertained beyond question that Mr. James S. Wadsworth could have been nominated by a large majority, but his last letter puts him out of the question.

Mr. E. G. Spaulding will be presented by the Erie County Delegation. It is said that Ward Hunt and Benjamin Welch, Jr., favor his nomination.

A ticket named by the Delegates from the Central portion of the State, and much approved by the Americans, is as follows:

For Governor—Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Joseph B. Varnum, of New-York.
For Canal Commissioner—Lorenzo Burrowes, of Orleans.
For State Prison Inspector—Mr. Squires, (Ex-Member of the Assembly,) of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Jenkins is a Radical Democratic Republican; Messrs. Burrowes and Varnum are American, and Mr. Squires is a Whig Republican.

Another ticket puts forth Mr. Jenkins for Governor; Mr. Putnam, of Erie, for Lieutenant-Governor; Thomas S. Kenrshall, of Rochester, for Canal Commissioner; and W. A. Russell, the present incumbent, for State Prison Inspector.

Governor King has not much positive strength, but seems to be likely to come in as a compromise candidate, if much of a struggle takes place on the others.

Lieut. Gov. Selden has written a letter stating that he will not accept a nomination for Governor under any circumstances, and is not a candidate for office—but, from his relations to Governor King, that he will accept of a renomination with him on the ticket, if party dreems it desirable.

From present appearances the radical Democratic branch of the party do not seem so largely represented as last year.

Horace Greeley's name has been mentioned in connection with the Governorship, and he would be acceptable to the Americans.

There are not many American candidates in the field. In case of union, the only men named for position on the ticket are Lorenzo Burrowes, Jas. O. Putnam, Lyman Odell, J. B. Varnum and W. A. Russell.

If no union should take place, which does not now appear probable, the Americans would probably nominate Cyrus W. Field for Governor. Daniel Ullmann has also been talked of.

Ex-Governor Seymour and many other prominent Democrats are in town.

Both Conventions meet at noon to-morrow—the Republicans at Wieting Hall, and the Americans at the Voorhees House or Corinthian Hall.

Later.—The Morgan men are gathering confidence and, apparently, strength.

A. S. Upham is talked of for temporary President of the Republican Convention, and Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida, or John McLean, of Washington, will be the permanent President.

Daniel Ullman is spoken of as President of the American Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Selection of Judge Bowlin as Minister to Paraguay—The Sardinian Mission—The Colonization Society and the Captured Africans, etc.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, is here, and eports Governor Winslow as declining the Sardinian Mission.

Ex-Governor Foote and Ex-Governor Brown, of Mississippi, are also in this city.

A report is current here this evening that a dispatch to the *National Intelligencer* says the Atlantic Cable is a total failure. The rumor is not generally believed.

Secretary Cobb attended a meeting of the Light-house Board to day, to consider applications for the Superintendency, made vacant by Com. Shubrick's transfer to the Brazil Squadron.

Professor Alexander has made no report of his operations in Europe, and the impression is that the appropriation of $5,000 will be expended without the slightest benefit to the country or the currency.

It is estimated here that the laying of the Atlantic Cable has cost the Government $275,000. The exact figures cannot be told until the *Niagara* is restored to her former condition. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

Judge James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the mission to Paraguay, and it is confidently believed that he will accept it. Several other gentlemen had been favorably named in that connection, but he had the superior advantage of prominence of political position, in addition to his fitness for the important station. He was United States Minister to Bogota under the late Administration.

The American Colonization Society have proposed to the Government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival at Liberia, and subsist them one year for fifty thousand dollars; and in the meantime send them to school and teach them how, by industrial pursuits, to support themselves after the expiration of that period. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of the necessary clothing and blankets to insure for them a comfortable voyage.

It is reported here that matters of domestic, and not of a political character, have induced Governor Richardson to resign the Governorship of Nebraska.

Nothing has yet been heard from Senator Benjamin, relative to the proffer of the mission to Spain; but it is now supposed by his most intimate friends that he will decline it.

A Board of Survey has been ordered to assemble at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to examine into and report upon the loss, the difficulty and the damage to the public stores delivered by contractors to the commanding officer of that port.

Orders have been issued selecting the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, now in service in the Department of Utah, for the service in Washington and Oregon Territories.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED.

Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The Republican State Convention in session here to-day is largely attended, and the feeling is enthusiastic and harmonious.

Thos. D. Elliot, of New-Bedford, was chosen temporary Chairman.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Convention then permanently organized by electing John A. Andrews, of Boston, President, with Vice-Presidents representing each County of the State.

On motion of the Hon. Z. Goodrich, N. P. Banks was nominated for reëlection as Governor by acclamation.

The Convention then appointed a Committee of seventeen on Resolutions, of which Col. Schouler is Chairman. Messrs. Hale, of the *Advertiser*, Parsons, of the *Bee*, and Rogers, of the *Journal*, are on the Committee.

A State Committee was also appointed of one from each Senatorial District.

The present entire State ticket will undoubtedly be renominated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention, this afternoon, completed the State ticket by nominating all the present officers for reelection, viz.:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Eliphalet Trask.
For State Treasurer—Moses Tenney.
For Secretary of State—Oliver Warner.
For Attorney-General—H. Phillips.
For Auditor—Charles White.

A series of Republican resolutions were adopted, after which the Convention dissolved.

Two hundred and twelve towns were represented by about 130 delegates.

Vermont State Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The returns of the election of Town Representatives in 62 towns give the following result: No choice, 1; Democrats, 11; Republicans, 50. This result, as compared with last year shows that the Republicans have gained four and lost five. The changes are almost exclusively due to local questions and the liquor question, rather than to political predilections.

The returns of the vote for Governor in 17 towns foot up:

Highland Hall, Republican	3,883
Henry Keyes, Democrat	2,118
Scattering	15

Last year the vote in the same towns stood Republicans, 3,471; Democrats, 1,834, scattering, 107; net Republican gain, 220.

These returns indicate the election of the Republican State Ticket by an increase of about 3,000 over the majority of last year.

The vote for members of Congress runs nearly even with the State Ticket, and each of the Republican candidates is elected by a very large majority.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Harrisburg, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 7.

At the session of the Democratic Conferees of the Sixteenth Congressional District, after the fifty-sixth unsuccessful ballot, a resolution that in no event should the present Lecompton member (Ahl) receive the nomination, was carried—the York and Perry conferees voting in its favor. The York Delegation have gone home. The Conference meets to-morrow, but will probably be unable to make a nomination.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The friends of Mr. Nebinger, the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress from the First District, met this evening, in the old schoolhouse on Carpenter-street, and the assemblage was so great that the floor gave way, falling seven feet. Nobody, fortunately, was severely injured.

Wayneley, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 7.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been renominated unanimously, in the Fourteenth Congressional District, Penn., for a fifth term in Congress.

Illinois Politics.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The *Republican* learns that Gov. Richardson of Nebraska, has resigned, with the intention of returning to Illinois and canvassing the State for Douglas.

American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Detroit, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The 49th annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church in this city. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of the Board, was in the chair, and called upon the Rev. S. C. Aiken to lead the devotional exercises. The house was filled at the commencement of the services.

The Treasurer reported the receipts from all

sources during the year at $33,486; expenditures' $37,941; leaving with the debt of the previous year a deficiency of $40,870. Two corporate members and five Missionaries have died during the year. Nineteen new Missionaries have gone out.

The Rev. Gurdon Shepard, D. D., preached the annual sermon at 7½ P. M.

The Slavery Debate Between Parson Brownlow and the Rev. Mr. Pryne.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The debate on the question, "Should American Slavery be perpetuated?" was opened, this evening, at the National Guard Hall. The attendance was not very large, but included a few negroes. The debate was commenced by Parson Brownlow, in a speech read by General Small, of this City. The argument contained the strong, sarcastic and humorous language for which Brownlow is remarkable, and was written in his usual loose and careless style; but, unfortunately, was not given with that peculiar emphasis for which he is noted. He argued that the perpetuation of Slavery is necessary to humanity and sanctioned by God, and will exist to the end of time. The Biblical extracts for proof of the argument, were numerous. He would make no defence of "that vile traffic, the Slave-trade," although he believed its evils were exaggerated. The latter part of the speech handled that unmitigated generation of human beings, the Abolitionists, without gloves, creating applause and hisses.

The Rev. Mr. Payne followed in an argument of some force against Slavery. Both speakers are evidently reserving their strength for the close.

Missouri State Fair.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The third annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was inaugurated, yesterday morning, under the most favorable auspices. The Missouri Brigade of Volunteers turned out in full force, and, after parading the principal streets of the city, repaired to the Fair grounds, where they made a beautiful display within the amphitheatre, and were reviewed by the commanding officer, Brigadier-General D. M. Frost.

After the inauguration ceremonies were concluded, several rings of remarkably fine draught stallions and mares, and a large number of splendid match carriage and buggy horses and mares were displayed. the States of Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri carrying off about an equal number of premiums.

The different departments are very full, the mechanical especially being much crowded, and altogether the fair is vastly superior to either of the preceding ones. The weather is clear and beautiful, and upwards of 25,000 people have been on the ground.

The blooded horses and cattle will be exhibited today, of which there are a large number on the ground.

Fatal Railroad Accidents in Ohio.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

This morning as a train on the Hamilton and Dayton Road was passing a turnpike near Cummingsville, it ran into a carriage containing D. P. Fessenden, wife and two nieces. The carriage was shattered to pieces, and Mrs. Fessenden was caught by the cow-catcher, carried one hundred yards and picked up a corpse. The others were thrown from the carriage with great force and severely injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

Two young men, sons of Dr. Ritner, of this vicinity, in attempting to arrive over the track of the Dayton and Western Railroad, were run into by a train. The younger brother, Louis Ritner, was thrown forty feet, and instantly killed. The other escaped, slightly injured.

Reception of Engineer Everett at Oswego

Oswego, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

Doolittle Hall was crowded with people to receive Mr. Everett. A congratulatory address was delivered by Mayor Crocker, and replied to by Mr. Everett. Speeches were made by the Hon. T. H. Bond, Albertus Perry, and others. After the adoption of a series of resolutions, and singing of an original hymn, the Assembly dispersed in great enthusiasm.

Non-Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

There are as yet no indications of the steamship *Asia*, now fully due at this port with three days later news from Europe. Weather clear, with a light N. W. breeze.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The deaths in this city yesterday, by yellow fever, were 100. The deaths for the week have been 450.

Wilmington Municipal Election.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 7.

The Democrats elected to-day Thomas Young, their candidate for Mayor, by 11 majority. The People's party have elected their candidates for Treasurer, Assessor, and Alderman, and each party has elected three members of the Council—giving an anti-Administration majority of three.

Visiting Firemen at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The Washington Hose Company of Albany arrived here by the midnight train, and was received at the Dépôt by delegations from most of the City Fire Companies. To day, the Albany Company are being escorted to various places of interest in the City and suburbs.

Sentence of a Criminal.

Bath, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 7.

David Y. Dudley, tried for the murder of Elphalet Berry, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the State's Prison.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *General Rusk* has arrived here with Brownsville dates to the 1st inst.

The Liberals captured Tampico on the 25th ult.

General Miramon and the reactionists were hotly pursued.

General Vidaurri was concentrating 10,000 men at San Luis, with the intention of marching on the capital.

Funds were plenty.

A fearful gale and inundation occurred at Brazos on the 26th ult.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 6.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday were 89.

The Departure of the Canada.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The mails for Europe, per steamship *Canada*, close at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow, and the steamer will leave about noon. Dispatches left at No. 21 Wall-street, by 11 A. M., will be forwarded.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning, all well

Sporting Intelligence.

Base Ball.—Gotham vs. Empire.—A match was played yesterday, at Hoboken, between the second nines of the above Clubs, which terminated in the defeat of the Gothams. The play was very good on both sides, and was even on the sixth innings; but the Gothams, in endeavoring to play against time in the seventh innings, got caught in their own trap, and were beaten; notwithstanding which, they gave up the ball with great good humor, and determined to go in to win next time.

The following is the score:

GOTHAM CLUB	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE CLUB.	Outs.	Runs
Dupignac, r. field	1	2	Haydock, pitcher	2	5
Seaman, 3d beze	3	1	Myers, catcher	2	2
Jas. Forsyth, short	4	2	Smith, r. field	2	2
Smith, l. field	3	3	Russell, c. field	2	5
Jos. Forsyth, pitch'r	2	4	Cox, 1 field	5	4
Backett, 3d base	2	4	H. Smith, short	2	5
Venn, 1st base	4	2	Loper, 2d base	3	4
Burtis, c field	1	4	Gant, 3d base	2	4
Commerford, catch'r	1	4	Leavy, 1st base	3	3
otal	26		Total		40

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Gothams	0	12	5	0	7	0	2	2—26
Empire	9	4	2	8	1	0	16	16—40

Harlem vs. Eckford.—These clubs play a match to-day at Mount Morris-square, Harlem.

Fashion Match.—The nine who have been finally selected for New-York are Messrs. Thorne and Benson, Empire Club; Burns, Mutual; Pinckney, Union, of Morr'sania; De Bost, Knickerbocker; Gelston, Eagle; Wadsworth, McCorken and Tooker of the Gotham Club; and on Friday next the fiat will go forth whether New-York or Brooklyn can produce the champion men of all the Base Ball players.

Cricket.—*The Long Island Sixteen* vs. *The New-York Eleven*.—This match will be played on the Hoboken Cricket Ground to-day, and will no doubt be largely attended.

Loss of the Bark Mayflower and Fifteen Lives.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Messrs. Mullen & Knoops, owners of the ship *Cairo*, Captain Woodman, relative to the loss of the bark *Mayflower*:

Queenstown, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

On Aug. 6 fell in with the bark *Mayflower*, of New-York, Captain Pratt, from New-Orleans, bound to Mantz; full of water, masts gone, and the vessel washing to pieces. Took off the Captain, two mates, one seamen, cook, and three passengers; fifteen lives were lost. On the 7th inst., fell in with the ship *Burling*, Captain Max, of New-York, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool. Captain Max took the three passengers on board of his vessel. He took some sail, rigging and a capstain from the bark, in all worth from $800 to $400. He has the two seamen short this passage; a seaman swam on shore or was drowned the night before sailing, the next day from Brunswick, one seaman was taken with fever, and died the 17th of August.

Escape of Convicts from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary—A Well-laid Plan.

From the Pittsburg True Press, 6th.

On Sunday morning, two prisoners confined in the Western Penitentiary, were taken from their cells, at 4½ o'clock, and placed in the engine-house, for the purpose of letting off steam into the cook-house for cooking breakfast. These prisoners, Daniel Kingsbury and Thomas Burns, had been employed in the engine-house for several months, making repairs to the engine. Kingsbury is a very good machinist, and Burns, being a moulder by trade, did the rough work about the engine room. They had worked faithfully all the time—and by employing them in that capacity, the Warden had saved several hundred dollars to the State, which would have otherwise been necessarily expended in making the repairs. The keepers never had cause to suspect that the men contemplated making an escape, and hence the surprise of the watchman may be imagined when, upon entering the engine-house, after serving breakfast to the prisoners inside, he discovered that Kingsbury and Burns had scaled the wall, and made good their escape. A ladder had been constructed from pieces of inch-boards, put together by bolts and screws, and provided with the necessary rounds. They had plenty of tools to work with, and had joined the boards by stealing a minute now and then, when the eyes of the keepers were not upon them. The ladder, which required to be about 20 feet long, to reach the top of the wall, had been kept carefully concealed under the large boiler, which is not used in the Summer season. Having got the ladder completed, they only awaited an opportunity to use it. They had also made preparations for letting themselves down upon the West Common by means of an engine-belt. All things being thus prepared, while the keeper was serving the breakfast, and in the stillness of the Sabbath morning, they put their well-laid plan into successful operation. It is but five minutes' walk from the prison to the woods back of Allegheny, and it seems that the fugitives took that direction. When they were missed, the police of Pittsburg and Allegheny were put upon the search, but little or no information was obtained concerning them. Two men answering their description were seen near Mount Union Cemetery toward the north. Colonel James Gray, while coming into the city, reported seeing two men near the first toll-gate on the New-Brighton plank road, several miles from the city. They answered the description of the prisoners in regard to size and general appearance, and it would seem that they took that direction. They would hide in the woods, however, at the first convenient point, and then pursue their journey under the cover of night.

Personal.

The Rev. Dr. Putnam and the Rev Mr. Putnam both ministers of Roxbury, Mass., having returned from their Summer vacations, recommenced preaching on Sunday, taking the same text and delivering sermons upon the Atlantic Telegraph, which had been completed during their absence.

Prince Metternich arrived at Frankfort on Saturday, with his family, on his way to his chateau of Johannisberg. His vigor, and the gallantry with which he ran up the staircase of the hotel to greet a lady—herself eighty-two years of age—who was waiting to receive him, were the subject of general remark.

A gold chronometer watch, valued at $500, has been presented by the Boston Marine Insurance Companies, to Capt. George H. Brook, of the ship *Noonday*, as a testimonial for his efforts to save that vessel when she was nearly wrecked in the Bauda Sea, in 1857.

Ezra W. Fletcher, a citizen of Whitinsville, recently deceased, left a legacy of $500 to the Circulating Library in that village. The Library was an excellent one before, but this legacy will greatly increase its extent and value.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans has organized itself into Relief Committees, for the purpose of establishing Infirmaries for the benefit of yellow-fever patients.

Mr. John Pickett has lately given $10,000 to the Southwestern Bible Society of New-Orleans, La., for the purpose of stocking their Bible Houses with Bibles.

Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, has appointed Edward W. Whelpley, Esq., to the Associate Judgeship of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Ryerson.

All the iron furnaces in the neighborhood of Marietta, Pa., with three exceptions, have been blown out in the course of the last two weeks.

A Town Library is to be established at Milford, Mass. Thirteen Trustees were appointed last week, at a public meeting of the citizens.

Martin Koszta did not, as reported, die in poverty and want, but its living, in easy circumstances, in Medina County, Texas.

Mr. Barbee's statue of the *Fisher Girl* is on exhibition in Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Hartford *Times* has the following in relation to the manufacturing industry of Connecticut: "A successful manufacturer in this county, in conversation a day or two since, remarked to us that in respect to the goods produced by American manufacturers, of nearly all descriptions, but especially cassimeres, satinets, etc., there has been a greater improvement of the quality, during the last year, than in any other six years combined, since the commencement of our home manufactures in the United States. Contrasted by the side of American broadcloths and cassimeres made ten years ago, the goods of 1858 look like the best imported articles; and it is plain that in a few years more the home demand will be supplied by American goods, equal to the best foreign made fabrics. Most of the small manufacturing establishments in Connecticut, during the past two or three years, have done as well, pecuniarily, in proportion to the capital employed, as almost any other kind of business; some have made money; and some have made a losing business of it, according to their several methods of carrying on their business. The experiment is being tried, satisfactorily by some, of avoiding the commission houses and relying upon their own sales."

Christian Jacobi, the alleged wife-murderer, who was rearrested through the exertions of Captain Bradley and Marshal Jacob Rehm, last Saturday, has been fully committed to take his trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the city of Pittsburg, next October. The excitement upon his arrival at that city was intense: more than 5,000 people having gathered in the dépôt to await his arrival for the purpose of lynching him, and it was only by a ruse of Rehm's that he was safely lodged in jail. During the scuffle, in which Rehm and his prisoner were both rolled in the ditch and severely trodden upon by the crowd, the Marshal lost his carpet-bag and had his clothing considerably torn. Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburg, to whose untiring exertions the arrest is in a great measure due, promptly paid Bradley and Rehm's bill of expenses, including all the telegraphing, decoy hire, &c., amounting to some $500.

The locality in Hartford on which the famous Charter Oak stood is now (says the Hartford *Times*) being cut up and laid out into building spots. Already the masons have commenced the foundations for new palaces; choice fruit and ornamental trees have been trodden under foot, and even the stump of the famous old Charter Oak has been dug up, and nothing now remains to mark the spot where the tree that protected the Charter of Connecticut once stood, and upon whose branches generations have gazed with wonder and admiration. Ere long, the precise spot upon which the tree stood may become a question of dispute.

Obituary.

Mr. Wm. H. Imlay, an old resident of Hartford, died in that city on Saturday, aged 78. He was one of the largest and most active proprietors of the Atlantic Dock enterprise at Brooklyn, and furnished considerable sums of money to push forward that work, at a time when his aid was essential to its success. He also made one of the largest original railway subscriptions ever made in this country. He subscribed to the amount of fifty thousand dollars to the Hartford and Willimantic Railroad, and at the same time he wrote a letter to the President of the Company stating that in doing so he had no doubt that he should sink at least $20,000.

David Whitman, one of the oldest and among the best cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island, died at Lewiston, Me., on the 30th of August, aged 59. He was deemed the best builder of cotton mills in Rhode Island.

A Murderer Respited on the Eve of Execution.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says: The crowd assembled about the jail at Columbus on Friday to be near the hanging of Myers, was large, and men, women and children stood around for three hours in a drizzling rain, waiting for the execution to come off. The prisoner was to have been brought from his scaffold, and the arrangements were complete. The call1 at2½ o'clock; the rope had been adjusted upon the Sheriff was in the act of bringing the prisoner out to prepare him for the drop, when the respite was received. The announcement to outsiders was greeted by no cheers and no murmurs. At 2 o'clock the Secretary of the Governor read the respite to the prisoner, and asked if he accepted or rejected it. Myers could not at once answer such an important question, but finally concluded that he would reject the respite, saying that he had received his sentence and was ready to be hung. He evinced no emotion whatever, and appeared to regard the respite granted him with the same indifference as he did the sentence of the Court. The question as to whether it was lawful and proper to reprieve a condemned man against his will underwent considerable discussion on the street yesterday. The Chaplain of the Penitentiary visited Myer's cell several times, but he maintained his stoical indifference throughout.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that an attempt was made on Saturday night to burn the Methodist Centre Chapel, in, Fairhaven. Upon opening the church for religious services on Sunday, it was discovered that a quart bottle of spirits of turpentine had been scattered upon the floor and seats of the Chapel, and fired.

☞ Great Fire in the Bowery!!!!
STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE!
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

Gentlemen: On the 3d inst. the premises No. 13 Bowery, occupied by us, were entirely destroyed by fire. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were preserved in one of your Alum Patent Safes. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, having been in the centre of the building, which was five stories high and ninety feet deep. It remained in the ruins thirty hours, having fallen into a large bin of burning charcoal, which rendered it impossible to reach it sooner. On opening it we found, to our gratification, all its contents uninjured, excepting the bindings of the books, which were started by the steam—valuable papers, bank bills, &c., being in as perfect a condition as when deposited. These evidences of the great value of your safe when subjected to an intense fire, we shall be pleased to submit for examination when called upon to do so.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. PATTERSON & BROTHERS.

A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes, for banks, merchants and dwelling houses, for sale by
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No. 237 Broadway.

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is NOT Locked,

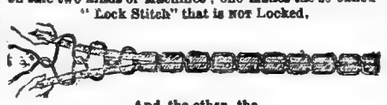

And the other, the
Lock Stitch that is Locked.

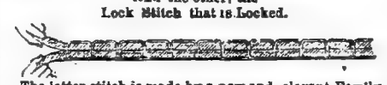

The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Freights
FOR
NEW-ORLEANS,
AND
INLAND ROUTE.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES to NEW-ORLEANS, INLAND, carrying all descriptions of freight and merchandise.

Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars apply to JOHN HOEY.
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, &c.
Having reduced the price of all the articles in our silk, twist, thread and needle department, we invite our customers to call and examine for themselves.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Western Shippers,
BY EXPRESS,
Will find it greatly to their advantage by ordering their goods shipped per
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
TO
CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Mark, "For Adams' Express Co.'s Lightning line."
Contracts given for time and rates, on application to
JOHN HOEY,
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ A Great Blessing to Invalids—PARKER'S PATENT INVALID BEDSTEAD.—This Patent Bedstead has been highly recommended by some of the first surgeons and physicians in Europe and America and no family should be without one. A model of the above bedstead is now on exhibition at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., who is authorized to dispose of the patent-right for all the several States in America. This patent can be fitted to any bedstead.

☞ Polar Star Lodge, No. 145, F. A. M.—Members are requested to assemble at their Hall, No. 118 Avenue D, at 1 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased Brother, John H. Blake. Members of the Fraternity in good standing are invited to participate. By order of the W. M. N. Peck.
Wm. Penney, Secretary.

☞ Trusses of the Most Approved Kind, female supporters elastic shoulder braces, ladies' belts, instruments for club feet, bow legs, weak ankle joints, curvature of the spine, &c., elastic stockings for enlarged veins of the leg, knee caps, &c., at Dr. GLOVER'S Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

☞ Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.
They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor.* It is an excellent Machine.—*New-York Express.*
Principal Office No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 P. O., New-York.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE S. UNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Torrey Adjustable Door Spring will close the door or hold it open; the power can also be regulated to the size of the door; its simple and effectual operation has made it the favorite spring for doors or gates. E. P. TORREY, manufacturer and patentee, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms,
Made from the Atlantic Cable, and
MOUNTED IN GOLD,
To hang on Watch Chains, for sale at retail by
C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's Wig and Hair Dye Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. For style, quality, perfect fit and natural appearance we challenge the world.

THE SEPOYS
OF STATEN ISLAND,
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
issued this day, contains
A PICTORIAL VIEW
OF THE QUARANTINE
DURING THE ATTACK
OF THE SEPOYS
UPON THE DEFENCELESS SICK.
Also,
Dodger's account of the
CABLE CELEBRATION
BY THE THIEVES.
Great Gathering of Thieves
to Celebrate the Marriage
of Two Pickpockets.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH.
For sale everywhere.

EVERETT HOUSE
UNION-SQUARE.
The Everett House, Union-square, is unsurpassable in point of location and internal comforts and accommodations.
Strangers intending to visit the City should apply for rooms, if possible, in advance of their arrival.
HAWLEY D. CLAPP, Proprietor.

MARRIED.

Wakeman—Starr.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 5, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Mr. David Wakeman and Miss Mary Starr, both of this City.

Macfarland—Carey.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. Thos. F. Hastings, Joseph E. Macfarland to Miss Sarah J. Carey, both of this City.

Watts—Tibbals.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, of Christ Church, J. Henry Watts, M. D., to Miss Henrietta Tibbals, all of this City.

Fowler—Dewey.—In Rochester, on Monday morning, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Chester Dewey, D. D., Prof. Henry Fowler and Miss Elizabeth H. Dewey.

DIED.

Cassidy.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary S., the second daughter of John and Elizabeth Cassedy, aged 20 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 69 Carmine st., on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Edwards.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, Mrs. Hannah Edwards wife of John B. Edwards, aged 51 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 218 West 31st st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

Blake.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 6, John H. Blake, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Firemen, and Exempt Firemen of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 62 Avenue D. His remains will be taken to Oypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

McGown.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 6, Caroline wife of S. Benson McGown.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, 3d-av. and 126th-st.

Bechtel.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 2½ A. M., John D. Bechtel, native of Bremen, Germany, aged 41 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Baskett.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, Mary Baskett, relict of the late Joseph Haskett, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, E. C. Marshall, at Flushing, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Rowland.—In Greenpoint on Tuesday, Sept. 7, Willard De Gau, only child of Wm. and Jane Rowland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., at their residence, corner of Meserole and 4th sts., Greenpoint.

The sweetest buds Death plucks for heaven.

Morrow.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 6, Margaret Morrow, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her daughter, Mrs. Durfee, No. 87 York-st., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Hill.—At Greenbush, Albany Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, Abigail Ann Bowen, the beloved wife of Elder Royal Hill, formerly from Catskill.

"What a wife and mother should be, she was that."

McCall.—In Paris, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, Sarah, wife of the late Hamilton McCall, of New-York City.

LECTURE ON THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
BY THE "HISTORIAN OF THE ENTERPRISE."
MR. CYRUS W. FIELD
will preside, and introduce the Lecturer to the audience, and the various Officers of the Expedition will be present.
MR. JOHN MULLALY
will deliver a Lecture upon the *Atlantic Telegraphic Cable*, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 884 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 9, at 8 o'clock, in accordance with the following request:

New-York City, Aug. 23, 1858.

John Mullaly, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The interest which has been awakened throughout the civilized world in regard to the laying of the Transatlantic Telegraphic Cable demands that a full and authentic history of that great enterprise should be furnished to the public, by some competent person connected with the expedition.

The fact of your having been on board the *Niagara* from the time she first set sail from this port until after her grand achievement, and of your having been the constant observer and the faithful chronicler of every event connected with the great work, designates you as the man to satisfy the inquiring mind of the public.

We, the undersigned, your friends and fellow-citizens, believing there is no one more competent than yourself to inform the public upon this crowning effort of human energy and genius, hope that you will yield to our request, to lecture to such as may be interested in the Transatlantic Telegraph, at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, upon any evening suitable to your own convenience, between the 1st and 15th of September next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Daniel F. Tiemann,	Archbishop Hughes, D. D.,
James T. Brady,	August Belmont,
Peter Cooper,	Homer Franklin,
Thomas W. Strong,	Stephen Cambreleng,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Benjamin H. Field,
John H. Brower & Co.,	W. F. Havemeyer,
James B. Kirker,	Ethan Allen,
James M. Cross,	E. D. Morgan,
Charles H. Marshall,	George Peckham,
Lauriston Hall,	J. Mortimer Hall,
Peletiah Perit,	Marshall Lefferts.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the bookstore of JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 371 Broadway, at the principal hotels, music and bookstores in Broadway, and at the door upon the evening of the lecture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
READY THIS WEEK.
I.
THE FIFTEENTH THOUSAND OF
TWO MILLIONS,
BY
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
Author of "Nothing to Wear."
Price 50 cents.
II.
ON THURSDAY,
ELECTRON:
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
BY W. C. RICHARDS.

In which the origin, progress, and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph, embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great Field of the Atlantic Ocean.

CONTENTS:

Invocation—The Amber-Sprite—Infancy of Science—Copernicus—Galileo—Newton—The Temple of Science—Electron's Trance—His Awakening—Electron Tortured—Attraction and Repulsion—Electron in Germany—The Electrical Machine—Electron Entrapped—The Leyden Jar—Franklin and his Kite—The Lightning Captured—The Kite in Europe—Franklin's Magic—The Thunder-Storm—The Thunder-Bolt—The Lightning Rod—The Northern Lights—The Arctic Aurora—Galvanism—Volta—Electron's Metamorphoses—Tale of a Tear—The Artificial Diamond—Shakespeare's Cliff—The Submarine Battery—The Telegraph Foreshadowed—Electro-Magnetism—The Telegraph Realized—The Avenger of Blood—The Electric Fire-Alarm—The Electrotype—Cause of Cholera—Table Turnings—Ocean Telegraph—Conclusion.

One Unique Volume, in Fancy Boards.
Price 50 cents.
III
ON FRIDAY,
LEGENDS AND LYRICS,
BY
ANNE ADELAIDE PROCTER,
(Daughter of the Poet Barry Cornwall.)

This is the charming volume of fresh and tender poems, by the daughter of one of England's most honored and popular poets, which has lately been received with so hearty a welcome in England and America. Choice portions of it, copied by the press with lively praises, have found their way to the firesides of both lands.

READY NEXT WEEK.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as laundress or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived above three years. A Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, fourth door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, as a first-class cook, in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference given from her last place, also, her daughter, 16 years old, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; also, a neat, tidy, willing and obliging girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or waiter and to do plain sewing; will be found efficient, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of first class servants will apply to Mr. MORGAN, No 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING Protestant young English woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, all kinds of fine needlework, embroidery, &c., and is also willing to teach young children the first rudiments of education. She is, and can be recommended by the best of families in this City. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Would go to the country.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, WHO keep house for their aged mother, wish to obtain work by the day; they are first-rate washers and ironers, and understand all kinds of house cleaning; can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, under the shawl store. Also family washing done in their own house in the most satisfactory manner.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN a situation as an excellent plain cook, who can make excellent bread and yeast, and is willing to do a part of the washing if required; and can give the best City reference from her last place; and can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best city reference. Please call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN WITH THE most unquestionable references, a situation as first-class cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a person who understands her business well Will be found perfectly neat and respectful, and studies to please. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AND HER cousin, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one does the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress, in one family; wages $6 and $7. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands American, English and French cooking; is a person of most exemplary character, and can furnish the best of City reference for years Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as nurse, is capable of taking care of an invalid or charge of an infant from its birth, the other as chambermaid or laundress; good references will be given. Call at No. 137 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy girl a situation; can do light housework, chamberwork plain sewing, care of children, willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a steady home. Ladies in want of a truthful domestic apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS wishes employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking and boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th st. Will take work home if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; one that thoroughly understands her business; understands sewing on the sewing machine. Good references given if required. Call at No. 220 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing in some respectable family. Has no objection to make herself generally useful. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; she thoroughly understands her business Call at No. 65 East 22d st., third floor, front room, between 3d and Lexington avs. Best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT PROtestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds. Can do plain and fancy cooking in any style, will be found careful and attentive Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE SCOTCH, THE other German—situations in one house, as cook, and chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly respectable, and have the best of reference. They understand their business well, and are worthy of good situations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can produce the very best City reference; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 127 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A PROFESSED cook, for a chambermaid and for a waitress All three of them have lived in their last place for six years. Would prefer to go together. Best references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in washing and ironing, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No 103 West 26th-st., 1st floor in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference Call at No. 314 East 16th-st., up stairs, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in the fine washing, and if required, no objection to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 121 East 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands cooking meats, game and all kinds of pastries; would go a short distance in the country. Best City reference can be seen at No. 248 East 9th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands meats, &c., of every description; is a beautiful baker; has the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant girl, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as plain cook in a private family, or would go as laundress; understands her business; can show good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not suited before. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, a situation. Call, or address, No. 349 2d-av., 2d floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing. Best City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook in a private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 21st st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 153 3d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family, to do general housework or chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference; call for two days at No. 123 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do housework in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 166½ 9th-st, near 3d-av. in the rear.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED German widow wishes a situation as cook in a private family. Apply at No. 189 Franklin-st., near Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and is a good sewer; inquire at No. 83½ Division-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a competent girl as nurse or seamstress. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 West 31st st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation in a small private family, to cook and assist in washing. Apply at No. 256 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO SOUTH BY A lady who is capable of taking charge of an establishment. Understands cutting. The best of City reference given. Address F. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

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FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, FOR city or country, can obtain excellent help, daily, at the large Institute and Home No. 138 11th st, corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic females will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COENERT & CO'S, No 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers or laborers, at this or the branch office No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; is a respectable single young man, perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry; has no objection to town or country; can give one year and a half first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desser's saddlery store, No. 125 4th st., or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain vegetable gardener, a man of years' experience in both situations, in City or country, latter preferred; is a careful hand over horses; can drive from one to four in hand; is willing to make himself generally useful. Also, by a thoroughly competent farm and vegetable gardener. Wages moderate. Apply this week at No. 327 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple without family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house in the country or live in the family; the man is a competent coachman and gardener; the woman is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and baker, &c; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, quick.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale hardware store He has had 5 years' experience in the retail trade in the country, and is not afraid of work. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. The best of City or country reference given. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN active and capable man, who has got good City references. Any commands for J. P., will be attended to by calling on or addressing a line to Mr. McDONALD, watch and clock store, No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House, for two days.

WANTED.—A MAN, FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, desires employment in some light business; is capacitated to act as agent or superintendent, having had large business experience; salary easily adjusted. Can give best of City reference as to character. Address A. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good driver; has good City reference; is a good inside servant if required; has no objection to the country. Address for J. M., at Traino's Saddlery, No. 614 Broadway, or at No. 11 5th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with undoubted city references, a place as porter or entry clerk; is competent to act as salesman; wholesale produce house preferred; a good place more desired than high wages. Apply by letter, stating where an interview may be had, to W. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, (Protestant Swiss) who understands gardening in all its branches farming and carpenter's work, which qualification would render him most useful on any country place. Can come with or without his family. Address CARPENTER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, STEADY MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; has been near eight years in his last place. Can give the highest reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of good address, who well understands the City, and can produce the highest of reference from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUTH OF 19 IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in a mercantile house; he is well educated, has some experience, and can produce testimonials of the highest character and good reference. Address N. FAY, Station C, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Scotchman, in a private family; no objection to the country, and can give the best of recommendations from his former employers in the City. Call, or address D. T., No. 31 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference, Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family. Can give five years' City reference. Address F. R., No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTCHER; SIX years at the business; age 20; or as butcher on board a vessel. Address C. H. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS.—THE UNdersigned, who has been for the last 15 years mailing clerk in one of the largest Post Offices in the United States, and who has a good geographical knowledge of the country, wishes a situation as mailing clerk or agent to attend to the transmission of papers in some daily or weekly newspaper establishment. Address, to New-Haven, Conn., BELA B. HOMER.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had ample experience desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Has first-class references as to character, capacity, &c. Salary to correspond with the times. address S. B. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A REFINED WOMAN, EITHER young or middle aged, to assist a mother in the care of a young child, and take some charge of domestic affairs To one qualified the situation would be one of respectability and trust. No Irish need apply. Call, from 10 to 12, at No. 35 East 19th-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, IN A BOOKstore. One who lives with his parents, and can come well recommended may apply to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO take charge of a young child. Good City references required. Apply at No. 48 West 19th-st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) from 12 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, AS waiter and cook, in a family 6 miles from town; English or Scotch preferred. Apply on Wednesday, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 37 Fulton st., office No. 1.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO THOroughly understands his business; a large man preferred. Apply to WOOD BROS., No 410 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, in the curtain and furnishing department. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Alto singer in a church in this City or Brooklyn; reads music at sight and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capability. Is acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address ALTO SINGER, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a situation as leader of a choir in New York or Brooklyn; has had several years' experience, possesses of a fine tenor voice, and can give references if desirable. Address LEADER, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

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A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WESER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAgonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 4 round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers, at their warerooms, No. 489 Broadway. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. L. THOMPSON, No. 489 Broadway.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. BARMORE, manufacturers, No 346 Bleecker st., offer a large and elegant assortment, with all modern improvements, at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior second-hand pianos low for cash.

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A NEW 7-octave piano forte. Also, a second hand piano for sale. Apply to JAS. VAN SICKLEN, No. 178 Wooster st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO BE IN ONE OF THE 14th-av. cars, on Monday evening, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about $25 to $30 in bank bills, a lot of letter stamps, 2 postage bills for Havre, small cards of coal business, and other papers of no use to any person but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at V. DECOMTE'S, No. 362 Greenwich st., or at No 416 West 31st-st., New-York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 3, a locket, with a chain and pencil attached. It contained the likeness of a lady and gentleman. It was lost going from 33d-st and 9th-av. to 8th-av., and down thence to No 136 West 31st st. The letters E. R. H. were engraved on the locket. A liberal reward will be given for its return to No 139 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. The pictures were loose.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A SUITE, CONSISTING OF TWO large and one small room, entire of second floor handsomely furnished, to let separately or together with first-class board, and every attention to comfort and cleanliness, (family small and select,) at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette place.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private house, to a party of gentlemen or a family without children, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor. Apply at No. 106 3d-av. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET A PARLOR AND BEDroom, adjoining, with pantries on the second floor, with partial board (private family) to single gentlemen, house has all of the modern improvements Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. Possession given immediately.

BOARDING ON MURRAY-HILL.—TO LET, with or without board, a suite of rooms in a first-class house, near 5th-av Also, a suite of rooms furnished, to married or single parties References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE St. Germain Hotel, would take two or three boarders; best of references given and required. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let with board, two front rooms.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, two front rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, at No. 83 Sands st.; first-class brown-stone house, well ventilated and warmed in season, most healthy location, about six minutes from the ferry; terms moderate; family small, no children.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—AN ELDERLY LADY wishes board in a small, pious family, where there are no other boarders, and all modern improvements; as there need be no difference made in the living for one person, $5 will be sufficient remuneration. Dinner at 2 or 3 o'clock, or earlier if more convenient; between 17th and 26th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. References exchanged. Answer addressed to F. A., Union-square Post Office.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY THIRD-STREET.—Families wishing to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter will find very desirable apartments with full board, which can be had immediately on application as above. The house and location are equal in every respect to any in the City.

PARTIAL BOARD—FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Three or four young gentlemen desiring to occupy three furnished rooms adjoining each other, pleasant, and having every convenience, will receive board for the winter very reasonably, at No. 164 Waverley Place. References

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, —Pleasant rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements; the location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th ave. References exchanged

NO. 399 FOURTH-STREET.—A HANDSOME finished parlor and bedroom on 2d floor, unfurnished, with two large clothes-presses, bath and water-closet attached; the bed room is large, with marble mantel and grate; also, 2 front parlor furnished, and a room for a gentleman; table first-class, location pleasant, and convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, infant and nurse, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders. Two furnished rooms, front preferred, on the second or third floors, will be required. Situation below 25th-st. and west of 3d-av. Best references given and required Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No 3,637, Post Office.

NO. THIRTY-NINE WEST SIXTEENTH-St. between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen. House first class brown-stone front, with gas, bath, &c. Location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN West 11th-st., near the 5th and 6th avs., would let to a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on the second floor, with or without breakfast For particulars address J. C. C., Box No. 3,223, Post-Office.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE.—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms, on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board Also, an unfurnished parlor, with extension room. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

NO. 30 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Rooms, with board, may be had for two or three persons in a brown-stone house containing all the modern conveniences; convenient to the 4th av. cars and Broadway stages.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A LARGE, FRONT room, on the third floor, to let without board, by a small private family; location, West Washington-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av. References given and required. Address F. R., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING MORE HOUSEroom than she requires, wishes to let a few bedrooms, plainly furnished, to genteel, temperate persons. Each can be had for $1 per week, with the use of the kitchen to cook and wash in. No. 112 West 27th st., near 7th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman, wishing a pleasant room on the third floor, in a quiet family, can be accommodated by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms low. References exchanged.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-STREET, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Families desiring board and rooms for the Winter can find the same furnished or not, in a first class house, by applying as above. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board, at a reasonable rate, in a quiet, private, respectable family, residing in a central location. Address, with particulars, HOPE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS FOR THE WINTER.—Elegant suites of rooms and single rooms with board for families and single gentlemen. The entire second floor may be had. Apply at No. 38 West 17th-st. near 5th-av. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, on the second story, to single gentlemen, with partial board. Also, two single rooms on the third story; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged, at No. 66 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board, at a reasonable rate, in a quiet, private, respectable family, residing in a central location. Address, with particulars, HOPE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND OTHER rooms to let, with or without board, in the modern-built private house, No. 121 Varick-st., at prices to suit the times.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or single, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH partial board, to gentlemen, in a private family. Inquire at No. 43 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

A LADY, HAVING A PIANO, WOULD LIKE to give lessons in Music and French, in part exchange for board in New York. References exchanged. Address C. B., No. 164 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

NO. 125 EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—Rooms or suites of rooms may be obtained for families of grown persons or parties of gentlemen as above in a first-class house. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FURnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Bath and gas in the house. Apply at No. 776 Greenwich-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room, with board, by applying at No. 25 Morton-st. Terms moderate

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN be obtained at No. 147 9th st., a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—ELEGANT Suites of rooms, sufficient to accommodate sixty persons, can be had at the residence of O. S. FOWLER, near New-Baltburg, combining with unrivaled scenery an abundance of fruit and good living. Easy of access by boat or railroad. For plan and view of house, terms &c., call at ATTIX BROTHERS, No. 88 Broadway, or No. 25 Amity st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J., landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED IN a delightfully situated residence, on high ground. Easy of access by car or steamboat; 3½ hours ride from the City. Address CLINTON, Box No. 1,137 New-York Post-Office.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8¾c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Sugared Meats ½c. per lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NO. 11 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.

The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or A. P. LETON'S. J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,062 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MESDAMES CREGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CREGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CREGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing system, and develops all the mental faculties. The education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 31 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

ORCHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 8 9 Bro-dway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. DAILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. D. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. H. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 23 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MAR

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N J., three stories, basement and sub cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also for sale, all the Furniture in said house, most of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out of town residence For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER STORIES OF THE brown-stone building No. 285 Hudson st., between Canal and Spring. They are well lighted with six large windows to each room, handsomely finished; Croton water and gas in every story. The premises are especially worthy the attention of those whose business requires a genteel establishment, and will be rented low. Apply in the store on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 13 Warren place, Jersey City. Contains ten rooms hot and cold water, gas, furnace &c., all in perfect order; three minutes' walk from the ferry; location one of the most desirable. Part of the furniture for sale if wanted. Possession can be had immediately. Rent $550. Apply at No. 287 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling house No. 35 East 28th st., between 4th and Madison avs. The house is in complete order; has all the modern improvements, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st., or No. 90 East 18th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW AND PLEASANT COTTAges, near Myrtle-av. Railroad, Nos. 104 and 108 Ryerson st.; have gas, tea-rooms, extension marble mantels, and are complete and convenient. Possession now; keys at No. 106. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, and Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A STORE ON THE CORNER OF EIGHteenth st. and Broadway. It is a good location for dry goods or most any other business. Rent $700, or $58 33-100 per month Possession given immediately. Inquire of S. F GOODSPEED, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY, FIRST-CLASS houses No. 3 and 11 Perry-st.; also, the large double house No 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house; also, several desirable rooms No. 304 Broadway Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, 208 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A WELL FURnished house, situated in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, possession given immediately. Apply at No. 121 Vanderbilt Terrace, six doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 56 Lispenard-st., can be had for any respectable business, including any light manufacturing business. Apply to WM. K. SHEPARD, No. 1 Fulton st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway. (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW HOTEL CORNER OF Broadway and 21st-st. Inquire of S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Seventeen rooms, handsomely furnished and filled with first class, permanent, paying boarders. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to go into a paying business; it is on St. John's Park and the cheapest rent in this City; less than $3,000 will buy everything in the house except piano and silver. Inquire at the drug-store, corner of Beach-st. and West Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, to a small private family only. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The very desirable house No 109 Amity st., with gas, bath, and all the modern improvements, complete for a small family. Possession on or near the 1st of October. Apply on the premises after 11 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

500 LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—These lots are in one plot, eight blocks from the ferry. Grand st. and the Morris Canal run through them. They are improving as fast as any property in the United States. They have a valuable water front, and will be sold by cheap and exchanged for good bond s or for merchandise excepting liquors. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, situated No. 38th st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRable residence in 39th st., a few doors west of the 5th-av. The house is of brick, three story, high stoop, 25x54, and modern in all its arrangements; lot 25x98 9. The above has been the residence of a gentleman who has left the City, and will be sold at $14,000, $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber, who owns a small three-story brick house in a good location, wishes to sell the same, and would offer it at a bargain. He would like to retain a lease of it for three or more years at a fair rent. This is an excellent opportunity for a safe investment and a good return. Address H. E. WHITE, Box No. 145, *Times* office.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS, OR would be exchanged for a farm near New-York, the three story and basement House, No. 161 East 35th st. Also, the two vacant Lots on the corner of Joralemon-st. and Sidney-place, Brooklyn. Inquire of L. MARCY, No. 97 Franklin, corner Church-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL, NEAT BRICK HOUSES on 66th-st., near 2d av., in the vicinity of Jones' Wood; pleasantly situated; well built, with all the modern conveniences; one fire will do the cooking and heating; examine before buying elsewhere. Price low.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, SEPArately or together, six of those very desirable lots in West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on very favorable terms. Apply to R G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL GENTEEL house, in a good neighborhood, with all the modern improvements—west side of the City preferred—for a family of respectability. Rent $500 to $600. Possession next month. Address T. K., Box No. 1,977, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR seven or eight months, from Oct. 1: a moderate-sized, well-furnished house, in a respectable neighborhood, between 8th and 20th sts. Apply to X, Y, Z., Box No. 1,668 Post Office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A DESIRABLE house well-furnished, and in a good location in Brooklyn, and may wish to rent the same to a gentleman and his wife, may address Box No. 1,152 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depôt, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front, with one of the finest prospects in the county, having ten miles of mountain scenery from Milburn to West Bloomfield, containing six acres of ground under high cultivation. Shade trees surround the house. There are also about fifty fruit trees consisting of apples, cherries, &c. A living stream of water forms the Southern boundary. There is a well of good water and a cistern, which holds 2,500 ga lons. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and 6 closets, a cellar, pantries &c. The parlor is 18x30; kitchen, 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range. Hot and cold water, and soft and hard brought into the kitchen. Bathing-room with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x30, with stalls for six horses, and room for six carriages, besides harness-room granary, &c. Price $12 000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J. S. P. SMITH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 40 miles from this City, in or near a village where there are good schools, society, &c; not more than one mile from railroad, communicating with this City several times daily; the house and out-buildings must be of recent build, and in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, situated on elevated ground and in a healthy location. Land from 15 to 30 acres, of good quality well improved, with plenty of fruit. &c., and a living stream of water running through it. Price not to exceed $15,000. address, with minute and full description of the premises, to S. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED FOR CASH.—The subscriber wishes to purchase a farm of 30 to 60 acres within a distance of 60 miles from New-York City. A place eligibly located, easy of access by Railroad, with first rate buildings, good fruit of various kinds, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation is wanted. Any one wishing to dispose of property answering above description, low for ready money, may find a purchaser by inclosing full description to address of C. F., care of Harper & Co., Box No. 3,727 New York Post-Office.

N. B.—Property on Hudson River preferred.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH OR WITHOUT SALE of furniture, at Hastings, 21 miles from the City, on the Hudson River Railroad, near the depôt, the late residence of J. Wesley Butcher, deceased, with extra window sash for Winter use, garden of vegetables, well of good water, abundance of grapes, fruits, &c., and pleasant front yard, all in excellent order. The furniture will be sold low. Rent only $300. Apply to D PERRY, on the premises, or to F. SHEPARD, No. 1 Wall-st.

$16,000.—FOR SALE—A MOST SPLENDID country seat containing 80 acres; fine and large buildings fruits, &c.; beautifully located, 12 miles from New York, and easy of access; first class neighborhood: schools and churches. W. H. MELICK, No. 467 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situate in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling, no waste land, soil unsurpassed, fine orchard of best kinds of fruit, fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg on Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughanic Falls. Price, $60 per acre. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins County N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PART FOR Brooklyn City property—a desirable Farm in Orange County, situated about three miles from the village of Newburgh, containing 127 acres of choice land, with extra buildings and fruit. For particulars apply to CHAS. PARTRIDGE, No. 125 Maiden-lane, New-York, or R. G. LOCKWOOD, on the premises.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry, half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine gravelly soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $8,000, and three fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.

HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

Consisting of the entire rich and costly Furniture, Splendid Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, Statuary, Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and will positively be sold, without reserve, embracing over four hundred lots of everything requisite for a magnificently-furnished house, consisting, in part, of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of which are covered in rich crimson brocatel, elegantly carved, and one in silk velvet, two rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish chairs, and lounges to match, reception chairs in medallion,

SUPERB 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, in'aid with pearl, used but three months, with the warrantee for two years, large collection of beautiful oil-paintings marble groups, statuary, mantel vases, including Flora, the seasons, Venus at the Bath the Amazons, &c.; Flora, the seasons, Venus at the Bath the Amazons, &c.; music cabinet, French secretary, rich carpets through-out the house, clocks, with every variety of rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors, French toilet sets, extension dining table, with oak dining-room furniture to match, marble-top sideboard, arm chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, rich China, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, oil cloths, portable heaters, stair carpets, with a large variety of handsome mahogany furniture not enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th st., between 8th and 9th avs. THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of these celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; rosewood secretary, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets rich twenty one-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades velvet carpets elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; oil paintings of great merit and high cost.

DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly carved; suite all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware, rich silver ware, casters, tea service large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work table clocks; also a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, on THURSDAY Sept. 9 at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. B. COPPINGER, Esq., No. 57 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendid rosewood and mahogany household furniture; rosewood suites in satin brocade, rosewood stagers, rose wood piano-forte, pearl keys; centre, sofa and side tables, fine marble statuary, bisque and China groups, ladies' escritoires and music stands; also, a fine collection of oil-paintings, that were on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, painted by eminent artists; also, a large lot of dining room furniture. China, dinner and tea sets, fine cut-glass, China and silver-plated ware, fancy goods &c. Two bedrooms are furnished with rosewood and mahogany bedsteads dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets rugs, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—HOUSE and lot, No. 37 Walker st., at Auction—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1858 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Merrihew, Esq., Referee, the valuable house and lot known as No. 37 Walker-st., on the south side, between Broadway and Church-st., being 19 feet front and 80 feet deep. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 85 Wall-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept 8, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms No 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, MATTRESSES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c. &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., assignees sale of mirrors, picture frames, slabs, cornices, &c. The entire stock of a manufacturer, consisting of all sizes mantel, pier and square mirrors, oval do., rich gilt cornices, console tables, base do., marble tops, portrait frames, grained cornices, oil paintings, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, by HENRY G. EVANS, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 145 West 24th st., near 8th av. The house is richly furnished with every requisite for a first-class house The furniture has been but little used, and is first-class, as can be seen. Sale positive. Catalogues are ready at the house.

GEO NICHOLS, Auctioneer, salesrooms No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE of the stock of household and office furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., THIS DAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock. The stock will positively be sold to the highest bidders, without reserve, as the building is to be immediately torn down, and the store must be vacated on Friday. Catalogues now ready.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, mostly heavy goods suitable for Fall and Winter trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 9 at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1787

CAPITAL..... $300,000

WITH A SURPLUS

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000. ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE, E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE JOHNSTONE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a partner, with a cash capital of $8,000 to $10 000, to buy one-third interest in a new patent for the United States. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., where samples of the article may be seen.

FOR SALE.—SLOOP CORNELIA A. KNEELAND, 31 tons, 7 years old, and sails fast. The said sloop will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, 10th inst. at 12½ o'clock, by Adrian H. Muller. F. L. KNEELAND, Mortgagee, No. 159 Front st.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden, in first-rate order; boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,775.

TO GENTLEMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—I have a splendid optical apparatus, expressly arranged for any gentleman to travel with. Call and see its effects, in 31st st., Yorkville, first brick building west of 3d-av. R. W. JENKS.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 455 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CLASS OF 1858 OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—There will be a special meeting of the above Class at Jones' House, No. 734 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to take measures relative to the decease of D. Ledyard Mallison. By order of the Class. HENRY W. HOOPER, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables, with marble and slate beds; everything complete Call and examine. Price $150. $250 and $300 Second-hand bagatelle table for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 45 WALL-ST., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

Also, on

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Bayreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos 73 and 86 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. LIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission. No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 Williams-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on good salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, S. VAN BUREN & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York, Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock A. M., for a portion of the Two hundred thousand dollars, ($5 0,000,) in money, payable as follows:

10—Ten per cent on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing Bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of November next.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.

For each installment except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi annually in New-York, being a part of an issue of one million of dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John M. A. Griswold, Trustees of 400 miles of railroad and its appurtenances and more than 200 000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $650 000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.

This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, (a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa,) early next year.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.

Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $6 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,

Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency, No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co (div.) March 5, 1855,	N. Y,	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855,	N. Y	23 50
Bradley, E., July 26, 1855, unknown		94
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown		9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown		38
Brown Robert G., Feb 33, 1854, unknown		67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854,	N. Y	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown		6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares		$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares		80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares		40 00
Herman, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares		5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I Peter M Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.

WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE OF THE firm of R. B MANNION & CO., will continue his former business at No. 51 William-st. Particular attention will be paid to the negotiation of business paper and the purchase and sale of Stocks. WM. BORROWE, Jr.

$300,000.—FOR SALE—A CHARTER, WITH very desirable banking powers. A portion of the purchase price will be received in securities on property. Inquire at No. 16 Wall-st., Room No 6.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4½ per cent, and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

FOR EUROPE.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wiekman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This fine new com prises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 48 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat.	Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 22
VANDERBILT, Sat.	Sept 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	From Southampton for New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR..	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
ARCTIC.....	Oct. 30	Nov 27. Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic—1st cabin, $90—2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:

Packet-ship DANIEL W

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

CITY DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Seventeen Assembly Districts of the City of New-York have chosen the following persons to represent them respectively in the Republican Convention which meets at Syracuse to-day:

Districts.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.	J. H. Welsh.	M. N. Jones.
	A. B. Barbour.	Arthur Boyce.
II.	Owen W. Brennan,	Julius Brill,
	Joseph Kelsey.	Gustav Rauberger.
III.	John A. Kennedy,	Joseph B. Taylor.
	John J. Silcocks.	A. H. Stoutenberg
IV.	James F. Freeborn,	Adolphus Borst.
	Robert Irwin.	Benjamin W. Bradford.
V.	James B. Taylor.	John Shaw.
	Andrew Blakeley.	T. G. Girvan.
VI.	Thomas Bennet.	Wm. A. Ashman.
	George A. Donaldson.	Samuel Atkinson.
VII.	William H. Anthon,	John L. Taylor,
	Nelson B. Thayer.	Asa Bretman.
VIII.	Andrew Craft.	Wm. Harrigan.
	Benj Hutchinson.	John Lewis.
IX.	Isaac Dayton.	Wm H. Stafford.
	George Peckham.	Mordecai L. Marsh.
X.	Edwin D. Morgan.	Joseph C. Pinckney
	Thomas Little.	Wm. A. Smalley.
XI.	Wm L. Stewart.	Alex. McGuire.
	John V. Gridley.	Daniel Hogencamp.
XII.	F. A. Goetz.	Peter G. Wilson.
	Peter Squires.	Francis Houlel.
XIII.	James W. Nye.	Adam Roetiger,
	John Ives.	Valentine Kron.
XIV.	Benj. F. Manierre.	Emil Kirchner.
	Edward P Cowles.	Charles Mason.
XV.	James E. Watson,	George F. Boschmon,
	Wm. Easterbrook.	Jesse Mitchell.
XVI.	Wm. A. Dooley.	James Hogg
	James P. Fagan.	Dennis McCabe.
XVII.	Abraham Wakeman,	S. A. Bills,
	John P. Cumming.	A. K. Trotter.

CITY DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The American Delegates selected to attend the State Convention of the party, also to be held in Syracuse to-day, are:

Districts.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.	Alvah W. Lockwood,	E. Meredith,
	Wm. Stokely,	R. M. Tyson.
II.	Augustus P. Greene,	—
	Daniel Stanley,	—
III.	David A. Coleman,	David J. Oakley.
	George Barney,	James M. Baker,
IV.	M. Threaher,	Thomas Litton,
	R. Barnaby,	J. R. Abbott.
V.	Samuel Hall,	Samuel Hotaling,
	James West.	James Taylor,
VI.	Gilbert C. Dean,	Wm. Ahrenfrede,
	Edwin A. Ware,	—
VII.	A. M. C. Smith, Jr.,	Ira Buckman, Jr.,
	John M. Slingerland,	—— Bloomfield,
VIII.	Jacob Van Dwyer,	—
	Joseph S. Postley,	—
X.	Frederick C. Wagner,	Dr. W. R. Donaghe,
	Wm R. Chambers,	Wm. H. Falconer,
XII.	Harvey Calkins.	—
	A. L. Higgins,	—
XIII.	Augustus L. Wood,	Henry Snyder,
	Isaac O. Hunt.	George W. Thatcher,
XIV.	Erastus Brooks	—
	Segman A. Bunce,	—
XVII.	Joseph H. Toone,	John R Farrington,
	Geo. W. Southwick,	Henry W. Taylor,

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.—The election, in the various Wards of this City, for the selection of one Delegate and one alternate from each Assembly District, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst., took place last evening. The polls were open between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. The Delegates meet at Tammany Hall for organization, next Friday, at 8 P. M.

City Items.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—About a week since complaint was made that the house No. 304 Water-street, kept by one JOHN W. ALLEN, was a vile and disorderly place—"a resort (in the language of the complaint) for thieves, tipplers and prostitutes, who spend their time in practices of debauchery, contrary to and against the peace and dignity of the people of New-York." A warrant was granted authorizing any and every Constable or Policeman of the City to enter the place aforesaid, and oust the proprietor and all vile and disorderly persons found within it. This warrant was placed in the hands of some Fourth Ward Policemen, who did not execute it until last Monday night, when, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, they made a descent upon the place and arrested ALLEN, his bar-keeper, and some half-dozen female inmates. The reason given for the delay in serving the warrant, was a desire to "catch the house full. But the ruse was not successful, for when the police did enter they found the place almost deserted, its proprietor having, no doubt, been made aware of the officers' movements. The prisoners were locked up for the night in the Fourth precinct station, where they made night hideous with their yells and bedlamite revelry, and were yesterday morning brought before Recorder BARNARD, at the City Hall Police Court. There was a large crowd of curious and sympathizing people in attendance. The case appeared a clear one. The character of ALLEN and his house were well known to all New-York who read the newspapers. He kept one of the most notorious dance-houses of Water-st.; not quite so large as that of PETE DAWSON'S but more disorderly in repute. About nine months since a man was shot dead in the place during a fight among some of the rowdy visitors. The shooting was done by the captain of the "Kearney Guards," who escaped punishment. About the same time the place was nearly demolished by a host of indignant Water street nymphs, who assailed it with bricks and stones, and would have killed ALLEN, had he not barricaded himself securely within. This *émeute* was caused by ALLEN'S meanness in refusing to give a decent burial to one of the poor creatures who died miserably in his vile service. Yet ALLEN is rich, and being accustomed to such little legal annoyances as that endured the previous night, some of the knowing ones did not hesitate to premise that he would escape. Fourth Ward Policemen were called up and sworn to testify, but yet, strange to say, not one of them knew anything against Mr. ALLEN or his house. They only knew that it was a very quiet, orderly place—that in fact it was a fine establishment, worthy of all praise. The Recorder, after trying in vain to obtain from the officers sufficient to warrant the commitment of ALLEN, called up the girls and interrogated them separately as to the character of the house. They had been all drilled; all told the same story; they nearly all sewed. A few of them acknowledged "to doing chores about the house," and pleaded guilty to dancing in the night time, but as to anything further, they knew nothing! The Recorder concluded the farce by dismissing all hands, for want of sufficient evidence! Mr. ALLEN, who was formerly a school-teacher in one of our public schools, has the reputation among his confrères of being "smart."

PRESENTATION.—There was a most agreeable and interesting gathering last evening, in one of the upper rooms of Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome-st., the occasion being a presentation to Messrs. WEST, CALDWELL & Co., by their late creditors. The cause of the presentation was as follows: During the late panic Messrs. WEST, CALDWELL & Co. failed, and finally arranged matters with their creditors for fifty cents on the dollar. In July last, having struggled to accomplish it, they found themselves in a position to pay their creditors in full, and, although they were neither legally nor commercially bound to do so, they paid all their creditors in full. Feeling that such a regard for moral obligations should not pass without some tangible recognition, the creditors subscribed for two magnificent silver services, weighing in all 600 ounces, to be presented, one to the wife of Mr. WEST, the other to Mrs. CALDWELL, and a set of knives, forks and spoons to the junior partner. The friends of the parties were present last evening, and the presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, on behalf of the creditors, in a very appropriate address. The response for the firm was fittingly made by Mr. WEST. Subsequently remarks were made by Mr. E. A. STANBURY, and thanks were given to the Messrs. BRADBURY, of musical notoriety, for their taste and energy in procuring the testimonial, which was manufactured by E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. Besides this work, just completed, Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co. have in progress a service of glass, china, cutlery and silver, for the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia—value $12,000—contracted for, on behalf of the Government, by Captain JOHN SHESTAKOFF, and a service of porcelain for Count FERNANDINA, of Havana; value $2,000.

LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION.—A grand exhibition and trial of equestrian skill, by ladies, takes place this afternoon, on the Union Course, Long Island. The Managers assure the public that they have guaranteed, by the most stringent measures, the perfect respectability of the affair. There are thousands of ladies in this city that delight in equestrian exercises, and if the gentlemen who have originated the "National Equestrian Convention" will continue it on a proper basis, as we have no reason to doubt that they will, they cannot lack for patronage. All the "Lady Gay Spankers" and "Di Vernons" of Long Island will be on the Course, of course, and on their coursers. The names of the female jockies who are to enter for competition have not been published.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner CONNERAT, at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Broadway, upon the body of a small child, found the previous day in the vault at that place. Mrs. CHRISTINA FROEZEN admitted that she was the mother of the child, and that she had dropped it into the place where found, but said she did not know whether it was dead or alive at the time. Dr. FARGUSON, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the child was alive and that its death resulted from suffocation. The verdict to this effect was rendered by the Jury. The mother was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. She has been married since the birth of her child.

STEAM ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE.—The long-vexed question as to the validity of the ordinance, passed a few years ago by the Common Council, forbidding the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the New-Haven Railroad, was last week definitely settled by the dissolving the injunction forbidding the Police Commissioners or their agents from enforcing the law. The following communication shows that the Police authorities have determined to carry out the law promptly

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1858.

Justin R. Buckley, President New York and New-Haven Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: On the 17th of June last the Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent of Police be directed to enforce the ordinance forbidding the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

Having been credibly informed that your company has not yet complied with the ordinance alluded to in the above resolution, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact, and inform you that immediate compliance with the requirements of the ordinance is absolutely necessary.

Please to inform me if such compliance may be expected at once, or if it will be necessary for me to use force in causing it to be observed.

Yours, respectfully,
DANIEL CARPENTER,
Acting Deputy Superintendent.

It is understood that the Railroad Company will at once comply with the ordinance, and run their small cars to Forty-second-street. The Deputy-Superintendent will be at Forty-second-street to-day with a force of police to carry out the law.

CITY HALL POLICE COURT.—Recorder BARNARD presided yesterday at the Police Court in the City Hall, in place of Justice WELSH, who is absent from the City. This new Police Court is doing a large business. Since the time of its first opening, the 19th of last month, very nearly four hundred persons have been placed at its bar for divers offences, and its business is daily increasing.

A CRASH.—The fourth floor of the premises No. 31 Front-street, upon which were stored some 12,000 or 15,000 barrels of flour, gave way at an early hour Monday evening, carrying with it all the lower floor to the cellar. No person was injured. The damage done was very heavy.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mrs. MARY COLBANAGH fell from a third-story window of her residence, No. 152 West Thirty-second-street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so injuring herself that her recovery is considered doubtful.

A TOMBS SHYSTER.—Wm. Mailler, a German, was arrested a few days since for some petty offense, and found his way to the Tombs. In the vestibule of this celebrated Temple of Justice he was met by Maurice Wolf. Wolf represented that he possessed extraordinary influence with Justice OSBORNE, and promised to get him out of his difficulty for $10, which sum Mailler paid. Mailler was tried and acquitted, but saw nothing of Wolf, and indignant at the imposition practised upon him, had the latter arrested, and he was held to answer.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.—Two men, named Garrigan and McDermott, had a desperate fight in Hammersly-street, on Monday evening during which the latter stabbed the former in the back with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. McDermott immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended. Garrigan was removed to his home in Monroe-street.

[Advertisement]
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK,
In pursuit of an elegant and becoming HAT, should understand that
KNOX
has just issued his
FALL STYLE,
which, in
Beauty, Durability,
Excellence of Material,
Superiority of Manufacture,
and
Extraordinary Cheapness,
stands unrivaled.
Call and examine it, at
KNOX'S
great
HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 212 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton st.

[Advertisement.]
CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—That charming actress, Mme. POSISI, and the talented young tragedian, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE—both favorites from the Broadway theatres—are playing at PURDY'S National Theatre every night, with Yankee LOCKE, Mr. E. BLANCHARD, Mrs. W. G. JONES, and in all, the best company in the City.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Multitudes have died cripples who might have been rendered sound and active by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment. Countless victims of internal disease have perished, whom his Pills would have cured. Think of this!

[Advertisement.]
NOTHING LIKE IT SEEN BEFORE IN THIS COUNTRY.—The performances of Thiodon's Theatre of Arts are wholly new to America. They are enchanting in their beauty and novelty. They fascinate and delight, every afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

PERJURY.—LOUIS H. PUTNAM, a colored man, was arrested yesterday by Officer WM. H. BROWN, of the Second Precinct, and committed to answer a charge of perjury, committed on the celebrated libel suit brought by the accused against the President of the Colonization Society. He was committed to answer.

FIRE.—At 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the premises of SAMUEL LOCKHEAD, at the corner of Gold and Tillary streets. The fire was discovered by the Police in season to prevent much damage.

BONE-BOILERS ARRESTED.—Health Officer WADDY yesterday arrested six Germans connected with a bone-boiling establishment in the Ninth Ward, for a violation of the Health Ordnance. They will be tried to-day before Mayor POWELL.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child three years old, while at play in the old Wallabout Road, near Flushing-avenue, was run over by a small cart and instantly killed. Coroner REDDING will investigate the case to-day.

MILITARY.—The 70th Regiment, (Artillery) Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, paraded yesterday, and made a very creditable appearance. The corps fired a national and Royal salute in the Navy-yard.

COLLISION.—Last evening two of the Peck Slip Ferry boats came into collision in the East River, but without doing any serious damage. The wheel-house of one boat was much damaged.

MISSING.—A man named CONRAD HERSTMAN, 18 years old, has been missing from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Fulton-street, since Friday last.

THE LAWRENCE-STREET ROBBERY.—Mr. AUSTIN was alive yesterday afternoon, but was not expected to survive the night.

New-Jersey Items.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The valuation of real estate and personal property in Hudson County, as reported by the Board of Assessors, is as follows:

JERSEY CITY.

	Real Estate.	Personal.
First Ward	$2,523,500	$327,750
Second Ward	2,278,650	550,550
Third Ward	2,685,415	316,600
Fourth Ward	4,319,300	313,200

HOBOKEN.

First Ward (total)	$2,574,150	
Second Ward (total)	1,918,450	
Third Ward	1,492,600	$100,350
Hudson City	3,010,465	215,800
North Bergen	2,013,445	199,655
Harrison	661,900	178,000
Bergen, (total)	4,300,700	

The amount of County tax to be raised was fixed at $20,000, to be apportioned as follows:

Jersey City	$8,780	North Bergen	$1,450
Hoboken	4,260	South Bergen	2,835
Hudson City	2,125	Harrison	550
Total			$20,000

VETOES.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening, Alderman THURSTON Acting-Mayor, vetoed the licensing by the Common Council of nine places for the sale of liquor, on the ground that they are not required, are not inns or taverns, and are not provided with the accommodations required for travelers under the city ordinance.

THE COURTS.—The September term of the Bergen County Court commenced Monday, Judge OGDEN presiding. This session continues only this week, as Judge OGDEN attends the Passaic County Court on the 14th instant. There is but little business before the present term of the Court.

Dudley Observatory—Letter from Professor Gould.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

In the recent distressing controversy relative to the Observatory, I have, from obvious motives, refrained from making any personal appeal to the public or to this community. Considerations of propriety and of taste alike seemed to require silence and endurance upon my part. Thus, although certainly the one most virulently and causelessly attacked, I have abstained from any rejoinder; having, meantime, the high privilege of finding defenders, both scientifically and socially, of whose approbation I am truly proud, and whose friendship is welcomed as a gift beyond price. Such attacks upon my character as are worthy of notice, they have thus far proved ready and able to repel; and I desire to regard no others.

The recently issued "Statement of the Trustees" contains, throughout, assertions, charges and imputations which impugn my moral and intellectual character; and which, if entertained by any one, would necessarily call in question my fitness for the companionship of good men. Before long, it will receive full refutation, and probably from those whose voices have already been raised to defend the one, from oppression and injury at the hands of the many. It is therefore with much reluctance, and only after long hesitation, that I break through the rule imposed upon myself thus far, and now ask the public ear, in advance of the period when it shall be most proper for me to present my own simple narrative. At that period I hope to answer such new charges as may be brought forward after this second series has been refuted. Yet the peculiarity of the case furnishes a controlling motive for a few words now.

Without attempting at present to meet any of the issues in this "Statement" by the majority of the Board—for these will be met and disposed of at an early date—I wish to make the simple assertion, that the passages purporting to be extracts from letters of mine are, in nearly every case, falsified, distorted and garbled.

The great mass of those alleged extracts is contained upon the first fifty one pages of the pamphlet. Upon these pages I have found fifty-five such quotations. Four of these I have been unable to find in my letter-books, and am ignorant whether I wrote them or not—being only able to assert that, if written at all, they certainly were not at the date cited. One other I am certain that I never wrote or could have written.

Just fifty remain; and these, after much labor arising in great part from the incorrectness of the dates given, I have been able to identify or trace. All of them are contained in private unofficial letters, at the head of many of which was written the word "Confidential," or "Private." Only six are given as they came from my pen; thirteen more are essentially changed, though not in such a manner as to manifest the design; and the remaining thirty-one are grossly altered and perverted—sometimes by suppression of qualifying clauses, sometimes by transposition and combination of sentences from different portions of the letter—frequently by actual insertion of words and phrases, and still more frequently by omission of essential words and sentences. But in all these thirty one cases the motive is evidently to lead the reader to false inferences; to make the writer appear as saying what he neither said, nor intended to say; very often indeed the reverse of what he said distinctly.

The reluctance with which I am compelled to make this public declaration, needs no assertion. My opportunities of personal intercourse with the gentlemen constituting the majority of the Board, excepting the President and Secretary, have been extremely limited. Relations with the Board, as such, have only existed since Jan. 16, 1858, up to which date, to the best of my remembrance and belief, I never addressed any communication whatever to the Trustees, or to the President or Secretary of the Board, in their official capacity. There may have been one exception, although I do not believe it. But if so, it was unimportant, and no copy of it exists among my papers.

With six of the nine gentlemen who have thus wrongfully dealt with me, I have, so far as I have enjoyed their acquaintance at all, been on terms of courteous amity. If I have given them any reasonable cause of offence, it is unknown to me. And while compelled, for the protection of honor and repute, to appeal to the judgment of disinterested and impartial men, and thus to continue in the attitude of antagonism in which they have placed me, I am willing to believe that they have had no part in this wicked plot to undermine my character for truth and uprightness. These gentlemen have, until January last, taken no part in the affairs of the Institution since my first connection with it. They cannot be personally cognizant of the truth or falsehood of the assertions in the "Statement," except as indicated by documents. I am willing to assume that they believe the extracts to have been correctly given in the "Statement," and that they accepted the representations of its authors.

It is my hope to pursue such a course as will enable me not only to meet the approval of my own conscience, but also to leave on record all evidence requisite for justification, defence and commendation by those who will live after me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. B. A. GOULD, Jr.

From the Albany Statesman.

Dr. GOULD now boldly charges that his letters used by the Trustees in their pamphlet are "garbled;" that some of them have not been written at all, and that others are of a "private and confidential" character. Each assertion is equally false. It is the bold attempt of an unscrupulous man, to save himself in an extremity. He is aware of the terribly damaging effect of the statement of the Trustees upon his pretended claim to the character of a man of practical science, as well as to his private reputation; and he has no other means at hand, by which to avert, even for a time, the fatal consequences of the blow. Not a letter marked "private," "or that could be construed as 'private," has, we are assured, been used by the Trustees. Had they chosen to disregard the courtesies of life, as Dr. GOULD and his associates have done, far more disastrous would have been the result for the late Director. His "private" letters would, indeed, display him in an unenviable light before the world!

The specimens of "garbling" have already been shown by Dr. GOULD. In one letter, the explanatory words—"that is, the alteration of the wings"—placed between brackets or dashes so as to show they are not included in the extract, is the "garbling" charged. In another, the omission of the conclusion of a sentence, in which Dr. GOULD confesses himself *ready to act the part of a "dissembler,"* is the "alteration" made by the Trustees! In yet another letter, quoted word for word, the cutting out of repetitions and immaterial sentences, in no manner altering, but really strengthening, the construction placed upon his words by the Trustees, for the sake of saving space, is the offence.

The falsehood that letters are quoted, never written by Dr. GOULD, is easily disproved. In this statement the fancy of the poet has taken too high a flight. He may be called upon to specify the letters he has "never written," and then his own hand-writing will confound him!

The plain matter of fact is, Dr. GOULD feels the fatal consequences that must follow the damaging statement of the Trustees, and in his desperation boldly and unscrupulously puts forth unfounded charges against those gentlemen. The history of events at the Observatory is, of itself, fatal to Dr. GOULD. His letters are secondary matters, but every line, every word, and every letter quoted by the Trustees, have been written by Dr. GOULD; not a private communication has been yet used, and not a sentence has been garbled or misconstrued. This Dr. GOULD knows. This everybody knows. His last "peculiarity" will only serve to degrade him still more fatally in the opinion of honorable and sensible men.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 7.

$23,000 Missouri St. 6s	81⅞	150 Hudson River R. R.	2-1½
5,000 do	30 84⅛	200 Harlem R. R.	10½
1,000 Cal. St. 7s N. Bs.	92⅜	300 Reading R. R.	49⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	300 Reading R. R.	860 49
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	68½	25 do	49⅛
1,000 Har. R. 1st Mtg.	84½	100 do	s10 49⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen R. Bs.	90⅜	100 do	s15 49⅜
6,000 C., S.P. & F. du L.		125 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83½
L. Grant Bonds.	20⅜	10 do	83⅞
7,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	70⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	b60 68⅜
2,000 do	70⅜	100 do	s30 68⅛
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. bs.	24	150 do	s 68⅜
6,000 do	24⅛	100 M. So. & N. In. R. R.	24⅛
1 000 do	s15 24⅜	250 do	b30 24⅜
5,000 do	24⅜	400 do	b30 24⅞
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M. bs.	58⅜	210 M. S. & N. Ia. pref.	47
10 Union Bank	112	100 do	b30 47
11 American Ex. Bk	107½	200 do	b60 46⅛
98 Merchants' Bank	111½	50 do	b60 47⅛
10 do	112	10 do	46⅛
10 Bank N. America	107⅛	100 do	46⅜
18 Nassau Bank	97	20 Panama Railroad	114⅜
7 Metropolitan Bank	107½	50 do	114¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 91½	50 do	114⅝
85 do	91⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅜
25 do	91	300 do	34⅝
450 N. Y. Cent R. R. c.	79⅞	200 do	s3 34½
350 do	s60 79½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72¾
150 do	79¾	100 do	b10 72¾
100 Erie Railroad	s3 18	320 do	72⅝
100 do	s10 18	160 do	72⅞
50 do	b60 18⅛	350 do	72¾
300 do	18⅜	30 La C. & Mil. R. R.	3⅝
100 do	b15 18⅜	150 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	16⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ohio State 6s '60	101½	75 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	24⅜
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs '75	33	35 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72⅛
1,000 Ind. R. R. 1st m	101	100 do	s30 72
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	88⅛	200 M. S. & N. Ia. pref. stk.	46⅜
10 ucean Bank	93	25 Panama R. R.	b30 113⅞
$38 Ch., B. & Q. R. R.	55	50 do	113⅝
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	96⅜	200 do	113
$70 do	90	150 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	83⅛
100 do	b60 90⅜	300 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	34⅛
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅜	250 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	17
50 do	b3 79⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 D. & Mil. Bs	62⅜	57 People's Bank	100
2,000 C. S., P. & F. du L. 8s	20	20 Metropolitan Bank	107½
4,000 D., I. & W. R. R. 7s	78	10 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	92
2,000 C. of W. 8 p c. bs.	30	10 Security F. Ins. Co.	104
635 Rep. Ins. Co. p. scp.	48	10 Humboldt F. I. Co.	97
10 shares Citizens' Bk.	100	10 Continental F. I. Co.	105

TUESDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

We had a dull Stock Exchange to-day. A light business was done at the early session of the Brokers, and the firmness of yesterday seemed to be pretty much lost, except on Michigan Southern Shares and Bonds which continued in demand—the second mortgage further advancing to 58⅛ ₱ cent. La Crosse Land Grants were also in request at 24½@¾, and Wabash Valley, first mortgage, at 70½ ₱ cent., an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. in both instances. New-York Central manifested an indifferent tone, and the sales, which were trifling in amount, fell off to 79½ ₱ cent. as against 80 ₱ cent. on Monday. Pacific Mail was also ½@1 ₱ cent. weaker, and Panama dropped off to 114 ₱ cent.

Reading was steady at 48½@¾ ₱ cent., cash. In Rock Island, the transactions were at 72¾@¼ ₱ cent., showing a decline of ½@¾ ₱ cent. from the highest of Monday's rates. In State Stocks, Missouris were steady, and Virginias a little firmer. There was nothing done in United States fives of 1874. At the Second Board there was a further decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. in Panama, the lowest sales being at 112½, and the closing bid at 112¾ ₱ cent., and a further decline of 1 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail to 90 ₱ cent. Both stocks appear to be partially influenced by the preparations making for reopening the Nicaragua route. The general market otherwise closed steady at about the morning rates.

In Money affairs the only change to report is an inclination to firmness in the rates of discount on 6@6 months paper, which the Banks leave to outside lenders. We hear of transactions to-day in first-class names, six months, at 5½@6 ₱ cent. per annum. Shorter bills continue at 4@5 ₱ cent., and demand loans at 4 ₱ cent. on first-rate collateral, such as State Stocks and regular dividend-paying Bonds and shares, and 4½@5 ₱ cent. on other fair collateral.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail closed firm as to rates, but the actual business done is reported by the leading Bill Brokers as quite moderate. The sales of bank names on London were chiefly at 109⅜; the closing quotation 108⅜@110 ₱ cent. Francs steady at 5.15⅝@5.11½ to the dollar. The usual Continental Money Circulars are omitted for this mail on account of the intervening holiday of last week. The next Cunard steamer is the *Africa*, from this port on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Government yesterday ordered $300,000 in Gold Coin from the Sub-Treasury here to the St. Louis office, which went out by express. The Sub-Treasury balance stands this afternoon $12,-666,760.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of $4 ₱ share, payable on demand.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton, Aug. 25, previously heard from by telegraph from Cape Race, arrived here and delivered her mails at noon to-day. The full details of the news are not essentially different from the telegraphic summary. The report of American Stocks in London notes a decline in Illinois Central Shares, and a firm market for New-York Central and its Bonds. The English Funds were firm, at 96⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. The Bank was gaining Specie, and the Continental exchanges with England were favorable. On the Paris Bourse a fresh advance in the *Rente* had put the 3 ₱ Cents. up to 69.95@70. The following are the American Railway quotations in London:

Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	82	@84
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	82	@84
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860. Freeland	77	@79
Illinois Cen. R. R. $100 shares, $60 paid, dis.	24	@22
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1860	85	@90
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	x c.	86 @88
Michigan Cen 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund)	1862	90 @92
Michigan Central $100 shares	55	@65
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885	62	@64
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares	23	@25
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883	83	@85
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	93	@95
N. Y. Central $100 shares	79	@81
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	x.	66 @68
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, Sinking Fund	33	@37
Erie 7s, convertibles, 1862	30	@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1871	30	@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, $100 shares	16	@18
Penn. Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1880	89	@91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage Sig	91	@93

The finances of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, Eastern Division, continue unsettled. The first mortgage of $2,000,000, it will be remembered, is held abroad, principally in London, and represented by Messrs. CAPEL & Co., Brokers, and Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Bankers. The English holders, by arrangement in 1856 by the Associated parties in this City, who contracted to finish the work, agreed to fund five of the half-yearly Coupons, on the promise of prompt and regular payment of the succeeding half-yearly interest. On the 1st of July last the resumption of interest in cash was to have been made, but the Coupons still remain unprovided for, and we learn that an agent from Messrs. CAPEL & Co. (Mr. ALEXANDER TROTTER) is now in this country to look after the default. As the work is represented to have earned as much as $100,000 in August, and the business still on the increase, the probability is that this gentleman's mission will not be wholly unsuccessful, particularly as there is no courtesy, much less obligation, resting upon the English mortgagees to delay foreclosure, after the liberal composition of 1856.

We compile from the last quarterly returns made by the Banks in this City to the State Banking Department, the following list of the loans, on demand, then outstanding against the Brokers. The total constitutes about 2½ ₱ cent. of the whole column of Loans, which then amounted to $118,299,388.

BANK LOANS TO BROKERS—OFFICIAL, JUNE 19.

Am. Exchange	$649 477	Leather	$70,800
Union	584,750	Corn Exchange	50 300
Merchants'	450,000	Mercantile	54,750
Metropolitan	359,750	Importers'	32,300
Republic	242,582	Phenix	26,600
Shoe and Leather	210,250	Atlantic	25,500
Pacific	202,600	Marine	19,500
Seventh Ward	170,000	Artisans'	13,074
Continental	197,200	Merchants' Ex.	11,596
Park	164,000	Ocean	10,600
America	138 650	People's	10 000
Citizens'	120,333	Tradesmen's	6 000
Fulton	116,018	N. Y. Exchange	9,853
State	90,000	City	5,000
Oriental	65,000	North America	3,500
Dry Dock	75,000	Manhattan	933
Mechanics'	62,000		
Total to Brokers, June 19, '58			$4,253,616

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Rock Island and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of August:

	1857.	1858.	Decrease.
Freight	$109 402 93	$66.341 99	$43,060 94
Passengers	57,542 00	44,432 44	13,110 16
Mails, &c	5,519 52	4,500 00	1,019 52
Total	$172.465 05	$115,274 43	$57,190 62
Corrected earnings for July			$157,285 38

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR 1858.

	June.	July.	August.	Total
Freight	$83 411 93	$68.879 03	$75,028 74	$284,067 92
Passengers	26,088 36	27,983 14	28 045 24	110,658 41
Mails, &c	2,011 28	1,757 91	1,513 07	6,952 79
Total	$110,511 57	$98.620 11	$104 587 05	$401,726 12
Expenses	60,068 60	69,662 77	60,000 00	253,193 93
Earnings	$44,442 97	$29,017 74	$44,587 05	$148,832 22

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. State Currency	30c. ₱ 100@ ¼ ₱ cent. dis.
New-England and N. J.	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼ ₱ cent. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt.,	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼ ₱ cent. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝ ₱ cent. dis.
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝ ₱ cent. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri	⅜@ ⅝ ₱ cent. dis.
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@1 ₱ cent. dis.
North Carolina	½@1 ₱ cent. dis.
Virginia	¾@1 ₱ cent. dis.
Illinois	1⅜@1⅝ ₱ cent. dis.
Wisconsin	1¼@1⅜ ₱ cent. dis.
Michigan	—@1 ₱ cent. dis.
Tennessee	—@1 ₱

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2175. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Republican and American State Conventions.

PROSPECT OF A COALITION.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

Preliminary Proceedings and Organization of the Two Bodies.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES.

Possibilities and Probabilities—New Candidates and New Combinations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8—9½ P. M.

Both Conventions are yet in session, neither having accomplished more than the preliminaries of the business about which they are assembled. Both bodies are evidently drawing together, resolutions for a conference having passed each. The Republicans took the initiation, and were promptly met by the Americans.

The contest over the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. BEALS, in Republican Convention, was exceedingly sharp, but the opposition broke down before the pressure of the popular will.

The Conference Committees are now in session at the Syracuse House. I look for a union as certain. The terms will probably be as I have before said—a Republican Governor and Lieutenant, and an American Canal Commissioner and Inspector.

The Republican Committee on Resolutions had agreed upon a platform before the introduction of Mr. BEALS' resolution to appoint a Committee of Conference. They have not yet reported, but I believe the following will be found among the resolves.

1. The right of Congress and the citizens of a Territory to regulate its internal affairs.
2. A Registry Law.
3. A residence of one year after naturalization before acquiring the right to vote.

On the last resolution it was understood there might be a minority report.

The prolonged session is bringing out new candidates and new combinations. Each aspirant is laboring to make up a union with reference to his particular case. I think TIMOTHY JENKINS is ahead for Governor, and that Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, or VANDUZER, of New-York, may be Lieutenant.

It is understood that Governor KING's name will not be before the Convention, and that SELDEN will not be a candidate for Lieutenant except with KING.

Notwithstanding it was said the Republican Convention was in the hands of certain men, I think the result will prove that the people have the ascendan this year as they did last. DETONATOR.

The Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Washington Hall at noon to-day.

The Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order. He said: "In the name of the Republican State Committee I now call this Convention to order. The large assemblage inside and outside of this Hall indicates the great interest manifested by our constituents in the proceedings of to-day. Entertaining no extreme opinions, but with principles founded on right, justice, and truth—with the entire power of the National Administration against it—the Republican Party has accomplished, and is destined to accomplish, results that may well challenge the admiration of mankind. Through its intervention, and by its power, no slaveholder will ever put his foot into Kansas to establish Slavery there. [Applause.] Those who have been instrumental in accomplishing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget." [Loud cheers.] Mr. MORGAN proceeded to state the opposition of the Republicans to all the acts of the present National Administration, and their willingness to invite the coöperation of men of all parties whose conscience and judgment led them to act with the Party. Turning from National to State topics, he declared that the Republicans advocate reform in the financial system so as to discontinue appropriations from the general funds of the State; in favor of the immediate completion of the system of canals of the State, and of its power for cheap navigation, and its ownership forever by the State. [Applause.] He nominated as temporary Chairman, the Hon. EZRA GRAVES, of Herkimer. [Applause.] The motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and WAKEMAN, of Ontario, conducted the temporary Chairman to the seat. On taking the Chair, Mr. GRAVES said: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I am unexpectedly called to occupy this position. I thank you for the honor. I thank you from my heart that you have given me this opportunity of being an instrument in your hands for the permanent organization of this Convention of the Republican Party of the Empire State. Let your deliberations be wise, as your power is apparent. Let your offices be filled by no incompetent or unworthy incumbents. Inaugurate no new platform. [Immense applause.] If you are to enlarge the bounds of the Republican Party, let it extend on the old line formed at its original organization—[tremendous cheers]—which line is non-interference with Slavery where it existed at the confederation of the States, and unyielding hostility to further extension. [Applause.] Your wisdom is commensurate with the duty before you, and it does not become my inexperience to advise you—but I may say, in the words of the poet:

> "If Wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek,
> Five things observe with care:
> Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
> And how, and when, and where."

The foregoing poetical quotation was received with immense cheers and laughter.

The following Secretaries were then appointed: Messrs. SCHUYLER, of Tompkins; POMEROY, of Cayuga; DAGON, of Suffolk, and WELCH, of Buffalo.

The roll was then called, and on coming to the name of THURLOW WEED, he was immensely cheered, as were also Messrs. H. H. VAN DYCK, WARD HUNT, SCHOOLCRAFT and others.

After the calling of the roll the seats for Schuyler, Richmond and the Third District of Kings were contested.

JOHN TALCOTT moved for the appointment of one from each Judicial District to report on a permanent organization.

Mr. EASTERBROOK, of New-York, moved to amend so as to have the Delegations appoint the Committee. This was lost and the original motion carried. Mr. EASTERBROOK moved to appoint a committee of three to report on the contested seats from Richmond County.

Mr. COLE, of Kings, moved to amend by appointing a committee of one from each Judicial District on contested seats. Carried.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial District on Address and Resolutions.

Mr. JAMES KELLY, of New-York, hoped the resolution would prevail. This important subject had generally been left till the eleventh hour.

Mr. THOMAS B. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, opposed the resolution as contrary to precedent. There were contested seats and these should be decided first.

Mr. E. MCMULLEN, of Kings, moved to amend so as to appoint two from each judicial district on Platform, and with power to select two members for the State Central Committee.

Mr. A. S. UPHAM advocated the original resolution. Matters of Platform and Central Committee were directly opposite. It was discourtesy to take the nomination from the Chair.

Mr. MCMULLEN said that no discourtesy was meant, but the representation of each district knew better than the Chairman could know the wishes of their constituencies; unless these were represented, the Platform would not meet a general approval.

General NYE advocated Mr. VAN DYCK's resolution. He desired to call the recollection of the gentleman from Rensselaer to a case which furnished a precedent to this. It was when they were both in the regular line, and gave Mr. HALSEY, at a Convention, the very power now proposed to be conferred on the present temporary Chairman. He thought it wise then and now. The address and resolutions would be the property of the Convention, and all that was sought was time to consider the subject maturely. Calling Conventions of Judicial Districts would be attended with confusion. Sixteen discordant bodies would be in session at once.

Mr. MCMULLEN—How long have there been sixteen Judicial Districts in the State?

General NYE—Well, eight! Eight was enough, he thought. The Convention had full confidence in the Chair, that he would appoint a good Committee. [Cheers.]

Mr. CARROLL insisted that it was unjust to appoint a Committee on Resolutions when the contested seats were unsettled. He appealed to the Convention of 1856, when several Districts were left to do their own business. That was a precedent good enough for him.

The resolution, as originally proposed, was carried.

Mr. WARD HUNT drew the attention of the Convention to the fact that a gentleman from Illinois, a member of Congress, elected by 13,000 majority as a "Republican dyed in the wool," was present, and moved that Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, be invited to a seat on the platform.

Mr. WASHBURNE was conducted to the platform by Gen. NYE. The Convention rose and gave three cheers, when being loudly called upon, Mr. WASHBURNE said,

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you with the sincerity of my whole heart for the cordiality and kindness with which you have greeted me here to-day. It affords me, Sir, unbounded gratitude to mingle, as an humble citizen of the Empire State of the West, with Republicans of the Empire State of and the whole country. I can on this occasion only only thank you for this kindness. In Illinois, let me tell you We are now anticipating the Presidential election to be held two years hence, and if in the great battle now fighting we shall come off triumphant, the banner of victory will float from the dome of your Capitol in 1860. In that State we have a contest which must excite great interest among all good men everywhere. The battle is now begun, and is being waged between the doctrine of Slavery extension and Freedom in all the Territories, and everywhere. Let me say, Sir, that in that State the fires of civil and religious liberty burn brightly over her prairies, and let me say that the Little Giant has not legs long enough to keep out of the way of it. He has undertaken the job of taking old ABRAHAM LINCOLN down into Egypt and bringing him to his milk. We propose to bring the Little Giant into Canaan, and show him how we do business there. And I say to you, fellow-Republicans, I hope that here, as there, all who agree in sentiment to the non-extension of Slavery will unite in the effort to prevent it. Republicans, Old-line Whigs, and Americans are fighting there shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand in the contest now waging, and let me conclude by saying, that by the blessings of God and the strength of our own cause, we hope to triumph gloriously and nobly. [Immense applause.]

Mr. SETH WAKEMAN, of Genessee, moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District report the names from each District to act as a State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. S. H. MIX, of Scholarie, moved that Wm. H. CHASE, Secretary of the Rhode Island Fremont State Committee, be invited to a seat on the platform. Carried.

The following is the Committee on Permanent Organization;

JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Erie.
D. M. CHAPIN, of St. Lawrence.
SAMUEL HAMMOND, of Steuben.
A. WAKEMAN, of New-York.
WARD HUNT, of Oneida.
J. B. BENNETT, of Monroe.
J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT, of Rensselaer.
JOHN BIGELOW, of Orange.
R. FRANCHETT, of Otsego.

The following are the Committee on Resolutions:

Districts.	
1	E. P. Cowles and J. A. Kennedy,
2	S. B Cole and Parke Godwin.
3	H. H. Van Dyck and J. H. Ramsey.
4	A. B. Parmalee and W. Lansing.
5	D. I. Jones and E. C. Church.
6	W. M. Gregg and F. Ireland.
7	Clark Mason and A. J. Knox.
8	Benj. Welch and A. S. Upham.

The following are the Committee on Contested Seats:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	B. F. Maniere	5	H. H. Fish.
2	Geo. F. Sherman.	6	L. Robinson.
3	Thos. B. Carroll.	7	W. C. Slayton.
4	B. Usher.	8	J. P. Darlings.

Adjourned till 4 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4 P. M.

The roll being called, it was found that every District in State, except one in Delaware, was fully represented.

SAM HAMMOND moved that WARD HUNT be substituted to fill the vacancy in Delaware, the delegate for whom he was alternate having arrived. Carried with applause.

JOHN L. TALCOTT reported the following as the permanent organization:

President—DANIEL T. JONES, of Onondaga.

Vice-Presidents—1st. J. P. Cumming, of New-York; 2d. Stephen Baker, of Dutchess; 3d. Gideon Reynolds, of Rensselaer; 4th. Wendell Lansing, of Essex; 5th. L. R. Lyon, of Lewis: 6th. S. H. Barnes, of Chenango; 7th. G. T. Harrower, of Steuben; 8th. P. Church, Jr., of Allegany.

Secretaries—Isaac Dayton, of New-York; J. A. Cooke, of Greene, L. D. Brown, of Otsego; S. P. Allen, of Monroe.

JOHN L. TALCOTT and J. KELLY conducted the President to the Chair.

The President, on taking the Chair, said, "Gentlemen of the Convention: I am compelled to say that in conferring upon me the honor of presiding over your deliberations you have made a mistake. I am not accustomed to such a position, and am entirely unfamiliar with parliamentary rules. My life has been passed in practical business, and I was not informed until five minutes ago that I should be called into the discharge of the honorable duty now assigned me. I have, therefore, but little to say, except to thank you for your preference—a preference conferred, I presume, more in consideration of my political antecedents than from any personal merit. I began life as a Jeffersonian Democrat. Constant to the Democratic principles, I helped to elect FRANKLIN PIERCE, and supported the measures of his Administration until the gross outrage was perpetrated of the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise. Then, fellow Republicans, I stepped out of the line, for I felt that a great wrong had been committed, and I frankly told Mr. PIERCE my opinion. Democrats of the South appealed to me, and reasoned that the measure was necessary in order to settle the question of Slavery forever, but I told them it had only just reopened that issue, and that beneath its evil influence the strong Democratic Party of the North would be shattered into fragments. Such was the result, and I am here now through that wrong to preside over a Republican Convention. My heart is in this cause and my faith is pledged to it—the one will never falter nor the other be broken when I am called upon to support men and principles devoted to freedom. I ask you, fellow Republicans, to do as much for freedom as the men of the South do for human servitude—to struggle for liberty as boldly as they strike for Slavery—and then I have no fear but that our cause will prosper and that the Slavery extremists will go to the wall with 50,000 majority rolled up against them. [Cheers]

Gentlemen, I thank you, and assure you my best efforts shall be to preside over your deliberations with fairness and such promptness as I can command.

C. L. BEALE, of Columbia, then moved the following:

Whereas, The State Committee of the American Party of the State of New York, did on the 24th ultimo call a State Convention at this place and on this day for purpose and with intent of unition with the Republican Convention, in opposition to the corrupt pro Slavery policy of the Democratic Party; and *whereas* such American Convention is now in session in this city for that purpose and with that intent, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of one from each judicial district be appointed by to confer with a like number from the American Convention relative to such union, and report the result of such conference to this Convention.

JOHN L. TALCOTT moved to refer the resolution to the committee on that subject.

Mr. BEALE could not see the propriety of referring the resolution to the Committee. He thought all here recognized the propriety of doing here an act that will insure the overthrow of the Black Democracy. [Applause.] He would repeat the words of the gentleman from Illinois this morning, and invite a union of all men against that power. To-day, a Convention of highly respectable gentlemen of the American party had met close by and expressed sentiments on the question of Slavery in harmony with those of the Republicans. The Americans, by the action of the State Council, had done much to conciliate the proposed union. They asked no abandonment of principle on the part of the Republicans. They possessed themselves principles, some of which the Republicans were bound to indorse, in memory of the bloody defeat of 1856. One of these was the purity of the ballot-box. The Americans had united with the Republicans in defeat of the iniquitous Kansas measures of the Administration. The Republicans did not achieve that triumph alone. They had the coöperation of CRITTENDEN, BELL, and other noble men. [Cheers.] He hoped they would do the same now and court a union against the Black Democracy, the common enemy of both. [Cheers.]

SAMUEL HAMMOND hoped the motion for reference would not prevail. He appealed to the great heart of the Convention to do no act that could spurn the profined union. It was one thing to nominate a ticket and another to elect it. It was no good to blind our eyes to the fact that such is the power of the Democracy that it requires a union of the opposition to defeat it. He lived in a country where the Democracy now triumphs, but where a union will overthrow it, and secure an opposition Congressman. Without it we cannot hope for success. His colleague had said there was no probability that his fears misled him, but, at the best, there was no certainty. He himself had intended to offer such resolution. Why should the Republicans reject it?

In 1856, when a great enthusiasm swept over the land, they carried the State by a large majority, but last Fall's Election cautions them to be careful. Why should not Americans and Republicans unite? Neither asked a compromise of principles, and both were opposed to the extension of Slavery. He believed the question of defeat or victory depended on this movement. His heart was in this cause, and he had made great sacrifices for it. He heard it said on one hand that they should receive no recruits except those that come with heads bent and backs bowed. If they did this, they would soon be a respectable party. He had belonged once to a highly respectable party—the Conservative Whigs. They did not swear, drink or steal. They lived respectably, and died out of their respectability. He believed it was policy to unite against the common enemy.

Mr. TALCOTT said he cordially sympathized with the most of the sentiments uttered by the gentlemen who had spoken, but he had also sentiments of his own which he should express in his votes. He was always ready, however, to bow to the will of the majority. He intended no disrespect to the Americans, but believed the preamble recited facts about which nothing was known to the Convention. It contained assumptions as to for what purpose that Convention was called here. The call for it was for all men who stood on the Binghamton platform and Troy resolutions. Might they not suppose that any union movement should be subject to and influenced by those resolutions. He considered the resolutions premature and that was the reason he moved its reference.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Queens, said the resolution was offered on authority.

VOICES—What authority?

Mr. HENDERSON—From what the mover considered good authority. He believed this Convention had a duty to perform now, reaching beyond the coming election. Some believed they could carry the State without a union. He would not dispute this; but, granting it for argument's sake, he believed a union was needful for the overthrow of the Democracy in 1860.

He repeated, the resolution was offered on authority which assured them that the Americans were ready to appoint a Conference Committe.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York said the Convention could not get rid of the fact that there was now in this city a Convention of highly respectable citizens of New-York, representing a body powerful in numbers, and powerful in the influence of their principles in the State. Whether it was advisable to bring this resolution in to this body might be questionable, but, having been introduced, it was not policy to reject it and spurn the overtures of union. They should rather by their action show the Americans that the Republicans were prepared to take them in and embrace them in the great Republican movement. He suggested that the proper course was not a reference to Committee. If there was any question of fact, it might be well to let the question go to a special Committee, but for him he had no doubt of its correctness. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON moved, as a substitute, that one Delegate for each Judicial District be appointed to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the Americans, on the subject of union.

EZRA GRAVES moved to suspend further consideration of the subject until the Report of the Committee on Resolutions be read. Carried.

During the interval before the Report of the Committee was received, General NYE responded to a loud call. He said he was happy to meet his fellow-Republicans on an occasion as full of promise. It was especially gratifying now to read in the faces around him a determination that argued success, and told him that all were ready to fight the battle that was to rear high and make attractive the banner of freedom. They had, strange to say, reared right in the midst of Republican America, an absolute tyranny, almost as potent as that which drew the swords of our ancestors from their sheaths. He had heard it avowed by the General Government and the Judiciary that Slavery was the normal condition of the Territories, that they could not be free until their vote as a State made them so. Who ever heard of such doctrines until the reign Buchanierism commenced? Freedom was the inherent right of all men. But in these days, when the guillotine was always red with the blood of deserters, when knife, and bribe, and threat were all used at once, the reverse doctrine prevailed. These were times, he believed, when no trifling etiquette should stand between freedom and success. Patriotism and disinterestedness should dictate any combinations to put down the power of Slavery. He recounted his experience in the County of Onondaga when he was forced to go into school district after school district to beg votes for freedom. He believed that when men once voted for freedom they would never fail to repeat the operation. After alluding in amusing terms to the Americans, he declared he greeted with joy this ally of power.

He remembered the seige of Sebastopol, where the English and French and the Turk united with the one cry of "onward," until that great stronghold fell. He would not consent that the Republican standard should be lowered one inch. This undying hostility to Slavery over territory now free. This would be inscribed on all their banners, and all who join with them must adopt it. He closed with an eloquent eulogism on Kansas, for the determined opposition of its people to the attempt of the Administration to enslave the Territory, and with an indorsement of the registry law on the ground that the Republicans always lost, and the Democrats always gained by the corruptions of the ballot box. [Loud applause.]

The Committee on Contested Seats then reported in favor of Messrs. COOK and NYE, for Schuyler; CRABTREE and SCOTT, for Richmond; and both the contestants in the Third District of Kings, with the privilege to cast one vote.

Mr. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, reported from minority in favor of admitting both sets of delegates from Schuyler and Richmond as well as of Kings.

After a warm discussion the report of the majority on Schyler and Richmond was adopted, and Kings County seat was referred to the Delegation from Kings.

EZRA GRAVES then called from the tables the resolution to appoint a Committee to confer with the American Committee. Carried.

Mr. KENNEDY, of New-York, made the point of order that the resolution being tabled for a definite period could not be sooner called up by such a resolution. [Overruled.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, thanked the gentleman for having called the resolution up for discussion. Our principles let them be pure as those of the Angel Gabriel will never succeed except by a majority of votes at the ballot box. The proposition was after the experience of 1856 to unite and break the Democracy in 1860. If the Americans had in 1856 had stood side by side with Republicans would JAMES BUCHANAN have been elected? [Cries of "No, Would the Republicans now refuse a union on honorable terms with the Americans, and thus secure a change of Administration in 1860? [Cries of no! no!] I had been said that this resolution should lie on the table until the report of the Committie was received. In his opinion the contrary was the fact, for its adoption now would guide the Committee in their labors. Let it be remembered that honorable men of the American party were now in the Convention here, who regarded the action of this Convention in laying the resolution on the table as an insult to their body. It was, he knew, not intended. They threatened to make nominations independent of this Convention. If they did so, in his judgment this Convention might as well make no nominations at all. With GERRIT SMITH in the field to draw ten or twenty thousand votes from the Republicans, did they hope for success without a union? An eloquent gentleman from Illinois had told them of the battle now waging, preliminary to the great fight in 1860, in which Americans, Republicans and Whigs were all united. Would the Republicans of New-York do less than had been done in Illinois? He declared that the German Catholics in his district favored this union for the sake of free soil. [Cheers.]

A. S. UPHAM moved to strike out the preamble, as it assumed to state the reasons the Americans had in calling the Convention. They had not stated those reasons here. With this out, he was in favor of adopting the resolutions at once.

Mr. BEALE accepted the amendment.

Mr. A. S CROOKER proposed to amend the resolution by choosing the Committee by Judicial Delegations.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended adopted.

As passed it was as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the Delegates thereof to confer with a like Committee from the American Convention, now in session, relative to a union, and report the result of such conference to this Convention.

Mr. KENNEDY moved the Central Committee be instructed to exclude all but Delegates and Reporters from the floor. He declared persons not Delegates had been voting loudest and calling loudest for the question.

Cries of "Adjourn!" "Adjourn!" great confusion

Mr. MIX moved to adjourn.

The motion was not put, and amidst much noise Mr. KENNEDY's motion was adopted.

EZRA GRAVES moved to reconsider the resolution for the Committee of Conference, for the purpose of giving the power of its nomination to the Chair; but before any question was put, the Convention took a recess till 8 P. M.

The Convention was again called to order at 8 P. M, and the following Committee appointed on conference: 1. James W. Nye, of New-York; 2. Chas. JONES, of Kings; 3. Charles L. Beal, of Columbia; 4. Nathan Lapham, of Clinton; 5. Ezra Graves, of Herkimer.
6, Lyman Tureman, of Tioga; 7. Addison T. KNOX, of Senaca; 8, A. S. Upham, of Genesee.

EZRA GRAVES rose and said, I have been requested to desire the Committee of Inquiry to meet in the Hall forthwith.

A VOICE.—The Committee of Conference you mean.

Mr. GRAVES—I prefer to call it a Committee of Inquiry, and, in order to know what this Committee of Inquiry is to do, I ask a copy of the resolution appointing it.

THE PRESIDENT—The resolution is in the hands of Gen. NYE.

The following were then named as members of the State Committee for the ensuing year: 1st District, not reported; 2d. Amos P. Stanton, of Kings; Lewis C. Platt, Westchester; Frederick Lord, of Suffolk; 3d, John L. Schoolcraft and H. H. Van Dyck, of Albany; Charles L. Beals, of Columbia; B. Usher, of St. Lawrence; William Casey, of Saratoga; Henry Churchill, of Fulton. 5th. Ellis H. Roberts, of Oneida; Oliver Ladue, of Herkimer; Seth Miller, of Lewis. 6th. J. B. Williams, of Tompkins; Benj. F. Rexford, of Chenango; G. W. Ernst, of Otsego. 7th. Freeman Clark, of Monroe; W. Beach, of Cayuga; Thos. Hillhouse, of Ontario. 8th. E. G. Spaulding, and P. Dorsheimer, of Erie; R. Reynolds, of Orleans.

DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, moved the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor and first take an informal ballot.

Mr. SESSIONS, of Chautauque, moved to amend by taking a *viva voce* vote.

Much excitement ensued.

P. A. VAN DYCK hoped the motion would not prevail, as a Committee had been appointed to confer with the other Convention. It was not right now to proceed in the nominations. The Convention should wait, having given an invitation for coöperation until it is seen how that invitation is treated.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that he moved to proceed to the nomination of Governor, because it was conceded by all the Americans, as well as the Republicans, that the latter should nominate the Governor. The nomination would now save time, and as it was to be made by this Convention, there could be no objections to make it now.

Cries of no! no!! and cheers.

A motion was made to adjourn.

Cries of no, no, and yes, yes!

The motion was put, but the President could not decide.

Cries for a count, and a demand for the ayes and nays, which were ordered.

The Convention then, by a vote of 166 to 67, adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Proceedings of the American Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The American State Nominating Convention met at Corinthian Hall at noon to-day. A large number of delegates was present, almost every district in the State being represented. Many alternates are also here.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. H. B. NORTHROP, of Washington, President of the State Council.

The Secretary then called the roll of the delegates. It was moved that a Committee of three on Credentials be appointed. The Chair appointed Mr. BRITTON, of Kings, A. WATSON, of Saratoga, and W. LESLIE, of Oswego. Gen. SCHOOLCRAFT moved that a Committee of one from each judicial district be appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee:

District.		District.	
I.	G. C. Dean.	V.	D. B. Case.
II.	H. D. Robertson.	VI.	Morgan Lewis.
III.	L. S. Parsons.	VII.	James Ferguson.
IV.	Augustus Lemon.	VIII.	C. S. Macomber

The Secretary then had permission to read a communication from the American Central Committee of Ulster County and others, protesting against the admission of Messrs. WESTBROOK and PARR HARLOW, as delegates from that County, on the grounds that these gentlemen had abandoned the American for the Fusion Party in that County. There being no contending delegates, the paper was laid on the table.

The President having stated that the State Council had incurred a debt, an amount sufficient to liquidate it was paid in by the delegates.

The Committee on Credentials reported in the matter of the contested seats from Allegany. The contestant having withdrawn, he was admitted as a member as a matter of grace, and the report of the Committee accepted.

Mr. DEAN, of New York, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following list of officers, which was received with cheers, and adopted:

For President—The Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—First District, F. C. Wagner. Second District. D. Q. Norshrup. Third District, H. Lansing. Fourth District, O. Ferris. Fifth District, Wm. Leslie. Sixth District, T. J. Chatfield. Seventh District, Wm. H. Sisson. Eighth District, Lyman Odell.

Secretaries—J. P. Farott. J. G. Youngblood, Winchester Britton and J. B. Fisher.

On motion, the Chair nominated a Committee of three to escort Mr. ULLMANN to the Chair.

Mr. ULLMANN was received with tremendous and long-continued cheering. On taking the Chair he spoke as follows:

BRETHREN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel but too sensibly the high honor you have done me, and tender you my warmest thanks. Sharing in all the past triumphs and adversities of the American Party, I shall remain faithful to its future. [Cheers.] I congratulate you on the high position occupied by the American organization. Those principles which, when first enunciated, caused many to start, are now adopted by those who rank themselves as our opponents. We have seen two great parties in Congress shaking the Union by their dissensions, until the glorious band of American Senators and Representatives said to the waters, "Peace be still." The sovereignty of the people was vindicated, and the people of Kansas, responding, have stamped the seal of infamy on this corrupt and reckless National Administration. Our platform is stronger and prouder than ever before. You have come together to decide upon questions of momentous interest. This day teems with events which will reach beyond the confines of this State, and will not cease in their effects until a far-distant future. Wake up, then, and by all the victories of the past, let us this day do nothing, say nothing to compromise our position and nationality. Let us do nothing that will prevent us in the future from being able to clasp each and every State of the Union in our embrace. Brethren, again I return you my thanks and await your pleasure. [Cheers.]

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 3:30 P. M. by the President, the Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN.

Ex President NORTHRUP moved that this Convention take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

The President put the question, in response to cries to that effect, the adjournment was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Owing to the delay occasioned by the time occupied by the Republican Convention in closing its Committee of Conference by the Judicial Districts, the American Convention was not called to order at the time named. It was thought better that the President should not take the chair until the arrival of that Committee. The interval was occupied by Mr LESLIE, of Oswego, in a humorous speech, and by Mr. PARRIN, of Kings.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was next called on. He spoke of the importance that every man speaking at such a time, should speak not only well, but wisely, and avoid offence to those who might be soon our co-workers. He felt the deep anxiety in the result of this night's deliberations. Reasoning as a reasonable man should, he felt that the time had come when men who think alike on great principles should act together. He had seen the American Party numerically declining, but on the other hand he had seen its principles extending and taking broad hold on the public mind. He had seen, to-day, a recognition of our principles in the fact that the Republicans came to us in order to popularize their doctrines. Mr. BROOKS spoke at some length in a conciliatory tone, stating the requisition on which the union must be based.

Mr. ULLMAN took the Chair, and called the Convention to order at 8½ o'clock. He said it was due from the Chair to the Convention to say that there had been a number of communications made to the Chair which had not assumed that official capacity which he thought due to the character of the Convention; unless those communications should be made in what he deemed an official shape, he should not present them to the Convention without its expressed wish.

Mr. MURRAY, of Ontario was then called out. He believed that the Convention was a unit on one thing that all were true and tried Americans, and would go home to their constituents with the same principles as those with which they came. There were two parties in the State battling with a common enemy. He had seen both defeated though both holding in the main the same principles. He believed that the time had come, and that the work would be done to night which would defeat the Democracy. It was for Americans to set the seal upon its destruction. Mr. MURRAY then reviewed the political course of the Democratic Party in a caustic manner, and stated his belief that it was the duty of all good men to unite in putting it down.

The Committee of the Republican Convention here came in, and were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. CHARLES BEALS, of Columbia, Republican, announced that they were a Committee of Two from one of eight appointed by the Republican Convention to confer on a plan of union—that that Committee was in session at the Syracuse House, and ready to receive a similar Committee from the American Convention.

The Chair stated his pleasure in receiving the Committee. He would inform the Convention of their mission, and they would take action upon it. The Committee then retired and the Chair made the announcement.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. BROOKS and unanimously carried:

Whereas, The Republican Convention now in this City have authorized the appointment of a Committee to confer with the American State Convention upon a basis of equality and firmness, and looking to a coöperation, upon a common platform of principles, of all citizens opposed to the National Administration, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention, acting in the same spirit of equality and fraternity, hereby authorize the appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District to be selected by the Delegates from each District in Convention, whose duty it shall be to confer with the Committee of the Republican State Convention already selected; and that the Committee hereby authorized be required to report the result of their deliberation to this Convention.

The following is a list of the American Committee of Conference: First District, Mr. Erastus Brooks; Second, Mr. J. W. Ferdon; Third, Ames Briggs; Fourth, Mr. J. W. Reynolds; Fifth, Mr. A. H. Hovey; Sixth, Mr. Addison M. Smith; Seventh, Mr. Andrew J. Wilkins; Eighth, Mr. Jesse C. Davison. Mr. DEAN moved that the Convention adjourn till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Carried.

The Republican Address—Proceedings of the Conference Committee.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The address which will be reported to the Republican Convention to-morrow, will make about four solid columns. It starts with recounting the importance of the approaching State Election, and calls upon the Electors not to suffer the great resources of New-York to be clouded over by the evils of an imbecile or extravagant domestic administration, and declares it an act of fatuity if we hesitate to complete with all practicable speed our State Canals, as interest and economy alike demand it. After reviewing our governmental policy for some years until within a short period, and approving of its cardinal principles, it asks: "Has not the Executive now nearly obliterated the coördinate branches of the government? Is it not notorious that every form of menace and seduction within the compass of the Executive Department is brought into requisition to acquire support for Presidential recommendations. It refers to the Fort Snelling and Willetts Point affairs and to contracts with members of Congress in terms of reprobation. It declares that to secure the blessing of liberty, was amongst the prominent objects intended to be attained by existing compacts between the States and reviews the course of Southern men with respect to Kansas. It states taat another object, which it was the design of the Convention to effect, was to promote the general welfare, and that economy in public expenditures is needful to secure that result.

It then asks how the last two Democratic Administrations appear to be tried by this standard, and reviews the extravagant expenditures under PIERCE and BUCHANAN as compared with former years. In view of the facts and deductions stated in the reviews, it arraigns the present Federal Administration at the bar, public judgment for its departure from the fundamental principles on which the Government is based; for its reckless disregard of the welfare of the whole country; and for its palpable ministration to sectional demands and interests. The Address closes by urging on the Republicans the necessity of action, reminding them of the disastrous result of the neglect of their duties as electors last Fall.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Conference Committees were in session till 12 o'clock, without accomplishing anything, and finally adjourned. The meeting was occupied in the discussion of the plan to be pursued, and it was resolved to adopt a series of resolutions, if possible, to be presented to both Convention and there to form the basis of union. A series of resolutions on both sides were then submitted. Those proposed by the Americans, which seem most likely to be adopted denounce the Administration and are strong on the Canal policy and the purity of the ballot box.

The chances seem to be less favorable to Mr. MORGAN to-night and better for Messrs. JENKINS and COOK. who now seem to be the principal candidates for Governor. But Mr. MORGAN'S strength is probably greater than supposed, as his friends generally remain quiet.

Much excitement exists around the hotels. DANIEL ULLMAN declares that the Americans must not do anything to forfeit their nationality and union with the South Americans. Several Americans seem laboring to prevent a union, and some are doubtless in the interest of the Democratic Party. A few Republicans also condemn union, but on both sides it seems warmly approved by the majority.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening—Mr. A. V. WILLIAMS in the Chair.

It was resolved that the School-house No. 10, in Wooster-street, near Bleecker, be rebuilt at an expense of $24,297.

Mr. WARREN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved its adoption.

Mr. GREEN; having made an inquiry as to the state of the finances of the Board,

Mr. WARREN said that the Fifteenth Ward did not intend to expend money this year.

A variety of bills were acted on, and several applications for appropriations were laid over.

A hot-air apparatus, not yet fully tested, was approved for the new building now going up in Horatio-street. Another was approved for the new building in Marion-street.

It was moved that the bills connected with the Sixth Ward be paid. Some parties objected because the Inspector was absent in Mexico. Other small bills, relating to other wards, were also moved to be paid. It was moved the President and Secretary be directed to sign them, and a counter resolution sought to refer them to the Finance Committee. On vote so referred.

Mr. GREEN objected to the payment of $50 for bouquets, which he described as having been thrown like so many cabbages upon the stage on a late occasion.

Mr CURTIS said that the Executive Committee on Normal Schools ought to have more regard to public opinion. The education of young ladies was bestowed upon them, and he thought the addition of bouquets, though 125 had been furnished for $50, was wasteful and injudicious. On vote, the expense was allowed.

Mr. GREEN objected to the payment of a bill for traveling expenses, amounting to $50, of Mr. EAGER, the chairman of the Normal School Committee, who was sent by that Committee to Philadelphia and Boston. After much discussion as to the question of its legality, and whether its payment would form a bad precedent, the vote was taken in favor of liquidating the bill.

The report in favor of establishing evening schools in the Seventeenth Ward was brought up and adopted.

An appropriation was made of $50,000 for the payment of salaries, and a requisition of $100,000 on the Comptroller was authorized, as well as the payment of several miscellaneous accounts. Other matters being disposed of, the Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour Tuesday evening as Stephen Zellinger, residing in Forty-eighth-street, was passing through Forty third-street, on the east side of the City, two men suddenly attacked him, knocked him down and commenced robbing him. He cried lustily for the police. The robbers ran away after getting possession of his money, but were soon arrested. They gave their names as Michael Durney and Lowdich Fitch, and were locked up for examination by Justice BROWNELL.

FIGHTING CHINAMEN.—Two natives of the Celestial Empire, bearing the euphonious names of Assee and Allong, had an altercation at their boarding-house, No. 13 Rose street—a noted Chinese boarding-house—which ended by Allong stabbing Assee in the right side with a long bladed jack-knife. The stabbed Chinaman was taken to the Hospital, and the one who inflicted the stab was locked up in the Tombs.

STEREOTYPE PLATES IN DEMAND.—A young German yesterday afternoon picked up a box of stereotype plates in the rear of the establishment No. 119 Nassau-street, took off his coat and wrapping the box in the coat, coolly marched off. A Second Ward policeman saw the operation and arrested the thief. Mr. Jackson was glad to hear that there was a demand for stereotype plates. The culprit, who gave his name as Wm. Smith, was locked up for trial.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Having seen in your paper, of to-day, an article relating to the abduction, &c., of a girl from Pike-street, by F. C. Sefton, in which it is made to appear that the parties were at the Western Hotel two days, &c., in justice to ourselves, as well as to disabuse the public mind, we beg leave to state that they came after tea, and asked for a room—the gent registering F. C. Sexton and lady, U. S. N. Our establishment having some 450 guests at the time, we were unable to room the gent and lady. They, however, remained some time in the par

The New-York Times.

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The Republican and American State Conventions.

PROSPECT OF A COALITION.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

Preliminary Proceedings and Organization of the Two Bodies.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES.

Possibilities and Probabilities—New Candidates and New Combinations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8—9½ P. M.

Both Conventions are yet in session, neither having accomplished more than the preliminaries of the business about which they are assembled. Both bodies are evidently drawing together, resolutions for a conference having passed each. The Republicans took the initiation, and were promptly met by the Americans.

The contest over the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. BEALS, in Republican Convention, was exceedingly sharp, but the opposition broke down before the pressure of the popular will.

The Conference Committees are now in session at the Syracuse House. I look for a union as certain. The terms will probably be as I have before said—a Republican Governor and Lieutenant, and an American Canal Commissioner and Inspector.

The Republican Committee on Resolutions had agreed upon a platform before the introduction of Mr. BEALS' resolution to appoint a Committee of Conference. They have not yet reported, but I believe the following will be found among the resolves.

1. The right of Congress and the citizens of a Territory to regulate its internal affairs.
2. A Registry Law.
3. A residence of one year after naturalization before acquiring the right to vote.

On the last resolution it was understood there might be a minority report.

The prolonged session is bringing out new candidates and new combinations. Each aspirant is laboring to make up a union with reference to his particular case. I think TIMOTHY JENKINS is ahead for Governor, and that Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, or VARNUM, of New-York, may be Lieutenant.

It is understood that Governor KING's name will not be before the Convention, and that SELDEN will not be a candidate for Lieutenant except with KING.

Notwithstanding it was said the Republican Convention was in the hands of certain men, I think the result will prove that the people have the ascendan this year as they did last. DETONATOR.

The Proceedings of the Republican Convention

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Wieting Hall at noon to-day.

The Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order. He said: "In the name of the Republican State Committee I now call this Convention to order. The large assemblage inside and outside of this Hall indicates the great interest manifested by our constituencies in the proceedings of to day. Entertaining no extreme opinions, but with principles founded on right, justice, and truth—with the entire power of the National Administration against it—the Republican Party has accomplished, and is destined to accomplish, results that may well challenge the admiration of mankind. Through its intervention, and by its power, no slaveholder will ever put his foot into Kansas to establish Slavery there. [Applause.] Those who have been instrumental in accomplishing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget." [Loud cheers.] Mr. MORGAN proceeded to state the opposition of the Republicans to all the acts of the present National Administration, and their willingness to invite the cooperation of men of all parties whose conscience and judgment led them to act with the Party. Turning from National to State topics, he declared that the Republicans advocate reform in the financial system so as to discontinue appropriations from the general funds of the State; in favor of the immediate completion of the system of canals of the State, and of its power for steam navigation, and its ownership forever by the State. [Applause.] He nominated as temporary Chairman, the Hon. EZRA GRAVES, of Herkimer. [Applause.] The motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and WAKEMAN, of New-York, conducted the temporary Chairman to his seat. On taking the Chair, Mr. GRAVES said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I am unexpectedly called to occupy this position. I thank you for the honor. I thank you from my heart that you have given me this opportunity of being an instrument in your hands for the permanent organization of this Convention of the Republican Party of the Empire State. Let your deliberations be wise, as your power is apparent. Let your offices be filled by no incompetent or unworthy incumbents. Inaugurate no new platform. [Immense applause.] If you are to enlarge the bounds of the Republican Party, let it extend on the old line formed at its original organization—[tremendous cheers]—which line is non-interference with Slavery where it existed at the consideration of the States, and unyielding hostility to further extension. [Applause.] Your wisdom is commensurate with the duty before you, and it does not become my inexperience to advise you—but I may say in the words of the poet:

"If Wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where."

The foregoing poetical quotation was received with immense cheers and laughter.

The following Secretaries were then appointed:

Messrs. SCHUYLER, of Tompkins; PUMROY, of Cayuga; DAGON, of Suffolk, and WELCH, of Buffalo.

The roll was then called, and on coming to the name of THURLOW WEED, he was immensely cheered, as were also Messrs. H. H. VAN DYCK, WARD HUNT, SCHOOLCRAFT and others.

After the calling of the roll the seats for Schuyler, Richmond and the Third District of Kings were contested.

JOHN TALCOTT moved for the appointment of one from each Judicial District to report on a permanent organization.

Mr. EASTERBROOK, of New-York, moved to amend so as to have the Delegations appoint the Committee This was lost and the original motion carried. Mr. EASTERBROOK moved to appoint a committee of three to report on the contested seats from Richmond County.

Mr. COLE, of Kings, moved to amend by appointing a committee of one from each Judicial District on contested seats. Carried.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial District on Address and Resolutions.

Mr. JAMES KELLY, of New-York, hoped the resolution would prevail. This important subject had generally been left till the eleventh hour.

Mr. THOMAS B. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, opposed the resolution as contrary to precedent. There were contested seats and there should be decided first.

Mr. E. MCMULLEN, of Kings, moved to amend so as to appoint two from each judicial district on Platform, and with power to select two members for the State Central Committee.

Mr. A. S. UPHAM advocated the original resolution. Matters of Platform and Central Committee were directly opposite. It was discourtesy to take the nomination from the Chair.

Mr. MCMULLEN said that no discourtesy was meant, but the representation of each district knew better than the Chairman could know the wishes of their constituencies; unless these were represented, the Platform would not meet a general approval.

General NYE advocated Mr. VAN DYCK's resolution. He desired to call the recollection of the gentleman from Rensselaer to a case which furnished a precedent to this. It was when they were both in the regular line, and gave Mr. HALSEY, at a Convention, the very power now proposed to be conferred on the present temporary Chairman. He thought it wise then and now. The address and resolutions would be the property of the Convention, and all that was sought was time to consider the subject maturely. Calling Conventions of Judicial Districts would be attended with confusion. Sixteen discordant bodies would be in session at once.

Mr. MCMULLEN—How long have there been sixteen Judicial Districts in the State?

General NYE—Well, eight! Eight was enough, he thought. The Convention had full confidence in the Chair, that he would appoint a good Committee. (Cheers.)

Mr. CARROLL insisted that it was unjust to appoint Committee on Resolutions when the contested seats were unsettled. He appealed to the Convention of 1856, when several Districts were left to do their own business. That was a precedent good enough for him.

The resolution, as originally proposed, was carried.

Mr. WARD HUNT drew the attention of the Convention to the fact that a gentleman from Illinois, a member of Congress, elected by 13,000 majority as a "Republican dyed in the wool," was present, and moved that Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, be invited to a seat on the platform.

Mr. WASHBURNE was conducted to the platform by Gen. NYE. The Convention rose and gave three cheers, when being loudly called upon, Mr. WASHBURNE said,

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you with the sincerity of my whole heart for the cordiality and kindness with which you have greeted me here to day. It affords me, Sir, unbounded gratitude to mingle, as an humble citizen of the Empire State of the West, with Republicans of the Empire State of and the whole country. I can on this occasion only only thank you for this kindness. In Illinois, let me tell you We are now anticipating the Presidential election to be held two years hence, and if in the great battle now fighting we shall come off triumphant, the banner of victory will float from the dome of your Capitol in 1860. In that State we have a contest which must excite great interest among all good men everywhere. The battle is now begun, and is being waged between the doctrine of Slavery extension and freedom in all the Territories, and everywhere. Let me say, Sir, that in that State the fires of civil and religious liberty burn brightly over her prairies, and let me say that the Little Giant has not legs long enough to keep out of the way of it. He has undertaken the job of taking old ABRAHAM LINCOLN down into Egypt and bringing him to his milk. We propose to bring the Little Giant into Canaan, and show him how we do business there. And I say to you, fellow-Republicans, I hope that here, as there, all who agree in sentiment to the non-extension of Slavery will unite in the effort to prevent it. Republicans, Old line Whigs, and Americans are fighting there shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand in the contest now waging, and let me conclude by saying, that by the blessings of God and the strength of our own cause, we hope to triumph gloriously and nobly. [Immense applause.]

Mr. SETH WAKEMAN, of Genessee, moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District report the names from each District to act as a State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. S. H. MIX, of Scholarie, moved that WM. H. CRANE, Secretary of the Rhode Island and Fremont State Committee, be invited to a seat on the platform. Carried.

The following is the Committee on Permanent Organization;

JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Erie.
D. M. CHAPIN, of St Lawrence.
SAMUEL HAMMOND, of Steuben.
A. WAKEMAN, of New York.
WARD HUNT, of Oneida
J. B. BENNETT of Monroe.
J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT, of Rensselaer.
JOHN BIGELOW, of Orange.
R. FRANCHETT, of Otsego.

The following are the Committee on Resolutions:

Districts	
1....	E P Cowles and J. A. Kennedy,
2....	S. B Cole and Parke Godwin
3....	H. H. Van Dyck and J. H. Ramsey.
4....	A. B Parmalee and W. Lansing.
5....	D. I Jones and E. C. Church.
6....	W. M. Gregg and F. Ireland.
7....	Clark Mason and A. J. Knox
8....	Benj. Welch and A. S. Upham.

The following are the Committee on Contested Seats:

Dist.	Dist.
1..B F. Maniere	5..H. H Fish.
2..Geo. F. Sherman.	6..L Robinson.
3..Thos. B. Carroll.	7..W. C. Slayton.
4..B Usher.	8..J P. Darlings.

Adjourned till 4 P. M.

[The full proceedings of the Republican Convention do not reach us in time for our First Edition.]

Proceedings of the American Convention.

SYRACUSE Wednesday, Sept 8.

The American State Nominating Convention met at Corinthian Hall at noon to-day. A large number of delegates was present, almost every district in the State being represented. Many alternates are also here.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. H. B. FORTHROP, of Washington, President of the State Council.

The Secretary then called the roll of the delegates. It was moved that a Committee of three on Credentials be appointed. The Chair appointed Mr. BRITTON, of Kings, A. WATSON, of Saratoga, and W. LESLIE, of Oswego. Gen. SCHOOCS moved that a Committee of one from each judicial district be appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee:

District.	District.
I...G. C. Dean.	V...D. B. Case.
II..H D Robertson.	VI..Morgan Lewis.
III..L. S Parsons.	VII..James Ferguson.
IV..Augustus Lemon.	VIII..C. S. Macomber

The Secretary then had permission to read a communication from the American Central Committee of Ulster County and others, protesting against the admission of Messrs. WESTBROOK and PARK HARLOW, as delegates from that County, on the grounds that these gentlemen had abandoned the American for the Fusion Party in that County. There being no contending delegates, the paper was laid on the table.

The President having stated that the State Council had incurred a debt, an amount sufficient to liquidate it was paid in by the delegates.

The Committee on Credentials reported in the matter of the contested seats from Allegany. The contestant having withdrawn, he was admitted as a member as a matter of grace, and the report of the Committee accepted.

Mr. DEAN, of New York, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following list of officers, which was received with cheers, and adopted:

For President—The Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—First District, F. C. Wagner. Second District, D Q. Norbrup. Third District, H. Lansing. Fourth District, O. Ferris. Fifth District, Wm. Leslie. Sixth District, T. J. Chatfield. Seventh District, Wm. H. Sisson. Eighth District, Lyman Odell.

Secretaries—J P. Farott, J. G. Youngblood, Winchester Britton and J. B. Fisher.

On motion, the Chair nominated a Committee of three to escort Mr. ULLMANN to the Chair.

Mr. ULLMANN was received with tremendous and long-continued cheering. On taking the Chair he spoke as follows:

BRETHREN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel but too sensibly the high honor you have done me, and tender you my warmest thanks. Sharing in all the past triumphs and severities of the American Party, I shall remain faithful to its future. [Cheers.] I congratulate you on the high position occupied by the American organization. Those principles which, when first enunciated, caused many to start, are now adopted by those who rank themselves as our opponents. We have seen two great parties in Congress shaking the Union by their dissensions, until the glorious band of American Senators and Representatives said to the waters, "Peace be still." The sovereignty of the people was vindicated, and the people of Kansas, responding, have stamped the seal of infamy on this corrupt and reckless National Administration. Our platform is stronger and prouder than ever before. You have come together to decide upon questions of momentous interest. This day teems with events which will reach beyond the confines of this State and will not cease in their effects until a far-distant future. Wake up, then, and by all the memories of the past, let us this day do nothing, say nothing to compromise our position and nationality. Let us do nothing that will prevent us in the future from being able to elect each and every State of the Union in our embrace. Brethren, again I return you my thanks and await your pleasure. [Cheers.]

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 3 30 P. M. by the President, the Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN.

Ex President NORTHRUP moved that this Convention take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

The President put the question, in response to cries to that effect, the adjournment was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Owing to the delay occasioned by the time occupied by the Republican Convention in closing its Committee of Conference by the Judicial Districts, the American Convention was not called to order at the time named. It was thought better that the President should not take the chair until the arrival of that Committee. The interval was occupied by Mr LESLIE, of Oswego, in a humorous speech, and by Mr. PARRIS, of Kings.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was next called on. He spoke of the importance that every man speaking at such a time, should speak not only well, but wisely, and avoid offence to those who might be soon our co-workers. He felt the deep anxiety in the result of this night's deliberations. Reasoning as a reasonable man should, he felt that the time had come when men who think alike on great principles should act together. He had seen the American Party numerically declining, but on the other hand he had seen its principles extending and taking broad hold on the public mind. He had seen, to-day, a recognition of our principles in the fact that the Republicans came to us in order to popularize their doctrines. Mr. BROOKS spoke at some length in a conciliatory tone, stating the requisition on which the union must be based.

Mr. ULLMAN took the Chair, and called the Convention to order at 8½ o'clock. He said it was due from the Chair to the Convention to say that there had been a number of communications made to the Chair which had not assumed that official capacity which he thought due to the character of the Convention; unless those communications should be made in what he deemed an official shape, he should not present them to the Convention without its expressed wish.

Mr. MURRAY, of Ontario was then called out. He believed that the Convention was a unit on one thing, that all were true and tried Americans, and would go home to their constituents with the same principles as those with which they came. There were two parties in the State battling with a common enemy. He had seen both defeated though both holding in the main the same principles. He believed that the time had come, and that the work would be done to night which would defeat the Democracy. It was for Americans to set the seal upon its destruction. Mr. MURRAY then reviewed the political course of the Democratic Party in a caustic manner, and stated his belief that it was the duty of all good men to unite in putting it down.

The Committee of the Republican Convention here came in, and were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. CHARLES BEALS, of Columbia, Republican, announced that they were a Committee of Two from one of eight appointed by the Republican Convention to confer on a plan of union—that that Committee was in session at the Syracuse House, and ready to receive a similar Committee from the American Convention.

The Chair stated his pleasure in receiving the Committee. He would inform the Convention of their mission, and they would take action upon it. The Committee then retired and the Chair made the announcement.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. BROOKS and unanimously carried:

Whereas, The Republican Convention now in this City have authorized the appointment of a Committee to confer with the American State Convention upon a basis of equality and firmness, and looking to a cooperation, upon a common platform of principles, of all citizens opposed to the National Administration, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention, acting in the same spirit of equality and fraternity, hereby authorize the appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District to be selected by the Delegates from each District in Convention, whose duty it shall be to confer with the Committee of the Republican State Convention already selected; and that the Committee hereby authorized be required to report the result of their deliberation to this Convention.

The following is a list of the American Committee of Conference: First District, Mr. Erastus Brooks; Second, Mr. J. W. Ferdon; Third, Ames Briggs; Fourth, Mr. J. W. Reynolds; Fifth, Mr. A. H. Hovey; Sixth, Mr. Addison M. Smith; Seventh, Mr. Andrew J. Wilkins; Eighth, Mr. Jesse C. Davison. Mr. DEAN moved that the Convention adjourn till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Carried.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts—Renomination of Governor Banks.

The Republican Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester on the 7th of September, and renominated the Hon. N. P. BANKS for Governor, by acclamation. JOHN A ANDREW, of Boston, presided. The CONVENTION having been organized, Mr. JOHN Z GOODRICH said he hoped the business would be done speedily and thoroughly In the western part of the State there is but one voice for a candidate for Governor, and that is for Mr. BANKS.

The same is true in the centre and other parts of the State. He proposed, therefore, to move that he be nominated by acclamation, but before doing so he wished to say a word personal to himself. Some friends had mentioned his name for Lieutenant-Governor. He was not, and could not be, a candidate for any office He was for union and harmony. If Governor CHASE and Governor CORWIN can unite in Ohio, certainly we can unite here. He then moved that Governor BANKS be renominated, and it was carried by an unanimous "Aye," amid great applause.

JOHN T. BARNES of Boston, offered two resolutions eulogizing CHARLES SUMNER, and declaring that so long as his life is spared, Massachusetts will look to no man as his legitimate successor. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A Creek Indian Kidnapped and Enslaved.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

QUINDARO, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858.

Ox yokes are manufactured in Kansas almost by the cord for the Government trains to Utah. A Creek Indian, whose father was a mulatto, has been manufacturing them extensively at Quindaro, having a number of men at work for him. A week ago yesterday he went down with his team to move a family from Johnson County, Kansas, and when about ten miles from this place, the wagon was suddenly surrounded by a body of armed men from Missouri, who claimed our Creek Indian as a fugitive slave from that State. Great excitement was created at Quindaro by the news of this kidnapping, but nothing could be learned of the Creek until yesterday, when it was ascertained that he was in jail at Independence, Mo., on the affidavit of a wealthy citizen of that State, that he had been found running at large in the State of Missouri, without an owner. The truth was, he had not been found within ten miles of the Missouri line, and was arrested at least a dozen miles from the border.

The man has free papers from the Indian Agent. His mother was an Indian woman, and there is no pretext for claiming him as a slave. JOHN W. WRIGHT, attorney-at law, at Quindaro, went down yesterday to get out a writ of *habeas corpus* Whether the Missourians will be able to scare him out, you can judge. You know him better than I do. He came here from Logansport, Ind., and is the man that whipped VALLETTE in Cincinnati.

If Indians and free negroes are to be kidnapped in this way on the free soil of Kansas, you need not wonder if our citizens retaliate, by putting the underground in operation, and running it clear into Missouri. KANSAS.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ESOPUS.—The Albany *Argus* says: A young lady, the daughter of Mr. HAYWOOD, a gardener to JOHN JACOB ASTOR Jr., of Esopus, was killed on Thursday, under the following circumstances: The people of the section in which Mr. ASTOR lives intended to have a pic-nic in the neighborhood on Wednesday. To obtain some things needed at the pic-nic it was necessary to send to Poughkeepsie, so Mr. ASTOR sent a wagon to that city. The wagon was driven by his hired man. The governess of Mr. ASTOR's child and the daughter of his gardener accompanied him. While they were at Poughkeepsie the driver got drunk, and when they had crossed the river he fell out of the wagon. The governess caught hold of the reins and drove on. After going a distance, the governess consented to stop the wagon, and allow the driver to get in, on condition that he would not attempt to drive. After the man got into the wagon he took up the whip and commenced playing it upon the horse. The animal going at high speed, the driver and the governess fell out; the other lady remained in the wagon, and was carried away rapidly by the frightened and unguided horse. After she was carried a mile in this way, some one caught the horse, and arrested his flight. The young woman, at this juncture, requested him to take her out of the wagon as she was dying. He carried her into a house, and in a few moments she breathed her last It is quite certain that she died from the effects of fright. She was a young lady some 18 or 19 years of age. The driver went to the house of Mr ASTOR, but received an immediate discharge from service. He soon after left the neighborhood.

A DESPERATE WIFE.—The Cincinnati *Times* says: "Night before last, as several persons were waiting on this side of the river for the Newport ferry, at the foot of Ludlow-street, they saw a woman throw herself into the stream from a raft some forty yards above them. They immediately ran to the spot, and in time to see the woman rise to the surface, as is supposed, for the last time, when one of the party stretched out his hand, and, seizing her by the hair, drew her to the raft and lifted her upon it. It was some time before she became conscious, and when she did recover she appeared to be ignorant of what had passed. She gave her name, which we refrain from publishing; said she lived on Front-street with a dissipated husband, who abused her shamefully. She had three children, and labored day and night for their support, but her husband would often come home and force her to surrender her hard-earned gains, and then beat her cruelly. She had borne this for months, she continued, striving all the while to lead a virtuous life, and hoping and praying for his reformation, until at last her strength had yielded, her brain had turned, and she had lost her reason. She was not aware that she had attempted to destroy herself, though that means of ending her troubles had often occurred to her, and she supposed, in her hour of delirium, she had sought the remedy for her countless ills.

A young man named Sterne Sackett was accidentally drowned in Bethany, Conn., on the 5th inst. Cause not known. His age was 18.

Funeral of the Dead Bourbon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT COVINGTON, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Jaunting for pleasure, we arrived at this place Saturday evening, Aug 28, and hearing, incidentally of the death of the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, the reputed Dauphin, on the morning of that day, and that his funeral was to take place at the village of Hogansburg, his place of residence, the next day, Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M., we determined to avail ourselves of the opportunity to witness the funeral ceremonies. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock, our carriages were ready and we proceeded to the village. After disposing of the conveyances, we walked to the residence of the deceased, a short distance from the hotel.

It is quite romantically situated, embowered among pine trees of quite a large size, which almost hide it from view. It is a cottage built in the French or Swiss style, painted brown, the glass windows cut diamond shape, with green blinds outside; a low, pleasant piazza in front, with a plain wooden bench in front of one of the windows. As our party approached a few Indian men and women seemed to be hovering about outside; but, on the whole, it appeared to me he was like some warrior, "alone in his glory." The house was singularly destitute of furniture,—the floors uncarpeted, and but two or three chairs of the plainest kind were visible. Two small tables, one in each front room, each side of the door, with two common-sized black trunks, was all the furniture that met the eye. In the second story, the stairs leading into a good-sized hall, his library was arranged on plain shelves, in good order as to subjects. Pamphlets bound, and sermons, with some Gospels, being the major portion. Several miscellaneous works occupied the upper shelves. Several books and pamphlets were in a closet adjoining, scattered in a confused heap on the floor and shelves. In a small room next to the closet was one plain bedstead, with a straw bed, but not a single chair or other piece of furniture decorated this solitary place. At the back of the house, under the trees, a plain turned oak bedstead, on which the supposed Bourbon probably reposed when living, was placed, with the bedding and bedclothes and a chair—most likely placed there to make room for those who come to the house, for it was very small, and only fitted for the abode of two or three persons. A good-looking Indian, husband of the Indian female who seemed to preside, kept watch at the door leading into the room where the remains were reposing in a neat large-sized coffin covered with black cloth and studded with a few silver mountings and handles, with no plate to mark the name, birth or age of the deceased. A plain velvet pall was thrown loosely over the top—the cover of which at the head was open. He was apparently a large man, dressed in the garb of an Episcopal clergyman, with the exception of a black velvet skull cap, which almost entirely concealed his high and ample forehead—a great mistake—as it lessened the effect of his intellectual traits, which his head, uncovered, indicated, and made more prominent the lower part of his face and Roman nose. He looked like a strong man in calm repose—no feature distorted, his eyes evenly closed, and his lips just easily compressed, as one in life sleeping would shut the mouth. I placed my hand upon the brow and could not even perceive the coldness of death.

The Indian woman, a very interesting specimen of the race, said he was changed, in answer to my interrogatory to that effect; although she spoke but brokenly, she understood what was said to her, and to prove the accuracy of her testimony she left the room and quietly returned, bringing a daguerreotype likeness of him. It was even so—and the likeness bore unmistakeable evidence of French descent, and was strikingly like the portrait of Louis XVI.

It was said that he must have suffered in his last illness for the want of those little attentions and nourishments so necessary to the comfort of the sick, and although neighbors and friends showed occasional proofs of good will, and his Indian attendants, no doubt, did what they could, yet it seemed evident to me from the remarks of some persons present, and my own observation, that he must have needed the kind and constant offices of attention which none but a female heart and hand could rightly execute. Through the kindness of this same Indian woman we obtained a view of a white (*once* white) silk embroidered dress, said to have been one of his supposed mother's, the unfortunate Queen MARIE. It was a richly wrought brocade, with a train of some yards in length beyond the ordinary length of the dress This was carefully placed in one of the black trunks, where was also his robe and surplice and coat which he had worn, when living.

His disease was said to have been of a complex kind—dropsy predominating. Quite a large body of Masons had convened (of which he was said to have been a brother member), and after robing themselves according to their order and detaching some small sprigs of the pines around his residence, the body was borne to the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, about half a mile on the St. Regis road, where a sermon was preached by the Rev Mr. TREADWELL, of Malone, and after this had closed the remains were taken to the graveyard on the opposite side of the road, where he was buried with further religious and Masonic honors, in the mode peculiar to that fraternity.

After these had departed a few neatly dressed male and female Indians drew near the grave and after a few lingering glances, they turned quietly and sadly away. Two or three French Canadians were left to fill up and sodden the grave of one who has, for a few years past, occupied no small portion of interest and conjecture. Two large pine trees, one at the head and one at the foot, a little one side, mark his last resting place—a few feet of earth, which may be the pilgrimage of hundreds who have heretofore viewed him in the character of a pretender.

It is but justice to the Masonic order to mention in this place, that had they sooner known his connection with their order he would have received all the attention his needs may have required. E. P. M.

Brazil and the La Plata.

By the arrival of the bark *Glenwood*, at Salem, we are placed in possession of advices from Buenos Ayres to the 16th of July.

Madame ANNA BISHOP was giving concerts at Buenos Ayres with great success. The Government is in trouble financially, and the Confederated Provinces threaten the city with a future war if its independent position was not abandoned.

We have also our files of Rio journals to the same date. The protracted fight in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies on the vote of thanks for the royal message, had terminated in favor of the Government by a vote of 66 to 35.

No other events of interest have occurred at the Brazilian capital.

The *Correio Mercantil* is publishing letters from Dr. TSCHUDI, the famous German traveler, who has been exploring the diamond districts of the empire.

From Montevideo we have intelligence of the ratification of the treaty with Brazil, in the Chamber of Deputies. There are doubts whether it will go through the Senate.

The latter body has been discussing a bill for discrediting the copper coinage of the Republic to the extent of 25 per cent. It seems the business of renewing the copper money of the State was intrusted to a European commercial house, which returned it in due time in bulk, and the Government placed it in circulation. It was subsequently found that it fell short of the legal standard 25 per cent., and instead of calling it in and requiring the makers to make good the difference, the Legislature is proposing to throw the loss on the innocent holders.

A decree for the protection of the Jesuits has been issued.

From the Argentine Confederation our dates are to the 24th of June. The Chambers had instructed the Government to aid and open a railroad from Santa Fé to Santiago de Estero.

A BOSTON WIDOW VS. A GAY DECEIVER.—Readers will remember the marriage last Spring of Wm. A CARR, of Kentucky, to Mrs. A. P. BRIDGE, of Columbus, Ohio, the result of advertising for a wife in the NEW-YORK TIMES. CARR, it will be further remembered, received letters from 101 women—candidates for his hand. From the lot, he finally selected the Columbus widow It turns out that CARR was something of a gay deceiver, and that he made written protestations of love and wedlock to others besides the favored Mrs. BRIDGE. The Ashland *Statesman*, in noticing the rich correspondence and singular match, says:

"There's hangs a veritable tale; and it may be, possibly, a suit for breach of promise, with exemplary damages. Mrs. PAULINE W CARROL, a Boston lady, now sojourning in Greenup County, has put us in possession of a series of letters, which clearly proves said CARR to be a very deceiver" a fellow who loves not wisely, but two well! Since the announcement of the marriage, Mrs CARROL has concluded to bring a suit against CARR for breach of promise and damage to her tender affections. As the lady is young and handsome, and has the documents to prove the treachery and false-dealing of the lovesmorous CARR, it is more than probable that a Kentucky Jury will give her exemplary damages, and then the reprobate overseer will be made to pony up to the tune of thousands. The result of his attempt to trifle with the tender affections of young womanhood, will sadly interfere with the honey-moon and domestic felicity anticipated by CARR in his union with the Columbus widow.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening—Mr. A. V. WILLIAMS in the Chair.

It was resolved that the School house No. 10, in Wooster-street, near Bleecker, be rebuilt at an expense of $24,297.

Mr. WARREN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved its adoption.

Mr. GREEN, having made an inquiry as to the state of the finances of the Board,

Mr. WARREN said that the Fifteenth Ward did not intend to expend money this year.

A variety of bills were acted on, and several applications for appropriations were laid over.

A hot-air apparatus, not yet fully tested, was approved for the new building now going up in Horatio-street. Another was approved for the new building in Marion-street.

It was moved that the bills connected with the Sixth Ward be paid. Some parties objected because the Inspector was absent in Mexico. Other small bills, relating to other wards, were also moved to be paid. It was moved the President and Secretary be directed to sign them, and a counter resolution sought to refer them to the Finance Committee. On vote so referred.

Mr. GREEN objected to the payment of $50 for bouquets, which he described as having been thrown like so many cabbages upon the stage on a late occasion.

Mr CURTIS said that the Executive Committee on Normal Schools ought to have more regard to public opinion. The education of young ladies was bestowed upon them, and he thought the addition of bouquets, though 125 had been furnished for $50, was wasteful and injudicious. On vote, the expense was allowed.

Mr. GREEN objected to the payment of a bill for traveling expenses, amounting to $50, of Mr. EAGER, the chairman of the Normal School Committee, who was sent by that Committee to Philadelphia and Boston. After much discussion as to the question of its legality, and whether its payment would form a bad precedent, the vote was taken in favor of liquidating the bill.

The report in favor of establishing evening schools in the Seventeenth Ward was brought up and adopted.

An appropriation was made of $50,000 for the payment of salaries, and a requisition of $100,000 on the Comptroller was authorized, as well as the payment of several miscellaneous accounts. Other matters being disposed of, the Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour Tuesday evening as Stephen Zellinger, residing in Forty-eighth street, was passing through Forty third street, on the east side of the City, two men suddenly attacked him, knocked him down and commenced robbing him. He cried lustily for the police. The robbers ran away after getting possession of his money, but were soon arrested They gave their names as Michael Durney and Lowdon Fitch, and were locked up for examination by Justice BROWNELL.

FIGHTING CHINAMEN.—Two natives of the Celestial Empire, bearing the euphonious names of Assee and Ailing, had an altercation at their boarding-house, No. 13 Rose street—another Chinese boarding-house—which ended by Ailing stabbing Assee in the right side with a long bladed jack knife. The stabbed Chinaman was taken to the Hospital, and the one who inflicted the stab was locked up in the Tombs.

STEREOTYPE PLATES IN DEMAND.—A young German yesterday afternoon picked up a box of stereotype plates in the rear of the establishment No. 119 Nassau-street, took off his coat and wrapping the box in the coat, coolly marched off A Second Ward police-man saw the operation and arrested the thief. Mr Jackson was glad to hear that there was a demand for stereotype plates. The culprit, who gave his name as Wm Smith, was locked up for trial.

CALL DURING TEA.—While the family of James Roler, residing at No. 655 Fourth street, were taking their tea, on Tuesday evening, some bold thief walked into the upper part of the house, stole a gold watch and a porte-monnaie, containing a note for $480 and $5 in bills, and then coolly walked away. No clue has yet been obtained to the culprit or the missing property.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Wm. Gerrish, who keeps a gentleman's furnishing store at No. 286 Eighth-avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of setting fire to his store, with a view to defraud an insurance company of an insurance which he had effected on his stock of goods A Police Magistrate committed him to await examination

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Having seen in your paper, of to day, an article relating to the abduction, &c., of a girl from Pike-street, by F. C. Sefton, in which it is made to appear that the parties were at the Western Hotel two days, &c., in justice to ourselves, as well as to disabuse the public mind, we beg leave to state that they came after tea, and asked for a room—the gent registering F. C Sexton and lady, U. S. N. Our establishment having some 450 guests at the time, we were unable to room the gent and lady. They, however, remained some time in the parlor, and at length one of the clerks, fancing that a party had just left, gave a room to the new applicants. But they left very early next morning, without looking for their bill. They had no meals, and we heard nothing of them until the Police made inquiry. Yours respectfully,

D. D. WINCHESTER.
Proprietor of Western Hotel.

Affairs in Mexico.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Constitutional Government is rapidly advancing to claim their inheritance at the Federal capital. VIDAURRI is at San Luis moving down upon the city slowly. Guadalajara is besieged by DEGOLLADO, and is likely to have fallen already into his hands; the Liberals are upon Tabuca, and the troops of ALVAREZ are on foot, but nothing decisive has been done or is to be done, until the troops of VIDAURRI come into Mexico. It appears to be the design of the leaders beyond the capital to avoid the terror of throwing into the hands of parties here this revolution, which is to be directed from *without—from the States*—so as to destroy the centralizing *prestige* hitherto so corruptly and successfully used by Mexico. The Zouloaga Government is bankrupt. The revenue of the Republic has been cut off from him by the States where ports of entry are located, and the paper of the clergy is not merchantable, no one being willing to take as a guaranty property already disposed of by the Liberal and Constitutional party. Durango has been taken by the Liberals of Chihuahua under the command of CORONADO, the young man who married Don JUAN PALACIO's mother, in Laco. He was a frequent visitor at the late Legation, while a student of law, under the name of COMANCHE, from his Indian eyes and complexion. He would seem not to have forgotten the lessons there inculcated "on the sovereignty of the States as the Conservative element of the Federal Government." Indeed, the tribute is paid by every Mexican to the late Legation, as having first enlightened the politicians of Mexico, (groping in Siberian darkness on the reliable and conservative elements of a liberal federation, and that acting in accordance with those readings has led to the triumph which now awaits over Centralism and Brigandism. COMANCHE has been very active in the North, and in perfect understanding with VIDAURRI Of Tampico and Vera Cruz—the Gulf keys of the Republic—we can give you no intelligence, as all intercourse is intercepted, and SANTA ANA's prescription of the Press is most rigidly enforced with all its specifics. There is no opposition paper published. The *Extraordinary* and the French papers have been virtually extinguished—and the *Siglo* paralyzed.

ESCARDON and some other rich men are in prison because they refuse to pay the contribution imposed on them, while it is whispered that this imprisonment is all a farce, to some appearances, against the incoming of the Pezuas. The crisis is at hand, and the Pezuas will soon be again in power.

FATAL HAIL-STORM IN ILLINOIS—We learn by passengers from Memphis, that a violent hail storm took place in the lower Ohio, on Thursday night last. The *Washita* was overtaken by the storm at Slim Island and was compelled to lay to all night. Trees and fences were blown down and immense damage done to the corn crop At Rockport a large house was demolished, and pieces blown in every direction to a great distance. The family of Mr. HENRY GARDNER were in the act of retiring to bed when the house went tumbling to pieces. Mrs. GARDNER was recovered from the wreck dead. Her head and body were badly crushed Two children were also recovered from the demolished building, badly bruised, and in an insensible condition. It was thought they could not recover. Mr. GARDNER and one other child escaped with only slight bruises. Our informants did not learn that any further loss of life had been sustained by the storm. The hail stones that fell were about half the size of a hickory nut. The steamer *Minnetonka* was caught in the same storm at Smithland, and was compelled to lay by for fifteen hours.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Personal.

J. C. Holland, the "Timothy Titcomb" of the Springfield *Republican*, has in course of preparation, and nearly ready for the press, a poem entitled *The Bitter Sweet*, which, in point of literary labor, is said to far exceed any of his previous efforts.

Dr. J. H. Chabert, of this City, has received from the Emperor of the French the "St. Helena Medal," for his service of twenty six years in the French army.

The venerable John Arnold Jones has sent forth a new work, *Christian Hope*, a volume of 350 pages. Mr. JONES is 71 years of age, and still hale and vigorous.

Mr. J. Buchanan Read has opened in Philadelph

ovation to me. If at home there have been those in the past who, from whatever motive, has been disposed to harass me, and so have retarded the fulfillment of the long cherished, but now realized dream of more than a quarter of a century of my life, yet I have found in the bosom of the great mass of my countrymen from all sections of our beloved country warm and enthusiastic hearts that have sympathized with me in my trials in the day of trial, and who have as cordially rejoiced with genuine American enthusiasm in the hour of my success. But let me say, gentlemen, I have found it easier to bear up against the trials and struggles of former years, than to withstand the subtle but substantial temptations of such a day of triumph as this. Pardon me, therefore, if I here take occasion to say that in the calmer moments of the inward struggle against these, I escape from the conflict by yielding with a more profound humility and sincerity, the honor of so grand an enterprise as the consummation of a Universal Telegraph to Him, to whom it is first of all eminently and justly due. Your own American hearts will, I am sure, respond cordially to the sentiment which I confess is the absorbing one with me at this moment, "Not unto us, not unto us, but to God be the glory." It is in this humble, but just position alone, that I am able in a certain sense to retire out of myself, and with a feeling of deeper gratitude also, admire with the rest of the world, without danger, the grandeur of the spectacle of a world at length united in electric bonds If you then, gentlemen, as Americans, are pleased in your great kindness to select me for applause as the honored instrument through which the Father of every good and perfect gift to man, has been pleased to introduce this blessing to the world, it is rather with a more profound sense of the weakness of the instrument, and of increased obligation to greater thankfulness, than from any conceit of of preeminent excellence that I can yield to the joyous emotions of this evening. Nor can I appropriate exclusively to myself the generous applause which the consummation of the world-enterprise has called forth from you with such enthusiasm.

I beg you, therefore, to believe that in my acceptance of your invitation I was influenced quite as much by the reflection that opportunity would be afforded me to do justice in some degree to others of eminent scientific skill and genius in all countries, and in past as well as present times, as by my desire for personal applause. I am, nevertheless, not insensible to the just applause of the great, the wise and the good, but I should forfeit the good opinion of these, and my own self respect as well, if, through an inordinate grasping for the world's applause, I could lose sight of any just claims of others to a fair participation in the honors of achieving the Telegraph success

It is well for us to remember that the labors of philosophers of the profoundest ability, from out all nations throughout the civilized world have culminated in the production of the Telegraph of the present day. This has been the order of Providence, that no single mind should accomplish all. The Telegraph is a *God sent* to the world, in a most marked and significant sense; but there have been long years of preparation in the discoveries of science for its advent; and it may not be amiss to present, in as brief a manner as possible, the dates of the successive discoveries bearing upon, and necessary to, its perfect birth, and I shall then leave you to say whether the American claim to priority of the actual invention is or is not established by the facts.

I can, indeed, state no facts new in themselves, yet they may be new to those who have not had the opportunity, or the patience to call them from the chaotic mass of legal testimony, which the litigations in the United States Courts have amassed in their archives; and, should I accidentally make any important omissions, I must ask your indulgence, since I have to depend almost exclusively on my memory.

The Telegraph, as it exists, is not the full-grown birth of a felicitous moment, however rapid the various elements of it musned together, when science had travailed its appointed period. It did not leap mature, Minerva-like, from a single brain.

Some have given the first conception of a telegraph by electricity to our illustrious FRANKLIN, but if this be true, it was of necessity a barren conception, for the discoveries of science that have made it practicable were still in the womb of time, and have been subsequently, and at long intervals apart, successively brought forth. But if we must ignore any claims set up for our immortal FRANKLIN, on the ground that the means of practical success, in his day, were yet hidden from the world, we still know that to him is due the demonstration that the dread lightning could be disarmed of its terrors, and when *he snatched the bolt from the heavens*, he taught mankind for the first time to approach and admire, rather than to shrink from and fear the mighty power. It was not until the thunderbolt made familiar, and in a sense domesticated by FRANKLIN, had been disciplined by GALVANI and VOLTA in 1800, and had been broken of its erratic ferocity, without essentially impairing its spirit or its speed, that it was prepared for its telegraphic harness. But the telegraph was not yet ready to its birth. True, the ingenious Bavarian philosopher, SOEMMERING, in 1811, essayed to indicate letters by the gaseous bubbles of Voltaic decomposition, but the cumbersome harness with which he loaded his messenger made his idea practical if not impracticable. It was some twenty years onward, after the discoveries of GALVANI and VOLTA, ere another birth of science added a novel and most essential discovery to the accumulating materials.

On my way, two years ago, to the magnificent capital of the Czars, I could not pass the capital of Denmark without a pilgrimage thither, in the double capacity of artist and a lover of science, to pay the homage of my respect to the birth place of THORVALDSEN and OERSTED. I cannot express the emotions with which I sat at the table in the room, but a few years before, the laboratory of the illustrious and amiable Dahish philosopher, while reflecting that I was sitting in the very spot where OERSTED himself sat rapt in delightful wonder at the apparent reversal of the laws of terrestrial magnetism as the needle before him tremblingly turned from its usual undeviating northern and southern fixedness and suddenly became obedient to a hitherto unsuspected and mysterious influence, deviating to the right hand or to the left according to the course of the galvanic current in the conjunctive wire by its side. This new discovery laid the foundation of a new science, *electro magnetism*, and opened the door to a wide unexplored and beautiful field of research which has subsequently yielded such brilliant results to the world, for consequent on this discovery there followed in quick succession the brilliant speculations and beautiful explanations of the illustrious AMPERE, and the important invention of the Electro-magnet by the renowned ARAGO.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, early in the century, had made the discovery that by means of the galvanic current the metalic and alkaline salts could be separated from their bases, and his processes and results were among the instructions of my earliest years.

I was instructed in the general principles of the then new science of electro-magnetism, and especially with the power of the electro-magnet, through the lucid demonstrations in New-York, in 1827 of the lamented young American philosopher, DANA, whose promising career was cut short by death in the same year. Thus I had stored in my memory the materials which enabled me in the leisure of my return voyage from Havre to the United States, in October, 1832, to plan the present telegraph in all its essential and distinguishing features. Whatever speculations or attempts may have previously existed in regard to the realization of an electric telegraph, I was then wholly ignorant of them; I then and for many years afterwards, fully believed that the words "*Electric Telegraph*," to which I had given, as a *generic* name, the offspring of my invention, were first combined by me. The prominent pervading idea of a telegraph around which all my devisings resolved after my first conception of it on board the ship, was that of compelling electricity in some of its modes not merely *to transmit*, but to make a *permanent record* at a distance of the transmitted dispatch. Two modes of accomplishing this result then presented themselves to my mind: one resulting from the discovery of DAVY of the decomposition by electric or galvanic agency of certain metallic and alkaline salts; and the other from the mechanical action by galvanic electricity of the electro-magnet. Both these modes had for their end a like result, to wit: the making of a *permanent record* of a transmitted dispatch, and hence the device then invented for regulating the passage of the galvanic current was adapted, as in its present improved and simplified form, to either mode at pleasure. Of these two modes the *Electro-magnetic*, or mechanical, has ever been my favorite mode, and is the one in universal use, but each of them, the *Electro-chemical* and the *Electro magnetic*, are in use at the present day.

It may be well to bear in mind at this point that all suggestions of an Electric Telegraph previous to the year 1832, and indeed for many years after, with the single exception of mine, were based upon the deflection of the magnetic needle, while the prominent distinguishing features of my telegraph then as now are *its ability by two different modes of electric action not merely to transmit a message, but to deliver it in a recorded and permanent form.*

Devised in all its essential features in 1832, its mechanism was completely constructed (rudely, indeed, but efficiently) in 1835. In that year, and in 1836 and 1837, it was exhibited to many of the pupils of the University and to others, who well remember its earliest performances.

The year 1837 is a notable period in the history of the Telegraph. It was the year when the broodings of philosophic and inventive minds in Germany, France and England, as well as in America, without concert, but almost simultaneously, brought forth their various projects of electric telegraphs for the world's inspection. But, with a single exception in Europe, the feature of a *Recording* Telegraph will be sought for in vain in any of them. But even this, in common with all the others, was based on the deflection of the magnetic needle. The exception to which I allude is the project of the magnanimous and amiable Bavarian philosopher, STEINHEIL. He alone of all the projectors entertained the thought in 1837 of a *recording telegraph*. I have mentioned the name of STEINHEIL; I cannot pass it with this brief mention. I am happy to have this evening the long-wished for opportunity, on such an occasion as this, and before you, my countrymen, of paying the homage of my profound respect to qualities of heart not always residing in minds of his exalted endowments. It is to the magnanimity of STEINHEIL that I owe much of my European fame. Few, unless animated with the unselfish principles which belong to one of the most ingenious of all the European projects of electric telegraphs, would have written thus to an American correspondent. After rapidly glancing at his own labors in the cause of Electric Telegraphs, specially in his capacity of Director of the Austrian Telegraphs, he says, "In this way I have been aided effectually to labor for the adoption of MORSE'S system, throughout all Europe, and that I have thereby extended his well earned fame, has been to me the source of peculiar pleasure."

Magnanimity in this respect, however, is not confined to the estimable Bavarian; the English COOKE, the associate of WHEATSTONE, and with him the inventor and efficient establisher of the ingenious needle system of Telegraphs which prevails to a great extent in England, has the highest claims upon your honorable consideration. I need only to refer you to his position and his remarks when the Telegraph Companies of England, on my visit to London in 1856, so generously and hospitably honored me with a public banquet. I do not, I cannot, forget that kindness. But I must not detain you. A few words, and a few words only, from me, will suffice in alluding to the completion of the great link of Telegraphic communication which now binds the American and European continents together. My dream of twenty years is realized. The last act has been consummated, and on the day of my recent arrival in Europe. It has been consummated by the joint exertions of American and British skill. If America has precedence in the *conception* of a Submarine and Oceanic Telegraph, and also in the first experimental demonstration of the practicability of Submarine Telegraphy, these facts may modify, but will not wholly detract in your minds from the merit of others, in other countries, who have independently suggested the idea, without a knowledge, it may be, of the published hints in 1837, and the actual Submarine Telegraph experiments in New-York in 1842. With them the suggestion may have been quite as original in point of fact, if *not* in point of time, as with me. Let due honor, therefore, be given to all; and there is certainly enough for all. Many can justly claim a share in the various departments, scientific, mechanical, nautical, financial and administrative, which have been unitedly laid under contribution to accomplish the grand result.

Since the Submarine Telegraph link unites two points of the British dominions, it was but just and natural that Britain should contribute, as she has generously contributed, the greater portion of the material means for the enterprise. I have reason to rejoice in its consummation, for it has solved the doubted practicability of passing the electric current through the sea, as I have myself, never for a moment, doubted it would eventually be solved. If certain electrical difficulties were encountered, which at one time seemed to forbode failure, they have been overcome mainly by the genius, the research, and the perseverance of WHITEHOUSE and THOMSON. No language of praise which I can use can add to the honor which these British philosophers so eminently deserve. On the future *management* of the Atlantic Telegraph, as a political or commercial engine of vast power, for good or evil will depend whether the hearty congratulations at its success as a *scientific enterprise* (which is the ground on which I can and do unite in these congratulations) shall be mingled with regrets that its vast capacities for good to the world is to be perverted to evil, to be contracted by a narrow policy, or used oppressively, or offensively. This is not the place nor the hour to entertain forebodings of evil. I will rather indulge the more rational hope that the novel enterprise which, as you have said, gentlemen, seemed at its first promulgation, even to the sagacious and intelligent, like an idle dream, but which has been so well realized through the admirable naval and engineering skill of American and British officers and seamen, may be so administered as to allay jealousies and animosities; and even if its success shall excite to rivalry and competition, that these may subserve the cause of universal peace and good will among all nations.

Mr. MORSE took his seat amid the most vehement and long-continued applause.

SECOND TOAST—*Our Country!*—She exults in the fame of her sons, and unselfishly rejoices that the fruits of their genius are shared by the whole world

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN Y. MASON

His Excellency Mr. MASON, American Minister at Paris, rose amid loud and long-continued applause, and said: I rise, Mr. President and gentlemen, to respond to your call, with some hesitation. At this moment I am suffering under a temporary indisposition which, although not sufficient to prevent me from uniting in this gratifying testimonial of respect for one who has been my esteemed friend for more than a quarter of a century, yet has induced my kind and watchful physician, Dr. BIGELOW, now present, to warn me against any severe exertion. I have been his patient under circumstances which authorized him to play the despot, and I must say that, under Providence, to his skill and tender nursing, I am indebted for my life. He has long since turned me over to the cook, and I hope it will be long before I have again to come under the control of the doctor. His advice, however, will restrain me from saying much that I would wish to say on this occasion, for I must observe his counsel. But I cannot remain silent. You have toasted our country. You have spoken of her pride in her sons, of her unselfishness in rejoicing in them the more when the fruits of their genius redound to the benefit of the world. I have been reared in the school which produced that great New-Englander who uttered the noble sentiment, that, "if he had but one hour to live, and his country required it, that hour should be given to his country," I therefore must respond to the toast which has been received by you, my friends and countrymen, with such rapturous applause.

Our country has made unprecedented progress in the career of national greatness. Her institutions are peculiar and her history is unique. Our fathers left the old world with its arts, its manufactures, its civilization, its unwise oppressions, and sought a home in the wilderness. From the moment of their landing they encountered dangers and privations. They found a delicious climate and a fruitful soil, but the heavy forests which covered the face of nature were inhabited by the untutored and savage Indian, and in the conflicts which followed they learned two great lessons. The first was self-reliance, the second the necessity of association. These two principles, forced on them by experience, have proved the greatest blessings of their posterity. They lie at the foundation of our institutions. Our Government is but a happy combination of individuality and association. They gave to us the fundamental principle that government is ordained for "the greatest good to the greatest number," and that all men have the "inalienable right to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety." Hence the division of powers between the Federal and State Governments; hence the restraint everywhere to be found against the Government exerting despotic or unjust power to the detriment of individuals; hence the constitutional establishment of religious freedom; hence the division of the great powers, legislative; executive and judicial, amongst independent departments; hence the representative system and the influence of every individual citizen by the right of suffrage to assist in selecting for limited periods those agents who are to exercise the powers of government. They gave to us our State Governments and our glorious Federal Union, which combined, have proved the shield of our safety and the sceptre of our power—a sceptre stronger than CÆSAR'S. That the principles thus controlling the forms of our Government should have directed its policy is but a natural result.

I would be happy, if I felt at liberty to do so, to speak of our country in this sense. I should love to show that our record is fair and spotless; that in the acquisition of foreign territory, which strengthen us, we have observed justice, promoted the happiness of the inhabitants who came under our jurisdiction, and yet promoted the interests and enlarged the business of the whole world. I could show that of all the possessions Spain held on the Continent, when her in North or South America, which have passed from her jurisdiction, she received nothing, and willingly parted with nothing, except in the case of Florida, which we acquired by fair and honorable purchase. The rest, of vast extent, is gone, excepting two islands in the Caribbean sea. I could show that Louisiana became ours by fair treaty with the great Emperor of France, and that she is at this moment more valuable to France than it was possible for a distant and exposed colony ever to have been to the mother country. I could show that Texas, after achieving her independence by a courageous and honorable struggle, after being recognized as an independent State by the principal powers of the earth, with the deliberate consent of her Government and people, became incorporated into the family of States comprising the American Union, and that under the benign influence of just government, she is adding to the commerce of the world, and presenting a strong contrast to the fine country on the western side of the Rio Grande.

I could show that California became the property of the United States by fair purchase after military conquest and occupation; that after she came under the jurisdiction of our Government those rich deposits of gold were discovered which have exerted a mighty influence on the world. Is there a business man in England or France who will not bear testimony to the fact that, pending their war with Russia, whose expenses were met almost exclusively by the precious metals, the currency of these two countries would have been thrown into confusion but for the supplies of gold furnished by California? No. my friends, the United States cannot be selfish or unjust, unless she ignores her own interests and forgets every principle of her Government.

I would be happy to refer to one or two other instances of our policy and their influence on the affairs of the world. Our Government has always contended for the equal rights of all nations on the high seas, which are now happily established; claiming no exclusive right, she contends for the right of the weakest. Who was it that, almost in our infancy, found the Barbary States sending their corsairs out on the Mediterrannean sea, capturing, in the very spirit of piracy, Christians, and making them slaves? Who found the great nations compounding for securing their people against these cruel wrongs by annual tribute, and dared to send a fleet and army to the distant shores of Africa, to suppress the nuisance? It was America, acting on the heroic resolve of "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute." Who resisted the Danish demand of exacting dues for using the Belts and Sound, as much free to all nations as the high seas? With comparatively a small interest, our country contended for the right, and was among the first justly to indemnify Denmark for a loss which she could not well bear by liberal payment for the facilities to navigation which she furnished.

But I forbear giving proofs of the natural and philosophical results of the principles on which our Government is founded. Happily for us, our interests, which influence more or less all men, powerfully sustain the course to which the philosophy of our Government prompts.

Our country produces in large volume the staples of foreign commerce. She sells or exchanges her valuable surplus products to all nations; and, as all persons in trade know, the best customers are those best able to pay. The prosperity of other nations can never be an object of jealousy to our great country.

Moral philosophers have established that the form of government and its practical workings exert a powerful influence on individual character. We may point with proud satisfaction to the wonderful development produced in our country of the mental faculties of man. In inventive genius our people are eminently distinguished, and here, too, we find the same unselfish, benevolent benefits conferred on the world as well as on our own people. I will do no more than mention the names of FULTON, whose application of steam to navigation has changed the commercial and naval marine of the world. Of GOODYEAR, who found in existence a gum, curious but useless, and who, by his genius, made it a source of wealth to the country of its production, and made it capable of useful application for countless articles of comfort to man, from the overshoe to the life-preserver. His genius made it an article of commerce, created a new channel of industry, gave profitable employment to many who could not otherwise find it, and furnished bread to thousands of families. My friend over the way, Mr. HUTCHINSON, can bear witness to the blessing which has thus been conferred on France; of WHITNEY, whose invention of the cotton gin has exerted in the history of the world as great an influence for good as any other effort of the human mind. Without its aid, the cotton crop would never have approached its present proportions, for the labor that produces the crop now grown could not within years have separated the staple from the seed and prepared it for use. With the gin driven by machinery, propelled by horse-power, water or steam, the most abundant crop can be completely prepared and sent to the market in the interval which the arrangement of the seasons gives to man between the gathering and the planting—the Winter, not of discontent, but of health and happiness. And what mighty consequences have resulted from this invention of a Connecticut youth, who left the severity of his native clime to improve his health in the milder Winter of the South? His genius gave to the South of our country its greatest blessing, boundless wealth, more than two-thirds of our exports, the medium of foreign exchanges, the balance-wheel of our financial system, freight for our ships, clothing for the world; and yet more, it has, I trust, so strengthened our Union by demonstrating the mutual interests and dependence of the States which compose it, as to make it perpetual. This great blessing is not confined to our country. In every civilized nation they have reason to bless the name of WHITNEY, and capital and labor appreciate the cotton crop as the bond of peace amongst nations.

It is not my purpose to enter into any exposition of the wonderful invention whose practical consummation we meet to-night to commemorate. We have heard the eloquent remarks of your gifted President, and of him who is universally acknowledged to have given to the world the wonderful process by which galvano-electricity was endowed with an automatic capacity, to receive messages at one point of the earth's surface and transmit them to another, and there record them. We have witnessed the modesty and candor with which he has accorded justice to all, the humility with which he has spoken of himself. Sir, for more than a quarter of a century I have had the honor to call Professor MORSE my friend, and I venture to say that no man ever lived who more eminently deserved to be pronounced,

"*Intique vita, sceleris qui purus.*"

Indeed, he deserves it more surely than he on whom HORACE pronounced the high eulogium, for Professor MORSE is a Christian gentleman

Of the fruits of his invention, of the effect produced on the social, commercial and political interests of man, I will not speak, because that is and will be better done by others.

The Telegraphic wire rests on the bed of the great Atlantic. This has been effected in the most honorable manner by the joint efforts of the American and British Governments. It is not gracious or becoming at this moment of rejoicing to inquire in a spirit of controversy to whom belongs the larger share of honor. With some everything is a subject of dispute. I have no taste for such discussion. But I have seen it stated in print that the Commander of the *Agamemnon* is entitled to the credit, and ought to be rewarded for the success of the enterprise, and the reason given is that his ship suffered in the storm, that her coals and the cable were displaced, and that with great skill he overcame the difficulties of the position and proceeded with the work. Not a word is said of the magnificent American ship, engaged in the same enterprise, or of her gallant commander.

I do not doubt the *agamemnon* is a crack ship of Her Majesty's Navy; that her commander is worthy of his commission, and entitled to high praise. But to me, a mere landsman, it appears that as the *Niagara* rode out the same storm without damage, her commander, the gallant HUDSON, is entitled to equal praise. We are willing to divide the honor of the great success, and I do not think more ought to be or will be seriously claimed.

Free from the spirit of controversy, for such a feeling cannot exist here, it is just and proper that I state some facts in regard to the invention of the telegraph. After it had been established by the maternal care of his own Government that MORSE'S instrument was efficient in transmitting and recording messages along wires, placed in the open air on land, much remained to be ascertained. The physical formation of the earth showed that unless the electric current could be passed along wires submerged in water, it could not perform the office of maintaining correspondence between nations or continents. The Professor modestly speaks of his inspirations as a dream. It is interesting to inquire, who conceived the idea of its practicability? I have before me an authentic letter, addressed by Professor MORSE to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under date of Sept. 27, 1837. On the subject of his invention he said, "Across rivers with bridges the circuit may easily be carried, inclosed beneath the bridge. Where the stream is wide and there is no bridge, the circuit, inclosed in lead, may be sunk to the bottom." And he adds, that a mode of using spars for the wires, at the rate of fifteen to the mile, would be as cheap, probably, as any other, "unless the laying of the circuit IN WATER should be found to be most eligible." The conception was his; the first submerged telegraphic cable was in fact laid in the harbor of New-York. But of the practicability of spanning the ocean with the wire, the power of the electric agent to traverse its length, perform its office, and enable the Queen of Great Britain to speak to the President of the United States as if he were her honored guest at Windsor Castle, was a problem difficult of solution. The philosophic mind of Lieutenant MAURY, of the United States Navy, one of the great scientific lights of the age, was occupied with the inquiry. Under the instructions of his Government, in command of one of the vessels of the Navy, Lieut. BERRYMAN, a brother officer of the Navy, made deep-sea soundings across the ocean. No chart yet existed showing the topography of the ocean's bed; no man knew the form of the earth underlying the waste of waters. There was but imperfect knowledge in regard to the wonders who had their dwelling-place there. The researches led to a theory the most beautiful, if not hereafter found to be precisely correct. It was know that the Gulf-stream carried the tepid waters of the south by a fixed law toward the north; and it was known that the cold waters of the north flowed by a constant current toward the south. It was known that water is filled with animated animalculæ, and on a philosophical principle it was known that when these counter currents met and the resistance of each to the other became equal, for the moment motion ceased. The theory is that when encountering the cold waters of the north, the animalculæ of the southern stream perished, and so of the animalculæ of the north when coming in contact with the warm waters of the south. At the point where motion ceased, the dead animalculæ were precipitated, and although too minute to be perceptible to the naked eye, the accretion of ages had resulted in the formation of a ridge across the ocean, elevated above the general surface of its bottom, which the almighty Giver of all that is Good for man, had prepared as a bed for the Telegraphic Cable. Whether the theory be correct in all its parts, or whether it has been possible for the able officers who have succeeded in laying down the cable, to have followed this natural lead, I am not able to say. The Cable is laid, the work is done, messages are now sent from America to Europe, and the inspired dream of the immortal genius is realized—for the exclusive benefit of his own country? No. As an enlightened citizen of his native country, as a favored and gifted son of science, which knows no country, he could not labor but for the benefit of the entire race.

Gentlemen, I have fatigued myself and, I fear, worried you, but I rose not so much to say what I have said as to mention to you an incident which I am quite sure will gratify you all, because it is honorable to the august parties concerned, honorable to your guest of this evening, honorable to human nature. I must speak in regard to it with becoming delicacy, but yet I feel at liberty to speak of the fact. During my residence in Paris there have been two Congresses of high Ministers assembled in this city. The first embodied the highest diplomatic talent of Europe. It was charged with the weighty question of peace or war. Its object was to put an end to a war in which were engaged in a gigantic struggle the great powers of Europe, and to lay the foundations of permanent peace. All Europe awaited in breathless anxiety the deliberation of this great assembly. It was universally felt that all the interests of humanity in the old world were involved. Happily for Europe, wisdom, candor, conciliation, presided over their counsels, and peace was honorably restored.

The second Congress of Ministers was composed of representatives of equal rank with their predecessors. Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, representing ten of the august Governments of Europe, under orders of their Sovereigns, sat at the Council Board, presided over by the same illustrious Minister who presided over the first. For what did this Congress assemble? I was not a member of the Congress. I did not participate in its deliberations; they are not completed, nor are its proceedings published, so that I cannot tell you what they were. But I do feel at liberty, and I consider it an act of appropriate justice on this occasion to tell you, that the business and object of this Congress was to do honor to our friend and countryman whom *you* have met to honor to-night. Does the history of the world furnish a parallel case?

You are aware that, by the laws of the States of continental Europe, the privilege of sending private dispatches is a government monopoly. Individuals are not permitted to send such messages, except through the agency of official employes of government, and by means under control of government. Although MORSE'S system of telegraph as the best known, had superseded all others throughout the continent of Europe, he could obtain no available patent. He could not here use it himself or confer the right on others. He had nothing to sell; the governments were, under no obligation of law to purchase anything of him. There was no court of law to which he could appeal and claim damages for the use of his invention. His own country had granted him a patent, for the infringement of which he had a right to sue in our Courts. But that patent did not extend beyond our own limits and conferred no rights, gave no remedies in Europe. His own Government, under such circumstances, could not present or urge any claim on his part against the European governments for using his system. He had exhausted every means of establishing an exclusive right in Europe and failed. Under these circumstances, the Imperial Government of France invited the governments of Europe using the Morse system, to instruct their diplomatic representatives at Paris to meet in Congress to consider what was proper to be done as an honorary acknowledgment to the genius of MORSE, as a benefactor of mankind Their deliberations are not yet ended, nor their decision officially promulgated. I feel confident that the decision will be worthy of the august parties concerned, and in the highest degree honorable to Professor MORSE. I feel to-night the truth and justice of what I wrote him at New York when I informed him of the meeting and object of this second Congress. I said to him, "My friend, you are about to have awarded to you a higher honor than COLUMBUS lived to receive." Thus it is that the great achievement of his genius is acknowledged to redound to the benefit of the civilized world.

I ask your permission to conclude, gentlemen, by proposing a toast, which I am sure will be received by you with the same pleasure with which I offer it. "Honor to the European Governments and to their Ministers, who have united in a spirit worthy of the Augustan age to acknowledge MORSE as a benefactor of mankind." [Long applause.]

THIRD TOAST—*The Telegraph in its political, commercial and social importance. The most remarkable of human inventions.*

SPEECH OF THE HON HAMILTON FISH.

Ex Governor FISH, of New-York, was called to speak to this toast, and, on rising, was loudly cheered. Gov. F., who was then in the national Congress, gave a history of Professor MORSE'S troubles and trials in obtaining from Congress the appropriation which enabled him to establish the first or experimental line of telegraph between Baltimore and Washington. The Professor did not understand the tricks of the lobby of that country, called in Washington parlance "Sleepy Hollow," and he could not comprehend how it took so long a time to legislate on affairs so easily understood. As the session approached its termination, and his bill was not yet reached, the Professor grew more and more nervous. Yeas and Nays were being constantly called on the most trivial pretences, and each time the Professor would exclaim, "There goes another 23 minutes! If they would only employ my machine they could do all that in a twinkling!" But the Professor had not yet got along far enough in the secrets of Congressional legislation to know that they didn't want to hurry business—that all those calls for the Yeas and Nays were precisely to kill time, and to stave off the vote on the measures before them. Finally, however, the appropriation was voted, the telegraph was established, and again he (Governor FISH) met Professor MORSE at Washington, as much excited over the anticipated success of his invention, as he had been about the Congressional appropriation. The Governor was at the Professor's elbow when the first dispatch from Baltimore was received. He recollects the impression produced, as well upon the inventor, as upon those who surrounded him The Professor was as full of electricity as was the battery at his side At last he had achieved his ten years' dream. To-day his heart is made to throb with another first message—a message transmitted from Continent to Continent under the waves of the broad Atlantic. The Washington dispatch was the birth of the child, to-day the child has become a man, and the Professor's work is finished! It is for us to reward and glorify the mighty achievement! [Long-continued applause.]

FOURTH TOAST—*Names dear to America and Americans*—FRANKLIN and MORSE—the printer and the reporter.

The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor of the TIMES, was named to speak to this toast, but he had not arrived in town from Switzerland in time for the dinner. Your correspondent had the honor of being called in his place.

FIFTH TOAST—*The Representative Men in the material progress of the world*—in history they become the mile stones along the highway of civilization.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

His Excellency, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, Minister to Naples, was called to reply to the fifth toast. His rising was the occasion for a new burst of applause. Mr. CHANDLER said:

To stand before an audience to respond to a sentiment is not new to me, and ordinarily would not be inconvenient. It is the place, the time, the association, the novelty of all, that make the office which courtesy has devolved upon me both embarrassing and arduous. But in that embarrassment, gentlemen, you will find a guarantee against the inconvenience of protracted remarks.

The toast to which I have been called to reply is suggestive of a world of thought, and is most felicitous in its terms of illustration. And before I refer to some of the "representative men," whose discoveries enrich social life, let me notice the great propriety of denominating them "mile-stones along the highway of civilization." The happy influences of these representative "mile-stones" are recognized in the constant advancement in social enjoyments, and if we take Mr. MORSE as the exponent and the example of all these representative men, we might well wish, with the foot weary Hibernian, that we might have such "mile-stones" at every hundred yards of our progress.

As Americans, when we refer to representative men, we naturally call up the names of FULTON and MORSE, as those whose genius has served to connect us more directly with the operations of the Old World, and their names, by the character of their inventions, seem associated with those of WATTS and the inventors of type-printing: GUTTENBURG with his associates and MORSE—WATT and FULTON; the Old World and the New, the Past and the Present. Of WATT it may be said that he made an application of steam by which he and his own country could be propelled. Of FULTON it is to be remarked that he gave to steam the office of uniting distant nations while it enriched his own. The spinning-jenny developed the manufacturing capabilities of Great Britain, the steamboat opened up the almost interminable rivers and boundless lakes of the United States. There is then a propriety in presenting the names of GUTTENBURG and MORSE. These men, whose scenes and time of action were so remote, labored for the same great object, the diffusion of knowledge. GUTTENBURG perpendicularly—to hand down knowledge to men of future times, to preserve the arts of the past and of his own period, to embalm them and give them to coming generations. For that purpose he broke the solid "form" into independent characters, and enabled those types, which had hitherto been limited to a single use, to assist in the multiplication of copies of every variety of composition, and thus, in advance, illustrating the poet's remark:

"All *forms* that perish other forms supply."

MORSE'S invention is horizontal in its operation. It diffuses the thoughts and the actions of the present time to present men, giving to the East at once a participation in the benefits which the West is enjoying, and causing Truth, hitherto represented as moving on crutches, to travel with lightning speed,

"While panting Time toils after it in vain."

If I were writing a book, (which I do not mean to do, and would not even wish such a labor for an enemy if I had one,) I should yield to the natural suggestion to compare the effects of GUTTENBURG'S with those which are produced by MORSE'S discovery. But you know what printing has already done for those nations where it is most in use; its full effects are not yet apparent; its good and its evil go together. Let us hope that the former will ultimately triumph.

But we have yet to see what the electric telegraph will effect, when it shall have "compassed sea and land" and "put a girdle round the earth," when a *post prandial* proclamation of the African King—that having eaten his rice the world may dine—shall be conveyed in season for the permitted gratification of others' appetites.

Our distinguished President corrected himself when he used the word "magic" in reference to the action of the telegraph. I exact no such delicacy, for I think that if magic is to be admitted in anything, it is apparent in the operation of this instrument. I regard Mr. MORSE, as he sits quietly there and modestly disavows the imputation, as the Great Magician of the age. By human power we may hasten events and crowd into days the work of months, but who but a magician could perform the work in less than no time, and send back into the past that which is yet present? If the American Minister here present, Judge MASON, (who, permit me to say, in passing, I am happy to see, is yet in the mental vigor of early manhood, fully justifying the compliment of our honored Chairman, that, although he has given his legs to the doctor, his head and heart are his country's,) if, I say, the American Minister were, at 4 o'clock to-morrow, to conclude some arrangement with the Government of this country, Mr. MORSE'S tell-tale power might anticipate the transaction four hours by the clock, and the President of the United States have with his noon-tide lunch what was an afternoon occurrence of the same day here. Sir, there is magic in the web!

If this has not already taken place, some of us will live to see it. But whatever may be the time occupied in the transmission of the message, let us hope that the message itself will always be one of peace and good will between the nations of the Old and those of the New World. I know, and you know, Mr. Minister, that so far as our Government is concerned, its best policy, as its greatest wish is, peace with all nations; and I think I may say, as an American citizen, that above all things—all things, Mr. President, *but national honor*—our Government is desirous of peace.

Meantime let me notice how inventions and improvements follow the wants of the times, and partake of the character of the pursuits of the age and people. GIVIA, for example, would never have dreamed of a mariner's compass had he not lived in a country and in an age of commerce and enterprise. The demands of a growing commerce created a *necessity* for means to launch forth into the sea beyond the sight of ordinary landmarks, and "Necessity is the mother of Invention."

GUTTENBURG lived at a period when thought was achieving freedom and demanded protection and expression. WATT felt and supplied the necessities of a manufacturing people. FULTON felt something and foresaw more of the migratory character of his fellow-citizens. And MORSE caught the enthusiasm of his countrymen, and while they were conveying their persons into every part of the world by the subjugation of steam, he yoked the lightning to the car of thought and enabled them to talk as if face to face, with the broad Atlantic between them.

How opposite the reception of the two inventions—that of printing by movable types, and that of writing by electricity! What would MORSE have been considered had he done his work in the days of GUTTENBURG and FAUST? GUTTENBURG has a late honor in store that exceeds the amount of bread he received, and FAUST was, by a synod of ignoramuses, apotheosized into a "Divinity of Hell." Had MORSE lived then, and the Pantheon had offered a vacant niche, he would have been a god. But in this age of common sense, if not a god he is near to it—"God's noblest work, an honest man,"—more noble to us this evening than even his great invention has made him, showing himself his patent of nobility, in the manly sentiment of magnanimity with which he does justice to others while he receives honor to himself.

This is not the time, however strong the temptation, to make the muster-roll of representative men, or even to count up the "mile stones" placed along the pathway of history. In both hemispheres the present moment supplies glorious instances in arts, in arms, in science, and in statesmanship. But it may not be delicate for me to express here my appreciation of those who thus illustrate the present and give hope for the future In the not distant past, France recurs with natural pride to the man who, amid the perils of African warfare, called up the spirit of his army by the heart stirring assurance that three thousand years looked down upon them from the pyramids under whose shadows they would, and in the effect which the invocation produced the glories of the past were realized anew

We look with awe, with reverence, and love to him, that representative man of our own country, who, with hastily gathered troops, saw devolve upon him the work of a national existence unachieved, and who had no past to which to appeal. The Alleganies, with more than pyramidical greatness, let fall their shadows upon him, but they had no history to animate and to inspire his troops. The wild eagle screamed his freedom-notes along their cliffs, but of civilized man they had scarcely known the footprints. He appealed to the future and to its thousand generations, which were to reward and bless the achievements of that army, invoked to the work of regeneration and independence. The work was accomplished

The country of each of these Representative men is known to us. We live in the glories of the one, and enjoy the protection of the other May the application of Professor MORSE'S invention tend to strengthen the bond of peace between both countries, and thus promote the prosperity and happiness of the citizens of both. [Loud applause.]

SIXTH TOAST.—*The Child of the Sea*—To whom does it belong?

SPEECH OF MR. T. A. TEFFT.

Mr. T. A. TEFFT, of Providence, R. I., was called upon to respond to this toast. After speaking of the immense benefits which were to accrue to the world by the invention of the electric telegraph, Mr. TEFFT came to the question of the toast—To whom does it belong? He said: Nations may well set up their rival claims to such a discovery. There was but one new world to discover and but one electric recording telegraph to be invented by man. Hence it is not surprising that in October last, before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science assembled at Birmingham, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON should have uttered these words: "In England, where we have attained such scientific preëminence as to have given to the world the wondrous system of the Electric Telegraph." Sir, the invention of the needle telegraph in England does not go back of 1837. Indeed, Mr COOKE, when presiding at a dinner given to Professor MORSE in London in October, 1856, said, in the course of his introductory remarks, "Next we come to the telegraph, the greatest wonder of all, and to whom do we owe the conception of this grand idea? It was" said he, "conceived, worked out and perfected by the man who first dwelt upon it while crossing the Atlantic. Professor MORSE." Now the passage of Professor MORSE across the Atlantic was made in October and November, 1832. And so filled was he with the new idea that had taken possession of his brain during the voyage, that his brother, Mr SIDNEY E. MORSE, who met him at the wharf, and who is here to-night to corroborate my statement, says that, in proceeding from the ship to his residence, he talked of nothing but the wonderful results to be achieved by his invention.

Since Mr. COOKE, the electrician, and the best English authority on the subject, gave the credit of the telegraph to America; and since the European States with FRANCE, the home of science, at their head, have paid to Prof. MORSE an ovation never before bestowed upon an inventor, the case should be considered settled, and the honor should be given where it belongs.

The Venetian Doges in their rich days went out with splendid ceremony to espouse the Adriatic, that it might be theirs. So we will henceforth feel that the continents have been married together in the name of peace, and as they are now one, the sea belongs to the family estate.

Mr. TEFFT concluded with the following sentiment:

"The time when the one line between the hemispheres shall be multiplied fifty fold beneath both oceans, and when the white sails of peace shall have added to their domains Suez and Panama."

SPEECH OF MR. E. G. SQUIER.

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NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day	BEEVES. Reo pts for the week	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	4602	4790	53	360	1236	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	251	26	25	5687	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	98	108	117	4337	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	62	84	62	1543	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	4602	5777	270	504	12803	.....
Last week	3700	5040	207	457	14063	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year..... 3,334.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

SOUTHERN.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1949	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	1210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	110	52	500	1235	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1,090	Missouri	—
New-York	523	Pennsylvania	33
Illinois	1,941	Texas	166
Kentucky	357	Connecticut	15
Indiana	507	Michigan	35
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	79	Canada	34

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Sept. 8, amount to 5,389 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,206
Hudson River Railroad	2,484
Erie Railroad	1,699
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	5,389

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Sept. 8, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	6,139
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	1,551
By Hudson River Railroad	751
Camden and Amboy Railroad	66
Total	8,507

The following is the report of the Live Stock transported over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Sept. 8, 1858:

Cattle	2,686	Calves	26
Hogs	6,177	Horses	12
Sheep	3,764		
Total			12,665

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	8c. @ 8½c.	9c. @ —
Medium quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7¾c.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	5c. @ 6c.	5½c.@ 6½c.
General selling prices.	7c. @ 8¼c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Average of all sales.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@8½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

To have been at Forty-fourth street to-day would have been "good for the eyes" of any admirer of large herds of cattle—provided, always, that the said admirer had no pecuniary interest in any of the animals. There were congregated in the yards for this day's sales *four thousand six hundred and two* (4,602) bullocks, not to mention the 1,175 at other markets. This total of 5,777 fresh cattle, brought into the City in one week, and this, too, directly after receipts of 5,040 the preceding week, entirely surpasses anything in the past history of the New-York Cattle Market, at least so far as we can remember, and that is for some time back, if not longer. The entire yards were crowded to overflowing to-day, and plenty more were in the streets and back lots, waiting to come in and take the places of those sold out.... We thought our last week's quotations of prices were at the lowest point, but these rates were down a long hitch to day, for when you get below 9¾c. ℔ lb., every half cent begins to count a large percentage. We saw few sales to-day that, upon a fair estimate of weight, could be reckoned above 8¼c. ℔ lb. for the dressed carcasses, even of the first quality of stock offered, while there were good bullocks that certainly brought no more than 7½c.@8c. The poorer qualities were literally nowhere; in one or two cases whole droves went at about 5c.... The City butchers bought largely, under the temptation of such prices, and country butchers and feeders took up plenty of remnants, and in some cases whole droves—apparently for the fun of the thing, though at the prices they paid they may make a nice sum on them if there chances to be any better market-day. But, with all the buyers, and extensive sacrifices on the part of the owners, there were some 500 animals in the yards unsold at sundown, besides several hundred at Bergen, Albany and elsewhere. Some were even sent back to Albany to try an eastern market, or be brought back here again.... The number here to day would have been larger by some 200 had not the Hudson River Railroad undertaken the slaughter and maiming of about that number. Yesterday morning, one cattle-train ran into the rear of another at Peekskill, smashing up the caboose and a large number of cattle-cars. Mr. J. B. BOSWELL, from Indiana, was crushed to death; fortunately, the others in charge of the cattle had gone out on the stoppage of the train (by heating of an axle) to look to their animals. Some of the cattle were so badly injured that they were abandoned to the Company. Heavy losses were sustained on many of the Western cattle, although previously bought at what was supposed very low figures. One owner lost about $600 on a lot of Indiana cattle, for which he paid 3c. ℔ lb., while many of them brought less here to-day than they cost in Illinois. Some 800 cattle were taken East from Albany at prices varying from 3c.@4c., and some 4½c., gross. Several hundred cattle remained at Albany, and several lots at Bergen, ready for the next market.... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
91	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
84	Ky.	Vail & Co	Owners.
60	Ky.	B. Sudeth	Vail & Co.
50	Ohio	D. G. Drummond	Vail & Co.
84	Ill. & Ia	Wood. Crow, &c	Geo Sage.
79	Ill.	J Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
76	O & Ky.	Dickey & Taylor	Budlong & Eastman.
82	Mich	Green & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
32	Pa	C. M. Clure	M. Dalton.
61	Ill.	Conkle & Alexander	B. Bartram.
80	Ohio	George Wood	B. Bartram.
103	Ill.	Alexander & Grum	T. Bloomer.
96	Ill.	Smith & Butler	White & Son.
96	Choice	H. R. Smith & Co	White & Son.
48	Ind.	J. R. Smith	White & Son.
35	Ill.	C. Boyd	Walling & McMann.
50	Ohio.	N. Evans & Co	Walling & McMann.
95	Iowa	J Lacy	Walling & McMann.
91	Ill.	J. Cheney	O. Hurd.
92	Ohio	Jas. Ferrill	J. A. Merritt.
63	Ill.	Sears, Morehouse & Co.	Haring & Garney.
31	Ohio.	Murray & Co	Haring & Garney.
87	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	Allerton & Conger.
65	Ind.	S McKee	Allerton & Conger.
100	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery
51	Ill	J. Dalbey	Westheimer & Bro.
84	Ill.	Alexander & Co	R. Murray.
55	Ill	Stowell	P. Carey
64	Pa	Wm. Shute	B. Barnes.
32	Ohio	H. Barnes	Owner
113	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
86	Ohio	J. H. Williams	Owner.
90	Ohio	E. Florence	Wm. Florence.
35	Ohio	Matthews	Wm Florence.
95	Ind	Briggs & Crow	W. H. Harris.
60	Ohio	J. Parker	W. H. Harris.
47	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	Beach & Bray.
36	N. Y.	Angels	Beach & Bray.
100	Ill.	S. S. Phelps & Co	Hoag & Sherman.
60	Ohio	J. Bryant	Hoag & Sherman.
116	Ill.	Mann & Blackburn	D. Barnes.
94	Ill.	G. W. Funk	Mead & Valentine.
80	Ind.	J. McCollum	R. Myers.
67	Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
101	Ohio	Several owners	Gillett & Taffey.
36	N. Y.	Doty & Church	Owners.
88	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	T. Wheeler.
82	Ky.	B. Suddeth	Westheimer & Bro.
39	Ohio	A. R. Beckett	Doty & Church.
76	Ky.	J. C. Hughes	Mead & Holcomb.
75	Ill.	E. George & Co	Westheimer & Bro.
34	Ill.	H. Hurd	Owner.
30	Ky.	F. Dickey	Owner.

And numerous smaller lots.

J. BEYART brought in 91 very fine Ohio cattle, which he called 7½ cwt. net. C. G. TEED averaged them at about 8c.

VAIL & Co., on their own account, 64 grade Durhams from Kentucky, at 8½c. They were a very fine lot of Steers. Also for B. SUDDETH, 60 prime Kentucky cattle, 800 lbs. net, at $63@$64 ℔ head. These showed a few scratches from the smash-up on the Hudson River road, and were injured in appearance by their long detention at Peekskill, without food or suitable accommodations.

J. NICHOLS forwarded 79 Illinois cattle, mostly of his own feeding. They were in good order, weighing about 7¼ cwt. and bought by G. AYRAULT, at 7c. @8c., with the exception of one very large and fair pair of red Oxen, estimated to dress 2,100 lbs. net, for which $190 was paid, which was about 9c. ℔ lb. These, of course, were extra cattle.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN for DICKEY & TAYLOR, 75 fair Ohio and Kentucky cattle of 8 cwt., at an average of 8c. ℔ lb. Also 82 light Michigan cattle for GREEN & Co., at 6½c., on an estimate of 5 cwt.

B. BARTRAM for CONKLIN & ALEXANDER, 91 nice killing Illinois steers, fed by M. RIGGS, of Scott County, and rated 7½ cwt. They averaged 8c.@8¼c. Also for GEO. WOOD, of Roxbury, Ohio, 80 very fair steers at 8c.

T. BLOOMER for ALEXANDER & CRUM, 113 common Illinois cattle, at 7¾c.@8¼c., for what were sold, estimated weight 7 cwt

WHITE & SON, for SMITH & BUTLER, 96 inferior Illinois cattle, weighing less than 600 net, at 7c.@7½c., or an average of $42 ℔ head. These were all sold yesterday, as were also 96 Cherokee cattle, for H. R. SMITH & Co., at an average of 6c. They were of fair quality for the kind.

O. HURD, for J. CHENEY, 91 fair Illinois cattle, weighing about 650, at 7c @8¼c.

J. PERRILL contributed 92 prime cattle of his own feeding, in Fayette County, Ohio. They ranked among the best of the day, and brought, by J. A. MERRITT, 7¾c.@8¼c; estimated weight 700.

HARING & GURNEY, for SEARS, MOREHOUSE & MALLORY, sold 63 good 7 cwt. Illinois Cattle, at 7c.@8c. One pair brought 8¼c. Also, 31 medium Ohio Cattle for MURRAY & Co., at 7c., and one car load of light scallawags at 5c.

ALLERTON & CONGER sold 87 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois Cattle, of rather common stock, at 7¾c.@8¼c. These were sold yesterday. Also, for S. MCKEE, 65 pretty good Indiana Cattle, at 8c.@8¾c.

S. ULERY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 100 just medium Illinois Cattle, at 7c.@8c.

I. DALBEY brought on 57 rather common Cattle which he bought in Morgan County, Ill., for 5c. gross. They weighed about 600 lbs. net, and brought by WESTHEIMER & BROTHER $34 75 each, making a loss to the owner of about $600 on the lot.

W. FLORENCE for E. FLORENCE, 68 Ohio Cattle of prime quality estimated 7½ cwt. net, at 8c.@8¼c., mostly sold yesterday.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Receipts continue larger than can well be disposed of, even at low figurs. Large numbers are not yet wanted in and around the City.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 52 fresh Cows selling at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Receipts have been larger than the wants of buyers require. Very good Cows have sold for $32 each the past week

BROWNING reports receipts of 26 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good animals. Extras have brought $50@$55 each. Market fully supplied and a shade of improvement perceptible.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 108 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$60 for extras. Market over supplied.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 84 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Sales very slow, with more offering than can be disposed of.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

In consequence of an over-supply of beef, calves sold slowly to-day at rather lower figures. They range mainly from 5c.@6c. A few bring 6½c. gross.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 300 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c.@6c. A few of the choice brought 6½c. Receipts are not large, but quite sufficient.

BROWNING reports receipts of 25 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 117 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb., gross.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 62 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6¼c., and a few extra fine ones at 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts for the past week are about 1,200 less than for the preceding week. With a large supply of beef Sheep sell slowly at prices rather below those of last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,235 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3½c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c. @5¼c. for Lambs. Sheep sell about as last week, while Lambs are dull at lower rates. Stock rather thin. Market quite dull to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,687 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5¼c.@6c. gross for Lambs. Very little change in price since last week, with a slow market to-day. Some 700 head were taken back to Albany for a better market. Supply on hand ample.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,387 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$3 and $5 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,543 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

85 Sheep	$252 75	201 Sheep	$716 00
102 Sheep	262 99	48 Sheep	180 75
100 Sheep	343 63	150 Sheep	570 13
63 Sheep	213 83	131 Sheep	441 25
124 Sheep	330 00	39 Sheep	89 62
130 Sheep	251 50	102 Sheep	357 00
29 Sheep	103 50	25 Sheep	89 87
Total	1,320		$4,193 82

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,577 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 37 ℔ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

49 Lambs	$128 50	68 Sheep	$248 75
55 Lambs	147 50	69 Lambs	187 50
156 Sheep	644 25	152 Lambs	449 25
137 Sheep	441 50	132 Sheep	540 99
85 Lambs	241 62	225 Sheep	1,041 00
102 Lambs	365 31	113 Sheep	364 00

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for the week ending Sept. 7, 1858:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
31 Sheep	$131 75	$4 25
53 Sheep	208 69	3 96
46 Sheep	166 75	3 62½
59 Sheep	201 50	3 50
199 Sheep	522 37	2 62½
150 Sheep	562 50	3 75
228 Sheep	741 50	3 25
130 Sheep	520 50	4 50
40 Sheep	126 50	3 12½
408 Sheep	1,224 50	3 12½
10 Sheep	50 50	5 12½
216 Lambs	540 50	2 50
1570	$4,933 56	

Average price per head, $3 19.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth street: and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street, while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been very large, amounting to 13,000 for the week. Market continues pretty active for prime heavy corn hogs, while poor stock is dull at low prices. The best hogs are bringing but little more than 5c. to-day, with a large number unsold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 5,389 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at 4¾c@5½c. for corn-fed, and 4¼c @4¾c. for still hogs. Some 400 are left unsold. Light thin hogs are dull, while prime corn hogs are in fair demand.

VAN BRUNT & WATSON, pork-packers, at No. 209 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed	4¾@5¼	Distillery.... 4¾@4¾

Arrivals free.

G. W. DORMAN, commision merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5 @ 6 @6¼
Light Prime Corn Hogs	4½@ 5½@5¾
Common Corn Hogs	3½@3¾ 5 @5¼
Distilled Hogs	4¼@4½ 5¼@5¾

Stocks, no sale.

Arrivals heavy, and demand light. Some 2,000 or 3,000 on the market unsold. Should Hogs continue to arrive as freely as during the past week, prices will go still lower.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove Yard reports receipts of 8,507 Hogs—of which 893 were sent to Western Yards; 4 582 were sold, and 3,042 remain in the yards.

The sales noted are exclusive of 3 149 left over at the close of last report, making actual sales for week just closed 7,731. Prices ranged from 4c.@5¼c., gross, according to quality.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 53 bbls. Ashes; 14,070 bbls. Flour; 10,625 bushels Wheat; 44,865 bushels Corn; 36,793 bushels Oats; 198 pkgs. Provisions; and 1,218 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet steady, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Sales 40 bbls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,201 bbls, including 765 bbls. Pots, and 436 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been actively sought after at very full prices. Sales 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling	13	13	13¼	13¼
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	14
Fair	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate request at languid prices. Standard State is scarce; stock of other description are ample; sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 55 @$3 75
Rejected Superfine State	3 80 @ 4 00
Rejected Extra State	4 10 @ 4 60
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 90 @ 5 03
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 40 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 25 @ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 50 @$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues depressed and prices favor buyers; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 60@$5 20 for rejected brands, $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3 35 @$4 35 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@ $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and prices tend downward. Sales, since our last, 13,000 bushels, including ordinary White Michigan, at $1 23; fair to very good White Southern, at $1 35@$1 45; Amber Southern, at $1 27 @$1 30; mixed do., at $1 25, and very inferior to good Red Southern, at $1@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been pretty freely offered, and prices have declined a shade. Sales 45,000 bushels, at 66½c.@68c. for unsound mixed Western; 69c @72c. for inferior to good mixed do.; higher rates for small parcels; 78c.@80c. for mixed Southern; 81c.@ 83c. for white Southern; 93c.@95c. for round yellow; and 93c.@ 97c. for yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 73c @76c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Oats are dull and drooping: Western, 47c.@50c.; State 44½c.@ 48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ℔ bushel. White Beans, $1@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, $1 15@$1 16 ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better request at firmer prices. Sales 1,850 bbls, in lots, at $17 50 for Mess, $19 25@$19 50 for Clear, $16 75@$16 90 for thin Mess. $16 50 for prime Mess, $15 50 for Prime, and $14@$14 25 for sour Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request at previous figures, 9½c.@ 11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in better demand and is firm; 750 tierces and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¼c. @11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15 @$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3½c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been more sought after, including Crude Whale at 50c.@52c., and do. Sperm, at $1 22@$1 24 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are salable and buoyant. Linseed Oil continues in request at 75c.@77c. ℔ gallon; some holders ask more. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 90c @95c. ℔ gallon. Palm Oil, 8½c @9c. Tallow Oil, 9¾c. ℔ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Sept. 6, sales were made of 945 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 23 @$1 24; and 2,450 bbls. Crude Whale, at 47c.@54c., chiefly at 52c. ℔ gallon.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 81 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is less active, and buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 630 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 7c.@8¼c., and 500 boxes Havana at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—At the public sale yesterday there was an active competition among buyers, as the catalogue offered was composed, for the most part, of desirable lots, the bulk of which were sold at uniform prices, for all but old crop Oolongs, which declined about 2c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 450 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 1 000 bbls. Flour at 10½d.; 1,300 bbls. Resin at 14d; 250 boxes Cheese, in cabin, at 17s. 6d.; and, by steamer, some Cheese at 35s. For other ports, no very important movements. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Sarah*, 453 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, at $15 50; ship *James Hovey*, 1,147 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $15,500; a ship, 930 tons, from Calcutta to Boston, $9 ℔ ton; a Swedish brig to Hull, 2 000 bbls Naval Stores, 2s. 7½d.; a bark, 413 tons, to Havana, and privilege one other port, cargo out free, and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar 40c., and other goods in proportion, (Molasses $3, &c.); a brig, 260 tons, from Georgetown, S. C., to Kingston, Ja., Lumber, $12 50, and back from Attakapas to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $5 50 ℔ hhd.; one from Turks Island to New-York, Salt, 8½c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK BY LOLA MONTEZ.

ARTS OF BEAUTY; OR, SECRETS OF A LADY'S TOILET. With Hints to Gentlemen on the Art of Fascinating. By Madame LOLA MONTEZ, Countess of Lansfeldt. Cloth, gilt side Price 50 cents.

This book contains an account, in detail, of all the arts employed by the fashionable ladies of all the chief cities of Europe, for the purpose of developing and preserving their charms. Independent of its rare and really useful matter, the book is a curiosity as a piece of art itself, for the most delicate subjects are handled with a skill and an unexceptional propriety of language, which is really surprising.

This work is also full of the curious and useful recipes used by the beauties of Europe, and will enable our ladies to supply their toilets, at a trifling cost, with what cannot be purchased at the perfumer's at any cost.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st, New-York.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of 50 cents, to any address, free of postage

RARE AND VALUABLE LONDON BOOKS.

The subscriber is now opening some books just received from Europe, embracing a very valuable assortment of both new and old. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock. The lowest cash prices are marked on the first volume of each set. Among these books the following are named:

Sebastian Brandt. Ship of Fools. In Black Letter, English small fol. London, 1508; scarce. Priced in Longman's Catalogue London, at £84	$20
Sir Wm Davenport's Works. Fol., 1673.	6
M. Poli, Synopsis Criticorum 5 vols., fol. London, 1669.	25
Bishop Manton's Works 4 vols., fol 1691	15
Macklin's great Edition of the Holy Bible, with all the original fine plates. 7 vols., impl. 4to., full Russia extra gilt; fine copy. A. D. 1800. Priced in Longman's Catalogue at £54	85
Lord Selden's Works, complete. 6 vols., fol. 1726	25
M. de Cabasio. Concordantiæ, Sacrorum Bibliorum, Hebr. 4 vols, fol. 1747	18
D. Augustini. Opera Omnia. 11 vols., fol. Parisi, 1681. Priced in Longman's Catalogue at £11 11s	40
Encyclopædia Britannica. 6th edition. 20 vols., 4to., half calf	50
Official Catalogue of the Great London Exhibition. 6 vols., 4to.; new red morocco, extra gilt	50
Edinburgh Review. Full set to 1850. 93 vols., half calf.	80
Bipontine Latin Classics. 100 vols., bds	40
Bedæ, Opera Omnia. 8 vols., fol.; calf. 1563	20
Bowyer's splendid Edition of Hume's History of England. 10 vols., imp. 4to.; full Russia extra. Splendid copy	60
Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour in France and Germany. 3 vols. royal 8vo.; extra super new morocco, gilt. 1821	40
R. Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica; or, A General Index to Foreign Literature. 4 vols., 4to.; half calf. London. 1824	35
Ned Ward's Works, complete. 20 vols., 8vo; new, calf, extra. London. 1724; very scarce	65

also, among this stock will be found a great variety of illustrated books Numismatics, Heraldry, &c. The lowest prices invariably put on the books

T. W. REEVE, Importer of Books.
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
between Broadway and Nassau.

SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL.—A Monthly at One Dollar per year. First number for SEPTEMBER, now ready. Send for specimen copies.
MARCIUS WILLSON, Publisher and Proprietor.
No 321 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
THIS EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK, SEPT. 9,
A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Will be given by
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
The popular composer and director,
Who will, in person,
CONDUCT HIS ENLARGED ORCHESTRA.
This will be
A GRAND GALA NIGHT.
The Garden will be
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
By the Messrs. Edge,
Will be given.
And much additional ornamental lights will be used, as well, together with the usual illumination.
PRESENT A MOST SPLENDID SPECTACLE.
The best music in the City, the most superb Fireworks, by the favorite pyrotechnist and the finest combination of variegated lights ever witnessed will be the order of the night at Palace Garden.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINSTREL HALL NO. 444 BROADWAY
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, and every evening during the week the following variety will be produced.
NICK WICKEL FROM THE COUNTRY.
MATT PEEL'S NEW SONG, "THE IRISHMAN'S SHANTY."
Burlesque on the coming great fight between Morrissey and the Benecia Boy, by Matt Peel and Moore, Mr Unsworth's new banjo song on the Dry Goods Clerks, who is the author of the "McGill Dull Brethern" and other new songs will be produced. Admission 25 cents.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address, No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.
GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
REPETITION OF THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES
OF THE
GREAT CABLE CELEBRATION,
Including the
ORIGINAL ODES
Written by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and first sung on that occasion.
GREAT ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS!
The Great Basso,
CARL FORMES!!
THE FAMOUS DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following communication has been received by the Harmonic Society:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1858.

To the President and Board of Officers of the New-York Harmonic Society:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been exceedingly gratified with your musical performances at the Crystal Palace on the evening of September 1, beg leave to suggest a repetition (with such other pieces as you may determine upon) of the odes and selections sung with so much effect on that occasion. A very large number of our citizens were unable to obtain admission to the official ceremonies at the Palace, and they would, we feel assured, value an opportunity to be present at a repetition of the musical part of the entertainment, which so heartily won the applause and commenation of all who were present on Wednesday last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
DAVID DODLEY FIELD,
PETER COOPER.
JAMES HARPER.
WILSON G. HUNT.
WILLIAM HALL.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
ISAAC O. BARKER,
And others,

In view of the above request, the Harmonic Society announce that they have made arrangements for a

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
For FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10,

upon which occasion all the music, with numerous additions, of the late Cable Celebration will be given, and the world-renowned basso,

CARL FORMES,

will sing several of his favorite pieces.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—"William Tell".....Rossini
2. Chorus—"Achieved is the Mighty Work".....Haydn
3. Ode—"The Cable"—(words by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, expressly for the Cable Celebration, to the air of "Star Spangled

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Louis the Eleventh—Polka Bohemian—The Spitfire

WALLACK'S THEATRE—La Somnambula.

BURTON'S THEATRE—King O'Neill—Teddy the Tiler.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Madame Ponisi and Mr. G. C. Boniface.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—The Frisky Cobbler—Wallace.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—A Grand Musical Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels—The Irishman's Shanty.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, on Saturday, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ P. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican and American State Conventions assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and though they both worked with commendable diligence the business effected was scarcely more than preliminary. The prospect of a coalition is better than was premised by our Tuesday night's dispatches, though it is not yet considered sure. The Republican Convention was called to order by the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the Central Committee, the Hon. Ezra Graves, of Herkimer, was selected as Temporary Chairman, and the Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were, after some debate, ordered to be appointed by him. The Convention listened approvingly to a speech by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. On reassembling a permanent organization was effected with the Hon. Daniel T Jones, of Onondaga, as President. A preamble and resolutions appointing a Committee of Conference on a union with the Americans, was offered by C. L Beals, of Columbia. After a warm debate, in which the union sentiment was predominant, the resolutions were laid on the table. They were subsequently called up and adopted. At the Eenving Session no business of importance was done. A motion to go into a ballot for Governor was voted down by 166 to 67, and the Convention then adjourned till this morning. The American Convention was called to order by the Hon. H. B. Northup, President of the State Council, who appointed a Committee of one from each Judicial District to nominate permanent officers. This Committee soon after made their report, which indicated the Hon. Daniel Ullmann as their choice for President. Mr. Ullmann returned thanks for the honor, and the Convention adjourned for dinner. On reassembling another recess was taken until 7 o'clock in the evening. In the evening, after a pretty warm debate, on motion of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, a resolution was adopted meeting the Republicans in a conciliatory spirit, and appointing a Conference Committee. Adjourned until morning.

The telegraph brings us word from Halifax of the arrival at that port of the *Asia*, from Liverpool for Boston, Aug. 28. The news thus furnished is of importance. A prospectus was circulating in England for a telegraphic line to China and Australia. The French Government, it was rumored, had demanded explanations of the Government of England in regard to the bombardment of Djidda. Additional rumors stated that Naples had acceded to the intervention of the Western Powers, and that the Chinese indemnity to the French and English was to be 30 000,000 of francs. There is probably no ground for crediting either of these statements. The Cotton market is reported as advancing, Breadstuffs as firm, Consols without change.

Our dates from Brazil extend to the 16th of July. The majority in favor of the Government on the vote of thanks, in the Chamber of Deputies, was very large. From Montevideo and the Argentine Republic we have later intelligence, but without importance.

In our Special Washington dispatch this morning will be found a list of officers who have been designated to accompany the expedition to Paraguay. Commander Jenkins is assigned to the command of the *Preble*, while Commanders Marchand, Ridgeley, Case, Pennock and Hunter will command the steamers obtained by Government from private sources. The vessels to form the expedition are to be dispatched to some place of rendezvous, not yet determined upon, as soon as they can be got in readiness.

The proposition of the American Colonization Society to take charge of the blacks captured on board the steam-brig *Echo* for one year after their return to Africa, has been accepted by Government, and a treaty to that effect has been concluded.

The War Department has ordered the 6th Infantry, now in Utah, to duty in Oregon and Washington; and has detached a portion of the command at Fort Scott, in Kansas, for service at Fort Randall, where they are to hold the Indians in check.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad, at Fishkill, have returned a verdict of censure against the Company. They charge a remissness in the provision of a sufficient force to work the road in the night, and a lack of attention to the proper arrangement of signals The immediate cause of the collision is declared to be neglect of duty on the part of the brakeman Parkman.

The steamboat *Aurora*, which plies between New-York and Keyport, yesterday burst her steam-chest, when four miles below the Narrows, scalding two of her firemen fatally One was killed instantly and the other lingered but a short time. She was fallen in with by Doctor Gellett's Quarantine tug, and towed above the Narrows, and then taken in charge by the *Union*, which brought her to the City.

Quarantine was yesterday visited by Major-General Sanford and Colonel Lyon, with a view of selecting a proper encampment for the troops of the Eighth Regiment, which are detailed to enforce the Governor's Proclamation on Staten Island. They selected the lawn adjoining Burns' Hotel, and here it is said the tents of the military will be pitched. The islanders are in doubt as to how strict the military will be, but hope to turn the whole to advantage in some way, particularly in the sale of refreshments to the troops and the curious who may be attracted by the novelty of the spectacle. The troops will be provided with a battery of six guns. It was expected that they would make their appearance on the Island this morning. They say, however, there is no occasion for this formidable show of force, as they are all very peaceable and law-abiding citizens. Mayor Tiemann visited the grounds yesterday and inspected the ruins. He has decided that the small-pox hospital walls are strong enough to be repaired, and also two or three other of the brick structures. Recorder Barnard, Mr. Schell and several other persons visited the grounds. The buildings are about finished, and one or both will be in readiness to receive the patients to-morrow. Captain Rich and his marines, with the exception of ten, were yesterday sent away. They go on board the *Niagara*, to sail on Saturday for Charleston, to take on board the 300 captured negroes for the Coast of Africa.

The Health Commissioners met again yesterday, but with the exception of the adoption of further precautions to prevent the spread of yellow fever, the proceedings were not of much interest.

The proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting yesterday, were confined chiefly to the reception of several documents which will be examined with great interest. Among them is an application on behalf the Vanderbilt steamships made through Mr. D. Torrance, asking the Commissioners, as a favor, and to lessen their pecuniary liabilities, to allow the landing of first and second class passengers together at Revenue Dock, and third class passengers at Castle Garden on Sundays, so as to avoid the expense of detention on board during the Sabbath.

Mr. Richard Adams Locke, United States Revenue officer, was arrested yesterday for acting in defiance of the orders of the Health Officer, and, being taken before the Recorder, was admitted to bail. Ray Tompkins was rearrested for his invasion of Quarantine last Sunday. He was held to bail in $1,000 additional. Eleven more arrests were also made yesterday of parties supposed to be implicated in the late arson. Full particulars are given elsewhere.

Judge Davies, yesterday morning, rendered his decision in the *habeas corpus* case of Justice Garrett, charged with invasion of Quarantine. Garrett was remanded to the custody of Justice Welsh, when the Recorder, sitting in Justice Welsh's Court, decided to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2,000. Mr. D. B. Allen became Garrett's surety.

The Board of Education had a special meeting yesterday. The proceedings had reference chiefly to the allowance of accounts, passing of bills, and similar routine matters. It was decided to rebuild, at an expense of $24,297, the school-house No. 10, in Wooster-street. Appropriations were made for the payment of salaries, and a requisition on the Comptroller was authorized. The report in favor of the establishment of evening schools in the Seventeenth Ward was received and adopted.

Judge Russell did very little in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. John Harris was tried for a burglary on the store of Mr. John Taylor, of No. 96 Bowery, and convicted. Judgment was deferred to enable Judge Phillips, counsel for defendant, to apply for a new trial. William Steele, charged with receiving goods, stolen from Allen, Bulkley and company, was acquitted. These are the only trials this term, as yet, although the City prison is full of inmates. Judge Russell is rather slow.

The Railroad Companies have complied with the requirements of the Police Commissioners, and hereafter there will be no more steam on the Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more active for Cotton, which was very firm. The trade in Breadstuffs was limited, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were in good request, at buoyant rates. Rio Coffee was freely sought after at strengthening quotations. Sugars were heavy and languid. The movements in other branches of business were not remarkably important. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 786.

The Cattle Markets were completely overstocked yesterday—the receipts, both at Forty-fourth-street and at other City markets, being, we believe, *greater than ever before* during a single week. The total City receipts this week 5,777, and last week 5,040, amount for the two weeks to 10,817, while the average weekly receipts for all of last year were but 3,143, and about the same in 1856. Those who have witnessed a drove of fifty or a hundred cattle driven through the streets, can get some faint idea of the Forty-fourth-street yards yesterday, with four thousand six hundred bullocks gathered there. It would be tame to say prices declined; they went down, down—to anything the buyers were pleased to offer. The best fat cattle generally sold at prices equivalent to 8c. per lb. for dressed carcasses, and many even of this class sold lower still. Show this to your meat-man.

The Russian Treaty with China.

There is reason to suspect that of the Chinese plunder the Russians take the lion's share. The frontier of China, instead of curving some hundreds of miles to the northward, including the entire course of the Amoor, and the larger portion of its water-shed, is now curved as decidedly southward, ceding vast regions, embracing near two thousand miles of the Amoor and its navigation, to the Czar. The transaction is probably as important, as big with inconceivable consequences, as the purchase of Louisiana from France has been to the United States.

The Paris *Presse* furnishes some historic notes of this territory, apposite to its transfer. It states that when Siberia was conquered in 1582 by Jermak, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, an attempt was made to embrace the Amoor region in the new acquisition. The Emperor Alexis, in 1615, sent a first expedition to explore the river. A long reach from the mouth was thus opened to traffic, and presently the Russians were taking every advantage of the opportunity. The Chinese, jealous of their success, interfered, quarrelled with the settlers, and eventually drove them and their commerce away. At last, in 1689, the disputed right was adjusted by a treaty, in the negotiation of which the Chinese displayed their usual ill-faith. The treaty gave up the whole river to the Tartars, leaving only a meagre right of navigation, which although of itself almost worthless, has not been without indirect value. On the strength of this reservation the Russians have employed the last half-century in peopling, developing and possessing themselves of the great and fertile valley; have placed shipping on the river; brought fleets of traders to its mouth; have built forts and cities; and are talking of railroads, telegraphs and machine-shops. The treaty of June 1, 1858, converts this tenure, by sufferance, into tenure in fee simple; and hereafter the map colorist must continue the hue of the Russian empire very nearly to the gates of Pekin.

The treaty, along with treaties negotiated by the French and English envoys, designates perhaps the most important era of Asiatic history since the ascension of Christ.

Professor Morse in Paris.

In another column we present to the readers of the Times an exact and elaborate report of the great telegraphic banquet at Paris, prepared expressly for the columns of this paper. The leading speech of the occasion was undoubtedly that of the honored guest of the evening, Prof. S. F. B. Morse. It is essentially autobiographical. Tracing the history of telegraphic discovery backward, he is of necessity obliged to narrate the story of his own invention, a task executed with admirable delicacy, and throwing much light on facts previously surrounded with provoking obscurity. In giving this address to our readers, we add a capsheaf to the harvest of Cable incidents, without which the heap would have been extremely incomplete. It is gratifying, in this connection, to know that the probabilities of a munificent gratuity from the European governments to the Professor are now ascertained; at least, from the remarks of the Hon. John Y. Mason, our Representative near the Tuileries, we conceive ourselves authorized to draw that inference. The sum contemplated, it is said, is 1,000,000 francs.

It is to be understood that this splendid expression of American respect for American genius is not the whole utterance of Cable enthusiasm on the subject. A *fête* on a still grander scale is projected, in which the English as well as the Americans will participate, and the Hotel d'Industrie, on the Champs-Elysée, is to be the scene. The proceedings will be duly reported in the Times.

The Silence of the Atlantic Telegraph.—The long continued silence of the Atlantic Telegraph very naturally gives rise to uncomfortable suspicions that, after all, the Cable has proved a failure; that either some accident has happened to it, or that it cannot be made to work. A communication which we publish this morning from Mr. Field, however, gives assurance that the insulation of the Cable is still perfect, though he has received no dispatches from the other end of the wire since the 1st inst, and he imagines that the cause of the suspension of messages is owing to a change in the shore end of the Cable at Valentia. If that were the case, it is rather strange that no notification of the matter should have been given by the operators on the other side. We understand that when the *Africa* sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult., it was known that the connection between Professor Whitehouse and the Atlantic Telegraph Company would cease on or about the 1st of September. It may be, therefore, that the working of the Cable had ceased from some action on the part of that gentleman or some of his partizans. It was also stated that Prof. Thompson was to succeed Prof. Whitehouse in a series of experiments upon the Cable, and it is possible that the present delay in transmitting messages is attributable to Prof. Thompson's experiments.

It has been stated that the Directors, despairing of satisfactory results from the system of Whitehouse and Thompson, had arranged with Hughes to take charge of the electrical departments of the Company's business, and it was expected that the Hughes' printing instruments would be placed at Trinity Bay and Valentia on or about the 20th or 25th inst.

Resignation of Governor Richardson.—It is reported by telegraph, and doubtless correctly, that Governor Richardson, of Nebraska, has resigned and will return at once to Illinois for the purpose of taking part in the canvass, in favor of Douglas. We do not understand that his resignation has been compulsory, although his notorious attachment to the rebellious Senator might well commend him to the vengeance of the President. Private and personal reasons are assigned for the step he has taken. Possibly, however, a sense of danger and the impressive spectacle of decapitation in Illinois may have quickened Governor Richardson's action.

Mr. Richardson entered Congress in December, 1847, succeeding Judge Douglas as a Representative from the Quincy (Fifth) District, and was successively elected to the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses. In 1856 he resigned his seat, being succeeded by the Hon. I. N. Morris, a Democrat, who was prominent last Winter in opposing the Lecompton policy of the President. Mr. Richardson is an adroit and effective electioneerer, and will make his mark in the campaign. It is with him a labor of love to sustain his old friend and leader in the arduous contest he is waging. After Douglas himself, there is no politician in Illinois to whom the Republicans owe less affection, and their feelings toward him he cordially reciprocates. It will be recollected that Mr. Richardson engineered the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill through the House of Representatives in 1854.

Acceptance by the Government of the Colonization Society's Offer.—A telegram from Washington states that the Government has accepted the offer made by the American Colonization Society to take charge of the *Echo's* Africans now at Charleston, when delivered in Liberia, and support them one year for the sum of $50,000 The amount agreed upon is indeed said to be less, but how much less is not stated. Doubtless this disposition of those unfortunate negroes is the best which could be made.

The Equestrian Convention.—The disgraceful failure of the "Ladies' National Equestrian Convention" yesterday, calls for some explanation from the Stewards. Not a single item of the programme was carried out, and the scene, as described by our reporter, was of the worst possible kind. Every one thought that the Convention would be a brilliant success, and properly managed it might have been so. At all events, gentlemen, let us know why nothing was done beyond taking the money.

No Nominations Yesterday.—It will be seen that no nominations were made at Syracuse yesterday. Both Conventions—the Republican and the American—have appointed Committees of Conference, being apparently determined to make an effort for union. Pending the deliberation of the Committees, the Conventions have adjourned over till this morning, the Republicans, by a very strong vote, refusing to ballot for Governor last evening.

The Ladies' National Equestrian Convention.

What with prizes in the windows of princely Jewellers and flaming advertisements in the papers, our goodly citizens were aroused to something like an excitement concerning the Ladies' National Equestrian Convention, held yesterday at the Union Course, L. I. A Committee of Stewards, composed mainly of well-known names in the City, gave sanction to the enterprise, and seemed to promise that it would be honest and what it pretended to be. How this Committee feels at the present moment we have no means of ascertaining, but we should suppose that the absolute fissle of yesterday was at least humiliating to some of its conscientious members.

The entertainments may be briefly recapitulated. From two to three, ferries, dust, turnpikes and crowding; from three to four, rowdies, blacklegs, gamblers, drinking, swearing, smoking and chewing; from four to five, all the preceding with the admixture of impatience and bad temper. Towards 5 o'clock, about eighteen or nineteen ladies made their appearance on the Course, escorted by a number of cavaliers. There was no sort of order. Opposite the grand stand the track was literally crowded with fast men, every one with a whip in his hand and a foul expression in his mouth. A feeble cry was raised to clear the track, but it was not heeded, and the lady-riders had to run the gauntlet of a curious and indelicate crowd. Those who were not perfectly hardened to such an ordeal, retired at once from the contest, and abandoned the field to a few *lionnes*, who amused themselves by charging the crowd and knocking over all who were not nimble enough to get out of the way of their horses' hoofs. It was in no way an objectionable proceeding, and gave as much amusement to the loafers on the track as to the spectators on the grand stand. From five to six the proceedings were diversified by the execution of a series of free fights, and by a fair illustration of the resources of the vernacular in matters denunciatory. A few riders still remained on the track, but there had been no effort to organize a race; to maintain order, or to fulfill a single condition promised by the Stewards. It became apparent that the whole affair was an imposition, and the respectable portion of the visitors began to move off. Those who remained employed their ample time in extemporising fights, oaths and miscellaneous ribaldry.

There were present abou four or five thousand persons, and of this number at least four-fifths were of the hardest classes in this community. It would be difficult to imagine a scene of greater disorder. With ordinary supervision a moderate amount of recreation might have been provided. There were at least *some* fair equestrians, and if the officers of the Course had discharged their duties a race might have taken place,—perhaps sufficient to satisfy public curiosity. As it was, every one left the spot with the conviction that a gigantic swindle had been perpetrated.

Where every one was complaining it is not remarkable that we heard a pretty lively growl from some ladies who were prepared to enter into the contests, but could not obtain horses.

Among the ladies who were thus unfortunate was Mrs. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, of Middletown, in this State, who has been noted for her efforts to effect a "Dress Reform." Mrs. Hasbrouck appeared in her customary Bloomer dress, but had brought the usual riding-habit with her, to be used if she had been permitted to join the ranks of the competitors. A horse having been denied the lady, she did not appear on the course.

City Items.

The Jewish Festival of the "Rosh Hashannah."—The most important of the annual religious festivals of the Jews, the "*Rosh Hashannah*," commenced yesterday. It is not only one of the most important, but also one of the most ancient of Hebrew celebrations. In Leviticus, chap. xxiii, verses 23, 24, 25, the authority for this festival is thus stated: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation. Ye shall do no servile work therein; but ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord." Of all the festivals of the Jews, this is one, which, if not the most holy, is the most ceremoniously observed. It is to them an anticipatory day of judgment, in which the actions of men are to be accounted of and weighed. Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Raphall, the most celebrated Rabbi in the United States, delivered a discourse in the Greene-street Synagogue. Dr. Fixhal addressed the congregation in Crosby-street. Dr. Bondi, the newly-consecrated Rabbi of Norfolk-street, delivered a discourse at his Synagogue. Dr. Adler also addressed the congregation *E. C. Emanuel*." In most of the synagogues the festival will be continued to-day. A section of the Jews limit their share in the celebration to one day, thereby strictly observing the Scriptural command, which prescribes only "the first day of the seventh month" to the observance, whereas the other Jews, following tradition rather than the Scriptures, keep *two days* holy, doing no work therein. Thus Jews differ among themselves, much as Gentiles do, and with the Hebrews as with the Christians, tradition is at war with revelation.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion—Two Firemen Fatally Scalded.—About 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, a flue of the boiler of the steamboat *Ansonia*, running between this City and Keyport, suddenly collapsed, and two firemen, named John Morenus and Albert Williams, were fatally scalded. Morenus expired almost instantly. Williams died soon after the boat reached her dock foot of Vestry street. The explosion occurred about midway between Keyport and Staten Island. A physician was obtained from another boat and everything done that could be to preserve the life of Williams. The deceased are young unmarried men and lived in Keyport. An inquest will be held to-day on the bodies. The boiler was constructed to carry 60 pounds of steam to the square inch, but at the time of the accident had on but 25 pounds to the square inch. A short time ago the boiler was examined by an Inspector and pronounced to be in good order. An imperfection in the flue is believed to be the cause of the accident.

The Senatorial Committee on Police was in session all day yesterday. Abraham Pierce, a clerk in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Police Department; Dr. Bissell, one of the Resident Physicians of Quarantine, and Mr. Farrel, a reporter of the *Sun*, were examined. What their testimony was, or to what points adduced, has not transpired; the meetings of the Committee are private, and none of its transactions will be made public until it reports to the Senate. The report, which will, probably, be very voluminous, will be made early in January. It will embody all the testimony taken, together with the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the present Police organization. The Committee will sit daily for two or three months to come; and, among other things, will investigate the cause of the dilatory action of the Police authorities with regard to the recent Quarantine riots.

No More Steam Below Forty second-street.—The Deputy-Superintendent of Police, with a force of 35 men, proceeded to the railroad depôt corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, to enforce the resolutions of the Police Commissioners requiring that no more locomotives should be used on Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street. The Railroad Companies complied with the requirements of the Police Department, and their employes were busy all the morning conveying the large cars from the depôt at Twenty-seventh-street to the depôt at Forty-second-street. A large crowd—about 4,000 people—was in attendance. The people shouted and cheered, but made no other demonstrations. The Police had nothing to do, and at 12½ o'clock were marched off the ground.

Capt. de Riviere Again in Trouble.—At 9 o'clock last night, Capt. H. de Riviere in company with a nephew of Marshal Bosquet, went to the Smithsonian House, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, to see a gentleman named Zenis Grant. A difficulty occurred, in which it is reported that Mr Grant assaulted Capt. de Riviere, when the latter seized his assailant and threw him violently on the floor of the hotel and held him there until the parties were separated by the by-standers and the police. It is stated that Mr. Grant sent De Riviere a challenge to fight a duel in consequence of a card published by de Riviere in one of the New-York newspapers, in which the Captain signified his willingness to fight any chivalric southern gentleman that was anxious for a fight. Capt. de Riviere was arrested and taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night, and his friend was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. The matter will be investigated.

The affair drew quite a crowd of persons in and around the hotel. One fellow cried "Fire! Fire!" and in a few minutes the alarm bells struck off, and a portion of the Fire Department swelled the crowd to several thousands.

Fatal Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat *Aurora*, while on her passage to Keyport, yesterday forenoon, burst her steam-chest when 4 miles below the Narrows, instantly killing one of the firemen, and so badly scalding another that he was lying at the point of death. Luckily, none of the passengers were injured, and there were a great many on board. The Quarantine steamer *Maryland*, running in the place of the *Cinderella*, fell in with the *Aurora* off the Elm-Tree Light, and seeing a signal of distress hoisted, ran to her assistance. On learning the facts, Dr. Gillett offered to render them any aid they required, but they had a physician on board. They, however, took the steamer in tow, and after getting her above the Narrows, handed her over to the *Union*, which towed her to town.

Republican General Committee.—A meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening at the Republican Headquarters in Broadway, Mr. Dow, of the Ninth Ward, presiding. A resolution censuring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for their negligence in regard to the Quarantine riots, was offered by Mr. Petty, of the Seventh Ward. It gave rise to a long and warm debate, and was finally tabled by a vote of 17 Ayes to 18 Nays.

A statement, and affidavits, were read by Dr. Van Wych, going to show that a recent Republican primary election in the Sixth Ward was invaded and overawed by a gang of hired ruffians. The matter was referred to a Committee to investigate, and report upon at the next meeting, to be held on Monday

Mr. Field's Portrait.—The following correspondence has passed between the Committee of the Common Council and Mr. Field, relative to the portrait of the latter for the Governor's Room:

New-York, Monday, Aug 23, 1858.

Sir: Your fellow-citizens of New-York, through their representatives, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, have instructed their Committee to solicit your portrait; that the same be placed in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, there to remain as a perpetual testimonial of the appreciation they have of your unwearied exertions in bringing to a successful completion the great international work of laying the Atlantic Cable.

In making this request we do but express the general wish of our citizens; for to you, Sir, must be ascribed the honor of having conquered the ocean, annihilated space, linked worlds together, and prepared a way by which peace and good will shall travel to all nations and knowledge cover the earth as the water covers the great deep.

Your portrait will teach us and posterity that no difficulties are too great to be overcome, and no opposition should discourage or deter us from the continued pursuit of the end in view.

Be pleased, Sir, to approve of our wishes and inform us when it would be convenient for you to sit.

With great respect,
Your obedient servants,
F. J. A. Boole,
To Cyrus W. Field, Esq. Thos. A. Dunn,
New-York, Aug. 24, 1858.

Gentlemen: Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have done me in desiring my portrait, and the complimentary terms in which you have expressed yourselves towards me in your letter of the 23d inst.

I shall be happy to sit at any time after next week, at the convenience of the artist.

With great respect I remain,
Yours very truly,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

To F. J. A. Boole, Esq., Thomas A. Dunn, Committee of Common Council, New-York.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident—Verdict.—A little after 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the jury which sat upon the bodies of George Haywood, engineer, and John B. Boswell, drover, victims of the accident at Fishkill, brought in the following verdict:

That the deceased, George Haywood and J. B Boswell, came to their deaths Sept. 7, 1858, from a collision on the Hudson River Railroad. That the said collision was, in their opinion, caused by neglect of duty on the part of Samuel Parkman, a brakeman on the said road, or by a non-compliance on his part with the instructions given him by the conductor of the train, while standing at the Fishkill depôt. The jury also censure the Company for lack of assistance in working the road in the night time, and not having proper signals.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 42 Wall-street and 121 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Officers Attached to the Paraguay Expedition—Satisfactory Settlement of the Anglo-Central-American Difficulty—The Treaty with the American Colonization Society, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The following officers have been ordered to report immediately for the Paraguay service:

Commanders—Thornton A. Jenkins, (now Secretary of the Lighthouse Board,) John B. Marchand, David B. Ridgely, A. L. Case, Alexander M. Pennock, and Thomas T. Hunter.

Commander Jenkins is assigned to the command of the *Preble*. The others will command the steamers chartered by the Government.

Lieutenant Maffitt will be relieved from the command of the *Dolphin*, as his presence in the country will be required as a witness against the persons under arrest for engaging in the Slave-trade.

Commander Thorburn will be transferred to another command, should he not desire to serve under Commander Shubrick, one of the "immortal fifteen" who returned him as unfit for service.

I am pleased to say that Secretary Cass and Lord Napier are about coming to a definite and satisfactory settlement of the Anglo-Central American difficulties.

Lord Napier had an interview with the President to-day, and presented the Captain of the *Gorgon*. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Government, to-day, concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society, by which the latter agrees to subsist and instruct the captured Africans for one year after their arrival in Liberia, having a due regard for their health and comfort. For this service, somewhat less than $50,000, which was the sum originally proposed by the Society, is to be paid.

Captain Rich, of the Marines, has been detached from the frigate *Sabine* and ordered to the *Niagara*. Captain Tansill has been ordered to the *Sabine*, and will be the Senior Marine Officer to the Paraguay expedition.

Col. Sumner's command, according to advices received here, was, on the 14th of August, encamped on the Arkansas River, near Fort Atkinson. He had, in accordance with the directions of the War Department, visited three tribes of Indians between the Platte and the Arkansas rivers; the Pawnees, Cheyennes and Kiowas were severally visited, and promised good conduct in future toward the white settlers. The regiment expected to reach Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of this month.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to dispatch to a place of rendezvous—not yet determined—the vessels to form the Paraguay Expedition, as soon as they can be got ready, in succession. Orders have been issued to the Commander of the Navy-yards where the vessels of the expedition are fitting out, directing the work of preparation to be hastened as rapidly as possible.

This was the last day for the reception of proposals for constructing the engines for the eight sloops-of-war authorized to be constructed at the late session of Congress. Some of the best builders in the country have entered the contest.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

SECOND DAY.

Detroit, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Board reassembled at 9½ o'clock this morning.

After an hour had been devoted to prayer the meeting listened to a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy in behalf of the Prudential Committee.

The resolution alludes to the smallness of the debt contracted compared with what had been feared; to the extensive religious revival in this country; to the religious toleration in Turkey; to the end of the East India's Company's sway in India; to the throwing open of China to civilization and Christianity, and to the Atlantic Cable bringing distant shores into instant sympathy.

At the conclusion of the eloquent remarks of Dr Pomeroy upon the resolution, the President called on the Rev T. A. Mills to offer up a thanksgiving.

Addresses were then made by the Rev. A. Gleason Dr. Beman, Judge Jessup, the Hon. Lewis Child and others.

The house was crowded to overflowing, and the attendance from abroad exceeded all expectations.

The Board was addressed this afternoon chiefly by the Western men, all expressing confidence that their churches would sustain it, and more fully as it enlarged its operations.

Dr. Anderson stated that the objects of the Board were to continue operations without reducing the missions, and to cancel the present debt, which would amount to nearly $400,000 the coming year.

The Rev. Mr. Grant, of South Africa, and the Rev. Mr. Vrooman, of Canton, spoke affectingly concerning their missions. Mr. Vrooman believed that China had been kept up until now because the Church was not prepared to christianize it before. He thought that three hundred and fifty thousand laborers could be immediately employed there.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

A dispatch from Independence dated the 5th inst., per United States Express to Booneville, says that the Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 16th ult., has arrived, and that the news is unimportant.

Dr. Connelly, who had arrived at Santa Fé from Rio Abijo, reports that a large number of emigrants passed through Albuquerque this Summer *en route* to California, *vid* the 35th parallel. They reported the grass between Fort Smith and Albuquerque, as in excellent condition and the wood and water abundant.

The mail party saw very few Indians on the plains.

Col. Sumner's command was on the Arkansas River, about twenty-five miles below the crossings. They were all well.

State Politics.

Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Anthony Freer, Hard, has been elected Delegate from Cortland County to the Democratic State Convention.

The Republican Congressional District for Oswego and Madison was held here to-day. The Hon. A. C. Stone, of Madison, presided. The Hon. M. L. Lee, of Oswego, was nominated on the third ballot over the Hon. H. C. Goodwin, of Madison, the present representative.

Vermont State Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

We have returns, this evening, of the Governor vote from 89 towns, which foot thus: Hall, Republican, 13,256; Keyes, Democrat, 6,359; scattering, 81. Last year the same towns gave the Republicans 12,180; the Democrats, 6,098; scattering, 126. Republican majority over all, 6,816. Majority last year, 5,956. Net Republican gain in 89 towns, 860. Returns from 144 towns, give the following results for members of the House: Republicans, 117; Democrats, 21; Abolitionists, 1; no choice, 5.

New-Jersey Politics.

Freehold, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Opposition Convention of the Second Congressional District of New-Jersey, comprising the counties of Monmouth, Olean, Burlington and Mercer, met in this place to-day, and nominated John L. N. Stratton for Congress on the first ballot. The Convention was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Hon. C. Billinghurst was nominated to-day for reelection to Congress, by the Republicans of the Third District.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

Adrian, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Consider A. Stacy was nominated at Cold Water to day, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District.

The Bangor Suicide.

Bangor, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The man who committed suicide at the Franklin House in this city yesterday was Martin B. Coombs, a lawyer of Milwaukee, as has been ascertained from his papers. He died at 11 o'clock last night.

Railroad Accident.

Altoona, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The express train from Philadelphia last night, at Newton, Hamilton County, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. None of the cars were broken. Adams' Express messenger was thrown from the car and seriously injured. A fireman was also slightly hurt. The passengers escaped without injury.

The Great Slavery Debate in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Slavery debate between Parson Brownlow and the Rev. Mr. Payne was continued this evening. A number of students were present.

Parson Brownlow said he wished to be understood as not demolished by Mr. Payne's rejoinder. He would soon stack his armor by holding up the Scriptures. It was not to be expected that he (Brownlow) in opening the debate, should treat upon the whole subject, but he Payne would hear enough before the debate was closed.

Parson B. then made copious extracts from the Bible, recogizing the relations of master and slave. He was in favor of treating, working and whipping slaves well. His quotations from Revelations, recognizing the appearance of a freeman and a bondman at the last day created great sensation and applause. He contended and endeavored to prove that Slavery had brought more negroes into the Church than all the missionary projects combined; that the institution of Slavery was a Divine manifestation for Christianizing the negro race; that Slavery could only work this improvement, and therefore its perpetuation was in accordance with the Divine will and necessary to humanity. Alluding to Mr. Payne's remark, that until Slavery was abolished the Union would rest, and Southerners be obliged to sleep with pistols under their pillows, he replied that Southerners only need fear their negroes, who possessed by education some of their own spirit. If the Southerners only had Yankees to fear, they never need sleep with anything worse under their pillows than "spring gimblets." But if there ever was an invasion of the South, and his opponent was one of the invaders, he (Brownlow) would be pleased to know his relations, that "Greek may meet Greek," and have "a tug of war."

Mr. Payne followed with a great number of Scriptural rejoinders.

Parson Brownlow hopes to be able to speak himself to-morrow evening.

The debate is creating considerable excitement.

Movements of Lieut. Mitchell, of the Georgon.

Stockbridge, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Lieutenant Mitchell, of her British Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, who has been spending a few days at this place, leaves in the morning for Trenton and Niagara Falls. He is to be joined at Albany by Mr. Archibald, British Consul at New-York, and at Syracuse by Cyrus W. Field.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Mr. J. E. Dunn, Jr., assistant operator in the Morse Telegraph Office in this city, died this morning of yellow fever. He was a young man of fine promise, and of excellent character and disposition. His death is deeply lamented by a host of sorrowing friends.

Sailing of the Canada.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Royal Mail, steamship *Canada* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 37 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She took out also $110,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived yesterday.

Brooklyn Items.

Brooklyn Board of Health—No Yellow Fever in the City.—A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. Present, Mayor Powell, in the Chair, and Aldermen Kalbfleisch and Whitney. The minutes were read and approved. Alderman Whitney presented a complaint, signed by E. Lewis and several others, against a varnish factory recently established by Messrs. Farren & Fullam, on Furman street, near Poplar. The complainants say that the effluvia arising from the establishment is very bad and unhealthy. Mayor Powell said the factory had been erected in violation of the ordinance, and the Health Officer was directed to notify the owners to stop the business at once.

The Health Officer reported

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

THE DJIDDA AFFAIR.

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Firm—Consols Unchanged.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, arrived here at 5½ o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 11:30 A. M. on the 28th ult. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Asia* reports strong westerly winds during the first part of the passage, and much fog between the Banks of Newfoundland and Halifax.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York on the 16th ult., arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 27th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York on the 18th ult., *via* St. Johns, N. F., whence she took the *Europa's* mails and passengers, arrived off the bar of the Mersey at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. She was detained there for a tide, and reached Liverpool at 11:10 A. M.

The prospectus of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company, with a capital of £500,000, has been issued. The proposal is to continue the Red Sea line from Ceylon to Singapore, and eventually to carry further sections to Hong Kong and Australia. Application is to be made to the Government for a guarantee.

The British Board of Trade returns for July show an increase in the exports of over £1,380,000, as compared with July last year. In the imports an increase has taken place, particularly in Breadstuffs, the arrivals of which were very large.

The entire stud of Lord DERBY's racers is to be sold, and he retires from the turf.

An important law case had been tried at Liverpool. An action was brought against the Directors of the suspended Borough Bank to recover damages for the loss sustained in purchasing shares upon the strength of a fallacious report issued by the Bank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted.

The first detachment of Sappers and Miners, only 40 strong, was to leave England for Vancouver Island on the 1st of September. One hundred and thirty others were soon to follow.

The *Daily News* calls on the European Powers to watch closely American designs upon Nicaragua, under the conviction that the policy of the American Government is to acquire possession of the Isthmus.

CHARLES DRUMMOND, the well-known London banker, is dead.

B. HAYNES is officially recognized as United States Consul at Turks Island.

The captain of an English ship had been tried and mulcted in heavy damages for placing a passenger in irons under the plea that mutiny was imminent.

Cardinal WISEMAN, of London, was making a tour in Ireland, and receiving enthusiastic ovations at all points.

Thirteen lives had been lost by the upsetting of a small pleasure boat at Worthing, on the Sussex coast.

It was again reported that Marshal PELISSIER had asked to be removed from the English Embassy, and that his request would shortly be complied with. It was also said that his marriage was to take place on the 9th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff, and that the Emperor would give the bride one million francs as a marriage portion.

Lord PALMERSTON was received by the Emperor at St. Cloud, on the 25th.

Count PERSIGNY made a speech at the opening of the Council General of the Loire, illustrative and defensive of the alliance with England. The speech had attracted considerable attention. Count DE MORNY had also made an important speech at the opening of the Council of Clermont.

A Telegraph Congress in which France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemburg and Switzerland are represented, has been opened at Berne. A new French naval station for the eastern coast of Africa, is to be created at Isle Reunion. This news is big with important consequences for the influence of the French flag and the prosperity of the French Colonies.

It considers MADUN sufficiently justified by the necessity which has arisen of employing a French ship composing what was called the Indo-China division in localities far removed from the Isle of Reunion.

A duel had been fought at Paris between the French Count DE GRAMMONT CADEROUSSE and Count DE LA ROCCA, Aide-de-Camp to the King of Sardinia. The result was not serious.

The French Government, anticipating the possibility of more outrages on Christians in consequence of the bombardment of Djidda, was about to increase its naval forces in the Mediterranean.

It was rumored at Paris on Friday that the Imperial Government had demanded from England explanations relative to the bombardment of Djidda.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says: M. TURGOT is named ambassador for Switzerland, M. DE FENELON Minister at Frankfort; M. BARROT, Ambassador at Madrid; and M. DE MONTESSY, Minister at Brussels.

The Emperor is about to send VICTORIA a cannon constructed upon his own principle, and named "Alsace," in return for that presented to him by her Majesty.

PARIS, Friday.—The Three per Cents slightly recedes to-day, closing at 70f.

A transport was under orders at Brest to convey 400 convicts to Cayenne.

A Madrid telegram of the 25th says a military expedition is being prepared for Havana.

The new-born Imperial Prince of Austria has been christened "RODOLPH FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH." By Imperial decree, the Prince Proprietor and Colonel of the 19th regiment of infantry.

The report that a reconciliation had taken place between Austria and Russia is formally denied.

It was reported in Paris that Naples had accepted the conditions of England and France.

A small Russian squadron, consisting of two fourteen gun screw corvettes and a screw dispatch gun vessel, had arrived at Spithead, *en route* to the Pacific. They were not allowed to enter the harbor of Portsmouth, but their commanders met a very courteous reception.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia had gone on a journey through the empire.

Some ministerial changes had taken place in Turkey, and the retirement of the Grand Vizier was spoken of.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* understands that the Turkish Government has complained to the English Ambassador at Constantinople of the bombardment of Djidda, at the moment when it was known that ISMAEL PASHA was on the way thither with full power to punish the guilty.

The Divan had issued a circular contradicting the rumor of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the Western Powers, which was occasioning great excitement.

It was reported that further riots had occurred in Candia, and that ten Christians had been killed.

The Porte had demanded the recall of the Greek Consul in Candia.

It was stated that the amount of indemnity to be paid by China to England and France, as stipulated in the treaty of Tien-sin, is 30,000,000 francs.

The telegraph intelligence of the China and Calcutta mail was overdue and momentarily expected when the *Asia* sailed.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21. Dr. LIVINGSTONE had arrived safely in Zambesi River, and was ascending it in his steam launch.

The Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday.—An Indian telegram was received at the Foreign Office Aug. 28, at 12:30 A. M. ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The steamer *Hindostan* arrived at Suez on the 22d inst. She left Calcutta on the 19th July, and the delay in her passage was caused by an accident to her machinery while in the Red Sea.

The steamer *Cadiz* arrived at Suez yesterday from Bombay, with dates to the 4th instant. Nothing of importance has occurred since the last mail. The British troops are chiefly engaged in harassing the rebels in Oude wherever they can find them, and in reducing their mud fortifications. Many of the chiefs, who have not irredeemably compromised themselves in the revolt, are surrendering to the authorities. Others, who have been faithful to the British flag, are being honored and rewarded. The rebels proved to have been deeply implicated are being executed. The Punjab is tranquil.

Sir HUGH ROSE has resigned the command of the Poonah Division.

The C ina dates from Tien-sin, are to the 18th of June. Great progress had been made in the negotiations, and it was considered that the Allies were on the eve of a treaty which would insure everything they could claim, and open China to the enterprise of our merchants. This news, it will be observed, is not so late as that received *via* Russia.

The *Daily News'* City Article of last evening says: "The Funds to-day are flatter, owing to *bona fide* sales, some of which are said to be connected with the payment of the half-yearly dividend due this day on stock and other securities of the London and Northwestern Railway. The decline in Consols, however, did not exceed ⅛ per cent. In other departments of the Stock Exchange business remains stagnant. The high range of Continental exchange has a most important bearing on the Money market. The demand for Money was rather more active today. General satisfaction is expressed at the verdict given yesterday at Liverpool in the Borough Bank affair."

The *Times'* City Article says: "The English Funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, but owing to several realizations and the receipt of less favorable accounts from the Paris Bourse, the market ultimately became dull. Money has been in rather more demand to-day. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse show a reduction of a quarter per cent. About £90,000 in Gold of various descriptions was sent into the Bank to-day. It is said that the arrangements for the contemplated Turkish loan are likely to be completed almost immediately."

The *Times* publishes the following dispatch:

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received the following from our correspondent at Corfu:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The second Oude Proclamation published in Bombay, had been declared by the Government a forgery.

The closing rate of Exchange at Bombay for first class bills was 2s. ¼d.; Documents 2d. to 2⅛d. The Calcutta import market was active. Money and Freights unaltered. Exchange 2s. ¼d.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Tien-sin was to the 18th of June. Lord ELGIN had received from the Imperial Commissioner a written promise of a concession of his demands. American and Russian treaties had been concluded, and the Americans were believed to have stipulated for an annual visit to Pekin. The Commissioner at Canton was urging the people to war, and ignored the negotiations in the north. Gen. STRAUBENZIE was establishing a partial blockade. Trade was at a stand-still. At Hong Kong Exchange was 4s. 6d.@4s. 6¼d. for Bank Bills.

SHANGHAE, June 27.—The import market has improved. No transactions in Silk. Tea unchanged. Exchange 5s. 11d.@6s.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

It is the intention of the Directors to set apart an early day for a great public demonstration in commemoration of the successful submerging of the Atlantic Cable. Upon the completion of the requisite preliminaries, due notice will be given of the date and general arrangements.

The *United Service Gazette* gives a rumor that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, General Sir H. H. DOUGLAS, and Lord CLYDE will soon be made Field Marshals.

Telegrams were received by the Cable this morning from the New-York Associated Press, giving all the trans Atlantic steamer movements in America down to last evening.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market at 66,400 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation, and 11,000 for export. All qualities of American were ⅛d. higher on the week, but at the close there was less buoyancy. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅜d.; Middling do., 7⅛; Fair Mobiles, 7 7 16d.; Middling do., 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling do., 6 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 648,000 bales, of which 567,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

At Manchester trade was in a favorable condition, and prices were slightly better.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour firm, with a better demand than has been experienced for some time past. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. @22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. 6d. Wheat quiet but firm for good quality. Red Western, 5s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; ditto Southern, 6s. 1d.@6s. 3d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 4d.; ditto Southern, 6s. 9d @7s. 3d. Corn dull and firmer and quotations continued, viz.: Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. Prime White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co, JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF heavy at a decline at 2s. 6d.@5s. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD quiet but firm at 60s.@62s. TALLOW firmer; sales at 49s.@50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars quote ASHES quiet at 31s.@32s. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls. SUGAR quiet, but firm. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet, but steady. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered; Congou, 10d @10½d. RESIN steady at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for common. QUERCITRON BARK—Philadelphia 10s.; Baltimore 7s. FISH OILS—An average business was doing, without change in rates. LINSEED OIL quiet at 34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 39s. on the spot, and 36s. 6d. to arrive; Crude do. 10s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady; WHITE WHEAT, 43s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@46s.; FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON steady, at £6@£6 5s., for both rails and bars. SUGAR closed buoyant at an advance of 6d.@1s. COPPER firm and all qualities slightly higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 37s.; Crude, 9s. 6d. PIG IRON steady, at 55s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES in good demand, and rates unchanged. LINSEED OIL dull at 33s. FISH OILS generally unchanged; SPERM, £86@£90. RICE firm. TALLOW firm; Y. C., 49s. TEA dull, but rates unchanged; Congou, 10⅛d.@10¾d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London MONEY market was generally unchanged. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the supply abundant at 2⅛@3 ⅜ cent.

Consols closed on Friday at 96⅛@96⅞ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £210,000.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver at 5s. ¾d.; Dollars, 4s. 11¾d. and nominal; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the market for American Stocks generally inactive, with the exception of a good demand for

U. S. Sixes, of 1868	105 @ —
Maryland Bonds, Fives	93⅛@ —
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	103⅛@ —
Pennsylvania Fives	78⅛@ 79⅛
Illinois Central Shares	29 @ 27 dis
Illinois Central Bonds	80 @ 82
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mort.	90 @ 92
Panama Railroad Bonds	94 @ —

Messrs. BELL & Co. report business limited at previous rates, except Illinois Central shares, which were considerably lower; sales at 28@26 discount.

Illinois Central 7s 1860 (Freelands)	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 6s and 7s, 1875	81 @ 83
U. S. 6s of 1867–8	104 @ 105
U. S. bonds, 1868	105 @ 105⅛
Alabama 5s, bonds	78 @ —
Kentucky 6s, 1858–'72	91 @ 93
Maryland 5s, bonds	94 @ 95
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	101 @ 103
Ohio 6s, 1876	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania 5s	78⅛@ 79⅛
Pennsylvania 8s, bonds, 1877	83 @ 85
Tennessee 6s, bonds	80 @ 82
Virginia 5s, 1856	82 @ 84
Virginia 6s, 1888	83 @ 84
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	85 @ 90
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88 @ 91
Michigan Central shares	55 @ 60
New-York Central R. R. 6s	82 @ 84
New-York Central R. R. 7s	92 @ 94
New-York Central R. R. shares	78 @ 80
Erie R. R. 7s, Convertibles	30 @ 35
Erie R. R. 7s Sinking Fund	35 @ 40
Erie R. R. 3d mortgage	69 @ 71
Erie R. R. stock	16 @ 18
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1859	96 @ 98
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1865	92 @ 94
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort.	90 @ 91

The *Times* of Friday quotes actual sales of Illinois Central shares at 25@27 discount, and Erie Third Mortgage Bonds at 67.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending the 24th, inclusive, COTTON firm; sales of the week 10 500 bales; stock 90,000 bales; New Orleans *tres ordinaire* 108 francs. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS have slightly declined throughout France. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm. FISH OILS slightly lower. RICE steady. SUGAR firm. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE dull, but prices unchanged.

Sailing of the Asia for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The R M. steamship *Asia* sailed from here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow evening.

A Card from Colonel Forney.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., publishes in his own paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, the following "card:"

"When I spoke to the electors at Tarrytown, N. Y., I did so upon the deliberate expectation that from the impenitent calumniator and convict of the New-York *Herald*, down to the pensioners of the Washington *Union*, I would be abundantly traduced and misrepresented. An Administration which I assisted, not inconsiderably, to elevate to the power which it has basely abused, has not hesitated to make an honest difference of opinion the pretext for a proscription extended to my business and to my most intimate relations; and I am not surprised at the spirit which my remarks at Tarrytown have created in that quarter. Thigis to state that I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Administration and its agents, when, in my own way, and in my own good time, I will prove all that I have written and spoken as to the gross betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge, and still further establish the justice and strength of the position of the *Press* and of myself.

Sea and Ship News.

The bark *Benjamin Burgess*, Captain SNOW, at Boston, from Cienfuegos, *via* Key West, reports that Mr. JOHN I. FERSON, her chief mate, was drowned at Cienfuegos on the 5th ult.; HENRY KOHN, of Prussia, seaman, died on board, July 25, and ANDRES PETER MARCO, of Copenhagen, also died on board Aug. 1, both of yellow fever. The *Benjamin Burgess* is now at Quarantine, below Boston.

The bark *Daniel*, Captain ELDRIDGE, on the passage from Palermo to Boston, when off Cape Cod during the rain storm of Saturday, was struck by lightning, which splintered the main royalmast, and the head of the main topmast, passed down the topsail sheets, and tore some chips from the decks.

Ice has appeared in large quantities in the Atlantic. The ship *Sea Lion* Captain COLBURN, at Boston, from Antwerp, reports having seen a large pyramid of ice on the 22d ult., in lat. 43° 42', long. 49° 20'. It was about 200 feet high above the water, from 400 to 500 feet long, and about 200 feet wide. Captain COLBURN also reports having seen several islands of ice near the same place.

THE TALLMADGE MUSKETEERS.—A respectable body of young men, styling themselves the F. A. Tallmadge Musketeers, went on their first annual target excursion to Pleasant Valley, on Monday, Sept 6. They numbered 60 muskets, with officers, and marched as though they had received a thorough drilling. They shot for a number of valuable prizes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Sept. 8.

The Williamsburg Ferry Company vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case Ex Judge DEAN appeared and applied for a perpetual injunction against the City authorities, no answer having been put in to the complaint of the plaintiffs. The Judge granted the application.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—There will be two branches of this Court held in the months of September, October, November and December.

Part No. 1 will try the causes on the special calendar for short causes, on each Friday during Term.

The odd numbers will be tried in Part 1, and the even numbers in Part 2.

RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment to-night, with the best company that has ever appeared at this Theatre—Madame PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Yankee LOCKE, EDWIN BLANCHARD and a host of others. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Astonishingly low prices for splendid English Brussels Carpeting, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard. Beautiful all-wool Ingrain Carpeting at 38c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yd. Table and piano covers, window shades, druggets, mats, very low. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No 495 Broadway, New-York.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is NOT Locked,

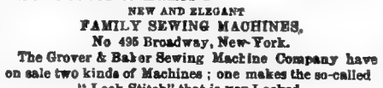

And the other, the
Lock Stitch that is Locked.

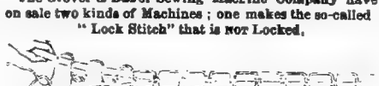

The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

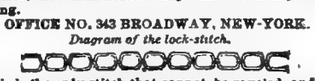

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
E. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, &c.
Having reduced the price of all the articles in our silk, twist, thread and needle department, we invite our customers to call and examine for themselves.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Freights
FOR
NEW-ORLEANS.
—
INLAND ROUTE.
—
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES to NEW-ORLEANS, INLAND, carrying all descriptions of freight and merchandise.
Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars apply to JOHN HOEY.
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ Fall, 1858.
NOW READY.
We have now ready our Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Astor House, Broadway.

☞ Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr. CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ The Last Resort.—ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE R. R. R.—Dispatches from Sir Colin Campbell to the English War Office for months were freighted with sad news of thousands of British soldiers—the flower of the army—struck down by the burning Indian sun, or slowly wasting away with the fever of the malarious Asiatic jungle. All the efforts of the best surgeons were without avail. The usual resources of medicine were defied. But Sir Colin was not the man to see his army melting away before him without making an effort to save it. The old systems having failed, he was shrewd enough to see that new ones must be tried, and at length recourse was had to RADWAY'S world-famed remedies. It was soon found that fevers, dysentery and nervous debility vanished before the curative power of the Ready Relief; that the Renovating Resolvent and Regulating Pill established a better and more permanent standard of health than the troops had enjoyed even in their native climate, and that the mental tone and *morale* of the force was improved in the most marvelous manner. Truth is mighty, and will prevail. Doctors had to acknowledge the miraculous efficacy of the R. R. R. the remedies were brought into general use, and the British Army was saved. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms,
Made from the Atlantic Cable, and
MOUNTED IN GOLD,
To hang on Watch Chains, for sale at retail by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ "Just So."—CANTRELL makes gentlemen's Boots of better materials, in a finer style, and considerably cheaper than any other manufacturer in the country. Possessing a thorough experience in his business, and being satisfied with exceedingly small profits, he is enabled to furnish his customers to their entire satisfaction. His establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye.—Only four shillings a box. Black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the Hair. Inimitable Hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Academy of Music Patrons.—Your complexion made perfect. Pimples and mosquito bites instantly removed by using Gardner's Parisian Pimple Destroyer. GARDNER & CO., No. 427 Broadway.

☞ Western Shippers,
BY EXPRESS,
Will find it greatly to their advantage by ordering their goods shipped per
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
TO
CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Mark, "For Adams' Express Co.'s Lightning line."
Contracts given for time and rates, on application to
JOHN HOEY,
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ Fall and Winter Clothing,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Strangers in the City, who are about purchasing Clothing for themselves or boys, are invited to examine our very large assortment before purchasing.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
No MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants,
and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers brewers superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSSTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ An Apology.
We found it impossible yesterday to supply our City friends with all of
THE AMERICAN SMOKERS
which they ordered.
The number of country merchants in town buying goods, and wanting this article to complete their assortment, has overtaxed our capacity at the factory, Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., to produce them. It is presumed that this very extraordinary demand will be but temporary. Should it continue, however, we will increase our works, so that all will be supplied.

☞ Strangers in the City,
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CITIZENS GENERALLY,
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MARRIED.

POMEROY—TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Dr. Adams CHARLES S. POMEROY to CLARA, daughter of the late E. P. Townsend, all of this City.

ARMENT—WOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 22d-st., by the Rev. E. T. BISCOX, ALFRED A. ARMENT to MARY WOOD, both of this City.

O'DONOHUE—RILEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Father Driscoll, S. J., DENNIS O'DONOHUE to KATE A. RILEY, all of this City.

O'DONOHUE—RILEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Father Driscoll S. J., JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, of Williamsburg, to TERESA M. J. RILEY, of New York.

KIRBY—HAYES.—At Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 1 by the Rev. D. S. Bierce, E. B. KIRBY, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., and CAROLINE L., daughter of Daniel R. Hayes, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CASSEDY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude MARY S., the second daughter of John and Elizabeth Cassedy, aged 20 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 69 Carmine-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SALTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, BENJAMIN SALTER, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 115 10th av. His remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

RANDOLPH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, MARY E. H. RANDOLPH, daughter of Asa R. and Mary Randolph, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 284 West 35th st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 30 at the Lafarge Hotel, of congestive chill, Mrs. MARGARET D., wife of James M. Williams, and second daughter of John D. Starr, Esq., all of Fayetteville, N. C.

MAXWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, ELIZABETH JESSIE, infant daughter of James and Isabella MAXWELL.

Funeral this day, (Thursday, at 2 o'clock,) from No. 180 6th av.

BECHTEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 2¼ A. M., JOHN D. BECHTEL, native of Bremen, Germany, aged 41 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROWLAND.—In Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, WILLARD DE GAU, only child of Wm. and Jane Rowland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., at their residence, corner of Meserole and 4th sts., Greenpoint.

The sweetest buds Death plucks for heaven.

WILKINS.—At Saratoga, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, GILBERT A. WILKINS, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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LEGENDS AND LYRICS,
BY
ANNE ADELAIDE PROCTER,
(Daughter of the Poet, Barry Cornwall.)
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ON FRIDAY.
ELECTRON:
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
In which the origin, progress, and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great FIELD of the Atlantic Ocean.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, as a first-class cook, in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place; also, her daughter, 15 years old, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; also, a neat, tidy, willing and obliging girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or waiter and to do plain sewing; will be found efficient, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of first class servants will apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, WHO keep house for their aged mother, wish to obtain work by the day; they are first-rate washers and ironers, and understand all kinds of house cleaning; can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, under the shawl store. Also family washing done in their own house in the most satisfactory manner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO is proficient in all branches of her business, in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9, in City or country. Also, her niece, as seamstress, who has learned dressmaking, wages $7. Call No. 216 East 23d-st., 3d for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as professed cooks, as waiter and chamber maid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, as good cook, and to wash and iron, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT AMERican widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or single gentleman's family; the advertiser is without incumbrance and is fully competent to fill such a situation with ability. Address HELEN GRAHAM, Union-square Post-Office, stating particulars, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN a situation as an excellent plain cook, who can make excellent bread and yeast, and is willing to do a part of the washing if required; and can give the best City reference from her last place; and can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands American, English and French cooking; is a person of most exemplary character, and can furnish the best of City reference for years. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both are undoubtedly competent to undertake their respective situations, and most unexceptionable City reference can be given by each of them. Call at No. 261 6th av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking in all its branches; also, all kinds of meats and pastry; has lived as cook in some of the first families in the City; best of City reference if required. Call or address at No. 152 E izabeth-st., near Spring, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as nurse, is capable of taking care of an invalid or charge of an infant from its birth; the other as chambermaid or laundress; good references will be given. Call at No. 137 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as seamstress for a private family; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and would have no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference; a home is her object. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 West 29th st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy girl, a situation; can do light housework, chamberwork plain sewing, care of children, willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a steady home. Ladies in want of a truthful domestic apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one that thoroughly understands her business; understands sewing on the sewing machine. Good references given if required. Call at No. 260 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson, a situation in a private family, as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; understands it perfectly, the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT PROtestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds. Can do plain and fancy cooking in any style, will be found careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family. Understands baking bread and biscuit; is willing to do the washing and ironing of a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE SCOTCH, THE other German—situations in one house, as cook, and chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly respectable, and have the best of reference. They understand their business well, and are worthy of good situations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as cook, and will be willing to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objections to do housework in a small family, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 179 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A PROFESSED cook, for a chambermaid and for a waitress. All three of them have lived in their last place for six years. Would prefer to go together. Best references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of reference can be given; call or address at No. 109 8th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, IN A private family; is a first-rate plain cook; understands baking and pastries of all kinds; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 East 16th-st., up stairs, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as plain cook in a private family, or would go as laundress; understands her business; can show good City reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited before. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who has lived in her present place for three years; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing and can give the best of references. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 239 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given from her last place, where she was 5 years. Call at No. 292 1st-av., at the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go out. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Address C. H., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook in a private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 21st st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and to wash and iron, in a private family. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 319 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 153 3d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a competent girl as nurse or seamstress. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 West 31st-st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady in a family going South, as companion or governess. Apply at No. 191 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid. Apply at No. 242 East 11th-st.

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WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, 14 to 17 years of age; must write a good hand and live with his parents; salary, first year, $75; writes near the city; residence, and reference where last employed, to INDUSTRY, B. x No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; also a nurse and seamstress, either English or Scotch, with best recommendations. Apply this day at No. 190 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry; has no objection to town or country; can give one year and a half first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Dester's saddlery store, No. 125 4th av., or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT family, a situation in any part of the country, to take charge of a house and live with the family; the man is a competent coachman and gardener, &c.; the woman is a competent cook, washer, ironer and baker, &c. Moderate wages in a permanent place. N. B.—Please let no person answer this except those who want to make an engagement right away. Address MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain vegetable gardener, a man of years' experience in both stations, in City or country, latter preferred; is a careful hand over horses; can drive from one to four in hand; is willing to make himself generally useful. Also, by a thoroughly competent farm and vegetable gardener. Wages moderate. Apply this week at No. 347 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful; would have no objection to work on a farm or assist in a garden; he is also a good groom, and understands the treatment of horses; as the advertiser would be found willing and obliging to get an honest living, wages not so much looked for as a good home. Any person in want of such help will address C. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M., Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale hardware store. He has had 5 years' experience in the retail trade in the country, and is not afraid of work. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. The best of City or country reference given. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good driver; has good City reference; is a good inside servant if required; has no objection to the country. Address for J. M, at Trainor's Saddlery, No. 514 Broadway, or at No. 11 5th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; would be willing to work on a farm; understands both perfectly well; is a good driver; would be willing and obliging to his employer. Good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with undoubted city reference, a place as porter or entry clerk; is competent to act as salesman; wholesale produce house preferred; a good place more desired than high wages. Apply by letter, stating where an interview may be had, to W. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGing Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom and a first-rate gardener; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity; distance no object; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK—A YOUNG MAN with three years' experience, wants a situation in a lawyer's office. Refers to E. D. Smith, L. L. Bulkley, G. C. Vernam and others; wages, $6 per week. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 5 Thompson-st., post paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, (Protestant Swiss) who understands gardening in all its branches, farming, and carpenter's work, which qualification would render him most useful on any country place. Can come with or without his family. Address CARPENTER Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference. Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family. Can give five years' City reference. Address F. R., No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

TO PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS.—THE UNdersigned, who has been for the last 15 years mailing clerk in one of the largest Post-Offices in the United States, and who has a good geographical knowledge of the country, wishes a situation as mailing clerk or agent to attend to the transmission of papers in some daily or weekly newspaper establishment. Address, to New-Haven, Conn., BELA B. HOMER.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers, at their warerooms, No. 499 Broadway. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

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A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A NEW 7-octave piano forte. Also, a second hand piano for sale. Apply to JAS. VAN BIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

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TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH 5 YEARS' experience in and around this City, desires an engagement. He teaches Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French and German. Is well versed in History and the Belles Letters, and deemed to excel in teaching English composition. Understands Law and double entry Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

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TO FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady desires a home in a quiet respectable family—in return for which she will fully educate one or more children in all the usual branches, including French and music. The highest references given and required. Address ORELDA, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A PROTestant lady, German or French preferred thoroughly competent to teach English, French and Music. Address Box No. 494 Post-Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO HAS taught many years with unqualified success, desires an engagement as principal or assistant. Address A. M. Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERience in teaching English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation in a family. South preferred. Can be seen at room No. 167 Howard Hotel, Broadway.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. F. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private house, to a party of gentlemen or a family without children, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET A PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, with pantries on the second floor, with partial board (private family) to single gentlemen, house has all of the modern improvements. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. Possession given immediately.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF THREE VERY PLEAsant rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 71 West 22d-st. Unquestionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE st. Germain Hotel, would take two or three boarders; best of references given and required. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING HANDSOME accommodations with board will find pleasant rooms at No. 105 West 14th st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, two front rooms.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, two front rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or single gentlemen, may find a quiet home, in a delightful neighborhood, convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries, by applying at No. 100 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, at No. 83 Sands st.; first-class brownstone house, well ventilated and warmed in season, most healthy location, about six minutes from the ferry; terms moderate; family small, no children.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN splendid style, a little above Madison square, between Broadway and 5th av., the best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home, even in boarding, and give them a suit of rooms that cannot be surpassed in the City. Address COMFORT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, with name, or no interview.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements; the location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, infant and nurse, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders. Two furnished rooms, front preferred, on the second or third floors, will be required. Situation below 25th-st. and west of 3d-av. Best references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 3,637, Post-Office.

NO. THIRTY-NINE WEST SIXTEENTH-st. between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen. House first class brownstone front, with gas, bath, &c. Location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry, will take two gentlemen and three gentlemen and two gentlemen and wives to board for the Winter. Breakfast and tea for the gentlemen, and dinner on Sunday. Gas, bath, furnace, &c. Address O. D., Box No. 1,019, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish board in a private family either in Brooklyn, near the ferry, or in New-York, near St. Thomas' Church, where they can have a quiet home at a moderate price. Address E., Box 3,660 Post-office. Keepers of boarding houses need not answer this advertisement.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN West 11th-st., near the 5th and 6th avs., would let to a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on the second floor, with or without breakfast. For particulars address J. C. C., Box No. 3,223, Post-Office.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE.—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms, on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Also, an unfurnished parlor, with extension room. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

ROOM AND BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WHO will give and require the best of references, wants a pleasant unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, above 16th st., and east of 4th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address X., Box No. 169, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A LARGE, FRONT room, on the third floor, to let, without board, by a small, private family; location, West Washington-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av. References given and required. Address F. R, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO HIRE A room, with modern conveniences of a private family, with or without full or partial board, between 8th and 20th sts. near Broadway; references good. Address E. F. W., Box No. 863, Post Office.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-STREET, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Families desiring board and rooms for the Winter can find the same furnished or not, in a first class house, by applying as above. References given and required.

A FEW GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN procure rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a small agreeable family, forming a pleasant home circle; reference of the first respectability; terms moderate. Apply this day at No. 268 West 22d-st.

APARTMENTS FOR THE WINTER.—A elegant suites of rooms and single rooms with board for families and single gentlemen. The entire second floor may be had. Apply at No. 36 West 17th-st. near 5th-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or single, at No. 72 3d-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH partial board, to gentlemen, in a private family. Inquire at No. 43 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

A LADY, HAVING A PIANO, WOULD LIKE to give lessons in Music and French, in part exchange for board in New-York. References exchanged. Address C. B., No. 164 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

NO. 125 EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—Rooms or suites of rooms may be obtained for families or grown persons or parties of gentlemen as above in a first-class house. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room, with board, by applying at No. 25 Morton-st. Terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN be obtained at No. 147 9th st., a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall P. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily, by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River at 3½ o'clock, P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st; E. R. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall st.; J. S. Schultz, No. 37 Ferry-st., New York. Terms made known on application to Mrs HULL, as above.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J., landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children. EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED IN a delightfully situated residence on high ground. Easy of access by car or steamboat; 3½ hours ride from the City. Address CLINTON, Box No. 1,137 New-York Post-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS, Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by CHARLES WHITLOCK, No 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF THE AGE.—The only successful METALLIC MILL for making Flour in the world, and will grind all other kinds of grain as fast or faster than any other mill in use. Farmers, Merchants and all others interested in mills are invited to call at the Tribune Buildings, Store No 7 Spruce-st., and see it in operation.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING SEEN THE assault and arrest made by a Metropolitan Police officer on another gentleman at the corner of Broadway and Canal st., on the 1st of September, during the passing of the procession, is requested to leave his name at No 7 South William-st., room No. 4, to further the ends of justice.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY, and the other cities of the Union, will please take notice that the Needle business, &c., hitherto conducted by the late Thos Barnett, will be continued, in the same manner as heretofore, by his successor, C. M. BARNETT, at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

C. M. BARNETT.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NO. 11 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or APPLETON'S. J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL No. 1,062 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13. JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS' School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av, southwest corner of 26th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector, C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 16th of September.

Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEntlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with five play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 162 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 846 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils. S. C. BEECHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. d. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OBILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GBERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—in the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st. Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also for sale, all the Furniture in said house, most of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out of town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—A STORE ON THE CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH st. and Broadway. It is a good location for dry goods or most any other business. Rent $700, or $58 33-100 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire of J. F. GOODSPEED, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, FOUR STORIES and basement, with brown stone front, No. 288 Eighth-st.; dimensions of store and basement, 25 by 90 feet. To a first rate tenant it will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to WM. H. BOOME, No. 185 West 21st-st.

TO LET—IN THE DWELLING NO. 201 EAST 23d-st., two rooms on the first floor, and one bedroom on the third floor; cellar and chance for cooking and washing, gas bath &c. Rent $250. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS New York *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 86 Lispenard-st., can be had for any respectable business, including any light manufacturing business. Apply to WM. L. SHEPARD, No. 140 Fulton st.

TO LET—PIE BAKERY AND SALOON, NO. 4 Peck-slip, together with the dwelling part of the house. Immediate possession. Apply to WM. KAVAN, No. 116 Water-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 395 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 12 McDougal st., to a gentleman and his wife. Has the gas.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Seventeen rooms, handsomely furnished and filled with first class, permanent, paying boarders. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to go into a paying business; the house is in Brooklyn and the cheapest rent in this City; less than $3 000 will buy everything in the house except piano and silver. Inquire at the drug-store, corner of Beach-st. and West Broadway.

A HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A first-class desirable house with all the modern improvements pleasantly located on Madison st., in the 11th Ward, will be let to a responsible party who will purchase the whole or a part of the furniture; or it will be let furnished to a responsible private family. Possession given Oct. 1. Address E. COMBS, New-York Post Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to ACG. PURDY, comptroller's office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL THREE-story brown stone houses situated on the northerly side of 22d-st., a little east of the 2d-av. The houses are 18 feet 5½ inches in width by 40 feet in depth. They are neatly finished and contain all the modern improvements such as gas Croton, bath room water-closets range and standing wash tubs. There are court-yards and balconies in front, which impart a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The price is reasonable and the terms easy. Rent $65 per annum. Apply at the office of THOMAS MACFARLAND & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

500 LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—These lots are in one group, eight blocks from the ferry, Grand st. and the Morris Canal run through them. They are improving as fast as any property in the United States. They have a valuable water front, and will be sold very cheap or exchanged for good bonds or for merchandise excepting liquors. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LOTS AT FORDHAM.—Six five lots of ground will be sold at Cooper's Hotel, Fordham on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 1 o'clock, under foreclosure. They are eligibly situated five minutes' walk west of the Harlem Railroad depot ready for improvement. Apply to A. B. TAPPAN, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT private mansions, stables, &c., in the City of New-York with or without the furniture, paintings &c. &c. It is situated in the most central and fashionable quarter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE-FRONT high stoop house No. 45 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL, NEAT BRICK HOUSES on 66th-st., near 2d av., in the vicinity of Jones Wood; pleasantly situated; well built, with all the modern conveniences; one fire will do the cooking and heating; examine before buying elsewhere. Price low.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED COMPLETE—for eight months from Oct. 1, in a good neighborhood not below 11th st. or above 33d st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Apply, with price, to Box No. 1,140 Post-Office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A DESIRABLE house well-furnished, and in a good location in Brooklyn and may wish to rent the same to a gentleman and his wife may address Box No. 1,152 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depot sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front, with one of the finest prospects in the county having ten miles of mountain scenery from Milburn to West Bloomfield, containing six acres of ground under high cultivation, 70 bearing trees, consisting of the choicest fruit, also about fifty fruit trees consisting of apples, cherries &c. A living stream of water forms the Southern boundary. There is a well of good water and a cistern, which holds 2,500 gallons. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and 6 closets, a cellar, pantries &c. The parlor is 18x30; kitchen, 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range. Hot and cold water, and soft and hard brought to the kitchen. Bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses, and room for six carriages, besides harness-room, granary, &c. Price $12 000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J. S. P. SMITH.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased during the owner's absence for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with awning attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage house work shop, hennery, ice house, and in fact all the surroundings of a first class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and possession given either this Fall or next Spring. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 40 miles from this City, in or near a village where there are good schools, society, &c; not more than one mile from railroad, communicating with this City several times daily; the house and out-buildings must be of recent build, and in first rate order with all the modern improvements, situated on elevated ground and in a healthy location; land from 15 to 30 acres, and of good quality, well improved, with plenty of fruit, &c., and a living stream of water running through it. Price not to exceed $15,000. address, with minute and full description of the premises, to B. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED FOR CASH—The subscriber wishes to purchase a farm of 30 to 60 acres within a distance of 60 miles from New-York City. A place eligibly located, easy of access by railroad, with first rate buildings, good fruit of various kinds well watered, and in a high state of cultivation is wanted. Any one wishing to dispose of property answering above description low for ready money, may find a purchaser by inclosing full description to address of C. F., care of Harper & Co., Box No. 3,727 New York Post-Office.

N. B.—Property on Hudson River preferred.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER SEASON, a furnished house in the country, not more than 30 miles from New-York, by a family of three adult persons, who wish to retire for study; only a very moderate rent will be paid; the party wishing to hire is in every way reliable and responsible. Address with full particulars, ECCLESIASTICUS Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits, the above presents rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, No. 27 Chambers st., New York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situate in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling, no waste land, soil unsurpassed, fine orchard of best kinds of fruit, fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg on Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Price, $80 per acre. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg Tompkins County N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, L. I., A VERY desirable plot of ground of about 20 acres, on Long Island, with full and extensive views of Long Island Sound and the Connecticut shore for a great distance; approached by Long Island Railroad to Syosetts and by steamboat. Price reasonable and terms easy. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PART FOR Brooklyn City property—a desirable Farm in Orange County, situated about three miles from the village of Newburgh, containing 127 acres of choice land, with extra buildings and fruit. For particulars apply to CHAS. PARTRIDGE, No 126 Maiden-lane, New-York, or R. G. LOCKWOOD, on the premises.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry, half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; finely soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.

HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, with superior buildings, soil, fences, fruit and timber, trout brook, fish-pond and power for dairy use; 10 minutes' walk from churches, schools and post-office; beauty and healthfulness of location unsurpassed. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

RICHARDS & KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 168 Pearl-st.,

200 packages and lots foreign and domestic hardware, in lots to suit City and country trade; consisting of saws, shovels, nails, table and pen and pocket cutlery, compasses, pliers, files, trowel's, plate locks, auger bitts, double and single barrel guns, corkscrews, padlocks, butchers' knives, axe chisel and file handles, needles, scissors, table and tea stools, &c. &c.

ALSO,

45 doz C S Perkins & Co.'s Kentucky heavy axes, of a superior quality,

100 doz. extra brass-faced mortice locks, with bolts and keys

10c. Sample cards superior Sheffield table and pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice assorted TOYS by order of assignee,

AT 11 O CLOCK

110 dozen Maxam & Smith's patent apple parers, sold to pay advances.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

$3 000 City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1863.
1 000 Chicago, Bur Piqua and Ind R. R. 2d mtge. Bonds.
2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 St. Louis County (Mo.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Det and Mil R. R. 1st mtge 7 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 per ct Bonds, due 1885.
3,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st mtge. 7 per ct Bs.
10 shs Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 10 per cent Bonds.
8 000 McKean County Bank Circulating Notes.
340 San Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852
500 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858,
60 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.
45 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each
200 shares Continental Bank.....100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
50 shares National Fire Ins. Co.....37 50 each
4 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.....5 each
2 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.....100 each
21 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....40 each
35 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....40 each
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
21 shares Eanover Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
13 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
481 shares Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co.....5 each
100 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad.....60 each
2 Cshares Williamsburg Gas Co.....50 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....100 each
1240 shares Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Co.....5 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised lists during the week. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 13 next, at auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, marble and plaque forte marble vases, bronzed velvet carpets, oil paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th st., between 8th and 9th avs. THIS DAY, Sept. 9, at 11½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin with solid rosewood frames, one of these celebrated 7 octave rosewood piano fortes richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; rosewood secretary, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass with slab and brackets rich twenty one day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, plated velvet carpets elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass, oil paintings of great merit and high cost.

DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly carved suite all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware, rich silver ware, casters, tea service large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, ivory steel butter knives, superb set of ivory cutlery, tumblers goblets wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs rockers elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mat resses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand silver plated stair rods, work table clocks; also a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) all the elegant furniture in the private residence No 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av. consisting of superb parlor suites, covered in brocade and silk; rosewood seven octave piano-forte, the finest instrument offered at auction this season; rosewood etageres, bookcase, centre and side table, Turkish and reception chairs, lace curtains, velvet carpets, paintings, vases, &c. Dining-room furniture of every description. Bedroom—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, mattress, &c.; sofas, rockers, clocks, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald* this day. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st. at four months, 200 packages and lots well-assorted hardware &c., viz: Flat bastard and half-round files and horse rasps, English guns, handel axes and hatchets, plated table and dessert spoons and forks, fine table cutlery, carvers, scissors, ax belves, saw frames, augurs and bits, locks brads, copper wire, bench planes, tea-trays, French tinned ware, &c. Also, an invoice of clocks. Catalogues now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz: Parlor suites, extension dining tables, centre tables, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. The attention of the trade and housekeepers are invited to attend, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Also, three second-hand rosewood and mahogany pianofortes.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, AT 10 1-2 A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture; mahogany bureaus, wash tands, bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, 2 pier glasses, engravings, china vases, crockery, glass ware carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, 24 gallons brandy, wine, &c. Also, one new sulkey.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to T. C. DOLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, about seventy-five (75) horse power, the whole in running order, complete now being removed from factory in New Brunswick to give place for larger. The engine is six years old built by the Steaman Company; will be sold at a great bargain if removed as taken down. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt st., to HORACE H. DAY.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—Wanted a partner, with a cash a pital of $5 000 to $10 000, to buy one-third interest in a new patent for the United States. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., where samples of the article may be seen.

FOR SALE—SLOOP CORNELIA A KNEELAND, 31 tons 7 years old, and sails fast. The said sloop will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, 10th st., at 12½ o'clock, by Adrian H Muller. F. L. KNEELAND, Mortgagee,

No. 159 Front st.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden in first-rate order, boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,775.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY FOR SALE.—Lease unexpired; five years doing 16 barrels per week. For full particulars inquire of H. LL. CARPENTER & MARVIN, No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMBOAT WHARF AT Quarantine, Sunday night last, a clinched work BOAT, 21 feet long, built by De la Montagne, and marked "News Boat" on each quarter. Also, one pair of 13½ feet oars. Any person or persons found with the above property in their possession on and after this date, will be prosecuted according to the law.

Sept. 9, 1858. JOHN HALL, Whitehall-slip.

LOST—EITHER ON THE LONG ISLAND CARS, between Hempstead and Brooklyn, on the 7:35 A. M. train, or between Bedford Depot and Lawrence st., on the city cars, a LADY'S GOLD WATCH double cased, enameled. Whoever returns the same to SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, Counsellor's office, City Hall, Brooklyn, shall be suitably rewarded.

LOST—LEFT ON MONDAY LAST ON THE UPper deck of the steamer *Broadway*, a lady's small leather BAG. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of ADRIANCE & VANDERPOOL, No 79 Nassau-st., New-York; or at the store of ODELL & CLARK, Tarrytown.

$4 REWARD.—LOST IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of 12th st., a black and tan terrier. The above reward will be paid to the person who will leave it at No. 76 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.—AT AUCtion an Andalusian Jack, 13¾ hands high imported last Fall from Malaga, Spain. This magnificent animal will be exhibited at the Springfield Fair, Hampton Park, on the 14th 15th 16th and 17th of Sept., and sold to the highest bidder on the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. The attention of breeders is particularly called to this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity of getting a splendid large Jack at a low figure, of the best mule-getting breed.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or per cel. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 10, RANE, Agent, No. 24 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London

THOMPSON & BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,

Offer for sale in amounts to suit:
New York State 6s of 1868, (registered Stock.)
Ohio State 6s of 1861, (registered Stock.)
North Carolina 6s of 1886. (Coupon Bonds.)
Louisiana 6s. (Coupon Bonds.)
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Ohio. 6s of 1863, (Coupon Bonds) equal to any State Stock.
Also, a variety of other first-class Securities.
Land Warrants for sale in amounts to suit at all times.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 1 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York, Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

JOHN B MURRAY,

Discount and Collection House No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made throughout Europe and America, and discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First-class Securities on sale

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding list of September, 1858.

BALANCES

Accessory Transit Co (Gov.' March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	22 50
Brady, E. July 26, 1855 unknown	04
Blatchford, M. June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brimmade, R. L. June 9 1855 unknown	38
Brown Robert, Feb 33, 1854 unknown	67
Schwarz, A. March 27, 1854 N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee. July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1855 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1855 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING BONDS HAVING been stolen in the City of Frankfort, Germany, all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, viz:

3 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 802, 1,203 and 2,161, New York and Erie Railroad 7 ₱ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, with one interest warrant each, due March 1, 1859.

2 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 2,402 and 2,403, Dayton and Western Railroad 7 ₱ cent 1st Mortgage Bonds, with interest warrants, the first due March 1, 1859.

2 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1,084 and 1,085, Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds with interest warrants from May 1, 1857.

2 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1,807 and 1808, Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Income Bonds, with interest warrants from Oct. 1, 1855.

2 Bonds of $166 each, Nos. 212 and 213, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad 10 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due April 1, 1863, with interest warrants the first due Oct. 1, 1858.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York

JOHN A. STEVENS,
BENRY J. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New York.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the last seven months to establish and maintain uniform and reasonable rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undersanded means, this Company has determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 00
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858 Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN C. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 26, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 9:20 A. M. and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 and 8:35 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leaves South Ferry Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3.30 P. M., for Yaphank.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 30 P. M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5.30 P. M., for Hempstead.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLA, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Joe'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G B Lamar	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000 securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUT

THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.

Affairs at Quarantine Yesterday.

PREPARATIONS FRO A MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

How the Matter is Viewed by the Rebels,

VISIT OF THE MAYOR TO THE RUINS.

Further Arrests and Proceedings in the Court.

The events of yesterday at Quarantine were very much a repetition of what occurred there on the previous day, with the exception that the place was visited by General SANFORD and Colonel LYON, to make arrangements for locating the army of occupation, which is to be sent to the island under the requisition of the Governor. Colonel LYON fancied the beautiful lawn fronting the Nautilus Hotel as a camp ground, and General SANFORD acquiesced in the selection. It is studded with shade-trees and overlooks the bay and shipping. As every tent pitched here will be in full view of the arriving ships and steamers, the martial appearance of the encampment will not fail to impress foreigners with a favorable idea of our institutions, when they are informed that the country is under martial law. The troops will encamp upon this attractive and airy spot, and will, probably, take their meals and their lager bier in the hotel, the State paying the bills and *charging* it to Richmond County. They will, probably, have to "fire it off."

BURNS, the proprietor of the Nautilus, anticipates a perfect harvest from the sale of liquor, lager and cigars to the troops, and to the curious crowds who will throng to the place from the City and surrounding country to witness the novel spectacle.

The Ferry Company expect also to make a good thing of the increased travel.

All sorts of speculations and reports were rife yesterday among the people of Tompkinsville as to what the troops would do; how late they would be allowed to walk the streets in the evening, and when they would be compelled to go to bed and put out the light. The impression prevails among some that strict military rule will be set up; that the Courts will be superseded; the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended; a soldier stationed in every house, (except in the infected district,) and no one be permitted to pass, day or night, without giving the countersign; that the ferries will be stopped, and no communication will be allowed with the City except at the pleasure of the Military Commander.

But the great anxiety is to see the troops. They wish to know how many there will be, how they will look, what they will do, what they will eat and drink, how long they will stay,—but above all, when they will come. The presence of the Brigadier-General, and his mysterious movements, have filled them with anxiety. And then, he proposes to take possession of the camping ground without even asking permission. This a new state of affairs decidedly. How do they know but that the troops may also walk into their houses without invitation.

But there is another question which agitates the natives, and sorely exercises them. They are told by mischievous people that they have got to foot the bills This, if true, is the unkindest cut of all. But they will not believe any of these things until they *see the troops*; and if General SANFORD does not move his forces pretty soon, they say they shall begin to think the whole affair is a hoax, including the Governor's Proclamation.

The Police are enjoying themselves so well that they are beginning to get attached to the place, and say they would like to stay until October.

The Mayor and several other members of the Board of Health visited the grounds yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the ruins. The Mayor thinks the walls of the Small Pox Hospital are in sufficiently sound condition to allow of its being repaired. Dr. THOMPSON desires to have it immediately put in condition to receive passengers who are temporarily detained at Quarantine. It will accordingly be repaired, and made another Saint Nicholas. The walls of the latter building are too much warped and broken to be repaired. The house of Doctor WALSER, including the long brick L, which constituted the storehouse and cook-house, the Mayor thinks can be repaired with little expense, and made as good as new.

One of the new shanties, 100x25 feet, was finished last night, and will be ready to receive patients to-morrow. The other will soon be completed. The Mayor ate a tin dish full of STILWILL'S chowder, which he said was very good, took a hand at shooting at a mark with the volcanic rifles, planting seventeen out of twenty balls in the bull's eye; and after another short survey of the premises, and a brief interview with Collecter SCHELL, who was also on the premises, took the *Doctor Kane* for the City.

Captain RICH, with fifty of the Marines, were yesterday withdrawn from their station at the Government Store-house, where they have performed the arduous duty of witnessing the conflagration of the Quarantine establishment. The violent exertion is said to have very much exhausted the captain. As a reward, probably, for his distinguished services in the cause of his country, he was yesterday detached from his command on board of the frigate *Sabine*, and ordered with his efficient force to the *Niagara*, for the purpose of doing escort duty to the three hundred Africans who are about to be shipped from Charleston. It is said he does not appreciate the compliment, and is even very much displeased with the change.

It is said the Ray Tompkins Guard has had a preparatory drill for the purpose of turning out and doing escort duty upon the occasion of the arrival of the State troops.

The MRS. CRUM, who was taken into the hospital, on Monday, sick with yellow fever, died on Tuesday night, and her husband would probably die last night. Their two children are thus left orphans. Should they survive they will probably be sent to the Orphan Asylum. There were, yesterday, several arrivals of invalids from vessels in the Lower Bay, but no serious cases. Those in the tents, with a few exceptions, are doing well.

LOCKE'S statement heretofore thrown out that he was ordered to remove his goods, and that his house would be burned, is believed to have had no foundation. He did not move an article, it is said, from his house. The house occupied by TENYES, one of his men, stood near Doctor THOMPSON'S barn. The barn was spared by the incendiaries for fear it would destroy the house, and LOCKE'S house was carefully passed by.

One of the stevedores, named HOUSEMAN, was on Tuesday arrested in the lower part of the village, and conducted to Richmond by some of the redoubtable patrol of the Health Board. This Board is fast falling into contempt among the villagers, judging from the remarks which are freely made concerning them. Their trick to catch fifty votes on Monday night by appointing a paid patrol for one night is laughed at as a good joke, the best part of it being that they lost the election after; FERAN, the mover in the matter, having been beaten by the rival candidate.

Finally, the people are evidently disappointed at the verdict of the public concerning their atrocious acts, and begin to open their eyes to the fact that they have made no progress towards the removal of Quarantine, but, on the contrary, have postponed to an indefinite time that desirable consummation.

Further Arrests.

ARREST OF RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, UNITED STATES REVENUE BOARDING OFFICER—COLLECTOR SCHELL BECOMES HIS BAIL.

Mr. LOCKE, the United States Revenue Boarding Officer, who is stationed at Quarantine, was yesterday arrested, charged with having landed RAY TOMPKINS in a federal barge within the Quarantine inclosure, in violation of the Quarantine laws. About 8 o'clock in the morning Officers WILDEY and MCDOUGALL proceeded to Mr. LOCKE'S residence. As they were leisurely going up the lawn in front of his house they saw Mr. LOCKE standing on the front stoop, eye-glass in hand, carefully reconnoitering them. "Gentlemen," said Mr. LOCKE, "I 'spose you're after me? I have heard there is a warrant out for me."

Officer MCDOUGALL—"Such is the object of our present visit. We are sorry to take you away from such an agreeable place."

"Really, gentlemen," replied Mr. LOCKE, "I have not had breakfast yet. I presume you will allow me to take a mouthful?"

OFFICERS—"Certainly, Sir—certainly."

"Wont you walk in and take a bite with me?" said Mr. LOCKE.

The two officers, whose appetites had become considerably sharpened by their trip down the Bay, were too glad to accept the polite invitation. They pronounced Mr. LOCKE a cultivated gentleman, and his beefsteaks and coffee excellent. The repast concluded, Mr. LOCKE and officers walked to the landing.

Three affidavits have been made against Mr. LOCKE—they were published in Tuesday's TIMES—charging upon him non-compliance with regulations laid down by the Health Officer. In one of the affidavits he is represented as having several times during the day of the 5th of September inst. made application to the Quarantine gate-keeper, and demanded that outside parties, who had no passes, should be allowed admission within the Hospital inclosure. The gate-keeper refused to comply with the demand, and thereupon Mr. LOCKE threatened to "open the gate at all hazards," which threat he did not carry into execution, however, but landed his friends inside of Quarantine by means of a Revenue barge, as above stated. Mr. LOCKE was taken before the Recorder, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer for his conduct. Mr. SCHELL, Collector, became his surety.

RAY TOMPKINS RE-ARRESTED—HIS RELEASE ON BAIL.

A warrant, as has already been stated, was issued for the re-arrest of RAY TOMPKINS, charging him with violating the Quarantine laws, on the occasion of his going within the Hospital inclosure on the day that he and Captain RICH dined with Mr. LOCKE, United States Revenue Boarding Officer. Mr. TOMPKINS received information from some of his friends that the second warrant was out against him. Early yesterday morning he stepped into the Nautilus Hotel.

"Officer, I suppose I am your prisoner?" TOMPKINS remarked to Officer DAVOR, of the Detective Police, tapping the person addressed lightly on the shoulder, who was deeply engaged at the time in testing with a friend a sample of old Bourbon.

"Never guessed straighter in your life," responded Officer DEVOR. "I am glad to see you."

RAY TOMPKINS—"I must go to New-York with you again, then, must I?"

OFFICER—"It's a pleasant sail; do you good; delightful air; charmingly cool and bracing."

RAY TOMPKINS—"Let's have a drink first."

After having taken drinks and taking leave of Mr. BURNS, the popular host of the "Nautilus," and a few friends present, Mr. TOMPKINS and Officer DEVOR embarked on board the boat for New-York. Recorder BARNARD, before whom they went, required bail in the sum of $1,000 from TOMPKINS, which the latter quickly produced, and as quickly departed. Mr. SIMONTON, of Stapleton, became his surety.

ELEVEN MORE QUARANTINE INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

The Detective Police, in whose hands most of the warrants have been placed against parties charged with aiding in the recent burning of the Quarantine buildings, continue indefatigable in their efforts to arrest the alleged incendiaries. Yesterday eleven more were arrested and brought to the City. The names of the new parties arrested are: Patrick Murphy, James Donohue, Noah McDowell, (keeper of the Park House, at Stapleton,) James Moore, Barney J. Malone, Wm. McAnberts, David Moran, Thos. Doran, William Harmon, Charles Ashman, and Abraham Garrison. The affidavits against the abovenamed persons have all been published in the TIMES. The prisoners were taken before Recorder BARNARD who acts for Justice WELSH during the latter's absence from the City, and required to give bail in $2,000 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Most of the prisoners are Irish laborers.

Affidavits are out against a large number of others; but the accused are beginning to show symptoms of alarm, the fact being evidenced by their efforts to keep out of the way of the officers.

The Garrett Habeas Corpus Case—Admission to Bail.

Yesterday morning, Judge DAVIES decided to remand Justice Garrett, arrested for invasion of Quarantine, to the custody of Justice WELSH.

Judge DAVIES said—I have given this matter some attention, as it appears to be both a novel and important question. It appears from the papers that Thomas Garrett was arrested and taken before a Police Justice, and charged to have been guilty of a misdemeanor. He has been brought before a Police Justice in accordance with the statute and the statute then points out what course the magistrate shall pursue which is to proceed and examine the prisoner on the charge and on any other matters per aining to the offence. The prisoner on being brought before the magistrate, waived all the rights which the statute authorized him to waive, viz., the examination of witnesses in his presence, and he then claimed that it was his right to give bail and to be discharged from custody. The magistrate, it seems, denied the application for bail, and determined to detain the prisoner in custody for examination On that decision of the magistrate, the prisoner's counsel appites to a Judge of the Supreme Court by writ of *habeas corpus*—as every citizen has the right to do, and the Judge of this Court is bound and required by the statute to inquire into the legality of the prisoner's detention. If he is illegally detained, he may be discharged or he may be bailed or remanded according to the circumstances. On the argument, it was urged with great propriety by the counsel for the prisoner that the charge was only a misdemeanor, and that all misdemeanors are bailable. This is an error. All such offences are not so bailable; but generally they are bailable. If this offence happened not to be bailable, and the magistrate had taken bail, he might have been held to be liable for a mitting the party to bail The prisoner was, however, held by the magistrate for examination he deeming it his duty to inquire into the charge preferred against the prisoner before passing on the question of bail. Now if the magistrate deemed it his duty to examine the prisoner, he has the right and it becomes his duty so to do. The magistrate may remand the prisoner from time to time, and a warrant is not necessary, although in this case there was one. The detention must be a reasonable one, and for a legal and proper purpose, and the examination must proceed with as little delay as possible. [Here the Judge cited Chitty who had laid it down as a general rule that the magistrate is not to be restricted to any particular time for the examination, but he says also there is to be no more unreasonable or unnecessary detention of a prisoner, and the examination must proceed within a reasonable time for such purpose] The only case I have been able to find as a precedent in this State is the case of The People *vs.* Smith, 5th Cowen's Reports, page 273, which was passed upon by the Supreme Court, and I feel bound to follow the rule there laid down. George W. Smith was arrested at Albany, charged with robbing the United States Mail, on a warrrant granted by John O. Cole, Justice of the Peace. The prisoner was brought before the Supreme Court, then sitting *in banco*, and the case was argued very ably by learned counsel on both sides. Chief Justice Savage, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "If there had been any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in proceeding with the examination of the prisoner that would be, beyond a doubt, good cause for the interference of the Court, but that interference could not be had whilst a reasonable cause existed for further delay for the procuring of evidence, even if the witness had to be fetched from the Cape of Good Hope. He must be remanded. That is the law of this State, and I am bound to administer it as I find it. The prisoner in this case must be remanded, and if there should be any further unreasonable delay, he can be brought again before this Court, and care will be taken that there shall be no oppressive proceedings. If there should, I shall then feel bound to interfere. The prisoner is to be remanded.

Mr. ANTHON here stated that the Recorder was sitting in the place of Justice Welsh, and that probably that officer would feel some delicacy in admitting the prisoner to bail without the sanction of the Judge.

Judge DAVIES said there could be no difficulty about it, as if the case was before him personally, he should not hesitate to take bail.

After the rendition of Judge DAVIES' decision, the Recorder, sitting in Judge WELSH'S Court at the City Hall, was asked by the counsel of Garrett to admit the prisoner to bail. The Recorder decided, after deliberation, to permit him to waive an examination, and admitted him to bail in the sum of $2,000. Mr. D. B. Allen is Garrett's surety.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Emigration Commissioners met on Wednesday afternoon, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The following communication was received from Mr. Augustus Schell, Collector of the port:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt and Cyrus Curtis, a Committee in behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, stating that the immediate use of the store-house at Quarantine heretofore used by the Commissioners was necessary for the relief of your sick and dying patients, and that the use of the other building was indispensable at this time, as on your Quarantine premises a frame barn is the only building left standing.

In reply, I have to inform you that I am authorized by the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to offer to the authorities the use of the buildings asked for by you, and I will at once make the necessary arrangements to enable your Board to have immediate possession of the same. I take the occasion to inform you that I shall be happy to render any further assistance in my power.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, President of Commissioners of Emigration.

Ordered on file, and referred to a committee.

Commissioner PURDY asked whether the requisition for an efficient police force for the protection of the Quarantine buildings had been made in writing.

Acting Secretary CRANTREE explained. General NYE had admitted that the requisite forms had been neglected.

The following communication from the Governor of the State of New-York was then read:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept 7, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 3d inst., containing a statement of the acts of violence and arson committed by a large mob of armed men, who, on the night of the 1st and 2d of September, broke through the walls of the Quarantine station and destroyed all the buildings, dwelling-houses and hospitals within the inclosure, the property of the people of the State, of the estimated value of $500,000. I deeply regret that any portion of the citizens of this state should have so far forgotten their paramount obedience to the laws as to have joined in the perpetration of the most determined acts of violence and outrage, under circumstances of the deepest inhumanity that have ever occurred. And, I am free to declare, that the leading actors in these deeds of arson and murder should be brought as soon as possible to condign punishment. Some of the rioters, it appears, have been already arrested, and carried to the City of New-York, there to be dealt with according to the law.

Having been present at the joint meeting on the 3d inst., of the Commissioners of Emigration and of the Metropolitan Police, I am informed of the measures which were then taken to protect and guard the sick who were without shelter after the destruction of the hospitals and buildings. I concur fully with you that immediate steps should be taken on your part to erect the necessary buildings on the site where the others stood, for the accommodation of the sick who may be committed to your charge. And I beg leave to state for your information that I have this day issued my proclamation denouncing these acts of violence and arson, declaring the county of Richmond in a state of insurrection, and that I should cause a sufficient military force to be detailed to protect the lives of the sick and the buildings to be erected at Quarantine, in the place of the Police force now stationed there; and that I shall be ready at all times, upon an authentic requisition for further aid, to add to the military force now proposed to be sent to the Quarantine station

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING.

To the Commissioners of Emigration, City of New-York.

This communication was ordered on file.

Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY reported that during the past month 45 vessels had arrived from European ports, bringing 7,603 emigrant passengers. Thirty three of these were sailing vessels, and twelve were steamers.

The following communication was received from Dr. Walser, assistant physician at Marine Hospital:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: My time and attention are too much occupied to permit me to take notice of the different versions of my conduct during and after the conflagration at the Marine Hospital Yet, as your servant, I deem it my duty to offer to you at least such explanations and to make such statements as circumstances require.

It must have appeared strange to you that while there were so many of your employes at the hospital, we left the saving of the sick in our charge to outsiders and strangers, and that they were permitted to boast before the public of having rescued a yellow-fever or small-pox patient as the case might be. In answer to this I beg leave to use the language of Mr. Ray Tompkins, to "save meant to destroy," and to take a patient out of the building, otherwise not in the least in danger, unless set on fire, was merely the preliminary to incendiarism. In which none of your employes could nor would abet, but all united in their efforts. Yet there was no building actually on fire through which we did not pass before its entire destruction, and became thus instrumental in rescuing three patients from shanty C., where a few minutes later the dense smoke would scarcely have permitted us to enter. The day succeeding the fire we were aided by Mr. CARROLL in removing the sick to other quarters and Mr THOMPSON and several gentlemen from New Brighton, offered us kindly every assistance, but, except that evening, nothing was received, and every comfort money could procure has since been offered to the sick in our care

Respecting Mr. O'BRIEN'S statement, I cannot recollect to have requested his aid in removing the furniture, but on the contrary remonstrated with him, when I observed him demolishing the fence on the south side of my dwelling, while a fellow at his side lit a light to enter my house, evidently with no good intention. However, I believe I owe to O'BRIEN my rescue from the mob, infuriated by seeing me kicking those incendiaries whom I detected in the very act of setting fire to my house, headlong down stairs.

In answer to a statement in the *Evening Post*, charging me with having incurred the ill-will of the Staten Islanders by too frequent visits to the City, I beg to refer you to Dr. BISSELL, who will inform you that ever since the occurrence of yellow fever I never left the grounds for an hour, and only went to the City four or five times, and then on business in reference to the occurrence of yellow fever in Brooklyn.

Very respectfully, THEO. WALSER.

The following communication was received from Commissioner JELLINGHAUS:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: Captain Weed, of the Third Police Precinct, stated to Mr. John A. Kennedy on Saturday morning, in my presence, at Castle Garden, that "he had been informed on Wednesday night of the burning of the hospitals at Quarantine, and that a mob was busily engaged to destroy the State property thereat." Further, that he had considered it his duty to call on the General Superintendent of Police, Mr. Tallmadge, for information thereof; that he had arrived at Mr. Tallmadge's residence at 2½ o'clock in the morning, and made his report to that official at 3 o'clock, inquiring same time if Mr. Tallmadge would authorize him to proceed with all the force under his command to the Quarantine grounds for the protection of the hospitals, but that Mr. Tallmadge had not found it necessary to pay any attention to his statement, answering only that "he thought there had not been cause on the part of the Captain to come and disturb him at such a time in the night."

Respectfully submitted, by
W. JELLINGHAUS.

Ordered on file.

A communication was received from Mr. D. TOBRANCE, agent of the Vanderbilt line of steamers, asking permission to land second-class passengers with their first class passengers at the revenue dock, and to have third-class passengers landed at Castle Garden on Sundays, in view of the great outlay caused by detention until Monday.

Referred to Castle Garden Committee, with power to refuse or grant the application.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to Sept. 1, 1858			54,133
Number Emigrants arrived since to Sept. 8			902
Total			55,035
To same date in 1857			131,129
	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,069	1,259	1,323
No. inmates in Institution M. H.	—	203	99
Totals	1,069	1,462	1,422
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 69
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 1			$131,060 47
Receipts since to Sept. 8, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.		2,358 00	—133,418 47
Total			$165,574 36
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 1, 1858		$140,257 70	—140.257 70
Balance of Commutation Fund			$25,316 66

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

After disposing of some routine business, the Board adjourned till next week.

Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday. Present—His Honor the Mayor; the Health Officer, Dr. R. H. THOMPSON; Dr. MILLER, Dr. ROCKWELL.

The Mayor presented a communication from Dr. D. B. REID, on the subject of ventilation, which was read to the Board. The Doctor wishes to have an opportunity of explaining his views generally on the subject of ventilating Quarantine buildings and ships.

The Mayor thought the subject more a matter for the Legislature than for this Board.

Dr. ROCKWELL observed that this was an old question. He had no confidence in the impracticable propositions that had been already submitted by that gentleman.

The Mayor said that ventilation was a very simple matter. The only question was the application of adequate power. As a report had been made to the City Inspector, it would be well to refer the communication to Mr. MORTON.

An application was made by the steamship *Cahawba* for a stream permit to sail on the 13th.

The Mayor expressed his opinion that even sailing round a strongly infected vessel was dangerous, or passing near her leeward. Rector-street, a few years ago, became infected from the wind blowing over an infected ship towards the shore. After some discussion, Dr. THOMPSON moved that the *Cahawba* have a stream permit subject to Quarantine, not to approach within 400 yards of the wharves of the City, and to sail on the 13th. Carried.

An application was made by the *James Adger*, laden with rice, flour, nine bales of cotton, and some express packages, with a few passengers, from Charleston, to come up. Cargo to be allowed to come to upper anchorage, excepting the cotton.

The steamer *Memphis*, of Charleston, asked leave to come from the lower to upper anchorage. Granted.

Permission was asked on behalf of the *Charles Smith*, from Cardenas, to proceed to Hunter's Point, or to Red Hook, for repairs. Granted for next Monday, but before proceeding further, to report to the Board.

SHIERS & OLIVER, consignees of 50 bales of goatskins from C. C. FOWLER, New-Orleans, and now on board a sunken barge at Quarantine, ask leave to ship the same to Philadelphia per Swiftsure line. Granted, provided they are reshipped directly at Quarantine.

The City Inspector attended the Board in reference to a nuisance at the foot of Forty-eighth street, namely, a heap of manure, to which his attention had been called.

The Mayor said the smell was inconvenient, but he did not think it a nuisance within the acceptation of the Board.

The City Inspector said he could take no action.

The Mayor advised him to refer the matter back to the Board.

The City Inspector furnished some details about a supposed fatal case of yellow fever, respecting which he was of opinion, and the Board were also of opinion, that the evidence was altogether unsatisfactory.

Application was made on behalf of the *Competitor* to come to Red Hook. She had been in Quarantine 40 days. The Mayor was willing to grant a stream permit, but not to lie at the wharf.

The City Inspector was directed to remove all filthy rags, bones and other noxious rubbish from Nos. 234, 236, 238 Third-street.

The Board then adjourned.

The Original Sale of the Quarantine Ground.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with much satisfaction that in all your comments on the recent outrages at Staten Island, you have been upon the side of law and order and common sense. To-day, in conversation with highly respectable parties, I was told that Gov. TOMPKINS, father of RAY TOMPKINS, who figures so disreputably in Quarantine matters, was the seller of the grounds belonging to the State at Staten Island, and that he sold them,—in his deeds,—for that specific purpose only; and the inference to be drawn from it would be, that if they were otherwise used or diverted, the chief instigator among the late incendiaries, RAY TOMPKINS, would be greatly the gainer. This, if it is a fact, throws a very lurid light on his philanthropy. Not having seen this view of the matter presentes to the public, I have taken the liberty to mention it to you, thinking it may have escaped your notice. S.

A Voice from New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MIDDLETOWN, Monmouth Co., Sept. 4, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: As I have the impression that a communication from this section of New-Jersey would at this time be of interest to you with reference to the late burning of the Quarantine buildings, I hereby make bold to address you. We who live along the shores of Raritan Bay and in the vicinity of Sandy Hook cannot avoid being deeply interested in any action that has a tendency to direct the proper authorities to this neck of land as the future location of the Quarantine Hospital. Sandy Hook, though in itself desolate and barren, is very nearly connected with a rich and fertile country—a country inhabited and owned by a class of individuals who will be as strenuous in defending their *unquestioned* rights as Staten Islanders are their *pretended* rights. It is, I believe, the general sentiment of New-Jersey that New-York must herself bear the pests and evils incidental to a commerce of which she reaps the profit, and not shoulder them off upon a sister State.

As to whether the Staten Islanders have done rightly or wrongly in destroying those buildings, we do not pretend to say, but we intend to defend ourselves merely in case it is forced upon us. The Quarantine is an institution that has long existed on that site. The inhabitants about it came there and settled voluntarily, and they should accommodate themselves to the institution and not the institution to themselves, to enhance the value of their property to the detriment of their neighbors.

We notice that the *Herald*, of last Friday, indirectly defended the Staten Island incendiaries, as far as public opinion would allow, and we, who know that sheet both by reputation and by character, are by no means at a loss to assign a motive to his course of action. He appears to regard them equal in honor to those who threw over the tea in Boston Harbor and such great heroes in history. It may be *profitable* for him thus to regard them, but to us they appear to be afflicted with a disposition which a few years' imprisonment would effectually cure them of. New-York has long amused herself by denouncing the efficacy of New-Jersey courts of justice, and we will now have an opportunity to see whether or not interest and corruption will "change the face of justice" within *her* limits.

The whole drift of the *Herald's* leader does not, however, become apparent until he proposes a temporary location of the Quarantine on Sandy Hook. His haste and zeal for the public welfare leads him entirely to overlook the wishes or opinions of New-Jersey in this matter, and yet it will be found quite important, perhaps, when it is attempted. This proposition certainly evinces a degree of impudence which would be astonishing in any other sheet but the *Herald*. We sincerely hope some effectual and humane disposition of affairs may soon be made, but not to the injury and disadvantage of New-Jersey. A JERSEYMAN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 8.

$1,000 Mich. St. 6s	100	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b30 79¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90⅜	450 do	79¾
10,000 Missouri St 6s	s60 84½	15 do	79⅞
5,000 do	s30 84⅜	58 Erie Railroad	18¼
17,000 do	84⅜	959 do	18⅜
8,000 Cal. St. 7s N Bs.	92	100 do	s60 18⅜
19,000 Brook. C. W. I.	97	300 do	18⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Scr. '76	95	150 Reading Railroad	49⅛
7,000 H. & R. R. 3d Mtg.	69	200 do	49⅛
1,000 H. & R. 3d Mtg. bs.	58	100 do	s30 48⅞
1,000 M. & K. R. 8 per ct. Mtg. S. F. Con. bs	97	6 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	54
10,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	25	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58¾
1,000 do	s30 25	100 do	s60 58
5,000 Water'n City 6s	20¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b4 24¾
4,000 do	25¾	640 do	b3 24¾
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	90¾	100 do	b60 24⅞
3,000 do	91	100 do	s30 24⅝
10,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 pc. bs.	85	300 do	c 24⅝
24 American Ex. Bk.	107½	100 do	b60 24¾
5 Banover Bank	90	150 M. S. & N. I. pref.	s60 46
100 Mech. & Mas. R.	s60 16¾	20 do	46⅞
25 do	17¼	200 Panama Railroad	113
47 Metropolitan Bk	102¾	25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91
100 Canton Company	20	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10 83
30 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	99	50 do	83½
6 Cumberland Pref'd	18¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 34½
150 Pacific Mail St. Co.	90	100 do	34⅝
15 do	90¾	200 do	s30 34⅞
10 do	90¾	100 do	b60 34⅝
50 do	s10 90	300 do	s30 34⅝
150 do	90¾	100 do	34⅝
25 do	9:	200 do	s10 34⅜
150 do	s60 91	150 do	34⅜
10 do	92	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	72½
50 do	91¾	350 do	s30 72¾
100 Gardiner Gold Co.	¾	200 do	72¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79¾	450 do	72¾
100 do	s10 79¾	52 do	s60 72
150 do	s60 79¾	145 La Cr. & Mil. R.	3½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri St 6s	84¾	50 Erie R. R.	18¾
1,000 Gosh. B. Bs.	b30 85½	500 do	s15 18¾
1,000 Bar. R. R. 1st m.	84½	270 Reading R. R.	49⅛
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	70¾	100 do	s14 49
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	300 La C. & Mil. R. R.	3½
100 do	s60 91¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	24¾
10 Sixth-Avenue R. R.	110	350 M. S. & N. Ia. pref. stk.	
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b 0 79¾	b30	46¾
90 do	79¾	200 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	34⅜
6 do	79⅞	100 do	b7 34⅝
25 do	79⅝	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72¼
300 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	83¼	500 do	s10 72¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 L 6 p. c. bds.	91½	100 Citizens' Bank	96½
4,000 La C. & M. L. G.	22½	25 Metropolitan Bank	107¾
2,000 D. L. & W. m. 7s	76¾	25 Amer. Ex. Bank	107½
1,000 C. & St. P. 1 g. 7s	16¾	10 New W'ld F. In. Co.	92
5,000 Water'n City 6s	20¾	10 Security F. Ins. Co.	104
267,500 C. St. P. & Fel. 8s	50	20 U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	131½
20,000 C., St P. & Fd L. 7s	45		

WEDNESDAY, Sept 8—P. M.

The changes to-day in the Money Market are not important. The Discount Brokers are having more to do in long-date bills, in consequence of the indisposition at Bank to take such paper at present. The rates on first-class names, 6@8 months, are 5½@6 ₱ cent., and on fair signatures 7 ₱ cent. Demand loans and 30@60 day bills remain as heretofore quoted, 4@5 ₱ cent., and 90@120 days, 5@6 ₱ cent. After the closing of the Boston mail yesterday, there was nothing done in Foreign Exchange. The steamer from that port to-day took $110,000 in Specie. As far as telegraphed this afternoon, the commercial news by the *Asia* to the 28th August, is encouraging. Cotton is ⅛d. dearer, and Breadstuffs and the English Funds firm.

The Stock Market shows generally a steadier feeling, and on part of the Share List firmer prices. In some of the Railway Bonds, heretofore much depressed, the demand is increasing, and the rates advancing. The unsecured issues of the Erie Company are 1@2 ₱ cent. higher. The first mortgage of the Wabash Valley sold at 70⅞, and for the Second Mortgage of Michigan Southern 58 ₱ cent was again bid. Illinois Central Construction Bonds recovered to 91 ₱ cent., and New-York Central 8 ₱ cents, brought 97 ₱ cent. La Crosse Land Grants further advanced to 25½ ₱ cent. In Shares, New-York Central sold 79⅛@⅞@½@¾@⅞, closing 79½@⅝ Erie was in demand at 18½@⅝, closing 18¼@⅜ ₱ cent. The Western list changed very little from Tuesday's prices, and Reading was little less firm, leaving off 49@49½ ₱ cent. A lively interest was shown in Pacific Mail, which opened at 90 and soon after advanced to 92 ₱ cent. cash and 91½ on sellers' option There was a recovery of ¼ ₱ cent. in Panama, from the low sales of yesterday afternoon. The English mail by the *Fulton* yesterday brings a strong intimation, through one of the London papers, that the English steam lines, like CUNARD'S must soon come in competition with the American lines across the Isthmus of Panama, in order to make the connections between Southampton and the North and South Pacific wholly independent The suggestion is that CUNARD should establish a line from New-York to Aspinwall, and another on the Pacific side from Panama to Vancouver's Island or Fraser's River *via* San Francisco. Whatever substance may or may not be in these demonstrations, there is little question that the Panama route is exciting more attention just now in England, as the shortest means of reaching Australia and British Columbia. The intimation is that as VANDERBILT & others have not hesitated to compete with CUNARD across the Atlantic, the Line should not hesitate to run to the California and other Pacific business with the American lines. At the afternoon Board there was not much variation in prices, although the feeling at the close is reported dull.

A telegraphic dispatch from Pennsylvania to-day announces the sudden death of Mr. GEORGE NEWBOLD, the venerable President of the Bank of America, who left home about a week since on an excursion to recruit his health. Mr. N. had attained the age of 77 or 78 years. He had been a Director in the Bank of America since 1812, and its President since 1832. He was a financier of mark in the banking circles, particularly before the establishment of the Free Banking system of this State, which rather diminished the influence of the old school of Bank officers, by greatly multiplying the number and gradually infusing a fresh element in the conduct of the business.

We compile from the last Quarterly returns to the Bank Department the following account of the Real Estate held by the Banks in this City:

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE CITY BANKS.

State	$264,571	Grocers'	30,000
Manhattan	333,418	Hanover	91 880
Dry Dock	12,719	Irving	57 548
Seventh Ward	33 375	Marine	75,000
American Ex.	333,568	Market	75,000
America	228,000	Mechanics'	300 000
Commerce	368,436	Mech & Trad.	57,646
Commonwealth	168,634	Merchants'	185,000
New-York	423 400	Merchants' Ex.	62 798
North America	110,251	Metropolitan	285 693
Republic	150,000	Nassau	178,152
Broadway	175,000	National	85 000
Bull's Head,	29,929	Ocean	76 456
Butchers'	57,000	Oriental	18,420
Chatham	64,055	Pacific	6,000
Chemical	52,453	Park	133,296
Citizens'	63,490	People's	81,640
City	80,000	Phenix	175 000
Continental	259 297	St. Nicholas	104 258
Corn Exchange	111,564	Shoe & Leather	100 852
East River	30,800	Tradesmen's	24,000
Fulton	64,695	Union	2.9,345
Greenwich	15,498	Total	$5 815,368

Mr. JAMES M. HARTSHORNE, with Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co, Brokers, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the month of August, 1858, were, from

Passengers	$18,625 42
Freight	90,399 79
Mail	2 016 66
Express	1,200 00
Total	$112,341 87

The Illinois Central Railroad Company give notice that an instalment of 20 ₱ cent. on their outstanding obligations will be paid on demand at the office.

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Sept

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mission to Paraguay Accepted by Judge Bowlin—A New Set of Regulations for Officers of the Customs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Judge BOWLIN telegraphed to the President this afternoon that he accepts the mission to Paraguay.

Secretary COBB has just issued a new set of regulations for Collectors and other officers of the Customs. Among other things it requires the value of sugar imported from Cuba to be ascertained and appraised without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to this value is to be added the cost of the packages. Collectors are required to refer parties applying for a return of duties paid to the subjoined regulation, transmitted for the information and guidance of those to whom it may apply:

"Hereafter, in all cases where parties allege to have claims for return of duties paid in error, illegal exactions or otherwise, the application must be made directly to this Department by the owner or importer, upon receipt of which a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the Collector, and upon its examination the decision of the Department will be rendered."

Capt. HENRY A. ADAMS has been ordered to the *Saline*, to relieve Commander THORBURN, who is transferred to the command of the sloop *St. Louis*. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The receipts into the Treasury, last week, were nearly $1,682,000, an increase over the previous week of $386,000. The amount on deposit is over 14,500,000. Of the $10,123,000 in New-York, $1,740,000 have been ordered to be transferred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued new general regulations, in which he says that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without his previous sanction. Incompetency or neglect of duty is to be reported to him for consideration and action. Hereafter, in all cases, where parties allege to have claims for the return of duties paid in error, illegal exactions or otherwise, the application must be made direct to the Treasury Department by the owner or importer, upon receipt of which, a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the Collector, and upon the examination the decision of the Department will be rendered. The Secretary also directs that the value of sugar imported from Cuba be ascertained and appraised, without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to this value shall be added the cost of the packages.

American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

THIRD DAY.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 9.

At the business session, this morning, the Committee on the various missions reported. Addresses were made by returned missionaries, and Dr. PETER PARKER, of China. The next annual meeting was appointed to be held in Philadelphia, in October, 1859. The Lord's Supper was administered in two churches in the afternoon. The officers of last year were reelected.

GEORGE B. COOPER, of Jackson, was nominated for Congress in the First District, to-day.

The Slavery Debate in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Slavery discussion was opened this evening with an *emeute* between the debaters. Mr. BROWNLOW has sometimes slightly exceeded his time and the audience has been violent in calling him to order. Mr. BROWNLOW said that he was aware that there were a majority of Abolitionists present, but he asked no favors, quarters or sympathy from them. But if they were tired and wished to back out, let us know, and we will disperse like gentlemen. He demanded, as a right, to finish his argument.

Mr. PEYNE replied, much excited, and said that what was yielded for courtesy was now demanded as a right. His opponent doubtless intended intimidation, when he said there were some Southerners present, but he was not afraid of the cracking of their whips.

Mr. BROWNLOW then commenced his argument with a reply to an editorial of the New-York TIMES, which, taking as a text the statement of some prisoners confined in the Louisville jails, makes sweeping charges against Southern society, and falsely abuses it. It takes the convicts as a representative of the Southern people. The Northern Abolitionists having sought this issue, he was determined to sicken them with long details, proving the falsity of the TIMES' statements, and showing the comparative degradation of Northern society, and the superiority of Southern in civilization. The largest number confined in the Southern prisons are foreigners, the next largest from a Northern State, of which New-York is the best representative. He also showed that the largest number of failures occurred at the North during the recent crisis; that there were more mulattoes at the North, consequently there was more prostitution among the blacks; that there were more students in the Colleges from the South; that Southern Representatives in Congress are better-educated, and that there is more bribery among Northern legislators. He here instanced the officials of Wisconsin in the La Crosse Railroad affair. Referring to the Abolition, Free-Love and Women's Rights Conventions, Mr. BROWNLOW said he intended starting the missionary cause to work in the North, commencing on Boston Common. Concluding, he asked if Mr. PEYNE would be willing to marry his daughter to the son of a buck-nigger—FRED. DOUGLASS, for instance?

Mr. PEYNE said in opening he would refer the majority of Mr. BROWNLOW's arguments to the Northern school-boys, and pass his slurs without answer. He clenched the prison statistics of Mr. BROWNLOW by stating that Southerners went about unpunished and unconvicted, but really, if justice was awarded, the prisons could not hold the guilty. He then entered into long statistics showing the difference between the North and South in wealth, progress, and enterprise, and how Slavery desolates the fair soil of the South. His statistics showed that the hay crops of the North outweighed in market value the whole cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, and sugar crops of the South combined. His statistics throughout of manufactures, railroads, etc., showed the comparative superiority of the North, occasioned by free labor, but Mr. PAYNE having the last hour, he speaks too late to be fully reported. The interest in these debates is increasing. They are closed on Saturday next.

St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday was the most interesting and exciting day of the Fair thus far.

The exhibition in the morning consisted in a remarkably fine display of thorough-bred and native cattle, the premiums for which were divided between the States of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. In the afternoon the very climax of intense excitement was reached by the display in the amphitheatre, there being a large number of Morgan, Black Hawk and other breeds of roadsters, embracing stallions, geldings and mares of all ages, and probably no better collection of horses ever exhibited in any Fair in the Union. The interest in the Fair continues to increase, and fresh entries of horses and cattle are daily being made. To-morrow morning there will be an exclusive exhibition of Morgan and Black Hawk horses, of which about forty are on the ground. Professor RAREY, the tamer, gave a very satisfactory exhibition of his wonderful power over wild, vicious horses, yesterday. The weather is charming, and thousands upon thousands of spectators throng the grounds daily.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The deaths from fever yesterday were 76.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The deaths from fever yesterday were 49.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Presidents of the New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, met in consultation at the Girard House this evening, and have under consideration as a basis for the settlement of their difficulties the agreement made at New-York July 5. It is doubtful, however, whether any settlement will be made to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9—10 P. M.

The Railroad Convention is most harmonious thus far, but no determination has been arrived at.

A large number of representatives of the Western railroads are here, awaiting anxiously the action of the Presidents of the Roads. In the event of no settlement of the difficulties, and no advance in rates, they appear determined to hold a Convention at Columbus on Tuesday, for the purpose of increasing their own rates.

Firemen's Festivities at Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The second annual Firemen's muster, held in this City, has been in every respect successful. To-day was observed as a general holiday. Banks and many stores were closed. The various Fire Companies assembled, fifty-two in number, competed for prizes, offered by the Department and citizens of Worcester. The playing was perpendicular. The first prize, $400, was taken by the Edmund Hopkins, of Woodville, 180 feet. The second prize, $200, by Rescue, of Grafton, 163 feet. The third, by Pacific, of Chicopee, 161 feet. The fourth, by Blackstone, of Farnumsville, 161 feet. The fifth, $75, by Quensigamond, of Shrewsbury, 160 feet. The sixth, $50, by Niagara, of Lynn, 158 feet.

Firemen's State Parade.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Sept. 9.

A Firemen's State Parade was held here to-day. Forty-seven companies took part in a trial of engines, &c.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Thurday, Sept. 9.

The Zanesville Express train on the Central Ohio Railroad ran off the track near this city to-day. Several persons were badly hurt, but none seriously. The train was detained seven hours.

Opening of the Troy University.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Troy University upon Mount Ida, overlooking this city, was formally opened to-day. The Inauguration exercises were attended by a large concourse of people, and were highly interesting. An address upon Scholastic Education was delivered by Professor STRONG, and speeches were given by the Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINCK, the Hon. HIRAM SLOCUM and others. About sixty students have already entered at the University.

Fire at St. Thomas, C. W.

ST. THOMAS, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 9.

A destructive fire occurred this morning. The Mansion House, Albion Hotel, Telegraph Office and several other buildings, were burned.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Conferees of the Sixteenth Congressional District balloted all last night, but failed to nominate a candidate. They will meet again on the 21st inst.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth District have nominated S. S. BLAIR for Congress.

Arrival of the North American.

MONTREAL, Thursday Sept. 9.

The steamer *North American*, from Liverpool Aug. 25, arrived at Quebec at 6 o'clock this evening. Her detention was caused by fog. She has not been in collision with any vessel, and there is nothing wrong with her bowsprit or rigging. The private dispatch to that effect sent to New-York was the merest conjecture, and, as such, deserving of the strongest reprobation.

The Steamer Marie Louise on Excursions.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *Marie Louise* has made several excursions to-day, with Doctor NOTT, Professor GILLESPIE, Doctor WETTER and other scientific gentlemen on board, at the full speed allowed by the Canal laws, and all was satisfactory.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The yacht *Marie Louise*, of New-York, with ERICSSON's caloric engine, is here and excites great interest.

Illinois Politics.

PEORIA, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Convention to-day unanimously nominated Mr. J. W. DAVIDSON for Congress, from the Fourth District.

Naval.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The United States Brig *Dolphin*, for this port was off Highland Light at noon to-day.

State Politics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

Dr. GEORGE BURR was this day elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Ulster Delegates to the Democratic State Convention: District No. 1, Mr. S. S. HOMME; No. 2, Mr. J. C. HASBROUCK; No. 3, Mr. E. DUPUY.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, is below, and will be at her dock at about midnight. Her mails will be due in New-York at 5 P. M., to-morrow.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Alderman JOHN CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

[The Aldermen met in their old room, which has been refitted in excellent style. The reporters' table is better situated. The whole arrangement was effected by the Committee and Mr. GALLAGHER, Sergeant-at-arms, on whom it reflects great credit. The gilding, by GEO. KEICHER, is superbly done. The Committee on refitting consisted of Aldermen ADAMS, MCSPEDON and OWENS.]

Sundry petitions and resolutions on ordinary matters were referred.

The report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of confirming award of contract for repairing all the public lamps and regulating the same to ALEX. BARDON, was adopted.

A report to advertise for the best plan and the construction of arsenals, was taken up, and adopted.

The matter of confirming the contract for the iron railing around Tompkins-square was, after some argument, referred back to the Committee.

The following resolution was offered by President CLANCY, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and hereby are, directed to restore the price of labor paid to cartmen employed in paving the streets to the same rate paid prior to the 1st of July, 1858.

Alderman ADAMS now desired to present a petition from a number of citizens, in relation to the Harlem Railroad Company, and desired that the Committee on Railroads should be required to report at the next meeting; and that the ordinance bearing upon that subject should be repealed, as he thought it bore unjustly upon the Company. The question at issue is that of the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the Fourth-avenue. Petitions presented were signed by some six or eight thousand persons. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A motion to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from further consideration of Alderman TUCKER's ordinance in favor of having swill-milk wagons labeled, was lost, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

A Card from Officer Lindsley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The article that you published in your issue of the 8th inst., is materially wrong. In the conversation I had with Mr. CARPENTER there was not a word said about delicate health, or yellow-fever, or cowardice. I simply stated to Mr. CARPENTER that I was subject to rheumatism, and feared that the having to sleep on the ground would open another attack and so render my presence of no value. And besides this, I dwelt upon the order that was issued at the Station-house, in which it was expressly stated that four officers were to be sent, and they to be *six single men, if the House had them.* Now I am a man of family, and there are *many* single men in the House, and therefore I did not feel obliged to go. Single men could, with propriety, be retained on the Island, while married men, if changed, would be the most likely to spread infection, and the order, in this respect, was certainly a very wise one. In my defence I shall have much to say, and think I can clearly show that malice had much to do in the matter of my selection. For nearly a year I have been set upon by a number of political knaves who have endeavored, by every low means in their power, to blacken my reputation both as an officer as well as socially, but I know that the better class of the people of my Ward, and incidentally the whole City, think well of me.

By publishing this you will but do me an act of justice. SWAIN LINDSLEY.

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2176. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The American and Republican State Conventions.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FAILURE TO EFFECT A COALITION.

Nomination of Separate Tickets.

Republican Candidate for Governor, E. D. Morgan---Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Campbell.

American Candidate for Governor, Lorenzo Burrows---Lieutenant-Governor, N. S. Benton.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Republican Convention reassembled at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Mr. P. H. THOMAS, of Rensselaer, moved immediately after the calling of the roll that the Convention proceed to nominate by by *viva voce* vote a candidate for Governor and all other State officers, to be supported by the Republican Party.

Mr. KNAPP, of Jefferson, moved to proceed by ballot to an informal nomination for Governor.

Mr. WARD HUNT spoke in favor of voting by *viva voce*,—the constituencies expect to know how their Representatives vote, and it is right that they should. In 1856, the form of voting adopted was that proposed in the original resolution; each man rose in his place and nominated his candidate for office. This was straightforward, open, and above-board.

Mr. KNAPP, of Jefferson, said he had no objection to a *viva voce* vote on the formal nomination, but deemed it better to vote by ballot on the informal one.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN favored voting by ballot. Many men had come here in favor of one candidate and learned facts that had induced them to change their views. It was right that an honest opinion should be given on the informal ballot. [Cheers and hisses.] Gentlemen might kiss—he had heard the sound before. He did not hesitate to say that an honest sentiment could only be got at by ballot.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York, said the argument just used resolved him in favor of a *viva voce* vote. He did not believe that any man lacked the moral courage to vote as his sense of duty dictated. [Cheers.]

Mr. COWLES, of Columbia, urged that it was improper to take a vote on the candidate during the absence of the Committee on Conference, especially as their report might influence the future action of the Convention.

Mr. MILLIKEN, of Westchester, moved to lay the resolution on the table till the report of the Committee on Conference was received.

Mr. M. was proceeding to debate the motion when the President stopped him, saying that it was not debatable.

Mr. MILLIKEN—I did not make the motion. I said I should make it.

The PRESIDENT—Whether made or not it is before the Convention. [Loud laughter.]

A VOICE—He did not make the motion.

A DELEGATE—I make the motion.

Mr. MILLIKEN refused to yield the floor.

Mr. GODARD, of St. Lawrence—The gentleman did not mention his name and county, so he is not entitled, under the rule adopted by the Chair, to the floor.

The PRESIDENT—That was the fault of the Chair. The gentleman from Westchester has the floor.

Mr. MILLIKEN proceeded to declare that it was impossible to unite with any party on principle who would not come up to the highest standard of Republican sentiments. The union proposed could only be a compromise on candidates. There was not any indication here that the other Convention had entertained the proposition with favor, or how the Committee had been treated. He would not agree to yield one inch of ground of Republican principles. He moved to lay the resolution on the table until a report is received from the Committee appointed to wait on the American Convention.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Dutchess, asked if any committee had been appointed to wait upon the American Convention. He had been here since the Convention was first organized, but had heard no resolution. [Laughter.]

The resolution to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York—Mr. President. I move that when this Convention does ballot for Governor, it proceed to ballot by a *viva voce* vote. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. KENNEDY, of New-York—I move, Mr. President, that my colleague have leave to go back to Ireland. [Much laughter.]

The motion was then modified so as to read that when the nomination for Governor be made, it be informal, and the vote be *viva voce*.

Mr. PECKHAM—Now, Sir, if my colleague (KENNEDY) will withdraw his motion, I will offer this. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. G. A. S. CROAKER, of Cattaraugus, moved to add after the words "*viva voce*," the words "by ballot." [Roars which, for several moments, disturbed the order of the Convention.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, moved to strike out the words "*viva voce*," and insert "by ballot."

Mr. TALCOTT, of Erie, opposed the amendment. The gentleman from Oswego had declared the object to be to enable those not having the moral courage to deceive their constituents openly, to do so secretly. If no better reason could be urged he hoped it would not prevail.

Mr. BUTLER, of Warren, favored voting by ballot.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Suffolk, favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. EASTERBROOK, of New-York, said he would not make any remarks, if he could persuade the President to put the motion—but he was so darned good-natured that he would let every person speak. [Laughter.] He (EASTERBROOK) favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester, spoke in favor of a vote by ballot. That was truly democratic, and the only way to get at the true sentiment of the Convention. It was the right of every man to vote by ballot.

Mr. KENNEDY called for the Ayes and Nays on the question.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said the gentleman from Erie had attempted to give a construction to his remarks which was not justified. He assailed the moral courage and honesty of no man, but he did know that the true Democratic principle was to vote by ballot, and as such he upheld it.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, said that the opinions of the gentleman from Oswego were different, when in the Assembly of the State of New-York his voice was heard in favor of the manly proceeding of voting *viva voce*, and when he, himself, rose in his seat and voted for WM. H. SEWARD for United States Senator. [Cheers.] He thought that the Convention might entertain a suspicion that those desiring a vote by ballot had something behind they were desirous of concealing.

Mr. RAKESTRY, of Schoharie, made a powerful speech in favor of voting by ballot. He spurned the charge that any person who upheld now this Democratic mode of expressing honestly without fear or favor the opinions of Delegates should be charged with fear or dishonesty. By the still, small voice of the ballot alone could the true sentiments of men be reached.

Mr. FRAZIER, of Oneida, and Mr. GODARD, of St. Lawrence, favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. COLE, of Kings opposed it.

A vote was then taken by Ayes and Nays, and when it was concluded he corrected his vote, saying that when his name was called he was absent, and some person had answered "Aye" for him. He voted "No."

The vote on striking out "*viva voce*" and inserting "ballot," stood Ayes 85, Nays 149.

The motion to vote *viva voce* was then carried.

General NYE, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the two Committees had met and compared judgment, and find a union on the question of Slavery, and that we are opposed to its extension in the territories of the United States, and that each State has the Supreme, uncontrolled, and exclusive power to decide for itself whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits; that we agree upon the necessity of establishing a registry law of some kind in this State to prevent frauds upon the ballot; that the recent frauds committed in this State under the naturalization laws, induce us to believe that it is important that the time should be extended between the naturalization and the right to vote, as now provided by the Constitution, and that the time be extended as long as is required of a non-resident of this State; that we mutually agree that it is our duty to unite our energies and efforts to defeat our common enemy, the Pro-Slavery Party.

Mr. NYE then stated that this report received the sanction of six out of the eight of the Republican Committee; that this was as far as they could go, and that they now asked instructions from the Convention.

Mr. SAM. HAMMOND asked what peculiar difficulties there were in the way of further action?

Gen. NYE said that in the view of two gentlemen on the Committee, these propositions were not enough, and the balance of the Committee thought it proper to submit this much here.

Mr. WARD HUNT inquired if the residence of one year after naturalization before voting was required.

General NYE—It is.

Mr. J. L. TALCOTT—Are further demands made?

General NYE—Not by the American Committee.

Mr. STILLWELL, of Kings, moved the adoption of these reports.

Mr. UPHAM said it was proper to state, for himself and one other member of the Committee, what was rejected. They went in to form a common basis on which to stand. He had offered a resolution, which was refused to be received by the American party. It was that the dicta of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision deepens the obligations resting on us to oppose the extension of Slavery, and affirming the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories at their discretion.

The American Committee would not entertain or accept it. Were they to bury the party so deep as to be afraid to promulgate the doctrine on which it was formed? He had maintained that Congress had the right to pass a law prohibiting the existence of Slavery in the Territories, and he would take up with nothing less.

Mr. TALCOTT said the basis offered to them contained not only signs of omission but of commission. It was proposed that citizens of foreign birth should be submitted to penalties, to which native born men are not subjected. He told the Convention that the German Republicans, than whom none were nobler and truer, would say this was an unjust and unequal proposition. Let us have equal laws. Unless the Republican Party advocated equal laws for all, high and low, rich and poor, wherever born, he had greatly mistaken its mission. The proposition was too clearly unconstitutional. They were about to hold a Convention on constitutional amendment. Could the gentlemen from the First District meet their constituencies on this issue. [Cries of "No, no."] There was another sin of omission. He did not see it stated that a Free State should require no more population than was required for a Slave State. He was willing to say so in so many words, and to declare a determination to apply that rule to the immediate admission of Kansas. [Loud applause.]

Gen. NYE said that he would yield to no man in fidelity to all Republican principles. But he considered that the resolution rejected by the Americans contained a sermon in prayer. He believed it was all covered by the resolution opposing the extension of Slavery in the Territories, which was adopted in the face of the dicta of the Supreme Court. In regard to a year's extension after naturalization, he thought it only placed foreigners and natives on an equality. As to the position of the First District, he came from there, and although they were more interested in this than all the other parts of the State put together, he appealed to his colleagues to say whether anything could be worse than now, when they were subject to Irish ridden from Hell-gate to Harlem. He thought it conveyed a wrong impression to that state, Americans were opposed to the resolution offered by Mr. UPHAM. He did not so understand it, but they were not willing to adopt it as it was.

Mr. KNOX, of Seneca, as a member of the Committee, said that he too considered there were sins of omission and commission in the resolutions. He had said in the Committee and repeated here that if the Americans would adopt the Republican principles right up to the mark, he would consent to indorse a registry law, but the Americans would yield nothing, and desired the Republicans to yield everything. He thought the resolutions Jesuitical in character. He was opposed to further action in this direction, and favored adopting the report of their own Committee on Resolutions, and nominating their own ticket upon which to go before the people. [Cheers.] He moved to discharge the Committee from further action. [Applause.]

Mr. C. L. FEALS said that he would not consent that the Republican Committee should be misrepresented. Every Republican favored every word in Mr. UPHAM's resolution.

Mr. KNOX—Was it not voted down?

Mr. BEARS continued—That every member of the American Committee agreed in spirit with that resolution. As soon as they went into the meeting, it was evident that there was an element of mischief in the Republican Committee. It must be remembered that men might be powerful for mischief when powerless for aught else. He could not suffer any man to question his Calvinistic orthodoxy or Republican principles. The fact was that these resolutions thus far had been adopted in the best spirit of conciliation. It was afterwards that this fifth proposition was offered by the gentleman from Genesee. He had opposed it because he deemed it unnecessary to tack it on to propositions to be submitted for approval and instructions from this body. The question of naturalization had been fully discussed, and it was deemed to be only placing foreigners on the same basis as natives moving into this State from other States. The object was to prevent the frauds by which Democrats crowded in the votes of men naturalized a few days before the election. The Committee had sought not to lower, but to elevate the Republican standard, and to win to its support the 75,000 American votes in 1860.

Mr. UPHAM said that it was a wrong construction to say that this resolution was unnecessary because it was to be offered to this Convention. It was offered to the Americans and rejected. He would not go home to his constituents recommending fusion with the Americans instead of union on principle. He did not think it right that the gentleman from Columbia should attack the motives of others on the Committee. It might be said, perhaps, that he was anxious for this fusion for the sake of a Congressional election in his district. He (Mr. UPHAM) should be glad to see him a member of Congress, but would not consent to sacrifice here Republican principles to achieve that end.

Judge COMBES, of New-York thought it useless to give up all attempts at union because at present neither Convention chooses to go to the full length of the other on certain principles. He hoped that each would adopt their own resolutions, and make out a common ticket. He moved that the report of the Committee of Conference be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report whether there was sufficient basis for a united ticket to be supported by both parties in the coming election.

Mr. F. W. PALMER, of Chatauque, moved to amend by adopting the report of the Committee in a separate proposition. He thought that the report laid well the ground-work for a permanent union. The propositions did not go far enough, but were, after all, substantially in opposition to the dicta of the Supreme Court. With regard to the question of a year's extension of naturalization, he warmly favored its adoption. There might be Germans in New-York, Buffalo and other places to object to it, but there were white Americans in the rural districts who would warmly approve it. [Applause.]

Mr. EZRA GRAVES said it was not desirable that the report should be adopted. The proper course, if further action be thought necessary or wise, was to send the Committee back, with directions to proceed.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK favored the proposition to refer the report to the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution proposed by them could then be submitted to the Convention together with this report, and the Convention could choose between them.

Mr. WARD HUNT favored the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee to present a resolution distinctly asserting the right and power of Congress to say that slavery does not and shall not exist in the Territories of the United States. He made such a motion.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York, spoke in favor of further action of the Conference Committee.

Mr. BAKER, of Dutchess, moved to lay the report of the Committee of Conference on the table, to be called up when the resolutions of the regular Committee were received.

Mr. POWEROY, of Cayuga, called the attention of the Convention to the position they now held before the eyes of the Republicans of the State and Union. They had been here over twenty-four hours, and stood shivering and afraid to do the duty that called them together. This party that had sprung into existence in an instant, and carried everything before it—they now stood as though they were fearful of putting candidates into nomination without courting Americans. He was ashamed of its action. The American party was now what it was two years ago. It stood now as it stood when ERASTUS BROOKS and DANIEL ULLMAN were its godfather and godmother. It had never been rebaptized, and now, as then, its corner-stone was proscription. It was a Pro-Slavery party now, as it was when the North Americans left it.

The Committee on Conference had been out for hours, and the few lame and impotent resolutions were all that they had accomplished. He blushed for such action to be sent forth to the people of Kansas, after the battle it had fought for freedom. Should this be the message of the Republicans of the Empire State. [Cries of "No," "No."] The banner of the Republicans must not be lowered one inch, nor should any other than the motto "Liberty and Human Rights" be engraved on it. He for one would repudiate it. He hoped this thing might be laid on the table, and the resolutions of the Committee be adopted. If they were not strong enough, then let them be made stronger still. This was not the time to dilute the platform with anything but simple and pure Republicanism. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, said the gentleman from Cayuga stated that the American Party stood where it did two years ago. It was not the fact with any party. Two years ago the Lecompton iniquity had not been sprung upon the country. That had altered the policy and principles of the Republican, American and Democratic parties. The practical question to be settled was whether or not the men who were now opposed to the policy of the Administration would unite on a single ticket, and show properly the full rebuke of the Empire State administered against that policy.

The motion to refer the report to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it forms a basis for any proper union, was carried. Loud cheers followed its adoption.

Recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as the resolutions recommended as the expression of the sentiments of this Convention:

That they have had under consideration the report of the Conference Committee, and that they are pleased to report to this Convention, that while there is an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of faith, between the members of this Convention and the members of the American Convention, there is a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite, and further they respectfully recommend that the Conference Committee appointed by this Convention be discharged from further action. [Cheers.]

The report of the Committee was adopted by a large majority.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. CHAPIN, of St. Lawrence, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Adopted.

PARKE GODWIN then addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: As one of the delegation from the County of Queens, the home and residence of Governor JOHN A. KING, and in the name of the whole delegation, I have a word to say on this occasion. Let me state frankly then, that we of Queens County, the old friends and neighbors of Governor KING, knowing his private worth, his personal integrity, his genuine character, his quick and unhesitating fidelity to the principles of liberty—principles inherited from a noble sire, whose name has become historic in our annals as one of the most efficient promoters of the immortal ordinance of 1787, and which the son has never under any circumstances deserted,—we, I say, knowing the admiration and love in which he is held by all his neighbors, by those most who know him best, desired sincerely to see him renominated by the members of this Convention—our delegates, indeed, were urged to present his name as their first, almost their only choice. When two years ago the generous Republicans of the West raised his name as the standard-bearer of the Republican forces their action sent an impulse of joy to the remote extremity of the State in which we live. His triumphant election by over 30,000 votes gave a broad and emphatic indorsement of the people to the sagacity of their Representatives and an Administration of two years, conducted with dignity, with skill, with judgment and with stainless honesty, has confirmed the decision of the people. Under these circumstances, as one of his friends and neighbors, he hoped that he might again be presented to the people to lead them to a second glorious triumph. But Governor KING, with that manly sense of public duty which has ever characterized his action, preferring the good of his cause to his personal gratification, and unwilling to lay a single impediment in the way of the most unembarrassed and harmonious operations of this Convention, has authorized his private secretary to give this note to the Chairman.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8, 1858.

To the Chairman of the Republican Convention:

SIR: I am authorized to say for Governor KING, that he is not a candidate for renomination. You will oblige me by communicating this to the Convention over which you have the honor to preside.

(Signed) Yours, &c., HENRY J. SEAMAN.

Mr. VAN DYCK said it was certainly not necessary for him to pass any eulogium on Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN. All who know him love him and respect him. On his behalf he desired to say that he was not a candidate for nomination, and that for reasons not necessary to name, he could not accept any public office at the hands of the people. As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions he submitted the following:

Resolved, That to Governor JOHN A. KING and Lieutenant-Governor HENRY R. SELDEN, the people are indebted for the integrity, fidelity and zeal with which they have asserted the principles for which they were elected, cherished the interests and labored to advance the prosperity of our noble State, and we tender them our assurances that the ability and dignity of their Administration will be gratefully remembered by their fellow-citizens.

The resolution was adopted with three cheers.

The Convention then proceeded with any informal ballot for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes 254.

E. D. Morgan	116	A. S. Diven	21
Timothy Jenkins	51	John A. King	4
James M. Cook	35	Horace Greeley	3
G. W. Patterson	23		

New-York cast 34 votes for Mr. MORGAN.

THE ROW WARD'S vote for Mr. MORGAN was the first ever cast by him in a Convention, and was received with great applause.

Kings County voted for MORGAN, 6; JENKINS, 6; COOK, 1; and GREELEY 1.

Erie County voted solid for MORGAN.

A Committee from the American Convention, consisting of Messrs. ANDREWS, SCROGGS and NORTHRUP, was here announced, and received with loud applause, and three cheers as they ascended the platform, the Convention standing.

Mr. ANDREWS presented the resolution of the American Convention, which was received, and laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. POTTER, of Saratoga, withdrew the name of JAMES M. COOK from the Convention as a candidate.

A second ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast 251.

Morgan	165	Diven	18
Jenkins	52	Patterson	20

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester, moved to make the nomination unanimous, which the Convention agreed to, giving three cheers for it.

Mr. BAKER, of Dutchess, was appointed to inform Mr. MORGAN of his nomination.

Mr. J. W. NYE with appropriate remarks, moved that ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Steuben, be nominated by acclamation for the second place on the ticket. [Some applause and some cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. GERRY, of Chemung, said he had reason to suppose that Mr. CAMPBELL would not accept.

Mr. HUNT, of Steuben, said that Mr. CAMPBELL had expressed himself as not desirous of having his name used.

[Cries of "That's not saying he would not accept."]

Mr. S. HAMMOND, of Steuben, said that while Mr. CAMPBELL was not anxious for office, he believed that he would serve if nominated and requested to do so.

Mr. JOHN L. TALCOTT said he had no personal knowledge of the gentleman, but from all he had heard of him he believed he would serve wherever a soldier in the Republican ranks was needed. For Erie County he seconded the motion.

ROBERT CAMPBELL was then unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and nine cheers given for him.

Messrs. BAKER, NYE and TALCOTT were then named as a Committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor and conduct him to the Chair.

Messrs. PORTER, BEALE and KENNEDY, on motion of Gen. NYE, were then appointed a Committee to wait on the American Convention, and inform them the Republicans had made nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and inquire what names they had to propose for the balance of the ticket.

A recess for half an hour was then taken.

[The Full proceedings of the Republican Convention do not reach us in time for our First Edition.]

Proceedings of the American Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Owing to the delay in the Committee of Conference the Convention did not organize until 11 A. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday.

Credentials from Green and Kings counties were then reported, making a full representation from every county.

The Committee of Conference here came in.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee, said that it was a source of regret that so much time had been occupied, but it had been unavoidable. A report had been adopted unanimous on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. He was happy to say that each member of the Committee appointed by this Convention joined heart and hand in support of the report. Mr. B. then read the report, every clause of which was received with enthusiastic cheering.

The platform is the same as in the report of the Republican Convention.

Mr. BROOKS said that in regard to the officers which may be nominated the Republicans claimed that they had a large majority of the votes. On the other hand the Americans, in view of the maintenance of their principles, and of their determination to yield no portion of them, urged that they should have at least half of the ticket.

The report was then accepted.

Mr. WESTBROOK, of Ulster, moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genesee, said that he had been told all over the city that there was to be no letting down of the American sentiment. Every man knows that the Slavery plank is the great plank in the Republican Platform. On the other hand, the great question in the American Platform was the right of Americans to rule America. He asked if that sentiment was indorsed as fully in these resolutions as was the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Republicans. There are, it is true, some things in the Report where the Republicans have done well. He did not think it well, however, to largely increase the Slavery platform, and at the same time let down the American sentiment. He was as much opposed to Slavery as any other man, but he went further than the resolutions. The people of the territories, as well as of the States, have a right to say whether or no they will have Slavery. This has been American doctrine, and he insisted that this right should have been more fully recognized in the platform. He felt bound to his constituents to make these remarks.

A Delegate said that while he did not agree with everything said by Mr. RICHMOND, he concurred with his general sentiments. He went further than to say that opposition to foreigners was the only vital element of Americanism. He asserted that the doctrine of popular sovereignty was equally vital and essential. If these resolutions were adopted, they would be accused of having come square on the Republican Platform on the Slavery question. He had the utmost respect for the Committee, but for one he was unwilling to stand on a platform which could not stand as well at the South as at the North. He could never be a member of a sectional party. He protested against the adoption of that resolution which——

A Delegate here asked, Is the gentleman in favor of the extension of Slavery in territories now free?

Mr. RICHMOND—I am in favor of the right of the people to govern themselves, and if they wish Slavery, they have a right to it.

Mr. BROOKS said he regretted what he had heard, and was surprised at it. This Convention came here by order of the State Council. Its motive was to meet the Republican Convention. Were you to meet them on fair and equal terms, or were you to fold your arms doggedly? He denied that he, or those who had acted with him, had surrendered one iota of American principle. [Cheers.] He stood where he did at Binghamton. The American State Council adopted at Albany a platform of principles. These were were his principles now. He would prove from the Binghamton platform that the resolut

WASHINGTON.

Distracting Variety of Topics Here—Mr. Secretary Toucey and the Seven Screw Steamers—Affairs in the Interior Department—Administration of the Land Law—Repeal of a Clause in the Pre-emption Law of 1841.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

If I had not the doings of half a dozen other Departments and things in general to look after here, and could only devote myself to one or two of them, I could furnish you with delicious tit-bits that now go unenjoyed by the public. It would pay well, for instance, to follow up the Secretary of the Navy. He is in very bad hands. I understand that he derives all his scientific notions from a bluff Hibernian here, who affectionately accosts him with, "Well, Governor," on all occasions. Under his guidance, Mr. TOUCEY is bound to add seven more failures to the American Navy in the shape of screw-steamers, with telescope chimneys to their steam machinery, and a five (5) foot section of their boilers above the water-line, and exposed to the enemy's shot! This is saving at the spigot—and losing at the bunghole—with a witness. If some clever fellow, with the time to do it, would just keep his eyes on those screw-steamers, and post the public on TOUCEY'S ideas of "power," "time," and "steam navigation" generally, he might do his country good service.

So in the Department of the Interior. I stroll in there every day, and gather sometimes items of interest—but I am inclined to believe, if I could make a week of it, and tell you all I could learn in that time of the goings-on there, some people would shake in their shoes. The files here show that they have been having spicy times in some of the Northwestern land offices—say at Hudson and Superior in Wisconsin. The developments are rich. Complaints were made against each other by the Register and Receiver at Superior, some time since. Before that, however, the Register at Hudson, Dr. P. RUSH SPENCER, had been removed; and by the influence of Senators BRIGHT and FITCH (two of the rankest land-speculators in the country,) Mr. JOHN O. HENNING, a former incumbent, had been reinstated. Thereupon Dr. SPENCER showed up Mr. JOHN O. HENNING, and demonstrated to the General Land Office that the said HENNING had been guilty of abundant malpractices in office, and was a fit subject for the political guillotine. But this Mr. HENNING had done some favors *in his time* for BRIGHT and his friends, and their influence was sufficient to hush up the charges against HENNING, and the first thing we hear is, that Mr. DEAN, the Receiver at Superior, has been removed, and that Dr. SPENCER has been appointed in his place. There is no doubt that DEAN ought to go—but it is equally clear that HENNING ought not to stay. The violations of law that were committed during HENNING'S administration of the office at Hudson, are known to the Department, and deserve rebuke. Whether or not they will get it remains to be seen.

Mr. Secretary THOMPSON is an honest man, where politics will permit; and though he used to be a great hand at poker in Mississippi, we don't know that he permits that elegant and exciting amusement to interfere with the discharge of his official duties. But for some cause or other he is losing his reputation as an executive officer, and is charged with exhibiting a woful lack of legal ability in the administration of the land law. This may be his own fault, or that of the clerks who examine the cases and make up the papers for him to sign. It is generally the case that the reputation of a Secretary depends on the ability of his confidential clerks. The late Secretary of the Interior had WHITING for his chief clerk—a man of whom A. H. H. STUART used to say that he was fit to be the head of a Department. WHITING never suffered his *chef* to make a blunder: but WHITING is now at the head of the Pension Office. Then Mr. M'CLELLAND had the aid of Dr. FRAILEY, one of the most honest, acute, and experienced men in the Department, who had all the land law at his fingers' ends, and applied an almost unerring judgment to the solution of difficult cases. Dr. FRAILEY was one of the most patient and laborious of mortals, and as logical and distinct in the statement of a proposition as Mr. CALHOUN himself. He looked on all sides of a question, and mastered all its aspects, before he decided it. But Dr. FRAILEY is no longer among the living; and his place is supplied by those who have no regard for the conclusions of his great experience, his lucid intellect, and his sturdy and incorruptible integrity.

Under the *regime* of the men I have mentioned the various statutes composing our Land System had received a cotemporaneous construction, which had been adopted and had become the law of the Land Office. Public interests were protected and private rights were disposed of under the system they aided to construct, with consistency, and without violence to the claims either of the Government or the suitor. When the Department doubted, it called in the aid of the Attorney-General, and with the light of his intelligence, seldom failed to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. One of the very ablest opinions of the late Attorney-General was given on such an application. I refer to his construction of so much of the pre-emption law of 1841, and the town-site law of 1844, as refers to the selection of cities and towns, and their settlement and occupation, on lands belonging to the United States. For fifteen years one of these laws had been the subject of office construction—and for twelve years the other had been interpreted by the office, by the people, and by State Legislatures; and upon this office construction, and this interpretation for a series of years, and on a very thorough and able examination of the statute, Mr. CUSHING prepared a very elaborate opinion upon the law of town-sites on the public lands, which met with the entire approbation of Dr. FRAILEY and Mr. M'CLELLAND, and was adopted by Mr. M'CLELLAND as the guide to the General Land Office, for the determination of all the questions discussed and decided in it.

It is a curious chapter in the history of administration, that the present Secretary of the Interior has overruled every point made in this opinion, *without even paying sufficient regard to his predecessor to make an allusion to it!* It is printed in the opinions of the Attorneys-General. The letter is on file in which the Secretary adopted it, and ordered the Commissioner of the General Land Office to regard it as his guide to the determination of the questions decided by it. And yet in the very case in which the opinion was given, and which it was designed to adjudicate, Mr. THOMPSON has ignored every principle of law laid down in that opinion, and reversed every point which it had undertaken to decide. Now, it becomes a very interesting inquiry whether this was done in ignorance of the existence of such an opinion, or with the deliberate purpose of expressing an emphatic contempt for Mr. M'CLELLAND and Mr. CUSHING.

Two or three letters have been signed by Mr. THOMPSON—(I do him the justice to believe that the signature was the extent of his share in these illiterate and ungrammatical compositions)—two or three letters have been signed by Mr. THOMPSON, giving the present exposition of the Town-site law, as it is understood by the Department. One of these was in the case of Superior City; one was in the case of Waverley; and another in the case of the Monticello, and Moritzion. These letters have been printed (not published) in the Washington *Union*, where they were heralded as "important decisions."

One or two points in these decisions I propose to comment upon,—without referring them to the particular letters in which they appear, as that is unimportant. I have to do only with the doctrine—not with cases.

I. The preëmption law of 1841 exempts from agricultural preëmption "those portions of the public lands which have been *selected* as the site of a city or town." There is no want of clearness or definiteness in this language. But what says the present Secretary?

"That clause (as above) cannot be construed to recognize *the right of selection by individuals of portions of the public lands for their own use and benefit, &c.*" This may well be. But it certainly recognizes their *right of selection of portions of the public lands as the site of a city or town.* Does not it?

The Secretary continues: "It was manifestly not the object of the law to *withhold from preëmption such lands as individuals might designate or select* without authority as the site for a probable or prospective city or town."

Now it had been *manifest law* in the General Land Office from the year 1838 down to 1857, that those portions of the public lands which "settlers have [had] selected with a view of building thereon a village or city," *were withheld from preëmption.* By settlers here must be understood individual settlers, or individuals; and this clause has always and uniformly been understood as authorizing individual settlers to *select* portions of the public lands, surveyed or otherwise, as the site for a prospective city or town. Selection "with the view of building a city" is synonymous with "the selection of a prospective city." The first has been held manifestly legal ever since good old JAMES WHITCOMB issued his circular of July 3, 1838, to Registers and Receivers, and construed the preëmption law of the month previous. The last is held manifestly illegal by the present Secretary of the Interior!

But the Secretary's erroneous exposition of the law is barely so discreditable as the reason assigned for it. After stating that the law was *manifestly* not to be understood as it had been acted on for nearly twenty years, the Secretary continues: "If so, (that is, if the law of 1841 withheld these selected town sites from preëmption,) it would have been within the power of any person or persons to defeat the preëmption claims of those whom they were interested in opposing, by *alleging* that the particular land upon which such claimant had settled, had hitherto been so selected."

Credat Judæus Apella! It is absolutely thus written. An interpretation established by the practice of nearly twenty years is pronounced *manifestly* illegal for a reason that may best be understood by a parallel. The Secretary might have said, with just as much propriety and logic, that it was "*manifestly not the object* of the statute against Piracy to cause an infliction of the punishment of death—because, if that were the case, it would have been within the power of any person or persons to cause the hanging of those whom they were interested in disposing of, by *alleging* that they had been hitherto guilty of that offence."

But what Mr. THOMPSON (for this very cogent reason) states was manifestly not the object of the law, had not only been differently construed in practice for many years, but it had been distinctly decided by his immediate predecessor, on great deliberation, in accordance with the established practice, and the advice of the Attorney-General. The question being put to Mr. CUSHING, whether the words in question, "authorized *selections by individuals*, with a view to the building thereon of a city or town," or only a "selection made by *authority* of some special law:"—Mr. CUSHING replied that the words of the statute contemplated individual selections; that the general scope of the act contemplated them; that there was no ground of policy to call for a different construction; that the Department had uniformly so construed the act since 1838; and that if there ever could have been a just doubt on the subject it was removed by the act of 1844, *in pari materia.*

This is no affair of mine. It is a matter between Mr. THOMPSON and his predecessors. He has undertaken, by a dash of his pen, to subvert the well-established law of the Department and the country—and in a manner, it would seem, intentionally offensive to his immediate predecessor and the late Attorney-General. It is a feeble expression to say that he has treated them both with contempt. For the most inconclusive of "reasons"—reasons so inconclusive as to be absolutely silly—reasons so silly that it is difficult to imagine that they came from a sane or a sober person—the Secretary has undertaken to *repeal* a clause of a public statute—and assert that it could not *mean* what in plain language it *says*, and what the people and the Government have always understood it to say.

I must defer my second point to another letter. I have dwelt at some length on this subject, as it involves important points of administration and public policy, as well as of statute law and individual rights. I suppose there are hundreds of towns in the new States and Territories that will be affected more or less by the decision of the Secretary on the particular question herein discussed; and I submit that it should be made the subject of Cabinet consideration and consultation, whether or not the law, as it has been established for a series of years, is to be repealed, dispensed with, or overriden by a Secretary on such frivolous pretences. More anon.

Buchanan and Douglas—The Banquo of the White House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views on the motives governing the late attacks on Judge DOUGLAS in the *Union*, are undoubtedly correct. DOUGLAS is the Banquo of the White House. Though living, and likely to live, DOUGLAS' ghost haunts the President by day and night. The old man is said actually to shiver and pale when even his name is mentioned in his presence. Of course he is the instigator of the war in the *Union*—the tool and editor is a Mr. JOHNSON, formerly connected with the *Herald* of your City, who once pretended great devotion to DOUGLAS, and distinguished himself by the zeal of his early opposition to Lecompton. Like all converts, his zeal now runs the other way.

Little doubt now exists in the minds of the knowing ones that the President is a candidate for renomination. He has thrown his pledges to the dogs, and in a few months will be openly in the field. The Bright clique have been busy in persuading him to this course. Despairing of electing one of their number, they have centred on the old man as the best means by which their present control of the Government can be prolonged. They have persuaded him that a Northern man must be run, and that DOUGLAS is the only stumbling-block to the successful result of his wishes. This has served to impart an additional sharpness to the rancor with which he is making his minions pursue him. He has always hated DOUGLAS, but this last idea has added the green eye of jealousy, imposing fresh poison in the venom of his heart.

By the way, a good story is told of his last interview with DOUGLAS, occurring prior to the latter taking open position on Lecompton. In the interview, after a great deal of persuasion and expostulation to induce DOUGLAS to adopt his policy, he finally warned him of the fate of RIVES and TALLMADGE. "And," says DOUGLAS, quickly retorting, "Gen. JACKSON is dead, Sir." This closed the scene, and is the last time they met.

And in this connection it may be remarked that the President's infatuated course with respect to Illinois matters is in singular opposition to the wishes of well-known Democratic politicians in your State. Subsequently to the Tarrytown speech of Mr. FORNEY, which, by the way, has touched the Administration's sensibilities most deeply, the friends of Mr. F. gave him a dinner in New-York City, at which his consistent conduct was warmly approved and indorsed. Fourteen persons were present, including Mr. FORNEY himself. The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, I believe, presided, although the nominal host was your Public Administrator, Mr. THOS. E. FIELDS. The Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, the Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT, the Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, and Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, I learn, were among those who participated in this complimentary festivity. At the close of the dinner, the subject of the Presidential succession was broached, and a vote, by ballot, was taken to ascertain the views of those assembled. Eight votes were cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, one of which, I learn, was in the handwriting of Mr. SICKLES, whose hostility to the Administration is rapidly developing, and much increasing his popularity among sound-minded Democrats; three, including that of Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, were in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. HOWELL COBB; one was given for Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE; Mr. BELMONT voted for the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, and one other was for some one else. Mr. BUCHANAN was left on the shelf, and is regarded by every one who speaks his mind freely, aside from the wire-pullings of the coming elections, and the necessity of catering for votes, as "used up" forever. J.

The New Austrian Currency.

We are indebted to Mr. ANTONY PIRZ, of this City, who has business connections in Austria, for the following statement showing the character and value of the new currency just adopted in Austria.

On the 1st of November all the old coin will go out of lawful circulation, and pass only at its value by weight.

The new florin—of which it will take about 105 to equal 100 of the old currency—is divided into 100 kreutzers.

The new coins will be as follows:

GOLD.

Crown—13 florins 80 kreutzers—equal to 13 florins 8 1-7 kreutzers of the old coin.

Half-Crown—6 fl. 90 kr.—equal to 6 fl. 34 3-7 kr. old coin.

SILVER.

Double-Union Piece—3 fl.—equal to 2 thalers, (dollars,) Prussian, 3⅛ thalers Rhenish, and 2 fl. 50 k old coin.

Union Piece—1 fl. 50 kr.—equal to 1 thaler, Prussian, 1¾ thalers, Rhenish, and 1 fl. 25½ kr., old coin

Two-Florin Piece—200 kr.—equal to 1 fl. 54 2-7 kr old coin.

One-Florin Piece—100 kr.—equal to 57 1-7 kr. old coin.

Quarter-Florin Piece—25 kr.—equal to 14 2-7 kr. old coin.

Ten-Kreutzer Piece—10 kr.—equal to 5 5-7 kr. old coin.

Five-Kreutzer Piece—5 kr.—equal to 2 6-7 kr. old coin.

COPPER.

Three-Kreutzer Piece—3 kr.—equal to 1 5-7 kr. old coin.

One-Kreutzer Piece—(called the new kreutzer) 1 kr.—equal to 4-7 kr. old coin.

Half Kreutzer Piece—½ kr.—equal to 2-7 kr. old coin

The Board of Foreign Missions.

The Boston *Journal* publishes, from advance sheets of the report of the American Board, a statement of Missionary operations. The number of Missions under charge of the Board is 27; stations, 121; out-stations, 161; number of Missionaries, including native helpers, 897, of whom 373 were sent from this country. The following statistics are interesting:

Number of Printing Establishments	8
Pages printed last year	45,489,346
Pages printed from the beginning	1,080,481,083
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of Churches (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	138
Number of Church Members (do. do.)	27,740
Added during the year (do. do.)	1,532
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Seminaries	6
Number of other Boarding Schools	17
Number of Free Schools (312 supported by Hawaiian Government)	619
Number of Pupils in the Free Schools (8 460 do.)	16,123
Number of Pupils in the Seminaries	348
No. of Pupils in the Boarding Schools	544—17,020

The annual meeting of the Board commences at Detroit, Michigan, to-morrow, and will continue for three days.

Obituary.

Dr. B. F. HARNEY, U. S. A., who died at Baton Rouge, La., on the 29th ult., was a native of Delaware, and had served in the War of 1812, Florida and the Black Hawk campaign, and was Medical Director of the army under SCOTT during the Mexican War. At the time of his death he was surgeon of the garrison at Baton Rouge. His age was 80.

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Decrees Abolishing Serfdom—The Climate—Russian Soldiers—The Imperial Guard—Summer Resorts of the Nobles—The Waters of Slaviansk—An Unperformed Opera by Haydn—A Gift from Alexander Dumas—Visit from the French Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the text of an important Imperial ukase, relative to the measures in progress for the gradual abolition of serfdom throughout the Russian Empire. This decree, however, refers only to the Crown peasants, and sets out with the preface that the Emperor, wishing to accord to the peasants of the Crown certain personal immunities and privileges, decrees as follows:

"1. The restrictions established by the laws and regulations governing the appanages, in virtue of which the peasantry of the appanages could not acquire property, nor sell uninhabited lands, except authorized so to do by and in the name of the Department of the Appanages, nor could dispose of the forests on their own property, except authorized by the same department, are hereby abolished, and the aforesaid peasantry shall have hereafter the right to acquire, by every legal means, uninhabited lands, belonging to persons of their own class, or of any other condition," &c.

The second clause of the ukase provides for the transition of the peasants into citizens and traders, upon the payment of a tax of fifteen silver roubles ($12) for the first privilege, and forty silver roubles ($32) for the second; one member of each family, only, paying this sum, the remaining members being rated at one-half.

The third clause provides for the marriage of peasants' widows and daughters, without tax.

The fourth clause authorizes peasants to appear in person in all civil suits brought by them in the Courts of the Empire, and the public prosecutors are instructed, in case it should be so desired, to extend to them support and protection before all tribunals.

This is an important decree, and forms no inconsiderable link in the system of gradual emancipation which the Emperor has inaugurated and resolved to carry out. Some of the serfs in the Empire are strongly opposed to the project. This may seem very strange, but the enigma is easy of explanation. There are numerous serfs in St. Petersburg, and other cities, largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and known to have amassed considerable wealth, who, under the old *regime*, are irresponsible in law, and who enjoy all the essential privileges of freemen, without their anxieties. Under the new order of things they will lose the protection of their proprietors, and must thenceforward answer for themselves. They do not care to do this, and hence their repugnance to a legalized freedom which they already enjoy in fact.

The warm weather continues without material abatement, and is so oppressive that one almost wishes for the Winter, to which it is the habit of strangers to look forward with apprehension. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the Russian residents of St. Petersburg appear in the streets enveloped in heavy overcoats, such as might suffice for mid-Winter in New-York, and evidently do not experience the slightest inconvenience from them. Officers and soldiers, too, of whom one meets great numbers every day on the public promenades, all wear heavy surtouts over their uniforms, buttoned to the throat, and apparently as comfortable as the airy Summer costume of Brian O'Lynn, found in song. By the way, speaking of the Russian military, I never saw a finer looking body of men. The great majority of them is composed of stalwart, athletic fellows, erect and martial in their bearing, and admirably disciplined. During a late trip to Peterhoff, where the Court has been for some time sojourning, I saw several of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, men of such gigantic proportions that ordinary beings become pigmies in comparison. The height of these grenadiers is near seven feet, to which the ponderous shako worn by them adds considerably, giving them altogether the appearance of veritable giants. Their arms and accoutrements are in proportion with their Brobdingnagian *physique*, and they are the troops which the late Emperor took more than ordinary pains in organizing and instructing. A splendid military review is spoken of as likely soon to take place, when I shall, no doubt, see the Imperial Guard and the various *corps d'élite* to much better advantage than as yet.

The Russians are very fond of country life in Summer—probably, because in this part of Russia the Summers are so oppressive and of such brief duration. I take this to be the reason why we are comparatively deserted at present, and nearly all the *haute société* of the capital is out of town, inhaling the cool air of the mountains, or the sea shore. There are few places of Summer resort in Russia similar to Newport, Saratoga, and many others in our own country, or Brighton, Boulogne, Plombières, Baden, and Spa, in Western Europe. Time will scarcely fail to remedy this deficiency, and if time should fail, fashion will come to the rescue. There is, however, one particular spot in Russia which has been, of late years, much frequented by invalids. This place is Slaviansk, and the waters of a small lake, upon the borders of which the town stands, are said to possess wonderful curative properties. The story of the discovery of their medicinal qualities is curious. A few years ago a Cossack owned a sick horse, and as these wild people resemble the Arabs in their affection for that noble animal, he felt loth to kill the poor brute, and cared for him as tenderly as for a human being. Every day the Cossack led his horse out for exercise toward a lake near the town; and, observing such to be the predilection of the animal, willingly permitted him daily to plunge into the water, where he would remain for hours together, in evident enjoyment. At last, to the Cossack's unbounded surprise and delight, the horse was rid of his supposed incurable malady, and, with pawing hoof, ears and mane erect, distended nostril and joyous neigh, had become a charger fit for the service of a king. Behold! the virtues of Lake Slaviansk were discovered. Since that happy epoch, every Summer the halt, the bed-ridden, and the scrofulous, flock from all parts of the Empire, to bathe in this fountain of health. Of late years, too, an inroad upon it has been made by that large class whose principal complaint is *ennui*, and Slaviansk is no doubt destined soon to become another Baden or Hombourg. But it would seem that, notwithstanding their good fortune in possessing a lake of such miraculous qualities, from which they yearly derive, indirectly, large revenues, the Slavianskers are indisposed to add to the architectural embellishments of their village, and offer very poor accommodations to sojourning strangers. They willingly resign (for an exorbitant *quid pro quo*) their shanties and cabins, and go themselves to seek asylum with their cattle; but this is not enough to satisfy exacting invalids and tourists from abroad, and a light-hearted traveler who has lately visited Slaviansk, gaily recounting his experiences, hints that he found at his "hotel" a profusion of certain animals, in relation to which natural history affords meagre information, but whose instincts he fully ascertained to be unmistakably voracious. Like a true philosopher, he endured what could not easily be cured, on the special plea of "Live and let live."

The Director-in-Chief of the Imperial Library announces the acquisition of the manuscript of an unpublished opera, by HAYDN, in the composer's own handwriting. It is called the *Incontro Improviso*. This valuable manuscript is in an excellent state of preservation, and was offered to the Imperial Library by Prince ESTERHAZY, the Austrian nobleman who represented his master at the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER II, and who made so lavish a display of wealth at Moscow, as to astonish even the magnificent Russians themselves. HAYDN was chapel master or organist in the service of Prince ESTERHAZY'S ancestors during twenty-five years, and there is no question of the authenticity of this MS. Perhaps we may hear more in relation to it the next Winter.

ALEXANDER DUMAS lately visited the Imperial Library, and, it is said, promised the Librarian the original draft of one of his (DUMAS') best works, together with a manuscript song, music by AUBER, whose autograph is not in the collection, which, by the way, is a very extensive and curious one.

It is rumored that we are soon to be honored with a visit from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

MARC RANDOM.

STEUBEN FESTIVL AT BALTIMORE.—The Germans of Baltimore held a grand festival on Thursday to raise funds for the erection of a monument in honor of Baron STEUBEN. The display was very fine. The President wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself honored by the very kind invitation extended to me by my fellow-citizens of the German Association of Baltimore, to be present at the Festival on Thursday next, "to be given next that city in honor of the late Baron STEUBEN." I most cordially approve the patriotic object in view. The Baron was a brave and meritorious officer of the Revolution, and by his military skill and experience rendered our country highly important services in the darkest hours of our fortunes. I trust that now, after a long delay, a monument may be erected to his memory, and I rejoice that this pious work, the testimonial of a nation's gratitude, has been intrusted to his own countrymen, who cannot fail in an undertaking so deservedly dear to their hearts.

Under these circumstances, with every desire to be with you, and to contribute to this meritorious work, I regret that the pressure of public business will prevent me from enjoying this privilege.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Convention—The Old Officers Renominated—The Resolutions—Mr. Goodrich Laid Out, while Purposing to Wait for Dead Men's Shoes—The Congressional Conventions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

The Republican State Convention, which met yesterday, at Worcester, was a decidedly effective body, and was very numerously attended, about 1,250 being the number of members. Mr. ANDREW, who presided, is the same gentleman who took the lead in the legislative war that was carried on against Judge LORING, last Winter, and who more than conquered Gen. CUSHING, in that memorable contest. His election to the Presidency shows how strong was the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Convention, and is to be noted in connection with the fact that the Americans were very numerous and very influential in that body. On the Committee which nominated him were some stiff old Whigs, who in the old times would as soon have been guilty of robbing a hen-roost, as of approving of the removal of a Judge by the Governor. The Vice-Presidents, who were very numerous, were taken from all the old parties, with the Whig element very strongly predominating. Mr. ELLIOT, of New-Bedford, was Chairman *pro tem.* of the Convention, and was made a Vice-President, and seems to have been very popular, which is a pleasing circumstance, as he is one of the men who were treated with great injustice in 1854, and who should be sent back to Congress this year.

On motion of Mr. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, Governor BANKS was nominated for reëlection by acclamation, Spartan fashion. It is rather odd that such a motion should have come from such a man. When Governor BANKS was nominated for the office he now holds, Mr. GOODRICH was so hotly opposed to him that he wrote a paper long as an Indian "minute," which generally contains words enough to fill a folio volume, showing why he could not support him, and why no Republican could consistently do so. This elephantine production was like "Love's Labor Lost," as it was still-born. Except in the matter of weight and dimensions, it did not belong to the great births of Time. Disgusted with a people who would not be saved, Mr. GOODRICH concluded to pocket his wrath and his document, and to go in for Mr. BANKS. A few weeks saw him among the vehement supporters of the gentleman whom he had pronounced unapportable. Since that time he has been as much forgotten, until within the last eight and forty hours, as the name of that wicked, avuncular person, who sent the babes into the woods. Suddenly he turned up on Monday last, a candidate for the place of Lieutenant-Governor. A circular appeared, full of detestable cant, on the propriety of providing for the election of Governor BANKS to the National Senate, because of Mr. SUMNER'S expected death or resignation. In that case it would be necessary that the Lieutenant-Governor should be the right man to step into the right place, and that man the circular solemnly assured the delegates Mr. GOODRICH was. There is something so inexpressibly shocking in the mere thought of building one man's fortunes on the grave of another man, that I supposed an enemy had done this thing, and that it was sought to injure Mr. GOODRICH under pretence of serving him; but it was not so—these speculations about Mr. SUMNER'S death being the doings of Mr. GOODRICH'S friends. The circular also asserted that Mr. TRASK, who is now Lieutenant-Governor, is not to be trusted with the Governorship, should Governor BANKS be sent to the Senate. I am no admirer of Mr. TRASK, but I consider him quite incapable of the baseness of coolly calculating the chances of any man's life or death, and therefore that he is infinitely to be preferred to Mr. GOODRICH. Virtually, Mr. GOODRICH asked the Convention to nominate him for Governor, as the whole movement was predicated on the fixed belief that Governor BANKS is to be made a Senator. Otherwise, no objection could be made to Mr. TRASK. Now to throw Mr. TRASK overboard in order to give the Stockridge man a chance to profit from the expected death of Mr. SUMNER, would have been to declare war against the Americans, to which party Mr. TRASK belongs, at the very moment when some thousands of Americans have just come to the support of the Republicans, and others are preparing to do so. Anything more preposterous could not have been thought of, even in that patent Bedlam, the brain of an ambitious office-seeker, crazed from repeated and well-deserved disappointments. It was asking the Republicans to peril half the Congressional districts just as it was beginning to appear that in all of them matters were coming right. The greediness, too, which the scheme showed on the part of its inventors for office, was not calculated to recommend it in the eyes of a party conscious that it has been troubled by vermin as rabid for place as bugs for blood, and that its enemies would fain have the pub ic believe the things which are exceptions from its rule of life. Hence Mr. GOODRICH'S effort found little favor, and the other members of the State Government were all nominated for reëlection, by acclamation. The ticket now stands as it stood last year, viz.:

For Governor—N. P. BANKS,
For Lieutenant Governor—ELIPHALET TRASK.
For Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER.
For Attorney-General—S. H. PHILLIPS.
For State Treasurer—MOSES TENNEY, Jr.
For State Auditor—CHARLES WHITE.

This ticket will be reëlected by a vote of about 60,000, judging by the language of members of the Convention. That is now taking place of which I wrote you months ago, namely, that whatever might be the extent of disaffection in the Republican ranks—and there is not a little of it—the moment there should be evidence afforded of the union of hunkerism, such disaffection would be allowed to have no effect on the operations of the Republican Party. Now, the Hunkers are coming together, being attracted by the prospect of carrying several congressional districts, which prospect was excellent a fortnight ago, whatever it may be now. The *Courier*, which may be regarded as uttering the opinions of some eight or ten thousand Hunker Whigs, has avowed its purpose to support the Democratic State ticket. This union of Whigs and Democrats will probably run Mr. BIGELOW'S vote up to 45,000; but there will be a corresponding increase in the Republican strength, so that it will be the old story of the snake, the tail of which may be now where the head was a moment ago, but there is the same distance as ever between the head and the tail.

The Republican element obtained a victory in the Convention on the question of reorganizing the State Committee. Some of the Americans wished to keep up the distinction between the two branches of the Banks party, but the Convention, after a sharp debate, refused to sanction this, and voted to construct the Committee in a new way. It is composed of 40 members, or one member from each State Senatorial District, and chosen by the Delegates from that District.

The resolves passed were of the radical Anti-Slavery character that might have been expected from the choice of Mr. ANDREW to preside over the Convention. Oddly enough, the first resolution was written for the Democratic State Convention of 1847, (when General CUSHING was nominated for Governor,) by Colonel GREENE, of the *Post*, and the second was written by Mr. WEBSTER, for the Whig State Convention of 1846. They would now pass for something very like Abolitionism. The Convention declared that it stood upon the principles of both the great parties of former times, so far as State rights and the rights of man are concerned. Something of a straddle that, and indicating a capacity of leg on the part of our Republican organization that would make even TAGLIONI blush. A sop or two, or rather a few very dry bones, were thrown to the Americans. The National Administration was disposed of *more majorum.*

The best resolve was the last in the series, in which Mr. SUMNER and General WILSON were mentioned, and their conduct approved. Could that resolve be submitted to every voter in the State, I do not believe it would be objected to by one-fifth of all whose names figure on the voting lists.

There is but one more State Convention to be held, that of the *débris* of the Gardner Americans, which will meet in this city a week hence. Some efforts have been made to have its meeting postponed for a month, but how they are to succeed I cannot say. As most of the Americans of last year have gone over to the support of BANKS or of BEALS, there cannot be above ten or twelve thousand of them left, if so many as even the smaller number, though some put them high as 15,000.

The Congressional District Conventions will soon be called by both leading parties, and in some districts there will be American Conventions. The Republican candidates will, I think, be as follows: No. 1, Mr. BUFFINTON; No. 2, Mr. ELLIOT; No. 3, Mr. C. F. ADAMS; No. 4, Mr. Amos A. Lawrence; No. 5, Mr. BURLINGAME; No. 6, Mr. ALLEY or Mr. COBBY; No. 7, Mr. GORTH; No. 8, Mr. KNAPP or Mr. BAUTWELL; No. 9, Eli THAYER; No. 10, Dr. CHAFFEE; No. 11, Mr. DAWES. The Democrats think they can carry No. 2 against Mr. ADAMS, who, they say, is personally unpopular; but if they should nominate Mr. AUSTIN they may find that there is at least one man in the State who is more unpopular than Mr. ADAMS. Mr. HALLETT, in his speech before the Democratic State Convention, compared Massachusetts to Sodom, and I suppose Mr. AUSTIN, who is rabidly desirous of representing one of our districts, thinks himself peculiarly well qualified to be the member from Sodom. It is not often that men judge so justly of themselves, and of their qualifications.

We are having very hot weather, which is completing the crops, particularly that of corn. The rain of last Saturday was tremendous, and must have done considerable damage. But, on the whole, I should say we have had a good season, and ought to be a great deal more thankful than we shall be.

THYME.

The hearing which occurred a few weeks ago, before the Supreme Court of Vermont, on the appeal of the newly-appointed Trustees of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad for possession of the road, which was resisted by the old Board of Trustees, has been decided by the Court in favor of the latter, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which the former Board claimed possession. Some further legislative action will be sought at the next session of the Legislature of Vermont.

The Tehuantepec Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Tuesday contains a letter on this subject from Dr. SOUNTAG, to which attention is called in an editorial article which comments unfavorably on the route. As, within a week or two past, other notices in the same spirit have appeared in various prints, the coincidence indicates a purpose somewhere to produce unfavorable impressions, and with this motive apparent, the statements should be looked at suspiciously.

This letter of Dr. SOUNTAG, dated "City of Mexico, 12th July, 1858," is addressed to the "Agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan," and states that "Having heard from the engineers having charge of surveying the country lying between the Coatzacoalcos, Jaltepec and Jumuapa Rivers," he gives, according to his promise, what he thinks is a correct idea of the practicability and cost of a wagon-road through that section of the Isthmus.

Now, from this it seems that Dr. SOUNTAG did not survey, examine or even visit the country, but, depending on the representations of some third party, from these elaborates his detailed estimates.

It appears, further, from his letter, that some time previously he had been applied to and had promised some person, whom he called the "Agent, &c.," to make such statement and estimate, but that his promise was made contingent on information to be thereafter received from a person called the "engineer, &c.," as above. It is evident from this that the person called the "agent, &c.," by Dr. SOUNTAG, was willing to take any adverse opinion even immed ately, but that Dr. SOUNTAG desired to wait for the report of the "engineer, &c.," before giving it. Now, be it observed that, according to the best information of anybody in this City, interested in the route, there was no person recognized as "agent of the Tehauntepec Company at Minatitlan," who, at or about the time of the date of Dr. SOUNTAG'S letter, may have had authority to call for any such report from Dr. SOUNTAG, to pay for it, or to publish it; nor was there any person appointed or known as the "engineer charged with surveying the country lying between Coatzacoalcos, Jaltepec and Jumuapa Rivers:" so that the Doctor's estimate, made without examination of the country, was founded on unrecognized data of an unknown "engineer," and was called for and addressed to an "agent" whom nobody knows.

It would not, therefore, be worth the while to refute his estimate. The circumstances under which it was made are sufficient to stamp it as unreliable, and that it is published with a malign motive.

The engineers of Major BARNARD'S large and competent party, with ample means at command, made this estimate for the wheel-road, and named $131.000 as the amount, and since that time a road has been partially built which has progressed so far as to be passed over by a wagon. This is of course available now, and the cost will be saved in completing the projected road.

At the very time of the date of Dr. SOUNTAG'S letter from the City of Mexico, the President of the Company was in this City, with other friends of the enterprise, and from here appointed their engineers, and organized and dispatched a large party of engineers, mechanics and laborers, with provisions and materials to finish the road already begun, and in all ways to prepare for the transit of passengers and mails. The fine steamer *Quaker City* was also purchased, and has since been fitted up admirably, and may be seen at the foot of Spring-street, North River. An iron river steamer was contracted for, and may now be seen nearly complete, at the Neptune Works. A contract for transportation from Ventosa to San Francisco has been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A contract for 30 coaches has been made in Concord, N. H., and some of these are delivered, and the building of others is in progress, so that all will be on hand in time. From New-Orleans horses and mules, with other materials, have been dispatched already, and also five cargoes of timber for bridges and other constructions, with the men to erect them. A small river steamer, drawing two feet water, the *Poydras*, was also dispatched from New-Orleans but foundered by the way, (no great loss by the-by, being of small value, covered by insurance, and having no materials on board or persons other than those belonging to the boat, all of whom escaped,) and her place was at once supplied by another, an iron steamboat, now on her way out from New-Orleans.

All these facts are worth ten thousand of such slurs and surmises as the public ear has been filled with for the last few weeks, though backed by plausible reports like those of Dr. SOUNTAG; and they indicate that the projectors intend, at least, to do all that is expected of them, and that they are confident. As they have invested their means and their time, it is fair to presume that they will not ignorantly or recklessly squander either.

A few words here on the general case may not be inappropriate. To such as have no direct concern in any of these routes—the great public, whose interest is simply the country's interest—that route should be most kindly regarded which will best subserve the general weal. If, as in the case of Tehuantepec in comparison with all other routes, a distance in miles be saved counting by the thousand, thereby bringing so much nearer the extreme parts of our undivided country; and if, at the same time, this route be so situated as to be easily defensible in time of war, when all others are commanded by our antagonists, then should the great public and the Press, its mouth-piece and representative, incline most favorably towards Tehuantepec, for a glance at the map is sufficient to demonstrate the affirmative of both these positions in its favor. And even if there be difficulties (as there have been in all other routes) which the pioneers of this enterprise (like those who have successfully opened the others) are striving to overcome and are determined to overcome, the public and the Press, who can lose nothing, but gain much, from their exertion, should not discourage them to favor others who profess no object of public benefit; but, from selfishness or malice alone, are exerting themselves to their utmost for injury. S.

SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The Brownlow and Pryne Debate at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* publishes full reports of the Slavery Discussion in progress in that city, between Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and the Rev. ABRAM PRYNE, editor of

History of a Savannah Slaver—Cruise of the Brig Rawlins—Singular Developments—The King of the Gamblers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "King of the Gamblers" in this place has gone to England, 'tis said to bet "his pile" upon Mr. TEEBRICK'S horses. There are two tolerably good and comfortable hotels here. The one at which your correspondent "holds out," the Pulaski, is said to be the best. It is about on a par with the second-rate houses in New-York. The proprietors are economical men. They extinguish the gas lights in the reading and sitting-rooms about 9 o'clock in the evening, and "shut down" the lights in the main hall and entry to *just* the point that a man may with difficulty distinguish between a white man and a negro. *Economy, you know, is wealth.*

The cargo of the slaver *E. A. Rawlins* was sold at auction, a few days since, in order to make room for fresh supplies, as these had been on board over a year. The vessel appeared to be one well fitted for her business; a long, sharp, clipper-looking bark. She is now undergoing repairs, preparatory to another trip to the coast of Africa.

She has made two trips to the coast of Africa after slaves, and each time came back without them, it seems through treachery or unfaithfulness on the part of the Captains.

The first trip she cleared from the port of Madeira. After the lapse of a few months she made her appearance in New-Orleans, and, 'tis said, made a failure, the *Captain* having made love to the funds on board. She remained in New-Orleans some months, then cleared for the Island of Saint Thomas, on the coast of Africa, with the "outfit" of a slaver, *ostensibly* on a trading voyage.

On this trip she was commanded by a *new* Captain, having for *supercargo* a man from this city, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, (which he left to enter the Texas Navy.)

After an absence of nearly five months, the *Rawlins* appeared in this harbor without the Captain who commanded her when she left New Orleans, and under the command of P——. The vessel had no papers nor clearance from any port. Captain P.'s "story" is, that the regular Captain (while in St. Thomas) endeavored to play false to the owners, by selling, not only the slave cargo, but the vessel also, and to pocket the spoils. That he succeeded in disposing of a *portion* of the supplies, and upon P.'s expostulating with him upon his course, he endeavored to produce the arrest of P. and the seizure of the ship by the Portuguese authorities. That an armed force was sent to arrest him, while ashore, which he kept at "bay" with a *bowie knife*, until he could make good his retreat to the ship, whereupon he immediately hoisted sail, leaving the Captain and a boat's crew on shore together with all the ship's papers. He had thirty-six days' passage to this port; saw not a single sail: no men-of-war; ran within sight of Cape Sable, and could have taken away a cargo of *live niggers* if he had so desired, but that his only wish was to save the vessel for the owners.

When it was known that the *Rawlins* had actually anchored at Tybee bar, all kinds of rumors were at once put in circulation. One report was, that she had *actually* landed her cargo of Africans. Another, that she had 500 on board, &c. The owners were in high glee. They immediately went down in a small steamer, duly "armed with sundry baskets of Champagne, bottles of brandy," and quantities of ice, intending to have a grand "jollification" over their good luck. "When, lo!" they found that they were "sold." The ship had come back *empty*, and the self-made Captain had come *ahead* of them, (to the city,) bringing with him a "*heavy bag*." Back the *owners* posted, and found Captain P., who gave them the story as I have narrated above.

They were furiously mad, and cursed him for a *fool*, in not having crossed over to the coast of Africa and taken on board a cargo of slaves, as they had some 700 awaiting the ship; and their curses knew no bounds when they learned that he saw *no men-of-war* of any nation, and could have taken off the slaves had he possessed the *nerve* to have gone after them.

The owners have discharged Captain P., and will doubtless send out some one better fitted for the duties of a Slave Captain than he is. They allege, too, that Captain P. took good care of *No. 1*, and "bagged" pretty "freely" all that he could lay his hands on, forgetting that there should be "*honor* among thieves."

On board the *Rawlins* is a tall, wiry-looking fellow, with a "huge" steeple-crowned hat, having an immense broad brim. This genius is called GILBERT. *He says* that he merely went to the Coast of Africa as a "*passenger*," but he forgets to tell that he is chief clerk to one of the largest negro traders in the city of New-Orleans, named JOHNSON. This Mr. GILBERT is here still, awaiting the fitting out of the ship, when he will no doubt take another trip to Africa for the benefit of his health, and to look into the "*anatomy* of the black race."

It is pretty well understood here that P. has made a "good thing" of it, while his owners are left to suck their fingers and to bear the loss. One of the owners of the *E. A. Rawlins* swears that he will carry on the Slave-trade openly, and he does not deny the object for which the *Rawlins* was sent to Africa. This gentleman is a son of Mr. G. B. L., who formerly resided in your City, and was President of a Bank. He is considered a "fast young man." There are associated with him in this business two or three negro traders of this place, and several other parties. One of them, 'tis said, is the keeper of a kind of banking-house, (as he calls it.) L. says that P. has made a considerable amount of money out of him and the other owners. P. keeps "mum."

I presume that the *Rawlins* will be off again as soon as she can refit, and manage a small matter with "Uncle Sam" about a *new* set of papers, which is now endeavoring to be done.

I may add that L., the prominent man in the matter, is the son-in-law of the United States District Judge of this District, who resides in this city. Intelligence has just reached us that a slaver, the *Echo*, has been captured by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and sent into Charleston, having on board 350 negroes. This has caused some excitement here. The *Dolphin* is commanded by Lieut. JOHN N. MAFFIT, United States Navy.

The city is entirely healthy. I have never seen a cleaner city in the course of my travels. It is studded throughout with thick shade trees, which is cooling in a hot Summer's day, and gives to the town a countried appearance.

I will write you again as I proceed into the interior, should you find this letter of sufficient interest to publish it. Adieu. TRAVELER.

The Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa—A Correction.

DAVENPORT, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 24th inst. there is an article headed "Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa," based upon statements in the *State Democrat* and *Rock Islander*, conveying a totally false impression of the facts in the case. There was a large meeting, consisting principally of the German portion of the population, which on Wednesday proceeded to Mr. Cook's house, *not with any riotous intention*, but for the purpose of obtaining from Mr. COOK some pledge for the immediate redemption of the Florence money, put in circulation by COOK & SARGENT. MRS. COOK was seriously injured by a stone thrown by some ruffian in the crowd, but no violence was intended by the mass of the people, and the whole damage to the building was the breakage of a few panes of glass. Of this violence there was a general disapproval by the great majority of those who participated in the demonstration.

The banking-house of COOK & SARGENT was not assailed at all, and the military were not called out until after the demonstration at Mr. COOK'S house, and even then did not parade in the street, but simply remained in the Armory, awaiting orders.

Messrs. COOK & SARGENT, through Judge GRANT, redeemed all the money presented on Thursday and Friday, which Judge G. was satisfied was actually held by laborers, and the result was, that whilst the amount held by the laboring classes was estimated at $1,500, they redeemed between $4,000 and $5,000.

There are no banks in Iowa, and, until the last session of the Legislature, no law existed for their creation. The currency has been almost entirely composed of bills of the Wisconsin and Illinois banks, bills issued by BURROWS & PRETTYMAN, and the issues of the Bank of Florence, understood to be owned by Messrs. COOK & SARGENT. Specie is an article *heard of*, but not much seen, its place having been supplied by shin-plasters, such as we saw in New-York in 1837, of denominations from five to fifty cents. Since the excitement on the currency question, these have been almost entirely withdrawn.

I have been informed on good authority that a day or two previous to the meeting on the subject of the currency, COOK & SARGENT had prepared an advertisement, offering to redeem their Florence issue, but were deterred from publishing it in consequence of information received that such a meeting was about to be held, to take action both on the Florence and Burrows and Prettyman issue. The course since pursued towards them has very naturally excited their indignation, and induced them to stand, in a measure, upon their *legal rights*—the Florence currency not being properly redeemable here, and having been issued by them at the outset upon the solicitation of a large and influential portion of the business community. It is now, and has been, taken during the excitement, by many merchants who consider that the responsibility of a number of gentlemen whose interests have been identified with this city from its commencement, and whose property here is far beyond all their liabilities, is infinitely preferable to bank bills of other States, which at any moment may be discredited in general circulation.

Steps are now being taken to establish a branch of the State Bank of Iowa in this city, and as soon as that is done, or probably sooner, the whole of the Florence circulation will be withdrawn. COOK & SARGENT are now prepared to withdraw it, but are advised by many of their friends to continue it in circulation until the new Bank is established. The business community of New-York need not be alarmed lest there should be a probable prospect that their debtors here will be unable to remit to them for want of a proper currency. W.

A Long-Concealed Murder Brought to Light.

From the Detroit Free Press, 5th.

We gave an account several months since of the discovery of the remains of a human being in the woods some fifteen miles from this city, in the township of Taylor. The remains consisted of bones which had been exposed to the weather for such a length of time that they were entirely devoid of flesh. These, together with fragments of clothing, were collected and preserved. The search being continued, a valise was also found, which, upon investigation, revealed a number of articles, among others quite a stock of letters, which were published in the *Free Press*, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the identity of the man. So far from supposing that the case involved any mystery, it was merely thought that the person, whoever he was, had wandered off in a fit of insanity and died in the woods. Facts developed themselves differently, however. But a short time elapsed before we received letters from friends and relatives of the unfortunate man, giving a statement which set the matter in a new light, and demanded attention at once. By these accounts it was ascertained that the remains were, beyond a doubt, those of a Mr. JOHN HICKEY, a railroad freight conductor, recently, at the time of his death, from Union Point, Georgia. The circumstances, as given us by his relatives, residing at Milford, Conn., were as follows:

HICKEY left Connecticut in July, 1857, in company with an Irishman named JOHN KENNEDY, intending to go to Chicago. He took with him about $1,500 in gold, the result of his savings at the South. KENNEDY had no money, and HICKEY paid his fare for him. Nothing more was heard from them until the following October, when HICKEY'S relatives received a letter from KENNEDY, stating that he had returned to New-York, and that HICKEY had gone to Ireland. He inclosed the key to HICKEY'S trunk, and stated that when they got to Detroit, HICKEY changed his mind and concluded to go to England, leaving his trunk and other personal property in his hands, to be returned to his relatives.

The absurdity of these statements at once aroused suspicion, but as HICKEY'S relatives and friends were of the poorer class of people, no steps were taken to arrest KENNEDY. The discovery of the remains and the publication of the letters in the *Free Press*, which were signed by the persons from whom we received communications, disclosed the facts, revealing to us the existence of an enormous crime, and of the friends of the murdered man the locality and the perpetrator of the murder. The latter was known to be in Charleston, S. C., at the time of these developments, doing nothing and sporting plenty of money. He had written from that place a second letter, reiterating his former statements, and rendering suspicion stronger by the anxiety he manifested to cover up crime. As the matter was one of the greatest importance, the letters were at once placed in the hands of Messrs. TUTTLE and CHAMP, private detectives of this city, and it was left for them to prosecute. Communication was established with the Police of Charleston, S. C., with directions to arrest KENNEDY. Several weeks had elapsed, however, and in the meantime the *Free Press* had found its way there, and KENNEDY had become informed of the discovery of his crime. The Mayor of Charleston wrote to this city that KENNEDY had decamped a few days previous to the receipt by him of directions for his arrest. He was lost sight of here. A few days afterwards word came from Milford that KENNEDY had arrived in New-York City, and was staying there with relatives. Officer CHAMP at once started for New-York, and with the aid of Ex-Chief MATSELL'S Independent Police Agency, after several days' search, found that the murderer was again out of reach, having gone West after a stay of a day or two in New-York.

Mr. MATSELL at one established a system of espionage which was calculated to entrap him if he ventured to return or communicate with his friends in that city, and Officer CHAMP returned. The private police agencies in all the principal cities in the Union, from Boston to New-Orleans, were notified of the case, and placed on their guard. These extended efforts soon produced a further development, through the agency of Messrs. C. B. BRADLEY & Co.'s detective police agency in Chicago. These energetic detectives succeeded in tracing the murderer to Joliet, Ill., and sent an officer down to apprehend him. Again the agent of justice was too late, and the mortifying intelligence was returned that KENNEDY had received a letter three days before from friends at Charleston, S. C., warning him of his danger. He at once took to flight, and has not since been heard from. This occurred in June last.

We have here a case which does no often occur. A man is murdered, robbed and left in the woods, in the midst of a swamp. The murder remains a secret for nearly a year, and is finally revealed by a dog which brings the skull of the murdered man to his master, having gnawed it for his supper. The letters found reveal the name of the murdered man and the murderer, after the silence of months had rested upon the terrible deed. The murderer is tracked from one extremity of the Union to the other, three times escapes as if by the interposition of a supernatural aid, and still remains at liberty. The proofs that can be brought against him are overwhelming, and would result in his conviction if he could be found. The facts until now have been confined to those first cognizant of them, but, so long a time having elapsed, the propriety of making them public is no longer doubtful. The murderer is thought to be somewhere in the North, probably in Illinois or some other Western State. Publicity through the medium of the press may reveal his whereabouts, which seems unlikely to be found in any other manner. Those of our brethren in the profession who will inquire for the whereabouts of JOHN KENNEDY, murderer, will serve the cause of justice, and aid in bringing a villain to punishment. The following is a description of him: Twenty-five years old, stout built, rather bow-legged, about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and light beard. Two very large upper teeth in the front row will mark him conspicuously.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	6	17	—	23
Flour, bbls	812	3 451	6,979	11,245
Wheat, bushels	5,300	250	20,000	25,550
Corn, bushels	51,045	—	3,000	54,045
Oats, bushels	11,000	—	—	11,000
Provisions, pkgs	—	383	—	383
Whisky, bbls	299	48	—	347

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow at 33½c.@34½c., cash, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 250 bags Java, at 15c.; 250 Laguayra, on private terms; 1,500 Rio, at 9¾c.@11¼c.; and 125 St. Domingo, at 9½c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—The demand is generally moderate, and prices favor buyers. New Sheathing, 25½c.; Yellow do., 21c @21½c.; Old do., 19c.@21c.; American Ingot, 21½c.@22c.; Bolts, 30c.; Brazier's, 31c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,600 bales, at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	11
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13½
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	14
Fair	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 47c.@50c. for Western, and 44c.@46c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 70@$1 75, ℔ box.

FISH—The leading kinds are in fair request at our revised quotations: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 87½, ℔ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 12½ ℔ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, large size, $15 25@$15 50; No. 2 large, $12 50@$13; do., small size and medium, $9 75@$10 50; No. 3, large size, $8 75@$9, ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25, ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℔ tc., and $22@$24 50 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is generally heavy for State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate, and most holders appear to be anxious to sell. The tendency of prices is, in the main, favorable to buyers. Standard State brands are very scarce and wanted at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 55	@$3 85
Rejected State	3 75	@ 4 60
Standard Superfine State	5 00	@— —
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 40	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues depressed and unsettled; sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 50@$5 30 for rejected brands; $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3 35@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, 1,700 boxes Menton Lemons at $2 35@$3 90, cash, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at, however, languid prices. Sales 26,500 bushels including ordinary white Michigan at $1 23; prime new white Ohio at $1 35; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 03; damaged Chicago Spring at 90c.@95c.; fair to prime white Southern at $1 37½@$1 47½. Mixed do. at $1 25; and fair red do. at $1 21@$1 23 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 50,000 bushels at 65½@67c. for unsound mixed Western; 70c.@73c. for good to prime do. do.; 80c. for mixed (nearly pure white) Southern; 80c.@82c. for white Southern; and 91c.@92c for yellow do., ℔ bushel. Oats are heavy and prices tend downward; Western, 47c.@50c.; State, 44½c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@43c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. A sale of 5,000 bushels Barley Malt was reported on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 45@$17 60, chiefly at $17 50, for Mess, $19 25@$19 50 for Clear, and $15 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and depressed, at 6¾c.@7½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand and is firm; 325 tcs. and bbls. charged hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. A sale of new Chicago Beef Hams was reported at $25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3½c.@7½c. for poor to prime ℔ lb.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales' at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, the receipts and sales of Hay were light, including Loose Hay at 55c.@75c., and Baled do. at 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston a limited business was transacted in Hay at 70c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Savannah, Northern Hay was plenty and quiet at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive, and prices are nominal, including American at $105@$125 for undressed, and $180@$195 for dressed ℔ ton. In Boston, since Friday last, sales of 100 bales Jute were made on p. t., and 5 tons Russian Outshot, at $185 ℔ ton, 6 months. In St. Louis, during the three business days ending Sept. 4, the receipts of Hemp were light; the sales reached 546 bales undressed, at from $96@$95 ℔ ton, indicating a decline of $5 ℔ ton from previous quotations.

HOPS—The nominal quotations are 16c.@20c. for new; 7c.@11c. for last year's, and 3c.@6c. for preceding year's growth, ℔ lb.; but we have not heard of any very important movements.

IRON—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations; Scotch Pig, $22 50@$23 50; English Bar, $46@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined, ℔ ton, usual terms; Sheet at 3c @4¼c.; for English, 12c.@13c. for first quality Russia, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is in request at our quotations: Foreign Pig at $5 62½@$6; American Pig at $5 87½@$6, ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar 6½c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole in fair demand at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and buoyant, including 34 lbs. at 95c @$1; 35 lbs. 90c.@95c.; 40 lbs. 85c.@90c.; 50 lbs. 80c.@82½c.; and 60 to 80 lbs. at 67½c.@77½c. English Salted Sheep Skins are plenty and in request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Trade is inactive—the export inquiry being limited, while for local use only a moderate demand prevails. Stocks are good and prices are less firm. Within a week or so 100,000 feet of clear Pine Lumber have been received direct from Chicago, a new feature in the business. In Chicago, last week, Lumber arrived freely, yet the demand was not brisk, and prices were nominally the same. In Savannah the Lumber mills for a few weeks have been well supplied with orders, and the demand has been steady, but not very heavy, owing to the high price and scarcity of Mill Timber. Ship Stuff, $14@$16; Rough Edge, $12@$14; and for assorted cargoes for West India trade $14@$15 Timber has been in request, and there have been received 500 to 600 pieces of Mill and Shipping by the canal, which sold readily at $8 50@$14—the latter for a superior lot for shipping. The amount of Lumber surveyed at Bangor, Me., from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, was as follows:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Green Pine	10,328,447	10,693,113	9,295,632
Dry Pine	1,162,039	1,225,654	2,310,311
Spruce	8,293,252	8,178,921	7,291,213
Hemlock, &c.	763,193	1,522,065	1,719,598
Total	20,546,831	21,819,753	20,616,754

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 33c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c., ℔ gallon. usual terms.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; German Wrought, 4½c.; Clinch, 5¾c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in light supply and in demand, at $3 75 ℔ 380 lbs.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold yesterday at 48c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch, each, $1 75@$2 ℔ bbl. Resin is pretty actively inquired for, including Common at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$4 50; and White and Pale, at $4 75@$7 ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, $40; Western thin, $33@$35 25 ℔ ton.

SALT—Is in rather light supply and fair demand, at prices within our range; Liverpool Ground, 65c. @67½c.; Fine, $1 12½@$1 32½ ℔ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 19c.@20c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston of 300 bags, at 8½c. ℔ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—Clover continues in limited demand, chiefly at 8½c @9c. ℔ lb. Flaxseed is very scarce, and nominal in price. Calcutta Linseed has been in good request, and sales have been made in Boston of 9,400 bags, chiefly at $2, cash, ℔ bushel. Timothy is rather quiet, at from $2 25@$2 62½ ℔ bushel. In Philadelphia 200 bushels Clover have been sold, at $5 75@$6 25 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10¾c., and a small lot here at 11½c. ℔ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 6¾c., ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in limited request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 355 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, attracted a large company, and, with an active competition, nearly all offered found buyers, at uniform prices.

TIN—Is in request at strengthening prices, including Banca, at 28c.@28¾c., and Straits at 27¾c.@28¾c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales here, 4,700 lbs. Northwest Coast., at 90c., cash, ℔ lb., for export; and in New-Bedford, 4,000 lbs. South Sea on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been moderate, and prices have been sustained. The receipts have been less extensive, and receivers have not appeared to be very anxious to realize. The dullness in the dry goods market for woolen fabrics has tended to check the inquiry for Wool, especially from manufacturers. Sales have been reported since our last of 130 900 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at from 35c.@45c.; and 40,000 lbs. do. pulled within a range of from 26c.@38c. ℔ lb. The available stock of desirable lots of domestic Wool is limited, and such kinds are very stiffly held. The movements in foreign have been unimportant. In Philadelphia, last week, 150,000 lbs. domestic Wool were reported sold at from 26c.@46c. ℔ lb. The stock there has been much reduced, especially that of low and medium grades, for which higher rates have been claimed. In Baltimore, 15,000 lbs. domestic Wool changed hands at a shade firmer prices. In Boston, sales were reported of 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, with 220 bales Mediterranean at full quotations. In Troy, last week, Wool was more sought after, and sales were reported of 175,000 lbs. at 32c.@45c., chiefly 44c.@45c., ℔ lb. Stock there about one-third that at the same time last year. Assortment fair. In Buffalo, 5,000 lbs. pulled brought 32c.@37½c. ℔ lb.

ZINC—Sheet, 6¾c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 tons dead weight at 8s. The nominal quotations for Breadstuffs were 10½d.@12d. for Flour, and 3d.@4d. for Grain. Cotton was quoted at ½d. ℔ lb. For London, 100 tons Linseed Cake at 15s.; and 250 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, 500 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5½d. ℔ bushel. For other ports, no very important movements.

SHIRT STORE

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND, AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS, ARE SOLD AT $1, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

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IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT, GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS, NO. 106 CHATHAM ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SYLVAN GROVE LODGE, NO. 275, F. AND A. M.—The officers and members are hereby notified to meet at their Masonic rooms corner Centre and Grand sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 12, at 7½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Theo. Austin, from the Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The Fraternity are invited. Interment at Amityville L. I. By order ROYAL G. MILLARD, W. M.

A. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

TENT-MEETING, JERSEY CITY.—THE Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach in the Tent, Newark-av., near Jersey av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of this Ward are requested to meet at their rooms No. 274 Grand-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock. DAVID MILLER, President.

J. M. OLESEN, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at head quarters, 33-av., corner 59th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1858, at 8 o'clock.

NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, JR., } Secretaries.
ROBERT H. HILL, }

PERSONAL.

MR. NATHANIEL BROWN (OF THE FIRM of Smith, Rudd & Brown in 1836) will please call upon, or send his address to MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 5 College-place, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE CHARMS.—Having superior facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to supply all orders, wholesale or retail. A liberal discount allowed to the trade GRANNIS & CO., No. 633 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT BY THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor. REPETITION OF THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES OF THE GRAND CABLE CELEBRATION, Including the ORIGINAL ODES Written by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and first sung on that occasion. GREAT ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS! The Great Basso, CARL FORMES!! THE FAMOUS DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following communication has been received by the Harmonic Society:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1858.

To the President and Board of Officers of the New-York Harmonic Society:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been exceedingly gratified with your musical performances at the Crystal Palace on the evening of September 1, beg leave to suggest a repetition (with such other pieces as you may determine upon) of the odes and selections sung with so much effect on that occasion. A very large number of our citizens were unable to obtain admission to the official ceremonies at the Palace, and they would, we feel assured, value an opportunity to be present at a repetition of the musical part of the entertainment, which so heartily won the applause and commendation of all who were present on Wednesday last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, PETER COOPER, JAMES HARPER, WILSON G. HUNT, WILLIAM HALL, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, ISAAC O. BARKER, And others.

In view of the above request, the Harmonic Society announce that they have made arrangements for a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL For FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, upon which occasion all the music, with numerous additions, of the late Cable Celebration will be given, and the world-renowned basso, CARL FORMES, will sing several of his favorite pieces.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—"William Tell".....Rossini
2. Chorus—"Achieved is the Mighty Work".....Haydn
3. Ode—"The Cable"—(words by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, expressly for the Cable Celebration, to the air of "Star Spangled Banner.")
4. "Porter Song," from opera of "Martha".....Flotow

By CARL FORMES.

5. Ode—"All Hail"—(words by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, expressly for Cable Celebration.)
6. Grand Hallelujah Chorus.....Handel

Between the parts the celebrated Drum Corps of the 71st Regiment (by permission of Col. VOSBURGH) will give "The Drum Polka."

PART II.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo,".....Auber
2. Hunting Chorus from "Seasons,".....Haydn
3. Trumpet Song, "Messiah.".....Handel

BY CARL FORMES.

4. Chorus. "Awake the Harp," from "Creation."..Haydn
5. Duet, "The Lord is a Man of War," from "Israel in Egypt.".....Handel

By CARL FORMES AND Mr. NASH.

6. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling."..... Haydn

Conductor..... GEO. F. BRISTOW.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF FOUR HUNDRED VOICES.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open (6th-av. entrance) at 7 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the music stores, at the door upon the evening, and at No. 604 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that seats have been placed in the galleries and naves expressly for this occasion.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT. NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT. ADDITIONAL FEATURES! MORE NOVELTY!! In addition to the performances announced in the programme of the Concert to-night, A HYMN TO PEACE, Written expressly for this occasion, by JOHN BROUGHAM, music by CLEMENT WHITE, will be sung by CARL FORMES. FOUR PIECES BY CARL FORMES. In this great Popular Musical Festival!! TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SIXTH NIGHT. Third joint appearance of Señora PEPITA GASSIER and Signor LUIGI STEFANI. FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10. Verdi's most popular Opera, IL TROVATORE. The principal characters will be sustained by Señora PEPITA GASSIER, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signor LUIGI STEFANI, Signor GASSIER and Signor BERNARDI. Conductors..... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI. Stage Manager..... Mr. Dabreuil Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION: Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00 Secured Seats, to be paid extra..... 50 Family Circle..... 50 Amphitheatre..... 25

Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FIRST MATINEE. Admission to every part of the house.....50 cents. No reserved seats. SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1858, Last appearance of Señora PEPITA GASSIER, in Rossini's celebrated comic opera of IL BARBIERE, On which occasion she will introduce the admirable WALTZ OF VENZANO, composed expressly for herself. The other characters will be supported by SIGNOR LABOCETTA, SIGNOR GASSIER, SIGNOR GASPARONI and SIGNOR PIERINI. Conductors..... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI. Stage Manager..... AMATI DUBREUIL. Doors open at 1 o'clock; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, who will appear in conjunction with Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. GEO. PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENOR. TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Sept. 10, 1858, JESSIE BROWN, Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW, the celebrated Indian Drama. NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD. NEW APPOINTMENTS. Engagement of MR. DION BOURCICAULT, Who will appear as the Nena Sahib. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY. GREAT COMEDY COMBINATION. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10. Will be presented Sheridan's celebrated five-act comedy of THE RIVALS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Trovatore

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—The Bohemian Girl.

BURTON'S THEATRE—King O'Neill—The Irish Genius.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Polka Bohemian.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Rent Day—Cherubusco—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—The Frisky Cobbler—Industry and Idleness.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Concert—Indian Performance.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

CRYSTAL PALACE—Grand Musical Entertainment.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, hance for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, on Saturday, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ P. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The American and Republican Conventions failed to effect a union yesterday, and separate tickets have been nominated. Immediately on the assembling of the Republican Convention, a motion was made to proceed to nominate, *viva voce*, candidates for Governor and all other State Officers to be supported by the Republican Party. It was urged that such a proceeding would be improper during the absence of the Committee of Conference, as their report might influence the future action of the Convention, and the motion was laid on the table, after some debate. The motion was then made that when the nomination for Governor came up, it should be informal, and the vote be *viva voce*. A strong effort was made to strike out the words "*viva voce*," and insert in their place the words "by ballot," but it was voted down, after considerable discussion—149 to 85. Gen. Nye, from the Committee of Conference, now reported the result of their deliberations, stating that it received the sanction of six out of the eight members composing the Republican Committee. Messrs. Upham and Talcott, the two dissenting Republicans, then explained the grounds of their disagreement, when a very excited debate sprung up, which ended in the report being referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it formed a basis for a proper union, and an adjournment was had to 2 P.M. On reassembling, a series of resolutions was submitted against the acceptance of the report, and discharging the Conference Committee, which was adopted amid considerable excitement. A motion was immediately made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor, which motion was adopted, and after some preliminary speech-making, the Hon. E. D. Morgan was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and Robert Campbell, of Steuben, was subsequently nominated by acclamation as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. A Committee was appointed to notify the Americans of the action taken, and to inquire what names they had to propose. A recess of half an hour was then taken. After the recess, the proceedings of the Republicans gave offence to the Americans, and all chances of a union were lost. The Convention perfected its ticket, as follows:

For Governor.....E. D. Morgan.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....Robert Campbell.
For Canal Commissioner.....Hiram Gardner.
For State Prison Inspector.....—— Everest.

The American Convention did not organize until 11 o'clock, owing to the delay of the Committee of Conference in agreeing upon a report. When the Committee came in, Mr. Brooks announced that a report had been agreed upon, unanimously on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. A long and spirited debate ensued on the propriety of its adoption, when, it being understood that the Republicans had discharged their Committee and taken the report from their hands, pending a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock. On reassembling, the proposition to table was lost. Various messages then passed to and fro between the two Conventions, relative to the terms of an agreement, but it was found impossible to coalesce, and the Americans proceeded to the nomination of an independent State Ticket, which was perfected as follows:

For Governor.....Lorenzo Burrows.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....N. S. Benton.
For Canal Commissioner.....J. R. Thompson.
For State Prison Inspector.....W. A. Russell.

The Convention, after mutual congratulations, then adjourned.

At Quarantine, affairs remain without much change. The new buildings are going up, and the patients were to have been placed in one of them last evening. The nights are getting too damp and cool for the sick to occupy tents. Lieutenant Woodhull, with 50 marines from the frigate *Sabine*, yesterday took possession of the Government storehouses. The Lieutenant is disposed to give full coöperation to the City and Health authorities in suppressing incendiarism and mob violence. This course is sanctioned by the commander of the *Sabine*, and also by the Collector. There is no prospect that their services will be required. The troops of the Eighth Regiment will be sent down to the Island (probably) this evening. A portion of the detachment may not reach the encampment until Sunday. The islanders say they intend to give them an honorable reception. The encampment will not be near the Burns Hotel, but on the north side of the Quarantine, a more retired place. They will not enter the inclosure. Gustavus Ratz has the contract for supplying the rations, and is making arrangements for cooking and also for serving their food. A kitchen and dining-room are to be built. Several affidavits were made against prominent persons living in Tompkinsville, who will be arrested in due time. The residents of Westfield and Northfield are said to be disposed to have the ringleaders indicted, in hopes that they will thus escape the burden of taxation which the new buildings and the maintenance of the troops will bring upon them.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, General Sanford detailed the steps he had taken in reference to troops stationed at Quarantine, and the Mayor promised to proceed forthwith to erect for them the necessary accommodations. Doctor Rockwell moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the allegations made against the Federal officers who were present at the conflagration. The Mayor, as an amendment, moved a vote of thanks to Collector Schell, which was passed. His Honor took occasion to express his conviction that the Commissioners of Emigration had not only the right, but the power, to raise the requisite sum for rebuilding the Hospital, and that it ought instantly to be done. Subsequently, he was desired to attend the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday afternoon, which he did, there repeating and expressing at length his reasons, founded on the wording of several acts which he quoted to substantiate his views. The Commissioners of Emigration, having heard the argument of Mayor Tiemann, agreed to a resolution asking the consent of the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General to raise $300,000 for the purpose of rebuilding, without delay, the Marine Hospital.

Company D, 8th Regiment, Washington Greys, are under orders to proceed to Staten Island at 1½ o'clock to-morrow—in full uniform.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, the advices of which we published, as received by telegraph from Halifax, yesterday morning, arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will reach this City about 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

Capt. De Riviere, who was arrested on Wednesday evening at the Smithsonian House, charged with an assault upon Col Grant, late of the Nicaraguan Army, after having been locked up in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house all night, was yesterday taken before Justice Brennan. He gave bail in $600 to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions to-morrow morning. The bail was furnished by Joseph E. Santos.

Judge Bowlin has signified to the President his acceptance of the Mission to Paraguay.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in obtaining a quorum yesterday.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,600 bales of Cotton at very full prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn continued heavy and languid. Groceries and Provisions were moderately dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important change.

The Result at Syracuse—Failure to Unite.

The negotiations of the Republican and American Conventions, with a view to Union, resulted in failure, and separate tickets have been nominated. It appears that after conference, and an understanding that the four offices should be equally divided, the Republicans proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. As a matter of course the American Convention also made separate nominations.

The following is the Republican Ticket: *Governor*—Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Robert Campbell, of Steuben. *Canal Commissioner*—Hiram Gardner, of Niagara. *State Prison Inspector*——— Everest, of Clinton.

Mr. Morgan is well known to the mercantile community of this City, where he has resided some twenty years. He is a native of Connecticut and about fifty years of age. He was in business in Hartford before coming here, and has been in the wholesale grocery business in Front-street since he has been a citizen of New-York. He always acted politically with the old Whig Party while it was in existence, and was a member of the State Senate from this City. During the last Presidential campaign he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the State, a position which he has retained up to the present time. He was several years President of the Hudson River Railroad, and has been Director of numerous incorporated institutions. He is the first nominee for the office of Governor of New-York, we believe, who has been taken from the mercantile classes of the Empire City. Mr. Campbell is a respectable lawyer of Bath. His antecedents are Democratic. Mr. Gardner resides at Lockport, and was also formerly a Democrat. Mr. Everest is of Whig extraction.

The American ticket is as follows: *Governor*—Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans; *Lieutenant-Governor*—N. S. Benton, of Herkimer; *Canal Commissioner*—James R. Thompson, of Genessee; *State Prison Inspector*—Wm. A. Russell, of Washington.

Mr. Burrows was formerly a member of Congress, and is well known as the late Comptroller. Mr. Benton is the present Canal Auditor. Mr. Thompson is a farmer, residing at Bergen, Genessee Co. Mr. Russell is a well-known citizen of Washington County. All except Mr. Benton were formerly Whigs.

The Quarantine Rioters.

The attempts which are now making to vindicate the law on Staten Island, the Governor's proclamation, the calling out of the military, the arrests, reports, affidavits, and what not, lose an immense deal of their importance in consideration of the disagreeable probability that not one of the rioters will ever suffer any greater punishment for his offence than he has suffered already. Whether they be tried in Staten Island or New-York makes very little difference. We know from what class of persons juries are now-a-days unhappily taken. The burning of an hospital is unquestionably an act of almost unparalleled barbarity, but there are plenty of people in New-York who will defend it. There is in the breasts of a large number of the population,—and it is a number which we greatly fear is every day increasing,—a decided sympathy with high-handed and tumultuous violations of the law, at least if they have been dictated by the smallest real or fancied infringement upon individual rights or convenience. Every crime but theft is now looked upon with a lenient eye. It would be hard to find a group of persons in the whole City to-day of whom one or two at least will not maintain that danger, however remote, to one's own family, or risk of danger to one's own property, is quite sufficient excuse for rushing into the apartments of strangers and women, sick unto death, forcing the room with shrieks and execrations, and carrying the unfortunates out to lie on the grass in sight of the flames, and exposed to the storm. The excuse is to be sure a barbarous one, and bears the closest analogy to the arguments urged by Nena Sahib and his confederates for butchering women and children and unarmed men. We have heard before now of the sick and wounded having been abandoned by armies in full retreat, in order to provide for their own safety or that of the cause in which they fought, but never without making beforehand all possible provisions for their comfort, or surrendering them to the humanity of the victorious enemy. Sick men were never before in the bloodiest wars flung into the street, so far as we can ascertain, to quiet the cowardly fears of those around them. Staten Island has earned for us an inglorious preeminence by the cowardly destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals. The chief argument by which Ray Tompkins and his sympathizers seek to justify their conduct, is the necessity of providing for the safety and comfort of themselves and their families, will, if it be sound, justify the men in case of shipwreck in crowding first into the boats, and leaving the women to their fate; will justify a man's sister or mother in deserting him when attacked by an infectious disease; will justify non-interference, by the bystanders, when a woman is beaten by a rowdy; or in short any act by which a cowardly inebriate may save his skin at the expense of his honor. Yellow fever is no worse than any other great risk to life or limb, and if the remote danger of injury to health or to life is to be accepted by us as an excuse for even such wanton barbarity as consists, not in actual brutality, but in simple dereliction of duty, either the character of the people is greatly changed, or some new code of morality has come into use. If an enemy or pirates landed on Staten Island to-morrow, and began to ravage it with fire and sword, Ray Tompkins' logic would justify the New-York militia in leaving the inhabitants to their fate. It would clearly be impossible to succor them without great personal inconvenience, suffering and danger. Yet, incredible as it may seem that any considerable portion, or any portion whatever, of the population of a Christian city should be found to sympathize with the Staten Island rioters, we venture to assert that when their trial comes on, the Juries will either disagree or acquit them in every case. A Captain of United States troops has already asked the ringleader to dine with him, in the midst of the surrounding ruins which his crime had created, and in sight of the unhappy wretches whom he had surrounded in their agony with the horrors of a midnight conflagration. The same steamer which took to Europe the news of our celebration of the crowning triumph of civilization, will carry also the news of this crowning exploit of barbarism. What wonder will it be if foreign nations set our rejoicings down as the antics of savages, who one minute whoop with delight over a saw-mill or a revolver, and the next roast their enemies over a slow fire.

We may add that we think the occasion, and his own long and inexcusable delay, should have extracted better and more vigorous English from Governor King than his tardy proclamation displayed. The burning of an hospital should be denounced by the chief magistrate of a free State in good grammar and in sentences under a quarter of a column in length. Nobody can labor through the Governor's proclamation without running imminent risk of losing sight altogether of the enormity of the offence in the enormity of the Governor's periods. We defy any man to retain a strong sense of indignation under the pressure of such difficulties as beset him at every corner of His Excellency's denunciation.

Is the Cable Severed?

The public sentiment, there is no concealing it, is greatly disquieted about the Atlantic Telegraph. The latest evidence of vitality that has reached us was furnished on the 1st instant, in the dispatch read by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at the Crystal Palace. That dispatch, dated upon the same day at Valentia, stated that the Directors were on their way thither to open the line to the public. Ten days have elapsed without further tidings For seven of them, the operators on this side confess that they have had no communication from Ireland; and although they represent the insulation as remaining perfect, we are left at a loss to know how they ascertain the fact, in the absence of intercourse. Mr. Field comes to the rescue by stating that it is probable a contemplated change in the shore end at Valentia is the cause of suspension. But as he owns to having had no later information than that given to the crowd at the celebration, and as that so, far from indicating such reason for delay, announced the immediate opening of the line, without further changes or experiments, we cannot avoid a suspicion that some more serious causes have intervened.

Has the cable parted? In traversing that wide reach of two thousand miles, how many a profound valley is that slender cord suspended across, like the land wire between its posts? How many a rocky summit may it not rest upon, swinging and wearing in currents and waves, in respect to which, after all assertions and pretended soundings of investigators, we really *know* nothing? How many thousands of submarine casualties may it not be exposed to, of which we have no idea or possibility of information? It must be owned that a strong probability of accident to the wire does exist, strong enough, indeed, to prepare the public mind for the melancholy disappointment, which its rupture must, if it occur, bring home to the universal sense. The *dénouement* will be awaited with painful anxiety.

Tehuantepec.

A statement which appeared in the Times of Tuesday, in regard to the condition of the Tehuantepec transit, meets with a wholesale denial at the hands of a well-informed correspondent. The denial appears in another column of this paper. It shows that a large body of laborers, under an adequate scientific direction, had proceeded to the line of work two months ago, and are rapidly proceeding with the labor; while the estimate of Major Barnard, made after a careful survey, placed the cost at less than a third of the sum named by Dr. Sonntag. The fine steamship *Quaker City* has been purchased and fitted up to carry passengers hence to Minatitlan, and a river-boat, for service on the Coatzacoalcos, is nearly completed. With the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a contract has been made for transporting the passengers and mails between Ventosa Bay and San Francisco. This certainly is a very different story from the other, with far larger evidence of vitality about it, and originating in a much more reliable quarter. Let it, therefore, be understood, that the Tehuantepec mail contract will be carried out, a consummation none can more heartily approve than the business men of this City.

Destination of the Slaver Echo's Africans.—The negroes on board the *Echo* when the *Dolphin* captured her, or so many of them as shall be surviving, are destined, as we mentioned yesterday, to be sent forthwith to Liberia. It is said that they themselves strongly object to being returned to the port whence they were shipped, as in that case they would again become victims of the Slave-trade. In transmitting them to Liberia, the President not only consults their apparent welfare, but acts clearly within the discretion which the statute authorizes him to exercise. By the law entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave-trade," approved March 3, 1819, he is warranted in remitting them to any point on the Coast of Africa which he may deem most appropriate. We copy that portion of the act which relates to this subject:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the Coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color delivered from on board vessels, seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade, by Commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

It is certainly a very convenient arrangement which the President has concluded with the Colonization Society. For less than $150 a head, that Society takes the returned negroes off his hands and agrees to support them for one year in Liberia. Judging by the general history of Government contracts, the same service could not have been performed by agents appointed for the purpose, short of $1,000,000. Besides this immense economy, the President is relieved from making the appointment of a resident agent contemplated in the act. In fact, nothing could be more opportune and every way satisfactory than the proposition of the Colonization people, and we suppose no great length of time will elapse before the frigate *Niagara* shall perform its office.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 9¼ o'clock last night, was false. The alarm came from Bank-street.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's popular opera of the "Trovatore" will be played to-night with a cast including the names of Madame Gassier, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Stefani, Signor Gassier, and Signor Bernardi.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera.—Mr. Strakosch stands fairly before the public with a company which merits and we doubt not will command success. The undertaking can scarcely be regarded as an opposition to the Academy of Music, for with rare consideration Mr. Strakosch has selected the "off nights," and thus avoided any undue clashing with the Fourteenth-street institution. The object of the season—and it will be *one* of the shortest on record; three nights' only—is to introduce Madame Colson to our public. The lady will be supported by some of the best approved artists in the country, such as Brignoli, Labocetta, Amodio, and Junca—the latter a basso who is said to rival Formes. Mr. Strakosch has other artists in reserve; Mlle. Parodi, Mme. de Wilhorst, &c., &c. It is undoubtedly a strong organization, and will lead to an excitement in musical circles. The conductor will be Herr Mollenhauer, the efficient director of Mr. Buston's orchestra, and famous as a violinist.

Crystal Palace.—This spacious edifice will be thrown open to-night for a musical performance. The exercises of the Cab'e celebration will be repeated. A grand orchestra, a large body of choral singers, and Herr Formes will assist in the selections—Mr. Bristow conducting. The admission is only 25 cents. It is cheap and promises to be an excellent entertainment.

Signor Blitz.—This celebrated artist in ventriloquism and feats of mighty magic, this famous cultivator of canaries and curiosities, is now at the Brooklyn Institute. Our friends in the City of Churches will be amply rewarded if they pay him a visit.

Lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph.

At Dr. Chapin's Church, last evening, Mr. John Mullaly delivered a lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph, before an audience numbering three hundred persons. Mr. Cyrus W. Field presided, and a coil of the Cable passed around the pillars of the pulpit. The lecturer was a young man, not accustomed to public speaking, but acquitted himself in his maiden effort with commendable readiness. The narrative, for it was hardly more, traced the progress of the telegraphic enterprise from its early stages to the landing at Trinity Bay. The credit of devising the machinery which was employed in laying of the Cable, was given unreservedly to Engineer Everett, coupled with a just recognition of other services rendered by that gentleman, touching which there has been no dispute. Mr. Mullaly told his story in a plain way, with only an occasional attempt at the sublime, and was favored by a very cordial reception. No facts, however, were developed, other than those already in the possession of the public.

City Items.

The Ladies National Equestrian Convention—Delivering the Prizes.—The office of Supervisor Tweed, at No. 289 Broadway, was crowded yesterday afternoon by gentlemen, mostly all public officials, to witness the delivery of the prizes to the fair ladies who won them the previous day at the "National Equestrian Convention." The first prize, a superior piano, was awarded to Mrs. Lawrence, and she received an order for the same. Its value is stated to be $500. The second prize, consisting of a silver pitcher, salver and two goblets—valued at $300—was taken by Miss Lizzie Shultz, of Red Hook. The third prize, an enameled gold watch, and worth $200, was given to Miss M. B. Smith, of No. 123 Christopher-street; and a fourth prize—a side-saddle worth $100—was presented to Miss Morey, of Troy, who won the race in the trial of speed. It is announced that there will shortly be another exhibition of female equestrianism on the Long Island Course.

Mutiny on Shipboard.—Yesterday afternoon the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 1, Daniel Holland, coxswain, while lying at the Upper Quarantine boarded the schooner *N. H. Smith* and arrested three seamen named J. D. Brown, John Porter and John Crilly, for mutiny. They were brought to the City and taken before the U. S. District-Attorney, who held them for examination.

The Jewish Holiday.—Yesterday was kept strictly holy by those of our citizens who profess the Jewish faith. The day, until sunset, was observed with fasting and prayer. During the morning the Synagogues were all open, and were thronged with worshippers. All the Jews' stores in the city were closed, and the day was not a mere nominal Day of Atonement, but was kept as such in very deed.

Child Run Over and Killed.—Ernest Baur, a child, 3 years old, whose parents reside at No. 81 Sullivan-street, yesterday afternoon was run over by a coal wagon, at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, and instantly killed. Barney McGuire, the driver of the cart, was arrested and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest upon the body of the child, which will be held to-day.

Brooklyn Items.

The Austin Robbery.—James Gillen, accused of having robbed Mr. Theodore Austin of a considerable sum of money on Sunday morning last, was yesterday, brought before Justice Cornwell for examination.

Henry A. Moore, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and District-Attorney Schoonmaker for the prosecution.

It will be remembered that Mr. Austin was accompanied by the accused in a hack to a point near his residence on Laurence-street, Sunday morning last, where he was soon after found, mortally wounded by a fall, and had been robbed, it is alleged, of a gold watch and between two and three hundred dollars in money.

The first witness called was Adam Hanft, of No. 50 Fulton street, from which place the parties started together. The principal part of Mr. Hanft's testimony has been published several times. In addition, he says that he is positive that Austin had a watch with him just as they started for the hack, because he saw him look at it to see the time.

Smith, the hackman, was the next witness. He testified that after Austin and Gillen had got into the hack he asked for his pay. Austin pulled out a roll of money, and dropped all but a $5 bill upon the floor, which Gillen took in his hands, and, upon seeing what it was, said, "Never mind, I will pay you when we return to the ferry," and put the money in his pocket.

Further examination was waived, and the accused was held for trial.

Pickpockets Arrested.—Detectives Rayner, Higgins and Frost, on Wednesday arrested seven pickpockets in the Atlantic-street Railroad Dépôt, just as they were about to start for the Union Race Course. They were brought to the Deputy Superintendent of Police office yesterday morning, and after being shown up, their likenesses were taken and they were sent on their way rejoicing.

Foundling.—A bouncing boy, two weeks old, was deposited at the door of house No. 162 Congress-street, Wednesday night, with a notice attached to the clothing, viz: "To my grief I must leave this baby out, for if I had the means I should not for my life. You will have it christened Edmund Clark. I live three miles in the country for I may see my baby again."

The baby was sent to the Almshouse.

Inquest.—Coroner Snell will hold an inquest on the body of Theodore Austin this morning. He has impanneled the following Jury: Charles H. Francis, George Jackson, John L. White, —— Manson, F. B. Stryker, John Pierson, A. H. Swaney, James Green, —— Woodruff.

Jersey City Items.

Chancery, O. U. A.—At the annual meeting of Chancery, O. U. A., of New-Jersey, held at Jersey City on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Sachem—Jonathan V. Thurston, of Pavonia Chapter, Jersey City.
Grand First Chief—Cyrus A. Force, Nathan Hale Chapter, Newark.
Grand Second Chief—Luther Martin, Essex Chapter, Plainfield.
Grand Chief of the Chronicles—James D. Cleaner, Excelsior Chapter, Newark.
Grand Corresponding Chief—Elias R. Pope, Essex Chapter, Plainfield.
Grand Financial Chief—John H. Zabriskie, American Eagle Chapter, Paterson.
Grand Chief of Exchequer—Charles W. Dickenson, Excelsior Chapter, Newark.
Grand Sergeant-at-Arms—G. J. Merric, Clark Chapter, Rahway.

Successful Swindling Game.—A respectable-looking scoundrel yesterday afternoon entered Brinkerhoff's clothing store and ordered a suit of clothes to be sent to a number stated in Wayne-street. The boy who was sent with the garments was met on the steps of the door by the stranger, who received the bundle and paid the boy in bills, which were ascertained on his return to the store to be counterfeits. Information was given to the Police, but the fellow was not to be found.

Gov. Richardson's Resignation.—To correct misapprehension, we have inquired at the proper department and ascertained that Gov. Richardson's resignation of the office of Governor of Nebraska Territory will not take effect until the first of January next. As this will be a month after the meeting of the Senate, it is presumed that no appointment will be made of his successor before that time. —*Washington Union.*

THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.

Arrangements for Encamping the Military.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE YESTERDAY.

IMPLICATION OF MORE PERSONS IN THE ARSON.

Important Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Determination to Rebuild the Hospitals.

The work inside the Quarantine inclosure continues to progress rapidly. The office of the Boarding Officer is completed, and business goes on with its accustomed regularity. The shanties for the sick are also half ready for use. A new boat-house is now about completed near the site of the former one. A small house for Dr. Gillett, the Boarding officer for the Lower Bay, will also be put up inside the grounds. The outsiders look on with astonishment and vexation to see these new buildings springing up from the very ashes of the late conflagration.

The straw beds, blankets, pillows and other infected clothing which were taken out of Mrs. Cane's house, whence she was removed to the Quarantine, sick with black vomit, were deposited on the beach and there burned under the direction of Dr. Mundy, the "combustion of carbonaceous particles of bibulous matter" being wafted by an east wind directly into the town. This act is referred to as evidence of the alarm which the people entertain of the fumes from the iron scow, about which they have made so much ado of late. Mr. McLyman, who has charge of the scow, generously tendered its use for this purpose, but they would not accept it, and burnt the infected materials under the very noses of the town.

One person was brought up from the frigate *Susquehanna*, on Wednesday, sick with black vomit. Dr. Bissell says she is as badly infected as any vessel that ever entered this port. Her Surgeon, Dr. Pinckney, has written to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to fill her with ice. It has been so long delayed, however, it is now doubtful if the permission will be granted. The near approach of cold weather will soon render unnecessary any application of artificial means to destroy the infection.

A very marked change in the sentiments of the people of Richmond County, particularly among the oystermen and farmers of the west end, has been developed by the events of the last few days. They now express freely their indignation at the burning of the Quarantine buildings, and say it has brought disgrace (!) upon them, and what is *worse*, the act has entailed a heavy bill of expense which must be paid by the County. It is not the cost of the buildings only, but the expenses of a body of troops which is to be quartered upon them for an indefinite time. They say the Tompkinsville incendiaries are the same party who were foremost in trying to have the Quarantine stationed at Seguine's Point. If there is no other way of escaping the heavy taxes which are to fall upon them, it is believed they would even have the ringleaders in the late arson indicted, and punished. They are rapidly coming to the consciousness that there is no escape for them but to return to their allegiance to the laws and act the part of good citizens.

Mr. Collector Schell has also found a happy occasion to place himself right upon the record, and to erase, in some degree, the odium attaching to the revenue service by the action of his subordinates at Quarantine. We published, yesterday, the Collector's letter, granting the use of the Government store.

The United States Marines are also to have an opportunity to vindicate the character of the service, which was considerably tarnished by the supineness of Captain Rice. Lieutenant Woodhull, of the United States frigate *Sabine*, has been detached, and was yesterday sent to the Government storehouses, with fifty marines; three howitzers will also be held in reserve for his use, if they are required. There is to be entire harmony between the Marines and the Metropolitan Police force in protecting *all the property* within the Quarantine inclosure. Lieutenant Woodhull, on landing with his force, called upon the Health Officer, and assured him of his readiness to assist in putting down incendiarism, wherever it might occur upon the grounds. Dr. Thompson thanked him on behalf of the City authorities and Board of Health, and expressed the wish that he had first been placed in command of the force. The Lieutenant said he should shirk no responsibility in repressing mob violence.

Mr. Richard Adams Locke, who was arrested on Wednesday, decided not to give bail, although Mr. Collector Schell signed his bail-bond. Yesterday the Recorder had a consultation with Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick, and it was decided to allow Mr. Locke to remain in the custody of an officer till his examination to-day at 12 o'clock, when the whole subject of the burning of Quarantine will be investigated.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the Democratic Convention of Richmond County have appointed Ray Tompkins as their Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, and D. B. Allen, the Alternate.

Military for Quarantine.

Peace is reëstablished on Staten Island, though the preparations for encamping a military force in the vicinity of Quarantine are still going on. The following order of General Sanford informs us what troops have been detailed for service on Staten Island, and explains the duties they are called upon to perform:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. MILITIA.
[*Special Orders. No.* 6.]
New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 156, from General Head-Quarters, issued pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, the Major-General hereby details the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, under the command of Col. George Lyon, to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Richmond County, and take position immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, but not within the Quarantine inclosure, and sufficiently near to the property of the State, and to the buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the sick, to be able, at all times, instantly and effectively, to defend the same, and the lives of the sick, against all violence.

The Troop of the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Captain Varian, (dismounted,) with their battery of mountain howitzers, will proceed with the Regiment and do duty as artillery.

Until suitable buildings, immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, can be selected for barrack purposes, Colonel Lyon will select a suitable site for the encampment of his Regiment, on the north side of the Quarantine, and as near thereto as convenient.

Colonel Lyon will have, for the purpose of defence, the entire military control of the Quarantine grounds belonging to the State. He will not, however, interfere with the Health Officer, or other civil officers acting under his orders, in his or their discharge of the usual duties of the station.

He will avail himself of all necessary means to place himself in a defensible position, and will take all the usual precautions against surprise, and will conform generally to the requirements of the general regulations.

He will each day report directly to the Adjutant-General, at Albany, giving a detail of his doings, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, sending duplicates of his reports to the Major-General.

He will issue strict orders against any member of the regiment entering the Quarantine grounds, or any hotel, tavern or private house upon the Island, without written permission from himself or the officer of the day, unless when acting under orders.

The Commissary General will furnish Colonel Lyon, with all the necessary camp equipage, and with fixed amunition for his howitzers and small arms.

The Regimental Quarter-Master is directed to report to the Major-General, at 12 o'clock to morrow, to receive instructions respecting the subsistence and accommodations of the Regiment.

Brigadier-General Hall will promulgate the foregoing orders.

By order of Major-General Charles W. Sandford,
C. H. SANDFORD, D. Q. M.,
Acting Division-Inspector.

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Sept. 8, 1858.
[*Special Orders, No.* 2]

The foregoing Division Orders are promulgated for the information and government of the Eighth Regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General William Hall.
James Smith, A. D. C.

The encampment is to be upon the hill north of the Quarantine ground, instead of upon the lawn fronting the Nautilus Hotel. This will be a sore disappointment to all parties, as the position will be wholly out of reach of the people and of the hotels. A piquet guard will do constant duty outside the Quarantine walls.

One detachment will go down to the Island this evening, and the remainder on Sunday or Monday.

Gustavus Katz, who keeps a large dining saloon in the Bowery, known as the Philadelphia House, has obtained the contract for supplying the rations to the troops during their stay upon the Island. He is said to be well qualified for the position.

The Arrests.

NUMBER OF WARRANTS ISSUED—NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED—WHEN AND UNDER WHAT LAW THEY WILL BE TRIED.

The whole number of warrants thus far issued for the arrest of the Quarantine law-breakers is thirty. Of this number nineteen have been served—or, in other words, nineteen persons have been arrested—eighteen of whom have been held in the sum of $2,000 each, and one in $1,600, to await the action of the Grand Jury, who are now sitting, and who will, no doubt, bring in bills of indictment in each case before the close of the present week. The other eleven, for whom warrants have been issued, are expected to be speedily arrested.

It may not be generally understood that some of the Staten Islanders have been up to this time arrested for the greater offences of burglary, arson or riot, nor have any formal charges of such a nature been made. And the reason will appear when it is known that such charges must originate in the County in which the offences were committed, and be submitted to the Grand Jury thereof, though afterwards, if the indictments were found, the *venue* could be changed, and the trial take place in another and less prejudiced County.

The arrests made have been for violation of the special Quarantine laws, because any magistrate of the City and County of New-York can issue his warrant in such cases, all of which *must* be tried in either the General or Special Sessions.

The laws relating to Quarantine are explicit, and the penalties for violating them severe, as will be seen by the following:

PENALTIES FOR INVADING THE QUARANTINE.

Section 34. Every person who shall oppose or obstruct the Health Officer in performing the duties required of him by law; and every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse or dealing with, any vessel under Quarantine, or with any of her crew or passengers, without the permission of the Health Officer; or who shall, without such permission, invade the Quarantine grounds or anchorage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months in the Penitentiary; and such offender shall be detained at Quarantine so long as the Health Officer shall direct, not exceeding twenty days. In case such person shall be taken sick of any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, during such twenty days, he shall be detained for such further time, at the Marine Hospital, as the Health Officer shall direct. (1856, ch. 147, sec. 32; and 1857, ch. 412, sec. 4.)

And again:

Sec. 35. Exclusive jurisdiction of the offences specified in the preceding section is hereby given to the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the peace of the City of New-York; and it shall be the duty of the District-Attorney of the State of New-York to prosecute all persons guilty of such offences in preference to any indictment then in his office; and it shall be the duty of either of said Courts to hear and try the offence against this act in preference to all other cases pending before it; and whenever any person shall be convicted on a trial for such offence, the Court shall forthwith proceed to pronounce judgment upon him, according to the terms prescribed in this act. (1857, ch. 412, sec. 5)

The prisoners will all be tried at the Court of General Sessions, probably at the October Term, before Recorder Barnard. The case against them appears clear, and they will not, doubtless, fare so easily as they at first anticipated.

More Persons Implicated.

The following affidavits which were made yesterday, implicate several prominent persons, one or both of whom are deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Tompkinsville.

Castleton, County of Richmond, ss.

Daniel D. Bissell, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is physician of the Marine Hospital; that he saw Jacob B. Wood, and a man by the name of Egbert, whom he has since learned was Jacob Egbert, on the Quarantine grounds, and within the inclosure thereof, on the 2d inst.; and that he verily believes that each of the said persons invaded the grounds without authority.

(Signed) D. H. BISSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of September, 1858. D. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Mike Williams deposes and says that he was on the Quarantine grounds on the 1st and 2d instant; that while there he saw Edward Hughes within the Quarantine inclosure, and also Thomas Brady, who aided in breaking down the Quarantine gates, and who headed a company of citizens who invaded the Quarantine grounds in a body, and, as the deponent believes, without authority.

MIKE WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health.

The Castleton Board of Health met at Burns' Hotel yesterday morning. Dr. Munday, the Health Officer, made the following report:

To the Board of Health of Castleton:

Gentlemen: Since the last meeting of your honorable Board, another case of yellow fever has occurred outside the Quarantine walls, in what is termed Rag-pickers'-row, a part of the block heretofore reported as the infected district. The patient is the husband of the woman reported by me to your Board at your last meeting. He has been conveyed within the Quarantine inclosure, together with his two children, who, however, are not ill. I have directed the bed in which he lay, together with the clothes, to be destroyed, the house to be fumigated, and have appointed Mr. John Jones to superintend the matter, and also to discharge all the duties which have heretofore devolved upon Philip H. Wolf, Esq., who, I am sorry to say, is quite ill. EDWARD C. MUNDAY,
Health Officer of Castleton.

Castleton, Sept. 9, 1858.

Steps were taken to

pants to evacuate the said premises; and that in case it should be necessary to fence the whole or any part of said district, that the Health Officer report the fact to the Committee of this Board appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That Mr. Ellenwood prepare a statement and make such suggestions to this Board as may be necessary to enable them to judge of their duties to be performed in the present existing state of affairs in the town of Castleton.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

The Commissioners of Health met as usual at noon, yesterday, in the Mayor's office.

An application was made to allow of cotton being brought up from the steamer *Nashville*, from Charleston. It was refused, the Commission expressing its willingness to give a permit to ship the cotton to go East.

General Sandford attended, and laid before the Board plans for buildings, comprising mess-rooms and a kitchen for the troops outside of Quarantine. His Honor, the Mayor, promised that not a day should be lost in proceeding with the erection, the General also promising to send down a detachment of soldiers to protect the workmen. It was arranged that the 8th Regiment, comprising 250 men, should proceed to Quarantine, part of them to-day, (Friday,) the rest on Saturday. The cavalry will not take their horses, but will have charge of a few howitzers.

The following preamble and resolution was then submitted by Dr. Rockwell:

Whereas, On the night of the 1st and 2d inst., the Quarantine buildings, belonging to the State, and located on Staten Island, were wantonly, maliciously, and inhumanly destroyed by fire, by an armed mob of the citizens of Richmond County; and

Whereas, There are good reasons to believe that certain officers of the Federal Government, who were stationed at Quarantine, by their acts on the nights of the 1st and 2d inst., as well as prior and subsequent thereto, were guilty of conduct, in connection with the wholesale arson, which is highly censurable, if not criminal; and

Whereas, If the above allegations are founded in truth, the parties referred to have acted in contravention to the laws of the State, of the United States, and of humanity; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of this Board be appointed to inquire into all the facts of the allegations made against the Federal officers who were present at the conflagration at Quarantine on the night of the 2d inst., and to report the same to the Board as soon as practicable.

The Mayor said he had an amendment to propose, and some remarks to offer. He said: I visited the Quarantine ground yesterday, and was astonished to find what an amount of damage had been done. In the course of my walk about the grounds, I found Collector SCHELL and Dr. LOCKE. I put the question to Mr. SCHELL in this wise: "Mr. SCHELL, when you took the trouble to come all the way round the table at the Metropolitan, to say to me that you had sent a hundred marines to Quarantine, did you intend that I should understand that you had sent them for the purpose of protecting the Quarantine or not?" Said he: "I certainly did intend that you should so understand it." I told him I so inferred and understood, or else I should have gone on and sent policemen down. Then I was introduced to the Lieutenant, and somebody asked the Collector, I think, what had become of Capt. RICH. The reply was, "He has gone to the Navy-yard." I said he ought to go there or somewhere else, and never be put on duty again; for any American officer who would stand there, with a hundred marines, and ground arms, while a mob was engaged in burning buildings occupied by helpless men and women, ought never to do duty again, and I was very much obliged to Mr. Schell for sending him away. [Laughter.] My amendment is this: that the thanks of the Board be tendered to Collector Schell for the prompt manner in which he sent the marines to Quarantine for the purpose of protecting it, and for removing them when he found they neglected to do so.

Dr. MILLER—I second the amendment.

The Mayor (resuming)—In the first place we must rebuild Quarantine there at once. Taking the most favorable consideration of the present circumstances we can, if we had a locality for immediate use elsewhere, where it would require sea walls, &c., as it would at Sandy Hook or Romer Shoals, we could not build a Quarantine in less than seven or ten years. It must, therefore, remain during that time, and this shows the necessity of good permanent buildings. I am satisfied the Commissioners of Emigration have power under State laws to raise the money, and as far as my influence goes with them, it shall be used to raise the funds and put up buildings in the most permanent manner possible; and also to commence suit against Richmond County for damages; and also to keep troops there until this can be done. The question is, whether a mob or the laws shall rule! Prior to this difficulty I was mainly in favor of removing Quarantine, but I feel that the people of Staten Island have put the State and City authorities in a position where they are compelled to insist upon rebuilding Quarantine there, to assert the supremacy of law. After it is rebuilt we can then open our batteries about removal, but until then Quarantine must remain where it is. I propose that when the work of rebuilding is completed, the County of Richmond be notified by proclamation of the Governor that the ban is removed, and that the buildings are in its hands for protection; that she has paid for them once and that if she wishes to burn them down again she can do so.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, the resolutions as amended were adopted. It was also voted to send a copy of them to Washington.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be, and he is hereby directed to report to this Board the number of cases of yellow fever which were received into the Marine Hospital during the month of August ult., compared with the number received during the same month in 1856.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, it was resolved that the Board fully indorse the views of the Mayor in reference to the rebuilding Quarantine, and that he be instructed to urge them upon the Commissioners of Emigration.

Important Meeting of the Emigration Commissioners.

DETERMINATION TO REBUILD THE HOSPITALS AT QUARANTINE—ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE MAYOR.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street yesterday afternoon. Present, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, Messrs. CURTIS, PURDY, JELLINGHAUS and HUNT.

The President inquired what would be the expense of the erection of the shanties now building at Quarantine.

His Honor Mayor TIEMANN replied that he thought $1,000 would cover the expense, and that the work was proceeding as rapidly as possible. He repeated to the Board the observation he had made at that day's meeting of the Commissioners of Health, and proceeded to argue that the Commissioners of Emigration were not only in possession of full powers to proceed in rebuilding a new Hospital, but that it was imperatively necessary that without loss of time they should take the necessary steps for that purpose. They had not only a right, but power to borrow if necessary any proper sum of money for the restoration of the buildings which had been so wantonly destroyed, and to take the requisite measures for fixing the expense upon that section of the people that had rendered itself liable for the outbreak. The Quarantine grounds and property were held by the Commissioners in trust, and he hoped to be able to convince the Board of the immediate necessity and obligation that they should place themselves without delay in such a position as to be able to discharge their duties to the sick who were hourly confided to their charge upon each fresh arrival. It would be no excuse to say that they had been rendered helpless by the destruction of their hospital. They must erect another. They were bound by the law to receive the patients daily presented.

The President observed that the Commission was deprived of the means.

The Mayor replied that the law was obligatory; it said they *shall* receive. His Honor quoted from the law books the following extracts, which, in support of his position, he recited at length to the Board:

Chapter 195, Laws of New-York, May 5, 1847: An Act concerning passengers in vessels—section 4 and 5 provides, among other matters, that

"The said Commissioners are authorized to apply, in their discretion, any part of the said money, to aid in removing any of said persons from any part of this State to any part of another State, or in assisting them to procure employment, or in preventing them from becoming a public charge." They are also authorized, "in their discretion, to apply any part of the said monies to the purchase or lease of any property, or the erection of any building which they may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid. But any expenses so incurred by the Commissioners, in any city, town or county, shall be charged to the share of such monies which any such place shall be entitled to receive, for expense incurred in the support or maintenance of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid, or on whose account bonds shall have been taken."

Further, it is provided by the Laws of New-York, 72nd session, 1849, chapter 350, sections 6 and 13—as amended:

"The institution belonging to this State, now known as the Marine Hospital, and all the lands and buildings thereon, and all lands and buildings which shall hereafter be purchased or erected, and designated for such Marine Hospital, or lands and buildings used for Quarantine purposes, are hereby vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, to be by them held *in trust* for the people of this State, and the sole and executive control of the same is hereby given to said Commissioners for the purpose of receiving therein all persons for whom bonds may be required"—"and who shall be sent to such hospital by the Health Officer, or under his authority."

The 13th section provides what alien passengers are to be received into such hospital, and is compulsory in reference to the *reception* of patients.

"They *shall* also receive and provide for all other patients and passengers who shall have landed from any vessel at the port of New-York affected with any contagious or infectious disorder who shall be directed to be so received by the Health Officer."

The act of 1853, chapter 226, section 7, provides compulsorily, that the "Commissioners of Emigration are hereby directed to *provide* suitable accommodations" for the sick confided to their care.

The act of 1856, chapter 28, section 1, provides that "the Commissioners of Emigration are authorized to borrow from time to time such sums of money as may be needed for the support of the Marine Hospital," "and to mortgage for the securing the payment or the moneys so borrowed any of the real estate held or purchased by the said Commissioners for the people of this State, or which may hereafter be purchased by the Commissioners."

"That before executing such mortgage the Commissioners shall present to the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General a statement showing the reason of such loan and the intended application thereof, and a description of the real estate intended to be mortgaged, and no such mortgage shall be lawful unless a certificate of approval be first given signed by the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General."

Again, section 3, "the moneys shall be repaid out of the surplus funds received by the Commissioners, or from the proceeds of the lands so mortgaged."

The Mayor argued that the law thus cited gave ample powers.

The President reminded the Mayor that there was already an existing mortgage on the Staten Island property to the amount of $300,000, and that any added buildings would be comparatively valueless in the acceptation of parties who might be inclined to furnish money.

Commissioner HUNT asked whether the interest of the money already borrowed was not paid out of the sums received as commutation money.

The President replied in the affirmative. He did not believe that any power that might be given in the act to build would be indefinite.

The Mayor observed that the cost ought to be repaid by Richmond County and would be recoverable. As to the question of the removal of Quarantine, the supremacy of the law must first be vindicated. The Hospital must be rebuilt. The question of the removal would be an after question. That, if necessary, had been put back twenty years by this insane outbreak. It would take at least seven years to erect a proper Quarantine station on any other site that had been indicated, and what in the meantime must be done with the sick?

The President expressed an opinion that the sum equivalent to the amount of mischief done and damage actually sustained, which was at least $300,000, could never be obtained; the attempt would be idle. A less sum might do.

Commissioner HUNT thought that $100,000 would see them over the Winter. He spoke of iron shanties.

The Mayor said that iron shanties were very expensive.

Commissioner PURDY expressed himself strongly in favor of instant and decided action.

The Mayor again urged that the Hospital should be rebuilt without delay, observing: "Let us act promptly; I am tired of sucking my fingers." The building ought to be instantly commenced, and the troops ought to be retained at Quarantine until the work be finished. Then he would say to the people of Richmond County: "Gentlemen, we have rebuilt our Hospital, as we expect, at your expense. You can attempt to burn it down again if you think proper."

Commissioner HUNT asked if the Small-pox Hospital were not susceptible of repair.

After some explanations, it was decided that, as the expense would not exceed $4,000, that work should be commenced forthwith; and a Committee of Construction, consisting of the President, the Mayor and Commissioner HUNT, was appointed. It was stated that about 60 patients might therein be accommodated. The cheapest thing with the St. Nicholas was to raze it.

Three hundred thousand dollars being named as the necessary sum, the President again reiterated his doubts that it could not be borrowed, nor did he feel willing to vote for spending so large a sum under present circumstances.

The Mayor urged energetic action. If the Board would assume a proper attitude, in less than three weeks there would be a "terrible squealing" on Staten Island. The people would soon get sick of the troops being quartered upon them. Already the inhabitants of the lower end of the Island were in opposition to those of the upper section. The perpetrators of this conflagration, and its originators and abettors, would, in less than two months, be very glad to have their case tried in another county. They were already unpopular.

Commissioner CURTIS said that the current had certainly changed.

The Mayor indorsed the present Quarantine station as, in his own judgment, the fittest for all time Coney Island and the shore of Long Island generally were out of the question, and swampy and totally unfit. Previously to the fire he had been down to Long Branch, and from conversations and inquiry there though he might have had some inclination to favor the removal of Quarantine, he came away with an altered mind. How much more so, now that the vindication of order and law required that Quarantine should be retained in its present location, at least until that vindication had been asserted. What was now doing in the erection of temporary buildings had been done purely upon his own responsibility. Let the Commission manifest a proper amount of decision, and unquestionably they would succeed in getting the requisite amount of money for repairing the mischief. He would move that, in accordance with the provisions of the clauses in the acts he had recited, the sum of $300,000 be sought to be obtained and applied for that purpose.

The Mayor then drafted and submitted the following:

Resolved, That in conformity with the act of the Legislature passed March 2, 1850, the Board apply to the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General of the State for their approval to raise on the property of the State held in trust by the Commissioners of Emigration, a sum not exceeding $300,000, that being the amount estimated to have been destroyed by a mob at Quarantine Marine Hospital on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September, for the purpose of rebuilding the said Marine Hospital and erect other buildings as may be needed for Quarantine purposes.

The resolution was seconded by Commissioner HUNT, and carried unanimously.

Commissioner PURDY moved that the resolution so passed be referred to the Mayor, the President and Counsel of the Board, to carry it into effect. Agreed to.

The President still seemed restless, and inquired, "How about this finance matter?"

The Mayor said, "Let us once get the approval of the Governor, and we can have any amount of money we need to spend upon the ground."

There the matter ended for the present.

A letter from Dr. BISSELL was read, stating that the Stapleton Board of Health still insisted upon the reception, by the Commissioners, of patients sent to them, though the buildings were destroyed. After some conversation on this subject, it was decided to signify to that body that the Commissioners would not refuse to receive patients forwarded by any properly-constituted Board of Health; that is, so far as their present crippled means of acquiescence would allow.

The Board then adjourned.

Gov. King's Proclamation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is confidently presumed that the proclamation of the Governor declaring the County of Richmond in a state of insurrection subjects the riotous offenders to trial by Court Martial for their murderous and incendiary crimes, and supersedes their right to a trial by a Jury of their own County, on which they have relied for impunity. Otherwise *cui bono?*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 11.

I.—THE QUARANTINE ARSON—Full Particulars of the Destruction of the Quarantine Buildings—Staten Island under Martial Law—Proclamation of Governor KING.

II.—THE GRAND ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION—The Dinner to the Heroes of the Expedition—Full particulars of the Festival.

III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY FEUD—The Statement of the Trustees of the Observatory.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Fulton*.

V.—A POET IN COURT—YSCOMBE vs. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR—A Rich Case of Libel.

VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

VIII.—MEXICO—Very Interesting Details—The Country and the Capitol—General, Social and Political Condition.

IX.—UTAH—The Territorial Election.

X.—EDITORIALS—Neutrality of Telegraphs: A New Line—The Observatory Feud—Capabilities of the Cable—Turkish Retribution—The Quarantine Culprits—A Jolly Monopoly, &c.

XI.—THE BLOUNT AND DE RIVIERE AFFAIR—Letter from DE RIVIERE.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Interesting Items for Farmers.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy.....$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for.....$8 00
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Twenty Copies, to one address, for.....$20 00

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is NOT Locked,

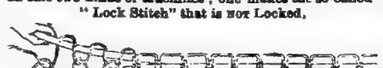

And the other, the
Lock Stitch that is Locked.

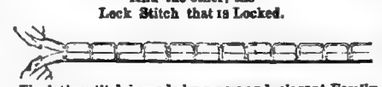

The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing.

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They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

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Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Western Shippers,
BY EXPRESS,
Will find it greatly to their advantage by ordering their goods shipped per
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
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TO
CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Mark, "For Adams' Express Co.'s Lightning line." Contracts given for time and rates, on application to
JOHN HOEY,
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Fall, 1858.
NOW READY.
We have now ready our Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Astor House, Broadway.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c,
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, &c.
Having reduced the price of all the articles in our silk, twist, thread and needle department, we invite our customers to call and examine for themselves.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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FOR
NEW-ORLEANS.
INLAND ROUTE.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES to NEW-ORLEANS, INLAND, carrying all descriptions of freight and merchandise.
Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars, apply to JOHN HOEY,
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ The facilities of the Undersigned for designing and manufacturing Hats for Gentlemen's wear of every description and quality, are unsurpassed in New-York. He invites special attention to the taste and skill displayed in his Fall styles for 1858.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ Meyer's Mirnculous Vermin Destroyer
No More Vermin!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturing brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ Radway's Restorative Revelations.—The New York *Medical Journal* contains a description of RADWAY & CO'S latest discovery in medical science, which certainly bids fair to surpass in wonderful and beneficial consequences to the world, even the Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent.
This new weapon, with which to combat the Angel of Death, is called the Regulating Pill. The Pill, unlike other medicines, not only cures and eradicates disease, but it does so without weakening the patient, and not only without weakening, but actually affording strength and nutrition, whilst relieving the system of malady and unhealthy humors. This great desideratum is effected by the chemical concentration of food *with* medicines, a few doses containing as much of the nourishing elements as can be extracted from a hearty meal of the most delicious viands. This Pill will be regarded as invaluable by sufferers from debility, costiveness and other diseases of the stomach, kidneys, bowels, heart and liver. To women also it is a precious boon. For their peculiar maladies it will be found an infallible and most agreeable remedy. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms.
Made from the Atlantic Cable, and
MOUNTED IN GOLD,
To hang on Watch Chains, for sale at retail by
C. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., second floor.

Hunt, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Catarrh.—DR. GOODALE, NO. 3 BOND ST., New-York, makes the treatment of this disease a specialty. Long-standing and formidable cases, together with all their complications and derangements, such as Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, great Defluxion of Mucus, &c., are relieved and positively and radically cured.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Ladies Returning from the Country, wishing gaiters at 12s., slippers at 6s., with ladies, misses, boys' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Brace, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines. They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor.* It is an excellent Machine.—*New-York Express.* Principal Office No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 P. O., New-York.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's Wig and Hair Dye manufactory, No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. For style, quality, perfect fit and natural appearance we challenge the world.

☞ Great Fire in the Bowery!!!!
STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.
MESSRS. VALENTINE & BUTLER:
GENTLEMEN: On the 3d inst. the premises No. 13 Bowery, occupied by us, were entirely destroyed by fire. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were preserved in one of your Alum Patent Safes. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, having been in the centre of the building, which was five stories high and ninety feet deep. It remained in the ruins thirty hours, having fallen into a large bin of burning charcoal, which rendered it impossible to reach it sooner. On opening it we found, to our gratification, all its contents uninjured, excepting the bindings of the books, which were started by the steam—valuable papers, bank bills, &c., being in as perfect a condition as when deposited. These evidences of the great value of your safe, when subjected to an intense fire, we shall be pleased to submit for examination when called upon to do so. Respectfully yours,
H. A. PATTERSON & BROTHERS.
A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes, for banks, merchants and dwelling houses, for sale by
VALENTINE & BUTLER.
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No. 337 Broadway.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Dr. Mossey's Sublimated Electricity—astonishing Cures after other forms of Electricity had been ineffectual. See his advertisement on this page.

MARRIED.

KINNY—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, EDWARD B. KINNY to M. EMMA PURDY, daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and granddaughter of the officiating clergyman.

GRAYDON—MITCHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th st., by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, JAMES GRAYDON to MARY A. MITCHELL, all of this City.

MOLLER—BURDELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. J. ANTON MOLLER, of Oldenburg, Germany, to Miss ANNA M. BURDELL, of this City.

WALTON—BENTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, EDWARD A. WALTON to CAROLINA T., second daughter of Col. Thos. G. Benton, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

REMINGTON—REMINGTON.—At Savannah, Wayne Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Hartson, ALEXANDER SMITH, of New-York, to MARY M. REMINGTON, both formerly of Hudson.

TOWNSEND—WADHAMS.—At Walcottville, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of Litchfield, E. F. TOWNSEND, of Milwaukee, Wis., and MARY J., daughter of the Hon. George D. Wadhams, of Walcottville.

Milwaukee papers please copy.

DIED.

BECHTEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 2¼ A. M., JOHN D. BECHTEL, native of Bremen, Germany, aged 41 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PHELPS.—In Staten Island, on Thursday morning, Sept. 9, JUSTUS DEVORE, son of Justus M. and Phebe J. Phelps, aged 8 months and 1 day.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) Sept. 10, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Factoryville Landing. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st., at 12½ o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and Syracuse papers please copy.

VOORHIES.—At Washington Hollow, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, HENRY LAW, infant son of John S. and M. M. Voorhies.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 307 East Broadway.

DEVEREUX.—At Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON DEVEREUX, aged 7 years, daughter of John C. and Susan Devereux, of New-York.

NEWBOLD.—At Andalusia, near Philadelphia, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Fox, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 8, after a short illness, GEORGE NEWBOLD, President of the Bank of America, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 50 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

BARTLETT.—At Suspension Bridge, (Niagara Falls,) N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 5, on his way to Boston, of consumption, after a lingering illness, GEO. H. BARTLETT, late of New-Orleans, La., aged 29 years 4 months and 19 days.

BUILDING HARDWARE.
SAFE-FRONT DOOR LOCKS.
EXTRA SAFE PAD-LOCKS.
SECRET BOLTS AND LATCHES.
BRASS AND IRON DOOR CHAINS.
PORCELAIN AND PLATED DOOR KNOBS.
LOCKSMITHS' AND BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 49 JOHN-ST.,
CORNER DUTCH.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
NO. 37—MAIDEN-LANE—NO. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamer,
NOVELTIES IN
FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS and CACHEPEIGNES, BRACELETS, BROOCHES and NECKLACES, SHAWL PINS, BELT BUCKLES AND BELT CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No. 79 Chambers-st.,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Velvet Ribbons, Yankee Notions,
Zephyr Worsteds, Fancy Goods,
Shetland Wool, Woolen Yarns,
Expansion Skirts, Bustles, &c.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
All descriptions of gold jewelry, diamond rings, silver spoons, forks, &c., for sale at retail at less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in town and country, at $1 per bottle.

EVERETT HOUSE
UNION-SQUARE.
The Everett House, Union-square, is unsurpassable in point of location and internal comforts and accommodations.
Strangers intending to visit the City should apply for rooms, if possible, in advance of their arrival.
HAWLEY D CLAPP, Proprietor.

POPULAR TRADE
AND
POPULAR PRICES.
We offer the following at full
TWENTY PER CENT.
Below the prices of any establishment in New-York.
GAS FIXTURES,
A complete and unequalled variety of
CHANDELIERS FOR PARLORS, DINING ROOMS, AND LIBRARIES.
French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c., &c.
English Iron-Stone Ware, Silver-plated Ware, &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
And GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at less than usual prices. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Favorable inducements offered to wholesale cash buyers.

DR. WITMER'S GREAT PILE SPECIFIC.
A certain cure for external or internal piles.
A CURE GUARANTEED.
Reference given to hundreds of persons in this City who were afflicted with piles for 20 years, and Dr. WITMER'S pile suppository cured them.
Sold at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 168, just above Broome-st.

SCROFULA OF 33 YEARS.
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH: Two boxes of your most wonderful Magnetic Salve have cured me of a scrofula of 33 years. My brother died of the same disease. P. C. RIDOUT, No. 51 Watt-st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

COMPANY D, EIGHTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON GREYS—COMPANY ORDER, NO. 10.—Sir, you are hereby ordered to appear at the armory, Mercer House, this afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely, in full uniform, gray pants, knapsack, with overcoats rolled on top, to proceed to Richmond, S. I. Each member will bring his fatigue jacket, cap and a blanket. By order of E. D. LAWRENCE, Commandant.
M. F. HATCHER, Orderly.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED.—St. Catharine Mineral Water, in its Natural State. See certificate (by calling) from well known persons.
Prices per dozen quarts, $3; per dozen pints, $2.
Packed for transportation. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York, or W. M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av. corner of 13th-st.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE LADIES PASTIME.—The beautiful art of decorating glass, to resemble the finest China. An hour's amusement transforms a glass into a China vase. All the materials, and a book of instruction, can be procured at No. 502 Broadway, Depôt for Jouven's Kid Glove Cleaner.
JAMES NEARY, Manager.

KARL FORMES WILL SING "THE TRUMpet shall Sound," from Handel's "Messiah," at the Harmonic Concert at the Crystal Palace TO-NIGHT. Tickets 25 cents.

WE AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to the advertisement of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st and 3d av. Now is the time to lay by for Winter and we cheerfully recommend the above institution to our friends.

AUCTION GOODS.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.,
Have just received from auction,
1,800 pieces MERINOS,
500 pieces CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
500 pieces PRINTED MERINOS,
Of the celebrated manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD, & CO.,
Will be sold by the lot or piece at a small advance.

ROBES A LEZ AND ROBES A DEUX JUPES,
In SILKS,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
And MERINOS.
Just received by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
A SPLENDID AND VERY DESIRABLE LINE,
Comprising all the newest and most attractive things in
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
AMELINES,
PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.,
Just landing and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

LYONS SILKS.
50 cases
OF NEW AND VERY CHOICE STYLES
Just landed from the last steamers, and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
READY THIS WEEK.
I.
THE FIFTEENTH THOUSAND OF
TWO MILLIONS,
BY
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.
Price 50 cents.
II.
ON THURSDAY,
LEGENDS AND LYRICS,
BY
ANNE ADELAIDE PROCTER,
(Daughter of the Poet, Barry Cornwall.)
1 vol., 12mo. 75 cents.
This is the charming volume of fresh and tender poems, by the daughter of one of England's most honored and popular poets, which has lately been received with so hearty a welcome in England and America. Choice portions of it, copied by the press with lively praises, have found their way to the firesides of both lands.
III.
ON FRIDAY,
ELECTRON:
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
BY W. C. RICHARDS.
In which the origin, progress, and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph, embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great FIELD of the Atlantic Ocean.
CONTENTS:
Invocation—The Amber-Sprite—Infancy of Science—Copernicus—Galileo—Newton—The Temple of Science—Electron's Trance—His Awakening—Electron Tortured—Attraction and Repulsion—Electron in Germany—The Electrical Machine—Electron Entrapped—The Leyden Jar—Franklin and his Kite—The Lightning Captured—The Kite in Europe—Franklin's Magic—The Thunder-Storm—The Thunder-Bolt—The Lightning Rod—The Northern Lights—The Arctic Aurora—Galvanism—Volta—Electron's Metamorphoses—Tale of a Tear—The Artificial Diamond—Shakespeare's Cliff—The Submarine Battery—The Telegraph Foreshadowed—Electro-Magnetism—The Telegraph Realized—The Avenger of Blood—The Electric Fire-Alarm—The Electrotype—Cause of Cholera—Table Turnings—Ocean Telegraph—Conclusion.
One Unique Volume, in Fancy Boards,
Price 50 cents.
READY NEXT WEEK.
THE OFFICIAL ACCOUN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RARE AND VALUABLE LONDON BOOKS.

The subscriber is now opening some books just received from Europe, embracing a very valuable assortment of both new and old. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock. The lowest cash prices are marked on the first volumes of each set. Among these books the following are named:

Sebastian Brandt. Ship of Fools, in Black Letter, English, small fol. London, 1508; scarce. Priced in Longman's Catalogue, London, at £84.....$21
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WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; is a respectable single young man, perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry; has no objection to town or country; can give one year and a half first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desoer's saddlery store, No. 125 4th-av., or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT family, a situation in any part of the country, to take charge of a house and live with the family; the man is a competent coachman and gardener, &c.; the woman is a competent cook, washer, ironer and baker, &c. Moderate wages in a permanent place. N. B.—Please let no person answer this except those who want to make an engagement right away. Address MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful; would have no objection to work on a farm or assist in a garden; he is also a good groom, and understands the treatment of horses; as the advertiser would be found willing and obliging to get an honest living, wages not so much looked for as a good home. Any person in want of such help will address C. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M., Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale hardware store. He has had 5 years' experience in the retail trade in the country, and is not afraid of work. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. The best of City or country reference given. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good driver; has good City reference; is a good inside servant if required; has no objection to the country. Address for J. M., at Trainor's Saddlery, No. 514 Broadway, or at No. 11 5th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; would be willing to work on a farm; understands both perfectly well; is a good driver; would be willing and obliging to his employer. Good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with undoubted city references, a place as porter or entry clerk; is competent to act as salesman; wholesale produce house preferred; a good place more desired than high wages. Apply by letter, stating where an interview may be had, to W. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGing Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom and a first-rate gardener; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity; distance no object; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE commended young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference. Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family. Can give five years' City reference. Address F. R., No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

TO PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS.—THE UNdersigned, who has been for the last 15 years mailing clerk in one of the largest Post-Offices in the United States, and who has a good geographical knowledge of the country, wishes a situation as mailing clerk or agent to attend to the transmission of papers in some daily or weekly newspaper establishment. Address, to New-Haven, Conn., BELA B. HOMER.

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WANTED—A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, FROM 13 to 15 years old: one who lives with his parents, and can bring a requisite reference as to honesty and capability, can apply at the piano-forte warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER, No 722 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, as a first-class cook, in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place; also, her daughter, 15 years old, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED young women, situations as chambermaids and waitresses or nurses and plain sewers, and would assist at washing. They have the most unexceptionable Brooklyn references. Two first-rate general housework ers and two smart small girls also want situations. They with others can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn,

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; also, a neat, tidy, willing and obliging girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or waiter and to do plain sewing; will be found efficient, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of first class servants will apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, WHO keep house for their aged mother, wish to obtain work by the day; they are first-rate washers and ironers, and understand all kinds of house cleaning; can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, under the shawl store. Also family washing done in their own house in the most satisfactory manner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO is proficient in all branches of her business, in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9, in City or country. Also, her niece, as seamstress, who has learned dressmaking, wages $7. Call No. 218 East 23d-st., 3d for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as professed cooks, as waiter and chamber maid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, as good cook, and to wash and iron, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT AMERican widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or single gentleman's family; the advertiser is without incumbrance and is fully competent to fill such a situation with ability. Address HELEN GRAHAM, Union-square Post-Office, stating particulars, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN a situation as an excellent plain cook, who can make excellent bread and yeast, and is willing to do part of washing if required; and can give the best City reference from her last place; and can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands American, English and French cooking; is a person of most exemplary character, and can furnish the best of City reference for years. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Depository, No. 822½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both are undoubtedly competent to undertake their respective situations, and most unexceptionable City reference can be given by each of them. Call at No. 261 6th av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking in all its branches; also, all kinds of meats and pastry; has lived as cook in some of the first families in the City; best of City reference if required. Call or address at No. 152 E lizabeth-st., near Spring, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as nurse, is capable of taking care of an invalid or charge of an infant from its birth; the other as chambermaid or laundress; good references will be given. Call at No. 137 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as seamstress for a private family; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and would have no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference; a home is her object. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy girl, a situation; can do light housework, chamberwork plain sewing, care of children, willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a steady home. Ladies in want of a truthful domestic apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one that thoroughly understands her business; understands sewing on the sewing machine. Good references given if required. Call at No. 260 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson, a situation in a private family, as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; understands it perfectly; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 242 26th-st., corner of 9th av., for three days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference can be given if required.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT PROtestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds. Can do plain and fancy cooking in any style. Will be found careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family. Understands baking bread and biscuit; is willing to do the washing and ironing of a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE SCOTCH, THE other German—situations in one house, as cook, and chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly respectable, and have the best of reference. They understand their business well, and are worthy of good situations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as cook, and will be willing to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objections to do housework in a small family, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 179 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 32 8th st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 Amity st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A PROFESSED cook, for a chambermaid and for a waitress. All three of them have lived in their last place for six years. Would prefer to go together. Best references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of reference can be given; call or address at No. 109 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, IN A private family; is a first-rate plain cook; understands baking and pastries of all kinds; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 East 16th-st., up stairs, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as plain cook in a private family, or would go as laundress; understands her business; can show good City reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited before. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., up stairs

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who has lived in her present place for three years, she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing and can give the best of references. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 238 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given from her last place, where she was 5 years. Call at No. 292 1st-av., at the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go out. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Address C. H., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron; and as chambermaid and waiter, by two very competent girls, with good City references. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook in a private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 21st st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and to wash and iron, in a private family. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 319 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 153 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady in a family going South, as companion or governess. Apply at No. 191 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid. Apply at No. 242 East 11th-st.

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FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, FOR city or country, can obtain excellent help, daily, at the large Institute and Home No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTEL-KEEPERS IN want of good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

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MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NO. 11 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.

The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or APPLETON'S.

J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL

No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on

MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

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In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CREGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th-st. Mesdames CREGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CREGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 9 West 24th-st., reopens Sept. 15, Boarding and Day School. The above principals have the aid of English Teachers of acknowledged talent, and all the means for conferring a thorough academic education, and of the highest order. Monsieur DON BERNARD, French Professor of Rutgers Institute, has opened at his residence a class of French Literature.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

BERCHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.

S. C. BERCHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 869 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.

R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GBERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 8th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 31 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 18th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6.

J. R. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 49 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 25 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 129 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.

M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence No. 309 4th-av.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 509 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st. Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 73 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av.,

Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers, Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. H. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Everts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, &c.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KEESS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. E. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—No. 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. ROSS, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, BY A LADY OF great experience in teaching, a few pupils to instruct in English, French, and Music. Adult ladies, whose education has been neglected, will find this an excellent opportunity to recieve instruction, as the greatest privacy will be regarded. Pupils waited on at their own residences, if desired. Terms moderate. Call on or address TEACHER, at Mrs. Jones', No. 58 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MADAME J. F. CANCHOIS RESPECTfully informs her friends and the public that her School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 279 West 22d st., on Monday, Sept 13. Functual attendance is requested at the commencement of the term. Special attention is given to the German. REFERENCE—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANDA, No. 17 Lafayette-place.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Reddell's French Institute,) Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf, and others.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the entire rich and vastly Furniture, Splendid Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, Statuary, Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and will positively be sold, without reserve, embracing over four hundred lots of everything requisite for a magnificently-furnished house, consisting, in part, of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of which are covered in rich crimson brocatel, elegantly carved, and one in silk velvet; two rosewood marble-top étageres, with mirror fronts; rosewood centre, pier and side tables; four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish and ormolu chandeliers, reception chairs in medallion, Superb seven octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, used but three months, with the warrantee for two years; large collection of beautiful oil-paintings; marble groups, statuary, mantel vases, including Flora, the Seasons, Venus at the Bath, the Amazon, &c.; music cabinet, French secretary, rich carpets throughout the house, clocks, with every variety of rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 large mattresses and bedding, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors, French toilet sets, extension dining table, with one dining-room furniture to match, marble-top sideboard, arm chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, rich China, silver-plated ware, cut and crystal glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, oil cloths, stair carpets, with a large variety of handsome mahogany furniture not enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 80 Broadway,

200 packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, in lots to suit City and country trade; consisting of saws, shovels, nails, table and dessert cutlery, compasses, pliers, files, trowels, plate locks, auger bitts, double and single barrel guns, corkscrews, padlocks, butchers' knives, axes, chisel and file handles, needles, scissors, table and tea spoons, &c., &c.

ALSO,

45 doz. C. S. Perkins & Co.'s Kentucky heavy axes, of a superior quality.

100 doz. extra brass-faced mortice locks, with bolts and keys.

100 Sample cards superior Sheffield table and pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice assorted TOYS by order of assignee, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

110 dozen Maxam & Smith's patent apple parers, sold to pay advances.

J. A. L. JOSLIN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 5 Washington Buildings.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING AND WHARF PROPERTY IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

In consequence of the death of the principal owner, and the necessity of closing the business, the STEAM COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell, without reserve, their valuable estates in the City of Providence, comprising a brick Cotton Mill, 255 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories and attic, containing 15,000 spindles and 308 looms, with necessary preparation, with picker and boiler houses and machine-shop detached, and all necessary out-buildings, together with about 66,000 feet of land, a commodious wharf and storehouse.

Also, 12 houses and lots, on Eddy, Ship, Elbow and Richmond sts. and Tippecanoe-lane, containing 43 tenements; store and lot on the corner of Eddy and Ship sts; one two-story house, with lease of lot, on Kim-st., all in the immediate vicinity of the establishment.

TERMS OF SALE—5 per cent, cash, on the day of sale; 20 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed and possession of the property; balance in equal amounts, payable in 1 and 2 years, with interest semi annually.

For further information, or schedules of the property, apply to

Messrs. WELLS BROS., New-York,
J. M. FISHER, Treasurer, on the premises, or
A. B. DIKE, Auctioneer, No. 5 Washington Buildings.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Friday,) Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 88 West 11th-st., near 6th av., all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order, and has been in use but a short time, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites richly carved and covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood corner etageres, mirror sides; round buffet, statuary, marble top mirror, back and doors; rosewood centre, side, and pier-table, marble tops; solid oak extension table, with case; English tapestry and Brussels carpets; mantel and pier mirrors; silver-plated ware; French, China, and Bohemian ware; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; hair mattresses, bolster, and pillows; hair-seat chairs, rockers, sofas, and sofa beds, together with a great variety of household goods. Catalogues on morning of sale. A competent person will be in attendance to cart, pack, and ship the goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a partner, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $10,000, to buy one-third interest in a new patent for the United States. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., where samples of the article may be seen.

FOR SALE.—SLOOP CORNELIA A. KNEELAND, 31 tons 7 years old, and sails fast. The said sloop will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, by Adrian H. Muller. F. L. KNEELAND, Mortgagee, No. 159 Front-st.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden, in first-rate order; boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,715.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY FOR SALE.—Lease unexpired; five years doing 16 barrels per week. For full particulars inquire of HALL, CARPENTER & MARVIN, No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW energetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

A GERMAN WISHES TO WORK A GOOD farm on shares; understands all kind of work on a farm. Address at the *Times* Office, G. H. R., Box No. 194.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Alto singer in a church in this City or Brooklyn; reads music at sight and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capability. Is acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address ALTO SINGER, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a situation as leader of a choir in New York or Brooklyn; has had several years' experience, possesses of a fine tenor voice, and can give references if desirable. Address LEADER, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG

into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America. Mlle. Wallis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vlianova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Js,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte, stool and cover for sale; superbly finished in style of Louis XIV.; rich legs, elegant drop carved work. Best City makers, fully warranted, used only a few months. Sold on account of relinquishing housekeeping. Can be fully tried, and is an elegant drawing-room piano, as it is finished back and front alike with four round corners. Cost $500, price $250, half cost. Apply between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st; to be seen for three days. Will be shipped if desired.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A 7-OCTAVE, ELEGANTLY-CARVED Rosewood Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., will be sold at a great bargain. One by Stoddart, very cheap. Second-hand pianos at lower prices than ever. Melodeons at a sacrifice. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank, Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A $400 PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR $210, CASH—Is nearly new, full 7-octave, beautiful rosewood case, round corners, splendid tone, easy touch, with unexpired guarantee by best City-makers carved desk, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the advertiser, No. 7 Second-st., near Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second hand pianos for $69, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE—MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAgonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 4 round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

NOTICE—THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY, and the other cities of the Union, will please take notice that the Needle business, &c., hitherto conducted by the late Thos. Barnett, will be continued, in the same manner as heretofore, by his successor, C. M. BARNETT, at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

C. M. BARNETT.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
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ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 73 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

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THOMPSON & BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Offer for sale in amounts to suit:
New York State 5s of 1858, (registered Stock.)
Ohio State 6s of 1861, (registered Stock.)
North Carolina 6s of 1884. (Coupon Bonds.)
Louisiana 6s, (Coupon Bonds.)
Hamilton County, (Cincinnati) Ohio, 6s of 1863, (Coupon Bonds,) equal to any State Stock.
Also, a variety of other first-class Securities.
Land Warrants for sale in amounts to suit at all times.

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Grant mercantile credits for
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THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
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THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 44 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

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BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Discount and Collection House, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made throughout Europe and America, and discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First-class Securities on sale.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1856, N. Y.	22 50
Bradley, R., July 26, 1855, unknown	6
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 35

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 08
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 3d day of September, 1858
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depots, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON,
A. C. GUNNISON,
} Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 73, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 236 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,305, 1,318—thirty-six Bonds of $1,000 each; and 529, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 890, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965 970, 988, 1,607, 1,609, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
} Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY,
SUPERIOR COURT, August term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 29th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 29th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN,
WILLIAM A. JUDD.
} Receivers.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO., will please present their claims to the undersigned preparatory to a dividend to be made on the same. COURTLANDT PALMER and FRED T. WALLACE, Assignees, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK—FOR sale, pays 10 per cent. Also Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; also Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock, pays 8 per cent.; also St. Paul City 12 per cent. bonds, five years to run. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE—THE INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF THOMAS JONES, late of the firm of THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned at No. 73 Fulton-st., without delay.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Assignee.

LOAN WANTED—$30,000 ON CHOICE PROPERty in Illinois, lying in one body; interest 10 per cent.; perfect satisfaction as to value, &c., can be given in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$300,000.—FOR SALE—A CHARTER, WITH very desirable banking powers. A portion of the purchase price will be received in securities on property. Inquire at No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARRER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wiekman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Byrne.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed, and freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched from the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90 | Second-class, $60 | Third-class, $30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH LIGHT.. Oct. 2	Oct. 23.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $55; 3d cabin, $35. Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TOERANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage and warlike darling the voyage above to be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:

Packet-ship VICTORIA, for London, Sept. 15.
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER, JR., for Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin.....at 12, noon.

Rate of Passage—Dublin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, and at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Cornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and reasonable rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., P. M. and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1.30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4.45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars, see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows: TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3.30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4.30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5.30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at

JOHN J. LEVYS,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 10, 4 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., connect with the LAURA.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept 12, connect with LAURA and BRANCH, 4 P. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT: ANGEVINE'S OCEAN HOUSE, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Sept. 6.....7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

[Continued from First Page.]

tion. He saw no reason for any excitement. It was openly avowed at the State Council that the object in coming here was to take the initiatory step to combine the Opposition into a unit, and relieve the party from the charge of being the ally of the Democracy in acting as a third party. He was opposed to abstractions. He hoped that the action of the Republican Convention would yet justify a union. If not, if the Republican Convention forced this body into the dilemma of nominating an independent ticket, the responsibility would rest upon them, and from that time the Republican would be the third party.

Other speakers followed on either side of the question, and much feeling was manifested.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated that the communication was an uncommonly skilful statement of the fact that the Republican Convention could not pass the Conference resolutions.

Mr. BROOKS said he regarded the action of the Republican Convention, in refusing to vote on the conference resolutions, as an unfair and unhandsome treatment of this body. They had proceeded to nominate a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor without consulting this Convention, and he deemed it now due to the self-respect of this Convention that it at once proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the American Party. And understanding that a Committee of the Republican Convention was on the way to inform this body of their action—and as soon as that was fully and officially known—he was in favor of nominating a pure unadulterated American ticket. He came here for peace, but he was as ready for war as for peace. He asked that there be no rash or hasty action—a half-hour of delay could do no harm.

General SCROGGS, being called out, said he was prepared to speak to the proposition, and had had his mind fully made up as to what should be done as the thing stands now, but until the Committee from the Republican Convention arrived, he preferred to await their reception. He would only urge that nothing be said or done here whereof fault could be found by the people of the State. If necessity compelled, he was willing to put up a straight-out American ticket in the field, and in that contingency it would be well for the Convention to canvass the names of candidates.

The Committee from the Republican Convention here appeared and were received with cheers, and took places on the platform.

Mr. SCROGGS continued. A Committee had been appointed on the part of the Republican Convention to state to this Convention their readiness to receive any communication, and that for that purpose the Republican Convention had adjourned one hour. He would state further that resolutions had been passed, and ordered to be sent to this Convention. On explanation it had turned out that this set of resolutions had never reached this Convention.

Mr. BEALS, of Columbia, of the Republican Convention, then stated the action of his Convention, saying that resolutions had been passed, which by some strange means had never been transmitted as ordered. He did not see now any other course than to return to his Convention and report the misunderstanding.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BEALS stated that the Conference resolutions passed unchanged, but were associated with other resolutions.

Mr. GRAY, another member of the Republican Committee, made a similar statement. Mr. GRAY also announced that the Republican Convention had made nominations of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and were awaiting the action of this Convention on the remainder of the ticket.

The motion to proceed to ballot for Governor was called up, when a motion to adjourn was made.

General SCROGGS stated that Mr. VAN DYCK, Chairman of the Republican Committee on Resolutions, was present and would make an explanation.

Mr. VAN DYCK said he appeared by no authorized action of his Convention. He explained that the report of the Conference Committee was referred to his Committee, and the Conference resolution was incorporated into the other resolutions, not in terms, but embodied in language of its own. In addition to this he had reported a recommendation that the Committee on Conference be discharged, which had reported to this Convention. They had intended at no time to treat this Convention with disrespect.

Mr. VAN DYCK was on the stand for some time, and was subjected to a cross-examination. He said that the failure to send the resolutions was due to the fact that it was supposed this Convention would frame resolutions for itself. This Convention had passed a resolution affirming the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. It had gone on and made its own nominations, and now waited the action of the American Convention on the remaining offices.

The Chairman put the question on taking a recess until 6 o'clock.

There was no decision, and a call of the roll was ordered. The vote stood—Ayes, 87; nays, 99.

A Committee from the Republican Committee was announced. [Laughter.]

The Committee was received. The Chairman stated he held in his hand resolutions passed by the Republican Convention, which should have been transmitted to this Convention. He now tendered them to the Chair.

The resolutions were received.

The Chair announced the question to be on proceeding to nominate a candidate for Governor, but the reading of the resolutions being called for, the Convention decided to lay the question in order on the table.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The reading of the resolutions was then ordered.

General SCROGGS said the time had now arrived when negotiation was at an end. The action of the Republican Convention cannot be misinterpreted. Americans are to be allowed to hitch themselves to the tail of their kite, and follow its movements. He had been foremost for union. He defended the conciliatory action of this Convention, and of the State Council, and recounted the insults of the Republicans. After authorizing a Committee of Reference, they had stripped it of power, and ignored its action; had used dishonorable tricks of negotiations; concealed the resolutions they passed, and after agreeing in Conference to join in the making of a ticket, had gone on to make their own selections without consultation. He called for the nomination of an American ticket. He expressed his deep regret at this result of the union effort, but he could go no further.

Mr. HAYLE followed in the same style.

Mr. MURRAY, of Ontario, concurred, and eloquently advocated a pure American ticket. The Republicans had repudiated the action of their members of Congress.

Mr. NORTHRUP followed, speaking very forcibly in favor of American nominations, and denouncing the treachery of the Republican Convention.

Mr. PERRIN was the next speaker. His remarks ran in the general channel.

Mr. ULLMAN came forward under heavy cheering. He said it was unnecessary for him to speak. The unanimity of the Convention could not be questioned. It had acted with a wisdom and deliberation worthy of all praise. After the other Convention had tendered the first proposition, it had been treated with courtesy.

Mr. U. then reviewed the subsequent steps of the negotiation, characterizing the action of the Republicans as a series of disreputable tricks.

The question was taken on the motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Carried unanimously, with cheers.

The Convention then adjourned to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 8 P. M.

Mr. WILKINS moved the appointment of a Committee of five on resolutions.

Ruled out of order.

The Chairman stated that he had been waited upon by many gentlemen of another Convention, saying that there was a serious mistake in regard to its action toward this Convention, and that another Committee from the Republican Convention would wait upon this body. He announced the special order to be the nomination of Governor.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, moved that a reconsideration be had of the motion to go into a nomination for Governor.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genessee, opposed the motion. He thought it inadvisable to let the Republicans cheat or insult this Convention again.

Mr. ANDREWS fully concurred with those in favor of immediate nomination, but was satisfied that there was a mistake as to the proceedings of the Republicans.

Mr. BROOKS thought there had been no mistake.

An explanation followed.

Another Delegate spoke in favor of delay.

Mr. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer, had been willing to wait the action of the Republicans, but he supposed at tea time that every member knew what was the duty of this Convention. He thought this attempt was boys' play. He moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes were called on the mot on.

During the call a Republican Committee came upon the rear of the platform for further conference.

Mr. BROOKS interrupted the call to announce their arrival, and moved that they be immediately heard.

Mr. WELCH, of Erie, from the Committee, said that the Republican Convention had appointed them as a Committee of Conference to appear here and to meet any similar Committee from this Convention, and explain any misunderstanding that had occurred. He would add that he was authorized to say, that his Convention deeply regretted such a misunderstanding.

The Chair said he would take an unparliamentary course, and hear any motion on this communication.

Mr. MURRAY moved the appointment of a Committee to confer. Laid on the table.

A delegate moved that the Republican Committee be requested to communicate in writing.

A motion to refer the matter to the old Committee of Conference was then offered.

Mr. MURRAY spoke in favor of the respectful treatment of the Committee, and a Committee of Conference.

An animated discussion ensued.

Gen. SCROGGS said that it was always bad policy to change front before an enemy, but it was always policy to hearken to negotiations. He was in favor of meeting this Committee with respect. It was necessary to the dignity of this Convention, and he urged the Committee of Conference already appointed should meet the Republican Committee.

The Committee of Conference was carried.

The vote on the question of laying the motion of reconsideration on the table was then resumed.

A count resulted in ayes 88, nays 104, and the motion was declared to be lost.

Then came the question to reconsider the vote on the special order of the evening.

Mr. HALE moved that the vote on the question be deferred half an hour.

Mr. RICHMOND insisted that the action of the Convention had been too often deferred already, and insisted upon immediate action. He was specially opposed to any further propositions from the "Old Man."

Mr. PERRIN came next, with an argument against any further delay of the nomination.

Mr. FOSDICK spoke with warmth against delay, and read the Constitution to show that this Convention had no right to nominate anything else than a purely American ticket.

Mr. BROOKS appeared from the Conference Committee to report. He reported that a full and free conference had been had; that personally and in their proportions they manifested great respect for this Convention, and an anxiety to unite on terms; that the American Committee had not been able to adopt these terms, and that in order to bring about a fair basis of union it would be necessary to go back to the time that the misunderstanding occurred. The agreement of the former Committee was that the ticket should be divided. This agreement had been violated, and it was now impossible for the Republicans to recede from the nominations they had made. It was a matter for deep regret that the action of the Republican Convention had been such as to render union impossible, but the Committee were unanimous and the result inevitable. [Cheers.]

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The special order of nomination then came up.

Col. DANA, of Erie, nominated LORENZO BURROWS for Governor, and after speaking of his high character and claims, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation.

The motion was carried with nine cheers, three more and a tiger.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Genesee, proposed that Mr. J. B. NORTHRUP, of Washington, President of the State Council, be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. SMITH, of Washington, suggested that Washington County had a candidate for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. THOMPSON then withdrew Mr. NORTHRUP's name.

Mr. NORTHRUP said that he felt bound to serve as a high private, and could not place himself in the way of his friend RUSSELL. [Cheers.]

Mr. BROOKS then nominated NATHANIEL S. BENTON, of Herkimer, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The nomination was carried by approbation and greeted with prolonged cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the office of Canal Commissioner. James R. Thompson, of Genesee; Benoni Thompson, of Buffalo; Jesse C. Dann, of Buffalo, and Lyman Odell, of Livingston, were named as the candidates for nomination.

Tellers were then appointed and a ballot had.

Before the ballot was declared, Mr. MURRAY moved that a State Central Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed, to prepare an address to the people. Several amendments were offered until it stood finally, "That the Committee of Conference of this Convention together with an additional eight, one from each Judicial District, to be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State of New-York." Carried.

The result of the ballot for Canal Commissioner was then announced. It stood:

Jesse C. Dann	64	Justus Deming	4
Benoni Thompson	15	Scattering	4
J. R. Thompson	84		

JAMES R. THOMPSON was then declared unanimously nominated. [Cheers.]

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for State Prison Inspector, the person receiving the highest number to be declared unanimously nominated.

Messrs. Benjamin, Richard J. Stevens, Epenetus Crosby, Joseph Daning and Wm. A. Russell were named as candidates for the nomination.

Mr. A. RUSSELL having received the highest number of votes, was declared unanimously nominated.

The Chair announced the following State Central Committee in association with the Committee of Conference: First District, Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS: Second District, Mr. WM. B. LEWIS; Third District, Mr. J. C. FIELDING; Fourth District, Mr. ORVILLE PAGE; Fifth District, Mr. N. B. FORD; Sixth District, Mr. T. B. FISHER; Seventh District, Mr. J. P. FAUROT: Eighth District, Mr. G. A. SCROGGS.

Mr. BROOKS, in behalf of the Committee of Conference, presented the resolutions offered by that Committee in the Conference with the Republican Committee, and which were rejected by the latter, together with these were other resolutions reaffirming the Binghamton Platform, and declaring for united support of the ticket. They will be published in the paper.

Cheers were then given for DANIEL ULLMAN and the State ticket.

A vote of thanks was also returned to DANIEL ULLMAN, for his able and impartial manner of presiding over the Convention.

A vote of thanks was also voted to the Committee of Conference. [Cheers.]

Mr. ULLMANN then addressed the Convention in a brief, bt eloquent speech. He pledges himslf to take the field for the ticket, which he called one of the strongest ever presented to the people. There was one feature of it he wished to state in full. Inside and outside through up and down, it is a canal ticket. Contrast it with that presented on the other side of the canal. His strength was exhausted, and so was the night. He bade the Convention an affectionate farewell.

The Convention then adjourned with loud cheers.

Police Intelligence.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY CAPT. DE RIVIERE ON COL. GRANT—DE RIVIERE GIVES BAIL TO ANSWER AT THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Capt. Henri de Riviere passed a very quiet night in the Nineteenth Ward Station-house following his arrest Wednesday evening, for assaulting, as is alleged, Col. Grant, late of the Nicaraguan army, at the Smithsonian House, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Capt. Williamson kindly allowed the Zouave to occupy his (the Captain's) private room, and the gallant Zouave's enjoyment of a quiet night's rest is mainly to be attributed to this act of benevolent hospitality on the part of the generous-hearted Captain. The Captain doubtless considered that his distinguished prisoner had been accustomed to the enjoyment of luxuries nearly all his life, and no doubt deemed it a cruel thing to thrust him into an ordinary cell like an ordinary prisoner, and compel him to lie on an ordinary plank and fight voracious bed bugs and fleas. At 7 o'clock Capt. de Riviere was roused from his slumbers by Officer Gaylord and taken before Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court. Col. Grant, the complaining party, punctually appeared at the same hour. The Colonel walked up boldly before the Magistrate's desk and commenced making a verbal statement touching the alleged assault committed upon him by de Riviere.

"I will hear your complaint," blandly interrupted Justice BRENNAN, "when Capt. de Riviere is present to make a counter statement."

"There stands Capt. de Riviere by the window," responded the Colonel. "Call him up."

"Is it possible," exclaimed the presiding magistrate, looking in the direction indicated. The Justice did not then make known the reason of this sudden ejaculatory exclamation of astonishment. He afterwards stated, however, that he expected to see in the person of the reputed gallant Zouve, about whom the papers and the public had been making so much fuss, a more formidable-looking gentleman than the person who met his eye.

Capt. de Riviere and Officer Gaylord came up before the Magistrate's desk, when Col. Grant at once proceeded to make his affidavit of complaint. The affidavit was brief, and simply stated that he was violently assaulted by Capt. Henri de Riviere, who met deponent at the Smithsonian House in Broadway, and struck deponent over the head several times with a cane, and also caught deponent by the neck and choked him, without any justification on the part of the said assailant.

The affidavit, after the complaining Colonel had affixed his signature to it, was read to the accused Captain. The latter said that he had challenged the world to fight him; that Col. Grant did not accept the challenge, but published an offensive card, and that in consequence of this, when he met him he pitched into him, for he felt in duty bound to do so.

The Captain was about to enlarge upon his past duels and his readiness to fight, when he was suddenly cut short by the Justice, who told him he should require him to give bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions at their next sitting.

Col. Grant expressed his satisfaction at the decision, and upon its rendition immediately left the Court room.

Capt. de Riviere asked to be allowed to go in quest of bail, Officer Gaylord keeping him company, which was granted. In an hour he returned, bringing with him Mr. Joseph E. Santos, who keeps a segar saloon at No. 438 Broadway, and who was admitted as his bail. The examination will take place Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the Toombs.

FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.—Two Irish women, giving their names as Catharine Riley and Maria Donohoe, yesterday attempted to pass some counterfeit half dollars at a store in Houston-street. They were arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN. The Justice recognized them as old hands at the business, and sent them to the U. S. Marshal's Office for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER AURORA.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE on board the steamboat *Aurora* upon the bodies of PETER MAWHINEY and JOHN DUNN, the firemen who were fatally scalded on Monday by the collapsing of the steam chimney, while on the way to Keyport, N. J. ROBERT MAWHINEY, a brother of one of the deceased, and engineer of the steamboat, testified that the engine was constructed to allow 78 pounds of steam to the square inch, but that previous to the accident he had on but 28 pounds of steam to the inch. The accident he pronounced the result of a flaw in the iron. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death" in each case.

SUICIDE OF A MAN SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF AGE.—JOHN FITZPATRICK, a man 76 years of age, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of cutting his throat with a razor. Ill treatment on the part of his daughter, he stated, induced him to take his life. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

FATAL FERRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of GEORGE REED, an Englishman, 40 years of age, who, while intoxicated, fell between the bridge and one of the ferry boats on Jersey City ferry and died from the effects of the injuries he received. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in the dock foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, East River. Deceased was about 45 years of age, dressed like a laborer, and appeared to have been in the water some time. Verdict "Supposed drowning."

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

EXORBITANT CHARGES AT QUARANTINE.

The Chamber of Commerce met at their rooms at the corner of Cedar and William streets, yesterday, the President, PELATIAH PERIT, in the chair.

The President stated that a party aggrieved had brought to his notice, during the past week, the onerous charges at Quarantine. The Mayor had promised to have a conference with the Chamber on this subject, but this could be had, he supposed, only through a Committee.

A member stated that the charges at Quarantine were six or seven times greater than the cost of the same labor in this City.

The following Committee was then appointed: Royal Phelps, A. L. McCready, W. L. Baily.

A Committee was appointed to act with the officers of the meeting, as follows: R. B. Minturn, J. Depeyster Ogden, H. W. Barstow, Walter S. Griffith, Charles H. Marshall, F. A. Conkling, John D. Jones, Marshall Lefferts, W. K. Strong, F. S. Lathrop.

Mr. LEFFERTS, Chairman of the Committee to memorialize Congress on reducing weights and measures to the decimal system, reported progress and asked for further discussion.

The Board now adjourned to meet at the Mercantile Library Rooms on the evening of the first Thursday of October. This will be the regular quarterly meeting.

Official Misconduct.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Last evening a man named JOHN TAGAN was arrested in the Fourth Ward upon a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, charging him with assaulting and beating a Mrs. JOHNSON. The accused was arrested by Officer WALSH, and conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house and locked up. There being a regular Democratic primary meeting in the Ward, and Mr. TAGAN's attendance being indispensable, as he is regarded as a sound "Democrat," and having, like a certain exiled monarch of Cherry-street, unbounded influence in the Fourth Ward, his absence soon attracted attention; and, his whereabouts becoming known, a general rush was made to the station-house to effect his release. The station at the time was in charge of Sergeant FOLGER, who, after listening to the entreaties of TAGAN's friends, permitted that gentleman to depart, taking his "word of honor" to appear this morning before the Magistrate, which he did, and was liberated. Now, Sir, as this man has been so often arrested, and succeeds each time in getting free, it certainly savors of official corruption in some place. Perhaps Mr. FOLGER can satisfy the Police Commissioners, or if not them, the public, who have a right to know, and scrutinize his official acts as to the liberation of Mr. TAGAN, prior to an examination before the committing Magistrate.

Yours, &c.,, PUBLICO.

Sea and Ship News.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamboat *Catharine Maria* left this port yesterday afternoon for San Juan del Norte. The *Cass-Yrissari* left on Monday last, and the *Laura Frances* will go to-day. These three steamboats are destined for the River San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua. Two other steamers for the Isthmus have been contracted for, to be built of iron, as we are informed, and the entire line between New-York and San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua, is expected to be in operation about the latter part of October next.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Sept. 9—Purse $250; mile heats; best three in five; to wagons.

J. McMANN, g. g. *Gray Eddy*			1 1
Mr. LOVELL, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*			1 dist.

Time—2:46; 2:37.

The gray gelding was the favorite, $100 to $50, and won the race easily in two straight heats. The weather was delightfully suited for the trot, and the track in capital order. The attendance was large.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday Sept. 7.—Match $300; mile heats; best 3 in 5; to wagons.

D. KEHO, s. g. *Express*			2 2 1
Mr. McROBERTS, b. m. *Fanny Fern*			1 1 dist.

Time—2:50¾; 2:55; 2:49.

Fanny Fern was distanced the third heat on account of crossing the track.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Monday, Sept. 6.—Match $500; mile heats; in harness.

Mr. McKEE, b. g. *Westport*			1 1
H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Gray Eagle*			2 2

Time—2:50¾; 2:53.

Gray Eagle was the favorite; there was a large amount of money bet in the first heat; *Eagle* trotted fast for ever three-quarters of a mile, but could not last the mile out. *Westport* won the second heat and race easily.

TROTTING AND RACING.—At VAN BRUNT'S Hotel, on Coney Island road, Monday, Sept. 6. Match, $1,000; three miles; to wagons.

J. H., b. g. *Staten Island*	drawn
W. R., b g. *Leon*	drawn

TROTTING AT WORCESTER, MASS., AGRICULTURAL TROTTING PARK—Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.—Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5; to wagons.

J. D. WALTON'S b. g. *Harry Walton*			1 2 1 1
S. EMERSON'S g. g. *Meddlesome*			2 1 2 2

Time—2:46; 2:42; 2:40; 2:42.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858.—Match $500; a single dash of five miles; to wagons.

GEO. R. WESSON'S b. g. *New-England*	1
L. A. HITCHCOCK'S b. m. *Topsy*	2

Time—14:52.

TROTTING AT ALBANY, N. Y., EMPIRE COURSE.—Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.—Purse $500; mile heats.

S. M. MCLAUGHLIN'S blk. g. *Lancet*			1 1
GIL. CRANE'S b. g. *General Darcy*			2 2

Time—2:37; 2:36.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26, 1858.—Purse $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5; in harness.

Mr. ——'s b. m. *Belle of Portland*			1 1 1
Mr. ——'s b. g. *General Darcy*			2 2 3
Mr. ——'s s. g. *George Dawson*			3 3 2

Time—2:41; 2:40½; 2:41.

Commencement at Brown University.

Commencement took place at Brown University on Thursday. It was the 90th anniversary of that venerable institution. A large class graduated, and the following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Upon Thomas Knight King, Esq., of Pawtucket; Emory Lyon, Esq., of this City; Geo. N. Bigelow, of Framingham, Mass.; David March Warren, of Philadelphia and his Honor William M. Rodman, Mayor of Providence.

Doctor of Laws—Upon the Hon. Peter Child Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., class of 1827, and upon George Barrel Emerson, Esq., of Boston.

Doctor of Divinity—Upon the Rev. Christopher Mardenborough Nichols, of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, of Taunton, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in Manning Hall, on Tuesday, the President, B. F. THOMAS, in the chair. WM. S. PATTEN was chosen President for the ensuing year. The Under-Graduate Societies held their anniversaries on the same day. The orator was Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL; his subject, "The Scientific Study of Literature." The poet was Col. C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport.

At the commencement dinner, the Governor of the State made a speech, and was followed by Senator GWIN, of California.

The meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday. The Rev. Baron STOW, D. D., of Boston, was elected a member of the Board of Fellows, in place of the late Rev. Dr. GRANGER. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees, viz.: GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D., in place of the late SULLIVAN DORR; and the Rev. J. G. WARREN, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass., in place of Dr. STOW transferred to the Board of Fellows. Mr. NATHANIEL P. HILL, who has for several years past been connected with the Laboratory as an Assistant, was appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry. The Report of the Executive Board was read. A part of this report related to the so-called University Premium Fund, arising from the bequest of the late NICHOLAS BROWN. As the application which has heretofore been made of this bequest was believed by the Board to be of doubtful propriety, and the utility of the prizes so created to be questionable, it was recommended, and voted accordingly, that out of said fund Scholarships be created, the income of which shall be given by the Executive Board, or by a Committee appointed by the same, to such undergraduates as are in all respects most meritorious, and, at the same time, stand most in need of assistance. It was also voted that, in the application of the fund acquired under the will of the late NICOLAS BROWN, to be appropriated to the charitable purpose of aiding deserving young men in obtaining their education while members of the University, the Corporation and Faculty be recommended to accept the advice and recommendation of the Rhode Island Baptist Education Society, (which now holds the place of the Warren Education Society named in said will,) as to persons who shall receive such aid and assistance, when the Society shall offer their advice and recommendation in relation thereto.

The Baptists of the United States make the following report of the present condition of their Church: Associations, 505; churches, 11,000; ordained ministers, 7,144; licentiates, 1,025; baptized in 1857, 63,506; total members, 623,193. Besides these there are the Anti Mission Baptists, 58,000; and the Free will Baptists, 50,310; and of Disciples, and other denominations that practice immersion, about 400,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 144 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,448 members.

☞ The Providence *Journal* states that the assessed valuation of that city this year is $53,959,200. The valuation last year was $57,747,600. This shows a decrease of nearly four millions of dollars. The decrease is in personal property; real estate has increased upwards of one million dollars in value.

Williamsburg Ferry Co. vs. the Mayor, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this morning's issue of your paper I saw a notice stating, in substance, that in the case of the Williamsburg Ferry Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., a perpetual injunction had been granted by the Court on the 8th inst., in default of an answer, or appearance, on the part of the defendants.

As the notice in question might produce an impression upon the community that I had been remiss in the performance of my duties as the law officer of the City, I will state that the first intimation I had of any such suit having been commenced, was the reading of the notice this morning—no papers having ever been sent to this office in the cause.

I am, yours, with great respect.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—KNOX has issued his Fall style of Hat. We have examined it, and pronounce it, as a work of art, to be very modest in the expression of our opinion, matchless. Follow our example and we guarantee you will be the proud possessor of one of these beautiful fabrics, the cost of which is only $4. Strangers in town should understand that KNOX's establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Purdy's National Theatre has a most excellent Company, and the performances given there are of the highest order. Mme. PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. G. JONES and a good cast to-night in JERROLD'S "Rent Day;" Yankee LOCKE in a comedy; and BLANCHARD in a pantomime.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Astonishingly low prices for splendid English Brussels Carpeting, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard. Beautiful all-wool Ingrain Carpeting at 38c., 46c. and 50c. per yard. Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and piano covers, window shades, drugets, mats, very low. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 9.

$18,000 Mo. St. 6s	60...	84½	
2,000 do	30...	84¾	
10,000 Louisiana St. 6s		92½	
6,000 do		92	
6,500 Cal. St. 7s new	bs	82	
7,000 Minn. St. 8 p.c.	bs.	106½	
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		101	
5,000 E. R. R. 1st m.	bs	71	30
1,000 Har'm 2d mtg.	bs	74½	30
6,000 Mic. So. S. F.	bs.	70	
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	bs.	90½	
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G.	bs.	24¾	
6,000 do		24¾	
10,000 do	s10	24¾	
6,000 Han. & St. J. R.	bs.	59¾	
4,000 do		60	
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	bs.	59	
40 Chatham Bank		65	
5 Continental Bank		96¾	
23 Bk. of Commerce		100	
10 Nassau Bank		96½	
14 American Ex. Bk		107¾	
65 do		108	
35 Metropolitan Bank		108	
5 Atlantic Bank		80	
15 Bk of New-York		169	
26 Pacific Mail St. Co.		92½	
20 do		92¾	
100 do	b60	92¾	
100 do	b60	92	
50 do		92	
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		79½	
300 do		79¾	
400 do	s60	79¾	
200 do		79¾	
50 do	b60	79½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,400 Ill. Interest '60		85	
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G.	bs.	24¾	
5,000 do	s30	24½	
40 Broadway Bank		128	
50 Pacific M. S. Co.		92	
50 do	s10	92	
50 do	s60	92	
70 do		92½	
42 Erie R. R.		18¾	
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	79½	
100 do	s40	75½	
354 do		79½	
50 Hudson River R.	s60	28	
100 Reading R. R.		48¾	
50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s10	24½	
100 do	b60	24½	
50 do		24½	
40 La C. & Mil. R. R.		113½	
5 Panama Railroad		113½	
50 do		113¾	
20 Ill. Cen. R. R.		74½	
200 do		74¾	
100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s60	72	
400 do	s30	72	
152 do		72¼	
20 do		72⅝	
135 Mil. and Miss. R. R.		17	
50 do	b30	17	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 K. C. 8 ₱ ct.	bs.	46¾	
1,000 C., P. & Ia. R. 7s.		21½	
2,000 M. & H. R. 2d M.		20	
3,000 St. L. Co. 6 ₱ c.	bs	74¾	
5,000 D. & M. R. 1st M.		64½	
5,000 M. C. 6 ₱ ct.	bs	74	
2,000 G. W. R. 1st M.	bs	36½	
340 S. M. Ins. S. of '62		87	
1,000 S. M. Ins. S. of '56.		52	
500 N. Y. M. I. S of '58		40	
600 O. M. Ins. S. of '58.		25	
8,000 McK. O. cir. not's.		26	
3,000 Missouri 5s		84½	
5,000 Chi. & M. R. 10s.		5	
5,000 Det. & Mil. R. 7s.		65	
2,000 D. L. & W. R. 7s.		75¾	
20,000 C., St. P. & F. d L.	8s	50	
16,000 C., St P. & F. d L.	7s	45	
10,000 Chi., St. Paul. & F. du L.	8s '82.	20	
10 Imp. & Traders' Bk.		107	
250 Erie Railroad	s3	18¾	
do		19	
do	s10	18¾	
58 Hud. Riv. R. R.		28¾	
50 Harlem Railroad		10¾	
5 Second-av. R. R.		90	
500 Reading R. R.		49	
300 do	s3	48¾	
300 do	s30	48¾	
445 do		48¾	
100 do	s15	48¾	
125 Mich. So. & N. I. RR.		24¼	
75 no		24¾	
50 do	c	24¾	
60 Mich. So. & N. I. pr st.		46	
50 do	s60	48¾	
50 do	b60	46	
150 Illinois Cent. RR.		75	
200 do		74¾	
14 do		74½	
40 C. C. & Cin. R. R.		91	
165 Gal. & Chi. R.		83	
100 do	at 60	83	
100 do		83¼	
325 do	s10	83	
100 do	s60	82¾	
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.		34½	
100 do	b30	34½	
905 Chic. & R. I. R.		72	
100 do	s15	72	
100 do	b60	72¼	
100 La C. & Mil. R.		13	
100 Mill. & Miss. R.		16¾	
50 do	s30	16¾	
10 New-Jersey R		125½	
25 Chic., Burl'n & Q. R.		54	

THURSDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

We have a quiet and rather dull Money Market to-day. The Stock Brokers are having money left with them, returnable on demand, at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The employment of capital in this way, owing to the tameness of the Stock Exchange, is even less than it was earlier in the season, since the amount of dividend stocks and bonds held among the Brokers is being gradually decreased by outside purchasers. In short mercantile bills, there is a fair business done through Bank, at rates ranging from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. for first-class names, and 6 to 7 ₱ cent. on fair signatures. The Discount Brokers quote long-date prime bills at 5½@7 ₱ cent. There is nothing to report in Exchange to-day. The packet on Saturday is the *North Star* for Havre and Southampton. The Sub-Treasury received to-day from Customs $119,000; the disbursements were $103,045, and the balance this afternoon stands $12,626,921.

The Stock Market opened this forenoon at a decline of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on most of the Share list, but at the Second Board a steadier feeling obtained, and part of the decline was recovered. There was not much life shown among the Brokers for either the *Bull* or *Bear* account. The latter has recently been enlarged on New-York Central, Rock Island and one or more other Railways, while the *Bulls*, for the present, seem to give no part of the list a very vigorous support. Our reports, however, of late, must be understood as only for the day, as neither party is able to hold the market long at a time. New-York Central sold at 79⅜@¼@½, and closed 79½ ₱ cent. Erie relapsed, after the rise of yesterday, to 18@18½. Reading has fallen a fraction below 49. Panama improved ½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail was in active request again, 92@92½ ₱ cent., cash. Rock Island steady at 72½@⅝. Illinois Central shares fell off 1 ₱ cent. on the English sales telegraphed by the *Asia*, which we understand to have been based on the poorest advices from this side of the early August traffic on the Road. The Bonds were 90@90½ ₱ cent. The two Michigan Stocks were steady. State Stocks rather firm. La Crosse Land Grants steady at ⅝. The second mortgage Southern Michigan rose to 59 ₱ cent., and Harlem seconds to 74½ ₱ per cent. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds rose to 70 ₱ cent. There were private sales

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2177. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.

MIDNIGHT ORGIES OF THE REBELS.

Obnoxious Persons Hung in Effigy.

VIGILANT WATCHFULNESS OF THE POLICE.

Reception at Quarantine of the First Military Detachment.

The monotony at Quarantine was suddenly disturbed on Thursday night about 9 o'clock, by the appearance of a large mob in the streets of Tompkinsville, headed by a fife and drum. They marched down the main street, and halted opposite Burns' Hotel. The crowd carried with them the effigies of several obnoxious persons, which were labeled to represent Dr. JACOB LAVARGE, Ex-Assemblyman JOHN F. RAYMOND, Mrs. UHL, the proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, the editor of the New-York TIMES, and ERASTUS BROOKS. The whole party entered Burns' Hotel, and indulged themselves in long potations of lager, let off their superfluous gas, and made night hideous by their anti-rent war-whoops, cheers, and other unseemly demonstrations. They then set fire to the imaginary lady proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, by way of affording the necessary illumination, and again formed in line.

Supposing that an attack was contemplated, the Police was summoned to quarters. Forty men, who had but just before arrived upon the ground, were drawn up at the Quarantine gate, with their howitzer, under Sergeant WATERBURY. Twenty men under Sergeant LUSK were ordered to occupy the defile leading towards the west wall, which commands the picket fence, and twenty-seven more men under command of Sergeant PRESTON, took their station at the northwest wall of the inclosure. There were in the hands of this force, ninety of the volcanic repeating rifles, containing an aggregate of about 1,000 shots, all of which could be discharged in the space of two minutes. The Harbor Police, all armed with pistols, also fell into line to coöperate with the land force.

Some Roman candles which were fired off by boys in the procession attracted the notice of the officer in command of the *Sabine*, who, also hearing the drums beating, and the shouts and discharge of firearms on shore, supposed there was an attack about to be made.

The fireworks being mistaken for a previously arranged signal between the shore and the frigate, the Commander of the *Sabine* immediately answered by sending up a rocket, and then dispatched two boatloads of armed marines, under command of First-Lieutenant WOODHULL, who promptly landed at the Quarantine Dock.

The two boats' crews consisted of thirty seamen and twelve marines each, all armed with cutlasses and United States muskets. In twenty minutes from the time the order was given on board the frigate, the boats were manned and came sweeping up to the Quarantine Dock with true man-of-war speed. Lieut. WOODHULL immediately landed his force, and ascertained the cause of the strange proceedings. Though very much gratified with the prompt movement on the part of the officers of the frigate, they were informed by the commander of the Police that the demonstration outside the walls was not a hostile one, but merely a childish exhibition intended to furnish pastime for the villagers.

That they may not be surprised, however, prompt steps had been taken to meet any emergency. The Marines and seamen were evidently disappointed at finding nothing to do. With the force of the *Sabine*, there were altogether 200 men under arms. All these transactions occurred in a few moments' time. The prompt movement of the police force was the subject of much praise. When the alarm was sounded quite a portion of the force was lying in their tents, but every man was in his place and ready to move in five minutes.

By this time the mob on the outside had marched down towards Castleton, where they finished the burning of the other effigies. This harmless amusement appeared to afford them great satisfaction, the crowd of small boys which were mixed in with them taking a great interest in the proceedings.

The whole village seemed to have turned out, and the crowd consisted of some five or six hundred persons. On passing the houses along the road the lady residents showed themselves conspicuously at the windows, and responded to the shouts and cheers of the multitude by approving smiles and waving of their handkerchiefs. The effigy of the Health Officer was the object of prime attention. It was tossed about on the end of a long pole, and treated to groans and derisive shouts which made the welkin ring. The obnoxious editors who have denounced the mob also came in for a large share of demoniacal displeasure. These inanimate representatives were treated to all manner of indignities, being pelted with stones, clubs and other missiles. These men of straw were then, one after another, set on fire and consumed, while the delighted natives performed a war dance around the remains. It was near midnight before these orgies had ceased, when the inhabitants, satisfied with the demonstration, went home.

Inside the inclosure, the marines and police remained enjoying the hospitalities of Commissary BERVOORT until midnight. At this time, everything being quiet, the marines repaired on board their frigate, and the police resumed their rest.

The Committee on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, appointed to determine the site of the permanent buildings to be erected on the Quarantine grounds, will visit the Quarantine to-day by the 2 o'clock boat. Their surveyors, architects and builders will accompany them.

Preparatory to the visit of to-day, Drs. BISSELL and THOMPSON yesterday made an inspection of the entire surface of the grounds, so as to be able to make practical suggestions to the Committee in reference to the wants of Quarantine. As to the buildings which were previously on the ground, and which were burned, they were, in many respects, improperly located to meet the wants of Quarantine. The Health Officers will now take care that no defect shall exist of this description in the buildings about to be reconstructed.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Castleton Board of Health held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the usual quantity of reports, resolutions, suggestions and remarks were made, touching the well being of the town.

Dr. MUNDY made a report upon the infected district, to the effect that the occupants of the different dwellings had been notified to vacate them. Three families refused to obey the order, as they had no where to go to. Whereupon it was resolved that tenements be provided for their use at the expense of the Board, and that they be required to vamose. A motion was made to disband the special police force in the village.

Dr. WATSON offered a suggestion that Staten Island be offered to the State of New-Jersey in exchange for Sandy Hook, and that they fall into the State of Camden and Amboy. He finally put his suggestion in the shape of a resolution, which was laid over for discussion to-morrow. This is suggested as a short way of getting rid of the payment of nearly half a million of dollars by Richmond County, which will fall upon them for the destruction of the Quarantine establishment.

Military for Quarantine.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DETACHMENT.

The Islanders were yesterday, for the first time since the Governor's Proclamation, entertained with a sight of the troops, although they were not formidable in numbers.

The following special order was issued yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON GREYS.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

[*Special Orders, No.* 8.]

Pursuant to Division and Brigade orders, this Regiment will parade on Saturday, Sept. 11, in full uniform, gray trowsers, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled.

Field and Staff, dismounted, will report to the Colonel on parade.

The Band, Color-Bearer and General Guides, will report to the Adjutant, on parade, fifteen minutes before the formation of line.

The line will be formed in the City Arsenal at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Each soldier will provide himself with fatigue dress, blanket and extra linen. No baggage, except what is absolutely necessary, will be allowed, the same to be marked with the name of the owner and letter of his Company, and be brought to the Armory on the morning of parade. Assistant Quartermaster TIFFANY will take charge of the same, and provide conveyance to the Camp. By order of

GEO. LYON, Colonel.

O. F. WENTWORTH, Acting Adjutant.

An advance guard of sixteen men, Company D, Eighth Regiment, under command of Captain E. D. LAWRENCE and Lieutenants SIMMONS and CARPENTER, went down to the Island yesterday afternoon. They were detailed for special duty, such as erecting tents and providing other camp accommodations for the main force, which it is understood will embark to-day for the theatre of war.

They were to have taken the 3 o'clock boat, but, being a few moments late, they stacked their arms upon the Battery, and endured heroically the curious gaze of a crowd of men and boys until 4 o'clock, when they marched on board the *Southfield* at the tap of the drum. The 4 o'clock boat does not stop at the Quarantine landing, but the Captain of the boat so far departed from the regulations as to stop and put them ashore there, by which act of civility the squad were saved a half-mile march. On approaching the Quarantine dock the Police brought out their howitzer, fired a salute, and greeted the little force with repeated cheers. As they passed the Quarantine gate they were also cheered by the Police and employes, who mounted the walls for that purpose. Captain LAWRENCE proceeded up the main street, followed by a small crowd which had gathered at the landing. A considerable gathering upon the steps of BUANS' Hotel looked on inquisitively as they passed, and amused themselves by counting them, smiling derisively at the smallness of their number. There were, however, no audible demonstrations of insult, and, upon the whole, the respect which the citizen soldiery everywhere commands was paid to them as they passed the head-quarters of the rebels.

Considerable disappointment was expressed by some in the crowd that the encampment first selected (upon the green in front of the Nautilus Hotel,) had been abandoned for one upon the north side of the Quarantine inclosure, entirely out of sight, and away from the village. This move was very much against the interests of both the hotels in the village, which, it was expected would be filled with visiters drawn thither by curiosity to see the army of occupation. The squad were marched around the west side of the walls, and down upon a broad green known as the Brighton flats, on the north side of the inclosure. Here, upon a broad plateau which slopes towards the water, and commands a full view of the upper Bay and the City, the troops were halted. Preparations were already in progress for their reception, the camp equipage having been sent down by the tug, and the frame of a one-story building about 100 feet long being raised. In half an hour some half dozen tents were put up, and the spot began to assume the appearance of a camp.

Mr. RATZ, the sutler, was busy at last accounts making arrangements to provide supper for the men

Richard Adams Locke in Court.

HIS EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The examination of Mr. RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, before Recorder BARNARD, was postponed till Monday next at 10 A. M. Mr. LOCKE, it will be remembered, was charged with a violation of the Quarantine laws in landing Mr. RAY TOMPKINS in a Federal barge within the Quarantine inclosure. Mr. LOCKE was present yesterday morning, with his counsel, and Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, but the Recorder's duties elsewhere were urgent, and he could not proceed with the examination. The Recorder is acting for Justice WELSH, who is absent at Syracuse as a Republican Delegate, and as the Justice will return to-day to the City, the case, with the consent of all parties, was accordingly postponed.

The Charges Against Gen. Tallmadge.

SECRET SESSION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the Head-quarters in Broome-street. With the exception of Gen. NYE, all the members of the Board were present. The reporters were requested to withdraw, and none besides General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., his counsel, and the witnesses in the case, were permitted to be present.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, Capt. WEED, of the Second Precinct, Sergeant BREVOORT, Sergeant WATERBURY and Mr. BOWER, of the Chief Clerk's office, were examined. Their testimony related to the charges of dereliction of duty which have been informally made against Gen. TALLMADGE with regard to the riots at Quarantine. The object of this preliminary examination, it was stated, was to ascertain what charges, if any, should be formally preferred against the General Superintendent.

Mayor TIEMANN and Commissioner STRANAHAN stated what they knew relative to the matter under consideration. What these statements and those of the witnesses examined were was not permitted to transpire. We were informed, however, that nothing tending to fasten the charge of dereliction of duty upon the General Superintendent was elicited. There was much inquiry concerning the reason of so much privacy in the proceedings, but none that was satisfactory was rendered. One of the Commissioners said it was out of regard for the General Superintendent that the meeting was private; but General TALLMADGE, on the other hand, was for an open investigation. The General has sent the following letter to the Commissioners of Emigration:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I saw in the newspapers a most extraordinary communication made to your body by a Mr. Jellinghaus, representing that he heard Captain Weed, of the Second Police Precinct, state to Mr. John A. Kennedy, that he called upon me about 3 o'clock upon the morning of the 2d September, and reported to me the burning of the Quarantine, inquiring of me if I would authorize him to proceed with his force to the Quarantine grounds, for the protection of the hospital; but that Mr. Tallmadge had not found it necessary to pay any attention to his statement, answering only that he thought there had not been any reason on the part of the Captain to come and disturb him at such a time in the night.

The whole of this representation (with the exception of Captain WEED's coming to my house at 3 o'clock in the morning and reporting the conflagration) I am authorized by Captain WEED to say is utterly false and untrue. He declares that he had no such conversation with Mr. KENNEDY, and I know that the facts, as stated, are entirely false.

I directed that a force should be prepared, of 50 men, ready to be sent down to Quarantine by the earliest steamboat. We could not collect the men, or convey them to Quarantine at an earlier hour. This order Captain WEED communicated to Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who immediately telegraphed to the station-houses for the number proposed to go down. The whole appears in the telegraph books, and is ready for your inspection. Yours respectfully, F. A. TALLMADGE.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made in certain quarters—so rumor says—to induce General TALLMADGE to resign. The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday were in session two hours, and then adjourned to hold another secret session on Monday.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met yesterday afternoon.

The Captain of the *Queen of the South*, from Cuba, applied for leave to come up, having been at Quarantine 12 days. There had been one death on the passage. Allowed to come up next Wednesday.

Mayor TIEMANN recapitulated what officially he had done at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Thursday. The Mayor said he had just left the Committee that had assembled to carry out the resolutions of the preceding day, and that the measures that had been decided on were progressing very satisfactorily and promptly.

Dr. THOMPSON said that the boarding-officer of vessels in the lower bay had represented that he has no residence excepting outside, that he has a wife and is threatened with violence. "Tell him," said the Mayor, "he can have a tent, and must get acquainted with camp life. In a short time the people of the Island will be perfectly unanimous that one of the worst and most foolish things they ever did was in burning down that Hospital."

The Board then adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

An adjourned meeting was held yesterday, (Sept. 10,) of the Committee of merchants and citizens "to take measures for extending some proper act of respect to C. W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, and the officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, and others." P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The Treasurer reported that nearly five thousand dollars had been collected up to this date. It was

Resolved, That of the sum collected, and to be collected by this Committee, in behalf of Testimonials to be given to Messrs. FIELD, HUDSON, and others, that the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) be appropriated to the purchase of first and second class gold medals to be awarded to the officers and gentlemen before mentioned.

And it was further

Resolved, That all money collected above this sum of $5,000 be appropriated to the purchase of a house to be presented to Capt. WILLIAM HUDSON, of the United States Navy.

Many gentlemen being out of town, disposed to contribute to this fund, the collections up to this date are quite limited. It is thought that the necessary fund, proper to carry out the objects of the Committee, can be secured within a few days.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CABLE TELEGRAPH.—We would give a valuable consideration for the privilege of reading the letters which we conjecture have been sent to the directors and electricians of the Atlantic Telegraph during the last month by the telegraph news agent of the Associated Press. We apprehend some "fine old English gentlemen" have wiped their spectacles several times, and lifted up their hands in astonishment at the energy and vehemence of "Young America."—*Boston Traveller.*

UTAH.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE TERRITORY

Business Reviving in Salt Lake City—Large Arrivals of Supplies—Immigration—Apostate Mormons Looking Up—Dr. Bernhisel—Brigham Young.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

It is interesting to watch the rapidity with which this City is now improving in every respect. One can hardly realise that six weeks ago it was entirely deserted; that all these stores, now thronged with customers, were closed, and that all these dwellings now surrounded with noisy little urchins, were fastened up, with doors nailed and windows boarded. Never before was this City the scene of such activity in every branch of business, and I doubt whether since its foundation, the people have been more happy than at present. All look cheerful and contented as if satisfied that they were now to be protected by the laws from whatever they may consider as oppression or imposition.

The mercantile interests of the Territory will be attended to the coming season—for there will be no less than eight Gentile stores here during the next Winter, the usual number having been two.

In addition to the old firms of LIVINGSTON, KINCAID & Co., and GILBERT & GERRISH, the following firms have opened, or are about to open stores in this City: C. A. PERRY & Co., W. F. DYER & Co.; RADFORD, CABOT & Co.; MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.; BRANHAM & NORRIS, and J. M. HOCKADAY & Co.

About 600 wagons and 7,000 oxen are employed in the transportation across the plains of the goods for these merchants.

On Wednesday last the advance train of Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, the contractors for the transportation of the Army supplies, arrived in the valley in charge of Mr. ALEX. LOB, a sub-contractor. This train is the first one of 32 which had started from the frontier up to the 1st of June—each of which consists of 35 wagons.

The supplies brought out by these trains, which are calculated to last the force now stationed here two years, are to be stored in large warehouses now in process of construction at the head-quarters of the Army in Cedar Valley. Workmen are also busily engaged at this point erecting the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the Army during the coming Winter. These buildings, together with the Suttler stores, will form quite a large post. Connected with one of the Suttler stores there is to be a billiard saloon and bowling alley—these will be the first establishments of the kind ever introduced into the Territory.

Messrs. MOGO & WILLIAMS (also Gentiles) are erecting, about half way between this city and the camp of the army, a large brewery and beer cellar, to furnish both the city and camp with a full supply of "lager," the want of which we at present feel very much.

The immense amount of freight which is now brought annually to this country, creates a greater interest in any plan by which the enormous cost of transportation across the plains can be diminished.

The overland routes from here to the States are now in the best possible condition. This Summer the Government has constructed and opened the new route by Bridger's Pass, which will be found most useful, not only because it is some 70 miles shorter than the old one, but because it gives emigrants and others the choice of two good routes on which to find grass for their animals, (the want of grass and food for stock being the most serious drawback to an overland emigration.) But still, freights to this city from the Missouri River range from 16 to 20 cents per pound.

I am told, by well-informed persons on the subject, that the Big Horn River is a tributary of the Yellowstone, and the Yellowstone is navigable by steamboats of very light draught, to within 350 miles of this city. Steamboats now go up the Missouri River annually, with Indian annuities and other merchandise, several hundred miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and the freight charged by them to the mouth of this river is only some 6 or 7 cents per pound.

If, therefore, it be true that the Yellowstone is navigable (and we have no reason to doubt it) it will afford a direct communication by water with the Territory soon from St. Louis and all the Western ports. The country lying between this city and the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, is favorable, in every respect, to the construction of a good wagon road. The great advantages which such a communication with the States would give to this Territory, entitles this route to the serious attention of Congress, and we would urge that at its next session a thorough exploration of the route shall be ordered, so as to test its practicability.

A party of emigrants from Wisconsin, with their families, passed through here on the 10th inst., on their way to California. They had with them some 200 head of cattle.

We understand that the apostate Mormons, now in the Territory, are preparing to organize a new Church, and to hold public meetings. This Church is to consist of the followers of GLADDEN BISHOP, a man who apostatized from the Church at Kanesville Iowa, in consequence of the discovery that Polygamy was one of its doctrines. He has, since then been looking anxiously for an opportunity to visit the Mormons, and lead the opposers of Polygamy and of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and is now on his way to the Territory.

In March, 1852, ALFRED SMITH, one of the followers of GLADDEN BISHOP, attempted to preach in this city, and got up for that purpose into a wagon, standing in a public square of the City. He had, however, but just finished a prayer, when the Marshal of the City took him by the coat-collar and marched him off to the Calaboose; the next day he was released and compelled to leave the Territory. It was in regard to this, the only attempt which has ever been made in this Territory to establish a church opposed to BRIGHAM YOUNG, that he, on the following Sunday, (March 27, 1852,) made use of the following language, which I quote from the Church report, published in the *Journal of Discourses*, vol. I. "I say again, you Gladdenites, *do not court persecution*, or you will *get more than you want, and it will come quicker than you want it.* I say to you, Bishops, do not allow them to preach in your Wards. Who broke the road to these vallies? Did this little, nasty SMITH and his wife? No, they stayed in St. Louis while we did it, peddling ribbons and kissing the Gentiles. I know what they have done here—they have asked exorbitant prices for their nasty, stinking ribbons. [Voices, 'That's true.'] We broke the roads to this country. Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest sudden destruction come upon you. I say, rather than that apostates should flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie-knife, and conquer or die. Now, you nasty apostates, clear out, or judgment will be put to the line and righteousness to the plummet. [Voices generally, 'Go it, go it.'] If you want to go to California, go, and serve GLADDEN BISHOP there, if you wish; but disturb not this community, or else you will find judgment is laid to the line. Do not court persecution, for, remember, *you are not playing with shadows*, but it is the *voice and the hand* of the Almighty you are trying to play with, and you will find yourselves mistaken if you think to the contrary."

We will, in a few weeks, have an opportunity of seeing whether apostates must leave the Territory in order to avoid persecution and death. It does not sound consistent for BRIGHAM to be threatening apostates with persecution when he himself is constantly crying out against the persecution of the "Gentiles," and opposing and decrying every move of the Government in regard to the Mormons as persecution.

We have noticed in the New-York *Herald*, of July 2, or thereabouts, a card published by Dr. BERNHISEL, the Mormon Delegate to Congress, in which he takes occasion to maliciously misrepresent the correspondents of the Press in this Territory and the course which they have pursued. The public are, however, too well informed in regard to Mormon chicanery even to notice the falsehoods which are invariably used by Mormons when they deem them expedient in promoting their atrocious plans. The correspondents of the Press now here are determined to represent facts truthfully and impartially, although they must expect that the calumnies and slanders which have always been heaped upon those who have endeavored to do so heretofore, will also be cast upon them by the Mormon leaders.

I am informed upon good authority that the Church propose to reopen the theatre in this city this week. The army have been amused during the past week by the performances of a Mormon circus company. The trick horse, which is owned by the Church, is very well trained, and performs his part admirably. The Mormon boys relate an incident of the late campaign with much gusto. They state that when Gov. CUMMING first passed through Echo cañon on his way to the city, they had this trained horse in the cañon, and made him perform several tricks, such as lying down among the low brush at the word of command, &c., &c., leading the Governor, at the same time, to believe that all the horses of their guerilla parties were trained in this manner. They thus gave him an exalted idea of their great skill and ability in every thing pertaining to a successful guerilla warfare.

BRIGHAM has of late received many visits from officers of the army. He receives his company in his office, and is always surrounded during the visits by several of his satellites. The impression produced upon strangers, during a visit of this kind, is that he resembles a polite, old country gentleman, incapable of doing anything wrong.

Lieut. BEYAN, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, arrived here on the 12th inst. He accompanied the Sixth Infantry on their march over the route which he explored in 1857. The corps of sappers and miners from West Point, which also accompanied the Sixth, and constructed the road, will return immediately to the States.

The Deseret currency, (or BRIGHAM's shinplasters, as they are now called here,) have, as might be expected, depreciated very much in value. They can now be bought at 25 cents on the dollar. This is a heavy tax upon the masses of the people, who were forced to take this trash at par, and who hold no other money.

A little incident occurred here yesterday evening, which will illustrate how the Indian difficulties in this country are often brought about. Two Indians, belonging to the Bonnack tribe, came into the city yesterday, bringing letters from a mountaineer out on Bear River to a friend in the City. In the evening, as they were leaving the city on their return, they were stopped and brought back by two young Mormons, who, seeing that they were Bonnacks, took it upon themselves to arrest them upon suspicion that they were connected with the Salmon River massacre. They brought them up into the city and left them in the custody of three of their "brethren" while they started off to hunt the police. In the meantime, some of the Government officers heard of it, and after waiting for more than an hour for the police or some authorized person to return and make complaint, told the poor Indians—who were much alarmed at the prospect of being imprisoned and murdered by the MORMONS—that they might go. They went off much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Mormons, and will probably bear ill-feeling towards them in consequence. A. B. C.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The Salt Lake Mail had arrived and was 21 days *en route*. The Mormons and the orderly and Government officials were attending to their business. As soon as the Associate Judges arrived, the trials for treason would be commenced. No arrests had yet been made. The Indians were very troublesome about the City, and had killed several of the Mormons. One family were massacred while moving south. Dr. FORNEY, Indian agent, was out among the tribes making treaties, and has thus far been successful. Engineers were out locating the four posts on the western division of the mail route.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Filibusterism—The Reported Reconciliation between Walker and Henningsen—The Acquisition of Cuba—The Tariff—An Army Force for Paraguay, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

The announcement, a few days since, of a reconciliation between Generals HENNINGSEN and WALKER was, in a measure, premature. HENNINGSEN and WALKER met accidentally at one of the New-York hotels when the latter announced the pleasure he felt at an opportunity to explain matters between them. Before any explanation, however, company interrupted them, and the filibusters separated. Next day HENNINGSEN sent his card to Gen. WALKER, thus intimating that he would be pleased to receive the explanation. In reply he received only WALKER's card. Thus communication was again closed between them.

There is no doubt WALKER wishes to cut loose from his old friend; for when JOE. WHITE inquired of WALKER, how he could proceed without HENNINGSEN, the little "grey-eyed man" answered "Very well—I shall not miss him a particle." A very different impression prevails here. HENNINGSEN has the entire confidence of the men in power, who regard him as a high-toned gentleman, alike tenacious of his own honor and the honor of his country. It is understood here that he will engage in no movement that does not meet the approbation of the Administration, and is sanctioned by law. WALKER has neither the confidence nor respect of any man connected with the Government here or in Nicaragua. Such is the difference in the position of the two men in Washington.

I telegraphed you last evening that Judge BOWLIN had accepted the Mission to Paraguay, and it is not doubted but the selection has been a most fortunate one, and reflects great credit on the State Department. The Judge is expected in the city early next week to receive his instructions, which are already being prepared by Secretary CASS.

Mr. BUCHANAN's policy, in endeavoring to purchase Cuba, aims at five things, viz.: 1. To satisfy the Bishop and clergy of Spain that the Catholic Church would not wane and be forced to a secondary position on the island, in the event of its transfer to the United States. 2. To satisfy CHRISTINA that her thirty millions of private property on the island would not be subject to the principles of agrarianism, but would be doubled in value by the transfer. 3. To satisfy the agriculturalist that his market would not be injured, but improved, by having not only the ports of Cuba, but the ports of the whole country free to his produce. 4. To satisfy the commercial interests that free-trade would be accorded them here, while they could discriminate at home according to their own pleasure; and lastly, to satisfy the Government that a transfer of the island is actually necessary to secure lasting peace between the two countries. Such is the programme of the Administration policy for the new Minister to Madrid, which, if carried out, must result in the purchase of Cuba. Mr. BENJAMIN being a Jew, would necessarily fall on the first point, and this would involve a failure on the others. This difficulty I hinted at a few days ago—and it is one Mr. BUCHANAN fully appreciates, but what can be done? Could not Bishop HUGHES be induced to try his hand at diplomacy?

The National *Intelligencer* published a lengthy editorial yesterday on the comparative results of the tariffs, and stated that the imports in August, 1856, amounted to $29,900,393, yielding a revenue of $5,-286,399—a little less than 18 per cent.—while the present tariff is yielding a little over 20 per cent. I would respectfully suggest to the editor of the *Intelligencer* the propriety of overhauling his figures. He has either blundered himself, or copied an egregious error from the *Journal of Commerce*. Figures, it is said, will not lie, but to make this true the figures must be correctly stated.

The Interior Department is making great retrenchments in the disbursement of the Judiciary fund. In 1856 the public expenditures under this head amounted to $999,905 12. In 1857 the amount was reduced to $672,976 60, and for the last fiscal year it was further reduced to $542,122 43. This saving to the public treasury has resulted from the policy pursued by Secretary THOMPSON in compelling Marshals to estimate for each term of a court in detail, and then require returns to be made ten days after adjournment.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

With a view to render the Paraguay Expedition equal to any emergency, a proposition to send out a strong force from the Army, is under advisement. Every possible precaution will be taken to guard against a failure of the objects sought to be accomplished.

Captain HARWOOD has been ordered on duty as Inspector of Ordnance *vice* Captain ADAMS, ordered to the *Sabine*. A Board of Officers has been ordered to convene, at an early day, at Washington Arsenal, to ascertain by trial the best patent primer for small arms. The Board consists of Captain GORGAS and Brevet-Major LAIDLEY of Ordnance: Captain PICKETT and Lieutenant CLITZ of the Infantry, and Lieutenant MAURY of the Mounted Rifles.

The Atlantic Cable Not Broken.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, Sept. 10.

Mr. DE SAUTY, the electrician in charge of the Atlantic Telegraph at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the cable for publication beyond the positive assurance to the Agent of the Associated Press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and that there is no reason whatever for the rumor that the Cable had parted.

From Arizona and New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 10.

Colonel SAYLES, agent of the Post-Office Department, arrived here to-day from Arizona. He reports the existence of a very lawless state of things in that country, the pistol and bowie-knife being the only law recognized. Indian depredations were very frequent. Colonel SAYLES speaks favorably of the mineral resources of the Territory, but deems the annexation of Sonora of the utmost importance to their successful development. The El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon-road expedition will complete their work in November. The agents of the California Overland Mail Company were met early in August, west of the Rio Grande, busily engaged in establishing stations and making arrangements to enter upon the service this month. A new military post is to be established on the San Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check. Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to the Santa Cruz Valley.

From New-Mexico, Col. SAYLES reports that the difficulties with the Navajoe Indians were still unsettled. Gen. GARLAND assured them that the murderers of Major BROOKS' servant would be given up, and in view of pending trouble, had ordered Col. MILES from Fort Fillmore to Fort Defiance. Major BARBEE's command of recruits crossed Walnut Creek *en route* for Fort Union, 27th ult.

Judge BOONE, of Philadelphia, recently appointed Judge of New-Mexico, left Independence for Santa Fé on the 5th instant.

Cyrus W. Field at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., passed through this city on the Express Train this afternoon. He was received at the depôt by a band of music and an immense gathering of citizens, who manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm. The band played "Hail Columbia" as the train entered the depôt, and the rush of people to the cars to catch a glimpse of the hero of the ocean cable was tremendous.

Mr. FIELD appeared upon the platform of a car amid the thundering cheers of the multitude, and was introduced to the assembly in a neat and appropriate speech by L. W. HALL, Esq., to which he responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I most sincerely thank you and regret exceedingly that previous engagements prevent me from accepting your invitation to remain in your city until to-morrow. From what I have seen within the last five minutes, I am convinced that if I should tarry with you until that time it would be much harder for me to get away than it is now. Bidding you all God-speed, allow me to say adieu.

The train then moved on amid the music of the band and the shouts of the immense gathering.

News From Kansas.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 10.

Leavenworth dates of the 7th inst. are received. Orders had been received for two companies of the 1st Cavalry from Col. SUMNER. The command under Major EWING was to proceed to Fort Orbuckle.

At the Municipal election held at Leavenworth on the 6th, great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred. LAMPTON B. DENMAN, Free-State Democrat, was elected by about 200 majority. LYMAN SCOTT, Republican and Know-Nothing; and ADAM FISHER, Republican, were the opposing candidates.

Grand Firemen's Muster at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Sept. 10.

The grand Firemen's muster closed, to-day, with a trial of our city engines for supremacy. Prizes of $100, $50, $25, and $20, being contended for. The first prize was won by Tigers No. 6, playing 156 perpendicular and horizontal 169 feet 5 inches. The second prize by the Niagara No. 3. The prize of $25 was awarded to the Ocean Hose Company, and $20 to the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

The Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 10.

Nothing definite has as yet transpired respecting the action of the Railroad Presidents. The agreement of the 5th of July has been gone over and mostly agreed to, the main point of difference was relative to the rates for all rail, and rail and water carriage. It has been settled to have separate rates where water-carriage forms part of the route. A recess has been taken to allow the freight agents to agree upon rates. If they agree and the rates are approved of by the Presidents, the main difficulty will be overcome. The final result will not be arrived at before midnight, if then. The prospects are good for a satisfactory adjustment and return to fair rates.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 10.

The following have been elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention: From Wyoming, J. B. SKINNER, Soft; from Franklin, H. B. SMITH, Soft; from Clinton, TIMOTHY HOZLE, Soft.

The Officers of the Galway Steamer Propeller.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

A complimentary supper was given last evening at the Parker House to the officers of the Galway steamer *Propeller*. Mr. PATRICK DONAHOE presided, and speeches were made by that gentleman, Capt. THATCHER, Mr. JOHN C. CROWLEY, Mr. THOS. O'NEIL, Mr. B. S. TREANOR, and others. It was a very pleasant occasion.

The Philanthropic Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10.

The Philanthropic Convention assembled here this morning and is diligently engaged in "overcoming evil with good."

Mr. A. J. DAVIS nominated the following officers.

President—IRA S. Hitchcock, of Oneida.

Vice-Presidents—F. J. Walker, of Glens Falls; Emily Rogers, of Utica; Ira Porter, of Waukegan; Parker Pillsbury, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries—C. H. Plumb, of Holley; Dr. R. J. Hallock, of New-York; Giles F. Stebbins, of Rochester.

Business Committee.—A. J. Davis, of New-York; Amos Rogers, of Utica; Caroline Brown, M. D., of Utica; Mary J. Davis, of New-York; C. A. Newton, of Boston.

Mr. A. J. DAVIS read the order of business, which stated that three sessions a day would be held.

Mr. A. J. DAVIS made the opening address. He discussed the great question of evil under five distinct propositions, viz: Babyhood, Youth, Childhood, Manhood and Maturity. Babyhood, he said, was the anti-human period; youth, the interhuman; childhood, the superhuman; manhood, the spiritual, and maturity the harmonial period.

Mr. A. J. DAVIS occupied the forenoon in delivering this speech.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. C. H. PLUMB, of Holley, Orleans County, delivered the first address.

PARKER PILLSBURY then spoke of the reproduction of man by the sexes.

MARY F. DAVIS presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That as woman is the half of a Republican nation she should be invested with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, among which are the elective franchise, the trial by a jury of her own peers, eligibility to office, the control of her children under age, and the protection of her person and property against aggression.

Resolved, That as woman is the mother of the race, and therefore more influential than any other being in giving character and direction to our great humanity, she should be protected and assisted by society in attaining the utmost perfection of development physically, intellectually and morally, and that to this end colleges of every grade should be unreservedly thrown open to woman, that she may be educated in all departments side by side with her brother, while young girls should be released from the hopeless, protracted, wasting toil of unhealthy workshops, or awakened from the lethargy of fashionable dissipation, and attracted into honorable and lucrative avenues of industry, where a just remuneration will enable them to gain not only a liberal and thorough education, but an elevated and independent character; furthermore, as through maternity woman is the world's greatest artist as sufferer, and as she has the responsibility of guiding the young mind of her children for many years after birth, she should be free to select her own surroundings, and to specify her own time for assuming this great artistic work of reproduction with its toils, sufferings and responsibilities.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT spoke about woman's controlling her own maternity, and her influence upon her offspring.

Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE addressed the Convention against paper currency.

A strong tone of Free-Loveism is perceptible in all the speeches thus far, and the Convention, if anything, smells stronger of filth than the Rutland Convention.

Miss JULIA BRANCH will make the opening speech to-morrow.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 10—12 M.

A terrible accident occurred to-night on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. A passenger train went through the bridge near Steubenville, and a great many were killed. We are anxiously waiting for further particulars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept 10—1:30 P. M.

The Steubenville and Cincinnati Express train going West on the Steubenville and Indiana road ran through the bridge this evening, thirteen miles west of Steubenville. A messenger who has just come in reports that the whole train, which was filled with passengers, went down. It is impossible to learn the particulars to-night. A train has been dispatched to the scene of the disaster to render all possible assistance.

Great National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 10.

Over three hundred horses from abroad, including the most celebrated animals in the Northern and Middle States, are already entered for the Great National Horse Exhibition to be held here next week. This insures a much finer and larger exhibition than either of the former ones. The Exhibition opens on Tuesday and closes on Friday. Six Governors of States, including Gov. BANKS and Gov. KING are to be in attendance. The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will be one of the speakers at the banquet on Friday. Three thousand dollars are already offered in premiums. Our hotels are fast filling up with strangers, and over fifty horses, including *Ethan Allen* and old and young *Rattler*, are now on the grounds.

The Slavery Debate in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA

New Editions of New Books.

The Household Book of Poetry, collected and edited by CHAS. A. DANA, is the title of a large and unique-looking volume of 767 doubled-columned pages, just published by D. APPLETON & Co. The design of the volume, as indicated by its title, is a most felicitous one, and the editor has exhibited rare qualifications for the execution of his task. English poetry is by no means an undefiled well, but a rich field overgrown with rank weeds and poisonous flowers. No parent would desire to turn his little flock into such a pasturage to browse indiscriminately upon all the tempting herbage it offers to the fresh intellectual appetite. As much harm as good would be likely to result from such a course, and as there has not yet been any suitable collection of poetry for family reading made, there was a special need of just such a volume as Mr. DANA has prepared. Though we can most heartily commend the volume for what it contains, we cannot say that it fully justifies the promise which the editor makes in his preface. "The purpose of this book," he says, "is to comprise within the bounds of a single volume whatever is truly beautiful and admirable among the minor poems of the English language." Rich and varied as the collection is, it would not be by any means a difficult matter, we imagine, to make another volume of equal size and of equal richness from the truly beautiful and admirable poems which have been omitted; and we are so well satisfied of Mr. DANA'S judgment and taste, to perform this work, that we hope he may be encouraged to undertake it by the success which we are very confident the present volume will command. His classification of the poems is novel and arbitrary. He ranges them under ten distinct heads; as, Poems of Nature, Childhood, Friendship, Love, Ambition, Comedy, Tragedy and Sorrow, Imagination, Sentiment and Reflection, and of Religion. We do not think that this classification is either natural or convenient. Nine-tenths of the contents of the volume might be classed under the head of Poems of Nature, and there should not be any that would not properly be classed among Poems of the Imagination. But, by "Nature," Mr. DANA means rural nature, and by Imagination, fantasy, or faery poems. And, among poems of this class he puts MILTON'S "Comus," which might be classed with equal propriety among the Poems of "Nature," of "Sentiment," or even "Religion." Under the head of "Poems of Ambition," the Editor has military and chivalrous lyrics. The classifications are well made when you have arrived at the meaning which the Editor attaches to his subjects. The indexes to the authors of poems and to the the subjects is a very convenient arrangement for the reader. The selections are made from the entire body of British and American poetry, from CHAUCER down to the author of "Nothing to Wear," and the compiler appears to have been influenced by a most catholic taste and a sound judgment. The two poets from whom the largest selections have been taken are WORDSWORTH and TENNYSON. Mr. DANA does not believe in the old-fashioned sentiment, that "Charity begins at Home," at least in poetry. He has helped himself very sparingly to the wild flowers that grow on the sides of the American Parnassus. THACKERAY has not gained a reputation by his poems, but there are eight selections from him, while from N. P. WILLIS there are but three, precisely the same number that are furnished by R. H. STODDARD. EMERSON furnishes seven poems, and BAYARD TAYLOR four. Some surprise will doubtless be felt, and some indignation expressed, at the entire omission from the volume of such names as GEO. P. MORRIS, ALICE CAREY, PHŒBE CAREY, JOHN G. SAXE, GEO. D. PRENTICE, W. G. CLARK, SIMS, WALT WHITMAN, Mrs. WHITMAN, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, Mrs. OAKES SMITH, and THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH. But no one has a right to complain. Something had to be left out, and the compiler has an unquestionable privilege in deciding what that something should be. We cannot but think it was a mistake not to make a freer use of home materials; but we concede the right to the editor of exercising his own judgment, and the public is greatly indebted to him for a volume which contains a larger amount of intellectual refreshment than any other that we could name. It is a book for the household, and happy will it be for every family that has such a precious volume lying always open and at hand for the improvement of an idle hour, or the comfort of a wearied spirit.

A contribution to the scientific treatment of history, which has been hailed by the English critics as the ablest and most original work of the century, is *Buckle's History of Civilization in England*. (D. APPLETON & Co.) The volume already published appears to be a minute instalment of the entire publication. Although occupying a large octavo volume of 677 pp., it is only a part of the "General Introduction;" and according to the programme another volume equally bulky will be required before the reader is to be admitted to the subject indicated by the title-page. It is quite clear that if prosecuted to the end the work must run to the length of an elaborate encyclopedia.

Nor will the similitude to such a work be confined to the article of length. Mr. BUCKLE brings to his task a range of reading as wide as has ever probably been applied to a single department of research, and a thorough drill and preparation of mind, and vigor of originative thought, almost unparalleled in literary history. The merits of a publication, so important, are not to be discussed in the space at our service at present. Hereafter we may resume the subject at length.

Doctor Thorne. A novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, is the latest publication of the kind from the presses of the HARPERS. It is an old story, retold with infinite humor, shrewd sense and a fair proportion of amusing incident.

A Suspension Bridge over the Harlem River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have given a somewhat prominent place in your issue of Saturday last to an anonymous reply to an article published by you on the 9th inst., under my name, suggesting a plan for a wire suspension bridge across the Harlem River, *over* the High Bridge.

The suggestion which I ventured to make was presented for the purpose of drawing attention to the subject, and thereby gathering sentiment for the formation of a mature judgment, and it was not urged as a plan of unquestionable wisdom. It was suggested as one mode of accomplishing a purpose of considerable necessity, and of increasing importance to the gathering population upon the two borders of the Harlem River. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I did attract one reader, and that by that reader the subject has not been "entirely overlooked," nor I entirely "forgotten."

This correspondent has made one statement, and only one, of any importance in connection with the discussion, as follows: "The Legislature of last Winter, disapproved of altering in any way this noble structure, or making any additions to it." Now, as I understand the facts, the Legislature was asked to make the High Bridge a *public highway*, and this proposal never reached a vote in either House. No other proposition for altering, or adding to, the High Bridge was presented, and, therefore, the statement that the Legislature *disapproved* of any additions, is not sustained by facts. If the anonymous writer, who, behind his mask, has indulged his uncourteous temper, had confined himself to the discussion of the subject presented by me, instead of wasting his labor in personal sneers, the public would have had the benefit of his opinions, and, possibly, I should have confessed myself vanquished. But bad manners never yet conquered an opponent, nor won a friend, and he, who in this age of daring enterprise, would bind with cords the unfettered thought of man, and silence its utterance, must first subject his own spirit to the stern discipline of reason. Nor can new opinions, or new plans, be overthrown by the quotation of "old maxims," and at a moment when the world is exulting over the successful accomplishment of the Atlantic Telegraph—when your correspondent has so suddenly awoke from a three weeks' contemplation of this theme, the introduction of the old maxim, "Leave well enough alone," has an application too broad for the occasion, [was either a thoughtless or malicious introduction of a discordant note among the jubilant harmonies of the hour.

Ocean mail steamers were "well enough," but busy "wire-pullers" would not "leave well enough alone;" and distant continents, which arose at Creation out of impassable oceans, were "well enough," but the vagrant intellect of man, restless and unsatisfied, would intermeddle, and these widely-severed continents have been drawn together with a thread, and the tremulous heart of humanity answers back the electric vibrations of that magic wire, through which distant nations speak like neighbors, and one common throb of human sympathy girdles the earth.

I will briefly return to the subject at issue. It is perhaps not quite safe to assert that a wire suspension bridge, above the High Bridge, *ought* to be erected; but to those of us who inhabit the upper portion of the City, and the lower section of Westchester, the necessity of increased facilities of communication is daily demonstrated; and it is safe to affirm, that the High Bridge itself affords conveniences for the erection of a suspension bridge above it, that cannot be ignored.

If this bridge can be used for the purpose, without injury to the structure, and without impairing its beauty, with a large economy of the public funds, it is not quite safe to say, that it *ought not* to be so used, and *will not* be so used.

Predictions of future events by uninspired prophets, have recently been signally falsified, and such predictions are in this age peculiarly hazardous. Questions of expediency, and questions of artistic taste, are open questions for friendly discussion, and upon these questions dogmatism is sadly out of place, and conflicting opinions may be held, and expressed with unlimited freedom, subjectonly to the restraints of conventional courtesy. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

MONDAY, Aug. 30.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

Adopted by the State Convention, Sept. 8.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The choice of a Governor and other executive and legislative officers of the State, and the selection of representatives in the next Congress of the United States, impart to the approaching election unusual interest and importance. The policy which is to mark the administration of our domestic affairs, and the varied interests which cluster around our national legislation, must take shape and consistency from the decisions then to be made at the ballot-box: and future years of wise and discriminating government, or of lax and corrupt rule, will be predicated upon the verdict then to be pronounced by the people of New-York. It is enough to stimulate all to unwonted exertion when they reflect that not only is this State potential by reason of her population, wealth, position and the number of her representatives in the national councils; but the influence of her example gives force and vitality to the action of communities beyond her own borders, and thus devolves a double responsibility upon our citizens.

The condition of affairs within our own State, the development of its resources, the increase of its commercial prosperity, the upbuilding of its agricultural interests, must ever prove an object of primary solicitude with our citizens. However commanding its influence in the sisterhood of States, its Government will have failed to perform its most essential duty if it fall short of securing to every section of the community that protection of individual rights, that quiet enjoyment of the fruits of personal industry and enterprise which is the only rightful prerogative of government. With laws few and simple, affording protection to all and special favors to none: with an administration direct and responsible, embodying official integrity with enlightened discernment, the people of New-York cannot fail to advance in that pathway of general prosperity which has hitherto marked their history. Possessed of a genial climate, prolific soil, and works of internal improvement which annually pour a mine of wealth into the lap of our commercial emporium, her electors will have no one to blame but themselves if they suffer the horizon of her prosperity to be clouded over by the evils of an imbecile or extravagant domestic administration. With her resources directed to wise and beneficent purposes, it is not within the compass of human prescience to mark the limit of her advancement in the essential elements of wealth and greatness. Experience has demonstrated that no burden imposed upon her citizens will be repudiated by them, if the end sought to be accomplished is just and patriotic. That the full and final completion of her canal enlargement is intimately connected with her future well being, cannot be successfully controverted. With many millions of dollars embarked in her system of canal improvement, it cannot be regarded otherwise than an act of fatuity should we hesitate to complete, with all practicable speed, the great arteries of communication by which the products of distant and constantly increasing States are poured into our markets, invigorating our commerce, enriching our merchants and adding largely to the taxable property of the State.

A Republican legislation, finding the constitutional limit of loans for the prosecution of this object to have been reached, with a boldness and honesty worthy of praise, appealed directly to the constituent power for means to carry forward the canal enlargement towards completion. Instead of stooping to finesse to adopt expedients or calculate chances, they deemed it more honorable, just and Democratic, to meet the exigency by a direct tax adequate to the necessities of the occasion, relying for their justification upon the discriminating sense of the community. The good results of this example are beginning to manifest themselves in the rapid approximation to completion which now marks the canal enlargement. An early consummation of this end is a cardinal policy with the Republican Party, and the electors should see to it that their representatives in the Legislature are men of enlightened and comprehensive views, who will adopt measures to secure this end in a manner least burdensome to the community. In view of the results to be obtained, not less than of the millions of dollars already devoted to this purpose, no labored argument can be necessary to demonstrate where lies the path of sound and judicious economy. The man who should devote thousands of dollars towards erecting a dwelling and then remain content to live in a shed rather than spend a few hundreds to put on the roof of his edifice and render it available for purposes of comfort and convenience, would justly be regarded as a simpleton. The farmer who should pay a thousand dollars for a lot of land, and then suffer it to lie in commons, rather than spend fifty more to fence and bring it into productive use, would become the jest of his neighborhood.

No! Interest and economy alike demand the immediate completion of the Erie Canal enlargement; and to this end the honest application of the means provided is indispensable. Your representatives in the Legislature should be selected with direct reference to this point: men who will not only legislate honestly and wisely in regard to the furnishing of means for the accomplishment of the work, but who will also fearlessly adopt any and all measures calculated to secure a direct and legitimate expenditure of the money by canal officers. It is an opprobrium to the subject of which we speak that well-grounded suspicions have obtained in the public mind that the expense of the enlargement has been greatly increased by illegitimate expenditures and the want of a proper accountability. However well or ill-founded may be these allegations of profligacy, and wherever in the past may have been responsible for them, the Republican Party must wash itself of the imputation by the selection of such agents, executive and legislative, as shall challenge the public confidence, and punish dereliction discovered in servants of their own selection (if such should unfortunately occur), as they would in a political opponent.

Thus, and thus only, can we win to our standard the wise and good, the patriotic and Christian citizen, who, amid the existing detection of parties, would fain find one true to just principles and laboring for the establishment of the legitimate ends of government. Such we believe the Republican Party to offer, and such the fruition of its principles if carried into governmental practice.

Whilst it is undoubtedly true that the frequency of our elections tends in some measure to withdraw the general mind from that rigid scrutiny of public affairs which in a representative government is so essential to its healthful action, yet it is no less fortunate that their periodical occurrence affords the opportunity, when once the public attention has been aroused to existing evils, of applying a corrective to abuses, before they shall have worked permanent injury to the system. No intelligent observer of passing events can have escaped the conviction that we have fallen upon a period in our national history replete with danger to those principles of governmental policy which our fathers labored to establish, and under the operations of which we have outstripped all nations in a career of honorable prosperity.

Until within a few years past, a rigid adherence to the forms and a zealous endeavor to carry into practice the principles of the Federal Constitution, have marked every administration of the general government. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of either in regard to minor measures, and whatever differences of opinion amongst citizens may have called those administrations into existence, it cannot be successfully controverted that they all aimed to carry into effect the fundamental principles of the Constitution, promoted whatever measures were calculated to enhance the general prosperity of the country, and with the close of each administration left the republic more prosperous at home and more respected abroad, as if grew in years and in the elements of true national greatness. Each Presidential term, from WASHINGTON to POLK, bore evidence of some public good accomplished, some commercial privilege attained, some agricultural triumph achieved, some popular burden lightened, which formed the topic of just gratulation alike on the part of the Executive and his constituents. As the wave of population swept onward, new States were added to the confederacy with a consent as general as it was harmonious; and whilst domestic industry was stimulated by its appropriate rewards, our commerce found new avenues for advancement, its sails whitening every sea; whilst by a wholesome economy in the public expenditures, the public debt incurred in the wars for the establishment and the defence of our liberties, was steadily carried through a process of liquidation, until, in 1835, the patriot JACKSON was able to congratulate his countrymen on the anomalous spectacle of a people, generous in all their contributions to appropriate objects of expenditure, yet free from that universal bane of nations, a public debt.

These auspicious results were attained by an adherence to those cardinal principles in the Constitution, declared by its founders to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty."

Happy would it have been for the peace and prosperity of the country at home, and for its reputation abroad, had these principles guided the action of the last and present National Administrations. How flagrant their departures from these legitimate objects of government will be conclusively demonstrated by a reference to some of their acts and their results.

To "form a more perfect union," a general government, with specified duties and limited powers was instituted. All powers not specifically granted or necessarily implied, were reserved to the States. To carry into effect the duties imposed, the government was divided into three branches—executive, judicial, and legislative; each independent of the other, within the appropriate sphere of its operations. You need not be told how manifold must be the evils resulting from an infringement of this independence, nor with what jealousy, up to a recent period, the slightest infringement of one branch of the government upon the prerogatives of the other was regarded. The executive, content to recommend such measures as he deemed the interests of the country to demand, (and with a power to negative any unconstitutional action of the representative,) left the responsibility of the confirmation or rejection of his recommendations where the Constitution has placed it—with the people's representatives; leaving them in turn to the judgment of their constituents, with whom the proper corrective legitimately belongs. The judiciary, learned, honored, unswerved by partisan or sectional considerations, administered the law with an impartiality and elevation that gave dignity to the bench and confidence to the people such as no other human tribunal ever before possessed. The Senate, regarded as the school of eloquence and statesmanship, embodied the highest talent of the nation; and amidst every change still preserved unsullied its reputation for strict integrity of character. The representatives, with unlimited power of appropriation, still zealously guarded the public expenditures, and, though liberal in contributions to just objects, dared to say "nay," even to political friends, and returned to their constituents with unsullied hands.

No stretch of memory is required to recall the days when such, as we have briefly described it, was the aspect presented by the Government at Washington. How does it tally with the condition of things under the late and present Administration? Has not the Executive nearly obliterated the coordinate branches of the Government? Does the President rely upon the intrinsic merits of his recommendations to carry them into effect? Is it not notorious that every form of menace and seduction within the compass of the Executive Department is brought into requisition to acquire support for the Presidential recommendations? Are not the members of the Cabinet found upon the floor of Congress interfering with its action—cajoling, threatening, bribing the representatives to mould their views so as to meet the real or supposed exigences of the Executive? Is not personal solicitation and official patronage brought to bear directly by the President himself, to subvert the independence of the representative, and make the latter the mere register of executive edicts? And how long can a Government go on prosperously—nay, how long can it exist—when its highest officer subverts one of the fundamental principles of its organization, and sets an example of demoralization that cannot fail to be felt throughout every Department. Are not the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation at one-fifth its value—the purchase of Willett's Point at four times its worth—the contracts with members of Congress for transportation and supplies, at enormously extravagant prices, and the various evidences of Congressional corruption that crowd upon us, legitimate results from such a perversion of constitutional duty as is almost daily to be seen in the action of the present national Executive?

To "establish justice and insure domestic tranquility" were among the specified objects sought to be attained by the adoption of the Constitution; and how have the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN carried them into effect? It is one of the most lamentable features of the present Democratic degeneracy, that it has invaded even the sanctuary of justice, and from the seat once holden by JAY, RUTLEDGE, ELLSWORTH and MARSHALL, now strains its equity through the sieve of sectionalism, in accents as barbarous as they are disgraceful to the nation to which we belong and the age in which we live. The infamy of the Dred Scott decision is but a legitimate sequence to the efforts that have been put forth to sectionalize and pack a tribunal, in which was once centered the respect and confidence of the nation. To construe the Constitution in such manner as to resist liberty, to abridge the right of the citizen, to alien and outlaw a class which numbers millions, to strengthen the arm of the general Government in the expansion of the rights of the States, and to adjudicate Slavery into a national institution, these would seem to be the chief functions demanded at the hands of this once august tribunal. And to this result, so disgraceful in itself, and so subversive of the ends for which the Supreme Court of the United States was constituted, PIERCE and BUCHANAN have largely contributed. No appointment of either to the Bench of that tribunal has had any other object than the reward of partisanship; no higher qualification seems to have been sought than devotion to the requirements of Slavery extension. To "establish justice" through such means, never came within the purview of the framers of the Constitution; and affords a sad evidence of that declension from the faith and practice of the "fathers," which is but too clearly visible in other departments of the Government. And what shall be said of the measures adopted by the past and present Administrations to "insure domestic tranquility?" Shall we point you to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and ask if a deliberate breach of a covenant which for more than thirty years had withstood all changes in politics, which men of every party had considered sacred and irrepealable; for the abrogation of which no part of the country had asked; for the maintenance of which every principle of faith was pledged—shall we ask if such a measure was of the nature to insure domestic tranquility? Was it calculated to promote a feeling of fraternal amity, to strip free labor of this guaranteed inheritance, and throw it open to the inroads of chattel Slavery? And when the representatives of the people revolted at the enormity required at their hands, was it characteristic of constitutional duty in the President to summon all the appliances of official position, and suborn members of Congress into an acquiescence in this measure of bad faith and suicidal policy? Yet this is the manner in which Democratic Administrations discharge their constitutional duties—this is the mode in which they affect to promote "domestic tranquility," and for which they should be called to answer at the bar of public judgment.

"To secure the blessings of liberty" was amongst the prominent objections intended to be attained by the existing compact between the States. A long, arduous, self-sacrificing, bloody struggle, had been crowned by emancipation from colonial vassalage. Fresh from the unequal contest, breathing an atmosphere of freedom as liberal as it was joyous and invigorating, our fathers anxiously desired to perpetuate that "liberty" for which they had fought and bled. Free themselves, the consciousness of the blessing would have lost half its sweetness with the thought that their posterity might by some unpropitious event again become vassals and bondmen. Hence they proceeded to lay the foundation of the government deep and strong—to guard it as far as possible from foes without and traitors within. Hence they devoted all the unoccupied soil which the new government possessed to "liberty," by prohibiting Slavery and involuntary servitude from polluting it by its tread. And hence, when the articles of confederation were found inadequate to their purpose, they adopted the stronger bond of the present Constitution, whereby to "secure the blessings of liberty."

The knights are dust,
Their swords are rust,
And their spirits are with the blest, we trust.

But now have those to whom has been bequeathed the sacred office of preserving this invaluable legacy discharged their duty? Let the records of Kansas answer. In organizing that Territory, Congress declared that the inhabitants were to be "left free to form their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Under this direct pledge, which the President was sworn to carry out, thousands of citizens from the free States left behind them the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors to find a residence amidst the privations incident to a new Territory. Carrying with them the ideas of liberty in which they were nurtured, and which the Constitution was adopted to "secure," was it strange that they should have desired to establish upon that soil, which for more than a quarter of a century had been dedicated to freedom, the institutions under which they had lived, and which they had been taught to regard as invaluable? Was it crime in them to have desired that its virgin soil should never be polluted by the foot of the slave, or their ears pained by the clank of the bondsman's fetters? By whatever motives actuated in making that Territory their residence, or however aided in their transit thither, no enemy has ever dared to charge the Free-State settlers of Kansas with any other object than that of making Kansas a free State. And yet for no other motive than this, guaranteed legitimate by the act of organization, they have, from the moment of their entry into the Territory, been treated by the Government of the country as enemies to its peace, traitors to its institutions, and visited with a persecution unparalleled for its barbarity and wantonness, save in the history of an Alva or a Charles V.

We will not follow the events in Kansas through their detail, but to the eternal disgrace of the last and present Administrations be it said, that the preparatory outrages, and forays and robberies—the burning, imprisonments and murders, perpetrated by or under the eye of Federal officials, and sustained directly or indirectly by Federal bayonets—were but as many acts in one drama, having for its object the enforcement of the institution of Slavery upon an unwilling people. And this object, iniquitous and revolting, was sought to be consummated by men elected to power and place by the votes of freemen, by officers sworn to uphold that Constitution which was established to "secure the blessing of liberty." Failing in fraud, failing in violence, a last resort was had to bribery and intimidation. Thanks to the indomitable patriotism of the freemen of Kansas, this last measure of a corrupt and demoralizing Administration has met, at the hands of those whom it was designed to seduce, a rebuke as emphatic and withering as its projectors were worthy to receive. The Free-State settlers of Kansas have proved themselves worthy of their patriot sires, whilst to their oppressors is left an immortality of imperishable infamy, as just as it will prove imperishable. But shall such iniquity go unwhipped of justice? Will the honest, liberty-loving yeomanry of New-York fail to manifest their abhorrence and condemnation of "official wickedness in high places?" Above all, will they allow to the aiders and abettors in this scheme for enslaving a free people the power to carry into effect the revengeful injustice which they have threatened towards our brethren in Kansas? Shall the menace accompanying the English bill, that in case of a refusal to come into the Union under the Slave Constitution enacted at Lecompton, Kansas shall be kept in a territorial condition, under the domination of federal governors, secretaries, judges, and other officers, until she shall have attained a population of a hundred thousand or over, be carried into effect?

Whilst Florida was admitted with a white population of only thirty-three thousand, whilst Kansas was taken into the Union with only forty-two thousand white citizens, shall the fealty of Kansas to freedom be rewarded by exclusion from the family of States until she shall have performed penance for her devotion to liberty? These are questions which the Republicans of New-York must answer at the ballot-box at the coming election, in the choice of their representatives in Congress. Electors of New-York, by whatever creed formerly known, or by whatever name designated, will you falter or hesitate where there are such wrongs to liberty to avenge, such schemes of injustice to freedom to rebuke and arrest?

Another object, which it was the design of the Constitution to effect, was "to promote the general welfare." As a most essential requisite towards the attainment of this result economy in the public expenditures stands in the foreground. Tried by this standard, how on the Democratic Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN appear?

If governments ever produced wealth, if they were ever anything else than tax consumers of the hard earned productions of labor, there might be some toleration extended to expenditures not in all cases within the strict line of necessity. And when we consider that government has no revenues, except as they be derived by direct or indirect taxes upon the productive energies of the country—when we reflect that its means, irrespective of borrowing, are chiefly derived from duties upon imported products, and that of these the industrious members of society, the laborers, the mechanics and farmers, often consume more than their more wealthy brethren, the injustice of squandering the means derived from such sources upon improper and wasteful objects, will become doubly blameworthy and intolerable. Now, what are the facts on this subject, and how does this Administration stand affected under the inquiry? By a reference to the public records, we find (commencing with the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS) that the public expenditure, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt and from trust funds, was as follows:

Average annual expenditure under Adams, was	$12,328,802
Average annual expenditure under Jacason, first term, was	14,062,469
Average annual expenditure under Jackson, second term, was	21,782,607
Average annual expenditure under Van Buren, was	28,047 172
Average annual expenditure under Tyler, was	20 304,166
Average annual expenditure under Polk,* was	36,736,100
Verage annual expenditure under Fillmore, was	48,661,980

Such was the average of expenditures under previous Administrations, whilst under PIERCE they increased in 1855 to $56 365,393; in 1856 to $60,172,402; whilst in 1857, being the first year of BUCHANAN'S Administration, they had risen to the enormous sum of over $71,000,000. But even this is thrown into the shade by the indisputable fact, that the appropriations at the last session of Congress amounted to $100,000,000; and this, too, in a time of peace and with a failing revenue, rendering it all but certain that the public debt, which on the 8th of December last amounted to $25,161,154, will be increased this year by the addition of more than $50,000,000. Well may our citizens look with astonishment and alarm on such a condition of affairs. Contrast it with the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, who, with revenues at no time exceeding in the average $26,000,000, yet paid all the legitimate expenditures of Government, besides extinguishing more than $50,000,000 of the public debt; whilst BUCHANAN, with more than fifty millions of revenue per annum, yet increases the public debt by an equal amount.

Nor will this result be regarded with surprise when we contemplate some of the objects of expenditure to which this vast outlay is devoted. In 1840 the pay for messengers and other employes of the House of Representatives amounted to $42,592; in 1857 it had risen to $126,000. In 1840 the expenses of the President's salary, house, garden and grounds amounted to $29 165; in 1857 they had increased to nearly $60,000. The printing for the Twenty-sixth Congress cost $199,864, whilst that for the Thirty-third (famous for its repeal of the Missouri Compromise) amounted to $3,025,827, or more than $10,000 for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. A Custom-house is now in process of election in New-Orleans, and another at Charleston. To the former $2,925 258, and to the latter $1,903 000, has already been appropriated. Here, then, is nearly five millions of dollars spent on two Government buildings, without the completion of either; whilst the expense of collecting the revenue under BUCHANAN is $1,700 000 more per annum now than it was only four years ago. The expenses for the army, which in 1840 were $7,095,267, in 1857 had increased to $19,159,150; whilst the present year will no doubt witness an increase of $8,000,000 over the latter sum. The miscellaneous expenditures of the Government—an endless collection of jobs and contracts—which in 1840 were $2,575 351, had in 1857 risen to the enormous sum of $18,946,189.

These are the evidences of Democratic economy (intensified by a probable addition, during the present year, of nearly twenty-five per cent. to the unparalleled amount already stated) to which our people, in this time of general impression of business, are invited to look. This is the manner in which BUCHANAN'S Administration exhibits its estimate of the constitutional duty to "promote the general welfare."

If these flagitious extravagances fell wholly or chiefly upon those by whom they were incurred, there would be less cause for indignation. But of the Government revenues for 1857 no less a sum than $7,433 577 was derived from duties on iron and steel and the manufactures thereof. There was collected on manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax and hemp, (many of these prime articles of necessity in every family,) the enormous amo int of $27 071, 897, whilst the duties on the single article of sugar amounted to no less than $12,832,950. Thus, every farmer or mechanic who consumes a pound of English or Swedish iron or steel— very household which consumes the manufactured fabrics that enter so largely into the general consumption—every individual who purchases a pound of sugar for himself or family, is made to contribute a portion of his toil-won receipts to sustain the extravagances and favoritesm of the so-called Democratic Administration. Who believes that if the tax-gatherers were sent around to enforce this systematic extortion for the benefit of a profligate Administration, that it would be left with a corporal's guard of supporters in either House of Congress, or in the free States?

We have thus, fellow-citizens, directed your attention to some of the demerits of an administration which, with blatan professions of democracy on its lips, has yet, from the first hour of its installment in power down to the present moment, been engaged in a crusade against the popular will and the integrity of a representative government. Did not time and space forbid, the list of grievances calling for correction might be swelled to an indefinite extent. We might show you how the power and patronage of the general Government have been systematically directed to a subversion of the rights and influence of the States, and the upbuilding of a consolidated central Government. We might point you to a horde of federal officers in every city and town, whose chief merits consist in fealty to the hand which dispenses official favor, and the behests of the oligarchy, at the bidding of which that hand is open in largesses or closed in proscription. We might point you to the efforts now in progress to subvert, through judicial decisions, the rights of the Free States within their own borders, and to annex them as pasture and hunting grounds for human chattels; to the domains where free speech is punished as a crime, and human bondage encouraged as a safe and salutary foundation for natural prosperity and greatness. It is upon merits such as we have briefly shadowed forth, that this Administration bases its claims to the confidence and support of an intelligent community. Nor is it difficult to discern the well-spring from which flows the principle that gives vitality to the measures upon which we have been called to animadvert. The lion skin of a once honored Democracy cannot be stretched to cover the ear marks of a federalism that has outlived the ravages of years, and still flourishes green and vigorous amidst the frosts of time and the infirmities of age.

In view of the facts and documents thus stated, we arraign the present Federal Administration at the bar of public judgment, for its departure from the fundamental principles upon which our Government was based, for its reckless disregard of the welfare of the whole country, and its palpable ministration to sectional demands and predatory interests.

We arraign it for its persistent efforts to suborn and control the representatives of the people in their legislative capacity, and to render the law-making branch of the Government a mere stipendiary record of executive edicts. We arraign it for its manifest intention to pack and control the Federal judiciary, and through its usurpations to wrest the Constitution to ends of oppression rather than protection, and the subversion of State authority and independence. We arraign it for its reckless extravagance, in squandering the substance of our people upon unnecessary objects and for the enriching of parasitic politicians—making the expenditures of a single year of peace, under this Administration, exceed the entire expenses of the Government from its foundation to the close of JEFFERSON'S Administration, a period of twenty years. We arraign it for its interference in elections, through hordes of mercenaries whose chief recommendation to official favor is found to lie in their ability to pack conventions and subvert the purity of the elective franchise; of which a most notable example is found in the recent election in the First Congressional District of Missouri. We arraign it for its federal tendencies and efforts to turn the Government from its limited objects and restricted action into a virtual monarchy, around which the States shall revolve as mere satellites, whilst the President sits enthroned as the ruling spirit of the usurpation. And, finally, we arraign it as false to the highest object for which government is established, the liberty of the citizen—for its persistent efforts to plant Slavery on a soil consecrated to freedom by solemn compact—for its persecution of freemen for no other cause than their devotion to the memory and example of our patriot fathers, thus alienating the affections of our citizens from the government of their choice, and rendering our people the victims of discord at home, and our country an object of contempt abroad. It is to condemn and rectify abuses such as these that we now invite the coöperation of all friends of sound constitutional government, no matter by what political designation heretofore known, or under what banner enrolled.

The exigences of the times, the perils to which our institutions are exposed under the sway of rulers weak and wicked, call for a union of all whose patriotic impulses prompt them to rise above devotion to mere party interests, and who can behold in the welfare of a common country abundant cause for burying personal prejudices and minor differences of opinion. Surely no person with genuine American feelings can ask for a higher, holier sphere of duty than that which calls him to the defence of those principles of government which our patriot fathers incorporated into our political system, in order to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty." No real democrat can anywhere find a more consonant object of effort than that of bringing the administration of public affairs to that honest and frugal simplicity, that rigid adherence to constitutional law which marked the earlier days of the republic, when Democratic principles were a reality and not a sham, and when "honesty, integrity and faithfulness to the Constitution," were the prerequisites to official station. And, certainly, no consistent Republican can shrink from giving his heart and his hand to the good work of limiting those aggressions upon the rights and privileges of Free labor that have characterized the last and present Federal Administrations—of arresting the ruinous extravagances which now threaten to overwhelm the country in a vortex of public debt and consequent taxation—of restoring to each department of the Government its just influence and necessary independence, and of inflicting a merited retribution on an Administration that has proved treacherous to the best interests of a confiding constituency, and false to the institutions and historic fame of a Republic that embodies the hopes, as it shares in the benisons, of the lovers of freedom in every clime and nation.

We come not to you, fellow-citizens, in a spirit of narrow selfishness. We seek not to bind you to the accomplishment of personal ends, or the advancement of sinister objects. But we desire to bring all who can afford to sacrifice minor differences and mere party designations upon the altar of public virtue, into homogeneous action, for the purpose of delivering the country from bad government, and bringing it back to those wholesome principles which found utterance in the patriotic sages who laid the foundations of our institutions strong and deep, that upon them might arise an edifice worthy of the admiration of succeeding ages, and which should prove an asylum to the oppressed, without regard to rank, condition or color. Standing upon the republican platform of principles, as indicated by the National Convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1856, we are prepared to welcome all who accord with us in the objects to be attained by their adoption in the administration of the Government, and ask only that the soldiers who may compose the army of freedom shall be true to the cause and country; steadfast in the performance of duty; tolerant of minor differences of opinion; and intent on securing for freedom, justice and humanity that preponderance in public action which can alone secure to us and our posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

As a step towards the attainment of these benignant results, this Convention has placed in nomination candidates for the respective stations to be filled at the coming election of known ability, probity and character, and invite for them that vigorous and effective support demanded alike by their personal worth and the importance of the principles they are called upon to represent. To render your action successful, it is necessary not only that the cause and its candidates should have your good wishes, but that your efforts in their behalf should have that steadiness and universality of action which flow from thorough organization. Let each county, township and election district proceed at once to that thorough canvass by which the vote of every elector shall be secured and by means of which alone frauds upon the franchise can be detected and thwarted. A disastrous and shameful defeat at the last election resulted from an omission to carry out this essential precaution, and the dear-bought lesson should warn all against another omission of a duty as indispensable to effective operation in a political campaign as it is certain of a crowning triumph whenever thoroughly carried into practical operation. Strong in the confidence of a just cause, proud in the presentation of a ticket composed of enlightened and patriotic citizens, relying upon the discriminating intelligence of a virtuous community, we challenge our opponents to the contest, in the full assurance that the tribunal with whom is left the arbitrament of the great questions involved will render a verdict which shall be worthy of the past history and proud position of the State of New-York.

*It is simply an act of justice to Presidents Polk and Pierce to say that the average of their expenditures was largely increased by matters growing out of the Mexican war.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand has improved slightly, yet, as supplies have been good, prices have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned ₱ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@1	50
Lamb, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ₱ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9¾	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12¾	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11¾	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Come in freely, and are generally obtainable at low prices, yet the demand is reviving very slowly.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@1	50
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	75
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	50	@1	00
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@1	25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1	75

Cut Meats are plenty and depressed, at 8½c. @10c. for Hams, and 6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand and is firm; 450 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15 @$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales of new Beef Hams, to arrive, have been reported, on private terms. Butter is in request at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3½c.@7¾c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 450 boxes Castile, to arrive and here, at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 5c., and 50 bags Pepper, at 9½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 370 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@8¾c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 9c.; 100 hhds. New Orleans, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 873 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c., and 3,500 bags Pernambuca on terms not ascertained.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, at full prices. Sales since Wednesday: 75 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12½c.; 233 bales Havana, at 35c.@45c.; 782 bales Cienfuegos and 69 bales Cuba, on private terms; also, 126 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@20c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 24½c ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 356 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 3d.; 4,500 bushels do. in bags, at 4d.; 50 tons Copper Ore at 10s.; 12 tons Linseed Cake on private terms; 40 tons Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; 15 casks Shells at 15s.; and 250 bbls. Resin at 10d. For London, 50 tons Bark on private terms; Spirits Turpentine 4s. 6d. For other ports movements unimportant.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Flour during the week has been without animation, and prices, generally, have favored purchasers. The receipts have been moderate, and the demand chiefly confined to pressing wants of the home trade, with a very limited export inquiry. Standard State brands continue scarce and wanted, while rejected parcels are less inquired for, and prices, in a measure, nominal. Round hoop Ohio is scarce, and wanted at the close. Southern Flour is in better supply, and continues depressed. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is lower, closing dull. Corn Meal has been unsettled, closing more steadily.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat for the past week have been quite limited, but ample for the demand, which has been confined mainly to the home trade, with a few sales of unsound Spring Wheat for export. The market generally continues heavy, and for the better qualities prices are from 3c. to 5c. ℔ bushel lower than a week ago. Many cargoes have been put in store to remain until a better demand arises, the owners being unwilling to force sales while prices continue so irregular, and the market unsettled as at present. Yesterday's transactions were small, and heaviness was the prevailing feature.

RYE—Is steady, and sells in small lots.

CORN—Has been in better demand, chiefly for distilling purposes, at irregular prices, closing, however, more firmly.

OATS—Are heavy, and prices tend downwards.

BARLEY—Is cull and nominal at 65c.@80c. About 5,000 bushels California have been sold at our highest quotation.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool continue dull at 9d. for Flour, and 2½d.@3½d. for Grain.

Quarantine Speculations—Letter from the Governor's Private Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I find in the *Atlas and Argus* of this morning, an article under the following caption, "The Burning of Quarantine—Crime and Speculation," in which I am thus referred to—"What, however, is notoriously rumored, is that Dr. THOMPSON has been interested in a speculation for a new Quarantine, in which the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. SEAMAN; is also a prominent participator."

This "rumor" if any such exists, is utterly unfounded. I am not, and have not been, directly or indirectly, a "participator" in any real or supposed "speculation," for the location of a new Quarantine station. It is due alike to me, and to yourselves, that this contradiction should appear in the columns of the journal in which I am so unjustly assailed.

Respectfully yours, &c.
HENRY I. SEAMAN.

To Messrs. COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, *Atlas and Argus*, Albany.

The rumor, to which we alluded, connecting Mr. SEAMAN'S name with the speculations for the removal of the Quarantine buildings, were very distinct and general about the capital, both at the last and previous sessions. That there has been such a speculation, and that there are many parties enlisted in it, who were influential and active in the lobby, there is no doubt. The denial of Mr. SEAMAN is, however, explicit as to himself; and we accept it as a full disclaimer of all interest, direct or indirect, therein. Let us add that this denial narrows down the range of an inquiry which, the next Legislature, in view of all the circumstances, will feel constrained to enter upon.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensible. To that neglect as one of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young natives of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cour," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

Mme. DURREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

SHIRT STORE

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS,
ARE SOLD AT $1,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT,
WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER
AT SHORT NOTICE,

UNDER GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE BREASTED FIRE SHIRTS,
WITH COVERED BUTTONS,
OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED MADDER DYED
RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
NECK-TIES AND FANCY GOODS,
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN
ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS.
NO. 106 CHATHAM ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Increased success of
COOPER'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
BENEFIT
of
ANNIE MILNER.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1858,
will be given, for the last time, Bellini's opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
Miss Milner's rendition of Amina on Thursday produced an enthusiasm unparalleled.

Amina	as	Annie Milner
Elvino	as	Mirazdin
The Count	as	C. Guimette

F. RUDOLPHSEN,
Mr. and Mrs. HOLMAN.
H. C. Cooper.....Conductor
IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH.
On Monday evening next, in compliance with numerous inquiries, (although at a heavy expense,) will be presented, for the first time in New-York, an English version of Verdi's ever popular
IL TROVATORE.
Every note of the music, vocal and instrumental, will be given.
PRICES
FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIRST MATINEE.
Admission to every part of the house.....50 cents.
No reserved seats.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1858,
Last appearance of
Senora PEPITA GASSIER,
in Rossini's celebrated comic opera of
IL BARBIERE,
On which occasion she will introduce the admirable
WALTZ OF VENZANO,
composed expressly for herself. The other characters will be supported by
SIGNOR LABOCETTA,
SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR GASPARONI, and
SIGNOR PIERINI.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager.....AMATI DUBREUIL.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 11,
Third time of the Historical Drama of
LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

Louis	Mr. Couldock
Dauphin	Miss Laura Keene
Nemours	Mr. Bothern
Coitier	Mr. Burnett
Marie	Miss Sara Stevens

After which Mlle. LAMOUREUX and Mr. GEO. W. SMITH will execute the
POLKA BOHEMIAN.
To conclude with the side-splitting Farce of
THE SPITFIRE.

Tobias Shortcut	Mr. Jefferson
Ben Bobstay	Peters

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Termination of Mr. Collins' engagement, and his last appearance in New-York for many months.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1858,
Mrs. Gore's celebrated Comedy of
KING O'NEIL;
OR, THE BOYS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.
King O'Neil, Mr. Collins. Louis XV., Mr. H. Bland; Count Moreus, Mr. M. Smith; Richelieu, Mr. Briggs; Arundel, Mr. Wayne Olwine; Major de Bnogh, Mr. Carroll, Countess Dillon, Mrs. Hughes; Marchioness de Clermont, Mrs. A. Parker; Duchess de Marlly, Mrs. M. Smith.
In the course of the evening will sing "Wine Bright Wine," "Boys of the Irish Brigade," "Trust to Luck," "The Widow Machree," &c.
To conclude with a new farce
THE IRISH GENIUS,
with Mr. Collins in three characters.
MONDAY—LUCREZIA BORGIA and ROBY O'MORE.

MADAME COLSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
W. E. BURTON has much pleasure in stating that he has made an arrangement with
MAURICE STRAKOSCH
for the appearance of this famous artiste, under engagement with him,
FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY,
at Burton's New Theatre, Broadway.
Madame COLSON, the eminent cantatrice;
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO, and
Mons. JUNCA, first appearance here.
The first performance will take place on TUESDAY. Donizetti's opera of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, (The Child of the Regiment.)

Marie	Madame Colson
Sergeant Sulpicio	Sig. Amodio
Tonio	Sig. Labocetta

And a complete chorus are engaged.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle, $1; Amphitheatre and Third tier, 25 cents.
Seats may now be secured for any or all of the three nights, at the Box Office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. GEO. PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENOR.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Sept. 11, 1858,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
the celebrated Indian Drama.
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of
MR. DION BOURICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

BOYM'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st
MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI'S
GRAND JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
Have great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New York and vicinity, that they have made arrangements to appear for
ONE WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1858,
With a company consisting of FIFTY pretty and talented children, together with the wonderful prodigies
THE INFANT ALICE,
and her sister
LA PETITE EMELINE.
Also on the same night
MLLE. CHRISTINE,
The celebrated dancseuse, in a variety of her much admired ballets, assisted by
MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI,
and full corps de ballet. C. BUSCH, Manager.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager.....Mr. N. B. Clarke.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 11,
Performance to commence with the drama of
THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES.
To be followed by the drama entitled
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 11,
IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.
After which,
PIZZAROBUS, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLABUS.
To be succeeded by
THE MAGIC BARREL.
To conclude with
NO! OR THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

GYMNASIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD having returned from his Hygienic Gymnastic Institution at Brattleboro, Vt., begs leave to inform his friends, pupils and the public, that the regular instruction in
THE ART OF FENCING,
in systematic
GYMNASTICS AND CALISTHENICS,
For sound persons of both sexes, and also in HYGIENIC GYMNASTICS, for invalids of both sexes and all ages, have recommenced. MUSIC AND SINGING also taught at the Institution. Physicians, teachers and parents who wish to give patients, pupils or children under the care of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD, either at their residences or at his Institution, will please address
HENRY GEBHARD,
GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute. Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.

MINSTREL HALL NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, and every evening during the week the following variety will be produced.
NICK WICKEL FROM THE COUNTRY.
MATT PEEL'S NEW SONG, "THE IRISHMAN'S SHANTY"
Burlesque on the coming great fight between Morrissey and the Benecia Boy, by Matt Peel and Moore. Mr Unsworth's new banjo song on the Dry Goods Clerks, who is the author of the "McDill Dall Brothers" and other new songs will be produced. Admission 25 cents.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES! every afternoon and evening, by that elegant, piquant, and wholly novel company of IMITATION MEN AND WOMEN, comprising the renowned exhibition termed THEODO'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, now in its fourth week in America, and to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, &c., as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES.—THE FOLLOWing card of invitation has been sent to Dr. BOYNTON, and an answer, accepting the invitation, returned. His splendid course of lectures (alluded with confidence, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., and be continued every alternate evening till closed. Price for the course, $1.
The great interest now taken in the subject of the Natural Sciences, which are being developed in a manner to excite the world with one of their great elements, induces us to ask Dr. BOYNTON to repeat, by the Cooper Institute, his eloquent illustrated lectures on *Geology, Fossil Remains and their kindred sciences*, which he delivered a few years since, to crowded and delighted audiences, at the Metropolitan Hall, in this City.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

John W. Francis,	Cyrus W. Field,
Francis L. Eawks,	Horace Webster,
Gorham D. Abbott,	Henry W. Bellows,
James Harper,	Isaac Ferris,
Thomas De Witt,	Wm. Adams,
Daniel F. Tiemann,	John J. Owen,
R. Ogden Doremus,	Jno. C. Cheesman,
Stephen H. Tyng,	Horatio Allen,
Valentine Mott,	D. E. Wheeler,
E. H. Chapin,	Wilson G. Hunt,
John H. Griscom,	Moses Taylor,
George B. Cheever,	Peter Cooper,
John W. Draper,	Samuel Osgood.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goods will be received and located on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7. Entrance on 40th-st. Exhibitors are requested to send their articles without delay.
F. W. GEISSENHAIMER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av.
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Conducting his Choice Orchestra,
Will give one of his
POPULAR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS
TO NIGHT, Sept. 11,
AT THE PALACE GARDENS.
CONCERT, FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOON,
GRAND ILLUMINATION.
Admittance 25 cents.

MADAME COLSON.
Italian Opera at Burton's Theatre, on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. The public are respectfully informed that the first appearance of Madame PAULINE COLSON, the celebrated cantatrice, in New York will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, as MARIE in Donizetti's opera of
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
The box office for securing seats will be opened Saturday, Sept. 11.

THE FIRE KING'S BENEFIT.
THOSE RENOWNED PYROTECHNISTS,
THE MESSRS. EDGE,
Will have a Complimentary
BENEFIT
Given them by the Proprietors of the
PALACE GARDENS,
On the Night of Sept. 15.
Admittance 25 cents

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
PYROTECHNICS IN PERFECTION.
THE MESSRS EDGE'S BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15.

MARCEL JUNCA.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor to announce that
MARCEL JUNCA,
the celebrated basso profondo, will shortly make his début in New-York.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
AT BURLINGTON.
Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition carried free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—SECOND AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LEARNED CANARY BIRD, NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM, NEW FEATS of MAGIC. MONDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY EVENING; commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public, that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address, No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE—PREPARATORY TO CONcert—decorated as at the Cable Celebration—the last day the spacious gallery can be seen.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE;
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GR AT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSE, CASHMERE AND MOUSELINE DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PRINTED AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, FLOUNCES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE
THE
IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT.
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858,
And manufactured by
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH-SPRING STEEL, And are
UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMISTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Fine French Merino, 6s.
Dress Silks, 4s 6d.
Shawls of every description from $1 to $75.
Black Silk, Oil Boiled, only 6s. 6d.
Paramatta Cloth, 1s. 6d.
Orleans and handsome Dress Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
100 pairs Damaged Blankets
Sheeting and Shirting, Muslins, &c.
C. & J. MOWBRAY, No 269 Grand-st. cor. Forsyth.
A German salesman wanted

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

HARRINGTON'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CARPET LINING
Can be had of any of the principal jobbing or retail carpet stores in the City. Dealers and consumers are invited to call and examine. Manufactured under the supervision of the patentee, by the New-York Carpet Lining Company, J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent, No 448 Water st., New-York. Carpet Lining and Harrington's Premium Cotton Batting, constantly manufacturing. All orders promptly attended to.

POPULAR TRADE IN CLOTHING.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
No 57 Walker st.,
West side of Broadway,
Have reduced the prices of all their goods, and have now ready new patterns of their own importation, which covers every QUALITY, STYLE and MATERIAL for gentlemen's dress.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
have now opened a beautiful assortment of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
MERINOES, DELAINES,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
No. 723 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

LADIES' COLORED KID GLOVES,
Very finest quality imported,
Just received from Auction,
Only 55 cents a pair—a Bargain.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

WILLIAM EMBERSON—NO 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st., has now in store a stock of French and British goods, which, for variety, novelty and beauty, cannot be surpassed, consisting of lace goods and embroideries, lace and thread veils, collars and sleeves, bands, edgings, insertions, kid gloves, black lace mits, Lisle thread gloves, ribbons, trimmings, drab bonnets with capes, from 3s. up. Also, a great many other goods, too numerous to mention, and receiving daily from auction, which he will sell cheap. No. 353 8th-av., New-York.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' Clothing received; a new lot of the latest styles. Also Misses' Boys' and Infants' Hats; and also the Seamless and Bridal Hoop Skirts; the best in the market: all sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

RIBBONS.—AUCTION GOODS.—300 CARTONS of Ribbons, from Tuesday and Wednesday's sale, at the Cash Ribbon House, No. 116 Chambers st.
JOHN FARRELL.

RAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, Equal, if not superior, to any other glove in the market. Gents' and Ladies', all colors and sizes, for sale by GEORGE KEYES, No. 243 6th av.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Alto singer in a church in this City or Brooklyn; reads music at sight and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capability. Is accustomed with the Episcopal service. Address ALTO SINGER, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a situation as leader of a choir in New-York or Brooklyn; has had several years' experience, possesses a fine tenor voice, and can give references if desirable. Address LEADER, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.—A STUdent of Divinity, having completed his theological course in Union Seminary, N. Y., desires to become somehow associated in work and is ready, with a pastor, whose experience and position offer advantages. A personal interview may be had, and mutual agreement ascertained, by addressing STUDENT, Station A., Post-Office, New-York.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A Sabbath evening Prayer Meeting is held in the lecture room at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. D. J. PATTERSON. Also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. F. FARMER, of Williamsburg. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET DUTCH REformed CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. The Pastor, the Rev. H. D GANSE, will preach a sermon on the death of the Rev Edward H. May, next SABBATH MORNING, the 12th inst. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF BROOME AND GREENE STREET.—The Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Subject TO-MORROW AFTERNOON—*The Eagle's Instruction.* Deut. xxxii, 11, 12. Seats for strangers.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York. The Rev. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH ON 57th-st., between 12th and 13th sts.—Services will be continued in this Church as usual, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Seats will be specially provided for strangers, who are particularly invited to attend.

THE CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened for Divine service next LORD'S DAY, Sept. 12th. The Pastor, P. F. JONES, will (D. V.) preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. N. B.—The Sabbath School will also be recommenced.

THE REV. W. H. CAMPBELL, D. D., PROfessor in the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach on SABBATH MORNING, (D. V.,) in the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Mr. VAN BEST'S.) Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

UNION CHAPEL—CORNER THIRTY-NINTH-st. and Broadway. Prof. MATTESON being absent for one Sabbath the pulpit will be supplied in the MORNING by the Rev. W. BALDEN, and in the EVENING by the Rev. S. A. BAKER—services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PERSONAL IDENTITY IN THE RESURrection, and Mutual Recognition in the world to come; a discourse TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., west corner of 3d av., by the Pastor, JOHN BRAY. The public are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between 2d and 3d avs., having been closed for painting and repairs, will be reopened TO-MORROW, the 12th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Morning discourse by the Rev. C. E. HARRIS, a converted Jew. Evening discourse by the Pastor to the Young, on *Dancing*. Seats free.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½, A. M. Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*; and at 7 P. M., subject—*The Pleasures of Sin*. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Preaching by the Pastor TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Christ weeping over Jerusalem*. Baptizing in the evening.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will deliver a Discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, late of Oswego, N. Y., will commence his pastoral labors in the above named Church TO-MORROW, 12th inst. He will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE REV. WM. J. FROST, RECTOR OF the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, service at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach, TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Literal Interpretation of Scriptural Language.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. G. HUBBELL: in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS; subject, *Relation of Religion to Politics*. All are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. DR. DYER, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. FARRINGTON will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½. SEATS FREE.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. R. M. NOTT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are invited to attend.

THE WORLD'S CRISIS.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, S. M. J. C., will preach as above, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Reader, if a Christian, you are invited.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in the small chapel of the New-York University, Washington square, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: four copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Il Barbiere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—La Sonnambula

BURTON'S THEATRE—King O'Neill—The Irish Genius.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Louis the Eleventh—Spitfire—Polka Bohemian.

MOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Ballet and Pantomime.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Pirate of the Isles—Esmeralda—Jack Sheppard.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—Pizarro—The Magic Barrel—No!

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Benefit of the Fire King.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, this day, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the absence of anything more definite, we are gratified to be able to announce, on the authority of Mr. De Sauty, the Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay, that the Atlantic Cable is positively not broken. He declines to make any statement for publication other than this, and that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature.

The mails by the *Asia* at Boston reached this City last evening. Our files contain very little in addition to what was previously received by telegraph. We add items and extracts of interest.

News a week later (Aug. 14) is received from Utah. The Territory was remarkably quiet; business was reviving; the Mormons were resuming their avocations, and the condition of affairs was altogether satisfactory. Large parties of emigrants were passing through Salt Lake City on their way to the Pacific. The apostate Mormons were regaining confidence, under the protection of the Federal authority, and were even preparing to organize a new church at the capital. The depreciation in the Deseret currency continued, so that its value was nearly unrecognized.

According to the evidence of Col. Sayles, agent of the Post-Office Department, a very lawless state of things exists at present in Arizona—the pistol and bowie-knife law being the only one recognized, and Indian depredations being quite frequent.

Another mongrel assemblage similar to that which collected at Rutland some time since, yclept the "Philanthropic Convention," collected at Utica yesterday. A telegraphic summary of their proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The performances at Quarantine were varied on Thursday night by a fiendish demonstration, which was no less than the burning of several distinguished citizens—including the editors and proprietors of the obnoxious city press—in effigy. The demoniacal howls, shoutings and cheering of the mob which had gathered for the purpose, together with the discharge of fire-arms, caused the impression that an attack was about to be made upon the police force stationed inside the walls. They were accordingly summoned to quarters, the howitzer was got ready, and the force instantly scattered into three divisions, which took positions so as to command the entrances to the grounds. Each policeman being armed with the volcanic repeating rifle, capable of discharging twenty balls per minute, and the Harbor Police, also armed, dropping into line to aid in the defence of the grounds. The Commander of the United States frigate *Sabine*, Captain Thorburn, observing the rumpus on shore, and supposing an attack was being made, dispatched Lieutenant Woodhull, the first officer of the ship, with two boats, each containing 15 seamen and 12 marines, fully armed, who landed at Quarantine, to coöperate with the law and order party. The mob, however, confined their operations to a childish exhibition of burning sundry images stuffed with straw. By midnight the mob, tired of the fun, retired to their homes. A detachment of sixteen men from Company D. of the 8th Regiment, went down to the Island yesterday and pitched their tents upon the New-Brighton flats, a pleasant green slope north of the Quarantine inclosure. They were detailed to break ground, and erect tents to accommodate the regiment, which will go down to-day. The Police received them with a salute and cheers. The troops were received with entire respect by the people of the village, no riotous or insulting demonstrations being offered them. Some of the citizens who do not sympathize with incendiarism expressed a sense of great humiliation at the presence of the citizen-soldiery, sent into their county to enforce martial law. The Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration for locating the site of the new hospital buildings will visit the quarantine grounds to-day by the 2 o'clock boat.

A secret investigation was had, yesterday, into the charges which have been informally made against the General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The Police Commissioners were the inquisitors, the Deputy Superintendent and other members of the Department were the witnesses, and the accused was present with counsel. The object of this preliminary examination, it was understood, was to discover what charges, if any, should be preferred against Gen. Tallmadge. After a session of two hours, the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen again failed in obtaining a quorum yesterday. There were present, one member of the Board, one Deputy Clerk, two Readers, four Reporters, and five spectators outside the bar. The Deputy Clerk, in a lachrymose tone, called the roll, and adjourned the Board until Monday.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday. Their proceedings were brief and comparatively unimportant.

Edward Tucker, the engineer of the New-Haven Railroad train which ran off the drawbridge at Norwalk five years ago, and resulted so disastrously in the destruction of human life, committed suicide in this City on Thursday evening, by severing with a razor the main arteries of his left arm. He has not run any engines since the Norwalk disaster, and this calamity is said to have preyed on his mind so forcibly as to have rendered him at times nearly insane. He was 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children residing in the vicinity of Troy.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Patrick Mullen was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and recommended to Judge Russell's mercy. Sentence was deferred. Robert Martin, of the Novelty Iron Works, was tried for shooting William Rolf with a pistol on Monday, July 5th, the last celebration of the national anniversary. It was impossible to decide from the evidence, whether the pistol, as was claimed by the defence, went off accidentally, or whether some grudge existed between the parties, and the firing was deliberative. Judge Russell in his charge also left that matter undecided. The jury convicted Martin, and the Judge sentenced him to pay a fine of $100, with no imprisonment. Martin it is said has influence in political circles. A few uninfluential persons pleaded guilty to sundry offences and were sentenced as severely as their crimes deserved.

The brig *Ira Raynes*, of New-York, arrived at the lower Quarantine, yesterday, from Havana vid Charleston, where she put in distressed on account of the illness of the captain and crew. Captain Ammidon, still suffering from the effects of yellow fever, was brought up to the marine hospital.

The great base-ball match between the Brooklyn and New York Nines, which took place, yesterday, on the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, terminated in a victory for the New-Yorkers after a very sharp contest. The score stood, at the close of the match, New-York twenty-nine runs, Brooklyn eighteen runs.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions concluded their business on Thursday evening, and after a farewell session, yesterday morning, adjourned until next year.

The general markets, yesterday, presented no remarkably new feature; 1,700 bales Cotton changed hands at full prices. Flour and Wheat were dull and heavy. A good inquiry prevailed for Corn, which closed somewhat more firmly. Provisions and groceries were quiet, as were likewise most other branches of trade.

The Union Exhorts the South Against Douglas.

A remark concerning the Illinois canvass, recently made by Mr. Speaker Orr in a stump address to his constituents, has given the Washington *Union* no little concern. He said that he was in favor of Douglas as "a better Democrat than Lincoln"—one of the two being certain, in his opinion, to be elected to the Senate. Upon this declaration the *Union* of the 7th inst. expatiates in a column and a half of earnest exhortation. While it does not question the assumption that either Douglas or Lincoln must be the Senator, it urges, with tears in its eyes, the imperative necessity of defeating the former, if the Democracy is to be saved from ruin. "The integrity of the Democratic creed, and the safety of the Democratic organization," it says, "is more formidably threatened by this Douglas movement than it has ever been threatened before;" and it likens the Little Giant to Wilmot, Sumner, Chase, Preston King and Trumbull, all apostate Democrats, who were elected with the aid of Democratic votes, for precisely the same reasons which induce Mr. Orr to prefer Douglas to Lincoln. The *Union* insists that the doctrine which permits departure from the party creed, on any point whatever, cannot be tolerated with safety to the Democratic organization. Its rule on this subject has an iron inflexibility. That Southern men should allow Douglas the slightest margin, astounds the Government organ, and it expostulates with them as follows:

"We would ask, in all sincerity, if the South is in earnest in consenting no longer to insist upon soundness in all the tenets of the national faith, and upon entire fidelity to the organization which devotes itself to the support of that faith? There are thousands of able and noble Democrats at the North, who have sacrificed themselves to their fidelity to the whole national creed, and who, if the rule obtains, of requiring them to avow merely "a better Democracy than that of the Black Republicans," would carry their districts with ease. If it may be permitted to Democrats all over the North, as it is permitted to Judge Douglas, to brand the action of their own party with fraud, to denounce its organization as stained with fraud, to act on vital questions for months together hand and glove with the opposition, to repudiate the principles of the Dred Scott decision, and explain away the party platform on the Slavery question until it means nothing, then a mountain of difficulty will be removed from their shoulders, and fifty or a hundred Northern districts, where our friends have been crushed in consequence of their heroic fidelity to the principles and the integrity of the Democratic organization, will return good, sound Democrats, true upon every question of party faith except one, *but pledged upon that one to vote with the Northern Abolitionists.* The question is a very important one for Southern decision, and we should like to have a general *expression* (not a *suppression*) of Southern opinion upon the subject."

The *Union* has received a private letter from Illinois, professing to reveal the secret designs of the Douglas men, according to which, "Their aim is, and in conversation they do not conceal it, to have Douglas delegates for all the Northwestern States; and if they fail to be recognized by, or to control the Charleston Convention, still to run their man, as the Kinderhook philosophers and Buffalo heretics did in 1848."

The *Union* goes on to explain that they hope, if driven to enact over again the Van Buren movement of 1848, to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Douglas, by holding a balance, may compel the Democrats to take him up as "a better Democrat than Seward," or the Opposition as a better Republican than the Charleston nominee. This programme certainly evinces a degree of shrewdness not altogether unworthy of its imputed parentage, while its exposure in the *Union* betrays very plainly the course which the fears of that journal are just now taking. At the close of its article it gives the subjoined recipe for "throttling" the Northern tendency to claim "a latitude of opinion on the Slavery question."

"The tactics they are practicing in every local canvass in the North typifies the tactics which they intend for the grand national arena in 1860. Such is the movement inaugurated against the integrity of the Democratic creed and organization. *It is plain that if it is not crushed by the party it will crush the party;* for the moment it is understood at the North that the Democracy, especially the Southern Democracy, *will allow a latitude of opinion on the Slavery question*, and tolerate a whole session's voting with the Abolitionists in Congress—that moment will the Democracy of the entire North be *at liberty* to agree together that they will have no opinions on the Slavery question, and to proceed upon the theory of the Buffalo-platformists that Slavery is not one of the questions belonging to the Democratic creed, upon which orthodoxy is required of the candidate.

It is plain, from the foregoing, that the speediest and most effectual mode the Southern extremists can adopt for *breaking down the National Democracy*, and thereby breaking up the Union, is to persuade the Democratic organization of *the South to agree to allow a latitude of opinion and of action on national questions to the Democracy at the North.* If they bring the South to this indulgence, there will be no National Democracy, no Union party. From extreme Southern men we could expect such a course, towards this movement of Judge Douglas' friends, as some of them have adopted. But to the true men of national sentiments at the South we are sure it is plain that *the party must throttle this Northern defection*, so thoroughly organized and extensively ramified, or that *it will throttle the National Democracy.*"

A Triangular Fight.

After Wednesday next there will be, as there were last year, three State tickets in the field, and the Democrats enjoy a jubilant confidence that the result will be entirely similar. They find themselves delighted with the failure of the Republicans and Americans to unite. It is a piece of good fortune which they eagerly hoped for, but scarcely dared to expect; and they feel that nothing short of some equivalent folly on their own part can endanger the success of their ticket in November. To citizens of other States, and possibly to some unsophisticated persons at home, the persistent separation of the two Conventions at Syracuse may seem an inexplicable mystery. There was no essential or even important difference in their avowed principles. Each was sensible that its own party alone either could not carry the State, or at least that the danger of defeat was imminent, and a large majority of the delegates in each was sincerely desirous of union. But in the face of all these facts, union was unattainable.

The result is another proof of the power which masterly leadership is capable of exercising over the mere democracy of numbers. There were a few adroit politicians in the Republican Convention who had determined, for reasons of their own, that there should be no alliance with the Americans, and through the influential arts of management they prevailed. The Americans, by holding their Convention at the same time and place in which the Republicans held theirs, signified a practical willingness to unite; and in its earlier stages the conciliatory spirit which animated the latter so far prevailed as to induce the appointment of a Conference Committee. With a near approach to unanimity this Committee agreed with a similar one from the American Convention. But before the report could be adopted a more rigid discipline began to be apparent among the Republicans, and although the basis of union was substantially agreed upon, and an understanding in respect to the ticket entered into, the Republicans, in disregard of these premises, proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. This action necessitated similar nominations by the Americans, and the result is before the public. The Republican leaders must either be filled to a remarkable degree with the spirit of confidence, or must regard success as secondary to some other object. Two years ago, although electing Gov. King by a very large plurality, the Republican vote fell 45,000 below the aggregate vote of the Democrats and Americans; and last year the Republicans were beaten by the Democrats to the tune of 18,000; while the Americans, with no expectation of success, and acting, as they will do this Fall, merely for a demonstration, polled 67,000 votes. The nominations made by the latter party on Thursday evince a determination to cast as large a vote as possible this Fall, and it is their avowed expectation, how well founded we do not undertake to say, that they will materially exceed their aggregate of last year.

Science and the Press.

In the course of that voluminous defence of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, to which, the other day, we devoted some attention, the Press came in for appreciative criticism at the hands of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. In December, 1856, this paper indulged in some remarks on the error of locating an Observatory at Albany before one had been erected at New-York. Serious perturbation among the savans seems to have resulted; and Professor Bache is found, writing to President Olcott:

"That article will help you, by showing New-Yorkers that there is a deeper depth than that into which you wish the Gotham liberalities to plunge. If any man says, 'I will wait for the New-York Observatory,' do you say, 'we are collecting for *that* also. How much shall we put you down for? In the meantime, if *that* should fail, give us the promise of half that sum."

But the recommendations of the Times were not to be disposed of by this scheme for procuring money under false pretences, and disappointed and embittered, the Superintendent again writes:

"To take issue with an Editor, ignorant of matters of science, would be undignified, and hardly help our cause. He would be sure to have the last word, and the less he knows the better; for he could go on in such a strain as that article forever."

Even so. The Press, we must in all humility admit, is ignorant of matters of science, and to take issue with it upon its errors *would* abate the dignity of a savant. The utmost reach of intelligence among journalists seldom goes beyond a knowledge of the revolutions of the earth; the relations between the hour of putting the paper to press and the hour of sunrise; the possibility of a belated compositor having a moon to light him home; and a misty idea of magnetism as a means of expediting telegraphic intercourse. In addition to these points, a recent attempt to impress it with the difference of longitude and time between London and New-York, has not been wholly unsuccessful. If any fortunate writer knows, beyond these advanced data, that two and two actually make four, that x and y, the unknown agencies of the Press, are occasionally equal to B, or any other of the ascertained letters of the alphabet; and if moreover he find the rule for taking the altitude of conspicuous men; and of sounding their abysses of knowledge with due allowance for those deeper depths as to which the lead-line fails to give a faithful report, he is a man to be envied, and possibly not entirely without claim to some notice and correction from the dazzling lights of science. We submit the view diffidently; trusting that the absence of a mastery of the exact sciences is in some instances indemnified by the possession of common sense and shrewd business ability, qualities not always attendant upon mathematical advantages.

It is, therefore, perhaps, on the principle of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, that the Press so habitually lends itself to the advancement of science. It permits itself to be the medium of scientific intercourse between observers and experimenters the world over; records astronomical discovery with busy promptitude; brings together the results of meteorological observation; and registers every shoal, rock, sand-bank and submarine reef which the indefatigable corps of the Coast Survey detects in unfathomable depths of the ocean, and reports with pardonable self-glorification. In regard to the latter class of phenomena, it is but just to say, that we should often suffer in unenlightened ignorance, did not the Superintendent, repressing momentarily his scorn of the agent, supply the Press liberally with the story of enterprising achievement. How else, indeed, could the material of a respectable public opinion be preserved in favor of the Survey, without which the annual appropriation would surely fail?

And here we encounter the reflection that in betraying the unscientific character of the Press, a character which, after a dictum so authoritative, it must ever retain, Superintendent Bache has done his own interests an ill turn. A suspicion, it is painfully notorious, has found currency that the Coast Survey is a vast machine of patronage and favoritism, barren of valuable returns to the public service, a snug job that might have been finished years ago, but which, under the judicious nurture of its managers, is likely to abide while the shore has a rock, the sea a tide, and the Treasury a dollar. At each return of the annual appropriation these suspicions find utterance, and threaten to bring the Survey to an untimely end. And at each crisis of the sort the Press, especially the Press of this City, and of the Press of this City, especially the Times, have come to the rescue, and trading on a fallacious reputation for scientific lore, have advocated the vast practical value of the work, and the undoubted zeal, honesty, and assiduity of its head. Of this vantage ground the Superintendent has deprived us. It is now only too evident to the public that we have been talking about what we did not understand, and, but for this early exposure, might have talked on forever in the same presumptuous fashion; and so have perpetuated a system of public plunder. It is in this tone any future effort we may be tempted to make in the same friendly direction, will be met and repressed. And then it will be well for the Professor to remember who spiked our guns and left us at once at the mercy of his adversaries and of our own.

Jonathan Wilds in Wisconsin.

The great La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad swindle has received a touch from the hands of the directors within the last few days, which was all that it wanted to convert it into a masterpiece of the art of impudent fraud. They commenced by doing what has never been attempted even since the days of Jugurtha—buying up the whole government of a sovereign State at so much a head, with other people's money. Bribing a Governor and legislators with money out of one's own pocket is a tolerably barefaced and wicked operation, but bribing them with other people's money, placed in the briber's hands for the sole object of building a railroad, bears marks of genius about it which Vidocq himself might be proud of. They went even further than this, and defended what they had done as an eminently just and moral transaction. The leading actor in the affair declared with inimitable *naïveté* that he could not see for the life of him what there was wrong about it, and was of opinion that a vote given in consideration of $5,000 was any day as good as a vote given in obedience to one's conscience. This piece of impudence has now for some months been attracting the public admiration, but within the last month it has been followed by another which throws it completely in the shade. The directors actually held a meeting, at which they resolved to call upon every one of the corrupt recipients of the Company's bonds, to return the same, telling each of them that "he would no doubt see the importance of doing so."

We presume most of the replies to this cool request have been variations upon the air of "Don't you wish you may get it," but the request itself is one which only veritable artists, whose brains the sacred fire has warmed, would ever think of propounding. The work is now complete, and deserves to be embalmed in the memory of a grateful country, as the happiest combination of knavery and impudence upon which any actor of either ancient or modern times has ever lighted. The manner in which the directors recover their virtue, and the almost indignant rebuke which they administer to these accomplices under cover of an official invitation to "let them have those bonds again," is too good to be let slide into oblivion. There is no species of literature, from the heroic poem to the tract for Southern circulation at four cents the dozen, in which it might not be used with the happiest effects. Few even of the greatest of reformed drunkards have ever come up out of so deep a gutter, with an air of such chastened repentance, as the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad directors wear in demanding restitution of the property of the stockholders from their confederates in the late great swindle. Next to wishing to see the whole party in the State Prison, sealing their conversion to common honesty by touching devotion to the useful and laudable pursuits of stone-breaking and oakum-picking, we could sincerely wish to have their mental and moral experience carefully compiled, and preserved for the encouragement of all abandoned sinners and reckless embezzlers in time coming.

A certain Mr. Woodle, who, it appears, partook of the plunder, and holds some of the bonds, has replied rather tartly, but with impudence worthy of their own, to their request to return them, in a letter which we published recently. He declares he does *not* "see the importance" of complying with their demand, but has sent for Lord Rosse's telescope, and will again examine it, and communicate the result, and in the meantime, that they had better defer all further action in the premises. That the directors were simple enough to expect any better answer, we can hardly believe, considering their antecedents, and are reluctantly driven to the conclusion that they and Woodle are fnnny dogs, who will have their joke, and have this time been playing off a little farce for the stultification of the wretched and dunder-headed public. Woodle, we all know, has no more right to the bonds he holds than to the goods in the stockholders' stores; but a man who will accept bonds under such circumstances will keep them. Let those who tempted him to take them, in the first instance, repent ever so much, we, for our part, sincerely hope that neither he nor any of his confederates will ever disgorge a cent of the spoil. We should be sorry to have the people of Wisconsin cheated by any such device into the notion that all the evil of frauds like this lies in the pecuniary loss, and that restitution once made, the *status quo* is restored. The worst of such transactions is the stab they administer to public morality, the shame they bring on the nation, the distrust they inspire in every relation between man and man, which is not watched over by a policeman or a jailor. The moral effect of such gigantic frauds would be spoiled by the hasty repentance of the swindlers. Now that the world knows that Woodle and his colleagues have got La Crosse and Milwaukee bonds, and how they got them, we hope they will keep them and use them in such fashion as to make the shareholders smart keenly for committing their property into the hands of such unscrupulous operators as the Directors.

The Danubian Principalities.

Although the official announcement of the results of the Parisian Conference has not yet been made, we find them authoritatively stated in the *Constitutionnel*. The following points have been established. The independent organizations of Moldavia and Wallachia are retained, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the French Government to effect entire consolidation. The form of these organizations, as it is common to both, may be discussed in the singular number. The Chief Executive officer will be a Hospodar, elected for life by the Legislative Chambers, and not appointed as hitherto by the Sultan, though the latter will have the formal right of approving the choice. No act of the Hospodar is to be effective unless countersigned by one of his ministers. The ministers in their turn will be held to a strict account by the Chambers—a body chosen, not by universal suffrage, but on the basis of a census to be immediately taken. There is also to be a Council of State, permanent in its character, one duty of which will be to propose and prepare laws to be submitted to the Legislature. Its members will be chosen by the Hospodar in conjunction with the Chambers. A High Court of Justice will be common to both countries. In regard to popular rights, the provisions are not illiberal. The equality of all citizens before the law, equality as to taxation, individual liberty, the maintenance of property and its guarantees, the abolition of a privileged class, the admissibility of every man to public office, are stipulations highly creditable to the wisdom of the Conference. Altogether, what with the ample powers of the Legislative bodies, and the abundant reserve of individual rights, the people of the Principalities have little else to find fault with in the business than that they have had no part in concocting it. It is very doubtful whether they would have dealt as sensibly and generously by themselves i they had.

The Republican Address.

We make room in this morning's issue of the Times for the Address of the Republican State Convention. It discusses the subjects of Canal Enlargement, Executive Power, Kansas, and the Extravagance of the National Administration, at much length. While the doctrines it advances will doubtless meet the approval of the Republican Party, there is little in the style or ability of the document to invite perusal. Such political dissertations are, at best, somewhat heavy reading, and should therefore be written with force, elegance, and brevity. All these requisites were unfortunately neglected by the author of the Address in question. It was read by Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, but we are not prepared to impute its parternity to that gentleman, and have no idea that the real author will ever come forward to claim credit for his work. Allowance is to be made for speeches delivered in a heated Convention, as they must be supposed to partake of the excitement of the occasion. But a discourse deliberately prepared beforehand, which is common-place, verbose and vapid, is without excuse.

A Wicked Hoax.—The story which we copied on Thursday from the Utica *Evening Telegraph* about the death of Mr. Smith, the former proprietor of the Sea View House, and his confession of the murder of Moses, turns out, as we supposed it would, a sheer fabrication. Mr. Smith is alive and hearty, and residing in this City; and of course the whole story of his confession is without a shadow of truth.

Academy of Music.

One of the finest performances of the "Trovatore" ever heard in this City was given last night at this house to an overflowing audience. It was in every way a triumphant occasion—the artists being *encored* and recalled as a matter of course. Mme. Gassier displayed more dramatic force than in her previous essay of Verdi's works, and in accuracy of musical elocution was, we think, equal, if not superior, to any of her predecessors in the *rôle*—and it has been well rendered in this City. The new tenor, Steffani, created a second *furore*. His magnificent voice is admirably adapted to Verdi's manly music, and although sometimes forced, last night was enjoyable in a pre-eminent degree. The effect produced by this artist may be estimated by the fact that he was called out three times after the third act. Miss Adelaide Phillips, who is known favorably in the *rôle* of *Azucena*, was excellent, and divided the applause with the best. The performance was in every respect superb.

There will be a *Matinée* to-day, when Rossini's opera of the "Barbiere" will be performed.

City Items.

Suicide of the Engineer who Ran the New-Haven Train off the Norwalk Bridge.—Edward Tucker, the Engineer of the train which ran off the bridge at Norwalk, Conn., some five years ago, and resulted so disastrously in the destruction of human life, committed suicide on Thursday afternoon. About 1 o'clock he called at the house of Mrs. Bodine, No. 329 Tenth-avenue, with whom he formerly boarded. He stated that he had just arrived in the City from Boston, and having been up all night felt very much exhausted and asked Mrs. Bodine if she would allow him to lay down to take a nap. He was shown into the room of a boarder named Henry Waters, there being no unoccupied room in the house, and as was supposed, lay down to sleep. At 8 o'clock the servant knocked at the door to call him to supper, but no answer being returned it was presumed that he was sound asleep, and Mrs. Bodine thought she would not disturb him. About two hours afterwards Mr. Walter went into the room, when he found Tucker lying across the bed, the bed clothes being saturated with blood, and a large pool of blood being on the floor. He had evidently been dead several hours. An examination proved that he had severed the main artery of the left arm with a razor, and bled to death. Tucker leaves a wife and two children in the vicinity of Troy. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner Gamble. No evidence was elicited showing any motive that could have led the deceased to take his life. An examination of the body showed that he made two cuts on the arm, one across the wrist, severing completely the tendons, and the other inside of the forearm, cutting into the main artery. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. Tucker has not run any engine since the Norwalk casualty, but has worked most of the time in various machine-shops in Boston and vicinity. He arrived here without any money, and it is thought that his extreme poverty had more to do with his self-destruction than any other cause. It was incidentally stated that since the Norwalk disaster he had not been the man he formerly was, but had indicated occasional aberration of mind. He was born in Massachusetts, and was 40 years of age.

American Pomological Society.—The Seventh Session of this Society will commence next Tuesday, and will be continued during several successive days. The objects of this Society is to collect and diffuse such researches and discoveries as have been recently made in Pomology, and to concert measures for the further advancement of the science. It is hoped that, at the approaching Convention, every State and Territory of the Union and the British Provinces will be represented. Nurserymen, fruit-growers, and all others interested in Pomology are also invited to be present and to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. There will be an exhibition of fruit specimens, which will doubtless be worthy of the public notice.

Meeting of the Tammany Delegates.—The Tammany Hall or Sweeney Committee Delegates had a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles presided, and Richard B. Connolly acted as Clerk. Credentials were presented and examined from all the City Delegates, 17 in number. From the Eleventh District, (Twentieth Ward,) Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, and Dennis Ryer, Councilman, appeared, each claiming to have been regularly and duly elected. The matter was discussed briefly, after which it was referred to a Committee of three to report. The Committee consists of Messrs. Minot, Cooper and Field. The Delegates then adjourned, to meet at Syracuse at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th inst.

New-York Harmonic Society.—The Annual meeting of this Society was held at their rooms at Dodworth's, on the evening of the 6th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Officers for the ensuing year.

President—F. M. Carrington.
Vice-Presidents—J. Warren Brown and H. P. Marshall.
Secretary—James H. Aikman.
Financial Secretary—A. W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Archibald Johnston.
Librarian—William Wild.
Standing Committees—Tenor—Wm. A. Cummings, Charles Tucker, J. P. Brouner and W. B. Taylor. *Bass*—W. H. Livingston, Augustus N. Smith, John H. Wood and Geo. C. Stone.

The Annual Reports of the Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer were read, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Handel's greatest work, the oratorio "Israel in Egypt," is now in rehearsal under the direction of their conductor, Mr. Bristow, and will be produced during the coming season, together with several other large choral works.

Lectures on Geology.—It will be seen by a Card under the Amusement head, signed by a large number of our prominent citizens, that Dr. Boynton has consented to give his brilliant course of illustrated Lectures on Geology, at the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing next Friday evening. The same course attracted and delighted an audience of some four thousand, at the Metropolitan Hall, about five years since.

A funeral sermon, on the late James Eddy, will be preached by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, in the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in Schermerhorn-street, above Nevins, next Sabbath (to-morrow) morning at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

Sword Presentation.—The Greenwich Guards at their last excursion to Yorkville Park, presented Captain Simon Myers with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, as a token of their appreciation of his character as an officer and a gentleman.

Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Medicine had their monthly meeting on Thursday evening, instead of on Wednesday evening, of last week, the session having been postponed, on account of the Cable Festival. Dr. Batchelder, the President, was in the Chair.

Dr. Mott, in consonance with the invitation of the Academy, at the last meeting, continued his remarks on the prostate gland, or body, as it is often called, for its uses are not yet fully understood. It surrounds the urethra at the neck of the bladder in all male animals, and consists, in some, as the elephant, of as many as four distinct bodies. There are in man three lobes, bound down firmly by a membranous fascia, and consequently, by reason of inflammation, any swelling not only gives rise to great pain, but also interferes with micturition. The prostate is subject to a variety of morbid changes, that make it an object of great interest to the surgeon. In the common, or sub-pubic operation of lithotomy, it is divided completely through on either one or both sides. Dr. Mott divides it on only one side, preferring the "unilateral" incision, and uses the knife instead of the gorget. This operation was one of the first performed by the ancient surgeons, and they succeeded tolerably well, without much knowlege of anatomy. Dr. Mott has performed lithotomy now 164 times, and has been so fortunate as never to cut without finding the stone. He exhibited to the Fellows a calculus weighing 17 ounces and upwards, which he had removed, some twenty years ago, by the sub-pubic incision, and which he believed to be the largest ever extracted by that operation.

The condition of the prostate is frequently affected, and more especially in large cities, by the condition of the urethra. Dr. Fothergill, of London, who remained through life a bachelor, finally died of prostatic disease, but was complimented during his last illness by Mr. Percival Pott, the Surgeon, on the excellent condition in which his uretara was found. Rome and Paris and London are particularly hard on urethras.

To his general remarks on the morbid anatomy of the prostate Dr. Mott added a more full description of the various diseases to which this body is subject, such as atrophy or a wasting away, inflammation which sometimes ends in abscess, ulceration, cancer hard and soft, tuberculization, which is a scrotulous affection, and phlebolites or stony concretions in the veins. But the most common and serious disorder of this body is hypertrophy, a kind of enlargement that occurs in old men, and is one of the most distressing maladies of advanced life. He concluded with a curious piece of anatomical information concerning the *uvula vescæ* or *louette vencale*, a duplicature of the mucous membrane, situated at the origin of the urethra and sometimes intercepting entirely the flow of water from the bladder. The treatment of this affection consists in breaking down the barrier by the introduction of an instrument and the subsequent use of caustic, after the manner of his friend Dr. Horace Green, who has attained so much celebrity in diseases of the larynx and windpipe.

Dr. May, of Washington, referred to the case of the late Colonel Benton, in which the third lobe of the prostate fortunately was not affected. He concurred with Dr. Mott in the importance of free and complete division of the prostate in the operation of lithotomy.

Dr. Raphael quoted Mr. Ericson, of London, as favoring the practice of cutting the gland in part and completing the opening by laceration in order to prevent hemorrhage.

Dr. Mott answered that it was true young surgeons were prone to use the smallest possible incision, at the risk of bruising and destroying the edges of the wound in their efforts at extraction. He had intended to give the Academy simply his own opinion, founded on his own experience.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Academy then adjourned to their next regular monthly meeting, the first Wednesday evening in October.

Police Intelligence.

Cowhiding a French Music Teacher.—A French music teacher, about 50 years of age, who has a wife and several children, has, for some time past, been giving music lessons to two young ladies, daughters of a down-town merchant who resides in the Fifteenth Ward. The teacher fell violently in love with one of the girls—or, at least, so he professed—and importuned her to elope with him. The girl told her sister, and the latter, thinking to punish the elderly teacher of crotchets and demisemiquavers, wrote him a note, signing her sister's name to it, stating that if he would come in a carriage to the corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, she would meet him and elope with him. At the appointed place and hour the Frenchman and carriage were on hand, and so were several young men who were apprised of the affair. The young men drew the elderly music teacher from his hired vehicle, and gave him a good drubbing, and afterwards gave him in charge of a policeman. The officer took him to the Station house, but no one appearing against him he was discharged.

Fight between two Prisoners in the Tombs.—Mike Collins and Hugh McCormick, who are confined in the Tombs for drunkenness, had an altercation yesterday, about a knife, while at dinner. The dispute ended by Collins cutting a deep gash in the head of McCormick with the knife. Collins was immediately placed in a cell. Some months ago he beat a fellow prisoner so severely that the latter died.

Forgery.—Henry Burtnell was yesterday arrested charged with having forged the name of Mr. H. N. Badeau to a note for $274 46. The note was given in payment for a quarter's rent of a room in Wooster street. The accused was taken to the Second District Police Court and held for examination.

Untrusty Servant.—Eliza Maxwell, employed in the family of Mr. John Prime, No. 673 Greenwich-street, was locked up yesterday to answer a charge of stealing $70 worth of jewelry belonging to her employer.

Personal.

The *Critic* speaks as follows of the Thackeray and Yates difficulty: "Whether, as a cotemporary asserts, Mr. Justice Willes has or has not given an opinion as to Mr. Edmund Yates' cause of action against the Garrick Club, for having expelled him, we cannot say. It is very unlikely that a Judge would commit himself to an opinion upon a case which might possibly come before him in a judicial capacity, but whether that be so or not, we have little doubt that if Mr. Yates prosecutes his case in a proper manner, the Committee of the Club will awake to the unpleasant fact that they have acted not only unwisely, but illegally. The Club is possessed, we understand, of funded property to the amount of £3,600 or £4,000, besides the lease of the house, the furniture, plate, wines, &c., and a very valuable collection of pictures. Now, when a member has paid his entrance fee and subscription, he acquires an equal share and ownership with the other members of the Club in each and every part of the property which belongs to the Club. The members are, in point of both law and fact, partners, and they take the common property, share and share alike. It may, perhaps, be argued that the laws of the Club form part of each member's contract with his fellow-partners, and that the by-laws give a power of expulsion for gross misconduct or becoming infamous. Even granting that, the Committee will have some difficulty in proving that the description of Mr. Thackeray comes within either category. If we are not misinformed, it will be before a Court of Equity, and not of law, that this knotty point will have to be debated, inasmuch as Mr. Yates' best remedy is by a bill, praying to have an account taken of the partnership property, and to have it sold by public auction, and his share of the proceeds paid to him. This seems a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

The *Court Journal* has this notice of the fortune of Lord Stanley: "It is generally known that the heir of the house of Derby enjoys, under some family arrangement, a noble income, independent of the earl. It arises from considerable property in the neighborhood of Liverpool, and the value is generally supposed to be about £10,000 a year. Lord Stanley has not yet formed any establishment, his Lordship occupying rooms in his father's house, and, with this exception, living absolutely *en garçon*.

Mr. Bright, M. P., has found it necessary to state publicly that he has no connection with any emigration scheme to Australia, and can render no assistance to persons wishing to emigrate. Since the publication of the letter of Messrs. Cornish & Bruce, railway contractors, the member for Birmingham has been overwhelmed with letters on the subject.

Mlle. Piccolimini and her party was to leave for this country early this month. They will come by the Galway line of steam-packets for this port.

Obituary.

J. P. Harley, a favorite English actor, died suddenly at London, on the 27th ult. He was seized with violent illness while performing his character of *Launcelot Gobbo*, in "The Merchant of Venice," at the Princess's, on Friday evening. On leaving the stage, at the conclusion of his scene in the second act, he was observed to stagger, and, being about to fall, was supported by Mr. G. Ellis, the stage-director. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was conveyed with all care to his residence in Gower-street. He was for a brief time sensible, so much so indeed as, on being asked the name of his med

AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

The streets of this goodly city are as full of black coats and white neckerchiefs as Canada is of thistle downs. The Michiganders are aghast at this irruption of ministers and laymen, for they have never seen the like before. What is the cause of this assemblage I need not inform those at all interested in the great religious movements of the day. Never before has the Board held a session so far West. But it belongs to the whole country. The North, the South, the East and the West take pride in what it has accomplished, and feel a deep and abiding interest in what it is yet to bring about. It is but natural, therefore, that each section should claim the privilege of having its sessions held in it. In 1853 Cincinnati was the place of meeting, and now the forty-ninth session is being held in Detroit.

Shortly before 4 o'clock this P. M., the friends of the Board began to assemble in the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD'S (First Presbyterian) Church, and while the clock was striking the hour, as promptly as if he were reading the Scriptures at morning prayers at Williams' College, the Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., called the assembly to order, and invited the Rev. Dr AIKEN, of Cleveland, to read a portion of the Scriptures and to lead in prayer. Then the Rev. Dr. POMEROY read the 527th hymn:

"Assembled at Thy great command," &c.

and started the tune "Duke-street," in which the audience joined generally, for congregational singing is a marked feature of these great missionary meetings. The Rev. Mr. PETTENGILL was elected Assistant Recording Secretary. After reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, held at Providence, R. I., Dr. WORCESTER, of Salem, the Recording Secretary of the Board, invited all Honorary and Corporate members who might be present to hand in their names to the Secretaries, and in addition to their names, he would like to have them lay aside their modesty for the time being, so far as to affix whatever honorary initial letters they might be entitled to. Their knowledge on this subject was not so extended as to entitle the Secretaries to be considered omniscient, and if by gentlemen omitting to do this any mistakes were made, they must blame themselves.

President HOPKINS announced as the Committee of Arrangements Drs. Duffield, Ketchell and the Rev. Wm. Hogarth, of Detroit; Prof. Laurence, of East Windsor, Conn.; and the Rev. Geo. W. Wood, of New-York City.

JAS. M. GORDON, Esq., Treasurer, then presented his report. The principal items of expenditure are as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Zulu Mission	$13,173 19
Gaboon Mission	10,493 31
Mission to Greece	1,480 29
Mission to North Armenia	73,711 20
Mission to South Armenia	15,534 64
Assyrian Mission	11,702 40
Nestorian Mission	11,917 72
Bombay Mission	7,336 94
Ahmednuggur Mission	12,405 33
Satara Mission	1,615 00
Kolapoor Mission	629 40
Madras Mission	6,419 73
Madura Mission	31,772 76
Ceylon Mission	15,700 90
Canton Mission	506 59
Fuh Chau Mission	3,990 07
Shanghae Mission	5 889 61
Sandwich Islands Mission	26,060 00
Murmesia Mission	8,224 34
Choctaw Mission	6,564 61
Cherokee Mission	5,246 19
Dakotah Mission	1,477 78
Ojibwah Mission	5,768 80
Tuscarora Mission	1,124 64
Seneca Mission	2,490 54
Abenaquis Mission	552 00
Agencies	13,894 92
Publication	10,662 06
Secretaries	5,220 00
Treasurers	4,690 00
New-York	4,885 82
Miscellaneous	5,512 24
Arrat and Amoy	16,191 23
Balance of Debt, Aug. 1, 1857	2,847 59

This runs up the entire expenditure of the Board during the past year to $374,889 35. The entire receipts were $334,018 48, leaving a deficit of $40,870 67.

Thus it will be seen that the financial embarrassments of the year have come upon the Board, and places it in a position where it calls more loudly than ever before for help. Its embarrassments and the way in which it is to be freed from them will doubtless give rise to a spirited discussion. The Treasurer's report was certified as correct by Mr. HALE, of Boston. It was referred as usual to a committee, consisting of Wm. H. Brown, Esq., of Chicago; the Hon. Chas. Noble, of Munroe; R. W. Steele, Esq., Dr. L. A. Smith, of Newark; the Hon. C. T. Hubbard, A. W. Porter, Esq, and J. N. Patmer, Esq.

Dr. POMEROY, one of the Secretaries of the Board, reported on the Home Department. Three of the most interesting items were the following:

Since the last meeting of the Board two corporate members have deceased, to wit: Rev. BENNET TYLER, D. D., of Connecticut, and ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New-York. Intelligence has also been also been received of the death of two missionaries and three assistant missionaries.

Thirty-one persons have been sent forth to the different missions, twelve of whom were returning to fields which they had previously occupied. There are under appointment in this country, twelve missionaries and four female assistant missionaries.

GABOON MISSION.

There is danger of serious annoyance to the Gaboon Mission from the French, who, in the prosecution of their trade for apprentices, have taken possession of the river. The Mission has been afflicted during the year by the death of Dr. FORD and Mr. HERRICK.

THE ZULU MISSION,

in Southern Africa, is steadily advancing in the several departments of its work. Their language has been reduced to writing, and a Zulu Kaffir dictionary published in a volume of 417 royal octavo pages. The sixteen churches contain about two hundred members, and the mission affirm that their native brethren live as consistently with their profession, all things considered, as do church members in Christian lands. The important discoveries of Drs. LIVINGSTONE and BARTH increase the interest of African Missions.

ARMENIANS, &C.

After making mention of the labors of Dr. KING in Greece, the report passes to the Armenians, Bulgarians and Turks. Two distinct companies of Missionaries, the Northern and Southern, divided by the Taurus Mountains, are laboring for them. The design has been, *first*, to revive the knowledge and spirit of the Gospel among the Oriental Churches; and *secondly*, by this means to operate upon the Mahommedans. In this great field the Board has more than seventy laborers, male and female, from our own country, and a hundred native helpers, a third of whom are either ordained or licensed preachers of the gospel. Somewhat more than thirty churches have been organized, with nearly a thousand members; and two hundred and twenty-five of these were received on profession the past year. There are also common schools for the children of the church and for others, and schools of the prophets; and the press is worked on an extended scale, having printed 14,000,000 pages the past year.

SYRIA.

This mission preaches the Gospel statedly in sixteen places. Fifteen were added to the church, making the number received from the beginning 121. In the Seminary are 25 students. The thirty common schools contain 1,020 pupils, of whom 300 nearly are girls. The Arabic translation of the Scriptures, left in such forwardness by Dr. SMITH, is committed for completion to Dr. VAN DYCK, who is thoroughly acquainted with the language. In 1857, the press sent forth a million and a half of pages.

NESTORIA.

This mission, with its seat of operations on the plain of Ooromiah, has 52 out-stations, 40 native preachers, and 30 native helpers. The press has sent forth a million of pages; 63 common schools have the names of 1,200 children; the male and female boarding schools number nearly a hundred pupils; the gospel has been statedly preached in 40 different places; and 249 Nestorians are acknowledged by the missions as worthy of a place at the Lord's table.

MAHRATTAS.

The mission to this tribe of Western India has on the whole prospered during the year, though the convulsions of the North have been somewhat felt. At Kolapior, one of the stations, an outbreak did take place. The Ahmednuggur Mission has divided a portion of its field into eleven districts, which contain half a million of people. The school for catechists contains 20 pupils, and that for Christian girls 40. Eight of the ten churches are in the Ahmednuggur Mission, and contain 240 members, 56 of whom were admitted last year. The admissions in this year were 129. An encouraging fact is the steadfast adherence to Christianity displayed in the prayers of the great meeting, some preferring to die rather than relinquish it.

CEYLON.

The suspension of instruction in the English language, a step which excited so much feeling among the friends of the Board a year or two since, has developed an unexpected self-supporting educating power among the Christian nations. Forty-nine village schools contain 1,586 pupils. The female boarding-school contains 62. The mission has not yet the number of members conversant with the Tamil language, sufficient to enable it to resume the Batticotta seminary in any form. The churches received 34 members by profession, and now number 410. Several useful books were published: and a class of medical students, taught by Dr. GREEN, were introduced into the profession.

MADURA.

In this mission, of churches there are 22, with a membership exceeding 900, 126 of whom were received the past year. Twelve are village churches, in distinction from the station churches. Four of these have pastors, and others are soon to receive them. There are more than a hundred native helpers: and these are all needed, because there, as here, the merely nominal Christianity is considerably more diffused than that which is real and vital, there being 134 organized nominally Christian congregations, with upwards of 5,000 members, and more than 2,000 of these are adults. Sixty-four village schools contain 736 pupils; and there is a boarding-school of 41 girls. The seminary has 50 pupils; 43 in the full course, and 16 in the partial course, including three candidates for the pastoral office.

The mission obtains its books from Madras, and an Adams press has lately been added to the printing establishment there. The issues last year in Tamul and Telugu exceeded 16,000,000 pages.

CHINA.

The war at Canton nearly suspended operations there for a time. At Fuh Chau a church of six members has been formed. The report expresses a hope which has been more speedily realized than was anticipated; that the present combined efforts of the great commercial nations to liberalize the views and policy of the Chinese Government would at least have the effect to open the way there for the gospel.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The church here has received a thousand accessions during the year. The Government supports more than three hundred common schools. It also maintains the seminary at Lahainaluna, with its 106 pupils and 500 graduates. The Board sustains two high schools, with 120 pupils. The Hawaiian churches still support the mission to the Marquesas Islands.

MICRONESIAN ISLANDS.

The *Morning Star*, the missionary ship built by contributions from the children, has given a new impulse to the missions here. A hold has been obtained on the Caroline, Kingsmill and Marshall Islands. As the Sandwich Islands may be the first step, so Micronesia may be the second in the great telegraphic post route across the ocean, and the churches should anticipate and counteract the invasions and corruptions of commerce by introducing the purifying elevating influences of the gospel, in advance of an infidel corrupting civilization.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Among Choctaws and Dakotas peculiar excitements have acted somewhat prejudicially to the interests of the Missions, but not so much so as was at first feared. Among the Cherokees and Ojibwas the work is reported as progressing favorably. The missionary to the Abenaquis has felt compelled to resign his office. The reason of this is the insufficiency of the Indian seigniory for their support. He does not feel that his labors have been lost. The summary of the report is interesting and valuable.

Summary.

Number of Missions	27
Number of Stations	121
Number of Out-Stations	101
Laborers Employed.	
Whole number sent from this country, including Physicians, &c	373
Native Helpers	524
Total	897
The Press.	
Number of Printing establishments	8
Pages printed last year	45,489,346
Pages printed from the beginning	1,050,481,093
The Churches.	
Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	128
Number of Church Members, ditto	27,740
Added during the year, ditto	1,532
Educational Department.	
Number of Seminaries	6
Number of other Boarding Schools	17
Number of Free Schools, (312 supported by Hawaiian Government)	619
Number of Pupils in the Free Schools, (8,460 do.)	16,128
Number of Pupils in the Seminaries	348
Number of Pupils in the Boarding Schools	544

Whole number in Seminaries and Schools 17,020

After the reading of the report, of which the above is a brief abstract, the presiding officer appointed a Business Committee, of which Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman. The Board then adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The church, which will hold perhaps 1,200 people, was crowded to its utmost capacity with an audience intent on hearing the annual discourse, which it had been announced would be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE SHEPARD, D. D., of Bangor, Me. Dr. S. took for his text Luke 11:41, "But rather give alms of such as ye have; and behold all things are clean unto you." To some this seems strange advice to give to the Pharisees who insisted so strongly on outward cleansing, and some commentators have endeavored to explain it by supposing the Saviour commanded the outward act simply as a sign of the disposition. It is much more probable here that the command was intended as a cause designed to produce a certain effect. The Pharisees were exceedingly avaricious, and the Saviour knew that words which struck at their pockets would go to their hearts. Giving is essential to the soul's growth, and this the speaker took for his theme: "Giving what God has given us as a means of disciplining and purifying the character." The influence it has on the character is twofold—retrospective and prospective. It indicates genuineness of repentance, when the person who gives has acquired his possessions wrongfully, and wishes to make reparation. Property thus gained can rarely be restored to those from whom it was taken, so it must go back to the Lord, the giver of all. Were this principle carried into effect fully, His treasury would receive fragments—yes, masses—which are now in the hands of those having no title to them. Each one should take the candle of the Lord, and pass through his own premises, searching strictly. *Secondly*—The present and prospective moral influence of giving was considered. The love of money stands in the way of this. By this desire for more a great crash is brought about, and the whole surface is strewn with wrecks. We would suppose it impossible that this avaricious grasping for more could be repeated. But it is repeated by the same actors, with the wounds in their flesh still bleeding, and the indented bruises in their bones. The *first* way of removing this passion, and the method which is most efficient and important, is by giving. A conviction necessary to it is that it should be the result of the principles laid down in the Bible. It must be uniform and habitual. It is not enough to give one-tenth, as the Jews did. The rule which affords the nearest approximation is that one should give *till he feels it*. This the great majority know nothing about. According to the "sensation" principle, the tithe system would not throw a single twinge through the soul's lingering selfishness. It is but shelling off the outer scales of their leviathans of wealth. Property may and should be accumulated, but the amount should be fixed. It may be that the limit will be set at thousands or tens or hundreds of thousands, but there should nevertheless be a limit, and it should be set when the soul is warmed with religious aspirations. This action must be right if one love of money is wrong, and a great step has been gained when the decision has once been made. The *first* great point gained when this decision is made, is that the base, cloven-footed love of money is pretty much wiped from the heart. *Thirdly*, All labors for the world are sanctified by the soul's great purpose; not a dollar is stained, all is "clean" money. The love of the heart has unquestioned supremacy. Generousness becomes a practical attribute. Not only is the amount made over admirable, but the freeness of it makes it still more so. *One* right principle at the head keeps everything else right. This one word, "giving," blots out all meaner words.

We should love, said Dr. S. to commend this principle, were it possible to do so, to all who have lately been brought to Christ. How wonderful have God's dealings with this people been since the last last meeting of the Board. A crash in business has taken place, and myriads have been made rich in the inestimable blessing of love to Christ. We have reason to take courage from this living accession. They come, we hope, to be whole men and women. How utting that they inaugurate a new order of giving, or rather that they join to bring back the old order. Neither the church nor the world need disciples who give their carcasses and keep back their coppers. We say give *willfully*, because something within says *I won't*. Persist till this base thing is entirely dead. Some men have the orifice through which their contributions come so gnarled and knotted that you must come at them with a tool not only sharp but weighty. For these make the world into a wedge and drive that in.

Dr. SHEPHARD'S commanding appearance and deep bass voice, which could be heard with ease in every part of the house, added greatly to the impressiveness of his discourse. Ministers on the platform, as one terse forcible sentence after another was shot straight to its mark, looked at one another and nodded, as if to say, "How much I would give to have that rich old Deacon So-and-So, or miserly Mr. ——, hear that. If that wouldn't make him twinge, what would." The Rev. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy; the Rev. Dr. SHEPARD, of Bristol, R. I., and the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of this City, took part in the exercises of the evening. The sessions of the Board continue from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12½ o'clock P. M. A recess is taken until 2½ o'clock P. M., when another session is held until 5½ o'clock; 7½ o'clock is the hour of the evening meeting. W——G.

Fourth Day—Adjournment.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

DETROIT, Friday, Sept. 10.

Stirring addresses were delivered last night in two Churches. The business of the Convention having been finished, a farewell meeting was held at 8 o'clock this morning. Several prayers were offered. The Rev. Mr. THOMASON, D. D., who will soon return to Syria, and the Rev. Mr. GRANT, of South Africa, made affecting addresses. Dr. ANDERSON in behalf of the Board thanked the citizens of Detroit for their hospitalities, and took leave of them. Dr. DUFFIELD responded, thanking the Board for meeting here. The hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung by the audience, Dr. BACON pronounced an affecting benediction, and the Board adjourned till next year.

Aid Wanted for New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit us, through your columns, to present a request for aid in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans. This organization is attending constantly to the relief of yellow fever patients among the poor. It has now two infirmaries open for the reception of the sick, and has doctors and nurses throughout the city to attend those who have no friends and money. At present, 200 or 300 are under its charge, and many more require relief. Funds are wanted to enable this Association to extend its aid. Donations will be received by Messrs. HYDE & GOODRICH, No 9 Maiden-lane, or by the undersigned, and promptly forwarded. BENEDICT & CO.,

No. 63 Wall-street.

The Syracuse Failure.

From the New-York Tribune.

The attempt to combine the two parties represented at Syracuse in a united effort against the obnoxious measures and the corrupt and faithless men of the Buchanan Democracy, appears to have failed. We regret this result, but are not surprised at it. A little more experience seems to be necessary to the masses or to the leaders of the two parties. A combination of them is inevitable, but the time for it has not yet arrived. But though the anticipated cooperation has thus been prevented as far as the State ticket is concerned, we trust it may yet be found practicable in the Congressional Districts, especially where the two parties acting separately are sure to be beaten by the common foe.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 11.

I.—THE QUARANTINE ARSON—Full Particulars of the Destruction of the Quarantine Buildings—Staten Island under Martial Law—Proclamation of Governor KING.

II.—THE GRAND ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION—The Dinner to the Heroes of the Expedition—Full particulars of the Festival.

III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY FEUD—The Statement of the Trustees of the Observatory.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Fulton*.

V.—A POET IN COURT—YSCOMBE vs. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR—A Rich Case of Libel.

VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

VIII.—MEXICO—Very Interesting Details—The Country and the Capitol—General, Social and Political Condition.

IX.—UTAH—The Territorial Election.

X.—EDITORIALS—Neutrality of Telegraphs A New Line—The Observatory Feud—Capabilities of the Cable—Turkish Retribution—The Quarantine Culprits—A Jolly Monopoly, &c.

XI.—THE BLOUNT AND DE RIVIERE AFFAIR—Letter from DE RIVIERE.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Interesting Items for Farmers.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
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Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

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They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

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Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.

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The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **Radway's Revolutionary Record.**—The French have had three Revolutions in a century. RADWAY & Co. have brought about as many revolutions in medicine in a quarter of the time.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF first proved the possibility, without long debilitating courses of physic or torturing operations, of curing all kinds of constitutional and malignant fevers, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, cerebral affections, fractures and contusions, as well as the numerous delicate diseases to which female flesh is heir.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT was the institution of an inexpensive mode of keeping the mind and body pure, and saving it from liability to disease. But

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Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.**—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of Physicians and families to the fact of his establishment being the most desirable place to have prescriptions and family receipts compounded, as the proprietor devotes his whole time to the business, having had an experience of eighteen years in this City, in the first establishments. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, &c.,

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☞ **Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.**

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

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Made from the Atlantic Cable, and

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SEWING MACHINES,

For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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☞ **Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.** They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor.* It is an excellent Machine.—*New-York Express.* Principal Office No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,341 P. O., New-York.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** Wig and Hair Dye Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. For style, quality, perfect fit and natural appearance we challenge the world.

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MARRIED.

KINNEY—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at St. Paul's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., by the Rev. Stephen Marcindale, EDWARD S. KINNEY to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BUCKMASTER—WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. R. R. Camp, Mr. CHAS. H. BUCKMASTER, of New-York, and Miss KATE WHITE, daughter of Adams White, Esq., of the former place.

REID—ROBB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. John Brash, JAMES REID, formerly of Langholm, Scotland, to BARBARA ROBB, formerly of Crockettford, near Dumfries, Scotland.

☞ Dumfries papers please copy.

TAYLOR—ARMS.—In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. R. P. Arms, of Norwich, Conn., WM. HOWELL TAYLOR, of New-York, to JENNIE E., daughter of Seneca ARMS, Esq., of Troy.

SMITH—RUSSELL.—At Glen Cove, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Thos. Mallaby, FRANCES E. SMITH, of Brooklyn, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph G. Russell.

KIRBY—NOYES.—At Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. D. S. Braisterd Mr. E. B. KIRBY, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss CAROLINE L., daughter of D. H. Noyes, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

RUTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 10, CAROLINE E., only daughter of A. B. and Sarah Ruton, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 108 Wooster-st., without further invitation.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, SARAH M., wife of the late Judge John B. Scott.

The friends of the family, and those of her son in-law, S. N. Rokenbaugh, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Albion place, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Church of the Annunciation, at 3 o'clock.

AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, ANN STUART, daughter of Hugh Auchincloss, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 137 West 23d-st., on Sunday, at 1 P. M.

PETERS.—At Manhattanville, on Friday, Sept. 10, ALICE, daughter of the Rev. T. M. and Alice C. Peters, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

LARRABEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 224 Dean-st., EDWARD ALLEN, son of Edward J. and Maryetta Larrabee, aged 14 months.

MOUNT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 9, CHARLES BUNN, youngest son of Reuben S. and Margaret Mount, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, at 122d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

PHAIR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 9, Mrs. JANE PHAIR, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 89 Prince-st., near Willoughby, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Yonkers, on Friday morning, Sept. 10, suddenly, Mrs ISABELLA THOMAS, wife of Thomas Thomas.

The particulars of the funeral in this evening's papers.

HENDERSON.—At Bergen Point, at noon of Friday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, of cholera infantum, FRANCIS B. HENDERSON, son of Wm. and ANN HENDERSON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Rustan Island, on Sunday, Aug. 1, of yellow fever, KEVIN T. SMITH, son of Adon and Louisa F. Smith, aged 21 years.

WOOD.—At Wilton Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, FANNIE B. WOOD, wife of John B. Wood, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 23 years 6 months and 4 days.

SMITH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Linsley, ALBERT L. SMITH, second son of the Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, Ohio, aged 17 years.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, Aug. 16 at his residence, Oakwood Cottage, Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama, Professor JOHN C. ANDREWS, formerly of Troy, and for many years Professor of Music in the Troy Female Seminary, aged 56 years.

JAFFRAY.—At Irvington, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, ANNA FRANCES, infant daughter of Edward S. and Anna F. Jaffray.

THE SUREST WAY TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS IS TO ADVERTISE judiciously, thoroughly and extensively throughout the whole region from whence trade comes.

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Third, The Agents will see that each advertisement is inserted in the manner stipulated, and sent promptly.

Fourth, They will send the Advertiser one copy of each paper containing the advertisement and full files can be seen at any time, at the offices, No. 10 State-st., Boston, and No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

Fifth, The prices of advertising will be the same as are charged to large customers at the offices of publication, and in many cases our special arrangements are such as will insure a large reduction from the usual rates.

Sixth, Practical information respecting the value of different mediums for advertising will be cheerfully communicated, and assistance rendered without charge.

Seventh, The bill is to be settled with the Agents, and their receipts are regarded as payments by the Publishers, and an account is kept with them only.

Eighth, The Agents give their personal attention to business.

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PUBLISHERS find it for their interest to appoint S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. their Agents

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A super-sative tonic diuretic.

Anti-dyspeptic and invigorating cordial.

This medical diet drink is manufactured in London, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world.

It has been submitted to all the first chemists and physicians in the United States, who indorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout, rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic; in general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimilation of food, and exhausted energy, are acknowledged by the whole medical faculty, and attested by their highest written authorities.

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Sir Wm. Davenport's Works. Fol., 1673..... 6
M. Poli, Synopsis Criticorum. 5 vols., fol. London, 1669..... 25
Bishop Manton's Works. 4 vols., fol. 1681..... 15
Mackin's great Edition of the Holy Bible, with all the original fine plates. 7 vols., impl. 4to., full Russia extra, gilt; fine copy. A. D. 1800. Priced in Longman's Catalogue at £81..... 40
Lord Selden's Works, complete. 6 vols., fol., 1726..... 25
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ARTHUR & CONSTANCE,
A POEM
BY
J. F. D. CORNELL.
[Extract.]

The fire-darting king of day,
Moved at stely up on high,
From glimmering clouds pavilion fair,
Stretched on the boundless sky.

For sale at WILEY & HALSTED'S,
No. 351 Broadway.

GLEASON'S
NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

"Gleason once more in the field," say the newspapers, and of course, "what the papers say must be true."

The subscriber will corroborate the Daily Press' intimation, by stating the fact, that, in a few weeks he will commence the publication of a new Weekly, which (less with the view of making money than to issue a Paper that shall entertain the Public and redound to his own credit) will be got up without regard to expense. The title and plan of this hebdomadal he will develop in a few days. In the meantime, he can be found at his Publishing Hall, corner of Tremont and Bromfield sts., Boston. F. GLEASON.

THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING
ON SATURDAY.
THE SKETCH-BOOK,
With early portrait and view of Sunnyside. 12mo. $1 25.
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With two plates on steel. From Darley's designs. $1 25.
COLUMBUS, 3 vols., $4, is now ready.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 16th st., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school room. He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Goelet, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William E. Laight; also, to Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Esq., Gen. James J. Jones, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird and Dr. John McLean, President of Princeton College. N. Y. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs CROWEN, STANFORD & CO., and CARTER.

NO. 21 TWENTY-NINTH-STREET, FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute for Boys, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.

Mr. DE COURCELLE having taught rhetoric gratuitously for some time in a college in Paris, offers to give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen at his house or at their own residences. Mr. DE COURCELLE is already well known in society, and has received most flattering praises for his method of teaching. The best references can be offered.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 572 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $50 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $60; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

PRIZE CLASSES IN WRITING.—THE SUBscriber's new classes are now forming, and as the number is strictly limited early application is indispensable. Two prizes of $50 each will be awarded—one to the best off-hand writer, and one to the pupil making the most improvement. Entire success warranted. Hours from 8 to 9 P. M. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

INSTRUCTION VS. BOARD—A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in preparing boys for College and commercial life, and who is competent to teach the French, Spanish and German languages thoroughly, would offer his services two or three hours daily in return for board in a respectable family. Address S. P. S., Box No. 108, *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING $10.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils this day to fill vacant seats for Monday afternoon and evening, at only $10 for a full double entry course. This course will prepare gentlemen practically for head book keepers in any establishment. Gentlemen who secure these seats will receive lessons at half price.

MRS. STELARTS BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Stow, Esq., No. 32 Warren-st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 281 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LAMALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boys are admitted, only, under 14 years of age. A junior class, under the special direction of Mme. LESPINASSE. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education. Reopened, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PENMANSHIP.—J. H. BARLOW HAS MADE arrangements with C. C. Marsh, Esq., to receive pupils for private instruction in mercantile writing at his spacious room, third floor, Appleton's Building, in the evening from 7 to 9, commencing Monday, Sept. 12. Terms reasonable.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will open on the 1st of October. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. E. Wesermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1.—For circulars, personally or by address, the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Reference to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 343 Pearl-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. WILHELM SCHMITT, late pupil of Czerny, returned from Europe, and now ready to give lessons. Address care of C. BRAUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN ARE desirous of securing the services of a French gentleman experienced in teaching his native language. He will be required to give three lessons per week. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2 C24 New-York Post-Office.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF THE AGE.—The only successful METALLIC MILL for making Flour in the world, and will grind all other kinds of grain as fast or faster than any other mill in use. Farmers, Merchants and all others interested in mills, are invited to call at the Tribune Buildings, Store No. 7 Spruce-st., and see it in operation.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.

The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or APPLETON'S.
J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,052 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston and Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. H. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 6 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mesdames CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 16. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 62 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

KITCHEY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST FLUSHING, L. I.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, accord to the most approved methods, and develops all the mental faculties: the school is located on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool hair water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address KING. C. KITCHEY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND MRS WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $280, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with the play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of self-defence—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL. No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, or at the School, after Sept. 6.
J. J. GREENOUGH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 162 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

DERCHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BERCHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 869 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. J. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. O'NEIL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 926 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. P. P. JENES' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 806 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS RUED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 29 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MADAME BARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 52 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 20th-st.

MISS TAPPAN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. A prospectus for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thoroughly and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

A. CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all its branches Sept 6 at his residence, No. 126 East 21st-st.

MISS COTTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept 6. For circulars, call at the University. 18 Vesey-st. HENRY, Chancellor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 99 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES.—No. 83 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Fatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers, Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. W. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, &c.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution and procure circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER,
Principals.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KEERS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVERDUE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. MISS HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talents, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MRS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 8th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 60 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. B. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—No. 58 8th st. between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME GE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLEURON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Sept. 15. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, BY A LADY OF great experience in teaching, a few pupils to instruct in English French and Music. Adult ladies, whose education has been neglected, will find this an excellent opportunity to receive instruction, as the greatest privacy will be regarded. Their own residences visited, if desired. Terms moderate. Call or address TEACHER, at Mrs. Jones', No. 58 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MADAME J. V. CANCHOIS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 279 West 22d st. on Monday, Sept 13. Punctual attendance is requested at the commencement of the term. Special attention is given to the German. REFERENCE—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANDA, No. 17 Lafayette-place.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL. (FORmerly Bernard & Rondell's French Institute.) Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. RENDELL.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 28th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 15th of September.

MRS. SULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. E. BOYD, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 241 West 31st-st., near Dr. Hatfield's Church. Principal, Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, CONN.—The Fall term of this institution commences Sept. 15.
CATE, AIKEN, Principal.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 347 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS E. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen, at No. 15 Washington-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see circular.

MISS SNOW WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 52 West 15th st.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.

A widow lady, unincumbered, wishes an engagement as Daily or Resident Governess, or would accept a situation to teach the French language to a school, or translating at her residence. Best of City reference. Address JOSEPHINE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 289 BROADWAY.—TEACHERS WANTED.—A French lady, competent in music for a female College in a Southern city. A lady to teach crawing, oil painting and music, to go to North Carolina, (applies to-day.) Other teachers wanted. No charge to parties wishing teachers. Blanks and circulars sent on application. A lady is wanted as governess, in Louisiana, thorough in French, music and English branches. Pupils introduced to schools. School circulars furnished to visitors. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

A SOUTHERN MAN, EDUCATED AT THE South, who is acquainted with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English will teach in a private school, or family; will fit boys for college; has experience. Terms moderate. Will take board in a nice family as part pay. Excellent city testimonials. For personal interview address STUDENT, Station A., Post office New-York.

TO FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady desires a home in a quiet respectable family—in return for which she will fully educate one or more children in all the usual branches, including French and music. The highest references given and required. Address OBEIDA, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG EXPERIENCED ENGLISH lady wishes an engagement as resident English and French governess, in a private family where there are two or more children to instruct. Addres M. G. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A PROTestant lady, German or French preferred, thoroughly competent to teach English, French and Music. Address Box No. 494 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in teaching English, French, Music, and Drawing, desires a situation in a family. South preferred. Can be seen at room No. 167 Howard Hotel, Broadway.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also for sale, all the Furniture in said house, rent of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Malden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house No. 155 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; is in a desirable neighborhood; nearly new; has all the modern improvements, and is now being refitted and painted throughout; rent moderate to a small private family. Inquire at the house from 9 to 11 A. M.; or, to P. ROLLHAUS, No. 250 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 11 PERRY-st., with a good stable in the rear; also, for sale, the parlor carpets, chandeliers, oil cloths and mirrors. Inquire of ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway. Also, to let, the house No. 16 Hammond-st.

TO LET—IN THE DWELLING NO. 201 EAST 22d-st., two rooms on the first floor, and one bedroom on the third floor; cellar, kitchen for cooking and washing, gas bath &c. Rent $250. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS New-York *Observer* office, No. 135 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, FOUR STORIES and basement, with brown-stone front, No. 283 Hudson-st.; dimensions of store and basement, 25 by 90 feet. To a first rate tenant will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to WM. H. ROUME, No. 158 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 56 Lispenard-st., can be had for any respectable business, including any light manufacturing business. Apply to WM. L. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton st.

TO LET—DIVIDED INTO SUITES OF ROOMS, house No. 86 Franklin-st.; has six suites of parlor bed and bathrooms and eight single rooms, all in complete order. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 28th st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE LONDON TERRACE, SEVEral first-class houses in 23d and 23d sts. near the 9th-av., at very low rent. Inquire, of C. BLOODGOOD, No. 230 8th-av. corner 22d-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 348 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Seventeen rooms, handsomely furnished and filled with first class, permanent, paying boarders. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to go into a paying business; it is on St. John's Park and the cheapest rent in this City; less than $2,000 will buy everything in the house except piano and silver. Inquire at the drug-store, corner of Beach-st. and West Broadway.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COTtage house, two-story and attic, in Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, half a block from city cars, fifth house from Willoughby-av., on east side; gas throughout; extension tea-room will be rented or sold cheap. Apply to JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st., New York, or WM. E. MORRIS, Long Island Railroad Depot, South Ferry, Brooklyn. Key at Mr. Allen's dwelling, next door.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.

The undersigned having been imposed upon and induced to execute some instrument or instruments in writing, (the legal nature of which he does not know,) said to be a power of attorney or deed of trust, conferring certain powers upon N. DENTON WILKIN, not intended to be granted him, and not knowing the kind of instruments or date it has been made to bear, in order more particularly to describe the same and caution the public against, I hereby notify all persons whomsoever, that the said N. DENTON WILKIN has no authority whatever, under any power of attorney or deed of trust, real or pretended, which he may attempt to set up, to perform any act or acts binding upon me in any way; the said N. DENTON WILKIN not being my attorney, or agent, or trustee, for any purpose whatever; and I notify the public that I hereby revoke all and every power he may pre end to have, by virtue of any and all written instruments whatever. N. DENTON,

GENEVA, New-York, 4th September, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 3 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Regent,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, 3, BANK, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

THOMPSON & BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall st.,
Offer for sale in amounts to suit:
New York State 5s of 1868, (registered Stock.)
Ohio State 6s of 1881, (registered Stock.)
North Carolina 6s of 1884. (Coupon Bonds.)
Louisiana 6s, (Coupon Bonds.)
Hamilton County, (Cincinnati) Ohio, 8s of 1903, (Coupon Bonds) equal to any State Stock.
Also, a variety of other first-class Securities.
Land Warrants for sale in amounts to suit at all times.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Bahn & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, BITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Discount and Collection House No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made throughout Europe and America, and discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First-class Securities on sale.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock A. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:
10—Ten per cent on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing Bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st of May, 1859.
For each installment except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.
The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being a part of an issue of one million dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200 000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $300,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.
This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa, early next year.
Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.
Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.
(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1850, N. Y.	22 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	60
Blatchford, M., 4 June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinemade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854 N. Y	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } ss.
SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 30th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 30th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R C FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO., will please present their claims to the undersigned in preparatory to a dividend to be made on the same. COURTLANDT PALMER and FRED'K WALLACE, Assignees. No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$7.000 PROPERTY NORTH 42d-st. $2,000.—$350.—Fancy Goods store for sale; value $1,500. Terms easy. $950.—To let, new cottage, tea-room, gas, and 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry by Myrtle av. Railroad, No 164 Ryerson-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine st.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK—FOR sale, pays 10 per cent. Also Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; also Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock, pays 8 per cent.; also St. Paul City 12 per cent. bonds, five years to run. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall st.

LOAN WANTED—$30,000 ON CHOICE PROPERTY in Illinois, lying in one body; interest 10 per cent.; perfect satisfaction as to value, &c can be given in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad st.

$10 000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, or sale of the property would be made for Railroad Stocks at market value. Address P., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

$300.000.—FOR SALE—A CHARTER, WITH very desirable banking powers. A portion of the purchase price will be received in securities on property. Inquire at No. 15 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 6, 1858.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.
CAPITAL $300,000
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO HODGDEN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	L. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA F. LAING,
A. R. FNO.	ROBERT M. BYVOE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. LYNAGA,
SAMUEL WILETTS,	LAWRENCE LANURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$950 CAN BE MADE
A year by young men, peddlers and traveling agents. The article is light and easily carried. Required in every store and family. Remit us 25 cents or eight 3 cent stamps, and receive a sample of the article worth that amount. Postage paid and all necessary information. This is no humbug or catch-penny speculation. Address VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE REAL ESTATE and Collecting Agency Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., Room No. 10 For sale cheap, at Kinnston N J., 40 miles from New-York, a splendid farm of 90 acres, fine house, excellent soil, in a high state of cultivation; also, a fine 4 story brick house in Brooklyn, and the lease and fixtures of a liquor store in the XIXth Ward. Partners procured, saloons and stores sold, on reasonable terms. References given. Apply to THOMAS SPINK.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of from $7,000 to $5,000, to take charge of the financial department of a manufacturing business: but one article made, which will afford at least 150 per cent. profit at wholesale, the demand is good and can be made very extensive. Address, with real name and address, IRON, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

SEWING MACHINES—A RARE CHANCE IS offered to an energetic man with a little money to make a fortune speedily. The machine is new, simple, attractive and perfect, and just patented. Great inducements will be offered to a good man who will take hold of this machine at once. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,242 New-York Post-Office.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, about seventy-five (75) horse power, the whole in running order, complete, now being removed from factory in New-Brunswick to give place for larger. The engine is six years old, built by the Mathewd Company; will be sold at a great bargain if removed as taken down. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., to HORACE B. DAY.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, A first rate, well established stand, with stock; store and cellar each 25x50 feet, shelved, gas; stable, all in good order, in South Brooklyn. For further particulars, and tempting terms, apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., New-York.

$1.500 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK, FIXtures and everything complete of a first class music and fancy goods store. To any one wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a splendid chance for a good investment. Business established 12 years. Address S. C., Box No. 501, Paterson, N. J.,

$3.000 WANTED—A PARTY WITH A CASH capital of $3 000 in a business yielding a profit of 100 per cent. The receipts from the business now amounts to over $50 000 a year, and can easily be increased to $80,000. Address CAPITAL, Station B., Post Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted a partner, with a cashea pital of $3,000 to $10 000, to buy one-third interest in a new patent for the United States. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., where samples of the article may be seen.

FOR SALE.—SLOOP CORNELIA A KNEELAND, 31 tons 7 years old, and sails fast. The said sloop will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, by Adrian H. Muller. F. L. KNEELAND, Mortgagee.
No. 159 Front-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—ANY PERSON wishing to invest $4,000 to $6,000 as a silent partner in a splendidly-paying business, can have the opportunity of so doing by addressing B, Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY FOR SALE. Lease unexpired; five years doing 16 barrels per week. For full particulars inquire of HALL, CARPENTER & MARVIN, No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

$1.000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 343 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Oils' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 209 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260 TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 260 CHEAP FOR CASH.
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries, and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice teas, Groceries, provisions, &c, No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK—This Hospital, situated between 26th and 28th sts., East River, is now completed, and has accommodation for more than 1,600 patients. Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons are annually treated in its Medical Board. To the student of practical medicine very few places offer advantages at all comparable with those furnished by Bellevue Hospital. For the sum of $5 per annum admission to the clinical lectures, surgical operations and *post-mortem* examinations is obtained. The lectures continue uninterruptedly throughout the year, and are given by members of the Medical Board, who superintend the clinical instruction of those attending the Hospital.
ISAAC WOOD, M. D., } Of CHERRY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., } WM. T. FINCKNEY,
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., } P. C. MALONEY.
Executive Committee Bellevue Hospital.

FOR EUROPE.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston sail at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. Wm. C. Thompson, will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class ...$90 | Second class ...$50 | Third-class. ...$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Steamer for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH LIGHT..(not. 2)	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARCTIC.....Oct 30	Nov. 27	Dec. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $190 and $120. 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie insured in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WITHERS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not washed during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Fulton."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. GRAYTON, Agent.
No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT
Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:
Packet-ship VICTORIA, for London, Sept. 15.
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER, JR, for Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15.
In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line.
ERIN, Cumming, from pier 44 N. R., at 10 A. M.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Gourlay, ..., at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 2½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 6, 1858. Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Mail train at 3 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Salamanca with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, June 14, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and reasonable rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, the 14th inst., as follows: Between
New-York and Dunkirk, 250 ..... $5 00
New-York and Buffalo, 250 ..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, 190 ..... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad. Which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3.30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4.30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5.30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6.35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing 7.6.45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. PARKER, in connection with the LAURA, Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., connect with the LAURA.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 3½ P. M., connect with the LAURA.
Sunday, Sept. 12, connect with LAURA and BRANCH, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat only on her trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The well known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday Sept. 11, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 15, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 12½ P. M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat to and from Red Bank, except on Saturday P. M., 11th inst.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT: HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Sept 6.....7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 8¾ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Asia.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

The steamer *Asia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at Boston on Thursday night. Her newspaper bag, owing to the habitual mismanagement of the agents of the Associated Press, reached this City only a short time before our paper was obliged to go to press. We complete the ample summary received by telegraph.

Notice is given by the British Postmaster General that owing to the difficulty attending the conveyance, through Nova Scotia, of correspondence addressed to Canada, no mails will in future be made up for transmission to Canada by that route. On the 17th of June last, notice was given by this department that newspapers and book packets, addressed to Canada, would not be forwarded thenceforth *viâ* Halifax; and this regulation will now be extended to letters. With the exception of letters, &c., for Bay Chaleur and the district of Gaspé, which will still continue to be sent in the mails for New-Brunswick, the whole of the correspondence for Canada will in future be forwarded either by way of the United States, or by Canadian mail packets.

There are no further deaths reported in connection with the recent accident on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. Meantime, the inquest is proceeding, and so far the evidence seems rather unfavorable to the Company. From the technical evidence on the cause of the accident, it certainly appears that the screw of the entire coupling, or "shackle" was an inch and a quarter in diameter. The shackle had broken about six inches from the one end. It is conjectured that the latter part of the train broke away from the former before the train reached Round Oak Station. The pin of the train which had been pulled out of the buffer, appeared to be disproportioned to the large hook on the other end, being only an inch in diameter. It is certain that the "shackle" gave way first, and it is supposed that the outside chain was the next to yield.

Count PERSIGNY, at the opening of the Council-General of the Loire, said that the interest of England, since 1815, was manifestly to be in alliance with France. England had conquered the supremacy of the seas and of colonies, and she now sincerely desired the friendship of France, to whom she had once been so hostile. After the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, the English people unanimously denounced the assassins, and felt as a wrong the utterances in Paris which declared England responsible. Then came the passport question, and, finally, the addresses of the army aggravated the irritation. Nevertheless, the situation of the two nations towards each other had not changed. England desires our friendship. The Emperor and France depend upon us to maintain the good feeling and alliance so advantageous to both countries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says, that it is a curious fact, that Count DE PERSIGNY's important speech, long telegraphic summaries of which appear in the *Nord* and *Independance* of Brussels, is not so much as mentioned by any Paris morning journal. The only evening paper which alludes to it is the *Courrier de Paris*, and that quotes the first part only in which there is nothing about the Engl sh alliance, and it does not say whether it intends to publish the remainder to-morrow. It is impossible to suppose that all the Parisian journals could have simultaneously overlooked the *Memorial de la Loire*, in which it occupied four conspicuous columns of large print, and was announced by the editor as one destined to make an immense sensation both in France and Europe. The inference therefore is almost irresistible that the journals must either have been warned that the speech must not be circulated for the present, or that the instinct of self-preservation told them that there was in it matter dangerous to be published without the sanction of authority. There is, no doubt, a patronising tone about the speech, a sort of *ego et rex meus* air which, if not previously authorised, may well produce some astonishment in the highest quarter. M. de PERSIGNY evidently stands forward as one of the principia founders of the Empire, and certain passages of his discourse are open to the construction that he thinks his counsels have not always been attended to as they ought to have been. Important as his speech is, if we suppose it to have been composed in consultation with the Emperor, it is infinitely more so if it proceeds entirely from his own initiative.

The negotiations essayed in relation to the religious faith required from the successor to the Greek throne have not produced any result. The Greek Chambers remain inflexible in demanding a prince of the Greek faith, and Prince ADALBERT and his Spanish spouse refuse to relinquish the Roman Catholic creed. It seems doubtful whether the Greek Parliament will not declare the succession vacant, and proceed to look out for a prince, so as not to be left without a ruler in case of the death of King OTHO.

The marriage of Marshal PELISSIER continues to occupy the fashionable world. The first banns will be published on Thursday next, and it is said that it was for the purpose of signing the contract, that the Emperor postponed his departure for Biarritz. It is added that the marriage portion of Mad. DE PANIEGA, amounting to one million, has been furnished by his Majesty. I know not whether there is any exaggeration in this sum, but I have heard that the *trousseau* will be furnished by the Empress. Lord COWLEY will, it is said, act as one of the witnesses of the Duke, and Prince NAPOLEON will also honor the Marshal with his presence. M. MON, the Spanish Ambassador, who is expected in Paris on the 31st, will be one of the witnesses of the bride. It is said that the marriage will take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of Malakoff.

The actions brought against Mr. DIXON, one of the Managing Directors of the Liverpool Borough Bank, at the suit of Messrs. JOHN SCOTT and ROBERT ROBINSON, were tried on the 26th ult. The plaintiffs had purchased a number of shares in the Borough Bank, on the faith of the representations put forth in the annual report, and at the annual meeting of the Bank, that that institution was in a sound and flourishing condition. The plaintiffs averred that this was a fraudulent representation, that the Bank was in a state of insolvency at the time, and that they were, therefore, entitled to recover the amount of money they had invested in the concern, as Mr. JOSHUA DIXON was one of the Directors of the Bank. It was presumed that he must have known in what state the affairs of the Bank were, and he was consequently liable for the loss which the plaintiffs had sustained. Mr. EDWARD JAMES, Q. C., and Mr. WILDE, Q. C., prosecuted, and the Attorney-General defended. The trial lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until after 7 o'clock in the evening, and *the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs*. The Court was crowded during the hearing of the case with merchants, brokers, bankers, tradesmen and others, who seemed to take an intense interest in the whole of the proceedings.

Advices from Constantinople to the 18th inst. state that a modification has taken place in the Turkish Ministry. RESCHID PACHA, who was Minister of War during the Crimean war, has taken office without a portfolio. RIZA PACHA, Minister of War, has also resumed the direction of the Ordnance Office. Other changes were spoken of, including that of Grand Vizier. The Ministers are said to have disclosed the state of the finances to the Sultan, who bitterly reproached them with having concealed it from him so long; hence, probably, these impending changes.

The telegraphic announcement that a comprehensive financial reform has been resolved upon at Constantinople, is now confirmed by letters from that capital. The retrenchment will principally take place with regard to the diplomatic service.

We have later intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. The frontiers of the colony were tranquil, and Sir GEORGE GREY was about to proceed to mediate between the Boors and the native Chiefs. The Livingstone expedition had been heard of. It was forty miles up the Zambesi, and all well. Trade was dull at the Cape.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in return for the cannon pres nted him by the Queen, has offered her Majesty a cannon made on his Majesty's own system. It weighs about 600 kilogrammes (the kilogramme is nearly 2¼ pounds,) has been named the "Alliance," and bears the arms of England; the inscription *Donne a la Reine Victoria par l'Empereur* 1858;" and in the midst of some ornaments the initial V. The gun was cast at Douai, and completed at Paris.

A frightful calamity occurred at Worthing on the 26th ult., which cast a horrible gloom over that watering place. The *Mary and Eliza*, a pleasure boat, left in the evening with about 20 passengers, consisting of men, women and children. When she had been out about three quarters of an hour, by some means she overturned, and thirteen of her passengers were drowned. Eleven bodies were recovered, namely, seven children, two females, and the boatman and his wife. Every means were adopted to restore animation when they were brought to shore, but without avail.

A Paris letter says that it is affirmed that the 30,000,000f. of indemnity to be paid by China to the Allies will be paid in English and French money, of which the Emperor of China has got a quantity, to which he attaches no value, it not being current in those parts, and his ideas on the subject of exchange being very vague. I know not how this detail can have come hither, and probably it is merely a fabrication, but it is *ben trovato*, and one can imagine the Chinese potentate and his Ministers chuckling at the idea of overreaching the barbarians by paying them in worthless sovereigns and napoleons—just as Balzac's usurer, in payment of the diamonds a spendthrift has sold him, hands him a bundle of his protested acceptances.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that a new French naval station is to be created, to be called "the Station of the Eastern Coast of Africa." The headquarters of this station will be the Isle of Reunion, from which point it will be in communication with the French establishments at Nossi Be, Mayotte, Madagascar, the Mozambique Canal, the Persian Gulf, and the African and Asiatic Possessions of the Imaum of Muscat. Captain de vaisseau FLEURIOT DE LANGLE, of the first-class corvette *La Cordelierre*, recently built at L'Orient, will command the division appointed to this station, which is expected to put to sea in the first fortnight of September. The *Patrie* observes that this news is big with important consequences for the influence of the French flag, and the prosperity of the French colonies. It considers the measure sufficiently justified by the necessity which has arisen since the recent events in China, of employing the French ships composing what was called the Indo-China division, in the localities far remote from the Isle of Reunion.

Mr. YATES has been expelled from the Garrick Club on the requisition of Mr. THACKERAY, in consequence of the biography of the novelist written by him in the *Town Talk*. It may not, however, be so generally known that Mr. YATES was strongly and vigorously defended by Mr. C. DICKENS, but his expulsion was voted by two-thirds of the members who voted. Mr. YATES is about to try in a court of law the right of a Club to expel a member who has duly paid his entrance fee and subscriptions, and has violated no written law of the Club. This very question was submitted to the present Lord Chancellor when at the bar, by a member of the Military Club, who, having written in a newspaper certain strictures on the conduct of officers who happened to be members of the Club, was expelled; and it is stated that the legal opinion was strongly in favor of the right of the expelled member to recover damages against those who excelled him.

There are again rumors in Paris that the Imperial Government has demanded explanations of the Cabinet of St. James, relative to the conduct of the commander of the *Cyclops*, and his intervention in an affair which ought to have been amicably settled by the two great Western Powers and the Porte himself.

A military expedition is being prepared at Madrid for the Havana.

The Vienna correspondent of the Werternberg *Moniteur* states that the report that the Western Powers had resumed diplomatic relations with Naples, is generally discredited at Vienna, although it is believed in well-informed circles that England is disposed to do so, but that France objects unless the King makes the first overtures. However, such an event is considered extremely improbable. The report that a reconciliation had taken place between Austria and Russia is formally denied in a letter from Vienna. The abyss which separates the two Governments is unfortunately too wide and too deep to render it probable that either of the two Cabinets should think of throwing out the hand of reconciliation.

A letter from Athens of the 20th states that the Porte has demanded the recall of the Greek Consul in Candia.

The Ocean Telegraph in Europe.

The London *Morning Herald* differs from the *Daily News* in approving of the neutralization of the Atlantic line. It says:

"The reply of the President of the United States contains a remarkable suggestion. Mr. BUCHANAN proposes the neutrality of this new agent, and demands that, even in the midst of hostilities, its communications should be considered sacred. This is a proposal that cannot be dealt with in a summary manner. Much must, of course, depend upon the circumstances of the case, and the nature of the information to be transmitted. Between the inhabitants of countries arrayed in hostility frequent communication cannot be necessary. This rule does not, however, apply to those holding authority. By frank and repeated intercourse between rulers and statesmen asperities may be softened down and the cause of irritation removed. We trust that war may not again break out between this country and America, but, should such a calamity arise, Mr. BUCHANAN's suggestion can be in one sense adopted. The Atlantic Telegraph may be forever neutral. If the public are for a season denied the use of the various advantages which it offers, the Cable itself may be held sacred. No belligerent would dare to lay violent hands upon this benefactor of the human family, and to destroy, out of pure maliciousness, that which has been constructed and established at such a cost. This last triumph of man's ingenuity is secure from every assault. It is hailed on all sides as the ally of freedom and civilization, and as such claims the homage of the good of every class and of every clime. Let the Electric Cable by universal consent be made neutral! In possessing one thing in common the nations of the earth may find a certain means of avoiding harassing and destructive conflicts."

The Liverpool *Post*, of the 27th ult., presents the subject in a different light: "In our news of the day we may be readily permitted to give first notice to that which still holds the first place in public interest and importance—the growing success of the international electric communication between the Old World and the New. The latest accounts from Newfoundland and Valentia represent an increased power with every fresh experiment. The Money Market—that great index of public opinion—does not yet, it is true, show any appreciation of the results obtained so far, as the latest transactions in shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company remain at the star dard quotations announced on the first day of success—namely, £840 to £860. It is expected that, when the line shall have been brought into full working condition, the quotations will advance to par. Full working condition implies, however, additional lines of cable. The present one, it is obvious, will not be sufficient to meet the ordinary commercial requirements; and it now becomes a grave question whether any further undertakings in this respect should not be by the two Governments, instead of by private companies.

The question of the durability of the Cable occupies the attention of the *Enquirer*, a London journal of authority in its specialty. It asks: "Is is likely to last for any considerable time now it is laid? The considerations affecting this question divide themselves into two classes—those which affect the shore ends of the cable, and those which relate to the deep-sea portion. The former of these need no discussion, because we have already had sufficient experience to prove that with ordinary precautions submarine cables run but little risk of injury near the shore; and at Valentia there are even fewer sources of danger, we believe, than at many other places, in consequence of the absence of shipping from that part of the coast. We are unacquainted with the nature of the Newfoundland coast at the point at which the cable is landed, but there is no ground for believing it other than well selected. With regard to the deep-sea portion of the cable, we see no reason for apprehending its destruction. It has already existed for two weeks, and this affords excellent ground for confidence in its durability, at least for a considerable period. It is, of course, impossible to predict how long the insulation of the wires may remain intact, after the many forces and novel circumstances to which the cable has been subjected. There are good reasons for believing that the conditions of water low down in deep seas are highly favorable to the durability of a cable. We may confidently believe that the greater part of the Atlantic Cable is now surrounded by water which is so still, and so low in temperature, as to retain it in security for a long time to come."

The Paris *Univers* has its opinion on the successful laying down of the Atlantic submarine telegraph: "This event, which is very important for England in a financial and commercial point of view, excites but a limited degree of interest in France. We are too conclusive, and we are too much wrapped up in ourselves to pay much attention to what is going on abroad, and particularly in America; and it is of little consequence to us to be able to receive political news from the United States ten days earlier than we have hitherto done."

The *Times* contains a long and ably written article on the Atlantic Telegraph, in the course of which it remarks: The sentiments of exultation and delight which have been excited on both sides of the Atlantic by the completion of the great ocean telegraph, has been the best of all testimonies to the grandeur and sublimity of the work. From the obstacles at first encountered, it became a question whether the powers of man had not in this attempt been overcome by the obstacles of nature. But courage and devotion have received their reward, and we are conquerors in the strife. The augury is a grand one. The expedition from which the *Agamemnon* has successfully returned was, at least, as important and as heroic as any of those which, in old times, brought down the acknowledgments of Royal visits, knighthoods, promotions, &c. It is impossible but that the prospects of peace should be improved by an intercourse which almost extinguishes the chance of a misunderstanding. Now that 2,000 miles of a stormy ocean have been successfully traversed we can easily cross the Pacific and find our way to China through the Indian Archipelago. We can readily grasp Australia, and there is no reason why our correspondence with Vancouver's Island, as well as with Newfoundland, should not be instantaneous.

A Glasgow paper claims some of the honor of the cable. It says, "The instruments framed and constructed for the delicate testing of the current of electricity passing through the Atlantic Cable during the process of submersion, were executed by Messrs. WHITE & BARR, of this city, under the auspices of Professor WILLIAM THOMSON; and we believe that they have not only been found successful in the highest degree, but that they have contributed to the final success of the expedition. These instruments consisted of the marine galvanometers used on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, and with these the best and quickest tests were obtained—of electroscopes, galvanometers, and a new telegraph instrument, for the transmission of messages more expeditiously than any heretofore, and a new instrument for recording messages. Most of these are the subjects of patents by Professor THOMSON." Scotland may therefore claim her share in the great enterprise.

The Chess Championship of England.

On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the great annual congress of this association commenced proceedings in the library of the Queen's College, Birmingham. In addition to many local chessplayers, Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON, M. ST. AMANT, HERR LOWENTHAL, and other celebrities were present. Mr. MORPHY, the American player, however, did not make his appearance, although expected, and some disappointment was consequently experienced. The meeting was altogether of a formal and preliminary character, and was called chiefly to make the necessary arrangements for the three-day tournament, to follow. Mr. THOMAS AVERY, President of the Birmingham Club, took the chair in the absence of Lord LYTTLETON. Resolutions, appointing Lord LYTTLETON President for the ensuing year, and Lord CREMORNE and Sir John BLUNDEN, Vice-Presidents, were passed.

On Wednesday the result of the first series of games was declared. The winners were STAUNTON, LOWENTHAL, ST. AMANT, FALKBEER, SALMON, and OWEN, who had each won their games. BIRD was compelled to leave, and so BRIEN was a winner. The players were matched as follows: For the second series of games, STAUNTON and LOWENTHAL. ST. AMANT and FALKBEER, SALMON and OWEN, BRIEN and SMITH. The last player resigned to BRIEN, and during the day ST. AMANT, FALKBEER, and OWEN, each won one game. A match between the Worcester and Birmingham Clubs terminated in favor of the latter. On Thursday the games in the great tournament were proceeded with. All the games in the second round were decided, with the exception of that between STAUNTON and LOWENTHAL. The first game in this match lasted two days and was not yet finished. The odds were, however, strongly in favor of LOWENTHAL, who had gained a decided advantage. The other winners were OWEN, who beat SALMON; FALKBEER, who beat ST. AMANT; and BRIEN, to whom SMITH resigned. The ballot was taken for the third round, and the players are thus paired: BRIEN and FALKBEER, and OWEN with STAUNTON or LOWENTHAL. BRIEN won one game from FALKBEER. On Thursday afternoon Mr. MORPHY, the great American player, arrived from London, and it was arranged that he should on Friday play blindfold eight different games with eight of the best players present. This challenge excited great attention, and was looked forward to with much interest.

In the meantime, the match between MORPHY and LOWENTHAL is nearly closed. The stakes were £200, to be claimed by the winner of the first nine games. The score at the last moment stood; MORPHY, 8; LOWENTHAL, 3; drawn, 2. Should the first named player, therefore, win the game now in progress, it will decide the match. We understand, says the London *Sun*, that arrangements have been made for a match between Mr. MORPHY and Mr. STAUNTON, the celebrated English player, for £500.

In regard to the latter point the *Critic* says: "It appears that an effort is being made to raise the funds necessary for backing our English champion against this American lad—for a lad he is, and he looks much more juvenile than he is. The match with Herr LOWENTHAL offers, however, very little encouragement to Mr. STAUNTON's friends, and it is very confidently predicted that Mr. MORPHY will have to return to America without vanquishing the King of English chess-players. Having enjoyed an opportunity of overlooking Mr. MORPHY's play, we may say that, in our opinion, he is certainly the most astonishing player we have ever beheld. He plays with great courage, and make what appear to be the most alarming sacrifices; yet so profound and well-grounded are his calculations, that he is never more dangerous than when he appears to run the greatest risk; and, as we heard a veteran chess player remark, "it is impossible to foresee half his moves." Another very wonderful peculiarity about him is the retentiveness of his memory. We are told, upon good authority, that after playing eleven or twelve games he will go home and play them over again from the beginning to the end, playing out the variations and showing how he would have met any change of tactics on the part of his adversary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—Sept. 10.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Frank Leslie vs. *Thomas McSpedon*.—Mr LESLIE is the publisher of an illustrated paper. The defendant is an Alderman, and was Chairman of the Committee on the "Atlantic Cable Demonstration," and through his agency Mr. LESLIE was expelled from the dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel on the occasion of the dinner to Cyrus W. Field. Mr. LESLIE sues for slander, laying his damages at $11 000. The action is based on the following, which is alleged to have occurred subsequent to his ejectment:

"After Mr. Leslie was taken from the room by the policemen Alderman McSpedon came and took the chair vacated by Mr. Leslie, and, seating himself by the side of the English officer, said to him that Mr. Leslie was an English thief, and that his name was docketed in England as such, repeating the above assertion twice, and when remonstrated with, said he was responsible for all he uttered. The officer replied, 'Sir, Mr. Leslie is my friend, and a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many civilities. I am invited here as a guest of the City, and if you insist upon this insult to Mr. Leslie, I must submit, but you will oblige me by changing the conversation.'"

This morning, Lieut. John Bagford Butler, of her Majesty's Navy was examined *de bene esse*, by Mr. Clark, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Busteed for the defendant. Lieut. Butler testified particularly as to what transpired at the table; to his having been seated beside Mr. Leslie; to his ejectment, and to Mr. McSpedon's asking him if he was aware that he had been sitting beside an English thief, who was docketed as such. He also testified that his confidence in Mr. Leslie's pecuniary honesty was somewhat shaken by what occurred. He had met him and dined in his company several times since the 2d inst., and did not believe that he was a dishonest man.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Sept. 10.

Before Judge Davies.

Counsel for Cangemi appeared and asked that a copy of the proceedings in the writ of error be published at the expense of the county. Mr. MCKEON appeared in opposition. The Judge reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 10.

Before Judge Nelson.

John M. Carr vs *John Rice*.—This suit was brought by the plaintiff, assignee of Isachar Frost and James Munro, patentees of a new and useful improvement in machinery for separating flour from bran, commonly called the bran-duster. The original patent was issued Feb. 27, 1849, and reissued March 13, 1855. The machine consisted of three essential parts: 1. An exterior cylindrical case; 2. Within this a cylindrical bolt, made of wire bolting cloth; and 3. A revolving cylinder, or scourer. There is also a cover or top to the cylindrical car, and a hole through it for the shaft of the revolving cylinder; also, a bottom on which rests the case, bolt and scourer, with a hole for the other end of the shaft. There are also conductors for the discharge of the flour and bran.

The claims of the patentees were: 1. For the horizontal bottom, when used in connection with upright stationary (or revolving) bolt for flouring purposes; 2. The opening for the admission of a counter-current of air through the bottom and into the bolt and the bran spout as described, in combination with the bottom; 3. The upright stationary bolt, or bolt and scourer combined, with its top or cover, or in combination with claims 1, 2 and 4, or either of them or their equivalents to produce like results in the flouring process; and 4, the use of the revolving, distributing, scouring and blowing cylinder of heaters and fans by which the material is distributed, scoured, and the flour blown through the meshes of the bolting cloth.

It will be observed that the patentees claim none of the component parts of the bran-duster as original or new, but limit their claims to certain combinations of the several parts making up the entire machine or instrument.

The *first* claim, in few words, is for the combination of the bottom with the bolt for the use specified. The *second*, is for the combination of the opening in the bottom for the admission of air and the bran spout, with the bottom itself.

The third claim is good for nothing, on account of its uncertainty. Nothing is claimed absolutely—as the whole is in the alterative. The claim is for the upright bolt, or bolt and scourer combined, (which?) with the top, or in combination with claims 1, 2 and 4, or either of them, or their equivalents.

The fourth claim is a claim to a legal result—the use of the revolving, &c., cylinder or beaters and fans. Now, if the patentees were the inventors of this cylinder of beaters, as matter of law they would be entitled to the exclusive use of it, but not without. This they have not ventured to claim, and it is difficult to see how, with the implied admission they were not, they can claim an exclusive right to the use of it.

The first and second claims, therefore, in my judgment, are the only ones that can be upheld, as the others are bad on the face of them; and as it respects these two claims, the defendant is not chargeable with an infringement. No such combination of parts is found in his bran-duster. The elements of his combination are different. He uses a revolving bolt and a differently-constructed bottom. Both the plaintiff's and defendant's machines are but improvements upon Ashby's, which was patented in 1846; and the defendant's is as different from the plaintiff's as his is from Ashby's.

New trial granted, costs to abide event.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—COLLISION—TUG.

H. Boyer and others, owners of the lighter Republic, vs. the ship Wisconsin and the steam-tug Hector.—This is a case of collision that occurred in October, 1855, upon the East River, near the foot of Dover-street. I agree with the Court below that the tug was in fault, and liable for the damages done to the lighter and her cargo. But I cannot agree that the ship in tow is also responsible. She was lashed firmly to the tug on the larboard side, and under the exclusive command and direction of the master of that vessel; and I do not see, upon principle, that her owners should be made liable for the mismanagement in the navigation of the tug any more than the owners of cargo on board the colliding vessel. The case is different where the tug is under the command of the master of the tow; in that case it is but the substitution of steam power for sails in the navigation of the vessel by the master. I had occasion to examine this question in the case of the *Express*, (1 Black,. p. 365,) though the point was not directly involved in the decision.

Decree below reversed as to the ship, and affirmed as to the tug.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

WONDERFULLY PERFECT.—Those mechanical figures of men, women, horses, dogs, elephants, &c., in THOMPSON'S Theatre of Arts, at Barnum's Museum, surpass all conception in point of skill and taste in management. They seem to be alive. THOMPSON'S entertainments this afternoon and evening. Fail not to witness them.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM STATEN ISLAND!—Information has been received direct from Quarantine, that the introduction of one of KNOX's Fall Style of Hats has had the effect to quell the disturbance. The police are to be disbanded, so that they can visit KNOX's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and make their purchases. Good news!

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,

No. 156 Broadway.

The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

CITY COURT.—The City Court, Judge CULVER, will be opened for business on Monday next, when the Calendar, embracing 95 causes, (some of them important,) will be taken up and as speedily disposed of as possible.

ACCIDENT.—Miss ELLIOTT, of Middle Village, while riding in a carriage with her brother on Broadway, yesterday, was thrown to the pavement and severely injured. She was taken in charge by Officer HIPWELL, of the Fifth Precinct, who conveyed her to his house, had her wounds dressed, and by that time she was able to be removed home.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.—The Vanderbilt wing of the Democratic Party have nominated the following delegates to the Syracuse Convention: First District—John A. Voorhies. Second District—John Cavannagh; Alternate, Thomas Mulligan. Third District—Wm. S. Leach; Alternate, James Murtah. Fifth District—James H. Cornwell; Alternate, Barnard O'Neil. Sixth District—Robert W. Allen; Alternate, Thomas O'Brien. Seventh District—James H. Hutchings. In the Seventh District there will be a contest between Mr. HUTCHINGS and Z. VOORHIES for the seat.

THE THOMPSON AND MILLEDOLER AFFAIR.—The parties in this case were brought before Judge CULVER yesterday, but owing to the severe illness of the young lady in the case, the hearing was postponed until to-day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 10.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s '90	98½	100 N. Y. Central R	s10 79½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	84⅜	100 do	c 79⅝
5,000 do	s60 84⅜	300 do	s60 79⅞
5 000 do	s30 84⅜	1450 do	b60 79⅝
5,500 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	82	100 do	b30 79⅜
3,000 Indiana St. 2½s.	61½	300 do	s60 79⅝
1,000 Memphis 6 per ct. 8s	56	175 do	79⅜
1,000 Har. 2d M. B.	74¾	100 do	s10 79⅜
1,000 M. S. S. Fund bs.	71	50 do	s30 79⅝
2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 per c. 1st	89	200 do	s15 79⅝
M. S. F. C. bds.	97	100 Erie R. R.	s30 18⅛
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	91	225 do	b3 18⅜
1,000 do	90¾	50 Harlem RR.	102
5,000 do	90⅜	350 Cleve. & Tol.	34⅝
11,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	24½	500 do	s15 34½
2,000 do	24¾	5 Second-av. R. R.	90
4,000 Chica. St. Paul & Fond Dulac L. G. bs.	20	200 Reading R. R.	s30 48¾
3,000 Gal & Chic. 1st m.	96½	1000 do	b60 49
4,000 Mich. So. 2dmt. bs.	85½	580 do	49
1,000 do	85	55 Michigan Cen. R. R.	88¼
20 Merchants Bank	112	50 do	s60 88¼
10 Broadway Bank	125	50 do	s30 58
110 Ameri. Ex. Bk	108½	28 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R R.	24⅞
5 do	108¾	50 do	s10 24⅞
46 Metropolitan Bank	108	50 Panama Railroad	113½
6 do	108½	50 Ill. C. R	b60 75
6 Continental Bank	97	100 Gal. & Chi. R	83¼
5 Del & Bud. C. Co.	99	100 do	b60 83¼
120 Pacific Mail S. Co.	92¼	500 do	s60 83
356 do	92	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R. 3d	72¼
200 do	91⅞	100 do	s30 72
50 do	s10 91¾	50 do	72¾
200 do	b60 92	50 do	72⅝
100 do	s60 91	100 do	s15 72¾
50 do	b30 92	250 do	s30 71¾
50 do	s30 91½	200 do	s60 71⅞
10 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	46	100 do	b3 72¼
105 do	45⅞	75 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	3
100 do	b60 46		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Brook. Cy. W. L.	97	100 M. S. & N. I. Gd. Stk	46
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	96	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83
5,000 Har. RR 1st M.	84⅜	200 La C. & Mil. R. R.	2
2,000 E. RR. 2d M. ex. int	86	1102 Reading R. R.	49
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 91½	700 do	s30 48¾
60 do	91¾	25 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅝
160 N. Y. Cen. R.	79½	50 Mil. and Miss. R. R.	16⅝
1125 do	79¾	75 do	s60 16
5 Erie R. R.	18	25 do	s60 16

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,650 6 per ct. Memphis City (Tenn.) bonds	12½
6,000 7 per ct. Dev. & Toledo 1st mt. bonds	57
5,600 6 per ct. State of Virginia coupon bd.	91
4,600 7 per ct. D., L. & W. R. 1st mt con. bds	78½
3,000 7 per ct. Detroit and Mil. R. 1st m. bds	65
$3,000 8 per ct. Waterloo town bonds	35
5,000 6 per ct. Chicago water loan bonds	86
10 Comwh. Bank stock	97
50 Am. Ex. Bank stock	108¾
18 Bank of Commerce	100½
25 Security Fire In. Co.	105
5 Humboldt F. In. Co.	99

FRIDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

There is a larger business to report to-day than on Thursday, at the Stock Exchange, and there was more tone to the general dealings at the early session of the Brokers. The market finally left off steady in prices, but with a less healthy or decided demand than in the forenoon. The sales of New-York Central through the day, registered and private, were over 6,000 shares, chiefly at 79⅞ ₱ cent., as against 79½@⅝ at the close yesterday. Some purchases were reported at the Second Board for the *Bear* account, to close up part of the outstanding contracts of the short sellers. The stock is kept unusually active, as compared with most of the Share list, partly by reason of the heavy sales on time which have been going on for some months past, and on a gradually reducing supply, since the opening of the transfers of cash certificates, for employment on the Street. Rock Island also keeps active, but has less support from this *Bull* account, because of some uncertainty resting upon the time for the resumption of dividends. The stock closed at 72 cash and 71¾ sellers' option. Pacific Mail was in good request again, though the stock was in fair supply, and the price fell off ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales. Reading holds steady, the operators in the stock at the Board dealing on differences of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The shares and bonds of both the Michigan Roads are in fair demand and prices steady. The State Stock list is a fraction less firm, and there is nothing doing in the new United States 5s.

The Brokers are getting Money to-day at 3½@4 ₱ cent. per annum, returnable on demand, and are passing some short paper at 4@5 ₱ cent. The private banking houses complain of great dullness in the demand for Money on temporary employment. The banks, having their regular discount lines, are able, in most instances, to keep up their discount averages, though the probability is that the general line this week is a slightly declining one. Exchange is steady at 109⅜@109⅝. A moderate trade demand for the packets to-morrow, the *North Star* for Havre, and the *New-York* (screw) for Bremen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of America, held Sept. 10, 1858, on the occasion of the death of GEORGE NEWBOLD, Esq., late President of the Institution, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Bank have received with profound sorrow information of the decease of their late President, GEORGE NEWBOLD, Esq.,

In recording this painful event they deplore the loss of an officer of signal honor, integrity and ability—of just conservatism and rare liberality—connected with the bank from its commencement and devoted to its interests. Of an associate uniformly kind and courteous, and of a man highly exemplary in all the social and family relations. While the community at large have sustained the loss of a citizen, prominent on all occasions when enlightened public spirit, valuable counsel and active benevolence were required to shed lustre on our noblest institutions.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, with the assurance of their deep sympathy in this bereavement.

By order of the Board,

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

The Norwalk and Danbury, Connecticut, Road Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 3 ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,945,512	$2,064,439	$2,019,134
Thrown on market	1,675,365	1,911,116	2,141,475
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	73 808,851	78,236,456	43,763,032
Thrown on market	72,376,293	75,596,973	57,894,198

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,752	$642,582	182	$49,595	376	$102 875
Man. of Cot'n	1,749	264,644	80	14,091	112	21,607
Man. of Silk	994	819,689	43	9 723	51	32,844
Man. of Flax	802	110,193	17	4,242	547	25,444
Miscellaneous	368	93,239	21	7,820	140	25,158
Total	4,795	$1,933 547	343	$85,587	1,186	$207,928
		5,587				1,933,547
Total Entered		$2,019,134	Total Marketed			$2,141,475

State Line Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Commercial Editor, in the Money Article of the TIMES of Saturday last, says truly that the business of the Western Railroads is slowly but surely increasing. I have before me a comparative statement of the earnings of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad for the months of August, 1857 and 1858:

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

Full Confirmation of the News of the Treaty of Peace.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA.

Cotton Unchanged---Advance in Breadstuffs ---Consols 96 5-8 a 96 3-4 for Money.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last night, with four days later news from Europe.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning Aug. 28.

We have by this arrival fresh confirmation of the news of the treaty of peace with China, and also some interesting intelligence from India.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

Baron Gros to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

TIEN-SIN, June 19.

The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China. That vast empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Pekin. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese Envoy will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the missionary CHAPPEDELAINE will be punished; it will be announced in the Pekin *Gazette*. The laws against Christianity will be revoked. All the engagements are taken and in part secured (*consignes*) under the seal of the Imperial Commissioners. France and England obtain most ample concessions.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* of the 10th (22d) inst. publishes the following:

"By a typographical error in the article relative to the conclusion of peace with China, in our impression of yesterday, the dates of the two treaties were omitted. The first treaty mentioned was concluded on the 1st (13th) of June, and the second, concluded previously, bears the date of 16th (28th) May."

INDIA.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from a Malta correspondent, dated Malta, Aug 29:

"Sir HOPE GRANT left Lucknow on the 20th July to relieve MAUN SINGH and to capture FYZABAD.

The Rajpootana rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fled towards the Chumbul, pursued by Colonel HOLMES ROBERTS.

The Bombay import market was active."

The following telegram was received at the East India House:

The fugitives from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boondee, on the 19th July, attempted to cross to Bundoos, but failed. On the 15th they were menacing both Beehore and Baghore.

The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st of August, for the purpose of cooperating with HOLMES' column, which was last heard of at Bhoodee. The rebels are in considerable force, their number being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are TANTIA TOPEE, VEDIAL, and others.

A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major BRIMES, had been pushed forward to Pimaoone (?) with instructions to advance on Kneerwana, if necessary.

The Sawunt Dessaees have offered to submit to the Portuguese Government.

The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the Governor General, and announced in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, Aug 29—9:15 A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort took leave of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, on Saturday, Aug. 28, at their palace of Babelsberg, on their departure for Cologne. The Prince of Prussia accompanied her Majesty on her journey. The *Court Newsman* has the following:

"COLOGNE, Aug. 28.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Consort arrived here at 9¼ P. M. from Babelsberg, all well."

The London *Post* has the following:

"BRUSSELS, MONDAY, Aug. 29.

On Monday, her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, the Prince Consort and suite are expected in Antwerp on their return from Prussia, and will embark immediately for England."

Her Majesty returned from Prussia on Tuesday morning.

The Birmingham *Journal* has the following, relative to Mr. MORPHY:

"On Friday the proceedings were almost entirely suspended, for the purpose of witnessing the progress of a chess-playing feat, never before witnessed in England. We refer to Mr. MORPHY'S playing eight games blindfold. His opponents were Lord LYTTELTON, President of the Association; Mr. SALMON, the best player Ireland affords; Mr. KIPPING, a very strong player; Mr. AVERY, Mr. CARR, Dr. FREEMAN, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. Y. R. WILLS. The play commenced at 1 o'clock and terminated about 6¼, and resulted in Mr. MORPHY winning every game except the one with Mr. KIPPING, (Secretary of the Manchester Club)."

The match between Messrs STAUNTON and MORPHY stands thus: Stake, £500 a side, the scorer of the first 11 wins; to commence on the 1st November next.

The line-of-battle ship *Windsor Castle*, 170 guns, was launched on Thursday afternoon from the Royal Dock-Yard, Pembroke.

The Oxford *Free Press*, which was sold at half the price of the other Oxford papers, expired on the 21st, after a brief and chequered existence of a little less than eight months.

It is rumored that Generals Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS and Lord CLYDE are to be raised to the exalted rank of Field Marshal.

The correspondent of the London *Post* says the execution of the postal treaty between Spain and England will commence in October.

The Dublin *Mercantile Advertiser* states that the quantity of land under tillage this year will be over 20,000 acres more than in 1857.

The *Times* says:

"A letter from St Petersburg of the 17th informs us that the Emperor's brothers—the Grand Dukes MICHAEL and NICHOLAS—are to visit Sebastopol and the Crimea this year. It is said that this port is to be converted into a commercial station, without fortifications. The Russian engineers have succeeded in raising the ship of-the-line *Jugudil*, the echo ner *Smialaja*, of 16 guns, and the steamer *Turok*. The *Grunuja* and *Dunaj* have likewise been raised."

A letter in the Brussels *Independance* says:

"The Hotel, the *Nord*, was the scene of a singular rencontre. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF found himself placed at table by the side of Lord LUCAN, and the two quandum adversaries discussed together the cavalry engagement in the Valley of Balaklava."

FRANCE.

The following changes have taken place in the Diplomatic Corps: The Marquis DE TURGOT leaves Madrid for Berne, and is replaced at Madrid by M. BARROT, whose post at Brussels is given to Count DE MONTESSAY, who acted as French envoy at Frankfort. M. DE TURGOT goes to Berne with the title of "Ambassador." The salary at Madrid was 140,000f.; in Switzerland it is only 60,000f.

A telegram in the London *Post*, dated Paris, Aug. 30, says that the Duke DE MALAKOFF will return to London on Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The *Sentinelle du Jurd* states that the abundant showers which have recently fallen have been of the greatest service to the vines and grass crop. The vineyards now present the most prosperous appearance, and promise a fine vintage.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the works of the railway from Rennes to Brest are being continued with increased activity.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday, 29th August, publishes the speech of M. DE PERSIGNY. The other papers, including the *Presse*, also print it, but abstain from passing an opinion as to the remarks of his excellency touching the alliance.

VICTOR HUGO has been seriously ill, but is getting better.

One of the cannon captured at Canton has just arrived at Paris. It is a bronze gun of large calibre nearly nine feet in length, and is covered with Chinese characters indicating the place where it was cast and its date. This cannon has been placed in the court of the Ministry of Marine.

The *Observer* says:

"We are assured that it is to sign the marriage contract of the Duke of MALAKOFF, that the Emperor has put off, for eight days, his departure for Biarritz. It is also added that the dowry of Mlle. VALERA will be given by the Emperor, and that it amounts to a million francs. Probably there is some exaggeration in this figure, but it is also stated that the *trousseau* is given by the Empress. It is further stated that the marriage will take place on the 6th September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff."

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says:

"The Russians are likely to encounter a formidable foe in China. The Jesuits have obtained authorization to establish an extensive branch of their Order in those distant regions."

The first volume of the Correspondence of NAPOLEON I. had appeared on Saturday, published by PLON. The second volume is in the press.

PRUSSIA.

The *Times* contains the following dispatch from Berlin, Aug. 26:

"It appears decided that at the expiration of his present powers, the Prince of Prussia will be appointed Regent."

The Prussian Government had addressed a note to the Vienna Cabinet on the occupation of Rastatt.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had addressed a circular to its agents respecting the navigation of the Danube.

The Imperial Government had become alarmed at the peremptory refusal of the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Conference, to submit to the arrangements made by Austria for counteracting the Treaty of Paris.

BAVARIA

A letter in the *Times* from Munich of the 24th, says:

"The marriage of the Dutchess HELENA, of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria, with the hereditary Prince of Tour and Tascis, was celebrated to day at the Castle of Passenhafen."

TURKEY.

The following private telegram is from the *Times* of Aug. 31:

TRIESTE, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Advices from Constantinople to Aug 21 state that the Porte has appointed a commission to superintend the rebuilding of the fortifications of Kars and other strategical points.

The following telegram appeared in the *Times*, Aug. 30:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The Grand Admiral, MEHEMMED PACHA the Minister of Commerce, ALI GHALIB PACHA, and the three other sons-in-law of the Sultan, (members of the Grand Council,) have been placed on the retired list. MEHEMMED KIBRIZLI PACHA has been appointed Grand Admiral, and is replaced in the Presidency of the Council of the Tanzimat by MEHEMMED RUCHDI PACHA. The new Minister of Commerce has not been appointed yet.

AUSTRALIA

We (*Times*) have received the following telegram from our own correspondent:

MALTA, Monday, Aug. 30—11 A. M.

The Victoria Parliament stood adjourned to the 10th August, and will meet early in October. The import trade is dull, but not unhealthy. The exports in six months exceeded the imports by £385,000. The Wool Market was unchanged. Tallow is in moderate demand. Exchange banks buy at 1 ₱ cent. discount and sell at par. In October returns debentures will begin to be transmitted, not exceeding £150,000 per month.

The departure of gold ships for England were June 24, the *Sultana*, for Liverpool, with 10,500 ounces; July 3, the *Supply*, for London, with 79,932 ounces; the 13th, the *Ocean Chief*, for Liverpool, 47,504 ounces.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The *Times'* city article of the 30th August has the following:

"The expected Turkish loan has been announced. It is for an ultimate sum of £5,000,000, but the first issue will be restricted to £3,000,000. The interest is to be 6 per cent, and the subscribing price 85. To the subscribers for the first issue of £3,000,000, the option is given of taking the remaining £2,000,000 at the same price on the 1st of October next. Otherwise, this £2,000,000 is not to be issued for a year at any price below 90. Messrs. DENT, PALMER & Co. are the contractors. This loan may constitute the turning point in the fate of Turkey. Until the finances of the country are put upon a sound footing, every effort for its advancement must be little to be frustrated, while its political independence is liable to jeopardize. Such a Government harassed by pecuniary difficulties becomes not only reckless, but loses all sense of independence and self-respect."

Relative to the Galway and New-York line, the *Times* says:

"The plan of operations stated to have been determined upon is to have on the line between Galway and New York ten first class ocean steamers, of the highest speed and greatest capacity that can be procured, and a lesser eight others to be used as tenders and feeders to the main line, from the ports of Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brisol and Glasgow, touching likewise at different points on the Irish coast which may be considered most expedient for the collection of goods and passengers."

The returns at Lloyds show that no fewer than 12 vessels had either foundered or been wrecked on the English coast during the last week, involving a serious loss to the underwriters and insurance clubs. The whole of the crews, however, were saved, with one exception, and in that case their fate is uncertain.

Letters from Paris announce the suspension of Messrs RUDOLF JUNG & Co., an important firm, chiefly connected with the silk trade. They had a large manufactory at Elberfeld, and also in India. The position of the house has been regarded with anxiety ever since the crisis of last Autumn, and their liabilities are believed to be very heavy.

On Wednesday, Sept. 1, the last meeting was held of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. At the close of that day the existence of the Corporation terminates.

The *Times* says: "It is now feared that the efforts which have been in progress during the past three weeks, to overcome the difficulties of some large timber firms at Liverpool, who were known to have applied for assistance, may prove unsuccessful, notwithstanding the constant statements lately made that every necessary arrangement was within a few hours of completion."

The Eastern Exchanges by the Calcutta and China telegram show several alterations. If there is not some inaccuracy in the Calcutta quotation of 2s. 1d. the movement at that point is equal to 3 per cent. in favor of England. At Bombay, on the other hand, there has been a rise of 3 per cent. At Hong Kong and Shanghae the variations have been in the favor of England, to the extent, respectively, of about 1 and 2½ ₱ cent.

Eighty ships, all laden with grain, had arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, Aug. 25.

About £82,000 in Russian and American gold was sent into the Bank on Monday, Aug. 30.

The next settling day in Consols is fixed for the 12th of October.

The *Times* says: "The general business of the port of London continues active. The number of ships reported inward during the past week was 221; the number cleared outward was 126. Of those loading outwards, sixty are for Australia, six for Vancouver's Island and one for San Francisco."

Calcutta and China letters are expected to arrive in London about Wednesday, Sept. 1: Bombay letters on the 2d of September, and Australian on Friday, 3d of September. In addition, the dispatches by the Brazilian mail will also arrive on Sept. 2.

Times Paris correspondent says: "The commercial reports received from the departments announce a gradual improvement. Great hopes, moreover, are entertained that the treaty of commerce lately signed with the Chinese Government will create further demand for French manufactures."

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, Sept. 1

"The English funds opened steadily this morning, at a partial recovery attained yesterday after regular hours, and there was ultimately a further advance. Consols for money 96⅝@⅞, and 96¾@⅞ for 12th October. The announcement of large gold shipments from Australia, the steady influx of specie, and the continuous advance upon the Paris Bourse, were the chief influences that operated favorably. The new Turkish loan was firmly quoted at 1⅛@1¼ premium, final quotations. French three per cents 71f. 25c. for money; 71f. 40c. for the account. The total amount of gold on its way to England is £1,391,000, of which about £718,000 is either overdue, or due next week. American Securities: Illinois Central steady, at 27 & 25 discount. Atlantic Telegraph, 8.30 a 8.50."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

AUG. 28, 30 AND 31.—There has been but a limited demand, and the sales for the three days barely reach 21,000 bales—4,000 on speculation and for export. Holders show more firmness. Prices are unchanged.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

AUG. 30.—The CORN market was dull this morning at the rates of Monday last.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

AUGUST 31.—There was a good attendance at the WHEAT market today, but only a limited business was done at an advance of 2d. ₱ bushel from the prices of Tuesday last. For red prime quality was in good request, at an improvement of 6d. ₱ sack and barrel. OATS unchanged. INDIAN CORN met with more attention and an advance of 6d. ₱ quarter is quoted. American White, 34s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET

AUG. 31.—SUGAR steady. TEA unchanged. COFFEE steady. RICE—A fair business done at former prices. MOLASSES steady at 13s. to 16s. 6d. ₱ cwt. SALTPETRE—Prices steady for Madras. TALLOW firm at 50s. on the spot, 49s. 6d. for the next three months. OILS—Linseed oil, 32s. ₱ cwt. Sperm, £85@£90 ₱ ton. Foreign refined Rape, £38. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s @35s. METALS—Iron dull. Tin unaltered.

THE MAILS.—The Postmaster-General has taken measures for contracting with the North Missouri Railroad Company for the transportation of the through and way mail from St. Louis to Mexico, over their road. Arrangements are also to be made with J. C. BERDAN, of Palmyra, for a continuance of the same mail, by four horse post coaches, *via* Huntsville on to St. Joseph. The schedule time between St. Louis and St. Joseph is to be fixed at 58 hours each way. This step is taken by the Postmaster-General in consequence of the inadequacy of present arrangements to meet the requirements of the public.—*Washington Star.*

The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Meg the Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs—General Jerez and the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—The Cromwell Steamers—Work on the Treasury Extension, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1858.

It is rumored that General JEREZ will return here in a few days, to renew his proposition to our Government touching the Cass Yrissari treaty. This will be time wasted by the General. The President will not further consider his farcical proposition, and his authority does not empower him to change. So he says, and so it appears from the papers he exhibited to the State Department. What he may have behind is not known, but his authority, as exhibited here, restricts him to a ratification of the treaty as altered in Nicaragua, and that alteration, I say, renders the whole treaty a farce. It provides that our Government shall protect the transit, *only when called on to do so by Nicaragua*. This would, of course, defeat the great object of the treaty. Secretary Cass is now satisfied that further negotiations with Nicaragua, as with Mexico, would be a mockery.

Many of the leading journals of the country express a hope that Mr. BUCHANAN will adopt a "firm policy" towards Central America. Such a term is hardly to be understood by any one having the slightest comprehension of our system of Government. In what is Mr. BUCHANAN to be firm? He may be firm in refusing the demands of others, and in pressing his own, but he has not the slightest power to enforce any demand he makes. The Constitution gives him no such power and Congress has conferred none. Then why talk of a *firm policy*? It is with us a senseless, unmeaning term.

The four steamers, chartered of the Cromwells', are vessels of 460 tons each, and by the charter-party, executed yesterday, the Government agrees to take them for a period not less than six months—but they are at the risk of the owners while at sea. The price to be paid I am not at liberty to state, as negotiations are in progress for a fifth steamer from another party. The four steamers of the Cromwell line are named *Caledonia, Memphis, Western port* and *Atlantic*.

The work on the Treasury Extension is progressing rapidly. Already have the decorations been commenced in the first story of the Southern wing, where the fine fresco painting puts to shame the gaudy daubing in the Capitol Extensions. Over the mantel in the front room is a group of three Indian chiefs, as large as life, and painted from nature. On the right of the group sits NA SA WA QUA-TUA, head chief of the Sacs and Fox Indians, of Nebraska Territory. TAK-KOK (third chief) stands in the centre, with MO-KA-HO-KOK (second chief) reclining on his left. The whole room is finished in exquisite taste, and reflects high credit on the artists employed on the work.

To-morrow week our music-loving community anticipate the pleasure of welcoming once more to Washington their favorite STRAKOSCH, with his strong company of distinguished artists. Q.

The Accident on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The rumors in regard to the railroad accident near Steubenville were greatly exaggerated. A dispatch from JAMES G. MORRIS, Secretary of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, says: "A bridge broke near the first tunnel, but will be ready for passing to day. All the passengers went off this morning, except one man, who had both legs broken. Conductor MOONEY had a severe flesh cut on the head. The baggage master was slightly hurt. JAMES FLEMING, a consumptive engineer, who was on the train, but not on duty, was also badly hurt. Other passengers were slightly injured, but were able to leave."

Another dispatch, just received, says: "The accident occurred seventeen miles west of Steubenville. While crossing the bridge a car and the rear engine jumped from the track, knocking out some of the main timbers, when the bridge gave way. The baggage car and front passenger car went down with the bridge ten or twelve feet, the rear end of the train remaining on the abutment. The first car was completely broken up, and the seats in the rear car were broken from their fastenings. The persons injured are: Mr. MOONEY, the conductor, head cut; Mr. ROACH, of Louisville, both legs broken; Mr. E. J. CORNELL, baggage master, wrist sprained; Rev. Mr. WATSON, of Amsterdam, ankle sprained; Mr. JAMES JACOBS, of Maysville, Ky.; Mr. ANDREW ANDERSON, of Harrison county, Ohio; Mrs. WAINWRIGHT, of New-Jersey; Mr. D. C. GILL, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. MEREDITH, of Xenia, Ohio; Miss LYONS, of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey; Dr. ALLEN, of Belleville, Arkansas; Rev. Mr. S. J. HUMPHREY and lady, of Newark, Ohio; Mr. W. H. MOORE, of Milton, Indiana; Mr. J. P. DRAPER, of Danville, Illinois; Captain W. T. BARR, of Pittsburg; Mr. OLIVER ORMSBY, of Vevay, Indiana, and many others who declined to give their names, were severely bruised and otherwise injured. JOSEPH FLEMMING, of Zanesville, Ohio, was fatally injured.

Accident on the Fall River Railroad

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The 2½ o'clock P. M. train for Fall River ran into a freight train, yesterday, near North Braintree, slightly injuring JAMES SIMMONS, engineer; BENJAMIN GLEASON, baggage master; CHARLES F. LATHROP, of Easton, passenger; and THOMAS E. BELCHER, fireman. Three freight cars were badly smashed, a number of cattle were wounded, and several hogheads of whale oil stove. The loss by the collision is about $10,000.

The Meeting of the Railroad Presidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The results of the Convention of Railroad Presidents are: a general advance of the passenger fare, from all competing points to New-York, of three dollars and a very slight advance on the fares to Philadelphia, making the rates to both points about the same as previous to the reduction. These rates, together with an advance on the rates of freight, go into effect after ratification by the four lines interested.

The rates of freight from the principal points West to New-York, for one hundred pounds, as charged, are as follows:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
From Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia & Zanesville	$1 20	88	70	85
From Louisville	1 35	1 02	83	63
From Cairo	1 75	1 40	1 15	85
From Evansville & St. Louis	1 70	1 35	1 10	80
From Alton	1 65	1 30	1 05	75
From Vincennes	1 55	1 20	1 00	70
From Columbus, Newark and Zanesville	1 15	83	65	53
From Springfield and Urbana	1 18	85	70	54
From Cleveland	1 00	68	55	40
From Sandusky City	1 10	76	63	46
From Toledo	1 04	79	61	48
From Mansfield, Crestline and Wooster	1 07	82	65	51
From Madison	1 55	1 02	88	63
From Terre Haute	1 50	1 13	90	73
From Indianapolis	1 25	93	75	58
From Jeffersonville	1 30	—	—	—
From New-Albany	1 47	1 12	93	73
From Bellefontaine and Forest	1 15	83	68	52
From Fort Wayne, Ind.	1 27	99	80	69
From Peru, Ind	1 34	1 05	84	65
From Logansport	1 36	1 07	85	66
From Lafayette	1 39	1 09	89	68
From Attica and Williamsport	1 44	1 14	99	70
From Danville	1 50	1 15	95	73
From Toledo	1 59	1 2s	1 09	76
From Decatur	1 65	1 28	1 05	79
From Springfield, Ill	1 68	1 30	1 07	84
From Jacksonville and Naples	1 74	1 26	1 14	86
From Chicago	1 55	1 16	1 00	70

Examination of the Captain of the Slave-Brig Putnam.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Captain TOWNSEND, the alleged master of the slave-brig *Echo*, or *Putnam*, who was brought to this port in the *Dolphin*, was taken before United States Commissioner C. W. LORING to-day for examination on the charge of piracy. Lieut. J. N MAFFIT, of the *Dolphin*, was the only witness examined, and he testified mainly to the facts collected with the capture of the slaver, and which have already been published. Captain TOWNSEND is an extremely good-looking man, very gentlemanly in his address, and about 35 years of age. He gives no indication of where he belongs and even his Christian name is unknown. At the conclusion of the testimony, the prisoner was remanded to jail until the 21st inst., when a further examination will be held. MILTON ANDROS, Assistant District-Attorney, conducted the case for the United States; and CHAS. R. TEALS and J. H. PRINCE for the prisoner.

New-York State Politics.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Sept. 11.

At a full County Convention, held here to-day Mr. CORNELIUS THOMPSON was unanimously chosen Delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse on the 15th inst.

RUSSEL PARSONS, Esq., (Hard,) was to day elected Democratic Delegate from the Second District, Rensselaer County, to the State Convention.

ELMIRA, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The Democratic District Conventions for Steuben and Chemung Counties, were held to-day. Messrs. J. GREGG, D. S. MAGEE, and Dr. WARD, were chosen Delegates for Steuben, and Mr. S. MCDONALD for Chemung. All Softs.

GENESEE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 11.

Mr. C. T. CHAMBERLAIN (Soft) was chosen to-day delegate to the Democratic State Convention for the Southern District of Allegany County.

ROME, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 11.

ROBERT BARKER was to-day elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Fourth District of Oneida County.

Celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Eight steamer and one schooner-load of passengers from the lake ports, numbering 6,000 persons, celebrated PERRY'S victory at Put-in-Bay yesterday. The United States steamer *Michigan* was present. Prayer was offered by the Rev Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, and speeches were made by Dr. PARSONS, of Providence, R. I., Surgeon of PERRY'S flag-ship; Captain CHAMPLAIN, of the *Scorpion*; Mayors STARKWEATHER, of Cleveland; COOKE, of Sandusky; MASON, of Toledo, and WILKINS, of Detroit. Governor CHASE was President of the day, and Mr. GIDDINGS and Senator WADE were present. A Monumental Association was formed, of which the Hon. LEWIS CASS is President.

The Free-Love Convention.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 11.

At the session of the Free-Love Convention this afternoon, PARKER PILLSBURY charged upon the reports all the odor of vulgarity which has been uttered.

Mr. KING, of the Press, pronounced the assertion base and cowardly.

The clergy and citizens generally of Utica were also attacked for not having morality enough to indorse the Convention.

S. S. FOSTER offered resolutions declaring the right of personal freedom, forcible resistance to Slavery, and pledging aid to any such resistance.

Dr. TOOHEY, of New York, offered resolutions in favor of discretionary divorce.

Suicide of a Brooklynite on Oneida Lake.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 11.

A young man named AARON KNEEBEL, of Brooklyn, shot himself, last evening, while in a sailboat on Oneida Lake. He was living this morning, but will not probably long survive.

Murder of a Young Woman.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 11.

A young woman, named Miss HENRY, was shot at 11 o'clock to-day by THOMAS SMITHSON. She refused to speak with him when he was intoxicated, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her. SMITHSON has been arrested. Miss HENRY is not yet dead, but is beyond hope of recovery.

Death of Judge Mullet.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Judge MULLET, late of the Supreme Court in this judicial district, died at Fredonia, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning, taking out 136 passengers.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Tampico Taken by the Liberals—Defeat of Miramon—Progress of Vidaurri, &c.

The steamship *General Rusk* arrived at New-Orleans, on the 6th inst., from Brazos (Santiago, with fourteen days later news from Northern Mexico.

The news from Mexico is interesting and important. It appears that Tampico is now in possession of the Liberals.

Gen. VIDAURRI, with 16,000 men and 54 pieces of artillery, was left at San Luis early this month, to march against Guanajuato and the City of Mexico.

An express arrived at San Luis on the 16th of August, saying that the forces of ARAMBERRI had defeated those of MEJIA; that those of HUERTA had defeated those of MIRAMON, stationed at Salamanca; that MIRAMON was on his way to the City of Mexico; and that the forces of ARAMBERRI had gone in pursuit of the disbanded ones of MEJIA, until the latter had entered Queretaro.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 25th ult., has the following intelligence from Tamaulipas:

We have a copy of the *Rifle*, from Victoria, to the 12th inst. It contains nothing new. The head-quarters of Gen. CARVAJAL was still at Tanquesnequi, with the double object, the paper says, of observing the operations of the enemy and of impeding the traffic of the rebel city.

A company of volunteers from Camargo had passed through Victoria to the army.

General ALATRISTE was still at Tuspan, organizing the forces of that district. It was expected soon that operations would be so arranged that the combined forces would attack Tampico. The *Rifle* publishes a scorching letter from a Sr. JOSE BAZ, former Governor of the Federal District, to ZULOAGA, who has offered a reward of $3,000 for the refractory BAZ, in which the latter, with the most bitter humor, reviews the conduct of the self-constituted President, and concludes by informing ZULOAGA that he will not connive at his death, because he does not merit the honors of martyrdom, but that he does desire him to sink back to that nothingness from which he should never have arisen.

The *Flag* of the 1st inst. says:

"News has been received in Matamoras to the effect that the citizens and merchants of Tampico were growing exceeding tired of being caged up, and were making overtures to the besiegers to deliver to them the city. The citizens, poor souls, have long quietly suffered, simply because they could not help themselves, and the opulent merchants, who have all along controlled affairs, have deemed it to their advantage to hold out. But they have found their profits materially curtailed when confined to the city limits; besides, Governor GARZA has managed to possess himself of a talisman of wonderful power in controlling their movements. This talisman consists of three hundred cargoes of rich goods. These goods are held to be of more value to them than their fidelity to ZULOAGA or to MORENO, and their change in their sentiments. Surely money is king."

A letter, dated "Matamoras, Sept. 1, 10 o'clock," with which we have been favored, communicates the annexed important news:

"An express has just arrived from Victoria, bringing intelligence that Tampico was taken, on the 25th ult., by CAPISTRAN, with 400 frontier riflemen assisted by a revolution inside. The fight lasted four hours. No particulars yet."

CAPISTRAN, it is hardly necessary to mention, belongs to the Liberal Party.

The *Flag* of the 25th has the following:

"By way of Matamoras, we have dates from Aguascalientes to the 5th, from San Luis Potosi to the 7th, and from Monterey to the 10th inst.

The papers contain nothing new as to the movements of the contending parties, save that General VIDAURRI was to have arrived at San Luis on the 11th. MIRAMON had fled from Guadalajara, leaving that place in command of General CASANOVA. From all accounts MIRAMON is so hotly pressed that he cannot find shelter in any one place for a day at a time."

The *Flag* of the 1st instant publishes the annexed interesting intelligence from San Luis Potosi. It looks well for the success of the Rebels

The following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman at San Luis in the Liberal army will show the condition of affairs between the belligerent parties in the neighboring Republic. Vouching for the veracity of the writer, we dare say the news is correct in all particulars:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Aug. 16, 1858.—I arrived at this place with the Liberal army on the 13th inst., nothing having previously taken place that is worth mentioning. At the towns of Chacras, Venado, Hedionda, and in this city, Governor VIDAURRI has been received with triumphal arches, merry pealing of bells, firing of rockets, &c., all of which was done to demonstrate the joy that his arrival at those places had caused.

MIRAMON has concentrated his forces at the Valley, Guanajuata, Celoa, Celaya and Queretaro, are the only places held by that Reactionist chief, who has 3,500 men at his command. COBOS, PEREZ, GOMEZ, and other chiefs, have united with MIRAMON with their respective forces, and you will notice that notwithstanding their being assembled all together they do not amount to four thousand including the forces of LINCAGA.

Our forts having been repaired and in a better condition than before, MIRAMON and his allies would meet a thorough defeat if they were reckless enough to attempt an attack upon San Luis, whose garrison does actually consist of 2,400 foot, and 40 pieces of artillery with the corresponding ammunition, and above all a confidence in their prowess, their valor, &c., which doubles their strength.

Sr. BLANCO is stationed at Guadalajara with 1,200 riflemen. On their way from Monterey are 1,200 men of all arms, in summing up the number of these forces, we find them to amount to 6,600, all of which are natives of Nuevo Leon y Coahuila, excepting some 800 from Zacatecas and San Luis, good people, who have ere this fought bravely by the side of the frontiersmen, and who are now possessed of the same sense of superiority.

Coronado has about 1,000 citizens of Coahuila, and has received orders to unite his forces with those at this place. With this force and others that will congregate during the whole of the present month in this city, Governor VIDAURRI hopes to have at his immediate command 10,000 men, with which he will begin operations against Guanajuato and the city of Mexico; and it may be assured that the capital will be as easily taken as was San Luis. The forces which are now in this place will sally out some time between the 1st and 5 h of next month, while Don SANTIAGO, their supervisor as ever, has insured with actual resources, the existence and permanency of his army, which now has forty pieces of artillery here, and fourteen more on their way from Monterey that are to arrive within four or five days.

From my position I can take a clear view of things, and I have a thorough confidence that the issue will be favorable to the liberal cause.

P. S.—SAN LUIS, Aug. 16, 1858.—An express has just arrived with the news that the forces of ARAMBERRI have defeated those of MEJIA. That those of HUERTA had defeated others of MIRAMON, that were stationed at Salamanca. That MIRAMON was on his way to the city of Mexico. That the forces of ARAMBERRI had gone in pursuit of the disbanded ones of MEJIA, until the latter had entered Queretaro. The troops had received orders to concentrate in this city and prepare the plan of campaign and march upon Mexico. This movement will have taken place during the first part of next month.

A financial transaction was about to take place between Gov. VIDAURRI and the Governor of Zacatecas, by which it was thought the former would be placed in possession of ample means to insure success.

The *Flag* also has the following paragraph:

We learn that the Rev. Bishop BARNADAS and some twenty odd clergymen, banished by Col. ZUAZUA from San Luis Potosi, have arrived in Matamoros. It is said they contemplate sojourning in this city until order is again restored in Mexico.

Opening of Private Schools in New-York.

More than one hundred private schools and seminaries are advertised, under the head of "Instruction," in the columns of the TIMES, to open during the present week. Among this large number are some of the most fashionable and celebrated schools in the country, where every variety of taste and requirement for the instruction of the young, on the part of parents and guardians, can be secured.

In these institutions are educated a very large proportion of the daughters of the fashionable and wealthy, and their influence for good or evil upon society is immense. Those who are graduated from these schools, to a very great degree, will give tone to the circles in which they move, and exercise a wider personal influence on fashion, taste and domestic habits than falls to the lot of the majority of the daughters of the people less favorably surrounded.

From this fact we look upon the present week as one of the most important in the whole year in our current educational annals. Last week nearly 300 Public Schools opened in this City, and more than one hundred in Brooklyn, in which were assembled, during the week, more than 60,000 children. This week more than one hundred and fifty private schools will open to receive between 4,000 and 5,000 pupils, gathered from all parts of the country. In these institutions public and private, to a very great degree, will be laid the foundations for health, happiness and future usefulness. All who have charge of the young should carefully examine into the course of instruction, the character and qualification of teachers, and insist upon a course of Physical training as an essential requisite to secure the health and proper physical development of their daughters and sons.

It has been asserted that "we are a nation of invalids, and that not one in ten of American women, before marriage even, are entirely healthy." To a very great extent this assertion is true, and it has already become a serious and alarming question in our social economy.

False habits of living, dressing and thinking, engendered by various causes and influences, all of them within intelligent control, have led to this sad and disastrous result.

The question has been raised, and very properly, how far has our system of education been in fault? Wherein has the course of study in private and public schools been defective? Why is it that our most accomplished ladies are nearly helpless on leaving school, and are obliged to employ the most ignorant and uneducated persons to take charge of their domestic management, in their own homes? These questions are grave ones, touching health and happiness in thousands of homes.

The sad deficiencies which they indicate are typified in the premature dimming of the eye, paling of the cheek, and wasting of the form of thousands of educated women, upon whom the responsibilities and cares of family and home have fallen with crushing weight, from their want of a practical experience, resulting from a vague and surface education in which the actualities and practical framework were almost entirely overlooked.

A thorough knowledge of language based upon a careful physical training, with a knowledge of bookkeeping and the methods of transacting ordinary business affairs, should be made a part of the course of instruction in every public and private school.

Instead of falling back upon the uneducated and ignorant, to aid in the performance of the mysteries of domestic economy, the educated woman should be able to find resources in her superior culture and familiarity with principles.

We would not urge that every woman should become a seamstress or a washerwoman or any other style of domestic drudge, but we would insist that every girl should be taught the principles involved in an intelligent domestic management, and that they should understand the use, at least, of all labor-saving devices adapted to the household. The laundry and the wardrobe are the two departments in which the greates amount of time may be saved, by an intelligent use of mechanical aids. The chemistry and art of cooking should be thoroughly understood, for in the food that we eat, there enter many things we wot not of, and our cook-chemists, in most city houses, are no professors to instruct or to be believed in.

We are just recovering from a disastrous financial crisis, the chief causes of which were extravagance and false social views and hab

to West, followed by a low, rumbling sound, deep in the bowels of the earth. Our citizens generally, or rather those up at that hour, took a big stampede, and rushed out of the buildings with fear and trembling. The theatres were quickly emptied of a portion of their audiences, and knots of people gathered in the centre of our widest streets, looking anxiously at the buildings on either hand. The Plaza seemed to afford a favorite place of refuge from the anticipated evil, and was soon populated by several hundred citizens male and female. It might be as well to mention in this connection, that on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, vivid and repeated flashes of lightning, a very unusual occurrence, were observed in the West, and last night again the same phenomenon made its appearance in the East. The reports of the recent disastrous earthquake in Mexico, doubtless added much to the fear experienced on the occasion of which we speak.

The Indians in the northern portion of the State are becoming exceedingly troublesome. A number of murders have lately been perpetrated by them upon the shores of Humboldt Bay.

A fire occurred in Sonora on the 8th of August, by which 60 houses were destroyed, including the fine Presbyterian Church. The loss is estimated at $40,000 at the least. It broke out in a Mexican monte hell.

Affairs of Palmer, Cook & Co.—Their Connection with the Fremont-Mariposa Estate.

The following testimony, by T. W. PARK, in relation to the affairs of PALMER, COOK & Co. and the Fremont-Mariposa Ranch, was given in the case of ARISTIDES WELSH vs. JOSEPH C. PALMER and others, in the Twelfth District Court, at San Francisco, on Aug. 16 The suit was on a protested draft for $10,111. We omit the testimony in relation to the draft itself, and the connection of the firms of GARRISON, FERRY & RALSTON, CHARLES MORGAN & Co., and others, with it, for the purpose of gaining space for all that was said about the "heavy business." Mr. PARK testified in substance as follows:

"In March, 1857, Palmer, Cook & Co. were doing business as bankers, or, rather, Joseph C. Palmer had succeeded to them, and carried on the business down to Sept. 5, 1857; he took the assets and assumed the liabilities early in 1857; I raised for them $110,000, and paid them the money or on their account; they had, as late as Sept. 4, a large amount of money that I raised for them, or down to Sept. 5, the date of my leaving for New York; Joseph C. Palmer did business down to the time of my leaving, and the property was either in his or the firm's name; I don't think there was any time up to the time of my leaving when one could not have secured $50,000 by attachment of their property; at present the firm and Joseph C. Palmer are insolvent; they became insolvent after I left Sept. 15, 1857, and before I returned in April, 1858, I only know the date by letter; I do not know of any property Mr. Selover has had subject to attachment for some time back; I do not know of any property that any individual member of the firm or the firm have or have had since my return subject to attachment; they were indebted to me in about $160,000, and I have been endorser for them for over $110 000; I have made inquiries as to the firm property and that of the individual members, and have found none since my return; there were some securities obtained in my name by me agent since September, 1857, but I have obtained none since my return; I know of no property of Selover subject to attachment since July 1857, nor not since March 1857.

On cross examination—Palmer, Cook & Co. were bankers; I do not know but what before they stopped they owed more than they could pay; if a banker fail to meet his obligations at the counter when they become due, I consider him insolvent; I knew of their being embarrassed, but the first I heard of their failing to meet their liabilities was after I left; I knew an execution came down and was levied on some money in their bank, but they went on with their business and I raised them $55,000 after that; long before this, in 1856, they had failed to pay the interest on the State debt; I had understood before this from them that they had sent the money that interest on to New-York to their correspondent John Cook, Jr.; I do not recollect the amount, but think the judgment was for $72 000; I think the suit was in 1857; the State got judgment in the Fall of 1857; the amount of the judgment was about $72 000; the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co. ceased business, and assigned it over within three months of the date of that draft; they made from the time I first knew them, down to the time I left, property from which we afterwards realized $30 000; *in August, 1857, they owned, until consigned to me, one half of the Mariposa Fremont estate, conveyed to me in August, 1857; one-half was held in trust by them for Fremont; I think they assigned it to me in August, 1857, as security for my indebtedness and indorsements for them;* their indebtedness to me at that time was about $50,000, and I think I was on their paper for about $50,000; by reference to my book I could fix the amount; I think that half that Mariposa property is worth $500,000, though under the decision of the Supreme Court it would not bring that amount; I now hold one half of it as security for $300,000, with $365,000 incumbrances on the whole estate, besides the taxes before my claim is reached; Palmer, Cook & Co. do not owe me $300,000; they probably owe me $140,000; then I hold it to secure Judge Hyoenfeldt; I will sink $75 000 of my cash indebtedness, and give up all the securities I hold to say; the conveyance is absolute to me and no defeasance back; I am to hold it to procure these claims; there was an agreement in writing that this conveyance should stand as security for all those claims existing at the time it was made; most of these debts were in existence and the others were in contemplation; it was a kind of mortgage to secure future advances, only those to be made by myself, Heydenfeldt and Lent; they have since released their claim on the securities and I have released them from their indebtedness; I am to protect Heydenfeldt and Lent; I have other claims as for going East for them; at the time I took the Mariposa claim I supposed the other securities were enough to secure all these debts, leaving out altogether the Mariposa; that was Sept. 1, 1857; Palmer, Cook & Co. placed securities in my hands to secure myself Heydenfeldt and Lent, just before I left, except some securities that were placed in Judge Heydenfeldt's hands during my absence, on which we realized on closing it out, from $30,000 to $40,000. It consisted of claims against Adams & Co, and the Receiver; there was some property placed in the hands of Lent about the time of failure; all that was realized from it, by contract, was to come to me; in April, May and June, 1857, Palmer, Cook & Co. had real estate subject to attachment as follows: first, the Fremont Ranch, conveyed to me in August, 1857; second, an interest in Gordon Block, mortgaged to me, on Front, Washington and Clay streets; their interest was two 50-vara lots and one third of one, or else one 50-vara lot and two-thirds of one; I think a 50-vara lot on the corner of Washington and Front, and one on Clay—the two corners; there was a mortgage on the property to N. Canning for $15 000, at that time; I had an assignment of the same mortgage on Ever-street; I don't know of unincumbered property, but I know of property that would bring more than the amount of the mortgage; since I got back the Gordon Block brought $50,000; I then considered it good security for $75,000; I think down to the time I left am one could have made $50 000 by attaching first the Fremont estate, second the Gordon Block, and next money in hand; at one time in August, 1857, I paid them $35,000; I do not think it stood there long; they always had moneys on their trade subject to attachment, Garrison & Co. were all that time discounting their paper without security; in July they had loaned Palmer, Cook & Co. over $50,000, and they had not security for one-half of it; I have been there with Palmer, Cook & Co.'s checks, dated ahead for $5 000 and $10,000 at a time, without security, and got the money for them; Palmer, Cook & Co. placed the largest amount of their securities in the hands of myself and Hydenfeldt, in August, 1857; Mr. Lynch attached in September, 1857, after I left; during the Summer and Fall of 1857, I do not think there was much intimacy between Palmer, Cook & Co. and Lent; I think I influenced him more than Palmer did to indorse the paper; I had other securities when I had the Fremont Ranch conveyed to me; I have since involved myself more in trying to protect the property; they were bid in by Judge Heydenfeldt; that property is now held for my benefit. I could not tell for what amount Palmer, Cook & Co. had been closed out; their assets would have met their liabilities; if I had not thought so, I would not have advanced them money without security, which I did.

San Francisco Markets

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 18, 1858.

The arrivals since our last review from home Atlantic and Foreign ports have numbered twenty-three, bringing a very large amount of merchandize upon the market, and exercising, in a few respects a depressing influence upon prices. Generally, however, the market has been well sustained in view of the important accessions made to stocks, and in a number of staple articles, owing to a variety of influences, a considerable enhancement of values has taken place.

BOOTS and SHOES, with comparatively moderate imports, have not improved. BREAD is without change. ADAMANTINE CANDLES have been largely operated upon speculation, and prices advanced fully 20 p cent. COALS of every description are dull and declining, with receipts in the fortnight (the bulk to the steamship companies) equivalent to nearly two months' consumption. COFFEE has been active, and with a more thorough concentration of the stock, holders have succeeded in further advancing prices. STAPLE DRY GOODS are without change. PRESERVED FRUITS, SAUCES, etc., have been in moderate request at about previous figures, but DRIED APPLES are lower. HOPS are scarce and high. In Metals, more firmness is noticeable for PIG IRON, but the prices offered by buyers do not cover. MALT LIQUORS are about as last remarked; Bottled in request at good prices, and Bulk dull. In MOLASSES and SYRUPS little business has been done. CUT NAILS have been active at higher quotations. In OILS a large business was done, the Chinese merchants having bought up nearly all the Nut in the market, and advanced prices 30@40 P cent. LARD and LINSEED have also been active. PROVISIONS have ruled pretty steady throughout the fortnight, but all descriptions, with the exception of BACON and HAMS, are lower. LARD is now selling where covering rates. The importations of Foreign RICE and SUGAR have been heavy, but holders have, thus far, shown no disposition to press sales. The Chinese merchants are largely interested in both articles, and are the firmest holders in the market. Refined SUGARS have improved. An active demand has existed for American Liquors, and all descriptions, with the exception of WHISKY, have materially advanced. Fine Liquors are without change. SPIRITS TURPENTINE continues exceedingly dull, with a heavy stock. Our market for TEAS has been quite active. The last advices from China represented the condition of trade at Hong Kong as exceedingly precarious, and its entire suspension, temporarily, as by no means unlikly to take place. This brought Chinamen into the market as large purchasers of low and medium grades of Black TEAS, which have consequently advanced 5c.@10c. P lb., but Greens and fine Blacks have not participated in the improvement. Considerable business has been done in staple articles of Woodenware, (PAILS and TUBS,) but at lower prices. Large sales of Natural LEAF TOBACCO were made at auction at losing figures.

Produce has moved actively since last mail—RICE at sustained, but WHEAT and OATS at lower figures. The demand for BARLEY and OATS for export to Australia continues. The *Hinaleya*, *Bess Monte* and *King William II.* are now loading for Melbourne, but will each take some lumber. Beyond these vessels, it is unlikely that further exports will be ventured to that quarter, unless to fill orders.

The demand during the fortnight from extreme points in the interior, and from the coast, has been good. Notwithstanding the large shipments to Victoria in June and July, exports to that quarter are still making, but of a very miscellaneous character, and not large with respect to any one article. The emigration from our own to the Fraser's River mines for the last month has been *nil*, the current having been reversed, and a considerable number of disappointed adventurers have returned. Late advices are at hand from Victoria as we write, which state that the water has fallen so far on Fraser's River as to permit a large number of miners to get to work, who are making good wages

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

At Stockton, Aug. 2, John Schwanda to Mary Boith.
At Los Angeles, July 17, Wm. Abbott to Merced Garcia; July 20, José Redona to Fermina Saputveda
At Sacramento, Aug. 12, George Lee, of Placerville, to Elizabeth Congriff.
At Sacramento, Aug. 11, Lorenzo Berry to Elizabeth Harris.
At Sonoma, Aug. 8, Alonzo Spurr to Eliza A. Spurr.
At Horsetown, Shasta County, Aug. 8, Mr. Michael Hickee to Miss Catherine Murph.
At Shasta, Aug. 11, Mr. Theodore Schulte to Miss Mary Ann Mullen.
At Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, Aug. 10, A. J. Boss to Martha E. Houston.
At Nevada, Aug. 6, Mr. George Beckwith to Miss Mary Woodliff.
At Shasta, Aug. 12, John Cox to Annie Mackay.
In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, James P. Hawkins to Miss Catherine Russell.
In Sacramento, Aug. 14, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Anthony Egl to Emilie Wappish.
In Sacramento, Aug. 16, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Dr. James S. Downes, of Clear Lake, to Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of J. E. Sherman, of that city.
On Eel river, Humboldt County, July 8, Mr. Seth Chism to Melissa Mallory.
In San Francisco Aug 4, at the Fremont Hotel, by the Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. S. Reynolds to Mary A. Kirwin, both of this city.
In San Francisco, Aug 1 by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. Edward Stone, of Chinese Camp, to Miss Louisa V. Heath.
In Marysville, Aug. 1, by the Rev. Father Slattery, Mr. Henry N. Farrant, of Marysville, to Sophia Adele Carpenax, of San Francisco.
In San Francisco, Aug. 5, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Hermann E. Carlandt to Sarah Jane Webster.
At Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, July 22, Israel Cook to Mary Jane Griest
At Nevada, July 28, Henry Pearson to Lizzie Crane.
At Portland, O. T., July 12, Silas R Smith to Anne E. Miller.
In Lane County, O. T., July 4, Wm. Picket to Mary Mutton; 8th, Thomas Norvill to Maria J. Wallis.
In San Francisco, Aug. 8, at the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church, by the Rev P. Moorsake, Mr. Herman Wendt and Miss Kate Margaret Schult, both from the Kingdom of Hanover.
In San Francisco, Aug. 8, at the same church, by the same, Mr. Henry Meyn and Miss Rebecca C. Schult, both formerly from the Kingdom of Hanover.
In San Francisco, Aug 7, by Orrin Bailey, Justice of the Peace, Ah Kin to Ah Kum, both of the Celestial Empire.
On Grand Island, Colusi County, Aug. 5, James H. Goochue to Hester A. Russell.
In Marysville, Aug. 3, Charles Dick to Christine Sutherland.
In San Francisco, Aug 9, by the Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. John Sanctbuerger, of Winser, Sonoma County, and Miss Mary Larch, of Philadelphia.
At Vallejo, on Sunday morning, Aug. 8, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., Mr. Lewis J. Walker, of Napa City, to Miss Maria Lee, of Vallejo.
At Sacramento, Aug. 7, Mr. A. B. Walker to Miss Lucy Wilburn.
At Shasta, Aug. 1, Mr. Theodore Dickinson to Miss Sarah A Brown.
In San Francisco, Aug. 9, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. R. Jones to Mrs. Amanda E. Geyer, of that city.
In San Francisco, Aug. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Dr Anderson, Mr. George A. Harlan to Miss Mary J. Cogan.
In San Francisco, Aug. 7, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson. Mr. E. M. Garrison, of Sonora, to Miss Frances Hugit, of that city.
At Sacramento, Aug. 9, Mr. J. G. Talbot to Jeannie Benson.
In San Francisco, Aug. 11, at the residence of Mr. John Brannan, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. George W. Young, of Sacramento, to Miss Mary S. Lawrence, both formerly of Maine.
In San Francisco, Aug. 11, by the Rev. John B. Hill, Mr. Isaac Bevean to Mrs. Ellen Davis, all of that city.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Aug. 13, at 5½ P. M., at the residence of Wm. Stringer, Mrs. Mary Ann Chittenden, a native of Dover, Kent, England, in her 52d year.
In San Francisco, 12th inst., Alfred, youngest son of Charles H. and Georgia Hewitt, aged 15 months and 29 days.
At San José, July 31, Ellen, only child of Cornelius and Jane Drew, aged 9 months.
At Los Angeles, July 14, Juana Reyes de Alanis, aged 71 years.
At Townsend's Flat, Shasta County, Aug. 5, Thos. Cott
At Piety Hill, Shasta County, Aug. 4, J. J. Farrish, a native of England.
At Channel Rock, Butte County, July 30, Geo. L. Smith, aged 1 year and 11 months.
In Sonoma County, July 23, of inflammatory sore throat, Mary C., oldest daughter of A. J. and Charity E. Mothersead, aged 8 years, 6 months and 3 days; Aug. 10, of congestion of the brain, Benjamin H., oldest son of the same, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 13 days; on the same day, of inflammatory sore throat, Nathaniel, youngest son of the same, aged 2 years, 5 months and 26 days.
In San Francisco, Aug. 16, the beloved wife of Robert Eastman.
At San José, Aug. 15, at the residence of Dr. T. D. Johnson, Livingston, son of S. J. Ashley, of Fort Point, aged 6 years and 3 months.
On board the steamer *Gold n Gate*, from San Francisco for Colonel Florence Mahoney, Panama, late of San Francisco.
On board the *Golden Gate*, off the Gulf of Tehuantepec, Aug. 6, Geo. McKillop, private 2d Infantry.
At 3 o'clock, Aug. 17, Mr. Dennis Casey, aged 27 years, late of Bucksport, Maine, where he leaves a wife and three children.
In Sacramento, Aug. 13 Julia, wife of A. B. Marshall, aged 19 years.
At Russian River Township, Sonoma County, Aug. 2, Fannie E daughter of John and Francis Throp, aged 5 years, 7 months and 3 days.
In San Francisco, Aug. 15, at the American Exchange, Captain Thomas Gage Johnson, a native of Rawley, Mass, aged 33 years.
In San Francisco, Aug. 11, of congestion of the brain, Ulysses A. Barnett, aged 25 years, a native of Charleston, S C.
In San Francisco, Aug. 4, the wife of Mr. James Mulloy, late of New-Orleans, aged 25 years.
In San Francisco, Aug. 3, Wm. C. Cook, formerly of New-York City, aged about 35 years.
At sea, on board ship *Morning Star*, April 6, Wm. Johnson, seaman.
In San Francisco, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Albert S. Beal, formerly of Milton, Mass, aged 22 years.
In San Francisco, Aug. 7, Emma Kate, daughter of Emma Catharine and Dr. G. Malech, aged 1 year and 7 months.
In San Francisco, William West Newman, son of T. J. and C. Newman, aged 6 months and 26 days.
On the Calaveras, Aug. 3, Thomas Cooper, aged 65 years
At Brooklyn, Contra Costa County, July 29, Lawrence Barclay, a native of Scotland, aged 63 years.
On the Calaveras, July 29, Mary C., daughter of Benjamin and Mary L. Clowes, aged 13 months.
At San José, Aug. 1, W. N. Kincaid, formerly of Missouri, aged 57 years
At Sacramento, Aug 5, of typhoid fever, George Loring Hunt, son of J. D. Hunt, of San Francisco, aged 15 years.
At Marysville, July 30, Helen Margaret, infant of W. L. and Margaret Boden.
In San Francisco, of consumption, Arnold Engles, a native of Amsterdam, Holland.
At Indian Diggings, El Dorado County, July 25, Thomas Kerr, formerly of Missouri, aged 19 years.
At Portland, O. T., July 21, Henry B., eldest son of Francis and Mary M. McGuire, aged 18 years.
Near Corvallis, O. T., June 11, Emily Jane, wife of A. J. Hunsacker.
At Washington, Yolo County, Aug. 7, the wife of B. M. Esterle, formerly of Alleghany, Pa., aged about 39 years.
At Mariposa, July 28, John R. Paine, a native of North Carolina, aged 30 years.
At Clarkson, El Dorado County, Aug. 2, Mary Morrison, aged 5 years.
At Olympia, W. T., July 22d, James H. C. Gardiner, formerly of New-York, aged 50 years.
In San Francisco, Aug. 7, Roland, infant son of Harriet and Henry Cowell, aged 16 months.
At Centreville, Alameda County, Martin Alfred White, only child of Mary and R. V. Clements, aged 2 years and 9 months.
At Sonora, Tuolumne County, Aug. 3, T. S. Jones Judge of the County Court, aged 27 years.
At Columbia, Tuolumne County, Aug. 7, the daughter of D. and Eliza Van Voehtin.
At Freeport, Sacramento County, Aug. 1, John W. Tait.
In San José, Santa Clara County, Aug. 2, Josephine Wesche, aged 8 years and 8 months.
At Alviso Santa Clara County, July 29, Elvia A. Rowley, aged 1 year 5 months and 12 days.
At Los Angeles July 22, of typhoid fever, John T. Budd, aged 25 years.
In San Francisco, Aug 7, at 2 o'clock, A. M., John A. Zeltner, formerly of the City of New-York.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

General Summary—Casualty—Does Gold Exist?—Hill's Bar—The Latest from Victoria—Trade and Traffic at Fort Langley—The Company's Hands—Climate of Fraser's River—Navigability of the River—A Discouraging View.

Our dates from Victoria are to Aug. 14, and from Fort Yale, Fraser River, to Aug. 11. The steamer brought down $18.184 in gold dust, and $54,110 in coin. Up to one week of the latest dates from the mining region, the river remained too high for operation on the bars. This had caused great despondency among the people on the banks of the streams, who were waiting for the waters to subside. About the 5th of August the river began to fall, and on the 11th, our latest date, many miners had been working on the bars for several days. The yield of gold was very rich. The lowest accounts put it down at $7 and $8 to the man per day, the highest at $50 and $75. Provisions were plenty in the mines, and comparatively cheap. In Victoria, there was felt a stagnation in business. Real estate was unsalable. The market had been overstocked with goods from San Francisco, and commercial transactions were dull. No rich "dry diggings" had yet been discovered of any extent. The miners were pushing up towards the head of the streams, and now that the waters are subsiding they will experience less difficulty on the way.

On leaving the harbor of Victoria, GEORGE FILLEY, a Quartermaster on board the steamer *Pacific*, was accidentally blown overboard by a premature discharge of the ship's gun. The unfortunate man was picked up by Messrs. FREEMAN & Co.'s Express boat, but shortly after expired. Directions were given to have the body respectably interred.

He was a native of South Windsor, near Hartford, Conn., aged 47 years; has four brothers in New-York City; was quite a favorite on board, and much respected for his steady habits. In looking over his papers, it was found that he left two orphan children to mourn his loss. They are in charge of Mrs. HARRIET ROCKWELL, at East Windsor Hill, Conn. The following amounts were donated, to be sent to the lady who has the orphans in charge, for their support, viz: The owners of ship $100, the captain and officers, $75; passengers, $125—making the sum of $300.

A special correspondent of the *Alta Californian*, writing from Victoria, in reply to the question, "Does gold exist?" says:

"To this question there is no other answer than that it does exist, and in large quantities. To the next question, why it does not find its way to San Francisco? The reply is a question—Can you gather clams when the tide is in? Gold does not float on the surface, but lies in the bed of the river. Well any fool knows that! He can, but it takes a wise man to expect gold from the bottom of a deep river. The whole folly and humbug is not that there is no gold, but there is no patience. The wise man tells us there is a time for all things, and the gold will be harvested in the proper season. I have conversed with many miners who are down here for provisions, their partners remaining there; they say when the Governor provides an escort, which he has promised to do, they will send the gold down. Some of the big miners had dust thrown in their eyes by ADAMS & Co and PAGE, BACON & Co., and have not faith in the respectable parties representing the express companies, they prefer trying over it than after it."

Hill's Bar, says another correspondent, is the oldest on the river, and was the first discovered, and has been worked more successfully than any other. It is often referred to as a criterion by which judge of the richness of Fraser river. If it be a fair one then this river is an passingly rich, as the following figures will show. The product of each claim on the Bar is given. The time is for the week ending July 31. The names are arranged in the order of the location from the top of the Bar. Those marked with a * are covered with a sand bank 12 to 16 feet deep, which has to be removed, and this is called "top stripping." This bank is found at the angle near the head of the Bar:

*Kerrison S., Marie & Roberts, two rockers three days	$262 50
*Kelley & Hanna, one rocker, six days	240 05
James Fiesley, Francis Mitchell, John B. Jones, James Farrell, Wm. W. Anderson and Patrick Higgins, after paying all expenses, shared to the man each 9¾ ozs. Total 55½ ounces, equal to	888 00
The total product from this claim was over $1,400.	
*Hill & Daniels	560 00
*White Hall, sixth claim, six men	600 50
Rogers & Co., washing tailings, four men, two rockers	332 61
George Perrier & Co., tailings, one rocker, four days	100 00
W. Cochran & Co., tailings, 1 rocker, 4 days	87 50
Jones & Co., tailings, four men, two rockers	223 25
Larry & Co., tailings, one rocker, four days	64 00
Noland & Co., tailings, two men, three days	65 00
J. Newman, wife and child, tailings, 1 rocker	100 00
Wm. Hoffner & Co., tailings, two rockers, three men	310 00
French & Co., tailings, three men	105 00
Pollard and partner, two men	60 00
Doyle & Co., tailings, two rockers, four men	100 00
Morgan & Co., tailings, one rocker	60 00
Crawford & Co., tailings, one rocker, one day	10 00

The Victoria *Gazette* of Aug. 14 has the following:

"The steamer *Surprise*, Capt. HUNTINGTON, arrived last night about 10 o'clock, from Fort Hope. She brings twelve passengers, and $12 000 of gold dust in the hands of the Purser, besides what is held by the passengers. The river is falling rapidly, and has gone down 4½ feet at Fort Yale within a week, disclosing a long bar in front of the town, upon which some two hundred miners were at work. Our informant, a gentleman whom we have known for years, and for the truth of whose statements we can vouch, gives it as his opinion these men were making at least from $6 to $8 per day. On Monday last it is estimated that 500 ounces of gold dust were taken out of Hill's Bar; there are not exceeding 400 men at work on this bar. At Texas Bar the miners were doing exceedingly well—averaging full two ounces to the man per day.

The subsiding of the waters had afforded opportunities for hundreds of men to go to work, and they were pitching in in right good earnest.

The above statements of our informant are corroborated by letters received at this office from more than half a dozen different persons, written at different times, and from different points on the river. We shall publish some of these letters either in an extra to-day, or in our regular edition of Tuesday.

A man named HENRY APPLE, late of Nevada, Cal., was drowned at Fort Hope on Thursday morning last, in attempting to board the *Surprise* on her arrival at that place.

Editorial Correspondence of the Alta California

VICTORIA, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

My last letter, under date of July 24, left me in the enjoyment of the attractions of Fort Langley, which latter, I may here take occasion to say, are ill calculated to furnish amusement or comfort to any man moderately cleanly in habits, and in the smallest degree particular as to his daily gastronomical performances. Three or four days however, spent in that locality in waiting an opportunity to shake its dust from my feet, and bid adieu to its residents, I have found, can be passed with some small degree of profit, and will serve to give any ordinary observer an insight into the way and manner in which the affairs of the Hudson's Bay company are managed, and will show how completely they acquire a mastery over the best part of the lives of their employes, and thus bind them down into a state of servitude that is, after all, but little preferable to Russian serfdom. In this respect, therefore, a few day's stay at Fort Langley served to bring reasonable returns, and, in addition thereto, enabled me to see and converse with many returning miners from the Forts Hope and Yale districts; and from their reports, in form something like a correct estimate of the true condition of affairs in these localities.

At 6 o'clock in the morning, the massive bolts and bars are unlocked from the entrances to the stockade, which surrounds the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the English, Scotch, Irish, half-breeds, dogs, pigs, and chickens, begin to make their appearance in and around the establishment. At a later hour in the morning the door of the salesroom is opened, in the left next to the northeastward of the chief trader's residence, and the business of the day begins. The door is scarcely opened when the small space allotted to customers inside the building is filled with people, and from that moment trade is unceasing and a continuous stream of coin flows into the till of the company until noon, when a bell rings, and business ceases at once. Everybody leaves the storehouse, the doors are closed, and all hands go to dinner. At the end of an hour business is resumed again, and the same dull and monotonous routine is gone through with until 6 P. M., when again trade is brought to a dead halt, the crowd disperses, and the business portion of the day is ended. Inside this trading warehouse there is a look of venerable antiquity that it would be difficult to match in any other portion of the world to-day. The scales used for weighing out the wet goods are the old style balances, with ponderous upright and beam, and capacious trays for the reception of merchandize, suspended from the one end, and one for the weights from the other. Everything else about the establishment is in keeping with this, and business is transacted exactly as it used to be in the quaint old towns of the tariviud Knickerbockers and early tradespeople of staid New-England.

A bottle of whisky, or "Hudson's Bay lightning," as it is not inappropriately called, when sold to a purchaser, is first carefully corked, then a string tied around the neck, and a loop formed so that it may be conveniently suspended from the finger, then a piece of paper is carefully wrapped around it, and the customer receives possession of his property. Such is the mode of conducting business, and, if I mistake not, it is to such customs that Young America applies the expressive title of "old fogyism."

Most of those now in the employ of the Company at Fort Langley, are men who have occupied the same position for a long period, ranging from 10 to 30 years. Time, whisky, the rough and secluded life which they have led, intermingling with aboriginal society in all the every day relations of life, have all done their work upon them, and fattened and developed the animal part of their natures, to the decided detriment of their intellectual functions. There are to be sure some exceptions, but they are found only among those whose official position, have naturally prevented them from falling into the demoralizing and debasing habits of the employes, who seem only to live for the purpose of obeying the behests of their superiors in all things, filling up the Sundays, and other idle intervals, by getting drunk, on the Hudson's Bay Fuddling aforesaid. Body, soul and existence of these people all are part of the assets of this mercantile monopoly.

An introduction to Mr. YALE, chief trader at Fort Langley, and after whom Fort Yale is called, enabled me to derive some information as to the climate on Fraser's River, that may, perhaps, be of sufficient value to be noted here. Mr. YALE has resided in this section of the country for thirty years, never having been out of it, except upon one occasion, during that period, and that was upon a visit to Fort Vancouver, on Columbia River. I found him to be an affable and agreeable gentleman, quite communicative, and wholly unostentatious in giving an account of his experience in and knowledge of the country. The whole country, Mr. YALE says, is frozen up from the latter part of December to the last of March, and down below Fort Langley the river is completely closed up with ice. Last Winter, which was one of the mildest seasons that has been experienced for years, they skated across the river at Fort Langley. Toward Forts Hope and Yale, and as you approach still further up the river, the cold weather becomes more intense, snow and ice more abundant, effectually preventing all mining operations for the period mentioned, viz., from the last of December to the last of March. Mr. YALE stated that the water in the river would not fall so as to let miners in upon the bars to any extent until the middle of September. Then it does not rise again, except during very heavy rains, until May. From this, something like a correct idea may be formed as to the real length of the working season on Fraser's River.

Mr. YALE stated one fact that goes to dispute the assertion that no vessels larger than the *Surprise* can ascend it. Fifteen years ago, he stated, the ship *Nereid*, drawing sixteen feet of water, came into and up the river, and loaded a cargo of salmon at Fort Langley, and sailed out again without difficulty. Whether the water on the bar has shoaled since that period or not, I, of course, have no means of ascertaining. Grown gray in the service of the company, Mr. YALE still maintains a longing for a renewal of his early associations in the old country, and informed me that it is his intention ere long, to bid a final adieu to Fort Langley, and spend the remainder of his days in the land of his birth. That they may be halcyon days, full of contentment and unalloyed enjoyment, must be the wish of all who become acquainted with his history. I might go on and fill pages with descriptions of climate, soil, scenery, the Fort and its denizens, but it would afford neither pleasure nor profit to my readers or myself. So, therefore, with a word or two in regard to mining intelligence, which I was enabled to glean while waiting there, I will bid farewell to Fort Langley and its [illegible] remembrances.

Scarcely a day passed [illegible] number of canoes and boats did not arrive from Fort Hope and Victoria, having on board a number of returning miners. With a sincere desire to ascertain, so far as was practicable to do so, their views in relation to the diggings, I made diligent use of my inquisitorial abilities among them all, and gathered but one general report from the aggregate of all their statements, and that may be summed up in the now hackneyed saying, that they had no doubt the diggings will be good on the bars, when the water falls." At the same time, as all the claims on these bars of any value were taken up, and as there had been no discoveries of dry diggings, nor no definite prospect that any would be discovered, they deemed it prudent to return to California while yet their funds held out to enable them to do so. Such was, in effect and substance, the statements of all of them, and I may add that with them, as with nearly all that I have yet met here, their visit to the country has only served to make them love and appreciate California the more, and a decided facilitation seems to be manifested among them to indorse the sentiments of the song, "We'll go no more a roaming." I may mention, *en passant*, that there are now encamped on the banks of the river at Fort Langley, not far from four hundred miners, "waiting for the water to fall," before ascending the river any further. Their fires light up the stream for several hundred yards along its margin, above the Fort, every night, and between fighting mosquitoes and attending to the necessary avocations of camp life, now and then a song and laugh breaks upon the stillness of the night, denoting that despondency has not yet conquered these hardy and adventurous sons of toil. Meantime, as will have been seen before the publication of these notes, the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Langley, have found employment for some of these waiting miners, in making Indian fighters of them. The party fitted out by them to go down the river and fight the Indians who are reported to have massacred the eight white men and one woman, consisted of California miners, and in allowing them to fight their battles for them, and to protect their establishment from Indian depredations, the Hudson's Bay Company have afforded the first instance that has come under my notice of "letting up" (as the saying is) in their asserted right of monopoly. Figuring these Indians seems to be the only privilege they are willing to accord to others, and which they are willing to acknowledge does not come under their "Crown grant" of exclusive monopoly.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Summary—Suicide—Disappointment at the Non-admission of Oregon as a State—Crops—The Indian War.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 12th August. No decisive Indian hostilities had taken place, but the savages seemed to be preparing for war. Some rich gold discoveries has been made on the Wenatcha and Natchess Rivers—feeders of the Columbia. There were said to be about fourteen hundred miners at work on these streams making good wages. Much trouble, however, was expected from the Indians in those regions.

JAMES G. GOODWIN, an old resident of Oregon, committed suicide by shooting himself, on the 22d July, at Olympia, W. T.

The intelligence that the bill for the admission of Oregon had failed in the House of Representatives, excited considerable discussion. We make the following extracts:

The *Statesman* says: "It will be seen by an extract from the San Francisco *Herald* that that journal regards the ultimate defeat of the Oregon bill as certain, in case the Kansas proposition is rejected. Our Washington correspondent also fears such a result. Though not wholly without hope, we confess that we are not without fears ourself, of defeat at the next session, in case the English proposition shall be rejected in Kansas, as the Eastern press anticipated would be the case when the steamer left; though we have much advantage in the fact of our bill being already through the Senate. Kansas, by a provision of that bill, or proposition, must in such case be required to possess a sufficient population to entitle her to a representative before she can be admitted. But our opinion is that the Black Republican agitators, in and out of Kansas, will pay no attention to this provision, but will, in the event of the rejection of the English proposition, send a convention, prepare a constitution, and be at Washington by December next, with an instrument similar to the Topeka Constitution, asking for admission. Such a constitution, under the circumstances, can hardly go through, while the Territory has less than the required population, and there is danger that Kansas and Oregon may be yoked together, and both rejected, but we hope they will not. If the English proposition is rejected, we regard it as certain that the Black Republicans will be before Congress at the next session with another constitution, notwithstanding that proposition does not embrace it. 'Bleeding Kansas' agitation is too rich a head, and promises too favorable results for the black hypocrites to abandon it. They are going to keep it up until 1860, if possible."

The *Times* remarks that ever since the wounds of "bleeding Kansas" were first opened, the rebellious and disheartened of Congress to legislate for the Territories of the Union was grown the more apparent, and as a consequence, Oregon in common with her sister Territories, has been overlooked and disregarded. When the bill authorizing the call of a Convention for the formation of our Constitution was pending in the United States Senate, Mr. GREEN proposed an amendment intended to "float" the Kansas bill. The amendment was the death of that bill, and during the session Mr. HUNTER has arisen in his place and appealed to the people to unite them down into a state of servitude that is, after all, but little preferable to Russian serfdom. In this respect, therefore, a few day's stay at Fort Langley served to bring reasonable returns, and, in addition thereto, enabled me to see and converse with many returning miners from the Forts Hope and Yale districts; and from their reports, in form something like a correct estimate of the true condition of affairs in these localities.

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was leaving the ship, and the citizens met the officers near the landing, and stated their grievance, much to the chagrin of PERRY and GRAY, who were deprived of any participation in the commissary line.

The Commandante also the day previous, at the instance of GRAY, prevented a boat leaving the harbor to look for the vessel. This order was of some detriment to the *Saranac*, as she had difficulty in finding the harbor.

VENEZUELA.

Close of the Anglo-French Difficulty.

By the arrival of the brig *Bohio*, Capt. BARTLETT, at this port, we have received advices from Caracas to the 20th of August, and from Puerto Cabello to the 27th of the same month, inclusive.

The only item of importance in the statement contained in the *Diario Mercantil*, of Puerto Cabello, that the Venezuelan Government has agreed to grant passports to General MONAGAS and his family. GUTIERREZ is also to have a passport, and is to be restored to the asylum afforded by the French Minister.

The *Diario* thinks that these arrangements will restore harmony between the nations concerned.

From another source we derive the following particulars:

The question with England and France has ended by the surrender of the persons of General JOSE FABIO MONAGAS, his son-in-law, GIUSEPPI, and his Minister, GUTIERREZ. They were embarked at Laguayra probably for Trinidad, where MONAGAS has a great deal of money. The arrangement was made with the new English Minister, the late Minister, BINGHAM, being on board an English vessel.

The officers of the allied fleets used to call on shore at Laguayra to get fresh provisions. The authorities at Laguayra had orders to let them take the place if they made the attemp.

A great conspiracy was discovered, the plot of which was to appoint MONAGAS at the head of the Government. One of the conspirators disclosed the plot. It is said that the French and English Ministers, (BINGHAM and LEVRAUD,) had promised to recognize the new Monagas Government.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows: 35 bbls. Ashes, 21,533 bbls. Flour, 23,800 bush. Wheat, 34,270 bush. Corn, 14 000 bush. Oats, 305 pkgs. Provisions and 388 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning: 1,153 bbls., including 688 bbls. Pots, and 465 bbls. Pearls

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 53 bags Rio, at 11c., and 300 bags St. Domingo, at 9¼c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active demand, and sales have been made of nearly 700,000 lbs. Lake Superior, at 22½c.@23¾c. ₱ lb. Higher rates are now claimed. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at uniform rates.

COTTON—The market has been very quiet, today; prices, however, have not varied. Only a few hundred bales were sold.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13½	13¼	13¾	13¼
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14
Fair	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

EARTHENWARE—The materially reduced supplies and prevalent good inquiry serve to sustain prices

FISH—The leading kinds are in request, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive for State and Western Flour, though buyers have any existing advantage Sales 7,500 bbls. within our revised range

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 50 @ $4 40
Standard Superfine State	4 95 @ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 40 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 95 @ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20 @ 7 60
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed and unsettled; sales 870 bbls., at $4 40@$5 30 for repacked orange, $5 35@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$5 25 for fancy and very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and is somewhat nominal. Small lots have been sold, including white Western, at $1 28@1 30, Southern at $1 25@$1 40, and red Southern at $1 15@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Corn has not varied much, sales having been made of 33 000 bushels, chiefly mixed Western, within a range of from 66c.@75c. White Southern at 80c.@83c.; Yellow do. at 90c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats are in request at uniform rates. Western, 47c.@50c.; State, 43c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,000 bales, at 50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at former rates. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,600 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig, at $21; No. 2 at $20, and No. 3. Forge, at $18 ₱ ton, cash.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico 33c.@41c; Cuba Muscovado, 29...@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, yesterday and to-day, 116 hhds Nuevitas Syrup, at 36c.@37c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate request and is quoted mainly at 48c., cash, ₱ gallon; 75 bbls were sold at this price.

OILS—Linseed is less sought after, at 75c @76c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds present no really new features.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for Mess; $19 37½ for Clear; $16 75 for thin Mess, and (nominally) $15@$15 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and languid, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand and is firm; 400 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Further sales of new Beef Hams, to arrive, have been reported, on terms not ascertained. Butter is in request at 12c. @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3½c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 25 tcs. and 53 bbls., at $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

QUERCITRON BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 120 hhds. No. 1, at $31 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Are quiet at old rates in this market. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 500 bushels Clover at $5 62½@$6 25; 2,000 bushels Timothy at $2@$2 12½; and 400 bushels Flax, at $1 70 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The market is quiet; prices are essentially unaltered. Sales 170 hhds Cuba, at 7¾c.@ 8¾c.; and 50 hhds. English Island, at 7¼c. ₱ lb

WHISKY—Sales 280 bbls., at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced only 332 bales of Cotton at 5 32c. ₱ lb. For London, 50 tons Gutta Percha at 17s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships from Mobile with Cotton, to Liverpool, ½d., or if to Havre, 1c.; Bremen bark *John Herrmann*, 468 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., about $7,000; a bark, 275,000 feet Boards, from Machias to the Azores, $10 50; a brig hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; one from Machias, 220,000 feet Boards, to same port, on private terms; a schooner, 2,000 bbls., to Rio and back, $1 25 ₱ bag; one, 145 tons, 12 months in South American trade, $600 ₱ month; a brig, 198 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $2,100; one, 200 tons, from Wilmington to Jeremie, $12 ₱ M., and back to New-York, $6 ₱ ton; one, 248 tons, to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, $1,850; one, 150,000 feet Lumber, from Wilmington to Jamaica, $12, and back to New-York, $4; one, 198 tons, from Philadelphia to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,500; one, 200 tons, to Sagua, $1,800; one, 196 tons, o Porto Rico, $800 and back to Turk's Island, 83c.; a schooner, 175 tons, to St. Kitts and St. Martins, about $1,000; a bark from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a schooner, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $2,900; and a bark, 400 tons, from Norfolk to Havana, Railroad Ties, on terms we did not learn.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. BULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

HIDES.—The activity of the past month has, in a measure, ceased, the Trade having supplied the most pressing wants of their tanners, and now refuse to operate unless at much lower rates, expecting that by holding off they will be able to finish their Fall purchases on better terms than at present. Importers, however, refuse to submit to any concession, and are quite firm, in view of the reduced stock and high cost of the receipts from South American ports. The importation during this and next month will, no doubt, be large, but they will probably all be wanted to supply the Autumn demand. Sales for the week are quite moderate, at about last week's prices, which remain unchanged, although on most descriptions my outside quotations could hardly be realized. GREEN SALTED HIDES.—There is but little doing; dealers do not feel willing to operate unless at a concession from previous rates. Receipts have been 20 270 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 3,960 Buenos Ayres Hides; 2 000 do. Kips; 3,747 Horse, ex *J H Elliott*, from Antwerp; 497 Orinoco; 1,058 Bogota, ex *Edward*, from Bremen; 5 000 from Liverpool, ex *New England*; 390 Salted Australia, and 1,412 Singapore Buffalo, from London, ex *Victor*; 3,206 Vera Cruz, ex *Flash*; 2,202 Savanilla, ex. *Westbrook*; 441 Curacoa, ex *Eagle*; 114 Honduras, ex *Honduras*; 311 Scotland &c. Total, 20,580. Imports this month, up to date, 28,314 Foreign; 23,082 Coastwise. Total, 51,396 Hides. Sales have been 27 130 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 60,000, same time last year, 204,300—last before, 48,400; as follows: 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 15,000 Dry Orinoco; 1,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 1,800 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 600 Dry Barcelona; 5 000 Dry Hides from London; 4,000 Dry Pernambuco and St. Domingo; 400 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 4,000 Dry Cbagres; 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz; 2,800 Dry Tampico; 3 200 Dry and Salted California; 800 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c; 2 000 Salted California, 800 Salted Western and Southern; 400 Salted Australian; 200 bales Singapore Buffalo; 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 887 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse; 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips.

LEATHER—Sales of the week have been to a fair extent, but chiefly on orders, there being but few Eastern buyers in the market. Manufacturers operate with extreme caution, purchasing only for their immediate wants, anticipating that with the heavy receipts which are expected during the Fall, the stock will accumulate, and prices be lower. There is now no disposition manifested by the trade to force their stock on the market, which would be the case if the raw material could be purchased at a price corresponding with the rates ruling for Leather. Oak Tanned is in steady demand, at my quotations. Receipts are about equal to the sales, with a fair assortment on hand. Upper in Rough is in moderate supply, and good demand, at full prices. I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on six months credit.

The Traffic on the Canals.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept 8.

The experiment of reduction of Canal tolls was a radical, almost revolutionary measure, and we are aware that many of the best friends of the canals are not yet satisfied that it was either prudent or necessary. We propose a brief discussion of the effects thus far apparent, and shall not hesitate to put the dark side with the bright. In practical matters like these, there can be no good purpose subserved by any concealment of the facts. The reduction included wheat, flour, rolling freight generally, and merchandise. The first of these was a forced matter, a concession made to certain interests whose support to the main policy was necessary. We will take it up first, and compare this year with last, taking tide water receipts as basis of argument. The tide-water receipts of wheat up to the first of September were as follows, in the years named:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Wheat, bushels	4,896,533	1,683,964	5,200,491

A comparison with last year only would show that the effect had been very gratifying, and such as to fully justify the reduction. But going back to 1856, we find but a trifling difference, altogether insufficient to make up the one-third diminution in the toll. That year, however, was one of high prices, and an urgent forward movement took place early in the season, which was checked in the Fall by the decline in prices, consequent on the pacification of Europe. In the present condition of the wheat crop and market, we have reason to suppose that the Fall business will show a sufficient increase to bring the receipts of toll from wheat to the standard of 1856. This will be helped, by the fact that all the increase at Buffalo will be so much over a supply for millers at Lockport, Rochester, &c., and will consequently pass *over the entire canal*, realizing full interest, instead of half or one third tolls.

In flour, the increase is such as to justify our most sanguine expectations. The tide-water receipts were as follows, to Sept. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	533 318	299,822	1,040,049

Going back again to 1856 as the standard, the State has been largely benefited by reduction. It gets one-third less per barrel, but carries twice as many barrels as in 1856, and three and a half times as many as in 1857, and we have reason to anticipate a much larger Fall trade than in the year 1856.

Two other leading articles require mention. The tide-water receipts of

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Lard	6,705 800	513,091	1,573,972
Bacon	7,466 600	2.043.246	2,987,206

Thus we have three times as much lard as last year, but only about a quarter as much as the year before. Bacon shows a slight increase on 1857 and a large falling off on 1858.

STEUBEN FESTIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.—The celebration in honor of General STEUBEN, commenced yesterday morning, at Lemon Hill. The procession, formed of the military, singing societies, &c., the names of which were given in the *Ledger* yesterday morning, passed over the route indicated, and was viewed by a large number of our citizens assembled on the sidewalks. The procession numbered over two thousand persons, and the banners, wreaths and emblems of the troops participating made a beautiful and brilliant display.

On the arrival of the procession at Lemon Hill, the assembled multitude were called together to listen to orations in German and English, the first of which was delivered by Mr. NICHOLAS SCHMIDT. He spoke in eloquent terms of the services rendered by Gen. STEUBEN to the war of the Revolution, and dwelt with much effect upon the duty devolving upon his countrymen to erect a suitable monument to commemorate his heroic services. A national air had been performed by one of the bands, and J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the U. S. Mint, was introduced to the audience.—*Ledger.*

A splendid bed of Japan lilies is in bloom at H VEY'S nurseries in Cambridge, Mass. The *Transcript* describes the flowers as superb.

Sixty Scotch girls have just been imported directly from Scotland to work in the factories at Holyoke, Massachusetts.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth the Doctor needs no encomium, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorator and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 53, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 18 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. BRAGG is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; it also has restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds a pint, twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SHIRT STORE

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND, AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS, ARE SOLD AT $1, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT, WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT EST NOTICE,

UNDER GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE BREASTED FINE SHIRTS, WITH COVERED BUTTONS, OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED MADDER DYED RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, NECK-TIES AND BANDKERCHIEFS, TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS, OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN ARE MADE BY HAND, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT, GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS, NO. 106 CHATHAM ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Second week of
MR. H. C. COOPER'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW COMPANY.
Popular prices 50 and 25 Cents.
First time in New York of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE
In English.
ANNIE MILNER,
Prima Donna.
D. MIRANDA,
Tenore.
CHARLES GUILMETTE,
Baritone
RUDOLPHSEN,
Basso.
Mr and Mrs. G. ROLMAN,
By permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.
MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1858,
Will be presented, for the first time in New-York, an English version of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE;
Or,
THE GIPSEY'S VENGEANCE.
Leonora.....Annie Milner
Azucena.....Mrs Holman
Ines.....Mrs. Rosenthal
Manrico, as played by him with tremendous success at the Drury Lane Theatre).....D. Miranda
Count di Luna.....C. Guilmette
Ferrando.....F. Rudolphsen
EPOCH OF THE ACTION, 1609.
ACT FIRST—THE DUEL.
The Count di Luna is deeply enamored of Leonora; his jealous fears are aroused by hearing the sound of a serenade under the window of Leonora. In the darkness she stumbles against the Count supposing him to be her lover. Manrico appearing accuses her of infidelity. The Count is furious, demands the name of the intruder and defies him to single combat. Many years before the younger brother of the Count was supposed to be poisoned by a Gipsey woman; she was pursued, captured and burnt at the stake—she died imploring her daughter to avenge her. The daughter stole the child of the Count, and though pursued, could not be found but in the burning embers of the fire which consumed the Gipsey were discovered the half burnt bones of a child.
ACT SECOND—THE GIPSEY.
The camp of the Gipseys. Manrico still weak from his encounter with the Count. Azucena his supposed mother, relates the foregoing story, of which she was one of the chief actors: "Returning from the scene, she met the child of the Count; clutching both children, she rushed to the still burning pile and cast the child into the flames. Becoming calm she turned to her own child and found the son of the Count! She had sacrificed her own child to revenge her mother." Manrico now hears that he is believed dead by Leonora, who, in deep sorrow, is about to take the veil. The Count attempting to bear Leonora away by force, is frustrated by Manrico, who, supported by his friends, bears her triumphantly with him
ACT THIRD—THE GIPSEY SON.
The third act opens in the camp of the Count. Azucena is dragged in by soldiers who think her a spy. Ferrando recognizes her as the daughter of the burnt Gipsey. She is threatened with death, and calls upon her son, Manrico, for help. The Count orders the stake for her execution to be erected in sight of Manrico, who hastens from the arms of Leonora to his mother's rescue
ACT FOURTH—THE DENOUEMENT.
Manrico and his mother are condemned to death. Leonora seeks the Palace determined to save her lover. She offers her hand to the Count in exchange for Manrico's freedom. Leonora hastens to inform Manrico, who rejects the proposal. She informs him that, determined to free him she has taken poison after having accepted the Count. The Count, finding Leonora dead, orders the execution of Manrico. Azucena rushes to the window, exclaiming: "Wretch, thou hast slain thy brother! Oh, mother, thou art indeed avenged!"
H. C. COOPER, Conductor.
TIME.—Doors open at 7½. Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY,
GREAT COMEDY REVIVAL.
The management respectfully invites attention to the following casts of Sheridan's celebrated comedy
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
which will be performed on
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
It will be perceived that the Haymarket representation far exceed the best dramatic talent at that time holding possession of the British stage; but it is believed that the American company will bear comparison with, if not eclipse, the great English combination. The minor parts of the comedy are filled by tried Metropolitan artists, while the principal characters are sustained by
EIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED STARS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE. July 4, 1859	LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Sept. 13, 1858
Sir Peter Teazle	W. Farren.....W. R. Blake.
Sir Oliver Surface	Strickland.....Burnett
Joseph Surface	Cooper.....Conklock
Charles Surface	Walter Lacy.....Fathern
Crabtree	Buckstone.....Jefferson
Sir Benj. Backbite	Wrench.....Peters
Careless	Newcomb.....Bangs
Rowley	Couch.....Marden
Moses	Webster.....Varley
Sir Harry	Caulfield.....Wharton
Trip	Brindal.....Levick
Snake	Smith.....McDonald
Lady Teazle	Mrs Walter Lacey Miss L. Keene
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. C. Stuart. Miss Mary Wells
Mrs. Candour	Mrs Glover.....Mrs Blake
Maria	Miss Saltwilliam. Miss Sara Stevens

Every attention has been bestowed upon the MISE EN SCENE. New Scenery in Chance; Costumes by Bullock, and Furniture, Properties and Appointments by Benedict—all of a rich, varied and appropriate character.
The most chaste and graceful Danseuse of the age,
Mlle. LAURENA MORLAKE,
assisted by Mr. G. W. SMITH, will execute, after the comedy, the celebrated
PAS DE DEUX WALTZ FROM GISELLE.
Box sheet now open. Seats may be secured three days in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Two of the most effective Dramas ever written will be presented this evening, with all the advantages of an excellent cast, appropriate scenery and appointments.
MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1858.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Donna Lucretia Borgia	Mrs. A. Parker
Alfonzo	Mr. Cancil
Maffio	Mr. Olwine
Gennaro	Mr. Briggs
Gubetta	Mr. H. Bland
Rev. O More	Mr Seymour
Dewslskin	Mr Moore
Kathleen	Mrs. A. Parker
Betsy	Mrs Seymour.

On TUESDAY, Grand Italian Opera, with Mme Colson, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Lab cetta, Sig. Amodio, and Monsignor, under the direction of Maurice Strakosch.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE
MADAME COLSON,
Mr. BURTON begs leave to announce that
SIRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
will give
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
on TUESDAY next, Sept. 14,
THURSDAY, Sept. 16, and
SATURDAY, Sept. 18,
Madame COLSON
will make her debut in New York on
TUESDAY next, in the Opera of
LA FIGLIA DE REGGIMENTO,
(The Child of the Regiment.)
Ioges may now be secured at the Box office.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle, $1; Amphitheatre, 25 cents

MADAME COLSON
is now
THE GREATEST LIVING REPRESENTATIVE
Of the character of
MARIE,
in the Opera of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Madame COLSON
with an admirable voice unites
YOUTH,
BEAUTY And GENIUS.
Tuesday—At Burton's New Theatre.

BOYM'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 159 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-at
MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI'S
GRAND JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
Have great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New York and vicinity, that they have made arrangements to a pear for
ONE WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1858,
With a company consisting of FIFTY pretty and talented children, together with the wonderful prodigies
THE INFANT ALICE,
and her sister
LA PETITE EMELINE.
Also on the same night
MLLE. CHRISTINE,
The celebrated dancer, in a variety of her much admired ballets assisted by
MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI
and full corps de ballet C. BUSCH, Manager.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
Engagement for a few nights of the popular tragedian
Mr. J. H. ALLEN.
Mr. G. L. FOX as MARK WARRENTON.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Sept. 13,
GLENDOWER; or, The North Sea Rover.
Julian Glendower.....Mr. J. B. Howe
After which,
WILLIAM TELL.
William Tell.....Mr. J. H. Allen
To conclude with
THE FOUR LOVERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager.....Mr. N. B. Clarke.
MONDAY EVENING Sept 13.
Performance to commence with the drama of
DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE IRISH LIBERATOR.
To be followed by the drama entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
DON JUAN.

PALACE GARDENS,
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.
TO NIGHT, Sept. 13.
MUSIC, FIREWORKS, GRAND ILLUMINATION.
ROBERTSON'S FULL MILITARY BAND,
MR. WM. ROBERTSON, Conductor,
Will give a
GRAND CONCERT.
THE MESSRS. EDGE
Will give a fine
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
And the Garden will be
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINSTREL HALL,
NO 444 BROADWAY.
The renowned
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
The Model Troupe of the World.
MONDAY EVENING Sept 13, and every evening during the week.
NATIONAL GUARD DANCE.
Essence of Essence.....by.....Mert Sexton
Unsworth's new Banjo Song on the Drivers of the Knickerbocker Stages.
Admission 25 cents.
F. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW AND ELEGANT SERIES of entertainments in the Lecture Room. GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS, as exhibited in the ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, being a collection of SCENES and REPRESENTATIONS WITH MECHANICAL FIGURES. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. This AFTERNOON, at 3. The EVENING at 7½. Part I.—BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; Part II.—ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; Part III.—THE CITY OF EDINBURG; Part IV.—THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON; Part V.—THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition, and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTH JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
and Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1858,
Verdi's most popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
The principal characters will be sustained by
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
Signor GASSIER and
Signor BERNARDI.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. GEO. JAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WEITING,
Mr. GROSVENOR.
TO NIGHT, (Monday,) Sept. 13, 1858,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
the celebrated Indian Drama,
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15,
has been fixed upon for
THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS,
The Messrs. EDGE,
Who will, on that occasion, give
A MOST GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
Illustrating to perfection
The Beauties of their Exquisite Art.
The Gardens will be
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUMINATED,
and MR THOMAS BAKER.
The popular Composer and Director, has arranged expressly for
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
THE GASSIER POLKA,
As sung by the celebrated
MADAME GASSIER,
with great applause.
N. B.—The Free List will be suspended (with the exception of the Press) on all Benefit nights, and on the evening of the GRAND LANTERN FETE, Sept 20.
Admittance 25 cents.

THE FIRE KING'S BENEFIT.
THOSE RENOWNED PYROTECHNISTS,
THE MESSRS. EDGE,
Will have a Complimentary
BENEFIT
Given them by the Proprietors of the
PALACE GARDENS,
On the Night of Sept. 15.
Admittance 25 cents

APOLLO ROOMS, NO. 410 BROADWAY.
The celebrated Welsh Nightingale, LUCY WILLIAMS, will give four of her Grand Entertainments, entitled "Love's Dream," on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 13, 14, 16 and 17, 1858. Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at Messrs. HALL & SON'S music store, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
PYROTECHNICS IN PERFECTION.
THE MESSRS EDGE'S BENEFIT,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15,

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PRODUCE, FRUITS AND FLOWERS.
To be held at the City of TRENTON,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Sept 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1858
OVER $4,000 OFFERED AS PREMIUMS.
HORSE TRACK.—A properly graded track of half a mile in length is prepared for trial of horses.
TUESDAY—Day for preparing for entrance.
WEDNESDAY—Exhibition of Cattle and Horses.
THURSDAY—Horses and Cattle displayed as required by the Judges and Plowing Match.
FRIDAY—Special Exhibition of fine Horses
ISAAC R. CONNELL, President.

VERGENNES STATE FAIR.
AT BURLINGTON,
Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Trovatore.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Lucrezia Borgia — King O'Neill.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—Polka Bohemian.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Daniel O'Connell—Judith of Geneva—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—William Tell—Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Concert—Fireworks.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Offices

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, last night, from Southampton which port she left on the 1st inst, we have four days' later advices from Europe, and also late intelligence from India and China. The Liverpool Cotton Market is unchanged, and consols are quoted at 96⅞@96⅝ for account. There is a variety of interesting general news by the arrival, but the most important intelligence is from China. A telegram published in the Paris *Moniteur* from Baron Gros, dated at Tien Sien, June 19, contains a full confirmation of the reports relative to the treaty of peace previously published. The whole empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to commerce; diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Pekin; missionaries will be admitted everywhere, and Chinese envoys will be sent to other countries. We also have interesting advices from India, relative to late movements of the British rebel and forces, a full summary of which we publish.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., with advices from San Francisco to the 20th August, arrived at this port at a late hour on Saturday night. She brings a large bullion list and a throng of passengers.

The intelligence from San Francisco is of secondary interest. Public attention was principally occupied with the approaching elections. The Conventions had completed their nominations; the Republicans and Broderick Democrats, however, failing to unite upon an entire ticket. The name of McKibben for Congress, and of Currey for Supreme Judge, appear upon both. The City nominations for San Francisco were also arranged. The trips of the Overland Mail, *via* Salt Lake City, continued to be performed with commendable regularity. On the eastward trip of the mail of July 31, four of the mail-guards were murdered by the Shoshonee Indians. The Fraser River excitement has abated.

From Oregon and Washington we learn that the failure of the bill admitting the former Territory as a State had excited no serious regret. The papers discuss the event with calm philosophy, consoling themselves with the certainty of reception in another Congress. The troops destined for operations against the hostile Indians were concentrating at Walla-Walla, and the auxiliary support of the Nez Perces and other friendly tribes had been secured by treaty. The crops of Columbia River Valley were unusually promising.

The reports from Fraser River are more encouraging. The waters had declined sufficiently to enable miners to prospect, and commence operations, which were paying handsomely. The shipments of gold to San Francisco still remain trifling in amount: a test perhaps more reliable than the rumors from the placers.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands intimate the discovery and appropriation of two new Guano Islands by the Hawaiian navy, to the southward of the Archipelago. An expedition was to depart for more careful exploration.

The usual report of South Pacific news from our Panama correspondent, was received by the *Star of the West*. There was little of interest. The Congress of Chili has busied itself with amending the coinage, and correcting the effects of the increase of production of the precious metals. Gen Castilla was presumed to be reelected in Peru, though the point was still undecided.

Some further but unimportant intelligence from Nicaragua has been received. A collision had taken place at Punta Arenas between Captain Cauty, Agent of Costa Rica, and the officers of the British vessels; the latter defending the rights of the Mosquito King to the soil.

Our advices from Venezuela are late and important. The Government has yielded to the demands of the British and French legations, and surrendered Monagas and his comrades.

Our advices from Mexico indicate the capture of Tampico by the Constitutionalists, and the approach of Vidaurri to the capital. The defeat of Miramon, the Zuloagist General-in-Chief, is also reported, while Mejia, one of the Generals of Division, had met with a similar reverse at the hands of Aramberri.

The accident reported by the Telegraph in Saturday morning's Times, as having occurred on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, turns out to have been less serious than at first supposed. While a train was crossing a bridge seventeen miles west of Steubenville, a car and the rear engine jumped from the track and knocked out some of the main timbers, when the bridge gave way. The baggage car and one passenger car went down and were completely smashed in pieces. One person only was fatally injured, though quite a number were more or less bruised and maimed.

The United States brig *Dolphin* has arrived at Boston, having on board the supposed Captain (Townsend) of the captured slaver *Echo*, who was immediately transferred to the Boston Jail, and on Saturday was taken before United States Commissioner Loring for examination. Lieutenant Maffit, Commander of the *Dolphin*, deposed to the facts of the capture, but Captain Townsend gave no information concerning himself, refusing to give even his Christian name. Fifteen of the crew of the *Echo* are now on trial at Charleston.

A letter from Brigham Young, written to a friend in Canandaigua, in this State, announces the full restoration of peace to the Territory of Utah. Brigham states that "the war is ended, the troops are partly withdrawn, and the Saints have returned to their comfortable homes."

The American Board of Foreign Missions has voted to hold its next annual meeting at Philadelphia, and has nominated the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, as the annual preacher.

Mme. Jean Jacques Dessalines, widow of the nego Emperor Dessalines, of Hayti, died at Gonaives on the 8th ult., aged 75 years.

The United States brigantine *Niagara* sailed yesterday and anchored at the Southwest Spit. She is bound to Charleston to receive on board the Africans captured by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and convey them to Liberia, when they will be placed in the keeping of the Colonization Society for one year, the Government paying the expense. A list of officers of the *Niagara* is given in another place.

The military have at last taken up their abode upon Staten Island, in obedience to the Proclamation of Governor King, although there is no particular appearance of martial law there, or other change in the social or civil condition of the Islanders which would indicate that they were under military rule. The Eighth Regiment, to the number of about 300 men, pitched their encampment upon the north side of the Quarantine inclosure, on Saturday; a strong piquet guard was stationed around the camp to keep all persons outside of the lines, and a guard has also been placed around the walls, to guard against a sudden attack, or another attempt to burn the buildings. The permanent arrangements which have been made to accommodate the troops, suggests that they are not to be withdrawn from the Island very soon. The people, thus far, appear to regard the martial law as a good joke.

On Saturday, Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, rendered a decision in the case of the People *vs.* Lowber and the Common Council, on a motion to invalidate the sale of some property by Lowber to the City. The Judge denied the motion. In the matter of the application of counsel for Michael Cangemi, for the printing of the book of error, Judge Davies is of the opinion that he has no authority to direct it to be done at the expense of the County. Nevertheless, he thought it should be done, and said he would advise the Supervisors to that effect.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were very quiet. A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs, Groceries and Provisions. Prices of Pork were lower and irregular. Cotton was inactive, yet firm. Naval Stores were about the same. Freights were quite dull, with 840 vessels of all classes in port.

The Expedition to Paraguay.

It has been the policy of this paper to dissent from some of the leading measures of the Buchanan Administration, and to reprobate the inefficient execution of others. To find one which, in all its parts, and in its carrying out, responds to the dictates of a sound judgment, and obtains our unreserved sanction, really affords the luxury of a fresh sensation, and we pay homage to it accordingly.

The expedition to Paraguay has this novel merit. Originating, as it unquestionably did, in that old cause, the misconduct of one of our consuls, and promoted as a speculative attempt to obtain indemnity through our Government for losses incurred in the course of ordinary mercantile transactions, it has had incidents materially affecting the dignity and influence of the United States, and requiring prompt intervention, if we propose to share fairly with the commercial world in the advantages resulting from the opening of the Plata and its affluents. We take it for granted, indeed, that the State Department fully appreciates the ill influences upon our interests in Paraguay produced by the avidity and indiscretion of Mr. Hopkins, and recognizes that to the feeling so excited is to be ascribed that change of the amicable prepossessions of President Lopez which led to the attack upon the *Water Witch* and all our subsequent woes. But, while officially we have nothing to do with the causes of this unfortunate change, its consequences are all-important. They supply a valid ground of reclamation, and, if indemnity be refused, of war. The first of these was the refusal to ratify certain verbal amendments to a treaty which, in March, 1853, Mr. Pendleton had negotiated with Gen. Lopez, the text of which that dictator had ratified, but which had been corrected in its passage through the United States Senate. In the original draft the constitutional title of this Government used in all treaties—the "United States of America,"—was altered to suit the prejudices of Lopez, into "The United States of *North* America," and "The *North* American Union." Of course, as no such departure from precedent could be permitted by the Government of the United States, the misnomers were amended; and as this amendment would delay in the final ratification of the instrument, the time when the treaty should become operative was extended for a few months. On the ground of these changes, the dictator refused to exchange ratifications. When Lieut. Page, of the *Water Witch*, who was authorized to procure this exchange, wrote to the Paraguayan Secretary on the subject, that functionary declined to receive his note, because written in English and not in Spanish. When subsequently the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick was sent as a Special Commissioner to settle the business of the treaty, the dictator declined to ratify absolutely. In the meantime, the second ground of complaint was furnished to the American Government. The *Water Witch*, a small surveying steamer, in prosecuting its examination of the Parana, passed its way to the portion of which Paraguay owns the left bank. It was authorized to make the survey, not merely by instructions from Washington, but by license and proclamation from the Government of the Argentine Confederation, and from the State of Corrientes, belonging to that confederation, whose territories lay on the opposite bank, and who were greatly interested in the results of the exposition. As the little vessel was passing the Paraguayan fort, Itapiru, on the 1st of February, 1855, it grounded. It was at once fired into from the fort, and before it could be got off, was seriously damaged. One man was killed, and others of its diminutive crew wounded. The act was clearly in violation of the Law of Nations. It was cowardly, malignant, and exhibited an entire disregard of the power and spirit of the State owning the vessel. Of course, no apology or word of disavowal came from the ruler of Paraguay. On the contrary, when Mr. Fitzpatrick talked of the ratification of the treaty of March 4, 1853, Lopez replied by demanding satisfaction for the conduct of the *Water Witch* in presuming to return the fire of his fort, thus discouraging all idea of ordinary diplomatic adjustment. In superseding the usual course by arming a squadron to attend and back the negotiator, our Government has therefore evidently adopted the only plan available with this inland ruffian.

In the details and organization of this armament, the Executive has also been judicious. There was no occasion so to hasten the matter as to imperil its efficacy. The utmost care has therefore been taken to render the squadron complete at all points. Instead of yielding to a natural instinct of retaliation, which would have placed Liest. Page at the head of the expedition—a measure that would almost necessarily have prevented pacific arrangement—the command has been given to that cautious and experienced officer, Capt. Shubrick; and, with judgment equally praiseworthy, Mr. Bowlin, whose experience of Spanish character and language are of the utmost value, has been selected as the diplomat. The appointments are acceptable auguries of the results. It can scarcely be doubted that among them will be ample indemnity for the outrage committed upon the *Water Witch*, and the opening of the Paraguayan waters to the whole of our marine, whether naval or mercantile, the latter consummation being of the largest importance to American enterprise. The conduct and objects of the measure merit, in fact, the warmest approbation.

The Democratic State Convention.—This body will meet at Syracuse on Wednesday next, and, as it is to consist of no more than 128 delegates, it will be manageable, and, probably, harmonious. Outside of this City there is no special appearance of trouble among the Democracy, though the recent Federal appointments have somewhat stimulated the old Hard and Soft antipathies. But discipline is a great power in the rural districts, and it will repress everything like independence and faction. The chronic New-York difficulty must, as a matter of course, come up, but the country delegates will not allow themselves to be greatly embarrassed or puzzled thereby. Little has been said among the Democrats about men. Judge Parker, their candidate two years ago, and Judge Wm. F. Allen, of Oswego, have been named for Governor. The aim probably will be to take some fair man, whose opinions on Lecompton and Douglas are a mystery to the public, if not to himself. Since the failure to unite the Republicans and the Americans, the Democratic politicians make loud profession of confidence in regard to the result; and it is supposed they are sincere. Consequently they will have an earnest contest about candidates for Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector; for these offices involve the spoils. Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are comparatively insignificant.

A Neglected Chance for Public Spirit.

The zeal with which our worthy Mayor addicts himself to the Quarantine question, and chiefly to the specialty of rebuilding the Hospitals, is deserving of admiration. Nothing less than the reedification of the whole suite of buildings, fire-proof, will satisfy Mayor Tiemann; and this must be done forthwith, and regardless of cost, as the only means of punishing the rioters, and preserving the City from impending pestilence. So cogent is his Honor, so bitter in his denunciations of the Richmond County rebels, and so unusually fervent and demonstrative in behalf of the public safety, as to excite unjust suspicions among those less amicably disposed, that some special and private incentive is at his back. The zeal so impeached it may be well hereafter to attemper with a grain of discretion.

The caution is all the more valuable, in that there are other and equally practicable fields for the display of energy, where no imputation of improper motives will be incurred. The best Quarantine of any city is cleanliness; clean streets, clean houses, a vigilant, faithful, laborious sanitary police. Indeed, the most careful sanitary authorities of Europe denounce the whole system of detention and purgation, as a relic of oriental barbarism. The London *Times* accepts this view in its entire extent, using such language as this:

"How long are the serious affairs of mankind to be obstructed by this monstrous folly, the result of the grossest ignorance—the shallow pretext by which Governments, in the hope of delaying strangers on their coast, drive commerce effectually and forever from their ports? How long will the great Powers stand by tamely and permit a delusion utterly unworthy of the knowledge and civilization of this century to perpetuate itself, and obstruct in no inconsiderable degree the rising hopes of some of the fairest portions of the globe? Egypt has, perhaps, done as well as can be expected; but here we have England and France both suffering themselves to be led aside from the plain course of common sense and duty, by the barbarism of Oriental prejudice. Modern science has conclusively shown that the danger of the plague lies not so much in its quality of spreading contagion as in the aptitude of any place to which contagion is brought to receive it. Let a town be thoroughly ill-drained, ill-ventilated, and filthy, and the first epidemic disorder that strikes upon it finds in it at once a harbor and a home, and revels in a congenial atmosphere, which would probably soon of itself have created the miasma which it greedily receives. Such a place may, by a rigid Quarantine, be preserved from one kind of pestilence, but that will only be in order to fall an unresisting victim to another. But clear off the pollution, enforce cleanliness and ventilation, give free scope to the beneficent elements of air and water, and the most deadly pestilence will fall harmless—starved for lack of its congenial food."

While we are unprepared to go these lengths, because there is undoubtedly important efficacy in the fumigation and purification of infected vessels and clothing, we must nevertheless regard Quarantine as a merely subsidiary agent to others more thorough and trustworthy. If there be contagion in the air there is no use in locking our doors, and excluding visitors, so long as we have endless filth and prolific sources of disease within. And if we "purge, and live cleanly," paying due regard to sound rules of hygiene, and compelling the dirty-disposed to comply with strict sanitary regulations, it is hardly possible for disease to obtain a footing, if it be brought to our very wharves. The fact indicates a safe direction for the extraordinary spirit of the Health Commissioners. Let the fever escape the loose administration of Quarantine consequent upon the recent riot, and make its way to the City, and in the present condition of our streets, tenement houses and alleys, it must run a long and fatal career. Let Quarantine be rebuilt; but first and essentially, let the City be purified.

Parson Brownlow at the North.

The discussion between Mr. Payne and Parson Brownlow which has been raging at Philadelphia is not, in our estimation, very likely either to influence public opinion upon the Slavery question very largely, or to add much lustre to the name of Payne. We have no knowledge either of that gentleman's standing or antecedents, but we believe he is a clergyman, and for the honor of the cloth we could wish he had selected some person besides Parson Brownlow for an antagonist. A tilt of this kind in public between two such antagonists brings nothing but scandal and ridicule both upon the Anti-Slavery cause and upon religion. Of Brownlow, the kindest thing we can say is to hope he is insane. A man who glories at the conduct of a mob in burning a fellow-creature alive, and declares that had he formed one of the members of it, he would have proposed tearing away pieces of the flesh with red-hot pincers, is a person whom all his friends and well-wishers must humbly trust that Providence has deprived of his reason. In addition to which, he is so foul-mouthed, coarse and abusive that even the South has protested against his being recognized as its champion, and several of its leading journals have expressly disclaimed all responsibility for any antics of which he might be guilty in his Northern crusade. Under these circumstances, we hoped sincerely that when he came over the border all respectable men would let him rave to the top of his bent, and not prostitute either reason or good sense by trying to convince him of his errors. Mr. Payne must know that in using Scriptural arguments with slaveholders he is wasting his breath, and doubly wasting it with Parson Brownlow. They have been assailed with these weapons for years, and the result is that they are now tenfold more firmly attached to the institution than they were a quarter of a century ago.

We feel quite satisfied that the spectacle of two clergymen assailing each other in public with a mixture of vituperation and Scriptural quotations and threats, though it may, as the report tells us, "create considerable excitement" at Philadelphia, may possibly bring both them and their calling into discredit, and can do no good to the negro. If Mr. Payne will take our advice, he will let the foolish parson go. Brownlow will do more by his folly, if let alone, to rouse public feeling against the system of which he professes to be the apostle, and in which he can be recognized as a pastor, than his opponent could effect with all the law and the prophets for the next ten years. The question of the right and wrong of Slavery is already decided, and its fate is sealed.

A "Dear Little Queen."—Our loyal weekly cotemporary, the *Albion*, being the accepted representative among the American Press of H. B. M., is bound to vindicate the honor of his royal mistress whenever it is impeached, or her character assailed; and as he has done it most gallantly and directly, for many years, we have wondered that no official recognition of such services has been hitherto made. That these services have been voluntarily rendered ought not, surely, to lessen their value. Many of the subjects of Queen Victoria have had titles and pensions conferred upon them for much less important services than those rendered by our cotemporary. On Saturday last the *Albion* gave another proof of its sharpness of vision, and watching over the interests of its sovereign in this country. In commenting upon an article in our columns it says:

"The *Times*, following up the obvious contrast between the late *fêtes* of Cherbourg and of New-York, states that "while the people of England and America were rejoicing over a successful application of science to the purposes of civilization and Christianity, the allied monarchs were gloating over its application, not to the purposes of legitimate defence, but of wicked aggression." Now imagine our dear little Queen thus transformed into a monster of iniquity, and gloating over sanguinary projects! Can anything more absurd be imagined? We will not stoop to vindicate her gracious and kindly Majesty from the charge."

Does the *Albion* mean to deny that "our dear little Queen" went to Cherbourg to assist at the *fêtes* ordered by the Emperor on the opening of the docks at that great naval depôt? If the allied monarchs did not gloat over the application of science to the purposes of warfare what did they do? They certainly gave the strongest evidences they could of their satisfaction. But we must deny any intention of a disrespectful allusion to Her Majesty, who, we have no doubt, is "a dear little Queen," and a kindly hearted woman. But political necessity compelled her to give her countenance to works, as a sovereign, which, as a woman she may have regarded with feelings of abhorrence. It was as a monarch and not as a woman that we alluded to her.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The extraordinary furore occasioned by the performance of the "Trovatore" on Friday evening justifies the management in playing it again to-night. The cast is the most perfect ever heard in this City.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera, with Mme. Colson, commences operations here to-morrow night. Donizetti's "Child of the Regiment" is selected for the occasion.

To-night there will be a dramatic performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Rory O'More."

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Sheridan's comedy of the "School for Scandal" will be produced here to-night. It is excellently cast, and introduces all principal artists of the establishment.

Wallack's Theatre.—The Cooper-English Opera Company enters upon its second week to-night, when an English version of the popular "Trovatore" will be played. It is a long way the best company we have ever had in this City, and merits the warmest patronage.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Dion Boucicault enter on their second week to-night, playing as heretofore the drama of "Jessie Brown."

Barnum's Museum.—A number of new views and representations will be introduced to-day in Thiodon's Theatre of Arts. There are multitudinous attractions at the Museum.

Bowery Theatre.—Mr. J. H. Allen has been added to the company here, and will appear to-night as *William Tell* in the play of that name. "Glendower" and the "Four Lovers" will also be played.

Hoym's Theatre.—The celebrated Zavistowski Troupe of children commence an engagement at this beautiful Summer theatre to-night. The performances of this well-drilled troupe are delightful as they are wonderful. Little Alice and her sister Emmeline are the stars. Mlle. Christine also appears in conjunction with the troupe.

Apollo Rooms.—Miss Williams, the Welsh Nightingale, announces four of her characteristic performances at this house, commencing to-night. Miss Williams is a capital artist, and supplies an entertainment perfectly novel and refreshing.

National Theatre.—A new drama by Silas S. Steele, called "Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator," will be produced here to-night, also, the drama of "Judith of Geneva," and a farce.

Palace Garden.—There will be a grand Concert by Robertson's full band to-night, followed by a magnificent display of Fireworks.

Chinese Assembly Rooms.—Mr Charles Gaylor will deliver to-night, the first of a series of Illustrated Lectures on "The History and Progress of the French and Spanish Missions in the United States." The pictures are by Mr. Kyle, the artist.

Signor Blitz.—This is positively the last week of Signor Blitz, at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

Stephen Massett.—This gentleman's entertainments will commence at Niblo's on Monday next.

Minstrelsy.—All that can be desired in this specialty will be found at Wood's or Campbell's, both in Broadway.

Mlle. Parodi.—This distinguished *prima donna* will shortly take her farewell of a New-York audience. After many years of faithful servitude to our public, Mlle. Parodi is, we are happy to say, in a position to retire. To-morrow night, Mlle. Parodi gives the first of her farewell performances in Philadelphia, assisted by several distinguished artists. We are sure she will be kindly remembered wherever she goes.

Obituary.

Death of Judge Mullett.—The Hon. James Mullett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District of this State, died at Fredonia, Chatauque County, on Friday afternoon, the 10th instant. The deceased had long occupied a prominent position in the Bar of Western New-York. He was respected by his professional brethren for his acquirements, and esteemed for his genial disposition. We believe he was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1847, among the first Judges chosen under the present Constitution. He was at that time a resident of Chatauque County, but soon afterwards removed to Buffalo. Recently, however, he returned to Chatauque, where he died. For some years past failing health and the advance of age interfered with Judge M.'s activity, and last year he was impelled by these causes to resign his office.

An Ex-Empress of Hayti, Mme. Jean Jacques Dessalines, died at Gonaives on the 8th August, aged about 75 years. Madame Dessalines was a remarkable woman, of the true African type, but possessing unusual capacity. She was the second wife of the negro Emperor Dessalines, and married him when he began his career as a warrior against the French in Hayti. Her temperate conduct moderated his natural ferocity, and many acts of comparative humanity to the whites who fell into his power were attributed, with justice, to her influence over him. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "For the last half century and upwards, or since the death of her husband in 1806, Madame Dessalines has lived in retirement. Her favorite occupations are said to have been nursing the sick, and looking after the welfare of young girls, whom, under the title of goddaughters, she was fond of having about her. Her circumstances, however, notwithstanding President Pierson's letter to her, announcing her husband's death, as inviting her to become 'the spouse adoptive of the entire nation,' have, I believe, always been humble. The Provisional Government in 1844 voted her a pension of $1,200, Haytien currency, per annum, then equal to about $400 United States currency; but now, and for some years back, owing to depreciation, not worth more than from $60 to $80, but I have been told, perhaps not truly, that even this sum was not paid."

Dr. Chandler Flagg, a well-known physician at Marblehead, Mass., died suddenly at that place on Friday, at the age of 77.

The Rev. Dr. Black, of Pittsburg, an eminent divine of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, died near Pittsburg on Friday, at the age of 51.

City Items.

City Mortality.—According to the City Inspector's report, the number of deaths in the City during the past week was 588—a decrease of 4, as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 53 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the total number, 415 were of ten years of age and under, and 63 inmates of the various public institutions. Among the principal causes of death were the following:

Diseases.	Week ending Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.
Bronchitis	5	6
Consumption	61	60
Convulsion (infantile)	46	49
Cholera infantum	102	95
Diarrhœa	24	27
Dysentery	21	8
Dropsy in the head	25	20
Inflammation of the bowels	5	4
Inflammation of the lungs	11	16
Inflammation of the brain	10	6
Marasmus (infantile)	68	72
Measles	8	6
Scarlet fever	2	4

There were also 10 deaths of congestion of the brain; 6 of congestion of the lungs; 5 of croup; 5 of typhus fever; 5 of disease of the heart; 18 of whooping-cough; 7 of teething; 2 of small-pox; 11 of premature birth; 29 stillborn, and 24 deaths from violent causes, including one murder, 3 suicides, and 9 drowned. The nativity table gives 465 natives of the United States; 68 of Ireland; 29 of Germany; 8 of England; 3 each of Scotland and British America; 1 each of France, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland and the West Indies; and 7 unknown.

American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.—The public will be pleased to learn that the Company above-named dispatched their third steamer on Saturday, for the Lake of Nicaragua. Many of the friends of the enterprise, among whom we noticed several persons of distinction, including Mr. Yrissari, the Nicaraguan Minister, and his Secretary; Mr. Yelverton, the President; Mr. Purdy, the Vice-President; Mr. White, the Counsel; with Mr. Lea, the Secretary, were on board, and went as far as Staten Island, where they landed. On the arrival of these gentlemen a salute was fired from a fine cannon belonging to the boat, after which a collation was served up. This boat is of light draft, and strongly built, having originally been designed as a sea boat, and is three years old. She is now called the *Laura Frances*, after the wife of the counsel to the Company. Two boats, in addition to the one named, were sent by the Company to Nicaragua, for service on the river and lake, one called *Cassy-Yrissari*, and the other *Catharine Maria*, after the wife of the Vice-President. They will be shortly followed by two new iron steamers now being constructed, of large capacity, and light draft, designed expressly for service on the river San Juan. Two ocean steamers, we understand, have been purchased, to ply between New-York and San Juan del Norte. These, together with the *Washington*, the *Hermann*, and a third steamer, to leave for the Pacific side in the month of October, will constitute the line of the Company.

School Meeting.—On Friday evening last there was a large meeting in Yorkville, at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, called for the purpose of reviewing the action of the Trustees of School No. 37, in removing the Principal (Miss Gildersleeve) of the Primary Department. Resolutions were passed declaring that the removal of the lady in question, without giving her a hearing in her defence, could "only find a parallel in the records of the Spanish Inquisition—that Miss Gildersleeve was eminently fitted for the position she occupied—that her removal is protested against—and, finally, that the Board be requested to retain her services." The resolutions were passed amid great confusion, during which the meeting adjourned.

Captain de Riviere's Trial Postponed.—At the Court of Special Sessions, Saturday, at 9 A. M., Justices Brennan, Connolly, and Steers, presiding, Richard Busteed, Esq., counsel for Captain Henri de Riviere, moved that the trial of his client, on the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Colonel Grant, be postponed, inasmuch as he (counsel) had engagements which would prevent him from attending it that day. The case was adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st inst. This settled, the Captain and his counsel left the Court.

Not the Prize he Expected.—Jacob Abrahams, a rag-picker, in pursuing his vocation at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, came across a good-sized bundle in Broadway. Thinking he had stumbled upon a rich prize, he thrust the bundle into his sack and started for home. Very carefully he took out the bundle and proceeded to open it, when the body of a dead infant was revealed to his astonished gaze. He did not care to keep the matter secret any longer, but gladly handed over the prize to the care of the Eleventh Ward Police, who notified the Coroner to hold an inquest.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report to Sept. 10, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 3	155	82	237
Admitted to Sept. 10	18	18	36
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	16	47
Died	3	—	3
Remaining at date	139	84	223

Males, 189, females, 34.

J. Danach, Superintendent.

Drowned while Bathing.—Patrick Tryon, living at No. 172 East Thirty-second-street, was drowned, last Friday evening, while bathing, at the foot of Thirty-sixth stret, East River. The body has not yet been recovered.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Young Burglars.—On Saturday forenoon, Officer Stone, of the Seventeenth Ward, discovered two young fellows hurrying away from the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Sackett, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, having two bundles in their possession. Knowing that the family of Mr. Sackett was absent in Europe, the officer suspected something wrong, and pursued the youths, who immediately took to their heels. Being pretty nimble on foot he over took one of them, and took his prisoner and his bundle to the Station-house. Subsequently, the other was arrested, and his portion of the booty found in the house where he lived. The booty consisted of about $200 worth of silk dresses. The culprits—one sixteen and the other eighteen years of age—gave their names as Robert Muret and James McCabe. They entered the house by breaking the window at the side of the basement door, and unfastening the door inside. They confess to having robbed several other houses, and have given the names of the parties to whom they sold their booty. Justice Brennan committed the prisoners for trial, in default of $2,000 bail each.

Hotel Thief.—Richard C. Raynes, of Kennebec, Me., who is stopping at the Lovejoy Hotel, yesterday morning discovered that during the night some adroit thief had entered his room and abstracted from his pantaloons' pockets $75—all the money he had in the world. Mr. Raynes made known his loss at the Police Head-quarters, and inasmuch as all the money was on the Ocean Bank of Kennebec, he is in hopes of getting back his money. The presumption is that he will take it out in hoping.

Arrests in a Dance-House.—The dance-house, No 303 Water-street, kept by Azee Rosenbergh, was "pulled" about 12 o'clock last Friday night by Capt. De Camp, of the Fourth Precinct, about half a dozen girls, the proprietor, barkeeper, and others were arrested.

Coroner's Inquests.

A Drunken Father Killed by His Son.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, by Coroner Gamble, on the body of Jacob Clute, an Irishman, 65 years of age, who died from the effects of a blow received at the hands of David Clute, his son. Several witnesses were examined, who all told the same story. The deceased lived with his son in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and for a long time has been in the habit of drinking to excess. On Friday afternoon he came in front of his son's place—the son is a butcher—intoxicated, and a crowd of boys gathered around jeering and making fun of him. The son endeavored to persuade the old gentleman to come into the house, but the latter was ugly and would pay no attention to him. Becoming enraged at his father's obstinacy, the son struck the old man with his fist, a blow under the chin, felling him to the pavement. The back of the old man's head struck against the pavement, and blood gushed from his nose, mouth and ears. He was picked up insensible, and remained so until he died at 10 o'clock the same night. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, but exonerated the son from any intention to seriously injure his father. The son, at his subsequent examination, said, on his own behalf, "I had no intention to injure my father, but endeavored to get him into the house. I was ashamed of his being intoxicated and disgracing himself in the streets." The son gave bail in $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Probable Homicide.—On Saturday, the *ante mortem* examination of James Goertz was taken at his residence, No. 27 White-street. Goertz is alleged to be fatally injured from the effects of a blow on the head with a club received on Sunday last, at the hands of Francis Gill, who resides in Delancey street. Goertz stated that a few days ago he was sitting with a friend on the stoop when Gill came by and pushed an old man from the sidewalk. He reprimanded Gill for his brutality. On Thursday, while he was in Delancy street, Gill suddenly came up behind him, and struck him over the head with a club, without any provocation on his part. He also drew a pistol and would have shot him out for the interference of his (Goertz's) brother. The Coroner committed Gill—he had been arrested previously—to prison to await the result of Goertz's injuries.

Child Killed by Violence.—An inquest was held, on Saturday, at No. 218 Avenue A, upon the body of a child eight months old, named Mary Foley. The evidence showed that on the 25th of August last, Patty Foley, a brother of the deceased, [illegible] sister in his arms up and down [illegible] Myers struck him, and [illegible] quarrelly Michael Myers, [illegible] held of Philip, and [illegible] less than deceased's bones several times [illegible] each other. A general fight ensued, [illegible], but no one sustained serious injury except the child, whose brain was affected by the violence it received, which ended in its death. The Jury found that the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of Michael Myers, and Michael was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—[illegible] on Saturday, held an inquest in [illegible] Cassens, who accidentally fell, on [illegible] a second-story window of No. 48 [illegible] heretofore reported. A verdict of [illegible] was rendered. The deceased [illegible] D. C., and at the close of the [illegible] given in charge of his friends, to [illegible] ington for interment.

Brooklyn Items.

Encounter of Police and Burglars.—The Police of the Ninth Ward had a determined fight with burglars early Saturday morning. About 1 o'clock Officers Brasbley, Kelly and Leach, who were on duty at the time, noticed three men near the corner of Gates and Bedford avenues, whose suspicious movements gave cause for the belief that they were burglars. To the question—"Is that you, John?" one of them replied, "No, it is not John." On being asked where they lived, the voice answered "on Crow Hill," and that they had lived there a "d—d long time." They were then ordered to stop, when one of the suspected burglars drew a revolver, threatening to shoot any one who should interfere with them. A blow on the head from Brasbley caused the threatening individual to stumble and fall, and further efforts to fire the revolver were prevented by repeated blows on the hand. He at length regained his feet. Another of the party fired at Kelly, when Brasbley presented the burglar with the contents of a revolver. A number of shots were then fired on both sides, during which one of the party ran off, and put the officers to the necessity of a long run. The three were captured, and but one of them hurt, having his arm broken, and receiving a wound in the leg. The policemen escaped without injuries of consequence. The damaged man was taken to the Hospital. Burglarious tools were found in possession of the arrested parties.

Attempted Infanticide.—On Saturday night, Mary Walsh, a sturdy Irishwoman, attempted to destroy a child—to which she had given birth at a house in Tillary-street—by throwing it in the cess pool. Intelligence of the fact reached Officer Boyd, who discovered the child alive. It was placed under the treatment of Surgeon Ball. The woman states that she supposed the child was dead. She is married, and has been deserted by her husband, whom she followed to Ireland and back to America, but did not succeed in finding. She was locked up in the Station-house.

Mortality.—The number of deaths last week was 129—66 males, 63 females.

Servantgalism.—Anna Tompy, who was formerly employed in the family of Mr. Moore, in First place, and discharged for suspected larceny, was arrested yesterday on a charge of threatening to set fire to the house of her former employer. Detained to answer.

Distressing Suicide at Astoria, L. I.

On Friday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, an unknown man was discovered on the premises of Stephen Halsey, Esq., in a dying condition, he having severed with a razor the blood vessels of his arm, producing a frightful wound. Dr. Scott was promptly sent for, and applied the usual remedies, but without success, as life was nearly extinct before the individual was discovered. Coroner Hyde was sent for, and, having summoned a Jury, proceeded to examine the body. He was a man of about fifty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, stoutly built, and bore traces of having been in bad health. He was dressed in a brown coat and pants, black hat and calf skin boots. In his vest pocket was found a piece of note-paper, on which, with a pencil, he had written the following lines:

"Pardon this trespass on the inhabitants of this lovely village; but gloom, poverty, ill-health, losses in business and various ill-successes have compelled me to this frightful deed. Frightful indeed is it to go into the presence of the Great God—the God of Love and Mercy—but so it must be! Pity this poor, frail body."

There was no signature to the note, and the man was unknown to the villagers. The

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

Plans of the Dickinson Men—A Good Game If It Only Wins—Political Retrospect and Criticism—Friends Lost and Found—The Man Who Ran 3,000 Votes Behind His Ticket—Representative Men and Pretenders—An Albany Man Doing Business in New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1858.

It would be difficult to over estimate the importance of the Democratic State Convention, to be held next Wednesday at Syracuse. Entirely apart from the nominations for State offices to be then and there made, and which may or may not be successful, the struggle for State ascendancy and its result must exercise a powerful influence over the proceedings of the next Presidential Convention to assemble in Charleston, in 1860. The exposure at too early a date of the Binghamton Programme has already come much to overthrow the hopes of its concoctors: but with political foes so subtle, untiring and reckless, the utmost vigilance will be necessary un il after a decisive victory has been secured. That they are fully alive to the damage this exposure has done them, is evidenced by the vehemence and eager of their protestations to the contrary. They swear more terribly than "our army in Flanders" that there is not one word of truth in the statement which you published a fortnight since and yet their acts, thus far, have carried out that programme in its most minute particulars—even to the appearance of GIDEON J. TUCKER, with what he supposes to be an undisputed seat in your City; and these public negations of theirs are in direct opposition to the boasts of their confidential agents and fugle men, who are to be met with in all cities and districts of the State.

MISGIVINGS OF THE DICKINSON MEN—A GOOD GAME IF IT ONLY WINS.

The newspaper organ of this party has been publishing for the past week returns of the delegates to the State Convention from the various counties, and has been careful to add, under every list so presented, the announcement that "No seats are yet contested except those in Albany County." Now, on the showing of these very lists, it is clear that the Administration cards will stand in a majority of more than 2 to 1; and the real design of the opposition (intended to be closed by the quoted paragraph, until the right moment) is to have contestants ready against every Administration Delegate, a proceeding which would give the remainder of uncontested Dickinson Delegates the temporary organization of the Convention, and consequently the appointment of the Committee on Contested Seats. With this Committee in their favor and G. J. TUCKER as its Chairman, the result would be not very difficult to conjecture. Every Administration Delegate would be thrown out, and Contestants, of whose existence the people are not aware—yea, whose very existence is now denied by their own organ,—are thus intended to be substituted for the men chosen by the people. Just as this report is made, and previous to the vote being taken, Mr. F. WOOD is to enter the room (as at the last Convention) is to be recognized by the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, stationed at the upper end of the hall, (as at last Convention) and then those two worthies are to advance towards the centre of the main aisle, (as at last Convention) where D. S. D. will shake F. W. by both hands, (as at last Convention) cordially greet him and go through all the fraternizing ceremonies of last year's farce. Mr. G. J. TUCKER will partly sustain this year the character played by JOHN KELLY last: he will appear from you: City with an uncontested seat, but not the *only* one: and unhappily for Mr. TUCKER, he has not the prefix "honest" in common use before his name, which Mr. KELLY found so good a cover last year for the betrayal of the Tammany organization. This is a very good game, gentlemen, if you can only succeed with it:—the chief trouble about the matter is, that you should keep such a sus closer until the moment for action has arrived. We wish you a very good time.

"BE NEUTRAL IN NOTHING"—RUIN BROUGHT BY COMPROMISE.

This time last year your City sent five delegations to the State Convention—said five being known as the Tammany Hall—or Cooper—the Savage Committee, the Small Committee, the People's and the Independent People's. The first three were the only bodies of any real vitality; the People's, under Nasal GERAT, and the Independent People's, under our friend NELLIS, being mere bogus transparencies, intended to confuse and bewilder provincial eyes. That Convention lacked either will or strength to enter on the requisite investigation. If it *had* cast one searching glance at the People's and Independent People's supposed candidates would have sufficed to dispose of them; but, in a moment of weakness, and taking a short-sighted expediency for guide, it was proposed and carried that one-half the Cooper or Tammany delegation, and one-half of Mr. WOOD'S Wilson-Small delegation should be received—the savage delegation consenting, at least tacitly, as the Cooper body was engaged in the maintenance of the same principles and originally emanated from the compromise made by JOHN KELLY between the Small and Savage claimants. No inquiry as to merits was entered upon; the Convention compromised justice to save time, and their decision on the return of the Committees to your city was claimed as a triumph by FERNANDO WOOD. Just so much a triumph it was for him, that it compelled the Cooper and SMALL Committees, consolidated under the auspices of the State Convention, to give Mr. WOOD the renomination for Mayor: whereas if the merits had been entered upon, and Tammany Hall declared (as it must have been declared) the only legitimate representative of your city democracy, there would have been presented to the people a very different candidate, commanding the respect of all and exciting no antipathy: who would beyond question have been elected without any serious opposition, as were all the democratic county nominees in last November. As it was, our enemies saw the fatal mistake; and confessing the city Democratic, though not able to elect FERNANDO WOOD, they took up a Democrat of good personal character to beat the candidate who had been forced upon us. And so the Mayoralty was lost.

GRAND MISCALCULATION OF FORCES—THE CUSTOM HOUSE PLAYED OUT.

The present General Committee of Tammany Hall, for 1858, was elected under a system adopted without one dissenting voice by the General Committee of 1857, consisting of 55 men of the Cooper body, and 55 of the Wilson-Small body. The new Committee entering upon their duties last January, the contest for Chairmanship commenced, and resulted in the election of PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., an original and pronounced Hard-Shell Democrat, enjoying the confidence of that party to its fullest extent, and selected to represent that interest in the memorable State Committee of 1856. During the contest in the Tammany Society, for the election of Sachems, which took place last April, it was found that the Administration side had an average majority of 100 in a vote of 350—very nearly a full vote by the way, and certainly the largest polled for the last ten or fifteen years. And again, at the last meeting of the General Committee, in Tammany Hall, when the plan for electing Delegates to the present Convention was accepted, Mr. WOOD rose in his seat, and vehemently protested that "not three Wards in the City ever would agree" to exercise this free right of suffrage, very inimical to his hopes. He was surprised, no doubt, and sadly disappointed, to find the plan adopted by a vote of 75 to 24, and that fifteen out of the twenty-two Wards unanimously agreed upon the Inspectors, five of the seven necessary Wards having a majority of three to two *in favor of the proposition*, and only two WARDS, out of the TWENTY-TWO, showing a majority in favor of FERNANDO WOOD.

ROOT'S "REPRESENTATIVE MEN."—A POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

No wonder, under these discouraging circumstances, Adams abandoned by the representatives of 20 Wards out of 22, that we should find in the papers of last Thursday morning a twenty-shilling advertisement from Mr. WOOD, to the effect that "no votes were cast for him" (F. W.) at the election for delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and that he, therefore, does not "in any way recognize the Tammany Hall Committee," which fails to recognize him, and that "he looks upon the call of Tammany Hall as a fraud," in which "his friends have in no way participated." That his "friends" did not participate is clear from the fact that "no votes were cast for him:" but, before Mr. WOOD can make any capital out of this, he must first prove (what is not at all apparent) that he has a dozen friends left in the whole city of New-York. Of the twenty four men who voted for Mr. WOOD in this contest, eight were in the original ticket on which ran JAMES S. LIGHT as a stump Democratic candidate against FERNANDO WOOD. They are disorganizers by nature, always found in the minority, because too weak to obtain any recognized position, and too self conceited to be satisfied unless they can make a noise. Of the remaining sixteen names, P. G. MOLONY and J. HACKETT voted against the plan, solely from Custom-house influence—the former having two brothers and a nephew in that charitable institution, while the latter holds a place in it himself. So also does THOMAS FITZGERALD: DANIEL LINN has a brother there. ASA REED is in the Custom-House himself, so also are E. WITHERELL, SAM OSGOOD, GEORGE WEIR, T. O'BRIEN, N. SEAGRIST, D. F. ROOT—and these are the "independent men" who represent the "all but unanimous" vote for FERNANDO WOOD *at the time when he ran three thousand votes behind the average of his ticket.*

THOSE REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND WHERE THEY STAND.

Of the friends in the General Committee whom Mr. WOOD has lost by his ruinous course since last January, we need only mention as voting against him and with the majority of three to one: Mr. WILSON SMALL, M. BURNS, J. H. WILLIAMS, A. CHANCELLOR, Supervisor ROACH, R. DONNELL, Judge BRENNAN, T. JORDAN, Morgan JONES, Supervisor TWEED, J. A. FIPPEN, Charles H. RING, H. H. MORANGE, M. A. GILCHRIST, Aaron B. ROLLINS, John VANCE, Charles BOYCE, H. CRUMBIE, E. C. MCCONNELL, Captain KISSNER, J. H. CHAMBERS, Peter DUFFY, R. C. MCINTYRE, John CREIGHTON, M. HALPIN, J. W. CHANDLER, Manus KELLY, Judge RUSSELL, John EGAN, John L. BROWN, Wm. JOYCE, and Richard B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk. All these were originally members of Mr. WOOD'S Wilson-Small Committee, always ranked amongst his most devoted adherents, were the sons and sinew of his caucuses, and never quitted him until convinced that his downfall or the ruin of the party were the alternatives really presented. They were not in favor of Mr. DICKINSON, and wished their allegiance to Mr. WOOD to extend or be extended no further than the City. It is neither prudence nor good counsel to alienate such supporters as these; and the result is that we find all the substantial influence of the City Democracy consolidated in the present Tammany delegation to Syracuse—EDWARD COOPER, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., and WILSON SMALL, the three representative men of past divisions, all having seats, and working together in harmony. Does not this prove on its face that the leaders of the Administration side have striven in good faith and successfu ly to unite all practical divisions of the party, and heal all real wounds? As to ever arriving at a time when played-out politicians—such as compose the Custom House "Society of Regulars"—will not seek to be played-in again, we must wait until the Millenium for that "consummation most devoutly to be wished."

TITLE-DEEDS OF TAMMANY—LET THE "OLD GUARD" BE WITNESSES.

And, in passing on the claims of Tammany Hall, it would be well for the State Convention to remember that the Tammany Society is an institution old enough to be the grandfather of more than half the State Legislatures and Constitutions in the Union. Almost since the formation of our National Government, it has been recognized as the controlling and legitimate organization of the City Democracy, reflecting the permanent wishes of the people, and speaking with their voice. Its records are illumined by the grandest names in American history: it stands connected by tradition with every victorious step our country has made in the path of liberty, influence and wealth; no national triumph that has not found its grandest echo and most sublime ovation within those honored walls; no night of national adversity in which the ringing voice of Old Tammany has not sped forth with words of cheer and hope—devotion to the cause of freedom, and defiance against all or any who might combine to overthrow it. No Convention, City, State or National, (since Conventions were adopted as a means for ascertaining the wishes of the Democratic Party) has been held, at which the representatives of Tammany did not exert an acknowledged and potential weight. All the strong men in the City Democracy stood by Tammany Hall to-day as in times past, and are their devotion the test of the last State Convention,—which was only acquiesced in because it took them by surprise—would be regarded by them with feelings which it is better should remain unspoken. The only possible result could be the formation of an organization as there may choose to be Sore Heads in the Democratic Party. There could be neither head nor tail to the party—no common rallying point, no common interest.

COMPARISONS NOT PLEASANT—LOOK AND DECIDE.

And now contrast the plan by which the Tammany Delegates to Syracuse were elected, with that under which the Delegates of the fused Regulars and People's Committees claim to sit. By the Tammany plan, repeated by Capt. RANDEL, each Ward Delegation was to agree upon three Inspectors of Primary Election; or, failing to agree, the dispute was to be referred to the General Committee. Fifteen Wards as before stated agreed unanimously. In five others the plan had a majority, while only two remained faithful to the fortunes of FERNANDO and the fleshpots of the Custom-House. Under these Inspectors thus appointed, full and free Primary Elections were held, and more votes deposited than on any former occasion.

On the fusion of the "Regulars" and "People's," (the same Custom-House officials, with few exceptions, composing both) it was agreed to take the matter of appointing Inspectors entirely away from the so-called Committees, in obedience to the Binghamton programme, and give the selection to Messrs. GARDT and STAPLETON, the respective Chairmen, who—as has been well remarked, "are as much under the control of FERNANDO WOOD as the clowns in a circus are under the whip of the ring-master,"—in order that no one (exactly the right word) might be as completely a gentleman wished. First mark upon the Tammany picture and then upon the other.

WHERE DOES HE LIVE?—FIFTH, TWENTIETH, OR ALBANY.

If space were left me I could tell an amusing story to be called a "Secretary of State in Search of a Seat under Difficulties." It would contain various scenes of flattery, wheedling and something worse in the Fifth Ward, and a jeremiad over the lost political virtue of three "weak sisters" in the Twentieth Ward, who have since been received into the political Magdalen Asylum, which Mr. BUCHANAN intended for a Custom-House. But my paper is exhausted, and so possibly may be your patience.

TELEGRAM.

Meeting of the Anti-Tammany Delegates for Syracuse.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to represent the Anti-Tammany party at Syracuse on Wednesday next are as follows

District	Delegates.	District.	Delegates.
1	Wm. Wilson,	10	Wm. Coulter,
2	Jas. White, Sen.,	11	Gideon J. Tucker,
3	C. B. Woodruff,	12	Hiram Eagle,
4	Sam. Jackson,	13	Fernando Wood,
5	Edward J. Hamilton.	14	W. D. Parsons,
6	James Lynch,	15	S. P. Russell,
7	Daniel Young,	16	Thomas McSpedon,
8	Peter McKnight.	17	James C. Willet.
9	Wm. N. McIntyre,		

The above-named delegates organized on Saturday night at the Mozart Hall, and elected FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman; and C. B. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst., by the free suffrages, fairly expressed, of the Democratic Republican Electors of the several Assembly Districts of this County, convened pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, we shall proceed to that Convention and take seats therein, not doubting that our brethren of other Counties will recognize our claims in preference to the representatives of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order—a corporation under the control of Black Republican spies and Democratic traitors."

Resolved, That if additional evidence be required of the utter faithlessness and disregard of the people's rights, which have for some time animated the Tammany Committee, it is found in the fact that thirteen of their seventeen Delegates to the Convention have been selected from their own body; thus adhering to the programme adopted, which secures the return of their own emphatic to the exclusion of all others. And if a yet further illustration of the character of this Tammany Delegation is wanting, it is to be seen in the additional fact that every man except three are *office-holders*.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the State upon the auspicious moment now offering for the entire and final redemption of our proud commonwealth from the curse of Black Republican misrule. This County will roll up her tens of thousands majority for the ticket to be nominated by the coming Convention, provided traitors are not trusted and admitted to seats, to the exclusion of the people's representatives. We cannot guarantee the support of the Democracy of New-York if her chosen delegates are thrust from the doors, nor pledge their support to a ticket made by a Convention in which the Democracy of this City are in no way represented.

Resolved, That the patriotism, ability and fidelity to the Constitution, which has distinguished the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, command the respect, as he is entitled to the confidence, of the whole people of the State. We shall continue our unswerving support of his policy and his measures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Daily News*, the *Sunday Atlas*, the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and the Syracuse *Courier*.

THE TAMMANY HALL DELEGATES.—The following are the names of the Tammany Hall Delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Syracuse on the 15th:

Dist.	Delegates	Dist.	Delegates
1	William Miner.	10	Thomas C Fields.
2	John Shea.	11	Dennis Rver.
3	John Y. Savage, Jr.	12	A. B. Rollins.
5	Daniel E. Sickles.	13	Alex. Ward.
6	Elijah F. Purdy.	14	Ed. Cooper.
7	Isaac V. Fowler.	15	Rich'd B. Connolly.
8	Thomas Baker.	16	John Eagan.
9	Emanuel B. Hart.	17	John Vance.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 11.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Amelia G. Clerk vs. *John P. Clerk.*—In this case the plaintiff applied for a divorce from her husband, and also for alimony in the shape of alimony, which the Court had ordered him to pay. The order was not obeyed, and the unlucky husband was arrested for contempt. The Judge then ordered a reference to Mr. Beamish to report on the case. This morning the Referee reported that the defendant had no money, and could not pay. The Judge ordered the defendant to be discharged.

Before Judge Davies.

In the matter of the application of Michael Cangemi.—In the matter of the application of counsel for Michael Cangemi, for the printing of the "book of error," Judge DAVIES said he was of the opinion that he had no authority to direct it to be done at the expense of the County. Nevertheless, he thought it should be done, and said he would advise the Supervisors to that effect.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

The People ex rel. Walter G. Milledoler vs. *William T. Thompson and Virginia Thompson.*—On Saturday, the proceedings on *habeas corpus* in this case were dismissed on the ground that the wife of the relator was not deprived of her liberty, but voluntarily remained with her parents. The following was entered:

Ordered, that the proceedings herein be discontinued, and that Wesley Milledoler is discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and from all restraint and detention of any kind, by the respondents in these proceedings, and is free to remain with her parents or to go with the relator in these proceedings, as she may elect. The Judge intimated that a wife who leaves her husband must be recovered by legal means and not by force.

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For [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] by all Druggists.

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STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER:

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d inst. the premises No. 13 Bowery occupied by us, were entirely destroyed by fire. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were preserved in one of your Alum Patent Safes. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, having been in the centre of the building, which was five stories high and ninety feet deep. It remained in the ruins thirty hours having fallen into a large bin of burning charcoal, which rendered it impossible to reach it sooner. On opening it we found, to our gratification, all its contents uninjured, excepting the bindings of the books, which were scorched by the steam—valuable papers, bank bills, &c., being in as perfect a condition as when deposited. These evidences of the great value of your safe when subjected to an intense fire, we shall be pleased to submit for examination when called upon to do so. Respectfully yours,

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A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes, for banks, merchants and dwelling houses, for sale by
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"THE STEAM PRESS!"—"THE STEAM PRESS!"—BAKER & GODWIN will issue, THIS MORNING, the Fall Edition of their "STEAM PRESS," a large, handsome folio sheet, illustrated by five engravings of "PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE"—showing the "Square" As It Is and As It Was previous to the removal of the Old Brick Church. The paper also contains several columns of real wide awake, go-ahead, Steam and Electric editorials and items. Get it—read it, and learn how to do business in future upon Telegraphic Principles.

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Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with householders, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free for all permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ Radway's Radical Reform.—RADWAY'S REMEDIES are rapidly securing that power over the minds of people that they have invariably exercised over the bodies of those who have tried them. The healing and invigorating qualities of the GREAT RENEWER AND RENOVATING RESOLVENT in all cases of Fever, Chronic Ingestion, Rheumatism and Neuralgic pains physical and mental debility and depression, of severe and painful accidents, are known and universally recognized. But RADWAY & Co.'s new discovery is greater far than these. Their REGULATING PILL is the most beneficent boon they have yet given to the world. This PILL not only possesses the most searching healing qualities, contains in itself that concentration of nourishment which the enfeebled system of the invalid so much requires, yet is unlike to revive in the ordinary way. This PILL must produce a radical reform in modern medical practice. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ The Proprietor's Hair Dye—Wigs and Toupees. This old established establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve new rooms for the application of the famous Hair Dye, the best extant. SAMUEL CAMERON'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all, that is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's Wig and Hair Dye manufactory, No. 109 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. For style, quality, perfect fit and natural appearance we challenge the world.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes—ROBERT M. PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-Board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Barhoff's Family Sewing Machines.
They contain all the latest improvements.—*New-Yorker.*
For Family use they are the best.—*Day Book.*
Principal Office No. 458 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2 841 P. O., New-York.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House: Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Imported Lace Shawls $1 per pair, at E. BROWN'S, No. 219 Broadway, corner 12th st.

MARRIED.

PEARSON—VEDDER.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. O. Knapp Van Rensselaer Pearson to Miss Emma, second daughter of John Van Epps Vedder, late of Niagara City, N. Y.

MOORE—LEGGETT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 8 after the order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH T. MOORE, of this City, to ANNA F., daughter of THOMAS LEGGETT, of the former place.

LAMBERT—WALDRON.—In Dorchester, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 9 by the Rev. John O. Means EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. of New-York, to Miss MARTHA M., daughter of Saml. W. Waldron Esq.

FRANKLIN—HARVISH.—At Carbondale, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Mr. Ward Mr. THOMAS FRANKLIN, of New-York City, and HELEN H., daughter of Roswell E. Harvine, of the former place.

DIED.

BURNS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 12, at the residence of his brother, Geo. B., ANDREW BURN, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 5 3d Grand-st.

MCPHILIPS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 11, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN MCPHILIPS, a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 128 Prince-st. this day, (Monday) at two o'clock A. M.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, after a long and severe illness, CAPT. RICHARD L. WARD, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and relatives of the family, as also the members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Vanderbilt av., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Yonkers, on Friday morning Sept. 10, suddenly, Mrs. ISABELLA THOMAS, widow of Thomas Thomas.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Baptist Church in Broome st., in this City, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KINGSLAND.—At Union N. J. on Saturday, Sept. 11, SARAH, widow of the late Henry W. Kingsland, in the 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

Thompson.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 10, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and Christian resignation, Capt. IRA FOOT, aged 78 years.

☞ Time pieces always easy.

AUCTION GOODS.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.,
Have just received from auction,
1,000 pieces MERINOS,
500 pieces CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
500 pieces PRINTED MERINOS
Of the celebrated manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD, & CO.,
Will be sold by the lot or piece at a small advance.

ROBES A LEZ AND ROBES A DEUX JUPES,
In SILKS.
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
And MERINOS.
Just received by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.

A SPLENDID AND VERY DESIRABLE LINE,
Comprising all the newest and most attractive things in
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
AMELINES,
PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.,
Just landing and for sale by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

LYONS SILKS.

50 cases
OF NEW AND VERY CHOICE STYLES
Just landed from the last steamers, and for sale by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.

READY THIS DAY.
COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.
WITH OTHER SKETCHES
FROM SCENES AND EXPERIENCES IN SOCIAL LIFE.
BY ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.,
Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

The work is embellished with a magnificent likeness of the author, taken from life. It will also prove to be one of the most saleable works ever published, as it is one of the most interesting books that has ever passed through the Press.

Read the following opinion of it from Mr. John Grigg, Esq., the retired Bookseller and Publisher of this City:

PHILADELPHIA Aug 12, 1858.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS: *Gentlemen*: I notice you are about publishing "Courtship and Matrimony," with other Sketches from "Scenes and Experiences in Social Life," by Robert Morris, Esq."

From the commencement of my book-selling career, in July, 1816, to the present day, I have taken a deep interest in the distribution of such books as I thought would prove beneficial to the happiness of mankind, and I take this opportunity to say, that no book published in this country (with the exception of the Bible) deserves a more general circulation into every family in our country than the book you now have in press.

The most important part of education, in my opinion, is the cultivation of the heart, and a perusal of this work of our friend Morris, will produce much good fruit.

There is no chapter in it any person will read but what the man, woman or child will say they are the better after reading and reflecting thereon.

With very great respect yours, truly,
JOHN GRIGG.

From the Editor of Coleman of the Public Ledger of Sept. 10

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published a new volume, entitled *Courtship and Matrimony*, by Robert Morris, Esq., favorably known as the editor of the *Inquirer*. The volume is a series of sketches, all of which are written to inspire correct moral sentiment in the reader, and to induce reflections which will exert a happy effect over his conduct. They are gracefully written and will be read with pleasure and profit. The volume contains a magnificent steel portrait of the author, which is an excellent likeness.

I on the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Sept. 10 edited by Charles G. Leland, Esq.

We have read with remarkable interest, and would commend to our readers, a work entitled *Courtship and Matrimony, with other Sketches and Experiences in Social Life.* That the work is one of no ordinary character, and that it cannot fail to excite a more than ordinary attention, is evident from the fact that it is from the pen of Robert Morris Esq., favorably known for many years as the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The characteristics of Mr Morris' mind are those of high-toned integrity, clear common sense and a tendency to present life in its purest, yet most homely practical aspects. And all of these traits, clad in a refined and highly attractive language, are strongly marked in the work before us. We have seldom seen a book which inspired more sincerely the feelings of respect and regard for the author, so manifest are the moral merits and the sincere desire to do good which appears on every page. It is a matter of real regret that works of exactly this character free from sectarian feeling or the impulses of mere book-making are so rare. Were there more of them, there would be more readers of that class of *people* who do not garden merely out of excitement."

This is in every respect a Family Book—one intended for every one reading—one which no family should be without, and which cannot be a familiar inmate of any family without inspiring more or less good feeling and desirable reflection in the hearts of all who look it to it."

Copies of either edition of the above work will be sent to any person in any part of the United States free of postage, on their transmitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers, in a letter, post-paid.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
For sale in New-York by P. A. BRADY,
No. 126 Nassau-st.
For sale by all Booksellers in this City and elsewhere.

TELEGRAPH.
ATLANTIC CABLE.
HALE, BLACK, & Co.,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity
of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys

In Brass.....for 15 cents each
In Silver.....for 50 cents each
In Gold.....for $1 50 to $5 each

We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

THE OLD DOMINION
COFFEE-POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEA-POT
Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia,
and for sale at manufacturer's prices by E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt st., New-York.
Merchants visiting New York should by all means lay in a supply of these coffee and tea pots, which are rapidly coming into use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
E. P. TORREY is also agent for the sale of
ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED AIR TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS,
which, it is conceded on all hands, are the best in the market. Also, manufacturer and patentee of TORREY'S celebrated door-spring.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
NO. 37—MAIDEN LANE—NO. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamer,
NOVELTIES IN
FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS and CACHEPEIGNES.
BRACELETS, BROOCHES and NECKLACES.
SHAWL PINS, BELT BUCKLES AND BELT CLASPS.
DRESS BUTTONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

BEWARE OF THE POISONERS.

Be not led away by doubt
Imitators are about
Of Lyon's Magic Pearl and Pills.
With imposters don't deal,
Or too soon you may feel
That deception's the worst of all ills.
Of course you all know
That Lyon's depot
Is four twenty four in Broadway.
Go there boys flask,
And a box, or 2 your task
Will be finished complete in a day.
The bugs will be dead.
And you'll sleep in your bed,
While the rats no more gambol and play.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, NO. 424 BROADWAY.

SERREY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST [illegible] in the world, all sizes. [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] No. 28 Broadway.

THE FIRST STEP.

Oliver Goldsmith once expressed a very natural wonder that people should persist in dying when so many inventions and discoveries, paragraphed on the walls and paraded in the newspapers, could cure every ill and ailment to which humanity is subject. Why don't you all go to the shops of your benefactors and be healed? The price is small—the result certain—at least, so say the advertisements. The poet who "touched nothing that he did not adorn" probably seldom touched the healing wonders to which he alludes, and possibly was not over credulous in believing all he read about them. Still, the number of the "faithful" was then numerous, and those who sold their potions pills, and powders, at least cured themselves of poverty, while their patients doubtless got rid of their credulity! But not in all cases. At the period when the "Good Natured Man," and the "Deserted Village" first moved to laughter and tears, broad letters on the walls, and announcements in the papers, told the wonders of medical preparations, that in our own day are more universally esteemed, and more extensively used, than the boasted years ago. The original proprietors, who were not poets, to make each of their names, like Goldsmith, a household word, have left us their pills and powders as household remedies now embalmed in official preparations of the pharmacopœia, and *hourly* prescribed by the most competent and conscientious physicians of our day and generation. The world has recognized the real value of these articles that "still live," and the doctors have forced them on that they were once called "Patent Medicines," and their patentees dignified by the eupomic cognomen of Quacks! In a word,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED young women, situations as chamber-maids and waiters-or nurses and plain sewers, and would assist at washing. They have the most unexceptionable Brooklyn references. Two first-rate general housework-ers and two smart small girls also want situations. They with others can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn,

WANTED—BY A YOUNG INTELLIGENT AMERican widow lady a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or single gentleman's family; the advertiser is without incumbrance and is fully competent to fill such a situation with ability. Address HELEN GRAHAM, Union-square Post-Office, stating particulars, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress and chambermaid; does up all kinds in a magnificent style, muslins and finery; gives excellent City reference; wages $7. Also, a seams-ress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; quick at the needle; excellent City reference; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation as thorough cook; makes bread, cake, pies, jellies, creams and preserves of all kinds; can do plain and fancy cooking to suit any private family or respectable boarding house; will be found careful, and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 123 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and good baker and understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is willing to assist with the washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16 h-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; she is a first-rate cook, and understands cooking in all its branches; she has the best of City reference from her last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 335 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 167 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No 32 5th st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 Amity st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 West 2-sc st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED English person, a situation as head nurse or to attend an invalid. Has had much experience. No objection to any of the States. Apply at No. 377 Bleecker-st., near Perry.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as seamstress and to mind young children, or as chambermaid and seamstress; she has lived four years at her last place where she can be seen. Apply at the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter in a store; or would act as fire-man in a hotel; has had three years' experience, and good recommendations from last employer. Address a note to J. SPARKS, Harlem Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A Respectable girl, in a private family; has 5 years in her last place. Apply at No 227 Is-av., corner 11th st., second floor, fro. t room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 20th st. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron; and as chambermaid and waiter, by two very competent girls, with good City references. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, and make herself generally useful, in a nice family. Can be seen at No 265 West 19th st. Best City references given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chamberma id and waitress; one as cook, washer and ironer Apply at No. 7 11th st., East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady in a family in, South as companion or governess Apply at No. 191 1 ast Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid Apply at No. 242 East 12th-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful; would have no objection to work on a farm or assist in a garden; he has also a good groom, and understands the treatment of horses, as the advertiser used to breed well-bred horses, and obtained for set an honorable living, which is as much looked for as a good home. Any person in want of such help will address C. B. box, No 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has lately arrived in this country desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses and is a first-rate gardener and good milker of cows; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address J. T., Box No. 174 Times Office, or No 24 4th av., near 8th st Best references given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, and is a good gardener; he also has a good vegetable garden, and farm; is willing to make himself useful to his employer to give satisfaction; has the best of reference. Country preferred. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M., Box No. 126, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would be willing and obliging and generally useful. No objection to City or country. The best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. Y., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is willing to assist in any way to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS FULLY competent to undertake a situation as book-keeper and salesman, combined, is open to an engagement in any business for a comparatively small salary. Unexceptionable City references from last employers. Address J. MARRETT, No 479 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale hardware store He has had 5 years' experience in the retail trade in the country and is not afraid of work. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation The best of City or country reference given Address HARDWARE, Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good driver; has good City reference; is a good indoor servant if required; has no objection to the country. Address for J. M. at Traino's Saddlery, No. 514 Broadway, or at No. 11 5th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-commended young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; no objection to the country; the highest of recommendation will be given, from some of the best families in the City Can be seen for a week, in No. 39 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN boy in a wholesale dry goods store Best of recommendation, or security, if required. Address Sergeant CAREY, Eighteenth Precinct, or Mr BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A RESpectable single man; has Protestant; his is a good and satisfactory reference. Address H. F., No 133 3d-av., corner 15th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference. Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had ample experience desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Has first-class references as to character, capacity, &c. Salary to correspond with the times. Address S. B. S., Box No. 192 Times office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A RAPID AND HANDSOME PENman to assist in the correspondence of a publishing house Address Box No. 2,490 Post Office.

A BLANK BOOK FORWARDER WANTED to-day to-day between 10 and 12 o'clock, to KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos 123 and 125 Williams st

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook who is a good washer and ironer and with unexceptionable references. Apply at 238 West 23d-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT of good domestic female help will always find a good assortment of first-rate young English, Scotch and YORKSHIRE COMNEXT & CO.'S, No 44 Broadway, also, coachmen, gardeners, farms and laborers, at the office of the Branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st Terms moderate.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK.—This hospital, situated between 26th and 27th sts., East River, is now completed, and has room for more than 1,000 patients. Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons are annually treated by its Medical Board. To the students of practical medicine very few places offer advantages at all comparable with those furnished by Bellevue Hospital. For the sum of $5 per session admission to the clinical lectures, surgical operations and post-mortem examinations is obtained. Pupils are thus enabled to pursue uninterruptedly throughout the year, and have access to the members of the Medical Board, who superintend the clinical instruction of those attending the lectures.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D., } Consulting Surgeons.
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., } WM. T. PINCKNEY,
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., P. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee Bellevue Hospital.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 568 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on

MONDAY, Sept 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 250, Times Office.

MESDAMES CREGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residences, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 27th st. Mesdames CREGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CREGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCEY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties. The education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCEY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 21th-st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.

Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $250 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music modern languages, &c., or $220, and no extras For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

PRIZE CLASSES IN WRITING.—THE SUBscriber's new classes are now forming, and as the number is strictly limited early application is indispensable. Two prizes of $50 each will be awarded—one to the best off-hand writer and one to the pupil making the most improvement. Entire success warranted. Hours from 8 to 6 P. M. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 656 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Teachers and all references—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr Lowell Mason, Dr. S. S. Greene and numerous SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR CATTLE.—THE Rose Hill English Classical, boarding and Day school will, after a prolonged and successful vacation, Nos 47 and 49 East 30th-st. between Broadway and 4th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of self-defence—will open on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Prof. N. L. CORNWALL, No. 752 Broadway Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 926 Broadway, near the east corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6 Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Stanford's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 16th-st.

MR. TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL Resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st Circulars, with references, at Rhoads's Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

LEACHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette-av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday Sept 6. Number limited. * * * Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.

S. C. SPENCER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.

R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. CROLL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. C. at her residence Nos 8 and 10 Stuyvesant, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d-st JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-room.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GERTH will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 93 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. F. JONES'S SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

LINNÆAN HALL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 15. For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B CHASE. References to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 363 Pearl-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. WILHELM SCHMEISSER having returned from Europe, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to give lessons. Address care of C. BRAUBING, No 701 Broadway.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept 6 Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in in New-York Tribune.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st, near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 72 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. B. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Hydrocheck riding, and salt water bathing, pantomime, for admission, or catalogues, to be addressed to the Principal, MISS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept 6

J. H. BROWN A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD, NEWTOWN, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, RAVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL RE-OPEN HER School No. 43 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15 A punctual attendance is particularly desired

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in oil and water colors on Sept. 6 at his residence, No 121 Bleecker-st.

MRS. COTTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 49 5th av., corner 23d st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADAME DUBOIS'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13

M. W. LYON and J. KAGGE, Principals.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Few Day Pupils limited to ten.

MRS. CUTTER AND MISS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No 48 Perrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

MISS TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 83 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av.,
Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6 with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages; book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are or have been under the personal instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers, Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. J. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Wm Excelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas S. Stanford &c. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and courteous words training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 26th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No 247 Madison-av., a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at the Bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars

G. M. KEESE, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMercy-park, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av., Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars* she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her for past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and the means, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of a knowledge of talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MADAME LE DUCS—LATE MADEMOISELLE MA A FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for YOUNG Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUCS', No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite Leighton Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN G. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 8th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mrs. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of E N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

MLLE. WAGNER, LATE TEACHER AT Mme Credé's school, will accept pupils at home and in private families, for instruction in French, German, English, and all the higher branches of education. Classes for conversation, composition, and the reading of the classics, are now in formation. A class for Spanish conversation and literature is now forming. No. 74 West 23d st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—This is a most desirable school for young ladies. The situation is fine, the edifice large and admirably appointed; archery and baths besides, in addition to the branches usually taught in first-class seminaries, receive attention. For particulars, address Rev. L. D MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

MADAME J. F. CANCHOIS RESPECTfully informs her friends and the public that her School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 220 West 23d st., on Monday, Sept 13. Punctual attendance is requested at the commencement of the term Special attention is given to the German. REFERENCE—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANDA, No 17 Lafayette place.

THE [illegible] INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, [illegible] will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 15 Pupils [illegible] Primary Grammar and Classical [illegible] advanced to the first class [illegible] Circulars [illegible] at the opening, and to [illegible] Circulars can be obtained at the Institute,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Rutgers and Schaffield's French Institute,) Nos 273 and 275 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal

$200 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Eastern-grove Institute, Gwynedd, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 14.

The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13 Personal attention by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S Bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOKKEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.—No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn.—Many an active boy joins PAINE'S cheap classes, and is soon on the high road to prosperity, while his more sluggish companion is considering where to go. We pay him immediately. Ladies' private writing classes, 42—16 lessons

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 993 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 693 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 12 years of age. Junior class directed by Mme LESPINASSE. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education. Reopened.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND English School No 821 Chrome-st., now open—the twenty-second session. A junior department—number limited to twenty. Circulars obtained at the school.
JAMES LAWSON, Principal.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS' SEMINARY, (Professor GRAY'S,) a Day and Boarding-School for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, the 13th inst. For circulars, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary, Nos. 48, 48 and 50 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The next term will commence on Wednesday the 8th inst. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1858.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on the 15th of september.
ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care and the Elementary Principles of a good education' Annual session begins Sept. 7.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place, No. 183 West 28th st.

MADAME BERGER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

PROFESSOR A. S. VILLEPLAIT CONTINUES to give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils or at his own, No. 1,057 Broadway.

MADAME BERGER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MISSES KOHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES C. H. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their School on the 5th-av. car door from West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15

THE MISSES SWAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School, for young ladies, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, No 285 West 32d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies No. 1 East 33d st., one door from 5th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BEDWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

MRS. REMEDIOS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS MERRICK'S SCHOOL WILL REOpen on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS PETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISS BALLOWES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 54 East 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No 237 4th-av, (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
and the EDUCATIONAL NEWS, 16 pp 4to, together containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES;
A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS,
including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with HEADERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions, &c., &c address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARE will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, RUDD'NOW'S, No. 48 6th av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev Chas Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Webster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas C Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M D.,	&c. &c.

GEO W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., reopens Sept 15. Boarding and Day School. The above principals have the aid of English Teachers of acknowledged talent, and all the means for conferring a thorough academic education, are of the highest order. Monsieur DON BERNARD, French Professor of Rutgers Institute, has opened at his residence a class of French Literature.

TRINITY SCHOOL.—NO. 191 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector. Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

BOOK-KEEPING $10.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 509 Broadway, teaches double entry practically, on plans of real business This method will make better book-keepers in one month than the old text book methods do in six. Vacant seats for afternoon or evening only $10 for the full course. Regular terms $25.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VALS French Boarding and Day School, Hudson Terrace, Bergen, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. A full classical, a special commercial department, and the English, French, Spanish and German languages.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 297 and 299 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

LICHTER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No 45 Bleecker-st, east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

MRS. COWDREY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East Sixteenth-st., between 5th and Madison ave., reopens on the 16th of September

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, No 241 West 23d-st., near Dr. Ratlief's Church Principal, Rev C. S. ST JOHN.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 38th-st. Rector—Rev. S. J. ILLENBORF. Seventh Year—begins Sept. 14. The best of references given and required. For terms which may be modified to suit the times, apply at the School-room.

MRS. J. T. COLBY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Monday, Sept 14, at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL OF LOS COLLIS (late Collis), No. 237 (near between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MISS R. B. LENT'S SCHOOL—NO 27 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., Madison square will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13 B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. A. TH BAILEY'S BOARDING AND Day School or young ladies will reopen, at No. 15 Washington-place, on Wednesday Sept. 15.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 294 4th-av. will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars see circular.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 East 14th st., Sept 15.

MISS SNOW WILL REOPEN

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

Will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, at their salesroom,

No. 158 Broadway,

for packages and lots foreign and domestic hardware, consisting of saws, files, chisels, gauges, compasses, pistols, guns table and dessert cutlery, plated and pad-dlery, cork-screws, scissors, trowels shovels, nails, axes, rasps, butcher's knives, carry combs, drawing knives, adzes, augers gimlets, carvers, shears, snuffers &c., in lots to suit City and country trade.

ALSO,

An invoice French tin wares, &c., consisting of skimmers, basting spoons, table-spoons, preserving-kettles, tea pans, &c

ALSO,

An invoice Cooper's tools, &c

100 sample cards Sheffield cutlery, consisting of knives, scissors, razors, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice toys, fancy goods, &c., by order of the assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 Keokuk City (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 St. Louis County (Mo.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1885
15,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
4,000 Hudson River Railroad convertible 7 per cent. Bonds
5,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
2,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds
6,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857-'58.
1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857
1,125 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856-'57.
800 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.
3,115 McLean County Bank (Bloomington) Notes, (hypoth.)
100 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad...$20 each
25 shares Marine Bank.....50 each
100 shares Continental Bank.....100 each
30 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co.....50 each
25 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....25 each
6 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....10 each
50 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....100 each
70 shares City Fire Ins. Co.....70 each
10 shares American Express Co.....100 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....100 each
1240 shares Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Co.....5 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised bi- during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 40 Broad st.

J. A. L. JOSLIN, Auctioneer.

Office No. 5 Washington Buildings.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING AND WHARF PROPERTY IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept., 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

In consequence of the death of the principal owner, and the necessity of closing the business, the STEAM COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell without reserve their valuable estate in the district of Providence, comprising a brick Cotton Mill, 265 feet long by 80 wide, four stories and attic, containing 75,000 spindles 368 looms, with every necessary preparation, with picker and boiler houses and machine-shop detached, and all necessary out-buildings, together with about 66,000 feet of land, a commodious wharf and scour-ing, also, 12 houses and lots, on Eddy, Ship, Elbow and Richmond sts. and Tippecanoe lane, containing 43 tenements; more and lots on the corner of Eddy and Ship sts.; one two-story house, with lease of lot, on Elm st., all in the immediate vicinity of the establishment.

TERMS OF SALE—5 per cent. cash, on the day of sale: 20 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed and possession of the property; balance in equal amounts, payable in 1 and 2 years, with interest semi-annually.

For further information, or schedules of the property, apply to

Messrs. WELLS BROS., New-York.
J. M. FISHER, Treasurer, on the premises, or
A. B. DIKE, Auctioneer, No. 5 Washington Buildings.

H. W. BUNT, Auctioneer.—Sale-room No. 85 Nassau st.

J. W. RUNK WILL SELL, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Whipple, No. 24 West 32d st., near 6th-av., without reserve, all the household furniture in said house, consisting in part of one rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, splendidly carved, and made by Lighe, Newton & Bradbury's and warranted for two years; one solid rosewood parlor suite, rosewood marble-top centre table, French plate pier mirrors, étagères, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets oil-cloth, mattresses, beds and beddings, French china dinner and tea sets, crockery, cutlery, cut glassware gas chandeliers and brackets, extension table, &c., &c., &c.

Also, several magnificent oil paintings, by some of the best masters, and selected by Aaron Burr while in Italy; silver ware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, now ready, and can be obtained at the house or at the salesroom. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention as every article will be positively sold without reserve.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS, SPLENDID PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, RICH SILVERWARE, &c., &c.—J. W. PORTER will sell, TO MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock the contents of the large four-story house, No. 218 West 18th-st., consisting of richly carved rosewood piano forte, seven octaves, a superior instrument; rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; rosewood centre tables, ottomans brocatel and lace curtains, elegant parlor and bedroom lace curtains, magnificent English tapestry and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, massive oak and black walnut extension tables, dining and tea tables a few choice oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, work tables, rockers, elegant china vases and mantel ornaments, twenty-one day Iceland and bronze clocks, china dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware, crockery, ivory, cutlery, silverware, tea service salvers and cake baskets, with solid silver mountings, spoons, forks, castors, &c. The whole being in the best order, and comprising everything necessary to a well-furnished house. Sale positive.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY (Monday), all the elegant furniture in the private residence No. 50 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of superb parlor suit, covered in brocade and silk; rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, the finest instrument offered at auction this season; rosewood etagere, bookcase, centre and side table, sofa and reception chairs, lace curtains, velvet carpets, paintings, vases, &c. Dining-room furniture of every description in Rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, mirrors, &c., soft rockers, clocks, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald* this day. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M.

H. PHILSON, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—A. D. GALE, at store No. 49 Dey-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large and general assortment of the above, adapted to the season This sale embraces an unusually prime quality of goods, among which are several prime invoices of men's, boys' and youths' double sole and welt thick and kip boots; also, Napoleon tip calf and kip boots, and men's boys' and youths' prime calf and kip half-welt boots and brogans, and about 50 cases men's and women's overshoes. The attention of the retail trade is especially invited. Sold also at private sale. A. D. GALE No. 49 Dey-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF A LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Sept 14 at 10½ o'clock at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., where it has been removed for convenience of sale, the entire stock of a manufacturer, consisting of large and small mantel and pier mirrors, several do. square do., rich gilt cornices, centre tables gilt do. pier bases, marble top slab and brackets, oil paintings and engravings, picture frames, &c.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator. I will sell at public auction, at the warerooms, No. 546 Pearl-st., near Broadway on **MONDAY**, Sept. 13, the effects belonging to the estates of Daniel M. D. Cameron, James Ferguson, David P. Foster, Charles Schnell Juan del Carman Vergel, Eliza Cannon and others. The effects consist of clothing, furniture, jewelry, watches, dry goods, India-rubber goods, &c

Sale positive for cash, City funds. A deposit required. No goods delivered until after the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

WILL SELL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15—at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two valuable 3-story brick stores, and lots, in the VIth Ward, within one block of the City Hall, No. 27 and 29 Centre st., in the City of New-York; part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply at No. 20 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE sale of crockery, glass, French China, Rockingham and common ware TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large and choice stock worthy the notice of City and country retailers. Call and see.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a billiard table in good order, made by Leonard & Benjamin, together with cues, counters, &c. To be sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two very finely-carved solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with rich French satin brocade, and in perfect order; one rosewood 7-octave piano forte, (fifty makers and warranted.) Also several other pieces of fine parlor and chamber furniture. Apply at the residence No. 97 West 24d-st., nine doors west of 6th-av., for three days only.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale on FRIDAY Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Bart'on's Hotel, Mount Holly, N. J., the cotton, thread and cotton factories known as Shrewsville Factories, with grist mill, large mansion house and 42 small dwellings. The factories are near Mount Holly, N. J., and can be driven by water or steam power. Sale positive. Manufacturers will do well to attend. Cars from Burlington to Mount Holly.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by E. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 13th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

Also, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Smyrna, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

R. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 73 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1 & 2, RANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Grenelle, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 8 Chapel-st., Liverpool. SIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in emergencies on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
available in any part of the world, and
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
for use in CHINA, etc.

HOUSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks bonds exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall st., and No. 42 Wall-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of gold and bonds at the Board of Brokers by telegraph or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound negotiable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, B. Von Hagn & Co., New-York

SWENEY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1856.

BALANCES

Accessory Transit Co. (dis.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$670 00
American Oil Co., March 6, 1855, N. Y.	2 50
Bradley, S. July 2, 1855 unknown	01
Bistenford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 75
Brunnage, L., June 9, 1855 meadows	78
Brown Robert, Jr., Feb 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, S., March 27, 1854 N Y	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 6, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS

Barclay, Geo. Trustee July 1, 1850, 55 shares	$11 00
Board, A. F., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856 5 shares	40 00
Herbant, Simeon, in trust July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I Peter W. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September 1858.
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING BONDS HAVING been stolen in the city of Frankfort, Germany, all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, viz:

3 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 802, 1,203 and 2,151, New York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. 20 Mortgage Bonds, with one interest warrant each, due March 1 1859

2 Bonds of $1,000 each Nos. 202 and 203, Dayton and Western Railroad 7 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds, with interest warrants for Oct. 1, 1858

2 Bonds of $156 each Nos. 212 and 213, Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad 10 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due April 1, 1863 with interest warrants the first due Oct. 1, 1858. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. REFORD, }
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK.—FOR sale, pays 10 per cent. Also Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; also Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock pays 8 per cent: also St. Paul 6's 12 per cent. bonds five years to run. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall st.

LOAN WANTED.—$20,000 ON CHOICE PROPERTY in Illinois, lying in one county; interest 10 per cent.; perfect satisfaction as to value &c., can be shown in this City. Apply to A. J. BLUNT, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent., for sale by purchase or exchange by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 54 William-st

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED SPICE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Phenix Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 61 Wall-st. GEO. FARMIN, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1858.

INSURANCE

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; CASH ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	LOUIS HONT,
STEPHEN TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. R. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
D. HENEY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALBERT WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ.	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIN F. LAING
A. R. LINO,	ROBERT M. BOOTH,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOOTH,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE LEVENUSE.
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
OSGOOD GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank corner 25th-st. and 3d av., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN WAITE, Secretary. S. K. GRILEY, President. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC.
ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.
A. H. FARLIN, Treas. B. AITKEN, President.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 359 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and cool as sperm. Barrels 33 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 7 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold a special session on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, to receive the report from the Committee on Worth Lodge, No. 400, and take action thereon. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PHONOLOGICAL CONGRESS will hold its meetings at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, and THURSDAY, Sept. 16, Commencing at 10 A. M. Admittance free. Exhibition 25 cents.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Lotton

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND—THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

Fare—Cabin.....$80 | Second class.....$60 | Third-class.....$30

A liberal table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR GALWAY, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 56 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets as under:

Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, on Saturday, Sept 18.
Steamship VIGO, for Liverpool on Thursday, Sept. 23.
Packet-ship VICTORIA, for London, on Wednesday, Sept. 15
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER, JR., for Liverpool, on Tuesday, Sept. 14

In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged either way at the lowest possible rates. Passengers by the steamships will be furnished with a free ticket to all the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland Scotland or Wales supplied as usual. For further particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 56 South-st., New-York.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, carrying the United States Mail, will be dispatched as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

[illegible] Nov. 10
NORTH AMERICA, Saturday, Nov. 20

From New-York to Southampton and Havre.	Cabin Passage.	Steerage Passage.
[illegible] Nov. 6		
[illegible] Nov. 20		
[illegible] Dec. 4		

Passengers booked through to Southampton and Havre, London, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfort, Vienna, and all parts of the Continent.

Through tickets to Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Smyrna, &c., at reduced rates.

Baggage will be received on board the steamers at the foot of Canal-st., North River, on the day previous to sailing, at 3 P. M., and no baggage can be received after that hour.

Freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. NORTON, Agent.

Office New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP Company have extensively endeavored during the past season to establish and maintain uniform and reasonable rates of freight on the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in their endeavors, they intend to be themselves and impress on others the necessity, by the employment of runners and solicitors among other methods, that the Company, regardless, resort to such means, have designed to reduce the rates, on and after [illegible] next, the following rates between

New York and Bucklick, to	45 00
New York and Scioto, do.	5 00
New York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, do.	5 00

Baggage to

CHARLES MORAS, President.

CHANGE OF TIME.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 9:20 A. M., and 1:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9 Trains will run as follows

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M. for Sysset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered on board 10 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. PARKER, in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept 12, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept 14, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., connect with the LAURA.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 3½ P. M., connect with the LAURA.
Sunday, Sept. 12, connect with LAURA and BRANCH, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat only on her trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. G. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BENSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The well known steamer LONG BRANCH will sail

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, Sept. 11 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M
Monday, Sept. 13, 10 A M	Tuesday, Sept 14, 7 A. M
Tuesday, Sept 14, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 15, 7½ A.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15 12½ P M	

The LAURA will connect with this boat to and from Red Bank, except on Saturday P. M., 11th inst.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT: HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BONDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
FOOT ROBINSON ST.	
Monday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 13 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept 14, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 14 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 16, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 18, 10 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Bank Express by this line.

Six Heights stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. FLEASMAN will leave New York from Sidney's Market slip for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11. Stony Neck Creek at 12 M. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 28 Southst.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—HOUSES FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave foot of Murray-st. every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night at 11. The QUINNIPIAC STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Rail road to Vermont, Northern New York and Canada.

FRANCIS BYRD, Agent.
EDWARD PEOPE, Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

EXPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st at 6½ A. M.; returning, leave Export at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY,—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay st., at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 16 at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 00; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $25. New York to Columbus Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L MITCHELL & SON, No. 19 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, lea

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Encampment of the Military.

MORE CASES OF YELLOW-FEVER.

Correspondence Between the Governor and Attorney-General.

With the exception of the arrival of the military at Quarantine, we have little news to report from the rebellious district.

Four additional cases of yellow fever have occurred at Quarantine since our last report. Two of them are of Lightermen belonging to a Newark Lighter, called the *Wm. H. Newell*. The men are very ill, and have been admitted to the hospitals for treatment.

Two servant girls from the infected district of Castleton have also been admitted, quite ill; and it is said that a daughter of Mr. CARROLL, the livery stable man, is down with the disease, but she is not permitted to enter the hospitals. In consequence of these new developments of yellow fever the Castleton Board of Health have summoned a meeting at an hour early this morning.

There were many thousands who visited Staten Island yesterday to view the hospital ruins, and see the military encampment. The ferries are thus making money out of the excitement as well as the hotels, whose bars are thronged with dry customers.

The Military Encampment.

The portion of the 8th Regiment which was detailed for duty upon Staten Island in obedience to the requisition of the Governor of the State, embarked on Saturday, and are now engaged in camp duty near the Quarantine grounds. Their departure from the City being generally anticipated, the event drew a crowd of spectators along Broadway to witness their march, notwithstanding the rain which occasionally fell in heavy showers. The companies proceeded from their armory over the Centre Market, to the Division Drill Rooms in the City Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, where the regimental formation took place. The Regiment was ready to depart about 2 o'clock. The Troop Company I, Captain VARIAN, paraded dismounted and did duty as artillerists, taking charge of the mountain howitzers.

The following is a list of the officers and men constituting the force:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—George Lyons.
Lieutenant Colonel—Vacant.
Major—C. E. Waterbury.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Commissary—Vacant.
Quartermaster—O. F. Wentworth.
Surgeon—Cyrus Ramsey.
Assistant Surgeon—John Atkins, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—Carr.
Com. Sergeant—Vacant.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Jos. Pease.
Drum Major—Vacant.

COMPANIES.

Co. A—Captain C. J. Blauvelt; 1st Lieutenant, J. O. Johnson; 3 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 16 Privates.

Co. B—Captain Thomas Swaney, 1st Lieutenant H. Moore, Jr.; 2 Sergeants, 0 Corporals, 12 Privates.

Co. C—Captain Edward Burger; 3 Sergeants, 0 Corporals, 10 privates.

Co. D—Captain E. D. Lawrence, 16 men, (now on duty at Staten Island.)

Co. E—Capt. Waterman; 1st Lieut., David M. Chamberlin; 2d Lieut., J. Charles; 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 24 privates.

Co. F—Capt. Leander Buck; 1st Lieut., D. A. Allen; 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 36 privates.

Co. G—Capt. C. K. Barns; 1st Lieut., Charles H. Innes; 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 24 privates.

Co. H—Lieut. Com. Samuel Gregory; 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, 25 privates.

Co. I (Troops)—Capt. J. N. Variar; 1st Lieut., John S. Smith; 1st Lieut., Robert Brown; 2d Lieut., Stephen H. Cornell; 2d Lieut., ——.

RECAPITULATION.

Field officers	3	Sergeants	29
Staff officers	5	Corporals	10
Captains	8	Privates	210
Non-commissioned staff	3	Band	16
Lieutenants	10	Drummers	3
Total strength			294

The regiment started shortly after 2 o'clock, preceded by a squad of Sixth Ward Police, under command of Drill Sergeant ALLEN. They were accompanied by the Washington Brass Band of 16 pieces, followed by the dismounted troop marching ten abreast, with four 24 pound howitzers drawn by drag ropes. The main body of the regiment marched in column, by Companies, twelve front. The line of march was up White-treet to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers street, through which they passed to Centre, and up Centre through the east gate of the Park and past the City Hall, in passing which they paid a marching salute to Mayor FIREMANN and Major-General SANFORD. They passed out of the west gate of the Park, and down Broadway to the foot of Whitehall street, where they embarked on board the Staten Island ferry boat.

The troops were dressed in Winter uniform of grey, and wore knapsacks, with blankets inside, and coats rolled up neatly and strapped. The artillery were clothed in Winter fatigue dress, with sabres strapped by their sides. The howitzers, mounted on green carriages, and finely polished, were drawn by the men. Each gun was provided with a 24 pound canister shot. The appearance of the troops, as a whole, was very creditable, and drew forth many admiring remarks from the spectators as they passed through Broadway. It is expected that they will be joined by others during the week.

It had been given out that this force would be escorted from the landing by a military company belonging on the Island, but, finding that such a movement would have been regarded as an effront, it was abandoned. RAY TOMPKINS, however, arranged to be on board the boat on which the soldiers took passage to the Island, and took occasion to remark that the people would use them well. The Police brought out their howitzer, and gave them a salute as they approached the landing, which they backed up with welcoming cheers. The latter were given with a good will, as it was known that the military would relieve a large portion of the Police. As the troops were passing Burns' Hotel, TOMPKINS called for three cheers for their military visitors, which were given, though not very cordially, a slight choking sensation being observable when they reached the third round. The rebels expressed the opinion that half of the military would die of exposure within forty-eight hours, and that the balance would catch the yellow fever. The respectful distance of the encampment from the Quarantine, however, puts at rest all fears on that score.

The appearance of this fine body of citizen soldiery in the streets of Tompkinsville naturally drew together the whole village to witness their advent. There were no remarks on this occasion respecting the smallness of their number, every one appearing fully satisfied that there was enough of them to command the respect of the natives. The ground having been thoroughly soaked with rain during the day, and showers still falling, the first night spent in the camp was decidedly unpleasant. It was very late before the majority of them were enabled to get comfortable quarters in the tents, of which Commissary BARCLAY had provided about one hundred. A good supply of clean straw, however, added much to the comfort of the tents. The ground being sloping, is quickly drained of moisture, and the camp was yesterday apparently as dry as though no rain had fallen on it for a month. The stormy night of Saturday was succeeded by a pleasant morning, and a clear, bracing atmosphere, which was highly appreciated by the military. From the first arrival of the force upon the ground, a thorough military organization was adopted. The whole encampment was surrounded by piquet guard, which was regularly relieved. A flag staff is planted in the centre of the field, from which floats the stars and stripes. The tents and marquee of the officers occupy the North side of the green, and the guard tent is pitched on the opposite or South side. Everything about the encampment bears the impress of military discipline. The Quarantine inclosure is protected on the South and West sides by a piquet-guard, which is relieved day and night.

Several distinguished gentlemen visited the place yesterday, among whom were Adjutant General TOWNSEND, from Albany; Major-General HALL, Mr. STILLMAN, Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, and Captains WEED and HUGHINS. At 5 o'clock P. M. there was a regimental parade, which was witnessed by a large company of spectators who had congregated upon the outskirts of the camp. Notice passes inside the lines without permission from the commanding officer. The evolutions of this fine body of troops, as they moved over the parade ground with the precision of veterans, as well as the music of the band, were a rare entertainment, and drew forth much applause from the lookers on.

Thirty carpenters were busy at work all day yesterday upon the mess-house and kitchen for the use of the military. One is 75 by 25 feet, and the other 30 by 40 feet, and both of one story.

The Police have all left the Quarantine inclosure, except ten men, which is the regular number allowed the Health Office. The tents are also mostly removed.

Twenty-one marines remain at the Government Store-houses, under charge of Lieutenant WILSON.

Castleton Board of Health.

The Board met on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The first question that came up for discussion was in relation to the watch outside of Quarantine employed by the Board. Justice DE FOREST thought that the force might be diminished. Justice FERAN made a speech in which he alluded to any further attack on Quarantine as "all nonsense." The people, he said, had done what they wanted, and were not going to run the matter into the ground. Justice DE FOREST then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, as the Health Officer of this Board reports no sickness from yellow fever for the last five days, and as the town is now in a perfect state of tranquility, the special force now employed by this Board be dismissed, there being no further duties for them to perform.

Squire FERAN stated that there had been considerable alarm among the citizens respecting the carrying of the dead from Quarantine through the village to the burying ground, and offered the following, which was also adopted:

Whereas, It is the custom and practice of the authorities of Quarantine to carry through the town of Castleton the bodies of all persons dying within the Quarantine inclosure from yellow fever and other diseases, which act has caused great fear and alarm to the inhabitants of the town; therefore,

Resolved, That the council to this Board take immediate steps to prohibit and prevent a continuance thereof.

Resolved, That hereafter the bodies of persons who have died from yellow fever or other diseases in Quarantine will not be permitted to pass through or be buried within the vicinity of the town of Castleton.

The Board then adjourned.

Affidavit against Burns and Captain Rich.

The following affidavit against the lessee of the Nautilus Hotel at Tompkinsville, and Captain RICH, who commanded the Marines while the Hospitals were on fire, and made no effort to defend the property, was made on Saturday:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—Theodore Walser being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is Assistant-Physician at the Marine Hospital; that he was on the Quarantine grounds, and within the inclosure thereof on the night of the 1st instant; that he saw while there Richard G. Smith, Thomas C. Burns Ray Tompkins, John C. Thompson and Michael or Patrick O'Hara, and that he verily believes that all of the said parties were within the said inclosure without authority, and in violation of the Quarantine laws of the port.

The deponent further swears that the parties above named were with those who were demolishing the Quarantine walls; that he ordered them to desist from their wicked work, and threatened, if they did not do so, to shoot them with a musket; that he pointed his gun at some of the parties: that the said Smith approached the deponent and said, "You must learn now to point a gun at Americans;" that about the same time the said Burns and another person unknown to said deponent came up, and each placed a PISTOL at the deponent's head, and threatened to fire if deponent did not desist in trying to replace them; that the said Burns appeared to be drunk and very much in anger; that about this time the mob force was very numerous, so much so that deponent thought it would be of no avail to fire his musket; and that soon after deponent left for his residence to look after his family.

The deponent further swears that he saw Ray Tompkins within the Quarantine inclosure on the night of the 2d instant; that, on the same night, and in front of deponent's house, he saw Captain Rich of the Marines; that at this time the mob had not fired the Women's Hospital, nor the residence of deponent, nor the Physicians' offices; that he approached the said Captain Rich, and begged and entreated of him, as commander of the Marines, to use the force under his command to stay the acts of the mob, and especially to keep them from burning the Women's HOSPITAL where the poor unfortunate sick were, and which was the only remaining shelter for them; that the said Captain Rich was unmoved by this appeal, except that he replied that he had been sent to Quarantine under orders to protect the United States property, and not the Hospitals and other property on the Quarantine grounds, and belonging to the State; and that a man by the name of Bennett, sometimes called Captain Bennett, was in company with said Rich. THEO. WALSER

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Important Correspondence.

LETTER FROM GOV. KING.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1858

SIR: The determined acts of violence and arson, by which a very large amount of the property of the State was destroyed at the Quarantine Station, and the lives of the sick endangered by a large armed mob on the nights of the 1st and 2d September; and the general concurrence of the People of the County of Richmond in these deliberate outrages on the property and persons within the Quarantine inclosure, seemed to demand at the hands of the Executive of this State prompt and decided action. I accordingly yesterday issued my proclamation, denouncing these acts of violence, calling upon the Civil Magistrates of the County of Richmond to assist in bringing to punishment the leading actors in these riotous proceedings; and declaring my purpose to send a military force to take the place of the police force, now stationed at Quarantine, to protect the lives of the sick, and the buildings to be erected for their accommodation. Under these circumstances, the enormity and most unusual character of these acts of violence, require that immediate and effectual measures shall at once be taken to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice; and it has occurred to me that I should best fulfill my duty to the outraged laws of the State, by requesting you, as its high legal officer, to proceed at once to the County of Richmond, and to make the necessary investigation into the origin, progress and concluding acts of arson and murder which have just occurred at the Quarantine station. And to make a report to me of the same; and also as to what measures, if any, can be taken within or without the County of Richmond, to bring the abettors and perpetrators of these criminal acts to trial. And I would farther request, that you would proceed without delay to indemnify the State for the destruction of its property, by bringing an action for its estimated value against the County of Richmond. I inclose, for your information, copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners of Emigration and myself on the subject of the Quarantine riots. With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN A. KING.

To the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TREMAIN'S REPLY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, informing me of the action which you have taken and recommend in reference to the acts of violence committed at the Quarantine Station, on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September.

By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1855, whenever any building or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which such property was situated shall be liable to an action for the damages sustained by reason thereof. In compliance with your request I shall regard it as my duty, without unnecessary delay, to commence the necessary legal proceedings to recover the damages sustained by the people of the State.

I concur with you in the opinion that the nature of the transaction justifies and requires an investigation into the origin and progress of the difficulties which have terminated in the commission of the alleged offences against the laws, and into all matters connected therewith. I am entirely unwilling to believe that the local authorities of Richmond County will not lend their aid towards a searching and thorough investigation of these matters. Equally desirous with yourself that the laws shall be faithfully executed, I consent to attend and institute such an investigation; or in case my official engagements will render my personal attendance impracticable, I will unite with you in the designation of some discreet, able and efficient counsel to commence and conduct such an investigation.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, yours very truly. (Signed) LYMAN TREMAIN.

To His Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor, &c.

Political.

MAINE ELECTION.—The annual election in Maine for Governor, Members of Congress, local officers of various kinds, and Legislature, takes place to day. A Senator in Congress is to be chosen by the incoming Legislature, as Mr. FESSENDEN'S term expires March 3, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A magnificent entertainment has been prepared at this popular theatre for this evening. Two entire new dramas, viz: one by SILAS S. STEELE, entitled "Dan O'Connel, the Irish Liberator," and the other by THOMAS MORTON, called "Judith of Geneva." The excellent company, with Mme PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. C JONES, Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. BLANCHARD, &c, appear.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first of these peerless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, flesh, muscles, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve every disorder of the stomach and bowels. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BLEEK & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Adver tisement.

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 11.

$3,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅝	50 Hud. River R.R.	23⅜
2,000 Brook Cy W. L.	97	50 do	23⅜
4,000 E. R. R 2d M. B.	86	50 do	23
2,000 Ind K R.R.3d M.	69½	700 Reading Railroad	49
1,000 do	70	200 do	49
5,000 Mich.Cen.RR.	89	100 do	49
1st Mg.S.F.C.B.	97	300 do	48¾
1,000 N. Is. 1st Mg	80	200 do	49
1,000 Goshen Brch bs.	69	55 Del. & Hud.Can Co.	99
500 Ill. Cen. R bds	90⅜	100 Mich. S & N.Ind.R.	24⅜
1,000 L&C. & M.L.G bs	24½	20 do	24½
2,000 hics. St. Paul & Fond Dulac L.G.bs.	29	100 do	24⅝
35 Amer. Ex Bank	107½	150 Mich S & N.I.G'd.R.	45⅞
10 Illinois Cen. R	75	10 do	46
150 do	75½	200 do	46
10 Continental Bk	97	100 do	46⅜
63 Pac. M. S. Co	91⅜	5 Panama Railroad	113½
50 do	91⅜	10 Cleve. & Pol. R R.	34½
5 do	91⅜	563 do	34⅝
10 do	91⅜	200 do	34⅝
100 do	91⅜	100 do	34⅝
1030 N. Y. C. R.R.	79⅛	5 C. & R. Island R.R.	72
50 do	79⅞	300 do	72
100 do	79⅞	100 do	72½
250 do	79⅞	150 do	72½
50 do	79⅜	100 do	72⅝
100 Erie Railroad	18⅝	10 do	72⅜
300 do	18⅝	100 do	72
100 do	18⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 13—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week denotes a good degree of activity, the season of the year considered, in the entry of Foreign merchandise—the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $3,910,642, as against $4,150,447 the corresponding week last year. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $484,000. The Specie balances in the office on Saturday afternoon stood $12,626,916, as against $13,077,009. Of the disbursements of the week, $300,000 went out by express to the St. Louis office. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,018,431, as against $1,056,050 the same week the previous season. The Export of Specie, direct, was $227,980, and *via* Boston $110,000, against $187,187 the same week last September. The California steamer of the 20th August will deliver this morning $1,696,639 in Gold. Aside from this, the Specie movements since our last weekly review have been unimportant, and the probability is the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon will show nearly the same Specie as last Monday, to wit: $28,048,604. The California remittance is a very satisfactory one: the amount being enhanced, no doubt, by the collections made upon freights for Eastern account, the arrivals being reported larger than usual. Some of the old stocks of Eastern merchandise held on commission at San Francisco have shared favorably in the Fraser's River excitement, through July and the early part of August, and thus increased the remittances. Our Money Market this week was quite as easy through the week for all short negotiations as at any time during the season, and although some of the heavy leaders in the street have been confidently calculating upon higher rates of resource, they are only able to realize an advance by taking bills running into next season. We quote demand loans 3@4 ℘ cent.; short bills, 4@5 ℘ cent.; and bills 4@6 months, 5@7 ℘ cent. Exchange is firm, and close upon the Specie rate, 109½@109¾ ℘ cent but the remittances being moderate, the export movement of Gold, it will be seen, continues in considerable. As the Cunard steamer this week goes direct, the probability is that a fair portion of the bars past in from California may take this direction.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at this port to the 1st September, which we published in summary tables a few days since, by months, make the entries of Foreign Merchandise since January 1, 1858 ..... $98,031,617
Week in September 3,910 642

Total to date $101,942,259
Same time in 1857 174,991,947
Decrease to date $73,049 688

The same tables make the Export of Domestic produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reExported since Jan. 1,

1858 ..... $41,759 000
Week in September 1,018 431

Total to date $42,768,431
Same time in 1857 50,318,050
Decrease to date $7,549 619

The same tables make the Export of Specie since 1st January, 1858, direct from New-York $17,363,000
Since 1st September 409 950

Total to date $17,763 950
Same time, 1857 32,971,657

Decrease this season $15,208,707

The receipts of Gold from California and Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at the port of New-York, from 1st January, 1858, to the present date, are:

From California $25,775,047
From abroad 1,883,000

Total to date $27,658,047

Against same time, 1857—
From California $22,617,917
From abroad ..... 5,873,070—$28,490 917

Decrease this season $832,870

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States 103⅞@103⅞ int. fm. Jan.
New York Central, ex-dividend ..... 80@79⅝@79⅞
New-York and Erie ..... 16@18⅛@15⅞
Reading ..... 49@49⅛@49⅜
Rock Island ..... 72⅛@71⅞@72⅛
Michigan Southern ..... 24@24⅛@24⅜
Illinois Central ..... 77@74⅛@75⅛
Panama ..... 114⅞@112⅜@113⅝
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend ..... 92@90@92½@91⅞
Galena ..... 83⅛@82⅞@83⅛
Missouris ..... 84⅛@84⅞@84⅝
Virginias ..... 92@92⅜@92⅛
Tennessees ..... 91⅜@90⅞@91⅛
La Crosse Land Grants ..... 23@25@24⅛
Toledo ..... 34½@33⅝@33⅞
Delaware and Hudson ..... 98⅜@99⅛@99
Michigan Central ..... 58@58⅛@58⅝

The Stock Market through the week was less decided in its general temper than usual. The Commission Brokers still complain of the advance of orders outside the State, while the speculators inside the Board, and others who operate by personal attendance near the Exchange, seem to move with great caution, content to realize on the slight differences which obtain in prices from day to day. The *Bear* account at the close of the week was less confident, even on the particular Stocks which have of late been most freely oversold, and the closing tone of the dealings on Saturday afternoon was rather firm than otherwise. There was no formal Second Board, although most of the Brokers met, as usual, in the Board Room, dispensing only with the usual printed list of sales. The report of the final adjournment of the Railway conference at Philadelphia, and the important measures adopted to advance the compensation for business and to restore harmony of action among the great lines, had a strengthening influence on the market, although the main effect should have been anticipated before, as everything pointed to a satisfactory result, and nothing more conclusively than the prospect of a better traffic to and from the West, as the season advances, to divide between the rival lines. In the new Stock of the United States there has scarcely been a transaction worth reporting. Most of the holders are strong people, able to borrow at a lower rate of interest than the stock itself carries, and confident of a better market as the time nears when the first regular coupon will begin to count interest. In State Stocks, a good degree of steadiness is shown in Missouris and Virginias, while Tennessees and Californias are still offered at a concession. Other descriptions are scarce, such as Ohios, Kentuckys, New-Yorks, &c, and command full rates when offered. The improvement in some of the Western Railway Bonds, which have been greatly depressed by the embarrassments of the crisis of last Fall, continues to be felt. The second mortgage of the Michigan Southern is now worth 59 ℘ cent., the Sinking Funds, 70; Wabash Valley firsts, 71; and seconds, 47@49. The several issues of the Harlem and Hudson River roads are in good request, and some sales of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western first mortgages, have commanded as high as 80 ℘ cent. In Panama shares there has been some irregularity, and a decline of 1@1½ ℘ cent, from the closing sale week before last. A parcel of 500 shares, which sold down to 113@112½, affected the market early in the week, though the subsequent demand caused the stock to recover to 113½ ℘ cent, sales, and that bid for more. Pacific Mail fluctuated from 92 to 90, then to 92@92½ again, and closed 91½ ℘ cent., with more than the usual activity in the stock. The large current business of the concern, and its profitable nature on a present monopoly, overbalances the influence, whatever it may be, of the prospect of opening other routes or of establishing a rival line by the same route. The Tehuantepec Company will soon have their transit across Mexico in operation, but, by arrangement, their passengers on the Pacific side will be sent by the mail steamers. During the week, the Nicaragua Company (new organization) dispatched two additional lake and river steamers, small vessels, which will coast it down to San Juan del Norte, making their destination, with ordinary luck, in good season for the arrangement of the transit across the Isthmus for the first regular steamer leaving the Atlantic side on the 10th October, and the *Hermann* on the Pacific side. Another steamer will shortly be dispatched around Cape Horn, said to be the *Washington*, the old consort of the *Hermann*; though the rivals or opponents of the new enterprise boldly assert that the *Washington* cannot be had until certain money advances are made, of which there are no present signs. As the same confident prediction, however, was indulged in regard to the means for dispatching the *Hermann* it is fair to assume that a second steamer for the Pacific side will be had. On public considerations, such as refer to the convenience of the California emigration, and the known sentiment of the California people against the temptations to cupidity or extortion on the part of the Mail monopoly, it is certainly desirable that the Nicaragua route should be reopened. And to these we may add the known wishes on the subject of the Government at Washington, and other points of State policy nearly affecting the Central American question. The commercial result being attained, the probability of Americanizing this important Isthmus would not be very remote, and that without European interference or dissent.

The capital paid in of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, as stated in the official list from the Bank Department, published in this column on Tuesday last, is $1,500,000. There has been no recent increase of capital.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	½@—	Ohio, Ind & Ky.	½@—
New-England.	15-100@—	Indiana Free	1½@—
Jersey	⅛@—	Missouri	½@—
Philadelphia	1-16@—	Michigan	1@—
Penn. Country	⅛@¼	Illinois	1½@1¾
Baltimore City	1-5@—	Wisconsin	1½@1¾
Marylana	½@—	Tennessee	2@—
Virginia	½@—	Canada	½@—
North Carolina	⅞@1	Phila. Checks	1-16@—
S. Carolina & Ga	par	Balt. Checks	1-5@—
New-Orleans	½@—	Boston Checks	1-10@—
Mobile	⅛@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
160 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
80 acre warrants	90	93
40 acre warrants	105	112

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports of the Coal Trade of the week:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 53,219 06, by canal 36,540 00; for the week, 71,759 15 tons, showing a loss of 4,020 tons since last week. The whole loss in week is by canal, which was caused, in some measure, by the breaking of a dam on the Lackawaxen river, near Ashland, which stopped the trade from that quarter for a day or two. We understand, also, that the White Ash trade is extremely dull at New York, and the boatmen do not desire to haul for that port, owing to the great detention of boats. Prime Red Ash coal, which is now furnished in a limited quantity, is in demand in the New-York market. The trade sums up this week as follows, showing a loss at every point of shipment reported:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad	37,204	35,219
Schuylkill Canal	32,538	36 540
Lehigh Railroad	10,812	9 503
Lehigh Canal	34 071	32,221
Delaware and Hudson Co	20,918	14,571
Pennsylvania Coal Co	26,470	19 473
Scranton, South	7,884	
Total	169,019	147,527

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

$7 TO CAPITALISTS.—I HAVE FOR SALE $80,000 in funds of the most thriving city in the West—interest 10 per cent per annum, payable semi annually in New York. These bonds are one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached and are safe and reliable beyond all peradventure. I will sell them in amounts to suit, and any one having money to invest cannot find a safer or more lucrative investment. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.
At Stearns & Marvin's, No. 40 Murray st.

General Merchandise Import.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the Week ending and including Sept. 11, 1858.

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN'WE.	Pkgs.	Value.	METALS, &C.	Pkgs.	Value.
Bottles	179	$253	Bronzes	4	$174
China	179	9,397	Chains & anchors	10	2,117
Earthenware	39	1,925	Copper	—	1,675
Glass	695	934	Cutlery	78	30,393
Glassware	4	240	Gas fixtures	60	621
Glass Plate	76	9 935	Guns	18	5,642
DRUGS, &C.			Hardware	89	13,466
Alkali	140	2,781	Iron Hoop.tons	10	496
Acids	8	977	Iron, Pig, tons	1,170	17,745
Ammonia, Sal	113	2 794	Iron, Sheet, tons	132	7,105
Bark, Peruv	857	21,2e6	Iron Tubes	130	1,636
Blea Powder	296	6 946	Iron other, tons	442	18,644
Brimstone	1,600	2,968	Lead, Pigs	12,655	76,098
Castor Oil	77	1,433	Metal Goods	23	4,747
Chalk	65	217	Nails	71	2,129
Cream Tartar	5	1,118	Needles	3	1,821
Chickory	167	1,516	Nickel	2	1,491
Cochineal	125	1,354	Plated Ware	17	2,855
Cudbear	2	425	Percus Caps	9	1,475
Gums, Crude	428	7,660	Saddlery	9	3,494
Gum Arabic	10	246	Steel	904	16,141
Gum Copaiva	4	152	Tin, boxes	2,435	17,967
Ginger	14	1 665	Tin, slabs	4,460	75,679
Indigo	96	24,344	Wire	4	967
Iodine, pot	1	273	SPICES.		
Leeches	10	1,623	Cinnamon	—	891
Lic. Paste	72	3,569	Ginger	—	129
Lic. Root	1,343	3 55	Mustard	—	1,045
Madder	336	43,446	Nutmegs	—	9,578
Magnesia	9b	6,183	STATIONERY, &C.		
Olive ess	22	2,495	Books	73	9,657
Oil, Linseed	20	1,705	Engravings	7	1,947
Oil, Olive	2,660	8,858	Paper	48	5,053
Paints	—	6,978	Other	44	4,103
Potash, hyd	27	917	WOODS.		
Phosphorus	10	648	Brazil wood	—	4 931
Sarsaparilla	205	4,102	Cedar	—	1,699
Shellac	73	2,375	Cork	—	3 986
Soda, bicarb	2,250	1,249	Fustic M. lbs	200	1,749
Soda, sal	279	2,494	Logwood, M. lb	5.5	1,904
Soda, ash	735	19,172	Mahogany	—	11,169
Sporges	8	435	Rattan	—	16,179
Sumac	1 150	4,774	Rosewood	—	16 692
Vermilion	7	225	Other	—	7,215
Whiting	450	741	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Other	—	2,651	Alabaster	—	15
FURS, &C			Baskets	15	1,357
Furs	25	49,068	Bricks	—	174
FRUITS, &C.			Boxes	—	1,8 5
Bananas	—	195	Buttons	2 5	5,240
Currants	—	946	Burr Stones	—	1,688
Figs	—	1,660	Clay	—	770
Lemons	—	12 6	Cheese	61	3,037
Nuts	—	5,613	Cigars	—	50,331
Pineapples	—	307	Coal, tons	5,122	14 331
Prunes	—	124	Corks	—	5,250
Raisins	—	3 140	Clocks	7	1,237
Sauces and Preserves	—	95	Cocoa, bags	215	4,133
INSTRUMENTS		2,570	Coffee, bags	3,251	41,7 8
Mathematical	1	250	Emery	50	570
Musical	45	5 122	Fancy Goods	—	24,365
Optical	13	3 400	Fish	—	2,279
Surgical	1	278	Furniture	21	1,343
JEWELRY, &C			Grindstones	—	1,339
Jewelry	29	31,179	Hemp	42	1,301
Watches	59	80, 0	Molasses, gals	2,345	34,270
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.			Oil Paintings	—	401
Bristles	7	1,177	Paper Hangings	6	807
Boots and Shoes	2	5 3	Shawls	—	1,471
Hides, dressed	111	26 6 5	Perfumery	3	3,142
Hides undress	—	56,762	Pipes	—	1,493
Leather, patent	11	7,4 3	Provisions	—	197
LIQUORS, WINES &C.			Rags	1,322	11,605
Ale	310	2 313	Salt	—	5 277
Brandy	9	75	Seeds	—	8 573
Beer	8	36	Soap	24	1,020
Cordials	23	127	Sugar hhds&bbl	5,563	283,428
Gin	1,465	89 0	Do box& bag	10,371	2 9 460
Rum	150	6 17	Toys	144	9,576
Whisky	41	4 693	Tobacco	221	10,761
Wines	582	24,4	Watches	43	5,233
Champagne Cases	663	8,125	Wool, bales	361	12,363
METALS, &C.			Other	—	4,177
Brass Goods	5	2,6			
Total, Gen'l					$1,891,6 8
Dry Goods					2 0 2,334
Together					$3 9 ,9 2

Real Estate.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, sold, Sept. 8, by order of Court, in partition house and lot No. 37 Mulberry street—lot, 21 feet front and rear by 80 feet in depth, sold to Edward Fox, at $10,250. Five-eighths of the property between Broadway and Centre-street. The house covers the entire front, and is said to be worth the price paid for it as a speculation. Mr. Fox has already refused an offer for it at a good advance.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, sold, Sept 8, by order of Court, in the case of Joseph Lee *vs.* C. M. Naidrop and others, a lot-piece, or parcel of land, and known as Nos. 56 and 58 Pine-street, being in size 32 feet 9 inches in front on Pine-street; the same depth across the rear, and 22 feet 9 inches in depth on each side, with buildings thereon, of course, was sold, subject to $12 208 66, bought by plaintiff for $2,120 over and above the incumbrance.

Same auctioneer sold, September 9th, two lots on Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets, *i. e.*, one lot on each street, running through each 28 feet in front, 72 feet East of Second-avenue. We presume there are improvements on the premises. Sold to G. F. TALLMAN at $6,400. Also one lot North side of Thirty-fourth-street, 250 feet East of Second-avenue, 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, with the improvements upon it, sold to same buyer for $4,500.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, sold, September 9th, at the

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2179. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Visit of the Emigration Commissioners to the Ruins.

NEW HOSPITALS TO BE BUILT.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The principal event of yesterday in the Quarantine excitement was the visit of a Special Committee of the Emigration Commissioners to the scene of the late arson. We give below a full account of this visit, and of its results, which are not unimportant.

The MAYOR, who accompanied the Committee, reviewed the troops now encamped on the island, and was highly gratified with their appearance.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday.

The marines, under charge of Lieut. WILSON, have been withdrawn from their guard of the Government storehouse—their services being no longer needed.

Mr. LOCKE, United States Boarding Officer at Quarantine, author of the "Moon Hoax," and who has made himself obnoxious by his persistent efforts to thwart the health authorities in the performance of their duties, has again exercised his proclivity for practical joking by refusing the use of the Government building as a wash-house for infected clothing. It will be remembered that only last week Collector SCHELL volunteered the use of the building for this very purpose, and Mr. LOCKE's refusal is in direct violation of the written permission of his superior. When Dr. BISHLL was apprised of Mr. LOCKE's decision, he remonstrated with him, but without altering his determination. The Hospital employes were summarily ejected, the doors locked, and a file of marines placed in guard at them. The matter will be brought to Mr. SCHELL's notice to-day.

The Emigration Commissioners at Quarantine.

VISIT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE RUINS—PLANS FOR REMOVING THE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF QUARANTINE—SOME OF THE HOSPITALS TO BE IMMEDIATELY REBUILT—STATE OF THE RUINS, &c.

A Committee from the Commissioners of Emigration, composed of Mayor TIEMANN, Messrs CRABTREE, CURTIS and JELLINGHAUS, accompanied by Drs. MILLER and THOMPSON, Mr. CORLIES, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and other gentlemen interested in Quarantine matters, started yesterday afternoon in the steamboat *Dr. Kane*, from Castle Garden, on a visit of inspection to the scene of the late outrages at Quarantine.

The object of the Committee was to survey the walls of the burnt hospitals, and to report on the restoration of those buildings which were not utterly in ruins.

The health authorities are now in great straits to accommodate the large number of passengers which almost daily arrive from infected ports, and for whom the large Hospital, commonly designated the St. Nicholas, afforded such comfortable quarters. Since that building was destroyed, no alternative existed but to retain all passengers on board the vessels until their term of Quarantine had expired—thus exposing them to infection, and affording abundant ground for complaint on their part at the treatment to which they are necessarily subjected.

The Committee set out yesterday afternoon, fully convinced that this was an exigency which should be promptly met, and they evinced a determination to attend to it as a matter which already had been too long delayed.

On the way down the bay, a plan was exhibited which projected the building of a storehouse, with piers, &c., on the West Bank, for the purpose of discharging and warehousing all infected cargoes. The proposition was to anchor all vessels from sickly ports in the vicinity of the warehouse, where, without a tithe of the detention to which they are now subjected, they could be discharged by steam power, have their cargoes stored, undergo fumigation, and proceed to the City. It was stated it would only be necessary to use this lower Quarantine during the period when sickness is imported from West India ports—between the 1st of July and the 1st of October—and then only for sickly vessels. All vessels from Europe might come to upper Quarantine, as now.

This plan, after discussion, received the unanimous indorsement of the Committee. By its adoption every objectionable feature of the present Quarantine establishment would be obliterated. The Staten Island excuse for "burning hospitals" would then be unavailing; for it is admitted that the virus of yellow fever has never been known to spread from the hospitals. In proof of this, it was remarked that the yellow fever hospitals of Charleston and New Orleans, as well as that of Savannah, where a very rigid quarantine is enforced, were located in the very heart of the cities, and it was a well-attested medical fact, that no danger resulted from them. The merchants also, it was asserted, would look with favor upon this plan, for commerce would thereby be facilitated. Under present circumstances their ships are detained fully twice as long as they would be did such warehouse accommodations exist as the commerce of the port imperatively require.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, the steamer's course was shaped for the West Bank, that the Committee might view the locality. After steaming to the spot, which is about three miles from the Staten Island shore, it was very evident that the impression as to the feasibility of the project gained ground. The appropriation already made by the Legislature for the construction of new quarantine buildings ($100,000) was deemed a sufficient amount with which to commence the work, and the more sanguine of the party were of opinion that the buildings, if immediately commenced, might be finished by the first of next July.

After this matter had been attended to, the boat was headed round for the original point of destination, where she arrived at 3 o'clock.

Under the direction of Mr. CORLIES, the walls of several of the buildings were surveyed. The first looked at were those of the house lately occupied by Dr. WALKER. It was decided that by taking down the front wall to the water-table, the building could be placed in its original condition; and the building in the rear of it, which was used as a storehouse, could be repaired also at very little expense, as the walls were scarcely injured.

The Committee then went to the "St. Nicholas," whose conspicuous position on the summit of the hill, surmounted by "Sailor Jack," and a row of massive, towering pillars, made it familiar to every New-York ship-master, and whose destruction makes them feel that an "ancient landmark" has disappeared. This building was found in great dilapidation. The walls above the first story gaped; the mortar, from the action of the intense heat, had lost its cohesive power; the lime had become quick; and the sand parched. It was scarcely safe to stand beneath the craggy ruins. It was decided to take down the walls to the first story, if possible, without disturbing the foundation, and rebuild in its original shape. Mr. CORLIES will present an estimate of the cost to the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting on Wednesday next.

The Small-pox Hospital was next inspected. The main walls of this establishment were found to have sustained little injury. The partition walls will have to be reërected. It was decided to put this building in order forthwith, and it will be used in future for the accommodation of passengers undergoing their probation. A different arrangement of the interior will be made, and the repairs are to be executed in a substantial way.

A site was selected on the north side of the inclosure, directly in the rear of the Government property, for the erection of shanties to be used for cholera patients; and another site not far distant for those suffering from small-pox. These, with Dr. WALKER's residence, and the old Small-pox Hospital, are to be commenced forthwith.

The breaks in the wall surrounding the establishment, which were made by the rabble on the plea of affording ingress to the engines on the nights of the arson, will all be repaired without delay.

If the disposition manifested by the Committee yesterday does not flag, Quarantine will soon assume its old aspect.

The Military Encampment.

The military enjoyed another beautiful day yesterday, and the routine of the camp proceeded with more regularity, if possible, than on the previous day. The flag was run up at sunrise, and the gun fired. At 6 o'clock, Company F., Captain BUCK, was relieved by Company E., Captain WATERMAN. The following was posted on the flag-staff:

HEAD QUARTERS, GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.
CAMP WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Guard mounting at 8 o'clock, in fatigue.
Officer of the Day, Captain WATERMAN.
Officer of the Guard, Lieutenant CHAMBERLAIN.
Breakfast at 7 o'clock.
Morning parade, in fatigue, at 9 o'clock.
Dinner at 12 o'clock.
Evening parade, in full uniform, at 5 o'clock P. M.
By order. GEORGE LYON, Colonel.
O. J. WENTWORTH, Acting Adjutant.

The following-named officers were overlooked in the list previously published:

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Surgeon—Cyrus Ramsey.
Assistant Surgeon—John N. Aitkin, Jr.
Engineer—A. Winham, Jr.
Chaplain—John G. Ash
Pay Master—W. H. Cashman.
Quarter-Master—O. F. Wentworth.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Carr
Assistant Quarter Master—Tiffany.
Guard-Sergeant—W. F. Gelsse.
Ordnance-Sergeant—W. S. Silcocks.
Color Sergeant—John E. Jones.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—John M. Pease.
Right General Guard—Hart.
Left General Guard—Thomas Ball.

Shortly before 5 o'clock P. M. Mayor TIEMANN, who was on a visit of inspection to Quarantine with the Commissioners of Emigration, appeared upon the ground, and the Regiment being about to engage in their evening parade, his Honor remained, and in company with Brig. General HALL and Captain SWEENEY, of the United States Army witnessed the evolutions of the troops, and made a formal review of them. At the close the regiment paid them the honor of a marching salute, the whole manœuvre being a beautiful exhibition of military skill. The Mayor complimented their appearance and movements very highly. The parade ground, though somewhat broken, and therefore unfavorable for nice military evolutions, is one of the most beautiful that could have been selected. All the troops appeared to enjoy themselves very well in their new position.

Though inclined to treat the presence of the military as a light matter, one or two incidents have occurred to impress the citizens that it is not a joke after all. Determined to test the good nature of their soldier visitors, they were, upon the first day, refused the use of the wells. Col. LYON promptly informed the proprietors that unless they removed the injunction, and the locks at the same time, that he should take possession of them by force. The latter found no further difficulty in obtaining a supply of water for the force.

Mr. MARPLERT, who keeps a lumber yard between Stapleton and Tompkinsville, and who probably finds himself between two fires in the Quarantine contest, was applied to for a load of lumber to finish the buildings for the use of the troops. The following dialogue, substantially, passed between the dealer in pine boards and one of the Lieutenants:

LIEUTENANT—We require a cart-load of boards at the encampment. Will you send them up?

ANSWER—I cannot sell them to you.

LIEUTENANT—Then I will take them.

ANSWER—I do not dare to sell them to you; and, besides, I have no wagon to haul them.

LIEUTENANT—I will send a team from the encampment. Will you load it up?

ANSWER—I—I'll see. Will to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock do?

LIEUTENANT—No. We must have them at once, or take them ourselves. What do you say?

ANSWER—I—I—will send 'em up.

Before sunset the lumberman's team was observed, piled up with boards, on its way to the camp.

Some Staten Islanders upon the ferry boat yesterday approached General HALL, with the remark that it was very foolish for the Governor to have sent his troops to the Island—it was a farce, and they could do nothing. "But," said the General, "you may find it not so much a *farce as you suppose*. You can do nothing yourselves. You cannot sell a piece of property, and if you should sell you would have to get the signature of the military commander."

"We will sell if we choose," said the first speaker, "but we don't want to sell."

"You have no courts," said the General; "all offences must now be tried in the camp."

"But," said they, "we will all join the Democratic party and vote against you."

"Nonsense," replied General HALL, "you have got no votes."

"Yes, we have," said the irate individuals, "and we'll vote strong against Governor KING."

"He is not a candidate," was the answer.

By this time the boat had reached the dock, and the conversation was abruptly broken off.

There are three buildings going up for the use of the military. The dining-room is seventy-five by twenty-five feet; cook-house forty by thirty feet, and the store-house twenty by thirty feet. They are all boarded in, and the tables, two lengths of seventy-five feet each, are completed, with seats. A large range is about ready for the cooking off ood.

The marines yesterday left the government storehouse, under the charge of Lieutenant WILSON, and went on board the *Sabine*. The reason for this sudden withdrawal of the force was not known, but was supposed to have been ordered on account of there being no further need of their services for the protection of the government store-house. There are now but ten policemen at Quarantine, besides the harbor police, whose quarters are in the village.

Proceedings Against the Quarantine Rioters.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 13.

Attorney-General TREMAIN goes down, to-night, to Richmond County, to inaugurate the proceedings against the Quarantine rioters.

Capt. Rich to be Tried by a Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

Capt. RICH, of the Marines, has been detached from the *Niagara* that the charge of violating the New-York Quarantine laws, in connection with RAY TOMPKINS, may be investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Lieut. HEYWOOD takes Capt. RICH's place on board that vessel.

Castleton Board of Health.

DR. MUNDY DISCHARGED AND A NEW HEALTH OFFICER APPOINTED.

The Castleton Board of Health met yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, at Burns' Hotel, Mr. CHRISTOPHER in the Chair; others present, FERAN, DEFOREST and WATSON. The Health Officer not being present with a report, the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. DE FOREST handed in a letter containing $20, from two gentlemen, to be appropriated to assist the poor families in moving out of the infected district. The thanks of the Board were voted to the donors, and Mr. DE FOREST was directed to appropriate the money in accordance to their wishes.

On motion of Mr. DEFOREST, the Board voted to dismiss Dr. E. C. MUNDY, and appointed Dr. J. N. RICHARDSON in his place, as Health officer of the town of Castleton.

The grounds of the dismissal were alleged neglect of the duties pertaining to his office. In the affirmative: FERAN, DEFOREST and WATSON; in the negative, the Chairman, who at the same time stated that he was well aware that the Doctor had been derelict in the discharge of his duties.

"The combustion of bibulous matter" which took place a short time since upon the beach—"the carbonaceous particles" being swept into the town upon the wings of an east wind, to the danger of the inhabitants thereof—is supposed to have been one of the causes of dissatisfaction with the late Health Officer.

Mr. DE FOREST was appointed a Committee to apprise Dr. Richardson of his appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will accept it.

Our reporter was informed by Mr. DE FOREST that steps had been taken to remove all the residents from the infected district in the afternoon. The Board adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Three additional cases of yellow fever were admitted to the Hospital yesterday morning, from on ship-board. All new cases arriving are now of yellow fever.

Richard Adams Locke Admitted to Bail.

Yesterday morning, Mr RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, arrested for an alleged violation of the Quarantine laws, in landing Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, in a Federal barge, within the Quarantine inclosure, appeared again at the Police Court in the Park, to undergo a preliminary examination. Judge WELSH, having returned to town, presided.

Mr. SEDGWICK, the District Attorney, not being present to conduct the prosecution, the Judge decided to admit Mr. LOCKE at once to bail, in the sum of $1,000, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him by the Grand Jury. Collector SCHELL was present and became his bondsman. As counsel in Mr. LOCKE's behalf appeared Mr. DWIGHT, of the United States District Attorney's office, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Mr. ANTHON.

Police Commissioners.

GEN. TALLMADGE TO BE TRIED NEXT MONDAY.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday—Gen NYE in the Chair, and all the members of the Board except Mayor TIEMANN present—to resume the consideration of the charge against the General Superintendent.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he is hereby directed to draw out a charge and specifications in the matter of the complaint against F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police, and that the same be heard before the Board on Monday next, the 20th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M.

No further evidence in the case was presented. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the Committee on Discipline will report with regard to several minor complaints against policemen.

MEXICO.

Movements of Vidaurri—The Duration of the Civil War—Its Ruinous Results—Hopelessness of Peace—Necessity of Intervention—The Mexican Policy Toward the United States—What if Vidaurri Succeeds—Affairs at the Capital—The Imprisoned Capitalists—Lerdo de Tejada—The Advance of Alvarez—The Press—Brigandage—The Tehuantepec Project.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Aug. 29, 1858.

There is but one story to tell you: the country has at length resolved itself into the most perfect state of anarchy. The armies of the Government and those of the Federalists have made no important movements for a long time. The last we know of VIDAURRI he was preparing to quit San Luis Potosi (where he arrived on the 13th inst.) for this place. The main forces of the Government are concentrated on his line of march, under command of MIRAMON. The Government has reported several victories obtained by their Chief over the advance forces of VIDAURRI in the mountains between San Luis and Queretaro; but we know from experience that these victories are all moonshine. The reports of them are only circulated here to make bunkum for the Government—to facilitate some scheme to raise funds. The fact is, no important battle has been fought, nor none will likely be fought, until VIDAURRI arrives at Queretaro, or perhaps not until he comes near this City. His tactics are clearly to worry out the forces of the Government. On the Government side the plans are to hold out as long as possible, with the hope of some disaffection among the Federal forces, with the hope of making some compromise at the last moment, if they cannot triumph over the Federal forces by corruption.

With these plans we are doomed to a long period of endurance; yet, should VIDAURRI be entirely successful in his policy, it must be from six weeks to three months before he is in this capital. It is now over six weeks since his troops triumphantly entered San Luis Potosi. Had they then made a precipitate march upon this Capital, every one acknowledges it would have fallen without a blow into their hands. But that was not VIDAURRI's idea: he did not wish to hazard the chance of a defeat, and has delayed. In the meantime, the Government has gathered a large force on the line, and it seems that VIDAURRI will be forced to submit to delays if he successfully concludes his march as he has begun it, and that he will at last have to fight the main battle near, or perhaps inside, the walls of this Capital. These are the probabilities; but every one who knows Mexico or has studied the history of her civil wars, must know how impossible it is to form any conjectures of how a strife like the present is finally to end.

The present civil war has been in full blast since the close of last year. It is about eight months since the war-fires, lighted by the Plan of Tacubaya, commenced fairly to burn, and, now, instead of showing signs of extinguishment, appear to be increasing their force and violence—not as against the partisans in the camps, but in their destructive effects upon the property of the country and upon the general morals of the people. Acts of rapine, that one year ago called orth the indignation of all, have become so common that wonder has ceased to be expressed when they are announced. The absolute necessity of the armies to live by plunder is acknowledged, and when they have satisfied themselves by simply taking what their wants required no special notice has been taken of their acts, but animosities have assumed such proportions that the friend of one party is invariably made the victim of the other when he falls into their hands, and is subjected to indignities or death, and his properties destroyed. So demoralized have become many bands of the rabble soldiery, that they have come to regard all property-holders as their enemies and have laid waste their haciendas, and, in some instances, have committed the most brutal outrages—as making subject to their lusts the females falling into their hands. For this reason many considerable towns in the interior have been abandoned. It is estimated that at least 200,000 persons have on this account abandoned their homes in unprotected towns and villages.

The loss to the industry and trade of the country in consequence of this state of anarchy is something fabulous. I have heard it estimated by persons well able to judge that the loss and destruction of property by the present civil war have amounted to over $100,000,000. To make up this amount I have only to point you to the desertion of some twenty or thirty towns, the seizure of goods, grains, animals, food, clothing, and the forced levies for money.

Should I attempt to calculate the prejudices to the country it would be exceedingly difficult to make a true estimate that could be credited abroad. The amount of men under arms is about 50,000. Their labor for eight months, their clothing, food, arms, conveyance, &c., could not have been paid with ready money and a well organized system of economy for less than $30,000,000, but here where two prices are paid for everything, and where everything is managed to the worst advantage, the responsibilities incurred by keeping this force in the field must cost the country, one way or another, twice or three times that amount. Add to this the loss incurred by having the labor of farms entirely taken away, the crops left to go to ruin, and the robbery of the stock from them; the closing of factories; the entire suspension of commerce; the embarrassments to mining, and the abandonment of large towns—all of these present losses, with the prejudices to those branches of industry, and you must see that many years of peace and prosperity must follow before Mexico can find herself as well off as she was at the beginning of this civil strife.

But what chances have we for peace and prosperity with the country governed entirely by its own people? Although I have great confidence that the Liberal Party will be much better than the present Clergy Party, still I have no confidence that the Liberal Party will be able to establish order throughout the country. To my mind, the thing will be impossible, for there are even in that party too many ambitious men to enable the party to unite upon a strong policy. They will disagree amongst themselves, and the Clergy party will always have enough hold upon the country, by means of their fanaticism, to keep up disorder in different parts. Disorders must follow, and many of the bands that are now professedly fighting for the Liberal Party, but really for the opportunity it gives them to plunder and steal, will join their fortunes to any movement that promises to keep up the disorder. I say then we have no chance for peace and prosperity, unless VIDAURRI, taking time by the forelock, may seek and obtain the intervention of the United States. No one can yet say if he have any idea of doing this, for he is a man who keeps his own counsel so exclusively, that I believe his most intimate friends are not yet acquainted with his plans after he shall have taken possession of this Capital. If VIDAURRI sustains the high reputation he has gained he will, immediately on his arriving here, place the police of this country in foreign hands. If he does not do this, he is doomed to pass away and become odious, like all of his predecessors who have attempted to govern their country.

There is, unquestionably, more necessity for foreign intervention in Mexico now than ever before. The present government sees this, but they so hate the progressive character of our race, that they cannot look with patience upon any interference in the affairs of Mexico upon the part of either England or the United States. Especially do they hate the United States. They therefore have been at work to bring about European intervention in Mexico. They have sent to the Emperor of the French urgent representations in favor of putting a Spanish prince on the throne of Mexico, to be maintained by French bayonets. They think by this means they might manage to keep up the supremacy of the Church of Mexico, to preserve their language, and national manners and customs. They hope, by this means, to pacify the country, and be able to pay off their debt, or at best so manage as to keep foreign creditors from continually insulting them with charges of bad faith.

The present government clearly sees that the numerous outrages against Americans on record must force the American Government soon to call Mexico to account, and they believe that with the assistance of France and Spain, they could intimidate the United States from assuming a warlike attitude towards them. These are the views of the present imbecile government of Mexico, and with the success of their plans they would hope to bully the U. S., and get off from all their liabilities for a very small consideration. But with the coming in of VIDAURRI—provided he does not ask American protection—shall we hope that he will voluntarily offer to settle up old scores with the United States, and give guarantees for the prevention of outrages against American citizens and the American flag for the future? Can we hope that he will be able to do these things if he have ever so good a disposition? For my part, I venture to say, he will not be able to do justice, or even prevent injustice, against Americans, unless he ask the protection of the United States—unless he shall place the police of the country out of the hands of his own countrymen. What then will be the course of the United States? To answer this it is necessary for us to see what has been done already.

In the first place the United States has already taken hostile grounds towards Mexico. A vessel of war has been ordered to Guaymas to take from prison there an American citizen, whom the Government of Mexico has refused to give up, and has, since the knowledge of the course adopted by the United States, again repeated its refusal to set the man at liberty.

In the second place the United States has ordered Mr. FORSYTH to retire at once *from this Republic*, previously closing his legation, and handing over the archives to Mr. BLACK, United States Consul in this city.

In the third and last (for the present) place, instructions have been received by the American Minister here, to inform the Mexican Government of the "will and determination" of the United States to exact from Mexico full apology and redress for the long catalogue of outrages against American citizens and the American flag.

The action of the United States in the first of the cases I have mentioned, will be against the liberal and federaled principled State of Sonora, having as Governor a man who has avowed his determination to hold out against central power, but who, with all his liberal ideas, cannot be regarded as a friend of the American, for it was he who decoyed poor CRABB into Sonora, and afterwards showed himself in the double character of traitor and assassin. As regards the recall of Mr. FORSYTH, it was a thing expected in the event of the United States taking any strong steps with Mexico. This act has not nor cannot have any special bearing upon the internal affairs of this country. It is a thing by itself, and if of any significance, implies that the United States has at last soberly decided to do something, and is clearing decks for action. This act, as well as the positive instructions sent to Mr. FORSYTH, to lay before the Government of Mexico the determination of his Government, are things that rest against the present Government of Mexico for the time being, but must be transferred with all force and vigor to any new Government that may fail to comply with the demands of the United States. It is clear that the Government of the United States cannot well escape carrying out her threats against Mexico, no matter what may be the appearance of our political horizon, and I cannot think Mr. BUCHANAN is capable of showing partiality to one party or the other, especially when it is known that the grievances of the United States against Mexico, are equally participated in by all the parties who have for brief periods flourished in this country, and had in their hands the power of offering petty insults to the American flag, or of perpetrating outrages upon citizens.

The conduct of Mr. FORSYTH since the receipt of his orders to quit this country has been somewhat strange. For a time he was downcast, believing that his recall was a disapproval of his conduct subsequent to his protest against the loan enforced by the decree of the 15th May. He may have been right in this, for I believe no one can justify him in not having demanded his passports after his protest was treated with such marked contempt by the Government—after his citizens had been banished the country for acting by and with his advice. Whether he was right or wrong in this opinion, he has evidently changed his mind since, for of late he has assumed an entire different character, and, according to street reports, is going to delay compliance with his orders to leave the country. It is said he does this for the purpose of waiting the advent of VIDAURRI, or in other words, a change of government, when he hopes to make a treaty for the purchase of Sonora, Chihuahua, &c. He has been induced to believe that he can make a treaty of this character if he will promptly recognize the next revolutionary government that may get temporary footing in this capital. What truth there may be in these reports time will have to reveal. For my own part I fear Mr. FORSYTH, in his anxiety to distinguish his mission by some act that will find favorable or unfavorable mention in history, will greatly embarrass the true policy of the United States with Mexico. His repeated failures to do anything should have been proof to him that destiny never intended him for a treaty fabricator, and it should have occurred to him that no matter what his capacities were for the higher branches of diplomacy, he was laying himself liable to great censure in thus cutting himself adrift from his own government by attempting to make a treaty after he has actually ceased to be the representative of the United States. You may judge of what chances for truth there may be in our street reports and in the fears I have expressed, when I tell you that three days ago Mr. FORSYTH had not laid before the government of Mexico the threatening despatch of his government, although he has had it three weeks. The reason for this can be found in the fact that the same identical dispatch ordered him to pack up and leave this country forthwith. He might have complied with the orders of his Government, and at the same time furnished the Mexican Government with no more knowledge than it already had, for it well knows the contents of the dispatch he is so stealthily guarding in his legation. What explanation the American Minister to Mexico will make to the Government at Washington for his stay here, I cannot say. There can be no doubt but he bitterly hates to give up the post. Had he demanded his passports at the proper time and gone home, he would have placed himself in a most favorable position with the whole American nation; he would undoubtedly have been approved by the people and the press, and his Government then could not have censured him; they would have been forced to sustain him. He could have aimed at anything, and would have stood a good chance of being the next Vice President of the United States, for there can be no doubt that the next Presidential election will turn on Mexico. Mr. FORSYTH has lost a chance that occurs to but few men, and to them but once in a life-time. He entered upon his course fair, and was started off by his friends with good prospects, but losing his groom, he tumbled like the unfortunate nag at the first hurdle. He may live long and be much favored, but he certainly can never again hope to have *such an opportunity* as he had of distinguishing himself had he followed up his protest against the decree of the 15th of May with proper vigor.

The news of our city is dull—stupidly so. The prisons continue filled with people committed for political offences. Mr. ESCANDON was liberated some time since, after his brothers had paid the $30,000 the government had asked him to loan it. The imprisonment of Mr ESCANDON has been a most outrageous act, for he is a man of great importance to the country.

He is the only one of his countrymen who may be said to be enterprising. He spends his immense wealth with a bounteous hand, and his own single enterprise of building a railroad from this city to Vera Cruz should have spared him from the ill-timed persecution which the government has heaped upon him. It was a great mistake even for these insane people to have thrown a man like him in prison through mere caprice and in defiance of all common law and justice. Independent of himself, many thousands have been made to suffer by the tyrannic act, for so soon as he found himself deprived of his liberty he at once gave orders to close all his factories and discontinue labors on his farms. By this resolution of his 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Mr. BARRON, who was thrown in prison with him for the same offence—refusing to loan money to the government—still remains in durance. Mr. B. declares he will not submit to the outrage if they keep him there for a year. Most of the other rich persons are hidden to avoid arrest. But few have submitted to pay the loan. I regret to say that one of these men, who made his wealth by manufacturing base coin, has found an asylum in a place that should not have been so desecrated. The circumstance has created a great deal of scandal.

Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA still remains in the United States legation. He is regarded as the strong intellectual man of the Federal Party, and it is to him they are looking to give color to the acts of the new Government, should VIDAURRI triumph. He is now actively at work, protected as he is by the American flag, aiding in the furtherance of the views of his partizans. It is said he still labors under the hallucination that his nation can be regenerated with his own people. For the present he is so convinced of this task he will favor the sale of more territory to the United States, and it is from this circumstance that I add great credit to the report regarding Mr FORSYTH's stay here to make a treaty for the purchase of Sonora, &c. Of course, being under the same roof, they naturally come to harmonize in ideas, and as Mr. LERDO is intellectually a strong man, he has very likely brought Mr. FORSYTH to think with him.

We have reports here of the approach of the Pintos towards Cuernavaca. It appears certain they have crossed the Miscala in considerable numbers under young ALVAREZ, and it is reported have committed many acts of vengeance in that section of country.

Towards Vera Cruz there have been no recent movements. ECHEAGARAY remains doing nothing, and the liberals appear to be about in the same position of activity. It is clear that the force has got to come from the frontier to overthrow this Government. The Pintos from the South may help—for these people have a great horror of the Pintos, and well they may, for it will be a sad time for them if they fall into their hands. Vengeance is their object, and after all that is a nobler one than money, which rules most of Mexico's white men.

The Press of this capital remains gagged. At the present moment there are no more journals published than the subsidized tools of the Government. There are efforts now being made to bring out a new French paper, under the direction of Messrs. DE BAINS and CASE. The first number is to appear in a few days. MORAN will not, I believe, attempt to continue the *Extraordinary* until there is some change. The present Cabinet of ZULOAGA hate him so cordially that it would be folly for him to attempt to run the gauntlet of fines that certainly would alight upon him should he attempt to conduct his paper with anything like its former style and vigor.

The roads throughout the Republic are in the hands of brigands, and robberies take place as often as travelers with anything to lose show themselves.

The church bells ring as often and as loud as formerly. If we are going to the bad, we certainly are furnished with an abundance of the offices of the Church for our journey.

The success of the Tehuantepec enterprise has given great satisfaction here. The enterprise will receive from those interested in it in Mexico the same cordial support as in times past when it was assailed by unprincipled adventurers. The completion of the entire work, according to the views of the Company, must now be carried through. Its success, no longer depending upon the caprice of Governments, is insured beyond doubt by the wealth, enterprise and known sterling business integrity of those who hold the great bulk of the stock in the Company. The enterprise by itself is the best and most certain of any now in hand in America or Europe. The immense trade of California, Australia and China must in a brief period be carried on over Tehuantepec, and this, with the development of the resources of Mexico on the line of the road, must create an entire revolution in the sleepy, out of the-world way of doing business which has prevailed from time immemorial on the Central American frontier of Mexico.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company are destined to play an important part in the pacification of Mexico, and in diverting the minds of those people from rapine and war to more pleasant and profitable peace and prosperity. The line of their road will form a strong contrast to the balance of the Republic—if the country does not take up with American protection—and the seeds there planted must by degrees become scattered into posts remote from the road.

Speculations in lands must soon commence in Tehuantepec. Already I hear of several schemes to sell lands to persons immigrating to Tehuantepec. I would advise caution to every one before purchasing lands on the Isthmus. The number of conflicting titles makes it exceedingly difficult for a stranger to decide which is likely to hold the fee in the soil. For the time being squatter practice is the safest policy for immigrants.

Telegraph for Mexico—A Battle Anticipated—Guerrillas—A Revolution at the Capital Expected—No Chance for Santa Anna—Mr. Forsyth Takes His Passports—His Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

The latest dates we have now from New-York by American mail conveyance are to the 15th July! By letters received by the English packet we hear that you still exist, and that you have been going crazy over the success of the great cable. That is certainly a great and a glorious achievement; but to us here in Mexico it has little consequence if you stop the magnetic fluid within your own territory and do not give us a sparkle of the new light. Think of it. An hour or more is sufficient for the people of New Orleans to obtain and read the news of London—over a distance of six thousand miles!—while here in Mexico, only a thousand miles off, we have not had a word from New-Orleans direct for seven weeks! Can there, I ask you, be any more lucid explanation of our forlorn condition? Need I tell you any more of the raven darkness which rests upon this land?

But, lest you should forget us; for fear that the people of the United States should "disremember" that there is such a place as Mexico, and in order that your Government may not entirely abandon its duty towards its citizens here, I will give you, in continuation, a brief *résumé* of our news, hoping that your benevolence may be moved to draw us into that great current of progress, within the influence of that indomitable energy, which has made the ocean's depth a high road for human thoughts.

Since I wrote you a few days since, our politics are without material change. All we know is, that the great armies of the two parties are approaching each other, and that a battle is expected. It is said that one battle has taken place at San Miguel Alanda, a place some leagues beyond Queretaro; that great havoc took place; that the Government lost, &c., &c.—all lies, in my opinion. The forces reported to have been in the strife were those of PEREZ GOMEZ and the van of VIDAURRI's forces, under ZUAZUA. My reason for believing this battle moonshine is, that every day or so we have similar reports, with no truth to them. All we know is, that MIRAMON, with principal forces, is at Queretaro; and that VIDAURRI's are somewhere on the road between San Luis Potosi and San Miguel Alanda. We do not know yet if VIDAURRI has left San Luis.

From Guadalajara we have no recent reliable advices, and it matters little, for there the country is completely abandoned to guerrilla warfare, from which it will not recover so long as there is a horse to ride or pound of corn to steal in that whole country. If one party is in the city the other party will be in the country outside. They will not fight from cowardice, and hence the end is not at hand.

In the State of Michoacan the wildest anarchy prevails. The country is overrun with small bands, who plunder right and left, without regard to party principles. About the same state of things prevails in the upper districts of Guerrero. Cuernavaca, and the *tierra caliente* thereabouts is now filled with vagabonds, who are plundering the haciendas right and left.

Towards Vera Cruz nothing appears to be doing, and it appears that the military harpies have now decided to cut off all communication between this and that port, and we shall then be completely shut off from the world.

In the Southern Central American portion of the country, the old style of fighting, when they have corn enough on hand to stand a war, prevails.

In this city we are at present occupied with reports of new political combinations. It is now said that a *pronunciamento* is to take place in a few days. This is a general talk, and I cannot believe, if there really be anything in it, but that the Government will in time bring the affair to an ignominious close. The Government must be fully aware of what is going on, for what is in everybody's mouth should come to the ears of the Government.

The Moderados are now working to bring about some motion which will throw them in power. Gen. ROBLES is their pet. He is expected here in a few days.

Amongst all the combinations I do not see a single chance for SANTA ANNA. His day is clearly over. He can not hope to come back here again on any pretext, unless he may dupe the United States once more.

Mr. FORSYTH took his passports day before yesterday. The affair has created no sensation, as all the world KNEW three weeks ago that he had received *positive orders* to quit the Republic. He still remains here looking on, and, for all I can see, will look on until he gets tired, and will be forced to go back home, to face the French applause his late acts will elicit from the people and the Press of his country. Mr F has not made the hay here which any other man would. He has thrown away—literally kicked from before him—a chance of distinguishing himself which is rarely offered to political mortals.

The last interview between Mr. FORSYTH and the Minister of Relations is reported to have been polite in the extreme. Señor CASTILLO Y ZANZAS is too much of a gentleman to have shown bad taste on such a pleasant occasion for him.

Although Mr. FORSYTH's movements are considered of little or no importance, still there is a great anxiety here to know what the United States Government is up to. The late dispatches all look warlike. It may be that trouble is ahead for us; and, if so, there will be a good party here to go in for the whole figure—neck or nothing. It is the only chance to save us from our present anarchy. Surely this fine country is of some importance as a good neighbor; then why not make us to suit you?

The condition of public security remains bad.

A new French paper appeared yesterday. An English Spanish paper appears to-morrow or next day. The latter is to be edited by the Church or Mexico's politicians, Don MANUEL PEYNO, and the editor of the late *Extraordinary*, W. MORAN.

RELEASE OF MR. CUMMING.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. MOSES R. CUMMING was discharged on an order signed by Chief Justice ROBINSON, and made in consequence of the judgment of the Court of Appeal that Mr CUMMING had been illegally convicted.—*Toronto Leader*.

PARIS.

Gaming at Baden-Baden—French Watering Places—The Attractions of Paris—Mabille—How the Foreigner is Done—Napoleon at Port Louis—A Model Sentinel—The Douceur in Professor Morse—A Scandinavian Canard—The Baby Club at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

It has got to be one of the conditions of a Summer correspondence to give the news from Baden-Baden and those other resorts to which all Paris, to use the accepted word, has fled. But we learn from Baden Baden—I am ashamed to confess thus in open day, as a fashionable man and a *chroniquer*, that I have not yet been there this season—even for one day—that the place is not so crowded with visitors as last year. The same is true, in fact, of all the Summer watering places. At Dieppe, three weeks ago, one of the bathing-house men offered to count for me every visitor then present at this famous bathing place, and he made them out sixty-eight. The gambling houses of the German resort send out, through the agency of certain bohemians of the press, who lend themselves to the operation, glittering histories of money lost by the banks, and, of course, gained by the happy public; but it is hardly probable that that part of the public who have more than twenty francs in their pockets, will be caught in so transparent a net. In the early part of the season, at Baden-Baden, an Austrian officer, by an extraordinary run of luck, closed the bank for one day, a circumstance which has been a much talked about since as the laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph. Each time the story reappears on the surface, the sum gained by the lucky officer is augmented till it has reached the fabulous figure of four hundred thousand francs, very considerably more than the Government requires the gaming tables to place at the disposition of the public and the cards each morning. Since then we are told that the bank has been broken nine times, and that the "former" has lost, on the season, a total of three hundred thousand francs. But these are all puffs in the interest of M. BENAZET, for you have only to recollect that the Government allows the establishment of Baden-Baden fifteen per cent. against the player, to understand that with such a large per cent. in favor of the bank, it must be the gainer throughout the whole season. So you see why the bank breaks so often—in the journals.

But to re cross the frontier. If the watering-places are not crowded, what has become of "all Paris," that "all Paris" supposed to be out of town? The environs of Paris are growing more attractive every year, and it is there that the Parisians hide themselves away for two or three months each season. The Baths of Enghein aspire seriously to rival Baden-Baden, and Enghein is only twelve miles from Paris. They have now their Casino, with balls and concerts; they have medicinal waters—

of the Emperor's captivity, also terminated her reminiscences by turning to the Empress and exclaiming: "Ah! I always said that was a young man that was going to make a figure in the world!" The Emperor has given her a pension and put her son at school.

There is a certain lithographic print in France, known to everybody, which represents a soldier on guard presenting his bayonet to NAPOLEON the First, with the expression: "You cannot pass, I tell you, even if you were the Little Corporal himself!" This soldier's name is COLLUCHE, and he yet lives. The other day, as the Emperor was returning to Paris, a company of the old soldiers of the Empire were drawn up at a station to meet him, and among these was COLLUCHE, now, and ever since the event that immortalized his name, a distinguished man among his comrades. The First Emperor, who at the time of the encounter in question was dressed in his famous gray overcoat, without decoration, laughed at the soldier's obstinacy, but decorated him on the spot by cutting a piece of ribbon from the dress of a *vivandière* who was standing near. The Emperor pinned this piece of ribbon to the soldier's coat, saying: "The Little Corporal will not pass, but he will decorate you with the Legion of Honor!" COLLUCHE was presented to NAPOLEON III. and showed the piece of ribbon given him by the Little Corporal in 1813. LOUIS NAPOLEON spoke to him kindly and placed his name on the pension list.

You have already learned that the conference, which had under consideration the recompense to be paid to Prof. MORSE for the use of his electric telegraph system, has terminated its sittings by allowing the sum (400,000 francs) which I gave you three months ago as the probable sum to be fixed upon. The meeting which determined this question was not composed of the same diplomatic agents as those who first met. At the last meeting Austria was represented by Baron D'OTTENFELS, Belgium by Baron BEYENS, Holland by M. LICHTENVELT, Russia by M. BALABINE, Sardinia by the Marquis DE VILLAMARINA, Rome by the Apostolic Nuncio, Sweden by Count DE PIPER, Tuscany by the Marquis TANAY DE NERLY, and Turkey by HARDAR EFFENDI. The money is to be paid in four installments, and the share of France is 235,000 francs, Sardinia 15,000, Rome 5 000, &c. The *Siècle*, in speaking of this action of the Conference, regrets that all the powers of Europe have not given in their adhesion to the homage thus rendered to science. Such an act of justice, says this journal, does as much honor to the nations who have participated, as to the illustrious *savant* who is the object of it. "There is, to-day, a *solidarité* between all the nations, and we love to see them reunite to recompense merit, abstraction made of all spirit of party or of nationality."

I told you some time ago of the condemnation to death of an Editor, Mr. LINDHAL, at Stockholm, for having published in his journal a grave libel against a young cantatrice of that city, Mlle. MENDELSHON. Soon afterwards the *Indépendance Belge* published a whole page, purporting to be from a College friend of the condemned Editor, detailing in the most scholarly manner the school-day life of LINDHAL, reminiscences of his character and literary efforts, and terminating with a visit to LINDHAL in prison and a description *of the manner of his release*. This latter was dramatic in the extreme, and was recopied in the journals all over Europe. It appears that a law exists in Sweden (happily for such grave condemnations) by which, if the criminal will ask the pardon of the person offended, and manifest a spirit of repentance, this person has the power to release the prisoner and free him entirely from the operation of the law. That much is true. The writer in the *Indépendance Belge* says that he spent much of the time during his visit to LINDHAL in prison in trying to persuade him to humble himself to Mlle. MENDELSSON; but, although he regretted the libel, and was willing to acknowledge its probable incorrectness, he utterly refused to ask her pardon, preferring to die first. While they were thus conversing in prison the jailors came to lead LINDHAL to execution. Before starting he placed a sealed packet in his bosom. Arrived in the yard, he was allowed to see before him the platform on which was placed a block, and beside it stood the executioner, with the axe in his hand. Soldiers were stationed around the platform, and everything arranged for the execution. The prisoner's eyes were then bandaged, and he was asked by attending officials if he still persisted in his refusal to ask the offended lady's pardon. LINDHAL persisted, and walked bravely towards the fatal scaffold. Half way up the steps he was again asked, and again refused. "Well, then," said a mild voice from behind, "I am determined you shall not die, not withstanding your obstinacy!" and a pair of fair hands commenced to undo his arms The same hands removed the bandage from his eyes, and when LINDHAL saw Mlle. MENDELSHON before him, he fell on his knees, kissed her hands, and then drew from his breast the sealed packet, which he presented her, and which contained a full confession of his offence and a demand for pardon. Well! all this beautiful history was but a *canard*, as beautiful as any written since the day of LOCKE's celebrated Moon Hoax. LINDHAL was never intimidated by a look at the block and the would-be bloody axe; the whole scene, as detailed by the *Indépendance* writer, was a pure fabrication. We have just learned, however, that LINDHAL has at last yielded to the importunities of his friends, and has asked Mlle. MENDELSHON's pardon. To perform this formality he was brought into Court, and although it is usual for the offended person to be present to confront the prisoner, Mlle. MENDELSHON declined to go, and conferred the power on her father, implicated with her in the heinous offence charged against her by LINDHAL. His excuses were heard and he was released.

All your readers who have ever visited Paris will recollect the two magnificent buildings which close in the Place de la Concorde on the side next the Madeleine. They were built by LOUIS PHILIPPE, one for the Ministry of Marine, and the other for the safe keeping of the furniture of the State, and called the *Garde Meubles*. The first is still occupied by the Ministry of Marine, but the other is divided into four residences, that on the left being occupied by the Duchess of CHILLON, the next by M. PEAN DE SAINT GILLES, a rich notary, the next by the Marchioness DU PLESSIS BELLIERES, and the last one, that on the corner of the Rue Royale, by a millionaire, M. ARDOIN. Here you see the equality of the French noblesse, finance and the notoriat on the same line! The house belongs to these individuals, but the State sold to them only on condition that the exterior should never be changed, and that it shall always be occupied only as residences.

M. ARDOIN, however, soon grew tired of his magnificent, but too public residence, and retiring to the country let it to the well-known English Lord HOLLAND. The noble Lord refitted it to suit himself, but scarcely installed, he grew tired in turn of the too brilliant residence, and took another house in the Champs Elysées, to which he removed. Next door to the corner, in the Rue Ryoale, there is a club of aristocratic young men, which goes by the various titles of *Moutard Club, Baby Club*, or *Crèche*, (nursery.) This club had long desired the corner, so brilliantly situated and decorated interiorly by its late occupants. When Lord HOLLAND left, they applied and obtained it. Thereupon a suit has been commenced, which makes a good deal of talk in the aristocratic world, but you would hadly divine by whom. The Marchioness DU PLESSIS-BELLIERES, ranking a club with a restaurant, declares that M. ARDOIN has no right to let his residence to the *Crèche*. They have an equal right upon the front balcony with herself, an iron railing only separating them, and she fears the cigar smoke and the light conversation of her young neighbors. So she sues M. ARDOIN, and asks that an injunction be placed upon the removal of the Club into the *Garde-Meubles*. It is generally thought she will gain the suit.

We sometimes see, in all countries, manifestations of national *amour-propre* that go even beyond the absurd. Here is an example that will bear the palm or the next quarter of a century: A well-known French writer, whose name I will not mention for the sake of the really beautiful things he often writes, was lately traveling, and in his travels fell upon Dieppe. In this ancient town, he gravely and seriously informs his readers, he performed a pilgrimage to the house in which M. MILLAUD *conceived* and studied out the great plan for the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama, now confided to the direction of M. BELLY! M. MILLAUD can count on that man for his first stockholder. MALAKOFF.

The Heir Presumptive of the Count de Chambord.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ROYSTON, Herts, England, Saturday, August 28, 1858.

In speaking of the "Pretenders," you mention the Count of PARIS as presumptive heir of the Count of CHAMBORD; but the *Herald of History* must not ignore the fact that the *de jure* presumptive heir of the Count of CHAMBORD is the eldest son of the late Don CARLOS, (*alias* CHARLES V.,) of Spain. Every living Prince of the Bourbon branch, existing in Spain, Naples and Lucca, has a right to the throne of France before any scion of the Orleans branch—the youngest of all the branches of the Bourbon family. PHILIP V. of Spain, is said to have renounced, on the part of his descendants, all claim of succession to the throne of France; but such renunciation on his part can have no effect: whence could he derive power to bind his *successors*?

Your obedient servant,
HENRY CLINTON, Colonel.

LONDON.

Upshot of the Paris Conferences—The Chinese Treaties—Secret History of the Antwerp Fortifications Project—The Lander Libel.

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27, 1858.

The Paris Conferences at length are over, and the fate of the Danubian Principalities is no longer unknown. The incorporate union they desired has not been vouchsafed to them. A rosette in common at the top of their respective standards, and a uniform tariff of customs duties are about the only items of political identity which the diplomatic Areopagus has judged it meet to recognise. A majority of the Great Powers were throughout in favor of complete fusion, but Turkey and Austria were always against it; and Great Britain, having at first sided with the majority, came eventually round to take part with the minority; and to prevent the renewal of the European quarrel of 1854, a nominal compromise was agreed to. Each Province is to have an elective chamber, by whom the Hospodar is to be nominated, subject to the confirmation of the Sultan. But unless I am much misinformed, the suffrage is fixed at such a point as will inevitably render the new representative body an object of popular jealousy rather than of confidence or trust. The semi official Russian journal, *Le Nord*, published at Brussels, relates a curious conversation as having taken place at the last meeting of the Conference, with reference to this subject. Lord COWLEY, on the part of his Government, abruptly expressed his regret that the reasons he used against the proposed union of Walachia and Moldavia, should have been inserted in the protocols, and proposed that each Plenipotentiary present should pledge his word that if omitted by general consent, he would never disclose them. M. KISSELIEF, on the part of Russia, at once declined to give the pledge. England was a Parliamentary Government, and made publicity her boast. Why she should desire secrecy in such a matter, regarding her proposed motives and convictions, it was not for him to say. But Russia, which had adhered consistent y to the more popular policy towards Roumauns, had no motive for affecting mystery; on the contrary, his imperial master wished that the part he had taken should be thoroughly appreciated and known. The Paris papers try to prove that in surrendering his own views respecting the future constitution of the Principalities, LOUIS NAPOLEON has not substantially falsified any hope he authorized his Envoys to hold out to them; and the Government journals here, as also the *Times*, *Morning Post* and *Globe*, who advocated the Austrian scheme when first adopted by Lords CLARENDON and PALMERSTON, approve, of course, the decision that has been arrived at. It remains to be seen how the new institutions will work; and how long the people of the countries in question will be satisfied with the measures of freedom conceded to them.

Intelligence has reached us this week of the conclusion of treaties by the Emperor of China with the various Governments of the Outer Barbarians, and the opening of trade to the merchants of the four Christian nations which had recent cause of complaint at his Celestial Majesty's hands. The details are as yet unknown to us; but mention is made of a considerable indemnity exacted by Lord ELGIN on the part of Great Britain for losses and privations incurred during the last year and a half. About the wisest thing Lord DERBY could now do would be to recall Sir JOHN BOWRING, now that his supercession cannot be misrepresented as a concession to the Chinese; for certainly the continued presence at Hong Kong, Canton or Shanghae, of so vain and indiscreet an Envoy, would be ill calculated to cement the amity of East and West. Exaggerrated expectations are held forth by many, of the commercial benefits likely to flow from what is absurdly termed this new outlet for the manufactures of Christendom, and especially of Lancashire and Yorkshire. There cannot be a greater delusion. When the right to trade with the Four Ports was conceded by treaty in 1842, similar anticipations were encouraged; and I well remember a speech made at one of the Mansion House dinners in that year, by Lord PALMERSTON, wherein he congratulated the industrial community upon the bright and boundless field of remunerative enterprise then opened to them. Fifteen years have rolled away since then; and a comparison of the exports does not confirm the high hopes then held forth. In 1834, the value of British exports to China was £842,852. In 1835, it amounted to £1,774,708. In 1836, it was £1,326,388, being on an average upwards of a million sterling per annum. In 1853, the value had, indeed, risen to £1,749,597; but, in 1854, it was not more than £1,000,716; while in 1855 it did not exceed £1,122,241, being an average of less than £1,300,000 a year, or an increase of but a quarter of a million. How insignificant these totals look when we remember that they scarcely equal those of our export trade to Holland.

And this be it remembered is the result of our experience during a period of uninterrupted peace, and throughout which the import duties paid on European goods have not exceeded ten per cent. It has been frequently alleged that although the import charges were not heavy, those leviable on internal transit amounted practically to a prohibition. But the narratives of those who have penetrated into the interior recently do not make good these allegations. The truth seems to be that the Chinese are emphatically a self-providing people, full of invention, skill and thrift, and that the pressure of population is so great amongst them, that the cost of production is kept too low for distant manufacturers to compete with advantage. The main articles of international barter are opium and tea, and as the consumption of both is decidedly on the increase, we may count upon a gradual augmentation of trade in these, and as an incidental consequence in a variety of fancy wares. Beyond this I own I think with those who say that increase of mercantile relations there will in all likelihood be none, for many years to come.

Your readers will probably have noticed some weeks ago the announcement that a project of law for the better fortification of Antwerp was reported by a considerable majority in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. Its rejection was insured by the concurrence of men the most opposed in general politics; and many persons were led to conjecture that the event was caused by one of those sudden and temporary combinations of party whereby an administration that has survived its popularity is sometimes overthrown. It was but a few days ago that I learnt from an old and intimate friend who holds distinguished office under the Belgian Government the true history of the affair, and it is not a little curious. Far from procuring the fall of the Ministry by whom the rejected bill was brought forward, it has manifestly tended rather to strengthen them by allaying party feeling for the time being, and proving that the sense of the community in general can find genuine and effectual expression when there is need of it, without disturbance to the composition of the execution. The truth is simply this;—the people wished that Antwerp or Ostend, or some other seaport town, should be made strong enough to resist an invading army, and to afford a place of shelter to the authorities of the State until succor from Germany or from England could arrive. The old fortresses on the frontiers of Normandy, Valenciennes, Tournay, La Queille, Mons, and the rest of the historic chain with which WILLIAM OF ORANGE, MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON tried successively to curb the aggressive ambition of France, were manifestly grown worse than useless. Modern improvements in locomotion and gunnery had rendered all their elaborate masonry and re-entrant angles of scarp and fosse palpably ineffectual. A French *corps d'armée* might, by means of railways and electric telegraphs, be collected in the space of a few hours, and thrown beyond the range of their unavailing bastions into the very heart of Belgium, whose troops, however brave, would be wholly unable to arrest the progress of such an enemy through a fenceless and level country. So evident, indeed, had the inutility of the border fortresses become that steps had been taken for dismantling some of them; and in a short time every trace of the frowning ramparts and of the yawning ditches that cost confederate dynasties so much pains, and allied nations so much treasure to create, would utterly disappear. To meet this novel state of national denudation, the Belgians could only look to their seaboard towns for temporary refuge in case of need. One or more of these, lying as they all do almost within sight of England, might, if fortified in the modern fashion, adequately garrisoned by native troops, and, with the sea behind them, they could never be exposed to the horrors or privations of close siege. The onerous cost of the contemplated works all classes were willing to bear, and, had a well-digested plan been proposed to the legislature, it would, unquestionably, have been adopted. Instead of this, a meanly-conceived project for partially repairing the old fortifications of Antwerp was forced upon the Cabinet by the obstinacy of the King. In vain the inhabitants of that ancient and populous city remonstrated against the injustice of sentencing their civic energy and fecundity to perpetual imprisonment within the space already over-built upon and overcrowded with population. In vain the Ministry argued in Council, that in a work of national interest and moment, petty economy was neither wise or commendable. LEOPOLD had got what the French call an *idée fixe* upon the subject, and could not be moved. M. ROGIER and his colleagues had then to choose between throwing up the reins of Government and suffering a reactionary Cabinet, like the one they had displaced, to supercede them in the direction of affairs, or to assume the unwelcome responsibility of a measure they felt to be unpopular and knew to be incomplete. They preferred the latter, and public opinion, appreciating their motives, ratified their choice. The bad bill was stigmatized, not as that of the Cabinet, but as it really was, that of the King; and a majority of the Chamber, consisting of men of all shades of party, rejected it without hesitation. His Belgian Majesty thus received a significant rebuke for his imprudent deviation from the recognized line of constitutional duty. I was by such errors that his father-in-law LOUIS PHILIPPE lost his crown. Hitherto King LEOPOLD has shown more circumspection. But it is not to be forgotten that by this contest between the Executive and the Legislature, a whole year in the work of national defence has been lost, and that the country may be surprised by war before a spade is set in the formation of the much-disputed *enceinte* of Antwerp.

An action for libel was tried this week at Bristol which possesses a painful interest for the world of letters in consequence of the well known character of the defendant, and the apparent wantonness and groundlessness of the imputations cast by him upon a lady of his acquaintance. The name of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has for half a century been cherished by all true friends of free and vigorous thought; and even by those who disrelish his theoretical sentiments, the idiomatic force and beauty of his style has long been prized. A certain waywardness there has ever been indeed observable in all his writings; and in his zeal for the revival of racy and nervous simplicity, he has often incurred the charge of coarseness. A wide degree of license has, however, readily been accorded to one gifted with so many excellent qualities of intellect and heart. His friends and admirers are innumerable; and until the recent trial there were few of them who would not cheerfully have gone surety for his generosity and justice. Sad has been their disappoin ment at finding him unable to set up any sufficient or even intelligible defence when charged with defaming in verses, published with his name, a woman of blameless life and hitherto unquestioned reputation. The lady is the wife of a clergyman residing at Bath. LANDOR had been intimate with the family; and a disagreement had arisen between them regarding a young lady whose charms appear to have possessed a potency of attraction for the octogenarian poet. Offended at her removal from the neighborhood, and ascribing it to the advice of Mrs. YESCOMBE, he indulged his spleen in a series of metrical lampoons, wherein he did not scruple to accuse her of larceny, perjury and various other misdemeanors. His counsel could devise no better excuse in palliation of his fault than that of approaching dotage. The Jury were not to be beguiled by this pretence; and they awarded by their verdict £1,000 damages to the plaintiff. Mr. LANDOR, being unable to pay this sum, has already gone abroad.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the undersigned has been called to a long communication in your paper of the 7th inst., signed G. D. P. An editorial in the same paper informs your readers, in commendatory terms, that the article was written by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS. Such notice, on your part, not only justifies, but demands a reply and denial, which no mere statement of Mr. PHELPS could have called forth from the undersigned. And even now, when the cause of truth and justice is to be vindicated, it is difficult to find words fitly to express the mingled feelings of surprise, indignation and pity expressed by the reiteration of Mr. PHELPS' old charges of falsehood, conspiracy and fraud.

The undersigned propose only to assure you, Sir, that after a careful examination of the gross charges and imputations preferred by Mr. PHELPS, against the officers and managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and after a patient hearing of all Mr. PHELPS had to say on the subject, there seemed, to the Committee, no foundation for such charges and reflections. But, on the contrary, it was apparent that Mr. PHELPS had misstated facts in many instances, and it really seemed as if he were incapable, from a strange perversion of mind, of perceiving the line which separates truth from falsehood. The *proofs* of these conclusions may be seen at the office of the Company by any one, and you, Mr. Editor, are specially invited to examine them.

Mr. PHELPS appeals to the stockholders of the Company, and constitutes himself their special guardian. The following preamble and resolution, passed by acclamation at a full meeting of the stockholders, held on the 29th day of June last, after the publication of his charges against the Managers, his reply to the Committee's report, and other communications from him to the stockholders, would seem to indicate the unfavorable impression he has thus far made on their minds.

They read as follows:

"After some personal remarks by the late President, Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, the following preamble and resolution were moved by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN and passed *unanimously* by the meeting:

"*Whereas*, Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS has repeatedly interrupted and embarrassed Stockholders' meetings by personal issues; and, *whereas*, his hostile relations to the present management of the Company are now perfectly understood; and, *whereas*, in the judgment of this meeting he is not sustained or justified by any single Stockholder of the Company; *therefore*,

"*Resolved*, That we will not listen, in future, to his abusive and personal remarks; and that it shall be the duty of the Chairman of any future meeting at which he shall attempt to repeat them, to declare him out of order."

The foregoing needs no comment, and with this brief statement of facts, the understgned, a Committee selected in part by Mr. PHELPS himself, take final leave of him and the subject; not in anger, certainly, but with wonder and regret, that one who has occupied so respectable a position in this community, and a Professor of Religion, too, should so far forget what is due to truth, to a proper self-respect, and to the rights of others.

As Mr. PHELPS stands condemned unanimously by the Board of Managers, a majority of whom he declares free from censure—condemned unanimously by the stockholders, whose sympathy he has sought—condemned unanimously by the Investigating Committee, a portion of whom he chose, the undersigned can well afford to leave him to pursue his own course without any further notice.

C. R. ROBERT.
JAMES BROWN.
WM. S. WETMORE.
GEO. N. MILLER.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls	71	19	—	90
Flour, bbls	21,678	3,021	4,840	29,739
Corn Meal, bbls	395	—	—	395
Wheat, bushels	28,724	1,260	—	29,984
Corn, bushels	121,029	—	—	121,029
Rye, bushels	1,433	—	—	1,433
Oats, bushels	41.584	1,502	—	43,086
Malt, bushels	5,000	1,250	—	6,250
Provisions, pkgs.	575	608	29	1,212
Whisky, bbls.	891	218	30	1,139

ASHES—Are in limited request, at $6 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been good since our last, and the free purchases have reduced the available supplies and assortments here. There has not been much inquiry for shipment. Prices rule very firm, and holders of heavy goods, which are in light stock, are claiming rather higher rates. HOWES, HYATT & Co., in their circular, remark that, "The Boot and Shoe trade never was larger in this City than this year, from several causes. The first is that New-York in the Boot and Shoe trade, like every other domestic trade, is becoming more and more the centre, and the yellow fever in New-Orleans and Charleston compels many buyers to come to this market that would have otherwise went there. Some of the Charleston houses have sent their drummers here, with samples of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, to sell their customers here. How they will succeed can well be imagined by business men, and we hope other cities will not follow in their foots'eps, as it may prove injurious to the trade." In Boston, trade presents no really new feature. Southern buyers have been purchasing there freely, and Western dealers moderately, at uniform prices. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "In the manufacturing districts there is less activity. The low prices at which goods are selling, and the high price of all kinds of stock, having a tendency to check all active movements on the part of manufacturers, whose business for some time past has fallen much short of expectation, the bulk of the goods sell at rather discouraging prices. There are indications, however, the past week, that the extreme prices for Hides and Leather have been reached. At present the manufacturing business may be considered in rather an unsettled state. The West purchasing less than was anticipated, gives us a larger supply at this season than we expected to hold, and, in consequence, prices, owing to the competition among the trade, have ruled comparatively low during the season, while the tendency of stock of all kinds has been upward. Some change must, therefore, soon take place. Either goods must advance or the price of stock come down, so as to leave manufacturers a fair margin." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	5,609	7,769
Since Jan. 1	154,333	181,592
Total	160,142	189,679

COFFEE—The demand is moderate and prices are maintained; sales 300 bags Java at 15c.; 100 bags Rio at 10¾c.; 460 bags St. Domingo at 9 5-16c.@9¾c., and 46 bags Triage Laguayra at 8¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The receipts during the week ending this evening include 6,000 bags Santos. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, about 25,000 bags. We have been favored with a copy of a dispatch from Rotterdam to Southampton, Sept. 1, received by the *Vanderbilt*, from which we learn that the Dutch Government sales of Java were passing off spiritedly—good ordinary qualities bringing 23c., Dutch currency, ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were received 5,400 bags Rio; sold 4,600 bags Rio at 10c.@12c ₱ lb.; stock there on Saturday, 21,600 bags Rio and 1,000 bags other kinds.

COTTON—Sales have been made to-day of 1,500 bales at full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
Middling Fair	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	14
Fair	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very heavy to-day, for State and Western Flour, influenced by large arrivals, and only moderately active inquiry. Prices favor buyers strongly; sales 11,500 bbls. with a our reduced range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 50	@$4 40
Standard Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 40	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 50

Canadian is more freely offered and is depressed; sales 400 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and unsettled; sales 1,100 bbls., at $4 40@$5 30 for rejected brands; $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30 @$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70@ $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack demand at prices below the views of holders. Hence the inactivity in the market. Sales 22,500 bushels, including prime white Canada, at $1 35; fair to good white Western, at $1 26@$1 23; Chicago Spring, (on Saturday evening,) at 98c.; fair white Southern, at $1 35; Amber do., $1 25; and red do., at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is freely offered at easier prices, hence buyers purchase more liberally. Sales 62,500 bushels, at 65¾c. @67c. for unsound mixed Western, with some imported at 65c.; 68c.@72c. for ordinary to good sound do.; 75c. for mixed Southern; 80c.@82c. for white do.; and 93c@94c. for prime yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels, at 75c. ₱ bushel. Sales of Barley were reported within a range of from 65c @80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed: Western, 47c.@50c.; State, 43c @47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@ 47c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Holders ask full prices, but the demand is restricted

IRON—Is in moderate request at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices New-Orleans, 50c @52c; Porto Rico, 33c.@41c; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48c., cash, ₱ gallon; 1,300 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 72 ₱ 310 lbs.; 180 bbls. No. 1 Resin at $3, and 1,200 bbls. White and Pale Resin at $4 50@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed at 75c @76c., and for Lard at 90c @95c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are essentially changed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and lower; sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 40 for Mess, and $15@$15 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 8¾c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand and is firm; 900 lbs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales 260 bbls, in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c. @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4½c.@7¾c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 700 lbs, mainly for export, at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—400 bags were sold in Boston at full prices.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2, cash, ₱ bushel; and in Philadelphia, on Saturday, 250 bushels Clover Seed at $5 50@$5 75; 500 bushels prime Timothy at $2 06¼@$2 12½; 400 bushels Orchard Grass Seed, to leave the market, on private terms; and small lots of domestic Flax Seed at $1 69 ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—900 bales Bagging were sold in Boston at 15c @16c. ₱ yard.

SPICES—Sales 75 bags Pepper at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of only 110 hhds. Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1 250 bbls, in lots, at 24½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 900 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 6d.; and 100 tons Lard and Bacon, at 12s. 6d @15s. For London, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For other ports, no very important movements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $260, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR,
No. 5? Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c ,&c

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.

CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, manufacturers of the American Improved Piano forte, have on hand a fine assortment of their pianos, for sale wholesale and retail, at prices cheaper than ever for cash, at their Broadway manufactory, No. 637, near Bleecker-st., and also at their warerooms, No. 469 Broadway. CHAS. E. ACHESTON, Agent. If you want a piano, call at either of the above places, and you are sure to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A RICHLY CARVED CASE, CARVED legs, all round corners, Jacob Chickering Piano at a great bargain. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons. Improved New York Pianos, Pianos and Melodeons of all styles to rent at low rates. A. M. KANOUSE No 435 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second hand pianos for $60. $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, Manufacturers, No. 343 Bleecker st., offer a large and elegant assortment, with all modern improvements, at greatly reduced prices Also, superior second-hand Pianos low for cash.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 4 round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS OF VARIous styles to let or sold on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 226, 330, 332 2d av., corner of 21st-st., New York. by J. M. PELTON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.—AT AUCtion, an Andalusian Jack, 13½ hands high imported last Fall from Malaga, Spain. This magnificent animal will be exhibited at the Springfield Fair, Hampton Park, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of Sept., and will to the highest bidder on the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. The attention of breeders is particularly called to this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity of getting a splendid large Jack at a low figure, of the best mule-getting breed.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new rockaway buggies, with shifting tops and without tops, new; 2 good second-hand rockaways; 3 light road wagons second-hand; 1 good second hand 2-seat, roomy, calash-top wagon, built by J. Sweenerton, New-York, will be sold at a bargain: 1 second-hand chaise; 1 sulky, good, at ISAAC POST'S Carriage Repository, No. 7 Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR VERY CLOSE MATCHED bay carriage horses, 15½ hands, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, 7 and 8 years old, and excellent travelers. Apply at No. 113 9th-st. Can be seen at stable No. 191 Mercer st.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT FAMILY Carriage, extension top, for one or two horses. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at TAYLOR'S Stable, No. 275 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.)

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE!
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ.
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS

AMUSEMENTS

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Broadway.
DEBUT OF MADAME COLSON.
Mr. BURTON begs leave to announce that he has engaged
Mr STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
including
Madame COLSON
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCCETTA,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor BARILI and
Mons. JUNCA,
(The great basso, his first appearance in New York.)
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 14,
will be performed Donizetti's opera in three acts,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO,
(The Child of the Regiment.)
Maria La Figlia del reggimento.....Madame Colson
Tonio, Montanero Svizzero.....Signor Lacocetta
Sulpizio Sargente.....Signor Ettore Barili
La Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio.....Signora Morra
Ortensi, Maggiordomo della Marchesa.....Signor Corradi
Un Caporale.....Signor Klebe
Domes, Peasants, Parsane, Soldats, &c. &c.
Musical Conductor.....M. F. MOLLENHAUER
Places may now be secured at the Box office.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle $1; Amphitheatre 50 cents.
TO MORROW (Wednesday)—Mr J. B. ROBERTS, the American tragedian will make his first appearance in New York since his recent triumphant success at the Theatre Royal, Drury lane. The comedy of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—Sir Giles Overreach Mr. J B ROBERTS
THURSDAY—The Strakosch Italian Opera Company will appear
FREE LIST SUSPENDED—PRESS EXCEPTED.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT DRAMATIC REVIVAL
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1858,
Will be presented Sheridan's great comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
sustained by the FINEST CAST since the DAYS of the OLD PARK, having been received by a crowded house with the most enthusiastic approbation.
HAYMARKET THEATRE, LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
Jul 4, 1859 Sept, 13, 1858
Sir Peter Teazle.....W. Farren.....W. R. Blake.
Sir Oliver Surface.....Strickland.....Burnett
Joseph Surface.....Cooper.....Couldock
Charles Surface.....Walter Lacy.....Sothern
Crabtree.....Buckstone.....Jefferson
Sir Benj. Backbite.....Wrench.....Peters
Careless.....Bemming.....Bangs
Bowley.....Gough.....Marden
Moses.....Webster.....Varrey
Sir Harry.....Caulfield.....Wharton
Trip.....Brindal.....Levick
Snake.....Smith.....McDonald
Lady Teazle.....Mrs Walter Lacy.....Miss L. Keene
Lady Sneerwell.....Mrs. W. Chifford.....Miss Mary Wells
Mrs. Candour.....Mrs Glover.....Mrs Blake
Maria.....Miss Fitzwilliam Miss Sara Stevens
Mlle. LAMOURBUX.
the celebrated Premier Danseuse, assisted by Mr. GEO. W. SMITH, will, after the comedy, execute,
LA ZINGARELLA.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Senora PEPITA GASSIER,
and Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1858,
Donizetti's popular tragic Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
The principal characters will be sustained by
Senora PEPITA GASSIER,
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
Signor GASSIER and
Signor GASPARONI.
Conductors.....{ MAX MARETZEK. ANGELO TORIANI.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION.
Parquette Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores from 9 till 5 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr GEO. PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr JOHN LOGAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mr GROSVENOR
TO NIGHT (Tuesday) Sept 14 1858.
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
the celebrated Indian Drama
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of
MR DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats Tickets, 50 cents

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Second week of
MR. H. C. COOPER'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Look at the prices—
FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tuesday, Sept 14 1858—In consequence of the triumphant success of Verdi's most popular opera ra ta TROVATORE; or, THE GIPSEY'S VENGEANCE, as given in English last night at Wallack's Theatre, it will be repeated every evening until further notice.
ARTISTS
Miss ANNIE MILNER. Mrs C. HOLMAN
Mr. D. M. SANDS Mr. C. GUILMETTE.
Mr. KIDDERLEN Mr. HOLMAN.
Conductor and Director of the Music H. C. Cooper.
Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av
BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15,
has been fixed upon for
THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS,
The Messrs EDGE,
Who will, on that occasion give
A MOST GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
illustrating to perfection
The Beauties of their exquisite Art.
The Gardens will be
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUMINATED,
and MR THOMAS BAKER,
The popular Composer and Director, has arranged expressly for
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
THE GASSIER POLKA,
As sung by the celebrated
MADAME GASSIER.
with great applause
N B—The Free List will be suspended (with the exception of the Press) on all Benefit nights, and on the evening of the GRAND LANTERN FETE, Sept 20.
Admittance 25 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager.....Mr. N. B. Clarke.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
Performance to commence with the drama of
DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE IRISH LIBERATOR.
To be followed by the drama entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
Engagement for a few nights of the popular tragedian
Mr. J. R. ANDERSON.
Mr G. L. FOX as MARK WARRENTON.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 14,
GLENDOWER; or, the North Sea Rover.
Julian Glendower.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To conclude with the pantomime of
INGOMAR.

THE FIRE KING'S BENEFIT.
THOSE RENOWNED PYROTECHNISTS,
THE MESSRS EDGE,
Will have a Complimentary
BENEFIT
Given them by the Proprietors of the
PALACE GARDENS,
On the Night of Sept. 16,
Admittance 25 cents

MINSTREL HALL,
NO 444 BROADWAY.
The renowned
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
The Model Troupe of the World.
MONDAY EVENING Sept 13, and every evening during the week,
NATIONAL GUARD DANCE.
Essence of Essence.....by.....Mert Sexton
Unsworth's new Banjo Sung on the Drivers of the Knickerbocker Stages.
E SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av.,
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 14,
THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.
Who to-day celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the Surrender of the City of Mexico to the American Army,
WILL VISIT THE PALACE GARDENS
TO NIGHT.
Concert. Fireworks, Fire Balloons, Drum Corps of the 79th Regiment &c. &c.
Admittance, 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th av
PYROTECHNICS IN PERFECTION.
THE MESSRS EDGE'S BENEFIT,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
AT BURLINGTON,
Sept 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition, carried free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT Sept. 14,
THE ACCOMPLISHED DRUM CORPS OF THE FAMOUS 71st REGIMENT
By permission of Colonel Vosburgh,
Will, under the direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Assist in giving a thrilling effect to
THE DRUM POLKA.
Those who were disappointed by no fault of the Drum Corps at the Crystal Palace on Friday night last, will do right have an opportunity of seeing
THE DRUM POLKA THROUGH HUP,
as originally rehearsed by Jullien, and now by his former Leader,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Musical Director at the Palace Gardens,
TO-NIGHT, 14th instant, PALACE GARDENS.
Admittance, 25 cents.

RAE'S MUSEUM—GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS.—THOMPSON'S THEATRE OF ARTS: This EVENING, this EVENING at 7½, BUNYAN'S CROSSING THE ANGEL ISLAND OF DELECTABLE, THE CITY OF EDINBURG, THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM at sea. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THIRD AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The CELEBRATED CANARY BIRDS. NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM NEW FEATS of MAGIC MONDAY, Sept 13, and EVERY EVENING; commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th st. and 6th av.
TO-NIGHT, SEPT. 14,
The most popular Musical Director
IN THE UNITED STATES,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Will, in person, direct
HIS FULL ORCHESTRA
In giving a GRAND CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, AT THE PALACE GARDENS.
The programme is exceedingly rich and varied, and Mr Baker will be assisted by the youthful and accomplished
DRUM CORPS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT,
By permission of Colonel Vosburgh,
In rendering the
DRUM POLKA
(originally performed by Jullien
The SCOTT LIFE GUARD will visit the Gardens tonight. A magnificent display of Fireworks will be given by the Messrs EDGE, and the Gardens will be most brilliantly illuminated
Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera season These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st and 6th av.
THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF MEXICO,
Comprised in the
SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
WILL VISIT THE PALACE GARDENS
TO-NIGHT, 14th inst.

APOLLO ROOMS, NO. 410 BROADWAY.
The celebrated Welsh Nightingale LUCY WILLIAMS, will give four of her Grand Entertainments, entitled "Love's Dream," on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept 13, 14 16 and 17, 1858. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at Messrs. HALL & SON'S music store, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE—NOS. 199 AND 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st IMMENSE SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, consisting of FIFTY PRETTY AND TALENTED CHILDREN, from 4 to 10 years of age. THE INFANT ALICE and her sister LA PETITE EMELINE pronounced without a rival, and all thoroughly instructed in the arts of Dancing and Pantomime to will appear in an entire new and complete Paraphernalia of Properties Appointments, and Costumes. Also, on the same evening, MLLE. CHRISTINE, the celebrated danseuse, in a variety of her much admired ballets and dances assisted by MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI with a full corps de ballet will appear. THIS EVENING, THIS NIGHT, THE Doors of Admission—Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE VIRGINIANS CONCERT AT THE BATTERY FOR ONE WEEK.—This magnificent entertainment has been reorganized under the most careful management New canvass new performances, fresh talent and novelties The unrivaled horsemanship of Mme. Tourniaire, the unsurpassed novelties of the Carlo Family the quaint and piquant jokes and repartees of the inimitable clown, Tom Watson, with a host of other performers who are engaged The above beautiful attractive exhibition will be given for one week only commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 13, at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church concert-room or stage Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLEC-TION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York
No. 37 Montague place Brooklyn.
Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, in Brooklyn, FRIDAY Sept. 24.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable to that end; and some of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to pore over their desks without intermediate exercise until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, some high would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to see the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful style, the Minuet de la Cour, and other dances of a similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encourages him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Gymnastics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best mode of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes that the experience gained such information as will in addition to his own experience enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka but will improve their health figure and walk, and, consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life
During his European tour of this season Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of England and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No 53 West 14th-st New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn
Mme DUSSEUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above academies will open on Oct 9 in New-York, and Oct 12 in Brooklyn Gentlemen's evening classes on Oct 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will open on Saturday Oct 23 Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov 1. Private lessons as usual. Circulars obtained at the room or at Mrs. CHARRAUD'S residence, No 148 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant park

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CORNER OF COURT AND JORALEMON STREETS.—Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING Sept 14, at 8 o'clock in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Holy Trinity Montague place. An Essay will be read by JOHN WINSLOW. Subject.—*The Critics.* The public generally are invited to attend
GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812—A special meeting will be held at No. 64 Lispenard-st. on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., on business of importance. By order
THOS. JENKINS, Pres't. A. W. JONES Col
W. W. BLEECKER Sec'y. WM. CORBIER, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold a special session on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock to receive the report from the Committee on Worth Lodge, No. 490, and take action thereon By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

THE AMERICAN FOLKLOGICAL CON-GRESS will hold its meetings at Mozart Hall No. 663 Broadway TUESDAY, Sept. 14, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 and THURSDAY, Sept. 16, commencing at 10 A. M Admittance free Exhibition 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE 1858
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN General Committee will be held at their rooms, corner Lispenard-st and Broadway on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
F. W. WAGNER, G. C. DOANE, } Vice Presidents.
N. J. HEUSTED, MEREDITH, } Secretaries.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THREE HOURS A DAY, AN engagement as Tutor by a gentleman who has had experience as Teacher both in the Classical and Scottish department. He prefers the instruction of youth for which he will be fitted by the qualifications necessary in a Teacher he can furnish the best of city references. Salary expected $4 a week, or would prefer board in the family. Address "TUTOR," Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHOSE ENGAGEMENTS ALLOW her to give one of a few hours in the afternoon and evening wishes to meet with pupils for private lessons on Music French or German; a city residence preferred, as all persons not really in want of a teacher will in good earnest are requested not to apply. Address, stating real name, TEACHER, Box No. 2,057 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION—Two Gentlemen Professors, one for the English department, a Accent amongst the above required Instrumental. The highest qualifications only by demand and a very liberal Apply to M KNOEDLER, No 306 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-EDUCATED YOUNG lady lately arrived from Germany a situation in a private family where she can acquire a respectable knowledge of the English language, music and the manners with a good home particularly looked for address for SIX. Box No. 111, *Times* Office

WANTED—AS RESIDENT TEACHER IN A French school, a gentleman of a good English education, none other than gentleman English by birth need apply. Call at the drug store No 809 Broadway, near 11th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH, Spanish and Drawing—ishes board and to teach in a Boarding School Will pay $2 a week Prefers the country Refe ences given. Address Mr. NAVARRO, No. 286 Jay-st, Brooklyn.

W H DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—45th av. corner of 58th-st. Opens on Wednesday, 15th inst. The evening school will commence on the 1st of October.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th
This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study A limited number of young ladies is received into the family to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CREGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av, corthwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CREGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized Experience has fully convinced Mme. CREGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers Open Sept 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorising method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and desirable place for the education of boys. Pamphlets containing all necessary information and references address AUG F. NITCHY

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School No 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $50 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $60; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150 No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-tlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept 15 next Boarding and day school. Classics mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c, and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music modern languages, &c, or $350, and no extras For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies. No 31 and 29 West 18th-st., between 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept 9.
Mrs M will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO 31 BIBLE House astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a half for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6 For admission address Rev. N. F. CORNWALL, No. 164 Broadway Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—WM H. LEGGETT'S School No 816 Broadway northeast corner of 13th-st. will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6 Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September for the exclusive instruction through No. 31 East 6th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway

BECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE—No 978 Broadway between 21st and 22d sts is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 13 A thorough education is imparted—Classical French and English—under a discipline mild but decided The highest references. R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. CHILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d st JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. FARMER AND DOCTOR F. GEBERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No 929 Broadway, on Sept 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR R. F. JENKS'S SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School No 866 Broadway will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 13 A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—WERING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov 3

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr WILHELM SCHMEISSER having returned from Europe, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to give lessons. Address care of C. BAUSING, No 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No 23 Gramercy park will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn, will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, MRS. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No 2 West 16th-st, near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINT-ing classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No 45 Bleecker-st east side of Broadway; gives also, instruction at private houses.

MRS. F. RICHARDS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 22 West 22d st. near 5th av., will reopen on Tuesday Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINAT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 32 West Twenty-first st. between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND EN-glish School, No 31 West 24th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13 Circulars can be obtained at the rooms or at No. 11 West 25th-st

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt water bathing. Applications for admission or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Staten Island.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 24a West 18th st., will open its thirteenth year MONDAY, Sept 6
J. E. BROWN A. M., Principal

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 323 Broadway.

MRS. MACKAY WILL RE-OPEN HER School No 43 East 1st-st between Broadway and 4th av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15 A punctual attendance is particularly desired

A CARD.—M. CAIN, ARTIST BEGS TO IN-form the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept 6 at his residence, No 120 East 31st-st.

MRS. COUTANT'S FRENCH AND EN-glish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 15, at No 279 5th av., corner 31st st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—EN-tering its 22d year resumes its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept 6 For circulars, call at the University
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 91 Gransercy, Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding pupils limited to ten.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' Boarding and day school for young ladies No 34 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAW-ing and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th av., between 21 and 22d sts.

MISS TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No 102 Waverley-place two doors west from Washington square, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES.—No 91 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No 38 Union-square, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BUTTERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 28th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.
The omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.
A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.
Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute
The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PEARCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KERR, D. D. President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAM-ercy-park, East 20th st. third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to bridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars* she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 18th st., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this institution consisting of two departments the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school room He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation He refers to Messrs. Robert Goelet Griffith Thomas Edward S. Clarke John Caswell William E Laight; also, to Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Esq., Gen. James J. Jones, Dr Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird and Dr. John McLean. President of Princeton College N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs CROWEN, STANFORD & CO. and CARTER

MADAME LE COQ'S—LATE MADEMOISELLE MARIA FLOYRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE COQ'S, No. 364 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th st. near 5th-av. on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained at Sement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Fall 12th Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th Sept. Pupils may enter at any portion of the term and pay in proportion Address the Principal, who will call, if desired, or application may be made to A. B. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, or No. 436 Pacific st., Brooklyn
RUFUS LOCKWOOD Principal.

A LADY PRINCIPAL OF A YOUNG LA-DIES' select school in Brooklyn will receive two more boarding pupils; her number is limited to four The school possesses superior facilities for the acquisition of French, music and every branch of solid education. Particular attention is paid to the social accomplishments of the boarding pupils Best reference given Terms moderate Address TEACHER, Box No 2170, Brooklyn Post Office.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO. 38 EAST THIRTY FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September Early applications for boarding pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

THE SPRINGER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who were not advanced with their classes will be expected to be present at the opening and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FOR-merly Bergen and Rodrigue's French Institute) No 923 and 925 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars P. M. W. RODRIGUE, Rector.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof F. B MAURICE, A. M., No 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York French English, Spanish and German languages Classics Commerce Arts Science &c Two distinct departments The classes will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 6 For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and dispositions, instruct thoroughly and make their school as happy as well as profitable Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

THE REV. MR. ACKERMAN CAN ACCOM-MODATE some pupils at his family seat, any of Fishkill as boarders. Commencement 20 Terms $300 per annum Mr A will be at No 210 2d av., near 13th st., this day, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., and would be pleased to confer with those desiring to place their children under his care.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS STOCKBRIDGE,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ENGLISH OPERA—TROVATORE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—LA ZINGARELLA.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, AND MLLE. CHRISTINE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—DANIEL O'CONNELL—JUDITH OF GENEVA—DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—GLENDOWER—INGOMAR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT—DRUM POLKA.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SIGNOR BLITZ—MAGIC—VENTRILOQUISM.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

APOLLO ROOMS—WELSH NIGHTINGALE.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The extended correspondence from the City of Mexico, which we give this morning, represents in a perspicuous light the condition of affairs in the neighboring Republic. VIDAURRI was advancing upon the Capital from San Luis Potosi, while MIRAMON was endeavoring to bar his way with the main body of the Conservative forces. In the meantime, the affairs of the Zuloagists in the Capital remained without improvement; money was still wanting; the recusant capitalists were still in prison; a revolution was daily expected. From the South, the appearance of ALVAREZ, with his Pintos, was momentarily looked for. Mr FORSYTH has at last procured his passports, but still lingers irresolutely. His legation is the head-quarters of Constitutionalist intrigue in the City.

The arrival from Porto Cabello, at Philadelphia, brings a load of Venezuelan refugees, adherents of the fallen MONAGAS, with confirmation of the fact of the surrender of that personage, with his son-in-law and agent, to the demands of the French and English residents. The three had gone to Trinidad

The town of Ambalema, in New Granada, was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th ult., 200 houses having been burned. The place had become important as a centre of the tobacco trade. It will hardly recover from this calamity for years.

The *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived yesterday morning, with dates from the latter port to the 8th inst. The health of the city was improving. A cargo of Coolies had arrived in a Dutch vessel, but of 588 which sailed from China, 210 had died on the voyage, and 12 or 16 of the remainder were dying daily. Speculation in sugar was unusually active, at fabulous prices.

Late news from the Indian war in Oregon indicates that the Government will have trouble to subdue the savages. Our correspondent at Fort Walla-Walla writes that the hostile tribes are in force to the number of 3,000 warriors, and have sworn eternal hostility against the whites. A considerable force of United States troops had been collected for the campaign, which is calculated to last for four months.

The Maine State election took place yesterday, and the returns received indicate that a very large vote was thrown. LOT M. MORRILL, the present Governor, is reëlected by an increased majority.

The yellow fever in New-Orleans, during the last week, was not quite so severe as during the week previous. The deaths were four hundred and seventy. The deaths in Charleston during the week were one hundred and three A few sporadic cases of a mild type are also reported in Savannah.

The argument for a new trial for IRA STOUT, the murderer, has been heard at Rochester. The decision of the Court was reserved. Should the trial be granted, the District-Attorney will carry the case up to the Court of Appeals.

In the Board of Councilmen, the President introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the subject of the erection of a Yellow Fever Hospital in the Lower Bay, and that the Committee report without delay A great mass of papers, having relation to assessments, flagging, paving, regulating and grading streets, medical bills, erection of sewers, and other miscellaneous matters, were laid over. A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of the construction of public urinals on the piers and other places in this City, was laid over. After some discussion, arising out of the presentation of the bill for Alderman MURRAY'S funeral, Councilman CROSS maintaining that its unusual expense was a mere political ovation, the bill was passed, and the Board adjourned.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to examine into the matter of allowing steam on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, below Forty-second-street, met yesterday. The Company, their opponents, and many property-holders on the road, were present in person or by attorney, and their views, as expressed at the meeting, will be found reported in another column of to-day's paper.

The military encampment at Staten Island continues to attract numerous visitors, and the evolutions of the troops, and the music of the band during the morning and evening parades, are noticed with much interest by the passengers on the ferry-boats, from which the camp and all the movements therein are plainly visible. Mayor TIEMANN yesterday reviewed the troops at the 5 o'clock parade, and at the conclusion, with Major General HALL, was honored with a marching salute. The quarters of the soldiers are in good condition, the dining-room, kitchen and store-room being about completed. The structures themselves, and the rapidity with which they have been put up, are spoken of as highly creditable to the contractor, Mr. E P. ROGERS.

A Special Committee from the Emigration Commissioners visited the ruins at Quarantine yesterday, and resolved that some of the buildings should be rebuilt. They also have under consideration a plan by which many of the objectionable features of a quarantine in a thickly populated locality will be removed. A report of the Committee's visit to Staten Island will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

Capt. RICH, who commanded the detachment of marines sent to Quarantine on the occasion of the late riots there, has been detached from the *Niagara*, that the charge of violating the Quarantine laws may be investigated by a Naval Court of Inquiry. Lieutenant HEYWOOD takes Capt. RICH'S place on board the *Niagara*.

Yesterday morning Mr. RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, arrested for an alleged violation of the Quarantine laws, was admitted to bail by Judge WELSH, in $1,000, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him by the Grand Jury. Collector SCHELL became Mr. LOCKE'S bondsman.

At the secret session of the Police Commissioners yesterday, it was resolved that the President of the Board be directed to draw up a charge and specifications in the case of General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, and that he be tried next Monday at 2 P. M.

The proceedings of the Board of Health yesterday were not of an important character.

The Commissioners of Emigration did not meet yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JOHN GOODERSON, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. JOHN EVANS was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for burglary. HERMAN SITKE was tried for grand larceny and acquitted. PATRICK QUIRK, indicted for grand larceny, was found guilty of petit larceny, and remanded. HARRISON SMITH pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded. JESSE CASSIDY, for the same offence, was also remanded. JOSEPH SHAFFER was convicted of burglary in the first degree. He assaulted the inmates of the house (in Fifty-sixth-street) when detected. The Court sentenced him to ten years in the State Prison.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. Large receipts, in the absence of a corresponding demand, depressed the market for Breadstuffs. Pork was also more freely offered, and purchased at lower rates. Other kinds of Provisions were moderately dealt in, as likewise were Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. Resin and Rice were more sought after. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Which Party Was to Blame?

It is manifest from the indications of opinion which have appeared since the adjournment of the two Syracuse Conventions last week, that much dissatisfaction is felt on account of the failure to unite. A large portion of the Republican and American Parties expected union. Some regarded it as essential to victory, and others as making success more sure and easy. These classes, and they are numerous, could see no reason beforehand why there should be two tickets in opposition to the Democracy, and they cannot discover any in the doings at Syracuse. Naturally, they inquire "Who is to blame?"

To this question different answers are given. Each party imputes the fault to the other. But a candid examination of the reported proceedings can leave little room for doubt. The conclusion is irresistible that certain leaders in the Republican Convention deserve the credit or blame, whichever it may be, of the continued separation. A numerical majority of that Convention favored union. This fact is clearly shown by the early proceedings. But a portion of the delegates, embracing nearly all the influential leaders, opposed it. Those leaders had looked with disfavor upon all movements for union, during the whole Summer. They were active in the Convention; and they controlled the result. In the American Convention there were also some opponents of union. But they were neither numerous nor influential; and their wishes were overruled. The general impression, therefore, that the responsibility belongs to the Republicans, is correct. We find this view entirely supported by the Syracuse *Standard*, an authoritative Republican paper, published on the spot where the Conventions were held:

"*This body* (the Republican Convention) *came near failing to discharge the duty it was sent here to perform.* It had a specific object before it, which was to nominate a Republican ticket and enunciate Republican principles. But there was great danger at one time that it would lose its identity by uniting with another Convention representing doctrines and measures diametrically hostile to those of the Republican Party, and at war with constitutional rights. *It escaped this disgrace and failed of committing this offence, not more in consequence of its own resolution*, than of the repugnance of those with whom an affiliation was proposed.

So far as the action of the Convention was concerned, it will not meet the sanction of the Republicans of the State. *It was its duty to discard any proposition for a union with the Know-Nothing Convention. It derived no authority from its constituents to consider or entertain such a measure, and it insulted its constituents and violated its faith, in so doing.* The Republicans of Onondaga protest against being held in any wise responsible for this action. They declared against it in their Primary meetings, and their representative, in opposing it, obeyed these instructions and preserved their own honor.

It is not always that a Convention which starts in the wrong direction, comes to wise conclusions. Fortunately this one redeemed itself before closing its deliberations."

Another Phase of the Cangemi Case.

CANGEMI'S counsel made an application to Judge DAVIES, a few days ago, for an order directing the expenses of printing the case on appeal to be charged to the County. Judge DAVIES has denied the motion for want of power in the Court to make any such order, but has, on the other hand, stated that he thinks the County ought to pay for the printing, and that he will advise the Supervisors to do so.

We are sorry to be obliged to express our hope, uncharitable as it may seem, that the Supervisors will not pay any attention to the learned Judge's advice, and will not advance one cent of the County funds for any such purpose. A pauper indicted for a capital offence is certainly entitled to all reasonable aid in conducting his defence, and securing for himself a fair trial.

But when he has once obtained the attendance of his witnesses and the services of able counsel, and an impartial hearing, we think the State has discharged its duty towards him. If he considers it advisable to resort, as CANGEMI has resorted, to chicane, in order to effect his escape from the clutches of the law, and to evade the consequences of an honest verdict by quiddets and quirks, we respectfully suggest that he should pay the expenses of these little luxuries himself. The people of the County have already spent an enormous sum in endeavoring to bring this man to justice; they are not, as Judge DAVIES has decided, under any legal obligation to pay him in addition as much as he may need to continue to baffle them; and they are certainly not under a moral one. When an appeal is made to their generosity, they are at liberty to take into consideration the character of the applicant, and the purposes to which he intends to apply their donation, and decide as to the propriety of granting his request upon considerations of public policy solely. There are other people than CANGEMI to be considered in this matter, and notably the poor tax-payers, who have never robbed a house or murdered a policeman in their lives. Surely they have as strong claims on the Supervisors as a criminal, who has thrice escaped hanging, not on the merits of his case, but through legal quibbling. It is bad enough that they should have been obliged to pay many thousand dollars for a mere attempt at bringing one culprit to justice, but to call on them to furnish, out of mere charity, still further supplies to enable him to continue the trickery which has rendered that attempt abortive, is, it seems to us, to say the least of it, rather cool.

Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN fortified their appeal by a moving rehearsal of what they had themselves done and suffered in cause of the prisoner. We suppose they have not only given their services for nothing, but advanced a great deal of money out of their own pockets, and we are sorry for them. But that is their affair. Private individuals are at liberty, if they please, to laud and admire the curious code of ethics which makes dexterity in wresting the law to its own defeat, confounding justice out of her own mouth, a virtue, but unless we are greatly mistaken, neither the State nor the county is called upon to mark its approbation of this species of gymnastics, by indemnifying the professors of it for loss sustained in the practice of their art.

A PERTINACIOUS DIPLOMATIST.—Mr. FORSYTH adheres to his post at the Capital of Mexico with very much such tenacity as that displayed by the miser in Plautus towards his last bale, as the terrified mariners prepared to throw it overboard. He closes his legation and waits, suspends intercourse and waits, obtains his passports and still he waits, and will continue to linger, in all likelihood, so long as his drafts for salary are honored at Washington. There certainly was never a parallel instance of final perseverance. As his duties have been ended some time, as his usefulness was ended long before, it may be well for the State Department not only to recall, but to remove him from office; a step the more advisable as he only remains to dabble in petty revolutionary intrigues, in which the dignity and future policy of this Government demand that it should not participate directly or indirectly. Approaching events in Mexico require that our position in regard to enacting revolution shon'd be unimpeachably neutral. Mr. FORSYTH lends his whole influence of the legation to one of the parties. Let his commission be recalled.

Steam Cars Below Forty-second-street.

A petition, signed by many thousand respectable names, is in circulation, asking the Common Council to repeal the ordinance which forbids the Harlem Railroad Company to bring their locomotives below Forty-second-street. The employment of locomotives on the Fourth-avenue, below that street, is regarded by the inhabitants and property owners of the vicinity as a nuisance. It has evidently been so considered also by the City authorities, for the ordinance whose repeal is sought by the 8,000 signers was passed nearly four years ago. Its adoption was strongly resisted by the railroad interest, but could not be prevented, so manifest was its propriety. Indeed we suppose that few, if any, can be found to advocate the running of locomotives through densely-populated districts of the City, and if the repeal of the ordinance in question shall seem to establish a different rule, it will be urged that no limit should be fixed, so that locomotives may come not only to Thirty-second-street, but to the City Hall. Certainly there is no reasonable line where steam should be stopped, unless it be found at the boundary of dense population. When the ordinance passed, many citizens, believing that the portion of the Fourth avenue over the tunnel would be desirable for residences, made large purchases at high prices, and erected costly buildings thereon. Others made like investments in the immediate neighborhood. But the ordinance was not enforced. Through some cause or influence, locomotives continued to run down to Thirty-second-street, as before, till at length the injured parties undertook to compel a compliance Then the Railroad Company solicited a delay, the late President giving assurance that a space of six months only was required, as land had been purchased on which to erect workshops, &c., and the building actually commenced. The respite was granted, on the specific promise that no more indulgence would be asked; but no further steps were taken in fulfillment of the Company's promise. Afterwards, on application, the Police Commissioners ordered the Police Superintendent to enforce the ordinance. But this order was not carried out. Time was granted for injunctions against the Police Board. The suits thus instituted by the Railroad, after causing delay and expense, were decided in favor of the people. Nevertheless, Superintendent TALLMADGE failed to act, and it is only since his suspension from office that the ordinance has been carried into operation. Mr. CARPENTER has promptly stopped the engines as the law requires. Such is a brief history of the case.

It is claimed by the citizens who oppose the use of steam below Forty-second-street that the Harlem Company is casting every obstacle in the way of compliance with the law, for the purpose of rendering it odious in the eyes of the public; that before the ordinance had been enforced twenty-four hours they undertake its repeal; that for this purpose they procure lists of names, many of which represent non-residents, non-tax-payers and citizens without interest in the matter; that, although the engines are required by law to stop at Forty-second-street, the cars will come down hereafter, as hitherto, to Thirty-second-street, by their own gravity; that they have all along been drawn up by horses to Thirty-second-street, from which to Forty-second-street they can be drawn in the same manner; and, inasmuch as they are prohibited from running on that track faster than five miles an hour, without any delay whatever, or, if the Company prefer, a stationary engine and an endless rope could be used; that no one wishes to change the locality of the depôts, or in any other way to interfere with the regular business of the road. It is asked by the friends of the ordinance that it may at least stand long enough to vindicate itself by its operation, which they are confident it can do. They insist that a short time will suffice to show that the discontinuance of steam above the tunnel will prove no inconvenience whatever to the public, but just the contrary; and it would seem reasonable that time for this purpose should be granted. The effort to repeal the ordinance follows immediately upon its first enforcement.

It is difficult to understand why the ordinance should be repealed, unless it is held that an imaginary accommodation to a Railway Company is to override the rights of citizens, and overwhelm the authority of the Municipal Government.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FROM A PROPER QUARTER.—We have received and perused with interest a semi-annual report, recently published, of the "Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company." It embodies suggestions and rules which, if realized, will be of essential advantage, and which deserve the attention of the railroad public. "Much of the general distrust against Railroad companies," it is truly said, "is both directly and indirectly the result of an imperfect system of accounts, whereby the managers are prevented not only from stating the affairs of companies with satisfactory accuracy, but also from a want of detailed knowledge in regard to the different departments of service, are prevented from managing the business of the roads with the care and economy which is so essential to success." The shareholders of this road evince a desire to take some care of their own interests.

At the first annual meeting they resolved against "the purchase of any supplies or materials for the road, either directly or indirectly, from any member of the Board, officer or agent of the Company." This rule, if rigidly enforced, will stop the channel in which a large stream of corruption is too apt to flow. By another resolution, a list is to be furnished to each stockholder three months prior to any election of Directors, which list shall exhibit the number of shares held by each individual, firm or corporation interested in the Company. The amounts paid to the several officers and Directors for services are required to be stated to all the shareholders, and all other salaries and expenses are to be specifically set forth. There is one more fact worthy of special notice. An Examining Committee is appointed to examine, not merely the books, but the vouchers. This may involve more labor than a simple comparison of footings, but it is the only way in which an examination can be of any value, except as a white-washing operation. We are glad to see a railroad, and especially a Western road, adopting so excellent a code of rules.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH REGENCY IN VENEZUELA.—The attempt of the French and British ministers at Caracas to nullify the constitution and laws of Venezuela has been successful. MONAGAS, with his two jackals, has been released and carried to Trinidad, where the vast sums, in the accumulation of which he impoverished the country, were awaiting his arrival. And as the first object of his ambition, and the first appropriation of his money, will unquestionably be directed to regaining his autocracy a home, no place could be more convenient than Trinidad, from whose shores the coast of Venezuela is but an arrow's flight. We may therefore look for a speedy disturbance of that quiet and prosperity which, under the salutary impulses of the new *régime*, are revisiting that unhappy republic.

The course adopted by the English Government in this transaction is beyond apprehension. Every dictate of justice and international faith, every consideration of regard for the English creditors of the Venezuelan Government, pointed to action precisely the reverse of that adopted. When the subject is fairly understood in England—and from the frequent condemnatory communications we have observed of late in the London journals, we suspect it is already in course of demonstration—it must form a strong ground of opposition to the foreign policy of Lord DERBY'S cabinet. It will convict them as perpetrators of a shameless political crime.

City Items.

A FOUNDLING LEFT IN THE CARS.—On Friday last, on the arrival of the cars of the Camden and Amboy Railroad at South Amboy, the conductor of the Philadelphia train discovered under the seat of one of the passenger cars a carpet-bag, which, on examination, was found to contain a male child, some ten days old. With characteristic humanity Captain SIMPSON, of the *John Potter*, the passenger-boat of the line, ordered the child to be brought on board and have it cared for, which was done. It was soon ascertained that the child had been put in the carpet-bag while under the influence of some deleterious drug, and had thus been kept quiet while confined within the narrow limits of one foot wide, and one foot one inch deep, the dimensions of the bag. As soon as the passengers on the *Potter* learned of the incident and the foundling their sympathies were awakened, and several benevolent and kind-hearted ladies undertook the care of the little forsaken one. A meeting of the passengers was held while the *Potter* was on her way to this City, and, from statements made by some of them, it appeared that the carpet bag containing the child was brought on the cars at some station between Heightstown and Amboy, by a well-dressed man, of about 35 years of age. The ladies who kindly volunteered to attend the child, found it necessary to use restoratives, in order to relieve it from the powerful opiate which had been administered by the inhuman parent who had thus abandoned it, and for some several hours its life was despaired of. Their efforts were at last crowned with success, and one of the ladies—a Mrs. KING, of No. 220 Newark-avenue, Jersey City—at the solicitation of Capt. SIMPSON, took the little foundling under her temporary charge. The child is described as being very well developed, fine and healthy in appearance, and as the lady who now has it is so circumstanced that she will not be able to maintain and support it, without detriment to her family, if there be any one who is willing and desirous of adopting this little waif, thus rudely thrown upon life's turbulent stream, they are requested to call upon Mrs. KING, as above, or Captain SIMPSON, of the *John Potter*, Pier No. 1, North River.

CHILDREN EMIGRATING WEST.—Yesterday another large party of children left this City, in care of Mr. C. C. TRACY, Agent for the Children's Aid Society, to settle in Western homes. A gentleman who was accidentally present informs us that some touching incidents occurred. It is only to be expected that when parents part with children such should be the case, but it is infinitely better to part thus, than "lose traces" of a daughter, (as so many parents do to their sorrow,) or to part with a son at the prison-door. These frequent expeditions are necessarily expensive, but they are worth all they cost. The Society needs and should receive a liberal support.

THE NEW RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—The Russian frigate *Grand Admiral*, which has been constructed at the ship-yard of WM. H. WEBB, is to be launched on Tuesday, the 21st instant, that being the birth-day of the Grand Admiral CONSTANTINE. She is pierced for 72 guns; is 6,000 tons burthen, and consequently the largest war-ship in the world. The staying was removed yesterday. Tickets to admit on board at the launch, it is presumed, can be obtained by application at the yard. Should the Atlantic Telegraph be in working condition, the event will be announced to the Grand Admiral by telegraph.

COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON FERRIES.—A meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Ferries was held in the City Hall on Monday, in relation to the subject of running more boats on the Tenth-street Ferry to Green Point. Several persons appeared before the Committee, and stated that great delay was occasioned by reason of the Company running only two boats, and that a preference was given to certain parties to cross the river before others who arrived at the boat first. The Committee took time to consider, and will probably report on Thursday, or at some early meeting of the Board.

TRADE SALE ITEMS.—The book publishers' trade sale continues with flattering results. The rooms of LEAVITT & Co, the auctioneers, are crowded with buyers. DERBY & JACKSON'S invoice occupied their attention from Friday at 8 P. M. until Saturday at 2 P. M. Their sale was satisfactory. Among other items in DERBY & JACKSON'S invoice we notice the line of FRANK GOODRICH'S new book, *Women and Beauty*, brought some $1,200. *Josephine Gallery*, edited by ALICE CARY, $1,000. Over 4,000 volumes of their Library of Standard Fiction were sold.

LAUNCH.—A new iron steamer, called the *Suckil*, the first of the Tehuantepec Line, is to be launched this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the foot of Houston street. She is 140 feet long, with 35 feet breadth of beam. Her hull and machinery have been manufactured by BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & Co.

The corner stone of the new church edifice now in course of erection for the Reform Dutch congregation, under the patronage of the Rev. J. B. ALLIOTT, at Jamaica L. I., will be laid to day at 3 o'clock P.M. The Rev. A. D. VAN ZANDT and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will assist in the exercises.

Contributions for New-Orleans Yellow Fever Patients.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following subscriptions have been handed in for the relief of the yellow-fever patients, under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans:

Bruff, Bros. & Seaver.	$50	Kirkland & Von Sacks.	$25
Goodhue & Co.....	50	Cooper & Fellows ...	25
G. G. Howland.....	25	G. S. Robbins & Son..	50
Adams & Hawthorn...	25	Fellows & Co.....	25
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	50	Brewer & Caldwell...	25
W. W DeForrest & Co.	50	Duncan, Sherman & Co	50
Benedict & Co.....	50	Cash, (F. S.,).....	5
Cash.....	5		
Total.....			$510

Respectfully,
BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

New-Granada.

From a private letter we learn that a great fire occurred at Ambalema, New-Granada, on the 4th of August. Over 200 houses were burned, and the place will not recover from the shock for years.

Ambalema has within a few years become a place of great importance, being the centre of the tobacco trade.

Business is entirely prostrated throughout the Republic.

Fires.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred, at 4 o'clock this morning, in the dwelling house corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty first-street, occupied by Mr. CHARLES STILES, caused by the upsetting of a fluid lamp. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage being about $100, which is covered by insurance.

IN WATT-STREET.—At 2 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the back part of the dwelling-house No. 9 Watt street, owned and occupied by Mrs. MARGARET VERILE. Damage $100. Insured $2,000 on the building and $500 on the furniture in the North River Insurance Company.

SWITZERLAND.

Changes in Travel—Public Improvements in the Cantons—Sunset and Sunrise from the Righi—Lake Lucerne—Historical Sites—The National Character—A Monument to Swiss Fidelity—Encounter with a New-Yorker—Characteristics of American Tourists—The Falls of Geis-bach.

Editorial Correspondence.

HEIDELBERG, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1858.

I have been vagabondizing for a fortnight among the Alps. I have climbed the Righi, crossed the Wengern Alp and "done" Chamounix; and although there is still a good deal of Switzerland left unvisited, I have thus seen the best and the grandest of her unequaled scenery. Traveling in Switzerland, like traveling everywhere else, is a very different thing from what it was ten years ago. Railroads rush now into every valley, and the Telegraph climbs every mountain top. The scream of the steam-whistle scares the solitudes of Lake Lucerne, and even Castle Chillon is soon to be shaken by the rolling of the train beneath its walls. "Every mountain now hath found a tongue," and beds can be ordered in advance by Telegraph upon every frequented peak and Alpine pass. Nothing in Switzerland is more remarkable than the rapid extension of the Telegraph, and the constant use that is made of it. The uniform rate of *one franc* for single messages of twenty words between any two points in Switzerland, has been adopted,—and the wires may be seen traversing precipices which to the eye seem quite inaccessible to the foot of man The Morse system of notation is universally adopted there, as it has been in France and Germany. There is quite a mania, moreover, throughout the country for the construction of Railroads—and every Canton is struggling in the Federal Diet for the lion's share of charters and concessions. Swiss federal politics just now consist mainly in this contest for Railways;—and it is very easy to see that here, as everywhere else, many lines will be constructed which will be utterly unprofitable, and the property of shareholders will be sacrificed for the public good. They are running one, for instance, from Villeneuve to Lausanne, along the upper shore of Lake Leman,—through Montreux, Clarens and Vevay,—under those beautiful vine-clad hills, and amidst scenery where no man who could possibly walk would ever think of riding, or if he did, would infinitely prefer the Lake to the rapid and unromantic railway. However, this is an age of progress, and the faster it goes, the sooner it will come to its end. People can still walk, if they like, in spite of railroads—though a road becomes twice as long when a steam-carriage whirls past you every half-hour at lightning speed.

In the matter of weather, we have been supremely blest. The season has been rainy, and we have encountered several parties who had been waiting days for fine weather to ascend the mountains. But we have not been delayed an hour, and have had splendid sunsets and sunrisings from every point. We climbed the Righi just after a week of storms—leaving Lucerne at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and reaching the top in time to join the group of a hundred others who gathered upon the brink of the tremendous precipice which looks westward, to see the sun go down. That landscape seems to me unequaled on the face of the earth. Eight beautiful Swiss lakes look up to the heavens, with answering blue, just under your feet;—sweet villages and smiling fields vary and enliven the scene;—while all along the eastern horizon, tower up those tremendous snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland, which are now here seen to greater advantage or in clearer relief. A bitter wind swept the top and made it almost impossible to realize the Summer heat we had left below. Everybody felt bound, however, to stand there until the sun was out of sight;—so they shivered and chattered their admiration in every conceivable tongue, until the last gleam disappeared and darkness began to withdraw the landscape from sight. Then the alpine horn (for blowing which the wheezy artist afterwards took up a small collection) gave signal for dinner, and the company forgot their romance, and ceased even to talk of setting suns, in their devotion to more substantial things. An immense hotel, with rooms for three hundred, crowns the top of the Righi, and offers the traveler all the comforts and luxuries of lower regions. Having nothing else to do, we prolonged our sitting at table until 10 o'clock,—then slept soundly until 4½ o'clock, when horns, and shouts and rushing to and fro, made further sleep impossible, and routed us all to see the rising sun. The Jungfrau peak caught the first beam of light—then came the Silverhorn and the Wetterhorn, and presently the whole heaven of snow was glittering and glowing under its full blaze. I do not wonder so many thousands climb the Righi every season for the sake of enjoying this splendid panorama for it seems the very perfection and climax of beauty.

We spent the rest of that day upon Lake Lucerne. Steamboats ply through it two or three times a day; and, although in a small row-boat one may scan more closely the coves and points which mark its shores, its general beauty may be very well enjoyed from the deck of these little steamers. The Lake is about as large as our Lake George—but its outline is more irregular, and the mountains which inclose it are infinitely more grand and impressive. It is, besides, the classic ground of Swiss history. Most of the personal exploits of WILLIAM TELL were enacted upon its borders, and a graceful chapel upon the eastern shore marks the spot where he is said to have leaped from the boat in which GESSLER was taking him prisoner to the dungeons of Kussnacht. Almost every part of the lake is associated by tradition with his name, and if all the marvels related of him cannot be perfectly authenticated, they are, nevertheless, cherished by the people as among the choicest treasures of their history. Not far from TELL'S chapel, though upon the other side of the Lake, the Grütli meadow is pointed out in which the three founders of Swiss freedom were in the habit of meeting to mature their plans and confirm their patriotic purpose by mutual oaths. In passing through Switzerland, the traveler sees few peasants who seem capable of the civic virtues which have for so many years distinguished the Swiss. Indeed, upon the great routes of travel the character of the people has undoubtedly been injured by the changes of the last ten or twenty years. There may still be left among them much of the hardy, self-reliant independence of the olden time; but providing for the wants of travelers offers so much easier a mode of supplying their own necessities that a very large proportion of the population seem to have embraced this as a profession. In the more retired portions of the country-however, much more of the primitive character still remains;—and everywhere the most profound and intense regard is entertained for the great deeds and great names of their early history.

Two traits, apparently inconsistent with each other, seem to mark the character of the Swiss. One is the readiness with which they hire themselves out to any king and any cause which will employ them; and the other is the fidelity and devotedness with which they fight the battles of those by whom they are paid. The most notable exemplification of both these qualities was furnished in the French Revolution, when the old Swiss Guard breasted, with such steady firmness, the waves that rolled upon the throne they had engaged to defend. They were mercenaries, fighting for pay, in support of a King against his own subjects who were avenging upon him the wrongs of the system which had crushed them to the earth:—but the heroic valor and constancy which they evinced have led the world to forget the cause they were serving, and to give their conduct rank among the great events of history. Nothing could possibly be more striking or appropriate than the work of art by which the memory of this incident has been perpetuated by the countrymen of the old Swiss Guard. Just out of Lucerne, in the face of a perpendicular precipice a hundred feet high, has been sculptured in the solid rock a colossal Lion, nearly 30 feet long,—pierced to death by an arrow in his side, but still striving in his dying agony to protect a shield bearing the *fleur de lis*,—the royal emblem of the house of Bourbon. The conception of this monument is perfect. There is nothing in Europe that can compare with it. All the talent and genius of England has been busy for the last year or two in devising some appropriate monument for the Duke of WELLINGTON. I walked last Summer through the immense hall filled with the designs which had been called out by the Government invitation;—not one of the competing artists could get beyond the stereotyped column or temple surmounted by a statue. It seems strange that some one could not be found capable of throwing into the collection something as original and as appropriate as this LION of Lucerne. It is but just, however, to remember that it was designed by THORWALDSEN, and that THORWALDSEN is dead. It was executed by a Swiss artist—AHORN, of Constance: it is admirably done, and bears quite as honorable testimony to Swiss art as to Swiss valor. The rural character of its surroundings—the bald rock in which it is cut—the trees that overhang it—the water at its base which prevents too near an approach—add greatly to the effect of this superb monument. A survivor of the Guard, who was a drummer in the regiment, and but 15 years old at the time of the event, exhibits the Lion, recounts the history, shows a *fac simile* of LOUIS' famous order that the Guard should cease resistance and return to their barracks, and accepts, with profusion of thanks, such francs or centimes as the visitor may incline to give.

While our little steamboat lay at the wharf at Fluellen, at the upper end of Lake Lucerne, I saw upon the dock a face that looked familiar. It proved to be that of Dr. L., of New-York—one of the many excellent German gentlemen whom the political troubles of ten years ago sent to our shores, and who has for the last few years been practicing his profession in our City. He was over for a few weeks' recreation in Switzerland, and I had the pleasure of his company for the next two or three days. Scarcely a day passes in which one does not fall upon a countryman traveling in Europe. They are somewhat less numerous this year than usual, though, according to innkeepers, the falling off in the English is much greater than in any other portion of the traveling public. There are more Russians than usual, and quite as many French and Germans. Upon almost every boat, and at nearly every railway station, you may see an earnest looking gentleman, in a dress coat, black gloves, and a tall hat—innocent of foreign tongues, but perfectly gifted with the organs of sight and hearing, and determined to learn everything of Europe which these important instrumentalities can teach him You know him at once to be an American, and, in ten minutes' conversation, he will satisfy you perfectly that his love of his own country is not in the slightest danger of being diminished by what he sees of others. He is generally a little homesick—tired of knocking about on dirty boats and in close stages, of crossing passes and climbing mountains upon horses utterly unfit for the saddle, and of moving about among people who do not understand a word of the English language. But the memory of all these discomforts will disappear when he gets home, and he will be much happier as well as wiser for his foreign travel

From Lucerne we crossed the Brünig Pass to the head of Lake Brienz—passing the Reichenbach Falls which streamed down the mountains across the valley,—and emerged upon the delicious Vale of Hasli. Twenty minutes in a row-boat took us to the Geisbach Falls,—a series of six cascades falling among trees, down a precipitous mountain, which a fine zig-zag road enables you to climb with ease. It is by far the most beautiful Fall I have seen in Europe, and is one of the few which deserve their reputation. A capital inn makes a stay of a day or two exceedingly comfortable, and nothing can be finer than the scenery which surrounds the place. In the shop for the sale of curiosities near the inn, my eye was caught by a spread eagle in a frame hanging upon the wall:—it proved to be a certificate, bearing the familiar signature of THEODORE SEDGEWICK, and informing the world that the Bro hers KEHELI had received the prize at the New-York Crystal Palace for the best specimens of wood-carving.

Next morning we took boat and in an hour found ourselves at Interlachen. After having comfortably bestowed ourselves at the Hotel des Alpes, while awaiting dinner, a carriage drove up and Mr. and Mrs. HENRY BERGH of our goodly City alighted therefrom. Washington society enjoyed their presence last Winter,—but the early Summer brought them hither. May pleasant skies be over them wherever they go.

The residue of my Swiss excursion must be reserved for another letter. R.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of the *Trovatore* attracted another fine audience last night. It was a capital performance and gave decided satisfaction—especially Signor STEFFANI'S solo in the third act, which was tumultuously applauded.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At this house we had an English version of *Trovatore* last niget, the first that has been presented in this City. Considering the great popularity of VERDI'S work, Mr. COOPER may congratulate himself that he has been the first to give it an English garb and significance. The performance had many excellent points about it, and was in every respect creditable to the energetic little company.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A magnificent house assembled here last night to witness the revival of SHERIDAN'S Comedy of the *School for Scandal*. The cast was good and introduced all the prominent members of the company. A good deal of excitement prevailed and every one seemed satisfied.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE.—A crowded house witnessed the first appearance of ZAVISTOWSKI'S Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe at this pleasant theatre last night. We have had occasion before to speak of the performances of this Troupe, which are not only pleasing, but wonderful. They appear every evening this week, together with Mlle. CHRISTINE, the *danseuse*.

STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA.—The new opera company at Mr. BURTON'S theatre, commences operations to-night. DONIZETTI'S charming little opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be presented, with Mme. COLSON as the heroine. There is a great deal of curiosity to hear this gifted lady, of whose prominent "points" the public has so long been informed, and we do

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall street and Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Bowlin's Mission to Paraguay—Character of his Instructions—The Cutter Harriet Lane—Proposals for the Machinery of the new Steam Vessels, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept 13

Judge BOWLIN has arrived here. He had a long interview to-day with the President, and with Secretaries CASS and TOUCEY. He will return in a few days to St Louis, preparatory to sailing. Mrs. BOWLIN will accompany him to Paraguay. He will be instructed to demand—*first*, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; *second*, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and *third*, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. SCHENCK and PENDLETON.

Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commodore SHUBRICK will be called upon to enforce them. The Commodore has spent most of the day at the State Department.

There appears to be a question before the Government as to the command of the *Harriet Lane* and the enlistment of her crew. When the revenue cutters *Jefferson, Madison* and *Van Buren* were used in the Florida War, they were regularly transferred to the Navy by order of the President, and the crew of each vessel reënlisted under Navy regulations, pay and rations. Officers of the Navy were ordered to take command. Most of the revenue officers were detached, and the crew refused to serve, as the pay was less than in the Revenue service.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed Engineer-in-Chief SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, and Chief-Engineers WOOD HURT and MARTIN, a Board for examining the proposals for constructing the engines and machinery for the eighteen steam vessels to be built for the Navy. The Board met to-day, when bids were opened from the following firms: Novelty Iron Works, Morgan Works, Fulton Works, and Allaire Works, of New-York; Merrick & Son, and Reany & Neafie, of Philadelphia: Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford; Boston Locomotive Iron Works; Murray & Hazlehurst, and Charles Reeder, of Baltimore. The Board will report in about two weeks. There are but few of the bidders here. The Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE is representing one of the Philadelphia firms, and the Hon EPAHTUS CORNING a New-York house. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

Judge BOWLIN, Minister to Paraguay, arrived this morning, and a short time thereafter had an interview with Secretary CASS at the State Department.

The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon by the late Naval Courts of Inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Patents, in the laborious examination of the records and documents, is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence whatever by the last California mail concerning our Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the Agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner cannot account. The Agents for months past have failed to keep the Bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, of Texas, Consul at Laguayra, and JAMES J. MAGUIRE, who is resident merchant there, Consul at Melbourne, *vice* BARR, deceased.

Captain PLEASANTON will accompany Gen. HARNEY to the Pacific.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission to Central America is in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival of the *Savannah* and *Saratoga* at San Juan del Norte, and of the departure of the *Plymouth*, on the 1st inst., for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister FORSYTH

The Board, consisting of Chief Engineers ARCHIBALD, WOOD, HURT and MARTIN, to examine bids for constructing the engines and machinery of the new sloops-of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

Mr. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Wagon Road, announces to the Secretary of the Interior the opening of the Road across the first three great ranges of the Washita Mountains, the most difficult portions of the work. Loaded trains have already passed by this way from South Pass to the valley of Smith Forks of Bear River.

The Wind River Mountain line and that extending along the open valleys of Salt and Blackfoot rivers will soon be finished, affording a well built road which will avoid the Desert, the ferries over Green River and the four toll-bridges on the lower stream. The road when completed will extend from the South Pass to Pont Neuf Bridge, near Fort Hall, with a cut-off to Hedspeth's Road to Soda Springs.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 13.

The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention, as received by telegraph to-day, are as follows: Allegany, L. B. Laning; Chautauque, Phineas Stevens; Chenango, James H. Fox; Genesee, Samuel Starr; Madison, Sydney T. Fairchild; Orange, C. C. McQuoid; St. Lawrence, Edwin Dodge; Schoharie, Charles Goodyear; Yates, Peter McGee.

All but six districts have been heard from, viz.: Chenango, Allegany, Livingston, Suffolk, Lewis and Putnam—one district each.

Of the ninety-nine districts heard from twenty-three are contested, exclusive of three districts from Albany, which will probably be contested.

The calculations to night, estimating the six districts not heard from, give the Softs seventy and the Hards thirty-five.

The American General Committee to-day challenge the Republicans and Democrats to discussions in every county in the State during the present campaign after the fashion of the Southern States.

Mr. PETER MCKEE, Hard, has been elected delegate of Yates County to the Democratic State Convention.

Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Sept. 13.

The city is full of strangers, and the arrangements for the State Fair are complete. The Cosmopolitan Art Association pictures are all on the ground. The exhibition is free to the public. The number of entries already made is 2,000, and the Fair will be the finest ever held in the State. The exhibition of horses and cattle that will be made will be superior in every respect to any exhibition that has ever taken place in Ohio. Ample arrangements for guests are made.

Illinois Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Sept 13.

Judge BREESE of this State publishes a letter in the Missouri *Republican*, on the subject of Illinois politics. He denies that he is not a candidate for the Senate, and also the assertion that he supports Judge DOUGLAS. He likewise denounces all conspirators and disorganizers against the honor and integrity of the Democratic party, and says he will fol low that party, and no single person.

Election in New-Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, COLN, Monday, Sept. 13.

A spirited election for Assessors and Board of Relief took place here to-day, and the Democrats were successful by 80 majority in a poll of 1,500 votes.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city during the past week were one hundred and three. Mr CURTIS, of Boston, died of the fever on Sunday.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 13.

The Chairman of the Board of Health reports a few sporadic cases of yellow fever since Wednesday of a mild type, but no epidemic.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 13.

The deaths in this city yesterday by Yellow Fever were seventy, and for the week four hundred and seventy.

Sailing of the Steamer Propeller.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

The steamer *Propellor* sails to-morrow at 4 P. M. for Galway, *via* St. Johns, N. F. She takes a mail for Newfoundland, and leaves St. Johns for Liverpool on the 21st inst.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 13.

Our election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day, and the returns show a large vote. The result in this city for Governor stands as follows: LOT M. MORRILL, Republican, 2,300; MANASSEH H. SMITH, Democrat, 1,929. Last year the Republican vote was 1,829, and the Democratic 1,463.

PORTLAND—10½ P. M.

The vote in seventeen towns foots up—MORRILL, 7,237; SMITH, 6,160.

Saco gives MORRILL 6,571; SMITH, 397.

Biddeford gives MORRILL 685; SMITH, 753.

The returns come in very slowly.

PORTLAND—1 A. M.

We have returns from one hundred and thirty-four towns, which foot up for MORRILL, 31,887; SMITH, 27,108. In the same towns last year MORRILL had 29 116; SMITH, 21,967, showing a Republican majority this year of 5,777 against 7,129 last year—a Democratic gain of 1,352.

The Democrats have gained several Representatives.

In most of the Districts the vote for members of Congress was about even with that for Governor.

In the Third District, JOHNSON, Democrat, is probably elected.

The First District is very close and the result doubtful.

In the Sixth District FOSTER, Republican is elected.

In the Fifth District WASHBURN, Republican, is re-elected by a large majority.

The National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept 13

The number of entries for the National Exhibition of Horses which opens to-morrow is 390. This is more than twice last year's number, and embraces over 500 animals, and the best collection ever seen. The town is fast filling up, and everything promises well. The exhibition grounds were quite lively to-day with informal trials of speed among the horses here. The show opens at 10 A. M. with a grand cavalcade of all the horses entered.

Powder Mill Explosion

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 13.

A new mill of the Hazard Powder works at Enfield, Ct., exploded this afternoon. Four workmen were killed; three of them leaving families. One of the killed was the foreman, Mr. CASCHE.

U S School-Ship Preble.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 13.

The U. S. school ship *Preble* arrived here yesterday from a regular cruise, and proceeds to Annapolis to-day.

Fire in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 13.

The wagon and plough establishment, formerly owned by HENRY KIMES, and occupied by KOELLERSON & PFLEIFFENBERGEN, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $3,000; partly insured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock Sunday night. She experienced heavy head winds on the passage.

Death of Belcher Kay, the Pugilist.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

T. BELCHER KAY, the well-known pugilist, after several weeks illness from rheumatism, died yesterday from heart disease, 47 years old.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The United States mail steamship *Daniel Webster*, Captain MINER, left New-Orleans the 5th, Key West 7th, Havana the 8th inst., at 3 P. M., and arrived here early yesterday morning, consigned to M. O. ROBERTS. She brings 77 passengers, $102,000 in specie on freight, with merchandise, &c.

Lieutenant Governor T. SINCLAIR, U. S. N, reports the schooner *Emeline C. Johnson* arrived at Key West, on the evening of the 5th inst., for the purpose of procuring water and making some repairs. She sailed again for this place on the morning of the 7th inst. Captain SAMUEL OSBORN, of the *E. C. Johnson*, died suddenly on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., of congestion of the brain. His remains were brought into Key West and buried.

The Royal mail steamship *Clyde* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 8th inst., four days from Vera Cruz.

There has been great mortality among the Coolies last received by the Dutch ship *Cornelia Zoon Hooft*, 157 days from Swatoa. She lost 210 on the voyage, and delivered 378 alive. They were dying at the rate of 12 to 16 per day.

Contracts during the week previous amount to 43 000 boxes of new crop Sugar—32,000 boxes at $28, and other lots at $24 50, $25 and $27 per box. Freights were dull, and little inquiry for vessels for the United States. None for Europe. Rate of freight for United States, $1 per box.

Old stock of Sugar on hand, 120,000 boxes. Market quiet and no sales.

Exchange on New-York, 3¼@4 ₱ cent. premium. London, 14½@15.

The health in the bay has very much improved. In the city is good.

PAUSE IN THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE BRIGS PERKINS AND NANCY—THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION—SPECULATION IN SUGAR—THINGS IN HAVANA—IMPROVING HEALTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

The capture of the brig *Putnam* by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and the seizure, whether lawful or unlawful, of the *A. C. Perkins* and *Nancy*, have had the effect of putting a momentary check on the slave-trade in this port. The brig *Crimea* and schooner *Enterprise*, reported as slavers around the Mole, have ceased all operations for the present. It is to be hoped that the newly-appointed Consul-General will be fully empowered by the State Department to refuse the usual sea letters, until the bonds have been given in the United States, and a certificate to that effect presented at this Consulate. If this be required of the purchasers in foreign ports, it will tend greatly to increase the difficulties in the way of the slave-traders, and render the acquisition of American craft an object of but little importance. As the law now reads, it is almost impossible for the American Consul to interfere, even should he possess undoubted proofs of the ultimate object of the voyage.

The brigs *Perkins* and *Nancy* are still kept in "durance vile," and bid fair to exhibit the usual delays at tending all Spanish lawsuits. The cases have not yet been brought before the Real Audiencia, and the owner of the *Nancy*, or her Captain, threatens to lay heavy damages against the American Government for unlawful detention. The opinion of the greater part of the merchants of any standing is that Mr. SAVAGE has not overstepped his mark in the arrest and seizure of these vessels; and there is hardly an American among us who does not regret exceedingly that Captain RADOVICK has so far forgotten himself as to make use of personalities and false statements in the defence of his rights. If the case is really as bad as he represents, then he may rest assured that our Government will examine into Mr. SAVAGE's conduct, and give full justice to him and his character. A large number of the Havana merchants have called on Mr. SAVAGE to express their sympathy for the harsh attacks, and volunteered to write to the State Department on the subject, which very kind offer was politely refused.

The Chinese immigration has received a considerable addition within the last week, by the arrival of two cargoes. On one of the vessels a fearful mortality prevailed, and more than *two hundred* were buried at sea! This is almost equal to the horrors of the "middle passage." I believe that after December no more Chinese laborers will be admitted. By the coolie-ship *Admiral Wintman* arrived Captain BARCLAY and crew of the slaver brig *St. Andrew*, captured with slaves on board, and taken into St Helena. She was fitted out in Havana, I believe.

Speculation in sugars has acquired fresh impetus since the last arrivals of steamer from the north, and several large contracts have been made at high figures. The house of LEVY & BROTHERS, cigar merchants, has contracted for all the sugars of O'FARRILL's estates, comprising some 25,000 boxes, at $28 all round, with an advance of $51,000. The contract signed, Mr. LEVY has been sued by one of the brokers whom he engaged first, for breach of contract. It seems that the first party could not come to a speedy understanding with O'FARRILL, and LEVY, without advising him, called in a third party, who closed the business at the same figures as the other had offered, and thereby prevented the other from making his usual ¼ per cent. brokerage. The case excites no little curiosity among the mercantile community. The *Credito Mobiliario*, principal shareholder in the grand Azucarera, has also contracted all its sugars, thereby relieving itself of all embarrassments, and has again commenced its operations.

Our city is unusually dull just now and every body that can afford the luxury of country life, has emigrated to some of the watering places in the immediate vicinity of the city. Mariano, the most picturesque, healthy and fashionable of all these resorts, is about to be blessed with a railroad, gotten up by the Credito Mobiliario. The reported return of MARETZEK, however, has roused the sleepy Creoles into life again, and we shall soon be as lively and boisterous as ever in praise of some new "Traviata" In the meantime Providence has been kind to us this Summer, and disarmed the yellow fever of its malignity, and I do not doubt but in a few weeks more a clean bill of health will be furnished to all vessels leaving here.

Base Ball.

AMITY VS. ASHLAND.

A match was played, yesterday, between these clubs at Hoboken, which terminated in favor of the Ashland Club, after some very animated play on both sides. The following is the score:

AMITY CLUB.	Out.	Runs.	ASHLAND CLUB.	Out.	Runs.
Furtell, pitcher	3	2	Van Colt, catcher	3	2
J. Connell catcher	4	0	Mullen, 3d base	3	2
Dewey 2d base	1	3	Saunders, 2d base	3	2
Dohan, 3d base	1	3	Robertson c field	1	3
Ryer, short field	2	2	Minnie, 1st base	2	2
H. Connell, l field	1	2	Kent, r. field	2	2
Vandenerken, 1st base	3	0	Smith, pitcher	1	2
Leddy, c. field	2	0	Ely, l. field	1	3
Tice, r. field	3	0	Sherwood, s. field	3	1
Total	12		Total		19

SCORER—W. J. Kelly.

UMPIRE—H. Wright, Knickerbocker Club.

Gotham vs. *Excelsior*.—These clubs play a match this afternoon at the Elysian Fields.

Eckford vs. *Continentals*.—These clubs also play a match this afternoon at Wheat Hill, Williamsburg.

Empire vs. *St. Nicholas*.—The return match between these clubs comes off to-morrow afternoon.

CRICKET.—*St. George* vs. *Newark*.—The return match between these crack clubs takes place, to-morrow, at Hoboken, to commence at 10 o'clock.

YACHTING.—The Fall Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club takes place to morrow at 1 o'clock. The yachts start from opposite the Club House, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn, and sail ten miles to windward and back to the starting point.

The regatta of the Metropolitan Club takes place on Thursday, at CONRAD's, Yorkville Park, foot of Ninetieth-street, East River.

Brooklyn Items.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—The Brooklyn *Times* says: "The trouble among this Association, which commenced at first with a paltry squabble between a gardener and one of the officers, has grown into a war of exetrmination between the Directors and an influential section of the lot-owners." A Committee of the lot holders allege that 200 acres of the Cemetery property was bought by the Directors at a reasonable price, and sold to the Company at an excessively high price. One instance is cited where 15 acres was bought by a Director for $2,500, and sold to the Company for $40,000.

DISORDERLY PLACES BROKEN UP.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police, with a posse of men from the Sixth Precinct, under command of Capt. MULLEN, on Sunday night made a descent upon CARL GLUCK's lager-bier garden and theatre, corner of Martine-avenue and Leonard-street, and arrested the proprietor and all of the musicians. GLUCK gave bail for his trial before Justice WEEKS to-day, and the others arrested were fined $1 each, which they paid and were discharged.

The Police of this Precinct also broke up a house of ill-fame the same night, kept by a Mrs. WILLIAMS, on Broadway-avenue, near Twelfth-street. The proprietress and her girls were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for four months each, and two children found in the house were sent to the Truant Institution.

On Saturday night the Police of the Sixth Precinct broke up a German dance-house at No. 197 Grand-street, and arrested some fifty persons, including the proprietor, performers and waiters. The proprietor will be tried on Wednesday next for keeping a disorderly house.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Columbia Light Guard, Captain J. P. SHORT, went on their annual parade yesterday to the River House, Harlem. They numbered forty muskets, and made a very creditable appearance. In the evening they gave a grand ball at the Union Hall, South Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The petit jurors were called in this Court yesterday, when about forty persons were fined $25 for non-attendance. The calendar will be taken up to day.

☞ **Singer's new Family Sewing Machines.** No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO,
No. 453 Broadway, New York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and tha presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Freights**
FOR
NEW-ORLEANS.
INLAND ROUTE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES to NEW-ORLEANS. INLAND, carrying all descriptions of freight and merchandise.
Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars, apply to JOHN HOEY.
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,** with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c,
E. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s**
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, &c.**
Having reduced the price of all the articles in our silk, twist, thread and needle department, we invite our customers to call and examine for themselves
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer**
No More Vermin!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England Prussia, &c., has established his office at No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers brewers superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists

☞ **The Monogramic Marvel of the Age.**—"R. R. R." the universally recognized monogram of RAILWAY & CO., the famous New-York chemists, is to be found in every place on the face of the earth where civilization has penetrated and a printing press been established. In the arid deserts of Arabia as well among the swamp lands of the Mississippi, in the most torrid African settlements as well as within a few miles of the North Pole, its healing influences shed around an atmosphere of health and hope, where disease and despair seemed to have marked out the mankind for their especial victims. Wherever malaria exists, bringing agues, malignant fevers and nervous prostration in its train; wherever a broiling sun affects the brain, killing its thousands with sun-stroke and withering lassitude; wherever Northern fogs and Arctic frosts paralyze the limbs and benumb the mental faculties, there the READY RELIEF comes to save, the RENOVATING RESOLVENT to restore, and the REGULATING PILLS to infuse into debilitated systems new life. Truly these three letters speak a world of hope and promise to the afflicted human family. Office No. 162 Fulton st., New-York.

☞ **Worn Out.**—Trade has been over active the past week at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and the reason is plain. His customers have returned from their Summer visits, and the country is an excellent place to wear out boots, gaiters, &c. CANTRELL'S stock of ladies' gaiters, slippers, &c., gentlemen's boots, and children's boots and shoes, is very large, and all who call upon him can make their selections to their entire satisfaction.

☞ **Eau de Beaute.**
An unrivaled lotion for softening, whitening, and beautifying the skin. Prepared by J. C. DE LA VERNY.
For sale by
JOHN. I CODDINGTON, druggist No. 715 Broadway.
EWEN MCINTYRE, druggist, No 574 Broadway.
WM. CAMP, hair-dresser, No. 49 William-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
FOR THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Satins,**
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
TIPS AND SIDES,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co's**
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Toothache Remedy.**—I have a sure cure for the Toothache. It is harmless, does not injure the Teeth any, and never fails to stop the pain. Price, 25 cents. One box sent by mail on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Eight boxes for $1. H HIKA.
No. 63 Prince st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Western Shippers,**
BY EXPRESS,
Will find it greatly to their advantage by ordering their goods shipped per
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
TO
CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Mark, "For Adams' Express Co 's Lightning line."
Contracts given for time and rates, on application to
JOHN HOEY,
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

☞ **Fall, 1858.**
NOW READY.
We have now ready our Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keen-st possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ **Barthol'f's Family Sewing Machines.**
They contain all the latest improvements.—*New-Yorker.*
For Family use they are the best.—*Day Book*
Principal Office No. 468 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 P. O., New-York.

☞ **Imported Lace Sleeves $1 per pair,** at R. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th st.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—CHATFILD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Price WILLIAM H. ROGERS to LOUISE CHATFIELD, all of this City.

VAN HAGEN—FREEMAN—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. F. Hatfield, Mr. FERDINAND VAN HAGEN to Miss DEBORAH FREEMAN both of this City.

KIRKLAND—THORN—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD KIRKLAND to ELLEN, daughter of Herman Thorn, Esq., all of this City

CUSHING HODGKINSON—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, HENRY K CUSHING to KATE H., daughter of the late Thomas Hodgkinson.

WATERS—GARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. JOHN WATERS to Miss ANNIE GERTRUDE GARRISON eldest daughter of Charles S. Garrison, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH—ISRAEL.—In Baltimore on Thursday, Aug. 26, by the Rev. Dr Roberts WM. HAMILTON SMITH, Esq., to Mrs. THOMASINA H ISRAEL

DE GROOT—EEES.—At New Vernon, N. J., on Sunday evening, Sept 12, by the Rev. Mr. Banvard, of New-York EDMUND DE GROOT of Toledo, Ohio, and ANNIE, only daughter of Jos. Beers, Esq. of the former place.

SCHENCK—GODFREY.—At Southport Conn., on Thursday Sept 9, at Trinity Church by the Rev. Rufus Emory ADRIAN V. S SCHENCK, Esq. of Newark, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH H. GODFREY, eldest daughter of Capt. Jonathan Godfrey, of the former place.

LEWIS—PHELPS.—At Ottawa, Ill. on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. J. G. Atterbury, WILLIAM M LEWIS, of New-Albany Ind., to ANN ELIZA, daughter of Peter Phelps, Esq. of the former place

NORTHRUP—SHEAK.—At Hyde Park Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev Henry Dater Mr. SANFORD W. NORTHRUP, of Stamford, to Miss ELMA SHEAK, of the former place.

DIED.

WISWALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JEMIMA, relict of Samuel Wiswall

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Walter, Charles and William H. Roome are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday) at 2½ P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

DUFFER—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, ANN, relict of the late Malcolm Duffee.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons in law, John H. M. Berry and Lawrence J. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock at the house of J. H. M. Berry, No 109 Christopher-st., without further invitation Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Thomas Duffee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, from the residence of Peter Sloat No. 22 Union-st

MCIVER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, ANNABELLA POLLOCK, youngest child of William and Elizabeth McIver.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 West 19th st. this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

O'BRIEN—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 12, MARY ANN O'BRIEN (daughter of the late Matthew C. O'Brien,) aged 27 years 3 months and 12 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Carl-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn without further notice, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M

BROWN—In Brooklyn, on Monday Sept. 13, JOSEPH PLATT, younger son of James E. and Mary Josephine Brown aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Dr. George Manin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 79 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

ABBOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, NATHANIEL M. ABBOTT, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 122 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock without further invitation.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, JOHN SIDNEY, infant son of John and Phebe A. Wilson, aged 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Saml W Kirby, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at No 197 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 13, EMELINE S., wife of Franklin K. Stevens, in the 24th year of her age.

For particulars, see to-morrow's paper.

SHIPPEN.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JOHN SUCKLEY, youngest son of Wm. W. and Georgina E. Shippen aged 3 months.

FANNING.—At Milwaukee, on Friday, Sept. 10, GEORGE FANNING, aged 35 years.

Funeral services to take place at No. 53 East Broadway, at 12 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

BEMENT.—At Castleton, S. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 12, KATE ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Catherine Bement, aged 7 years and 6 months.

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NEW YORK Aug. 18, 1858.

Messrs D APPLETON & Co, New York:

GENTLEMEN: I take much pleasure in certifying that Mr JOHN MULLALY was with us in the Newfoundland Telegraph Expedition in the year 1855, and that he was on board the *Niagara* during the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition of 1857-58; that he was present at the trial trip in June last, and the final expedition which terminated in the successful laying of the cable in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on the 5th of August, 1858

His indefatigable exertions during all this time in procuring every fact in connection with the enterprise is deserving of the highest praise

I have the fullest confidence in his narrative with regard to every incident that took place on board the *Niagara* during the process of laying the cable, and I will continue to furnish him with every information in my power relating to the formation, progress and success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise

I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,
CYRUS W FIELD,

Mr. MULLALY having accompanied us on the two Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857, 1858, alluded to above by Mr. Field had every opportunity, of which he availed himself to the utmost, to procure the fullest details in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Indeed we were accustomed to regard him as the "Historian of the Exredition" and we congratulate ourselves that no authentic an account is about to be given to the American public

W. F. EVERETT, Chief Engineer U. S. N.
U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that Mr. JOHN MULLALY is about to publish a narrative of the Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857 and 1858. It affords me pleasure to say he has accompanied us in the *Niagara* on both expeditions, and collected the fullest information. And I know of no one better qualified to give a correct and graphic history of our undertaking.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
W. L. HUDSON, Commander.

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NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; is capable of either; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived above three years. Also, a competent seamstress, a Prince st., wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 Trinity place, third floor back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as woman or ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to travel with a lady or would live in the country. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 103 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress as laundress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as professed cook and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at 8 CARROLL'S, No. 49 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a teacher or seamstress, in a gentleman's family, by a highly respectable middle aged Protestant woman; is a person of education and religious principles; can speak French fluently, or would take a situation as matron in any public establishment. Furnishes the most undoubted references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXCELLENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; she understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry, game, &c., and can dish them in French style. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av., one door from 23d-st. P. S.—is a splendid baker of pastry, bread, &c.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS work by the month or week; is an excellent seamstress; cuts and fit children's clothes, ladies' morning dresses, &c.; is a quick sewer; $8 a month, $3 a week. Also her niece, a girl of 19; minds a baby—works for the parents; is kind to children; wages $5. Call at No. 230 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress and chambermaid; does up shirts in a magnificent style, muslins and finery; gives excellent City reference; wages $7. Also, a seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; is a good plain seamstress; quick at the needle; excellent City reference; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and good baker and understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is willing to assist with the washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a first class family as cook; perfectly understands her business, such as boning, larding, jellies, preserving, pastry &c. &c. The very best of City reference. Call or address No. 7 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow lady, as chambermaid and seamstress, or can take care of an infant or growing children. No objection to travel with a family. None but a most respectable family need apply to Mr. CROZIER, No. 128 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse, who has been so employed for a number of years and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; she is a first rate cook, and understands cooking in all its branches; she has the best of City reference from her last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 335 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do sewing or as nurse and seamstress; can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 167 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objection to go to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 32 5th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook, baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 112 Amity st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as by the month or week; is an excellent seamstress; cuts and fits

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,985,540 56
Average amount of Specie	2,212 242 78
Average amount of Circulation	244,622 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,866 790 94
Average amount of Deposits	1,549,884 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$927 383 00
Average amount of Specie	130,792 00
Average amount of Circulation	94 133 00
Average amount of Deposits	585 626 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$537,441 00
Average amount of Specie	78 755 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	301,765 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARNOUX, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARNOUX, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,178,451 35
Average amount of Specie	2,707 841 64
Notes of Late Bank of America	21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation	81,845 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,937,471 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,644 133 71
Average amount of Specie	3,174,115 25
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,190,957 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,055,018 97
Average amount of Specie	138,917 61
Average amount of Circulation	105,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	956,309 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, do see and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,662,789 65
Average amount of Specie	868,854 32
Average amount of Circulation	396,674 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,564,947 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,590,110 69
Average amount of Specie	325,467 75
Average amount of Circulation	73,494 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,490,124 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,147,596 39
Average amount of Specie	814,197 00
Average amount of Circulation	177 466 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,95[illegible],758 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,577,819 20
Average amount of Specie	1,301,882 66
Average amount of Circulation	304,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,435,176 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,391,478 29
Average amount of Specie	430 864 32
Average amount of Circulation	227,692 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,910,545 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$482,612 29
Average amount of Specie	35,241 50
Average amount of Circulation	104,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	373,429 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th of September, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,451,891 18
Average amount of Specie	452,5 9 46
Average amount of Circulation	157,38[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,252,817 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PERTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$534,168 19
Average amount of Specie	74,0[illegible]9 01
Average amount of Circulation	101,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	294,874 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,158,896 00
Average amount of Specie	1,061,346 00
Average amount of Circulation	379,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,736,693 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$687,317 30
Average amount of Specie	134,274 92
Average amount of Circulation	149,2[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	851,663 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,180 397 55
Average amount of Specie	527,794 15
Average amount of Circulation	16,454 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,99[illegible],78[illegible] 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13 h day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,380,529 34
Average amount of Specie	556,862 12
Average amount of Circulation	118,684 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,674,593 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,831,070 87
Average amount of Specie	394,000 60
Average amount of Circulation	127,947 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,549,884 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of September, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$196,640 00
Average amount of Specie	32,385 00
Average amount of Circulation	67,763 00
Average amount of Deposits	110,84[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1858.

WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,884,283 48
Average amount of Specie	267,738 16
Average amount of Circulation	135,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,619,249 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

FRANCIS JERNY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$711,312 91
Average amount of Specie	183,580 83
Average amount of Circulation	110,946 00
Average amount of Deposits	665,139 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$316 572 29
Average amount of Specie	50 971 89
Average amount of Circulation	42,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,115 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13 h day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,366,333 00
Average amount of Specie	195,763 62
Average amount of Circulation	99 605 00
Average amount of Deposits	785,429 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,555,934 55
Average amount of Specie	368,8[illegible]9 22
Average amount of Circulation	198,693 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,564,[illegible]43 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$831,494 72
Average amount of Specie	25[illegible],247 48
Average amount of Circulation	105,840 00
Average amount of Deposits	515,016 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,119,828 42
Average amount of Specie	340, 50 39
Average amount of Circulation	225,815 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,855,470 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,155,524 58
Average amount of Specie	897,495 80
Average amount of Circulation	333 745 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,006,744 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, A.M., September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$941,943 45
Average amount of Specie	158,831 91
Average amount of Circulation	103,159 00
Average amount of Deposits	700,228 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,722,110 20
Average amount of Specie	299,192 50
Average amount of Circulation	166,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,245,552 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R B. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,616,162 95
Average amount of Specie	1,011,406 16
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	265,941 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,656,536 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$248 865 50
Average amount of Specie	146,227 04
Average amount of Circulation	45,487 00
Average amount of Deposits	189,265 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13 h day of September, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,928 62
Average amount of Specie	159,340 99
Average amount of Circulation	130,811 00
Average amount of Deposits	681,856 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PERTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,647,302 92
Average amount of Specie	524,832 87
Average amount of Circulation	47,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,335,280 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,533,542 91
Average amount of Specie	1,831,627 04
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	228,912 83
Average amount of Deposits	5,569,891 68

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VER MILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,255,043 03
Average amount of Specie	260,099 72
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	129,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,511,213 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OARLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief E. J. OARLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,447,867 96
Average amount of Specie	1,699,858 26
Average amount of Circulation	214,233 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,721,618 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,437,819 43
Average amount of Specie	222,178 42
Average amount of Circulation	111,629 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,028,291 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,439,975 93
Average amount of Specie	251,184 59
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	193,640 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,216 919 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$379,399 34
Average amount of Specie	39,6 9 19
Average amount of Circulation	93,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	266,943 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$415 856 52
Average amount of Specie	56,4[illegible]6 32
Average amount of Circulation	154, 38 00
Average amount of Deposits	119,668 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$289,172 66
Average amount of Specie	29,836 45
Average amount of Circulation	114,703 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,381 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK— As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$93 716 31
Average amount of Specie	50,415 15
Average amount of Circulation	14,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	13,011 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,768,841 23
Average amount of Specie	371,847 33
Average amount of Circulation	163 782 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,521,929 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS PALMER, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$549,514 32
Average amount of Specie	76 798 76
Average amount of Circulation	107,000 33
Average amount of Deposits	382,094 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,637,834 81
Average amount of Specie	183,017 88
Average amount of Circulation	138,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	858,436 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,123,083 59
Average amount of Specie	971,919 31
Average amount of Circulation	193 721 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,600,096 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$867,190 54
Average amount of Specie	158,847 86
Average amount of Circulation	118,586 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,862 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,463,521 09
Average amount of Specie	733,105 99
Average amount of Circulation	58,247 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,752,325 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

WM CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,850 63
Average amount of Specie	195,832 90
Average amount of Circulation	97, 68 66
Average amount of Deposits	719,423 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,139,660 15
Average amount of Specie	372,630 06
Average amount of Circulation	225,476 00
Average amount of Deposits	803,518 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FARRER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.

JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,266,499 00
Average amount of Specie	347,758 00
Average amount of Circulation	163,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,909,740 00

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

Alderman JOHN CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

Sundry petitions and reports were referred to Committees.

Ferries.—Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution that the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry Companies be directed to comply with the terms of their charter in relation to the time of running their boats, and that the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips be directed to detail suitable persons to take cognizance of and report to this Board the daily violations of their charter by the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to contracts for two new fire alarm bells. The only formal bid was for 32 cents per pound for the bells, and an offer of 20 cents per pound for old bell metal. The communication was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The communication from the City Chamberlain, in relation to the amount of securities placed in his hands by the former Chamberlain, was called up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to work the Eleventh-avenue as a country road, there was a long debate.

Alderman TUCKER thought the approaching election had something to do in the matter.

Alderman STEPHENS thought the Street Department was not entitled to any greater consideration than any other department.

The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Alderman REED moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of the use of steam on Fourth avenue below Forty-second street.

Alderman TUCKER hoped that would not be done. It was a very important question. The Committee had had a meeting during the afternoon, which was largely attended, and he hoped the matter would remain in the hands of the Committee until they could have a report. It was a very important matter—one in which a large number of citizens were interested, and, therefore, it should be thoroughly investigated.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Alderman OWENS moved to lay the subject over, and make it special order for next Monday. Carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

YELLOW-FEVER HOSPITAL—REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions of no public interest were referred to appropriate Committees.

Resolutions proposed for flagging sidewalks in various localities were referred to the Committee on Streets. Others had reference to the performance of contracts, to the erection of pumps and sewers, and similar matters, which were disposed of in the usual manner.

The President offered a resolution that a select Committee of three be appointed, to consider the subject of the erection of a Yellow-Fever Hospital in the Lower Bay of this harbor, and to report their views thereon as early as may be possible. Adopted.

It was resolved that the President form one of such Committee.

An invitation to the Board to witness a base-ball match in Brooklyn, was accepted and ordered on file.

A large number of reports on gas-lamps, flagging, paving, medical bills, and other miscellaneous matters were laid over.

Many papers on assessments were similarly disposed of.

The New-York Institute for the Blind forwarded a communication begging for remission of assessment. *Referred* to Committee on Assessments.

Several papers from the Board of Aldermen relative to Sewers, were referred to Committee on Sewers.

The report of the Special Committee on a Message from his Honor the Mayor, in reference to repairing the City Hall, was received from the Board of Aldermen. It was ordered to be printed and laid over.

Reports from the Board of Aldermen, to confirm documents and decisions of the Fire Commissioners, were referred to the Fire Department Committee.

A preamble and resolutions were brought up from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of public urinals on the piers, and other public places of this City, and that $250 be appropriated for plans for the same. Laid over.

A resolution to have Croton water mains laid in Seventh-avenue was laid over.

An invitation from the Empire City Regatta was received, accepted, and ordered on file.

A discussion arose as to the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the late Councilman JUDSON. The President decided that it was "not a celebration, not a procession, nor an entertainment." Upon vote, the bill was passed.

Councilman CROSS expressed himself very strongly on the much greater expense of the funeral of Alderman MURRAY, as compared with that of Alderman GIBSON. In the latter instance the expense was not more than $220, while in the former it was more than $700. He regarded the demonstration as a distinct political ovation.

The President called the member to order.

Councilman CROSS thought he was keeping very closely to the subject.

Councilman CORNELL denied the implication of corruption. Political references were unjust and ungenerous.

Councilman GERRY asked whether Councilman CROSS had secured a pair of gloves on the occasion referred to.

Councilman CROSS said that out of four funerals he had obtained three pairs of gloves. The member hoped the reporters would always tell the whole story.

Councilman ARCULARIUS said that the dead had a living friend in him. He thought such allusions disgraceful to the objector, disgraceful to the Board, and they ought to be met in silence.

Councilman CROSS said he was satisfied that the demonstration arose out of the fact that the deceased was a leading man at Tammany Hall.

Councilman BRADY thought that the time was inopportune and too late for opposition. Every member of the Board, in some sense or other, was only a tool of leading politicians.

The bill upon which the debate was founded, was ultimately passed.

After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen (Alderman BOOLE in the Chair) met yesterday afternoon, to hear parties interested in reference to a petition for a repeal of the ordinance obliging the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads to discontinue the running of steam-engines below Forty-second-street, which has been enforced since Wednesday last.

PETER COOPER, Esq., spoke on behalf of the petitioners, urging that the railroad was of great benefit to the City, and that it would be very impolitic to hamper it by any ordinance like that now enforced, while he acknowledged that, but for the railroad, property in Fourth-avenue would be probably as profitable as in Fifth avenue; but better, he thought, give the entire avenue to railroad purposes, than enforce an ordinance which would inconvenience so large a number of citizens.

General SANDFORD was heard on behalf of the Company, and Mr. HOLMES, retained by the Express Companies, argued that the necessary detention of the cars at Forty-second-street was a serious injury to the business interests of the City. The petition, signed by 9,000 persons, chiefly citizens, was, he urged, a proof that the sentiment of the community was in favor of repealing the ordinance.

There was a large representation of property-owners, for whom were heard in reply Messrs. MOTT, RAYMOND, WHITE and B. M. WHITLOCK.

Mr. WHITLOCK, while conceding the utmost purity of motive to Mr. COOPER, questioned his knowledge of facts in this matter. He had himself acknowledged that property was depreciated in value, and that he was driven from residing in Fourth-avenue by the Railroad nuisance. The cry raised about detention of the cars and injury to the City thereby, he pronounced a humbug. The difference in coming down from Forty-second street was none at all, for the cars could run on an inclined plain, as, in fact, they had hitherto done, and in going out it did not make a difference of two minutes. No interest need suffer, unless the Railroad Company caused intentional delay, which it was their policy to do in order to create sympathy. Many persons were induced to sign the petition by exaggerated statements of supposed delay and inconvenience, who, when they found how much pleasanter it really was to travel through the tunnel with horses, relieved from the suffocating smoke, were now ready to sign a counter-petition; and he had no doubt if time were allowed by the Committee, a much more numerous petition could be sent in against any repeal of the ordinance, and that, too, signed by a great proportion of those who, by untrue statements, had been induced to sign the other petition, but now see their error. He took his present position on sound principle, and indignantly repelled any imputation of being actuated merely by a desire of increasing the value of a few lots. The health and comfort of a large community on and about Murray Hill and Fourth-avenue was concerned; and as for individual profit, he would give to any charitable object the Committee wished to name, all the increased value his property should derive from enforcing the ordinance. The Railroad Company had resisted the ordinance of the City to the utmost, and now, when defeated, they came with a bad grace as petitioners.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Officer Fellman, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named Christopher Mardu for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was locked up for examination.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL STYLE.—The celebrated hatter, KNOX, whose store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is the ornament of that locality, has introduced his Fall style of Hat, which is purely American in all its characteristics, and must become a general favorite. We shall not attempt to describe it, because we could convey no idea of the taste, beauty and becomingness of the article; but we recommend hat purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 75c.! 80c! and 90c per yard for elegant English Brussels. All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. per yard. Floor Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices!

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter under garments, all sizes, for Men, Women and Children, in great varieties, and at the most reasonable prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets. Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

INTERESTING CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL—CLAIM OF ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AS DEVISEE, DECLARED VOID.

Walter N. De Graw et al. vs. *James Fitzpatrick et al.*—This action was brought to obtain a construction of a clause in the will of James Fitzpatrick, deceased.

The third clause of the will devises all the rest, residue and remainder of his estate to his executors, in trust for the benefit of his two children, and then continues—"but in case either of them shall die, leaving no children, then I give the one-half of that child's portion to the said real and personal estate to the survivor of them, and the other half to the Roman Catholic Church for the good of my soul." One of the children died without issue, and the whole share is claimed by the surviving child.

The answer of the other defendants—Archbishop Hughes and the Trustees of St. Peter's Church—claims the property either for St. Peter's Church, as the Church where the testator attended in his lifetime, or for the general purposes of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of New-York. There can be no doubt in the proposition that the Courts should in all cases carry out the intention of the testator, where such intent can be ascertained, if the same is practicable and does not violate the provisions of the law. But where such intent cannot be ascertained, or where the devise is so uncertain in its provisions that it cannot be known to what particular purpose the property was to be applied, the devise is void, and the property belongs to the heir-at-law. It is conceded that there is no such organization having corporate powers in the City of New-York as the Roman Catholic Church. If there was but one church or society of that denomination in the place where the testator lived, it might well be presumed that his intent was to devise the property to such an organization. But where there are several different churches of that faith, having different names, none of which can be applied to the description of the devise, that rule does not apply. It can only be sustained as a valid devise, by finding a devisee answering to the description in the will, capable of taking, or by sustaining it as a bequest for a charitable use, and directing its application accordingly. The claim on behalf of St. Peter's Church cannot be sustained. No devise was made for that Church, and there is nothing in the will and nothing shown by any evidence to warrant the supposition that the bequest and devise was for the benefit of that church. If there was no other church of the same denomination in the place where the testator resided, as before suggested, and there was evidence to show the intent of the testator to have been for the purpose of benefiting that church, the devise might have been sustained. But here there is no evidence whatever that any such corporation existed, or that the testator ever had any intent to benefit any particular church by the devise. Nor do I think the devise can be sustained for the benefit of the general purpose of the Catholic Church. It was evidently intended by the will to apply the money to the purposes of some church. No mode is designated for the application of the money, nor any provision made for its payment to any one. There is no person authorized to represent any such church to whom such fund could be payable. It is very clear that such a devise made directly to the Catholic Church would be void for uncertainty; that no such corporation being in existence, there was no person or body who could take under it; and the counsel for the defendants upon the argument admitted that as a devise it could not be sustained. He urged, however, that it might be held good as a bequest for charitable uses. But it would not be valid even for such purposes if the parties who were to receive the benefit intended, or if the institution to which the charity was to be devoted was not so designated as to show who was entitled to receive the same. The case of Williams vs. Williams, 4 Seld. 525, is relied on as an authority that the doctrine of charitable uses, as it existed in England, is the law of this country. Conceding that the effect of that case was to hold, still the difficulty as to the party who is to receive, and the indefiniteness of the object to be benefited remains and if it could be sustained under the law as to charitable uses, that doctrine could not give certainty to what is otherwise so uncertain as to be void. It would still be necessary that the intent of the testator should be understood, whether the devise or bequest was directly to the object or society to be benefited, or whether it was intended as a charity and to be sustained as such through the intervention of trustees. My conclusion is that the devise and bequest of one-half of the share of the deceased child to the church is void for uncertainty, and that the surviving child and heir at-law is entitled to the share of the deceased child.

SUPERIOR COURT—SEPT 13.

NOTICE.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.—An entire new Calendar for trials by Jury will be made up for the ensuing October, November and December terms of this Court. All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858. A new Calendar for the General and Special Terms for the month of October will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 25th inst. A General Term will be held by three Justices during the first two weeks of the October Term, and during those two weeks there will be only one Trial Term held for Jury causes. Three Trial Terms will be held during the last two weeks of the October Term for Jury causes.

GEO. T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 13

Before Judge Nelson.

The Albany Bridge Case.—This morning Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON appeared for the purpose of having a day fixed for hearing the argument on appeal in the "Albany Bridge Case." The time agreed upon was to-day, the 14th instant.

The proprietors of the Boston *Courier* announce their intention of publishing an evening paper, in connection with their morning journal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$1,000	U S 6s '68 cn	114	100	Hud. Riv. R	b60 28⅛
2,000	Mo State 6s	84¾	100	do	28
3,000	do	84¾	100	do	27⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90⅜	100	do	27⅝
7,000	Cal State 7s N B	82	250	do	27½
16,000	Brook Cy Wr Ln	97	50	do	27¾
500	N Y C R R 7s	101⅛	50	do	s60 27¾
11,000	E. RR 8s '75	32	150	Harlem Railroad	10¾
10,000	E R R 1st M B	89	700	Reading Railroad	49¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R R B	90¾	350	do	s30 49
14,000	do	90¾	100	do	s60 48¾
1,000	LaC & Mil L G b	24¾	100	Mich Cen. R.R.	b60 88
1,000	L S & W 1st M b	73	85	do	89
1,000	M & Miss. 2M. 10b	68	100	do	s60 57⅜
2,000	Gal & Chi. 1st M	96	420	Mich. S&N. Ind R R	24⅜
50	Metropolitan Bank	108¾	100	do	b60 24⅜
200	LaC. & Mil. R.R	22	55	do	24⅜
15	do	22½	30	do	24⅞
15	Penn. Coal Co	74½	271	M. S. & N.I G'd stock	46
165	N. Y Cen. R.	79⅞	100	do	b60 46
100	do	s10 79⅞	100	do	b3 46
125	do	b60 80	30	Clev. Col & Cin. R	91
150	do	b3 80	152	Gal. & Chi. R. R	83
750	do	79¾	50	do	s30 83
100	do	s10 79¾	200	do	s60 82¾
100	do	s15 79¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 72
200	do	b10 79¾	200	do	72
37	Erie Railroad	18¾	100	do	71⅞
20	do	18¾	160	do	71¾
100	do	b60 18⅝	450	do	s30 71⅜
100	do	s10 18⅜	150	do	71⅜
20	do	18⅜	300	do	s30 71⅜
150	Cleve & Tol. R. R	34¾	50	do	s30 71⅜
100	do	b60 34¾	50	do	s30 71⅜
100	do	34¾	20	Pac. Mail S. Co	92

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	
6,000	Brook. Cy Wr. L	97	
3,000	LaC & Mil. L G R	24	
10	Metropolitan Bk	108¾	
250	Pacific M. S Co	92	
200	do	91⅞	
50	Del. & Hud. Cl Co	98¾	
200	Harlem R R	10¾	
200	do	b30 10¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R	79½	
50	do	s10 79½	
100	do	btwk 79⅝	
50	do	s10 79⅝	
360	Erie R. R	18¾	
45	do	18⅞	
250	Hud. Riv. R. R	28⅛	
200	Ill Cen. R R	15	
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R	34⅝	
20	La C & Mil. R R	2½	
200	Reading R. R.	s60 48⅜	
100	do	s15 48¾	
400	do	b3 49	
50	Mich Cen. R R	87⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I R. R	24⅜	
50	Panama R. R	b60 113⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R	82⅞	
100	do	82⅝	
50	do	s60 82⅝	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Keokuk City 8s	25½	
5,000	St Louis County (Mo.) 6s	71	
3,000	Memphis City 6s	72	
4,000	Hud. & R. C'n. 7 per cent. bonds	54½	
3,000	Cleve. and Pitts. R R 7s	19	
6,000	Nash. and Chat		
	Lonega R. R 6s	72	
500	Great West Mar. Ins Scrip of 1857	54¼	
500	Great West Mar Ins. Scrip of 1858	45	
880	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	56	
500	San Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	61¼	
876	Com. Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	40	
3,115	Circ. Notes of McKean County Bank	26	
$2,000	California 7s	84	
1,000	Wis. Cen. R 8s	11½	
2,000	Det. & Mil. R. 7s	62½	
4,000	Del., Lack. and West. R. 7s	76⅜	
3,000	Clin. Coal Co. 6s	5	
2,000	Mil. City 7s	48¾	
25	Marine Bank	90⅜	
100	Continental Bank	96½	
30	New World Fin Co	94½	
25	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	125	
6	Home Fire Ins. Co	155	
10	City Fire Ins. Co	171	
10	Amer Express Co.	91	
10	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	51	
6	Metropolitan Bank	108¾	
18	Marine Bank	90	
12	Artisans' Bank	78	
20	Bank of Commerce	160½	
20	Security Fire In. Co.	106	

MONDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept. 11, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately in another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Sept. 4:

Decrease in Loans	$972,569
Increase in Specie	10,831
Increase in Circulation	83,420
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,008,750

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, the average of which is deducted from the *Gross* in order to arrive at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week's exhibit, and also with the movement of this time last year, when the banks were in the midst of the intense pressure which preceded the crisis of the 13th October:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 12, 1857.	Sept. 11, 1858.	Sept. 4, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$67,691,182	$67,691,182
Loans	109,985,573	125,013,271	125,885,840
Specie	12,181,857	28,059,495	28,048,664
Circulation	8,322,316	7,831,669	7,748,249
Gross Deposits	76,388,376	102,897,554	103,347,810
Exchanged	19,654,255	15,972,708	15,414,214
Undrawn	57,334,121	86,924,846	87,933,596
In Sub-Treasury	10,483,802	12,626,916	13,077,009

The Loans run off rapidly this week, partly by reason of the payments of the 4th of September. The deposits are taking the usual course of the Fall season, the Southern and Western bank balances being drawn down. They are still, however, very heavy for the season; nearly $30,000,000 over last year, and full $20,000,000 over the corresponding date in 1856, when sixty-six millions were considered a high figure for the undrawn line. The Specie movement of the week was quite steady. The moderate sum sent abroad was fully balanced from interior sources. To-day the California remittances went into Bank, raising the reserve at the beginning of the new week to about $29,700,000. As the Exchange market looks stiff to-day, the probability is the export demand for Wednesday's steamer will take off from $500,000 to $700,000 in California bars. Sterling is the favorite remittance, to-day, for Continental as well as English account, the last advices showing a favorable exchange for London. The sales are mostly at 109¾ ℔ cent. The bank quotation ranges 109¾@110 ℔ cent. The demand is not heavy, but bills are scarce and strongly held. The market for Money opens easy this week, and the Bank Statement and California arrival are calculated to keep it so.

After the first call of Stocks at the Brokers' Board, this morning, the market broke down ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and ultimately closed dull, the prices, as compared with Saturday, on the Share list, being about as follows:

	Sat.	Mon		Sat.	Mon
N. Y. Central	79⅞	79¾	Erie	18⅞	18⅝
Reading	49¾	48¾	Panama	113⅝	113¾
Hudson	28¾	27¾	Pacific	91¾	92
Rock Island	72¾	71¾	Galena	83	82¾
Toledo	34¾	34⅜	Ill. Central	75	75

The market first gave way on some apparently forced sales of Hudson River and Rock Island shares. These two Stocks, it will be noticed, declined most. A good portion of the Rock Island contracts was on sellers' option. The early sales of New-York Central were at 79¾@80, but one or two sellers came in on the second call in sympathy with the general weak appearance of the market, and the price fell off to 79⅜. The dealings in Reading, though at a concession of ¼@¾ ℔ cent, were not important. The demand continued fair for Pacific Mail at full rates, and there was a steady bid for Panama at 113¾ ℔ cent. Michigan Southern opened at 24¼, and left off at 24⅛ ℔ cent. The first week's receipts in September are reported to us as follows, compared with 1857:

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$28,906	$21,848
Freight	21,153	29,088
Mails	930	1,047
Total for week	$50,989	$51,983
Gain, $994.		

In Bonds there were sales of $39,000 Tennessees at 90½ ℔ cent., and $22,000 Brooklyn City 6s at 97 ℔ cent. Erie and Illinois Central Bonds in fair request at steady prices. A further improvement of 2 ℔ cent. was established in Wabash Valley first mortgage, and as much as 53 ℔ cent. is bid for the second mortgage, which we quoted last week at 47@49 ℔ cent. The general market left off dull, but without pressure to sell.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$115,347
Payments	150,075
Balance	12 592,189

The receipts include $80,000 from Customs.
Payments $28,000 California drafts.

We have received from the Treasurer of the Chicago and Burlington Company the following note:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reputation, and the position you occupy in connection with one of the leading newspapers of the country, leads me to believe you would not intentionally convey to the public an incorrect and injurious impression of any person or Corporation.

Allusions which have from time to time appeared in your columns, relative to the dealings of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, induce me to inclose to your address our answer to the bill in chancery of the latter Company, addressed to the Hon. E. N. POWELL, Judge of the Circuit Court of Peoria County, Illinois, and to request that you will peruse it, and thus learn both sides of the case, and see that it is not the managers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company that are driving the Peoria Company to the Courts for a restoration of their rights.

This technical answer cannot confound the plain sense of the case. The story is the old one of the strong against the weak. The Company leased 42 miles of railway, essential to their own road, as a trunk line west to the Mississippi. They contracted to pay $45,000 a year *and two-thirds the net profits of operating this section.* The work, at the time, was incomplete and needy, and the lessees agreed to advance $250,000 for construction, which they did. The lease was for three years; at the end of which time the lessees determined to own it. But the Peoria people refused to sell. They had extended their line east across the State of Illinois, and could not afford on any terms wholly to alienate this outlet of 42 miles to the Mississippi. And as a joint ownership would not suit the ambition of the other Company, they fell back upon their account, as lessees, *for the means of forcing a sale.* Now as they had just offered $1,187,000 for the work, implying, at 8 ℔ cent., a productive value equal to about $100,000 a year, this account of profit and loss for the previous three years, as presented for a reclamation of $466,000—including the original advance for construction—seemed incredible. This was on the 25th June. On the 30th of the same month the claim was voluntarily brought down to $350,000. Even this would presume *a loss,* in running and maintaining the work, of $100,000, while the other party insist upon *a profit* at least equal to the original advances. The lessees kept the accounts, but not wholly without a check against fraud, which the Examiner in Chancery at the proper time will no doubt look into. This check is found in the general tenor of the business of the concern, and in the fact that they rented 30 miles of another road, East, to connect with the Lake. This arrangement was with the Galena and Chicago Company. It was absolutely indispensable to the Burlington Company, though not more so than the Western lease. The truth is, their own road was otherwise a mere local line, traversing 138 miles of the prairie country of Illinois, through what is known as the Military Tract. The property in one way or another stands in a cost of $7,468,925, or above $54,000 a mile, being mortgaged for $3,158,000 of the sum total. The two leased sections being added, the Company claim a trunk route from the Lake at Chicago to the River at Burlington, of 210 miles. The use of the 30 *miles* next Chicago is rated in their own reports for the three years at about $620,000. Two-thirds of this, or 70 ℔ cent., was clear gain to the Galena Company, who are able at all times to take care of themselves, required no advances and surrendered no part of their local traffic. On the other hand, the service of the Peoria section, *and its local traffic,* (which was also surrendered,) next to the river, for the same three years, *over forty-two miles,* are rated at less than nothing. The bare rent was only $135,000, while the first reclamation for maintaining the road seems to have been about $216,000! Now, all this and more, we have heretofore been content to allude to in general terms, simply as conduct unworthy a respectable corporation like the Chicago and Burlington. But a closer scrutiny of the circumstances, some of which we need not go into at present, as they are soon to come before the Courts, satisfies us that forbearance is misplaced where a settled and long-cherished purpose to commit a gross wrong upon a weak neighbor is made so palpable.

We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following figures, as the first official report of the assignees of the Ohio Trust Company, whose failure on the 24th August, last year, gave the first great alarm in the money crisis, from the magnitude of the Western interests involved:

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

Liabilities at Cincinnati		$748,753 61
Liabilities at New-York, admitted		1,628,995 33
Disputed		309.332 19
Total		$2,687,081 13
Offsets at Cincinnati	$141,983 99	
Offsets at New-York	79,211 53	
Attachments at Cincinnati	137,597 38	
Attachments at New-York	591,281 50	950,374 40
Uncovered		$1,736,706 73
Assets at Cincinnati	$701,412 63	
Assets at New-York	778,050 40	
Total	$1,479,463 03	
Deduct as above	950.374 40	
Remains to meet uncovered claims		$529,088 63

This implies a deficit in the general Assets of $1,207,618, besides the total loss of the Capital of $2,000,000—making altogether about THREE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS. The extended summary is as follows:

AT CINCINNATI—LIABILITIES.

CIRCULATION		$4 000 00
DIVIDENDS UNPAID		6,663 00
ASSIGNEES' CERTIFICATES—		
Out standing	$128,175 77	
Less amount issued for obligation of New-York agency	34,508 69—60,668 08	
OFFICE CHECKS ON NEW-YORK—		
Outstanding		38,698 50
CERTIFICATES DEPOSIT—		
Outstanding		22,164 44
INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITORS—		
Amount due them		262,531 97
DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS		35.519 16—$450,444 95

ASSETS, BANKING DEPARTMENT.

BILLS RECEIVABLE	$198 596 58	
Estimated bad	17.500 00	
Balance	$181,396 58	
Estimated good	$45,705 91	
Offsets claimed	130,250 00	
Held under attachments	440 67	
SUSPENDED DEBT	$41.522 09	
Estimated bad	15,644 23	
Balance	$25,677 86	
Estimated good	21,141 80	
Offsets claimed	4,536 06	
DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS—		
Held under attachments	100,908 63	
BONDS, Estimated at	16.700 00	
CASH	93,390 56	
Whereof has been used for the redemption of 100 Bonds Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, pledged in New-York	$63 022 50	$420,073 63

LIABILITIES, TRUST DEPARTMENT.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT:		
Outstanding	$298 308 66	
LIFE POLICIES:		
Amount estimated as sufficient to cancel this claim	25,000 00—	$298 308 66
Total		$748,763 61

ASSETS, TRUST DEPARTMENT.

BILLS RECEIVABLE	$223,173 86	
Estimated bad	126,223 70—$102 947 66	
Estimated good	68,334 99	
Offsets claimed	2,197 93	
Held under attachments	12,414 74	
REAL ESTATE unincumbered, estimated	31 658 00	
Held under attachments	24,133 34	
BONDS estimated at	53,000 00	
DECREE against the Nashville Insurance and Trust Company, estimated value $60,000		
Less fees and expenses, allowed by the Court	21,000—39,000 00—	281,339 00
Total		$701,412 63

AT NEW-YORK—LIABILITIES.

BANKS AND OTHERS.		
Am't claimed	$1,768,759 59	
Admitted	$1,459 427 40	
Disputed	309.332 19	
ASSIGNEES' CERTIFICATES	47,507 69	
COLLECTION PAPER,		
In possession of Attaching Creditors in N. Y	$488,240 94	
Upon this amount is estimated a loss may accrue—say 26 per cent	122,060 24—$1,938,327 52	
Total		$1,938,327 52

NEW-YORK—ASSETS.

LOANS	$493 697 92	
Estimat'd as bad	302 245 92	
Balance	$191,452 00	
Offsets claimed	$12,250 00	
Held under Attachments	179,202 00	
BILLS RECEIVABLE	$223 279 43	
Estimated as bad	48 704 59	
Balance	$174 574 84	
Offsets claimed	34,094 00	
Held under Attachments	140 480 84	
RECEIVER OF SUPERIOR COURT, NEW-YORK.		
Bills Receivable	$27,310 44	
Offsets claimed	$1 213 69	
Held under Attachments	26,096 75	
BANKS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS	$853 448 86	
Est as doubtful and disp'd	$664,772 83	
Bad	94,327 69—$759,100 52	
Balance	$74,248 34	
Estimated as good	15,567 37	
Held under Attachments	17,687 13	
Offsets claimed	31,653 84	
SUSPENDED ACC'T	$241,878 86	
Est as valueless		
INDIVIDUAL ACC'S	817,857 94	
Held under Attachments	3,514 78	
Est'd as doubtful	$87,268 62	
Bad	727 074 54	
Total	$814,343 16	
BONDS,		
Held under Attachments	214,900 00	
Unincumbered	94 050 00—	$778,053 40
Total		$778,050 40

CINCINNATI OFFICE. Dr.

Amount of the Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Amount of other Liabilities, as near as can be ascertained	748 763 61
Total	$2,748,763 61
Cr.	
Amount of the estimated value of Assets	$701,412 63
Amount of various claims against the New York Agency, paid by Cincinnati office	2,109 983 60—$2,811,396 23
Excess	$62,642 62

NEW-YORK AGENCY. Dr.

Amount of the present Liabilities, as near as can be ascertained	$1,938,327 52
Amount of various claims, paid by Cincinnati Office, as above	2 169,983 60
Total	$4,048,311 12
Cr.	
Amount of the estimated value of Assets at New-York Agency	$778,050 40
Leaves Excess of Liability	$3,270,260 72

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

Only a moderate business in FLOUR to-day—no change to note; sales 1 500 bbls., at $4 87 for good superfine Illinois; $5@$5 25 for medium to choice Ohio, Indiana, Canadian and Michigan; $5 37@$5 62 for good to choice extra ditto. WHEAT in active demand and market steady; sales 60,000 bush. at $1 08@$1 09¾ for red Ohio; $1 for Milwaukee Club; $1 05@$1 12¾ for inferior white Canadian and Michigan; $1 23 for prime white Canadian; and $1 33 for ditto Kentucky. CORN in fair demand—market firmer; sales 50,000 bushels at 60c. for sound Toledo; 62c.@64c. for prime Illinois River. BARLEY in demand and firm. Sales 4,500 bushels, at 72c. for Prime. RYE dull. Sales 1,500 bushels, at 66c. OATS dull and nominal, at 40c. for New, and 43c. for Old. WHISKY nominal, at 22½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—38c. on Flour; 10¾c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake for the last 48 hours*—251,000 bbls. Flour; 59,624 bushels Wheat; 142,910 bushels Corn; 2,154 bushels Oats. *Shipments by Canal same time*—7 725 bbls. Flour; 99,913 bushels Wheat; 113,221 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO,

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2180. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 45 Wall-street and Astor House.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Assembling of the Delegates at Syracuse—The Tammany Quarrel—Candidates Talked of, &c.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The city is tolerably well filled with the Democracy to night. The outsiders particularly are in full force. Voorhees House is the head-quarters of both sections of the party, GIDEON TUCKER, Secretary of State, FERNANDO WOOD, PETER CAGGER and Gov. CHURCH having rooms there. HORATIO SEYMOUR is at the Syracuse House.

The New-York quarrel of Tammany and Anti-Tammany draws a large lobby from the City, each side being warmly supported and much feeling manifested. There is no attempt to disguise the struggle between the Hards and Softs, and the statements of the partisans of each side differ widely. The Hards claim with confidence that they have a good show for a small majority of the Convention, and declare that HORATIO SEYMOUR shall not be elected to preside or to any other position. The Softs, on the other hand, claim nearly two to one in the Convention, exclusive of the contested seats

The seat of GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, is not contested, and he takes no part in the quarrel.

It is decided to admit no person to the floor to-morrow without a ticket, with the object of excluding all contestants until their cases are decided on. This, with the declaration of the Softs that the Convention must settle finally and decisively the New-York contest, makes it pretty evident that they have a majority in the Convention. Some of the Wood men, on the other hand, begin to hint that the Convention has no business to decide on regularity, but should, according to precedent, recognize each side as representative men, and admit half of each delegation. The chances, however, appear strongly in favor of the admission of one or other set as a unit, and the probability seems strong in favor of the Tammany delegates. It is Mr. WOOD's desire to get the subject up in Convention, instead of before the Committee. He is selected to present the case on one side, and DANIEL E SICKLES on the other.

The anti-Tammanyites held a meeting to-night, FERNANDO WOOD presiding, and found the delegation full.

The Tammany men hold a caucus to-morrow at 10 o'clock,

The Hards talk, if they have the power, of nominating ELI COOK, of Erie, for temporary President, and one of their own section for permanent President. Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, is also mentioned as temporary Chairman. The probability is, however, that no temporary organization will be had at all, but that ELI COOK will nominate HORATIO SEYMOUR for permanent President, and move that he be elected by acclamation.

The Vanderbilt organization in Kings appears most likely, indeed almost certain, to be admitted.

FERNANDO WOOD is bold and determined in talk, and declares that no ticket can carry the State that is nominated by a Convention that rules him out as a delegate. The principal interest seems to centre in this struggle, and many on both sides seem anxious to harmonize it if possible.

Much confidence is expressed in the ability of the party to carry the State, and candidates are plentiful for all the offices. The most prominent for Governor are ANASA J. PARKER, of Albany; WILLIAM KELLY, of Dutchess; Judge ALLEN, of Oswego and DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Rensselaer. The latter does not appear to have much positive strength, but seems likely to receive a fair complimentary vote.

Judge PARKER is probably the strongest candidate at present, and his nomination appears the most likely. Judge ALLEN is also in fair strength, and Mr KELLY would be accepted by all as a compromise candidate.

The name of JOHN VAN BUREN has been mentioned, but apparently without any serious intention of pushing his claims.

HORATIO SEYMOUR would certainly have the vote of the Convention, if he was in the field.

For Lieutenant-Governor the names mentioned are: Col. W. C. CRANE, of Herkimer; SAMUEL J TILDEN, of New-York; Speaker ALVORD, of Onondaga, and others. There is also a strong desire to put Ex-Senator KELLY on the ticket for the second place.

For Canal Commissioner, among others, are named, Messrs. LOAD, of Monroe; PARSONS, of Monroe; PIPER, of Niagara; WM. WILLIAMS, of Erie; and CUYLER, of Livingston.

For State Prison Inspector there are a vast number of candidates. Amongst the most prominent ones are Messrs. BAMBER, of Oneida; GREEN, of Jefferson; KEYES, of Essex; ELDERKIN, of St. Lawrence, and MCLANE, of Dutchess.

The contested seats promise to keep the Convention over till Thursday.

The most prominent Democrats in the State are here, and the Convention promises to be one of ability and character.

No caucuses will be held to-night.

LATEST.

The contestants will be admitted to the floor to-morrow, but all, save delegates, excluded.

Mr. FAIRCHILD will be temporary Chairman; close figures count a vote for him of 69 to 33, exclusive of the contested seats, should a ballot be demanded. The plan of no temporary organization is opposed on the ground that the appointment of the Committees on contested seats would create enemies for Governor SEYMOUR, who will probably be the permanent President.

JOHN B HASKIN is here from Westchester as a looker-on. He declares that if Lecompton is indorsed he shall not vote the ticket, and that it will be beaten in the State.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The Hards of Albany to-day organized a General Committee of the candidates defeated in the primary elections, and elected contestants to all the districts from Albany County to seats in the Convention. This gives a double headed organization in the County.

OLEAN, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The Republican Congressional Convention for this District, (Thirty-third,) which met at Dunkirk on Saturday last, adjourned in the evening of that day, after 139 ballots. They reassembled yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and remained in session till 10 o'clock last night, after balloting not less than 150 times. R. E. FENTON, received ten votes, being the entire vote of Chautauque County. The Cattaraugus Delegates were divided between A. HAWLEY and A. SHELDON. FENTON insisted upon being nominated, but the Cattaraugus Delegates were instructed to oppose his nomination. The Convention finally adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock last night, without having effected a nomination.

Philadelphia Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

A grand ratification meeting of the "People's" party was held this evening, in Jayne's Hall. The assemblage was immense. GEORGE W. BOWLIN presided. The speakers were local men. JOHN W. RYAN and E. JOY MORRIS, candidates for Congress, declared for the principles of a Protective Tariff and Popular Sovereignty. The resolutions and all the speeches possessed this bearing. Mr. MORRIS was enthusiastically received, and spoke with much eloquence. He said their defeat would be heralded throughout the country as an indorsement of the Administration and Scotch water pipes, and he wished the next message sent over the cable to announce the success of Protective Tariff principles.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, ME., Tuesday, Sept. 14.

We have but few additional returns for Governor.

SOMES, Republican, is doubtless elected to Congress in the First District.

In the Third District, JOHNSON, Democrat, is 189 votes ahead, and is probably elected. The towns to be heard from, in this District, last year, gave 345 Republican majority.

The indications now are that the Republicans have elected five out of the six Congressmen.

MORRILL's majority in York is 43.

The Republican State Senators are elected in Cumberland and Penobscot Counties, but York is in doubt.

The Republicans will carry most of their Senators throughout the State.

In Penobscot, Cumberland and York Counties, all but three Representatives have been heard from, standing 32 Republicans to 16 Democrats.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 14—P. M.

We have sufficient returns to establish the re-election of Governor MORRILL by from 8,000 to 9,000 majority. Further returns from the Third District show the election of FRENCH, Republican, by from 25 to 50 votes over JOHNSON, Democrat. This gives the six members of Congress to the Republicans.

From Washington.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR DENVER—THE MISSION TO SPAIN—MR. FORSYTH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

It is understood that General DENVER has resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take place in the course of a few weeks. It is probable that he will resume his former position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Senator BENJAMIN has declined the offer of the mission to Spain.

There is reason to believe that Minister FORSYTH will not return to the United States till October. At last accounts he was on the eve of leaving for Tacubaya.

The National Horse Exhibition at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The third National Exhibition of horses in this city opened to-day with the most gratifying prospects of success. The weather and all things are propitious to the occasion, and the attendance and proceedings of the day have most fully realized the anticipations of those interested.

The display embraces a large number of the most celebrated horses in the country, the whole numbering about five hundred. The general cavalcade of horses entered for the exhibition made the circuit of the grounds this morning several times, presenting one of the most magnificent equestrian spectacles ever witnessed here.

In the Park grounds the remainder of the day was mostly occupied with the exhibition of various classes of horses, whose trials of speed and display of superior qualities attracted enthusiastic admiration.

This evening a public reception took place in the City Hall, at which spirited addresses were made by Mayor PHELPS and Dr. CHAFFEE, of this city; SOLON ROBINSON, of New York; RICHARD H. YEADON, of Charleston, S. C.; Mr. LADD, late President of the Ohio Agricultural Society, and Mayor LEWIS, of Worcester. The floor of the hall was occupied by citizens and guests from abroad, and the galleries by a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The reception throughout was a very pleasant and enthusiastic affair.

A large number of people are arriving from various parts of the country, and the attendance during the remaining days of the exhibition will be very great.

Among those who have arrived this evening are Gov. BANKS and staff and N. P. WILLIS.

The exhibition opens to-morrow with a very interesting trial of speed, with stallions of 8 years and upward, and among the competitors will appear the celebrated horses *Ethan Allen*, *Hiram Drew*, and other notables of the Turf.

The Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The opening of the Ninth Annual State Fair of Ohio to-day is of the most favorable character. The weather is beautiful, and the attendance larger, more tickets having been sold than on the first day last year. The entries are unusually large in all the departments, except fruits and flowers. The entries of live stock number 1,054, and the miscellaneous 1 516.

Mr. BAIN, of Xenia, exhibited specimens of the Rarey system of horse-taming to an immense crowd. The exhibition of stock is particularly fine, and the entries of horses are fifty more than at any previous State Fair. To-morrow the stock is to be exhibited and the awards made, and on Thursday and Friday the ladies' equestrian performance for three prizes takes place.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The State Temperance Convention, held here to-day in Tremont Temple, was quite fully attended. The Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, of Lowell, was chosen President, with twenty Vice Presidents, representing various sections of the State.

The annual report of the State Temperance Committee speaks well of the success of the cause during the past year, and encouragingly of the future.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. MARSH, of New-York, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the subject of temperance, in a national aspect.

A proposition to nominate an independent temperance ticket for State officers at the ensuing election, was voted down by a large majority.

The State Temperance Address, which was presented by the Rev. Dr. HOBBS, recommends the formation of "Citizens' Leagues" in all cities of the commonwealth to secure the election of city authorities who will instruct their Police imperatively to enforce the Prohibitory Law, as other laws.

A series of resolutions favoring moral suasion, but recommending impartial enforcement of the Liquor Law, were discussed and adopted.

This evening there is a large mass meeting of the friends of Temperance in Tremont Temple. NEAL DOW and Dr. JEWETT are among the speakers.

Departure of the Propeller.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Propeller*, Captain THACHER, sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool *via* St. Johns, N. F. Her departure was quite an event, especially among our Irish fellow-citizens. The steam ferry-boat *John Adams* was chartered for the occasion and gaily decorated, with a large crowd on board, and accompanied the *Propeller* down the harbor with a band of music, firing salutes and other demonstrations of interest in the first steamer which has ever visited Boston from Ireland.

Colored Men's State Convention.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 14.

A Colored Men's State Convention is in session in this city. WM. RICE is President, and about forty delegates are present. Resolutions were introduced to day, supporting the Republican State ticket, but have not yet been acted upon.

Burglary at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The wholesale dry goods store of VAN SCHOONHOVEN, PROUDFIT & Co. was entered by burglars last night and robbed of about $3,000 worth of goods.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Sept. 14—Midnight.

The weather is very dark, with rain, and there are no signs of the R. M. steamship *Persia*, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool. She is hardly likely to make her appearance before morning.

Convention of Superintendents of the Poor.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor met here to-day, and propose a thorough revision of the poor laws. The most important change proposed is the institution of schools for the children of paupers.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Havana*, from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived at this port. Sugar was unchanged. Molasses five to six rials. Freights dull. Sterling Exchange 15 per cent. Exchange on New-York 3¾ per cent.

Paper Mill Burned.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The paper-mill at Chatham-Four-Corners was burned this morning, together with a dwelling and several outhouses. A man, named LEVI GARVEY, was burned to death in the dwelling. Property owned by Mr. ISACSON.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

In the Fifth Congressional District of this State OWEN JONES has been renominated by the Democrats. JOHN WOOD is the candidate of the Opposition.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

TIMOTHY C. DAY, from the First District, and JOHN A. GURLEY, from the Second, were nominated for Congress to-day.

The Comet.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The comet was seen here last night in about 165° ascension, 27° declination, north.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived this (Tuesday) morning at daylight.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived here to-day, below at 5 o'clock A. M., and at her wharf at 11 o'clock. All well.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here this day, the 14th.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The deaths from yellow fever during the thirty hours ending yesterday noon, were 98.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Secretary Thompson and the Land Law—Floyd and Cobb—A Sunday Dispatch from the Interior Department to the New-York Tribune—Some Comments thereupon Heading off Speculators—"Breeding" Kansas—Mr. Cushing's Opinion on the Town Site Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

In my last letter I called attention to the extraordinary policy of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, in revolutionizing the town-site system, and repealing the several clauses in the preëmption acts bearing on this subject which do not happen to meet with his approbation. What is his motive? your readers will naturally ask. With the motives of men I have nothing to do, least of all with the motives of Secretaries. What was Secretary FLOYD's motive in selling Fort Snelling for a song and in paying through the nose for Willett's Point? As Mr. FLOYD's friends were the beneficiaries of these transactions, the uncharitable insist that his motive was to enrich his friends at the expense of the public. What is Secretary COBB's motive in withholding overpaid duties from the merchants entitled to receive them? The censorious say that it is a vain ambition to be quoted and praised for saving money to the Treasury—by the plunder of individuals. Who knows? Now there are men no better than the wicked in these parts who say that Secretary THOMPSON's repeal of a portion of the preëmption acts, and his novel interpretation of another portion, have reference to the adjustment of certain town sites in Kansas and Nebraska, in which some of those abominable "Eastern Capitalists" have been accused of making investments. Whether this so or not, we shall never know, perhaps; but I take for granted that Committees of Inquiry will be raised in the next Congress who will throw some light on Mr. THOMPSON's motives for changing the well-settled and long-established law of the land.

Thus far I had written, when the *Tribune* of this morning, was placed in my hands, containing, *apropos* to motives, the following remarkable dispatch:

"SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1858.

A recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior recites that preëmptions to town sites on public lands are to accrue to the benefit of actual occupants naturally drawn to the point by the course of business and trade.

This breaks up the old routine practice of the Land Department, which has made many land speculators millionaires by recognizing their bogus occupants as really so in contemplation of law. Hundreds of speculative sites and thousands of speculators will be headed off by this policy of Mr. THOMPSON. Though it is assumed by the speculators that the old practice had the sanction of Mr. CUSHING, I am authorized to state that he has personally approved of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior."

I copy this at length, because it is an important document. It did not occur to me that I should bring down the coon at a single shot. My letter on this subject was printed in the TIMES of Saturday, the 11th inst. So interesting was it to the friends of the Secretary, that they must profane the Sabbath in getting up their reply to it. The reply is obviously by authority. It is a *cognovit* of the truth of my charges. It admits that Mr. THOMPSON *has* broken up the "old routine practice" of the Land Department. In other words, he has broken up the well-settled law that has been founded on the decisions of the Land Department for a term of from 13 to 17 years. He has broken up the old law, and of course introduced a new law, *without notice*; and has swept within its operation cases that have rested securely on the faith of the official instructions and repeated adjudications of his predecessors. The law that JOHN C. SPENCER, ROBERT J. WALKER, THOMAS EWING, A. H. H. STUART, and R. MCCLELLAND had been moulding and administering for a series of years—under the advice of such Attorneys General as LEGARE, MASON, NELSON, TOUCEY, JOHNSON, CRITTENDEN and CUSHING—the "old routine practice" that these gentlemen established—the great reformer. Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, has "broken up." Jurisprudence *à bas! Vive le* "poker!"

But what is the "motive" assigned by Mr. THOMPSON? Not a word of Kansas! not a word! The specious reason is to "head off" speculators. Now it may be very pleasant amusement to "head off" speculators, but we are not aware that the Secretary of the Interior has the power of dispensing with the law, changing the law, or repealing the law for this purpose. "Speculators" and "millionaires!"—It seems that these are the game Mr. THOMPSON flies at. Why should they be so offensive to the Secretary that he should change the "routine practice," or well-tested law of the Land Department, in order to "head them off?" If Mr. THOMPSON is not very much belied, he is a "millionaire" himself—and of his million it is said that a portion is the result not only of speculation, but of a gigantic speculation—a speculation not bounded like that of his city-site claimants, within the outside limits of 320 acres, but extending to hundreds of acres, and thousands of acres of the public lands! I do not impeach Mr. THOMPSON's official character—nor would I insinuate that he has speculated in the public lands since he has been Secretary. But I insist that, with a huge fortune in possession, accumulated by successful operations under the Swamp-land Act, (passed while Mr. THOMPSON was a Member of Congress,) it does not become the Secretary to denounce "millionaires" and "speculators" who are in pursuit of a fraction of 320 acres by a process authorized by the laws of the land, as they have been uniformly interpreted and acted upon by all Mr. THOMPSON's predecessors from the time of their passage.

But this "heading-off" of speculators is not the true motive of Mr. THOMPSON's repeal of so much of the laws of 1841 and 1844, as related to town sites. The Secretary has no such *phobia*. He is not so simple as to believe that he "heads-off" a single speculator by this change of the law. He knows perfectly well that the "speculators" operate through fraudulent agricultural preëmptions on a large scale, and not for a subdivision of 320 acres. He knows perfectly well—if he knows anything of the doings of the Land Office—that more than one-half of the agricultural preëmptions are frauds upon the preëmption law, and have been so for the last ten years. If he wishes to "head-off" the speculators, let him consult with his Receiving DEAN and his Register HENNING, and get a leaf out of the books of Senators BADGER and FITCH—and he can then operate against them on a large scale. This peddling in town sites is altogether unworthy of his genius.

You will perceive that I have not exaggerated the importance of these changes in the law, when the authorized exponent of Mr. THOMPSON's views assures us that they will "head off hundreds" of town-sites, and "thousands" of speculators. There are many worthy men in New-England and the North, who have aided their friends in the settlement and occupation of town sites in Kansas, and throughout the whole Northwest, and who have taken in return such conveyances as they were able to give, of interests in their settlements. Those who have borne the expenses of the enterprise, have supposed that they could be identified legitimately from the results of it. These are the men whom Mr. THOMPSON denounces as speculators; and to injure whom, as far as he may, he "breaks up" the "old routine practice" of the Land Department. I advise my friend of the *Tribune* to pause, before he commits the columns of his paper to the doctrines of his special telegraphic correspondent. He will find that the principal shrieks in this business will come from bleeding Kansas—and that his friends will be bled worse than ever Kansas was—if Mr. JACOB THOMPSON can have his way.

With regard to the assertion that Mr. CUSHING approves Mr. THOMPSON's new law on this subject, I shall venture to pronounce the assertion altogether untrue. Mr. CUSHING is far from the simpleton that the special correspondent would have us believe. Mr. CUSHING has given a very elaborate and an exceedingly able opinion on all the important points of the town-site law. This opinion Mr. MCCLELLAND adopted in detail. All these points Mr. THOMPSON's young men have overruled; and Mr. THOMPSON has been inconsiderate enough to put his signature to their feeble effusions. To suppose that Mr. CUSHING has been convinced by the logic of these clerical young men; that his well considered and important opinion on this law is rightfully overruled and set aside on every point; and that he bows with deference to their superior skill and sharpness in construction, any one who does not know Mr. CUSHING, may believe. It will require more than the averment of a special telegraphic dispatch to induce me to give it credence.

My own judgment is, that the Secretary who "breaks up" the "old routine practice" of a Department—based upon that cotemporaneous construction which is the strongest in the law—a construction naturally growing out of the plain words and obvious intent of statutes—a construction which no Secretary and no Attorney-General has ever doubted—a construction which has been for many years acquiesced in by the Legislature, which could at any time correct it if erroneous—my own judgment is, that such a Secretary ought to be impeached. And if, on impeachment, it should turn out that he has "broken up" this practice on no better pretence than that of "heading off" speculators, then he should be discharged as an incompetent public servant.

My comments on this dispatch have interrupted my purpose of showing the extent of Mr. THOMPSON's changes in the law, which I must reserve now for a future letter. It is bed-time.

The "Douglas Defection" at the South—The Boot on the Other Leg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

The *Union* continues to rave over what it is pleased to call the "Douglas Defection." Of course, its articles are simply the reflection of the feelings of the President, who dictates all, and is said even to write some of them. It excites wonder here that Judge DOUGLAS should exhibit such forbearance in his speeches, with the mainspring of all this abuse which is heaped on him in the *Union*. It occasions surprise that DOUGLAS should not at once accept the issue of the personal pique waged by *Buchanan against Douglas*, for this is the whole war, one of simple personal piques, enmity and prejudice. It would help DOUGLAS if he would just take the old President by the collar (and there are plenty of jolats in his harness to spear, as well as good places for a grip) and shake him a little instead of battering his organ under which he covers his fire. It is a pity that DOUGLAS does not take high grounds at once, telling the people that it is a personal war made on him by the President because he would not bend his knee to executive dictation—telling them that out of pure personal dislike is BUCHANAN even now ordering his minions to invade the soil of Illinois to "crush him out"—not forsooth because he, DOUGLAS, is untrue to his party faith, but because BUCHANAN hates him personally, and wants to get him out of the way of the succession. Such a speech would not cost DOUGLAS one Democratic vote, while it would bring him any number of the opposition He will have it to make sooner or later, and my opinion is the sooner the better.

The *Union's* advice to the South in connection with DOUGLAS appears to have little weight with her Press and politicians. Her ablest and most influential Democratic papers are out in support of DOUGLAS, and protest at the course of the *Union*. Such journals as the Raleigh (*N. C.*) *Standard*, Augusta *Constitutionalist*, Richmond *Enquirer*, *Examiner*, *South Side Democrat*, New Orleans *Delta*, *Crescent*, *True Delta*, St. Louis *Republican*, Memphis *Appeal*, and a host of others, are clamorous at the war on DOUGLAS; while such fire-eating and extreme papers as the Richmond *South*, Charleston *Mercury* and Mobile *Register*, disposed to go with the *Union* at first, appear to have lowered their lances and to have acquiesced in the general voice of the Southern Press. Scarcely less decided manifestations appear on the part of the leading Southern statesmen. The views of Messrs. ORR, STEPHENS and GREEN have found their way into the papers, while it is said that letters from Messrs. HUNTER, TOOMBS, JEFFERSON DAVIS, CLAY, FITZPATRICK, CLINGMAN, BRANCH and others have been received here, strongly disapproving the course of the *Union*, and sympathizing with DOUGLAS. Such, I assure you, is the almost unanimous current of sentiment at the South, as I learn from the best sources of information.

By November the Administration will be left without a corporal's guard of sympathizers in its war on DOUGLAS, in that section in whose interest it affects to have waged it.

Speaking of newspapers reminds me that the TIMES, as a bold and independent metropolitan journal, is rapidly extending its influence at the South. It is spoken of in the most flattering terms of commendation, and is fast superseding the *Herald* as an organ of independent sentiment and as a valuable medium of early intelligence. J.

Personal.

The venerable M Von Humboldt lately wrote to a Parisian publisher, declining to prepare a revised edition of one of his works, and prophesying his own death as an event which would occur in the year 1859. This letter was produced in Court recently, during the course of a trial in Paris. M. Von Humboldt added that he preferred that his works should not be altered until after his death. "Last month," he wrote, the following letter to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, declining an invitation to be present at the Third Centennial Anniversary of the University of Jena, in consequence of the weight of bodily infirmity. The closing part of the letter is a striking evidence of the unquenchable spirit of the venerable *savant*:

BERLIN, Aug. 10, 1858.

Your Magnificence having, in your own name and in the name of the highly-honored Senate of the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon united University, favored me with an invitation to appear as an honored guest at the glorious, genuine Protestant Jubilee of the 15th August, I have delayed writing to express my deep gratitude till now, almost flattering myself, in my 89th year, with the hope that I might transgress the orders of my physicians, requiring me to remain quiet and without change. My wishes have not been fulfilled. Not my laboriousness, not the interest which I take in the free public intellectual life of Germany, but my physical powers, are rapidly declining, and I must deny myself the privilege of going where I am drawn by pleasant and suggestive recollections and feelings of the deepest gratitude.

Most respectfully, and commending myself to your favor, I remain, your most obedient colleague,

ALEXANDER V. HUMBOLDT.

Recently (says the *Table Talk*) an article appeared, intimating that John Howard Payne was not the author of the touching song, "Sweet Home," which forms a part of one of his operas. The authorship was ascribed to Washington Irving, who, it is well known, was a personal friend of Payne. In order that no doubt might rest upon so interesting a question, at a time when some effort is being made to erect a monument to the memory of the gifted Payne, we addressed a note to Mr. Irving, which has elicited the following reply—"Sunnyside, July 3, 1858. To the Editor.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, I assure you that I did not write the words of 'Sweet Home.' I have always considered the late John Howard Payne to be the author of that very popular song, and am still of that belief. Yours very sincerely, Washington Irving." This sets at rest the question of authorship. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that Mr. Payne was the author of the words of "Sweet Home," which, touching and popular as they are, in point of mere literary ability, are inferior to many other of his productions.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 26, 1858:

New York.—Sidney Corbett, G.W. Farlee and wife, Mrs. Geo. Opdyke, W. J. Ross, B. Subro, Jacob Abbott and wife, F. G. Thurston, E. R. Robinson, F. Gibney, H. Joceylin and wife, Aaron Leggett, J. Alcock and lady, E. Janeway, A. Thomas, C. M. Hinman, George Gage, J. A. H. Bell, G. W. Forbes. *South Carolina.*—R. N. Gaurdin, A. Herbemout and family, J. Barrett. *Massachusetts.*—H. Jenney. *Pennsylvania.*—G. Kennedy, D. H. Cadwalader and daughter, W. C. Cabbell. *Virginia.*—Dr. W. M. Turner. *Louisiana.*—F. Placide, W. C. Ferriday, J. C. Ferriday, Andrew Gaw. *New-Jersey.*—F. T. Kinney. *Maryland.*—J. T. Pendergast. *Illinois.*—T. D. Gilbert. *Ohio.*—W. A. O'Hara.

The following odd announcement appears in the London *Morning Advertiser*: "We understand that Mr. John Townsend, M. P. for Greenwich, has been offered and accepted an engagement at one of the metropolitan theatres, at a salary of £25 per week. Mr. Townsend's engagement is for 50 nights. Though the fact is not generally known, Mr. Townsend has, on various occasions, represented, with decided success, some of Shakespeare's principal characters in furtherance of the cause of charity. In the present case he is to appear, we are told, on the histrionic boards for the sole purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the claims of his creditors—the only consideration, we are assured, which could have induced him to accept the offer made to him. As a preliminary step, he will at once resign his seat in the House of Commons.

The Rev. Augustus Brodhead and wife left this City this afternoon for Boston, *en route* for India, as missionaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Brodhead is a brother-in-law of Rev. H. S. Carpenter, of the Westminster Church, Brooklyn. He is a graduate of Union College, and recently of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and a gentleman of ripe scholarship and of rare abilities.

An infant son of Randolph Rogers, of Virginia, the sculptor, was recently baptized in St. Peter's Church, in Rome. Mr. ROGERS is not a Catholic, but was present at the ceremony.

MAILS FOR THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.—We are requested to state that arrangements have been made for the transmission of letters in sealed bags between the United States and Bermuda by means of the British mail packets plying between Boston and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and between Halifax and Bermuda, the United States inland postage only, of five cents the single rate, to be prepaid in this country on letters sent, and collected on letters received. The British sea rate of eight cents per half-ounce letter, together with the colonial postage where chargeable, will be collected in Bermuda, both on letters sent and received.

Mails will be made up at the New-York and Boston offices for transmission by every alternate British packet from Boston, commencing with the packet of 22d September instant.—*Washington Union, Sept. 14.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Later from Port-au-Platte.

Our dates from the Dominican Republic are to the 2d September.

The political scenery of this Republic has again changed. After the party of Cibao had forced Ex-President BAEZ to capitulate, we thought *then* everything would be right. President VALVERDE was doing all in his power for the good of his country. He is probably one of the ablest men of the Island, and it excited surprise that he has had to retire from the Chair; but General SANTANA, as you know, is the greatest man on this Island, and he was in command of the forces against BAEZ. When the new Constitution was formed, instead of electing him President, VALVERDE was elected. That he could not digest; and also another thing: The Capital was changed to Santiago. The people of San Domingo City could not agree to that, so all united and framed a manifesto stating that the Capital ought to be in San Domingo, and that the Constitution of 1854 is the only Constitution for this country. SANTANA was at the head of this party. The manifesto was forwarded to the President; he called on the towns asking them if he should deliver the reins of Government to SANTANA. The response was "No, we shall sustain you to the last." The following proclamation was immediately issued as a sort of declaration of war:

JOSE DESIDERIO VALVERDE, President of the Republic: Considering that by the 21st authorization of the 84th article of the fundamental pact, the legal charge of the public funds is intrusted to me, and that it is my duty to prevent at every hazard Gen. SANTANA, as petty head of a faction, got up in Santo Domingo on the 27th of July last, from disposing of the national credit.

The advice of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries of State, having been heard, I hereby decree:

SINGLE ARTICLE—All contracts, national or foreign, relative to loans of money, or purchase of stores, vessels, provisions, arms, munitions of war, &c., which General SANTANA has made or may make, in the name or for the account of the nation, and using the authority which the Santo Domingo faction is said to have conferred upon him, shall be and are wholly repudiated; and the lenders or furnishers shall not be creditors, or possess rights of reclamation upon the public treasury for any such sum, effects or values, whatever they may be.

Given in the Palace of Government of Santiago de los Caballeros on the 10th day of the month of August, 1858, year 15th of the country, and 2d of Liberty. JOSE D. VALVERDE.

Countersigned PABLO PUJOL, Minister of the Interior and of Commerce.

An army was raised and marched to ——, a town most on the line dividing the Province of San Domingo from Cibao; there they remained for a few weeks without meeting with anything very remarkable. At last, 200 men of the Santana party appeared, a great battle was expected, but the soldiers of VALVERDE refused to fight, by telling him they would not fight against SANTANA. The only thing he could do, which he did, was to jump on his horse and return to Santiago. From that time to this it is not known where he is. General SANTANA has entered the city of Santiago with 500 men. He says that he comes with open arms to receive all his friends, and all that has been done is forgotten. It is expected that General SANTANA will be elected President, and that he will keep order.

On the 28th of August President VALVERDE issued the following proclamation, resigning his office:

José Desiderio Valverde, President of the Republic, to the Honorable Members of the Senate:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My election to the first magistracy of the country was the result of the spontaneous will of the national representatives, and my acceptance was a duty which patriotism imposed upon me

Having, therefore, ascended to so high an elevation, my sole desire, my constant thought, was to secure the happiness of my unfortunate country, and to use my power, with an absolute forgetfulness of my individuality, in such a manner that, upon retiring to private life, I should leave behind the traces of order, and moral and material progress, and that my conscience should not torment me with the bitter recollection of tears shed in consequence of my misgovernment. But so desirable a perspective was based upon the expectation of the constant and unanimous support of all sections of the Republic; and you have seen that my administration had hardly commenced, when a portion of our brethren of the South pronounced against the established order of things; and thus the work of improvement which had ceaselessly occupied me was paralyzed.

Upon receiving the disagreeable news, as you know, I firmly decided to sustain the institutions which the nation had established in February last, and the dignity of the high position which I occupied, always counting upon the adhesion of all the towns to the sacred principles of liberty proclaimed upon the memorable 7th of July. In short, you saw me adopt measures eminently calculated to ensure public tranquillity, and which, at the same time, tended to save the just and legitimate cause which I represented. But all the towns of the South have seconded the pronunciamento of Santo Domingo, and unhappily this causeless movement has commenced to invade the very cradle of the principles of which I appeared to be the living personification; that is to say, that it has penetrated already to some of the towns of the Cibao.

Under such circumstances, the duty of a patriot, laying aside all personal views, requires of me, that suffocating in my bosom my dignity as a soldier, I should avoid the effusion of blood, and all the calamities consequent upon an honorable but fruitless resistance. Therefore, after having obtained and accepted the corresponding resignation of my Ministers, Secretaries of State, I accompany them by my own resignation, which I tender to you, to save public order, and to give to the world a striking proof of my devotion to the sovereign will of the majority.

I expect, from the patriotism and good feeling of my fellow-citizens of those towns that have not yet pronounced for the rising of St. Domingo, that they will conduct themselves with that moderation which these solemn circumstances so imperiously demand.

Understand, honorable Senators, and appreciate, to its fullest extent, how much self-denial and love of my country there is in the sacrifice which I make for her, and do not scruple to accept this act of justified resignation, nor lose a moment in adopting the most opportune measures to preserve the order and tranquillity of these towns.

With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration, I substribe myself your obedient servant.

JOSE D. VALVERDE.

From Brazil.

By the arrival, at this port, of the schooner *Coast Pilot*, we have papers from Bahia to Aug. 6, and Rio de Janeiro to Aug. 1.

There is no general news of interest from Bahia.

At Rio de Janeiro, on the 18th of July, there was an insurrection of slaves on a small scale, which at one time threatened to become serious. Sr. ANTONIO FERREIRA GUIMARAES having determined to sell his slaves, they resisted, when he ordered them to be punished. Thereupon they took possession of his house, and barricading the doors, ascended to the roof, whence they assailed the people in the street with tiles, bricks and pieces of furniture. The slaves resisted all overtures to surrender, until a strong military force was brought to the spot. The soldiers blew open the door of the house with powder, and charged the slaves at the point of the bayonet; but the negroes resisted to the last, who were only captured after a desperate battle. There were several persons severely wounded on both sides.

Señor PARANHOS, who made the treaty with Paraguay, opening the navigation of the rivers to all flags, had returned to Rio, and received the compliment of a military serenade.

Madame LAGRANGE has been engaged in the Imperial Opera House at Rio de Janeiro, the papers say, at a salary of $60 000 per annum, with all her expenses, and those of her suite of ten persons. She is also to have a house in the suburbs of Rio. Fifty thousand francs are to be advanced before she will undertake the voyage.

A large number of German emigrants have lately been introduced into the Empire.

In the Province of San Paulo the inhabitants have held a meeting, and resolved to build a Protestant Church, of which the Rev. GEORGE HOLZEL is to be the Pastor. The Protestant missionary in the colony of Sancta Isabel had died of yellow fever. His name is not given.

In the Province of Minas Geraes the manufacture of fine porcelain has been commenced upon a large scale, under Government patronage, the clay being very superior.

Embarkation of coffee in Rio from July 1 to 31, 113,098 bags.

From the Rio de la Plata.

Vid Bahia, we have later dates from Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Confederation, &c.

In Montevideo, the Legislature adjourned on July 24, after appointing an Executive Committee to cooperate with the President during the recess.

There was a large fire on the morning of July 20, in Montevideo, the candle factory in the streets of PARANSA and Ciudadela being totally destroyed.

The English bark *Peruvian*, at Montevideo from Glasgow, reports that (no date) in lat. 50° S., lon. 62° W., she f

MASSACHUSETTS.

A New Battle of the Books—Statistics—State Temperance Convention — To-morrow of the Echo—Trouble Coming up in the Boston Congressional Districts—Backs Down on Sumner The K. N State Convention —Gardner "at Large"—Profits of the Massachusetts Rum Agency, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

Boston is "pretty considerably agitated" at this time by School Committeemen about school-books. The majority of the Committee have recommended some books that others do not approve, and, from what I have heard, I should say the minority have the best of the argument, if the worst of the vote. It is bitterly complained of by parents that there should be so frequent changes of books made. Some go so far as to say that it would be cheaper to have private schools, over which parents might have control, than to keep up the public system for the benefit of parties to jobs. Without going so far as this, it is a serious grievance that not only should changes be made, but made for the worse. To pay even for a good thing is one of the infelicities of life but what a horrible thing to be forced to open one's purse for a poor thing! It is much the same as if a tenant were forced to move to the cellar of his house, with a rise in his rent to mitigate the unpleasantness of the fall. To manufacture school books is a regular business here, and though it is good every way when an elegant scholar like Mr. HILLARD makes such books, there are none of the writers or compilers to be named on the same day with him. I have seen some of these manufactured articles that had almost as many blunders as paragraphs. They were "made to sell," and their sale was attended with this advantage, that the purchasers were sold as completely as the books

This is the season of cattle shows, horse fairs, (*alias* races,) and so forth in New-England. If the orators who "do" the addresses on these occasions only knew something about agriculture, cattle, etc. the occasions themselves would be perfect. Some of them own a little earth, in flower pots, and others may be considered practical agriculturists in respect to the diligence with which they used to sow wild oats. The list of celebrations in Massachusetts for September and October is long as your arm and broad as a table-cloth.

MR. TOWNSEND, master of the slaver *Echo*, was brought before Commissioner LORING, on Saturday, but nothing new was elicited. The examination will be resumed on the 21st. The farce, I suppose, will be played out; for it is a farce, and TOWNSEND has just about the same danger of being punished that BURNS had of getting his freedom. The jurisdiction dodge is already in course of use, and under it the captain will dodge the statute, which it was never meant to enforce. It was passed to conciliate the North at the time of the Missouri controversy, and was no more meant to be a live thing by the South than the North ought to allow any life to the fugitive slave law.

The State Temperance Convention will meet here to-morrow, in Tremont Temple, and is expected to be a spirited assemblage. Some noted professional reformers will be present, of whom NEAL DOW is the first, the "great attraction," and "star." The temperance people, politically, are not the grand folk they used to be. The Republicans are so strong, now that they have swallowed some fifteen or twenty thousand Americans, that they are not obliged to cringe before the bottle-breakers. In former times, the exigences of politics made these people personages, and now they are merely persons. However, they have got as much law as they can reasonably desire, and ought to be content; but then they are a very unreasonable set of people, and would like to have an unconstitutional act passed for their use They wish for a rigor beyond the law, and to get at rum would not hesitate to shed blood. What took place in Portland, three years ago, under the Dow *régime*, shows what their idea of Government is But they must abate a little of their zeal now, seeing that the strong-breathed politicians, who used to do their work, can now afford to laugh at their threats. Those threats were serious things in 1852 but they are of no account in 1858. The statute of limitations has been applied to them, and BANKS can't be ruined, after the fashion that BOUTWELL was, if he should bid these reformers go to a quarter where, if they have punch at all, it must be deused hot, and with a great deal more of lemon than of sugar in it, and where ice-cream can't "keep"

The Broadway Horse Railroad, connecting South Boston with the city proper, was opened on Saturday, with the usual eating, drinking, and talking ceremonies. The road will be a great convenience, and has been leased at 8 per cent.

The statistics of Gloucester show the annual valuation to be $3,780,785, being an increase of $53,571 in one year. The taxation, for all purposes, is $37,666 56, a decrease of more than six thousand dollars since '57. The rate of taxation is $9 per $1,000; and while the poll tax is raised in other places, Gloucester puts it at $1 only. Gloucester is one of the most flourishing places in the country, and as a seaport she is rapidly rising to the highest rank in New-England. The fisheries carried on there are the source of extensive and diversified labor, and of great opulence. As a fish market, Gloucester stands as high as New-Bedford in the oil business; and in tonnage the only ports in Massachusetts ahead of her are New-Bedford and Boston.

The valuation of New-Bedford shows, of personal estate, $16,559,100; of real estate, $9,873,200. The latter has increased to the extent of $230,100 in a year, while the former has depreciated $1,337,200. The aggregate falling off is $1,107,100. The rate of taxation is $8 50, showing a reduction of 40 cents in a thousand dollars, while the poll-tax is increased from $1 50 to $2 The largest non-resident property holder of New-Bedford is CHARLES H. LEONARD, of New-York, who is assessed $1,472 20, on property valued at $173,200. The largest resident tax payer is JAMES ARNOLD, whose bill is $5,270. How he must love the tax gatherer! There are nearly seven hundred individuals, firms and corporations in the place paying taxes of $50 and upwards. The whale-catching city has no cause of complaint in the article of property. Her lines have been cast in pleasant places, because her citizens have known how to cast harpoons into fat whales.

The beautiful town of Quincy has been much troubled by incendiaries, and eight young men have been arrested. Three are implicated by the confession of one of the number, whose confessions show that it is not altogether unreasonable to believe in special instances of total depravity. There is much excitement in the town, as well there may be

The Worcester statistics show the valuation of property in that city to be $16 388 000, being a decrease of considerably over two millions in one year. The rate of taxation is $8 per $1,000, a diminution of $1 since 1857. The poll tax is $1 70, a reduction of 15 per cent. The number of polls have fallen off 240. There are 448 persons and firms who pay taxes of the amount of $50 and upwards; three who pay over $100, and one who pays over $5,000.

The Republican Worcester County Convention will meet on the 7th of October, in Worcester City, to nominate candidates for Register of Deeds, Register of Probate and Insolvency, County Commissioner and County Treasurer. We have quite a number of local officers to choose in the rural counties.

Now that other things are going right, troubles are again showing themselves in our two Boston Congressional Districts. Some of the Roxbury Americans are indignant because the Republican State Convention have selected ultras from Norfolk County for members of the State Committee, instead of taking moderates from that quarter. Roxbury belongs to the Fourth District, and if there should be an *émeute* there, the effect might be bad on both our Boston Districts, which must go together. There are other sources of trouble; but I hope for better things, and that the good understanding that was effected about a fortnight since will enable us to elect two opponents of the Administration.

On dit, that the resolution passed by the Republican State Convention calling upon Senators and Representatives to attend closely to their duties, and which has been interpreted to reflect upon Mr. SUMNER's absence from his post, was written by Governor BANKS, with the view of aiding his own Senatorial aspirations. Personally, I know nothing of the fact, but my information is one likely to be correct. I am certain the Convention meant no reflection on Mr. SUMNER, and it would have stultified itself had it knowingly condemned the man in one resolution whom it was duly applauded in another. It is certain, however, that the Committee on Resolutions stifled a resolution bearing directly upon Mr SUMNER and his Senatorship, introduced by Mr. LE BARON, a high-minded Republican, the object of which was to leave no doubt on the public mind of the high regard of the Convention for Mr SUMNER, and the earnest desire of its members that he should retain his seat, which, I am authorized to say, he will do so long as he lives and has a legal right to it.

MR HALE, of the *Advertiser*, has been placed on the Back Bay Commission, *vice* Mr. ELY, resigned. Mr. ELY, report says, resigned to prevent his removal; and report says that the cause of the Governor's anger was a remark to the effect that the Governor was only waiting to be bribed to adopt a certain course with respect to the Back Bay lands. It was, if uttered, a mighty imprudent speech That the attention which has been drawn to the Back Bay business has prevented, or suspended, some discreditable deeds, I have no doubt whatever. It is but justice to Mr. ELY to say that he was a faithful Commissioner, and did his work well.

The first call for a Republican Congressional Convention is in the last, or eleventh district, now represented by Mr DAWS It will meet on the 5th of October. I'm wrong the Fourth District Republican Convention will be held Sept. 28.]

The Boston Theatre will open this evening with "Love's Sacrifice" and "Sarah's Young Man." The company is a strong one, numbering Mesdames Barry, E L Davenport, Marshall, France, Burroughs and E. Adams, and Misses Devlin, Crampton, J. Orton, Lizzie Emmons, F. France, Marshall, Heavy, Burbank, Hayward and Kuhn. The gentlemen are Barry, Price, E. Adams, E. L. Davenport, Charles Bass, George Holland, Setchell, Rose, Horton, Curtis, Cunningham, Lingman, Davenport, Leleviu, Reed, J. Adams, Daymond, Stephens, Finn and Davis. Mr. Manager BARRY retains his old post, assisted by Mr J. P. PRICE. Mr. CONNER is at the head of the musical department.

The attempts that have been made to postpone the Know-Nothing State Convention have failed, and that potent body will meet on Wednesday, the 15th. Colonel THOMPSON, of the Executive Council, Ex-Governor GARDNER, and GEORGE W. GORDON, the Fillmore candidate for Governor in 1856, are among the delegates chosen from this city, or at large. That Colonel THOMPSON should come out is all proper, for he does not count the numbers of his party, but has regard to its principles; but it is alarmingly strange that GARDNER should do so, for it may cost him a dime, and he would care more about a half-dime than he would for his own soul—and he would be right, for the latter is infinitely the less valuable article of the two. But that he should take an active part in the doings of a weak organization, the expenses of which he will be called upon to pay, is so unaccountable that it is thought his intellects are disordered, the consequence of his terrible fall when he tried to get a fourth Gubernatorial term To drop from 92.000 votes to 37,000 was as fatal to him as was another "drop" to the late Mr. J. MCKEE, and he seems to be as long dying as was that worthy. He ought to keep out of politics, if he is not willing to pay the cost of them, they being notoriously unprofitable, and destructive to the pecuniary interest of those who are engaged in their pursuit. His father's death was immensely profitable to the Ex-Governor, who is said to be "worth" a million, which strikes one with awe—for his money; and yet he is so penurious that he would pay (he says "give") only $50 towards defraying the expenses of a party that three times made him Governor of Massachusetts—I mean the expenses of their head-quarters, for he did, with many groans, and with a parting that was anything but a "sweet sorrow" to him, pay some of the expenses that were caused by his elections at different times to the Governor's chair, which chair he occupied, but never filled.

They are having a fine day for their election in Maine, where the Republicans are expecting a triumph as great, almost, as that which they had in Vermont last week We shall know to-morrow how just are their expectations. The Democrats are making a very pretty fight there.

Friday next will be the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, which interesting event occurred 228 years ago; and there will be a sort of holiday, giving us burnt powder, music, and a military review on the Common, and a half day for play or mischief to our over-taught scholars. If we had fifty holidays a year it would be a blessing to the boys and girls, and I would be content to leave it to them to decide upon the question of having them.

I am afraid you over-estimate the profits of my friend GEORGE BURNHAM, who has so benevolently undertaken to supply all the thirsty souls (and bodies) of Massachusetts with sound liquors for a consideration. You say that two years' profits of the Liquor Agency enable a man to retire with a competency. GEORGE is not of a retiring disposition, and if he should be content with the said profits he would be uncommonly modest. He tells me that the annual profits are about $3,500, and I don't think he is much out of the way; and can you conscientiously assert that such a sum is equal to the merits of a modern patriot? The idea that prevails as to the enormous profits of the Agency proceeds from the supposition that the Agent has a monopoly of the rum business. It would be a new thing if it were so, and the Agent then might make a profit in two months sufficient to satisfy even the demands of avarice. The profit of the rum monopoly, could such a monopoly be had, would constitute such a Pactolian stream as never before was poured into any human being's pockets. There is as much liquor consumed in this State now as ever there was, and the attempts that have been made to lessen intemperance by legislation have been the most signal of failures, as sublime in their inception as ridiculous in their result Politicians alone have profited from them, and it is to be noted that, with the exception of General WILSON and one or two others, there is not a political temperance man who is not capable, from experience, of carrying off as much whisky as would set an ordinary man asleep, even at an Irish wake. The Liquor Agency is as complete a humbug as ever existed, so far as temperance is concerned: but it is a vivid reality in respect to its usefulness in the way of rewarding gentlemen who prop up decaying newspapers with their capital. Rum has occasionally been employed to conserve the body of some noted personage who liked its internal application when he was in the flesh; but here it is used to keep things alive that men and nature deomed to die. The elixir of life is here contained in a rum jug. THYME.

New-York Advertising Agencies—The Bogus and the Real.

The Advertising Agencies in this City have become so numerous, that it is a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty to decide upon the degree of their reliability. From the complaints of the Country Press, it is clearly evident that many of the establishments which pretend to do a legitimate advertising business in the City are simply bogus concerns in which it is unsafe to trust. Advertisers and publishers have been alike victimized by speculators, and a proper degree of caution should be observed in the bestowal of patronage. Among the Agencies which have established a high reputation for probity and intelligence, we are able to speak with confidence of the house of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., of this City, whose engagements are always fulfilled to the letter, and whose facilities for advertising are not surpassed by those of any other establishment. This house is well established, and enjoys a very large connection with the Press in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* refers, in the following complimentary terms, to Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co.:

"There are none of our State cotemporaries, we believe, who have not suffered materially from having advertised for parties abroad, who have not paid their bills, or received orders through agencies which have received the money paid, and appropriated it themselves, instead of paying it over to those to whom it legitimately belonged. It is impossible for the proprietors of papers, in the country especially, to know the character and responsibility of all who send casual work for them to perform, either as principals or agents; and the best plan for them to pursue, in order to avoid being imposed upon in this respect, is to form a connection with a reliable agency, which will relieve them of all care and risk for a moderate compensation. We have, for a long time, availed ourselves of this advantage, and have greatly profited by it. Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., of New-York who devote themselves entirely to this branch of business, are among those who have acted for us, and we have satisfaction in saying that we have found them all we could expect, and in recommending them to the confidence of those newspaper proprietors who may wish to follow the course we recommend. They sustain a similarly high reputation throughout the country,"

The Mobile *Advertiser* has the following notice of the same house:

"We have noticed of late in several of our country exchanges much complaint of the non-payment of bills for Northern advertising, and many grave charges of swindling, &c. There are, without doubt, great numbers of worthless fellows at the North who impose upon the Press by sending advertisements for which they never expect to pay, and our cotemporaries are right in suspecting them. We have been taken in a few times ourselves, but of late years we have adopted a course which has proved eminently satisfactory. We now receive foreign advertisements through a regularly established and reliable advertising agency, which becomes directly responsible for all the business it sends. In this way none but good or paying advertisements are received, and, for a reasonable percentage, we are relieved of all the trouble of collections, the danger of loss from bad debts, &c. But it is essential to the success of this plan that the agency itself should be in every respect trustworthy, and we take pleasure in naming to our cotemporaries of the Press the house of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., New-York, as containing all the requisite for a safe and profitable agency. We have done business with this firm for many years, and have always found them prompt, energetic, accurate and business like—ready at all times to meet their engagements, and never cavilling at the terms of contracts once made. They have been of great service to us, not only in the large business we annually transact with them, but in securing for us payment for printing on outside contracts, made before we learned to discourage applications for advertising in New-York except through our regular agents."

These are but specimens of many notices of similar purport, given by leading papers in the country.

Saint Thomas.

Our St. Thomas files report that: "H. B. M. steam-sloop *Buzzard*, FRANCIS PEEL, Commander, arrived there on the 22d Aug., from Laguayra, where she left on Wednesday last. From the information we are able to gather, the *Buzzard* came here for the purpose of conveying to Laguayra FANDOVEEN ORME, Esq., a newly-appointed British *Chargé d' Affaires* to Venezuela, a gentleman who had been residing here some weeks, and whose functions in that Republic are destined to begin as soon as the existing authorities there shall have answered the requirements of the French and English Governments, (*i. e.*, the release of General MONAGAS,) As Mr. ORME had already proceeded in the packet *Yaabel*, that left here on the 16th, the steamer, after coaling, and although under sealed orders, it is thought will return directly to Laguayra. We already announced in our issue of the 14th inst that the relations between the British and French Governments and that of Venezuela had terminated on the 11th, the respective Amoassies closed, and at last accounts Mr. BINGHAM was on board of the corvette *Tartar*, and Mons. LEVRAUD had proceeded in the *Lucifer*, (French steamer) to Martinique. All the vessels under Venezuelan colors in the port of Laguayra had been taken possession of by the Allied ships, and the port declared to be under blockade, but open to neutral vessels until such time as due notification can be given by the French and English Admirals on the West India station, who, it is said, are now sending an efficient force for the effectual blockade of the entire sea board of Venezuela."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican and American Conventions at Syracuse—What they Did and what they Failed to Do—The Reasons Therefor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

The result of the meeting of the two Conventions at Syracuse, on the 8th, is before the public. A faithful history of the proceeding remains to be written. No one doubts that a majority of the people, on the principal issues of the day, think alike. The reasons why they were not permitted to act together remain to be stated.

When the Republican State Committee met in Albany, some time in July last, to agree upon the time and place of holding their State Nominating Convention, it was made known, to some of the members at least, that the 13th of September would be as early a day as would be consistent with the idea of the meeting of the American and Republican State Conventions, on the same day, since the day for the holding the American Convention could not be designated before the 24th of August, when its State Council would meet for that purpose. Notwithstanding this, the Republican Committee fixed the meeting of their Convention as early as the 8th of September, which gave less than two weeks to the Americans between the notification and assembling of the Convention. Nevertheless, the American State Council did agree to go to Syracuse on the 8th of September; and although the time for choosing delegates was all too brief, an effort, under a clear sense of what was due to the all but universal desire among the anti Democratic masses for a union, would accomplish it. That effort was made; and on the 8th a full American Convention appeared at Syracuse, four fifths, if not all of them, ardently desiring a union on a single ticket, on terms that would be honorable to themselves, and satisfactory to their constituents. Indeed, they had gone to Syracuse for that distinct purpose, so avowed, and not doubted anywhere.

Both Conventions were remarkable for the character of the men composing them. The Republican especially so, embracing, as it did, more of the experienced, clear-sighted, well trained leaders, mostly of the old Whig school, than were ever before known to meet in a single Convention. The extinction of the American Party had so frequently been predicted that many had come to believe it. The assembling, therefore, of a full American Convention, not a whit behind the Republicans in intelligence, in honesty of purpose, force of character, and all the elements of influence, after a call of ten days, was indeed remarkable. It was evident that the presence of the Americans at Syracuse on the 8th was extremely distasteful to the Republican leaders, who did not desire a union, and were from the first bent on defeating one.

Both Conventions assembled—the Erie Canal "rolling between;" or, in other words, in separate halls, on the different sides of the Canal. The Americans having made the first advance and concession, waited for the Republicans to take the next step toward union. It was very tardily taken in the Republican Convention, consuming the entire first day to accomplish it A Committee of Conference was finally appointed. The American Convention promptly appointed a corresponding Committee. The Committees met in joint Convention, and, after mature deliberation, agreed upon four points of principles, two of the Republican Committee dissenting, one of whom was the Hon. ALONZO S. UPHAM, late Senator from the Twenty-ninth District. It was agreed to report these four points of principles to the respective Conventions, as so much progress toward the great object for which all but certain leaders supposed the two Conventions had assembled. When the report was made in the Republican Convention, six of the Committee agreeing to it and two only dissenting, there arose a storm of opposition; and from that moment, it was plainly to be seen that union was no easy matter. The proposition that there should be a probation of one year between naturalization and voting was furiously assailed. It was declared that the foreigners now belonging to the Republican Party would forsake it if that proposition was adopted; and although it was ably argued that the principle already existed in the Constitution, and there existed a strong necessity for its more vigorous application, yet the few foreign votes that now are given to the Republicans seemed to be regarded as of more importance. The debate in the Report resulted in referring it to the Committee on Resolutions, which was in effect discharging the Committee of Conference, and therefore closing the door of negotiation for a union. This result is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. WEED, Mr. UPHAM, Mr. POMEROY, of Auburn WARD HUNT, and Mr. TALCOTT, of Buffalo. The better judgment, the well-defined purpose, and clear intent of at least two-thirds of the Republican Convention was thus overruled at the outset.

In the American Convention, the report of the Committee of Conference, though not in many respects what was wished, was, nevertheless, after a free debate, adopted and sent by a special Committee to the Republican Convention. The proceedings at this point should be specially noted. The message sent from the American to the Republican Convention, was in these words:

To the President of the Republican Convention:

The Americans in Convention assembled at Syracuse, Sept. 9, P. M., 1858, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Party is in favor of coöperating with the Republican Party upon honorable terms in a common effort to overthrow the present corrupt and profligate Federal Administration in the ensuing canvass in this State, and with this view adopt the report of the Committee of Conference appointed to confer with the Committee of Conference from the Republican Convention, and that the President of this Convention be requested to transmit to the Republican Convention notice of this action.

In compliance with the above resolution, I have the honor to transmit this communication.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
President American State Convention.

This communication, as has been stated, was immediately and formally transmitted to the Republican Convention by a Committee of three In their appearance there, and on it being known that there was a communication to be made from the Americans, there was deep sensation. The result of the first ballot for candidate for Governor was about to be announced; there was necessarily or unnecessarily, some delay, but finally, after consultation among the leading Republicans, in which Mr. WEED expressed a desire to have another ballot taken, (which it was seen would result in Mr MORGAN'S nomination,) the American Committee were introduced by General NYE. They formally stated the reason of their presence, and handed their written communication to the President of the Republican Convention. *From that moment to this not the slightest notice has been taken of it by the Republican Convention!* The American Committee retired, and the balloting for Mr. MORGAN went on.

Now what do we see? The Americans follow the Republicans to Syracuse. After much delay the Republicans appointed a Committee of Conference, and the Americans met them promptly, with a like Committee. A Report is agreed on, in which six of the eight Republicans, and all the American Committee coincide. That Report is made to the Conventions severally. In the Republican Convention the Report is virtually rejected, and the Committee of Conference discharged. In the American Convention it is promptly and heartily adopted, and information of that fact at once transmitted to the Republican Convention, but the communication was suffered to lie unopened and unread. The Americans felt "the savage slight." But they did not resent it as they might have done. They had come there to open the way for the masses who thought alike to act together, and they were going to do nothing at all inconsistent with that purpose. They waited in the vain hope that something would occur to thwart the designs of the opposing leaders which had now become all too apparent. They did wait, and after much vexatious delay, there came to the American Convention from the Republicans a brief written communication to the effect that, although there were some differences between the Republicans and Americans, yet it was hoped and believed an agreement might be had on a common ticket! And this, too, after the Republican Convention had actually nominated a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and rejected the report of the Committee of Conference, though it was not deemed of sufficient consequence on the part of the Republicans to inform the Americans of either fact.

And yet the Americans waited. Their firmness of purpose was none the less, however. They only hoped that delay, though humiliating to them, might result in opening the door of an honorable union: that the "sober second thought" might return to the Republicans, and the popular voice obeyed, in preference to the dictation of certain party leaders. In the course of time, another Committee of Republicans appeared in the American Convention, who stated they were sorry to hear the Americans were not satisfied with what had been done, and feared that some mistake had been made. The Americans respectfully listened. Mr. ULLMANN informed the Committee that the American Convention had no knowledge, save what rumor had furnished, of the action of the Republican Convention, beyond the brief written communication referred to above. The Committee said it was intended to transmit with that communication the resolutions which had been adopted in the Republican Convention. Mr. ULLMANN inquired whether the four points had been adopted. The Committee said they had been, *slightly modified!* Another member of the Committee stated that the four points had been adopted precisely as they were reported by the Committee of Conference. Just as the dispute among the Republican Committeemen was getting to be interesting, Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK, on behalf of himself, as Chairman of the Republican Committee on Resolutions, appeared on the stand and begged to "make an explanation." He said there was evidently a misunderstanding somewhere: that somehow or other matters had gone all wrong, and expressed the hope that they might be righted. This gentleman, whose honesty of purpose and personal character was nowhere more highly respected than in the American Convention, was evidently embarrassed and mortified at what had now come to be too apparent—that all hopes of union had been jeopardized, if not entirely destroyed, by acts of commission or omission by the Republican Convention. Mr. VAN DYCK proceeded at length in his explanations, in the course of which another Committee from the Republican (all self-appointed, it is understood) appeared for the purpose of more explanations! They were received, though the laugh could not be wholly suppressed. They said it was supposed that the Republican Resolutions had been transmitted to the Americans; but finding that they had not been, they had gone to the printing-office and procured a printed slip for the Americans to read. It was read, but no one was able to discover, in all the great length and breadth of those resolutions, the four points said to have been adopted, either "modified" or otherwise. It is now said that even those resolutions are not the ones adopted by the Republican Convention! At any rate such is the assertion of Republican delegates now. About this time a communication, a verbal one, was received from the Republican Convention, stating that they had nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and asking what they the Americans, had to say.

It was then that the Americans, smarting under the neglect, the small tricks, the "explanations," and general course of action by the Republican Convention declared "the door of negotiation closed," General SCOGGS, in a powerful speech, reviewed the whole case He was listened to by very many Republican delegates, who confessed to the inevitable conclusions to which he arrived. Mr. BROOKS and others spoke to the same effect, calmly, earnestly, never so eloquently, because they felt hurt—because they knew they had been trifled with, all hopes of union blasted, and the people cheated by party leaders.

It now being late, tea time, the American Convention took a recess, the first business on reassembling being the nomination of a candidate for Governor. The Americans went out of Corinthian Hall with heads erect—*they had made their record!* They would go to the people on it, confident of their approval. The responsibility of having defeated a union lay at the door of the Republican Convention, or rather on the heads of certain managers That was confessed, and no one could or would be found denying it.

The hour for the evening session to meet was 7 o'clock. The delegates were promptly on hand, but the Presidents did not come till half an hour later. Realizing their position now to the fullest, the Republicans were moving heaven and earth, as it were, to repair it. Several of the most prominent ones had rallied on Mr. ULLMANN and other leading American delegates, to see if something could not be done. How desperate must be the condition of things that leads THURLOW WEED to beseech the interposition and saving coöperation of DANIEL ULLMANN Mr. ULLMANN, on calling the American Convention to order, intimated that from what had come to his knowledge, he believed it would be expedient to postpone the special order for a brief time After some debate, a postponement was had, when another communication from the Republican Convention was announced! Mr. BENJ. WELLS, in handsome terms, on the part of himself and his Republican associates, deplored the unfortunate state of things, he was satisfied that there had been some misunderstanding, to repair which his Committee had been appointed to meet an American Committee of Conference. On a motion to appoint such a Committee, the American Convention became breeze. Delegates thought there had been delay and trifling enough; nevertheless, after an highly animated discussion the original American Committee of Conference, of which Mr EGBERTUS BROOKS was chairman, was charged with the duty of meeting the Republican Committee Though it was now late in the evening, they did so, patiently, and in the most conciliatory manner. The Republicans *wished* and *hoped* earnestly, but proposed nothing. The Americans at once took the ground, as a "condition precedent," that the Republicans must undo what they had done, back to the hour the original Committee of Conference was appointed, commence *de novo*, and the Americans would spend a week, if necessary, in attempts at union. This the Republican Committee peremptorily declined to do, and these facts were reported to the two Conventions by the several Committees. In less than ten minutes thereafter the Americans had their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Messrs. BURROWS and BENTON, nominated by acclamation, and the remainder nominated by ballot. The rest of the business of the Convention was done up in less than half an hour, including the appointment of a State Committee, charged with the immediate duty of issuing an address, narrating the history of those remarkable two days and those no less remarkable two Conventions.

It should not be left out of view that the Americans would have at any time taken Governor KING and sent Governor SELDEN as compromise or union candidates, with the four points for a basis But these gentlemen and these terms the Republicans persistently rejected.

The leaders led the Republican Convention along with a steady step, and effectual, until alarm seized them so that they could not longer disguise it, to disregard the Americans, not to know them, or that there was any such Convention in town.

It is an abnormal fact that more than two-thirds of both Conventions were earnestly in favor of union, and yet could not unite. They were, indeed, scarcely permitted to communicate with each other! The fact stands out plain as the glaring sun at unclouded noonday, that the Opposition have not been permitted to unite and act together because the Republican leaders would not let them—because such a union was inconsistent with the present and ultimate designs of those leaders. This all who run may read. RODERICK.

AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions at Detroit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept 9, 1858.

Yesterday, a long debate occurred at the meeting of the American Board on a series of resolutions presented by Dr. POMEROY. Two of the resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the times of refreshing which we have recently enjoyed, impose upon us still higher obligations to praise the God of our salvation. The generous and steadfast friends of missions are largely reinforced; the piety of our churches is more fully developed, so that we may look for a corresponding increase of their alms and their prayers, as also a freer consecration of their sons and daughters to Him who hath need of them; and we have new evidence that the Spirit of promise is soon to go forth among the nations in the greatness of his strength.

Resolved, That with these tokens of the Divine favor we must needs connect the sudden and extraordinary unveiling of Africa to the Christian world, and the mighty changes which, in all the lands of the East, the Lord is initiating, whereby he is rapidly preparing the way for the gospel of his Son never forgetting that, by an event that is now filling the world with surprise and joy, time and space are in some sort annihilated, so that the missions of Asia are brought nearer than ever to the quickened pulsations of our own Christian life, and we are taken nearer than ever to the battle fields whereon the Captain of our salvation is to achieve his noblest victories.

A number of missionaries and others gave interesting statements of the condition of the mission work The President then announced the members of Committees. The Chairmen appointed were as follows:

Home Department	the Rev. A. Warner.
African Missions	Dr. Pierce.
American Mission	Dr. Willard Child.
Greece and Syria	the Rev. H. S. Hitchcock.
Assyrian and Nestorian	the Rev. J. G. Holbrook.
Mahratta	Dr. Patterson.
Tamil	Dr. Bemar.
China	Dr Chamn.
Sandwich Islands and Micronesia	Chancellor Walworth.
N A Indians, No. 1	Dr. Bacon.
N. A. Indians, No. 2	the Rev. D. Green.

The remaining proceedings of yesterday were not especially important.

This morning the Committee on the place of meeting and selection of a preacher for the next meeting of the Board, made a report recommending the following action: Place of meeting, Philadelphia, Penn.; Preacher, the Rev. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago; Substitute, the Rev. EDWARD A. PARK, Andover, Mass. They also recommended that the time of meeting be changed to the first Tuesday in October, and that any further change should be left to the discretion of the Prudential Committee.

The Rev. PETER PARKER, formerly U. S. Commissioner to China, gave interesting reminiscences of his twenty five years' residence in that land, confining himself more particularly to some circumstances having a bearing on the present condition of affairs. In 1844 the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN and himself were applied to by the Hon. Mr. CUSHING, to act as interpreters in the negotiations in which he was engaged. As his mission was one of peace, they consented to undertake the office. For some time the progress of affairs was not satisfactory. Finally the Chinese Commissioners came to Dr. PARKER to ask his opinion of Mr. CUSHING's character, and whether he was seeking to injure China. Dr. P. replied: "I have been yours and your fathers' physician; I would have part in nothing which has a tendency to injure Chinese interests. As to Mr. CUSHING's character, he is an honest and an upright man, but he has fire inside." If you put obstacles in his way he will recover them or brush them aside. You cannot top him."

From that hour the course of matters changed, knowing that the graves of foreigners had been violated, Dr. P. had an article inserted in the treaty guaranteeing their sanctity; also that hospitals should be established at the different ports. An article guaranteeing the sanctity of places of worship was also added. Finally the privilege of free worship was secured. Mr. VENN, of the Church Missionary Society, acknowledged to Dr. P. that all the advantages the English missionaries enjoyed they owed to treaties made by American Ministers. Their own Ambassadors cared only for commercial advantages, while ours looked out for religious interests as well. Dr. P. believed that the treaty, the announcement of which had just been received, would be found to be only carrying out the details of those which had already been made. The Chinese religion is doomed, God—and he would say it reverently—is at work in China. This Board must wake to its responsibility. A brother yesterday asked for 15 000 missionaries to supply that field. Though that number could be profitably occupied, there are 30.000 needed there to day. The Roman Catholics are in a vance of us At Hong Kong they have a college, where they are educating their priests for labor among the people, and their schools there are under perfect discipline. With regard to the British and American merchants in China a word should be said. They have some faults which include a love of gain, but many, very many, which in commendable, has been done by them. Dr. P. himself had received most invaluable aid from them. Contributions, in all amounting to $30,000, had been made by them, for the support of the hospitals.

The Rev. Mr. PERT, who is soon to return to his field of labor in China, made mention of the different religions they had to contend with. Confucius was not a religious teacher, but a politician. He told the people to respect the Gods, but to keep them at a distance. But they could never reach a knowledge of the true God without the Gospel. For 3,000 years they have been making the experiment and it has proved a failure

The Rev. Mr. WHEELER, from Bad River, Wis., contradicted the idea that the Indian could not be civilized

Mr RIGGS, from the Dacotas on the Minnesota River, spoke of the policy of removing Indians It has always been done, and now continues to be done, simply to gratify the white man's avarice. Their land is coveted While they are subjected to these continual changes it is impossible to free them from all their savage habits. The tide of civilization should roll by and surround them and not be continually sweeping them before it.

Mr WILDER, of the Kohlapoor Mission, spoke of India. Much had been said of the great West. After traveling over a large part of it he had come to the conclusion that you could put two like it into the great East, whence he had come. Within ten miles around the city where he lived when in India there were 120 000 people. His parish (Kohlapoor) contained 550 000 persons. It has been said God has intrusted India to England. Can this be so, when the officials of that Company have done so much to hinder the progress of Christianity? He had known him to tear the Ten Commandments from the school books intended for the use of the natives, to prevent their getting the least knowledge of Christianity. When he left Kohlapoor an English official took possession of his house. Upon being remonstrated with, he declared with an oath that he would occupy it, and that no Missionary should ever again come to Kohlapoor. These remarks were made from no feeling of hostility towards the English

But now came the business for which the reporters had been longing Thus far there had been no stirring debates. No questions had come up which were spicy enough to point a paragraph, and there were grounds to hope that "something would turn up" now, for rumor had been busy before the beginning of the morning session, circulating the report that Dr. BACON the Chairman of the Committee on the North American Indian Missions, would drop hot shot into conservative ranks, and attempt to regain for the Anti-Slavery men what they lost at the Tract Society meeting last May.

The afternoon was to be devoted to a celebration of the Lord's Supper, and the morning to the fare well addresses, so speeches yet to come would need to be pretty well condensed. Soon Dr. B. reappeared on the platform. During the reading of his report, the house was stiller than usual, and when on his enclosing it, its adoption was moved, seconded, and carried, without a dissenting vote, every one was taken by surprise, and the excitement-hunters were disappointed. The report, however, is the most important by far which has been presented during the meeting, though it is brief, for with its adoption, the Slavery question seems to be forever put at rest so far as this Board is concerned.

THE REV. DR. BACON'S REPORT ON THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN MISSION NO. 1.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the annual report entitled North American Indians, No 1, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report, that the missions included in the document which was referred to this Committee are the mission to the Dakotas and those to the partially civilized nations in the Indian Territory.

At Hartford, in 1854, the views of the Board were clearly and definitely expressed in regard to certain laws and acts of the Choctaw Government which were designed to restrain the liberty of the missionaries as teachers of God's Word. All the action of the Board since that date, and, so far as we are informed, the action of the Prudential Committee also, has been in conformity with the principles then put upon record.

Your Committee have reason to believe that the position of our missionaries among the Choctaws is one of much difficulty and peril. Among the various religious bodies in the States nearest to the Choctaw nation, there has been, as is well known, within the last twenty-five years, a lamentable defection from some of the first and most elementary ideas of Christian morality, insomuch that Christianity has been represented as the warrant for a system of slavery which offends the moral sense of the Christian world, and thereby Christ has been represented as the minister of sin" The amendment was adopted without debate, and the Board adjourned

A few items of business remained to be cleared away at the evening session, that the farewell greeting in the morning might be shortened, by give individuals an opportunity of leaving for the East by the early train. The resolutions offered by the Prudential Committee on the second day of the session were unanimously adopted.

Dr. BROWN, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the Treasurer's report was referred, recommended that it be adopted In addition he suggested that agencies should be abolished and that while they did exist returned missionaries should be employed.

It is estimated that there have been in attendance on the meetings of the Board about 2 000 persons. The Committee of Arrangements have furnished places for about 1,400 of them; 500, probably, have taken care of themselves. The exact number of those coming in town from adjacent places, and returning at night, cannot, of course, be determined. Of the entire number 53 were corporate, and 224 honorary, members of the Board. It is a remarkable fact that not a single Boston pastor was in attendance. This probably has not occurred before since the organization of the Board.

The meeting itself cannot be said to have equaled in interest the former meetings. It was evident when the Prudential Committee offered their resolutions that no very exciting topics would come up for discussion, a mistake seeming to have been made in not assigning specific topics to specific speakers, as heretofore. As a consequence of this much time was spent in the utterance of vague generalities instead of that earnest pointed speaking which has often given life and interest to these occasions.

W—0.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER

The Captain of the Echo in Prison at Boston—The Crew on Trial at Charleston.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday says:

On Thursday the U. S. brig *Dolphin* arrived at this port, having on board the supposed Captain of the captured slaver *Echo* He was transferred to the Boston Jail, and

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Provisions, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls	3	60	—	63
Flour, bbls	1,865	8,474	6,966	17,305
Wheat, bushels	—	870	4,750	5,620
Corn, bushels	4,343	—	—	4,313
Rye, bushels	3,700	—	—	3,700
Oats, bushels	7,500	800	8,350	16,650
Provisions, pkgs.	52	477	354	883
Whisky, bbls	—	—	50	50

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls. at $6@$6 06¼ for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at uniform prices; sales to-day 175 bags Java at 15c.@18¾ c.; 350 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 110 bags Laguayra at 12c., 30 bags Rio at 11c.; 270 bags Jammi gees 10c.; 150 bags Cape at 10½c.; 500 bags St. Domingo at 9 5-16c @9⅝c.; and 70 bags stained do. at 9c. ₱ lb., usual terms; also, 1,400 bags Bahia on terms not ascertained. Stock in first hands this morning, 47,744 bags, including, according to Messrs Wm. Secor & Son 25 400 bags Rio, 6,062 bags St. Domingo, 5,280 bags Bahia, 4,892 bags Maracaibo, 4,110 bags Java, and 2 000 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,900 bales at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
Fair	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

DRY GOODS—The principal auction sales, today, were quite successful. They included catalogues of rich Millinery Goods, and Shawls, for which there was a lively competition.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are scarce and in request, at full prices. Herring are plenty and salable within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no improvement for State and Western Flour. Supplies are ample, and holders are anxious to sell, not, however at prices as low as those offered by the leading buyers. Hence business is restricted. Sales 8,000 bbls., within our revised range.

Ordinary State, ₱ bbl.....$3 40 @$4 40
Standard Superfine State.....4 85 @ 4 95
Standard Extra State.....5 35 @ 5 50
Superfine Western.....4 85 @ 5 05
Fancy Ohio.....4 15 @ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 20 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio.....5 45 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee.....5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee.....5 85 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....5 70 @ 8 50

Canadian is in demand, yet is depressed; sales 630 bbls., at $5 40@$6 50 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Southern continues dull and unsettled; sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 35@$5 30 for rejected brands, $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30 @$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at however, languid prices. Sales 24,000 bushels, including fair new White Canada at $1 25; unsound Canada Club at a price not ascertained; White Western at $1 20; Red Western at $1 14; poor to very choice White Southern at $1 20@$1 50, the latter rate for a small lot wanted for seed; and inferior to good Red Southern at $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in lively request at, however, easier prices, the tendency being in favor of buyers. Sales 75,000 bushels at 65c.@66c for unsound mixed Western; 68c @71½c. for ordinary to good sound do.; 72c. for damaged Yellow Southern; 81c.@83c. for White Southern; 92½c. for round yellow; and higher prices for small lots ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand and is steady. Sales 5,000 bushels at 74c. for heated, and 76c. for prime new North River ₱ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 5 000 bushels new State at 75c.@75½c., ₱ bushel. Oats are rather more sought after, at uniform prices; Western, 47c.@50c.; State, 43c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c @ 42c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ₱ bushel. Included in the reported sales were 13,000 bushels Western at 47½c. @50c. ₱ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. Edward Bill, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, from Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 1, 1858, and, annually, for eleven years preceding:

To Great Britain and Ireland:

From	To Date.	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn bushels.
New-York	Sept. 1, 1858.	764 355	5,434,319	1,749,107
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, 1858.	282,149	610,253	561,184
Philadelphia	Sept. 1 1858.	94,043	170,400	493 383
Baltimore	Sept. 1, 1858.	96,805	217,076	251,268
Boston	Sept. 1, 1858.	3,667	—	3,920
Other Ports	Sept. 1, 1858.	54,411	128,597	3 920
Total, from Sept. 1, 1857		1,295 430	6 554,643	3,317,802
To about same period, 1857		849,600	7,479 401	4 746 278
To about same period, 1856		1,641,265	7,956,476	6 731,761
To about same period, 1855		176 209	334,427	6.679.138
To about same period, 1854		1 846 920	6 038,093	6 649,371
To about same period, 1853		1,609 449	4,823,519	1,426,778
To about same period, 1852		1,427,442	2 726,442	1,467,348
To about same period, 1851		1,295,594	1,259,594	2,206 691
To about same period 1850		574,757	461,276	4 751,358
To about same period 1849		1 137 556	1,140.194	2,685,360
To about same period 1848		1,2,5 3	241,309	4,390,236
To about same period, 1847		3,155 845	4 000,369	17.157 659
Total, for 12 years		15,346,639	43,240 394	71,628,530

To the Continent.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Rye, bush.
From N. Y.	Sept. 1, '58	126.186	237,953	10,818	13,100
From other Ports	to latest dates	176,914	152,475	6,070	—
Total to	Sept. 1, '58	3 3,100	390,428	16 848	13,10
Total to	Sept. 1, '57	483,344	2 575 653	543,890	216,162
Total to	Sept. 1, '56	748 408	2 640,079	784 883	1,276,473
Total to	Sept. 1, '55	4 767	4 973	308,428	35,563
Total to	Sept. 1, '54	791,628	1,904 493	90,556	315,080

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump ₱ bbl.

OILS—All kinds are quiet, at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $17 40 for Mess; $19 25 for Clear; and $15 25@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at previous figures, 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand, and is firm; 270 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is more request and steady; sales 425 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15 to $15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales 175 bbls. New Beef Hams, to arrive, on private terms; and small lots of choice Old, at $21 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 4c @20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 5½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 500 tcs., at $3 @$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair to day, and sales have been reported of 630 hhds Cuba at 7c.@ 8¾c.; 226 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7c.@9c., and some Melado at 5¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15 000 lbs. on private terms.

TOBACCO—The heaviest movements have been in Spanish. Prices have not varied much. Sales since Friday last: 72 hhds Kentucky, at 7¾c.@13c.; 225 cases Seed Leaf, at 12¾c.@16c.; 1,139 bales Havana (mostly new crop assorted, and part for export,) at 30c @50c.; 519 bales Cuba, at 16c.@18¾c., and 60 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at 24c.@ 24½c., chiefly at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Sales since our last 16 000 lbs. North West Coast, 11,500 lbs South Sea, and 5,000 lbs Behring on terms not disclosed.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,600 bbls. Flour at 1s 3d.; and 5,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For London, and Glasgow, engagements unimportant. For Antwerp, 2 500 bags Coffee at ¼c. ₱ lb; and 100 tcs. Honey at 3½c. ₱ gallon. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Shoe pegs at 1s. 9d.; and 100 tons heavy goods at 17s. 6d.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white, my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 53, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 16 years, am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any one you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours.

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned the Rev J. K. Bragg is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, Dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

AMUSEMENTS

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT DRAMATIC REVIVAL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1858,
Will be presented Sheridan's great comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
sustained by the FINE TOA T since the DAY of the OLD PARK, having been received by a crowded house with the most enthusiastic approbation.

H. MARKET THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Jul 4, 1859 Sept. 13, 1858

Sir Peter Teagle	W Farren
Sir Oliver Surface	Strickland
Joseph Surface	Cooper
Charles Surface	Walter Lacy
Crabtree	Rucktone
Sir Benj. Backbite	Wrench
Careless	Fearning
Rowley	Gough
Moses	Webster
Sir Harry	Caulfield
Trip	Brindal
Snake	Smith
Lady Teazle	Mrs Walter Lacey
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. W. Clifford
Mrs. Candour	Mrs Glover
Maria	Miss Sara Stevens

Sir W. R. Blake, Sir Richard Strickland, Burnett, Coulstock, Sothern, Jefferson, Peters, Range, Marden, Varey, Whatton, Levick, Mc—nall, Miss Keene, Miss Walcot, Miss Wells, Mrs. Blake, Miss Sara Stevens

Wile. LAMOUREUX

the celebrated Premier Danseuse, assisted by Mr. GEO. W SMITH, will after the comedy, execute

LA ZINGARELLA.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
and Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 15, 1858,
Donizetti's popular tragic Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
The principal characters will be sustained by
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
Signor GASSIER and
Signor GASPARONI
Conductors..... MAX MARETZEK / ANGELO TORRIANI

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores from 9 till 5 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Last four nights of H. C. COOPER'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Look at the prices—
FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The Englash version of the
TROVATORE
a great success
The most complete assemblage of artistes ever presented to the New-York public
EVERY SINGER ENCORED.
The triumphant reception of Verdi's tragic Opera of IL TROVATORE; Or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE imperatively calls for its repetition every evening until further notice
Box sheet open three days in advance
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The engagement of this talented troupe cannot be prolonged beyond Saturday as the necessary repairs to the theatre render a temporary closing indispensable.
Conductor and Director of the Music, H. C. Cooper.
Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Broadway.
DEBUT OF MADAME COLSON,
TO-NIGHT—Mr. J. S. ROBERTS, the American tragedian will make his first appearance in New-York since his recent triumphant success at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Sir Giles Overreach	Mr. J. S. Roberts
Marrall	Mr. M. Smith / Greedy Mr. Moore
Lady Allworth	Mrs. Parker / Margaret Miss Miller

MAKE YOUR WILLS.
Mrs. H. Bland and Dennan
THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Mr STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, including
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Signor BALGNOLI
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor BARILI and
Mons. JUNCA
(his first appearance in New-York.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr GEO PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mr GROSVENOR
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Sept 15, 1858,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
the celebrated Indian Drama.
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of MR DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager..... Mr. N. B. Clarke
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 15,
The Entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES
To be followed by the Irish Historical Drama entitled
DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE IRISH LIBERATOR.
To conclude with the drama entitled
THE DESERTER AND HIS DOG.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Sept. 15,
CLENDOWER; or, the North Sea Rover.
Julian Glendower..... Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.
To conclude with the Comedy of
TURN OUT.

MOZART HALL,
No 663 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Also, eight Pictures of
INTEMPERANCE.
The public are respectfully informed that the
NEW PANORAMA WILL OPEN
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In illustrating the New Testament, the proprietors had the desire and aim to represent that sublime work in a manner totally unprecedented; and, with that object, he begs to present to the notice of the following most distinguished scenic artists in the world viz.: Messrs. BAWTHORN ALFRED FREDRICKS MINARD LEWIS, H. ISHERWOOD, Signor PRIMO and Mons. RIVIERE, as a guarantee of its excellence and grandeur.
This noble work, after a careful preparation of eight months, and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be represented with a descriptive Lecture by Dr. YOUNG, the celebrated lecturer on the History of the World and many other well known subjects
Each section will be preceded by appropriate music.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children under 12, 13 cents.
Doors open at 7; Panorama moves at 7½.
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Doors open at 2, to commence at 3.
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PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st, and 6th av
BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15,
has been fixed upon for
THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS,
The Messrs. EDGE,
Who will, on that occasion, give
A MOST GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
illustrating to perfection
The Beauties of their Exquisite Art.
The Gardens will be
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUMINATED,
and MR. THOMAS BAKER,
The popular Composer and Director, has arranged expressly for
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
THE GASSIER POLKA,
As sung by the celebrated
MADAME GASSIER,
with great applause.
N. B.—The Free List will be suspended (with the exception of the Press) on all Benefit nights, and on the evening of the GRAND LANTERN FETE, Sept 20.
Admittance 25 cents.

THE FIRE KING'S BENEFIT.
THOSE RENOWNED PYROTECHNISTS,
THE MESSRS. EDGE,
Will have a Complimentary
BENEFIT
Given them by the Proprietors of the
PALACE GARDENS,
On the Night of Sept. 15,
Admittance 25 cents

MINSTREL HALL,
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The renowned
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
The Model Troupe of the World.
MONDAY EVENING Sept 13, and every evening during the week.
NATIONAL GUARD DANCE.
Essence of Essence ..... by ..... Mert Sexton
Unsworth's new Banjo Song on the Drivers of the Knickerbocker Stages.
Admission 25 cents. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

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PYROTECHNICS IN PERFECTION.
THE MESSRS EDGE'S BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE—NOS. 199 AND 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st IMMENSE SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, consisting of FIFTY PERFECTLY AND TALENTED CHILDREN, from 4 to 10 years of age. THE INFANT ALICE and her sister LA PETITE EMELINE pronounced without a rival, and all thoroughly instructed in the arts of Dancing and Pantomime, who will appear in an entire new and complete Paraphernalia of Properties, Appointments, and Costumes, Also, on the same evening, MLLE. CHRISTINE, the celebrated dancuse, in a variety of her much admired ballets and dances, assisted by MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI with a full corps de ballet, will appear, as above, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Rates of Admission—Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents Performance to commence at 8 o'clock

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. This AFTERNOON, at 3, this EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURGH; THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents

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IPE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the benefit will be postponed until further notice

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Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition, carried free.

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Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

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This work has grown out of a six months' tour in India, just before the outbreak of the recent mutiny. The materials were principally derived from letters intended only for the perusal of the author's family. He has been induced to give his observations a more permaneat form and a wider circulation, both on account of the interest which has been excited in the subject by the events of the last year and because, considering the size and population of the Indian Peninsula, its immense capabilities of production and the important position that it may hereafter hold in the economy and commerce of the world, it certainly has not hitherto attracted in this country its due share of attention.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CORNER STONE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF "Kip's Bay" Methodist Episcopal Church, East 37th st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be laid on THURSDAY the 16th inst., at 3½ P. M., by the Rev Dr. Bangs. Addresses by the Rev. J. S. Inskip and the Rev. J. T. Newman.

SMALL CARS ON THE ELEVENTH AVENUE.—All persons interested in this matter will meet at National Hall 44th-st between 8th and 9th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING Sept 16, to devise some plan to accomplish the above object.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
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AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
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SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY,
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A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE CHINE and POPLIN, CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ. DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
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Are now offering their entire Stock of
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AT RETAIL.
This department contains every article necessary for FAMILY AND HOTEL PURPOSES,
All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices
Also,
4/6 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS from Auction, much under price.
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Will offer, Monday, Sept. 13, a choice assortment new Fall Styles
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS:
Robes à Volant, Robes à Quille, Brocades,
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ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS:
Plaids, Stripes, Plain, &c, from 50 cents to $1 per yard.
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25 000 METRES
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL DE LAINES, CHINTZ COLORS,
From Auction, at 37½ cents per yard,
MONDAY, Sept 13,
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
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HORACE E BEECHUM & CO.,
No. 75 Chambers-st.,
OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH,
Novelties of the season, in
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CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Velvet, Tapestry, Medallion, Brussels and
LOW PRICED CARPETINGS.
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Also.
GILT CORNICES AND SHADES,
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DOUBLE JUPE VELVET ROBES.
Also,
A LARGE LOT OF SILKS BY THE YARD,
THE LATE T PARIS STYLES,
Received by the *Fulton*
Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.
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FAMILY MOURNING GOODS!
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, CRAPES,
CRAPE VEILS, &c, &c.
An unrivaled assortment for sale, by
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For Fall wear.
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Retailed at Importers' Prices!
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CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Trovatore.

BURTON'S THEATRE—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Make Your Wills

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—La Zingarella.

H. YM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Daniel O'Connell—The Pirate of the Isles—The Deserter and his Dog.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—The Knight of Arva—Turn Out

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Benefit of the Messrs. Edon.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canada..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail ..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..... 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail..... 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..... 4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at this port. There were no signs of her at Sandy Hook at 12 o'clock last night.

The brig *T. M. Mayhew*, which arrived here yesterday, brought Bermuda dates to the 7th instant, being eight days later than former advices. The steamer *Delta* arrived at Bermuda, Aug 31, from Halifax, with the first news dispatch transmitted over the Atlantic Telegraph, being the advices from China. The news was five days in reaching Bermuda from England. It created a great sensation. The Bermuda papers are filled chiefly with matter relating to the proceedings in this country on the successful laying of the Cable.

We have news from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 1. Señor Paranhas had succeeded in his mission to Paraguay, and negotiated a treaty by which the rivers had been opened to the vessels of all nations. An insurrection of slaves on a small scale had taken place, but was suppressed by the military.

Advices from Port au Platte to the 2d instant, apprize us that Gen. Santana has displaced the government of Valverde, and assumed the administration. It is a contest of local rather than of public interest,—an evolution of the old jealousy between the towns of Santiago and Sante Domingo. An enlarged prosperity for the Island is anticipated from the new *régime*.

From Saint Thomas we hear of the arrival of H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Buzzard*, Capt. Peel, in search of the British Resident at Caraccas. That official, however, having heard of the success of the Anglo-French bravado at Laguayra, had already departed for his post.

Our file of the *Bermudian*, to the 1st inst., is at hand. It contains no local news of importance.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers assembles at Syracuse to-day. Last night quite a number of delegates and outsiders had collected, and everything bids fair for a very excited and interesting time. It is expected that the settlement of the disputes relative to contested seats will throw the regular organization over until to-morrow. It will be seen by reference to our dispatch—which also furnishes considerable gossip in regard to the prospects of the various candidates spoken of—that the principal interest centres in the contest between the Hards and the Softs in this City,—a determination being expressed to have the matter finally disposed of at this Convention.

We have a rumor from Washington that General Denver has resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take effect in a few weeks. It is expected that he will again resume his position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention was held at Boston yesterday, and was quite fully attended. A proposition to nominate an independent State Temperance ticket for State officers at the ensuing election was voted down. A series of resolutions was adopted, recommending moral suasion, but insisting upon the impartial enforcement of the Liquor law.

The third National Horse Exhibition at Springfield, Mass., opened yesterday, with the most gratifying prospect of success. A large number of horses, embracing many of the most celebrated in the country, are on exhibition, the whole numbering about five hundred. A public reception took place last evening at the City Hall, at which spirited speeches were made by various individuals of note. The exhibition opens this morning with a trial of speed between stallions of eight years old and upwards, and among the competitors are several celebrated racers

Sufficient returns of the Maine State election have been received to insure the reelection of Lot M. Morrill, for Governor, by a majority of about 9,000. The Republicans have also elected the six Members of Congress.

At Quarantine affairs passed off quietly yesterday, the cool weather detracting somewhat from the enthusiasm which has been manifested by the Police in the routine of their duty. Strict guard is kept without and within the inclosure. One case of black vomit was admitted to the Hospital from the village, in the person of a woman named Mary Myers. Her case was hopeless. The Board of Health held a meeting in the morning, and reinstated Doctor Mundy as their Health Officer. Attorney-General Tremain visited the Island, and took several affidavits, for the purpose of commencing a suit against the county for the destruction of the Hospital buildings.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening and made arrangements for the election from each Ward of delegates to the various Congressional County and Assembly Nominating Conventions, and took action in reference to alleged frauds at the late primary elections in the Sixth Ward. The proceedings were long-continued, exciting and interesting.

Very little was done in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Only one case was tried, that of Hezekiah Allen, a negro, for highway robbery, but who was convicted only of petit larceny. Judge Russell sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary. Ann Kemp pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was remanded. Other offenders pleaded guilty to sundry crimes and misdemeanors, but Judge Russell discharged them, giving them an opportunity to reform their characters or repent their crimes.

The American Pomological Society is holding its seventh annual Convention at Mozart Hall, in this City It was organized yesterday morning. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and interesting papers on fruit-culture were read. The exhibition of fruit is an unusually fine one.

Yesterday being the eleventh anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico to the American Army, the Scott Life Guard had a parade and a banquet, with other ceremonies.

The General Markets, yesterday, ruled very firm for Cotton, of which 1,800 bales were reported sold. Flour, Wheat, and Corn continued depressed, with a downward tendency in prices. Provisions were in fair demand, as likewise were Sugars, Coffee, Rice, and the leading kinds of Naval Stores. Shipowners were firmer in their claims on freight, but the engagements were light.

The Syracuse Difficulty—Opinions of the New-York Tribune.

In an article, which we copy this morning, the New-York *Tribune* professes to expose "the secret influences which controlled the progress and termination of the Syracuse diplomacy." It imputes the result to the hostility of the Americans to Mr. Weed. They insisted, so the *Tribune* asserts, that he "should take a back seat in the new car." That paper, indeed, admits that no such condition to union was "specifically demanded," but it forgets to tell its readers what Republican leader it was who, months ago, did "specifically" and expressly assign "back seats" to the Americans.

That there existed among the Americans a decided objection to the leadership of Mr. Weed is unquestionably true, and so far the *Tribune's* statement is well founded. Nor was that feeling confined to them. With a portion of the Republicans it was equally prominent, and still more freely avowed. The Americans, however, objected to Mr. Weed, not so much from personal feeling as because his well-known opinions were adverse to their views of public policy. It was, therefore, from a regard to the welfare of their party that they refused his leadership. That the opposition to Mr. W. in both parties had the effect to rally his friends around him is doubtless true. And we are not prepared to question the *Tribune's* assertion, that with a majority of the Republican delegates "devotion to his (Mr. Weed's) interests and wishes was the paramount consideration." In other words, the success of the ticket was a subordinate object. Need there be any surprise if the mass of the party should imitate the example of their representatives at Syracuse? We are not aware that in any former canvass a mere personal triumph was avowedly preferred to the chances of victory. Can a full vote be called out where the leading object is openly to uphold a party leader, and not to elect the party ticket?

Quarantine—Divide and Conquer.

If we are to judge of the Quarantine question by the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration on Monday, it may be inferred that the permanent location of the Hospital and offices, on their old site, is assured. So far as this determination is founded on sentiments of vengeance, it is open to objection, but so far as it rests on the obvious impossibility of finding an available point beyond the Narrows; or of creating an island for the purpose in the Lower Bay, even at a cost of millions, it must meet with the approval of all men free from the endemic lunacy of the Islanders. The truth is, we have had veteran experience in trying to remove Quarantine. The State, in response to the memorials of Staten Island, has twice passed an act with the view of extending relief to those who complain of the establishment. The last Act, passed in 1856, made ample appropriations, and gave abundant power, for the removal, and yet time has passed on without anything having been accomplished, except the outlay of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars of the State's money, and probably the impossibility of finding a new and suitable site.

Under existing enactments, the Commissioners of Emigration, were bound, after the Hospitals were destroyed by fire, to make immediate provision for the care of such persons as should be sent from the shipping, arriving in port, sick with "contagious, infectious or pestilential diseases;" and, of course, in the very outset of discharging such a duty, the question must have arisen, "Shall we put up temporary structures for Quarantine use, or shall we erect permanent buildings?" The latter consideration, it seems, was resolved upon, and undoubtedly, within a very short period, the Quarantine grounds will be filled with residences, offices, and hospitals which will be of the most approved architecture, and which will reflect credit upon the port and State.

This important step decided upon, an inquiry of equal moment came up for discussion during Monday's expedition. Are there no additional facilities practicable, which shall render the location of the establishment on Staten Island harmless? It appears to be decided that there are. It was argued that the great dread of a Quarantine is the danger from the spread of yellow fever. This disease has never been known to spread from a hospital or from individuals. Whenever the disease has been imported, so as to infect the inhabitants, the source of the malady has been traceable to infected cargoes, vessels or refuse material from them. It is manifest that if infected vessels and their cargoes can be purified and ventilated at a point sufficiently remote from the inhabitants of the port, the institution can in nowise endanger anybody, and therefore cannot be condemned as a nuisance. It was stated that the want of such facilities for infected cargoes this season has been keenly appreciated by the health authorities. When at the commencement of the present quarantine season it was found that vessels from West India ports were arriving in an unhealthy condition, they were ordered to lie to in the Lower Bay, and the Commissioners of Health passed a resolution, directing them to discharge their cargoes on lighters there. This regulation was regarded as a sufficient protection of the public health, and was not complained of by the shipping interest of the port; but, in endeavoring to carry it out, one part of it, namely, that of discharging vessels in the Lower Bay, was found to be practically impossible, owing to the "ground swells," which rendered it unsafe for lighters to lie alongside of the vessels, to say nothing of the danger and difficulty of transferring the cargo to the lighters. When it came to the knowledge of the Health Commissioners that it was not feasible to take cargoes out in the Lower Bay, the Board directed that vessels coming to there should remain for ventilation during a period varying from ten to fifteen days, when then they might proceed to the upper anchorage to discharge cargo. But for the "ground swells" of the Lower Bay, all vessels having sickness on board would have been compelled to discharge cargo there, which would have been carrying out a regulation of safety to the public health.

It is of but little consequence to the citizens of the port where the Marine Hospital is located, or where the quarantine authorities shall be stationed for the transaction of their official business; and hence it was argued, if facilities for discharging and storing infected cargoes in the Lower Bay should be added to those of the present or past quarantine establishment, the joint facilities would make a quarantine, perfect and safe in all its parts. It was asserted that the Marine Hospital has never been dangerous to the public health; no case of yellow fever has ever been known outside of Quarantine, and traceable to the hospitals or Quarantine grounds; and all that is needed to meet the emergencies of the port in every respect, is the immediate construction of wharves and storehouses somewhere below the Narrows and inside of Sandy Hook, near which all infected vessels shall be compelled to ride out their quarantine, and at which all infected cargoes shall be discharged. This arrangement, which the Commissioners of Health attempted to institute early this year, but were thwarted for the want of a Lower Bay pier, wharf and storehouse, would, it is believed, render it entirely unnecessary to remove the site of the Marine Hospital, and unnecessary to begin another unpromising warfare to gain possession of Sandy Hook or Coney Island; while the construction of such pier as a breakwater, and such wharf and storehouse, would essentially lessen the detention of vessels and cargoes at Quarantine, and materially diminish the expenses which are a part of the risks incident to the West India trade. These views strike us as entirely reasonable, and in approving them the Commissioners of Emigration will undoubtedly secure public approbation. There are $100,000 at their immediate disposal; and with energy the outside Quarantine may be ready for use before the recurrence of another yellow fever season.

Equitable Justice.

The old lawyers tell us that the Law is the Perfection of Reason; and one would think that they must have had very odd notions of Reason in the days of Littleton and Coke, not to say of Blackstone and Mansfield, if they held the Law of those days to be her most perfect expression. We grant that it should be so, but it is too often but a lame and abominable imitation, a most counterfeit presentment, that is passed off for the divine original. And so we welcome all endeavors which are reaching forward to make human law more conformable to its ideal archetype. Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart made a very sensible step towards this object in a decision he made the other day, that the Crown should pay costs as well as receive them, if it gave a subject trouble and expense by a mistaken claim of prerogative. We hope that this equitable view of the reciprocal rights and duties of governments and governed may be made to include many other cases of injustice which now deform the administration of what should be justice, and that in this country as well as in the country whence we derive our Common Law.

Sir John Harmer claimed certain mining rights on the Flintshire side of the Dee, under a grant from Charles I. The Attorney-General filed an information to assert the rights of the Crown to those mines which lay between high and low water-mark, and the question was whether the charter of Charles I. was sufficient to cover this amphibious territory. The Vice-Chancellor decreed that the debateable land was included in the terms of the grant, and dismissed the information. The question then came up whether the Attorney-General, or rather the Queen whom he represented, should be subjected to the indignity of paying costs, like any defendant of meaner degree who had been sent empty out of Court. And Sir John Stuart decided, very sensibly and justly, as it seems to us, that equity demanded that there should be no distinction of persons in a Court of Equity. Had the Attorney-General prevailed, he would have had his costs against the defendant, and there seemed no reason why the latter should be refused his when he had been put to the expense of a groundless information intended to take his property from him. As the Attorney-General would not have pocketed the costs if he had succeeded, so it was not to be supposed that he would have to pay them himself if they were decreed against him. The Exchequer into which the costs would have gone, had the Crown prevailed, would undoubtedly make good those that accrued from the failure of the suit. At any rate, the defendant was entitled to his costs for having been subjected to the annoyance of a groundless suit, and they were accordingly given to him against the Attorney-General.

This equalization of justice between the sovereign and the subject, or citizen, is an operation that must go forward in this country as well as in England, till the old barbarous offerings which used to be made to the divinity which doth hedge a king are abolished, as relics of an obsolete idol-worship. In this country we have abrogated the corruption of blood and the escheat of estates for treason and felony. In England, though the law is not often, if ever, enforced, it is still the law, and liable to be drawn from its sheath for the punishment of innocent heirs. When John Tawell, the Quaker murderer, as he was called, though not a Quaker, was hanged about a dozen years ago—which ceremony he insisted upon undergoing in the Quaker's dress, which he had chosen to assume for his own conveniencies, in spite of the remonstrances of some of the Society of Friends to the Sheriff against this indignity to their uniform—when John Tawell was hanged, we say, as he left a considerable personal property—about £10,000, we think—it was necessary to go through with the form of taking possession of it on behalf of the Queen, though it was immediately passed over to his widow and children. A hundred, or fifty years before, it would have been pocketed with as little scruple as any of the ordinary revenues of the Crown. These things are symptoms of a change for the better, and an actual advance in substantial civilization, of which exact justice is one of the chiefest elements. But there remain abundance of remnants of barbarous customs still inherent in our own administration of justice, as well as in that of England, or even more marked and more inveterate, which demand excision and the cautery, to some of which we have from time to time adverted, and to the consideration of which we shall return again.

Christianity and Crinoline.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Church has at last begun to take into earnest consideration the excesses of its female members in the enlargement of their phylacteries to a degree never dreamed of by Scribe or Pharisee of old. The movement has not, indeed, begun in any of the high places of any of the great sects; but what reformation ever did spring from the spiritual or social eminences of society? We have not even learnt the name of the Luther that has set it on foot, but should the revolution proceed to a triumphant issue he cannot escape the gratitude nor the fame he will deserve. It is the Quarterly Conference of the Miami Annual Conference, held at Rumley Station,—we love to be particular, though we have a very confused notion of the whereabouts of these localities,—which has taken the initial of this vital reform. Taking into consideration the enormity to which this abuse hath grown, and that "it is believed the wearing of hoops by females is inconsistent with a truly Christian character," and is, indeed, "by some even considered indecent," the said Conference, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolution, to which they humbly ask their dear sisters to give a serious consideration:

Resolved, That we, at a Quarterly Conference, disapprove of the wearing of hoops by members of our Church.

That the dear sisters will give this action of the Conference their consideration whenever it is brought to their notice, we think it may be well assumed; but we cannot with equal confidence affirm that it will be a *serious* one they will bestow upon it. We would not dampen the zeal of the Rumley brethren by throwing any cold water upon it; but we think they have undertaken a most difficult task, and one which will require their utmost efforts to accomplish. Sages, satirists and divines have set themselves to work in all ages to correct the superfluities and reduce the redundancies of female costume, and with very indifferent success up to this time. It is indeed recorded in the early history of the Puritan colony of Massachusetts Bay, that one Sunday morning the Rev Mr. John Cotton preached at Salem against the fashion of wearing veils with such effect that in the after part of the day there was not a veil to be seen in the whole congregation. But we fear that this was but as the morning cloud and early dew and soon vanished away, as the General Courts of the colony found it necessary to forbid by statute the wearing of "Gold and silver laces, girdles or hat-bands, embroidered caps, immoderate great veils, and immoderate great sleeves," which were all subject to forfeiture. But neither the thunders of the Church nor of the State were sufficient to control the instinct of the fairer half of the race for making themselves more destructive to the peace of mankind by the capricious graces of their costume, as many sound divines had occasion, even in those early times, to lament.

Still we think these inordinations of apparel, as Jeremy Taylor might have termed them, are suitable occasions for the restraining and correcting hand of ecclesiastical discipline. For, firstly, crinoline in its present immensity of circumference certainly interferes with the good walk and conversation of the fair sinners, as any unfortunate wight that has ever attempted to accompany one of them along Broadway can feelingly testify. And if it be thus mischievous in its tendencies upon the Broad-way, how fatal must be the obstacle it will present to their progression along the Narrow-way, if indeed it would not hinder entirely their entrance at the straight gate that gives entrance to it? Then, secondly, the space which a worshiper in crinoline occupies in the sanctuary acts as a very material curtailment of the sphere of Gospel influences; it having been ascertained by accurate calculation, based on actual measurement, that for every two women one man is extruded from the possible operation of the means of grace. Thirdly, and to conclude, the boundless contiguity of crinolines is of evil influence over the souls of mankind by the profane cursing and swearing—curses deep, if not loud—which it is apt to provoke on the part of impenitent sinners in omnibuses, concert rooms, theatres and other places where room for the expatiation of the downward determinations of the human form divine is annihilated by the circumclusion of these epicycloidal enormities.

As Burke said of another mischief, "Crinoline has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." We commend it to the calm consideration of all Bishops, Presbyters, Ministers, of all Conventions, Conferences, Assemblies, of all Associations, Consociations, Presbyteries and Synods, as well as individual Churches, to see what effect ecclesiastical censures may have in retrenching these eccentricities—or rather concentricities—and bringing the extravagating and erring sisters of their communions within reasonable bounds and compass again. We fear that the lovely offenders will be too many for all the spiritual artillery of their pastors and masters, and that Fashion will set all rebuke and remonstrance at defiance, as she generally has done; but, at any rate, we and the Rumley Quarterly Conference will have nothing to reproach ourselves withal in the premises.

The Free-Lovers at Utica.—At the "Overcoming Convention" of Free-Lovers at Utica, Mrs Julia Branch was the leading spirit, as she was at Rutland. She made a speech on prostitution, and wound up with the following curious resolution:

Resolved, That as the crime of infanticide has increased, and is increasing yearly, under the existing false forms of marriage, that all children born under any circumstances, within any State, shall be declared by that State legitimate.

The "Convention" adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre—The New Opera Company.—There is such a wonderful amount of amiability in the selection of the opera nights at this house—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—that we are justified in believing it is more in a spirit of good fellowship than of opposition that Mr. Strakosch has inaugurated his "season." Among musical managers there is a superstition that the only nights of the week worth anything at all are Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and so strong is this that, rather than not play on those nights, they are willing to encounter any sort of opposition. With rare magnanimity Mr. Strakosch has selected the "off nights," and as journalists we must thank him for thus allowing us to enjoy two opera companies and six performances in one week. The season, to be sure, is not a very long one, but for the reason that little is promised, we may anticipate that that little will surely come, and not be leavened with disappointment as more ambitious seasons have been.

Donizetti's nice little melodious opera, "La Figlia del Reggimento," was selected for the opening night, with the following cast: *Marie*, Mme. Colson; *Tonio*, Signor Labocetta; *Sulpizio*, Signor Babili. The interest of the performance centred on the new prima donna, concerning whose "youth, beauty and genius" every bar keeper has been managerially advised. Labocetta and Babili were moderately good—the latter being the least efficient of the two. The orchestra, under Herr Mollenhauer, rendered the accompaniments with decision, and in much quicker time than we have been accustomed to, if that is a merit. The chorus was strong, and would be better if it were not quite so strong in one or two uncertain female voices.

Mme. Colson enjoys a reputation of some value in New-Orleans she has been a favorite for two or three years past, and the New-Orleans judgment is generally sound on musical matters. A favorable verdict there implies a French method and a French voice—both of which Mme. Colson possesses in a preëminent degree. In her singing there is much heartiness, complete self-possession, and an amount of *aplomb* which we rarely witness on the lyric stage. Her voice is a *mezzo-soprano*, strong and firm in the upper register, but less round in the lower. With a good and dashing presence, Madame Colson combines a method and voice well calculated to impress a mixed audience. Her execution, without being extraordinary, is reliable, and does not suggest the shadow of a doubt to the listener. In the matter of power, Madame Colson distances any recent rival. Against these prominent characteristics of a very excellent singer, we may mention the qualifying facts that the lady's voice is hard, and has that peculiarly keen edge which we always associate with French vocalism. Her style, too, is a little pronounced even for *Marie*, the "Child of the Regiment," and her acting, being always to the audience, tends naturally to make it still more remarkable. Without dwelling too minutely on the points of a first performance, we gladly record the fact that Madame Colson's *début* was a success, and sufficient to justify the expectation of a brilliant career. The dash and vigor of her style cannot fail to make her a favorite with Young America, and she has, we are informed, solid qualifications to commend her to the musically-informed. Madame Colson was recalled after each act, and received the usual floral tributes of her admirers.

The house was fashionably attended, but not uncomfortably full. Thursday is the next Opera night.

Academy of Music.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played here to-night, with Madame Gassier, Signor Steffani and Signor Gassier in the principal parts.

Hoyt's Theatre.—The second performance of Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe took place last night, and attracted a delighted audience. A very judicious alteration has been made in the entrance to this pretty theatre, which will render it more agreeable for ladies and children. A still further improvement, we understand, is in contemplation, which will give a passage to the theatre entirely separate from the open garden. It must not be forgotten that Mlle. Christine, the versatile and graceful *danseuse*, appears in conjunction with the Ballet Troupe.

Palace Gardens.—An extra display of fireworks is announced at the Palace Gardens this evening, on occasion of the benefit of the Messrs. Edon—the Fire Kings. Mr. Baker's increased orchestra will assist on the occasion.

City Items.

Ferry Boat Run into by a Schooner.—As the Fulton ferry boat *Union* left the Brooklyn side about 9¼ o'clock A. M., yesterday, she was suddenly placed in a position towards several other boats and vessels from which there was no escaping a collision. The wind was fresh from the northward, the tide was setting strong flood, and the East River was literally full of sailing craft and ferry boats. Among the rest, there was a schooner coming down under full sail before the wind; on his right was the Wall-street ferry boat *Exchange*, going the same way, and before him at right angles was the *Union*; to avoid the latter by luffing would have brought him foul of the *Exchange*, sure; to put his helm up he would have jibed all standing, and struck the *Union* at the same time. The schooner, therefore, having no alternative, like a straight-forward Down-East captain, he kept his course and let the hardest fend off. The steam whistle screamed, and so did half a dozen men at the same time, "Why don't you keep her off?" "Luff there!" "Let go your peak halyards!" 'Haul down your jib!" "Let go your anchor!" But on came the schooner with everything flying, straight for the broadside of the doomed ferry boat. "Take care there!" "Clear the cabins!" "All hands run aft." "Oh, Lordy marcy," shrieked a swooning old lady, "we shall all be killed!" Crash came the headlong lime-dragger square into the *Union's* wheel-house; snap went the jib boom; jingle, jingle, went the glass. "Why the d—l didn't you haul down your peak?" bawled the pilot. "Why in h—l didn't you keep out o' my way?" *whispered* the skipper. By this time the schooner had swung round broadside to the ferry-boat, exposing a hole in the boat's top-work large enough to drive an ox team through, and peak, down-haul, gaff topsails, jib and flying-jib, on the schooner, all had the appearance of being struck by a sudden squall. After some effort the down-easter swung clear, and went on his way—rejoicing, no doubt, that the tarnal steam critter had got the worst of it. The fault of the collision plainly belonged to the *Exchange*, which was out of her position, and placed the schooner in a corner from which she could not escape.

The Fair at the Crystal Palace.—The hum of preparation is in the Crystal Palace,—but that is all. Great heaps of pine plank, which in time will shape into tables and uphold choice specimens of the skill of handicraft, lie about the floor in "admired confusion." The saw and the hammer produce a series of sounds not pleasing to a gentle ear, and the fall of heavy masses of iron, as the cranes swing lazily back and forward, indicates that something is to be done some time. But for all that, the Fair of the American Institute will not open to-day. Exhibitors are backward, or modest, and the management cannot hurry, so that, between the two causes, the Fair virtually falls to the ground till next week. It will be Monday, and probably Tuesday, before the Institute people will be able to don their best suit, and stand hat in hand at the door of their Palace to welcome the throng of their friends, who never fail to pay attention to the Fall show.

Under disadvantageous circumstances the Institute has devised an attractive programme, running through the traditional space of three weeks. Among the novelties, are a lot of knitting machines, engines driven by the power of caloric, (not a humbug, after all, but a verity,) the ornamentation of porcelain by machinery, a steam engine in glass and in working order, and sundry others, which, as the old-fashioned advertisement has it, "must be seen to be appreciated." There is no doubt that the Fair will be good;—it would have been better if opened at the time announced;—but the delay is probably unavoidable, and visitors who wish to be critics must defer criticism till they can make their visit. Of course, the opening address will be delivered during the first evening by the venerable Mr. Meigs, who holds his old place, and without whom no Fair of the American Institute could be said to have been legitimately inaugurated. The annual orator has not been selected, but due announcement will be made touching that point. The Cattle Show is to be held in the Palace, but not until December, when Christmas is near and fat beeves are in demand.

A Smart Young Woman in Fashionable Boarding-Houses.—When a woman deliberately decides upon playing a rascally part, her rascality infinitely transcends male rascality, as is evinced by the following conclusive instance. Miss Adelaide Weaver was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $100 worth of jewelry and dresses belonging to various boarders in the fashionable boarding-house of Mrs. Perine, No. 3 West Washington-place. When arrested Miss Weaver was at the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Willard, No. 22 Waverley-place, where most of the missing articles belonging to Mrs. Perine's boarders were found in her trunks. Several hundred dollars worth of other jewelry and splendid female wearing apparel were also discovered in the same trunks, said jewelry and wearing apparel being the undoubted property of boarders sojourning in other fashionable boarding-houses to which Miss Weaver in times heretofore has extended her kind patronage. The accused was taken before Justice Kelly for examination. The examination developed the fact that during the past year she has boarded in about a dozen fashionable boarding-houses in the vicinity of Waverley-place, and that in each case she has taken with her the unreceipted bills of her landladies, and the superfluous jewelry, laces, embroidered handkerchiefs and richest dresses of her associate boarders. The proof was so conclusive that the Magistrate ordered her full commitment for trial. Miss Weaver—her real age is thirty, but she would readily pass for twenty-five—has "played her part" most skillfully. Dressed fashionably, of prepossessing appearance and gracious manners, she had no difficulty in working her way into debt with her landladies. A charming, pert talker, a splendid player on the piano, a delightful singer, well read in the current fashionable literature of the day, and brimful of life, fun and wit, she with equal facility worked her way, first into the confidence of the gentlemen and lady boarders, and next and lastly into the plethoric porte-monnaies of the former and the wardrobes and jewelry of the latter. Her arrest has brought to a sudden termination her brilliant career.

Alleged Violent Assault upon a Woman, and Probable Death.—Conrad Rensen, a German, residing at No. 168 Ludlow-street, was arrested Monday evening, charged with violently assaulting Ann Kennedy, an Irish woman. Ann had been living in Mr. Rensen's family in the capacity of nurse, and a few days ago was discharged, and went to live in the house adjoining. Being a woman who drank to excess, Mr. Rensen finding that she was in the habit of visiting his house, forbade her coming there. Last evening upon entering the hall he met Ann coming out, and immediately took hold of her with a view to compel a speedier exit than she was making. Upon reaching the front stoop he gave her a violent blow, so she says, knocking her down the steps, and her head striking against the pavement. Police-Surgeon Mott was called and pronounced her injuries of a probable fatal character. Rensen was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. He says that Ann was drunk when he met her, and that she fell from the steps to the pavement.

Frank Leslie Again.—The examination of Mr. Leslie, the proprietor of the *Illustrated Newspaper*, upon a charge preferred by Alderman Thomes, which was intended to have been heard before Justice Osborne, yesterday, was postponed until Friday week, at 10 A. M. Mr. Graham stated that the cause of delay did not rest with him. The Justice stated that the meeting was moved for by himself. Mr. Graham wished the prosecution to be discharged from all imputation of factious delay.

Foreman of the Novelty Works Missing.—Mr. Richard Williams, foreman of the Novelty Works, has been missing since the afternoon of the 13th inst. His friends are fearful that he has been foully dealt with. He resides in Fourth-avenue, where he has left a wife and child.

At 12 o'clock, last night, 42 persons were incarcerated in the Sixth Ward Precinct Police Station, all of them having been arrested during the day, and for various minor offences. This is unusual even for the "Bloody Sixth."

City Car Accident.—A little boy between two and three years of age, son of Mr. Wm. Rhoades, of No. 15 Rivington-street, was accidentally run over by a Second-avenue car, at the corner of Rivington and Chrystie street. His left ankle was dislocated, but no bones were broken. The driver did his utmost to prevent the accident.

Army Communications.—Communications for the Head-quarters of the Army, to arrive on and after the 20th inst., are directed to be addressed to this City.

Meeting of the Central Republican Committee—Interesting Proceedings.

A special and interesting meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held, last evening, at the Head-quarters No. 618 Broadway, John A. Kennedy, President, presiding.

After the usual formal business, a report from the Executive Committee was presented, submitting a plan for the election of delegates to the various nominating conventions in the approaching political campaign. This report was finally adopted, after some amendments, as follows:

That the various Ward Associations shall meet on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d inst., between the hours of 6½ and 8 P. M., to elect Delegates to the following Conventions:—

A County Convention, to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, four Coroners, a Justice of the Superior Court, and one Supervisor.

An Assembly Convention in each Assembly District, to nominate candidates for a Member of Assembly.

A Congressional Convention to nominate candidates for representatives in Congress

The County Convention to consist of five Delegates from each Ward.

The Congressional Convention to consist of seven Delegates from each Ward.

The Assembly Convention to consist of eleven Delegates from each Ward above Fourteenth-street, and one from each Election District in the Wards below Fourteenth-street—the same to be elected by the members of the Ward Associations.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Republican State nominations, and firmly believe that the people will ratify the same in November next, by placing those able, honest and worthy men in the chairs for which they are respectively nominated

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to prepare for a ratification meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September 1858, of the Republicans of the City and County of New York.

Resolved, That the Young Men's Republican Committee be invited to appoint a similar Committee of their body, to cooperate with the above Committee

The Committee then took into consideration the alleged frauds at the recent primary election in the Sixth Ward, said to have been committed through the instigation of a man named Brannan, who was charged with having hired a large number of Five Point ruffians to overawe the regular members of the association.

The Committee to whom the matter was referred, reported that although they were convinced certain "irregularities" had taken place at the said election, yet they believed such irregularities were not sufficient to change the will of the majority of the Ward Association.

The report was adopted, after which a resolution was passed, censuring the admission of any but members of the Association at the regular Ward elections.

Sea and Ship News.

New Steamboat for the Tehuantepec Route.—A new iron steamboat, to be called the *Suchil*, was yesterday launched from the ship-yard foot of Houston street East River, for the Louisania Tehuantepec Company. She has been constructed by Boardman, Holbrook & Co., of the Neptune Iron Works, in an incredibly short time, forty two working days only having been employed in doing the work. She is 153 feet long, 34 feet breadth of beam, and 5½ feet depth of hold. She is provided with five iron keelsons running fore and aft, with eighteen cross keelsons of the same dimensions, besides being strongly ribbed and clamped. She has three iron bulkheads, making four water-tight compartments. Her propelling power will be two independent acting engines of 120 horse power each, high-pressure, and having two locomotive boilers, the whole upon the upper deck. She is provided with guards all round, which affords a very large space for passengers and baggage. Staterooms will be built upon deck after the manner of the steamboats upon our Western rivers.

The launch took place at 2 o'clock P. M., and was accomplished in fine style. She now draws only twelve inches water, and when her engines and coal are all on board her draft will not exceed two feet. Mr. Hargous, who has long interested himself in the opening of this route, was present with his family to witness the launch, as well as Major Harris, the President of the Company, and many other gentlemen.

After the boat had been brought to the pier of the Neptune Iron Works, the party assembled in a large machine loft and partook of a handsome collation. Complimentary toasts were offered to Messrs. Boardman, Holbrook & Co. for the superior manner in which they had accomplished the construction of this first iron vessel of any size which has been built in this City. The credit of having secured the contract for our own mechanics was accorded to Mr. Hargous, whose health was drank with all the honors. The engineer, the carpenter and his workmen came in for a share of praise for the rapid and excellent manner in which the work had been done. The *Suchil* will leave this port for Minatitlan on the 28th inst., in charge of Capt. S. H. Akerman. The steamer *Quaker City* has been purchased by the Company to run from New-Orleans to the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos. She is to be under the command of Lieut. Shufeldt.

The Slaver Case.—The crew of the steamer *Echo* alias *Gen. Putnam*, having been brought up on *habeas corpus* before Judge Magrath, of the U. S. District Court at Charleston, S. C., their discharge from custody was moved on the grounds: 1. That the proceedings of the Commissioner were irregular and insufficient to justify a commitment; 2. That the commitment is, in itself, improper and illegal. Judge Magrath denied the motion.

Mutiny on Ship Orient.—Yesterday afternoon, the crew of Harbor Police boat No. 5, James Alexander, Coxswain, arrested nine seamen on board of the above vessel, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, charged, by Captain Hill, with mutiny at sea. The following are their names, Peter Fay, William Saxon, John Palmer, Bert Harrington James Cogan, William Carnes, James Collins, William Epins, John T. McBride. The prisoners were brought ashore, hand-cuffed, and given in charge of Deputy United States Marshal O'Keefe.

No. 8, of the supplement of the New-York *Marine Register*, published by E. C. Root, Anthony & Co., is out, and a copy of it has been received.

A Dense Fog.—The ship *Connecticut*, arrived this morning from Shields experienced much foggy weather during the passage On the 29th of August, when in lat. 45°, lon. 48°, spoke ship *Iron or Island Queen*. Could not see the vessel from the density of the fog, and heard the name imperfectly. From the sound of her bell judged she was bound East. When off Nantucket (no date given) South Shoal bearing N. N. W. 30 miles distant saw steamer *New York*, bound to Southampton and Bremen. Same time saw a side-wheel steamer bound same course. Off Fire Island saw a steamer bound East.

Naval.

A detachment of United States marines arrived at the Brooklyn barracks yesterday (Tuesday), for the United States revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, which vessel will be now turned over to the navy. She will haul out from the wharf early next week.

Why the President Sends the Negroes to Africa.—If the following excuse and deprecation from the Washington *Union* does not blunt the censure which the rice and cotton philanthropists are aiming at Buchanan, nothing could:

"It is not for us to comment upon the policy of a law which consigns these captives again, after but a year's respite, to the miserable existence which they has escaped on their native shores; or to raise the question *whether their own wishes would not have been far better consulted by retaining them here*—either consigning them to a *congenial and natural bondage* on our Southern plantations, or carrying them over to the officious philanthropy of New-England Abolitionism. *Ita est scripta lex*; and while it continues thus to be written, such a discussion would be only a vain speculation."

Judge Bowlin and the Mission to Paraguay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have been much pleased with your editorial of to-day, on "Paraguay," and am glad to see that the appointment of the Hon. James B. Bowlin as United States Minister, to accompany the expedition now fitting out, meets your approbation.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

The Military under an Easterly Wind—Visit of Attorney-General Fremain to the Ruins—More Arrests—New Cases of Yellow Fever—Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health—Dr. Mundy Reinstated, &c.

The cool east wind of yesterday took away much of the romance that has hitherto surrounded affairs at Staten Island. Thick overcoats were in demand among the Police, and the Military were self complacent at the foresight which led them to adopt a thick uniform The prospect of an easterly storm caused many an anxious glance towards the wooden structures, which are happily now nearly completed, and in which the meals are to be served.

The same strict discipline, however, pervades the Camp as heretofore, and barring the near prospect of cool weather, when it is feared the nights may be uncomfortable for guard duty, the soldiery are in excellent spirits.

The Sutler, Mr. Ratz, provides an abundant supply of wholesome well-cooked food, with choice coffee and tea, all which are relished better on account of the bracing air which engenders sharpened appetites. Small detachments have temporary leave to visit the City, but no one is allowed to remain over night.

The presence of Attorney-General Taremain upon the Island was not particularly enjoyed yesterday, as his advent was regarded as proof that the State authorities are in earnest, and intend to institute legal proceedings against them for the destruction of the buildings. His object is to obtain the necessary affidavits on which to commence a suit.

Edward Hudgas, farmer, Jacob B. Wood, banker, and Deacon in the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, and Jacob Egbert, keeper of a feed store in the village of Tompkinsville, were arrested yesterday morning by Officer Bostwick, of the Mayor's squad, and brought before Justice Welsh, at the Police Court, City Hall, upon a charge of conspiracy, as set forth in several affidavits made by Dr. Tompson Health Officer, Dr. Bissell, Physician, and Richard Williams the Port Warden. The affidavits set forth that the persons arrested were seen on the Quarantine grounds on the nights of the 1st and 2d instant.

Justice Welsh held the prisoners to bail in the sum of $1,000, under protest, to appear at the Grand Jury.

Charles H Baker No. 29 Beekman-street, became bondsman for Jacob B. Wood; Abram E. Egbert, of Tompkinsville, for Jacob Egbert, and Thomas B. Smithson, of Richmond County, for Edward Hughes.

A new case of yellow fever was admitted yesterday from the village of Tompkinsville in the person of a woman named Mary Myers, who was brought in sick with black vomit. It was thought she would die last night. There were also three cases of typhus fever from a Bremen ship. The Castleton Board of Health having passed resolutions prohibiting the interment of any more dead outside of the walls, it is apprehended that some difficulty will arise when the next case occurs. The Hospital physicians were enjoined in 1847 against burying any more dead within the Quarantine limits, since which time no burial has taken place inside the inclosure. Should the Board of Health adhere to their purpose to oppose the burial of the dead outside, in the usual place, it will be likely to bring their conflicting jurisdiction to a test.

CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

A meeting of the Castleton Board of Health took place yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution that the Board reconsider the vote passed at the previous meeting, removing Dr. Mundy as Health Officer of the town, and that he be heard in his own defence upon the charges preferred against him. This course, he thought, was but justice to the Board, and it was also due to Dr. Mundy to be heard.

Dr. Richardson said he had been notified of his appointment to the post of Health Officer, but the pressure of his other engagements rendered it doubtful if he could serve. Though, if it were found indispensable, he would consent to do so for a short time.

Dr. Mundy then came in and made a lengthened reply to the charges which had been preferred against him, contriving to shift the responsibility of much of the non-fulfilment of sanitary measures to Mr. Jones. Jones acknowledged the truth of the Doctor's statements, and the result was the passage of a resolution reinstating Dr. Mundy.

A complaint was made, in writing, by H. C. Halsted, that infected materials had been buried in the yard of a house in which Halliday died of yellow fever, and blowing up the officials who had been guilty of the offence.

Resolutions were passed, requiring regular reports of all important matters to be made to the Board of Health, and they then went into secret session.

In the Lower Quarantine there are but 20 sail of vessels from infected ports. There are but few arrivals from the West Indies, and but few are expected, at least for some time. The probation of most of those arrived within the past month having expired, necessarily reduces the number at this station. There were no new cases yesterday.

The chief officer of the brig *Lillie Mills*, recently arrived from Trinidad de Cuba, was attacked with palsy, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, while sitting on deck, and became speechless and entirely helpless. His name is Tamlin, and he has a wife and family residing in Baltimore. He was brought to the Upper Quarantine in the steamtug *Cinderella*.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the City Hall yesterday at noon. Present—His Honor the Mayor, Alderman Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen, Drs. Rockwell and Miller.

A communication was received from the cabin passengers at Quarantine on the steamer *Daniel Webster* from New Orleans and Havana, begging permission to leave the ship, and stating that they are all well. Also, from the bearer of dispatches on the same vessel from Mexico to Washington, desiring similar permission.

Dr. Rockwell said that while he had no objection to the gentleman named going South, he strongly objected to his coming to New-York. His wish was, that such vessels should not come within three miles of the City within ten days after arrival.

The Captain of the vessel attended, and declared that one case, the only case that had occurred on board, was that of a female removed yesterday, suffering, not from yellow fever, but from constipation of six days' duration. The steamer was at Havana only 4 hours, but had no communication with the shore. The vessel, in his opinion, was the cleanest and sweetest of steamers.

Dr. Rockwell advised to take bonds of the passengers and let them go immediately South, or, after ten days, to New-York. So ordered, the Board having no means of taking care of them during the next five days. Those who wished could take the cars at Jersey City.

In reference to the bark *S. A. Nicholls*, from St. Jago, with sugar and tobacco, permission was asked to proceed to Greenpoint to put in new masts. Allowed to go up to Hunter's Point ten days after the discharge of her cargo.

As to the brig *Frederico*, from St. Domingo, with hides, she was ordered to unload and load at Quarantine. The hides must be put on a lighter and then ventilated some time before they could be allowed to come up to the City.

The *Memphis* was allowed to proceed to the Navy-yard.

The *Alice Painter* applied for a stream permit. Refused.

The brig *Truzillo*, from Port au Prince, unloaded, asked for permission to come up to Brooklyn. Leave was given to proceed to Hunter's Point on the 24th.

The Captain of the steamer *Columbia*, from Charleston, was directed to take out his cargo below, and in a day or two a stream permit should be given him. The rice, and pork and flour might come up. The cotton on board could not be suffered to come up at present.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

Quarantine Grievances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York, by the pursuance of a liberal commercial policy, has hitherto not only maintained its prestige but has erected itself into one of the greatest and most wealthy cities in the world.

A rigid and, I think, an imprudent enforcement of the Quarantine regulations seems, however, now to have been adopted. This threatens most injuriously to affect the interests of the City.

In the harbor at present are lying upwards of one hundred vessels, and many of these have arrived with clean bills of health, and from ports notoriously in a healthy condition; but, because they sailed from places which the local authorities arbitrarily condemn or suspect, these ships are detained in Quarantine, to the great damage of the cargoes and of the owners.

There is, too, a prospective wrong against which I would warn those in authority. For instance: An English steamer, with a clean bill of health, arrived yesterday from Jamaica, which island is perfectly healthy. She is compelled to lie in the Quarantine ground for an indefinite periods. She has no cargo to land, and her wants to enable her to proceed to England are restricted to a few tons of coals. A very short detention must entail serious loss on this vessel and deter her owners from pursuing their plan of establishing a regular line of steam vessels between Liverpool, Jamaica and New-York. Any detention on each voyage would certainly have this effect, because such a line must come under penal contracts for the regular performance of the work, and for the purpose of obtaining the contemplated subsidy from Jamaica. One of these contracts would be for the forwarding of the mails from the Cunard boats on their arrival at New-York. To land cargo by lighterage from the Quarantine ground would of course entail a charge heavier than the original freight, and thus an insurmountable obstacle to rapidity would be raised. It would be easy to multiply instances illustrative of similar discouragements.

The Quarantine laws are more than sufficiently severe Remissions of their stringency are now generally admitted to be necessary, and in many parts of the world are in the course of adoption. Let individuals beware how, in the exercise of delegated and undefined powers, they fall into errors of oppression and wrong, and adopt a policy which may expel trade, and damage the character of this intelligent and hitherto reputedly liberal community.

New-York, Monday Sept. 13, 1858. OBSERVER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 14.

Before Judges Nelson and Hall.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

Robert D. Sullman vs. *The Hudson River Bridge Company.*—The present proceeding is on a bill filed in the Northern District of New-York, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting any permanent structure over the tide-water of the Hudson River, below the city of Troy, unless elevated above the ordinary height, at all stages of the water, of the masts and chimneys of the craft navigating that portion of the river. The Bridge Company was incorporated by special act in 1856, with a capital of $500,000—the object being to connect the New-York Central and the Hudson River Railroads.

The act provides that the bridge shall be constructed at an elevation of twenty feet above the common tide water, and with a draw of sufficient width to admit the passage of the largest vessels navigating the river. The said company not to suffer any piers or obstructions which might be formed by reason of the bridge, to remain in the river so as to hinder the full navigation thereof, under a penalty of $500 to the State, as well as damages sustained to the party aggrieved. In November, 1856, a motion for a preliminary injunction was heard by Judge Nelson, who, after some time, granted it. Whether a perpetual injunction shall be granted is the question now pending. The plaintiff claims that the act of incorporation conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, is, therefore, void, and he prays for a decree declaring its unconstitutionality; that the right of the plaintiff to sue is derived from his coasting license from Congress, he being part owner in the seven barges which are employed in trade on the Hudson; also, that the case comes under the clause in the Constitution empowering Congress to regulate commerce. He avers that his business, and that of others, whose livelihood is derived from the navigation of the Hudson, will be seriously injured by the erection of the contemplated bridge, which is to rest on massive stone piers, twenty feet in breadth; that the river is not at present broad enough to accommodate its commerce; and that the extent of navigation and nature of the river are such that no drawbridge other than a suspension bridge can be built, so as not to be a very serious injury to all persons whose business is dependent upon the navigation of the river.

The defendant decares that the Court have no jurisdiction; that the power is with the State until Congress interferes and declares the bridge a nuisance.

For the plaintiff, Wm. A. Beach, of Troy, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore. For defendant Nicholas Hill, and J. W. Reynolds, of Albany, and the Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

The Court was occupied during the day in hearing read portions of evidence taken on a former proceeding.

Before Judge Nelson.

Greneway vs. *The Bark Griffin.*—This action was brought to recover the value of some cases of furniture shipped on the bark *Griffin* from this port to Rio Janeiro. The goods were landed and put in the Custom house, but, never having been put on the manifest, they were seized by the Government for violation of the revenue laws. The Court below gave a decree for the libelant against the bark. Judge Nelson on appeal affirmed the decision, holding that the goods never having come in the possession of the consignees, the undertaking of the ship containing the bill of lading had never been performed.

Resignation.—Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., has resigned his position as Assistant Corporation Counsel.

The Philadelphia Hose Company and the New-York Firemen.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Sept. 14.

The shabby treatment received by the Philadelphia Hose Company, from a portion of the Fire Department of New-York, during a recent stay in that City, with their steam engine, has already been frequently referred to. Last night, a Committee of four from the Board of Firemen and Engineers of the New-York Fire Department, arrived in this city, and they were introduced to the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company, a stated meeting of the Company being in session. The Committee made known their business, which was to present to the Philadelphia an invitation to visit New-York. The strangers were received by Mr. George Boldin, on behalf of the Philadelphia, and the New-York Committee having retired, a Committee of five was appointed by the Philadelphia, with instructions to make a reply declining to accept the invitation, but assuring the New-York Committee of the full appreciation by the Company, of the kindness and courtesy of the Board of Engineers and firemen, and the companies which they represent. The New-York Committee returned home this morning.

The invitation, &c., sent on by the New York Department is elegantly engrossed and richly framed. It runs in this wise:

INVITATION AND RESOLUTIONS.

The New-York Fire Department to the Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1:

At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, held at the Firemen's Hall on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858, the following resolutions were adopted and invitation extended:

Whereas, The public press of New-York and Philadelphia have censured the New-York Fire Department for the act of discourtesy shown towards the Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1, on their recent visit to this City, when returning home from a successful competition with the steam fire engines of Boston; and

Whereas, This Board do not consider that the Fire Department of the City of New-York should be held accountable for the acts of a few of its members:

Be it therefore resolved, That we disclaim any act of incivility toward our friends of Philadelphia, knowing them to be gentlemen whose hospitality towards New-York firemen, visiting their city, is proverbial, and the Company whose acts have done more to perpetuate a good volunteer system of extinguishing fires than any other in the Union.

Resolved, That we hereby regret that the Philadelphia Hose Company should have left our City with feelings other than of good will at the reception given them at the fire in the Bowery, they having come upon the ground at the invitation of his Honor the Mayor, and one of the Engineers of the City, and we can only account for the disrespect shown them from a combination of circumstances, producing a feeling against steam fire apparatus, and not from any intentional discourtesy towards the gentlemen composing the Committee in charge of the steam engine

Resolved, That as acts discreditable to some of our firemen cannot be undone, it remains for our Fire Department to offer such *amende honorable* as will, in a measure, remove the stigma cast upon us, and we earnestly and in all sincerity request that the Philadelphia Hose Company will again visit our City and afford us an opportunity to retrieve our name as hospitable entertainers

Resolved, That the officers of this Board be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Philadelphia Hose Company.

HENRY H HOWARD,
Chief Engineer N. Y. Fire Department.
James F. Wenman, Secretary Board of Engineers and Foremen.

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The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

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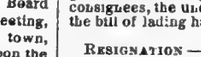
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MARRIED

Waters—Zelozoskie.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, at the Parsonage of the Green-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. Samuel Waters to Miss Elizabath Zelozoskie.

Allen—Allen.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. E. B. Johnson Anson C Allen to Mary Ann Robins, youngest daughter of Mr. J. M. Allen, all of Brooklyr.

King—Buck.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday evening, Sept 10, by the Rev. Dr. Budington Mr. John S. J. King to Miss Anna Victoria, only daughter of Roland Buck, all of this City.

DIED.

Weed.—In this City, on Tuesday evening Sept. 14, of nervous debility, Ann Dudley, wife of James Weed, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Edward H. Wsed, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from her late residence. No 93 East 13th st

Power.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 14, after a short but severe illness, at his residence, No. 7 Carroll place Dr William Power, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and those of his family, also the Fellows of the Academy of Medicine, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock a. M.

Hubbell.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept 14, at 4 o'clock, Ann Eliza, wife of Charles W. Hubbell, and daughter of the late Capt John Anderson, of this City.

Her friends, and those of her brother, F. R Anderson, her son John L. A. Russell, and son in law, J Wesley Fish are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence No 205 Henry-st. at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Orange County on Thursday morning for interment.

Gordon.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 12, Ann Maria, wife of Charles Gordon aged 29 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother W. B. Shannon, No. 73 Pitt st.

Nash.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, De Witt, the only son of Daniel D and Catharine Nash.

Full particulars to morrow.

Abbott.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, Nathaniel Montgomery Abbott aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 122 Second place, Brooklyn, this Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. The members of Company 6, Seventh Regiment National Guard, are also respectfully invited to attend

Stevens.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, Sept. 13, after a short and painful illness of hemorrhage of the lungs, Emeline S., wife of Franklin K. Stevens, aged 23 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 14 South 3d-st. this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

Miller.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, Mrs Mary P. Miller relict of George Miller aged 90 years.

Friends and relatives of the late Jno. S. Doughty Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 P M.

Mix.—In Schoharie, Schoharie Co., N. Y., of consumption, Ann Margaret, eldest daughter of Peter and Mary Mix aged 40 years.

Daniels.—In Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday, Sept. 4, Etta Cleveland, daughter of the Rev. Geo. C. Hyde, and wife of N. W Daniels, Esq., aged 22 years

☞ Kingston, Syracuse, and Elmira papers please copy.

Dr Camp.—In New-Orleans, on Monday, Sept. 6, Mrs. Wm. M. De Camp, eldest daughter of Josiah Rhodes, of New-York City

☞ California papers please copy.

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I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,
CYRUS W FIELD.
Mr Mullaly having accompanied us on the two Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857, 858, as duted to above by Mr. Field had every opportunity of which he availed himself to the utmost to procure the fullest details in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.
Indeed we were accustomed to regard him as the "Historian of the Expedition" and we congratulate ourselves that so authentic an account is about to be given to the American public
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U. S. Steamer Niagara, Aug. 21, 1858.
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WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, teacher or seamstress, in a gentleman's family, by a highly respectable middle aged Protestant woman; is a person of education and religious principles; can speak French fluently, or would take a situation as matron in any public establishment. Furnishes the most undoubted references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman a situation as a first-rate cook, in all its branches who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and her daughter, as chamberma d and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 181 3d av. between 16th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXCELLENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; she understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry jellies, game, &c., and can dish them in French style. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av., one door from 23d-st. P. S.—Is a splendid baker of pastry bread, &c.

WANTED—BY A HARD WORKING, FAITHFUL and well-recommended girl, a situation; is a very good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands housework thoroughly; is very willing and particularly neat. Also a nice, respectable young girl wants a place as child's maid or for light work. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best of City reference; also, a first class cook one who understands their business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 3 West 10th st. corner 6 h av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS work by the month or week; is an excellent seamstress; cuts and fit children's clothes, ladies' morning dresses, &c.; is a quick sewer; $8 a month $3 a week. Also her niece a girl of 9; minds a baby—works for the nursery—is kind to children; wages $5 Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in fine washing and ironing, if required; can be seen for 2 days at No 485 6th av. between 29th and 30th sts. N. B.—Has no objection to go into the country with a respectable family Best of references given

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a first class family as cook; perfectly understands her business such as boning, larding, jellies preserving, pastry &c. &c. The very best of City reference. Call or address No. 7 East 13th-st., between 6th av and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing has the best of city reference Also, an experienced nurse who understands the care of children. Also has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 407 25th st between 2d and 3d ave

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow lady, as chambermaid and seamstress, or can take care of an infant or grown children. No objection to travel with a family. None but a most respectable family need apply to Mr. CROZIER, No. 128 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse, who has been so employed for a number of years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No 78 Bleecker-st. near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do sewing or as nurse and seamstress; can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call at No. 129 East 30th-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing if required; best of references. Apply at No. 75 West 22d st for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and sewing or to wash, iron and do fine sewing and ironing; is willing and agreeable; has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 143 East 44th st., near 2d av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable American girls, one to do light chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork or assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 536 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN DRESSmaker wishes to go on working by the day; understands her business in all its branches and speaks English. best City reference given. Call at No. 174 East 9th st., opposite Tompkins Park

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as plain cook and to assist in washing. Also, a chambermaid and waiter. They wish to live in one family together. Inquire for two days at No 256 East 14th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH person, as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with the fine washing and ironing. Good City references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 42 Hamilton-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. apply at No. 87 6th-av. in Higgen's Grocery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call for two days at No. 11 Woodhull st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing; the best of City references given, lived nine years in her last place Can be seen at No. 169 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family. Apply in the grocery store corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City references can be given Call at No 486 6th av. between 29th and 30th sts., room 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by an excellent cook, good washer and ironer and good baker. Can be seen for two days at her recent place. No 46 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good city reference to do general housework in private families. Apply in first basement Johnston-st., near 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to do general housework for a small private family; very references given. Call at No. 234 West 15th st between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Call at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WEST INDIAN woman to take care of an infant; is a plain sewer and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family to cook, wash, and iron. Good references. Three years in her last place Apply at No. 257 West 26th st., near 10th av.

WANTED—AS SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant middle-aged woman, of experience, and who is perfectly competent to fill the place. Apply at No. 167 Lexington-av between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 97 7th av., corner of 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or will assume in a private family; best of city references given Apply for two days at No. 17 Lamartine place, West 29 h st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nursery governess or assist maid and seamstress being capable of filling either capacity. Call at No 232 3d-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do house work in a small family; best of city references given. Call at northwest corner of 8th av. and 20th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-rate cook Can present good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress alone. Call at No. 125 12th st., between 5th and 6th aves Can be seen for two days.

WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber maid and waitress. Call at No. 1,015 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid Apply at No. 242 East 11th-st

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT American lady of respectability, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, would not object to the instruction of children; salary no object; would leave the City if required. Address Miss M. C. No. 51 Pitt st., for one week.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress wishes a situation in a respectable family; is a first rate dressmaker, can do all sorts of fine and family sewing and shirt making; will be found agreeable and obliging, and can be well recommended. Call at or address No 360 2d av., near 23d st., it is west

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW OF INTELLIgence and respectability, and of several years' experience in housekeeping desires a situation as above Can give good reference and has no objection to the country. Address F. N., Box No 186 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO THOROUGHLY COMPEtent servants, situations; one is a Scotch Protestant an excellent, thorough cook and laundress, and in every respect a reliable and respectable servant; the other is a fully-experienced waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has served in some of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers. Any lady requiring the services of first class domestics, will be pleased by calling at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 294 Sackett st., South Brooklyn, between Court and Smith st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No 349 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful would have no objection to work on a farm or assist in a garden. he is also a good groom, and understands the treatment of horses; as the advertiser would be found willing and obliging to get an honest living, wages not so much looked for as a good home Any person in want of such help will address C. B., Box, No 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business in its various departments, namely, the cultivation and management of stove green house, and other plants fruit and vegetable garden the vine in and out of doors and is particularly neat in the laying out of new ground, with the best of reference from places that he has laid out in this country. Address, for this week, R. F. M. at ANDREW REED'S, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has lately arrived in this country desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses and is also a good gardener and good milker of cows; has no objections to go to any part of the country. Address J. T. Box No. 174 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th av., near 6th st. Best references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook wash and iron. or do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and the best of City references Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent driver, and has the best of City references Apply at the employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Bristow hood No 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M., Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, EMplo ment; is well acquainted with gardening, coach driving cow milking the care of stock, and farming work in general; country preferred; satisfactory reference from last employer a few lines to J. M., Box No. 177 *Times* Office. will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skilful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS FULLY competent to undertake a situation as book-keeper and salesman, combined. is open to an engagement in any business for a comparatively small salary. First-class City references from last employers. Address J. MARRETT, No 479 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has no objection to City or country. has good City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN COACHMAN WANTS a situation; is a steady driver understands the care of horses, &c; has excellent recommendations and has no objections to a short distance in the country. Also to two colored girls, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the management and the care of horses, is a careful driver, and is sober honest and obliging Has the best of City reference. No objection to city or country. Address P. M., box No. 226 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who understands his business perfectly; he is a good and careful driver and knows the City well, and can come well recommended from his last and former situations. Can be seen for two days at DISNEY'S Saddlery, No. 254 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has good references and is willing to make himself generally useful Call, or address M. D. D., at T. Disney's Saddlery Store. No. 128 4th av., or Box 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, has been fourteen years in this country, and has the best of references Apply for M. C. at Mr Smith's seed store. No. 64 White st. New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, to work on a farm, and is capable to take charge of a small farm if it is needed. Good reference given. address G. A. SILVERTHORNE Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman. in a private family; no objection to the country; the highest of recommendation will be given. from some of the best families in the City Can be seen for a week, in No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN boy in a wholesale dry goods store. Best of recommendation, or security, if required. Address Sergeant CASEY, Eighteenth Precinct, or Mr BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; understands his business. Can give good references apply at. or address A. G., Smith's seed store. No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A RESpectable single man; is a Protestant; has long and satisfactory references Address H. F., No. 136 3d-av., corner 15th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference, Apply at SMITH'S seed store. No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; can give five years' City reference. Address F. R., No. 746 Broadway for two days.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had ample experience desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Has first-class references as to character, capacity, &c. Salary to correspond with the times. Address S. R S Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

TO TAILORS.—A FIRST-RATE CUTTER, WHO is equally good on all garments may hear of a very desirable situation in a Western City at fair pay, by application to T. P. WILLIAMS, No 256 Broadway. None but first-class men need apply, as no others will be treated with.

WANTED—A NURSE—ONE THAT IS COMPEtent to take charge of two young children, one four and the other two years old, to do some sewing for them. Inquire at No. 19 London terrace, 23d-st., with recommendations

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK; NONE BUT those who thoroughly understand their business need apply Call between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning, at No. 124 5th av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS: ONE WHO THOROughly understands her business, and can furnish best of city reference; none else need apply. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at No 124 5th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER TO go South Apply to B. F. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 65 Chambers st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND HANDSOME PERson to assist in the correspondence of a jobbing house. Address Box No. 2 480 P st-Office.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the retail department. A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A COOK; WELSH PREFERRED—Apply with recommendations, at No. 51 5th-av., corner of 12th st

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, to take charge of an infant. Good City references required. Call at No 5 East 27th st., before 12 o'clock M.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CORBERT & CO'S No 174 Bro dway. Also coachmen, gardeners farmers and laborers at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty st. Terms moderate.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Locust Mountain Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges and best red ash Coal for parlor grates ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal Yard No. 54 Worth st., between Church and West Broadway D. F. LAWLER. late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts. No 63 canal st., near Allen, and No. 127 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.

MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAR COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, from manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or coal is opened by addressing a card or

. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 15th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study A limited number of young ladies is received into the family to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies No. 26 West 39th-st, near 6th av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.
Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No 344 Pearl-st., New York, or address C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.
Principals.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers Open Sept 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. B. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorising method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Dweepy boys No. 51 West 26th st., the Rev WILLIAM MORRIS, LL. D. Principal Next term commences Sept. 15, 1858. Young gentlemen will be constantly under Dr Morris' care at study and exercise. Boarding scholars, per Academic year $250
Day scholars, per term, ... 20
Day scholars, per term, for juniors 10

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms $325 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO 31 BIBLE house, astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6 For admission address Rev. N. E CORNWALL No. 762 Broadway Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday Sept 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No 816 Broadway northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6 Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

FECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils
S. C. BELCHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 819 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical French and English—under a discipline mild but decided The highest references.
R. J. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRANGVAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Hudson Terrace, Bobken N. J is open for the reception of pupils A full classical, and special commercial department, and the English, French, Spanish and German languages.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d st JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GERTHER will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. E. P. JENNS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No 866 Broadway will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13 A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER Music and Day School for Misses, not more than twelve years of age, at No. 48 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 20. Terms moderate.

BOOKKEEPERS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —WORKING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett) Principals Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept 6 Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

JOSEPH G. KOESTLER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to give lessons in thorough bass piano forte and singing. Application may be made at his residence, No. 2 1st-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No 23 Gramercy park will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $275 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 20 West 16th-st, near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept 13.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No 45 Bleecker-st east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 22 West 22d-st, near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 82 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 246 West 29th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept 6
J. H. BROWN A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired

A CARD.—N CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No 120 East 21st-st.

MRS COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 270 5th av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 32d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' Boarding and day school for young ladies, No 48 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Madougal-st.) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept 13 The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.
The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOY at a distance TO and FROM the School.
Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th av., and at the School.
Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev George Potts	Joel B. Post, Esq.
The Rev Chas Fletcher,	Mr. John H ocel,
The Hon W. F H Vemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon Henry J. Davies.	Mr. ouis E Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Calcar,
Joseph Wo ster M. D.,	Mr. hoe. J. Townsend,
Jas G Forester M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles.
A. N. Gunn, M D.,	&c &c

GEO W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 76th Term (24th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13
The omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.
A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.
Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute
The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KEBBS, D. D. President.
J. W. C LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st. third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars* she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLORON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H TYNG D D, New-York; A. D GILLETTE, D D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MISS DAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th st. near 5th-av., on Wednesday Sept. 15 Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that personally Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No. 48 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D F Randolph, No. 683 Broad way; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department Primary, Academic and Collegiate will be admitted and advanced with their classes. will be expected to be present at the opening and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute) Nos 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for boarding and day scholars P. M. W. REDFIELD.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept 15 next Boarding and day school Classics mathematics English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars
Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously) and teachers with pupil ons. Teachers wanted References—Faculty of Amherst College Dr. Lowell Mason Prof. A. Gres leaf and thers
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing pastel, and oil painting with new facilities For circulars call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No 762 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6 Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13 Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 26th-street Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Mechanical-st., corner of Clinton place Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. LESPINASSE English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education Reopened.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 184 th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book keeping classes will commence on the 15th of September.
ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOO

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. TOPPING, AUCTIONEER.

TWO DAYS' SALE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 119 Broadway.
Will sell on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Sept. 14 and 15,
A large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BONNETS, HATS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
to which they invite
the attention
of all Cash buyers of Dry Goods.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood parlor suites, with the entire magnificent furniture and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be sold without reserve.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above by catalogue over four hundred lots of superb Chamber furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The choiceness of this sale make it impressive that the whole will be sold, positive and without reserve, consisting in

PARLORS,

of these elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with slip covers superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 5 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed, silk and lace curtains, Turkish [illegible], rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Brussels carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantel[illegible] a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, [illegible]rdeliers, consoles in Buhlwork, lady's secretary, cabinets, &c

[illegible] AND DINING-ROOM—Rosewood bureaus, washstands, [illegible]mmode, carved bedsteads, wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match, about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets suites in velvet, Ricker's [illegible] oval mirrors, rich China, toilet sets, enameled [illegible], shades, extension dining table, rich silver [illegible], French China of every description, ruby and [illegible]-cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with oak [illegible]-room furniture, of every description; also, a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioning making a very large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or packed by reliable persons.

Isaac L. Lyons, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS, SOME OF WHICH WAS IMPORTED FROM PARIS, COSTLY BRONZES, PICTURES, &c.—HENRY LYONS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 224 6th-av., between 33th and 31st sts., all the superb furniture, contained in said house, consisting of costly [illegible] velvet and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, cornices to match, lace and other curtains, &c.

Pianos—Suites of ebony, mounted in ormolu, with China paintings and covered crimson satin damask, richly embroidered sewing and arm chairs, costly Parisian vases, with Chinese teak and wood stands, centre tables to match furniture, Buhl furniture, cabinets, superb rosewood piano-forte, made by Pleyel, of Paris, [illegible] case, marble and ormolu clocks and candelabras, real bronze chandeliers and brackets throughout the house.

Dining Room—Richly carved oiled black walnut buffet, carved fruit and flowers centre tables, chairs in reps, &c., a superb portrait of Daniel Webster, taken from life by Harding, cost $500 said to be the best likeness ever taken of him, chefinier, engravings, &c., dressing and wash China dinner set, crimson and gold tea set, cut glass, &c.

Library—In black walnut, bookcases with large plate glass doors, pier glass, walnut frame, cornices, &c., busts, engravings, sofa, chairs, &c.

Bedrooms—All of elegant carved rosewood, canopy bedstead, imported from Paris, cost $750; three-quarter and double do, elaborately carved dressing bureaus, &c., washstands, amoir à glace, superb mattresses and bedding, covered sofa chairs, &c., covered in orange satin, damask, and other costly furniture all of which was made to order, and used about twelve months, will be sold without reserve, and can be examined the day before the sale.

J. A. L. JOSLIN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 5 Washington Buildings.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING AND WHARF PROPERTY IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

In consequence of the death of the principal owner, and the necessity of closing the business, the STEAM COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell, without reserve their valuable estates in the City of Providence, comprising a brick Cotton Mill, 265 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories and attic, containing 15 000 spindles, 368 looms, with every necessary preparation, and a brick boiler house and machine-shop attached, and all necessary out-buildings, together with about 40,000 feet of land, a commodious wharf and storehouse, also, 13 houses and lots, on Eddy, Ship, Elbow and Richmond sts. and Tippecanoe-lane, containing 43 tenements; store and lot on the corner of Eddy and Ship sts; excellent grocery house, with lease of lot, on Elm-st., all in the immediate vicinity of the establishment.

Terms of Sale—5 per cent, cash, on the day of sale; 20 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed and possession of the property; balance in equal amounts, payable in 1 and 2 years, with interest semi annually.

For further information, or schedules of the property, apply to

Messrs. WELLS BROS., New-York,
J. W. FISHER, Treasurer, on the premises, or
A. S. DIKE, Auctioneer, No. 5 Washington Buildings.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD furniture, piano-forte, elegant oil-paintings, works of art, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John Bininger, Esq., No. — West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture in the house, consisting of fine 7-octave piano-forte, solid rosewood; solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin brocade, rosewood etageres, centre tables and side tables; splendid French-plate pier mirrors, French china, Parian, bisque and bronze figures; rich velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rugs, &c.; elegant chandeliers of modern pattern, very rich China dinner set, oil-paintings from the best modern Gallery, some of them very rare and valuable, from the pencils of Vivian, Murray Brueghell, Cooper, Paul, Potter, Ames, Dickinson, Lanier, Eglio, Cotes, and many other ancient and modern artists of note. As the gentleman is a great admirer of fine arts, the above is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, &c. Also, the dining-room, library furniture, of rosewood, mahogany, [illegible]-cloth and black walnut; spring and hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of silver plated cutlery, china and glass ware. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Broadway stages and cars run within a few rods of the house.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—REGULAR TRADE SALE of hardware and assignee's sale of machinery, JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S seventh Fall trade sale of hardware, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, the 16th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., at 4 months, at 12 o'clock, by order of the assignees of John Parmlee, a large lot of new machinery, tools, &c., for cash, viz. a [illegible] screw chucks single and back geared; hand [illegible] upright power drills, shaft straighteners one steam-[illegible] emery centres, planer jaws, bolt headers, stock and dies, vises, turning tools, arbors, &c. Catalogue of the machinery now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BY order of Administrators. Referees &c.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable property to be sold TO DAY, (5th inst.,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising—

The 4 story brown-stone store and lot No. 3 Park-row, and lots Nos. 27 and 29 Centre, No. 27 Bleecker, and No. 22 Prince sts.

4 lots on 52d-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park, and 1 lot on 53d-st., near 11th-av.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY HANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE-ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row.

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, special sale of writing papers. Ten thousand reams of superior writing papers, in all the various sizes, of the best manufacture, and a variety of superfine blank book papers. Also, a large assortment of stationery, including blank books, envelopes cards, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples of the goods will be ready on Wednesday.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Office No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th av., all the furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, rugs, silver, &c., contained in said house. The furniture, &c., is nearly all new, having been in use but two years, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. For particulars see *Herald*. Catalogues now ready.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in house No. 21 7th-av., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, [illegible]-stead, arm-chairs, marble-top, centre and pier tables, bedsteads bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds, bedding, extension dining table, stoves, heater, cast iron; oil-cloths, hall stand, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture by HENRY G. EVANS, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 9th av. The house is richly furnished with every requisite for a first-class family. The furniture has been but little used, and is in fine order, as can be seen. Sale positive. Catalogues are ready at the house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class furniture, consisting of bookcases, extension tables, parlor suites, centre tables, carpets, gilt frame pier glasses, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15—At 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, two valuable 3-story brick stores, and lots, in the VIth Ward, within one block of the City Hall, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., in the City of New-York; part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply at No. 27 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a variety of Fall and Winter goods, suited both for city and country dealers. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

WM. TUMONY, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lot of land on south side of 29th-st., 24 feet 10 inches front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep, beginning 201 feet from southwest corner of 7th-av. D. HOBART, Referee.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. H. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st.; fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. BANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. HIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1886, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:

10—Ten per cent. on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing Bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.

For each installment except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being a part of an issue of one million of dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees, of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200,000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $650,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.

This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa, early next year.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late reports.

Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DAWSON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding list of September, 1856.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1856, unknown	94
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwars, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 38

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1855, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hersann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD. }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 20 Bonds, advertised on the 9th inst. as having been stolen in Frankfort-on-the-Main, have been recovered by the owner. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 181 Greenwich st., New-York, Sept. 14 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Minnesota Mining Company, having closed the sales of last year's copper, have this day declared a second semi-annual dividend from the earnings of 1857, of nine dollars per share or 18 per cent. on the capital stock, payable, at this office, on Monday, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th October, and reopened on said 1st of November. By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$380,000

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SWORDS,
JAS. SWORDS,	J. S. ANSON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALEX. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE JANURS,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

Jas. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—and Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here, on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
Nos. 135 to 143 Centre st.
Nos. 103 to 107 Walker-st.
and
Nos. 85 to 91 Elm-st.

The Proprietors, having enlarged their Manufactory by the addition of several buildings on Elm-st., and also established a Foundry for the manufacture of castings, are prepared to execute orders for every description of Iron Work at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Among the articles furnished by them will be found the following:

IRON FRONTS for STORES, with Cornell's Patent Revolving Shutters.
IRON ROOFS.
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED IRON BANK VAULTS and DOORS.
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CORNELL'S PATENT LATH, for covering Flues, Ceilings and Partitions.
AMERICAN ENGLISH and FRENCH SOLID ROLLED IRON BEAMS.
RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST and WROUGHT BEAMS and GIRDERS.
LOCKS of all kinds.
HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS, with Cornell's Improvement, for Sidewalks, Areas, Floors, and Roofs.
IRON SIDEWALKS, CURBS and GUTTERS.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
CAST and WROUGHT RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and Cemeteries, of eight hundred and sixty different designs.
BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, STOOPS and STAIRS.
GATES, WINDOW GUARDS, TRUSSES, BRACKETS, and DOOR-PANELS.
PARLOR and PANTRY SAFES.
AREA and WINDOW GRATINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEO. B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 124 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing, of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE KOUSH-SHOES handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower prices. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858, for the furnishing for the use of this Department, twenty-five 12 inch stop cocks, and fifty-five hydrants, known as Ayre's hydrant—the right being reserved to increase the number of hydrants to 200. The specification, form of agreement, and blanks for bidders, can be obtained at this office.

M. VANSCHAICK, } Croton
THEO. B. DE FOREST, } Aqueduct
S. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE Construction of a brick Sewer in Washington street, from the intersection of Sixth-street to the intersection of Newark-street and in Newark-street, from Washington-street to the Hudson River.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That a Brick Sewer be built and constructed in Washington-street from the intersection of Sixth-street, to the intersection of Newark-street, and in Newark-street from Washington-street, running east to the Hudson River. That said Sewer be located in the carriage-way in Washington-street twelve feet and six inches from the curb-stone, on the easterly side of said carriage-way, and in the carriage-way in Newark-street ten feet from the curb-stone, on the southerly side of said carriage-way, or as nearly so in all things as practicable; and shall be constructed of bricks, and be four feet high and two feet eight inches wide in the clear, and shall have all necessary openings for man-holes, and all proper and necessary receiving basins and culverts to receive and carry off the surface-water from said street. That the opening of said Sewer at the said river shall be four feet below ordinary high-water mark and shall run from said river on a rising grade of six inches perpendicular, for every one hundred feet of horizontal measurement along the whole length thereof.

SEC. 2. That John Walker, Alex. Shaler, and Thos. S. Field, being three disinterested freeholders residing in said city, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to determine what lands and real estate will be benefited by said Sewer, to estimate the whole costs of said Sewer according to the best of their judgment, and to cause a survey and map to be made thereof, and of the lots or parcels of land benefited thereby, distinguishing each by numbers; and to assess the whole costs upon said lands to be benefited thereby in proportion to the benefit received by each, and to make report thereof agreeably to the provisions of the charter of said City on that subject.

SEC. 3. That said Sewer shall be built and constructed under the direction of the Committee on Streets, and that the Street Commissioner shall superintend the building of the same.

Passed Sept. 8, 1858. Approved Sept. 9, 1858.
A. O. EVANS, City Clerk. JAMES H. WILSON, Acting Mayor.

FOR EUROPE.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13
NORTH STAR, Sat., Oct. 23	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 10
From New-York for Southampton. Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30	Nov 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry no sail.
Price of passage per Vander

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Pomological Society.

The Seventh Annual Convention of this Society was organized at Mozart Hall, in this City, at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday; the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, the President, was in the Chair. Delegates from nearly every State in the Union were present, and after they had presented their credentials, and other preliminary business of a routine character had been transacted,

The President delivered his annual address, in which he called attention to to the fact that the Society was ten years old—the first Pomological Society instituted. He adverted to the progress of Pomology, and congratulated the Society on the cheering prospects before it. He paid a tribute to the memory of DOWNING and other deceased members of the Society. The body of the address was devoted to the consideration of the question, "Can pears be grown for the market at a profit?" He argued in the affirmative, and adduced many facts, of great significance, in support of his position. Finally he enlarged upon the pleasure and profit of the study of Pomology, and promised much of both to those who should pursue it sedulously. He expressed his desire, in conclusion, to retire from the office of President of the Society, which he had held for eight years.

The address was listened to with marked attention, and as soon as it was concluded,

T. W. FIELD, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Pomological Society be tendered to the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER for his long and valuable services as President of the Association, and for the uniform courtesy and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Resolved, That in view of his distinguished ability as a presiding officer and his extensive knowledge as a pomologist, his services are especially desirable to the Chair of the Society, and that his acceptance of the same will be the surest guarantee for its progress and prosperity.

A Nominating Committee and Business Committee were appointed and the Society took a recess.

In the afternoon the Nominating Committee reported a list of officers for the ensuing term:

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER President.

One Vice-President from each State and Territory.

THOMAS W. FIELD, of Brooklyn, Secretary.

THOMAS P. JAMES, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

They were unanimously elected.

The Treasurer's report was read, exhibiting a balance on hand of $428 94, after the expenditure of nearly $400.

T. W. FIELD, Esq., of Brooklyn, read a paper upon the adaptation of varieties to localities. He said Nature like the Spartans destroyed her weaker offspring, and only the strong seedlings survived. It was the part of the horticulturist to soften the rigors of Nature and preserve the half-hardy but more generous fruits. The immense number of varieties of pears that spring from seeds was the means by which Nature provided for overcoming the difficulties of various soils and climates. By this means she produced some varieties better fitted for special localities, and restored the balance between the more and less favored.

The report of Mr. LOUIS BECKMAN on fruit-growing and the remedy for its discouragements was also read by Mr. FIELD. It compared the discouragements with regard to fruit-culture with those connected with the cultivation of wheat and corn, which had been overcome by persevering inquiry. American should be especially grateful for their success in pomology. Mr. BECKMAN said he had seen more good fruit in a single exhibition at Boston than in twenty of the best exhibitions of Europe. At the South he had seen land utterly worthless, as far as the production of grain was concerned, and bought for $5 per acre, producing $500 and $600 worth of grapes per acre.

A paper was read by SAMUEL J. WALKER, recommending a preparation of a catalogue of all the fruits ever raised in this country, and local catalogues of the fruits of the different States.

In the evening there was an informal gathering and a conversational discussion of the subject of pear-culture.

The Convention will be in session to-day and to-morrow,

THE EXHIBITION.

The lower floor of Mozart Hall is given up to practical Pomology, as the upper is devoted to the theory of science. The luscious display of fruits is tempting to the eye, and agonizing to the palate. Adam's sin is pardonable, and Eve's temptation not surprising, at one glance upon that show of ruddy fruit. Even the twenty-five cent admission which is demanded of the visitor, cannot efface the poetical impression, nor destroy the beauty of the scene; in fact, the imposition of that trifling bar to the "delight of the eyes" enhances the comfort of the spectacle by making it select, and hence more valuable.

The contributions are far larger than the managers of the undertaking anticipated. A small room, hidden away in a dismal corner of the Hall, was the place first selected for the show of specimens, but it speedily proved inadequate, and the plates and trays heaped up with the products of fruity boughs, were transferred to the spacious apariment below, where to-day and to-morrow, New-York may enjoy the view of the finest collection that has ever been seen in the City, pomologically speaking. Only, be careful to heed the maxim, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," an imperative mandate, which is rigidly enforced.

Some fifteen States have sent their quota to fill the measure of pomological greatness. From the distant region of the Bayou Sara, in Louisiana, are Southern fruits of superlative excellence, among them certain surprising seedling apples of the strawberry variety, in size astonishing, and in flavor the pink of delicacy. From North Carolina, there is an abundant variety of apples, of all kinds and shapes and flavors. Maryland sends some fine pears. The New-England States present excellent plums, pears, apples, apricots and other flavory products. As yet, the exhibition is incomplete, but the prospect already is taking, and it will be still better to-day, when the tables will be full and the company larger. An hour may be passed pleasantly in a view of the choice things that these fruitful people of pomological tendencies have brought for our delectation.

Eleventh Anniversary of the Battle of Mexico —Parade of the Scott Life Guard.

Yesterday was the eleventh anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico to the American Army. The day was celebrated in this City by the "Scott Life Guard." At 2½ o'clock the members of the Guard now in the City, numbering forty-seven, met at the Armory in Crosby-street, near Broome. Their appearance was excellent. A finer set of fellows it would be hard to find. The names of the officers are as follows:

Captain—J. H. HOBART WARD.
Senior First Lieutenant—Addison Fernsworth.
Junior First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Brown.
Second Lieutenant—John C. Macgregor.
President—W. B. Burnett.
Vice-President—Gen. Wheat.
Second Vice-President—L. F. Manard.
Secretary and Treasurer—Hugh McDonnall.

Following the Guard in procession down Broadway to the Battery, an object of considerable interest was one of Lyman's Accelerating Rifled Cannons, a fine piece of ordnance, twelve feet in length, capable of throwing a nine-pound shot a distance of five miles—three successive charges of powder behind the shot, furnishing the required impetus.

Before the Guard left the Armory, a silver dinner service, including a pitcher, waiter and goblets, was presented to Capt. HOBART WARD. Last night the Guard visited Palace Garden.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor VOORHIS in the chair. $1,000 was appropriated for repairs to the Superior Court rooms. Bills for refitting the Supreme Court rooms were ordered paid. A bill of $11,000 for stationery was laid over. Supervisor KENNEDY, in relation to the appropriation for the Commissioners of Record, stated that he had examined and found that in the printed record the $50,000 appropriated did not appear. Supervisor BLUNT said it did appear in the manuscript record. Supervisor KENNEDY said, if that was the case, he would give notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Board, present an ordinance repealing so much of the former ordinance as related to that matter.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Patrick Lahey and Patrick Pryor, both residing in Tenth-avenue, had an altercation, Monday, which ended in the latter stabbing his antagonist in the back of his neck and arm, inflicting severe wounds. Pryor was arrested and taken before Alderman STARR, Acting Justice at the Second District Police Court, and committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.—Wm. Kendell, an English lad, 17 years of age, was yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison on a charge of stealing a watch and some minor jewelry from Mr. Wm. Johnson, of No. 118 East Twenty-seventh-street. The stolen property was recovered from a pawnbroker, where it had been pledged.

Coroners' Inquests.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held, Monday, at No. 182 West Thirty-second street, upon the body of PATRICK TYMAN, who was found drowned on Sunday near Governor's Island. The deceased was drowned while bathing on Thursday night, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, and unmarried.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found on Monday, foot of Pier No. 16, East River. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" rendered. Deceased was dressed like a laborer and about 30 years of age.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
FACTORY-LAPEL.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
BERBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.
The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER
quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 12 WALL-STREET,
buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.

[Advertisement.]
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS'—75c.! 80c.! and 90c.! per yard!! All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c Floor Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Druggets, Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM STATEN ISLAND!—Information has been received direct from Quarantine, that the introduction of one of KNOX'S Fall style of hats has had the effect to quell the disturbance. The police are to be disbanded, so that they can visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and make their purchases. Good news!

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days! The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL.—Those exceedingly chaste and amusing views and entertainments given by Mr. TAIDON, in his wonderful mimic world, at BARNUM'S Museum. They astonish and delight all ages and all tastes. Repeated this afternoon and evening.

Advertisement.
☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn News

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH, President, in the Chair.

The Appropriations.—Mr. BRAINARD called the attention of the Board to the fact that, in the printed report of the Committee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, it was stated that this Board of Education had only asked for an appropriation of $127,700, instead of $142,700, as appeared by the minutes, the Finance Committee was instructed to ask for. The reduction, he said, had been made in the amount asked for alteration of heating apparatus, and for a school building on Atlantic-street, near the Ferry.

Mr. BRAINARD had no motion to make.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. DUNHAM, said, in reply to the expressed wish of a member for an explanation, that the Committee had no further explanations to make; that they had reported to the Board that they had asked for $142,700, and they would much rather a special Committee should be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. HARRIS moved to refer the whole matter to the Finance Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY hoped the Board would not do any such thing, and moved that the subject be referred to the Special Committee of Three, which, after some further discussion, was adopted.

Messrs. BRAINARD, PARSONS and PAULDING were appointed on the Committee.

The Cable.—Mr. HARRIS said that Captain WM. L. HUDSON had presented a piece of the ocean cable to him for each School in the City. A suitable resolution acknowledging the compliment, was adopted, and also the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on School-houses be authorized to have the portion of the cable allotted to each of the Public Schools mounted with brass and properly secured with a copper chain and suspended in each of the school houses of this City, with a card in a small frame descriptive of the same, at an expense not exceeding $1 50 each.

Book-keeping.—A communication signed by twelve young men, asking for the use of a room in Public School Building No. 16, evenings, to receive private instruction in the art of book-keeping, provoked a lengthy and amusing, if not instructive, discussion. The principle laid down some years ago, that the Public School Buildings shall be used for no outside purpose whatever, is yet rigidly adhered to, and the communication was eventually laid upon the table.

The School Districts.—On motion, Messrs. NORTHRUP, HUNTER and WHITLOCK were appointed a Committee to revise all of the School Districts in the City, and obtain a map of the same.

The Board, after transacting some further business of no general interest, adjourned.

INQUESTS.—CORONER REDDING held three inquests, yesterday, on sudden deaths. JOHN MCGEE, of Columbia-street, near Hamilton-avenue, went to New-York last week, on a spree, got whipped, and died on Sunday. The Coroner found that death was the result of a complication of causes, and so gave the deceased the benefit of a verdict of death from natural causes. The next case was a German woman, residing at No. 123 Baltic. The Coroner and his Jury had but little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion that bad rum killed her, and accordingly rendered a verdict of death from intemperance. Mrs. WINFLUSH, residing on Myrtle-avenue, near Gold-street, also died suddenly, the Coroner and his Jury say from natural causes. But the daughter of deceased tells a fearful story of how her father beat her mother, and what the consequence was. We must believe the Coroner, however.

COWHIDING BY A WOMAN.—The usual monotony of Fulton-street was somewhat disturbed at about 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, by a somewhat novel affair for Brooklyn. At the hour above named an enraged woman entered the shop of a tailor near Front-street, and commenced an unceremonious attack upon the proprietor with a raw hide. He attempted to escape from the castigation, but being headed off at all points, he finally grasped the upraised arm, and by a sudden effort became possessor of the weapon. Then commenced an indiscriminate war of words, from which the crowd, collected by the excitement, learned that the woman was the wife, or was once, of the tailor; that they had separated, and the wife, learning that her husband was about to marry a young girl in his employ, came to the rescue, and inflicted summary punishment. She was taken off by a Policeman, and a hearing will be had before Justice VOORHIS this morning.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.—A hirsute gentleman, of the German persuasion, while strolling on Fulton-street, last evening, was induced to stand treat by a bright eyed girl whom he met. They visited a saloon near the City Hall, and while there the fair creature robbed her companion of all the money he had, ($7,) and departed. He soon after missed his money, and lodged a complaint at the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police. Detective RATHER arrested the girl, but no money could be found, and she was allowed to depart upon her own recognizance.

THE HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.—The general health of Brooklyn is good. But during the past week there have been several suspicious cases of fever, particularly in Kelsey's Alley and vicinity. One case, certain, has been sent to Flatbush Hospital, and other subjects have been buried. All of the sick with this suspicious fever have worked in or about Quarantine, or have been engaged in lightering goods from that locality. The Health Officer has not fully determined what the fever is, but he is confident that it is some other color than yellow, and—we hope so.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The September Term of this Court was opened yesterday, when, after impanneling the following Grand Jury, the Court adjourned until to-day:

TUNIS J. BERGEN, Foreman.

David R. Giles,	John J. Hicks,	Tunis Bergen,
R. M. Shotwell,	Owen McCarron,	Geo. R. Studwell,
S. B. Stoothoof,	A. C. Burtis,	Chas. A. Clarkson,
Geo. W. Little,	John D Lawrence,	J. R Jarvis,
John H Funk,	Chas. S. Booth,	Jeremiah Johnson,
George Klasam,	Wm. Wise, Jr.,	John S. Lott,
John C. Stewart,	O. Schenck.	

HELD TO ANSWER.—OWEN MCGUIRE, a young man well known to the Police, was arrested Monday night, at a ball in Musical Hall, by Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct, for having a slung-shot in his possession. He gave bail before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday morning, in the sum of $500, to appear for trial before the Court of Sessions.

DEATH.—DANIEL W. POST, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died yesterday. His disease was consumption.

THE WATER-WORKS.—A special meeting of the Common Council was called for last evening to consider the proposed change in the Water-Works, but a quorum could be obtained. The Board adjourned for two weeks.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the essayist of the Young Men's Christian Association, at its regular monthly meeting, held at Trinity Church last evening, discoursed of "The Citizen," defining the duties incumbent upon young men, with particular reference to their part in moulding the Government of the country. The subject was ably handled. The relations of the citizen to society were discussed, the necessity of a more active participation of the moral forces in the affairs of Government was urged, and a peculiar vigilance over the political movements of the country was demonstrated to be a positive requirement resting upon every man who desires the reputation of a good citizen. These points were presented tersely, and pressed with earnestness. The speaker refrained, with praiseworthy forbearance, from the introduction of political theories, but argued his case on general principles, and succeeded in making a strong impression. A brisk discussion followed, from which politics were not excluded. Dr. CONKLING urged the rights of the colored population, and was opposed to the foreign element. Another speaker recommended attendance at the primary meetings; and Mr. ABBOTT suggested the formation of Ward clubs for Christian young men. The duties of a citizen having been fully considered, and no inconsiderable light having been thrown on the subject by the suggestions of the essayist, a member took his station at the door, to invite members as they passed out to perform missionary service for the firemen of Brooklyn.

Southern Rice Markets.

In Charleston, during the week ending Friday, Sept. 10, the movements in Rice were: Receipts, 2,124 tcs.; sales moderate, at $2 62½@$3 37½, chiefly at $3 12½@$3 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.; exports, 1,794 tcs., including 1,426 tcs. to New-York; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, Sept. 10, 700 tcs. Freights to New-York, per steamer, $2 ₱ tierce. In Savannah, only 51 casks inferior were sold, at $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. The Savannah *Republican*, Sept. 10, says: "Up to last Sunday the prospect for a full crop was very fine, the harvesting season had been very favorable and the yield good, but a heavy rain set in on that day and caught a great deal lying cut in the field, which, if not favored speedily by dry and hot weather, will be seriously damaged if not totally destroyed. The next week or ten days will be an anxious time with planters, and will decide the question of a good or a very short crop."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 14.

$7,500	Ohio St. 6s '60..	101⅛	111	Hud. River R. R...	27
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	64⅝	1060	Harlem Railroad..	10
19,000	do.....	84½	1300	Reading R'd. ...s68	48⅛
1,000	Va. 6s.....	91½	300	do.....	48⅜
5,000	Brook. City 6s..	97	20	do.....	48⅜
2,000	E. R. R. 2d M. B.	86	450	do.....	48¾
3,000	E. R. R. Bs '75..	32	100	do.....b60	48¾
1,000	Mich. Gen. RR. 8⅁ ct. 1st Mg. S. F. C. B.	96¾	300	do.....s15	48¾
4,000	do.....	96⅞	200	do.....s10	48⅝
3,000	Goshen Br'ch bs.	69	150	do.....s10	48⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. R bds.	90½	50	do.....s15	56⅜
1,000	S. & C. 2d M. B's	91	650	M. S. & N. Ind R. R.	23⅛
4	000 Mich So. 2d M.B.	59	150	do.....b10	23⅛
12	Bank of Commerce.	100½	300	do.....	23⅞
10	Bk. of State of N. Y.	102	100	do.....b60	23⅞
60	Merch. Ex. Bank.	100⅜	150	do.....s30	23⅛
25	Park Bank.....	102½	60	do.....b10	23⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	91⅝	200	M. S. & N. I. Guar'd S.	45½
5	do.....	91½	100	do.....s30	45½
44	do.....	91¾	350	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	82½
300	N. Y. Central R..	79½	100	do s60	82
500	do.....b10	79	200	do.....s60	82⅝
200	do.....	79	20	do.....	82⅝
200	do b10	78⅞	200	Cl. & Tol. R....s15	33⅜
4.9	do.....	78¾	400	do.....	33⅞
200	do. s60	78¾	650	do.....	34
250	do.....	78⅞	100	do.....	33¾
300	do. s60	78⅝	350	Chic. & R. I. RR....	70⅜
100	do.....b30	78⅝	200	do.....	70¾
100	Erie Railroad...b10	18	260	La C. & Mill. R R..	2½
260	do.....	18	100	do.....	2⅜
200	do.....b3	17⅞	50	Mill. & Miss. R. R..	16
11	do.....	17¾	50	do.....	16¼
400	do.....s30	17¾	50	Brook. City R R....	100⅜
995	do.....	17⅞	100	Canton Company..	19⅞
100	do.....s10	17⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	s60	63⅜	300	Reading R. R.....	48⅜
14,000	do.....		64⅛	500	do.....s30	48½
16,000	do.....	s30	64	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R..	82½
500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs		90⅜	100	do s60	82½
1,000	do.....		90⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. RR.	b30	23⅞
1,000	E. R. R. Bs '75		32½	150	do.....		23⅝
10	Metropolitan Bk..		106⅛	8	do.....		23⅝
18	Bank of Com.....		160⅜	100	do.....s30		23⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....		78¾	50	Panama R. R...s3		113
375	do.....b30		78¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R..		34
100	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.		98⅜	250	C. & R. I. R. R....		70⅛
50	Canton Co.....		19⅞	25	do.....b30		70¼
50	Erie R. R.....		17⅞	15	Mil & Miss. RR....		16¼
60	Hud. Riv. R. R....		27	25	La C. & Mil. R. R..		2½
550	Harlem R. R.....		10				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5 000	Vir. 6 ₱ ct. bds .	90¾	
1.000	City of Memphis 6 ₱ cent. bonds.....	70¼	
2,000	Cleve. and Pitts. R. R. 7s.....	13	
3.000	Milwaukee and Watertown R. 8s..	64½	
4,000	Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. 8s....	15	
100	National Bank.....	111	
147	Fulton Bank.....	146¾	
50	Manhattan Bank..	137½	
32	City Bank.....	121	
30	Bank of Commerce.	100½	
30	Bank of Commerce (scrip stock).....	99⅛	
8	Artisans' Bank.....	79¾	
20	Bank of Yonkers....	84½	
50	Citizens' Bank....	98	
10	Amer. Exch. Bank.	106¼	
5	Metropolitan Bank	106½	
10	New World F. In. Co	92½	
20	U. S. Fire Ins. Co..	130	
5	Home Fire Ins. Co.	155	
10	Lorillard F. In. Co.	120½	

TUESDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

THE RESULTS OF THE LAST COTTON CROP have just been rendered in tabular form by the New-York *Shipping List*, (made the standard crop authority by the usage of the trade,) and we are indebted to the editors for a proof copy in advance of their own regular issue of Wednesday. The comparative receipts at the ports, which make the total crop 3,113,962 bales, are as follows:

RECEIPTS AT THE PORTS.

At	1858.	1857.	1856.
New Orleans	1,576,409	1,435,000	1,661,433
Mobile	522,364	503,177	659,738
Texas	145,286	89,882	116,078
Florida	122,351	136,344	144,404
Georgia	282,973	322,111	389,445
South Carolina	406,251	397,331	495,976
North Carolina	23,999	27,147	26,098
Virginia	24,705	23,773	20,458
New-York, overland	3,363	2,022	2,086
Philadelphia, overland	3,275	1,236	7,938
Baltimore, overland	2,986	1,496	4,191
Total crop in bales	3,113,962	2,939,519	3,527,665

The exports to Great Britain, our principal customer for Cotton, and the total Exports, including Great Britain,) are as follows:

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

From	To Great Britain.	To all For. States.
New-Orleans	1,016,716	1,495,070
Mobile	265,464	387,032
Texas	33,933	50,338
Florida	25,771	25,771
Savannah	149,346	167,702
Charleston	192,251	299,404
Virginia	495	495
Baltimore	164	164
Philadelphia	995	995
New-York	110,721	147,821
Boston	14,110	15,663
Grand Total	1,809,966	2,590,455
Total last year	1,428,870	2,252,657

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT—35 YEARS.

1857–8	3,113,962	1845–6	2,100 537	1833–4	1,205,394
1856–7	2,939,519	1844–5	2,394,503	1832–3	1,070,438
1855–6	3,527,848	1843–4	2,030,409	1831–2	987,477
1854–5	2,847,339	1842–3	2,378,875	1830–1	1,038,848
1853–4	3,930,027	1841–2	1,683,574	1829–30	976,845
1852–3	3,262,882	1840–1	1,634 945	1828–9	870,415
1851–2	3,015.029	1839–40	2,177 835	1827–8	727,693
1850–1	2,355,257	1838–9	1,360,532	1826–7	957,281
1849–50	2,096 706	1837–8	1,801,497	1825–6	990,027
1848–9	2,728,596	1836–7	1,422,930	1824–5	569 249
1847–8	2,347,634	1835–6	1,360,725	1823–4	509,158
1846–7	1,778,651	1834–5	1,254,328		

Of the Crop as rendered by the receipts at the ports, 452,185 bales went into Domestic Consumption, in addition to which 143,377 bales were taken for home use in Virginia, and South and West of Virginia, making 595,562 bales; the smallest annual Domestic Consumption, owing to the intervention of the Crisis, in ten years. The following is the comparison:

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1857–8	595,562	1851–2	699,603
1856–7	619,936	1850–1	485,614
1855–6	770,739	1849–50	613,498
1854–5	706,412	1848–9	642,485
1853–4	737,236	1847–8	616,044
1852–3	803,725		

The amount of new Cotton received previous to the end of the crop year, Aug. 31, this season, is 8,031 bales. In reference to the Foreign Export of the last crop, the probability is, that the increase of 337,000 bales will insure a larger figure in value, in the forthcoming Treasury tables for the late fiscal year, than the crop of 1857, and that was the heaviest in value of all previous crops, being one hundred and thirty-two millions dollars.

The changes in Money affairs to-day are not important. The Bank Statement is generally viewed with favor. Most of the heavy lenders, on demand, are content with 3½@4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on first-rate collateral, and even on these terms the Stock Brokers are not using Money freely. One or two Banks are asking 4½ ₱ cent. on call, though a similar attempt was made last week, without success, trifling as it is, to establish this advance. There are no further changes in the rates on paper. The additional business in Exchange, to-day, for the English mail by the *Africa*, was done chiefly at 109⅞ on London, 60 days' sight, and 110¼, 3 days' sight. Francs were in better supply in consequence of one or two remittances at Sale from New-Orleans and Mobile, the rates 5.13¾@5,11¼. The remittances in Bullion, amount, as at present advised, to $600,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $349,950 to-day against $175,699 received. The first item includes, $73,000, paid out on California acc ount; the last $91,000, paid in for Custom duties.

The downward turn in the Stock Market, noticed yesterday afternoon, and which seems to be purely speculative in its character, based upon no particular or immediate signs in the Money, Exchange or Railway circles, continued to-day, with increased sales, on contract as well as for immediate delivery, in New-York Central, Erie and Reading. There was also a disposition shown to press the Western Road shares, all of which were lower than on Monday by ¼@¾ ₱ cent. The lowest point made on New-York Central was 78¾, seller 60 days, and 78¾ ₱ cent. cash, as against 79⅝ yesterday afetrnoon; Erie, 17⅞@17¾; Reading 48¾, cash, at the close—the stock showing a fair degree of strength through the day, as compared with the remainder of the list. There were some large sales of Harlem at 10 ₱ cent., the first of any importance for a month or two past. Hudson River closed at 27 ₱ cent. Panama and Pacific Mail were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. In State Stocks, Missouri sympathized with the share list, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on the cash stock, and sold at 83¾@84, at sellers' option. In Railway Bonds the business was moderate. At the close, prices were a little steadier, though the general market, in point of tone, seemed still in favor of the *Bear* account.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858
Total for the week..	$1,399,295	$899,195	$871 208
Previously reported	53.016.344	49,262,615	41,750,606
Since Jan. 1.....	$54,415,639	$50,161,810	$42,621,814

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. State Currency	30c. ₱ 100@	⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
New-England and N. J.	15c. ₱ 100@	⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt.,	15c. ₱ 100@	⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania		⅛@⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
Interior Maryland		⅜@½ ₱ ct. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri		⅛@⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
South Carolina and Georgia		⅞@1 ₱ ct. dis.
North Carolina		⅛@1 ₱ ct. dis.
Virginia		¾@1 ₱ ct. dis.
Illinois		1¼@1¾ ₱ ct. dis.
Wisconsin		1¾@1¾ ₱ ct. dis.
Michigan		—@1 ₱ ct. dis.
Tennessee		1 @1¼ ₱ ct. dis.
Free Indiana		1¼@1¾ ₱ ct. dis.
Louisiana and Mobile		¾@1 ₱ ct. dis.
Canada		⅜@ ½ ₱ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-York State		—@ ⅜ ₱ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg., New-England		—@ ½ ₱ ct. dis.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	110	115
80 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	90	93

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes, ₱ £	$4 85@4 87
Bank of France Notes, ₱ Franc	18

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars..1 05@	—	Spanish ¼ and 1-16 per oz.... 1 2@	—
Spanish Dollars..1 07@1 10		*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces. 97@	—	Sovereigns..... 4 85@ 4 87	
French Crowns...1 10@	—	Twenty Francs. 3 85@ 3 86	
German Crowns..1 08@	—	Ten Thaler pcs.. 7 86@ 7 88	
Prussian Thalers. 71@	—	Ten Guilder pcs. 3 98@	
English Silver...4 80@	—	Spn'shDoubln's.16 20@16 40	
Species.....1 08@	—	Patri't Doubln's.15 50@16 65	
Old Am. Half D'ls.1 04@	—	Gold. Am. Old.6 per c. prem.	
Old Am Qr. Dol's1 02½@	—	B'k of Eng. N'tes. 4 85@4 87	
Spanish Quar's each 23@	—		

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1858.

Since the 31st August, the date of our last advices, the tone of our Stock Market has not materially altered; the same indisposition to operate, and the apathy that we have noticed since several months, still continue. Prices of railroad shares have fluctuated but little from day to day, but the tendency has been constantly downward, and the market at the close is considerably lower. State Stocks, with but few exceptions, have participated in the decline. Railroad Bonds are generally higher. State Stocks—There have been large sales of Missouri 6s, closing at a decline of ⅜, and of Tennessee 6s, which have fallen 1 ₱ cent. Louisiana 6s have declined ⅝; California 7s, ½; ditto, new issue, 1½; and Virginia 6s, ¼ ₱ cent. There have been sales of Ohio 6s of 1860 at 101¾; Indiana 5s at 89, and Minnesota 8s at 106½. The new Government Loan drags; 103⅜@103⅝ is the closing price. City and County Bonds—The largest transactions have been in Brooklyn City 6s. Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee, and St. Louis County 7s. There have also been small sales o Louisville 6s and Cincinnati 6s, issued for Water Works; New-Orleans 6s and St. Louis 6s, issued to Railroads; Albany 6s, both Railroad and Water Works, and Fayette County (Ky.) 6s. Railroad Bonds are mostly higher, and in some cases the rise is a marked one. Illinois Central Freeland 7s have risen 2¾; Michigan Central 8s, ⅜; Harlem 1st Mortgage, ½; Harlem 2d Mortgage, 1½, and Erie 1875 Bonds, 1¾ ₱ cent. Erie 2d Mortgages are quoted 86 ex coupon. Illinois Central Construction Bonds have fallen 1½. There have been sales of Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage at 96; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d Mortgage 10s at 66@68, closing at the latter price. Lake Erie, Wabash and Western 1st Mortgages have risen from 68¾ to 73; do. 2d Mortgages from 49¾ to 54; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds from 69 to 71; do. 2d Mortgages from 51¼ to 59. The heavy rise on the Bonds of the two last-named Companies is owing to the improved receipts on their respective roads. Railroad Shares—The market is lower. New-York Central have fallen 1¼; Reading, ⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 3¾; Mich

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Permanent Organization Effected—President, Horatio Seymour.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Squabbling between the New-York Delegations---Wood vs. Sickles.

The Wood Delegates Excluded---Their Protest and Withdrawal.

Interesting Proceedings before the Committee on Credentials.

NO NOMINATIONS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The morning was occupied in issuing tickets to delegates and reporters, and in private caucusing, principally respecting organization.

The Tammany delegation met and found the representation full. Their caucus was private.

Some excitement was caused by the appearance, this morning, of a contestant for the seat of Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, who was agreed on by the Softs as temporary Chairman.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock at Wieting Hall, and none but those having tickets were admitted.

PETER CAGGER called the Convention to order, and moved that HORATIO SEYMOUR be appointed permanent President by the Convention. [Cheers.]

Mr. GREENE, of Oneida, moved to amend by naming the Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, of Queens, for temporary Chairman. [Cheers.]

Dr. HOWELL, of Suffolk, in seconding the motion, said he did so heartily, because it was customary to appoint a temporary Chairman.

Tellers being demanded, the question was put and declared carried.

Mr. CAGGER moved that Mr. BEACH, of Onondaga and Mr. BARTO, of Tioga, be appointed tellers. Motion carried.

W. M. TWEED, of New-York, moved that all those whose seats are contested be omitted from the roll. Carried.

The roll was then called by the tellers to find what seats were contested, when the following were claimed by two sets of Delegates: Albany, Third and Fourth Districts of Allegany, Second District of Chenango, First District of Kings and New-York.

When the name of SIDNEY T. FAIRCHILD was called W. H. WALRADT declared himself a contestant, but at the request of the Secretary of State withdrew the claim.

When the name of GIDEON J. TUCKER was called, DANIEL MAHER, Ex-member of the Assembly, contested his seat.

The name of HORATIO SEYMOUR was received with loud applause.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved the Convention now proceed to take the question on organization by Ayes and Nays, the contestants not to vote. Carried.

When the question was put by Mr. CAGGER, the proposition to make HORATIO SEYMOUR President was received with loud cheers, and counter cheers were enthusiastically given for LAWRENCE.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, before the vote was announced, asked if his seat was contested?

THE CHAIR—It is.

Mr. PURDY—Then let me see the man. [Applause.] I want to see the man who would contest my seat [Applause, and cries of "Show him up."]

FERNANDO WOOD rose to speak.

Mr. PURDY—I have the floor and will now use it. Here are my credentials. I represent my district in New-York, and I desire to see the man who will contest my seat.

Cries of "Call the name," "call the name." "Let us see him."

The Chair called Mr. SIMMONS.

He did not answer. [Immense applause.]

FERNANDO WOOD said the reason why Mr. SIMMONS was not here was, that he was alternate for JAMES LYNCH, and had no ticket of admission.

THE CHAIR—All Alternates had tickets who applied for them.

FERNANDO WOOD—Alternates of our Delegation have not been admitted. They are outside now, while strangers have been admitted on this floor.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. PURDY offered to read a letter from Mr. SIMMONS, but the Chair decided that no contestant appeared for the seat of Mr. PURDY. [Much applause.]

GIDEON J. TUCKER inquired for the contestant of his seat.

DANIEL MAHER—He is here. [Cheers and laughter.]

The amendment was then declared lost by Ayes, 36, Nays, 64, amidst immense applause.

The original motion to make HORATIO SEYMOUR permanent President was then carried amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the Convention rising and cheering.

The Chair nominated FERNANDO WOOD and JOHN A. GREEN as a Committee to conduct Mr. SEYMOUR to the Chair. Much applause followed.

Governor SEYMOUR, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are the representatives of a confiding and hopeful constituency, who have sent us here to nominate a State ticket for their support at the coming election, and who expect that our proceedings will be marked by such evidences of patriotism and unity of purpose as will not only inspire the Democracy of this State with confidence of success, but will also give assurance to our friends throughout the Union that New-York has resumed its true position as a leading Democratic State. The gratification that I feel in being called upon to preside over your deliberations is increased when I contrast this Convention with those which assembled in this City a few days since. One represented a party based upon a hatred of a portion of our own countrymen; the other an organization founded upon proscription of those born in other lands. The one put forth a philanthropic system made up of abuse, denunciation and sectional warfare; the other, religious purposes which proposed to trample under foot the primary principles of charity and forbearance without which religion is worthless. It was expected that these kindred bodies would melt into one. Conference Committees announced that there were no differences of views to keep them apart; that they were actuated by a common hostility to the liberal and patriotic sentiments of the Democratic Party, and its distinguished head, Mr. BUCHANAN. Fusion was prevented, not by division of opinions, but by the division of the offices. When we contrast the Democratic Party with these local and bigoted organizations, we have a right to be proud of its patriotism, which embraces our whole country in its affections, and includes all nationalities in its sympathies. It is not necessary to waste any words upon that party which proposes to train men for the duties of citizenship by denying them the exercise of its rights. We object to the Republican Party because it is unpatriotic, unjust and cowardly in its actions—unpatriotic, for its influence is set forth to destroy the sentiments of paternal affection which were called into existence by the revolutionary struggle, and which have been so carefully cultivated by all the good and great men of our country. It has excited more hostility in many minds against our brethren of the South than they have felt against the enemies of the country. It indulges in constant abuse of the habits, customs and character of the people of one portion of our confederacy. Unjust, for in its discussions of the Slavery question it has withheld from the public in the history of that institution the fact that the people of the North were most active in bringing slaves to the country; that the votes of Massachusetts and other Northern States prolonged the Slave-trade; and the same States opposed, and still oppose, the tide of immigration from Europe which has swept Slavery out of the North, while the South has always favored the policy of inviting the European to our shores, although it has given the North its preponderance of political power. While constant efforts are being made to excite the Northern mind about human suffering in other States, no attention is paid to the condition of the negro here. Insulting attacks are made upon others, while the African is dying out in New-York from neglect and under the influence of popular prejudice. Our census returns show their numbers have diminished since sectional excitement has diverted the attention of our people from their own duties of charity and sympathy to denunciations of others. There are more free negroes in the small border States of Maryland than are to be found in New-York or all New-England, although they have every facility for coming here, they prefer to keep away from that philanthropy which deals in abuse and detraction and not in acts of charity and kindness. There are more free negroes who avoid the States controlled by Republicans than there are slaves who evade their masters. The policy of the Republican Party is not only unpatriotic and unjust, but it is marked with cowardice. Their cherished leader has said on the floor of the Senate, that "In the biginning there were twelve States and and only one Free State—twenty-four Senators of the Slave States, and only two of the Free. Now a majority of the Senators and Representatives are from the Free States. At the outset of our Government the Slave States had fifty-seven Representatives and the Free but eight. Now the latter have one hundred and forty-four, while the Slave States have only ninety." And he adds, "These changes have happened in a period during which the Slave States have almost uninterruptedly exercised paramount influence in the Government," and he might have added, that those who compose the Republican Party, while the South were powerfull, had no conscientious scruples in supporting slaveholders for office, and in cooperating with them. Politically, their consciences seem to have been carefully graduated to their census returns. As the North has gained power under the patriotic policy of the Government, pursued during this period, when, according to the Senator, "the South has exercised paramount influence," those who have opposed that policy thus beneficial to us have not hesitated to excite the growing power of the North against those who have thus patriotically contributed to our progress. While the Republicans point out exultingly our increasing strength in the General Government, it is not to appeal to the magnanimity and patriotism of our people to receive it with justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare that they are combating against the assaults of those who have gained it—gaining it, too, while it is said they control the action of our common Government. I contrast with pride the course of the Democratic Party, in defending the rights of all sections of our country, with the policy of a party which finds cause for a sectional organization in disparity of political power; and it is a just cause for patriotic congratulation that the present Chief Magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly upheld the rights of the several States of this Confederacy without regard to the measure of their representative strength, uninfluenced by considerations growing out of the destruction of political power based upon each returning census.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you belong to a party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace the whole of our broad land, and whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creed and welcome to our shores those from every nation, who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions and a home upon our rich and fertile fields.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved the appointment of the following Secretaries: R. H. CUSHING, LEVI S. FULTON, LUKE SMITH, and G. C. WALKER. Carried.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER, of Wyoming, moved that the Chair select one Vice President from each Judicial District. Carried.

Mr. T. MILLER, of Columbia, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to decide the contested seats from Albany County, and a similar Committee to decide all other contested seats.

Mr. FREER, of Courtlandt, moved that one half of each delegation from New-York City be received as delegates, and that the two delegations be requested to select half each. In offering the resolution he said he came here in the spirit of harmony and union to carry it out. He had heard talk of union, but he wanted action. He came from a rural district, and did not want to decide on the regularity of their organization.

DANIEL E. SICKLES raised the point of order that the amendment was not germain to the original resolution.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD raised the point of order that contestants had no right to be heard on the floor.

The Chair decided the point of order taken by Mr. SICKLES not well taken.

Mr. SICKLES then moved that the amendment be referred to the Committee to be appointed on contested seats.

Mr. VANSANTVOORD then renewed his point of order.

The Chair felt embarrassed at this point. A contestant had been named to conduct him to the Chair, and all had been admitted to the floor and recognized in the proceedings. He hoped, however, that the contestants would suffer the debate to be conducted by delegates whose seats were not contested.

Mr. SICKLES then withdrew his motion, in order that it might be offered by Mr. PURDY, the only Delegate from New-York whose seat is not contested.

FERNANDO WOOD rose to speak, but was called to order.

The Chair said he might as well, to prevent confusion and misunderstanding, now decide that, in strict Parliamentary rule, no Delegate whose seat was contested should be recognized as addressing the Convention.

Mr. PURDY renewed the motion of Mr. SICKLES.

FERNANDO WOOD again rose to speak, but was called to order by DAN. E. SICKLES.

The Chair said the best way was to let the gentleman from New-York explain what he had to say. He was not willing on the whole, or desirous of enforcing the proper rules, to deprive any man from making such inquiries as were necessary to enable him to ascertain his rights.

Mr. SICKLES—The gentleman is out of order, according to the decision of the Chair.

THE CHAIR—The gentleman from New-York (SICKLES) is himself open to the very objection he is now urging.

Mr. WOOD said that he had only to remark that it was scarcely fair to suffer one side to enter into an argument, and say all he had to say, and apply the ruling only to the other side.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER, of Wyoming, sustained the original resolution.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Rensselaer, upheld the amendment.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, thought there should be no difference made between the case of New-York, and the other contested districts. The amendment should not be passed, because no resolution for a compromise should be submitted to the Committee that had not been passed on by the Convention.

Mr. MILLER, of Columbia, urged the propriety of settling this question of regularity now. Compromises had been made on three former occasions, and still the difficulty recurred. He favored the original motion.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD replied that he believed that the gentleman from Columbia knew well enough the impossibility of finally settling this question of regularity now. Such disputes could not be settled here. He called the attention of the last speaker to the difficulties in Columbia County which grew out of the time when he (VAN SANTVOORD) supported CASS, and the gentleman from Columbia supported VAN BUREN.

Mr. MILLER replied, hinting incidentally that since the union of the Democracy, they had been united in Columbia County, and that neither of them had belonged to any other organization, not even the Know-Nothings.

Cries of "Oh! Oh!" "There's a screw loose."

Mr. MILLER continued to argue in favor of finally settling this question, in order to prevent future divisions and double organizations.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, with some excitement, denied that he had ever belonged to the American Party. He had never been inside of a Know-Nothing lodge, and had never been indorsed or supported by that Party. [Cries of "Order."]

Mr. FAIRCHILD called the attention of the Convention to the position it now occupied. The roll had been called, and in certain districts two sets of delegates had claimed seats. It was urged that New-York should be divided, and half of each side admitted. If this rule prevailed in New-York, it was good for all other places, and should it form a precedent, how easy would it be for every delegation to be contested, and thus half a representation claimed from every district in the State. Those who desired regularity would never approve such a course. It was insuring perpetual confusion in the Conventions. It was right to suppose that every contestant came here with what he believed was fair and solid grounds to found his claim upon. He could have no objection, therefore, to have that claim decided on its merits. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question being on Mr. PURDY's amendment, it was adopted by 64 against 28.

FERNANDO WOOD called for the calling of the absentees.

Mr. HART, of New-York, called him to order.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4 o'clock.

The Chair announced the following Vice-Presidents: E. F. Purdy, D. B. Allen, G. Van Santvoord, John Willard, H. Green, Jr., Anthony Freer, L. A. Ward and Eli Cook.

Mr. PURDY asked that the name of the Vice-President from New-York might be omitted until after the contested seats were decided, and that then they might choose whoever they thought proper. [Applause.]

Mr. PURDY further requested that his name might be omitted from any Committee on contested seats. In regard to that from New-York, his mind was fully made up, and he thought it proper that he should not act as a Committee-man at all, until the entire delegation was full.

The Chair named the following as the Committees on Contested Seats:

On the Second District of Monroe—Messrs. Barto, Chamberlain, Goodyear, H. B. Smith, Nelson, Caries, Pierrepont and Stevens.

On New-York—Messrs. Fairchild, of Madison; Beach, of Onondaga; Haight, of Westchester; Cushney, of Montgomery; Foster, of Wayne; Cook of Erie, and Broadhead, of Sullivan.

On Kings County—Messrs. Miller, of Columbia; Bogart, of Rockland; Paddock, of St. Lawrence; C. F. D. Jones, of Oneida; McDonald, of Chemung; Flower, of Wayne; Cole, of Orleans.

On Albany—Messrs. John Willard, J. B. Skinner, G. B. Miller, M. Y. Tilden, A. C. Beach, R. R. Steele, E. Kernan.

On Allegany—Messrs. Pardick, Burdick, McCune, Hoyle West, Fulton and Hascall.

On Chenango—Messrs. L. Smith, D. B. Allen, H. Crandall, P. W. Plantz, C. D. Teller, D. S. Peters, R. Dunlap.

DELOS DE WOLF declined to serve, and Mr. BEACH, of Onondaga, was named in his place.

ELI COOK, of Erie, and Mr. BEACH, of Onondaga, also declined to serve.

The Chair said it was a delicate matter to select the Committees for this painful business, and he hoped the members would not decline.

The requests were then withdrawn.

A motion was made to direct each Judicial Delegation to appoint two members of the General State Committee.

Motion tabled on the motion of ELIJAH PURDY.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District on resolutions. Carried.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ P. M.

The Chair announced that the first business would be the reports of the Committees on Contested Seats.

FERNANDO WOOD rose and said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I rise to a question of privilege. In behalf of the Delegates from New-York I desire to present a protest against the action of this Convention. After reading which I and the gentlemen elected with me as Delegates desire to retire from all further participation in the proceedings of this Convention. [Mingled cheers and hisses.]

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, said that, under the ruling of the Chair, to-day, the gentleman had no right to address the Convention. A Committee had been appointed to consider the facts in this contest, and that was the proper place for the gentleman to protest. The Committee should be permitted to report, and when it had been heard what they had to say, the protest would be in order. He protested against this mode of forestalling the action of the Committee.

The Chair said it was properly a matter of privilege to ask leave to read such a paper as the one alluded to. It was for the Convention to say at what time it should be presented.

Mr. WOOD said that he was not surprised, but was agrieved to find opposition of this kind come from a gentleman claiming a seat in this Convention from New-York. The object was to relieve this Convention from any debision in the New-York matter.

Mr. PURDY objected to the reception of the paper before the report of the Committee had been received. If the Chair should receive the communication, then he would move to lay it on the table until the report of the Committee had been received.

The Chair said he had decided only that such a paper ought to be received as a question of privilege. The Convention was to be the judge of its own time for receiving such a paper, and of the manner of disposing of it.

Mr. HOWELL, of Suffolk, urged the reception and reading of the paper.

The Chair again said that he had decided only to receive the report. The Convention would decide what disposal to make of it.

Mr. MANDEVILLE, of Ontario, moved that the pape be read.

Mr. PURDY moved to lay the paper on the table until the report of the Committee had been received

Mr. WOOD—Do I understand that the paper was to be received?

THE CHAIR—It is.

Mr. WOOD—Then, Sir, I will relieve the Convention of any further discussion. It is in the possession of the Convention, and can be read, or not, as the Convention pleases. We now, Sir, withdraw from any further action with this Convention.

Mr. WOOD, and the remaining fifteen delegates, representing the Anti-Tammany organization, then withdrew from the Convention amidst a storm of hisses on one side, and loud cheers on the other.

The various papers were then withdrawn, and the paper laid on the table.

The Hon. J. WILLARD reported on the Albany cases in favor of admitting PETER GAGGER in the Second District, and PATRICK GRATTAN in the Fourth District. Report accepted by 64 to 29.

Mr. L. D. SMITH, of Oswego, reported N. B. MEAD entitled to a seat in the Second District of Chenango. Report accepted.

Mr. BARTO, of Tompkins, reported in favor of admitting WM. MUDGETT, Jr., to the seat in the Second District of Monroe. Adopted.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, reported on the New-York cases, as follows: "That immediately after the recess of the Convention this afternoon, the Committee publicly announced in the hall of the Convention that the Committee would meet forthwith at room No. 18 Voorhees House, to hear the parties upon the matter referred to; that the Committee assembled accordingly, and, being duly organized, resolved to hear two persons on behalf of each of the opposing delegations.

Messrs. THOMAS C. FIELDS and ISAAC V. FOWLER appeared on the behalf of the delegates representing the Tammany Hall organization. After waiting some time, no one appearing on behalf of the contestants, the Committee directed the Chairman to send a written notice to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, informing him that the Committee had met and were ready to hear two persons in behalf of himself and associates composing the Anti-Tammany Hall delegation. A letter was immediately sent by the hands of one of your Committee, and delivered by him at the apartments of Mr. WOOD, in the Voorhees House, to a gentleman who handed it to Mr. WOOD. The Committee waited a further period for some one to appear on the part of the contestants, but no one presenting himself, the Committee sent another note of a similar purport to Mr. WOOD or any member of the Anti-Tammany Hall delegation, which was delivered to Mr. HAMILTON one of the delegation, who read it, and stated that it he would immediately deliver to Mr. WOOD. Your Committee, after these several oral and written communications, waited until 7 o'clock, but no one appearing on behalf of the contestants, proceeded to hear Mr. FIELDS on the part of the Tammany Hall delegation. The credentials of the gentlemen show they were duly elected by the Democracy of the respective Assembly Districts which they represent in pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, and in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, of which ISAAC V. FOWLER is Chairman *pro tem.* It further appears that the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the only one having a recognized and established existence; that it has existed for many years, and has been duly uniformly acknowledged by the Democratic State Conventions; that the present General Committee is the indisputed successor of the Committee of 1857, which was formed upon the basis of the compromise made of similar conflicting claims by the last State Convtenion when there were two rival Committees in Tammany Hall, each claiming regularity under the Tammany Hall organization. It is therefore the unanimous report of your Committee that the following named gentlemen are the duly elected Delegates from the Sixteenth Assembly District, embraced within the City and County of New-York, in which there are contested seats, and that said Delegates are rightfully entitled to seats in this Convention."

After the reading of the report Mr. VAN SANTVOORD said that as the delegation had withdrawn, the report was not now in order, and he moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. PURDY would like to know when it would be in order.

IRA BARNES called for the reading of the protest, when a warm desultory conversation ensued.

The Chair decided that it was the right of any member to call for the reading of any paper, and if any gentleman desired it should not be read, it would be in order to lay it on the table.

Mr. PURDY moved to lay the protest on the table. The ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by 42 to 41.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to. [Applause.]

On motion of PETER CAGGER the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to morrow.

The following is the protest of FERNANDO WOOD and the Anti-Tammany delegates:

"They protest against the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Secretary of the State Central Committee, in assuming to be temporary Chairman of the Convention, and even in deciding upon contested seats, while no member of the Convention himself, his seat being contested by a better Democrat. They protest against the unprecedented conduct of the same person in moving a permanent organization of the Convention, while nearly thirty seats were contested, who were thus deprived of a voice in the selection of their Chairman, among whom we were. They protest against the action of the Chair in denying either of them to be heard upon the floor, while giving to persons who contested their seats the right to speak and make motions. They protest against the partial and one-sided manner in which he appointed the Committee to adjudge our cases, he having given us but one friendly member on a Committee composed of eight persons; and, finally, they protest against the exclusion of their alternates from the floor of the Convention, while others not pretending to be directly or indirectly the representatives of any constituency have been admitted. Now, therefore, being satisfied that we are and have been deprived of any opportunity to have the question of our organization in the City of New-York fairly adjusted and determined, and that our cases have been predetermined and prejudged against us. In justice to those we represent we refuse to submit to the investigation of a packed Committee or to the decision of this Convention, and hereby withdraw therefrom. We shall return to that noble and invincible Democratic constituency we represent and render to it an account of our stewardship.

The New-York Case Before the Committee.

The Committee on the New-York seats met in a room at the Voorhies House, and organized with Mr. FAIRCHILD as President, and adopted a resolution that two of each side appear to present the cases.

The Tammany Organization selected ISAAC V. FOWLER and THOMAS C. FIELDS.

The Tammany Delegation then immediately appeared, by counsel, before the Committee, and presented their credentials, with the exception of the contestant of the seat of GIDEON J. TUCKER.

The Chairman of the Committee addressed a note to FERNANDO WOOD, informing him that the Committee were in session, and awaited the attendance of the Anti-Tammany Delegates. The note was taken by Mr HAIGHT, one of the Committee, to Mr. WOOD's room. Mr. HAIGHT reported that he had delivered a note to a gentleman, who handed it to another who he believed to be Mr. WOOD.

After waiting one hour, the following note was addressed to the Anti-Tammany Delegates by the Chairman.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

Hon. Fernando Wood and the other Anti-Tammany delegates:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee of the Democratic State Convention upon the contested seats from the City and County of New-York is now in session, at room No. 18 Voorhees House, ready to hear whatever may be said on the question. The Committee has determined to hear two persons upon each side.

Respectfully yours,

S. T. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

This letter was handed to one of the Anti-Tammany delegates, who read it and returned word he had no answer to give.

The Committee waited another half hour, when Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Mr. FOWLER and myself were selected to present the case before you. We remained here an hour and forty minutes waiting for the attendance of those who contest our seats. They have failed to appear, though we have used every exertion to get them here. Your Committee have sent two notes to the Anti-Tammany delegation to which no reply has been received. The characteristic conduct of these gentlemen cannot but be regarded as greatly discourteous to this Committee, who certainly cannot be expected to wait any longer. We, in the City of New-York, can understand full well why Mr. WOOD and his friends have not presented their case here. They have no case on record. Mr. WOOD was himself a member of our organization. It suited him and he was friendly to it so long as he could control it, but when he found he could do so no longer, he became the enemy of the organization. Notwithstanding that he was present and took part in the General Committee's action on September 2d, and when he was charged in the Committee with the design and intention to follow the dictates of his feelings and oppose the organization of Tammany Hall, he said emphatically and with hypocritical earnestness that he recognized no organization but that of Tammany Hall. But to day we find this same gentleman, after submitting his own claims, and the claims of his friends, to an election under that organization, controlling, after defeat, the seats of the regular Democrats, and adopting a course that must, if persevered in, destroy the union of the party. As to the regularity of the Tammany Delegates, there can be no question, and we submit to the Convention our claims to admission into its body, with the desire that this question of regularity shall be settled now and forever. We are the representatives of the only Democratic organization in New-York having any claim to regularity. For the consideration of this Committee, and in order that the Committee may sustain itself fully, if when we take, as we must, a judgment by default, it assigns the seats to us, I beg to present a brief history of the Tammany organization, as set forth in an official report after seven months consideration, and adopted by a vote of 77 to 44. The incidents in the recent history of the General Committee which are valuable at the present time by reason of the experience they give, and also of the binding force of their results may be very briefly stated. At the commencement of the year 1857 two rival bodies claimed to be the Democratic Republican General Committee of this City and entitled to the occupancy of Tammany Hall. The matter was presented for the action of the Grand Council of the Tammany Society, which decided that neither of the two had a clear and exclusive right, and proposed to settle the matter by the election of a new Committee under the joint direction of the two contesting Committees and of the Grand Council. This proposition, which was adopted in the Grand Council by a vote of 7 to 6, was rejected by one of the two Committees. A plan was then proposed by the Hon. JOHN KELLY for the formation of a convention to consist of five members from each Ward, two to be appointed by each of the delegations from the Ward to the two Committees, and the fifth by the Grand Council the Convention to act as a General Committee until the 1st of July, and meanwhile to mature a plan for the organization of the party and for the election of a new General Committee which was to be the sole organization. This plan was unanimously adopted by the Council, and the members of the Convention were appointed accordingly by the action of the several delegations to the two Committees and of the Council. The Convention thus formed, met, organized and adopted a plan for the organization of the Democratic Party in this City, installed a new General Committee and adjourned within the period limited for its existence. The plan of organization consisted of Democratic associations to be formed in the several Wards as the constituted bodies under regulations which it was claimed allowed the participation of every undoubted Democrat, while efficient safeguards were provided against illegal voting and other faults. One of the two previous Committees refused to submit to the action of the Convention, and contested the authority of the new General Committee organized under that action. Each Committee issued a call for the election of Delegates to the State Convention of the 1857 and two contesting delegations were accordingly chosen. The State Convention evaded the settlement of the matter by admitting half of each delegation. Subsequently the two Committees adjourned *sine die*, having first organized a new Committee composed in equal parts from the two previous Committees, and presided over alternately by their two chairmen. An exclusive and undisputed General Committee was thus at last formed by which a plan was adopted for the selection of the nominating Conventions of last Fall, and of a General Committee for the present year. The nominations made under that plan received the enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the City, to an extent that was best manifested in the fact that, with the exception of a single nominee, to whose election there was an opposition never before equaled in this city in extent and power, every candidate in the city and county and the Senate and Assembly Districts was elected. The present General Committee is the undisputed successor of that General Committee whose action was so beneficial to the Democratic Party, and so efficiently sustained by its votes at the general and charter elections. These facts cannot be questioned on any side. Thus, Sir, in this official statement is presented the claim to the regularity of these delegates. Mr. WOOD, who is the head of the Opposition delegates, took part in every action embraced in what has just been heard. Under these considerations, we ask you to report to this Convention, admitting the Tammany delegates as the only regular delegates representing the City of New-York.

Mr. I. FOWLER then stated that Mr. MEHAN, who contested the seat of GIDEON J. TUCKER, did so only on principle; and as Mr. TUCKER held a certificate under the Tammany organization, if he was admitted on that, Mr. MEHAN's claims would be withdrawn.

Mr. BROADHEAD then moved that the delegation elected under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee, at Tammany Hall, including Mr. TUCKER, be admitted as the regularly elected delegates from New-York, which was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A dispatch from Independence, 12th, says that the New-Mexican mails, dated 23d ult., had arrived. Captain MCLEAN, who reached Santo Fé on the 20th, reported that there was no doubt that a battle had been fought between the command of Major BROOKS and the Navajo Indians. The Indians have hitherto declared that they would not fight, and in case of their refusal to give up the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro, he intended burning and destroying their wheat and corn fields, which, if done, would doubtless cause a collision between them and the troops. The Indians have offered Major BROOKS several thousand sheep and one thousand ponies to indemnify him for the loss of his negro. The Santa Fé *Gazette*, in a long article, attempts to justify the Indians and their conduct.

Colonel SUMNER's command was passed at Walnut Creek, moving slowly. There were no Indians seen on the plains. The grass was still good.

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2181. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Approval of the Course of Mr. Forsyth—The Treaty with China—The Mexican Protectorate—The Kansas Land Sales, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

I ascertain that the Government here approves entirely of the course of Mr. FORSYTH, in delaying his departure from Mexico on account of the yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Dispatches from Mr. MASON at Paris speak flatteringly of our treaty with China. It is similar in all respects to the treaties concluded with France and England.

The Secretary of War has dispatched Mr. W. B. LEE to West Point with the two stands of colors taken from the British at Yorktown; also, the flag carried by our victorious troops at the taking of Mexico. They were considered unsafe here, owing to the Department not being fire-proof.

Letters received from General HOUSTON announce his intention to press his Mexican Protectorate resolutions upon Congress next Winter.

The Hon. WADE HAMPTON and lady, of South Carolina, are stopping at the National. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The President has ordered the further postponement of the Kansas land sales till July next. The reason for this is stated to be the financial pressure in the country, and the consequent inability of settlers to prove up and pay for the preemption by the time fixed by the proclamation ordering the sales in November. The lands comprise three millions of acres.

The President has ordered the new Land Office about to be established in New-Mexico to be located at Santa Fé.

General HARNEY to-day received final orders, before leaving for the new military district of Oregon.

Lord NAPIER left to-day for the North.

Maine Election.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

One hundred and ninety-one towns give MORRILL 37,222, Opposition 30,698, which indicates a Republican majority in the State of nearly 10,000.

EZRA B. FRENCH, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third District by 28 majority, with one plantation to hear from, which will increase it probably to 40.

FOSTER, Republican, is undoubtedly elected in the Sixth District, although the plantations of Van Buren, Madwaska and Hancock, in Aroostook County, give BRADBURY, Democrat, 908 majority, which shows again for BRADBURY in Aroostook, but not enough to secure his election. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican.

Fire in the Baltimore Custom-House.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A serious fire occurred in the Baltimore Custom-House before daylight this morning. It caught accidentally from a lamp in the Messenger's room, which room was burnt out, as were several other offices, with some valuable statistical records of the exports and imports of the port. The damage to the building is considerable, and the total loss is estimated at $40,000.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Prominent gentlemen from the West fully corroborate the previous statements relative to the existence of rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak. A company of a hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday last, and other companies are being formed in nearly all the towns in the Territory, and along the Missouri River. ISAAC EATON of the Kansas Stage Company, arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of buying mules, and making the necessary arrangements to extend the stage line from Fort Riley to Pike's Peak.

The St. Louis Steam Fire Department.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The first anniversary of the Steam Fire Department was celebrated, yesterday, by a grand parade of all the engines, seven in number, and a trial exhibition of each engine. The average time of raising steam was about six minutes, and the average distance thrown through a hundred feet of hose, with an inch and a quarter nozzle, was 230 feet. With the exception of one, these engines are all of LATHA's patent, and of the same class. The whole affair was very creditable, both to the Department and the city.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Mayor reports three deaths here from yellow fever for the week ending Tuesday.

THE GREAT NATIONAL HORSE-SHOW.

Immense Crowd of Visitors—Distinguished Guests—Celebrated Horses—History of the Horse Fair—Absence of Jockeys, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

The great National Show commenced this morning at Hampden Park, in a most brilliant manner, by a grand cavalcade of all the horses that have arrived, numbering between five and six hundred of all classes, and not an inferior animal among them all. It is said to be altogether the finest show that has been made since the exhibition was instituted five years since. Certainly I have never seen so magnificent a display of quadrupeds before. It would have set the blood of ROSA BONHEUR in a glow if she could have seen the splendid sight, for it was not an easy matter for a mere novice in horseology, like me, to preserve my equine-imity as the splendid animals came rushing along the well-kept course of Hampden Park, with the morning light glinting off their sleek sides like electric sparks. It was enough to give one, what a Cockney acquaintance of mine calls a horse-ification of the heart. The exact number of animals in the cavalcade I have not heard named, but the half-mile course was entirely filled in its circuit, many of the horses being seven abreast. There were but three lady-riders among them. There should have been forty or fifty to give grace and picturesqueness to the scene. There was a want, too, of good costuming on the part of the male riders and drivers, who did not pay sufficient attention to the old adage, that birds of a feather should fly together. Fine horses should have fine riders. But the scene was exceedingly picturesque and animated, notwithstanding, and the great variety of colors in the carriages, and the badges worn by the managers and officers of the Show, all helped to make up a most beautiful picture. The morning, too, was exceedingly fine, and a good hard rain on Saturday had washed the trees thoroughly, and made the grass as green as an emerald. Hampden Park, in which the Show is held, is a most lovely spot, an inclosure of some sixty acres, on the left bank of the Connecticut, surrounded by a boulevard planted with young elms. A few years hence it will be unspeakably lovely.

The first day's show is but a prelude to the grand performances, which will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—the last being the day of the banquet, the premiums, flags and processions. The town is already crammed full of visitors, and strangers have to seek lodgings in the surrounding towns. Yet the *élite* of the visitors, the big-bugs that are expected, are not yet arrived. A whole bevy of Governors are expected in the train this evening—Governor BANKS, of Massachusetts; Governor KING and staff, of New York; Governor BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut; Governor BISSELL, of Illinois, and Governor HAILE, of New-Hampshire. General WOOL and staff are already here.

Among the New-Yorkers on the course I observe Mr. HOWE, of New-York, with the flowing locks, and with the same beautiful black horses which he displayed in company with his sewing machines on the Cable celebration day in Broadway. On the grand stand was another New-Yorker, better known in Wall-street than at horse fairs, "Uncle DAVID" LEAVITT, who sported a flamboyant bunch of red and green ribbons on the breast of his sober black coat. There are a good many other New-Yorkers here, but as I am not sure that they are ambitious of having their names mentioned, I will not intrude upon their privacy. The people congregated here come from all parts of the Union, as do the horses, and a good many from Canada, and, when the great Horse Show shall have become a little more famous, it will be the nearest approach we have yet made in the New World to the Isthmian games. Between the examination of classes the course is given up to promiscuous driving, and all sorts of sport is witnessed—driving tandem, tridem, four-in-hand and six-in-hand. But, amid all the fun and hilarity, there is not the slightest indecorum or approach to rowdyism.

There are no very great names on the list of equine celebrities, this being intended as a show of the rising generation rather than of established notorieties. But among them are the following:

Ethan Allen,	Black Warrior,
Hiram Drew,	Blazing Star,
Young Columbus,	Fly Away,
George M. Patchen,	Omer Pacha,
Old Columbus,	Trustee, Jr.,
X10sion, (Extension,)	Maine Messenger,
Hard Road,	Spirit of the Times,
Hard Times,	Granger Horse,
Trotting Childers,	India Rubber,
Tom Carpenter,	Glastenbury Boy,
Richelieu,	Iron Monarch,
Old Rattler,	Wild Air,
Young Rattler,	Tom Howard,
Sultan,	Sontag,
Logan,	Pocahontas,
Lone Star,	Nakmeoka,
Red Eye,	Lady Jane,
Anglo-Saxon,	Lady Bodisco,
Navigator,	Nellie,
Clifton,	Jenny,
Trident,	Molly,
Cleopatra,	Polly,
General,	Sue,
Young Sovereign,	Mrs. Jehu Cricket.
Jupiter,	

Mrs. Jehu Crickett is probably the belle of the ground, but I have not had the pleasure of making her acquaintance.

One of the striking novelties of this great Horse Fair is the appearance of perfect respectability which pervades it, and the entire absence of thimble-riggers and the swell-mob generally. It was the design of the founder of this great National Horse Show to prove that the improvement of horses did not necessitate, as in all other similar attempts, the detioration of the men who engage in the business of rearing them. Noble horses, it was claimed, should have noble trainers. From a well-written and extended history of the National Horse Show, in the Springfield *

PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

Grand Celebration of the Anniversary at Put-in Bay.

Delegations from Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Other Lake Towns.

Speeches of Gov. Chase, of Ohio, the Hon Joshua R. Giddings, Judge Wilkins, of Michigan, &c.

POEM BY D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD, ESQ.

From Our Own Reporter

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie is a glorious event in our country's history, and deserving a glorious commemoration. The States of the Northwest, and the Lake Cities in particular, regard its anniversary as peculiarly interesting to themselves. Its celebration has not been regularly kept up, but the enthusiasm which characterizes its commemoration when the people do get in the humor for it, amply atones for the irregularity of its occurrence. Patriotism accumulates at irregular periods, but, like steam, when it reaches a certain pressure, it must find an escape somewhere. This year, evidently, patriotism has reached the point of accumulation, where it must find a place for escape, judging from the magnitude of the celebration. But before proceeding to describe this, it may be well to run over the leading incidents of the battle, as but few will probably find them fresh in their minds.

THE BATTLE.

The disgrace which was brought on our flag by Gov. HULL's surrender of Detroit had been in a measure removed by the capture of the *Guerriere* and the successes of Captains PORTER and JONES and Commodore BAINBRIDGE. Commodore CHAUNCEY had command of Lake Ontario, but Lake Erie was still under the control of the British. OLIVER H. PERRY, of Rhode Island, then in his 28th year, was intrusted with the task of recovering possession of it. There was no naval force on the Lake worthy of mention, but PERRY soon built nine vessels, carrying in all 54 guns. The British fleet under the command of Commodore BARCLAY, numbered six vessels mounting 63 guns, but in spite of their superior force they avoided coming to a contest. On the 10th of September, (1813.) PERRY's fleet, while lying in Put-in-Bay, descried the enemy bearing down upon them. Soon PERRY's fleet was in readiness for action. He engaged two of the largest vessels with his flag ship, the *Si Lawrence*, and fought until every man except eight was killed or wounded. He then transferred his flag to the *Niagara*, and renewed the engagement more fiercely than ever. A fresh breeze springing up at the time, PERRY plunged through the enemy's line, giving a raking fire right and left. This movement decided which flag should be victorious. Within fifteen minutes after PERRY's reaching the *Niagara*, BARCLAY had hauled down his flag, and PERRY immediately sent that famous dispatch to HARRISON, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Such was the glorious event which was celebrated yesterday. In 1836, at a meeting of some of the veterans of the Last War, it was voted to form a Monument Association, but no decided steps were taken until 1852. Then a pic-nic was held on the Island and at Put in Bay, and an association formed, of which Gen. CASS was elected President. Then the matter was again dropped, and nothing more was said about it, until some three or four weeks before the recurrence of the anniversary of the battle the present year the newspapers in the cities along the Lake shore took up the matter in earnest. The citizens of Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit and Cleveland took hold of the matter enthusiastically, and determined to have a celebration which should result in the establishment of a fund to be appropriated to erecting a monument on Gibraltar Rock, at the entrance to Put-in-Bay, the harbor where PERRY's fleet awaited the enemy's approach, and near which the battle took place.

TRIP TO PUT-IN BAY.

Put-in Bay, as it is significantly and appropriately called, is situated on the northwest part of Lake Erie, and is formed by a group of islands called the "Sisters." It is distant from the mouth of Detroit River about 40 miles, in a southeasterly direction. On the morning of the 10th, a goodly company of excursionists, numbering nearly 400, sailed from Detroit to participate in the celebration of this glorious anniversary. The rain accommodated itself most delightfully to the hour of starting. It came down in torrents the half hour preceding, and numbers who would have gone remained at home. Perhaps the trip might have been postponed, but no human power could make the eleventh or the thirteenth the tenth, and the latter is, and ever will be, the date when the great event occurred. But then the rain had its advantages. It laid the dust, a very essential requisite to comfort on a lake trip, and more than all, it came down in such torrents as to give us an opportunity of seeing Lake Erie under water. No unusual incident marked the trip to Put-in-Bay. There was enough swell on the Lake to make some wish they were either "dead or at home," but numbers evinced a very decided determination to keep their rebellious stomachs down by keeping the dance up. As we neared the entrance of the Bay, the scene was beautiful and inspiring. The sun, breaking through the clouds, gilded the besom of the Lake, contrasting beautifully with the dark green foliage of the thickly-wooded islands dotting the surface of the Lake. On the right, the boat from Toledo was slowly creeping along, and one of the Cleveland boats was approaching from the left, while directly in front, and over one of the islands, sharp eyes descried the smoke curling up from the pipe of the boat from Sandusky, each bearing their quota of excursionists to the appointed rendezvous. Just within the Bay lay the steamer *Michigan*, the only U. S. vessel of war allowed by treaty on Lake Erie, and with her single Paixhan gun—a 64 pounder—making a rather different craft from those which sustained our honor so nobly forty-five years ago this day, on this very spot. But as we rounded Gibraltar Rock, which intervened as if a curtain, between us and the island, the scene was enough to excite enthusiasm in the most stolid heart. Three steamboats, their decks all alive with people, lay with their bows on the shore, while the beach was lined with moving masses of people. Here and there companies of artillery-men were scattered along, their scarlet uniforms contrasting brilliantly with the dark green sward which lay as a back-ground to the striking picture. Then, from time to time, the cannon boomed forth its tones of welcome, waking the echoes in the land-locked harbor, and then finding exit, and rolling on and on until its sullen booming died away far off on the Lake. One after another, steamers and sailing craft came in, until the following vessels were at anchor. First of all the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, Capt. LANMAN; U. S. revenue-cutter, *Jacob M Thompson*.

Steamboats—Arrow, Buffalo; Forest Queen, Buffalo and Cleveland; Bay City, Toledo; Ocean, Cleveland; Queen City, Sandusky; Island Queen, do.; Jersey City, do.; May Queen, Detroit.

Tugs—D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland; Star.

Yachts—E. K. Collins, Cleveland; Monarch of the Glen, Perrysburg; Morning Star, Comet.

Twenty-five other sailing vessels swelled the number of excursionists with their living freight until there were assembled on the island more than three thousand people, one-third of whom were from Cleveland. Nearly every boat brought with it a band of music and some brought bands of a more warlike appearance, i. e. bands of artillery and companies of soldiery. Eight field pieces were stationed on the shore, besides those which from time to time were discharged from the steamboat decks.

Three companies of the Cleveland Light Artillery Companies A., B and D., were present with their bands, as well as the Yagers from Sandusky. Numerous fire companies also were on hand.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY—ORDER OF EXERCISES.

As soon as the delegations from the different cities could meet, the following officers of the day were agreed upon:

President, Gov. S. P. CHASE, of Ohio; Vice-Presidents, Hon. ROSS WILKINS, of Detroit; H. V. WILSON, of Cleveland; Hon. E. COOKE, of Sandusky; Gen. JACOB G. HUNT, of Toledo; Capt. STEPHEN G. CHAMPLIN, of Buffalo; Lieut. SHIRK, of the U. S. steamer *Michigan*; G. G. BAKER, Esq., Norwalk; W. B. CRAIGHILL, Port Clinton.

Secretaries were also appointed from the different Lake Cities, which were represented—viz: Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo and Port Clinton.

The Committee also agreed upon the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

National Salute—Steamer *Michigan*.
Music—Hecker's Cleveland Band.
Prayer—The Rev. GEO DUFFIELD, Jr., Philadelphia.
Introductory Address—By the Hon. E. COOK, Sandusky.
Reply by Dr. USHER PARSONS, of Providence, R. I.
Music by OSCAR E. DODGE and the HAKES Family.
Speech by Mayor STARKWEATHER, of Cleveland.
Poem by D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD, Esq., of Detroit.
Speech by the Hon. ROSS WILKINS, of Detroit.
Music by the Cleveland Band, Sandusky.
Speech by the Hon. H. R. MASON, of Toledo.
Music by Waite's Band, of Toledo.

After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD, Gov. CHASE spoke as follows:

GOV. CHASE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are assembled upon a most interesting occasion. Forty five years ago this day American valor met British valor, and American skill and conduct met British skill and conduct upon yonder lake; and American valor and skill and conduct triumphed, and we have assembled to-day to indulge in feelings of exultation over the event. [Cheers.] These feelings must be forever mingled into our grateful remembrance of the men by whom the triumph of the past was gained. We welcome here the remnant of the band who fought the battle. How delighted will be their eyes when they contrast that weakness with this strength. What a thought it is for them that this people are filling the land from ocean to ocean, and that they are destined to fill it from pole to pole. We meet together to thank those who have procured these gifts, and to exult in the goodness of Providence. But why should we exult over the nation which has been our foe? Instead of meeting upon the fields of battle, we are mingling in commerce. Instead of exchanging salutes of war across the ocean, salutes of peace are echoing beneath it, and they are rolling on until they lose themselves in the vast Pacific. Instead of sending our thoughts by the old mediums of communication, American genius and skill has traversed the ocean, not above it, but beneath it, and lightning speeds our words of welcome to our Anglo-Saxon brethren. [Cheers.] We rejoice to welcome this vast multitude of citizens to whom at last has been committed the destinies of the country; to welcome brave soldiers who will defend our interests in conflict, and the brave sailor (Lieutenant SHIRK) who worthily defends the honor of his country. And last, but not least, we rejoice to welcome here to-day our fair countrywomen, by whom men are nurtured and strengthened for the duties of life.

Gov. CHASE's remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at their close he was greeted with three tremendous cheers.

The Committee having the matter in charge reported as prominent officers of the Association:

President—The Hon. LEWIS CASS.

Among the Vice-Presidents were the names of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, &c.

The Hon. E. COOKE, of Sandusky, then addressed the audience. He thanked the multitude for having come up from the Lake shore and interior cities to celebrate this great event. After sketching rapidly the results of the war of 1812 and the condition in which it left the country, he passed on to the Battle of Lake Erie, which was deserving commemoration, not only for the great results, but because the American fleet which was engaged in it was the first which ever made battle with an enemy, and the British squadron then conquered was the first ever vanquished. Having addressed an enthusiastic welcome to the orators seated on the platform, he introduced Capt. STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, of Buffalo, the only surviving commander of PERRY's fleet, being at the time of the battle first officer of the *Scorpion*.

Capt. C. rose and acknowledged the deafening cheers which greeted him, and handed Gov. CHASE a manuscript, which the Governor read, with the remark that Capt. CHAMPLIN's modesty equaled his valor.

Mr. PRESIDENT—Unaccustomed to speak in public—having no confidence in my voice—I ask the favor of you to read the following reply to the flattering sentiment just offered:

Fellow citizens, I cordially thank you for the distinguished honors paid to the memory of my old commander, Commodore O. H. PERRY, and the gallant officers and men under his command in the battle on this lake, and also for the flattering notices of my services on that occasion.

You have thereby amply rewarded me for the toil and exposure of life on that eventful day. Next to a consciousness that I performed my duty faithfully, is the approbation of so vast a multitude of my fellow-citizens.

Fellow citizens, I renewedly thank you, and beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

The *thirty-and six* volunteers of General HARRISON's army who came to our assistance in our greatest need, and to whom we were much indebted for their valuable services.

The Hon. Mr. COOKE then introduced successively THOMAS BROWNELL, of Newport, R. I., second in command of the *Ariel*; WILLIAM BLAIR, of Lexington, Richland County, Ohio, one of the thirty six volunteers from HARRISON's army who fought on the *Niagara*, and Dr. USHER PARSONS, of Newport, R. I., Chief Surgeon of the fleet, and only survivor of those on board the flag ship *Lawrence*. The appearance of these veterans was the signal for the most unbounded enthusiasm; cheer after cheer greeted them. Mr. BLAIR wore around his neck a medal awarded him by the State of Pennsylvania for his services in the Battle of Lake Erie. None but Dr. PARSONS attempted to say anything, but he made up for the silence of the rest. He read an intensely-interesting account of the battle, which will possess great value as a historical document. It was not only well but ably written, and attracted great attention. Much of it, to be sure, was relating again general facts with which every schoolboy is familiar, but there were many personal reminiscences interwoven, which gave it a thrilling interest. Historical societies will snatch at it eagerly. The scene during the reading of this sketch was remarkable. On the platform in the foreground was this hale old veteran reciting incidents which occurred forty-five years ago, within seeing distance of the spot where he then stood. Before him was a vast audience numbering thousands, and by his side sat several of his companions in arms during the memorable conflict. Men eminent in the political world were back of him, and all were breathlessly listening. Now and then cheers would burst forth and send the echoes rolling over the lake. When Dr. PARSONS concluded those who were in reaching distance heartily grasped his hand and the applause which came up from the vast assembly was more hearty than any which ever greeted a political speech. The paper is to be published but, its length excludes it from my report.

OSCAR E. DODGE, the veteran vocalist, now editor of a Cleveland paper, left quill-driving for a day to come up to add interest to the occasion by one of his songs, in which he was assisted by the Baker family, and which his hearers warmly appreciated. Mayor STARKWEATHER, of Cleveland, made some remarks, the omission of some of which would have added greatly to the interest of the occasion. It was mainly made up of a recital of the prominent incidents of the battle. Dr. PARSONS had just gone through with these in detail, and their repetition was perfectly needless, apart from their filling up the time, so that the speakers who followed had not sufficient time to address the assembly. The Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, who was on the platform, might have been prevailed on to speak, but no opportunity was given.

After Mayor STARKWEATHER had concluded, Governor CHASE rose and said, that though the Committee had decided on an order of exercises, he was so far an advocate of popular sovereignty as to let the people have their own way as to whom they should hear, [laughter and applause,] and he would take the liberty of introducing a venerable man who, though he was not in the battle of Lake Erie, was engaged in the frontier war preceding. Turning to the Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, he he said, "Come forward, Uncle JOSHUA, and show yourself." The cheers which greeted the appearance of the old veteran were overwhelming. After they had subsided, he spoke as follows:

HON. J. R. GIDDINGS' SPEECH.

These scenes were familiar to me forty-six years ago. The battle of Brownstown had been fought. The frontier was open to the enemy. I was then an humble individual, bearing the soldier's musket. Blood was spilled on yonder shore in the month of September. The troops took possession of the frontier, and then we awaited the event which we are assembled to commemorate. I was listening to those cannon booming over the water for three long hours, and you may imagine with what anxiety we awaited the result. I have no words to tell the emotions of our hearts, when we heard that our vessels had achieved a victory. It was an awful day. May God spare you from witnessing such scenes again, when great nations shall slay each other, men worshipping the same God. If taken in that aspect it was a revolting spectacle. But if we think of its being a battle in defence of the right of men to govern themselves—a battle for liberty—then these results were most glorious. The conflict is still raging. One hundred men will fly in public life, where one will fall on battle fields, where man meets his brother in mortal conflict. These men (pointing to the veterans) have done their duty well. God grant that you may be worthy of them, and thus maintain our rights. May you prove worthy of the blessings which have been conferred upon you, and thus perpetuate the great results achieved by these men till time shall be no more.

On resuming his seat Mr. GIDDINGS received three hearty cheers.

The President then called upon Judge WILKINS, of Detroit, to address the assembly. He made some remarks sportively warding off the imputations other speakers had cast upon Michigan. Ohio, he said, has one great man, Judge MCLEAN, but he was born in New-Jersey. He then drew an eloquent parallel between PERRY and MCLEAN, the civil and military heroes of the Northwest, and introduced D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD, Esq., of Detroit, the poet of the day. The enthusiasm which welcomed Mr. D.'s appearance proved plainly that the assembly were looking for a poem worthy the occasion, and they were not disappointed. Mr. D. labored under one great disadvantage. The steamboats were becoming impatient to start, and as the enthusiasm of the people seemed to be boundless, there was no apparent reason why they should leave before the darkness compelled them to do so. Accordingly the steam whistles set up an unearthly screeching, and the cannon bellowed forth all their thunders. Those on the outskirts of the assembly were obliged to listen to noises not so mellifluous or agreeable as those enjoyed who were nearer the platform.

Mr. D. saluted first the different cities represented; old Erie, the fair "Forest City," Sandusky, and last not least,

"Grave Maumee, for years quite widely known
By heroes and a fever all their own."

He then passed to his introduction:

'Tis not of scenes at Salamis we sing,
Nor brazen brows led by some Roman king;
Nor DARAH, who, bursting like a Northern gale
Upon the dread Armada's myriad sail,
Broke up and scattered on th' avenging sea,
The power that struck at Albion's liberty;
Nor *him* to whom were given the massive keys
That first unlocked our dark Hesperian seas,
That grand old sea king sent and led of God,
To kiss with foreign keel our virgin sod
Nor NELSON struggling on the bloody brine
To carve great England's name on Ocean's shrine;
Nor brave PAUL JONES, who scoured the English seas,
The wir'ged herald of our liberties;
Nor LAWRENCE, who, when life was on the slip
Still bravely cried, "Pray don't give up the ship."
'Tis none of these whose mighty deeds we sing,
But one to whom the Nation's heart will cling
While Erie rolls a wave to either shore,
And old Niagara's voice be heard no more;
The MAN who five and forty years ago,
The MAN who on these waves then tinged with crimson glow,
'Mid crashing spars and War's wild overthrow,
Laid proud old England's blood-red pennant low.
Let all our cities in bold pæan hymn
Grand PERRY's praise—the old Erie's arm,
Perry the young, the gallant and brave,
The CHRISTIAN HERO of our common wave.
Let all the bugles that the west can pour,
Let all the cannon in each triumph roar,
And let their echoes, leaping from each shore,
Still chime his name,
And lofty fame,
Forever, and forever more!

The dawn of the day of battle is thus described:

Slow creeps to birth the opening Autumn day,
Slow breaks along the Lake his herald ray,
The birds, not yet from out the forest, raise
In chorus clear their matin hymn of praise—
Still sleeps the duck upon the quiet flood,
Still weeps the tinted maple of the wood;
Not e'en the mournful cry of waking loon,
Has yet ascended to the sinking moon:
Nor night scarce lifted from the misty deep,
The sable mantle of great Nature's sleep;
When circled round this lonely island bay,
The British hulls, like drowsy dragons lay—
Bright glow the colors round their bulwarks spread,
Bright beams their airy canvas overhead,
Softly their ensigns open on the air,
Compact their lines, their brazen metal bare

After sketching the rival commanders, BARCLAY, who had fought under NELSON, and PERRY, who had never before seen a naval battle, the scenes before the battle opened are described briefly. Here is one which has not before been described in verse:

Eight bells had pealed the full meridian hour,
When battle's gloomy front began to lower—
Set were the sails,—set every sailor's lip,
On board each fair and slow advancing ship,
And with the proper range each crew low runs.
Their every port-hole all the black mouthed guns.
Trim cut the rigging as their vision cleared
The enemy's line—
"*What see'st in yon fleet?*" the Briton cries;
"*I see the cross at prayers,*" a tar replies—
"*At prayers!*" says one with mocking laugh and jeer,
"*I'd rather hear the rebels curse and swear.*"
"*At prayers,*" another said, "*such men I fear*
"*Perhaps the Nation's God those prayers may hear!*
And woe to those who meet HIS GLITTERING SPEAR!"

The vessels are then brought together and the action commences:

Closer, still closer, creep the squadrons on,
Nearer, yet nearer frowns the shotted gun—
And now the sea-bird's wilt prophetic scream,
As o'er the wave his snowy pinions gleam,
A moment starts each palpitating crew,
And bids all hearts express the last adieu.
But see that silver wreath of curling smoke,
'Tis BARCLAY's gun! the silence now is broke;
Another gun! another thunders out.
And hark! there goes the British battle shout.
And hark again! above the peal log roar,
"*Close order, men! let sing the dogs of war!*"
'Tis PERRY's trumpet speaks, and thro' the fleet
His guns, unmuzzled, pour their iron sleet,
And soon, with battle's blaze, begin to heat.
"Close action!" was the order of the day,
And down, mid gathering smoke, and fire and ray,
The *Lawrence* fearless holds her deadly way.

The struggle with the three British vessels is then given, and until the *Lawrence* lost every spar and had but one gun left, which PERRY discharged with his own hands. He then leaves the *Lawrence* and transfers his flag to the *Niagara*, which renews the fight more fiercely than ever:

A moment more, and all his sailors eyes
Turn to the ship where his proud ensign flies,
Then, louder than the roaring cannon's voice,
They hit the cheer, and with glad hearts rejoice,
For though around him war's dread volley flew,
The God of battles safely led him through—
Gave to his hand another gallant craft,
And sent a breeze his onward way to waft.
A moment more, and on he wildly drives,
While all his battle-thirst again revives.
Grand as Leonidas at Thermopylæ,
Dashed now our hero on the enemy;
Full armed, once more in thunderbolts he falls,
As pours his broadsides on their wooden walls;
The gun boats roar along his bloody wake,
And, like young dragons, rend the lines they break.
Flash after flash his fatal lightnings shone.
Crash after crash he brings their canvas down—
Groan after groan succeeded every gun,
Moan followed moan until the work was done—
A squadron lost, and Perry's victory won!

After describing the triumph of the victors and their burial, allusion is made to the object of the present celebration, the raising a fund for founding a monument to commemorate the battle. The poem closes with the following lines:

Yes! let the monumental shaft arise
Above these forest boughs and greet the skies;
Here let the woodland birds each morning raise
To PERRY and his braves their hymn of praise.
Here let the Nation come with each glad year
And yield this dust the tributary tear;
Here wreathe the Autumn cup and loud proclaim
Fresh honors to our hero's honored name;
Here chant how man the very fates can bend
By bravely *persevering to the end.*
'Twas this that won for PERRY his renown,
'Tis this that plucks from Tyranny her crown,
'Tis this that saves our flag on land and sea,
And girds with sentinels of liberty
This teeming land—God keep it ever free!

Then let us send the towering shaft on high
To court new blessings from each morning sky,
To teach our rising youth on land and flood,
That liberty is worthy of their blood;
And on its tablet write in boldest line
Those words that round this lake should ever shine—
That modest message of our hero's pen—
Long may it live among our naval men,
Long gleam from all our armed forts and towers—
"*We have met the enemy and they are ours!*"

Mr. DUFFIELD could have desired no warmer commendation of the excellence of his performance, and of the fidelity of the pictures his imagination had drawn, than that given by the old veterans who, with tears still standing in their eyes, crowded around him and offered their congratulations.

The Hon. H. D. MASON, of Toledo, essayed to speak, but the people did not think the hearing plain prose was sufficient inducement to endure the screeching of the steam whistles any longer, and, betaking themselves to their respective boats, soon were speeding their way over the Lake homeward.

W——G.

POLITICAL.

Opposition Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

A grand Ratification Meeting of opponents of the Administration was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. GEORGE BALDIN presided, and speeches were delivered by the Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, the Hon. CHAS. D. GILPIN, and the Hon. HENRY D. MOORE. Mr. MORRIS reviewed the Free-Trade policy of the Administration and the Democratic Party; showed its utter incompatibility with the prosperity of the country, and exhibited in a convincing light the benefits that had resulted from an adequate protection of American labor and industry. After touching on the extravagance of the Administration and other topics, Mr. MORRIS concluded by saying, that he was firmly convinced that the doctrines he had hitherto advocated, and which he had studied at the feet of the truly great statesmen of the Republic, were most consonant with the permanent interests of his constituents and the nation, and fully satisfied in his own conscience that the course he pursued last Winter at Washington was the most conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the Republic, he should adhere to the line of action he had always pursued. "The path I tread," said Mr. H., "is illuminated by the inspiring genius of HENRY CLAY, and his example is the polar star by which I shape my political course, as his precepts are the Shibboleth by which all true patriots swear."

Among the resolutions adopted, was the following:

Resolved, That the recent attempt of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN to impose Slavery on Kansas, by means of a Constitution created in contravention of the will of the people of that Territory, by fraud and violence, and foreign invasion, was an act of despotism that only finds its parallel in the darkest annals of transatlantic tyranny, and an Administration capable of such an outrage on the genius of free institutions, is no longer worthy of the confidence of the American people.

Illinois—Judge Breese Stands for the Senate—A Sharp Letter.

The following letter from Judge BREESE, of Illinois, appears in the Belleville (Ill.) *Democrat*. It is sufficiently decided:

CARLISLE, Sept. 7, 1858.

Rev. W. F. Boyakin, Editor of the Belleville Democrat:

DEAR SIR: I demand as a right, to know who requested you to say, as you have said in an editorial of your paper, on the 4th inst., that "Judge BREESE is not, nor will he be, a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS; and all that has been said in reference to his stumping the State against the Democratic Party is without any foundation whatever."

The article is artfully prepared, but it will not deceive, if such was its object.

It never has been said in any paper, or elsewhere, by anybody, that I intended to stump the State against the Democratic Party, hence your *disclaimer* was wholly unnecessary. You might have sworn, on your friend CASPER TEIELL'S Bible, that I never would be found in opposition to the great Democratic Party of the nation, whose hardest battles I have helped to fight and win for more than a quarter of a century. You may take your oath of *that* without fear.

But I think, friend BOYAKIN, your ideas of Democracy and mine, differ most essentially. You will pardon me for saying that yours seem to be concentrated in one man, while mine embrace great principles. Yours seem to tend to the disruption and debauchery of that great party; mine, to its conservation and purity. Yours, if carried out, will annihilate it; mine will restore it to its pristine vigor.

What position I may consider it my duty to assume in this contest now so fiercely waged against the Democracy of the nation, its cherished and time-honored principles, and fiercer still against him to whom that portion of the nation has committed the power, will depend on circumstances.

One thing you may be assured, and my past life is the guarantee, that I will not be silent nor inactive when I see, or think I see, that great party in danger from conspirators within its own bosom, or from foes without. The last are least to be dreaded, as their attacks are open in the sunlight, and manly. The conspirator deals his blows secretly; he gets up false issues for the occasion, under the cover of which he makes his attack. The species of warfare is now in progress, and I am surprised you do not see it.

They may destroy the citadel, but the foundations will remain: they are everlasting; "the eternal years of God are hers," and on them the national edifice will be rebuilt, attracting the masses by the beauty of its design, the solidity of its structure, and by the pure purposes to which it will be again dedicated. It will afford us shelter from selfish and intractable ambition, and around its altars will be found none but true and faithful worshipers.

Lend a helping hand to save the present from the assaults of the destroyer, to which you cannot and ought not to be insensible. Thus shall you be honored of men. Thus shall you become a bright light and a safe guide for our people. Thus only can you preserve the principles you claim to reverence.

I hope you will publish this letter and send me the name of the person who gave the authority you have exercised in regard to me and my name. Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY BREESE.

Free Passes to the Republican Delegates to Syracuse.

No one disputes that the Delegates to the Republican Convention were furnished with free passes over the Central Railroad, but we understand that we have been accused of a violation of personal confidence in making the fact public. In reply to this charge, we need only say that it was well known in Buffalo before the Delegates left for Syracuse that such passes were in their possession, and that the fact was published in Albany a day before we announced it. Finally, we are indebted to no person's confidence for our knowledge of the circumstances. The passes were freely exhibited on the train going down to Syracuse.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Interesting from Arizona and New-Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Col. SAYLES, agent of the Post-Office Department, and who has been in the discharge of important official duties for that and other Departments of the Government, in the proposed new Territory of Arizona, arrived in this city yesterday *en route* for Washington. He went out by the Southern, and returned by the Northern route. He left Santa Fé on the 16th ult. From him we gather the following information.

A very lawless state of things exists throughout the so called "Gadsuen Purchase," with little hope of improvement until the organization of the Territory. The people are without law or officers, and the six-shooter and bowie-knife are brought into constant requisition in the settlement of real or supposed grievances. No less than eight men have been shot in the Santa Cruz Valley in a few months, without even an attempt at investigation. EDWARD MILES, a respectable merchant, was shot down in his own house in Tucson, on the 2d of August, without other provocation than his refusal to pay an unacknowledged claim, and the bloody assassin continued to walk the streets of the town undisturbed. Mr. MILES was shot in the breast and leg; hope, however, was entertained of his recovery. A younger brother of Mr. MILES, and a most estimable young man, was shot in a duel by WM. OWING at the same place a few weeks previous. He was shot in the neck and instantly expired. TOMMY MILES discharged his rifle accidentally, after which OWING is said to have taken deliberate aim with the above result. The Messrs. MILES are natives of Maryland, and their aged father, a highly respectable citizen, is supposed now to reside in Washington, D. C.

The Indian depredations are continued, and with such frequency and success, especially by the running off of cattle and mules, that the settlers in some sections of perhaps the best stock-raising country in the world, have become wholly discouraged.

The silver mines in the vicinity of Tubue, and near the Santa Cruz Valley, as also in the Oregon Mountains, on the Rio Grande, are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and no doubt is felt that many of them will be worked with astonishing success. The Sonora Company, of which Major HEINTZELMAN is President, have several mines open and a large number of hands employed. Colonel POSTON, the resident Agent of the Company, no longer regards its success problematical. No doubt one of this Company's mines is producing the richest ores, considering the work done upon it, of any yet discovered; though there may have been much extravagance in the reports in regard to the mineral resources of the sections of country in question, yet that it is wonderfully rich, especially in silver mines, there can be no doubt. But capital will be requisite to a successful development, and this can only be expected to follow well established government and laws. The annexation of Sonora is also regarded by Colonel SAYLES of the utmost importance to the successful working of these mines, as it is in many respects to the whole country. In the first place it is requisite that this State, so immediately adjoining, should have a stable Government in place of the continual revolutions which have and are continuing to follow each other in rapid succession, so long as it is either claimed by Mexico or attempts independence. Then again, the agricultural resources of Sonora greatly exceed those of the mining sections, if not all portions of Arizona. But what seems of the most immediate importance is the fact that it is demanded for a transit to the coast. Give us free access to the port of Guaymas and the cost of living, and the working of those mines, will be reduced one half. In illustration of this fact it may be stated that contracts can be made for transportation from the river Guaymas to Tubaco and Tucson at from *three* to *four cents* per hundred, whereas these places are now being supplied from San Francisco and San Diego, at from *twenty-five* to *thirty* cents per pound freight, or from Fort Yuma at from *ten* to *twelve and a half*. The result is, the most ruinous prices for goods, whilst the cost for transporting the machinery that ought to be had is forbidding. Again, says the Colonel, the importance of this White Gulf Coast of California to us can hardly be estimated, and with its acquisition we shall have almost, if not quite, a rival of San Francisco in this port of Guaymas.

The Santa Rita copper mines, about seventy-five miles west of La Mesilla, and which were formerly worked with great profit, have recently been taken possession of by a well-known Mexican miner, sustained by the ample capital of his distinguished son-in-law, an American citizen, and the result is already such as to insure the prosecution of the work upon an extensive scale. At the commencement, a large contract was made for copper in Mexico, where it is regarded so much superior to any other as to command a much higher price. This contract being now filled, the article will soon be introduced into the New-York market. The whole cost of getting out the ore and smelting is said not to exceed *three cents* per pound.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon-road Expedition will complete their work in November. The Superintendent and Chief Engineer left the Rio Grande with a small working party on the 12th of August, and would pass over the whole route, especially with reference to increasing the water facilities, and improving the road at a few points. The Assistant Engineer and other officers of the Expedition, no longer required, are now *en route* for Washington. The appropriation will soon be exhausted. In July water and grass were abundant, and Colonel S. met numerous trains of emigrants and large droves of cattle west of the Rio Grande, on their way to California, on this route.

The St. Louis, Memphis and San Francisco semi-weekly Mail Company's Agents were met west of the Rio Grande early in August, when they were engaged in establishing stations at all desirable points, and at convenient distances, and in the purchase of animals for the service. The scarcity of good mules was subjecting them to some inconvenience, if not delay. Col. S. feels no doubt, from his own knowledge of the route, and from the information he has received, that this service will be successfully entered upon this month.

Mr. S. learned from General GARLAND, whilst at Santa Fé, that the difficulty with the Navajoe Indians is not settled. The General had just held a big *talk* with the chiefs. They manifest great reluctance to the surrender of the murders of Major BROOKS' servant boy, but say they *won't fight*. General GARLAND assures them that the murderers must be forthcoming, or the most serious consequences will follow. The General is determined not to be trifled with in this matter. Col. MILES, now at Fort Fillmore, in view of these difficulties, is ordered to Fort Defiance.

A new military post will soon be established in the Gadsden Purchase, and will probably be located upon the San Pedro, near its junction, and such active measures taken as shall put a check upon the continued depredations of the Indians. Gen. GARLAND, although he has come in for his share of the indiscriminate abuse of the aggrieved settlers in that section of the country, is fully alive to their sufferings, and anxious to redress them. Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to the Santa Cruz Valley. Major FITZGERALD, left in command of that post when Major STEEN left, has been relieved from duty on account of illness, from which there is little hope of his recovery, and Captain EWELL, a most efficient officer and good Indian fighter, placed in command.

Colonel SUMNER, with his command, encamped on the Arkansas on the 23d ult., about 25 miles below the crossing. The Cheyenne Indians, in considerable numbers, were encamped at the crossing, the chiefs holding talk with Colonel SUMNER, in which they made the most peaceful assurances. Colonel SUMNER opened a new route from Fort Kearny to the Arkansas, crossing distance 297 miles.

Archbishop Hughes on the Law of Probate.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

My attention has been called to an article in some of our City papers, representing me as one of the parties in claiming, under a will, a portion of property to which one of the Judges in our Courts has established the exclusive right of the heir at-law.

The object of my soliciting a space in your columns is to state that I have not entered or authorized any proceedings of a legal character in the case referred to. That, so far as I know, the suit has been brought on by the Executors with a view to discharge, legally, their own obligation. That I have no fault to find with the decision of the Hon. Judge who decided the question submitted to him by the Executors. That I know nothing, or but very little, of the Testator, or of his heirs. That his fortune, whatever it might have been, could not tempt me to do anything which I should think unjust, or unlawful, or dishonorable. That in making his will I think he committed a great blunder, so far as his own intention was to be carried out, in using the words "*for the good of his soul.*" That his lawyer should have undeceived him in regard to any such superstitious allusion, (it being rational to suppose that the said lawyer was bound to eliminate everything calculated to vitiate the poor man's intention, under our laws and under the almost certain decisions of our judiciary.)

This is the Nineteenth Century; and it is almost out of the question for a man in disposing of his own property, to allude, especially in direct terms, to anything *for the good of his soul*. It is true, that his Will could not take effect until after his death, and it is equally true, that after his death the property which he left could be of no use to his *body*. It might be (according to Catholic belief) to his *soul*. But legislation and judicial interpretation, have taken sufficient precautions against any such superstitious allusion.

I have no doubt, that in a general sense, legislation is just, and in the present instance I am convinced that the honorable Judge who decided the case decided it both according to law, and according to what law makes to be equity.

I could not, however, express in terms sufficiently energetic, my utter contempt for any bequest or legacy, which might come either to me personally, or to the Orphan Asylum, or to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, or indeed, to any charitable institution in my diocese, which could involve directly or indirectly, a reproach, or a meanness, on the recipient or on the Catholic name.

†JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

Recent English papers state that a colossal statue is to be erected at Carlisle as a record of the esteem in which the inhabitants held Mr. James Steele, late proprietor and editor of the Carlisle *Journal*.

The Steam Car Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please embody these crude remarks, or the most important part of them, in your next article upon the Hudson River Railroad monopoly.

That the detention under all the present disadvantages is only two or three minutes, and need not be one second.

The ladies prefer it, it is so much cleaner and sweeter to go through the tunnel without the smoke and cinders.

That it is no more inconvenient to be put down into the middle of the Avenue at Forty-second-street than it is at Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth or Thirtieth street, or wherever the driver or brakeman chooses to stop.

That it would be a great advantage to continue to stop at Forty-second-street and have branches along that street connecting with Third and Sixth avenue Railroads.

That it would be desirable to stop all the large cars at Forty-second-street, and compel the small to go through the tunnel, and then the complaint of "having to obtain and maintain so many more horses" would be entirely obviated.

That the unfortunate locomotives that have to stand in the rain (*vide Herald*) ought to have houses built along the line of the road, so that they could run under shelter when a shower comes up.

That the ladies say it would be much more pleasant to have the small cars run to Forty-second-st. as a terminus, as it would give them time comfortably to get out with their children and parcels, which they cannot do under the present regulations at Twenty sixth-street, as before they can get out the driver starts for his terminus at Twenty eighth or Twenty-ninth-street.

That the Company have never studied the interests of the passengers or commuters. The Company agreed to commute to Morrisania for $30; then, when poor mechanics and others invested their little all in getting homesteads the Company increased the rate of commutation; then they took the cars from the terminus at the City Hall to White-street; they again raised the commutation and then stopped the cars at Twenty-sixth-street and then again raised the commutation, besides compelling the down towners to pay 5 cents extra for every ride in their small cars, which is of itself an amount yearly equal to the original agreed rate of commutation from the City Hall to Morrisania, and then they put up in large letters over the window of the collecting room "Beware of Pickpockets!!"

The *great* meeting of commuters that was held lately at their office at Twenty-sixth-street was merely a "gang" of directors and stockholders, who were pleased to state that there

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Bergen's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporter refers to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14, 1858.

YARDS.	DROVES. In market to-day.	DROVES. Due prior the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove, 44th-st.	3490	3629	36	328	1216	.....
Bergen, Sixth-st.	.....	27	26	26	4632	.....
Chamberlin's, Sixth-st.	.....	91	67	139	4695	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	93	72	79	1967	.....
Not reported	.....	730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week	3490	4563	191	570	13512	.....
Last week	4863	5777	270	504	12862	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Number for the corresponding week last year.....4,321.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONSIGNEES.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1366	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem River Boats	760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	83	26	328	1216	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-York & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	28	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	935	Missouri	—
New-York	329	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,710	Texas	—
Kentucky	65	Connecticut	—
Indiana	205	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	224	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Sept. 15, amount to 3,573 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	671
Hudson River Railroad	2,221
Erie Railroad	681
Erie Railroad, via Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	3,573

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Sept. 15, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	3,145
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	349
By Hudson River Railroad	313
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
Total	3,807

The following is the report of the Live Stock transported over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Sept. 15, 1858:

Cattle	2,582	Calves	41
Hogs	3,151	Lambs	125
Sheep	2,905	Horses	22
Total			8,726

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	8¼c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	6¾c.@ 7¼c.
Poorest quality	5c. @ 6c.	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices.	7c. @ 8¼c.	7c. @ 8¼c.
Average of all sales.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@8c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 5c.@8c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 5c.@7¾c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The total receipts for the week, numbering 4,503, show a falling off of 1,274 cattle from the receipts of the previous week; but there is still an excess of nearly 1,400 over the weekly average of last year. The offerings at Forty-fourth-street alone amount to 3,529, of which the main portion were on hand this morning. Of these, over 1,700, or just about one-half, came from Illinois, and one-half of the remainder, or one-fourth of the whole, from Ohio. This explains the cause of there being so large an overplus falling upon two greatly overstocked markets. These western cattle were on the road before the results of last Wednesday were known, and could not be stopped. There were no premium cattle here to-day, and no surplus of first quality, so that this grade sold a little better than last week, while the common and poorer grades declined enough to make the average of all sales just about the same on both days; that is to say, good bullocks were at prices equivalent to 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb., for the dressed carcasses, and common to poor were sold all the way from 8c. down to 5c. A few of the best may weigh, one 8¾c., and two animals we should call 9c.; and there is no telling how low some of the scalawags and tail ends of droves did go; for both owners, and especially brokers, appeared quite anxious to clean up the yards once more, and have a clean business for next week—a thing not accomplished when we left the yards near sundown. The sellers worked hard, but with some composure, as they had made up their minds for a hard day; and as we frequently passed around and made the inquiry, "How many are you selling," they replied with considerable *sang froid*, "As many as we can." Others said, "If I can only get these off upon somebody, I have another lot outside to take their places." ....Those who bought cattle at the West last Spring and the previous season, to be fed for this market, are now losing money. We can but sympathize with them, as a speculation of this kind is a legitimate one and they have deserved better luck....Many who took out cattle in early Summer to graze in counties adjoining this City, are fearing for the result of this continued impouring from the West....The sales at Albany, for Eastern markets, amount this week to some 1,200, at $3 25@$4 65 ₱ 100 lbs., live weight....We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
107	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
71	N. Y.	E. Hurd	Hoag & Sherman.
70	Ill	J. T. Alexander	White & Son.
81	Ill	H. R. Smith	White & Son.
82	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	T. Wheeler.
61	Ill	D. Selsor	Budlong & Eastman.
41	N. Y.	James S. Wadsworth	Budlong & Eastman.
31	Ohio	P. W. Taylor	Budlong & Eastman.
71	Ohio	Thomas & Hutchinson	Ayrault & Brothers.
80	Mich.	Mumford & Algoe	Ayrault & Brothers.
68	Texas	Pierce & Raymond	M. Dalton.
70	Ill	Jacoby & Williams	W. H. Harris.
69	Ill	A. Sandusky	W. H. Harris.
81	Ohio	Geo. Wood	B. Bartram.
68	Ky.	W. S. Hunt	S. S. Richardson.
61	Ind.	Jas. Caldwell	H. Myer
81	N. Y.	M. Felt	E. C. Wheaton.
68	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
70	Ohio	Holden	Mead & Holcomb.
68	Ky.	O. Rahs	H. Eckstein.
81	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
68	Ill	W. D. & D. S. Blackburn	Owners.
180	Ill	Alexander & Cyrus	J. A. Merritt.
81	Ill	G. W. Funk	O. Hurd.
180	Ill	Tompson & Rankin	Westheimer & Bro.
81	Ohio	J. Caldwell	Westheimer & Bro.
70	Ill	H. Barnes	Owner.
68	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
68	Ill	Swank & Co	Beach & Braz.
81	Ohio	J. Hussey	Beach & Braz.
68	Ill	T. Alexander	R. Murray.
68	Ill	J. T. Alexander	Allerton & Conger.
68	Ill & Ill	Several owners	Gillett & Toffey.
70	Ohio	D. G. Drummond	Vail & Co.
81	Ohio	J. Bryant	Vail & Co.
70	Ill	Dairymple & Co	Geo. Sage.
68	N. Y.	Wm. Mumford	Owner.
68	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
68	Ill	W. D. Powell & Co	Doty, Church & Co.
81	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
180	O. & Ills	Several owners	S. D. Haring.
68	Ill	Wm. Vance	D. Barnes.
68	Ill	Lockman & Co	Martin & Valentine.
180	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.

Captain HUTCHINSON forwarded 107 common Illinois stock, rated 5½ cwt., for which HOAG & SHERMAN were getting 6c.@6c.; 17 of the best sold yesterday at 6c. The same parties sold 17 State Cattle for E. HURD, of good quality, at 8c.@8¼c. W. LALOR took three at 8¾c., to be weighed.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed near 400 head of Illinois Cattle, 70 of which were on sale by WHITE & SON at 7c @8c. They were rather common, varying in weight from 4 cwt. to 7 cwt. Another lot of 107 of better quality were selling by S. ULERY at 7¾c.@ 8¾c.; estimated weight 6 cwt. Also, by R. MURRAY, 66 of just fair quality at 7c @8c. ALLERTON & CONGER were selling 107 of them at 6¾c @8c. They were a pretty common lot, rated 5¾ cwt.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH, 90 common Illinois cattle, rated 6¼@6¾ cwt., at an average of 7¾c., or near $50 ₱ head.

T. WHEELER, for E. W. GWIN, 67 prime Ohio steers at an average of about 8¼c. They were estimated at 7¾ cwt., and were among the finest lots of the day.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for D. SELSOR, 64 large and rather coarse Illinois cattle, which needed a little more fat, at a trifle over 8c; weight 8 cwt. Also, 41 choice State cattle, owned and fed by JAS. S. WADSWORTH, Esq., of Livingston County, N. Y. They were rated at 8 cwt., net, and were second to none in the yards. J. IRVING took 13 of them at $78 ₱ head, or near 9c. ₱ lb. J. VALENTINE bought 10 at $70 each, or about 8¾c Six of the choice were taken at $87, which was called fully 9c. The balance ranged from 8c.@8¼c.

AYRAULT & BROTHER for THOMAS & HATCHINSON, 71 fat steers, rated 5½ cwt., at 7½c.@8c. Also, for MUMFORD & Co. 37 ordinary Michigan stock at 7c.

M. DALTON for PIERCE & RAYMOND, 55 Texans, said to have been fed two years in Illinois, at $36 each, estimated 5½ cwt., or about 6½c.

WM. H. HARRIS for JACOBY & WILLIAMS, 79 high and common Illinois steers, weighing less than 6½ cwt., 6¾c@7¾c. Also, for A. SANDUSKY, 69 pretty good cattle at 7c@8¼c.

S. SMITH sold at Bergen, for COUNCILLER & BOYNE, 113 Iowa Cattle, of decidedly inferior quality, ranging from light thin steers to oxen too old to "chew the cud" Some of them, which, if fat, would have weighed nine cwt., brought $30 ₱ head. The drove was run out at 5c @6c., or for $3,527. The owner estimates his loss on them at over $1,000. We should have little sympathy for a man bringing this kind of stock to market, even if he lost more than that, were it not that in this case they were taken of various parties for debt, where nothing else could be obtained.

BARNEY BANTRAM sold 92 Ohio Cattle for GEO. WOOD, at 8c @8¼c. They were very good Bullocks, of Mr. Wood's own feeding, and weighed at home near 13¾ cwt. gross. A portion of them were sold at 8c., to go into the country.

S. B. RICHARDSON, for W. S. HUNT, 63 very fine Kentucky Cattle, estimated 8¼ cwt., at 7¾c.@8¾c., or an average of about 8¼c. J. WILLIAMS took 16, at $75 ₱ head, which was estimated 8¾c. Five others brought $79 each. H. MYERS, for J. CALDWELL, 52 common Indiana Cattle, at 7c.@8c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for A. WARNER, 96 Ohio cattle at 8c.@8¾c., and 32 commen Ohio cattle, for Mr. HOLDEN, at 6c.@7c.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 84 very good Ohio cattle, rated 7½ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

W. & D. LACKBURN brought in 90 cattle of their own feeding in Edgar County, Illinois, most of which were very good, especially some very good full-blooded Durham cows, which were very fat. They ranged at 7c.@8c.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & CRUM, 115 fair Illinois cattle at 7c.@8c. Home weight, 1,300 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a perceptible improvement in the demand, if not in the price, of good Cows. This demand is almost exclusively confined to milkmen, who wish to keep up, or even increase their quantity, of milk, as the time draws near for an advance in the price of milk.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 26 fresh Cows, selling at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. The market may be quoted a little quicker, with scarcely any advance in price.

BROWNING reports receipts of 26 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $36@$45 for good animals. Extras have brought $50@$55 each. The demand is slightly increasing.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 67 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, with no extras for the week.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 72 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$45 for good: with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market has been dull until yesterday and to-day, when an improvement was manifest. The stock is about cleared out each week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The demand for Veals has been good during the past week, and prices have advanced a trifle. This is in part owing to a scarcity of mutton. Prime Veals now bring 6½c. gross very readily.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 328 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c @6½c. A few of the choice brought 7c. even. Supply rather short, with a brisk demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 26 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Demand good, with a short supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 138 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., gross.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c. Market good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets have been active during the past week, owing to an increased demand as cool weather approaches. Prices have advanced a little in consequence, and those on sale to-day were early taken, leaving a bare market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,218 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3¾c @4c., and for a few of the best 4½c. ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4¾c. @5c., gross. Supply rather short and demand good.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,632 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5c.@5½c. gross for Lambs. Market brisk and supply short. Stock has sold out each day as it came in, so that little was on hand this morning. Good Sheep are 25c.@50c. ₱ head higher than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,695 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$3@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,967 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

264 Sheep	$618 44	41 Sheep	$146 25
148 Sheep	174 49	101 Sheep	370 25
25 Sheep	80 87	93 Sheep	285 19
131 Sheep	441 25	116 Sheep	350 74
30 Sheep	89 62	205 Sheep	677 27
66 Sheep	198 00	129 Sheep	519 75
24 Sheep	47 87	50 Sheep	175 00
193 Sheep	604 87	63 Sheep	187 00
50 Sheep	192 75	90 Sheep	285 00
116 Sheep	275 00	61 Sheep	183 00
60 Sheep	218 50	41 Sheep	148 25

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,332 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 40 ₱ head, or $4,528 60.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of 1,093 Shsep and Lambs for $3,485 30.

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of 627 Sheep and Lambs for $2,606.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

97 Sheep	$316 00	224 Sheep	$505 59
120 Sheep	360 00	206 Sheep	671 75
197 Sheep	433 75	113 Sheep	265 00
165 Sheep	452 50	100 Sheep	339 25
60 Sheep	210 00	146 Sheep	404 75
118 Sheep	345 75	76 Sheep	260 75
111 Sheep	313 75		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth street: and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending Sept. 15, 1858, by MILES & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 292 Washington-street.

For Fisher & Kearns, Indiana, 66 corn-fed Hogs, av gro. 174 lbs	$4	31
For States & Hayes, Ashland Co., Ohio, 157 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 197 lb	4	50
For Buckland & Ponting, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 150 corn-fed Hogs, av gro. 161 lbs	4	25
For Ladd & Stevens, Seneca Co., Ohio, 141 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 168 lbs	4	25
For S. J. Watson, Illinois, 66 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 217 lbs	5	12½
For R. B. Catlin, Indianapolis, 113 corn-fed av. gro. 217 lbs	4	62½
For H. Knowles, Marion Co., Ohio, 180 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 182 lb	4	50
For D. Collins, Delaware, Ohio, 147 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 161 lbs	4	25
For M. D. Smith, Ohio, 163 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 168 lbs	4	25
For A. H. Corey, Indiana, 240 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 156 lbs	4	25
For Jas. Johnson, Illinois, 389 corn-fed hogs, a av. gro. 190 lbs	4	56
For John Denney, Delaware County, Ohio, 147 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 162 lbs	4	37½
For Boram & McAllister, Indiana, 98 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 157 lbs	4	50
For S. Lewis, New-York, 183 corn fed hogs, av. gro. 254 lbs	5	50
For Tallbot & Martin, Illinois, 156 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 167 lbs	4	25
For Oviatt & Jinkens, Ohio, 212 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 222 lbs	5	50
For Hardy & Taylor, Indiana, 219 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 191 lbs	5	12½
For J. Holmes, Indiana, 258 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 137 lbs	4	25
For Matheny & Brown, Ohio, 399 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 141 lbs	4	25
For Mr. Pennington, Indiana, 131 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 158 lbs	4	25
For J. H. Fitzpatrick, Indiana, 165 corn-fed hogs, av. gro. 123 lbs	4	25
Total hogs 3,680.		

Receipts have been much lighter during the past week, footing up but 6,717, against 13,000 for the previous week. Prices are firmer, at a slight advance.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,573 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at 4¾c.@5¾c. for corn-fed, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for still Hogs. Market active, and yards emptied.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, pork-packers, at No. 260 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.		Dressed.
Corn-fed	4¾@5¾	Corn Fed	5¾@6¼
Distillery	4¾@4 2 5	Distillery	5¾@ —

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 116 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@5¾	6¾@6¾
Heavy this State Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@5¾	6¾@6¾
Light this State Corn Hogs, prime	4¾@5	6 @6¾
Light Western Corn Hogs, prime	4¾@4¾	5 @6
Still Corn Hogs, prime	4¾ @4¾	5¾@6
Stock Hogs, no sale	3¾	

The arrivals are light this week and prices are favoring the sellers. The yards are well cleared up.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove Yard, reports receipts of 3,807 Hogs—of which 583 were sent to Western Yards; 2,277 were sold, and 947 remain in the yards.

The sales are exclusive of 3,032 left over at the close of last report, making actual sales during the week, of 5,309.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	4	22	—	26
Flour, bbls	5,424	3,329	3,947	12,700
Corn Meal, bbls	320	—	—	320
Wheat, bushels	9,225	432	2,862	12,529
Corn, bushels	38,070	—	—	38,070
Oats, bushels	6,755	750	—	7,505
Provisions, pkgs	—	271	—	271
Whisky, bbls	50	—	—	50

ASHES—Are in demand and are steady at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,294 bbls., including 768 bbls. Pots and 526 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow at 33½c.@34¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices; sales 25 bags Javo at 15c.; 40 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c.; and 370 bags St. Domingo at 9 5-16c.@9½c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after at, however, very full prices. Sales 800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅞	14

DRY GOODS—The auction sales of Ribbons, Trimmings, Millinery, Dress and White Goods, today, passed off, on the whole, satisfactorily, though prices of Ribbons, especially, were in favor of buyers.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 47c.@50c. for

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour. The demand is good, chiefly for home use, though in part for export. Holders generally are disposed to supply the wants of their customers at previous quotations, yet some factors evince more firmness. Sales 14,000 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 20	@$4 30
Standard Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 50

Canadian is in limited demand at former rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed and unsettled; sales 3,000 bbls., at $4 35@$5 30 for rejected brands; $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand at, however, unimproved prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are sparingly inquired for, including Layer at $2 50; and Bunch at $1 95@$2, ₱ whole box. Other kinds are in moderate demand at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request for home use and for shipment, at uniform rates. Sales 40,000 bushels, including fair white Western, part at $1 22; fair to good red Western, at $1 14@$1 17; very good Chicago Spring at $1; fair Milwaukee Club, $1; poor to very good white Southern, at $1 25@$1 40; amber Southern, at $1 25; and red do., at $1 18@$1 22 ₱ bush. Corn has also been in good demand, partly for domestic use, and partly for export, closing with more firmness in prices. Sales 60,000 bushels, at 65½c.@67c. for unsound mixed Western; 66c.@72½c for ordinary to prime sound do. do.; 82c.@85c for White Southern; and 94c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is quoted at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel; 3,900 bushels were sold at these rates, chiefly at 76c. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 5,800 bushels, in lots, part at 77½c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet at old figures, Western, 47c @50c. State, 43c.@47½c.. Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42c.; Southern, 32½.@40c., ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 06¼@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales in Boston 250 bales Bagging at 15c.@16c. ₱ yard, mostly six months' credit.

HAY—Sales 600 bales at 40c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held, at former rates.

HONEY—Sales 60 tcs. Cuba on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—The nominal quotations are 12c.@16c. for new; 7c.@10c. for last year's, and 4c.@6c. for preceding year's growth, but the inquiry is not brisk.

IRON—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $22 50@$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $55@$57 for refined, ₱ ton usual terms; Sheet, at 3c.@4½c. for English; 12c @13c. for first quality Russia, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20 ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in good request at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$6; American Pig at $5 87½@$6, ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¼c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole in slack demand at former rates. French Calf Skins find ready buyers, including 34 lbs. at 95c.@$1; 35 lbs. 90c.@95c.; 40 lbs. 85c. @90c.; 50 lbs. 80c.@82½c.; and 60 to 80 lbs. at 67½c. @77½c. English Salted Sheep Skins are in fair request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New Orleans, 50c @52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c @34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were sold at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3½c.; German Wrought, 4¼c.; Clinch. 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in light supply and limited demand, at $3 75@$3 81½ ₱ 280 lbs. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 48¾c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar, $1 75@$2 25; Pitch $1 75@$2, ₱ bbl. Resin is in request, including Common at $1 70@$1 75, ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$4 75; and White and Pale at $5@$7, ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL—CAKE—City thin oblong, $40; Western thin, $34 50@$35.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been less sought after, including Crude Whale at 50c.@53c., and do. Sperm, at $1 23@$1 25 ₱ gal on. Refined varieties are salable and buoyant at 65c.@67c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $1 30 for unbleached Winter Sperm. Linseed Oil continues quiet at 75c.@76c. ₱ gallon; some holders ask more. Lard Oil is selling in lots, at 90c.@95c., and Olive Oil, 95c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon. Palm Oil, 8½c.@9c. Tallow Oil, 9½c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford during the week ending Sept. 13, sales were made of 600 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 24; and 855 bbls. Crude Whale, chiefly at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. The transactions include 900 bbls., in lots, at $17 40 for Mess; and $19 25@$19 37 for Clean; $16 75 for thin Mess; $16 60@$16 75 for Sour Mess, and $15 35 @$15 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams; 8¼c. for rough sides, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and good request, here and to arrive, at from 9¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at about former prices; 350 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime old; and 11c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is in request and steady; sales 285 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. New Beef Hams, to arrive in October, at $23@$25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 350 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand, at prices within our range: Liverpool Ground, 65c.@67½c.; Fine, $1 12½@1 32½ ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 19c.@20c., ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, and is quoted at 9c. @10c. ₱ lb. Flaxseed continues very scarce, and nominal in price. Calcutta Linseed has been in moderate request, and sales have been made in Boston of 1,300 bags, at $2, cash, ₱ bushel. Timothy is selling more freely, at from $2 12½@$2 62½ ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop 6¾c.; Buck, 7¾c., ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 150 bags Pepper, at 9¾c.; 50 bales Cloves, at 8c., and 300 bags Pimento, at 6c., now held, in view of the reduced supply, at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, at about previous figures. Sales to-day, 630 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 7c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in request, and is quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are sparingly sought after at unchanged prices.

TIN—Is in slack request, at former prices, including Straits at 28c.@28¾c., and Straits at 27¾c.@28c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 24¼c. @24½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements today included 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 20 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London, 250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; and 5,000 bushels Wheat on terms not ascertained. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: four propeller steamers, the *Memphis*, *Atlanta*, *Caledonia* and *Westernport*, 800 tons each, to Paraguay, on Government account, for 6 months, at $10,000 each ₱ month; clipper ship *Crest of the Wave*, 1,014 tons, to San Francisco, $21,000; clipper ship *Winston*, 1,401 tons, same voyage, at a round sum; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, ½c.; a British bark from Richibucto to Hartlepool, England, Deals, £4 7s. 6d.; a Bremen bark from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, 25s.; bark *Mary Lee* to Constantinople, Rum, 4c.; a bark, 394 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17, or if to Rosario, $21; a brig, 160 tons, to Coast of Africa and back, $1,900; a bark from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 15.

The Albany Bridge Case.—The entire day was occupied by Mr. Beach in recitations from the printed evidence taken on a former proceeding.

SUPERIOR COURT—SEPT 13.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Wm. H. Fry vs. James Gordon Bennett.—The libel suit of Mr. Fry against Mr. Bennett was to have been heard in one of the aspects of the case yesterday, but by consent a postponement was ordered.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—The following Calendar at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Trovatore.

BURTON'S THEATRE—La Figlia del Reggimento.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—La Madelien.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet—Esmeralda.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—The Knight of Arva—Turn Out.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffolk and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and after some skirmishing, and setting aside the contested seat disputes, succeeded in effecting a permanent organization, with Horatio Seymour as President. It was evident at an early stage of the proceedings that the Softs were strong enough to do as they pleased, and when the proposition was made to admit one-half of each delegation from New-York, it was voted to refer it to the Committee on the contested seats of that county, to be appointed by the President. This was a virtual defeat of the Wood delegation, as was proved during the evening session, when he and his followers, after hearing the decision against them, withdrew from the Convention "under protest." The weather interfered seriously with telegraphing last night, and our full report of the proceedings had not reached us up to the time of going to press with our first edition. It was pretty evident, however, that nominations would not be made until to-day.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices were anticipated by the *Vanderbilt*, which sailed from Southampton on the same day, and the news by which we published on Monday morning.

From New-Mexico we learn that a battle had probably been fought prior to the 23d of August, between the command of Major Brooks and the Navajo Indians. The difficulty originally grew out of the murder of a negro belonging to Major Brooks, by the Indians. They offered several thousand sheep and ponies to Major Brooks as an indemnity, but he insisted on the murderer being given up, which they refused.

The anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie was celebrated on the 10th inst, at Put-in Bay, about forty miles southeast from the mouth of Detroit River, and near which the engagement took place. The celebration was participated in by delegations from Detroit, Buffalo, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and other places on the Lake Shore, and was a very spirited affair. Speeches were made by Governor Chase, of Ohio; the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Judge Watkins, of Michigan; Mayor Starkweather, of Cleveland, and others, and an original poem wes recited by D. Bethune Duffield, Esq., of Detroit. A report of the proceedings, prepared specially for the Times, will be found in this morning's paper.

The Commissioners from the Republic of Venezuela who have been deputed to invite the return of General Jose A. Paez, who, as President of that Republic, was treacherously deposed and exiled in 1848, arrived in this City yesterday, having reached Philadelphia on the 13th per the bark *Joseph Maxwell*. Their names are Peter J. Rojas, General Joseph Austaia, Dr. Manuel A. Paez, son of the General, and Miguel Mujica. The day for the reception of the delegates has not yet been named, but it is understood that the long exiled President will return to his native country, probably to resume the reigns of Government, in the course of a month.

Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, has sent dispatches to the State Department, which speak in flattering terms of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Reed with China. It is said to be similar in all respects with those concluded with France and England.

The statements relative to rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak, in Kansas, is corroborated by a number of gentlemen who have recently returned from that locality to St. Louis. Companies are being formed in many of the towns in the Territories to proceed to work the mines.

The second day of the National Horse Show at Springfield was marked by increased attraction. A great number of distinguished visitors were on the ground. The show of horses was very fine, and many interesting trials of speed took place. One contest was between the horses *Ethan Allen* and *Hiram Drew*, in which the former won in 2:40, mile heats. The exhibition of young stock is believed to be the finest ever seen in this country. The number of visitors yesterday is estimated at 12,000, and the receipts are put down at $5,000.

The Mayor attended the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, on Wednesday, as one of the "Construction Committee" of the Board in raising new Hospitals at Quarantine. After the presentation of the report, and some conversation thereon, it was resolved that the Committee on Contracts be directed to put the Small-Pox Hospital and the Warden's house in repair, and that the Committee on Construction cause plans and estimates to be prepared for the Marine Hospital, and submit the same. Mr. Commissioner Jellinghaus returned a reply, in a letter to the Board, to the attack of General-Superintendent Tallmadge, as to the neglect of duty at the time of the fire.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday upon the subject of the contemplated removal of the Post-Office to the site of the Broadway Theatre. A strong resolution was unanimously adopted against the change.

The steamboat *Enoch Dean*, at 1 o'clock yesterday, broke her walking-beam, when returning to New-York from Flushing, and when off Stattonport. The shattered beam fell into the ladies' cabin, but fortunately no one was injured. The passengers landed in a boat which came off to them.

The business in the Court of General Sessions, this term, before Judge Russell, is almost at a stand-still. Again, yesterday, nothing worth noticing was done, and the Court adjourned, after less than two hours' sitting. John L. Graboe pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. John Wallace was convicted of grand larceny, and received the same punishment. Charles Nagle, for burglary, was sent for six months to the Penitentiary, and fined $100. Philip Webster, convicted of an attempt to commit burglary, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Nothing else was done, although many important cases are waiting to be tried. When will Judge Russell wake up?

The General Markets yesterday, were quiet for Cotton, and more active than on Tuesday for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Prices of Grain favored sellers. Pork, Bacon, Lard and Beef were in fair demand, at, however, somewhat irregular rates. Groceries were less freely dealt in, as were Naval Stores, Hay, and Hides. Freights were quoted firmer, with, however, light engagements. The number of vessels of all classes in port, was 825.

The Cattle markets continue overstocked, for though there was a falling off yesterday of 1,200 from the previous week, the supply still remained nearly 1,400 above the weekly average of last year. The total City receipts for the seven days ending yesterday were 4,503. The total receipts for *three* weeks past have been 15,320, which differs but a few bullocks from the average for *five* weeks last year. Prices yesterday were no better than on the previous Wednesday. The wholesale cost of Beef to the butchers is but little over half what it was the fore part of last year. Why should consumers pay nearly the same price for the meat when retailed, as they have done for years past?

Is a Citizen Soldiery Dangerous to Liberty?

The *Tribune*, yesterday morning, in opening a most lugubrious article upon the state of affairs at Staten Island, laid claim to more than usual cheerfulness of disposition, and declared that on all ordinary occasions it took the most hopeful view possible of the position of public affairs. How far this is true is a matter which we leave its readers to decide; but we must say that it does not exhibit many traces of a sanguine temperament in its treatment of Gov. King's proclamation. The public will be astonished to learn that the country has no longer half so much to fear from the "Slave power," or "excessive importation," or the neglect of agriculture, or Free-trade, as from a *coup d'état* by a wicked Chief Magistrate in command of the New-York State Militia. Organized riots, connived at by the officers of the law and headed by justices of the peace, are nothing; arson is nothing; the sack of hospitals is nothing; bold and red-handed defiance of the statute law by a whole county, threatens the State with no evil which a patriot cannot afford to despise. It is the Eighth, Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, commanded by General Sandford, and composed of young gentlemen doing business in this City, which menace us with the destruction of our liberties.

If this view of the case be correct—if a bad, corrupt or ambitious man, who makes his way into the Gubernatorial chair, has only to issue his orders to cause the State Militia to aid him in ruling us by martial law, in setting the Courts at defiance, it is high time, not that the Staten Island rioters were allowed to have their own way, but that the militia were disbanded. If it be capable of lending itself to the base purposes of a public traitor, and aiding him in taking the law into his own hands when the public safety does not call for it, it is just as objectionable, and in fact more so than a standing army. We have been long in the habit of congratulating ourselves on the fact that our citizen soldiery served all the purposes of a permanent mercenary force, without exposing us to any of its dangers. But if the awful spectacle which the *Tribune* has witnessed from the Battery, of three dozen white tents on Staten Island, containing 300 citizens of New-York, armed in defence of hospitals and of order, be just as great a menace to freedom as 10,000 Russian Mujiks would be under Gortschakoff, the sooner we get rid of our civilian army the better. All the good they do us, as a safeguard against foreign invasion, is nothing compared to the risk we run from their unscrupulous, blind obedience to their own commanders. These gentlemanly, educated, intelligent clerks, and lawyers, and artists, born and educated for the most portion on American soil, pursuing their occupations peaceably like the rest of us, with wives and sisters living next door to us, proud of their country, and jealous of her liberties, may seem very sensible, peaceable men at a dinner table, or an evening party; but, says the *Tribune*, Fernando Wood has only to become Governor to use them every one as his agents in establishing a despotism. If this be true, all we can say is that the *Tribune's* general hopefulness is utterly incomprehensible in our eyes. If we thought there was so large and influential a body of our fellow-citizens capable of being turned into traitors by any jail-bird whom Tammany Hall might place in the Governorship, we should lapse into the profoundest melancholy, and refuse to be comforted. We should feel that to take a hopeful view of anything in the country would be almost a crime as long as such an organization as the militia was in existence, and we should demand its disbandment with as much earnestness and emphasis as we should apply to the Metropolitan Police for protection against a threatened assault at the hands of Mr. Morrissey or the Benicia Boy. We think more highly of the *Tribune* than to suppose for a moment that, fearing the citizen soldiery as it does, the cheerfulness is not merely assumed, in order not to terrify the weak and ignorant; and that in the retirement of its sanctum, the mere contemplation of the political horizon does not cause it to wrap itself in sackcloth and place dust and ashes on its head.

We for our part confess—and we believe we have the majority of thinking men on our side—that we believe we have mainly to fear, not the bayonets of our sons and brothers, acting under the orders of the Governor, but the clubs and pistols, and firebrands of mobs, led on by reckless and designing knaves. There was more harm done to the best interests of society by the sack of the Quarantine buildings, with the applause of a whole county, and without the smallest opposition from policeman, magistrate, or soldier, than could be done by forty regiments of volunteers standing on guard round the beds of sick men and women. The tendencies of the times are not to exalt the executive at the expense of the community, but to prostrate the executive and the community both at the feet of the turbulent and unscrupulous. The Metropolitan Police bill was said by many patriots to be a fearful blow at municipal liberties; but it is not Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter who makes us tremble in our beds, but the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Forty-Acre Crowd." It is growing to be the fashion of the day to redress grievances not by petition and vote, but by gangs of armed rowdies. The *Tribune* sees no danger in their excesses, but the least straining of the law by the Governor on behalf of society and property is indignantly denounced as a measure directed against our freedom. It may possibly be true—though we confess we care very little whether it be or not—that the proclamation was not quite *en règle*, or was a little too tardy. But tardy or irregular, it was better than no proclamation at all. Better to send down armed citizens by a small breach of law to save public property from the torches of a mob, than to allow the mob itself, by a monstrous breach of law, to exult on the very scene of their crime, and snap their fingers in the face of society. If the law is to be violated and liberty to be threatened by somebody, in heaven's name let it be by Governor King and the Eighth Regiment, rather than by Ray Tompkins and his following of ragamuffins and outlaws.

The militia of Richmond County has, we admit, not been called out, and the "power" of Richmond County has not been summoned to attend the Sheriff for the maintenance of the peace. Possibly the steps which have been taken would have been a little more legal, if they had. But everybody who has watched what has taken place, must feel morally certain that both the County militia and the *posse comitatus*, sympathized with the rioters, and, far from dispersing or arresting them, would have let them have their own way. If with this conviction on his mind, Governor King had called for their assistance, we think he would have been guilty of a grave error. He would have increased the shame and confusion under which we labor at this moment—by adding to the painful spectacle of the destruction of a State hospital by an armed mob, the still more painful spectacle of connivance on the part of the organized forces of the County at the commission of a horrible crime. Our humiliation would then have been complete. For our part we thank him for not aggravating, by stupid obedience to forms, a scandal which our children's children will blush to remember.

The Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Yesterday, at noon, the State Convention of the Democratic Party met at Syracuse. Mr. Peter Cagger called the body to order, and, on his nomination, Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour was chosen President—a preliminary Chairman being dispensed with. The Softs being largely in the majority, were able to fix everything in a way to suit themselves, and accordingly took a short cut to a permanent organization, having no desire to gratify the Hards by permitting a scramble for official positions in the Convention. Four Secretaries were chosen, and the Chair was authorized to appoint eight Vice-Presidents.

The war of the roses began, of course, upon the question of seats. It was ascertained that contests existed in six different counties, chief among which were New-York and Kings, each sending two full delegations, though E. F. Purdy got rid of his contestant by locking him out of the hall, so that he could not answer to his name when called. This masterly *coup d'état* left one seat out of the seventeen to which New-York is entitled uncontested. D. E Sickles led the Softs, or Tammany Hall Delegation, and Fernando Wood the embattled column of Hards.

Mr. Miller, a Soft delegate from Columbia, opened the ball by moving a Committee of eight on each County in which seats were contested. Mr. Freer, Hard, of Cortlandt, moved that half of each New-York delegation be admitted, according to the precedent of former years. But the Softs resisted the proposition, knowing that they could do better.

After some severe sparring between Sickles and Wood, a motion by E. F. Purdy prevailed, to refer the half-and-half proposition to the Committee to be appointed—in other words, to kill it. So ended the last chance of the Hards. At this point a recess was had till 4 o'clock. When the Convention came together again, the Chair announced the Committees, six in number, on contested seats. Their names and other particulars will be found in the telegraphic columns of this morning's Times. After providing for a State Central Committee, and a Committee on Resolutions, another recess to 7 o'clock was taken. At the Evening Session the Committee on the New-York Contested Seats reported in favor of the entire Tammany delegation, and the report was adopted by the Convention, whereupon Fernando Wood and his followers withdrew, under protest, and under a cloud.

In the course of to-day the nominations will, doubtless, be made, and all the business closed up, as the Softs have a strong working majority.

New-York Post-Office.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"It is rumored that certain gentlemen have opened a negotiation with the Postmaster-General for the sale to the Government of the Broadway Theatre property, as a site for the New-York Post-Office, and have carried it nearly, but we believe not quite, to the point of consummation. It was by mere accident that the fact, if it be one, came to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who lost no time in communicating with the Postmaster-General, assuring him that such a location for the Post-Office would be exceedingly prejudicial to the great body of the merchants, and asking that, if the negotiation had not gone too far, he would defer further action until the Chamber of Commerce could be heard on the subject. The Chamber meets to-day, to take the matter into consideration. We understand that the Postmaster General consented to postpone his decision until the Chamber should have opportunity to express its views.

"The Broadway Theatre property, we are informed, is 75 feet on Broadway, by a little over 200 feet deep, with an L running out to Worth-street. It is flanked on both sides by deep and high stores, which cut off all light in those directions, leaving only the comparatively narrow front and rear, together with the L, open to the light—unless, indeed, that indispensable article in such an establishment should be obtained through the roof. The price, we understand, is a fraction over $300,000; and it is said that plans and specifications have been got up for an iron structure, which will bring the whole cost of building and ground within the limits of the appropriation made by Congress, viz., $500,000."

If the action of the Chamber of Commerce is the only bar to the purchase of the Broadway Theatre, the bargain may, we apprehend, be regarded as closed. It is perhaps a reflection upon the good sense of our citizens, but it is nevertheless true, that they have not acquired the habit of relying for their opinions upon that ancient and respectable body, profound as its deliberations unquestionably are, and especially exhaustive as are its rescripts touching the usury laws, and such other trifling restrictions upon the cupidity of money lenders. If the Postmaster-General has the slightest notion that the Chamber expresses the sentiments of the mercantile community of this City, to say nothing of the public at large, he will do well to familiarize himself with New-York, its men and interests, before he passes upon the present or any other question in which we are concerned.

With regard to the property now under consideration, there is certainly room for diversity of opinion. The Times has uniformly advocated the appropriation of the lower angle of the Park as a Post-Office site. We still believe that to be the most desirable point, and shall retain that conviction until the final location of the building elsewhere shall render our advocacy nugatory.

But as between the present site and that now contemptated upon Broadway, there is, we conceive, no room to hesitate. The one is aloof from the centre of business, the other would be as near the medial point as appears to be practical. The *Journal of Commerce*, by the adroit introduction of New-Jersey and Long Island as tributaries of our Post-Office, certainly succeeds in making out a case for Nassau-street. But Brooklyn and Jersey City have offices of their own, and are therefore independent of this City—a fact that of itself destroys the *Journal's* geometry, and removes its imaginary centre. The truth is, even if the mercantile interest is alone to be consulted in regard to the subject, there are more merchants north and west of the Broadway Theatre, than to the south and east of it; it is within the reach of more business men than the other. But there is a vast mob of people, property-owners, retired residents, traders, mechanics and laborers—men of all conditions and occupations, who outnumber the technical merchants a hundred to one, and who all reside to the north of Worth-street, and would be accommodated by the removal of the Post-Office. We venture to suggest, the Chamber and the *Journal of Commerce* to the contrary, that this bulky majority of our citizens have claim to some trifling influence in the matter.

The lot on Broadway, the *Journal* states, is smaller than that on Nassau. It is larger. The Church lot contains 20,250 square feet; the Theatre lot has 21,250. The price of the former exceeds by $20,000 the entire half-million to which the lot and building are restricted; while the latter, according to the *Journal*, can be bought, cleared, and a fire-proof building placed upon it for less than the appropriation. With regard to light, skylights and glass-floors will supply all that is required. If further room is needed, it can be had at half the price demanded for property on Cedar and Liberty streets. The front upon Broadway, we are told, is 75 feet, while upon Worth-street the front is 100 feet at least; thus affording ample access to the public, and every needed facility for receiving and despatching mails. In fact, there is every advantage in the proposed over the present site; and, if the question is narrowed to preserving the office where it is, or of removing it to the corner of Broadway and Worth, the public sense, we conjecture, will approve the removal.

At all events, it will be well for the Post-master-General to remember, that New-York has inhabitants who are not shipping merchants, bankers, and brokers, and whose sentiments are not represented by the Chamber of Commerce, or the Wall-street journal. If this unnoticed class be consulted, there can be no question as to his decision.

North Atlantic Steamship Line.

The third departure of the Galway steamers from this port occurs to-day. The *Pacific*, escorted by an enthusiastic company of Irish gentlemen in their excursion boat, will leave the harbor, with a full complement of passengers and ample freight. The experiment of the Manchester speculator has succeeded. It is demonstrated that travelers will go and shippers will send by the way of Ireland; and that a far larger fleet of much larger steamers can find employment. It is a happy thing for Ireland to emerge from private life and figure in the high-road of the world; it is a good thing for Galway to ascend from a fishing village into a great commercial City; it is an ill thing for Liverpool, which, between Southampton and the Irish town, threatens to subside into a port of secondary consequence. But the paths of trade and travel are ever shifting, like the channels of Western rivers. The highway of to-day may to-morrow be grass-grown; the wilderness may become a thoroughfare. The future importance of Galway is now beyond question. The whole of Ireland will share in the better times.

Mr. John O. Lever, to whom the enterprise owes its existence, has thus far carried the project forward chiefly with his own means. But, in the development of the plan, no private fortune could hold out, and the business has, therefore, passed into the hands of a company, of which he remains the active manager, the "North Atlantic Steamship Company." The scheme of the corporation embraces these details:

The purchase or construction of ten first-class steamers to ply between Galway, Boston, Quebec and New-York.

The establishment of auxiliary coastwise lines for Ireland and England, with a line possibly for France, as feeders to the transatlantic vessels.

The institution of two thousand booking-offices in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, where passages may be secured, and letters of credit be procured or cashed.

The erect on of a pier or breakwater at Galway, rendering that harbor equal to any on the Atlantic coast.

In carrying out these plans, it is understood that the *Prince Albert*, the *Pacific*, the *Propeller* and the *Lady Eglinton* are to be removed from the main to the auxiliary department, giving place to the finest and largest vessels that money can obtain in the interval. It is highly probable the Collins steamers will be secured. All the unemployed first-class steam shipping of England will be overhauled, and any attaining the high standard of the Company will be put in requisition. Altogether, the enterprise assumes the largest proportions, throwing all previous operations of the sort into the shade; and, if the thunder be not all in the prologue, it may handsomely merit its title of the "Great North Atlantic Line."

It only remains for the British Government to do its part in the way of encouragement by giving some share of the mail transportation to these steamers. Under our own system they are already entitled to carry the mails in common with the other routes. The rest the public will do. Thousands of tourists who have hitherto omitted Ireland from their itinerary, because of its remoteness from the main road, will gladly avail themselves of a track that will carry them through its fields of splendid verdure, and under its matchless sky. Others will go that way in order to abridge their sea-voyage. Emigration from Ireland, with the small but important return tide, will of course take this route, and as for freight there appears to be no dearth of that. One enterprising islander is already shipping cargoes of whisky, the native poteen of Ireland, hither, demanding wheat in return. And by an easy transition from the spirituous to the spiritual, it is announced that a batch of missionary fathers from the All Hallows College are to be sent by a coming steamer, and similar shipments of zeal and piety are to be made periodically. The promise is certainly flattering; and if realized, those who shall remember the bold enterprise of the founder will confess the largest success to be more than merited.

Judge Breese.—Among the prominent old Democrats of Illinois is the Hon. Sidney Breese, formerly United States Senator. For some years he has been quiescent, but during the Summer he was named as the Administration candidate for the Senate against Douglas. Yet as he did not shew himself, or mount the stump, a Douglas editor took heart to say he was not a candidate. This was more than the veteran was willing to bear, and accordingly he wrote a sharp letter to the offending editor, demanding his authority, and contradicting his statement. The letter will be found in this morning's Times. It is somewhat too rhetorical for a prairie politician, but, as it alludes to Douglas under the style of a "conspirator," it must be allowed to be sufficiently pointed. And it leaves no room to doubt its writer's willingness to succeed the conspirator in the Senate.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Disputes about the Dead from the Hospital—More Trouble for the Castleton Board of Health—The Encampment Yesterday—Examination in the Case of the Rioters—Important Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Castleton Board of Health, at a late meeting, adopted an ordinance, prohibiting the Quarantine authorities from burying those who had died of infectious diseases in the Hospital burying ground, which is located some two miles from the Quarantine, and to reach which the hearse has to pass through a portion of two streets of the village of Tompkinsville. This ordinance, it was understood, Dr. Walker, the Assistant Physician of the Hospital, would totally disregard, for he had no other place in which to bury the dead. Dr. Mundy, the Health Officer of the town, yesterday personally served the following notice upon the Quarantine physicians, while they were at the Lyceum building, as witnesses in the examination:

Tompkinsville, Sept. 15, 1858.

Dear Sir: I hereby notify you that the Castleton Board of Health at a recent meeting held at the house of T. C. Burns, in this village, adopted an ordinance prohibiting the Quarantine authorities from sending the bodies of persons dead from yellow fever or other diseases, from the Quarantine grounds through the town of Castleton to the cemetery heretofore used for burying the dead from that Institution.

Yours, respectfully,
E. C. Mundy,
Health Officer of the Town of Castleton.

Dr. Walker replied that the body of one man who had died of yellow fever lay within the grounds then. He must bury it last night, and should attempt to do so in the usual way. The probability is, therefore, that he made the attempt, but was prevented by the Castletonians. The Doctor stated that he should leave the corpse in the street if his employes were overpowered, where doubtless it would remain until the Staten Islanders permitted him peaceably to dispose of it, or else they would have to bury it themselves.

Since the Board has determined to remove the families from the infected district, (Rag-pickers-row,) great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining shelter for them. One family only was provided for, and that one, unfortunately, has been compelled to return to its old quarters in the Row. It seems that the infected folks were placed in a house, some distance from the Row. But the persons who occupied a portion of it, after hearing whence they came, evinced such opposition that the poor people were compelled to leave. Dr. Mundy, by direction of the Board, will forthwith undertake the erection of temporary shanties in the woods, about three-fourths of a mile from the ferry, for the accommodation of the families of the infected district. Unless a great deal of energy is used, the object of their erection will be made of no effect by the frost.

No new cases of fever were reported in the village yesterday. The daughter of Mr. Carroll, the livery-stable keeper, is said to be convalescing.

Officer Slowey, of the Detective Police, who had been reported sick of yellow fever, resumed duty yesterday. His sickness, which excited much alarm among the Police stationed at Quarantine, proved to be a slight attack of bilious fever.

The gallant Eighth Regiment are becoming daily more satisfied with their position. The raw easterly wind of yesterday did not affect their spirits in the least. Many of them are, and all of them act, like old campaigners, and consider camp-life not so bad after all. The mess-rooms and kitchen are nearly completed, and the men rejoiced yesterday in eating the first hot dinner since their encampment. The bill of fare showed soup, roast beef, lamb, mutton, all kinds of vegetables, and all cooked and served in good style. Mr. Ratz they call the prince of caterers. The officers unite in saying that not one case of insubordination has occurred since the Regiment has been on duty, although military rules are strictly enforced. Not a case of drunkenness has occurred either, and the men perform their duties with an alacrity almost surprising. The chief amusement of those off duty consists in cricketing, which the cool weather yesterday made very genial.

The comfort of the men will be much enhanced, too, by the substitution of the Sibley tent, in place of those now in use. This tent is a conical one, with provision made for having a fire within. They are much larger than the square tent and shed the rain better. Six were erected last evening, and the remainder will be set up to day. Tents were yesterday put up for the servants; the regimental barber shop was opened, and convenience in all respects is nearly secured.

The usual evening parade came off at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and attracted a number of spectators. The line was formed by Acting Adjutant Innes, formerly of the Mexican Volunteers. Gen. Hall and several military gentlemen from Westchester County, reviewed the line, and were well pleased with the appearance of the men.

Ex-Alderman Wm. Wilson, of the First Ward, is one of the privates in Company E. He was on duty when our reporter visited the camp. His commanding officer speaks highly of his soldier-like qualities. He is always ready to volunteer to relieve others, and on Monday night acted as sentinel for nine hours in succession.

The Case of John C. Thompson.

Proceedings against the Staten Island rebels were yesterday actively commenced. The proceedings were instituted on Tuesday afternoon, when the following

AFFIDAVIT OF DR BISSELL

was filed with Judge Metcalfe, the County Judge, by Mr. District-Attorney Degroot:

Richmond County, ss—Daniel H. Bissell, being duly sworn and examined, says that he is the Physician-in-Chief at the Marine Hospital in Tompkinsville, in said county, and was present within the inclosures of the Hospital grounds on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September, 1858; that on the night of the said 1st of September the buildings and Hospitals belonging to the people of the State of New-York, or to the Commissioners of Emigration, situated within said inclosure, except the buildings known as the Women's Hospital, and a few small buildings, and on the night of the 2d of September, the said Women's Hospital and other small buildings, comprising all the buildings and erections owned by the people of the State of New-York, or the Commissioners of Emigration within said inclosure, were willfully and maliciously and feloniously set fire to and burned, and deponent hath just cause to suspect, and doth suspect, that Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson did willfully and maliciously and feloniously set fire to and burn the said buildings. Wherefore deponent prays that warrants may be issued, and said offenders arrested and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to and examined this 14th day of September, 1858, before me. H. B. Metcalfe,
County Judge of Richmond County.

Judge Metcalfe issued warrants for the accused, and gave them to Constable Giles to serve, directing him to have his prisoners before the Judge at Stapleton, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE EXAMINATION.

At the appointed hour, Judge Metcalfe, Mr. Degroot, Mr. N. C. Clark, who is associated with him in the prosecution, and several spectators were present, but neither the prisoners nor Mr. Tremain, the State Attorney-General, who was expected to take part in the examination, had arrived.

Shortly afterwards Constable Giles entered, and reported that Ray Tompkins went to Syracuse on Tuesday morning, being a delegate to the Democratic State Convention; but that John C. Thompson was on the island, and would soon be present.

The constable was then directed to serve subpœnas on Drs. Bissell and Walker, Thomas Carroll, Thomas Dale, Michael McCabe, and James O'Rourke, directing them to be present, as witnesses, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. John C. Thompson soon after came in, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Wm H. Anthon. Mr. Peckham, of Albany, advisory counsel or deputy of the Attorney-General, arrived about the same time.

Mr. Clark said they were ready to proceed with the examination.

Mr. Anthon (for prisoners) said, as soon as he was informed of this contemplated action on the part of the State authorities, he sent word to Mr. John C. Thompson, requesting him to surrender himself, and also telegraphed to Ray Tompkins, at Syracuse, to return immediately and surrender himself. Although the parties accused had strenuously resisted, and would continue to resist examination in courts which they believed had not competent jurisdiction, they were willing to submit to a most thorough and rigid examination before this Court. Ray Tompkins had been considered by the Press the head and front of this offending, and as he could not be here to-day and would certainly be present to-morrow, he moved a postponement until to morrow morning.

Mr. Peckham (for the people) had respect for the Press, but saw no reason for selecting the man the papers had pointed out as the leader. He understood there was no denial as to the fact of participating in the burning, and saw no reason for postponement.

Judge Metcalfe said he saw no reason either.

Mr. Anthon desired especially to have Mr. Tompkins present, as an earnest of their good faith.

Mr. Peckham did not wish to deprive Mr. Tompkins of any honors or martyrdom, and thought they would all come along in good time.

Judge Metcalfe said the examination might proceed.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BISSELL.

Daniel H. Bissell, sworn, (examined by Mr. Peckham)—I am physician of the Marine Hospital, and Superintendent of the same; on the night of Sept. 1, somewhere near 10 o'clock, I was aroused from bed by the ringing of our bell for fire; partially dressed myself, and found the small-pox hospital, small-pox shanty, and the coal-house near it, burning; found a concourse of people assembled; the walls had been battered down, and the crowd was on the grounds when I got there; I saw the prisoner, John C. Thompson, there, foremost of the men crowding in; I urged them to stay back, saying we could protect ourselves, but they said they were firemen, and it was their duty to come in; that they must put the fire out.

Mr. Anthon here stated, in answer to a suggestion of Mr. Peckham, that the defendant denied the charge and demanded an examination.

Mr. Peckham said the charge should be read to the prisoner.

Judge Metcalfe then read Dr. Bissell's affidavit, given above.

The witness proceeded—I told them the fire was already under control, and if they wanted to assist they could go down to the other buildings, which were already on fire; asked them to pull down the small-pox shanty to save the hospital, but some one replied that they had nothing to do with it; my men had then extinguished the fire in the hospital; I urged them to keep off, and threatened them with a musket in my hand, but they paid very little attention, rushed in and broke down the fence; they drove me and my assistants back, got me down on the ground, and took my musket away; I got away, leaving my hat, and went through the gate of the fence and halted two reds of saw persons set fire to straw beds and throw them under the portices, and soon the whole building was in flames; the same party did this that had been talking of extinguishing the fire; I could not distinguish Thompson there at that time; he was, with two or three others, in advance of the crowd at first—appeared to be leading them on; finding it in vain to try to save the buildings with my small force, I abandoned them, and all the buildings on the hill were soon burned; in the St. Nicholas were either 60 or 65 boarders, the crew of a ship, who were mostly in bed, I believe, when the fire first broke out; do not know certainly if any persons were in the building when it was fired; among the buildings burned he first night was a dwelling-house in which two or three families were living; do not know that they were in the house when it was fired; one barn, the dead-house, the coal-house, waggon-house, coffin-house and the dwelling-house, with two or three families were living in, complete the list of buildings burned that night; I do not know any of those people were in when this fire was set, after leaving the men on the hill, I did not see the prisoner; I saw a good many persons; I do not recollect much being said by the parties; they were pregnant and silent, but there were signs or noises, as they seemed to set them on fire more rapidly; there was talking, too, but I did not hear what was said; the next day, about ten o'clock, there was a large concourse of people at Burns'; I believe they had a notice to meet and celebrate the burning of the buildings the night before; I did not look at my watch to see the time; the second night I don't know that I identified this man (the defendant) particularly with them, but I don't think I saw him with the mob; I saw him during the night; he was on the grounds, passing through the crowd; the crowd had entire control of the grounds; the wall was knocked down in five or six places; they were walking where they would; that night they commenced to fire the boatmen's houses, west of all the other buildings; they belonged to the Quarantine establishment; they were brick buildings; the next building fired was Dr. Waller's residence; the next one fired was the one occupied by myself; the building known as the Female Hospital was the next; then came the one occupied by Dr. Walker, my assistant; there were a number of houses down there, and I cannot say which was burnt first; I did not go down, as I had to attend to the sick; the buildings on the dock and the lodge were burned, and also the docks; I believe that comprises all; a few men went ahead of the masses, and in a few minutes one would see the flames; I do not know particularly who did the firing, nor what they had to fire them with; the buildings were all consumed except the walls; there is also a house which I have not mentioned, where we store the clothing, and the floor partitioned off for the engine; on the second night I heard some of them say, "save the building of the Doctor; save the old Doctor's house;" this meant to burn it; I heard this while they were on fire; on the first night there was from six hundred to one thousand people there; there were some reports of guns or pistols at the commencement, or soon after the firing; I saw one wounded man; I think I heard from one dozen to twenty reports of firearms; I cannot say they were all within the walls; I saw one gun within ten rods of me about midnight; there were from six hundred to twelve hundred people on the second night; there was a large number outside the walls, and a good many in; I do not recollect of hearing any guns or pistols the second night; I had no conversation with the prisoner; there was a gathering at Burns' Hotel early in the evening, and until late; I don't recollect of the prisoner being there; I cannot give an opinion as to the value of the buildings; there was a large amount of personal property consumed; there were about a thousand bedsteads consumed; we had taken an inventory a few days before; they were new iron bedsteads, and were regarded worthless; the bedding, our drug store, our stores, and a thousand things I could scarcely name now; a wagon, instruments for chemical analysis, one cart, a large quantity of coal, were among the things destroyed; about 500 tons of coal were put in before the fire, and 150 tons before that; there were also a variety of things which do not occur to me; there was a large quantity of stoves and pipes; furniture of all kinds belonging to the institution; things of every kind belonging to the hospital; at the time of the firing of the Woman's Hospital, there were no patients in it to my knowledge; we had assurance from some of the leading men that it would not be burned; just before the firing there must have been about 70 or 80 patients; some had got out when they fired the building, and others were carried out; we had removed all the patients that night to the Woman's Hospital, which was the only one left; I could not say that the burning of the Woman's Hospital caused the death of any of the patients from exposure or otherwise; they were taken out of the Hospital, and laid near the wall on the south; the wall runs east and west. [A diagram was shown to witness;] the diagram is a very good representation of the location of the hospital and buildings; I do not know that it rained the second night; I know it was starlight a part of the night; it was a comfortable night, but very warm where we were; we had twenty-one to twenty three yellow-fever patients that night; one died that night in the Woman's Hospital—the engineer of the *Philadelphia*; he died before the fire broke out at the Woman's Hospital; I could not say that the death of any person was caused by exposure or fire; it did not have the effect to produce death; we sent away many who were convalescent—thirty or forty—within two days; there were persons sick of all diseases, Chagres fever and other fevers, consumption, &c.; I cannot say that any persons have died who were sick on those nights; I don't keep the books; my assistant knows; it is my opinion that the exposure to which these people were subjected is injurious for either sick or well; the excitement and want of sleep would be more than exposure; I stayed with the patients day and night and nursed them; some of them died from the effects of the fire; I have seen the patients since; Frank Mathews was one of the stevedores; we were boarding; he was shot; I don't know by whom; I examined the wound after he was shot, and found it was mortal; I did not give it a particular examination, but I thought it must kill him; Dr. Walker attended him, but he was removed early in the morning to the Hospital in New-York, where he died; the State has the fee of the Quarantine buildings, but they are held in trust by the Commissioners of Emigration.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Anthon—Among the persons who said they had a right to come in as firemen were many who had firemen's caps, and if I recollect, among them was the prisoner at the bar; he might have been ten minutes after I heard the alarm that I reached the place where the firemen were; I put on my clothes and left, and had perhaps sixty or eighty rods to go; I think Mr Thompson had a cap on, and I think then or the second time Mr. Thompson had on a red shirt, but I did not look so much to dress as to acts; a portion of the company there had red shirts on, and others had on caps only; after I was treated from the Small-pox Hospital, I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Thompson;

arms were loaded, though I have no knowledge of their being loaded for two months; I know there were caps on; I looked to that; I can't say who loaded the muskets last; when they were first sent me; I loaded them myself, and gave them to such persons as I wished to have charge of them; one of my men told me since that he had withdrawn the charges, and had reloaded them; they were loaded with an ordinary musket bullet and buckshot; I did not remove any bullet or shot from the wound of Mathews, nor did I see it done; the wound was a large opening in the region of the spine, large enough to put one's hand in where ball-wadding and shot might have passed in; I did not attend the *post-mortem* examination of Mathews, and I have not seen him since that evening; the house of Dr. Thompson was not his private property, but was one of the State buildings; I think I forgot to mention in my direct examination that this house was burned; I think there were 60 or 70 stevedores who ought to have been there that night; we lodged and boarded them in shanties A and B, next to the St Nicholas; the employment of the stevedores, I suppose, was to unload ships in Quarantine; I suppose the ships were infected—many with yellow fever; a portion of this unloading was done out in the stream, and a portion at the Wash-house dock; I think there cannot be more than two ships lie up at the Wash-house dock at once, but I have frequently seen six or eight lighters around them; the cargo as it is taken out is some of it taken to the City, such as is in condition to go, and some is sent to Eastern ports; the Wash-house dock is about thirty or forty rods from the ferry-dock; in making a direct course the ferry-boat passes very near the Wash-house dock, so near as to injure us; the ferry-boat folks seemed to be determined to tear away our dock by their waves; I never knew that the stevedores were allowed to go to the City at all; I refused to give them permission to go; I saw them passing and repassing to their lodgings on the night of Sept. 1, but I cannot say whether all were there or not; I very seldom go outside the grounds, and cannot say that I have seen them in the village outside.

Mr. Anthon proposed to prove by witness that the stevedores who had been employed in the holds of infected vessels had been taken out by the Health Officer to attend a primary election of the Republican Party.

Mr. Peckham asked if that had any relation to the crime alleged?

Mr. Anthon said that the people of Richmond County claimed that there had been no crime committed—that the buildings were a nuisance of the worst character, and that they were justified in abating it

Mr. Peckham thought that the violation of a rule by the Health Officer, which the defences proposed to show, could not justify a people in burning buildings by force and arms, and without legal warrant.

Mr. Dean said that they met the prosecution at the threshold, by contending that no offence had been committed. If a body of men should build a fence across a highway, and he desired to pass, he should not wait for an indictment, but would tear it down; and if he could not do it alone, he should get a body of men to help him. [Applause.] And if men were to establish a lazar house in the midst of a community, and the health of the community was endangered, that community had a right to go in and, by fire, pickaxes and battering-rams, to destroy it. [Applause.]

Mr. Peckham thought that Mr. Dean would find it difficult to produce a precedent in which an institution established by law had been destroyed by a mob and the act justified.

Mr. Anthon cited the case of Hart, in 15 Wendell, to sustain the position taken by Mr. Dean. He could not see the slightest distinction between the position of a State keeping up a nuisance and an individual.

Justice METCALF said he was disposed to give the examination a wide range, to have the whole question of the character of the institution fully stated.

Witness—(Resuming)—I KNOW of the reports of stevedores being at a primary meeting, but I do not know the fact; patients are brought ashore from the infected ships in boats; sometimes in the ship's boats and sometimes by the "sick boat," which is manned by persons connected with the institution; if the "sick-boat" man is one of the six boatmen, he lived in one of the buildings burned outside of the wall; I go to the City sometimes once a month, and sometimes once a week, and sometimes I may have gone oftener; the nurses reside within the walls; some of them have not been to the City this year, and some have been oftener; I give them leave whenever they have any business, and we can spare them; and when we discharge them they go where they please; they are not allowed to go out of the gate without a written pass; we have from nine to twelve nurses—four or five males and the rest females; there are times we have more than that; the nurses sometimes go into the village, but they are never out on leave of absence in the village, that I am aware of; the friends of the sick in the yellow fever, cholera and small pox hospitals are not allowed to visit them; the sick from the lower Quarantine are conveyed in a steamboat to the inclosure, I understand; Mr. Cooper acts as undertaker for persons whose friends have died, and who wish to have the bodies buried differently from our custom; he is not employed by our establishment; I have never seen him lay out any bodies inside; on the second night of the burning, the wind blew from the south a part of the time gently; the sick were laid between my house and the Female Hospital; they were placed there under my superintendence and suggestion; I cannot say but some of them may have been carried out of the hospital before I got there, they remained there that night and the next day, and some were then taken to hospitals on Ward's Island, and the yellow fever patients were then removed to the barn; during that night and day they were protected by the heavens; a part of the day there was an awning over a few of them; they were conveyed to the barn and tents in vehicles, I think, and perhaps some were conveyed by hand; I do not know who the wagons belonged to; it is not true that the village church was offered me for the sick; I asked them for a barn or any place to put the sick in, but they refused, saying that they would not have the sick outside the walls; infected clothing is locked up in a place near the dead-house until frost, or, if it is badly saturated or old, it is burned, sometimes on the ground, and sometimes, before it comes ashore, in the iron-scow; I have been the physician of the Marine Hospital since May 1, 1857; my residence was within the inclosure, but it fronted on the main street leading to the ferry landing; I was frequently within the wards where contagious and infectious diseases were, but Dr. Walser was assigned particularly to them; I have passed the street for my home in going to and coming to the Hospital, but not frequently; I don't know that I recollect of any act of inhumanity to patients by anybody on those nights, other than those I have mentioned; previous to 1857, I had resided principally in Livingston County for many years; I had not had much experience then in treating yellow fever; I had seen a few cases; previous to the fire, we regarded the engineer of the *Philadelphia* as a doubtful case; he was in a very feeble state; we have had cases much lower than the engineer was, who have recovered; I cannot say whether his death was hastened by the burning or not; I think he would have died without the burning; I don't think he had had the black vomit; he said he must die himself if they came the second time, and he passed another night in much excitement, and I don't think he died until the buildings were on fire the second night.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Peckham—I saw no effort on the part of the men in red shirts and fire caps to extinguish the fire, though I appealed to them frequently; the bedding of the yellow fever patients that was washed, was washed in the wash-house; at least I suppose so; a great many of that used by the sick and dead was burned up or locked up; our rule was to send nothing to the wash-house which would endanger the lives of the washwomen or nurse, and the fact is that not one case has broken out within the walls in two years; I observed a good many persons whom I saw leading the first night whom I know by sight, but whose names I don't know; I saw Ray Tompkins and the defendant: those are all I can name; on the second night I saw Tompkins, Deforest, Thomas C. Burns and Matthew Carroll, and a number of others whose names I do not know; the man I had the first citizen with I do not know, and I have been unable to learn who he is; he was active in leading; my opinion is that the value of the property, real and personal, is from $240,000 to $300 000.

Cross examined by Mr. Anthon.—Q.—In your opinion, has that Quarantine been sufficiently isolated to render it safe for the County of Richmond and the City of New York, in regard to infectious and contagious diseases? A.—I believe that it is if the laws that were passed were acted upon; as it has been conducted by me it has been safe, but I cannot speak of it before; I am clearly of the opinion that this Island is sufficiently removed from New York to be entirely harmless, if the Quarantine regulations are carried out; there is no danger of the yellow fever being conveyed by the atmosphere; the further a place is removed for Quarantine the better, but it is not distance but isolation that insures safety; I think the isolation is sufficient for the safety of Richmond County; in my experience there has not been any infection carried without the walls of Quarantine.

Q.—Where do the cases outside come from? A.—I do not know; they cannot be traced to us; our opinion is that the cases outside originate from persons going out in the night time and stealing things from the ships—by the Board of Health of Castleton making a public auction of things belonging to people who have died of the yellow fever; I heard of Mr. Kramer's death; I have heard that he was a deputy scow man, but I do not know that he was an employe of the Quarantine; our belief is that he caught the infection among the shipping.

Q.—If the Quarantine were located at the Battery, with strict regulations, rigidly enforced, would it be safe to the City of New York? A.—If they would allow me to make the rules and regulations, and they were rigidly enforced, I think it would be safe.

Q.—But could they be enforced? A.—I do not know; we could not enforce law here. [Laughter.]

The Court-room was filled with sympathizers of the rioters, and whenever counsel said anything particularly bitter against the Quarantine establishment, he was applauded uproariously. Judge METCALF would command silence, without effecting it, and the mirthful audience repeated their approving noises at each ebullition of strong language or scintillation of wit that the counsel for the rebels was delivered of.

At the conclusion of Dr. BISSELL's testimony, the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning at 9¾ o'clock. The accused was meanwhile remanded to the custody of Officer GILES.

Commissioners of Emigration.

REPORT OF THE CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE—HOSPITALS AT QUARANTINE TO BE REBUILT

The Board met yesterday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair. His Honor the Mayor was present, also the Mayor of Brooklyn.

Previously to the commencement of the business of the day, the Mayor was engaged with one of the Commissioners in the examination of a large map. He observed that he could not ascertain "that any place was so fitting for a Quarantine station as Staten Island."

The minutes having been read, the Secretary read a communication from Dr. D. H. Bissell, as follows:

MARINE HOSPITAL, Sept. 15, 1858.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to inform you that on MONDAY last the employes of the washhouse were ordered out of the Government Storehouse, placed at your disposal by the Collector; and that Mr. LOCKE, who ordered them out, directed the marines to take possession of the building. At a later hour in the day the marines left Quarantine grounds, returning to the *Sabine*, and on their departure, *Mr. Locke placed a Government lock on the door of the storehouse, keeping the key thereof in his own possession.*

Yesterday morning (Tuesday) it was reported to me by one of the employes that the lock had been again removed. Notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances attending the interruption of the use of the building, violative of the unreserved permission given to your Board for this use, I have taken possession of the building again, and it is now in my possession. Yours, respectfully, D. H. BISSELL.

P. S.—Every moment of this day I am engaged as a witness on the part of the people.

The Mayor observed that the closing of that washhouse was no act of the Government. Dr. BISSELL's communication was ordered on file.

The President quoted the law to show that the mere signing of a paper presented to the Governor and State Officers, or his approval of the effort to raise money for rebuilding the hospital, would not be sufficient in law. The certificate of approval must be upon a mortgage presented. No steps had as yet been taken to induce parties to lend the money on mortgage.

The Mayor thought an estimate might be made. There had hardly been time to make it. He suggested that the matter of negotiating the loan be referred to the Finance Committee in order to determine the precise amount. So referred.

His Honor the Mayor said that it was proper for him to announce to his associate Commissioners that the Construction Committee of the Board visited Quarantine, day before yesterday, with a view of determining how many of the old hospitals should be repaired, and how many permanent structures should at once be erected. He said that the Committee was unanimously in favor of recommending immediate and permanent reconstruction of all the residences, offices and hospitals necessary to a complete institution for the reception, care and treatment of persons arriving in port affected with the yellow fever, small-pox or other pestilential disease; and that such reconstruction should be in every respect of material not susceptible of being destroyed by the torch of the incendiary. He said that the Committee had concluded to advise that the large and beautiful edifice heretofore known as the St. Nicholas of Quarantine, and used for the reception of well passengers detained at Quarantine, should be rebuilt from its foundation; and that a similar conclusion had been arrived at in reference to the Small-Pox Hospital, the residence formerly occupied by Dr. WALSER, and the Marine Hospital Storehouse, except that the latter-named buildings could be repaired without taking down the walls. He said, also, that the Committee had concluded to recommend that the walls of the Quarantine inclosure should be substantially repaired and elevated, so as to be impassable and impregnable: that all the residences of the officers and employes of the institution should be wholly within the inclosure, and not facing on the street, as heretofore; and, besides, that there should be no passage-way from the grounds into the town of Castleton, except a gate-opening, to be used exclusively in connection with burying the dead.

The Mayor said that, in connection with the thought of rebuilding the structures permanently on the old site, the Committee had not been without anxious reflections in reference to the fears which had been entertained, and the dangers which had been experienced in regard to the spread of infectious diseases from Quarantine. He said that the Committee had gone outside of their duties in fact to consider this matter; that they had given attention to a plan of proposed additional facilities to the present Quarantine establishment, and of new regulation in relation to the place of detention, &c., of vessels coming from yellow-fever ports, which the Committee unanimously indorsed, as affording, if carried out, a perfect guaranty that no part of the port would hereafter suffer from the spread of yellow fever; and certainly not Staten Island. The plan referred to, he said, had been partly initiated this season by compelling yellow-fever vessels to come to on their arrival in the lower bay; and that the only reason why it had not been fully carried out, was owing simply to the fact that it had been found practically impossible to discharge cargoes at the lower anchorage. The Mayor went on to say, that the whole plan was to rebuild and reconstruct in the most substantial and approved manner all the necessary accommodations to make the Quarantine grounds a model institution as a Marine Hospital; to construct ample piers and wharves, and storehouses in the lower bay, remote from any land, where all yellow fever vessels should be compelled to discharge cargo, cleanse, fumigate, ventilate and ride out their Quarantine probation, and not to allow, under any circumstances, a vessel from a yellow-fever port to anchor above the Narrows between the shores of Staten Island and Long Island. He said that this plan, so far as yellow fever was concerned, and which was the great dread of the port, practically removed Quarantine; and that this conclusion was arrived at from the well-known fact that the great danger of infection from yellow fever is from poisoned vessels and cargoes, and not from hospitals or patients therein. As to the cost of these additional facilities, His Honor said it would amount to but little compared with the great object to be gained; and besides, he said that the one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated for Quarantine removal purposes, and which the Quarantine Commissioners had not yet expended, would go far towards erecting the machinery for the lower Bay. He further said, that the Committee were of opinion that legislative attention should be early called to this subject.

The Mayor still further remarked, that the above plan met the approval of the Committee, not only because it seemed to them right and feasible, but because it appeared to be the only change for relief which the port can reasonably hope to secure. He said that the Legislature in 1849, listened to the prayers of Staten Islanders, and accordingly passed an act for removal; that the same thing was done by the State in 1856; and that each effort for removal had been a failure, because no new site could be obtained. He said that the prospect of getting a new site had been greatly lessened—had been placed beyond hope—by the arson outrages recently committed at Quarantine; that it was worse than useless now to delay action with the expectation of getting Sandy Hook or Coney Island; and hence the Committee was decidedly in favor of prompt action, of an entire and immediate reconstruction of the Hospital buildings, with the important additional facilities of suitable wharves and warehouses in the lower bay.

With regard to the charges which had been made against himself personally, as influenced by vindictive feelings towards the inhabitants of Staten Island, in consequence of the illegal acts of any residents of that Island, he wished to say that he was entirely uninfluenced by any such motive in the determination to retain the present site for the Marine Hospital. He did think, and had expressed the opinion, that the conduct of the rioters in burning the buildings at Quarantine had put it out of the power of the State authorities to remove the Hospital This conduct had naturally excited an intense prejudice against such an establishment, which would be felt in opposition to any new location on the part of the people in its vicinity.

He was convinced that by removing the place where infected vessels and cargoes were moored and stored, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee, the health of New York, Long Island and Staten Island would be secured in as ample a manner as possible. To secure the health of the entire port, and not of any section, was the only end he ever desired to accomplish.

The following report from Mr. J. B. CORLIES, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, was read in connection with the suggestions of the Mayor:

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES, No. 3 City Hall.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: Having carefully examined the buildings at Quarantine, proposed to be repaired, I have the honor to transmit herewith sketches of said buildings, made by R. C. Mook, architect, together with estimates of the probable costs of each, namely: Office buildings at $1,000 each, $2,000; washhouse and kitchen, $5,000; small-pox hospital, $6,000; gatekeeper's lodge, $550; making a total of $13,550.

Respectfully yours, J. B. CORLIES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

Ordered on file.

The Mayor, after some conversation among the members of the Board, moved the following resolution, observing that all he wanted was to get the thing started:

Resolved, That the Committee on Contracts be directed to put the Small-pox Hospital and Warden's house in repair in such manner as they may deem proper; and further, that the said Committee on Construction cause plans and estimates to be prepared of such buildings in addition to the above as may be needed for the Women's Hospital, and submit the same to this Board for further action; and also to report plans and estimates for restoring the walls.

This resolution was adopted.

The following communication was submitted from Commissioner JELLINGHAUS, and read to the Board:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1858.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I found in last Saturday's paper a letter addressed to the Board by Mr. Tallmadge, stating that the extraordinary communication of a Mr. JELLINGHAUS was false and untrue, with the exception of Captain Weed coming to his house and reporting the conflagration at Quarantine. No doubt, it must be my humble self who made that communication, which is really very extraordinary and is just as true. Mr. Tallmadge, admiring the report of Capt. Weed, far better would have kept silent about the matter—his letter making it no better, but worse. His story, that he could not have collected fifty men at an earlier hour so as to be sent down to Quarantine by the first boat in the morning, is no excuse, but rather an accuse. Those men have not been sent down at all, and although his order may appear in his telegraph book he himself has not appeared at the office, but after 10 o'clock. Not one man has been sent down before all the Hospitals were burnt down, and then only on requisition of the Governor of the State. Should, therefore, history ever take notice of a certain Mr. Tallmadge, it will no doubt say that is the very civilized nineteenth century he had been General Superintendent of Police in the great City of New-York, just at the time when science had won its greatest triumph in the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. That then he could have prevented the most atrocious act of barbarism by saving the Marine Hospital from utter destruction by fire, and preventing the exposure of helpless and dying human creatures to damp night air on the grass, *simply by doing his duty.* It is very extraordinary that Mr. Tallmade acted neither according to the rules and regulations of the Police statute nor to the dictates of common humanity.

Respectfully submitted by WM. JELLINGHAUS.

Ordered on file.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

	1858.	1857.	1858.
Number Emigrants arrived to Sept. 6, 1858			55,035
Number Emigrants arrived since to Sept. 15,			2,232
Total			57,267
To same date in 1857			136,662
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,056	1,266	1,302
No. inmates in Institution M. H.	—	175	105
Totals	1,056	1,441	1,407
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 8	$133,418 47		
Receipts since to Sept. 15, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	3,368 61		—136,787 08
Total			$168,942 97
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 6, 1858	$140,257 70		
Current Expenses of Aug. 21, and Sept. 1	9,143 13		—149,400 83
Balance of Commutation Fund			$19,542 14

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at 12 o'clock yesterday. His Honor the Mayor presiding.

A letter was received from Commodore KEARNEY, inquiring when the frigate *Susquehanna* would be released. The late recurrence of a case of yellow fever on board of her was given as a reason for her detention for the present, Measures were also in progress for having her disinfected.

The Mayor stated that a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce had waited upon him, with complaints, on behalf of the merchants, that extortionous charges were made for lightering and other services rendered at Quarantine. His Honor informed the Committee that he would inquire into the matter, and on Monday next would give them a statement of all the charges for lightering, &c., ruling at Quarantine. He informed the Committee if there were any abuses practised there, the Board of Health and himself were as ready as they were anxious to have them corrected.

Several applications were made for permits to allow vessels to proceed, which took the usual course.

Dr. ROCKWELL'S attention had been called to the cases of two persons now lying sick in the City, supposed to have the yellow fever. One was a light case of that disease, the person having come to New-York by railroad from Charleston. The other was of a deck hand on the steamer *Star of the South*, who had been on an extensive drunk, and was only suffering from the effects thereof, to the best of the doctor's knowledge and belief.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Trovatore" was substituted last evening for "Lucia," in consequence of the indisposition of Signor GASSIER, whose presence was, of course, necessary in the latter opera. VERDI's work seemed to satisfy the audience, and Signor STEFFANI's singing, as usual, created a *furore*. After the third act he was called out three times.

On Friday "Lucia" will be given with the new tenor as *Edgardo*. So far he has been heard only in VERDI's music, and there is naturally much curiosity to know how he will attack music of a different school.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. COLSON makes her second appearance to-night in the "Daughter of the Regiment," supported by LABOCETTA and BARILI.

Agricultural Editors in Convention.

There are some thirty-eight journals in this country (including two in California and one in Oregon) which are mainly devoted to agricultural and horticultural subjects. An invitation was sent out during the past Summer to the editors of these papers to visit this City during the present week to attend the Pomological gathering, and also to meet for becoming better acquainted with each other and arranging for a future general Convention if thought advisable. Some fifteen or twenty responded to the call, most of the others being detained by agricultural exhibitions at home. Among them we noticed Messrs. BYRAM, of the *Valley Farmer*; VICK, of the *Rural New Yorker*; REDMOND, of the *Southern Cultivator*; WESTBROOK, of the North Carolina *Cultivator*; HARRIS, of the Genesee *Farmer*; CLIFT, of the Hartford *Homestead*; LYON, of the Michigan *Farmer*; MINER, of the *Rural American*. Also, Messrs. BATEHAM, DYER, VAIL, WARDER, JUDD, CUMMINGS, HOVEY, TABER, etc.

At the meeting yesterday and on Tuesday, the importance of the Agricultural Press, and the desirableness of coöperation were discussed, and a general desire expressed for a gathering next season.

The following gentlemen were appointed as officers for the ensuing year:

President—H. P. BYRAM, Editor *Valley Farmer*, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary—ORANGE JUDD, Editor *American Agriculturist*, New-York City.

General Committee—Simon Brown, Editor *N.E. Farmer*, Boston; M. C. Weld, Editor *Homestead*, Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Harris, Editor *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Brown, Editor *Ohio Farmer*, Cleveland; J. W. Hoyt, Editor *Wisconsin Farmer*, Madison, Wis.

On motion of Mr. CLIFT the above gentlemen were by vote, requested to select the most suitable time and place next season, and issue a call for a general Convention of the entire Agricultural and Horticultural Press of the Country.

New-Jersey Items.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention for Hudson County, for nominating an Assemblyman and three Coroners, was held yesterday afternoon at Carpenter's Hotel, in Hudson City, the delegates all being present. WILLIAM H. JELIFFE was chosen President. The following named gentlemen were nominated:

For Assembly—Henry Beatty, of Hudson City.

Coroners—Bernard McAnally, Jersey City; F. W. Bonstead, Hoboken; James Donnelly, Hudson City.

RAISING SALARIES.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Education, the Jersey City Common Council, at their last meeting, increased the salaries of the Principals of the Public Schools to $1 200 each.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City on Tuesday evening, Alderman WICKWARE moved to take from the table the vetoes of acting Mayor THURSTON, presented and laid upon the table at the last meeting, in reference to the licensing of a number of places for the sale of liquor. The motion was adopted, and Alderman EWEN moved that a license be granted to W. L. BROKING, a grocer, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The following was the vote:

YEAS—Aldermen Clarke, Wickware, Tilden, Erwin, Hardenberg, McBride, W. B. Brown, McLaughlin, and Voorhies—8.

NAYS—Aldermen Thurston, Hinkins, Van Vorst, Earle, Christie and Decker.

A two thirds vote being required, the motion was lost. After voting to grant licenses to one or two others, with a similar result, action on the balance was postponed.

OBITUARY.—Dr. WILLIAM POWER, an eminent physician of this City, died yesterday. The following notice is from the pen of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT:

Dr. WM. POWER was a native of Ireland, and received his professional education in the great school of Dublin, and to comply with the then laws of this State, received the diploma of M. D. in this City.

For over thirty years he has been a medical practitioner among us, occupying a distinguished position, serving without distinction the rich and poor. Indeed few physicians have ever done more for his poor countrymen than he. His nature was kind and generous, and this he carried into the walks of his profession. His frank and noble character commanded for him the respect and esteem not only of his own countrymen, but of all who knew him. The arduous toil of professional life gradually developed in him organic diseases of the heart, from the effects of which he lingered for the last two years.

He expired, surrounded by his family and his friends, in the 61st year of his age, and in the full possession of his mind, exhorting them all to trust in the goodness and mercy of Christ, their Saviour and Redeemer. Truly his end was peace in Jesus

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

"When those we love are snatched away,
By Death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
That friendship must demand."

The Hamburg mail steamship *Borussia* sailed yesterday, at noon, with sixty cabin and one hundred and five steerage passengers. Total, 165.

☞ Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ The Metalic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816 This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ 1858. Fall and Winter. 1858.
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
Unsurpassed in quality, Unequaled in manufacture.
In style the most approved, And uniformity in price.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(between Canal and Grand sts.)
Invite special attention to their present assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.
In
BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
First-class Cutters are employed,
and a large assortment of COATINGS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.
ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. BATHBUN.

☞ Steam Terminus on Fourth-avenue.—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed the petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places:
H. C. PRIDHAM'S, No 438 4th-av.
JAMES INGRAM & SON'S, cor 25th st. and 4th-av.
St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway.
PHELPS, BLISS & CO.'S, No. 340 Broadway.
JOHN KERR & CO.'S, No. 53 Leonard-st.
WARREN & WILSON'S, No 27 Murray-st.
B. M. WHITLOCK'S, No. 13 Beekman st
A. BURR & CO.'S. No. 101 Cliff-st.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S, No. 19 Cliff st.
GEO. T OLYPHANT'S, No. 48 South st.
BENJ. H. FIELD'S, No 127 Water-st.
DAYTON, SPRAGUE & CO.'S, No. 107 Front-st.
PHILIP R. WILKINS', No. 6 Pine-st
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK'S, Bank of Commerce Building.

☞ Singer's new Family Sewing Machines. No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 453 Broadway, New-York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Gwynne & Day's
BANK NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
Office No. 12 Wall st.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
The public are invited to examine our stock.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
NO MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ The Miseries of September.
Singing, singing.
The mosquitoes
Suck our blood.
And nightly fret us
Creeping, leaping.
Bugs and fleas too,
Pierce our flesh
Where'er they please to.
Racing chasing.
Like born devils,
Rats at night
Pursue their revels.
Don't you wan't to
Sleep in quiet—
Free from insects.
Rats and riot—
LYON'S depôt
Seek to day.
With his POWDER
You can slay
All vile things
With poison stings.
And rats and mice forever still
With his incomparable PILL.
Depôt for LYON'S celebrated poisonless Magnetic Powder for killing Insects, and his Magnetic Pills for destroying Rats and Mice, No 424 Broadway
Sold by all respectable druggists. H. LYON & CO.

☞ A Great Chemical Discovery.—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne or Hair Renovator, is a never failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair renders it soft glossy and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness Sold by all Druggists and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, BOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED'K V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway.

☞ Philadelphia on the American Smoker.—In an editorial the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Undoubtedly we *are* a great nation—of inventors. Here somebody has patented a little apparatus, which you may put into your vest pocket, which enables those who use pipes or cigars to imbibe the smoke of the nicotian weed relieved from impurities and impregnated with any delicerated flavor *Probatum est*. We use it, and cigar venders and druggists sell them."
Nos 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ Eau de Beaute.
An unrivaled lotion for softening, whitening, and beautifying the skin. Prepared by J. C. DE LA VERNY.
For sale by
JOHN I. CODDINGTON, druggist, No. 715 Broadway.
EWEN McKINTYRE, druggist, No 874 Broadway.
WM. CAMP, hair-dresser, No. 49 William-st.

☞ Per Steamers North Star and Fulton.
HATTER'S PLUSH in all grades.
Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, new designs.
French Skivers.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Toothache Remedy.—I have a sure cure for the Toothache. It is harmless, does not injure the Teeth any, and never fails to stop the pain. Price, 25 cents. One box sent by mail on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Eight boxes for $1. M HIKA,
No. 63 Prince st., near the Metropolitan Hotel,

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

SMITH—CRANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at the residence of B. F. Crane, Esq., by the Rev. A. J. Padelford, Mr. WILLIAM D. SMITH to Miss HARRIET B. CRANE all of this City.

BALDWIN—STEVENSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. John Dowling, Mr. WM. HENRY BALDWIN to Miss MARY STEVENSON, all of this City.

DORLAND—GREENWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. R. E. Montgomery, GILBERT L. DORLAND, Esq., to MARGARET, daughter of the late Clark Greenwood, all of this City.

GASTON—BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, A. G. GASTON to Miss A. A. BELL, all of Brooklyn.

SCHENCK—GODFREY.—At Southport, Conn., on Thursday Sept 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. G. Emory, ADRIAN V. S. SCHENCK Esq., of Newark, N. J., to ELIZABETH H., daughter of J. Godfrey, Esq., of the former place.

KEELER—BEACH.—In Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Chas. D. Sitser, EDGAR KEELER of New-York City, to Miss ELIZABETH M., daughter of Jehial Beach Esq. of the former place

TITUS—GREEN.—At Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, by the Hon. H. A. Nelson, County Judge, Mr. GEORGE TITUS, of Washington, to Miss SUSAN A., daughter of John Green Esq., of the same place.

ROOD—FAUNCE.—In Munich, Bavaria, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, in the Protestant Church, Prof. OGDEN N. ROOD, of Troy, N. Y., to MATHILDE FAUNCE, of Munich.

DIED.

NASH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, DEWITT THOMPSON, only son of Daniel D. and Catharine Nash, aged 9 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner 61st-st. and 10th-av. Carriages will be in waiting at the terminus of the 8th-av. railroad, 59th-st. and Broadway, from 1½ to 2 P. M.

CAULDWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Cornelius CAULDWELL, in the 92d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Ebenezer Cauldwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 231 East Broadway, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 14, JOHN W. ROGERS, formerly of Plymouth, N. H.

☞ Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

POWER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept 14, after a short but severe illness, at his residence, No. 7 Carroll-place DR WILLIAM POWER, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and those of his family, also the Fellows of the Academy of Medicine, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on THURSDAY morning, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, Mrs. MARY P. MILLER relict of George Miller, aged 90 years.

Friends and relatives of the late Jno. S. Doughty, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

BELLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, after a protracted illness, SARAH, wife of James Y. Leslie, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday 17th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house No. 44 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

TOLLERTON.—In Flushing, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 14 ROBERT H. TOLLERTON, an old inhabitant of New-York City,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent young women. One is a first-class cook, understands meats soups, &c.; will assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding house. The other is a very excellent chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine clothes in the neatest style; no objection to the country. Both will be found to know their duties. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City references given from their last places. Call at No. 220 East 23d st., 3d floor back, room No. 3, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as first-rate cook; she understands cookery and jellies and preserving; she understands cooking in all its branches; she has unexceptionable references from her last employer as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at J. J. Morris' grocery, cor. University-place, 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN INvalid, by a steady, middle-aged woman, who for the last three years filled that station to the satisfaction of the family she served. Has satisfactory references. Address J. M., nurse, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, or No. 218 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days and will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HANDY WOMAN, A situation as cook in all its branches, understands meats, poultry, and baking, dress up linens in style, or as cook in a small private family. Has highly recommended young woman and can furnish the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 189 28th-st. southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook, in all its branches, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also to take charge of a child. Has been in the country a year. Can be seen till suited at No. 148 West 16th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well-recommended girl, a situation; is a very good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands housework thoroughly; is very willing and particularly neat. Also a nice, respectable young girl wants a place as child's maid or for light work. Apply as MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class girl, who understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 10th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Apply at No. 252 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid waiter and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given; call, or address, No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston-st and Myrtle-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for 2 days at No 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts. N. B.—Has no objection to go into the country with a respectable family. Best of references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Also, an experienced nurse who understands the care of children, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 25th-st. between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK, CAPABLE OF preparing all kinds of game making soup, jellies, ice-creams and fancy confectionery, meats; a situation permanently for the Winter. Best of reference given from her last employer. Inquire at No. 42 West 16th st, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; is willing to go a little distance in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 148 West 16th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can also do plain sewing, if required; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 131 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well-recommended girl, a situation; is a very good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands housework thoroughly; is very willing and particularly neat. Also a nice, respectable young girl wants a place as child's maid or for light work. Apply as MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class girl, who understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 10th st., corner 6th-av.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, if required

BOARDING

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
Pleasant furnished rooms can be obtained, with or without board. Apply at No 22 Waverley-place.]

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms, two large and one small, entire of second floor, handsomely furnished all modern improvements warranted, will be let together or singly, with first-class board. Family small and select. Apply at No. 371 6th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor, and a front room on third floor, to let, with board to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a quiet private family, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private house, to a party of gentlemen, or a family without children a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor. Apply at No. 106 3d-av. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD A FRONT parlor and bed-room adjoining, with pantries on the second floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen Apply at No. 59 East Broadway. References given and required.

BOARDING—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR two or three young gentlemen in Brooklyn No. 179 Washington st., between Concord and Nassau sts ; 6 or 7 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF PARLORS, OR THE first floor; also front room, with adjoining bedroom on the second floor can be obtained with board, at No. 111 Bleecker st., third block west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A third story square room in one of the best situations in South Brooklyn may be had furnished and with partial board, by one or two gentlemen of the right stamp. An opportunity is here offered of obtaining a comfortable quiet and respectable home in a private family Terms will be moderate. References required. Address WALTON, Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen returning from the country and wishing to secure a comfortable home for the Winter in a first class house, will find desirable rooms in suites or single No 59 State st., opposite Garden st., not five minutes' walk from the South or Wall st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A front parlor and bedroom adjoining, also double and single rooms, to let, with board, at No 3 Cranberry st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The dwelling is newly furnished throughout.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE WELL-furnished room, with large closet attached, to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. The location is pleasant and convenient to the South and Wall st. Ferries Apply at No 66 Clinton-st., nearly opposite Schermerhorn-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, near the South and Wall st. Ferries would like to add to their number a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of respectability; rooms unfurnished if desired. Address HOPE, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL private family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at No 5 Douglass-st References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or single gentlemen, may find a quiet home, in a delightful neighborhood with a New England family, by applying at No 21 West Baltic-st. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, with partial board, for two or three gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS for families or single gentlemen may be obtained for the coming season, at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is convenient to Wall-st and Fulton ferries. But a step from the City Railroad. Reference required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENtleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained with pleasant front room and bedroom on second floor, by applying at No. 13 Tillary st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall sts. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very desirable apartments for the Winter in a quiet family, for three or four persons. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD.—TO LET IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, WITH board, a handsome suite of rooms, consisting of front and back parlors, and two bedrooms, with pantries between, on the second floor. Also, several single rooms with baths and gas. Apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—THE RENT OF A CONVEnient new house, together with use of furniture complete, will be given for the partial board of three persons. Any respectable small family may address MERCHANT Box No 265, *Times* Office, stating name and place of interview.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN THE Upper part of the City, a suite of furnished rooms with board, for a family of three adults and three children. Location and accommodations must be unexceptionable. Address A. G., Box No. 708 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PROFESSIONAL GENtleman desires a home in a quiet and respectable family in the vicinity of Murray Hill, and east of 6th-av. Address NELSON, Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren, occupying a new, modern-built house up town, in a fashionable neighborhood, desire to make an arrangement with a party of single gentlemen for several suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms, with partial board, either taken with the family or served at their rooms, at hours suitable. Those who like to enjoy the comforts of a home, and a good table, may address M. E. D., Madison square Post Office,

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE four agreeable boarders, and offer very desirable rooms and genteel home-like accommodations to those seeking comfort rather than display. House contains all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 175 West 37th-st., six doors east of 8th av N. B.—There is another house of same number not occupied.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom, with a large closet attached, well furnished with gas and baths, will take a single gentleman or two. The house is pleasantly located, in a healthy and respectable part of the city, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st or Fulton Ferry. Address CADEN, Box No. 147, *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

NO. 280 TWENTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN 9th and 10th, ave, directly opposite the Theological Seminary, a beautiful suite of unfurnished rooms to let with board. Will be let together or separately two large rooms with two quite large bedroom closets and wardrobe attached. Terms satisfactory to a respectable party. The best of references given and required.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES CAN be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family residing in West 23d-st Also single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and good board. References given and required. Dinner at 6. Address M. F. Y., Box No. 219, *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A family residing in one of the most eligible locations in Brooklyn have furnished rooms to let, both on the 2d and 3d stories, suitable for a family and single gentlemen; references required. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a neatly furnished room, with partial board, in a private house having all the modern improvements, owned by the occupant, west side below 4th st; price $3 50 each per week. Address, with name, Mrs. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, with private table, (or restaurant accommodations) gas, fire, and bath-room. Address box No. 3,459 Post-office, stating location, terms, &c. Boarding-house keepers need not answer.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A SUITE of four rooms on the second floor and two on the fourth floor to let with board to a genteel family or party of gentlemen. The rooms have the modern conveniences. Location No 52 East 16th st., near Union Park.

TO THOSE WHO SEEK THE COMFORTS OF A HOME.—A large and pleasant room, with one or more bed-rooms to let with board to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman; family private. Apply at 150 West 36th-st., near 7th-av., English basement house.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY BY A FAMILY OF five adults, three furnished rooms, with board, in a respectable boarding house, pleasantly located, for the Winter season. References exchanged. Address H. M., Box No 146 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families or single gentlemen at No. 111 East 21st-st., next door to the Gramercy Park house, with privilege of park; house first class Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE family, residing in 21st-st., near Broadway and 5th-av, desires to let two rooms, with bath-room on the same floor, to a gentleman of quiet habits. Breakfast if required. Address Box No. 3,986 Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on the second and story to single gentlemen, with partial board; also, a single room on the third story. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged at No. 66 Amity-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast and tea, may be had at No. 184 West 24th-st. between 7th and 8th avs. This is a pleasant neighborhood. the 8th av. cars pass the street, and several lines of stages, running to the Fulton and South ferries, start from the next block. Address W, H. S., Box No 730 Post Office.

AN ENTIRE SECOND STORY, FURNISHED, to let, with partial board; gas and bath on the floor, grates in the rooms; situation high and healthy on Murray Hill, in the neighborhood of Madison Park, near stages and cars. Apply at No. 51 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 14th st., in a first-class house, would let with board their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIding in West 11th-st., near the 5th and 6th avs., would let a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with or without breakfast. Address, J. C., Box No. 3,223 Post Office.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE (EIGHTH-ST.)—A suit of two rooms on second floor, neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, and an unfurnished parlor and extension room, with full or partial board. References required.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, one or two suites of rooms, with full board.

BOARDING.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.; home first class; and replete with all the Hammond improvements.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 238 East Broadway; modern improvements in the house; references required and given.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board; suitable for families and single gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN be obtained at No. 147 9th st., a few doors from Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoyck, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock,
At their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit City and country buyers.
Also,
100 sample cards of Sheffield Cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors shears, &c.
An invoice of French tinned ware.
An invoice of Whips—eight different kinds.
30 dozen Perkins & Co's heavy Kentucky axes.
(By order of the Assignee:)
An invoice of German Toys and Fancy Goods
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer,
At his salesroom No 38 Cortlandt-st.,
THIS THURSDAY MORNING,
At 10½ o'clock,
Will be sold without reserve to pay advances, over $5,000 worth of fire parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, paintings, mattresses, plated ware, &c

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
6,000 St. Louis County (Mo) 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1869.
4,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (G. S.) 1st Mortgage Bonds
5,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.
15 000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (E D) 2d Mortgage Bonds, (hyp.)
500 Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1877.
4,000 New Jersey and Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds
8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds of 1882.
2,000 Cumberland Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. Bonds
1,540 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856 and 1857,
870 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.
500 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
20 shares Bank of New York.....$100 each.
2d shares[1] Artizans' Bank..... 100 each.
20 shares Metropolitan Bank..... 100 each.
20 shares Marine Bank..... 50 each.
5 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
50 shares National Fire Insurance Co..... 37½ each.
400 shares Firemen's Fund Insurance Co..... 10 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 5 each
20 shares United States Fire Ins Co..... 100 each
10 shares Humboldt Fire Ins Co..... 100 each
10 shares Home Fire Ins Co..... 100 each
60 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co..... 100 each
400 shares Nicaragua Trans t Co..... 100 each
56 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad..... 60 each
70 shares American Coal Co..... 25 each
5 shares American Express Co..... 100 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express..... 100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co..... 100 each
1240 shares Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Co..... 5 each
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st, a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suits, in brocade, brocatel, hair-cloth, and reps; Turkish and other easy chairs, Voltaire reception, and sewing do., in satin and brocatel; rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate glass doors and backs, side and corner do.; rosewood marble top centre, side, and sofa tables; rosewood, mahogany, and oak buffets; solid oak and enameled chamber suites; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and oak bedsteads; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, lounges; and solid oak dining-room suites; do. extension tables, &c. Also, an elegantly carved rosewood, seven-octave piano-forte.

JNO E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—REGULAR TRADE SALE of hardware and assignee's sale of machinery, JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S seventh fall trade sale of hardware, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, the 16th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., at 4 months, at 12 o'clock, by order of the assignees of John Parsley, a large lot of new machinery tools, &c., for cash, viz.: Slide rests, screw chucks single and back geared; hand lathes, upright power drills, shaft straighteners one steam-engine, planer centres, planer jaws, bolt headers, stock and dies, vises, turning tools, arbors, &c. Catalogue of the machinery now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE—ROOMS, No. 1 Park row
THIS DAY MORNING, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, special sale of writing papers. Ten thousand reams of superior writing papers in all the various sizes, of the best manufacture, and a variety of superfine blank book papers. Also, a large assortment of stationery, including blank books, envelopes cards, &c., &c Catalogues and samples of the goods will be ready on Wednesday.

WM TUMONT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lot of land on south side of 59th-st., 24 feet 10 inches front and rear by 98 feet 8 inches deep, beginning 201 feet from southwest corner of 7th-av. D. HOBART, Referee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on FRIDAY Sept 17, at 2 o'clock P M., at Bart'ett's Hotel, Mount Holly, N. J., the cotton, thread and calico factories known as Shrewsville Factories, with grist mill, large mansion-house and 42 small dwellings. The factories are near Mount Holly, N J. and can be driven by water or steam power. Sale positive. Manufacturers will do well to attend. Cars from Burlington to Mount Holly.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858 for the furnishing for the use of this Department, twenty-five 12 inch stop cocks, and fifty-five hydrants, known as Kirkwood's pattern—the right being reserved to increase the number of hydrants to 200. The specification, form of agreement, and blanks for bidders, can be obtained at this office.

M VANSCHAICK, THEO R. DE FOREST, S. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board,

NEW-YORK, Sept 8, 1858.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE Construction of a brick Sewer in Washington street, from the intersection of Sixth street to the intersection of Newark-street and in Newark street, from Washington-street to the Hudson River

The Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That a Brick Sewer be built and constructed in Washington-street from the intersection of Sixth-street, to the intersection of Newark-street and in Newark-street from Washington-street, running east to the Hudson River. That said Sewer be located in the carriage-way in Washington-street twelve feet and five inches from the curb-stone, on the easterly side of said carriage-way, and in the carriage-way in Newark-street ten feet from the curb-stone, on the southerly side of said carriage-way, or as nearly so in all things as practicable; and shall be constructed of bricks, and be four feet high and two feet eight inches wide in the clear, and shall have all necessary openings for man-holes, and all proper and necessary receiving basins and culverts to receive and carry off the surface-water from said street. That the opening of said Sewer at the said river shall be four feet below ordinary high-water mark, and shall run from said river on a rising grade of six inches perpendicular, for every one hundred feet of horizontal measurement along the whole length thereof

SEC. 2. That John Walker, Alex Shaler, and Thos. S. Field, be if they three disinterested freeholders residing in said city, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to determine what lands and real estate will be benefited by said Sewer, to estimate the whole costs of said Sewer according to the best of their judgment, and to cause a survey and map to be made thereof, and of the lots or parcels of land benefited thereby, distinguishing each by numbers; and to assess the whole costs upon said lands to be benefited thereby in proportion to the benefit received by each, and to make report thereof agreeably to the provisions of the charter of said City on that subject.

SEC. 3. That said Sewer shall be built and constructed under the direction of the Committee on Streets, and that the Street Commissioner shall superintend the building of the same.

Passed Sept. 8, 1858. Approved Sept. 9, 1858.
A. O. EVANS, City Clerk. JAMES H. WILSON, Acting Mayor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTYFIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank corner 25th-st and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE Secretary. J. N. LU KEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av, OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P M All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October will draw interest from Oct. 1
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

ILLUMINATION LANTERNS—FOR EVENing parades, processions, to light up gardens grounds, excursions at night &c; made of clear paper, bright colors: the most pleasing effect is produced by them Price $1 25 per dozen, or $8 per hundred. For sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium.	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain.	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, New-York.
Forward Goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canada or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1 Q. Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 2 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EVANS & MACKY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also
MERCANTILE CREDITS.
for use in EUROPE. CHINA, etc.

SWENEY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia Returns made on day of maturity at current rates Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES

Accessory Transit Co (div. March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co, March 5, 1855, N. Y.	22 50
Bradly, E, July 28 1855 unknown	04
Blatchford, M A., June 14, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinmade, E. L., June 9 1855 unknown	38
Brown Robertson, Feb 23, 1854 unknown	67
Schwerz, S., March 27, 1854 N Y	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS

Barclay, Geo. Trustee July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen Solomon Jr'y 1, 1856 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss:—I, Peter M Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief PETER M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 30 day of September, 1858
WM CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York

JOHN A. STEVENS, HENRY F. VAIL, E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R C FERGUSSON, F. H GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES B. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Ferguson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

$20,000 TO INVEST IN SECOND Mortgages, at reasonable rates, on first-class property in this City. The same amount will be advanced to aid builders in completing their buildings. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

NOTICE—THE INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned at No. 73 Fulton-st., without delay.
JOHN H. MORRIS, Assignee.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent. 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G B Lamar	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland.
I. Towsend,	E. C. Genter,	Rob S Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G Foster,	J. P G Foster,
S V. Boffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250.000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Minnesota Mining Company, having closed the sales of last year's copper, have this day declared a second semi-annual dividend from the earnings of 1857, of nine dollars per share or 18 per cent. on the capital stock, payable, at this office, on Monday, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th October, and reopened on said 1st of November. By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.
GEO. FARMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

COAL.

AT COAL-YARD, CORNER TWENTYSEVENTH STREET AND NINTH AVENUE—COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50 COAL, $4 50
WEIGHT WARRANTED OR FORFEIT COAL.
BEST QUALITY STOVE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY RANGE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY FURNACE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY GRATE COAL $4 50 PER TON.
From yard, corner 27th st, and 9th-av.
JOHN McDONALD.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Locust Mountain Coal, for founories, furnaces and ranges and best red ash Coal for parlor grates ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'sy, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC The steamer PACIFIC, Capt WM C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30
A first-cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR GALWAY, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Through TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st, by steamships or sailing packets, as under:
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, SATURDAY, Sept 18.
Steamship VIGO, for Liverpool THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
Steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton and Continent, SATURDAY, Sept. 25
Packet ship JAMES FOSTER, Jr., for Liverpool, sails THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
In either of which steamships or sailing packets passage can be engaged either way at the lowest possible rates. Passengers by steamships will be furnished a free ticket to all the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, supplied as usual For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

From New York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
VANDERBILT, Sat., Sept. 25	WESTPHALIA.....Oct. 13
NORTH STAR, Sat., Oct. 23	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 10

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTH LIGHT.. Oct. 9	Oct 30.	Oct. 6.
RHEIN.... Oct. 30	Nov 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $300 and $120; 2d cabin, $50; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE POST-OFFICE.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at their rooms, at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in which the whole subject of a change in the present site of the Post-Office was discussed. P. PERIT in the Chair.

The unanimous expression of the gentlemen who spoke on the subject was adverse to locating the Post-Office upon the present site of the Broadway Theatre, as proposed by the Postmaster-General. Col. LEE stated that a letter had been addressed to the Postmaster-General from the Chamber, inquiring if the reported change was contemplated by the Department, and, if so, the merchants desired to express their sentiments upon the subject. Col. LEE was strongly opposed to the location of the Post-Office upon the site of the Broadway Theatre. The Committee who had been sent to Washington on the subject of a Post-Office site had failed to enlist the Postmaster in their views. The Brick Church location—which would have been a good one—failed on account of title.

Mr. BARSTOW was well satisfied with the present site.

A. A. LOW remarked that every attempt which had been made heretofore to procure a location was defeated by the statement that a site had been obtained. These announcements generally proceeded from interested parties, who had property to sell to the Government.

F. A. CONKLIN said the Government had desired to purchase the New-York Hospital for a Post-Office, but the negotiations had failed on account of the large price charged for the property. In twenty years the progress of population would make the location of the Post Office desirable even above the theatre in Broadway.

Col. LEE said in London letters were delivered by carriers, and this plan would soon have to be adopted in this City. The American Exchange Bank receives an average of from five to six hundred letters daily. The Park had been designated as a convenient site on account of the extensive business interests in the lower part of the City. He was in favor of simply declaring the site of the Broadway Theatre unsuitable.

Mr. BARSTOW acquiesced in the opinions expressed by the last speaker.

Mr. MILLS, who said he had been a Trustee of the Brick Church, (the present site of the TIMES Building,) believed that was the best site for the Post-Office; the Government, however, refused to pay $200 000 for it, partly because the merchants took no interest in the selection of that site. When the Post-Office was removed, it should certainly go as high up as the Park. The influence of the merchants, he believed, was very little indeed.

Mr. B. H. FIELD preferred the lower end of the Park, and thought it the most suitable location.

Mr. BARSTOW favored the present site. The centre of business must remain where it is now for a century to come.

Mr. MARSHALL was opposed to the lower angle of the Park as a Post-Office site, and if removed at all, it should be located at the upper Chambers street side of the Park. But he was in favor of retaining it at the present site. It would ruin the appearance of the City to fix the Post-Office at the lower end of the Park.

The following resolution was then put by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted:

"The Chamber having learned from the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee, that the Postmaster-General had it under consideration to remove our Post-Office from its present site to the site of the Broadway Theatre,

Resolved, That this Chamber disapprove of such removal, the proposed location being in every way unsuitable by reason of the buildings that surround it, its distance from the great centre of commerce, and the insufficiency of the space."

This resolution was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office, Messrs. JAMES LEE, A. A. LOWE, CALEB BARSTOW, THOMAS TILESTON and E. D. MORGAN. On motion of Mr. A. A. LOWE, it was also voted that the proceedings of the former meeting, together with the resolution passed by the Chamber at its present meeting, be forwarded to the Post-Office Department, with a representation of the present views of the Chamber.

Adjourned.

The Venezuelan Commissioners and Gen. Paez.

The four Commissioners sent from Venezuela to invite the return of their long-exiled President, General JOSE A. PAEZ, arrived in this City on Monday. Their names are as follows: PETER J. ROJAS, President of the Commission; Gen. JOSEPH AUSTRIA, Dr. MANUEL A. PAEZ and MIGUEL MUJICA. These gentlemen are all natives of Venezuela, and have taken a more or less active part in the political affairs of that country. ROJAS, the head of the Commission, is a young man of fine education and address, and is connected with the most honorable families in the State. He shared the exile of PAEZ, with whom he came to New-York, where he remained until five months ago, when he returned to Venezuela. He is at present one of the Counsel to the Government.

Dr. PAEZ is the eldest son of the late President, and is honored with a place in the Commission, not only as a testimonial of respect to the exiled President, but also as a mark of esteem for the Doctor personally, who has long been identified with the Republic, and has sacrificed much for its welfare. He was exiled in 1848, when his father was deposed, and came to New-York in 1852 to pay his parent a visit. He then went to Curacoa, where he remained until the year 1855, when by an act of the Government he was permitted to return to Venezuela.

MUJICA was exiled at the same time, but he returned to Venezuela four years ago, where he has remained ever since.

General AUSTRIA has borne a conspicuous part in the military operations of Venezuela, and has never been out of the country.

The Delegates left Porto Cabello on the 29th of August, at 6 o'clock P. M., on board the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, and arrived at Philadelphia on the 12th inst., all in good health.

General PAEZ, who was invited to return to Venezuela upon the first outbreak against the corrupt Administration of MONAGAS, but refused to accept the proposition, has determined, now that MONAGAS has been expelled from the country, to return, not as President, however, but as a private citizen. He will publicly receive the Commissioners sent with this honorable invitation, in a few days, when they will present to him the address of the people of Venezuela, and receive his reply.

Previous to embarking, which will not be under a month, he will visit Washington to offer his thanks to the President of the United Sates for the cordial reception extended to him upon his arrival in the country, ten years ago, and for the generous asylum he has enjoyed in the United States. Should he resume the Presidency, upon his return to Venezuela, there is no doubt but that his Government will be administered upon those enlightened and progressive principles with which he has been impressed during his long residence in this country. General PAEZ is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his native land.

City Items.

HEAVY FORGERY OF DRAFTS BY CUBANS.—An extensive forgery of drafts by three young Cubans has just been brought to light. The accused parties are CHARLES P. DELACROIX, FREDERICK LUDWIG, and PEDRO ALVARES ROLSCHERRZ, and over $100,000 is stated to be the aggregate amount of the forgeries. A few days ago DELACROIX presented a draft for $9,400, purporting to have been drawn by JUSTO, MAZARRA & Co., of Havana, on Messrs. CURTIS & DICKMAN, of No. 36 Beaver-street, in this City. Messrs. CURTIS & DICKMAN had just received advices from the Havana house by whom the draft purported to have been drawn, informing them that their cashier had absconded, and notifying them to pay only certain specified drafts. The draft was at once seen to be a forgery, and DELACROIX, upon being questioned, stated that he had received it from FREDERICK LUDWIG, the former cashier of JUSTO, MAZARRO & Co. Through information given by DELACROIX, LUDWIG, and a young man named ROLSCHERRZ were arrested yesterday at the Bancroft House, where they were stopping. In the possession of ROLSCHERRZ was found a forged draft for $2,500 of JUSTO, MAZARRO & Co., on HALL & Co., of Charleston, South Carolina, and bearing the genuine acceptance of the latter firm. No other drafts than those specified have yet come to light, but it is confidently stated that nearly $100,000 of similar forged drafts have been sent to Europe. The accused parties, following their arrest, were taken before Justice WELSH, who refused bail for them, and sent the papers forthwith before the Grand Jury. Pending the decision of the Grand Jury, the prisoners were locked up in the Tombs. The three prisoners are young and fine-looking men, but take the whole affair very coolly.

OPENING OF THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The opening exercises of the Ferris Female Institute, a new seminary for the education of young ladies, at Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-avenue, took place last evening. The drawing-rooms of the Institute were filled to overflowing and the exercises were exceedingly interesting. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University and Rector of the School, the Rev. Dr. GILDERSLEEVE, the Rev. Dr. JOEL PARKER, Mr. C. H. GARDNER, the Principal of the institution, and others. Mr. LASSAR, the musical instructor at the institute, presided at the piano-forte. The school rooms were thrown open for the inspection of the audience, and their arrangement, ventilation and appearance elicited many expressions of admiration. The philosophical apparatus, the library and the provision for gymnastic exercises, were noted approvingly, and many predictions of prosperity for the institute, and benefit to those who should graduate there, were made. There are nearly 100 pupils at the seminary already. Mr. GARDNER, the Principal, was formerly Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, and many of his assistants are from the same seminary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, Mr. JOHN W. CHANDLER was appointed Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, in place of a resigned Trustee. Convention Hall, in Wooster-street, was ordered to be hired at $75 per month, while Ward School No. 10 is under repair. Resolutions were passed to pay several small bills in the Sixth, Eighth, and Twentieth Wards, which the President had refused to sign as the amount exceeded $200. Six hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for repairs of school house furniture in Eleventh Ward. Sundry bills for extra work were referred to Committee on Finance. The report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy was presented in favor of increasing the pay of the Janitor and appointing six additional tutors, which was accepted, and its resolutions adopted. A long discussion followed as to the propriety of altering the by-laws affecting the Printing Committee, so as to allow them to make contracts and audit such contracts made under sanction of the Board. After amendment upon amendments, the following resolution was put to the vote:

Resolved, That section 8, article 10 of the by-laws be amended by adding, "and all bills for printing and binding under contracts made under the superintendence of the Printing Committee, and approved by the Committee on Printing, be paid on the usual pay-days of the Board."

Which resolution was carried by nineteen to nine. After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A lengthy session of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday, all the Commissioners being present except Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, to pass upon complaints preferred against various policemen for dereliction of duty. One hundred and thirty cases were disposed of. Three men were dismissed from the Department—SWAIN LINDSLEY, of the Twentieth Precinct, for disobedience of orders in not going to Quarantine, and JOHN DOORMAN, of the Sixth, and THOMAS MORAN, of the Seventh Precincts, for intoxication. About forty were fined from one to thirty days' pay, and the remainder of the cases were dismissed as frivolous. Nearly one hundred complaints remain yet to be adjudicated upon.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Dr. BOYNTON, whose reputation as a brilliant and entertaining lecturer is well established, commences his course to-morrow evening, at the Cooper Institute. The programme presents subjects—to many—of startling interest, which will command general attention. As a lucid expounder of science for the masses, combining instruction with amusement, Dr. BOYNTON has, probably, no superior in the land. The low price at which the course is offered will enable whole families to attend.

THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY was in session all day yesterday. The revision of the catalogue of pears was the only business transacted by the Convention. In the evening there was a conversational discussion concerning grape culture. The exhibition of fruit was visited by a great many persons, many of them ladies. To-day is the last day of the Convention and exhibition.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—On the 15th inst., at a General Term of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, held at Newburg, the following gentlemen were admitted to the bar: JOSEPH T. MABBIN, WRIGHT BANKS, LEWIS IRVING, JOHN J. DOUGHTY, D. W. PHILIPS, WM. H. BOUGHTON, JAMES SMITH. The class numbered thirteen.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Fall term of this institution commenced yesterday. There are nearly 40 members in the new Freshman class, and the higher classes have received many additions.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. NEWARK CLUB.

The return match between these Clubs was commenced yesterday, at Hoboken. The Newark Club went first to the wickets and succeeded in scoring 107 runs. The St. George's Club then sent their men in for their first innings, and were soon disposed of with but 64 runs. Newark went in for their second innings, and were wiped out for only 42 runs, leaving St. George to make 85 to tie, and 86 runs to win. The match will be resumed this morning.

The following is the score:

NEWARK CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.

		Runs.
Baker	b. Waller	0
Hallis	b. H. Wright	5
Ledwith	c. S. Wright, b. H. Wright	14
Kidd	b. H. Wright	0
Ford	b. Bailey	23
Warner	l. b. w., b. H. Wright	4
Hatterslee	b. Tinson	6
Elverson	b. Lang	12
Smith	c. Watson, b. Waller	0
Jefferson	l. b. w., b. Waller	4
Clark	Not out	0
Byes, 18; leg bye, 1; wides, 9; n. bye, 1		29
Total		107

SECOND INNINGS.

		Runs.
Baker	b. Waller	6
Hallis	c. S. Wright, b. Waller	1
Ledwith	b. Bailey	0
Kidd	c. Bailey, b. Waller	0
Ford	c. Walker, b. Waller	0
Warner	c. and b. Bailey	0
Hatterslee	Run out	10
Elverson	c, Tilt, b. Waller	14
Smith	Not out	3
Jefferson	l. b. w., b. Waller	2
Clark	b. Bailey	3
Bye, 1; wides, 2		3
Total		39

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.

		Runs.
Waller	c. Baker, b. Kidd	1
Tilt	b. Hallis	1
H. Wright	b. Kidd	0
Lang	b. Hallis	21
Tinson	c. and b. Hallis	1
S. Wright	b. Kidd	1
Bailey	c. and b. Kidd	5
Bage	c. Kidd, b. Ford	6
Watson	Run out	2
Ford	Run out	3
Walker	Not out	1
Byes 13, leg byes 2, wides 7		22
Total		64

KINGS COUNTY VS. MANHATTAN.—The return match between these Clubs took place at Hoboken on Tuesday, and resulted in a victory for Kings County, it being a one day match, and determined by the first innings, which stood, Kings County, 1st innings, 92 runs; Manhattan, 1st innings, 33 runs; Kings County, 2d innings, 42 runs; Manhattan, 2d innings, 42, with a loss of only 2 wickets at sundown. Kings County won the first match, consequently are the winners of the Home and Home.

THE BROOKLYN MODEL YACHT CLUB'S REGATTA. In consequence of the heavy blow and rough weather yesterday, the Fall Regatta of the above Club was postponed till Saturday. The popular keeper of the Club House—Mr. SMEDLEY—somewhat relieved the disappointment of the visitors by taking a large party of ladies and gentlemen down the Bay for a sail in his fine schooner, the *James Davis*.

THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA.—This annual Regatta takes place to-day, at the foot of Ninetieth-street, East River.

Police Intelligence.

A FRENCHMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—F. De Compolon, a Frenchman, was arrested on Monday night, while on his way to the Opera House, to answer a charge of forgery preferred against him by George W. Thompson, of No. 68 Prince street. The warrant was issued by Recorder BARNARD, and the papers sent to Justice CONNOLLY, but the papers could not be found yesterday at the Police Court. It is stated that Thompson alleges that he loaned De Compolon $440, and the latter gave him his check signed "De Fera." On the other side the story goes that Thompson keeps a gambling-house at No. 88 Prince-street, and that the check was given for money advanced at Thompson's gambling table, the actual amount of money advanced being $400, and the moderate sum of $40 being charged for one night's interest. Mr. De Compolon has, it is said, been victimized out of several thousand dollars at the different gambling hells in the City.

ARRESTED.—Officers Nesbit, and Harvey, of the Harbor police-boat No. 2, this morning while rowing around the North River saw a suspicious looking boat lying alongside the ship *Calhoun*, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. On going alongside, they discovered two packages of flannel in the boat. They immediately arrested the two boatmen, named John Kegan and James Fisher, and on going on board the vessel, they discovered the bulkhead adjoining the forecastle had been broken in. The boatmen stated to the officers that they thought it was seamen's luggage, and pointed out the men who hired them. Their names are Martin Flemming and Wm. Maury. The latter were shut up in the Tombs for examination, and the former were discharged to appear on their own recognizance.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—The young man, Richard Bell, who was arrested on Tuesday evening for attempting to take the life of John Stephens, the alleged seducer of his sister, by shooting a pistol at him, was yesterday morning taken before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, and held for examination. His only regret is that he did not succeed in his purpose. Stephens, who worked in Mr. Stephenson's carriage manufactory, in Twenty-seventh-street, has been discharged till he can prove himself innocent of the heinous crime charged against him.

ALL ABOUT A GOAT.—Mr. Brodie, the mantilla dealer, in Canal-street, has a goat tied up in his rear yard. A Dr. Watson has a yard adjoining the yard of Mr. Brodie, and the innocent bleating of the hirsute animal has been a great annoyance to the Doctor and his family. Dr. W. wrote a note to Mr. Brodie, and the latter called on the Doctor. Mr. Brodie became incensed at the aspersions cast upon his goat by Dr. W., and planted his fist—so Dr. W. alleges—against his (the Doctor's) right eye. There were other blows, when, finally, Officer Houston, of the Detective Police, was called, and arrested Mr. Brodie, who was taken before Justice SUMMS, and held to bail in $300 to keep the peace.

FORGING A BANK CHECK.—John Morgan and Wm. Gilbert were locked up in the Tombs, yesterday, charged with forging the names of Bowen & McNamee, to a check for $17 55, on the Shoe and Leather Bank. They gave the check in payment for some goods bought of Lyles, Co'hacens & Co., No. 120 Front-st., but the forgery was soon detected and the prisoners arrested.

AN UNWORTHY PILOT.—John McCarthy, a boarding-house runner, was yesterday taken in custody, charged with having, on the 28th of July last, inveigled Mrs. Ann Colby into a house of prostitution in Water-street. Mrs. Colby met the accused and asked to be shown to a respectable boarding-house. She charges McCarthy with having also robbed her of $55 in gold. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused to answer.

UNTRUSTY CLERK.—Dennis O'Brien, a clerk in the grocery store of Mr. Charles Mills, was yesterday arrested, charged with having collected a bill for about $50 worth of groceries sold to the Captain of the sloop *Isabella*, and appropriated the same to his own use. Justice SUMMS committed the accused for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—ANN KENNEDY, the woman who was either pushed or fell down the front stoop of No. 188 Ludlow-street, on Monday night, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from her injuries. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. BERNARD RENSEN, who is charged with pushing the deceased down the steps, has been arrested to await the result of the inquest.

SUICIDE.—TIMOTHY HARRINGTON yesterday committed suicide by jumping into the East River at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Suicide by Drowning" rendered.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a workman was found yesterday morning in the cellar of the unoccupied house No. 226 Tenth-avenue. The dress indicated that the deceased was a laboring man. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]

YELLOW FEVER AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.—Those who are subject, by contact, or who being obliged to reside or remain in the vicinity of the contagion, will do well to protect themselves by an occasional dose of BRANDRETH'S Pills. They will prevent all danger. If used when the prostration of all the powers of the body comes on, whether accompanied by delirium, by purging, or by simple dizziness and uncertainty of outward impressions, the first thing to be done is to take a dose of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The very cause of these difficulties will be speedily expelled from the bowels and circulation, and there is no congestion or other evil to be feared from their use. This is not so with calomel, opium or quinine. It is true, you may sometimes alleviate pain and fever by their use, but alas! the fatal sickness, the sudden deaths which follow too often the use of these remedies, are sad experiences for the mothers and fathers who have permitted their loved ones to use them. May it in all cases be done ignorantly, and not against light and reason.

In any painful disease, let four or six of BRANDRETH'S pills be taken every few hours. This method will relieve the pain as soon as opium or other anodynes, and there will be no evil after effects. Another and yet another paroxysm may occur, and the patient may fear he will purge himself to death, but if he have the courage and understanding to continue the pills he will have the advantage of recovering his health sooner than by any other method.

BRANDRETH'S pills, plain and sugar-coated, at No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 12 WALL STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS!—75c.! 80c.! and 90c.! per yard!! All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. Floor Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Druggets, Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Asthma, tightness of the chest, and the various diseases of the throat and lungs, as well as the innumerable eruptions and ulcers which attack the skin and flesh, yield invariably to this preparation.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP COOL—"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."—KNOX'S Fall hat is "out," and every gentleman of taste is going "in" for one of them. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

IMPORTANT TO JURORS.—Judge CULVER, in the City Court, under the new law, fines all absentees $25 per day for non-attendance. The Judge not only imposes the fine, but intends that delinquents shall pay it.

MEDICAL.—Mr. DANIEL BROOKS, a carman, sued Mr. WM. H. HANFORD, a doctor, for assault and battery, claiming $500 damages. The case was tried in the City Court yesterday, when the Jury awarded $25 damages. It appeared that the Doctor was owing BROOKS a balance of $50 which he refused to pay, whereupon BROOKS became "sassy," and hence the assault.

SOFT CRABS.—Soft crabs are plenty now on all parts of Long Island, and can be purchased of regular dealers at three shillings per dozen.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held to-day. A number of nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The yellow-fever subject was not reached.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a lager bier saloon kept by LOUIS KUNNBACH, on Third-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street. The building, owned by WM. DIBOL, of New-York, with most of the contents, was consumed, together with a building adjoining, owned and occupied by FRANCIS OAKLEY. Mr. DIBOL's loss is $2,500. Not insured. Mr. KUNNBACK's loss $100. Insured for $500. Mr. OAKLEY's loss on house is $1,500. Insured for $700 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. Loss on furniture $400. Insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, New-York.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The evening Schools will be opened for the season on Monday evening next, in the following Public School buildings: No. 1 in No. 1, No. 2 in No. 6, No. 3 in No. 17, No. 4 in No. 18 No. 5 in No. 12. Colored school in colored Public School No. 1. The following teachers have been appointed:

No. 1. *Male Department*—Mr. J. Reeves, Principal; E. Spafford, Assistant; Mrs. C. Swan, Mrs. M. Hitchcock.

Female Department—Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. R. A. Jones, Misses E. Grover, M. A. Cullen, M. Murphy.

No. 2. *Male Department*—The Rev. David Syme, Principal; Mr. R. S. Sand, Assistant; Misses H. J. Garnahan, H. M. Coffin, Anna Clark.

Female Department—Misses Esther A. Brooks, J. A. Frink, M. J. Hibbard, Emily Baker.

No. 3. *Male Department*—Mr. M. D. Woodworth, Principal; Messrs. J. B. Griffing, Marcus Burr, Jacob Woodworth, Miss M. A. Crummy.

Female Department—Misses H. T. Hart, E. A. Adams, A. C. Collins.

No. 4. *Male Department*—Messrs. E. Bush, Principal, S. S. Martin, John Foster, Jas. Priddy; Misses Josephine Brady, M. M. Houser, Josephine Ludlam.

Female Department—Misses H. Dean, Josephine Kneeland, M. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. Saltzman.

No. 5. *Male Department*—M. C. W. Wolcott, Misses A. Reily, A. E. Cooke.

Female Department—Miss S. W. Voorhies, H. M. Beebe, M. Perry.

Colored Evening School—Mrs. W. J. Wilson.

A company of Spiritualists, under the lead of Dr. H. F. Gardner, is about to leave Boston for a European tour, for the purpose of explaining spiritual manifestations.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 15.

$5,000 U. S. S., '67	1¼	100 Reading R	b10 48⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s '74	103½	100 do	48⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90⅝	400 do	48⅜
5,500 Virginia 6s	92	200 do	s30 47⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s30 84⅜	100 do	b10 48⅜
16,000 do	84⅞	350 do	s10 48⅛
5,000 do	s60 84	300 do	48⅜
1,000 Cal State 7s m.b.	82	100 do	s. t. w. 48⅜
4,000 N. C. State 6s	94½	500 do	s15 48
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	200 Mich Cen. R. R.	58½
1,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	80	50 do	56⅜
2,000 M. S. & P. b'ds	76½	80 do	56⅝
16,500 Ill. C. R. b'ds	80½	150 Mich S. & N. I. R.R.	23½
4,000 S. & St. J. R.R.b	59	300 do	23⅜
1,000 LaC & M.L.G.bs	24½	300 do	23½
15 Bank of Com.	100½	200 do	s30 23⅛
2½ Bank Com. Scrip	99	50 M. So & N. Ia G.s	b30 45¼
20 Hanover Bank	9¼	75 do	45¼
50 Metropolitan Bk.	108½	50 do	45⅛
75 Common Bank	98	115 do	45
8 Bk. of N. America	108½	100 do	s30 44⅜
10 Atlantic Bank	80	400 Gal. & Chi. R	82⅛
75 Del. & Hud Can Co.	98½	5 do	82¼
150 Gardiner Gold Co.	⅜	50 do	s10 82½
85 Pacific M. S. Co.	91¾	500 Cleve & Tol. R.	33⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	78⅛	100 do	s30 33⅜
1025 do	78⅛	640 do	s30 33⅝
300 do	78⅛	80 Chic & R. I. R.R.	70⅛
250 do	b60 78⅛	275 do	70
50 do	b30 78⅛	50 do	69⅞
100 do	b10 78⅛	100 do	s60 69¼
100 do	b30 78⅛	100 do	b30 70
100 do	s10 78⅛	620 do	69⅞
100 do	s30 78⅛	250 do	69⅞
350 Erie Railroad	17¾	50 do	b30 69⅞
150 Hud. River R. R.	27	100 do	b10 69⅝
100 do	b60 27	50 do	69⅜
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16	50 do	s30 69⅜
50 do	16⅛	236 La Crosse & M. RR.	2¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	150 M. S. & N. I. RR.	b3 23⅜
1,000 do	s30 84	100 do	b60 23⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90½	50 do	b30 23⅝
24,000 do	90¾	100 do	23½
500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs	90¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82½
55 Pac. Ml. Stm. Co	91¾	150 do	s30 82
450 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¼	400 do	s10 82½
150 do	b60 78⅜	25 do	82⅝
50 do	b10 78⅜	25 do	82⅞
800 Erie R. R.	17¾	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s3 33½
100 do	17¾	200 do	33⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27	100 do	s30 33⅜
25 Harlem R. R.	10	300 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	69⅛
200 Reading R. R.	s60 47½	25 do	b3 69¼
100 do	s15 48	100 do	69
100 Panama R. R.	s30 113	50 do	s30 69½
15 La C. & Mil. R. R.	2½	50 do	69⅞
50 do	2⅝		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$15,000 La C. & M. R. 7s	23½	20 Artisans' Bank	79½
3,000 Missouri 6s	83	20 Marine Bank	89
2,000 C. of Mil. 6p c.b	50	10 Bank of S. of N Y.	102½
4,000 D., L. & W. R.7s	78	6 Humboldt F. I. Co.	95
10 Resolute Fire I. Co.	104	20 Arctic F. I. Co.	100
20 Hope Fire Ins. Co.	87	20 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	2⅞
40 People's Bank	97½	Sl'p Cor. A. Kingsland	500
10 Market Bank	105		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

In Money affairs we hear to-day of transactions on temporary loan as cheap as 3 ℔ cent. on very choice collateral, and as high as 4½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum on fair security. Mercantile bills are 4@5 ℔ cent. on short dates, and 5½@7 ℔ cent. on 90 days to 6 months. There was nothing done in Exchange after the closing of the *Africa's* mail. The Bullion remitted by this steamer was $669,442. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $161,734, disbursed $207,745, and held at the close $12,371,927. The receipts include $81,000 from Custom Duties. The following is the summary of the official Banking movement at the leading four cities of the country, according to the last weekly reports:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Sept. 11	$125,013,231	$86,909,179	$28,659,495	$7,810,669
Boston, Sept. 13	56,236,600	20,634,500	8,559,800	6,265,600
Philadelphia, Sept. 13	24,211,610	16,543,154	6,444,798	2,453,655
New-Orleans, Sept. 4	14,892,969	14,636,311	11,285,103	6,828,899
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Sept. 11			12,626,916	
Total	$220,356,390	138,722,444	67,006,817	23,373,813
Last week	$220,986,652	140,835,603	67,636,250	23,139,309

The advantage at the Stock Exchange continued in favor of the *Bear* account, and prices looked quite blue until the close of the afternoon session of the Brokers, when the disposition to buy at the decline predominated, and the general market closed steady, with a firm feeling shown on two or three of the Railways. The extreme additional concessions since Tuesday were ¼ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, ⅜ on Erie, ¼@½ on Reading, 1@1¼ on Rock Island and ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on most the other Western shares. At the close there was a demand for New-York Central at 78½, Reading 48¼@⅜, Rock Island 69⅜@½, Erie 17½, Galena 82½@83, and Michigan Southern 23⅜ ℔ cent. The transactions in Panama and Pacific Mail were inconsiderable, at yesterday's prices. In Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks the demand was fair, without much change in rates, the cash price of Missouris 84⅜ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were also wanted at Tuesday's price. In other descriptions of Railway Bonds the business was unimportant. As intimated yesterday, no particular reason is assigned for the downward turn in Stocks, beyond the caprice of the speculative operators, a majority of whom seem disposed to favor the decline, the regular *Bears* by increasing the pressure to sell on contract, and the indifferent *Bulls* by exchanging their cash stock, at a fractional difference, for time options. A few of the operators for the fall pretend that the Railway disagreements are not yet definitely settled. It is barely possible this may be so, though we attribute no great importance to the question, one way or the other, in the present prospect of an increased business on the principal roads to be divided between them. Mr. DREW, a leading and controlling Director in the Erie Company, has his house on the Stock Exchange actively speculating in his own stock and that of the New-York Central. While it is *his* interest and theirs to keep the question open between the two Companies, he will, perhaps, find the means of doing it—and none more convenient than to play upon the irascibility of the President of his own Board.

The following was the business of the Illinois Central Railroad in the month of August, 1858:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Const'n Lands sold	4,200.68 for	$46,227 46
Acres In't Fund lands sold		
Acres Free lands sold	240.00 for	3,673 60
Total sales during month	4,440.68 for	$49,901 06
To which add Town lot sales		3,575 10
Total of all		$53,476 16
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1858	41,490.47 for	$559,423 37
Acres sold previously	1,200,933.78 for	15,311,440 40
Total	1,242,334.25 for	$15,870,863 77
Const. Bonds canceled in Aug., 1858	$34,000	
Const. Bonds canceled previously	723,000—	$757,000
Free Land Bonds canceled in Aug., 1858	2,000	
Free Land Bonds canceled previously	96,000—	98,000
Total Bonds canceled up to Aug. 31, '58		$855,000

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$62,923 57
Receipts from freight	120,312 96
Receipts from mails	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road	5,137 54
Receipts from other sources	1,752 36
Total receipts in month of Aug., '58	$196,484 66
Total receipts in month of Aug., '57	221,893 82
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1858	$1,229,471 99
Total receipts in corresp'g period of '57	1,478,801 60

Another Word of the London Negotiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of this morning affects to doubt the statement in yesterday's TIMES, concerning the negotiation of Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Bonds in Europe, without, however, in fact, denying its truth.

It tells the public that that statement strangely conflicts with what the *Tribune* published a few days since, upon the same subject, and informs us that they have had an interview with one of the parties to the negotiation, &c., &c.

We would simply state by way of rejoinder, that we still adhere to our first statement, not being able to convince ourselves of the necessity of altering it in a single line, and insist upon its correctness in all its main features.

The writer of the *Tribune* article tells us that only $4,500,000 of the 1st Mortgage Bonds have been issued—but says nothing of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of $600,000.

He does tell us that $2,000,000 of the 1st Mortgage Bonds are reserved "to furnish the road," &c., &c. This is all very well and *partly* true, but he should also inform the public that about $1,400,000 of these very Bonds already issued, have been so issued without regard to the requirements of the deed of trust, or, rather, without regard to the legal requirements embraced in the power given to the Trustees who issue those Bonds, and that that amount of Bonds, at least, has been *illegally*, and to a certain extent fraudulently issued. The public will, of course, draw their own inferences.

And, of course, only $4,500,000 *of the 1st Mortgage Bonds* having been issued as yet, ($1,400,000, *about*, of these irregularly,

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Honor to the Heroes of the Atlantic Cable.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Interesting Details—Facts and Incidents

Markets---Money Easier---Cotton Inactive---Breadstuffs Without Change.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, H. E. Judkins, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 3½ P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

Her news is of interest.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York, arrived at Galway on the evening of the 1st inst.

The *Arago* reached Southampton on the morning of the 3d.

The *Europa*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 4th.

The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. C. T. Bright, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in celebration of the successful laying of the cable, took place on the 1st inst., and was a very brilliant affair. The Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Eglinton, and his Court, did not attend the banquet, and it is said the invitation was declined because Cardinal Wiseman was one of the guests. The absence of Lord Eglinton attracted much attention, and it was supposed the alleged cause would go far towards lessening his popularity in Ireland. In returning thanks for a toast to his health, Mr. Bright warmly acknowledged the service rendered by the Americans engaged in the great enterprise, and to Mr. Field in particular he accorded the most unqualified praise, declaring that but for the wonderful energy and capability displayed by that gentleman, the line could never have been in existence so soon. He concluded by proposing "The health of Mr. Field and the American officers who aided in the enterprise;" and the toast was drank with loud and long-continued cheering. Among the other toasts was one to Mr. Lever, the projector of the Galway line of steamers, who spoke hopefully of the success of his enterprise.

Cardinal Wiseman was enthusiastically welcomed at the banquet, while the toast to the Lord-Lieutenant was received with marked coolness, and some indications of decided disapprobation.

It is stated that Captain Peredy, of the *Agamemnon*, and Mr. Bright, are to be honored with knighthood for their services in laying the Cable.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 19th of October to the 8th of November.

The old Government of India had ceased to exist, and the new Council held its first sitting on the 3d inst.

A submarine telegraph cable about 300 miles long, to connect the Colony of Victoria with Tasmania, was being manufactured in England.

Prince Alfred had satisfactorily passed through a lengthy and searching examination at the Royal Naval Academy, and had been appointed a naval cadet on board the frigate *Euryalis*, which vessel he would shortly join for permanent and regular service.

The London *Times* says: "The steam frigate *Voyageur de la Mer*, from Boston and Gibraltar, a present from the Americans to his Highness, the Pasha of Egypt, and having on board Colonel Green, Yenam Effendi and Mr. Stone, arrived at Malta on the 24th of August, and left on the 25th for Alexandria."

[The *Voyageur de la Mer* was not a present, but was built at the order of the Pasha—Editor.]

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship *Conqueror*, lying in the Mersey and bound for Mobile. The colored men on board, seventeen in number, all rose and armed themselves, refusing to work. Mr. Tucker, the United States Consul, proceeded on board, with a posse of police, and the mutineers were speedily placed in irons. The precise nature of the grievance is not known. No bloodshed took place.

Messrs. McNair, Greenhow & Irving, commission merchants, Manchester, had suspended payment.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 1st of September for Biarritz.

General De Salles, who had been spoken of to fill the post of Governor-General of Algeria, is said to have refused that of Commandant of the troops in that colony.

It is reported that, before accepting the Embassy to Berne, the Marquis De Turgot had an audience of the Emperor, who assured him that his removal from Madrid was not to be considered as having in any degree the character of a disgrace, and in proof of this he conferred on him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had given orders to purchase, wherever they are to be found, the numerous manuscripts which Vaubau left behind him, with a view to their publication.

Some Protestants had been arrested at Maubeuge while they were assembled for Divine worship, and the affair had given rise to much comment.

The recent speech of Count De Persigny continued to occupy attention, and, the Government having withdrawn the prohibition against its publication, it had appeared in all the Paris journals.

The Council General of the Department of the Heralt, at its annual meeting had, as usual, pronounced itself strongly in favor of free-trade.

In the course of November next a grand meeting is to be held in Paris, for the purpose of establishing a Company for finally carrying out the projects of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The £8,000,000 of capital is said to be nearly all subscribed, and £400,000 of it is set down for the United States.

The Bourse at Paris continued quite firm. The three ₱ cents closed on Friday, the 3d, at 71.50, and the 4½ ₱ cents at 97.75.

It was reported that M. Thouvenal had requested to be relieved of the mission to Constantinople.

The *Monteur* publishes a decree by which the functions of Governor-General of Algeria are suppressed. General McMahon is appointed to be commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces.

The *Journal des Debats* believes the theory of the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be rather hazardous. It reasons thus: "It would be a formidable, powerful instrument in the hands of an enemy, and the advantage which must necessarily accrue to a maritime nation would be incalculable. The capital could order the scattered squadrons to reunite on any point of the globe without loss of time, and the advantage thus acquired would be too preponderating to allow such a powerful agent to exist."

It is stated that Austria, Prussia and Saxony were endeavoring to persuade Hanover to accept an indemnification for the Stade dues, but that the latter displayed no inclination to do so. It was further stated that the British Cabinet had announced to the Hanoverian Government its resolve not to pay such onerous dues any longer.

The session of the States General of Holland had been brought to a close. The Minister of Justice delivered a brief and unimportant speech upon the occasion.

Rejoicings on an unprecedented scale were to take place on the 4th inst, in celebration of the Prince of Orange attaining his majority.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperor had decreed that the National Bank shall resume cash payments on the 1st of November next.

The British and Austrian Governments were said to be on the point of coming to an understanding in respect to the proposed submarine telegraph between Ragusa and Alexandria.

The Mazzinian organ, *Italia del Popolo*, published at Genoa, had ceased to appear. During the last three months all its principal writers spent more time in jail than at their office.

The Emperor of Russia had emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the Imperial domains.

A powder magazine at Astrakan, on the Caspian, containing, it is said, 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, had exploded, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also fearful.

The *Northern Bee*, in an energetic manner, supports the project of a railway to the Amoor, although great difficulties would have to be overcome in its execution.

A report has become current that Poland is to have an independent constitution separate from Russia. There will be, it is believed, 45,000 men at the camp at Warsaw.

Full details of the bombardment of Djidda by the British steamer *Cyclops* are published, but they contain nothing of importance additional to the recent telegraphic accounts. The small steamer *Lady Canning*, belonging to the East India Company, assisted in the bombardment.

Threats of death to the Christians had been made at Tripoli, and the Consul of France at Beyrout had proceeded there to insist on measures of precaution being taken.

The China mail, already telegraphed, had reached England. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 6th of July, says: "The Russian and United States Ministers have concluded treaties with the Chinese, and the bearer of the Russian treaty is a passenger by the present steamer. He cannot state positively what concessions have been obtained from the Chinese by these treaties, but it is probable a good deal is left to depend upon the treaties to be obtained by the Allies, the Russians and Americans stipulating for the same privileges as granted to other nations. It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the opening of the new ports of Swatow and Taiwan, in Formosa. As regards the question of compensation for property destroyed at Canton, we do not hear that anything was arranged.

Negotiations by the allied Ambassadors are said to be progressing, and it was expected that treaties would be signed about the 22d ult. If this result had been obtained at the time mentioned, we ought to have had a steamer direct from the Pei-ho with the intelligence. It is reported that all the demands of the Allies had been acceded to, and that the conditions of the treaties will confer extended privileges upon foreigners, and include guarantee for indemnification for property destroyed at Canton.

Great hostility continued to be exhibited at Canton towards foreign residents, and the acting British Consul had issued a notice advising them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river at Canton had been established in so far as Chinese boats were concerned, and trade was suspended. All the native merchants had left, and also the greater portion of the foreign community.

The latest accounts state that a French man of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighborhood.

In the Pekin Gazettes the word "barbarian" had been omitted in referring to foreign affairs.

The American Treaty with China.

The following, according to the *Friend of China*, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June, at Tien-tsin, by Mr. Reed on the one part, and by Kweiliang and Hwashana on the other:

The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

Article 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

Art. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6 Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

Art. 16. Regulation of pilots.

Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the United States minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

CHINA.

The Negotiations at Tien-Tsin.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Tien-Tsin, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

The work of negotiation is progressing rapidly, and, according to public rumor, satisfactorily. The Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, have shown themselves alive to the exigencies of the situation, and, it is believed, have memorialized the Emperor in the effect that, no way having presented itself of escape from concession to the demands of the barbarians, they are about to conclude a treaty, no doubt entirely opposed in spirit to the policy which has hitherto characterized the Cabinet of Pekin, but inevitable. The allied Plenipotentiaries have severally had interviews with the Commissioners; those of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were for the purpose of exchanging powers. The neutral powers have naturally been on somewhat more intimate terms than those who have been so lately belligerents, but it is said that Chinamen are more in the habit of respecting their enemies than their friends. Not long after these events took place Keying arrived from the capital and was associated with the Imperial Commissioners, having been specially raised for the purpose from the degradation to which he had been consigned in consequence of the last treaty. It was at first supposed that the appearance of this functionary betokened on the part of the Imperial Cabinet a favorable disposition. From the first moment of his interference, however, it became clear that his object was rather to retrieve his fortunes by a policy opposite to that which led to his downfall, and that his influence was, consequently, in the highest degree injurious, and likely to retard the prosperous issue of negotiations. Under any circumstances, his extreme old age and childish manner of dealing with the important interests at stake rendered him a most undesirable member of the Commission. An opportunity was, therefore, taken of reading to the other Commissioners in his presence his private memorial to the Emperor upon the conclusion of the last war, which had been found among Yeh's papers, which was couched in a completely opposite sense to the communications he was addressing to us at the same time, and which so plainly exposed the treachery of his conduct that the Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana blushed for their colleague, and that worthy departed crest-fallen to the Capital a day or two after. Since then affairs have been progressing more smoothly—indeed, it is anticipated by the most sanguine that the treaty may be signed in time to be sent down express to Hong Kong to catch the mail, and I am partly induced to curtail this letter in the hope that I may still have an opportunity of informing you of the principal points which have, after so much trouble and delay, been obtained.

As fear is the strongest stimulant that can be applied to a Chinaman, we have been making the most of the small force at our disposal; 100 men of the Engineers, who had been sent up by the *Sampson* from Hong Kong, were brought up here a few days ago; 120 Marines arrived yesterday, with two guns; so that with those originally here, we have now about 350 men barracked in different yamuns and temples.

Notwithstanding this, the people have, in a great measure, removed their panic, and have changed that aspect of docility and submission which at first characterized them for an expression of sullen, and sometimes active, hostility. A few days ago two naval officers walking through the city were hooted and pelted, one of them losing his hat. Upon their arriving with this startling intelligence, 100 Marines were ordered at once to proceed to the spot and make prisoners all persons supposed to have been implicated. On arriving at the city gates, however, they were found barred, and no remonstrance would induce the mob collected inside to open them. Fortunately, a house inside, built against the city wall where it was in a somewhat decayed condition, enabled half a dozen officers and blue jackets to clamber from the roof to the embrasures, through which they jumped upon the wall, and, springing with a yell, bayonet and revolver in hand, into the astonished crowd, sent them flying in all directions; they then smashed the chains which barred the gates with axes, and in a moment after the Marines came pouring in, to the dismay of the populace, who scattered into by-streets with great agility. The capture of six householders, who must have been present at the time of the occurrence, led to the immediate restoration of the hat. That portion of the city can now be visited with perfect impunity, and anybody showing a disposition to insult a foreigner is immediately visited with summary punishment by the bystanders. Still, walking and riding to any distance is not so agreeable an occupation as it used to be.

June 19.—Proclamations have just been issued by the Chinese authorities, ordering four soldiers to accompany every foreigner who is seen walking in the city or suburbs, to protect him from insult, and further stating that all Chinamen caught offering insults to foreigners shall be severely punished. News has arrived that, in consequence of his want of success, Keying has been entirely degraded. The Russian Captain Tchitatkoff is the bearer, by this mail, of the Russian treaty which has just been signed. The stipulation made by each treaty Power, that they are severally entitled to the rights of the most favored, enables those whose demands are of a less important and complicated character to conclude their negotiations with greater rapidity, certain as they always must be to share in all the advantages gained by the more protracted efforts of the others.

India.

The advices from Bombay are to the 4th of July.

The Oude clemency proclamation, published in the Bombay *Gazette* of the 30th of June, and republished in most of the Overland Summaries since then, has been pronounced by the Supreme Government a fiction. No order appears to have been promulgated, in reference to the terms on which the insurgents were to be forgiven, subsequent to that of the 8th of March. There are still some 40,000 men, with nearly fifty guns, in the field against us, within reach of Lucknow. The Talookdars, however, are making overtures to us, and drawing steadily over to our side, and they but require a sufficient force to protect them, when they will join us at once. On the 17th Brigadier Berkeley proceeded with a strong force from Allahabad to the southern frontier. Two forts were captured by him, and 500 of the enemy are said to have been slain. General Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 21st, with a force of about 3,000 men, 12 light guns, and a battering train, for Fyzabad, of which they were to keep possession. They were then to relieve Maun Singh, anxious to join us, but who was shut up in his fort at Shahgunge, besieged by about 20,000 of the rebels. Order seems to have been in a great measure restored in Rohilcund and the Doab. The movements of Gen. Roberts from Nusseerabad on Jeypore, relieved the latter place from all apprehension of a visit from the fragments of the Gwalior Contingent. They halted on his approach, and then retired on the large town of Tonk, which they plundered, but without doing any serious amount of mischief. Roberts followed at their heels, but finding them to be too nimble to be overtaken by the whole column, he detached Brigadier Holmes in pursuit, he himself taking up his quarters for a time in Tonk. Here he was last heard of on the 21st, the enemy being at Boondee, purposing either to penetrate into Mawar or Malwa, where a warm reception is awaiting them. The great Mapometan festival of the Buckri-Eed seems to have passed over quietly everywhere. Indore and the Nizam's dominions are now so strengthened with European troops as to occasion no alarm, and throughout Western India we have at present no force in active operation in the field, though some of the rebellious tribes, with whom we were engaged when the rains set in, will probably require to be taken in hand on the return of the cold weather. Sir Hugh Rose last night received a magnificent public entertainment at Bombay, from the members of the Byculah Club, at which above a hundred were present. The rains, after a partial suspension of some weeks, have again set in, and we have the prospects of an auspicious monsoon. Trade is dull. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India continue at Allahabad, Lord Canning proposing to visit Lucknow. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras are at the Neilgherries; those of Bombay are at Poonah.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH IN DUBLIN.

Banquet to Mr. Charles Bright.

The banquet given on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., by the Lord Mayor to Mr. Bright, engineer-in chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was a great success. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis—civil, military and official. Cardinal Wiseman was present in full cardinalite costume.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, and received with all the honors,

The Lord Mayor rose to propose the toast of the evening—the toast of Mr. Bright. He dwelt with much eloquence on the achievements of science, and paid a marked and merited compliment to the genius and perseverance, which, in the face of discouragement from the scientific world, had succeeded in bringing about the accomplishment of the great undertaking of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. His Lordship's speech was most eloquent and highly complimentary to the distinguished guest, Mr. C. T. Bright.

Mr. Bright rose amid loud cheers to respond. He thanked the assemblage for their hearty welcome, and said he was deeply sensible of the honor of having his name associated with the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first message sent by the wire from America to England, showed strongly the importance of the work—it was that conveying the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*, and setting at rest all anxiety as to the subject. Had that information not been conveyed, upwards of £50,000 would have been paid for insurance on the *Europa*, in consequence of the delay in her arrival at her destination. Mr. Bright observed upon the value of the means of communication for the prevention of misunderstanding between the Governments of the great powers, and then referred to the services of those gentlemen who had been associated with him in laying the cable. With them he shared the honors due him that night. Mr. Bright was warmly cheered throughout his eloquent speech.

Mr. Bright then proposed, in warm terms, the health of Cyrus W. Field, acknowledging the services of that gentleman in the great project.

Cardinal Wiseman descanted in glowing terms on the new achievement of science brought to a successful issue under the able superintendence of Mr. Bright. He warmly eulogised the gentleman's modest appreciation of his services to the world of commerce, and to international communication in general; and, after paying a compliment also to the Lord Mayor, for his good taste in thus inaugurating in the British dominions the first public appreciation of the great work accomplished, he proposed the health of his Lordship.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

The health of Cardinal Wiseman was next proposed, and his Eminence was again most happy in his reply.

In the subsequent toasts, the railway interests of Ireland in connexion with the Atlantic Telegraph was eloquently responded to by Sir Edward McDonnell, and Mr. Ennis, M. P. The subject of steam-packet communication between the west of Ireland and America, was practically spoken of by Mr. J. O. Lever. The Press was responded to by Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Medway, of the *Liverpool Post*, and after the proposition of the several other toasts the assembly separated. The demonstration, on the whole, was highly successful, worthy of the characteristic hospitality of the Irish mayoralty, and of the great event upon which that hospitality was now exercised.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to Mr. Bright, engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, came off last evening with an *éclat* eminently worthy of the occasion. We have no doubt that all who perused the speeches of the Lord Mayor and of his Eminence the Cardinal—of Mr. Bright and Mr. Lever—will concur with us in congratulating Dublin on an event as creditable to their city as it is honorable to our chief magistrate as an evidence of his appreciation of the full value of the greatest work of our age, and of the peculiar functions of his own exalted position. It is creditable to our Lord Mayor that he was the first public functionary in these kingdoms to mark publicly his high estimation of the achievement, and of the man whose name posterity will for ever associate with its success. This was, perhaps, suitable, considering the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, followed up as it has been by the establishment of a steam communication between Ireland and America, has directly settled the commercial status of Ire and by marking her out as the future highway between Europe and America. It was a remarkable coincidence that while the banquet to Mr. Bright was proceeding, Captain Waters, of the *Prince Albert*, took his seat beside Mr. Lever, having arrived from Galway, to which port the *Prince Albert* had made the swiftest Transatlantic passage on record, having run from Halifax, as our correspondence shows, in seven days and twenty-two and a half hours.

Brazil and the La Plata.

By the way of England we have advices from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 8, and from Buenos Ayres to the 28th July:

At Rio political news mostly confined to the struggle of the present Ministry to keep their position. The late operations of the Brazilian Minister in the London money market had been ably and successfully conducted in the House of Deputies. Sales of coffee during the month 40,000 bags. Market closed firm. Exchange at 2s. 2d. Most of the remittances by this steamer were done at this figure; some few at 2s. 1⅞d. Plenty of tonnage in the harbor.

At Bahia, great activity in Sugar, and important sales effected at upward prices. No sales of importance in Cotton, and stocks on hand small. Coffee stocks increasing. Rum neglected. Freights dull; quotations nominal. Exchange brisk at 25⅛.

At Pernambuco, Sugars dull. Cotton entries are on a small scale; prices nominal. Freights nominal. Exchange brisk at 25⅛.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Montevideo says:

"Buenos Ayres is recovering from the commercial blow inflicted by the numerous failures some months ago, although slowly. Public works are continued, and the material and moral progress of the Republic is steady. Alsina's Government continues to give general satisfaction, and is much respected. The depredations of the Indians are numerous, and as long as Urquiza continues to intrigue with them, and instigate them to acts of aggression, the frontiers will constantly be the scene of barbarious acts of cruelty and spoliation. It is reported that the British Government has at length determined to do what it ought to have done long ago—viz: acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and accredit a diplomatic agent to it. Buenos Ayres, which was a mere province of the Confederation—but of course the most important one—undertook the settlement of the English debt, contracted on behalf of the United Provinces. This alone should have entitled it to every consideration and moral support; but the purpose was to embarrass the Government with the view of forcing it to join the Argentine Confederation. At present Buenos Ayres possesses one side of the entrance of the River Parana, and the Confederation the other, by which the navigation to foreigners is free. If they formed but one Government, it is doubtful how long this state of things would continue. Exchange 63s. 6d. to 64s. the doubloon; paper currency, 374.

"The Congress of the Argentine Republic, under the inspiration of General Urquiza, has passed a law fixing rather heavy export duties on the produce of the Confederation, if shipped to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, but if shipped to any port out of the River Plate, only one-third of that rate is to be levied. It is said that one of the provinces (Tucuman) protested strongly against it, as more injurious to the Confederation itself than to any one else, and the law was passed by a majority of two only in a congress of 30 members. In like manner, imports from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are to pay two-thirds higher rate of duty than if brought direct from beyond the River Plate. Of course this is a state of things that cannot last very long; but it serves to exasperate, and it shows how unfit a person Urquiza would be to govern Buenos Ayres, which for some time past has been acting on quite opposite principles.

From Paraguay there is nothing new. The squabble of President Lopez with Buenos Ayres has been the subject of paper warfare, in which the touchy and self-important dictator—for such he is—appears to no advantage. We see that the United States Government is empowered by Congress to bring him to reason, and we have no doubt brother Jonathan will lessen his vanity somewhat—a thing much to be desired, for his self-sufficiency is sometimes of the most offensive nature, and his despotism is only short of that of his predecessor, Dr. Francia."

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Since my last, not much of interest has taken place here. We are in the midst of Winter weather, the dreariest wet and most fearful gales alternating with strong Southwest winds and the exquisitely clear sky of the Pampero. Last week there was a terrible gale, which lasted for several days, and a number of casualities at sea were the natural consequences.

It is feared that the Brazilian steam-frigate *Mage* foundered in this storm, with a loss of all hands. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro about a month ago, with 200 troops on board for the reinforcement of the garrison at Montevideo, a number of officers, a large crew, and last, but by no means least, Don Benigno Lopez, the third son of the Tyrant of Paraguay, who was on his return from Rio to Asuncion with the ratified copy of the treaty lately made by Señor Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister, with President Lopez.

After being at sea several days, the *Mage* encountered a storm, and put into Santa Catalina to repair damages. When her repairs had been completed, she again put to sea, bound to Montevideo, and has not since been heard of. An almost incessant storm has prevailed ever since, and vessels that have arrived in a damaged condition report having passed near the mouth of the river large numbers of dead bodies, dressed in the Brazilian uniform. There can hardly be a doubt that the vessel has been lost with all hands on board.

Don Benigno Lopez was a young man about 21 or 22 years of age, and by far the most promising of President Lopez's sons. He had many friends here, and not a few there are who would have been better pleased had his father and two brothers been drowned in his stead.

There was an attempt at revolution here on the night of the 17th inst., but a few prompt arrests by the Government put an end to the plans of the rebels. They will be leniently dealt with, as they did not succeed. They are broken-down partisans of Urquiza, who encouraged their attempt, not with any hope of its success, but to annoy this Government.

Urquiza will not invade this Province, but will do all he can to weaken the power of this Government by encouraging such outbreaks as that attempted a few nights ago. By this means, and by laying differential duties, he hopes to annoy this Government with joining the Confederation.

We are anxiously looking for the American Expedition against Paraguay.

An article from the Washington *Union*, published at length in the *Orden*, of this city, yesterday, leads us to believe that Mr. Buchanan is in earnest, and will effectually use up Mr. Lopez.—*Corresp. Express.*

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money continued to show more animation than of late, but the rates of discount were without change, ranging from 2½@3 ₱ cent.

Consols had fluctuated slightly, but closed firm at 96¾@96¾, for Money and Account.

The applications for the £3 000,000 issue of the new Turkish loan were understood to be considerably in excess of the amount needed. There had been much speculation in this loan on the Stock Exchange, and the latest quotations were at ½@¾ discount.

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion during the week of £142,690.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar Silver at 5s. 3½d.; Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11¾d., and American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. They call the market for American Securities quiet at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 4.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says that the trade, having been less active buyers during the week, and holders having offered their stocks freely, the market has been dull and slightly easier for the useful qualities of American, and the lower grades must be noted as ⅛d. ₱ lb. cheaper. The sales of the week foot up 44 680 bales, including 1,440 bales to speculators, and 3.750 to exporters. The market closed quietly yesterday, (Friday,) with sales of 7,000 bales at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; middling, 7 1-16d.; fair Mobile, 7 7 16d.; middling, 6 15-16d., fair Upland, 7 3-16d.; middling, 6¾d. The stock on hand is estimated at 636,430 bales, including 559,280 of American.

At Manchester trade is quiet, but prices are quite firm, and, in some instances, particularly for India and China goods, again higher.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a good demand during the week for choice, sweet Flour, which is comparatively scarce, the bulk of the stock being heated and out of condition. Yesterday the market was less active at 21s.@22s. 6d. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 22s. 6d.@25s. for Ohio. Wheat in fair consumptive demand. Red Western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d.; White Western, 8s. 4d @8s. 6d.. White Southern, 7s.@7s. 4d.. Indian Corn quite neglected. Yellow, 33s @33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report rather more doing in prime Mess Beef, but India Mess difficult to sell, and almost nominal. No change in Pork. Bacon in retail demand at late prices. Lard quiet, but buyers have to pay extreme prices, say 62s. Tallow active, and 2s. higher; Butchers' Association worth 52s. @52s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes have improved; sales of Pots at 31s. 3d @ 32s 6d., (33s. demanded at the close,) and Pearls at 33s @35s. Sugars dull, but unchanged. Coffee firm at extreme prices. Rice in limited demand at previous rates. Tea quiet at former quotations. Resin in better demand at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 15s.@19s. for fine. Philadelphia Bark 10s.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. Fish Oils quiet and steady; Linseed Oil dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. Spirits of Turpentine 38s.@38s. 3d. on the spot, and 36s. 6d. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report—Corn market quiet and without alteration in prices. Sugar quiet but without any reduction in prices. Coffee steady. Tea selling at previous prices, Common Congou 10d. Tallow has been excited, but closed flatly at 51s @ 50s. 6d. for P. G. C., on the spot. Copper has declined ½d. ₱ lb. for manufactured. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 37s.@37s. 6d; Rough, nominal at 9s. 6d. Iron—Bars and Rails firm at £6 5s.; Scotch Pig 54s. 9d. Linseed Cakes in rather less demand, but prices the same. Molasses in good request for the better sorts. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm, £88@£90; Linseed dull at 33s. on the spot, but in demand for forward deliveries. Rice quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

There is nothing later than per *Vanderbilt*.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "The market for American State Stocks continues very quiet, and the only change in Railroad Securities is an improvement of $2 in the price of Illinois Central shares.

United States 6 ₱ cent., 1867-68	104	@105
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@105½
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	102½	@103¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	78¾	@ 79½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bds 1877	83	@ 85
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	83	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., 1875	81	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands, 1860	76	@ 78
Illinois Central Shares	24	@26 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent, 1869	86	@ 88
Michigan Central Shares	55	@ 60
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent, not convertible, 1883	82	@ 84
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct. convtble, 1864.	92	@ 94
New-York Central Shares	72@74	ex div.
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₱ cent., 3d mort., 1883.	65	@ 67
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., conv., '62	30	@ 35
New York and E. 7 ₱ ct. Sink. Fund, '75	35	@ 40
New-York and Erie Shares	16	@ 18
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1859	96	@ 98
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1865	93	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ ct. 1st m., '80.	90	@ 91

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

London, Saturday, Sept. 4—P. M.

Consols are steady, and close this afternoon at yesterday's prices—96¼@96¾ for money and account.

London, Saturday—Noon.

Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged. Rice quiet. Rum firm. Saltpetre firm. Tallow firm.

Liverpool, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4.

Cotton has been quiet to-day at yesterday's rates; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export.

Breadstuffs—Firm at yesterday's rates, with a fair demand for Wheat and Flour. Corn, nothing doing.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday morning.

A letter from Altona, of the 31st ult., says that the Holstein troops at Rendsburg had made an anti-Danish demonstration by singing the song "Schleswig Holstein," and that arrests had in consequence taken place.

A letter from Damascus, of the 12th ult., says that the Russian Consulate had been insulted by fanatics, and that the Consul had retired to Beyrout.

The Turin journals announce that Pardoi, who was recently attacked by refugees in Switzerland, died on the 27th ult.

Letters from Vienna state that dispatches received there from Constantinople say that the attitude of the Mussulmans inspires great fear for the safety of the Christians. The existence of a conspiracy to dethrone Abdel Medjid is confirmed.

The Emperor of France, before leaving for Biarritz, ordered a report to be prepared on the condition of Madagascar. France has, at different epochs, manifested a desire to establish herself on the Island.

In the district around Paris, where vines are cultivated, says the *Moniteur*, as well as throughout the whole of France, the preparations for the vintage are being made under the most favorable auspices The grapes have rarely presented so fine an appearance, and there is every reason to expect that the year 1858 will stand forth among the most favored ones, both for quantity and quality.

Lord Palmerston returned to Paris yesterday from Chantilly.

The *Patrie* says, in a leading article, that Austria, as at present constituted with respect to Italy and her other possessions, cannot by any possibility reduce her expenditure to any extent.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince Adalbert will shortly visit France and England.

A telegram from Berlin announces the arrival at Potsdam of the King and Queen of Prussia.

Melbourne, July 15.—The *Victoria*, with the English mail, had not yet arrived. Two sailing vessels have made quick passages, and have given us a few days of later news, viz: the *Young America*, and the *Lincolnshire*, from London.

There is absolutely no political news. The revenues of the colony are in a very satisfactory state. Another Bank is in process of formation. The shipments of gold for the first six months of this year amount to 1,277,568 ounces.

Sydney, Wednesday, July 10.

The Wool season has been brought to a close at an earlier period than for many years past. The flocks are reported healthy and the staple of the Wool sound.

Liverpool, Saturday—Noon.

It is just reported that Mr. Smallpage, a Cotton Broker, attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

EXAMINATION OF THE INCENDIARIES.

A company of fifty Metropolitan Policemen were dispatched to Quarantine yesterday about 1 o'clock, under the supposition that their services would be needed, as it was rumored in the City that the rebels intended to celebrate the burning of the Hospitals, and possibly an attempt would be made to destroy the lately erected shanties. The Police were withdrawn, however, at 6 o'clock, the authorities becoming satisfied that there was no occasion to use them—the military affording adequate protection. The Metropolitans were glad to return, for camp-life, with poor accommodations, a strong westerly wind, and wet grass, loses all its novelty, and presents no inviting features. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter accompanied the force, which was commanded by Drill-Sergeant Waterbury.

Mayor Tiemann, Messrs. Verplanck, Hunt, and Chambers, of the Commissioners of Emigration, visited the grounds, yesterday, and reinspected the ruins. The small-pox hospital, the walls of which at the previous inspection, were thought to be in a condition which admitted repair with little expense, had suffered materially from the heavy rains and high winds of the past two days, and at the northern end of the building they have toppled over from above the first story. The intention, however, to repair the building immediately is persisted in.

There were two deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The daughter of Mr. Carroll, reported before as convalescing, relapsed and died. A passenger of the steamship *Columbia*, from Charleston, who had been kept on board the vessel, without the knowledge of the Quarantine physicians, after he had sickened with the yellow fever, was found to be in such a bad state that the officers of the steamer concluded to send him on shore. He died on the boat that was conveying him to the Hospital.

The anticipated trouble with the Castleton Health authorities (alluded to in yesterday's Times) with reference to burying the yellow-fever dead, did not occur on Wednesday night, as Dr. Walker thought the night

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Serf Emancipation—The Emperor's Industry—The News of the Chinese Treaty—Expressing Through Siberia—Great Fair of Novogorod—Movements of the American Minister—An Imperial Birth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

You are probably aware that Committees of proprietors in all parts of the Empire have been ordered to assemble for the purpose of debating the question of emancipation and the best mode of its accomplishment. The deliberations are said to be far advanced in many of the Committees, and notwithstanding the diversity of the projects discussed, they may be divided into two categories; one of which conforms to the Imperial rescript, proposing a gradual system, requiring twelve years for its development, by successive transitions. The advocates of the other plan, forcibly dwelling upon the dangers of transitory situations, propose complete and immediate emancipation. This latter view prevails, particularly in the Southern Provinces, and in that of the Ukraine, where serfdom only dates from the reign of CATHARINE II., and where the peasant bitterly mourns his ancient freedom. The nobility, too, have not forgotten the massacres of HUANAN, and ask an immediate reform. As for the manner, some wish to change the serfs into free tenantry, whilst others propose the repurchase, not only of what is termed the *enclos*, (inclosures,) but, also, of the arable soil.

The labors of the Committees of Vilne, Grodno and KOVNO, are the most advanced. The Lithuanian Committees have adopted, as a fundamental basis, the repurchase of the inclosures and arable lands, by means of provincial banks of credit. There is, however, one point of difference; some demand that the repurchase shall be effected in the name and for the benefit of the Crown, which would thus become sole proprietor, whilst the peasant would only be the usufructuary, the perpetual tiller of his territorial portion; and others maintain that the peasant ought to become immediate proprietor of the land he cultivates.

A serious and very necessary reform in relation to a proposed discrimination in the documents submitted for the signature of the Emperor, is contemplated. If the immense mass of business which at present requires the written sanction of the Sovereign of the Empire be considered, it becomes a matter of astonishment how the Emperor can possibly accomplish this overwhelming work of formality and still find time to attend to affairs of State. The promotions, military and civil, of every person employed by the Government, are signed by the Emperor, and he is thus forced to give a moiety of attention to thousands of individuals of the majority of whom he never previously heard, and never will hear again, until a new promotion, perhaps, brings them under his observation. It is proposed now to turn over most of this onerous business to the Heads of the various Departments, reserving for the Imperial signature the advancement of officers of superior grade, extraordinary or honorary rewards, bestowals of crosses, decorations, &c., and to submit periodically—say once a year—to the Emperor, a *résumé* of the work done by the different departments in this measure of relief. Rarely has the activity of a Sovereign for the well-being of his subjects been so undiring, and so happy in its results as in the instance of ALEXANDER II. Every moment of which this activity is deprived by useless and cumbersome formalities is, therefore, a serious loss to Russia; a privation which is increased, when it is remembered that what has already been done only exhibits in a stronger light what is yet to be accomplished.

Long before this can reach you, the news will no doubt have been received in the United States of the cessation of hostilities in China. It may not be uninteresting to remark that the intelligence just arrived at St. Petersburg, and was brought on Thursday last by Lieutenant-Colonel MARTINOW, of the Russian army, who was sent as a courier by Count PONTIATINE, the Russian Envoy in China, and who has *traveled continuously fifty days*, from Tien-Tsin to St. Petersburg, traversing in his long journey the northern part of China, Mongolia and the whole of Siberia This is an extraordinary achievement, surpassing the exploit of a preceding courier, who arrived here about three weeks ago, from the interior of Siberia, in forty days; having traveled incessantly, day and night, on horseback and by post. It certainly seems that this hardy race can endure almost superhuman fatigue. Think of a journey of forty days and nights, without once stopping, and through regions in which there exists as yet neither railways nor steamboats, and thousands of miles are to be traversed on horseback. This is almost incredible, but there is no doubt of its truth. The courier in question has been generously rewarded by the Emperor for his untiring zeal, and doubtless Colonel MARTINOW will also receive some flattering token of his Sovereign's approbation. By the terms of the joint treaty with China, made by Russia and the United States, and signed some days subsequently by France and England, the Chinese Empire is opened to commerce, to civilization, and to the free exercise of the Christian religion. It would appear that another important treaty had previously been made by Russia and China, by which the latter cedes to the former full possession of the left bank of the Amoor River, increasing the area of Russia some hundreds of thousands of square miles.

The great annual Fair at Nijni Novogorod has commenced. It is said to be the greatest yearly gathering in the world, and a trade of many millions is transacted during the short time it lasts. It is participated in by speculators and merchants from all parts of Europe, but the majority of those who attend is from the Russian Empire and Asia. Many strangers and others in St. Petersburg have gone or are preparing to visit Nijni, to witness this curious and interesting Fair—among the number, our late Minister at this Court, Mr. SEYMOUR, who leaves in a day or two for Nijni, and thence contemplates a prolonged tour through Southern and Eastern Russia, and, perhaps, Persia and other parts of Asia. He also proposes visiting Constantinople and Egypt; a long and novel trip altogether, which will require fully two months to accomplish. Governor SEYMOUR will not probably reach the United States until Winter. I may mention, *par parenthèse*, that Mr. SEYMOUR is very much beloved and respected here, and that the numerous friends he has made during a five years' residence in St. Petersburg, as Minister of the United States, part with him with unaffected regret. He has certainly done much to cement the bonds of friendship and respect which unite the two nations, and his *souvenir* will long be cherished in St Petersburg.

We had a public salute yesterday of 101 guns, and the ships and boats in the Neva gaily decked with flags, in honor of the birth of a Prince, son of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. The event is not yet publicly announced, but this is the current rumor of the city.

MARK RANDOM.

VIRGINIA.

Slavery in Western Virginia—Will it be Perpetuated there?—The Issue Directly Made in the Next Gubernatorial Canvas—The Methodist Church taking up for Letcher—Breckinridge and the Presidency, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Va., Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

Shall Slavery be perpetuated in Western Virginia? In the matter of the selection of a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia on the Democratic side, this constitutes the main abstract issue; and upon it we have two of our leading Western Democrats—LETCHER and Judge BROCKENBROUGH—arrayed in direct opposition to each other, the former representing the negative side of this question; the latter, the affirmative side. Both these gentlemen are residents of this town, and peculiarly adapted to the relative capacities herein assigned them, inasmuch as they were the champions of opposite sentiments on the Slavery question, when it was revived by the delivery of the Ruffner Abolition address in 1847, and its indorsement by LETCHER. The issue is understood to be fairly made by the people of this section; and be assured that neither side can suffer by the character of its representative, for, perhaps, the State could not produce two men less obnoxious upon mere party grounds, or even in a social point of view, than these are. Geographically, they occupy the same positions; so that there is no obstacle to a fair test upon this issue in the persons of both these gentlemen.

I know the fact, that the Methodist Church in Western Virginia is exerting its influence vigorously in behalf of LETCHER; but for this his opponent will have a full counterbalance in the increased efforts which that fact will influence among the Pro-Slavery advocates in Eastern Virginia. At first, LETCHER'S recantation of the Anti-Slavery sentiments which he uttered during the Ruffner-address controversy in 1847, abated the zeal of that powerful agent in his behalf; but it was subsequently aroused by the persistence of his competitors for the nomination, in making his Slavery sentiments in 1847 the grounds of his rejection. They are now hard at work to secure his nomination and election; and should they succeed, the *prestige* of the Pro-Slavery cause in West ern Virginia will be broken, and the decay and early disappearance of the "peculiar institution" from that section may well be looked for. Nor are the exertions of the Methodist Church limited to the transalleghany region, where a broader latitude of opinion on the Slavery question is tolerated. The theatre of their operations extends over the valley, and even to tide-water. The non-slaveholding population on these latter sections is deemed as pliable material, and as susceptible of this religious influence as that inhabiting the coördinate section in the West. The Church has its emissaries in all sections of the State; and the confraternity in Maryland is acting the part of an auxiliary in this conflict.

LETCHER maintains the most perfect silence under the repeated charges made upon him by the Opposition Press, in connection with the Ruffner pamphlets. This, it is understood, he is doing advisedly, that he may avoid the forfeiture of a support so formidable as this popular sect could bring to bear upon him. It was the admonition suggested by this consideration that induced the abandonment of an expressed purpose on his part, through his organ, the *Star*, published in this town, to reply to the statements of Dr. RUFFNER, charging upon him an unqualified indorsement of his address, both as delivered and published. One more disavowal would estrange that important aid from his cause; and he, therefore, adopted the say nothing plan as the most effective.

Of the progress of this conflict nothing will be definitely known before the Nominating Convention assembles, which will be either in November or December. Speculation will of course be rife, but under the secret system of operations pursued, scarcely enough of tangible *data* will be afforded upon which to base anything like a correct opinion.

The MCDOWELL family and those allied with them here and elsewhere, make no concealment of their preference for BRECKINRIDGE for the next Presidency. This is natural in view of their close connection, but unfortunately for the Vice-President, they wield but a very limited influence in the State. They constitute mere relics of the old and nearly defunct race of Virginia aristocracy, with an influence as limited as their numbers, and decaying very much in the same ratio. Further than this, his name is scarcely mentioned; and so far as I can ascertain, his chances are no better in the other Southern States.

Some persons here apprehend a difficulty between the writer of the editorial article in the *Enquirer* of Tuesday last and the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, who was severely denounced in that article for having, without authority, represented to that paper that Judge BROCKENBROUGH was not a candidate for the office of Governor. The position of MR. CLEMENS is an unenviable one, and will be still more so if he rests under the opprobrium which that article heaps upon him. The writer is understood to be young WISE, a gentleman as bold and courageous as CÆSAR.

VERMONT.

General Muster of the Vermont Militia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRANDON, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858.

The General Muster of the Vermont Volunteer MILITIA, called by Governor FLETCHER, assembled at Brandon on Wednesday, the 1st of September. Early in the morning special trains arrived on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, bringing his Excellency and Staff, the various Companies, and crowds of people. A Committee of reception, appointed by the citizens of Brandon, met the distinguished strangers and conducted them to their stopping places. The Governor and staff had their headquarters at the residence of the Hon. E. N. BRIGGS. Among the eminent men in town were the Hon. E. P. WALTON, member of Congress from Vermont; the Hon. HILAND HALL, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor; General D. W. C. CLARK, of the Burlington *Times*; General HOPKINS, of Rutland; THOMAS THATCHER, Esq., President of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad; H. H. BAXTER, Esq., of Rutland; General ROBERTS, of Burlington; Adjutant-General STONE, of Massachusetts; who had kindly offered his services in drilling the Vermont militia in this their first muster, reached Brandon on Tuesday afternoon. Col. COWDEN and staff, of the Second Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, came in the afternoon train of Wednesday. All the morning of that day was occupied in receiving the different corps and the invited guests. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the companies marched to the camp, which was situated on the outskirts of the village, and was admirably adapted for the purposes of a military drill.

Nine Companies presented themselves for inspection. They were then drilled by Adjutant-General STONE, of Massachusetts, in the presence of the Governor and Staff, and Adjutant-General KELLOGG, of Vermont. This was merely a preliminary drill. The Governor was not present officially until the following morning. The men acquitted themselves well, and considering the fact that this was the first time that they had been exercised in battalion movements, or even without considering this, it was highly creditable to their officers and themselves. In the evening a grand *levée* was held at the elegant residence of JOHN A. CONANT, Esq., which, together with the residences of C. W. CONANT, Esq., Mrs. JOHN CONANT, Mrs. C. MERRIAM, and Mr. PARKHURST, in the same square, was brilliantly illuminated. In all parts of the village also, houses and gardens were illuminated, Those of Messrs. E. J. BLISS, R. V. MARSH, J. E. HIGGINS, WM. M. FIELD, and many others which cannot be enumerated in particular, were conspicuous. The occasion of their illumination was, of course, that which made the whole world rejoice, and nowhere else were the rejoicings more hearty or more general than in Brandon. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a large torchlight procession was formed, which marched through the village and finally halted before the residence of Mr. JOHN A. CONANT, where a stand had been erected for speakers. An immense reflecting light which had been placed on the grounds of Mr. C. W. CONANT, opposite, the numerous Chinese lanterns, lights, and the torches, made the whole square brilliant. The house of Mr. J. A. CONANT was thrown open, and during the performances on the outside refreshments were served up to such as might choose to come in. Mr. C. W. CONANT also kept open house, and many a thirsty and hungry fellow received comfort here. The liberality and the hospitality was most profuse.

From the stand speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Hon. E. N. BRIGGS, of Brandon, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Governor FLETCHER, the Hon. E. P. WALTON, the Hon. HILAND HALL, General ROBERTS, Colonel COWDEN and Lieutenant Governor SLADE. All the speakers spoke eloquently of the great event of the age, and congratulated the volunteer militia on their success, amid the many discouragements which they had had to encounter. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and allusion was made to THOMAS DAVENPORT, a native of Brandon, who invented the idea of an electric telegraph, which was received with loud applause.

Col. COWDEN and staff, of Boston; Gen. STONE, of the same place; Governor FLETCHER, with his staff; Gen. CLARKE, of the Burlington *Times*; Gen. HOPKINS, and Adt. Gen KELLOGG, were a-mong the company assembled at Mr CONANT'S, late in the evening the company parted. The residence of Mr. C. W. CONANT, on the opposite side of the square, was open, and distinguished by a similar hospitality.

On Wednesday morning the Brandon Allen Greys escorted Gen. STONE from his head-quarters at Mr. C. F. DANA'S to the camp—Camp Fletcher, as it was christened. Here took place the grand dress parade. Gen. STONE exercised them in the presence of the Governor and Staff and the Adjutant-General of the State. All the companies did well, and remarkably well, when one considered that this was the first time that they had gone through battalion movements. In the manual practice they were truly excellent. The Brandon Allen Greys were thought on all hands to be the best-drilled company in the regiment. They owe this to the indefatigable endeavors of their commander, Capt. JOSEPH BUSH. The Woodstock Light Infantry came close up to them, and attracted great attention. Their captain is Mr. P. T. WASHBURN, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State.

Several bands came with the companies. They did most creditably. The Bellows Falls Band, the Burlington Band, and the Brandon Band would stand well in comparison with our best City bands. At the end of the drill by Gen. STONE, the Governor in person took command, and carried the men through the manœuvres, and most skillfully did he do it, to the surprise of the lookers-on, who had been wont to regard the Governor as booked up only in civil matters.

The troops were addressed by him in some striking remarks, in the course of which he promised to do all in his power to aid them in their efforts to revive some of the old military spirit of the Green Mountain State. The parade was witnessed by an immense crowd, who evidently appreciated it. The camp grounds contained booths for refreshments and tents containing shows, and a most lively place it was.

This first General Muster is an event of much importance to Vermont. It inaugurates a new system in militia affairs. By it the attention of the people of the State has been called to the institution and the good will of the powers that be has been obtained. The result may be expected in some concessions to the militia in the next Legislature. Now they receive but $2 a year and have gone on almost without aid from the State. The arms of the State are in a miserable condition. All that is needed, however, is some attention to the matter by the authorities. On all hands are uttered expressions of gratitude for the unbounded hospitality of the citizens of Brandon. It was never seen equaled by your correspondent and could not be excelled. The officers from Boston are enthusiastic in their expressions of praise. And then the scenery of this beautiful country cannot be excelled in America. To your correspondent it was ample compensation for absence from the celebration in New-York. Of all the States in the Union let him say that none is more beautiful, none contains more large-hearted gentlemen than Vermont. Hospitality is generally thought to hold her abode in the sunny South, but in the case of Vermont certainly it has reversed her quarters, and has taken up its residence in the Northern hills. To the kindness of the Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, the troops and the Committee of Arrangements are greatly indebted. Everything that it has been in his power to do he has done. C.

Chess clubs are forming all over the country. A new one was organized a few days since at Vicksburg, Miss., Gen. B. S. TAPPAN, President. Several have started in the West recently.

STATE POLITICS.

Effects of the Non-action at Syracuse—Congressional Nominations and Prospects—Peter Cagger and the Albany Hards—Signs of the Times, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

Enough is already known of the feeling in different quarters of the State, to render it certain that the disappointment at the non-agreement of the Republican and American Conventions, at Syracuse, on the 8th inst., is deep and wide-spread. Nor is there any essential disagreement as to where the responsibility belongs; the disposition to hold the leaders who fought for and obtained control of the Republican Convention, being co-extensive with the feeling of disappointment. The public sense is very apt to be right in such matters, and there can be nothing so fatal to a party or to individuals as the incorporation into the public judgment of the belief that there has been unfaithfulness where fidelity was confidently expected, selfish action and disregard of the welfare of the whole for the sake of the few, or of a single man, when patriotism and fairness were professed. The peculiar friends and representatives of Mr SEWARD, the keepers and guardians of his interests, who for a life-time have never so much as for a single instant lost sight of him, or of the idea of overruling all things, with which they could have anything to do, for his benefit, protested against, worked against, managed against, and finally carried the Republican Convention, full two-thirds of which was for union against union; and thus did the union, which almost everybody else but these guardians of Mr. SEWARD'S interests, the promoters of his welfare, was for, and meant to have failed utterly, disastrously, and to none so disastrously, it must be, as to Mr. SEWARD. For how can it be for his benefit thus to hand the State over to the faithless Democracy, the only result that can follow non-union and the resulting state of things?

What was foretold has been made clear as day, namely, that if they who desired union, if they who thought alike would act together, they must take independent preliminary action in a popular movement, regardless of leaders or party machinery. The Americans, who desired union, looking to the record of their Convention, have now no reason to feel betrayed. They have done as much as could have been expected to produce a union. That party therefore feel an impulse, an energy and a strength which perhaps no other state of things could impart. They feel that their position is a strong one, and will give them an increased vote,—that they can live and thrive and be stronger in the future, though defeated while, to the Republican Party in New-York, the reverse must be the consequences of a policy of their own choosing.

But what are the great body of the Republicans who now realize how they have been managed out of a union with another great body of voters hitherto acting apart, making together a majority of the legal voters of the State, going to do? I have reason to believe that a number of leading minds, who feel that they have been outraged, are now seriously contemplating this question. In some quarters, the idea of a People's Convention, emanating from Republicans, has progressed considerably towards taking practical shape. Many leading members of the Republican Party, whose names I will not mention, favor it, and if it be not acted on, it will be because the time is too short, and a too general disposition to adopt negative action and allow the contest to go by default, rather than undertake the hard labor of combining the opposition elements after what has happened. The condition of the Republican Party for a contest is at best doubtful, and the prospect of achieving success, when with three tickets in the field, perfect harmony and the most favorable circumstances could create only a hope even with the most sanguine, may readily be inferred. If with three tickets in the field, with the Republican Party united, harmonious on a ticket that was strong in itself beyond the strength of its party, having the advantage of position and perfect justification in the failure of every attempt to negotiate a union, the prospect would have been doubtful. What must that prospect be, now that the circumstances are reversed, the party disunited, disappointed, the ticket not a strong one, the record badly against them, with schemes of rupture plotted in high quarters?

The failure of a union at Syracuse will materially damage, if not prevent, a union in many of the Congressional Districts, even where steps had already been taken towards one. Such is likely to be the effect in Albany County. It will be recollected that the Republican General Committee of this county, some weeks ago, appointed a Committee of Conference to negotiate for a single ticket for Congress and County officers, to be supported in common by Americans and Republicans. Subsequently the American General Committee designated a similar Committee, which, at a meeting last evening, agreed to report back to the American General Committee against a union, and asked to be discharged. In other counties and districts the same result has been or will be attained. Thus will the Buchanan Administration and the Democratic Party derive strength in Congress, more important than even the election of their State ticket, through the defeat of union at Syracuse.

The high hand with which Mr. PETER CAGGER'S Democratic Central Committee in this City and County have carried things of late, has produced an organized and formidable rupture in the party. Mr. CAGGER'S Committee have run the party for the exclusive benefit of the Softs, mainly through the expert use of the heavy foreign vote which that gentleman has managed to control. At the late primary Democratic election, the Hards allege that the grossest frauds and open violence were resorted to to prevent a fair expression. The result of said elections was, Mr. CAGGER was chosen delegate from the City district to Syracuse. In retaliation, the Hards took an appeal, in which they set forth their grievances, arising from the foreign vote, in language that might have been borrowed from the most ultra Know-Nothing document. The upshot is, there are now in full blast two Democratic Central Committees, and Col. MCARDELL has gone to Syracuse to contest Mr. CAGGER'S seat in the Democratic State Convention.

It is now understood that Mr. CORNING will not run again for Congress, but that his relative and *protégé*, Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, aspires to be the candidate, and probably will receive the nomination. Mr. PRUYN is Solicitor General, &c., &c., for the Central Railroad Company.

In the Twenty first Congressional District, the last four towns represented by the Hon. HENRY BENNET, (Whig and Republican,) I understand that gentleman will not run again. His successor will be taken from either the County of Cortland or Broome, the chances of several aspirants and good men in the Republican ranks in Chenango County having been postponed indefinitely by the long continuance in office of Mr. BENNET. The Democrats will probably run H. HUBBARD, Esq., the capable editor of the *Chenango Union*, at Norwich.

In the Twentieth District, (Oneida County,) ROSCOE CONKLIN (son of Judge CONKLIN) will be the Republican nominee, Mr. O. B. MATTESON having withdrawn from the contest for the Convention, to oppose Mr. C. at the polls.

In the Eighteenth District, (Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie,) the Hon. C. B. COOMAN, Republican, declines nomination.

In the Thirtieth District, (Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany,) the Hon. J. W. SHERMAN, Republican, is having considerable difficulty in securing his renomination.

In the Twenty-second District, (Oswego and Madison,) the Hon. M. L. SHE, of Oswego County, has been nominated over the Hon. H. C. GOODWIN, the present Republican Representative, whereat considerable dissatisfaction exists. It is said that Mr. GOODWIN contemplates taking the stump.

As one of the "signs of the times," it may be mentioned that canal-boats are beginning to arrive at tide-water, from the west, carrying flags inscribed with "*Burrows, Benton and the Canals.*" Others "*The Canal Ticket*," with the American nominees.

RODERICK.

What to do with Old Clothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Winter is approaching, and with it suffering among the poor of the cities. In all large towns there are many small boys, not only homeless, but friendless, who, to avoid the cold, go into haunts of vice, and there soon become adepts in crime. In New-York, the Children's Aid Society seeks to prevent these evils. Five years ago it opened the Newsboys' Lodging House as one means of meeting the misfortune; but the Institution has a much wider aim than its name implies. It is open to *all* needy boys, if not *too* vicious. Its aim is to attract the young from drinking and gambling saloons, and from theatres and worse places, to spend their evenings innocently, and to sleep within its walls. It is a moral, more than educational establishment.

Every legitimate inducement which the liberality and Christianity of the community enables it to afford, is held out to effect its ends—as a warm, cheerful-looking room, and plain supper, (free,) the distribution of clothing, (when it can be obtained) a library, a savings bank (which pays 5 per cent. a month interest,) music, entertaining reading to those who cannot read. Other attractions might be added, had we the means, but it is of clothing we wish now to speak. Many families are about casting off their boys old garments. They will be an incumbrance. Any such clothing, whether coat, pants, shoes, *caps*, shirts or drawers, in whatever stage of dilapidation, if sent to this address, will be gladly received, and put to good use. Should more be sent than we need, the surplus will be sent to kindred Societies. Parcels will be sent for, or expenses paid. Benevolent Sewing Societies are invited to write us, or to send an agent to see the place and learn our needs. Any further information will be gladly given upon application to C. WHIGAND, Superintendent, No. 128 Fulton-street, New-York.

Our Relations and Difficulties with Paraguay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this day appeared the following paragraph in the course of a leading editorial upon the subject of the Expedition to Paraguay:

"Originating, as it unquestionably did, in that old cause, the misconduct of one of our Consuls, and promoted as a speculative attempt to obtain indemnity through our Government for losses incurred in the course of ordinary mercantile transactions, it has had incidents materially affecting the dignity and influence of the United States, and requiring prompt intervention, if we propose to share fairly with the commercial world in the advantages resulting from the opening of the Plata and its affluents. We take it for granted, indeed, that the State Department fully appreciates the ill influences upon our interests in Paraguay produced by the avidity and indiscretion of Mr. HOPKINS, and recognizes that to the feeling so excited is to be ascribed that change of the amicable prepossessions of President LOPEZ which led to the attack upon the *Water Witch* and all our subsequent woes."

This paragraph does great injustice to the man who, more than any other American, has labored to introduce American civilization into the semi-barbaric regions of South America. As your strictures evidently proceed from a misconception of the facts of the case, and as Mr. HOPKINS is absent from the country and unable to answer for himself, I trust that you will allow me sufficient space in your valuable and generally very correct journal, to state *the truth* in regard to the origin of our relations and difficulties with Paraguay. My information is derived from personal observation, as I was present in Paraguay during very nearly all the time the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company were established there, and was personally cognizant of every step in the difficulty. I have also the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with President LOPEZ and his family.

Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, late Consul of the United States in Paraguay, was the first American who ever reached that country, and the first who called the attention of the American Government and people to Paraguay as a field for American enterprise. In 1845 he went to Paraguay as special agent for the United States Government, to report upon the propriety of recognizing the independence of Paraguay. President LOPEZ was then struggling for political existence, as ROSAS claimed Paraguay to be an integral part of the Argentine Confederation; and Mr. HOPKINS warmly interested himself in the dispute, espousing the side of Paraguay, which he defended with much vigor, both in the public Press and in his reports to the Government. After his mission had terminated, he returned to Paraguay in a private capacity, and explored the whole country from Tres Bocas to the Rio Apa, and from the Paraguay River to the Rio Parana. LOPEZ, about this time, was sadly in need of friends. In 1846, accordingly, he issued decrees holding out inducements to foreigners to settle in Paraguay, among other privileges granting to introducers an exclusive monopoly for a term of years of every new article of machinery brought by them into the country. LOPEZ, besides these decrees, frequently assured Mr. HOPKINS of his favor and good will if he should settle in Paraguay in a commercial capacity. LOPEZ wanted American merchants in his country, so that the protection to be afforded by the United States Government to American interests might act as a barrier to the rapacity of ROSAS. In 1851, therefore, Mr. HOPKINS returned to this country, where, relying upon these decrees and pledges, the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company was formed, and he was appointed General Agent. The Company was chartered by special act of the Rhode Island Legislature, and had a large capital Through Mr. HOPKINS they introduced into Paraguay a variety of machinery, and put upon a substantial footing the steam navigation which is now so profitably carried on by LOPEZ and others. Mr. HOPKINS had received his appointment as Consul from Mr. WEBSTER, and his commission bears date February, 1851—ten months before his return to this country to form the Company. It was on the 17th of October, 1853, that the first expedition of the Company reached Asuncion. Meanwhile ROSAS had fallen, and Paraguayan independence was acknowledged by the Brazilians, Argentines, English, French, Sardinians and Americans. LOPEZ was at the head of an established nation, and as the richest man and greatest merchant in it, through his family and agents nearly monopolized all the wholesale and retail trade of the country. Though he needed foreigners in 1848 he did not want them in 1853 to interfere with his profitable traffic. However, as he could not decently fly at once into the face of all his decrees and promises, he gave a seeming welcome to Mr. HOPKINS, and lent him every facility to establish himself, thinking that the country was not yet ready for such advanced civilization as Mr. HOPKINS introduced, and trusting to future events to get rid of him.

In a few months, however, he saw the Company succeeding beyond their utmost expectations. The imperfect cigars of Paraguayan manufacture were almost driven out of market, by the finer articles produced by the Company on Cuban models, with tobacco prepared after Cuban processes. The crooked sticks with which, previously, land had been tilled, gave way to American plows, harrows, hoes and spades. Wooden mortars and pestles were superseded by American grist-mills. The uneven pit-sawed lumber—to produce two boards of which required two men to work all day—had to compete with smooth boards cut by an American steam saw-mill, the only one ever erected in America south of the Equator and East of the Andes. LOPEZ saw that the American Company, without the security of the monopolies to which they were entitled by the decree of 1848, but which they had never claimed, would shortly revolutionize the country, not by "filibustering," but by civilizing it; and knowing that two fast river steamboats were on the way out to Mr. HOPKINS, together with a second expedition of mechanics and machinery, he determined to be rid of the Americans at any cost.

Accordingly, he allowed it to be tacitly understood that the Americans were out of his favor. The Paraguayans, like all people who suffer under unscrupulous tyranny, easily comprehended that the tyrant wished to persecute his late *proteges*, and it was not long before overt acts were committed by the people against those to whom he had previously been friendly. LOPEZ wished a personal attack to be made upon some citizen of the United States, because he knew that Mr. HOPKINS, as Consul, would defend his countrymen, and he could then manage to take advantage of the Consul's official integrity to ruin the Merchant. The first attempt did not succeed. An attack was made one night by a Paraguayan named PEDRO CARISSIMO, who with a paving stone knocked down Mr. JOHN NAULTY as he left the general agency of the Company. Mr. NAULTY was, at the time, walking with Lieutenant JAMES H. MOORE, United States Navy, of the *Water Witch*, who caught Mr. CORISSIMO and gave him a sound thrashing with a horsewhip on the spot. These gentlemen did not complain to the Consul, who therefore took no official notice of the outrage. The second attempt succeeded better. A soldier of the Parraguayan Army, named AUGUSTIN SILVERO, attacked a brother of Mr. HOPKINS on the highroad, and, without any cause whatever, gave him a severe blow with the flat of his sabre. Mr. HOPKINS demanded the punishment of the soldier, and in compliance the culprit received 300 *palos en carrera* (ran the gauntlet of 300 sticks.) Here the matter should have ended, but in communicating to the Consul the fact of the punishment of the soldier, LOPEZ, through his Secretary of State, improved the occasion to abuse Mr. HOPKINS personally for his persecution of the Paraguayan, in an official note which was published in the *Semanario*. This led to a long correspondence, in which Mr. HOPKINS stood entirely on the defensive, and which he did not enter upon without requesting LOPEZ to withdraw the offensive note, which LOPEZ refused to do. In the correspondence, all of which was published in the *Semanario*, LOPEZ brought up charge after charge against Mr. HOPKINS, which the latter quietly disproved, substantiating his position by affidavits. LOPEZ became exasperated at Mr. HOPKINS' coolness, and pretended to be greatly outraged because a person who had received so many favors from him as a merchant, should dare to defend his conduct as a Consul when censured by *El Supremo*. As he could not prove upon Mr. HOPKINS any breach of existing laws, he proceeded to make laws *ex post facto*, and issue orders which he knew that neither Mr. HOPKINS nor any other honorable man could comply with.

He first decreed that no foreign commercial title could be used in the Republic, "without the formal knowledge of the Government." Mr. HOPKINS, in his Consular capacity, then informed the Secretary of State that he had been appointed General Agent of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company. A few days afterwards another decree was issued, declaring that all manufacturing establishments in the country not licensed according to law in three days, should be closed. When Mr. HOPKINS arrived in October, 1853, LOPEZ had specially excused him from taking out the customary licenses as a personal favor. Nevertheless, after this decree, Mr. HOPKINS purchased stamped paper to the amount of two doubloons, and made his application, as General Agent, for licenses to carry on the cigar factory and steam sawmill which were then in successful operation, and clearing a profit of *five hundred per cent.* on the capital invested. The petitions were returned, with the indorsement that the Government did not recognize Mr. HOPKINS as General Agent of the Company. At this very time LOPEZ rode almost daily in a handsome carriage, on which was a silver plate bearing an inscription in Spanish, of which the following is a translation:

> Presented to
> H. E., the President of the Republic,
> By the
> United States and Paraguay Navigation Company.
> EDWARD A. HOPKINS.
> General Agent.

He had, months previously, acknowledged the receipt of this carriage and other valuable presents made to him by the Company, through Mr. HOPKINS, as their General Agent. It was intimated to Mr. HOPKINS that, if he would apply for licenses in his own name for the Company establishments, they would be granted. The reply was that he could not do so, as the establishments were not his, but belonged to a corporate Company, of which he was only the Agent. At the expiration of the three days an order came to close the cigar factory. Mr. HOPKINS refused to obey, saying that he had given "formal knowledge to the Government" of his commercial title, and had made application for a license, as required by decree. After three days' further consideration, Judge VASQUEZ, now Paraguayan Secretary of State, went into the cigar factory, turned about an hundred employes into the street, and closed the doors. An order was also sent to the millwright to stop the saw-mill. Compliance was declined, and a file of soldiers was sent down to enforce the demand.

LOPEZ then ordered Mr. HOPKINS to sell the land on which the saw-mill stood, for the same price he had given for it, pretending that the previous owners of the land had disposed of it illegally, and had by the sale defrauded some minor heirs. The price paid for the land was a mere trifle, but thousands of dollars had been spent in improving it; and as Mr. HOPKINS could not, in justice to his principals, sell it, he positively refused to obey the decree. The purchase had been made in good faith, and LOPEZ had been personally cognizant of every step taken in the negotiation. He took forcible possession of the land, turned the employes of the Company off the premises, seized all the machinery, which he put into the care of Paraguayan trustees, and sold the land for such price as he chose to fix—not, I believe, over $200. Mr. HOPKINS protested against these arbitrary proceedings, and warned LOPEZ that the United States Government would hold him strictly responsible for all losses sustained by the company. The only reply of LOPEZ was to revoke Mr. HOPKINS' exequatur as Consul.

During all these difficulties, Captain PAGE was absent with the *Water Witch*. He returned to Asuncion shortly after the ruin of the company had been completed, and, after some angry altercation with LOPEZ, succeeded in taking all the Americans out of the country without loss of life. LOPEZ would not let them go, however, until Captain PAGE had prepared his vessel for action and threatened to bombard the capital. This plain statement of facts is true, and you can find every word of it corroborated by well substantiated documents on file in the Department of State from 1845 to 1854. I have no desire to occupy your space in recounting all the outrageous personal insults by which LOPEZ'S acts were accompanied. Mr. HOPKINS' conduct from the first troubles was marked by firmness; but it was entirely defensive, and perfectly respectful towards the Paraguayan Government. When LOPEZ had shut up all his establishments dismissed his native employes, and seized upon all the property of the Company, there was nothing left for Mr. HOPKINS to do but to protest, leave the country, and seek redress from his own Government. If the statement set forth in the Senate report submitted during the last Congress can be called "A speculative attempt to obtain indemnity through our Government for losses incurred in the course of ordinary mercantile transactions," our merchants indeed deserve commiseration. Certainly in Mr. HOPKINS' conduct you can point out neither "avidity" nor "indiscretion." The State Department is well convinced of these facts; and Mr. HOPKINS' successor as Consul would never have been appointed but for the fact that he had forwarded his resignation of the Consulate some weeks before the commencement of the difficulties with LOPEZ, and while his relations were apparently friendly with the tyrant of Paraguay.

Trusting to your sense of justice to give an insertion to this communication, I make no apology for its length as the facts it contains are not familiar to the public, and ought to be made known to the readers of so widely circulated and powerful a press as the TIMES. Yours, &c., IZARD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

LIBERIA.

The French-African Emigration Scheme.

Information from perfectly reliable sources in Liberia, has just reached this office, which conclusively shows that, instead of having any complicity with Capt. SIMON in furnishing "voluntary emigrants"—or, as they may more properly be called, SLAVES—for the *Regina Cœli*, the President did everything in his power to prevent the emigration, and that, so far from receiving "1,564 piasters," (dollars) as passport duty, the Liberian Government did not receive the value of a cent for this account; all that was received was between three and four hundred dollars, for duties on merchandise imported into the Republic.

These documents give a comprehensive and reliable statement of the whole affair. At the last session of the Court, two of the six reputed murderers, who were charged by Captain SIMON with raising the mutiny and murder on board the *Regina Cœli*, were put on trial, having been arrested a few days previously, and they were honorably aquitted by a Jury of twelve men. The evidence on the case disclosed some startling things, not creditable to the crew and character of the ship. In fact, it was of such a nature as to compel the Grand Jury to subsequently find a true bill against that vessel, for prosecuting the Slave-trade within the limits of Liberia. She, therefore, stands indicted as a slaver.

It is further stated that the *Regina Cœli* would have been so libeled two weeks before she was forcibly taken away by the French Naval Commander, of which Capt. SIMON and other Frenchmen were suspicious; but it was preferred that the facts should be brought to light incidentally. The principal reason assigned for this course was a strong conviction that the French had been earnestly endeavoring, for a year or more, to cause the Liberian Government to do something to them, so that they could construe it into a national insult, as a pretext to be avenged upon the Liberians for writing and otherwise opposing their emigration enterprise.

The accounts given by the Captain and surgeon of the ship are stigmatized as "ingeniously false." President BENSON had but two interviews with Captain SIMON, both of which were in the presence of the British Consul at Monrovia. This gentleman states that Captain SIMON paid only the duties customary on such merchandise as he proposed landing at the Liberian ports of entry, and he was told by Mr. BENSON (and he promised unhesitatingly to comply) that when he procured his complement of "volunteer emigrants" he was to call at Monrovia before clearing his ship, so that each emigrant might be strictly examined, to ascertain if his emigration were voluntary or constrained. He was further given to understand that the declaration of each emigrant would guide the examining officer in the issue of passports, and unless he was willing to seek and obtain, if he could, emigrants on the Liberian soil on such terms, he had better leave. He was also informed that for every passport thus issued he would, according to law, be required to pay 50 cents.

As to President BENSON pressing Captain SIMON to procure his

...ously advertised for and received proposals for the sale of the land in that neighborhood, and had submitted such proposals to the Common Council. The selection from those offers, of the land best suited for the purposes contemplated, and the limitation of the price, were legislative and not an executive act, within the province of the Common Council, and properly exercised by them. The duty that was executive was making the contract, receiving the deed, and making the payment. This duty was, by the resolution, confided to the Comptroller, and, so far as anything appears before me, I see no executive act performed or attempted to be performed by the Common Council in this matter.

I do not understand this section as taking from the Common Council the right to control by legislation the discretion of the officer, in selecting themselves the size and fixing the price at which the purchase is to be made; but, after those things are settled by an act of legislation, they cannot, either by a Committee or otherwise, do anything to carry into effect that legislation. Such powers must be exercised by the head of the department. The want of an appropriation, out of which this money was to be paid is not a ground for maintaining this action. It might have been a difference in the action brought by the defendant against the Corporation to recover for the land so to be sold; or, if a *mandamus* had been moved for, it might have been an answer to such an application, but it affords no ground to the Attorney-General to proceed against the defendants to restrain them in the manner asked for in the complaint. These are all the grounds on which the plaintiff's counsel seek to restrain the defendants, except the alleged fraud on the part of the Corporate Authorities. If any such fraud is charged, equity can give relief on a proper application. The Corporation might undoubtedly apply, and where the Common Council is so frequently changed in its members, the fair supposition is that a successive body would require such a proceeding to be commenced, if they believed fraud had existed. There is still time for the present Common Council to institute proceedings if any fraud has been discovered. In the absence of proceedings on their part, I have for the purposes of this action conceded that the Attorney-General might commence the action. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the complaint to ascertain whether any such fraud is charged in the transaction as would vitiate the proceeding. Where the whole foundation of the action rests upon the fraud, such fraud should be charged as the ground of the action. If, without such allegations, the people, by the Attorney General, have no right to interfere, then it should be shown by the complaint that the parties have been guilty of acts of fraud, which would authorize the Court to restrain the collection of a judgment that appears to be regular. The complaint shows the above proceedings by the Common Council, in authorizing originally the purchase by the Comptroller; the presentment of the deed by Lowber and demand of the purchase money; the action brought by Lowber and recovery of judgment thereon; that such action was referred by consent of parties; that an execution was issued thereon; that the price to be paid therefor was double the value of the property; that the title was defective; that the counsel to the Corporation reported the title to be good; that the land was encumbered by a mortgage; that the Counsel for the Corporation refused to take any measures for the relief of the Corporation; that an application was made to the Corporation, and they passed resolutions upon the subject, which the complaint avers to have been passed by them regardless of their duty; that the Mayor suffered the resolutions to become law without signing or vetoing the same surreptitiously; that the action was refered by the counsel, and judgment suffered through neglect; that the Comptroller applied to the Court to have the judgment opened, which was opposed by the Counsel to the Corporation, and Lowber, on the ground that the Comptroller had no right to interfere or to be heard upon such motion; and that an order was made by the General Term, providing for bringing this action and for giving security thereon. It appears to me that these facts as stated in the complaint do not show such facts as will warrant the Court in charging fraud upon the Common Council. No fraud is averred. They are charged with neglect of duty in refusing to apply to set aside the judgment and with proceeding in violation of the provisions of the charter, but no fraud is charged against them, and under this complaint no fraud could be proven by which the plaintiffs could succeed. I do not consider that the discretion of the Common Council in legislation can be controlled by the Courts. If they have authority to legislate, their discretion as to what should be passed or rejected is a matter exclusively for themselves. They may pass improvident laws, they may make improvident purchases, they may pay for land prices which some would think exorbitant, but neither the Attorney General nor a tax payer has a right to call them before the Courts to show that their legislation was discreet, that the prices paid by them did not exceed the actual value, or that it was wise to pass the ordinance or resolutions they may adopt. Nor are the acts of the counsel any ground for maintaining this action. It was his duty to examine the title and comply with the directions of the Common Council so far as those directions did not conflict with the law. His consent to refer the cause of Lowber[vs. the Corporation, even if ill advised, was not illegal, but was expressly authorized by the Code, which provides for the reference of all causes by consent. His objection to the motion in the Supreme Court to open that judgment were made in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Common Council after full knowledge of the transaction in regard to the recovery of the judgment, and of a resolution directing him to take measures to enforce payment of said judgment, which were passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor in August, 1857. This deliberate action of a subsequent Common Council, without any charge of fraud on their part, must be treated as a ratification of the action of the previous Common Council in authorizing the purchase, and the Counsel to the Corporation would have departed from the line of his duty if he had, for any supposed want of discretion on the part of the Common Council in passing the resolution of purchase or improvidence in making the contract, attempted to disobey such resolutions. The Heads of Departments do not hold their places independent of the legislation of the Common Council, and where such legislation is not in violation of law they have no right or power to refuse obedience to such legislation because they may deem it unwise or improvident. On the contrary, they are only in the legitimate discharge of their duties when they comply with the legislative directions of the Common Council, not passed in violation of law. There is no difficulty on the part of the Common Council in instituting this action in the name of the Corporation, if they believe the contract to have been made fraudulently or illegally; and when two successive Common Councils have refused to make any attempt to set aside the contract, and one has expressly directed the counsel to take measures to compel the payment of the money, the acts of the counsel in carrying out those resolutions cannot be condemned.

My conclusions are, that if it be conced d that the Attorney-General may bring an action in the name of the people to restrain a Municipal Corporation, it can only be from committing a fraudulent or illegal disposition of the corporate property.

That such fraud must be distinctly charged in the complaint, where it is the foundation of the action.

That no fraud is charged in the complaint in this action upon which the same can be sustained.

That the resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing the Comptroller to make the purchase of the land in question, was within their powers as conferred by the Charter.

That the Common Council may order land to be purchased for a market, notwithstanding the limitation in the Charter as to the yearly value of land which they may hold.

And that in passing such resolution, they did not violate any of the restrictions contained in the Charters of the City.

The motion to dismiss the complaint is therefore granted.

Interesting to Actors—Reduction of Salaries.

MARINE COURT—Sept. 16.

Before Judge Thompson.

Henry A. Jarrett vs. William E. Burton.—The suit in this case was to recover a balance of salary, alleged to be due to the plaintiff, as an agreement made between the parties in the Spring of 1857. Mr. Jarrett was performing at Baltimore, when Mr. Burton engaged his services as the general outside manager of Burton's Theatre, at a salary of $50 a week. The agreement was but verbal, Mr. Jarrett placing implicit confidence in Mr. Burton's word. The engagement was to commence on New-Year's. The arrangement continued until Nov. 1, when Mr. Burton told Mr. Jarrett that, in consequence of the "panic," he was unable to meet his engagements, and that Jarrett must take "half-price." Jarrett replied that Burton, in common with other American theatres, acknowledged no "half-price." Burton refused to pay what he agreed to pay, Jarrett refused to take less, and thus this suit was commenced.

William E. Burton appeared on the stand. He testified that Jarrett accepted the "half-price" terms, and continued to perform the duties of his office, and draw his salary, at a reduction of one-third only, which he (Burton) thought very liberal.

Mr. Jarrett, in response, testified that a balance of $277 75 was due to him, as he had never consented to a diminution, and the "half-price," or "three-quarters" dodge was completely a "Toodles" invention.

The Jury, after an absence of two hours, remembered the mirth they had experienced in the representation of "The Serious Family," and "Villikins and his Dinah," and found a verdict for Burton.

For plaintiff, Theodore E. Tomlinson appeare l; for Burton, Henry A. Cram.

Brown's Water Furnace Company vs. Pond.—A year ago last April the defendant purchased of the plaintiffs a water furnace, which was placed in the cellar of the defendant's house at Tarrytown. After it had been used for about a year, during all which time it leaked considerably, it was taken down and a large crack discovered on the side near the top of the boiler. This defect rendered it quite valueless. The plaintiffs made another, and now bring suit to recover its value, $400, alleging that the crack in the first boiler was occasioned by the frost, through the carelessness of the defendant. Several experts testified on the part of the plaintiffs, that in their judgment the crack was produced by the action of frost, but that secret flaws sometimes existed in iron castings which it would be impossible to discover until developed by time and use. On the contrary, witnesses on the behalf of the defendant testified that the cellar in question was warm and comfortable; so much so that the roots of various plants had been laid away in it during the entire Winter without being affected by the cold in the slightest degree. The Court were of the opinion that the crack in the boiler was occasioned by some secret defect in the casting, for which the plaintiffs were responsible, and consequently rendered a judgment for defendant with costs.

The murderer Lawless, who was reported to have been arrested in Delaware County, is still at large. A man, supposed to be Lawless, has since been arrested in Orange County, but he also was discharged, as not being that ruffian. Officer Maloy also arrested a man in this City as the veritable Lawless; but he, too, turned out to be somebody else, so that Lawless, the cold-blooded murderer, is yet at large.

Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow an old inhabitant of the City to say a few words to the Aldermen of this great centre of trade and commerce in relation to the petition now before them asking a repeal of the law compelling the Railroads to stop their steam-engines at Forty-second-street? The ordinance was passed in 1854, but has not been enforced until the present time. I have nothing to say on this subject in behalf of the Railroads affected by this ordinance, but would call the attention of the gentlemen who compose our City Government to the great importance of the question before them. The citizens at large, all the various branches of trade and commerce, are affected by this restriction.

I understand that another ordinance has been passed requiring the Harlem Railroad to run their small cars through the tunnel to Forty-second-street, to take effect in two months. Now, what sane man can for one moment suppose that the vast business of this City done through the agency of these roads can find room for its transaction under such an arrangement? Gentlemen, do you realize the number of trains which pass that road daily? Can you for one moment suppose that those trains can find room in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street for all the locomotives, large passenger cars, and all the two-horse cars required to convey passengers? I know what will be the result. Why, the result we know already: the freight cars are greatly detained, merchandise which requires rapid transshipment here is delayed many hours, and often days. Has the City nothing to do in giving facilities to mechanics and traders in pursuing their lawful business? Must it all be retarded because a few gentlemen on Murray Hill are put to some little inconvenience by smoke? Who that lives in the City but is put to various annoyances on account of the inconvenient use of steam? The citizens, I trust, will soon wake up to the importance of this subject. If steam is removed so that persons and property can only reach the business parts of the City by horse power—if we must be put to the slow process of thus riding eight or nine miles at the rate of six miles the hour, we think that the owners of property in all the upper Wards will feel the blow more severely than they are aware. Fellow-citizens, it is the intention of certain parties to drive steam beyond the Harlem River. Do not blind your eyes to this fact: why should the people around Forty-second-street endure an inconvenience which the Murray Hill gentlemen feel to be intolerable? We say, if the ordinance is to be enforced, let us know what we are to depend upon, and then we will try to conform to it. Thanks to a kind Providence, there are noble water passages, so that passengers may be landed in the lower parts of the City; and as this will greatly improve the value of property there, the contemplated injury to the public will do some good to the lower section of the City.

Since writing the foregoing, I have read your editorial remarks, one of which was intended to shew that it would be very inconvenient to some parties to allow the railroad companies to run their steam carriages through the tunnel. We do not deny that it may be a little unpleasant, and we do not deny that some gentlemen may be unable to get as much for their lots about Murray Hill if the steam is permitted as they would if it was driven to Harlem, but we repeat that this is putting individual interests in opposition to the public good. In London the steam-engine, with its ponderous cars, is carried into the heart of the city, and such is the fact in almost every city in the United States but New-York. Gentlemen, we have great natural advantages, but suppose the policy is pursued a little further and all railroads approaching the City should be met by an armed police force, saying you shall not enter our City, sacred to the use of princely palaces. Do not think that this is romance. I say carry out the policy now begun, and railroads by one sweeping edict will be declared a public nuisance; indeed, it has been publicly said by one of the Murray hill gentlemen that if the Common Council should repeal the present ordinance, they would tear up the rails; but we trust they will keep cool; the subject is one of too much magnitude to be settled *wrong*. The policy of the City for the future, as well as the present, must be well defined, and both the suffering stockholders of railroads and all other citizens of this great commercial centre must be permitted to assert those rights which not only affect the present parties, but the future character and destiny of our City.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

The Washington *Union* says: "Not long since the Commissioner of Pensions, having discovered that an attempt was made to obtain bounty-land warrants through his office by means of false and forged papers by some persons residing at Chattanooga, Tennessee, dispatched a special agent to that place with a view to ascertain who the impostor was and bring him to justice. It was soon ascertained that he was J. W. White, a prominent lawyer of Chattanooga, and a popular Know-Nothing member of the State Legislature. The charge was examined by United States Commissioner Lowry and Judge Grant, of the State Court, who acquitted White of the charge brought against him."

A new Historical Quarterly Review, edited by Professor Von Sybel, is about to be commenced at Munich. Several of the most learned historians of Germany, among them Ranke, will contribute to its pages. The King of Bavaria is forming, at his own expense, a society for the discovery and publication of historical documents.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 28 bbls. Ashes; 13 088 bbls. Flour; 2,254 bushels Wheat; 13,452 bushels Corn; 12,500 bushels Oats, 539 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 25 bags white Laguayra, at 12½c.; 100 bags Rio, at 10c.@10¾c.; and 200 bags Bahia, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales, to-day, 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13¾	13⅞	14	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits a fair degree of animation, for State and Western, and prices of desirable lots favor sellers. The transactions since our last reach 9,800 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 40	@$4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at former rates; sales 350 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is but moderately inquired for, at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 40@$5 40 for rejected brands; $5 40@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 18 500 bushels, including ordinary White Western at $1 22, Milwaukee Club at $1; unsound Chicago Spring at 83c., in store, and 85c. delivered; inferior White Southern at $1 12½, and inferior Red Southern at $1, ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively request at firmer and rising prices. Sales 61,000 bushels, at 67c.@74c. for unsound to prime mixed Western, 54c.@56c. for White Southern, and (nominally) 94c @96c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c., and is generally held at 78c @80c. ₱ bushel. About 6,000 bushels Barley were sold at 81c ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Western, 47c @50c.; State, 44c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c @42c.; Southern, 32c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GLASS—Sales by auction, through BRADLEY, JONES & Co., 500 boxes thick and extra thick French Plate, at $3 50@$7 62½, and 1,500 boxes French Window, at $1 65@$5 25.

HOPS—New are in request, at 14c @16c. ₱ lb. Holders ask more. Within a few days 450 bales Old have changed hands, on terms not ascertained.

HONEY—Sales 20 tcs. Cuba, in bond, at 60c., and 38 tcs., free, at 32c. ₱ gallon.

IRON—Sales 40 tons Scotch Pig, at $22 75 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 70c, for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c @34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Sales 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, and 750 bbls other kinds of Resin, at $2 75@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$6 for White and Pale, ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 800 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 25 ₱ gallon. In this market all descriptions are inactive at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $17 35@$17 40 for Mess; $19 25@$19 37½ for Clear, and $15 25@$15 35 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb; 25,000 lbs. short, clear Middling were sold at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at former prices; 325 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime old; and 11c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 210 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are in light supply, and are in request at very full prices. Butter is in demand, at 12c @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4¾c.@7¾c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 60 tcs., at $3 c@3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been good to day, and prices are quoted somewhat firmer. Sales 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c @8¾c., with some Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8¾c.; also, a cargo of about 295 pkgs. Bahia, 500 boxes Havana and 5 500 bags on terms not ascertained. Refined Sugars have been more freely offered, at slightly reduced prices. The demand is fair. We now quote STUART'S varieties (¾c. ₱ lb. lower than on the 1st inst.) thus: Loaf, 11¼c.; Crushed, 11c.; Circle A Crushed, 10¾c.; Ground, 10¾c., ₱ lb.

New York Sugar Trade Statistics.

	Stock Sept. 1.	Imports Sept. 1 to 16.	Sales Sept. 1 to 16.	Stock Sept. 16.
Cuba, hhds	35,096	5,200	6,700	33,596
Porto Rico	3,874	1,700	1,750	3,824
New Orleans	660	——	275	405
Melado	1,276	350	300	1,226
Havana, bxs.	31,296	7 550	4,000	34,846

The stock on hand, this morning, also embraced 8,000 bags.

Prices of Sugar in the York, Sept. 16, 1858.

Molado	7¾@8¼	Brown Havana	7¾@8¾
Muscovado	8¾@8¾	Yellows	8¾@8¾
New-Orleans	8¾@8¾	Florettas	9 @9¼
Porto Rico	8¾@9	White	9¾@9¾
Curcoroche	7 @7¾		

WHALEBONE—A small lot of Ochotak was reported sold at $1 05 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., mainly at 24½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 18,000 bushels grain, in bulk, at 4d. ₱ bushel; and 600 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake, and 250 bbls. Bone Dust, at 20s. For Bremen, 140 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb.; and by steamer, 40 tons measurement goods at 30s.@35s.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine continues dull, but is firmly held at 49c. for shipping lots. Common Resin is in good demand at $1 75@$1 80, delivered. Medium grades are very scarce and much wanted. Pale and white have further advanced and may be quoted at $5@$7 ₱ 280 lbs

OILS—Linseed is quiet but firm at 75c. for English and American. In Crude Whale there has been but little done. We note sales here of 950 bbls. Elephant at 53c. Crude Sperm is held with more firmness and with sales at the East of 500 bbls. at $1 24, cash. Lard Oil is dull at 95c. for Prime City. Tallow is in good demand at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with sales of 25,000 lbs.

TALLOW—We note a further advance in the price of Prime City, which is in good demand at 10¾c. Sales of the week amount to 150,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c., mostly at the latter price. A lot of California sold at 10c., ship.

LARD—The demand for the local trade has been moderate, and with less inquiry for export and more desire to realize, prices have declined ¾c. The stock is reduced, but the season is getting late and the trade purchase only for their immediate wants Now is now more plenty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that the effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,

No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

GAS FIXTURES,

China and silver plated ware,

From Auction.

White and gold tea sets, 44 pieces $5 50
Toilet sets 6 pieces 1 00
Silver plated tea spoons, per dozen 1 50
Gas fixtures very cheap, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK.
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. PIERSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea sets, &c; sterling silver ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $180) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

A NEW PORTABLE GAS LIGHT—MAY BE seen in room No. 12 New *Times* building, No. 40 Park-row, which is superior in illuminating powers, simplicity of construction and management, to anything heretofore known. Every man can now have gas in his own house cheaper than coal gas is furnished to our citizens. This light may also be seen at the Girard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers: about 30 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of H. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

SAFES FOR SALE—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATENT chilled iron, burglar and fire proof safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 70 Broad-st.,
Corner of Beaver-st.

ILLUMINATION LANTERNS—FOR EVENing parades, processions, to light up gardens, grounds, excursions at night, &c; made of clear paper, bright colors: the most pleasing effect is produced by them. Price $1 25 per dozen, or $8 per hundred. For sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders solicited by mail and specimens sent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No 806 Broadway, New York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect as one of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones), as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cour," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encourages him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and Mr. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room or at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant park.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Sheridan's celebrated comedy, in consequence of the sterling
PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF ITS PR -EMINENT CA T,
as contrasted with its many celebrated impersonations, will be
REPEATED TWO NIGHTS MORE,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

HAYMARKET THEATRE, LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
July 4, 1839 Sept. 13, 1858.

Sir Peter Teazle	W. Farren
Sir Oliver Surface	Strickland
Joseph Surface	Cooper
Charles Surface	Walter Lacy
Crabtree	Buckstone
Sir Benj. Backbite	Wrench
Careless	Bemming
Rowley	Gough
Moses	Webster
Sir Harry	Caulfield
Trip	Brindal
Snake	Smith
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Walter Lacey
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. W. Clifford
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Glover
Maria	Miss Fitzwilliam

...Burnett
...Gauldock
...Nothern
...Jefferson
...Peters
...Leonard
...Marden
...Varrey
...Wharton
...Levick
...McDonall
Miss L. Keene
Miss Mary Wells
Miss Blake
Miss Sara Stevens

Mlle. LAMOUREUX,
the celebrated Premier Danseuse, will, after the comedy, execute, her celebrated Pas Seul
LA MADELINA.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT
ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
TO NIGHT. (Friday.) Sept. 17, 1858
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Those who have not yet seen this thrilling picture of the Indian war are informed that this drama must necessarily be withdrawn to-morrow, Saturday, being its fifty-ninth and last night, to enable the Management to produce the beautiful and thrilling plays,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS
and
THE PHANTOM.
The many admirers of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
having requested to see her in these, her celebrated personations, and
MR BOURCICAULT
As the SPECTRE and as GRIMALDI,
It is respectfully intimated that these plays can only be repeated once each, in consequence of the production of a new play by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "Jessie Brown," "The Willow Copse," "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second appearance of Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, whose great and unequivocal success stamps him as one of the best actors of the day. TO-NIGHT he will play in Shakespeare's historical play of
RICHARD THE THIRD.

Duke of Gloster	Mr. J. B Roberts
Henry VI.	Mr. Mark Smith
Buckingham	Mr. Canoli
Queen Elizabeth	Mrs Parker

Richmond Mr. H. Bland
Tressell Mr. Briggs
Lady Anne Miss Miller
MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.
Messrs. Denham and Moore.
TO MORROW (Saturday)—Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Company will perform Verdi's celebrated opera o
LA TRAVIATA.

Mad. Colson	as Violetta
Signor Brignoli	as Alfred
Signor Amodio	as Giorgio

Supported by an augmented Band and Chorus.
On MONDAY—KING LEAR, from the original text.
King Lear ..... Mr. J. B. Roberts

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Last night of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Third appearance of
MADAME PAULINE COLSON.
First appearance this season of
Signor BRIGNOLI and
Signor AMODIO.
Mr. BURTON begs leave to announce that the third and last appearance of
Madame COLSON.
the eminent cantatrice, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 18, on which occasion there will be performed, for this time only, Verdi's Opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with
Madame COLSON,
Signor BRIGNOLI and
Signor AMODIO
in the principal parts.
Seats may now be secured at the Box Office.
PRICES OF ADMISSION

Reserved seats in Orchestra, Parquet and Dress Circle	$1 50
First and Second Circle	1 00
Amphitheatre	50

Doors open at 7; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
and Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1858,
Donizetti's popular tragic Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
The principal characters will be sustained by
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
Signor GASSIER and
Signor GASPARONI.
Conductors ..... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1858.
Upon this occasion
A FAVORITE OPERA
will be produced, supported by the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
Particulars will be given in to-morrow's advertisements.
Admission 50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
During the following week
GREAT REVIVAL
of Rossini's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. H. C. COOPER,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA.
TO-DAY, Sept. 17, 1858, TWO OPERAS same evening.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, LA SOMNAMBULA,
POPULAR PRICES,
50 and 25 cents.
To night and Saturday will positively be the last opportunities of witnessing this unrivalled assemblage of artistes, as they appear in Boston on Monday next.

Annie Milner	as Amina and Lucia
D. Miranda	as Edgardo and Elvino
C. Guilmette	as Asl'on and Rhodolpho

Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager ..... M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Lucia di Lammermoor—La Sonnambula.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Richard the Third—My Husband's Ghost.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—La Madeline.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Foundling of Paris—Dumb Man of Manchester—Irish Tut'r.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—The Lady of Lyons—Perley Cottage.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at 12 M, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton and Havre, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The matter of the contested seats being disposed, of the Democratic State Convention yesterday found no difficulty in accomplishing the business for which it was called together—the Softs, of course, having everything their own way. After some preliminary business, the ticket was perfected, as follows:

For Governor.....Amasa J. Parker.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....John J. Taylor.
For Canal Commissioner.....Sherman B. Piper.
For State Prison Inspector.....Edward T. Donnelly.

The resolutions passed indorse the Administration of President Buchanan; congratulate the country on the settlement of the Kansas question; repudiate the idea that a victory has been won over the South by a preponderance of Northern States; oppose any alteration of the Naturalization law; favor the enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals; denounce the various measures perfected by the Republican Legislature; incline to favor the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, and immensely glorify the principles of the Democratic Party. After the usual vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with nine cheers for the Ticket.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here last evening. Her news is of interest. The banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr Charles Bright, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, took place on the 1st inst. The Lord-Lieutenant declined to be present because Cardinal Wiseman was to be one of the guests. The latter made the speech of the evening. The action of Lord Eglinton was generally condemned. Parliament has been further prorogued. The honor of knighthood, it is stated, will be conferred upon Mr. Bright and Captain Preedy for their services in laying the cable. The Emperor of France has gone with his Court to Biarritz. Before his departure the abolition of he Governor-Generalship of Algeria was announced. Disturbances had occurred in Holstein, in opposition to the Danish rule. From Turkey, the intelligence is still of plots against the life of the Sultan, and the Christians. The details of the bombardment of Djidda had been received at London. An outline of the treaty effected by Mr. Reed with the Chinese Commissioners is supplied by the *Friend of China*. It corresponds with the summary already furnished. As it gives equal privileges with those conceded to the most favored nations, its full import will only be learned from the French and English treaties.

Our advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 20th July. Fears were entertained that the Brazilian frigate *Mage*, with a large body of troops on board, had been lost at sea, as she was a month out from Rio Janeiro, without being heard of at Montevideo, her destination. Among the passengers was Don Benigno Lopez, son of the President of Paraguay. On the 17th July there was an attempt at Revolution in Buenos Ayres, promptly suppressed, however, by Government. General Urquiza, it is said, has abandoned the idea of invading Buenos Ayres.

Our advices from Rio extend to the 8th ult. They embrace no news of importance.

The first Overland Mail to California left the St. Louis Post-Office yesterday morning. It goes by railroad to Tipton, Mo., and thence by coaches and spring wagons to San Francisco.

We have interesting advices from Utah, by the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail at St. Joseph's, Mo. The Mormons continued to arrive in the Valley from the South, and were resuming their usual avocations. Brigham Young is in constant danger of being assassinated by his own people, who have become greatly incensed against him since his numerous frauds have been disclosed. He keeps himself constantly concealed. The Mail party bring full confirmation of the reports relative to the richness of the South Platte gold mines. Many miners, without tools, and with no appliance other than a tin pan, were getting from three to five dollars per day.

We publish this morning an important Army Order, issued by direction of the Secretary of War, which provides for the division of the present Department of the Pacific into two distinct departments—the southern to be called the Department of California, with the headquarters at San Francisco, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Clarke, of the Sixth Infantry; and the northern to be called the Department of Oregon, to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, with the exception of the Rogue River and Umpqua districts, with the headquarters at Fort Vancouver, to be under the command of Brigadier-General Harney. The great extent of the former Department, and the consequent length of time necessary for the transportation of troops and supplies from one extremity to the other, are among the reasons which have induced this movement.

The American Party of Massachusetts yesterday held their State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State Officers, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston. The Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, was nominated for Governor; Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant-Governor; R. L. Allen, of Boston, for Secretary of State; and A. G. Underwood, of Milford, for State Treasurer.

News has been received at Charleston, S. C., of the capture, on the Coast of Africa, of the brig *St. Andrew*, by a British cruiser, on suspicion of being a slaver. The *St. Andrew* formerly belonged to Charleston, but the *Courier* is under the impression that she was sold to parties in Cuba. She and her crew were taken to St. Helena to await an investigation.

The examination of witnesses in the Quarantine difficulties was continued yesterday at Staten Island before Judge Metcalf. The principal witnesses were Doctor Walser, the assistant hospital physician, Dr. R. H. Thompson, the health officer, and Van Buskerck. Each of the witnesses was subjected to severe cross-questioning. The whole day was occupied by the testimony, which has an important bearing upon the guilt of the parties implicated, and developes many important facts concerning the management of Quarantine and the theory of yellow-fever infection.

The military at Staten Island suffered much on Wednesday night and yesterday morning from the heavy easterly storm, which was accompanied with a deluge of rain. They were all drenched to the skin, and many of their tents were inundated, but there was no other place of shelter. They bore their troubles heroically. The only case of sickness that has occurred in camp is that of Ex-Alderman William Wilson, private of Company G, who, from over-exertion, was yesterday seized with a fit, and removed to the City.

The Commissioners of Health met at noon yesterday. The report of the Deputy Health Officer was read, and an unusually large amount of routine business was transacted. The Board indorsed the informal action of the Mayor in declaring Savannah and Mobile infected ports. Two fatal cases of black vomit—one within the Quarantine limits, and one in Oliver-street, were reported.

Subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 have been given in this City, up to this date, for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers in New-Orleans. The disbursal of the fund is in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

The rain-storm, yesterday, checked business. Cotton was quiet. Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were quoted firmer, with more inquiry for Flour and Corn. Sugars were in good request, at steadier prices. Coffee, Molasses and Rice were inactive. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as also were Resin, Spirits Turpentine, and Hay. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable change.

The Democratic Nominations.

After the expulsion of Fernando Wood and his Hards on Wednesday night, the Democratic Convention felt that its heavy work was done. It accordingly adjourned to 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the delegates came together again, refreshed by sleep, to perform the easy task of nominating a ticket already selected and settled in caucus. That ticket is as follows:

Governor—Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.
Lieutenant Governor—John J. Taylor, of Tioga.
Canal Commissioner—Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara.
State Prison Inspector—Edward L. Donnelly, of New-York.

Judge Parker was the candidate of his party two years ago, when Governor King beat him by 70,000. But that was in the Fremont campaign, when any Democrat would have been as badly run down. So that the memory of that disastrous defeat did not prevent the Democrats from selecting him a second time as their standard-bearer. Though not usually inclined to take up a beaten candidate, a successful precedent is found in the case of Bouck in 1842. Judge Parker is a man of fair ability, and has the advantage of being personally popular. Of the candidate for the second office, John J. Taylor, we know only that he is a prominent citizen of the "Southern tier." Mr. Piper has long been known as an active politician in Western New-York. Both the Democratic and Republican nominees for Canal Commissioner reside in the village of Lockport. The candidate for State Prison Inspector was accorded to this City, and the nominee, Mr. Edward L. Donnelly, is a liquor dealer in the Ninth-avenue. On the whole it will be conceded that the Democratic State ticket is personally a strong one, and, notwithstanding the threatened defection of Wood and his forces, it will probably receive very nearly, if not quite, the entire vote of its party. The speck of war in this City is, indeed, the only shadow which rests upon the prospects of the Democrats. What that will amount to remains to be seen, but we suppose not much. They enter upon the campaign with a confidence which cannot be wholly feigned; not like their principal opponents, under the necessity of embarrassing explanations and damaging apologies. But, on the other hand, they bear the unpopularity of the National Administration upon their shoulders—a heavy load to carry in this State.

Fernando Redivivus.

The Hon. Fernando Wood distinctly informed his friends and admirers, at a meeting in Westchester County, last Spring, just before he tested his strength with the Tammany Hall portion of the Democracy, that that was positively the last time he was to appear in public. He announced, in short, as French theatrical managers occasionally do, that he was about to make a "*clôture definitive et sans remise*." Yielding to the pressing solicitations of his wife, he said he was about to quit the stormy arena of politics, and return "to the bosom of his family, where at least he was prized and appreciated." Simple as it may seem to some of the great man's enemies to have believed him, we did believe him, because he called God to witness that he was in earnest; and we have ever since been picturing to ourselves the pastoral grace of the retired Mayor's daily life. We fancied him hoeing his potatoes, pruning his vines, inspecting his pigs, and lounging on his lawn, book in hand, and subsisting with Arcadian austerity upon repasts mainly made up of milk, eggs and vegetables. We fancied him now reading the well-known lines about "*Suave mari magno*," as he perused in his daily *Herald* (for we presumed he would subscribe to the Plum Gut journal, in consideration of the touching confidence with which it predicted his success at the last Mayoral election) the reports of the rows in which his late associates engaged at the Pewter Mug and other resorts of the fraternity, and blessing the day on which he had determined to lay aside his armor and seek repose. We fancied him hearing, with that profound sorrow which the true patriot always experiences in the presence of his country's misfortunes, of the expulsion of his old friend Devlin, the brave, the wise and pure, from the office of Street Commissioner, and the substitution, amid the plaudits of an infatuated public, of Edward Cooper. We fancied what pangs would rend the breast of our Municipal Cincinnatus on hearing that the immaculate patriot and chivalrous gentleman, Terrence Farley, Esquire, was not likely to get another cent out of the public treasury without earning it, and that all the various schemes which he and the disinterested Devlin had planned for rewarding their associates, without putting the Corporation to the trouble of making them a direct vote of other people's money, were knocked on the head. In short, whilst we deplored the stern resolve which had consigned so great a man to private life while still in the meridian of his powers, we rejoiced in the fact that there were some among us who, if fortune did not afford them a field in which to display such talents as Washington's, at least could imitate Washington's virtues, and, above all, his modesty.

Our readers may, therefore, imagine with what astonishment we have heard of Fernando's reappearance at the Convention at Syracuse, as leader of a small and a very influential party, whom the said Convention turned out of doors. We are driven irresistably to the conclusion that the great man's family, after all, don't appreciate him, and that he has reëntered public life in search of sympathy. All we can say is, more shame for the family. That such an individual as he should not be understood by those nearest him is a reproach to the age; and, to make matters worse, the great Democratic Party, as represented by Tammany Hall, seems equally bereft of judgment and perception. However, it is not either from friends or politicians that real merit meets with its due reward. Fernando has but to turn to the public, to that public which, though it has never smoked with him in the Wigwams of his Order, still remembers, with pride and admiration, the great deeds of his administration, to find his meed of praise and honor. Who that recollects his admirable State papers, the messages to the Common Council, and the addresses to the citizens, his discoveries in political economy, his cheap potato and flour dodge, his noble project for the support of the poor by the plunder of the rich, his manly resistance to the lawful process of the courts, without feeling thankful that such a man, far from being disgusted with popular fickleness and popular ingratitude, is still ready to plunge into the boisterous sea of public life, and grab all he can?

Position of the Post-Office.

One of those vigilant gentlemen who addict themselves to the discovery and correction of the errors of the Press, complains of the remarks of the Times upon the removal of the Post-Office. His communication is admitted elsewhere. He certainly differs from us in his acceptation of the word "merchant," which we receive as embracing all men engaged in commerce, wholesale or retail, large or small. The larger body of such merchants is nearer to Worth-street than to Wall-street, and we, therefore, repeat our assertion to that effect. And while our adviser is thus strenuous for "matters of fact," he will do well to remember,

1. The present site of the Post-Office is too small for immediate use or for improvement.

2. The avenues to it are narrow, crowded, and almost impassable.

3 Its existence where it is adds to the unmanageable throng in the lower and narrower part of Broadway.

4. The removal of the office elsewhere will not prevent the delivery by carrier as often as at present, and need not prevent the establishment of a branch office in Wall-street.

5. It is highly probable the London system of exclusive delivery by carriers will be adopted at some future day, a system rendering the position of the office unimportant.

6. In arranging for the present, it would be folly to omit providence for the future; and whatever may be the actual centre of business, there is no earthly doubt that in the course of a few years Canal-street will be nearer that centre than Wall-street. Lombard-street, it is true, has remained the middle point of London, and is likely to remain so for centuries to come; but London is so situated as to admit of the normal radiation of its growth in all directions; while New-York, straitened between two large rivers, can grow only in one direction, carrying, of course, the centre of population uniformly and rapidly northward. It is an evidence of the sagacity which habitually marks the deliberations of the Chamber of Commerce that this Lombard-street parallel, fallacious as it obviously is, has formed the basis of half its arguments.

The truth is, if we are to go to London for precedents, it would be wiser to bring back at once its system of letter-delivery. With that, the location of the Post-Office would be determinable by the single rule of having it where it would be the least in the way; where the aggregation of mail-wagons, carts and barrows would least interfere with other street travel and traffic. All London letters are delivered by the postmen, and received at designated stations. There is no more occasion to visit the General Post-Office for any ordinary postal transaction, than for the citizen of Washington to drop or demand his letters at the Department, rather than at the city office. The fairest field for the labors of the Chamber and its champion lies in this quarter. With judicious cultivation, the vexed question of a site may be lost sight of forever.

Organs.—If Mr. Gerrit Smith should not be elected Governor, his failure must be attributed to lack of votes, and not to want of organs. In addition to "*The Hour and the Man*," at Albany, he has now a new journal at Buffalo, devoted to his election. It is styled "*The Signal*." But Mr. Smith does not rely on his newspapers to speak for him. He was to make a speech himself at Buffalo yesterday.

The Democratic Candidate for State Prison Inspector.—Edward Leo Donnelly, the Democratic nominee for State Prison Inspector, is but little known. He is a native of this City, but, as his name indicates, of Irish extraction. He is about 30 years of age. He is a resident of the Twentieth Ward, and engaged in the liquor business. He is a graduate of Harvard University. He has never held any public office, though in 1851 he ran for Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, but was defeated. He has been for years, however, an active participant in local politics, and is now one of the Tammany Sachems. Though claiming to act with Tammany Hall, he is understood to be a warm admirer of Fernando Wood, and it is to this fact, probably, he owes his nomination, it being considered advisable to conciliate the Wood men and gain their support for the whole ticket. Mr. Donnelly is a member of the Liquor Dealers' Society of this City—a fact, of course, which was not overlooked by those who gave him the nomination. He is popular with the young Democracy of the City.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's favorite opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played here to-night, with Mme. Gassier, Signor Steffani and Signor Gassier in the principal parts.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. H. C Cooper, the conductor of the operatic performances at this house, takes his first benefit here to-night. "Lucia di Lammermoor and "La Somnambula" will be given, with Miss Milner, Mr. Miranda, Dr. Guilmette, and Mr. Rudolphsen, in the principal parts. The troupe sings in Boston on Monday next.

French Company.—The great five-act drama of "Camille, ou La Dame aux Camelias," will be played at the Metropolitan Hall to-night, by the members of the French company. Mlle. Juliette is the *Camille*, Mons. Tallot the *Armand Duval*.

Burton's Theatre.—The second appearance of Mme. Colson, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," attracted a moderate audience last night. The lady was very warmly received, and called out several times during the evening. On Saturday the "Traviata" will be played, with Brignoli and Amodio in their original parts.

Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.—The engagement of this troupe at Hoym's Theatre is drawing to a close. The pantomime pieces played by them, which are specially arranged by Mr. Zavistowski, are generally of a light and pleasing character, largely pervaded by the comic element, and the perfection with which they are given by these children is truly wonderful. The pantomimic genius displayed by some of them, and more especially by the little Alice and her sister Emeline, is astonishing. The ballets given by them, also, are not simply *divertissements* of dancing, but little stories developed by action and scenery, and beautifully put upon the stage, with appropriate dresses and properties. The opportunity to see this troupe may not occur again for some time, as they will soon start on a Western and Southern tour.

The Galway Steamer.—The Galway steamer did not sail yesterday. Her regular day is Saturday, when she will be dispatched with a full list of passengers.

The City Hall Leaky.—The canvas covering of the City Hall is in a bad way. A heavy fall of rain, like that of Wednesday night, dashes through, flooding the vestibule of the Hall, injuring the ceiling, and doing other damage.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 42 Wall-st. and Astor House.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TRIUMPH OF THE TAMMANY MEN.

Amasa J. Parker Nominated for Governor.

J. J. TAYLOR FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Indorsement of the Administration of President Buchanan.

CLOSING SCENES.

Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, and the following were announced as the Committee on Resolutions:

Messrs. J. B. Skinner, R. B. Connolly, H. S. Ketchum, Peter Cagger, Edwin Dodge, H. N. Johnson, P McDee, and Eli Cook.

Mr. Parker, of Delaware, reported in favor of the admission of Henry W. Early as delegate from the Second District of Allegany. The report stood five in favor to two against it.

Mr. Murray, of Cattaraugus, made a minority report in favor of Gen. Chamberlain.

The report of the majority was adopted.

Mr. Miller, of Columbia, from the Committee on the contested seats of Kings County, reported in favor of the Bradley organization. The vote in favor of the report was 6 to 1 against it.

Mr. Paddock, of St. Lawrence, made a report in favor of admitting both sets of delegates.

Mr. Howell, of Suffolk, called for the ayes and noes, and the report of the majority was agreed to, 83 to 25.

A resolution for the appointment of two members from each Judicial District by the delegations, to act as members of the State Central Committee, was called up and adopted.

Mr. Mandeville, of Ontario, moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates.

Mr. Fowler, of New-York, moved to amend by taking a recess for half an hour, to select a Central Committee. Carried, and an informal recess had.

On the announcement of the vote admitting the Bradley delegate, the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker appointed his brother, Dr. Tucker, of New-York, as his substitute, and left the Convention.

On being again called to order, the Convention took up and adopted the resolution to proceed to the nomination of State officers.

The Hon. J. Willard stated that it was well known that the name of the Hon. D. L. Seymour had been extensively mentioned as a candidate for Governor, but he was authorized and requested to say that his name will not be presented as a candidate before the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith, of Oswego, said the name of the Hon. W. F. Allen, of Oswego, had also been quite generally mentioned for the office of Governor, but he desired to promote the entire harmony of the party, and inasmuch as a prominent Democrat, who had been nominated two years ago was also mentioned, Judge Allen's name would not be permitted to be used in this Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Chamberlain, of Dutchess, after passing a high eulogium on Judge Parker and the Hon. Wm. Kelly, withdrew the name of the latter in favor of the former. [Loud cheers.]

Judge Willard then moved the nomination of Amasa J. Parker for Governor, and it was carried by acclamation, the Convention rising and cheering enthusiastically.

Mr. Fairchild, of Madison, presented the name of the Hon. John J. Taylor, of Tioga, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. [Applause.]

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, presented the name of the Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, of Queens, as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. [Applause.]

The roll was then called for an informal ballot, which resulted as follows: John J. Taylor, 66; David R. Floyd Jones, 19, and the rest scattering.

At the close of the ballot Judge Voorhees of Kings, withdrew the name of F. B. Spinola, and cast the united vote for Mr. Taylor.

Mr. J. B. Skinner said that as his name had been mentioned by a few political friends, he desired to say that he was warmly in favor of John J. Taylor. [Applause.]

Mr. Lawrence withdrew the name of Floyd Jones, and united in earnest support of Mr. Taylor. [Applause.]

Judge Burr, of Broome, moved that the nomination of J. J. Taylor be made unanimous.

Several other individual delegates then withdrew their former votes, and cast them for J. J. Taylor.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was then carried, with loud cheers.

Peter Cagger moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and named Sherman B. Piper, of Niagara.

Eli Cook, of Buffalo, in presenting the name of Wm. Williams as a candidate, made a forcible speech in favor of the nominee, urging the claims of Buffalo as deeply interested in the Canals, and expressing a desire that the Democrats of the West would bury a part of their difficulties, for which purpose mainly he presented the name of Mr. Williams, an honest man.

Mr. Fairchild said he was glad to hear talk of an honest man in the Convention—in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner. He knew Mr. Piper to be an honest man, and money that passed through his hands would be expended strictly for the benefit of the State, and would go into the pocket of the laboring men who earned it, or the completion of the Canals.

Mr. Fulton, of Monroe, nominated Jarvis Lord, of Monroe.

Mr. Dunlap, of Niagara, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Lauderdale, of Livingston, presented the name of Wm. T. Cutler, of Livingston.

An informal ballot was then taken, with the following result: Piper, 53; Lord, 45; Williams, 17.

Eli Cook then withdrew the name of Wm. Williams.

Mr. Fowler said, on behalf of himself and the other delegates from New-York who had voted for Mr. Williams, he desired to change their votes to S. B. Piper.

Mr. Cutler's name was also withdrawn.

In the first formal ballot Mr. Piper was nominated by 76 to 48. [Applause.]

Mr. Fulton, of Monroe, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Motion carried with cheers.

Mr. Fields, of New-York, in a strong speech then nominated Edward L. Donnelly, of New-York, for State Prison Inspector. [Applause.]

A large number of other names were also presented.

On the first formal ballot Edward L. Donnelly was nominated, and the nomination made unanimous.

Mr. J. B. Skinner reported a series of resolutions, which were received with much applause.

Resolved, That we are content that the American people should judge the Administration of James Buchanan by its acts. They will recognize what history will not fail to record, that by its domestic policy it has discomfited the designs of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union; has preserved the public peace, and has confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring union of the States, while by the triumphs of its diplomacy abroad it has vindicated our flag against the British claim of visitation or search, and extorted the long-withheld concession of our equality upon the ocean.

Resolved, That the settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory, has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while we look at this settlement as certain to eventuate in the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and hail with equal satisfaction the accession of Minnesota, and the approaching admission of Oregon, we repel the offensive and dangerous assumption of a Senator from this State that by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South; that we repudiate any such appeal to sectional numbers against the right of sister States; and that we rely upon the National and patriotic Democracy of the North, in conjunction with their brethren of the South, to maintain the rights and equality of all the States of our Union against any such usurpation of the Federal power.

Resolved, That we regard all legislation intended to obstruct the immigration of foreigners, or to deprive them of their rights when naturalized, as alike impolitic and unjust; that we regard the recent proffer of the Republican Convention to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy, by lengthening the term of probation, when contrasted with their former professions of devotion to that class, as not less hypocritical and shameless than the avowals of the same party of a readiness to pass a registry law such as they had before declared unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals; that the true friends of those great works are those who seek by economy and a faithful administration of their finances to reduce the burdens upon transportation, and devote the means of the canals to their enlargement, instead of wasting them in profligate jobs prosecuted under the charge of conniving officials; that conscious that but for such wasteful administration the enlargement could now be completed, we look to the election of a Democratic administration to perfect that work and to complete the policy already initiated, which by reducing the tolls has largely increased the tonnage of the canals and invited new agencies for the developments of their traffic.

Resolved, That our political opponents, whether contriving a financial policy that invariably ends in increased taxes and the embarrassment of the Treasury, or framing a negro suffrage amendment, to be lost in the pigeon-holes of the Executive Chamber, whether devising a cumbrous system of Metropolitan Police in the name of public order, and converting it to partisan purposes, or wasting their time in shrieking over bleeding Kansas, while closing their ears to the appeals of suffering classes in their own State, and shutting their eyes to scenes of public disorder, have shown themselves incompetent for the duties of Government, and unworthy of the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the question of ordering a Convention to amend the Constitution is one that belongs to the people in their primary capacity, and that we invite their attention to it as it is now submitted to them; that relying upon the capacity of the people for self-government, we shall look to such a Convention, if called, to place our organization on a firmer basis, and consolidate and strengthen popular rights by more strictly defining the limits of delegated power, by introducing new elements of unity in the organization, and greater accountability in the administration, and a higher standard of public action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen, of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendency of their political principles within their own limits, and of cooperating with their brethren of the other States in their maintenance, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty, to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy: principles, not men, is the sentiment which, at this time peculiarly, should be inscribed on their banners, and lead them on to victory.

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, moved the unanimous adoption of the resolutions. Carried, with three cheers and a "tiger."

Daniel E. Sickles moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of presiding officer, and to the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted, with three cheers.

Mr. Howell, of Suffolk, presented a resolution, the reading of which he called for. It was found to be a resolution of thanks to Peter Cagger and Dean Richmond for running the Convention. The reading was interrupted by Daniel E. Sickles, who moved the suspension of the further reading, and that the resolutions be immediately returned to their author. Carried unanimously.

Judge Willard moved the following:

Resolved, That the acts and decisions of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, President of this Convention, have, from the commencement to the close of the proceedings, amidst all its trying incidents, been characterized by the impartiality, even handed justice, and courtesy which have ever distinguished his public actions, and entitled him to the renewed assurance of the attachment, and a renewed expression of the thanks of the Democracy of the State of New York.

Loud applause, and cries for Mr. Seymour, who spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this renewed expression of your regard. The duties of the Chair on this occasion, while many features of it have been gratifying to me, have not been without some features that were unpleasant. It is a grateful thing to meet our fellow-Democrats assembled in convention for the purpose of upholding the national and patriotic party—[cheers]—it is a grateful thing, in these days of bigotry and intolerance, to find that there are men to stand up on Northern soil to breast the storms of bigotry. [Applause.] It is a grateful thing to know that this ancient Empire State of ours, whose whole history has been glorious, whose almost every square mile of land has been watered by patriotic blood in the struggles of the revolutions, and all the struggles of the country, has yet a powerful party to speak for our common country. [Cheers.] It is a grateful thing to know that this State, where the field of Saratoga lies, and where the greatest achievements in our national struggles have been performed, in this great State where the bloodiest border warfare was carried on by our humble population against a savage foe,—this State, whose past history has been so glorious, is about to be redeemed from the clouds that have lately rested over her. [Cheers.] And yet while we are all thus filled with patriotism, and while we all thus meet, actuated by a common desire to advance the common good, it could not be otherwise than that there should be a conflict of opinion as to politics, and a conflict of views with regard to those to whom we feel warm attachment, and whom we should be glad to place in office as good standard-bearers in this contest. [Cheers.] I do not flatter myself that all my actions here can be regarded by all as entirely impartial. The position that I occupy has been full of difficulties. I know that with regard to many of the questions acted upon here there has been some deep feeling left. But I do hope that, however that may be, we shall all of us go forth with this determination, and with this impression,—if we want to vindicate our conduct and our motives in the past, whatever these divisions may have been, we shall vindicate them by our services and our patriotism. [Cheers.] The day is gone when I shall ever have occasion again, and the day is gone when, under any circumstances, I will ever consent to allow my name to be presented for any office in any place. From this time forth I fight in the ranks as a common soldier, but fight there with a heart full of a desire to return to my friends the many favors I owe them. [Loud cheers.]

The following was announced as the State Central Committee:

First District—Daniel E. Sickles, Wm D. Kennedy; Second District—Edward Briggs, of Kings; Edward Haight, of Westchester. Third District—Peter Cagger, of Albany; C. L. McArthur, of Rensselaer. Fourth District—R. G. Stone, of Clinton; E. H. Cushney, of Montgomery. Fifth District—Not filled. Sixth District—Harvey Hubbard, of Chenango; Hiram Beebe, of Tioga. Seventh District—Charles Walker, of Steuben; Elmore P. Ross, of Cayuga. Eighth District—D. Richmond, of Genesee; D. Vandervoord, of Niagara.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New-York Contested Seats.

The following is the letter of Mr. Simmons which was offered in the Convention before the settlement of the New-York contested seats, but not read:

To the Chairman of the Convention:

Sir: At the election held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in the City of New-York, to select a Delegate and Alternate to represent the Sixth Assembly District in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst., James Lynch was selected as Delegate, and Michael Simmons, the undersigned, as Alternate. Mr. Lynch was unable to attend, and I, as Alternate, have come to represent said District, but as business compels me to leave for home, and satisfied that Elijah F. Purdy, delegate from the Sixth District, under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, will honestly and faithfully represent the Democrats of said District in the Convention, I hereby withdraw in his favor, and have handed him my card of admission as delegate to the Convention, together with my credentials, signed by the Inspector of said election and countersigned by W. J. Bensley, Chairman, and Edward Thompson, Secretary of the Committee of Conference of the People's and Regulars' General Committee.

(Signed) M. Simmons.

Tremendous Defeat of Wood and Dickinson—"Where is Kimmins?"

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 15—10 P. M.

The ticket-arrangement devised and put in force by the State Central Committee worked admirably, and at noon to-day the door of Wieting Hall was thrown open to all delegates and contestants, while the outside public to the number of some 1,500 or 2,000 were simultaneously given access to the gallery up stairs,—in which, let me say, better order prevailed during the entire proceedings than at any past political assemblage within the writer's knowledge. The hall is directly opposite the Syracuse House, quite new and very handsome. The ceiling is richly painted and decorated; the benches on the floor of the hall are divided off into separate arm-chairs so as to avoid crushing; and the accommodations for the Press on the platform were such as should give a good lesson to Alderman McSpedon—should that individual ever again be placed in a position with power over reporters.

Fernando Wood appeared early on the field, supported by T. W. McMahon, Secretary Tucker and Pete McKnight, who seemed his especial body-guard. Right in front of these on the two benches facing the platform, we noticed I. V. Fowler, looking jolly as the "First Luff" of a privateer: J. Y. Savage, Jr., Daniel E. Sickles, E. B. Hart, John Shay, Wm. M. Tweed, Thos. C. Fields, R. B. Connolly, John Egan T. W. Adams and A. B. Rollins.—Messrs. Purdy, Kennedy, Cooper and Alex Ward having constituted themselves a *corps de reserve*, and general skirmishing body in the rear and front and flanks of the main Tammany army. Dean Richmond, like a skilful general withdrew far from all personal contact with the fight: he sat alone, far back to the left, and was only occasionally visited by a brigadier or aide-de-camp who reported the existing condition of the battle, and asked for further instructions.

One remarkable feature in this Convention was the perfect silence and order preserved by the public admitted to the galleries. The deepest interest must necessarily have been felt in the proceedings going on below; but hardly any visible sign or hearable sound escaped to show which way the tide of public sentiment was running, except occasionally, when a loud echo came from above, to the cheers or hisses which were originated on the floor.

It was intended that Sydney T. Fairchild, of Madison, should be put forward on the Buchanan side as temporary Chairman, and this would have been equivalent to election. But Mr. G. J. Tucker very actively put up a contestant for Fairchild's seat at the last moment; and so Mr. F. declined allowing his friends to place him in a position where his right could be for a moment questioned. There was noble revenge on the Dickinson men, however, and that speedily. Believing that a youth named Lawrence, of Queens County (who was so much dictated at the honor as to look actually stupid) held an uncontested seat, Messrs. Tucker and Wood caused him to be put up for temporary Chairman, as an amendment to the motion that Horatio Seymour be elected permanently to that office. Worse judgment, with all due deference to Mr. Tucker's tactics, could not possibly have been displayed. In the first place, Seymour is deservedly one of the most popular men in the State; and in the second, no sooner was Lawrence thus dragged to light, than a fine, burly and decent Democrat named Frank Keys, of Oyster Bay, (and therefore well acquainted with Hard, Soft, and Half-shells,) appeared before the Chair, carrying a stack of credentials under his arm, and seeming to labor under the belief that it was the duty of the Convention to them and there dispose of them! This was verily giving the poisoned chalice back to their own lips, and the boy Gideon got fiddler's fare amongst his own folk for the remainder of the session.

But the grand event of the day was the encounter between Ross Purdy and his ex-Honor Fernando. No political single combat was ever more rapid, deadly and effective. The old War-horse reared right up on his hind legs, gesticulated wonderfully with his fore-paws and old eye-glass, and really blew foam flakes from mouth and nostril as he travestied John Kelly's demand to have "the man Kimmins, his contestant, forthwith produced." Let Kimmins appear, shouted Elijah; "Let me see the individual Kimmins who comes here before a Democratic Convention to contest he seat of old Ross Purdy." Fernando rose at once, working the labial muscles into smiles, with two distinct sets of pullies and internal machinery. "He had an apology for Kimmins; the Convention shouldn't judge Kimmins harshly; Kimmins would be here bym'by, if you only gave Kimmins time. In fact Kimmins would have been here two hours ago, only that the Secretary of the State Committee had refused to furnish said Kimmins with a ticket." On this Mr. Purdy rose holding a ticket in his hand on which was the name of Kimmins or the "mysterious Democrat;" and showed a letter, moreover, in the unquestioned handwriting of the missing Kimmins, to the effect that said ticket had that morning been received by him, the unhappy Kimmins, from the identical hands of the very "unkimmin" Fernando Wood! "Make no search for me," said the wretched man, in a conclusion evidently copied from that of Augustus Moddle, when captured by the elder Miss Pecksniff. "Tell Miss Pecksniff—Mr. Wood I mean—that he can never take me alive."

With these facts before them, the Convention very properly decided that Mr. Purdy must be at once admitted in the absence of any visible contestant; and this vote was carried by such a storm of applause from the floor and galleries as to answer all the practical purposes of a victorious test vote.

On the formal test-vote which immediately followed

ernor, Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington. Secretary of State, B. L. Allen, of Boston. State Treasurer, A. G. Underwood, of Milford. Auditor, C. R. Ramsdell, of Roxbury. Attorney-General, A. A. Richmond, of Adams.

The Democrats of the Fifth District, in Convention to-day, nominated Hon. John J. Heard for Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Army Order—The Department of the Pacific Divided.

General Harney to Command the Northern and Gen. Clarke the Southern Division.

Commercial Agent at San Juan—The Spanish Mission—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 16.

I am enabled to lay before the readers of the Times the following important Army Order, in advance of its publication elsewhere:

General Orders No. 16.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 13, 1858.

I. The President directs that the Department of the Pacific be divided into two parts. The Southern part will be called the Department of California, head-quarters San Francisco. The Northern part to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua Districts, will be called the Department of Oregon, head-quarters Fort Vancouver.

II. Brevet Brigadier-General N. S. Clarke, Colonel 6th Infantry, is assigned to the Department of California.

In thus abridging the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between its northern and southern portions, the Secretary of War specially commands the activity, zeal and judgment displayed by General Clarke in concentrating the troops of his Department for energetic operations against the hostile Indians of the North as soon as their outbreak became known.

III. Brigadier-General W. S. Harney is assigned to the command of the Department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible dispatch.

The President directs that Captain A. Pleasonton, Second Dragoons, accompany General Harney as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

IV. The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers will detail two officers and a detachment of not exceeding 50 engineer soldiers, with the complement of non-commissioned officers, for service in the Department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver.

V. The several Staff Departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the Department of Oregon from the California depôt.

VI. During the campaign against the Indians the troops in the Department of Oregon will be allowed two extra rations per week of desiccated vegetables.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

Lieutenant Maffitt was, this morning, detached from the brig *Dolphin*.

B. S. Cotterell, Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, is to be removed. A nephew of Ex-Governor Bell, of Texas, is an applicant for the place.

There is no truth in the rumor that Governor Wirelow will be tendered the Spanish Mission.

The President is expected to return from Wheatland on Monday next. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Government is watching with intense anxiety the progress of events in Mexico, but there is no official data which justifies an opinion as to the result. Minister Forsyth's conduct has not been in consequence of special instructions.

The Cass-Herran treaty, as modified by New-Granada, is still under consideration by the Administration. Whatever may be determined upon will be submitted to the Senate.

The President has left for Wheatland on private business, and will probably be absent for a week.

Mr. Samuel Cox, long known as the Chief Clerk o the Pension Office, has resigned his position in consequence of ill health.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $855,000, being $376,000 less than those of the previous week; $14,681,000 are on deposit, of which $12,373,000 are subject to draft, and $9,691,000 are in New-York.

Interesting from Utah.

CONTINUED RETURN OF THE MORMONS TO SALT LAKE CITY—CONCEALMENT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—RICHNESS OF THE SOUTH PLATTE GOLD MINES—ARMY MOVEMENTS.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 16.

We have advices from Leavenworth to the 13th inst., per U. S. Express Company to Booneville, of to-day.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th inst., having made the trip in twenty days. The Mormons continued to arrive in the City from the South, and were entering upon their usual avocations. Brigham Young still keeps himself concealed, and lives in constant danger and fear of the vengeance of his own people, who have become greatly incensed at the unveiling of his numerous frauds. This confirms the former reports.

One company of troops had left Fort Bridger for Oregon, and others would leave soon. The Indians were all quiet.

Full reports confirm the news of the South Platte gold mines. Several traders and mountaineers were met, who said that they had been at the mines, and had in their possession many specimens of gold found there. They say that many miners, without tools, and no other appliances except tin pans, were getting $3 to $5 daily. Many traders and others were met *en route* to the gold regions.

Col. Bebb's Battalion of Utah Volunteers, under Lieutenant Hill, arrived at the Fort to-day, where they will be paid off and mustered out of service. Col. Cooke, Lieutenants Buford and Pegram, of the 2d Dragoons; Captains Gore and Donbvant, of the 10th Infantry, arrived this evening from Utah.

The 6th Infantry would leave Fort Bridger about the 24th August. Col. Canby, with two companies of 2d Dragoons, two companies of 10th Infantry and one company of 7th Infantry, was daily expected at Fort Bridger to relieve the 6th Regiment.

The company of Engineers had left for Leavenworth, and Captains De Saussure and Stewart's companies of cavalry would leave in a few days.

Capture of a Slaver.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 16.

The *Courier* has learned from a passenger by the steamship *Catawba*, that the Dutch Coolie ship which arrived at Havana on the 5th inst., brought information that the brig *St. Andrew*, formerly of Charleston, was captured early in June on the African coast by a British steamer under the suspicion that she was to be employed in the Slave-trade. She and her crew were taken to St. Helena for trial. The *Courier* is under the impression that the *St. Andrew* was sold to parties in Cuba, and that they were no doubt her owners on this voyage.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Democratic Congressional conferees of the Twelfth District, balloted forty times for a candidate to-day, with the same results as heretofore. Luby, the present incumbent, received four votes and Little four. There is no prospect of a settlement of the difficulty.

Lancaster, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Lancaster County Democratic Convention convened this morning. Dr. John A. Raub presided, and James M. Hopkins was nominated for Congress by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm. He made a speech accepting the nomination, taking strong grounds against sectional strife and abolitionism, for the admission of Kansas with any population and with such a tariff as would put any furnace in blast

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 63.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were seventy-four.

Rhode Island Industrial Exhibition.

Providence, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Industrial Exhibition here to-day has been most successful. It has been a general holiday, and crowds of people have come in from all the surrounding country. The halls of the Exhibition were full to overflowing all day. The cattle show passed off very successfully. The number of horses on exhibition was greater than on any former occasion. Some very fine animals were on the ground. The stock of cows and swine were also very good.

The Rockingham Horse Exhibition.

Springfield, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 16.

The rain to-day interrupts the great horse show. The programme will be preserved, however, and the exhibition continued throughout Friday and Saturday. With the promised return of fine weather, to-morrow will be the best day of the whole show.

Harmonial Convention.

Worcester, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Harmonial Convention, called for through the New-York *Tribune*, met in this city to-day, but was a failure—not more than a dozen persons being present at one time throughout the day. Its organization was deferred until to-morrow. No outsiders will be admitted. The reporters were expelled at an early hour.

Democratic Rejoicings in Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Four hundred guns were fired in different sections of the city this noon by the Democracy on the reception of the nominations.

The Storm Eastward.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 16.

A heavy northeast rain-storm commenced here at 12 o'clock last night, and still continues. The Stonington and Fall River steamboat arrived about 1 o'clock P. M.

The First Overland California Mail.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The first Overland California Mail, *vid* Jefferson City and Springfield, Missouri, Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Preston, Texas, took its departure from St. Louis Post-Office this morning. It goes by the Pacific Railway to Tipton, Mo., thence by coaches and spring-wagons to San Francisco. Fare from St. Louis to San Francisco $200.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

REPLY TO THE "CARD" OF MESSRS. ROBERT, BROWN AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had hoped that my simple yet full and explicit statement of facts in your journal of Tuesday last, would be my last public reference to the subjects therein discussed. I supposed some of the imputed parties would reply; but I did not expect *such* a response over the signatures of C. R. Robert and James Brown.

If the "Card" had only been sent to those who have read my statements—or if it had been in any manner a refutation of my charges, or a fair and candid reference to them, I should have passed it without notice; but it is no such thing. It is, in fact, but little else than an epitome of that famous report of the Investigating Committee, the falsehoods and malice of which I have so thoroughly exposed.

In proportion to its size, it contains, if possible, still more misstatements and wrongs. Justice to myself, as well as to the public, demands a brief exposition of its errors.

Its first noticeable feature is the long row of big names appended! It lacked but one more, viz: their new friend and ally from Warren County, *to make the circle complete and harmonious.*

But why all this array of signatures? My principal letter was addressed to C. R. Robert alone—and only a brief reference was made to James Brown. The names of the other parties were not mentioned. They have *never* appeared in any of my communications—and for the reasons heretofore given, they never will. Why do they voluntarily turn up again? Have they not become sufficiently notorious by signing that infamous report? Was not Mr. Robert competent to reply to my charges against him? Had not he and Mr. Brown sufficient strength and confidence in themselves to contend with the simple truth in my feeble hands? Was it the old habit of conspiracy, or combination if you please, which brought them all together again? Or, was it the desire to divide and distribute the responsibility for these new misrepresentations? Then, why not call in their other fifteen confederates? They would not have been so ungrateful as to refuse such a call.

Whatever motive led to it, this new combination goes far to sustain my theory of a regular conspiracy.

The second consideration is the complete evasion of the questions under discussion; and the effort to turn the attention to other issues, such as "professor of religion" and unbecoming insinuations against my character and integrity. What have these to do with my statements? If they are false, why not refute them? If true, they cannot be upset or weakened by such considerations. Why this continued ignoring and evasion of the questions at issue? *Any* accused party can do that; and the most guilty are always the most prone to resort to that course. Why not refute, or at least deny my charges categorically?

Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Robert, upon their oaths, will deny one single important allegation made by me against the Committee or the other imputed parties. I will hold myself ready to meet and question them on this issue.

One word in regard to these undignified insinuations: I did not call the gentleman's private character in question; on the contrary, I stated that it was principally because of Messrs. Robert and Brown's high position and character that it became the more necessary for me to expose their great errors and monstrous wrongs to me.

Messrs. Brown and Robert have both known me well for many years. They will neither or them dare to put these insinuations into the tangible form of an *assertion*; nor will either of them—being (as they have indirectly expressed themselves) "professors of religion," presume to place their hands on their Bibles and say that they *believe* these insinuations to be true.

Their consciences will yet condemn them for a resort to such a course.

Another most extraordinary feature in a document containing so many falsehoods, is the fact that the signatures are all in the hand-writing of two parties, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, but one of them was written by either of the parties whose names it bears.

The others—as well as a material interlineation—appear to be in the writing of one of the imputed managers; the same party who composed the most of that libel submitted to the Committee by the managers—gloated over so long by them, and then made the basis of their report.

This is of no consequence of course. I have no doubt one is authorized to sign for all in any case. Those who sign a report in blank and leave the City, would not be very particular about signing or not signing a false statement to be printed in your paper, where so much is at stake.

I will now briefly notice some of their misstatements. I have made no charges against "the officers and managers of the Delaware, Lakawanna and Western Railroad Company" in general—and the gentlemen know it perfectly. I have seven times exposed and disproved that misstatement. It is not true that there was "a patient hearing of what I had to say;" that, also, has been abundantly refuted. It is not true that I now "declare a majority of the Board of Managers free from censure." That happy state of confidence and good feeling was destroyed nearly two years since. Nor that "I chose a portion of the investigating Committee;" that mistake has been fully exposed in the Review. But we will pass the remaining errors of less importance and consider the resolution quoted by the gentlemen—and what they say concerning its adoption. This is the same resolution, a copy of which I have twice vainly sought to obtain at the office of the Company, and now I can see the motive for refusing it.

The resolution and preamble, as quoted in the "Card," is not the same as that adopted at the meeting. Neither its unenviable author, nor the Secretary, dare certify to its identity under oath. It was offered verbally, under great excitement—passed in the midst of a tumult, and not written down at the time. The original was sufficiently offensive, and equally characteristic of its author; but it was more general in its application, and its reference to me was in the precise words "especially by Mr. George D. Phelps." On this point I speak advisedly. The difference is of little importance, except as indicating the spirit which controlled the authors of the "Card." (When the peculiar relations of the author of this resolution to one of the imputed managers, and his subserviency of character, are known and considered, not so much wonder will be felt at the transaction.) But it is an absolute, unqualified misrepresentation to say that it was "passed at a *full* meeting of the stockholders." Their number must now be but little, if any, short of 400, whereas the *largest* estimate which I have received of the number present at the meeting referred to was *fifty*, some say 30, and some 40.

Besides, it is not candid and honest to say that the resolution was adopted *unanimously*. It is doubtful if the negative form of the question was submitted at all; some say Yes and some No. It is certain that there was much excitement, and equally certain that many did not vote at all. I know positively that several thousand shares of stock were represented at that meeting, which *would* have voted against the resolution, except for the reason that the parties were too much disgusted with the proceedings to vote at all.

I also know positively from written documents now in my possession, received since the publication of the "Card," that several stockholders *not* present at that meeting, disapprove of the resolution and would have opposed it if present. Furthermore, I will venture the assertion that the signatures of *one-half* of all the stockholders cannot be obtained to a certificate approving that resolution; and, if it can be so obtained, I will engage to have it printed in your paper. I do not believe one-quarter, or even one-eighth of the stockholders other than the imputed parties, will thus express their approval of that resolution. So much for the facts on that subject.

A few words to explain the theory of such votes. It is probably not generally known that nearly all the old stockholders, and quite a number of the new, have the same conflicting interests in other contiguous and *dependent* enterprises as are possessed by the Managers complained of, though not in the same disproportion. While I have never complained of this state of interest in the *stockholder*, (indeed it cannot now be avoided in our enterprise,) still it will account for all the asperity and strange conduct which have been manifested in certain quarters, and is an explanation of the apparent majority at the late meeting of stockholders. Again, many have become so thoroughly disgusted with the recent management of the affairs of the Company, that they decline to attend at all. Further, some of these stockholders are so situated in their business relations with the imputed parties, that it would not be *safe* for them to speak out their sentiments openly. They might be put to inconvenience in their bank or their bankers' accounts, or might lose some freighting business, or their transactions in bills of exchange or other mercantile business, might be seriously embarrassed, but they *feel* none the less indignant because their vote and expostulation are withheld.

Besides the parties heretofore exposed by me, and their relatives and dependants, (which, in some cases, are very numerous,) and the other interested stockholders just described, I do not believe there were six present at the late meeting—indeed, I cannot recollect but four.

With these facts before them, your readers can judge of the fairness of Messrs. Robert & Brown's statements, as well as of the grounds they have to congratulate themselves upon the approbation of *their constituents*—especially upon *such* demonstrations as were exhibited at the last meeting of stockholders.

And now, Mr. Editor, although this subject is not *half* exhausted—as Messrs. Brown & Robert intimate their desire to bring the controversy to a close, I will finish, simply (in conformity to the precedent they have given me) referring to their characters as "professing Christians," and suggesting that, when they next visit their closets for meditation, they take as their subject the 15th verse of the 17th chapter of Proverbs—I hope a careful study of that text will make us all better.

One word to you, Mr. Editor, in reference to the invitation in the "Card," to attend at the office of the Company to see "the proofs of these conclusions."

We have had quite enough *ex parte* examinations and reports; but I most cordially unite in the invitation to you, to go there with me to examine such documents and evidence as may be produced by Messrs. Brown and Robert, as well as such as I shall produce and call for; and I hereby pledge myself, upon such examination by you, to publicly retract in your paper all such injurious allegations as I have made against the imputed parties, which are not substantially sustained by such documents and evidence, and you shall publish such as are established.

Further, to help your investigations and for other uses, I hereby renew my offer of $250, (to be given to any benevolent institution to be designated by you,) for those libelous communications from the Board of Managers to the Investigating Committee, and which became the basis of the Committee's report, as so fully set forth in the "History," and in my communication in your paper of the 7th instant, a copy of which was always refused me.

Having often volunteered to defend my positions—whenever and wherever an opportunity should be given me to compel testimony under the sanction of an oath—I see not what more I can say or do—and I will therefore rest in the hope that you will accept the joint invitation of Messrs. Robert and Brown and myself; and thus we may have all this difficulty properly adjusted.

I know the other parties have immensely the advantage in wealth and *interested confederates*—and consequently in votes,—but truth and equity are all on my side, and justice will yet triumph.

Those who recollect the results in the case of Sir Dean Paul and his partners in London, will sympathize with me in the hope that wealth and station shall not always defeat the right—or utterly "turn away justice."

GEO. D. PHELPS.

City Items.

The Fair at the Palace.—The Annual Fair of the American Institute is in a state of postponement, but positive announcement is made that it will open to the public on Tuesday. The reason of delay is the dilatoriness of exhibitors. The promise of a good Fair is flattering. More applications have been made by exhibitors than have been received in any one year before. One week of the season of preparation was lost on account of the public exercises at the Crystal Palace which attended the Cable celebration; the City authorities were determined to have the use of the Palace on that occasion, and the American Institute could not comfortably prevent them. The rule which has been adopted by the managers—that no articles for competition will be received after the 22d inst.—will be strictly adhered to. Five steam engines, with an aggregate of 160-horse power will be constantly in operation, while the Fair is open, in the machinery department. At none of the previous exhibitions have there been so many equally powerful engines in operation. In 1839, when the Fair was held in old Gothic Hall, in Broadway, the first broadcloth power loom ever started in the world was kept in motion there by a negro, who worked constantly behind a screen. That constituted the "machinery in motion" of the exhibition that year, with a force of one-man power. There is some contrast between the present and the past in the department of machinery. There will be other novel features—among them a water-wheel of a peculiar construction, and improvements in the horticultural department—of which we shall have more to say hereafter. The splendid collection of fruit which the Pomological Society has exhibited during the last three days at Mozart Hall will also be exhibited at the Fair. The annual oration will be delivered by Judge Meigs next Tuesday evening.

Relief for New-Orleans Fever Patients.—Messrs. Benedict & Co., No. 63 Wall-street, acknowledge the receipt of the following additional subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever in New-Orleans:

L. S. Fellows & Schell,	$25	Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	$50
Read, Taylor & Co....	25	Brown Bros. & Co....	50
Henry, Smith & Towns'd	25	Metals, Currier & Sh'wd	30
Jas. B. Cunninghan...	25	B.M. & E.A. Whitl'k & C.	50
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	20	Albany, 5; W. A. S.,	40
H. K. Corning.....	50	10; —, 5 and 20, cash,	
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	50	Trowbr'ge, Dwight & C.	50
Total			$490
Previously acknowledged			510
Total			$1,000

The sufferers for whose benefit these contributions are intended, are under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans. The list is still open.

☞ Gwynne & Day's
BANK NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks
No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
Office No. 12 Wall st.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
The public are invited to examine our stock.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
No More Vermin!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. Joseph Meyer, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, Frederick V. Rushton, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ A Great Chemical Discovery.—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is a never failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair, renders it soft, glossy and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, HOWARD & HANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Ballou Brothers,
No. 409 Broadway.
SHIRTS. COLLARS.
And GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at less than usual prices. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Favorable inducements offered to wholesale cash buyers

☞ Per Steamers North Star and Fulton.
HATTER'S PLUSH in all grades.
Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, new designs,
French Skivers.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ The Metalic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Toothache Remedy.—I have a sure cure for the Toothache. It is harmless, does not injure the Teeth any, and never fails to stop the pain. Price, 25 cents. One box sent by mail on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Eight boxes for $1. H HIKA.
No. 63 Prince st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes—Robert M. Patrick, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-Board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Steam Terminus on Fourth-avenue.—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed the petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places:
H. C. PRIDHAM'S, No. 436 4th-av.
JAMES INGRAM & SON'S, cor. 35th st. and 4th-av.
St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway.
PHELPS, BLISS & CO.'S, No. 340 Broadway.
JOHN KERR & CO.'S, No. 53 Leonard-st.
WARREN & WILSON'S, No. 27 Murray-st.
B. M. WHITLOCK'S, No. 13 Beekman st.
A. BURR & CO.'S, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S, No. 19 Cliff st.
GEO. T. OLYPHANT'S, No. 48 South st.
BENJ. H. FIELD'S, No. 127 Water-st.
DAYTON, SPRAGUE & CO.'S, No. 107 Front-st.
PHILIP R. WILKINS', No. 6 Pine-st
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK'S, Bank of Commerce Building.

☞ The Autumn Hat.
WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the Aged, the Moderate, and the Fashionable, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.
GEM OF THE SEASON.
The Young Gentleman's Dress Hat is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear, and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Singer's new Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and thus presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Espenscheid's Fall Fashion.—The sovereign people have said, and sealed the saying by countless purchases, that ESPENSCHEID'S Fall Hat is ahead of any hat heretofore introduced in New-York in everything except price—that remains stationary at $3 50.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gent's' Hats, No 118 Nassau-st.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Radway's Rehabilitating Regulators.—RADWAY'S last and greatest discovery is the Regulating Pill. This extraordinary remedy not only contains the most invaluable medicinal properties, completely cleansing the system of all unhealthy humors and the germs of disease; but, by a newly-invented chemical process, the most nutritious essences are so concentrated and mingled with its other qualities as to actually afford strength and nourishment at the same time. Slow recoveries from illness are frequently caused by the inability of the patient to take a sufficiency of food. The Regulating Pill, however, while curing disease, imparts vitality to the blood, a healthy tone to the stomach, and cheerfulness and confidence to the mind. It surpasses, in some disorders, even the wonderful efficacy of the Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent. R. R. R. Office No. 162 Fulton st., New-York.

☞ $500 will be paid if Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment does not cure Dysentery and Croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the Dépôt and see the certificates; $1 000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by DR. TOBIAS'. Chronic Rheumatism has been cured by it when everything else has failed. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms

☞ Ladies Returning from the Country wishing slippers at 12s., slippers at 6s., ladies', misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, call at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st

BIRTHS.

Armstrong.—In Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 16, the lady of John Armstrong, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

Langwith—Raymond.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Sylvester Weston, Mr. John Langwith to Miss Emma E. Raymond, youngest daughter of Col. H. Raymond, all of this City.

☞ Cardenas, Cuba, papers please copy.

Wright—Shattuck.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, W. H. Wright, Esq., of South Natick, Mass., to Lucinda Shattuck, of Ashland, Mass.

Sutton—Adams.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, George D. Sutton, of Brooklyn, to Amanda Elizabeth, second daughter of Capt. Joseph Adams, of this City.

Yeoman—Rowland.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. Joseph Yeoman, of Liverpool, England, to Miss Henrietta S. Rowland, daughter of the late J. M. Rowland, of Brooklyn.

Myers—Van Duren.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at the "Church on the Heights," by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, James S. Myers to Julie R., daughter of Dr. M. Van Duren, all of Brooklyn.

Hay—Platt.—At Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Hay, Mr. Silas C. Hay, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth C. H. Platt, of the former place.

Kiker—Byrnes.—At Clarksburg, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept 14, by the Rev. Vincent Messler, of the M. E. Church of Clarcksburg, N. J., C. Kiker to Mrs. A. E. Byrnes, of New York.

Schieffelin—Schuyler.—In Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Christ Church, by the Rev. H. B. Sherman, Sidney A. Schieffelin to Harriet Anderson, daughter of Arent L. Schuyler, Esq.

Lee—Kellogg.—In Vernon, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, in the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Capt Charles W. Lee, of New-York, to Miss Fannie M., youngest daughter of Aaron Kellogg, Esq., of the former place

Dunbar—Rainey.—At Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Robert C. Galbraith, Charles Dunbar, Esq., of New-York City, to Annie Maria Rainey, daughter of John C. Rainey, Esq., of Lancaster, Ohio.

DIED.

Williams.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, Grace, youngest daughter of Stephen G. and Marianne Williams, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, 5th-av., near 52d st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Hopkins.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, at 7½ o'clock, William W. Hopkins, aged 47 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence No 163 Lexington-av. this day, (Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Oldring.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, Mrs. Susan Oldring, widow of the late Henry Oldring, from England, aged 86 years.

The friends and the First Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Asylum, in 20th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

Lee.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, Augustus Fleming, youngest son of William H. and Angeline Lee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 5 West 39th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

McKenna.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, Bridget McKenna, wife of Owen McKenna, and daughter of Mr. Mathew Carroll.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) from the residence of her father, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Conover.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, Thomas A., infant son of Francis S. and H. F. Conover, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Garesche.—At Enfield, Conn., suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 13, John A. Garesche, son of John P. Garesche, United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, in the 30th year of his age.

Tolerton.—In Flushing, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 14, Robert H. Tolerton, an old inhabitant of New-York, City, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son in-law, Mr. Elisha Forbes, No. 110 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
NEW-YORK TO DELHI,
BY WAY OF
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This work has grown out of a six months' tour in India, just before the outbreak of the recent mutiny. The materials were principally derived from letters intended only for the perusal of the author's family. He has been induced to give his observations a more permanent form and a wider circulation, both on account of the interest which has been excited in the subject by the events of the last year and because, considering the size and population of the Indian Peninsula, its immense capabilities of production and the important position it may hereafter hold in the economy and commerce of the world, it certainly has not hitherto attracted in this country its due share of attention.

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BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.,
Have just received from auction,
1,500 pieces MERINOS,
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Of the celebrated manufacture of
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Will be sold by the lot or piece at a small advance.

ROBES A LEZ AND ROBES A DEUX JUPES,
In SILKS,
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CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
And MERINOS.
Just received by
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Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.

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A SPLENDID AND VERY DESIRABLE LINE.
Comprising all the newest and most attractive things in
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VALENCIAS,
AMERINES,
PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.,
Just landing and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 329 and 332 Broadway.

LYONS SILKS.
50 cases
OF NEW AND VERY CHOICE STYLES
Just landed from the last steamers, and for sale by
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GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity
of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass..... for 12½ cents each.
In Silver..... for 50 cents each.
In Gold..... for $1 50 to $5 each.
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
New-York, Aug. 24, 1858.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
NO. 37—MAIDEN-LANE—NO. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamer,
NOVELTIES IN
Fancy Hair Pins, Combs and Cachepeignes,
Bracelets, Brooches and Necklaces,
Shawl Pins, Belt Buckles and Belt Clasps,
Dress Buttons and Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

WATCHES, WATCHES.
All descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches for sale at retail, at less than usual prices.
Watches taken in exchange.
Every Watch has a written guarantee with it.
Watches repaired at less than usual prices.
G. C. ALLEN, Import

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent young women. One is a first-class cook, understands meats, soups, &c.; will assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding-house. The other is a very excellent chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine clothes in the neatest style; no objection to the country. Both will be found to know their duties. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City references given from their last places. Call at No. 720 East 23d-st., 3d floor back, room No 3, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as first-rate cook; she understands pastry and jellies and preserving; she understands cooking in all its branches; she has unexceptionable City references from her last employer as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at J. J. Morris' grocery, cor. University-place, 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN INvalid, by a steady, middle-aged woman, who for the last three years filled that station to the satisfaction of the family she served. Has satisfactory references. Address J. M., nurse, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, or No. 204 Myrtle-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days and will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HANDY WOMAN, A situation as cook in all its branches, understands meats, poultry, and baking, dres up linens in style, or as cook in a small private family; wages $8; also a chambermaid and nurse, does neat plain sewing, takes charge of a baby, wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY recommended young women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other chamber work and assist to wash and iron, or chamberwork and waiting; are persons of most exemplary moral character and can furnish the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 110 28th-st. southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook, in all its branches, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and her daughter, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 130 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well-recommended girl, a situation; is a very good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands housework thoroughly; is honest, willing and particularly neat. Also, a nice, respectable young girl wants a place as child's maid or for light work. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No 3 West 10th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Apply at No. 252 West 16th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid waiter and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given; call, or address, No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston-st and Myrtle-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 338 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, if required; can be seen for 2 days at No 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts. N. B.—Has no objection to go into the country with a respectable family. Best of references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Also, an experienced nurse who understands the care of children, and has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at No. 107 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK, CAPABLE OF preparing all kinds of game making soup, jellies, ice-creams and fancy confectionery, wants; a situation permanently for the Winter. Best of reference given from her last employer. Inquire at No. 42 West 16th st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 148 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found perfectly competent, efficient, neat, economical and trusty in all her duties. Hotel restaurant or first class boarding house preferred. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a first-rate cook, and, if required, has no objection to do part of the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 133 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can also do plain sewing, if required; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., in Biggen's Grocery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do general housework for a small private family, or will do chamber work and sewing. The very best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 East 11th st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid, waitress, and do fine washing; the other as child's nurse or seamstress. Call at No 206 13th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs. City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from its birth; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 165 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A very respectable Protestant girl; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 197 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH person, as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with the fine washing and ironing. Good City references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 42 Hamilton-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A first-rate laundress, with the best of City reference the washing of a few gentlemen or families to take to her own house. Apply at No. 110 East 16th-st., between Lexington place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN DRESSmaker wishes to go out working by the day; she understands her business in all its branches, and speaks English. Best City reference given. Call at No, 178 East 7th-st., opposite Tompkins Park.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, one as cook, and one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a Scotch young woman as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by one to do housework. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 21st st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; and good City reference; apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork fine washing and ironing, in a respectable family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 86 East 27th-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call for two days at No. 11 Woodhull st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 294 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn, between Court and Smith st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 349 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPETABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework of a small family. Apply in the grocery store corner of Lawrence and Hillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 469 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-rate cook. Can present good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress alone. Call at No. 245 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 319 1st-av., near 19th-st., for 2 days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No 1,015 Broadway, near 28th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT American lady of respectability, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would not object to the instruction of children; salary no object; would have the City if required. Address Miss M. C. No. 51 Pitt st., for one week.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress wishes a situation in a respectable family; is a first-class dressmaker, can do all sorts of fine and family sewing and shirt making; will be found agreeable and obliging, and can be well recommended. Call at or address No 389 11-st., this week.

GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH young woman desires a situation as nursery governess or wait on a lady and to sew. The best of testimonials can be given as to capability from the lady whom she is still with. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Madison-av., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, cooks all kinds of meats and vegetables, is a first-rate seamstress, trustworthy to her employer and willing to work. Best of City reference given, and wants a steady home. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 257 West 26th-st., top floor, back room. Has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, to do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Johnson-st., near Gold, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or as waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 195 East 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business in its various departments, namely, the cultivation and management of stove, green house, and other plants, fruit and vegetable garden, the vine in and out of doors, and in particularly neat in the laying out of new ground, with the best of references from places that he has laid out in this country. Address, for this week, R. J. M., at ANDREW REED'S, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, one who understands his business, wishes a situation, where a strict attention to his duties and the interests of his employer, will be fairly compensated; has no objection to the South or West, provided the location is healthy. Address W. T. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, EMployment; is well acquainted with gardening, coach driving, cow milking, the care of stock, and farming work in general; country preferred; satisfactory reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN COACHMAN WANTS a situation; is a steady driver, understands the care of horses, &c.; has excellent recommendations and has no objections to a short distance in the country. Also, by two colored girls, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; is quick and correct at figures, and can make himself generally useful; can drive a horse and cart. Address J. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the management and the care of horses, is a careful driver, and is sober, honest, and obliging. Has the best of City reference. No objection to city or country. Address F. M., box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office, or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITuation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures; three acceptable references given. Address J. HORNER & CO., No. 28 Cliff-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, and is practically acquainted with book-keeping, wishes a situation in a dry goods or grocery house. City references given as to integrity and industry. Address Box No. 3,364, Post-Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, honest and obliging; good City reference; the country preferred. Address J. M., box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DILIGENT young German man as porter in a store; speaks, reads and writes the English and German languages, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address K. L., Box No. 203, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has been fourteen years in this country, and has the best of references. Apply for M. C. at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 44 White st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand and is quick in figures; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 90 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, BY a respectable man, who understands farming and gardening, and knows how to take care of horses. Address for three days, O. P., Box No. 180, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; understands his business. Can give good references. Apply at, or address A. G., Smith's seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young, respectable man who understands managing horses and carriages. Address, for two days, A. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 150.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted a situation, as clerk, assistant-book-keeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City reference. Address H. RUDD one week, Box No. 163, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND, A woman, as cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid and waitress that can do fine washing; wages liberal, and best references required. Apply at No. 49 Broad-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO A SOUTHERN CITY, AN active man, either American or German, to act as porter in a grocery and liquor-house; must be acquainted with the business. Address A. N. V., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, with references in full.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A Protestant middle-aged woman of experience, and who is perfectly competent to fill the place, where there are two young children. Apply at No. 157 Lexington-av. between 30th and 31st sts., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, TIDY AMERIcan, Scotch or North of Ireland girl, about 16 years of age, to assist in the nursery and general housework of a small family, where she would have a comfortable home. Address R. A., Box No. 1,499 Post Office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A VERY young infant. The best references required as to character health, and entire fitness for the place. Apply at No. 215 Chrlton-av., Brooklyn, between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN-WAITER, WHO THOROUGHly understands his business, and can come well recommended, with City references. Apply at No. 31 First 16th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the retail hosiery department.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant woman to take charge of several children. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 416 4th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and nurse; must be a neat, plain sewer, and can well recommended; no other will answer. Apply at No. 47 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN LAPIDARY. Apply to C. J. & W. MASON,
No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS COMPEtent to teach the English branches, French, Latin, German, and the rudiments of piano music, desires a situation as teacher in a school, or as governess in a private family. A moderate salary is required. A line addressed in a fortnight's time, to H. F. E., room No. 2, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, will receive immediate attention.

A YOUNG LADY—WITH THE HIGHEST REFerences of classical and accomplished education, including ancient and modern languages painting and music, wishes a situation as teacher in a family or school in or near the city. Inquire, for a week, at the school, No. 1018 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in some family as teacher of the English branches, with French, Music and Embroidery, if desired. The best of references can be given. Address M. D. W., care of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS ACTED AS ASsistant teacher in one of the best Protestant schools in France during a period of twelve years is desirous of an engagement in an establishment. Address R. H., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence wishes a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher for a class of children. Address B, B., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th st., corner of 6th-av., has just commenced its thirty-ninth year, with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business. A new Latin and a new Greek class will be formed on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are or have been under the Rector's instruction: The Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Rev Messrs. Imbrie, Sommers and S. M. Isaacs; ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.
C. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNHAM'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas. C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c.. &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. FIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KRERS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVENDER, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 16. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 61 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Reddield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st. between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—No. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 849 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GIBERTET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 926 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. A full classical, a special commercial department, and the English, French, Spanish and German languages.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER Music and Day School for Misses, not more than twelve years of age, at No. 48 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 20. Terms moderate.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in *New-York Tribune*.

MR. R. P. JENES' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept 6
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 49 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, and the EDUCATIONAL NEWS, 16 pp 4to, together containing titles and descriptive commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES; A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS,
Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with HEADERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductories, &c., &c. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

GEORGE J. HUSS—TEACHER OF PIANO, HAS REMOVED TO NO. 46 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison park will reopen on Sept. 15, inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-painting, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 752 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted References—Faculty of Amherst College Dr. Lowell Mason Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st. This Institute comprises three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The above Principals are assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Reopened Sept. 15.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. LESPINASSE. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education. Reopened.

MOTHER—FATHER.—A YOUNG MAN, FITting himself for a profession, who has experience in teaching, will devote a portion of his time to the mental and moral training of your son or sons, at a very moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Station D, Post-Office, New-York.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on the 15th of September.
ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place, No. 183 West 28th st.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 354 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE,

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,

with the entire magnificent furniture and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling, No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., to be sold without re-serve,

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

W. B. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above by catalogue over four hundred lots of superb household furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The circumstances of this sale make it impe-ative that the whole will be sold positive and without reserve, consisting in

PARLORS

of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with slip covers superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 5 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed, silk and lace curtains, Turkish rep chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantel pieces, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, superb oil paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, English chandeliers, consoles in Buhlwork, lady's secretary, music cabinets, &c.

CHAMBERS AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood bureaus, washstands, commodes, carved bedsteads wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match; about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, suites in velvet, Bicker a clocks oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets enamelled furniture, shades, rich silverware, extension dining table French china of every description, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; also a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioned, making a large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or shipped by reliable persons.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock.

At their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway.

500 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit City and country buyers.

Also,

150 sample cards of Sheffield Cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

An invoice of French tinned ware.

An invoice of Whips—eight different kinds.

36 dozen Perkins & Co.'s heavy Kentucky axes.

(By order of the Assignee:)

An invoice of German Toys and Fancy Goods

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

At his salesroom No. 38 Cortlandt-st.,

THIS FRIDAY MORNING,

At 10½ o'clock,

Will be sold without reserve to pay advances, over $6 000 worth of fine parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, paintings, mattresses, plated ware, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No. 218 West 18th st., near 6th av. The Parlor Furniture in particular is of the most expensive description, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, elegantly inlaid in cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, unrivalled by any instrument in the City, one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb Indian satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satinwood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and racks, reception and easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French-plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining table, elegantly carved dining room suite, rich Chinaware, silverware, crystal cut glassware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urns, &c., mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands. China toilet sets, superfine hair mattresses, beds and bedding, Ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Allen-st., a large and well-selected stock of mahogany veneers, balusters, &c., as follows:

33 531 feet of walnut.
16 330 feet white wood.
11,885 feet ash.
1,856 feet mahogany plank.
1,050 feet maple.
60 dozen walnut banisters and tops.
2,350 feet walnut veneers
963 feet mahogany veneers
544 feet oak and mahogany crotch veneers.
911 feet clear pine.
3,000 feet two-inch box pine.

Large lot of newel posts balusters, &c., &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend the above sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close the entire business. By order of ALEXANDER EDGAR, Assignee. Catalogue on morning of sale.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., on account of the weather, and will positively be sold rain or shine

G. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

G. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Saturday, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom No 86 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, etageres, pier and centre tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, rockers, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c. Also, crockery, cutlery, glassware, silver plated ware, fancy goods, mirrors, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

FERDY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray mare harness and light top Rockaway. The mare is fine size and action, is perfectly sound and kind, and a very stylish driver; would make a good family horse. Light top Rockaway, new last Summer, built by one of our best City makers, and but little used. Sale positive, as the owner is leaving for Europe.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CHAIRS, DESKS, BOOKS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., will be sold several large carpets of various kinds, 200 curl-maple chairs, 2 large desks, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, lounges, tables, books, bedsteads, 6 day clocks, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL AND bar furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Fulton-st., entire contents, comprising beds, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, &c., with bar counters, shelving, room partitions, liquors and cigars therein; demijohns, casks and contents; lot of ch ice bottled liquors, arm chairs, marble floor, gas fixtures, &c. Deposits required.

WM. FOSTER, Attorney of Mortgagee.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lot of land on south side of 29th-st., 24 feet 10 inches front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep, beginning 201 feet from southwest corner of 7th-av. D. HOBART, Referee.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE-FRENCH MUSTARD.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 73 William st., by order of assignees 300 boxes genuine French mustard, in glass jars, assorted flavors.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on FRIDAY, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Bartlett's Hotel, Mount Holly, N. J., the cotton, thread and calico factories known as Shreveville Factories, with grist mill, large mansion-house and 42 small dwellings. The factories are near Mount Holly, N. J., and can be driven by water or steam power. Sale positive. Manufacturers will do well to attend. Cars from Burlington to Mount Holly.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUDKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of TITSWORTHS & DUNN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM DUNN retiring from the business. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN D. TITSWORTH,
ABRM D. TITSWORTH,
RUDOLPH M. TITSWORTH,
WILLIAM DUNN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of JOHN B. TITSWORTH & BROS., and will continue the manufacturing and clothing business at the old stand, No. 22 Dey-st.

JOHN B TITSWORTH,
ABRM D. TITSWORTH,
RUDOLPH M. TITSWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore exi-ting between the fundersigned, under the firm of CORSON & SMITH, Dyers and Refinishers, of the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and RICHARD CORSON is hereby authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, JAMES SMITH retiring from the business of said firm.

JAMES SMITH.
New-York, Sept. 15, 1858. RICHARD CORSON.

The undersigned will continue the business of Dying and Refinishing at the several offices, Nos. 365 Bowery, 191 East 26th-st. and 29 John-st., where all orders will be thankfully received and done with neatness and dispatch.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1858. RICHARD CORSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EVENS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding list of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co (div.)	March 5, 1855,	N. Y. $270 08
American Oil Co.,	March 5, 1855,	N. Y. 23 50
Bradley, E.	July 26 1855	unknown 04
Blatchford, M. A.,	June 11, 1855,	unknown 9 38
Brimmade, E. L.,	June 9, 1855	unknown 38
Brown Robert G.,	Feb 23, 1854,	unknown 67
Schwarz, A.,	March 27, 1851	N. Y 67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr.,	Dec. 8, 1854,	unknown 6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee.	July 1, 1856,	55 shares $44 00
Beard, A. E.,	July 1, 1856	100 shares 80 00
G. Iffen Solomon,	July 1, 1856	50 shares 40 00
Hermann, Marcus,	in trust. July 1, '56.	7 shares 5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON,

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn for redemption the following numbers of Second Morigage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,319—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646 661, 680, 739, 773, 820, 835, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916 930, 949, 965 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August term 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test.
AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAY STATE MILLS.—The creditors of the Bay State Mills are reminded that TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., is the last day for proving claims against said Company. The Receivers will be in session at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at No 5 Tremont-st., (up stairs,) Boston, for receiving proof thereof. All claims not then presented will be excluded from any dividend from the assets in their hands.—SEPT 16, 1858.

F. B. CROWNINSHIELD, } Receivers of
GEORGE H KUHN, } the Bay
ISRAEL WHITNEY, } State Mills.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

Apply on the premises, No. 66 Threadneedle-st., London.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES E. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Ferguson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.—COGHOES, N. Y. divides 7 per cent.; New London, Conn., divides 6 per cent.; Milwaukee, Wis., divides 10 per cent.; Syracuse, N. Y., divides 10 per cent

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF THOMAS JONES, late of the firm of THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned at No. 73 Fulton-st., without delay.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Assignee.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, AND Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds, Six Per Cent. Loan of 1889, for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved City property, $1,000.
RICH. AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich st., New-York, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Minnesota Mining Company, having closed the sales of last year's copper, have this day declared a second semi-annual dividend from the earnings of 1857, of nine dollars per share, or 18 per cent. on the capital stock, payable, at this office, on Monday, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th October, and reopened on said 1st of November. By order of the Directors,

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

LOAN OFFICES.

C. BRODY, BROKER AND COMMISSION Merchant, No. 220 Fulton-st., corner of Greenwich, under the Ocean Bank, advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandize, or bought for the highest cash prices. German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, 1 ang. leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'sy, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and will have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR GALWAY, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Through TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., by steamships or sailing packets, as under:

Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, SATURDAY, Sept 18.
Steamship VIGO, for Liverpool THURSDAY, Sept 23.
Steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton and Continent, SATURDAY, Sept 25.
Packet-ship JAMES FOSTER, Jr., for Liverpool, sails THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets passage can be engaged either way at the lowest possible rates. Passengers by steamships will be furnished a free ticket to all the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland.

Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, supplied as usual. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13
NORTH STAR, Sat., Oct. 23	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 10

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for	Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTH LIGHT..	Oct.	30,	Dec. 4.
ARIEL.....	Oct.	30	Nov 27.	Dec. 11.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers is thereby secured. Baggage must be sent during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED CLIPper ship DREADNOUGHT, Capt. SAMUELS, acknowledged to be the fastest ship afloat, will sail Oct 1. An experienced surgeon and a splendid brass band attached to the ship. For passage, apply on board, Pier No. 8 North River, or to P. M. DREW REST, No. 40 South-st,

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.—THE splendid fast-sailing packet ship VICTORIA, Captain CHAMPION, will positively sail Sept. 21, her regular day. For cabin, second cabin, and steerage passage, apply on board, Pier No. 7, E. R., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE

EXCURSION TICKETS PER STEAMSHIPS JAMESTOWN AND ROANOKE. From RICHMOND or PETERSBURG and back; meals, stateroom, &c., included, $15; and from NORFOLK and back, $13. These tickets are limited to 27th October, without additional charge, thus enabling parties desiring it an opportunity of visiting the Fair of the American Institute at a very moderate cost. For tickets, apply to the Agents of the Company, at Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond; or, to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS

The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application to No. 29 Broadway.
Savannah, $25; to Macon, $26; to Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charleston, the ships of this line will be loaded by barges from Pier No 4, North River. Shippers will insure accordingly.

Bills of Lading will be signed by the Purser at the office on the dock.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the south will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLUM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39 Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS No. 33 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. 14 Fulton Ferry stages run to will in two pieces of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 1 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent. No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858, for the furnishing for the use of this Department, twenty-five 12 inch stop cocks, and fifty-five hydrants, known as Ayre's hydrant—the right being reserved to increase the number of hydrants to 200. The specification, form of agreement, and blanks for bidders, can be obtained at this office.

M. VANSCHAICK,
THEO. B. DEFOREST,
S. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1858.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE $5 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND POINT ROBINSON.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Thur day, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	

LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port and Pleasure Bay.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank, only on her trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 123 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Sept 16, 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 17, 8½ A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 19, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 18 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 11

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

to contend; with present limited Quarantine grounds, (as they were on the 1st September,) whether it is at all necessary to bring the sick and well into absolute contiguity; the small pox patients can be perfectly isolated, but yellow fever is not at all contagious; as regards cholera, the grounds are, witness thinks, insufficient to protect either the patients or the people; as to small pox, typhus fever or yellow fever, the grounds are effectual for protection; persons who were considered well from other diseases have more than once taken cholera from people coming into the hospital who had it; there has been no cholera this season.

Mr. Peckham thought they had nothing to do with cholera.

Mr. Anthon would not be limited as to time; he wished to show that the place was dangerous even years back.

The Court was disposed to allow a very wide range to the examination.

Witness continues—About seventy or seventy-five were ill of cholera at one time; in the Summer of 1856 there were about sixteen or eighteen cases of yellow fever in the hospitals, but none among the patients who came in with other diseases; all the cases were among the employes of the hospital; they all lived close to the water side; there was the engineer's family of the wash-house, including himself, his wife and two children, all of whom, except one child, died; there was also the son of the matron, living directly above the wash-house; two or three of the washer women, witness, and the Deputy Health Officer, (Dr. Mertindale,) the gate-keeper and his wife, two orderlies, two nurses, who nursed and laid out the engineer and the matron's son; and the carpenter's wife and another nurse who visited the gate-keeper and his wife when they were ill; that was about all; the matron had friends outside who were in the habit of visiting her; believes some of the others received visits from outside; the washwomen washed at the Government warehouses; doesn't believe any passengers were landed in Quarantine at that time; can't give any reason why, except that probably none came from infected vessels; the gate-keeper and matron's son were frequently out in the village, particularly the latter, who had a few pass outside; he was never about the hospital, but was about the grounds; there was yellow fever outside that year down at the light-house and near the foot of Wood road, or St. Mary's avenue, as it is now called; does not recollect how many cases, but believes there were 27, out of whom 14 died; this "Wood road" is about a mile and a half from Quarantine; there were a great many infected vessels (at one time over 150 or 160) anchored off the above; can't testify if the waters of the Narrows had infected clothing floating on them; the yellow fever first broke out on Long Island, and extended from Fort Hamilton to Yellow Hook, and was in almost every house; there were no cases in Brooklyn, except those which came from this district, or from infected vessels; the disease was epidemic along the Long Island shore; there were about 150 cases, and about 75 or 80 deaths; if the infected vessels are kept any length of time in the Narrows, it is probable that either Staten Island or Long Island shore can and will suffer by it; believes the miasma of yellow fever to be heavier than the atmosphere and sinks as low as it can, keeping close to the surface, but witness believes it cannot be carried ashore by the wind; the cases on Long Island shore were above the level of the sea, but could not be traced to bathing, or taking infected clothing from vessels to the shore; has no evidence that the Marine Hospital was ever infected with yellow fever, except the shore quite along the waters. Yellow fever cases do not (witness believes) infect a ship, meaning by this that if the cases break out on board, then the ship is infected; but if a case is brought on board it will not affect it; if, however, a case breaks out on board after passengers had left, it is probable that others would be infected; if nothing but the sick persons were brought on board, it would not necessarily infect the vessel; the exception made is, that nothing in the shape of clothing or otherwise should be brought on board with the patients; considers that clothing or other articles containing the air of infected vesse's should not be brought on board a non affected vessel; provided that a bed upon which a patient in yellow fever lay had not been on board of an infected ship, it would be perfectly safe to sleep upon it; is a non-contagonist as far as yellow fever is concerned; the miasma might be carried from infected goods as well as from a ship, provided water was near; the infected vessels were sometimes discharged about three to five hundred yards from the Hospitals; the ferry boat passes near them; the infected cargoes are taken to New-York and Brooklyn in lighters—I mean cargoes from infected vessels; we had one yellow-fever patient from the *Rattler*; the persons who die are taken out for burial from eight to ten o'clock in the evening; they were never removed at midnight. I moved most of the sick in carriages belonging to Mathew Carroll, which were offered by J. C. Thompson and Mr. Carroll; I did not see any attempts on the first or second nights to injure either of the patients.

Direct resumed—In shanty C there were three patients sick with yellow fever when the building was fired; I got them out myself with the assistance of some of the convalescent patients; it is one of the eight shanties; I am not prepared to state the cause of taking the yellow fever in 1856; it is no defect in the Quarantine grounds; the infection was not in the atmosphere; I think there was no danger from discharging cargoes at the dock except to those who were engaged; the cook and engineer were affected; they would have been just as liable in the middle of the ocean; the effect of the place as a cholera hospital is that there is not sufficient room to isolate cholera patients from other inmates of the hospital; it requires rooms or buildings entirely apart from the other buildings; the patients should be from five to eight hundred yards from any other patients, and the hospital, if possible, should be built on rocky ground; experience shows that rocky ground alone affords protection against the spread of the disease; I regard cholera as contagious; though the atmosphere be healthy, I think one cholera patient is sufficient to infect the whole hospital; it is possible that one cholera patient, if taken to the City under favorable circumstances would infect the whole City; cholera hospitals might be put over the water on spiles; the patients were in Shanty C, for the first time, on the night when the fire occurred; the Quarantine grounds are not sufficiently extensive, but they have been well conducted.

Q.—What do you consider necessary for a complete Quarantine? A.—For a complete Quarantine we require large storehouses, for the reception of goods from infected vessels, in an isolated position, to prevent danger to those in the immediate neighborhood of the storehouses; storehouses erected upon the present ground would be equally dangerous with fighters, if they were lying in the vicinity; it would be less dangerous to send the goods to New-York; I have noticed that when a large number of infected vessels were at Quarantine the disease has usually broken out on one side or other of the Narrows, and whenever these vessels were permitted to proceed to New-York the disease broke out in the immediate neighborhood of their anchorage; the Quarantine grounds are too small and too close to an inhabited district; no matter how large the Quarantine inclosure should be made, if there were people living directly around it it would be no protection as respects cholera, for so long as we had it alive we could not insure it being kept from the people outside.

At this point Ray Tompkins, who had just returned from Syracuse, appeared in Court, and through his counsel, Judge Dean, stated that he was ready to answer to the charge against him.

Cornelius Van Buskerck was then sworn on behalf of the People, and testified as follows: I reside at Port Richmond; was present at the burning on the night of the 1st and 2d September; saw both prisoners there on the first night; I saw Thompson drag the beds from the small-pox hospital and place them on the top of others that were on fire; after that Thompson went in the building; I did not see him do anything; he was in there—that was all; he went up stairs, and I saw him take a match out of his pocket and set the beds on fire on the floor of the hall of the small-pox hospital; that was all I saw done; the second night I did not see any one do anything.

Cross-examined—I was a stevedore on the Quarantine grounds, and helped hoist cargoes out of vessels; never asked if they were infected; they had been infected, but don't know if they were all infected when I worked on them; I worked on ten or more vessels, some of which had had yellow fever on board; one of them was the *Rattler*; there were 100 stevedores employed at Quarantine; there are now 135; have been there near two months; some of the men would work awhile and leave; I went to the City once and was sometimes in the village—once a week or oftener; never more than three times a week; when I had time enough went home to my family at Port Richmond; others went out as often as they could get leave; I did not have a pass; I did not associate much with the stevedores; I came in the bar-room below with a couple of stevedores once; never saw any of them at political meetings; I went to a political meeting about six weeks ago to Northfield, but it had adjourned when I arrived; I cannot say whether I had been engaged on a vessel that day; went from Quarantine in a boat, without asking any permission; Wm. Houseman employs me; I don't know who employs him; Dr. Thompson has never given me any directions; I broke the Quarantine laws, and we got a boat and came out, but I will not tell the names of the others; I don't know what day that was, and can't say whether I had been working on infected vessels that day, but it is probable I had; sometimes the washing of the stevedores has been done all about the Quarantine grounds; sometimes on the shore, sometimes at the pumps, or wherever we got a chance; I don't know how many stevedores died this Summer of yellow fever; know of one cooper and one stevedore lately; they died in the Quarantine Hospital; they worked on board of the *Rattler* and the *Armoriel*; don't know which they took sick on; neither of them lived in the village; there has been no sugar stored at Quarantine; there have been loads of sugar unloaded at the docks; I decline answering whether I carried off any of that sugar at night, either in the County of Richmond or elsewhere; on the night of the 1st September Dr. Thompson had a red shirt and black pants; the shirt hung around his legs; he had a black felt hat; when I saw Thompson, Michael McCabe was with me; he was assisted in pulling the beds from under the piazza; no one was there but us, and Michael spoke to me; can't say what time it was; it was before twelve o'clock; the Hook and Ladder Company came in; an engine company was in; the Hook and Ladder came into the field before the Small pox Hospital; the stevedores were generally on the grounds; most of them had not gone to the Cable Celebration.

Direct resumed—When I went out, as I mentioned, it was without the knowledge of the officers, and they did not know that I went to the political meeting.

Cross-examined—I stole a boat to leave the Quarantine; it was left unlocked; sometimes I had a pass from Dr. Thompson, and at others from Dr. Waller if we wanted to go out badly, and couldn't get a pass we went out any way.

To Mr. Peckham—Ray Tompkins was with the crowd on the first night; I asked him to shut one of the windows in the lower story of the Hospital; he said he did not dare to; could not say what he was going to do; I did not see as there was such a large crowd.

To Judge Dean—Could not tell the time when I saw Tompkins; could not tell how he was dressed; I helped carry a woman out of the Small-pox Hospital; she was the only patient I saw; I was at the Convention at Richmond about the last of August; I saw Dr. Thompson in the room; there were three other stevedores beside myself at Richmond; think I had worked on an infected vessel the day before; got a pass to go out that night, but did not get it from Dr. Thompson, but from George Roff, one of the stevedores; did not see him distribute passes; I decline to answer the distance from Quarantine to Richmond; or whether Roff was at Richmond; I will only answer what I was subpœnaed for.

Dr. Walser recalled—Vessels unloaded at the Washhouse dock are such as have had no disease on board; from my experience with the hospitals I do not think a vessel is perfectly safe until frost or cold weather; I cannot say how long an infected vessel must remain before she would be dangerous to the shores; I cannot say, after all the fumigations, &c., in the lower bay, that it would not be dangerous for a vessel to come up.

Cross-examined—I never gave passes to any of the stevedores, except a few days during the illness of Dr. Waller in June, or beginning of July; that was for two weeks; I didn't see Ray Tomkins do anything on the night of the 1st of September; he told me he would keep the people back, from the Female Hospital, and I knew he did, for no one came; he was dressed in citizen's dress and wore a fire-cap; the first night I asked him what they were going to do, and if any more buildings would be set on fire; he answered, "You know the feeling of the people on Quarantine; I believe they are determined to burn every building on the ground;" a few minutes after they began to smash in the windows, and half or a quarter of an hour after that the Small-pox Hospital was on fire; that building was empty—one of my employes told me the rioters would kill Dr. Bissell; I asked Mr. Tomkins to come with me and save the Doctor; he came immediately with me, but the Doctor had already escaped; afterwards he asked me to release a prisoner I had made; he advised me to do so, as it was the safest way to save the Women's Hospital and ourselves; this was the building in which the sick were put; I afterwards saw him and asked if this building was saved; he told me unless they killed him first, no one should hurt the sick who were in the Hospital; Brady, the foreman of No. 4 Engine Company, came in to rescue the patients, but I told him to go out.

Dr. R. H. Thompson, sworn: I am health officer and have been since April, 1855; I was on the Quarantine ground on the night of the 1st of September, but was not on the night of the 2d; the dwelling house I occupied was burned the first night; I saw neither of the prisoners that night.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—At the time of my appointment I resided in Albany; I was engaged in the practice of medicine; I have not made a complaint in New-York before Justice Welsh against Ray Tompkins.

Judge Dean offered to prove that that witness had hostility towards Ray Tompkins. (Overruled.)

Examination continued—I knew Van Buskerck slightly—that he was employed as a stevedore; I did not see him at Richmond at that political Convention; did not see Roff there; I saw others who were employed at Quarantine at that Convention; the distance is six or seven miles; I don't remember the date; I think it was on the night of the 14th of August; the Convention had no reference to Quarantine affairs; there were several bargemen in my employ there; their duty is to row the Health Officers' boat; I know their names; I can't tell if they were all there, and don't remember that there were any others that I could identify; these barge men went with my permission; there was yellow fever in the Hospitals at that time; none in the vessels; there were vessels there that were considered infected about a week before that I attended the meeting; there was a large assembly of people at the caucus at New-Brighton; there were persons there from Quarantine; can't tell how many, as I don't know the exact number; there might have been thirty; those that attended were employed on the grounds, and were on the vessels, some as stevedores; they attended by my permission—some of them; there was yellow fever in the hospitals; there were infected vessels in Quarantine; some of these vessels had been discharged; they were being discharged daily in their turn; McLyman, the scow-man, was at this caucus—the scow is used for burning refuse materials from infected vessels; Mr. McL., after being engaged in that business, went with my consent to a crowded political meeting; Kramer, Lyman's assistant, died, if I remember rightly, about the middle of July; Kramer's wife, I heard, had also died; McLyman was engaged in burning infected materials; Kramer was engaged in the scow burning, but not at the same time; McLyman had the charge of the iron scow, and burnt infected materials; I have heard that Kramer did not burn things from yellow-fever vessels; the danger of infected materials is that persons who do it will get the disease; the rule is five days from the time of exposure to the time the disease develops itself; McLyman had charge of the scow for five days before this caucus; I said to the boss stevedore that a number of persons engaged on the ground were desirous of attending the political meeting, and I said I had no objection to their going provided they would comply with two conditions; viz: that they should change their entire clothing—that is to say, that they should take off the clothing in which they had been at work, and wash up, and also, that they should immediately return; I further added if he could assure me that these conditions could be complied with, the men could attend the meeting, and some others could go; the boss stevedore is Wm. L. Houseman; I supposed there would be a contest about the election of delegates; I didn't see that these stevedores were washed up; I left it to the boss; he reported to me that it had been done; I saw many of them before they left, and they had changed; there were, I learned, several of the stevedores who were anxious to go to the caucus; many spoke to me; there were other employes on the ground who were of the company; the whole was about 30; I was at the meeting; I don't know how long after these troops were at New-Brighton that the yellow fever appeared there; I heard there was a case; the Stewards reside inside the Quarantine grounds; I don't know if they have friends; I know Mr. Deforest, the Justice of the Peace; I did not furnish men to go to a caucus at Factoryville; I did not agree with Deforest to furnish the men at New-Brighton; I had a conversation with Mr. Deforest about the meeting, but not about enough to overbalance the number at Crabtree's factory; I had a conversation with him about the stevedores attending that meeting; I did not say I would get the stevedores; I stated once I permitted such persons to leave; I gave them no passes; I gave them all passes through the boss stevedore; it was verbal; there was no limit, except what I said; I mentioned two conditions; the Quarantine regulations do not require all persons to have a pass; they contemplate that persons may pass in or out with authority; there is a gate-keeper, who is expected to have a written pass; in this case I think I said, Mr. H. would apply, and to let his party pass; I suppose they went out of the front gate; I don't know that some of them went out of the back gate; I gave them no permission; the first case of yellow-fever was in April; if had not been familiar with yellow fever patients before I came to New-York, since coming here I have become somewhat familiar with it; can't say the number of cases I have had under my care; I can't approximate the cause; the yellow fever is cured by infection; the atmosphere is infected; I don't know how the atmosphere gets infected; I think it can be carried in merchandise and in clothing, in cotton, hemp, rags and rope cuttings, but slightly in sugar, molasses, flour, and cargoes of that kind; coal is not supposed to carry infection generally; we have required one cargo of coal to be quarantined, or rather a vessel carrying coal; I don't know from what distance this infection is dangerous; I should think it would be dangerous to have vessels around the ferry landings; it would be dangerous to persons passing.

Adjourned until this morning, and the prisoners remanded to the custody of the officers.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER FROM CHARLESTON—VACCINATION OF IMMIGRANTS—BURIALS REFUSED AT CASTLETON—SAVANNAH AND MOBILE DECLARED INFECTED PORTS.

The Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's Office at noon yesterday,—present Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. HASWELL, and Drs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

A report was received from the Deputy Health Officer, stating that the steamer *Columbia*, from Charleston, S. C., had arrived in port on the 13th inst, and reported all well. The officers of the steamer were on Quarantine grounds on Wednesday and reported that all continued well. Early on Thursday morning a man was sent on shore from the steamer, who had died in the small-boat, between the steamer and the wharf, of black vomit.

There were no cases of yellow fever on board the steamer *Florida*, from Savannah, and the passengers would therefore be permitted to come to the City.

The passengers of the bark *Atlanta*, from Bremen, were vaccinated on the 14th inst.; the vessel arrived on the 13th. No new cases of the small-pox had occurred for the last 15 days, and the deputy wished to know whether he should permit her to proceed tomorrow or should have the passengers transhipped.

The Castleton Board of Health have refused to let the dead from yellow fever be buried outside of Quarantine. The bodies of two are now waiting burial.

Dr. WALSER proposes that an injunction be issued arresting further proceedings on the part of the Castleton Board of Health.

The schooner *Col. Satterly*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived on last Saturday, reported no sickness on board either on the voyage or in port. Her owners asked permission for her to go to Hunter's Point for the purpose of repairing. Referred to Dr. THOMPSON to report on to-morrow.

The Captain of the schooner *T. V. Waggoner*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived on the 20th Aug. last at Quarantine, asked a permit to come to the City to load. Permitted to go to Pike-slip, not below it.

The schooner *Charles Smith*, from Cardenas, having perfected her repairs at Hunter's Point, permission was asked to come to Pier No. 10 East River, which was granted.

Permission was granted for the bark *Kate Stewart* from Charleston, S. C., to come to Pier No. 5, North River under the rule.

The bark *Lucy* [illegible], from Cardenas, having discharged her cargo on the 8th inst., permission was granted her to come to the City under the rule.

The brig *Martha Post*, from Matanzas, loaded with sugar; one death on voyage and one in port; was permitted to come to the City under the rule.

The passengers of the steamer *Montgomery*, from Savannah, were permitted to come to this City.

The bark *Sarah A. Nichols*, from St. Jago, cargo discharged eight days ago, was allowed to go to Hunter's Point for repairs.

The bark *L. D. Carver*, from Matanzas, was permitted to come to the City under the rule.

Permission was granted to the ship *Sheridan*, from New-Orleans, to come to the City to unload.

The captain of the steamer *Daniel Webster* asked permission to come up the stream. Laid on the table.

Captain BENNY, of steamer *Atlanta*, from Charleston, S. C., asked permission to come up and load for Baltimore. He stated that altogether there had been but four cases of sickness on his steamer, including the steward and stewardess. Laid on table.

Captain CRABTREE, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, asked the Mayor if the intended visit of the Construction Committee from that Board to Staten Island would be deferred on account of the weather.

The Mayor was of the opinion that it would not.

Mr. DEVLIN, the Counsel of the Commissioners of Emigration, stated that it was the intention of the Board of Castleton to prevent the burial of the dead from yellow fever outside the Quarantine grounds, and that he was of the opinion that burying the dead inside of the Quarantine ground was prohibited by an act of the Legislature. He said he would examine the statutes.

The Mayor here stated to the Board that he had authorized the reporters for the press to make the statement that the ports of Savannah and Mobile had been declared infected.

The Board, on motion, approved the action of the Mayor.

The cases of the steamers *Florida* and *Montgomery*, from Charleston, &c., were laid on the table.

Dr. ROCKWELL reported that he had, on Wednesday, seen the body of DANIEL REDDE, in the rear of No. 72 Oliver-street, who had died of the black vomit. The man's wife stated that he was one of the men employed about Quarantine. The doctor had reported the case to the City Inspector, and ordered the room fumigated immediately.

General HALL stated to the Board that the military had been ordered to protect all property, and suppress any disturbance that should break out anywhere on Staten Island. If the people should make any attempt to interfere with the burial of the dead in the cemetery belonging to Quarantine, the soldiers would be ready to protect those who had the law on their side.

The Board will meet again to day at noon.

Leave the Post-Office Where It Is.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Passing by your disparaging appreciation of the Chamber of Commerce, I will endeavor to set you a little nearer right than you are with respect to *matters of fact.*

You say "there are more merchants north and west of the Broadway Theatre than to the south and east of it." This is no doubt true when merchants are in their domestic circles, at their dwelling-houses, but it is very far indeed from the truth when you follow merchants and other business men to their places of business, where they always receive and open all their letters. When you give yourselves the time to examine into this last-named feature in the case, you will find the *facts* to stand as follows, namely: South and east of Chambers-street you will find 42 out of our 53 Banks; $63,000,000 out of $67,000,000 of our Banking capital; all our Marine and nearly all our Fire Insurance Companies. Also, the Custom-House, Assay Office, City Hall, Merchants' Exchange; nearly all our large commercial buildings and beautiful and enormously-expensive stores; all our shipping and commission merchants; all our wholesale grocers and flour and grain dealers; nearly all our wholesale dry goods dealers, and nearly or quite all our newspaper offices; and then all the principal ferries from Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark land at and go from sections of our City below Chambers-street. There can be no doubt but that seven-eighths of the letters that come to our Post-Office are to parties doing business a good deal South of Chambers-street, or within the area of a circle between Chambers-street and the Battery, of which circle our present Post Office is the exact centre.

Now, gentlemen, if nearly all of the class who daily transact business at our Post-Office are contented with the present location, had we not better allow the matter to rest where it is?

Neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the *Journal of Commerce* have ever objected to there being a Post-office well up town, perhaps as far up as Union square. Indeed, I believe the *Journal* has often advocated such measure. But do, I beg of you, allow business men to have a word to say in regard to matters needed in their own affairs. We are, of course, actuated by pecuniary influences, as far as regards valuable property already long established in the section of the City referred to; but I feel entirely confident that the proposition to keep the Post-office where it is is the *only* proposition wholly disconnected with prospective land speculation.

ONE OF THE CHAMBER.

A SPELL OF WEATHER.—Yesterday everybody thought the Equinoctial storm had come, and the degree of preparation for that event, in the way of bad clothes and seedy hats, and umbrellas, was something startling. But by 3 o'clock the weather repented, the sun came out cheerily, the umbrellas and galoshes were stuck away in dusty corners, and Broadway was full and glad. All that direful threatening of the muggy air and cold east wind of Wednesday went for nothing. In the evening, as the sun went down, people went out to look at the pollywog-like Comet, which feebly lifts its tail at 7½ o'clock, and vanishes speedily.

A REGATTA POSTPONED.—The Empire City Regatta Club were to have had a race yesterday, but it was postponed in consequence of the unamiable weather. It will take place to-day from Conrad's Gardens at Yorkville.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER

quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 12 WALL STREET,

buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,

No. 156 Broadway,

The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS!—75c.! 80c.! and 90c.! per yard!! All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. Floor Oil-cloths, 31c, 40c., and 50c. per yard. Drugets, Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, Window-shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

NO OPPOSITION.—KNOX, the Hatter, is without a rival. If you want an elegant, stylish, first class, durable, becoming and cheap hat, patronize his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS,

No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

CASTIGATED BY HIS WIFE.—A well-known individual in Brooklyn was at an early hour on Sunday morning last, discovered by his loving wife emerging from a saloon on Myrtle-avenue, near Fulton-street. The injured wife had been looking for her liege lord several hours, and had visited several popular places of resort to find him, that she might secure enough money to buy a dinner for Sunday, and stock the larder for the week. She finally traced him to the place in Myrtle-avenue, and as he came out (somewhat oblivious) his wife seized him by the collar, and at the first effort broke a sun-shade over his head. She then used her fists, and was only prevented doing serious violence by the appearance of a private watchman, who threatened to take them to the Station-house, provided they did not go home, which they promised to do and started off together. It is presumed that their difficulties were amicably arranged.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—The case of ADOLPHUS BURGESS, who sues WM. C. KREELAND, Comptroller of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery, was commenced in the City Court yesterday. This is the case, it will be remembered, which led to the examination of the financial affairs of this concern. The case is still on.

Jersey City Items.

A. CALL.—The Rev. MATHEW C. KEMPSEY has accepted a unanimous call extended to him by the Bethesda Baptist Church of Jersey City, who are at present worshiping in the Metropolitan Hall. Mr. KEMPSEY is from Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, JOHN CLARK was struck by the cow-catcher of the 12 M. train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, while passing between Rossville and East Orange, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was lying on the track intoxicated at the time, and was seen by the engineer, but not in time to stop the train.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 16.

$3,000 U. S. 5s '65	108	100 Hudson R.R at 30d	27
2,000 U. S. 5s '74	103½	400 do	s60 27
32,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90½	250 do	27¼
75,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100 do	27
25,000 do	s60 84	320 Harlem Railroad	10¾
3,000 Cal. St. 7s N. Es.	82	300 Reading Railroad	48½
6,000 Min. St. 8 % ct. B.	106½	550 do	48¾
5,000 Va. 6s	s60 91½	100 do	s60 47½
2,000 H. R. R. C. R. 8%	59	100 do	48¾
2,000 H. & St. J. R.R. 8	59	400 do	48
21 Bank Republic	129	100 Mil & Miss. R. R.	16
21 Hanover Bank	90	50 do	s12 16
20 Am. Ex Bank	109	50 Mich. Cen. R. R	b30 86¾
100 Canton Com	19¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s10 23½
10 Hanover Ins. Co	106	150 do	23¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R	33½	100 do	s10 23⅞
300 do	33¾	100 do	23⅞
300 do	s3 33	460 M. S. & N. I. Guar'd	44½
300 do	s30 33	60 do	b60 44⅝
50 do	b30 33¼	50 Pl. Central R. R.	75¼
350 N. Y. Central R.	78½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	82½
50 do	b20 78¾	300 do	83
100 do	78⅝	200 do	s30 82¾
100 do	s10 78¾	100 do	s60 82¾
100 do	s15 78¾	850 Chi. & R. I. R.	69
100 do	b60 78⅝	50 do	68⅞
50 do	b30 78⅝	200 do	68¾
100 do	s5 78⅝	50 do	b60 69
100 do	78¾	100 do	b60 69¼
100 do	78¾	150 do	b60 68
100 do	s10 78¾	50 do	s60 68
300 do	s30 78	450 do	68
50 do	b10 78¾	150 do	b60 68¼
650 Erie R.R.	17¾	100 do	68⅛
200 do	17⅝	25 La C. & Mil. R.R.	2⅝
50 do	b10 17¾	150 do	2⅝
100 do	s30 17⅝	14 New Jersey R.R.	126
20 Stonington R.R.	47		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 L. C. & M. L. G.	s30 24	11 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
1,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	90	100 do	s10 26⅞
30 Pac. Mail Stm. Co	92½	50 M. S. & N. I. Gdsk.	43⅝
370 N. Y. Cen. R.	78	50 Panama R. R.	113
850 do	77⅞	25 La C. & Mil. R. R.	2⅝
150 do	s30 77¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82¾
150 Erie R. R.	17¾	150 do	82¾
300 do	17¾	100 do	s10 82
100 do	s60 17	100 do	s60 81¾
200 M. S. & N. I. RR.	23¼	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	32⅝
100 do	b10 23¾	200 do	32⅝
50 do	b30 23¾	100 do	s10 32¾
100 Reading R. R.	b10 47½	650 do	32¾
100 do	47¾	100 do	s15 32¾
100 do	b60 47⅝	200 do	b60 32⅝
100 do	47⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	68
100 do	s30 47¾	100 do	b30 67¾
100 do	s5 47¾	343 do	67
200 do	b10 47⅞		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$500 Keokuk City 8 % cent. bonds	35½	20 Metropolitan Bank	108⅝
4,000 Harlem R R. 2d mor 7 % ct. bonds	73	20 Marine Bank	89½
2,000 Cumb. Coal 6s	75	5 Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	94¾
470 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	61	20 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	160½
800 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	58¾	10 Home Fire Ins. Co	160
870 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858	87¼	60 Great Western Marine Ins Co	114
550 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	38½	20 U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	130
1,000 La & Mil. R. 7s	24¾	10 Humboldt F. L. Co.	101½
2,000 City of Hannibal, Wis. 10s	75½	400 Nic. Transit Co	1
3,000 Watertown City 8s	30	70 Amer. Coal. Co. p. s	$7
16,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	41	5 Amer. Express Co.	91¾
12,000 Virginia 6s. 1886	92¾	10 Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	51
7,000 Virginia 6s. 1887.	92½	10 Continental Bank	97
1,000 Virginia 6s. 1873.	84¾	10 Bank of Commerce	160¾
5,000 Virginia 6s. 1874.	84¾	80 Citizens' Bank	100
20 Bank of New-York	110½	20 Peoples' Fire In. Co.	99½
20 Artisans' Bank	80	10 Indem. Fire In. Co.	94
		200 Safeguard F. In. Co.	3½
		20 Columbian Marine Ins Co	112¾
		40 Housatonic R. R.	24

THURSDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange movement engages the attention of the Street to-day. There is very little doing in the Money Market to elicit remark. Some of the Banks, unable to fill up their Discount line with choice short bills, are taking paper running into March of next season at 6 ℘ cent. The shorter dates go at from 4 to 5½ ℘ cent., first class indorsed names. The demand for money on temporary loan is again moderate. The Sub-Treasury ceived $83,290 to-day, (of which $66,090 from customs,) disbursed $142,737, and held at the close, $12,315,480. The *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton, is the European steamer to sail on Saturday. There is nothing of moment yet done in making up remittances for this opportunity. Exchange is held firmly, being in the hands of the standard drawers, as usual at this season of the year when the supply of transient bank bills from a distance, fall off. The trade demand here is moderate. The principal business for the last packet was on Havana account.

The dealings on the Share list are quite animated, though thus far in the wrong direction for the *Bull* account. The fall of prices within the week, up to the Second Board this afternoon, is equivalent to 2¾@2¼ ℘ cent. on New-York Central; 1@1½ on Erie; 1¼@1¾ on Reading; 4½@5 ℘ cent. on Rock Island; 1½ on Hudson River and Galena; the same on Michigan Central; 2¼ on Michigan Southern Preferred; 1¼ on the common Shares, and 1½ on Toledo. The additional decline since yesterday, it will be noticed from the printed sales, is about ¾ ℘ cent. on most of the list. Taking New-York Central as the index, the closing price is 77¾, as against 78½ on Wednesday afternoon; Reading closed 47¾, as against 48½@¾ yesterday afternoon. The weakness in this Stock was a feature in the dealings of the day, the price having ruled rather steady for some days before, while the remainder of the active list was gradually giving way. The rumor is that some considerable parcels of each stock have been put upon the market, probably with a view to a turn at lower rates on sellers' option. The *net* profits of the Company for August show $124,205, as against $161,675 same month before the crisis of last season. The general decline, which has been going on since Monday morning, without apparent reference to any of the ordinary surroundings of the Money or Exchange Markets, or (with, perhaps, the single exception of Rock Island) the reports of railway traffic, ought now to be sufficient to attract new buyers. It seems to have been the aim of a number of the old operators to work down to this object, the market having become apparently dead to vigorous action either within the Board or from without. State Stocks have but partially participated in the decline. The parcels of Tennessees which have been pressed on sale have been taken up at 90¼@90¾, and there have been constant buyers of Missouris at 84¾@¾ ℘ cent. cash. Both stocks are bought to some extent we understand for employment abroad. Railway Bonds are also rather steady than otherwise, considering the prevailing temporary speculation and the offerings are by no means important. Illinois Central Construction Bonds 90@90¼ ℘ cent. Panama shares keep steady in price, and without much movement. A demand for Pacific Mail this afternoon advanced the price to 92½ ℘ cent. again. The current business of the concern is said to be equal to *five ℘ cent. a month* on the capital, or about $200,000 net profit, and this after paying VANDERBILT a subsidy of $56,000 a month. Of course the recent good luck in the way of California and Fraser River passengers is above the average of the year, although this must be above 30 ℘ cent.

The access to California and the travel from that State to the Atlantic side are now in a fair way of being cheapened if not improved by competition. We learn from Mr. ARNOLD HARRIS that the first trip across the Tehuantepec Mexican route will be made on the first November. The *Quaker City* steamer will leave here on the 9th October *vid* New-Orleans, which port she will regularly sail from to the Gulf end of the route on the 28th of that month. The coaches for the route have all been purchased, and are about to be forwarded. And, as announced a day or two since, the small river steamer for service between the Gulf and the head of navigation on the new line has been launched and will be rapidly completed. The land carriage will then be reduced to 128 miles. The contract for the mail and passengers on the Pacific side is with the Pacific Mail Company, for twelve months, the steamers of the Company touching at the Bay of Tehuantepec in prompt connection with the land trains. At the end of the first year, the probability is the Tehuantepec Company will become competitors for the principal mail contract to California, claiming preference on the score of expedition.

The arrangements of the new Nicaragua Transit are, also, drawing to completion. The three Lake and River steamers having been dispatched, the first steamship on the Atlantic side will leave here on the 10th October, to connect with the *Hermann*, now on her way round Cape Horn About the same time a second Pacific steamer will be dispatched by the separate Company, having that side of the arrangement in charge. The two concerns will probably make a joint bid for the California mail contract, at the next letting in 1859, when the contract with the Pacific Mail Company expires.

Mr. VANDERBILT and the Mail Company are not idle in improving their arrangements for a weekly instead of the old semi-monthly line. It is possible, from what we hear within a day or two past, that the two interests may be so far separated as to discontinue the subsidy of $672,000 a year to VANDERBILT, allowing him instead the alternate trips on the Pacific with the *Sierra Nevada* and *Orizaba*, with the further advantage of the alternate trips on this side, to which end a charter is said to be in view, of the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, late of the Collins Line, which

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2183. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE QUARANTINE ARSON.

Examination in the Case of John C. Thompson and Ray Tompkins Continued.

THIRD DAY.

Before Judge Metcalf.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Court met punctually at 9½ o'clock. The prisoners were both present, and a large number of their friends and sympathizers speedily filled the Court room.

The first witness was Dr. Daniel H. Bissel, who was recalled, and examined by Ex-Judge Dean.

RE-EXAMINATION OF DR. BISSELL.

Dr. Bissell testified: I saw Mr. Tompkins on the night of the 1st of September; he had on a cap different from that he usually wore; I spoke to him, but what the conversation was I can't say; to my knowledge he did not keep the crowd back, nor did he prevent the crowd from burning the Female Hospital; I think I could never have said that to his exertions was due the safety of the hospital the first night; I don't recollect going up to New-York the day after the first fire, but think I did; I have a recollection of seeing Dr. Winslow on the ferry-boat; Mr. Jacob Vanderbilt I don't know; I possibly may have said to Dr. Winslow that Mr. Tompkins had told me that the Female Hospital would have been burnt except for him; I say now, that Mr. Tompkins led the troops, and was the most active man there; I begged of Mr. Tompkins not to come further; I told him that we had controlled the fire; he refused to comply; the crowd said they were firemen and would come in; I told Mr. Tompkins there was no water there; to go elsewhere to some other building where the fire was not under control; there is not a fish-pond on the premises; there is a washpond near the Female Hospital, but that is sixty rods from the Small-pox Hospital; I don't know what Mr. Tompkins did, especially, after that, except to lead the men; my assistants had put out the fire at the Small-pox Hospital before Ray led the crowd; there is a brook or stream running through the hospital grounds near the St. Nicholas; the patients had not been removed from any hospital the day before the burning the first night; I don't now recollect whether a crowd was at the Women's Hospital the first night.—It was set on fire that night, but was extinguished; the first night I can't say how many stevedores were on the ground; I think about seventy of them—there were eight or nine men under my orders; I believe there were six or eight boatmen belonging to Dr. Thompson; they resided in Boatmen's Row I believe; we had been furnished with fire-arms last season; they got rusty and would not go; for four or five months previous to the burning, there had been no sick in the Small-pox Hospital; there are two gates to the inclosure—one on the north, the other on the south side of the wall; a family living near the north gate, had the privilege, I understand, to pass through the grounds from the first establishment of the Quarantine there; I never denied them the privilege; an old gentleman nearly a hundred years of age, who died the other day, always claimed the right to pass through the grounds; had always had it; I spoke to the Commission about this matter, and they told me still to accord the permission; there was nothing to prevent stevedores passing out of that gate if they had a key; I gave passes to all the hospital employes, signed by me as Superintendent of the grounds, except when I was absent, when Dr. Walser did so; the stevedores I did not pass; they did not belong to my department, nor were they under my supervision; I have seen them burn infected goods in the iron scow; my impression is that the scow has been burning goods about three hundred yards from the ferry landing; there are not many vessels near the shore; I cannot pretend to say how far infection extends; it is a disputed point among physicians; I have never experimented; I would not recommend that yellow-fever patients be taken to the Hospital in New-York, though my firm conviction is, no danger would result, with proper care; I do not think that the south end of the Park would be a proper place for Quarantine; the people are opposed, and would not be reconciled to it; I think in ten years from now you will find that yellow fever will not be so much dreaded; I think the location of Quarantine is the prettiest one in the port of New-York; it is naturally a healthy place; vessels and clothing are the only things that carry infection; the reason yellow fever has prevailed in the village, is that villagers go on board the ships and steal; I don't know Chandler White and Judge Rockwell, and can't say whether they went on board vessels; the Quarantine grounds are not so large as I could wish; I think they are not large enough.

Direct examination—I did not see Ray Tomkins or others connected with him using any water or attempting to get any, which counsel says was near; they insisted that they wanted to put out the fire in spite of that fact; the first night there was no general attack upon the Women's Hospital; one man was found there towards morning setting beds on fire—after the patients were there; I saw no effort of any kind made on the part of Ray Tompkins and of those with him, of any nature or of any description, to put out the fire; those men having firemen's caps and red shirts were the active men in firing the premises; the reason why I would have the grounds larger would be to have a wide space between the inhabitants and the hospitals; this I would do to yield to the prejudices of the people; if there were no hospitals near the dwellings of the people, they would not feel so much annoyed; and the reason is that the present accommodations for unloading ships are restricted; the wharf for unloading should be a long distance from the hospitals—say half a mile or so; there is difficulty. I understand, in unloading off shore, but that is a question of mere convenience; still another reason, and the most prominent, is that cholera hospitals should be far removed from other hospitals; I think a man who has entered an infected vessel, after changing his clothes, can go where he pleases, with safety to himself and others.

To Mr. Anthon—I suppose, if you were to mat up the hair of the head with the poison or miasma, it would carry it; so with hides and skins.

To Mr. Peckham—A person ordinarily would not carry infection in his hair; I have seen persons so filthy that it is possible they might carry anything in their hair; for instance, if a man has a large quantity of bushy, heavy hair, matted, where vermin and other insects take lodgment, yellow fever and cholera might be driven to take a resting-place there; I have never known, heard or read of a case where infection has been taken in the hair.

To Mr. Antson—I have heard of cases where physicians have been unable to decide where yellow fever has been taken and propagated; a physician cannot tell where a patient has been except from the sick man's word; infection has been carried, and is likely to be, by clothing and hair mattresses; mattresses are more likely to be infected, as the infections from patients are received upon them; the reason that the hair of mattresses is more likely to carry infection than human hair, is that dead animal matter is more likely than living to hold miasm; the hair of a man who has worked hard all day at a dirty business, and becomes wet with perspiration, would be more likely to hold it than the hair of a clean, well-washed man; this I say on general principles, as cleanliness is a great preventive of disease.

EVIDENCE OF C. C. WALLER.

Cyrene C. Waller, sworn—Am a medical man; have practiced about twelve years; am Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine; I was in the village on the second night, and at the grounds on the first night; I knew nothing of the arrangements made to fire the buildings; I saw nothing of the prisoners, either on the first or second nights; I did not see a person that I could identify engaged in firing the buildings.

Cross-examination by Mr. Anthon—I have been connected with the Quarantine establishment since May 1, 1857; previously to this I had resided in Albany for some time; I had been engaged in the practice of medicine; I did not keep a drug store there; I was not connected in business there with Dr. Thompson; I had seen cases of yellow fever before I came here, but had not attended them professionally; I performed the active duties of Health Officer; I boarded vessels that arrived; part of my duty is to inquire as to the health of vessels; this boarding has usually been done above the Narrows, except in case of vessels arriving from ports which the Commissioners of Health have declared infected, and then it has been done in the lower bay; in the fore part of the season we have boarded vessels which we afterwards sent to the lower bay; the Health Officer's boatmen resided on a portion of the Quarantine grounds called "Boatmen's Row;" I make personal examination as to the character of the sickness on board of vessels; I had boarded vessels, I presume, in the upper bay on the first of September; I had, previous to that, for some weeks, performed my regular duties as Deputy Health Officer; I was not in the village the first night; I was in the habit of passing in and out of the village myself when I pleased, but that was very seldom; I did not go to the public houses or hotels; I sometimes went to the barber's; before going out into the village, I did not always change my clothes; the sick were sometimes brought up in ship's boats and sometimes by the steamboat *Cinderella*, which plies between Upper and Lower Quarantine; the *Cinderella* usually brings up the well passengers also; the *Cinderella* was employed in the early part of the season in taking passengers to the City, but not recently; the sick with infectious diseases were separated from the well passengers by being placed at different ends of the boat, so that the wind would blow off the boat; I never have been on board the boat on these trips and can't say what care was used to change the position of the passengers when the boat's course had been altered; I don't know the charge made for carrying passengers; the boat has brought up, in two or three instances, the dead from the lower bay; I do not know who owns the *Cinderella*; when a vessel arrives which we suppose infected her hatches are ordered to be removed and windsails are inserted; she remains that way usually some days for ventilation, then certain materials are placed in the hold and in the houses on deck; these disinfecting materials are chloride of lime, sulphur and oil of vitriol; the hatches are then replaced and made as tight as possible, and are allowed to remain in that state several hours; I do not fumigate the vessels myself, and consequently cannot tell the quantity of these articles used; from one to possibly ten or fifteen may have been fumigated in one day by the same person; the person who performs this work goes into the hold of the vessels; my boatmen do the work; they lived in "Boatmen's Row," fronting on the main street of the village; the infected articles are burnt in the scow as often as we have the material to burn; she visits the vessels to collect it.

To the Judge—The scow sometimes goes down to the lower Bay.

Resuming—I have not seen the smoke from the scow blowing over the island; the articles usuully burned are infected clothing, bedding and refuse matter after the cargo is discharged—such filth as is collected in the hold; my friends have passed in and out of my house during the present season; they do not go into the inclosure to do this; I have never at any time or in any instance, practiced as a physician outside of the grounds; I do not know John McCready, one of the hands on board the *Susquehanna*; I do not know the number of men employed on board of that ship.

Q.—She is a dangerously infected ship, is she not?

A.—I call her a bad vessel, Sir.

To Mr. Peckham—I never went into the village when I considered myself in a condition to convey infection; in 1857, I had probably a light attack of yellow fever; I do not believe it possible that a person can give another yellow fever by passing or repassing, or remaining with them, no matter how many infected holes he may have been in; I might qualify that by saying if proper attention were given to cleanliness; I do not consider that any danger was incurred by the public, from the fact that my boatmen passed up and down the street on the way to their houses; I do not recollect of any complaint being made on that account; no complaint has been made to me of my going out into the village; to the best of my recollection, I have never been on board what we call an infected ship for two months.

To Mr. Anthon—I have not been on board the *Susquehanna* for about four months; I do not know whether I boarded the *Rattler*—I think I did not; Dr. Gillette probably boarded her in the Lower Bay; I boarded the steamship *Columbia* on Monday last; she had no sickness on board when she arrived; she came from Charleston—an infected port; a man who worked on board died yesterday morning; I do not know how long this man had been sick; I do not remember seeing him when I boarded the ship; I could not identify *him*; stevedores are kept within the walls because of their exposure to the poison of yellow fever; the man who fumigates the vessels is subject, for a few minutes, to the same exposure; sometimes one boatman and sometimes another performs the fumigation.

To Mr. Peckham—The reason why we do not consider the boatmen so much exposed to danger as the stevedores is, that the latter work in the holds, and handle infected cargoes all day; I have never heard or knew of the bargemen communicating the fever.

To Mr. Anthon—One of the boatmen or bargemen is named George Randolph; he lives, I am informed, in the same house with his mother; I have heard, but do not know, that Mrs. Randolph is sick now with yellow fever; Randolph told me that the physician who attended his mother had not yet pronounced it yellow fever: Dr. Harcourt is the attending physician, I have heard.

To Mr. Peckham—Mrs. Randolph lives, I believe, in what is called the infected district.

EVIDENCE OF DAVID M'LYMAN.

David McLyman, sworn—I am a bargeman, and resided, at the time of the fire, in "Boatmen's Row;" I have been bargeman for four years on the 4th of next April; I was towing the iron scow in when the fire broke out; I saw both the prisoners on the grounds after I reached them; the wooden shanty was nearly burned down then—all but the eastern end of it; I do not know whether the prisoners were engaged in the burning; heard neither of the prisoners converse on the subject then nor since; I have had charge of the iron scow since she first was brought here—near two years, I believe; I have had assistance, and have hired a man to row in the Doctor's boat in my place; I have had an assistant in the scow; have two at present; sometimes I took the scow off to the vessel, and if there was but little stuff I brought it ashore in a small boat, unless it were bedding, when I took the scow for it: the stuff on the scow; she was placed always on the anchorage; the *Susquehanna*'s stuff was burned in the Lower Bay; the scow one parted her moorings, and drifted off towards Robbins' Reef; she never was up opposite New-Brighton; I sometimes stay on board when the stuff is burning—smoke won't hurt anybody; I might have had a slight attack of yellow fever, but I don't think it was; I called it a cold, and I cured myself; Kramer sickened about the 4th of July; he had been employed with me on the scow up to the time of his death, excepting for four months last Winter, since the time I have had charge of the scow; I saw Kramer's wife the afternoon before she died; she was as well as could be; she died in child-birth; I have been to Kramer's house; I know a feather bed has never been taken to his house from the scow; there sometimes was among the stuff good clothing, the only objection to which was that it had been worn by persons who had died or been sick of yellow fever; I never knew of a single feather bed being burnt in the scow; pillows have been, and mattresses and straw beds; during this time I would go about the village when I wanted to see my friends; I generally went home and washed and changed my clothes if I thought I was dirty enough; I have had charge of the sick boat with the other bargemen, and have brought ashore the sick and the dead; the pantaloons I now have on I have worn on board of the scow: I am not afraid to handle a sick person, and have taken them in my arms to place them on board my boat; after doing this I have gone about among the villagers as usual; I was at the primary meeting at the Assembly Rooms; I might have worked on the scow the day before that, but don't think I had that day; I had no coat on the night of the meeting; I had changed my clothes all but my boots; I walked with the stevedores over to the meeting at Houseman's, at the boss stevedore's request; we went out of the back gate; we knocked at the gate, and the girl from Mrs. Fountain's came and opened it; I don't think there were more than 15 or 20 stevedores went out of the gate; Dr. Thompson did not go ont of the gate with us, nor did he give us directions what to do at the meeting; I have not been to the City on the same days that I have been engaged on the scow; I had a pass to go out of the gate; a general pass to go in and out when I chose.

At this point the cross-examination was suspended, and a recess of an hour was taken.

Cross-examination of David McLyman resumed—I never knew of passes having been sold by parties in side of Quarantine; have heard rumors to that effect outside; objected to as regards rumors;) I burn the infected articles some 600 yards from the shore, sometimes closer, according to the wind; sometimes I have burned articles, when the wind was blowing off shore, at about 600 feet distance; I have always told my men to keep clear of the ferry-boat; I have seen articles drifting in the water; don't know whether it came from the shipping or from Castle Garden; rather think it comes from the vessels at Castle Garden, as I have never seen any thrown overboard from the vessels at Quarantine; I have not done any fumigating of vessels for the past two months; I have done that sort of work for years with the other boatmen; we always go into the parts of the vessel that we suppose most infected; after I have done this work I go among the citizens in the evening, frequently with the same clothing on; sometimes we use a barrel of lime in fumigating a ship; in the ordinary class of vessels—from eight hundred to one thousand tons—we use some twenty or thirty plates of lime; we pour sulphuric acid upon that in order to cause the vapor; I have fumigated as many as six or eight vessels in one day myself; for the last two months the rest of the men have been in the daily habit of fumigating vessels at the Upper Quarantine, for the purpose of taking the disease out if there be any there; I know John McCready; he was employed on board the *Susquehanna*; I don't know whether he lives in Tompkinsville or down here; I believe he lives on the Island; I have seen him inside Quarantine; I don't know how often he visited his family; I think he was a stevedore on the *Susquehanna*.

To Mr. Peckham—The vessels at the Upper Quarantine are all fumigated, whether disease exists on board or not; I have always for years been in the habit, after fumigating a vessel, of going to my house in the village; I never heard a complaint on that score against me; all the boatmen, Custom-House and Health officers go to the City when they want to.

The cross-examination of Dr. Thompson, postponed from Thursday, was here resumed by Judge Dean.

EXAMINATION OF DR. THOMPSON RESUMED.

The stevedores give a bond—most of them—when employed; it is a matter of option with the Health Officer; the bond in effect provides that they shall remain in Quarantine all the time employed, and shall not leave until five days have elapsed from the time they have ceased working; this is done that no chance of taking the fever may be had; the period of yellow-fever incubation is fiv days.

Q.—Why do you not require this bond of all, as well as a part? A.—Because I did not think it necessary; I bonded them all the first part of the season; I understood that they were liable for misdemeanor if they infringed the regulation; I so understood this at the time I permitted the stevedores to go to New-Brighton; I have known Houseman for four years; I believe he resides in Brooklyn; permitted him to go with the men that the conditions of their absence might be complied with; I don't remember how these stevedores were dressed at the caucus; some of them wore the same kind of clothing they wear when they are discharging vessels; I don't know where these men live; I don't know if Houseman voted at the meeting; I supposed those men went out of the front gate; my impression is, as I stated yesterday, that I spoke to the gate-keeper to let Mr. Houseman's men out; McLyman was at the meeting; I have heard that McLyman has had a touch of yellow fever since that night, but not within five days from that time; McLyman had no special permit for that night; he and all the boatmen, have general permits; permission is given the boatmen, because I have reason to believe they would not go out in an unfi condition, as the stevedores might, who are constantly at work among infected cargoes; the statute regulation is that no party shall leave Quarantine without authority, which is given at the discretion of the Health Officer; I know Geo. W. Daily; he has been engaged at Quarantine since I have been Health Officer; I became acquainted with him at Albany, when he was door-keeper, I believe, of the Senate; I think that was the first Winter that I held my office; he had a sore eye in Albany, and came to my office for a prescription; he had only one eye then, and I remembered him on that account: Daily was employed in 1856, with a steamboat, to tow vessels off shore; the season was a very sickly one, and I employed him for that and kindred service; he did not own a boat, but he had a friend who did; I don't know what his business was before; that work he performed well.

This line of interrogatory was indulged in for some time, when

Mr. Peckham asked the object of such testimony.

Judge METCALF did not see its relevancy.

Dr. Thompson said he would cheerfully answer any questions pertinent to the matter in issue.

Witness, resuming—Daily has no Quarantine pass; he had one, but it has been revoked; I gave orders to the gate-keeper some time this season to revoke that pass; I knew that Daily was in constant intercourse with the villagers during this time; this last year Daily was not in my employ; to my knowledge Daily did not go in and out of the gate when he pleased; I gave permission to many of the citizens of the Island to come in and out; captains of vessels had permission; those who had business there were permitted to come in; Mr. Daily had business with me in the year 1857.

Q.—What was the nature of the business?

Mr. Peckham objected to the time being occupied with such inquiries

Judge METCALF did not see the relevancy of the matter to the issue; counsel had drawn out the fact that persons were permitted inside without having business.

Judge Dean wished to show the loose way in which Quarantine regulations had been enforced.

Witness, resuming—Mr Cunningham is one of my boatmen; he, with the others, fumigates vessels; one of the regulations is that they shall not go out into the village without changing their clothing; a compliance with that regulation is expected of them, and I have reason to believe they comply; the Health Officer receives fees for the performance of certain duties; he receives no fees specifically for watching the boatmen change their clothing; I have never prevented the boatmen leaving the Quarantine premises for the purpose of going to their homes; a Board of Health was organized in the village in 1856 and in this year; a barricade was erected by them before the gate; I don't know who tore it down; my opinion is that it should have been torn down; I never inquired who did it; did not pay the expense of having it torn down; did not pay Daily or allow him to take pay from any funds belonging to me to liquidate such expense.

Q.—Were stevedores and others employed in Quarantine in the constant habit of going out? A.—No; in reference to 1856 it was a very difficult matter to keep them inside; the wall around the quarantine is so low it can be easily scaled: as to my means of knowing how much they went out, they are very limited; there was no police, and therefore we had to do the best we could; the establishment in that respect is and has been very deficient.

Q.—You have a regular police? A.—The Harbor Police, whose duty it is to prevent communication with vessels in Quarantine.

Q.—Had you no police to prevent the stevedores from communicating with the people, and was there any more danger in the one case than in the other? A.—The stevedores were not allowed, by regulations, to leave the ground without changing their clothing; there was no exception to the rule; their clothing was kept in the old washhouse where the men had their quarters and slept, also in a shanty next to the St. Nicholas, on the hill.

Q.—Have vessels been unloaded at the Quarantine wharves? A.—Yes; vessels with molasses, logwood, &c.; all vessels arriving without sickness on board have been permitted to discharge their cargoes there by steam; it commenced this Summer.

Q.—Has that been done before, within a quarter of a century? A.—I don't know as it was done before; I think I inaugurated it; the object was to facilitate the discharge of cargoes, and thus lessen the accumulation of vessels above the Narrows, and between the shores of the two islands.

Q.—Who owns the power used for hoisting out cargoes? A.—I don't know; the engine is used by the boss stevedores, Messrs. Brown, Dean and Houseman.

Q.—Are they from Albany? A.—No, Sir. (Mr. Peckham objected to such questions.)

Q.—Do these men have a permit from you, and where do they live? A.—Yes, Sir; they live in Brooklyn; I have heard that the engineer who ran the engine has been sick of yellow fever; I have no doubt that persons directly employed in discharging cargoes are liable to be taken sick; one object of this discharge of cargoes is to ventilate them.

Q.—Have you given permits to any other parties? A.—I selected three persons to attend to the duties of stevedores, who employ the stevedores; I have control of them so far as sanitary regulations are concerned; no further, and no other interest in the matter.

Q.—Why do you have these vessels discharged at the Quarantine wharf by steam? A.—Because it can be done with greater dispatch by steam; heretofore they have been discharged by hand power; portions of the cargoes have been sent to the City.

Q.—If infection is in the cargo when on board the vessel, will it not remain in it after it is discharged? A.—The infection is thrown off by exposure to the air, such as sugar and molasses cargoes, in its passage from Quarantine to the City; the theory is, that in its passage it has been rid of its infection, and experience has shown that the theory is correct; no instance has been known where infection has arisen from these cargoes thus lightered.

Q.—Have you known any lighterman die who have been employed in carrying goods to the City? A.—Yes; this year, and also in 1856; what I mean to say is that if there is, any danger in discharging, the danger is here; I have known sometimes three, sometimes one, vessel to lie at the Quarantine dock discharging at one time; the distance of the Quarantine dock from the ferry dock is about an eighth of a mile—perhaps less; the ferry boat from New-York passes very near the dock; there is a large number passing each way every hour; to unload one of these vessels in the city there would be danger of infecting the neighborhood; the danger is first to those unloading, and second of infecting the locality.

Q.—Did the *Rattler* lie at that dock? A.—I think she was discharged in the stream; I am certain she was; when she came down from the City she landed at the Government wharf, where she remained about ten days; it is my duty to assign the place for these vessels; I knew that Mayor Tiemann had sent her away; I did not know he had threatened to scuttle her at the dock; I understood two or three sickened on board of her; in addition to the stevedores there are lightermen engaged, who are also licensed; I cannot give the number or the names; the lightering has been done the same as the stevedores' business, only one man has the control; his name is Herman Boyer; I have licensed none but him; they have been placed in quarantine; Mr. Littlejohn has no connection with Quarantine whatever, or with its business.

Q.—What is Mr. Littlejohn's business? A.—I will answer that question if the Judge thinks it a proper one.

Ruled out as impertinent.

Q.—Dr., do you consider the present Quarantine a proper Quarantine? A.—No, Sir; I have by my words and acts, advocated its removal since 1856; I consider it too near the shores of both islands; the danger, as I have said, I consider is the presence of infected vessels lying at anchor in great numbers above the Narrows, and between the shores of the two islands; I made a report to the Commissioners of Health advocating the bringing of vessels to in the Lower Bay to prevent so many congregating here; my only object in making such recommendation was for the purpose of lessening the danger growing out of the accumulation of vessels above the Narrows.

Q.—Are the Quarantine grounds extensive enough? A.—With buildings properly located it might do; but the anchorage is too small; some vessels have been obliged to lie outside the anchorage on account of the danger to them in case of a storm; in all diseases except cholera, the grounds might be made easily safe; hospitals for cholera should be well isolated from buildings occupied by persons sick of other diseases.

Q.—Don't the fact that the place around the Quarantine inclosure which is surrounded by population, prevent extending the grounds? A.—Yes; it stands in the way of extension, and it increases the danger in relation to cholera, provided they keep cholera patients inside; the danger would be increased as the population increases; in 1856, the statistics of the Hospital show that we received into the Marine Hospital a greater influx of yellow fever, (and of yellow-fever vessels arriving,) than was ever known before by 75 per cent.; the regulations and precedents which had been adopted before that period for the proper care of the sick were accordingly found to be wholly inadequate, and I was obliged to block out an entirely new *régime*; I found it necessary to send out of the Quarantine anchorage, below the Narrows, vessels which I supposed to be particularly infected, and therefore dangerous to have in the bay between the shores of the Islands; the influx this year over that of 1856 has been at least thirty-three per cent.; it is, therefore, my opinion that it is unsafe for the port at large, and especially for this Island, to allow infected vessels to be anchored above the Narrows, and between the shores of Long Island and Staten Island.

Q.—(By Peckham.)—Do you mean by this all vessels that come here with sickness on board, or not? A.—I mean vessels coming from yellow-fever ports, where the disease is epidemic; it is unsafe for such to be allowed to anchor above the Narrows in any considerable number.

Q.—What would be the effect of having a vessel of this kind wrecked on the shore? A.—I think it would be liable to infect the locality, and cause a spread of the disease to the people along shore; my opinion is that yellow fever is not contagious, but is infectious; that is to say, if the poison falls in a place where the atmosphere is such as to generate or propagate it, then the locality becomes infected, and persons visiting the same are likely to contract yellow fever.

Q.—Do you know the steamboat *Cinderella*, and who owns her? A.—Yes; I do not know who owns her; she has been used for transhipping passengers, visiting vessels in the Lower Bay, and for towing; she has been used by my permission; I gave permission to Joseph Nelson; several other boats have occasionally been employed; the *Cinderella* is steadily employed; it is optional with parties whether they employ the *Cinderella* or not; she is devoted to Quarantine service and remains in Quarantine for that purpose, doing nothing else; if other tugs tow vessels by hawser they do not become subject to Quarantine; this is often done without their being detained; the *Cinderella* has been employed in carrying passengers to New-York, when she was in condition, and freed from infection, sometimes when she has not been employed in such service that made it improper to do so; she has been permitted to carry passengers to town the same day that she has towed an infected vessel, but there is no danger in doing so, in my opinion; she gets her coal and water at the City, but remains no longer there than necessary for such purpose; she sometimes brings sick persons and passengers from infected vessels from the lower Bay, and then she goes to the City, if necessary; but her decks are always scrubbed and limed beforehand; she is the only conveyance we have; I think liming and scrubbing the decks are a sufficient guaranty against infection; she never has any material from infected vessels placed in her hold; vessels from Turk's Island with salt are detained for a few days for observation; the forecastle and cabin of such vessels may be fumigated, but not the cargo.

Q.—Are vessels, loaded with coal, from the British Province, ever detained? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is the *Cinderella* required to have permission to discharge passengers? A.—Yes, Sir; permits have been given when passengers were ready to go; she has permission to carry up passengers whose quarantine is at an end; I have no control over the charges made; there would be more danger in their going up on the ferry boats, as, while they would there find ventilation, it would be with other passengers; the parties interested in transhipping passengers have their choice whether to employ the *Cinderella* or not; they may employ their own tug, or the *Cinderella*; if they send their own tug, she is not subject to Quarantine, if they are taken from the Quarantine wharf.

Q.—Is there any objection to these passengers walking out of the gate and taking the ferry boat? A.—Only such as I have stated; I have avoided sending them out on account of complaints of the people outside; I have done this in fulfillment of my understanding with Dr. Mundy, that passengers should not be sent out of the gate in opposition to the wishes of the Health authorities; I have offered, if the Health authorities would furnish me the means of transit between the Island and New-York, that not a sailor or passenger should go out of the gate and on the ferry boat; the patients are brought up on the deck of the *Cinderella*, properly protected by an awning; when the weather is pleasant this is the proper place for them; I was on the Quarantine ground on the 1st of September, and used my efforts to prevent the burning

Q.—Did you do anything to save the patients in Quarantine? A.—No. Except one—my wife.

Q.—Was she a Quarantine patient? A.—She was a patient in Quarantine. My duties are to look after all the affairs pertaining to Quarantine; not to look after the hospitals; I have examined the patients in the hospitals, probably once a month; I visit the hospitals to examine the patients, when I have any doubts as to the character of the disease, and it is expressly stated in the statute, that I am not permitted to be there for any other purpose; it is the duty of the Health Officer to reside within the grounds, and I have resided there when I had a dwelling to live in; I have not boarded away this Summer.

Q.—How does a physician determine in his own mind as to the nature of the disease? A.—By personal inspection as to character of the symptoms and by the agency of others; I do not know the exact number admitted during the Summer; during the Summer season I do not board vessels much, my other duties connected with the office do not afford me the time; under the statute I am allowed a deputy; I did not say that I would bring the Staten Islanders into the traces or starve them out; I never made use of any such expression; never had any such idea; if vessels arrives from an infected port with passengers, they are detained five days, and then are allowed to proceed—they have been kept at the St. Nicholas; if sickness breaks out they are detained, and the rest proceed; vessels arriving from infected ports, *without* sickness on board, where there has been no sickness in the port of departure, or on the voyage, are detained for ventilation in the Lower Bay for nine days; they are then permitted to come to the Upper Quarantine anchorage and discharge their cargoes; in ten days from the discharge of their cargoes, they are permitted to proceed to New-York or Brooklyn, *provided* that no sickness shall occur on such vessel from the time of her arrival to the time that she has been permitted to proceed; the rule is different in regard to vessels having sickness in their port of departure, or on their passage, or on their arrival; such vessels are detained at the lower anchorage for a period of fifteen days with windsails inserted in their hatches and trimmed to the wind; they are then permitted to proceed to the upper anchorage and discharge their cargo, and if no sickness appears on board of them in connection with their crews or stevedores, they are permitted to proceed to the City in fifteen days; that is the whole story.

Q.—Are not these rules sometimes departed from, and facilities used to get vessels to the City earlier? A.—In two cases only: 1st, when a vessel arrives in a leaky condition; and, 2d, when the vessel, after being discharged, desires to proceed to some place or port remote from the cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and in no other instances have there been exceptions to my knowledge; it is the duty of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, with the Health Officer, to lessen the Quarantine detention whenever, in their judgment, it can be done safely to the public health; the statute gives this right, and prescribes this duty.

Q.—When was the iron scow obtained? A.—Last year; there was not an understanding that the infected materials should be burned in the lower bay; I received a communication, sent to the Mayor, from the people of New-Brighton, complaining that she had been in practical operation in front of New-Brighton dwellings and in close proximity thereto.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—I made a response to that whole matter; I stated that the scow, to my knowledge and belief, had never been outside the Quarantine anchorage, except in the lower bay, but once when she broke her cable; in that report I expressly denied that the complaint was true; I never had an opinion that it was improper to burn these materials within the Quarantine anchorage; it would not be unsafe, in my opinion, to the public health to burn them in the East River; it might be offensive.

At this point the examination of witnesses was discontinued and the case was adjourned to Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

The Military Encampment.

The Eighth Regiment had yesterday pretty much recovered from the drenching of Wednesday night, and, with the exception of a slight cold which some few contracted by being wet, they were all in good spirits. The day was delightful, and was mostly employed in putting up the new Sibley tents with which they have been furnished. Comfortable floors have been laid in most of them, and, when the weather becomes cold enough to require it, fires can be made in the tents. The troops are on the most friendly terms with the neighbors, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Col. LYON had been offered a neat cottage for his head-quarters, and a barn for the officers' horses. If necessary, they could now remain comfortably till Spring.

Capt. VARIAN'S troop is in excellent condition, and do duty as the police of the camp. Their four polished mountain howitzers look formidable, placed in position, and ready for instant action. They are mounted on a prairie-carriage, and each carry a canister-charge of 148 musket-balls, and can be discharged six times a minute—the four being equal to 24 discharges, throwing an aggregate of nearly 4,000 shots per minute. The force is so disposed every night at dark that, in case of alarm, every gun can be manned in two minutes from the sound of the bugle, without previous warning. The magazine is well provided, and is designated by a red flag.

Capt. SAMUEL GREGORY was the officer of the day, and Lieut. W. S. CARR officer of the Guard. There is a camp drill every morning at 6; a battalion drill at 9; and a full-dress parade at 5 P. M. The Commissary's dearment gives entire satisfaction, the living, with the aid of one of the best cooks in the country, being excellent. In the Quarantine proper nothing particular occurred yesterday, the absurd threats to prevent the burial of the dead not being carried out. A detachment of troops were in readiness to protect the sexton if any resistance had been offered. The ten police remain upon the ground, keeping a bright look-out for incendiaries. The nights are so cool that they require warm clothing to cover them in their tents.

A Remonstrance from Staten Island.

The following remonstrance is circulating for signatures among the residents of Richmond County:

To His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens and residents of Richmond County, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists are unanimous in deprecating the deplorable event which is the subject of the proclamation recently issued by your Excellency, declaring this County in a state of insurrection; that your memorialists are and always have been well known as supporters of law and order; and are, and at all times have been ready to maintain the laws of the State, and the authority of the Government; but they beg respectfully to assure your Excellency that, after diligent inquiry, they can find no occasion for their cooperation with, nor any opening where their services or assistance can be rendered available to the constituted authorities.

That, as your memorialists admit, on the evening of Wednesday, the 1st September, a considerable number of persons broke through the wall of the Quarantine establishment, and after removing the sick, did set fire to several of the buildings within the inclosure; and again on the evening of Thursday, the 2d of September, a similar number of persons, after removing the sick, did set fire to the remaining buildings belonging to the establishment, including several dwelling-houses after the latter had been vacated by the inmates.

But your memorialists further represent to your Excellency that they are informed or advised and truly believe as bearing upon the circumstances connected with this lamentable outbreak:

In the first place that with the exception of two individuals who it is said exhibited pistols in self-defence, the attacking party was wholly unarmed, and without weapons of any description, offensive or defensive; as verified by the statements of disinterested and reliable parties.

2. That the bed-ridden patients, about fourteen in number, were so removed as aforesaid, with the utmost care and tenderness, on the very beds which they occupied in the Hospitals, without injury and without, in any individual case, aggravating in the slightest degree the particular diseases under which they labored, according to the testimony of the medical attendants themselves.

3. That the patients were not exposed to any inclemency of the weather, which was clear and of a mild temperature, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 80° during the first three days of the month.

4. That for the greater part of two days the patients were almost exclusively supplied with nourishing food by the families in the neighborhood of the Quarantine; and that the use of suitable buildings was repeatedly tendered for the reception of the deemed by the attendi s at the

cians on the ground that the patients were better situated where and as they then were.

5. That no act of personal violence whatever was committed by any one of the individuals of whom the attacking party was composed; that no more force was used in any case than was just necessary to prevent or render harmless the discharge of fire-arms by the defenders of the premises; and that, consequently, it is necessary for your memorialists to repel the charge of aiding and abetting in, or approving of acts of murder which your Excellency, on insufficient authority, has alleged against them in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the county.

6. That the authorities of the County are expressly and stringently debarred by law from the exercise, as of right, of any power or authority within the precincts of the Quarantine establishment; and that within these limits the Sheriff of the County himself cannot perform any act whatever by virtue of his office; and even in defence of the premises, and with the consent of the Health Officer, he can only act in the capacity of a private citizen.

7. That the occurrence of the sad events on the 1st and 2d of September, as above set forth, were as wholly unexpected by the inhabitants of the County at large as they were by your memorialists, who were completely taken by surprise, and are not, therefore, justly censurable for not having in anticipation adopted those measures of precaution which were especially and exclusively within the scope of the authority of the Quarantine officials, and by them so singularly and unaccountably omitted.

Your memorialists do not present or urge these considerations as in extenuation or palliation of the acts complained of, but simply to present the case in its true dimensions; but they cannot refrain from soliciting the attention of your Excellency to the undoubted fact, that assuming and admitting the destruction of the Quarantine establishment to have been predetermined upon, the efforts of the mob were confined to that single object. Without any threats of or attempts at personal violence; without any wanton injury to property when the proposed object was attained, the mob quietly dispersed, and the public peace has not since been disturbed; and notwithstanding the reiterated charge of barbarous and inhuman conduct, it does not appear that any one has been injured to the extent of a single hair of a man's head.

Your memorialists, in conclusion, beg further respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that with the exception of the occurrences above recorded, the County of Richmond has been and continues to be one of the most peaceful and orderly in the State. They are advised and believe that the execution of any legal process, civil or criminal, has never been prevented in this County, and that the constituted authorities have never at any time been obstructed in the execution of their duties.

And inasmuch as the occurrence of a riot in the Sixth Ward would not afford just cause for disfranchising the City of New-York, so the occurrence of an outbreak in the small village of Tompkinsville, does not appear to furnish sufficient grounds for even temporarily disfranchising the whole County of Richmond; and your memorialists, therefore, on behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, respectfully solicit your Excellency forthwith to rescind or withdraw the above-cited proclamation.

As an additional motive for retiring the troops, your memorialists beg respectfully to represent to your Excellency that they are informed that the commander has stationed them, not at Quarantine, but at New-Brighton; that he has placed sentinels to prevent the use of public streets and thoroughfares by the resident citizens; and has publicly, and on many occasions, declared that the whole Island is under martial law, that he has the right to enter private premises on any part of the Island, and take supplies for his men by force, and that no process can be issued or executed, or any Courts held for the trial of causes, excepting by his authority and under his jurisdiction. These pretensions are so manifestly at variance with the terms of the proclamation that, if attempted to be enforced, there is reason to apprehend that they will be resisted, and that consequences may result which all good citizens must be desirous to avert.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met shortly after 12 o'clock, yesterday, all the Commissioners present except Alderman CLANCY.

Permission was granted to the owners of the following vessels to bring them up to the City: The *Kate Stewart*, the brig *C. D. Carver*, the *Daniel Webster*, the schooner *Mary*, from Charleston, and the Spanish brig *Bonita*, from Jamaica. An application from the brig *Mariana*, from Trinidad, Cuba, for permission to come up to the City immediately was denied. She had lost five men on the voyage.

Permission was granted to the owners of the brig *Handy King*, from Havana, to take their vessel to Hunter's Point for repairs on Monday.

A report from the Health Officer was read recommending that the schooner *Satterlee*, from Char

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON.

The Royal Visit to Prussia—The Reigning King—Prince Frederick William—The Speech of Persigny—The New India Government—Cardinal Wiseman in Ireland—Lord Eglinton's Refusal to Dine with him—Revival of Sectarianism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept 3 1858.

The Queen returned on the 31st ultimo from her visit to her daughter, the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia. Throughout her Majesty's tour in Germany she was everywhere greeted with hearty expressions of respect and good will. The Prussians are weary and ashamed of the pitiful position to which their country has been politically reduced of recent years, owing to the complete ascendency of absolutist views in the councils of the King. No sovereign ever commenced his reign under happier or more hopeful auspices. A great deal of preparatory work had been done during the lifetime of his father; and the elevated sentiments and aspirations said to be cherished by his successor, filled men's minds with sanguine anticipations of progress and development. Year after year rolled by, however, and the KING still dreamed, and discussed, and doubted, what the form should be of the free institutions he was to confer upon his country. People gradually lost confidence in his sincerity; yet every now and then he indulged in certain vaguely oracular reiterations of his splendid promises of comprehensive and permanent constitutionalism. The storm of 1848 came and found him still dreaming. In the paroxysm of our panic everything the mob of Berlin shouted for was then hastily granted; and carried away at last by the enthusiasm of the hour, his Majesty caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Germany. A few months elapsed, and the insidious influence of Russia had thoroughly prevailed over the unstable mind of the King. Terror-stricken lest the example of France should be followed in Germany, and that the concessions of representative power he had made, would be used for the speedy overthrow of monarchy, he threw himself unreservedly into the arms of Russia, and under the guarantee of military support in all emergencies, he set about the gradual retractation of all that he had sworn to hold inviolate. His pretentious title of Emperor was silently dropped, and stealthily, but steadily, every popular right and franchise was curtailed and abridged, till nothing has been left of the constitutional system but the shadow and the name. The depth of national humiliation was not reached till the Crimean war saw Prussian diplomacy playing the part of valet to that of the CZAR; while the sword of Germany remained undrawn, contrary to the earnest reclamations of her people.

The Chevalier BUNSEN, who had long filled the post of Minister at our Court, was nearly the last of the Liberals permitted to retain any employment; and, in consequence of the predilection he had shown during the negotiations of 1853 for the cause of the Western Powers, he was at length compelled to retire. Since then the darkness of despondency has seemed to settle down over Northern Germany, broken only by occasional whisperings of hope that in a new reign the long deferred day of deliverance might come. The illness of the King renders it now all but certain that the powers of Government must speedily devolve to his brother, the Crown Prince, whose eldest son married in January last the eldest daughter of Queen VICTORIA. And hence it is that everything which suggests the idea of intimacy and affection between the two families thus recently united is regarded with peculiar interest by our German neighbors—indicative, as it is supposed to be, of the creation of a counter-influence to that of Russia. The partisans of reaction who still encircle the secluded chamber of the maniac monarch look upon the new connection with as unconcealed aversion as the friends of freedom do with hope. Every cheer given by the population to the unostentatious *cortège* of the English sovereign had a political meaning; and the whole affair was universally contrasted with the sullen show of respect enforced by dint of police regulations when the CZAR NICHOLAS, for the last time, visited the capital of his vassal relation. The heir presumptive is a very different man from his brother. He is a plain-spoken, straight forward soldier, who has never been at any pains to win popularity, and who has seldom made any decided profession of liberal opinions. But he is believed to be a man of his word. He is known to be a decided enemy to the domination exercised by Russia over the cabinet of Berlin. He is supposed to regard the imperialism of LOUIS NAPOLEON with distrust and dislike; and he is said to lean towards Great Britain as the fittest and firmest ally that Prussia can have. All this gives rise to various hopes for the future, and accounts for certain movements in a contrary direction—directions which are likely ere long to attract very general attention. Twelve months ago nobody believed that a reconciliation between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna was possible. Many circumstances have lately become known that wear a different aspect. Secret negotiations are said to be actively carrying on, having for their object the obliteration of past resentments and the resumption of that *entente cordiale* between the despotisms of Eastern Europe, which was interrupted by the willful and wanton invasion of Turkey by the late Czar.

The Cherbourg *fêtes* have drawn forth several remarkable expressions of opinion during the last week on the other side of the Channel. Count PERSIGNY, the honestest and frankest of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S personal friends, delivered an address to the Departmental Council of Etienne, in which he assumed the right of dealing with a freedom others would hardly have ventured to use, on the most reckless topics of the day. Professing himself to be a warm advocate of the English alliance, he declared that national susceptibilities on both sides had been unhappily so worked upon as that it would need all the skill and care of the two governments to prevent an open quarrel, and he endeavored to persuade his audience that but for the personal wisdom and aolity of the Emperor, this catastrophe would already have ensued. He then proceeded to defend as temporarily indispensable the government control over the Press, intimating broadly that the time was at hand when the exceptional system in this respect ought to be abandoned. The Paris journals took some days to consider whether it would be safe for them to print what the ex-ambassador had thought fit to say, and its non-appearance during that period sufficiently attests how unpalatable these strictures were to the tacitum despot of St. Cloud. At last permission appears to have been vouchsafed to the newspapers not only to publish, but in a certain guarded sense to comment on the Etienne oration, and gradually proofs are multiplying of the truth of the views generally taken by our journals regarding the international question. A masterly article in the *Journal des Débats* reproves with great dignity and spirit the tone of the mischief-makers on both sides of the water, and says plainly that the thoughtful and opulent classes in France look upon a war with England as an unmixed evil. The fact is, that neither the Orleanists nor the Republicans whose sentiments find measured expression in the columns of the *Siecle* have any interest in strengthening the preponderance of the military element, already far too great. The Free-Trade Party, which is far from insignificant in point of numbers, wealth or intelligence in the large towns, speak their mind through the lips of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, who has been making a demonstration at Herault in favor of progress and peace.

Of domestic interest there is hardly anything worthy of notice. The new Secretary of State for India was sworn in at the Privy Council held at Osborne yesterday, and this morning's *Gazette* contains the list of the newly-appointed members of the Council for Indian Affairs, constituted by the recent statute. As a whole, the selection made by Lord STANLEY is creditable to his judgment and independence of obsolete party ties. It embraces some of the most distinguished individuals who in either a civil or military capacity have served in Asia; and the names of LAWRENCE, MONTGOMERY and RAWLINSON need no comment. On their part the moribund Company have not been less anxious to prove, in their nomination of members to serve in the new Board, that they appreciated talent, experience and worth. Their nominees are in every way worthy to sit side by side with those made in the name of the Crown; and if the good Government of a remote continent, inhabited by one hundred and thirty millions of dissimilar people could be conducted by a body of gentlemen sitting in a comfortable back room in Leadenhall-street, I doubt not those now called upon to try, would reasonably well succeed. The monstrous anomaly and absurdity of the attempt is in private admitted by all men of common sense who have ever seriously considered the subject; but in public no one ventures to say so, for no one is prepared to affront the love of national domination that enters so largely into John Bull's character. The advices from the scenes of the late mutiny continue to be of a reassuring kind; and a period of exhaustion is likely to ensue which bureaucrats of all parties and of every degree will, of course, write down as prosperity and content.

Symptoms of the resuscitation of sectarian discord have appeared once more in Ireland. Cardinal WISEMAN has been making an ecclesiastical progress through certain portions of that country, and, as might have been anticipated, he has been received by the heads of the Catholic community with every mark of distinction. Some days ago His Eminence was the guest of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at an entertainment given to celebrate the quickened interchange of communication between Ireland and America. On such an auspicious occasion, political and religious differences ought certainly to have been laid aside; and so they appear to have been as far as the worthy civic magistrate was concerned. His invitations included persons of all creeds and parties, without distinction; and in the first instance the Viceroy, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Secretary, and the Attorney General, intimated their acceptance of those that were sent to them. On hearing, however, that Cardinal WISEMAN was to be present, these noble and learned functionaries wrote to the Lord Mayor politely, but pointedly, expressing their inability to take part in the contemplated festivities. The reason, no doubt, was, that as Cardinal, Archbishop WISEMAN would take precedence of the Chancellor and all other dignitaries, the Lord-Lieutenant only excepted, being the representative in Ireland of the Queen. Such a recognition of the spiritual and temporal priority, so long-claimed by Rome for her prince prelates, the present administration, with their antecedents and opinions, could hardly perhaps have been expected to render. Lord EGLINTON was the person by whom, in 1848, a bill introduced by the then existing government of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, authorizing the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, was most vehemently opposed; and it was at his instance that a clause was introduced which has served, as it was intended, to render the bill nugatory; I allude to the provision whereby an envoy or plenipotentiary of the Pope is admissible in that capacity by the sovereign of the United Kingdom if he be a person in Holy orders. The restriction was regarded as an infringement on the inherent discretion of an independent State to make choice of its own representatives at foreign courts, and upon this ground the Pope has always refused to send an ambassador here or to receive one. Lord EGLINTON'S bland demeanor and general impartiality as head of the Irish department has subsequently won for him no ordinary degree of popularity among all classes of society, and party feeling had so much abated that some of his warmest panegyrists have been writers in the most uncompromising organs of the Catholic priesthood. The untoward incident of the dinner at the Dublin Mansion House will in all likelihood cause a change of tone in many quarters such as I have adverted to, and already notes of warning sound shrill where all was conciliation previously.

Attempts are likewise making to revive the old spirit of religious jealousy and hatred of race. An open-air meeting was held last week to demand retribution for the lives of two men named CORMAC, who were condemned and executed some months ago for the murder of a Mr. ELLIS, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the peasantry by certain of his dealings with respect to the letting of land. Mr. ELLIS was a Protestant, and so was every juror by whom the accused were tried. The Judge who presided was a Catholic, being no other than the well known Mr. KEOGH, formerly member for Athlone. His conduct on the bench in the case in question, caused at the time no little animadversion, owing to his admission of the eavesdropping of the jail in evidence, and the unequivocal expression of his opinion that the CORMACS were guilty. They died protesting their innocence, and facts have subsequently transpired which cast, it is thought, some doubts upon the correctness of the finding by the Jury. The matter has been taken up on sectarian grounds; and Mr. Justice KEOGH is denounced as a renegade by his zealous coreligionists. One of the speakers at the late meeting, the Rev. Mr. KEATON, went the length of declaring that justice would not be done to the bereaved family of CORMAC until the learned Judge was hanged! It is, however, indisputable that the system of impanneling juries in Ireland is open to the gravest censure, and it is only marvelous how it should have been suffered to survive so long.

INDIA.

Quiet on the Peninsula—Effect of the Gwalior Route—Decline of the Rebellion—Mr. Layard on the State of India—A War between England and America Desirable—English Ignorance of the New World.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

Since the date of my last everything is quiet. In fact, since the fall of "Gwalior" we have hardly had enough of interest from "up country" to remind us that we are still at war.

The rebels got a tremendous thrashing at the above-named place; and Sir HUGH ROSE, by this action, has done more for the quiet of India than all the battles that have been fought since the "massacre of Cawnpore," or, as Mr. LAYARD would, doubtless, call it, the "*festivities* at Cawnpore." The ranks of the "pucka" Sepoys have thinned amazingly lately, and, although large bodies of rebels still keep the field, they are for the most part undisciplined and ragged. A few weeks ago I wrote you that there were still an immense number of rebels roaming about the country. But now, the force have so dwindled away, that hardly one-half the number could be got together, and there without guns and completely dispirited. The NENA shows his sense by still keeping his head out of all traps and pitfalls. Would that some friendly Rajah could "bag" him, as the "Lucknow Moulvie" the other day was "bagged." We have had only a few skirmishes for some two or three weeks, and though there are no less than three rebel leaders, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 each, still at large, besides numerous little bands of from 100 to 1,000 men, yet in no instance can they screw up their courage to the sticking point. But all seem to act upon that well known idea of, "he who fights and runs away may live," &c. At any rate, they show themselves to be very light-footed. The additional troops from England will certainly be able to crush the last spark of this terrible conflagration.

By recent advices from England we see that Mr. LAYARD had been getting up quite a fever all over the country, denominated "Sepoy sympathy." I am afraid that, should he show his head in India again, there would be this additional "fact" for him to record, viz.: that he was tarred and feathered. Now, far be it from me to praise "English justice," it's an article scarce and high, so far as my experience goes; but, at the same time, when people begin to tell us that no atrocities have been committed by the Sepoys, and that British soldiers, acting under the command of hot-headed Generals, have done more to cause this rebellion to spread than anything else, and that the Sepoys are misjudged and ill used, we feel almost like wishing them in the place of the poor murdered victims of Cawnpore. Futteghur, Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi, and a host of other places. I *know* from my own experience the falsity of some of Mr. LAYARD'S stories. Not that he would willingly say other than the strict truth. But what, let me ask, is his evidence worth—the evidence of a man who was quietly living at home in England on the 15th and 16th of July, 1857—beside that of the man who saw with their own eyes the horrors of Cawnpore? I am reminded of the reason that Sir WALTER RALEIGH gives us for abandoning his *History of the World*, when, after witnessing the murder of a man from his prison window, a friend called and told him that in a quarrel between a soldier and a civilian the latter was run through—he saw it with his own eyes. A few moments after, another party, who also saw the murder, comes to him and says the *soldier* was killed—while still another tells him "neither of them were killed; both of them are now in prison," or something to that effect.

With regard to a war with England on Yankee account, I hope, if our people conclude to have a brush, they will wait till matters in the East are fully settled, and fight upon an equality. It is quite time that the mass of the English Army should get posted up regarding America, for a more ignorant set it was never before my lot to fall in with—I mean in respect to American affairs. In fact, nearly the whole lot, men and officers, are "tarred with one brush." Our ten-year-old grammar-schoolboys could teach them their A B C's in geography of almost any country. Speaking with an intelligent Englishman, the other day—one that called himself *educated*—about the "Mississippi crevasse," he says: "The Mississippi—the Mississippi—where is that?" Having informed him, he replied: "Oh! yes; I thought it was in *Canada*." A lady once asked me if I knew her brother in *America*, named DOYLE; said he lived in Boston, St. Louis, or New-Orleans—right about there somewhere. As I had once been acquainted with an Irishman in Boston of the same name, (who sold cake and candy for a livelihood,) I told her that I had met a man named DOYLE in Boston, upon which she immediately concluded it must have been her brother. Some of their ideas of Yankee land are sublime, truly, as when one day a lady said to a friend of mine: "Are you an American?" "Yes." "Why, your skin is almost as white as mine; I thought you Americans were black." A very good joke happened while in Calcutta: In speaking of South America, I was about to remark upon the horrid state of the roads in the Winter season upon the pampas of Buenos Ayres, (where I had recently been traveling,) when one of the large company of officers present spoke up, and before I had had time to begin my story, said: "Oh, yes; I know they *have very fine roads there; I have been in Canada myself.*" They all know where Canada is, but beyond that their knowledge extends not. Another one of the company who, a young Scotchman and a profound believer in the "Arrowsmith hoax," wanted to know if it was not true that at "*Chickago*," as he called it, (meaning Chicago,) people at the hotels eat with their "bowie-knives and revolvers lying upon the table ready for instant use." This same young man had the idea in his head that 30,000 Zouaves, or 20,000 English troops, could walk from one end of America to the other in case of war. I told him of a certain BURGOYNE that tried that game once, and how he fared; and also of a Lord CORNWALLIS, and again of a Gen. PAKENHAM, at New-Orleans, upon all of which subjects he was totally ignorant. The only thing he did know was, that the *Shannon* captured the *Chesapeake*. He had not even *heard* of the *Constitution*.

In view of such facts, can a man be blamed for wishing only just war enough to brush off the rust of his neighbor's ignorance? S.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

Speech of Charles T. Bright at Dublin.

The Lord Mayor, after some highly complimentary remarks, having proposed the health of Mr. BRIGHT, that gentleman said:

MY LORD MAYOR, MY LORD CARDINAL AND GENTLEMEN: I beg to return to your lordship and to all present my most sincere thanks for the great honor which you have conferred upon me this evening in drinking my health, and for the warm and hearty welcome with which you have greeted me. [Cheers.] I cannot but be personally gratified to the utmost degree at the manner in which I have been associated with this demonstration as an instrument in the carrying into effect of the great work which has been recently completed (cheers;) but I am sensible, in the contemplation of our success and its result, of the presence of those higher and more comprehensive considerations which must be felt by all of us; and I assure you that the undertaking was originally projected with nobler views than could be elicited by any mere motives for making money or fame by its accomplishment, and the part which I have taken in it inspires in my mind very different feelings to those of pride and self glorification. [Loud cheers.] The social and political advantages of telegraphic communication can be more truly and eloquently set forward by those who see and experience its effect than a worker in the field itself, but the importance of the Atlantic line has already been forcibly shown by the first piece of news which it conveyed, viz.: the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and the *Arabia* at sea, by which (not to speak of the anxiety respecting the safety of those on board) the saving of a considerable sum of money—I suppose at least £30,000—in the needless insurance of the ship and her cargo, must be set down as one of the commercial benefits bestowed by the safe submersion of the wire; and we need not look far back upon the history of the world to find many examples of the vital consequences of the rapid interchange of interference. What might not have been saved during our great war at the beginning of this century, at the very end of the struggle with NAPOLEON. One of the most sanguinary engagements that ever occurred might have been prevented by a single telegraphic message from Toulouse, announcing the establishment of peace. [Hear.] I cannot, indeed, take to myself all that your lordship has been good enough to say concerning me, but I must do my best to approach such a standard as you have pictured. [Cheers.] In the position which I have occupied as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, I have had the most valuable cooperation and assistance from Mr. CANNING, Mr. WOODHOUSE, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. CLIFFORD, and all the members of the engineering staff whose names are now familiar to you all, and I very much regret that they cannot be here to thank you for the festive honors which you would, I am sure have bestowed upon them. [Hear and cheers.] I have one feeling of satisfaction in our commemoration which even exceeds the individual satisfaction which the Lord Mayor's hospitality and your kindness afford. We have especial reasons in these islands for some degree of pride in regard to the achievement which is at this moment being celebrated in New-York as well as here, for although its consummation has been shared by the other great branch of the Anglo-Saxon race with us, yet the birth of the Electric Telegraph and the further invention of the Submarine Telegraph is due to fellow-countrymen whose names should be remembered by every one who values our preeminence and the advancement of science and civilization [Hear, hear.] Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE patented in England, in 1837, the first telegraph which assumed a practical form. The mode of communicating signs through wires had been known for some years at lecture tables, for the instruction and entertainment of classes, but it is probable that that electric telegraph would have been devoted to such employment only for some time, but for the enterprise, science, and perseverance of Mr. COOKE. In June, 1839, he completed his first line of telegraph from London to Drayton, and after this the system was gradually extended throughout Great Britain, but it was not until later that the other States in the Old and New Worlds availed themselves of the example which had been set in this country. The first line in America was laid between Washington and Baltimore, by a subsidy for Congress, in 1843. The Submarine Telegraph, the latest and most valuable development of telegraphic art, also derives its birth and practical form from our country's genius and skill, [Hear, hear.] In 1850, an experimental line was laid between Dover and Calais, which was followed, in 1851, by the submersion of a conductor protected by iron wires laid spirally round it to afford a greater degree of strength and protection. This line was projected by Mr. BRETT, to whose energy its establishment is chiefly due, and laid by Mr. CRAMPTON, one of the most eminent of our English engineers. After this, wires were made in England, and laid by Englishmen in every direction, between Ireland and Scotland, (in connection with which I may say that it is exactly six years since I sent the first message from the shores of Great Britain,) to the Hague, Belgium, the Mediterranean, and across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (loud cheers.) The idea of laying a cable to unite Europe with America naturally arose from the establishment of these lines, and it would not be an easy or a pleasing task to endeavor to select any individual name on which to place the honor of originating the great enterprise whose triumph we are now celebrating. I have labored in its interests for a long time, and I would take this opportunity of stating, in reference to a part of the work which has generally been ascribed to me, that I disclaim the suggestion of it, though I have advocated it strongly—I mean the mode of starting from the middle. In 1843, Lord PALMERSTON said, at the meeting of the British Association at York, that the time might come when the Prime Minister of England would be asked in the House of Commons whether it was true that a war had broken out in India, and that the reply of the Minister would be, "Wait until I telegraph to the Governor General." That was then considered a joke of Lord PALMERSTON'S, but it was now a thing which they almost expected daily to see realized. (Loud applause.) In 1853, shortly after the laying of the line of the Magnetic Telegraph Company between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, I was speaking with Captain HAVES, R. N., who had given considerable assistance in directing the course of the cable, in regard to the Atlantic line, about which I was then occupying myself, and he advised that we should commence from the middle, in the manner we did. [Hear, hear.] I have obtained the leave of the Lord Mayor to propose a toast, which I venture to engage that you will receive with as much warmth as you were good enough to show when my health was proposed. There must be in all undertakings a man of business, and many great undertakings have fallen through for want of that system which large commercial experience can alone teach. [Hear, hear.] None of the first projectors of that line, among which I have the honor to include myself, had that experience; and to Mr. FIELD, although he did not take part in the practical carrying out of the work, there is due a very great share of the credit arising from the success of the enterprise; and it must be said in all truth, that but for his wonderful energy and capability in the negotiations and other matters which he took in hand, the line to America could not have been in existence so soon as it is. [Cheers.] I met Mr. FIELD, for the first time, in 1855. He was then in England as the representative of the Telegraph Company between New-York and Newfoundland, in connection with which Mr. BRETT had undertaken to cause a line to be laid across the Atlantic. The means were, however, wanting for the carrying out of this arrangement, the notion of a conductor being laid across the Atlantic not being fanned with the air of popular favor on either side of the ocean. In the year following I entered into partnership with Mr. FIELD, Mr. BRETT and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who had been previously joined with us in electrical experiments in regard to certain conditions of an Atlantic line; and we set to work at once in earnest for the formation of a company, some of my friends at Liverpool and in the north country, who had faith in the result of what I took in hand, subscribing largely to it. The rest of our work you know (cheers)—the construction of the cable, its shipment, and our final success. [Hear, hear, and applause.] I would that there had been some one more competent, and yet equally acquainted with the merits of Mr. FIELD, to do justice to those high and estimable qualities—(hear, hear)—to that energy and activity of mind which have been so ably exhibited by him in this cause. But I have said enough to show that to forget the great part which he has taken in the promotion of this noble enterprise would be as ungenerous and ungracious as if we could imagine our friends in America (hear, hear,) who are at this moment celebrating our triumph, passing over some of us on this side who have contributed to our success, and forgetting the degree of share which British capital, experience and skill, and the aid which the British Government has afforded, have had in carrying out the undertaking. [Applause.] I therefore propose "The health of Mr. FIELD, and the American officers who have aided in the enterprise," and beg to thank you again for your kindness towards myself. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

The Cable Celebration in New-York—A Growl from John Bull.

From the London Times, Aug. 28.

The way in which the people of England and America have each received the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph is perfectly characteristic. The *Agamemnon* comes back to Portsmouth and pays off, officers and crew going right or left, without any one testifying extraordinary interest in their proceedings, or giving a second thought whether they go or stay, or even who they are. The staff of engineers and electricians on board the *Agamemnon*—the working bees of the hive—the men who really laid the cable—are fast dispersing. The cause of submarine telegraphy stands in too urgent need of the services of these master hands to leave them idle long. Ships are waiting, freighted with cables, and European Governments and companies are loud in their demands for the aid and assistance of these great cable layers. In another week, probably, of those actually engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable, only Mr. BRIGHT, the Chief Engineer, will be in England, and, when he has received his well-merited ovation at the hands of the municipality of Dublin, the whole affair of that cable will be forgotten in its every-day working, till on some other fine day our countrymen will learn, perhaps, that the same men have completed our electric communication with Australia, with India, with the Cape, or wherever else it may be wanted. In America, however, the case is different, and there the news has been received with all that enthusiasm of large "posters," speeches, and "Bunkum" addresses in which on such occasions, whether of British union or British outrage, our cousins are always so prolific. No town or community too small to present its address of congratulation. There are to be fireworks in New-York. The city is to be illuminated, and $10,000 have been voted for an entertainment to Mr. CYRUS FIELD and —— the captain and officers of the *Niagara*. According to this, it certainly appears, first, that the English have on the whole rather underrated the importance of the event; and, secondly, that the Americans are rather overdoing it, considering the object they have in view, which is simply that of monopolizing all the credit due to the projection and completion of this great undertaking. In every speech made, in every address presented, not only is England not mentioned, but even allusions to the wealth and enterprise she embarked in the scheme are so studiously ignored that people here begin to rub their eyes, and wonder if English science, English money, and English men really did conceive and carry out to a successful issue the whole plan of the Atlantic cable from beginning to end. Under such circumstances it may be well to state at once that the idea of the submarine telegraph between England and America was started here and worked out here, formed into a practical plan, and into a company. By this company the money was raised almost entirely in England; in fact, all the shares held in America from first to last are scarcely more than half the number taken up in Liverpool in one week alone. The cable has been made in England, English engineers devised and constructed the paying-out machines at the works of EASTON & AMOS. English electricians planned and ascertained by practical experience the best means of working through the wire. All the ships of the expedition, except the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* last year, and the *Niagara* this year were provided by the English Government, and both on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* English electricians and English engineers were alone employed to submerge the cable—in fact, to accomplish the undertaking. Yet it is actually upon such facts as these that the States go into ecstacies and get up demonstrations upon their own courage, perseverance, and enterprise in the accomplishment of this scheme, upon their firm belief in its ultimate success, and upon the wealth (some £80,000 or £90,000) they had embarked in it. A banquet is to be given at New-York to the captain and officers of the *Niagara*, "to commemorate the successful laying of the cable." Not a word of the English electricians and engineers on board that vessel, the men who were sent to lay, and who did lay, the cable. It is generally the fate of those who grasp at inordinate quantities to have even the small share which would otherwise be given to them withheld. This rule is likely to apply in the case of the officers of the *Niagara*, and if they put in a claim to be considered foremost among the agents in this great scheme they must expect to hear of things which, in the general satisfaction on this side of the water, would otherwise have been forgiven, if not forgotten. They will be told how the rough, and, to say the very least of it, the careless manner in which they threw out the rope from the *Niagara* at Keyham, after the first failure, was nearly destroying that half, and it, in fact, did destroy very many miles of it. They will be told, also, how, even in the last trips even the character of "guest" did not suffice to protect the English gentlemen and workmen on board their ship from such annoyance and insult that it was feared that when the vessel joined at the rendezvous the English on board the *Niagara* would refuse to proceed any further in her, and so put a stop for a time to the whole scheme. In fact, it was only through the influence of Mr. CANNING, on board the *Agamemnon*, that such a strike, if we may so call it, among the men, was prevented before the vessels left Plymouth. Captain HUDSON and his officers will also be reminded how, when the ships returned to Queenstown, after the great storm, they were almost to a man against further attempts, and if their opposition had had the least weight with those intrusted with carrying out the undertaking the second voyage would never have been made, and the completion of the Atlantic cable deferred at least for many, many years. This is not the first time that American ships have gained great name of a certain kind under false colors, and the officers of the *Niagara* are building up a reputation on the Atlantic cable, with which, however, they have had no more real connexion than they had, it is said, with the great public hail at Plymouth given in their name, and on which, like wise, they contrived to found a brief reputation for hospitality and profusion. If these officers deserve a public recognition at all, what do not the real workingmen of the *Agamemnon*—Mr. BRIGHT, Prof. THOMPSON, Mr. CANNING and Mr. CLIFFORD—deserve? As we have said, however, the cause of telegraphy has too many demands upon the labors of most of these practised cable layers, to permit them to be idle here. On Sunday or Monday next Mr. CLIFFORD starts first to Valentia, and next for Newfoundland, with the shore ends of the Atlantic cable. These ropes are exceedingly massive, weighing upwards of six tons to the mile, and when these have been carefully spliced and added on, the Atlantic telegraph will be complete, and we trust remain so for years to come. About five or six miles of the shore end at Valentia were laid last year, and this length has been buoyed, so that Mr. CLIFFORD will only have to grapple for it and to make the splice with the rest. Submerging the portion at Newfoundland will require more care and a judicious choice of position, but such cables in such shallow waters can neither be lost nor broken, and in the care of such an engineer as Mr. CLIFFORD they run little risk of either.

Chess—Morphy at Birmingham.

The proceedings of the Chess Congress, says a Birmingham paper, have been almost entirely suspended for the purpose of watching the progress of a chess-playing feat never before witnessed in England. We refer to Mr. MORPHY'S playing eight games blindfolded. His opponents were Lord LYTTLETON, President of the Association; Mr. SALMON, the best player Ireland affords; Mr. J. KIPPING, Jr., Secretary of the Manchester Club, and a very strong player; Mr. AVERY, President of the Birmingham Club; Mr. CARR, Secretary of the Leamington Club; Dr. FREEMAN, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. W. R. WILLS. The play commenced at 1 o'clock, and terminated about 6½ o'clock, and resulted in Mr. MORPHY winning every game except the one with Mr. KIPPING. The *modus operandi* was very simple. Mr. MORPHY sat at one end of the library; at a table at the other end sat his eight opponents, with their eight boards before them. Mr. MORPHY, gazing at the lozenged window above him, and leaning carelessly with his arm thrown over the bench on which he sits, attacked each board in succession. Move and counter-move were audibly announced by a friend, and when the tables had been traversed one move at a time, the process was recommenced. It was a most interesting scene. Mr. MORPHY had the whole eight games so thoroughly "in his head," that when a piece was accidentally shifted on one of the boards, and a move was made in which it was involved, he at once detected something was wrong and exclaimed that it was "an impossible move." Such it was acknowledged to be. The piece ought never to have been on that square. In the same game Mr. MORPHY left a piece, *en prise*, the taking of which involved a mate in a few moves, and accordingly on his adversary taking the piece, unconscious of the snare laid for him, the game became Mr. MORPHY'S almost immediately. His play was very rapid. Each game lasted on the average about 30 moves, so that he had to bear in mind at least 240 moves, and the position of every board throughout from beginning to end. The fact was evidently regarded by those present as an effort of genius not to be accomplished by more than one or two individuals in a century. Of the eight simultaneous games, Mr. MORPHY won six, drew one against Mr. AVERY, President of the Birmingham Chess Club, and lost only one, that against Mr. KIPPING. The eight games occupied about six hours, and at the close. Mr. MORPHY being asked if he felt fatigued, said, "No! in the least," but he should be glad to get his dinner! The match between Messrs. STAUNTON and MORPHY stands thus: Stake, £200 a side; the scorer of the first 11 games wins. To commence on the 1st of November next. Mr. MORPHY was to proceed from Birmingham to Paris, to challenge Herr HARRWITZ, (hitherto the most celebrated blindfold player in Europe,) and probably afterwards to Breslau, to play Herr ANDERSSEN; but it is expected that this match with the latter will be played in London.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The forthcoming campaign for members of Congress from the Third District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of this City, bids fair to be an exciting one. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the present member, is in the field for reelection, and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE yearns to serve another term, and expresses his determination to run again, whether he receives the regular nomination or not. BEN. WOOD, brother of FERNANDO, is also a candidate, more, it is understood, with a view to defeat SICKLES than his own success. With the Wood men the great object is the of defeat SICKLES, and to insure this they care but little who succeeds. Their tactics already being carried out, is to divide and conquer. Thus there will be at least three Democratic candidates, "regular," "irregular," "independent," and "stump." SICKLES, it is generally believed, will get the regular nomination, but this will not surprise or discourage the others, who have hopes of coming in first in the general scrub race. Mr. WALBRIDGE formally opens the campaign on Monday next by taking the "stump." He relies for support from the "solid" and commercial men of the District.

Efforts are being made to unite the opposition of the District upon one candidate, with fair prospect of success. In this connection, the names of A. J. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of the *Dispatch*; GUY R. PELTON, who represented the District in Congress two years ago; GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector, and others are mentioned.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—The principal fight for County officers will be for the office of Sheriff. JOHN KELLY, M. C., appears now to be the strongest man for this office on the Democratic side of the house. He is the favorite of the "Regulars," while he stands pretty well at Tammany, though his supposed intimacy with WOOD and his supporters is not relished over well. JOHN MCKEON and others of that ilk are strongly opposed to KELLY, and Mr. MCK. has avowed his determination to stump the City against him should he receive the nomination. Indeed, the name of Mr. MCKEON himself has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the same office. Mr. KELLY has, besides, friendly competitors from among his own party in the persons of JOHN WILSON, now a Deputy Sheriff; WILLIAM TURNURE, proprietor of an up-town livery stable; Ex Alderman JOSIAH W. BROWN, one of the tax Commissioners; and WILLIAM N. MCINTYRE, an inveterate Hard, and now in the pay of Uncle Sam.

From the opposition for the same office, the names of Police Justice JAMES W. WELSH, Police Justice B. W. OSBORN, Ex-Alderman JAMES KELLY and Capt. JOSEPH H. TOOMS are used. All but the last-named are Republicans. Should the Democrats run two tickets, as there is a probability of their doing, a united Opposition will stand a better opportunity than they have lately had of electing their candidates. Steps have been already taken to a union of the Republicans and Americans on this and the other County officers, and the Republicans will doubtless show their hands in the matter on Wednesday evening next, when they meet in their respective Wards for the election of delegates to the various nominating Conventions. A union must, of course, be based upon an equitable division of the offices—if the Sheriff is given to the Republicans, the Americans must, as a matter of course, get the County Clerk, and so on. Hence, it is pretty difficult, just at this time, to ascertain which of the candidates named above stands the best chance, though present appearances indicate that Justice WELSH has the lead. Captain TOOMS, who came within an ace of being made Sheriff four years ago, (and who declares that he was cheated out of the position,) is understood to be resolved to go before the people in any event. Such action on his part would, of course, only result in the success of the Democratic aspirant.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.—For the office of Comptroller, we have heard but two names prominently mentioned from among the Democracy—GEO. H. PURSER, Corporation Attorney, and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk. From the Opposition side we remember to have heard only the name of ZOPHAR MILLS mentioned.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.—JOHN CLANCY, President of the Board of Aldermen and editor of the *Leader*, and DANIEL E. DELAVAN are the principal Democratic candidates for County Clerk. The Alderman's chances are said to be fine, but being a DOUGLAS man, his nomination will be very strongly opposed by the Administration men, so called, and the *Daily News*, who threaten that he will be defeated even though he should receive the Tammany nomination.

GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, of Sherwood's well-known Broadway Saloon, and WM. DOOLEY, Republicans, and EDWARD BEATTY, who was defeated last time by R. B. CONNOLLY, and Ex-Police Justice DAVIDSON, Americans, are named from the side of the Opposition. Should a union take place, and the Americans get their man for Sheriff, then SHERWOOD'S chances for the nomination will be the best. But should a Republican get the united union nomination, DAVIDSON will, it is thought, have the lead.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—Two Governors of the Almshouse are to be elected at the next election. The successful men must, by the law, differ in politics. Thus, in any event, the Opposition must have one of them. WM. N. BROWN, proprietor of the "Pewter Mug" or "Little Tammany," the present Governor TOWNSEND, SAMUEL MYERS, one of the clerks of the Common Council and an up town German physician, whose very hard name we do not now remember, are among the Democratic candidates. The friends of BROWN declare that he has the "inside of the track."

THE CORONERS.—Four Coroners are also to be elected this Fall, in place of the present incumbents, whose terms expire with this year, and the candidates are already too numerous to mention. All the present incumbents, PERRY and HILL, Opposition, and GAMBLE and CONNERY, Democrats, are anxious for a reelection, while most of their deputies would not be averse to promotion. Among the latter, Dr. PHILIP O'HANLON stands prominent. Among the outsiders are included Dr. WILLIAM O'DONNELL: Ex-Coroner (now a Custom-House officer) Dr. P. MCDONNELL, late a Surgeon to the Municipal Police; and THOMAS WHELAN, *alias* "Irish Tom," who yet retains in his parlor, as a memento and trophy, the hod by which he earned his bread when he "first came over." Dr. PERRY, one of the present incumbents, who was put in nomination by the Americans, is considered certain of a union Opposition nomination, and Dr. HILL (Republican) is sanguine of the same success. Both reside in the upper part of the City. Capt. F. B. O'KEEFE, a Mexican volunteer, and one of Gen. WALKER'S men, is also in the lists. FRANK, it is hardly necessary to say, is a Democrat.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—A Justice of the Superior Court is to be elected this Fall, in place of Justice DUER, deceased. We have heard no persons mentioned as probable candidates for this position.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858.

MEATS.

There has been no noticeable improvement in the demand for any of the principal kinds of meats, and with good supplies generally, prices exhibit no important alteration.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 634 BROADWAY
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
Which must be withdrawn in order to make room for forthcoming novelties.

HAYMARKET THEATRE, July 4, 1839	LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Sept. 13, 1858
Sir Peter Teazle	W. Farren
Sir Oliver Surface	Strickland
Joseph Surface	Cooper
Charles Surface	Walter Lacy
Crabtree	Buckstone
Sir Benj. Backbite	Wrench
Careless	Benning
Rowley	Gough
Moses	Webster
Sir Harry	Caulfield
Trip	Brindal
Snake	Smith
Lady Teazle	Mrs Walter Lacey
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. W. Clifford
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Glover
Maria	Miss Fitzwilliam

Miss L. Keene
Miss Mary Wells
Mrs. Blake
Miss Sara Stevens

Mlle. L. DOUREUX
the celebrated Premiere Danseuse, will, after the comedy, execute, her celebrated Pas Seul
LA MADELINA.
ON MONDAY EVENING
Will be produced, with New Scenery, Correct Costumes, Properties &c., and with the
MOST BRILLIANT CAST EVER WITNESSED,
Boucicault's celebrated Comedy (in five acts) of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) last night of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Third appearance of
MADAME PAULINE COLSON.
First appearance this season of
Signor BRIGNOLI and
Signor AMODIO.
Mr. BURTON begs leave to announce that the third and last appearance of
Madame COLSON.
the eminent cantatrice, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 18, on which occasion there will be performed, for this time only, Verdi's Opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with
Madame COLSON.
Signor BRIGNOLI and
Signor AMODIO
in the principal parts.
Seats may now be secured at the Box Office.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
Reserved seats in Orchestra, Parquet and Dress Circle..... $1 50
First and Second Circle..... 1 00
Amphitheatre..... 50
Doors open at 7; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—Mr. J. R. ROBERTS as KING LEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets, 50 cents No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock.
TENTH NIGHT OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
and
MR DION BOURCICAULT,
TO-NIGHT (Saturday,) Sept. 18, 1858,
THE LAST NIGHT
and
FAREWELL
TO JESSIE BROWN
This beautiful drama, with its Indian scenery, costumes and splendid groups
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE INDIAN WAR,
Instructive and interesting will be withdrawn after to-night.
JESSIE WILL SING HER SCOTCH MELODIES.
Jessie..... Miss Agnes Robertson
The Nena Sahib..... Mr. Dion Bourcicault
Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. Pauncefort, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Gronvenor, in their several delineations.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Sept 18, 1858.
Upon this occasion will be given Donizetti's well-known Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The principal characters supported by
Madame CAR-DORI
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor GUIDI,
Signor GARIBALDI,
and Signor GASPARONI.
Admission 50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 1. Opera commences at 2 o'clock.
During the following week
GREAT REVIVAL
of Rossini's chef d'oeuvre,
WILLIAM TELL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT is the last performance of
COOPER'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
On this occasion, and for the
BENEFIT
OF
MR. D. MIRANDA,
who will be given
TWO OPERAS,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
and
IL TROVATORE,
PRICES
FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
BENEFIT OF
MLLE OBRISTINE.
SATURDAY Sept 18,
On which occasion will be given a variety of Ballets, Pantomimes, Dances, &c.
LA FETE DANSANTE,
THE WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
THE TWO LOVERS, and SAILORS ASHORE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $4; Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager..... Mr. N. B. Clarke.
SATURDAY EVENING Sept 18.
The Entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE FENIAN
To be followed by the Drama entitled
RONALD THE RAD.
The whole to conclude with the Nautical Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
Last Night of the Engagement of MR J. H. ALLEN.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 18,
GLENDOWER; or, the North Sea Rover.
Julian Glendower..... Mr. J. B. Howe
After which, MY AUNT.
PLEASANT NEIGHBOR, and THE FRISKY COBLER.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st and 6th-av.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
THE MOST SINGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE
ON MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20,
A GRAND LANTERN FETE
Will be given
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
When the entire spacious area of the grounds will be brilliantly lighted.
ALL THE TREES WILL BE ILLUMINATED,
THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL LANTERNS
and
HUNDREDS OF PYROTECHNIC TORCHES
Will be brought into requisition in rendering this
THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
The citizens of New-York have never yet beheld so
GORGEOUS AND WONDERFUL A SCENE
As will be presented on this occasion.
A GRAND CONCERT AND SUPERB FIREWORKS
Will be added to the extraordinary attractions of the evening.
Admittance, as on ordinary occasions, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858.
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville,")
Will have the honor of appearing for the first time in America in an original entertainment, entitled
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.
Full particulars in programmes.
Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the principal Music stores and Hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

MINSTREL HALL,
NO 444 BROADWAY.
The renowned
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
The Model Troupe of the World,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept 13, and every evening during the week,
NATIONAL GUARD DANCE.
Essence of Essences..... by.....
Mert Sexton
Unsworth's new Banjo Song on the Drivers of the Knickerbocker Stages.
Admission 25 cents. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AT
THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr.,
Chairman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music, to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, office No. 1.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 18,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
SPLENDID FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOONS ILLUMINATION.
Admittance 25 cents.

THE TOURNIAIRE CIRCUS ON THE BATTERY.—This celebrated troupe, consisting of Mme. Louise Tourniaire, Mlle Josephine Tourniaire, Mons. Benoit Tourniaire, and Theodore and Ferdinand Tourniaire, together with the Carlo Family, consisting of Sig. F Carlo, Masters George and Fred. Carlo Wm. W. Carlo; also, the celebrated clown, Tom Watson whose quaint and piquant jokes and repartees keep the audience in a constant roar of laughter; with Mons. Degrist and the wonderful performances of his trained dogs, constitute an entertainment which for variety and attractiveness has never been equalled in this City. A full and efficient police force maintain perfect order. Manahan's Band is engaged and furnish most delightful music during the performance. Doors open at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. This AFTERNOON, at 3, this EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 22 at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 660 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

AMUSEMENTS

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES.
Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that, in compliance with the invitation of a number of distinguished citizens of New-York, he will give his course of eight "Illustrated Lectures on Geology and the Natural History of creation," at the large Hall of the Union,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, and continuing on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING following till closed.
PROGRAMME
1. Mechanical Astronomy, in which will be illustrated, by experiments in Natural Philosophy, the laws which govern the formation, form, motion and situation of the heavenly bodies with the Earth
2. Igneous Condition of the Interior of the Earth. Causes of Volcanoes, Earthquakes, and the Elevation of Continents and Islands.
3. Composition and Position of Rocks. Gold Deposits. Quartz Veins and Formations of California.
4. First Creation of Animal Life. Classification of Rocks by Fossil Remains found in them.
5. Coal Beds, how the Coal was produced, with proofs that all Coal, Graphite and the Diamond, are of vegetable origin. Difference between Bituminous and Anthracite Coal and how caused
6. The Period of Reptiles, Organic Remains of myriads of Animals that existed on the earth and in the seas millions of years before the Creation of Man.
7. Warm-blooded Animals—difference between the Animals that exist with Man, and those that were on the earth before Man was created. Mastodon and Mammoth Period
8. The present order of Animals with the Human Race. Age of the Earth. Agreement of the Biblical and Geological chronology. The harmony of Geology with the Mosaic account of the Creation
One evening will be devoted to a series of brilliant ELECTRICAL and GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS.
The Lectures will be illustrated by more than
ONE HUNDRED LARGE PAINTINGS,
which cover 2 000 feet of canvas, and were executed at a cost of more than $4 000.
Tickets for the Course, $1 Single admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S Music Store, at the office of the Cooper Institute and door. Doors open at 7—to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MOZART HALL,
No 663 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Also, eight Pictures of
INTEMPERANCE.
The public are respectfully informed that the NEW PANORAMA WILL OPEN
ON
SEPT. 20, 1858.
In illustrating the New Testament, the proprietors had the desire and aim to represent that sublime work in a manner totally unprecedented; and, with that object, he begs to present the names of the following most distinguished scenic artists in the world viz.: Messrs. BAWTHORN, ALFRED FREDRICKS, MINARD LEWIS, H. ISHERWOOD, Signor PRIMO and Mons. RIVIERE, as a guarantee of its excellence and grandeur.
This noble work, after a careful preparation of eight months and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be represented with a descriptive Lecture by Dr. YOUNG the celebrated lecturer on the History of the World and many other well-known subjects.
Each section will be preceded by appropriate music.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children under 12, 13 cents.
Doors open at 7; Panorama moves at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Doors open at 2, to commence at 3.
F. REENTZ & DaVERNA, Proprietors.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The superb annual display of American skill and industry will open
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 21, at 6 o'clock P. M.
The Opening Address will be delivered in the Palace, by the
Hon. HENRY MEIGS, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND
Will give their
FIRST GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Immediately after the delivery of the Address.
Admission..... 25 cents.
F. W GEISSENHAMER, Jr., Chairman.
J. W. CHAMBERS Secretary.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th av.
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
Postponed on account of the unfavorable weather,
WILL BE GIVEN
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR R. GOLDBECK BEGS TO INFORM THE public that he will shortly give a series of Concerts, in which he will produce his "Symphony," a "Second Trio" his "Scherzo Eroico," for piano and violin, and several other new compositions. N. B—Mr. GOLDBECK'S pupils are informed that his address is No. 149 9th-st.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THIRD AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM. NEW FEATS of MAGIC MONDAY, Sept. 13, and EVERY EVENING; commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

A SOCIAL LECTURE ON LANDSCAPE Art, accompanied by the execution of a finely finished picture, in presence of the audience, illustrative of the principles explained, will be given by S. WOOD, Jr., at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21. Tickets 50 cents, at the door, open at 7. Lecture 7½.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address, No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS AND residents of Richmond County will be held at the Court-house in the village of Richmond on MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1858, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, to interchange views in relation to the recent events connected with the Quarantine in this county, to lay before the public a correct and reliable statement of the facts of the case, and to take such other steps as their duty in the present emergency may require.—Dated Sept 13, 1858.

Geo. Worthington,	Chas. F. Zimmerman,
W. F Oakey,	Thomas Eakin,
Matthew Morgan,	M. Gans,
T. B Satterthwaite,	Paul Wm. Caesar,
Smith Ely,	Charles D. Matthews,
George Wm Curtis,	Francis H. Tiers,
John C. Green,	Alvin C. Bradley,
John P. Smith,	Nathan Barrett,
Geo. E. Kurbardt,	Walter Johnson,
A. J Hamilton,	Geo C. Goddard,
William Emerson,	Albert O. Wilcox,
Henry R. Kunnardt,	John T. Harrison,
Augustus Prentice,	Edward Bement,
G. Wolfenspoon, Jr.,	S. H. Gay,
Thomas D Pendleday,	W. Farley Gray,
Udolpho Wolfe,	Oakley Beach,
J B. Vanderveort,	J. F. Tyson,
N. Dane Ellingwood,	George A Ward,
Wm B. Vanderbilt,	G Jahnsen.
James Guyon,	H. H. Lampert,
John A Islin,	John S. Westervelt,
John W. Ehninger,	Abrm. C. Wood,
L. T. Boyd,	George Cadin,
Beverley Robinson,	Saml. Bowne,
Leonard W. Goddard,	Charles Swain,
C. C. Norvell,	D. S. Hitchcock,
Wm B. Hubbard,	C Bartlett,
John Nevile,	W. Oliff,
Edwd G Howes,	Chas. F Clinch,
Jones Rogers,	Israel O Dascoway,
Theodore Winthrop,	John O. Henderson,
D F. Appleton,	R. E. Cazet,
F. Blancard,	Richard L. Allen,
Geo. W Jewett,	W. C Anderson,
A. Ducloe,	Tompkins Westervelt,
Wm. S Hoyt,	O. D Jewett,
J. T. Van Vleck,	Geo. A. Osgood,
H. G. Stebbins,	A. B. Lamb,
Lucius Tuckerman,	James Renwick, Jr.,
John Crabtree,	J. Jay Simonson,
Chas. H. Bergman,	Wm. B Townsend,
Champion Bissell,	Henry D. Townsend,
Edwd. F. Davison,	Nathaniel Marsh,
George C. Ward,	W H Newman,
Chas. Windsor,	John Johnson,
Ferdinand Dufais,	James Fountain,
T. A. Howland,	E. Meigs,
John Whittemore,	A. T. Watson,
H M Whittemore,	Andrew Hood,
N F Howland,	Albert Ward,
John W. Mersereau,	J. R Nash,
Thos R Minturn,	Chas. Kentgen,
J. W Mersereau, Jr.,	Arthur Mallard.
A Gillespie,	L. P. Bayard,
Frederick Spring,	Geo A. Widmayer,
T. W. Whittemore,	Wm. H Townsend,
W. M. Whittemore,	Alph. De Brackeler,
Edward S. Munn,	Claude Gigneux,
John H Austen,	G F. Disosway,
B F Dawson,	D B. Allen,
Wm Darrowe,	J. B. Simonson,
Frederick Christ,	F. Bianchi,
F. Berley,	Wm. Stoutenborough,
	And others.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No 6.—A special meeting of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, will be held at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, THIS (Saturday) EVENING Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock, when business of great importance will be brought before the members for their consideration. A full attendance is requested.
CHARLES B. SMITH, President.
ROBERT D DACE Recording Secretary.

THE CANAL-ST. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY meet at Bleecker Buildings, on SATURDAY EVENING The meeting will be addressed by the Honorable CHARLES T MILLS and other eminent speakers The friends of Temperance are most respectfully invited to attend STEPHEN HYDE, President.
WM. NASH, Secretary.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—The Races over the Fashion Course will commence on FRIDAY next Sept 24 1858, and continue three days, viz: Friday, Sept 24; Wednesday, Sept. 29; and Friday, Oct. 1. FIRST DAY—Friday, Sept. 24—Sweepstakes, for all ages; 4 mile heats; $200 subscription; $100 forfeit; $1,500 added by the Proprietor if the race is run; closed with 8 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds; mile heats; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds; dash of a mile; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 6 nominations. SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept 29—The Fashion Handicap sweepstakes, 2¼ miles; $100 subscription; $75 forfeit; with a Plate valued at $1,000 added by the Proprietor; closed, with 16 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for 3-year olds; 2-mile heats; $300 subscription; $100 forfeit; $200 added by the Proprietor; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Purse $200; mile heats. THIRD DAY—Oct. 1—Purse $1,000; 4-mile heats; purse $500; 2 mile heats. All races to which money is added can be postponed in case of bad weather, if the Proprietor thinks proper. The Fashion Plate can be seen on exhibition in the window of Messrs Ball Black & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-st. The first race each day will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. punctually. Badges admitting gentlemen with ladies to the Ladies' Stand, will not be sold at the track, and can only be procured through the members of the New-York Club in this City.
O. P. HARE.

REMOVED.—DR. HORACK HAS REMOVED to No. 15 West 21st st., between 5th and 6th av

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE!
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ.
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.. &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
a new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open on Monday, Sept, 20,
NEW FALL GOODS
Of their own importation,
Comprising a large and beautiful assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, VELVETS, &c.
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their magnificent selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, and
FLOUNCINGS.
Novelties secured by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

NOTICE.
The new addition to the present premises occupied by A. T. STEWART & CO. will be opened on Monday Sept. 20, at 9 A. M., with an elegant and attractive stock of every description of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Imported expressly for the occasion.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN CLOTHING.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors.
No. 57 Walker st,
West side of Broadway.
Have reduced the prices of all their goods, and have now ready new patterns of their own importation, which covers every QUALITY, STYLE and MATERIAL for gentlemen's dress.

SILKS.
Le BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received many more cases of CHOICE SILKS, and can now show one of the best assortments in the City, all at the lowest prices.
BROCADE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, BAYADERE SILKS, PLAID SILKS, and all the newest and most fashionable styles
No. 305 Canal st., 4 doors from Broadway.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
Le BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on Saturday,
300 LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
100 SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
100 STELLA SHAWLS,
At exceedingly low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st, 4 doors from Broadway.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No 154 Bowery, third door above Broome st.
Milliners supplied.

1858. FALL DISPLAY 1858.
WM. SIMMONS will open a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
On Thursday, Sept 23.
Pattern Bonnets for dealers wholesale and retail.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 664 Broadway.

THE LATEST NEWS OF HIGH IMPORTANCE TO THE LADIES.—2,000 boxes of splendid ribbons, just imported, suitable for the trimming of bonnets and dresses; also, fancy bonnet silks, satins and velvets in the most desirable colors and elegant designs; blond laces, dress and cloak trimmings, and choice feathers and flowers, and a general variety of millinery goods and dressmakers' trimmings, will be opened in large quantities on Monday morning, at a reduction of 25 per cent from the usual prices, at the cheap Ribbon Store of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway.

INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS AND HOODS,
Embroidered, Braided and Plain,
FROM THE MOST COSTLY TO THE CHEAPEST.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN,
OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
Richly trimmed and plain,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' MOURNING ROBES,
OF SILK, DE LAINE AND MUSLIN,
Elegant and cheap,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILLIAM EMBERSON, NO. 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th st., has a beautiful assortment of embroideries, open work bands, edgings, black Brussels and guipure laces, ribbons, trimmings, fringes, bonnet flowers, feathers and a good assortment of fancy articles. It is the only place up town where you can get suited in the above articles. Goods from auction cheap.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' Clothing, Ready-made Linen and Under garments—a full assortment of the best quality and newest styles; also, seamless Hoop skirts, all sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No, 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

BAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, Equal, if not superior, to any other glove in the market. Gents' and ladies' all colors and sizes, for sale by GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th av.

SHIRT STORE
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND, AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.
ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.
WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS, ARE SOLD AT $1, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT, WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
UNDER GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
DOUBLE BREASTED FINE SHIRTS, OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED MADDER DYED RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.
SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUSPENDERS GLOVES.
NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.
KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS.
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS.
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN ARE MADE BY HAND, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.
IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT, GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS. NO. 106 CHATHAM ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea sets, &c.; sterling silver ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $30 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM sts.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and a Bible Class at the same hour. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton N. B.—A Sabbath evening prayer meeting is held in the Lecture room at 8 o'clock. All are invited

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Corner of Henry and Remsen sts. On the third SUNDAY of the month, (TO MORROW,) this church will be open for public worship in the EVENING instead of the afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr STORRS.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. After the discourse in the evening, there will be an opportunity for those who wish to question the speaker upon any point connected with the discourse

THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, of Liverpool, will preach in All Souls Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the Church of the Messiah at 7½ P. M. The evening service will express the paternal fellowship between the liberal churches of England and America. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Messrs. BELLOWS, OSGOOD and others

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Dumfield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby st. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M and 3½ P M by the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, of Philadelphia. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York. The Rev. MOSES GALLOU, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson. The Rev. B M ADAMS, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING on *Paul and Silas in the Philippean Jail.* Service also at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. WM J. FROST, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. J. F. COX, ASSISTANT MINISTER of St Michael's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 19. Services at this Church 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, Pastor of the mariners' Baptist Church, will preach TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and the Rev. C. C. NORTON, Pastor of the 6th-st Baptist Church, will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church will hold their regular monthly meeting, on MONDAY EVENING Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock, in their room in 12th-st., near 6th-av. A general attendance of the members is requested. ROBT. ABBOTT, Recording Secretary.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach on TO MORROW (Sabbath) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also the Rev. Mr. MURDOCK at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st, near Clinton.—The Rev. J S INSKIP will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject, *"Overthrow of the Garrison of the Uncircumcised,"* and at 7 P. M., subject, *"The Believer's Victory in the Valley of Death."* Seats free.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING—For those about to sail for India, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, at the Church corner of 29th st and 5th av. The Rev. Dr. H. M. SCUDDER and the Rev. WM. SCUDDER will make addresses.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach, by request, his sermon on *The Laying of the Celestial Telegraph.* TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Services at 7½ o'clock

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place in charge of the Rev. ROBERT CLARKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout

THE TRUTH, AS IT IS IN JESUS, WILL be preached by Elder S. S. SNOW, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free The true friends of the coming Redeemer are cordially invited.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—HENRY GROVES, Esq., of Seringapatam, India, is expected to address the Sabbath School meeting TO MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A quarterly Missionary Sermon will be preached in the AFTERNOON by the Rev J. P. NEWMAN, of Bedford-st. Preaching in the EVENING by the Rev. WM. H. BRISBANE, of the Philadelphia Conference.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECOND st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The Rev. ROBERT MCCARTEE D.D., the Pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 3.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach, TO MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M and 3 P M. Subject—*Prophecies of Christ's kingly character and rule to be literally fulfilled.*

A FUNERAL SERMON ON THE DEATH of Mrs. J. B EDWARDS, of this City, who died on the 7th inst., will be preached TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept 19, at 10½ o'clock A M in the Central M E. Church, 7th av., near 14th-st., by the Rev

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—Lucrezia Borgia.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Bohemian Girl—Il Trovatore.

BURTON'S THEATRE—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—La Madeline.

BOWERY THEATRE, Nos. 129 and 201 Bowery—Zaviszowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Rent Day—Ronald the Red—Tom Cringle.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—My Aunt—Pleasant Neighbors—Paddy Cobbler.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton and Havre, to day, at noon, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 20, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—in wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Brazil are to the 9th ultimo. The operations of the American Engineers upon the second section of the Pedro II. Railroad still occupied public attention. Mr. MEAD, the American Minister, had accompanied the President of the Company to the theatre of work. From Montevideo and Buenos Ayres advices are but little later than those given in the TIMES of yesterday. Beyond a trifling pronunciamento in the Oriental State, which was on the eve of suppression, the news is destitute of interest.

A duel was fought yesterday morning, near Richmond, between O. JENNINGS WISE, Editor of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, member of Congress from the Wheeling District. Mr. CLEMENS was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the difficulty was the *Enquirer's* comments on Mr. CLEMENS, in connection with the Gubernatorial question. Mr. CLEMENS was the challenger.

The proceedings at the National Horse Exhibition at Springfield, on Thursday, were brought to a stand-still by a heavy rain-storm. The weather cleared up in the evening, however, and a brilliant ball and promenade concert took place at the City Hall. The Exhibition proceeded yesterday, and will be concluded to-day.

In Cincinnati, yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred on Front-street, between Broadway and Ludlow. Five buildings were entirely destroyed, and three or four others were damaged. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The rendezvous of the Paraguay Expedition has been fixed at Buenos Ayres, from its proximity to the mouth of the Parana River, up which the vessels are to proceed.

Yesterday was kept a partial holiday in Boston, it being the 228th anniversary of the settlement of that place.

The trial of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, for the assault on Mr. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was to have taken place yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, but was postponed, on the application of counsel, till Monday. ADOLPH HARTMANN pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods. There were five indictments pending against him. He was an old offender, and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. FRANCIS DEDIEU, a young French shoemaker, was placed on trial for arson in the first degree—a capital crime. On the 21st March, as is alleged, he set fire to the premises No. 86 Leonard-street, where he occupied a room. His furniture and stock in trade were insured for $800. The testimony adduced by the prosecution, yesterday, was very strong against him. Camphene had been freely applied, not only to the furniture, but also to the contents of trunks, which were found to be on fire when the lids were raised. The prosecution finished their case yesterday. To-day the defence will resume. The trial, which is an important one, might have been concluded yesterday, but Judge RUSSELL declined sitting. With ordinary perseverance on the part of the Court, a verdict may be reached to-day.

The Commissioners of Health transacted little business of public interest yesterday. The steamers *Florida* and *Montgomery*, from Savannah, were allowed to come up to the City immediately. So were many other vessels from Southern ports. The City Inspector was directed to abate some of the piggery nuisances complained of in the upper part of the City, below Eighty-sixth-street, and to cause the removal of some rotten potatoes from the *Anna Cole*, lying at the foot of Vesey-street.

The examination of RAY TOMPKINS and JOHN C. THOMPSON was yesterday resumed at Staten Island, before Judge METCALF. The witnesses examined were Doctor BISSELL, the Hospital physician, Doctor WALLER, the Deputy Health Officer, and Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer. The last witness was on the stand at the adjournment of the Court. The examination will be again proceeded with on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. A large crowd is daily in attendance, who manifest the liveliest interest in the proceedings, and whose sympathies it is plain to see are all with the parties on trial.

The troops in Camp Washington yesterday enjoyed a beautiful day, and employed the time in the erection of the new Sibley conical tents, which are very much preferred to the common wall-sided ones. Strict discipline prevails in camp, and every one yields ready and cheerful obedience to orders. The men are all well, and on good terms with the neighborhood.

About 12 o'clock Thursday night, Mr. WM. H. MANIGAULT, of Charleston, South Carolina, fell from the window of his room at the New-York Hotel, on the side fronting Washington-place, and was so seriously injured that he died in an hour. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict rendered ascribing the death to the result of an accident. The remains will be removed to-day to Charleston for interment.

The annual regatta of the Empire City Club came off at Yorkville, yesterday, and two out of the four races were won by the four-oared shell boat *Robert J. Brown*, the fastest time being 34 minutes, 23 seconds—five-mile race. The champion race was won by the boat *Cyrus W. Field*, rowed by HUGH BURNS—time, 44 minutes, 43 seconds.

The "bloody" Sixth Ward was the scene of another murder last night. A negro, named WM. DARLING, struck another negro, named JOSEPH NICHOLS, in the face, and was fatally stabbed in return. The transaction occurred at a grocery store at No. 25 Baxter-street, kept by a German named JOHN LEWIS. NICHOLS was arrested and lodged in the Sixth Ward Station-house.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued dull for Cotton. Increased firmness was discernible in Flour, Wheat and Corn, which were in good request. Sugars were brisker, and a shade dearer. The movements in Provisions, Rice and Coffee were moderate, indicating no remarkable changes. Naval stores were in pretty active demand. The auction sale of teas passed off very satisfactorily. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

Touching Ourselves.

With the present number, the NEW-YORK TIMES enters upon the eighth year of its existence. Precisely seven years ago to-day the first sheet of the paper was put forth from the narrow quarters at No. 113 Nassau-street. It was issued without any untranquilizing apprehensions of the future. The enterprise, even before its realization, had the good fortune to secure a throng of well-wishers, placing its career beyond the reach of ordinary casualty; and from the moment the general motive and policy of the paper, and its place in current journalism, were made palpable to the general public, the measure of success and popularity accorded it exceeded the largest anticipations of those interested. The material history of the TIMES from that day, through these seven years, has been a record of steady progress and unvarying prosperity. Its daily circulation has augmented to a number in competition with any cotemporary print; the readers of its weekly issue are counted by hundreds of thousands; the editions for California and for Europe are eagerly demanded in every inn of the Old World, and in every land and island of the Pacific. The patronage of advertisers, we may add—needlessly, perhaps, for the fact is obvious—has kept pace with that of readers. And so urgent have been these united demands upon the enterprise of the proprietors, that to meet them the construction of the commodious and expensive building from which the TIMES now issues has become a matter of necessary outlay, supplying accommodations and facilities equal to the utmost exactions of future development.

In thus reviewing the financial success of this press, it is gratifying to know that it has been secured without departure from the scheme of conduct laid down at the outset; that, in truth, its prosperity is a fair result of its consistent integrity. Seven years ago public opinion was inadequately represented in the press by journals advocating on the one hand extreme radicalism, with its incidents and results, Socialism, Spiritualism, and Free-loveism; on the other hand, by journals conservative, reluctant, and to the last degree unprogressive; with an intermediate class, recklessly fluctuating between these, but in turn auxiliary to both. Upon a well-defined middle track—direct, decided, and unwavering—this paper entered. It became the exponent of an enlightened conservatism, qualified by a judicious recognition of the never-resting spirit of the age; so qualified, as never to hesitate at a wholesome advance, simply because it left some customary way-mark behind, and never to hasten forward merely for the sake of movement or wanton agitation. It has deviated from the common path now and again, by insisting upon a public morality coordinate with the private code, which should control the administration of Government. Without becoming the instrument of party, it has yielded as occasion required, to the necessity of taking an active part in vital political questions, but never with violent partisan acerbity, or in discourteous disregard of the feelings and convictions of those from whom we regretted to differ. To these self-ascriptions the accustomed reader of our columns must add his sanction; and that sanction is the best evidence of the fair dealing the paper has uniformly observed towards its initial engagements.

Of the future the past must be the warrant. Anticipating the essential changes in the machinery of journalism, involved in the increased frequency of intercourse by steam and electricity, the TIMES has carried its preparations for those advances to a point as yet unattained by any newspaper in the world. Its correspondence, its facilities for obtaining reliable intelligence, its internal organization, are all equal to the largest exigencies of that grand new era to which the Atlantic wire introduces us. In thus inaugurating the eighth year of the paper, we can safely pledge the means, resources, and experience of the establishment to meet the most exacting demands of the public. In human life, according to old physiologists, the seventh year completes the term of infancy. The TIMES, strong in all the vital attributes of journalhood, has passed that critical point, and may look to a protracted maturity of unexampled prosperity, the reward of courageous enterprise.

In saying thus much upon an exceptional occasion, we shall certainly be pardoned by those who appreciate the peculiar mission to which we are assigned. It is the fate of those who bring to the discussion of public questions a calm judicial spirit of investigation, independent of party, that they incur the dislike of partisans of every sort, and of all sides. To those who have afforded us a steadfast support from first to last, and to those who, avoiding either social and political extreme, and thoroughly detesting a press that panders to both, have sought the safe golden mean of liberal conservatism, it must be a satisfaction to know that such views are cordially approved by so numerous and intelligent a body as the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Grumbling John Bull.

We copy from the London *Times* of the 28th ult. a most extraordinary article in relation to the rejoicings in this country over the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. We call it an extraordinary article, for the tone of it is not only indecent and malignant towards this country, but wholly at variance with the usual tone of the paper in which it appears. The *Times* assumes that we have taken all the credit for the completion of the Telegraph to ourselves, and that we have ignored altogether the services of the British officers, engineers and others who assisted in the prosecution of the great work. "In every speech made," says that journal, "in every address presented, not only is England not mentioned, but even allusions to the wealth she embarked in the scheme are so studiously ignored that people here begin to rub their eyes, and wonder if English science, English money and English men really did conceive and carry out to a successful issue the whole plan of the Atlantic Cable, from beginning to end." (!). It is hardly worth while to take down the lofty assumptions of the *Times*, which have no more truth in them than the assertion that England was forgotten by us in our hilarious demonstrations. The writer of the ungenerous article in the *Times*, who has the malignity to make contemptible insinuations against the officers of the *Niagara*, will blush when he reads the accounts of the Cable celebrations in this City, in which so prominent a place was given to the officers of the English navy, to the engineers, and to every Englishman who was in any way connected with the Cable; and when he hears that our merchants, in bestowing medals upon our own countrymen for the part they took in the great work, made the English officers joint participators with them. The great event was celebrated not as an American achievement—though it might be fairly claimed as our own—but as one of the triumphs of science whose benefits were to be reaped by all the world. Our City Hall, and other of our public buildings, blazed with the honored names of Englishmen on the day of the celebration, and as many tokens of respect were bestowed upon the transatlantic friends of the Telegraph as upon our own citizens who had been connected with it.

The article in the *Times* was written in a thoroughly mean and contemptible spirit. We are very happy to know that nothing of the kind was manifested here in relation to the Cable, but that, on the contrary, a generous disposition was exhibited on all occasions by our people, and an anxious desire to give Englishmen the utmost that they were entitled to for their efforts in completing the great work.

Our Neighbors Over the Way.

New-Jersey is on the eve of indulging in that autumnal luxury, an election, bringing thereunto a more than ordinary zest and appetite. There is a Legislature to be chosen, which will either return the Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT to the United States Senate, or name his successor. There are Congressmen to be elected from the five districts; some of the former members standing for reelection, while elsewhere entirely fresh men are in the field. The contest will be supremely interesting. To understand something of the programme, we may present the nominations thus far effected:

FIRST DISTRICT,—*Administration*, GEORGE T. WALKER, of Atlantic; *Opposition*, JOHN T. NIXON, of Cumberland; *Straight Republican*, JOHN H. JONES, of Camden. Mr. WALKER, the Democratic candidate, is thoroughly orthodox on Lecompton. He is represented as a newcomer in the political lists, having his spurs yet to win. Mr. NIXON was a Whig in other days, and as such was elected to the State Assembly, where he was chosen Speaker, filling the office with signal ability. He passed from the Whigs to the Americans, and, with the great body of that party, has at last joined the coalition opposed to the Lecompton and other abuses of the Administration. He is a man of sterling value. Mr. JONES, the third candidate, is of the stripe of New-York Republicanism. Rather than permit an American to be elected, he will endeavor to elect an Administration member. His strength, however, whatever it may have been originally, is now said to be very near the vanishing point.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Administration*, JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington. *Opposition*, JOHN L. N. STRATTON, of Burlington. A pair not unequally matched. Col. WALL is the son of the late GARRET D. WALL, who at one time represented the State in the United States Senate. His talents are rather of a literary than of a political order. He is, however, a fluent and able speaker, with a good knowledge of men and of the world, ready wit, a shrewd debater, as ardent in likes as in enmities. A slight dash of discretion might be advantageously added to his composition. He may acquire it in his contest with Mr. STRATTON, who is a gentleman of fine education and accomplishments, a veteran politician and capital stump orator. How far the nomination of Col. WALL affects the chances of Mr. WRIGHT for the Senatorship we are unable to ascertain. The latest tilt in which the former has been engaged was directed against Mr. WRIGHT, whom he has denounced in terms far less than courteous or respectful. The fight in the Second District will be singularly interesting.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Neither party has yet made its nominations, and as the district is strongly Democratic, and true to the Administration, it is probable the nominee of that party will encounter no opposition. Mr. GARNET B. ADRAIN, the present representative, who consistently opposed the Lecompton mischief from first to last, will be, it is understood, a candidate before the Convention, with slight hope, however, of success. Had he announced himself at the first as a candidate independent of party, it is supposed the Anti-Lecompton strength of the district would have elected him. It is now too late. Mr. A. R. SPEER, of Middlesex, is prominently named as the probable Democratic candidate.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Opposition*, JETUR R. RIGGS, of Passaic. Mr. JOHN HUYLER, the present member, who, unlike his colleague ADRIAN, *did* support the Lecompton abomination, will be put forward by the Administration interest; but so strong is the Anti-Lecompton feeling in Sussex that the chances of the battle are in favor of his opponent, who is the present State Senator from his district.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Administration*, JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, of Hudson. *Opposition*, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of Essex. Mr. WORTENDYKE is a very worthy man, a merchant of this City, who was sent to Congress two years ago, and has distinguished himself by fidelity to the Administration. His re-nomination was actively but ineffectually opposed in the Convention, a considerable number of bolters from which, headed by Mr. CHARLES FINK, a Douglas Democrat, have signified their intention of supporting Mr. PENNINGTON. The latter is a highly popular Ex-Governor of New-Jersey, who has never yet served his State at Washington, but who, in the famous "Broad-seal" case, was the energetic means of sending others there to serve it. He is an effective public speaker, abounding in good hits and lively humor, and not deficient in the heavier metal of fact and information required by a career of successful stump talking. There is reason to believe that Mr. PENNINGTON will be elected. If so, he may be expected to distinguish himself in debate, rather than in the uncongenial labors of the Committee-room.

To these capital elements of a sharp contest in regard to the popular side of Congress, must be added the movement for the reelection of Mr. WRIGHT to the Senate. The enemies of that gentleman allege that in the ardor of his ambition, he is dispensing his mighty wealth without stint, buying up districts, and appropriating whole counties. Such stories are easily told, and hard to verify. It will be safe to discredit them altogether. It is very certain, however, that no admissible means will be spared to return Mr. WRIGHT; and that the agents of his faction are at work in every town of the State, endeavoring to secure the choice of a favorable legislature. No one has been named as a contestant for his place; though the Hon. MARTIN RYERSON, of Sussex, who has just resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, with the view of taking the stump adversely to the Administration, is regarded as available. Mr. RYERSON is a man of decided and varied talent; great influence; thorough political experience, and has figured hitherto an active Democrat. If it be desirable to send any but lay figures to fill the two senatorial chairs of New-Jersey at the Capitol, perhaps Mr. RYERSON can achieve the mission as well as another.

The Moral of the Last Syracuse Convention.

The probable results of the late Demo ratic State Convention, held at Syracuse, are manifold and important; but in no aspect of more value to politicians of every stripe, than in the lessons there furnished of obedience to party necessities, and the example of great concessions cheerfully made for the sake of securing united action. The defection of WOOD is a mere personal folly, not extending beyond himself and his prominent allies. That concessions, and great concessions, must have been made internally to secure this external union, will be evident to any one who carefully reads the "resolutions" unanimously adopted by the Convention, with ordinary knowledge of the individual sentiments entertained by the parties drawing up and concurring in the language of that document. This language, it will be seen, is studiedly vague and uncertain, meaning either a full indorsement of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, or no indorsement at all, just as the reader may be pleased to view it; his administration, it says, has "discomfited the designs of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union,"—a quasi-justification of Lecompton, which the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN may magnify as they please, but which the friends of DOUGLAS will find no difficulty in reducing to a proper limit. The only other passage in the resolutions which could bear the construction of referring to this point is a statement that "while the Democracy of New-York are not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished statesmen of their own and sister States," they have still principles to sustain and objects to advance, from which they cannot be diverted, "to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy." Now this last quotation is verily a two-edged sword, which cannot wound the "aspirations" of DOUGLAS on one side, without inflicting an equal detriment on the future hopes of the present Executive.

The truth is that these resolutions were drawn up by the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, and just as strongly drawn as, in the judgment of the astute parties engaged in the work, the friends of DOUGLAS could be brought or coaxed to endure. If a warmer plaster of Conventional applause had been tried, the raw wounds of the Little Giant's friends could never have endured the application. Surely it was much better for the Democracy to make this mutual concession on a subject not directly before them, than to split up after the unhappy example set them not many days before, by men who had no national difference at all so radical as that which exists between the Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton wings of the Democratic Party.

The protest and secession of FERNANDO WOOD, are, as we have before said, mere acts of personal infatuation, chiefly hurtful to himself, DICKINSON and SCHELL.

The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN have apparently triumphed, but not with so high a hand as to be able to refuse concessions; and they may now make a demand on the Executive for "all further possible help," which the Administration, we opine, will find it no easy matter to evade with justice. Had the party opposed to them gained an ascendency, strong resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and condemning Lecompton, it is understood, were already prepared for approval.

DISABILITIES OF ALIENS IN RESPECT TO REAL ESTATE.—A correspondent calls attention to the statutes which disqualify aliens from holding or conveying real estate, as being useless, troublesome and mischievous, and suggests their repeal. We concur in his opinion of this matter. The statutes in question are not required by any considerations of public utility, and are founded upon the obsolete maxims of a by-gone age. Why should it be necessary that an alien should file with the Secretary of State a declaration of his intention to be naturalized, before he can be authorized to take and hold real estate? Until such declaration is filed he cannot take title to real property, either by purchase or by will. Any devise to such alien is void, and the property passes to the heirs-at-law. Now all such provisions are entirely uncalled for. They cause trouble, and, in some cases, defeat the intentions of testators. The general policy of our law is to make the acquisition of property open and full. If there is danger to our institutions from foreigners among us, that danger is certainly lessened, and not increased, by their becoming interested in the soil. And it is a noticeable fact that the political party reputed to be most unfriendly to aliens, has usually recommended the abrogation of the statutory restrictions referred to. We trust the Legislature, at its next session, may find time to consider this subject.

WHY THE TELEGRAPH IS IDLE.—We are at last furnished with a reason why the Atlantic Cable is not working. The Company appears to have been taken by surprise in the successful laying of the long wire, and to have omitted provision for a stouter and stronger strand required at either terminus, to save the line from the dangers of shallow water. This heavy cable was only shipped from London, under the charge of Mr. CLIFFORD, at the first of this month. His instructions were to make the substitution at the Valentia end forthwith, and then to proceed to Trinity Bay—a task requiring at least three or four weeks in the fulfillment. The London morning papers of Sept. 1 announce accordingly, that at the end of three weeks the line would be ready for public use, and that the London celebration would be reserved for that occasion.

This is direct and comprehensible—decidedly better than the apocryphal statements in regard to conflicting methods of telegraphy, with which the Press has been freely supplied. And, by the way, who furnished Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD with the dispatch read at the Crystal Palace, stating, under date of Sept. 1, that the "Directors were on their way to Valentia, and that the line was to be opened immediately?" The public has been imposed upon. Who is the impostor?

MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—The California ticket-swindling operations are still going on, notwithstanding the frequent exposures of that iniquity. Mr. ALEXANDER BOLAND and his two nephews, ALEXANDER and SIMEON WHEELER, appeared at the Mayor's Office, Thursday, to make complaint against FRANK FOWLER, who has a place at the corner of Chambers and West streets. Mr. BOLAND, accompanied by his nephews, came to the City from Oleander Upper Mills, Dane County, Wisconsin, found their way into FOWLER'S shop and purchased their passage-tickets for the California steamer of the 17th inst.—paying $175 each, or $525 in all. The tickets purported to be second-class cabin, but proved to be for the steerage only. The Mayor, on hearing the representations of the parties, sent Officer OLDEN to bring FOWLER to his office, where the money was returned to the parties who had paid it, and the matter dropped.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was produced here last night, with a new distribution in two of the principal parts—Mme. GASSIER being the *Lucia*, and Signor STEFANI the *Edgardo*. The performance was a very even and excellent one, and gave abundant satisfaction to a full house. The music of *Lucia* lies easily within the compass of Madame GASSIER'S voice, even in the sestette where a note occurs which is often wanted for the comfort of the artist and of the audience. In the early part of the evening Mme. GASSIER appeared to be laboring under an oppression of the chest—the result, probably, of a cold—but in the second she recovered her artistic precision and was good. The fresh quality of her voice was, as ever, the principal charm of her performance. Signor STEFANI essayed a *rôle* which does not belong to the *repertoire* of the modern *robusto*, and accomplished prodigies of sweetness and force. The defect with the artist is, that he does not know the limits of his own powers. He acts with such fervor, and is so easily stimulated by applause, that he is very apt to go a step beyond the boundaries of true art, which should be always pleasing. In the sestette of the second act he exerted himself so palpably—and we may add so admirably—that the malediction scene lost half its power, and was weak precisely in those points where a conservative artist would have made it strong. We do not wish to detract from the grandeur of Signor STEFANI'S voice—which is unquestionably the finest we have ever heard in the City—nor from the earnestness—so unusual in tenors—with which he throws himself into the spirit of a situation. Only, where three acts are to be played, something should be saved for the third. Concerning the tearful finale to the opera, we will merely say, that it has been better given by SALVI and MARIO, but by no one else. It was a little vigorous for a death scene, but it was none the less enjoyable for that.

There will be a *matinée* to-day, when "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played, with the regular artists of the Company, and Signor GUIDI as the *Gennaro*.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. COLSON makes her third appearance to-night in the "Trovatore." The lady will be supported by Signors BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. MIRANDA, the tenor, takes his benefit here to-night. It is the last appearance of the troupe, and an excellent bill is provided. The second and third acts of the "Bohemian Girl" and the last act of the "Trovatore" are the attractions.

OPERATIC.—Mr. ULLMANN, the lessee of the Academy of Music, was among the passengers by the *Persia*. He is full of grand schemes for the future, and has effected a number of engagements which will undoubtedly give him a monopoly of the operatic market. On Monday we shall be in a position to announce the artists for his forthcoming season.

City Items.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—CORONER'S INQUEST—FALL FROM A WINDOW TO THE PAVEMENT.—At a few minutes to 12 o'clock, on Thursday night, as Officer MCDONALD, of the Fifteenth Ward, was passing through Washington-place, near Broadway, he discovered a man lying senseless on the pavement opposite the New-York Hotel. The man was partly undressed, and he was immediately taken to the nearest drug store in Broadway. On inquiry the injured man proved to be Mr. WILLIAM H. MANIGAULT, a gentleman stopping at the New-York Hotel. As soon as it was ascertained who he was he was carried to his room in the Hotel, and Dr. CRANE called to attend him. He remained insensible until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. It is impossible to tell whether he accidentally fell from the window of his room or threw himself out, although it is generally believed that his death was the result of an accident. His room was on the third story, and in falling he struck against a balcony, breaking the upper railing in two. The deceased has been stopping several weeks at the hotel where the accident occurred.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest in the case yesterday morning.

Mr. Hiram Cranston, the proprietor of the hotel, testified—That the deceased had been a guest at his hotel for several weeks; the last time he saw him previous to the accident was on Wednesday, at which time he was well; about 12 o'clock he heard that he had fallen from the window of his room, when he proceeded to the drug store where he had been carried; he had the deceased conveyed to his room, and medical aid called, and everything done that could be to restore him to consciousness, but without effect; the position in which the deceased was found indicated that he fell from the window of his room while leaning out of his window; everything in his room was in perfect order, and he believed, from the appearance of things, that no one could have been in the room with him when the accident occurred; he believed it was an accident, but, of course, it was impossible to say so positively.

Dr. G. B. Bowton testified—That the external marks on the body of the deceased were such as he would receive by falling from a window to the sidewalk.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by injuries caused by an accidental fall from a bedroom window of the New-York Hotel, Sept. 16, 1858." Mr. MANIGAULT was 38 years of age, unmarried, and resided in Charleston, S. C. Since his arrival in the City he has been having a pretty "high time." On Wednesday evening he was robbed, and the supposed culprit arrested, but Mr. M. was unable to appear against the prisoner on Thursday morning, and the latter was accordingly discharged by the magistrate. The body will be taken to day to Charleston for interment.

STEAM ON FOURTH-AVENUE.—The Aldermen's Committee, which has under consideration the petition for the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the Harlem Railroad Company from running locomotives below Forty-second-street, met again yesterday at 2 P. M., and heard Messrs. HOLMES, J. G. SEVIER and JORDAN L. MOTT on behalf of the petitioners, and Messrs. GEORGE PHELPS, B. M. WHITLOCK and W. W. NILES in opposition. The Committee adjourned *sine die* at about 6 o'clock, and will probably report at the next meeting of the Board.

Dr. Boynton's Lectures.

The introductory lecture, by Dr. BOYNTON, was given last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to an audience which completely filled the spacious hall.

The lecture was of an elementary character, and mostly devoted to Mechanical Astronomy. The law, said the Doctor, which governs the atom, governs the mass. All matter is governed by law. Law implies a law-giver; that law-giver implies intelligence, and for the infinite intelligence manifested in the works of creation, there could be no other name than God. The laws of matter, which are invisible, and not cognizant to the senses, are more real, substantial, and permanent than the matter which they control. Take a grain of salt; left to the law of its own construction, it will always form a cube. Break it up, dissolve it ten thousand times—left to itself, it will form a cube. Is not the invisible more substantial than the visible? Is not the soul, which animates the body, more real and lasting than the body itself?

The Doctor discussed the tendency of all bodies in which chemical changes take place, and which are held together by attraction and gravitation to form themselves into spheres, and he showed how this tendency was modified by the rotary motion given to the earth and the planets, transferring them into spheroids. The earth turns once in 24 hours, and is flattened 26½ miles. Jupiter rotates once in ten hours, and is flattened 6,000 miles. The flattening of Saturn is 7,500 miles. The effect of this law, however, was to give stability to the motion of the planets, for the axis of every rotating body would always remain through its shortest diameter. The existence and operation of these laws was illustrated by a series of practical experiments, which were at once beautiful and simple, and carried conviction to the mind of every one present.

Dr. BOYNTON closed by an eloquent description of the millions of heavenly bodies, with their groups, centres and cycles; and all moving forward in the realms of space, in an orbit so gradual that millions of years are required to complete one revolution—the whole evidencing the wonderful power of the Creator. The audience left the hall delighted with their evening's entertainment. The next lecture—the first on Geology proper—will be given on Monday evening.

A DUEL THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE.—The Richmond *South* published "cards" from two belligerent parties, who came near fighting in a duel, but refrained. The individuals were LOUIS WEST and F. G. CLAIBORNE. The latter writes from Danville, Va.:

"In your paper of a recent date I find a card from a certain LOUIS WEST, in regard to a personal difficulty between him and myself. I confess very great surprise at such a card, because I had supposed from the late *religious tendencies* of this individual's mind, that he was at peace with all the world, if not with his God; but, from the mendacity and willful misrepresentations contained in his statement, I am bound to infer that he is now as far from the character of a Christian as he had before shown himself to be from that of a gentleman. It is very disagreeable to be under the necessity of appearing before the public in this way; and had Mr. LOUIS WEST restricted his lying to the locality of Chapel Hill, where the facts, as well as both of us, are known, I would have regarded any statement of his as a matter of the most superlative indifference; but as he has chosen to lie *at large*, I must be pardoned for noticing him. His card commences with a quibble, and proceeds to its inevitable climax."

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Last Scene in the Tragedy—Names of the Democratic "Bolters" as they Left the Room.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

The sudden and hasty flight made by FERNANDO WOOD from the Convention has brought down on that unhappy gentleman the maledictions and invectives of the only class of Democratic politicians in the State not already engaged, either directly or indirectly, in that vivacious and exhilarating business, The Dickinson men, or old "Hards," as they are sometimes called, have not one word to say against the action of the Convention, or only speak in praise of the generosity which put three well-known Hards on a ticket, where the other side were in an avowed and tested ascendancy of more than three to one. But against FERNANDO WOOD and his selfish policy of seeking personal safety by flight, the indurated and injured gentlemen protest with all the bitterness of despair. When they first heard his intention of not appearing before the Committee on Contested Seats, it seemed impossible of belief to them that a leader selected by Messrs. DICKINSON and SCHELL should so far forget what was due to his supposed constituency, his allies, and those who had become mixed up in the quarrel through his representations, as to abandon without struggle, a contest in which so many had staked their political lives. They called on him; they remonstrated; they grew furious; but nothing could overcome his invincible terror of a public inquiry. Any man acquainted with the art of writing can get up credentials which would look very nice in a picture; but the Committee of one from each judicial district of the State, was not exactly the *kind* of body to be easily imposed on by mere certificates with no constituencies behind them, and authority claimed under organizations which could be proved to have no prescriptive or original power of existence.

Mr. WOOD, therefore, was deaf to all entreaties, and declined to make his appearance before the Committee, assuring his few dubious admirers that "if they would but wait until the evening session they should then see sudden and hopeless calamity overtake their enemies." Not satisfied with this, but compelled to acquiesce in it, the Dickinson men entered the Hall at 7½ P. M., and sat together in a body to be prepared for united action. Mr. WOOD had spoken so confidently of the stratagem he had elaborated for bringing "calamity" on the foe, that the more sanguine Binghamtonites began half to believe him; and this semi-credence was intensely heightened, a few minutes afterward, by the entrance of FERNANDO in person, his arms folded across his chest, his stride long and theatrical, the facial muscles fixed as if in permanent tetanus, and all the indications about him of a man who had made up his mind on a desperate course. Some asked was there a powder-magazine below the Hall? If so, and an electric wire to communicate therewith, he might possibly blow them all up together, and perish in the ruins!

As FERNANDO marched up the Hall, expectation stood on tip-toe "and the boldest held his breath for awhile." But when Mr. WOOD drew forth from his tail-pocket a bit of paper, announcing that this was *his* "protest against the tyrannical action of the Convention and its Chairman," and that he, FERNANDO WOOD, was about then and there withdrawing all his further patronage and presence from the deliberations of the Convention so condemned,—as *this* "ridiculous mouse" crept forth from the mountain so long in labor, natural reaction followed the strain of nerves and eyesight; laughter and derisive cheers burst forth from floor and galleries, and when FERNANDO, beckoning his delegation to follow, stalked slowly down the Hall, I never witnessed a more truly pitiable procession, nor saw so many men together exposed to such a withering cross-fire of laughter, jibes and drollery from their enemies, while bitterly assailed by the friends they were deserting for unmanly and undisciplined flight. The names of the "bolters" were as follows, and the Democrats of the State of New-York, represented by their best men, in their best Convention, should be cautioned that they have unluckily incurred the anger of Messrs. F. Wood, Billy Wilson, C. B. Woodruff, Weare Drake Parsons, Thomas McSpedon, J. C. Willett, William N. McIntyre, S. P. Russell, Ben. Young, Peter McKnight, Samuel Jackson, E. J. Hamilton, Wm. Coulter and Wm. J. Brisley, all of the City of New York, and some three or four provincials whose names I could not ascertain, after the most active inquiries; the delegates whose seats they contested, professing they had never before seen or heard of any such men in the localities from which the "Bolters" claimed to be returned.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Regatta at Yorkville.

The fourth annual regatta of the Empire City Regatta Club, which was postponed from Thursday on account of the rain, came off at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, yesterday afternoon. With the exception of a little too much wind, the weather was favorable for the occasion, and the attendance was respectable, though not as numerous as on previous annual races of the Club. There were four races, of five miles each, and fifteen boats entered for the various prizes. The rowing was very unequal, except on the last race, which was a sweepstakes for a silver cup, in which three boats entered, and was so narrowly contested as to revive the interest and raise the spirits of the spectators, and thus redeem the exhibition from what many, until then, were disposed to term a bore.

The management of the Regatta was admirable, and much credit is due to the President of the Club, Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, and other members, as well as to the large Police force in attendance, for the order and good arrangement everywhere observed, both on shore and in the river.

The following was the order of the races, with the names of boats entered in each, and the time of the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Four-oared boats. Entered—*Experiment, Don Bryant, Geo. J. Brown*, and *Jas. Risly*, (Boston boat.) Won by *Geo. J. Brown*. Time—35 minutes, 50 seconds. Rowed by HENRY OSBORN, WILLIAM BOGGS, PETER O'BRIEN and W. H. DEVER.

SECOND RACE.—Seventeen feet working boats. Entered, *Ned, Lewis C. Meeks, Ed. Clyne, Empire City, Gyumegan*. Won by *Lewis C. Meeks*, 43 minutes 54 seconds. Rowed by WM. WINDOVER and ANDREW LATHAM.

THIRD RACE.—Champion sculls. Entered—*Cyrus W. Field, Vickey, Olivia Roberts, Jane, Wm. D. Logan*. Won by *Cyrus W. Field*. Time—44 minutes 43 seconds. Rowed by HUGH BURNS (Rappahannock.)

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for silver pitcher. Entered—*Geo. J. Brown, Robert H. Allaire, Experiment*. Won by *Geo. J. Brown*. Time—34 minutes 23 seconds. Manned same as in first race.

The prizes were as follows: First Race, $100, $25, $10. Second, $25, $10, $3. Third, $40, $15, $5. Fourth

SPORTING.

The Ring.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The approaching fight, to take place between [illegible] and HERMAN for $2,500 a side on the 26th [illegible] the first real battle for the Championship [illegible] meeting between HYER and SULLIVAN in [illegible] of course, creates an unusual amount of [illegible]t in the "sporting" world. MORRISSEY [illegible]s in his 28th year. He fights at about 180 [illegible]. His frame is very wiry and muscular. He [illegible] of temperate habits, and since he has been [illegible]s training exercises in the neighborhood of [illegible]burg, he has enjoyed perfect health. His [illegible] are BURNS and SHEPHERD, the latter an Eng- [illegible], recently arrived in this country, and the [illegible] of TOM SAYERS, the present champion of Eng- [illegible]. HERMAN is a fine, fresh young fellow. His [illegible]t is 14 stone and his height a trifle over six feet [illegible] inches. He is in his 24th year, and, therefore, in [illegible] of age, as well as in length of reach, he has the [illegible]vantage over his opponent. He is under the care [illegible] JAMES CUSICK and AARON JONES, the celebrated op- [illegible]ent of TOM SAYERS. HERMAN pays due attention [illegible] exercises, is in good trim and possesses an am- [illegible]ount of confidence. MORRISSEY, however, is the [illegible]rite in betting. The fourth deposit of $500 a [illegible]was staked on Monday, the 6th of September. [illegible]last deposit of $500 a side will be staked on the [illegible] of October, being $5,000 in the hands of the [illegible]holder. The betting, we learn, is very heavy. [illegible]ect more money has been already wagered on [illegible]ght than on any other that has ever taken place [illegible] United States.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Friday, Sept. [illegible]. Match $500, mile heats, to road wagons.

[illegible]. BRISSON, g. g. *Revenge*.....1 1
[illegible]. PHILLIPS, b. g. *Dutchman*.....2 2

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, Sept. [illegible]. Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in har-

[illegible]. OGLE, b. g. *Pop goes the Weasel*.....2 2 1 1 1
[illegible]. SIMMONS, ch. g. *Nimrod*.....1 1 2 2 2
Time—3:00—3:09—2:52—2:51—2:50.

The great trotting match between *Lancet* and *Lan* [illegible] in double harness, will take place in October [illegible].

The celebrated trotting mare, *Flora Temple*, now [illegible] Long Island, will leave for Chicago, Ill., to trot [illegible] the renowned trotting horse, *Reindeer*.

Police Intelligence.

ROBBERY AT THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—$15,000 IN NOTES AND STOCK CERTIFICATES DESTROYED.—A carpet-bag belonging to Mr. J. W. Lacy, a lumber dealer from Pennsylvania, stopping at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt street, was stolen on Wednesday from the office of the hotel. The carpet-bag contained a number of certificates of railroad stocks, bonds, [illegible] and notes, representing $15,000 in value, be- [illegible] a silver watch, gold chain, bracelet and other jewelry. Three young Germans, named Philip [illegible], George Shafer and Karl Winch, were yes- [illegible] arrested at a target-shooting in Sixty-sixth-[illegible], near Third-avenue, charged with the commis- [illegible] of the theft. At their boarding-house the carpet-[illegible] was discovered, but the stock certificates and other papers had been destroyed. The jewelry was recovered. Justice BROWNELL committed the accused for trial. Winch has just completed a residence on the Island, and his companions are not unknown to the police.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN ON A SPREE.—Joseph [illegible]ough, a man aged fifty, keeps a grocery-store at No. 573 Washington-street, and has a wife and several children. His years have not abated his love for good liquor and an occasional good spree. On Wednesday, having been drinking freely, he felt in jolly good humor, hired a carriage, and engaged two white young girls, named Mary Brown and Mary [illegible], to take a ride with him. He drove out to Congress Hall, near Eighty-sixth-street, had a sham marriage performed with one of his female companions, had a good dinner and a general good time. On the way home the liquor began to exert its narcotic effects upon him, and while in this condition the girls fastened to his watch and a roll of bank bills found in his possession. Goodnough disliked this kind of proceeding, and on Thursday had the two Marys arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who [illegible]ed them up to answer for their ungracious con- [illegible]. The watch and money are still missing.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Charles Hawkins and [illegible]es Don, the former of wham has been just com- [illegible]ed a residence on the island, yesterday morning [illegible] into the dwelling-house No. 54 Laurens-street, occupied by Mrs. Lacoste, and stole two gold watches [illegible] jewelry worth $200 altogether. Mr. Lacoste [illegible] the culprits as they were going away and gave [illegible] alarm, which started the Police after them. The two robbers, after an exciting chase, were captured, [illegible] the stolen property secured. Justice CONOVER committed them for examination. Four young fellows, giving their names as James Hunter, George [illegible]win, Franklin Kaster and James Smith, were de- [illegible]ed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, attempting to break into different stores in Division street. The quartette was arrested by the Tenth Ward Police and taken before Justice STERES, who locked them up for trial. A jimmy was found secreted in God- [illegible]'s sleeve.

IDENTIFICATION OF BURGLARS.—The two bur- [illegible]s arrested two nights ago in Brooklyn have been identified as noted operators in the skeleton-key and jimmy line in this City. They are known by the names of James Brady and "Sukey." Brady is want- [illegible] to answer for a burglary in Paterson, N. J. He [illegible] carries a pistol-ball in his body, which an officer shot at him before his late capture in Brooklyn.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—Charles Lafossa, a Hungarian, was committed yesterday to Jefferson Market Prison, for an alleged as- [illegible]sault with a slung-shot upon Mr. J. Kellamy, of No. 9 Perry-street. Mr. Kellamy says that the accused struck him several times.

ASSAULT BY RUFFIANS.—On Thursday evening, Mr. C. F. Larkins, of No. 99 Avenue D, was standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, waiting for a car, when he was suddenly assaulted by three ruffians, knocked down and cruelly beaten, rendering him insensible. This occurred at 8 o'clock, and no policeman was about, and no arrests were made.

Fires.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small wooden stall in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, owned by JOHN DIXON. The entire stall was consumed, and a horse valued at $100, belonging to a Mr. BARTLETT. The total loss was $150, and uninsured.

IN HUDSON-STREET.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in BECKER'S coffee and spice mills, No. 581 Hudson-street. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage, principally by water, being about $100. Insured.

Brooklyn Items.

THE RAG-PICKERS AGAIN.—During Thursday night a large quantity of bedding, supposed to have been thrown from vessels lying at Quarantine, was washed ashore at Bay Ridge and vicinity. By day-break yesterday morning the beach was lined with rag-pickers, who, when discovered by the Police, were busily engaged in removing the property. They were driven off, and a sufficient force was placed on duty to prevent the bedding from being removed.

OFFICIAL.—Kelsey's-alley has been fumigated.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A new school-house connected with the Universalist Church, corner of Fulton-avenue and Canton-street, has recently been completed. The building will accommodate 400 scholars.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The name of the Mechanics' Bank, Eastern District of Brooklyn, will be changed to Manufacturers' Bank, Oct. 1 next.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.—An action has been commenced against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover damages for the killing of Wm. H. HAMMOND, Esq., on the 19th of June last. The amount claimed is $20,000.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A DRY GOODS STORE.—About 11 o'clock, Thursday night, two burglars made a desperate attempt to rob the dry goods store of HENRY P. MORGAN, No. 285 Fulton-street, but were frustrated by two clerks who sleep in the store. At the hour above named one of the clerks was absent, and when one is absent he gains admission by giving a peculiar whistle to the one inside, who thereupon opens the door. This the burglars evidently knew, for it was by this means they effected an entrance. The clerk who opened the door was instantly seized, [illegible] and put into the cellar, when the burglars went to selecting goods for removal. While thus engaged, the absent clerk arrived and gave the sig- [illegible]. The door was opened by the burglars who attempted to serve him in the same way they had the other clerk. But he proved to be too powerful, and manfully resisted them. Finding that their object was likely to be defeated, one of the burglars fired a pistol, the ball from which just grazed the clerk's arm, but did not cause him to let go his hold. The burglars, after struggling a while longer, concluded to give up the contest and made a rapid retreat. The names of the clerks are WM. BENNETT and SAMUEL MURPHY.

ACCIDENT.—A few days ago a boy, ten years old, named MAURICE CORNWELL, residing at No. 417 Fulton avenue, fell from a tree to the side-walk and sustained such injuries that it is feared he will not recover.

THE LUDLOW-STREET HOMICIDE.—An inquest was commenced yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of ANN KENNEDY, the Irish woman who came to her death from alleged violence at the hands of a German named BERNARD KERWAN. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.
The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]
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buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
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[Advertisement.]
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[Advertisement.]
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Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
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[Advertisement.]
DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Those new views, scenery, models and entertainments in Thiodon's Animated Mimic World, which have created such a sensation, will be repeated in delightful style at Barnum's this afternoon and also this evening.

[Advertisement.]
A TRUE GENTLEMAN.—The "panic" of 1857 compelled Mr. P——, the extensive importer to "stop," but being of a go-ahead disposition, he worked hard, and on Wednesday last he purchased a Knox hat, and paid his liabilities in full. So much for pluck. KNOX'S establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses and hard swellings of many years standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable prepararation. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
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☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 18.

I.—THE TELEGRAPHIC FESTIVAL IN PARIS—Banquet to Professor MORSE—Speeches of Professor MORSE and Mr. MASON—Letter from the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

II.—THE STATEN ISLAND WAR—Arrest of Incendiaries—Midnight Orgies of the Rioters—The Military Encamped on the Island.

III.—FROM UTAH—Business Reviving—Arrival of Supplies—BRIGHAM YOUNG.

IV.—FROM CALIFORNIA AND FRASER'S RIVER—News by the *Star of the West*—The Gold Excitement in British Columbia.

V.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

VI.—NICARAGUA—The Transit Question.

VII.—NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

VIII.—SWITZERLAND—Public Improvement in the Cantons—American Tourists—Sunset and Sunrise from the Righi—Editorial Correspondence of the TIMES.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The *Union* on DOUGLAS—A Triangular Fight—Parson Brownlow at the North—Jonathan Wilds in Wisconsin—The Expedition to Paraguay—Science and the Press—Professor MORSE in Paris—Equitable Justice—Christianity and Crinoline—Which Party was to Blame—The Syracuse Difficulty: Opinions of the New-York *Tribune*—The Anglo-French Regency in Venezuela—A Pertinacious Diplomatist.

X.—AMERICAN MISSIONS—Report of the Meeting of the Board of Missions at Detroit.

XI.—GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

XII.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK'S NEWS—Domestic, City and Commercial.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the New-York Produce and Live-Stock Markets, for the Week ending Sept. 15—Interesting Items for Farmers.

XIV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—In the City and California.

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MARRIED.

BEDFORD—HORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Robt. G. DICKSON, Mr. ERNEST A. BEDFORD to Miss CAROLINE T. HORTON, all of this City.

PAYE—FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, WALTER K. PAYE to JOSEPHINE, daughter of A. S. Fordham, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

ADRIANCE—SABIN.—At Williamstown Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, Mr. JOHN ADRIANCE, of New-York, to Miss LUCY W., eldest daughter of Dr. Henry L. Sabin, of the former place.

WALDEN—LAW.—At Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, at Christ Church, by the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, the Rev. J. TREADWELL WALDEN, Rector of Christ Church, to ELIZABETH LOUISA, daughter of William R. Law.

WOTHERSPOON—GARR.—At New-Brighton, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by the Rev. F. P. Irving, DAVID O. WOTHERSPOON to OCTAVIA, daughter of Andrew S. Garr.

CHILD—GODFREY.—At Southport, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 16, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Rufus Emory, CALVIN G. CHILD, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., to Miss MARY CATHARINE GODFREY, youngest daughter of Capt. Jonathan Godfrey, of the former place.

MYERS—VAN BUREN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at the "Church on the Heights," by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, JAMES S. MYERS to JULIE R., daughter of Dr. M. Van Buren, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

LAGRAVE.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 17, GRANT BALDWIN, infant son of John J. and Azubas Lagrave, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 538 West 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 17, of consumption, JACOB B. LEWIS, son of Leonard and Charity Lewis, deceased, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, JAMES E. GILL, No. 163 Charles st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LOCK.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 17, after a short and severe illness, PETER JAGERAL LOCK, aged 29 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 West 21st-st., near 6th av.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MANIACLY.—In this City, on Thursday night, Sept. 16, WILLIAM H. MANIGAULT, of Charleston, S. C., aged 33 years and 1 month.

His remains will be taken to Charleston for interment.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, FANNY CLARA, only daughter of THOMAS and ANNIE COLE, aged 2 years, 6 months and 8 days.

☞ Boston papers will please copy.

WILDER.—In Brooklyn, JOHN W. WILDER, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 260 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 16, at the residence of his mother, FREDERICK A. CLARK, youngest son of General E. A. Clarke, U. S. Army, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Christ Church Chapel, Elizabeth, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

HALLETT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 16, NATHL. M. HALLETT, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOWNLEY.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, ISABELLA ZADINA, youngest daughter of the late John Townley, aged 10 years, 3 months and 18 days.

GREATOREX.—At Charleston, S. C., on Friday, Sept. 10, of yellow fever, HENRY W. GREATOREX, in the 47th year of his age.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE EVERGREENS TO THE LOT-OWNERS AND THE PUBLIC.—A statement of the origin and history of this institution, of its condition and prospects, seems necessary at this time, to correct unfounded statements made by individuals and the Press.

In the year 1849 the attention of certain persons was directed to the ground now occupied by the Evergreens, as a proper place, from its central position and natural beauties, for a rural cemetery.

As New-York grew up town, the difficulty of access to Greenwood through the business part of the City, became seriously felt, and its distance from the residences of the City every year became greater.

The part of Brooklyn then known as Williamsburg and Bushwick had no cemetery of a proper character easily accessible.

Actuated by these views, a party of gentlemen agreed to loan to any cemetery there established a sufficient amount of money wherewith to found such an institution. With funds obtained from them the grounds, comprising over 200 acres, were, in the years 1849, 1850, 1851 and since, purchased, and the necessary improvements made, so as to start the institution favorably.

How was the Cemetery Incorporation to repay or to secure to be repaid those who advanced this money? It had no money and could have none except from the sale of burial plots and graves, which must, necessarily, be a gradual and slow process.

It was determined to issue bonds for an amount which would probably equal *one-half the value* of the land by the time *the bonds matured.*

The bonds were made payable at different years from 1860 to 1890, as it was supposed the receipts of the institution would enable it to pay them—a few with interest and by far the larger portion with the interest added in forming the principal.

This accounts for the apparent large amount of bonds. Any one can calculate the present value of these bonds and he will find that *the whole amount does not equal a sum which the lands owned by the Cemetery would sell for to-day,* if they should be sold for other than cemetery purposes.

Statements made in the papers that one Trustee had bought a part of the land for a small sum and sold it to the Cemetery for a large sum, has no other foundation in truth than that bonds, as above stated, payable from 10 to 40 years, were given in payment.

Those gentlemen who contributed their money have never taken any *cash* from the Cemetery

One-half of the net cash receipts of the Cemetery, as founded by the general act of incorporation not furnishing a sufficient amount to beautify and adorn the Cemetery properly, almost all of the holders of land bonds released to the Cemetery the amount of interest paid to them and accepted in payment land bonds which had been given by several large holders to the Cemetery for its use.

So far from this being any speculation, every action shows an entire absence of selfishness and a regard for the prosperity of the institution above all other interests.

The same amount of money laid out in real estate at that spot, at that time, would to-day produce much more than the par value of the Bonds.

Whatsoever may be the number and the amount of the Bonds, they are no lien whatever on the Cemetery lands; every *buried lot sold* hereafter, is, and will be, free and clear of all *liens, every kind of encumbrance whatever. In no event can lots or lands be sold for debts of the Cemetery or individuals or owners.*

The probable receipts of the institution will leave a surplus, after paying the Bonds, of nearly a million of dollars. The present deeds reserve a quit rent of a dollar a year, as a fund to ornament the grounds for all future time.

The financial condition of the Cemetery, made up to the end of the fiscal year, will be presented at the annual election, and will, when printed, be sent to every known lot-owner's address.

The Trustees think it proper to add a brief explanation of an occurrence which has recently attracted the attention of the public, and subjected the Company to much abuse, under which they have remained silent hitherto.

One of the rules of the Cemetery (as also of Greenwood, and it is believed, all other Cemeteries near New-York,) provides that any workman employed on lots who shall violate the rules of the Cemetery shall not be permitted afterwards to work on the grounds. Being informed that a workman so employed had repeatedly and persistently violated rules, cutting down trees and otherwise injuring the grounds, and that when warned, he defied the officers and declared his intention to continue his depredations as he pleased, the officers forbade his entrance to the grounds.

All of the difficulty, the public meetings, and numberless libelous statements in the newspapers during the past two months, have originated with parties who were interested with this workman, and who desire to compel the Trustees to withdraw this prohibition and repeal the regulation of which all lot-owners will perceive the importance. The public Press have been misled by interested statements, and have unintentionally aided in the injurious attacks made on the officers.

It has even been intimated that the officers had interested motives in securing work for themselves, an idea which a reference to the published book of rules will show is utterly false and impossible.

The Trustees regard themselves as the custodians of a great and a solemn trust, and so long as it remains in their hands, they purpose to manage it with pure reference to the interests of lot-owners, and the preservation of the quiet, beauty and fitness for its purposes, of a vast and rapidly-filling Cemetery.

On financial and all other points they invite the fullest scrutiny and examination, satisfied that the lot-owners and the public will fully sustain their course

SAMUL. F. JOHNSON, President of the Evergreens.
EDWARD CORNISH, Treasurer.
SEPT. 18, 1858.

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THE CUP.
THE LAWFULNESS OF THE SEA.
THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.
THE TELEGRAPH.
THE BIRDS OF THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
THE OLD WELL.
TWO DEAD HOUSES.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE DOT AND LINE ALPHABET.
LITERARY NOTICES.

The ATLANTIC with the present number completes its first year. Its publication was commenced in a season of unexampled depression; but its success has more than equaled the expectations of the publishers; and the character it has acquired for ability, candor, and spirit and variety, in is believed, fully redeems the promises made in its behalf.

The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The Second Volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December issue, in which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.

The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand and is quick in figures; can give good reference: no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation, as clerk, assistant-bookkeeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City references. Address H. RUDD one week, Box No. 163, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, TO GO A short distance in the country; the man must understand the care of horses and of a vegetable garden; the woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family. Address, through the New-York Post-Office, J. JOHNSON, Wall-st. Good references will be required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, (ENGLISH, German, or Scotch preferred) to do the work of a small family. One fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful, will find a permanent situation Apply at No. 15 Cottage place, between Bleecker and Houston-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,035 Post-Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO OBTAIN ORDERS AND deliver a new and popular work in the City of New-York. For further information, apply at No. 330 Broadway, 3d story, back office. Steady employment will be given to a trustworthy young man.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one that can bring good reference from her last place; none others need apply. Call at No. 227 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the retail hosiery department.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL TO DO CHAMber work and to take care of children; one who can sew, and make herself generally useful, preferred. City reference required. Apply at No. 65 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. None need apply but such as can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 155 Eldridge st.

WANTED—A WAITER-GIRL, AND A GOOD nurse and seamstress, to go into the country. Apply this morning at No. 20 Amity-place.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN LAPIDARY. Apply to C. J. & W. MASON,
No. 172 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY TO CLEAN GLASS. APPLY between 8 and 10 A. M., at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 358 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK TO GO a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 33 East 22d-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th av., there is now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. GUSTAV FRANK & CO. WILL find a letter to their address by calling at the office of CESAR & PAULI, No. 4 South William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 19th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 39th-st., near 6th av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER,
Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 24 of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. James Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

The Boarding House connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KEBBS, D. D., President.
J. W. G. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and the trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 13 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. E. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool hill and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 8th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—This is a most desirable school for young ladies. The situation is fine, the edifice large and admirably appointed; archery and calisthenics, in addition to the branches usually taught in female seminaries, receive attention. For particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL. No. 752 Broadway. Circulars, at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, or at the School, after Sept. 6.
J. J. GREENOUGH.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BRECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 869 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 929 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 31 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 20, at No. 298 4th-st., near Washington-square.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshman Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. John B Hillyer,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	Mr. Frank Holfins,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. B. H. Howell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. James S. Hull,
Hon. William Tucker,	Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. John H. Abeel,	Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Robert Allen,	Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
William M. Allen, Esq.,	Mr. W. Eli Kidd,
Mr. Henry A. Allen,	Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. H. V. Allien,	Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,	Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. James L. Babbit,	Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,	Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Jas R. Bartholomew,	Mr. John Levy,
Mr. Abram Bassford,	Mr Theron Losee,
Mr. S. M. Beard,	Mr. Wm N. McIntire,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,	Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Mr. S. S. Bell,	Capt. T G. Merwin,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,	Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. Henry Berthoff,	Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Charles Bliven,	Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. B. W. S. Bensall,	Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. E. A. Boughton,	Mr. C. W. Nye,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook,	Mr. William Palon,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,	Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
Mr. Melancthon Burr,	Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mr. George Bussell,	Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Henry Butler,	Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Mr. Ira Campbell,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John Castree,	Mr. Jos D. Powers,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,	Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. Matthias Clark,	Mr. James Price,
Mr. Thos J. Coleman,	Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,	Mr. Richard A. Reading,
Mr. John M. Corwin,	Mr. Josiah Richards,
Capt. R. Couillard,	Mr. Philip I Ronk,
Mr. Wm A. Cummings,	Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Horace B. Day,	Mr. Peter Sanger,
Mr. Moreau Delano,	Mr. B L. Schmidt,
Mr. John Devee,	Mr. Henry J. Seaman
Mr. Nelson Duckworth,	Mr. Robert Sears,
Mr. Amos T. Dwight,	Mrs. C. M. Sill,
Mr. Justus E. Earle,	Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. James Elmore,	Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. Joseph Evans,	Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Lyman Farwell,	Mr. Daniel L. Starr,
Mrs. F. A. Field,	Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham,	Mrs Hannah Stiles,
Mr. John Foster,	Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,	Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,	Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,	Mr. G. R. Terrett,
Mrs George Gowan,	Mr. James P. Thomas,
Mr. John Gray,	Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. James F. Hadden,	Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. James Hardley,	Mr. Wm F. Van Wagenen,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,	Mr. Charles L. Vose,
Mr Geo. B. Harteon,	Mr. Atkinson Wallingford,
Mr. R. V. Haughwout,	Mr. Edwin Waylte,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer,	Mr. Homer White,
Mr. Dewitt C. Hays,	Mr. Chas. A. Whitney,
Mr. Henry Hebbard,	Mr. E. P. Winans,
	Mr. J. C. Withington.

All of whom have had sons in this Institution from one to nine years. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th st., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school room. He invites parents who desire to call in the interim for information, or to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Goelliet, Griffith Thom

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE,

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES,

with the entire magnificent furniture and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be sold without re-serve.

TO DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above by catalogue over four hundred lots of superb household furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The circumstances of this sale make it imperative that the whole will be sol positive and without reserve, consisting in

PARLORS

of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with silk covers; superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 5 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed silk and lace curtains, Turkish arm chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantel ornaments, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, superb oil paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, Gothic chandeliers, consoles in Buhlwork, lady's secretary, music cabinets &c.

CHAMBERS AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood bureaus, washstands, commodes, carved bedsteads, wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match; about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, quilts in velvet, Bisher & clocks oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets enamelled furniture, shades, rich silverware, extension dining table, French china of every description, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; also a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloth carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioned, making a large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or shipped by reliable persons.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Allen-st., a large and well-selected stock of mahogany veneers, balusters, &c., as follows:

32,331 feet of walnut.
16,230 feet white wood.
11,288 feet ash.
1,266 feet mahogany plank.
1,250 feet maple
60 dozen walnut banisters and tops.
2,250 feet walnut veneers
983 feet mahogany veneers
544 feet ash and mahogany crotch veneers.
911 feet clear pine
1,100 feet two-inch box pine.

Large lot of newel posts balusters, &c., &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend the above sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close the entire business. By order of ALEXANDER EDGAR, assignee. Catalogue on morning of sale.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., on account of the weather, and will positively be sold rain or shine

J. VANSICKLES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY. (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.—J. VANSICKLES will sell, by catalogue, at the private residence No. 145 West 20th st., near 6th-av., the furniture contained in said house without reserve; the house is replete with every article requisite for a first-class house; the parlors are furnished with rich tapestry carpets, two solid rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in rich satin brocade, lace curtains, cost $60 the pair; a superior 7-octave piano-forte instrument; a superior bedroom suite, consisting of extra large bedstead, bedstead, washstand, made to match, and fully marble; also, black walnut, mahogany furniture, spring seat chairs, sofa and sofa beds, China, crockery, cut glass ware, silver plate, ivory and inlaid cutlery, bedding, &c

J. W. HUNT, auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday, Sept. 18 at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom No 88 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth etageres, pier and centre tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, rockers, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c. Also, crockery, cutlery, glassware, silver plated ware, fancy goods mirrors, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of household furniture, of every description, viz: Two second-hand piano fortes, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillasses, &c. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is invited to the above sale, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray mare harness and light top Rockaway. The mare is fine size and action, a perfectly sound and kind, and a very stylish driver; would make a good family horse. Light top Rockaway, new last Summer, built by one of our best City makers, and but little used. Sale positive, as the owner is leaving for Europe.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF STATIONERY THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, embracing first-class envelopes in large quantities, writing papers, 1,000 gross steel pens blank books, paints, portemonnaies, &c., &c., by GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Trade Salesrooms, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway

WM. DYMONT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lot of land on south side of 29th-st., 24 feet 10 inches front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep, beginning 201 feet from southwest corner of 7th-av. D. HOBART, Referee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A PAPER hanging and window shade retail store, eight years established; located in one of the best business streets in the City; profitable line of customers secured. Terms liberal. Cause of selling, going into New wholesale business. Address, with real name, B. B. B., Box No. 123, Times Office. No attention paid to agents.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, about seventy-five (75) horse power, the whole in running order, complete now being removed from factory in New Brunswick to give room for larger. The engine is six years old, built by the Mateawan Company; will be sold at a great bargain if removed as taken down. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., to HORACE H. DAY.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to S. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

$30,000.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD purchase a stock of goods, and pay in good Western securities, consisting of bonds and mortgages, unincumbered lands in well settled neighborhoods, near railroads, and some good Railroad stocks. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRE INSURANCE SECRETARY, for a company about being organized. Applications will be considered from those only who are or have been in first class City companies. To such a desirable situation will be offered. Address INSURANCE, Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL, long and successfully established pleasantly located, one hour from this City, with all the buildings, real estate, school apparatus, furniture &c. It is a good location for an Episcopal school. Address Box No. 194, Times Office.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. C. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, Sept. 14 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Minnesota Mining Company, having closed the sales of last year's copper, have this day declared a second semi-annual dividend from the earnings of 1857, of nine dollars per share, or 18 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at this office, on Monday, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th October, and reopened on said 1st of November. By order of the Directors, SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPA- will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.

GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST

INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$280,000

WITH A SURPLUS,

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HOPKINSON, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—SLATE AND MARble beds, with my new cushions. Call and examine. Second hand tables for sale cheap. Old tables repaired. Orders by mail attended to.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

B. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 96 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Bight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. BANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No 45 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:

10—Ten per cent. on the 5th day of October next, which first instalment the Company will return without issuing Bonds therefor until the last instalment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of January 1859.
10—Ten per cent on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.

For each instalment except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made

The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi annually in New-York, being a part of an issue of one million of dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees, of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances and more than 200 000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 25 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $650 000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands

This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa, early next year.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.

Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.)	March 5, 1855,	N. Y. $270 00
American Oil Co.,	March 5, 1855,	N. Y. 23 50
Bradley, E.,	July 26, 1855,	unknown 04
Blatchford, M. A.,	June 11, 1855,	unknown 9 38
Brinsmade, F. L.,	June 9, 1855,	unknown 38
Brown Robert C.,	Feb. 33, 1854,	unknown 67
Schwarz, A.,	March 27, 1854,	N. Y 67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr.,	Dec. 8, 1854,	unknown 6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee,	July 1, 1856,	55 shares $44 00
Beard, E.,	July 1, 1856	100 shares 80 00
Griffen, Solomon,	July 1, 1856,	50 shares 40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust,	July 1, '56,	7 shares 5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. PETER M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN AP- pointed a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad and upon all the depots, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON,
A. C. GUNNISON,
} Committee.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
W. D. MORGAN,
} Commissioners.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAY STATE MILLS.—The creditors of the Bay State Mills are reminded that TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., is the last day for proving claims against said Company. The Receivers will be in session at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at No 5 Tremont-st., (up stairs,) Boston, for receiving proof thereof. All claims not then presented will be excluded from any dividend from the assets in their hands.—SEPT. 16, 1858.

F. B. CROWNINSHIELD,
GEORGE H. KUHN,
ISRAEL WHITNEY,
} Receivers of the Bay State Mills.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, where exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1858

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COM- PANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

$20,000 TO INVEST IN SECOND MORT- gages, at reasonable rates, on first class property in this City. The same amount will be advanced to aid builders in completing their buildings. Apply to R. G. PIERCE. No 16 William-st.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.—COshocks, N. Y. divides 7 per cent.; New London, Conn., divides 6 per cent.; Milwaukee, Wis., divides 10 per cent.; Syracuse, N. Y., divides 10 per cent
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, AND Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds, Six Per Cent. Loan of 1889, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved City property, $2,000.
RICH. AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

HEATER FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE OF Heddenburg's largest size heaters, as good as new, with registers, conducting pipe, smoke pipe, &c., all complete. Apply at the piano warerroom No. 424 Broome st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to ct of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 29
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Oct 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday Nov 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York Wednday Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. Wm. C. Thompson will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class... $90 | Second class... $50 | Third-class... $30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR GALWAY, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Through TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., by steamships or sailing packets, as under:

Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway SATURDAY, Sept 18.
Steamship VIGO, for Liverpool THURSDAY, Sept 23.
Steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton and Continent, SATURDAY, Sept 25.

Packet-ship JAMES FOSTER, Jr., for Liverpool, sails THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets passage can be engaged either way at the lowest possible rates. Passengers by steamships will be furnished with free ticket to all the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland.

Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, supplied as usual. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTH LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30	Nov 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $80; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON J. A. WORTH, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 4 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has three water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line $60.

FROM NEW YORK

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.—THE splendid fast-sailing packet ship VICTORIA, Captain CHAMPION, will positively sail Sept. 21, her regular day. For cabin, second cabin, and steerage passage, apply on board, Pier No. 7, E. R., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No 13½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by these steamers will for the present be increased. For particulars, apply as above.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

EXCURSION TICKETS PER STEAMSHIPS JAMESTOWN AND ROANOKE, from RICHMOND or PETERSBURG and back; meals, stateroom, &c., included, $15; and from NORFOLK and back, $13. These tickets can be used to 27th October without additional charge, thus enabling parties desiring it an opportunity of visiting the Fair of the American Institute at a very moderate cost. For tickets, apply to the Agents of the Company, at Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond; or, to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLUM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,—hi-well-known and fast steamship R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS No. 33 south st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, FARMS AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck-slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 30 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 126th sts., each way.
FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hell Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to will in two pers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 1 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 38 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD— Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $109 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.—Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, in connection with the LAURA will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	
Thursday, Sept 16, 10 A M	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept 17, 11 A. M	Wednesday, Sept. 22 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M	Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M	

LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.	
Thursday Sept. 16, 2 P M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22 7 A M.
Monday, Sept 20, 6 A. M	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port and Pleasure Bay.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank, only on her trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 152 Broadway, and BENSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Sept. 16 12½ P M.	Thursday, Sept. 16, 4 A. M.
Friday Sept. 17, 1½ P. M	Friday, Sept. 17, 8½ A. M
Sunday Sept. 19, 9½ A. M	Saturday, Sept 18 9½ A. M.
Tuesday Sept 21, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept 22 7 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
Thursday Sept. 23 7 A. M	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 2 P. M.

The LAURA will connect, to and from Red Bank.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

SEPTEMBER, 1858, FARE 25 CENTS.

REGULAR PERMANENT LINE FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST	LEAVE RED BANK
Saturday, Sept 18, 3 P. M	Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept 20, 2 P st.	Tuesday, Sept 21 12½ P. M.
Wednesday Sept. 22 1 P M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 4 P M.
Thursday, Sept. 23 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Kerr's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connect with this boat and leaves for all parts of the country.

Time tables at No. 44 Hudson-st., No 3 Jay st., No. 163 West st., and No. 13 College place.

PERMANENT ARR

SPRINGFIELD AND THE HORSE FAIR.

OUTSIDE SCENES.

From Our Own Reporter.

WARRENER'S HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD,
Wednesday Night, Sept. 15, 1858.

"Glorious day, Sir—excited multitude—fine women—splendid 'orses—rhapsodic quacks—eloquent—demm'd—very!" In such style would the immortal Jingle, if he were yet alive—(excuse the Hibernicism)—give vent to his surcharged feelings, if he could only see the Springfield fair-grounds as they appeared to-day. The scene would warrant his most effective adjectives. It was one of no little interest, and of an incalculable amount of pleasure. The weather, thus far, has been propitious, though to-night, I am sorry to say, it looks forbidding. The collection of horses of all ages, sizes, capacities and colors, stands unrivaled by any similar exhibition that has ever taken place here, or, so far as I know, elsewhere on this continent. The town has been inundated with strangers from all parts of the Union, and not a few from abroad. The hotels are crammed from attic to cellar, and the proverbial discomfort of lying as thick as three in a bed, is here experienced to the letter. Nay, at this juncture, the reality exceeds that, for the man is supremely felicitous who gets a bed at all.

Springfield, from what I have seen of it, is a very sedate, comfortable, self-satisfied sort of a place. Ordinarily, however, I should regard it as not an exremely lively one. It has not the appearance of a town *per se*, but looks rather like a quiet suburb of some large city. No evidences of confirmed poverty are to be seen anywhere. The aspect, on every hand, is one of comfort and well-to-do-ism. There are no dark and noisome alleys, no narrow, dirty lanes, no stinking, festering back-slums. All is semi-rural and snug.

But withal, Springfield is not the spot in which I should like to spend a life-time of Sundays, the piety of the people seems so very remarkable. There is hardly a dead wall or an old post to be encountered through the leading streets, on which the visitor does not behold a holy hand-bill twitting him with his ungodliness. One of these, which deals out fire and brimstone in immeasurable quantities to the drunkard, is affixed to an awning-post in front of my hotel, and stares the guests out of countenance every time they pass out or in. Another, on the post adjoining, informs the reader, in imposing capitals, that "Swearers work cheap," and then goes on to relate a sanctified joke, the point of which is not particularly apparent. A third contains an extract ostensibly from Dr. CHANNING, which characterizes the theatre as an accumulation of all immoral influences. Even the local newspapers are made the medium of these godly reproofs. In a morning journal lying before me, I find them in the advertising page, interspersed with notices of "Machinery," "Hair Restoratives," "Female Pills," and "Chances for Business."

TITMARSH, in his *Tour in Ireland*, if I remember rightly, speaks of a village where some of the inns would not receive travelers on a Sunday, where every bedroom in the hotel where he stopped contained a testament with an injunction, on the part of the landlord, to consider this world itself as only a fleeting abode. I do not think they carry their pious scruples so far in Springfield—that is, if the traveler be good for the reckoning. Otherwise, I dare say, it would be folly for him to look for anything but the most unflinching rigor. I called one evening at one of the principal hotels and inquired for the bar-room. The young gentleman at the desk, to whom I addressed the question, looked up, retreated, and in a tone of stern rebuke, informed me that they kept no bar-room. I fled precipitately, yet it is quite probable that if a lodger there feels any inclination to indulge "in a little something," all that is necessary for him to do is simply to retire to his apartment, give orders to any extent, and guzzle to his heart's content. That may be the quieter way of doing the thing, but it is not the manliest. It looks like skulking. A friend of mine lately told me that once, accompanied by a friend of his, he visited the house of a mutual acquaintance in the country—I need not say where, but it was *not* in Massachusetts. The host was a fine old fellow, and set no limits to his hospitality. During the evening the bottle passed somewhat freely, but not beyond the limits of a legitimate indulgence. My friend's friend got good-humored, and perpetrated some harmless little *brusqueries* of expression which, at the time, excited a good deal of fun. Next day the jocular gentleman left, and the other remained for tea with the ladies. His report of the estimate formed of the morals and chances of salvation of him who had just departed, as these were talked of over the evangelical bohea, and the righteous pan-cakes, was distressing beyond belief—but, by way of *addenda* to the narrative, he states that on that same morning he had met the servant on the lobby, hastening into the old lady's room with a bottle which bore the significant inscription, "Bininger's Genuine London Gin." I don't like *Tartuffe*, else I should be driven into comparisons.

This digression, or aggression, whichever you please, being brought to an end, let us return to the Fair.

The ground, the crowd, the horses, the gayety and the din have been described to you by an abler pen than mine. It is useless for me to speak of the display to-day in detail; suffice it to say that it was admirable in every respect; that the arrangements were well designed, and, what is better, effectively carried out; that there was no accident or casualty of any kind to mar the general success; that the horses did their best at running, the crowd at admiring, the judges at deciding, and I at playing the critic, in which I failed most egregiously. That portion of the performance which pleased me most was the exhibition of saddle-horses, and a spirited race, in which two ladies took part. They rode with a dexterity, and grace, and *abandon*, which would do credit to the amphitheatre. After the horses had curvetted, and pranced, and turned, and went through various other evolutions as tests of training and of gentleness, they formed into line across the track, opposite to the Judges' stand, the word was given, and off they started helter-skelter. The ladies dashed along gallantly. On the second and concluding heat, one of them was hard pressed by a colored gentleman, whose jockeying was amazingly fine. But the lady was determined she should not be vanquished; so she whipped and spurred most energetically, and dashed passed the winning-pole several lengths ahead, amid the plaudits of the multitude, looking eagerly on. This concluded the programme for the day, though the exhibition did not close with it.

A fine green space south of the half-mile ring was consecrated to the god of commerce, and that other all-powerful deity who presides over the destines of the stomach. Both had numerous votaries. Of all the queer characters in this world, the Yankee peddler is the queerest. He cheats you to your face, and with a grace that is irresistible, for you know he is chuckling in his sleeve at you all the while. Here is a fellow selling a small bottle, not half the size of your little finger, and filled with a solution of caustic potash, probably, for the small sum of 25 cents. He asseverates, with an emphasis positively startling, that it will "instantaneously remove warts and excrescences from cows, men and cattle," and to convince you of this, he draws forth a fiddle excruciatingly out of tune, and plays and sings the exquisite ballad known as "Polly, won't you kiss me O!" or something else of the same sort. Then, to make assurance doubly sure, he proffers to experiment on any gentleman afflicted with a wart, and with the point of his penknife picks up out of the box a specimen, which he declares, most solemnly, is one of a thousand or thereabouts that he removed the day before. Thereupon, a gentleman, obviously from the rural districts, steps forward, produces his thumb, on which a hideous excrescence appears. The operator uncorks one of his little phials, applies some of the contents to the wart, informs the patient that the application must remain untouched for eight minutes, (in spite of his previous declaration that it would effect a cure immediately,) kindly asks some gentleman with a watch to mark the time, and by way of making the interval pass as pleasantly as possible, again takes up the fiddle and executes another tune, over and over and over again, until the time and the patience of the crowd is well nigh exhausted. Then after a series of highly-wrough observations, and some fearful flourishes of a surgeon's knife, he cuts off that portion of the wart which had been sufficiently seared, and, with a look of triumph, loudly proclaims that the job is done. The countryman, after a great deal of fumbling, hands up his quarter and goes off with his purchase; whereupon the rogue of a peddler, with an impudent candor that is really ludicrous, shouts at the top of his voice, "Sold another gentleman for a quartyer of a dollyar, and another soul made happy!"

A little farther on we come to a handsome canopied stand from which there holds forth a stout, florid, fluent, moustached gentleman of middle age whose eyes twinkle with roguery and fun. This is the celebrated Professor MAGEE, whose world-renowned balsam has cured millions of rheumatism, fever and ague, gravel and consumption. He plays the fiddle also, and sings droll songs inimitably.

After the music, he expatiates on the virtues of his medicine, (only twenty-five cents a bottle,) and has a couple of confederates, who come forward to buy, and answer certain prearranged queries as to the effects the mixture has had in the previous cases in which they or their friends had used it. Of course their accounts are of the most satisfactory character, and then the Professor appeals to the crowd, and boldly inquires who dare gainsay his word after such irrefragible proof. Deluded by this farce, some victim presents himself and his quarter, and carefully stows away the bottle. The Professor varies the entertainments by tricks of slight of hand, and again takes to spouting. When last I saw him he was singing a song, and another fellow was hawking the ballad among the listeners.

Then some of the boys came forward and asked him to say something about his politics. With this request he readily complied. "Now, look you here, boys," said he, "it is too late for me to make a speech this evening, but I tell you, before this fair closes, I am agoing to make you one that will be worth hearing. *Boys*, I am going to vote this Fall for ERASTUS D. BEACH, the Democratic candidate for Governor and, what is more, I tell you that my vote will be one of those that will elect him. [A voice, 'No Sir.'] Yes, Sir; I'm a true American, and last year voted the American ticket. I have made more political speeches in this State within the last five years, than any other man in it. Last year I lectured in nearly every town in Rhode Island. But do you just believe this, I am going to vote for ERASTUS D. BEACH, and he is going to be Governor. Mind that. Look at them Republican States of Maine, Vermont and New-Hampshire. What have they done? Why, they have passed laws preventing me, a poor peddler, who have spent the last three years of my life in gettin' up this medicine the greatest that was ever invented for the cure of rheumatism, fever and ague, headaches, gravel and consumption; and, gentlemen, any of you can get a bottle of it now, just before I close up, for the sum of one quarter. Every man and woman ought to carry a bottle of it in their pocket, and keep a bottle at home. I say, boys, that these three Republican States have passed a law by which I, a poor pedlar, cannot go into any of them to sell my splendid medicine, that would do them more good than all their money would do me, without subjecting myself to a fine of $50, and imprisonment if I haven't got the money. Now, boys, I go for Free States and equal rights, and free trade, and I'm a going for ERASTUS D. BEACH, too, and we'll beat BANKS, and we'll beat the Americans, for I'll never vote for the American ticket so long as they jine in with the Wooly-heads. That I won't, boys; I don't care who says to the contrary.

An excitable individual in the crowd advanced and told the orator that BANKS would be elected by 60,000 majority.

He will, will he? says the Professor. Well, now, I know by your countenance that you are an honest and an intelligent man, and—look here, boys—wait a minute, my friend—I'll give you proof of it. Last Fall BANKS got only 60,000 votes altogether, and this Fall he is going to get a d—d great deal less.

The imprudent Republican collapsed immediately and the crowd cheered heartily at his discomfiture.

The orator wound up by reiterating that his principles was to make money; that he could not do that in the Free Republican States, and therefore he had made up his mind to vote with the party that had always stood up for free trade and equal rights. He then packed up his traps and departed.

One of the most frequent commodities to be encountered at the Fair, is a machine that pares, cores and slices apples simultaneously. The means resorted to for the purpose of disposing of these things are multitudinous. You meet them at every turn, in carts, on stands, and hawked about by itinerant touters, who sing, fiddle, tell extravagant jokes, and adopt every imaginable mode of attracting a crowd, and invariably wind up with a rigmarole about "the new patent apple-parer."

The devotees of the spectacular drama are not wanting. There is here a very small lady in a very diminutive tent, on which is painted the words, "The Great Female Drummer—only nine years of age." Then there is an immense ox in another tent. Adjoining it is one in front of which appears a hand-bill, setting forth the fact that within may be seen the greatest wonder of the age, a cow with four thriving calves, to whom she gave birth on the 11th of June last—a certificate, giving names and dates, being set forth with imposing particularity. Just alongside this is the great wax-work exhibition of Professor STABINI, containing a representation of the murder of Dr. BURDELL, likenesses of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, her daughters, AUGUSTA and HELEN, Mr. ECKELS, Master SNODGRASS, and, last of all, that blessed baby—also full and accurate figures of Professor WEBSTER and Dr. PARKMAN, of JAMES MAGEE, the Boston murderer, standing beneath the gallows tree, and around his neck a piece of the very identical rope with which he was strangulated, and also one of the greatest curiosities of the hanimal kingdom, a sheep born with three legs.

It is told that TOM SHERIDAN once said to his father, "I want to go into a coal mine, in orner to say that I have been there." "Well, then, say so," replied the admirable parent. I determined to act on TOM'S principle without heeding the father's advice, and, at last, hesitatingly, ventured my fifteen cents for a ticket, which I bought from the distinguished professor himself—(whose accent reminded me strongly of a region within the sound of Bowbells—and handed it to a gentleman with a sallow complexion, and a great display of watch-chain, who presided at the door. I entered. On one side was the orchestra, composed of a hand-organ and a drum, which the performers, two boys, played alternately, and were occasionally relieved by the Professor, who now and then took a turn at the organ. The figures—Oh, shade of Tussaud!—were filthy wax-work representations of Chinese, bought at a sacrifice, doubtless, of some insolvent grocer during the panic. They were dressed in dirty muslin and cast-off men's clothes, and placed on pedestals around the wall of the tent. The figure designed to represent BURDELL, lay on a dirty blanket at the feet of his spouse, and looked horrible enough, heaven knows, with face and shirt daubed all over with brown paint, the eyes glaring, and a dagger sticking in his bosom. The sheep, a poor, half-starved creature, lay helplessly on one side on the grass, with its fourth leg sewed up, I suppose in a borrowed skin.

So much for the wax-works. Of other amusements there was no lack. Merry go-rounds, perpendicular and horizontal were whirling round about, and up and down, at a tremendous rate, and seemed to give great pleasure to their patrons, of whom not a few were people whose childhood's years terminated at least twenty-five years ago. Looking at them, I thought of that innocent amusement of the venerable Chinamen—kite-flying—in which, it is said, they indulge with all the ardor of youth, all the perseverance of middle life, and all the thoughtfulness of age. But there are other recreations to be found here, not just so innocent as these. I have discovered, stowed away in remote corners, attentive groups surrounding thimble-riggers and dice-throwers, and boys betting the meagre hoardings of a twelvemonth with the same anxiety as to the result as if thousands hung upon it. As for the inner man, ample provision has been made in every quarter. Fair Haven oysters, ice-cream, and the more substantial fare of roast and boiled are to be had in plenty, and may be washed down with pop, root-beer, or soda-water, at one's pleasure. No strong

During the evening I invested another fifteen cents in obtaining admission to the dramatic performances at Hompden Hall. I have not stated the fact exactly. The advertised price of admission was fifteen cents, "to suit the times." When I approached the box-office I found it surrounded by a number of young gentlemen, who appeared to be piteously appealing to the sympathies of the ticket-seller, in the hope of being admitted free. They might as well have wasted their entreaties on a "stock or stone." I pushed past them to the door-keeper—who afterwards appeared as the manager and a leading acter—and gave him a quarter. He searched his pockets long and anxiously, but was at last forced to declare that he had only five cents about him. So I took the five, and went in. It would take too long to describe the scenic arrangements, the audience, the performance or the actors. All smelt of the barn, except a few curious spirits, drawn thither, like myself, to spend the time. The star was a Mr. JONAH GLUBB, that inimitable impersonator of "Yankee character." He indulged in some pretty broad allusions, tumbled head foremost and heels over head, several times, and once asked the rosseous looking lady who represented his mother, "What has become of that 'ere dog's tail, mother? has it been cutted off, or drawed in?" I waited to the end of the first piece—(it was one of three)—in the hope of seeing a grand broad-sword combat, but was disappointed. As to the merits of the play itself, it was beneath contempt. A gentleman in the room adjoining, has been keeping me awake sufficiently long to conclude this letter. It is questionable whether its readers would wish to be placed in the same predicament. My neighbor's companion has at last grown out of all patience. He shouts irritably, "Oh, for God's sake, stop that!" The snoring subsides, and so do I.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Dreadful catastrophe! The rain is pouring down in torrents, and promises no cessation to-day. The city is a mass of dark, heavy, impenetrable clouds; the streets are covered with slush, and the hotels are crowded with dripping, reeking, smoking victims of the weather. Nothing has been done on the course to-day, and the fear is that nothing can be done to-morrow either. If, however, the day should prove fine, the programme will be followed out to completion, so that the proceedings set down for Friday will be taken up on Saturday. The grand banquet will be held to-morrow, at any rate.

By the way, the rain, has done one good thing. It has washed down the holy posters. How delighted I was when I saw them drop into the street—when I saw them basely trampled on by people going up and down—when, finally, I saw them swept into the gutter from which they will never emerge!

Gloria Halleluyerum!

Later.—The night is clear and dry, and promises a fine day to-morrow. I have just peeped in at the Promenade Concert and Ball in the City Hall. Nothing could be finer. Here let me put on record imperishable as the Times, my admiration—(I had almost written adoration)—of the ladies of Springfield. The young ones are lovely; the old ones—well, "handsome is that handsome does."

FRIDAY—4 P. M.

The day has been gorgeous, the grounds thronged; the spectators stand is one blazing surface of beauty. Half the ladies were unable to procure seats, and are wandering disconsolately through the grounds. Poor things, how I pity them. In the morning I witnessed one of WM. RAREY'S horse-taming experiments, but as every gentleman present bound himself by a written pledge not to expose the *modus operandi*, under pain of forfeiting $300, I cannot go into details. The system is based on two principles: 1st. To make the horse sensible of your superiority; 2d., of your kindness; in other words, to teach him that man is both his master and his friend.

The attempt was proximately successful, but not entirely so, because the time was very limited.

Here, while I think of it, I wish to express my acknowledgments to Mr. BLISS, the President of the Exhibition, and all the other officers whom I have met, for their unvarying courtesy and considerate attentions. Warrener's Hotel, too, is a comfortable place; the charges and the waiters are both fair, only that the latter are not so numerous as they are good.

The dinner takes place this evening, and promises to be a very grand affair. P. H. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Sept. 16.

It has rained here powerfully all day, and all the proceedings of the exhibition have been at a stand. Mr. W. H. RAREY had an exhibition of his skill, in taming a horse which no one has been able to ride. He accomplished his undertaking to the delight of an assembly of gentlemen, and the groom, whom the horse had previously thrown with great violence, rode him quietly to the stable. The weather is now fair, and the exhibition will proceed to-morrow, and be concluded on Saturday. According to the original plan, this evening a brilliant promenade concert and ball have taken place at the City Hall, attracting a large number of citizens and strangers.

A spirited meeting was held this afternoon for the expression of views touching the improvement of horses, at which Mr. DAVID LEAVITT, of Great Barrington, presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. ZADOCK PRATT, the Rev. JAS. DRUMMOND, of this city, SOLON ROBINSON and L. B. BROWN, of New-York, and several others.

All the hotels are full and running over with guests, and everything promises a still larger crowd to-morrow. Another trial of speed will take place to-morrow, between *Ethan Allen* and *Hiram Drew*, and much interest is felt in the event. The exercises will continue throughout the week, closing on Saturday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 17.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	100	Reading R	b60 47
50,000	do	s30 92⅝	100	do	47⅛
7,500	do	93	200	do	47
30,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	150	do	46¾
13,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¼	100	do	46½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90	100	do	s30 46½
3,000	Erie R. C. B. '71	30½	100	do	46¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100¾	1750	do	46
4,000	Harlem 2d M. 8s	74½	1600	do	45¾
3,000	Mich. So. Sink'g F	70	100	do	b60 46
3,000	Ter. Ht & Alt. 2d M	43	200	do	s30 46
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	96	10	Clev. Col. & Cin RR.	90½
20	Bank Commerce	100¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	54½
100	Broadway Bank	125	25	do	b30 54½
100	Peoples' Bank	100	100	Mich. So. & N. In. RR.	23
43	Continental Bank	97	100	do	s30 23
10	Atlantic Bank	80	100	do	b60 23½
50	Canton Company	19¾	159	do	23¾
25	do	19⅞	100	do	b60 23¾
5	Park Bank	100½	250	M S. & N. I G'd s	s60 43½
145	Pacific M. S. Co	93	85	do	43¾
163	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77⅛	100	do	43⅞
435	do	77⅜	250	do	b60 43¾
100	do	b60 78	100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	32½
100	do	s5 77⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 81½
550	do	78	50	do	s30 84½
100	do	b10 78	50	do	82⅜
100	do	s10 77⅞	200	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s60 32
150	do	s30 77¾	100	do	32⅛
425	Erie Railroad	17¾	30	do	32⅜
200	do	17¾	50	do	b60 32½
500	do	s60 17	340	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	67½
50	Hud. Riv. R	27½	50	do	s10 67⅝
50	do	s60 27	100	do	67½
10	Harlem Railroad	10¾	200	do	b60 67½
460	LaC. and Mil. R. R.	2⅜	600	do	68
25	do	2⅝	50	do	b10 68

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss. St. 6s	s60 84	100	Erie R. R.	s10 17¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾		do	17¾
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs '58	93½	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	68½
60	Pac. Mi. Stm. Co	94	410	do	68¾
50	do	s60 94	100	do	b3 68½
10	do	94¾	50	do	s15 68¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	150	do	b60 68½
300	do	s60 78	50	M. S. & N. I. G'd Sk.	44¼
100	do	78¾	100	do	s10 44
100	do	78	100	do	b60 44¼
200	Reading R. R.	47	250	do	b30 44
200	do	s20 46¾	80	Panama R. R.	113
100	do	s30 46¾	92	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83
200	do	46¾	100	do	s30 82¾
200	do	46⅝	50	do	s30 82½
200	do	s30 46¾	50	do	s15 82⅝
50	M. S. & N. I. RR.	s10 23½	200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s60 32½
100	do	23¾	360	do	32⅝
100	do	s30 23⅜	200	do	b30 32¾
100	do	s15 23⅜	50	do	b30 32½
200	do	b60 23½	260	La C. & Mil. R. R.	2½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	D. L. & W. R. 7s	76	10	Artisans' Bk	80
4,000	do	76⅞	20	American Ex. Bk	109½
3,000	C. St P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s	13	5	Bk. of Commerce	100¾
			5	Market Bank	105¼
2,000	Det. & Mil. R 7s	65	10	Arctic Fire In. Co.	100
11	Metropolitan Bk	108¾			

FRIDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

There is little or no change in the demand or rates for Money. The market is generally easy to the borrower, both on first-class collateral, on demand, and on approved short paper. The Customs-receipts to-day are $126,000, and there was also a payment of $200,000 into the Sub-Treasury for account of one of the Washington bidders for the late loan. The disbursements are $143,605. The Specie balances this afternoon in the Government Office stand $12,543,034. French bills are easier for the steamer to-morrow; sales from 5f. 15@5f.12½ to the dollar. Sterling keeps firm though not active, 109¾@110 ℔ cent. The remittances in Bullion, positively engaged, are $300,000, and they may reach $450,000—a reported shipment of $150,000 being somewhat uncertain at the moment. The *Fulton* sails at noon to-morrow. The *Persia's* mail, delivered this morning, is, financially, of a quiet and satisfactory tone. The letters to the Illinois Central Company are more encouraging. The shares had recovered in London to 77 ℔ cent., and the heavy stockholders were rapidly paying in the late assessment. The Grain advices are also good, and trade in Cotton Goods at Manchester not going on actively.

Among the passengers who came out by the *Persia*, is Mr. JAMES CAIRD, member of Parliament from Dartmouth, the well-known statistician of British Agriculture. This is Mr. C.'s first visit to the United States, and we understand that he proceeds at once on a tour through the great Wheat and Corn growing districts of the North west.

The Stock Exchange is again quite alive to-day, and the turn is now in favor of the *Bull* account, the rather rapid decline of yesterday and the few days preceding, have brought forward fresh and more confident buyers. This was not wholly unexpected, after the downward movement of yesterday; though prices are still unsettled, and the recovery of the market on several of the Railway Stocks is still resisted by the speculators on the other side. The liveliest demonstration on their part to-day, was against Reading. They got the command yesterday of about 3,000 shares cash stock by paying a liberal bonus for the use of the stock, 30 to 60 days, and this parcel was precipitated on the market at the early Board, the price opening at 47 and selling down to 45¾@46. Subsequently a strong demand set in, on the true character of the movement being discovered, and, in sympathy with the recovery in other stocks, the price advanced to 46¾@47@46¾ ℔ cent. New-York Central found good buyers at 78. Rock Island, after a continued downward course through the week, turned, and sold freely at 68@68¼@68 ℔ cent. Galena sold at 83 ℔ cent., and 82½ seller's option. The receipts of the road the first week in September are understood to reach $48,000, at which rate the road should take about $200,000 for the month. The shares of Michigan Southern were firm, and Cleveland and Toledo steady. A further advance of 2½ ℔ cent. was had on Pacific Mail the cash bid at the close being about 95 ℔ cent. Panama 113 ℔ cent. State Stocks were steady, and City Bank shares firm. The little that was done in Railway Bonds was at steady rates. The general market at the close looked well for a further recovery in prices, the fine Autumnal weather and good news from abroad contributing to this change for the better. In reference to the movement against Reading shares, the impression on the Street now is that the *short* interest has been heavily increased since the decline from 48@49 ℔ cent.

It affords us pleasure to record that the earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Road for August show a very decided improvement upon the previous Summer months, and go ahead even of last season. We also learn that Mr. TROTTER, the London commissioner from the foreign holders of the First Mortgage, is in a fair way to adjust the July 1st terest, which was unexpectedly defaulted upon.

The Treasurer makes the following statement, showing the business of the Road for the month of August:

	1858.	1857.
Passenger earning	$83,635 32	$91,106 13
Freight	58 500 50	35,845 19
Total	$142,135 62	$126 270 06
Increase		$15,270 63

He states that the earnings would have been from thirty to forty ℔ cent. greater had the rates of last year prevailed.

The business on the Michigan Central for August, was as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$89 060 99	$126,899 03
Freight	81,001 09	88,219 12
Miscellaneous	5,998 74	6,295 78
Total	$176,060 32	$321,353 98

And on the Pennsylvania Central as follows:

Road—Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
August, 1858 $432,239 19	$340,483 84	$191,749 75
August, 1857 463,911 48	280,508 86	183,402 62
Canal—Gross Earnings.	**Expenses.**	**Net Earnings.**
August, 1858 $19,320 92	$15,794 76	$3,426 16
August, 1857 27,622 35	14 690 41	12,931 94
Jan 1 to Sept. 1, 1858—Together	$3,418,378 08	$1,967,947 54	$1,450,830 54
Same period last year	3,444,920 74	2,304,364 58	1,340 556 16

The Cashier of the Union Bank of Kinderhook, N. Y., offers a reward of $2,000 for the detection of the robbery committed upon that Bank yesterday.

The Gallatin Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of October next. The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad has declared a semi-anual dividend of 5 ℔ cent, payable on the 1st of October. This Company shows:

Income for the year ending Aug. 31, 1858:	
From passengers	$371,906 62
From freight	215,557 06
From mails, rents and express	40,781 57—$628,245 25
Expenditure for operating and repairs of road, and general expenses	$306,854 91
Total	$321,399 24
Deduct interest paid on bonds	56 545 21
Net earnings	$264,845 13

The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks as follows upon the reported negotiation in London by the Atlantic and Great Western Road:

"It seems, after all, that our suspicions with reference to the reported negotiation for $3,000,000, in London and Paris, for the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Co., were well founded. The negotiation, it appears, is not yet concluded, and it may safely be added, we think, that it will hardly prove successful. The chief aim of parties connected with this scheme has been to humbug the public. There is a motive for this that may be inferred from the fact that suits are now pending against various parties who subscribed for stock when the Company was first organized, but subsequently repudiated the subscriptions on the ground of fraud. The amount involved in these suits is in the aggregate two or three hundred thousand dollars.

It is important, of course, for the plaintiffs in these cases to make it appear that the road is to be built. It was therefore announced a year ago that the work would be completed in *four months* from that time. This report having proved false, it was again positively asserted that a contract for the iron had been concluded, and that the rails were in course of shipment from England. This information also proved unreliable. Lastly and lately the public have been advised of the successful negotiation of a $3,000,000 loan—the absolute purchase of 31,000 tons of iron, and the actual receipt in New-York of half a million of dollars, being part of the cash proceeds of the negotiation. How much truth there is in this last report may be inferred from the following statement, copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES of Friday.

* * * * * * *

* * At this rate the road would have a paper debt when completed, of over $30,000,000. But, of course, it never would be completed. The proceeds of this loan, ($2,100 000,) with whatever might be scraped up from stockholders at the end of pending law suits, would be used mainly in paying existing debts, when the work would come to a stand, unless foreign capitalists should feel disposed to contribute $9,000,000 more in cash or its equivalent.

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London, in his weekly circular by the *Persia*, advises the English holders of Illinois Central Stock that:

"It will be observed that the amount of bonds cancelled is $819,000; and, as the Company propose to issue dividend scrip to the amount of 5 ℔ cent. on the ordinary stock, when bonds to that amount have been cancelled, it is probable that this measure will soon be carried into effect. On this account, we cannot too urgently recommend all our friends to see that the stock they hold is registered in their own names at once, as there may be some difficulty in collecting the dividend from stock registered in other names."

The same advice is applicable to the American holders. The Scrip dividend will represent about $870,000 realized from the collections on the Land Sales, to which amount the mortgages upon the estate of the Company will have been collected by October. It is probable that this dividend Scrip will hereafter be received or written off as an installment upon the Stock; thus being made to the extent of 5 ℔ cent., a guaranty against future cash assessments.

The following is a Comparative Statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$1,686 360	$1,367,339	$959,325
Thrown on market	1,491,369	1,192,495	1,232 829
Since Jan. 1.	**1856.**	**1857.**	**1858.**
Entered at the Port	$75,624,911	$79,634,395	$44,726,357
Thrown on market	75,067,662	76,719,468	51,097,027

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Manu. of Wool	321	$246,445	79	$16,509	492	$156,492
Manu of Cotton	403	90,867	139	26,951	222	55 391
Manu. of Silk	483	457,362	19	11,402	103	68,390
Manu. of Flax	321	71,810	231	45 016		
Miscellaneous	141	55,760	14	4,142	108	25,439
Total	2,030	$882,111	312	$77,214	1,171	$350,718
		77,214				882,111
Total entered		$959,325	Total marketed			$1,232,829

Tide-Water Receipts.

From the Albany Statesman.

The receipts at tide-water, by the Canals of this State, of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the second week of September, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	10,952	154,637	296,638	194,543
1858	44,373	118,071	359,666	29,365
Increase	33,391	Dec. 36,566	Inc. 63,028	Dec. 165,178

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	326,130	1,815,868	4,187,721	394,067
1858	1,131,733	5,468,178	3,818,553	439,964
Increase	805,603	In. 3,652,310	Dec. 369,168	Inc. 45,897

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, is equal to 1,536,065 bbls.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produre, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 23.
Flour, bbls	573,708	326,130	1,131,733
Wheat, bush	5,203,824	1,815,686	5,468,178
Corn, bush	6,230,577	4,187,721	3,818,553
Barley, bush	345,784	394,067	439,064
Rye, bush	1,180,720	114,201	341,008
Oats, bush	3,521,922	1,589,041	2,945,128
Pork, bbls	85 984	10,536	21,143
Beef, bbls	39,529	2,910	7,069
Cheese, lbs	179,300	140,800	363 100
Butter, lbs	394,100	350,700	218,100
Lard, lbs	6,566,300	538,600	2,856,500
Bacon, lbs	7,698,200	1,947,000	2,986,200
Wool, lbs	2,517,500	1,418,200	2,368,200

Western Stocks and Money at Cincinnati.

From Heuson & Holmes' Circular.

In our last issue, we noticed the existence of a more animated feeling for both Bonds and Stock; this state of things has continued during the two weeks last past, and we to-day quote increased sales, and, in most instances, at better rates. The very large amount of business now crowding upon most Western Roads, and the reports made public of a large ℔ cent. increase in gross earnings, together with a more economical management, and a consequent decrease in running expenses, all serve to inspire renewed confidence and strongly attract the attention of capitalists to investments of this character. We note sales of Covington and Lexington second mortgage 7s at 45@46¼, being an advance of 1¼ ℔ cent.; 3d mortgages of same Road at 30; Ohio and Mississippi 2d mortgage Construction Bonds at 20; Hamilton and Dayton 7 ℔ cent. 2d mortgage at 74, and the 1st mortgages of same Company at 88; Little Miami 6s at 83½, an advance of ½ ℔ cent.; Cincinnati 6s at 81; Ind. Central 10 ℔ cent. 2d mortgage at 75; Indianapolis and Cincinnati 7 ℔ cent. 2d mortgage at 75; Columbus and Xenia Dividend Scrip, due in 1862, at 90, and Ohio and Mississippi 1st mortgage bonds at 50. In Stocks, a greater advance has been established, with sales of Little Miami shares at 79; Columbus and Xenia at 77; Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 40, an advance of 3¼ ℔ cent; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at 45; Ohio and Mississippi, 4¼; Washington Insurance Company, 100; Cincinnati Insurance Company, 95; Firemen's, 120; Farmers' Bank, Kentucky, 120, and Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, 120. All of these quotations show a satisfactory advance over prices noted in our last circular. The Money market has been abundantly supplied with both currency and Exchange; rates of interest have generally favored borrowers. The market for Eastern Exchange has declined, and we quote sight on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore at par to ¼ premium buying, and ¼ @ premium, selling rates. Rates on New-Orleans are nominal at ¼ discount to ¼ premium. Gold is in good demand at ¼

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The Mormon Priesthood and the People—The Intrigues of Brigham Young—Indian Depredations—Army Movements—The United States Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

It apears that the great master-minds of the Mormon Church have been compelled, by experience, to acknowlede the truth of the old maxim, that familiarity breeds contempt. They have discovered that even their own people, instead of entertaining increased respect, veneration and affection for the elders, apostles and prophets, after constant intercourse and intimate acquaintance with them, on the contrary turn away with a sense of disgust and contempt, extending not only towards these elders and apostles, but towards themselves for becoming the dupes of such men. This has led the church leaders to adopt a new line of policy. They have determined to withdraw, for a season, the priesthood from this people, who have become unworthy of it. They will withhold from them the inspired words of Gospel and inspiration, and they will hide from them the light of their countenances. It is for this reason (and others) that BRIGHAM remains closely retired, and that no religious services are held on the Sabbath day.

This, we are led to infer from an editorial in the *Deseret News*, of the 11th inst., entitled "Effects of Intimacy with the Priesthood," from which we quote the following passage, as it serves to illustrate the fact that the comparatively small number of "Gentiles" now living here, together with the constant and rapid communication with the States—East and West—has already begun to exert a most beneficial effect upon the masses of the people:

"Strange as it may appear to the inexperienced, yet it is the case, as all who have much acquaintance with "Mormonism" well know, that there are many who do not respect and obey the teachings and counsels of an Apostle or Prophet now, to as great an extent as they did those of a Priest or Elder when they first became acquainted with the gospel. Why is this? Is it because they have learned that there ought not to be so much respect shown or obedience rendered as formerly; or that the greater authority is not entitled to so much honor as the lesser? Oh, no; they have learned nothing of this kind. If such individuals should be asked these questions, they would readily answer in the negative. But it is because the distance between themselves and the servants of God, whom He has appointed to dictate the affairs of His kingdom, has, to them, apparently lessened. They have become more familiar with them, and, consequently, the obligations to obey their counsels are not, in their estimation, so binding now as formerly. They do not appear to realize that, however closely and intimately they may be associated with the servants of God and the priesthood which he has bestowed upon them, their obligations to hearken to and obey their counsels are not lessened thereby. The feelings which they had before they became aware of this work, when they used to read the Scriptures and reflect upon the privileges which the generation had who lived contemporary with Jesus and his Apostles, have to a great extent left them, and they cease to appreciate such blessings as they thought they should.

Let an individual or a people permit feelings of this nature to grow with them—feelings that will cause them to be less obedient to the counscls of God, because more familiar with His servants—and the results to them must be deplorable. For, veneration for everything sacred, even for the Lord himself and His counsels, would soon be extinguished. Before they became acquainted with Apostles and Prophets, they had a feeling of veneration for them and their counsels almost, if not quite, equal to that which they now have for angels and their counsels, or even for Jesus and his; and if a few years' acquaintance or familiarity with the work of God will cause such a total change in their feelings of respect and veneration for the former, it will not take a very great length of time to produce a similar feeling towards the latter. It would only need a similar acquaintance or familiarity, if such were possible to be obtained by individuals of this class, to produce similar results in the one case as in the other."

The Indian tribes in this vicinity, or rather the renegades of these tribes, having been disappointed in the prospect of plunder which the late difficulties in this Territory presented, have since then, if all accounts be true, been consoling themselves by stealing horses from the different settlements. Their operations however have been conducted on a small scale, as in no instance has it been alleged that more than two or three had been taken. During the past two weeks two horses were stolen from Fort Bridger by a small band of outlaws belonging to the Ute Nation. A company of the First Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. BELL, was sent in pursuit of the rascals. He succeeded in overtaking them about 200 miles south of the Fort, just as they were pitching their camp. As soon as they discovered him, however, they scattered in every direction, and fled to the mountains, leaving behind them all of their lodges, cooking utensils, &c., which were destroyed by the soldiers.

In consequence of the jaded condition of the horses the party then returned to the fort.

During the past week two Mormons who had been out hunting hay-grounds, on which to cut hay for the Army, returned to the camp, and reported that they were fired on by a party of Indians in the lower part of Rush Valley;—they stated that the Indians, three in number, first beckoned to them to come and speak to them, but they having refused to do so, the Indians fired—the balls whistling close to their heads.

Gen. JOHNSTON immediately sent out a company o the 2d Dragoons, in command of Lieut. TYLER, to overtake the Indians and inquire into the truth of the story. He has not yet returned.

We are inclined, for several reasons, to believe that the Mormons are making every endeavor to cause a collision between the Indians and the Americans—as the "Gentiles" are now termed—both by inciting the Indians to commit depredations, and by endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the authorities, civil and military, against the Indians. The Mormons have repeatedly told the Indians that the soldiers were coming here to drive the Indians and the Mormons off this land, and to take possession of the country themselves; they have endeavored to impress the Indians with this idea, and to make them believe that the soldiers were all their enemies;—they now wish to fulfill their prophecies to the Indians by bringing about an Indian war.

Colonel RUGGLES and Major EASTMAN of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, passed through this city on the 17th inst., with 300 recruits, to fill up the vacancies in that Regiment.

Col. CHAPMAN, of the 5th, and Lieut. VILLEPIGUE, of the 2d Dragoons, left here on the 18th, on their way to the States, having procured leave of absence; they were accompanied by Capt. NEWTON and Lieut. BRYAN, of the Engineer Corps, who return under orders.

The 6th Infantry, now under orders to proceed to Oregon, will go by way of California, and thence up the coast to Oregon, instead of taking the Oregon trail direct, as I reported in one of my former letters.

We fear that the old source of difficulty with this people, namely, the United States District Courts, still proves a serious stumbling-block in the path of the powers that be in this Territory.

The rulers cannot brook so serious a check upon their treasonable designs, they cannot bear to see their victim [illegible] protected by the strong arm of justice from that fatal sting which [illegible] envenoms and paralyzes both body and soul; they fear, they dread so powerful an ally to the weak, the defenceless, to the fatherless, the oppressed, and they are determined to oppose, if possible, the dispensation of any law, but that of their will.

Thus far they have succeeded admirably—they have driven away or disposed of every United States Judge who has been sent here. They have slandered and calumniated every one of those who have survived a short residence among them, until even the American people were led to believe the atrocious falsehoods; and now, in continuation of their settled plan, they have endeavored to thwart the United States Judges which have once more been chosen and sent out, unbiased and unprejudiced, in the very first step which they have to take in the discharge of their official duties.

The Hon. CHARLES C. SINCLAIR, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, who succeeded Judge STILES to the Third Judicial District, (Salt Lake City District,) whilst on his way out here, appointed Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, of Weston, Mo., Clerk of the Court in his District. Upon his arrival here, Mr. GILBERT called upon J. W. CUMMINGS, a Mormon, the former Clerk, and having exhibited his appointment, official oath and bond, demanded, as is usual, the seal and records of his office. In reply, however, Mr. CUMMINGS stated that he would not recognize Mr. G. as Clerk, and that he would give his reasons for so doing to the Judge. In the meantime, two leading Mormons, who have been connected with every difficulty which has occurred in the United States Courts here, called on the Judge and protested against the removal of CUMMINGS.

CUMMINGS then wrote an insulting letter to the Judge, demanding as a right that he should be retained as Clerk of the Court, citing the law on the subject, which reads thus

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the respective Territories of the United States, to designate and appoint one person as Clerk of the District over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and to designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such District Clerks shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States, except for fees taxable in the United States."

And asserting that the Judge had a right to appoint a Clerk only "where one is not already appointed." In fact, the law, in his opinion, places in one respect the office of Clerk upon the same footing as that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, that they hold office for life.

To this letter of Mr. CUMMINGS the Judge replied, in substance, that he could not pass official opinions upon the law, except upon the Bench, and that he had appointed a clerk, and had no change to make in his appointment. CUMMINGS then sent to the Judge a written protest against his removal, in which he denounced the Judge's course as illegal and unjustifiable, sending, at the same time, the records and seal to the Judge. These latter the Judge of course refused to receive, and sent them back to be delivered to Mr. GILBERT. When Mr. G. called for them again, they were delivered to him, although CUMMINGS repeatedly told him that he did not acknowlege him as clerk. The records which have been received are those of *a single term of the Court only*, namely, the last term which has been held here, (in the Winter of 1855-'56.) These are all that CUMMINGS had, but, according to his statement, the remainder of the records of this Court are with those of the First or Northern District Court, in the possession of its former clerk, Mr. CHAUNCEY W. WEST.

Mr. A. G. BROWNE, Jr., who has been acting as clerk of this Court, a session of which was hald at Camp Scott in that district last Winter, has made a written application to Mr. WEST for the seal and records of his office, but has as yet received no reply.

The Judges of the Supreme Court now here, viz: Chief-Justice ECKELS and Associate-Justice SINCLAIR, will start on Monday next for Fillmore, the seat of government of the Territory, to appoint a time for holding the terms of the Courts in each of the Districts. They will be accompanied by Hon. J. HARTNETT, the Secretary of the Territory, who goes down to visit the State House, which has been commenced and partially completed. Gen. JOHNSTON will furnish an escort of Dragoons for the party—for protection against the Indians.

Petty larcenies upon the stores and private residences of "Gentiles" in this city have become very frequent during the past week or two, and as the perpetrators, when they are brought up for trial before the Mormon Justices, are permitted to go free with a mere nominal punishment, they are becoming bolder and bolder every day. One of these gentlemen, named UTE PERKINS, was caught on Saturday last walking out of one of the "Gentile" stores with a hat stuffed under his shirt bosom; he did not, however, get off without his due, for one of the clerks collared him and gave him a thrashing on the spot.

This country seems doomed to be visited by all the plagues of Egypt. It has been visited by the plagues of locusts and grasshoppers, and now we are suffering under a plague of flies; never were poor mortal men so plagued and pestered as we are at this time by common house flies—they buzz and bite, and sting and crawl upon us from the first dawn of day to the last dim twilight of evening—flying everywhere, filling everything, darkening all places in innumerable legions.

We find in a copy of the *Tribune* (6th of July) received by the last mail, an editorial in regard to the Mormon question so full of shameful, barefaced falsehoods and misrepresentations, that we must acknowledge we are surprised.

It states positively that all the civilians, with Judge ECKELS at their head, together with General JOHNSON, and all the army at his back, in fact everybody except Colonel KANE, were making the most strenuous efforts to thwart Governor CUMMING in his attempt to make peace with the Mormons—and calling upon the Administration to remove all the civil officers in the Territory except Governor CUMMING, and recall the army now here and send another in its place.

The exaggeration and malicious rancor which pervades the whole article is too apparent, to have any other effect than to rebound back from those it was designed to injure upon the heads of those who originated it.

Not content with including both the civil and military authorities in its general sweeping blow, as the opposers of peace and authors of lies, it also includes all the correspondents of the press, (not even excepting their own special correspondent,) as fabricators of deliberate falsehoods in support of the grand combination formed against His Excellency, Gov. CUMMING.

Upon what authority does the *Tribune* make such base, unfounded assertions, which are at variance with the almost unanimous reports on the posture of affairs at Camp Scott last Spring?

Could it have been upon the authority of Col. T. S. KANE?

A. B. C.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Leavenworth advices of the 15th inst. are received. A number of officers from Utah arrived there on that day, among them Col. ALEXANDER and Lieutenants GROVER and MANADIER, of the Tenth Infantry; and Captain MARCY, of the Fifth Infantry. The general impression was that further trouble was to be expected from the Mormons; that the difficulties had only been postponed, not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Park, and WM. H. RUSSELL will start a train of fifty wagons in a few days. Gentlemen are also here from Leavenworth and Wyandott, outfitting for the companies in those places.

Three Hundred Mormons Renouncing the Faith.

From the Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner, Sept. 4.

From the arrival of a man named HERBERT BRANDON, we have been furnished with the following information from Salt Lake:

"I left," (says our informant,) "Camp Scott on the 13th of June. The Mormon excitement had entirely abated. Several Mormon trains had passed Camp Scott on their way to the States.

They stated, while camped at the above place, that they would not have been permitted to leave, or they would have abandoned Salt Lake long ago.

On being questioned as to their determination to resist the entrance of the United States troops, they replied that the major part of the Mormons only awaited the entrance of the troops in order to effect their escape from BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On their arrival at Camp Scott they were minus the common necessaries of life. On being asked the cause of their destitute condition, they stated that before BRIGHAM YOUNG had relented from his determination to thwart the troops, he had ordered them to deposit what provisions they had in the storehouse; but as soon as he made known his intention of going south, those of the Mormons who refused to go were deprived of all, and they could get nothing for their outfit. They also stated that, but for the interference of Governor CUMMING, the destroying angels would have forced them away, and that they did succeed in instances in driving away several women.

I came down with two Mormon trains from Camp Scott, numbering about 300 persons, who were chiefly English and Scotch; and the principal topic of their conversation throughout was the absurdity of Mormonism and its principles. They were all unanimous in their denunciation of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his apostles, and talked of his assassination by the Mormons who remained at Fort Scott as a sure event. They have all (without exception) become disgusted with Mormonism and have renounced it, and expressed their determination from hence forth to use all their efforts for the total annihilation of Mormonism. They express their desire to return to their native countries, and would, if they had the means to do so, in order that they might be instrumental in saving others from the baneful influence of Mormonism."

FIRST OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 16th, says: "The first overland mail for San Francisco, Cal., by the way of Jefferson City and Springfield, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark., and Preston, Texas, takes its departure this morning from the St. Louis Post-Office, at 7 o'clock. It goes by the way of the Pacific Railroad to Tipton, from whence it will be conveyed in coaches and spring wagons the whole of the distance. Mr. J. BUTTERFIELD, who has given his personal supervision to the work of getting this mail fairly under way in all its parts, goes out with it to Springfield. The mail will, of course, be a light one, as it would be improper to send off letters of value until it is ascertained that the proper connections have been formed, and that no difficulty is likely to be experienced on the route. At the same time, a mail will start for the East from San Francisco, and we ought to be able to announce its arrival here in twenty-five days. This is the contract time, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD is confident of being able to meet it. The mail is to be transported twice a week, and as the Panama mail leaves only once a fortnight—the 1st and 15th of each month—it must frequently happen that correspondence by the overland route will be better kept and more expeditious than by sea. This mail will, therefore, soon begin to receive attention, and the transportation of letters will be heavy. No papers will be forwarded by it, though slips may be forwarded in letters. The aggregate sum paid to encourage the establishment of this line is $600,000 per annum. It is not supposed that the expenditure will be reimbursed even, during the existence of the contract, but the great object is to open a regular overland communication between the Pacific and the Mississippi; to encourage settlements all along the route, sufficient to protect each other and the mails and travelers; to secure the opening of roads, and thus to mark the way for a railroad at an early day. Before the close of the contract, we have every confidence that this trip will be made in less than twenty days, and that it will be a grand thoroughfare of travel, running daily, and full of passengers. The price of fare from St. Louis to San Francisco, now established, is $200.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

From Washington.

SAILING OF VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—MINISTER REED'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE CHINESE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch*, forming part of the expedition to Paraguay, are now ready for sea and will probably leave to-morrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels—the armament of the *Fulton* consisting of one eleven-inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of nine-inch in broadside, and that of the *Water Witch* of one nine-inch shell gun on a pivot. In addition, the *Fulton* will carry two boat howitzers, and the *Water Witch* three, one of which is a heavy twenty-four pounder, mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharp and Minié muskets, together with revolvers.

The *Union* says the latest communication from our Minister to China, Mr. REED, is dated June 18, and in this, after announcing the signature of a treaty between China and the United States on that day, he adds: "The departure of the mail-boat within a few hours compels me to limit this dispatch to the mere announcement of the fact. I shall send the treaty by the next steamer."

Republican Congressional Nominations in New-York.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 18.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Esq., of this city, was nominated this afternoon, as the Republican candidate for Congress for the Twenty-fourth District, in place of Hon. A. P. GRANGER.

OWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 18.

At the Republican Convention held here yesterday, Hon. ALFRED WELLS, of Tompkins, was nominated for Congress for the District composed of Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Tompkins counties.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth Congressional District, comprising Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany counties, in Convention yesterday at Warsaw, nominated Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANK, of Wyoming County, as their candidate for Congress.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The Canadian Company's new screw steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th instant, is now fully due at Quebec, but had not made her appearance at River du Loup at 6½ o'clock this evening, when the line closed for the night. This is the *North Briton's* first voyage. She will doubtless arrive to-morrow.

Duel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

A duel was fought to-day between Mr. WOOD, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. BRABAZON. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt.

Large Fire at St. Johns, N. F.

Twenty-five houses in this place were destroyed by fire last night. One man perished in the flames.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The deaths of yellow fever in this city yesterday were fifty-seven.

The Schooner Gazette Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The schooner *Gazette*, from New-York for Trinity Bay, is ashore at Chatham, Cape Cod, with cargo damaged, but will get off. She is not in the interest of the Telegraph Company.

The Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 17.

On this, the fourth and last day of the State Fair, the weather was magnificent and the attendance very large. Altogether the Fair has been the most successful ever held in the West, and the display of stock of all classes was better than was ever before exhibited. There were fifteen lady competitors for the ten prizes given for equestrianism. The first, a saddle and bridle valued at $75, was awarded to Miss KIRBY, of Videville, Lorain County; the second, a gold watch and chain, with a charm of the Atlantic cable attached, to Miss WIGHTSHAM, and third, a silver cup, to Miss BENNETT, of Woodstock, Champaign County. Not an accident has occurred, and all the proceedings have been of the most satisfactory description.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railway met with a serious accident at Platte River Bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph's, on the morning of the 13th, by which two laborers were drowned; GEORGE THOMPSON, the engineer, and two firemen badly injured, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned below, that when the locomotive reached it the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

Dispatches for Europe.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Capt. THACHER of the steamer *Propeller*, from Boston, to leave St. Johns, N. F., on Tuesday, 21st, for Galway, will take charge of, and deliver promptly on his arrival at Galway, any dispatches addressed to his care at St. Johns, previous to her sailing. He expects to make the passage from St. Johns to Galway within seven days.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 18.

CYRUS W. FIELD, the Hon. E. M. ARCHIBALD, Baron BOYE and party arrived this morning from Kingston, and are at the Donegana Hotel. Mr. FIELD has quite recovered from his illness. They remain here till Monday.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—The Trustees of Dudley Observatory publish in the Albany *Statesman* a reply to Dr. GOULD'S charges that they garbled certainly four letters written by him. They positively deny that Dr. GOULD'S meaning was in any instance perverted, although large portions of letters of very great length were omitted, mainly for the sake of brevity. The card of the Trustees concludes:

To those of the public to whom all the parties to this controversy are unknown, the Trustees desire to say that they have a satisfactory explanation to give, of all the cases of pretended "garbling" which have as yet been cited. As additional charges, and a more specific reply to their statement are promised, the Trustees withhold their answer to Dr. GOULD'S last pamphlet until that reply shall appear. At the proper moment these letters, *with all their contents*, may be given to the public.

In the meantime, the Trustees challenge Dr. GOULD to specify the letter or letters, the whole or any part of which he never wrote. They will prove his allegations in this respect to be as destitute of truth, as they have already shown his statements to be, in other instances.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
IRA HARRIS,
WILLIAM H. DEWITT,
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
ALDEN MARCH,
SAMUEL H. RANSOM,
ISAAC W. VOSBURGH,
ROBERT H. PRUYN,
JAMES H. ARMSBY.

BOSTON'S ANNIVERSARY.—The two hundred and twenty-eigh anniversary of Boston's settlement was quite extensively celebrated on Friday afternoon. A half holiday was granted the children of the Public Schools by his Honor the Mayor, and during the entire afternoon the Common was thronged with people attracted thither by the monster concert and the military display. The concert was a great success, and it is estimated that from fifteen to eighteen thousand spectators were present.

Commodore Paulding, U. S. N., was honored with a public reception on the occasion of his visit to Burlington, Vt., on the 15th inst. After listening to the address welcoming him among the Green Mountains, the old Commodore, evidently out of his element, made a reply, in which he said: "During my long naval life, I have acted with the single purpose of securing to myself a character for honor and professional zeal, and faithfully to discharge my obligations to our country. Again, I thank you for your cordial greeting, which will inspire my heart for many a day to come with grateful and pleasant recollections of my visit to your beautiful town."

Miss Marsh, author of *English Hearts and English Hands*, has undertaken a mission to the cabmen of England, with a view to their spiritual welfare.

Extraordinary Case of Financiering.

INGENIOUS DODGE FOR COMPANIES SEEKING INCORPORATION—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MEN OF NOTE.

Last Saturday afternoon, Mr. EDWARD S. LATHAM, of Seneca Falls, appeared before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court, and made a singular affidavit, developing a somewhat curious, but not, perhaps, very novel way, in which a Company seeking incorporation may make its required advance deposit of cash capital without greatly straining the stockholders. It is stated in the affidavit alluded to that, on the 19th of March, 1853, Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft, Abraham Wakeman, Charles Reed and John Reed, were incorporated as the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company, with a capital of $500,000, in $100 shares, for chemical and manufacturing purposes; and that, on the 26th of April following, Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger made affidavit before JOHN J. LATTING, Commissioner, of this City, that all the capital was paid in, and filed a certificate of the same with the Clerk of Niagara County. Deponent swears that such oath and certificate were false, none of said capital having been paid in but that a box, containing $100,000, was taken to the office of the Company, and that this box was taken in and formally deposited five times, and then, with its contents, carried off altogether. The offence alleged is perjury. As the crime, if any were commited, is outlawed, Justice WELSH could not arrest the parties. Mr. LATHAM alleged, however, that the charge, as against Mr. STEPHEN M. ALLEN, was not outlawed, he having, meantime, been a resident of another State. The magistrate coincided in this view, and issued his warrant, and placed it in the hands of Officer GARDNER, for execution. Mr. ALLEN was soon thereafter arrested in Wall-street, and after a brief examination was ordered to find bail in the sum of $3,000. This he expressed his ability to do by Monday, and he was thereupon remanded in custody of an officer until this morning.

This case takes much of its interest from the fact that all the parties connected with it are widely known, and have held many positions of honor and trust. It is due to them and to Mr. ALLEN to say, that they denounce the whole affair as an artful conspiracy, having chiefly in view the ruin of Mr. ALLEN. The examination to which it will lead, will, no doubt, be as long as it will be interesting. We annex the lengthy and carefully-prepared affidavit upon which the legal proceedings are based:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: Edward S. Latham, of the town of Seneca Falls, county of Seneca, in said State, being duly sworn, makes oath and complains before James H. Welsh, one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York, that he is informed and believes that on the 19th day of March, 1853, Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft, Abram Wakeman, Charles Reed and John M. Reed associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on and conducting manufacturing, chemical and manufacturing business at the village of Niagara Falls, in the State of New-York, by means of water power drawn from the Niagara River, immediately above Niagara Falls, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the several acts passed in addition and supplemental thereto; that the persons above named prepared a certain certificate of incorporation, and each and all of them signed and executed the same on the said 19th day of March, and soon afterwards duly acknowledged the same pursuant to the provisions of said act of Feb. 17, 1848; that in and by said certificate of Incorporation it was declared and provided among other things that the name of said Company should be "The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company;" that the objects of the said Company should be, among other things, the carrying on of such manufacturing, chemical and mechanical business as might be carried on by means of water-power to be obtained from the water of the Niagara River immediately above the Great Cataract at Niagara Falls, aforesaid, and the construction of a certain hydraulic canal at said Niagara Falls; that the amount of the capital stock of said Company should be $500,000, with power to diminish or increase the same; that the term of existence of the said Company should be fifty years from said date of said Certificate of Incorporation, unless sooner dissolved; that the capital stock of said Company should consist of 5,000 shares of $100 each; that the stock, property and concerns of said Company should be managed by seven Trustees or Directors, who should respectively be stockholders in said Company; that the aforesaid Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft and Abram Wakeman, all being stockholders of said Company, should constitute the Trustees or Directors who should manage the concerns of said Company for the first year after its organization as aforesaid, all of said Trustees or Directors being citizens of the United States, and a majority of said Trustees or Directors being citizens of the State of New-York; that the operations of said Company should be carried on in the Town of Niagara, in the County of Niagara, in the State of New-York; that a President of said Company should be designated and chosen from the number of Trustees aforesaid; that the Trustees of said Company should be annually elected by the Stockholders thereof, together with other provisions, which will more fully appear by reference to said certificate of incorporation on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Niagara, and duplicate thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New-York, to which certificate this deponent refers for further particulars.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that said Certificate of Incorporation, after being duly signed and acknowledged as aforesaid, was soon after the date thereof duly filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Niagara, and a duplicate thereof in the office of said Secretary of State, according to the provisions of said act of February 17, 1848, and that the said persons first above-named thereupon became a body politic and corporate, according to provisions of said act.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes, that the said Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger, on the 26th day of April, 1853, made and signed another certificate in the words and figures following, to wit:

"The undersigned, being the President and a majority of the Trustees of "the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company," do hereby certify that the capital stock of said Company, fixed by their Certificate of Incorporation, is five hundred thousand dollars, and they further certify that the said five hundred thousand dollars of the said capital stock of said Company has been subscribed and actually paid in money to the Treasurer of said Company.

Dated New-York, April 26, 1853.

(Signed) CALEB S. WOODHULL,
WALTER BRYANT,
STEPHEN M. ALLEN,
DANIEL D. BADGER."

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that on the said 26th day of April, 1853, the said Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger did, each for himself, make oath in the City and County of New-York aforesaid, that the above-mentioned and described certificate was true, before John J. Latting, the said Latting then being a Commissioner of Deeds in and for said City and County, and duly empowered to administer said oath to the said Woodhull and Bryant and Allen and Badger.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that said Latting did, on said 26th of April, 1853, attach to said certificate of the payment of said money above-mentioned, a certificate of the making of said oath by said Woodhull and Bryant and Allen and Badger, in the words and figures following, to wit:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On the 26th day of April, 1853, before me personally appeared Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger, and severally made oath that the above certificate by them respectively subscribed to is true.

(Signed) JOHN J. LATTING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

And which said certificate and the said oath thereto were made and taken in pursuance of the requirements of the said statute, and for the purpose of being filed and recorded in pursuance of said act.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes, that, at the time of the signing of the said certificate, and making oath thereto, said Woodhull was the President of said Company, and one of its Trustees, and that he and the said Bryant, Allen and Badger, were a majority of the Trustees of said Company; and, further, that the said President and majority of the Trustees did, within thirty days after the whole amount of the capital stock of said Company had been paid in in money as aforesaid, cause the said certificate to be duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Niagara, that being the County wherein the business of the said Company was carried on.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes that the said certificate, so signed and sworn to by the said Allen, on said 26th day of April, 1853, was and is false and untrue, in that neither the said five hundred thousand dollars, nor any part thereof, had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company, nor in any other manner, as is set forth in said certificate; and that, at the time the said Allen signed and swore to the said certificate, he knew that the same was false and untrue, in that neither the said five hundred thousand dollars, nor any part thereof, had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company, nor in any other manner, and that the oath of said Allen in this respect was knowingly false.

And this deponent further says that he knows the said Stephen M. Allen, and has known him for about five years last past, and that he has been informed and believes that, at the time of the signing of said certificate and making oath thereto by said Allen—to wit: on the 26th of April, 1853—said Allen was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, and was not an inhabitant of the State of New-York till the month of August or September, 1856, since which time, this deponent is informed, said Allen claims to have resided at Niagara Falls, in the State of New-York.

EDWARD S. LATHAM.

Sworn before me, Sept. 16, 1858.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Kansas—Gov. Denver Rebuking the Legislature.

Gov. DENVER, of Kansas, not only refuses to call an Extra Session of the Kansas Legislature, but comments sharply upon the past action of that body. He says:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the questions mooted in reference to the election of Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, it seems to me clear that the election must be held under the provisions of the Act of 1857, or else that there is no authority for holding it at all.

To remedy the evil complained of, I have received numerous petitions requesting me to call an extra session of the Legislature. There are many reasons why this cannot be done. The organic act confines the term of service of Representatives to one year, and hence the question arises as to when the term of service commenced. That was undoubtedly on the 1st of March, the day when the first election was held; or on the 2d of July, the day on which the first Legislative Assembly convened in the Territory. According to Congressional usage, the latter would be the day; the 4th of March, the recognized commencement of the Congressional term, being fixed only as the day when the first Congress was to meet. But if either be taken as the beginning of the Legislative year, then the term has expired, and there are no Representatives who could legally be called together.

But even if this difficulty did not exist, I would not feel authorized to call together the late Legislative Assembly in extra session, for my knowledge of their past conduct would lead me to doubt whether they could be relied on to meet what might be regarded the just expectations of the people. They were once so called together by my predecessor under written pledges to pass only certain specific acts, and when convened proceeded deliberately to determine by caucus whether they should or should not violate their pledges. It is true, a number asserted their signatures were forged to the pledges thus given in writing, but whether that charge was or was not true, the members well know the conditions on which it was understood they were called together, and they were in honor bound to acquiesce or bring the session to a close at once. But the pledges were violated, and it is said that some of those whose signatures were genuine, were the most active in having this done, while some, whose names had been forged, insisted that the pledges should be kept. During the regular session, a great majority banded themselves together, at least so their votes would indicate—for the purpose of pecuniary profit, and in this nearly the whole session was consumed. The granting of exclusive privileges occupied much of the time, and in one instance they went so far as to pass a bill by which the people of Lawrence were prohibited from obtaining water from the Kansas river or even from their own wells, without obtaining the permission of a company. This bill was actually passed through the council over my veto, after I had called their attention to its provisions, but the people becoming alarmed, it was finally defeated in the lower House. This is only one example of their conduct.

But have we any assurance that if called together the members of the late Legislative Assembly would make a new apportionment? During the late session this subject was frequently spoken of, and urged on the attention of the members, but it was not until the 10th day of February, only two days before the session must expire, that a bill for that purpose was introduced. Even then there was time to have passed the bill, but the majority, no doubt, found it more congenial to their views to grant charters to private companies, confer banking privileges, make war on the judiciary, and elevate the military over the civil authorities of government. Their conduct cannot but be regarded as a deliberate refusal to discharge their duties on this subject, and it is hardly probable that the same men, if called together again, would not again act in the same manner.

Everybody remembers how much was said and writen about the "nineteen disfranchised counties," and yet the members of the Legislature allowed the session to approach within two days of its termination without making one move towards correcting the evil complained of, but busied themselves in endeavoring to deprive the people virtually, of courts of justice; getting up schemes for Constitutional Conventions, without first submitting the question to the people to know whether they desired a Convention or not; as well as busying themselves about other little matters alluded to, and actually adjourned without remedying the evil most complained of, and left the nineteen counties still disfranchised, evidently preferring private aggrandizement to public duty.

Verily such exhibitions of recklessness—such disregard of fault—such disregard of the rights of the people, is it to be expected that they would carry out any legitimate object for which they might be called together? Having once violated their faith and their public duties for personal spleen and private aggrandizement—can they again be trusted?

It has been suggested that the Governor might assume the responsibility to make a new apportionment. The laws do not authorize any such act. There is no doubt but the apportionment is very unequal, and that it ought to be materially changed, but if there must be any assumption of power in remedying this defect, it had better be done by the people than by the Executive. The different departments of our Government—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial—ought never to be allowed to interfere with one another, and it is seldom that a case arises that would justify an executive officer in the exercise of powers that are not clearly delegated to him by law. In this case I do not think such a contingency has arisen, and therefore I do not feel authorized to go outside of the law, and do an act which more appropriately belongs to the people. It is true, that to reach it they will have to take a more circuitous route, but still they can reach it nevertheless, and that, too, without the violation of any law of the land. The second section of the act of Feb. 20, 1857, would seem to confine its operations to the "first session of the second Legislative Assembly," for these are the words used, but it is apparent they convey an erroneous impression. Two regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly had already been held, and this was intended for the third. The difference this act would seem to indicate between sessions and Legislative Assemblies is not authorized by the Organic act. That act provides that there shall be but one session of Legislative Assembly in each year, except on extraordinary occasions, and it is only in this sense that these terms are used. But if the terms used in the act of 1836 are construed to apply literally to the members elected in October of that year, then there would seem to have been no authority for them to hold the session commencing the 4th of January last, for the extra session held the month previous was "the first session of that Legislative Assembly, and their term of service should have terminated with that session. This view, I presume, would be regarded as preposterous by every one.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the election ought to be held under the last apportionment; and I am assured by the Secretary of the Territory that if so held, he will issue certificates to the persons receiving the largest number of votes, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

I think this would be the proper course to pursue, for several reasons:

1st. The people can thereby themselves correct the evil complained of, by electing in the same Districts men who will more faithfully represent them than those elected last year.

2d. If there should be any necessity for Congressional intervention, it can be had as well after as before the election.

3d. It will be keeping the powers of the Government within their legitimate channel.

4th. By it the Governor will not be called upon to exercise doubtful powers, which, even if exercised, could only be partial, as the members of the Council hold their seats for another year.

In conclusion, it may be proper for me to remark that while at Washington lately, I presented this subject to the President and Attorney-General, and they both agreed in the opinion above expressed, that the election might be held under the act of Feb. 20, 1857.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. DENVER, Governor.

The Election in Missouri—Mr. Blair.

The official returns of the Missouri election show a Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of 70. The whole number of votes in the State, allowing for those who did not vote in the Third District, may be set down at 135,000.

At St. Louis, on Saturday last, Judge LACKLAND, sitting as United States Commissioner, rendered a decision in favor of the application of the Hon. F

PARIS.

The Heave Gratuity—A Correction—Liberality of the French Government—The Marriage of Malakoff—An Old Story Revived—A Nobility Factory—A Tale of Folly—The Palmerstons in Paris—Miscellanies—Literary Gossip—Mrs. Stowe—George Peabody.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

I have first two errors to correct in regard to the Morse recompense. The protocol allowing the 400,000 francs is not yet a law, since the Minister of Holland, one of the members of the Convention, refuses to sign the act. His Government only agreed to the arrangement on the ground of its being an honorary tribute to Professor MORSE, and not a debt, and as such they consider the sum mentioned as too great. M. LEOPOLD DE WAEVRE declares, however, that when his Government shall have seen that they alone withheld their signatures, he will be authorized to sign. The next error is, that the portion of France, instead of 235,000 francs, as at first stated, will be but 150,000. At the same time, I should not fail to mention that France has acquired new obligations on the gratitude of Professor MORSE and the people of the United States, by voluntarily assuming upon itself the the collection and the payment from the Foreign Office in this city, the whole sum allowed. This will save to Professor MORSE a good deal of trouble in the collection of four installments from ten widely separated nations, and the loss of money in the discount of foreign funds. In truth, from the beginning to the end of this negotiation, France has acted in so noble a manner that I must here be allowed to repeat what I urged in a former letter, that some kind of public acknowledgment ought to be made by the Government of the United States to that of France. It is such acts as these that serve to bind nations together in a common brotherhood, and surely they merit the same courtesy as obtains between individuals. The compliment was paid Professor MORSE as a just recompense for his scientific labors, but at the same time Count WALEWSKI declared that in making it he wished also to pay a compliment to the people of the United States. That compliment is implied not only in the handsome reward paid to one of her citizens, but in the public acknowledgment and consecration of the American claim to priority in the invention of the electric telegraph. Professor MORSE and family have left Paris for a short stay at Interlacken, in Switzerland.

The Duke of MALAKOFF, of whose projected marriage you have already heard, left Paris yesterday for his post at London, after having arranged all the preliminaries of the marriage. The ceremony will be performed after the return of their Majesties from Biarritz, two weeks hence. The future Duchess, the sister of the Marquis PANIEGA, is well known in Paris society, having attended the Countess MONTIJO, the mother of the Empress EUGENIE, for the last two seasons, as companion. The fair Senorita is without fortune, and, in this respect, the Duke is making a marriage after the fashion of the two NAPOLEONS. But the lady is a relative of the Empress, is much loved by her, and will receive from this source a handsome marriage portion. She is twenty-six years of age, and is ranked as one of the beauties of Paris society. Like the Empress, she is an Andalusian; but, unlike her, she has dark hair and eyes, is not tall, and has a round and full face and person—quite another type of beauty. Mlle. DE PANIEGA was present a few evenings ago at the Grand Opera, with the Countess DE MONTIJO, at the *début* of a celebrated Russian *danseuse*, Mlle. CATHERINE FREDERSG, and now that her betrothal to the brave Marshal is known, she was the centre of all eyes. I have an indistinct recollection of having, on a former occasion, given you the history of the Marshal's first courtship, and how it happens that he remains to this day a bachelor, although now sixty five years old. I received it from his own family, and it is, no doubt, correct. The Marshal graduated at the military school in company with the Marshal Count VAILLANT, now Minister of War. He took his rank at once as sous-lieutenant, and has raised gradually through all the grades o the army to his present position. While Lieutenant he became acquainted with and loved a young ladyf the daughter of a rich merchant. The passion was reciprocated, and, when the Lieutenant became a Captain, he demanded her hand in marriage. The father refused, because PELISSIER had no fortune, and the salary of an officer in France scarcely provides for his essential wants. A Captain's salary is not more, I believe, than $450. Captain PELISSIER was deeply offended at the father's refusal, or the marriage-portion of the daughter was sufficient to more than maintain her. Both, however, remained true to their pledged love, and soon the Captain was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, for PELISSIER had the good fortune to be kept nearly all his life in active service, and his promotion was rapid. Again he demanded the hand of the lady, and again he was refused. This time he determined never to renew the demand, and he kept his resolution. Both, however, remained single, the lady refusing all the matches sought for her. PELISSIER passed Colonel, and later on, toward the end of the Abdel-Kader war, General. The young lady was now advanced in years, and the father despairing of any better pecuniary match, offered her to General PELISSIER. The General refused, although still loving the lady. He assured her that her father's conduct was the sole cause of his refusal, and that he should remain single as long as he lived on her account. She yet remains single, and is now fifty years old, but the Lieutenant of her younger days, the impetuous African soldier, is now a Marshal, a Duke, a Senator, and Ambassador at the Court of Queen VICTORIA, with an annual income of more than half a million of francs. With the title of Duke came a change in the Marshal's intention, for the title is a hereditary one, and the Emperor ardently desired its transmission to posterity. PELISSIER therefore, could not well refuse the request of the Emperor, more especially as the Empress found the lady, and furnished the marriage-portion and the *trousseau*.

We have found out at last where our surplus of noblemen come from. The Police of Paris long ago commenced an "inquest," as they call it, to ascertain the fact, for it was clear that an extra-judicial manufactory of this particular class of the human species existed somewhere within the walls of Paris, but the question was to find it. A few weeks ago a wine broker, calling himself Count Somebody, sold to a man a title in the order of Don Juan de Nicaragua; but the recipient of this honor, not being satisfied with the validity of his new honor, asked the advice of the Police, and this was the starting point of the investigations that have since taken place. Another individual, calling himself Count DE BELLEFONDS, sold to a speculator at the Exchange, who had made a fortune and desired a knighthood to retire on, the order of the Four Emperors of Germany, for which he paid the bagatelle of 2,000 francs. The speculator declares that every circumstance attending the making out and delivery of the diploma had the appearance of regularity; when he visited the Count's office to close the affair and receive his diploma, he found that individual decorated with several orders, and on the table before him were parchments and heraldic devices in profusion. But in France there is a law which requires all Frenchmen when presented with a foreign order, to carry it to the Ministry of State and have it recorded before they are authorized to wear it. Many men neglect this formality, but to a man so well known as the speculator in question, it was impossible to put the ribbon in his button-hole without being secure from the law. So he went to the Ministry of State to gain permission to wear his new order. "What order is it you have, Sir?" "The Order of the Four Emperors of Germany," was the confident reply. "I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that that order long ago ceased to exist."

Another dupe was a wealthy Russian, who, although a nobleman, had a sort of monomania for titles, and he actually paid over $9,000 for the Grand Cross of a pretended Order of Constantine and St. George of Parma. Soon after, his thirst for titles led him into the hands of another agent in this business, calling himself the Count DE VIALA, a gambler and *chevalier d'industrie*, who offered to sell him another title for $4,000. The Russian paid half down, and was to pay the rest on delivery of the parchment. He waited months; the Count evaded him; he followed him to Baden Baden, where he was spending his "two thousand down," then to Aix, in Savoy, and finally meeting him again in Paris, at the end of 18 months, the Russian could get no satisfaction, and saw that he was duped. He was ashamed, like most dupes would be under such circumstances, to speak to the Police, and returned, *minus* his $2,000 and the Order, to St. Petersburg. But one of his friends, hearing recently that the Police were making investigations on this subject, revealed the foregoing facts.

It appears from the facts already obtained by the Police, that the dupes are principally men of education and of high position in society. This, however, is a qualification that must be taken with a grain of allowance. The companies have agencies in London, Brussels, Madrid, Rome, Florence and Parma, and they sell parchments, pedigrees, titles, portraits of ancestors, orders of knighthood, honorary dignities, academical distinctions—in fine, anything the vanity of man may demand. They will give to a coachman—for a fee—a genealogy, all ready made, that will put to shame that of the house of HANOVER! Lately a city dandy, who has an honest, hard-working father in the country, applied to one of these agencies for the title of Count. The right to grant the particular title expired for those who had it in 1830, and the young man was born in 1833. There was an evident discrepancy here between the term of expiration of the order and the certificate of birth, which every Frenchman must carry in his pocket. The agent saw no means of avoiding the difficulty but that of ennobling the father with the title of Count, which would then descend by right to the son. The son immediately set out on a visit to his father, to propose to him his new honor. But the old man thought his son had lost his mind; he gave him some sound advice, and sent him back to his business at Paris.

One of the patents sold by these agencies is that of the order of the "Gilded Militia, or the Golden Spur," which purports to be granted by the Duke of SPORZIA, a Roman Prince, and which sets forth that in addition to the order it confers the title of Count. Another of these pretended titles is that of the Order of Malta; another, that of St. Gregory the Great, and still another that of Count Palatine. (We think we know now where a certain distinguished American citizen, living in this city, obtained his title of Count.) But some of these agents really have at their disposition insignificant orders created by petty Princes of Germany or Italy; and when that is the case, they do business in a certain methodical order. Others simply swindle, and to effect their object with the greater ease, they artfully obtain on different pretexts legalizations of signatures from foreign Ministers, and even from the Prefect of Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We shall have no doubt some curious secrets before the investigations of the Police are concluded. Oh! the vanity of man!

Lord and Lady PALMERSTON, after several days spent in the intimacy of the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud, an intimacy which included hunting and dining parties, and evening rides, have left town for a visit to the Count DE PERSIGNY, at his country-house. Lord CLARENDON preceded the late Premier, and the visit of these two eminent men to Paris have been, as you may well suppose, the cause of many conjectures. Nothing less than the organization of a plan for the overthrow of the Derby Ministry, is attributed to all these political *tête-à-têtes*. It is well known that the late Ministry was more in favor of Napoleonian ideas than is the present one, and that NAPOLEON has a particular regard for Lord PALMERSTON, based upon unhappy days in England, when the noble Lord had plenty of money and the exiled Prince had none. But it may be said that Lord MALMESBURY, of the Derby Cabinet, and even Mr. DISRAELI and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON are equally warm friends of NAPOLEON. So that they attribute to Lord DERBY a plan for check mating the Palmerston-Napoleon league, of this kind: MALMESBURY, DISRAELI and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, are to be sacrificed for three Liberals, or at least for men belonging to the anti-French policy party. Thus the Cabinet will be purely anti French, and the Premier no doubt will rely upon an appeal to the country in perfect confidence.

The *Univers*, Catholic paper, utters the following singular opinion on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph: "This event, which is very important for England in a financial and commercial point of view, excites but a limited degree of interest in France. We are too exclusive, and we are too much wrapped up in ourselves to pay much attention to what is going on abroad, and particularly in America; and it is of little consequence to us to be able to receive political news from the United States ten days earlier than we have hitherto done."

M. GUDIN, the celebrated French marine painter, has been charged by the Emperor with the execution of a picture representing the Fort of Cherbourg at the moment of the arrival of the Queen of England. The Empress has also commanded of M. DURAND BRAGER, known by his pictures of the Crimean campaign, an album representing the principal scenes of the Imperial visit to Cherbourg and Brittany.

The wife of M. HORACE VERNET, the distinguished painter, died this morning. He has now left but his two grandsons—children of his daughter, wife of PAUL DELAROCHE.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing, a few days ago, several diplomatic changes, shows that the Ambassador to Spain receives $28,000; the Minister to Bruxelles, $12,000; to Frankfort, $10,000; and to Berne, $12,000. The Count DE SARTIGES, at Washington, receives $30,000. Several rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the transfer of the Marquis DE TURGOT from Madrid to an inferior Court—that of Switzerland; but it is difficult to know the truth, and it is, therefore, better to abstain from any attempt at explanation. He preserves, however, the rank of Ambassador, although his predecessor at Berne was only a Minister.

The bandits are once again getting the upper hand in Italy, if they ever lost it. A story is told of a French traveler, who desired lately to go from Florence to Bologna, which will give a good idea of the state of things in that miserably governed country. He entered the office on the Place Santa-Trinita at Florence and demanded, "Is there still a place left in the *coupé* of the diligence which leaves for Bologna to-morrow?" "Yes, Excellency." (Every traveler is an Excellency in Italy.) "How many are you?" "We are two." "If you wish, in paying two places, we will give you the whole six inside places, where you can sleep at your ease." "You must have but few travelers?" "Scarcely any, Excellency, on account of the bandits." "How, is there any danger?" "Not to-morrow." And then turning toward the office boy, he asked, "What day was it they stopped us last?" "Day before yesterday," replied the boy. "Oh, then your Excellency can travel in perfect security. There is always an interval of at least eight days between the attacks. I can put down your names without fear."

M. XAVIER ETMA, who has already resided in America, and written much on that country, is now again absent in the United States, in search of material for a new work.

A work by M. AIMARD, called the *Trappers of Arkansas*, has reached an immense sale in the few weeks since its appearance. It is a sort of galloping delineation of life on the frontier, in which as many moving dramas as occur in the *Mysteries of Paris* are crowded into the short space of eight days. But the European public will never grow tired of the Red skin; FENIMORE COOPER fixed and directed their tastes in that line, and they will not readily be diverted from it by the impossibilities of M. AIMARD'S *Trappers*.

The magnificent work of MERY, the most prolific and best loved of French poets, "The Virgins of Lesbos," has at length appeared. But 300 copies were published, and these were mostly subscribed for in advance. It is elegantly illustrated, and altogether so costly that the publisher did not feel willing to risk more than that number of copies. MERY'S friends say, however, that the author does not wish to put in circulation but a few copies, so as to make it sought after. The pictures of the Virgins are copied on steel from photographs of the finest living models in the *ateliers* of Paris.

The Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE is living very retired at London, devoting all his time to the preparation of his great work on the Basque tongues. He has founded there a special printing office, where he has already had printed, under his own eyes, the following works in the Basque tongue: 1. *The Apocalypse*, translated in Souletin by the Abbé INCHAUSPE, canon of Bayonne; 2. Two translations of the same book, the one in Guipazcoan, the other in Biscayen, by Don. JOSE DE URIARTE, a Basque missionary; 3. *The Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine*, in Biscayen, by the same; 4. *The Gospel according to St. Matthew*, by the same; 5. *The Song of the Three Hebrews in the Furnace*, in five dialects, by divers translators; 6. The same work in eleven dialects; 7. *The Song of Songs*, in Guipazcoan and two Biscayen dialects, by the prince LUCIEN and DON JOSE DE URIARTE. There is an eighth work, which was not, however, printed in the office of the Prince, composed of eight chapters of the *Song of Songs*, an edition in three colors, black, red, and blue.

Madame BERCHER STOWE was dined, a few evenings ago, at the Palais Royal, by a party of French literary ladies, to which gentlemen were not admitted. We are not informed whether any speeches were made, or what was the character of the toasts.

GEORGE PEABODY has just returned to Paris from Vichy, where he went a few weeks ago, to nurse a most violent attack of gout. He is much improved.

MALAKOFF.

HOW BOGUS COIN IS MADE.—The art of making bogus coin has nearly reached perfection, and some of the specimens of American halves and quarters exhibited of late are so good an imitation of the genuine that it requires more than a casual glance to detect the fraud. One who understands the business informs us that the material from which the coin is manufactured, and which forms so perfect an imitation of the genuine as to require a practical eye to detect the difference, is composed of pure grain tin and nickel—the latter ingredient serving to harden and give the ringing sound. The moulds are shaped like bullet-moulds, with two parts that open and shut together like shears. At one extremity a mould is made, composed of plaster of Paris in a plastic state, of sufficient breadth to admit the insertion of several genuine coin, which are placed between the two sides and shut together. After the plaster of Paris has sufficiently hardened, the mould is opened, leaving both sides of the coin distinctly impressed on the two arms of the mould. The melted composition is then run in through an orifice, and, after cooling, is taken out and galvanized. The cost of grain tin, one of the ingredients, is fifty cents per pound, and making the cost of bogus coin about fifteen cents on the dollar.—*Philadelphia News.*

THE GREAT HORSE-FAIR AT SPRINGFIELD.

Banquet in the City Hall—Speeches of the President, the Hon. Geo. Bliss, Governor Banks, Edward Everett, Richard Yeadon and the Rev. A. C. Stone.

From Our Own Reporter.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday Night, Sept. 17, 1858.

In compliance with the announcement, and in conformity with a custom heretofore observed on similar occasions, the good people of Springfield entertained themselves and their visitors this evening by a supper at the City Hall. Provision was made for eight hundred guests, though probably not more than two-thirds of that number were present. Scattered here and there at the tables a number of lady participants appeared. The President, Mr. BLISS, occupied the table on the platform, having on either side of him the more distinguished guests, including Gov. BANKS of Mass., Gov. BUCKINGHAM of Conn., the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mr. RICHARD YEADON of Charleston, S. C., the Rev. Mr. WALDO of Syracuse, the Hon. E. S. WINANS of Canada West, Mr. DAVID LEAVITT of New-York City, Gen. DEVENS of Worcester, Gen. WHITNEY of Springfield, Col. HIRAM FULLER, and others.

The Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND asked a blessing.

The President, in introducing the business proper of he occasion—(for the "banquet" was got up on the most abstemious principles in more respects than one)—rose and said:

"In the fore part of the week, the MAYOR of the city had the pleasure of welcoming a part of you to the festivities of this exhibition. In behalf of the Managers of the exhibition which you have had the pleasure of witnessing during the week, I welcome you all to an occasion so interesting to us, and I hope also interesting to you, for it is, ladies and gentlemen, to the Agricultural Society that we owe this occasion and the exhibitions of the week, for they have all been gotten up under the auspices of that Society and the Managers appointed by them, and by them alone. Therefore, gentlemen, I thank you on their account, for your attendance this week. In alluding to that Agricultural Society, gentlemen, although it is the representative of but a small county, it represents a pretty large and important agricultural interest,—one which we, locally, are very anxious to cherish and protect; and among those interests, I am bound to say, what I believe I am authorized to say in behalf of all the members of that Society, that there is none which they think more important than the encouragement of the race of animals whose exhibitions we have seen to-day and during the week. That Society, gentlemen, is but a part of the great agricultural interests of Massachusetts. The great agricultural interests of Massachusetts, gentlemen, are now placed, by the Legislature of the State, under the patronage of a Board of Agriculture, and to that Board of Agriculture we look, in the future, for encouragement in all our efforts for extending their beneficent exertions throughout the entire commonwealth. That Board is patronized by the Government of the State, and at the head of it is placed, *ex officio*, the Governor of the Commonwealth; and I would therefore give you, without taking up, at this late hour, any more of your time—

The Governor of the Commonwealth, and the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, of which he is the distinguished head. Loud applause.

Gov. BANKS replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Apart from the sentiment you have proposed and the response it has received, I should feel compelled to make my acknowledgments to you and the citizens of Springfield for the pleasure I have enjoyed in attending the exhibition of this year. Four or five years since, it was my good fortune to attend in this city, for a few hours only, the first exhibition of this character given in this country. I well remember the interest then felt by everybody in its success, and I am sure that no one who now recalls the enthusiasm of its throngs of visitors, could feel less than an earnest desire to share the satisfaction we have drawn from the larger and more generously appointed gathering this year. To an extent somewhat surprising, as it seems to me, the horse, in our part of the country at least, had been neglected in the collections of stock for our agricultural and stock exhibitions. It would seem as if, in just resentment, this fine animal—the supporter, companion and friend of every race of men, in every age of the world—excluded from competition with others at our annual Fairs, had suggested an exhibition of his own race, more unique, attractive, satisfactory, and certainly of no less public advantage than others. If we are indebted to his exclusion from one arena for the happy supremacy which at all our Fairs the show of horses has attained, we cannot much regret his earlier ill fortune. It is an ill wind that blows no one good.

Of all domestic animals the horse has the strongest claims to our sympathy and care. It may be said with truth, though it seems somewhat extravagant, that we could dispense with the locomotive, to which we are indebted for facility of railway travel, better than with the horse. He is not only the patient laborer, in every pursuit of industry, but he is an indispensable assistant in some of the most rational forms of exercise and enjoyment, and which contribute most successfully to the development of the physical powers of the human race.

There is no nation more distinguished for its vigorous physical development than that of England, and no people, not even the Arabs, have a stronger love for horses. The hunt, the steeple-chase, the race course, and the very general participation of men and women in the pleasures of the saddle, and the sports of the field, sustained for centuries, have unquestionably contributed more than any other cause to the strength of limb, vigor of body, the power of endurance, and the generous glow of health which characterize the English race. There are no people who would be more benefited, by an infusion of the same generous customs and qualities, than ourselves, and I know of no more certain method of obtaining such results than that which springs from the culture of the public taste and interest for the horse himself. No one can have been more delighted than I have been with the elegant display this year; but I confess I should very gladly have seen a more general identification of personal advantages with the improvement of the horse. The more general substitution of the saddle, which is identified among all lovers of the horse, with the greatest service, speed and pleasure to be derived from him, for that unsightly vehicle called a "skeleton sulky," would add much to the public interest and advantage of the occasion. It is not altogether for the horse that we are here, but that we may enlarge, as far as possible, benefits which we derive from being his owner and master.

There are patent objections, Sir, I am aware to horse-racing, and, perhaps, next to the immoralities usually connected with the turf is that of its cruelty to the fine animals that seek its honors. The racer must necessarily strain to the last point his powers of endurance and strength, and sometimes crown his career of ambition with the forfeiture of his life. But in this he differs not much from aspirants of the human family. There are innumerable instances in every walk of life of those who sacrifice themselves in their devotion to business. In the forum, in the cabinet, and on the field of battle, and in the pursuit of wealth, men strain beyond human power of endurance, both mind and body, and account it a glory to die in harness. The fate of men and animals in this respect is not greatly different. "Who would be eminent among able men," Lord BACON has wisely told us, "hath a hard task."

But we certainly ought to remember, that the test of speed in the horse involves every other test, and it is in the culture of this, the highest of all qualities, because it embraces all, that we acquire the knowledge necessary for the development of those points of character which are essential for service and pleasure. Great Britain has given more encouragement to racing than any other nation, and she has, as a result, the finest horses of the world for all purposes; the dray-horse, the roadster, the hunter, the racer, and the cavalry horse of England have no superiors in the world.

The superiority of English horses dates only from the importation of Arabian coursers, a century or two since. A single importation, the Godolphin Arab, has given to their thoroughbred horses that size which distinguish them from the best horses of every European nation. In this culture of horses they have learned every secret, except that of taming wild horses, which, as we have seen to-day, belongs exclusively to Americans. The size, the weight, the outline of beauty, the length and strength of limb are just what stock-fanciers desire them to be. Even the thickness of the skin, and the consistency and density of the bone, are regulated by the skill of the breeder. It is a well-known fact that an equal portion of bone taken from a thoroughbred is heavier and stronger than that of a coarsely-bred animal.

The perfect horse, therefore, grows up under the eye of the master as the statue walks out of the marble under the hand of the sculptor. The neat stock raiser brings his cattle to maturity ready for the market, at three years of age, saving one, two or three years feeding, and gives to the horse, as we have seen to-day in the stallion *Shamrock*, a lengthened lease of life, maintaining the vigor and fire of his youth at the age of thirty-three years. It would be well for the human race, if we had achieved as great success in the improvement of our own species as has been obtained by attention to the laws of development and life in the animal creation. The American people ought to be, and with proper regard to the laws of their existence, they might be the healthiest, wealthiest, worthiest, longest lived and handsomest people on the globe. But we must slightly change our habits, as to children and grown persons, before that result is reached.

Massachusetts has a large pecuniary interest in this subject. In 1855 there were more than 80,000 horses in the State, valued at more than $7,000,000. I refer to the fact because I noticed that in reference to this Fair the number had been much understated. A general attention, under wise direction, to the subject of improvement of horses, would not only increase their number, but greatly augment their value. We are very far from having exhausted our power for stock raising. There were nearly a million acres of land returned to the Valuation Committee of the State in 1850, not as unimprovable, but unimproved land. An area nearly as large as that used for tillage, mowing, meadows, or covered by roads and rivers, embracing, doubtless, some of the most fertile spots of the commonwealth, lies unproductive and idle. The success of the enterprise in which you are engaged will promote the landed interests as well as improve the stock, and make more prosperous and happy the people of the commonwealth. Certainly we must all wish you success.

Mr. BANKS closed by reciprocating the sentiment of the President's speech in the following toast:

Prosperity to the county of Hampden, to its agriculture, to all its industrial interests, and especially to the Fairs in which it has been the originating spirit and the wise director.

In response to a sentiment by the President, complimentary to the State of Connecticut, Governor BUCKINGHAM made a few remarks.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, being called on by Mr. ASHMUN, rose, and when the disturbance created by the general movement towards the platform of those who had been seated at the lower end of the apartment had ceased, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believe one of the exploits of the distinguished person to whom my friend ASHMUN has alluded, is to make the animals that are submitted to him lie down and go to sleep. (Applause and laughter.) I hope, Sir, that my speaking, whatever other effect it may have, will not produce that. I am greatly indebted to my friend ASHMUN, to you, Sir, and to the company, for the kind manner in which they have been pleased to receive the announcement of my name on this occasion. That storm to which he alluded, which prevailed yesterday, prevented me from coming here as I intended to do, a day earlier, though the effect of the storm was to prevent the continuance of the exhibition, so that in that respect I lost nothing. I regret, however, that I have only had the gratification this day of witnessing the very interesting exhibition and exercises of the race-ground. I do not pretend, Sir, to be a *connoisseur* in those exercises, but a man need not be that, surely, to enjoy the spectacle which has this day been presented to us. If he has any taste for anything animate or inanimate, surely he could not have been disappointed to-day. (Applause.) Sir, that magnificent river, sparkling beneath the beams of a September sun; the remnant of the primitive forest, dating, perhaps, from the creation of the world, for the axe never fell upon it, the plough never passed through it; that gorgeous circle of hills, Mount Tom, standing like a giant sentinel upon the entrance to the scene; then, Sir, the animated spectacle, fifteen, twenty thousand of the sons and daughters of the land, from the immediate neighborhood, from more distant parts of the country, from our sister States, gathered together to exchange friendly congratulations, to enjoy together the delightful scene, to witness this most pleasing spectacle, all without disorder, without confusion, without a single instance of excess, so far as my observation has gone. Why, Sir, if in all this there is not something to gratify any man's taste, whatever he may be, I know not where on this fair earth he could go to be gratified. (Applause.) Sir, Judge MORRIS gave me, an hour or two ago, upon the course-ground, a piece of your local history, with which I was unacquainted. Do you know said he, what this beautiful meadow was originally called? Three-Corner Meadow, because it was granted, at the very dawn of the settlement of the country, to WILLIAM PYNCHON, JEHU BURR, and HENRY SMITH. I don't think it entered into the imagination of JEHU BURR that such a set of Jehus as we have witnessed here to-day would be his successors. (Great laughter and applause.) Mr. President, you surely would not call upon me for any practical suggestions on this occasion, though I do confess that, cherishing a sincere sympathy in the object and in the exercises of the day, I have always regarded the horse as the most beautiful of the subject race of animals. I have looked upon him as one of the most useful, the most intelligent, of those humbler partners of our lot, and, Sir, tracing the history of our race from the very commencement, I do believe that the horse is entitled to a far greater share of the credit as a partner in the concern than an unreflecting mind is willing to allow. Sir, deduct all that has been achieved directly or indirectly by the aid of the horse in the way of conveyance at home from place to place, distant journeyings before the power of steam was so wonderfully applied to the purposes of locomotion, the draught of heavy burdens, motive power connected with machinery, agriculture, war, in all countries, in all ages—deduct all that has been done directly or indirectly in all these respects, by the aid of the horse, and what a stupendous abatement you would make from the sum total of achievement and progress. (Applause.) Then, Sir, it is really startling to reflect on the degrees of sagacity, of memory, of generous emulation, of sensibility to kind treatment, which is possessed by these inferior animals, as in our pride of rational nature, we regard them. I remember to have read some very long ago an authentic account of a charger, all fire and nerve, whom the sound of the trumpet stirred almost to madness, whose furious impatience to rush upon roaring batteries and bristling bayonets could hardly be restrained by the most daring rider, who would yet permit the child of two years old, who had strayed accidentally into the stable, to sport about his heels, and drag a little rattling cart, unmolested, between his legs. (Loud applause.)

Sir, it is perplexing, it is almost painful to consider what high degrees of intellectual and moral power are evinced by animals whom we profanely call brute beasts. I suppose it was a reflection on these noble qualities of the horse, intellectual and moral, that led the wittiest, the bitterest and, I am sorry to say, the filthiest of the satirists of our language—I mean Dean SWIFT—in that remarkable romance of his, the most fascinating as well as the most revolting of books, to represent the horse, under that unpronounceable name which he gives him, as the wiser, the more sagacious, the nobler animal, and to describe the human race under the disgusting character of the Yahoo, as an inferior order of beings. I don't know, Sir, but you will rather think it beneath the dignity of the occasion to allude to such a book as *Gulliver's Travels*, and yet it does contain, among many most instructive remarks, one of those passages into which the wisdom of ages is condensed in a single sentence, and which is more often quoted, at least part of it, at all agricultural and rural shows, than perhaps, any other in the whole compass of literature. "The man," says Gulliver, "who can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow on the spot where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and render a more essential service to the country than the whole race of politicians put together." (Laughter and applause.) When this is quoted at agricultural meetings by patriotic candidates for office, this last part of the sentence is generally omitted. (Renewed laughter.) The noble qualities of the horse seem, indeed, to have made an impression upon the most brutalized of our own species. I suppose it is this, if it were worth while to attempt to account for the freaks of a madman, which led the Emperor CALIGULA to erect a marble stable for his horse, *Incitatus*, to provide him with an ivory manger, with housings of imperial purple, a breast-plate studded with diamonds and pearls, and then to elevate him to the dignity of the Consulship. This seems, to be sure, a mere freak of madness, and yet I am inclined to think that at that time it was a better choice than could have been made out of the venal courtiers and factious praetorians of the imperial court; and I believe, Sir, had it been put to the vote throughout the Roman Empire, then co-extensive with the civilized world, they would have decided that they had a better Consul in the horse than in the Emperor. (Laughter and applause.) Sir, they had been too familiar with the rapacity of the tyrants who chased each other over the stage, dagger in hand, not to be pleased with the elevation of a ruler who took nothing but oats out of the public crib—(laughter)—a ruler, Sir, who, while the reins were with him, would at least have given them a *stable* administration. (Renewed laughter.)

I hope, Sir, with the Governor, that the general result of these exhibitions will be, that while they tend to improve the animal himself, they will also tend to enlarge our sympathies toward him, and thus, in the final result, to secure him better treatment; and there is too much room for improvement in this respect, Sir, in all parts of the country. I saw, but a few days ago, in the city of Boston, a brute in human form, perched upon the side of his wagon, holding his horse with a careless and loose rein—going at a smart trot all the while—allowing him to go down on his knees on a sharp corner of the slippery pavement. The noble animal made a convulsive and finally successful effort to recover himself; but he had hardly risen to his feet, when the driver leaped from his wagon and began, for what was his own fault, to apply the handle of his whip to the head and the inside of the legs of the noble beast, and could scarcely be restrained by the indignant remonstrance of the bystanders. I trust, Sir, that the beautiful performances of Mr. RAREY, to which my friend ASHMUN has alluded, may be the means of diffusing some useful ideas in this respect throughout the community. Whether there is yet some unexplained means of influence in the possession of this gentleman not shared by the rest of the community, I know not; but one thing, I think, Sir, is certain, that one great portion consists in gaining and keeping the affections of the animal by gentle and kind treatment. For this, if for no other reason, he deserves the greatest credit for what he has done in this respect, although I believe he is not the first who has succeeded by this same treatment in subduing the wildness, changing even the native instincts of what are commonly called the almost untamable animals. I often saw in the streets of London—and I believe the same thing may be seen at Barnum's Museum in New-York—what was called "The Happy Family,"—a collection of animals, in a large wire cage, most hostile in their nature—cats and rats, hawks and mice, owls and wrens, living together in these close quarters, in the utmost amity and friendship. I asked the showman what was the secret of the operation by which he brought about those astonishing results. He told me it was persevering kindness. He did not say, Sir, in what particular way that kindness was to be manifested. I believe part of it consisted in always keeping them supplied with plenty of the food they were fond of—but it was *persevering kindness*. My experience led me to think that the amicable relations thus established among the animals did not extend to outsiders; for I rather inadvertently put my finger through the bars of the cage, when a large rat sprang at it with such rapidity that I drew it back a great deal quicker than I put it in. (Laughter and applause.) I assure you that my bosom was overflowing with *kindness* toward every member of that "happy family," not excepting the rat: but after that demonstration on the part of the rat, I did not think it expedient to *persevere*. (Laughter.)

I have sometimes, Sir, been led to moralize upon that trivial spectacle, as of the success of the extraordinary experiments of the Messrs. RAREY, and to ask myself whether we may not derive from them a lesson which may be of advantage to us in our treatment of our fellow men. The best of books says—"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." Sir, may we not go to the fractious and ungovernable horse, whose nature has been changed by these gentlemen, and learn how to treat our fellow men? (Loud cheers.) Is the nature of man, Sir, this "lord of the creation,"—is the nature of man so much more obdurate than that of the wild zebra and untamed horse, that what changes their instinct, and makes them gentle and quiet, would be all lost upon us? I do not believe it. The Messrs RAREY tell us that it is not strong perfumes, it is not powerful drugs,—no, Sir, it is that ineffable charm, that never-to-be-described influence, of a soft touch, kind words, gentle treatment. This, *this*, Sir, is the true subduer,—this is the genuine oil of Rhodium that enables the softened brute to read a reproachful lesson to rational humanity. Persevering kindness, Sir—let us try it. Let us see whether it is not like those delicious sweetmeats that used to come from the tropics when I was a boy. You have seen them, Sir,—the pretty white paper cases, ornamented with filligree, and all around was the inscription: "Good for sick people, but will not materially injure those who are well." (Laughter.) Sir, what if it should turn out that this kind, gentle treatment, which is good for cats and dogs, for zebras and horses, would have an equally salutary effect upon human beings? What if it should turn out that, good for horses, it would not materially injure fellow men and fellow Christians? (Applause.) Might we not, Sir, be more likely to agree with each other, and be happier when we disagree, if, instead of detraction and abuse of those who differ from us, we should approach them with the language of good will and kind feeling?

However this may be, Sir, if there is any one who doubts that the horse—the animal that most concerns us on this occasion—is susceptible of the kindest feelings of our nature, I think he would be convinced of his error by a most interesting anecdote of EDMUND BURKE, in the decline of Mr. BURKE'S life, when he was living in retirement on his farm at Beaconsfield. The rumor went up to London that he had gone mad; and the fact that was stated in support of this rumor was that he went round his park kissing his cows and horses. A friend, a man of rank and influence, hearing this story, and deeming it of too much importance to be left uncorrected, hastened to Beaconsfield, and sought an interview with the view of ascertaining the truth of the rumor. Entering into conversation with him, Mr. BURKE read to him some chapters from his "Letters on the Regicide." His friend immediately saw, that though the earthly tenement was verging back to its native dust, the lamp of reason and genius shone with undiminished lustre. He was accordingly more than satisfied as to the object of his coming down, and in a private interview with Mrs. BURKE told her what he had come for, and received from her this pathetic explanation. Mr. BURKE'S only child, a beloved son, had not long before died, leaving behind him a favorite horse, the companion of his excursions of business and pleasure, when both were young and vigorous. This favorite animal was of course turned out by Mr. BURKE, the father, into the park, with directions to all his servants that he should in every respect be treated as a privileged favorite. Mr. BURKE himself, of course, in his morning walks, would often stop to caress the favorite animal. On one occasion, as he was taking his morning walk through the park, he perceived the poor old animal at a distance, and noticed that he was recognized by him. The horse drew nearer and nearer to Mr. BURKE, stopped, eyed him with the most pleading look of recognition, which said, as plainly as words could have said: "I have lost him, too: and then the poor dumb beast deliberately laid his head upon Mr. BURKE'S bosom! Struck by the singularity of the occurrence, struck by the recollection of his son, whom he had never ceased to mourn with a grief that would not be comforted, overwhelmed by the tenderness of the animal, expressed in the mute eloquence of holy Nature's universal language, the illustrious statesman for a moment lost his self-possession, and, clasping his arms around the neck of his son's favorite animal, lifted up that voice, which had caused the arches of Westminster Hall to echo the noblest strains that ever sounded within them, and wept aloud! Sir, this was seen, this was heard by the passers by, and the enemies of BURKE, unappeased by his advancing years, by his failing health, by his domestic sorrows, made it the ground of a charge of insanity. BURKE is gone; but, Sir, so help me Heaven, if I were called upon to designate the event or the period in BURKE'S life that would best sustain a charge of insanity, it would not be when, in a gush of the holiest and purest feeling that ever stirred the human heart, he wept aloud on the neck of a dead son's favorite horse. But, Sir, it should rather be when, at the meridian of his fame, when the orb of his imperial genius rode highest in the heavens, amid the scoffs of cringing courtiers, and the sneers of hireling patriots, he debased his glorious powers to the scramblings and squabblings of the day, and,

"Born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

(Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have only to renew my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have been pleased to receive me, and to express my best wishes for the continued success of your most useful and patriotic undertaking. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN of Springfield, rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: After listening with constant delight to the eloquent words of our own distinguished citizen, I know I speak the sentiment of all here, when I ask to hear from an eloquent son of a sister State,—the distinguished politician, editor and farmer of South Carolina—Mr. RICHARD YEADON. (Applause.)

Mr. YEADON rose to reply, amid renewed plaudits. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT, surrounded as I am, by this beaming and distinguished pres

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858—4 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River bbls.	Erie bbls.	Southern bbls.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	21	16	—	37
Flour, bbls	9,575	4,271	1,436	15,282
Corn Meal, bbls	600	—	898	1,498
Rye Flour	100	—	—	100
Wheat, bushels	15,723	1,296	2,016	19,035
Corn, bushels	7,758	—	—	7,758
Oats, bushels	1,500	—	5,100	6,600
Provisions, pkgs	520	169	316	1,005
Whisky, bbls	245	527	21	793

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $6 for Pots and $8 50@$6 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,254 bbls.—including 800 bbls. Pots, and 454 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The demand has improved, and prices have been supported. Sales 1,600 bags Laguayra, part in bond, on private terms; 70 bags do., at 12¾ c.; 1,030 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and 70 bags St. Domingo and Gonaives, at 9¾c.@10½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices tend downward. A few hundred bales were sold, to-day, at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
Middling Fair	13¾	13⅞	14	14

DYEWOODS—140 tons St. Domingo Logwood were sold at $15 75, cash, ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no remarkable alteration for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for desirable lots, which bring former prices. Rejected Flour is also in request within our range. Sales 12,750 bbls.

Common State, ₱ bbl	$3 50 @ $4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 95 @ 5 05
Standard Extra State	5 45 @ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 25 @ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at uniform rates; sales 425 bbls., at $5 55@$6 50 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at old figures; sales 1,700 bbls., at $4 50@$5 40 for rejected brands; $5 45@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65 @$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 20@$5 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $22@ $23 50, cash, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at firmer rates. Sales 27,500 bushels, including fair white Canada, at $1 25; fair red Western, at $1 18; prime Milwaukee Club at a price a trifle under $1 08; unsound do. do., at 83c.; Upper Lake Spring, at $1 01@$1 02½; fair ordinary to very good white Southern, at $1 30@$1 42; fair to very good red Southern, at $1 17½@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and prices favor factors. Sales 42,500 bushels at 70c. for unsound; 73c.@ 74½c. for sound Mixed Western; 75c. for small lots of do. do., and 80c.@90c. for small lots of white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 7,500 bushels, at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in light supply and is wanted at 74c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after and are dearer. Western 48½c.@ 52c.; State, 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c. @45c.; and Southern, at 36c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 850 bales at 50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request at $22 50c.@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Sales reported to-day: a lot of Common Resin, afloat, at a price not ascertained; 650 bbls. do. do., delivered from yard, at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; 1,370 bbls. of other kinds at $4 50 for No. 1, and $5@ $6 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs.; also 375 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon. Crude Turpentine and Tar remain as last noticed.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 75c.; for Olive $1, and for Lard Oil, at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and steady. About 700 bbls. have been taken, in lots, at $17 35@$17 40 for Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for clear; $16 75 for sour; $15@$15 25 for Prime, and $15 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and good request, at former quotations. Sales within a few days 235,000 lbs., including short, clear, salted sides at 9½c.@9¾c., and clear Smoked City, 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard in demand at uniform prices; 500 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 11c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@ $12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are in light supply, and are wanted at very full prices. Butter is in demand, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 65 tcs., at $3 75@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—250 bags Pimento were sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at strengthening prices; sales to-day 1,700 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@ 8¾c., chiefly at from 7c.@8c.; also, 103 hhds. Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; and 950 boxes Havana on private terms; also, 180 hhds. Melado at 5c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10[illegible] lb.

TEAS—Are rather more inquired for at very full and rising prices.

Total Exports of Teas from all Ports in China to United States for the year ending July 1.

	1856. Pounds.	1857. Pounds.	1858. Pounds.
Young Hyson	16,812,200	11,552,184	11,384,842
Hyson	920,798	1,238,379	821,776
Hyson Skin	1,084,246	330,091	475,827
Twankay	1,632,207	1,114,450	1,163,145
Gunpowder	2,122,723	1,622,244	2,264,094
Imperial	1,786,400	1,529,373	1,892,902
Total Green	24,358,574	17,386,721	18,002,586
Congou and Souchong	4,895,260	1,869,616	2,635,369
Powchong	268,609	94,400	35,362
Pekoe & O. Pekoe	337,180	29,600	529,980
Oolong and Ningyong	9,756,055	5,919,959	8,531,971
Total Black	15,277,304	7,913,575	11,732,682

WHISKY—Sales 760 bbls., at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 160 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 850 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; and 500 pkgs. Lard on private terms. For London, 600 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; ₱ 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; 100 boxes Tobacco at 2s. 6d.; 25 tons seed at 20s.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For the Gold Regions on the Pacific Ocean, there was rather more freight offering, and rates were steady, including Measurement Goods, at 30c.@35c. for San Francisco; 27½c.@30c. for Sydney; and 25c. @27½c. for Melbourne, ₱ foot. The number of vessels advertised here for these ports comprises 11 for San Francisco, 3 for Sydney, and 4 for Melbourne. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Catherine*, 470 tons, from Singapore to New-York, $5,000, with $500 additional if she fill up at Penang; ship *Moonlight*, 820 tons, hence to San Francisco, supposed $17,000; ship *E. Norris*, 1,098 tons, to Melbourne, about $15,000; a ship from Quebec to London, Deals, 85s.; a brig to Constantine, 60,000 gallons Rum, 4c., and back from Messina to New-York, on private terms; a schooner, 300 tons, from St. Jago to New-York, $2,900; a bark, 200 tons, from Matanzas to New-York, $2,000; a schooner, 140 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,150; a schooner, 150 tons, to Fijardo, Porto Rico, &c., and back, $1,250: a ship, 700 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a brig from Elizabethport to Key West, Coal, $2 50; one from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10: one, 200 tons, from Machias to Canary Islands and back to New-York, Lumber, out, $10, and Barilla home, $5 ₱ ton; one from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $6 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4 50: one, 240 tons, from Orange Mills, Florida, to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,800; a schooner, 390 tons hence to Havana, $3,000; one from St. John's River, Florida, to Jamaica, Lumber, $13; one hence to Miramichi, 45c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 140 tons, from Wilmington, N. C. to Rio Hache and back to New-York, $1,400; ship *Frank Flint*, 1,180 tons, to New-Orleans, a Hamburg ship from Baltimore to North of Europe, and a schooner, 200 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., on terms we did not learn.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

E. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

HIDES—The inactivity noticed in my last report continues, and sales, which are to a limited extent, are for the immediate want of the tanners. The trade will not purchase in any quantity in advance of their wants unless at a concession which importers are at present unwilling to make. The extremely large sales during the last two weeks in August gave most of the tanners a few weeks' supply, and have, in a measure, produced the dullness now manifest. Green Salted Hides of all descriptions are languid, and prices are scarcely maintained. Upper Leather stock is in limited demand, and prices tending downward. For East India stock there is a moderate inquiry, and several parcels Cow and Buffalo have changed hands at about my quotations. Receipts this week, both from Europe and direct, have been large, amounting to 49,012 Hides, of which 40,099 were from foreign ports, as follows: 12,955 Orinoco, ex *Industrie*; 7,483 Maracaibo, ex *Teresa*; 6,075 from Antwerp, ex *Hartstein*; 2,207 Minos, ex *F. Deming*; 5,128 Zanzibars; 400 Bogota, from Hamburg, ex *Nekar*; 2,500 Porto Cabello, ex *Bohio*; 782 Port-au-Platte, ex *Emma*; 230 St. Johns, ex *Jenista*; 445 Para, ex *Lauretta*; 795 Central American, from Hamburg, and 8,920 coastwise. Import this month, up to date, has been 68,283 foreign, and 31,800 coastwise. Total, 100,083. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 75,950, (same time last year, 208,400—year before, 21,800.) Also, 3,747 Salted, and 857 Dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 530 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips. The stock of Ox and Cow comprises: 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 28,500 Dry Orinoco, 1,200 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 6,100 Dry Hides from Antwerp, 450 Dry Salted Maranham and Para, 2,200 Dry Minos, 4,200 Dry Portau-Platte and St. Domingo, 7,900 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 4,000 Dry Chagres, 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz, 800 Dry San Juan, 1,000 Dry and Dry Salted California, 800 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 2,000 Salted California, 900 Salted Western and Southern, 400 Salted Australian, 5,000 East Coast Africans, 200 Bales Singapore Buffaloes, 530 Bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, 3,747 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 857 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse, 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips.

SKINS—The market continues quiet, with a fair stock. Prices are unchanged. Sales 5,000 lbs. San Juan Deer and 2,000 lbs. Chagres on private terms.

LEATHER—Sales have been to a fair extent at last week's rates, which on prime qualities remain unchanged, while inferior parcels are offering at a decline. There is little animation in the market, and buyers operate but sparingly, in hope of buying lower by waiting a few weeks. The receipts are quite liberal, this being the season when most of our tanners expect their Leather ready for market, to make room for their Fall purchases of Hides. The stock is accumulating, now amounting to 170,000 Sides, which gives buyers a good assortment to select from. OAK TANNED—There is a fair demand for prime qualities, while inferior is neglected. Upper in Rough is in small supply, with a limited demand. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 26c. @28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 18½c. @21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c. @28c., ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

Tribute to the Memory of Capt. Herndon.

The testimonial of honor, ordered by the Legislature of Virginia, as a tribute to the memory of the late Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, United States Navy, who was lost in the steamer *Central America*, when she foundered at sea, has been prepared for presentation to his widow. The Richmond *Enquirer* describes it:

"The Herndon medal is of pure gold, about two inches in diameter. On one side is depicted in bold relief the scene of the tempest, the life-boat crowded with passengers and struggling with the waves, the steamer half dismantled, and the heroic commander standing resolutely on an elevated part of the wreck. The necessarily small scale of the picture does not admit of any strict accuracy in the depiction of the human figures, but, like the beautiful symbolic engravings from the antique, it is sufficiently distinct to relate in an unmistakeable form the now well-known story of the Christian hero's self-sacrificing devotion. Around this device are inscribed the following words: 'Devotion to duty, Christian conduct and genuine heroism respected and revered.'

The reverse of the medal bears the following inscription, surrounded by a delicate olive wreath, wrought with exquisite finish and minuteness: 'Presented to the widow of Captain WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, United States Navy, by Virginia, as a testimonial of respect for her virtuous son, a noble and gallant officer, 1858.'"

THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN.—We are glad to learn that the vestry of Christ Church are taking measures towards opening to the public a view of the tomb of FRANKLIN. They have resolved to remove that portion of the brick wall which bounds the graveyard of Christ Church northward, and to substitute an iron railing. This will afford the passer by an opportunity of seeing the spot where FRANKLIN reposes. Strangers in Philadelphia, who have a desire to visit the grave of FRANKLIN, have often experienced difficulty in finding it. They were told that FRANKLIN was interred in Christ Church ground; and so they wandered around the old church building on Second-street, looking for the grave in vain. The larger graveyard of Christ Church does not adjoin the church building. A few vaults and graves are to be seen about the church, which may confirm a stranger in the opinion that that is the spot he seeks. But the cemetery is situated at the southeast corner of Arch and Fifth streets. There FRANKLIN and his wife were buried. Their remains are placed in a vault covered with a simple marble tablet, and bearing no other inscription than the names of BENJAMIN and DEBORAH FRANKLIN.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Colonel John G. Barr, a prominent citizen of Alabama, died at Tuscaloosa a few days since. He was recently appointed United States Consul to Melbourne, Australia, and was on his way to enter upon his duties, when he died on board of the steamer *Emeu* from the effects of a stroke of the sun.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.....Musical Director
Mr. J. G. BURNETT.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8.
The management, deeming a succession of those standard Comedies so brilliantly inaugurated by the "School for Scandal," a necessary requirement of the age, will next produce Bourcicault's celebrated Comedy, in five acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
Which will be put upon the stage with
NEW SCENERY, CORRECT COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, PROPERTIES, &c.,
And, without any exception whatever in the annals of the stage, the
MOST UNDENIABLY GREAT CAST
Which has ever had the honor of appearing before a Metropolitan audience in
ONE OF THE FINEST MODERN COMEDIES
The age has yet produced. The cast will embrace the names of
Mr. Blake in his world renowned character ..Jesse Rural
Mr. Coulduck in the beautiful part of.....Tom Coke
Mr. Jefferson.....as.....Bob
Mr. Burnett.....as.....Col. Rocket
Mr. Sothern.....as.....Littleton Coke
Mr. Varrey.....as.....Earl Pompion
Mr. Marden.....as.....Lord Roebuck
Mrs. W. R. Blake.....as.....Countess Pompion
Miss Germon.....as.....Miss Rockett
Miss Laura Keene.....as.....Lady Alice
In which character she stands preëminent, this being acknowledged by Press and Public, as one of her greatest histrionic efforts.
Every small part in the hands of reliable Artists, and the piece throughout cast to the entire strength of THE STOCK STAR COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1858,
Will be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Earl of Pompion.....Mr. Varrey
Lord Roebuck.....Mr. Marden
Col. Rocket.....Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke.....Mr. Sothern
Tom Coke.....Mr. Coulduck
Jesse Rural.....Mr. W. R. Blake
Bob.....Mr. Jefferson
Stripe.....Mr. McDonall
Russell.....Mr. Brown
Butler.....Mr. Evens
Countess Pompion.....Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice.....Miss Laura Keene
Miss Rockett.....Miss Germon
The Scenery will comprise a splendid
SUITE OF DRAWING ROOMS IN LADY POMPION'S HOUSE,
LADY POMPION'S BOUDOIR,
A MAGNIFICENT GARDEN, &c., &c.,
By Messrs. Thorne and Almy.
MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX
Will, after the Comedy, execute her celebrated Pas Seul,
LA CACHUCA.
The box sheet open three days in advance. Seats may be secured without extra charge.
ADMISSION:
Balcony Chairs, Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....75 cents
Family Circle.....25 cents | Private Boxes.....$5 and $6
Box Office open from 8 in the morning throughout the day. Tickets can also be procured at the Theatrical Depôt, (Hall & Son.) No. 239 Broadway.
Children in arms not admitted. This regulation will be rigidly enforced.
Prompter.....Mr. R. Carpenter
Treasurer.....Mr. C. Young

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the overflowing houses which attended the fifty-ninth and sixtieth representations of "Jessie Brown, or The Relief of Lucknow," the Management is induced to postpone the production of "The Life of an Actress" until Wednesday next, to afford the public two more representations of the great Indian drama, the popularity of which seems to be inexhaustible.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will appear as the Scotch heroine of Lucknow.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
the author of the drama, as the Nena Sahib.
Mr. Pauncefort.....as.....Randal McGregor
Miss Ada Clifton.....as.....Amy
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....Geordie
Mr. Whiting.....as.....The Dominie
Mr. Sloane.....as.....Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor.....as.....Achnet
MONDAY, Sept. 20.
is the last time but one of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
On Tuesday—Last time, JESSIE BROWN.
On Wednesday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Thursday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Friday—THE PHANTOM.
On Saturday—THE PHANTOM.
On Monday will be produced the great new drama,
PAUVRETTE.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
Reëngagement of the celebrated
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
for six nights.
The prodigy infant ALICE,
and her sister la petite EMELINE.
Also, on the same night,
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
the graceful and much admired dansense assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
MONDAY, Sept. 20,
LA FETE DANSANTE,
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM,
Nirene, an Arabian Princess.....infant Alice
TWO LOVERS.
To conclude with the beautiful ballet of
SAILORS ASHORE.
Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second week of Mr. J. B. ROBERTS' engagement, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1858, in Shakespeare's tragedy of
KING LEAR.

King Lear			Mr. J. B. Roberts
Kent	Mr. Mark Smith	Edgar	Mr. Canoll
Gloster	Mr. Moore	Albany	Mr. H. Bland
Edmund	Mr. Briggs	Fool	Mrs. Mark Smith
Genevil			Mrs. H. Bland
Regan	Mrs. A. Parker	Cordelia	Miss Miller
	TEDDY THE TILER.		
Teddy			Mr. Seymour

Dramatic nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Operatic nights—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Tuesday—IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Madame Gazzaniga
Azucena	Madame Strakosch
Manrico	Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna	Signor Amodio
Fernando	Signor Nicola Barili

(See special advertisement.)
On Wednesday—J. B. Roberts will appear as Richelieu.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville,")
Will have the honor of appearing for the first time in America in an original entertainment, entitled
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.
Full particulars in programmes.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
and SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20,
For the last time this season, Donizetti's popular tragic Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
The principal characters will be sustained by
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI,
SIGNOR GASSIER, and
SIGNOR GASPARONI.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Breusing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibel's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.
GREAT REVIVAL
of Rossini's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20,
The entertainments will commence with the thrilling Welsh Drama, entitled, the
HARVEST QUEEN; OR, ROCK OF DEATH.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
ICE WITCH; OR, THE FROZEN HAND.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
LIMERICK BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1858,
The performance will commence with
GLENDOWER.
To be succeeded by the new Drama of
JESSIE BROWN.
Concluding with MAGIC BARREL.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
THE MOST SINGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE.
ON MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20,
A GRAND LANTERN FETE
will be given
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
When the entire spacious area of the grounds will be brilliantly lighted.
ALL THE TREES WILL BE ILLUMINATED,
THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL LANTERNS
and
HUNDREDS OF PYROTECHNIC TORCHES
will be brought into requisition in rendering this
THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
The citizens of New-York have never yet beheld so
GORGEOUS AND WONDERFUL A SCENE
as will be presented on this occasion.
A GRAND CONCERT AND SUPERB FIREWORKS
will be added to the extraordinary attractions of the evening.
Admittance, as on ordinary occasions, 25 cents.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Also, eight Pictures of
INTEMPERANCE.
The public are respectfully informed that the
NEW PANORAMA WILL OPEN
ON
SEPT. 20, 1858,
In illustrating the New Testament, the proprietors had the desire and aim to represent that sublime work in a manner totally unprecedented; and, with that object, he begs to present the names of the following most distinguished scenic artists in the world, viz.: Messrs. HAWTHORN, ALFRED FREDRICKS, MINARD LEWIS, H. ISHERWOOD, Signor PRIMO, and Mons. RIVIERE, as a guarantee of its excellence and grandeur.
This noble work, after a careful preparation of eight months, and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be represented with a descriptive Lecture by Dr. YOUNG, the celebrated lecturer on the History of the World, and many other well-known subjects.
Each section will be preceded by appropriate music.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children under 12, 13 cents.
Doors open at 7: Panorama moves at 7½.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Doors open at 2, to commence at 3.
F. REENTZ & DEVERNA, Proprietors.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The superb annual display of American skill and industry will open
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 21, at 6 o'clock P. M.
The Opening Address will be delivered in the Palace, by the
Hon. HENRY MEIGS, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND
Will give their
FIRST GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Immediately after the delivery of the Address.
Admission.....25 cents.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
J. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.

THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT,
By permission of Col. Vosburgh,
Will render their valuable assistance in giving effect to
THE DRUM POLKA, &c.,
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Sept. 21.

THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 20.
Admittance, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give a Course of eight Illustrated Lectures on Geology, in the Union Hall, Cooper Institute.
First Lecture on Geology, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.
Subject—*The Igneous Condition of the Interior of the Earth, with Proofs that the Earth is a Molten Mass of Rock, with a very thin Crust cooled on the Outside. Causes of Volcanoes, Earthquakes, and the Elevation of Continents and Islands.* To be illustrated by a series of large and splendid Paintings of Volcanoes.
Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at Hall & Sons, D. Appleton & Co.'s, and at the office of the Cooper Institute. Also at the Box Office.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7½: BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition, and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

MINSTREL HALL.—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The following novelties will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sowkins a Polthogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Siamese Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Lovers," &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE members of this Society are hereby notified that the regular rehearsals will be held EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" is now in rehearsal. The punctual attendance of every member is earnestly requested. By order.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

MR. R. GOLDBECK BEGS TO INFORM the public that he will shortly give a series of Concerts, in which he will produce his "Symphony," a "Second Trio," his "Scherzo Eroico," for piano and violin, and several other new compositions. N. B.—Mr. GOLDBECK'S pupils are informed that his address is No. 140 9th-st.

A SOCIAL LECTURE ON LANDSCAPE Art, accompanied by the execution of a finely finished picture, in presence of the audience, illustrative of the principles explained, will be given by S. WOOD, Jr., at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21. Tickets 50 cents, at the door. Open at 7; lecture 7½.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

LECTURES ON MESMERISM—BY DR. J. BOVEE DODS, at Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., corner Morton. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Go and see him operate on persons in all parts of the house. Admittance 15 cents; gentleman and lady 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND SINGULAR Scene, and by far the most brilliant ever witnessed in the City, may be seen at the Palace Gardens TONIGHT, Sept. 20. Admittance 25 cents.

MR. APTOMMAS, THE CELEBRATED HARPist, has returned from his European visit in order to resume his professional engagements. Applications to be made at No. 40 7th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN.
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER AND BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS,
AND
PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Will open, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., the MOST ELEGANT and EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above goods EVER EXHIBITED in New-York, among which will be found:
SHAWLS, in new and beautiful designs.
VELVET, BEAVER, and OTHER CLOAKS,
Unequaled in style and richness.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS and MILLINERY,
In great variety, and of the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.

AUTUMN MILLINERY, CLOAKS, &c.
Regular Semi-annual Display of
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 23D,
being the day usually fixed upon for the exhibition of FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
the subscriber is well prepared to exhibit the Leading and Latest Styles in
BONNETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS, and
ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS,
WRAPPERS, &c.
In all kinds of material.
Together with a well-selected stock of
FURS OF ALL KINDS,
which he will take pleasure in showing to his numerous customers and the public generally,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Vienna and Paris Broché long and square Shawls
Plaid Bordered Wool Shawls, Plush Shawls, Printed and Plain Cashmere and Wool Shawls,
FASHIONABLE PARIS STELLA SHAWLS,
and every other variety of Shawls for Fall and Winter wear,
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Large assortment FOR FALL, just received at
LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Solicit the attention of Hotel and Steamboat proprietors and purchasers generally, to their large and desirable stock of
LINENS A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BURTON'S THEATRE—KING LEAR—TEDDY THE TILER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—LA CACHUCA.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, AND MLLE. CHRISTINE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—HARVEST QUEEN—ICE WITCH—LIMERICK BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE—GLENDOWER—JESSIE BROWN—MAGIC BARREL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Tuesday afternoon, to go by Railroad at 2, to go by steamboat at 4 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, Sept. 20, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pacific mail steamship *Star of the West* and the U. S. mail steamer *Philadelphia* will both leave to-day, at 2 o'clock, with the United States mails and passengers for California. The *Philadelphia* transfers her passengers at Key West, on board the fine steamer *Granada*, without landing, and they arrive at Aspinwall at the same time and cross the Isthmus with the passengers per *Star of the West*. Among the passengers by the latter steamer are General HARNEY, ordered to the command of the Army in Oregon, and Father DE SMET, a Catholic missionary, who has long experience with the Indians of the Northwest. He goes out as Chaplain to the Army.

The Canadian Screw-steamship Company's new steamer, the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., with four days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Quebec.

Our Utah correspondence to the 21st of August has reached us, and will be found interesting. A new line of policy seems to have been adopted by the Mormon Priesthood in their relations with the people. They have come to the conclusion that too great an intimacy has a tendency to lessen their influence, and, therefore, have resolved to keep themselves aloof for a season, and to stop preaching the word as it is in the Book of Mormon. The Indian tribes in the Valley and its vicinity have been giving some trouble, which is believed to be the result of Mormon intrigue. The officers of the United States Courts in the Territory find some difficulty in properly performing their duties, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Mormons.

Two of the vessels forming the fleet destined for Paraguay—the *Fulton* and the *Water-Witch*—are now ready for sea, at Washington, and will sail very soon for the rendezvous at Buenos Ayres. Both vessels will carry guns of very heavy calibre, including pivot shell-guns of nine and eleven-inch bore, besides howitzers and the most effective descriptions of small arms.

The Government has been officially notified by Minister REED of the conclusion and signing of the treaty with China.

Governor DENVER, of Kansas, refuses to call an extra session of the Legislature of the Territory, and, in his letter conveying that intimation, takes occasion to inflict a scathing rebuke upon the members of that body for their past conduct, accusing them of violation of their pledges and a disregard for the best interests of the Territory.

A bridge over the Platte River, in Missouri, which is crossed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, was set on fire below, on the morning of the 13th inst., and burned so that when a train reached it the weight crushed it in, and the whole train was precipitated into the river. Two persons were killed, the engineer and the firemen were badly injured, and several others were slightly hurt.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory publish a denial of the charges brought against them of gambling the letters written by Dr. GOULD. The statement is signed by THOMAS W. OLCOTT and all his colleagues in the Board.

The descendants of ROBERT CUSHMAN met at Plymouth, Mass., on Thursday, to dedicate a monument to him. None but members of the Cushman family took part in the ceremonies. Ex-Lieut. Gov. CUSHMAN presided at a dinner given at the close at the Samoset House.

Last Friday was the 228th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and the event was made the occasion of an informal celebration in the city.

An extraordinary murder has been discovered at Lockport, in this State. A physician, named CRESWELL, is under arrest, charged with poisoning a patient named PHILIP HAWKINS. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict against the Doctor.

In Quarantine no new cases were received, but the stewardess of the steamer *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from Charleston, lying at Upper Quarantine, was taken sick of yellow fever, and died on Saturday night. Her remains were brought on shore for interment. This is the second fatal case from on board this steamer. The near approach of frost gives confidence that the ravages of the disease will soon be stayed, both inside and outside of the inclosure.

The encampment of the Eighth Regiment continues to attract visitors in large numbers. The BIBLEY tents are now all erected, the cook-house and dining-room inclosed, and everything moves on with perfect regularity. The troops are all in good health. WILLIAM WILSON, Company G, who left the camp on account of illness, has returned to duty. Colonel LYON has had occasion to write a letter to the agent of the Ferry Company, upon the subject of the passage of the troops upon the boats to and from the Island, in which he cites the law which entitles the soldiers in uniform to a free pass, while he asserts that the right has not yet been exercised.

The meeting to come off at Richmond to-day has been the topic of general remark at Tompkinsville, Stapleton and other places on the Island. Judging from indications, the gathering will be a large one, and the object of it, though not distinctly announced, will be to embody a strong expression of the opinions of the Islanders upon the burning of the Hospital buildings, and of the presence of the military.

EDWARD S. LATHAM, of the town of Seneca Falls, State of New-York, appeared before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, and made a lengthy affidavit, in which charges of perjury were preferred against CALEB S. WOODBULL, WALTER BRYANT, STEPHEN M. ALLEN and DANIEL D. BADGER, the President, and a majority of the Trustees of "The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company," for having sworn to as true a certificate to the effect that the capital stock of the said Company fixed by their certificate of incorporation at $500,000, had been all paid in in cash on the 26th of April, 1853, when, in fact, at the time of the making of and swearing to such certificate, neither the said $500,000 nor any part thereof had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company. The case being outlawed, no warrant could be issued for the arrest of any of the accused except Mr. ALLEN, who has meantime resided in another State. ALLEN was, therefore, arrested and held in the sum of $3,000. He denounces the entire charge as the fruits of a conspiracy to ruin him, and expresses his entire ability to prove his innocence, when the case shall undergo a full examination. A further hearing will be had in the case to-day, until when Mr. ALLEN was placed in custody of an officer.

There was a destructive fire on Saturday evening in the Eighth Ward. Three six-story buildings in Renwick-street, used by Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE as a cabinet manufactory, were entirely consumed, together with their contents. Over a hundred workmen lost their tools, and are thrown out of work in consequence of the fire. Nearly a dozen dwellings in the vicinity were more or less injured. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed tamely and languidly for Cotton. The leading kinds of Breadstuffs were in good request, at strengthening prices, as were also sugars. Coffee was more sought after. No important changes occurred in provisions, Naval stores, oils or rice. Freights were quoted firmer, with 637 vessels of all classes in port.

Opening of the Schools.

The programme of educational apparatus in this City, as presented in our advertising columns during the past fortnight, is one of the phenomena of the day. Over a hundred and twenty "Institutes," "Academies," "Schools," "Collegiate Institutes," "Collegiate Academies," "Collegiate Schools," "Seminaries," "Select" what-nots, "Polytechnic Colleges," *et id omne genus*, hang out their more or less inviting signs, with the proffer to supply our civilian sons and daughters with a *quantum suff.* of knowledge to pilot them through life. In addition to these private establishments should be mentioned the four hundred Public Schools, which, in this City and Brooklyn, last week opened their doors to over 80,000 boys and girls—an estimate that may give some conception of what an intellectual battery centres here, and what an immense power for good or evil our Schools must exercise. It seems as though New York were destined to become the great educational, as well as the great commercial, centre of the New World. This law in social physics, attracting Education to great cities—the brain of the State—is a not inauspicious modern movement. For the indirect education is as powerful as the direct, and perhaps more so; and it cannot but be that the rushing vitality of the great modern City will perforate the educational system—still so full of the old leaven—and bring new realizations of mental culture, freer, broader and more modern. It is no wonder, then, that from farthest south and west, and the "islands of the sea," flocks of youths of both sexes are sent to enjoy the educational advantages of New-York.

And hereby hangs an embarrassment. For the very copiousness of "means," makes the choice of a school always a delicate and often a dangerous responsibility.

A division that separates sub-collegiate educational establishments into two great categories is that of Public and Private Schools. These two classes of institutions have been supposed to conflict. They do not. Each has its distinct orbit. Indeed, facts show that just in proportion as the Public School system has acquired a clearly-defined and conscious destiny, the need of what are called Private Schools becomes the more pressing. The Common School system is the creation of the democratic spirit of America. Its aim is to provide a limited elementary instruction, sufficient for the practical and mechanical uses of every-day life. There its function stops. It leaves no vista ahead; it is not destined as part of a scheme of instruction that shall develop the intellect, make it susceptible of a higher impulse, and be the transition to wider fields of education. Besides, it turns out that notwithstanding the million-and-a-half of dollars annually absorbed by the Common School system of our City, ten thousand children in vain applied week before last for admittance. Thus, not interest alone, but duty, would seem to suggest that all who can, should seek instruction for their children in some of the many able Private Schools, leaving the advantages of the Public Schools to those whose necessities make such a mode of education imperative.

It is melancholy that while so much theoretical attention has been bestowed on the education of the human mind, especially in our own times, when Pedagogics has become a positive science, so little effort should be made to embody the laws thus deduced to the actual work of mental development. The "course of study" is in general a mediæval muddle. The most antiquated absurdities hold their sway, and were it not for that marvelous versatility of the human mind that can turn even cobwebs to account, the national intellect could not but be fatally vitiated. We doubt if there be a Public School in New-York or Brooklyn in which the English language is taught after the great, broad, new principle which the modern philosophy of speech has elaborated. The old quiddities of grammars and glosses still hold, and that which comes closest to us—which is the life of our human world—language—is the object of the most pitiable blundering. The culpability of the school on this score is immense, and this is not the only score. An air of sleepiness besets the whole system, it needs to be vitalized—needs an infusion of fresh and healthy spirit. This applies not merely to what the studies themselves shall be, but to the mode of tuition—they should be taught as present and living realities. Sadly, too, does our Public School system want a department of Industrial or Practical Economy, for boys and girls respectively. In the absence of the possibility of any extended scientific instruction we regard this as indispensable. We have already insisted on the knowledge of cookery and its chemistry, household economy, &c., to girls; a general acquaintance of the main principles of commercial and industrial life should also be brought home to every boy. It is pitiful, too, that while a long and painful apprenticeship is required for the making of a carpenter or an engineer, the theory of education should be so vicious that any dilapidated individual is free to undertake precisely this most delicate and most complicated of tasks.

Another prevalent error of our Public School system is the mania that possesses it for a certain mechanical "discipline." That system is indispensable to every institution is apparent; but it is the blind pursuit of it for its own sake, instead of in its connections with the whole scheme of mental training, that makes it absurd. The inevitable tendency of this Procrustean system is to check or crush out all individuality. A specious show takes the place of the glow and aroma of organic growth. System is good just in proportion as it springs from inherences within itself. The laws of education are found in the constitution of the human mind—not to be imposed upon from without in the blind pursuit of abstract formulas. This mechanical spell, so fatal to any free spiritual development, is probably necessitated by the large number of pupils under the care of a single teacher, the average being from fifty to one hundred, whereas in our excellent private schools the proportion is from ten to twenty.

Terrible as the experience of New-York has been in Public School mismanagement and venality, the experience of Boston would seem fully to match it. Frightful developments of gigantic jobbery and jugglery have recently come to light, and many of the papers go so far as to say that "it would be cheaper to have private schools, over which parents might have control, than to keep up the Public System for the benefit of parties to jobs."

A radical vice in our American Educational scheme is the lack of an interconnected and ascending chain of general instruction, embracing the entire programme of education up to the University. Each grade of educational establishment is planned with sole reference to itself, and no reference to its connection with what precedes and what follows it. The consequence is that there is no possibility of advancing on a well-defined asceading course; but much time and toil are wasted in unsystematized effort. Our Public Schools stop with themselves, instead of being but the portals to new reaches of effort and attainment.

To be sure, our Private Schools come in here to supply the needed step, and it is here for the present that parents will have to look for the initiation of a course of instruction that embraces something like a complete education. Fortunately our Private Schools are numerous and excellent, and though we have to complain that even in the most advanced much that is antiquated or absurd still adheres, yet vast improvements are constantly going on. Constantly the classical studies become but accessory or ornamental, and the whole range of modern civilization, with its languages, history, literature, exact and natural sciences, becomes the broad basis of mental development. Happily, the function of the educator stands high in this country. Happily, education itself stands high; and, just in proportion as the great truth that all advance is an intellectual advance becomes manifest, will the appreciation of this mighty engine rise. Education is the rock strata on which the soil, with its manifold fruits and flowers must rest.

A Threatened Revolution.

To that excellently got up and leisurely man of business who now strolls down Broadway to his counting-room, just before noon, the Ocean Telegraph, we are sorry to say, brings disagreeable tidings. It requires him to enter upon an instant and radical change of habits. His day must begin sooner, and end later. He must breakfast with the mechanic, and dine by candle-light. His toilette must be dispatched with hours less of dandified nicety. Instead of waiting the slow motions of John, to get up the brougham, or of enjoying easy and healthful exercise in his gentlemanly promenade toward Wall-street, he must snatch his hat and gloves, and take passage in the earliest stage with downward tendencies. And in that darksome den of his he must linger, until the shadows are long, and the day weary; for business hours are no longer what they were. The Telegraph has played the mischief with them. Three weeks of active working of the line and the subject will make itself understood. The five hours a day will be expanded into a pestilent twelve or fifteen.

Let us consider. The difference in time between London and New-York is a trifle over five hours. When, therefore, the "business hours" of our indolent friend begin on Wall-street, at 11 o'clock, let us say, the London correspondent with whom it is essential he should transact business by telegraph, has gone home to dinner at St. John's Wood, or Brompton, or at his snug quarters about Regent's Park. His business day is over at the moment the day of the other has begun. His dispatch is, of course, too late for efficacy that day. The stock he orders sold remain unsold, the goods he orders bought remain in the warehouse, the one to fall, and the other, perhaps, to rise in price before the ensuing morning. In the meantime, the mercantile rival of our friend, more on the alert, and acting upon the same news which prompted his somewhat tardier neighbor, has reached his office three hours earlier, and, sending off his telegram, may comfort himself with the confidence that his order has been received and executed beyond the seas that very day. In other words, to take advantage of the commercial advices furnished by the morning Press, the man who has transactions with Europe must be at his post and employing the telegraph very early in the morning, if he hopes to have his business done the same day, or if he do not wish to be anticipated and have his market spoiled by a host of others more wakeful and enterprising. Again, he will have to recollect that as his business day begins five hours later than it does at London, so it ends, but that owing to the delays of telegraphy, he will do ill to leave until the likelihood of receiving advices is exhausted. On the other hand, he may be only an intermediate in correspondence between New-Orleans, and presently between San Francisco and Europe; and, to allow for business hours there, beginning several hours later, he will have to remain at his desk until nightfall. Considerations of the same character will affect the European correspondent. He will have private intimations of the advisability of purchasing at once and largely cotton, or breadstuffs, or provisions, in the New-York market. Yet, if a Londoner, he will have to remember that at the hour he reaches the City, say at 10 A. M., his New-York agent is in bed at 5 A. M., and that a telegram will probably not reach him, if sent, for hours. On the other hand, he will be annoyed with the possibility of some other, with the same information, having a more diligent correspondent, who shall have his telegraphic advices in time to buy and run up the market before his sluggish rival takes the field. Then, also, to receive his American dispatch, he will have to linger long after dark, uncertain but that some word may come, on the reception and answer to which his fortune may depend. In short, for all practical purposes, that department of trade which depends upon trans-Atlantic correspondence, will have to determine its business hours by the simple formula—Add to the present business day the difference in time between New-York and a given point in Europe, *plus* the time consumed in transmitting a message, the sum will be the period of active counting-house duty.

Evidently, as the telegraphic system grows, the embarrassment will grow with it. When London, New-York, San Francisco, Hong Kong, are all united in electric intercourse, some convention will have to be arranged to determine the difficulty. Without such agreement, it is evident that the commercial advantages of telegraphing will be far less than have been precalculated; and, yet the only remedy would seem to be the selection of certain hours, irrespective of sunlight and the clock, during which all the world should consent to attend to business. The reform would, of course, involve awkward changes. The hour of High 'Change at San Francisco might be transferred from noon to midnight; and, *mirabile dictu*, the Hong Kong merchant might have to overhaul the tea market, twenty-four apparent hours before the day marked in his calendar. But the telegraph has worked mightier miracles than these. Let us set no bounds to its wondrous potency.

In the meantime—for even money-getting mankind will not turn day into night, without a prolonged struggle—will it not be wise to consider the policy of making the New-York business day correspond with that of London? Shall we open our banks, counting-rooms, and shipping offices, at 5 o'clock, instead of at 10? Shall the daily metings at the Merchants' and the Corn Exchange, be held five hours' earlier? Will our kid-gloved exquisite consent to do business before breakfast? Shall we change our social arrangements throughout; alter the hours for eating, sleeping and recreation, in compliance with what appear to be the demands of the age—the age of electricity? The subject is portentous. It involves grander issues than political revolutions. Who shall understand it?

STATE ELECTIONS.—Whoever imagines that no other object is involved in the State elections to be held this Fall, than the filling of certain offices about to become vacant, is grievously deficient in his comprehension of the case. They have an ulterior object, far more interesting. To choose Governors, Legislators, Sheriffs, &c., is all very well. The Constitution and statutes of the State require such officials to be elected. But the real significance of the November contest is to be looked for in its bearing upon the Presidential question in 1860. Look at Illinois. If DOUGLAS fails in the struggle he is now waging, he need not show his face at the Charleston Convention. True, his success will not assure him of the nomination: but the want of it settles the question negatively, while with his own State to back him, and the strong Northern *prestige* which would follow his victory, his chances at Charleston must be among the best. This view of the contest reveals the secret of the unparalleled energy with which he carries on the war against the Republicans and the Administration at the same time. So much for Illinois. In our own State the canvass is equally significant in respect to a different party and one of its most distinguished public men. The success of the Republican ticket cannot fail to place Governor SEWARD in a most influential position as regards the Republican National Convention. With the Empire State to support him, his conceded talents and services would make him second to no competitor; and he has little skill in reading the signs of the times who does not perceive that the programme of the campaign has been arranged with a controlling regard to 1860. What the effect of a defeat would be it is not very necessary to explain. But the leading Republican organs do not admit the possibility of such a disaster. The leaders of that party have assumed the absolute certainty of success. Their arrangements at Syracuse were based on this confident view of the result; their ticket and platform are constructed on a principle which precludes the idea of failure, and they must, therefore, be supposed to give themselves no concern about a misfortune which they regard as out of the question.

In respect to the Presidency, the Syracuse Democratic Convention was more modest than its rival. It advanced no positive pretensions, express or implied, but contented itself with extinguishing the Sage of Binghamton. The last lingering hope that New-York can, in any contingency, go for DICKINSON, was lost when FERNANDO WOOD made his retreat from Wieting Hall. The Democracy of the Empire State is Soft in all its parts, from its hoofs to its horns. Till June, 1860, BUCHANAN is left free to believe himself sure of its support, when he may possibly find the Little Giant the receiver of all his right and title to this State. We are yet two years from the National contest. But 1860 already looms above the horizon, and the lesser orbs of State Sovereignty shine in its light.

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—Mr. GERRIT SMITH was last heard from at Buffalo, where he delivered two addresses, the first to about three hundred persons, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the second to a crowd, in the evening. Wherever he goes he collects large audiences. If he fails to secure their votes he at least succeeds in interesting and amusing them. As a public speaker he is skillful, accomplished and attractive. We may add that in this campaign he is proving himself industrious. His appointments have already extended over most of central and western New-York, throughout which portions of the State much respect is felt for his character and person, though there may be but limited sympathy with his peculiar views. It is a matter for speculation how large a vote he will be able to poll in November, and various opinions are expressed. We were not a little surprised at the declaration of a distinguished delegate in the recent Republican State Convention, to the effect that Mr. SMITH was likely to obtain a large support in the City and County of Oswego. If this opinion be well founded, we see no reason why a like state of things should not be found to exist in Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Should his vote run up to 10,000 or 15,000 in the State—and many think it will exceed these figures—the movement will constitute a disturbing force in the election which cannot be overlooked. At a time like the present, when three tickets are in the field, and more or less party disaffection prevails, people are more inclined than usual to vote such a nomination as that of GERRIT SMITH'S. This is a free country. Any man who pleases may take the stump for Governor, and there is no law against voting for him. Mr. SMITH has proved over and over again, to his own satisfaction, that the people ought to elect him, and if they fall short of this duty he can console himself with the reflection that the responsibility rests not upon him but upon them.

TROUBLE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE COLLECTOR IN A TIGHT PLACE.—There have been a variety of scandalous stories in circulation during the past fortnight in relation to Collector SCHELL, and the efforts made by his enemies to oust him from his uncomfortable office; but, as it was only a Democratic family quarrel, we have not thought it worth while to give publicity to any of the distressing differences which have distracted the friends of the Administration in this City. Affairs have at last, however, come to a crisis, and it is no longer a secret that Collector SCHELL has been given to understand that he must either reinstate certain men in the Custom-House whom he removed, or be removed himself. When Collector BRONSON found himself in a similar position he preferred to resign; but Collector SCHELL prefers to hold on to his place. To relieve himself from the responsibility of making the necessary removals and appointments, we learn that he has addressed a circular to the Congressional delegation from this City, requesting them not only to name the men they desire to have appointed, but also to name the present incumbents who shall be removed to make room for them. Messrs. SICKLES, COCHRANE & Co. will probably decline this delicate duty, and content themselves with merely naming the friends they wish to have appointed, and leave the duty of making places for them to the Collector.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The *Journal of Commerce* professes to have seen some time ago the ground plan of the Broadway Theatre, and on the strength of the vision amends our estimate of the superficial contents. Our estimate was, however, based on the representations of the *Journal* itself in its remarks on Thursday. It stated the lot was seventy-five feet on Broadway by something more than 200 feet deep, and constituted with lots on Worth-street an L. As the front on Worth was apparently 100 feet, there seemed to be data furnished for calculating the area at what we stated it. It now appears that, knowing better all the time, the *Journal* overstated the depth very considerably, and that the lot does not form an L: two circumstances which, of course, reduce our figures. Let them be abated accordingly.

With regard to the price of the Nassau-street lot, we gave the terms at which it was offered by the Trustees to Government three years ago,—namely $550,000. Property generally has certainly not receded in the interval; and the first intimation we have had that this particular property has receded so handsomely is the *Journal's* statement. Still as the advocates of the site admit that the purchase of adjoining ground would be necessary to afford sufficient accommodation, and as the entire outlay for lot and building is limited to $500,000, the purchase is simply out of the question. If no additions can be made to the Theatre ground within reasonable charges, we are prepared to join in recommending the Postmaster-General to postpone action until a more available location be presented. To purchase the Dutch Church site would be the acme of folly.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STATEN ISLANDERS.—We have never believed that the respectable residents and citizens of Richmond County, either abetted the incendiaries who destroyed the Quarantine Hospitals, or approved of the means taken to rid that lovely Island of what the inhabitants regarded as a nuisance But no expression of their opinions having been made by the respectable and law-abiding part of the Staten Islanders, in relation to the conduct of the mob, the inference was unavoidable that they did not disapprove of the criminal acts of the incendiaries. Three weeks have elapsed since the Hospitals were destroyed, the county has been put under martial law by the Governor of the State, and a meeting has but now been called by the residents and citizens of the Island, "to interchange views in relation to the recent events in connection with the Quarantine, and to lay before the public a correct and reliable statement of the case." It is quite time that this were done, and if the public have not had a correct and reliable statement of the case presented to them, the fault may be laid at the door of the Staten Islanders themselves. The meeting will take place this afternoon, at the Court-house in Richmond, and, from the respectability of the names signed to the call, we can hardly question that the action of the meeting will be in striking contrast to the rowdy demonstrations that have heretofore been made on the Island, and that any statement of facts presented will be "correct and reliable." The call for the meeting, however, is very carefully worded, and there is a studious omission of any expression which might be construed into a condemnation of the conduct of the incendiaries.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played here to-night, for the second and last time. The distribution is admirable.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. COLSON made her third appearance on Saturday evening, and essayed a *rôle* which, in the minds of many of the critical, was considered to be beyond her powers. The opera was the "Traviata"—Mme. COLSON being the heroine. The lady was supported by Messrs. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO, and enjoyed, we are disposed to think, her first fair opportunity. VERDI'S music, in this work, has already outlived the silly opposition raised against it. In the minds of all who are blessed with honest intelligence, it ranks with the best of the master's productions. A delightful vein of melody underlies each act, so simple and touching in its character that it asks for dramatic elaboration even as it aids it. A good lyric actress can never fail in a *rôle* so singularly touching and free from exaggeration as that of *Violetta*. We all remember the ecstacy with which Mme. GAZZANIGA inspired her audience when she first came out in the part, and we have kindly recollections of Mme. LAGRANGE, and brilliant expectations of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI. The opera loses none of its freshness because it has been given many times, but rather gathers new strength from the remembrance of past pleasures.

It is unaccountable why Mme. COLSON was presented to our public in DONIZETTI'S "Daughter of the Regiment," when she is heard to such greater advantage in VERDI'S "Traviata." There are Frenchy peculiarities in the quality of Mme. COLSON'S voice, and in her confidant way of using it, that we have not yet become accustomed to, and shall be the last probably to admire. They were very noticeable in *Marie*, and in point of fact removed the performance beyond the pale of Italian art. We were not prepared for an utter abnegation of these traits, and were, therefore, doubly pleased at the very excellent performance of Saturday, which was singularly free from that we had before found objectionable, although still purely French in its character. In the first act the lady was certainly all that could be desired lyrically and dramatically; in the second she was earnestly alive to the best points of the text, and in the third true and artist-like. We doubt if the music has ever been more accurately sung, or the play more truly acted as a whole. There were *scenas* which could not, of course, be compared with Mme. GAZZANIGA'S, but while we missed the superb Italian genius of that lady, we were spared many of the inaccuracies which always marred her efforts in brilliant vocalization. If Mme. COLSON were better posted in the art of recitative we should place her performance on a higher art level than that of Mme. LA GRANGE in the same Opera.

Signor BRIGNOLI sang well, and Signor AMODIO superbly. The latter gentleman displayed his wealth of voice with absolute prodigality, and carried the house in his solo. The performance was generally excellent.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, the greatest lyric *tragedienne* we have ever had in this country, commences a series of farewell performances at this house to-morrow night. The "Trovatore" will be given.

Mr. J. R. ROBERTS, the tragedian, plays on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He will appear as *King Lear* to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be revived here to-night. The entire strength of the company is in the distribution.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The successful revival of "Jessie Brown" will keep the stage for three nights longer, after which other pieces will take their places on the bills.

HOYM'S THEATRE.—In consequence of the unbounded success of the Zavistowski Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, a fresh engagement has been entered into, and the juveniles will play on every night of the present week, assisted by Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Glendower," "Jessie Brown," and "The Magic Barrel" are announced for to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new Welsh drama, by CHAS. WEBB, Esq., will be produced here to-night. It is called "The Harvest Queen; or, The Rock of Death." The spectacle piece called "The Ice Witch" will also be revived.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts is still the attraction here. Some new scenes have been added to it.

MINSTRELSY.—Wood's Minstrels, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway; Campbell's, No. 444 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN.—This capital place of open-air amusement is open every night. A grand feast of lanterns is announced for to-night. It will be a strikingly curious exhibition.

OPERATIC.—Mr. ULLMANN has positively effected engagements with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, Mad. LABORDE, Mad. PONISOT, and JOHANNA WAGNER. Signor MUZIO is also engaged as musical conductor.

CONCERT.—Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give his first entertainment entitled "Song and Chit-chat, or Travel in Many Lands," on Thursday next, at Niblo's Saloon.

City Items.

THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, of Liverpool, preached in All Souls' (the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS') Church, yesterday morning, and in the evening a large audience assembled at the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway, where it had been announced that Mr. CHANNING, and other distinguished divines, would take part in the exercises. Mr. CHANNING'S Sermon of the latter Church had for its text the 4th, 5th and 6th verses of the Epistle to the Ephesians: "There is one body, and one spirit, even as ye are called in the hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all and in you all." The Church of God, the preacher said, was a n Universal Church, and the doctrines of Rationalism, from which sprung Unitarianism, were the only ones which were strictly in accordance with it. He paid a tribute to the two leading ministers of the liberal churches in England, MARTIN and COOKE, and exhorted the people to a closer communion with their English brethren. The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the pastor of the Church, warmly welcomed Mr. CHANNING to this country, and bade him benediction and greeting of the Unitarians of America to those of the same persuasion in England. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS followed, and announced the prosperity of the Unitarian Church in Canada, whence he had just returned. He advocated an intercommunion between the Church in America and in England, and thought it would be best promoted by an interchange of pulpits by English and American preachers occasionally. He charged his brother from over the water to convey home with him the assurances which he gave him of the admiration and sympathy which the Unitarians of this country felt for their less prosperous but more devout co-worshipers in England. The meeting closed, as it had opened, with religious exercises.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector, there were 518 deaths in the City during the past week, a decrease of 70 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. One fatal case of yellow fever is reported. The deceased, JOHN MCGRADE, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, by occupation a waiter, was sick of yellow fever at Charleston, but recovered sufficiently to come to New-York by railroad, where he arrived (having a relapse from over exertion) on the 4th inst., and died of exhaustion at No. 16 First-street, on the 8th. Among the principal causes of deaths were the following:

Diseases	Week ending Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.
Bronchitis	6	1
Consumption	60	56
Convulsion (infantile)	40	42
Cholera infantum	99	65
Diarrhœa	27	25
Dysentery	8	29
Dropsy in the head	20	11
Inflammation of the bowels	4	6
Inflammation of the lungs	16	12
Inflammation of the brain	4	12
Marasmus (infantile)	72	56
Measles	6	2
Scarlet fever	4	6

The nativity table gives 385 natives of the United States, 68 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 10 of England, 5 of Scotland, 2 unknown, and the balance of various foreign countries.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HELL.—WILLIAM H. LEWIS, of No. 223 Wooster-street, appeared before Justice WELSH on Saturday afternoon, and made complaint that a room which he designated, in the building No. 121 Fulton-street, near Nassau-street, was used, and had been since the 15th of August last, as a gambling place, and that parties were in the habit of visiting there daily to play at faro for money. He gave the names of the proprietors as JAMES STEWART and JOHN DENTON or DENHAM. A warrant for the arrest of the parties was issued and placed in the hands of a squad of policemen, who made a sudden descent on the place. They found a number of persons present playing for money, all of whom they arrested, including the lookers-on. The cards, dice, and usual paraphernalia of a gambling place were all taken possession of and brought to the Court. STEWART was the only one of the alleged proprietors who was arrested, and he was held in the sum of $300. Some half-dozen of the lookers-on were detained as witnesses. The rest were permitted to depart.

CITY POLITICS.—We understand that the names of A. J. WILLIAMSON and of GUY R. PELTON, have been used without their consent, as candidates in the Third District for Congress, on the Anti-Lecompton ticket. That of CLARK B. WHEELER, of the Second Ward, has been mentioned, we know not upon what authority.

Further Particulars of the Kinderhook Bank Robbery.

In relation to the robbery of the Union Bank of Kinderhook, we learn some additional facts. On the evening of the robbery, three suspicious individuals were observed in Kinderhook. The next morning these same characters bought three tickets at Coxsackie, two for Newburg, and one for this City. The Sheriff, hearing of this, immediately started for Newburg, but up to this time no arrests have been made. The burglary was no doubt committed about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, as the clock in the office stopped at that hour, it is thought by the explosion of the powder used in blowing open the safe doors. The outside door was blown off its hinges, and the inner one blown open. All the money in the safe was taken, to the amount of nearly $10,000. A large number of indorsed checks, and others which were not indorsed, were also stolen. The Newburg Daily *News*, of Thursday, says: "On the arrival of this morning's boat from Fishkill, we noticed the arrival of the two New-York thieves who were in our village the night that Mr. ——'s, residence was robbed. As there is no proof against them, the officers cannot arrest them, but it would be as well for our citizens to keep a sharp look out. These men came down on Conductor CADWELL'S train. Their boots and clothes were muddy, and they looked as if they had been up all night."

Send Your Poor Neighbors West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A poor man or family may be immediately and permanently relieved by sending him West. The benevolent there are willing to coöperate with the friends of the poor in the East by giving employment and homes, together with fair wages, to all persons sent to them who are willing to engage in honest labor. Applications are on hand at the office of the American Industrial Association. A little money paid now to defray the traveling expenses of a sober and industrious man West to the care of correspondents of the Society will be soon repaid from the first earnings, and enable him to support himself and family in future. The Society is doing the greatest good with the least money. The officers are, Ex-Governor CLARK, President; THEODORE DWIGHT and J. H. RAMSEY, Vice Presidents, and Rev. D. R. TEAS-DALE, Corresponding Secretary.

Whatever is to be done in the way indicated should be done quickly. Do not wait until the Winter is upon us, and destitution and want stare the poor man in the face. It is impossible to mistake the symptoms of the labor market. Another Winter of scarcity of work is before us. Let us work off the surplus industry of our City while transportation to the West is pleasant and cheap. VERBUM SAPIENTIBUS.

LARGE FIRE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The paper-mill, dwelling and barn, belonging to Mr. ISAAC SEE, near Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, were entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock, on Thursday morning. The fire originated in the dry loft, where no fire is ever used. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the buildings were in a heap of ashes. Nothing was saved except a small portion of the household furniture. How the fire originated, and the loss, is unknown. There is an insurance of $6,000 upon the property. A man named GARDNER was rescued from burning to death by the sagacity of a dog, which rushed into the burning building and aroused him from sleep.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NEWBURG.—On Thursday afternoon, a party of five young men from Newburg went out to take a sail around the bay, and not understanding how to manage the boat, she capsized while at some distance from the shore, and before assist

MEXICO.

The Capture of Tampico.

Extract from a private letter.

TAMPICO, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

At last, we are also Constitutionals! This ... in possession of the State troops, command... General CARVAJAL. A part of the garrison ... ced on the 25th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., and ... session of the Casa Mata, which is the prin... ...tification, situated near the burying ground, ... MARIN, with the rest of the garrison, and all ... kept on the defensive. At about 10 o'clock ... the firing began in the streets, and lasted till ... next morning, without any advantage for ... of the contending parties. At this hour Colo... ...NDONIA CAPISTRAN, of Matamoras, entered the ... with more than 300 cavalry, who easily decided ... fight, his troops being very superior. The losses ... both sides consist of twelve men killed—amongst ... are two captains—and several wounded.

The number of officers was so great that many had ... command, and were obliged to fight as privates. ... the head of the Pronunciados were the Sergeants, ... which goes to prove that they were determined not ... have anything to do with their officers. The ... mer *Guerrero* succeeded in escaping, and it is ... ught she went to Brazos Santiago, as she had bu... ...e fuel. Some officers fled in her, but the greater ... were made prisoners. We have not had ... complaint of any disorder, although many tried ... take out the troops of Tamaulipas as composed ... of highwaymen. Some selfish men, with ... intentions, represented them in this light ... these very men are now full of despair, ... cannot dissimulate the rage they feel for having ... their game. Poor creatures! There are now in ... river two Spanish war steamers, the *Leon* and the *Isabel Francisca*. Both arrived on the day of the Pro... ...iamento, and the conduct of their commanders ... been and is very laudable. They received very ... all officials who claimed their protection, as ... those to whom afterwards the victors gave ... passports. The behavior of one of the officers ... said steamers is worthy of being mentioned. ... the fighting was nearly done, two of ... were taking a walk on the mole, ... four somewhat drunken soldiers appeared, ... leveling their guns, cried, "Death to KASTRA ... the Spaniards!" One of the officers then ad... ...d a few paces, drew his sword, and censured ... those who dared to insult the Spanish name. ... our soldiers came to a halt, when another one, ... had witnessed the insult, advanced towards his ...ions, spoke to them, and at their head ... towards said officer. In front of him they ... and saluted him in true military style, to which ...cer duly responded; and the soldiers who had ... forgotten themselves asked his pardon. I am ... not to be able to give you the name of the brave ... and of the private who had so good a sense of ... This occurrence is creditable to both.

Railway Property—Slaveholders' Conven... —Judge Breese—The Union Favor... the Slave-Trade—Maine Election.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

The owners of slave-property in the neighbor... counties of Maryland, and also in the District ..., have become very much alarmed at the facility ... which said articles of property walk off and ... It beats the spiritual manifestations entirely out of sight. Household chattels not only dance like ... and chairs under the manipulation of Mr. ..., but they actually "cut stick"—"clear the ... kitchen"—fly to Northern latitudes. During the ... Summer almost every week has witnessed the ... of one, two, or half a dozen bondmen. How ... poor fellows manage to elude the vigilance of ... and police is a mystery; for our Washington ..., though not so efficient in guarding the white ... people of Washington from assault and robbery, have ... prodigious amount of zeal in arresting free negroes ... slaves who violate the laws. Indeed I have ... of one or two constables who, when business ... low, persuade a few negroes into the groggeries ... which Washington abounds, get them drunk, ... then take them before a magistrate, where they ... fined five or ten dollars, the constables getting ... the money.

But, in spite of the constables, slaves will run away ... Washington and from Maryland in gangs, and ... owners of this peculiar kind of property are very ... in a state of high excitement. Suspicions are ... against the whole class of free negroes and ... Anti-Slavery men. Funny as it may seem ... you, employes of Mr. BUCHANAN have been sus... ...pected of giving "aid and comfort" to these runa... ...ways. The people of Maryland are going to hold a ... convention on the subject, and Washington will be ... represented there.

The *Union* has the exclusive news that Judge ..., of Illinois, will not withdraw his name for ... United States Senatorship. If this telegram is ..., from all I hear it might be well to ask the Ad... ...inistration for the correspondence which has re... ...cently passed between Judge BREESE and a member ... of the Cabinet. What are the inducements held out ... to him to break down his old friend? What foreign ... mission will Mr. BUCHANAN have to spare next ... Winter?

The *Union*, in commenting upon the *Echo* case, ex... presses the opinion that it is very foolish to return the ... negroes to Africa, but that the law is imperative. ... hints that it would be just to put these unfortu... nates at work in the cotton fields of South Carolina—... of course as slaves. Does the *Union* reflect the Presi... dent and the Cabinet in this matter? If so, are we ... to believe that the Administration favors the reopen... ing of the Slave-trade? So the *Union* article is inter... preted by intelligent fire-eaters at the hotels. No ... wonder Mr. PETON, of the *South*, is satisfied with such ... an Administration, and gives the cold shoulder to his ... old disunion comrades.

Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet are in ecstacies over ... gain of an M. C. in Maine. The "old chief" ... hasn't been so jubilant since the passage of the Eng... lish bill. He now confidently expects to carry New-... York for Lecomptonism, and to compass the defeat of ... DOUGLAS. We shall see. At any rate the *Union* works ... enough for it. YYR.

A Complaint from a Pedagogue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

... you must be inured to groans from afflicted ... individuals, on any and every pretence, perhaps you ... will open your columns to an actually classical com... plaint. I am a pedagogue; expected to prepare boys ... for college. In this country the preparation required ... is, not for one, or two, or three universities, as in ... England, but for one of Legion.

But to come to the point: my *growl* is extorted by ... the illimitable diversity of pronunciation of the Latin ... and Greek languages, adopted or allowed in our dif... ferent institutions. One adheres to the so-called ... English system, another to the Continental, another ... to a peculiarly American style, a fourth no style at ... all.

If I teach a boy to say "*amaire*" (amare) and send ... him to Columbia, he is snubbed for his pronuncia... tion; send him to Yale with a broad "*amahre*," and ... the south dialect terrifies the Professor. Make "æ" ... sound like a soft "a"? Call it "I," Sir, if you please." ... "Rome," with a short "o"? We don't care for ... your quantities here, Sir; everybody says Bōnus, ... Bŏnus to the Brokers."

Now, Mr. Editor, what is to be done? Cannot ... you set the ball in motion, for a convention of pro... fessors and linguists, whose dictum shall be of suf... ficient weight to lead to a uniform system, at least in ... our larger colleges?

For my part, I think it of little importance how the ... languages were pronounced—but do let us know ... what we can agree now.

My only compunction in sending you this scrap, is ... for fear that its publication will call down upon you ... the of assenting growls from all parts of the coun... try. J. V. L.

Brooklyn Infringing on New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the original charter, granted to the City of ... New-York, the jurisdiction of the City extended to ... *low-water mark* on the Long Island shore. The gene... ral Statute of the State, describing the boundaries of ... the several counties, in describing the boundaries of ... the City and County of New-York, adopts the lan... guage of the original Charter, and fixes the eastern ... boundary of the County *at low-water mark* on Long ... Island.

The principal part, if not all, of the piers, wharves ... and warehouses in the City of Brooklyn, have been ... built upon lands, which, according to the description ... of the County of New-York as above recited, were ... included within the boundaries of the County last ... mentioned.

Having made a hasty search in our Statutes, I have ... not been able to find any law which transfers to the ... County of Kings, jurisdiction over any part of the ... territory originally embraced within the County of ... New-York, and if no such Statute exists, I cannot ... discover in what manner New-York has been de... prived of its jurisdiction, in all matters, both civil ... and criminal, over the piers, wharves and ware... houses above referred to. Can any reader of the ... TIMES enlighten me in this matter. ENQUIRER.

Obsolete Statutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When you again advert to laws obsolete, and ... those that ought to become so, as you have done in ... the article headed "Equitable Justice," in your col... umns to day, might not the provisions of our statutes ... relating to the acquisition, or rather the *non* acquisi... tion, of real estate by aliens, be brought under re... view? That these statutes are the occasion of fre... quent embarrassments in titles, and of much litiga... tion which might otherwise be avoided, is well ... known to conveyancers in this City and vicinity. Are these statutes founded on any substantial basis ... of State or national policy, or do they not rather be... long to a past age? If so ought they not to share ... the fate of the laws relating to the corruption of ..., &c., of which you speak? Q. MEA.

The Gold Excitement in Kansas.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We had, yesterday, an interview with Mr. J. C. HEMINGRAY, of the firm of J. C. HEMINGRAY & Co., bankers, of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. He puts us in possession of some deeply interesting information relative to the rumored gold region of Kansas.

Mr. E. Y. KING, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Leavenworth City, on the 10th inst., with a party from the Western Kansas border. He left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily "prospected" a rich gold region extending from the tributaries of the South Platte River to the head waters of the Arkansas. The party traversed freely over a belt of country two hundred miles long. Several parties were in the region, and they at length concentrated their forces, numbering 153 persons. They join in the report that they found gold in all the places they "prospected," yielding from five to twenty cents to the panful of soil. They also found everywhere plenty of water and an abundance of pine timber. A specimen of the gold was shown us by Mr. HEMINGRAY. It is in small particles, resembling the quartz soil washings of California.

A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday, the 13th inst., for the newly-discovered gold region.

Another company, of fifty persons, will leave Leavenworth City on the 1st proximo.

Thus it is rendered certain that the eastern as well as the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is richly treasured with gold. A new gold fever may be predicted as plainly at hand. Further and more detailed accounts from Mr. KING will be awaited with great interest. But his testimony is given as direct and positive, and corroborated by the entire party, to the statements above made.

In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the steamer *Alonzo Child*, from the Missouri River, that the excitement is rapidly growing along the river. Companies of young men are going forward daily to the gold region, while others are forming for the same purpose. Several persons were passengers on the boat, who bring with them specimens of the rich ore.

Mr. ISAAC EATON, of the Kansas stage line, is also a passenger on the boat, for the purpose of buying two hundred mules, so as to run his line from Fort Riley direct to Pike's Peak, which is seven hundred miles due west from that point. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of the auriferous region and its wonderful wealth.

The officers of the *Alonzo Child* conversed with parties who are positive that Pike's Peak will rival California in its yield of precious metals.

From the Leavenworth City *Journal* we extract the following:

Frequent explorations have been made, and for several months past no inconsiderable attention has been directed to Pike's Peak, in the western part of the Territory, as a "gold-bearing" region. Several parties of gold-hunters left this Territory last Spring. The news of gold discoveries is always received with incredulity, and this accounts for the little excitement which the frequent rumors of gold have created in this community. Within two weeks past, however, several persons have returned by different routes from the reported gold regions, all bringing with them the most enthusiastic report of the wealth of the Kansas "diggings," and what is better, specimens of the virgin ore. We have seen some specimens of a gold quartz which, apparently fully equals in value the richest ever brought from California. The fine gold, obtained by washing, is principally in the form of scales. This is in exceedingly minute particles, and requires care, skill, and proper implements to collect it thoroughly and successfully. With the inefficient and rude machines, or rather pans, not used by the miners, all save the coarse particles are lost. Yet those who have worked diligently, have thus far realized, so say our informants, an average of *ten dollars a day*. This information comes through various sources, and we do not hesitate to say that it is entirely reliable.

Mr. KING, who came in the other day, is known to many of our prominent citizens as an honorable gentleman, and one upon whose statements the most explicit reliance may be placed.

We regard it now as a fixed *fact*, beyond cavil or dispute, that we have in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.

From the Leavenworth Times, 10th inst.

Leavenworth was agog yesterday. There was a buzz of excitement throughout the entire day. "Gold" was upon the lips of all, and "Pike's Peak" acquired an immense deal of notoriety. The excitement of election was forgotten in the eager anxiety to learn something concerning the new El Dorado.

Mr. ELMORE KING gave us a brief account of his experience in the gold region. He went out in the Spring and left on the 27th of last July. During this time he was engaged in prospecting, and never failed to discover the "pure ore." Several companies were regularly engaged in the work of digging, and, as a general thing, took out from five to ten dollars a day per man.

All they had was common pans, and even these were scarce. A man, with proper tools for obtaining gold, could secure from ten to fifty dollars a day.

Pike's Peak is about seven hundred miles west of Leavenworth. Our city is the only point where gold seekers can obtain a proper outfit west of St. Louis. The gold region extends from the South Fork of the Platte down to the head-waters of the Missouri, embracing the Park Mountains, and extending as far west as Cocholona Pass south to New-Mexico. The richest "diggings" are on Fontainequi River, and Huerfano is the nearest settlement.

The country is wild and unsettled in the main. It is possessed by the Rocky Mountain Cheyennes and Camanches, who are at present at war.

The gold region is of a reddish color, mingled with an immense quantity of broken quartz. The gold is fine and thickly mixed with the soil. The samples brought into Leavenworth were pronounced by old Californians as equal to any found in that State, and worth from $17 to $20 per ounce. The samples attracted much attention from our citizens.

At present, or rather when our informant left, there were from one to two hundred miners at work, and all were doing well. The only complaint was in regard to tools. All the streams that came from the mountains contained the precious ore, which grew more abundant as the mountains were neared. One difficulty was in the precipitous course of the streams, which rendered explorations very difficult. It frequently occurred that miners in ascending some creek or river, were stopped by the high and jagged rocks. With proper facilities for exploration, any company would realize most handsomely.

Particulars of the Cincinnati Fire.

From the Gazette of Saturday.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the row of brick buildings on Front-street, known as Cassilly's Row, situated on the South side, between Broadway and Ludlow. The rear of these buildings, *i.e.* the portion which fronted on the landing, was occupied by low doggeries, boarding-house keepers &c. and constituted a portion of Rat Row.

The fire originated, it is said, in the boarding-house kept by J. BAUMAN, No. 17, on the landing and communicated with the store No. 31 and 33 Front-street, which were owned by HENRY MILLER. No. 31 was occupied by W. R. FEE & Co., and Mr. L. ROBB, and was used as an oil-mill and to store patent linseed, for which FEE & Co. were agents. No. 31 was unoccupied. Messrs. HOPKINS & BROTHER had rented the building and would have moved in on Thursday, but were prevented, and deferred their removal until Saturday. A few dray-loads of merchandise had been stored there. Among these was $650 worth of leaf tobacco, belonging to J. B. HAWES, of Mason County, Ky. These stores and all their contents were completely destroyed, Messrs. FEE & ROBB estimate their loss at about $3,000. There was no insurance upon their stock or Mr. HAWES' produce.

Store No. 35 was unoccupied, save as an office for Mr. TAYLOR, son-in-law of Mr. H. MILLER, who owned the building. The loss of the other building, and the damage to this, which had a part of the roof knocked in, amount to $5,600. Upon this there was an insurance in an office in the vicinity of $3,000. W. LACHMAN & Co. occupy store No. 37. They, fearing the fire, rolled their stock—whisky barrels—into the street, and the bungs of some of the barrels coming out, the "great staple" was spilled into the gutter. Messrs. L. & Co., however, sustained no great damage. Next west of No. 31, stores Nos. 27 and 29, were occupied by FRENCH & WILSON, as a feed store. The damage to Messrs. F. & W.'s stock will amount to $4,000 or $5,000. It was insured in the Fireman's and National Offices for $2,000. In No. 29 Messrs. RIGGS & MURRAY, steamboat painters, had their shop. Their loss they estimate at $1,600. This was insured for $600 in the Home Office. The building belongs to E. S. & E. J. TURPIN, and will probably have to be torn down. The loss will probably amount to between $4,000 and $5,000. We did not learn to what extent it was insured. Store No. 25 was occupied by Messrs. J. S. CHENOWETH & Co., for the storage of cotton, bacon and salt. They estimate the loss at $5,000, which is amply covered by an insurance for $10,000; equally divided between the "Firemen's" and "City" offices. The building, which was damaged to the amount of $2,500, belongs to Jas. TAYLOR, of Newport, and was insured for $1,500. Store No. 23 was occupied by EDWARD KNIGHT, mattress maker. The building belongs to Captain STRADER. It was considerably damaged, the roof being burnt through, and the side walls being so weakened that it will probably be torn town. Captain STRADER is absent from the City, and we do not learn whether the building is insured. His loss will be about $800 or $1,000, probably. Mr. KNIGHT's stock was damaged to the amount of $500 or $600, which is fully covered by insurance in the "Ætna" office. Store No. 21 was occupied by J. C. MOODY, copper, tin and sheet-iron worker, and owned by Mr. T. C. HALL. Mr. MOODY's stock received damage to the amount of $500, and the building to that of about $250. Messrs. T. O. PEAVEY & Co. occupied store No. 19, and had their stock badly damaged by water.

What were the losses of the boarding-house and doggery keepers on the landing it is impossible to say. They estimate them at large amounts. We think $400 would make good all their losses. Their names and numbers are as follows, viz.: —— BRACHER, No. 13; DAVID MARKS, Maysville coffee-house, No. 14; JOHN STATEMAN, No. 15; PETER SMITH, boarding-house, No. 16; J. BAUMAN, No. 17. HENRY RICKEY kept a clothing-store in No. 12, and removed his stock, though in a damaged condition.

The buildings owned by Mr. H. MILLER were four stories high on Front-street, and had an additional story on the landing. The other buildings were a story lower.

Domestic Tragedy in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 16th brings a full account of a domestic tragedy that occured in that city on Saturday last. A man named CHAMBERS, his wife and little daughter, some seven or eight years of age, came to Milwaukee from Buffalo, he having leased a store there, and brought on a stock of goods. The parties had lived unhappily for two or three years past, and at length a separation took place, for the reason, as the husband stated, that "he could not live in peace with her." He, however, continued to maintain the mother and child, who were left together. In Milwaukee they boarded at different hotels. On Saturday last she went to a private residence to board. On Tuesday morning, stating that she was going to consult an astrologist, she doubtless took the opportunity to buy a package of arsenic. On Tuesday afternoon her husband had an interview with her, during which she sent her daughter down stairs for a glass of water, and on her return Mr. CHAMBERS saw her suddenly raise a paper to her lips, swallow something, and drink the glass of water. Suspecting the purpose, as she had often threatened to kill herself, he snatched the paper from her hands, too late, however, to prevent her from swallowing the poison. Mr. CHAMBERS hurried out for a doctor, telling the inmates of the house what had happened. They immediately ran up stairs, and found that the little girl had swallowed what was left of the arsenic, with the intention of killing herself also.

The physician arriving, proposed at once to apply certain remedies, but for a long time she positively refused. Finally, through the influence of her little daughter, she was induced to swallow an emetic. This produced the desired effect, and an antidote was next administered. The little girl was similarly treated. When asked why she took the poison, she said that she "wanted to die with her mother, and was not willing to live with her father." Fortunately, she had not taken enough to kill her, and she recovered; but the quantity of arsenic swallowed by the mother, and the time that elapsed before she would take any remedy, baffled all efforts to save her life. She charged her husband with cruelty, and alleged that as the cause of the deed. She died between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, conscious almost to the last, and unrepentant of the deed.

The deceased was about 35 years old. Her maiden name was ELIZA A. WARNER, and she lived near Collins, Erie County, New-York. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Mr. CHAMBERS, until the singular sequel, which set the current in a somewhat opposite direction. On Wednesday, as the funeral procession was moving towards the Cemetery, the carriage containing Mr. CHAMBERS and his little girl drove off, a full speed, in the direction of the Lake Shore Railroad, leaving strangers to bury his dead wife! It is supposed that Mr. CHAMBERS had made all his arrangements for this purpose and had sent his luggage down to the cars before the funeral started. It is said, also, that the stock of goods which he brought on, has been shipped to Illinois. These and one or two other fact raise the suspicion that there was good ground for the story of his wife, that his ill-treatment and misconduc drove her to commit suicide.

What Douglas Is, and What he has Done.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a self-nominated candidate for reëlection to the Senate by the Legislature of Illinois. He asks the Democracy of that State to sustain him and to indorse his opposition last Winter to the President and the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. He has made that issue. It is not a party contest: it is whether he shall be sustained in his *apostacy*. In other words, Mr. DOUGLAS joined the opposition during the last session of Congress, and he now demands that his conduct, *while fighting in their ranks*, shall be ratified and confirmed, or repudiated, by the people of his State. If the Democracy sustain him, they have a sure thing of it with LINCOLN and DOUGLAS as candidates; for had the former occupied Judge DOUGLAS' seat in the Senate he would doubtless have voted precisely as DOUGLAS did. Would the Democracy of Illinois indorse TRUMBULL on the issue presented? Why express dissatisfaction with TRUMBULL, who voted uniformly with DOUGLAS, and confidence in DOUGLAS, who voted uniformly with TRUMBULL? It must be remembered that the Lecompton issue in Illinois is one of Judge DOUGLAS' own making. He asks for a special indorsement purely on the strength of his opposition to that measure. Then, why approve DOUGLAS and condemn TRUMBULL? Why fear LINCOLN, who would certainly have acted as DOUGLAS? We oppose LINCOLN because we know he is a Republican, and, had he been in the Senate, would have voted with TRUMBULL and DOUGLAS. We oppose him because he is an Abolition agitator, assailing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in order to keep open the Slavery issue. Judge DOUGLAS is doing the same thing. As a representative of the Democracy of the Union, he has forfeited all confidence in his integrity and virtue. He has broken the commandments, derided the faith, set asice the rituals, and violated the moral sense of the whole congregation. He is no longer worthy to be the expounder of our doctrines, the adviser of our people, or their representative in the councils of the nation. *Then let his constituents strip him of the surplice, revoke his commission, disarm him of authority.* That is all we can ask; and we appeal to the Register to modify its indignation, so that, by repentance and well-doing, Mr. DOUGLAS hereafter may associate with the Democracy.

The Tehuantepec Route.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The interest naturally felt here, and as naturally felt in California, about the position and prospects of the Tehuantepec Isthmus route, and the oft-published statements that it would be open for travel next month, have induced us to get at the precise facts of the matter, which are these:

The Company have made every preparation to open the Tehuantepec route by the 1st of November next. In July last a sailing vessel left New York with a large number of workmen, who are to take active steps in opening the road, and have provisions and other materials in abundance to last them until November. They were expected to arrive out by the last of August. The officials with them had authority and means to employ five hundred natives of the Isthmus to aid the white workmen in their road-making labors. Another vessel from this port has taken down, among other supplies, some forty or fifty well trained American mules, that are intended to be used in breaking in for coach-drawing service, some fifteen hundred Isthmus mules which the company's officials have been ordered to purchase. The stage coaches, harness, and other material of that kind, with the hotel requirements for travelers, have been purchased at the North, and the Company here expect daily to hear that these articles are shipped. The materials for several frame houses, for the accommodation of passengers, employes, laborers, &c., have also been shipped; and at Pensacola five schooner loads of prepared timber, for the bridges required on the road, have been ordered, some of which is already shipped.

The company has had built in New-York a small iron steamer, to carry about 500 passengers and their baggage, and to draw only 22 inches, and which is destined for the traffic on the river Coatzacoalos. The steamer will be at its destination by the 1st of October. The fine new steamer *Quaker City*, well known in the Mobile and New-York trade, has been purchased by the company to run between this city and the Gulf terminus of the road. She will leave New-York for this port next month, in time to start on the first regular mail and passenger trip of the 1st November. The steamer *Jasper* has been chartered for three months, to run up and down the Coatzacoalos River and transport the workmen, engineers, road materials &c. She leaves here to-morrow for Tehuantepec with a party of engineers, laborers, mules and other needed resources. Messrs. LA SERE and BENJAMIN are both here actively pushing forward the preparations for the opening of this all important route, and the above brief recapitulation of facts shows that they and the other officers of the company have not been idle. With the arrangements made to receive passengers at the Pacific terminus of the Isthmus route, the public are already acquainted.

The people of California, we know, are anxiously waiting for the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and, with characteristic enterprise are even more sensitively alive to its great advantages and important results than our community appear to be. Here we are generally disposed to wait for the gifts of the gods to fall of themselves into our laps—there they are rather apt to pluck them ere they are matured. In this instance, both people will be gratified and both signally benefited.

☞ **Steam Terminus on Fourth-avenue.**—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed the petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places:

H. C. PRIDHAM'S, No. 438 4th-av.
JAMES INGRAM & SON'S, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway.
PHELPS, BLISS & CO.'S, No. 340 Broadway.
JOHN KERR & CO.'S, No. 53 Leonard-st.
WARREN & WILSON'S, No. 27 Murray-st.
B. M. WHITLOCK'S, No. 13 Beekman-st.
A. BURR & CO.'S, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE T. OLYPHANT'S, No. 48 South-st.
BENJAMIN H. FIELD'S, No. 127 Water-st.
DAYTON, SPRAGUE & CO.'S, No. 107 Front-st.
PHILIP R. WILKINS', No. 6 Pine-st.
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK'S, Bank of Commerce Building.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.** Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

The public are invited to examine our stock.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs, $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ **The Autumn Hat.**

WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.
GEM OF THE SEASON.
The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

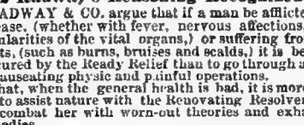

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

Well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be subjected to the test of washing and ironing, but is not adapted to the wants of the family; and the other, the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—*the Lock Stitch that is locked*—

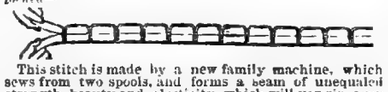

This stitch is made by a new family machine, which sews from two spools, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Meyer's**
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Depôt No. 612 Broadway. For sale by all druggists. General agent F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Baker & Godwin's "Steam Press,"**—Containing fine, large engravings of "PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE," and full of real, live, wide-awake, go-ahead business articles, is now being circulated through out the mercantile quarters of the City. We desire that every Merchant and Business Man should have a copy, and if any are neglected we shall be glad to know it. Copies can be had at the office. Upon the receipt of a 3-cent stamp, the paper will be sent to any part of the country. Address
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c.,
Printing-House-square, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Radway's Renowning Recognized.**
RADWAY & CO. argue that if a man be afflicted with disease, (whether with fever, nervous affections, or irregularities of the vital organs,) or suffering from accidents, (such as burns, bruises and scalds,) it is better to be cured by the Ready Relief than to go through a course of nauseating physic and painful operations.
That, when the general health is bad, it is more sensible to assist nature with the Renovating Resolvent than to combat her with worn-out theories and exhausting remedies.
That, when the system is sickly and enfeebled, it is wisdom to nourish and purify with the Regulating Pills, at one and the same time, rather than to purge first and then rehabilitate by a tedious, expensive process.
The enlightened portion of the public have recognized the force of the reasoning, and that is why Radway's Remedies are in constant and universal demand.
R. R. R., Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Barthol's**
BARTHOLF'S
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 469 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Agent for Proprietor.

☞ **Our Unrivaled Assortment**
OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **French Traveling Bags and**
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES,
of new and unique designs.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
To the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Beebe's Kitchen Range;**
THE MOST RELIABLE COOKING APPARATUS for families in use. For durability, neatness of appearance, and economy in fuel *they are unequalled*. Put up and warranted by the manufacturers.
JAMES BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

☞ **A Great Chemical Discovery.**—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is a never-failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair, renders it soft, glossy, and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **$500 will be paid if Dr. Tobins' Venetian** Liniment does not cure Dysentery and Croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the certificates; $1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. Chronic Rheumatism has been cured by it when everything else has failed. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms.

☞ **Clothing at Wholesale.**—The attention of country buyers is invited to our cash prices for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing. The stock in our wholesale department is now complete. We have aimed at variety, and our assortments, which represent all the styles which will be worn during the coming season, are the most extensive we have ever offered.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

MARRIED.

TILE—PHILLIPS.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, BENJ. F. TILT to MATILDA J. PHILLIPS, eldest daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KEARNEY—GREEN.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, Sept. 18, at the R. C. Church, by the Rev. Anthony Cauvin, Mr. CHARLES W. KEARNEY, of this City, to Miss ISABELLA GREEN, daughter of Arthur Green, Esq., of New-Jersey.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, SAMUEL, only son of Alexander and Margaret I. Norris, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 311 West 19th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

SOLOMONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, after a brief illness, Mr. JOHN SOLOMONS, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Bank-st.

KIRK.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, WM. W. P. KIRK, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Kirk, late of Albany, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Andrew Kirk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his grandmother, Mrs. W. W. Fetrie, No. 13 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RICHMOND.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, the Rev. WM. RICHMOND, Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

The clergy generally, the relatives and friends of the family, and the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, in Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, the 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LENHART.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, MARY AGNES, daughter of James S. and Eliza Lenhart, aged 4 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 468 6th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARVILLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, DE WITT CLINTON, youngest son of J. M. and Catherine S. Carville, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of William Perkins, 55th-st., near East River.

MCHARG.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 19, CATHARINE NEILL, daughter of Rufus K. and Harriet H. McHarg, in the 6th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant women, situations, one a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, or would go as nursery governess; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist with the care of children. Unquestionable City reference as to character and capacity. Call or address D. H., No. 219 1st-av., 3 t floor from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has good references. Also, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, has no objection to the City or country; has good reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANTS' NURSE of much experience, who can take the entire charge from its birth; would bring it up by hand if required; has no objection to travel with a family to any part—has been in the habit of so doing; is a Protestant. To save trouble, none but first-class families need apply. The best of City references. Call at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, cooks all kinds of meats and vegetables, is a first-rate seamstress, trustworthy to her employer and willing to work. Best of City reference given, and wants a steady home. Can be seen at 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing, or regular cook in a first class boarding-house; wages $9. Also, her neice as chamber-maid and nurse; does plain neat sewing work for the nursery; is kind to children; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 286 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF respectability and experience, as nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; six years' reference to one family. Any lady in want of a reliable and competent nurse, in whom confidence may be placed, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found perfectly competent, efficient, neat, economical and trusty in all her duties. Hotel, restaurant or first-class boarding house preferred. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a first-rate cook, and, if required, has no objection to do part of the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pastry, and all kinds of meats and soups; is an excellent washer and ironer, is neat and tidy in her kitchen, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiting alone, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, for a first-class servant; is a most superior washer and ironer and good cook; not fond of changing; and will give the very best of Brooklyn references for neatness, experience and good disposition. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by other Protestant young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do general housework for a small private family, or will do chamberwork and sewing. The very best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer and baker. Has the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Spring, rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 287 West 26th-st., top floor, back room. Has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and waitress; she can produce the best of City references. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 Water-st., corner of Gold, next door to the gas-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 8th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; can give good reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-st., between avs. B and C.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING AND IRONing from gentlemen or families; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 226 25th-st., near 9th-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 739 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as general housewerker; has the best of reference. Also, by a girl as chambermaid and waitress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 368 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SMART young woman as cook; would also wash and iron. Apply at the dry-goods store No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, to do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Johnson-st., near Gold, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 195 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN an infant to wet-nurse. Apply to ROSS, No. 310 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. References given and expected.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do housework in a gentleman's family, not exceeding four or five grown persons; or chamber work, fine washing and ironing. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call this day from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 22 East 35th-st., at the basement door.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book-keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent Help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—The Races over the Fashion Course will commence on FRIDAY next, Sept. 24, and continue three days, viz.: Friday, Sept. 24; Wednesday, Sept. 29; and Friday, Oct. 1. FIRST DAY—Friday, Sept. 24—Sweepstakes, for all ages; 4-mile heats; $200 subscription; $100 forfeit; $1,500 added by the Proprietor, if the race is run; closed, with 6 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds; mile heats; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds; dash of a mile; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 6 nominations. SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 29—The Fashion Handicap Sweepstakes; 2½ miles; $100 subscription; $75 forfeit; with a Plate valued at $1,000 added by the Proprietor; closed with 16 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds; 2-mile heats; $500 subscription; $100 forfeit; $300 added by the Proprietor; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Purse $300; mile heats. THIRD DAY—Oct. 1—Purse $1,000; 4-mile heats; purse $500; 2-mile heats. All races to which money is added can be postponed in case of bad weather, if the Proprietor thinks proper. The Fashion Plate can be seen on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-st. The first race each day will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., punctually. Badges admitting gentlemen with ladies on the Ladies' Stand, will not be sold at the track, and can only be procured through the members of the New-York Club in this City.
O. P. HARE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical and experienced man in all the departments of horticulture and arboriculture, together with the laying out of ground, the management of grape vines under glasses and out doors, flowers, fruits and vegetables, all after the most acute and closest observance. No person need reply to this but one of honor, principle and dignity. Address M. O. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references, and is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, J. H. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M. Box No. 126. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant young man, lately arrived from Europe, who can produce the best testimonials from gentlemen he has lived with; has no objection to City or country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house, by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A young man who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; is quick and correct at figures and can make himself generally useful; can drive a horse and cart. Address J. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. Has the best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to city or country. Address P. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man with no family; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who has got good knowledge of his business and has got good City reference. Any commands for J. P., by calling or addressing a line to No. 827 Broadway, at Mr. Gragen's Bookstore, between 12th and 13th sts., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office, or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID of work desires a situation as Custom-House or shipping clerk in some respectable house. Can give good reference. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address M. E. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures. Unexceptionable reference given. Address J. HORNER & CO., No. 28 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man, and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 819 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, sober, honest and obliging, and City reference; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 18 Bowery-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman; good references can be obtained; City or Westchester County preferred. Address No. 11 5th-st., in the rear, few doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 150. *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation, as clerk, assistant book-keeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City reference. Address H. RUDD, one week, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

COURIER AND VALET.—A SWISS, OF EXperience, desires to engage with a family going to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply to L. T., No. 7 West 16th-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A VOICE OF superior quality and tone, and whose engagement has expired, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church as Soprano Singer; she is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. She would also be willing to instruct a few pupils in music and singing at their residence or her own. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss R., No. 212 West 13d-st.

MUSICAL.—A FRENCH LADY, A GOOD PIANist, experienced in teaching, can dispose of a few hours for lessons on the piano, or of vocal music. Address C. J., Box No. 701 New-York Post-Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the last 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 25 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $164. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANO-FORTES AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—The subscribers, being about to retire from the business, will sell their stock, consisting of 6¾, 6¾, and 7-octave rosewood pianos and melodeons for cash or approved paper. Dealers and others will find this a rare chance to get an excellent article very low. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 424 Broome-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Piano, with suspension bridge, at reduced prices. Elegantly carved and inlaid New-York Pianos very low. Second-hand Pianos, as good as new, at decided bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 442 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

SPLENDID CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORner, grand diagonal, 7-octave, rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months, and cost $600. Will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
has just commenced its thirty-ninth year, with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. A new Latin and a new Greek class will be formed on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: The Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Rev. Messrs. Imbrie, Sommers and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to MRS. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 24 of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter at any time after the 13th inst. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for mercantile and professional pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based upon the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $150 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST, who takes charge of a limited number of select boys, Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 30 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in Classical study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Rev. N. E. Cornwall, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at Appleton's, Randolph's and Crowen's.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WIER MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette-av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN COSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 929 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 806 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 18 West 22d-st.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen, at No. 15 Washington-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cacerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. John B. Hillyer,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	Mr. Frank Holfins,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. B. H. Howell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. James S. Hull,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. John H. Abeel,	Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Robert Allen,	Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
William M. Allen, Esq.,	Mr. W. Ell Kidd,
Mr. Henry A. Allen,	Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. H. V. Allien,	Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,	Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. James L. Babbit,	Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,	Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew,	Mr. John Levy,
Mr. Abram Bassford,	Mr. Theon Losee,
Mr. S. M. Beard,	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,	Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Mr. S. S. Beck,	Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,	Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. Henry Berthoff,	Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Charles Bliven,	Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall,	Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. F. C. Boughton,	Mr. C. L. Norton,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook,	Mr. William Paton,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,	Mr. Courlandt Palmer,
Mr. Melancthon Bury,	Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mrs. George Bussell,	Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Henry Butler,	Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Mr. Ira Campbell,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John Castree,	Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,	Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. Matthias Clark,	Mr. James Price,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman,	Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,	Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. John M. Corwin,	Mr. Josiah Richards,
Capt. K. Couillard,	Mr. Philip I. Ronk,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,	Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. Moreau Delano,	Mr. B. L. Schmidt,
Mr. John Devoe,	Mr. Henry L. Schuman,
Mr. Nelson Duckworth,	Mr. Robert Sears,
Mr. Amos T. Dwight,	Mrs. C. M. Sill,
Mr. Justus E. Earl,	Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. James Elmore,	Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. Joseph Evans,	Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Lyman Farwell,	Mr. Daniel L. Starr,
Mrs. F. A. Field,	Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham,	Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
Mr. John Foster,	Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,	Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,	Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,	Mr. G. R. Terrett,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan,	Mr. James P. Thomas,
Mr. John Gray,	Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. James L. Hadden,	Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. James Hardley,	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
M

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-place, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is situated but a half a block from Columbia College Grounds. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Fulton-st. or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 15 Grove-st., also, the large double house No. 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house; also, several desirable rooms at No. 304 Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN with or without board. Apply at No. 143 East Broadway, one door from 2d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and power equivalent to one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. KOCH, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A RESIDENCE FOR SALE beautifully situated, at No. 86 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; lot 100 by 19 feet; house, brown stone, three stories, high stoop, with verandah, two story, with French roof; basement and full under cellar; contains all modern improvements, which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is situated but a half a block from Columbia College Grounds. Title indisputable. Price, $6,000; $3,000 cash, and no mortgage. The carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures are Stewart's best quality, as well as furniture will be sold, if desired, and possession given. Apply to the premises from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. inclusive.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRable residence in 39th-st., a few doors west of the 5th-av. House is of brick, three-story, high stoop, 25x54, and has in all its arrangements; lot 25x98.9. The house has been the residence of a gentleman who has left the city, and will be sold at $14,000. $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of J. MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOTEL AND LOTS, CORNER of 114th-st. and 115th-st. Villa lots on the Kingsbridge road, belonging to the Harlem River, covered with forest trees. A beautiful residence with 8 lots of land, corner of 42d-st. and Putnam ave., Brooklyn; house modern and commodious, and within 50 feet of the Fulton ave. cars. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE LOTS ON THE west corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Cellars excavated and foundations laid. Well adapted for a coal yard, for carriage makers or public house. Inquire at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST, AND A SMALL amount of cash down, one of the brown-stone houses on the south side of 48th-st., second house west of 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. Inquire at the next door.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone front house on 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. It is strictly first-class. Replete with every convenience and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, on the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EITHER ON the first or second floor of a house with modern improvements, for a small, genteel family, not below 14th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Rent not exceeding $200 per annum; am moving in My. Address H. M., Madison-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THAT elegantly-situated, well-built and comfortable house on the northwest corner of Audubon Park and North Road, 20 minutes' walk (plank) from the Hudson River railroad station, 152d-st., and three-quarters of an hour from Chambers-street by railroad.

The house contains 11 rooms, dressing-rooms, large hall, large bath-room, &c.; furnace, (warming the house,) hot and cold water, every convenience of a first-class house, and furnished completely with the best of furniture, China, glass, &c. Rent from Oct. 1 to May 1. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Liberty-place.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SIX months or longer, the advertiser's residence, three miles from the depot, partially furnished or unfurnished, if required in order, with gas and water in the house, 2½ acres ground, having abundance of shade and ornamental fruit trees, also necessary out-buildings. Inquire of R. PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., (IN THE village,) on a principal street, near railroad station, churches, schools &c.; over four acres of choice land, beautifully situated; a large house, 13 rooms, occupied by the owner, will be sold now at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasantly situated two-story house at Unionport, in the village of Westchester. The garden contains fruit trees, grape arbor, &c.; is within view of the Sound and easy of access from the City. For further particulars apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 193 10th-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace, coal gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced, manured, 1,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to suit purchaser for 5 years at $500. Apply to HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 64 ACRES IN ORANGE county, with new and spacious buildings, and productive location high, healthful, and commanding a fine view; four miles from depot, and close to stage route. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PLACE WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, in exchange for the advertiser's large house in Brooklyn. The lot is 25x120. House recently rent for $350. Address R. W. M., Box No. 6, Times office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
Nos. 135 to 143 Centre-st.
Nos. 103 to 107 Walker-st.
and
Nos. 85 to 91 Elm-st.

The proprietors, having enlarged their Manufactory by the addition of several buildings on Elm-st., and also established a Foundry for the manufacture of castings, are prepared to execute orders for every description of Iron work, at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Among the articles furnished by them will be found the following:

IRON FRONTS for STORES, with Cornell's Patent Revolving Shutters.
IRON ROOFS.
IRON ROOF CEILINGS FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CORNELL'S LADY'S PATENT CHILLED IRON BANK VAULTS and DOORS.
Cornell's Improved BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
CORNELL'S PATENT LATH, for covering Flues, Ceilings and Partitions.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH SOLID ROLLED IRON BEAMS.
IRON BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
Iron Bridges of all kinds.
CORNELL'S PATENT LIGHTS, with Cornell's Improved Prism for Sidewalks, Areas, Floors, and Roofs.
IRON SKYLIGHTS, CURBS and GUTTERS.
IRON VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASH-WORK, LIGHTS and FLOOR-LIGHTS.
WROUGHT-IRON RAILINGS for Dwellings, Parks and Cemeteries, of eight hundred and fifty different designs.
IRON PORCHES, VERANDAHS, STOOPS and STAIRS.
IRON WINDOW GUARDS, TRUSSES, BRACKETS, NEWEL-PANELS, &c.
CORNELL'S PANTRY SAFES.
IRON WINDOW GRATINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, churches, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Iron doors, safes and window shutters.
Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Wrought iron grates and fenders.
Wrought iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Merchants' Exchange; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

Post Offices, United States Custom-House at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, of handsome shape, durable; much superior to any made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. Apply to JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Sheet Zinc, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSE SHOE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR to any, none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES,
with the entire magnificent furniture and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be sold without reserve,

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely,

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above, by catalogue, over four hundred lots of superb household furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The circumstances of this sale make it imperative that the whole will be sold positive and without reserve, consisting in

PARLORS,

of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with slip covers, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 5 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed, silk and lace curtains, Turkish arm chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantelpieces, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, superb oil-paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, English chandeliers, consoles in Buhl work, lady's secretary, music cabinets, &c.

CHAMBERS AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood bureaus, washstands, commodes, carved bedsteads, wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match; about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, suits of in velvet, Ricker's clocks, oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets, enameled furniture, shades, rich silver-ware, extension dining-table, French china of every description, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pear cutlery, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; also, a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioned, making a large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or shipped by reliable persons.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the Southern and Western jobbing trade.
Also,
150 sample cards of pocket knives.
razors, shears, scissors, table knives, &c.
Also,
an invoice of German toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c. &c.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John F. Coppinger, Esq., No. 57 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of one rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; rosewood and oak marble-top etageres and sideboards, rosewood centre, sofa, side and loo tables; splendid French pier mirrors, lace curtains, French, China, parian, bisque and bronze figures; fine tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets; splendid collection of oil-paintings—Bruegell's great picture, the temptation of St. Anthony, from the Dusseldorf Gallery, and in Europe from the pencils of Titian, Murray, Bruegell, Cooper, Paul Potter, Anson Dickerson, Lanier, Eglis, Coates, and others of ancient and modern celebrity. The Fever is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, &c. Also, fine bronze and ormolu chandeliers, brackets, &c.; lounges and easy chairs, in damask and moquet, library, secretary and bookcases, marble statuary and Parian goods, viz: Greek Slave, Venus, Bathers, and others too numerous to mention. The dining-room is replete with extension dining-tables, chairs, sideboard, sofas, &c.; also, silver-plated cut-glass, China and Parian ware; French and China dinner set, richly decorated, 160 pieces. Also, the bedroom furniture, of rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing-tables, Brussels carpets, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, beds and bedding. Also, the kitchen, with which the sale will commence.

The Broadway stages and cars will convey parties within a few doors of the house.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Allen-st., a large and well-selected stock of mahogany veneers, balusters, &c., as follows.

33,531 feet of walnut.
16,390 feet white wood.
11,858 feet ash.
1,856 feet mahogany plank.
1,050 feet maple.
60 dozen walnut banisters and tops.
2,350 feet walnut veneers.
983 feet mahogany veneers.
544 feet oak and mahogany crochet veneers.
911 feet clear pine.
8,000 feet two-inch box pine.
Large lot of newel posts, balusters, &c., &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend the above sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close the entire business. By order of ALEXANDER EDGAR, Assignee. Catalogue on morning of sale.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., on account of the weather, and will positively be sold, rain or shine.

J. VAN SICKLES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD, oak and mahogany furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre-tables richly carved, oil-paintings, Parian statuary, bisque and Parian ornaments, solid oak extension table, rosewood bookcase, lined with satinwood; superior parlor suites, 7 pieces each; solid rosewood frames covered in rich satin brocade. J. VAN SICKLES will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the superior furniture contained in the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th sts., and the house is most magnificently furnished with everything requisite for a first-class house: the parlors are furnished with Brussels carpets, two richly carved suites of parlor furniture covered in French satin; mantel and pier mirrors, with French plates; reception and easy chairs; one parlor grand piano-forte, 7-octave; music cabinet, stool and cover; splendid ornaments, oil-paintings. The chambers have Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mahogany spring-seat chairs, rockers, sofas and sofa-beds, mattresses; also, one superior suite of rosewood chamber furniture, cost $180; large bureau, washstand, all serpentine, fully marbled, large bedstead, all made en suite and beautifully carved and finished; silver plate, cutlery, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general and elegant assortment of household furniture, being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; one elegant carved rosewood suite, in tri-colored satin brocatel, 9 pieces, made to order by Belter, at a cost of $700; elegant console etagere, centre and card tables to match, superb rosewood extension table, made by Belter to order, and cost $180; also, two rosewood suites in crimson satin brocatel, made by one of our first City makers; rosewood bedroom suites, mahogany do., hair mattresses, feather beds, gas fixtures, elegant green silk curtains lined with white, large oak bookcase, rosewood cheval glass, oval mirrors, toilet and dining-room crockery, mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes, arm-chairs, rocking and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany wardrobe, Sheffield plated-ware, oak and rosewood buffet, oak chairs, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
Five rosewood 7-octave pianos, by Barmore and other celebrated makers.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
(By order of A. C. Sperry, Trustee of the Estate of Wales French,)
50 dozen Cotton Hooks.
92 dozen Spoke Trimmers.
7175 Hall's Fire Cracker Pistols.
Terms cash.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., the entire stock of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware. Coal Hods, &c. Also, a complete set of Trimmen's Tools. Also, Store and Gas Fixtures. Terms cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, ROCK, YELLOW, C. C. EDGED AND DIPT WARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., by Bartlett & Cowen, a large stock of choice goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Come and examine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

A NEW PORTABLE GAS-LIGHT MAY be seen in room No. 12 New *Times* building, No. 40 Park-row, which is superior in illuminating powers, simplicity of construction and management, to anything heretofore known. Every man can now have gas in his own house cheaper than coal gas is furnished to our citizens. This light may also be seen at the Girard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

CAMPHENE, FLUID AND COAL OIL Lamps and Girandoles; French and English Stone China, dinner, tea and toilet ware; table cutlery, spoons, castors, China vases and fancy goods, at extremely low prices; also glassware in variety, at C. A. BALDWIN'S, No. 65 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATent chilled iron, Burglar and Fire-proof Safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 70 Broad-st.,
Corner of Beaver-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE.
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

PORTION OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding list of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmaid, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 25, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1851, N. Y	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 76

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST.
ALFRED NOXON,
A. C. GUNNISON,
Committee.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAY STATE MILLS.—The creditors of the Bay State Mills are reminded that TUESDAY, Sept. 21st inst., is the last day for proving claims against said Company. The Receivers will be in session at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at No. 5 Tremont-st., (up stairs,) Boston, for receiving proof thereof. All claims not then presented will be excluded from any dividend from the assets in their hands.—SEPT. 16, 1858.

F. B. CROWNINSHIELD,
GEORGE H. KUHN,
ISRAEL WHITNEY,
Receivers of the Bay State Mills.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1858.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Fergusson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved City property, $2,000.
RICH. AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 16, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD purchase a stock of goods, and pay in good Western securities, consisting of bonds and mortgages, valuable lands in well-settled neighborhoods, near railroads, and some good Railroad stocks. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—A MAN HAVING THIS AMOUNT wishes another to join him in an equal sum to put in operation patented machinery for a manufacturing business. $10,000 per year may be made, as will be clearly shown. For further information, inquire of H. HENRY, No. 72 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SECRETARY TO AN INCORPORated Company, in a safe and profitable business, who can take an interest to the amount of five to ten thousand dollars. A liberal salary will be paid. References exchanged. Address C. H. & CO., Box No. 102 Office of this paper.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAMES G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—TOgether with a good horse, wagon, milk cans, &c., all complete; all good cash customers. Inquire of J. KEYSER, No. 123 East 50th-st., near 3d-av., after 4 P. M.

FOR EUROPE

STEAM TO GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND FOR $30.

By steamship VIGO, for Liverpool, THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
By steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton, SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Persons going to Europe can secure a passage in either of the above steamships, which the subscribers will engage shall take them through to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., without further charge than $30. Those wishing to secure berths should apply early.

Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, furnished as usual. For passsage in cabin, second cabin or steerage, or further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA, GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class ... $90 | Second-class ... $60 | Third-class ... $40
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 16 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT. ... Oct. 2.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARAGO. ... Oct. 16.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Sept. 17, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 10	139	84	223
Admitted to Sept. 17	17	26	43
Discharged, Cured or Relieved	22	11	33
Died	—	4	4
Remaining at date	134	95	229
Males			201
Females			28

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION CLUB OF YORKVILLE VS. STAR CLUB OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—These highly-respectable junior Clubs, whose members average 18 years of age, played a match yesterday at the Red House, Harlem. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood, for Champion, 16; Star, 15. The Champions went in for their ninth innings, and were put out for two runs, leaving them 5 ahead. The Star then went in and succeeded in making seven runs, when the Champions commenced playing against time until the umpire had to close the game, and the eighth innings decided it in favor of the Champion

The following is the score:

CHAMPION CLUB.	Outs	Runs.	STAR CLUB.	Outs	Runs.
W. J. Kelly, catcher	2	2	Tracey, catcher	2	2
P. Dunn, short	2	3	C. Whiting, l. field	3	2
C. G. Glover, l. field	4	1	J. Whiting, 1st base	2	2
J. J. [illegible], pitcher	4	1	T. Morris, short	4	1
[illegible], r. field	0	4	S. Patchen, c. field	3	0
W. [illegible], 3d base	3	2	F. Whiting, 3d base	3	2
J. [illegible], 1st base	3	2	Fairbanks, pitcher	4	1
H. C. [illegible], 2d base	3	1	Fuller, 2d base	2	2
E. Dantic, c. field	4	2	E. Patchen, r. field	1	3
Total	18		Total		16

Umpire, Mr. DARIS, Putnam Club.

Consultations of Health:

The Commissioners of Health met on Saturday. Present, the Mayor, Drs. Thompson, Rockwell, Miller, and President Haswell.

The Mayor read a letter from Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, stating that frequent complaints were made, when at his office, that bedding and similar things had been floated ashore from infected vessels and drifted into Gowanus Bay. He had no fear of contagion from this circumstance, but he hoped measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a nuisance.

Dr. MILLER said that he thought that the old bedding hat so floated, came either from emigrant vessels or from Castle Garden. Yesterday, on starting for Staten Island, he saw two beds thrown overboard from the Castle. They would probably drift to Long Island.

Dr. THOMPSON said the Harbor Commissioners ought to take cognizance of such a circumstance, and in all cases prevent rubbish from being thrown into the harbor.

The Mayor remarked that it would be well for the Board to act, and offered a resolution that the Superintendent at Castle Garden be requested to prevent any bedding being thrown overboard from emigrant vessels at that depôt. The resolution was adopted.

In the case of the brig *Tuna*, from Sagua, asking permission to come into Atlantic Dock to take in cargo, having been discharged nine days, referred to Health Officer, to report on Monday.

Dr. ROCKWELL said that the alleged case of yellow fever in Pearl street proves to be a case of bilious remittent fever.

The bark *Express* asked permission to come to the City to take in cargo and proceed. Had been discharged twenty days. Allowed to come up on Monday.

Action was taken in reference to other vessels, applying unsuccessfully for leave to come up.

Governor King here entered the room and took a seat for a few minutes with the Commissioners.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Charleston on the 13th, asked for a stream permit. Question deferred until Monday.

The steamship *Parkensburg*, from Savannah, made a similar application. Laid on the table.

In the case of the *Alice Tainter*, lying at the Lower Bay a month. Laid on the table.

The schooner *Castor*, from Havana, made an application, which was laid on the table, Dr. THOMPSON stating that in a few days the rule could probably be changed.

The Board then adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Renwick-street.

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED —THREE SIX-STORY FACTORY BUILDINGS BURNED AND ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES DAMAGED.

On Saturday evening a destructive fire occurred in Renwick-street, involving a destruction of about $100,000 worth of property—the large cabinet manufactory of Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE comprising the bulk of the loss—the damage being the total destruction of three six-story buildings, serious damage to nearly a dozen dwelling-houses, and throwing over one hundred workmen out of employment. The alarm was given at 9½ o'clock, smoke having been seen by a private watchman issuing from the basement of the cabinet manufactory of Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, No. 38 Renwick-street. The fire had evidently got under considerable headway when discovered, for although the firemen responded promptly to the alarm, the whole interior of the building was in a blaze before the water began to play from their engines. To prevent the fire spreading beyond the building in which it originated, was the aim of the firemen, and they worked gallantly and indefatigably to that end.

The fire soon spread to the buildings rearof Nos. 34 and 36 Renwick-street, and the two latter buildings, together with the buildings in which the fire originated, were, in a short time, completely gutted. These three structures were all six stories high, and comprises Mr. NEWHOUSE'S manufactory. The manufactured cabinet ware and lumber stored in the buildings were of that combustible nature that the fire spread very rapidly. Owing to the great height of the walls, the utmost precaution had to be taken to prevent accidents in tearing down the walls. Mr. NEWHOUSE owned these buildings. The loss on the buildings he estimates at $15,000, and on the stock between $80,000 and $90,000. He is insured on the buildings $2,500 in the Washington, and $2,500 in the Atlantic Insurance Company, and on the stock $4,000 in the Rutgers, and $4,000 in the North American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The buildings Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Hudson-street, are occupied on the upper floors as the Union Hotel, and on the first floor are stores. Mr. NEWHOUSE owns the buildings and the hotel furniture. The damage to the buildings and contents, principally by water, was about $500. Insured for $6,000 each in the National, Equitable, and Clinton Insurance Companies. The boarders and lodgers of the hotel were in great consternation. Parties occupying the stores underneath removed their goods.

The building in rear of No. 32 Renwick-street was damaged about $2,000. Insured for $1,800 in the Pacific Insurance Company. This building was owned and occupied by Mr. NEWHOUSE. Families occupying several other buildings adjoining, expecting that the fire would extend to the buildings they occupied, moved out their furniture.

The buildings No. 40 Renwick-street, and rear of stores Nos. 283 and 285 Hudson-street, owned by Mr. JOSEPH TUCKER, ware damaged altogether about $500, by the falling of the walls; fully insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and will be made the subject of an investigation by the Fire Marshal. The general belief is that it was caused by sparks getting in some way from the furnace among the shavings in the bottom of the hatchway leading from the upper story to the basement near the engine. The shavings were thrown here to burn in the furnace, and it is thought that the fire may have been smoulder ing there some time before it burst out. There were no stoves or fire-places in the buildings, but the manufactory was heated by steam-pipes. By means of the fire over a hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. Most of the workmen lost their tools, varying in value from $30 to $60 for each person, none of whom are insured.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 9¾ o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the basement of the frame dwelling-house No. 120 Tenth-avenue. Damage trifling. It originated by some shavings accidentally catching fire.

AVENUE A.—At 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the dry-goods store No. 81 Avenue A, owned by SAMUEL KASTENBAUM; it was promptly extinguished by the police and citizens. Damage $35; fully insured by the U. S. Insurance Company.

IN CHERRY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District about 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of a straw bed in the premises, No. 142 Cherry, near Catharine-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE SIXTH WARD MURDER—THE ALLEGED MURDERER LOCKED UP TO ANSWER.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of WM. DARLING, the colored man, who was fatally stabbed, on Friday evening, by JOSEPH NICHOLS, also colored, in a low groggery on the Five Points, the particulars of which were published in Saturday's TIMES. The following evidence was elicited:

Wm. Lukes, sworn: I keep a grocery store at No. 25 Baxter-street; I know the prisoner slightly; last night deceased came into my store with two other men and took a drink; soon after this the prisoner came in, making some noise as if singing; I told him to keep quiet, while he made some reply; deceased said, "To whom are you talking?" when the prisoner said he was talking to me; the prisoner then walked up to the counter and got a cigar; the deceased also walked up to the bar and commenced talking to the prisoner, but I do not know what was said; the prisoner said to deceased, "Go away from me—I don't know you;" the deceased said, "I know you and have got something in for you for some time;" the deceased was then turned and was walking away, when the prisoner asked him what he meant; the deceased replied: "Do you want to know? If I tell you you will not like it;" at the same time he turned around and slapped the prisoner across the face; immediately I saw the prisoner had something in his hand, which he thrust at deceased; I afterwards saw that it was a knife; it was taken from him by some one who held him until the officer arrived; all the parties seemed sober at the time.

CHARLES DAVIS, HANNAH LEE, JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN SEWELL, JOSEPH LOUDS, and WARNER LAWRENCE, were examined, but nothing new was elicited, all the witnesses corroborating the testimony of WILLIAM LUKES, as given above.

The case being given to the Jury the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of JOSEPH NICHOLS, on Sept. 17, at No. 25 Baxter-street."

On the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN INFANT'S BODY CUT UP AND THROWN TO THE HOGS.—The body of an infant was found on Friday morning in one of the hog pens attached to the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad at Thirty-first-street. The skull had been cut open, the bowels ripped out, and the flesh at the wrists and ankles cut around to the bone. It was supposed of course that the hogs would devour the body, but they did not touch it. Dr. BEACH held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and ascertained that the child had lived a day or two after its birth. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Twentieth Ward Station-house. No evidence could be elicited throwing any light as to the paternity of the child, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

CHILD KILLED BY A SECOND-AVENUE CAR.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of GEO. ROHDER, a child ten years old, who died from injuries received by being run over by a Second-avenue car. The witnesses censured the driver, and a verdict was rendered attributing the accident partly to the driver's neglect.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of an unknown man, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The deceased was found lying insensible, at the corner of Rector and West-streets, and taken to the Hospital. Verdict, "Suicide from taking laudanum."

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A BRASS BUTTON.—ALONZO HOLBROOK, a child fifteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 20 Clarke-street, died yesterday from inflammation of the bowels caused by swallowing a brass button six weeks ago. An inquest was held and verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Carter and James Spencer had an altercation on Saturday, when the latter struck Carter over the head with a cart-rung inflicting injuries which will doubtless prove fatal., Spencer has not yet been arrested. Two sailors named John Ellis and Hugh Sherlock, boarding at No. 75 Oliver-street, on Saturday evening, got into a fight, which ended in Ellis being stabbed in the left side and dangerously injured. Ellis was taken to the Hospital, and Sherlock was committed to the Tombs. On the same evening, Earnest Ulig, a young German, was stabbed in the drinking saloon No. 113½ Third-avenue, by Joseph Smith. Smith was arrested and committed to prison by Justice SEERS. Adolph Rudolpheimer was stopped by a gang of rowdies at a late hour Friday night, as he was passing through Houston-street, near Second-avenue, and brutally beaten. One of the gang, named George Remming, stabbed him in the neck and head, inflicting serious injuries. Remming was arrested on Saturday and committed by Justice SEERS.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—An Irishman named Mathew Kelly, who landed here but a few days ago, yesterday forenoon was disturbing the quiet of the First Ward by his disorderly conduct—having too much rum aboard—when Officer Gilfeather arrested him. Kelly had no notion of going to the Station-house, and hurled a paving-stone at the officer, which hit the officer on the back of the head, knocking him senseless to the pavement. Another officer arrested Kelly, and he was committed to answer. The officer was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a critical state.

ALLEGED BURGLAR AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—Jacob Myers, a German, residing at No. 134 Mott-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with being concerned in various burglaries. About $500 worth of goods, which it is alleged to have stolen, were found at the house of Stephen Levy, who is charged with being a receiver. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination. A portion of the goods found has been identified by Messrs. Schiller & Cohen, merchants at No. 78½ Bowery, whose place was broken into and robbed on the night of the 15th inst.

THE BURGLARY UPON DR. POTTS' HOUSE.—A considerable portion of the property stolen a few days since from the residence of Dr. Potts has been recovered. Among the property received, and the most highly valued by the Doctor, was an ambrotype likeness of his daughter, who died recently in Europe. The police have received information which it is believed will lead to the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the property still missing.

PETER DAWSON.—On Saturday, the $50 fine imposed on Peter Dawson, the proprietor of the noted Fourth Ward dance-house, which was broken up some time since by the Police, was paid to the Court of Special Sessions. Peter's sixty days imprisonment on Blackwell's Island expires on Friday of the present week. It is not known yet whether PETER will resume his old business, or sell out, move into a "stone front" up town, and run for Alderman or Congress.

New-York State Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of August 9, your correspondent, in speaking of the report on prizes, says:

"The Chairman of the Committee had thrown down the gauntlet, saying that he shot to kill," &c.

Now the Chairman of the Committee did no such foolish thing. Your correspondent was mistaken, nothing more: for I do not believe an injustice was intended. A gentleman from Columbia, an opponent of the sentiments of the report, said, that it was plain that the gentleman intended to make out a case; that he "*shot to kill.*" This latter expression was taken up in badinage by the Chairman and others, but certainly no challenge was given or intended by the Chairman. He would prefer not to shine in any such light. Very respectfully, M. P. CAVERT.

[Advertisement]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle, to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild yet powerful vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]
☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial Photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Regatta of the Brooklyn Model Yacht Club.

The Fall Regatta of the above Club took place on Saturday, the yachts starting about 2½ o'clock from a boat moored off the Club-house, at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. Thirteen yachts were entered, but only eight started for the prizes, which were a silver tankard, a silver pitcher, and a goblet, all elegantly chased. The course was three times round, from the Club-house to a boat on the Long Island shore, between three or four miles down the bay, thence to and round a boat on Robins' Reef, and back to the place of starting, a total distance of 20 miles. The following yachts started:

Haidee,	15 tons	1,150	feet canvas.
Niagara, sloop,	26 feet length	615	" "
Rainbow, "	30 " "	686	" "
Dreadnought, "	26 " "	827	" "
Contest, "	28 " "	843	" "
A. Partridge, "	26 " "	998	" "
Two Elizas, "	30 " "	1,312	" "
Wild Wave, "	30 " "	1,058	" "
Restless, "	32 " "	1,100	" "

This last yacht, as well as others, attended the competing yachts during the race; the Judges' yacht, with a large party of ladies, also accompanying them a part of the distance. The wind was very light, and some fear was entertained at one time that the winning yacht might not perform the distance in six hours, the limit allowed to perform the distance in. The winning yacht, however—with the aid of a fresh breeze towards the close of the race—came in in something less than five hours. She is a beautiful yacht, just launched by SMIDLEY, who built her, and who is the keeper of the Yacht Club-house. The yachts started about 2¾ o'clock, and the *A. Partridge* came in at 14 minutes past 7 o'clock; she beat the *Dreadnought* by 27 minutes 11 seconds; the *Dreadnought* beating the *Two Elizas* by 14 minutes and 37 seconds, and the *Two Elizas* beating the *Contest* by 3 minutes 37 seconds; the *Partridge*, *Dreadnought* and *Two Elizas* taking the three prizes. The rest of the yachts were scattering. The race, from the light breeze which prevailed, was not as satisfactory as former ones, but was sufficient to convince every yachtsman that the *Partridge* is something extraordinary.

Brooklyn Items.

AN UNNECESSARY ALARM.—MARGARET CURRAN died suddenly on Saturday at a house in Kelsey's alley, South Brooklyn. Her neighbors supposed her to be a victim of yellow fever, and became greatly alarmed. An inquest was held by Coroner REDDING, when it appeared that the woman had been very intemperate, and died in a fit. A verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered.

MORTALITY.—There were 183 deaths in this city last week—95 males, 88 females. There were three cases of yellow fever, and one of small-pox.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday MARY JANE LEVERE, a child, aged 3½ years, fell from the window of the third story into the area of house No. 8 Carroll-street, and died half an hour thereafter. The child's mother had left it asleep in bed shortly before. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A number and variety of these are in circulation. Among others are V's on the People's Bank of Connecticut, and the same denomination on the State Bank of Montpelier, Vt. The latter are altered from notes of the People's Bank of Paterson, N. J.

POLITICAL.—This evening the Democratic primary meetings of both Bradley and Vanderbilt Committees will be held, and the separate Conventions will assemble on Wednesday. At present there is no probability of a union of the factions.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Monday, Sept. 20: Nos. 16, 60, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 19, 20.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... SEPT. 18.

$1,000	United St. 6s, '74	103¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	93½	
20,000	do	b15	90¾
27,000	Missouri 6s		84½
5,000	Cal. State 7s		81½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.		82½
9,000	do		82¾
4,000	Virginia 6s		92½
5,000	N. Y. Con bs '76		85
2,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs		96
10,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75		82½
4,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71		30
3,000	Ter Ht & Alt. 2d M		43
500	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.		101
5,000	Mich. So. & In'g Fd		70½
6,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.		90½
3,000	Mil & Miss 2d Mch		68
15	Penn. Coal Co.		96
120	do		97
50	do	s10	97
5,000	C St. P. & Fond du Lac L. G. B.		19¾
15	American Ex. Bk.		110
100	Canton Company		19
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		98
5	D. & H. Can. Co.		98½
1150	N. Y. C. R. R.		77⅞
150	do	s10	78
100	do	s15	78
250	do	s30	78
150	Erie Railroad		17¾
125	do		17¾
100	do	s60	17¾
100	Panama Railroad		113½
100	Ill. Cent. Railroad		76
30	Clev. & Cin. R. R.		90
100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	b60	27½
600	Reading Railroad		46½
200	do	b60	46⅝
800	do		47
300	do	s30	46¾
300	do	b60	47
200	do	s60	46½
100	do		47½
100	do	b60	47½
60	Galena & Chic. R.R.		83½
250	do		83½
50	do		83¾
50	do	b30	83¾
210	Mich. Cent.		55
50	M. So. & N.I.R.	b60	23¾
325	do		23¾
50	do		23¾
50	do	b3	23¾
19	M. So. & N. Ia. G. R.		44
19	do		44¼
50	do	b30	44¾
100	do		44¾
50	do	s10	44¾
50	do	b60	45
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30	32½
100	do	s60	32½
400	do	b60	32½
600	do		33
50	Chic. & R. I. R.R.		68½
658	do		69
522	do		68¾
600	do	b60	69
100	do	s15	68¾
900	La C. & Min. R.R.		2¾
5	N. H. & Hart. R.R.		116

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	United St. 6s, '74		103¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s		84⅞
4,500	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.		82¾
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.		90¾
4,000	L.C. & M. L.G.B.		25⅛
5,000	do	b30	24¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.		58⅜
10	Corn Exchange Bk.		100
50	Canton Company		19
60	Pacific Mail St. Co.		97¾
50	do	s15	97¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	b65	80⅝
50	do		78¾
100	do	s30	78⅛
100	do		78¾
50	Erie Railroad		17¾
400	Harlem Railroad		10½
300	Reading R. R.	b5	47⅛
	do	s30	47
200	Mich. Cent.	b60	55½
9	Mich. S. & N. I. R		23⅝
50	M. S. & N.I.G.R.	s10	45
55	Gal. & Chic. R. R		83
50	do	s15	83
300	Clev. & Tol. RR	s10	33
200	do	b30	33
50	Chic. & Rk.Is.R.	b60	69½
200	do		69
300	do		69
400	do		69
100	do	s60	69½

MONDAY, Sept. 20—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was moderately active, as compared with the usual run of the September business. The wealthy and heavy Dry-Goods importers and jobbers who passed through the crisis of last Fall without halting, and who are thus able to command the most desirable Goods from a road, are doing remarkably well. While the General Fall trade is not a large one, their own participation in it has been liberal. The collections from the South and Southwest have been uniformly fair—in most cases prompt; and now as the movement of produce from the Lake country is improving, the effect financially is felt upon collections from the Northwestern States, several of which have been much behind-hand with the seaboard cities. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, are $3,006,915, as against $3,823,208 the corresponding week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $871,208, as against $899,195 the same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $585,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, is $1,361,140, as against $102.968 the same week last September, when the money pressure arrested the movement of Bullion abroad. Of the present shipment nearly the whole sum is in California bars, out of the last arrival, leaving $335,499 to go into the Bank reserve, which, on the average to be made up this afternoon, is expected to show a larger gain than this, because of the fact that while the California receipts were counted from Monday last, the shipments out are averaged part from Wednesday and the remainder from Friday afternoon. The amount of Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week is $681,836, which sum alone covers the disbursements of the office, the balance standing on Saturday, $12,642,236, as against $12,626,916 at the close of the previous week.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at this port to the 1st September, which we published in summary tables a few days since, by months, make the entries of Foreign Merchandise

since Jan. 1, 1858	$98,031,617
Two weeks in September	6,917,557
Total to date	$104,949,174
Same time in 1857	178,815,157
Decrease to date	$73,876,023

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported since Jan. 1,

1858	$41,750,000
Two weeks in September	1,889,639
Total to date	$43,639,639
Same time in 1857	51,217,245
Decrease to date	$7,577,606

The same tables make the Export of Specie since the 1st of January, 1858, direct from New-York

	$17,363,000
Since 1st September	1,762,120
Total to date	$19,125,120
Same time, 1857	33,075,645
Decrease this season	$13,950,525

The receipts of Gold from California and Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at the port of New-York, from 1st January, 1858, to the present date, are:

From California	$25,775,047
From abroad	1,883,000
Total to date	$27,658,047
Against same time, 1857—	
From California $22,617,917	
From abroad 5,873,000	$28,490,917
Decrease this season	$832,870

The market for Money, at the close of the week, ruled cheap and easy, at 3½@4 ℔ cent. on call loan; 4@5 ℔ cent. on prime short paper: and 5½@7 ℔ cent. on bills running from 90 days to 6 months. The demand is light from the Stock Brokers, but has somewhat improved with the Bill Brokers, who are negotiating more paper through outside lenders, since the Banks, as a rule, have declined the long dates. Exchange on London is firm at 109¾@110, with a moderate trade business. French bills are in better supply and a little cheaper, 5.13¾@5.12½f. to the dollar. The export demand for Bullion is confined to California bars, a further supply of which will be due in season for the next Cunarder from this port, (the *Persia*, Sept. 29,) should the course of Exchange require it. The shipments this week will be light.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾	@	103¾	int. fm. Jan.	
New-York Central, ex dividend	79⅞	@	77½	@	78¼
New-York and Erie	18¾	@	17	@	17⅞
Reading	49¾	@	45⅜	@	47¼
Rock Island	72¼	@	67½	@	69
Michigan Southern	24½	@	23¼	@	23⅝
Illinois Central	75¼	@	74	@	76
Panama	113¾	@	112¾	@	113
Pacific Mail, ex dividend	91¾	@	98	@	97½
Galena	83¼	@	82½	@	83¼
Missouris	84¾	@	84¼	@	84½
Virginias	92¼	@	92½	@	92½
Tennessees	90¾	@	90	@	90¼
La Crosse Land Grants	24½	@	24	@	25
Toledo	34¾	@	32	@	33¼
Delaware and Hudson	99	@	98¼	@	98½
Michigan Central	58¾	@	55	@	55¼

The Stock Market began to yield early in the week, and up to Thursday afternoon, as shown in the middle figure of the above table, the decline had reached 2½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, 5 ℔ cent. on Rock Island, 3 ℔ cent. on Michigan Central, and 1¼ ℔ cent. each on Erie, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, 3½ on Reading and 2¾ on Toledo. The break-down was assigned to no particular financial cause—the market for Money being quiet and easy; the news from Europe good, and the traffic on most of the Railways showing an improvement as compared with the early weeks in August. At first the decline was chiefly favored by the exchange of cash stock for time bargains at lower rates. But on Thursday, a number of *Bull* contracts were, apparently, closed out, without renewal, and this, in turn, brought forward new buyers on Friday when the market showed signs of recovery, and on Saturday morning became quite firm, with an upward feeling. In the afternoon, the business was light, the general list leaving off steady at the outside quotations in our table.

The dullness in the new Loan of the United States reduced the quotation to 103¼ ℔ cent., interest from 1st January next. The amount offering here at present prices is light, but one or two of the holders in Philadelphia, and perhaps Washington, are disposed to realize. The arrangement of the Stock Exchange to buy and sell from 1st January *next*, instead of 1st July *last*, (as in other United States and State Stocks,) has hurt the currency of the Loan, and may continue to affect it until the first regular coupon begins to run. Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias are in moderate request; a good many Tennessees have been taken, as offered at the Board, at 90@90¼ ℔ cent. Californias drag and are ½ ℔ cent. lower. Other descriptions are scarce. In Railway Bonds, the sales are moderate, both at the Board and by private sale. The improvement in the mortgages of the Wabash Valley, Delaware and Lackawanna and Southern Michigan is supported; though with less actual business.

On the Railway Share list, Rock Island experienced the greatest depression, and was quite a drag on the general market, until the appearance of the annual report on Saturday, which, being official to the 1st July, is construed as a better exhibit of business, through the depression in traffic and trials in money affairs of the crisis, than was looked for. The net profits of the year are equal to 7½ ℔ cent. on the Stock, and the Income balance altogether stands $537,483, on a capital of $5,603,000. During the suspension of dividends, the management have provided fuel and other material for a good part of the new year, say $285,000; have taken, in settlement with other parties, and now hold of their own Stock $101,500, and hold in Bank, and in the hands of Agents and in Freight bills due, $210,000. There is also an advance of $161,380 to the Rock Island Bridge Company. We here recapitulate the exact figures:

Gross earn'gs of year end'g July 1, 1858		$1,407,345 72
Operating expenses		778,816 75
Total		$629,028 97
Interest on bonds	$99,715	
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	125,000—	224,715 00
Net earnings		$404,313 97

The income account stands as follows:

Dr.	
Interest	$99,715 00
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	125,000 00
Operating expenses	778,816 75
Balance to credit	537,453 57
Total	$1,540,985 12
Cr.	
Balance July 1, 1857	133,139 48
Gross earnings of 1857-58	1,407,845 72
Total	$1,540,985 12
Due from Bridge Company	$161,380 00
Chicago and Rock Island stock	101,500 00
Fuel and materials paid for	285,777 00
Due for freight, &c., and cash in the hands of Agents	150,299 96
Cash in Bank	49,331 45
Total	$748,791 41

To make their surplus means available in clean cash, to the extent of a 4 ℔ cent. dividend, or $224,000, without reducing their ability to operate the road entirely easy and free of new debt, the management will, probably, require a few months of improved traffic—their determination being fixed against borrowing money—but beyond this we see no impediment to an early resumption of dividends. The strong point in the stock is, that the Funded Debt of $1,397,000 involves an annual interest charge of less than $100,000, to which, however, $125,000 as a lease charge on the Bureau Valley road is added. The questionable point is the ability of the line to recover its receipts to something like old figures. This must be judged by the facts, that through a year of crisis $1,400,000 was received, yielding net 7½ ℔ cent., and that, in previous years of prosperity, $1,600,000 to $1,800,000 was received, yielding regularly 10 ℔ cent. cash dividends. At market cost the stock is reduced 40 ℔ cent., (including undivided surplus,) while the greatest reduction of traffic is under 25 ℔ cent.

During the general decline of the week, Pacific Mail rapidly advanced 6½ ℔ cent., selling as high as 98 ℔ cent. Even this figure may appear low, in view of the 1st November dividend which is reckoned at least 14 ℔ cent. Panama shares have kept steady, and on the merits of the current business of the line the stock only requires examination to test the probability of the present rate of dividend, 12 ℔ cent. a year, being increased before it is, in any measure, diminished.

The Earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of August, 1858, were $77.845 30

For the same month last year	62,644 89
Increase, 24 per cent	$15,200 41

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday reports as follows of the coal trade. The intimation at the close, is, that the supply will most likely require to be increased in the Winter, when the transportation from the Schuylkill region will be exclusively in the hands of the Reading Company:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,092 04; by canal, 42,763; for the week, 79,875 04 tons,—which is an increase of 7,215 tons over last week's supply from Schuylkill County.

The demand for Coal is a little better than it was last week, for retail, and prices are more firm. As the weather is getting cool, and the season for the closing of the canals is rapidly approaching, the demand ought to be pretty good for the balance of the season, unless the consumption of Coal has decreased very largely since last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	34,221	36,092
Schuylkill—Canal	31,831	42,783
Lehigh—Railroad	11,356	10,015
Lehigh—Canal	32,335	31,583
Delaware & Hudson Company	19,486	25,311
Pennsylvania Coal Company	27,961	13,063
Scranton, South	8,891	10,441
Total	166,081	169,288

Showing a small increase over the corresponding week last year. We append the aggregate quantity sent to market in 1858, showing the loss and gain from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,398,193	1,143,855
Schuylkill—Canal	874,985	810,766
Lehigh Valley Railroad	327,520	339,852
Lehigh Valley Canal	628,664	562,701
Delaware & Hudson Co	297,570	222,244
Pennsylvania Coal Co	416,874	421,865
Scranton, South	236,244	359,185
Scranton, North	152,293	100,550
Total	4,332,343	3,961,026

Add loss from other Anthra. Regions, 100,000."

The loss in the supply of anthacite so far is about 471,317 tons. This will in all probability be increased to a half million tons before the close of the season. The loss in the supply of semi-anthracite and bituminous coal will be about 100,000 tons—making the deficiency in the supply of these kinds of fuel about 600,000 tons in 1858, which is about 12½ ℔ cent. loss on the supply of 1857.

Dealers and consumers abroad can therefore form their own conclusions whether the market is likely to be supplied with coal the ensuing Winter.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅜@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	½@—
New-England	1-5@—	Indiana Free	1¼@—
Jersey	¼@—	Missouri	½@—
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Michigan	⅝@—
Penn. Country	½@—	Illinois and Wis.	1½@—
Baltim

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2185. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Meeting of the Citizens of Richmond County.

The Burning of the Quarantine Buildings Justified.

Speeches of Mr. Alvin C. Bradley, Mr. Ellingwood, Geo. W. Curtis and Dr. Anderson.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS.

Important Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

TRIAL OF POLICE-SUPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE.

Yesterday, at the village of Richmond, in Staten Island, a meeting of residents interested in the matter of the removal of the Quarantine was held, pursuant to a public notice which had been extensively circulated for the week previous. The purpose of the assemblage, as set forth in the advertisement, was "to interchange views in relation to the recent events connected with the Quarantine in this county, to lay before the public a correct and reliable statement of the facts of the case, and to take such other steps as their duty in the present emergency may require."

This call was signed by about 128 names—mostly of transient sojourners, it is said—and bore date the 13th of September. The meeting had been called for an earlier day, but was postponed until yesterday. The attendance was pretty large, though not especially prompt. During the hour previous to that at which the meeting was organized, the roads converging in the village were obscured by clouds of dust, raised by the countless vehicles that hurried in from every direction. At 3½ o'clock, the officers and reporters having taken their seats on the platform of Mr. Hasse's carriage factory, and the audience having gathered on the green slope in front, the meeting, which now numbered about 300 persons, was called to order by Judge Cropsey, who nominated Dr. John T. Harrison for Chairman.

Judge Cropsey then advanced, and nominated the annexed list of gentlemen for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents.—Nathan Barrett, Geo. W. Jewett, Jarrett Wright, James Guion, Dan'l B. Allen, Dr. E. W. Hubbard; Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Secretaries.—Tompkins Westervelt, Leonard W. Goddard, A. J. Hamilton, G. W. Jewesson.

These were approved unanimously. The announcement of Mr. Allen's name elicited a call for three cheers, which were instantaneously given.

A gentleman nominated, as an additional Vice-President, Judge Cropsey himself. This nomination was immediately indorsed.

The President then rose and said:

Gentlemen: I have been unexpectedly called upon to preside at this meeting, but I have not had time to make any preparation. I have only a few words to say in relation to the general objects of the meeting. The novel but false position in which the County of Richmond has been placed by the late proclamation of the Governor—the fact of the county being declared under martial law—the occupation, I may say, of the county by a large body of troops, stationed among us without our consent, and uncalled for by the people—the fact that our citizens, upon charges not substantiated, and in some respects unfounded, have been dragged before a tribunal in another county: that the offences charged upon them should be vindicated—these, with other circumstances, call for the calm but the profound consideration of the people of Richmond County. [Cries of "Good" and "Hear, hear."] I shall not pretend, gentlemen, to go over ground which abler men will soon traverse. They will present to you, in a much more comprehensive manner than I am able to do, the causes of complaint which we have. The recent occurrences at Quarantine have occasioned these extraordinary proceedings; and we have met for the purpose of showing to the world that, though the friends of good order and government, yet, as a free people, we cannot be oppressed. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

Judge Cropsey again came forward and stated that, according to custom, a Committee, (consisting of Lott C. Clark, Francis S. Shaw, William Emerson, George Witherspoon, Nathan Barrett, N. D. Ellingwood, and Daniel Lowe,) had been appointed to prepare for this meeting a statement of facts connected with the burning of the Quarantine Hospitals in Richmond county, and to recommend the action proper to be taken thereupon. He suggested that that Committee now present their report.

No objections being made, Mr. Lott C. Clark, Chairman of the Committee, advanced amid loud cheering. He read the following report:

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed to prepare for this meeting a statement of facts connected with the burning of the Quarantine Hospitals in Richmond County, and to recommend the action proper to be taken thereupon do respectfully report:

That, in the opinion of your Committee, the recent destruction of the Quarantine buildings on this Island, the studied efforts of interested parties to pervert the facts and bias the public mind in relation to such destruction, and, above all, the strange proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of the State, indiscriminately censuring this entire county, and declaring it to be in a state of insurrection, require that a calm and reliable statement of facts should be presented by the citizens of this Island to their fellow-citizens of the State, by which their conduct may be understood and approved or condemned. It was deemed advisable that such statement should be withheld until the passions and prejudices, excited by the exaggerated reports in circulation, had subsided, and they could obtain a dispassionate hearing. That time, it is believed, has now arrived.

While your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into an examination of the question, whether the destruction of the Quarantine buildings was legally justifiable, they believe that a simple recital of the history of the location of that institution on this Island, and of the various evils and abuses connected with it, as well as the repeated efforts made by this and the adjacent counties for its removal, and the means by which those efforts, and the action of the Legislature thereupon, have been baffled, will go far to remove the load of censure and reproach which has been visited upon this community. They, therefore, solicit a candid and dispassionate consideration of the following statement:

The first quarantine establishment in this State was located at Bedloe's Island in 1758, by act of the Colonial Legislature. In 1796 it was removed to Governor's Island, (then Nutten Island,) where it remained until the yellow fever, which appeared in New-York in 1799, called for its removal. In that year the Legislature passed an act appointing Commissioners to select a new site on Staten Island, to have the damages appraised for the lands taken, and to erect hospitals thereon. The inhabitants of the island strenuously opposed its location among them, refusing to sell their lands for that purpose, and Mr. Micheau, their representative at Albany, used every means in his power to defeat the bill. The Commissioners, notwithstanding, selected the thirty acres constituting the present site, and assessed the damages and took a title in fee from the Church of St. Andrews, in the name of the people, by the right of eminent domain. At that time the population of the island was very sparse, and its only communication with New-York was by means of row or sail boats, occupying from two to five hours in the passage. The very first year after the erection of the hospitals about twenty-five cases of yellow fever occurred outside the Quarantine grounds, all but one of which terminated fatally. From that day to the present the feeling of insecurity has steadily increased with the increase of population. Almost every year more or less cases of yellow fever or other contagious or infectious diseases have spread beyond the hospital grounds, and in 1848 the number reached as high as 180, of which many terminated fatally.

This led to repeated applications by our inhabitants for legislative relief, in several of which the disinterested citizens of New-York and Brooklyn joined. The Legislature of 1848 at length yielded to the justice of these applications and appointed an able committee, with the Hon Wessel S. Smith at its head, to give the subject of the fitness of the present Quarantine station for the protection of New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, a thorough and impartial investigation, and to report at the next session. During the recess of the Legislature, that committee entered upon a most thorough examination of the whole question. They examined the Health Officer and numerous physicians, shipping merchants, sea captains, and other citizens of New-York, Kings and Richmond, who were conversant with the subject, and nearly all of whom bore testimony to the entire unfitness of the present grounds for Quarantine purposes. The result was a unanimous and elaborate report in 1849, to the effect that the Quarantine could no longer be continued on Staten Island with safety; that it afforded no protection to New-York or Brooklyn; that it had long been a grievous and unjustifiable burden upon Richmond County; and the Committee, in conclusion, "unhesitatingly recommend its immediate removal." Between the appointment and report of this Committee the yellow fever broke out on Staten Island and raged with unprecedented violence. Sporadic cases occurred in the neighboring cities. In consequence the Legislature, notwithstanding the determined opposition of certain shipping interests in the City of New-York, passed, on the 10th of April, 1849, an "Act for the establishment of hospitals at Sandy Hook," and appointed officers and appropriated money to carry it into effect. Unfortunately the measure continued to encounter the steady hostility of these interests after, as well as before, its enactment. The officers charged with the duty of removal never took definite action, and thus the expressed will of the Legislature was defeated. From that time to the present the law has remained a dead letter on the statute books.

Discouraged by this fruitless result, no further steps of importance were taken by our citizens towards the removal of the Quarantine until the fearful visitation of yellow fever on Long Island, Governor's Island and Staten Island in the Summer of 1856. The ravages of that frightful pestilence are too fresh in the recollection of all to require particular mention here. The rapid and unchecked spread of the disease, the remains of its victims lying almost in every house on the Narrows from Coney Island into the City of Brooklyn, and the impending danger to New-York itself, aroused the people to a renewed application for legislative relief. On the 6th day of March, 1857, an act was passed almost unanimously "for the removal of the Quarantine station" from Staten Island, and Commissioners were named and funds appropriated to carry out its provisions. A general feeling of relief and satisfaction pervaded the counties which were to be especially benefited by the act. The citizens of Richmond congratulated themselves that they had at length got rid of a deadly nuisance. But they were doomed to a speedy disappointment. No sooner had the Commissioners for removal proceeded to the State of New-Jersey for the purpose, and, as they alleged, with a fair prospect of securing Sandy Hook for a Quarantine station, than they were openly met by the remonstrances and secretly by the influences of the same parties, who had once before been so successful in baffling the action of our Legislature and in fastening the pestilence upon us. They likewise encountered the remonstrances of the Health Officer, Board of Underwriters of New-York and the Commissioners of Emigration. The result is known. It is a part of the history of the past. The Commissioners were foiled in their application, our opponents once more triumphed, and the Quarantine remained at our very doors the same intolerable and hopeless nuisance, notwithstanding the twice-expressed will of the law-making power of the County.

In the meantime the institution had, either by corrupt or reckless mismanagement, become a more alarming evil than ever before. Soon after it was placed under the management of the present Health Officer, a series of Legislative enactments were procured, designed to centre in that person more power than had ever been delegated to any one individual in this State. The vast commerce of this port was subjected to his almost unlimited and irresponsible control. He was vested with authority to stop all vessels entering the harbor, to say how long they should remain at Quarantine, to require cargoes to be lightered in boats and by persons selected by himself, and he assumed to fix a tariff of charges without limit or control. The consequences are well known. The institution was managed quite as much with a view to the increase of the princely revenue of the Health Officer as to the preservation of the public health. Coasting vessels coming from south of Cape Henlopen, as well as all vessels from foreign ports, sometimes numbering between 100 and 200 a day, were subjected to visitation at enormous expense. The exclusive privilege of lightering was given to a monopoly. Ship-loads of passengers, from foreign and domestic ports, were unnecessarily quarantined for days, and compelled to pay large sums for board and the most trifling accommodations. In many instances, as is alleged, persons and vessels so quarantined were, for a pecuniary consideration, permitted to leave their anchorage and proceed to the City of New-York. The Quarantine grounds were frequently overcrowded, the sick and well were placed in dangerous proximity to each other, and promiscuous intercourse was permitted between those inside and outside the walls. Stevedores and other employes were suffered to mingle indiscriminately with our citizens, and to pass at pleasure on the ferries, to and from their families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. All this time there were published in the daily papers, and in the reports of the Health Officer to the Board of Health of New-York, the most exaggerated statements of the rigid enforcement of the Quarantine regulations. It was repeatedly proclaimed that all stevedores were required to remain within the Quarantine grounds five days after visiting infected vessels; yet it was proved, and the Health Officer has admitted, that on the 7th day of August last, when the yellow fever was extensively raging, a large body of them were passed out of the grounds to mingle in and control crowded political meetings of the citizens of Castleton and other towns, and a few evenings after many others were suffered to be present at a political convention at Richmond. Shortly after this two cases of yellow fever broke out at New-Brighton, where one of these meetings had been held.

When the yellow fever was committing frightful havoc on Staten Island in the Summer of 1856, the Board of Health of Castleton, in order to protect the lives of their fellow-citizens, made regulations and erected structures to prevent intercourse between those inside and outside the Quarantine inclosure. The Health Officer, instead of aiding their laudable efforts, and notwithstanding a similar regulation of his own, permitted a band of men from the inside to break down the barriers by mob violence, thus setting an example which has been but too fearfully imitated. When the rioters were arrested for an infraction of the law, he procured counsel to sue out writs of *habeas corpus*, and take the offenders before a neighboring Judge, by whom they were discharged. From that time to the present the action of the Board of Health of Castleton, in the faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties, has been systematically resisted, and the members held up to ridicule in reports furnished the Press from within the Quarantine grounds. Every effort of these authorities for the preservation of the health of the town was thwarted, and they found themselves unable to enforce their regulations or so restrain the officials and their employes within the Quarantine walls. Infected clothing, notwithstanding their remonstrances, was almost daily burned in an iron scow, whence the stench and vapors were wafted into the surrounding villages and on board the crowded ferry boats. The *Rattler*, an infected vessel, which had been sufferred to proceed to New-York, where several cases of yellow fever occured on board, and which vessel the Mayor had threatened to scuttle and sink at her dock unless removed, was brought down to the island and moored at a wharf in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, and close to the ferry landing. The Board traced numerous cases of yellow fever to the mismanagement of the Quarantine institution. Already had about twenty-six cases and ten deaths occurred, although it was yet early in the season. Day after day they saw their fellow-citizens sickening and dying around them, but they were powerless for relief or protection, notwithstanding the powers of the law. At length these parties, finances became so intolerable that the Board of Health were compelled, after taking legal advice, to pass a resolution declaring the institution, under its gross mismanagement, an insufferable nuisance, and calling upon "the citizens of the county to abate it without delay." This it is believed by your Committee, was the spark which, falling upon an already excited and outraged community, brought about the events of the nights of the 1st and 2d of September.

Such are some of the facts connected with the recent disturbances in this county, which we have felt it our duty to submit to the candid consideration of the public. We might multiply instances of the criminal misconduct of the Quarantine authorities, such as carelessness in disposing of the dead, discharging infected vessels near the densely-populated shores and ferry landings, and other acts, evincing an utter disregard of the health of the island, all of which contributed to work up the minds of our citizens to a high pitch of excitement. While your Committee feel the great importance of preserving the peace, and profess the most profound respect for the laws of the country, they respectfully submit that, in the mind of every reflecting citizen, these circumstances must go far to palliate, if not to justify, the occurrences of the 1st and 2d of September. When it is remembered that the Quarantine buildings were located on our island in spite of the remonstrances of its inhabitants; that the lands were taken by force of law; that contagious and infectious diseases have time and again swept off numbers of our citizens, that the gross mismanagement of the Quarantine of late years has not only brought that institution into disrepute, but has almost constantly endangered the lives of our families and friends, that it has twice been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of the county; that two Legislatures have authoritatively decided that it should be removed; that the whole institution, perverted from its original object, no longer affords protection to our island or to the neighboring cities—when all this, we say, is considered, we submit that the hasty and ill-tempered censure which has been visited upon our whole population is unjust and undeserved. We submit that none but those who have lived under the immediate influence of and experienced the enormous evils flowing from the Quarantine institution, and have been cognizant of the repeated peaceable efforts to remove it, are qualified to pass an intelligent judgment upon the participators in the late disturbances.

We are aware that the advocates of the present Quarantine station have urged that those of our inhabitants who have moved to the Island since the erection of the hospitals came there with their eyes open, and have no right to complain. Were the facts assumed true, the fallacy of such a monstrous proposition must be apparent on a moment's reflection. We have shown that the institution was forced upon us contrary to our wishes. Not to mention the natural increase of the population which resided here when the institution was brought down, thousands of innocent persons, many of them mechanics and laborers, have settled around it, unconscious of danger, at a time when the commerce of the port was so small as to excite no apprehensions, and when it was the universally received opinion of the medical profession that yellow fever was indigenous to the country, and could not be imported from abroad. Since then the commerce of the port has doubled every ten years, and the Spanish ports, whence yellow fever is imported, have been thrown open to our shipping. But, were the proposition contended for correct, it would be a permanent barrier to all improvement, and forever devote this whole Island and the opposite shores of Long Island to the uses of a pest house. The argument that a nuisance once established should be perpetual would have kept all the slaughter-houses, soap-boilin - establishments, and other nuisances located in New-York, including the Quarantine at Governor's Island, remaining there to this day. Fortunately, this proposition is not less repugnant to law than it is to reason and justice. The highest tribunals of this and all civilized States have held that nuisances must give way to the advance of population and the wants of trade.

It is not proposed here to discuss the question of the power of the Board of Health of Castleton to abate the hospitals as a nuisance, as that may ere long come before the Courts for adjudication. We will simply state that the statutes under which they acted, authorize them to pass "such regulations as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health," as well as to "remove nuisances," and the act upon which the present Quarantine system is founded (Session Laws, 1798, page 405) expressly provides that "nothing in that act contained shall be construed to interfere with the remedies against nuisances prescribed by the common law." If the Board of Health of Castleton have not the power to preserve the lives and health of their fellow-citizens, then that town is the only town in the State deprived of the protection of sanitary laws, and delivered over to pestilence.

The attention of your Committee has been particularly directed to the investigation of the grave charges of cruel and inhuman treatment practiced towards the patients confined in the Quarantine hospitals at the time those buildings were destroyed. They felt that these charges a thorough investigation, and if found to denounce the guilty parties. They have examined persons who were on the grounds as spectators during those eventful nights, as well as physicians of the highest respectability and standing, who tendered their services to the sick, and have watched the statements elicited from the witnesses in the investigation being conducted by the Attorney-General, and they are happy to say these all bear uniform testimony to the kind and considerate treatment extended to the inmates of the hospitals. They were carefully borne from the buildings on beds, and deposited out of the reach of danger, where they were sheltered alike from the heat of the flames and the inclemency of the weather. Suitable buildings were tendered by the citizens for their reception, but declined by the Quarantine authorities. Skillful physicians gave them unremitted attention, and the ladies of the village vied in their efforts to render their condition comfortable. Indeed, these medical gentlemen, as well as the Quarantine physicians, concur in saying that they were quite as well cared for, and convalesced more rapidly than when in the hospitals. The Quarantine physician, Dr. Walker, testifies that no act of inhumanity was perpetrated by the parties, but the sick were treated with the greatest kindness. It is untrue that any lives were lost, or that the patients were incommoded by the rain, or exposed to falling cinders. The individual whose life was lost on the occasion was accidentally shot by one Brady, an employe of the institution. The truth is the more gratifying in this case, because there seems to have been a studied effort to poison the public mind through the Press, and the Governor has, perhaps inadvertently, given prominence to these misstatements in his recent proclamation. Indeed it is a matter of profound surprise and regret that his Excellency had not instituted an investigation into these charges before he assumed their truth, and upon that assumption censured this entire county. Had he done so, it is believed he would have found no occasion for pronouncing us in a state of insurrection, or for quartering the military upon us. We venture to say, that in no county in the State have the laws been more promptly or uniformly enforced than in Richmond, and the readiness with which the civil authorities have aided the Attorney-General in the official investigation now pending, must satisfy every dispassionate mind that the emergency contemplated by the statute for calling out the military had not arisen.

So, too, we believe that by a careful investigation of the facts certain City officials, who have acted with more haste than wisdom, would have been spared the false position they have assumed in deciding to erect permanent buildings at the Quarantine, as a retribution upon our entire population, as well as upon the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Independent of the folly of making one wrong institution another, and of punishing whole communities for the hasty and indiscreet acts of a few individuals, these gentlemen should bear in mind that if they attempt to continue the quarantine where it is, they are virtually setting at defiance not only the wishes of all the disinterested citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, but two acts of the Legislature for its removal, passed after the fullest deliberation and for the most cogent reasons. Those acts were solicited and enacted as much for the protection of New-York and Kings Counties as for Staten Island. They should remember that nearly all the increase of population in this county, since the establishment of the Quarantine, has come from New-York; that, in fact, though not in name, we are a part of the suburbs of New-York—the greater portion of our population doing business there, and going up daily. Nay more. They should reflect that the annual injury to the trade and commerce of New-York from yellow-fever panics is immense, and increasing yearly. Thousands of merchants and business men, not to mention travelers and those who would otherwise locate in that city, are kept away or driven to other cities in consequence of the proximity of the Quarantine and its attendant evils. But suppose these gentlemen succeed in fastening this institution (twice authoritatively pronounced a nuisance) upon the inhabitants of this Island and of the neighboring counties for ten, twenty, or thirty years to come. When year after year they see the pestilence sweeping its hundreds of victims to the grave, when they see the terror-stricken inhabitants flying from their dwellings, and whole districts depopulated, will the contemplation of this scene, and the consciousness that they were instrumental in bringing it about, contribute to their happiness? No! Such achievements may be a source of satisfaction to a few mercenary individuals who value their money more than the lives of their fellow-citizens, but are unworthy the consideration for a moment of such men as fill the public offices in our neighboring City. When the excitement of the hour shall have passed away, they will be heartily ashamed of their conduct and reasoning. Far better that they should, as good citizens, cheerfully cooperate with us in carrying out the law for the Quarantine removal.

If these gentlemen will calmly examine the following statistics showing the relative amount of population around the harbor of New-York in 1800, when the Quarantine was located on Staten Island, and at the present time, they will see that this institution cannot much longer remain where it is:

	In 1800.	In 1855.
New-York County had	60,489	629,810
Kings County had	5,740	216,315
Richmond County had	4,563	21,389
Total	70,792	867,554

If thirty acres of land were required to isolate the Quarantine in 1800, when there were only seventy-one thousand inhabitants in and around New-York, when the commerce of the port was very small, and when there was comparatively little intercourse with the City, can it be said the same area will protect nearly one million of inhabitants at the present time, when the crowded ferries are daily carrying thousands from under the walls of Quarantine to the neighboring counties, and shipping has increased more than sixty fold? The Quarantine at Governor's Island was a better protection to the City in 1800 than it is at Staten Island in 1858. According to the laws of increase, the population in and around New-York in 1870 will amount to 2,000,000, and the commerce of the port be more than doubled.

But were there any question as to the expediency of re-erecting permanent hospitals on the present site, that is forever put at rest by the Commissioners of Emigration, in their report to the Legislature on the 10th of February, 1858. In assigning reasons for not having erected additional buildings to meet the wants of the institution, they say: "In this the Commissioners were governed by their conviction that the public good, as well as the public sentiment, now required a change of the Quarantine location, and that their occupation of the present site of the Marine Hospital could not be of long continuance. The great and rapid increase of population along the shores of the harbor and throughout the whole of Staten Island, with the constant and easy communication with the cities, render the Quarantine laws less and less efficacious, and their strict observance more difficult, whilst the danger of diffusing contagion or pestilence grows daily more threatening. The Commissioners do not believe that any point on Staten Island would meet the requirements and convenience of a proper permanent Marine Hospital for Quarantine purposes."

In conclusion, your Committee beg to say that they do not intend, by anything herein set forth, to be deemed to pass upon the question whether the recent burning of the Quarantine hospitals was justified in law, but they leave that to the judicial tribunals now engaged in its investigation. If they have succeeded in bringing to the attention of those who have condemned our citizens unheard, and upon a one-sided statement of the case, the mitigating or justifying facts and arguments on the other side, they have accomplished all they proposed. They feel that this community has been unjustly censured. They believe that, had those who are the loudest in their denunciations lived, as our people have lived, for fifty-eight years under the pestilential influence of this Quarantine establishment; had they, year after year, labored as we have labored to secure it peaceful and legal removal; had they seen Legislature after Legislature pass enactments for its removal, only to be thwarted by the action of interested individuals—above all, had they seen, as we have seen, one after another of their relatives, neighbors and friends swept away by the pestilence, and found the laws insufficient to afford them protection or redress—then we say we believe they would feel as profoundly as we feel upon this subject. Human nature is the same, whether in New-York or on Staten Island, and life and health are quite as dear to their possessors in the one place as in the other. All history shows that when governments have become powerless through weakness or corruption to protect the lives and property of their citizens, those citizens, when the grievances are no longer tolerable, will seek to redress themselves. Such efforts may assume the shape of a vigilance committee, a mob, or a resolute union of citizens to abate nuisances, but they invariably indicate deep-seated grievances calling for redress. Such grievances we feel the people of this island have long and patiently borne, and we believe that similar grievances would have produced similar, but more speedy, results in any other community.

Finally, your Committee unhesitatingly recommend that the citizens of Richmond County steadily insist upon the enforcement of the law of 1857, passed for the Quarantine removal, and present a firm, united and determined resistance to the permanent reëstablishment of the burnt hospitals. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Dated Sept. 20, 1858.

LOT C. CLARKE,
WILLIAM EMERSON,
GEO. WOTHERSPOON,
NATHAN BARRETT,
FRANCIS G. SHAW,
DANIEL LOW,
N. DANE ELLINGWOOD.

The Chairman then said:

Gentlemen—We have a communication from the inhabitants of Bay Ridge, on Long Island, in relation to the removal of the Quarantine. With your permission, Mr. Clark will read it.

Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, interposing, said:

Mr. President—Before that is done, I would move that the report which has just been received, be accepted by this meeting, as the expression of the sentiment of Richmond County; and further, that it be signed by the officers of the meeting and published in the papers of New-York and of this County. ["Hear, hear," and Cheers.]

The question on Mr. Curtis' motion was put, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Clark then read the subjoined communication from the inhabitants of Bay Ridge:

New-Utrecht, Kings County,
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

Col. Barrett, Chairman, and others:

Gentlemen: In consequence of not being able to be present and express our sentiments by delegation at your meeting on the 20th inst., we take the liberty of presenting our views upon the Quarantine matter in this letter, which, if you think proper, may be communicated to the meeting.

The universal opinion of the residents of our vicinity is, that the time has arrived when the public safety requires that the Quarantine should be removed from its present site; that the health not only of the residents of Richmond County and the opposite ones of Long Island, but also those of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, requires its removal, for it is getting to be more and more evident that yellow fever at Castleton or Southfield, in Richmond County, or Bay Ridge or Fort Hamilton, in Kings, is yellow fever in New-York and Brooklyn.

The original location of Quarantine on Staten Island was probably a proper one, for at that time there were few or no dwellings in its vicinity; the population on the Long Island then was sparse, and the trade of the port comparatively insignificant. The fifty or sixty years which have rolled by since its location have made vast changes; the uninhabited tract on which it was located has become densely populated; the shores of the bay, instead of being dotted with solitary farm-houses, have become filled with villas and villages, and the solitary arrivals from Southern infected ports have been succeeded by fleets. New-York, as late as 1810, had only a population of 96,000; the present limits of the city of Brooklyn, of 5,000 or 6,000; the former, in 1855, numbered more than 600,000, and the latter, 200,000. Brooklyn, which in 1610 had less than a mile of street located in the vicinity of the Fulton and Catharine Ferries, on which the houses were contiguous, now shows a contiguity of buildings to Red Hook Point and to Twenty-seventh-street, so as to cover the shores of nearly the whole of Gowanus Bay, without taking into consideration her extension in the opposite direction.

During this same period Jersey City has grown from an insignificant hamlet to a city, and the surrounding country, nearly to Bergen Point is whitened with dwellings. These vast changes have taken place mainly within the last 30 years. The causes which produced them are at work and operating, and will continue to operate, unless some mighty convulsion of Nature, intestine commotion, pestilence, or foreign invasion and destruction should intervene to arrest them. Individuals are born and living who will probably see the whole Bay of New-York, on the east side, from Fort Hamilton to Brooklyn, and on the west side, from the fortifications on Staten Island to Jersey City (including the shores of Bergen) closely packed with buildings and teeming with population.

If the population of these cities should continue to double every fifteen years, as they about have done for the past forty-five years, it will give them in less (twenty-eight years hence) the enormous one of 3,200,000, and in 1900 (forty-three years hence) 6,400,000. Reduce these figures one-half, and there will yet be sufficient to cover the shores of the Bay, so as to make one continuous City. Viewing the matter in this light, and taking the past as our guide, with the probable continued increase of our Southern commerce, it appears to us to be folly and madness to attempt to rebuild and maintain the Quarantine at its present location, unless it be for some European vessels. It would be almost as proper to locate it on Governor's Island or the Battery.

In our judgment the Lower Bay and Sandy Hook is the proper location. If other measures fail, we suppose the General Government, under its power to regulate commerce, may establish quarantines, and get possession of Sandy Hook for said purposes; or, at the worst, the State may dock and fill in land on one of the shoals in the Lower Bay for yellow-fever purposes, the most dreaded of the evils, and compel all vessels from points infected with this disease to ride out their probation at the Southwest Spit, instead of filling the inner harbor with them. Coney Island, which has been recommended by some in consequence of its direct and short land communication, would be more dangerous to New-York and Brooklyn than the present location, which, together with its moving sands, changing position and shoal waters, forbids its being thought of. The population on the shore of Staten Island have had several severe visitations of yellow fever, and they have been sorely tried. We, too, on the Long Island shore in 1856, in consequence of the imprudent and reckless management of the Health Officer, (and not from intercourse of the inhabitants with the vessels, as has been falsely charged, which every resident knows did not take place and never had existence except in the imagination of the aforesaid functionary and his abettors,) have also suffered severely and been driven from their homes, the disease striking down many of our best and most useful and esteemed citizens.

Although thus smarting under the evils of the present arrangement, yet, as law-abiding citizens, we cannot approve of violent measures, and continue to hope and believe that the good sense of the community, and their own interests, will ere long open their eyes to the true policy to be pursued in the premises.

Joseph Crocker,	J. Remsen Bennett,
Charles W. Church,	Jaques Van Brunt,
Geo. J. Geiston,	J. Holmes Van Brunt,
Isaac E. Bergen,	Francis E. Berien,
Chas. J. Gilbert,	Richard R. Bennett,
Jacob J. Bergen,	Jno. B. Kitching,
Elizabeth D. Child,	Richard Richards,
J. A. Perry,	Martin Bennett,
Edward Kent,	Jacob Wardell,
John J. Bennett,	Simon S. Wardell,
John Clifton,	Wm. H. Bogle,
Winant E. Bennett,	W. Langley,
Hoyt Palmer,	John King,
Jacques B. Wardell,	John Bullock.
Jacob Wardell, Jr.,	
John W. Muspratt,	

Tunis G. Bergen,

Judge Cropsey moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of New-Utrecht for their communication. It was carried with applause. Amid loud calls for Mr. Curtis, mingled with cries of "the resolutions," Judge Emerson presented himself and offered the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the people of Richmond County do no yield to their fellow-citizens in any other part of the State in their respect for just and equal laws, and for the most peaceful mode of asserting their rights. The charges of inhumanity have been too thoroughly disproved to need any notice from us.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that any outbreak should have occurred in our county, tending to disturb the public peace and to create alarm among the friends of order by substituting the hasty action of individuals for the more quiet and regular movements of official bodies.

Resolved, That the original establishment of the Quarantine upon Staten Island, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants, and its continued existence among us to the present day, have powerfully operated to weaken the tenure of life, as well as to diminish the value of property, and that such an establishment in so populous a neighborhood must always be, as it has hitherto been, an intolerable nuisance.

Resolved, That, omitting all consideration of its legality, the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, declaring Richmond County in a state of insurrection, is incorrect in statement, and unjust in its operation and effect.

Resolved, That the magistrates and other civil officers of this county have uniformly been found on the side of law and order, and if they needed any assistance in the performance of their duties, it would have been readily afforded them by the military of Staten Island, who have ever promptly responded to the call of the civil magistrates.

Resolved, That the sending of troops among us from other parts of the State was not only an unnecessary step, but that it was also a groundless imputation on the patriotism and courage of the Staten Island militia.

Resolved, That the occupation of this Island by an armed body of men, in a time of profound peace, violates the whole spirit of our laws and institutions, and that military intervention can only be justified under circumstances where the civil power has been appealed to in vain in support of the laws.

Resolved, That the spectacle of a Criminal Court now quietly sitting in our midst and calmly inquiring into the guilt of parties charged with the offences alluded to in the Governor's proclamation, furnishes conclusive evidence that no such circumstances exist at this time in the County of Richmond.

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton are entitled to our respect and gratitude for their honest and zealous performance of duty in endeavoring to protect the lives and health of their constituents.

Resolved, That all action toward the construction of permanent hospitals on the site of those recently destroyed, with the intention to perpetuate the existence of Quarantine on this Island, is, in view of recent legislative acts, an illegal and unauthorized assumption of power.

Resolved, That, whereas much diversity of opinion exists in the community, and even in the legal profession, as to the limits of our natural rights when these conflict with a nuisance existing under color of law, we will take measures to have the question growing out of the recent disturbances at Tompkinsville and Seguine's Point brought to the cognizance of our Courts, in order that it be authoritatively settled whether the inhabitants of Richmond County, equally with the rest of their fellow-citizens, are to be permitted to enjoy the common privilege of life and health, or whether our people must be driven from their homes and a large part of this beautiful island devoted to pestilence and death.

Resolved, In order that justice may be done to the character of the people of this County, that a petition be presented to the Legislature at its next session, asking the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent disturbances, and also praying for such further legislation as may be necessary to rid us entirely and at once of an establishment every way fatal to those interests which are naturally dear to every man—health, life and happy home.

The Chairman put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried by acclamation.

Mr. Albin C. Bradley, of Castleton, was introduced to the meeting and spoke as follows: Fellow-citizens: Although in a state of health much better fitted for the hospital than this audience, I have not felt at liberty either to absent myself or to refuse to obey the calls you have made upon me for the expression of my feeble sentiments. The statement, or report which has been presented, and the resolutions which have been adopted, are all, in my humble judgment, correct in their facts, admirable in their temper, and wise in their counsels. It is not, however, my purpose to speak in vindication of those documents, but to submit to you for whatever they may be worth, my own private, individual sentiments. I am not versed in the arts of policy. The thing that I deem right, the thing that I deem just—that thing I say, under all circumstances and to all audiences. And, fellow-citizens, I beg to begin exactly where these documents leave off. Property of the State, set apart ostensibly for hospital purposes, has been destroyed by violence. [Voice—"That's a fact."] The questions are few, and, when viewed in their elements, exceedingly simple. Is the property of the State more sacred than the property of private individuals? [A Voice—"No."] Are hospitals established by the State more sacred than hospitals established by individuals? Is that violence which is justifiable when applied to abate nuisances existing without the color of law, unjustifiable when applied to the abatement of nuisances acting under the color of law? These are the questions to be determined. First, then, as to the superior sanctity of State property. We all know that nothing of the sort exists. If public property be trespassed upon, the same law of trespass; if stolen, the same law of larceny; if burglariously entered, the same law of burglary; if feloniously burned, the same law of arson is invoked as when the same acts are done to private property. There is not one law for the protection of private property, and another and a higher law for the protection of the property of the public. It is the glory of our Government that the same high safeguards which protect the proud edifice on Capitol Hill, wield their flaming sword to protect the humblest dwelling in the State. [Cheers.] No;—there is no superior sacredness of one kind of property over another. The same laws, the same courts, the same rules, the same penalties apply to both. This then being so, is there any superior sanctity attached to Hospitals established by the public? Why, we know there is nothing of the sort existing. The care of the sick is no prerogative of State. Individual suffering appeals first to individual sympathy and individual care. The pride of men may establish hospitals as well as the public, and whenever and wherever they are established, they are, if carried on and conducted according to their true nature, sacred. Whenever and wherever individual suffering exists, the appeal is to individuals first and chiefly. The government may, as individuals may, establish receptacles for the sick and dying, but the public, no more than individuals, has the exclusive right to the protection, the guardianship of suffering humanity whenever and wherever men suffer. Whenever and wherever men are overtaken by disease, it is the right of individuals to interfere for the mitigation of that suffering; and it is a touching circumstance that He who, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years ago came into the world as the Great Redeemer, found no better way to prove his Divine legation than by healing the sick, giving sight to the blind and restoring reason to the mad. And ever since then, those places where human suffering exists have, in the opinions of men, partaken somewhat of the holiness of the Great Physician. But this sacredness in no respect depends upon whether the charities be endowed by private or by public munificence. None. It is what the institutions are, and not by whom endowed, that commends them to the sympathy, to the kindly regard, and to the veneration of mankind. Established either by public or private munificence, these institutions, if conducted according to their true spirit, are guarded by the same law. A public charity is protected by no other law than that which protects the lowest chamber tenanted by a single sufferer. But, fellow-citizens, whenever hospitals become a false pretense and a cheat—whenever, instead of mitigating human woe, they enlarge its area by multiplying its victims, then this sacredness is withdrawn, and the law which would otherwise protect it stands aside to make room for that other and that higher law written by the finger of God on the hearts of all men—that law which every human jurisprudence has sanctioned, and which no human jurisprudence has dared to touch—the great law of self-defence. [Cheers.] This, undoubtedly, is true in regard to individuals. In the nature of property, what is more sacred than a man's dwelling? Its outer door may not be broken by a civil officer for the service of process. It is the owner's castle, and he may defend it even at the expense of blood, and may repel assailants even at the expense of life; and yet, if that dwelling be so conducted—if by reason of its situation or by the manner in which its occupants spend their lives, it become dangerous to the lives or health of the neigborhood, then that outer door may be broken down; that dwellings may be demolished and even the foundations it rest upon may, if neces sary, be excavated and removed. No man has a right to impair the health or endanger the lives of his neighbors, and under such circumstances self-defence becomes a law to those whose lives and health are endangered—a law which they may take into their own right hands and execute in their own speediest way. [Loud cheers.] Our glorious common law never did so unwise, so mad a thing, as to require men to die first and indict afterwards for being killed. All this every lawyer knows. All this, at least as applied to individuals, not only every lawyer, but almost every man not a lawyer, knows. No man denies, no man questions it. But it is said that the rule stops when you pass private nuisances, and does not operate on nuisances existing under the blessed shield of State authority, as if the State had a monopoly of nuisances—[Laughter]—as if the State had a high prerogative to spread the pestilence and to diffuse the plague—as if the State, which can touch no dollar of the citizens' property without just compensation, has a right to subject

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Know-Nothing Convention—The Nominations—The Democratic Convention—Nomination of Colonel Heard—The Maine Election—The Money War—The Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

It is hard to give a name to the State Convention which met here yesterday. It represented the ultra Know-Nothings or old Native Americans, and the Fillmoreans of 1856, and I suppose the Know-Nothing name is that to which it is best entitled. It has now in its organization some gentlemen who were Fremonters in '56, the chief of whom is Ex-Governor GARDNER; and it is possible that it may be 15,000 strong, as it claims 20,000, or even 25,000. The Fillmore vote was about 20,000.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock, at the Tremont Temple, and was opened by a speech from Mr. W. S. KING, Chairman of the State Committee. He went for the defeat of the Republicans by any and all means by which they can be brought to book. He advocated the nomination of a full State ticket, and recommended that the K. N.'s should unite with Democrats to elect such members of the Legislature as would vote against a Republican United States Senator. This recommendation contrasts funnily with the call of the Convention, which is addressed to all who are opposed to Lecomptonism, and our Democracy have deliberately indorsed that. However the proposition to unite with the Democrats, that is with the Irish Catholics, was well received. Governor GARDNER was chosen President, and made a speech composed in about equal proportions of folly and falsehood. DAN WARREN made another speech, which was all folly. The Convention nominated Mr. A. A. LAWRENCE for Governor, but he will never accept the honor. Mr. WILDER had 76 votes, and Mr. LAWRENCE 237. There were some scattering, 4 of which were for PERLEY POORE. I wonder they did not nominate his wheelbarrow, as that has one qualification for running well. Old INCREASE SUMNER was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, but he'll be less before he gets many votes. The other candidates are—for Secretary of State, B. L. ALLEN: for Treasurer, A. G. UNDERWOOD; for Auditor, C. B. RANSOM; for Attorney-General, A. A. RICHMOND. Leaving Mr. LAWRENCE aside, as he will not accept the nomination, and excepting Mr. RANSOM, the ticket is simply despicable in every respect. The nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE has not been made out of friendship to that distinguished gentleman, but is the result of an intrigue on the part of certain "broken men" to render him as influential as they are themselves. The afternoon proceedings were diversified by an agreeable fight—Mr. B. F. COOKE, who was the Fillmore candidate for Congress in No. 4, two years ago, wishing to speak, but the Convention refused to hear him, because he was not a Delegate. He was "put out," but not until he had planted a few right and left facers on the mugs of several enthusiastic friends of order.

The State Temperance Convention, which met here on the 14th, was numerously and respectably attended. Mr. WHITE, who presided, is the same gentleman who was nominated for Secretary of State on the original Republican ticket of 1857, and who is now one of the Board of Bank Commissioners. He began his temperance labors thirty years ago, when the movement against intemperance was originated. He was assisted by twenty Vice-Presidents, some of whom are well-known Divines, and others are as well-known politicians. The Annual Report states the number of the Sons of Temperance at 4,000 legal voters: and, in conclusion, it strongly recommends the organization of lodges in every city and large town in the State, for the purpose of electing municipal authorities who will enforce the prohibition law. Granting that it is right to have such a law, this recommendation is a proper one, and the Report is wise in advising local action. The Convention's resolves, which are much better written than such things generally are, dwell almost entirely upon this subject, and with much emphasis. It is expected that our next Municipal election will be fought with direct reference to the question of enforcing the law.

There was a grand Temperance meeting in the evening, in Tremont Temple, at which there was some good speaking, and better singing. I think the Temperance people are wise in having music on their side, particularly as between drinking and singing there has been supposed to be a necessary connection. Dr. JEWETT and NEAL DOW were the principal speakers. The latter was down upon Boston and the Doctors.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District held their Convention yesterday, being the first one of the campaign, and nominated Col. HEARD, the best man they could have put up,—though he would not have hurt his prospects had he omitted some foolish remarks from his speech about the enmity of the Republicans to the Union, which is something fit only for the incurable department of Bedlam. That everlasting Shadrach-rescuer was present, and spoke, but omitted his argument in favor of rum-drinking. The presence of such a man was a pretty practical comment on the nominee's fears for the Union's stability. According to the Union men of that time, the Union was dissolved when SHADRACH was "snaked" out of the Court-house and carried to the residence of the speaker aforesaid; but the country has been eight years in *not* finding it out. Col. HEARD's fate depends altogether upon the action of his opponents. The vote in the district, last year, showed a Gardner plurality, but small as GARDNER himself.

The details of the Maine election, as well as the general result, are gall to the Democrats, who, for some reason or other, had calculated on making great gains there, with, perhaps, the hope of a thorough victory. The first returns looked decidedly favorable to them, and created the impression that they had achieved much, while the Republicans looked blue as those lights which are always coupled with the Hartford Convention, but which no man ever saw. But twenty-four hours put a new coloring on the matter, and showed that Maine was by no means disposed to reverse the decision she made in the Fremont campaign. In a vote greater by 3,000 than she then threw, she has condemned the Democracy for the third time, and the very magnitude of the efforts they have made to obtain victory, to be followed only by signal defeat, must prevent them from hoping much for the future, save from Republican dissensions. The increase of the vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor is owing, I suspect, to the dissatisfaction of the people with some of the local legislation of the Republicans. Let the Republicans act wisely, and refrain from meddlesome legislation, and there will be no reason why Maine should not be as sure a State for them as Massachusetts. She has, indeed, done far more for them than ever has been done by Massachusetts. Here the Republicans, as such, have never had a majority of the popular vote, and even the Banks plurality of last year, like the Fremont majority of the year before that, was due to American votes; and if Governor BANKS should have a majority this year, it will be due to the support he shall receive from some thousands of Gardner men of 1857. Maine has three times given heavy majorities for the Republican cause, without counting the Presidential vote of 1856. In numbers, her vote far exceeds ours, the number and the sparseness of her population considered. With not much more than half as many people as Massachusetts, she has repeatedly thrown such a vote as Republicanism has never known here. Relatively, she gave Colonel FREMONT a larger vote than we gave him.

The report that JOHNSON, Democrat, has a majority of 22 in the Third Maine Congressional District is probably without foundation; but the Opposition ought to see in these close votes new reasons for endeavoring to carry the House of Representatives, as the Democrats, should they keep it, will give the places to their friends, should those friends see fit to claim them. Election battles are now fought without quarter, and under the black flag, as they were in Walpole's time. Mr. JOHNSON, perhaps, is working up a claim, and hence his 22 majority, which no change of those figures can lessen.

SAMUEL AUSTIN, a wealthy merchant, died here yesterday, aged 71. He started the first line of packets that ran between Boston and Liverpool. Old ESEK FRANCIS is not expected to live the day out. He will leave four millions. How dare death take liberties with such a man?

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for October, will be published on Saturday. It has 16 articles, and is rather heavy.

The money war, between the Suffolk Bank and the Bank of Mutual Redemption, is becoming as hot as, some time ago, I told you it would become. The Suffolk system is in high favor in this city, while the other side is more favored in the country. The former has worked well, and perhaps it was a mistake to disturb it. It is a tyranny, but a tyranny that has, on the whole, been for the general good. Its supporters say that its harshness has not of late been felt, but this has happened because submission has been general for many years; and the argument is losing its force, as the Suffolk has commenced "running" on the banks that will not now obey it, and we hear of things that used to be common in former days, but of late have not occurred. Specie is in demand.

We are having a severe storm, probably the equinoctial, a week ahead. THYME.

From the Red River District.

The Toronto *Globe* notices the arrival of the steamer *Rescue*, at Collingwood, from Fort William, bringing Mr. WILLIAM GIBBARD, of Collingwood, who conveyed the second mail to and from Red River. Mr. GIBBARD was detained three days and a half out of sixteen days and three-quarters,—making the actual traveling time between Red River and Lake Superior, *twelve days and a quarter*. The distance, according to Mr. DAWSON's report, is 599 miles. The number of portages is sixty-two: one of them, the Grand Portage, is nine miles long. several are one mile, and the remainder from half a mile to 100 feet long. From Fort Garry to Fort Francis, Mr. GIBBARD had the same heavy canoe that he took from Fort William, which detained him; and he had, besides, to make two trips across twenty-eight of the portages. He left a stock of provisions for future mails at Islington, Fort Francis and Saginaw. He thinks that if he had had a light canoe all the way, and only his own provisions, he would have made the trip in *seven days*. He waited on Lake Superior six days for the *Rescue*, and sent off the last mail from Fort William on the 13th. He is of opinion that there will be no difficulty in opening up a route to Red River Settlement for the transmission of passengers and goods.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Black Warrior.

The United States mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th and Havana 15th inst., has arrived. The Spanish marine authorities had taken off Colorado Reef a Spanish vessel abandoned, supposed to have landed 900 Negroes. She was commanded on her late voyage by EUGENIO VIÑAS, celebrated as a fearless and successful slaver. Business at Havana dull, few transactions in sugar owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. Stock, 125,000 boxes, against 200,000 same time last year. Exchange on London, 14@15 ₱ cent. prem.; on New-York, 3@4 ₱ cent. prem. Health of Havana good.

The Middle Passage—Case of the Iberia—The Nancy and the Perkins—Slavers Fitting Out—The Virgin in India-Ink—A Saint's Day at Havana—Cable to Key West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

One of the most disagreeable parts of a correspondent's duties is to be obliged to call the public attention to defects in the social system of the people among whom he lives, yet if the fault is grievous and public, how can he swerve from his duty? I have reference to the Cuban Slave-trade and its horrors, and in order that your intelligent and enlightened readers may form some idea of the horrors of the "*Middle Passage*," I will relate a few particulars concerning the Spanish slave-ship *Iberia*, commanded by the renowned VIÑAS, whose successful voyages to the coast of Africa, and his many hair-breadth escapes, have rendered his name familiar to every English officer serving on this and the African coast. A Spanish Slave Company was formed here the early part of last Winter, the originators and promoters of which were ZULUETA and PORTILLA, our heaviest dealers in human flesh. VIÑAS, the owner of the ship *Iberia* and a brig, the name of which I have forgotten, was induced to enter. VIÑAS cleared for Cadiz, where he arrived, discharged his cargo and loaded again, ostensibly for Hamburg, but proceeded to the East Coast of Africa, where slaves to the number of two thousand were huddled together on the two vessels, scantily provisioned and short of water. A few days after doubling the Cape the fresh water began to give out, and the negroes were forced to drink the salt water! Out of the 2,000 that left the coast eight hundred were buried at sea, and the rest reached here afflicted with the worst kind of scurvy. The brig landed her cargo at Bahia Honda, and was abandoned, and subsequently found by a Spanish cruiser and brought into this port, where she now lies. The ship landed her part on the south side of the Island, whence the negroes were transferred to ZULUETA's estate. The *Iberia* then sailed for Bahia Honda, where she refitted for a second voyage and put to sea, but the pilot ran her aground on the Colorado reefs where she was captured. I am informed that of the six hundred negroes landed from this vessel and conveyed to ZULUETA's estate of the Alava, upwards of four hundred have died, and the rest continue to drop off one by one, notwithstanding the best medical skill sent from Havana at enormous salaries! Here, indeed, is a case that equals the atrocities of the *Regina Coeli*. Yet the getters up of these expeditions ride through our streets every afternoon, as unconcernedly as if they were not the cause of this awful destruction of human life. VIÑAS escaped after losing his vessel by way of the United States, and is now in Spain. It is said that he loses all he had previously made by this unlucky trip. A *sumaria* or legal investigation into the affair has been commenced, but as he has fled from the Island, it will be dropped. The *Nancy* and *Perkins*' cases progress Spanish fashion, and several months may elapse before a conclusion is arrived at, though the general impression here is that they will both be condemned. I understand the Captain of the *Nancy* intends suing the American Government for $30,000 damages, which will almost amount, if true, to the profits of an ordinary adventure to the Coast. Madame Rumor says that two other American slavers are being fitted out here, which, if true, will give our newly-appointed Consul-General a good opportunity to display his judgment and administrative talents. He will find that the Havana Consulate with its $6,000 per annum is far less agreeable than the last office he held at St. Thomas.

The good denizens of Regla have been celebrating their patron saint's festival with unusual pomp this year. I, like most of Yankees fond of sight-seeing, went to take a peep at the black Virgin, and was much amused to see the benighted negroes and sailors in the performance of their vows to the all-powerful Virgin that had dispensed them her great favors. Among the offerings were cart loads of wax tapers, olive oil, incense, fine crackers and silver ornaments, all to be used in celebration of her festival. Could you not induce the learned Archbishop of New-York to explain how it is that this Virgin is an Ethiopian? When he explains that, you might ask him again why the Virgin that is adored in St. Augustin's Church, in Havana, is a mulatress? I, for one, have always felt a laudable curiosity in this respect, and I have no doubt he might do considerable good for his church by bringing his powerful intellect and vivid imagination to bear on this difficult point?

Last night the citizens of Havana commenced their ten days' celebration of our Lady of Mercy, and from the noise of the fire-crackers, bombs, rockets, music, &c., I suppose they had a fine time of it, though I could see but little religion in the ceremonies; however, it will be consoling to your readers to know that a Judas and a crinolined Jewess were piously burned on the church towers to the immense crowds of negroes and low Spaniards who filled the streets.

Havana, it seems, does not intend to be behind New-York in celebrating the union of the two continents by the Atlantic Cable. Some of our merchants have clubbed together, and intend giving a grand dinner in the Exchange Buildings in honor of the glorious event. The papers inform us that TOSCAS and SAMA, two wealthy Spanish merchants, have strong prospects of succeeding in getting the concession for the laying of the cable between Havana and Key West. One of the conditions imposed by the Spanish Government is, that the operators on both ends of the line are to be Spanish subjects.

The weather for the last few days looks threatening, and seafaring men predict a blow. The change, however, has proved beneficial to the general health of the city and harbor.

Dominican Republic.

Captain PARK, of Br. brig *John Butler*, arrived this morning from Port au Platt, (5th inst.,) informs us that SANTANA marched into Santiago on the 1st day of September, with 2,000 men and 7,000 horses, and took possession of the Fort.

Santiago had previously capitulated; the President, VALVERDE, fled to Monte Cristo, there to embark for Turks Island. The Collector of Customs at Port au Platt, and three men from Santiago, also left for Turks Island on the 5th of September. When Capt. PARK sailed, there was no Government. The principal merchants had closed their stores, the paper money was of no value, and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next change was to be.

Central America.

We have advices from Belize to the 15th ult, with later from Guatemala and Honduras. The people of the latter State were represented as being perfectly healthy, with the exception of a cough, predisposing the small pox patients of last year to consumption, a disease which was never before known in that part of the world. The cholera was still raging in Guatemala, and it was reported that the average number of deaths ran as high as seventy per day. Another attempt had been made to burn the town of Belize, which this time proved unsuccessful. The incendiaries were the colored residents of Nassau. It will be recollected that Belize has been twice fired, one-half of the town being destroyed each time, but it was immediately rebuilt. A number of the incendiaries had been arrested and were awaiting sentence. It was rumored at Belize that a strong party was raising in Guatemala with the design of overthrowing CARRERA, who has been at the head of affairs there for fifteen years. The crop of cochineal in Guatemala would be about an average. Disease had broken out among the cattle in Honduras, and great numbers were dying. The deer were dying off by the hundreds, in view of which a law had been enacted to prevent the shooting of deer for the present. Skins in Belize, Truxillo, and Omoa, were very scarce.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER BY A PHYSICIAN NEAR LOCKPORT.—A man by the name of PHILIP HAWKINS, an old Peninsular soldier under WELLINGTON, was murdered in Wilson, Niagara Co., on Tuesday, under extraordinary and peculiar circumstances. The Lockport *Courier* of Thursday morning says that HAWKINS had been complaining for several days, when Dr. JOHN CRESSWELL was called to visit him. The Doctor had his patient removed to the American Hotel, kept by O. R. MASON, agreeing to pay $5 per week if he lived, and if he did not he was to pay $10. At about 7 o'clock P. M. the Doctor came in and gave the patient a dose of something which made him worse, and in 15 minutes after the Doctor administered the second dose, which produced the most violent spasms and awful agonies, which continued to increase in violence for an hour and thirty minutes, when the patient died. His screams during the short period he suffered were terrible. Suspicion having been aroused, a portion of the same medicine which had been left in the tumbler was secured and 10 drops were administered to a kitten, which died in *eleven minutes*. Coroner BOTSFORD was called to hold an inquest on the body, Tuesday noon, which lasted until Wednesday night. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by poison, administered by Dr. JOHN CRESSWELL. A warrant was immediately placed in the hands of Constable GRISENTHWAITE, who arrested the accused on Wednesday night, at the Stevenson House, Lockport, and placed him in the lock-up till Thursday morning, when he was taken to Wilson for examination.

☞ The barns and outhouses, filled with hay and grain, belonging to the home-lead of W. R. Hoskins, of Greenburg, Westchester County, were destroyed by fire on the 9th instant; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The house narrowly escaped destruction. The loss was $1,200; insurance $500.

A Stricken City.

The city of New-Orleans is stricken in a sorrowful way. The mail of yesterday brought us full particulars of the ravages of the yellow fever. Telegrams, announcing from day to day the progress of the scourge, have hardly sufficed to give an idea of the reality. The *Delta* publishes a statement of the number of deaths per week, since the fever assumed an epidemic form. The total mortality from yellow fever, in a period of eleven weeks, from June 27 to Sept. 12, was *two thousand two hundred and one*. The following table shows the gradual increase of the weekly deaths up to the 12th inst.:

Week ending	No. Deaths.	Week ending	No. Deaths.
June 27	2	Aug. 8	140
July 4	8	Aug. 15	286
July 11	9	Aug. 22	318
July 18	20	Aug. 29	402
July 25	25	Sept. 5	449
Aug. 1	70	Sept. 12	472
Total			2,201

This is equivalent, in proportion to population, to a mortality of thirteen to fourteen thousand for a similar period in New-York; the population of New-Orleans by the census of 1850, having been 116,000, with a probable increase to 125,000 at the present time,—or about one-sixth the present population of this City,—even admitting, which is not the case, that the residents have not fled in great numbers. The panic prevailing in New-Orleans is not, therefore, a matter of wonder. The *Delta* estimates that at least ten thousand persons have been attacked by the epidemic, of whom seven thousand have recovered, two thousand two hundred have died, and the remainder are ill. The sick are carefully sought out and relieved, through the active agency of the Howard Association and the Young Men's Christian Association,—the latter, a body of young men, whose noble conduct is worthy of all praise. We notice that one of the Vice-Presidents of this body has fallen a victim to the fever while in the discharge of his self-imposed duty. The Howard Association reports that 1,462 cases have been treated under its supervision. To this Association the *Picayune* pays a handsome tribute:

"Among the many benevolent associations of New-Orleans we have one of well-deserved, world-wide fame—one that, though we are aware, when health blesses our city, of its existence, is only prominent when the Angel of Pestilence appears among and startles us. Then it is that the Howard Association springs into the full activity of its God-blessed and glorious mission. That association has been twenty-one years in existence. It was formed, we believe, on the 7th of August, 1837, by a number of young men, some of whom still survive, and are even now, as they have been in the intervening years, engaged in the truly Christian work to which they then devoted themselves. Others, alas! have gone hence, to be no more seen on earth. Many of them have fallen victims to the pestilence, contracted while engaged in ministering to their fellow-men struck down by disease. They have their reward for good deeds done on earth. Their survivors and successors emulate their glorious example. What scenes of suffering and death have the Howards witnessed! How many lives have they saved! How many rescued from the jaws of death now live and bless them!"

Foreign aid is declined. The *Picayune* publishes the following from an officer of the Howard Association:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

ENS. PIC.: I this morning received the following telegram from Louisville:

"The Young Men's Christian Association of your city has applied to us for aid for their yellow fever hospitals. The Howard Association refusing subscriptions from Philadelphia, [refusal published here,] we wish to know why your Young Men's Christian Association requires aid, and why they are embarrassed."

To which I have answered as follows:

"The Howard Association have the ability and the means to relieve all cases of distress, and, were they wanting, our own citizens would instantly subscribe any required amount, to be disbursed by any association enjoying public confidence. I regard the application of the Young Men's Christian Association for foreign aid as wholly unwarranted, and an unjust reflection upon the proverbially liberal benevolence of our people."

THE LITTLES MURDER CASE AT ROCHESTER—NEW TRIAL REFUSED TO IRA STOUT.—The Rochester *Union* of Saturday says: "This afternoon the General Term of the Supreme Court announced its decision in the case of the People *vs.* Ira Stout, by denying the application for a new trial. The Court was unanimous—the Judges, Messrs. WELLES, JOHNSON and SMITH concurring, and each has written an opinion.

Pursuant to the law in such cases, whereby the Supreme Court, having jurisdiction in the case, must resentence when the case comes up on a writ of error—Stout was brought into Court this afternoon. He took his seat with his counsel, and appeared quite as calm and collected as he was during his trial. This morning the Court handed down an order affirming judgment in this case, whereupon District-Attorney HUSON moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted forthwith. It was on this writ that STOUT was brought up for sentence.

At half-past 2 the Court came in and took seats on the bench, Judge WELLES, JOHNSON, SMITH and STRONG being present.

Judge WELLES said that in the case of IRA STOUT, plaintiff in error *vs.* the People, respondents in error, the Court was now prepared to give a decision, after a full, patient and laborious examination of the facts printed. It had decided to affirm the judgment of Oyer and Terminer.

The plaintiff in error had been indicted for murder, tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in April last, and the day of execution was fixed. An arrest of judgment was granted, to enable him to make the application to this Court, which had now been decided. The arrest of judgment was ordered by the Court which tried him, until the further order of this Court could be obtained.

It now becomes this Court to take further proceedings, which devolves upon it by the statute. Has the prisoner or his counsel anything to say why such further proceedings should not now be taken?

Mr. POMEROY—I am desired by the prisoner to state that he has nothing to say.

Judge WELLES—If an impression has got abroad that a new judgment or sentence is to be pronounced by this Court, it is a mistaken one. The Oyer and Terminer had taken the judgment and pronounced its sentence. All that is incumbent on this Court at this time is to make an order to have the judgment carried into execution and fix the day.

The Court have made the order and fixed upon the day when the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer shall be carried into execution. The day fixed upon is the 22d of October, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M.

The occasion does not require any address to the prisoner; that has been made by the Oyer and Terminer, and this Court do not deem it necessary to add anything further on this occasion.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail, and the crowd of spectators left the Court-room.

We understand that Mr. POMEROY, counsel for STOUT, will shortly take measures to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

To do this he has to make an application to the Judges of this Court or the Appeals, and go through with proceedings similar to those taken to carry the case from the Oyer and Terminer to the General Term.

THE SLAVER CASE AT CHARLESTON.—In the U. S. District Court, at Charleston, on Thursday, Judge MAGRATH rendered a decision, refusing the rule upon the Marshal to show cause why the captured Africans are detained in the custody of the Government. The Court held:

The persons referred to in the statement are such as the State of South Carolina, by her Legislature, has forbidden under heavy penalties to be introduced within her limits. If they refuse to depart, they are denied the privilege of that freedom which they asserted when they entered her limits. The regulations which the State has adopted, rest upon her acknowledged right to provide for her internal government. With that there can be no interference. The law of a State enacted in pursuance of such rights as have not been delegated under the Constitution, are as binding as the law of Congress passed in pursuance of a power which has been delegated. If, then, no other objection existed to this application, it would be found in the relation which the mandate of the Court, if allowed, would occupy to the State, within the limits of which it was issued. It would either be idle, because it could not secure the privilege it was asked to enjoy, and for which was granted; or it would be mischievous, because it would either be actually or in attempt a contravention of the law of the State, in relation to matter concerning which, by unquestioned authority, and in the plainest language, she had expressed her policy in regard to such persons.

The presence of free African negroes has no authority for its support in the law of the United States, and is in contravention of the law of the State of South Carolina. Whatever exceptions are made to this general proposition have not been claimed to pertain to those who are referred to in this matter. Such persons have a right, in common with the whole human family, to the claims which they may address to the humanity of those who can render them aid. But their legal or constitutional rights, with the consideration of which, if they existed, I am charged, I do not understand, and cannot adjudicate. I must, therefore, refuse the rule.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—SEPT. 20.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.

The case of the nine mutineers of the American ship *Orient* was called on for examination. The examination was commenced in the Grand Jury Court-room in College-place—the entire Court-room, stairways, lobbies and halls being thronged with witnesses, seamen and women, friends of the prisoners. Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for the United States District-Attorney, opened the examination for the prosecution. The Captain of the vessel was undergoing the pleasant exercise of testifying for the space of more than two hours and a half. It appears that the crew were remarkably insubordinate, insolent and neglectful, and, though no overt act of consummated revolt has been shown, enough has been elicited to prove an attempt, which was "nipped in the bud" by the action of the Captain, who pistol in one hand, collared, and with his other hand ironed nine of the crew. The case was adjourned till to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT CALENDAR—Tuesday. *Part 1*—Nos. 504, 503, 404, 59, 575, 727, 733, 735, 739, 743, 745, 747, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 703, 707, 771, 773. *Part 2*—Nos. 722, 724, 728, 730, 734, 738, 740, 740, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 764, 766, 768.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 to 20.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	56	17	—	73
Flour, bbls	11,566	2,559	7,796	21,921
Corn Meal, bbls	500	—	1,200	1,700
Wheat, bushels	13,600	240	11,869	25,709
Corn, bushels	25,718	—	4,100	29,818
Oats, bushels	8,181	567	—	8,748
Feed, bags	—	609	—	609
Provisions, pkgs	550	128	76	754
Whisky, bbls	100	55	95	250

ASHES—Are in limited request at old rates. Pots $6; Pearls, $6 2@$6 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade is essentially unaltered. The demand has been good, and prices of desirable styles have been sustained. The inquiry from shippers has been rather limited. Assortments are satisfactory, though stocks are not very heavy. Good thick work is least freely offered. In Boston moderate orders from the South and West have been the main reliance of sellers during the past week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "With the South the trade has been fully equal, if it does not exceed, that of last year, but the West continues to purchase in limited quantities. The New-England trade are purchasing their usual supplies. Prices are very firm for nearly all kinds of goods, and there is a fair assortment in market of all desirable styles. Among the manufacturers business has become very dull, and many of them are in part suspending operations, as the prospect of sales look far from being encouraging. For California there is a fair inquiry, and some small lots have been taken for Australia. Among the exports of the week we notice 1,574 cases to San Francisco by the ship *Polynesia*. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	4,434	4,019
Since Jan. 1	160,142	189,679
Total	164,576	193,697

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 225 bags Java, at 15c.: 40 bags Rio, at 15½c., and 20 bags stained St. Domingo, at 9c. ₱ lb., usual terms. There have been no arrivals of Rio during the week. Stock of Rio in private hands, this evening, 23,800 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been made of only 800 bales, at somewhat easier prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅞	14	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very firmly for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, for which there exists a fair inquiry, mainly for home use. Sales 15,500 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 60 @$4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 90 @ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 25 @ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 85 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 8 50

Canadian continue in demand at uniform rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 60@$6 50 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, in part for shipment, at old figures; sales 2,350 bbls., at $4 50@$5 40 for rejected brands $5 45@$5 65 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 70 @$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $22@$22 50, cash, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply, and is more stiffly held. The demand is fair. Sales 31,500 bushels,—including hand-some White Canada at about $1 58; choice White Michigan $1 40; Red Western at $1 16@$1 18; prime Milwaukee Club at about $1 08; unsound Chicago Spring at from 87c.@90c.; ordinary to strictly prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 45; ordinary to fair Red Southern at $1 14@$1 23, ₱ bushel. Corn opens rather quietly,—parties disagreeing about prices. Supply fair. Sales 30,000 bushels, at 70c.@74c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 74½c.@75c. for small lots prime do. do.; 78c. for mixed Southern; 86c.@88c. for white Southern; 96c. for yellow Southern; and 98c. for small lots of round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Holders ask more. Barley ranges from 75c. @82c. ₱ bushel, with a moderate inquiry. Oats are quiet, yet firm. Western, 49c.@52c.; State, 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@45c.; and Southern, at 36c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, chiefly at 50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 100 bales Bags at 10c. each; also, 721 bales Bagging, part at 15c. ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HEMP—Sales in Boston 500 bales Manila at private bargain.

HIDES—Sales to-day 2,400 prime Orinoco at 24c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are quiet at previous quotations.

IRON—The demand is moderate; prices have not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for common, and $1 15@$1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales 25 hhds. Sour at 29½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 48½c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon; and 500 bbls. No. 2 Resin at $2 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. Other kinds are inactive.

OILS—We have heard of sales at the East of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 25 ₱ gallon. Here, the market is quiet; prices are quoted unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled; sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 25 for Mess; $16 50 for 100 bbls. do. deliverable prior to Dec. 1; $19 50 for clear; $16 50 for sour mess; and $15@$15 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at former quotations. Lard in demand at uniform prices; 300 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 11c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams continue in light supply, and are wanted at very full prices. Butter is in demand, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4¾c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 500 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales, in Boston, 300 bags Crude at 8¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, in Boston, 900 bags and 3,000 packets Calcutta Linseed at $2, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are sustained. Sales 635 hhds. Cuba at 7⅛c.@8¾c.; 135 hhds. Porto Rico, 8¼c.@8¾c.; and 480 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs., prime at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised small lots of Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb., 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 18d.: 20 bbls. Lard Oil, at 17s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Oil Cake, on private terms, and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 37s. 6d. For Glasgow, a foreign bark was chartered, to load with Breadstuffs—including Flour—at about 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and Wheat, at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new.

The Hon. Edward Everett promises to deliver a discourse on Franklin before the Pennsylvania Institute, Philadelphia, some time this Fall. The time is not fixed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, FOR $600, THE following materials (the whole being well suited for a country newspaper and job office,) viz.: One Gordon Press, nearly new, bed 15x11 inches, cost $325; 1 Hand Press, nearly new, and luker, bed 39½x26½ inches, cost $250; 11 founts Wood Type, 42 job founts; 200 pounds Minion, 150 pounds Long Primer, 200 pounds Bourgeois, 44 Cases, 4 Stands, 4 Galleys, 1 Imposing-stone, 12 Chases, Rules, Leads, &c. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 56 Ann-st., or address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—ANY party wishing to enter into the above business may hear of an opportunity for purchasing the stock, fixtures, lease, &c., of an old-established stand, in one of the best locations in the City; has a first-class stock of groceries, wines, liquors, &c., and will be sold cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address W. H. S., Box No. 179, *Times* Office.

PAINT STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of one of the oldest houses and sign-painting establishments in the City. Possession given immediately, as the owner intends leaving the City. An excellent opportunity for a young man with small means. Inquire at No. 68 White-st.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAMES G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A partner wanted, in an established and permanent business on Broadway. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 110, *Times* Office.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—TOgether with a good horse, wagon, milk cans, &c., all complete; all good cash customers. Inquire of J. KEYSER, No. 133 East 50th-st., near 3d-av., after 4 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT 40,000 ▼▼ feet yellow pine plank. Address F. PIDGEON, at the office of Staten Island Ferry Company, Battery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

A superb assortment of CHANDELIERS,
And other descriptions of GAS FIXTURES,
NOW OPENING.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
Offered to purchasers of FULL SETS.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIG

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
will appear, by particular request, for the LAST TIME,
in Bellini's romantic Opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters will be sustained by
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
Signora SIEDENBURG,
Signor LABOCETTA, and
Signor GASSIER.
Conductors { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Dressing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.
The great preparations for the revival of
WILLIAM TELL,
which will be put upon the stage with such a
PERFECTION IN ITS BALLET
as has never before attended it in the United States, necessitates its postponement until
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
Glorious success of
OLD HEADS.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
Will be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Earl of Pompion.....Mr. Varrey
Lord Reebuck.....Mr. Marden
Col. Rocket.....Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke.....Mr. Sothern
Tom Cake.....Mr. Coulclock
Jesse Rural.....Mr. W. R. Blake
Bob.....Mr. Jefferson
Stripe.....Mr. McDouall
Russell.....Mr. Brown
Butler.....Mr. Evens
Countess Pompion.....Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice.....Miss Laura Keene
Miss Rockett.....Miss Germon
MLLE. LAMOUREUX
will, after the Comedy, execute the celebrated Pas Seul, THE CRACOVIENNE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the overflowing houses which attended the sixtieth representation of "JESSIE BROWN, or The Relief of Lucknow," the Management is induced to postpone the production of "The Life of an Actress" until Wednesday next, to afford the public two more representations of the great Indian drama, the popularity of which seems to be inexhaustible.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will appear as the Scotch heroine of Lucknow.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of the drama, as the Nena Sahib.
Mr. Pauncefort.....as.....Randal McGregor
Miss Ada Clifton.....as.....Amy
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....Geordie
Mr. Whiting.....as.....The Dominie
Mr. Sloane.....as.....Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor.....as.....Achmet
TUESDAY, Sept. 21,
is the last time of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
On Wednesday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Thursday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Friday—THE PHANTOM.
On Saturday—THE PHANTOM.
On Monday will be produced the great new drama,
PAUVRETTE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
First appearance at this theatre of
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
Opera Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Brilliant success of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mme. COLSON,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor BARILI,
Mons. JUNCA.
TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1858,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Mme. Gazzaniga
Azucena.....Mme. Strakosch
Manrico.....Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna.....Signor Amodio
Fernando.....Signor Nicola Barili
Conductor—M. STRAKOSCH.
Wednesday—Mr. B. ROBERTS.
Friday—An Operatic Matinee, at 2 P. M.
Sunday Evening—A Grand Sacred Concert, in which all the magnificent *artistes* of Mr. Strakosch's company will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
The entertainments will commence with the celebrated Play of the
STRANGER.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
ICE WITCH; OR, THE FROZEN HAND.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
RONALD THE RED.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, CRYSTAL PALACE.
First Grand Instrumental Concert,
BY DODWORTH'S FULL CONCERT BAND,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Grand March—"Gemma di Vergy"—Donizetti
2. Grand Valse—"Sorgenbrecher"—Strauss
3. Duet, from "La Sonnambula"—Bellini
4. Quick Step—"We are groing Old"—Molten
5. "Il Balen del suo Sorriso," from "Il Trovatore"—Verdi
6. Polka—"Cuckoo"—Herzogg
PART II.
7. Quick March—"Eldorado"—Strauss
8. Selections from "The Huguenots"—Meyerbeer
9. Quick Step—"Warren"—H. B. Dodworth
10. Cujus Animam," from "Stabat Mater"—Rossini
11. Quick Step—"Carnival"—Strauss
12. Galop—"Montenegriner"—Kulmer

MR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
THE
POPULAR YOUNG DRAMATIC READER,
will shortly appear in this City.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21,
THE MOST POPULAR BAND,
THE BEST INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Mr. WM. BOBERTSON.....Director.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.
Admittance, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858.
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville,")
Will have the honor of appearing for the first time in America in an original entertainment, entitled
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.
Full particulars in programmes.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MADAME COLSON,
the eminent cantatrice, who achieved on her initial representation of LA TRAVIATA, one of the greatest and MOST LEGITIMATE TRIUMPHS,
will appear for the last time in TRAVIATA on THURSDAY evening, 23d inst. Seats may now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Also, eight Pictures of
INTEMPERANCE.
The public are respectfully informed that the
NEW PANORAMA WILL OPEN
ON
SEPT. 20, 1858.
In illustrating the New Testament, the proprietors had the desire and aim to represent that sublime work in a manner totally unprecedented; and, with that object, he begs to present the names of the following most distinguished scenic artists in the world, viz.: Messrs. HAWTHORN, ALFRED FREDRICKS, MINARD LEWIS, H. ISHERWOOD, Signor PRIMO, and Mons. RIVIERE, as a guarantee of its excellence and grandeur.
This noble work, after a careful preparation of eight months, and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be represented with a descriptive Lecture by Dr. YOUNG, the celebrated lecturer on the History of the World, and many other well-known subjects.
Each section will be preceded by appropriate music.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children under 12, 13 cents.
Doors open at 7; Panorama moves at 7½.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Doors open at 2, to commence at 3.
F. ZEENTZ & DEVERNA, Proprietors.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
Mme. COLSON,
Mme. GAZZANIGA,
The two unrivaled prime donne,
now performing with Strakosch's Italian Opera Company.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
BENEFIT OF JAS. G. and ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
Pyrotechnists to the People,
GREAT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND CONCERT, &c., &c.,
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Sept. 22.
Admittance, 25 cents; Free-List suspended.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
Mme. GAZZANIGA,
Mme. COLSON,
The two unrivaled prime donne,
now with Strakosch's Italian Opera Company.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr.,
Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SIXTH SUCCESSFUL week of that surpassingly beautiful, deeply interesting and highly amusing exhibition of mechanical genius, THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR, ANIMATED MUSIC WORLD, with its active figures—men, women, children, horses, &c., &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Last night but four of the wonderful
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
The infant ALICE, and her sister la petite EMELINE.
Also, on the same night the great artiste
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
Assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
New Comic Ballet to-night,
TUESDAY, Sept. 21,
Grand Divertissement,
Grand PAS DE DEUX, Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
PET OF THE VILLAGE.
Pet.....Infant Alice.
NATHALIE.
Nathalie.....Mlle. Christine.
To conclude with
JEALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN.
To-morrow, Wednesday, benefit of Infant Alice.
Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SPECIAL CARD.
Mr. W. E. Burton with pleasure announces that
MADAME MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
the great dramatic Prima Donna, is included in STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, and will give her
THREE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
on the American stage during the present Opera season, appearing in
TROVATORE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—FAVORITA.
TO-NIGHT—As Leonora, in
IL TROVATORE.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The superb annual display of American skill and industry will open
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 21, at 6 o'clock P. M.
The Opening Address will be delivered in the Palace, by the
Hon. HENRY MEIGS, at 7¼ o'clock P. M.
DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND
Will give their
FIRST GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Immediately after the delivery of the Address.
Admission.....25 cents.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
J. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND,
The Scottish Nightingale,
assisted by
MADAME CECILE RUSH,
The beautiful and talented Tragedienne and Dramatic Reader,
Will give a Grand Vocal and Dramatic Entertainment
On THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
Particulars in Wednesday's and Thursday's papers.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
Postponed on account of the unfavorable weather,
WILL BE GIVEN
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
The Seventeenth Annual Fair of Queens County will be held at Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.
Great show of Cattle, Horses, Grain, Fruit, Flowers, &c. Steamboats will leave Fulton Market slip, to Flushing Railroad, several times during the day.
One hundred yoke of Oxen are expected to be in the procession, and Shelton's Brass Band.

MINSTREL HALL—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The following novelties will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sow kins a Polthogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Siamese Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Lovers;" &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

LECTURES ON MESMERISM—BY DR. J. BOVEE DODD, at Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., corner Morton, EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Go and see him operate on persons in all parts of the house. Admittance 15 cents; gentleman and lady 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING MADE arrangements with the large publishing house of Ditson & Co., of Boston, for their extensive catalogue of music and books, is prepared to furnish dealers, teachers, seminaries and the public with all the music and musical works published in the United States (including foreign music) at the lowest possible prices. Martin's celebrated guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for sale at importers' prices. The Horace Waters' pianos and melodeons and other superior makes, new and second-hand, at prices which defy competition. Monthly payments for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.
New and very popular music—"The Palace Garden, or Singing Bird Polka," 40 cents; "The Swinging Schottische," 35 cents.

MUSICAL.—A FRENCH LADY, A GOOD PIANIST, experienced in teaching, can dispose of a few hours for lessons on the piano, or of vocal music. Address C. J., Box No. 301 New-York Post-Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS with patent Suspension Bridge, are now offered at prices according to the times. Splendid inlaid New-York Pianos at very low prices. Melodeons at wholesale prices. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st..

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT TONED, SEVEN-OCTAVE, rosewood piano-forte, made to order and nearly new, carved legs and lyre, triple mouldings, large round corners, scalloped keys, serpentine front, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, for cash, as the family have no further use for it. Call at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE—TWO of six stops, Gothic cases; one eight stop do.; one two rows keys; pedals 16 feet, c. c. c. 22 stops. Also, one second-hand of five stops. The above are warranted and will be sold low. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Dowaing-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

SPLENDID CARVED, FOUR ROUND COR-ner, grand diagonal, 7-octave, rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months, and cost $600. Will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. BY ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS of various styles, to let or sold on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st. New-York, by
J. M. PELTON.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE,
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

AUTUMN MILLINERY, CLOAKS, &c.
Regular Semi-annual Display of
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 23D,
being the day usually fixed upon for the exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
the subscriber is well prepared to exhibit the Leading and Latest Styles in
BONNETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS, and
ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS,
WRAPPERS, &c.
In all kinds of material.
Together with a well-selected stock of
FURS OF ALL KINDS,
which he will take pleasure in showing to his numerous customers and the public generally,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail
On MONDAY, Sept. 20,
500 REAL BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
At less than the cost of importation.
Also,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOL AND STELLA SHAWLS,
At exceedingly low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open MONDAY, Sept. 20,
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF SILKS,
Received per recent arrivals.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22,
An elegant assortment of the above goods at retail.
These goods are of our own importation, and will be sold at very low prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

10,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL FRENCH M. DELAINES!
Chintz Colors, from Auction,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!
POINT D'ALENCON, BRUSSELS, APPLICAT, POINT DE GAZE, MECHLIN AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
In sets, and by the yard.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Vienna and Paris Broché long and square Shawls, Plaid Bordered Wool Shawls, Plush Shawls, Printed and Plain Cashmere and Wool Shawls,
FASHIONABLE PARIS STELLA SHAWLS,
and every other variety of Shawls for Fall and Winter wear,
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Large assortment FOR FALL, just received at
LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Solicit the attention of Hotel and Steamboat proprietors and purchasers generally, to their large and desirable stock of
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
of every description, including all the popular makes of Pure Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c. Also, Piano and Table Covers in Printed Cloth, Rich Tapestry &c., &c.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Bridal Hoops, Corded and Embroidered Skirts, Crinoline, Adjusting Spring Steel Hoops, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS SILKS FOR FALL.
A full assortment of Fashionable Robes and Rich Paris Silks, just received per steamers.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
New Fall Styles, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Invite the especial attention of the ladies to their immense FALL STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
including Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Valentias, Poplins, Ombre and Plain French Merinos, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Paris Printed De Laines, and many exclusive Novelties in Robes and Piece Goods. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
In every variety.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HAT RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Hosiery, Under-garments, Gloves, Fancy Articles, &c.
FALL VARIETIES—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MEDALLION SETS,
POINT D'ALENCON SETS.
HONITON SETS,
Point Applique Sets, Puff Lace Sleeves.
A fine assortment, and at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
A lot of Maltese Collars for 75c., worth $1 50.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 BROADWAY
Are receiving daily from auction
Shawls of all the newest styles,
Will be opened this morning
100 Mantle Stella Shawls, $5.

RICH PARIS DE LAINES FROM AUCTION.
All Wool, extra rich colors,
At 6s. per yard, worth 8s. per yard,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS,
At very low prices,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have constantly on hand
A large assortment of Raglans, &c.,
Adapted to the present season.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS
Selling at Half Price.
Viz.—$1 25, worth $2 50
1 50, " 3 00
1 75, " 3 50
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Are receiving by every steamer the choicest patterns of Embroideries and Laces ever imported at very low prices. Also, Head-Dresses, Ladies' Dress Caps, Mourning and Illusion Goods in entirely new styles. The trade supplied as usual. RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS,
AND
PARIS MILLINERY,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Will open, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., the MOST ELEGANT and EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above goods EVER EXHIBITED in New-York, among which will be found:
SHAWLS, in new and beautiful designs.
VELVET, BEAVER, and OTHER CLOAKS,
Unequaled in style and richness.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS and MILLINERY,
In great variety, and of the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.

A MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF CLOAKS,
At BULPIN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
SUPERBLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
CASTOR CLOTH SACKS.
LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' CLOTH BURNOUS.
OPENING DAY FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES, CALL AND SEE.

A SUPERB LOT OF OPERA CLOAKS,
IN ANTICIPATION OF THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON,
Will be exhibited
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
Being his SEMI-ANNUAL opening day.

A VISIT FROM THE LADIES
to BULPIN'S New Store,
No. 415 Broadway,
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
is respectfully invited,
to the grand opening
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS.

A FASHIONABLE EVENT.
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway,
GRAND OPENING DAY
OF ALL THE PARISIAN NOVELTIES
In new and elegant CLOAKS.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

THE GRAND AUTUMN OPENING
OF THE LEADING FASHIONS FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
BENJAMIN BRADLEY & CO.'S BAZAAR,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
The choicest goods will be displayed in the following departments:
LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CHILDRENS' FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
GENIN'S FALL STYLE OF GENTS HATS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 20,
NEW FALL GOODS
Of their own importation.
Comprising a large and beautiful assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, VELVETS, &c.
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their magnificent selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, and
FLOUNCINGS.
Novelties secured by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

GRAND EXPOSITION
Of real India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, purchased in London at the late auction sales.
Forming the most extensive assortment ever offered in this City, at prices greatly below their former value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
1,000 pieces rich Printed Muslin de Laines, 1s. 6d. per yard, will be opened this morning.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH SILKS PER STEAMER PERSIA.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, ten cases of Silks, the latest Paris style, comprising Double Jupes, Robes à Laize, and Silks by the yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WIDE BLACK MERINOS,
VARIOUS QUALITIES,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BOOTH & TUTTLE.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
200 pieces CUBAN CLOTH, 56 cents, worth 87½.
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!
A SPECIAL BARGAIN!
2 cases (LUPIN'S) 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases (LUPIN'S) $1, worth $1 37½.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WILLIAM EMBERSON, NO. 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st., has a beautiful assortment of embroideries, collars, sleeves, bands, edgings, black Brussels and guipure laces, ribbons, trimmings, fringes, bonnet flowers, feathers, and a good assortment of fancy articles. It is the only place up town where you can get suited in the above articles. Goods from auction cheap.

1,000 PAIR OF
FRENCH WOVE CORSETS—$1 a pair.
Just received, new patterns, and for sale by
FURMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

SHIRT STORE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.
ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.
WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS,
ARE SOLD AT $1,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT, WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
UNDER GARMENTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FIRE-SHIRTS,
WITH COVERED BUTTONS,
OF BEST DOUBLE-TWILLED MADDER-DYED RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.
SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.
SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.
KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN
ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
OR THE MONEY RETURNED
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.
IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

FURNITURE.

**CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SID

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—LA CRACOVIENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—[illegible]'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, AND MLLE. CHRISTINE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE STRANGER—RONALD THE RED—ICE WITCH.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon, to go by Railroad at 2, to go by steamboat at 4 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Briton*, with four days' later news from Europe, passed Riviere du Loup yesterday afternoon. The boatmen went out for her news, and it was thrown overboard for them, but the can containing it sunk, from (probably) not being water-tight. The steamer passed Montreal, and was anchored off St. Roch's last night. The weather was very stormy, and it was almost impossible, in consequence, to board her, though the attempt was to be made. Her news had not reached us at the time of going to press.

A large Convention of the people of Richmond County was held yesterday, at the village of Richmond, agreeably to a call, which had been numerously signed, "To interchange views upon the Quarantine question, and to take such action thereon as their duty required in this emergency." Dr. J. F. HARRISON presided. Some six or eight hundred persons were present, representing all parts of Staten Island. A lengthy report was read to the meeting, by LOT C. CLARK, Esq., purporting to be "a correct and reliable statement" of the whole question. A series of resolutions was adopted embodying the sentiments of the meeting, and speeches were made by Mr. BRADLEY, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., Mr. ELLINGWOOD and Dr ANDERSON. The speeches, as well as the report and resolutions, justified the course pursued in the abatement of the Quarantine nuisance by burning, and the intention was plainly expressed to repeat the act by fire or gunpowder in case the hospitals are rebuilt. The presence of the military, and the placing of the county under martial law was denounced as uncalled for, and as an insult to the people and to the military of Staten Island.

The Commissioners of Emigration held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. Both the Governor and the Mayor were present and spoke on the subject of rebuilding the Quarantine hospitals. The Construction Committee have reported in favor of rebuilding brick shanties for the sick, but against the rebuilding of the small-pox hospital.

The trial of General Superintendant TALLMADGE on the charge of dereliction of duty with regard to Quarantine matters, preferred against him by Gen. NYE, was commenced before the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The Deputy Superintendant, Capt. WEED, of the Second Precinct, and Mr. EZEKIEL S. HALSTEAD, a merchant, were examined. Their testimony related to the reception of the news of the burning of the Quarantine buildings on September 1, and the conduct of the General Superintendant in relation thereto. Gen. NYE conducted the direct examination and Mr. NOYES the cross-examination. The trial will be proceeded with next Thursday at 11 A.M.

The *Black Warrior* arrived yesterday morning, with dates from Havana to the 15th inst. The capture of an abandoned Spanish slaver, off Colorado Reef, was attracting attention. The cargo of *nine hundred* negroes had been safely landed. The extraordinary speculative demand for Sugars had enhanced the price to a point suspending operations. The health of Havana is said to be good.

Our advices from Central America, by the way of the Belize, extend to the 15th ult. The health of Guatemala and of Honduras is represented as less satisfactory than usual. Small-pox was prevalent in Honduras, with a dangerous form of pulmonary disease hitherto unknown. Several attempts had been made to burn the town of Belize—none successful. The authority of CARRERA in Guatemala was threatened, it was rumored, by a powerful organization.

From the Dominican Republic we have intelligence of the entry of SANTANA into Santiago on the 1st inst.; the dissolution of the Government, and the flight of President VALVERDE to Turk's Island. The State appears to be in anarchy; business is suspended; the Government money discredited. The next proceedings of SANTANA were anxiously looked for.

A great mystery disturbs the people of Sag Harbor, L. I. Last Saturday a brig was seen off Montauk, southward, but quite near shore. Her movements were not closely watched, but an hour afterwards she was not to be seen. Soon after her disappearance was noticed, a boat containing nine men landed, left their boat in the surf, and got Mr. GOULD, whose house is the only one in the vicinity, to take them on to Sag Harbor. They made much display of their money, which was all Spanish; would not ride quite into the village, and before dark had chartered boats and men to set them over to the Connecticut shore. Soon after the first boat landed, another landed near the same spot with thirteen men on board. These professed that they had become separated from a fishing-smack to which they belonged. They went up to Sag Harbor straggingly, seemed anxious to keep out of sight, and on Sunday one of them died. Whether these men were mutineers from on board a vessel which they had scuttled, or were the officers and crew of a slaver, who had divided their gains and sunk their vessel, the villagers can only guess. Capt. RYNDERS has been notified of the proceedings, and an investigation will doubtless be instituted at once.

A new trial has been denied to IRA STOUT, the Rochester murderer. The execution is ordered for Friday, Oct. 22. It is intimated that STOUT's counsel will carry the case up to the Court of Appeals.

The aggregate mortality in New-Orleans from yellow fever during the eleven weeks, from June 27 to Sept. 12, was 2,201.

Two convicts at Sing Sing, named BENNETT and WARD, employed in the furniture shop in the Prison, made a murderous assault on Mr. WESTFALL, the contractor's agent, on Saturday. Assistance arrived in time to save his life.

The Board of Aldermen last evening decided by a vote of 9 to 6 in favor of repealing the ordinance forbidding the use of steam on Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street.

The trial of "BILLY MULLIGAN," for the assault on Mr. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was first on the calendar for trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, having been three times previously postponed. Mr. TOMLINSON, his counsel, stated to the Court, that he had advised MULLIGAN to plead guilty, but as there never was an assault which was more justifiable, he desired time, before sentence, to put in mitigating affidavits. MULLIGAN was called to the bar, withdrew his plea of Not Guilty and pleaded Guilty. The Court gave time to counsel to prepare his affidavits, and designating Saturday next as the day of sentence. The case of JAMES F BADDERROP, charged with the murder of JOHN DUYCKINCK, at a billiard saloon in Canal-street, on Feb. 15, was, on application of Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, counsel for the prosecution, postponed till Wednesday, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. GEORGE L. WARD was tried on a charge of petit larceny and acquitted. It was alleged that, being a ticket seller for the Liverpool packet ships, he abstracted a $10 gold piece from JOHN CHAMBERS while the latter was paying for a passage to Liverpool. JOSEPH B TUPPING pleaded guilty to forging a check for $650 on the Artisans' Bank. He was remanded for sentence. MARY CONWAY pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill. She threw her newly-born infant into a cess-pool, but it was rescued in time to save it. She was remanded for sentence. MICHAEL DOWNING and LODOVICK FICK were charged with robbery in the first degree. On the night of Sept. 8 they attacked STEPHEN ZOLLINGER, in Forty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, and robbed him of $8. The charge was fully proven, and the Jury convicted them without leaving the Court. RICHARD BODEN *alias* Hanson, was tried for grand larceny. It was alleged that he stole sundry household goods and wearing apparel, valued at over $100, the property of Mrs. BISCHOFF, of Varick-street, on Aug. 22. The prisoner had boarded with the prosecutor about a week, during which time his conduct was suspicious. After the property was missed his room was searched, and two bundles of skeleton keys, a bottle of chloroform, and some burglars' tools were found. When arrested he tried to break prison. None of the missing goods were found on him, however, and the Jury, being unable to agree, were discharged.

The General Markets, yesterday, were dull for Cotton, and active for Flour. Wheat and Corn were held with much firmness—the sales thereof, however, were rather light. Provisions, Coffee, Molasses and Oils, were sparingly dealt in. Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Sugars, were in good request at uniform rates. Freights were inactive.

Dred Scott.

It is not well to let the great pass away without note and worthy honor. DRED SCOTT is dead. Yesterday, from St. Louis, that illustrious personage carried his case to the Supreme Court above, not doubting, we may believe, that the adverse decision he encountered here will there meet with reversal, and that he will be at once admitted to a better freedom and more equal citizenship. It is only now and then we are called to regret the loss of the truly eminent. Once or twice, perhaps, in a generation. DRED is of these. His name will live when those of CLAY, and CALHOUN, and BENTON will be feebly remembered or wholly forgotten. Posterity will make inquiry about the subject of that great leading case, decisive of human right, upon which the fate of the Union was in his day presumed to depend, and will gather up what particulars lie scattered up and down cotemporary chronicles regarding him. So, by all means, let the noted negro have his obituary and monument with the rest.

DRED SCOTT died at a very advanced age. Longer ago than anybody can remember, he was born, down in Virginia, on the property of the Blow family, which, from the name, we may judge to be extensively connected with the first families. Captain PETER BLOW, while yet our hero was of tender years, moved away from the home of his race to Missouri, carrying DRED with him; and there, as was to be anticipated even for the BLOWS, succumbed to the common fate. After other changes, and after accepting the claims of several reputable gentlemen in succession to the ownership of his soul, the Negro, in 1834, came into the hands of Dr. EMERSON, a surgeon in the Army, who carried him along to Rock Island, in Illinois, and subsequently to Fort Snelling, in the Northwest Territory of that day. At the latter point, in 1836, he married HARRIET, another chattel of the migratory surgeon, by whom he had the two children who figured in the suit, ELIZA and LIZZIE, and who still live. Dr. EMERSON, in 1838, gave over his roaming, settling down quietly in Missouri, where some dozen years ago he died, leaving the slaves in trust to Mr. JOHN F. A. SANDFORD, the executor of his will, and the defendant in the famous suit. It is ten years ago since DRED brought suit for his freedom, and that of his wife and family, in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, asserting it on the ground of their owner having voluntarily taken them, in the first instance, to soil declared free by the ordinance of 1787; in the second place, to soil acquired by treaty with Louisiana, north of 36° 30', and therefore free by the terms of the Missouri Compromise. His claim was held valid by the local Court; but, upon appeal, it was denied by the Supreme Court of the State, which sent the case back to the lower tribunal. It passed thence into the Circuit and the Supreme Courts of the United States, where, at the December Term of 1856, it was finally decided against DRED and his pretensions. The majority of the Court were of opinion that

"A negro held in Slavery in one State, under the laws thereof, and taken by his master, for a temporary residence, into a State where Slavery is prohibited by law, and thence into a Territory acquired by treaty, where Slavery is prohibited by act of Congress, and afterwards returning with his master into the same Slave State, and resuming his residence there, is not such a citizen of that State as may sue there in the Circuit Court of the United States, if by the law of that State a negro under such circumstances is a Slave."

Of course this decision, with the general results of which we have now nothing to do, extinguished the hopes of the hapless DRED. The freedom he sighed for was not, however, so remote as he supposed. Shortly after the judgment his owner determined, indeed had long previously determined, but then proceeded, to consummate the emancipation of the veteran negro and his family. The owner was the Hon. CALVIN C. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts. But, as under the laws of Missouri the act of emancipation can only be performed by a citizen of that State, the four items of personal property were made over to Mr. TAYLOR BLOW, a son of Capt. PETER above referred to, who, on the 26th of May, 1857, gave liberty to the happy captives. The transaction was probably as gratifying as it was becoming to Mr. BLOW, who a half century before had been a play-mate of the colored hero. We have been informed that charitable hands have smoothed the later path of DRED and his HARRIET, so that a freedom so tardily come by, has not been attended by its usual awkwardness, abuse and suffering.

Of a truth, few men who have achieved greatness have won it so effectually as this black champion. There is little it may be of merit in his personal service. Others doubtless, for uses of their own, have prompted and paid for the fight. But he belongs to a class whose names are accidentally but ineffacebly associated with critical or memorable facts in history; and who are therefore surer of immortality than the authors themselves of the events. The "Clay Compromise," the "Wilmot Proviso," the "Dred Scott Decision," the "English Bill," of cotemporary annals, are to be classed with the "*Lex Julia*," the "Methuen Treaty," the "Code Napoleon," of the past; facts and results, to which chance rather than merit has attached names, which they shall perpetuate indefinitely. It shall always be remembered that in the person of the old negro who died yesterday the highest tribunal of America decided that *an African was not a man, and could not therefore be a citizen of the United States.*

THE STATEN ISLAND MEETING.—The meeting of Staten Islanders, at Richmond, yesterday, was a highly respectable gathering in point of numbers, and also in the personal character of the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings. The report presented by the Committee, and a sketch of the speeches made occupy a considerable part of our columns this morning. The report mildly disapproves of the burning of the hospitals, by terming the acts of the incendiaries "hasty" and "indiscreet," which is quite as much as could be expected. But the gentlemen who addressed the meeting appear to have decidedly approved of the conduct of the mob, and they doubtless spoke the sentiments of the people of the County. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Judge CROPSEY, one of the oldest residents of the Island, and it was presided over by the venerable Doctor HARRISON, who once occupied the post of Health-Officer himself. Among the speakers were Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS, the author and lecturer; Mr. BRADLEY, a lawyer; and Mr. ELLINGWOOD, of Wall street. It is probably the first time that an act of lawless violence, involving such serious consequences as the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, has received the sanction of men of their standing and character. But still we do not imagine that there is anything alarmingly significant in the circumstance. The Quarantine-phobia is a local disorder. The disease is not likely to prove epidemic, and in a short time it will reach its height and its virulence will begin to abate. The patients will recover, and quiet will be restored again. But the episode of the Quarantine disturbances will form a very curious chapter in our history.

St. Louis Contested Election.

Advices from St. Louis, both public and private, imply that the evidence by which FRANK P. BLAIR expects to unseat J. R. BARRETT is of a very formidable character. In ordinary contested cases the public incline to favor the pretensions of the successful candidate, and naturally attribute the effort of his opponent as much to disappointed feeling as to any other cause. But, if our information is correct, the case of the St. Louis election is not of the ordinary kind, and the frauds perpetrated have been gross almost beyond example. Mr. BLAIR has asserted throughout, with every appearance of confidence, his ability to unseat BARRETT. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"When the ballots were counted, and the returns made, some wonderful statistics relating to the population of certain localities were brought before the eyes of the public. Certain Wards, it appeared, had added thirty per cent. to their voting population in three months, while all the other Wards had a uniform and moderate increase—such an increase as would legitimately appertain to a growing city like St. Louis. In like manner it was discovered that some country precincts, like Gravois, had had a three-fold increase of their voting population, while the entire population had decreased. This abnormal growth of the voting population, it was seen, was confined to the Wards and Precincts in which the mobs besieged the polls on election day. The fact was also simultaneously disclosed that this entire wonderful increase voted the National Democratic ticket. These coincidences pointed to certain conclusions. A miracle had been performed, or a fraud had been perpetrated. The phenomena could not be explained, on any hypothesis which assumed fair play and honest voting. The American vote and the Free Democratic vote had remained stationary in these Wards, while the National Democratic vote had been multiplied four-fold. The whole increase in the voting population, as the figures show, went for the National Democracy. The conviction spread that legal suffrage had been overslaughed by spurious suffrage. Men's minds recurred to the election frauds which had been perpetrated in Kansas and advocated in Congress and throughout the country by the same party, and they concluded the St. Louis election was governed by the same tactics which the party had practised in Kansas. Further inquiry discovered scores of individual cases, of illegal and multiple voting, and established the fact that intimidation had been practised on a large scale, and by preconcerted methods. It was also ascertained that corrupt, ignorant and conveniently facile judges of election had been appointed in several precincts, and that something equivalent to colonization had been carried out in the remote precincts. When all these facts were satisfactorily established, the vindication of legal suffrage was resolved upon by those candidates who believe they received a majority of legal votes."

In St. Louis County the names on the poll-books are numbered, and the ballots are also numbered to correspond. All the ballots are preserved. In each case of fraudulent voting, it is therefore easy to determine which candidate was benefited by the cheat, and this fact greatly simplifies the work Mr. BLAIR has before him. After he had served the requisite notice on BARRETT, he applied to the County Court for an order directing a copy of the poll-books and ballots to be furnished him. The Court being composed of two Democrats and one opposition man, not only refused the application, but threatened its Clerk with removal and imprisonment should he comply. BLAIR then applied to Judge LACKLAND, sitting as United States Commissioner, for the proper order, which the Judge granted, at the same time furnishing an elaborate and well-written opinion. The work of copying is now in progress. BLAIR claims that large numbers of votes actually cast for him were counted for BARRETT, and also that there was a large amount of double voting for his opponent. It is confidently claimed by him and his friends that he has abundant evidence to show that he was elected by fully four hundred plurality, and he expects that a careful inspection of the ballots will exhibit a still more favorable result. If the alleged frauds have actually been committed, their exposure must be desired by every friend of honesty and a pure ballot-box. It is openly charged that the Administration suggested and stimulated the extraordinary measures which resulted in BLAIR's defeat; and it is known that all the Government beneficiaries, including the fortunate holders of Army Contracts for Utah, were most active against him. Revelations of a startling character, it is said, are about to be made in connection with this subject, and it may well happen that the rejoicings over the defeat of BLAIR were premature.

MILITARY DUTY AT QUARANTINE.—We find amongst the items of intelligence from Staten Island, that Private WILLIAM WILSON, (the somewhat notorious Ex-Alderman,) of Company G. of the Eighth Regiment, was recently seized with a fit, and obliged to go home to recover himself, in consequence of over-exertion. What this over-exertion was, we learn from the fact that Mr. WILSON, being a person of great good-nature, was in the habit of volunteering to mount guard in the place of other men, and that he actually, on one occasion, stood sentry in this way for nine successive hours.

We naturally, as everybody else, take a great interest in the welfare and efficiency of our volunteer soldiery, and for this reason are sorry to learn, that in a regiment doing duty under a proclamation of martial law, and in nightly expectation of an attack, any such incident could have occurred, as it leads to the conclusion that the officer in command of the guard when WILSON performed this exploit is ignorant of a very essential part of his duties. One of the first duties of the commander of a picquet is to see that the sentinels are relieved at stated intervals, and that fresh men go on duty, not so much from motives of humanity, as in order that a better watch may be kept. Every man's senses become obtusé through great strain; consequently, every hour a sentry remains at his post the duller his sight and hearing become, and it is imperatively necessary that he should after two, or at most four hours, make way for somebody whose eyes and ears are fresh. In all such matters the first consideration is the interest of the service, and not the soldier's whims, or generosity. When a regiment takes the field, its duties should be done properly, if they are done at all. Therefore, WILSON should not have been allowed to take anybody's place. By the end of his nine hours he was stupid as an owl, we have no doubt—and do not in the least blame him for it—and might have been readily surprised and disarmed by an enterprising incendiary. If he brought on his illness with his officer's permission, the officer ought to be put under arrest, or, if without his permission, they should both be punished, because it is part of the officer's duty to see that the men do not shirk their turn of duty. The object of posting sentries is not to afford the privates opportunities of showing their good nature, but of guarding against surprise. The Eighth Regiment seems to need a lesson in picquet duty. They must remember that drill is, after all, only one of the accomplishments of the soldier. Field service, before the enemy, is still more important and, even its minutiæ should not be neglected.

The Musical Tug of War.

We mean no disrespect to an ancient and reputable people, or to our fellow-citizens of Hibernian birth, when we assert that it is a vulgar prejudice to suppose that the tug of war eventuates at the moment when Greek meets Greek. The "tug" referred to by the poet has long ceased to come in the shape of a bleeding nose and eyes emblazoned after the manner of Mr. OWEN JONES, with simple taste for prismatic color. In these times the process is artistic, and involves a vast amount of ingenious bureaucraft. Our immediate Greeks, we are disposed to think, are typified by rival *impresarii*—gentlemen who fight from the pure instinct of mere unamiability. They know, or profess to know, that nothing is to be gained by the battle, but they wage it with wonderful prowess and dexterity, simply because it lies in their way, and chimes in pleasantly with their inclinations.

The first tug we feel bound to confess came from Mr. STRAKOSCH. It was a sinful thing in that gentleman to announce that he possessed the only artist who combined youth and beauty with genius. No responsible manager could be expected to submit to thus having his nose tweaked without dreaming of revenge. There was a mild and beautiful air of forbearance about Mr. MARETZEK's card on the subject, a fine manly sorrow and lamentation anent the arts of the deceiver, which was pretty enough in its way, but every one knew that it was nothing more than the graceful curling of the smoke from the lighted fusee, and that presently there would be an explosion. Whilst things were in this condition the redoubtable ULLMANN, gorged with victory, arrived on the battle-field. A glance at the state of affairs assured him a fight was inevitable, and at this moment the rival generals are marshaling their forces for the eventful strife.

And the forces are decidedly imposing. Under the banners of Mr. STRAKOSCH are inscribed the names of Mesdames COLSON, GAZZANIGA, PARODI, CORA DE WILHORST, and Messrs. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, JUNCA, LABOCETTA. Under the *bâtons* of Marshals MARETZEK and ULLMANN we find the mighty names of PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT, JOHANNA WAGNER, the GASSIERS, (husband and wife,) STEFFANI, CARL FORMES, ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, and a park of smaller guns, to say nothing of four redoubtable conductors, Messrs. MARETZEK, TORRIANI, ANSCHUTZ and MUZIO—the latter a friend and pupil of Signor VERDI'S, and the original conductor of several of his best operas. New-York will undoubtedly be the centre of operations, but there will be a fair amount of skirmishing in the provinces. It is clearly impossible to employ nine *prima donnas* in the two houses of this City.

From what we can gather there seems to be no probability of a compromise. Mr. STRAKOSCH is determined to go on, and Messrs. MARETZEK and ULLMANN are determined to give him a lesson. The slightest provocation will lead to operatic performances six times a week at Burton's and at the Academy. A hasty word will certainly provoke a like number of *matinées*, whilst a trifling act of indiscretion may bring down the prices to fifty cents. This is the position of things. Who will be the first to cry peccavi?

Not the public, for whether it be bear or man that licks, it is equally unimportant to that august body. A season of remarkable artistic brilliancy will bridge the dreary period from Fall to Spring. In a few months we shall hear nearly all the great singers of the world, and with this fact in view, we can afford to look on the contest with complacency. Where there is so much that is good, it is scarcely probable that the public will take sides with either Manager, but will go from one house to the other for variety and delectation. More is to be feared from the Press than from the public. A reputation is a tangible thing in newspaper writing. It supplies the place of originality, and doubly blinds the eyes of judgment. An artist like PICCOLOMINI (think of hominy, in an English point of view, without the luxurious *h*, when you get to the latter part of the name, and you will pronounce it rightly,) suggests rapture, and the emotion may be indulged with a very small expenditure of labor, for the London Press has been rapturous ever since the charming cantatrice made her *debût*. A city paper has already favored us with the shouts of an excited Irish populace, and the particulars of an ovation in which a number of silly men usurped the nobler duties of the horse, by drawing the carriage in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI had the misfortune to be seated. We fear we shall have many other reproductions of the same kind. An operatic excitement never wants a whipper-in, and we have greatly mistaken Mr. ULLMANN, if he remains for a single week indifferent to this fact.

We are anxious to see a fair fight, if fight it must be. Let all the Managers have their opportunity, and make the most of it. In London they had three Opera companies last season, and all of them did well. Possibly we may be able to support two houses, and to reap some art-benefit from the opposition. At all events, let us hear both sides, and judge for ourselves, without being influenced by puffs preliminary, or the blandishments and endearments of either Mr. ULLMANN, Mr. MARETZEK, or Mr. STRAKOSCH.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR A CORPORATION DINNER.—The Springfield *Republican* gives its rural readers some account of the Comet now visible, and suggests that the celestial lion be put to some practical use. Our rustic cotemporary thinks that "the New-York City Government, being now without a lion, should give this distinguished stranger a public reception and eat a corporation dinner in its honor."

A wealthy female pickpocket has been arrested in Philadelphia. The *North American* says this woman is a well-known character, and is believed to have accumulated about $25,000 solely by filching from the pockets of people who buy dusty provisions in the hovels in Market-street.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20—12 P. M.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., is at anchor some fifteen miles below St. Roch's, and near L'Islet. A heavy storm is prevailing, and it is impossible to obtain her news to-night. The boatmen at Riviere du Loup went off to the steamer when she passed that point this afternoon, and state that the news was thrown overboard to them, but sunk before it could be obtained, owing probably to the can containing it not being water-tight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appropriations by the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses—Judge Bowlin—Mr. Appleton—The Paraguay Expedition—Collector Schell Not to be Removed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20.

The *Union* will publish, to-morrow morning, an elaborate statement, prepared at the Treasury Department, showing the appropriations made by the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, designating those which are positive and those over which the Executive can exercise a discretion.

Judge BOWLIN has left for Missouri, but will return here in about ten days to receive his final instructions. His appointment has been hailed with satisfaction throughout the country.

The report that Mr. APPLETON contemplates resigning his present office of Assistant-Secretary of State, is a contemptible "roorback." He has not thought of such a thing, nor could the Administration afford to lose his valuable services at the head of the Consular Bureau.

The Paraguay Expedition is rapidly drawing to a completion, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Secretary TOUCEY for the energy displayed in fitting it out.

A rumor was current on the street to-day that Paraguay had dispatched a Commissioner to the United States, who was now quarantined at Havana. The State Department has received no intimation of the kind.

No one has been named yet for the Spanish Mission.

Secretary COBB received a dispatch to-day from the Collector, announcing the election of BRADBURY, Democrat, to Congress from Maine.

There were but seventy-two deaths reported in this city during August. Thirty-five of them were of children under five years of age. Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20.

The surmise that Mr BUCHANAN will remove Mr. SCHELL, or that he will solicit or expect him to resign, is entirely erroneous. Mr. BUCAHNAN has a warmer personal regard for the Collector, and his political sympathies are with the branch of the Democratic Party which Mr. SCHELL represents. Therefore, you may be certain that so long as Mr. BUCHANAN is President, Mr. SCHELL will remain Collector.

The war against him is simply a strife for the spoils, made by those who will not take the responsibility of determining who shall be turned out. The members of Congress from New-York and Long Island have assumed to control his appointments, or rather they have demanded that he should place certain adherents of their own particular stripe, in the Custom-House. To some extent Mr. SCHELL has acceded to their requests; but he insists that they shall select the Democrats who are to walk the plank. They decline to assume the hazard; and so their latest friends are not rewarded.

They expect Mr. BUCHANAN to share in their indignation at Mr. SCHELL, and come here with their complaints, anticipating that the President will issue peremptory orders that Mr. SCHELL be superceded. But I know that Mr. BUCHANAN indorsed—if he did not suggest—this line of policy, and that he will justify and sustain it.

The preparations for the sailing of the Paraguay expedition are being rapidly completed. There is yet wanting one vessel—but if that is not found in time, the expedition will go as at present made up. D. S.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 20.

A dispatch from Independence, dated yesterday, says that the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived there.

The latest dates from Fort Defiance were to the 18th of August, at which time no hostile movement had been made against the Navajo Indians, at the earnest solicitation of an influential Chief. The officers had given him ten days to raise his people to go in search of the murderer of the servant of Major BROOKS.

Three Companies of Rifles, under the command of Captains LINDSAY and ELLIOTT, and Lieut. HOWLAND, one Company of the 3d Infantry, under Lieut. HILT, and a Company of Spies and Guides, under BLAS LUCERO, had been ordered to be in readiness in the event of war with the Indians.

Some political excitement existed in regard to the election of the Representatives to the next Legislature, there being two sets of candidates, both claiming to be the Simon-pure Democracy.

The U. S. District Court was in session, but no business of importance had been transacted when the mail party left.

Maine Election.

BANGOR, Monday, Sept. 20.

The vote for Congress in the Sixth District is very close. So far as is known FOSTER, Republican, has 865 majority in Hancock and 220 in Washington Counties, while the Democrats claim for BRADBURY 1,000 majority in Aroostook and 43 in Waldo, which is probably correct. This allows FOSTER 42 majority. An error is alleged, however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington in favor of BRADBURY, so that the official count can only determine the result.

The Maine State Agricultural Society.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Sept. 20.

Extensive preparations have been made for the exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society, to commence here to-morrow and continue through the week. Already there are large arrivals of Devon, Ayrshire and Durham Cattle, together with a splendid show of horses. The manufactured articles are on exhibition at the State-House.

Arrivals at Oswego from Liverpool.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The American bark *Chieftain*, NOLVIN, Master, from Liverpool, which the Press censured for approaching too near the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, when the former was paying out the Atlantic Cable, arrived here yesterday morning. The brig *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool for Cleveland, accompanied the *Chieftain* from Montreal to this port.

The Case of the Slave Brig Putnam.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 20,.

The second examination of TOWNSEND, the alleged Master of the slave brig *Putnam*, is assigned for to-morrow, before United States Commissioner LORING. It is rumored that the defence will be that TOWNSEND was only a passenger, and that the real Captain of the brig is a Spaniard, now imprisoned as one of the crew in Charleston. Mrs. TOWNSEND has visited her husband in jail, and it is said that several well-known parties in New-York have been anxious to have an interview with him.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WESTON, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 20.

A destructive fire occurred at Weston, Mo., on the night of the 13th inst., burning the furniture warehouses of JOHN DEITZ and SHAW & NEWHOUSE, the grocery store of F. KAUFMAN, the Court-House, and one or two other buildings. The loss is estimated at $35,000, on which there is about $12,000 insurance.

FIRE IN ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Monday, Sept. 20.

The mansion of the Hon. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT was burned yesterday morning, by a supposed incendiary fire. There is insurance to the amount of $15,000, on a loss of $25,000.

Mortality on Board the Slaver Echo.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 20.

Twenty-five of the Africans on board the *Echo*, and two of the crew, have died since her arrival.

The schooner *Target*, from New-York, which arrived at Savannah on Friday, experienced a heavy gale, sprung a leak, lost mainboom and foregaff, and part of her deck cargo.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 20.

The boiler at Brydge's factory, at Oneida Castle, exploded this morning, killing the engineer, JAMES HERNON, and mortally wounding an employe, named BUNNELL. The buildings are badly wrecked.

The Propeller Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Propeller*, from Boston, arrived at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, and will leave to-morrow for Galway. She is expected to make a quick trip.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 20.

The deaths from yellow fever, during the past week, foot up 128.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 20.

The Board of Health reports there have been no new cases of yellow fever during the past week, and that there are no apprehensions of an epidemic.

The *News* says the sickness is abating, and that there is no fever in the hospitals. The weather is favorable to health.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The yellow fever was declared epidemic on Wednesday last.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 20.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday were 74, and for the week ending on that day, 460.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1858.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Star of the South* arrived below at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at her wharf at 4 P. M. All well.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. DICK ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Death of Dred Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 20.

DRED SCOTT died in this city on Friday night last.

Musical.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. GAZZANIGA, one of the greatest lyric *tragédiennes* of the age, commences a series of farewell performances at this house to-night. The hosts of admirers which this lady possesses insure a succession of splendid houses. The "Trovatore" is selected for to-night, with Messrs. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in their best parts.

A SLAVER OFF MONTAUK.

A Mysterious Brig—Two Boats Left in the Surf—Strange Behavior of the Crews—Foul Play of Some Sort.

SAG HARBOR, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been quite a flurry of excitement in our neighborhood for several days past, originating in some very mysterious arrivals of sundry very mysterious men from oceanward, on an errand which nobody succeeds in comprehending.

On Saturday morning last, Sept. 18, a large brig was seen off Montauk to the southward, nearly opposite Mr. GOULD'S house and close in shore, but soon afterwards she disappeared. Inhabitants, you are aware, are exceedingly scarce in that vicinity, and hence there was nothing mysterious in the fact that which way she sailed or by what course she disappeared was not observed. But, about an hour after her absence was remarked, a brig's quarter-boat was perceived making for the shore. On touching the beach nine men landed, leaving the boat in the surf and at its mercy. The nine walked up to GOULD'S and contracted with him for a ride to Sag Harbor. They were liberal with their money, of which they made much display—all of which, that they exhibited, being foreign coin—doubloons, halves and quarters of Spanish silver. Mr. GOULD drove them up towards Sag Harbor, but before entering the village they handsomely paid the shot, and about 4 o'clock left the carriage. The party here separated and came in singly, or at most in couples, and straggligly. They appeared to be Portuguese, and all were in sailor rig. About the village they laid in supplies of shoes, hats, coats and pants, showering their doubloons upon the shopkeepers with profusion The thing getting abroad, it was much discussed by the villagers, and there was talk of the propriety of arresting them, which, in turn, getting back to the suspected party, they hired boats and men to take them over to the Connecticut shore, and were seen no more hereabouts.

A few hours after this first boat landed on Saturday, another one came ashore through the surf with 13 men on board, who worked their way up to the harbor and westward along the island. Some of these, being asked where they came from, replied that they were fishermen, that they had been separated from the smack they belonged to, and so pulled for the shore. They were not at all talkative, not a bit anxious to see company, and indeed kept themselves secreted while here. They did not conceal their anxiety to get on to New-York, however, and doubtless before your readers see this letter most of them will be perfectly at ease in your Babel. One of this last gang was taken very sick while here, and died yesterday—but of what disease, and what burial he got, or what Crowner's Quest he endured after death, I cannot say.

Now, all these suspicious circumstances may mean nothing, but our people think that they look very much as if a slaver had been off the Montauk Coast; that her crew, with the proceeds of their sales, (made in Cuba, perhaps,) were landed here, having first scuttled and sunk their vessel, and so scattered. At least, an investigation by the United States authorities, it seems to us, would be abundantly proper, and with this view a messenger has gone forward, to-day, with the facts to Marshal RYNDERS. Others among us, however, incline to the opinion that the suddenly-missing brig has been the scene of foul play on the Coast; that a mutinous crew have murdered their officers and sunk their vessel. At all events, there is a great mystery about it, and those best posted on the particulars are the most at a loss how to account for them.

A. D. S.

A Variety of State Conventions.

THE POOR—THE SABBATH—THE PHILANTHROPISTS.

Sundry Conventions have been held in this State during the week, besides the political gatherings.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor has been held at Utica. At the session

POLITICAL.

The "Union" after Col. Forney—Another Letter from Judge Breese.

Col. FORNEY has stirred up a prodigious commotion. The Washington *Union* attacks him fiercely, *apropos* of a letter from Judge BREESE of Illinois. After referring to the Judge's letter, the *Union* says of Col. FORNEY:

"The silly falsehoods of FORNEY'S *Press* were unworthy of Judge BREESE'S notice. The editor of that paper has sunk himself so low in the opinion of all honorable men by his misrepresentations of Democratic measures and his slanders of Democratic men that no one thinks of giving credit to any statement coming through such a channel. He fabricated a private conversation with the President which never was held, conned it over, committed it to memory, went to New-York, repeated it on the stump, corrected it for his own paper, and then circulated it as widely as he could to injure and disgrace the man whose patronage and countenance gave him all the consequence he ever had. On the same occasion he tried to serve his own malicious purposes by another fabrication in which he represented Gov. WALKER as offering a gross insult to the President and Cabinet. The baseness of this last falsehood is intensified by the meanness which leaves the public to infer that Gov. WALKER and only committed the offence against decency which FORNEY attributes to him, but boasted of it afterwards."

Judge BREESE'S letter is a reply to assertions of a Washington correspondent of the *Press*, to the effect that he and the President were formerly at enmity. The Judge says:

"I think it will be news to Mr. BUCHANAN that we were ever bitter foes, or at enmity even. But if we had been, it would afford no reason why I should not support his administration, having faith in it. It is to my credit if I can bury personal resentments out of sight.

I supported him with earnestness and zeal when he was nominated for President, and have had no cause to regret his election. I was one of the instruments in this part of the State by which the tide of Northern opposition was thrown back, and a plurality of 8,000 achieved for him."

Sea and Ship News.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER SHIP ULTONIO, WITH 180 SOULS.

For several weeks the most painful anxiety has prevailed respecting the fate of the Australian passenger ship *Ultonia*, Captain Wm. S. Baker, which left the Thames for Melbourne, with 180 souls on board, in the early part of last November. Unhappily, there is too much reason to fear that the ship will never again be heard of, and the scenes daily witnessed at LLOYD'S by the frequent visits and anxious inquiries of the relatives and friends of those on board are most distressing.

The *Ultonia* was a large Quebec-built ship, 1,341 tons register, belonging to Messrs. MOORE & CO., of Liverpool, and in the course of September, last year, she was chartered to Messrs. FRY & DAVISON, the White Horse line of Australian packet ship-brokers, in Fenchurch-street, for a voyage to Melbourne. She was comparatively a new vessel, having been built in 1854, and was classed A 1 for seven years.

She loaded in the East India Docks. On Nov. 3, she was cleared by the London Emigration Officers, having on board 123 steerage passengers, families, and six cabin passengers, her crew, including master and officers, numbering 54. She passed through the Downs on the 6th of November, and progressed on her voyage, although somewhat tardily, and on the 15th of March she was spoken in lat. 15° S., long. 52° W., a considerable distance to the southward of the Cape. Since then not the least tidings have been heard of the ship or any of her numerous passengers. It was reported that she had been again spoken with on the 3d of May, but it turns out to refer to the previous speaking. More than five months have transpired since she was last seen, and several mails have arrived from where intelligence might be expected of her, but not the least particle of information has come to hand.

Indeed, at LLOYD'S she has been given up as lost. She has already been posted as a missing ship, and the principal underwriters in the room have paid the insurance effected with them on ship and freight. It has been stated that she was heavily laden with railway iron, but that turns out to be incorrect. From the manifest we find that she shipped between 500 and 600 iron railway chairs, stowed in the bottom of the hold, 4 cases of machinery, 21 packages of steam engines, and a large quantity of spirits, amounting in the whole to 10,717 gallons of brandy, 6,800 gallons of rum, 2,660 gallons of gin and spirits of wine, and a large shipment of bottled beer. She had also a quantity of woolen stuffs. Whether the ship caught fire, foundered, or by being far to the southward got among the ice, must only be a matter of conjecture.—*English Paper.*

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AGAIN—Dr. GOULD is out in the Albany *Argus* with a rejoinder to the last card of the Observatory Trustees. He denies the truth of their assertions concerning his letters, and expresses a desire to submit to the judgment of an impartial tribunal the following questions:

1. Whether the Statement of the nine Trustees does not contain extracts from letters essentially private and unofficial?
2. Whether it does not contain portions of letters which were actually marked with the words "Private," or "Confidential?"
3. Whether any of these letters, prior to January, 1858, were addressed, either to the Trustees, or to any of their officers, in their official capacity?
4. What proportion of the extracts were published correctly?
5. Whether my meaning has not been perverted?
6. Whether alterations, omissions and additions prejudicial to me, or favorable to the case of the Trustees, have not been made?
7. Whether sentences not actually written by me have not been published?

He adds: I can see no better means of attaining the desired end than the following: If Messrs. OLCOTT, HARRIS and ARNOLD, with their associates, will name two impartial men, and place the original letters in their hands, I will also name two, and submit my letter books. These four gentlemen shall select a fifth, and proceed to compare the passages cited with the original letters and with their press copies, since any comparison which does not embrace these *fac similes* would be manifestly unjust. The Committee shall report distinctly upon the seven points above enumerated. I will abide the issue.

Tehuantepec.

Correspondence of New-Orleans Delta.

MINATITLAN, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

I presume that ere this reaches you the news of the *Pink Tone*, which Capt. LOCKWOOD was bringing on here for the navigation of the upper part of the Guascualcos River, will have been received. Capt. LOCKWOOD and the crew were obliged to abandon her on the 20th ult., some sixty miles from the Alacranes. They all arrived here in safety.

On the 18th, the schooner *Minatitlan*, with mules and other freight for the Company, 14 days out from New-Orleans, arrived here.

On the 20th, the bark *Rapid*, 38 days out from New-York, with Mr. MURPHY, the Superintendent, and 176 men on board, all in good health, arrived here. They are all stout able-bodied men, quiet and orderly, and apparently capable of doing a great deal of work.

The old steamboat *Lenora*, sent out last year by the Company, was sold to Messrs. DEBLOIS & WOLF this Summer. They bought her for the towing trade, and had nearly completed repairing her upon the arrival of the *Rapid*. Owing to the want of material, the repairs to her boilers, necessary to the rapid generation of steam, could not be made. However, upon trial, it was found that she could ascend the river at a very low rate of speed, so Mr. MURPHY chartered her and left this place in her with 150 men for Suchil, on the 22d inst. Yesterday he returned, having left the boat within a few miles of Suchil, where they must now be preparing to go to work.

The river at this time is quite high, though as yet we have had no flood. Should we not have one, many of those engaged in the mahogany cutting will be unable to get out their year's work, and will thus be greatly injured pecuniarily. Mahogany here commands a good price. I lately heard of the sale of 200 tons at $14 25 per ton.

Now in port, loading mahogany, the *Minatitlan*, for New-Orleans; *Rapid*, for New-York; *Maria*, for Havre. In the river, the *Rosita*, from London, and a schooner from Galveston. They will be up to-day if the wind serves.

The town is improving. Carpenters command good wages; that is, from $2 50 to $3 50 per day. We have but very few here sick, and it may be said that the health of the town is very good. Most people upon their arrival have a slight attack of the calentura, but with care, and a low diet, it soon passes off. It is generally brought on by mixing fruit and liquor, and strangers can rarely be induced to believe the mixture injurious until they have felt the effects of indulgence.

We stand in need here of a newspaper, and of a cabinet-maker's shop. The man that starts the first may expect to lose a little money, unless backed by the Company and by those interested in the rapid settlement of the country; the latter, he who would start the cabinet business, if a good workman, might reasonably expect to make plenty of money. A sawmill would also do well.

For the benefit of your readers and of those who may chance to emigrate to this Isthmus, I will mention that the house of JECKER & Co., of Mexico, some time back entered into a contract with the Comonfort Government, by which, for a consideration of the other part of the public lands of this Isthmus, they agreed to survey the same according to the plan adopted by the United States Land Office for the survey of the United States public lands, and that, in pursuance of said contract, that house has for the past eight months had a large corps of surveyors and draftsmen engaged on the work. All, or nearly all, of the tributary streams of Guascualcos have been surveyed, two meridian lines were run, and from them quite a number of east and west lines.

The field work was brought to a close in June last by the advent of the rainy season, but the office work still goes on. It is reasonable to infer that the field work will be resumed with the dry season, and that when the work is terminated the results with accompanying maps will be published, and that a land-office for the sale of the public lands will be established at some point on this Isthmus. Dr. AUGUST SONNTAG (a gentleman who accompanied Dr. KANE northward in search of FRANKLIN) has charge of the work.

Personal.

During a recent visit to Frankfort-on-the Main, Prince Metternich, calling aside the host of the "Roman Emperor" Hotel, at which he was stopping, stated that on that day (the 23d of August) it was just eighty years since he, then a lad of five years, had first set foot in that house, in the retinue of the Emperor Joseph II. of Austria.

The *Evening Post* is authorized to state that Madame Le Vert and Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, have declined the public demonstration of a *matinee* or *soiree*, with which several papers have announced they were to be complimented.

It is stated that Mr. Herman Melville, author of *Typee*, is preparing a lecture descriptive of his personal adventures in the South Sea.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 20.

$3,500 Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	82	100 Erie Railroad...	b3 17⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s...	94⅜	100 do...	s30 17
5,000 N. Y. Cen. bs. '76	95	68 Reading R. R....	47
2,000 Erie R. Cn. bs.'71	30	100 do...	b60 47
2,000 Erie R. Cn. bs. '62	32	200 do...	b60 47⅛
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. bs.	70	100 do...	s30 46⅞
5,000 Mich. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mt. S. Fd. C. bs.	97	100 do...	b10 47⅛
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	91	900 do...	s30 47
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	90	1000 do...	47⅛
7,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bs	25	50 do...	47⅜
2,000 do...	25	5 Clev. Col. & C. R. R.	90⅜
4,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	71	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s10 83
2,000 M. & M. 2d Mt.	10 Bs 69	50 Mich. Cen. R. R..	b60 55
16 Merchants Ex. B'k.	101	50 do...	b60 54⅜
61 Shoe & Leather B'k.	111	310 M. S. & N. I. RR...	23½
150 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	16⅜	100 do...	b30 23⅝
7 do...	16⅜	100 do...	s30 23⅜
402 D. & H. Co. Co...	98	100 M. S. & N. I. Gd Sk.	s60 44⅛
8 Pacific M. S. Co...	98	150 do...	s30 44⅜
100 do...	b60 98	50 do...	b60 44⅜
137 do...	97⅛	250 Panama Railroad	113
50 do...	s10 97⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R. R..	68⅜
100 do...	s15 97⅜	50 do...	b30 68⅜
75 do...	97⅝	150 do...	68⅜
100 do...	s60 96⅞	200 do...	b60 68⅜
50 do...	b60 97⅛	270 do...	68⅞
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	78	50 do...	s15 68¾
100 do...	b60 78	100 do...	s60 68
831 do...	77⅞	50 do...	s30 68
100 do...	s10 77⅜	150 do...	b60 68⅛
100 do...	s60 77⅛	100 do...	b30 68⅜
150 do...	b10 77⅛	150 do...	s10 68
200 Clev. & Pitts. RR..	75½	100 do...	68⅝
400 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32⅝	450 do...	s3 68
100 do...	s60 32⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	94⅜	100 Reading R. R.....	47⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m	92	100 do...	s45 47
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	25⅜	500 do...	s10 47⅛
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98	100 do...	s15 47⅛
300 Canton Company..	19	100 do...	s3w 47⅜
75 Pacific Mail St. Co.	97⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 44
50 do...	b30 97⅛	16 do...	44⅛
25 do...	s60 96	50 do...	44⅜
250 Hud. Riv. R. R..	s10 27	10 Panama Railroad	113
100 do...	27	150 Clev. & Tol. RR....	32⅜
50 N. Y. Cent. R....	s5 77⅜	350 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	67½
100 do...	77⅜	100 do...	b30 67⅜
100 do...	s30 77½	250 do...	b60 67⅝
100 Erie Railroad.....	17⅜	200 do...	67⅞
50 do...	b60 17⅜	12 do...	67¾
150 do...	17⅛	50 do...	s10 67
25 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	16⅜	100 do...	b30 67

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 N. Y. & H. R. R. 7s	73	20 Marine Bank.....	89⅝
1,000 D., M. & T. R. R. 7s	54⅜	20 do...	89½
4,000 City M. 7 ₱ ct. bs.	44⅜	20 St. Nicholas Bank.	92½
5,000 Memphis City 6s.	74	20 Arctic F. I. Co.....	9⅞
370 M. M. Ins. S. of '58	26½	10 do...	97
1,500 G. W. M. I. S. of '58	47	50 National F. I. Co.	158⅜
1,000 Sun M. I. S. of '57	58½	22 U. S. F. I. Co....	129½
850 Ori. M. I. S. of '58	25	22 Hope F. I. Co.....	87
560 Com. M. I. S. of '56	40½	20 Excelsior F. I. Co.	100
3,000 Mo. 6s.....	87	100 Amer. Guano Co...	$6¼
2,000 Va. 6 ₱ cent. b's	90⅜	21 N. Y. C. Stage Co..	91
1,000 Cal. 7 ₱ cent. b's.	80	65 Saline C. & M. Co.	5
1,000 City 11,10 ₱ c. b's	74	20 Bank of Commerce.	109½
1,000 T. & Ala. R. R. C. 6s	70	10 Humboldt F. I. Co.	99
4,000 C., S. P. & F. d. L. 8s	16	30 Colum. Ins. I. Co..	108⅜
2,000 D., L. & W. R. R. 7s	80	20 Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	33
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. b's	25	10 Pacific M. S. Co....	95¼
5 Indemnity F. I. Co.	92½		

MONDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept. 18, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Sept. 11:

Decrease in Loans	$364,253
Increase in Specie	748,383
Decrease in Circulation	17,975
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	204,860

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House—the average of which must be taken from the *Gross*, in order to come at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits—and including, also, the Sub-Treasury balance of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 19, 1857.	Sept. 18, 1858.	Sept. 17, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$67,691,182	$67,691,182
Loans	108,774,421	124,649,018	125,013,271
Specie	13,566,186	28,808,068	28,059,495
Circulation	8,073,801	7,813,695	7,831,669
Gross Deposits	75,772,774	104,733,688	102,897,554
Exchanged	17,920,842	17,603,982	15,972,708
Undrawn	57,851,932	87,129,706	86,924,846
In Sub-Treasury	10,290,836	12,642,236	12,626,916

The Bank movement is remarkably steady on the present statement. The most marked change in the several departments is the addition to the Specie average, but even this is partly the result of the California receipts coming in early, and the Foreign shipments going out later in the week. The Loan column is again slightly down, notwithstanding the gradual improvement in trade. The cause of this is the indisposition of the Banks to extend on long bills, and the moderate demand on temporary loan. The Deposits go out but slowly this week, while the distant Bank balances are being gradually reduced. As usual in September, the individual deposits seem to be enhanced. The business through the Clearing House averages a million and a half a day larger than the previous week. Upon the whole, the statement will be received as a very satisfactory one.

The week opens without any change in the general look of the market for Money. Exchange for the Boston packet is held very firm on London, 109¼@110 ₱ cent., and the slight decline in French bills last week has brought in more buyers at 5.13¾ f @5.12½ f., and some of the standard drawers are asking 5.11¼ to the dollar.

The Stock Exchange opened with less firmness than on Saturday, and prices on the Railway Share list were weaker throughout the day, closing at a decline of 1¼@1½ on Rock Island shares the fall in this instance affecting the tone of the general market in the afternoon, though other Stocks closed with much less difference in price, as compared with Saturday, viz:

	Sa..	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Central	78½@77⅝		Erie	17½@17	
Reading	47⅜@47½		Galena	83 @83	
Panama	113 @113		Mich. South	23½@23½	
Toledo	33 @32½		Pacific Mail	97½@97	

The dealings in Rock Island, which promised an improvement on Saturday, showed a marked weakness, and a pressure to sell on time, as well as for cash, early in the day. In the afternoon, it was further unfavorably influenced by a rumor that the earnings in September are turning in lighter than any of the neighboring Illinois lines. Reading was moderately active, and in request for immediate delivery between the sessions of the Board, as high as 47⅜ ₱ cent. In the afternoon the *Bear* account put out time contracts again at 47¼@47. The business in the shares of the two New-York Roads was not large. Pacific Mail, after opening at 98, gradually sold down to 97½. State Stocks were steady in price, with light transactions. The offerings of Missouris and Tennessees are less free. Nothing done in the new Loan of the United States. The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports of the Panama Road:

"It is said that of the passengers that went out in the *Philadelphia*, on Saturday, and those which will leave in the *Star of the West*, to-day, the Panama Railroad Company have booked nearly 1,200 for transit over their road. The receipts for August show an increase of $24,000 over the same month last year, notwithstanding a heavy business was done in that month. The traffic of the road during the whole of the present year has been the largest of any former period—the freight business especially being immense, and taxing the full resources of the Company."

The earnings of the Erie Railroad, for the month of August, 1858, were.....$375,233 04
Earnings, August, 1857.....336,626 42

Decrease in August, 1858.....$155,373 38

The following is to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$326,529 14
Payments	329,779 14
Balance	$2,638,965 60

The Receipts include $157,000 from Customs.

Money Circulars for Europe:

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The decline in Railroad Shares, noticed in our circular of the 14th inst., progressed during the two following days, and resulted in an increase of business, followed by a partial recovery of prices. At the close, however, the market is again drooping. Quotations for State Stocks, with one or two exceptions, have slightly improved. There is very little movement in the greater part of Securities which are not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, such as Bonds of cities and counties not widely known, and the majority of Railroad Bonds. Our quotations, therefore, for the same are necessarily often merely nominal. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have risen ¾; Tennessee 6s, ½; Virginia 6s, ⅝; California 7s, both old and new, ¼ ₱ cent. Sales of North Carolina 6s at 94½, 1 ₱ cent. decline, and of Ohio 6s of 1860 at 101¼. The new Government Loan has receded to 103¾. City and County Bonds—Transactions have been restricted to Brooklyn 6s, which have advanced ½ ₱ cent., and to a few Detroit Water loan 7s, Memphis 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee, and St. Louis County 7s, without essential change of prices. Railroad Bonds—There has been but a moderate business done in these. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen ⅜; do. Freeland Bonds, 2 ₱ cent. Sales of Michigan Central 8s at 97; Erie Second Mortgage at 86; Erie Convertible, of 1871, at 30; Erie, 1875, Sinking Fund, at 32½; Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s, 59; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 70; and of Milwaukee and Mississippi Second Mortgage 10s at 69. Railroad Shares have been active; prices, with few exceptions, are lower. The decline is 1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 2¼ on Chicago and Rock Island, 1¼ on Reading, 1⅛ on Cleveland and Toledo, ¾ on Erie, 2 on Michigan Central, ½ on Michigan Southern. There have been heavy dealings in the three first named. Galena and Chicago Shares have risen ¾, Illinois Central, ⅞, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, ⅜ ₱ cent. Money continues extremely abundant, and rates are without change. Exchange on Europe—The market is stiffer. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109¾ to 110, and on Paris at 5.12½ to 5.11¼.

DECOPPET & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 19 William-street.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

Since our last circular of the 14th inst., Railroad Shares have again declined. The heaviest fall was in Chicago and Rock Island, which declined on the 18th inst. to 67, under the rumor that the Company would be compelled to pass the October dividend. This decline has affected the whole market, but has created a greater activity, and henceforth a partial recovery at the close. The new United States Loan of 1874 has declined ⅜ ₱ cent., under pretty inconsiderable sales. The transactions in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds have been limited, and prices almost stationary. Pacific Mail Steamship Company has risen 6 ₱ cent. Trade generally has an improving tendency, and Money is in slightly-improved demand. The last news from Europe was by the *Persia* of the 19th inst. from Liverpool. State Stocks slightly better; small transactions, except in Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee; Virginia rose 1 ₱ cent; Missouri ¼; California new rose ¾; do. old and Tennessee 6s without change; United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874, sold at 103½@3½; do. 1865, at 103. City and County Bonds: Transactions continue to be very limited; we quote some sales of Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State; Chicago 7s, Sewer Loan and Brooklyn 6s without change in prices. Railroad Bonds have been inactive, and prices remain almost unchanged: Erie 2d sold at 36; do. 1875 Bonds at 32½; do. 1871 Bonds at 30; do. 1862 Bonds at 32; New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Bonds at 90; do. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1875, at 95; Illinois Central Construction Bonds rose ¾; Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage sold at 96; Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage at 43; Michigan Central Sinking Fund at 97; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage at 69; Hannibal and St. Joseph's Bonds at 59; Hudson River 1st mortgage at 101; Lake Erie and Wabash 1st mortgage at 71. Railroad Shares have generally declined. Excepting Reading, Chicago and Rock Island, and New-York Central, transactions have been limited. Erie has declined ¾; Reading, 1½; New-York Central, ¾; Michigan Central, 1¾; Michigan Southern, ¾; do. Preferred, 1½; Chicago and Rock Island, 3½; Illinois Central has improved 1 ₱ cent.; Galena and Chicago, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½; Hudson River, ¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg sold at 7½; Pacific Mail Steamship rose 5¾ ₱ cent. Money—The demand has slightly improved, without effecting any noticeable change in rates. We quote Loans on call, 3½ to 5 ₱ cent.; first-class paper, 4@6; names less known, 7 ₱ cent.; Treasury Notes, 4½ ₱ cent., at par. Exchanges firm. Transactions pretty considerable. London, 109¾@110; Paris, 5.13¾@5 11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 18.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave am't of Specie	Ave am't of Circula'n	Ave am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank...	$936,847	$94,511	$92,166	$800,027
Am. Exchange Bk	8,116,865	2,035,549	231,007	6,939,570
Atlantic Bank....	543,105	61,327	97,246	397,263
Bk. of America...	5,994,615	3,181,379	102,954	7,311,057
Bk. of Commerce	12,752,625	3,324,677	1,975	8,774,196
Bk. of Comm'w'lth.	1,439,373	189,380	108,257	921,143
Bk. of New-York.	4,401,265	838,521	397,982	3,433,908
Bk. of N. America	1,612,679	294,283	74,487	1,523,010
Bk. of Republic..	4,114,569	705,442	178,596	3,926,764
Bk. St. New-York	3,539,363	1,549,389	303,213	3,745,601
Broadway Bank..	2,342,309	313,931	219,280	1,879,049
Bull's Head Bank	370,291	26,835	104,475	309,069
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,484,198	420,716	158,798	1,262,226
Chatham Bank...	530,304	77,024	97,909	296,259
Chemical Bank...	2,154,532	1,019,134	270,463	2,691,185
Citizens'-Bank...	699,955	118,685	153,718	543,341
City Bank.....	2,326,782	400,376	16,451	2,117,075
Continental Bank	3,317,694	691,457	121,342	2,942,975
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,564,674	311,255	129,210	1,620,043
East River Bank..	212,115	26,641	70,571	109,149
Fulton Bank.....	1,849,746	349,964	132,523	1,604,151
Greenwich Bank..	766,572	91,544	115,608	616,399
Grocers' Bank....	324,728	53,150	44,412	178,462
Hanover Bank....	1,362,601	199,411	97,288	798,614
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,555,369	354,587	197,857	1,681,190
Irving Bank.....	840,816	233,784	104,819	815,792
Leather Man. Bk.	2,077,817	327,779	221,972	1,712,702
Manhattan Co....	5,019,887	1,001,072	325,587	4,014,143
Marine Bank.....	946,147	137,370	108,564	713,423
Market Bank.....	1,689,861	271,247	162,621	1,235,493
Mechanics' Bank.	4,141,199	936,352	279,825	3,715,830
Mech. B'g Ass'n...	257,752	138,812	57,179	200,141
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	781,439	156,654	135,268	703,223
Mercantile Bank	2,565,968	602,867	43,352	2,314,178
Merchants' Bank.	5,478,318	1,874,366	224,584	5,502,469
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,221,986	269,373	135,376	1,476,671
Metropolitan Bk..	7,227,040	1,333,957	217,070	5,651,860
Nassau Bank.....	1,423,307	281,645	111,431	1,044,642
National Bank....	2,405,216	267,181	185,392	1,201,815
N. Y. County Bk.	384,501	36,168	89,687	267,727
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	405,203	54,414	160,375	173,688
N. Y. Exch. Bank	290,479	24,784	110,756	319,033
North River Bank	106,544	51,289	14,872	13,874
Ocean Bank.....	1,794,847	326,134	103,268	1,519,701
Oriental Bank....	549,721	77,981	99,931	390,435
Pacific Bank.....	1,084,799	190,434	126,325	915,803
Park Bank.....	4,152,030	1,017,961	160,503	3,715,828
People's Bank....	657,304	139,902	118,642	544,990
Phenix Bank.....	3,441,937	716,944	59,356	2,858,660
St. Nicholas Bank	1,041,189	224,018	97,024	749,479
Seventh Ward Bk	3,198,215	247,358	212,127	823,472
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,264,878	380,165	107,857	2,611,009
Tradesmen's Bank	1,325,604	189,177	321,388	808,453
Union Bank.....	2,971,297	507,390	180,416	2,518,300

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$124,649,018	Circulation	$7,813,695
Specie	28,808,068	Deposits	104,733,688

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Sept 11.		Sept. 11.
Artisans' Bank....	$927,383	Manhattan Co....	$5,166,534
Am. Exchange Bk	7,985,540	Marine Bank.....	941,943
Atlantic Bank.....	536,441	Market Bank.....	1,722,110
Bk. of America.....	6,178,451	Mechanics' Bank..	4,016,162
Bk. of Commerce..	12,644,433	Mech. B'g Ass'n...	248,565
Bk. of Comm'w'lth.	1,436,018	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	757,926
Bk. of New-York..	4,562,789	Mercantile Bank..	2,647,022
Bk. of N. America	1,590,110	Merchants' Bank..	5,533,649
Bk. of Republic...	4,147,586	Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,255,043
Bk. St. New-York	3,577,818	Metropolitan Bank	7,441,567
Broadway Bank...	2,321,478	Nassau Bank.....	1,437,819
Bull's Head Bank..	382,612	National Bank....	2,420,975
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,451,891	N. Y. County Bank	379,399
Chatham Bank....	534,168	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	415,856
Chemical Bank...	2,158,596	N. Y. Exch. Bank.	289,072
Citizens' Bank....	687,317	North River Bank	99,716
City Bank.....	2,180,397	Ocean Bank.....	1,768,841
Continental Bank	3,380,529	Oriental Bank....	549,514
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,531,070	Pacific Bank.....	1,937,834
East River Bank..	196,640	Park Bank.....	4,123,063
Fulton Bank.....	1,894,263	People's Bank....	657,100
Greenwich Bank..	711,312	Phenix Bank.....	3,403,522
Grocers' Bank....	316,572	St. Nicholas Bank	1,041,850
Hanover Bank....	1,386,333	Seventh Ward Bk	1,133,660
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,555,934	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,266,499
Irving Bank.....	831,494	Tradesmen's Bank	1,324,994
Leather Man. Bk..	2,149,828	Union Bank.....	3,127,646
Total.....			$125,013,271

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 11.	Loans. Sept. 4.	Specie. Sept. 11.	Specie. Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank..	3,671,280	3,530,796	3,144,115	3,242,478
Canal Bank.....	1,588,721	1,537,297	1,039,521	1,018,938
Louisiana.....	1,867,531	1,794,002	2,637,578	2,408,994
Louisiana State.	3,424,573	3,321,478	2,111,252	2,235,927
Mech. & Trad..	637,454	618,909	389,089	384,908
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,032,685	1,001,308	556,511	398,377
Southern Bank.	250,426	277,702	318,611	250,221
Union Bank.....	977,589	864,680	351,633	353,108
Bank of J. Robb.	257,699	249,286	333,665	296,681
Crescent City...	1,062,178	1,103,444	167,036	177,069
Bank of America	632,343	594,072	331,204	419,108
Total.....	15,302,479	14,892,969	11,380,215	11,285,308
	Increase....409,510		Increase.....94,907	

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 11.	Circulation. Sept. 4.	Deposits. Sept. 11.	Deposits. Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank...	2,043,830	2,128,145	3,728,468	3,736,468
Canal Bank.....	606,840	612,535	808,291	797,354
Louisiana.....	758,529	780,079	3,184,289	2,908,095
Louisiana State.	1,380,630	1,389,870	3,876,443	4,076,266
Mech. & Traders'	166,085	168,160	689,912	690,879
Bk. of N. Orleans	392,345	392,185	665,328	675,415
Southern Bank..	174,940	176,525	182,727	216,482
Union Bank.....	542,995	519,745	587,596	547,211
Bank of J. Robb.	339,045	346,150	284,272	326,806
Crescent City....	150,260	133,433	269,133	275,366
Bank of America	163,430	162,060	549,881	591,759
Total.....	6,718,929	6,828,889	14,725,340	14,636,311
	Decrease...$109,960		Increase....$89,029	

Banks.	Exchange. Sept. 11.	Exchange. Sept. 4.	Due Dist. Banks. Sept. 11.	Due Dist. Banks. Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank...	456,257	333,401	265,543	240,424
Canal Bank.....	826,344	636,585	76,730	111,109
Louisiana.....	475,976	640,983	530,402	461,114
Louisiana State.	482,309	398,783	163,402	157,378
Mech. & Traders'	166,266	168,071	28,864	29,896
Bk. of N. Orleans	387,963	435,453	2,953	56,197
Southern Bank..	687,641	722,079		
Union Bank.....	286,106	231,988	66,092	27,868
Bank of J. Robb.	75,723	156,722	33,342	28,043
Crescent City....	46,698	86,819	15,164	12,783
Bank of America.	12,719	1,443		
Total.....	3,847,687	3,833,326	1,184,993	1,139,616
	Decrease.....$5,439		Increase...	$45,287

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

WM. DUMONT sold, by order of Court, house and lot on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, 201 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 24 feet 10⅜ inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Bought by WM. LEGGETT, for $5,900.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWEL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in an institution or seminary, by a very efficient lady, with many years of practical experience, who can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Any lady or gentleman who is in want of a strictly conscientious person in their establishment, would do well to call on or address B. M., No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION OR HOME, BY AN American Protestant young woman, as housekeeper, or could make herself useful in any capacity to first-class families. Unexceptionable references given; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 674 8th-av., near 40th-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant women, situations, one a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, or would go as nursery governess; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist with the care of children. Unquestionable City reference as to character and capacity. Call or address D. H., No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a respectable, first-class family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the best of satisfactory references that can be given; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., front room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen at No. 306 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has good references. Also, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, has no objection to the City or country; has good reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANTS' NURSE of much experience, who can take the entire charge from its birth; would bring it up by hand if required; has no objection to travel with a family to any part—has been in the habit of so doing; is a Protestant. To save trouble, none but first-class families need apply. The best of City references. Call at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing, or regular cook in a first class boarding-house; wages $9. Also, her neice as chambermaid and nurse; does plain neat sewing work for the nursery; is kind to children; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF respectability and experience, as nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; six years' reference to one family. Any lady in want of a reliable and competent nurse, in whom confidence may be placed, apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pastry, and all kinds of meats and soups; is an excellent washer and ironer, is neat and tidy in her kitchen, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiting alone, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, for a first-class servant; is a most superior washer and ironer and good cook; not fond of changing; and will give the very best of Brooklyn references for neatness, experience and good disposition. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women, situations together; one as first-class cook, and the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; have the best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., third floor, back room, for two days. Also, a Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, with good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by other Protestant young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, middle aged, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress, if liberal wages are paid; has no objection to the country, if there be Protestant Churches near. Call until engaged at No. 196 Bleecker-st., near Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make children's clothes, also ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of children, or to do light chamberwork. Can have good City reference. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH TWO and a half years' reference, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and waiting on a lady, or chambermaid and nurse; also by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 318 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby; she is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 320 South 8th-st., Jersey City; can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a respectable family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 278 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-st., between avs. B and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objection to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, middle aged, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress, if liberal wages are paid; has no objection to the country, if there be Protestant Churches near. Call until engaged at No. 196 Bleecker-st., near Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make children's clothes, also ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of children, or to do light chamberwork. Can have good City reference. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH TWO and a half years' reference, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and waiting on a lady, or chambermaid and nurse; also by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 318 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby; she is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 320 South 8th-st., Jersey City; can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a respectable family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 278 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-st., between avs. B and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objection to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or chamber work and plain sewing. The best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 19 and 20th-sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference if required. Call at No. 120 East 28th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. THE APPLIcant is a good cook, first-rate baker, understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; has no objection to do part of the washing. Can give City reference. Call at No. 43 Hammond-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 2 Clarkson-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Mott-st., near Bayard.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or as dry nurse. Apply at No. 107 16th-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references, and is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, J. H. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant young man, lately arrived from Europe, who can produce the best testimonials from gentlemen he has lived with; has no objection to City or country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in a magnificent style; muslins and laces; wages $7; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with washing; she will take a place in Westchester County or Yonkers; call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable person who understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, is a first-class tailoress and plain sewer. Please apply to 74 Hester-st., corner of Suffolk-st., room No. 13. Notes sent to the same will be promptly attended to. Can be recommended.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGETable gardener desires a place in City or country; is a good driver, and careful in the discharge of his duties; understands milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or on the farm; will go as porter. Apply by letter to M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Protestant young Englishman, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, or would take a place as porter in a store or hotel; is competent and willing to do either; has the best of recommendation. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY, industrious man, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, having had thirteen years' experience; can produce the best of City and country reference, if required. Address P. R., at Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A FITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and can show good reference. Address W. L., at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A PLACE to take care of horses, cow, and work round a nice place. Can chop wood, and attend furnaces, and do anything around, and has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address (post paid) J. S., room No. 91, Globe Hotel, corner of William and Franklin-sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house, by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to city or country. Address P. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man with no family, understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who has got good knowledge of his business and has got good City reference. Any commands for J. P., by calling or addressing a line to No. 827 Broadway, at Mr. Gragen's Bookstore, between 12th and 13th sts., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures. Unexceptionable reference given. Address J. HORNER & CO., No. 2 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 14 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A SITuation as waiter, a steady, active man, who understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last situation, where he lived upwards of three years. Call or send to No. 376 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman; good references can be obtained. City or Westchester County preferred. Address No. 11 5th-st., in the rear, few doors from Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, A situation as light porter, or as coachman, for which he can give good reference; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk in any respectable business, and desirous of seeking the good of my employer in all respects. Address S. M., Box No. 113, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

COURIER AND VALET.—A SWISS, OF EXperience, desires to engage with a family going to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply to L. T., No. 7 West 16th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, NO. 54 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC, ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON. A. H. PARIS, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and looks as warm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., has just commenced its thirty-ninth year, with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. A new Latin and a new Greek class will be formed on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: The Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Revs. Messrs. Inslrie, Sommers and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Howery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $250 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. Cornwall, No. 763 Broadway. Circulars at Appleton's, Randolph's and Crowen's.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WIER MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. LESPINASSE. English taught by two professors. English by birth and education. Reopened.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-paintings, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 782 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 551 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 23 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-wather bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fifty-fifth-av., No. 183 West 22d-st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

MDE. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

GEORGE J. HUSS—TEACHER OF PIANO, HAS REMOVED TO NO. 46 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KREBS, D. D., President. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, MATHematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this Institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school-room. He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Goellet, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William E. Laight; also, to Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Esq.; Gen. James J. Jones, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird, and Dr. John McLean, President of Princeton College, N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Crowen, Stanford & Co., and Carter.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; Junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST. corner of 8th-av.—This school will reopen on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe, Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A Collegiate institution—with music and painting—aids to physical education; horse-back riding, calisthenics daily; gymnasium, bowling alley, and swimming in the Mystic River, (salt.) Catalogues to be had of Mrs. THOMAS P. SMITH, Principal, Boston, Mass.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will open on the 1st of October. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Many young men and ladies, whose early education has been neglected, often see an opportunity of improving their situations, had they a knowledge of one or all the above branches. We recommend all such to attend Mr. PAINE'S Academy, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP & BOOKKEEPING, NO. 362 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-STREET.—The rooms of the subscriber are now open for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, &c. There are no classes, each pupil being separately taught.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st. This institute comprises three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The above Principals are assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Reopened Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING and Book-keeping, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Rooms open day and evening. Lessons given in schools and families. Ornamental writing executed to order.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year Monday, Sept. 6.

J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,118,886 98
Average amount of Specie..... 2,096,849 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,097 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,339,570 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$936 847 00
Average amount of Specie..... 94,511 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,166 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 660 027 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$543,106 00
Average amount of Specie..... 61,327 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,246 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 307,263 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARCHER, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARCHER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $5,994,615 52
Average amount of Specie..... 3,181 379 37
Average amount of Late Bank of America..... 21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,108 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,311,057 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,753,625 30
Average amount of Specie..... 3,324,677 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,774,196 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,039,873 18
Average amount of Specie..... 159,389 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,257 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 921,143 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,401,265 97
Average amount of Specie..... 838,521 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 397,982 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,433,008 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,612,679 39
Average amount of Specie..... 294,233 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 74,487 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,523,010 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE PUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,114,569 40
Average amount of Specie..... 705,442 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,596 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3 926,764 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,639,363 57
Average amount of Specie..... 1,549 389 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 303,213 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,746,601 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DURR, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say; that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DURR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,342,309 41
Average amount of Specie..... 343,931 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 219,280 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,879,049 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $370,391 73
Average amount of Specie..... 26,635 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,475 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 309,089 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,484,198 21
Average amount of Specie..... 420,716 32
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,798 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1 262,228 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $638,304 89
Average amount of Specie..... 77,028 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 295,259 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,151,532 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,019,134 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 270,463 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,691,185 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
J. D. HAGNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $699,866 40
Average amount of Specie..... 128,685 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,718 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 543,341 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,326,782 37
Average amount of Specie..... 400,376 32
Average amount of Circulation..... 16,451 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,117,076 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20 h day of September, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,317,694 97
Average amount of Specie..... 691,457 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,342 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,942 975 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,564,574 45
Average amount of Specie..... 311,956 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,632,043 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$212,115 00
Average amount of Specie..... 26,644 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,674 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 109,149 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 18th day of September, 1858.
WM. H. RIELST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,... $1,849,746 40
Average amount of Specie..... 349,864 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,529 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,061,151 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. M BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS JOREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$766,572 66
Average amount of Specie..... 9,544 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,568 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 615,399 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJ F. WHEELWRIGHT, President of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WHEELRIGHT, Pres't.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$321,728 36
Average amount of Specie..... 53,150 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 44,412 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 178,463 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,362,611 99
Average amount of Specie..... 199,411 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 97 288 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 798,614 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 20th day of September, 1853.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,655,369 35
Average amount of Specie..... 354,587 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 197,857 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,631,190 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$840,816 27
Average amount of Specie..... 233,794 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,819 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 515,792 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
GEORGE H. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,077,917 06
Average amount of Specie..... 321,779 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 221,972 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,712,702 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,019,897 43
Average amount of Specie..... 1 001,072 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 325,587 56
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,014,148 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, A.M., September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$946.147 68
Average amount of Specie..... 137,370 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,564 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 713,428 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,689,981 75
Average amount of Specie..... 271,247 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 162,621 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,235,488 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,141,199 10
Average amount of Specie..... 939,952 98
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank..... 279,825 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,715,530 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $257,752 45
Average amount of Specie..... 139,813 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 57,179 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 209,141 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $781,439 12
Average amount of Specie..... 156,654 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,266 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 703,233 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,565,968 87
Average amount of Specie..... 6'2,287 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,351 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,344,176 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
C. B. WESELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,473,318 09
Average amount of Specie..... 1,874,363 79
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 224,534 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,502,469 93

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,221,986 20
Average amount of Specie..... 269,313 27
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 135,376 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,476,671 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $7,237,040 91
Average amount of Specie..... 1,333,992 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 217,070 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,651,860 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,423,307 11
Average amount of Specie..... 261,615 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,674 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,044,612 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,405,216 17
Average amount of Specie..... 267,181 47
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 195,322 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,291,815 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$334,501 37
Average amount of Specie..... 36,163 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,697 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 267,727 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$405,203 68
Average amount of Specie..... 64,134 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 160,376 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 173,648 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $290,479 00
Average amount of Specie..... 94,796 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,758 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 319,033 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$166,644 04
Average amount of Specie..... 51,289 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 14,672 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 13,974 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$1,794,947 55
Average amount of Specie..... 326,134 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 193,268 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,519,701 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
J. O. HARDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$549,721 15
Average amount of Specie..... 77,981 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,331 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 390,435 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,684,998 21
Average amount of Specie..... 180,434 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 176,376 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 915,803 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,162,030 63
Average amount of Specie..... 1,017,961 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 180 603 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,715,823 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEIPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$667,391 64
Average amount of Specie..... 139,9 2 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,642 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 541,990 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,441,937 54
Average amount of Specie..... 718,944 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 59,358 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,858,860 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,641,189 14
Average amount of Specie..... 234,016 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,624 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 749,479 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,388,215 67
Average amount of Specie..... 297,359 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 212,127 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 827,472 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.. $3,264,878 00
Average amount of Specie..... 360,165 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,857 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,861,909 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE and LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,325,604 78
Average amount of Specie..... 169,117 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 321,388 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 838,453 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .. $3,971,297 56
Average amount of Specie..... 687,396 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,416 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,516,300 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of KUHN & STORMS, tobacconists, No. 271 Bowery, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN STORMS is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm. GEORGE J. KUHN.
STEPHEN STORMS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1858.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8 10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Continued from First Page.

particularly, who are naturally unanimous in their denunciation of what they consider an outrage against humanity, I would say, that my veneration for the hospital is no less than theirs. I regard the hospital from which my first lessons of medical experience were drawn as second only to my *alma mater*. And to those who would hang the perpetrators of this act, under the plea that "he is a wretch who, in the heat of battle, "would not spare the hospital." I would suggest that in this case the Hospital was regarded as the enemy. NAPOLEON ordered the prisoners at Jaffa to be poisoned as a matter of expediency; but these men carefully and tenderly, and at the risk of exposing themselves to infection, as in the case of the small-pox patients, moved every patient from the buildings to a place of safety before the torch was applied, and the officers of the Quarantine are unanimous in their testimony that not a single patient was injured by his removal. Another extenuating circumstance is that many who have been styled "the ringleaders in this outrage" could point to the graves of relatives whose lives had been sacrificed in former years as a justification of their action in protecting themselves and families by abating a dangerous nuisance, which was threatened to be continued as a permanent institution among us. Thus RAY TOMPKINS lost a brother-in-law, and other members of his family have been sacrificed to this Moloch. Mr. DEFOREST lost a sister from the pestilence; and, did time permit, I could mention many other cases. It is important that the exact history of Quarantine affairs, immediately preceding this event, should be fully appreciated by the people of this State.

In the report of the physicians of the Marine Hospital, transmitted to the Senate March 1, 1858, on page 7, the following language is used.

"The authorities at Quarantine, from the time of its establishment on Staten Island to the present date, have had very slight support from the citizens of Richmond County or its officials; indeed, in many instances, respectable citizens have encouraged and abetted the outlaws. The tendency of such criminal acts is to spread contagion, infection and death among the people.

"The inhabitants of Staten Island, and more especially the large property owners living in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital, for years have been laboring to remove the whole Quarantine establishment, professing that fear of the spread of the disease from the Hospitals was their motive for so doing. But how inconsistent are such professions, when considered in relation to the fact that they refused to aid the authorities in the discharge of their duties, and even tried to baffle the enforcement of one of the health laws of the port. If persons living in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital really entertained the fear they profess of the spread of disease, while the Quarantine remains where it is, they would observe the duties imposed on them by the statute and their own interest, by aiding instead of opposing the Quarantine officers in the discharge of their official duties.

"The popular belief was, and to a certain extent now is, that the yellow fever which appeared on Long Island during the Summer of 1856, was carried there by the agency of the winds; but such a supposition, now that it can be proved that constant intercourse by night and day was tolerated by the citizens of Long Island, between its shores and the infected vessels under Quarantine, cannot be well maintained. It follows, therefore, that if a patrol force to interrupt communication had been sustained on the shores of Long Island and Staten Island, opposite to the vessels lying within Quarantine anchorage, the infection of yellow fever would have been confined almost entirely to the premises of the Marine Hospital and Quarantine anchorage."

Governor KING, in his message to the Legislature, March 10, 1858, says:

"The health and safety of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn demand the removal of the Quarantine from its present location." In the face of this assertion of Governor KING, founded upon the recorded observation of years, we had the continual announcements of the Health Officer, that there was no danger if the "lawless inhabitants of Staten Island would not violate the regulations," and the only remedy offered for our relief was "*more police.*" The theory proposed by Dr. WALKER, who represented his principal at a meeting of the Medical Society, held on the 6th of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for preventing the spread of yellow fever, was that the pestilence was introduced into the village of Tompkinsville this year by Mr. HALLIDAY, who he stated went on board the infected ships at night, and the reports of the Commissioners of Health, published in all the New-York papers, failed to declare that Miss CROSS, who fell a victim at Silva's Point, also "contracted the disease by visiting infected ships at night." The report of the Medical Committee, published in the *Evening Post* of the 26th of August, offers, I think, a more plausible theory of the mode in which these unfortunate persons contracted the disease, and one more consistent with the Christian as well as moral maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

It will be seen that all the theories and all the proclamations that have issued from the pest-houses are, "that *there is no danger* except from interference with infected ships and cargoes." My theory is, that the poison of yellow fever is, among other modes, *conveyed by the winds.* And if I have earned any reputation among you, I am willing to stake it all upon this assertion. For sixteen years I have observed these things, and I can take here the responsibility of saying, that so far from its being the fact that only once in eight or ten years a "back yard in Tompkinsville is infected," that when yellow fever prevails in New-Orleans and Havana, these shores are seldom free from infection. These were also the opinions of the late Dr. SAMUEL R. SMITH. I have a manuscript of his, which he gave me in 1848, containing the history of 110 cases of yellow fever treated by him in that year, and as the report of your Committee embraces a summary of these cases, I will not repeat them, but will merely give you his opinion of their origin. Dr. SMITH says:

"The disease commenced simultaneously among the boatmen and others employed at the Health Officer's dock, and persons employed at the steamboat dock adjoining the Quarantine, and in three or four days extended southward along the shores to Stapleton, attacked *only* those residing immediately *on the shore*, or whose employment was there, and in nine days reached its extreme southern limit at Vanderbilt's dock, where but two cases occurred. Its northern terminus was at Major FRASER'S, within the Quarantine ground. The source of infection was undoubtedly vessels from New-Orleans (where yellow fever prevailed) riding at their ordinary anchorage opposite the Quarantine; and vessels having been employed in transporting troops among whom cases of yellow fever prevailed. The means by which the infection was communicated were probably threefold. Most of the cases occurring up to the middle of September were most likely communicated through the medium of the air. Easterly winds had prevailed for many days together, varying from northeast to southeast, and blowing constantly from the shipping above, and only those living immediately on the shore suffered; and where a building of any kind intervened, so as to break the horizontal current of wind, those so protected escaped. Moreover, from the point where the ships were anchored, taking the range of the prevailing winds at northeast and southeast, it would just include the infected district, which extended from the upper end of the Quarantine Ground to Vanderbilt's Landing, a distance of 1¼ miles. Among the persons attacked for this cause were several females, some of whom had not been from home for weeks, and could in no other way have been exposed to the infection, and one elderly lady, who, probably, had not been off her premises for years. A second mode of propagation was, perhaps in very few cases among the lightermen and boatmen, by direct intercourse with the infected vessels. Only one case can be positively proved to have arisen in this way, and this was after the vessels were removed to Sandy Hook. The symptoms in this case were similar to the others, showing the identity of their origin. When the infected vessels were removed, we hoped after the lapse of a few days that the disease would disappear; and so it did from the greater part of the infected district, but continued to linger in one small locality extending along the shore south from the Quarantine about three hundred yards. Here the poison—animalcular, miasmal, or whatever else its nature—had evidently obtained a foothold, and seemed mobilized to occur until after several frosts—the last case being on the 21st of October. The cases were not many—probably for want of subjects—for most of the inhabitants had fled, and the few remaining had either passed through the disease or were unsusceptible to its influence. Persons contracting the disease on the shore and who resided back from the water in no instance communicated the infection to their families or attendants. These cases were numerous, and showed that the poison was not generated in the human system and propagated from one to another. Numerous instances could be cited, since the disease has been established here, of the inhabitants suffering from yellow fever communicated by the vessels at the anchorage; and it is an occurrence which human foresight can hardly prevent, inasmuch as the shore is lined by a dense population, and whenever there occurs the two circumstances, a continued prevalence of easterly winds, and the presence of infected vessels at the anchorage, those residing on the shore, even for a long distance from the Quarantine, as we have seen, are exposed to imminent danger."

These are the simple facts, gentlemen, and there is surely nothing in them which should necessarily lead to a breach of the peace. When Government and others in authority declare that a population of fifty thousand souls has lost its senses, it is well that we should meet together and institute among ourselves a sort of *de lunatico inquirendo*. This would be a harmless pleasantry, were not the solemn fact before us that we have been placed under martial law, and the loaded cannon and the bristling bayonet offer us the dread alternative of abandoning our homes or submitting to annual visitations of pestilence, or in resisting that, in conformity with law, be dispersed by the artillery. Let us wait until we see if the voice of the people of the State of New-York will give the solemn force of prophetic denunciation to the threats of Mayor TIEMANN, for he says in effect: "Behold! I will send a blast upon you;" then indeed must we prepare for the fate that fell upon the hosts of Sennacherib,

"When the Angel of Death spread his wings to the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed."

When the Doctor had concluded, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the meeting dispersed cheering for no "Quarantine."

In the course of the proceedings, Dr. G. W. JEWETT made an ineffectual attempt to present a series of resolutions, purporting to have been adopted by the inhabitants of the village of Westfield. Failing in this, we give them the benefit of publication in the TIMES, *verbatim et literatim*:

Whereas, The residents of Richmond Co. have for a number of years past been imposed upon by the Quarantine laws of this State, and notwithstanding this imposition they have been submissive to a fault until endurance became insufferable and the common rights of a free people trodden down, even-handed justice violated, and all appeal for redress past unheeded by those in authority, therefore,

Resolved, That the residents of Staten Island, north, south, east and west, hail with pleasure the destruction of the Quarantine Pest-houses both at Tompkinsville and Seguines Point, believing as they do that every community possess an inherent right to rid themselves of a common nuisance which would plant in their midst disease and death.

We further resolve that the Executive of this State have not only over steped the bounds of courtesy in ordering a foreign body of troops to our Island when we have able and willing troops among us but treated our soldiers and people generally with insult in thus establishing marshal Law on our Island, particularly at a time when the people were exercising the first law in nature, defending themselves from a common foe.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration with Mayor TIEMANN at its head are now carrying out oppressive measures towards the people of this Island in trying to fasten this *Lazaret* upon this Island, and as residents of this State who pay their quota of tax in the general coffer, they feel agrieved by the action of said Commissioners in thus trying to retard the progressive steps of Richmond County and from their acts are compelled to look upon them as enemys to the residents of our Island.

Commissioners of Emigration.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE—SPEECHES OF THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR—REPORT OF THE CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE REBUILDING OF THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon a special meeting was called of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Chair was occupied by Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn.

The Governor of the State of New-York and Mayor TIEMANN were present.

The Governor stated that his object in meeting with the Board was for the purpose of conference, and to ascertain from them their views in reference to three propositions that had been made to meet the present emergency at Quarantine. The first was to erect temporary structures within the Quarantine inclosure, sufficient for the accommodation of the sick and of the physicians and officers attached to the establishment. The second was, to erect permanent and fire-proof structures on the same site. The third was, to build up land on the West bank and the waters of the lower bay, on which to establish a Quarantine or lazaretto. He had informed the Legislature that since Sandy Hook could not be obtained, only one of two courses remained open, either to determine that Quarantine should remain where it is, or that Quarantine should be built up in the bay. With reference to this last proposition of building up a site, it was properly the duty of the Quarantine Commissioners, and not of this Board. Whatever was done, there remained $100,000 of Quarantine appropriation to do it with. The only thing now to be decided was whether temporary or permanent structures should be erected.

Mayor TIEMANN observed that recent occurrences had postponed indefinitely the question of the removal of Quarantine. He was not influenced by bad or vindictive motives, but could never abandon the position that the supremacy of the law must be carried out at all hazards. He thought it best to erect as many temporary buildings as necessary, and from time to time add to the number such structures as were found necessary.

The Commissioners then carefully examined a map of Quarantine and the surrounding locality.

The following report of the Building Committee was then presented to the Commissioners.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Building Committee appointed by the Board to consider the wants and necessities of Quarantine, growing out of the recent arson outrages, beg leave to report and recommend that after sundry and thorough examinations of the Quarantine premises, with a view of supplying the present necessities and emergencies of the establishment, your Committee concluded to recommend the immediate construction or erection of six brick shanties covered with slates, four to be located on the hill above the site of the *old* St. Nicholas, and two to be located at least five hundred feet therefrom for the reception of persons laboring under cholera. Also, one double office for the officers of the institution, to be located near the beach; also, a barge house for the protection to the boats, also the repair of the old washhouse dock and wall. All of which your Committee recommend to be put immediately under contract. The Committee, it will appear, have recommended the construction of the aforesaid buildings of brick, the propriety of so doing being manifest from the fact that there is plenty of old material on the grounds for such purposes; and besides, the cost of such permanent and incombustible structures will be but slightly, if any, more expensive than temporary structures of wood. Since the Board directed the rebuilding of the Small-pox hospital it has been found that the walls of the said building have fallen in so as to make it improper to reconstruct the building without beginning from the foundation. And in view of these facts your Committee have decided to advise not to rebuild said hospital, but to increase the number of shanties as aforesaid to make up the deficiency in point of room. While this change will not lessen the contemplated accommodations it will lessen the aggregate cost of construction. In relation to residences for the officers, the employes of the Institutions, and to the repair of the wall surrounding the Quarantine grounds, the Committee will report as soon as practicable.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
ANDREW CARRIGAN.
SEPT. 20, 1858. E. CRABTREE, V. P.

The Report was accepted and the recommendations of the Committee adopted.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Construction be and is hereby directed to proceed with the erection of the buildings referred to in the above report forthwith, and that the same be done by contract.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to report the other matters referred to them; that the Committee be directed to have printed 200 circulars, asking for proposals for the above work, and also for plans and specifications. Carried.

The Governor asked that evidence might be furnished him that the Sheriff of Richmond County had been notified that an attack would be made on the Quarantine buildings on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September.

Captain CRABTREE informed him that the testimony was in the hands of Mr. DEVLIN, counsel of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday.

The bark *Harvest*, and the brig *Times* were allowed to proceed.

The Health Officer moved that the time of detention of vessels at the lower bay be shortened one-half; that vessels with sickness be detained eight days, and those without sickness five days. Carried.

On motion, the restrictions as to loading and unloading vessels at Quarantine were removed, and each case will, in future, be acted upon separately.

The *Alice Tainter* will be allowed to come up on the 28th inst.

The *R. G. W. Dodge* was allowed to come up to Red Hook for repairs.

The schooner *Ellen*, with resin, from Charleston, was allowed to come up on Saturday.

Dr. MILLER asked what was to be done with the steamers, of which there were several. The Mayor thought they might have a stream permit if their cargoes were out. The Health Officer said he had received a letter from the Health Office at Savannah of a favorable character. He moved that the two Savannah steamers be allowed to proceed to the City. So ordered. The steamers from New-Orleans, Havana and Charleston were allowed a stream permit. The *Atlanta* was not permitted to go to the Navy-Yard. Dr. THOMPSON will report on it.

The brig *Zone* was allowed to proceed 8 days after the discharge of her cargo.

The captain of the *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans and Havana, stated that he had no passengers from New-Orleans. His passengers were all acclimated Cubans; he took in there tobacco and oranges. Not a single case of sickness on board. Passengers allowed to proceed after ventilating their baggage, and a stream permit for vessel after removal of cargo.

The *Confidence*, from New-Orleans, was ordered to lie at lower Quarantine 8 days.

The *Martha Post*, from Matanzas, was allowed to proceed.

The bark *Yumuri*, from Matanzas, was allowed to come to upper Quarantine in 8 days.

The *Truxillo* was allowed to come up in 10 days after discharging.

The *John Benson*, from Havana, was allowed to proceed.

The Commission then adjourned.

Quarantine Charges for Stevedores and Lightermen.

The following letter has been addressed by His Honor the Mayor to a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to investigate into the alleged extortionate charges made by stevedores, lightermen and others, on the discharge of infected vessels at Quarantine:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1858.

To Royal Phelps and others, Committee Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I have carefully examined into the proceedings of the Health Officer and Commissioners of Health relative to the lighterage and discharge of infected cargoes at Quarantine, with a view to ascertain whether the complaints made to your Board respecting the same are well founded or not. In explanation and denial of these complaints, and of others which have been made relative to business transacted there, several sworn statements have been presented to me made by persons employed at Quarantine, giving a history of their employment and the various prices charged by them for services. I have been unable to obtain any evidence that the prices thus specified are not those actually charged, or that the prices heretofore paid by the merchants of New-York were any less than those alleged in these statements. I therefore present herewith the sworn statements thus submitted to me, as well for the purpose of showing the mode of transacting various kinds of business at Quarantine as to put you in possession of facts which, in connection with others to which I shall presently refer, lead me to the conclusion that there is no well-founded cause for the complaints which have been made to your Board. Under the Quarantine laws of this State the selection of lightermen and stevedores for discharging infected cargoes devolves in the first instance upon the Health Officer of the port. From his orders and decisions an appeal may be taken by those aggrieved to the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, whose decision thereon the law makes final. The Health Officer, in the exercise of the duty thus imposed upon him by law, at the commencement of the present quarantine season, selected a person to take the general charge of the lighterage and another the general charge of the discharge of cargoes from infected vessels. Some time after such selections were made some of the owners and consignees of vessels applied to the Health Officer for permission to do their own lightering and stevedoring, so that they might employ whom they pleased. Such permission was refused, and they, therefore, made complaint to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, that the parties already selected for such services were charging exorbitant prices for their labor. The Mayor and Commissioners, considering the complaint in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the Health Officer, determined to investigate the matter, and called upon him for a statement of the reasons which governed him in the course he had pursued. We had the matter under consideration several days. The parties complaining appeared before us and submitted evidence in support of their complaints, and we obtained proof as to what prices are now charged and what have been heretofore charged for lighterage and stevedoring at Quarantine, and as to what reasons, if any existed, justifying greater charges for service there than are paid for the same class of services near the wharves of the City. The Health Officer also presented to us the reasons which had controlled him in the course he had pursued, among which were the following, namely: That his official position was such that the community would hold him in a great measure responsible for the safety of the public health, and the merchants of the City had a right to look to him for that protection for valuable cargoes arriving at Quarantine, which the selection of honest, careful and responsible persons to discharge the same would afford them—that, in view of this responsibility, the law had, in his judgment, very properly and justly clothed them with the power to determine who should and who should not be intrusted with the possession and custody of the property of our merchants and that it would be unjust to hold him responsible for the conduct of the persons engaged in that business, if he could not control their selection: that in past years much complaint had been made of the loss of portions of cargoes by theft or otherwise in consequence of the selection of improper persons; that he believed such losses had arisen from the indiscriminate employment in the capacities of all persons who applied for permits for that purpose; that in order to guard against such evils in future he had determined to select some one person or firm to take the general charge of the lighterage business, and another to take charge of the stevedoring, who possessed sufficient pecuniary responsibility, added to business facilities, to be able to answer for loss or damage to cargoes, and who would enter into the necessary bonds for the faithful observance of all Quarantine regulations by those employed under them; that the persons now engaged in that business had been selected by him with especial reference to the facts above stated after satisfying himself by due inquiry that they were men of standing and character in the business community, and that the merchants would have in them a guarantee of the safety of their property; that before employing the present lightermen and stevedores he had exacted from them a list of their prices and had required them to have such prices indorsed as fair, just and reasonable by the leading men engaged in the same class of business in the City of New-York, and that he had made such exaction for the purpose of shielding himself from any charge of sanctioning exorbitant prices. These reasons seemed to the Board fully to justify the Health Officer in the course he had pursued, and they determined to satisfy themselves as to the reasonableness of the prices charged, and they therefore considered such proof as was offered to them upon that point. From the evidence before them, they found that the prices thus complained of were no greater than those charged for similar services at Quarantine for several years past, and paid without complaint. That the expenses attendant upon the transaction of business at Quarantine were much greater than those of transacting business elsewhere, and that the profits realized were not much, if any, greater than those realized from the same class of business transacted elsewhere. On view of these facts, and the danger to life attendant upon service at Quarantine, the Board were unanimously constrained to say that the prices charged were not unreasonable, but being desirous of lightening the burdens of Quarantine, if possible, they referred the matter to the Health Officer to see if some reduction in prices could not be made, and upon a report of that officer the Board advised a reduction of the prices of the stevedores, and the stevedores for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the merchants and the views of the Board voluntarily made a reduction to the extent stated in an accompanying affidavit of GEORGE DEAN. Some weeks after the investigation an application was made to the Health Officer by some stevedores for permission to engage in that business, and it was refused them. They, therefore, appealed to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, and alleged that the stevedores at present employed were charging exorbitant prices for their labor, and that they would perform the same labor at lower rates. Another investigation was had by the Board, and the complainants were directed to furnish a list of prices they offered to charge. They did so; and, upon examination, it was found that the lists thus furnished were no lower, but, in some respects, higher than the prices complained of. The complaints were, therefore, dismissed.

The foregoing statement contains a history of my official connection with the matters complained of. I have no control over the selection of the parties for the service under consideration, or the prices charged by them, except what I may possess as a member of the appellate tribunal I have mentioned. But I submit the statement and its affidavits to you, with the assurance that if, after a careful examination of them, you can satisfy me that the Board have erred in their conclusions, I shall be ready to do all in my power to remove any real grounds for complaint that may exist.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Fire at Tompkinsville.

THE TOWN'S SHANTY BURNT—EXCITEMENT IN THE CAMP.

About 4½ A. M., yesterday, an alarm of fire was heard in the upper part of the village of Tompkinsville, S. I., and in a few moments a large blaze lighted up the surrounding country. The Church bell rang, and the villagers turned out *en masse*, supposing the new Hospital shanties had been fired. The alarm was sounded by the piquet guard in the camp of the Eighth Regiment, and in an instant the camp was astir and double guard mounted. The Police within the Quarantine inclosure were also piped to quarters, and everything betokened that there was an expectation that something was about to happen. In a few moments, however, the cause of the fire was explained.

The Board of Health, it will be remembered, had directed the removal of the poor families living (dying) in Ragpicker's Row, where yellow fever has carried off several victims. As these families were unable to move, the Board of Health undertook to move them at their own expense. But another difficulty arose. No one would allow the infected poor families to come near them, or into their houses. To make short work of the matter, it was decided to build them a temporary home, and Dr. WESTERVELT offered a lot for the purpose upon the main avenue, about a quarter of a mile above the southwest corner of the Quarantine inclosure. The shanty was accordingly erected on this lot, about 18x30 feet, and a story and a half high. It was closed in on Saturday, and the floors laid. Near this location there is a large double-decked tenement-house, mostly occupied by Irish families, called Sebastopol. Fearing that they were to be placed in too near proximity to these poor families, and that the infection would reach them, it is presumed they acted upon the doctrine of *self-protection*, now so popular in the town, and applied the match to the obnoxious building. The whole was consumed, with some unused lumber, the loss to the town amounting to nearly $100. The fire was observed by persons in the city, and the rumor became general that the new Hospital buildings had been burned. The above, however, fully explains the cause of the illumination.

Police Commissioners.

TRIAL OF GENERAL TALLMADGE—HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS—TESTIMONY OF DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER, CAPTAIN WEED AND MR. E. S. HALSTEAD.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President in the chair. All the members of the Board were present. The meeting had been called for the purpose of trying the General Superintendent on the charges preferred against him by Commissioner NYE. When General TALLMADGE entered the room in which the meeting was held the President of the Board shook hands with him heartily, and inquired after his health.

Mr. TRACY, counsel for General TALLMADGE, immediately arose and read the following charge and specifications preferred against the General Superintendent, and the answers thereto:

CHARGE.

In obedience to the resolution of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, I present the following charge against the General Superintendent of Police in and for the Metropolitan Police District:

Neglect of Duty.

Specifications: 1. In that he did not repair in person to the Quarantine on the morning of the second of September (when notified by Captain WEED that several of the public hospitals had been fired by a mob), as required to do by section 45 of the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

2. In that the said General Superintendant did not, on the morning of September the 2d, direct patrol men to be stationed at Quarantine to protect the Pub-Hospitals which had not been fired.

JAMES W. NYE.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk of the Board.

ANSWER.

To the Honorable the Board of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

The subscriber answers the charge and specifications against him, a copy of which was served upon him on the 16th September, instant, as follows:

First: In relation to the first specification he saith: That on the morning of the 2d day of September, at between half-past three and four o'clock he was called upon, at his house in Thirty-first-street, by Capt. Weed and a member of the Harbor Police, and informed that all the buildings at the Quarantine Station had been set on fire by a very numerous mob, who were armed with guns and pistols. At the time there was no police force upon Staten Island, ten police officers who had been previously upon duty there having been sent home some days before. Upon consultation with Capt. Weed, as to the time it would require to muster a police force, and the means to transport it thither, ther, it was manifest that it would be impossible to get a force ready to start for the Quarantine and obtain a boat to carry it before the regular 6 o'clock boat left for that place, and from the information received it seemed certain that before that time all the buildings would have been consumed, the purpose of the mob thus accomplished, and the persons composing it dispersed. The facts subsequently ascertained justified this conclusion. At daylight the whole mob had dispersed, so that, if the subscriber had arrived at the Quarantine within an hour from the time he was called upon, he would have found not only no police force there "to take command of, to save and protect property," but no persons "disturbing the peace to arrest." The subscriber could not by any practicable means have gone to the Quarantine Station, a distance of eleven and a half miles from his house, so as to reach there in less than two hours; and he could not have reached there accompanied with any force earlier than by the boat which left New-York at 6 o'clock. For this reason, he deemed it his duty not to attempt going immediately to the Quarantine Station, but to order a force to be in readiness to go there in the morning, if it should be found necessary, and then hold it and himself in readiness to start, if the information which might be expected should require their presence.

The subscriber further saith that he understood the object of the requirement of the forty-fifth section to be that he should go to a riot in order to take the personal direction of the police force there in saving and protecting property and in arresting the disturbers of the peace; and that the object would not be accomplished by his proceedng immediately to the scene of an insurrection of several hundred persons armed and engaged in the burning of the hospital buildings, without a police force being present or accompanying him to enable him to resist and arrest the insurgents. And he further saith, that he did not understand the rule to require him to proceed to the place where a mob had assembled, when it was morally certain that it would have ceased its operations long before he could reach it.

Second—In relation to the second specification he saith: That immediately on being informed of the disturbance at the Quarantine Station he ordered a police force to be in readiness at six o'clock in the morning to proceed to that place if it should then be deemed necessary; that such force was in readiness during the whole forenoon of that day, and that from the information received their services were not deemed necessary; that from the fact that the Commissioners of Emigration who had charge of the Quarantine Station had a boat constantly plying between New-York and the Quarantine Station which would keep them constantly advised of the state of things there; and the further fact that such Commissioners were accustomed, whenever they deemed a police force necessary, to make a requisition upon the Superintendent for it, and that such had been the custom upon all previous occasions; the subscriber expected that if there were any indications at the Quarantine Station of a renewal or repetition of the outrages committed there, the Commissioners of Emigration would give him information and make the usual requisition upon him in season to enable him to send a force there sufficient to protect the station. That during the day he remained expecting such requisition until about 3½ o'clock, when he received from the President of your honorable Board by the Deputy Superintendent a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Superintendent or Deputy-Superintendent of Police:

You will send what men the Commissioners of Emigration want to Quarantine to-night to guard the remainder of the buildings. Yours,
SEPT. 2, 1858. JAMES W. NYE.

That he thereupon made the necessary arrangements to order such force as the Commissioners of Emigration should require him to send to the Quarantine Station for the purpose, and intended to accompany them himself; that he remained at the office of the General Superintendent from the time of receiving such communication until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of receiving the requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration, but that none was received; that at about 7 o'clock in the evening, at the direction of his Honor the Mayor, he gave an order to send a force of 60 men there, but that within a few moments, upon his Honor being informed by the Collector of the Port that he had sent a force of 100 marines there for the protection of the establishment, he informed the subscriber that the force sent by the Collector would be sufficient, and render it unnecessary that any policemen should be sent there, and the subscriber thereupon revoked the order, confidently believing that the marines would furnish all the protection necessary.

The subscriber, therefore, submits that the circumstances of the case did not impose upon him any duty of sending a Police force to Quarantine on the morning of the 2d inst., and that, with the facts existing, he would have erred in sending a force there after daylight without notice of some new emergency requiring it, or the requisition of the Commissioners of Emigration. F. A. TALLMADGE.

Sept. 20, 1858.

Capt. H. B. Weed, sworn—I am Captain of the Second Precinct; have been since the 1st of January last; was in command of that Precinct on the 1st of September; on the morning of the 2d of September between three and four o'clock, I discovered a light, and supposed it was a fire on Staten Island; when I discovered it I was on Broadway, between the Park, and Pearl-street; Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter was with me; we came to this place directly; when we got here there were two persons, members of the force, here, direct from Quarantine; they stated to the Deputy-Superintendent that the buildings at Quarantine had been fired and been burnt; he told me to get a carriage, and go directly to the General-Superintendent's house, and inform him of what had taken place; he lives at No. 35 West Thirty-first-street; I informed him that there had been a fire at Quarantine, and I told him that the man who was with me could tell him the particulars; he was on the ground and saw it; Mr. Bogle was the man who went with me; he informed the General Superintendent what had taken place; that they had set fire to several buildings; that he had interfered to prevent it; the mob had arrested him and locked him up; the Sergeant and the Doctor had interposed, and had him released; the Sergeant of the force down there directed him to take a boat and come to this City; he did so, and came directly here; the General Superintendent then spoke of some measures of getting a boat to take forces there; the Hamilton Ferry steamboat was spoken of, and also small boats for the purpose of rowing down; I told the General Superintendent I did not think any means would enable us to get the men down until six in the morning; he concluded that would be as early as he could get the men together, and told me to say to the Deputy-Superintendent—

Mayor Tiemann here stated that he was obliged to attend a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration at 3 P. M., and he supposed that the Board could go on taking testimony without the necessity of his remaining. This was agreed to, and the Mayor left with Capt. Crabtree, President of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Examination resumed—He told me to tell the Deputy-Superintendent to get from fifty to one hundred men together at six o'clock in the morning; this was on leaving; he said "Good night;" he said he would be down early in the morning; I reported to the Deputy-Superintendent as he directed me to do; the Deputy-Superintendent telegraphed to some dozen Station-houses or more to have the men in readiness to go to Quarantine at six o'clock in the morning, or for further orders; this was at a little after four o'clock; I was instructed to hold men in readiness at the Station-house; my men were held in readiness till eleven o'clock, when an order came to dismiss the reserve; that order was from the Deputy-Superintendent, I think; I was not up here (at head-quarters) in the morning; nothing was said to me by the Deputy-Superintendent with regard to the danger of sending men to Quarantine.

To Mr. Noyes—I was not at head-quarters at all next day; the officer from the Island said they had fired all the buildings but one or two when he came away; the General said all the harm had been done that could be done; nothing was said of the probability of the mob dispersing, except that the mob would probably disperse before daylight; we could not get down that night without chartering a boat; Mr. Bogle said the Hamilton ferry-boat ran all night; we both concluded that by the time the men could be got together it would be six o'clock; Mr. Bogle said the firing of the buildings took place at nine o'clock; he said he was confined a short time; I reached the General Superintendent's some time after three o'clock; I don't know what time we left; we returned immediately to head-quarters from there; I had been on duty in the great procession all the day before; I was released from duty the night before after the firemen's procession had passed; the whole Police force was on duty the day before; they had had a hard day's duty; I saw the General Superintendent in the Park in the middle of the afternoon that day; his messenger said that he supposed there were from 1,000 to 2,000 men with fire-arms at Quarantine.

Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, sworn—I was first apprised of the fire in Broadway, about 3 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 2; Captain Weed and I walking together saw a light, and both concluded it was Quarantine; both came up to the Head-quarters, and there saw two harbor policemen, who said a mob had burned the Quarantine buildings, several shots had been fired, and one man was killed, and that they were forced to flee from the Island; they got into their boat and rowed up here; I directed Capt. Weed as speedily as possible to go to the General Superintendent and tell him I should telegraph to the different Wards to hold their reserve in readiness at a moment's warning; (I telegraphed to the first six wards.) and that I should remain at the office to await the orders of the General Superintendent; I telegraphed immediately, and again after Capt. Weed returned; Capt. Weed told me the General Superintendent directed that 50 or 100 men be held in readiness to go to the Island in the morning; I then telegraphed to the other wards to hold their sunrise sections in readiness; I remained here till seven or eight o'clock in the morning; I first saw the General Superintendent at his office a little after ten o'clock in the morning; he had not been here when I went to breakfast; I think I met him in the hall coming towards my room; he asked if I had heard anything further from Quarantine, and, either then or soon after, if I knew of any requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration or the Health Officer; I told him that I had heard nothing; I told him that the force was in readiness; he asked me whether they were; I think I kept the forces in readiness till after I saw the General; some of the Wards,—I don't know which,—telegraphed before that to know whether they should dismiss their reserve, and the answer "yes" was sent because there was a reserve section in the station-houses at that time besides the force reserved for Quarantine; I frequently asked the General during the day whether he had received any requisition, and he asked me up to the time I left; about a quarter to four in the afternoon I got back, having been telegraphed to come; I found a note addressed to the General Superintendent or myself, directing that as many men be sent to Quarantine as the Commissioners of Emigration should direct; I went to General Tallmadge in his room, who said he had received no requisition, and that he would not send men down without a requisition; I was about going out of town; the General told me to go and he would wait to see if any requisition came; then I left. I went home to dress, shave, &c.; the General Superintendent was here after one o'clock; during that day the General Superintendent did not, as far as I know, confer with any of the Commissioners with regard to Quarantine; I saw Mr. Bowen, General Nye and Mr. Stranahan; Mr. Bowen recommended that I should send down two or three detectives to pick up information; I have no recollection of stating to any of the Commissioners what had been done about Quarantine matters; I do not know whether the General Superintendent told any of the Commissioners that men had been held in reserve and dismissed; I do not recollect whether I told any of the Commissioners that Captain Meed had been sent up to the General Superintendent's; I am not positive whether I conferred with the General Superintendent about dismissing the reserve; I left the General that afternoon with the impression that he would not send men to Quarantine without a requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration; prior to 3½ and 4 o'clock, when I first saw the note from General Nye, it was not concluded by the General-Superintendent to send men to Quarantine or not to send; the General Superintendent did not, during the day, suggest that I should go down to Quarantine to see what had occurred; I heard no suggestion from him that any one should go to Quarantine to see what had occurred.

To Mr. Noyes—I read an account of the burning of the Quarantine buildings that morning in the *Herald* and TIMES; I get my paper, the TIMES, before seven o'clock in the morning; I learned nothing further during the day concerning the burning of the Quarantine buildings; I have understood that the Commissioners of Emigration have, and at the time of the burning had, a steamer running to and from Staten Island; I went to General Tallmadge's room that day four or five times and always found him there; he came to my room once or twice; I was not called before any members of the Board of Police Commissioners that day; I think the first of the Commissioners that I saw was Mr. Bowen; I think I saw Mr. Stillman that day, besides General Nye, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stranahan; I received no orders from any one of them except General Nye's note; I received no suggestions from them except the one I have mentioned; I did not know that day that Captain Crabtree was here seeking aid; it was between one and two o'clock that day that I last saw any of the Commissioners here; if there had been any requisition from the Health Officer or Commissioners of Emigration for men in the absence of the General, I should have sent men to Quarantine; without a requisition, in his absence, I don't know whether I should have sent men or not; on the 28th of August, in the evening, a requisition for ten men for Quarantine reached me from the Health Officer; in the absence of the General, I telegraphed to two Wards for five men from each to meet me at 7 o'clock next morning; I told them to go down and report themselves to Dr. Thompson; I did not go with them; I ordered them back the next Tuesday, in consequence of a note from James Devine, in command of the ten men, informing me that the Health Officer had not made any provision for the men at Quarantine, (the note was read;) I saw a man from Quarantine who told me the same thing, and, in the absence of the General, I wrote a peremptory order for the men to return.

Gen. Nye—What would you have done that morning if the General Superintendent had been absent? A.—I felt very much like going down that morning; I think, as I felt at the time, I should have been apt to go down; I might have been rash enough to go down without any orders.

Ezekiel S. Halsted, sworn—I reside at Mamaroneck; I do business in this City; I read of the burning of the Quarantine buildings the next morning after it occurred; I saw Gen. Tallmadge twice on the 2d inst.; I saw him first about one or two o'clock, by the Astor House, and between five and half-past five o'clock, in a Fourth-avenue car; the General entered the car with Mr. Brevoort; Mr. Brevoort sat beside me; an elderly gentleman asked the General whether he had received any information from Staten Island; he said he had not; the gentleman asked if it was likely the Police would have to go down there; Gen. Tallmadge said he thought not; then the conversation turned upon the dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel; the New-Haven train which I took left Twenty-seventh-street at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

To Mr. Noyes—I mentioned this to the Cashier of the Market Bank; I forget his name; I mentioned it on the day that the General's letter appeared in the papers.

The Board here adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

A Legal View of the Staten Island Outrage.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2186. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the North Briton at Quebec and the Northern Light at New-York.

Probable Rupture of the Atlantic Cable.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

OUTRAGES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

Markets — Cotton Advanced — Breadstuffs Steady—Money Easier—Consols 96 3-4@96 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., arrived at Quebec yesterday morning.

The steamship *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt line, E. L. TINKERPAUGH, Commander, from Southampton on the 8th, arrived at this port last evening. Through the entire passage she experienced westerly gales.

Steamship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool Saturday, 4th September. She spoke the *Africa* on the 29th ult., on the 30th passed the ship *City of Manchester*, and on the 31st signaled the bark *Augusta*, bound West.

Steamship *Europa* arrived at Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 4.

Though the political intelligence, generally speaking, is not of importance, there are some points of marked interest, especially in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

The following had been received by the *Times*, signed by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and dated

VALENTIA, Saturday, Sept. 4—11:45 A. M.

SIR: I am instructed by the Directors to state state that, owing to some cause, as present not ascertained, but believed to arise from a fault existing in the cable at a point hitherto undiscovered, there have been no intelligible signals from Newfoundland since 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the 3d inst. The Directors are now at Valentia, and, aided by various scientific and practical electricians, are investigating the cause of the stoppage with a view to remedy the existing difficulty. Under these circumstances no time can at present be named for opening the wire to the public. Yours truly, GEORGE SAWARD, Sec'y.

The quotations for shares immediately became quite nominal, the only price named being four hundred to five hundred, without any operations.

The London *Times* says that a similar difficulty was understood to have occurred temporarily a short time back, and the hope is that the accident is merely one of those to which the cable must be liable until the necessary measures shall have been completed for protecting the portion near the shore. Some disagreements between the Electricians and the Board of Directors have latterly existed, and these, it may be presumed, tend to embarrass the general proceedings. Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who styles himself "Electrician-in-Chief and one of the four original projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph," writes to the *Times* that he believes the injury to the cable to be in the home end, which he had foreseen, and had on occasion repaired. He apprehends that there is little cause for anxiety, and thinks there is nothing in the obstructions calculated to damp the most sanguine hopes of ultimate and complete success. Mr. WHITEHOUSE complains of the summary manner in which he has been dismissed from the service of the Company.

CHAS. T. BRIGHT, Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has received the honor of Knighthood.

A banquet took place at Killarney on the 7th inst., in honor of the Cable. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland attended. He emphatically denied that he absented himself from the Dublin banquet from sectarian bigotry or personal hostility to the great enterprise. Official necessity was the sole cause of his non-attendance. The toasts included the President of the United States, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*, &c.

The petition in bankruptcy presented aginst the European and American Steam Shipping Company, was assigned for a hearing on the 22d.

The telegraph between England and the Channel Islands had been formally opened.

Queen VICTORIA visited Leeds on the 6th, and performed the ceremony of opening the new Town Hall in that city. The Queen had an enthusiastic reception, and the decorations and illuminations were on a splendid scale. The Queen and suite had left Leeds for Balmoral.

The Mayor of Leeds received the honor of knighthood on the 4th of the month.

Prince ALFRED, having obtained two months' leave of absence from the naval service, is about to proceed to the Continent, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia.

During the months of August the number of wrecks reported in the *Shipping Gazette* was 112, making a total during the past eight months of 1,080.

The *Times* says: "During the last few days the comet detected by Dr. DONATI, on the 2d June, has rapidly increased in brightness, and on Sunday evening, when the sky was very clear, was fully as conspicuous to the naked eye as a star of the fourth magnitude. The tail is very distinct, forming, with the somewhat brilliant nucleus, a pretty telescopic object. The brightness of the comet will be constantly on the increase during the present month. It will be found about 10 degrees above the northwest horizon.

In a letter received from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the gallant Commander-in-Chief refers to the hope "that his sword will soon be returned into the scabbard for the last time, never to be drawn again."

The *Freeman's Journal*, of Saturday, chronicles at great length the movements of the Cardinal since his arrival at Dundalk. His reception in that town appears to have been a perfect triumph. The houses and streets were decorated with flowers, arches, and all the other paraphernalia to be seen on a day of general jubilee.

On the 2d inst. the American bark *Harriet Francis*, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, ran ashore on the Arklow Bank. Eleven of her crew were saved. The vessel soon became a total wreck. It appears that the remainder of the bark's crew, four in number, had taken to another boat, which was upset, and they were picked up on her bottom.

It is positively stated that Mr. W. BUCHANAN will accept the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Six ships are advertised by the Postmaster-General, to take ship-letter bags to Vancouver's Island, two of them being steamers.

A deputation from the Royal West India Mail Packet Company have had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of steam communication with Vancouver's Island.

An official report of Prince NAPOLEON, Minister of Algeria, on the condition of that Colony, is published. He expresses a desire to replace, as far and as soon as may be safe, military by civil government.

The French Wine and Brandy Markets had a drooping tendency.

The Paris Flour Market was quiet but firm. Wheat was dull, and buyers demanded a reduction.

There is a rumor of a change in the French Embassy at Constantinople being probable.

A dreadful railroad accident has occurred on the heights of St. Germains. Some part of the machinery was broken. Seven persons were killed, and fifty wounded.

The Prince Imperial had left for Biarritz. Count WALEWSKI had left for the same place. Prince NAPOLEON is expected to leave for Algeria about the 25th o September. The latest accounts received from the Departments announce a gradual improvement in commercial affairs. It must not, however, be supposed from these announcements that trade is flourishing throughout France.

The army of Lyons executed grand manœuvres near the city a few days ago. Among other things, the engineers threw a bridge over the Rhone in 50 minutes.

A duel with swords between two Parisian journalists, Messrs. DELVAU of the *Siecle* and VANDIN of the *Pays*, terminated without harm to either.

The Paris Bourse continued buoyant and advancing; the Threes closed on the 7th at 72.55.

Letters from Madrid speak of the Ministry there as extremely insecure. O'DONNELL lacks supporters, and is reproached with inaction. Since he came to power he has taken but one important measure, the rectification of the electoral lists; and the new lists, say his opponents, will serve no purpose, for a new Government will soon be installed, and will return to the old ones.

Their Majesties are expected in Madrid on the 19th inst. It is probable that at that time the pending questions will be settled. A great number of political personages who were absent are returning to Madrid.

The German papers give a rumor that Queen VICTORIA will visit Berlin, to be present at the accouchement of her daughter.

A telegram from Berlin announces the arrival at Potsdam of the King and Queen of Prussia. Strict orders were issued that no one should be allowed to enter the station to witness their Majesties arrival.

Intelligence from Copenhagen continues to be favorable to the probabilities of a satisfactory arrangement of the pending difficulties between Denmark and the German Diet. A council had been held, the King presiding. It was stated positively that the Danish Government was disposed to do all in its power to meet the German Diet in its disposition to settle matters by negotiation.

The Convention between Belgium and the Low Countries, for the protection of literary property, had just been concluded.

Letters from Warsaw mention that three ships-of-war are on their way from St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Tartary, in order to join the squadron at Amoor River, which has recently received reinforcements of seven vessels.

The Prince Regent of Sweden had returned from his excursion in the Northern Provinces. His Royal Highness immediately dissolved the Provisional Government. Some cases of cholera had appeared at Stockholm.

Prince DANILO has ordered the Montenegrins to restore the booty they took from the Turks at the capture of Kolatchin.

The details of the recent fire in Astrachan show that 121 houses, and 11 quays, covered with various articles, principally of timber, were destroyed, as well as a great number of boats. The number of lives lost was not ascertained.

Religious fanaticism continues to prevail in the East. At Aleppo a perfect panic prevailed for three days. The Mussulmen armed themselves, and the city was destroyed. No serious loss of life, however, occurred, the authorities taking measures to prevent it. At Tripoli a similar panic prevailed, and was only dissipated by the arrival of a man-of-war in the port.

It was said that Russia and France would support the project of obtaining from Turkey the cession to Montenegro of a small port on the Adriatic, and through which Montenegrins may communicate with the world without. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had stated for Constantinople, and amongst the numerous missions attributed to him by rumor is the thwarting of this project.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a rumor from Alexandria that the Consular agents from France, Austria, the United States and Greece, at Hanchio, the ancient Cos, in the Archipelago, had been assassinated. The English Consul is said to have saved himself by jumping from a window. The report lacks confirmation; indeed an authenticated contradiction is said to have reached the French Government.

The Ottoman Government has just sent orders to ISMAEL PASHA, their commissioner extraordinary at Djidda, to retake the Territory of Gonfonda, lately taken from the Porte by the Assyrs, unsubjected Arabian tribes.

The Government has received, by way of Tangier, information of the very serious illness of the Emperor of Morocco. His death, it is thought, might have a great influence on the course of political events in North Africa.

Late advices from the west coast of Africa report the trade stagnant.

At Sierra Leone disturbances had occurred in the Portfoches and Posett Districts, during which several lives were lost and many of the natives taken prisoners.

A letter from Hong Kong says that the Chinese indemnity to England is to be £3,200,000, and to France £1,200,000. The English treaty is said to be much more lengthy than the others, and the delay in its receipt is attributed to this fact. Another letter places the indemnity for the two countries as high as twenty millions sterling, but this is supposed to mean twenty millions dollars.

We (*Times*) have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Melbourne to the 15th July, and from Sydney to the 10th of July. Another bank is in process of formation, called the National Bank of Australasia. There is no political news. The general complaint of merchants is that trade is dull. The revenues of the colony are in a very satisfactory state.

From the Melbourne Argus, July 15.

The total quantity brought down last week from the gold fields had amounted to 44,334 ounces. This is above the average of the first quarter of the year by 2,409 ounces, and below that of the second by 956 ounces. Up to the close of last week the shipments for the current year amounted to 1,277,568 ounces, or 53 tons, 4 cwt., 2 qrs., 14 lbs., the value of which, at £4 per ounce, amounts to £5,110,272. Money is very freely offered outside the banks, on mortgage of good properties, at 8@10 ₰ cent. For commercial purposes the banks charge: for bills under 95 days, currency, 8 ₰ cent.; from 95 to 126 days, 9 ₰ cent.; over 125 days, 10 ₰ cent. Exchange on England is at par for 60 days sight. Freight on gold, by direct steamers or sailing vessels, 3d. per ounce, deliverable in London; insurance, 1½ ₰ cent.; by the overland route, ¾ ₰ cent., that is 7d. per ounce, as nearly as possible; insurance, 1½@1¾ ₰ cent.

The *Melbourne and Suburban Railroad Globe* says: "The first sod of the Melbourne and Suburban Railroad was turned on the 1st of July, by the Governor, in the presence of some 3,000 spectators.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR—The announcement made by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in your impression of this morning ought not, I am told, to be allowed to remain unnoticed by me.

As early as the fourth day after the landing the cable at Valentia, I felt it my duty to urge in the strongest manner upon the directors the immediate necessity for protecting the home end of our light and fragile cable, warning them of impending injury, and of the certain interruption of communication which would ensue therefrom. Of this no notice was taken by the directors.

A few days later again brought the subject to their attention in the most forcible manner, both by post and telegraph. The injury which I had foreseen, and of which I had forewarned them, had then commenced close to the shore; I had detected and proved its existence, and for some considerable time all communication hence to Newfoundland ceased, though from obvious causes their signals to us were not equally embarrassed.

Left in responsible charge of the Valentia station, without support or advice, without assistance of the engineer, and without the presence of a single director, I took upon myself the onus of raising and repairing the faulty part of the cable, which was easily accessible; free inter-communication was thus reëstablished, and early the next morning the President's reply to Her Majesty's message, which had been long waiting at Newfoundland, was transmitted from that station by the use of my instruments, (carried out by the *Niagara*,) and was received at Valentia and recorded under my own patent. I then, again, in language as forcible as I could command, declared to the directors my conviction that this interruption might be expected to occur again at any time, and that we could not depend upon our cable for a single day so long as the slender part, prepared and fitted for deep sea use only, remained unprotected and exposed to the full force of the Atlantic swell on the Irish coast. I also felt it my duty to point out, in unmistakable language, the necessity for the presence of some part of the executive body at the seat of operations.

Up to this period—the fourteenth day after the landing of the cable—neither chairman, vice-chairman, director, nor secretary, had visited Valentia. Prof. THOMPSON, who had most handsomely supplied my place during the expedition, (which I was peremptorily forbidden by my physician to join,) and also, Mr. BRIGHT, who had both landed there from the *Agamemnon*, having left, the one very shortly for London, the other a day or two afterwards for Glasgow.

The whole of the details connected with this subject will probably ere long be laid by me before the public. Suffice it here to say, that intimately connected as I have been with the first and every electrical operation or communication night and day between the two countries, (as, indeed, they have been wholly under my direction,) my name seems to have been on all occasions studiously suppressed, while my most earnest wishes for the welfare of the undertaking have been misunderstood and my actions condemned without inquiry.

My duties as electrician-projector of the Atlantic Telegraph (my medical adviser having, as I have just stated, positively prohibited my joining the expedition) had been fulfilled, when I had demonstrated to the world by the use of my own instruments, after years of anxious toil, in spite of most grave doubts entertained by some of the highest scientific authorities of our day, the fact of the transmission of intelligence through the submerged cable between Europe and America, with absolute accuracy, and at a speed sufficient, under good management, to insure a brilliant commercial success to those who had hazarded their capital in the enterprise.

With this consciousness I now looked for a well-earned and honorable repose from the more pressing official details of my position, as indeed the terms of my agreement with the Company had allowed. Instead of this I received from the hands of one of the Directors an extract from the minutes of a recent Board, drawing my attention to the fact "that my engagement as electrician of the Company terminated when the cable was laid," and intimating to me that "my authority as an officer of the Company had now ceased," this being conveyed in such terms and in such a manner as to amount in fact to a summary dismissal.

A fortnight has elapsed since I claimed, as a matter of justice, a full and complete investigation, towards which I am not aware that any steps have yet been taken. The Board, having summoned me to London to dismiss me, have now found it necessary to adjourn to Valentia.

The obstruction to the interchange of messages, to which I have already alluded, and the recurrence of which the directors had every reason, from my reports, to expect, has now, apparently, again manifested itself.

I think it right, therefore, towards the public and the shareholders, no less than as a duty to myself, to state that the probability of this recurrence of injury had been anticipated and predicted by me with the utmost confidence, with a view to its prevention. There is, I apprehend, little real cause for anxiety, nor is there necessarily, so far as I am at present aware (for I know no details but those which your pages offer), anything in this obstruction calculated to damp the most sanguine hopes of complete ultimate success. It is apparently no more than a repetition, from continued exposure to the same causes, of the fault or injury already once removed, and which ought by this time, so far as human means admit, to have been prevented, or rendered impossible. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD ORANGE WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE,
Electrician-Projector, and one of the Four Original Promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph.
ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle-street, Sept. 6, 1858.

The New Treaty with China.

The London *Times* of the 7th inst. publishes some important information concerning Lord ELGIN'S negotiations. It is derived from private letters, to which our cotemporary attaches the utmost credit. The most important part of the article is that which announces the Emperor's authorization to his Commissioners to sign a letter promising a treaty in the terms of Lord ELGIN'S demands, and couched in language dictated by Mr. LAY. Our cotemporary says:

This letter forms the next important step in these negotiations, and marks the term of their progress when our last news left. It is not now, we hope, the most important document ever signed in China, for its importance has now been superseded by the treaty, but up to the evening of June 11, when that letter was written, no such concessions had ever been dreamt of by a Chinese Minister. Our correspondent's knowledge of this official document is necessarily not exact, but we believe it will be found that the conditions which this letter promises as the basis of a treaty are as follows:

First—The residence of a British Minister at Tiensin, with access to Court, and direct communication with the Ministers. An official yamun for him during his visits to Pekin. All official documents to be written by him in the English language, (to be accompanied by Chinese translations, until the Court of Pekin has procured interpreters.) An English college similar to that kept up by Russia to be allowed at Pekin.

Second—China to be opened to all the world; persons to go whither they please and do what they please, under a passport system.

Third—The Yang-tze to be opened to its commerce from its mouth to its source.

Fourth—Christianity to be tolerated.

Fifth—Indemnity for the war and losses at Canton, to be paid by the two Quangs, the amount to be agreed on by special Commissioners at Canton. The Tariff to be corrected, the Custom-House system revised, and the English to aid the Chinese in the suppression of piracy.

Sixth—In proof of the friendship and good-will of the Emperor of China towards the Queen of England, a special embassy shall be sent to England forthwith.

The Commercial Article of the *Times* of the 8th, says: "There seems to be a general impression that the Chinese indemnity to England and France will prove to be more than £1,200,000, as first stated. In Paris a report from Alexandria has become current that the total to England alone will be £20,000,000. In this there is evidently some gross mistake. The statements from China are in dollars and these probably have been confused with pounds sterling. A report that the aggregate to be paid would be about $20,000,000, would coincide with the letter from Hong Kong, inserted to-day (Monday,) expressing a belief that the amount would be $16,000,000 (£3,200,000) to England and $6,000,000 (£1,200,000) to France."

In the same city article we find the following mercantile letter from China giving particulars of the latest reports current at Hong Kong regarding the new treaties. The English treaty was said to be much more lengthy than the others, and this may, perhaps, partly explain the delay in its receipt. The accounts received a few days back from Paris said that the indemnity to be paid was £1,200,000, but failed to mention whether this was to be shared between the two Powers or was merely the amount for France. According to the present communication, while £1,200,000 is to be paid to France, England is to receive £3,200,000—a difference, which, should it be confirmed, will have a most important effect on our future specie movements. Most of the advices seem to agree that these indemnities are to be paid out of the customs duties at Canton, and there likewise appears to be a general impression that, although the Emperor has succumbed to all demands, he will endeavor to find means of evasion as soon as the immediate pressure upon him shall have been removed:

HONG-KONG, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

As it may doubtless be interesting to you to hear what is said and supposed as to the late political events in China, we give what we have been able to learn. Of course we cannot say how far it may be correct, and the next, or perhaps even the present mail, may take more trustworthy accounts than we are in a position to forward. One thing, however, seems pretty certain, that new season's teas cannot for some considerable time be shipped from Canton, and from the other ports it is not supposed that a large quantity can be early sent forward.

With regard to the new treaties:

The Russian and American have been signed, and go home by this mail. They are short, and contain, it is said, only 13 or 14 articles, including the "most favored nation" clause. Two new ports to be thrown open, and Russia to be allowed Consuls at all the ports as other nations.

The French is reported to have 39 and the English 63 articles; last accounts say they were nearly arranged, and may be down in time for this steamer.

Contents, briefly summed up, are rumored to be to the following purport:

The Emperor agrees to all our demands.

Expenses of war to be paid to the English and French—about $16,000,000 to the English and $6,000,000 to the French.

Money to be paid out of Canton duties, which are to be received by foreigners till the amount is liquidated, and Canton still held as a material guarantee.

We are to have an ambassador at Pekin, but he is not to reside within the walls.

A consular agent at Teen Tsin.

The navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang to be thrown open.

All seaports to be open to foreign trade. (?) (One account says Hang Chaw Swatow—a port in Hainan, south of Hong Kong—and Taiwan, in Formosa.)

A Chinese mission to England, but no representative to be considered as a permanent resident. (?)

It is possible all the above may be true, but it would seem the Emperor was willing, at any price, to make foreigners leave the Peiho, and again move the locale for discussion to Canton, *where the money is to be paid!*

While everything is apparently going on so swimmingly and amicably in the North, at Canton matters have proceeded from bad to worse. Business is entirely suspended. Mr. WINCHESTER, the acting Consul, has issued a circular, stating that the present state is 'War with the provincial Government,' and advising all foreign civilians (such few as are left) to be ready for immediate departure. The 'Braves' are reported now to have occupied the *new* city, and fire rockets and shells every night on our troops within the walls. The General appears to have been strangely apathetic, but is now more alive to the necessity of punishing the war party, which seems to include most of the natives in and about Canton. The city itself is nearly deserted. The 'Braves' are continually committing some overt act, the last being an attack upon a man-of-war's boat, near Whampoa, which was on a reconnoitering expedition, and Captain JENKINS, of the *Acæon*, and several men were wounded severely, and two killed. Captain JENKINS is since dead. All this is not surprising, considering the extraordinary way in which the government of the city was carried on immediately upon its capture, and trade resumed as before, with the duties collected by the Chinese, who have thus been placed in funds for warlike operations against the allies."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:

A day or two ago the Russian Captain, TCHICHAJOFF, brought to Trieste the treaty concluded between Russia and China on the 1st (13th) of June. The important Convention, which is said to be in Russian, Chinese and Manchoo Tartar, was immediately forwarded to this city by M. de CASSINI, the Consul-General, and it is now on its way to St. Petersburg. Captain TCHICHAJOFF, to his great annoyance, was obliged to keep quarantine at Trieste. When the Russo-Chinese treaty of the 16th (28th) May is published, it will be found that the St. Petersburg *Journal* was too modest when it stated that the left bank of the Amoor was to form the frontier of Russia. That part of the right bank is to remain in the possession of Russia which is between the confluence of the Shilka and the Argun, and the spot at which a river called Usuri falls into the latter. The Chinese are to enjoy the privilege of navigating the lower Amoor, and the Russians will be at liberty to trade on the Songari. A glance at any good map of Asia—KEITH JOHNSTON'S, for instance—will clearly show that the Russians will still be in very dangerous proximity to Pekin. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette*, the news of the conclusion of the treaty of Aijun caused very great joy at Irkutsk. It is worthy of remark that the Russian writer speaks of Nicholajeffsk, Marünsk, and various other places lying on the right bank of the Lower Amoor, as if they still formed part and parcel of the Russian Empire. "A railroad," says the St. Petersburg correspondent, "is to be made along the coast from Nicholajeffsk to Castries Bay."

Commercial Intelligence.

London *Times* City Article of Sept. 6, has the following:

"A mercantile letter from China gives particulars of the latest reports current at Hong Kong regarding the new treaties. The English treaty was said to be much more lengthy than the others, and this may, perhaps, partly explain the delay in its receipt. The accounts received a few days back from Paris said that the indemnity to be paid was £1,700,000, but failed to mention whether this was to be shared between the two Powers, or was merely the amount for France. According to the present communication, while £1,200,000 is to be paid to France, England is to receive £3,200,000—a difference, should it be confirmed, which will have a most important effect on our future specie movements. Most of the advices seem to agree! that these indemnities are to be paid out of the Customs duties at Canton, and there likewise appears to be a general impression that, although the Emperor has succumbed to all demands, he will endeavor to find means of evasion, as soon as the immediate pressure upon him shall have been removed."

The *Herald* says: "It is stated that the treaty between England and France on the one hand, and China on the other, contains 97 articles, and that the indemnity to be paid England and France amounts to 500,000,000 francs."

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the Imperial decree for the resumption of cash payments by the National Bank. The exchange of notes for cash will be made successively, according to the different amounts, beginning with the smallest. It will not, however, be until the month of October next year that the present forced currency of bank notes will have entirely ceased. The Monthly return of the Bank of France will be published next Friday morning. The quantity of Tallow shipped this season, up to the 1st September from St. Petersburg, was 40,000 casks. The supply of money in Paris is steadily increasing, and the Bank is expected shortly to reduce their rate from 3½ to 3 ₰ cent. The Continental exchanges after having manifested a tendency to reaction during the last week or two, again present symptoms of firmness. The 4th of the month having passed, there was a remarkable increase of ease in the London discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms for short loans. The introduction of a Chilian loan of £1,700,000 for railway purposes, has been expected, but is believed to have been temporarily deferred. The suspension had been announced of Messrs. ARCHIBALD, MONTGOMERY & Co., Australian merchants, with liabilities for about £60 000. The disaster is consequent upon the recent stoppages in the Honduras timber trade in London and Liverpool. The Tea Trade, Sept. 6—the deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 836,139 lbs., which is a decrease of 18,902 lbs. compared with the previous statement. A great number of vessels, about 71 in all, were reported in London from China and India, the whole of them bringin gvaluable cargoes.

The Queen had arrived at Edinburg from Leeds.

Steamship *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool Sept. 7.

Ship *Hougoumont*, from Melbourne, had arrived with 3,000 ounces of gold dust.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, Sept. 8:

"This has been settling day (Tuesday) in the English Funds, and the consequent transactions, coupled with the remarkable buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, have led to an advance of a quarter ₰ cent. Consols closed at 96¾@⅞ for Money, and 96¾@97 for the 12th October. There was an increase of ease in the discount market. In the Foreign Exchanges, Tuesday afternoon, the rates were generally unaltered. The French Three per Cents. advanced a half ₰ cent., being quoted at 72f. 50c. for Money, 72f. 55c. for the end of the month. The amount of gold sent into the Bank (Tuesday) was about £140,000. The stoppage of Messrs. JOHN PLOWES & Co. was announced, an old and respectable firm in the Brazilian trade. Nothing fresh had transpired with regard to the Atlantic cable. Shares are quoted £450 to £550. In American Securities a rise of a dollar occurred in Illinois Central."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
SEPT. 4, 6 and 7.

A good business has been transacted in COTTON and the sales exceed 28,000 bales, 6,000 on speculation and for export. Holders have obtained an advance on Friday's quotations of 1-16d. for the current qualities of American.

An advancing tendency was very apparent in the Liverpool Cotton Market, prices being in some instances 1-16d. ₰ lb. better than at the departure of the *Persia*. The sales of the three days were 28,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 3,000 bales for export. The market closed buoyant.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, an advance being quoted in all descriptions of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR firm, with an advance on fine qualities of 6d. in some cases. Western, 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@25s. WHEAT steady; Red Western was quoted 5s. 6d.@6s. 5d.; do. Southern, 6s. 3d.@6s. 5d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; do. Southern, 7s.@7s. 4d. There had been a slight advance on all kinds of Baltic Wheat. CORN was very dull, but nominally unchanged; Yellow was quoted 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull. PORK—In Pork there was little doing. BACON was inactive. LARD, no sales of any moment; quoted at 60s. 6d.@62s., TALLOW inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES were firm at 33s. for Pots and 34s. for Pearls, to arrive. RESIN was steady at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for Common. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE were steady at 39s. COFFEE was firm. RICE was quiet. LINSEED OIL—Sales were made at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were dull but steady. Sugar was quiet, and quotations were barely maintained. Coffee was firm. Tea was steady at 10d. for Congou. Rice quiet at 51s. 3d. Pig Iron steady at 54s.@54s. 6d. Linseed Oil 33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly easier. Consols closed on the 7th, at 96¾@96⅞ for money and 97 for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

In American securities there was little doing, but prices were steady.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET—SEPT. 7.

SUGAR—Fair demand; prices unaltered. TEA flat. COFFEE firm. RICE unaltered. COCOA—West India steady; other kinds slow. MOLASSES steady—Antigua, 17s.@18s.; fine Cuba, 18s. ₰ cwt. SALTPETRE in good request at full prices. TALLOW steady; P. Y. C. on the spot 51s. 6d. ₰ cwt. OILS—Linseed slow at 33s. ₰ cwt.; Olive, £42@£45 ₰ ton; fine Palm, 39s.; Rape, 44s.@45s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—36s.@37s. ₰ cwt. METALS—Scotch Pig, 54s.@54s. 3d. TIN—Slow. COPPER unaltered at last week's decline.

LONDON CORN MARKET.
SEPT. 6.

The market was dull at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.
TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

To-day a good consumptive demand was experienced for WHEAT and FLOUR, chiefly the finer qualities, which may be consequently quoted at 1d.@2d. ₰ 70 lbs., and 6d. ₰ bbl. and sack dearer, while inferior qualities were without change. Old OATS retain their value, but new were neglected. Yellow INDIAN CORN attracted considerable attention, and several parcels were disposed of at an advance of 6d.@1s. ₰ qr.; Prime Danube 33s. ₰ qr.; White was held firmly at 34s. @34s. 6d.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8—A. M.

The *Daily News* City Article of last evening says: "The funds were strengthened to-day by an extraordinary and rapid rise in the Paris Bourse, coupled with the satisfactory progress of the monthly settlement of Consols, and that there was a fair demand for money in commercial channels.

The stoppage of JOHN PLOWES & Co., of London and Rio, with considerable liabilities, has been announced.

The Montgomery liquidation is expected to prove unfavorable.

The *Times* City Article of last evening says, the funds have improved a quarter per cent. About £140,000 were sent into the Bank yesterday.

There was a remarkable increase of ease in the discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms for short loans.

Messrs. ARCHIBALD, MONTGOMERY & Co., Australian merchants, had suspended for about £60,000.

Nothing fresh has transpired with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph. There is still communication through the whole length of the cable, but only of the faintest and most uncertain kind. A prevalent opinion seems to be that the defect is not in the instruments, but that the line has received some injury from abrasion on the coast, which will admit of speedy repair. The nominal quotation of the shares to-day was £450 to £550.

The *Nord* recently published a telegraphic dispatch, stating that the Consular Agents of France, Russia, the United States, and Greece, had been murdered at Stanchio, in the Archipelago; but we looked on the account as probably an erroneous statement, and left the *Nord* responsible for it. It is now found that the intelligence so given was unfounded, or at least greatly exaggerated. The truth is that the Governor of the island has given a box on the ear to the Consular Agent of Greece.

DR. BOYNTON'S LECTURES—DR. BOYNTON delivered the second lecture of his course last night, at the Cooper Institute, to a large and interested audience. The subject was one of uncommon interest, and engaged the profound attention of all present. Our planet was once a melted mass of rock, and melted because of the heat generated by the chemical union and action of the particles of which it is composed. As the surface of this melted mass cooled, a crust was formed, and this constituted the granite rock. By the cooling and consequent contraction of this crust a pressure was exerted on the melted interior, causing the upheaval of mountains and the bursting forth of volcanoes. The crust of the globe being comparatively thin, the cooling and contraction going on, great changes would take place; sometimes the bed of the ocean would be elevated and form the dry land, and the dry land would sink and form the beds of the oceans. There is indisputable evidence that this has taken place, and it can only be accounted for upon the theory that the earth is a molten mass of rock, with a very thin crust cooled on the outside. The mercury in a thermometer, if buried in the earth will rise one degree for every fifty feet of descent after the first fifty feet. At the depth of fifty miles all known substances will melt. Volcanic eruptions, also, present strong evidences of the melted condition of the interior of the earth. These volcanoes are produced by the cooling and *contraction* of the crust of the earth on the interior liquid masses. Many of these openings through the crust have been very large. There is a volcano on Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, the crater of which is about three miles wide. The above is but an outline of the principal facts presented. The lecture closed by the exhibition and explanation of three beautiful volcanic paintings. The next lecture in the course will be given to-morrow evening.

POLITICAL.

The Succession in the Third Congressional District.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED—LARGE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING—SPEECH OF THE HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

A large meeting of Democrats of the Third Congressional District was held in the open space in Franklin-street, adjoining the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, last evening. A stand was erected here decorated with varie-colored lanterns and illuminated by a bonfire which burned in front of it. The object of the meeting, it was understood, was to give an opportunity to Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who is regarded as a candidate for the succession in the District, to express his views on the great political questions of the day.

WILLIAM WISE, Esq., called the meeting to order at 7½ o'clock, and nominated Mr. JOHN L. ROOME Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. C. B. WOODRUFF, Secretary. The choice was confirmed by acclamation. Gen. WALBRIDGE then came forward and said the general policy of the campaign would be indicated in the remarks which would be made. He would shortly address them at length. He introduced Col. J. B. BILBO, of Tennessee, who, he said, had long taken a leading part in the support of Democratic principles in the State from which he came. Col. BILBO, at some length, expressed his views on the subject of Slavery, and denounced the principles of the opposing parties.

Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY followed in a humorous speech, which was received with much laughter and applause. He thanked first the Father of all, and after Him, Father MATTHEW, that he was there to drink their health (holding up a glass of cold water) on this occasion. The crowd was in excellent spirits when he concluded, and gave him three cheers very heartily. Robertson's Band played national airs between these speeches, and at the close of the last.

The Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, when he presented himself in front of the rostrum, was received with long-continued cheering.

This numerous assemblage, he said, drawn from all the trades and avocations of private life, evinced the deep solicitude manifested by the citizens of this great commercial metropolis at the period in public affairs through which we were now passing. It was another exemplification of that wisdom which, on forming our Government, left to the people in their primary assemblages, to be exercised whenever in their judgment it was essential, the inherent right of convening and expressing their opinions upon the true policy to be pursued in the administration of the Federal and State Governments. The free and untrammeled exercise of this privilege constituted a leading characteristic in our American politics, and established the truth of the democratic principle here universally acknowledged, that all power is vested primarily in the people. Mr. WALBRIDGE compared the institutions of other countries with those of our own land. In the organization of our political system, its illustrious founders designed to draw the line between the powers confided to the General Government and those which were retained by the several States. The principle laid down was that whatever object of Government is confined in its operations and effect within the bounds of a particular State, should be considered as belonging to that State; whatever object of Government extends in its operations and effect beyond the bounds of a particular State, should be considered as belonging to the Government of the United States. That while we sustain the States to the full extent of their reserved authorities, we should also retain the Federal Legislature within its constitutional sphere. In the total disregard which has recently marked the observance of these cardinal principles of our political system, we might trace those baneful influences which had distracted the whole country; the attempt to foment discord and disunion, by fostering sectional legislation, producing local jealousy and local feeling, as antagonistic to prosperity and all the manifold blessings that flowed from the united efforts of a united, contented and happy people. Amid the pressure of our ordinary avocations we might sometimes fail to properly estimate the value of the great manufacturing, agricultural, commercial and political interests confided to our keeping. But we should not fail to appreciate our true condition, as a nation, by contrasting it with that of our neighbors on this continent, or by that of the most enlightened States of Europe. Mr. WALBRIDGE reviewed the history of Mexico, and compared the present condition of of that State and of the five States of Central America with that of this Republic. No nation could have an interest equal to ours in the destiny of these States, with our great Atlantic trade of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Pacific Ocean and further India. The policy pursued by their Governments in these States must affect in no ordinary degree the great and constantly expanding department of our commercial prosperity. We could not afford to be indifferent to the condition of affairs of any people through whose territory was to be found the most natural and direct route to our Territories and States on the Pacific—a region holding the key to that vast oriental trade which had enriched every nation that had received a portion of its control. We were candidates for our legitimate share of the trade of the world. In this competition we had spread upon the ocean and upon our great inland lakes, thirty thousand ships, of models unsurpassed in beauty and strength, with a tonnage, including foreign and domestic, exceeding that of any other nation on the globe—supplied from those nurseries, the fisheries of the Northeast, with seamen whose skill, professional knowledge and daring were rapidly giving us permanent preëminence in the ocean and carrying trade of the world. Looking to the security demanded for protection to life and property in the immense trade now rapidly expanding between the eastern and western shores of this hemisphere, and which, until by wise and liberal national legislation, we should secure a railroad through our own territory to the Pacific, must necessarily pass through this region, it was irrational to suppose we could be indifferent to the political condition and future of the five great States of Central America. Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica contained 160,000 square miles, with 2,000,000 of people, being equal to one-fifth the area of Mexico and one-fourth its population. Suffering under the same malign influences that had paralyzed Mexico, the interests of our commerce and humanity demanded that these semi-civilized States

OVER LAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Notes of an Overland Journey from Salt Lake to San Francisco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

My brief letter of the 5th inst. announced my arrival at this point by the Overland Mail route from Great Salt Lake City, but did not give any detailed account of the trip such as may be of interest at least to those who contemplate a journey over land. I propose now to supply the omission. We left the Mormon Zion on Monday morning, the 19th of July—our party consisting of a mail conductor, a mounted guard of five men, and three passengers, including your correspondent. The next day we passed through Box Elder and Willard Creek, the two most northerly Mormon settlements in Utah. These are the towns which were stated to have been burned by the people when they vacated them during the late exodus to the Southward. The story proves to have been without foundation. Both these places are small, each containing a few hundred inhabitants only, and wearing the same poverty-stricken appearance which marked the other Mormon villages I have had occasion to describe; and in all other respects, they are counterparts of the latter. We had occasion to stop an hour at Willow Creek, which I employed in visiting several of its cottages, in search of butter and other luxuries for consumption on the journey. The dwellings I generally found to be neat and clean, although nearly destitute of other furniture than a bed, common table and a chair or two. In one I met an exceedingly intelligent lady, whose appearance, language and bearing betrayed her familiarity with better days, and former acquaintance with a more refined civilization than that of the Mormon community. Her scanty garments were neat and tidy, and the rude floor of her house—containing one room only—was clean as scouring could make it. Fortunately, her husband is not "Saint" enough yet to share his affections with more than one wife, and she did not seem to be one who would long brook a rival claimant. The hard life had evidently told upon her constitution, and her health was very delicate. Still, she was evidently deprived of every delicacy so grateful to the invalid.

After I had purchased the diminutive "pat" of butter she had just taken from the churn, she inquired whether I had a very little tea which I could spare in exchange, at the same time making many apologies for the suggestion, and remarking that it was a long time since she had been able to taste the refreshing beverage which years of habit had made almost indispensable to her, especially in her present condition of health. Fortunately, I had some tea in my private stores, a paper of which I gave her. I wish your lady readers, revelling in luxury, could have witnessed the varying expressions of mingled gratitude and joy which struggled for precedence upon that poor woman's face when she received the treasure. Tea sells here at so high a price that few of the masses can afford to buy it, at least at present. On my trip to Ogden, described in a former letter, I met a very neatly dressed old lady, whose snow-white cap, covering a suit of silver hair, contrasted strangely with her bare feet. She had walked nearly a mile over the wheat-stubble to an emigrant's camp to beg a little tea. Her errand was unsuccessful, and with sorrowful face she turned towards home again, dragging herself wearily along over the stubble, every step evidently inflicting severe pain upon her unprotected feet. These incidents may seem trifling—but they are graphic illustrations of the poverty of a large class in Utah, and the exceeding self-denial they are compelled to practice. What son can think of *his* mother as that aged woman, begging in vain for a cup of the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates," without a pang? But I wander from my journey.

We forded Bear River, 80 miles due north of Salt Lake City, on the 20th, and on Thursday, the 22d, crossed the Goose Creek Mountains. The country between the Mountains and Bear River consisted of alternate levels and ridges, the latter crossed by good roads, sloping gradually and easily in either direction. We found an abundance of feed and water. Indeed this held true of the road nearly the entire distance to Carson Valley, with the exception of occasional patches of a few miles—over which it was easy to drive without halting—and the 40-mile desert upon which we entered on leaving the Sink of the Humboldt. Goose Creek Mountains are infested by numerous bands of Indians, whose murders and thievings in former years made their neighborhood a matter of dread to overland emigrants. And certainly it would be difficult to find many places so well fitted to harbor mischievous Indians and leave the braves: company of inexperienced white men almost at their mercy. The road up the Goose Creek Mountains is long and very steep. Attaining the summit just at sundown, we had an extended view of the most broken and rugged-looking country I ever beheld. Far as the eye could reach there was nothing to be seen but mountain ridges and peaks,—rough, jagged and sterile,—tempting one to accept as true an old Indian's declaration, that when the Great Spirit finished the Creation, he threw the odds and ends over his shoulder, and that these make up the region of country to which I am referring, but find beyond my power to describe.

We saw no Indians here, nor any sign of their recent presence. Descending the mountain by a road which no one could have thought possible while gazing from the summit, we struck Goose Creek, a small but rapid stream of fine mountain water. Here the next day we saw an abundance of Indian "sign," consisting chiefly of the chaff of a weed from which the savages had recently thrashed the seed for food. Still we saw no Indians, although we kept constant watch to prevent surprise. On the 23d we broke the tongue of our coach, an accident of no slight moment out upon the Plains, two hundred miles from any settlement, and in a country where timber to replace it is not to be had, nor any supplies of provisions. Fortunately your correspondent had with him a traveler's pocket-knife, containing a saw, gimlet, &c., a sort of miniature carpenter shop. With this tool, a raw-hide lariat, some strips of iron, the remnants of an old wagon picked up on the road, and an abundance of patience and perseverance, we repaired damages quite successfully, and pushed on. My fellow travelers have bespoken an alabaster shrine for that jack-knife, protesting, as they do, that except for it we should all have starved before relief could have reached us.

On the 24th, we passed through Thousand Spring Valley, a very pretty strip of country in which the grass was often high enough to conceal a rider on horseback, and the land very good in occasional small spots, not impregnated with saleratus. Leaving this Valley, we entered a narrow and picturesque cañon, eight miles in length, drained by a fine trout-brook—the head waters of the Humboldt or St. Mary's River. At one point in this cañon, where the creek passes along its southern edge, a warm sulphur spring gushes out from under the very base of the mountain, pouring a hundred gallons or more of water per minute into the fresh mountain stream. Travelers who passed over the road several years ago are positive in the statement that no such spring boiled out of this cañon at that time. We camped at the ford of the Humboldt on the night of the 24th, crossing it early next morning. The river at this point is scarcely more than twenty feet wide, and eight or ten inches deep. This stream, which we follow down in its course for over three hundred miles, is very crooked, and fringed generally with a thick growth of willow bushes, wherein the Indians conceal themselves when hostile, finding ready shelter in its numerous bends, many of which are such as to nearly surround a small patch of land. We met a good many small parties of Thoshonees in the valley of the Humboldt. At first they were shy of us, evidently fearing that we would do them harm if they came near enough; but once convinced of our amiable disposition, they soon surrounded us, and proven themselves as inveterate and unfortunate beggars for "tobac" and "biscuit" as their fellows whom we had met in the settlements. These Indians are about as wild as any red men who roam over the plains. They are better and less vicious-looking as a class than are the Sioux, Pawnees or Cheyennes; and, with a little forbearance upon the part of emigrant travelers, and judicious management by the Indian Agents, could easily be controlled and restrained from outrage and violence toward the whites. One remarkable fact struck us all—to wit, their evident confidence in and regard for Dr. GARLAND HURT, one of the Indian Agents in Utah. They frequently inquired of us in regard to him, all the way down the Humboldt, and expressed an earnest desire to see him. HURT, you will remember, is one of the Federal officials whose removal is demanded by the Mormons. Instead of removing him, if the President is wise, he will make him Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a place for which he is well fitted by long experience and faithful, efficient service. Certainly it will take any new man a long while to gain the confidence of the savages to the same extent as HURT already commands it. These Indians subsist chiefly upon the seeds of grass and various weeds, which the squaws gather in very closely woven willow baskets, the work upon which sometimes surpasses any wicker-ware to be found even in New-York. The Indians are without stone or iron ware, and cook their seed-meal accordingly in these willow baskets, lined with a sort of gluten, and covered externally with a coating of clay to prevent them from burning! Truly, Necessity is the mother of Invention.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th, our road diverged from the river for some distance, and we were compelled to travel over twenty miles without water. Finding that our mules were suffering from thirst we turned down to a slough, and camped for breakfast. Scarcely had we halted before an Indian signal-smoke began to ascend apparently at the point where we had turned off from the road, and less than a mile behind us. In a few minutes it was responded to by another a few miles down the river, and then by another and another to a distance of perhaps thirty miles, until we were completely surrounded by them. Our conductor, a cool, brave and determined man, who has had some experience in Indian warfare, and life upon the Plains, manifested much anxiety at these signals, believing them to forebode us no good, especially as the Indians avoided us this morning, although evidently near—always an indication of hostility or distrust. Our party—nine in number—was well armed, having sixty-nine shots ready without reloading, few of which would have been thrown away in the presence of an enemy. The danger seemed to be that we would be surrounded by overwhelming numbers. In such an emergency the only safety of a party is in keeping the savages off by teaching them that they cannot approach without some of their number biting the dust. A Sharp's carbine under such circumstances is invaluable,—because it carries a ball so great a distance and can be loaded with astonishing rapidity. This weapon accordingly is becoming *the* arm for the plains; and the overland mail companies are providing them for their men. In skillful hands nothing can be much more certain of aim. My own has more than once taken off a duck's head at 80 or a 100 yards,—and on the trip from Salt Lake it brought down an antelope at six hundred yards! Mr. Indian is a great coward; and when he finds that he can't get within his own arrow or rifle range, without exposing himself to the bullet from one of these far-shooting weapons, he prefers to give up the contest and his anticipated plunder. In the present case we kept away from the willow thickets all day,—and drove on rapidly until late at night, so as to camp a good distance beyond the point at which the savages doubtless expected to find us camped the following morning at early daylight,—the time when their attacks are generally made. It was precisely at this point where the signal smokes surrounded us, that a party of four men carrying the overland mail, which left Placerville on the 21st July, were attacked by Indians, a few days later, and all but one of the number killed. Two of these men were of the party who came over with us. This Indian outbreak would probably have been prevented had Indian Superintendent FORNEY listened to the suggestion pressed upon his attention, as I know personally, urging him to send an accredited agent over the road with the first overland mail, to explain to the Indians that these were the wagons of "the great Chief WASHINGTON," and warning them, whatever else they did, not to touch them—a warning which has often been effectual heretofore.

On the evening of the 29th we camped by a fine little rivulet seventy-five miles east of the Sink of the Humboldt, upon the side of a mountain. By way of a sedative, one of the party shot a rattle-snake some five feet long—one of a perfect village of the reptiles, in the midst of which we had made our beds upon the ground. You may suppose it requires a little faith to enable one to go to sleep under these circumstances, even though soothed by the rattling of the "varmints" all around us, at distances considerably less than we would have chosen had our wishes been consulted. We *did* sleep soundly, nevertheless, for three hours, without finding that any of the musical gentlemen had insinuated themselves within the folds of our blankets—a familiarity which they sometimes indulge in. The next afternoon found us at the "Sink," where the Humboldt spreads itself into a lake several miles long, but quite shallow, and without any visible outlet. This lake receives the water of the Humboldt—a stream quite 350 miles in length, from fifty to one hundred yards wide for more than half that distance, and with an average depth of six or eight feet. It will be seen that the volume of water which its rapid current empties into the lake is very large, and as the latter has no other outlet, of course the water must sink through the sand and make its escape in that way.

At the "Sink" we found a mail station, where we obtained fresh animals to carry us across the "Forty Mile Desert," on which there is neither grass nor water—although the latter necessary will be supplied hereafter, probably, from a well recently dug by the Mail Company, at a point half way across the barren. We crossed during the night, and the next day crossed, successively, the twenty-mile and the twenty-six mile desert. Passing through Gold Cañon, a mining district worked chiefly by Chinamen, and traversing another strip of sandy desert, we entered Carson Valley on the 1st of August. This Valley is one of the finest in the State, very large, and embodying an agricultural and grazing district hardly to be surpassed anywhere in the country. The principal settlement in the valley is Genoa, a little town located in the shadow of a steep spur of the Sierra Nevadas, thickly covered with majestic pines down to its very base. We crossed the Sierras on the afternoon of the 1st and the morning of the 2d of August, our road lying through by far the roughest and the grandest mountain scenery on the route from the Missouri to the Pacific. Compared with the Sierra Nevadas, the "Rocky Mountains" are merest hillocks, and even the rugged passes of the Wasatch range are tame and subdued. The Goose Creek Mountains are rough and broken, but the Sierras are high and grandly picturesque. The elevations all the way over are covered with pine forests, many of the trees from six to nine feet in diameter. East of the summit and upon the summit itself, the stone is a hard coarse granite, immense boulders of which have been strewn about by some convulsion of nature. Much of the road is the steepest that I ever saw a vehicle attempt,—and most of it is very stony and rough. It is rapidly improving, however, in this respect. We spent a night in the mountains in Lake Valley,—a level strip of country, one end of which bears upon its bosom Lake Bigler, a pretty sheet of water discovered two or three years ago. Leaving this fairy spot, our way led over the almost perpendicular wall of rock before us, by a well-graded road running along a shelf recently cut in the side of the mountain. The road over the Sierras is perfectly safe, although very rough;—but this difficulty is rapidly lessening by the enterprise of certain counties of California, whose citizens have taxed themselves liberally to make a road over the mountains, which shall invite overland immigration.

We reached Placerville in fourteen days and six hours from Salt Lake City, having driven one team of mules nearly seven hundred miles of the way without changing, as the mail stations upon the Plains had not yet been established. When the contractor gets his relays all upon the road—see nothing to prevent a shortening of the trip to even seven days between the two points, in ordinary seasons. It is probable that the route will be shortened an hundred miles or more soon, by changing its direction, and taking the road *south* of Salt Lake, and down Ruby Valley, described in one of my letters to the TIMES, from Salt Lake City—a road estimated to be not more than six hundred miles in length to Placerville. At this season of the year there certainly is no serious obstacle to the regular and speedy transmission of the mail between the Missouri and California. Indeed, with stations not more than an hundred miles apart, the entire trip can be made in twenty-three days, and in less than twenty if the stations are a little closer together. S.

THE CITY PASSENGER-RAILWAYS IN CITIES.—The great success of the five lines of City Railways in New-York has raised up the Philadelphians to a proper degree of enthusiasm. The fifth line was opened in Philadelphia yesterday, so that the two cities have now the same number. The *North American* has some interesting items concerning these enterprises:

"This day another city passenger railway will go into operation in Philadelphia, for the cars will commence running on the Spruce and Pine-street line, between the Merchants' Exchange and the present terminus at Twenty-third and South streets. This day, too, there will disappear from the grand depôt in Dock-street two more omnibus lines—Pine and Spruce—being so much progress towards a general clearing out of those lumbering, inconvenient vehicles. It is astonishing how little difference these stoppages seem to make in the prodigious throng at the Exchange. Up to this time seven different lines of coaches have been stopped in consequence of being suspended by railways, and yet folks on Third-street can scarcely perceive the difference in the aggregate. To-day the whole number of lines stopped will reach nine, being replaced by *five lines of railway*. Of those hitherto in operation, two, the Fifth and Sixth-street, and the West Philadelphia lines, have been remarkably successful, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of their original friends. The Race and Vine line has not been running long enough to enable any one to form an opinion respecting its business. The Tenth and Eleventh-street route has not opened so auspiciously as its predecessors."

A DISCOVERY AT DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—A new Asteroid was discovered at the Dudley Observatory with the Clark Comet-seeker on the night of Friday, Sept. 10, by Mr. GEORGE SEARLE, Assistant. The planet is of about the eleventh magnitude, and will soon be in apposition.

Resources of the Astor Library.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. COGSWELL, THE LIBRARIAN—HIS LATEST EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Will you have the kindness to afford me a part of one of your columns for a short report upon the progress and condition of the Astor Library, which must be understood as made on my individual responsibility, and not by the authority of the trustees? While it was closed, during August, I gave it a thorough revision, and finding that all its shelves were filled, it naturally occurred to me to ascertain, by count, what is its capacity in number of volumes. The count showed a round number of a hundred thousand and some hundreds of volumes. The first period of its history may be regarded as now complete; it is full, and it has reached a size which entitles it to rank with the first-class libraries of the country. Its history is a short one—it was not until January, 1849, that any considerable purchases of books were made for it; in February, 1854, it was opened for use with a collection exceeding seventy thousand volumes, and before it has completed its second lustrum, it has passed a hundred thousand, which is its plenum without making alterations in its present internal arrangement. Its extent, numerically, would afford a very imperfect criterion of its value, for a library, of all things, is the last which can be estimated by statistical data. The most that can be claimed for it in this connection is, that it has reached a number with which it is possible for it to be well furnished in all its departments, and so it could not be while it fell much short of it. The true test of the value of such a collection is: Does it contain the books which are needed by an inquirer in the investigation of great questions in history, science or literature? Would it have supplied GIBBON with his authorities when writing his *Decline and Fall*, BACON for his philosophic works, LA PLACE for his *Mecanique Celeste*, or CUVIER for his *Règne Animale?* It would be presumption to assert that the Astor Library could stand so severe a test, but it may confidently be asserted that it would come as near to it as any general library ever formed of no greater extent. No book has been published since GIBBON's History that is so remarkable for the wide range of its citations as BUCKLE's *History of Civilization*. It is learned in the broadest sense of the word; and that this book might have been written with the aid of the Astor Library will be evident to any one who should undertake to verify its references there. Another and almost as satisfactory evidence of the comparative fulness of the Library is found in the character given to it by the many scholars and writers who are daily using it. Were it allowable to mention names, it would be easy to produce a long array of those of high authority on this point; even its enemies are thus far disposed to be just. It claims to be a systematically-formed library of reference, fairly apportioned among the several departments of science and learning, none of which have been unduly favored, and no one unduly neglected, and it would gladly submit this claim to the examination of either friend or foe. This is the basis on which it now stands, and on which, in time, a complete and perfect library may be formed. The result thus far proves the advantage of proceeding upon system; the first step in forming it was the preparation of a prospective catalogue, containing short titles of the books deemed most desirable for it. This catalogue was the chart by which the Superintendent of the library was guided in his purchases, but not to the exclusion of other aids, derived from the suggestions of scholars, and since it was in operation, from the discovery of deficiencies by practical use, and the wants made known by readers. To these three causes may be ascribed whatever superiority the Astor Library may have in respect to proportionate completeness, and its gradual progress towards the condition of a thoroughly furnished library of reference. Its character is determined; it is not, and it was never meant to be, a library for amusing and popular reading, and in that fact is embodied the answer to the two common complaints—that the books are not allowed to circulate, and that it is not kept open in the evening; to leave out of consideration, that to provide for the additional expenses of an evening use of the library would absorb certainly one-half of its fund for the purchase of new books, without accommodating a dozen individuals in the community, the plan on which it is now administered was deliberately adopted, and known to be in entire accordance with the intentions of the founder; its wisdom and expediency have been proved by experience, and if the library is to attain and preserve a high character, it will never be abandoned until the country abounds in similar collections.

The invested fund of the library gives it an annual income of $12,000 or $13,000, out of which $7,000 at least must be applied to its support and protection, in salaries, fuel, insurance, water-rent and incidental expenses. This would have left it $6,000 a year for the purchase of books; but during the first year of its being in operation several very heavy unusual expenses have caused large deductions from the amount. The lofty hall on the first floor at the east end has been fitted up for books, shelving for five or six thousand volumes has been added in the main library; double windows have been put in the building, in front and rear; carpets and other furniture bought, and a thousand royal octavo pages of catalogue printed, amounting, altogether, to more than $10,000, to which must be added $6,000 for binding the immense collection of English Patent Documents, and mounting the 20,000 drawings belonging to them. The work itself was a gift from the Commissioners of Patents, and is but one among numerous instances of the great liberality with which the British Government distributes the costly publications which it authorizes to be printed. It is a work of the greatest importance and utility to practical and inventive industry, and if for a time it compels the library to lessen its other purchases, in our land of mechanical ingenuity, it may truly be said, we can better spare better books. With all these heavy drafts upon the book-fund of the library, more than 20,000 volumes have been added since 1854, not, however, without the most liberal aid from Mr. W. B. ASTOR, and but for that aid the library could not have been enriched with such books as Comte BASTARD'S *Peintures et Ornemens des Manuscrits, depuiste IV. siecle, à la XVI.*, in folio max., of which twenty numbers only have been published, at a cost of $7,000, but now so much reduced in price as to cost the library but $1,000.

Higden's Polychronicon, printed by Caxton, 1482, cost	$370
Same book, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495	150
Glanvilla de Proprietatibris Rerum, by the same, 1494.	150
Perret Catacombes de Rome	300
Exploration scientifique d'Algerie	300
Boisseree Sammlung alt-niederdeutscher Gemälde	100
Gelpke-Ordres de Chevalerie	150
Wilkins' Edition of Spellmann's Concilia M. Britanniæ	120

And at least 50 volumes beside, which cost on an average $50 each, amounting in all to $5,000 for about eighty volumes. The library was increased in a statistical estimate only by that small number of volumes, for a sum which would have added several thousands of the class which many libraries are composed. But it is from books of this description that the materials are taken not only for the text books of instruction in the colleges and universities, but also for the popular treatises, magazines, and other works which reach the humblest dwellings. In this way they become valuable to all classes. And this leads to the question so often raised: Is the Astor Library, granting it all it claims, to be of any use to the great mass of the people? It may be answered: Much every way; as much directly as any learned library ever was, or ever can be in a great busy metropolis, in which the men of leisure and the men of letters constitute but a small class of the population, and all other classes are too busy through the day and too weary at night to repair to libraries. As well might it be asked, of what use are schools and colleges to those whose children are never sent to them, or churches to those who never attend them, or even the light of the blessed sun to the blind? Moral and intellectual light is all-pervading; it cannot be diffused among one class of the community without its influence being felt by the whole. A library is one of the moral purifiers of a great city, a gratuitous dispensary of the medicine of the soul; their founders deserve and will secure a more enviable immortality than the conquerors of states and empires, and the Omars who would desecrate and degrade them should be held in like execration. In this case the question is not, Is the Astor Library a place of crowded popular resort? but, is it answering the purpose intended by its benevolent and noble-minded founder? The trustees, to whose management he confided it, were all gentlemen well-known to him, a majority of them in habits of daily intercourse with him; it was the frequent topic of their conversation, in which his views and wishes were fully and distinctly communicated. If these gentlemen are entitled to any confidence, they have done as he directed. And what is the use which is made of the library? It is the daily resort of a considerable number of studious men, whose attendance for years proves that it must be both agreeable and profitable to them; the occasional resort of all persons who have need of books they can find nowhere else; and it is often used by theologians, lawyers and physicians, although the City abounds in special libraries for each of the professions; and ladies sometimes deign to spend an hour or two in its alcoves, particularly when we have anything new and pretty for them to see. No place can be more quiet and orderly, and no one in which the deportment of those who frequent it is more more correct and gentlemanlike, and if there have been some instances in which a visitor has mistaken a hasty word of one of the officers of the library for an incivility, they must have been of rare occurrence, and the persons who have taken offence may not have known how much they were in fault themselves. But even in such cases where there is impertinence used to the attendants, which is not unfrequent, they are strictly enjoined not to return it. With regard to the care with which books have been used, it is but just to the readers to say that they have given no cause of complaint, either of wanton abuse or of carelessness, although from two to four hundred volumes are in hand daily. A few volumes have been shamefully mutilated by some distiller of alcoholic poisons, who did not scruple to cut several leaves from three different books for his own convenience, and a few plates were removed in the same way from *Whittock's Painter's and Glazier's Guide*, by a manufacturer of artificial marbles—the number stolen is still less.

Another point which remains to be considered in the view now presented of the Astor Library is that of a printed catalogue. The first fact to be stated in this connection is, that the library was opened to the public two years at least too soon. Time was scarcely given to turn some seventy or eighty thousand volumes out of the boxes in which they were packed, arrange them hastily on the shelves and enter them upon a slip catalogue, without a moment for all the other necessary preparations for systematic organization, when they were to be put into the hands of readers. In consequence of this precipitation the work of the Library has been going on under high pressure ever since, leaving no other time for the preparation of a catalogue for the press than that which most people appropriate to social duties, pleasures and sleep. The next fact is that the two volumes of the catalogue already printed fill more pages than the entire catalogue of most of our largest libraries, and cost more time in preparation than is usually expended upon half a dozen. The third fact is, that those who keep up the silly clamor upon the subject know as little of the amount of labor required to complete a proper catalogue of a library of this extent, as they do of WRONSKI'S *problema universale*. The last fact is, that the whole work, thus far, of forming the Library, classifying, arranging and cataloguing it alphabetically, systematically and for the press; filling all its shelves, and constantly keeping its classification undisturbed while it was daily receiving great accessions, has been done in less time and at less cost than ever before placed a library of equal extent in the same condition.

A comparatively small portion of my part of the work remains to be done. When I shall have finished the catalogue, the printing of which has been suspended for a time on account of the rapid additions which were being made to the library, I shall consider that my duty to the kind friend and great public benefactor, who intrusted it to me, has been performed. For ten years it has demanded incessant labor, which, for much of that time, has been so exacting as to compel me to neglect all other duties. For this long-continued toil I have my reward in the consciousness that I have faithfully executed his trust; in the uniform kindness and undeviating confidence of his son, and the certain benefit that has been secured for the cause of sound learning, that coming ages will not forget. To that son the City and the public are indebted for a second munificent foundation. The building recently erected, which doubles and ennobles the front of the Astor Library, is the gift of Mr. W. B. ASTOR. It is now nearly finished, and in the course of the coming year its walls will be sufficiently dry to make it safe for books. This new building is similar in most respects to the one now in use, with which it communicates through an arched passage in each story. The main entrance remains as at present, so that only one main stairway is needed, which leaves the ground floor of the new building entire. Upon this floor are two spacious and beautiful saloons, each sixty feet by forty, separated by a common entrance-hall. At the north end of this hall is a flight of iron stairs for occasional use, leading to the main library door. At the other end it connects brough a similar hall with the vestibule at the foot of he marble stairway of the present library. The whole area between the alcoves of the new library is unbroken from front to rear, by the stairs being made to come in on the side, which gives an ample reading-room, a hundred feet in length, by thirty in width. The alcoves around are intended for books, and are constructed on the same plan as in the present library-room, with corridors along the walls, and winding stairs ascending to the galleries and the second story. No particular appropriation has yet been made of the two saloons on the ground floor. Should they hereafter be used for books, the various apartments of the two libraries would easily contain two hundred and fifty thousand volumes, and with greater economy in the shelving not less than three hundred thousand. Still, it could not be compared with similar institutions of Europe, which date back centuries, and have been fostered by sovereigns and enriched from royal treasuries, while this is a creation, as it were, of yesterday, called into existence by individual munificence; as such it stands preeminent among private endowments for the diffusion of knowledge, and is one of the noblest tributes that wealth has ever paid to learning. The edifice, as it now rears its broad front, is one of the finest architectural ornaments of the City, and the time must soon come when the institntion will be acknowledged as one of the distinctions of which she is most proud.

Yours, JOS. G. COGSWELL.

The London Times and the Atlantic Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not seen your paper of this morning, some more early-rising admirer of your broad sheet having surreptitiously transferred it from the stoop into his own possession. I understand that it contains some reasonable and appropriate remarks upon the ungracious commentaries of the London *Times* upon the late great celebration in this City, for which, as an abhorer of calumny, you have my thanks.

The spirit which pervades the obnoxious article alluded to, is, I hope, too apparent to every reflecting American citizen to allow it to rankle in his mind or alloy the pleasurable recollections of the glorious first of September.

The London *Times* is not unfrequently as unjust and selfish as it is energetic and arrogant. It is also highly susceptible, and its withers are sorely wrung at being twitted for its false prognostications of a successful "continuity" being established between the two nations. The British public are accustomed to such angry and puerile outbreaks from Printing-house-square, and attach just no value at all to them. They smile at, and forgive the temporary aberration, from the great services the *soi disant* THUNDERER in its lucid intervals renders the commercial and monetary world. I do not hesitate to affirm that throughout the length and breadth of the British dominions not a single manly heart sympathizes or beats in unison with the narrow-minded, ill-natured strictures of the leading journal's leading articles brought by the last steamer.

It is true that England has invested more money and rendered the larger share of aid to the undertaking, but having done so she will reap the harvest in a relatively larger extent. Her engineers, officers and Government have also been mighty auxiliaries to its progress; but no one can deny, indeed, other English papers have recorded, that to the untiring and indomitable energy and perseverance of Mr. CYRUS FIELD the existence at this moment of the chain of communication is mainly attributable. England, if it so pleases her, can pass by the "great event of the age" in silence, but if America, to one of whose sons so much is undoubtedly due, chooses to exult over it and idolize that son, none but an idiot would contend she has no right to celebrate the triumph and exalt the man. Sir, in the opposite sentiment the London *Times* is the great unit, and stands alone in its unenviable position.

Allow me space to add that I viewed the rejoicings of the day with unfeigned gratification. In the great moving panorama of Broadway, the fraternal intermingling of the British standard, borne, amid the vociferations of an American concourse, by the steady-marching forces of the Old Country, with the Stars and Stripes of their entertainers, the well-disciplined Seventh Regiment of New-York, made my heart palpitate with an exquisite consciousness that I was participating in the festivities of blood-relations. Nor did the transparencies which bestudded Broadway in the evening, "thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa" detract one iota from the satisfaction I experienced in the morning. Our beloved Queen was duly and fully honored—Americans and Englishmen fraternized on blazing canvas, and although the men who bent their brows and knees delighted to honor bore the more prominent part in the display, it was not only their due, but a neglect of such observance would have been cruelly and nationally unjust, not to say positively degrading to their countrymen. A display in England would be similarly partial.

I have witnessed the illuminations in London and Paris on great public events. Viewing that portion of the day's proceedings in New-York in all its ramifications, I can, with sincerity, affirm that the torch-light procession of the firemen, with the immense concourse of spectators on the sidewalks, the incessant meteoric streams of variegated fireworks along the entire line, the reverberating music—the whole enlivened by thousands of radiant, charming female faces on temporary galleries alongside the houses, in the windows and balconies—presented a *tout ensemble* that, if equaled, was never excelled in any other city of the world.

On that occasion, America did its duty—not more than its duty—and did its duty well. Her children may treat the scoffer with contempt. Let them do so, mindful of the language of the immortal bard, to "let the gainèd jade wince," as our "withers are unwrung."

Respectfully, yours,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY TWO CONVICTS AT SING SING.—Two convicts in the Sing Sing Prison, named BENNETT and WARD, employed in the furniture contract in the Sing Sing Prison, made a desperate assault upon Mr. WESTFALL, the contractor's agent, on Saturday. Mr. WESTFALL defended himself as well as he could, until assistance arrived. He was very seriously wounded in the *mêlée*, but fortunately escaped with his life. The whole affair on the part of the convicts, bore evidence of a deliberate attempt at murder. The reason of the attack our reporter could not learn.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.—*Part I.*—777, 781, 783, 785, 787, 793, 797, 803, 815, 817, 821, 827, 829, 833, 837, 845, 859, 863, 865, 887. *Part II.*—710, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 786, 788, 790, 792, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 722, 738, 764, 768.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 21.
Before Judges Nelson, Hall and Betts.

The Court met in one of the rooms of the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, to hear the argument on the motion to enjoin the Albany Bridge Company perpetually from constructing such a bridge as they propose to erect across the Hudson River, near Albany. The Court-room was crowded from morning until the adjournment, mostly by members of the bar, who attended for the purpose of listening to the argument of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward against the motion. Mr. Seward commenced his argument at 10 o'clock, and concluded about 2½. He will be followed by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to-morrow.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—SEPT. 21.
Before Commissioner Wright.

The alleged Mutiny on the ship Orient.—In this case but little progress was made. Some additional testimony was taken and counsel for the prisoner closed an argument on a motion to discharge, on the ground that the complaint and the affidavit of the Captain sought to arraign the prisoners on isolated acts, instead of showing or alleging concerted mutiny.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Larceny on the High Seas.—In this case, Bridget Collins, on board the steamship *Roanoke*, charged Mark Harrington with having stolen $20 from her dress in her room on board the ship, and John Downs as an accomplice. She also testified to having seen the money in the hands of Harrington. The Commissioner held Harrington for trial; and Collins in $250 to await an examination.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT— Sept. 21.
Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Mogeboom.

The Case of Stephen H. Branch.—The argument on the motion for a writ of error was to have been heard to-day. Mr. Ashmead said he was ready, but Mr. McKeon was not in Court. The Court ordered the case to be reserved on the calendar.

In the Case of Robert Levin vs. Thomas P. Stewart et al.—This is a litigation in regard to a partnership account on a loss sustained on a shipment of cotton to Liverpool, which came up in the shape of an appeal from a decree of Judge ROOSEVELT at Special Term. Mr. O'Conor argued the case for the appellant.

CHAMBERS.

The Court ordered that Judge SUTHERLAND should sit in Chambers from 9½ to 10 A. M. to hear *ex parte* motions. Judge HOGEBOOM to hear litigated motions; and Judge DAVIES to hold Special Term.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	33	—	33
Flour, bbls	6,828	10,483	12,020	28,729
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	897	897
Wheat, bushels	19,976	1,870	1,957	23,803
Corn, bushels	28,593	—	2,795	31,388
Rye, bushels	2,200	—	—	2,200
Oats, bushels	5,400	—	—	5,400
Provisions, pkgs	—	483	18	501
Whisky, bbls	553	154	96	803

ASHES—Are inactive, yet steady; Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@$6 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at firmer prices; sales to-day 530 bags Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; 170 bags Gonaives at 10½c.; 130 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c.; 200 bags Bahia at 9¾c.; and 420 bags Savanilla on terms not ascertained. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 47,830 bags, including, according to Messrs. Scott & Son, 23,800 bags Rio and Santos, 7,582 Maracaibo, 6,338 Java, 5,610 St. Domingo, 4,350 Bahia, and 150 Laguayra. An auction sale of 6,000 bags prime Santos has been announced for Thursday, Sept. 23.

COTTON—Sales, 800 bales at uniform quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14	14

DRY GOODS—The principal public sale, to-day, consisted of a catalogue of French Ribbons and other Millinery Goods, which generally brought fair prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 70 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 75 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in better request, at from $3 25 @$3 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are moderately inquired for at uniform rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is active for State and Western Flour, and prices are advancing gradually. The supply of really desirable lots is limited, and holders do not appear to be anxious to sell. The inquiry is good, mainly for home use. Sales 16,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 60	@$4 60
Standard Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 25
Standard Extra State	5 50	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 25
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50

Low to very choice Extra Missouri $5 90 @ 8 50

Canadian is in fair demand at rising rates; sales 670 bbls., at $5 65@$6 50 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, in part for shipment, at buoyant prices; sales 4,000 bbls., at $4 65@$5 50 for rejected brands; $5 65@$5 85 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 95 @$8 62½ for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 25@$4 15 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat in good condition, is sparingly offered, at prices above the views of buyers. Hence business is restricted; sales 27,500 bushels, including good ordinary White Michigan at $1 20; slightly bearded Red Western, $1 15; prime Milwaukee Club at $1 08; very inferior to very choice White Southern at $1 12½@$1 46, and poor to good red do. at $1 15@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 65,000 bushels at 70c. @75c. for unsound to prime mixed Western; 83c.@85c., chiefly 83c. for mixed Southern; 90c. for small lots of White Southern; and 98c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is unsettled. The demand for it is moderate at 76c.@78c.,—but most parties ask for strictly prime at 80c. ₱ bushel. 2,500 bushels North River were reported sold on private terms. Barley is inactive yet stiffly held at from 75c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, including

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor, and a front room on third floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a quiet, private family, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. The comforts of a home can be enjoyed and the terms will be moderate. Gas and pantry in the room. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a first-class house, in the vicinity of 11th-st. and 4th-av., would accommodate one or two gentlemen with rooms, with or without partial board; the best of reference will be required. Address H. B., 204 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS HAVING BECOME unexpectedly vacant, would be let separately with good board, by a small family, who will endeavor to make their guests comfortable, and to feel at home. Apply to No. 54 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from Wall-st. or South Ferry, would let (to single gentlemen only) three rooms with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,407, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A NICE ly-furnished parlor, with an adjoining room, on the first floor of brown-stone house, with modern improvements, at No. 3 St. Mark's-place.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a small private family; location of premises north side of 20th-st., a few doors below 2d-av. Address CRANE, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES SIX or eight agreeable boarders, and offer very desirable rooms, and genteel, home-like accommodations to those seeking comfort rather than display. Apply at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING AT NO. 36 EAST TWENTIETH-STREET—A few doors from Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain choice and handsomely-furnished rooms and suites of rooms; house first-class, with modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 31 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Good references will be required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING DOWN TOWN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated where a few boarders are taken. Inquire at No. 99 Robinson-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. THE whole or part of second floor, consisting of three rooms, with bath-room, &c., for a family or two or three single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN A FIRST class house, West 14th-st., would let with board their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a third-story front parlor and bedroom. A party of friends would be desirable. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE PARTIES CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board on the second floor of No. 122 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate house, to a party of gentlemen, or a family without children, a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, to let with board, at No. 151 East 13th-st., one door west of 2d-av. Location pleasant. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms, at No. 143 Norfolk-st. MRS. FOWLER.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A third-story square room in one of the best situations in South Brooklyn, may be had furnished and with partial board, by one or two gentlemen of the right stamp. An opportunity is here offered of obtaining a comfortable, quiet and respectable home in a private family. Terms will be moderate. References required. Address WALTON, Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS for families or single gentlemen may be obtained for the coming season, at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and but a step from the City Railroad. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly, pleasantly located, only five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South ferries, would add to their number a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentleman of respectability. Rooms unfurnished if desired. Address HOPE, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT rooms on 2d and 3d floors, furnished if desired, in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady and a single gentleman can be accommodated with large room and pantries, within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferries. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very desirable apartments for the Winter in a quiet family, for three or four persons. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM the Wall-st. or South Ferries.—Two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with rooms and board, and use of bath-room, with a private family in the first-class house No. 28 Garden-st. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD—AT NO. 20 LAMARTINE place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A suite of five rooms, on second floor, with gas, hot and cold-water bath connected; furnished or unfurnished; separate or together. Other spacious rooms on first or third floor now ready; a few select boarders taken. Situation very pleasant, on high ground and open. Stages and cars to all parts of the City. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-AVENUE.—An unfurnished parlor (with chandelier) and extension room, and two rooms on second floor, neatly furnished, and connecting with each other, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

NO 776 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th-sts.—Furnished rooms in suites or single can be had on reasonable terms by gentlemen (permanent or transient) in the above first-class house. Private table if required.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 20TH and 21st-sts., a large parlor and bedroom furnished, or parlor with bedroom unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Dinner at 2 o'clock. Family private.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET—A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 36 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to get a nice furnished room, with or without board, in an American or English private family. Terms—room, with board, dinner at 6 o'clock, $20 per month; room, without board, $6 per month. Best of references. Address F. OLIVER, Box No. 212 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387, Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 228 East Broadway; modern improvements in the house. References required and given.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington-park, rooms to let in suite or singly, with full board.

TO FAMILIES.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to enter a family in this City, where instruction in French and Music would be considered as an equivalent for his board and lodging. Unexceptionable references given. Address Mr. A. J. G., care of A. L. Smith, Esq., No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

NOTICE.—M. AND MME. MIEL ARE PREPARED to receive into their family a few select boarders, who will find, with all the comforts of an agreeable home, uncommon opportunities of improvement in the French language. M. MIEL'S French lectures and courses open the first week in October. They are free to all residing in the house. Apply at No. 44 East 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED, with very comfortable accommodations, for single persons or families with children, and at a moderate price, in the pleasant, healthy and conveniently accessible village of Madison, New-Jersey, by application to Mrs. PETERSON, near the Morris and Essex Railroad depot. For several reasons this will be found to be a very desirable opportunity.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A SMALL private family, with or without board, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., convenient to the 8th-av. cars and Fulton and South ferries stages. Address H., Box No. 790 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and son, (10 years of age,) in a private family, where there are no other boarders, from the 1st of October to the 1st of June next; one good-sized room and two small rooms, for bedrooms, on the same floor, required; terms not to exceed $20 per week; location west side of the town, not above 30th-st., nor below 10th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. The advertiser particularly requests that the people who take other boarders will not answer this. Address A. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, immediately.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen desire a large, well-furnished room, (that will answer for a bedroom and sitting-room,) with board; dinner about 6 o'clock; location not above 23d-st. Address, stating terms and other particulars, D. H., Box No. 1,889 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY DESIRE board and good rooms in a pleasant, central location, near cars or stages; terms must be moderate, and an early dinner necessary. Address Box 608 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, in the upper part of the City. Apply to T. DUNHAM, No. 303 4th-av.

BOARDING.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 10th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.

It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, repainted, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DEGIVE.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom, with a large closet attached, well furnished, with gas and baths, will take a single gentleman or two. The house is pleasantly located, in a healthy and respectable part of the City, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address CADEN, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET TO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, a furnished parlor; and also neatly furnished and unfurnished rooms and bedrooms; the house has all the modern improvements; the best of references given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at No. 213 West 23d-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, where the company is select, and the house and location very desirable and accessible to cars and ferry. Apply at the large double house corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or single, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE, QUIET BOARD, FOR a single person; a private family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Address to M. P. Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A BEDroom and parlor in a private family, with or without breakfast. Address Box No. 477 Post-Office.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, to let, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

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POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

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No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

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Smoked City-cured Hams.....11¾c. to 12c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ ℔. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

NEW MACKEREL, CODFISH AND HERRINGS—NEW MACKEREL, barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits.
Our Halifax PICKLED HERRINGS, GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH, MESS SHAD, BLUEFISH, PICKLED CODFISH, PICKLED HADDOCK, in original packages, full weights, warranted first quality, for sale, VERY LOW, FOR CASH, BY ALLAN & ROSE,
No. 228 Washington-st., above Barclay.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK, LARD, HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, RICH AND MILD CHEESE, Ashton Salt, Fresh Teas, Rice, &c., for sale AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, by ALLAN & ROSE, No. 228 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
will appear, by particular request, for the
LAST TIME,
in Bellini's romantic Opera of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
The principal characters will be sustained by
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
Signora SIEDENBURG,
Signor LABOCETTA, and
Signor GASSIER.
Conductors.....{ MAX MARETZEK
{ ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Breusing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.
The great preparations for the revival of
WILLIAM TELL,
which will be put upon the stage with such a
PERFECTION IN ITS BALLET
as has never before attended it in the United States, necessitates its postponement until
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
FIRST TIME HERE
of Bourcicault's great drama, illustrating the vicissitudes of a career on the stage.
Thirteenth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
who will appear in her original character of
VIOLET,
and
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
who will perform Grimaldi.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Sept. 22, 1858,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS,
formed on the early career of the late Mlle. Rachel.
1st Act—The Home of the Star.
2d Act—The Home of the Poor Actor.
3d Act—Behind the Scenes.
4th Act—The Abduction.
5th Act—The Top of the Tree.
To-morrow, (Thursday)—Last time of THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Friday—THE PHANTOM and USED UP.
Saturday—Last time of THE PHANTOM and USED UP.

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Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Last night but three of the wonderful
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
The infant ALICE,
and her sister la petite EMELINE.
Also, on the same night the great artiste
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
Assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
New Comic Ballet to-night,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22,
Grand Divertissement
Grand PAS DE DEUX, Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
PET OF THE VILLAGE.
Pet.....Infant Alice.
NATHALIE.
Nathalie.....Mlle. Christine.
To conclude with
JEALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN.
Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.
THURSDAY—Benefit of the INFANT ALICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
Will be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Jesse Rural.....Mr. W. R. Blake
Tom Coke.....Mr. Couldock
Col. Rocket.....Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke.....Mr. Sothern
Bob.....Mr. Jefferson
Countess Pompion.....Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice.....Miss Laura Keene
MLLE. LAMOUREUX
will, after the Comedy, execute the celebrated Pas Seul, LA MADELINA.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
LA TRAVIATA—THURSDAY.
MADAME COLSON,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
And SIGNOR AMODIO,
In the distribution.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858,
MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND,
The Scottish Nightingale,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has made arrangements with the beautiful and talented Tragedienne and Dramatic reader
Mme. CECILE RUSH, of Philadelphia,
and Mr. J. M. ABBOTT, the celebrated composer and pianist, to give a Grand Vocal and Dramatic Entertainment.
Miss SUTHERLAND will sing "Auld Robin Gray," "Coming through the Rye," "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane."
Mme. CECILE RUSH will read "The Proud Miss MacBride," the "Polish Boy," "Is it anybody's Business," scenes from "Macbeth" and "School for Scandal," Lectures on Matrimony, Caudle Lectures on Lending Umbrellas, "The Gray Forest Eagle," "Bingen on the Rhine" and THE MANIAC,
in character.
Mr. J. M. ABBOTT will play "Fantasie Brilliante," "Il Trovatore," "Nocturne," "Silver Fountain" and "Home sweet Home."
Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. To be had at the Hall, WM. HALL & SONS; Capt. MANSON'S, corner Spring and Varick sts.; Lieut. BARCLAY'S, corner 21st-st. and 8th-av., and at the door on evening of performance.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS EVER GIVEN AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
MAY BE SEEN TO-NIGHT,
AT THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT.
A GRAND CONCERT
Will also be given.
Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Musical Conductor, whose delightful music is received with rapturous applause nightly.
N. B.—The free list will be suspended on all benefit nights, and on the evening of the second Grand Lantern *Fete*, Sept. 27.
TO-NIGHT, ALL THE FIREWORKS WILL BE NEW PIECES,
Prepared with great care by
JOSEPH G. AND ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
Expressly for this occasion.
When the perfection of Pyrotechnics will be displayed.
Admittance 25 cents.

BENEFIT NIGHT. PALACE GARDENS.
JOS. G. and ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
THE CELEBRATED PYROTECHNISTS,
Will give their
BENEFIT EXHIBITION
TO-NIGHT, AT THE PALACE GARDENS.
Among the new pieces the following will be given: Magic Circle, Monument of Pharaoh, Fairies' Frolic, Magic Star, Yew Tree, Cascade, Italian Sun, Star of Columbia and Equestrian Statue of Washington.
Admittance 25 cents. Free list suspended.

FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOONS,
SIGNAL FIRES, ILLUMINATED BOMBS, Batteries, Torbillons, Shells, Fire-Balloons, &c., &c., &c., &c.
TO-NIGHT, AT THE PALACE GARDENS.
EDGE'S BENEFIT.
Free list suspended. Admittance 25 cents.

EDGE'S BENEFIT NIGHT
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 22.
FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!! FIREWORKS!!!
Admittance 25 cents. Free list suspended.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
The entertainments will commence with the celebrated Drama entitled the
PIRATE OF THE ISLES.
To be followed by the Drama entitled
ESMERALDA.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
BENEFIT OF MR. HARRY CHAPMAN.
The performances will commence with
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
To be succeeded by an entirely new piece, entitled
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
Concluding with THE GOLDEN AXE.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.

MR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
THE
POPULAR YOUNG DRAMATIC READER,
will shortly appear in this City.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr.,
Chairman.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
Postponed on account of the unfavorable weather,
WILL BE GIVEN
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

HAVE YOU BEEN
to see the
PANORAMA,
AT MOZART HALL?

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
DR. BOYNTON will give the next Lecture of his Illustrated Course at the Cooper Institute, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Sept. 22. Subject: *The Metamorphic Rocks and the Gold Deposits of California*, illustrated by a series of large paintings. Tickets for the course (six remaining Lectures,) 75 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SONG AND CHIT-CHAT" OF TRAVEL!! IN MANY LANDS!! JEEMS PIPES OF PIPESVILLE!!! STEPHEN MASSETT'S WORLD ROUND VOYAGE!!!!

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The popular comedian, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, will, by general desire, appear THIS EVENING in Bulwer's celebrated play of
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. J. B. Roberts; Adrian de Mauprat, Mr. Briggs; Baradas, Mr. Canoll; Joseph, Mr. Moore; Louis XIII., Mr. H. Bland; Julie de Mortimar, Mrs. A. Parker.
THE MARRIED BACHELOR.
Mr. Canoll, Mr. Denham, Mrs. H. Bland.
To-morrow—LA TRAVIATA, with the extraordinary cast of Tuesday last—Brignoli, Amodio, Barili, and the wonderful songstress, Madame Pauline Colson.
On Friday—An Operatic Matinee, at 2 P. M.
Friday Evening—The benefit of Mr. J. B. Roberts.
Sunday Evening, Sept. 27—A Grand Sacred Concert, including the STABAT MATER, by Rossini.
Dramatic nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Operatic nights—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av
AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENTS.
4 o'clock.
HOUDON—THE FAMOUS WIZARD,
from Europe,
WITH HIS STARTLING 10,000 WONDERS,
and great
FEATS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MAGIC,
WITHOUT APPARATUS!!
Being the ONLY ARTIST IN THE WORLD THAT EVER ATTEMPTED IT.
During his grand Carnival of Wonders, he will perform his incomprehensible
SHOWER OF BOUQUETS,
Producing from nothing, hundreds of real and beautiful Roses, Flowers and Bouquets, which will be distributed among the lady visitors. Also, his
FAMOUS BOTTLE FEAT,
Chinese Animal Delusions, Hindoo Miracles, Chinese Equilibriums, and all the elegant and mysterious experiments as performed before men of science and learning throughout the World.
During the entertainment, Mr. HOUDON'S son LUCENE, will give his
GRAND PARLOR AMUSEMENTS.
This series of elegant Afternoon Entertainments will commence on Thursday (TO-MORROW) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Admittance, 15 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Brilliant success of the charming cantatrice,
MADAME PAULINE COLSON,
who will, TO-MORROW, (Thursday Evening,) "Sept. 23, repeat her role of
TRAVIATA.
in which she was received, on its first presentation, with genuine manifestations of delight by a brilliant and fashionable audience. Seats may now be secured.

MATINEE AT BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY,
On FRIDAY, at 2 P. M.,
when the great Artists of STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear.
Admission.....50 cents.
See future advertisements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SIXTH SUCCESSFUL week of that surpassingly beautiful, deeply interesting and highly amusing exhibition of mechanical genius, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its active figures—men, women, children, horses, &c., &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

AULD SCOTIA IN THE FIELD.
THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.
The second annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club will come off at Jones' Wood on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Tickets admitting gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies and children free. In addition to the famous Pipers of the Club, Robertson's celebrated Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. The Club will march from the corner of Broome and Mercer sts. at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. Tickets and programmes may be had from Captain Wm. Manson, corner of Spring and Varick sts.; Alexander Frazer, No. 133 West 13th-st.; Alexander Cross, No. 25 Grove-st.; Alexander McKenzie, No. 176 West 19th-st.; and David McLellan, No. 26 Spruce-st., Committee of Arrangements; and from Thomas Barclay, corner 8th-av. and 21st-st.

MINSTREL HALL—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The following novelties will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sew kins a Polthogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Siamese Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Lovers;" &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—GO TO BLEECKer Building TO-NIGHT and see Dr. DODS transform men and women into all sorts of things. He takes persons from the audience and produces the most laughable results ever witnessed in this City. Last week—go while you can. Only 15 cents; open at 7½ o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO form an engagement with a Protestant church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. W., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

MUSICAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING MADE arrangements with the large publishing house of Ditson & Co., of Boston, for their extensive catalogue of music and books, is prepared to furnish dealers, teachers, seminaries and the public with all the music and musical works published in the United States (including foreign music) at the lowest possible prices. Martin's celebrated guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for sale at importers' prices. The Horace Waters' pianos and melodeons and other superior makes, new and second-hand, at prices which defy competition. Monthly payments for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.
New and very popular music—"The Palace Garden

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.

BURTON'S THEATRE—RICHELIEU—MARRIED BACHELOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—LA MADELINA.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—KAYSERSWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, AND MLLE. CHRISTINE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—PIRATE OF THE ISLES—ESMERELDA—JACK SHEPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—GLENDOWER—GOLDEN AXE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—BENEFIT OF MESSRS. EDGE—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M., of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *North Briton* at Quebec, and of the *Northern Light* at this port, we have intelligence from England to the 8th inst. The news, so far as the Atlantic Cable is concerned, is important. On the 6th, it was announced in London that the signals had ceased—an announcement which at once caused a decline of the shares to £400 and £500 as the nominal quotations, without sales. The cause of the interruption was not stated. Rumor, however, ran that the accident had occurred near the shore end, and might be remedied. A dispatch from Newfoundland leads to the belief that the cause of difficulty lies near the Valentia terminus. In the meantime, the Telegraphic jubilee proceeds without interruption in Ireland, where a great dinner came off at Killarney on the 7th, and where Engineer BRIGHT has received the honor of Knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant. Her Majesty's long-expected visit to Leeds had been paid. A false statement had found currency, and eventual contradiction, to the effect that the agents of the Christian powers in the island of Cos had been massacred. Outrages continued to be reported from various portions of Asiatic Turkey.

Further details from private letters give an outline of the forthcoming treaties between China, England and France. They involve important additions to the American and Russian treaties.

From Rio Janeiro we are advised of the reception, on the 7th ult., of DON LUIZ JOSE DE LA PENA, as Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch from Detroit states that the balloon which carried off Mr. THURSTON, the aeronaut, came down four hours afterwards near Baptiste Creek, Canada West. He was seen upon it a short time before it was secured, and was supposed to be somewhere in the marshes near Lake St. Clair. An excited search was being made for him throughout the surrounding country.

A Convention of Universalists assembled in Providence yesterday, and was very numerously attended. Public services were held last night in two churches, both of which were crowded to their utmost capacity.

The equinoctial gale was severely felt upon Cape Cod. The gale commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued with great violence until 8 P. M. Trees were uprooted, and fences and small buildings blown down near Harwich. Some twenty sail of vessels, mostly fishing schooners, were driven ashore. Wharves were submerged, and other damage done,

The Staten Islanders held a sort of carnival at Stapleton on Monday night over the meeting at Richmond. Guns were fired, bonfires blazed, and the rejoicings were kept up until near midnight, about which time the camp of the Eighth Regiment was suddenly disturbed by the firing of guns near them. They were immediately called to quarters, and in a moment every man was at his post, and ready for action. The scouts, however, soon reported that the disturbers of their repose had fled towards New-Brighton. The military, all excepting the guard, were accordingly dismissed to their tents. The Castleton Board of Health propose to to have indicted the parties who bury the dead from yellow fever outside the Hospital walls, and also to obtain an injunction against the proceedings to reconstruct the Hospitals. Wars and rumors of wars from Staten Island may be expected about these days. Another case of yellow fever has occurred on board the steamer *Columbia*, from Charleston. The second steward was attacked on Monday evening, and was taken on shore and placed in the hospital. His case is likely to prove fatal.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, after the disposal of a variety of motions and papers of the usual routine character, Councilman BRADY introduced and carried a long resolution calling upon the Corporation Counsel to take measures to defend the Corporation from the injunction obtained by certain parties against the commonalty of the Harlem Railroad. Some startling developments occur in a series of documents which were presented to the Board to be printed, showing defalcations to the amount of not less than $200,000 in the Bureau for the collection of assessments. These documents will be perused with great interest.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, Governor TOWNSEND endeavored but ineffectually to obtain a reconsideration of the action taken by that body in reference to the whole matter of the grant to Doctor MORTON, of Boston. The President decided that the matter could not be taken up in the form or at the time presented. A letter from Dr. JACKSON, of Boston, to the Mayor, was announced, but on motion, its being read was interdicted, as it had not been addressed to the Board.

The Hon. HIRAM WALDRIDGE, a candidate for Congress in the Third District, last evening made a stump speech before a Democratic mass meeting in Franklin-street, near the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel. He was in favor of the establishment, by this Government, of a Protectorate over Mexico and the States of Central America; the speedy acquisition of Cuba he regarded as exceedingly desirable, and the Pacific Railroad he thought should be constructed without delay. Speeches were also made by Col. BILBO, of Tennessee, and Mr. JOHN HERRESSEY, of this City.

Three Congressional Conventions were held in the Second District, embracing the First, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn, yesterday. The Republicans adjourned till Oct. 11, without making any nomination. The Vanderbilt Democrats nominated Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD, and the Bradley Democrats renominated GEORGE TAYLOR.

JAMES STEPHENS, until recently employed as foreman in the carriage manufactory of Mr. STEPHENSON, in Twenty-seventh street, was arrested yesterday, charged with poisoning his wife, who died very suddenly about a year ago. The examination is set down for this afternoon, before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. This STEPHENS is the man who was shot at a few days ago by a young man named ROBERT BELL, who charges him with having seduced one of his (BELL'S) sisters. Two sisters of BELL made the affidavit upon which STEPHENS was arrested. STEPHENS stoutly denies the charges, both of seduction and wife-poisoning, and expresses great desire to have the case thoroughly investigated.

The General Markets yesterday were quiet, yet firm, for Cotton. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good request, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Provisions, Coffee, Rice and Oils were inactive. Sugars attracted more attention, and Tobacco was in fair demand at uniform rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

Staten Island Law.

The Committee who presented a "statement of facts" to the meeting at Richmond on Monday afternoon, say in their address that "It was deemed advisable that such statement should be withheld until the passions and prejudices, excited by the exaggerated reports in circulation, had subsided, and they could obtain a dispassionate hearing. That time, it is believed, has now arrived." And immediately after accepting the address, the orators engaged to fire up the feelings of the people, began to give practical illustrations of what was meant by a subsidence of passions and prejudices. Mr. BRADLEY, in closing his speech, said, referring to the destruction of the Hospitals by a mob, "There has been done the right thing in this community, and though we may be trampled down, the right thing will be done again, and will be done always." And Mr. CURTIS, who followed him, in closing his speech, said, "I wish to add to the exceedingly happy verdict rendered in your name by Mr. BRADLEY, slightly changing it. I say, not only 'Not Guilty and not recommended to mercy,' but 'Not Guilty' and 'served them right.'"

We understand very clearly what Mr. BRADLEY meant; he meant simply that he approved of the acts of the mob, and that he would be "around" himself, the next time there was a hospital full of patients to be set on fire. But Mr. CURTIS' meaning is not so clear. Who are included in the "them" that were served right by the fearful riots on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September? Were they the poor feeble patients who were dragged from their beds and left on the ground, or were they the official servants of the State, who were honestly attending to their duties, or were they the million of inhabitants of this City, and its neighborhood, who were thereby exposed to the perils of a pestilence, or were they the people of the State whose laws were outraged and whose property was destroyed, or were they the citizens of Richmond County, who have been disgraced by the conduct of a mob, and put under martial law? We must confess that we are at a loss to conceive what "them" Mr. CURTIS had in his mind's eye when he declared they were served right. The only people who appear to be served right are the Staten Islanders themselves, who have got to have Quarantine where it now is for a good many years longer.

We must charitably believe that these Staten Island enthusiasts have not coolly considered where their theory of individual rights is likely to lead them. If it is possible, under the existing laws and Constitution of the State, for a grievance to grow up and maintain itself in such wise that the calmest, most intelligent and most cultivated members of the community recommend a midnight riot, attended with arson, as the most advisable, and, in fact, only means of redressing it, then we must say there is no escape from the conclusion that our system of government is a failure. If one portion of the community can be so foully wronged under a republican system of government, that they are justified in righting themselves by such instrumentality as wrought the destruction of the Quarantine Hospital, we can only say that if we know anything of the objects for which civilized society is framed, we see in the fact an overwhelming argument in favor of pure despotism, and we see in it, too, an acknowledgment that we and our fathers have been stultified most grossly in making and maintaining so worthless a political fabric.

The doctrine which one of the orators at Richmond laid down on Monday, and which Mr. CURTIS and other speakers indorsed, that individuals were justified in deciding upon their own responsibility what is and what is not prejudicial to their health, or property, and carrying their decision into effect by force of arms, without the intervention of the Courts, and in defiance of the Legislature, is, we would beg to remind them, capable of indefinite expansion. Mr. BRADLEY asks "if the State has a monopoly of nuisances?" and his question called down the applause of his listeners! We reply, no, but neither has the Castleton Board of Health, nor the Ray Tompkins mob, a monopoly of the privilege of preventing or suppressing them. There's the rub. If individuals, or "vicinities" in Richmond County, may decide when their rights are infringed, and abate their nuisances in defiance of acts of the Legislature, so may the inhabitants of the Sixth Ward, or the wood-choppers of the Highlands. There is no limit to jurisdiction of this sort. This sort of law acknowledges no forms nor precedents. If it be good for one township, it is good for another. If Quarantine hospitals are to be got rid of in that way, so may anything else which any dozen men allege to be dangerous or disagreeable. If, when we have a notorious thief or murderer living in our neighborhood, from whom we run, we know, daily and nightly risk, we do not go to his room, armed with a rifle, and shoot him in cold blood, it is not because we think his sins do not merit it, or our safety require it, but because we were born and have grown up under a solemn and binding obligation to leave the redressal of our wrongs, and the protection of our lives and limbs, to the law of the land. If the Staten Island theory be correct, two or three failures of justice—two or three narrow escapes from burglars or assassins — would justify us in withdrawing our allegiance from society, and trusting solely to our own weapons and our own prowess for defence. If it be true, the engagement which we tacitly contract, in the interest of humanity and civilization, to allow the opinions of the Courts to be substituted for our own estimate of our rights and liabilities, and to allow the public orce to take the place of the individual's dagger and pistol, is a sham and a snare. Not only is it limited in its operation, but each man in the community has the right of construing to suit himself. Do the Richmond orators suppose for a moment that it will be possible for them to restrict the application of their "fundamental law" to quarantines and hospitals? Have *they* got a monopoly of nuisances? When my field is wrongfully taken from me and withheld by my neighbor; when my debtor refuses to pay me, and my family is consigned to starvation, and the law provides no remedy, shall I, smarting under my intolerable wrong, avenge it by murder or arson? Is it possible that in the United States, in the nineteenth century, lawyers and public lecturers can be found, who deliberately preach the supremacy of individual passions, and individual opinions, over the will of a whole community? The right of revolution we understand; but we understand it to be a right reserved to whole nations, to be exercised when all other earthly means of getting rid of oppression have failed, and after mature deliberation, but we never yet heard of a right of revolution inherent in villages and small counties, until we heard of it from the Staten Island publicists The right of self-defence we understand, too but it is a right only to be exercised when the danger is instant and overwhelming, and there is no other means of escape.

Mr. BRADLEY says there is no difference between private property and public property, and that if the one being a nuisance may be destroyed, so may the other under like circumstances. The fallacy here is in supposing that a nuisance belonging to an individual may be abated without any authority from the law. Surely, Mr. BRADLEY must have perceived long before he got home, that our right to abate any nuisance by a *coup de main* is derived from the law of the land, whether it be "our glorious common law," or our inglorious statute law. There is no "higher law" authorizing individuals to abate nuisances any more than to punish criminals. If the law said that nuisances should only be abated after a solemn judgment of the Courts, it would be our duty to endure the most malodorous of bone-yards until that judgment was pronounced. In the interest of public comfort and safety, it has provided a shorter process; therefore, because the law authorizes us, we destroy the property of individuals when it becomes hurtful to health or comfort; when the law forbids us, in like manner, we ought to leave public hospitals standing till the law is changed. We deny the existence of any "higher law," in a self-governed community, except the great law of morality. A man is justified in disobeying when his conscience tells him that obedience would be a sin, but he is not justified, and never can be justified in committing illegal and violent acts in obedience to his cowardly and selfish instincts. He is not justified in demoralizing the whole community by the spectacle of midnight conflagrations and riot, simply to impress upon the public his views of the proper site for the Quarantine. There is nothing immoral in its present location. It may be inexpedient, but questions of expediency must be dealt with by courts and legislators, and not by mobs.

Dr. Cogswell and the Astor Library.

In another column will be found a letter from Dr. COGSWELL, on the condition and resources of the Astor Library. The amount of positive information in this communication is scarcely commensurate with its extent; but it has many points of interest, notwithstanding, and will be eagerly read by a very large class of people. The Astor Library, the collection of which was commenced some ten years ago, and which opened in 1854, at present numbers somewhat over a hundred thousand volumes. Of this goodly gathering it may be safely said that it contains less rubbish than any other Library of equal size. Nay, more: it has been formed with scientific judgment and prevision. Dr. COGSWELL in no wise exaggerates in the claim he sets up in its behalf on this score. Few persons have the faintest conception of how complicated and colossal a task is the formation of such a Library. We regard it as a fortunate circumstance that the long and large experience of so complete a bibliograph as Dr. COGSWELL should have been secured in the formation of this metropolitan museum. As it is, it forms a noble nucleus for a superb National Library. There is no field of reading or research in which the scholar may not find sufficient equipment in this store-house of learning. Those who have been familiar with the history of the Institution, and have had occasion to minutely explore its resources, cannot have failed to admire the large-eyed skill which, in the absence of the possibility of anything like completeness, had seized on those typical and representative works that most perfectly resume the scope and spirit of the topic.

These admissions we are the happier in being able to make, in that our columns have frequently been made the medium of the expression of dissent, on the part of the public, from the *régime* of the Library. On this score the remarks of Dr. COGSWELL are less fortunate. That systematic incivility has been practised by the attendants is a matter of which the public is probably a better judge than Dr. COGSWELL. That a spell-like and stifling air of reserve and repulsion—a want of large, scholarly open-armedness—pervades the Astor Library is also too apparent. The new Hesperides, like the old one, is guarded by dragons. It is urged in exculpation, that the Library is "the daily resort of a considerable number of studious men whose attendance for years proves that it must be both agreeable and profitable to them." But it must not be concluded because these courageous few have been able to bear up under the brunt of annuaries of bluffness, that all constitutions are equally robust.

On the matter of a Catalogue, the apologies of Dr. COGSWELL must be regarded as still more unsatisfactory. When we consider that the Library has now been open five years, during which time it has been under the most admirable classification, and, moreover, that a complete MS. catalogue of the Library has been long in existence, the public may well impatiently and indignantly inquire why a printed presentation should not be given of these treasures. Two volumes of a catalogue have indeed recently been laid on the tables, but this is but a fractional and tantalizing satisfaction, and, besides, it is but an alphabetical index, whereas, what is above all wanted is a classified catalogue. From the rate of getting out these two volumes, our young men will certainly be grey before a complete presentation can be obtained. And yet Dr. COGSWELL informs us that the work has been going on, under "high pressure." As an instance of the repressive and keeping-back policy pursued by the Astor Library, it may be mentioned that though an excellent catalogue of the Oriental and Oceanic Linguistics and Literature of the Astor Library was brought out a couple of years ago, no copy of it is to be found on the table—in fact, it is doubtful whether half-a-dozen persons know of its existence.

We have spoken of the excellent judgment with which the books have been selected, and yet one might have to complain that too much had at times been sacrificed to the bibliomaniac. A curious instance of this occurs in the Doctor's letter. Thus among the marvelous "bargains" procured, he mentions "*Higden's Polychronicon*, printed by CAXTON, 1482, cost $370." This is very well, though we doubt the expediency of paying so much for a mere curiosity. But why should bibliomaniacy be pushed to such foaming lengths as to expend another $150 on the "same work," merely because it happened to have been printed by a different printer thirteen years afterward? How much better to have spent this sum in procuring some of the many scientific works so clamorously needed by the Library?

Dr. COGSWELL has done a great and noble work. For him it is sufficient to have created the Library. If now, in addition, the institution could be placed under vigorous, living management, we should regard the City as having an invaluable boon in the Astor Library.

Is the Atlantic Cable Broken?

The bad news comes to us from beyond the Atlantic, that the Directors at London have announced the cessation of signals through the Telegraphic Cable. No particulars are given. A rumor, however, had obtained currency that the source of interruption was near the shore end; a statement countenanced by a dispatch of apparent authenticity, received in this City, which admits that no communications have passed since September 1; and adds that the indications are of a lesion somewhere near the Valentia extreme. This is disastrous news. Very evidently, all parties shrink from uttering that disagreeable sentence, "The Cable is broken;" and yet there is too much reason to believe the phrase would but state an unhappy truth.

From time to time, we have done our part to prepare the public mind for this catastrophe. It has been the duty of the TIMES to point out the doubts still hanging over the experiment; that the existence of a plateau was more than questionable; and that, in all probability, this slender cord was swinging from peak to peak over a submarine Alps, the abrasion at every movement approaching nearer the slender, but vital, copper core, upon which communication depends. The fate which befell the first submarine cable has been summoned to corroborate this foreboding—it was severed by the sharp summits of the rocks upon which it rested, after forty days of uninterrupted intercourse. In fact, no occasion has been lost of arming the readers of this paper against the calamity which we fear lies concealed under the obscure phraseology of the telegraphic agents.

If it be true that signals have failed to pass between Trinity Bay and Valentia for twenty-one days, as we are entitled to infer from the Delphic oracle sent us from the former point, as well as from the information received in London from the latter, we are safe in regarding the present cable as a failure. The separation, to be sure, *may* have taken place so near the shore as to admit of repair; but the odds are fearfully against that fortunate circumstance. They are in the ratio of hundreds to one against it; for the "electrical manifestations" at Trinity Bay reported as evidence of the difficulty lying near Ireland, are, we are assured by high authority in telegraphy, no measure of distances in the working of the line. At any point of that vast, unseen and unvisited under-world which the line traverses, a break may have occurred, far beyond the reach of reunion. Assuming the inferences, we repeat, that seem necessarily to flow from the information before us, the accident is a fatal one; fatal, at least, to this immediate enterprise. But there is a bare possibility that we argue upon less explicit information than we shall yet receive; and we may, therefore, still cherish a hope that our rejoicings have not been premature; that the newly-wedded worlds have not yet been divorced. It is unfortunate that for this reliable information we must depend upon the Irish end of the line, since the managers at this terminus are evidently indisposed to give any satisfaction whatever.

SHRIEKS OF LOCALITY.—There is trouble among the Republicans in the Thirtieth Congressional District (Wyoming, Genesee and Allegany Counties) respecting candidates. The nominating Convention met at Warsaw on Friday last, when the Allegany delegates insisted upon renominating the Hon. JUDSON W. SHERMAN, who resides in that county. To this the representatives of Genesee and Wyoming would by no means consent, whereupon the Allegany men seceded and nominated Mr. SHERMAN on their own account. Genesee and Wyoming, being thus left masters of the field, nominated AUGUSTUS FRANK, of Warsaw.

It does not appear that this split is owing to any difference of opinion or qualification in the candidates. The question is local merely. Three counties compose the District, and it would seem that the Member of Congress is expected to be passed round as rapidly as may be. This is a bad rule. The demands of locality are too often inconsistent with the general good. It is surprising to witness the amount of feeling which can be excited as between towns and counties in respect to nominations. Not that the people feel any special interest in these local claims, but there is an abundance of aspiring patriots who do. Such take pains to instruct the electors upon sectional rights and wrongs, often awakening a vivid sense of injuries, which, if left to themselves, they would never have felt or discovered. There are no "shrieks" so startling as those of "locality."

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Hon. HENRY W. TAYLOR, of Canandaigua, announces himself a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District, composed of Ontario, Yates and Seneca Counties. In his address to the electors he declares himself a Republican of the straitest sect in all that regards Slavery. In respect to a Registry Law he refers to his support of that measure in 1840, when he was a member of the Legislature, as proof that his approval of it is no new thing, and he is in favor of suspending the right to vote for a year after naturalization. Judge TAYLOR makes his appeal to the people by a printed circular, asking their support, without recourse to the usual machinery of a party Convention. Such nominations, though not customary in this State, are common in many parts of the Union.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR BAGBY.—The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. ARTHUR P. BAGBY, of Alabama. He died yesterday at Mobile, of yellow fever. Mr. B. was formerly Governor of Alabama, and from 1843 to 1849 was one of the United States Senators from that State. He was succeeded by the Hon. WM. R. KING. Since his retirement from the Senate he had taken no prominent part in national politics.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S opera of "Somnambula" will be played here to-night for the last time. Mme. GASSIER is seen to great advantage in this opera.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—VERDI'S opera of the "Trovatore" was produced here last night to a very good house. It was the first of Mme. GAZZANIGA'S farewell performances, and the lady was heartily received when she made her appearance. We have so often had occasion to speak of this opera, and of Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor AMODIO in their respective *rôles*, that it is unnecessary to add anything now, except that the work was very well given last night. The company at this house is in excellent working order, and has wonderfully improved under the direction of Mr. STRAKOSCH. With two such singers as GAZZANIGA and COLSON, it will be hard indeed if the season is not prosperous. No one should miss the opportunity of hearing the first-named lady. She is one of the few artists of the world who can infuse a new sensation into the faded opera-goer.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The term will commence on Monday, the 4th of October. The students will attend at 9½ o'clock on that day. The Columbia College Law School opens NOV. 1. Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT takes charge of it. Mr. DWIGHT has been twelve years Professor of Law and Political Science at Hamilton College, and has formed there a fine Law School.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 42 Wall-street and Astor House.

From Washington.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA—VESSELS FOR PARAGUAY—THE SUSPENSION OF CHUBB BROTHERS—DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FOR THE COAST OF AFRICA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Postmaster-General, Attorney-General and Secretary of Treasury have come to an agreement, as yet private, concerning the Post-Office, Court and Custom-House accommodations in Philadelphia.

The steamer *Waterwitch* left for Norfolk to-day, and the *Fulton* will follow to-morrow morning. They will there take on board the remainder of their crew, thence proceed, without delay, to Buenos Ayres, to await the arrival of the other vessels of the Paraguay Expedition.

The President's anticipated return this evening has brought to Washington a number of prominent politicians.

Messrs. CHUBB BROTHERS, bankers and brokers, who suspended payment yesterday, report their liabilities to Washington depositors at $15,000, and their assets ample. They continue their collection and commission business, hoping at an early day to arrange with their creditors. They make no assignment.

The Joint Commission for running the boundary between the United States and Texas will not commence operations until the Spring.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that tamarinds preserved in sugar are subject to a duty of 30 per cent., cotton socks with dyed tops 15 per cent., and spring steel the same rate of duty.

The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch this morning stating that the *Niagara*, with the captured Africans, left Charleston last night for Africa.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Republicans are holding a mass meeting here to-night, and although the weather is stormy, it is well attended. General NYE is now speaking at the Capitol, and H. H. VAN DYCK outside. Mr. BRADFORD R. WOOD is in the Chair.

The Republican State Committee to-day elected JAMES KELLEY, of New-York, Chairman, H. H. VAN DYCK, of Albany, Secretary, and Messrs. SCHOOLCRAFT of Rensselaer; VAN DYCK, of Albany; STANTON, of Brooklyn; and REYNOLDS, of Orleans, Executive Committee.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLIN was to-day nominated by the Republicans of the Oneida District for Congress—62 to 23.

Convention of Universalists.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Convention of Universalists in this city is very largely attended. The meeting in the First Church for the Sabbath School Conference, this afternoon, was densely crowded. Able addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. ADAMS, of Worcester; MOORE, of Hartford; ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, of Newark; MINOR, of Boston; and KING, of Chicago. The attendance on the public services, to-night, is so large as to require both churches for the use of the Conference, and these are packed to their utmost capacity, so that there is not even standing room.

Maine Election.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 21.

We have reports to-night from Aroostook County complete, with the exception of one small plantation. The Republicans put BRADBURY'S majority in the county at 935, while the Democrats claim for him 985. This would leave the whole district, according to previous reports, from 56 to 106 majority for FOSTER, the Republican candidate.

The Democratic candidate for State Senator in Aroostook is reported here to be defeated. If so, the Senate will be unanimously Republican.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Democracy held a very large and enthusiastic open-air gathering in Charlestown last evening, attended by music, illuminations and other demonstrations. Mr. EDW. RIDDLE presided and made the opening speech. He was followed by Mr. BEACH, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and other distinguished men of the party.

Pennsylvania Politics.

DANVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The "People's Party" have nominated GEORGE W. SCRANTON, of Luzerne, as their candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District.

The Democratic conferees of the Twelfth District made another attempt to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress, but without success. They have already spent four days in ineffectual balloting.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Agricultural Fair commences to-morrow. Over one thousand entries have already been made, including 160 horses. The display will exceed any State Fair ever held here. HORACE GREELEY delivers the address on Friday.

Death of Ebenezer Francis, of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

EBENEZER FRANCIS died at his residence, Pemberton-square, to-day, eighty-three years old. He leaves about four millions, nearly two millions and a half of which is in cash deposites in Boston Banks.

The case of TOWNSEND, the alleged slaver Captain, assigned for a hearing to-day, before the United States Commissioner, was further postponed until Saturday next.

Mr. Thurston and His Balloon.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The balloon which carried off Mr. THURSTON, the æronaut, on Thursday last, came down four hours afterwards near Baptiste Creek, C. W. Mr. THURSTON was seen upon it a short time before it was secured, and is probably now in the marshes near Lake St. Clare. Search is being made for him, and there is great excitement throughout the whole country.

Fire at Greensburg, Penn.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Post-Office and nine dwellings and stores in this place were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $30,000; partially insured. The letters in the Post-Office were saved.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city for the 30 hours ending yesterday, at noon, were 107.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* will leave for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, about noon to-day. Her mails closed at 8:30 A. M.

OPENING OF THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute had a jolly day for its opening yesterday. The postponement of the opening for a week ought to have afforded time to exhibitors to occupy their allotted number of inches, but they were dilatory still, and hence the Fair is not what it will be. The department of machinery, which will be very good, is incomplete as yet, and needs some days of preparation to be made comfortably presentable. The horticultural show is enriched by the remains of the pomological exhibition that occurred last week at Mozart Hall. The miscellaneous contents of the Fair will be in good order by the end of the week, so that a visit then will pay better than anybody's did yesterday. The usual ceremonies of inauguration took place in the evening. The Palace was brilliantly lighted, and music was furnished by Dodworth's Band, which went through a long and very attractive programme. Judge MEIGS delivered a short address, setting forth the purpose of the Institute in establishing these Fairs, and commending to the favorable regard of his hearers the interests of manufacturing industry. The Fair will be open daily, probably for four weeks.

CAPT. DE RIVIERE DISCHARGED.—The Court of Special Sessions was crowded, yesterday, by an assemblage brought together by the announcement that the celebrated Capt. DE RIVIERE would be tried on the charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Col. LOUIS GRANT. The Captain was in Court accompanied by his counsel, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., all the morning. The case was not reached till 12½ o'clock, and then the Clerk called the name of the complainant, but there was no response. Five times the name of Col. GRANT was called, and five times the Clerk paused for a reply. The complainant was not present. Then Mr. BUSTEED, who sat beside his client by the table before the bar, arose and said it would be recollected that at his instance the case had been set down for the present day. The name of the complainant had been called, and there was no response. He moved for the dismissal of the complaint; and the complaint was dismissed. The Captain and his counsel then left the Court-room.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Yesterday forenoon, JOHN EGAN, a child two years old, accidentally fell from a second-story window of No. 169 West Forty-seventh-street, to the pavement. Wonderful to relate, the child escaped without receiving apparently the slightest injury.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Staten Island Matters.

The Castleton Board of Health, which continues to hold its meetings at the Burns Hotel, met yesterday morning at an early hour. The four gentlemen who look after the health of the town, were present, with their Health-Officer.

Dr. MUNDY submitted a report, reciting at length the facts already several times repeated, respecting the poor families in Rag Picker's-row, and the ineffectual efforts to have them removed; the final construction of a shanty worth $100, more or less, and its destruction by an unknown incendiary on Monday morning, about 4 o'clock. In view of the aforesaid destruction of the shanty, he confesses himself at a loss to know what to do to accomplish the desired object. He reports, however, no new cases of fever in the town, and that some of those which existed are recovering while others have died. His report closes as follows:

"I would further report that on Wednesday last being informed that the Quarantine authorities, disregarding the resolution of your honorable Board, in relation to the dead of that institution, determined to violate its provisions, I, in order that they might have no excuse, immediately notified them officially of the adoption of said ordinance, and requested its observance upon their part. My efforts only resulted in a postponement of the act, for the following day the rule was violated, and the bodies of two persons dead from yellow fever were carried through the town, and buried in the cemetery heretofore used for burying the dead from the Quarantine Hospitals. I respectfully suggest that your honorable Board take decisive measures to have the ordinance in the future strictly observed, all of which is respectfully submitted."

They then passed a resolution instructing the Health-Officer to lay the matter before the Grand Jury, and that gentleman started in a fast team for Richmond to obey the order. It is thought the desired indictments will be found.

Further movements on the shanty were deferred for the present.

Three whereases and one resolution were then adopted touching the threadbare question of the hospital nuisance, its presentment by the Grand Jury, the acts of the Legislature for its removal, the destruction of the buildings, and the attempts to rebuild the same, and appointing a Committee of two to carry out their views. The subject of burying infected bedding in the town was brought up, and referred to Dr. MUNDY.

A copy of the following notice has been served upon the Physician of the Hospital, but had been disregarded:

TOMPKINSVILLE, Sept. 15, 1858.

To Dr. Bissell, Resident Physician of the Marine Hospital:

DEAR SIR: I hereby notify you that at a recent meeting of the Castleton Board of Health, held at the house of S. C. BURNS, in this village, an ordinance was adopted prohibiting the Quarantine authorities from carrying the bodies of persons dead from yellow fever, or other diseases, through the town of Castleton, to the cemetery heretofore used for burying the dead from that institution. Respectfully,

E. C. MUNDY, Health-Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

The Stapleton people, last evening, had a jollification over the Richmond meeting and its satisfactory results. They fired guns, and manifested their delight in various ways. The resolutions adopted at Richmond met a cordial response, and the intention to burn the new structures at the first opportunity was freely and openly expressed. The presence of the military was getting to be more and more a nuisance to the inhabitants, and it was seriously proposed to abate Camp Washington and the Eighth Regiment. One fellow moved that all the old women in the town should be collected, and, with broomsticks in hand, be sent against the invaders to expel them from the Island. About midnight some of the patriotic citizens crept up to the vicinity of the camp and, just for the mischief of the thing it is presumed, discharged several guns in quick succession, and then fled. The effect upon the military, most of whom were quietly reposing in their tents, was electrical. Drums beat to arms, and in a moment all was astir. Every man was at his post and ready for duty. The scouts which were sent out to ascertain the cause of the firing soon returned, and reported that the disturbers had fled towards New-Brighton. In a short time the military retired again to rest. It may as well be mentioned that this amusement is not particularly relished by the troops, and the too frequent repetition of it may result seriously for those concerned in it. Should this midnight guerilla be kept up somebody will be taken for a *bona fide* enemy intending an attack, and be treated accordingly. The commander of the regiment expresses his determination not to be trifled with.

The following changes have been made in the medical staff:

The Surgeon of the 8th Regiment having resigned his commission, the duties of the Hospital Department had devolved upon the following gentlemen: GEORGE F. WOODWARD, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel and Hospital Surgeon First Division. HENRY F. QUACKENBUSH, M. D., Major and Hospital Surgeon, Third Brigade. HENRY W. B. WOODHULL, M. D., Major and Hospital Surgeon, Fourth Brigade. A. P. DALRYMPLE, M. D., Captain and Hospital Surgeon, 12th Regiment.

They will relieve each other every forty-eight or seventy-two hours, so as not to interfere too long with their private engagements. A large hospital tent is in process of erection, which will take the place of the very pleasant quarters previously occupied.

Under the careful and judicious supervision of the very able Commandant, there can be no danger of yellow fever being communicated to the camp. On the contrary, camp life appears to agree with the men admirably.

Hard work, thorough discipline, fresh air, good appetites and bronzed faces are the elements that have already stamped their expression and bearing with the characteristics of veteran troops.

NIGHT PRACTICE OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Last evening the Eighth Regiment availed themselves of the bright moonlight to have a little practice with their howitzer and muskets. The firing was noticed by vessels passing Quarantine, and the impression was that a pitched battle was going on between the troops and the Islanders. This report was circulated upon their arrival, and caused considerable excitement. Upon the arrival of the *Northern Light*, however, the News Agent came up and explained the cause of the commotion.

About Burning Castle Garden.

The determined action of the Commissioners of Emigration to rebuild the Hospitals and other buildings at the old Quarantine, has excited among the Staten Islanders a more bitter enmity, if possible, than heretofore existed against the Commissioners. For some time vague rumors have been afloat of an intention to make an attack on Castle Garden and destroy the building. In ordinary times one or two watchmen have comprised the sum total of the nightly custodians of that place, but ever since the outrage at Staten Island fifteen men, under Captain SILVEY, of the First Ward, each armed with a volcanic rifle, have been stationed inside it. On Monday afternoon more decisive rumors of an intended attack reached the Commissioners than had previously found their way to their ears. The following letter was sent to the acting General Superintendent, CARPENTER, at 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

James W. Nye, Esq., President Metropolitan Police:

SIR: Rumors have reached the Commissioners of Emigration that it is in contemplation, on the part of some persons unknown, to make an attack on Cast

contains an accurate list of prices thus charged for lighterage on infected cargoes, and that nearly all of the persons who signed that certificate have, in years past, been engaged in the lighterage business at Quarantine, and are well acquainted with the dangers and expenses attending the same, and are therefore well qualified to judge of the fairness and reasonableness of said charges; that, as deponent has been informed and believes, the rate of charges on the principal articles named in said list of prices is in no respect greater and in some particulars less, than that which was charged by and paid to the persons engaged in the lighterage business at Quarantine, under the administration of the Health Officers in office in 1853 and 1854; that such payments were made by many of the men and merchants of New-York, without complaint, who now complain at the prices now charged by deponent that in confirmation of this statement deponent says that he has been informed and believes that the following named mercantile firms of the City of New-York, viz: Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., Maitland, Phelps & Co., R. L. Maitland & Co., Sanger, Wallace & Co., N. L. McCready & Co., Patterson & Adams, William Agnew & Sons, T. & H. Messenger, Silas Bronson & Co., E—— & Coldwell, Roundtree, Watson & Co., and others, paid to Messrs. R. V. W. Thorne & Co., who were engaged in the lighterage business at Quarantine during the Quarantine seasons of 1853 and 1854, for lighterage during those years, the following mentioned prices on the articles following, viz:

Tobacco, per hhd	10s.
Sugar, New-Orleans, per hhd	4s.
Sugar, Cuba, per hhd	6s.
Molasses, per hhd	6s.
Cotton, per bale	2s. 6d
Flour, per bbl	10c.
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	2s.

Deponent further says that from the foregoing statement it will be seen that upon the articles above mentioned, the charges made by deponent for lighterage, are in no particular greater, but in many instances less, than the prices thus paid by the merchants above named; that while the prices charged by deponent have in no instance been increased beyond those charged and paid five or six years since, the expenses of transacting business at Quarantine have been largely increased by increased prices for labor, steam-power, &c., beyond what they were at that time; that deponent has in no instance exceeded the rates of charges specified in the aforesaid certificate, but in some instances has charged less than those rates; that shortly after the commencement of the present Quarantine season, as he has been informed and believes, deponent's charges became the subject of complaint among several merchants of the City, and that the merchants thus complaining presented petitions to the Commissioners of Health of the City, remonstrating against the selection of this deponent by the Health-Officer to take charge of said lighterage business, and pronouncing his aforesaid charges exorbitant; that thereupon the said Commissioners had a full and thorough investigation into the matters embraced in said petitions, and after having maturely considered the same, they unanimously sustained the action of the Health-Officer in the selection of this deponent for the business aforesaid, and pronounced the aforesaid charges of this deponent to be just and reasonable. This deponent further says that he has been informed and believes that reports have been extensively circulated in this City and vicinity, to the effect that the Health-Officer of this Port shares in whatever profits are made by deponent in the aforesaid business; that although a report so palpably malicious and absurd cannot possibly affect deponent's character and credit among his acquaintances, yet this deponent deems it an act of justice to Dr. THOMPSON, the Health-Officer, to say that such reports are utterly without foundation, and have not even a shadow of truth to support them; that this deponent has not directly or indirectly paid, offered, or agreed to pay the said Health-Officer any sum of money or thing whatsoever by way of commissions or otherwise, for or on account of any business transacted by deponent or any person in his employ at Quarantine, or for or on account of any matter or thing connected with or growing out of deponent's employment aforesaid.

H. BOYER.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of September, 1858.
ALEX. P. SHARP, Commissioner of Deeds.

A.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

We the undersigned, lightermen of the City of New-York and Brooklyn, do hereby certify and declare that we are perfectly conversant with the business of lightering infected cargoes from Quarantine; that we consider the prices annexed, and charged by Mr. H. BOYER, the present Quarantine lighterman, to be fair, just, and reasonable:

(Rates of lighterage as follows, Upper Bay, and double the annexed from the Lower Bay:)

Molasses, per hhd., 6s.	Cotton, per bale, 2s. 6d.
Molasses, per bbl., 2s.	Wool, per bale, 4s.
Sugar, per hhd., 5s.	Rags, per bale, 4s.
Sugar, per tierce, 4s.	Tobacco, per bale, 1s.
Sugar, per bbl., 1s.	Tobacco, per hhd., 8s.
Sugar, per box, 20c.	Provisions, per bbl., 1s.
Coffee, per bag, 6c.	Hides, wet or dry, 3c.
Flour, per bbl., 10c.	Cigars, per M., 5c.
Logwood, per ton, 10s.	Grain, per bushel, 3c.
Mahogany, per ton, 10s.	Grain, per sack, 7c.
Lead, per ton, 8s.	

R. V. W. Thomas, Son & Co., No. 5 Jones-lane.
John McCreery, No. 16 South William-street.
Fancher & McChesney, No. 26 Water-street.
Richard Robson, No. 27 Coenties-slip.
C. Vanderbilt, No. 15 South-street.
Todd & Crossett, No. 12 South-street.
John S. Conklin & Co., No. 105 Broad-street.
John Lyddon, No. 37 Furman-street, Brooklyn.
C. S. Beardsley & Co., No. 103 Broad-street.

CAPT. NELSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOSEPH NELSON being duly sworn deposes and says he is and during the past Summer has been engaged in the tugging and steamboat business at Quarantine; that the principal part of his said business consists in towing vessels between the two Quarantine stations, and in transhipping passengers from infected vessels to the Quarantine grounds, and from there to the City of New-York; that he became engaged in such business by permission of the Health Officer; that he applied to that officer for such permit in the month of April last, when this deponent was informed by him that he, this deponent, might have the necessary permit for that purpose if he would provide the necessary boats and capacity for running the same, and would charge fair and reasonable prices for his services, and would employ on his own boats none but men who would faithfully observe the Quarantine rules and regulations, and for whose conduct this deponent would be responsible; that upon the assurance of this deponent that those conditions should be complied with, this deponent received a permit from the Health Officer to engage in said business with the steam-tug *Cinderella*; that such permit was in no sense exclusive nor in any respect conferred any monopoly of said business upon this deponent; that as deponent has been informed and believes, notwithstanding the granting of said permit, the masters of vessels have been at liberty to employ whom they pleased for that business, and deponent knows that in numerous instances, other tugs than this deponent's have been employed at Quarantine; that the prices charged by this deponent have been in no respect dictated or sanctioned by the Health Officer; that deponent has seen in a recent number of the New-York *Herald*, a statement showing that deponent charged the sum of $50 for bringing up a dead body from on board the vessel *Greenland* in the Lower Bay to the Upper Quarantine; that said statement was an entire misrepresentation of the facts connected with said service; that the fact is that the bill rendered by deponent referred to in said statement, was composed of three different items, one of which was $25, and that only, for bringing up a dead body from the Lower Bay; that when deponent rendered said bill to the consignees of said vessel, they objected to the amount charged, and thereupon he asked them to name what sum they thought would be a reasonable deduction; that said consignees named the sum of ten per cent. and the deponent immediately assented to such reduction, and thereupon said consignees paid said bill thus reduced without complaint; that when deponent was employed to bring up said body, it was represented to him that said body was embalmed, but this deponent found said body badly decomposed—so much so that fluids of the most offensive character ran out of the coffin upon the deck of deponent's steamer, and thus rendered said steamer unfit for the transportation of passengers for several days; that the danger attendant upon such a service, added to the loss occasioned by having said steamer thus infected for several days, was sufficient, in deponent's belief, to justify a larger charge than usual for such service, but he believes that the amount paid by the consignees was an inadequate compensation for the services rendered; that the employment of this deponent for any service at Quarantine has, at all times, been optional with the masters as consignees of vessels, and no regulation whatever exists at Quarantine requiring the employment of this deponent or any other particular person to perform such service; that among the reasons which require deponent to charge more for the use of a steamer at Quarantine than would be charged for the same service in the North or East rivers, is the fact that when deponent's steamer is employed to bring up cases of yellow fever from the lower Bay, the sick often die on the passage with black vomit, thus rendering it unsafe to carry well passengers on the same boat for several days, and rendering it necessary to thoroughly fumigate such boat before the same can be again used in said business, and also the fact that since he began work on the 10th of May last, he has been employed in business nowhere else than at Quarantine; that he and his boat and men have been idle at least one-half of the time for want of work; that his running expenses in said business are more by one-third than are required for the same kinds of business in the City of New-York; that in consequence of the foregoing facts, the prices which have been charged by the deponent in said business have not yielded him a profit exceeding ordinary business, which is unaccompanied by any of the dangers incident to services of Quarantine. Deponent further says that he has not directly or indirectly paid or offered, or agreed to pay to the said Health-Officer, or any person for him, any sum of money or thing whatever for the permission thus given this deponent, as herein before stated, nor has the said Health Officer directly or indirectly received any money or valuable thing from this deponent, by way of commissions or otherwise, for or on account of any business transacted by deponent at Quarantine. JOSEPH NELSON.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of September, 1858. ALEX. P. SHARP, Commissioner of Deeds.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER'S AFFIDAVIT.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—C. C. WALLER being duly sworn deposes and says that he has acted as Deputy Health Officer for the port of New-York for a year and a half past; that during said period sundry emigrant passenger vessels have arrived at Quarantine having small pox on board; that one of the Quarantine regulations is that the well passengers on board such vessels shall be vaccinated and detained at Quarantine for five days; that such regulation is proper and necessary to prevent the spread of small pox along the route of transportation from the City of New-York to the far West; and that such necessity is demonstrated by the fact that during the Summer of 1857 about fifty cases of small pox broke out among the well passengers on arrival from two vessels during their five days detention at Quarantine; and the deponent further says that on the arrival of small-pox vessels at Quarantine the persons on board sick with the disease are sent into the Marine Hospital, and immediately the respective captains are ordered to have every person remaining on board thoroughly vaccinated; that while such order is imperative, it is often optional with captains to employ whom they please to do the service; that the masters of such vessels, in so many words, are always informed that they can select any surgeon to perform the vaccination, and that all the Health Officer requires in such cases, is that the operation shall be faithfully and efficiently performed; deponent further states (and especially when vessels arrive with small pox on board and being without a surgeon) that the Deputy Health Officer is generally solicited to perform the operation of vaccination; that in all such cases captains of said vessels are apprised before hand that the ship will be held responsible for the compensation for such service; and that the price charged for such service, viz., twenty-five cents for each person vaccinated, is always named in the preliminary conversation referring to such vaccination. The deponent further states, that he is of opinion that the price charged as aforesaid, considering the character of the service, is fair and reasonable; that there exists no regulation or rule of Quarantine, fixing or establishing such compensation; that the Health Officer, to the deponent's knowledge, never engaged in vaccinating emigrant or other passengers at Quarantine, nor has he ever, to the knowledge of the deponent, directly or indirectly, shared in the receipts, profits or avails of such service. C. C. WALLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
PHILLIP WOLFE, Justice of the Peace.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met on Tuesday. A reconsideration was taken in the case of the *Columbia*, sickness having occurred on her since the Board took action respecting her. So ordered.

In the case of the *Isabella Boorman*, the vessel was allowed to come up on the 30th inst.

On behalf of the schooner *Castor* an application was made, the Mayor strongly complaining of the illegibility of the letter from the profusion of flourishes in the handwriting. Previous letters had been equally difficult to decipher. Allowed to come up on the 30th.

The *Mary R. Barney*, discharged on the 14th, was allowed to go to Hunter's Point to-morrow.

The *J. H. Chadbourn*, lying with coal, was not allowed to come up until black frost.

The brig *Mechanic*, from Trinidad, was allowed to proceed.

The *Tempest* was referred to the rule.

The ship *Creole*, from New-Orleans, with seven deaths on passage, was refused permission to come up, the Board thinking the application very premature.

The brig *Hope*, from Matanzas, discharged on the 17th, was allowed to come up on the 25th inst.

The *Warner* was allowed to go to Hunter's point eight days after discharging, and the *W. W. Smith*, both from Charleston, unloaded last Friday, was allowed to come up on Saturday.

The bark *Cornelia*, discharged ten days, three deaths in port of departure, was allowed to come up on the 23d inst.

In the case of the *Atlanta* she was allowed to proceed to the Navy Yard immediately.

The case of the *Columbia* was laid on the table.

The brig *Lily Mills*, was directed to get a permit to come up from the lower bay.

The City Inspector submitted a resolution in reference to cleansing and purifying certain premises in various localities which had been rendered dangerous to the public health by swine having been kept on such premises. Adopted.

A communication was received from Captain BERRY, of the steamer *Columbia*, in reference to a patient now at Quarantine, showing the hardships and want of accommodation to which the sick are now necessarily subjected there, and calling the attention of the Board to that fact. Ordered on file.

The Commission then adjourned.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Launch of the Russian Frigate, Yesterday.

The early hour fixed for the launch of this immense ship of war did not catch many people napping, for the wide-spread interest which was felt in the event, and the anxiety to witness it, drew one of the largest crowds together that probably ever assembled upon any similar occasion. Indeed, as early as sunrise many persons appeared upon the ground determined to obtain a favorable position before the crowd arrived. Monday night the workmen upon the ship employed the moonlight to construct a long platform inside the yard next to the north fence, for the special accommodation of their own families and friends.

The ship was decorated with the Russian Jack forward, the American ensign upon the shears amidships, the Russian national flag next, and the Russian naval ensign aft. Both decks of the great ship were literally crammed with people who had obtained tickets for admission on board, and who were eager for the honor of being launched in the largest and finest man-of-war that was ever built in this City. Three thousand persons at least must have been on board, as that number of tickets were issued. A large platform was constructed amidships upon a level with the top rail, on which Dodworth's band was stationed, together with as many spectators as could gain a foothold. The high bulwarks of the ship concealed from view most of the crowd upon the main deck, but the multitude of heads (hats and bonnets) which were visible through the ports both of that and the gun-deck gave indications that there was little spare room on board. From the end of the pier at the foot of Fourth-street a perfect view was obtained of the noble ship, of the throng upon the adjoining piers, upon the house-tops, and on board all the vessels near. Every shed, workshop and dwelling within eye-shot of the launch was packed with spectators. The yard itself was inconveniently jammed. The steamship *St. Louis*, lying at the pier foot of Eighth-street, was gaily dressed out with flags, and her upper deck was filled with ladies and gentlemen. Men and boys clambered up the masts and rigging of all the vessels lying near, and every pile of lumber, or other elevated position, was black with eager spectators. The pier foot of Fourth-street was purposely kept clear of spectators by the police, from a fear that it would be entirely submerged by the swell caused by the ship as she slid from her ways. The precaution, however, proved unnecessary, and deprived thousands of the best view that could have been obtained. The police and TIMES reporter had this place all to themselves.

The steam-tugs *William H. Webb* and *Achilles* were in position at the piers on each side, to catch hold of and prevent her going too far in case of any accident to the anchors and chains. Every thing being now in readiness the signal was given, and the main shore at the bow was sawed away. Before it had been half-severed the ship broke it off by her own movement, and began slowly and majestically to glide down her ways. Then the assemblage sent up one long loud huzza, the band on board struck up the Russian national air, and the guns from on board the *St. Louis*, and upon the pier, boomed their salute as she slid into the River. Two ponderous anchors hung upon her bows, but an ingenious contrivance, suggested by Mr. HINMAN, for stopping the way of the ship, did its office perfectly, and brought her up before she had passed half-way across the river. This was a large coil of heavy chain cable 9,000 pounds in weight suspended at the starboard horse pipe with forty-five fathoms of chain, forming a ponderous drag. This was let go the instant the ship had cleared the ways, which falling among the mass of rising timbers, gradually, but firmly checked her progress by dragging the mass upon the bottom. The steam-tugs immediately ran towards her upon each bow, and taking a hawser soon brought her to. She was towed to the pier adjoining the ship-yard, where the 3,000 people were finally landed, and the ship was then towed to the Novelty Works, where she is to receive her machinery.

The keel of this ship was laid, by WM. H. WEBB, with imposing ceremonies on the 21st of September, 1857, which is the birthday of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, General Admiral of the Russian navy and brother of the Emperor.

The following gentlemen were present at the launch: The Consul-General, Mr. DENOOTBAK, and the other Consulates, Captain SCHESTKOFF, under whose sole supervision she has been built, Captain SCHWARTZ, Baron BOYE, Captain SELINNIOFF, the Chief Engineer, who has immediate charge of her machinery and goes in the ship, Captain IVASTCHENKO, Lieutenants MOJAISKY, BELADENETZ and KOLOSNIN, all officers of the ship. She will be ready to leave this port about the first of May next. She will sail first to Cronstadt, the port of St. Petersburg, to receive her guns which are being manufactured at present for her in Russia. Her two Dahlgren pivot-guns of 10-inch calibre are being made at West Point Foundry. Her gun carriages are all to be made of mahogany in this country.

The model of this ship is the long flat floor, full bilge, sharp ends, round stern, no poop nor cutwater, and short forecastle deck. On being launched she drew only about 11 feet forward, and 12 feet 6 inches aft. She will draw about 25 feet all equipped. Her dimensions are: Length of spar deck, 307 feet; breadth, 55 feet; length over all about 325 feet; depth to spar deck about 34 feet. She is pierced with 44 side ports, intended for an armament of 40 shell guns of large calibre. On her gun deck she will carry 20 long guns, and two Dahlgren pivot guns on her spar deck.

The motor machinery, which was manufactured at the Novelty Works, consists of two large horizontal engines, each cylinder of which is of 84 inches in diameter, 3 feet 9 inches stroke, with a nominal power of 800 horses, but an actual power of 2,000. The propeller is 19½ feet diameter, of GRIFFITHS' patent, which can be raised out of the water.

The ventilation of the ship has been under the supervision of Professor REED, who has been employed by the Russians for carrying out his system of pipes and blowers, which will remove the foul, and provide fresh air for every compartment in the ship.

KEY WEST AND YELLOW FEVER.—The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, dated Key West Sept. 10, says:

"I see a report in circulation in the Northern papers, that the yellow fever was raging at this place, and 40 cases reported by the *Dolphin*. This is not strictly correct, for we have had but 16 deaths altogether since last July, and but two of those in the city of yellow fever. Most of the deaths have occurred at the Marine Hospital, and a greater part of them were of yellow fever. You will see by this account that the fever is confined at the Hospital, nearly all the cases having been brought from transient vessels arriving from Cuba with it on board. There is not at this date a single case in town and but two or three cases at the Hospital."

Cruise of the Schr. Emeline C. Johnson—Death of her Captain.

The *Emeline C. Johnson*, Capt. SAMUEL OSBORN, sailed hence, July 4, for the Island of Aves, (Bird Island,) where she took in a cargo of Guano, and surveyed the island. From thence she sailed to Swan Islands, which were explored, and samples of Guano taken. At Aves, Aug. 2, spoke British ship *Salset*, of London, SWINTON, last from Trinidad, where she had taken a load of Coolies, one-third of whom had died on the passage. At the Island of Redonda, July 28, spoke brig *Humboldt*, of Boston, looking among the islands for a cargo of Guano. On the homeward voyage from Swan Island, on the morning of 4th September, while off the Tortugas, the Captain, SAMUEL OSBORN, fell to the deck, and after being taken below, died in a few minutes. He was a New-Yorker, well known in the City and in the Liverpool trade. He was in fine health and spirits a few moments before the attack, and the probable cause of his death was congestion of the brain, superinduced by exposure to a tropical sun. He was buried at Key West, Sept. 5, the vessel sailing thence for this port on the 7th.

The Late Shooting Case in Twenty-seventh-street—Alleged Wife-Poisoning and Seduction.

A young Irishman, named ROBERT BELL, it will be remembered, attempted a few evenings ago to shoot JAMES STEPHENS, the foreman in the carriage manufactory of Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, in Twenty-seventh-street, for the alleged seduction of his (BELL's) sister. The story then told by BELL was, that intelligence reached him at his home in Ireland, of one of his sisters here having been seduced by STEPHENS, that he immediately packed up his things, bought a pistol, and without giving any intimation to his parents of his intentions, took passage in a sailing-packet for this country, found where STEPHENS worked, lay in wait for his intended victim, and shot at him, intending to take his life and wipe out the stain upon his sister's honor. BELL is now awaiting an examination upon a charge of attempted murder. The intelligence of young BELL—he is only twenty-two years old—his solemn earnestness of purpose, and the quiet, modest and unassuming appearance of his two sisters, who appeared in Court with him, at once turned the current of sympathy in his favor, and where one spoke disapprovingly there were ten who spoke in loud commendation of his conduct. Mr. STEPHENSON promptly discharged STEPHENS from his employ until he could clear himself of the serious charge preferred against him.

Yesterday the two sisters of BELL—their names are FANNY and SOPHIA, the latter of whom STEPHENS is charged with seducing—appeared before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, and made affidavits charging STEPHENS with having poisoned his wife. FANNY, the elder of the two, states that she is nineteen years old, and that about two years ago she went to live with STEPHENS, who is her uncle, at No. 166 East Twenty-seventh-street. Some six months afterwards her sister SOPHIA, who is two years younger than herself, came to reside in the same house. STEPHENS had a wife and one child. His wife was fifteen years older than himself, and he treated her most shamefully, even to beating her with his fists. He told her that he meant to get rid of his wife, as he could not live happily with her, and very soon commenced paying zealous attention to her sister SOPHIA. His wife died on the 23d of last October. The day that she died STEPHENS gave her laudanum and arsenic in lager-bier, alleging that he was commanded to do so by the Doctor. He would not allow her or her sister to go into the room where his wife was. She slipped into the room a moment during the absence of STEPHENS, and his wife remarked to her, "I am going to die, James has put laudanum in lager-bier for me; when I am dead I want you and SOPHIA to see about it; I don't want you to let it drop."

SOPHIA, in her affidavit, told about the same story as the above. She stated in addition, that within a month after his wife's death STEPARNS urged her to marry him, and upon her refusing, he threatened to compel her if he had to resort to foul means. He made love to her before the death of his wife, and frequently intimated that he intended to put his wife out of the way.

An anonymous letter was submitted as part evidence against STEPHENS. This letter was directed to a young man who is paying his addresses to the younger sister, and cautioned him against marrying her, stating that she was of unchaste character Both of the sisters swore that this letter was in the handwriting of STEPHENS.

Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING appeared as counsel for the accused. The magistrate refused bail for him, and set down his examination for 2 P. M., today. STEPHENS denies the accusations brought against him, and alleges that it is only part of a plan to extort money from him. He professes an anxiety to have the whole matter thoroughly investigated. He certainly deports himself with cool unconcern and does not look to be the rascal the affidavits intimate him to be. More interest attaches to the case than there otherwise would be from the fact of STEPHENS being a prominent member of a Methodist Church up-town, and an active class-leader and Sunday-school teacher.

Brooklyn Items.

THE RIVAL COMMITTEES.—The decision of the Democratic State Convention in favor of the Soft, or Bradley delegates, has been received with great disgust by the partisans of the Hard-Shell Committee, presided over by Judge VANDERBILT. The latter anticipated their opponents by calling their Conventions at an earlier hour, though on the same days. Hence the Vanderbilt Congressional Convention met yesterday morning, and the Bradley Convention in the evening. The former nominated E. C. LITCHFIELD for Congressman from the Second District, and the latter renominated Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, the present Member of Congress. Both Conventions passed resolutions indorsing the Administration and the State Convention. There is a very bitter feeling existing between the rival factions, and no hope of effecting a reconciliation is entertained. A prospect of success is thus opened to the Opposition, to avail themselves of the Republican Convention, which also met last evening, but declined making any nomination, hoping to coalesce with the Americans.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock Monday night last, Mr. JOHN SHAFFER, a farmer, of Newton, who, accompanied by his wife, was bringing to the city a load of produce, was stopped by two ruffians on the Greenpoint bridge. They first asked what he had in his wagon, and then tried to jump into it. Mr. SHAFFER refused to let them ride, when one of the two struck him over the head with a club. Mr. and Mrs. SHAFFER both called out lustily for help, when the robbers ran off, but fortunately Officer MORRIS, of the Seventh Precinct, was near at hand, and succeeded in arresting one of them who gave his name as WM. MARSHALL. Yesterday morning a man named JAMES FITZPATRICK, a vender of newspapers, was arrested by Officer COCHEN on suspicion of being the person who escaped. Both of the accused were committed for examination yesterday by Justice FOX.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of this body has been called for Thursday evening. Subject, the water question.

Brooklyn City Court.

Before Judge Culver.

John Rydenback vs. *Thomas Dixon*.—Action for assault and battery. The defendant in this suit is Captain of the ship *Manhattan*. It is alleged that last year, while the plaintiff was a passenger on this ship, he committed several serious assaults upon him. The case has been before the Court once before, when a verdict was taken against the defendant by default. The case is still on.

Fires.

AMITY-PLACE.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at 9 o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a window-curtain in the boarding-house No. 7 Amity-place. Damage trifling.

FRANKFORT-STREET.—At 9:25 o'clock a fire occurred in the house No. 19 Frankfort-street. Damage trifling. It was extinguished by the Police and citizens.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A twholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Ladies' Gaiters with and without Heels,** 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties, Buskins and Toilet Slippers, 6s. to 10s. per pair; white satin and kid Slippers, Gaiters, &c., for weddings; Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Boys, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes in every style at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **G. Wynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.
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Weekly	$2 50 per annum.
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Weekly	$2 00
Semi-Monthly	1 00
Monthly	50

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WARNOCK & CO.
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FALL AND WINTER HATS,
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The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

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VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
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☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
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S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

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Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.
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They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

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Diagram of the lock-stitch.

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The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

Well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be subjected to the test of washing and ironing, but is not a lapted to the wants of the family; and the other, the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—*the Lock Stitch that is locked*—

This stitch is made by a new family machine, which sews from two spools, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

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KELTY & FERGUSON,
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Have an
UNRIVALED STOCK
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Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French Damasks, Satin, De Laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

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corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Beebe's Kitchen Range;**
THE MOST RELIABLE COOKING APPARATUS for families in use. For durability, neatness of appearance, and economy in fuel *they are unequalled.* Put up and warranted by the manufacturers.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Barthol's**
BARTHOLF'S
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Agent.

☞ **The Concentration of Cure and Nourishment.**—In the small substance of an ordinary-sized Pill, RADWAY & CO., the world-famed New-York Chemists, have succeeded in concentrating the most extraordinary qualities for curing chronic and constitutional disease, combined with an amount of nutritious power such as can only be obtained, in the usual way, from the consumption of a hearty meal. People need never become confirmed invalids if they will but rely upon the medical virtues of this Pill. They need never be for weeks in bed recovering from painful illness, for the Pill not only eradicates their malady, but all the while strengthens and invigorates their whole vital organization. This Regulating Pill of RADWAY'S completes the work begun by the Ready Relief, and carried on by the Renovating Resolvent; though it is destined to prove (to women more especially) a greater blessing than even those celebrated remedies. RADWAY & CO.'S Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The New Patent Door-Spring.**—TORREY'S Patent Door-Spring, although but a short time before the public, has already acquired a reputation never before attained by any other arrangement. It is, in fact, the Door-Spring. E. P. TORREY,
Manufacturer and Patentee, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HEPBURN—FRASER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, the Rev. GEO. G. HEPBURN, of Wisconsin, to MARY, eldest daughter of Capt. ALEXR. N. Fraser, of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

LORD—HAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Beach, JOHN T. LORD to JANET HAY, youngest daughter of the late James Hay, Esq., both of this City.

SMITH—BOYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 26, Mr. EDWARD B. SMITH to Miss ALMIRA W. BOYLE, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLIAMS—PIKE.—At Yorkville, on Monday evening, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. A. Osborne, ALFRED WILLIAMS, of California, to MARY ANNE, daughter of Thos. Pike, of Yorkville.

THATER—LOPEZ.—In Santiago, Chili, on Sunday, July 4, by the Rev. MOSES PICOU, DAVID P. THATER, formerly of Troy, N. Y., to DONNA MARGARET LOPEZ, of the former place.

DIED.

SIMMONS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 20, WILLIAM HENRY SIMMONS, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral from Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.) Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend, without further invitation.

PITCHER.—In this City, at the Astor House, on Friday night, Sept. 17, Major PITCHER, who served in the Mexican war, under Col. Temple. He was a son of the late Lieut. Governor Pitcher.

NURSE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 20, WALTER A., only son of George A. and Martha C. Nurse, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 69 West 49th-st.

JOHNSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 20, Mrs. JANE JOHNSTON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., Gowanus, Brooklyn.

WRIGHT.—At Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., on

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in an institution or seminary, by a very efficient lady, with many years of practical experience, who can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Any lady or gentleman who is in want of a strictly conscientious person in their establishment, would do well to call on or address B. M., No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION OR HOME, BY AN American Protestant young woman, as housekeeper, or could make herself useful in any capacity to first-class families. Unexceptionable references given; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 674 6th-av., near 46th-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a respectable, first-class family, understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the best of satisfactory references that can be given; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., front room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women: the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen at No. 386 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women, situations together; one as first-class cook, and the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; have the best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 38 West 12th-st., third floor, back room, for two days. Also, a Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, with good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; understands the care of children at any age; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 396 6th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she has a perfect knowledge of her business. Best of city reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. No objection to go to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or chamber work and plain sewing. The best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 19 and 20th-sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, middle aged, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress, if liberal wages are paid; has no objection to the country, if there be Protestant Churches near. Call until engaged at No. 196 Bleecker-st., near Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make children's clothes, also ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of children, or to do light chamberwork. Can have good City reference. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in a magnificent style; muslins and laces; wages $7; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with washing; she will take a place in Westchester County or Yonkers; call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable person who understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, in a first-class tailoress and plain sewer. Please apply at No. 12 Hester-st., corner of Suffolk-st., room No. 13. Notes sent to the same will be promptly attended to. Can be recommended.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH TWO and a half years' reference, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and nurse; also by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby; she is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 220 South 8th-st., Jersey City; can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has lived four-teen months in the last place, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF RESpectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a respectable family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 278 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objection to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 344 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with light chamberwork; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PERson that understands her business perfectly well, and assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 80 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and nurse, and the other as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Both can give satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. THE APPLIcant is a good cook, first-rate baker, understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; has no objection to do part of the washing. Can give City reference. Call at No. 43 Hammond-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or see to children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 31st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; is a Protestant, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 157 West 27th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as general housework; has the best of reference. Also, by a girl as chambermaid and waitress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has no objection to cistern, and to wash. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 209 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference if required. Call at No. 120 East 29th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork or sewing, or would take care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LADY'S DRESS, WHO has lived in the most respectable families in the City, to take some ladies' or gentlemen's washing to her own home. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 2 Clarkson-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 Mott-st., near Bayard.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse; prefers traveling. Apply at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS DEsires a situation in a first-class dressmaking establishment, cuts and fits by rule; would act as saleswoman in some millinery or trimming store, has a thorough knowledge of the business; or would take a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, well qualified to take the entire charge of any establishment. Can give the best testimonials of character and capability. Address T. J. B., Yonkers Post-Office, for one week, stating when and where an interview can be had. No objections to go to any part of the States.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF 18 WOULD LIKE to engage herself in a fancy store or a daguerrean gallery, has no objection to a confectionery, or if wanted would attend a bakery, if in a pleasant location. For further particulars address L. M., Yonkers, N. Y., stating when and where an interview can be had. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, tidy young woman, of high respectability, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do plain sewing; is a good washer and ironer; will be found perfectly competent, efficient and trusty in her duties; is a girl that knows how to feel and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN GIRLS, SITUAtions as chambermaids and waitresses or nurses and seamstresses. They would assist in washing and ironing. A first-class cook and general housework and two smart girls also want situations. They are well recommended, and can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and would assist with the fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement; for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RESpectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, back room; has the best of City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress in a respectable private family. The best of City reference can be given. None but the best of families need apply. Inquire at No. 158 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and no objection to do general housework with a small family. The best of City reference; three years in the last place. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE, CLEAN, respectable, and faithful girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress, or else as a general housewoker, in a small family; furnishes the most undoubted references. Apply, this day, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework for a small family either in City or country, chamberwork or fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; can do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 275 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as nurse for a young infant or grown children; is a good seamstress; has reference from her last employer; can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also, a boy three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Address T. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at 623 4th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or as dry nurse. Apply at No. 107 16th-st., first floor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening, together with the laying out of new places, the management of grape vines, under glass green-house, flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; no objection to go South. The best of recommendations on application. Address R. G. H., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a respectable, steady, sober and industrious man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses and gardening; has three years and three months' recommendations from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROPAGATOR AND manager in the nursery business. The advertiser is a practical man in every department of nursery and gardening, both in this country and Europe, and can be well recommended from his late employer. Address R. S., care of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE DEsires a place as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly; or would take charge of a vegetable garden and mind a horse; will be found to be none of those who seek places not competent to fill them; he refers to some of the first gardeners and florists in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGETable gardener desires a place in City or country; is a good driver, and careful in the discharge of his duties; understands milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or on the farm; will go as porter. Apply by letter to M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Protestant young Englishman, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, or would take a place as porter in a store or hotel; is competent and willing to do either; has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY, industrious man, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, having had thirteen years' experience; can produce the best of City and country reference, if required. Address P. R., at Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and can show good reference. Address W. L., at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A SITUation as waiter, a steady, active man, who understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last situation, where he lived upwards of three years. Call or send to No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A PLACE to take care of horses, cow, and work round a nice place. Can chop wood, and attend furnaces, and do anything around, and has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address (post paid) D. S., room No. 80, Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort-sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, A situation as light porter, or as coachman, for which he can give good reference; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk in any respectable business, and desirous of seeking the good of my employer in all respects. Address S. M., Box No. 113, *Times* office.

TO SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening and farming, with the laying out new grounds; well qualified to undertake and superintend the work of a first-class estate both in horticultural and agricultural improvements. Address B. L., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York. Has the best of recommendations.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience and ability to take charge of two children. The eldest 3 years and the youngest 16 months old. None but those having good references and perfectly capable need apply. Apply at No. 301 West 22d-st., from 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book-keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD 14 TO 18 IN AN OFFICE down-town; must live with parents. Write address, age, reference and where last employed. Salary low first year, and increased according to usefulness. Address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOLD PEN GRINDER.—A GOOD practical gold pen grinder. To such steady employment and good salary will be given. Apply to LEROY W. FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Washington-square, one tapestry CARPET-BAG, marked WRIGHT, N. Y., CO. A. The above reward will be paid by returning same to JOHN EMERSON, No. 110 Chambers-st.

LOST—IN THE SIXTH-AVENUE CARS, ON THE evening of Sept. 20, about 6½ o'clock, between Canal and 9th-st., a POCKET-BOOK containing a $50 and two $20 notes on the City Bank, of New-Haven, Conn., a $5 gold piece and small bills. Any one finding and returning the same to No. 4 Beekman-st., will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, a black and tan terrier dog; he answers to the name of Nigger. Lost in Greenwich av., vicinity of 8th-av. Any person returning him or giving information that will lead to his discovery will receive the above reward by leaving it at T. CLARK, Esq's., 139 West 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KREDS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMercy-park, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $150 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP & BOOKKEEPING, NO. 362 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-STREET.—The rooms of the subscriber are now open for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, &c. There are no classes, each pupil being separately taught.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st. This institute comprises three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The above Principals are assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Reopened Sept. 15.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. Cornwall, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at Appleton's, Randolph's and Crowen's.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. LESPINASSE. English taught by two professors, English by birth and education. Reopened.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-paintings, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 782 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, CHURCH-STREET.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 24 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

J. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 13.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see Circular.

E. KERKSEIG INFORMS HIS PUPILS that he has resumed his lessons on the Piano. Address No. 168 West 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,
Mr. John H. Abeel,
Mr. Robert Allen,
William M. Allen, Esq.,
Mr. Henry A. Allen,
Mr. H. V. Allien,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,
Mr. James L. Babbit,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,
Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew,
Mr. Abram Bassford,
Mr. S. M. Beard,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,
Mr. S. S. Bell,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,
Mr. Henry Berthoff,
Mr. Charles Bliven,
Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall,
Mr. E. C. Boughton,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,
Mr. Melancthon Burr,
Mrs. George Bussell,
Mr. Henry Butler,
Mr. Ira Campbell,
Mr. John Castree,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,
Mr. Matthias Clark,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,
Mr. John M. Corwin,
Capt. K. Couillard,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,
Mr. Horace H. Day,
Mr. Moreau Delano,
Mr. John Devoe,
Mr. Nelson Duckworth,
Mr. James T. Dwight,
Mr. Justus E. Earl,
Mr. James Elmore,
Mr. Joseph Evans,
Mr. Lyman Farwell,
Mrs. F. A. Field,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham,
Mr. John Foster,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan,
Mr. John Gray,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer,
Mr. James E. Hadden,
Mr. James Hardley,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson,
Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer,
Mr. Dewitt C. Hays,
Mr. Henry Hebbert,
Mr. John B. Hillyer,
Mr. Frank Holfing,
Mr. B. H. Howell,
Mr. James S. Hull,
Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
Mr. W. Eli Kidd,
Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. John Levy,
Mr. Theon Losee,
Mr. Wm. N. McIntire,
Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. C. L. Norton,
Mr. William Palon,
Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. James Price,
Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. Josiah Richards,
Mr. Philip I. Ronk,
Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. B. L. Schmidt,
Mr. Henry J. Seaman,
Mr. Robert Sellers,
Mrs. A. M. Sill,
Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Daniel L. Starr,
Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. G. R. Terrett,
Mr. James P. Thomas,
Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
Mr. Charles L. Vose,

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
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COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

W. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. Bucket. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.
LANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, FARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Financial Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $2,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Henry Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with intrest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $6 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

Five per cent. on each subscription to the loan will be paid on the 17th day of August next, and will be received as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

Five per cent. on the 17th of September.
Five per cent. on the 17th of October.
Five per cent. on the 17th of November.
Five per cent. on the 17th of December.
Ten per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sale of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are thus redeemable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan on the rate to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. M. DENISON, Treasurer.
Boston, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Mercantile Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
Empire Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bailey, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Bedford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Bedford, E. L., June 30, 1855, unknown	38
Bowen, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Bowers, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Bridgor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Bailey, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Bailey, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Bailey, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Bergmann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, do duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and fully authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their road, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON,
A. C. GUNNISON,
} Committee.

MECHANICS' BANK, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—NOTICE—The name of this Bank will be changed to that of "Manufacturers' Bank" at Brooklyn, L. I., on the first day of October next.

This change is rendered necessary in consequence of the incorporation of Williamsburg with Brooklyn, and there being another "Mechanics' Bank" in Brooklyn.

The bills and checks of the Mechanics' Bank at Williamsburg will be redeemed as usual at the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and the bills and checks of the Manufacturers' Bank at Brooklyn will also be redeemed at the same Bank. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £1 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

FINANCIAL.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Books of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be opened at their office No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 25, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at which time 20 per cent. in cash will be required. G. W. GRIFFITH,
JOHN D. KEATING,
CLAYTON SCHOLES,
} Commissioners.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Boston, Sept. 16, 1858.
HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Fergusson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, embracing patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 104 Dean, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.
Household Furniture—Velvet and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, arm do., centre and card tables, engravings, patent refrigerator, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made—cost $800; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. J. W. PORTER will sell this day (WEDNESDAY) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture—elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee set, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD, oak and mahogany furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre-tables, highly carved, oil-paintings, Parian statuary, bisque and Parian ornaments, solid oak extension table, rosewood bookcase, lined with satinwood; superior parlor suites, 7 pieces each; solid rosewood frames covered in rich satin brocade. T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the superior furniture contained in the private residence No. 98 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and the house is most magnificently furnished with everything requisite for a first-class house: the parlors are furnished with Brussels carpets, two richly carved suites of parlor furniture covered in French satin; mantel and pier mirrors, with French plates; reception and easy chairs; one parlor grand piano-forte, 7-octave; music cabinet, stool and cover; splendid oil ornaments, etc.; the dining-room, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mahogany spring-seat chairs, rockers, sofas and sofa-beds, mattresses; also, one superior suite of rosewood chamber furniture, cost $180; large bureau, washstand, all serpentine, fully marbled, large bedstead, all made en suite and beautifully carved and finished; silver plate, cutlery, &c.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 168 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, precisely, large sale of splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the premises. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house. For full particulars see *Evening Post* and *Herald*.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GEO. NICHOLS WILL sell, TO-MORROW, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the costly and elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., consisting of two richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and rich plain reps, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, oil paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, silver, China and glass ware, dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood chamber suites, paillasses, mattresses of pure hair, sofas, couches, rugs, arm and easy chairs, &c., &c., in short, almost every article found in a first-class residence. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneeer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESday,) Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, library do., dining do., wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, mattresses, pier glasses, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as the best assortment ever offered at public sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.—W. N. LEWIS will sell by auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Mr. Garrett's Stables, Nos. 139 and 140 Franklin-st., near West Broadway, without reserve, 1 pair black carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, single or double; also, 1 pair ponies, 8 and 9 years old, sound and kind, single or double; they have been used as ladies' saddle ponies. Also, 1 light carriage in good running order, double harness, sheets, blankets, &c., &c. Sale positive.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 122 bonds of $400 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

P. VAN SEIKLES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—P. VAN SEIKLES WILL sell THIS DAY, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the splendid furniture in said house; rosewood suites, rosewood etageres, Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, French China and stone China ware, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, superior 7-octave piano, of beautiful finish and tone, stool and cover; paintings, oil-cloth, stair and ingrain carpet, with a great variety of goods, being a large house. Sale positive. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S AND CONST'ABLE'S SALE OF furniture, carpets, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, centre and side tables, Voltaire rockers, wash-stands, China and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; also, 1 cask gin, 1 cask brandy, 4 boxes soap, 4 boxes mustard, 2 cases bay rum, 1 cigar case, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., all of which are seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also several invoices of stock goods in good order. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings. Among this collection may be found the works of Wm. M. Brown, of Newark; Ingram, Brevoort, Sneyers, Ostade, Peter d'Hooge, Tanneur, Smetz, Cantinian, Nicolie, Buckhuysen, Waterston, and others of equal celebrity.

R. WATERS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSday, Sept. 23, inst., at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the stock, fixtures and furniture of house No. 15 Avenue D, corner of 3d-st., with the privilege of lease for the term of three years. Terms cash. By order of
WM. WALCH,
PATRICK COLFIELD,
} Administrators.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 22 inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL T. COMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee on Fire Department.

POLITICAL.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIIIth Ward Republican Association, held on the evening of Sept. 20, 1858, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Charles Riddle, were, on motion, unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the *Tribune* and TIMES:

Resolved, That this Association cordially approves of the nominations made by the Republican Convention at Syracuse and of the resolutions there adopted.

Resolved, That this Association pledges its hearty support of both, at the polls in November next; and a due preparation therefor by a thorough canvass; and will look to our brethren throughout the State for a good account from the ballot-box that shall triumphantly elect the ticket.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Central Committee, a meeting and election of the above Association will be held at No. 53 Greenwich-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, for Delegates to the Congressional Assembly, and County Conventions. Polls open at 6½; close at 8 P. M. By order of C. F. E. LEUDER, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.

SECOND WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH Regulations of the Central Committee, the members of the IId Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at No. 293 Pearl-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., between the hours of 6½ and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the forthcoming County, Congressional and Assembly nominating Conventions. Per order, THOS. D. GALE, President.
JOSEPH R. REID, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at the Hotel Constanz, No. 218 William-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 6½ o'clock, to elect Delegates to the various Conventions, pursuant to an order of the Republican Central Committee.
By Order.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
GEORGE BLACK, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Congressional, Assembly and County Conventions. Polls will be open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. THEO. A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT,
} Secretaries

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are notified that a meeting will be held, at No. 52 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, to elect Delegates to the City and County Conventions, &c., pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M.
ROBERT IRWIN, President.
CHARLES B. Foot,
ABRAHAM FLORENTINE,
} Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above association will be held at Spring-st. Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1858, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. The polls will be open from 6½ to 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN J. SHAW,
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Pres't.
WM. A. PATTERSON,
} Secretaries.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M. S. B. DUTCHER, President.
H. AYERS, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Xth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at No. 274 Grand-st., to elect delegates to the County, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions.
The poll will open at 6, and close at 8 o'clock.
DAVID MILLER, President.
JAMES W. OLSEN,
B. F. SHAFFER,
} Secretaries.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold a meeting, at No. 187 Avenue B, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., to elect delegates for the various Conventions, according to the call of the General Committee.
PETER HAMILL, President.
Dr. JOHN F. ATKINSON,
PETER MCGUIRE,
} Secretaries.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republican Association of the XIth Ward for the purpose of selecting delegates to the several Conventions, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, according to order of Central Committee.
C. PANFRY, President.
C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—ATTENTION.—An election for Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, in Farrington's Hall, corner 126th-st. and 3d-av. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a Special Meeting of the Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., one door from Clinton-st., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, 1858, to elect delegates to the different nominating Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M.
ENEAS ELLIOT, President.
HENRY C. BOYD, HENRY A. SMITH, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Central Committee, a meeting of this Association will be held at their headquarters, Ellis's Hotel, No. 223 Centre-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1858, from 6½ to 8 oclock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. By order
BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, President.
THOMAS G. BAKER, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, inst., at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, as required by the Central Committee. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M. WICKHAM HOFFMAN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association of this Ward will hold an election on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, in accordance with a call from the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Congressional Assembly and County Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock, at No. 273 Bowery.
C. BRUENINGHAUSEN,
F. OLMSTEAD,
W. E. MCDONOUGH,
} Inspectors.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at O'Donnell's, corner 3d-av. and 203d-st., for the election of delegates to the several Conventions ordered by the General Committee. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock.
B. F. MANIERRE, President.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, a meeting of the XIXth Ward Republican Association will be held at Head-Quarters on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock.
N. H. BABCOCK, Jr., President.
ROBERT L. HILL, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., to elect Delegates to the Republican County, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions. The Polls will be open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
JOSEPH GUTMAN,
WM. R. STEPHIT,
} Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—TWENTY-SECOND Ward Republican Association will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee.
RICHARD SCOTT, President.
WM. J. O'BRYON,
S. N. SIMONSON,
} Secretaries.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, Sept. 15, 1858, notice is hereby given to the promisory note makers in and creditors of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Oneida County, that on the 14th day of October, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose duly appointed by said order, take evidence in regard to the claims, &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued, the amount of compensation which should be allowed the Receiver of said Company, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company.
EZRA M. BIRDSEYE, Referee, No. 92 Genesee-st.
UTICA, Sept. 17, 1858.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. James J. Acheson, of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, an Insolvent debtor, notice first published August 17th, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of said County of Kings, at the Chambers of the County Judge, in the City Hall of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
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LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING —ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; Special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents. Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 19 William-st., room No. 22.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Mountain Locust Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 51 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen; and No. 131 Duane-st.; and 46th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 24, 1858. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STARTLING DEFALCATION.

Communication from the Street Commissioner.

Over $200,000 Retained by the Collectors of Assessments.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE STEAM QUESTION.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

WILLIAMSBURG FERRY.

Councilman FRAZER moved that counsel report for what reason the injunction obtained by the Williamsburg Ferry Company, restraining the Common Council from ordering the advertising of the lease of Peck-slip for a ferry, was permitted to go by default. Adopted.

The following resolution was moved by Councilman DUNN:

Whereas, The roads of this City are in a condition unfit for transit, and to leave them thus will necessarily entail on our citizens an expense far exceeding that for which they can at present be repaired; and, whereas, the appropriation for roads and arrearages for 1857, inserted in the tax-levy for 1858, amounted to only $60,000, the sum of $38,799, of which were arrearages for 1857, leaving but the small sum of $16,000 to be, and which has been, expended by the present Street Commissioner. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of $20,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated for the repairing of the roads of the City, and that the said sum of $20,000 be entered in the tax levy for 1859.

Referred to the Committee on Roads.

Councilman DUNN moved that the City Inspector be directed to deliver to the Commissioners of the Central Park such street-manure as may be required from the dumping grounds on the North River. Adopted.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Councilman BRADY moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, An injunction, issuing from the Court of Common Pleas, has been served upon the members of this Board, and upon the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and upon the Clerk of this Board, restraining action upon the part of said parties, herein before named, until argument thereon, namely, until the 25th instant, and, deeming the interference of the judiciary restraining the legislative department of our Government as having become the common instrument in the hands of party and biased persons of obtaining delays in legislative actions, and without due weight of the reason presented for granting the same allowed by our judges to be issued.

Therefore, Be it resolved that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to appear and answer the order of the Court at the time appointed, or at such other period as it may be within his power, and that said counsel have the injunction removed, if possible, forthwith."

After some debate the resolution was adopted.

The Board then disposed of a mass of ordinary matter.

The following communication from the Street Commissioner was received just previous to the adjournment, in order to be printed:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I submit herewith a statement of the amounts collected by the Bureau of the Collection of Assessments, and the amounts paid to the Chamberlain thereon, during the term of office of Joseph R. Taylor as Collector of Assessments, viz., from January, 1856, to April, 1858, on each assessment on which a deficiency in the payments to the Chamberlain can be ascertained by the books found in the Department at the time of my appointment to the office of Street Commissioner.

It will appear from such statement that the total amount of such deficiency is $227,102 99, deficiencies to the amount of $22,952 80 having been ascertained by the thorough examination of the accounts of the Bureau during the term of office of Mr. Taylor, which I have caused to be made since the report of Mr. Henry M. Schieffelin, late Collector of Assessments, submitted by me to the Common Council June 10, 1858.

This additional deficiency occurs principally in the assessment for the Bowery extension, which was not embraced in the assessments examined by Mr. Schieffelin, his examination of the deficiencies in the payments to the Chamberlain having been confined to assessments confirmed since May 1, 1857, except the case of the Central Park.

The original entries on the receipt of moneys by the deputy collectors appear to have been made in the books termed "condensers." Other books, termed "return books," contain the returns or statements made to the Collectors by the deputies of moneys received by them.

By a comparison of these books and the receipts given by the Collector for moneys paid to him by Deputy Collector Sherwood with the receipts given by the Chamberlain for moneys paid to the Treasury by the Collector, the deficiencies on the several assessment lists have been ascertained.

The condensers of Messrs. Sherwood and Libby for the southwest and northeast and the northwest divisions of the Central Park, and the receipt-books for moneys paid to the Collector by Deputies Libby and Oakley, were taken away before their removal from office; it is probable that considerable amounts have been collected and not paid to the Chamberlain on these assessments, and the total deficiency will be increased by these amounts. Receipts for payments on these assessments, not credited on the records, have been presented at the office.

On a comparison of the receipt books for moneys paid to the Collector by Deputy Sherwood (the only receipt-book for moneys paid by the Deputies found in the office) with the Chamberlain's receipts for moneys paid to him by the Collector, it is shown that of the moneys paid to the Collector by Deputy Sherwood, $56,301 17 have not been paid to the Chamberlain by the Collector.

The condenser of Mr. Sherwood for assessments other than the southwest Division of the Central Park, shows that he has received $2,013 80 more than the amount for which he has the collector's receipts in his receipt book, and on his return-book for that Division of the Central Park, items to the amount of $11,657 32 are entered, for which he has no receipts from the Collector on his receipt-book.

Mr. Oakley's condenser shows that he has received $34,204 06 more than is entered on his return-book to the Collector, the difference being principally on the southeastern Division of the Central Park.

The condensers of Mr. Libby for other assessments than the Central Park, agrees with his return-book, with the exception of $66 80 on the Fifth-avenue Sewer.

The difference between the amounts entered on the return-books of Deputy-Collector Libby, and the amount paid by Collector Taylor to the Chamberlain, is $86,263 82, and the difference between the amounts entered on the return-books of Deputy-Collector Oakley, and the amount paid by the Collector to the Chamberlain, is $36,596 02. For want of the receipt-books of Messrs. Libby and Oakley, it is impossible to tell whether the amounts last-named have been paid to the Collector, or whether the deficiency is chargeable to the Deputies. If the Deputies have paid over the amounts entered in their return-books, they can establish the fact by the production of their receipt-books. It is probable that considerable amounts have been collected and retained on the assessments on the Divisions of the Central Park, the condensers for which were taken from the office. Receipts for payments on these Divisions of the Central Park, which are not credited on the records, have been presented.

If the claims of the Collectors for commissions on the whole amount of the assessments placed in their hands for collection, whether collected or not, be allowed, the deficiency will still be over $140,000.

In my opinion, for the reasons stated in Mr. Schieffelin's report, their claims for fees will be reduced about $30,000 on the assessment for the Central Park, as the Supreme Court has fixed the sum at $3,000 instead of the $42,700 claimed by the Collectors; and no action has been taken by the Common Council to provide extra compensation therefor.

In the report made by Mr. Schieffelin the amount stated as the total amount collected on assessments, confirmed from Jan. 1856, to May 1, 1858, and paid to the Chamberlain, was $1,784,059 55. The amount should have been stated at $1,872,596 86. This difference, however, does not at all affect the amount stated as the deficiency in the accounts of the Collector and Deputy-Collectors who preceded him.

In reply to a request by me to the Corporation Counsel to commence legal proceedings against Collector Taylor and his Deputies and their sureties for the amounts of their several deficiencies so far as ascertained, he states that he has no authority to do so unless directed by the Common Council. I would therefore respectfully ask that a resolution be adopted by the Common Council directing him immediately to commence such suites. A copy of his letter is herewith annexed.

The act of 1853 in regard to the collection of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments provides that "the Street Commissioner shall give to the Clerk of Arrears a separate return with particulars of all arrears remaining unpaid on any assessment at the expiration of twelve months from the time such assessment was due. And that these shall thereafter be received no payments by him in his department on account of arrears so returned. The laws relating to the collection of assessments provides as a condition of sale of property for unpaid assessments that the Collector, or Deputy-Collectors, shall make affidavits that they have demanded at two several times of the owner or owners of the property assessed payment of the assessment, if such owner or owners reside in the City of New-York, or that after diligent search and inquiry such owner or owners cannot be found.

On the Central Park, the Bowery Extension, and several other assessments, more than a year had elapsed at the time of my appointment, and the returns had not been made to the Bureau of Arrears. The affidavits had not been made by the late Collector, and the Clerk of Arrears in accordance with the opinion given by Mr. DILLON, as Corporation Counsel, refused to receive the returns from me without the affidavits, as sales of the property would not be valid without them. I, therefore, directed the present Collector and Deputy Collectors to make the demands for payment as soon as possible, in order that the assessments may be returned at the earliest practicable day to the Bureau of Arrears. In the course of making such demands they will doubtless find many cases where receipts will be produced for payments not credited on the records, and by the production of these receipts only can the full amounts collected and not paid to the Chamberlain be determined. Notices are also being sent to the owners of property for which returns have been made to the Bureau of Arrears for unpaid assessments.

I would again call the attention contained in the report to the recommendation contained in the Council to the recommendation of the Common Council No. 9. of the Board of port of June 10, 1858, Document No. 9. of the Board of Councilmen, in which a system is proposed by which such checks will be established as cannot fail to prevent a recurrence of similar defalcations.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD COOPER,
Street Commissioner.

[COPY.]

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 237 Broadway, Sept. 21, 1858.

Edward Cooper, Esq., Street Commissioner:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., requesting me to commence action against the late Collector and Deputy-Collectors of Assessments, and their sureties, for the moneys alleged to have been received by them and withheld from the City, and also take proceedings, under the Statute, to recover public books and papers also alleged to be withheld.

In reply, I have the honor to observe that, in my opinion, I have no authority to institute legal proceedings and make the City a plaintiff to litigations without the legislative direction of the Common Council, or, in the language of the Charter, unless "when so ordered by the Corporation."

When the Common Council shall direct me to initiate proceedings in the cases you refer to, I will promptly comply. Your obedient servant,

[Signed,] RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Board of Aldermen.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE STEAM ORDINANCE TO BE REPEALED.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The Aldermanic rooms, which have been subjected to a process of renovation for several months, have, at length, under the supervision of the Special Committee, and the superintendence of Mr. P. GALLAGHER, the Sergeant-at-arms, been just put in complete order, and are now far superior, in point of finish, to any other government rooms in the City.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution in reference to the improvement of Broadway by grooving the Russ pavement.

A petition against the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, signed by 10,440 persons, was received and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, directed to the Mayor, in relation to the late decision by Judge Ingraham, making the well-known claim of Robert H. Lowber against the people and the Comptroller valid. After relating his opinions as to the defectiveness of Mr. Lowber's title to the property he has sold, the Comptroller says:

"To you, as Chief Magistrate of this City, I make this statement of facts, that such action may be advised by you as in your judgment may seem proper, and I accompany it with the document and communications on the subject which were presented by me to the late Common Council; and also with the printed case and points submitted to the Court by Erastus Whiting, and would refer, in addition, to pages 16, 17, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of my annual report for the year 1857. (Signed) A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller."

The communication was ordered printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

In relation to the same subject Alderman TUCKER offered a series of resolutions, directing the Corporation Council to take the necessary steps to open the case and set aside the judgment, and to endeavor to save the City from the enormous loss that would entail should Mr. Lowber succeed.

A report was presented and laid over, from the Committee on Roads, in favor of fixing the exterior line and causing the necessary surveys to be made for laying out an exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River, from the East River, or Sound, to the Hudson, or North River.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and Referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved That the Committee on Fire Department be directed to prepare an ordinance for the direction of steam fire engines, and for the superintendence of the apparatus generally.

In connection with the matter of the City Railroads the following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Railways:

Resolved, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to cause City cars to be run on their track, from a point to be selected by said Company, not south of Fifty-third-street as its northern terminus; and to and from the southern terminus of said road at a rate of fare not to exceed five cents; one car to be run at least every ten minutes from each of the said termini, from 5 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. of each day, and at least one such car every hour for the balance of such day, or from 9 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock A. M., under such regulations and subject to such conditions as shall be imposed upon said Company by the Common Council from time to time; and it is hereby expressly ordered that the permission hereby granted to run the said small cars, on the said road, is to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council. And be it further

Resolved, That should the said Hudson River Railroad refuse or neglect to comply with the conditions of the above resolutions, or fail to comply therewith for a period of thirty days after the approval of said resolution by His Honor the Mayor, then that the privilege therein granted be conferred upon such other Railroad Company as shall be designated by the Common Council, who shall stipulate to conform to the provisions of the said resolution, and in addition place their cars there within a period of thirty days after such permission be so granted.

The following was offered by Alderman BOOLE and referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for regulating Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, to the regular grade, for paving carriage-way, and setting curb and gutter; also, for building protecting walls on each side of Tunnel, to be properly curbed, and a suitable iron railing around it, and send award to the Board for confirmation.

The reports in relation to the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on Fourth-avenue, were then presented.

The majority report, signed by Aldermen REED, HOFFMIRE and MCSPEDON, favored a repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street.

The minority report, signed by Aldermen BOOLE and OWENS, favored an adherence to the former action.

After a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, Alderman DAVIS offered a series of resolutions, in favor of stopping the use of steam at Thirty-second-street, and that the road should carry passengers to and from Harlem at the rate of eight cents. Lost, 14 to 1.

The vote being taken, the minority report was lost by 7 to 8.

The Board now seemed as if determined to arrive at some decision in the matter.

Alderman REED spoke warmly in favor of allowing the Railroad Company to use steam to Thirty-second-street.

Aldermen TUCKER and BRADLEY spoke strongly in favor of stopping the use of steam below Forty-second-street.

Alderman CLANCY spoke in favor of repealing the ordinance.

Alderman ADAMS spoke in favor of repeal.

The report in favor of repealing the ordinance was then put, and carried, by a vote of 9 to 6, as follows:

AYES—Clancy, Hoffman, Stephens, Tuomey, Starr, Adams, Lynes, Reed, McSpedon.

NAYS—Tucker, Boole, Wilmot, Bradley, Owens, Davis.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes having been read,

Governor TOWNSEND regretted to hear that there was a want of unanimity, a difference of opinion, among the medical officers as to the indorsement of a resolution in the minutes of the last meeting, which runs thus:

"That this Board views with high appreciation the initiatory steps taken by the medical faculty of Boston and New-York to acknowledge in a substantial manner the discovery and appliance of sulphuric ether, by Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, and believing the same to be, as expressed and set forth in their testimonials, the greatest benefit of the present age rendered to science and humanity, deem it our duty, in consideration thereof, and of the many uses to which the same has been applied in our institutions, to unqualifiedly indorse the same."

He moved to reconsider the whole subject involving the appropriation of $6500.

The PRESIDENT said the motion was out of order.

The Warden of the Penitentiary called the attention of the Board to a new tablet for the new wing at the Penitentiary. Referred to the Committee, with power.

Several other matters of ordinary detail were argued upon communications from the Wardens.

A communication from Dr. JACKSON, of Boston, to the Mayor of this City being announced, Governor PECKHAM asked what business the Board had with it. He was unwilling it should be read.

Governor TOWNSEND moved that it be read, and would himself read it.

The President said it was not addressed to the Board.

Governor TOWNSEND said the Chief Magistrate had a supervisory power; it was the first time he had heard such an objection. The President ruled that the matter in this stage was out of order. An opportunity would occur for the communication being read when introduced under other circumstances. There was no question before the Board; reports were in order.

A proposition to increase the pay of the Superintendents of Works at the Island Hospital, was moved to be laid over, which was lost. Ultimately a resolution was adopted, increasing the salary of Major Harker to $5 per day, and D. W. C. Weeks to $6 per day, and that of Dennis O'Brien to $5 per day.

The Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining Sept. 11	7,298
Admitted	1,519
Total	8,817
Died	28
Discharged	1,241
Sent to Penitentiary	110
Sent to State Prison	4—1,483
Remaining	7,334
Increase	36

Bellevue Hospital	763
Lunatic Asylum	608
Almshouse	1,461
Penitentiary	763
Island Hospital, from Workhouse	275
Island Hospital, from Almshouse	73
Workhouse	798
Small-pox Hospital	4
Randall's Island	1,134
Randall's Island Hospital	222
City Prison	113
Second District Prison	18
Third District Prison	23
Fourth District Prison	2
Colored Home	300
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	198
City Cemetery	9
Total	7,334
Number remaining Sept. 18, 1857	6,691
Increase	643

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Andrew H. Mickle, Philip W. Engs, and Abraham M. Cozzens, for Commissioners for building a new City Hall. The communication was referred to the City Hall Committeee.

In answer to a resolution of the Board, the Comptroller sent in a statement, showing that the sum of $1,326 63 had been paid on judgments against the Corporation, for services rendered in cleaning and taking charge of station-houses, from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1857.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the use of the Board of Supervisors' room was tendered to the Superior Court for holding their General Term.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE ROBBERY OF THE UNION BANK OF KINDERHOOK.—The safe blown open by the robbers of the Union Bank, at Kinderhook, was made by SILAS C. HERRING, of New-York. It was one of his best Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and cost $800. It appears that it was not blown open by charging the lock on the outer door, but by drilling a hole immediately above the lock, through which they could insert a sufficient amount of powder to have blown the building to atoms. The door casting being sprung from the door, they applied bars and wrenched it off without much difficulty. The lock on the Burglar-Proof Safe, (so called,) which was inside, was blown to pieces, and by using the bars again, the door was removed and the robbers secured their booty. As the clock must have stopped at the time of the explosion, the robbers could not have been engaged over two hours and a half in getting into the building and the safe.

The robbers succeeded in obtaining $3,350 in specie, of which $500 was in gold dollars; $3,932 in bills of the Kinderhook Bank, of which $900 were unsigned and in sheets, and $1,000 mutilated; $2,308 in bills of other banks, of which $1,000 were of the Brighton Bank, Mass., of the denomination of $50's, $20's and $10's; also, three checks, one for $539 12, drawn by DAVID DATTON, on the Bull's Head Bank, to the order of B. S. MARSHALL; one for $181 84 to the order of B. S. MARSHALL, (drawer and Bank not known;) one for $95 88 on the FARMERS' and CITIZENS' Bank, of Williamsburg, to the order of S. H. WENDOVER, drawn by D. & A. STUBEVANT.

The Bank offers a reward of $500 for the detection and conviction of the robbers, and $1,500 for the recovery of the money, or a proportional sum for the recovery of part of the money.—*Albany Morning Express, Sept. 20, 1858.*

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.

For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement]

CALL AND SEE IT?—Have you seen KNOX'S Fall style of hats? If not, why not? Gentlemen of taste, in selecting any article of dress, take especial pains to secure the best, and it has become a universally-acknowledged fact that the only sensible establishment to procure a becoming, stylish, well-made and comfortable hat is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

PERPLEXINGLY CURIOUS.—This is an age of mechanical wonders. The printing machine—the telegraph—the steam-engine—the photograph—are all startling triumphs of science. We may now add to the list the almost miraculous feats witnessed in TRODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, at Barnum's Museum. Vide this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mark this fact, attested by the first medical periodicals of Europe, that cases of confirmed dyspepsia, abandoned as hopeless by the faculty, yield to a short course of these Pills. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 21.

$1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	94¾	10 Erie Railroad	17
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅝	250 do	16⅞
1,000 California St. 7s	82	300 do	16⅞
4,500 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	82⅜	100 do	17
10,000 Virginia 6s	860 91⅝	100 Reading R. R.	47¾
1,000 Brook'n C. W. L.	97¾	500 do	47⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	90⅜	1000 do	47⅜
500 do	90⅝	100 do	47⅜
1,000 E. R. R. 1st M. Bs	99	200 do	47⅜
3,000 E. R. R. 2d M. Bs	86	175 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53
1,000 E. R. R. Con. B.'71	30	100 do	52⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	91	5 Macon & West'n R.	75
1,000 Ill. Freeland's Bs	90	180 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23⅝
1,000 Ter. H. & A. 1t. 2dm.	43	100 do	23¾
6,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. bs.	25¾	100 do	23⅝
5 Bank of America	112	100 do	23⅝
20 Bank of Commerce	100½	75 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	43¾
35 do	100¾	370 Panama R. R.	113
7 Continental Bank	97½	10 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	90½
20 Pacific Ins. Co.	120	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b30	32½
20 Canton Company	19	200 do s60	32⅝
10 Del. & H. Canal Co.	98	200 do b60	32½
100 Penn. Coal Co. b60	74	35 do	32⅜
6 Cumberland Pref.	18	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s10	66¾
15 Pacific Mail S. Co.	97¾	100 do s3	66¾
50 do	97½	100 do s60	66¾
100 do s15	97⅜	200 do s30	66¾
170 do	97¾	200 do s60	66¾
50 do	98	150 do	66½
58 N. Y. Central R. R.	77½	315 do	66⅜
150 do s3	77¾	300 do	66¾
100 do s10	77¾	100 do s60	66¾
200 do b30	77⅞	50 do s10	66¾
525 do s60	77	50 do	67
1000 do s3	77¾	50 do	67
50 do	77⅝	50 do s10	67
100 do s30	77½	50 La C. & Mill. R. R.	3
50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82½	100 Mill. & Miss. R. R.	16½
150 do	83		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	86	500 Reading R. R.	s3 49⅛
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	91	100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	53
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	85	50 do	53½
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	98	150 do	53¾
200 do	98⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s10 23⅝
170 do	98⅜	10 do	23¾
84 Erie Railroad	17¾	400 Clev. & Tol. RR.	33½
500 do	s3 17⅝	100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b60 67⅛
350 N. Y. Cent. R.	78⅛	50 do	b60 67¼
100 do	s10 78	100 do	s60 67
400 do	s30 78	100 do	67⅛
13 do	78¼	150 do	67
200 do	s3 78	27 New-Jersey R. R.	126
200 Harlem Railroad	10⅜		

TUESDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The market for Money is quiet, and the rates of interest unchanged. The demand on temporary loan, particularly from the stockbrokers, is quite moderate. The extreme price for Exchange on London has rendered the business for the Boston steamer mail, which closed this afternoon, very moderate. Remitters had to pay 110 ℔ cent. for standard bank signatures, and credits were settled at the same rate. Mercantile bills, if at all fair, commanded 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent. Francs, 5.13¾@5.11¼ to the dollar.

There is much interest felt in this City, particularly among our Democratic merchants, in regard to the new mission to Spain, recently declined by Senator BENJAMIN. A rumor obtains that the President may possibly select AUGUSTE BELMONT, than whom few men could be of more practical service to the country, and none more appropriate to represent the peculiar interests involved in the acquisition, by purchase, of the Island of Cuba.

As heretofore anticipated, the Directors of the Bank of America have made Mr. JAMES PUNNETT, late Cashier, the President of the Bank, and have promoted Mr. W. L. JENKINS, late Assistant Cashier, to be principal Cashier.

The dull and downward course of the Stock Market noticed yesterday afternoon, was followed this morning, on the opening of the dealings, by an eager disposition to press several of the Railways on sale, both for cash and on time. Offers to sell Erie and Central at lower rates than yesterday were made on the Street before the regular meeting of the Board of Brokers, the *Bear* operators going on the calculation that the August traffic returns would further depress both Stocks. Other parties, however, taking the view that the enhanced schedules for doing business, both in passengers and freight, must soon go into operation, and that the October traffic will probably show a considerable increase, in consequence, over August or September, came in as buyers of Central on the first call of the list to the extent of 2,000 shares at 77¼@⅜; and on the second call, the price advanced to 77⅝@¾, followed by sales in the afternoon at 78@78⅛ ℔ cent. Erie Shares from 16⅞@16¾ improved, as the business of the day progressed, to 17⅛@17¼ ℔ cent. The most serious drag upon the Share-list, on yesterday afternoon, was Rock Island, which sold down to 66¼ ℔ cent.; but on the second call at the early session, rallied to 66⅞@67 ℔ cent.; and in the afternoon sales were made as high as 67½, buyer's option, and 67¼ cash. Considerable firmness was displayed in Reading, the cash certificates being again in quick demand and scarce. The Stock opened at 47⅛, sold soon after at 47⅝, and in the Street, between the Boards, commanded 48¼ ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon at 48@48⅛ ℔ cent. Michigan Central was depressed to 52⅜ ℔ cent., rallying to 53¼ ℔ cent Michigan Southern and Toledo steady; the latter 33¾ in the afternoon. There was a strong market for Pacific Mail shares, which advanced to 98¼ ℔ cent. The Company received about $138,000 on this side alone for tickets by the steamer of Sept. 20, which, added to about $100,000 by the packet of Sept. 5, makes over $200,000 at the New-York Office this season, against $78,000 in September, last year. The way bill for the Panama Road, by the steamers of yesterday and Saturday, is said to be $27,000, or $25 each, for upwards of a thousand passengers. In State Stocks there was not much done; prices steady. In Railway Bonds the changes are not important. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are worth 91 ℔ cent., and the Freeland Bonds 90 ℔ cent. The general market closed steady.

THE FOUR GREAT RAILWAYS—AUGUST TRAFFIC.

	1858.	1857.
New-York Central	$543,109	$663,085
New-York and Erie	375,253	530,626
Pennsylvania Central	432,229	453,443
Baltimore and Ohio	315,977	409,862
Total	$1,666,568	$2,057,016

The average falling off is 19 ℔ cent. The falling off is heaviest on the Erie line, 30 ℔ cent. The New-York Central is below the average, and the Pennsylvania Central loses only about 5 ℔ cent. Nearly or quite the entire falling off of $390,448 might have been saved, on the same weight of traffic, if a fair remuneration had been preserved. That it was not, is the fault of the executive management of the Erie line, which line, after all, comes out the greatest sufferer, from the irate folly of its own head. In this view of the case, it is surely time that old schedules should be restored.

NEW COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854
Rec. at Ports	35,000	8,000	30,000	71,000	18,000
Ex. to G. B.	17,000	4,000	6,000	29,000	14,000
Ex. to France	1,000	—	—	3,000	1,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
Total Export	19,000	5,000	10,000	35,000	20,000
St'k on hand	88,000	34,000	60,000	142,000	90,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	24,000	6,000	20,000	41,000	10,000
Ex. to G. B.	10,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	8,000
Ex. to France	—	—	—	26, via Sav.	—
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	—	1,000	2,000	2,000
Total Exports	11,000	1,000	3,000	14,000	10,000

The Circular of Mr. WRIGHT, prepared for the Boston steamer, reports:

"The accounts received here from the Cotton-growing region, during the past week, continue to speak discouragingly of the prospects for the crop. Boll worm, rust, and shedding of squares are spoken of as doing and having done injury; and last week the equinoxial storm passed over Georgia and South Carolina, doing damage to the Rice crop, but as yet we are not informed of any damage to Cotton in the interior. From Alabama we hear bad accounts. The plant appears to have done its work, the leaves are dropping off, and the idea exists that by the end of October the crop of that State will be gathered. Some parties in the South are disposed to estimate the crop as low as 3,100,000 bales. This, we think, is premature; the generally received opinion varies from 3,200,000 to 3,300,000 bales."

The Boston *Transcript* of last evening, in speaking of the difficulties at present existing between the Suffolk Bank and the country banks, says:

"There are various rumors current in regard to the relations of the Suffolk Bank and the numerous banking institutions scattered all over New-England. Some of these reports are entirely baseless. We are informed, upon good authority, that only eleven banks have as yet withdrawn their special deposits from the Suffolk Bank. The feeling among the Banks in Springfield, about which something has been said by the newspapers, is far from unanimity upon the question of abandoning their intimate business connection with the institution that has been so well managed for so long a term of years. In Dover, N. H., there are four banks. A statement has received wide currency, through the public prints, to the effect that these corporations had held a meeting, and resolved to close their accounts with the Suffolk. Such a meeting may have occurred, but we learn that one at least of the Dover Banks was not represented at the meeting, and has not the slightest intention of adopting this course."

The following is a Statement of the Earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of August, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years	Earnings.
1857	$663,085 87
1858	543,109 10
Decrease in Aug., 1858	$119,976 77

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,074,446	$1,170,145	$1,047,270
Previously reported	54,415,639	50,161,810	42,621,814
Since Jan. 1	$55,490,085	$51,331,955	$43,669,084

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$275,956 24
Payments	241,752 76
Balance	12,673,190 47

The receipts include $114,000 from Customs.

The Chemical Bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on 1st October.

Messrs. GWYNN & DAY, Brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, quote the following Bank Note discounts:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	—@ ¼	S. Carolina & Ga.	@ ⅝
New-England	—@1-10	Virginia	⅛@ ⅜
New-Jersey	¼@1-10	Canada	—@ ⅜
Illinois	—@1⅛	Michig'n	—@ ¾
Pa. B. and all Pa.	—@1-10	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	—@ ⅜
Elks par in Phila.	—@1-10	Louisiana	—@ ½
Baltimore Banks.	—@1-10	Missouri	—@ ⅜
Interior Penn.	¼@ ⅜	Tennessee	1@ 1¼
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅜	Wisconsin	—@ 1⅜
Del. Bks, 5s and up.	—@1-10	Mobile	—@ ¾
North Carolina	¼@ 1¼	Ala. (free Banks).	—@ 2½

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, SEPT. 20.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
Philadelphia	$3,403,800	$715,600	$1,780,000	$285,500
North America	2,830,191	856,416	1,951,716	243,510
Farm. & Mech.	3,999,728	1,186,165	3,411,729	425,785
Commercial	1,608,000	300,000	916,000	137,000
Mechanics'	1,682,036	674,503	1,284,065	162,391
N. Liberties	1,353,000	640,000	1,198,000	103,000
Southwark	960,641	279,684	817,339	89,795
Kensington	703,825	286,766	554,442	119,970
P. Township	816,421	175,536	636,118	81,705
Western	1,469,137	459,994	1,101,343	152,985
Man. & Mech.	1,109,615	222,160	670,470	120,070
Commerce	764,509	239,312	627,910	102,630
Girard	1,964,705	308,551	783,516	191,585
Tradesmen's	647,241	211,614	597,576	92,150
Consolidation	1,964,705	106,201	320,232	77,285
City	750,239	141,662	369,300	99,695
Commonwealth	331,574	151,261	235,066	112,735
Sept. 20	$24,972,044	$6,853,374	$17,264,823	$2,597,781
Sept. 13	24,211,610	6,444,768	16,543,154	2,453,656

The Railway Settlement.

From the New-York Tribune.

The annexed gives a synopsis of the agreement entered into at Philadelphia, and which will, no doubt, be adopted here:

ARR. No. 1. Prohibits the employment of runners or agents to solicit passengers.

No. 2. No company to influence traffic through its officers or agents.

No. 3. No company to employ freight agents at the West, except at lake and river ports, nor at any other points not on their respective lines except at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

No. 4. Relates to freight rates, as per schedule A.

No. 5. No new bills as to trains, fares or freights, except such as shall be posted in suitable places to be used by either company.

No. 6. Classification of freight in four classes. [This is the printed classification of one of the two New-York companies, and was adopted without alteration.]

No. 7. Each party to protect the other from any departure from the established classifications, by Express or Transportation Companies or associations.

No. 8. The rates of charges and freights to all common points being hereby determined no discrimination shall be made in violation thereof. And if any discrimination be made by any one of the four Companies, then this agreement is to be dissolved.

No. 9. Rate for trains of live stock to be uniform to and from all common points.

No. 10. "We give this section in full, because it relates to *free passes*, which constitute the special hobby of Mr. MORAS.]

"No free passes shall hereafter be issued by either of the parties hereto, except to the employees of each road, and to drovers in charge of stock or stock trains eastward, without the previous assent of all the parties hereto in writing. Drovers passes shall be limited to one pass for

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2187. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLER, left Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 11th, and arrived at Halifax on the morning of Wednesday, 22d. She reports having had good weather. Sept. 11, at 2½ P. M., passed the *Arabia*, from New-York, bound in.

The steamers *City of Washington* and *Nova Scotian* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 9th.

The American ship *J. J. Hathorn*, bound from Liverpool to Cardenas, and the bark *Margaret*, came in collision at the mouth of the Mersey on the 9th. The latter vessel sunk, and all on board were drowned except the Captain and Pilot. The damage to the *Hathorn* was slight.

The *Times* City Article says the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph is unaltered. The signals continue to be read, but are too uncertain and faint to be intelligible. Occasionally a short word is given, but never anything approaching to a sentence. The experiments made still lead to the belief that the injury is near to the coast, probably within two or three miles. The strong portion of the cable manufactured expressly for the shore end, has been shipped from Plymouth for Valentia, and will be substituted immediately on its arrival for the ordinary wire, which, however well adapted for undisturbed depths, is totally inadequate to resist liability to accident upon a rocky coast.

The *Times* Plymouth correspondent telegraphed on the 9th that instructions had unexpectedly arrived from Ireland for suspending the embarkation of the Valentia shore end of the cable on board the steamship *Belda*, which vessel was to receive it.

The Liverpool *Post* says that electrical experiments have proved beyond a doubt that the defect in the cable arises from leakage at a distance of two hundred and forty miles from land.

The Directors were to meet in London on the day the *Niagara* sailed, to discuss future action. The shares fluctuated from four hundred and eighty to five hundred and twenty pounds, with numerous transactions.

The first installment of fifteen per cent. of the Turkish loan was met with remarkable promptness.

PARROT, HOOMANS & Co., carpet manufacturers, at Kidderminster, had suspended; liabilities, £80,000 to £100,000.

The British Board of Trade had directed an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship *Abby Langdon* off the Isle of Wight.

The comet had been distinctly visible to the naked eye in various parts of England.

Negotiations for the establishment of mail services to Australia and British Columbia by the Panama route, were still under the consideration of the Government.

The whole of 5,000 reinforcements of cavalry and infantry recently ordered to India had been dispatched.

The London *Gazette* contains a notification that a convention was concluded between Great Britain and Brazil on the 23d of June last, for the settlement of the outstanding claims of the subjects of the two countries upon the opposite Governments by means of a mixed commission.

Eighteen English Railway Companies, representing a capital of one hundred and fifty millions sterling, had held a meeting in London for the purpose of agreeing upon a course of procedure to avoid further misunderstanding. Among other resolutions adopted was one strongly recommending the settlement of all difficulties by arbitration, instead of law; to prevent ruinous competition, and asking that power be sought from Parliament to enable the Companies to settle all disputes by arbitration.

The *Daily News* understands that the European and American Steam Company have effected a reconciliation with Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., on satisfactory terms.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who has a good official experience of the feelings of the Chinese, has strong apprehensions that, if the payment of the war indemnity, which is rumored to have been fixed at £3,200,000 for England, and £1,200,000 for France, is allowed to be left dependent on the collection of the customs at Canton, not only will its receipts be "problematical," but there will be a constant recurrence of disputes.

The forcible abduction by the Roman Inquisition of a Jewish child at Bologna, under the pretence of its having been secretly baptized by its Catholic nurse, had created a most painful sensation throughout the Jewish world.

The Jews of London had taken the matter up, to enlist the sympathy of the English Government, and if need be send a deputation to the Pope.

The monthly Bank returns show an increase of cash in hand in Paris of 22,500,000 francs, and in the Branch Banks of 10,000,000 francs.

The *Times* correspondent is assured that the French Government have decided to apply free trade to Algeria, and that all the ports on that coast are to be declared free.

MORPHY, the American chess player, was beaten by HARRWITZ in their first trial, after three hours' play, in Paris.

The French Press has been interdicted from publishing any portion of the will of the Duchess of Orleans.

The Paris *Presse* had published it, minus its political passages.

The Emperor and Court continues at Biarritz.

The Paris *Presse* speaks of the necessity which exists for France to lay down a telegraph to the United States if she wishes to maintain, undiminished, her present commercial relations with the American continent. It declares France is now too dependent on England for her communications with America.

PARIS, Friday—The Three Per Cents closed at seventy-two fifty-five.

The Madrid journals say that the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes has been recently signed.

At Vienna, Austria, paper currency had recovered to its par value.

The letter addressed by the Emperor of Austria to VICTORIA upon her visit to Germany, is said to have produced a very agreeable impression, and to have greatly pleased the Royal Family of Prussia.

At Berlin the letter is thought likely to lead to a better understanding between the Prussian and Austrian Courts.

Vienna advices say that the Emperor has ratified the Convention recently signed by the Paris Conference for the new organization of the Danubian Principalities.

It was said to be definitely settled that a submarine telegraph should be constructed from Ragusa to Alexandria.

It was rumored that the Pope intended to visit the Holy Land.

Negotiations were going on between Rome and Russia for settling the religious situation of the Kingdom of Poland.

A St. Petersburg telegram of Aug. 31 says that a great explosion took place on the morning of that day at some powder mills in the vicinity of the city, by which it was feared that several hundred lives would be lost. A subsequent dispatch says the explosion was at Okhta, and one hundred workmen were killed.

The Emperor has ordered the foundation of a new town on the confluence of the See and Amoor rivers.

A telegraph from St. Petersburg reports a reaction in the tallow market, after the speculative rise which has lately prevailed, the tendency of prices falling.

Hundreds of houses had been burned at Moscow by clandestine makers of lucifer matches.

The forests were still in flames on the 1st of September, and the smoke was intolerable in St. Petersburg.

A peat bog was set on fire by the unusual heat of the sun.

The report that the port of Villa Franca is ceded to Russia for a term of years is confirmed. Russia has now accomplished her object of having a naval station in the Mediterranean. It will consist of one ship of the line and three frigates.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that it is reported in Montenegro that the eldest son of MIRKO PETROVITCH, Prince DANILO's brother, is to take the reins of government, to acknowledge the supremacy of the Porte, and to have a seaport. An armistice is concluded until the 31st December next, between the Porte and Montenegro.

The Very Latest by Telegraph from London.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, Sept. 11:

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Ottawa* arrived at Suez from Bombay on the 5th, with dates from Bombay to the 19th ult.

The steamer *Nemesis* has also arrived at Suez from Calcutta on the 5th.

MAUN SINGH, who was besieged in the fortress of Shahjwis by a large body of rebels, has been relieved by General GRANT, whose column is now at Fyzabad where it has been joined by MANNING and his troops

General ROBERTSON, having come up with the rebels near Katured, totally defeated them, capturing four guns. The loss of the enemy in killed was very severe.

Hon. F. BRUCE arrived by the *Nemesis*, and proceeded to Malta. He is bearer of the treaty with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, which was concluded on the 26th of June. It was subsequently forwarded to the Emperor and received his approval. The following are some of its stipulations: Christianity tolerated throughout the Empire, and persons teaching or possessing that religion, whether Protestant or Roman Catholics, to be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities. Diplomatic agents may reside permanently at Pekin. British agents are protected against excessive transit duties. The tariff to be revised. Several new ports are opened to trade, and the free navigation of the Yang Tzekiang is declared. British subjects may travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the Empire, when provided with passports from the British authorities. The Governments to act in concert for the suppression of piracy. Indemnity for the losses sustained by British subjects at Canton to be paid.

The *Lady Canning* arrived at Suez yesterday from Yombo, with the Moorish Princes, who were pillaged on their way back from Medina, having to pay a heavy ransom for their release.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from Alexandria, dated the 7th inst.: The *Pera* sails to-day with the Bombay and Calcutta mail. The dates are Bombay, Aug. 19; Calcutta, Aug. 8; Ceylon, Aug. 10, and Hong Kong, July 22.

At Canton disturbances and bloodshed continued.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 5d.

The dates from Shanghae are to July 14. Tea was unchanged. Silk firm. Exchange, 5s. 11d.

The Calcutta Import market was inactive. Money easy. Exchange, 2s.

East India Company paper was rising fast at Bombay. The Import market was very active at unchanged prices. Exchange, 2s. 1⅛d. for credits.

The Quarantine restrictions in Egypt have been removed.

The 100th Regiment, recently raised in Canada, is expected to be ordered to India soon.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that the Funds on Friday, at the opening, experienced an unfavorable reaction of ¼ per cent., but that in the afternoon renewed firmness was shown, the closing quotations being the same as those of Tuesday.

The accumulation of precious metals in the Bank of France is the largest ever known, and upwards of £600,000 in Australian gold is now off that coast, and will be sent into the Bank.

The *Avon* has arrived off Falmouth from Melbourne with 107,000 ounces of gold, worth £488,000. This supply will be sent into the Bank. £185,000 in Austrian gold by the *Hougomont* and *Teviot* will be delivered Saturday, and will also be sent into the Bank. The recent rise in Funds continue to be well maintained. In Foreign Exchange, this (Friday) afternoon, rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were slightly higher. For other places they were the same as last post. Final quotations of the French Three per Cents. show a fresh advance of nearly three-eighths per cent. The amount of gold taken to the Bank was $44,000.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* notes that the Cotton Market is getting stronger, and that the trade were showing more confidence; the sales of the week were 67,000 bales, of which 4,500 bales were on speculation and 9,000 for export, the market closing firm at an advance of ⅛d. on middling grades, the other descriptions remaining firm, but scarcely higher. Authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 8-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7⅜d.; Fair Uplands, 7 5-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7d. The sales of Friday footed up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing buoyant at the previously-advanced prices. The stock in port was estimated at 618,000 bales, of which 529,000 were American.

The advices from Manchester are still favorable, and show increased activity at advancing prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour quiet but steady. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@25s. Wheat quiet but firm. Western Red, 5s. 6d.@6s. 5d.; Southern do., 6s. 3d.@6s. 5d.; Western White, 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d.; Southern do., 7s.@7s. 4d. Corn firm and in better demand. Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White. 34s.@34s. 6d. The weather had been unfavorable, but it had no perceptible influence on the market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes an advance during the week of 1s. on Flour, and of 6d.@1s. on choice lots of Corn for feeding.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote Beef quiet, but steady. Pork steady; no American offering. Bacon firm, particularly for the finer sorts. Lard quiet, at 60s. 6d.@62s. Tallow dull, with a decline on all sorts; Butchers' 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and others quote Ashes quiet, at 32s. 6d.@33s. for Pots, and 34s.@34s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar quiet, at a decline, chiefly on the lower grades, of 6d.@1s. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Tea slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Resin steady; sales during the week 7,000 bbls., at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for common, and 8s. 3d.@10s. for medium to fine. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 8s. 3d.@10s. for lots on the spot and to arrive. Crude steady, at 10s.@10s. 3d. Hides active, with a slight advance on all grades. Bark quiet; Baltimore, 7s.; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.@10s. Seal and Cod Oils have experienced an average business, but remain without any quotable change. Linseed Oil in active demand at 33s.@34s. A large business has been done in Palm Oil, at £39.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. quote WHEAT firm at 44s.@50s. for white and 44s. for red and amber. FLOUR firm at 20s.@25s. IRON—Welsh rails closed firm at a slight advance, the closing quotations being £6 5s.@£6 10s.; Welsh bars £6 5s.; Pig 54s. Sugar dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty. COFFEE firm, and advanced 1s.@2s., chiefly on the fine grades. TEA but little inquired for, and prices continued weak. JUTE has advanced 10s.@15s. ₱ ton. LINSEED CAKES firm. The best American commands £11@£11 5s. ₱ ton. OIL—Fish quiet but steady; Linseed advanced and quoted at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. TALLOW quiet at 51s. on the spot. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 37s. 3d.@38s. Crude 9s. 6d.@10s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 97 for money, and 97⅛ for account. Money was abundant, but unchanged in price. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased, since the last return £242,000. Bar Silver was quoted at 5s. ⅞d; Eagles, 76s. 4½d.; Dollars, 4s. 11½d.

HAVRE MARKETS

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—Cotton is buoyant at a slight advance on all grades. Sales of the week, 13,000 bales; stock in port, 80,000 bales; *très ordinaire*, 109f. Advices from the manufacturing districts indicate business dull but steady. Breadstuffs very dull, with a slight decline on all kinds. Ashes steady. Coffee buoyant, all qualities slightly advanced. Oils quiet, but steady. Rice heavy, and quotations nominal. Sugar firm. Lard steady. Whalebone unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

MESSRS. BELL & SON report the market for American Securities generally unchanged, except for Illinois Central shares and bonds, for which there was a large speculative inquiry, with an advance in all descriptions. They quote:

Illinois Central shares	23	@21dis.
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freelands,)	76	@ 87
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	71	@ 82
Illinois Central 6s	81	@ 83
United States 6s, 1867–8	104	@105
United States Bonds, 1868	105	@105⅛
Alabama 5s, Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6s, 1858–72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5s, Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	102¾	@103⅛
Ohio 6s, 1876	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5s	78⅛	@ 79⅛
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	83	@ 85
Tennessee 6s, Bonds	80	@ 82
Virginia 6s, 1886	82	@ 84
Virginia 5s, 1888	83	@ 84
Boston City 4½s	91	@ 93
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	86	@ 88
Michigan Central shares	55	@ 60
New-York Central 7s	92	@ 94
New-York Central 6s	82	@ 84
New-York Central shares, (ex-dividend,)	72	@ 74
Erie Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds	64	@ 66
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertibles	30	@ 35
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund	35	@ 40
Erie Railroad Stock	16	@ 18
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859	96	@ 98
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1865	93	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort. Bonds	90	@ 91

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote the market generally dull, and sales trifling.

The London *Times* of Friday says Illinois Central and New-York Central Shares have an advancing tendency, and quotes actual sales of Illinois Central Shares on the previous day at 21⅛ discount; do. Sevens of 1860, (Freeland,) at 77⅛; New-York Central Sevens at 93⅛; do. Shares at 72 ex dividend; Erie Railroad Third mortgage Bonds at 64⅛@65; and Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. First mortgage Bonds at 90¼.

Death of Robeson Lea, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

ROBESON LEA, Esq., formerly of the firm of LEA & BUNKER, of this City, died last evening. He has been engaged in the breadstuff trade for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. NEBINER, the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress in the First District, has challenged Mr. FLORENCE, the Democratic candidate, to meet him in a public discussion on eight distinct charges.

Democratic State Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The Democratic State Committe to-day elected unanimously DEAN RICHMOND Chairman and PETER CAGGER Secretary.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society is now holding its annual exhibition in this city. The display of fruits is the best ever exhibited.

Baltimore Politics.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Mayor SWANN was unanimously renominated for Mayor last night.

Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The bridge at Foster's Crossing, on the little Miami Railroad, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was partially burnt. Five cars of a freight train coming west, loaded with flour and whisky, subsequently went through the aperture and were destroyed. No person was injured. The bridge was repaired immediately, and trains are now running as usual to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Advices from the African Squadron—The Damage to the Baltimore Custom-House—Receipts at New-York—Return of the President to Washington—Minister Forsyth, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Advices have been received from the African Squadron up to the 17th of August. The flag-ship was bound down the coast. The *Release* had arrived at Porto Praya with stores for the squadron; also, the *Suwannee*, both for Boston.

A Naval General Court Martial, extending over two weeks, had been held on board the *Dale*, for the trial of Past Assistant-Surgeon SHERMAN. The Court was composed of Captain MISROON as President, and Purser CUNNINGHAM as Judge Advocate, with Captain PARKER and Lieutenants WARDEN, BARRAUD and CAMPBELL as members.

The *Dale* had been ordered to go to the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The *Vincennes*, *Marion* and *Bainbridge* were down the coast.

Lieutenants WINDER, DALLAS and CAMPBELL, and Surgeon ENGLES, had reported for duty on the *Dale* to fill up the complement, which had been reduced by death.

The square blue flag at the mizzen, instead of the broad penant at the main, was hoisted on the *Cumberland* on the 2d of August, and saluted.

The dépot at Porto Praya is being supplied with excellent articles and always, in good time, by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

The invalids of the squadron were brought home on the *Release*, which has arrived in Boston. W. W. THACKER, landsman of Boston, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Washington, also arrived on the *Release*.

Secretary COBB returned, yesterday, from Baltimore, where he inspected the damage done to the Custom-House by the late fire. He thinks five thousand dollars will repair it and replace the furniture.

The Custom House at New-York received $200,000 on Saturday, $196,000 on Monday, and $180,000 yesterday.

The President returned, last evening, in fine health, and held a Cabinet meeting to-day.

Postmaster-General BROWN will leave, this evening, with his family, on a "shopping" excursion to Philadelphia and New-York.

Captain HENRY, who went out as bearer of dispatches, is here, and says that Mr. FORSYTH will leave Mexico about the middle of October.

The *Star*, this evening, contains a severe letter from Hon. JOHN S. PENDEETON, in reply to one from General JESUP. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

On information received through the State Department, that the mutineers of the ship *Tartar* are at Sal, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted instructions to the flag-officer of the African Squadron to send them to the United States for trial.

A private letter from an officer on board the sloop-of-war *Dale*, dated Porto Praya, Aug. 17, states that the health of the African squadron generally is good. The *Dale* had sailed for a cruise off the southern coast of Africa, and was to return in December. A seaman was sent to the United States as a criminal, and Surgeon SHERMAN was dismissed from the squadron by Court Martial.

The visit of the Postmaster-General to New-York has reference to the selection of a site for the Post-Office there.

An Unknown Steamer on Fire at Sea.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The ship *Rosenheath* from Glasgow has arrived here, and makes the following report: "On Sept. 15, lat. 45° 12′, lon. 41° 48′, passed a large red-bottom steamer on fire; an hour before saw a bark pass close alongside of the steamer; came up with the bark four hours after, and found her to be the *Arabian*, of Glasgow, for Halifax.

She reported that there was no person on board of the steamer. The steamer appeared to be of American build, and had a very short bowsprit. Her engines worked through the upper deck, and a large beam above the deck was still standing. Could not learn her name, as a strong Northeast gale was blowing at the time."

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Leavenworth advices of the 19th state that the Salt Lake mail had arrived in twenty days' passage. BRIGHAM YOUNG still remains housed, though it is supposed that no harm would be done him. Everything was peaceable between Gentiles and Saints, though the latter still keep a strict guard upon their women.

The troops at Camp Floyd are all well. General JOHNSTON intends Wintering there, and the men are now building huts. The Indians are quiet.

The State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The State Temperance Convention was held, pursuant to the call, at Utica to-day. JOHN FOOT, of Madison, presided.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Owing to the informality of the call, signed by but six out of the sixteen members of the State Temperance Committee, the lateness of its publication, and its being published in but one temperance paper, it has been impossible for the Assembly Districts of the State to be represented at this time, and the short time previous to the election now precludes the possibility of efficient organization; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion it is inexpedient to organize at this time, and the State Temperance Convention for the year 1858 is hereby declared adjourned *sine die*.

Movements of General Walker.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

We learn from reliable authority that General WILLIAM WALKER arrived in this city last night *incognito*, and that he left for Louisville this morning on the mail boat.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

J. W. KELLOGG, of Kent County, was to-day nominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District as their Representative to Congress.

Professor Welch and the Buffalo Republic.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The statement of the Albany *Statesman*, that BENJAMIN WELCH, Professor of this city, is to take editorial charge of the *Republic* is utterly untrue. Mr. WELCH acts with the Republican party, and cordially supports the Republican ticket.

The Pike's Peak Gold Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Great excitement exists at Lawrence and along the route regarding the Pike's Peak gold mines, which are said to be as rich as those of California. Companies are leaving the borders nearly every day for the diggings.

Yellow Fever at Savannah, etc.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city last week, according to the official statement, were twenty. Augusta continues healthy.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The Royal mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Weather rainy. Wind southwest.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* sailed shortly before noon to-day, with 64 passengers for Liverpool and 26 for Halifax, but no specie.

CHINA.

History of the Negotiation of the American Treaty.

STRIKING PICTURE OF CELESTIAL DIPLOMACY.

Outline of the Convention of Haikwang.

INTERESTING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TIEN-TSIN, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

This would be a dull place but for the temporary interest which attaches to it as the pivot on which revolves the destiny of China.

The arrival of four Legations, each clothed with plenipotentiary powers, and accompanied by a military force, would excite no little commotion in the first capital of the world. And here, where the smoke of a steamer was never seen before, and where foreign Ministers never passed, but on two occasions, (and then in Chinese junks,) the effect is overpowering. It is too deep for the ordinary manifestations of curiosity. While the novelty of the scene draws crowds to the river banks, no smile of agreeable surprise lights up their features. Fear combines with wonder and fixes their gaze on our foreign fleet with a kind of painful fascination, not unlike that with which a bird gazes on the glittering folds of its charmer. Consternation seized them on the approach of the first vessel. Shops were closed, families fled, and the city was almost deserted by one of the sexes. Nor are they, as yet, reassured, though now and then we meet a cart loaded with pale, emaciated females and starving children, resolved to perish by the sword of the barbarian rather than endure the miseries of flight.

The sudden irruption is beginning to assume something like the appearance of a quiet occupation. The four Ministers, like the lovers of PENELOPE, are bent on making themselves as comfortable as possible, while their suit is pending, and in their arrangements consult the wishes of the people about as much as the rival suitors did those of Telemachus. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS occupy a temple which has been distinguished as the temporary abode of Imperial Majesty. The American and Russian Ministers are domiciled in the mansion of a wealthy merchant. Displaying less of magnificence, it affords far more of real comfort. The part occupied by Mr. REED and his suite is the *Summer* residence of this rich Oriental. As a specimen of its kind, it is worth describing.

In keeping with the law of contrariety extending to all things Chinese, it incloses a garden instead of being surrounded by one. The winding paths are bordered with flowering shrubs, and fruit-trees of various kinds raise their heads above the roofs of the adjacent buildings. In the rear rises an artificial mountain, erected from rocks imported from the confines of Tartary. Its summit is crowned with a graceful little dome, which is reached by arched pathways. Stunted cedars strike their roots into its ragged sides, and its base is washed by the waters of a diminutive lake. This embraces a circular bower, and is spanned by an arched bridge. Above the front suite of apartments, overlooking the river, is a flat roof, furnishing a pleasant promenade, and a neat pavilion, which testifies, by the verses inscribed on its walls, that it is consecrated to Bacchus and the Muses. All the apartments are faced, towards the garden, with trellis-work, lined with transparent paper. And one, distinguished by its dais, encircled by wreaths of bamboo carvings, as the guest-chamber, is furnished with the luxury of a glass. The floor is of brick, and underneath are furnaces, designed as a defence against the rigors of Winter, which are usually very severe. One thing by which, perhaps more than anything else, the eye of a stranger is arrested, is the painted globes of transparent horn, pendant from the boughs of trees and the pillars of the corridor. These are lanterns, and when lit with crimson tapers of vegetable tallow, the *coup d'œil* is one of peculiar brilliancy.

Our Minister pays for these lodgings a hundred and fifty dollars per month—a round sum, you will say, which proves that John Chinaman in the exercise of hospitality is not forgetful of self. But in truth our comfortable quarters were obtained by neither love nor money. The lord of this domain actually offered no less than $6,000 to secure it from the pollution of barbarian feet. But his money was regarded as little as his wishes. The Russian Minister had applied to the Mandarins to secure lodgings for the American and Russian Legations. The concourse of officers from Pekin just now being unusually great, all the public buildings were preoccupied, and the Mandarins accordingly placed their seal on the door of this establishment, bidding the owner remove the fainting inmates of his zenana and complain to the winds. Fortunately his buildings are so extensive that after accommodating both Legations he still has room to house his family, and the ladies probably suffer no other inconvenience than the want of their accustomed walks among the birds and flowers.

On the 1st inst., cards were received from the new Commissioners expressing a desire to meet the envoys of the Four Powers in a joint interview. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS had steadily refused to meet their predecessors, because they were not plenipotentiaries. They maintained that they were clothed with as full powers as the Emperor is wont to confer on any of his Ministers, and that the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary is incompatible with the authority of an absolute Sovereign. The cogent arguments adduced by the allies on the 20th ult. appears to have reconciled these conflicting ideas, and KWEILIANG and HWASHANA announce themselves in borrowed phrase as "Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Envoys Extraordinary of the Yatsing empire." This is a title unknown to Chinese diplomacy, and it is an omen for good to see conformity to Western usage even in a name. In the present case it is nothing more, except that the condition of the empire being more critical than it was when the allied forces were lying at the "outer anchorage," they are perhaps authorized to concede points which their predecessors were not allowed to discuss, and if the allies were to march upon Pekin other commissioners would be appointed with powers to yield many things which are now *tabooed* to these so-called Plenipotentiaries.

They are men of fragrant names, KWEI signifiying *cassia*, and HWA, *flower*. They are both Bannermen, or Tartars, closely attached to the interests of the reigning family. The latter is Secretary of one of the Six Boards, and the former is one of the four Ministers of State. He is an elder brother of the late Viceroy of Kiangnan, and as full of years as of honors, being now in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

In order to avoid unpleasant questions of precedence, it was deemed best to decline the proposition of a joint interview. The allies having the most urgent questions in dispute, their Ministers were to have the first meetings with the Imperial Commissioners.

The time for Lord ELGIN's reception was fixed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 3d inst. At the appointed hour his Lordship proceeded to the interview, with an escort of marines and a full military band. The display would be surpassed on a parade-day in any of our considerable towns, but here it was a spectacle never before witnessed. The *nil admirari* disposition of the natives was fairly moved, and every street and lane was jammed with spectators. With the populace such exhibitions serve to keep up the impression made by the late battle, but with the higher officers they inspire neither fear nor respect. Indeed the Chinese Commissioners appear to have regarded the military display on this occasion as hardly in good taste, or suitable to a friendly meeting of civil functionaries. A mandarin, whom I asked what the Commissioner thought of his Lordship's *cortège*, replied, "They say that *their* dignity does not stand in need of military pomp."

The next day being marked in the Chinese calendar as unlucky, the reception of the French and Russian Ministers was accordingly deferred until Sunday, and it is to be regretted that they did not, by a further postponement, embrace the opportunity of impressing the Chinese with the sacredness of the Christian Sabbath. Augusta continues healthy.

Baron GROS' *cortège* was still larger than that of Lord ELGIN. Count PONTIATINE, whose interview with the Commissioners followed that of Baron GROS, was unattended by any military escort. No business was transacted on any of these occasions except the exchange of credentials.

The reception of our Minister took place on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, rather an inconvenient hour for those who require a breakfast to fortify them for the fatigue of business. The place of meeting was an old convent, situated in a dusty plain about half a mile from the city walls. When we arrived, the Chinese Ministers were already in waiting, and receiving Mr. REED as he descended from his sedan, conducted him to a seat placed between their own at the principal table. Of all the Chinese and Tartars present, they only were allowed to be seated. The chief Commissioner, KWEILIANG, is stooped with age, and a little deaf, but the lustre of his dark eye indicates that he retains much of his mental vigor, and his features bear the impress of a benevolent character. His colleague, who is just twenty years his junior, is erect and martial in his figure, and has, by general consent, the marked features of OLIVER CROMWELL.

After the usual compliments, Mr. REED requested to see the Imperial edict by which they were commissioned to negotiate. It was produced by KWEILIANG who, raising it reverentially above his head, slowly removed the yellow wrapper, and placed it in his hands, at the same time furnishing a copy for the archives of the Legation. Mr. REED in turn exhibited his own credentials, and furnished a copy. This done, Mr. REED handed to his interpreter, Mr. MARTIN, a paper reviewing his own course with reference to Chinese politics and defining his present position. This was read to the Commissioners in Chinese, and some points made the subject of further inquiry and explanation. It was agreed to refer the consideration of the amendments proposed in the treaty to deputies, and that the Ministers should only meet to sign and seal the document when it should be completed. Mr. REED appointed Dr. WILLIAMS, and inquired who the Chinese Commissioners would appoint to meet him. KWEILIANG named PIEN, his Secretary, a shrewd, thin-visaged, thoughtful man, who has figured largely in the present negotiations. It was objected that, wearing only a crystal button, he was not of sufficient rank to be pitted against the second man in our Legation. KWEILIANG then named CHANGTAJIN. Hearing himself called, a short, thick, bull-necked Tartar stepped out from the herd of Mandarins with the air of a bashful school-boy. There was no gleam of intellect in his countenance, but a red ivory button blushed on the top of his cap. One of the Mandarins also announced that he was a *tsze*, or hereditary Viscount. With such a weight of dignity it was easy to excuse the want of brains. No further objection was made, and Mr. REED merely hinted that he would not be displeased to see PIEN associated with the Viscount. Expecting that the deputies, each acting under the instructions of his superior, would in the meantime agree on the matter of the new treaty, Mr. REED proposed to meet the Imperial Commissioners for the purpose of affixing their signatures on Thursday. But this was another unlucky day! The Commissioners objected to it, and the meeting was deferred till Friday—Mr. REED not choosing to object to Friday as an unlucky day with the superstitious among us. No answer having been received to the President's letter, Mr. REED said that he should expect the Emperor's reply to be delivered at the next interview, and took leave.

Besides his immediate suite, Mr. REED was accompanied only by a small guard of marines.

The Imperial Commissioners exhibited nothing of oriental pomp either in their personal apparel or other arrangements, and all the circumstances of the meeting were characterized by a dignity and decorum which would do credit to a diplomatic interview in any country.

TIEN-TSIN, Wednesday, June 16, 1858.

A few days ago we were startled by a mandarin coming in with KEYING's cards and compliments. Now that communications from dignitaries in the Spirit-land have become so common, and seeing too that those revelations are better known and more firmly believed in China than in the West, just in proportion to the higher civilization of its inhabitants we were almost betrayed into the illusion that a departed statesman had sent us his card by way of reminding us that his spirit is not uninterested in the present crisis of his native land.

But, whatever we might have imagined, our dreams were forestalled by the announcement that KEYING had arrived in person—not from Hades, but from Peking,—that he was to take part in the pending negotiations, and that he would do himself the pleasure of calling on the American Minister on the next day at 10 A. M.

No man of the present age has performed a more conspicuous part than KEYING in the international politics of China and the West. He negotiated the treaties with England, France and the United States. He acted for three years, as Governor-General of Canton and Kwangse, when the new *régime* was first inaugurated. His portrait is used as a frontispiece to a volume of *Williams' Middle Kingdom*, by far the ablest work yet written on the Chinese Empire; and his name is better known throughout the world than that of any other Chinese not of Imperial dignity. In Chinese politics he long stood forth as the Coryphæus of the progressive school; and during the reign of TOON-KWANG he had a great influence in reconciling the Emperor to the altered relations of China and foreign countries. But an adverse influence was also at work, and with the accession of a new monarch, the storm which had been slowly gathering, burst on the head of the aged Minister.

The young Emperor HIEN-TUNG knowing little of the stern necessity to which his father had yielded, regarded with indignation concessions so derogatory to the supremacy of China; and vowing to rebuke them all, resolved first to pour his vengeance on the instrument through whom they were granted.

Though KEYING had served both his grandfather and his father, and had been one of the guardians of his own tender years, none of these considerations excited his compassion. Inflamed with jealousy for the tarnished honor of his house, and suspicious of the powers which had obtained a foothold on the borders of his realm, he saw in KEYING only a traitor, who had sacrificed the interests of his country, and decreed his ruin, not only without remorse, but with circumstances of studied insult. Nothing can portray the animus of the young Emperor, as well as the language of his own edict. "As for KEYING," he says, in announcing the degradation of that faithful old Minister, "his unpatriotic and pusillanimous conduct is to us a matter of unmixed astonishment. When he was at Canton, he seemed only anxious to make our people subserve the interest of *foreigners*. Is not this evident from his proposing to throw open the gates of that city, whereby he violated the principles of Heaven, outraged the feelings of men, and all but introduced a series of *innovations*, the results of which it is beyond human power to divine? Recently, during a private interview, he spoke to us of the English, how greatly they were to be dreaded, and strongly urged a mild and conciliating policy—supposing that we were not aware that his knavish object was merely to secure rank and emolument for himself.

Oh! how degraded is he! The more he speaks, the more do we discover this, so that at last we have the same contempt for him that we have for a wild, yelping cur."—(Peking *Gazette*, 1850.) Stripping him of his honors, he dismissed him with a kick. KEYING retired into private life, and for several years he has been reported as dead. Whether he descended into the vale of obscurity, breathing the prayer of ARISTIDES, that his country might never need his aid, or that of the other Greeks, that the calamities of the State might soon compel the people to recall him, we are not informed. But we know that a crisis did come in which the Emperor felt the want of his discarded servant. He was pitched upon as the fittest man to fill the widening breach, and

The Gold Fever in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

I have cautiously stayed my pen the past week or two lest I might be guilty of leading an over-credulous public into the dangerous locality of "sham" gold-diggings, so commonly fatal to the healthy growth of society, as proved in the last few years in more than one direction. The papers have already disseminated the fact that gold has been found upon the mountain ranges of western Kansas. This announcement came simultaneously with our late political triumph, also with the greatest scientific triumph of the age, that linked Constantinople and New-Orleans as one commercial family. For these reasons, especially, there has been no necessity for hastening the gold mania among the people of the States. Pike's Peak and Cherry River have already gained an historic name since a few days ago, when they were first written into notice as the field of gold explorations.

Letters have recently been received from several of the Lawrence party now there, showing beyond a doubt that gold exists though all that mountain country. The only point now to determine is, whether it is in such abundance as to make it profitable to wash for it. There are different reports in circulation from different parties upon this matter, still nothing that is directly conflicting, as the authority comes from different localities. Those best acquainted with mining will no longer doubt that about 700 miles West of this place is a tract of country large enough in itself for a State, every way beautiful and fertile, in which gold abounds, along the streams impregnating all the alluvials, and some has been found in the primitive formations upon the mountains. By different tests it has paid from $6 to $30 a day to a man, which is quite equal to the diggings first found in California. The prospecters will multiply rapidly, and it is reasonable to anticipate that the reports will continue to improve the more they explore.

Enough has already been proved to warrant the outfit of new trains from this place, Leavenworth and Kansas city, that will be on the road in a few days, with supplies for a Winter tour. This opens up a new and unexpected field for future Kansas. Should our present anticipations be realized, in less than twelve months the population of this Territory will be double what it now is, and that Western mountain slope will swarm with a colony large enough for a separate State, with all the avenues to wealth and luxury open before them. And for eastern Kansas, can we well draw the picture too bright? Already are our store houses being emptied to provide lading for our out-fitting trains, and it is no longer a question with our farmers where they shall find a market for the surplus from their rich fields.

The last telegram from Washington states that SAMUEL J. JONES, of Kansas, has been appointed Collector of the District of Paso del Norte. This is in keeping with the whole policy of BUCHANAN since his inauguration. The notorious bogus Sheriff and Deputy United States Marshal, who has been foremost in burning private and public dwellings—bombarding towns—throwing printing-presses into the river—robbing men, women and children—stealing horses—chasing Free-State men from County to County with bogus warrants—gambling, and drinking bad whiskey—swearing and fighting with everything he met except a border ruffian—who claims a patent for plotting election frauds, and managing the returns after the Democratic rule, so as to get the largest possible number of votes from the smallest number of voters, is the species of a man that is now nestled in the bosom of the Administration, and paid for all his devotion to their cause by a Collectorship that will furnish him several thousands a year, and enable him to control a large vote in that Southern District. Really, if the crucifiers of the living Christ were now on earth, and should appear before BUCHANAN, under his established precedent he would be overjoyed to endow them as high priests of his evangelical religion. Great is BUCHANAN, and mighty the Federal Treasury.

RANDOLPH.

The Kansas Gold.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Evening Journal, 11th.

We have seen some specimens of a gold quartz which, apparently, fully equals in value the richest ever brought from California. The fine gold, obtained by washing, is principally in the form of scales. This is in exceedingly minute particles, and requires care, skill, and proper implements, to collect it thoroughly and successfully. With the inefficient and rude machines, or rather pans, now used by the miners, all save the coarse particles are lost. Yet those who have worked diligently, have thus far realized, so say our informants, an average of *ten dollars a day.* This information comes through various sources, and we do not hesitate to say that it is entirely reliable.

Mr. KING, who came in the other day, is known to many of our prominent citizens as an honorable gentleman, and one upon whose statements the most explicit reliance may be placed.

We regard it now as a fixed *fact*, beyond cavil or dispute, that we have in Kansas placers of gold, equally as rich as those of California.

It is well kuown, that from one end of the continent to the other, streams which find their ultimate outlet in the Western Ocean have almost a common source with those that flow towards the Atlantic. The only wonder is that these rich fields on the western slope, to whica the experience of California so plainly points, have remained so long unprospected and undiscovered.

This discovery has emboldened some of the most energetic citizens of Kansas to start a line of conveyances from Fort Riley to the gold region. This line will be put in operation as soon as the somewhat extensive arrangements for so large an undertaking can be consummated. We have now a daily line of coaches to Fort Riley, so that in a short time we shall have regular communication with this new El Dorado.

The distances to the new gold region are given by the *Journal*, as follows:

"There are several routes from this point, three of which we give below, as accurate as possible, from the most authentic sources. We are inclined to believe that the route *via* the Republican River will be the favorite one, as the Government is engaged in building bridges over all the streams for eighteen miles from Fort Riley, and the supply of wood and water is equal, if not superior, to any other route:

Route via Republican River.—Go to Fort Riley, then up the Republican River to near its head waters; thence in a direct line to Fort St. Vrain, *via* South Platte River. From Leavenworth to Fort St. Vrain, 726 miles; from St. Vrain to Cherry Creek, 63 miles. Total distance, 789 miles.

Southern Route via Smoky Hill Fork.—Leavenworth to Fort Riley, 130 miles; Fort Riley to Bent's Fort, 430 miles; Bent's Fort to Pueblo, 70 miles; Pueblo to Pike's Peak, 85 miles; Pike's Peak to Cherry Creek, 76 miles. Total, 791 miles.

Route by Fort Laramie.—Leavenworth *via* Fort Laramie, 725 miles; Fort Laramie to Fort St. Vrain, 125 miles; St. Vrain to Cherry Creek, 63 miles. Total, 913 miles.

An Interesting Table—Taxes of the Different States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion as to which of the States of the American Union is the most burdened with taxation, and which the least. The question lately arose here in the course of official investigation, and Col. WHEELER, of the Interior Department, undertook to prepare a table—the first of the kind, perhaps, ever made—and I am permitted to present, below, the result of his labors. From this table, comprising eighteen of the States, it appears that North Carolina pays less tax, per capita, than either of her sisters, it being only 52 cents for each individual annually—while the tax of the State of Maine, the highest in the list, amounts to $3 per head. The whole eighteen States, with a population of 14,569,722, pay, annually, $25,055,129—being an average of $1 72¾ each.

TAXES (*annual*) *of* 1850, (*from Homans' Cyclopædia of Commerce. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1858;*) *with population of* 1860, *and the amount paid by each federal member:*

States.	State.	County.	School.	Poor.
Alabama	$428,600	$202,960	$7,519	$2,904
Connecticut	67,947	1,101	48,669	80,444
Florida	58,616	23,690	105	—
Georgia	292,707	156,061	15,723	14,027
Indiana	552,463	449,616	96,736	54,838
Maine	381,911	141,705	234,842	102,747
Mississippi	779,163	436,923	31,106	7,461
New-Hampshire	77,313	84,954	144,178	150,745
New-Jersey	—	190,685	62,706	54,591
New-York	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	114,086	144,189	42,340	66,162
Pennsylvania	1,536,662	1,689,212	840,066	358,757
Rhode Island	16,951	—	56,937	45,587
South Carolina	373,421	—	—	49,143
Texas	74,936	35,055	—	—
Vermont	138,533	3,578	88,930	90,809
Virginia	368,642	229,285	45,697	110,077
Wisconsin	93,962	151,835	75,990	9,194

States.	Read. All others.	Total.	Population.	Am't paid by each.
Alabama	$3,000 $12,020	$663,448	771,623	$0 86
Connecticut	80,117 288,065	566,343	370,792	1 53
Florida	2,876	85,287	87,445	97
Georgia	1,398 42,571	522,482	906,185	61
Indiana	171,554 58,153	1,283,360	988,416	1 29
Maine	563,887 327,945	1,753,037	583,169	3 00
Mississippi	4,698 89,979	1,340,400	606,526	2 21
N. Hampshire	250,913 200,993	908,998	317,976	2 85
New-Jersey	119,614 171,808	599,404	489,555	1 23
New-York	— —	7,160,256	3,097,394	2 31
N. Carolina	660 87,906	455,743	869,039	52
Pennsylvania	816,807 847,891	6,089,155	2,311,786	2 63
Rhode Island	29,677 198,559	347,111	147,515	2 35
S. Carolina	20,817 188,781	672,162	668,507	94
Texas	— 21,333	131,313	212,592	61
Vermont	247,801 149,763	719,414	314,120	2 28
Virginia	29,309 353,835	1,126,833	1,421,661	79
Wisconsin	72,103 167,375	570,469	305,391	1 86
Total, 18 States	—	$25,055,129	14,569,722	—

A FAMILY CELEBRATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Cushman monument, at Plymouth, was dedicated on Thursday. The bad weather rendered the attendance small, but the exercises were interesting, all those taking part in them being descendants of ROBERT CUSHMAN, the Puritan; prayer by the Rev. RUFUS L. CUSHMAN, of Orleans; reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. J. F. CUSHMAN, of Cahaba, Ala.; prayer by Rev. A. S. CUSHMAN, of Orwell, Vt.; address by the Rev. ELISHA CUSHMAN, of Deep River, Ct.; poem by Dr. CHARLES T. CUSHMAN, of Columbus, Ga.; original hymn by the Rev. Dr. CUSHMAN, of Boston, and consecrating prayer by the same. There was a dinner at the Samoset House, at which Ex-Lieutenant Governor CUSHMAN presided, and several CUSHMANS spoke.

A Screed from the Regulars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: "Sweet water cannot flow from a foul spring," is a trite apothegm. It might with truth also be said, that "Equity and justice cannot emanate from corrupt, unprincipled men." The latter saying has been verified quite recently by the action of the parties belonging to the *soi-disant* "General Committee" now in possession of Tammany Hall, through the grace of *seven Sachems*, elected through the *aid* of JOHN A. KENNEDY, *Chairman of the Republican General Committee* of this City and County. This Committee called for a primary election and appointed three inspectors for each Ward to *receive votes*, but *not to canvass them.* These inspectors indubitably did the bidding of their *masters.* In the Fifth Ward, where the election was held, the whole arrangement was so farcical that we wondered whether we were in Paris or New-York; whether we were to be impaled upon the glittering bayonets of the Emperor of the French if we voted as our conscience dictated, or not. We cast our eyes toward the "Fifth Ward Museum Hotel," and found of a verity that we were *not* in Paris, but in the metropolis of the "great, glorious, and free" American Union. So we went over to the polls, opposite said hotel, where some dozen office-holders were ejecting their filthy tobacco-juice over the pavement, for the besmearment of virgin crinoline or the calico smocks of the hot-corn venders who issue from Anthony-street and its purlieus every evening at sundown. These dozen office-holders all thrust into my hand, simultaneously, two or three votes. "Let me see which ticket I'll vote," said I. "Vote 'em hall," said Tom, "for they are *hall alike.* There's no *hopposition.*" So we went up to the polls with our English *guide*, for we could not have found the polls *without* a guide, and we stuck our arm through a cat-hole (sic) that had been cut through a rough door made of two-inch plank for the occasion. The *votes* were taken out of our hand and —— what was done with them the inspectors know better than us. Such was the mode of voting at the primaries held pursuant to the call of Tammany Hall. And the *delegates returned* under this farcical proceeding to Syracuse were admitted into the Convention of PETER CAGGER as the regular delegates of the Democracy of New-York. FERNANDO WOOD and his colleagues were virtually ruled out of the Convention as irregular delegates. Thus the Cagger Convention sits upon judgment as to the *regularity* of the New-York General Committees, and decides the Tammany Hall Committee to be the "Simon pure." That decision *must* and *will be reversed* by the *people* at the forthcoming election. *Not* on the State ticket. No, we will try and elect that ticket, and give it the whole vote of the party in this City and County. But on the County officers we will show to the Democracy of the Union that FERNANDO WOOD was unjustly ruled out of the State Convention: that the masses still rally around their champion; that he is still their standard-bearer; still the Napoleon under whose banner they ever will rally, and that the Old Wigwam under the lead of its Billy Bowlegs and Tecumsehs, no longer rides rough-shod over the rights of the people. If it comes to the pinch, we'll "carry the war into Africa" in 1860, provided our *rights* are *not recognized.* How much longer are our Connollys and Pursers, our Busteeds and Browns to have their mouths upon the *public udder?* How much longer are their names to remain upon the "*slate*" of St. Tammany? We will answer. Until that slate is broken *forever*, which will be *this Fall.* The Waterloo of the City Democratic factions *must be* fought, and "now is the accepted time." And it *will be fought.* JOHN KELLY will be the People's nominee for Sheriff; JOSEPH ROSE will probably be the Anti-Tammany candidate, against PURSER, the Tammany candidate for Comptroller; JOHN CLANCY will get the nomination for County Clerk (if he only works in the *right direction*) from the People's or Anti-Tammany Convention, against Assistant-Postmaster WATERBURY. The result would be the election of the Anti-Tammany ticket. Tammany Hall will be routed, and its warriors (its Bowlegs) translated from their old quarters to a *new one*, viz., from their *banquet room* to their *political graves.* Their *hearts*, now warmed by victory, will then become as gelid as *i-sickles*; their *water-berries* will exhale into *their mists*, and their *foul-s fouls* will cackle no more over their incubation, and the urim that shines upon the breastplate of Elijah, their "war-horse" and prophet, will flash no more. In the Third Congressional District General HIRAM WALBRIDGE will be elected over DANIEL E. SICKLES by a handsome vote. FERNANDO WOOD will stump this district for the General as sure as the comet's to be seen every evening in the occident after sunset. It is very evident that the Republicans will elect a majority of both Assemblymen and Aldermen. The Anti-Tammany Hall Councilmanic ticket will probably be elected in three of the four Senatorial Districts, unless the Americans and Republicans unite on a single ticket. The vote at the forthcoming election will not be far from 60,000 in this City and county, of which the following table will not be far from the result:

Anti-Tammany Hall Ticket	29,000
Tammany Ticket	14,000
Republican Ticket	22,000
American Ticket	15,000
Total	80,000

This statement is not a mere hypothesis *based upon* no *tangible grounds.* We have taken much pains to ascertain the strength of the above parties, and the above is the honest conclusion we have come to, and we beg the reader to *stick a pin* there until after the election. If such then is the result, that the State ticket in New-York City gets a plurality vote of 21,000 over the Republican candidate, and 28,000 over the American ticket, and that Tammany Hall, with all *its patronage*, only gets 14,000 votes towards accomplishing that result, what will the Charleston Convention *do in* 1860, provided two sets of delegates appear at that Convention from this City, one representing 14,000 Democrats headed by SICKLES, and the other representing over twice that number headed by FERNANDO WOOD? Where, then, will PETER CAGGER be in the next State Convention? Echo answers, "Where?"

That the Anti-Tammany forces will run a separate ticket this Fall, no one doubts; that said ticket will "win," we have also no doubt. If such be the result, DANIEL S. DICKINSON may loom up in colossal proportions in '60 at Charleston.

Yours, A REGULAR.

Punishment for Arson by the Romans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Should you wish to publish the following in your valuable and widely-circulated paper, which always advocates justice and the punishment of true criminals, you may do so:

In reading over the laws compiled by the Decemvirs for the use of the Roman Commonwealth, about the year B. C. 447, I find the following: "Sec. 15. Whoever has burned, or shall burn, designedly and maliciously, another's house, or a stack of corn standing near his house, let him be bound, and whipped at the discretion of the prætor, and burned: but, if he did the mischief undesignedly and without malice, let him repair the damage, or be punished for it by being whipped at the discretion of the prætor." (*Spelman's Dion. Halicar*, book xi., page 329.) This mode of punishment, although a barbarous one for a more barbarous proceeding, was merely their mode of executing offenders, but it shows their proper appreciation of the evils resulting from this great crime. Shall we who live in the Nineteenth Century, with all the benefit of proper education and example, and, withal, by the influence of Christianity, be blind to this crime, and allow it to go unpunished? Shall we be exceeded in justice, and proper sense of virtue and its opposite, by a people just growing up from an infant State, and raising its head above the surrounding more barbarous nations—a community whose only knowledge of right and wrong, justice and injustice, might be said to be instinctive in their minds, or to proceed solely from their experience of what was most beneficial to the majority? Above all, when there are in our case so many harrowing circumstances connected with the burning of the Quarantine Hospitals. Not one house, perhaps empty, or containing but two or three residents, but a number of buildings, devoted to the cure of the sick, and many other humane purposes, and (for aught these savages knew) then sheltering many friendless strangers, in all stages of disease, who, with a barbarity well likened to the fiendish orgies of the Sepoys, (and of which the Roman history of those early days furnishes no parallel,) were driven out to suffer and die, amid the cold damps of the earth and the chill blasts of heaven: and there some have died, and more, in consequence will die. And are all these crimes to be overlooked—the application of the torch; the bald inhumanity of sending out the poor, lingering patient in his last stages, from a comfortable shelter to a bed upon the bare earth, and, lastly, the death of these poor creatures? Oh! if justice meet not such actions, well may our country be compared to all of rmer Republics, slowly moving down the hill to cor uption and ruin, and gathering additional strength in each successive revolution! L.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

There is a want of explanation as to the failure of the Atlantic Cable to transmit signals that is anything at all but satisfactory to the public. First, we are informed by telegraph that the Station at Valentia Bay announced in London on the 6th that communications had ceased. Secondly, the Superintendent at Newfoundland telegraphs to the New-York Directors to-day, that he had not received any communication from Valentia since the 1st, and adds that the electric manifestations continue so as to warrant him in informing the Directors here that the Cable is not broken, and he goes further, and asserts that the obstacle to the current's transmission is in Valentia Bay.

As regards the first assertion we have been led hitherto to believe that the difficulty in receiving rested not with the Valentia but the Newfoundland office, at least I speak from the reports which have reached us through the newspapers. Now the case is reversed. It is Valentia now that does not receive and it is Newfoundland that receives what? Manifestations? What are manifestations? Is it the wrapping up of the simple word signal in such ambiguity that the reading public cannot understand it? Does the Superintendent merely mean that he finds indications on his line of an electric current such as will always more or less accompany a wire, either on land or submerged beneath the waters? or does he mean "manifestations" of an electric current that is passing through the wire and generated by a Daniel's or a Grover's battery, both of which give out electricity from the decomposition of metals when brought into contact with nitric or sulphuric acids? or is it the manifestation that will undoubtedly make itself known by a Leyden jar, such as this cable is conceded to be by most of the learned electricians on both Continents?

As to telling us that the difficulty is near or in Valentia Bay, any practical operator in the City of New-York or in the Union will inform you that if an obstacle exists near to a terminus that terminus has great trouble in receiving but it has less by five-sixths in sending; for example, (bearing in mind that about three-fourths of the current is lost or dissipated in transmission,) when Newfoundland sends to Valentia, the current, from the distance it has traversed, has become weak and is unable to surmount the obstacle it meets with in Valentia Bay. Hence Valentia is unable to catch as much of that current as will record on her instrument there. But not so when Valentia sends to Newfoundland. Her current, strong at starting, will overleap the barrier if near her and still leave sufficient to traverse on unbroken wire and record in Newfoundland.

Now, Newfoundland has not told us that she received "signals," and those signals have never yet been reduced to a definition—and now we are told "manifestations." If there are obstacles let the public know them, and let the genius of either country or either clime have a chance to try their hand at perfecting one of the greatest undertakings of our age.

TELEGRAPHER.

Terrible Adventure of an Aeronaut.

The Detroit *Tribune* says:

"We have learned full particulars of the balloon ascension at Adrian, on Thursday, its subsequent descent, and its second ascension and runaway with the aeronaut while beyond his control. It is a brief narrative, but of thrilling interest:

The first ascension took place about 9 o'clock in the morning. It was on the occasion of a large Sunday School celebration at Adrian. The balloon was a very large and well-constructed one, being about the height of a two-story building when inflated and ready to cut loose from its fastenings. Messrs. BANNISTER and THURSTON took seats in the car attached to the balloon and ascended safely and steadily. After remaining about 40 minutes in the air, sailing towards Toledo all the time, they alighted in the woods in the town of Riga, Lenawee County, near Knight's station on the Southern Road, distant about 18 miles west of Toledo. Several men came to the assistance of the adventurers, and they proceeded to prepare the balloon for packing, to be taken back to Adrian.

In doing this the monster balloon was turned over and partially upside down to disentangle the netting and to reach the valve. To do this, Mr. IRA THURSTON one of the aeronauts, took off his coat, and got astride of the valve-block. He then suggested that the car be detached from the balloon while he should hold it down with his weight. This proved a fearful calculation, for no sooner was the still inflated body relieved of the weight of the car than it shot into the air with the suddenness of a rocket, taking Mr. THURSTON along with it, seated upon the valve of the balloon, and holding on to the collapsed silk of the air-ship in that portion of its bulk! In this perfectly helpless condition, the ill-fated man sped straight into the sky in the full sight of his companions, more helpless than himself. So far as is known, there was no possible means for him to secure his descent, whether safe or otherwise. The part of the balloon filled with gas was full twelve feet above him, so that there was no chance for him to cut its sides and allow the gas to escape. He could only cling to his precarious hold and go whithersoever the currents of air should take him.

Without regulation or control of any kind the balloon continued to mount upward, sailing off in the direction of this city and Lake Erie. The fatal ascension took place about 11 o'clock, and at a few minutes past noon it was seen in the town of Bliss field, Lenawee Co., apparently full three miles high, and about the size of a star in appearance. It was still going up and on! At 1¾ o'clock it was dimly visible, going in the direction of Malden, as ascertained by compass bearings taken by parties observing it. What is his exact fate baffles conjecture; but that it is horrible, almost beyond precedent, there can be no doubt. There is not one chance in a million for a successful escape.

Mr. THURSTON was an experienced balloonist, having built several, and this being his thirty-seventh ascension. He was formerly a resident in the vicinity of Lima and Rochester, in Western New-York, but has lately resided in Adrian, where he was extensively engaged in business as a nurseryman. He was a widower, having lost his wife last Winter. He leaves an interesting daughter about 17 years of age.

THE MISSING ÆRONAUT, THURSTON, HEAD FROM. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

"We have made careful and extended inquiries upon the other side, sufficient to justify us in stating that the baloon has come to the earth, and further, that in all probability, *it was empty!* From a gentleman who was at Baptiste Creek on Saturday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, we learn that a large baloon was seen to descend to the ground in the vicinity of a large tract of woods, across a wide marsh, some three miles from the station, early in the afternoon.

The balloon was seen at Chatham about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, so it was thought, by the telegraph operator. It was about as large in appearance as a kite, and was thought to be such until the news of this affair reached there.

It is a little singular that Mr. BANNISTER, companion of Mr. THURSTON at the time of this occurrence, two years ago mode an ascent from the same place, when, throwing out ballast too freely, he almost immediately rose out of sight, and was not heard from for two days. His balloon became unmanageable, and himself nearly perished with cold, having frozen both hands and feet. He twice saw Lake Erie pass beneath him, and finally landed in Pennsylvania, near Beaver, having made, involuntarily, the longest trip ever made in America.

The Comet—What it is, and is to be.

The Washington *Union* has a story about the Comet (now visible, morning and evening) that tells all that need be known:

"Notwithstanding the presence of the moon, which materially diminishes the brilliancy of this celestial visiter, it is quite a conspicuous object, and multitudes of star-gazers are nightly turning their gaze in that direction. It may be readily seen by the naked eye on any clear evening, from about 7¼ to 8 o'clock, although it is, of course, viewed to much better advantage with a telescope, even of a low power, not magnifying more than 10 or 20 times. It is now situated near the hind foot of Ursa Major, and is moving towards Arcturus; or, in other words, it is near the horizon, and ranging with the two stars known as the pointers, the comet being about as far to the left of the pointers as the North Star is to their right. The tail is tolerably well defined, and about 3 degrees in length.

This comet was first discovered on the 2d of June last, by Prof. DONATI, in Florence, Italy. It was first seen in this country by HENRY M. PARKHURST, of Perth Amboy, N. J., on the 29th of the same month, no information having then been received here of its discovery in Europe. One or two nights afterwards it was discovered by Miss MARIA MITCHELL, of Nantucket, Mass., who also supposed that it had not previously been seen. Thus there were three independent discoveries of this comet, while it was so faint as only to be visible with a telescope, or about the size of a star of the eleventh magnitude. A very striking characteristic of this comet, when it was first discovered, was its extremely slow motion. The great distance of the comet, and the direction of its motion as seen from the earth, combined to render its apparent geocentric motion very small. In consequence of this slowness of motion, it was very difficult for astronomers to fix upon its orbit with much accuracy, and there has been considerable difference of opinion upon that subject. It has already been visible in this country through a telescope for two months and a half; and, notwithstanding the numerous observations that have been made, it is doubtful whether or not it has passed its perihelion, or the point where it is nearest the sun. According to the elements as calculated by Mr. GEORGE SEARLE, assistant at the Dudley Observatory, it passed its perihelion on the 13th inst.; the orbit, as calculated at the National Observatory here, gives a result nearly similar; according to the orbit as calculated at the Cambridge Observatory, it should not reach its perihelion until about the 20th inst.; but Mr. PARKHURST assigns it a period about a week later than that. He states that "the comet will be approaching both the earth and the sun until October, (or at least not materially receding from the sun,) and will not probably reach its maximum of *inherent* brightness before the middle of October. It will therefore continue to grow more conspicuous until it begins to be again merged in the twilight. But it will very soon change its course to the South, and move so rapidly that it is not likely that it will be seen so late. My last observations seem to indicate a decidedly elliptical orbit." He thinks that the orbit cannot be parabolic, as a parabolic orbit would not correspond with the observed positions of the comet in June and July last. An elliptical orbit, the ellipse being of moderate eccentricity, would give a period of revolution around the sun much shorter than a parabola. The elements correspond very nearly with those of the first comet of 1827, and with those of the comet of 1764. This would make the period of revolution about 31 years, and allow of two revolutions between 1764 and 1827, as a difference of half a year in the period of revolution may be readily accounted for by perturbations. If this be the correct period, its next return may be expected about 1889 or 1890.

Medicinal Herbs.

At the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Washington on Thursday, Mr. J. D. BROWNE, of the Patent Office, was announced, and, in conformity with the request to hear him in reference to what the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office is doing for the introduction and naturalization of medicinal and other herbs and plants, proceeded to address the Association. His remarks showed that the Patent Office is engaged in the effort to Americanize numerous foreign highly valuable vegetables, herbs and plants. Among these the principal are the olive, the fig, prune, and cork tree. Such success has been attained in the case of the last mentioned near Cincinnati, and in other places South and West, that no less than 10,000 cans of the acorns of the cork-tree have been ordered for importation. Besides these he mentioned the verbenæ, fenugreek, cyperus esculentus, the chufa or earth almond, the tea plant, and the pyrethrum Caucassicum, which is a plant cultivated for the destruction of insects, and to such an extent that there are already twenty villages in Russia engaged in supplying the preparation. He also mentioned the opium poppy as under cultivation in this country, and the liquorice, with which much success had been attained. Another plant is receiving attention, namely, the ptelia trifoliata, which supplies lupulin, or the bitter principle used in brewing malt liquors, much more plentifully than the hop.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1858.

DE.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'ps for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	4212	4212	22	347	1584	.....
Browning's Sixth-street	....	133	41	43	4230	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	....	103	89	95	4876	...
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	73	62	82	2117	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	784	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	4212	5305	214	567	12807	.....
Last week	3496	4503	191	570	12512	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 3,635.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1204	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Railroad	2060	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Boats	736	....	....	....	....
Harlem Railroad	347	22	347	1584	....
New-Haven Railroad	....	....	....	....	....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	....	....	....	....	....
On Foot	....	....	....	....	....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	870	Missouri	—
New-York	829	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1774	Texas	54
Kentucky	258	Connecticut	—
Indiana	204	Michigan	93
Virginia	—	Cherokee	63
Iowa	67	Canada	—

Receipts of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Sept. 22, amount to 3,809 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	591
Hudson River Railroad	2,200
Erie Railroad	898
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	120
Total	3,809

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Sept. 22, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	5,520
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	—
By Hudson River Railroad	901
Camden and Amboy Railroad	964
Total	7,385

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are near ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	8½c.@9c.	none.
First quality	8¼c.@8¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@7¾c.	7¾c.@8c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@6¾c.	6¾c.@7c.
Poorest quality	4½c.@6c.	5c. @6c.
General selling prices	7c. @8c.	7c. @8¼c.
Average of all sales	7c. @7¼c.	7¼c.@7¾c.

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@8c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@8c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The surplus receipts of cattle still continue very large, say nearly 50 ₱ cent. above the average yearly requirements for City consumption. Thus, against the average weekly receipts of 3,143 for last year, we have this week 5,505, last week 4,503, the previous week 5,728, and during the week before 5,040. This gives an average of 5,206 ₱ week during a month past. Of course, under this continued overstock prices continue to go down; indeed they have now reached a non-paying figure for producers.... Many of the cattle yarded at ALLERTON'S to-day were of poor quality—some of them *very* poor. This is partially owing to the lack of nourishment in the prairie grass at the West, after so much wet weather in the Spring, and in part to the fact that quite a number of the cattle now coming in are the remnants of droves, or such animals as farmers choose to turn out in payment for debts previously contracted. Some of them, at the low prices—4c.@6c. ₱ lb., net—obtained to-day, paid but little more than expenses here, commissions, &c. But that little will probably be set down by the owners as clear gain in the absence of a "stock" company to insure them safely through the coming Winter. A few droves were in direct contrast to these, such as the Florence cattle, which would make a very respectable exhibition as fat Cattle at the County shows. They were duly appreciated by purchasers of good beef, and were better worth 9c. ₱ lb. than the others were half that sum.... The 4,212 Cattle yarded at ALLERTON'S yesterday proved no easy task for the brokers after such a succession of full markets. Butchers took hold well, and bought freely—at low prices of course—and were, in many cases, induced to lay in for two weeks to come, under the tempting offer to take a second lot at ½c. less ₱ lb., nearly or quite equal in quality to their first purchase. With all this, however, the yards were far from being cleaned out at night after a slow, dragging afternoon, during which low rates alone prevailed. The weather was clear and cool, abundantly favoring the markets.... Transactions at Albany were large, some 1,300 head selling to Eastern men at 3½c.@4½c., gross, and 300 were taken by the neighboring distilleries for further feeding. About 800 head of those going to Brighton were prime animals, for which 4¼c. was paid. We saw men here to-day who sold out at Albany, at low prices as they thought, but who concluded at the close of sales here that they saved $800 on one drove of cattle by selling as they did, so unsatisfactory were the returns of the present market. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
98	Ill.	S. S. Pheips	Hoag & Sherman.
32	Ill.	W. Thorn	Hoag & Sherman.
17	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
64	Ch'ke	H. R. Smith & Co	White & Co.
96	Ill.	H. R. Smith & Co	White & Co.
36	Ill.	—— Heath	S. W. Bowles.
59	Ohio	E. Florence	Wm. Florence.
180	Ohio	Vail & Co	Owners.
11	Ill.	S. Uhrig	S. Uhrig.
34	N. Y.	D. Burrall	Beach & Bray.
70	Ohio	H. Mills	Beach & Bray.
17	N. Y.	B. Johnson	Beach & Bray.
99	Ill.	Barker & Co	Walling & McMann.
31	Ill.	C. Holderman	Walling & McMann.
85	Ill.	E. Myers	H. Myers.
73	Ill.	J. C. Self	J. Miller.
66	Ill.	J. Dalbey	Budlong & Eastman.
67	Ky.	T. C. Willis	Budlong & Eastman.
53	Ill.	J. Steele	Budlong & Eastman.
75	Ind.	Barnes & Culver	Owners.
79	Ill.	Piatt & Co., and others	W. H. Harris.
75	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
87	Ill.	S. G. Woodruff	Gillett & Toffey.
82	Ohio	Guckenheimer & Co	Westheimer & Bro.
90	Ky.	Scott & Goff	Westheimer & Bro.
59	Ill.	Rankin & Gillespie	Westheimer & Bro.
65	Ill.	Bargdoll & Ballard	Ayrault & Bro.
80	Ill.	E. Virgin	R. Murray.
49	Ill.	Gillett & Messenger	Gillett & Toffey.
97	Iowa	—— Wright	Ayrault & Bro.
34	Ky.	T. C. Willis	O. Hurd.
25	Ill.	J. Steele	O. Hurd.
71	N.

and Pennsylvania, 46c.@48c.; and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel. White Beans, $1 06¼@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and prices are somewhat nominal here. American at $105@$125 for undressed, and $150@200 for dressed; Clean Russia, $200; Outshot do. at $185; Italian, $200; Jute, $92 50@$97 50 ℔ ton; Manila, 7c.@7¼c., and Sunn, 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 1,100 bales Jute, about half at $97@$97 50 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit.

HIDES—Sales to-day 1,000 Central American, at 21c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit, and 1,000 Porto Cabello, on terms not disclosed. Buyers are moving cautiously, anticipating a decline in prices.

HOPS—The demand is fair; prices unchanged. New, 14c.@18c.; crop of 1857, 7c.@9c.; and two years old, 3c.@5c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $22@$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $54@$56 for refined, ℔ ton, usual terms; Sheet, at 3c.@4½c. for English; 12c.@13c. for first quality Russia, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 15 ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in slack request at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 67½; American Pig at $5 87½@6 00, ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6½c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is inactive at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and firm, including 34 lbs. 90c.@$1; 35 lbs., 90c.@95c.; 40 lbs., 85c.@90c.; 50 lbs., 80c.@82½c.; and 60 to 80 lbs. at 67½c.@77½c. English Salted Sheep Skins are in fair request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lamp, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms, and 48 hhds. sour at 26c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.@3¾c.; German Wrought, 4¼c. Clinch, 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and in limited demand, at $3 75@$3 81½ ℔ 280 lbs. Sales, to-day, 1,600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49c., new held at 50c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar, $2@$2 25. Pitch, $1 87@$2 25, ℔ bbl. Resin is in lively request, including Common at $1 75@$1 80, ℔ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$5; and White and Pale at $3 50@$7 25, ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $41@$42; Western thin, $35@$35 50; and do. thick at $32 50@$33, ℔ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been rather sparingly sought after, including Crude Whale at 50c.@53c., and do. Sperm, at $1 24@$1 25 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are salable and firm at 64c.@66c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $1 30 for unbleached Winter Sperm. Linseed Oil is inactive and languid at 74c.@75c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 92½c.@95c., and Olive Oil, 95c.@$1 05 ℔ gallon. Palm Oil, 23½c.@24c. Tallow Oil, 92½c. ℔ lb. In New-Bedford during the week ending Sept. 20, sales were made of 1,430 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 25, and 175 bbls. Crude Whale, chiefly at 50c.@52c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Sept. 20, 1858.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Total for the week	2,353	5,054	57,800
Previously	62,891	169,830	1,409,000
From Jan. 1 to date	65,244	174,884	1,466,800
Same time last year	69,472	226,355	1,982,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, at, however, lower rates. Sales 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 (check to-day) for Mess; $16 87½ for Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, during the next month; $19 25@$19 35 for clear; $16 50 for Sour Mess; and $14 90@$15 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at former quotations. Lard in demand at uniform prices; 385 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 11c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams continue in light supply, and fair demand at very full prices. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 200 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in fair demand, at prices within our range: Liverpool Ground, 66c.@67c.; Fine, $1 09@$1 30 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 19c.@20c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6¾c.@8¼c.; Pure Refined, 11c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¼c.@4½c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is scarce and in demand, at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Flaxseed continues very scarce, and nominal in price. Calcutta Linseed has been in less request, at $2, cash, ℔ bushel. Timothy is selling pretty freely, at from $2@$2 75 ℔ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¾c., ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6c.@6¾c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderately active, to-day, and sales have been reported of 730 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is in moderate request, and is quoted at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are more sought after at strengthening prices. The public sale, to-day, was an animated and successful one.

TIN—Is in demand at former prices, including Banca, at 27¾c.@28c., and Straits at 27¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 75 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; 10,000 bushels Grain on terms not ascertained; 25 tcs. Lard at 15s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 20s., and 170 tons Fustic at 14s. For London, 10 bales Sponge at 17s 6d. For other ports no important movements. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Alleghanean*, 1,142 tons, to San Francisco, at about $21,000; ship *Archer*, 1,098 tons, same voyage, on terms not transpired; a ship from Mobile to Liverpool, ½d.; ship *California Packet*, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $14; a Prussian and American bark to Glasgow, Grain 6¾c. and Flour 2s. 3d.; a bark to Oporto, Grain, 18c. in shipper's bags, and Flour 70c.; a Swedish Brig, same voyage, on private terms; a brig, 3,300 bbls, to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio and back, $1 40 ℔ bbl. to the first, $1 50 to the second, and $1 70 to the third port; one, 346 tons, to Sisal and back, $2,600; a ship, 529 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano at a price not reported; a British brig, 240 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 12c.; a schooner from St. Marys, Ga., to Demerara, Lumber, $13 50; one, 157 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, with privilege of Salt from Turk's Island, $1,250; one, 198 tons, from Attakapas to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $5 75 under deck; another from Attakapas to Richmond, Sugar and Molasses, $5 50 under, and $4 50 for Molasses on deck; a bark, 399 tons, to Marseilles and back from Sicily, and a brig from Bangor to Sicily and back to New-York, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, and with a light stock the market is firm at 49c. for lots in shipping order. Common Resin has slightly declined, but with little offering the market is firm at our quotations.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been in good demand, with sales of 400 bbls. at $1 24, and 1,500 bbls. at $1 45. Whale Oil is quiet, with sales of 300 bbls. at 52c. Linseed is in fair demand. Lard sells slowly. Tallow has been in good demand at 9¾c. ℔ lb. for prime City and Southern.

TALLOW—There has been no material change in the market since our last, but the demand has not been brisk, and only small lots have been sold, mostly at 10½c. Butchers' Association is selling at 10¾c. No Western has yet been offered on the market.

LARD—The demand has been steady, and the arrivals light, and at the close the market is firm with a fair export demand. There is more new offering.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, FIREWORKS, &c., &c.
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 23.

One of those DELIGHTFUL CONCERTS for which the Palace Gardens are celebrated will be given TO-NIGHT, under the direction of the popular and favorite Conductor,

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

whose choice selections are rapturously encored nightly by the thousands who throng these spacious and beautiful grounds.

Admittance 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.

First and only Appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.

Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 293 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.

Brooklyn papers please copy.

GEOLOGY.

DR. BOYNTON will give the Fourth of his Illustrated Lectures, at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,

Subject: *The First Creation of Animals*; with proofs that these animals lived and died millions of ages before the creation of Man. Illustrated by large Paintings. On this occasion, Dr. BOYNTON will exhibit his splendid paintings of NIAGARA FALLS.

Season tickets, 75 cents. Single admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

OPERA MATINEE AT BURTON'S NEW Theatre, Broadway, on
FRIDAY, at 2 P. M.,
when the great artists of Strakosch's Italian Opera Company will appear in
IL TROVATORE.
Admission.....50 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—STRANGERS ARE cautioned against purchasing tickets in the street, as frauds are continually practiced. There are always reserved seats to be had at the office.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND BALLET.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
Rosati's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL.
With a most powerful cast, and an increased Chorus and Orchestra, together with
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
Principal characters in the Opera by
Signor STEFANI,
Signor GASSIER.
Signor GARIBALDI,
Signora BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Signora SIEDENBURG, and others.
Principal characters in the Ballet by
LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Signora GALETTE,
Signora PRATESI,
Mlle. LAVIGNE and others.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the length of the Opera, the public are respectfully informed that the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, the Opera commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Breusing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

THIRD GRAND MATINEE,
In which
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
Will appear,
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 25.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
LAST TIME HERE
of Bourcicault's great drama, illustrating the vicissitudes of a career on the stage,
Fourteenth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
who will appear in her original character of
VIOLET,
and
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
who will perform Grimaldi,
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Sept. 23, 1858,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS,
formed on the early career of the late Mlle. Rachel.
1st Act—The Home of the Star.
2d Act—The Home of the Poor Actor.
3d Act—Behind the Scenes.
4th Act—The Abduction.
5th Act—The Top of the Tree.
Friday—THE PHANTOM and USED UP.
Saturday—Last time of THE PHANTOM and USED UP.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MADAME PAULINE COLSON,
the beautiful cantatrice, who achieved a triumph of the most gratifying character on her first appearance in Violetta, will repeat that *rôle* to-night.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, Verdi's popular opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with a brilliant cast:

Violetta Valery	Madame Colson
Alfred Germont	Signor Brignoli
Giorgio	Signor Amodio
Conductor	M. STRAKOSCH.

Friday, at 2 P. M.—Opera Matinee.
Friday evening—RICHARD III., for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Roberts.
Saturday evening—Mme. Gazzaniga as LUCRETIA BORGIA.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,
Will be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural	Mr. W. R. Blake
Tom Coke	Mr. Coulduck
Col. Rocket	Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke	Mr. Sothern
Bob	Mr. Jefferson
Countess Pompion	Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice	Miss Laura Keene

MLLE. LAMOUREUX
will, after the Comedy, execute a celebrated Pas Seul,
LA MADELINA.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
E. HOYM & HOLLERMAN.....Proprietors.
A. ZAVISTOWSKI.....Stage Manager.
Last night but two of the wonderful
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
BENEFIT of the
PRODIGY INFANT ALICE.
The infant ALICE, and her sister la petite EMELINE.
Also, on the same night the great artiste
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
Assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
New Comic Ballet to-night,
THURSDAY, Sept. 23,
Grand Olio of Singing and Dancing.
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI, in their much admired and original dance, entitled
COSSACK.
THE SAILOR'S FROLIC.
Highland Fling.....by request.....Mlle. Christine.
To conclude with the new Comic Ballet,
JEALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN.
Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,
The entertainments will commence with the beautiful Drama, in 3 acts, entitled the
WRECK ASHORE.
To be followed by the celebrated Drama entitled the
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
The whole to conclude with the comic pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.
The performances will commence with
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
To be succeeded by the drama of
JESSE BROWN.
To conclude with the pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858.
MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND,
The Scottish Nightingale,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has made arrangements with the beautiful and talented Tragedienne and Dramatic reader
Mme. CECILE RUSH, of Philadelphia,
and Mr. J. M. ABBOTT, the celebrated composer and pianist, to give a Grand Vocal and Dramatic Entertainment.

Miss SUTHERLAND will sing "Auld Robin Gray," "Coming through the Rye," "Katileen Mavourneen" and "Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane."

Mme. CECILE RUSH will read "The Proud Miss MacBride," the "Polish Boy," "Is it anybody's Business," scenes from "Macbeth" and "School for Scandal." Lectures on Matrimony, Candle Lectures on Lending Umbrellas, "The Gray Forest Eagle," "Bingen on the Rhine" and
THE MANIAC,
in character.

Mr. J. M. ABBOTT will play "Fantasie Brilliante," "Il Trovatore," "Nocturne," "Silver Fountain" and "Home sweet Home."

Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. To be had at the Hall, WM. HALL & SONS; Capt. MANSON'S, corner Spring and Varick sts.; Lieut. BARCLAY'S, corner 21st-st. and 8th-av., and at the door on evening of performance.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

TO-NIGHT!
NIBLO'S SALOON.
First time in America of
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT'S
JEEMS PIPES.
"Song and Chit-chat of Travel."
Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had of Wm. Hall & Sons, Firth, Pond & Co.; Mr. Sibell, Wall-st., and J. J. Crowen's Bookstore, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE,
Witnessed by 5,000 delighted spectators at the
PALACE GARDENS last Monday night,
Will be repeated on MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 27,
On which occasion the free list, comprising those who have had the free use of the Gardens all the season, will be suspended.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr.,
Chairman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

THE TOURNIAIRE CIRCUS.
This celebrated Troupe, whose representations on the Battery for the last week have attracted crowded audiences, will appear in Brooklyn at the junction of Fulton-av. and Raymond-st., every AFTERNOON and EVENING this week, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Manahan's celebrated Cornet Band will be in attendance. For particulars, see small bills. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SIXTH SUCCESSFUL week of that surpassingly beautiful, deeply interesting and highly amusing exhibition of mechanical genius, THIODONN'S THEATRE OF ARTS, Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its active figures—men, women, children, horses, &c., &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

DELIGHTFUL AMUSEMENT—FREE TO LADIES.—By request and from the intense interest manifested at his former Lectures, Mr. WOOD will give another on *Landscape Painting*, illustrating it by the execution of a beautiful picture in presence of the audience, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 24, at 3½ o'clock. Doors open at 3. Gentlemen's tickets 25 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MINSTREL HALL—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The following novelties will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sowkins a Polthogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Siamese Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Lovers;" &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

AUTUMN MILLINERY, CLOAKS, &c.
Regular Semi-annual Display of
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 23D,
being the day usually fixed upon for the exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
the subscriber is well prepared to exhibit the Leading and Latest Styles in
BONNETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS, and
ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS,
WRAPPERS, &c.
In all kinds of material.
Together with a well-selected stock of
FURS OF ALL KINDS,
which he will take pleasure in showing to his numerous customers and the public generally,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.

MEDALLION SETS,
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
HONITON SETS,
Point Applique Sets, Puff Lace Sleeves.
A fine assortment, and at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
A lot of Maltese Collars for 75c., worth $1 50.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 BROADWAY
Are receiving daily from auction
Shawls of all the newest styles.
Will be opened this morning,
100 Mantle Stella Shawls, $5.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS
Selling at Half Price.
Viz.—$1 25, worth $2 50
1 50, " 3 00
1 75, " 3 50
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A VISIT FROM THE LADIES
to BULPIN'S New Store,
No. 415 Broadway,
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
is respectfully invited,
to the grand opening
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

RICH PARIS DE LAINES FROM AUCTION.
All Wool, extra rich colors,
At 6s. per yard, worth 8s. per yard,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1858. AUTUMN ANNOUNCEMENT. **1858.**
VILLE DE FRANCE.
MANTEAUX DE MANTELETS.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE.
RUE NEUVE ST. AUGUSTINE,
PARIS,
whose acknowledged eminence as a Fabricant de Modes causes his productions to be most anxiously looked for by the head tours of the various European capitals, with a view to accommodate his lady patrons in the United States, and to concentrate his largely diffused business in one depôt, where at all times may be secured his latest novelties, has concluded an arrangement with Mr. W. B. MACKENZIE, who in future will have the exclusive control and sale of his various artistic productions in New-York.

For the more efficient display of the above-named valuable merchandise, the subscriber begs to announce that he has leased and suitably decorated the spacious and elegant premises,
NO. 503 BROADWAY,
Three doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel,
NOW OPEN
With the most gorgeous display of superb and beautiful garments ever seen in America,
Comprising
An array of sumptuous VELVET CLOAKS, adorned with CHANTILLY,
BRUXELLES POINT,
POINT D'ALENCON and
GUIPURE LACES.
Embroidered VELVET CIRCULARS, massively elaborated in Mosaic designs of startling beauty.
Also, the novel
SAXONY CASTOR CLOTH,
a material eminently suited for promenade costume, with an endless variety of MANTILLAS, RAGLANS, TRAVELING WRAPPERS, &c., &c.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
VILLE DE FRANCE.
No. 503 Broadway.

THE GRAND AUTUMN OPENING
OF THE LEADING FASHIONS FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
The choicest goods will be displayed in the following departments:
LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY,
CHILDRENS' FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
GENIN'S FALL STYLE OF GENTS HATS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.
OPENING OF FALL STYLES.
On Thursday, the 23d inst., we shall open, in addition to our millinery, a most extensive assortment of dress goods, &c., consisting in part of bombazines, black de laines, Tamese, Henrietta and Barathea cloths, black silks in gros de rhine, gros royal, gros de Eugene, a new style for deep mourning; also, in black and white silk some most desirable styles will be exhibited, besides some beautiful Irish, French and English poplins, in endless variety. We have also on hand a full assortment of English crapes, English crape veil, crape sets, &c., &c. We would also call attention to a lot of Cuban cloths for dresses, 1¼ yards wide, at 4s. 6d. per yard; they are a very great bargain. In fact, every department is full of the very choicest goods ever offered. Ladies, call and look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our terms are cash, but our prices are very low. W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open
NEW FALL GOODS
Of their own importation,
Comprising a large and beautiful assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, VELVETS, &c.
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their magnificent selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, and
FLOUNCINGS.
Novelties secured by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS,
every shade of color, all new styles,
at $3 50 up to $8.
Also, 700 Paris STELLA SHAWLS, from $3 to $10, will be opened this morning from Auction. For sale by
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets, 137 pcs.	$22 50	usual price	$28 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs.	5 50	usual price	7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces	1 00	usual price	1 50
Silver-plated casters	3 50	usual price	4 75
Silver-plated teaspoons, by dox.	1 60	usual price	2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces	19 50	usual price	26 00
Silver-pl'd tea forks, by the dox	3 50	usual price	4 25

Gas fixtures, cut and pressed glass, at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS,
AND
PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Will open, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., the MOST ELEGANT and EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above goods EVER EXHIBITED in New-York, among which will be found:
SHAWLS, in new and beautiful designs.
VELVET, BEAVER, and OTHER CLOAKS,
Unequaled in style and richness.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS and MILLINERY,
In great variety, and of the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.

A MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF CLOAKS,
At BULPIN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
On Thursday, Sept. 23.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
SUPERBLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
CASTOR CLOTH SACKS.
LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' CLOTH BURNOUS.
OPENING DAY FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES, CALL AND SEE.

A SUPERB LOT OF OPERA CLOAKS,
IN ANTICIPATION OF THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON,
Will be exhibited
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
Being his SEMI-ANNUAL opening day.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have constantly on hand
A large assortment of Raglans, &c.,
Adapted to the present season.

A FASHIONABLE EVENT.
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway,
GRAND OPENING DAY
OF ALL THE PARISIAN NOVELTIES
In new and elegant CLOAKS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS,
At very low prices,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WILLIAM EMBERSON, NO. 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st., has a beautiful assortment of embroideries, collars, sleeves, bands, edgings, black Brussels and guipure laces, ribbons, trimmings, fringes, bonnet flowers, feathers, and a good assortment of fancy articles. It is the only place up town where you can get suited in the above articles. Goods from auction cheap.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

MILLINERY.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.,
No. 75 Chambers-st.,
One door west of Broadway,
Have just received varieties in
Straw and Chenille Bonnets,
French Flowers, Feathers,
&c., &c., &c.

OPENING DAY,
THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
PATTERN
BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES AND FLOWERS,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

1858. FALL DISPLAY. 1858.
OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS.
WM. SIMMONS will open a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
On Thursday, Sept. 23.
Pattern Bonnets for dealers, wholesale and retail.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
GRAND EXPOSITION OF FALL MILLINERY.
On Thursday, Sept. 23, at
WEEDS' MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Milliners supplied.

PARIS AND DOMESTIC MILLINERY.—L. BINNS respectfully announces that he will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, a choice assortment of Autumn and Winter Millinery, Millinery Goods and Children's Hats of every description, at his New Store, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st. Milliners and the public will please call.

N. BINNS, NO. 413 CANAL-STREET, WILL open with a splendid assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Milliners supplied as usual. The public are invited to call. The richest goods at half the usual price, at N. BINNS', No. 413 Canal-st., between Thompson and Sullivan.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN PARIS, Fall and Winter Millinery of the the latest modes on Thursday next, Sept. 23, at her new showrooms, No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

MRS. HART, NO. 761 BROADWAY, WILL open Thursday, Sept. 23, a choice assortment of Fall and Winter millinery. Dressmaking executed with promptness in the latest styles.

MRS. S. G. WOOD, NO. 569 BROADWAY, corner of Prince-st., will open Paris Fall Millinery Thursday, Sept. 23.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—SONG AND CHIT CHAT OF TRAVEL, BY JENNY PIPER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—LA MADELINA.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WRECK ASHORE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—FRISKY COBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE—JESSE BROWN—MAGIC BARREL—GLENDOWER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M., of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 11th inst. for Boston, called at Halifax early yesterday morning. Her news is not important. Nothing further in regard to the Atlantic Cable has transpired, though from the fact that the shipment of the heavy shore ends from Plymouth has been countermanded, it is to be presumed the directors regard the accident as serious. They were to meet at Valentia on the day the *Niagara* sailed. The China and India mail with the Anglo-French treaties had arrived. The reported purchase by Russia of the port of Villa Franca, in the Mediterranean, is confirmed.

Our correspondent at Tien-tsin supplies an eminently graphic and interesting account of the negotiation and execution of the American Treaty with China.

Interesting advices from our Squadron on the coast of Africa will be found embraced in our Special Dispatch from Washington this morning. The news is to the 17th of August.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the ship *Rosenheath* had arrived there, which reports that, on the 15th inst., in lat. 45° 12′, lon. 41° 48′, she passed a large "red-bottomed steamer," on fire, which appeared to be of American build, with a very short bowsprit. The *Rosenheath* subsequently spoke the bark *Arabian*, which had passed close alongside the burning steamer, and ascertained that there was no person on board. A strong gale was blowing at the time, and the name of the steamer could not be ascertained. The fate of the crew is of course unknown.

Our files and correspondence from Buenos Ayres, to the 28th July, came to hand yesterday. It will be seen that a collision between that Government and Paraguay is not improbable; and that, instead of entering upon open hostilities against Buenos Ayres, General URQUIZA has resorted to a war of tariffs, which is likely to prove equally effective. Fresh Indian outrages had occurred on the frontier, the savages escaping as usual without punishment.

Kansas papers publish long accounts of the gold discoveries in that Territory. The Leavenworth *Evening Journal* expresses the opinion that "there are in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.

Later news has been received from Utah by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at Leavenworth, Kansas. Everything was peaceable. BRIGHAM YOUNG still kept himself housed, though the danger of violence towards him had passed away. The troops are reported well. Gen. JOHNSTON intends wintering at Camp Floyd, and huts for that purpose were being constructed.

The Board of Inquiry, in session at Fort Leavenworth, to investigate the mule contract for the Army of Utah, have made two reports; one by the majority, condemning the conduct of VAN VLIET, and declaring that many animals for the use of the troops were improperly rejected, and raising the appraisement, and one by the minority (Major SHERMAN,) declaring that the conduct of VAN VLIET was justifiable. The majority report, if approved, will add some fifty thousand dollars to the contractor's profits, the appraisement being increased to $185 per head.

Capt. LOVEJOY, of the brig *Jachim*, 13 days from Imagua, which arrived yesterday, reports having experienced a hurricane in lat. 34° 46′, long. 73° 27′, in which he lost his sails and had his decks swept. On the 17th, in lat. 36°, long. 72° 35′, he observed a comet at 12 h. 9 m. 21 sec., Greenwich time, its altitude being 6° 29′ 10″.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Washington, has received reports of the state of the Order in the United States for the past year. The only States which report a positive prosperity are New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana, and Canada West. In Canada East the Order has died out; in New-York it makes no progress; while in Virginia and Kentucky there is a perceptible falling off.

The State Temperance Convention assembled at Utica yesterday, but owing to the informality of the call, and for other reasons, it was resolved that it was inexpedient to organize, and the Convention was adjourned *sine die*.

The four steamers of the Cromwell Southern line of steamers, which have been chartered by Government to accompany the Naval expedition to Paraguay, are the *Memphis*, *Atlanta*, *Caledonia* and *Westernport*. They are all to be at the Navy-yard to-day to receive their equipment.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a resolution was agreed to adopting the contract system, instead of day-labor. The President, on behalf of the Board, denied that the Commissioners of Emigration had used their influence with the authorities of New-Jersey to prevent the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

Fifteen of the Harbor Police, under command of Capt. SILVEY, continue to watch at Castle Garden to protect it from the torch of the incendiary. Anonymous threats having been made to destroy the place.

The Commissioners of Health transacted little business of public interest yesterday. A petition, with several hundred respectable names at the bottom of it, requesting Mayor TIEMANN, as the head of the Health authorities, to take the necessary steps for immediately rebuilding the Hospitals at Staten Island, was received and placed on file.

The police have been wholly withdrawn from the Quarantine inclosure at Staten Island, and the protection of the buildings is now intrusted to the Eighth Regiment, which will be relieved by another regiment on Monday next. The service now required of the soldiers at Staten Island is losing its romantic features, particularly the duties of the night patrol, the last few nights being uncomfortably cool. The regiment have elected C. G. WATERBURY Lieutenant-Colonel, and O. F. WENTWORTH Major.

The Young Men's National American Union Club met last night in Stuyvesant Institute to ratify the nominations of the American Convention at Syracuse. The audience was not large, and the speakers were few. The principal addresses were those of the Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee, and Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector, and the Hon. CHAS. T. MILLS. The speeches and resolutions were strongly adverse to the Central Railroad interest, and warmly in favor of a continued recognition of American principles, irrespective of all consequences.

A dispute occurred yesterday morning between GEORGE SIMON and MRS. MARY HAYS, both Germans, residing in a tenement house rear of No. 199 Second-street, in the course of which SIMON stabbed the woman in the chest, the knife penetrating the left lobe of the lungs, and inflicted three savage cuts on the head and one across the neck. Mr. JOHN HERMOUR and his wife ran to the rescue of the unfortunate woman, when SIMON turned upon them, inflicting upon Mr. HERMOUR two scalp wounds and stabbing his wife in the shoulder. SIMON immediately ran away and the Police thus far have been unable to find him. It is not believed that Mrs. HAYS will recover. The injuries to Mr. and Mrs. HERMOUR are not deemed dangerous.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, FREDERIC RAMSAY, charged with highway robbery, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, with intent to rob. He was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. WILLIAM SOMERS was placed on trial for murder. On May 19 the ship *Mandarin* lay in the East River, foot of Wall-street. SOMERS was a sailor on board that vessel, and JOHN B. AIKENS was second mate. SOMERS had been shipped a few days previous for the next voyage. On the night in question he was very drunk and quarreled with AIKENS in the forecastle. Early on the morning of the 20th all hands were called to wash decks, when SOMERS was not forthcoming, but lay in his bunk, recovering from his previous night's debauch. AIKENS ordered him to get up, and on his refusal, proceeded to pull him out, whereupon SOMERS stabbed AIKENS six times with a large dirk knife. AIKENS ran upon deck and in a few minutes expired. SOMERS did not deny the deed, but said it was done in self-defence and because AIKENS deserved it. His defence yesterday, as urged by his counsel, was, mainly, that he saw a knife in the hands of AIKENS, when the latter attempted to pull him out of his bunk, and fearing he was going to be stabbed, he wrested away the weapon and assaulted his presumed antagonist, without intention of killing him. The principal witnesses were Dr. FINNELL, who testified that death was caused by hemorrhage from the aforesaid wounds, ALBERT WALL, JAMES PLAICE and EDWARD MERVIN, seamen belonging to the *Mandarin*, and ALBERT C. MALCOM, a Sandy Hook pilot. There were no witnesses for the defence. The trial will be continued to-day.

The examination of JAMES STEPHENS, charged with having poisoned his wife, which was to have taken place at 2 P. M., yesterday, before Justice WELSH, has been postponed till the body of the wife can be exhumed and an analysis made of the contents of the stomach. The deceased was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, nearly a year ago. The prisoner meantime remains in custody, bail for him having been refused.

Six persons have been arrested in this City suspected of being implicated in the murder of Mrs. ANN MCMAHON, at Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst. Among the prisoners are the husband of the murdered woman, his two brothers and mother. They were given in charge to Mr. WHITING, Chief of Police of Newark, who took them to Newark for trial.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite active for Flour, which closed rather dearer. Wheat and Corn were also in request at buoyant prices. Pork was freely purchased at, however, lower rates. The movements in Groceries, Cotton and Hides were restricted. Spirits Turpentine and common Rosin were more sought after and were firmer. Freights were quiet, with 814 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets still continue largely overstocked. The receipts for the past week amount to 5,305, against an average of 3,143 for the weekly receipts for all last year. The total receipts for only four weeks past amount to 20,626, or an average of 5,156 per week. Prices were down again yesterday about ¼c, and beef is now wholesaling considerably lower than at any time before in many years. Consumers *should* now make their purchases at reduced prices.

The Chinese Treaties.

The summaries hitherto given of the several treaties just made by the Christian powers with the Emperor of China, have not been full or correct. The secrecy of Russian diplomacy, and the small progress made by the French and British plenipotentiaries, have been sufficient to account for our inaccurate knowledge of their transactions; and as the "most favored nation" clause was the all-essential article of the American Treaty, it was impossible to say what Mr. REED had actually gained, until we learned what favors had actually been granted to other nations. While the more explicit information we are now furnished with is of an unofficial character, we have strong reason to regard it as authentic, and may retrace our previous outline with more definite certainty. To take the treaties in the order of negotiation, we must begin with the Russian Convention of May 28, repeated and confirmed by a subsequent instrument, signed on June 13. Its main points are, the residence of a Russian Ambassador at the capital; the continuance of the present college of Russians in that city, and the cession of the upper region of Manchooria. This cession has been stated as reaching to the left or northern bank of the Amoor. It appears, however, to approach still nearer to the Chinese wall. A usually well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* tells us, "That part of the right bank is to remain in the possession of Russia which is between the confluence of the Shilka and the Argun, and the spot at which a river called Usuri falls into the latter. The Chinese are to enjoy the privilege of navigating the lower Amoor, and the Russians will be at liberty to trade on the Songari." It will be seen that in direct gain, the Russians have the better of their competitors.

The American Treaty is the next in order, having been celebrated on the 18th of June. This obtained direct correspondence with the Imperial Prime Minister; a right of visit and temporary sojourn of an American envoy at Pekin; the addition of Swatow and Taiwaa to the existing category of open ports; the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States authorities over its own citizens; the toleration of Christianity, and the protection of Chinese converts. The principal trait, however, was the closing article, which embodied comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants or citizens.

The French and British Treaties which were drafted, and on the eve of execution, at the latest advices, are reported as embodying the following leading points:

"Expenses of war to be paid to the English and French—about $16,000,000 to the English, and $6,000,000 to the French.

Money to be paid out of Canton duties, which are to be received by foreigners till the amount is liquidated, and Canton still held as a material guarantee.

Each Power to have an ambassador at Pekin, but he is not to reside within the walls.

Each to have a consular agent at Tien-tsin.

The navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang to be thrown open.

A Chinese mission to England and to France, but no representative to be considered as a permanent resident.

The addition of Hang Chaw, Swatow and Taiswan to the list of open ports."

Upon this review of the several papers, we are enabled to found our estimate of the advantages really secured to our own people. In common with the three European Powers, we shall be entitled to have a resident Minister at, though not within the walls of, Pekin; a Consular Agent at Tien-tsin; access for all our citizens to every part of China; a College of Americans at Pekin, similar to that now possessed by Russia; free navigation and right of traffic through the entire length of that mighty river, the Yang-tze. According to another and apparently equally authentic statement of the contents of the English and French treaties, every port of the Empire is to be thrown open to the barbarians. On this signal concession the London *Times* endeavors to throw doubt. As, however, the Imperial Commissioners actually exhibited to Lord ELGIN their authority to concede all his demands, before they had heard what his demands were to be, it is hardly probable he would have omitted the occasion to break down the vexatious exclusiveness of the country. Indeed, when we permit ourselves to believe that foreigners are to have the freedom of the Empire for travel and traffic, we see no reason for hesitating at the statement touching the opening of the ports. These, then, are the new conditions of intercourse which the treaties of Haikwang have secured for the great commercial powers of the world. It is needless to say they involve an entire abandonment of that seclusive policy which has ruled in China from periods beyond the reach of history. They readmit the arts and results of civilization to the land of their ultimate nativity. They give a fair field to the experiments of effective missionary labor; for by these treaties, one-third of the population of the globe speaking a single language is opened to evangelical enterprise. What with the more favorable duties of tonnage and export, the less restricted theatre of commercial dealing, the privilege of access to the heart of the vast empire along the waters of that flowing inland sea, the Yang-tze, it is hard to affix a limit to the development of trade. Nor is the event less significant in its scientific and philosophical aspects. From that wide stretch of the earth's surface, the geographer, the ethnologist, the physical inquirer, have hitherto been shut out. Chinese history, as written, and as illustrated by the customs and manners of the people, has been hitherto an inscrutable enigma to the student. It is now accessible. The anomalous religious system, the admirable but apparently exotic moral code of CONFUCIUS are now within the scope of thorough examination and estimation. Indeed, the products of these treaties will come home to every human interest; will throw light on every field of curious inquiry; and so, in return for the civilization we propose to carry thither, we shall bring back a hundred fold in additions to our materials of human development. The only contingency which can defeat these splendid anticipations is the likelihood of the compacts being disregarded as soon as the immediate presence and pressure of the Allies are removed. But the postponement from such cause will be transient. It will only show the necessity of maintaining a large military and naval force within striking distance of the capital; a measure that will, of course, be promptly adopted whenever shown to be necessary.

Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company.

The affidavit sworn to on Saturday, before Justice WELSH, of this City, by EDWARD S. LATHAM, of Seneca Falls, in respect to the organization of the above-named Company, if true, discloses a remarkable case of fraud and perjury. It will be recollected that he charges CALEB S. WOODHULL, WALTER BRYANT, STEPHEN M. ALLEN and DANIEL D. BADGER with falsely swearing that the entire capital of said Company—$500,000—had been paid in, in cash, when, in fact, neither that amount nor any part thereof was paid at all, but only a trick was resorted to, by carrying a box containing $100,000 five several times into the office of the Company, and finally taking it away altogether. The four gentlemen above named, it is alleged, made oath to a certificate of payment, filing the same in the Clerk's Office of Niagara County, and a copy in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by statute. These transactions took place, as is said, in the Spring of 1853, and Mr. ALLEN has been arrested on Mr. LATHAM'S affidavit—the charge as against the other three parties being outlawed. Besides the four persons who swore to the payment, as stated by Mr. LATHAM, the Company consisted of ALFRED ASHLAND, WM. COCKCROFT, ABRAM WAKEMAN, CHARLES REED and JOHN REED. Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN, one of the Directors of the Company, who is a lawyer of this City, publishes a card in this morning's TIMES, explanatory of his connection therewith. It throws a little light on the transaction, inasmuch as it implies that Mr. W. did not first learn the alleged mode of paying the capital from Mr. LATHAM'S affidavit. It appears that in his professional capacity Mr. W. drew up the papers, preparatory to incorporation, and made certain searches. All this, he says, was done "legally." In remuneration of his services he received fifty shares of the stock, ($5,000,) and asserts that he had "no suspicion but that everything had been done correctly," the payment being made without his "knowledge or advice."

Of course it remains to be seen whether Mr. LATHAM will sustain his accusation; and the public have yet to learn why he did not make it at an earlier day. Five years and a half have elapsed since the Company was formed, and the statute of limitations shields all the parties but one, who has happened to be absent from the State for a portion of that time.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.—Not long since, President BUCHANAN confessed to a deputation of the Democracy of this City—who waited upon him to solicit his interference—that he was wholly unable to understand New-York politics, and was sorely puzzled what to do in relation to the opposing factions which constitute the Democratic Party of this State. The difficulty of the President is not to be wondered at, for the political parties of New-York were never in a greater snarl than they are now. The Boston *Atlas*, however, professes to understand the embarrassing subject perfectly. That paper says:

"Our acquaintance with New-Yorkers and New-York politics has been pretty extensive, and we think we understand them pretty well."

If this be the case, the editor of the *Atlas* ought to come on here and deliver a lecture upon the subject. There are a good many of our politicians who would be most thankful to any one who could tell them where they belong and where they ought to go.

CONGRESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE.—Curious notions of personal independence prevail at Washington, if the *Star* is to be taken as authority. That paper of Monday, in the course of an article eulogistic of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, says:

"AS JOHN LETCHER goes, so invariably go twenty or thirty gentlemen of different parties, who are sufficiently independent to do what they believe to be right."

To go invariably as JOHN LETCHER goes is "independence!" Certainly a luminous and philosophical definition.

VANITAS VANITATUM.—The Boston papers are chronicling the death of an old man in that city, named FRANCIS, who, after a long life of penuriousness and note-shaving, left a fortune of four millions of dollars. The sum is not altogether contemptible, but in these days of millionaires it is not startling, and as the result of nearly eighty-three years devoted to money-getting, the game seems hardly worth the candle. This poor old man, before he died, was considered the richest individual in Massachusetts.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.—After two or three days of sweltering hot weather, which seemed more like July than September, the wind suddenly changed to the northwest yesterday, and the air felt full of frost. The sudden change must have done extensive harm to the yet ripening corn that needed a week more of warm weather.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Primaries.

The Republicans of the City met last evening, between the hours of 6½ and 8 o'clock, in their respective Wards, to elect delegates to the County and Congressional and Assembly Nominating Conventions. Much interest was manifested in the result, and in many of the Wards, two tickets were voted.

In the First Ward there was considerable excitement. There was a "Regular" and an "Opposition" ticket balloted for in different places, each claiming to be genuine. Their dispute must be referred to the General Conventions.

The proceedings in the Second Ward were quietly conducted—and the vote was unusually large. The Fusion ticket met with but slight opposition.

The Third Ward elected delegates favorable to the nomination of JAMES H. WELSH for Sheriff, and GEORGE E. SHERWOOD for County Clerk.

The voting in the Fourth Ward was conducted quietly. The delegates chosen were reported to be in favor of WELSH for Sheriff, and JAMES KELLY for County Clerk.

Two tickets were run in the Fifth Ward—one in favor of SHERWOOD and the other for JOHN A. KENNEDY for County Clerk. The Kennedy party claimed the victory.

The O'Brennan faction were said to be successful in one part of the Fifth Ward, while the Van Wyck party succeeded at another place.

In most of the upper Wards, more than one ticket was run, and in some of them there were personal collisions—though not any of a serious nature.

Appearances now indicate the nomination of JAMES H. WELSH for Sheriff and GEORGE E. SHERWOOD for County Clerk, while AMOS J. WILLIAMSON will probably receive the union nomination for Congressman for the Third District. The negotiations, however, are many and complex. Should WELSH receive a union nomination for Sheriff, an American (either Ex-Police Justice DAVIDSON or ROBERT BEATTY) must receive the nomination for County Clerk. Captain TOONE, however, has a strong party in his favor for Sheriff, and should he succeed in obtaining a union opposition nomination, the County Clerkship will doubtless be given either to Ex-Alderman KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, or Mr. SHERWOOD, of the Fifth. The principal fight is upon the County Candidates.

Indorsement of the American State Ticket.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL AMERICAN UNION CLUB.

Last evening, in the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, the Young Men's National American Union Club met and ratified the American State Ticket adopted at Syracuse. "The attendance of the American masses" was not so large as was anticipated. The room was barely more than half full, though in the matter of time, the utmost indulgence was extended to both speakers and hearers. At 8 o'clock, Mr. CHAS. T. MILLS, accompanied by the Hon. E. O. PERRIN and others, took his place on the platform. Mr. MILLS called the assembly to order, expressed his regret at the paucity of the attendance, and hoped that the meeting would not be regarded as foreshadowing the strength of the American Party when it came to vote. [Applause.]

Mr. PHILLIPS, the Secretary, read the call and proposed a list of subordinate officers, which was adopted *nem. con.* He then submitted the following resolutions which were accepted and approved unanimously:

Resolved, That this Club hail with unbounded satisfaction the American State ticket, headed by LORENZO BURROWS for Governor, regarding it as a most excellent and strong one in every respect, and deserving, as it will undoubtedly receive, the hearty support of every American; a ticket which is undisguisedly and warmly favorable to the practical adoption of a policy which shall lead to the enlargement and improvement of those important and valuable commercial arteries of our State—the Canals.

Resolved, That the monster monopoly known as the Central Railroad, of which the Republican candidate for Governor is the acknowledged representative, is entirely composed of, and ruled by, a clique of capitalists in bitter hostility to the prosperity and progress of the canals;—capitalists who are as unprincipled in their designs, as they are wealthy to achieve them.

Resolved, That therefore it is the duty and interest of every citizen, who is opposed to "Monster Monopolies," of every kind and description, and who is in favor of the protection, encouragement and improvement of the canals, the reduction of taxation, opposed to special and corrupt legislation, to vote, without regard to party differences, for the protection of the people, by giving his suffrage to the American State Nominations, which deserve in every respect to be regarded as the "People's Ticket."

Resolved, That we cheerfully pledge ourselves to a united and firm support of the American State nominees, and would call upon the Americans of the Empire City and State to rally as with the mind, impulse, and heart of one man and work for them.

Resolved, That we denounce as dishonorable and pusillanimous, as it was unnecessary and unjustifiable, the treatment the American State Convention recently received from the Republicans at Syracuse.

Mr. BROWER, in the absence of the expected speakers, was called on for a song, and treated the audience to a comic effusion, which was encored; he sang another, which elicited much approval.

Hon. E. O. PERRIN made a good speech, ridiculing the idea of a fusion with the Republicans in Syracuse, at the expense of a wholesale sacrifice of American principles. He charged the leaders of the Republican Convention with having labored to prevent a co-operation between the parties by insisting that the Republican Party should still adhere to sectional principles. He called on all true Americans to support the ticket headed by LORENZO BURROWS, and predicted that if they did so, though they should thereby secure the election of Mr. Parker as Governer, Kansas would be admitted as a State as soon as her Constitution should be presented, the back of the Republican Party would be broken, and the American Party would have a clear field for 1860. [Loud cheers, and groans for JOHN C. FREMONT.]

Mr. BROWER sang another song, which was warmly applauded.

Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector, delivered a brief address, in which he denied that it was proscriptive on the part of Americans to oppose the influence which foreign voters were allowed to wield simply because they were foreigners, and claimed that it was but just on the part of Americans to insist that no man should be entitled to vote in America until he is sufficiently Americanized to know how, for whom, and for what principles he casts his ballot. [Applause.] He acknowledged that in the abstract principles of Democracy all true Americans concurred, and described the Roman Catholic Church with Jesuistical establishments as the insidious enemy of our free institutions. He fully indorsed the doctrine of popular sovereignty, but hoped the party would use every legitimate effort to prevent in the territories the spread of an evil (Slavery) which all Americans condemned. He dwelt on the injurious influence exercised on the political and social interests of the State by the Central Railroad Company, and described this as a question involving no purely political issue, but one addressing itself to the pockets, and, consequently, to the most attentive consideration of the people of the City and of the State.

In speaking of local politics, he advised that the best men be selected for candidates for Municipal offices, and that only men who respond to the sentiments of Americanism be selected by the American Party and sustained by American votes. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAS. T. MILLS spoke briefly. He denied that the American Party was to be committed by the declarations of fanatics who professed its principles, and asserted that the man who charges it with proposing to deprive the foreigner of any of his rights, civil or religious, lies! [Cheers.] The American Party opposed no man on account of his individual predilections in the matter of religion; it only opposed a religious hierarchy—a huge religious establishment which fostered tyranny and despotism abroad, and aimed at the connection of Church and State here, and the consequent subversion of all our liberties. [Cheers.]

Other addresses were made, and at a somewhat advanced hour the meeting broke up.

Kings County Politics.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The County Convention of the Bradley portion of the Democratic Party met in Flatbush yesterday, and made the following nominations:

For Surrogate—P. J. Gallagher.
For Registrar—Wm. G. Lawrence.
For County Clerk—Wm. H. Powell.
For Coroner—John Bellingham.
For Superintendent of the Poor—Albert Fries, of New-Lotts.

The Vanderbilt County Convention met at HOLDERS' Three-Mile House, and made the following nominations:

For Surrogate—B. Frank Brown.
For Registrar—C. R. Del Vecchio.
For County Clerk—R. W. Allen.
For Coroner—Wm. Jenkins.
For Superintendent of the Poor—James Conway, of Flatbush.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Assembly Conventions for the Kings County Districts met last night. The Seventh District Convention met in Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets. Mr. JAMES GRIDLEY, of the Nineteenth Ward, was chosen President, and Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of the Seventh, Secretary. The delegation being complete, it was moved to go into informal ballot for a candidate, but, after long discussion, this was negatived, and a motion carried to adjourn to the evening of the 11th of October, at the same place. Most of the other Conventions adopted the same policy—generally, however, adjourning to meet again on the call of the officers of the meeting.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention, for the First Congressional District, met, Tuesday, and adjourned, to October 12 without making a nomination.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Kings County American General Committee held a business meeting at the Shakespeare Hotel last evening. Sixty members were present, representing every Ward and town in the County. The result of their deliberations had not transpired last night, but it is known that a majority of the Committee are in favor of some sort of a Union with the Republicans on local officers.

Staten Island Matters.

THE POLICE WITHDRAWN—THE EIGHTH REGIMENT TO BE RELIEVED.

The Staten Islanders took a long breath yesterday. Their characters having improved so rapidly under the watch and guard of the Metropolitan Police, that the presence of this formidable body of men within the Quarantine inclosure was no longer necessary, they were withdrawn. At noon, the only ten men remaining upon the ground pulled up stakes, struck their tents, and embarked on board the steamer *Doctor Kane* for New-York. In walking over the ground yesterday, our reporter was almost overcome with melancholy at the changed and sombre aspect of affairs within the Quarantine walls. Upon the green, where but a few days since were ranged the tents of the Police, filled with clean, inviting straw; where the camp-fires glowed beneath immense kettles of turtle soup, and the long pine table was set out so temptingly with tin pots full of smoking hot coffee, and "huncks" of bread and butter, there was now nought but desolation and emptiness. Piles of dirty straw lay scattered over the ground, broken fragments of the sumptuous pine sheds, whence the Commissary so lately dispensed his stores of dried beef and cheese, with empty bottles, formerly filled with the choicest ginger-pop, were strewed on the now trodden grass. In fact, our reporter, whose appetite had been wondrously improved by the sharp atmosphere of yesterday, missed his accustomed lunch, so rapt was he with the scene. All had gone except Captain DOYLE, the faithful sentinel at the gate, who still sits by the ruins of his once cosy little lodge, and holds out his hand for the pass before he will "open so same."

In front of the inclosure, by the gate and along the south side of the wall, sentinels pace to and fro as usual, but the north side appears to be wholly neglected, or left to the protection of the sentries who guard the entrance to the camp,—their position being some twenty rods from the wall at the nearest point, and about one-half of the inclosure being hidden from them by Mr. STEWART'S house, and the adjoining fences and dwellings. Within a short distance from the water is an open gate, with no one to watch it, through which persons could easily enter unobserved even in the day time. The gate had a policeman to watch it when the police were on the ground, but it now appears to be left wholly unprotected.

An election was held in the camp, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, General HALL presiding. Major CHARLES G. WATERBURY was unanimously elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Regiment. OBED F. WENTWORTH, Quarter-master and Acting Adjutant, was unanimously elected Major in place of WATERBURY, promoted.

On Wednesday evening there was a drill of the first troop, Washington Greys acting as artillery. The practice consisted of taking position in front of the camp, moving simultaneously to the four different entrances of the grounds, delivering charges from the howitzers and then returning to the post. This was done by each separate piece first, and then by sections defending two entrances. After which they formed a battery and fired a Brigadier-General's salute in honor of General HALL, who was on the ground. The exercises continued half an hour.

The Eighth Regiment is to be relieved, it is reported, on Monday, and Major-General SANFORD has given the necessary order for another regiment to be sent down in its place, but what regiment, is not yet known.

Yesterday, the troop practiced at target firing with one howitzer, using the ordinary canister charge. A large square target, of about one hundred superficial feet, was perfectly riddled with balls at a distance of over 200 yards.

Judging from the constant erection of new tents and other permanent arrangements, there is no intention of withdrawing the military for a long time to come. Indeed, so long as the inhabitants maintain their intention to destroy the hospitals which have been erected, and justify, as they did *en masse*, at Richmond, the burning of the former structures, the military authorities say they expect to remain upon the Island. The expense of maintaining the military there, calculating only their simple pay, and the subsistence department, amount to about $500 per day. The incidents of transportation, erection of structures and other expenses, will soon amount to a very handsome sum, and somebody will have to foot the bills.

In Quarantine there were but few arrivals yesterday, owing to the stormy northwest wind which prevailed. Four new cases of sickness were received from the steamer *Alabama*, two of which are alleged to be yellow fever. Two dead bodies were to be buried from the inclosure last evening. At last accounts Dr. MUNDY was at Richmond, pressing for an injunction to prevent the Hospital physicians from continuing the practice of burying the bodies outside of the walls.

The Board of Health held no meeting yesterday, but the Ray Tompkins Guard went out for their annual target excursion, and ate a dinner together. Their practice was said to be good, and several prizes were distributed among the best shots.

City Items.

PRECAUTIONS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Fifteen of the Harbor Police, under command of Captain SILVEY, continue to occupy Castle Garden, to guard against the execution of certain mysterious threats that it would be burned. This establishment, which interposes such a perfect barrier between the poor emigrants and the runners and thieves who heretofore enriched themselves by plundering these helpless strangers, is, if possible, more odious to the latter class than Quarantine ever was to the Staten Islanders, and its destruction would give them full swing once more at their old trade. Under these circumstances, the vigilance of Acting-Superintendent CARPENTER is spoken of as worthy of all praise. This ancient edifice was yesterday quite full of newly-arrived emigrants, who no doubt found its ample walls a grateful protection from the sharp, sweeping wind and whirling clouds of dust which prevailed.

A BLIND MAN ROBBED BY HOTEL THIEVES.—ALFRED HOLMES, of Delavan, Illinois, a blind man, who recently arrived in this City on his way to Europe, made complaint at the Mayor's office, yesterday, that he was robbed three weeks ago last Monday at the Girard House of $2,035. The Police have been searching for the thief for some time, thus far without success.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ.—This gentleman, well known as a member of the New-York bar, was thrown from his horse last Saturday while riding near his country residence at Windsor, Vt. His left collar bone was broken, and his injuries will probably prevent him from engaging in his customary pursuits for a week or two.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met at the office in Worth-street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President VERPLANCK in the Chair. Dr. BISSELL and Mayor TIEMANN were present.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 15			57,267
Number of emigrants arrived since to Sept. 22			2,898
Total			60,165
To same date in 1857			139,955
	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,061	1,317	1,263
No. inmates in Institution M. H.	——	164	116
Total	——	1,481	1,379
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 15.	$136,787 08		
Receipts since to Sept. 22, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	5,876 00	—142,663 08	
Total			$174,818 97
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 15, 1858	$149,400 83		
Current expenses of Sept. 8 and 15	3,731 98	—153,132 78	
Balance of Commutation Fund			$21,686 19

President VERPLANCK made a few remarks, to the effect that the report which had gone abroad that the Commissioners of Emigration had used their influence with the authorities of New-Jersey to prevent the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook was entirely unfounded. On the contrary, the Commissioners had several years ago expressed their approbation of the removal to the State officers.

A communication was received from Mr. GABRIGUE, showing how far the clearing away of the ruins of the Quarantine buildings had progressed.

A resolution was agreed to, doing away with day labor and adopting the contract system for the future

EDWARD J. COKE was appointed Boarding-officer a Castle Garden, in place of HENRY SIMONSON, dismissed.

The Board, through the President, Mr. VERPLANCK served Mayor TIEMANN with a notice to the effect that there was reason to believe that threats were about to be carried out for the destruction of Castle Garden, and warning him to take measures for the prevention of such an outrage, as the State and county will be held responsible in case the place should be destroyed.

Mayor TIEMANN immediately warned Acting-Police-Superintendent CARPENTER to keep a strict guard upon the place, and to detail a force sufficient for its protection.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met at noon yesterday.

Applications for permission to bring up to the City some cotton from the *Kate Stewart* and *P. D. Wagner* were granted.

It was resolved that the steamer *Black Warrior*, arrived Monday from New-Orleans, be granted a stream permit as soon as she was thoroughly fumigated.

A petition, asking the Board to alter its action with regard to the *Isabella Berman*, was denied.

The steamship *Alabama*, arrived Tuesday from Savannah, was allowed to come up to Pier No. 4, N. R.

The *Elizabeth Watts*, from Havana, arrived Sunday, was permitted to come up Thursday, under the rule.

The steamers *Nashville* and *Marion* were allowed stream permits, provided they were thoroughly fumigated.

The brig *George Albert*, arrived Saturday from Havana, was allowed to come to Upper Quarantine within four days from her arrival, under the rule.

Permission was granted to Captain Brown to bring up to the City some cotton arrived per *Nashville* and *Sheridan*.

Permission was granted to the owner of 20 bales of hemp, from New-Orleans per bark *C. C. Fowler*, to bring them to the City from Hunter's Point.

The following petition, signed by several hundred respectable citizens of this City, was received and placed on file:

To his Honor Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., Mayor and President of the Board of Health of the City of New-York:

SIR: *Whereas*, on the night of the 1st and 2d inst., a lawless mob assembled at Tompkinsville, Richmond County, invaded the Quarantine inclosure, and there maliciously, wickedly, and inhumanly applied an incendiary torch to and burned down all the hospital buildings, dwellings, and offices belonging to the State; and

Whereas, This barbarous incendiarism had the effect to eject from the hospitals a large number of innocent, defenceless, and unfortunate

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Probable Woman Murder in the Seventeenth Ward.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT—THREE PERSONS WOUNDED—ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANT.—Mrs. Mary Hays, one of the occupants of the large tenement-house rear of No. 199 Second-street, was assaulted yesterday morning by Geo. Simon and stabbed several times, receiving such serious injury that her recovery is deemed highly improbable. She was in the yard drawing some water at the hydrant when Simon commenced talking in an abusive manner to her. Incensed at Simon the woman struck him with a broom, the brush hitting him in the face. Simon immediately pulled a large clasp-knife from his pocket and inflicted three savage cuts upon the head and left side of the neck and another on the left side of the chin. The blade from the last thrust passed below the clavicle and penetrated the left lobe of the lung. Hearing the screams of the wounded woman, John Hermann and his wife rushed to her rescue. Simon turned upon Hermann and his wife, swinging his bloody knife about in his hand, and threatening to take their lives if they interfered. They attempted to take hold of him, when he gave Mr. Hermann two terrible cuts across the head, stabbed Mrs. H. in the right shoulder, then ran off and made his escape. A large number of persons living in the house hearing of the bloody affray, had hastened to the scene, but none had the courage to attempt the arrest of Simon. Mrs. HAYS was alive last evening, but it is not believed that she will survive her injuries. Neither Mr. Hermann nor his wife is dangerously injured. The Seventeenth Ward Police have been earnest and unremitting in their endeavors to find him but thus far have met with no success. It is believed that he is concealed among some of his German friends—he is a German and so are Mrs. Hass and the other parties, and none of them speak English much—in the Ward, and he will probably not be able long to elude the officers who are searching for him. Simon was partially intoxicated when he made the murderous attack. The subject of contention between him and Mrs. Hays is not known.

Naval Intelligence.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION AND THE CROMWELL STEAMERS.—The steamers of the Cromwell line, which have been chartered by the United States Government for service on the Paraguay expedition, are the *Memphis*, *Atlanta*, *Caledonia* and *Westernport*. They are each about 500 tons burden, with a sufficient capacity for coal, after the men, provisions and armament are on board, to carry them to Buenos Ayres. Their daily consumption of coal is about 10 tons, which would drive them at the rate of 200 miles per day, at which rate they will reach Buenos Ayres inside of 30 days. They are all supplied with new machinery, boilers, propellers, wheels and engines. The upper decks will be shored up to support two guns of heavy caliber (11-inch Dahlgren pivots, weighing seven tons each) which will be carried by each vessel, and the other guns will be carried on the main-deck, for which ports will be cut in their sides. There is nothing to be done, to fit them for sea, but to put their guns and equipments on board. Their draft, properly trimmed, is 10½ to 11 feet. The four vessels will be at the Navy-Yard to-day.

Sporting.

THE TURF FOR 1858.

NEW-YORK RACES.—The meeting on Fashion Course promises to be a great one. No less than eight nominations are entered in the Sweepstakes for all ages, four-mile heats. Friday, Sept. 24, same day, second race; Sweepstakes for three-year-olds; mile heats; closed with four nominations. Third race, same day, sweepstakes for two-year-olds, a dash of a mile, closed with five nominations. In these sweepstakes some of the best horses in the country are entered, and fast time may be looked for.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Match for $500 against time, the horse to trot a mile in 2:50, Wednesday, Sept. 22, to a wagon.

Mr. ——— names b. g. *New-York* ..... won.
Time—2:55; 2:50.

New-York had two trials. In the first he failed, trotting in 2:55 in a sulky. The horse was attached to a wagon, and trotted in 2:50. There was a large attendance of spectators.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Sept. 20.—Stake $125; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

Owner, g. g. *Eagle*	1	2	1
Mr. ——, b. m. *Sontag*	3	1	4
Mr. ——, b. g. *Harkaway*	2	3	3
Mr. ——, b. g. *Jack Rossiter*	4	4	2
Mr. ——, b. g. *River*	5	5	5

Time—2:54; 2:56; 2:52½.

This trot created considerable excitement among the sporting community of New-Jersey, as large sums of money were depending on the result. There was a large number of spectators on the track. Wagers were freely offered on *Eagle* against the field. It was a splendid trot, and closely contested throughout.

TROTTING IN MARYLAND.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.—Match $1,000—mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

Wm. Corday, b. m. *Maryland*	1	1	1
Wm. McDonald, b. g. *Hiram Temple*	2	2	2

Time—2:46; 2:48; 2:44.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, Aug. 8, 1858.—Purse $2,000—mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

John Crooks, c. g. *Daniel Webster*	1	1	
A. J. Daniels, g. s. *Fred Johnson*	2	dist.	

Time—2:30; 2:33.

TROTTING AT BOSTON, MASS.—SOUTH-END TROTTING PARK, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.—Purse $100—mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

Z. Brownell, blk. m. *Midnight*	1	1	2	1
Mr. Fuller, b. s. *Chief*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:50; 2:49; 2:47½; 2:47.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 893, 899, 911, 915, 919, 923, 925, 927, 929, 935, 937, 939, 943, 945, 947, 953, 955, 957, 961, 963. *Part II.*—Nos. 806, 808, 812, 814, 816, 820, 822, 824, 828, 834, 836, 838, 840, 738, 752, 754, 764, 776, 778, 802.

GENERAL TERM.—Motions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

Before Judges Nelson, Hall and Betts.

The argument in the Albany Bridge case was continued to-day. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the complainants, occupied the entire sitting.

MARINE COURT—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

James Gordon Bennett vs. *Chas. J. Cogill.*—In this case Mr. Bennett sues, first for rent for the premises, secondly, for injury done the property in the destruction of trees, plants, &c. The case has been on trial for two days, and was submitted to the jury this afternoon. A verdict was rendered awarding rent and damage to the amount of $437 50.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sells English Velvets at $1 12; Brussels 75c., 80c., and 90c.; three-ply carpets, 87½c., and all-wool Ingrains at 40c. and 50c. per yard; floor oil-cloths at 31c., 40c., and 50c. Rugs, druggets, window-shades, door-mats, table and piano covers, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 22.

$500	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101¾	
4,000	Virginia 6s	92½	
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	92	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅞	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	82	
3,000	Min. St. 8 % c. b.	106⅜	
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	
500	N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	101¾	
3,000	Erie R.2d M.Bds	86	
$3,000	ErieR.Con.B.1862	32	
1,000	Mich.Cl.R.8pr.ct.		
1st M.Sink.F.Con.Bds.		97	
6,000	Ill.Cen.R.R. Bds.	91	
3,000	Ter.Hte.&Al.2dM	42⅝	
2,000	La C.& M. l. g. b.	25⅞	
10,000	do	b30	25⅞
1,000	D.L.&W.R.1st m.	78	
500	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.		84¾
20	American Ex. Bk	109¾	
100	do	110	
15	Metropolitan Bk	108½	
52	Continental Bank	97½	
6	Commonwealth Bk.	96	
10	Bank of Commerce	101	
50	Pacific Mail St. Co	99¾	
265	do	99	
50	do	s45	98
100	do	s60	98
100	do	s10	99
20	do		99¾
50	do		100
50	do	b30	99¾
75	do		99¾
100	do	b60	99¾
40	Farm. L. & T. Co		57
15	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.		97⅛
50	Mil. & Miss. R.	s60	16
125	do		16¾
250	Gen. & Pac. R.R.		17½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Mo. St. 6s	89	
13,000	do	c	89⅝
4,000	do		84¾
500	Virginia 6s		93
175	Pacific Mail St. Co.	99¾	
6	do		99¾
150	do	b60	99¾
75	N. Y. Cent. R.		77⅜
25	do		77⅞
200	Reading R. R.	s3	47⅛
100	do		47⅜
500	do	s3	47
100	Harlem R. R.	b60	10¾
100	do		10¾
200	Mich. S.&N.I.R.	b30	23¼
350	do		b10 23⅝
100	do		23⅝
50	Mich. Cent. R.R.	s30	53
100	Clev. & Tol. RR		32⅝
200	do	s30	32⅝
25	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.		68
50	do		65¾
100	do		b15 65¾
100	do		65⅝
50	do		b30 65¾
75	do		s3 66
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		16

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The financial news from abroad continues good, and the markets all over the Old World appear to be gaining strength. The buoyancy of the French Funds, after a long period of stagnation, is the leading feature in the last intelligence from Europe. The advance within the past three or four weeks is equal to about 5 ₱ cent. The *Rente*, which stood so long at 68@68½, is now selling at 72½@73 ₱ cent. The Bank of France reports a further gain of $6,600,000 in Bullion. English Consols have attained 97 ₱ cent., and the London Discount market is easier again. The telegraphic summary this afternoon from the *Niagara* at Halifax, is to Saturday, Sept. 11, from Liverpool. The Cotton Trade was advancing, and the feeling generally at Liverpool rather buoyant; sales of the week 67,000 bales. The private advices from Manchester, telegraphed from Halifax, are said to be very encouraging, as are also the Cotton advices from Havre.

In our own Money Market, to-day, a large disbursement in Bullion came out of the Sub-Treasury, net $675,618, of which $250,000 went to Philadelphia and the remainder into our own Banks. The Government balance here now stands $11,997,570. The Banks in the leading four cities of the country, on their last official showing, gain in Specie nearly a million of dollars At New-Orleans the reserve is now $11,380,215, the highest figure, if we mistake not, ever attained, and quite ample for the approaching season without making the usual Fall and Winter draughts upon the North. The figures in all the departments on the last official showing are:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Sept. 18..	$124,649,015	$103,735,698	$28,898,068	$7,315,695
Boston, Sept. 20.....	66,414,500	30,799,503	9,414,000	6,365,000
Philadelphia, Sept. 20.	24,957,044	17,284,523	6,855,374	2,597,784
New-Orleans, Sept. 11.	15,302,479	14,735,340	11,380,215	6,71[illegible],929
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Sept. 18			12,642,236	
Total	$221,338,041	157,523,351	68,115,893	22,895,405
Last week	$220,356,390	138,722,444	67,005,401	23,378,813

The Stock Market, in its general tone, was somewhat unsettled through the dealings of the forenoon, the principal drawback being a renewed pressure to put out contracts in Chicago and Rock Island shares, which touched 65½ on the street, between the two sessions of the Brokers. This influence, however, was partially overcome at the close, and most of the other Stocks assumed a fair degree of firmness. New-York Central left off at about the quotation of Tuesday afternoon, 78 ₱ cent. for the cash stock; Erie, 17⅛; Reading, 47⅞@⅞; Illinois Central, 76⅛@77; Missouri Sixes, 84⅝; Virginias, 92½; Tennessees, 90; Michigan Southern, 23⅜; Central Michigan, 53⅛, and Toledo, 32⅜ ₱ cent. The dealings in Rock Island opened at 66½ ₱ cent., seller 60 days, advanced to 67 cash, then declined to 65½, and closed 66@66¼ ₱ cent. There was renewed buoyancy in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, which finally touched *par*, sales after the printed list, closing 100@100½ ₱ cent. The demand was also better for Panama, 113½ ₱ cent. bid at the close. The London letters by the *Northern Light* are said to advise that the arrangements for the Fraser's River Steam mail connection, *vid* Panama, are nearly completed. The dealings in Railway Bonds show steadiness in most descriptions, though the market is of rather a retail character. Illinois Central Construction Bonds hold firm at 91 ₱ cent.; and there is a demand for LaCrosse Land Grants at 25@25½ ₱ cent.

A meeting of the holders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company second mortgage Bonds will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 1 P. M. at the office of JOHN FERGUSON, Esq., No. 35 Pine-street.

The October interest on the Michigan Central Loan will be paid at the Farmers' Trust Office in this City,

Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON advertise a small 8 ₱ cent. Loan of the City of Mobile, issued for municipal purposes.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ₱ 100@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ₱ 100@ ⅜
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ₱ 100@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅜@ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@1
North Carolina	⅜@1
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅜@1⅜
Michigan	⅜@1
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1⅜@1⅜
Louisiana and Mobile	⅜@1
Canada	⅜@ ⅜
Assorted packages New-York State	⅛@ —
Assorted packages New-England	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acre warrants per acre	110	115
80 acre warrants per acre	87	91
120 acre warrants per acre	77	81
160 acre warrants per acre	87	91

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	28c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-16 per oz	1 22@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	*Gold.*	
Five franc pieces	97@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 85@7 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 20@16 40
Old Am. Half Dols	04@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dols	02¾@ —	Gold, Am. Old	1 06@ —
Spanish Quarters	23@ —		

PITTSBURG BANKS—SEPT. 20.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits
Bank Pittsburg.	$299,316	$582,864	$1,647,406	$772,31
Exchange Bank.	463,535	214,777	1,390,578	428,897
M. and M. Bank.	167,865	112,603	484,610	230,927
Citizens' Bank	128,895	89,916	576,125	107,849
Mechanics' Bk.	108,625	115,883	599,910	82,880
Iron City Bank.	153,830	81,654	513,177	138,727
Alleghany Bank.	173,675	75,175	517,730	60,995
Sept. 20	$1,495,741	$1,272,874	$6,089,536	$1,842,590
Sept. 13	1,456,763	1,273,341	6,056,234	1,916,852

The Kings County Insurance Company's books will be open for subscription on Friday, the 24th inst., at their office, No. 4 Wall-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

There has been a pretty fair demand for FLOUR to-day; market steady, and rates unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls., at $4 50 for common Superfine; $4 87½@$5 for good to choice do.; $5 25@$5 62 for good to choice Extras; $5 75@$6 for double Extras. WHEAT market dull; holders' views are above those of buyers; sales 20,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms; 5,000 bushels White, at $1 15 for Michigan, $1 20 for Canadian, and $1 21 for prime Ohio. CORN dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bushels at 61c. BARLEY firm; sales 2,500 bushels, at 75c. RYE—sales 9,000 bushels unsound at 40c.; and 500 bushels new at 43c WHISKY steady at 22c. *Canal Freights to New-York*—Flour, 42c.; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c. *Receipts by Lake in the last twenty-four hours*—10,292 bbls Flour; 11,136 bush. Wheat; 6,500 bush. Corn. *Shipments by Canal*—2,758 bbls. Flour; 9,888 bush. Wheat. 42,444 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR in moderate demand. WHEAT demand fair; sales 16,000 bush., at $1 20 for white Michigan; $1 25 for white Canadian, and $1 15 for red Indiana. Nothing doing in CORN. *Canal Freights* firm at 28c. on Flour; 7½c. on Wheat; 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—260 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 13,000 Wheat, 8,000 bush. Corn, 600 bush. Barley.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 90@$5 10 for extra, and $4 25@4 50 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 20c.; the supply exceeds the demand. PROVISIONS generally unchanged.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 3c.; sales at 75c. CORN quiet and declined 1c. OATS inactive. *Shipments to Buffalo*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 8,500 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—17,500 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts continue free, but market quiet and sales are only to the retail trade. WHEAT a shade more active; sales of 5,000 bushels red Ohio at $1 17; 5,000 red Indiana Winter at $1 18 and 5,000 white Ohio $1 26. CORN not active; supply good; sales at 71c. for fair; 72c.@72½c for prime and 70½c. for 5,000 bushels unsound. BARLEY firm; a speculative demand at 80c.@90c. for two-rowed State. WHISKY ¼c.@½c. lower. *Shipments to New-York*—58,000 bushels Corn; 23,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower. CORN steady, at lower rates; White, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 91c. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS unchanged. SUGARS steady; Porto Rico, 8c.@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR receipts liberal; sales at $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT steady; White, $1 40; Red, $1 30. CORN market bare; Yellow nominal at 95c. WHISKY firm at 24c.@24½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board*—$1,200 City 6s, 98¾; $1,400 City Gas 6s, old, 99½; $1,500 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 66; $2,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58½; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 10 ₱ cent., 70; $700 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 100; $5,000 Delaware Railroad Mort. 6s, 86; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 84; $4,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 83⅝; 50 Reading Railroad, 24; 100 do., 24⅛; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾; 100 Washington City Gas, 22½; 50 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 110; 7 Harrisburg Railroad, 58⅛; 25 Minehill Railroad, 58¾; 10 City Bank, 47.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '74, 103@103¼; Philadelphia 6s, 98¾@99; Philadelphia R. R., 98¾@99; Philadelphia 6s, New, 103@103½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@89¾; Reading R. R., 23¾@23⅞; Reading Bds., '70, 82½@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 90@92; Reading Mortgage 6s, '86, 70@70¼; Pennsylvania R.R., 43¾@43¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100@101; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 92⅜@92½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 40@44; Morris Canal Preferred, 101¾@102; Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 66@66¾; Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 69⅝@69¾; Schuylkill Navig. Stock, 9@9¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¾@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 73@74; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 2d mort., 50⅝@51½; Long Island, 11⅜@11¾; Girard Bank, 11⅝@11⅞; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 58¾@58⅝; New-Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@6⅞; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

New-York Races.

FASHION COURSE.

The Races over the Fashion Course, Long Island, will commence TO-MORROW, and continue three days. Four-mile race comes off at 1 P. M. FIRST DAY, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.—Sweepstakes for all ages, four-mile heats; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, $1,560 added by the Proprietor if the race is run. Closed on the 1st day of July with eight nominations. John Campbell's ch. m. *Lizzie McDonald*; Reber & Kutz's br. f. *Alamode*; William H. Gibbons' ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*; John Hunter's ch. g. *Nicholas I.*; also, b. c. *Mohican*: Thomas & Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. *Slasher*; R. H. Dickenson's ch. c. *Gov. Wickliffe*; also, (Dickinson & Branch's) br. h. *Tar River*. SAME DAY—Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, mile heats; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit. Closed on the 1st July with four nominations. Reber & Kutz's b. c. *Bronx*; William H. Gibbons' b. f. *Goldleaf*; P. C. Bush's gr. g. *Throg's Neck*; Jno. Hunter's ch. c. *Jim Watson*. SAME DAY—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, one mile; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit. Closed on the 1st July with five nominations. F. Morris' ch. c. by *Imp. Monarch*; also, b. c. by *Imp. Monarch*; P. C. Bush's ch. f. *Starbeam*; William H. Gibbons' b. f. *Crinoline*; John Hunter's —— by *Imp. Trustee*.

Gwynne & Day's
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.
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Weekly.....$2 00
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GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

Meyer's
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
NEVER FAILS
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Depôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.
Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, Ne -York.

Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day but for all time.*"
See Dr. CHILTON'S TEST,
Showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company—No. 495 Broadway, sell two of the best styles of Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *the Lock Stitch that is locked*—
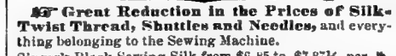
This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

Iron Bedsteads! Iron Bedsteads!—
FOR HOSPITALS, SEMINARIES, PRISONS,
AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
At wholesale and retail, by
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway.
Manufactory corner Reade and Centre sts.

Our Elegant Fall Stock
of
FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
Selected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Sterling Silver Tea Sets,
URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

The Universality of Truth.—One system of theoretical medical practice may exist in the United States; another in England; another in France; and attempts at similar systems among the Hindoos, Chinese, or even the Caffres; but all these theories admit of dispute and doubt. It is only when Fevers, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous or Neuralgic Affections, organic disorders of the Vital System, and every variety of malady, in the most dangerous stages, infallibly yield to certain curative agencies, that Truth may be said to crown the healing discovery. It is this test of Truth that has made RADWAY & CO.'S REMEDIES the most popular and valued of the age. Their READY RELIEF never fails to cure; their RENOVATING RESOLVENT to purify and strengthen, and their REGULATING PILL to endow with a new lease of life.
RADWAY & CO., Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A twholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Gentlemen's Boots.—Impressively let us say, that the only place for gentlemen, young and old, to procure the best styles of boots, elegantly made, of the finest materials, is at CANTRELL'S, No. 589 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His determination is to give his customers perfect satisfaction, and to accomplish this he has secured the co-operation of the most skillful workmen, and sells his fabrics very cheaply; and the result may be summed up briefly thus: profits "small;" gratification of buyers "intense." Make CANTRELL'S acquaintance.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings of every VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS,
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERTS & CATHELL, NO. 113 BROADWAY.
BELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Opening Day, Sept. 23, of New Fall Styles of richly trimmed Girls' Beaver Hats, Boys' and Infants' Beaver Hats. Call and see them, and fit them on their heads, and see how beautiful and attractive young children will look with one of them on, at WM. BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye; the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

Under-Garments for the Million—Men, women and children, retailed at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

MARRIED.

JARMAN—BARMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. J. Quincy Adams, Mr. Z. H. JARMAN, of Berlin, Maryland, to Miss AMANDA M. BARMORE, eldest daughter of Garret Barmore, Esq., of this City.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

RITCH—BURYEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Mr. WM. H. RITCH to Miss HENRIETTA H., daughter of Abm. R. Buryee, all of this City.

DIED.

GARAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, JOSEPH DE GARAY, a native of Mexico.

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 57 Bleecker-st. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LOWERRE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 22, SARAH B., relict of the late William R. Lowerre, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Thomas, Benjamin, and Arthur H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 9 3d-st., tomorrow afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, Mrs. B. S. LAWRENCE, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, James S. Lawrence, Walworth-st., Myrtle-av., at 2 o'clock, this day.

HARMON.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, JOHN HARMON, aged 37 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 134 Atlantic-st., on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCCARTNEY.—In Brookly

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in an institution or seminary, by a very efficient lady, with many years of practical experience, who can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Any lady or gentleman who is in want of a strictly conscientious person in their establishment, would do well to call on or address B. M., No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION OR HOME, BY AN American Protestant young woman, as housekeeper, or could make herself useful in any capacity to first-class families. Unexceptionable references given; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 674 6th-av., near 46th-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a respectable, first-class family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the best of satisfactory references that can be given; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., front room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; understands the care of children at any age; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 306 6th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or chamber work and plain sewing. The best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 19 and 20th-sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, middle aged, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress, if liberal wages are paid; has no objection to the country, if there be Protestant Churches near. Call until engaged at No. 196 Bleecker-st., near Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make children's clothes, also ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of children, or to do light chamberwork. Can have good City reference. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable person who understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, is a first-class tailoress and plain sewer. Please apply at No. 12 Hester-st., corner of Suffolk-st., room No. 2. Notes sent to the same will be promptly attended to. Can be recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby; she is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 320 South 8th-st., Jersey City; can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has lived four-teen months in the last place, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF RESpectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by one who thoroughly understands her business; can cut and fit children's clothes, or take charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place; call at 197 12th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist to wash, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a respectable family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 278 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, one who understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good tailoress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, in the dyeing establishment.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references; lived four years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objection to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with light chamberwork; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing, or any light work, as she has not lived out in this country yet; the best of reference can be given. Apply in the store No. 185 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PERson that understands her business perfectly well, and assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 80 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and nurse, and the other as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Both can give satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. THE APPLIcant is a good cook, first-rate baker, understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; has no objection to do part of the washing. Can give City reference. Call at No. 43 Hammond-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-rate cook, the other as waitress; have best of City reference for 3 years. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or see to children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; is a Protestant, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 157 West 27th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 66 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has no objection to cistern, and to wash. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 209 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference if required. Call at No. 120 East 28th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork or sewing, or would take care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, WHO has lived in the most respectable families in the City, to take some ladies' or gentlemen's washing to her own home. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 30 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 2 Clarkson-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Mott-st., near Bayard.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at 623 4th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; prefers traveling. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS DEsires a situation in a first-class dressmaking establishment, cuts and fits by rule; would act as saleswoman in some millinery or trimming store, has a thorough knowledge of the business; or would take a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, well qualified to take the entire charge of any establishment. Can give the best testimonials of character and capability. Address T. J. B., Yonkers Post-Office, for one week, stating when and where an interview can be had. No objections to go to any part of the States.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-rate meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT, COMPEtent and well-recommended young women, situations in City or country; one is a thorough cook and an excellent laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and nurse, or will act as nurse and plain seamstress. Both have first-class references from City and country. Will be found to know their duties in every respect. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF 18 WOULD LIKE to engage herself in a fancy store or a daguerrean gallery; has no objection to a confectionery, or if wanted would attend a bakery, if in a pleasant location. For further particulars address L. M., Yonkers, N. Y., stating when and where an interview can be had. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN GIRLS, SITUAtions as chambermaids and waitresses or nurses and seamstresses. They would assist in washing and ironing. A first-class cook and general housework or and two smart girls want situations. They are well recommended, and can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, neat girls; one would act as nursery governess, assist with the chamberwork, and is a good sewer; the other as chambermaid, assist to wash and iron, or housework for a small family; both will take very moderate wages, and will do all in their power to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE, CLEAN, respectable, and faithful girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress, or else as a general housewoker, in a small family; furnishes the most undoubted references. Apply, this day, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RErespectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, back room; has the best of City references.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, a situation as first-rate cook; understands the cooking of meats, poultry, game, soups and jellies; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has lived in the best American families, and is highly recommended. Call at No. 10 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, situations for herself and niece in one family; she understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $8; the niece as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; wages $6, in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., front room, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; also by another to do chamberwork and ironing or general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTBLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 84 King-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress in a respectable private family. The best of City reference can be given. None but the best of families need apply. Inquire at No. 158 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation (in a private family) as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and no objection to do general housework with a small family. The best of City reference; three years in the last place. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as nurse for a young infant or grown children; is a good seamstress; has reference from her last employer; can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and would assist with the fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement; for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, or as chambermaid, to do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce unquestionable reference as to integrity and capacity. Can be seen at No. 19 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 205 West 31st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 149 West 27th-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework for a small family either in City or country, chamberwork or fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; good City reference; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 194 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; can do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 275 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid; understands dressmaking, and trimming, and embroidery; also, hairdressing. Call at No. 123 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; understands fine washing and French fluting, if required. Can be seen for three days, at 65 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as waiter and chambermaid, or nurse. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or as dry nurse. Apply at No. 107 16th-st., first floor

NURSE.—A LADY WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING the City, would like to find a situation for a nurse, fully competent to take the care of a baby. She can be seen for one day only at the residence of her present employer, No. 17 West Washington-place.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as first-class cook, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 13½ 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME, A BOY 11 YEARS OF AGE, light hair, dark brown eyes, and a mark back of his ear; had gray pants with dark stripe, plaid sack, white-and-brown gray cap; in company with a young, slim, mulatto-looking man, 21 years of age, whose left hand has lost one of its finger's ends. By bringing the above to his home, corner of Lispenard-st. and West Broadway, a liberal reward will be paid. JOSEPH HIMERLY.

THE ADVERTISER (A YOUNG MAN) wishes the acquaintance of a young man, not over 30 years of age, and not married, of a courageous spirit, having a good knowledge of mathematical science, and possessed of an amount of means not less than $5,000. Communications mutually confidential. Address L. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the above Association, held on Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22, 1858, pursuant to a call of the Central Republican Committee, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected as Delegates:

County.	Congressional.	Assembly.
Jno. M. Costa,	John L. Bleakley,	O. H. Kopp,
Jno. L. Bleakley,	N. L. Farnham,	R. S. Gould,
Amos Stookey,	Daniel Tylee,	E. Clark,
Wm. Anderson,	T. R. Hibbard,	Jacob Brush.
Samuel Lecomte.	Amos Stookey,	
	Samuel Lecomte.	

JNO. POTTER, President, *pro tem.*,
Third Ward Republican Association.
JACOB BRUSH, JNO. L. BLEAKLEY, } Inspectors.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening, together with the laying out of new places, the management of grape vines, under glass green-house, flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; no objection to go South. The best of recommendations on application. Address R. G. H., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and competent Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver, clean and tidy about his work, or would take a place as porter; is willing to make himself useful in every capacity; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A PLACE to take care of horses, cow, and work round a nice place. Can chop wood, and attend furnaces, and do anything around, and has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address (post paid) J. S., room No. 80, Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort-sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGEtable gardener desires a place in City or country; is a good driver, and careful in the discharge of his duties; understands milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or on the farm; will go as porter. Apply by letter to M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, of long experience in this country and the old country in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; will be found competent, willing and obliging; has the strongest reference from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man with no family; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a respectable, steady, sober and industrious man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses and gardening; has three years and three months' recommendations from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROPAGATOR AND manager in the nursery business. The advertiser is a practical man in every department of nursery and gardening, both in this country and Europe, and can be well recommended from his late employer. Address R. S., care of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A married man without family; he understands his business in every respect. Would take care of a gentleman's place in the country, or go to any part of the country with a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing J. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY, industrious man, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, having had thirteen years' experience; can produce the best of City and country reference, if required. Address P. R., at Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. K., Box No. 157, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Address T. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and can show good reference. Address W. L., at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, A situation as light porter, or as coachman, for which he can give good reference; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, lately married, as coachman, in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to his capability and character. Call or address at No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; understands driving and the management of horses; wages no object so as to get a good situation. Address or call on ROBERT AUSTIN, No. 169 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk in any respectable business, and desirous of seeking the good of my employer in all respects. Address S. M., Box No. 113, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business. Good reference given. Address G. R., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. Best of City reference can be obtained. Can be heard of for two days. Address J. L. BOST, harness maker, No. 126 West 28th-st.

TO SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening and farming, with the laying out new grounds; well qualified to undertake and superintend the work of a first-class estate both in horticultural and agricultural improvements. Address B. L., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York. Has the best of recommendations.

TO THOSE GOING SOUTH OR TO EUROPE.—A man and his wife, free from incumbrance, &c., possessing long experience in taking charge of family residences, the former filling a responsible situation, are now ready to receive an engagement either in New-York or Brooklyn. Unlimited references given if required. Address, for six days, A. V., Box No. 207 office of this paper.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO form an engagement with a Protestant church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. W., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

MUSICAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING MADE arrangements with the large publishing house of Ditson & Co., of Boston, for their extensive catalogue of music and books, is prepared to furnish dealers, teachers, seminaries and the public with all the music and musical works published in the United States (including foreign music) at the lowest possible prices. Martin's celebrated guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for sale at importers' prices. The Horace Waters' pianos and melodeons and other superior makes, new and second-hand, at prices which defy competition. Monthly payments for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.
New and very popular music—"The Palace Garden, or Singing Bird Polka," 40 cents; "The Swinging Schottische," 35 cents.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST'S SITUATION BY A gentleman who has had some experience. Is familiar with the Episcopal service. Salary moderate. References unexceptionable. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 1,799 New-York Post-Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS OF GENTLEMANLY DEportment are wanted to travel in an adjoining county, in a first-rate paying business; only the best agents are needed. Apply, between 11 and 3 o'clock, to CHAS. MANTEL, No. 116 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book-keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with refererences, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD 14 TO 18 IN AN OFFICE down-town; must live with parents. Write address, age, reference and where last employed. Salary low first year, and increased according to usefulness. Address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID and waitress; none need apply without the best City reference. A German from Dresden preferred; call at No. 48 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY ON STATEN ISLAND, (healthy location,) a woman as cook, washer and ironer; wages liberal, and best references required. Apply at No. 49 Broad-st.

WANTED—A WAITER, THAT THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at N. CLARK'S, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL AS waitress. City references required. Apply at No. 137 East 15th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 260.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11½c. to 12c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. ₰ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

NEW MACKEREL, CODFISH AND HERRINGS—NEW MACKEREL, barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits.
Our Halifax PICKLED HERRINGS, GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH, MESS SHAD, BLUEFISH, PICKLED CODFISH, PICKLED HADDOCK, in original packages, full weights, warranted first quality, for sale, VERY LOW, FOR CASH, BY ALLAN & ROSE,
No. 228 Washington-st., above Barclay.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK, LARD, HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, RICH AND MILD CHEESE, Ashton Salt, Fresh Teas, Rice, &c., for sale AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, by ALLAN & ROSE, No. 228 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 204 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others, if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.
The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.
A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.
Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.
The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KEBBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A Collegiate institution—with music and painting—aids to physical education; horse-back riding, calisthenics daily; gymnasium, bowling alley, and swimming in the Mystic River. (salt.) Catalogues to be had of Mrs. THOMAS P. SMITH, Principal, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 22 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Teacher. Begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will open on the 1st of October. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-wather bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 969 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING and Book-keeping, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 14th-st. Rooms open day and evening. Lessons given in schools and families. Ornamental writing executed to order.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

A GENTLEMAN, LATE MEMBER OF AN English University, will take a pupil for a course of classical reading. Address ATTICUS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year Monday, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PIT

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD S. KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
RICHARD S. KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at salesroom NO. 168 BROADWAY,
A large and varied assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c., in lots to suit City and country buyers.
ALSO,
200 sample cards superior Sheffield cutlery, direct from the importers, consisting of pocket knives, razors, table knives, scissors, shears, &c.
ALSO,
36 cases superior Bay Rum.
Also, by order of the Assignee,
An invoice French toys and fancy goods,
ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INST.,
At No. 228 Pearl-st., by order of G. Witherell, Assignee.
$20,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Consisting of fire irons, augurs, augur and dowling bitts, gimblet and shanghae bitts, turnscrews, tri-squares, chisels, emery, registers, tacks, brads, nails, hoes, scythes, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, embracing patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Sept. 24,
At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly sale of Household Furniture—Mahogany sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chairs, walnut bookcase, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, stoves, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD, oak and mahogany furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood cupboard-tables richly carved, oil-paintings, Parian statuary, bisque and Parian ornaments, solid oak extension table, rosewood bookcase, lined with satinwood; superior parlor suites, 7 pieces each; solid rosewood frames covered in rich satin brocade. T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the superior furniture contained in the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., and the house is now magnificently furnished with everything requisite for a first-class house: the parlors are furnished with Brussels carpets, two richly carved suites of parlor furniture covered in French satin; mantel and pier mirrors, with French plates; reception and easy chairs; one parlor grand piano-forte, 7-octave, rosewood, stool and cover; splendid ornaments, oil-paintings. The chambers have Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mahogany spring-seat chairs, rockers, sofas and sofa-beds, mattresses; also, one superior suite of rosewood chamber furniture, cost $180; large bureau, washstand, alsoerpentine, fully marbled, large bedstead, all made en suite and beautifully carved and finished; silver plate, cutlery, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE—VALUABLE FARM, COTTAGE, FARMHOUSE UTENSILS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WELLINGTON A. CARTER will sell by order of the subscribers, Executors of the last will of William H. Mackrell, deceased, on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises lately occupied by said deceased, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., the entire personal estate, consisting of mahogany chairs, tables, sofas, melodeon, carpet rugs, books, glass ware, &c., as also the whole farm stock and utensils, comprising cows, horses, heifer, poultry, wagons, carts, plows, &c. Also, the hay, oats, rye and potatoes, with 33½ acres corn. Terms—Cash in bankable money. Deposits required of all purchasers.
At 12 o'clock will be sold the farm lately occupied by William H. Mackrell, deceased, consisting of about 55 acres of land, together with the improvements thereon, including a fine large ornamental cottage-farmhouse, orchard, outhouses, &c., &c. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. CLASON & ENGLISH, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
S. D. BARNES,
W. C. R. ENGLISH, } Executors.
Catalogues on Friday at the premises and store of the Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 168 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock precisely, large sale of splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house. For full particulars see *Evening Post* and *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, pier glasses, very fine rosewood piano-forte in rosewood case, covered with silk brocatel; back parlor in hair cloth, lace curtains, chandeliers, centre tables; mahogany bedroom furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, wardrobes, feather beds, mattresses, &c.; also, a number of oil-paintings, oil-cloths, and other desirable furniture, without reserve.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 West-st., at four months credit. In addition to the usual assortment, 10 cases, 500 dozen, assorted files from 8 to 18 inches; 25 cases axe helves, Nos. 1, 2, 3; an invoice of plated castors, tea and table spoons and forks, tea sets, mugs, goblets, baskets, fruit knives, &c.; 36 double-barrel guns; 1 case tea trays and waiters; 2 cases handled axes and hatchets; 1 case assorted rules. Also, by order of assignees, an extensive invoice of "Wales French's" augurs and augur bitts, "Nichol's" braces and gimblets, shoe knives, button-hole cutters, &c., &c.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GEO. NICHOLS WILL sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the costly and elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 70 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., consisting of two richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, oil paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, silver, China and glass ware, dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood chamber suites, paillasses, mattresses of pure hair, sofas, couches, rugs, arm and easy chairs, &c., &c., in short, almost every article found in a first-class residence. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.—W. N. LEWIS will sell by auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Mr. Gara's Stables, Nos. 139 and 140 Franklin-st., near West Broadway, without reserve, 1 pair black carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, single or double; also, 1 pair ponies, 8 and 9 years old, sound and kind, single or double; they have been used as ladies' saddle ponies. Also, 1 light carriage in good running order, double harness, sheets, blankets, &c., &c. Sale positive.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

DANIEL S. HOGAN, Auctioneer.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, TO-MORROW, (Friday, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M., at No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av.,) of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeeping. We omit to give the superfluous and elongated description, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality far superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of first-class manufactured furniture of every description; parlor and bedroom furniture of every description; bookcases, extension dining tables; also, two rosewood piano-fortes, by celebrated makers; also, a general assortment of second-hand household furniture of a family declining housekeeping.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 6¾ o'clock, choice private library of valuable standard English books, mostly in fine and substantial bindings, including a variety of illustrated works; also, including many scarce and curious books in history, travels, voyages, &c., in the English and foreign languages; also, a choice collection of American publications and miscellaneous literature, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings. Among this collection may be found the works of Wm. M. Brown, of Newark; Ingram, Brevoort, Sneyers, Ostade, Peter d'Hooge, Tanneur, Smets, Cantinian, Nicolie, Buckhuysen, Waterston, and others of equal celebrity.

R. WATERS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, Sept. 23, inst., at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the stock, fixtures and furniture of house No. 15 Avenue D., corner of 3d-st., with the privilege of lease for the term of three years. Terms cash. By order of
WM. WALCOTT,
PATRICK COLFIELD, } Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 64 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange, every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT SALESROOM, NO. 200 Broadway, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a fine and rich assortment of household and cabinet furniture, this being the opening sale of the season.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under Times Counting-room. H. S. TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly paid on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Brady, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1851, unknown	5 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depots, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.
The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON, } Committee.
A. C. GUNNISON,

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

MECHANICS' BANK, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—NOTICE—The name of this Bank will be changed to that of "Manufacturers' Bank" at Brooklyn, L. I., on the first day of October next.
This change is rendered necessary in consequence of the incorporation of Williamsburg with Brooklyn, and there being another "Mechanics' Bank" in Brooklyn.
The bills and checks of the Mechanics' Bank at Williamsburg will be redeemed as usual at the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and the bills and checks of the Manufacturers' Bank at Brooklyn will also be redeemed at the same Bank. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Books of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be opened at their office No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 24, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at which time 20 per cent. in cash will be required.
G. W. GRIFFITH,
JOHN D. KEATING,
CLAYTON SCHOLES, } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—In consequence of the special meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago on Oct. 6, the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed in New-York the 28th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1858.
HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The advertiser has a considerable sum of money to be invested as above, on first-class securities, in this City. Applications, (direct,) for large or small sums, are solicited, stating particulars in full, and addressed to CAPITAL, care of Boyd's City Express Post, No. 46 William-st.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—Eight per cent. Bonds of the City of Mobile, issued for municipal purposes, redeemable in five years, principal and interest payable at the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, for sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF THOMAS JONES, late of the firm of THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned, at No. 73 Fulton-st., without delay.
JOHN H. MORRIS, Assignee.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER, NO. 40 WALL-st., Manhattan Bank.—Collections made throughout the United States and Canada, and proceeds remitted promptly.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 6 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. S. K. GREEN, President. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAUMGARTNER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A.M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, Passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and Goshen stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 28, 1858, Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars, see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	

LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port and Pleasure Bay.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank, only on her trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN house, Long Branch, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 17, 8½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 19, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 18, 9½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6¼ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 11¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 2 P. M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Red Bank.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

SEPTEMBER, 1858. FARE 25 CENTS.
REGULAR PERMANENT LINE FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without change. Keys Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.
Time-tables at No. 44 Hudson-st., No. 3 Jay-st., No. 163 West-st., and No. 13 College-place.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW and SING SING, EVERY DAY, (Sunday included,) at 8 o'clock A. M. The steamer CLIFTON, from foot of Jay-st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, (Nyack by ferry,) and Amos-st., each way. GEORGE F. STANLEY, Agent.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE 50 CENTS, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE Leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.
JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, TYCONIMA or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning—Leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, WAGON AND Harness. Price $400. Horse, sorrel, 7 years old, 15½ hands high; sound, kind and gentle in harness and under the saddle; stands without tying, and is very powerful. Wagon built by J. R. Lawrence & Co., Broadway, New-York; has been used for less than four months, and is in perfect order. Apply at WILSON'S Stable, 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., or at 56 West 11th-st.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A GRAY PONY, EIGHT YEARS old, sound, kind and gentle. He is a very stylish driver; can pace very fast, and is an excellent lady's saddle horse. Can be seen at Club Stables, No. 88 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY horses, 16 hands high, very stylish drivers, and perfectly kind and gentle in every respect. Can be seen at Cleary's stable, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR

As it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and of every physician to cure whatever of human disease, relieve whatever of human suffering, and prolong whatever of human life he may; so it is my duty to give the result of my studies, investigations and experience to the public, in the manner best calculated to reach the largest number, and effect the greatest possible amount of good.—HUMPHREYS.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
REMARKABLE CURES.
TESTIMONIALS.
NO MORE DOUBT.
QUESTION SETTLED.

We suppose it is natural for every pullet to think that the last egg which was dropped from her feathers is the wittiest, the roundest and the largest egg in all publishing, and we know it is common for every man to consider his last particular improvement as the summit of human achievement, and to herald his tin whistle as the loudest trumpet ever sounded on the field of battle. But having devoted the thought, investigations and most of the labors of the last eight years to the development and perfecting of a series of Remedies for the People, and having witnessed the good effects of these Remedies in hundreds of instances, and received the congratulations and testimonies of scores of others to the same purport, we think we are authorized to spread the matter before the people and claim a triumph for our common humanity. For if disease may be warded off and prevented by the parent or nurse with a box of sugar pills, and if grave diseases can be cured by medicines not only innocuous and harmless but tasteless and pleasant alike to invalid and baby, humanity has certainly gained somewhat.

We present this series of Specific Remedies as the result of our labors, and we claim for them these advantages:

THEY ARE HARMLESS.

In no instance do they produce injury, neither to sick or well, old or young.

THEY ARE SIMPLE.

You always know what to take, and how to take it. The system *is divested of all intricacy and technicality*, and brought down to the wants of every-day life.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT.

A thousand times some little curative is needed when you could not go to the doctor—have not the time or the money to spare, for doctors are sometimes an expensive as well as distant luxury.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT.

Thousands have been cured by them. Read the testimony. You often cure at first with the ounce what you afterward could not relieve with a pound.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

No. 1. FEVER PILLS.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. WORM PILLS.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. BABY'S PILLS.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness.

No. 4. DIARRHŒA PILLS.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. DYSENTERY PILLS.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. CHOLERA PILLS.—For Cholera, Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. COUGH PILLS.—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Soar Throat.

No. 8. TOOTHACHE PILLS.—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.

No. 9. HEADACHE PILLS.—For Headaches, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10. DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Menses.

No. 12. FEMALE PILLS.—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. CROUP PILLS.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough Bad Breathing.

No. 14. SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples in the Face.

No. 15. RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old, mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction, or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in Morocco and Book.... $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.... 4
Case of 15 boxes, and Book.... 2
Case of 6 boxes, and book.... 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians.... $15

These Medicines by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address HUMPHREY'S & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned having used Professor Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Remedies in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious Remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.
Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N.Y.
Rev. F. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
Hon. George Humphreys, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

ROCHESTER.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clarke,	S. P. Allen,	E. Darrow,
H. W. Thomas,	A. Arnold,	Sam'l Snow,
J. Miller,	W. T. Preston,	Isaac Butts,
S. Richardson,	J. Moses,	Wm. Morris,
N. Huntington,	D. Holbrook,	J. Curtiss,
J. J. Van Zandt,	C. J. B. Mount,	J. Swinburn.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

None are so well qualified to give evidence as those who speak from experience, and testify unbiased by interest.

James H. Porter, Amityville, L. I., writes:

AMITYVILLE, June 5, 1858.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: I should be doing violence to my own feelings, as well as injustice to the community, did I withhold from you the great cures which your Specific Remedies are performing in this community. I have only had the agency of your valuable preparations a few days, and yet, within the last ten days, I have cured three very bad cases of Dysentery, each cured within twelve hours of commencing to take the remedies; in fact, the benefits were perceptible within one hour after commencing the use of the medicine; and, so prompt and thorough was the cure, that the persons hardly believed their own feelings. One very bad case of Cough, of four months' standing, was entirely cured in a few days, and there has been no return whatever. Also, one case of Piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, by simply taking your PILE SPECIFIC, with every prospect of permanent cure.

Our people are beginning to realize the difference between the drugging and sickness of the old system, and the taking of your little sugar pills and prompt restoration to health. Please send me copies of your recent Journal, &c, Very respectfully,
JAMES H. PORTER.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

JUST WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing-machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied.

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been, a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols, or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as ill, or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every-day life, that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something, or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old-school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotton and folly sustained. The water-cure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

DOES our system of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy in a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want, economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger in their use. For this they were designed and intended—to serve as the ready resource of the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life. For this end we have expended several years of labor and study, to say nothing of money, and in this aim we trust to succeed; a success of which any man may be proud.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Cyrus Marsh, Second, of Natchez, Miss., writes:

NATCHEZ, May, 1858.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: The invoice of your Specific Remedies, which you sent me from Utica some two months ago, is all sold, and might have been much sooner, had I given any particular attention to the subject. So far as I have learned, they have rendered the purchasers good satisfaction. I have used them in my own family with the most gratifying success, and would not be without them on any account. I herewith indorse draft, the amount of your previous invoice, and beg you to ship me, *via* New-Orleans, one dozen $4 cases, $2 do., and 25 dozen of the single boxes, with directions, and for which I will remit on receipt of invoice. Truly yours,
CYRUS MARSH, Second.

From C. D. Mead.

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., July 20, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of NEURALGIA PILLS and a few of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles.—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skillful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable PILE PILLS.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the COUGH PILLS, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your PILE PILLS. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases.

Thine truly, C. D. MEAD.

From N. Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS: I most cheerfully record my opinion of the use and value of your SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

In the Autumn of 1855, I was suffering from a chronic diarrhœa, contracted on the Mississippi, and was also alarmed by symptoms of inflammation, so as to seek medical advice. A dose of calomel and rhei was prescribed. But in calling on the druggist, who was only an agent of your remedies, and having seen favorable notices of them, I changed my course, purchased a case, and commenced taking the DIARRHŒA PILLS, and subsequently the Dysentery Pills, according to your directions. In a few days I found my complaint entirely subdued, and have had since very little trouble with the difficulty.

Subsequently I had a young man attacked with violent dysentery, who first applied to a physician, but without success, when I procured him a box of your Dysentery Pills, which he used according to the directions in your little Manual and was quite well and about again in three days.

A Mr. C., aged 23 years, was attacked the second time with erysipelas, (crusty eruption,) the entire scalp being covered with blisters, was suffering extreme pain, with high fever and rapid inflammation, and was in a very critical condition. He took from my little case of your remedies, your SALT RHEUM PILLS, according to your Manual, and in three days was able to attend to his business, became well, and has not had a return of the complaint since, now two years.

I have used other remedies of yours in cases not so marked, and have found them highly useful, especially the FEVER PILLS, which I consider invaluable.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Feb. 18, 1858.

Our unprecedented large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.

A. & J. E. BELL,
Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

From Prof. W. Morris, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS & Co.—*Dear Sirs*: Your Homœopathic Specific Remedies have most efficiently superseded all other kinds of domestic medicines, wherever their adaptations and virtues have become known.

I have had much pleasure in commending them, from personal experience, to many of my friends, and have done so with full confidence in the correctness of you composite theory, and of the principles on which your specifics are prepared. My observation of the results of their use has been rather extended, and these results I have found to be invariably beneficial, and of the most satisfactory kind.

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: Some months since I received from you a case of "Specific Homœopathic Medicines."

I am happy to say that I have used the remedies for myself, my family and friends, with decided and beneficial results. So much so that in every instance a case of the remedies has been desired and purchased of your agent. I could give many instances of almost instantaneous relief, and of attacks of fever arrested in a few hours by their use, but it is unnecessary. Please accept my thanks for the case so kindly sent me, and be assured I shall most cordially recommend a preparation so powerful for good.

Wishing you great success in your effort to diminish the ills to which human flesh is heir.

I am most truly and fraternally yours,
ALLEN STEELE.
Pastor of M. E. Church, New-York.

Professor HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: Some time early last year my name was given to you by my friend Mr. G., of your City; thereupon you sent me your journal. After reading it I was induced to purchase a case of your medicines from your agent here, Mr. Radde, and have continued to use them in my family ever since with the best of success—especially with children—so that I now feel that I would not be without them under any circumstances, and can rely upon them with a *great deal of confidence*. Inclosed please find $6, for which send me a $4 case containing vials which I have seen mentioned in the Journal, and a $2 case for a friend, and much oblige yours truly,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1856. A. MAXWELL.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver-street, Boston, writes:

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold, as there are many who would make use of them at once.

Very respectfully, MRS. HELEN E. WALKER.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES'
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

CURES BY IMAGINATION.

It is often urged against Homœopathy, that it cures through imagination. Its cures are no cures, only its patients imagine they are cured. But is it not a little singular that imagination should be so potent to cure with our small doses, and so impotent to cure with the large ones of the old school? If the principle were good for anything, the larger the dose, the more imagination should cure, but the converse of the proposition proves its falsity. But we cure children, even infants, a year, a month, or a week old. How about imagination in their case? It is also well known that our treatment is very successful in the cure of horses, cattle, and other animals. Does imagination cure them? The most successful veterinary surgeons of the day are those who use Homœopathic remedies exclusively in their practice, and several of the largest equestrian troupes of horses are entirely under the same practice, experience having shown the immense superiority of this treatment for animals. We shall have to invent a new intellectual system for this order of beings, or confess that the imagination theory of cure is exploded.

Little observation is sufficient to show that the beginnings of disease are usually trifling. A slight cold, then cough, and more cold, from time to time, and at length we have a settled irritation of the lungs, bronchitis, and finally incurable consumption. An acid stomach, frequent usings of food, irregular discharges unheeded and neglected, and at length we have settled dyspepsia, hypochondria and piles, and hopeless disorganization, as the final results. So in childhood. Frequent earaches unrelieved, then discharges from the ear, and permanent deafness. Weakness, pain and weariness in the back and limbs, unheeded and uncured, and you have ere long sciatica, lameness, or permanent distortions of the spine. So of almost all serious maladies.

Now, all these diseases are *curable*—easily, readily curable, IN THEIR EARLIER STAGES. These trifling pains and ailments would be of no consequence, only they are the avant courriers of the more formidable enemies just in the rear. These slight pains and ailments, are the distress-signals which nature hangs out for relief.

Here is where our beautiful system of specifics so appropriately comes in, with means simple, harmless and pleasant. She at once arrests the progress of disease, and stops it short before it has had time to demonstrate itself in the system. There is not only a present inconvenience relieved, but the entire organism is strengthened and protected. There can be no question that the general influence upon the constitution is most beneficial.

If there is a greater humbug than this we have yet to see it.

Much of ridicule has been heaped upon homœopathy on account of the exceedingly minute form of the remedies which it employs. But the most refined dose of phosphorus or iron which we administer is still not so fine or attenuated as the phosphorus or iron that exists, serving its proper office in the human brain or blood, nor so refined as the miasma of cholera or yellow fever, which sweep down their thousands yearly. Has any one weighed the quantity of small-pox, of scarlet fever or of measles virus necessary to communicate the disease or destroy the victim—and if disease in its origin or essence is so immaterial, is it absurd to cure it with doses equally immaterial or imponderable? Time is not very distant when it will be very absurd to attempt the cure of disease in any other manner. If a plant to be benefited by a fertilizer must needs receive it in a refined or attenuated form, much more so delicate a structure as the human economy can only profitably receive it after having been prepared in a manner analogous to that which renders the fertilizer a proper pabulum for the plant. That our preparation of medicines does so prepare them is not only demonstrable from the nature of the process itself, but from their beneficial effect as conservators of life.

From Cyrus Burhens, Esq., Saugerties, N. Y.

Your Remedies have effected many cures here. No. 7 has proved an excellent PREVENTIVE as well as CURE for coughs, colds, &c.; No. 10, for dyspepsia, and No. 9, or Headache Pills, have certainly given the best satisfaction. The same can be said of your RHEUMATIC, SALT RHEUM and DYSENTERY Remedies; and the frequent calls for OPTHALMY PILLS give sure evidence of their efficacy in cases of sore, weak or inflamed eyes. As a series of Domestic Remedies, they are unequaled.

Here is our list of Remedies, and some of the cases cured by them, and a part only of the testimonials given of them. We could fill pages with them, if we were careful to gather them up or preserve them, but want of space forbids. What is said of DYSENTERY, COUGH or DYSPEPSIA Specific could also be said of the remaining medicines in the list.

No. 1.—FEVER PILLS.

For Fevers of all kinds, Inflammatory, Rheumatic, Bilious, Congestive and even Typhoid Fever. Inflammations and Congestions of the Head, Chest, Liver, Lungs, Pleura and Bowels, Stitches and Pain in the Side or Chest, Palpitations of the Heart, Fevers of Children, Worm Fevers, and all diseases attended with QUICK PULSE, RESTLESS TOSSING and ARTERIAL EXCITEMENT.

This is the only popular remedy offered for that most frequently recurring as well as dangerous condition—*Fever* or *Inflammation*. No other remedy equals it in *reducing the force and frequency of the pulse, relieving heat and producing perspiration.*

CONGESTION OF THE CHEST.—A stout young man, some 20 years of age, laboring daily in the open air, complained of pain in both sides, in deep inspiration, a constant sensation of weight and heaviness in the chest, and labored breathing. He had a hard, severe cough, and quickened pulse, complained of depression and weakness. This state had existed nearly two weeks. He commenced taking FEVER PILLS—one pill three times per day. After two or three days he found himself much better, and in two weeks had quite recovered.

MEASLES.—A young man at Cooper's Plains was taken down with measles, attended with very severe congestive symptoms, and was regarded in very great danger for twenty-four hours. He received from our agent simply our FEVER and COUGH PILLS, and in three days was able to again go about his business.

SCARLET FEVER.—A gentleman of Fleming, Cayuga County, informs us that he considers our FEVER PILLS of inestimable value in this disease. He sold a case of the Remedies to a family where the children were down with the Scarlet Fever, and, after a trial of them, they were satisfied that there was nothing better for that disease than the FEVER PILLS. The family, numbering some six children, all had the disease which prevailed around them, and during the entire course with the several children, they simply gave the FEVER PILLS dissolved in water, a dessert spoonful of the fluid, made in the usual form, every two hours, and, without calling a physician, all were promptly and permanently restored to health, and are firm believers in the value of the Specific Remedies. There were two other cases in the immediate neighborhood where large families of children were safely carried through the disease by the use of the same remedy, without the aid of a physician.

A child of 4 years, in the country, was attacked towards sundown, after playing out during the day, with a most violent fever—face red, head and body hot, throwing off a glow of heat, pulse quick, raging thirst, and restless tossing and wild talking, made up this frightful picture. The father dissolved two *Fever Pills* in one glass of water, and gave a spoonful every hour. By 9 o'clock she was more quiet; at 10, perspiration began to appear, and she dropped to sleep. At midnight she was sleeping quietly, and long before morning all went to rest, and the child awoke at breakfast time, pale, fatigued and feeble, but the fever all gone, pulse quiet, and skin cool, and by the next day could be considered as well.

Cases like the above occur every day, and almost hourly; and had Homœopathy done nothing more than to give the world a mild and pleasant medium that reduces *fever* so promptly and safely, it would have deserved the blessings of mankind.

No. II. WORM PILLS.

For all Worm Complaints in Children or adults, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Picking at the Nose, Wetting the Bed. A pleasant, safe and rational remedy. Other Worm medicines, while they are very repugnant and difficult to be given to the child, only drive off a few worms, while, by weakening the bowels, they induce the rapid growth of more worms, so that no real good is done. This medicine, by curing the condition on which Worms depend, of course radically cures them, and is not only safe, but the only way, in which worms can be destroyed, and the system perfectly cured. It has cured when all other medicines have failed.

No. III. BABY'S PILLS.

For all complaints of Infants and Young Children, such as Colic, Crying, Worrying, Sleeplessness, suffering from Teething; also, for slow growth, debility and general feebleness of children, these pills are a true panacea. They contain no opium or anodyne, and yet quiet and calm the system, relieve colic and the irritation of teething, and induce a pleasant and natural rest, without the disadvantage of opiates or drugs. Many old nurses, who know their value, will not nurse lying-in-women without them.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

The question is frequently asked, Wherein do your specific medicines differ from the usual Homœopathic preparations? We answer, They are medicines for *particular diseases*, or that general aggregation of symptoms constituting a particular disease, and specifically adapted to its cure. Other Homœopathic Medicines are general remedies, which may be applied, in the hand of a skillful practitioner, to a greater variety of morbid conditions, but a proper application of which requires an intimate knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the medicine, and an equally intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of the disease and patient—a knowledge which an amateur always finds it difficult, and often impossible, to possess. So that, while Specific Medicines are easily and readily applied, the usual Homœopathic Medicines are selected with great difficulty and doubt. For instance, while everybody knows what a *cough*, a *headache*, or *diarrhœa*, or *suppressed menstruation* is, yet but comparatively few know, and all will find it difficult to learn, what are the characteristic indications for the use of *Mercurius*, or *Belladonna*, or *Pulsatilla*, &c.; and without this knowledge the medicine cannot be prescribed with precision. The action of the remedies in both cases is the same—the principle upon which they cure the same—ONLY IN ONE CASE THE KNOWLEDGE, SKILL AND EXPERIENCE OF THE PHYSICIAN ARE EMPLOYED IN ADAPTING THE MEDICINE TO THE DISEASE, AND IN THE OTHER THE AMATEUR, WITH HIS BOX AND BOOK, SEEKS TO DO IT FOR HIMSELF.

Our medicines are put up in larger pellets than those usually employed by Homœopathic physicians, because they are more convenient to take than small ones, and because they retain the medicine much more firmly, and for a longer time, than in the shape of smaller pellets.

Some persons object that if they have a case of remedies in their house, being so pleasant to take, they or their children are constantly dosing themselves with sugar pills. But why not? If they have a headache, or pain, or cold, or other ailment, trifling though it may seem, is it not better for them and better for all that it be relieved? Nothing is gained by permitting it to continue—but the contrary. Such trifles are often the *avant courriers* of serious and life-periling diseases. And if you can relieve such sufferings by harmless SUGAR PILLS, you should accept the blessing gratefully, rather than be obliged to employ the poisonous drugs so often resorted to.

NO. IV. DIARRHŒA PILLS.

For Summer Complaint, Loose Bowels, Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum; unquestionably the safest and most valuable remedy known for these complaints, either for adults or children, and invaluable to those traveling. These complaints, it is well known, carry thousands to their graves every Summer; and it is almost equally well known that anodynes, opiates and drugs generally do as much harm as good. This remedy acts promptly, by checking the evacuations, restoring them to a healthy character, and thus curing the disease. Thousands have been cured by it every season since its introduction to the public.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation. One of the first Homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect. A box of DIARRHŒA PILLS, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child of eighteen months was teething, which was accompanied with loose bowels, pale, sickly face, emaciation, wrinkles in the neck, sunken expression of the face, crying, petulant and fretful mood. It had become quite weak and prostrate, and was considered in a dangerous condition. A DIARRHŒA PILL, given three times per day, and one of the BABY'S PILLS for its restlessness at night, entirely cured it in two weeks, so that it regained its wonted humor, appetite, playfulness and strength.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation. One of the first Homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect. A box of DIARRHŒA PILLS, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child, two years old, came up from New-York, where it had been suffering all Summer with diarrhœa and frequent vomiting. It was quite emaciated, pale, ashy countenance, stools several times per day, thin, loose and very offensive, and frequent vomiting. Cordials and old-school drugs had only partially checked, not cured or controlled the disease. A DIARRHŒA PILL three times per day entirely cured it in less than a week.

When it is recollected that 200 children died last week in the City of New-York of CHOLERA INFANTUM, to say nothing of those reputed as dying of other diseases induced by this, the importance of a remedy for children in the form of pleasant Sugar Pills, which promptly *cures the disease*, cannot be estimated. We could cite hundreds of cases of cures did space permit.

No. V. DYSENTERY PILLS.

For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux; a sovereign remedy, invaluable in the hot seasons and Fall of the year. Dysentery is known to be one of the most fatal diseases of our country—often quite baffling the ordinary means of cure, yet persons have volunteered their testimony—showing that in every instance, and the worst possible cases of *Bloody Dysentery*, this remedy has not failed to perfect a cure.

CASES.

I. A gentleman of 45, florid complexion, full habit, getting his feet wet and cold, in the rain, was attacked with Dysentery of a violent character. It was attended with frequent calls to stool every 15 minutes or half an hour, with discharges of only mucus and blood accompanied by violent colic, cutting pains and severe tenesmus or straining, also considerable heat, coated tongue and quick pulse. A dose of oil and then of cordials had produced no relief. He commenced taking the DYSENTERY PILLS, one every hour, with prompt relief, and the third day was able to be out.

II. A child four years old had Dysentery for three days, stools every two hours, of blood and blood-stained mucus, colic, griping and cries. A DYSENTERY PILL every 2 hours entirely cured the case in 24 hours.

III. A young lady of 20 was attacked with severe Dysentery, her bowels moving 15 or 20 times per day, attended with severe griping pains and violent tenesmus. The stools were mostly blood, and bloody mucus, at times resembling scrapings; considerable fever and prostration. The DYSENTERY PILLS, one every hour, entirely relieved the pain, and arrested the discharges in 12 hours, and the day following she considered herself well.

IV. A gentleman of 40, large and robust, while traveling in Michigan, was attacked with Dysentery, commencing with a sensation of weight and heaviness in the lower bowel and desire to stool, soon followed with griping and cutting pains in the abdomen, and thin, watery stools, frequently repeated, with tenesmus. He commenced with the *Dysentery Pills*, with which he was fortunately provided, and found relief from the first pill. Continuing their use, he was entirely relieved in 24 hours.

V. A gentleman had been exposed while hunting and fishing for several days, and was attacked with all the usual symptoms of *Dysentery*, colic, griping, pains in the bowels, followed by a desire for stool, following each other with but little intervals. Stools thin and scanty, attended and preceded by pain and tenesmus. A DYSENTERY PILL every two hours soon relieved and vanquished the entire disease.

VI. A child of 18 months, teething, considerable fever and heat, frequent cries from colic, with drawing up of the feet and restless tossing, frequent stools of mucus and blood, streaked mucus with straining, soreness about the anus. DYSENTERY PILLS dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, every hour. Cured in two days.

What more need be said on DYSENTERY, *here is the remedy*, MILD, PLEASANT, EFFICIENT.

No. VI. CHOLERA PILLS.

For Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting also with Diarrhœa; efficacious both to prevent an attack and as a cure. No better or safer remedy can be found, either as a preventive against Cholera, or to cure an attack which has come on. It is equally efficacious against Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, even in case of pregnant females, or arising from any other cause.

No. VII. COUGH PILLS.

For bad Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis and Sore Throats. Bad Colds, neglected or frequently repeated, often lay the foundation of Consumption, Bronchitis, and premature decline. Though there are many remedies advertised as prompt and speedy cures, yet none so safely and yet speedily and surely effect a cure as this. Often a single pill, taken at night, has entirely relieved the system of a severe and threatening cold by the morning.

No. IX. HEADACHE PILLS.

For Headaches of all sorts, Sick Headache with Nausea and Vomiting, &c., for Vertigo, Fullness, Heat and Swimming of the Head, Vanishing of Sight, Numbness, &c. No one, subject to this distressing affection, should hesitate to give this simple medicine a trial. Hundreds of cases have been permanently cured by it. It often averts the attack entirely, and destroys the predisposition to a return when properly followed up.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
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Old School Physicians, unable from the mass of testimony to deny the numerous and important cures made by Homœopathy, yet attribute these cures entirely to diet and imagination. But, my good Sir, did it never occur to you how much better it is to cure by diet and imagination than with calomel and the lancet? And if disease can be cured so promptly and well with Sugar Pills, diet and the imagination, are you guiltless in torturing your patients with blisters and dosing them with quinine, iodine, strychnine and other poisons, the effects of which you know are so destructive?

If 25 cents will purchase for you a proper physician's prescription for a diarrhœa, dysentery, headache, bad cold, dyspepsia, [or bilious complaint, or if 50 cents will procure you a true specific for fever and ague, or piles, why should you spend your time to dance attendance on the doctors at the tune of a dollar each for something quite problematical as to its value? Are you like the man who was afraid to use his own nose, lest he should breathe through an improper tube?

NONSENSE! HUMBUG! MOONSHINE! QUACKERY!

We answer in the words of a recent writer, quite applicable to this subject: "To damn with an epithet is the shortest form of logic. Call Abolitionist the man who sets his face with a sudden resoluteness of energy against the aggressions of Slavery; call fanatic the earnest advocate of any great truth, or opponent of any great error; pronounce enthusiast all men of strong and hopeful convictions, and you have achieved a surer victory than the syllogisms of Aristotle could afford you. It is a short way with all sorts of dissenters. They may disprove your facts, expose your fallacies and refute your arguments, but by a talisman, all the glory of the contest remains your own. The recipe is no secret, or we might conceal it for private use. It is in daily practice. It operates like an opiate on all the otherwise decided movements of the day. It crushes enterprise, condemns the earnest and patriotic to obscurity, and leaves the stage for knaves and fools, the Punches and Judies of routine, to caper upon."

REMEMBER,

That our system of SPECIFICS divests the private or domestic practice of Homœopathy of all intricacies and technicalities, and places its mild and benign results within the reach of every individual at a very moderate outlay.

No. X. DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

For Weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, Heart Burn, Spitting up of Food, Flatulence, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste, Loss of Appetite, Costive Bowels, Bilious complaints, Kidney Complaints, Sore Mouth of nursing women, Vomiting and Morning Sickness of pregnant females, &c. A multitude in every community suffer from these and kindred evils, against which the usual remedies at best only palliate, while in most cases they aggravate and even render them incurable. A trial even of a single Pill, in any of the above cases, will satisfy the most incredulous of its great value.

DYSPEPSIA OR WEAK STOMACH, CASE 1.—A young man of 19 had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with a severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he eat very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during warm weather. The bowels were very costive—stools hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœopath failed to help him. He commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, one pill three times per day, with prompt relief. In little more than a week this pain of two years' standing had disappeared, and in a month more his bowels had become perfectly regular and he was entirely well.

2. A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, one morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

3. A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in his mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage or even mounting an eminence quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning works like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with *Piles*. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the *Pills* were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself pretty well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

No. XI. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.

For suppressed, scanty, delaying or painful Menses, for Whites or Leucorrhea, with too scanty Menstruation, Headache, and other sufferings during the period. Ladies who suffer from these difficulties, and know how unpleasant it is to describe them to a physician, can appreciate the value of a simple, yet efficient remedy, which they may always have at hand and apply at pleasure.

No. XII. FEMALE PILLS.

For Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhea, or Whites, too profuse or long-continued Menses, or Female Hemorrhage, Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri. Full one-third of the females of this country suffer from these diseases, and against them the ordinary remedies are useless or worse. Any case of Leucorrh

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Domestic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Custom-House Difficulties—Attempt to Effect a Compromise—The Ordered Naval Officers to be Restored—The Court-Martial on Surgeon Sherman, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Surveyor HART and JAMES B. CRAIG, Clerk to Collector SCHELL, arrived here last evening, and had a long interview to-day with the President and Secretary COBB touching the Custom-House difficulties. They came, I understand, to effect a compromise. It is proposed to examine closely the work of all the Custom-House officers, and remove such as may be detected in errors. Objection is also made to some of the late decisions of the Secretary overruling the Collector. There is also a matter of settlement with Deputy-Collector CAPERS.

A prominent Government officer, who is in a position to know, intimated to-day that the President would restore the whole batch of Naval officers to the active list. The examination of the cases is nearly concluded.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the record of the Court-Martial held on board the *Dale*, as mentioned in my dispatch of last evening. It appears that Surgeon SHERMAN made some report which was not palatable to Capt. MERCER, and he determined to get rid of the Doctor. The Court dismissed him from the Squadron, but he returns home under full pay and satisfied that the Department will sustain him in the course he pursued.

Gen. HETH is temporarily absent from the capital.

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[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $[illegible], a reduction of nearly $200,000 as compared with those of the previous week. The amount subject to draft is $12,900,000.

The Land Office at Stillwater has been removed to Cambridge, and that at Faribault to St. Peters, Minnesota.

The Postmaster-General, who left for the North this afternoon, will stop at Philadelphia on business connected with the Post-Office and Custom and Court-House accommodations in that city.

The Atlantic Cable Reported All Right.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 23.

We can at last announce the gratifying intelligence that the Atlantic Cable is again in complete working order. Good electrical currents have been passed through the line for the last three days, and though we are not informed of the transmission of any specific messages, it can be stated with accuracy that the "signals" received from Valentia are as perfect as ever. It is hoped the cable will be ready for business in a few weeks at the furthest.

The Burning Steamship.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The *Rosencath* was not near enough to the burning steamer to observe her particularly, and her officers know nothing more than that imparted by the *Arabian*. They cannot say whether she was iron or wood, paddle or screw. All the particulars we hope to obtain upon the arrival of the *Arabian*, now hourly expected.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 20th inst.

An English steamer had brought 660 coolies and a cargo of Africans from Cardenas.

Sugar was dull, and the stock was 135,000 boxes.

Exchange on London was 15 ℘ cent.; on New-Orleans 5 ℘ cent., and on New-York 4 ℘ cent.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Everything bids fair for a large attendance on the laying of the corner-stone of the "Inebriate Asylum" to-morrow. The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is here; also the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the Hon. Mr. FOLSON, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, Dr. BELLOWS, and a large number of the Trustees. The Trustees, in connection with prominent citizens of Binghamton, visited the site this afternoon, and were much pleased with the extensive and picturesque prospect it affords.

Terrible Crime—A Woman Drowns her Four Children in a Well—Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 23.

A woman, named SCHELLING, at Groveport in this County, committed murder yesterday by throwing into a well, 35 feet deep, her four children, one a boy, the other three girls, the oldest 12 years, the youngest 2 years. She afterwards jumped in herself. All were taken out dead. The woman is supposed to have been insane.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 23.

JOHN T. GOODRICH is the Democratic nominee for Congress against Mr. SPINNER, the Republican candidate, in the St. Lawrence and Herkimer District.

The Paraguay Expedition.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The steamers *Waterwitch*, *Fulton* and *Arctic*, and the sloop-of-war *Preble*, of the Paraguay Expedition, arrived here last night.

The Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 50.

Two Persons Killed by Lightning.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

ENOCH DANFORTH, of Lagrange, and WM. H. RECORD, were killed by lightning last night. The former was sitting in the bar-room at the time, and the latter was on the road with his team of horses.

Jealousy and Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 23.

A German named MICHAEL ECK killed his wife this morning, by stabbing in the breast. The cause was jealousy.

The Weather at Boston—Military.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The thermometer at Cambridge Observatory, this morning stood at 34.

The Boston Fusileers, Capt. SNOW, will visit Montreal on the 12th of October.

Accident to the Steamer Huntsville.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The steamer *Georges Creek* met the steamer *Huntsville* off Cape Romain last night, with her shaft broken, and towed her into port here.

The Steamer Catherine Maria.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The steamer *Catherine Maria*, from New-York for Nicaragua, has put in here for coal.

The receipts of Cotton at Augusta from the interior towns are unusually large.

Arrival of the Pacific at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived here from New-York at half-past nine o'clock last night, and leaves again for Galway to-morrow afternoon. She sighted the United States mail steamer *Fulton*, bound to Southampton and Havre, on the 21st, at 5 A. M., and passed her at noon.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The Royal mail steamship *Asia* arrived here from Boston at half-past seven o'clock this evening and will sail again for Liverpool at 9 P. M. Weather clear and calm.

THE ENGINES AND MACHINERY FOR THE NEW NAVAL STEAMERS.—The Board of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, a few days ago, to examine the proposals for building and putting on board the engines and machinery for the new propeller sloops-of-war, now in process of construction in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed at its recent session, are rapidly drawing their labors to a close. It is probable they will make their report in a few days. Proposals for constructing these engines, &c., have been received from the following firms:

EDWARD LYNCH, Washington, D. C.; CHARLES REEDER, Baltimore, Md.; MURRAY & HAZLEHURST, do.; RAINEY & NEAFIE, Philadelphia; MERRICK & SON, do.; WM. NORRIS, do.; West Point Foundry, New-York; Fulton Iron Works, do.; Morgan Iron Works, do.; Novelty Iron Works, do.; Allaire Iron Works, do. Atlantic Works, Boston; Boston Locomotive Works; WOODRUFF & BEACH, Hartford, Ct.

In examining the bids, the character of the engines to be furnished and the time in which contract can be complied with, will be taken into consideration, as well as the cost of the work.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2188. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Educational Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ELMIRA, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858.

The Educational Convention which assembled here during the present week, met in Ely's Hall, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by the President, the Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At the first roll-call thirty-eight District Commissioners and City Superintendents answered to their names. This number was increased to fifty during the afternoon and evening, the whole number in the State being one hundred and thirty-two.

Mr. SWERTING, of Wayne, the Secretary, read the minutes of the Convention held at Cortlandtville, last year, after which, on motion of the Hon. S. S. RANDALL, of New-York, the Commissioners were called on by the President to set forth the results of their observation in relation to the Schools in their respective Districts. The statements were generally much alike, and the state of the Schools, although improving under the present system, was shown to be far from what it should be. In every District there are some good school-houses and teachers, but, with the exception of the cities and villages, most of the school-houses were pronounced to be bad, very bad, and worthless; some of them mere miserable shells. The lack of qualification among teachers was universally complained of, and the Commissioners, almost without exception, stated that they should be obliged to close many of their schools if they rejected even third-rate teachers. School trustees were generally remiss in the discharge of their duties, and exceedingly illiberal—being satisfied with teachers at 30 shillings a week, and seldom visiting the schools. This charge was shown to apply to more than two-thirds of the entire number of trustees throughout the State. To these evils was added the general supineness and indifference of parents and people in regard to their schools, not one in ten sending children to them ever entering the school-house, or in any way aiding or encouraging the teacher by personal attendance or counsel. Every effort was made in some districts to keep the schools open six months of the year on the public money, the people seeming to have an unaccountable horror of being taxed to support schools. It was broadly hinted that many parents in the Empire State devote much more personal attention and money to the training and development of their horses, cattle, pigs and puppies, than to their schools and the education of their children.

The various speakers were questioned, and many facts were elicted, illustrating the methods adopted by Commissioners in dealing with the difficulties detailed by them.

This order of business occupied the whole afternoon, and was continued during the whole of the forenoon session on Wednesday. With the exception of a small party of ladies, introduced to the Hall by Commissioner MOODY, of Broome, there were no auditors during the first session—the good people of Elmira not seeming to be aware of the presence of the Convention in their midst.

In the evening, Mr. RANDALL delivered a well-considered address, which commanded marked attention from the Convention, and a numerous audience of the ladies and citizens of Elmira. It occupied upwards of an hour, and embraced a statement of the numerous deficiencies existing in our systems of public instruction, the chief of which were the absence of any connecting link between institutions of the lower and higher grades; the want of practical instruction and efficiency, and of a complete and comprehensive course of study. Mr. R. insisted upon the obligation as well as interest of the State, thoroughly to educate all its future citizens, in such a manner and to such an extent as to enable each individual to render himself useful socially, morally and politically; urging that this could be accomplished only by a systematic organization and gradation of our public schools, academies and colleges, acting in concert with each other, under an enlightened and common jurisdiction, provided and sanctioned by the State. Ample provision should be made by the State for the complete education of every child, however humble or destitute, vicious or imbecile; and every parent and guardian should by law be required to avail himself of these privileges to the utmost practicable extent for the benefit of children not otherwise provided for.

On the opening of the Afternoon Session of Wednesday a Constitution was adopted, and the Convention was organized into an association, to be known as a State Association of School Commissioners, Superintendents, Presidents and Secretaries of Boards of Education.

An invitation from the President and Faculty of Elmira Female College to visit that institution, was received and accepted.

Mr. RANDALL offered a series of resolutions in favor first of opening schools by reading a portion of Scripture. Second, recommending the Legislature to provide for the establishment of central high schools, in all cases where practicable. Third, recommending a like consolidation of the library money for the institution of libraries, suited to the character of such central high schools.

The following gentlemen were now elected officers of the Association, the State Superintendent, by virtue of his office, being President: For Vice-President—HON. S. S. RANDALL, of New-York. For Secretary—DANIEL BEACH, of Schuyler. For Treasurer—L. W. MOODY, of Broome.

Mr. RANDALL here called up his first resolution, in relation to reading the Bible in schools, which, after some spicy discussion, in which Messrs. BULKLEY, of Kings; SMITH, of Tioga; FARLEY, of Livingston; PATTINGILL, of Steuben; TODD, of Wayne, Mr. RANDALL and the State Superintendent participated, was unanimously adopted amid applause.

The other resolutions were laid over, and Mr. VAN DYCK delivered an address occupying half an hour, containing suggestions and setting forth his views in regard to the best methods of procedure on the part of Commissioners. According to his showing, the Commissioners are almost powerless to do more than examine Teachers and give good advice to School Trustees. They have no power to appoint Teachers, or to insist on any improvements however necessary, in regard to Schools and school-houses. The address was eloquent, and was received with extreme favor. At its close, a time was fixed for visiting the Female College on the following morning; after which, a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. KIDDLE, of New-York, the first of which declared that no certificate should be granted to teach, unless the candidate possessed all the requisite qualifications, so far as they can be ascertained by examination. This, with the balance of the series, all of a similar tendency, after some discussion, were adopted, with every probability that their spirit will be violated by every Commissioner and Superintendent in the State.

The Convention adjourned until the evening, when the Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, brother of H. W. BEECHER, appeared on the stage and delivered a written lecture, which consumed a couple of hours, and contained many excellent points, but with many defects in manner and matter, the speaker evidently being desirous to show his audience how entirely free a minister could be, and yet retain his standing.

On Thursday morning the Association met, and a report from the Committee on Time and Place was read.

The place of meeting fixed on was Lyons, in the county of Wayne, and the time the second Tuesday in Sept., 1859.

Mr. BULKLEY offered a resolution in behalf of the New-York *Teacher*, recognizing it as the organ of the Association; which was unanimously adopted.

Some sharp remarks were here made by the President in regard to the failure, on the part of the citizens of Elmira, to furnish a hall, and otherwise give effect to the assurances made by their Commissioner, which had induced the Association to adopt Elmira as the present place of meeting. This called up Mr. FRANCIS HALL, President of the village Board, and some satisfactory explanations were made, which relieved the citizens at the expense of the Commissioner, and all further difficulties were disposed of by the prompt action of Mr. HALL and several of the leading citizens.

Carriages were here announced as ready to convey the members of the Association to the Female College; and, after some unimportant details, the Association adjourned and proceeded to the College, which is one of the finest educational edifices in the United States, occupying a gentle elevation on the northern borders of the town, in the midst of the beautiful valley of the Chemung. The Association was received by President COWLES and the Faculty, who conducted the members to the great octagon hall, where they were received by the young ladies, 130 in number. After a song of welcome, President COWLES set forth, in a brief statement, the aims, the results and the needs of the institution. He said, substantially: "This College is the first and only one ever chartered in this State devoted exclusively to the education of women, and it promises to be the pioneer of most valuable modifications and improvements in regard to the theories and future development of popular education. The edifice was erected by a number of wealthy and earnest friends of education, and up to the present time it has been sustained by its friends and the tuition fee of the pupils, which is $150 per annum, the sum being always in the ratio of the fixed expenses, so that no fund can accumulate under the present arrangement. A State endowment of $50,000 is needed to enable the College to develop its course of instruction, and to make it give its highest results." In addition to the scholastic course, which is very thorough, practical and complete, there is a department of domestic economy, under the direction of MRS. F. STANLEY, through which every young lady is expected to pass. This department embraces the various branches of domestic management, and the best methods of preparing all articles of diet, and the details of housekeeping, with the *entremde* for everything practically and scientifically set forth. In connection with this department, a thorough course of instruction in, and the practical application of, the principles of mechanical philosophy is given, based upon labor-saving devices, adapted and designed for the household. Among the results of a practical character already developed in this department, is the introduction of the sewing machine, one of WHEELER & WILSON'S being used in the institution as a part of the regular philosophical apparatus. Every young lady is required to understand the use and the principles of construction involved in labor-saving machines before she is graduated. Every attention is paid to health and proper physical development and exercise, and it is designed to have a well-appointed gymnasium and a regularly organized health department. Want of means has prevented the accumulation of a library and apparatus, but a good beginning has been made, which we will presently show you."

In reply to President COWLES, Mr. VAN DYCK returned thanks for the kind invitation they had received and expressed both gratification and surprise at finding so much that was admirable in the institution. He said that "the importance of female education could not be over-rated, and that he fully indorsed the course of instruction as embracing conditions absolutely necessary to give woman the power to sustain herself and properly discharge her duties to her family, herself and society."

No woman should be ashamed to work nor of work, but should prepare in her school-days for the realities and emergencies of every-day life, and the example that is being put on record in this institution will go far to recommend and introduce similar practical additions to the course of instruction throughout the State. That woman has the capacity to meet all the requirements of the highest and most delicate mechanical skill, has been, and is constantly being demonstrated in the manufacture of watches at Waltham, and in the various departments of design.

Mr. BULKLEY made remarks in a similar vein which were warmly applauded by the members of the Convention, who were then escorted over the building and shown everything of interest, from the domestic department in all its details to the recitation rooms, music and painting galleries, ending with the astronomical department in the top of the central tower, in which was suspended a globe ten feet in diameter.

After spending an hour the Association assembled in the main hall, and the State Superintendent took occasion to assure the President and Faculty that an enterprise which had been so admirably begun should not be permitted to fail for lack of any possible aid he could render it before the Legislature or elsewhere.

After proper leave-taking many of the members left for their homes, after which, in the afternoon, further examinations of the institution were had, and spirited addresses were made by Miss S. PELLET, Mr. CRUIKSHANK, editor of *The Teacher*, and Mr. H. L. STUART, the visit concluding with table hospitalities, over which the young ladies presided, closing with a wedding. The factotum of the institution, a colored gentleman, formerly a slave, and who was a great favorite with the young ladies, was married to Miss ANN JOHNSON, a lady of color. The ceremony took place in the new Episcopal Church, and was the first ever performed in it. The dominie had announced a wedding on the previous Sabbath, and being something of a wag, left out all the details except the time and place. The house was full and fashionable.

In regard to the *personnel* of the Convention, the Commissioners present seemed generally to be men of intelligence, but the fact was very apparent that there is no concert of action, no system of organization embracing the various districts throughout the State.

The only practical suggestion to meet any of the difficulties complained of was made by Mr. GARBERSEE, of Monroe, who had established a small paper called the *School Visitor*, to be distributed in his district, in order to show the parents the condition of, and what ought to be done in, their schools.

Thrilling Incident.

TWO CHILDREN CARRIED OFF BY A BALLOON.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Our correspondent at the Illinois Fair, at Centralia, acquaints us with the following most thrilling occurrence: Mr. G. W. BROOKS, of this city, an aeronaut of considerable distinction, was advertised to make an ascension from a spot contingent to the Fair-grounds, on Friday evening, after the closing exercises of the Fair. Instead, however, of going up himself, he yielded to the solicitations of a young man who has been traveling around with him, learning the theory and practice of ballooning, and who begged that as the evening was so fine, he might be allowed to test the value of his knowledge by a little experience. The young man, whose name has escaped the recollection of our informant, made the ascension in beautiful style, in the presence of thousands of admiring and wondering people.

The atmosphere was so quiet that he rose almost vertically to a great height, and then, when it was supposed that he would descend, the balloon passed into a current of air, which bore it gradually away to the southeast, and finally carried it out of sight. It was said that Mr. BROOKS was much annoyed at his pupil for refusing to descend before striking the current of air which bore him away from the scene of the ascension. He did not return until Saturday morning daybreak, and then communicated an account of his most thrilling experiences. The currents of air which bore him off to the southeast carried him a distance of about twenty miles before he thought of descending. By means of his grappling irons the descent was made with safety and ease, and he found himself alighted near a farm-house, the inmates of which regarded him with the greatest wonder and gratitude.

The balloon was made fast to a fence, and after a short conversation with the farmer and his wife, they were persuaded to make an ascension of a few hundred feet, one at a time. The balloon, relieved of all extra weight, rose readily, and was easily pulled down again by means of the anchor rope. The farmer and his wife were highly pleased with their trips, and while expressing their gratification, two of their small children, one five and the other three years of age, who had been looking on with astonishment, scrambled into the car and cried out "Let me go up"—"Let me go up." The aeronaut proceeded at once to gratify them, but from some carelessness or accident, as he was letting them up, the rope slipped from his hands, and the balloon mounted upwards with the velocity of a rocket. The frantic agony of the parents and consternation of the aeronaut may be imagined. In a minute or two the balloon had passed entirely out of sight, and was lost in the blue depths of the sky. Nothing could be done but to hasten back to Mr. BROOKS at Centralia, and ask his advice. Our informant learns that Mr. BROOKS expressed his opinion that the balloon would remain in the air about an hour before commencing to descend, and while at its greatest altitude, the children would probably freeze to death, unless in their fright, they had precipitated themselves from the car. Mr. BROOKS, early on Saturday morning, set out in the direction the balloon had taken, in hopes to recover it, and find some trace of the lost children. We have, up to the present writing, heard nothing of his success.

P. S.—Our reporter called on Mr. BROOKS, the brother of the æronaut, last night, and learned some further particulars. He says he had a conversation with a gentleman who came from Centralia yesterday, who states that the balloon had been found eight miles from that place, and the children were discovered in the car, *fast asleep*. This is a most unlikely *denouement*, and cannot be received without some corroborating information. Mr. BROOKS says the young æronaut's name is WILSON.

LATER—THE BALLOON FOUND—THE CHILDREN RESCUED ASLEEP.

Saturday morning at day-break, a farmer near New-Carthage, 43 miles distant from Mr. HARVEY'S place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by the grappling rope to a tree in his yard. He immediately hauled the balloon down, and found the youngest child asleep in the bottom of the basket, and the eldest carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wafted about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved.

The story the girl told was, that as the balloon ascended she cried piteously to her father to pull it down. She said she passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and the heroic little girl took off her apron, covered him and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes she happened to pull one which had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and although not understanding the philosophy of the movement, she was quite content to keep the valve open, so long as by so doing she found she approached the earth.

The youthful aerial voyagers were in the balloon about thirteen hours and a quarter. It may easily be imagined that among the neighbors were they landed they were the objects of much curiosity and interest. The girl's presence of mind and loving consideration for her brother, may well be remembered, while the incident itself was of such a remarkable character that we opine it will not soon be forgotten in that section. The boy and girl were conveyed home as soon as practicable, and it is needless to say were received with outstretched arms.

A Year's History of the Odd Fellows.

From the Washington Star, 21st.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., representing the great Brotherhood of Odd Fellows of the United States, yesterday commenced the holding of their annual sessions at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Baltimore.

The body received the report of the Committee on Credentials; and, after this, heard the report of the Grand Secretary, which, after some preliminary matters, gives the condition of the Order throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

In West Canada the Order is prosperous, there being now 15 active Lodges, with nearly 1,000 members. In East Canada the Order has entirely died out and no effort appears to be making to resuscitate it. In the lower provinces of British North America there is an improving condition. Michigan shows the Order to be in as healthy a condition as at the time of the last annual report, while Vermont languishes. In Maine there is comparative prosperity and also in Massachusetts. New-Hampshire and Rhode Island reports show a diminution of members, and a like condition is presented from Connecticut. From both sections of New-York there are not favorable reports, but New-Jersey presents a healthy condition. Pennsylvania does not show its usual prosperous condition, though in Delaware the Order is prosperous, and in Maryland Odd Fellowship occupies an eminently prosperous position, and is ever advancing. In the District of Columbia there is prosperity, but in Virginia there is a falling off of Lodges and membership, attributed, as in most other instances, to the financial panic. North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama show no visible signs of prosperity, while in some of these jurisdictions the Order has reduced. In Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, there is a marked prosperity. In Kentucky there appears a general falling off in both branches of the Order, but the number of lodges and encampments is greater than last year, and the Order is vigorous. From Tennessee, Arkansas, Iowa, Texas, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, Sandwich Islands, New-Mexico and Washington Territories, the reports are flattering to the Order, showing health and vigor in both branches. There is no report from Wisconsin.

The whole receipts up to the close of the year, from all sources, were $12,198 79, and there is still due the sum of $5,373 08, of which it is estimated $4,500 will be paid during the session. The whole amount appropriated at the last session was $18,662 75, and the actual amount expended, $16,318 30—leaving an excess of appropriation over actual expense of $2,544 45.

From the Baltimore Sun, of Thursday.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge yesterday, the greater portion of the day was spent in the submission of reports by Committees, none of which, however, were acted on. P. G. M. JOSHUA VANSANT, Grand Treasurer, laid his report before the Lodge, showing its financial condition. It shows that the receipts proper for the year up to the 21st inst. were $16,943 72, showing a decrease in the annual revenue, notwithstanding an advance of fifty per cent. in the representation tax, or $660 88. The expenses for the year were less than for 1857, leaving a balance in the treasury of $10,433 06, while at the end of 1857 there was a balance of $10,443 24. It states that $11,500 will be required to pay the mileage and per diem of the representatives at the present session, and that $1,086 76 will be needed more than is in the treasury. In addition, $2,000 will be required for the printing of the daily journal. The Grand Treasurer says that it will be necessary to negotiate a loan of $2,500 on the notes of the Grand Lodge, to be discounted as the wants of the Lodge suggest. Last year the credit of the body was used in the same way for $3,250.

Gen. Tallmadge on Trial.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Yesterday, at 11 A. M., the investigation into the charge preferred by Gen. NYE against Mr. F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police, for neglect of duty in failing to send a *posse* of Police to repress the incendiarism at Staten Island, was resumed before the Police Commissioners, all of whom, with the exception of Mayor POWELL and Mayor TIEMANN, were promptly in attendance. Gen. NYE presided, swore the witnesses, and conducted the direct examination of all those who were called to sustain his accusation. Mr. NOYES appeared for the General Superintendent. Mayor TIEMANN was only present while giving testimony as a witness.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT WATERBURY.

Sergeant Waterbury was sworn, and examined by General Nye—On the 2d of September I was standing on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, when the General and Deputy Superintendent met; Mr. Carpenter told me he was going to Quarantine, and wanted me to go along; we went to the General Superintent's office; the General Superintendent said he would not send the men, as there was no requisition; he would not expose the men to yellow fever in sending them to Quarantine; this was about four o'clock in the afternoon.

By Mr. Noyes—When I went into the Deputy's office, I saw a letter, (I suppose from General Nye,) which I presume he took with him when he went to the General's office; Deputy Carpenter gave the letter to the General Superintendent; the conversation took place after handing him the letter; the language used by the General was, that he would not send the men to Quarantine without a requisition, as he did not wish to expose them to the yellow fever; part of the conversation I did not hear; the Deputy said, after the conversation, there were no men to be sent, and he (the Deputy) would go to the country to see his wife; I did not hear the Deputy express any opinion or concurrence with the General, in not sending men without a requisition; between five and six o'clock P. M. on the 3d I went to Quarantine, in company with General Nye; Mr. Bowen and others, almost sixty men, went down with us.

Mr. Bowen, Clerk to the Police Commissioners sworn—I heard the voice of Mr. Tallmadge in the hall at about half-past four o'clock on the 2d September, say he would not send men to Quarantine on account of the yellow fever.

To Mr. Noyes—I did not see Mr. Tallmadge; I only heard his voice; I don't recollect having seen him on that day; I have known him as Fred. A. Tallmadge for the last ten years; I have never been familiar with him; I was sitting at my desk at the time I heard his voice; nobody else was present; I judged the voice to be at the foot of the stairs in the hall, about fifty feet from where I was

Captain Crabtree, sworn—I am Vice-President of the Commissioners of Emigration; I am not a member of that Board; I came to the Police Headquarters on the 2d of September; on Thursday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, I received information at my office that a portion of the buildings at Quarantine had been burned by an armed mob: I found that I would be too late to take the ten o'clock boat, and waited until eleven: I arrived at Quarantine at half-past eleven o'clock A. M., and remained until one P. M. surveying the ruins; during the time I was there, I heard a general opinion expressed that the remaining buildings would be destroyed that night unless a police force was sent down; the sick patients, to the number of sixty or sixty-five, had previously been carried into the Female Hospital; I came up in the one o'clock boat; on my arrival I called about two o'clock on the Mayor, who is a member of the Commissioners of Emigration; I said what I saw and heard; I told him it was rumored that the work would be completed: he directed me to come to the Commissioners of Police and state the case; I did so just about quarter past two o'clock P. M., and found General Nye sitting in the office; I stated in substance what I knew to him, and requested him to send a necessary force to protect the remaining buildings; he asked me how many men I wanted; I first said fifty; Commissioner Jellinghaus, who was with me all this time, suggested that we should say sixty; General Nye said we might have a hundred if we wanted them; General Nye suggested that fifty would not be enough; I then said sixty; Gen. Nye said, "Had you not better take one hundred and make a sure thing of it?" or words to that purport; I replied that, as I would furnish them with repeating-rifles and with their revolvers, sixty men would be enough; when this conversation was concluded, I asked if there was anything else for me to do in any form; General Nye replied he would write an order immediately to the General Superintendent; I again asked if there was anything there for me to do: the reply was repeated, "No, you can rely on the force being sent down;" I looked at my watch, and it was half-past two o'clock; I stated that the Commissioners of Emigration met at three o'clock, and I must hurry down; I stated that the Commissioners of Emigration would be in session, and if he wanted more men, I would let General Nye know: I was exceedingly mortified the next day to learn that the remaining hospital buildings were destroyed for the want of protection from the Police; the force was sent down the day after the second conflagration; the General Superintendent said the reason he did not send men down was because he had no orders; I told him General Nye had promised to write the order when I left his office; Mr. Cummings, who was with me at the time, asked the General Superintendent if he had not withheld the men on account of the yellow fever, adding that he had heard such a rumor; the General Superintendent replied, "No, certainly not;" Mr. Tallmadge did not deny that he had received an order from General Nye; I did not think it was necessary to do anything more than I did, although I had some notion that there should be a requisition; the reason I did not follow the case up more closely is, that I was unwell, or I should not have given it up until the men were on the ground.

To Mr. Bowen—The Commissioners of Emigration are the custodians of the hospitals at Quarantine; the first I heard of the burning was in the forenoon of the 2d of September, before ten o'clock; the Secretary was at my office before I was.

To Mr. Noyes—None of the Commissioners of Emigration made a written requisition on the Board of Police for men; nor upon the General or Deputy Superintendents; I had no conversation with either of them on the 2d of September; there was nothing that could be done by a military or police force, when I went down on the morning of the 2d; when I went to the Police head-quarters, I did not ask to see the General or Deputy Superintendents; at half-past five o'clock the next day, I went down to Staten Island in company with Gen. Nye, Mr. Bowen and General Superintendent Tallmadge; Mr. Tallmadge's first remark to me, "Well, the force did not get there?" I replied, "Gen. NYE stated that the men were to be sent down;" Mr. Tallmadge intimated that the order from Mr. Nye was not a proper one; it was not an absolute order; since the burning of the Hospitals we have employed the steamer *Dr. Kane* to carry down tents and stores to Staten Island; the Commissioners of Emigration have had no Police force employed during the past Summer; at least I have written no order. (A requisition from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration was here shown the witness, dated March 4, asking the Police Commissioners to send down a force of men to Quarantine. This document states apprehensions that a mob are about to burn the Hospitals. Another requisition was also shown, dated March 10, signed by witness, and asking for a force of ten good men to protect the hospitals.) Of those men called in the requisition of March, ten were sent down; there was no other force employed to protect the hospitals, except such as were provided by the Commissioners of Police; I had no suspicion on the 1st of September that an attack would be made on that day.

To Mr. Nye—I recollect at my visit to headquarters that Mr. Nye sent a message up to the General Superintendent's office, but he returned and said that Mr. Tallmadge was not in; Mr. Nye told me he had informed the Governor of the burning of the Hospital: I had heard that the Governor was in the City, but had not seen him.

Hugh Masterson was sworn, and examined by Gen. Nye—He testified that he was doorkeeper at the Metropolitan Hotel on the night of the Municipal Dinner there; that early in the evening he brought a message from General Nye to the Mayor, and handed it to the latter; and that the Mayor directed him to look for Mr. Tallmadge, who was in the room at the time; he found Mr. Tallmadge, returned to the Mayor and reported to him that Mr. Tallmadge was present, upon which the Mayor stated it was no matter now, as Mr. Schell had sent down a hundred marines; Mr. Schell was in the Mayor's company at that time; Mr. Tallmadge came up at the same moment, and entered into conversation with the Mayor, but in so low a tone that witness did not understand it; both the Mayor and Mr. Tallmadge directed witness to inform Gen. Nye that it was unnecessary to send down the men, as the marines had been already ordered there; witness, in going down stairs, found General Nye down in the office of the hotel; saw Mr. Schell in the lobby, but did not see him in conversation with Gen. Nye.

Mayor Tiemann deposed, that in the neighborhood of two o'clock on the 2d of September, Mr. Crabtree and Mr. Jellinghaus, from the Commissioners of Emigration, called on him, and were asked by him to come up to the office of the Police Commissioners to see General Nye and the General Superintendent; witness had previously sent up officer Hall and another, soon after twelve o'clock, when he first heard of the threats to burn the Quarantine, which was whilst the Commissioners of Health were in session at the City Hall; he left his office on that evening about a quarter before three, or just before the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, which commenced at three; he believed he returned to the Mayor's office that evening; immediately after he first heard of the threats he sent directions to the telegraph office to send a message to General Nye or the General Superintendent, asking them to step down to the Mayor's office; got a reply that neither were in the Police Commissioners' office; telegraphed three several times; at the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, Captain Crabtree reported to witness that he had seen General Nye, and that sixty men would be sent down; subsequently, at the Municipal dinner, witness saw Mr. Stranahan, and was informed by him that no men had been sent down; he (witness) thereupon said he would have to see the General Superintendent immediately; saw General Tallmadge, who was in the room at the time, and was told by him that he had sent down no men because of no requisition having been served upon him; witness told him he would make a requisition on him immediately for 60 men to be sent down to the Quarantine; the General Superintendent said he would send them as soon as they could be got together, which would occupy some little time; Mr. Schell, the Collector, then came up, and said he had sent down a body of marines; witness thanked him and said that relieved his mind very much; Mr. Tallmadge was with Mr. Schell at that time, and witness told him there was no use in sending those men down, as Mr. Schell had sent the marines down; soon after that, witness received a card sent in by General Nye; he understood from General Nye that he was there in response to his telegraphic dispatch, ready to attend his requisition for men; he sent word to General Nye that the matter was settled, as the marines had been sent down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noyes—Mr. Schell was not sent for; he came to me voluntarily; all that he said to me, I think, was, "I have sent a hundred marines to Quarantine;" I thanked him; said it saved me a great deal of anxiety; I understood him to mean that he had sent down the marines to protect all the property at Quarantine, and was satisfied that that was all that was necessary; had I not been informed of what Mr. Schell had done, the Police force would have been sent down; I had the muskets ready for them, in Broadway, during the afternoon; subsequently, on Saturday, I saw Mr. Schell at the Quarantine grounds, and asked him—"When you took the trouble to come to me, all the way from the other end of the table, at the dinner, and tell me you had sent down the marines, did you wish me to understand that they had been sent to protect all the property at Quarantine, or only the United States property?" he replied that he meant that they should protect all the property; and I remarked that I had so understood him.

Sergeant Birney, of the Mayor's Squad, testified that on the morning of the 2d of September, about 10 o'clock, he saw the General Superintendent at his office; he (the General Superintendent) spoke of the burning of the buildings at Quarantine; said that Captain Weed and another man had been up to his house early that morning, and informed him that the buildings had been burned down, and that a large crowd of some 800 or 1,000 men had assembled; that he immediately got up and consulted with Captain Weed as to the expediency of sending down men there; that it was stated that the tide was running towards New-York, and it would take the boats two hours to go there, and then the ferry-boats would be running; witness asked him if he was going to send down any men that day; he said he had previously sent down some men, and they had got nothing to eat nor any place to sleep, and he did not think he would send down any more, unless by order of the Commissioners, or on a requisition; he said he did not want to expose the men to yellow fever; the General seemed, by his conversation and tone, to think that the men who had been sent down were not properly treated, and he did not care to send down any more; he told witness previously that there was no use in his (the General's) going down, as they could not fight 1,000 men, and there was no way of sending the men there at that early hour; witness saw the General again at the supper in the Metropolitan Hotel, and said to him that about five o'clock in the afternoon he had seen the Mayor, who said he wished to have men sent down, and directed that instant search be made for General Nye or General Tallmadge in every direction; when witness saw General Tallmadge at the supper, he asked him if he had sent down any men to Quarantine, and he replied he had sent down fifty or sixty; about half-past seven in the evening, witness was at the fire-works at the City Hall, and was told by Officer Patterson that General Nye had sent down to see if the Mayor was there; Patterson said he had just arrived from Quarantine, and that they were burning the buildings there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noyes—In the conversation I had with the General Superintendent in the morning, he said that, when our men were sent out of the county, it was the Commissioners of Emigration who should pay their expenses; he spoke of not sending the men without a requisition from the Commissioners, so that they should thereby make themselves responsible for the outlay; he spoke of the burning as an outrageous proceeding: I do not know what telegraphic messages were sent; I only know what directions were given.

Officer Todd testified that he is Sergeant of the Harbor Police, and was stationed at Quarantine on the night of the 1st of September, in charge of thirteen men; only four men were on duty, and these were in a boat which went among the shipping; he was first informed of the fire at Quarantine at about a quarter to ten, and proceeded there immediately, and remained till morning; the shanties had nearly burned down when he got there; to the best of his observation only fifty or sixty men were actively engaged in the incendiarism, but the spectators numbered some five or six hundred; the mob did not disperse till daybreak; witness saw a fire company there, but did not see them do anything towards

ST. PETERSBURG.

M. Lesseps at Odessa—The Suez Canal—The Imperial Library at Pavloski—A Droshky Described—Cost of Living at the Russian Capital—The Markets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 29, 1858.

The *Journal d'Odessa* gives some particulars of the reception in that city of M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, the projector of the Suez Canal, which, in view of the wide-spread notoriety of the subject, and the stand which several nations have taken with regard to the plan, are not without importance and significance. In describing the ovation to M. DE LESSEPS, the *Journal* remarks:

"For a long time past this name has been too familiar to the enlightened minds of the world to need commentary. It already belongs to posterity, which, divesting it of title or prefix, will place LESSEPS among the men whose intellectual energy has increased the area of the world, and discovered new continents: among the men whose persevering researches have enlarged the limits of human intelligence, or whose ardent benevolence has softened the miseries of humanity. Like COLUMBUS, HOWARD and FRANKLIN, LESSEPS battles with error and prejudice. He must wrestle with selfishness, disarm envy, appease jealousy, and overcome indifference. To triumph over obstacles which the eye cannot perceive and the hand cannot grasp, requires more than ordinary strength, determined zeal, and that firmness of conviction which alone produces moral and physical strength, and assures the success of great enterprises. It is by the possession of these rare gifts that LESSEPS commands the respect, the admiration, and the sympathy of all nations, and all minds which comprehend the grandeur and the utility of the work to which he has devoted his life. Russia is too generous to be indifferent to the project of piercing the Isthmus of Suez, which will be the crowning deed of the civilization of the Nineteenth Century, already so great and fecund in useful discoveries."

The banquet to M. DE LESSEPS took place on board the steamer *Wladimir*, one of the fine ships belonging to the Caspian and Black Seas Steam Navigation Company, and was participated in by many distinguished persons. In reply to a toast in his honor, M. DE LESSEPS, after expressing his gratitude to the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia, presided over by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, for its declaration that the "intellectual and commercial interests of Russia are deeply interested in the realization of his project," proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty, ALEXANDER II., and continued as follows:

"The august Sovereign of Russia has divined from the outset of his reign, that the strength of his vast empire could only be founded upon the prosperity, the well-being and the progress of its population; and that it was by speedy means of intercommunication, that his generous and civilizing designs might be accomplished. His predecessors, and he, too, have found, in time of need, illustrious generals to command the armies of Russia; but the Emperor ALEXANDER has discovered that, above all, he requires, in his benevolent and pacific task, the aid of those valiant and able leaders of modern industry, whose victories cost no tears. We are now the guests of one of those earnest and intelligent spirits, full of ardor for the advancement of his fellow-men, and who has written upon the glorious banner of his peaceful campaigns: 'Russian Steam Navigation Company'—a noble enterprise, which, under the Imperial patronage, already shows itself emulous of more ancient and powerful maritime associations. There is also written upon this flag: 'Steam navigation of the Caspian Sea, and its union with the Black Sea, by the junction of the Don and the Volga,' which latter magnificent commercial artery of Russia, with its canals and tributaries, annually bears from St. Petersburg to Astrakan, six millions of tons of merchandise."

These proceedings at Odessa are favorably commented on by the Russian Press, generally.

The Chateau of Pavloski, a favorite residence of the Emperor PAUL I., contains a very fine library, originally commenced by the founder of this beautiful Summer abode. His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, having manifested the desire to be more amply informed respecting the contents and the value of the collection, one of the Directors of the Imperial Library, Mr. MINZLOFF, was lately charged with the task of preparing a catalogue of the Pavloski Library. Mr. MINZLOFF has had the good fortune to find, amongst a mass of other papers, a packet of autograph letters, from the celebrated LAVATER, written in the German language, and addressed in the year 1798 to the Empress MARIA FEODOROFNA, wife of the Emperor PAUL. The existence of these letters was entirely unknown to all the biographers of the great physiognomist. Having had occasion to make the personal acquaintance of the Grand Duke PAUL and his Duchess, during their travels in Switzerland, under the assumed names of the Count and Countess DU NORD, LAVATER continued his relations with them, and, after the accession of PAUL to the throne, sent to the new Empress numerous physiognomical designs, accompanied by the letters in question, which are continuations of each other, and form a treatise upon the "State of the Soul after Death." The Imperial Library, with the permission of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, has just published these letters in a single volume of 70 pages 8vo. This literary curiosity will doubtless soon be translated into other languages and be widely read.

Do many of your readers know what a *droshky* is? The droshky is the popular vehicle of St. Petersburg, in the "rolling" season—by which I mean the months when there is no sleighing. The droshky stands in the same relation to the everyday life and locomotion of St. Petersburg as the cab or the "Hansom" does to London, and the *fiacre* to Paris. Yet it differs in every essential respect (save that it *has* wheels—such as they are) from all these. It differs, too, entirely from the Russian omnibus, which is a clumsy, dingy-looking vehicle, much higher behind than before, and appearing as if strongly inclined to pitch over the horses' heads. This latter affair resembles nothing I know of so much as that peculiar wagon, often to be seen waiting at the back entrances of criminal court-rooms in our large cities, and known by the *sobriquet* of "Black Maria." The droshky, on the contrary, is a very small carriage, about the size, perhaps, of a moderate basket-cradle. Its wheels are of a circumference adapted to a barrow. The droshky is destitute of springs, (as far as I can discover,) and is, altogether, as ingenious an instrument of torture as any exhibited in the Tower of London or elsewhere. It is provided with a little seven by nine sort of perch, just behind the driver, and the only prospect the passenger has ahead is a needlessly close view of a long coat of coarse cloth, with a brass plate and number suspended from the collar, the whole surmounted by a low-crowned hat, in shape resembling a peck measure. Many droshkies are not constructed to afford room for disposing of the unlucky passengers' legs, in the usual manner, and unless he happen to be provided with PALMER'S patent, and can unscrew his nether extremities and leave them at home, he must perforce straddle the seat, at the imminent risk of breaking his ankles. This is the Russian droshky, hundreds of which are constantly jolting over the stony streets of St. Petersburg, at twenty-five copecks, or twenty cents the ride. It is a contrivance which may be earnestly recommended to the attention of dyspeptics, as certain to effect a radical cure in a very short space of time. I am glad to say, however, looking to the comfort of people who are *not* dyspeptic, that a project has been broached to establish in this city a system of public cabs similar to those of London and Paris. It is certainly a much-needed reform. These droshkies, at the best, can only be used in fine weather: which is the exception here during by far the greater part of the year. When it rains those who desire to ride are obliged to employ large, two-horse covered carriages, the drivers of which are even viler extortioners than New-York hackmen. It is true there is a tariff of charges, regulated by law, (as, indeed, with you,) but it is adroitly evaded, and only exists upon paper. If you take possession of a carriage and give the driver his orders, he invariably tells you that he is already engaged, and cannot consent to run the risk of being discharged, for a less consideration than from three to five roubles; and you must submit to the imposition or go on foot.

The most exaggerated accounts prevail in the United States, and elsewhere, in relation to the cost of living in St. Petersburg. It is quite true that many articles cost enormous prices, but they are the superfluities, and not the necessaries of life. The markets here are numerous and excellent, furnishing an abundance of meats and fruits, at very reasonable rates. Even gloves, silks, and imported dry goods and cloths generally, cost very little if any more in St. Petersburg than in New-York. Comparatively, the most expensive articles of consumption are tobacco and cigars. A good Havana cigar cannot be purchased for less than twenty cents. The reports of the high cost of living in Russia arise from the prodigality of wealthy Russians, and the disadvantages under which foreigners who visit this country labor, is not understanding the language and knowing nothing of the people. The same may be said of all countries. Experience must be paid for. In some parts of Italy one may live luxuriously on a few hundred dollars per annum; yet nowhere in the world, perhaps, is the inexperienced stranger so imposed upon and fleeced as in the Italian States. I repeat, the expense of living quietly and unostentatiously in St. Petersburg is not greater than in New-York. If a foreigner comes here and attempts to rival in style and profusion the *grands seigneurs* of the Empire, who spends hundreds of thousands a year, and can afford to do so, that is a very different matter—*quite une autre paire de manches*. It is another mistake to suppose that we have no good fruit. I have found here an abundance of apples, plums, pears, strawberries, raspberries, &c., at moderate prices and of excellent quality. I have tasted, too, within a week past, something which, during a residence of nearly four years in Europe, I had not before seen—a fine large watermelon, worthy to have ripened on the richest (!) sand-hill in Jersey. MARC RANDOM.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Close of Summer—Death of Mr. Francis—The Bank War—A Jail Capitally Crowded—The Market Stalls—The Wade Will Case—A Tall National Chimney—Railroad to Chelsea—Deaths—Sea Scrapes—The Rum Traffic—The Storm and its Effects—The Lecture Season—A Move by the Chess Club—The Congressional Districts—The Dentist Pulling Up in No. 3—The Probable Popular Vote—Great Democratic Meeting at Charlestown.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

Summer departs from us most pleasantly. The God of Gladness sheds his parting smile on us with a benevolence that really does him credit. Yet a few hours, and the Summer of 1858 will be with all the other Summers that have been. On the 23d, at 3h. 40m. A. M., the Sun will enter Libra, getting into the Scales, as it were, and then Autumn begins with us. As usual, New-York gets ahead, the time there being 3h. 29m.,—but don't be proud.

Mr. EBENEZER FRANCIS died this morning at 6¼ o'clock. He leaves four millions, and but two heirs,—MRS. N. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, wife of our first real property lawyer, and Mrs. MASON, wife, I believe, of a gentleman who is a partner of Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE. It is reported he has bequeathed $50,000 to the Library of Harvard College.

The Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, editor of the *Trumpet*, and so famous as a Universalist divine, purposes publishing an account of his early life and ministry, which must prove a capital work, as he is one of the ablest of our old school preachers, and a man who has seen much of human life in many of its phases.

There is to be a meeting of the Associated Banks to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, to see if they will sustain the Suffolk Bank system. The Suffolk Bank has no desire, its officers say, to have the system kept up, should the public be averse to it, for it really makes nothing out of it; but should the system be destroyed about a hundred persons would be thrown out of employment, who have no other means of livelihood. Quite a number of country banks are withdrawing their deposits from the Suffolk, but the end is not yet, though it soon must be.

There are sixteen persons in our jail charged with crimes the penalty of which is death. All but three of them are "national" criminals, and are held by the Union, including Capt. TOWNSEND, the slave-trader, whose crime is peculiarly "national." Eight of them are the New-Bedford pirates, and four others are charged with burning a ship. Two of the "sectional" criminals are supposed to have killed Policeman JOYCE. Capt. TOWNSEND is quite a dandy, and takes things as jauntily as a highwayman of the Duval stamp took them at Newgate, in the dear old days that are no more. He feels that he deserves a *cordon*, and he is much more likely to get that than a cord. The jail is so full that they have actually had to put a debtor in the officers' side.

There are nearly seven hundred applicants for the thirty-four stalls in the new market under Faneuil Hall. The reason is that a stall is a fortune to the man who gets it, and therefore is as much coveted as one in an English Cathedral.

The Wade will case goes up to a higher Court than the Probate Court which has made the first shy at the property. The contest and the property, I presume, will end together, like the famous case of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce. The Wade family are very right in disputing the validity of the will, and it is high time to put a stop to this giving and bequeathing of property in enormous masses to religious and literary bodies. If a man choose to give a handsome sum to a College, well and good; but it is carrying the joke altogether too far when he gives all that he has, and which he can no longer keep, to corporations. The rule of dead men should be overthrown.

There are 400 workmen employed in the huge granite buildings in the Charlestown Navy-yard, which buildings are to be used as mechanics' shops, &c. These buildings are to have a connected chimney, 235 feet high, 190 feet of which are built. Persons at a distance will mistake it for Bunker Hill Monument.

There is really to be a horse railroad from Boston to Chelsea, thus connecting the two cities by rail, which is much needed. There has been a ferry between them two centuries and a quarter.

There were 83 deaths in Boston last week, showing an improved state of things, though September is not reckoned a good month. One death is said to have been caused by yellow fever, a strange mode of death for a person in Boston. More than half the deceased were of five years and under. It is the fact that on two days of this year there were no deaths in this city, a circumstance unparalleled among 170,000 people, which is our population, including strangers.

The Grand Jury returned into the United States District Court, on the 18th, twenty-five indictments for assaults at sea. The ocean is getting to be as lawless as it was in those times when it was above and beyond regulation.

The rum traffic flourishes greatly, the country towns being now supplied by expressmen from Boston, who leave rum at people's doors much after the fashion that the milkmen leaves his fluid. Like the milkman again, the expressman patronizes water to a certain extent.

The storm of the 16th was very extensive in its range, and very severe in its operations. It seems to have had a spite against fruit and flowers. Mr. SKINNER, a rich Boston merchant who resides at Newton, and who loves rural pleasures, lost more than 300 bushels of apples. Others did not suffer so extensively but still lost something. This may sensibly affect our fruit crop, which promised to be good, as the aggregate loss was immense. We had had windfalls on the grand scale. The flowers were blown up and beaten down in all directions, and in all varieties, from the patrician dahlia to the plebeian morning-glory. On the Cape they had an unusually full sea, the fullest ever known in that region of high tides. Twenty vessels were driven ashore between Norwich and Dennis; wharves were injured, bridges carried away, buildings blown down, and trees levelled. Some intelligent people laid the evil to the account of the Comet. In the interior there were freshets doing much damage.

The Lecture season promises to be unusually rich. The "Fraternity Lectures" will be commenced on the 5th of October, by Theodore Parker, who is to deliver four of the course on "Historic Americans," namely, Franklin, Washington, Adams and Jefferson. Mr. G. W. Curtis, Bayard Taylor, Mr. Higginson, R. W. Emerson, E. H. Chapin, Mrs. E. C. Stanton and others will lecture for the "Fraternity."

The Boston Chess Club made a good move, on the evening of the 18th, to their new and beautiful rooms No. 289 Washington-street. Everything there is in admirable style, and the Club is in a flourishing condition.

Politics are dullish, as they always are just after the State Conventions have been held. Quite a number of Congressional district conventions have been called, and all the districts will have all their candidates up in about three weeks, which will leave not much more than the same amount of time for a full fight, our election occurring on the 2d of November, the earliest day on which it can occur. There is a squabble in the New-Bedford District, the Second, where Mr. RODNEY FRENCH, a gentleman of considerable influence, is understood to be opposed to Mr. ELIOT'S nomination, which is called for by the public. In No. 3, Dr. HITCHCOCK'S chances of getting the Republican nomination are said to be very good, everybody admitting Mr. ADAMS' superiority, but shaking their heads about his unpopularity, and speaking of the danger that would follow from running him against Mr. AUSTIN, who is expected to be the Democratic candidate, and who got a heavy vote in the district two years since. Mr. ADAMS, too, is concerned in the Mutual Redemption Bank business, which is getting into politics, and will have considerable effect on them. The able men in the district, belonging to the Republican Party, will not allow their names to be used against Mr. ADAMS, so that, if he should not be nominated, mediocrity will prevail. There are twelve aspirants for the Republican nomination in No. 8, more than half of whom are Lowell gentlemen, and most of them are very smart fellows. I think BOUTWELL'S chance is the best, if Mr. KNAPP should not be renominated. The Democrats here mean to nominate General BUTLER, who would run well—and down, best of all, which I say without meaning any reflection on him, but because there is an overwhelming Republican majority in the district. That majority can afford to lose largely without losing the district. The Boston districts remain as they were, their fate depending upon the action of a few men. Should Mr. LAWRENCE treat the K. N. nomination for Governor as it deserves to be treated, and so enable the Republicans to support him for Congress, which they are both ready and anxious to do, all will be well. In the contrary event the two districts will elect Anti-Republicans. The last report is, that Col. THOMPSON is to be the K. N. candidate in No. 4, to be supported by the Democrats there, while the K. N.'s of No. 5 are to support Colonel HEARD. This arrangement, if made, and with Mr. LAWRENCE as the K. N. candidate for Governor, would lead to the election of both Colonels.

The following is the vote of our State in 1857, by Congressional districts, which may be useful for reference:

Districts.	Banks.	Gardner.	Beach.
1	3,953	2,558	1,539
2	5,737	4,046	2,429
3	5,424	4,569	3,131
4	2,852	3,468	3,009
5	3,620	3,780	2,822
6	5,393	4,130	2,310
7	6,391	4,789	3,107
8	5,404	3,690	2,857
9	7,640	3,057	3,124
10	7,149	2,029	3,262
11	6,816	1,338	3,953
Total	60,379	37,474	31,542

The total vote was 129,395 for the three leading candidates. There were two or three hundred scattering votes. The aggregate was small for a State which has about 220,000 voters, and which threw nearly 170,000 in 1856. This year the vote will be not less than 140,000, and probably it will be at a considerably higher figure. The Democrats—who are vigorously at work—claim a large increase of their strength, some of them asserting that Mr. BEACH will receive 50,000 votes. If he should, GOV. BANKS will have not less than 80,000. The more moderate Republicans give him 75,000, and I do not suppose it possible for him to have less than that number, supposing the whole vote to reach 140,000. That would give him 10,000 majority, which would be a splendid gain on last year for him, when the majority against him was upwards of 8,000. Much will depend upon what the third party shall be able to effect; but of the Governor's reelection by a larger vote than he had in 1857, there can be no doubt whatever. You may safely bet on that, if you should happen to fall in with any fool who wishes to part with his money.

They have commenced calling Senatorial nominating Conventions. They will be important bodies, in view of the threatened fusion of the Democrats and Know-Nothings in support of the same legislative candidates, for the benevolent purpose of killing Gen. WILSON. The Republicans say they shall have more members of the Legislature than they had last year. Whether more or less, they will have enough to serve all their purposes.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been invited to address a Democratic meeting in Faneuil Hall, next week. Should he accept the invitation, he will have a large audience. Wonder if they would let General WILSON speak in Mississippi? We can afford to hear the other side, and always welcome Southern speakers. We respect them, but we do not fear them.

General CUSHING is talked of for the Congressional nomination in No. 6, where the Democrats will hold a Convention, Oct. 5. Dr. LORING is his most formidable competitor. Both are old Abolitionists and Coalitionists, and both have been proscribed by the National Administration.

The Democrats of this vicinity had a smashing meeting at Charlestown last evening. An old Whig, Mr. RIPPLEY, presided. Mr. BEACH, the party's candidate for Governor, made a speech, and was followed by a gentleman of the name of GARDNER, from Georgia; another of the name of LAMBERT, from Peekskill, N. Y.; Dr. LORING, and a gentleman named WARREN, who is descended, at a very long distance, from JOSEPH WARREN, of Bunker Hill memory. WARREN is an old Whig, and would have made a capital Tory in Revolutionary times. He was hissed, but whether by Democrats, of whom he used to be a bitter opponent, or by others, I don't know. Dr. HALL, of Roxbury, closed the proceedings, pitching into the Republicans miscellaneously. The meeting was a good one, and shows that our Democrats are up for a fight. The apparent turn that things are taking in this city has worked them up, and they are ugly customers when roused, and think it worth their while to fight.

THYME.

Patronage in the Eighth Congressional District—Friends of the Administration struck down and Enemies exalted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Collector SCHELL has addressed a circular to the "Administration members of Congress," requesting them to furnish him with the names of persons in their respective districts whom they may desire to have appointed to places in the Custom-house; and also the names of persons now in the Custom-house whom they may desire to have removed—on the plea that removals will be necessary to make room for these latest favorites. The *Tribune* is willing to vouch, and *does* vouch in an article published yesterday, that all the gentlemen now under Mr. SCHELL'S control are sound and reliable Democrats; but in the absence of any better authority we must venture to doubt this wholesale statement. It would not be difficult for any one acquainted with active politics, to point out in the Custom-house at this present time more than *two hundred* recipients of Democratic pay, whose only political exertions have been used against the Democratic party. And if Mr. SCHELL be not aware of their position and antecedents, it is only another proof of his unfitness to engage in any "estimates" whether of sites for forts or men of no political value.

But the object of this letter is to call attention to the injustice suffered by the working Administration Democracy of the Eighth Congressional District, in consequence of the course adopted by Mr. SCHELL towards them and such claims as they may have upon the Democratic Party. They elected Mr. H. F. CLARK, it is very true; but at a time when no man stood higher than either in the party or the opinion of the President. Over Mr. CLARK'S subsequent conduct or changes of opinion they could exercise no control; and it certainly will not tend to secure the election of a sounder Democrat in his place, if the policy of removing such active and prominent Administration supporters as STEPHEN VAN NOSTRAND, Col. N. CAMPBELL, HARRY LIEBENEAU, STEPHEN CORNELL, HENRY MATTHEWS, Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, and others of the same stamp whom we could name, be persisted in up to the time of next election. In place of these, we find Mr. SCHELL bestowing his patronage on men habitually engaged in disturbance and opposition to necessary rules. We find Mr. C. H. SMITH, who ran as stump candidate against Mr. BRADLEY, the regular nominee, a recipient of Custom-house favor, SMITH having proved his popularity by getting 300 votes, against *fifteen hundred* thrown for BRADLEY! Messrs. MCGRATH and O'DONNELL, who supported SMITH, have also received places, and this at the cost of removing HARRY MATTHEWS, who was BRADLEY'S right-hand man, and the most active supporter of Tammany Hall in that contest. The Democracy of the Twenty-first Ward cannot tamely see such friends as CAMPBELL, CORNELL and VOSBURGH removed, to make room for tricksters like BARNEY MCCABE, who keeps the headquarters of the "Regulars," and W. H. ROBERTSON, who probably never voted a straight Democratic ticket in his life, and is only distinguished for his support of GEO. W. VARIAN, who ran as stump Democratic and Know-Nothing candidate for Alderman against ANDRE FROMENT in 1856 and JAMES MAHONY in 1857.

This is the class of men—I only give them as examples out of a dozen similar cases—encouraged and sustained by Mr. SCHELL, while all true friends of the Administration who stand by Tammany Hall are proscribed and decapitated in short order. This matter must be seen to at once, or it will lead to results in this District for which the Collector will be justly held accountable. To remove a man under such circumstances is to affix a political stigma; and the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN have quite enough already to contend against without this additional obstacle. We trust Mr. SCHELL will consider the matter a second time, and not give aid to Mr. CLARK by striking down the only men in the District who have strength enough to be of real service to Mr. BUCHANAN and his policy.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1858.

Sandy Hook as a Quarantine Station.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow an old reader of the TIMES the privilege of saying a few words in reply to an article in the *Herald* of yesterday, on the fitness of Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes.

The writer is evidently unacquainted with Sandy Hook, and particularly with the spot he calls the "Cove" or "large creek" on the southwestern extremity of Sandy Hook, "through which easterly or westerly winds are *always blowing!*" "This location," he says, "would afford full protection to vessels of almost any size, while, at the same time, it would offer full protection to the people residing on the shores of the *inner bay!*"

This Cove, formerly known as "Spermaceti Cove," is a small sheet of water of a few hundred yards in width, near which the Shrewsbury river enters into Sandy Hook Bay, and within less than half a mile of the thickly inhabited shores of Monmouth County, and is now nearly filled up with mud, and would not admit a flat-bottomed coasting schooner to anchorage; and to enter the Cove, you have to pass a bar, over which vessels drawing but four or five feet water cannot pass till nearly high water. Again, he says, "The act of cession by the New-Jersey Legislature, grants absolutely to the United States, for military or public purposes, the whole of the Hook." This is another great mistake. The portion of Sandy Hook sold to the General Government, belonged, as private property, to the family of Hartshornes, who sold the *soil* to the Government—not the waters, over which the owners had no control—for military and government purposes, and as expressly stated, to remain under the same control and jurisdiction of New-Jersey as if it had still remained in the original family.

Therefore, the General Government could not cede any portion of the waters to any party for Quarantine or other purposes, and it does not look probable that even if they had the *right* to permit hospitals to be erected on the shore, that they would grant it. They are now commencing to build very extensive fortifications on the Hook, that will employ hundreds of men for several years, and it would hardly seem likely they would consent to have pest-houses erected in their midst.

Sandy Hook is not an island, but a peninsula joining the main land of Shrewsbury and Middletown townships, over which the access is free.

It is ungenerous and importunate for New-York to continue harassing the Legislature of New-Jersey from year to year, when they must clearly see her determination never to grant so degrading a request. But admit, for argument's sake, that she should give the required permission—what would be the result? Why, the people would never permit a building of that kind to stand for a day. If the State of New-York cannot prevent *her own citizens* from burning down and destroying hospitals on *her own soil*, how could she expect they would be permitted to stand on the shores or lands of another State, or her infected ships be permitted to anchor in her waters? The idea is preposterous.

A NEWARK JERSEYMAN.

James Stevens.

NO. 47 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., Sept. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

As we believe you prefer to give truth, rather than fiction, though [illegible] will please correct some essential [illegible] statement of the "Late shooting case in Twenty-seventh-street."

JAMES STEVENS has been in our employ a few years—not as "foreman," but common laborer, having no trade. He is not, for he has never been, a "prominent" member or class-leader, or held any other office, in the Church. He is a simple, humble, laboring man, without pretence or (apparently) to eminence. The many years he has been in our employment induces us to think his present difficulty to be mainly a family quarrel, and perhaps largely a persecution.

S.

Card from Mr. Timmons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The free use which has been made of my name by a number of the daily and weekly journals, authorizes me in demanding a little of your space for the purpose of making an explanation. I am a Democrat, and always have been. I am also a member of the General Committee of the Society of Regulars. That Society was organized for the purpose of preventing split nominations and of supporting and disseminating Democratic principles. One of the first principles of the Democratic Party, as I understand it, is to succumb to the will of the majority,—not to rebel because your own wishes in regard to party rulers and party nominations cannot be carried out.

Acting under this impression as to its views and objects, I joined the Society of Regulars. When a proposition was made to that Society to unite with the People's Committee in sending delegates to Syracuse, I strenuously opposed it, and can point to the record of my actions in the General Committee to sustain me in this statement. I opposed it,

1. Because I thought it an absurdity for a simple Society to send a delegation, or half a delegation, in the name of the entire Democracy of the City and County of New-York. The Central Democratic Club, or the Democratic Union Club, might, with the same propriety, have claimed the right of sending a delegation.

2. Because I believed the People's Committee, with whom it was proposed to unite, to be an unauthorized organization, established in defiance of Democratic usages and precedents.

3. Because the proposed plan for the election of delegates was undemocratic in its origin and tendency, leaving to the Chairman alone of the two Committees the entire power to appoint the Inspectors of Election.

4. Because I could see no good to be gained by the Democracy of this City presenting a divided front at Syracuse.

In spite of these objections, the General Committee, in violation of the power delegated to them by their constituents, and in subversion of the organic principles of the Society which they had taken an obligation to support, saw fit to unite with the People's Committee in calling an election for delegates. In my District the Chairman of the People's Committee appointed two of the Inspectors, and I myself was appointed by the Chairman of the Regular Committee, the third Inspector. There were but sixteen votes polled. Now, Mr. Editor, could I as a Democrat, having received but *sixteen* votes, claim to be the legitimate representative of the Democracy of my District, when it is a well-known fact that Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, in that portion of the District alone, which lies in the Fourteenth Ward, received nearly *four hundred votes*.

Knowing my views and feelings in all these respects, the united People's Committee men and Regulars saw fit to select me as alternate to the delegate elected, Mr. JAMES LYNCH. That gentleman was unable to attend, and I was desired to go. Yielding to the urgent solicitations of members of both organizations, I at length determined to proceed to Syracuse and watch the course of events before I took any decided action. I found there a vast majority of the entire Convention convinced of the regularity of the Tammany delegation, and, aware of the uselessness of a contest, I could see no benefit to be derived from entering into one. The only effect that could have been produced by bringing our New-York local contests before the body of the Convention, would, in my judgment, have been a withdrawal of a portion of the delegates calling themselves "Hards" from the Convention, who, uniting with the rejected delegates from New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, and other places throughout the State, would have formed themselves into a separate Convention and nominated a separate State ticket, thereby contributing to the defeat of the Democracy throughout the entire State. To lend a helping hand to any such arrangement, would have been a desertion of those Democratic principles which I have cherished during life.

Having, then, received an infinitely less number of votes in my District than Mr. PURDY, and unwilling to participate in an undertaking which would, I believed, materially diminish if not entirely destroy the chances for success of our present esteemed and trustworthy candidates, I saw fit to withdraw from the contest; and it is my belief that, had the remainder of the delegation been as devoted to Democratic principles as they were to the desires and aspirations of a certain individual, they would have taken the same course.

Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL TIMMONS.

The Wise and Clemens Duel.

From the Richmond South, Saturday.

About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot, just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling district in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than thirty feet. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth, the ball from Mr. WISE'S pistol struck Mr. CLEMENS in the right thigh, a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. WISE was uninjured. The parties then returned to the city, and Mr. CLEMENS was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. The wound is severe, but not considered dangerous.

The following communication is published at the instance of a friend of the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS:

STATEMENT.—Being about to close a personal issue raised against me by one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, in connection with a correspondence between myself and Judge BROCKENBROUGH, and being anxious to preserve, in case I should not survive the meeting, the motives which actuated me towards Judge BROCKENBROUGH in sending to the *Enquirer* the letter which is the primary cause of the present difficulty, I prepare now under the most solemn sanction of my conscience, this specific and detailed account, in writing, for publication:

I met Judge BROCKENBROUGH at Grafton, on the evening of the day before he opened Court at Clarksburg. He has never received from me, from the period of our first acquaintance to the present hour, anything but kindness. I am on intimate terms with many of his connections, and the highest considerations were and are operating upon me to promote his interest. We walked out of the hotel and promenaded up and down the platform in front of it. It was night, about the period of the arrival of the Express train from the West. Among other subjects upon which we conversed was that of the Governorship, and the substance and effect of what passed is as follows:

I told him that I had seen his name presented as a candidate, and asked what his position was. He replied, as near as I can recollect, as follows: That he already held a position which was entirely congenial to his tastes, studies, and inclinations; that his friends were looking to his promotion in the line of his profession, and *that* was much more acceptable to him; that he did not want or wish any Executive office, and not that of Governor—for he and the Hon. JOHN LETCHER, one of the aspirants, perfectly understood each other; that they were good friends; that he desired no conflict, especially with him, nor any other person who sought the place; and, that much of the zeal that had been manifested towards him, he apprehended, sprung from circumstances which I shall not now repeat.

Just before we passed into the door of the hotel, as the light struck his face, I said to him, "Judge, can I state your position?" He replied, "I authorize you to do so." In justice to him, I must, however, mention, that when I called his attention to the fact, after the publication of his first letter to the *Enquirer*, he did not recall it, and I use it now, merely as one of the inducing causes, in my own mind, which controlled my action.

After we had passed into the hotel and stood at the counter of the office, and in the presence of another person from his own town, SAMUEL LETCHER, brother of the Hon. JOHN LETCHER, I remarked to Judge BROCKENBROUGH that there was a gentleman then in Clarksburg, who held a Federal office, and who seemed to me halting between two opinions, but strongly disposed to advocate his claims. He replied, "I will see him when I get to Clarksburg, and repress anything of that kind."

I had no idea of the Press, or of publication, when I first spoke to him; but the conviction on my mind was such, from his whole tone, and manner and language, that, when I returned home, and found appearances tending to a conflict between himself and Mr. FLETCHER, I reflected on our interview, and thought I would do Judge BROCKENBROUGH an act of kindness in defining his position by a letter to the *Enquirer*, because, in doing so, I was preventing the very result which he himself had emphatically deprecated—a rivalry between himself and his friend. This is the only motive which ever influenced me; and I here solemnly avow, by my belief in God, and in view of my eternal responsibility to Him, that I never had any other motive.

As corroborative of this, about the time I sent my first letter to the *Enquirer*, and before it was published, I addressed a letter to Judge BROCKENBROUGH, then holding Court at Clarksburg, apprising him of what I had done, stating in terms that I had endeavored to define his position judiciously, and believed, or hoped, it would accord with his views, or meet his approbation; that I sent him, at the moment, no copy of my letter to the *Enquirer*, because I desired to leave him utterly uncommitted as to its language until it was published; that to it I was alone privy, and for it alone responsible.

To the truth of this revelation I only pledge my honor, but whatever hope I may have in the world to come, and I here appeal to Judge BROCKENBROUGH, and to SAMUEL LETCHER, of Lexington, Va., in case I should not survive, to vindicate my memory, in so far as it may be implicated by anything herein contained, which comes within their own knowledge.

[Signed] SHERRARD CLEMENS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16, 1858.

The *South* of Monday says:

"We have the satisfaction to announce that the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS is in as comfortable a condition as is consistent with the nature of his injury. He endures but little pain and is remarkably exempt from fever. His physicians anticipate his perfect recovery."

A MELANCHOLY BIRTH-DAY—THE STOUT CASE. A prisoner was twenty-three years old last Saturday on the day upon which he was taken from Jail to the Court-House, to hear the adverse decision of the Court in Term on the question of granting him a new trial. On Monday he had pleasantly remarked to [illegible] that the birthday of so distinguished an individual as himself ought not to pass without some public recognition of the event. After [illegible] on Saturday he recalled the remark to Mr. LAPP'S recollection, and said that he [illegible] to be surrendered home for the [illegible] He hopes that more time is not allowed [illegible] which he will have to [illegible] heretofore. [illegible] he will be [illegible] so as to carry the [illegible]

Keystone Union.

Mr. ROBERTS LEA, a merchant of Philadelphia, formerly of the firm of LEA & BARKER, died on Tuesday. Mr. L. had been engaged in the flour and grain trade for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Fincastle, Va., Tragedy—Acquittal of Mr. Bowyer.

The trial of HENRY W. BOWYER for shooting JAMES MCDOWELL, Sr., which has been in progress at Fincastle, Va., was terminated on Thursday last, the eighth day of the examination, by the acquittal of the prisoner. The provocation to the shooting, it will be remembered, was the alleged seduction by MCDOWELL who was a man advanced in years, of BOWYER'S insane daughter. Both the parties were wealthy and prominent men—MCDOWELL being President of the Fincastle Bank, and the case excited the most intense interest. The proof that MCDOWELL had debauched Miss BOWYER, induced her to leave home, furnished her with money, and directed her to houses of ill-fame in Richmond and this city, was of the most positive character, and contradicted only MCDOWELL'S dying asseverations which were read to the Court on the closing day of the examination.

DYING DECLARATION OF JAMES M'DOWELL, SEN.

The counsel for the defence making no objection to the reading of this paper, Mr. ANTHONY, Attorney for the Commonwealth, proceeded to read it, as follows:

"The deposition of JAMES MCDOWELL, taken in his sick room, in his house in Fincastle, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1858, before JOHN AMMAN, a Justice of the Peace for Botetourt County, said JAMES MCDOWELL having been first duly sworn, deposeth and sayeth:

Question by Justice Amman—State whether you believe yourself to be now in a dying condition?

Answer—I have thought so since last night, and the attending physicians have confirmed my own impressions.

"Yesterday, the 26th of August, 1858, I was behind the counter in the bank, receiving a transfer of stock from Andy Obenchain to George W. Carper and William H. Smith—(the deposition here says this answer read incorrectly, and it was corrected by Mr. McDowell, who stated) the transfer was made to Wm. H. Smith and Geo. W. Carper. I was writing at the counter, with my head down, making the transfer, when the first thing I heard was the click of what I took to be a Colt's five-shooter, presented at me by Henry W. Bowyer. The pistol missed me, and gave me an opportunity of asking him what he meant, or what that was for, I don't recollect which. He made no reply, but shot me through the left arm. I was never more surprised in my life than I was at such an attack, having never, that I can recollect, had any difficulty with Mr. Bowyer, or given any just cause of offence. I still asked him what he was shooting at me for, and being completely unarmed—having only a steel pen in my hand—I endeavored to get something to defend myself with, while he kept on shooting at me. I attempted to go around the desk, to get to the opening that goes behind the counter, my cane being inside the counter, he then met me at that opening, unarmed as I still was, and shot me through the shoulder (the left shoulder) as I think, or to be entirely correct, a few inches above the nipple on the left breast. I then stepped back to get a chair, and was sideways to him, when he shot me again, three or four inches above the groin, on the right side of the abdomen. I picked up the chair, wounded as I was, and threw it at him. He dodged the chair, and left the bank, he never having spoken a word from the time he came into the bank until he left it, and I am still unable to say why he made this fatal attack upon me.

JAMES MCDOWELL."

Appended to this statement is the following:

"Mr. Anthony stated that he considered it to be his duty, though an

was found on the knife with a broken point; the knife as it is could have inflicted the wound.

Cross-examined—All these weapons were shown me by the Coroner; I know not whom they were taken from; the blows on the face were made by a slashing wound, not a thrust; a thrusting blow would not likely have produced the same clean cuts that were on the face; had it been a thrust it would have passed into the mouth; a punctured wound on the shoulder may have been produced by the knife slipping from the cheek; on the arm wound, the blow was from outside of right arm, but did not go through; the blow on the stomach must have been a different blow; it penetrated the liver and heart; deceased died from bleeding; I saw the accused then, and think he is the prisoner; saw wounds on the prisoner; his fingers were cut; I noticed no wounds on his face, but saw blood there; I saw no wound over his eye; I did not sew up the wounds on his fingers.

To the District-Attorney—The wound on the hand could have been produced by any cutting instrument; it seemed as though it had grasped some sharp instrument; I don't remember what fingers were cut; [examined prisoner's hand—the wounds on the outside of the left hand;] those wounds might have been produced by himself, he holding the body of deceased and striking at it; couldn't tell if the wound over the eye be recent or not; the wound on the shoulder may have been produced at the same time as the three wounds on his face.

Edwin Merwin, examined by the District-Attorney—I was on board the ship *Mandarin* as third officer; the deceased was second officer; I called the watch at ten minutes to five A. M. on the morning of the killing; most all the men came up from the forecastle; I do not know who remained behind; the prisoner was one of the crew; the second mate came on deck about 5½ o'clock; the crew were washing down the forecastle; deceased then asked if all the men were on deck, and went down the forecastle to see if they were; next heard him cry out, "Oh, God;" hadn't heard him say anything then; he hadn't been more than half a minute when he cried "Oh, God;" was close to him; he asked before down generally, in a low tone of voice, if all the men were on deck; when I heard the cry I ran to the forecastle and met him; went from the forecastle aft on the main deck with me; I laid him down on deck and he died immediately; went down and told the pilot, and then went forward and told the crew to knock off washing decks; saw Somers by the windlass, wringing his hands and shaking his head; didn't hear him say anything; he appeared like the man who committed the deed; he was bloody; first saw prisoner that morning; didn't know he had shipped; I was down there about ten minutes before the second mate; when the deceased went into the forecastle he had a cigar in his mouth and his hands in his pantaloons' pockets; I went into the forecastle to see if the men were there, but it was dark and I didn't look; only knew deceased a week; he was short and much smaller every way than prisoner—shorter and slighter; never saw that knife on board ship before; only heard "Oh," and "Oh, God;" heard no scuffling and no words of anger or reproach.

Cross-examined—I first knew the deceased on board ship, about six or seven days before, while at the dock; knew him then as on board; saw him every day, and the Sunday previous all day; never saw prisoner before that morning, when deceased went into the forecastle; witness was washing off the topgallant forecastle; heard deceased ask, were all the men up, and turned round and saw him going down the forecastle; noticed his hands, because he saw them in his pants pocket as he entered the door; never was questioned on this subject before, except at the Coroner's inquest; suppose he addressed questions to witness, but made no reply; recognized deceased's voice, and met him in the forecastle as he came out; he had a very fine voice—a singing voice; recognized it distinctly, and thought there had been a "muss"—that some one had been beating him; he said he was stabbed, and walked right aft with witness to where witness laid him down, and he was dying then; didn't recollect seeing the prisoner on the previous evening.

Albert Wall, examined by the District-Attorney—I am one of the crew of the ship; I shipped three days before the mate was killed; prisoner shipped with me; had known prisoner about two months; had sailed from West Indies; went on board with Somers on the 19th, about two o'clock; prisoner remained on board until arrested; prisoner had drank pretty well when he went on board, and prisoner had a little row night before killing, and I said to him to go to bed; second mate came forward and jumped down and said: "If you don't stop that noise I'd like to have a hand in it;" then deceased jumped down and caught hold of prisoner, and said: "You son of a b—h, if you don't keep your tongue I'll kick the face off you;" I said, "Don't strike him; he's so drunk he don't know what he's saying;" I then went on deck and saw no more; can't remember what prisoner had been saying; he was drunk and tumbling around; prisoner was talking about "What business the second mate had down there;" don't recollect how he said it; didn't hear anything more as he went on deck; I and prisoner had trouble, and then deceased jumped down; prisoner was sitting on the chest, and deceased caught him by the throat and pulled him up; didn't see deceased strike the prisoner, nor prisoner strike the deceased; prisoner was going into other men's berths, and very noisy; this was between nine and ten; prisoner didn't go to bed at all; when I returned prisoner was lying on the floor; he lay quiet on the floor; I turned out about five o'clock; prisoner then lying on his bed; I began to wash down decks under orders of third mate; saw second mate on quarter-deck, where he told witness to dry decks, and then saw him come bleeding out of the forecastle; the evening before, Somers had been inquiring for his sheath-knife; never saw the dirk-knife until at Coroner's inquest.

Cross-examined—The deceased sang out loud, "Stop that noise down there;" the noise was loud talking between the witness and the prisoner; they stopped talking, and then deceased jumped down right away; can't recollect what prisoner said, but it was something about deceased's not having any business there; deceased replied that he would kick his d—d face off; the prisoner was sitting on witness' chest, near his own berth; witness then went on deck; saw deceased again in about five minutes, as witness was going down again; passed immediately and went down into the forecastle; didn't see him any more that evening; this was about half past nine P. M.; turned out about five o'clock; don't know when prisoner got off the floor and went into his bunk; was away about five minutes, and the prisoner was lying on his face on the floor; didn't speak to him, but left him lying there; he was quiet; witness went to bed, but was awake until about one o'clock; heard nothing from prisoner all that time; saw prisoner coming out of the forecastle after the killing; saw wounds on his face, on his eye and the back side of his fingers; had no such wounds before the mate came there the night before; don't know when he got those wounds; didn't see his face that morning.

Direct examination resumed—First saw wounds when he came up after killing; one wound was over the eye; was two or three feet from him; only saw the wounds, and there was blood all over his face; only think there was wounds there, because I saw blood; saw both blood and wounds; it may have been cut, or knocked in with a belaying pin, or it might have come from a fall; it was too big for a scratch; couldn't say whether done with a knife or not; might have been done with a fist.

By a Juror—The wound was fresh; the blood was trickling down; running all over his face.

James Plaice sworn—One of the crew got on board about two o'clock P. M. on the 19th; saw prisoner down in the forecastle about three o'clock; then pretty drunk, sitting on a chest, and not doing anything; don't know what he did after, as I was tipsy and went to bed at once; woke up about five A. M. next morning perfectly sober; all hands were called out to wash decks; my berth was opposite the prisoner's; stopped on deck about ten minutes, and then went down again and went to bed sick; the second mate then came down and went right to prisoner's berth and said, "You, Bill, get out of here; what the h—l are you doing here," and caught him by the legs; prisoner then got out somehow and they clinched; don't recollect whether prisoner was on his feet; deceased caught prisoner by both hands; the clinch lasted one or two minutes; they hugged right in together; both were on their feet all the time of the clench; saw them striking blows, but don't know how they were struck; could see their arms going; saw blows struck, but couldn't say whether they struck; their breasts were close together and both struck; didn't hear anything said; heard deceased holloa "Oh! Oh!" and run on deck; they were then fourteen feet from witness, who was in his bunk; could easily distinguish everything, though it was not very light; did not hear prisoner say anything after deceased went on deck; the prisoner looked at his hand and then followed deceased; I lay in his bunk until officers came down; didn't hear prisoner say anything when deceased caught hold of him; think prisoner was sober then; heard the call to wash decks; the night before there was growling and jawing, and deceased came and said "If you don't stop that I'll go down," and jumped down and caught prisoner by the neck and shoved prisoner back on chest; prisoner then looked up and said, "I don't see what business you have here anyhow," and deceased answered, "You d——d son of a b——h I'll soon let you see."

The cross-examination of this witness was waived.

Thomas Hayes, officer of the Second Ward, sworn—Went on board the *Mandarin* about half past six o'clock of the 20th of May; saw deceased lying on the main hatch; went to the officer and asked for the man who committed the deed; went to the forecastle door and down three steps, and asked if the man was down there; the prisoner said "Yes," and came out of his berth and up on the deck, and delivered himself up as the prisoner; prisoner said he was the man who stabbed the second mate, and that he did it because he deserved it; one of the officers searched him and found a jack-knife; witness said that was not the knife he stabbed him with; also he said he could'nt find his sheath-knife, and that he didn't know what knife he stabbed deceased with; then I took him on shore and saw the wound, with dry clotted blood on his eyebrow, and fingers cut; about two hours after I went on board and found in the fore part of the forecastle a dirk-knife with blood on it and closed; there was blood about eight feet from it, as if the knife had been thrown forward. [Witness here identified the knife with blood on it.] Found the sheath-knife on one of the other sailors who went to sea.

Cross-examined—I asked down the forecastle "if the man was below who committed the deed," and prisoner sang out "Yes," and came on deck; saw him as he came out of his bunk between 6 and 7 o'clock; Mr. Plaice was also in the forecastle; witness then asked him on deck if he did it, and prisoner answered "Yes," and then said in reply to question "Why he did it," "Because he deserved it."

Robert Wotringham, officer Second Ward, examined by the District-Attorney—Was with last witness; saw deceased as described; went to forecastle and witness called him by name and he turned out of bunk and came up; witness stood the prisoner up against the rail and searched him and found a clasp-knife in his pocket; asked him what he did it for, and he answered "In self defence;" don't think he said anything about being drunk; said second mate had been down the night before; had given him an overhauling; then went on board the steamboat and came to New-York; as prisoner came out of the forecastle, asked him why he did it, and he answered "In self defence;" don't remember anything else; did not try to find his chest until he went back to look for the knife.

Cross-examined—Saw blood on his face, but paid no attention to it; there was dry clotted blood over the eye; may have gone down and handed him water to wash it with; don't remember washing it; saw his hands were cut.

This was the case for the prosecution. Counsel for defence said he had no witnesses to call, and proceeded to sum up. After the reply of the District-Attorney and the Judge's charge yesterday morning, the Jury retired. After an absence of four hours they returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. The prisoner will be sentenced on Saturday.

The Wool Trade.

In New-York, during the past week, Wool has been more sought after, chiefly by manufacturers; and with light supplies of attractive lots, available prices have been sustained. Dealers have filled most of the orders—and on this account, the business with receivers has not been heavy. The arrivals have been moderate, and have not been pressed upon the market. Holders generally seem to anticipate no serious reaction, unfavorable to their interests; and they are not anxious to sell, nor are they disposed to make any concessions in prices. The sales reported since our last, comprise 125,000 lbs. domestic fleece, chiefly within a range of from 32c.@45c.; 50,000 lbs. domestic Pulled Lambs', at from 28c.@35c.; 6,000 lbs. Southern and Texas, at 16c.@20c.; 20,000 lbs. unwashed California, on terms not disclosed; 3,000 lbs. Jamaica, at 13c.; 20,000 lbs. unwashed Buenos Ayres and San Nicolas, at 8c.@10c.; 435 bales Cordova and Donskoi, 20 bales Mestizo, and 70 bales Mediterranean on terms not ascertained; and 35 bales African unwashed, at 13c. ℔ lb.

In Boston, last week, the Wool Market was active, and much firmer, sales having been made of 300,000 lbs. Domestic, and 390 bales Mediterranean, South American, and East India, within the annexed range: Common to full-blood American Fleece at 34c.@48c.; Saxony do., 50c.@57c.; Western Mixed, 35c.@45c.; Domestic Pulled at 34c.@45c. for No. 1 to extra; Smyrna, Washed, 17c.@24c.; Unwashed, 9c.@17c.; Crimea, 9c.@17c.; Cape of Good Hope, 19c.@48c.; Syria, Unwashed, 10c.@12c.; Washed, 18c.@28c.; East India, 9c.@26c.; Peruvian, Washed, 25c.@28c.; Unwashed, 15c.@19c.; Chilian, Washed, 17c.@33c.; Unwashed, 10c.@22c.; Buenos Ayres, 8c.@37c. ℔ lb.

In Providence, a lively inquiry existed, and sales were made of 178,000 lbs. fleece at from 37½c.@55c. ℔ lb.

In Philadelphia, the demand was good, and prices ruled very firm. Stocks of desirable qualities were light.

In Baltimore, a moderate inquiry prevailed, at uniform quotations.

In Pittsburg, the season having about closed, very little was selling. Small lots brought 26c.@28c. for pulled, and 30c.@45c. for fleece, ℔ lb.

In Albany, Troy and Buffalo, the movements have been limited, yet prices have been very well sustained.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	25	23	—	48
Flour, bbls	14,218	3,013	718	17,949
Flour, sacks	—	—	1,506	1,506
Rye Flour, bbls	30	—	—	30
Corn Meal, bbls	800	—	300	1,100
Wheat, bushels	22,777	—	6,830	29,607
Corn, bushels	74,368	—	850	75,218
Rye, bushels	4,000	—	—	4,000
Barley, bushels	3,300	—	—	3,300
Oats, bushels	18,500	—	—	18,500
Provisions, pkgs	—	303	133	436
Whisky, bbls	50	49	—	99

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 06¼@$6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been more active at firmer prices. Sales 5,500 bags Santos (by auction) at 10½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb., averaging $10 17 ℔ 100 lbs., or full ⅛c. ℔ lb. over previous valuations; also (reported) a cargo of 4,500 bags Santos on terms not ascertained; 38 bags damaged Java at 13¾c., 150 bags Santos at 11c.@11¾c.; 450 bags Rio within a range of from 10c.@11¾c., 500 bags Gonaives at 10¾c., 25 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c., and 50 bags stained do. at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms, the market closing very firmly. A lot of 850 bags Laguayra was also sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at a shade better prices. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	14	14

DRY GOODS—The principal public sale, to-day, was that through Messrs WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, of the balance of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON'S Fall importations of French dress goods. The sale was extensive and unusually attractive, hence the salesrooms were crowded with buyers, representing the city and country trade. The competition was decidedly vigorous, and, so far as the sale proceeded to-day, very fair prices were realized. The sale will be resumed to-morrow. Other sales, to-day, of French goods, hosiery, and millinery goods, were not so well attended, nor were they as successful as earlier sales of similar fabrics.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite active for State and Western Flour, and prices have generally advanced 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate, especially of sound, fresh ground lots, which are wanted by home dealers. Rejected Flour is in request, partly for the British Provinces. Sales, 17,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@$5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 30
Standard Extra State	5 60	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in fair demand at rising rates; sales 850 bbls., at $5 25 for superfine, and $5 70@$6 60 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in brisk request for home use and for shipment, at buoyant prices; sales 3,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 70 for rejected brands; $5 80@$6 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 30@$4 15 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively request, and desirable lots, which are sparingly offered, command higher prices. Sales, 36,500 bushels, including choice amber Western at $1 28; mixed Indiana at $1 20, bought to fill up; damaged Red Western at $1 06; unsound Chicago Spring at 80c.@84c.; very poor to strictly prime White Southern at $1 18@$1 50; prime to very choice White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 55; and damaged to good Red Southern at $1 03@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at somewhat easier prices for inferior lots; sales 62,500 bush. at 70c.@75c. for unsound to very good mixed Western; 76c. for a lot of 900 bush. two year old do.; 81c.@85c. for fair to choice mixed Southern; 87c.@89c. for white Southern; 96c.@98c. for yellow do.; and 96c.@$1 for small lots of round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request, and is quoted at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Barley is scarce and wanted at advanced prices; sales 2,700 bushels prime to choice at 90c.@92½c. ℔ bushel. A small lot of Rye Malt changed hands at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are stiffly held; Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada at 50c.@52c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales since our last, 2,700 Porto Cabello at 21¼c.; 6,000 dry Maracaibo at 20¾c.; 1,000 dry salted do. at 17c.; and 900 wet salted Rio Grande at 21½c. ℔ lb.—all six months' credit.

HOPS—The demand is fair, at previous prices. New, 14c.@18c.; crop of 1857, 7c.@9c.; and two years old, 3c.@5c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is moderately inquired for, at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ℔ gallon; usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as previously reported. Spirits Turpentine has been very actively inquired for to-day, and sales have been reported of over 3,000 bbls., to arrive and here, at 49c.@50c., closing with small lots selling at 51c., now the lowest general asking price ℔ gallon.

OILS—All kinds are in limited demand, at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$17 for Mess; $19 25@$19 30 for Clear; and $15 @$15 25 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at former quotations. Lard is dull and drooping; 270 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 11c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 37½ for extra do.; $11 25@ $12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams continue in light supply and demand at old prices. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 180 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs. A very good sample of the new crop of Rice, received by mail, from Charleston, was exhibited to-day at Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co.'s office.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new feature, sales, to-day, comprising 450 hhds. Cuba at from 6½c.@8¾c.; small lots of Porto Rico at 8c.@9¼c.; 30 boxes Havana at 8¼c.; and some Melado at 4c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales 1,500 lbs. N. W. Coast, and 2,500 lbs. South Sea at about former prices.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 23½c.@24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 185 bales Cotton at 5-32d per lb.; and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For London, 20,000 lbs. Bone at 3-16d. ℔ lb., and 75 tons Oil Cake at 20s. For Glasgow, 650 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; 15 tons Oil at 27s. 6d.; also 10 tons Steel at 25s. For Buenos Ayres, 1 bbl. Lumber, at $16. For Rotterdam, a small Dutch brig, on terms not ascertained.

Barley Purchases for Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Owing to the high price prime new Barley has been held at in this market, several of our heaviest malsters and brewers have brought largely in Western New-York and Canada. The buyers of this market have purchased to the extent of 50,000 bushels, at prices ranging from 55c.@65c.; but prices have advanced since these purchases have been made, and stocks in Western New-York are held about as high as in this market. Prime new Fall will command 75c.@76c., on arrival here. A sale of 1,200 bush. fair new, at 72c."

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND BALLET.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
Rossini's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL,
With a most powerful cast, and an increased Chorus and Orchestra, together with
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
Principal characters in the Opera by
Signor STEFANI,
Signor GASSIER,
Signor GARIBALDI,
Signora BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Signora SIEDENBURG, and others.
Principal characters in the Ballet by
LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Signora GALETTE,
Signora PRATESI,
Mlle. LAVIGNE and others.
Conductors { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the Opera, the public are respectfully informed that the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, the Opera commencing at 7½ o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes $1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra 50
Family Circle 50
Amphitheatre 25
Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Breusing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibell's, No. 29 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND MATINEE,
In which
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
Will appear,
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 25.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD MATINEE.
Admission ..... 50 cents,
No Reserved Seats.
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, 1858,
The Second and Third Acts of
IL BARBIERE.
In which
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
will take her role of Rosina, and introduce the celebrated
WALTZ OF VENZANO,
The Fourth Act of
RIGOLETTO,
with the well-known Quartette, and the
DONNA E MOBILE.
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER and SIGNOR STEFANI.
Doors open at 1½; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.
Admission ..... 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FIRST NIGHT
of the SPECTRAL DRAMA.
Fifteenth night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in two characters.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
in his great personations of
THE SPECTRE
AND
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Sept. 24, 1858,
THE PHANTOM.
The Phantom ..... Mr. Bourcicault
Lucy Peveryl ..... Miss Agnes Robertson
Ada Ruby ..... Miss Agnes Robertson
The performance will commence with the 1st act of
USED UP.
Sir Charles ..... Mr. Bourcicault

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Will be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Jesse Rural ..... Mr. W. R. Blake
Tom Coke ..... Mr. Couldock
Col. Rocket ..... Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke ..... Mr. Sothern
Bob ..... Mr. Jefferson
Countess Pompion ..... Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice ..... Miss Laura Keene
MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX
will, after the Comedy, execute a celebrated Pas Seul.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
Eleventh and last night but one of these
ESTABLISHED FAVORITES,
Who will appear in a programe of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE.
The prodigy infant ALICE, and her sister la petite EMELINE.
Also, on the same night,
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
Assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1858,
Grand Olio of Singing and Dancing.
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
in their much admired dance, entitled
COSSACK.
SAILORS ASHORE.
To conclude with the new Comic Ballet,
JEALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN.
Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
The entertainments will commence with the Dramatic Spectacle of Tom Moore's world-renowned Poems of
LALLA ROOKH.
To be followed by Mlle. Celeste's Drama entitled the
VEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
The whole to conclude with the comic pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.
The performances will commence with
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
To be succeeded by the drama of
JESSE BROWN.
To conclude with the pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE;
OR,
CHINESE FESTIVAL OF LANTERNS,
witnessed by 5,000 delighted spectators on Monday night last, will be repeated next
MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 27.
Notwithstanding the great expense and labor attending this splendid representation of the "Feast of Lanterns," the charge of admission will be the same as usual—25 cents. The free list will be suspended, with the exception of the press.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.
Dr. BOYNTON will give his course of
EIGHT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY,
At the Athenæum, Brooklyn,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
and followed three evenings until closed.
The course will be illustrated by all his Paintings and Philosophical apparatus.
Tickets for the Course $1. Teachers and students 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. For sale at ROSE'S and BABCOCK'S bookstores; at DICKENSON'S drug store, and at the door.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GEOLOGY.
DR. BOYNTON will give the Fourth of his Illustrated Lectures, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
Subject: *The First Creation of Animals*; with proofs that these animals lived and died millions of ages before the creation of Man. Illustrated by large Paintings. On this occasion, DR. BOYNTON will exhibit his splendid paintings of NIAGARA FALLS.
Season tickets, 75 cents. Single admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, 3 o'clock,
For Ladies and Children.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD,
HOUDON,
from Europe,
Who performs without apparatus.
He also introduces his separate entertainments, comprising the
LAUGHABLE MELANGE OF PUNCHINELLO,
THE DANCING PLATES, &c., &c.,
All performed in open daylight.
Admittance 15 cents.

THE TOURNIAIRE CIRCUS.
This celebrated Troupe, whose representations on the Battery for the last week have attracted crowded audiences, will appear in Brooklyn at the junction of Fulton-av. and Raymond-st., every AFTERNOON and EVENING this week, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Manahan's celebrated Cornet Band will be in attendance. For particulars, see small bills. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers,
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SIXTH SUCCESSFUL week of that surpassingly beautiful, deeply interesting and highly amusing exhibition of mechanical genius, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its active figures—men, women, children, horses, &c., &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7½; BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

DELIGHTFUL AMUSEMENT—FREE TO LADIES.—By request and from the intense interest manifested at his former Lectures, Mr. WOOD will give another on *Landscape Painting*, illustrating it by the execution of a beautiful picture in presence of the audience, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 24, at 3½ o'clock. Doors open at 3. Gentlemen's tickets 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, 3 o'clock,
For Ladies and Children.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD,
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By order of the Board of Managers,
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, benefit of Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, when Mr. H. LORRAINE will make his first appearance in this theatre. The tragedy of
OTHELLO,
Othello ..... Mr. Lorraine
Iago ..... Mr. J. B. Roberts
With Messrs. Mark Smith, Moore, Briggs, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Miller, &c., &c. Popular selections by the unrivaled Orchestra, led by E. Mollenhauer. To conclude with
THE MARRIED BACHELOR.
This FRIDAY, at 2 P. M. precisely—Grand Opera Matinee. Admission 50 cents.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
CRYSTAL PALACE.
SECOND GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, BY DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 24.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture to "Stradella" ..... Flotow
2. Ballet from "Le Prophete" ..... Meyerbeer
3. "Holy Lord, our God" ..... Weber
4. Quickstep, "Flora" ..... Strauss
5. Pot-Pourri, from "I Puritani" ..... Bellini
6. Polka, "Marksman" ..... C. Rehm
PART II.
7. Quickstep, "North Star" ..... Verdi
8. Selection from Der Freischutz ..... Weber
9. Waltz, "Songs of the Thames" ..... Louis
10. Departed Days ..... Sommerlat
11. Gallop, "Trab-Trab" ..... Sommerlat
12. Quickstep, "Medley" ..... Dodworth

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, for the last time most positively, MADAME PAULINE COLSON,
who has achieved a success brilliant in the extreme, will repeat her unapproachable *rôle* of Violetta in
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta Valery ..... Madame Colson
Alfred Germont ..... Signor Brignoli
Giorgio Germont ..... Signor Amodio
Prices—Reserved seats in dress circle, orchestra and parquet, $1 50; dress circle, $1; second circle, 50; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Sunday evening—Grand Oratorio, Rossini's Stabat Mater, with all the Opera Company, an augmented Orchestra and powerful Chorus.
Admission ..... 50 cents

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Strakosch's Italian Opera Company in a grand OPERA MATINEE, at 2 P. M., TO-DAY, (Friday,) The popular Opera of
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora ..... Mme. Garzaniga
Azucena ..... Mme. Patti Strakosch
Manrico ..... Sig. Brignoli
Count de Luna ..... Sig. Amodio
Fernando ..... Sig. Barili
Admission ..... 50 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
FIREWORKS, &c., &c.
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 24,
One of those DELIGHTFUL CONCERTS for which the Palace Gardens are celebrated will be given TO-NIGHT, under the direction of the popular and favorite Conductor,
Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
whose choice selections are rapturously encored nightly by the thousands who throng these spacious and beautiful grounds.
Admittance 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.
First and only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.
Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD.—GEORGE COPWAY WILL DELIVER his lecture in connection with the concert. All free on the ground—10 cents on the platform.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—WILLIAM TELL.

BURTON'S THEATRE—OTHELLO—THE MARRIED BACHELOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE PHANTOM—USED UP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—PAS SEUL.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH—FRIEND CORBIE.

BOWERY THEATRE—JESSE BROWN—GOLDEN AXE—GLENDOWER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegram, dated yesterday, at Trinity Bay, announces that signals had been resumed at that end of the cable, three days before, in all their pristine energy. It was thought the line would be ready for public service in a few weeks at farthest.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 14th of August. Coffees continued to rule high, with a limited stock. Owing to deficiency of freight, European and American vessels were returning home in ballast. Political news without importance.

We have later news from Havana, by the arrival of the steamship *Cahawba* at New-Orleans. There is no general news of importance. Sugar, of which there was a stock on hand of 35,000 boxes, is reported dull.

Nothing further is known in reference to the steamship seen on fire as reported by telegraph from Halifax. The bark *Arabian*, which passed near the burning vessel, is anxiously expected at Halifax, as something more definite may be learned from her officers. In the meantime, conjecture points to the *Austria*, now several days over due, as being the doomed ship, though the description does not tally exactly with hers.

The United States Treasury receipts for the last week were $1,166,000, which, compared with those of the week previous, show a falling off of $264,000. The whole amount subject to draft is $12,900,000.

The Police Commissioners sat yesterday to hear testimony on the charge against General Superintendent TALLMADGE, on which, at the instance of Gen. NYE, President of the Board, he has been temporarily suspended from duty. A great many witnesses were examined, the effort on the part of Gen. NYE being to elicit all the facts likely to exculpate himself, and on the part of Gen. TALLMADGE to roll the entire responsibility on the shoulders of the marines. Mr. TALLMADGE makes out a pretty clear case in his own favor.

The examination of JOHN C. THOMPSON and RAY TOMPKINS, on the charge of arson, proceeding from the burning of the Hospitals at Quarantine, was further postponed yesterday until next Thursday. A letter had been received from Attorney-General TREMAINE, which announced that in consequence of pressing official engagements, neither he nor his associate, Mr. PECKHAM, could be present as they had intended.

The trial of WILLIAM SOMERS for the homicide of JOHN B. AIKINS, second mate of the ship *Mandarin*, lying in the East River, was concluded yesterday. Notwithstanding a charge from Judge RUSSELL highly favorable to the prisoner, the Jury after four hours' deliberation, found him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, a verdict which gave entire satisfaction to the audience. JAMES LEWIS, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. HENRY YOUNG, convicted of the same offence, was fined $10. HANNAH GARKIN pleaded guilty to stabbing CATHARINE SULLIVAN. HANNAH was a good-looking girl only nineteen years old. Judge RUSSELL suspended judgment, and let her go. WILLIAM MURPHY, indicted for burglary in the first degree, was acquitted. JAMES REED *alias* MATTHEW CONLAN, convicted of breaking into the store of JULIUS DE LA CROIX, No. 596 Broadway, on August 26, was justly sentenced to five years in the State Prison, as he was a hardened offender. His confederates, GEORGE SMITH and JOHN WALKER, who pleaded guilty, escaped with only two years each.

A destructive fire broke out in Thirtieth-street a little after 6 o'clock last evening. The large building of the Empire steam Stone-dressing Works was entirely destroyed, and so was a planing-mill next door to it, and a large quantity of lumber and a lumber-yard adjacent. The entire loss is estimated at $80,000. Forty workmen are thrown out of employment by the disaster, the origin of which has not transpired.

The New-York Caledonian Club celebrated its second anniversary at Jones' Wood yesterday. The sports in which they engaged there—running, leaping, throwing heavy and light weights, sack races, wheelbarrow races, and other exercises—were the same which have been practiced from time immemorial in Scotland, where all the members of the Club were born.

The first anniversary of the Business Men's Prayer-meeting, held daily in the Lecture-room of the North Dutch Church, William-street, was celebrated yesterday. The exercises were participated in by many of the most famed and venerable of New-York ministers, as well as those from other cities, who delivered addresses congratulatory of the beneficial and encouraging results which had followed the enterprise.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 2,000 bales, a shade firmer rates. Flour was in brisk demand at improved prices. Wheat and Corn were in good request. Coffee was more inquired for. The auction sale resulted very satisfactorily. Provisions were depressed. Spirits Turpentine was quite freely dealt in and closed higher. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

A SCREW STILL LOOSE.—Notwithstanding the Democratic State Convention resolved the other day, at Syracuse, that the recent vote on the English-Lecompton bill "has removed the Kansas question from Congress," there still seems to be a little misconception between the Northern and Southern branches of that party on the subject. The Democratic members of Congress from the South voted for the English bill with the distinct understanding that its provisions were to be enforced, especially that one which forbids the admission of Kansas with less than a full representative population under any constitution other than that of Lecompton. The English bill having been rejected, naturally enough the Southrons insist upon a strict fulfillment of the provision referred to. In this they have the support of the President, who, according to the Hon. A. G. BROWN, threatens with instant decapitation any office-holder who ventures to express an opinion that Kansas should be admitted with less than 93,000 inhabitants, now that she has spurned Lecompton. But Southern complacency is fearfully disturbed by information, unquestionably well founded, that Northern Democratic candidates for Congress are pledging themselves to go for the unconditional admission of Kansas whenever she may make application, in absolute defiance of the English bill. True, such a pledge is necessary to the success of any candidate at the North, where the people can see no reason why Kansas with Slavery should be more favored than Kansas without; but this fact by no means reconciles the South to the immediate prospect of another free State and two more Anti-Slavery Senators.

Whether the application on the part of Kansas shall take place next Winter or at the first session of the ensuing Congress, a fierce struggle is likely to take place. She will unquestionably ask admission before her population reaches the representative mark; and whenever her demand is made the National Democracy will be terribly agitated.

The Demonstration Against Paraguay.

The Paraguay squadron is now on the eve of departure, and the work of preparing for service the fifteen vessels of which it is composed has been done quickly, quietly and well. Though the object of the menacing attitude we are about to assume is to obtain satisfaction for past grievances, there are other considerations which make the expedition one of the most important in character that has ever left these shores.

The history of our relations with Spanish American States will show that, with few exceptions, we have reparation to receive from them all. Their insignificance is their safeguard, and we forgive in Nicaragua, New-Granada, or Peru, what we would avenge, at the sword's point, in France or England. It is true that there are plausible excuses for this pacific policy. Our enemies are weak and we are strong, and it is merciful to overlook their offences. They call themselves republics, like ourselves, and we are loth to do aught that might be construed into an invasion of their independence or an interference in their local Governments. But our leniency cannot last forever, and it has been carried already beyond the verge of extravagance. Nor is this all. We have not merely permitted these miserable States to wrong us with impunity—we have wronged ourselves; we have sadly neglected our own interests, and have allowed the South American trade to be monopolized by European nations and carried away from our very doors. These considerations, doubtless, had their weight with the Government when it determined to dispatch such a formidable squadron as the one in preparation for the La Plata waters. The presence of such a powerful force will probably be sufficient to insure the success of Judge BOWLIN'S mission without the discharge of a hostile shot; and when it is remembered that the quarrel depends on the obstinacy of a single man, it is satisfactory to feel that the Administration has adopted every precaution to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood. Four or five ships sent to Paraguay would have made war certain, but a fleet of fifteen almost commands peace.

But it is not only upon Paraguay—it is upon all the Spanish-American States that this demonstration will have a salutary effect. They will now learn, once for all, that our patience is exhausted, and that, hereafter, the Government of this country will not fail to avenge to the uttermost every wrong inflicted on American citizens, and every insult offered to the American flag. They will see that we are in earnest, and that their day for trifling and prevarication has gone by. After this expedition shall have achieved its object, it will immediately become apparent that our people, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Spanish America, are more respected, and more respectfully treated, both in person and property, than they were in times past. We shall hear no more of massacres, as at Panama—of murders, as in Nicaragua—of wholesale robberies, as in Mexico or Peru—and of all combined, as in Paraguay. Let our forbearance in all these instances stand on the record in evidence of our disposition towards the Republics of the South, and prove, as they unmistakably do, how averse are the Government and people of the United States to take any advantage, even in a just cause, of their opponents' weakness. It only needs that we should put forth a very little strength against a State like Paraguay in order to exact the most terrible retribution (if we were so disposed) for every injury inflicted This is not our purpose; but we insist that the weakness of these Spanish-American States shall no longer protect them from punishment when they act in open violation of international law. If any evidence were wanting to show that, in the interest of the States themselves, we should interfere in some measure to control their irregularities, we need only point to the current news of the day. We have a large trade with South America at present, and a larger one in prospective, and this expedition to Paraguay will be hailed by the mercantile classes as a guarantee of future protection in the exercise of their legitimate business. It will inaugurate a new commercial era for the South Atlantic, and will be the means of opening the fertile provinces of La Plata to the trade and enterprise of the world.

Under these circumstances the wisdom and forethought of the Government, in sending such a formidable expedition to Paraguay, will be readily appreciated. The event itself, and the more important consequences to flow from it, will be remembered when other and possibly more interesting occurrences of to-day are forgotten Nor should we omit to notice that the expedition, in all its departments and details, has been constructed and completed with singular sagacity, skill, and prudence. Judge BOWLIN, who has been appointed Minister to Paraguay, is, by his natural abilities and past experience as a diplomatist in Spanish America, well fitted for the office. The vessels of the squadron have been got ready with great dispatch, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the head of the Navy for his promptness. After all the care that has been bestowed upon the Paraguay Expedition, the public may be satisfied that its objects—more important and extensive, perhaps, than they seem just now—will be fully secured.

A TAX-PAYERS' PARTY.—One of the latest absurdities is the talk of organizing a "Tax-payers' Party" in this City, to counteract the corruptions and rascalities which have been so long practiced by all sorts of municipal officials. Every man who is not a pauper is a tax-payer; he pays taxes on every article he consumes. Every journeyman mechanic, every sewing girl who supports herself by her labor, is as much a tax-payer as the owner of a block of houses. We are all tax-payers, and one man is just as much interested in an honest administration of public affairs as another. The mischief of talking about tax-payers as a separate class is, that it leads many people to imagine that they have no occasion to bother themselves about the corruptions of public officers, because they do not pay taxes. But there could not be a greater fallacy. Every person who hires a house, or purchases provisions and clothes, or pays board, is a tax-payer. A tax-payers' party, therefore, is simply a party of the whole people. If there is to be any attempt to form a party with the object of electing honest and capable men to municipal offices, let it be called by some other name than the Tax-payers' Party.

A National Duty.

We hope that neither Quarantine burnings, Mr. BRADLEY'S Commentaries on the Common Law, the silence of the Atlantic Cable, the death of DRED SCOTT, the din of the approaching elections, nor even the triumphs which are taking place at the Academy of Music, are leading either the women of the City or the women of the State to forget that a very large portion of the sum necessary for the preservation of WASHINGTON'S house and tomb from dilapidation or even destruction is still wanting. His name, great as it is, and sacred as it ought to be, has been so often trailed in the mire by knavish politicians and other "fellows of the baser sort" that even his sincerest admirers get little credit for sincerity now-a-days, when they panegyrize him; and yet, he is so often and so much eulogized that all the world looks for some better and more substantial testimony of veneration at our hands. The best tribute the men of the United States can pay his memory is to imitate his virtues; they can surely perform the far easier task of saving the house which sheltered his honored old age, and the tomb which contains his bones, from mouldering to ruins, or being pulled to pieces by the hands of the curious or unscrupulous. There is a perennial groan of lamentation going up to heaven every year from all the ladies in the United States over the decay of public spirit amongst our men, over their time-serving, their selfish absorption in their private affairs, their indifference to the thousand great moral interests of the nation, on which destiny in the future most depends. But groaning and carping will not mend matters. If the world could be made good, or wise, or great by sorrowful reflections, we should have all been converted into saints long ago. Providence blessed this country a hundred years since with a man who concentrated in his own person more of the virtues which make up the sum of goodness and greatness than any of whom history contains any record; and more than this, it subjected him to such a fiery ordeal as has hardly ever tried a human soul, that we might worship his memory without a shadow of the doubt and misgiving which unhappily dims the lustre of mortal glory. We have not so far given many evidences of a deep appreciation of the honor. To be sure we have called the national capital after him, but what men we send to it! and after all, it had to get a name of some sort, and Washington was as easy to give as any other. Monuments to him, good, bad, and indifferent, abound in all parts of the Union, erected by every possible variety of corporation. But CALIGULA, and LOUIS XIV., and CHARLES II., and NAPOLEON, and even GEORGE IV., have in their respective countries their monuments by the dozen, erected out of the public purse, though the only legacy they bequeathed their countrymen was shame and sorrow in almost equal proportions. Is it possible that the memory of WASHINGTON can exact from national gratitude no simpler, more touching tribute than any of these? That whilst our ladies, to whose safe keeping the morals of the country are literally intrusted, are deploring the degeneracy of the times, and longing for the advent of "purer manners and nobler laws," they can refuse to him, who did more than any other man to exalt and glorify all public and all private virtues, the poor compliment of an honored grave. There could scarcely be a better way for any American woman to place before the eyes of son or brother her ideal of a gentleman, soldier and statesman, and, more than all these, of a fine man, than doing that little that she can to make Mount Vernon a national shrine. It is easy enough to admire WASHINGTON, and go into raptures over his life. We have all done it, or are doing it. But when it comes to giving a dollar to keep the rain off his coffin our enthusiasm too often evaporates, and we draw a distinction between a man's memory and his bones. We wish all the men, and all the women as well, who have found out that there is one, joy of their discovery.

If WASHINGTON'S tomb is not taken care of through gratitude, it at least ought to be through shame. There is no imputation less pleasant to support than that of sordid meanness; and yet if Mount Vernon be abandoned to the weather and the cattle, there is no imputation the world will more readily fasten upon us. The work must not, however, be left to the United States, even if the United States were to offer to undertake it; for the simple reason that "scurvy politicians" would seek to make a precedent of it, and cajole Congress into buying up the farms and mortal remains of every party hack who might make his way into the Presidential chair for all time coming. We should have the Pierces and Buchanans, with their homesteads and all, saddled on us not for four years each, but as long as the Union lasted. But the ladies need not fear being called on to repeat their present work. Many a generation will pass away, and many generals and many statesmen fret their little hours upon the stage and be forgotten, before another hero will appear whose whole life will possess so many sterling claims to woman's unreserved and hearty admiration.

The Burning Steamship.

A telegram from Halifax announces the alarming intelligence of a burning steamship having been seen at sea, some four hundred miles East of Newfoundland. The observers approached near enough to discover that the passengers had abandoned the fated vessel; but beyond a statement that she was large, apparently of American build, with a short bowsprit, and that the engines worked through the upper deck, furnish no clue to her identity. A morning contemporary has conjectured that the *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt Line, which sailed from New-York for Southampton and Bremen on the 4th inst., has met with this calamity The *Ariel* does not, however, answer to the description we have, while the *Austria*, from Southampton on the same day, does answer, with the exception of the upright engine, in regard to which the statement is not as clear as it might be. By the *Northern Light*, we learned that the *Austria* sailed from Southampton on the 4th, with 400 passengers and a full general cargo. In the ordinary course, she was due here on the 15th. The *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 4th, arrived after an unusually protracted trip, on the night of the 16th. The *Austria* has, therefore, been overdue for more than a week, and even before this startling story of a ship on fire, apprehensions for her safety were generally felt. There is too much reason to fear she is the heroine of the tale

The *Austria* is a first-class propeller, of 2,334 tons, built by CAIRD & COMPANY, of Glasgow, last year. Her hull is of iron. She belongs to the Hamburg and American Steamship Company. In the latest survey, made a few months ago, the underwriters reported her provisions against fire as being "good." It remains to be explained how the passengers could so have expedited their escape as to be out of sight of the two passing vessels while the ship was still in a blaze.

Governors of New-York.

Now that we are embarked upon another canvass, it may be interesting to look back to the origin of our State Government for the purpose of seeing who have filled the office of Governor. Our first Chief Magistrate, GEORGE CLINTON, was chosen in 1777, and until 1822 the term was three years instead of two, as it has since been. Mr. CLINTON was elected every third year up to 1792. Previous to 1789 we have no record of the votes. At that election, however, he received 6,391, against 5,962 for ROBERT YATES. Three years after, he had 8,440 votes, the opposing candidate being JOHN JAY, who received 8,332, about as close a contest as we have seen since.

In 1795 Mr. JAY was elected over ROBERT YATES—the vote of the former being 13,481, and that of the latter 11,892. He was re-elected in 1798—receiving 16,012 votes, to 13,632 for ROBERT LIVINGSTON. GEORGE CLINTON was again chosen in 1801, by 24,808, to 20,843 for STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER. Three years afterwards MORGAN LEWIS was the successful candidate—beating AARON BURR. LEWIS had 30,829 votes, and BURR 22,139. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was elected four times in succession, from 1807 to 1816—his vote ranging from 35,074 to 45,412. His opponents were MORGAN LEWIS, JONAS PLATT, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER and RUFUS KING, whose respective votes were from about 30,000 to about 38,000. Governor TOMPKINS was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1816, and resigned his office as Governor in February, 1817. JOHN TAYLOR, Lieutenant Governor, was acting Governor till July following, when DE WITT CLINTON succeeded Governor TOMPKINS. The opponent of Governor CLINTON was PETER B. PORTER, though the opposition was little more than nominal, as Mr. PORTER'S vote was only 1,479, while Governor C.'s was 43,310. In 1820, Governor CLINTON was reëlected over DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, as an internal improvement candidate. He received 47,477 votes to 45,990 for TOMPKINS. At this juncture the Constitution of 1821 changed the basis of suffrage by abolishing the freehold qualification, the effect of which was immediately visible in the increased popular vote. JOSEPH C. YATES, the first Governor under the new Constitution, received in 1822, 128,493 to 2,910 for SOLOMON SOUTHWICK. The opposition to Gov. Y. was merely nominal. In 1824, Gov. CLINTON was again a candidate, having been ejected by the Bucktails from the Canal Commissionership. In this election he beat SAMUEL YOUNG by some 16,000, which was considered an overwhelming majority in those days. The respective votes were 103,452½ and 87,093. In 1826, Governor CLINTON was reëlected by a small majority. His vote was 99,785 to 96,135 for WM. B. ROCHESTER. MARTIN VAN BUREN was the next Governor. He was chosen in 1828, by a plurality over SMITH THOMPSON and SOLOMON SOUTHWICK. Mr. VAN BUREN'S vote was 136,794; Mr. THOMPSON'S, 106,444, and Mr. SOUTHWICK'S, 33,345. Mr. SOUTHWICK was the nominee of the Anti-Masons. In 1830, ENOS T. THROOP was elected by 128,842 to 120,361 for FRANCIS GRANGER and 2,332 for EZEKIEL WILLIAMS. Governor MARCY was first chosen in 1832, by 166,410 to 156,672, over Mr. GRANGER. In 1834 he was reëlected, his competitor being WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The vote for the former was 181,905; for the latter, 168,969. MARCY was again chosen in 1836 by 166,122 to 136,648 for JESSE BURL and 3,496 for ISAAC S. SMITH. In 1838 SEWARD was elected by 192,882 over MARCY, who received 182,461. In 1840 Governor SEWARD was again elected. His vote was 222,011; that of WM. C. BOUCK 216,808, and GERRIT SMITH'S 2,662. Mr. BOUCK was elected in 1842. The vote stood for him 208,072; for LUTHER BRADISH 186,091, and for ALVAN STEWART 7,263. In 1844 the successful candidate was SILAS WRIGHT. He received 241,090 to 231,057 for MILLARD FILLMORE, and 15,136 for ALVAN STEWART. In 1846 JOHN YOUNG was elected. He received 198,878 votes; SILAS WRIGHT, 187,306; HARRY BRADLEY, 12,844, and OGDEN EDWARDS, 6,305. HAMILTON FISH was the next Governor, receiving 218,776 votes, to 122,811 for JOHN A DIX, 116,811 for REUBEN H. WALWORTH, and 1,593 for WILLIAM GOODELL. WASHINGTON HUNT was elected in 1850 by 214,614, to 214,352 for HORATIO SEYMOUR. In 1852 HORATIO SEYMOUR was elected. He received 264,121; WASHINGTON HUNT, 239,736, and MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, 19,299. MYRON H. CLARK was chosen in 1854 by 156,804, to 156,495 for HORATIO SEYMOUR, 122,282 for DANIEL ULLMANN, and 33,850 for GREENE C. BRONSON. The next and last of the list is the present Executive, JOHN A. KING, who was elected in 1856 by 264,400, over AMASA J. PARKER, 198,616, and ERASTUS BROOKS, 130,870.

Thus, in a period of eighty-one years, eighteen different individuals have been elected to the office of Governor of this State, averaging precisely four and a half years each.

ANOTHER FLICKER FROM THE CABLE.—At the very moment our hopes of the Atlantic Telegraph were flickering in the socket, the enterprise flares up again, and promises to renew its early splendor. A dispatch—we know not in what degree authentic—reaches us from St. Johns, stating that signals are again reaching the Trinity Bay station in their primitive vigor; and that, though no communications have been received, they may be hourly expected. To check any presumptuous anticipations on the part of the public that these communications are to be for them, it is distinctly announced the cable will not be ready for business before a few weeks.

While not presuming to question the value of this disclosure, we must own there are circumstances justifying suspicion. No later than Tuesday we had what purported to be a telegram from Trinity Bay, admitting the cessation of signals, and ascribing it to some difficulty at the Irish end. Yesterday morning we were told the signals had been received freely for *three days*, which, if true, falsified the previous announcement, for not only on Tuesday, when we were told with obvious reluctance of the stoppage of the active in the currents, but on Monday the operator must have been receiving the perfect signals from Valentia. The reconciliation of these conflicting stories we leave to those who supply them. We can only say they add seriously to the elaborate mystification which surrounds the management of the enterprise. Who knows that the confidence of the Company has not been abused?

At the same time, there is no reason for believing the difficulty recently reported removed because signals are decided at Trinity Bay. The chief electrician, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, in his communication published in this paper on Wednesday, is careful to say that signals may be vigorous at one end, while so feeble and fitful as to be worthless at the other. We shall, therefore, in all likelihood, have to await another arrival from England before knowing anything trustworthy upon the subject.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—It is an unquestionable fact that one-third of our legal voters care too little about their right of suffrage to exercise it. They stay at home on election day, and thus allow others to rule them. Yet the same men would fight to the death in defence of what they thus neglect. It is estimated that the actual number entitled to vote in this State at the present time exceeds 700,000. The total vote of November, 1857, was 440,206—less by 264,098 than the whole number. Who were they that staid away from the polls? Not the dissipated reckless and venal. Such were all on the spot—they always are. They all voted at least once. Rain or shine they perform their *duty*. Business never keeps them from election. Bad roads have no terrors for them. They vote early and vote often, and would be ready every month if their country should need their patriotic services so frequently. On the other hand, the stay-at-home citizens are usually the very men who should always vote. They are the sort of people who do not live by politics, and do not seek office. Let them not grumble when matters go wrong. Rather let them blame their own neglect. There is every probability that at least 200,000 voters will remain away from the ballot-box at the approaching election.

Anniversary of the Surrender of Monterey.

On this day, twelve years ago, the Mexican Army, at Monterey, under General AMPUDIA, surrendered to General TAYLOR. The battle of Monterey was one of the most brilliant and severely-fought battles of the war with Mexico. It was the first time that an American army had entered the heart of a foreign country, and great were the obstacles and impediments it had to encounter. Monterey, the capital of Nueva Leon, lies in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains, and so fortified by nature and art as to render it almost impregnable. The city was defended by 42 pieces of heavy artillery, 7,000 regulars, 3,000 Rancheros and 2,000 citizens—Monterey itself containing a population of over 15,000 inhabitants. General TAYLOR'S force did not exceed 5,000 effective or available troops, and he was without any battering or heavy ordnance.

It was thought by many that his force was totally inadequate to make any impression on the City, and his defeat was looked upon as inevitable. We well remember the deep anxiety felt throughout the Union at the time for his safety, and the many rumors that reached us that he had been cut off, and was surrounded. That battle, and Buena Vista, were the turning points of the Mexican War. Such was the entire confidence of General AMPUDIA in his position, and the force at his command, that he laughed at the handful of men that had encamped before the gates of the City, on the Eastern side, never dreaming for a moment that the City could be attacked from the Western side, which was protected by rugged and well-fortified heights.

General TAYLOR, after having made a reconnoissance of the position and principal works of the enemy, with that sagacity and military combination, which so few men were then willing to give him credit for, determined to carry the almost impregnable positions of the enemy on the west side, in the reverse. The division of the army under Gen. WORTH was assigned for the perilous undertaking. It was from this scientific and bold manœuvre that resulted the extraordinary success which crowned our arms. The key to the entrance of Monterey, on the western side, was Fort Independence, situated on an almost inaccessible height of seven or eight hundred feet, covered with ledges of rock and thorny bushes, some three hundred yards from which was situated the Bishop's Palace. Nothing during the war exceeded the brilliant feat of storming these heights. The attack was made simultaneously by Gen. TAYLOR on the east side, and Gen. WORTH on the west, and after three days of the most sanguinary struggle, our troops having gained the entrance to the city on both sides, and hemmed the Mexicans up in the Cathedral Plaza, AMPUDIA surrendered

Our loss in this battle was about 500 in killed and wounded, and that of the enemy about 1,200. So great was the anxiety for the safety of General TAYLOR at that time, that the thrill of joy which swept through the country on the reception of the news of his victory, was unprecedented and unbounded. There are but few of that gallant little band left to celebrate their victory, but the anniversary of the event should not be permitted to pass without an honorable mention of those valorous deeds.

INVESTIGATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—We understand that Secretary COBB has sent on to his agent, Mr. GUTHRIE, instructions to investigate certain charges of malfeasance which have been made, under oath, against several persons in the Custom-house holding prominent positions.

Large Fire in Thirtieth-street.

THE EMPIRE STEAM STONE-DRESSING WORKS DESTROYED—LOSS $80,000—FORTY WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A fire broke out shortly after 6 o'clock last evening in the planing-mill adjoining the large building occupied by the Stone-Dressing Company, (MASTERSON & SMITH,) foot of East Thirtieth-street, near the First-avenue. The planing-mill was a one-story brick structure, occupied by WELLS & CANFIELD. A great deal of lumber was lying in and about this building, to which the flames soon communicated, and immediately spread to the large building adjoining—80x100 feet in dimensions and 2½ stories high—which was soon wrapped in flames. The lumber-yard of SAGE & GRANT, on the North side of Thirtieth-street, next caught fire from the intense heat. The firemen were early on the ground, but in spite of their exertions $50,000 worth of lumber was consumed "in less than no time."

The large building was built of brick, and the walls were two feet six inches thick. It was full of costly machinery, which is a total loss; so is a large quantity of partially dressed stone which was lying there. The loss to the stone-dressing works amounts to $40,000, which is insured for $20,000. About forty men who were employed here are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe. The loss of Messrs. WELLS & CANFIELD is about $2,500, and there is no insurance on it, it is said. Messrs. SAGE & GRANT are insured for $20,000 in the Hamilton, Gothard, Williamsburg, City and eight other insurance companies. A damage of about $200 was sustained by Mr. DAVIS, who keeps a woodyard to the west of the stone-dressing works. No insurance.

The fire, which continued to burn till a late hour, illuminated the sky, and, coupled with the comet in attracting the attention of the star-gazers. The shipping and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were covered with people, and crowds filled the streets. Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, Capt. SPERRY, of the Twenty-first Ward, with a posse of policemen, were early on the ground, and preserved order.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.—WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq., while riding on horseback near his country residency in Windsor, Vt., on Saturday last, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured, his left collar-bone being broken. He hopes, nevertheless, to be able to return to New-York and resume his professional labors early in October.

The Rev. W. B SUTHERLAND, of College-avenue Congregational Church, Mott Haven, has received a unanimous call to Williamstown, New-York.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S great opera of "William Tell" will be produced here to-night, with a splendid cast. It has gone through a series of very careful rehearsals, and will be presented with great completeness. In the ballet Mlle. LAMOUREUX, Signora GALLETTI, Signor PRATESI, and other leading members of the Ronzani ballet troupe will appear. The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The second performance of the "Traviata," with Mme. COLSON as the heroine attracted a fine audience last evening. It is decidedly the best part in which this lady has appeared, and merits the warmest applause. An operatic part is seldom so well acted, or better sung. A few such performances will place Mme. COLSON on the highest plane of public approbation. There will be an opera *Matinée* here to-day at 2 o'clock, when the "Trovatore will be played.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, a vocalist and lecturer who has traveled much in all quarters of the world, gave his entertainment here last night with success. The Saloon was completely crowded, and the audience testified its satisfaction by repeated bursts of applause. Mr. MASSETT details his experience with much heartiness and breadth of manner. He has a good baritone voice, and sings several of his own compositions with taste and feeling. He can recite well, and was especially happy in TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Light Brigade," which fairly brought down the house. Mr. MASSETT is fully competent to amuse an audience for two or three hours, and will, we are disposed to think, enjoy much popularity in this City.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Miss SUTHERLAND, a pleasant singer of Scotch ballads, gave a concert last evening, assisted by Mme. CECILE RUSS, a dramatic reader of note. The entertainment was completely successful, and merited a more remunerative audience. Mme. RUSS is a versatile and enjoyable elocutionist. Some of her efforts were remarkably happy, although slightly marred by a severe cold. Miss SUTHERLAND sings her native airs with nice feminine art, and without any affectation. Our Scotch friends will find the entertainment highly to their taste.

HOYM'S THEATRE.—The leading star of ZAVISTOWSKI'S Juvenile Ballet Troupe, the pretty little ALICE, had her benefit last night, and was gladdened with a bumper. The same bill is to be repeated to-night, which is the last but one of the engagement of the Troupe.

City Items.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPED IN LIMBO.—GEORGE BOWER, of No. 88 White-street, while walking through Greenwich-street, about 7 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, was accosted by one HIRAM LEWIS, who dropped at his (BOWER'S) feet a pocket-book, stuffed with $100 bills on the City Trust and Banking Company, and some pieces of metal representing gold coin. BOWER, however, understood the dodge, and caused LEWIS to be arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up.

DESCENT.—Officers QUICK, SEAMAN and others of the Mayor's squad, made a descent early last evening, upon the house No. 318 Water-street, and arrested fifteen persons whom they found there, twelve of whom were young women. The landlady, a Mrs. BLACK, escaped arrest, being absent when the police called. This house was kept until recently by a man named MACKERAL, who is now, however, serving out a term of two months in the Penitentiary for keeping a disorderly house.

BEATEN BY ROWDIES.—On Thursday morning, about 4½ o'clock, one JOHN RILEY appeared at the Tenth Ward Police Station, bleeding from several deep cuts on his head, inflicted by three ruffians in Madison-street. The wounds were dressed by Police-Surgeon WELLS, after which RILEY was taken to the Governors of the Almshouse.

Daily Union prayer meetings are held at the following places, from 12 to 1 o'clock: John-street Church, No. 44 John-street, also from 3½ to 4½ o'clock. Dutch Reformed Church, William and Fulton streets; No. 13 Old-slip and No. 27 Greenwich-street.

STILL OTHER HONORS.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT received by the last steamer, in addition to his long list of foreign diplomas, that of Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Society of Medicine of Constantinople, of which SAUVEE is President and BARTOLLETTI Secretary.

SURRENDERS HIMSELF.—MCINTYRE, the man who murdered his wife in James-street, gave himself up to the Police, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, last night.

Personal.

A Paterson paper tells a funny story of a matrimonial adventure that occurred in New-Jersey. We learn that there is a report that a girl by the name of Catharine Maria May was to have been married to Andrew E. Bush, at Yawpough, Bergen Co., on Saturday night, the 4th inst. The company was all assembled and the ceremony about to take place. The minister and bride were waiting the arrival of the happy to-be-made young man. He was soon espied coming toward the house dressed for the occasion, and arrived at the gate, where he was met by her father, who prevailed on him to go back, and would not allow him to enter the house. After this the party sat down to supper, after which the girl was married to John Odell, who had been invited as one of the guests. The name of the clergyman who officiated was Joseph Henderson.

The Boston *Transcript* says of "Autocrat" Holmes: "Who could have invented the stupid story that the wise and genial Autocrat was going to *suspend?*—that he had finished his Imperial talks and retired to his inaccessible palace? Not we. We never thought of him but as one of our friends,—our guide and philosopher while life is left. We are glad to be informed, as we have been, that the papers which have commanded such universal admiration are to be continued indefinitely—with a new title, certainly—but with all the characteristics which have given to them their brilliant and enduring fame. Whoever made up the false report deserves never to read another witty nor pathetic line; to be banished, in fact, from the autocratic presence."

The estate of the late EBENEZER FRANCIS, of Boston, according to the *Traveller*, has been disposed of as follows: We learn from good authority that the sum of about two and a quarter millions now lying on deposit in the banks of Boston, is not one-half of the entire amount. His will, we learn, gives in the first place a very liberal sum to each of his two daughters. A large amount is placed in trust, of which the daughters receive the income during their lives, with reversion to the children afterwards. This comprises a large part of his estate. He gives legacies to his relatives, who are not numerous. His two sons-in-law, Messrs. NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH and ROBERT M. MASON, and one other gentleman, are executors of the will, and they, with three others, will be trustees. The charitable endowments are few.

The following paragraph appears in the New-York correspondence of the Boston *Traveller*. We hope it is exaggerated:

"Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, the respected physician, who occupies so high a rank in the medical fraternity of the Union, has met with a great misfortune recently. Almost his entire property has been swept away by the untrustworthiness of an agent. He had confided nearly all his funds to an individual who he had known for 30 years, who invested the amount in an unsound speculation, and $67,000 have been utterly lost. Great sympathy is expressed with Dr. FRANCIS, than whom no citizen of New-York is more respected or esteemed."

The Albany *Atlas* says that ORVILLE W. CHASE, Esq., has resigned his position of Division Engineer of the Eastern Division of the Canals. He sailed for Nicaragua in the *Star of the West*, having accepted an appointment from the Nicaragua Transit Company, at the liberal salary of $10,000 besides his expenses. It will be recollected that Mr. CHASE, several years ago, made a survey of the Ship Canal for this route and a report.

Parson BROWLOW has given up his missionary tour in the North. He returned to Tennessee immediately after the close of his debate with Mr. PETER in Philadelphia. His proposition to the latter gentleman to continue the discussion at the South, was declined by Mr. P., from prudential motives—mainly, he says, because he has no taste for brickbats and bludgeons.

An actress ALICE GRAY, tried to play *Lady Teazle* at the Buffalo Theatre last Tuesday, but was hissed from the stage; cause, not stated. ALICE tried next to make an appeal to the sibilant public

Postponement of the Examination of the Richmond County Rioters.

The investigation of the charge of arson, preferred against Messrs. JOHN C. THOMPSON and RAY TOMPKINS, growing out of the burning of the Quarantine Hospitals, was not resumed yesterday according to adjournment.

At the appointed hour both prisoners came into the Court-room, when Mr. ANTHON, their counsel, stated that on Wednesday he received a letter from Attorney-General TREMAINE, dated Sept. 21, announcing that he had a pressing engagement in the Albany Circuit Court, and that his associate, Mr. PECKHAM, was occupied with a murder trial in Madison County: consequently, neither of them could be present at the investigation. The Attorney-General desired a postponement until Thursday next, at 10 o'clock. Mr. ANTHON had immediately notified Judge METCALF of the wishes of the counsel for the State, and had received a reply from the Associate District-Attorney of Richmond County, Lot C. CLARK, Esq., which advised an accession to the request. He had heard nothing officially, however, from Judge METCALF; and not knowing what course His Honor would pursue, he had brought his witnesses to the Court-room with him. This had entailed considerable trouble upon him, as the large number—about 150—made them very difficult to manage.

Mr. RAY TOMPKINS said he was extremely anxious the examination should be proceeded with. He did not like to walk the streets with a halter around his neck—for the punishment of the crime with which he was charged was hanging. He demanded an examination as his right, and said he would have one, or publish the affidavits of his witnesses, in which case the other side would lose the opportunity of cross-examining them.

After waiting a rather unreasonably long time, in hope that Judge METCALF would appear and formally adjourn the Court, and that gentleman not arriving, counsel, prisoners, reporters and witnesses left the room, to the very great regret of the saloon-keeper in the basement, who remarked that the abundant supply of perishable food which, as purveyor to the Court, he had prepared, would, for the second time, be thrown upon his unwilling hands.

The New Reservoir in the Central Park.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE WORK IS PROCEEDING—IS THE EMBANKMENT SAFE?—WILL THE CITY BE INUNDATED?—A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT—ARE THE RIGHT MATERIALS USED? ETC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is astonishing to observe the general apathy that pervades the community in respect to the manner in which this great work is being constructed. I have watched it closely from the beginning, and have hoped that some one abler than myself would step forward and give an *exposé* of the whole matter. Even a Committee from the Common Council, sent there to make investigations, appears to have gone over the work with a celerity that would have done credit to a troop of flying dragoons—the contractors, meantime, pointing out to them the huge piles of stone and earth which they have taken from the ground in the short space of three months, and lamenting that they could not have started the work last August, and have sunk the puddle-ditches in a dry time, instead of doing it in a continued rain-storm, and impressing upon the Committee how exactly they were doing the work according to contract, and other courtesies which they extended to the Committee, which I will not mention now. Now, all this was very well on the part of the contractors; they had their axes to grind, and attended while the mill was in motion; result, no report from the Committee, as I have been able to discover as yet. The point to which I wish to call attention is the utter insecurity which will be afforded that the embankment will not break away, and inundate the City below. The whole width of the embankment, as a general rule, except the puddle, is built upon the natural earth, much of it not suitable for embankment if worked over, and rolled down with the heavy rollers used on the work. This is practically acknowledged by the engineers, in their wasting thousands of yards of it which has been taken from the puddle ditches. Now, then, if this material was so bad that they dared not put it on the outside of the embankment, near the top, where the pressure would be slight in comparison to what it is at the bottom of the embankment, where it would have been worked over, and consequently been improved, where it would have been rolled with immense iron rollers, and consequently made more compact than in its natural bed—I say what madness to trust quicksand, and other sands but a shade different, decomposed much, and beds of mica, that will float away with the water whenever it is brought into contact with it, as a foundation for the embankments. But we are told that all this is remedied by putting in a puddle-wall 16 feet thick in the centre of the embankment. I shall not stop here to debate the propriety of relying upon a puddle-wall of those dimensions made of proper material, and put in under circumstances that would give it all the strength such a puddle-wall is capable of having, though I think it would be hazardous with such side supports. No such circumstances here exist. To make a good puddle-wall it requires about four parts first quality of clay equal to that known as blue clay, four parts coarse heavy gravel, and two parts sharp grit sand. These, well mixed together, will make from seven to seven and a half yards of pudding, and if placed in a condition that it can become comparatively dry, will in time become quite hard, resembling what farmers call blue hard-pan. Such a puddle-wall, with exterior supports of stone wall, requires to be from two to three times the width of the height of the water to be retained; and where the exterior supports or embankments of earth may be less, just in proportion to the size of the embankments, and as the embankment is rendered compact and approved, what is generally denominated of a water-tight bank.

But no such materials as above described are used in the puddling of the new reservoir, nor can be, unless brought from outside of the reservoir, for the ground does not furnish such. True, some small amount of inferior clay is found; but much of that has a large per centage of quicksands. This, then, is the clay, (gravel there are no pretensions,) and the puddle material may be set down as of very inferior quality indeed. Add to this that at many points the side springs and water volus will effectually prevent its ever becoming anything like dry, and we have a full view of security that this puddle-wall will give. These puddle-ditches are fast filling up, and in a few days the springs, quicksands, and other dangers will be shut from view. A TAX-PAYER.

Card from D. D. Badger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

You have done me great injury by the statement contained in your paper of the 20th inst., connecting my name with the charge against Mr. ALLEN.

The following is a correct statement of my connection with the matter:

The Company was organized under the laws of New-York; the principal stockholders resided in Boston. Mr. WOODHULL was President, and Mr. WALTER BRYANT Treasurer. Both Mr. ALLEN and Mr. BRYANT resided in Boston, and the latter, as Treasurer of the Company, had an office in that city. Mr. ALLEN was President of the Cochituate Bank, and both were considered men of means. A meeting was called at Boston to pay in the capital. I did not attend, but was informed by Messrs. WOODHULL, ALLEN and BRYANT that the capital had been paid into the Treasurer's hands in cash. I received a receipt for my amount. I have always believed that the amount was paid up in full, and that the same was expended in the purchase of the real estate at Niagara Falls, and in carrying on the works for some time.

That I am ignorant of any such financial arrangement as alleged in your article, and if there was any, I was not in any way a party to it. Messrs. ALLEN and BRYANT managed the financial affairs, and at that time I had confidence in the statements made to me, and have as yet no reason to doubt them.

DANIEL D. BADGER.

Steam in the Tunnel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Aldermen have repealed the law forbidding the use of steam in the Fourth-avenue tunnel, I think it is a proper time to urge the adoption of a plan which I am confident will meet the reasonable requirements of all parties, including the *travelers* on the railroads, who are entitled to more consideration than has been given them. My plan is, to require the railroad company to take down the arch over the tunnel, and to erect *strong, wide* bridges across it at every street, with a light iron foot-bridge across at the centre of every block. This will afford sufficient conveniences for crossing, and will do away with the objections of the Murray Hill people against the use of steam, for with such an arrangement the smoke will *immediately rise and pass away* instead of being confined as now, to escape through a few small openings, causing a prolonged and tedious passage, while, if the arch was partially removed, as I suggest, the smoke would ascend quickly and be dissipated in the air almost immediately.

The traveling community would thus be able to enter the City with some degree of comfort, instead of being, as hitherto, conveyed through a long, dark, subterranean passage, *half stifled* with a dense smoke.

C. B. D.

Staten Island Morality Spreading.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am uncomfortably situated, and want your advice as to the best mode of setting myself right. I bought two lots of ground up-town and built myself a house thereon to my own taste, wishing to have a little bit of a garden. When the house was finished I observed that a resident in the next street, having bought the entire front on the two streets, had built his stable next to my house, or more properly speaking, that I had built my house next to his stable. Now there are annoyances arising from such a vicinity—such as rats, disagreeable smells from the manure, the washing of carriages, &c., &c.! how am I to rid myself of them? May I burn down the stable? Of course I should take care to do this when the horses were away! May I? But do tell me if I can hire a Staten Islandier or two to rid me of the nuisance? I will pay them well, and I see no other mode of relief. Your obedient servant,

A MAN IN A FIX.

ANOTHER FEMALE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE—MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN THE UNION COURSE AFFAIR.—The ninth Fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, now open at Cincinnati, has added to its attractions by getting up a Female Equestrian Convention, which appears to have been managed, unlike the affair at the Union Course, in a respectable fashion. The race was the *finale* of the show. The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a glowing account of the rider and their variegated costumes. There were three winners of prizes out of many entries. The successful ladies are described as follows:

"Mrs. E. P. KIRBY, of North Ridgeville, Loraine County, managed a large brown, fast, rough trotting horse. She was habited in dark maroon lustre, black silk basque, and wore a black silk fur hat and feather, with a veil. She is a tall, comely lady, perhaps twenty-four years old.

Miss LUCY E. WIGHTMAN, of Cleveland, a sweet-faced girl of sweet sixteen, mounted a large bay gelding of fine spirit. Her habit consisted of black serge with gilt buttons, snowy collar and bosom, and black hat, trimmed with crimson ribbons and a dancing feather. She held the reins with a pair of exquisitely moulded hands, gloveless.

Mrs. E. M. BENNETT, of Woodstock, Champaign County—a lady of perhaps twenty-five years, with prepossessing features and good figure, wore a black lustre habit, black silk-velvet basque, white collar, and black hat with a gay feather. She held the ribbons upon an iron-grey pacing nag. A lady, by the way, ought not to back a pacer. The motion is irregular and ungraceful—too much like the shaking of a train of cars on a rough track."

Three wild steeds were given up to the management of these ladies, with the following results:

"Shortly the 'Squires retired to the centre, and their ladies, queens of the tourney—transformed for the nonce to contending knights—plunged into the peaceful fray, and essayed gay tilts with harmless adversaries, each and all winning golden opinions from all sorts of men. Each fair rider displayed admirable skill and grace. Mrs. KIRBY, however, seemed to command most from the spectators. She rode a fast trotting horse—which she had never backed before—rising in the saddle as Englishmen do, and doing it with a grace and skill exciting to the observer. Miss WIGHTMAN was subsequently transferred to the same horse, Mrs. K. taking another. The former proved herself as skillful upon a trotter as upon a cantering nag. After an hour's diversion, Mrs. KIRBY, Miss WIGHTMAN, Mrs. BENNETT, and Miss ELLEN SPRAGUE, were transferred to the wildest and most unmanageable steeds, in order to test their relative merits; and the choice of the judges was finally reduced to the first three, who were again 'trotted out.' After a long deliberation, the judges—Gen. J. W. Fitch, of Cleveland, Isaac Paist, of White Sulphur, A. C. Jennings, of Nutwood Farm, Urbana, Wm. S. Pierson, T. H. Goodman, F. W. Coggswell, and W. H. Martin, of Sandusky, decided unanimously as follows:

First premium—A handsome double-horned ornamental Saddle, valued at $75, to Mrs. E. P. KIRBY, of North Ridgeville, Loraine County.

Second premium—A pretty Gold Watch Chain and Atlantic Telegraph Cable Charm, to the captivating Miss LUCY C. WIGHTMAN, of Cleveland.

Third premium—To Mrs. E. M. BENNETT, of Woodstock, Champaign County, a silver goblet.

The Judges were locked for some time upon the relative merits of the first two, and regretted that they had not premiums for all the ladies.

Meantime, a daguerrean artist appeared on the ground, and took the people on glass—getting, we understand, a very fine picture, first of the ladies upon the amphitheatre, and subsequently the fair equestrienes."

A New Chapter of the Mormon War—The Mule Contract.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th.

We learn that the Board of Inquiry, which met at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the complaints made by the contractors against Capt. VAN VLIET, A. Q. M., in relation to his inspection and appraisement of the mules, have presented a report signed by Col. ROBERTS and Major GAINES, condemning the conduct of VAN VLIET, and justifying the complaints of the contractors. The report, we understand, affirms that mules were improperly rejected, and that the general appraisement should not have been less than $185 a head. Major SHERMAN does not, it seems, concur in this, and the presumption is that he will present a minority report under his own signature. The number of mules received by VAN VLIET from the favored few in compliance with his orders was 3,718. The increased appraisement of the Board of Inquiry will add $50,000 to the profits. The acceptance of the rejected mules will swell the figures still more. Mr. FLOYD's friends may boast that they were born under a lucky star.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Administration flung away $400,000 in these purchases of mules. The proposition of Messrs. CALDWELL and GEARY, of Texas, to supply all the mules which the Government should require, delivering them at Fort Leavenworth, at prices varying from $85 to $100, is on file in the War-Office. This proposition was never noticed by the authorities in Washington, nor were propositions from any quarter invited. The business was parceled out privily among the friends of the Secretary, and the friends of some leading men in Washington. No terms were made, but a rule was adopted which encouraged extravagant outlays. The whole thing was left ostensibly to the discretion of an Assistant Quartermaster. The same mode was adopted with the other contracts, if they can be considered contracts. Col. CROSSMAN was directed to purchase corn in St. Louis, from another friend of the Secretary, at 90 cents per bushel. His integrity has been rewarded by sending him to Salt Lake City.

Mounting Astronomical Instruments.

From the Albany Statesman.

The mounting of a Meridian Circle and Transit Instrument at the Observatory in this city, under the superintendence of Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., has, as the public are aware, occupied many months, and is not yet finished. For over a year the work has dragged heavily along, and the delay has been justified by Professor BACHE, of the U. S. Coast Survey, who has publicly declared that the mounting of the Meridian Circle requires all this time, if it is to be properly done. Professor BACHE, we presume, will be accepted by many as competent authority; and yet his statement is scarcely verified by the experience of astronomers.

At the famous Pulkova Observatory the instruments are as follows: 1. A large meridian circle. 2. Large transit instrument. 3. Prime-vertical transit instrument. 4. A vertical circle. 5. The large refractor of 22 feet. 6. A heliometer. These instruments reached the Pulkova Observatory packed in *one hundred and two* boxes, about the same time, and we translate Prof. STRUVE's description of the work of mounting them, from a work entitled *Description de l'Observatoire Astronomique Central, de Pulkova.* Par F. G. W. STRUVE.

"The instruments (from Munich) reached Pulkova on the 8th of July. Some time before, the instruments from Hamburg had been carried in their boxes from St. Petersburg to the Central Observatory. I went immediately to work to open the 102 boxes, which were placed in the central hall of the Observatory. To our great satisfaction, we found after opening them, that all the instruments had arrived in a state which we could not wish to be better; that is, without the least damage to any part of them.

"After a few days, we commenced the mounting of the instruments in the conviction that we had force enought to go through this difficult task without assistance of the artists who had constructed the instruments. *In less than six weeks all the instruments were completely put together and mounted*; an operation which was executed under my immediate superintendence, with the help of the assistant astronomers, Messrs. G. FUSS, O. STRUVE and G. SADLER; of the mechanician of the Observatory, Mr. POHNS and Mr. WETZER. After this, the day of the solemn inauguration was fixed on the 13th day of August, 1839."

We give this extract without comment; but probably our readers will draw their own comparisons between the "work done" at Pulkova and at Albany.

"The Atlantic Cable again in Working Order."

A COMIC TELEGRAM. (*From the Newark, N. J., Mercury.*)
OFFICE OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH, TRINITY BAY,
Sept. 13, '58—6:59½ A. M.

To the Chief Engineer of the Orange Fire Department

HONORED CHIEF: We have successfully tested the "Jersey lightning" which you did us the honor to send. The first message sent over the wires was met by the quick response "give us more of the same sort, but send us no more reports." The difficulty under which we have hitherto laid has arisen from the shoals of electric eels that have clustered about the cable, and abstracted from each dispatch a portion of its contents. The "lightning" is so positive in its charge, that it knocks thunder out of the negative character of the eels and thoroughly destroys their vitality. In fact, this is so marked, that after a dispatch, along the line of the cable, as far as the eye can reach, we noticed a continuity of dead eels that had been offered up as victims by your "lightning," as a just retribution for having destroyed, at times, our continuity. We have examined several of these eels, and find on all but one the name of CYRUS W. FIELD, imprinted as with a type, whilst on the body of the other, evidently an "old fogy," which had not kept up with the "spirit of the times," we found the figure of Fame, and in her hand was a scroll, on which was gracefully entwined and enrolled the names of FRANKLIN and MORSE. The old cove could not have stolen it from our new clothes line, for our recorders never have alluded to the past. We regret to announce that the goddess is behind the age now, as she wears no hoops, and therefore has been ruled out by her sex. She was, but isn't some, and what now isn't is neither here nor there. We have in our office individually and collectively tried your "lightning," and found that after the first test we became elevated, on the second tossed, and on the third laid.

The sensation at this interesting period cannot be described. All seemed, upon comparing notes, to have been resting under the canopy of "circumambient space." The continuity of the party was kept up for a long time, as our faces and bodies showed that we had been under the influence of powerful batteries.

Accept the renewed assurances of our distinguished consideration. THE RECORDERS.

P. S.—Send us a pipe of your lightning, and draw on us at either end of the cable.

N. B.—We have just learned, with regret, the destruction of the public buildings at Staten Island, by the Sepoys. The prompt and energetic action of the King of New-York in sending an army by forced marches to save the ruins, meets the applause of all. It is to be hoped that justice will be meted out, even if the heaven don't fall.

TWO SUICIDES IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following. "A German, named CONRAD HIRSCH or Etch, living on the Harrison Turnpike, who had been drinking during the morning, suddenly left his companions about 10 o'clock yesterday, and crossing into an adjacent field, drew a pistol from his pocket, and placing it against his left temple, pulled the trigger. His companions, who, alarmed by his manner had followed him as soon as they saw this, ran towards him to frustrate his desperate purpose; but he pointed the weapon toward them, and warned them to keep off, saying 'I stand on CONRAD's grave!' and again cocked the pistol, putting it to his head, blew out his brains.

EDEN was a man of family, and had been morose and gloomy for several days, which unfortunate condition of mind, greatly exaggerated by his dissipation, caused him to end his life in the manner we have stated.

A young man, named JOHN A. HOWARD, whose parents keep the Howard House, on the north side of Fifth-street, between Elm and Plum, called on Sunday afternoon at A. EHELER's drug-store, southwest corner of Fifth and Vine-streets, and inquired for strychnine, which was refused. He then asked for two ounces of laudanum, saying he was troubled with dyspepsia, and a vial was given him, when he departed, and going to the Camille drinking saloon, on Sixth-street, between Vine and Race, called for a glass of brandy, and, pouring the poison into the glass, swallowed the contents.

He then repaired to his parents' residence, and informed them, after the lapse of an hour, that he had poisoned himself. A physician was immediately sent for, who endeavored to relieve him of the laudanum, but in vain; and though every effort was made to save his life, he rapidly sank, and finally expired about 9 o'clock.

HOWARD, it is said, had during the day quarreled with his mistress, to whom he was much attached, and to this is ascribed his rash act. He was about 24 years of age, possessed considerable intelligence, and had a number of warm friends.

The Coroner held inquests over both of the bodies, and the jury returned appropriate verdicts.

We fear that the mania for suicides in the city has again set in, as this is the fourth case of self-destruction within as many days."

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held last evening at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., No. 42 East Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue. After the transaction of the ordinary business of the Association, the Agent of Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted his report, from which it appeared the following were their operations during the past month: Persons visited in our various City prisons, nearly 500; those were admonished, advised or encouraged, as their respective cases seemed to require; the inexperienced in crime, several innocent persons, as was subsequently proven, were selected with great care and caution and appropriately aided; 34 complaints were discontinued and abandoned on their advice; 52 persons had been discharged from custody on their recommendation; many of these were charged with assault and battery, some on complaint of the wife against the husband, others by parties as guilty as themselves; in all such cases, and especially where they have large families of helpless children, to prevent distress and suffering the Association uniformly interest themselves, not to defeat the law, but really to prevent crime, death and ruin. Thirty-four persons, from our penitentiaries and county jails, and discharged convicts from State prisons, had been temporarily aided with money to enable them to leave the City. Sixteen discharged convicts had been provided with work and the means by which they may live honestly, and more placed at their disposal. Sixteen of this class had been supplied more or less with clothing. The Association feel much encouraged in their work, as but very few of those whom they have aided in any way are recommitted to prison; such cases are rare—"few and far between." To carry out their benevolent and disinterested purposes, material aid is much wanted, and earnestly solicited.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—By the arrival at Philadelphia of the bark *St. James*, from Rio de Janeiro, we have dates three days later than any hitherto received, namely, to August 14.

There is no political intelligence of any interest.

The commercial news is, that many vessels were taking in ballast for the United States and Europe.

Coffee is very high in consequence of the limited stock. The *St. James* brings over 2,000 bags.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 25.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Our Special Correspondence—History of the Negotiation of the American Treaty—Striking Picture of Celestial Diplomacy—Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

II.—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—London—Paris—St. Petersburg—Havana, &c.

III.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Chinese Treaties—A Threatened Revolution—Dred Scott—Fernando Redivivus—Trouble at the Custom-House—The Military on Staten Island—State Elections—Gerrit Smith—Disabilities of Aliens in Respect to Real Estate.

IV.—OVER LAND TO CALIFORNIA—Notes of a Journey Overland from Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

V.—INTERESTING FROM UTAH—Army Movements—Brigham Young.

VI.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

VII.—THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

VIII.—CELEBRATION OF PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE—Our Special Report.

IX.—SPEECH OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT AT THE SPRINGFIELD HORSE-SHOW—Account of the Show—Our Special Report.

X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the City Live Stock and Produce Markets for the Week—Movements of Breadstuffs—Interesting Items for Farmers—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

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Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau-streets.

☞ The Races To-Day.—The races over the Fashion Course, which commence to-day, at 1 o'clock, will be the most interesting and exciting for many years. There will be three races THIS AFTERNOON, one at four-mile heats, and two at one-mile heats. For the former *Nicholas I., Lizzie McDonald*, (the renowned *Sue Washington.*) *Tar River*, and possibly *Slasher*, will start. Persons who have not secured a private conveyance, had better take the steamer at Fulton Ferry slip at 10 A. M., as that is the only way of reaching the Course in time for the races.

☞ News from the Camp.

THE MILITARY AT QUARANTINE.
CAMP WASHINGTON, S. I.,
Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

Messrs. RADWAY & Co.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

We beg to express our thanks to you for the benefit we have derived from the use of your Ready Relief, during our encampment at Quarantine. We have found it a Preventive of the sickness of this station and a ready cure, in all cases where it has been used, and have likewise derived great benefit in all disorders of the stomach and bowels, and from its refreshing and invigorating effects, when exposed to the heat of the sun and weariness of camp duty.

Respectfully yours,

Colonel George Lyons,	
Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Waterbury,	
Captain E. D. Lawrence, Co. D,	
Captain Buck,	
Lieutenant Wm. Simmons, Co. D.	
Lieutenant H. L. Carpenter,	
L. Tiffany, Asst. Quartermaster,	
A. Windham, Jr., Engineer, 8th Reg.,	
M. F. Hatcher, F. S., Co. D,	
John E. Jones, Color Bearer,	
Peter Koehler, Band,	
J. W. Baker, Co. C,	D. Hensley, Co. F,
H. K. Brewer, Co. D,	James Marshall, Co. D,
A. R. Leggat, Co. A,	J. Edgar Anderson,
G. W. Fox,	H. G. Haines, Co. F,
H. Blackman, Co. G,	W. G. Bunce, Co. F,
F. S. Anderson, Co. D,	Robert Bright, Co. H,
C. D. Browne, Co. D,	George S. Haney,
A. B. Milledge, Co. D,	W. C. Gott,
M. J. Kane,	T. W. Lynch,
C. D. Stocking,	Thomas Ball,
M. Griffins,	G. W. Anderson,
Stephen Morgan,	H. Bailey,
C. Van Brunt,	John Charles,
W. G. Halsey,	S. S. Burrill,
G. W. Jacobus,	W. A. Brinkerhoff,
John H. Beswell,	C. R. Grisman,
E. P. Bailey,	H. R. Barker,
James Thomas, Co. D,	H. G. Harris, Co. E,
Benj. P. Risdon,	

and many others.

We respectfully submit the above testimonials of the importance of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—as a Military Equipment in all cases where Camp Duty is required—to the Commissary Department of the U. S. A few dozen bottles of this Remedy will, in all cases, when an army is exposed to the malarious disorders, sickness, bruises, wounds, cuts, or the trail of maladies which follow exposure to heat, cold, or sun-stroke, do more efficient service than a Regiment of Physicians.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Carminium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbeth, Bismuth, Malva Flower, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ St. Nicholas Hotel.—Ladies residing at the different hotels, wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes, can find Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, good articles, moderate prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ French Traveling Bags and LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES, of new and unique designs.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ 1858. Fall and Winter. 1858

CLOTHING
for
MEN AND BOYS,

Unsurpassed in quality, Unequaled in manufacture,
In style the most approved, And uniformity in prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.
(Between Canal and Grand sts.,)

Invite special attention to their present assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
for
MEN AND BOYS.

Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.

IN BOYS' CLOTHING

they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

First-class Cutters are employed,

and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.

ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

☞ Gwynne & Day's

BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,

Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

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Monthly	50

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ The Autumn Hat.

WARNOCK & CO.

Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,

designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,

convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Meyer's

MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.

☞ NEVER FAILS ☜

TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY

BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Depôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

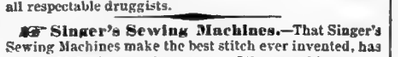

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *he Lock Stitch that is locked—*

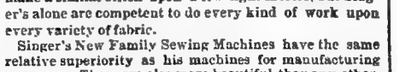

This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

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AND
IMPORTERS
OF
CURTAIN GOODS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st.,
Have an
UNRIVALED STOCK
of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture,

Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French Damasks, Satin, De Laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

☞ Fall Goods.

We now offer the following Fall goods, of our own importation, selected by our agents with the strictest regard to beauty, and of qualities rarely brought to this country.

PARIS SILK HATS,

Received from the most fashionable makers by recent steamers,

PARIS SOFT HATS,
Of every description of form and color.
LONDON AND PARIS SILK UMBRELLAS.
London Aqua-Scutum Coats,
Jouvin's Kid Gloves,
Made expressly for our customers.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

☞ Fall, 1858.

NOW READY.

We have now ready our Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

☞ Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard. More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of
RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS,
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,
and all others who require a
DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Our Unrivaled Assortment
OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ Hatters' Plush and Trimmings of every VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS,
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERTS & CATHELL, NO. 113 BROADWAY.
PELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Beebe's Kitchen Range;

THE MOST RELIABLE COOKING APPARATUS for families in use. For durability, neatness of appearance, and economy in fuel *they are unequalled.* Put up and warranted by the manufacturers.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

☞ Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., may be preserved in Spratt's Patent Cans in a fresh state, with all their natural flavor. These cans have received more premiums than any other self-sealing cans in the world, and are acknowledged by all to be the most safe and reliable. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, sole proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st.

N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A wholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1916. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 23, at the 18th-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. Poisal, Mr. LEWIS C. FREEMAN, of Vicksburg, Miss., to Miss M. ANTOINETTE CONKLIN, daughter of J. W. Conklin, of this City.

MURRAY—BROWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. W. S. H

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress in a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to wait on young ladies, or travel with a family. She can come highly recommended. Call at No. 81 4th-av., between 9th and 11th sts, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY an experienced woman; can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, or do light chamberwork; would like to go South with a lady; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 132 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, COMPETENT AND economical woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuits; has the best of City reference, and will be found prudent and efficient in her duties. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a permanent situation, to do up-stairs work, or to assist in general housework, in a respectable private family, in the City, or would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 289 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or would have no objections to assist in waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF RESpectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 206 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call, or address, on Friday, at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman as a good cook; also understands baking and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., room 15, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH PROtestant girls; one as an experienced cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing. Have six years' reference from their last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a Protestant young woman; can do needle work and embroidery well; would take the charge of one or two children, or do light chamber work. May be seen until October, at the residence of her last employer, No. 98 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Call or address, at No. 109 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 320, corner of 31st-st. and 10th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has no objection to the country. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, HONEST and willing girl, with the most undoubted references from her last place; a situation either as general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good embroiderer. Good City reference given, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 185 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by one who thoroughly understands her business; can cut and fit children's clothes, or take charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place; call at 197 12th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist to wash, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or child's nurse, and is competent to take charge of an invalid lady. Inquire, for three days, at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 130 Forsyth-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED LADY, TO do general housework in a small family; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 43d-st., 2d floor, back room, for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady without incumbrance; no objections to go into the country. The highest testimonials can be given as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., or call at No. 41 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, one who understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good tailoress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, in the dyeing establishment.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references; lived four years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing, or any light work, as she has not lived out in this country yet; the best of reference can be given. Apply in the store No. 185 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; can do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Has good city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; also by another to do chamberwork and ironing or general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABE girl as children's nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTBLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 84 King-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation (in a private family) as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as nurse for a young infant or grown children; is a good seamstress; has reference from her last employer; can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and would assist with the fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement; for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, or as chambermaid, to do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce unquestionable reference as to integrity and capacity. Can be seen at No. 19 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 149 West 27th-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to dogeneral housework for a small family either in City or country, chamberwork or fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; good City reference; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 194 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid; understands dressmaking, and trimming, and embroidery; also, hairdressing. Call at No. 123 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 104 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., in the front basement, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen in her present place, No. 58 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days, at No. 22 York-st., Jersey City, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress. She can dress hair and would do light chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's No. 11 East 22d-st., between 9 and 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 298 East 14th-st., 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 103 West 21th-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS DEsires a situation in a first-class dressmaking establishment, cuts and fits by rule; would act as saleswoman in some millinery or trimming store, has a thorough knowledge of the business; or would take a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, well qualified to take the entire charge of any establishment. Can give the best testimonials of character and capability. Address T. J. B., Yonkers Post-Office, for one week, stating when and where an interview can be had. No objections to go to any part of the States.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-rate meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT, COMPEtent and well-recommended young women, situations in City or country; one is a thorough cook and an excellent laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and nurse, or will act as nurse and plain seamstress. Both have first-class references from City and country. Will be found to know their duties in every respect. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to travel with a lady; one going to Europe preferred; would be perfectly willing to take charge of an infant, or of several well-grown children; can give very satisfactory references. Call at her present employer's, No. 15 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., for two days.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, neat girls; one would act as nursery governess, assist with the chamberwork, and is a good sewer; the other as chambermaid, assist to wash and iron, or housework for a small family; both will take very moderate wages, and will do all in their power to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress and to take care of children, or to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present situation for two days; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 110 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, a situation as first-rate cook; understands the cooking of meats, poultry, game, soups and jellies; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has lived in the best American families, and is highly recommended. Call at No. 10 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, situations for herself and niece in one family; she understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8; the niece as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; wages $6, in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well recommended young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or for general housework; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., front room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; best of City reference can be had. Address Mrs. EGAN, No. 80 Charlton-st., basement, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-rate cook, the other as waitress; have best of City reference for 3 years. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN GOING OUT TO DAY work; is good at house-cleaning, washing, or scrubbing, or would take washing into her own place. Can be seen at any time at No. 179 7th-av., 3d-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; understands fine washing and French fluting, if required. Can be seen for three days, at 55 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as waiter and chambermaid, or nurse. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or as dry nurse. Apply at No. 107 16th-st., first floor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening, together with the laying out of new places, the management of grape vines, under glass green-house, flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; no objection to go South. The best of recommendations on application. Address R. G. H., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and competent Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver, clean and tidy about his work, or would take a place as porter; is willing to make himself useful in every capacity; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, of long experience in this country and the old country in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; will be found competent, willing and obliging; has the strongest reference from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business, including the management of a good green-house and grapery; an Englishman; his wife could act as cook or laundress, &c., if required; ages about 30; would be found an industrious couple, with good recommendations. Address B. THOMAS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED,—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man with no family; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address T D., Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROPAGATOR AND manager in the nursery business. The advertiser is a practical man in every department of nursery and gardening, both in this country and Europe, and can be well recommended from his late employer. Address R. S., care of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A married man without family; he understands his business in every respect. Would take care of a gentleman's place in the country, or go to any part of the country with a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing J. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. K., Box No. 157, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Address T. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, lately married, as coachman, in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to his capability and character. Call or address at No. 18 beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; understands driving and the management of horses; wages no object so as to get a good situation. Address or call on ROBERT AUSTIN, No. 169 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business. Good reference given. Address G. R., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. Best of City reference can be obtained. Can be heard of for two days. Address J. L., BOST, harness maker, No. 126 West 28th-st.

BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—A GENtleman who has had 7 years experience in the trade, and an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance, wishes a situation as salesman; would be satisfied with a small salary till his employer felt justified in increasing it. Unexceptional City reference from former employer. Address Box No. 360 Norwich, Conn.

TO SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening and farming, with the laying out new grounds; well qualified to undertake and superintend the work of a first-class estate both in horticultural and agricultural improvements. Address B. L., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York. Has the best of recommendations.

TO THOSE GOING SOUTH OR TO EUrope.—A man and his wife, free from incumbrance, &c., possessing long experience in taking charge of family residences, the former filling a responsible situation, are now ready to receive an engagement either in New-York or Brooklyn. Unlimited references given if required. Address, for six days, A. V., Box No. 207 Office of this paper.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN COME well recommended, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Inquire at No. 107 East 18th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A GERMAN GIRL, (to do general house-work) two American girls, one an experienced seamstress, one as chambermaid, nurse or waiter; also, a first class cook, washer and ironer. All having the highest testimonials for character and capability. Ladies wishing good competent domestics can now secure the same by applying to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av. Brooklyn.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 13½ 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN JOUNG, Manager.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 75 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWDER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from Wall-st. or South Ferry, would let (to single gentlemen only) three rooms with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,497, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor and large room on third, all front, and handsomely furnished, every desirable convenience and attention for a pleasant home; family small and select; dinner at 6. References exchanged. No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a small private family; location of premises north side of 10th-st., a few doors below 2d-av. Address Miss CRANE, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES SIX or eight agreeable boarders, and offer very desirable rooms, and genteel, home-like accommodations to those seeking comfort rather than display. Apply at No. 286 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING AT NO. 36 EAST TWENTIETH-STREET—A few doors from Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain choice and handsomely-furnished rooms and suites of rooms; house first-class, with modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN AN elegant furnished private house, handsome apartments for a first-class family without children. Reference required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., convenient to 8th-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN A FIRST class house, West 14th-st., would let with board their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a third-story front parlor and bedroom. A party of friends would be desirable. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR PLEASANT AND AIRY SINgle rooms at the Lyceum House, No. 178 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms, at No. 143 Norfolk-st. MRS. FOWLER.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A third-story square room in one of the best situations in South Brooklyn, may be had furnished and with partial board, by one or two gentlemen of the right stamp. A good opportunity is here offered of obtaining a comfortable, quiet and respectable home in a private family. Terms will be moderate. References required. Address WALTON, Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS for two or three young gentlemen at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., six or seven minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly, pleasantly located, only five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South ferries, would add to their number a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentleman of respectability. Rooms unfurnished if desired. Address HOPE, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT rooms on 2d and 3d floors, furnished if desired, in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom, with a large closet attached, well furnished, with gas and baths, will take a single gentleman or lady. The house is pleasantly located, in a healthy and respectable part of the City, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address CADEN, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

PRIVATE BOARD—AT NO. 20 LAMARTINE place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A suite of five rooms, on second floor, with gas, hot and cold-water bath connected; furnished or unfurnished; separate or together. Other spacious rooms on first or third floor now ready; a few select boarders taken. Situation very pleasant, on high ground and open. Stages and cars to all parts of the City. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED, with very comfortable accommodations, for single persons or families with children, and at a moderate price, in the pleasant, healthy and conveniently accessible village of Madison, New-Jersey, by application to Mrs. PERSON, near the Morris and Essex Railroad depot. For several reasons this will be found to be a very desirable opportunity.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-ST. —An unfurnished parlor (with chandelier) and extension room, and two rooms on second floor, neatly furnished, and connecting with each other, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—HANDSOMEly furnished, second story, back room, with gas and bath; also private Breakfast if desired; family private; no children. Neatness and perfect freedom from bugs will be guaranteed. Apply at No. 55 West Washington-place, second block from Parade Ground.

ANY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISHing to occupy the same room, will find good board (partial) and a pleasant room, for $3 50 a week each, at No. 164 Waverley-place. References. Two gentlemen and their wives will also be accommodated. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

NO 776 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th-sts.—Furnished rooms in suites or single can be had on reasonable terms by gentlemen (permanent or transient) in the above first-class house. Private table if required.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 20TH and 21st-sts., a large parlor and bedroom furnished, or parlor with bedroom unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Dinner at 2 o'clock. Family private.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET —A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NOTICE.—M. AND MME. MIEL ARE PREPARED to receive into their family a few select boarders, who will find, with all the comforts of an agreeable home, uncommon opportunities of improvement in the French language. M. MIEL'S French lectures and courses open the first week in October. They are free to all residing in the house. Apply at No. 44 East 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET TO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, a furnished parlor; and also neatly furnished and unfurnished rooms and bedrooms; the house has all the modern improvements; the best of references given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at No. 213 West 23d-st.

NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Room on second floor, front; small one communicating, if required. Gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board. Family private. References given and required.

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, where the company is select, and the house and location very desirable and accessible to cars and ferry. Apply at the large double house corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH PARTIAL board, by a gentleman, where he may find something like a home. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, A. J. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 228 East Broadway; modern improvements in the house. References required and given.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A SMALL private family, with or without board, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., convenient to the 8th-av. cars and Fulton and South ferries stages. Address H., Box No. 790 Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, in a private family of two only, or would let the upper part of the house to a small quiet family. Apply at No. 56 Allen-st., near Grand.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements.

NO. 141 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE CLINTON HALL.—A fine suite of rooms to let on the second floor; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington-park, rooms to let in suite or singly, with full board.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, (one having infant and nurse,) desire rooms on second story, with good board, where they can have the comforts and conveniences of home. Location from 20th to 38th sts., and between Madison and Lexington avs. Address, with particulars, H. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN SOME neat, agreeable small family—no other boarders—for an agreeable young married lady; neatly furnished room requisite; location, down town preferred; terms not exceeding $6 per week, payable as desired. Address, stating full particulars, J. T. B., Box 211 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family where there are no boarders, with plain board. Location east of Bowery. Address L. V., Box No. 110, *Times* Office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 10th of April, in Co. purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.

It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, repainted, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The Kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comfort, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DEGIVE.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR PRINCIPAL.—This Boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on Monday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others, if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $350 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

MONS. LEOPOLD 'DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Full classical, mathematical and commercial courses, and all the modern languages. Terms $200 per year. Circulars at *Excelsior* Office, No. 6 Broad-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, No. 828 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

A GENTLEMAN, LATE MEMBER OF AN English University, will take a pupil for a course of classical reading. Address ATTICUS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTIT

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD S. KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
RICHARD S. KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at salesroom NO. 158 BROADWAY.

A large and varied assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c., in lots to suit City and country buyers.

ALSO,

200 sample cards superior Sheffield cutlery, direct from the importers, consisting of pocket knives, razors, table knives, scissors, shears, &c.

ALSO,

25 cases superior Bay Rum.
Also, by order of the Assignee.
An invoice French toys and fancy goods.
ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INST.,
At No. 228 Pearl-st., by order of G. Witherell, Assignee.
$20,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC HARDWARE.
Consisting of fire irons, augurs, augur and dowling bitts, gimblet and shanghae bitts, turnscrews, tri-squares, chisels, emery, registers, tacks, brads, nails, hoes, scythes, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, embracing patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.
—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of one rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; rosewood and oak marble-top etageres and sideboards, rosewood centre, sofa, side and loo tables; splendid French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains, French, China, parian, bisque and bronze figures; fine tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets; splendid collection of oil-paintings, from the pencils of Titian, Murray, Cooper, Paul Patter, Lanier, Eglis, Coates, and others of ancient and modern celebrity. The above is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, &c. Also, fine bronze and ormolu chandeliers, brackets, &c.; lounges and easy chairs, in damask and moquet, library, secretary and bookcases, marble statuary and Parian goods; Venus, Bathers, and others too numerous to mention. The dining-room is replete with extension dining-tables, chairs, sideboard, sofas, &c.; also, silver-plated cut-glass, China and Parian ware; French and China dinner-set, richly decorated, 160 pieces. Also, the bedroom furniture, of rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing-tables, Brussels carpets, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, beds and bedding. Also, the kitchen, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, 25TH, AT No. 200 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock a choice and varied assortment of household and cabinet furniture, parlor mirrors, &c.; suites in rosewood, brocatelle and hair cloth; sofas, tête-à-têtes, voltaire sewing and parlor chairs, centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, &c.; mirrors of the best French plate, elegantly carved frames, to be sold by assignee.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Book cases in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, buffets, tables, desks and secretaries in every variety, rosewood, walnut and mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, cane, &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE—In every variety, rosewood suites, mahogany suites, walnut and cottage, lounges, couches, &c., tables, &c., mattresses of best hair, paillasses.

BASEMENT FURNITURE—Extension tables of every length, rich and plain, in rosewood, oak and walnut, with rack and leaves, the whole forming the best assortment offered. Goods packed, boxed and shipped. Under $100, in cash; over, approved paper. Goods now ready for examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, pier glasses, very fine rosewood piano-forte; parlor suite, in rosewood, covered with silk brocatel; back parlor in hair cloth, lace curtains, chandeliers, centre tables; mahogany bedroom furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, wardrobes, feather beds, mattresses, &c.; also, a number of oil-paintings, oil-cloths, and other desirable furniture, without reserve.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GEO. NICHOLS WILL sell, TO-MORROW, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, all the costly and elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., consisting of two richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, oil paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, silver, China and glass ware, dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood chamber suites, paillasses, mattresses of pure hair, sofas, couches, easy chairs, &c., &c., in short, almost every article found in a first-class residence. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. An elegant assortment of household furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber furniture en suite; oak dining room furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, &c.; side and corner stands, book stands, and a general assortment of furniture; also, an elegant rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, THIS DAY, (Friday, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M., at No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av.,) of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeepers. We omit to give the superfluous and elongated description, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality far superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 6½ o'clock, choice private library of valuable standard English books, mostly in fine and substantial bindings, including a variety of illustrated works; also, including many scarce and curious books in history, travels, voyages, &c., in the English and foreign languages; also, a choice collection of American publications and miscellaneous literature, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9⅝c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8⅝c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. to ¾ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.	
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.	
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.	

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260 TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. **260**
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW MACKEREL, CODFISH AND HERRINGS—NEW MACKEREL, barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits.
Our Halifax PICKLED HERRINGS, GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH, MESS SHAD, BLUEFISH, PICKLED COD-FISH, PICKLED HADDOCK, in original packages, full weights, warranted first quality, for sale, VERY LOW, FOR CASH, BY ALLAN & ROSE,
No. 228 Washington-st., above Barclay.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK, LARD, HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, RICH AND MILD CHEESE, Ashton Salt, Fresh Teas, Rice &c., for sale AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, by ALLAN & ROSE, No. 228 Washington-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th, September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROCKHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 14th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under Times Counting-room. H. S. TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly paid on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canada or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.
Phenix Bank, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, F., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. I., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1854.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.
The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON, } Committee.
A. C. GUNNISON,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD,

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 178, 198, 202, 222, 248, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 458, 505, 508, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,300, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 526, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 648, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 893, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 984, 1,007, 1,009, 1,013, 1,056, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,223—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Books of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be opened at their office No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 24, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at which time 20 per cent. in cash will be required. G. W. GRIFFITH,
JOHN D. KEATING,
CLAYTON SCHOLES, } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York,

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The advertiser has a considerable sum of money to be invested as above, on first-class security, in this City. Applications, (direct) for large or small sums, are solicited, stating particulars in full, and addressed to CAPITAL, care of Boyd's City Express Post. No. 45 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Ferguson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—Final Bonds of the City of Mobile, issued for [illegible] payable in Gold in five years, principal and interest payable at the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, for sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & [illegible]

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER [illegible] cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 [illegible] cent., for sale by [illegible]
[illegible] VAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE.—JOHN D. [illegible] No. 24 Wall-st. Mechanics' Bank.

SPORTING.

TENTH-STREET FERRY, TWENTY-THIRD-ST. FERRY, N. [illegible] over the Fashion Course, three boats will be kept running upon the 10th-st. Ferry, and two boats upon the 23d-st. Ferry, all of which landing at Greenpoint, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Course. This will be found to be much the shortest and best route, free of all pavements on the Long Island side.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A.M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other unfair and unusual means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $5 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 29, 1858. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from corner of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars, see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, DIRECT.—For Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. A. FAY, (the LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port,) will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 29, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.

This Boat will run as above, more especially for the accommodation of the farmers, merchants and forwarders of produce, whose support is solicited to sustain the enterprise. It will be seen by her card, that running every other day, she will lay one day at Red Bank, and one day in New-York to receive freight.
E. A. FAY, Charter Party and Salesman.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.—FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.—Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, in connection with the LAURA, for Ocean Port, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.
	Monday, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, and Ocean Port.
The well-known steamer
LONG BRANCH,
in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from Pier foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 26, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 1 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.
FARE 25 CENTS.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 6 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW and SING SING, EVERY DAY, (Sunday included,) at 8 o'clock A. M. The steamer CLIFTON, from foot of Jay-st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, (Nyack by ferry,) and Amos-st., each way. GEORGE F. STANLEY, Agent.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE 50 CENTS, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.
JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER.
FOX LINE.
First vessel to sail.
The celebrated A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
Will have immediate dispatch for the above, having very elegant accommodations for passengers. The GRAY FEATHER, being a very magnificent ship, and having made many celebrated short passages, will fill up immediately. Only a limited number of berths can be secured.
Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Third saloon cabin	80
Second cabin saloon	100
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. For furtuer particulars, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE, Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Second Anniversary of the New-York Caledonian Club.

The members of the New-York Caledonian Club, composed of natives of Scotland, resident in this City, could not have selected a more delightful day for their annual out-door recreations than they had yesterday. In the morning, when the Club, which had assembled at 7 A. M. at the Mercer House, arrived within the inclosure on your right-hand side as you enter Jones' Wood, which had been set apart for the day's sport, it was just cold enough to make the Highlanders feel as if a little quickening of the circulation would do them good, and they commenced their exercises with great heartiness. As the day wore on it became warmer, and the men, fatigued with their heavy sports, could lie on the green in the sunshine without danger of catching cold. Just after they had fortified themselves with a good dinner at the hotel on the grounds, it began to grow cold again, and when, at dusk, the games were concluded, and they started for home, the air was just sufficiently refrigerant to be refreshing to a Highlander, wrapped in his tartan after a good day's work.

The sport was commenced shortly after 10 o'clock. A portion of the level green was inclosed within a ring, around which and under a tent at the north end of it, a great many ladies in plaid dresses, children in kilts, and quantities of men—some friends of the Club, and others mere spectators—were assembled. Many of the members of the Club—of whom there were one hundred present—were in uniform, and the appearance of the scene was exceedingly picturesque.

The exercises opened with a characteristic Scotch dance, in which all joined, and then, after a little delay, followed the games in the order indicated in the following list of prizes awarded, which was furnished to our reporter last evening by Mr. SHILLINGLAW, one of the Judges:

Throwing the Heavy Hammer—First Prize, Mr. John Gouldie, 85 feet. Second Prize, James Stevens, 56 ft.

Putting the Light Stone—First Prize, Wm. Lyons, 36 ft. 8 in. Second Prize, Matthew Lyons, 25 ft. 2 in.

Throwing the Light Hammer—First Prize, Mr. Stevens, 60 ft. 7 in. Second Prize, Mr. Gouldie, 58 ft. 4 in.

Putting the Heavy Stone—First Prize, Wm. Lyons, 23 ft. 1 in. Second Prize, Matthew Lyons, 22 ft. 8 in.

Tossing the Caber—First Prize, Mr. Stevens, Second Prize, Mr. James Cummings. Third Prize, Mr. Montgomery.

Standing Jump—First Prize, Mr. Gouldie, 9 ft. 4½ in. Second Prize, Mr. Montgomery, 9 ft. 1½ in.

Running Jump—First Prize, Mr. Montgomery, 15 ft. 1½ in. Second Prize, Mr. Gouldie, 14 ft. 2½ in.

High Leap.—First prize, Mr. Gouldie, 4 feet 8 inches; second prize, Matthew Lyon, 4 feet 3 inches.

Short Race.—First prize, Mr. Gouldie; second prize, Mr. Boroman.

Highland Fling.—First prize, Mr. McPherson; second prize, Chieftain Fraser.

Scotch Song.—First prize, Mr. Cummings, "Bounie Prince Charlie;" Second prize, Chieftain Fraser, "March of the Cameron Men."

Long Race.—First prize, Mr. Boorman; second prize, Mr. Montgomery.

Broadsword Dance.—First prize, Chieftain Fraser; second prize, Mr. McLeland.

Wheeling the Barrow Blindfolded.—First prize, Mr. Matthew Lyons; second prize, Mr. Sanderson.

The Sack Race.—First prize, Mr. Matthew Lyons; second prize, Mr. Sanderson.

The winner in the first prize, in throwing the heavy hammer—a mallet weighing 17 pounds, which each competitor strove to cast as far from him as his physical power permitted—was only 22 years of age, and as modest as he was beardless. He came out first-best so often that he became at last a great favorite with the spectators, and each new achievement was greeted with cheers. "Tossing the Caber" was a feat which was not performed by any until after several trials. The "Caber" was a heavy log, 19 feet long, which each competitor raised in his arms and attempted to toss so that the end which he held in his hands should be farthest from him when the log lay upon the ground. It was not until the "Caber" had been made some six feet shorter than it was originally that the feat was accomplished. "Wheeling the barrow blindfolded" was one of the most amusing sports. A number of wheel-barrows were placed side by side, with blind-folded men behind them, and at the word, each started at full speed for a goal at the extreme end of the inclosure. Collisions were sure to ensue between those who wheeled the barrows; some fell over each other, some tumbled over the ropes, and one, Mr. MATTHEW LYONS, who won the first prize, fell so precipitately over the ropes, and the wheel-barrow, and the people that were before him, that at first it was thought that he was seriously injured. But the sack race produced the most merriment. Every one knows what the sport is, though few in this country have witnessed it. About a dozen men placed themselves, arms and all, except their heads, in sacks, which were tied about their necks, and then, as speedily as they could, and as awkwardly as possible, strove to advance. Some fell headlong on their noses amid the shouts of the crowd; others, by a series of skips, hops and shakes, frequently ending in a final roll, made the best of their way to the goal. Outside of the ring, during the progress of the sports within, there was racing and stone-throwing in all parts of the grounds. Mr. ALEXANDER INNES, within the ring, but not competing for a prize, threw the heavy hammer sixty feet, and the light hammer seventy-eight feet.

Wandering through the extensive grounds, we encountered two individuals in whom a vast amount of interest is at present centered. These were the famous "Benicia Boy," whose approaching contest for the championship of the American pugilistic ring has been much talked of, and his trainer, AARON JONES, a celebrated English "Knight of the Ring." They had dropped in during the progress of a ten-mile walk after dinner, and they attracted a great deal of attention among those who knew who they were. AARON JONES is a powerfully-built young man, with a genuine John Bull face, notwithstanding that he has, in accordance with Yankee custom, shaved off his whiskers since his arrival. His countenance, which is decidedly expressive of good-humor and joviality, bears evidence of his numerous encounters in the ring.

At the dinner, which took place at 3 o'clock, Capt. WILLIAM MANSON, in command of the Club, presided. There were no regular toasts; but in response to volunteer toasts, Mr. FINLAND, Captain MANSON, Mr. GREGG, of Boston; Mr. INNES, Mr. GEORGE BRODIE and others, made speeches. It was 8 o'clock when the Club, after the close of the exercises, reached its head-quarters, the Mercer House, and was dismissed.

THE FEMALE HORSE-RACE.—One of the disappointed *equestriennes* at the Union Course was the well-known advocate of the "dress reform," Mrs. Doctor LYDIA SAYER HASBROUCK, of Middletown, N. Y. The lady prints a little paper, and so has the advantage over the rest of the equestrian sisterhood who were affronted at the management on the Course. In her last number she devotes four columns to a review of the "Sham and Swindle," as she terms it; but adds that no objection was urged against her on account of her Bloomer costume. The *Sybil* says:

"We neither remonstrated nor repealed, but quietly stepped back and watched the further moves of the game. Others who presented themselves were treated in like or a worse manner. Some were more persistent. Three of them went up to the grounds, half a mile or more, trailing their long skirts through the dust, which was 'awful.' As to ourselves, being convinced from the first that no horses would be provided, we retained our usual dress. We supposed some objections might be offered to us on this account; but nothing of the kind happened, neither did we suffer annoyance of any account in relation to it any time during the farce. Having reached the grounds, we accepted a proffered place on the Judge's stand to be in readiness for *that promised horse*. Having witnessed a few efforts of the riders, and some part of the rowdyism of the lookers on, we began to thank our stars that we were unable to take part with them."

CRICKET—KINGS COUNTY CLUB *vs.* NEW-YORK CLUB.—A cricket match was played between the above Clubs at the Hoboken Cricket Ground, on Wednesday and Thursday, which terminated in the defeat of the New-Yorkers, the score standing: New-York Club, 1st innings, 60 runs; 2d innings, 59 runs. Kings County Club, 1st innings, 61 runs; 2d innings, 60 runs. The Kings County Club winning the match, with three wickets to go down.

BASE BALL—EXCELSIOR *vs* PASTIME.—This match was played yesterday at Bedford, and ended in favor of the Excelsiors.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

A large number of medical bills were ordered to be paid; and a very large number of reports on applications for remissions and corrections of Assessments, were laid over and referred.

A report from the Committee on Roads, in favor of having Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, regulated and graded in accordance with the amended grade, was presented and laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in relation to contracts for fire alarm bells, which was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

First Anniversary of the Business Men's Prayer-Meeting.

The daily noon prayer-meeting, started just one year ago in the Lecture-room of the Old North Church in William-street, when the monetary crisis, or panic, was creating such great commotion, had its first anniversary celebrated yesterday. The exercises were of a very interesting character. The Rev. Dr. VANDYKE presided, and the proceedings were participated in by many of the most revered and venerable of the Ministry of this and other cities, without regard to their denominational distinctions. The building was crowded to excess, and the audience listened, with evident pleasure, to brief addresses from the Rev. Doctors Bangs, Vermilye, Krebs, Gillette, Spring, Smith, Adams, De Witt, and others, which set forth the great good that had resulted from these prayer-meetings, and cited many instances of conversion which were directly traced to this source. The exercises were interspersed with singing and prayer, and continued an hour and a half.

The following hymn, written for the occasion, was handed us for publication:

In troublous times—by worldly care
Driven almost into despair—
God bade us look to him, and pray;
He chose the hour, the place, the day.

Like Israel by the Egyptians press'd,
Our way hedg'd up, like them distress'd,
He mark'd our way—He led us on—
Divides our sea of strife at noon.

With judgments, and an outstretch'd arm,
He dash'd our gods and broke their charm—
Wash'd us in his own crimson sea;
"He hath triumphed gloriously."

By Israel's God we still are led,
At noon with hidden manna fed;
He is the Way—the Truth—the Life—
Our guide to Canaan through all strife. E. H.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, Dr. THOMPSON said the Board had ordered him to give a statement of the number of yellow-fever cases in this port during the month of August 1856 and 1858; but as a portion of the books were destroyed in the late conflagration, he had been unable to do so.

A number of applications were made for permission to proceed to the City, some of which were refused and some granted. As the season advances the rules are enforced with less rigor, and the first black frost will remove the restrictions altogether.

ACCIDENTS.—JACOB HAYS and THEO. CHILDS, young men in the employ of Mr. G. N. LEWIS, No. 50 Leonard-street, were wrestling, when HAYS fell through the hatchway to the second floor, breaking the wrists of both of his arms. WM. DONALDSON accidentally fell from the second-story of a new building, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and was seriously injured internally. EDWARD ROSS fell from the deck into the hold of the brig *Charlotte*, lying at the foot of Rutgers-street, sustaining serious injury. The injured parties were all taken to the City Hospital.

BEATEN BY ROWDIES.—About 12½ A. M., yesterday, a man giving his name as JOHN RILEY, came to the Tenth Ward Station-house covered with blood. He said that he had been beaten by three young men with clubs in Madison-street. He did not know the young men, and the attack, he asserts, was unprovoked. Police-Surgeon WELLS was called and dressed his wounds, which were found to be very severe, but not serious. Having no money, or friends in the City, he was sent this morning to the Almshouse Governor to be taken care of.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE MURDER AT NEWARK—SIX ARRESTS IN THIS CITY.—Six persons were arrested, Wednesday, in this City charged with being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Ann McMahon, at Newark, N. J., on the 19th ult., an account of whose murder—she was shot through the head and instantly killed—has been published in the TIMES. The police of Newark, directly after the murder, made several arrests, but very soon received information that the guilty parties had fled to this City. Mr. Whiting, Chief of Police of Newark, yesterday came before Mayor TIEMANN and made an affidavit against the alleged fugitives from justice, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The parties arrested are James McMahon, husband of the murdered woman; Philip and Peter McMahon, his brothers; Mary McMahon, their mother; and John Bowman and his wife. The prisoners were taken to Newark for trial.

BREAKING UP A DEN OF THIEVES.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening Captain Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct, and a posse of his men, made a descent on the house of Joseph Colvert, in Thirty-sixth-street, near Broadway, a resort for thieves, burglars and other disreputable characters. Twelve men, including the proprietor, and two women, were arrested. In Colvert's bedroom was found about $100 worth of cloth, which was stolen a few nights since from the clothing store of Mr. Petit, No. 148 West Twenty-sixth-street. Several sets of burglars' tools were found about the premises. Colvert was locked up for examination, and most of the other prisoners were locked up in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace. The bail was placed at this high figure in order to enable other parties to identify the prisoners, as it is believed that they are wanted to answer for various burglaries and thefts.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Two noted female shoplifters, whose likenesses have been some time in the Rogues' Gallery, were Wednesday "spotted" by Detective officer McDougal, coming out of a store in Broadway. He followed the women till they entered a house in Baxter-street. He also entered, and found a piece of silk in their possession, which they had just stolen from the store of Edward Lambert & Co., as it was afterwards proven. Justice WELSH committed the women to answer in default of $1,500 bail each.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—A German, giving his name as Wm. Fritz, residing at No. 43 Worth-street, was, Wednesday, arrested charged with having bought about $400 worth of goods which were recently stolen from the house of Mr. Brodie, in Mercer-street. The accused gave $14 and a silver watch for the goods. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for trial.

DISHONEST SAILOR.—Stillman H. Weeks, one of the hands employed on the sloop *Emblem*, of Babylon, L. I., was Wednesday arrested, charged with stealing about $70 in money, belonging to Captain Brower, of the sloop. The Captain had left the money in the cabin, and on his return the money and Weeks were missing. The accused was locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

WHICH WAS THE AGGRESSOR?—A friend of Mr. Brodie says that gentleman was compelled in self-defence to restrain Dr. Beech *alias* Watson from further violence in the affray between them, which has been mentioned in the TIMES. Mr. Brodie entered a complaint before Justice STEERS, and Dr. Beech was bound over in heavy bonds to keep the peace.

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown man was found at 4 A. M., yesterday, lying at the corner of Hubert and Washington streets. He was dressed like a laboring man.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE AT WARD'S ISLAND.—CHRISTOPHER SCHROEDER, a German, was found, on Wednesday, suspended by the neck from a tree on Ward's Island, quite dead. He has a family living here and was anxious to have them sent back to Germany. He has been heard to say that he was afraid the 'Ten Governors would not pay their expenses back as long as he was living. It is believed that it was on this account that he put himself out of the the way. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered.

DROWNED.—JOHN MURPHY, a fireman, lately employed on the steamer *Vigo*, fell overboard, Wednesday, while intoxicated, and was drowned. Coroner HILLS held an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

SINGULAR, BUT TRUE.—The comet, for the past ten or twelve days, has been trying to create an excitement by the exhibition of its romance, but the thing has been pronounced a fizzle. This is is owing to the fact that its advent has been overshadowed by the unrivaled beauty of KNOX'S Fall style of Hat. We are a peculiar people, and cannot entertain, support or give attention to more than one sensation at a time; hence the little interest excited by the comet's appearance. The Knox Hat can be seen in all its brilliancy, without the aid of a piece of smoked glass, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sells English Velvets at $1 12; Brussels 75c., 80c., and 90c.; three-ply carpets, 87½c., and all-wool Ingrains at 40c. and 50c. per yard; floor oil-cloths at 31c., 40c., and 50c. Rugs, druggets, window-shades, door-mats, table and piano covers, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption, and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS, No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

A FUSION MOVEMENT.—A movement is on foot in Brooklyn, having for its object a union of the distracted elements of the Democratic Party. Prominent and influential Democrats have the matter in charge and it is now determined that a mass meeting of the people shall be called some time next week which will do away with both the Vanderbilt and Bradley Committees, and wipe out all of the nominations made under them. Several of the principal candidates on both sides, and several members of both Committees, we understand, have signified their willingness to acquiesce in such a movement. If this is done, it is not unlikely that Judge MORRIS will have the Congressional nomination for the Second District, tendered him.

YELLOW FEVER—RECKLESS MANAGEMENT.—Mrs. DOXSEE, who died of yellow fever at a house at the lower end of Amity-street, was buried yesterday. The house was fumigated and shut up.

On Monday last the Mayor directed a house in Kelsey's-alley, where there had been a case of yellow fever, to be cleaned, shut up, and the clothing buried. The Health Officer made an arrangement with a colored man named WATSON to remove and bury the clothing. He did not reach the house at the time agreed upon, when the Health Officer hired a dirt-cart on the street to take the clothing to the dead-house on Canton-street. The dead-house is nearly two miles from Kelsey's-alley, and in reaching it the infected clothing was carried through Court-street and Myrtle-avenue—the most populous portion of the city. At the dead-house the clothing remained until the following morning, when Mr. WATSON reloaded it and passed through Myrtle and Clinton avenues to bury it.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The latter part of last week Brooklyn was flooded with altered bank-s bills. The greatest issue was fives on the People's Bank of Paterson, N. J., (closed,) altered to the People's Bank of Derby Line, Vt. The Police were duly notified, and have thus far succeeded in arresting eight of the operators. Sergeant MATHEWS and Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct, arrested four of the parties, viz.: EDWARD CAIN, CORNELIUS DONOHUE, WM. SPEAR and CHARLES ADAMS. DONOHUE and SPEAR were arrested in Jersey City, and were there committed to jail. KANE was arrested in Brooklyn, and SPEAR in New-York. Officer WILSON, of the Third Precinct, arrested, for passing the same kind of bills, WILLIAM BOURKE, his son JOHN and wife, and FRANK JACOBS They were all committed by Justice BLATCHLEY.

VANDERBILT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.—*First District*—Joseph Wilson.

Second District—Thomas Mulligan.

Third District—Stephen Haynes.

Fourth District—Thomas Gardner was declared elected. The vote stood Gardner, 6; Frank Dikeman 5; Black, 1.

Sixth District—John Hanford.

Seventh District—Stephen C. Jackson.

JOHN MARTIN was committed by Justice CROMWELL yesterday, to answer a charge of passing a $2 counterfeit bill on the Market Bank, of Boston.

FOUNDLING.—On Wednesday night a child, only one week old, was abandoned at the door of a house on Pearl, near Johnson-street. It was discovered by the police and sent to the Almshouse.

BURGLARY.—The store of MICHAEL MEAD, No. 390 Grand-street, was entered by burglars at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by cutting out the panels of a door. The thieves carried away laces valued at $100.

AMERICAN PRIMARIES.—The primary meetings of the American Party have been called for Wednesday next.

ORDINATION.—The Rev. ADAM MCLELLAND has recently been ordained to the Ministry, and is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner Lawrence-street. He has been blind since he was five years old.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday last, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, the sanitary experience of Kings County during the present Quarantine season, and also that of 1856, has been such as to teach every careful observer that it is imperiously necessary that all vessels and cargoes arriving from infected ports should be properly disinfected before being allowed to come to our wharves, or in the vicinity thereof; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Board, of its constituency, and of the citizens of Long Island generally, that infected vessels from yellow-fever ports cannot be detained and discharged at the old Quarantine anchorage without endangering the public health, and especially that of the shores of Long Island and Staten Island opposite the present anchorage; and

Whereas, Since the riotous, wanton and wicked destruction of the Quarantine buildings, his Honor MAYOR TIEMANN, of the City of New-York, has taken steps for the prompt relief of the present emergencies and future necessities of Quarantine; and

Whereas, The propositions to the attainment of such ends, which the Commissioners of Emigration have unanimously indorsed, and are promptly carrying out, and contemplate in future that all vessels and cargoes coming from yellow-fever ports shall, under the circumstances, come inside of the Narrows until they are freed from infection and otherwise conditioned so as to make it safe to allow them to proceed to the wharves of Brooklyn and New-York; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board the aforesaid change in the Quarantine anchorage, as a place of detention and purification of vessels and cargoes from yellow-fever ports, will remove all just cause of complaint and apprehension in respect to the importation of yellow fever and the spread thereof, in the minds of the residents of Long Island and Staten Island, Therefore

Resolved, That a Committee composed of Aldermen WHITNEY and FRANKS, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Health Officer, be and is hereby appointed to advise and coöperate with the Commissioners of Emigration, with a view of securing the aforesaid change of locality for the detention, purification, etc., of infected vessels and cargoes, and with a view also of providing for the wants and necessities of Quarantine in other respects.

CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

John Rydenback vs. *Thomas Dixson*.—In this case, which was an action to recover damages for assault and battery on shipboard, the Jury awarded plaintiff $37 50 damages, instead of $2,000, the amount asked for.

Miscellaneous.

The Springfield *Republican* makes the following report of an interesting case under the usury laws, just tried in that city before Judge Bigelow of the Supreme Court: "Mr. Charles Ely, of New-York and West Springfield, resisted the payment of notes to the amount of $5,000, discounted by the Hadley Falls Bank of Holyoke, on the ground that the Bank took usurious interest to the amount in gross of $12 50. This extra interest was a charge of ¼ of 1 per cent. for exchange for collection in New-York, where the notes were payable. Because of this charge Mr. Ely contended that the whole debt was void under our usury laws. Mr. Chamberlain argued the case for Ely, and Mr. Wells for the Bank. Judge Bigelow charged quite strongly in favor of the Bank, saying that though the defence of usury is a lawful defence, it was hardly an equitable one, and is not regarded by business men as a reputable defence. The Jury gave a full verdict for the Bank with interest and costs."

An Indiana Court recently decided, in a controversy about a charge for advertising, that the published terms of a newspaper constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost, or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the estimate of the value of their columns, and, if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price thus charged can be recovered.

Junius Craig, of Helena, Arkansas, who died recently at Louisville, left a will bequeathing to Miss Wright, of Louisville, daughter of Captain T. T. Wright, to whom he was betrothed, half of the annual income of his estate, making an annuity of $20,000. He desires, in his will, that the remaining half of his income shall be devoted to the improvement of his estate, and, after her death, the whole property is to go to the endowment of a College at Helena. The will is contested by his relatives.

The yellow fever has appeared at Galveston, Texas.

Obituary.

Col. Samuel Williams, President of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston, and one of the oldest citizens of Texas, died at his residence near Galveston, on the evening of the 13th. He was one of the leading spirits of the Texas revolution, and, in conjunction with Thos. F. McKinney, did more to furnish means to carry on the war than any other party. He held many important positions of honor and trust under the Republic.

The Hon. Aaron Hobart died at East Bridgewater, Mass., on Sunday, at the age of 71 years. He was a graduate of Brown University, and for a long period was one of the leading members of the bar in Plymouth County. He had been a member of both branches of the Legislature, a representative in Congress one term, a member of the Executive Council, and Judge of Probate.

Ex-Governor George T. Wood, of Texas, died at his residence, on Trinity River, on the 5th inst. He was Colonel of a regiment of Texas volunteers at the storming of Monterey, and distinguished himself. He had been previously a representative in the Congress of Texas, and in 1847 was elected Governor of the State.

The Hon. William Fields, Engineer of the State of Texas, and for many years a representative in the Legislature from Liberty County, died at Hempstead on the 9th inst.

Dr. Timothy P. Beers—a well-known physician in New-Haven—died on Wednesday, aged 69. For 25 years he was Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Yale College.

Thomas R. Joynes, Sr., of Accomac, Va., died on the 12th inst. at his residence, aged 69. He was a prominent member of the State Convention of 1829-30.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..SEPT. 23.

$1,000	United St. 5s	95.103	100	Erie Railroad	17⅝
50,000	United St. 5s	71.103½	175	do	17⅝
1,000	do	103⅜	50	do	s10 17⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	100	do	s60 17
8,000	Virginia 6s	93	40	Harlem Railroad	10½
22,000	Missouri St. 6s	s43	10	do	10⅝
15,000	do	s59 84	40	Harlem R.R. Pref	22
3,000	Erie R. R. bs	75 32½	50	Illinois Cent. R.R	77
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	100½	15	N. H. & Hart. R.R	117
10,000	N.Y. Cen. Bds.	76 95½	100	Reading R. R	b60 47⅜
3,000	Harlem 2d Mt. Bs	74¼	100	do	s60 46⅞
6,000	Mich. C. S. & P.	8s '68 97	200	do	47⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	91½	500	do	47⅞
2,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	89¾	400	do	s30 47
5,000	La C. & M. L. g. b	25⅞	100	do	b30 47⅛
9,000	do	26	100	Mich. Cen. R. R	53¼
2,000	M. & M. 2d m.	10 b. 69½	50	do	s30 52⅜
16	Merchants' Ex. Bk	100½	150	do	52⅝
5	Park Bank	103	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 21⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank	109¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G. stk	43⅞
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	87½	50	Panama Railroad	113½
500	do	87⅝	275	do	114
50	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	100	100	Cleve. and Tol. R.	32½
100	do	b10 101	10	do	32⅝
115	do	100⅝	100	do	s60 32¾
25	do	100⅜	550	do	32⅝
25	do	101	200	do	s60 32¾
50	do	b2 101	150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	66⅜
50	do	s45 101⅜	25	do	66⅛
50	do	s60 101½	50	do	b30 66
100	Canton Com'y.	b3 19	100	do	66
700	N. Y. Cent. R.	78½	116	do	65⅞
50	do	b30 78⅜	100	do	s30 65¾
400	do	78⅝	50	do	s30 65⅝
200	do	b60 78⅝	100	do	65¾
50	do	s10 78⅜	100	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	16
100	do	s15 78	350	La C. and Mil. R. R.	23½
100	do	s5 78	25	Bank of Commerce	100⅜
250	do	78	25	do	101

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	N. Car, St. 6s	84½	150	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 77⅞
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	84⅞	450	do	78
5,000	do	s60 84	100	do	s30 77¾
500	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	91½	400	Erie Railroad	17⅜
6,500	Brook'n C. W. L.	98	200	Panama Railroad	115
65	Pacific Mail St. Co.	103	50	do	b60 115½
50	do	b30 103	300	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30 32¾
50	do	s60 102	350	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	65⅜
100	do	102½	200	do	s30 65½
20	do	102¼	100	do	s10 65⅜
100	do	102	74	Mich. Cent. R.R.	52¾
50	do	s10 101¾	300	Ill. Cent. R. R.	78
25	do	b30 101¾	120	La Ce. & Mil. R. R.	8
25	do	s60 101	50	Hud. Riv. R.R.	27
100	Reading R. R.	b60 47⅛	125	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23¾
200	do	47			

REPORTED SALES OF STOCKS BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Racine & M. R. 8s	50	20	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	127½
5,000	St. L. C. (Mo.) 6s	73½	25	Excelsior F. I. Co.	100
$2,000	H. R. R. 7 c. b.	59½	10	Indemnity F. I. Co.	92½
1,650	Cl. & Tol. R. 7s	55	10	Goodhue F. I. Co.	91
3,000	Rock Island C. 8s	67	10	Greenwich F. I. Co.	130¾
13,000	Missouri S. 6 c. b.	84	10	Columbian F. I. Co.	114
10,000	Virginia S. 6 c. b.	93	14	Pacific M. S. Co.	103
2,000	Sun M. I. S. of 86	60¾	20	American Ex. Co	91¾
1,000	do	57 58¾	15	Marine Bank	89½
1,000	Louisiana 6s	93	6	Metropolitan Bank	109
2,000	Memphis City 6s	70	36	American Ex. Bank	110¼
1,500	D., L. & W. R. 7s	78	8	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	98½
2,000	La C. & Mil. R. 7s	24½	10	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	132¾
3,000	C., St. P. & F. du L.	18s. 18	15	N. Y. C. Stage Co.	80
40	Oriental Bank	99¾	6	Warren Railroad	30
20	Marine Bank	90	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	103
10	St. Nicholas Bank	92¾	7	Del. L. & W. R.	30

THURSDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The extended details of the news by the *Niagara* at Halifax, published this morning, have improved the Cotton market, and strengthened confidence in the continued abundance and cheapness of money. Some demand loans were made to-day at 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and others were freely offered at 3½@4 ℔ cent. Prime mercantile bills of short date are comparatively scarce and wanted at from 3½ to 5 ℔ cent., according to the classification of the makers. Dates beyond 90 days to 6 months go at from 5½ to 7 ℔ cent. Most of the Customs duties are paid in in gold although the Treasury Bills of the Government due in 1859, are at par for the 4½@4¾ ℔ cents., and at a slight discount for the 3 ℔ cents. The duties paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day are $97,000. The Specie balance in that office now stands $12,028,840. The mail steamer for Saturday is the *Vigo*, screw, for Liverpool. As she is to be succeeded on Wednesday by the favorite *Persia*, the mail will be a light one, and the Specie shipment quite moderate. There is much satisfaction expressed on the Street at the telegraphic assurances of the safety of the Atlantic Cable. The public confidence, however, weakened by the previous accounts from the other side by the last steamers, is just now in the condition to require one or more positive dispatches, of a general news character, between the shores of Ireland and Trinity Bay on this side, to place the question of the practical working of the Cable beyond dispute. These will be looked for with great anxiety to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the dealings were strong in Pacific Mail and Panama shares, at a further considerable advance in prices, and steady in New-York Central, Galena and Erie shares and the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central Company. In the other Railway stocks, prices were irregular; Chicago and Rock Island unsettled and fluctuating between 66¼@65½, and closing 65⅝@¾ ℔ cent. Michigan Central lower, selling at 52½; Reading lower, closing 47; and Michigan Southern about 23¼ ℔ cent. The *Bull* account was decidedly in the ascendant only on Pacific and Panama—stray buyers appearing in both. The former sold up to 103 ℔ cent, at which there was some realizing, and then came a few seller's options at 102@101, which, in turn affected the cash stock. This closed about 101¾ ℔ cent., as against par yesterday afternoon. A rise of 2 ℔ cent. was established on Panama, 115 cash being the last bid, against 113, sales, yesterday. In reference to Central and Erie, particularly the former, neither buyer nor seller on speculation seemed disposed to move with much decision, as the Railway conferences are about being brought to a close at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and both parties are disposed to await the positive signing of the pending agreement between the four trunk lines. The cash buyers of Central pay 78¼@78 ℔ cent., and others accept sellers' contracts, on 30@60 days, at 77¾ ℔ cent. There is only a moderate business in Erie shares, but 17@17¼ ℔ cent. appears to be about the mark of this week, as it has been for several weeks past. In State Stocks the demand is met at 84¾ ℔ cent. for Missouris and 90 for Tennessees; Virginias are a little firmer; North Carolinas 94¾ ℔ cent. The United States Loan, of 1874, (new,) sold as low as 103½, interest from January, which is full ¼ ℔ cent. below the average awards in August. This price was bid for more at the close. The general market left off steady.

In reference to the New-England currency redemption in Boston, the Suffolk Bank has just issued the following circular:

In order to avoid misapprehensions with regard to the foreign money department of our business, we desire to present the following statement of our position. Under an arrangement with nearly all the banks in New-England, we receive from them the country money which they have occasion to send to us in the ordinary course of their business; but we discriminate between parties who have acquired a right by agreement to have their country money exchanged by us, and those who have no such right. The special deposit made with us is a consideration for receiving foreign money deposits, but it confers on no individual or institution a right to demand payment at our counter for any bills except our own. The Bank of Mutual Redemption not having made the arrangement with us which is usually made by banks in Boston, of course we can receive no deposits of current bills from that bank. When a bank withdraws its special deposit, it has no longer any claim on us for services in the way of exchanging money or otherwise. We take their bills or not, as we may think proper, and if we take them, we retain them or send them home for payment at such time and in such manner as to us may seem best. We have reason to believe that the Suffolk system is regarded by a very large majority of the banks of New-England as a valuable institution, but whenever these banks are disposed to relinquish it or to transfer its management into other hands, we shall cheerfully acquiesce. In the meantime it is obvious that only those banks which contribute to its support, are entitled to its benefits.

Meeting of Bank Presidents in Boston.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the Presidents of the banks of Boston was held, this forenoon, at the Directors' room of the Merchants' Bank. FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the last-named bank, presided, and JAMES H. BEAL, of the Granite Bank, was chosen Secretary.

THOMAS LAMB, of the New-England Bank, said the meeting was called in obedience to a suggestion from the managers of the Suffolk Bank, who felt aggrieved at some of the newspaper statements in respect to its foreign money system. There had previously been an informal consultation by the principals of several of the Boston banks, and the following report had been agreed upon, to be presented for adoption at this meeting:

"In conformity with a request from several of the Presidents of Banks in this city, information has been obtained from the Suffolk Bank in relation to existing reports touching the Suffolk Bank's refusal to redeem bills of other Banks, presented to them by the new Bank of Mutual Redemption, and certain other Banks in New-England, who have withdrawn their special deposits from the Suffolk, and report:

That the Suffolk Bank is continuing its business as agreed with the Banks in New-England, including the Banks in this city, under their special deposits, and there has been no deviation from those agreements. It is true that some fifteen of the country Banks have recently withdrawn their special deposits from the Suffolk, and, in consequence, have canceled their agreements; and it is also true that the Suffolk has declined making arrangements with those Banks, *without the compensation* which they have heretofore paid, and which other Banks pay for this transaction.

The Suffolk has not objected to receive from other banks with

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2189. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

FURTHER DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

Through the arrival of our files and correspondence by the *Niagara* we are placed in possession of full details of European news to the 11th inst.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The failure of the Atlantic Cable is the prominent topic of the Press. The *Times'* City Article of Wednesday, the 8th inst., says:

"Nothing fresh has transpired with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph. There is still communication through the whole length of the cable, but only of the faintest and most uncertain kind. A prevalent opinion seems to be that the defect is not in the instruments, but that the line has received some injury from abrasion on the coast, which will admit of speedy repair. The nominal quotations of the shares on Tuesday was £450 to £550."

The *Times* of Thursday, the 9th inst., says: "The condition of the Atlantic telegraph is unaltered. Signals continue to be received, but they are too uncertain and faint to be intelligible. Occasionally an entire word is given, but never anything approaching to a sentence. The experiments made still lead to the belief that the injury is near the coast—probably within two or three miles. The strong portion of the cable manufactured expressly for the shore has now been shipped from Plymouth for Valentia, and will be substituted immediately on its arrival in place of the ordinary wire, which, however well adapted for undisturbed depths, is totally inadequate to resist the liability to accident on a rocky coast. Transactions in the shares have taken place to-day at £485 and £500, the latter being the closing quotation.

Up to the present time no communication of any kind, telegraphic or otherwise, has been received at the office of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as to the operations supposed to be going on at Valentia to ascertain the point of interruption of the electric signals, since the message from Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary of the Company, dated from that place on Saturday, and which appeared in our impression of Monday. The directors, accompanied by Mr. SAWARD and several practical electricians, are still at Valentia; but at present the officials of the Company left in London are without information as to what has been done there to discover the place of stoppage or the result. The permanent shore end of the cable intended for the Valentia end, and which is much stronger and thicker than the rest, and calculated to resist the greater amount of risk to which it is exposed as it approaches the landing-place, is now being embarked at Plymouth, and will be conveyed to its destination without delay. The impression still obtains among the Company's servants that the point of interruption is at no great distance from the Valentia termination, and this derives confirmation from the letter of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, which appeared in this journal."

The *Times* of Friday says:

Nothing further transpired to-day regarding the Atlantic telegraph, and it is not expected that the nature of the defect will be ascertained until the shore portion of the cable is taken up, to be replaced by the new and solid line now on its way from Plymouth, and which was alone intended for that position.

In the same paper, upon the same day, we find the following particulars in regard to the shipment of the shore ends from Keyham. It is contained in a dispatch dated at Plymouth, Sept. 8:

"The screw steamship *Bilboa*, 312 tons register, is now in Hamoaze, alongside the sea-wall of the Keyham steam-yard, for the purpose of receiving the Valentia end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. She is commanded by Captain JOSEPH KAVANAUGH, a gentleman who has had some experience in the submersion of telegraphic wires. This portion of the cable is 1¾ inches diameter, about 14 or 15 miles long, and weighs eight tons to the mile. The Atlantic wire weighs one ton to the mile. In consequence of the necessity of retaining the tidal basin for the use of the *Himalaya* and other Government steamships refitting, the *Bilboa* could not go near the store in the old powder magazine, and the shore end has, in the absence of bobbins, to be carried by hand the whole distance, a quarter of a mile, to the wharf. Although 100 men are employed, the operation is slow. The stowage in the ship's hold will probably occupy three days. Mr. CLIFFORD, who went out in the *Niagara* last year, and in the *Agamemnon* this year, has charge of the arrangements. Had there been no failure in the working of the Atlantic wire, it is understood that the *Bilboa* would have proceeded to Valentia direct, and have under-run the cable until the point of connection was reached, when a very short interruption in the transmission of messages would have occurred. Now it is probable that the *Bilboa* will proceed to the point of junction, 10 miles from the beach, and grapple for the wire. The sea there is about 100 fathoms deep, and the time which may be occupied in securing the cable will vary from two or three days to as many weeks. In October last three weeks were necessarily consumed in recovering the shore end laid by the *Niagara*; in fine weather it might have been effected in three days. The same grappling apparatus will be used now as then. In paying out the shore end from the *Bilboa*, a strong machine, a plain drum and a breakwheel are all that will be used. As the depth of water at Newfoundland increases suddenly after leaving the beach, the shore end there is only two miles long. Being so heavy, its recovery from a great depth would be an operation of some difficulty; besides which, ships' anchors are not likely to injure the wire in very deep water.

Some remarks having been made in relation to the delay in attaching the shore end, it is stated that the executive did not find themselves justified in chartering a ship or incurring other expenses contingent on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable until that success was realized. The thin wire run ashore at Valentia was intended only for temporary use, and immediately it was laid Mr. BRIGHT and his colleagues adopted the most energetic and prompt measures for the substitution of the permanent shore end. The shore end, laid in August, 1857, and recovered the following October, and which has been ever since at Keyham, was tested on Tuesday last by the electric machine, and found perfect."

A subsequent dispatch, dated the 9th, says: "Instructions have unexpectedly arrived here from Ireland for suspending the embarkation of the Valentia shore-end of the Atlantic Cable on board the steamship *Bilboa*, and she is removed from Keyham-wharf to the stream in Hamoaze."

Lieutenant FRANCIS HIGGINSON, R. N., writes to the *Daily News*: "The telegraph cable was broken in the attempt to submerge it on the 29th of July last, at 7¾ P. M., between the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, when electrical signals immediately and finally ceased; nor were the broken ends of the cable ever afterwards recovered or respliced? It is therefore needless to say that no message of any kind whatever, public or private, ever could have been actually passed along the telegraph wire rope between Ireland and Newfoundland, because to lay such a wire rope down in the manner attempted is an utter physical impossibility, as I have throughout stated, and practically demonstrated. Nor, if a wire could have been so laid, would the electric spark have passed one-half the distance, say 1,000 miles, without an auxiliary conductor annexed to the cable, or its being assisted by the inductive influence afforded when parts of the wire lie coiled, one touching the other in actual contact: from both which causes I always knew this undertaking had not been accomplished, whatever was professed.

I have nothing now to do with motives, but am at any time prepared to produce evidence on oath by eye-witnesses to substantiate the facts herein defined, and until that can be done, request you will thus disabuse the public of a dangerous delusion into which it has been generally and unavoidably misled; it being almost impossible to credit the extent to which individual oppression and popular deception have been carried."

A correspondent of the *Post* takes up the gauntlet in defence of Mr. WHITEHOUSE: giving additional particulars of the difficulties at the Valentia end:

"It became evident that the cable had become defective, and was rapidly getting worse. The electrician and his assistants were the only persons at Valentia, who at once telegraphed the fact to the directors in London, and, at the same time, set himself earnestly to work to discover the cause; and after repeated tests and experiments, he came to the conclusion that it was a want of insulation in the cable close to Valentia, and he at once telegraphed to the Directors to the effect: 'There is earth near Valentia; it would be best to under-run the cable, and repair or cut away the bad part.'

The reply which the electrician received was to the following effect:

'We (that is, one banker and two merchants) don't believe it is earth, and will not allow you, or any one else, to touch the cable.'

But the want of insulation had become so bad that the signals had ceased altogether through the cable, and he again telegraphed to the directors the fact, and likewise, 'That repeated tests confirmed his previous opinion, and something must be done at once.' The reply he received was, that he knew nothing about it; and, if he dared to touch the cable he should do so on his own responsibility.

In this emergency, when left to himself at Valentia, when the signal had entirely ceased to pass through the cable, and the instruments-room was closed to strangers, that no news of the stoppage might reach London, knowing that Great Britain and the whole of Europe were anxiously looking for the news that the reply of the President to Her Majesty had been received, Mr. WHITEHOUSE nobly took the responsibility of repairing the cable. He brought Mr. CANNING, the engineer, from Dublin; three days and a night were spent in undermining the cable close to Valentia, and the results were what he had predicted. Where the *Agamemnon* anchored were found no less than five kinks in the cable. These were at once temporarily repaired, to admit of Her Majesty's message being completed, (for the signal had ceased when there had only been a portion of it forwarded;) the cable was then under-run for four or five miles, and found defective, to the amount of 45°, of want of insulation. The bad was cut away, and a new piece of cable attached; and then joined to the cable on shore, the signal was again perfect between Valentia and Newfoundland. Then came the President's reply to her Majesty, which had been waiting at Newfoundland; and then came the news of the collision of the *Europa*—none of which could have been forwarded but for the responsibility taken by the electrician. It had been repaired with such promptness that neither the public nor shareholders had become aware of the interruption; and the director published a telegram as follows: "Cable now working splendidly. Signals to and from strong and perfect."

For doing this—for practically convincing the directors they were wrong—for again urging on them that, if the shore end were not put down, the same thing might occur again at any time, and they must be responsible for their negligence—Mr. WHITEHOUSE was summoned to London, when, without a single word of explanation, a resolution was placed in his hand, reminding him "that his engagement had termin ated and that he was no longer an officer of the company."

The London *Post* remarks:

"From the time when the project of constructing and laying down an Atlantic telegraphic cable was first proposed up to the present moment, we have kept the prominent facts of the undertaking well in view, hazarding a prediction now and then for time and experience to dispose of according to the truth. It will consequently be no more than consistent with ourselves if now, in the moment of the cable's temporary embarrassment, we venture to predicate the sort of damage which in all probability has been sustained, at the same time expressing—what, under the circumstances, is better than a hope—a *belief*, that the difficulty is only of a temporary character, and that it will speedily be overcome.

First of all, it is an important and a highly satisfactory symptom that electrical indications, though weak and practically incompetent, are nevertheless actually received at Valentia. Were it otherwise, then necessarily the case would be very bad indeed. Total severance of the conducting wire would in that case be indicated; which, supposing the accident to have occurred at any considerable distance oceanwards, would be irremediable. The bare fact of the reception of signals, however weak, points *not* to the severance of continuity in any part of the wire, but to weakening of electric insulation. So far as theoretical considerations enable one to speculate, with probability of arriving at the truth, such disturbance of insulation as actual circumstances point to may be attributable to two casualties. Either the ocean-water, having discovered some faulty part of the protecting envelope, has forced its way through and come in contact with the central conducting wire, or the external envelope has been damaged, and partially disintegrated by friction against a sharp edge of a rock. If the former, the accident may have occurred anywhere in the length of the cable, though most probably where the water is deepest; if the latter, the accident is almost necessarily, according to the terms and conditions of the case, restricted to a length not far extending from either landing-place. Judging from present appearances the latter hypothesis is by far the more probable; therefore, we believe, that a little judicious fishing up of the cable at Valentia, will result in disclosing the precise locality of the defect; and that a little judicious splicing, by which the heavy shore end will be brought in electrical communion with the oceanic part of the cable, will prevent the recurrence of similar mishaps."

An Apology for Savage Landor.

Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS has written in the *Literary Gazette* a long palliation of Mr. LANDOR'S conduct, as shown in the late trial. The following are the principal points:

With no affected and with no ordinary sorrow we refer to a case tried on the Western Circuit, and in which the name of the oldest, and, until lately, one of the most venerable of our authors, has been exposed in unhappy association with some verses which POPE would have considered fair satire, but which the present age justly regards as foul ribaldry. A poetical career which begun in 1795 has endured until 1857; but, alas, into what a quagmire has the aged poet at last strayed! WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has been the defendant—if the little that was done for him can be called a defence—in an action brought against him by a clergyman of Bath, named YESCOMBE, for slanders against the plaintiff's wife. These slanders were couched in verses, some of which were sent to the lady, while others were published in a book called *Dry Stick Fagotted*, by W. S. LANDOR. Previously to the publication of the libels in respect to which the jury gave their verdict, Mr. LANDOR, according to the statement of the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. SLADE, put forth a pamphlet in which he charged Mrs. YESCOMBE (who had been a widow, and remarried) with six offences, among which were perjury, purloining, and swindling. For this onslaught an action was brought, but when near trial it was stayed by the mediation of Mr. JOHN FORSTER. It will ever be a satisfaction, though but a melancholy one, to Mr. FORSTER, to remember, and to have it remembered, that he did his utmost to save the aged poet from further error and from humiliation. It is to Mr. FORSTER'S exertion and solicitude, as testified by Mr. LANDOR himself, that we owe a complete edition of the works of the latter; and in time to come, due and grateful recognition will be shown of the affectionate care that collected, and made safe forever, gems that might otherwise have been lost to our treasury of English thought. To his friend, with the present of a mask on a ring, LANDOR wrote:

FORSTER! you never wore
Any kind of mask before,
Yet, by holy friendship, take
This, and wear it for my sake.

The ties, therefore, that united the two gentlemen were of no common order, and it is an act of justice to active friendship, of which there is not too much, in these days among military men, that in tracing a saddening story, we record the good offices by which the younger author endeavored to serve a friend who would not be served. Mr. FORSTER went down to Bath, and after much negotiation prevailed on Mr. LANDOR (whose determination of character had become, in age, more determined still) to sign a document in which he fully and unreservedly withdrew the charges in the pamphlet. The plaintiff's attorney demurred to a word in this document, a word implying, as he thought, that Mr. LANDOR had some authority for his statements. Being put right as to the meaning of the English language, he gave way, but very naturally and properly demanded a promise that the libels should not be renewed. It was given, and proceedings ceased. Then the libels were renewed, in a manner which was far more damaging than the coarse, bold charges in the pamphlet. LANDOR'S power of condensing thought, his mastery of versification, his skill at pointing epigram, were degraded to the office of setting in posey a series of insults and outrages, so atrocious, that, taking Mr. LANDOR'S antecedents, his once keen judgment, his delicate tact, and his noble nature into consideration, it becomes manifest that in his case the not uncommon phenomenon must have occurred of the partial extinction of the moral sense while the intellectual faculty was preserved. In a word, Mr. LANDOR'S condition should have been the subject of kindly care, and there should have been those about him who would have contrived that while the old poet amused his mind with composing these fantastic revenges for imaginary wrong, his hallucinations should be prevented from annoying other persons. Had Mr. LANDOR been a wealthy man, no doubt affectionate relatives would be found to take charge of him and his estates; and if a jury had been invited to take cognizance of his doings, it would not have been an assize jury. It was manifestly impossible for the assailed person to leave the matter where it was. Had Mr. LANDOR been placed under surveillance, it would at once have been the most complete trampling out of the slanders; but while it was assumed by the world that he was in a condition of responsibility, there was nothing left to Mr. YESCOMBE but an appeal to the world's tribunal. The libels were of course read in court, and have now been read throughout the length and breadth of the land. We transfer not one line of them to our pages. There was nothing to be said, or at all events nothing was said, on the other side. Mr. PHINN made the only plea which it was, perhaps, competent to him to make, and urged that though some of the passages in the verses could not be excused, the jury must look upon Mr. LANDOR as one who had been educated in the manners of a past age, when free license was accorded to satire, and literature had not been purified, and who, with the virtues, had imbibed some of the vices of the early poets. We have no toleration of the kind suggested by Mr. PHINN, nor is it fit that we should have any. But the plea was really untenable on another ground, though the jury probably knew nothing about that. Mr. LANDOR'S writings are almost entirely free from the very faults which it was thus sought to slur over. Whether Mr. LANDOR will be aided to pay the £1,000 damages we have no knowledge. We have a right to assume that there may be some doubt about his own ability, if he have the will, to pay it, because it is not very long ago that he made public declaration that he possessed but a small sum, with which he proposed to endow the widow of the first tyrannicide. One would think there would be no great difficulty in preserving the old poet from a jail. The object with which we, very reluctantly, have written this brief narrative, is to urge that something is due from England to LANDOR. For more than sixty years WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has been enriching and adorning the literature of this country. We repeat, England owes a debt to LANDOR, and it is not to be canceled by the miserable follies of that which has survived to be but half LANDOR, and that not the better half. We had rather hoped to see this view taken by some of our cotemporaries, instead of hearing the virtuous British outcry against that which every respectable person among us—cheesemongers, beadles, and all—of course, must condemn, namely, an atrocious slander on a lady. We all know how detestable are such offences, and we are, it is to be hoped, all ready to punish them at need; but, in the case of an old man of eighty-three, who has outlived his best faculties, virtuous indignation seems a little obtrusive. Let us pay the aggrieved lady her damages, and then try whether we cannot take such order with the slanderer as shall show that the memory of sixty years of noble service is not wiped out by a few vagaries of imbecile anger.

London Press.

A return has made its appearance of the number of stamped sheets of paper issued to the newspapers of the United Kingdom from July, 1855, the period at which the compulsory newspaper stamp was abolished, to the end of the last year, 1857. Commenting upon it, the *Star* says: "Before the abrogation of the compulsory stamp on newspapers, such returns clearly established the amount of the circulation of every journal; but since that stamp ceased to become compulsory, the return before us can scarcely be regarded as an index, except in so far as the old and dear-class newspapers may be concerned. The circulation of the cheap press, which relies so much upon its sale of unstamped sheets, and to an extent which the dear newspapers never contemplated, cannot by any means be even guessed at by an examination of these stamp returns. Yet it is obvious that many well-wishers to the cheap press prefer to have their copies sent to them through the post, rather than the new channels of the news-venders.

The old and high-priced morning journals chiefly print upon stamped paper, and we may, therefore, get a notion of some kind as to the present condition of such journals. First as to the *Times*. In that paper we discover a manifest decline. It will be obvious if we give the figures for eight consecutive quarters:

The Times.	Copies
In September quarter, 1855	1,438,975
In December quarter, 1855	1,171,905
In March quarter, 1856	1,051,310
In June quarter, 1856	980,360
In September quarter, 1856	978,760
In December quarter, 1856	930,999
In March quarter, 1857	888,834
In June quarter, 1857	875,810

In fact the decline, as here presented, is as gradual and steady as any one could wish a rising circulation to be gradual and steady. It is due to the *Times*, however, to say that in the two quarters which follow the above, and which complete the return, a little rise is exhibited, as if great efforts had been made to recover lost ground. The *Daily News* also exhibits a decline, from 88,306 stamped copies in the March quarter, 1855, down to 54,903 in the last quarter of the return; and it is also noticeable that the figures gradually get lower, as with the *Times*. The *Morning Chronicle* also gradually sinks from 51,500 to 16,000. So does the *Morning Herald*, from 112,000 to 67,000, or about one-half less. The *Morning Post* goes down from 112,000 to 105,000; and the *Morning Advertiser* looks very vacillating, being in one quarter as low as 1,685, in another as high as 40,000, and latterly 20,000 and 30,000. Upon the whole, if stamp returns afford any criterion, it appears pretty plain from these figures that the dear daily press is losing ground in the public estimation. It is the same if we look at the high-priced evening papers. The return for the *Globe* begins with 80,000, and ends with 70,000; the *Express*, with nearly 200,000, comes down to less than 150,000; the *Sun*, 72,000, and then 52,000. So with the *Evening Mail* (the satellite of the *Times*,) which, in the first quarter of the return, shows 200,000 stamps; in the last only 120,000. Upon the whole, these facts may be considered to be a revelation as to the changed circumstances in which the metropolitan press now finds itself.

In the next place, our readers may be interested to know how it fares, as far as stamped copies are concerned, with what are considered the best established and best known weekly journals published in London. The truth is that they, too, would appear to be going down hill. Let us again take the first and last quarters of the return, and see how some of these journals really stand:

	First Quarter.	Last Quarter.
Examiner	39,000	32,000
Spectator	21,000	13,000
Athenæum	26,000	24,000
Saturday Review	24,000	21,000
Dispatch	100,000	74,000
Leader	13,000	7,000
Observer	42,000	31,000
Punch	80,000	45,000

Probably some far-sighted individuals may be disposed to perceive in these figures the gradual decline, not only of high-priced newspapers, but of newspapers of a certain class, and which hitherto have been regarded as the best-established in this country. Few people can now suffer their minds to remain in ignorance of the news until Saturday or Sunday has arrived, and the tendency of the public mind is evidently to get possession of what information they can from day to day, and this they are able to effect most economically and easily by the purchase of the cheap daily journals.

British Overland Route to the Pacific.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Some time since the public were informed that plans had been submitted to the Colonial Minister for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Fraser's River, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by a chain of communication passing entirely through British territory. The conception is one the magnitude and importance of which grow upon the mind the longer they are contemplated.

As the subject is intimately allied with many of the most important events in progress at the present day, I venture to recapitulate some leading facts, and to draw some conclusions familiar to many, but unnoticed, no doubt, by others of your readers. The entire length of the proposed line is 3,200 miles. As compared with the route to British Columbia, *via* Panama, the proposed line presents the following advantages:

	Days.
Liverpool to Panama	22
Panama to San Francisco	14
San Francisco to Fraser River	3
Total	39
Liverpool to Halifax	10
Halifax to Fraser River, 3,200 miles railway, say	7
Total	17
Or 22 days saved *via* Halifax.	

The position of Vancouver's Island, as contrasted with Panama in relation to China and Australia, is also very significant.

	Miles.
Panama to Canton, about	10,000
Vancouver's Island to Canton, about	6,900
Panama to Sydney, about	8,200
Vancouver's Island to Sydney, about	7,200

This proximity to Australia is especially worthy of note at a time when the transmission of the mails across the Pacific is again being prominently advocated. It will be apparent from the aforegiven distances that, by transmitting the Australian mails from England to the Pacific across British North America *via* Vancouver's Island, instead of *via* Panama, a saving is effected of five days between England and the Pacific, and of 1,000 miles, or say five days more, in the passage across that ocean—ten days saved in all.

The advantages to Great Britain which would accrue consequent upon the entire service being performed through British Territory are beyond all calculation. The construction of the railway would not merely open up to cultivation a large territory to British North America hitherto almost unexplored, but it would open up to the cultivators of the soil in that territory and in Canada a means of transit to all the markets of the Pacific, and an open passage to the China seas and to our possessions to the East Indies. In every aspect, whether viewed politically, socially or commercially, the establishment of the proposed railway would give a progressive impulse to the affairs of the world, which, in its results, would eclipse anything which has been witnessed even amid the extraordinary development of the present century. That the railway will infallibly be made, is as certain as that now is the time to undertake it. One does not require to be a prophet to predict that, when the resources of British Columbia are fully opened up, and a communication established between the Atlantic and the Pacific, there will be ample traffic for a dozen steamers as large as the *Great Eastern* on both oceans. The British Empire has now the opportunity of securing that position which it has hitherto occupied without dispute as the greatest commercial nation in the world. Our Transatlantic brethren are boldly competing with us for this sovereignty, and events point to the Pacific as the future theatre of the struggle. The able letters of your correspondent from San Francisco and British Columbia have awakened public attention to the rich prize within the nation's grasp, and there can be but little doubt that the construction of the proposed railway would aid materially, not merely in securing it, but in increasing its value.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1858. R. E. S.

Another Bloody Affray in Baltimore—Police Officer Killed.

From the Sun of Friday.

The western quarter of the city on Wednesday night was the scene of an affray, the result of which was the instant killing of police officer BENJAMIN BENTON, of the Western District, by a shot from a pistol in the hands of a man named HENRY GAMBRILL, the keeper of a public house on Franklin-street, near Howard-street. It appears that a dance or some other kind of amusement was going on in a house on Biddle-street, near Pennsylvania-avenue. A number of disorderly characters were among those present, and about 11½ o'clock Officer BURKE, of that beat, apprehending a disturbance, gave the usual double rap for assistance, and was joined by his brother officers, BENTON, (the deceased,) RIGDON and BROWN, who seized on two of the party—DAVID HOUCK and JOHN ISENHART—at the request of the proprietor of the house, and attempted to take them to the station-house. BENTON and RIGDON had hold of HOUCK, and, while struggling with him, GAMBRILL interfered, and ter threatening to knock BENTON down, stepped back several paces, and leveling a revolver within three feet of BENTON'S head, fired. The ball entered immediately back of the left ear, and passing entirely through the neck, came out at the right ear, almost in a line with its entrance. BENTON released his hold on HOUCK, and fell dead, the ball having severed the spinal cord and cut the base of the brain away. GAMBRILL escaped, but was afterwards arrested by Captain LINAWEAVER, and locked up with HOUCK and ISENHART.

The Coroner's investigation was concluded about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the jury rendered the verdict that "the deceased, BENJAMIN BENTON, came to his death from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of HENRY GAMBRILL," who was immediately committed to jail by Justice LOGAN for the action of the Grand Jury. DAVID HOUCK and JOHN ISENHART were also committed on the charge of disorderly conduct and resisting the officers.

Mr. BENTON was connected with the Police Department for 8 years past, and was retained through the several administrations which intervened on account of his excellent qualities as an officer. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

Wagon Road Across Tehuantepec.

From the National Intelligencer.

Among the different routes and means of communication by which it is proposed to shorten the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the Union, a wagon road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as preparatory, we believe, to the completion of a railway, has long attracted the speculative enterprise of individual capitalists, and engaged a large share of public attention in the Southwestern States, and indeed throughout the whole Mississippi valley. So long as this work was regarded as rather "speculative" than practical, it naturally encountered grave doubts as to the probability of its speedy consummation; but we learn from that substantial journal, the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, that the enterprise is now in process of actual realization, under the auspices of a company believed to be adequate to its completion, and which, in token of its responsible character, has already entered into a contract with the Government for the transportation of the Pacific mails. In order to comply with the terms of this contract it will be necessary that the road should be finished on the first of November next. Vigorous steps have accordingly been taken to secure the necessary vessels to ply between New Orleans and the river Coatzacoalcos, as also to place on the land route across the Isthmus the requisite number of stages and wagons for the conveyance of passengers, freight and mails. Thus it would seem that this long-talked-of communication with the Pacific by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec begins to assume a less airy character than heretofore. It is a road for the transmission of passengers and goods, and yet the transfer of its charter from company to company has heretofore been the principal chronicle by which its existence was verified.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff and the Pennsylvania Iron Interests—War Department Expenses—Trial of the Captain of the Slaver Echo, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

The Treasury Department is being flooded with letters from Pennsylvania and other sections, complaining of the injurious effects of the present tariff upon the iron interests of the country. The writers say that they are unable to compete with the foreign article introduced at the present low duty, but they seem to be ignorant of the fact that the amount imported under the present tariff has fallen greatly below the importations under the previous act. The Secretary is, then, at a loss to understand how the competition under the present tariff has embarrassed the iron interest, when that competition has been much less during the last fiscal year than it had been previously under the old tariff.

The drafts of the War Department upon the Treasury have been extraordinarily heavy during the first quarter of the present fiscal year—those for the Quartermaster's Department alone amounting to $4,500,000—$1,900,000 of which have been paid to the order of Captain VAN VLIET, for the Utah service.

I hear some mysterious murmurings about a still more mysterious contract said to have been concluded between the Government and Mr. MORSE, for the use of his patent in altering two thousand old muskets into breech-loading guns, for which Mr. MORSE is to receive $10 per musket. This contract was to cover twenty-five hundred guns, but to quiet another party, who threatened an exposure, five hundred of the number will be altered according to his patent, at the same compensation.

As the trial of the Captain of the slaver *Echo* progresses, everything connected with his capture is read with interest. The report of Lieut. MAFFIT'S evidence, as published in the papers, states that the character of the *Echo* was never suspected until that vessel turned from her port and attempted to escape. This is incorrect, as I am informed by Lieut. MAFFIT himself. So soon as he saw the *Echo* standing from the *East*, and *very light*, he had some suspicion of her character, and determined to board her. It was not until she turned from her port and stood again to the windward that he was convinced she was a slaver. During the whole day he had kept a close watch on her, and could perceive an unusual excitement on her deck. Lieut. M. states that the excitement among his crew was so great, when they discovered they had a prize, that he could with difficulty preserve discipline. In thirty minutes from the time his men started to board the *Echo*, the Captain and crew of that vessel were on the *Dolphin* in chains. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

The Board of Army officers recently appointed to examine into the relative merits of certain new methods of priming small arms, say, "In view of the result of all the tests, and after a careful consideration of them, they do not feel authorized to recommend the introduction of either WARD'S or MARTIN'S into the service. With respect to that of BUTTERFIELD, notwithstanding the fact that there seem to be several serious objections, and these are of such a nature as can be best tested by field service, the Board recommend that about fifty muskets be equipped with his priming arrangements." It is said that the Secretary of War has ordered a similar experiment with MARTIN'S primer. A method submitted by Major LAIDLEY seemed to the Board to obviate many objections found in the others heretofore tested.

In a letter from Captain CHAUNCEY, of the steamer *Niagara*, received by the Secretary of the Navy, he speaks of the captured Africans as being in an unhealthy condition generally. Two-thirds of them were suffering diarrhœa, and nearly one-third with opthalmia. Two died within a day after being received on board his vessel.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE—ORATION BY THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT—ADDRESSES BY OTHER DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Sept. 24—12 P. M.

Notwithstanding a rainy and disagreeable forenoon, many thousands of people were assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the "Inebriate Asylum," to-day. The stone was laid in due and ancient form, by the Masonic Fraternity, JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., Grand Master of the State of New-York, officiating. A large number of Masons from the two lodges, chapter, and encampment of Binghamton, and from various parts of the State, were present.

When these ceremonies were concluded the people repaired to a spacious tent, capable of holding over 5,000 persons, which had been erected on the ground, and which was well filled, to witness the remaining exercises.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. BEACH, of Binghamton, the Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER, President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, delivered some eloquent opening remarks.

Elaborate and able addresses were delivered by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS and the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, both of whom paid high and deserved tributes to Dr. TURNER, the founder and chief mover of the Institution, who was present.

Remarks were also made by the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

A beautiful and appropriate poem was delivered by ALFRED B. STREET, Esq., of Albany.

The exercises were extremely interesting, and went off with great success and applause. Two of the announced speakers, the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn, and the Hon. GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, were prevented from being present. Sutherland's Brass Band, of Syracuse, furnished the music. The trains of the Erie Road, running especially for the occasion, and the numerous carriages—all that Binghamton could furnish—presented an animated spectacle. The imposing view afforded by the site, which is about two miles east of Binghamton, was the admiration of all present.

In the evening the Presbyterian Church (the weather preventing the removal of the tent to the village) was jammed to hear the masterly oration of EDWARD EVERETT, on "WASHINGTON." Over 1,000 persons were present, and the distinguished orator and his glowing sentences were received with rapturous applause.

Mr. EVERETT is the guest of the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON.

The day is a proud one for Binghamton, and as one consecrated to a noble philanthropy, will long be remembered.

A Case of False Imprisonment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Sept. 24.

A very important law-case was decided by Judge ELLSWORTH to-day. GEO. A. HILL, a Boston broker, was decoyed to this city by means of anonymous letters, and on his arrival the parties who used fraud to get him here, caused him to be arrested and committed on a charge of debt and concealment of property. A *habeas corpus* was sued out, and a release claimed on the ground that the arrest was illegal. Judge ELLSWORTH ordered Mr. HILL to be discharged, on the ground that fraud was employed in his arrest, and intimated that HILL could recover heavy damages for false imprisonment.

Murder in New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, Sept. 24.

The third mate of the whaling brig *Laurens*, a Portuguese named ANTOINE, was found murdered this morning. He left his boarding-house soon after 4 o'clock this morning, and was found dead in the street, with a small dagger in the breast. The cause of the murder is not yet known. The person who found the body saw two men and a woman leave the spot suspiciously as he approached. The murdered man was paid off yesterday.

Prize-Fight in New-Haven—One of the Parties Killed.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 24.

GEORGE MERCER, an Englishman, and a cutler by trade, was killed in an amateur prize-fight in this city, last night, by WILLIAM HOUSTON, another Englishman. There was but one witness present. They fought five rounds. On the first two HOUSTON fell, and on the other three MERCER fell, and did not rise from the last. His brain was congested. HOUSTON is committed for examination to-day.

Pennsylvania Politics—County Fair.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Sept. 24.

The conferees of the Sixteenth Congressional District spent to-day in ineffectual balloting. A motion to drop all the candidates and nominate General FITLER was defeated.

The Dauphin County Fair closed this evening. The trotting race was won by Mr. QUEEN'S *Jim Warden*, of Gorte, beating *Gentle Annie*. The horse jockey made an able practical address, which was well received.

Execution of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Penn., Friday, Sept. 24.

WM. C. CLARK was executed at noon to day for the murder of his wife by poison. He made a speech of nearly an hour's length, firmly asserting his innocence, and endeavoring to implicate other parties while avowing his readiness to die.

Reported Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

It is rumored that R. N. WOODWORTH, who has lately resigned the office of cashier of the Brighton Bank, is a defaulter to that institution to the amount of $30,000. The bank is, however, amply secured from loss.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Sept. 24.

The total number of yellow fever cases developed in this city from the 15th to the 21st, both inclusive, was 20. No new cases were developed on Wednesday or Thursday. There is no delay whatever in business, and the alarm has subsided.

The Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

REUBEN POST, an aged and esteemed Presbyterian minister, died to-day of yellow fever.

Damage to Crops—Quarantine in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Sept. 23.

The late severe storm in Florida has greatly damaged the crops.

Steamers from this port are stringently Quarantined at St. Marys and the river ports of Florida.

Non-Arrival of the Prince Albert.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 24—9 P. M.

There is a stiff southwest wind, and it is raining. No signs of the steamship *Prince Albert*, now due from Galway 14th inst., or of the bark *Arabian*, which was alongside the burning steamship at sea.

The Steamship Huntsville.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *Huntsville* will leave this evening for New-York. She put in here in consequence of a slight derangement to her machinery, which has been repaired.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Card from Cyrus W. Field, Esq.—The Cable Not in Working Order.

NEW-YORK, Friday Evening, Sept. 24, 1858.

To the Associated Press:

Accompanying this I beg to hand you copies of recent communications from the honorary directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and myself to Mr. DE SAUTY, the chief electrician at the Trinity Bay Office. Mr. DE SAUTY'S answers will be furnished for publication without unnecessary delay.

I deem it proper to state as the result of my inquiries concerning the dispatch of Thursday from Trinity Bay, announcing the resumption of perfect signals through the cable from Valentia, that the announcement was made through a dispatch from the Superintendent of the land lines in Newfoundland to the agent of the Associated Press, and was unquestionably reported in good faith, but as the information has not yet been confirmed by Mr. DE SAUTY, who alone has full knowledge of all the facts, I regard the statement as possibly premature. It is conjectured that the shore end of the cable at Valentia must be taken up for a distance of several miles, which, by reason of bad weather or other unavoidable difficulties, may occupy three or four weeks. The depth of water within two hundred miles of the Irish coast ranges from about 50 to 400 fathoms, and it is not doubted that even 250 miles of the cable could be raised if deemed necessary. Respectfully, &c.,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858—10 A. M.

C. V. De Sauty, Trinity Bay:

Great dissatisfaction exists in this country, with the reserve maintained at Trinity Bay in contrast with the frank communications from Valentia to the British public. Give us daily information of the state of the telegraph under your charge.

PETER COOPER,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
WILSON G. HUNT,
E. M. ARCHIBALD,
WATTS SHERMAN.

[Taken to the offices of the other Honorary Directors in New-York, but they could not be seen—hence the absence of their signatures.]

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858—12 M.

To De Santy, Trinity Bay, N. F.:

Dispatches from you and from MACKAY are contradictory. Now please give me explicit answers to the following inquiries:

1. Are you now, or have you been within three days, receiving distinct signals from Valentia?

2. Can you send a message, long or short, to the Directors at London?

3. If you answer *No* to the above, please tell me if the electrical manifestations have varied essentially since Sept. 1?

CYRUS W.

THE GOLD REGION IN KANSAS.

Where is Pike's Peak?—How the Gold Discoveries were Made, and the Prospects.

From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, 15th.

For many years the traders from this city to the mountains have believed in the existence of gold in the head streams of the Arkansas and South Platte. As long ago as 1835, EUSTACHE CARRIERE, a French trapper now living superannuated, with the CHOUTEAU family in this city, was lost from his party in that region, and wandered for several weeks through the country, during which time he collected in his shot pouch numerous specimens, which he carried with him to New-Mexico. They proved to be gold, and a party was there formed and returned with M. CARRIERE to search for the locality. He was unable to find the streams where he had collected his specimens, and was tied up and severely whipped by the Mexicans, under the supposition that he did not wish to disclose their location. This was the first discovery which we have been able to learn. The Catholic missionaries have frequently found specimens in possession of the Kansas Indians and others, who annually visit the country for hunting.

Colonel WM. BENT, or as he is more familiarly known, "BILL BENT," has been trading in the vicinity of the country for many years. He says that the existence of gold has been known to the Indians ever since his residence among them. He made many inquiries after the discovery of gold in California, and has ever since been satisfied of its existence. The Indians, however, have always remonstrated against the knowledge being made known to the whites. The country is their richest hunting-grounds, their best wintering country, and, as one old chief told BENT, if the white men ever found the gold they would take them from their "best and last home." Their jealousy has thus far guarded their country and kept the secret from the white man.

THE SECOND DISCOVERY.

The second discovery was made by a party of emigrants to California, in 1851, from Missouri, Arkansas, and the Cherokee Nation. Gold was found by them while passing through the country; and a proposal made at that time to stop; but having families with them, and no means of affording them shelter or protection, they finally proceeded on to California. The development of the gold deposits of that State prevented their return; but their reports further stimulated public feeling, and nothing was accomplished or attempted until last season, when

THE PRESENT DISCOVERY

Was made. The settlement of the Kansas difficulty left many men in the country who had become habituated to excitement and adventure, and were looking out for some new field. Parties were formed at different points for explorations. Some went to Arizona, some to Salt Lake, and others to California. One, however, from the Cherokee country and Arkansas, incited by the accounts which the Cherokees gave of the Pike's Peak region, fitted out for that point. News of the expedition being brought to Lawrence, K. T., a party fitted out at that place late in May last, and a company from Missouri, under the direction of a member of the California party of 1851, left the central part of the State, last Spring, for the same destination.

These parties have been prospecting the country during the Summer, and their being in the country and being discovered by some of the trappers and traders, led BORDEAU, RICHARD, CANTRELL and others to the waters of Cherry and Long's Creek. The results of their discoveries we have already given. The great secret of the Indians is at last discovered, and before the snows of Winter cover the country, a thousand men will be at work in the auriferous sands of the mountain streams.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS LOCALITY.

From those already returned from the mines we have a generally correct idea of the region in which the gold is known to exist. Pike's Peak, which may be taken as the geographical point, is about 25 miles south of the 39th parallel of latitude, and on a direct line about 570 miles southwest of Kansas City. It is about 50 miles east of Cochetopa Pass, and about 24 miles south. The Arkansas takes its rise on the south side of the range in which the Peak is situate, and the South Platte on the north side. Mr. JOHN CANTRELL, the Lawrence, Georgia and Missouri Companies have prospected the South Platte streams, principally Cherry and Long Creek, which are from 40 to 50 miles from the Peak, almost in a westerly course. Mr. KING and the Cherokee Company have, in addition, pretty thoroughly explored the Arkansas branches, with, in many instances, better success than on the Platte, but sufficient has been demonstrated to prove that both are gold producing. The two rivers head together, but the Arkansas penetrates the mountain range to a much greater distance than the other. The country prospected embraces about 70 miles north and south, and following the streams greater or less distances. From the South Platte we have as yet seen only "float gold," but from the Arkansas we have both the scales and the nuggets, as well as the gold in the quartz. The specimens which have reached Kansas City are greatly superior in richness to the first discoveries in California, and leave no doubt as to the capabilities of the mines when properly worked.

The country in the vicinity of Pike's Peak is well suited to the growth of small grain; is as well watered as the mountain districts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and is in the same latitude with Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis. But owing to its elevation, snows fall early in the Fall and late in the Spring. Trappers and traders, however, who have long been familiar with the country, speak of it as much more mild than the country at the South Pass. Immediately West and South are the Parks of the Rocky Mountains, which are represented by FREMONT, BEALE, LEROUX, WILLIAMS, CARSON and GOODALE, to be exceedingly mild in Winter, affording abundance of food for stock during the entire Winter season and are the favorite Winter haunts of the Indians. From all we can learn, the seasons are as mild as any in the same latitude East and much more so, considering its altitude.

The country abounds in timber, the prevailing variety being pine—immense forests of both the yellow and white being common. Of the streams the wild cherry and timber common to this latitude are found. Game is exceedingly abundant,—the black-tailed deer, red deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, black bear, &c., being found in all portions of the country. It is a favorite resort for the Indians, as it affords them plenty of game when off their buffalo hunts, and is where they get their lodge poles and equipments for their excursions for buffalo on the plains.

The country bordering the Missouri River in Iowa and Nebraska as far as Council Bluffs and above, probably the best route, would be by Fort Laramie, although the route up the Spanish Fork of the Platte is very sandy and covered for long distances with a dense growth of the prickly pear, which is very severe upon stock, as well as upon men. The sand hills greatly retard the progress of trains, and the prickly pear furnishes no sustenance whatever. The streams are numerous, and when full very difficult to cross.

To all east of the Mississippi, and for a few hundred miles west of it, the best route by far is by the great Santa Fé road, and thence following the Arkansas to Bent's Fort and the mines. This is the route traveled by the mountain traders for half a century, and is a well-beaten, plain wagon road the entire distance. There have passed over it the present season over ten thousand wagons, as far as the crossing of the Arkansas, and over five hundred have left this city the present season for Bent's Fort and the different trading posts in that region of country. These wagons carry from five thousand to six thousand pounds each, and are usually drawn by six yoke of oxen. It is also the route which the stock-drovers take to California, and we give to-day the amount of stock which Mr. THATCHER proposes to start with the present Fall. But to those who may not have access to those who are familiar with the route, they can gain all the information they desire from the reports of FREMONT, BEALE and GUNNISON. Their point of starting and general direction is the same, and, although their explorations were made for railway purposes, yet their description of the country is, perhaps, the most reliable to which the great mass of people can have access.

The trip is usually made by Kansas City traders with their heavily laden wagons, in 25 to 30 days, and starting any time from the middle of April to the 1st of October, plenty of grass is to be found throughout the whole extent of the route. The past season grass was abundant as early as the 1st of April. Wood and water are more abundant than by any other route, avoiding the wide and treeless table-lands of the more northern regions.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. ARCHIBALD has just received a letter from his son, who was one of the Lawrence company that went out last Spring. He reports that the Lawrence boys have left Pike's Peak and gone to Cherry Creek, where they are now making from $5 to $8 a day in digging gold. The higher they go up the stream the coarser they find the gold and the more of it. They are so well pleased with their success that they have determined to winter in the mines. This news is the most satisfactory and reliable of any that we have yet heard.

Quite a number have already left this city for the mines. There is great excitement over the matter in Leavenworth, and they are holding public meetings, organizing companies, &c., &c. A German company is about to start from Kansas City. Several persons are going from Topeka. We saw some specimens of the gold last week in Leavenworth. It was brought in by Mr. ELMORE KING. His statements are evidently made with care, and we think are reliable. Indeed, from all we can learn, we should not be at all surprised if gold in large quantities should be found to exist all along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the head waters of the Platte to those of the Arkansas. If so, it insures the early and rapid settlement of the whole of Western Kansas.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 24.

The Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette* of the 18th inst., says that yesterday $10,000 in gold dust arrived here from Pike's Peak. One man brought $6,000, the result of a few weeks' work.

Southern Lamentations over D. S. Dickinson.

From the Charleston Mercury.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, when the contest arose in Congress in 1850-52, on the Wilmot Proviso, and the exclusion of the South from California, stood firm for the rights of the South. MARTIN VAN BUREN went with the Free-Soil Party against the rights of the South. This divided the Democratic Party in New-York into *Hards* and *Softs*; DICKINSON being the head of the *Hards*, standing on the old grounds of the Democratic Party; MARTIN VAN BUREN leading the *Softs*, seeking affinity with the Abolitionists on the appropriation of all the territories of the United States to the North. Our Territories are now all appropriated by the North, and the policy of the Softs has prevailed. The consequence is, that Mr. DICKINSON and all that portion of the Democratic party of New-York which affiliated with him, are overwhelmed. Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York, has been wrested from them, and at the late Democratic Convention, held to nominate candidates for State offices, the representatives they sent to the Convention have been refused admission into the Convention. The Free-Soil wing of the Democratic Party in New-York now control the party, and are, in fact, the party. Thus it is that every portion of any party at the North, which dares to support the constitutional rights of the South on the subject of Slavery, are sure to be overthrown. We praise their integrity—we laud their justice and patriotism—and then hear with indifference that they are destroyed; while everywhere the harmony of the party which has ejected them from its bosom, is hailed as a matter of exultation. Now, such things are very natural—in fact, the necessary consequence of the policy of the South, in surrendering her rights in all great conflicts in the Confederacy. Our friends in the North only take the doom of a defeated and beaten party. But is it not worth while for us in the South to consider the effect upon the position of the South in the Union? Have we any reason to expect support from Northern allies, whom, in abandoning our rights, we sacrifice in the North? Is this wise—is it faithful—is it generous? Do we not deserve isolation in defending our rights and the union of the Free States against them?

Gov. Banks' Views on Military Life.

The Third Division of the Massachusetts Militia has been encamped, for military drill and exercise, at Camp Wool, in Springfield, whither Gov. BANKS went on Thursday to make a speech. The following passage from his address puts the militia-man in a strong light, making guns and sabres rather attractive than otherwise:

"The school of the soldier has still stronger claims upon the public as a means of rational amusement and manly exercise. There is nothing in which our people are more deficient. Recreation and exercise are as essential to man as laws are to governments. The public diversions of other nations—the pleasures of the chase and the sports of the field, or the turf, or the ring—are little known or respected here. Alleviated by few or no pleasures, and interrupted or sustained by little or no exercise, in youth or in age, the sombre cares of business absorb the best years of our existence, and leave us exhausted, if not lifeless, at middle age. There is no class of our people that does not suffer from these unceasing, corroding cares. The farmer or the mechanic requires exercise for the same reasons, if not to the same extent, as the student or trader. There is no pursuit that brings into action all the physical powers of man, and in the most laborious vocation there are parts of the system that do not find their proper development. Families that from generation to generation closely follow sedentary occupations are for that reason dwarfed in stature. It is noticed in England that men, who from infancy are accustomed to the use of the needle, carry with them in the public streets the badge of their calling, in the contracted muscles, in the uniform movement as well as by the diminished strength of the arm thus constantly in use. It is not enough that the dwarfed stature, and shrunk limbs, mark those whose lives of labor have created them, but unless corrected by change of calling or generous exercise, they are transmitted as badges of physical deficiency, to their descendants. These are illustrations simply of the effect upon communities of constant devotion to one form of labor, unrelieved by exercise or recreation. Happy are those who, subjected to unremitting toil, find opportunity to diversify their labor with different employments; happier still those who are able to relieve the pressure upon mind and body, by resort to generous recreations and manly exercise.

Where among us can the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the scholar, find such relief from the effects of excessive mental or physical labor? I answer that it can be found for all, if properly conducted, in the school of the soldier.

As a recreation, simply, military discipline would seem from the enthusiasm with which it is pursued, to be a satisfactory relief from pressure of business cares. As a means of exercise, there is not a limb which is not strengthened, not a muscle which is not developed in the training of the soldier. Every element of physical strength, the chest, the lungs, the voice, the limbs, receive new powers. He wears the men of one who has been taught that it is equally pleasant and manly to command or obey, and he carries with him wherever he goes, and he transmits to those that come after him, not the stiff and awkward strut of a recruit, nor the sidelong movement of the half-developed man, but the easy, graceful and natural swing of a gentleman who suffers from no deficiency of physical power, and is embarrassed by no part of his body of which apparently he would gladly be relieved. Such physical training is invaluable, not so much to the individuals who receive it, as to the race to which they belong. It is a matter of common observation that a man transmits to his descendants not only his mental and physical deficiencies, but the very movement and carriage of the body which marks the father is repeated oftentimes with singular exactness in the son. A perfect man either in mental or physical organization is never the creation of a single generation, but wherever he stands he represents the virtues of a long line of ancestors.

There is a force which is the equivalent of intellect, if it be not intellect itself, in the personal bearing of men. I have been informed by residents in the neighborhood of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, at Boston, that a distant spectator, who observes the pupils in their morning walks, can determine from their movement of the body the degree of intellect with which each is endowed. I repeat, then, that a correct physical training of the young men of any State is a public advantage of no slight character; and, though others may be more fortunate, I do not hesitate to say, that, surveying our schools and colleges, our private and public institutions where the personal habits of our young men are formed, I know of none which presents so many salutary opportunities for the development of physical power, as the school for the soldier, when rightly understood and conducted.

An Extensive Scheme of Forgery Discovered —Bogus Land-Warrants.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 23.

For some days past the United States Marshal and his deputies, with the other United States officials, have been engaged in ferreting out the authors of an extensive scheme of forgery and perjury, by which fraudulent land-warrants were issued. They have been successful in finding the leaders and some of the tools they have made accomplices in the transactions. A number of arrests have been made, and the examination of the accused is now going on in this city.

An old man named SAMUEL C. ALDRO, who resided at Whitestown, Oneida County, for many years, and at the time of the Last War was attached to a company from that place, has been largely engaged in making bogus land warrants. Some five years since the old man resided here, and through A. G. MUDGE, Esq., obtained a pension and a land warrant, to both of which he was entitled. By this he appears to have obtained an idea of how land warrants are executed, and he engaged at once in the business. He removed, however, to Jerusalem, Yates County, and from that place he traveled into different counties of the State, assisting, for a fee, persons who desired to obtain land warrants and were entitled to them, and buying and selling the same. This was all legitimate, but he did not stop there; he made warrants for dead soldiers whose names were on the muster rolls, and when he could not find the names of the dead he took those of the living. The extent of his operations in this way is estimated as high as seventy-five or one hundred warrants.

On Tuesday Deputy Marshal DEYER, with the papers in hand, went to Jerusalem and arrested ALDRO, together with a Justice of the Peace named CHAS. H. VAIL, and three young men, named TOMER, SPENCER and CASEY. They were all brought to this city yesterday morning to await examination.

Meanwhile, Deputy Marshal OLMSTED went to Whitestown, Oneida County, and arrested MORRIS WILCOX, a Justice of the Peace residing there, and some others, we believe. H. H. BOSTWICK, a well-known lawyer of Auburn, was also wanted upon by a Deputy Marshal and escorted to this city.

It appears that Mr. VAIL is a magistrate at Jerusalem, and the other persons arrested there are in his employment, he being a harness-maker. The way these men are involved is thus stated: ALDRO would prepare the land warrant to be executed, before witnesses, and call upon Mr. VAIL to attach his signature, as a Justice of the Peace, after his journeymen had subscribed as witnesses. The witnesses swore before the Justice that they knew the man whose name was on the warrant, when, in some cases, he had died before they were born, or now resided far away. ALDRO told them that he had a power of attorney to act, and that it was not necessary that they should know the man personally, if they knew him (ALDRO) to be his attorney. It does not appear that these men shared in the proceeds of the fraud, although they committed perjury.

Mr. WILCOX, of Whitestown, appears to be in a similar fix. All he has realized was his fee for the acknowledgment, and he has doubtless got into difficulty by doing his business as a magistrate, in a loose way, assuming that what he affixed his name to was all right. He had known ALDRO as an old citizen, an I supposed that he was doing an honest business in procuring land warrants.

Mr. WILCOX was arrested while attending the Republican County Convention, which had nominated him for a Justice of the Sessions.

Mr. BOSTWICK, of Auburn, is charged with having something to do with the execution of the papers used by ALDRO, but to what extent he is involved we cannot say. He has been held in esteem by his fellow-citizens, and it is hoped that he will vindicate himself fully in his connection with this scheme of fraud.

This morning the examination of the parties accused was commenced at the Supreme Court-room, before Com. CONKLING, of Buffalo. The prosecution is conducted by U. S. District-Attorney SPENCER.

Among the witnesses present is Judge BARRIGER, of Tioga, whose name was forged to one of the land warrants, and a Mr. HUDSON of Schuyler County, whose name was likewise used without his knowledge. But little progress had been made up to adjournment this noon, but the examination would continue this afternoon.

A large number of land warrants were produced on the examination, some of which are no doubt genuine—all found in the possession of ALDRO. The parties under arrest have retained able counsel we understand, and will make a defence. The old man ALDRO is feeble and tottering on the brink of the grave, but he was plucky, and will no doubt "die game" if the life must in parcel. He has often been in this city since he removed to Yates County, dealing in land warrants.

Public Baths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Six weeks ago you gave in your columns the message of Mayor TIEMANN, which recommended to the Common Council a petition whose object was to establish free baths for the people. The Common Council referred the papers to the Committee of Wharves, Piers, and Slips, viz Aldermen HOFFMANS MULRAY and STARK; and Councilmen BICKFORD, BENJAMIN T. ROSSE and JOHN BRADY. Since that time nothing has been heard of this most interesting and important matter. Why is nothing done by the gentlemen? Many thousands of citizens are anxiously waiting for a decision from the Fathers of our City.

By putting the above question publicly to the Committee of Wharves, Piers, and Slips, you would oblige many of your readers, and especially your obedient servant, GUSTAV STRUVE,

President of the Committee for Free Public Baths.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDARS.—Court Calendars for Saturday. Motions and decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 24.

Before Judge DAVIES.

Jonathan Peel vs. James Sutton Elliott.—This case came up again this morning, when the counter affidavits from the plaintiff's side were read. At the suggestion of the Judge the controversy was reduced to one point, and a day was fixed for the argument thereon, namely, whether an agent being employed by a principal to receive and disburse moneys for a particular and specified purpose, and instead of doing so should appropriate the moneys he had received to his own use, can subsequently be arrested therefor, and then set up a counter claim for services. The case of Collier, the Collector of San Francisco, was said to be a case in point. The case stands adjourned.

CLAIMING A CHILD.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham

In re the Petition of Catharine Lessher.—The evidence in this case discloses a state of facts in regard to the child of the petitioner which has rendered it extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and decision. The petitioner while unmarried became the mother of the child and at the age of six months she agreed to bind the child to the respondents for the purpose of carrying out an agreement entered into by her to give the child to them. An instrument was executed by which the child was bound to one of the respondents to be adopted by them as their child. The child was placed in their possession, and has since been supported and clothed and educated by the, defendants in a suitable manner as their own child, and, the evidence shows, in a manner calculated to give him a good education. From that time the mother has in no way aided in the support or care of the child, not even so much as seeing him or inquiring as to his welfare. For eleven years the respondents have acted toward the child as his parents, and claim now to be attached to him as an adopted child to whom they propose to give their property. During the greater part of this time the mother was leading an abandoned life. From her own statement and that of her husband she has reformed, and during the last five years she has been a member of a church. The mother of a child having no known father is undoubtedly entitled to the custody of it. She is its only parent and is alone bound for its support, and if this was the only question in the case I should have no hesitation in ordering the child to be delivered to its parent. The indenture signed on behalf of the child, so far as it purports to come from the Commissioners of the Almshouse, is not valid, inasmuch as it is not executed in conformity to the provisions of the statute. Nor is it binding upon the infant as indentures of apprenticeship. It purports to be a binding for the purpose of adoption of a child; no such binding is authorized by our laws, and if the infant sought to avoid it, I am of the opinion that it would give the respondents no right to reclaim him against his will. In addition to the binding by the Almshouse Commissioners, is the consent of the mother to this contract with the respondents, for the clothing, board and education of the child until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years. Under such circumstances there is no hardship in saying that the interest of the infant should be the first consideration in the decision of this case. The abstract right of the mother to the child may be thus waived by her own agreement, and unless it appears manifestly for the interest of the infant to take the child from the respondents and deliver it to the mother, the duty of the Court would be discharged by merely inquiring whether there was any improper restraint, and if there was any, by discharging the child therefrom. I have less hesitation in such a conclusion, when I consider that the mother has never shown any regard or affection for the child since it was six months old, but has left the whole burthen and expense of its support and education to the respondent. A case similar to the present was that of the McDowles, (8 Johnson's Rep. 255,) where the children, aged eight and eleven years, were bound to one of the Society of Shakers to be brought up in their faith. The Court there says, "The infant is not bound by the indenture, but the question is as to the relief which ought to be granted. There is nothing to show any improper treatment of the infants, and that the party to whom the father intended to bind them has not faithfully performed the stipulations in the indenture. This is not a case in which the father has any equity or any right to complain. He may be bound by the indenture though the infant is not." These remarks may very appropriately be applied to the present case so as to leave the disposition of it to rest entirely upon what shall be deemed most for the welfare of the child. Upon this question, however, there is some considerable difficulty. If the respondents continue in the same course of life that the evidence shows to have existed for years past, their house is not a proper place to bring up this child. The statements made on their behalf, like those on the part of the mother, are that they have abandoned such immoral courses and have also reformed. It appears that the suggestion of the respondents' counsel would under all the circumstances be most for the benefit of the infant if any satisfactory arrangement can be made to secure that result. That suggestion is to place the child in a suitable boarding school at the expense of the respondents. In the matter of Waldron, (13 J. R. 418,) Chief J. Thompson says: "In cases of writs of *habeas corpus* directed to private persons to bring up infants the Court is bound to set the infant free from an improper restraint, but they are not bound to deliver the infants over to any particular person. This must be left to their discretion according to circumstances that shall appear before them." From the examination of the child it is apparent that he is under no restraint from which he desires to be relieved; but that he wishes to remain with the respondent. It is proper to add that this application was returnable before me, and not before the Court, and as in the case last referred to, it would have been more properly made to the Court where the equity powers of the Court could give more suitable directions as to the care and custody of the child than can be ordered by a Judge in this proceeding. For the purpose of enabling the respondents to carry out the suggestion above mentioned, I shall make no order to deliver the child to the petitioner, but I direct this matter to be adjourned to the second Monday of October, at 10 A.M. before me. In the meantime the respondent must make suitable provision for the child at a suitable boarding-school, so that it may then appear that the interests and welfare of the child will be best promoted by leaving him under their charge. If no such arrangement is made before that time, the petitioner may renew this motion on the adjourned day.

Mary Harper vs. George Goodloe Harper.—Judgment of divorce granted to the wife.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 24.

Before Judge Brady.

Liffman vs. Petersburg.—The allegation of the plaintiff, that the money obtained from her by the defendant was her separate and individual property, is subject to the criticism that it is a mere conclusion of law, and this view presents the only material question upon the motion to discharge the order of arrest. The defendant, however, in moving upon the plaintiff's affidavit, admits the contents thereof to be true, and if a conclusion of law, as in this case, stands as a fact alleged, I do not see how it can be said with justice that the averment, either as a conclusion of law or as a fact, is not truthfully made. If, on the complaint, an issue were framed upon the plaintiff's title, whether she owned the property or not, it would necessarily depend upon certain facts to be established, and the issue would be, Was the money fraudulently obtained by the defendant the separate property of the plaintiff? In aid of this, it appears that the plaintiff was in possession of the money, and she may have received through a trustee during the absence of her husband, or under the decree of the Chancellor of Illinois, in pursuance of the statute laws 1857, page 52, creating which communities in certain cases such ceremony. It is only necessary that a *prima facie* case should be presented on affidavit to authorize an order of arrest, and if the facts and circumstances detailed are sufficient to satisfy the Judge making the order that a cause of action exists, the order should issue. In Depeu vs. Lent, 2 Abb. 131, which was an action of claim and delivery of goods, the affidavit of the plaintiff as to a part of the goods claimed was that he was the owner, and as to that, on objection, Justice HOFFMAN said "The plaintiff swears to an absolute ownership, and so far his proceedings are unobjectionable."

There are cases parallel to this, in which the allegations upon which the plaintiff predicates his course of action are legal conclusions. For example: that he sold and delivered certain goods. A sale is a legal conclusion predicated on the acts of the parties, and a delivery upon the act of the person alleging it to have been made. So in actions for the recovery of personal property, the general allegation that the plaintiff was the owner is the usual form of statement, and has not, that I am aware of, been declared to be objectionable. For all purposes it is sufficient, and if the details of the ownership were spread upon the record, that form of procedure might lead to a statement of the evidence going to prove it. That would be objectionable. Upon a full and careful consideration of the question, therefore, I have arrived at the conclusion that the averment of separate ownership not denied, coupled with the fact that there is a a statute of Illinois under which the plaintiff might have become possessed of the money, is sufficient, and that upon such a state of facts the question should not be disposed of on a mere objection to the affidavit upon which the order of arrest was granted. In reference to the suggestion of the voluntary appropriation by the plaintiff of the money claimed, to her husband's use, I deem it only necessary to say that the money was obtained by fraud—that no title passed to any person, and that if the husband, even if the trust were valid, could not interfere with the plaintiff in her right to require the application of the fund as designed.

Motion to discharge denied but without costs.

A. J. Dittenhoeffer, for plaintiff; Mott, Murray and Harris for defendant

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Before Judge Thompson

Morris H. Henry vs. John H. Carmichan.—This case has been on before the Court five days. The plaintiff is a student of medicine and surgery, and the defendant is the well-known Professor of Surgery in the New-York Medical College. Several months since the plaintiff was admitted as a student in the office of Dr. CARMICHAN. The action is brought for services rendered to the latter in assisting in the making of anatomical drawings and sketches, in attending anatomical lectures, and in writing medical prescriptions and attending patients. For the several services rendered the plaintiff claims about $500. On the part of the defendant it is contended that the plaintiff was under no contract without any promise or other consideration except that the services should be rendered when called upon to do so. It was contended that the plaintiff had been charged with some misconduct by Dr. Abrahams, in consequence of which Dr. CARMICHAN had withdrawn from the plaintiff the liberty of admission to the cadavers. Dr. Abrahams was called, and asked if he had not struck the plaintiff. Mr. BISHOP advised the witness not to answer; but the Judge assuring the witness, if he refused to answer, that the Court would commit him, the Doctor answered that he did, and that the plaintiff then drew a penknife upon him, and the fracas terminated without further disturbance. The case went to the Jury about mid-day, and they returned a verdict of $400 for the plaintiff.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 46 bbls. Ashes; 19,523 bbls. Flour; 7,074 bushels Wheat; 33,614 bushels Corn; 25,047 bushels Oats; 1,284 pkgs. Provisions, and 353 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet firm. Stock light. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 06¼@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair at full and buoyant prices; sales 2,000 bags Rio and Santos at 10½c.@11½c.; and 250 bags Gonaives, part 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request at very firm rates; sales to-day 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	14	14

DRY GOODS—The auction sale of French Goods commenced yesterday, was concluded to-day. The variety of desirable lots offered was less extensive, and the competition was, in consequence, less animated. Such goods as really suited buyers were readily purchased at very fair prices. Other fabrics went off less satisfactorily. Privately, trade exhibits less vigor, the heaviest Fall orders having been filled. Yet the demand is good for desirable productions, and prices of such are, for the most part, fairly sustained. Bleached Cottons and Cotton Jeans find ready buyers; while brown Cottons, Prints, Printing-Cloths, Drills, Duks, Ticks, Cotton-flannels, and nearly all descriptions of Woolens, are rather moderately inquired for. Fancy Cassimeres, especially such as are quoted at from $1@$2 ₱ yard, are actively sought after. These pay well. The heavy auction sales of foreign fabrics have checked private transactions. Desirable styles of dress goods are least freely offered, and are wanted at good prices. Otherwise, the current movements are moderate, and prices are heavy and irregular.

DYEWOODS—Sales 160 tons Maracaibo Fustic, at private bargain; 20 tons Savanilla, do., at $21; and 30 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 75 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active, for State and Western flour, and prices favor sellers. Sales 11,750 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 90	@$5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 25	@ 5 37½
Standard Extra State	5 60	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in fair demand at strengthening rates; sales 750 bbls., at $5 25@$5 35 for superfine, and $5 75@6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request for home use and for shipment, at buoyant prices; sales 2,100 bbls., at $4 80@$5 75 for rejected brands; $5 85@6 05 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 20@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$4 15 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, owing, in part to the high prices asked by holders. Desirable lots are not plenty. Sales, to-day, have been confined to small lots, including very good white Canada at $1 34; very choice white Long Island at $1 60; choice white Kentucky at $1 55; and poor mixed Southern at $1 15, ₱ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 32,500 bushels, at 71c.@76c. for unsound to choice mixed Western, chiefly within the range; 86c.@88c. for white Southern; and 97c.@99c. for yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of small lots of Rye at 76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Oats are in demand at uniform rates; Western at 49c.@52c.; Canada at 48c.@52c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Is sparingly inquired for, at unchanged quotations.

LEATHER—There has been rather more inquiry for Sole, but no improvement in prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	51,000	5,500
Sales, sides	57,900	4,700
Stock at the close, sides	162,300	24,000

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in better request at former prices: New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ₱ gallon; usual terms. Sales, to day, 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovada at 32c., and 1,000 bbls. do. on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., mainly at 51c., cash, ₱ gallon. Crude Turpentine, Tar, and Resin are essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, and prices tend downward. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 90@$17 for Mess; $19 25 for Clear; and $14 90@$15 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid, at 8¾c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at former quotations; 40,000 lbs. Western Middles sold at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping; 350 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11½c. for fair to prime old; and 10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 37½ for extra do.; $11 25@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams continue in light supply and demand at old prices. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 100 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, and sales have been confined to 430 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was a vigorous, and, in the main, successful one. We annex a report of the lots sold by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., imported per *Robin Hood*, 4c.—Terms 6 mos.

Young Hyson—10 hf. chts. at 50c.; 136 do., 50½c.; 42 do., 45c.; 22 do., 44½c.; 95 do., 44c.; 60 do., 43½c.; 60 do., 43c.; 180 do., 42½c.; 138 do., 42c.; 235 do., 40c.; 102 do., 39½c.; 90 do., 39c.; 69 do., 37½c.; 28 do., 37c.; 144 do., 37c.; 160 do., 35c.; 176 do., 33½c.; 201 do., 33c.; 342 do., 32½c.; 427 do., 32c.; 25 do., 31½c.; 191 do., 31c.; 51 do., 30½c.; 134 do., 30c.; 111 do., 29½c.; 60 do., 29c.; 228 do., 28½c.; 120 do., 28c.; 251 do., 26½c.; 269 do., 26c.; 398 do., 25½c.; 199 do., 25c.; 119 do., 24c.; 97 do., 23½c.; 36 do., 23c.; 36 do., 22½c.; 98 cases do., 31c.; 76 mats do., 45c.; 67 do., 37c.; 6 do., 31c.; 341 boxes do., 30½c.; 356 do., 30c.

Gunpowder—40 half chests at 35c.; 41 do., 34½.; 69 cases do., 34c.; 41 do., 33½c.; 393 boxes do., 33c.; 648 do., 32½c.

Imperial—24 half chests at 54½c.; 69 do., 54c.; 10 do., 53c.; 5 do., 52½c.; 10 do., 44c.; 10 do., 43c.; 12 do. 41½c.; 12 do., 40½c.; 39 do., 40c.; 26 do., 38½c.; 43 do., 38c.; 66 do., 37½c.; 35 do., 36½c.; 6 do., 35½c.; 11 do., 34½c.; 10 do., 34c.; 17 do., 81½c.; 14 do., 31c.; 43 do., 30½c.; 20 do., 29c.; 64 do., 28c.; 31 do., 27½c.; 32 do., 27c.; 12 do., 25c.

Hyson Skin—32 half chests at 27c.; 150 do., 23c.; 111 do., 22½c.; 14 do., 20c.; 23 chests do., 22½c.

Twankay—118 half chests at 26c.; 133 do., 24¼c.; 47 do., 24c.

Hyson Twankay—23 half chests at 29½c.; 133 do., 28c.; 220 do., 25c.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, and prices are sustained. Sales, since Tuesday last, 264 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@12¾c.; 360 cases Seed Leaf, at 14c.@20c.; 219 bales Havana, at 32c.@45c.; with 285 bales Cuba, and 38 bales Yara, on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales 270 bbls., at 23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 90 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; and by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 37s. 6d. For London, 750 boxes Cheese, at 30s., and 50 tuns of Oil at 27s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 tcs. Lard at 15s. For Rotterdam, 40,000 light pipe-staves, at 25s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand has been only moderate, though with ample supplies, prices, especially of fresh meats, have favored purchasers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	4	@	10
M

AMUSEMENTS

ITALIAN OPERA.
BURTON'S THEATRE.
...s may be secured at WM. HALL & SON'S, ...Broadway.
...No premium asked on tickets at this office.

...ON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
...DAY EVENING, for the last time most positively, ...MADAME PAULINE COLSON, ...achieved a success brilliant in the extreme, will ...r unapproachable rôle of Violetta in
LA TRAVIATA.
...Madame Colson
...ermont...Signor Brignoli
...Reserved seats in dress circle, orchestra and ...1 50; dress circle, $1; second circle, 50; am..., 25 cents.
...evening—Grand Oratorio, Rossini's Stabat Ma... the Opera Company, an augmented Orches... werful Chorus.
...50 cents
...DAY, AT 2 P. M., OPERA MATINEE.
...n, 50 cents.

...'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
...SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.
...Sacred Concert. Admission to all parts of the ... FIFTY CENTS.
...ollowing unrivaled talent will appear:
Madame COLSON,
...st success of the the season.
...ppearance in New-York of the great basso pro...
M. JUNCA,
...e STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, ...BOCETTA, BARILI, RUBIO, Mme. MORRA.
ROSSINI'S ORATORIO
OF
STABAT MATER.
...rand Miscellaneous Concert. Secure your tickets ...nce. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
...COND NIGHT
of the SPECTRAL DRAMA.
Sixteenth night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
...l appear in two characters.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
...t personations of
THE SPECTRE
AND
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM,
...O-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Sept. 25, 1858,
THE PHANTOM.
...Mr. Bourcicault
...yl...Miss Agnes Robertson
...rmance will commence with the 1st act of
USED UP.
...Mr. Bourcicault

NIBLO'S SALOON,
...UESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1858,
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT'S
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD MATINEE.
...mission...50 cents,
No Reserved Seats.
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, 1858,
...Second and Third Acts of
IL BARBIERE.
...hich
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
...ll take her role of Rosina, and introduce the celebrated
WALTZ OF VENZANO,
...The Fourth Act of
RIGOLETTO,
...with the well-known Quartette, and the
DONNA E MOBILE.
...ENORA PEPITA GASSIER and SIGNOR STEFANI.
...Doors open at 1½; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.
...mission...50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
...624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING,
...ll be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
...Rural...Mr. W. R. Blake
...Coke...Mr. Couldock
...Rocket...Mr. Burnett
...leton Coke...Mr. Sothern
...Mr. Jefferson
...tess Pompion...Mrs. W. R. Blake
...Alice...Miss Laura Keene
MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX
...ll, after the Comedy, execute a celebrated Pas Seul.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
...Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WILL
REOPEN
in a few days,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED,
and
REDECORATED,
Under the sole Management
of
Mr. WALLACK.
Stage Manager, Mr. LESTER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
...—The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the ...blishment, for the Fall and Winter season, ...ed to assemble in the Green-room, on TUES... Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock.
...HN LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

...HOYMPS NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
Twelfth night of the
WONDERS OF THE MIMIC WORLD,
THE ZAVISTOWSKI
...ENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
...prodigy infant ALICE, and her sister la petite ...LINE.
...on the same night,
...CHRISTINE, the chaste and much admired ...use, assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
...for this night only,
...er ALFRED HOLMAN, in his celebrated DRUM ...
...er JOHN HOLMAN in a COMIC SONG.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1858.
Grand Olio of Singing and Dancing.
...FESTIVAL, OR THE NEW PEW OF THE VILLAGE.
...le. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
...r much admired and original dance,
COSSACK.
SAILORS ASHORE.
JEALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN.
...e boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 ...allery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,
...erformances will commence with
...NDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
...lendower...Mr. J. B. Howe
...succeeded by the drama of
JESSE BROWN.
...rown...Miss F. Herring
...clude with the pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS.

...URDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,
...ertainments will commence with the grand Mu...ma of
GUY MANNERING.
...followed by Mlle. Celeste's Drama entitled the
FRENCH SPY.
...ole to conclude with the Spectacle Drama of the
ICE WITCH.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE;
OR,
...CHINESE FESTIVAL OF LANTERNS,
...d by 5,000 delighted spectators on Monday night ...ll be repeated next
MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 27.
...thstanding the great expense and labor attend... splendid representation of the "Feast of Lan... the charge of admission will be the same as usual ... The free list will be suspended, with the ex... of the press.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
...AKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.
...nd only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
...On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.
...e STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABO... AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH ...ly appear with Madame COLSON.
...ion $1. Seats may be secured at the music ...ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 ...t., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on ...
...yn papers please copy.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.
...BOYNTON will give his course of
ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY,
At the Athenæum, Brooklyn,
...mencing MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, ...wed three evenings per week until closed.
...rse will be illustrated by all his Paintings and ...hical apparatus.
...s for the Course $1. Teachers and students ... Single admission 25 cents. For sale at ROSE'S ...COCK'S bookstores; at DICKENSON'S drug ...d at the door.
...open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

...URES ON GEOLOGY.—DR. BOYNTON ...ives the fifth lecture of his illustrated Course on ... and the History of Creation, at the Cooper Insti... TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28. Subject—*The ...riod.* Coal formed from Vegetable Matter; Differ... tween Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and how ...d. Illustrated by a series of splendid Paintings. ...s occasion Dr. B. will give a variety of startling ...liant experiments, with his GREAT IRON GAL... BATTERY, by which he will burn Gold, Silver, ...eel, produce the Electric Light, &c., &c. ...ets for the Course, (four remaining Lectures,) 50 ...; single admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to ...nce at 7¾ o'clock.

...NUM'S MUSEUM.—SIXTH SUCCESSFUL ...k of that surpassingly beautiful, deeply interest... highly amusing exhibition of mechanical genius, ...ON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR, ANIMATED MI... ...ld, with its active figures—men, women, chil... horses, &c., &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; ...EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING ...ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY ...INBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; ...TORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean ...er Gardens, the Happy Family, Living Serpents. ...dmittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13

...E. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE ...e Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils ... public that she has returned from Europe, and ... her lessons to those studying for the parlor, ... concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. ...ts-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

...STREL HALL.—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE ...NOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The fol... ...rs will be performed EVERY NIGHT ...EEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sow ...Pithogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Si... Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Love ...c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; ...nce at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

...ART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.— ...NORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, ... PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open ...Y EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATUR... AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at ...terms. Admission 25 cents.

...E CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLEC... ...N of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at ...Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH—MURRAY HILL, 5TH-AV. and 35th-st. The Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector. This church will be opened, by Divine permission, for the public worship of Almighty God, on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., when the opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's. There will be Divine service at 3½ P. M., and a sermon from the Rev. Dr. BEDELL, of the Church of the Ascension. Also, a third service, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. COOK, of St. Bartholemew's.
N. B.—A Committee of the Vestry will be in attendance at the church, on MONDAY, the 27th Sept., from 4 to 9 P. M., for the sale and rental of pews.

REOPENING.—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church in Willett-st. having been closed for some time for alterations and repairs, will, by divine permission, be reopened on SUNDAY, the 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. J. B. HAGANY, and at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. T. CARLTON. At 3 P. M. there will be a reunion of the former members and ministers of this Church, and all such persons are hereby cordially invited to be present. C. KELSEY.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of 6th-av. and Amity-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, to attend divine service in a body, at the Dutch Reformed Church No. 23½ 6th-av. at 10 o'clock A. M. Discourse by the Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, who delivered the eloquent address on the day of our excursion at Tarrytown. Veterans, honor him with your presence. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and a Bible Class at the same hour. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A Sabbath evening Prayer Meeting is held in the Lecture Room at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE REV. DR. CRAWFORD WILL preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Bulfield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and the Rev. J. F. HILL in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THE Rev. D. J. PATERSON will preach as usual in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, of New-York, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Pastor of this Church, will commence a course of Sunday evening lectures to young people TO-MORROW EVENING at the church Lexington-avenue, corner 30th-st., when the first of the series entitled *City Life* will be delivered. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 32 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay on "Spurgeon" will be read by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Young men are cordially invited to be present.
EUGENE THOMSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. There will be an opportunity, after the discourse in the evenings, for those who wish to question the speaker relative to Spiritualism.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, CORNER FOURTH AND SOUTH THIRD STREETS.—Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS, who has preached to crowded audiences for two or three Sundays past, supplies the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH MEET FOR Divine worship every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery. Preaching SABBATH, 26th, by Elder WATERHOUSE, of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH, John-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. C. G. HEADSTROM; at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND, D. D. There is also a Union Prayer Meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock; also, from 3½ to 4½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.) The Rev. C. CRAVENES, of Pavilion, Ind., will preach in this church, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, at 7½ o'clock, before the Junior Association of St. Luke's Hospital. The public are invited to attend. A collection will be made in aid of the Society.

UNION CHAPEL.—THE REV. H. MATTISON, former pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., will preach as usual, TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Punishment of Sin in another Life.* Seats free.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. E. ANDREWS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. W. H. PARMLY, of Jersey City, will preach in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Friends and strangers are invited to attend.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CHERry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The great noise and shaking in the valley of bones.* And at 7 P. M.; subject:—*Times of refreshing.* Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—The Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and the Rev. Dr. CROOKS in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon to the young.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECond-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. ROBERT MCCARTEE, D. D., the Pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept. 26, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ELDER JOHN O'KANE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., will preach in the Christian Chapel Nos. 74 and 76 West 17th-st., next LORD'S DAY MORNING, Sept. 26, and Elder WM. JAMESON in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

APPROACHING DOOM OF THE NATIONS.—A discourse will be delivered by the Pastor of Mount Zion Pyro-Baptist Church, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the above subject. Seats free.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 26th inst., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Pacific-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

"A HABITATION OF GOD."—FIRST FREEWill Baptist Church, 20th-st., near 7th-av.; the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Services at the usual hours. Subject of the lecture in the evening, at 7½, as above.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

CHURCH NOTICE.—THE REV. H. R. NYE, OF Columbus, formerly of Brooklyn, will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW FORENOON. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. S. M. HASKINS, RECTOR OF St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 26. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER, OF India, is to preach (D. V.) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the 4th-st. Church, Williamsburg, (the Rev. Dr. Porter's.) Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the Eighteenth-st. Baptist Church, one door west of 5th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, (Pastor elect,) will preach in the above-named Church TO-MORROW, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, CORner of 29th-st. and 8th av.—Dr. E. KNIGHT will lecture on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Circle at 7½. Several mediums will be present.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.—THE Republicans of the County of New-York and all others, opposed to the Lecompton Democracy and the prodigal extravagance of the General Government, are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt measures to secure the triumphant success of the Republican State Ticket headed EDWIN D. MORGAN for Governor.
Distinguished speakers have been invited and will be in attendance. Their names will be published hereafter.
Officers and speakers will meet in the Committee-room, entrance 4th-av., corner 7th-st.
Committee of Arrangements:

SOLOMON L. HULL,	JOSEPH P. COOPER,
JAMES KELLY,	E. P. BREED,
HENRY S. SMITH,	ALEX. McLEOD,
CHARLES CHEENY,	M. A. REED,
W. H. BULL,	JNO. M. COSTA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.—We propose to issue, on the 1st day of October next, the second number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be issued monthly hereafter, and devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile public, on the following plan:
I. It will contain full reports of the MARKETS, with such other COMMERCIAL and MONEY INTELLIGENCE as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.
II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood, from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.
III. The total expense will be defrayed by MERCANTILE ADVERTISING, for which ONE DOLLAR per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.
It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a MERCANTILE ADVERTISER that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their coöperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
NEW-YORK, September, 1858. No. 154 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.
COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
Published Saturday, Sept. 11.
LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.
Published Saturday, Sept. 18.
ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.
To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, *by*
GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 2.
HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 9.
HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 16.
MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 23.
KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 16mo, cloth.
On Saturday, October 30.
A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.
On Saturday, November 6.
UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday November, 13.
ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life. 18mo. cloth.
DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.
On Saturday, November 20.
THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, November 27.
OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.
Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

Will be ready on Monday, Sept. 27,
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR OCTOBER.
CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER:
I.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY of S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; with Phrenological Delineation of character by Fowler & Wells.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Time Tables—Ohio and Mississippi Railway—Presentation of a Service of Plate to E. B. Phelps, Esq., Superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
III.—NEW INVENTIONS. Railway Superstructures—New Mode of Laying Rails—New Steam-Valve—Improved Bridges, &c.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. Out to the Rale Road—A Piece of Ice—Atlantic Cable, &c.
V.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, including San Francisco, Trinity Bay, Valentia Bay and London, England. Illustrated by twenty-five dials.
VI.—NEW MAP. Showing the position of the Atlantic Telegraph; also showing the route to Europe, California and Fraser's River.
VII.—THROUGH ROUTE MAPS representing the principal routes from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to the West and South.
VIII.—SIXTY MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
IX.—ONE LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP, representing Railways in actual operation.
X.—INSET MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES, in connection with Telegraphs and Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
XI.—STEAMBOAT ROUTES to and from the principal cities in the United States.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE contains nearly 75 maps, 300 pages, and is sold at the low price of
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PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
THE JULIA.
By the author of "Vara," and "Nellie of Truro.' 12mo. $1.
From the Louisville Journal.
The author of "Vara" does not need much of an introduction or of commendation beyond the merits of that delightful book, to which we endeavored to do justice at the time of its first appearance. * * * * The author is an admirable delineator of character, and of scenery, and is unquestionably an earnest and devoted lover of the Bible and its fruits.
From the Rochester American.
We do not know who this author is, or whether it be a man or woman, but we do know the power and influence of the books put forth under his imprimatur. "Vara" was the prettiest book of the last three years—a simple, beautiful, religious story, that won every reader.
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No. 530 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

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OR,
THE EVANGELICAL RAMBLER.
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Evangelical Religion is here presented in her most engaging forms. The language in which she expresses herself is exceedingly pure, and often finely classical; the charity that thinketh no evil presides over every scene, and the love of truth and of souls permeates the work from first to last. * * * * A comprehensive Christianity guides the reader from one fascinating point to another, till, on concluding, he is constrained to admit that the execution of the work is worthy of its object.
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Designed to warn young women of the snares and dangers which beset them everywhere. To unmask the villain who, under the guise of friendship, would ruin them. Unexceptionable in language and sentiment; in fact, the book a father would place in the hands of his daughter. Price 10 cents. Sent free by mail.
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OR,
THE STORY OF THOMAS WARD,
A Railway Workman. By the author of the "Life of Captain Vicars," "English Hearts and Hands," &c. 16mo. 25 cents.
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AMERICAN
HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,
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Published monthly, at $2 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 20 cents. The first number will be issued to-day. JOHN J. SMITH & SON,
No. 484 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, NO. 195 F. & A. M.—A full attendance of the members of this Lodge, is particularly requested on the evening of MONDAY, Sept. 27. By order of the W. M. J. PARKIN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
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Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
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A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE. CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ, DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
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Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
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New styles and elegant patterns,
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GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

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Will open on Tuesday, Sept. 28, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, selected by herself in Paris.
MME. F. PINCHON,
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S. H. DOU

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—1 P. M., Matinée—IL BARBIERE—RIGOLETTO.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE PHANTOM—USED UP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—PAS SEUL.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—GUY MANNERING—FRENCH SPY—ICE WITCH.

BOWERY THEATRE—JESSE BROWN—THE FOUR LOVERS—GLENDOWER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, which left Galway on the 14th inst., with three days' later advices from Europe, is now fully due at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 9 o'clock last night.

We publish this morning a card from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., to the Associated Press, in which he is disposed to doubt the reliability of the dispatch published yesterday morning in reference to the perfect working of the Atlantic Cable. The dispatch came from the Superintendent of the land lines in Newfoundland, and was sent in good faith; but inasmuch as Mr. DE SAUTY, the Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay, is the only person who has full knowlege of all the facts, the announcement made is considered "premature." Special inquiries have been made of Mr. DE SAUTY by Mr. FIELD, and by the Honorary Directors of the Company in this City, and his answers are promised for publication without unnecessary delay.—P. S.—Just as we were going to press we received the response of Mr. DE SAUTY to Mr. FIELD'S inquiries, in which he states that nothing intelligible has been received through the Cable since the 1st of September, except feeling a few signals on Thursday. He finds it impossible to send anything to Valentia. The surmises of Mr. FIELD are, therefore, correct.

Opinions yesterday were about equally balanced respecting the identity of the burning steamer seen on the 15th instant in mid-ocean, by the bark *Arabaxa* and *Rosenheath*—one portion appearing to think it was the British steamer *Alps*, which left this port with a light freight and no passengers on the 5th instant; and others, that it was the new Hamburg steamer *Austria*, which left Southampton for New-York on the 4th inst. with 420 passengers and a large quantity of freight. The fact that the Captain of the *Rosenheath*, at Halifax, sticks to his statement that the burning vessel had a working beam above deck, favors the idea that it was not the *Austria*, which has a direct acting engine, with no working beam, while the *Alps* has a cross-deck working beam on her second deck which might be visible. Both, however, have bottoms painted red, like the mysterious steamer. The *Austria* being overdue about five or six days, excites fears for her safety, independent of these painful rumors. She has a crew of about 100 persons, and as she may have received twenty or thirty steerage passengers at Southampton, her whole complement must have been some 550 souls. The stupidity, or worse—the culpable neglect of the Captains who commanded the two Scotch vessels, in passing a large steamer on fire with so little effort to ascertain her identity or the fate of her passengers—is severely commented upon everywhere. The *Prince Albert*, from Galway, which sailed on the 14th, is now due at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and may bring tidings which will decide the question as to what steamer has been destroyed. Large premiums were yesterday offered for insurance on the cargo of the *Austria*, but were refused.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the State Inebriate Asylum took place at Binghamton yesterday, and notwithstanding the weather was bad, the occasion attracted a large crowd, and was one of much interest. Addresses were made by various distinguished gentlemen, and in the evening Mr. EVERETT delivered his oration on "Washington."

The Commissioners who were appointed last year to remove the Quarantine from its present location, have just presented a scheme to the Governor, according to our Albany dispatches, which rather excels in impracticable extravagance any plan that has yet been proposed. This new scheme involves the construction of several inclosures, or "basins," in the Lower Bay, inside of which floating hospitals are to be moored to receive the sick. It is alleged that the basins can be easily, cheaply, and speedily constructed, and therefore the Commissioners are opposed to the re-erection of hospitals on the old grounds. The idea of constructing basins in an open bay where the water is nowhere shallower than ten feet at low water, we must acknowledge is startling. The scheme is wild and impracticable. In the meantime the Health Commissioners are making preparations to build the necessary hospitals on the old ground, and they will probably not be induced to hold back by this new movement on the part of the Commissioners for removing the Quarantine.

The Commissioners of Health met at noon yesterday. Dr. THOMPSON stated that the cases of sickness reported on board the steamer *Alabama*, were not yellow fever, and upon his recommendation a stream permit was granted her. Other uninteresting business was transacted and the Board adjourned.

Most of the Republican Congressional and Assembly Nominating Conventions met in their respective Districts, last evening, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee. No nominations were made. Several of the Conventions appointed Committees to confer with the American Party, with a view to a fusion, and the others adjourned without taking any action.

The trial of General Superintendent TALLMADGE was continued yesterday before the Police Commissioners, and adjourned till Monday morning. Among the witnesses examined were Capt. RICH and Mr. BREVOORT.

An excitement was caused on Thursday afternoon by the discovery of a corpse, in a decomposed state, which had been boxed up and placed in the hold of the bark *C. C. Fowler*, bound for New-Orleans. The body was inclosed in two coffins—one mahogany, the other zinc—and these were placed inside an ordinary pine packing box. The mystery of the affair was solved yesterday by the appearance at the Coroner's office of a Scotchman named WINTER, who stated that deceased was his wife, whom he had transported in that way from Glasgow, Scotland, where she had died, and that the only reason he had for shipping the body in the clandestine manner which had excited suspicion, was to save expense, as he proposed to take the remains to his home in Alabama. The Coroner was satisfied with the story, and delivered the corpse to Mr. WINTER, who immediately reshipped it for Mobile.

A woman named MARY MCINTYRE was murdered by her husband, MICHAEL MCINTYRE, at No. 62 James-street, on Thursday morning last. Upon the Coroner's investigation, yesterday, the evidence showed that MCINTYRE caught his wife in the act of adultery with a man named MICHAEL O'KEEFE, and in his anger he wrenched the leg from a table and commenced an assault upon the guilty ones, which resulted in the fracture of the woman's skull, when congestion of the brain supervened and she died. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered, and MCINTYRE was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JAMES MCCOY, indicted jointly with WILLIAM HUNTER for the breaking into the store of DATER & Co., No. 161 Front-street, on April 19, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and convicted. Sentence was deferred till to-day. JOHN DONNELLY and CHARLES O'REILLY pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Sentence deferred. To-day, "Billy Mulligan" will be sentenced for the assault on Mr. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. It is understood that Judge RUSSELL intends to vindicate the majesty of the law, and inflict the highest penalty in his power, as becomes the City Judge.

A colored woman, named MARY ANN GREEN, was instantly killed at No. 113 Ewen-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her son, 10 years old.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very firm for Cotton, of which 2,500 bales were sold. Flour and Corn were in good request at somewhat better prices. Wheat was held above the views of buyers and was inactive. Provisions were depressed. Groceries and Naval Stores were less freely dealt in. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Municipal Corruption.

The fresh exposure of frauds in the financial department of the City Government is exciting, as usual, great indignation, and the thieves and peculators of the City Hall are receiving their quarterly castigation on all sides. High-minded and honorable men, as usual, are solemnly invoked to take office and save us, and decent voters are being solemnly exhorted to go to the polls. We must confess that we are surprised that the public should not know by this time, that nothing will induce anybody who is not a professional politician or a great rogue, to accept any post in the gift of the City. This is not the first time that frauds have been discovered in the Taxes and Assessments Office, and every other office of the municipality. There is not a man in the City who has been made a whit surer by the reports of Committees of the fact that the most flagrant robberies are perpetrated upon the treasury every week. We all knew it years ago, as well as we know it now. Our position, so far as we can see, is not much improved by being made acquainted with the precise amounts which the thieves have pocketed, or the precise period at which their depredations took place.

The fact of the matter is—and it is just as well that our citizens should begin to digest it at once, and we recommend it to the attention of the proposed "Tax-payers Party"—that as long as the standard of fitness for office is not either skill or honesty, but something totally different, the persons who fill offices will be neither honest nor skillful. We may as well make up our mind to this. As long as public servants are selected without the slightest reference to their moral character, or their special adaptation to the duties they are expected to perform, it is driveling folly and something worse, to keep up a perennial moaning over their knavery. Nor, is there much good sense displayed in denouncing the knaves themselves. They act as knaves always will act when temptation is thrown in their way. We cannot charge them with pretences; they have not abused our confidence. They were rogues before we took them into our employments, and we knew it. Why should we be so absurd as to suppose, or seem to suppose, that the oath of office possesses some sacramental efficacy, and ought to convert a Ward politician, bred in trickery, living by tricks and dodges, into an honorable, upright man?

The idea even, upon which alone the efficiency or purity of the public service must be based, that there rests upon all who have offices in their gift a solemn moral obligation to give them to those who will and can most faithfully fill them, has long ago been eradicated from the public mind. In theory, it is one of the fundamental principles of republican governments; in practice, it receives from politicians about as little attention as a speculation touching the moon's atmosphere, or the nebular hypothesis. Any one who would go into a convention now-a-days, whether city or State, and begin to preach such a doctrine gravely, would be laughed at as an amiable simpleton. In short, unpleasant as it may be to ponder over, the fact is unquestionable that electioneering activity and influence are the only things taken into account when a man applies for a public situation. His real fitness is never thought of. A vigorous and energetic partisan is considered, even by those who most denounce the prevailing corruption, to have claims upon a successful candidate which it is base to evade or overlook. The *Tribune*, for instance, among others in this City, were pretty sharp in their reprehension of Mayor TIEMANN after his election last Fall, because he did not appoint more Republicans to City offices, not because Republicans were more competent to fill them than other people, but because they helped to elect him. A correspondence went the rounds of the papers a few days ago, between Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, and the Members of Congress from this District, which might well have caused the public face to flush with shame, if the public had any shame left. It contained a deliberate and matter-of-course request from SCHELL to the Representatives to send him in a list of persons they wished to be appointed to offices in the Custom-House, and also a list of those they wished to be turned out. Not an allusion was made, or meant, to the real qualifications of those who were to be thus appointed or ejected. It was simply and purely an offer on the part of SCHELL, to quarter on the public, for a limited period, as many prize-fighters, shoulder-hitters, grogshop-keepers, tricksters and intriguers as the members should conceive to have most contributed to their election. It would be absurd to specify any more instances of this sort. The system is well known, and it embraces every one, from the President of the United States to the porter or bell-ringer in the City Hall. Everybody knows of its existence as well as we, and yet we have a monthly clasping of hands and turning up of eyes, because officials do not possess qualities and qualifications which they never professed to have, and were not expected or required to have. Would any merchant or shopkeeper in New-York seek his clerks, or even his cartmen, amongst Ward politicians, or amongst the frequenters of the Pewter Mug? If he did so, would not all his friends feel certain that his business would be neglected, his safe robbed, and false entries made in his books? and would they not laugh at him if he made a great uproar, and professed to be greatly shocked on discovery that such was the case? What is there, we should like to know, about City funds, or City books, or City business generally, which renders them a less tempting field for the operations of a thief than those of a banker or commission merchant?

They are not thieves and swindlers, we repeat, that we have to denounce. They don't care a straw for leading articles or public opinion. As long as the police do not form unfavorable conclusions about them, they reck little of the invectives of the Press. If we choose to select them to manage our affairs, in full knowledge of their character, it is ridiculous to abuse them for not changing their ways. The wretched code of morals which has placed party ties in a higher rank than honor or patriotism, and taught young men entering public life that they owe more to the caucus which nominates them than to either God or their country, ought to be the real and great object of our execrations. As soon as we shall have succeeded in convincing Presidents, Mayors and Street Commissioners, that the appointment of public servants is a trust as sacred as any other in life, and demands as much conscientiousness and integrity, we shall have made some progress towards municipal purity, but not till then, we greatly fear.

The Disagreement Question.

Some of the Republican and American journals still think it worth while to inquire who was to blame for the failure to unite those parties at Syracuse. In answer to certain suggestions of the Essex County *Republican*, (an American organ,) Mr. THURLOW WEED thus defines his position in the *Evening Journal* of the 21st instant:

"The Essex *Republican* may not only 'almost' but wholly 'believe' that we sincerely desired and earnestly labored to effect a union of Republicans and Americans. It has not been our political habit to profess one thing and mean another. Nor have either friends or opponents been in doubt as to our views of men and measures.

We desired a union, because the time had arrived when one might have been formed without any compromise of principle by either Party, and because, a conflict between two parties agreeing substantially in sentiment, and desiring the overthrow of a common enemy, is an impeachment of the good sense at least, if not the patriotism of both.

We desired a union, because in the approaching Presidential Election, the Democracy, now in possession of the power and patronage of the Government, can only be ejected by a concentration of all the elements of opposition.

We desired a union in this State, because Republicans and Americans are united in other States; and because here, as in those States, 'in union there is strength.'

We desired a union, because 'history teaching by example,' proves that the worst political evils our country has experienced, were the results of divisions among those who ought to have acted together.

We desired a union with Americans, because, in our large cities, a class of Adopted Citizens, constituting full three-fourths of the Democracy, have united against the Republican Party.

We desired a union, because the Election frauds perpetrated, year after year, in New-York, Brooklyn and other cities, have become so enormous that the ballot-boxes cease to reflect the sentiment of the electors; and because a union of Republicans and Americans is required, both now and in the contemplated Constitutional Election, to guard against wholesale corruption. There is no security for the country while the cities can overwhelm it by fraudulent voting. Unless the purity of the Elective Franchise can be secured, a Representative Government becomes, first a Farce, to conclude with a Tragedy. The present duty of the people—their first and last duty—is, while resisting the Extension of Slavery in the Territories, to guard, by stringent and practical Constitutional Provisions, against Fraudulent Voting in the State.

It is a part of the history of this case that the Republican and American Conference Committees united in reporting to their respective Conventions the following propositions as the basis of united action in the approaching election:

"1. That we are opposed to the existence and extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States.

2. That each State has the supreme, uncontrolled, and exclusive power to decide for itself, whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits.

3. That we agree upon the necessity of establishing a Registry Law in this State, to prevent frauds upon the ballot-box.

4. That the recent frauds committed in this State under the Naturalization Laws, induce us to believe that the time should be extended between the naturalization and the right to vote, to a period as long as is required of the non-residents from other States."

The American Convention adopted this report; the Republican Convention did not. The fact that Mr. WEED was a member of the latter may have led to the supposition that he influenced its action in this respect. This, it will be seen, he explicitly and pointedly denies, claiming to have labored "sincerely and earnestly" to effect a union. It now remains for those who deem the inquiry important, to ascertain what leader is justly chargeable with the result. Doubtless such an investigation would be neither tedious nor difficult. It may be assumed that the Republican Convention contained but few delegates sufficiently influential to defeat an object on which Mr. WEED had earnestly and sincerely set his heart.

Expansion of Russia.

At the very moment we learn from the China Seas of the spread of Russian authority to the very foot of the Great Wall, come the tidings of a corresponding movement toward the west. The port of Villafranca, upon the shore of Piedmont, within a dozen miles of the French frontier, has been leased for a term of twenty-two years, from the Sardinian Government, as a Russian naval depôt. The town of Villafranca is itself unimportant. There are something less than 3,000 population in it, conducting a small fishery and a smaller trade; but the harbor is safe, commodious, and convenient—admitting of the erection of fitting docks and workshops—and sufficiently capacious to shelter thirty ships of the line. Already the inhabitants of the place have had notice of the transfer of the port to the sovereignty of the Czar; and the troops, officials, and material, of Sardinia, have been removed to Nice, which is but two miles distant. The agents of the Government of St. Petersburg are in possession.

Since the overthrow of Sebastopol, following the destruction of the Black Sea fleet, it has been a capital object of the Russians to secure some "coign of vantage," whence to make a fresh start towards maritime equality in the Mediterranean and Euxine. Under the conditions of recent peace, the measure could not be carried out on the old theatre of enterprise. The rebuilding of Sebastopol would have brought all Europe to arms. To avoid scandal, and lay suspicion, while moving with steady energy toward a determined aim, has been the motive of the present step; and this distant acquisition there is reason for believing will prove the nucleus of a larger naval development than that Government has ever before projected. While at the same moment the shipwrights of the New World are bidden to construct such gigantic specimens of naval architecture as the *Grand Admiral*, and vast ship-yards and work-shops, exceeding, it is represented, the largest elsewhere in the world are springing up in the recent wilderness at the mouth of the Amoor, and this new enterprise is started in the Mediterranean, right in the midst of naval competition, we have the strongest evidence that Russia is, for the first time, entering earnestly into the contest for the sovereignty of the seas.

The Sage of Binghamton.

Although the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON was remorselessly slaughtered by the Softs at Syracuse, he finds some sympathy in South Carolina. An article which we copy from the Charleston *Mercury* not only does him justice as a supporter of "The Constitutional rights of the South on the subject of Slavery," but touchingly bewails the fate to which his course has consigned him. Mr. DICKINSON'S luck is certainly hard. For standing firmly upon the original platform of his party he is sentenced to perpetual banishment from office and influence. Year by year the Soft Democracy is increasing in power, and their hatred of the Hards keeps pace fully with the advancement of their preponderance.

Until recently Mr. DICKINSON'S admirers cherished hopes of the Charleston nomination for their favorite. But such hopes must now cease. They were finally extinguished at Syracuse. The South could be well content to take Mr. D. with the support of his own State; it will not touch him without. The Charleston *Mercury* may mourn over this state of things; it cannot alter it.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Ever since the first announcement of the landing of the Telegraph Cable at Trinity Bay was made, the whole subject has been involved in mystery, and the public have never been fairly and candidly informed of the actual condition of things at the two telegraphic stations. We have an announcement that the Cable is in perfect working order and will in a few days be opened to the public for the transaction of business. After this we have a profound silence of nearly three weeks, during which not a word of apology or explanation is vouchsafed to the public. An announcement is then made which dampens the ardor and nearly extinguishes the enthusiasm of the public, who have, on the slightest intimations, thrown up their caps with ecstacy, at the prospect of being put in communication with the shores of Europe. We are informed that signals have ceased at Trinity Bay, and the electricians at Cyrus Station have come to the saddening conclusion that the cable has either parted or become injured at about 240 (!) miles from the landing at Valentia. This information is so alarmingly exact that it is generally believed. The very next day we are informed that the cable is all right again, that signals are passing from shore to shore, and that probably the Telegraph will be ready for business in a few weeks. We enjoy this news for a few hours, when comes to us a telegraphic dispatch—not from our regular news agent, however, dated at Trinity Bay, Sept. 24, stating that the dispatch of the day before was all wrong, that no signals had been received, as reported, and that the previous bad news was right. So we stand for the present. The Atlantic Cable is all a muddle, and the electricians at Trinity Bay appear to be determined that no satisfactory messages shall come from them.

But the honorary Directors in this City have at last given signs that they are not altogether satisfied with the whimsical conduct of the manager at Trinity Bay, and, together with Mr. FIELD, they have addressed a very sharp dispatch to Mr. DE SAUTY, demanding a more frank and explicit style of communications than he has been in the habit of giving to the public. Mr. FIELD, it will be seen, confirms the truth of the dispatch to which we have alluded in relation to the incorrectness of the reports of the 24th.

ADVICE FROM OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following suggestion in relation to the failure of the Republican and American State Conventions to unite:

"If we mistake not, the hand of certain prominent politicians is quite too clearly seen in this intrigue for their own good. The people will remember those who have so zealously labored to thwart their will. Nor will these caucus managers be able always to have things in their own way. This kind of management will surely fail of its object in the end. *It would be wise for the mass of Opposition voters, at once to defeat this nice scheme for throwing power into Administration hands, by making up, from the two sets of nominees presented, one united ticket, and electing it by the overwhelming majority they really have on their side in New-York.* They may thus the more readily carry this union into the several Congressional Districts, securing the return of a delegation strongly opposed to the present Administration."

Such a course might be wise, but it is manifestly impracticable. The mass of voters of any party cannot accomplish such a movement as the *Gazette* suggests on the eve of an election.

QUARANTINE AT BOSTON.—It is getting too late in the season for Boston to run an opposition to New-York on the score of Quarantine. Judging from the frequent mention of yellow fever vessels at anchor near Deer Island during the last two months, our Boston neighbors have been fully as careful of their health as we have. But the Boston *Traveller* learns that a schooner "is loading at Quarantine, New-York, with 800 bales of cotton for Boston. The cotton was consigned to a New-York house, but owing to the stringent Quarantine regulations was ordered to Boston." The *Traveller* also learns "that from the same reason, freights from Charleston and Savannah to Boston have increased, and cargoes, which otherwise would have gone to New-York, have been ordered here."

Academy of Music.

Next to the positive novelty of an opera entirely new, the freshest work at the command of a management is undoubtedly "William Tell." The peculiarity of its construction and the vast resources it calls into play, place it beyond the reach of a mean company, and even with the best of aids it demands a wearisome amount of rehearsal, which can seldom be bestowed on it. Mr. MAERTZEK produced this work some years ago with decided success, and revived it again last night. The cast was good, the chorus augmented and the orchestra enlarged for the occasion. An apology was made up for Signor STEFFANI, and once or twice during the evening it became evident that it was necessary. On the whole, however, this gentleman acquitted himself with wonderful facility, particularly in the duet of the first act and the trio of the second. He seems to have studied the part with a clear understanding of its dramatic bearings, and was in consequence as earnest and impassioned as ever. Madame MAERTZEK was the *Mathilde*, and sang with artistic skill and delicacy. There is no reason why this lady should not be heard more often. Signor GASSIER makes an excellent *Tell*, and compares more than favorably with BADIALI, who was great in this *rôle*. There are a great number of small, unimportant parts in this Opera, which were distributed last night more or less satisfactorily. In the ballet department everything was first-rate. Mlle. LAMOUREUX, one of the most charming of dancers, was received heartily, and danced with superb finish and elegance. Other members of the Ronzani troupe were received with equal favor, and merited every hand that was raised in their applause. The ballet alone was a marked and admirable feature in the performance.

The revival of ROSSINI'S masterpiece was decidedly successful, and will, we doubt not, enjoy a prosperous run to the end of the season. When Signor STEFFANI shall have recovered from his present indisposition, he will easily eclipse all his predecessors in the *rôle* of *Arnoldo*. There will be a grand *matinée* here to-day with the "Barbiere" and Mme. GASSIER, &c.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. COLSON will play her famous character of *Violetta*, in the "Traviata," to-night, for the last time.

HOYM'S THEATRE.—It must not be forgotten that to-night will be the last of the engagement of ZAVISTOWSKI'S Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe. They appear in Newark on Monday next, and we can safely promise our New-Jersey neighbors a "new sensation."

Political.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 22d inst., understands that Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE favors the reëlection of DOUGLAS, and openly declares his readiness to go to Illinois to assist him in the canvass.

The report that the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT supports the Republican State ticket is very positively pronounced erroneous. He will, it is said, vote the American nominations.

☞ General WINFIELD SCOTT, who is now stopping at West Point, met with a severe accident last week. He was about attending a dinner-party given by Colonel DELAFIELD, when, on going down the stairs, his foot slipped, and he fell to the bottom. Owing to the bullet in his shoulder, and the sword wound in his arm, he was unable to arrest his flight and the fall was severe. The General was taken to, his bed, cupped and leeched, and though he feels better, he is still suffering intense pain.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. WILLIAM CATHCART, of Second Baptist Church in Philadelphia, has issued a sermon against Union Prayer Meetings, now so popular. He warns the members of his own sect against them. He deprecates the idea that his flock should ever sit down to the table of the Lord with "unbaptized Christians," as he calls the Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed and others. He argues that his brethren should make no compromise with any sect; and as the Baptist "hold the truth in everything," all things should be avoided that retard the growth of that body to whom such large gifts have been vouchsafed.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston are about to erect a large hall for their purposes. The great tent in Jersey City is spread every Sabbath under the direcion of the Christian Association, and is crowded three times a day with an audience varying from 600 to 1,000. A strong effort is being made on the part of some gentlemen to have the Methodist preachers read their sermons, and to the custom the opposition is intense.

The annual meeting of the Fulton-street Prayer-Meeting was held in the North Dutch Church on Thursday. The house was crowded. But the exercises were less impressive than usual. The meeting was long. It was formal—men were called out by name to speak, having been invited previously—and the address and prayer lacked that spice, pungency, piety and power that have made their meetings so remarkable and attractive.

The Rev. Mr. CARDEN, who has been silenced by the Right Rev. BISHOP DOANE, for inviting a Methodist clergyman to assist in the service of communion at Cape May, was one of the main supporters of the Union Prayer Meetings at Janes' Hall, in Philadelphia; and his suspension is supposed to be connected quite as much with the Hall as with his conduct at the communion table.

In all the South a strong feeling prevails to reunite the Old and New School of the Presbyterian Church. It has been practically begun in Bowling Green, in Kentucky. Pastors of both societies have had an amicable dismission, the New School have joined the Old, and a new pastor is to be settled over the united congregations.

The Rev. Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER has just completed a new commentary on the Gospel of St. Mark. It is understood that he will continue his labors till the Gospels and the Epistles have passed under his pen.

The First Reformed Dutch Church of Newark have again called the Rev. JOHN GASTON, and on the second call Mr. GASTON has given an affirmative answer.

The Rev. A. L. SAWYER is about to issue a new translation of the Bible from the press of JEWETT & Co., Boston.

A Southern gentleman has offered a premium of $200 for the best essay on Religion in the Family.

Personal.

A story about the "Dauphin" WILLIAMS appears in the Buffalo *Commercial*, to the effect that, many years ago, the reverend gentleman applied to an Oneida Soothsayer, to know whether his claims would be acknowledged, and when. The prophet told him that the time would come when they would be admitted, should WILLIAMS live long enough. "You will live long," said the prophet, "as long as this house shall stand; but that you will live until the day and the hour shall come, I cannot say." The teacher glanced at the solid timbers of his house with exultation, asking no longer time for life than should be acceded to the solid walls that encompassed him. It is said that this house was torn down on the day of WILLIAMS' death. He had not lived long enough to solve the mystery.

The sculptor HART has finished his model of the statue of HENRY CLAY, ordered by the Clay Monumental Association of New-Orleans. The likeness is said to be perfect. The model goes from Florence to Munich, where it will be cast in bronze, and the inauguration will probably take place in New-Orleans on the anniversary of Mr. CLAY'S birthday in 1860.

An irate lady, a Mrs. LYONS, inflicted corporeal punishment upon the editor of a flash sheet in Cincinnati, a day or two ago. The *Town Talk* having made her the town talk, she flogged Mr. HENRY FROST in the street, and made him the talk of the town.

The literary women of Paris have given a purely feminine banquet to Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Gentlemen were rigorously excluded. Crinoline and woman's rights had it all their own way, and the affair is said to have been very pleasant.

Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, who was announced as one of the Vice-Presidents at the meeting in Richmond on Quarantine matters, was in Rhode Island at the time. The use of his name was wholly unauthorized.

Mr. PAUL MORPHY, who has just sustained his first defeat at chess, at the hands of Mr. HARWITZ, in Paris, came of age last June. He was born in New-Orleans in 1837; his mother was a French Creole.

Sir JOHN W. GORDON, President of the Scotch Academy, has been in retiracy all the Summer, engaged in painting portraits which have been ordered by corporations and public bodies in England.

The funeral of Mr. EBENEZER FRANCIS took place in Boston, on Thursday, with a large attendance, and Unitarian services performed by Drs. PUTNAM and GANNETT.

Military courtesies are the rage this Fall. The members of the Boston company known as the "Independent Fusileers," are going to Canada, as the guests of the Montreal Rifles.

The Rev. Dr. BINNEY, President of Columbia College, D. C., having realized the necessity of betaking himself to a mission among the Karens, has resigned his Presidency and proposes to depart.

On dit—that the question of the restoration of the Rt. Rev. BENJ. T. ONDERDONK to Episcopal functions, is to be the principal event of the approaching Diocesan Convention in this City.

Mr. CYRUS W FIELD has had a grand reception at Burlington, Vt., with the customary accompaniments of speeches, &c., varied by the delivery of a facetious poem by Mr. JOHN G. SAXE.

The fine statue of JAMES OTIS, from the chisel of CRAWFORD, which was ordered by the Trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery, has been received at Boston.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' readings have proved a profitable speculation. Three evenings in the City of Cork, for instance, netted him $1,100.

The Hon. STUART HUNTER, Mayor of St. George's, Bermuda, is in Boston, undergoing a lionizing at the hands of the authorities.

Mme. ANNE BISHOP has finished her South American and Australian operatic tour, and is now in England.

M. DE NESSELRODE is in Berlin, where, on the day of his arrival, he dined with the Prince.

Obituary.

The death of JOSE DE GARAY, as already announced, took place suddenly, in this City, on the 21st inst. Señor GARAY was a native of Mexico, and was born on the 21st day of September, 1801, and died, having attained the age of 57 years, upon the anniversary of his birthday. He was descended from one of the most distinguished families of Spain, and has occupied many important posts in his country. He was well known in the United States, not only as a gentleman of distinguished ability, but as the projector of the Tehuantepec Transit route, for which he obtained the grant from SANTA ANNA, in 1841. The first grant having expired by limitation, before its terms had been fulfilled, DE GARAY succeeded in 1846 in having it renewed by MAIANO SALAS, then Dictator. He has been closely identified with the movement for opening this route across the American Continent from the first inception of the plan, and may be said to have almost lived to see his long-cherished enterprise successfully accomplished. He leaves a son and daughter, and, also, several relatives living in France. His decease will in no way interfere with the success of plans now far advanced towards maturity, for opening the communication across the Mexican Isthmus.

From Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the ship *Sarah Marsh*, Capt. EMERY, we have received advices from Turk's Island to Sept. 7. The news is unimportant, except that President VALVERDE and suite, comprising the ex-Ministers of State, and Finance and War, had arrived at Turk's Island on the 3d inst. from Port-au-Platte, having left their families at Santiago.

It was rumored that SANTANA had expressed regret at the flight of VALVERDE, and had sent to him an invitation to return to Santiago.

RACES AT FASHION COURSE POSTPONED.—The wet weather yesterday spoiled the sport at the Fashion Course. The races which were announced to take place there were postponed to Monday next, when the sweepstakes for all ages, four-mile heats, and the other races which were to have taken place yesterday, will come off. A great deal of disappointment was expressed by the sporting men who assembled at the Course in the morning.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale* was at Porto Praya, Aug. 17, all well. She was to sail soon for a cruise on the southern coast of Africa. One of the seamen was sent home in the store-ship *Release*, which arrived at Boston on Monday, upon a charge of some criminal offence.

PLAN FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

Report of the Commissioners Appointed by the Last Legislature.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

GEORGE HALL, of Brooklyn, EGBERT BENSON, of New-York, and CHARLES BROWN, of Staten Island, Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, convened here to-day for the purpose of presenting a plan for the removal of Quarantine to Governor MORGAN, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Comptroller, who have supervision over the selection of a site. They have up all idea of locating the Quarantine on land, and propose to construct a series of basins in the bay, in which floating hospitals can lie at anchor, as still as in the Liverpool docks. Each vessel containing a hospital is to be in a separate basin, so as to keep apart the different diseases. The plan is indorsed by the leading medical men of New-York, and is believed to be practicable and economical.

The basins can be constructed very speedily, and when completed, the Commissioners believe, with the money now on hand to their credit in the Comptroller's department. They are prepared with estimates of the cost from engineers of the highest responsibility. It is also proposed by the Commissioners to go back to first principles and make Quarantine simply a sanitary institution, separating from it all stevedoring, lighterage and other speculative business by which the expenses and profits of Quarantine have been swelled to such vast proportions, and leaving all such operations to private enterprise and competition, subject to proper legal restriction.

The following is the report by the Commissioners:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SELECTING A REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

To the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: The occurrences of the past few weeks at the Quarantine station at Tompkinsville call for action on our part, which under other circumstances we should have postponed till the meeting of the Legislature.

The port of New-York is now without an effective Quarantine, and the responsibility of providing accommodations for those sick of imported pestilential diseases presents itself to us with renewed force. We accordingly respectfully submit the following proposition for an entire removal of the Quarantine station to the lower bay and ask your assent thereto.

It will be seen by the accompanying statements of experiments of physicians, among them ex-Health Officers and other Quarantine officials, that floating hospitals are extensively used in Europe, where no stillwater can be found, in which to anchor them. It is probably known to you, that floating hospitals have received the sanction of many of our leading merchants. Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, among others, earnestly advised their adoption for temporary purposes. The popular idea of a floating hospital supposes something in the nature of a ship, which all experience shows to be but little better than a charnel house, when once infected with yellow fever. Such is not the character of properly constructed floating hospitals. When built as they should be, they have proved themselves superior to all others. A properly constructed floating hospital differs from a well-built house only in being afloat instead of on land, and has the additional advantage of being entirely removed from all surrounding objects, and constantly exposed to a free circulation of air.

The strong objection heretofore urged against the use here has been that they could not be anchored in the lower Bay of New-York, without exposure to the swell of the waves so frequently found there, and that it would be the excess of inhumanity to submit the tempest-tossed invalid on his arrival in port to a renewal of his previous sufferings by sea. For a time this objection seemed fatal, but having been able to find a satisfactory site for quarantine on land, our attention has been called to the feasibility of establishing land on one of the numerous shoals in the lower Bay.

Having satisfied ourselves in the course of the investigation that an outer framework or inclosure for such a structure can be made permanent, the choice left us between filling up the space so inclosed, using it as a basin wherein to anchor floating hospitals. The latter course is cheapest and most expeditious, and we advise it accordingly.

The experience of two years and the concurrent testimony of the Health Officer, as shown in a late report to the Board of Health of New-York, sufficiently demonstrates the security of the anchorage in the Lower Bay, and the practice of the last Summer has proved that by the use of a steamboat, the Health Officer can board vessels at a distance of miles from the hospitals as easily as when nearer. Also, that hulks are used as temporary storehouses for cargo, and the only remaining necessity, a wash-house, can be established on a hulk anchored at a safe distance from the floating hospitals, and fitted up with all the necessary appliances for that branch of service.

All the above-proposed arrangements, together with such other minutes of details as are necessary for the total removal of Quarantine, are cheap, within the means at our disposal, and capable of speedy construction. We therefore beg leave to urge them upon your attention, and earnestly ask your assent to the immediate prosecution of this plan for the removal of Quarantine from its present dangerous and unnecessary site.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants.

For the Commissioners, by order of the Board.
GEORGE HALL, Chairman.

Mr. BOWNE made an argument in favor of the views of the Commissioners.

Governor KING, at the close of Mr. BOWNE'S remarks, stated his satisfaction at the ability of the argument, and the novelty of the views advanced. The State Officers signified their intention to visit and examine the proposed site and plans for a floating hospital on Wednesday of next week, and to decide once on the proposition.

City Items.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—Anything connected with the Arctic Expedition of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE possesses at this time a peculiar interest. It will be remembered that when the gallant band found their only ch

John Kelly and Judge O'Connor.

LETTER FROM JUDGE O'CONNOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

An article in the *Tribune* of yesterday, so totally misrepresents my position with reference to Mr. John Kelly, that I consider myself called upon to notice it, and will correct its misstatements in as few words as possible. I have not the egotism to believe that this matter, personal to myself, is worthy the attention of the public; but since the facts have been stated in any form, they should be stated truly.

Last Fall, Mr. O'CONNOR's term as Judge of the Second District Court being about to expire, he sought to be reelected for the reason that the compensation was then for the first time such as to make it an object.

For some months previous to the Election last December it was the constant charge against Mr. O'CONNOR, on the part of "R." and his friends in the Fourteenth Ward, that he did not reside in the district in which he held his office—although it was not at all necessary either by fact or fiction of law that he should be a resident of the district—that his claim to a residence in the Westchester House was not of a character to entitle it to the name of a *house*. But, nevertheless, it was Judge O'CONNOR's residence—his *bona fide* residence—where he had been the two terms he was in office, and from whence he regularly voted during the whole time he was on the Bench. Inasmuch, however, as it happened that Judge O'CONNOR stood in the way of the political preferment of JOHN KELLY'S bosom friend, one "who had shaped his political course," one "who had been to him all that a brother could be," he, JOHN KELLY, and the creatures who were willing to do his bidding, had for some time previously determined that THOMAS BOESE should supplant Mr. O'CONNOR, and that he, BOESE, was a proper candidate to succeed him. They wrote with prepared chalk Judge O'CONNOR's doom on the political wall, and for some two years before the election came on they gave, with every assurance of political foreknowledge, the title of Judge BOESE to THOMAS of that name.

As Mr. O'CONNOR had full knowledge of these preparations, and that JOHN KELLY and friends had deposed him in favor of Mr. BOESE, Mr. MEAGHER himself, the friend of Mr. O'CONNOR, penned the following article, which is now given word for word, letter for letter, as it originally appeared. It was not Mr. O'CONNOR's article, and Mr. O'CONNOR never stated that he had written it.

Before giving this article, however, it is really a very interesting thing to read from "*R.'s*" article the following extract, and to apply his comments, and his explanations of the conduct of Mr. KELLY, to the article itself:

"No sooner was it known," says R., "that Mr. BOESE was fairly chalked for the nomination, than a very bitter, ill-timed article appeared in the editorial columns of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S *Citizen*, [meaning the *Irish News*,] appealing direct to the *religious passions* of the people. Mr. KELLY was called upon *by all the ties that bound him to his Catholic Church* (by this article of Mr. MEAGHER in the *Irish News*) to turn at once from Mr. BOESE, the Protestant, and support Mr. O'CONNOR, the Catholic. This article, Mr. O'CONNOR freely admitted, was from his own pen. * * * * It was well known at that time that Mr. KELLY regarded Mr. O'CONNOR as his warm personal friend, and it was also well known that throughout all Mr. KELLY'S public life Mr. BOESE had been to him all that a brother could be, * * * * * Mr. KELLY therefore resolved to fold his arms and seal his lips, which he did, and the contest went on."

For the purpose of refuting every word of the above, and that it may appear that Mr. KELLY and his friends are without any excuse on the *religious* grounds on which it is said Mr. KELLY deserted his friend Mr. BOESE, the article in question, in which it it said Mr. KELLY was called on, "By all the ties that bound him to his Catholic Church to turn from Mr. BOESE, the Protestant," and support Mr. O'CONNOR, the Catholic, is now given in full—it is as follows:

"THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Our friend Judge O'CONNOR, in his canvass for reëlection to the Judgeship of this truly Democratic District, has met, we are delighted to state, with the warmest assurances of success. It surprises and pains us, however, to learn that the Hon. JOHN KELLY, who owes so much to his fellow-citizens of Irish birth, exercises the influence he derives from them in favor of a candidate whose claims upon them are so strongly disputed, whilst those of Judge O'CONNOR are incontestable and of many years' standing. We regret this conduct on the part of Mr. KELLY infinitely more for his own sake than for any other reason, since, if persisted in, it must inevitably result to his grevious disadvantage in any contest in which he may hereafter be personally engaged. As for Judge O'CONNOR, no influence can beat him now. The people are with him; and, well aware and convinced of this, his friends are determined to present him to the electors of the District, with or without nomination."

Is there a word in this article about *religion*—about the Catholic or the Protestant? Does this article, after it is read, justify the explanation which "R." has given of the conduct of KELLY and his friends, and the reasons for their action as subsequently developed towards Mr. O'CONNOR?

Does JOHN KELLY now deny that "he owes so much to his fellow-citizens of Irish birth," or does he assert that "he did not intend to exercise the influence he derived from them in favor of a candidate whose claims upon them were strongly disputed," and against one "whose claims were incontestable and of many years' standing?"

For my own part, I confess never to have dreamed of any religious element in the contest; and certainly if Mr. BOESE, or any other man, had been to me "for years all that a brother could be," the mere fact of his being a Protestant would not have induced me to "fold my hands and seal my lips" in a struggle of the sort in which he was engaged. Would Mr. KELLY really wish it to go before the people that he examines all candidates on their religious faith?

The statement that Mr. KELLY was "Mr. O'CONNOR'S warm personal friend," (so vouched on the authority of "R.") should make all the present friends of Mr. KELLY look closely to their positions. The fact is, that Mr. O'CONNOR had befriended Mr. KELLY, both by vote and political contributions, and looked upon him as a well-meaning man; one who, by some accident in the political intrigues of the day, had been called upon to discharge the duties of an office for which, by position in life and education, he was not qualified.

Mr. KELLY'S mouth-piece says: "Mr. BOESE, desiring to heal, as far as possible, the wound inflicted, accepted an invitation from Mr. O'CONNOR at a festive board, where, in the presence of their friends, Mr. BOESE announced his withdrawal from the canvass, and gave a pledge of his support to Mr. O'CONNOR, which he redeemed at the ballot-box."

Mr. BOESE, *under the instructions he had received*, intimated to Mr. O'CONNOR, through Mr. CONNOR'S friends, that he would withdraw from the canvass, and declared that he would be happy to see Mr. O'CONNOR, to make his withdrawal an enectual one in O'CONNOR'S favor. At the entertainment which Mr. O'CONNOR provided, Mr. BOESE did voluntarily announce his withdrawal from the canvass—did announce that he himself would go on the Committee in favor of O'CONNOR; and did, with JOHN KELLY'S friends, Alderman TOOMEY and JOHN H. CHAMBERS, then present, assert that they would secure on the Conventional delegation from the Fourteenth Ward, Mr. O'CONNOR'S friends alone, several of whom were then named. Every pledge then given in presence of witnesses, these gentlemen afterwards deliberately violated.

Mr. O'CONNOR does not know, but it really is a matter of great consolation for him now to learn, from the communication of "R." that Mr. BOESE, out of the crowd of Mr. KELLY'S friends, did so nobly redeem his pledges to him, and did give him the support of his single vote at the ballot-box.

To secure a regular nomination, at the time in question, in favor of a candidate against O'CONNOR—to put in force all the political power which could be wielded by KELLY, who was then Thane of Cawdor, and was to be Sheriff thereafter—this was the game which was only to be played successfully by springing a surprise on O'CONNOR and his friends. Hence the proffers of alliance and support from a candidate withdrawn under the ostensible excuse of making no disturbance among KELLY'S "friends of Irish birth," by allowing them to canvass the merits of JOHN KELLY'S candidate, against an old friend; and hence the abuse of the rights of hospitality, and the violation of pledges given with the solemnity of every attribute upheld as honor among mankind. Mr. O'CONNOR was the regular candidate of the District, but it did not suit the Fourteenth Ward, under the lead of JOHN KELLY, so to [illegible] him; it refused to take his ticket. He obtained [illegible]ties in the two other Wards, the Fourth and [illegible], but not enough to counteract the voting of the Fourteenth.

There is some explanation given herein of the course pursued towards Mr. O'CONNOR by Mr. KELLY'S friends. It would more than puzzle a philosopher to understand how, "in this matter, Mr. KELLY'S conduct was entitled to the respect of every true friend of the institutions of our country, be his religious faith what it may."

The Fourteenth Ward delegation to the Nominating Convention was packed with Custom-house officers, who owed their appointments to KELLY, and received from him all political instructions. These men were in no way made adverse to Mr. O'CONNOR, and when [illegible]cked and "regulated," Mr. KELLY in person [illegible]on Mr. SCHELL with a request that he, as Col [illegible] would not interfere in O'CONNOR'S favor [illegible]er such conduct as this should entitle any man [illegible] respect of "all true friends of the institutions [illegible] country," is a question which we must leave to [illegible] and other great authorities on political ethics.

The friends of Mr. KELLY will find they were no [illegible] to disturb this matter, nor will it do for him a [illegible] hour to pretend that he stood neutral in this [illegible], whereas not long since it was his boast that [illegible] had defeated O'CONNOR and helped to elect a gen[illegible] as Judge of the Second District Court."

B. O'CONNOR.

Fires.

EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—At 6½ o'clock, on Friday evening, a fire broke out in the stable in the rear of No. 213 East Thirteenth-street, owned by Par[illegible] RIGAN, and occupied by THOMAS RILEY, who had [illegible] horses in it at the discovery of the fire; but, for[illegible]nately, they were rescued before the flames made [illegible] progress. The total damage will amount to [illegible] which there is no insurance.

[illegible]ames of the above fire communicated to the [illegible] owned by BERNARD RILEY, in the rear of No. [illegible]t-avenue. Damage, $25; insured far $2,000 [illegible]eter Cooper Insurance Company.

[illegible]ENUE.—Shortly before 9 o'clock, on [illegible] was discovered in the unoccupied stable [illegible]ment. It is owned by Mrs. BOGAR[illegible] to a trifling extent.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Congressional Conventions.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District,—embracing the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards,—met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway. C. F. RANDOLPH, of the Fifth Ward, was chosen Chairman, and John J. Shaw, of the Eighth Ward, and Emmons Clark, of the Third Ward, Secretaries. Contesting delegations appeared from the First, Third and Eighth Wards, and their differences were referred to a Committee on Credentials, consisting of James H. Welsh, of the Second Ward; James M. Tuthill and Nathaniel Kingsley, senior, of the Fifth Ward.

The Committee reported in favor of the "regular" delegations from each Ward.

The report was adopted.

Mr. William H. Albertson, of the Eighth Ward, moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Ward, "to confer with the opponents of the present Federal Administration in regard to a candidate from the Third District."

The motion was declared adopted, without dissent, and the Chairman appointed as such Committee John J. Silcox, Eighth Ward; James M. Tuthill, Fifth Ward; Sheridan Shook, Third Ward; J. H. Welsh, Second Ward; and C. F. E. Leuder, First Ward.

Mr. Albertson then moved an informal ballot for a candidate, that the Committee of Conference might learn who was the favorite of the Convention.

Justice Welsh opposed this motion, and moved, as a substitute, that the Convention adjourn to Friday, the 1st October, at the same hour and place.

After some debate, this motion was carried, and the Committee adjourned.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Delegates to the Congressional Convention met at No. 223 Centre-street, last night, and organized by the appointment of A. Bont, Esq., of the Fourteenth Ward to the Chair, and T. P. Kelly, Secretary. The subject of the contested seats in the Sixth Ward were settled by the unanimous admission of the ticket known as the "Brennan Ticket." The Convention adjourned with a view to a fusion with the Americans.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Congressional Convention in this District met at No. 68 East Broadway, with Daniel Manger, Esq., in the Chair, and David H. Gildersleeve, Esq., acting as Secretary. A host of nominations were made, and many of them subsequently withdrawn. The following Committee of Conference was appointed with a view to a fusion with the American Party: D. L. Peltz, Robert Murray, Enness Elliott, Benj. Hutchinson, George C. Bennett, Samuel T. Mattocks, John W. Hanford, Anthony Walter. The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Conference.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth District, which is composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, met last evening, at No. 618 Broadway. There were four sets of Delegates from the Eleventh Ward, and nearly the whole evening was spent in settling the question as to which was the regular delegation. The matter finally was placed in the hands of the rival claimants, who speedily settled the matter by a compromise. An expression of opinion was had, from which it is inferred that the Americans and Republicans of the District will unite on a candidate to run against the Hon. John Cochrane, the Democratic nominee. A Committee of two Delegates from each Ward in the District was appointed to confer with the American Congressional Convention, which meets early next week, with reference to a fusion, and great confidence is felt that it will be attained and the candidate elected. Joseph B. Varnum, of the Fifteenth Ward, Ex-Speaker of Assembly, is spoken of as the most likely candidate, in case of fusion. Thos. Little, an architect, of the Seventeenth Ward, also appears to be a favorite. The Convention was enthusiastic and harmonious. It adjourned to Thursday evening next, when, doubtless, the nominations will be made.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Congressional Election was to have taken place last night. At the appointed hour, the Delegates from the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards assembled, and remained in deliberation nearly three hours. They could not agree on their candidate, and finally adjourned to meet again next Friday night, at the same place.

Republican Assembly Conventions.

FIRST DISTRICT.—No nomination was made in this district last night. The Convention met, and adjourned, to meet this (Saturday) evening at No. 19 Beekman-street.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The delegates met at the Republican Head-quarters, in William-street, and adjourned without making a nomination.

THIRD DISTRICT.—No nomination was made in this district. The Convention adjourned to consult with the Americans, with a view to a fusion.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Convention in the Fourth Assembly District met at No. 68 East Broadway. Lewis Hopps, Esq., was in the Chair, and George Terwilliger, Esq., acted as Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the Americans with a view to a fusion: L. W. Neville, T. C. Thornton, Daniel B. Dwyer, Lewis Hopps, and George Terwilliger.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The election will take place to-night at the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—On account of a misunderstanding with regard to the time appointed for the meeting, the delegates to the Assembly Convention in this District agreed to meet the next (this) evening, at No. 274 Grand-street.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The election will take place to-night, at Chelsea Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixteenth-street.

TENTH DISTICT.—The Convention met last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, but transacted no business. They adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at the Bowery Hotel.

Police Intelligence.

THE FOURTH WARD WIFE-MURDER.—The inquisition in the case of Mrs. Mary McIntyre, who was murdered by her husband, Michael McIntyre, on Thursday morning, at No. 62 James-street, came off yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, before Coroner HILLS. The evidence adduced showed that McIntyre caught his wife in the act of adultery with a man named Michael J. O'Keefe, under a table, in the rear of the above-named premises, and in the excitement of the moment he broke a leg from the table and struck them several powerful blows with it. O'Keefe escaped with some severe wounds upon the head, but the woman had her skull fractured, and died soon after of compression of the brain.

O'Keefe, in his examination yesterday, stated that he was partially intoxicated, when he saw Mrs. McIntyre lying under the table, apparently asleep and intoxicated. He lay down beside her, with an evil intention, but had not accomplished his object, when her husband commenced the assault upon them. He had been lying beside the woman some seven minutes, as near as he could recollect, before McIntyre came to them. McIntyre struck him several times upon the head with the table leg, and he also struck the woman repeatedly with it, both before and after she got up.

Peter Farmer, a room-mate of McIntyre, testified that when they heard the noise in the yard, he and McIntyre both went down and found the woman and O'Keefe in the situation above mentioned. Witness went for a light, and on his return met McIntyre, who told him that he had murdered both of them. The house where the scene occurred, he stated, had a bad reputation.

Dr. John W. Harker, of the New-York Hospital testified that Mrs. McIntyre died of congestion of the brain, caused by an extensive fracture of the base of the skull.

Inspector Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, testified that McIntyre called at his Station-house and surrendered himself.

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered a verdict:

"That deceased came to her death by compression of the brain, from fracture of the skull, received at the hands of Michael McIntyre."

The prisoner stated that he is 42 years of age, born in Ireland, and is a junk-shop dealer. In relation to the charge against him, he said: "I saw a man in the arms of my wife, and got so excited that I don't know what I did."

He was committed to the tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Officer Slater, of the lower Police Court, yesterday arrested Isaac A. Biggs, Adna H. Southwick and Caleb M. Travis, who represent themselves as agents and real-estate brokers, on three several complaints of obtaining money by false representations. Affidavits were made by Francis P. Herrington, who alleges that he suffered to the extent of $500; John Johnson swears that he is minus $150; and Robert Hawkins testified that his connection with the defendants resulted in the loss of $350. The prisoners were taken before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall, who discharged them on their own recognizance, as each of them was already under bail in a civil suit.

☞ **Fashion Course, Long Island.**

The Races which were to have taken place yesterday, are postponed until Monday, 27th, when we shall have the same programme. The first race on that day will be sweepstakes, mile heats, which will come off at 1 P. M., punctually. The great four-mile race will come off at 2½ P. M., in order that persons can leave the City in the 1 P. M. boat, foot of Fulton-st., and arrive in time to see the race. There is also a boat to leave from same place at 10 A. M.

☞ **Clothing Merchants from the Interior,** who wish to make their selections from an unusually large and varied stock, are invited to the wholesale rooms of the undersigned, which are now stocked with the most ample assortment of Fall and Winter clothing for men and boys they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to wholesale buyers. Their goods are of a class calculated to give a fashionable tone to country assortments, and their prices afford a wide margin for retail profits.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ **Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c.**—All sizes, in Wool, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Cashmere, Saxony, &c. Also, the Extra Heavy Ribbed Scotch Goods at very low Prices, Wholesale or Retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.
PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly.....$1 25 per annum.
PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 00
Semi-Monthly.....1 00
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GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.
Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **ALFRED MUNROE & CO.**

CLOTHING.

NO. 441 BROADWAY.

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOOK STITCH,

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *he Lock Stitch that* IS *locked*—

This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Fall Goods.**
We now offer the following Fall goods, of our own importation, selected by our agents with the strictest regard to beauty, and of qualities rarely brought to this country.
PARIS SILK HATS,
Received from the most fashionable makers by recent steamers,
PARIS SOFT HATS,
Of every description of form and color.
LONDON AND PARIS SILK UMBRELLAS,
London Aqua-Scutum Coats.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves,
Made expressly for our customers.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers,**
AND
IMPORTERS
OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st.,
Have an
UNRIVALED STOCK
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture,
Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French Damasks, Satin, De Laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A wholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Fall, 1858.**
NOW READY.
We have now ready our Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents. No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Our Elegant Fall Stock**
FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
Selected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., may be** preserved in Spratt's Patent Cans in a fresh state, with all their natural flavor. These cans have received more premiums than any other self-sealing cans in the world, and are acknowledged by all to be the most safe and reliable. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, sole proprietors,
No. 213 Front-st.
N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Trimmings of every** VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS,
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERTS & CATHELL, NO. 113 BROADWAY.
BELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Sterling Silver Tea Sets,**
URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Gentlemen's Linen**
Made to order. Gentlemen in want of good-fitting, well-made shirts, are invited to call and get measured.
D. W. CANFIELD, No. 485 Broadway,
Corner of Broome, at Crosby & Williams.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Wigs $5, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Dr. Glover's New Truss retains the most** difficult Hernia, gives more comfort, and perfects more cures than any other elastic stockings, shoulder-braces and belts. No. 4 Ann-st.

☞ **Boys' and Youths' Clothing.**—Fall and Winter styles now ready at No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau-st. Boys' and Youths' overcoats in great variety.
D. L. GORRELL.

☞ **Meyer's**
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Depôt No. 632 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Printing Ink,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

MARRIED.

TOMPKINS—DELAMATER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, by the Rev. Joel Parker, J. W. TOMPKINS, to JENNIE M., only daughter of E. D. Delamater, all of this City.

BLOODGOOD—JAMES.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, FRANK W. BLOODGOOD to CLARA, daughter of John Bradley James, all of this City.

DURYEA—BURR.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 23, at the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. ANDREW DURYEA to Miss HENRIETTA, second daughter of the late Rowland Burr, all of this City.

GRAHAM—ACOSTA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, JAMES VARNUM GRAHAM to KATE, only daughter of John Acosta, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MCKEAN—DUFF.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Philip M. Brett, D. D., WM. B. MCKEAN, Esq., of Edinburg, Scotland, to ISABELLA DUFF, of Clifton, S. I.

☞ Edinburg papers please copy.

DIED.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 23, JAMES B. DOUGLASS, formerly of Albany, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested attend the funeral, from No. 31 West 30th-st., on Saturday next, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Plattsburg papers please copy.

PIERSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 23, EDWIN PIERSON, Builder, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Independence Lodge I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 389 6th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MORRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 23, SARAH ANN, wife of Thomas T. Morrill.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MATTISON.—In Piermont, at the residence of Geo. S. Doughty, Esq., ALEXANDER MATTISON, in the 19th year of his age, son of the late Alexander Mattison, of this City.

The friends and relatives, also those of Mahlon, Joseph and John B. Mattison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 23, after more than two years of severe suffering, Mrs. ANNE C., wife of Henry Mitchell, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at 2 P. M., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at the First Freewill Baptist Church, 20th-st., near 7th-av.

CURRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 23, ANN CURRY, the eldest daughter of the late James Curry, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 26th, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BELCHER.—At Union, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 24, WILLIAM K., infant son of William K. and SARAH A. BELCHER, of New-York.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of T. Benedict, No. 12 Park-place, Newark, N. J., at 11 A. M., on Monday, the 27th inst.

FLAGLER.—At Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 22, GEORGE H., son of Philip and Frances H. Flagler, in the 15th year of his age.

WEST.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 23, MARY N. DILLINGHAM, wife of Saml. C. West, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. Leconey, Day-st., North Orange, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass.....for 15 cents each
In Silver.....for 50 cents each
In Gold.....for $1 50 to $5 each
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

GAS FIXTURES.
A superb assortment of
CHANDELIERS,
And other descriptions of
GAS FIXTURES,
NOW OPENING.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
Offered to purchasers of FULL SETS.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

GAUTIER'S CELEBRATED CRUCIBLES
And STOVE POLISH.
The very best article in use. Agents,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
All descriptions of gold jewelry for sale at retail, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PARENTS AND OTHERS WILL FIND the most happy effects resulting from the use of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.
They are acknowledged to be one of the most healthful articles of food ever produced, and they are now used by numerous families with great advantage.
One pound of WING'S CRACKERS is estimated to contain as much nourishment as two pounds of bread.
Those who use WING'S CRACKERS regularly find them UNEQUALED FOR THEIR INVIGORATING POWER, not only in aiding the action of the stomach, but in restoring those forces of the system which have become reduced by disease or mental and physical labor.
Eminent Physicians recommend their use as a valuable food in sickness as well as health, and especially for children.
THEY ARE EXTENSIVELY USED,
in cases where nourishment is required free from all feverish tendency, and are found to be peculiarly suitable for the young and feeble.
Many Ladies speak of them in the highest terms as a delicacy which every family should be supplied with, not only on account of their excellence as a nourishment and
VERY PLEASANT TASTE,
but as an article of every day use, to a greater or less extent, on account of their great value in maintaining a healthful tone of the system, which is indispensable to that natural beauty and cheerful state of mind, so desirable.
All those who may wish to procure these valuable Crackers, should understand that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. Wing; all these are stamped with the name "A. WING." Allow no person, therefore, to persuade you to buy any Crackers for Farina but WING'S.
This caution has become necessary, in consequence of an attempt by designing persons to sell the ordinary kind of Crackers by calling them Farina, and conveying the impression that they are like WING'S FARINA. Such attempts at deception should be understood by all.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Aches and Pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for the ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depot No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRINTS.
A GREAT JOB.
1,000 pieces
AT
15 CENTS PER YARD,
Just in store and for sale by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

PRINTED MERINOS.
500 pieces
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS
Just received by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.
100 cases
IN CHOICE AND DESIRABLE STYLES,
Just landed and for sale by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

MANTLE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
In store and now landing,
FROM STEAMER PERSIA.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

SILKS.
500 pieces
OF THE NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST STYLES.
ALSO,
300 Robes
A LEZ AND DEUX JUPES,
Just received and for sale by
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

THE GREAT INVENT

TUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE ng woman as seamstress in a private family; she and fit ladies' and children's dresses, operates on & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of ewing; is willing to wait on young ladies, or ith a family. She can come highly recommend- ll at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. for

NTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY experienced woman; can cut and fit children's and ladies' plain dresses, and do all kinds of fan- ing; would assist in the care of children, or do ; no objection to go South with a lady; best of City references. Call or address No. 122 between 7th and 8th avs.

NTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- n, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is maker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, could assist in home more than high wages; has Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in

TED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PRO- young woman, a permanent situation, to do or to assist in general housework, in a private family, in the City, or would go a distance in the country; understands the care of and plain cooking. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 268 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objections to assist in wait- ing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., front base- ment.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF RES- pectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, neat in her work and about her work; highly recommended for ca- pability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WO- man as a good cook; also understands baking and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., room 15, for one week.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a Protestant, a situation to take charge of one or two young children, and instruct them in the first rudiments of English. Any lady, re- quiring the services of a faithful nurse, may address Ad- vertiser, for three days, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH PRO- testant girls; one as an experienced cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing. Have six years' reference from their last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, a situation as first-rate cook; understands the cooking of meats, poultry, game, soups and jellies; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has lived in the best American families, and is highly recommended. Call at No. 10 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a young woman who fully under- stands her business, and can be well recommended by parties with whom she has lived; can be seen from 9 till 2 at No. 153 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man a situation to do the cooking, washing and iron- ing of a private family. Good City reference given. Call or address, at No. 109 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WO- man, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 320, corner of 31st-st. and 10th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has no objec- tion to the country. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, HONEST and willing girl, with the most undoubted references from her last place; as a situation either as general house- worker in a small family, or as chambermaid and wait- er. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good em- broiderer. Good City reference given, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 185 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by-one who thoroughly understands her business; can cut and fit children's clothes, or take charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place; call at 197 12th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist to wash, &c.; has good City ref- erence. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or child's nurse, and is competent to take charge of an invalid lady. Inquire, for three days, at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 130 Forsyth-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED LADY, TO do general housework in a small family; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 43d-st., 2d floor, back room, for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady without incumbrance; no objections to go into the country. The highest testi- monials can be given as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., or call at No. 44 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, one who understands all kinds of fam- ily sewing; is a good tailoress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, in the dyeing establishment.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA- tion as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly un- derstands her business, and can give the best of City references; lived four years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing, or any light work, as she has not lived out in this country yet; the best of refer- ence can be given. Apply in the store No. 185 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; can do plain sewing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chamber- maid and waitress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 183 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; also by another to do cham- berwork and ironing or general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th- st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTBLE GIRL, A SITUA- tion as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 94 King-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to as- sist in the washing and ironing; has good City refer- ence; can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation (in a private family) as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seam- stress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laun- dress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as nurse for a young infant or grown children; is a good seamstress; has reference from her last employer; can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th- av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and would assist with the fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 19th-st., be- tween 6th and 7th avs., in the basement; for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, or as chambermaid, to do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce unquestionable reference as to integrity and capacity. Can be seen at No. 19 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to travel to California or Europe; can take good care of children at sea; can furnish the best of references; can be seen till engaged, at No. 2 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA- tion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 149 West 27th-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to dogeneral housework for a small family either in City or country, chamberwork or fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent baker; no objec- tion to the country; good City reference; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 194 East 11th-st

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WO- man, a situation as lady's maid; understands dress- making, and trimming, and embroidery; also, hair- dressing. Call at No. 122 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA- tion as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 104 29th-st., between Broad- way and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 77 West 13th-st., in the front basement, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA- ble young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid; both have the best of City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen in her present place, No. 95 east 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and wait- er, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at No. 22 York-st., Jersey City, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress. She can dress hair and would do light chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's No. 11 East 22d-st., between 5 and 6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITU- ation as laundress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA- tion to travel with a lady; one going to Europe pre- ferred; would be perfectly willing to take charge of an infant, or of several well-grown children; can give very satisfactory references. Call at her present employer's, No. 15 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRO- testant young woman wishes to engage in a respect- able private family as cook, and to assist with the wash- ing; would be willing to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress and to take care of children, or to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present situation for two days; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 110 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—THREE YEARS' REFERENCE.—A man wants a situation as coachman, with the above reference; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE- spectable and well recommended young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or for general housework; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., front room, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WET NURSE, who has a babe five months old; good references will be given. Call at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as children's nurse, seamstress or chambermaid. Call at No. 146 McDougal-st., where she is permitted to refer and where her sister is now living.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITU- ation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; best of City reference can be had. Address Mrs. EGAN, No. 80 Charlton-st., basement, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-rate cook, the other as waitress; have best of City reference for 3 years. Apply at No. 142 21st- st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN GOING OUT TO DAY work; is good at house-cleaning, washing, or scrub- bing, or would take washing into her own place. Can be seen at any time at No. 179 7th-av., 3d-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter by one who has served for the last three years in her present situation. Apply at 86 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in a private family; the best of City ref- erence. Call at No. 298 East 14th-st., 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; understands fine washing and French fluting, if re- quired. Can be seen for three days, at 55 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as waiter and chambermaid, or nurse. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or as dry nurse. Apply at No. 107 16th-st., first floor

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a child to wet- nurse at her own residence. Inquire at No. 128 West 20th-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical and experienced man in all the depart- ments of gardening, together with the laying out of new places, the management of grape vines, under glass green-house, flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; no objection to go South. The best of recommendations on applica- tion. Address R. G. H., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and competent Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver, clean and tidy about his work, or would take a place as porter; is willing to make himself useful in every capacity; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business, including the management of a good green-house and grapery; is an Englishman; his wife could act as cook or laundress, &c., if required; ages about 30; would be found an indus- trious couple, with good recommendations. Address B. THOMAS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, of long experience in this country and the old country in the care and treat- ment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; will be found competent, willing and obliging; has the strongest reference from his former employer. Address M. E., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man with no family; under- stands the management and the care of horses; is a care- ful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address T D., Box No. 129. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROPAGATOR AND manager in the nursery business. The advertiser is a practical man in every department of nursery and gardening, both in this country and Europe, and can be well recommended from his late employer. Address R. S., care of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A married man without family; he understands his business in every respect. Would take care of a gentle- man's place in the country, or go to any part of the coun- try with a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing J. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; understands the manage- ment and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. K., Box No. 157, *Times* Office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT, BY A book-keeper who has two or three hours to spare every evening, in keeping a set of books, &c., not requir- ing more than that amount of time. Address F., Box No. 2,669 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Address T. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, lately married, as coachman, in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to his capability and character. Call or address at No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; understands driving and the management of horses; wages no object so as to get a good situation. Address or call on ROBERT AUSTIN, No. 169 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A CLERK, BY A Scotchman under 50, desirous of a change. Refer- ence to his present employers and others. Address L. S., Box No. 9 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business. Good reference given. Address G. R., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. Best of City reference can be ob- tained. Can be heard of for two days. Address J. L. BOST, harness maker, No. 126 West 24th-st.

BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—A GEN- TLEMAN who has had 7 years experience in the trade, and an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance, wishes a situation as salesman; would be satisfied with a small salary till his employer felt justified in increasing it. Unexceptional City reference from former employer. Address Box No. 340 Norwich, Conn.

TO SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.—A SITUA- tion wanted by a practical and experienced man in all the departments of gardening and farming, with the laying out new grounds; well qualified to undertake and superintend the work of a first-class estate both in horti- cultural and agricultural improvements. Address B. L., care of Alexander Smith, No. 64 White-st., New-York. Has the best of recommendations.

TO THOSE GOING SOUTH OR TO EU- ROPE.—A man and his wife, free from incumbrance, &c., possessing long experience in taking charge of family residences, the former filling a responsible situation, are now ready to receive an engagement either in New- York or Brooklyn. Unlimited references given if re- quired. Address, for six days, A. V., Box No. 256 office of this paper.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first- class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A COMPE- tent woman as chambermaid and laundress. Also, an experienced child-lren's maid and seamstress who can take the whole charge of cutting and fitting children's clothes and who can embroider. Call at No. 47 West 18th- st., on Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITRESS. A GOOD cook who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a waitress who thoroughly understands her business. None but those having City references need apply, at No. 12 St. Marks-place, this day, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO HAS experience in the care of infants; colored preferred; wages, $6. No. 8 Lewis-place, Williamsburg.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help free at the large Institute, 3d Home, No. 136 10th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of rich, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMI- lies can be supplied at their residences with this de- lightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE, Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept., 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. C. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete in- struction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Mac- dougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth- Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous count- ing-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this In- stitution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building ex- pressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplish- ed professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly reno- vated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Span- ish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior ad- vantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washing- ton-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circu- lars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway book- stores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. John B. Hilyer,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	Mr. Frank Holfins,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. B. H. Howell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. James S. Hull,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
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Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. William Johnson,
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Mr. Robert Allen,	Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
William M. Allen, Esq.,	Mr. W. Eli Kidd,
Mr. Henry L. Allen,	Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. H. V. Allien,	Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,	Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. James L. Babbit,	Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,	Mr. Frank Leslie,
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Mr. Abram Bassford,	Mr. Theon Lesee,
Mr. S. M. Beard,	Mr. Wm. N. Mechtitire,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,	Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Mr. S. S. Bell,	Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,	Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. Henry Bertholf,	Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Charles Bliven,	Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall,	Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. E. C. Boughton,	Mr. C. Norton,
Mr. G. J. Brook,	Mr. William Paton,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,	Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
Mr. Melancthon Burr,	Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mrs. George Bussell,	Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Henry Butler,	Mr. Stephen Phillbin,
Mr. Ira Campbell,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John Castree,	Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,	Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. Mathias Clark,	Mr. James Price,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman,	Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,	Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. John M. Corwin,	Mr. Josiah Richards,
Capt. K. Couillard,	Mr. Philip I. Ronk,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,	Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. Horcau Delano,	Mr. H. L. Schmidt,
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Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,	Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,	Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,	Mr. G. R. Terrett,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan,	Mr. James P. Thomas,
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Mr. Christopher Gwyer,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. James E. Haddon,	Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. James Hardley,	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,	Mr. Charles L. Voss,
Mr. Geo. B. Harlson,	Mr. Alanson Wallingford,
Mr. E. V. Haughwout,	Mr. Edwin Wayte,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer,	Mr. Homer White,
Mr. Hewitt Hays,	Mr. Charles A. Whitney,
Mr. Henry Hebbard,	Mr. E. Winans.
	Mr. J. C. Withington.

All of whom have had sons in this Institution from one to nine years. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several chil- dren to board and instruct, according to the wishes of pa- rents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy lo- cation, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Nor- wich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent in- ducements to those who wish to place young children, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favor- able influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVER- MORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRING- TON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D., Bos- ton.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term be- gins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GUSMAN, Principal, School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BER- THET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymna- sium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th- st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs. Appleton's, Lockwood's, or Randolph's, or at the School, after Sept. 6. J. J. GREENOUGH.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENG- LISH School, No. 34 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 509 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The high- est references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN- STITUTE, No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Prin- cipals.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RE- OPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., cor- ner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—EN- tering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO IN- form the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINT- ING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES.—No. 93 West 24th-st. Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL re-open their School at No. 1 6th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 250 West 32d-st.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young Misses, reopens Sept. 13. No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 38th-st. Rector—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS HALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. B. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE— Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is estab- lished at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the In- stitute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to re- ceive applications for the admission of scholars.

H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAM- MERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attend- ance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a sub- stantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New- York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the ac- commodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are con- nected with the Institute.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOM- FIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Me- chanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kind- ness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS.—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Ran- dolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton Col- lege, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bath- ing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, ad- dress the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Wat- kinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circu- lars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Ex- change-place; of Messrs

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,

MONDAY, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, household furniture; also, an excellent rosewood piano, 7 octaves.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES, BY ORDER GEO. C. SANDERS, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS.	
18,304 lbs. Bread,	526 lbs. Tea,
3 bbls. Beef,	52 lbs. Coffee,
39 lbs. Beef,	455 lbs. Butter,
33 bbls. Flour,	1,835 lbs. Cheese,
624 lbs. Flour,	1,471 gallons Beans,
3,795 lbs. Rice,	167 gallons Molasses,
1,183 lbs. Dried Apples,	50 Bread Bags.
2,092 lbs. Pickles.	
CLOTHING.	
23 Round Jackets,	190¾ yards Blue Nankin,
4 Blue Cloth Trowsers,	261 pairs Calf Shoes,
5 Satinet Trowsers,	400 pairs Kip Shoes,
1 Canvas duck Trowsers,	25 pairs Woolen Socks,
1 Blue Flannel Over-shirt,	1 blue Cloth Cap,
18 yards Flannel,	2 Blankets,
37 yards Barnsley Sheeting,	3 Mattresses.
SMALL STORES.	
26 lbs. Tobacco,	4 Jack-knives,
3 lbs. Sewing Silk,	2 pairs Scissors,
51 Cotton Pocket Hdkfs,	14 Shaving-boxes,
164 Silk Pocket Hdkfs,	22 Shoe-brushes,
1,150 Needles,	1 2-12 dozen vest-buttons,
76 Thimbles,	120 Coarse Combs,
3 Mess Kettles,	6 Tin Pots,
3 Mess Pans,	27 Tin Pans,
11 bottles Mustard.	13 boxes Blacking.

Terms cash, on day of sale, in bankable money. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made household furniture at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 6th-av. The Parlor Furniture in particular is of the most expensive description, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificently rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satinwood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner-stands, inlaid; French-plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining table, elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich Chinaware, silverware, crystal-cut glassware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee-urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, &c. No postponement.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the house, No. 86 West 11th-st., comprising in part: Parlors—three suites in solid rosewood, richly carved and covered in silk brocade; one suite solid carved rosewood, covered in silk velvet, two rosewood etageres, richly carved statuary marble-tops, mirror fronts and back; rosewood corner etageres, with French plate-mirrors; two carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; two do. do. side-tables, ladies' rosewood secretaires, lined with satin wood; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, superb oil-paintings, cabinet-pictures, painted by Lanier; superb fruit piece, Winter scene; elegant lace curtains, cornices, French painted shades, velvet carpets, rugs, one magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano, inlaid with pearl, made by City makers; Sevres China vases, Parian and bisque figures, bronze and Dresden China figures and vases; dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture, superbly carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, &c.; splendid mantel and pier mirrors.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, 25TH, AT No. 200 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, a choice and varied assortment of household and cabinet furniture, parlor mirrors, &c.; suites in rosewood, brocatelle and hair cloth; sofas, tete-a-tetes, voltaire sewing and parlor chairs, centre, side and pier tables, armoires, &c.; mirrors of the best French plate, elegantly carved frames, to be sold by assignee.

LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Book cases in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, buffets, tables, desks and secretaries in every variety, rosewood, walnut and mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, cane, &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—In every variety, rosewood suites, mahogany suites, walnut and cottage, lounges, couches, &c., tables, &c., mattresses of best hair, paillasses.

BASEMENT FURNITURE.—Extension tables of every length, rich and plain, in rosewood, oak and walnut, with rack and leaves, the whole forming the best assortment offered. Goods packed, boxed and shipped. Under $100, in cash; over, approved paper. Goods now ready for examination.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.—Office 168 Broadway. On MONDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the premises. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 70 hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue will be at the house. For full particulars see *Herald*.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, all the costly and elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., consisting of two richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, oil paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, silver, China and glass ware, dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood chamber suites, paillasses, mattresses of pure hair, sofas, couches, rugs, arm and easy chairs, &c., &c., in short, almost every article found in a first-class residence. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. An elegant assortment of household furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber furniture; pier, mantel and room mirrors, rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, &c.; side and corner stands, book stands, and a general assortment of furniture; also, an elegant rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE rooms, No. 13 Park-row, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 6½ o'clock. Elegant English Books, being a large collection of the best English editions of valuable standard works and miscellaneous publications, including a variety of superbly-illustrated books, in rich bindings and in perfect order. Also, a collection of very choice and expensive English engravings, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 6½ o'clock.

NEW AND FRESH STOCK—Comprising a large variety of fine library editions of Standard works in all the various branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, including many illustrated books, and all in good order. Also, an assortment of superfine staple and fancy stationery, including imported writing papers, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL..... $220,000

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 42d-st. and 9th-ave., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 1 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN WAITE, Secretary. S. K. GREEN, President. J. N. HOYT, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 11th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK— And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,

No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF

J. R. MORTON & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly paid on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1 C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Cornedille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for

use in India, China, &c., on

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

and

Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London,

For use in Australia on

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

BANKERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to

Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:

10—Ten per cent. on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain, without issuing Bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the first day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the first day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.

For each installment, except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being part of an issue of one million dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees, of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200,000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $650,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.

This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, (a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa,) early next year.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.

Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding last of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 8, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert, Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter V. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE } RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depots, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON, } Committee.
A. C. GUNNISON,

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Company, that upon each share of the stock on which FIFTY DOLLARS per share is paid, there will be credited FIVE DOLLARS, payable in scrip (representing the bonds purchased with money received from the sales of lands, and which have been canceled) pursuant to a resolution of the Board passed July 9th last. This scrip is payable to the parties in whose names the stock is registered at the close of business, on the 30th instant, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of October. By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. W. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of their firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO } RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUpons due in this City on 1st October next, on the ten per cent sinking fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, } Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was elected, and elected President of this Bank, in place of the late HO. Roberts, Esq., resigned.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

BY ORDER Sept. 21, 1858. W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by

21, MORGAN & SON, No. 3 William-st.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE.—JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank.

REMOVED.—DR. HOSACK HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 West 21st-st between 5th and 6th avs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$5 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 29, 1858. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville, by about 2 trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY and LONG BRANCH; DIRECT.—For Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. A. Fay, (the LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port,) will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 29, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.

This Boat will run as above, more especially for the accommodation of farmers, merchants and forwarders of produce, whose support is solicited to sustain the enterprise. It will be seen by her card, that running every other day, she will lay one day at Red Bank, and one day in New-York to receive freight.

E. A. FAY, Charter Party and Salesman.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.—FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. R. PARKER, in connection with the LAURA, for Ocean Port, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, and Ocean Port.

The well-known steamer

LONG BRANCH,

in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from Pier foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 26, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 1 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.

FARE 25 CENTS.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 6 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW and SING SING, EVERY DAY. (Sunday included,) at 8 o'clock A. M. The steamer CLIFTON, from foot of Jay-st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, (Nyack by ferry,) and Amos-st., each way. GEORGE F. STANLEY, Agent.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE 50 CENTS, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.

JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, ESTABLISHED 1853.—To sail before any ship now on the berth. Second cabin passage only $75. The splendid A1 clipper bark PETREA, 1,000 tons burden, CROWELL, Commander, will sail for Melbourne direct, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The accommodations, being all on deck, are unrivaled for comfort. A few more second cabin passengers will be taken at above price, and four cabin passengers in main saloon. Early application must be made on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. Sight Drafts for sale on our Melbourne house, Messrs. Lord & Co.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning—Leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

FOR EUROPE

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Pass

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trial of General Tallmadge.

Yesterday the trial of General-Superintendent Tallmadge was resumed before the Police Commissioners. General NYE, Chairman of the Board, presided.

The first witness sworn was J. C. Rich, senior officer of the Marine Corps on the *Sabine*. He testified that on the 2d of September, about four o'clock in the afternoon, when on board the vessel, he received orders from the commandant (Kearney) of the naval station in regard to the protection of the property at Quarantine; the orders were signed by Captain Lutz, and were to the effect that witness should take charge of all the marines on the *Sabine* that could be spared from the ship, and those who were sent down by steamer from the Navy-Yard, and to proceed to the Quarantine at Staten Island to protect the Government property; within twenty minutes after the order had been received the troops were ready to proceed to Quarantine, and went there immediately; fifty muskets in all was the amount of the force landed; witness saw Mr. Hart, Surveyor of the Port, Mr. Locke, the boarding officer, and others present at the Quarantine grounds, and asked what he was to do and what was the property to be protected; with those gentlemen he passed around inside the walls inclosing what he was told was the Government property immediately after this he posted ten sentinels, two of them in front of Mr. Locke's house, and another at the back entrance, and one on the boundary between the State and Government property, with orders that no persons should be permitted to pass them without either a verbal order or a written countersign from him, (the witness;) in addition to this, either he himself or one of his lieutenants had a constant patrol from dark till daylight; he received no verbal orders pointing out the property he was to protect; there was no one there who gave him any such information, beyond stating the bounds within which the property was contained; there was no disturbance at Quarantine at the time the marines arrived there; soon after he had posted the sentinels, aware that several of the houses which had been threatened were so near the Government property that if set on fire they would endanger it very much, he deemed it his duty to go and see the extent of the danger, and he did so; looking out of the gate, he saw at a casual glance a crowd of about 150 men, standing perfectly quiet and noiseless; they apparently had come there more to look on at something to be done than to take part in it; from half past ten to eleven the disturbance commenced; he went down again when the fire took place, having been informed that the sick were being burned up in the hospitals; he saw about fifty men within the walls; he then ordered out ten marines; when he arrived at the hospital, he ascertained by actual observation that there was neither a sick person, nor a dead body, nor anybody, within the walls.

Cross-examined by Gen. Nye—Have been in the United States service nearly 25 years; the marines, when on board ship, belong to the United States Navy, according to the Naval regulations; connected with the Army, they are under the Army regulations; the fire towards the east part of it was within from 20 to 25 feet of the sentinels; I saw the hospital set on fire when I went down to see whether any sick were in it; the Marines were then within the hospital grounds, and could have arrived at the spot where the hospital was within one minute before the hospitals were fired; I was applied to by Dr. Bissell to send a force of my men to protect them, but declined; I declined also to Dr. Walser and I think also to Dr. Walser; Dr. Walser did not appeal to me on the score of humanity to step in and save those buildings; Ray Tompkins was the only person who made such an appeal to me; I declined to all on the ground that it was not in my power to do so under my orders; I did not change the position of my sentinels during the burning of the buildings; the nearest building that was burned was within one minute's walk of the sentinel's position; I had no conversation with any other Government official as to my duty being confined solely to protecting the Government property; I do not know that I was obliged by statute to protect all the private property; I only took to my orders, I do not come here as a lawyer; I considered that my order not only did not embrace the protecting of the whole property, but positively prevented it; it was clear and explicit, and simply this: "You will protect the Government property;" I do not think we would have had any difficulty in protecting the property burned if we had tried, but it would have been at a loss of life on both sides, and death to me undoubtedly; my military education prevailed over my humanity.

To Mr. Noyes—I did not protect the State property, because it was excluded from my orders; if that had formed part of my orders, I should have protected it at any cost; the first intimation that I had that the State property was about to be attacked was at 10 o'clock at night; I received a message from a person outside whom, at that time, I knew not, asking me to go out and see him on very important business; I sent out, by way of answer, a statement that I could not see any one outside of the Quarantine walls, but that he could see me next morning at ten o'clock, and I sent out a pass for that purpose; that pass was refused by Dr. Thompson's people when presented next morning; it was perfectly well understood within the wall that the Hospital was going to be burned; Ray Tompkins has told me since that time that it was he who sent me the message that night, and the man who brought the message told me the same thing; I did not see Ray Tompkins that night nor the next day, and did not know him at all; I say that it was he who appealed to me to save the Hospital, because he has since said so to me; I did not know him then, and cannot say so of my own knowledge; I was through the Hospital when it was being fired, and saw that all the patients had been moved out; I brought the marines there with the intention, if the life of the patients should be endangered, to assume a power which I knew my orders did not warrant.

John McClenachan, sworn and examined by Mr. Noyes.—I am reporter for the New-York *Herald*; went to Staten Island by the 8 o'clock boat on the morning after the fire; went to the Quarantine grounds and saw that the buildings were all burnt down; there were no rioters there then; remained there all the day, and came up in the 6 o'clock boat in the evening; there were no rioters whatever at Quarantine during the day.

Morris De Camp, Police Captain of the Fourth Precinct, first heard of the burning of the Quarantine from reading the newspapers; came up between seven and eight o'clock to the Deputy-Superintendent's office, and told him that he supposed, as the State property had been destroyed on Staten Island, they would require a police force there; he said, No, they did not; I spoke to him on the subject because I wanted to leave town that afternoon; we concluded that there was no use of sending a police force there, as I took it for granted that the whole of the State property was destroyed.

Samuel Brevoort, the General Superintendent's Special Aid, deposed that his office adjoins that of the General Superintendent; that about eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d, he first learned of the fire from the newspapers; came to the office between eight and nine, and found neither the General nor the Deputy-Superintendent present; think the Deputy came first, and between nine and ten o'clock; first knew of the General's arrival by hearing him in his office; he remained there till twelve o'clock, when he and the Deputy went out for lunch; he returned in about twenty minutes and remained in his office till about two o'clock; he then called me and said he was going to the Mechanics' Bank in Wall-street, to take up a note; he returned to his office between half-past three and four o'clock and remained here until he left the office in the evening; when he left I have no precise means of ascertaining, but I was of opinion it was at six o'clock, though now I am inclined to think it was about half-past five o'clock; we then left and he went home; when he returned from Wall-street I told him that a letter had come from the Mayor to General Nye, and that the messenger told me that he (General Tallmadge) had permission to open it; the messenger did not leave the letter, and I did not see what it contained; the General told me he was waiting in expectation of a requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration; he asked me several times during the day, both after and before his receiving General Nye's note, if the requisition had arrived; after General Nye's note he expected a requisition only from the Commissioners of Emigration; after coming from Wall-street he waited for a requisition until beyond the time when he had appointed to meet Mr. Reynolds and others, to see the Fourth-avenue Railroad tunnel; he at last said that Mr. Reynolds would be losing patience, and he had better go and see him; Mr. Tallmadge said nothing that day of not sending men to Quarantine on account of yellow fever; he said he would send them when the requisition came; I asked him to permit me to be one of the party; he said he would, and he would go too, for he would not send his men where he would not go himself; the distance from the door of Mr. Tallmadge's office to the desk of Mr. Bowen, one of the clerks here, is nineteen paces; I suppose my pace is about three feet in length; the entire distance is somewhere about fifty feet.

Cross-examined by General Nye—Gen. Tallmadge, in conversation with you on the second day after the burning, said he did not care for himself, but would not like to sacrifice sixty men; he spoke to you of what calamities might follow, if sixty men had been sent to Quarantine, and brought back the fever and spread it through the City; General Nye may have replied that they were not to consider the consequences when their duty was clear before them.

Sergeant Allen testified that on the morning of the 2d he asked the General-Superintendent if his services would be required at Quarantine, and the General told him he would send him there if any force should be ordered out; the General said he expected the proper authorities to move in the matter; at four o'clock in the afternoon Sergeant Waterbury told witness that an order had been given by General Nye or somebody else, to send men down to Quarantine; that order was understood to be informal, and no one was disposed to act without more positive instructions.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President MAXWELL in the Chair.

A petition was received and referred to have several suits against the City compromised.

The following resolution was offered and laid over:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, forthwith, to cause the rails of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, now laid at the intersection of Washington and Bethune streets, to be taken up, the bridges to be taken away, and the intersections repaved in such a manner that the surface water and filth will flow off toward the North River without obstruction.

The following was received from the Street Commissioner, and ordered to be printed.

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTS: On the 8th day of August, 1858, I transmitted to your honorable Body an abstract of estimates and award of contract to JOHN BOWEN, for flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Hudson-street and west side of Varick-street, between Beach and Leight streets, and south side of Leight-street and north side of Beach-street, between Hudson and Varick streets; which award had been made on opening of bids for the work, on July 31, 1858, in pursuance of an ordinance directing the same to be done, approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1856, and due advertisement thereof in all the Corporation papers.

The ordinance for the work was passed by the Board of Councilmen on June 12, 1855, and by the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 11, 1856, and was approved by his Honor the Mayor as above stated, but having been acted upon previous to the passage of the Charter of 1857, which requires that any act or resolution, to be valid, must receive the assent of both Boards within the same year, I advertised the work for contract.

Since that date, however, my attention has been called to the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the matter of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, as reported in Barbour's Reports, vol. 22, pp. 411 to 501. In that case, on a review of the powers of the Corporation to pass ordinances, the Judge (as will appear by reference to the report thereof) states in his opinion, in substance, that the Charter of 1830 declared the legislative power of the Corporation vested in a Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistants; in this they adopted, "by implication," the principle of legislative bodies consisting of two independent branches, hence a resolution adopted by the Board of Assistant-Aldermen in one year cannot be concurred in by the Board of Aldermen in another year, but must be taken up *de novo*; and also, in another part thereof, "The Board of Aldermen in '53 could not take up and pass a resolution of the Board of Assistants of '52, authorizing the construction of a railroad in the streets, and give it effect as a law, without consulting the newly-elected body. Such a resolution is not a resolution of the Common Council."

Although this decision is in direct opposition to the principle adopted in the case of the Battery enlargement, and the course uniformly pursued in this Department, still, emanating as it does from a high judicial authority of the State, I am bound to respect it; and taken in connection with the fact that all ordinances, (hereafter to be passed,) to be valid, are required by section 11 of the amended charter of 1857, to receive the assent of both Boards within the same year, I have determined to withdraw the award of contract made by me in this case, resting upon that provision of the proposals issued by me which reserves the right to decline all proposals if deemed for the interest of the Corporation, and, also, inasmuch as I am fully satisfied in my own mind that the City treasury could not in any manner be reimbursed the amount of any expenditure incurred for this work under the aforesaid ordinance, and would, therefore, respectfully request that the award of contract, as submitted in this case, be not confirmed. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

The report of the Committee in favor of confirming assessment for paving Third-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, with block or Belgian pavement, was adopted.

The communication from the Street Commissioner in relation to assessments collected by Joseph R. Taylor, late Collector of Assessments, came up again and was ordered to be printed.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals to rebuild the City Hall.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, in consequence of the report of defalcations at the Department of Assessments that appeared in the TIMES a few days ago:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to, commence legal proceedings forthwith against the late Collector and Deputy Collector of Assessments, for the recovery of the moneys alleged to be fraudulently retained by them.

The resolution of Alderman ADAMS, requiring the Peck Slip and Grand-street Ferry Company to comply with the terms of the Charter, was referred to the Committee on Law.

The Board then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

CALL AND SEE IT?—Have you seen KNOX'S Fall style of hats? If not, why not? Gentlemen of taste, in selecting any article of dress, take especial pains to secure the best, and it has become a universally-acknowledged fact that the only sensible establishment to procure a becoming, stylish, well-made and comfortable hat is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Barnum's has always been, and will always be, the spot to delight families and children, as well as those fastidious strangers who object to dramatic entertainments. THOMPSON'S grand Mimic World, with its thousands of moving figures, fills the lecture room here every afternoon and evening, and the shouts of applause may be heard in all directions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sells English Velvets at $1 12 Brussels 75c., 87½c., and 90c.; three-ply carpets, 87½c., and all-wool 3-grains at 40c. and 50c. per yard; floor oil-cloths at 31c., 40c., and 50c. Rugs, druggets, window-shades, door-mats, table and piano covers, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, whose views and practice have produced so great an improvement in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma, within a few years, can now be consulted personally, in connection with his associate, Dr. HENRY MELVILLE, at their office, No. 828 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mark this fact, attested by the first medical periodicals of Europe, that cases of confirmed dyspepsia, abandoned as hopeless by the faculty, yield to a short course of these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter under-garments for the million, men, women, and children, wholesale or retail, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depôt, corner Murray and Greenwich streets. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BRINGERS.
No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

LONG ISLAND.

Fair of Queens County Agricultural Society.

This annual festival, which occurred at Flushing the present week, was the most largely attended and most successful one ever held in the county, or on Long Island. Several persons who have attended exhibitions in different counties throughout the State, expressed the opinion that they had never seen so large a gathering at any county show. Much of the success which has always attended the Queens County Society has been due to the efficient and untiring labors of the long-time Secretary, JOHN HAROLD, Esq. The unusual success this year resulted from the active and enterprising character of the local Committee at Flushing, who took hold of the matter in season, with a determination to see the thing through in good shape. This Committee assumed the entire local expenses, amounting to some $800, which was raised by subscriptions among the citizens. The grounds were inclosed and well filled up with tents, horse track, stalls for animals, &c. The main tent, which was procured from Rochester, N. Y., covered an area of *ten thousand* square feet. Some persons opposed getting so large a tent, fearing it would show to disadvantage from being only partly filled, but in the end it proved to be too small, not only for the large display of agricultural, horticultural and manufactured products, but especially for the mass of crinoline expanded to wider proportions than ever) which sought entertainment and shelter under the canvas.

The inclosed grounds consisted of about ten acres, on a fine elevation, with a commanding view of Flushing village and bay and of Strattonport. The main entrance to the tent was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, including a sketch of the "Goddess of Plenty," executed by Mr. P. WINTER, Professor at FAIRCHILD'S Institute, and the Scripture motto, prettily wrought in evergreens, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty." The inside of the large tent, the tent-poles, aisles, speakers' stand, &c., were ornamented with wreaths, arches, curves, &c., made up of a profusion of flowers, evergreens and various plants. In front of the speakers' stand hung a well-executed portrait of Governor KING, who, by the way, was present, as usual, both as a general active participant in the exercises, and as an exhibitor of agricultural and horticultural products. We could not observe that his Gubernatorial honors and official residence at the capital have in the least diminished the interest we have always seen exhibited by him in the rural improvements and festivities of his home county. Within the tent we noticed a large collection of huge melons, pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, beets and other roots, with the usual display of all sorts of vegetables, grains, &c. A specimen of corn, the ears of which had 22 rows of kernels, and were so high up on the stalks as to require the assistance of a hook and ladder company at gathering time, showed not only the capabilities of some of the "wild land" in Flushing, but also that the producer was as successful in growing "tall corn" in the country as he has hitherto been in setting canvas on the tallest masts in our City harbor. This, like many other soil-products at this exhibition, was a capital illustration of the incorrectness of the slurs of the County *versus* the "City farmers."

To the Committee on Floral Decorations, whereof Dr. JOSEPH H. VEDDER was Chairman, and particularly to the ladies of Flushing, especial praise was due for the tastefully-arranged and extensive display of flowers and plants. Mr. GABRIEL WINTER contributed a floral temple, the gem of the occasion. The pupils of the Flushing and White Stone Public Schools exhibited some creditable specimens of their proficiency in the use of the pencil and brush. The bakers gave an earnest of what they could do for the people, as respects the staff of life, and the more tasteful things needed for weddings and other festive occasions. Mr. POPPENHAUSEN, of Strattonport, displayed a large variety of articles, showing the capabilities of India-rubber. Sewing-machines in operation opened the way for several extra bills in that line, to the decided benefit of sundry households. But we cannot enumerate the thousand and one articles of manufactured and household products on exhibition. Everybody seemed pleased with what they saw, with each other, and with themselves. The multitudes that flocked in from every part of the county, together with long trains of visitors from this City and Brooklyn, told well upon the Society's receipts, which proved to be many hundreds of dollars larger than ever before.

Outside of the tent was a fair display of animals and agricultural implements, though the chief point of attraction was the track, one-quarter mile in circumference, where the numerous horses were constantly showing off their good qualities, and not a few of which are hard to beat for speed and bottom. The well-known and excellent horses of SIMON R. BOWNE, of Flushing, were well represented.

The annual address was delivered by the Hon. D. R. FLOYD JONES, the President of the Society, and was well received. Shelton's Brass Brand, of New-York City, was present and in large numbers, and added much to the pleasure of the occasion. At the close of the exercises, the whole assembly joined in singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c., accompanied by the Band. This was done with effect. The several officers, committees, speakers, &c., were loudly cheered, and the concourse slowly and unwillingly dispersed, each one saying to his neighbor, "what a splendid time we have had."

Brooklyn Items.

A MOTHER SHOT BY HER SON.—A respectable colored woman named MARY ANN GREEN, residing at No. 113 Ewen-street, Eastern District, was almost instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by a shot from a pistol in the hands of her son, about ten years old. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when the following facts were elicited. The deceased directed a woman in the family to discharge a revolver, which had been in the house some time, and stated that she was about to sell it. The woman took the pistol into the yard as directed, and snapped it, but only one barrel was discharged. She returned to the house, and laid the pistol on a table, and went to another room for fresh caps so that she could discharge the other barrels. No one was in the room at the time, but it seems the mother and son during her absence entered the room, when the son took the pistol up, and it is supposed, in a playful manner aimed it at his mother, supposing that it was not loaded, and pulled the trigger, when one of the caps exploded. The ball entered the left side of deceased. Just at this moment the woman who had been directed to discharge the pistol came in, and caught MRS. GREEN as she was falling. The jury rendered a verdict exculpating the boy from blame.

NO QUORUM.—Another meeting of the Common Council was called for last night, but, as usual, a quorum of members could not be obtained. The special object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of changing the contract for water, so as to have a conduit below Baisley's Pond, instead of an open canal. The contractors propose to make the change for $135,000. The opponents of the measure say that the price asked is too much. But it will, in reality, cost no more to build the conduit than the canal, when all the difficulties of constructing such a canal as is called for by the contract in such a soil is considered.

The regular meeting of the Board will be held Monday evening next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy named PATRICK FINLEY, while sitting on a fence in Bedford-street, Thursday, witnessing a game of ball, slipped off, and in doing so several splinters from the rail ran into his leg, inflicting such injuries that it is feared he will lose the use of the leg.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—A boy, 3 years old, was accidentally drowned in a cistern, at No. 229 Hudson-avenue, yesterday. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

NOMINATIONS.—The Bradley wing of the Democracy have made the following nominations: In the First Assembly District, Ex-Alderman MULCAHEY; Third District, J. FRANCIS WATSON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Commissioners of the Western District, at a meeting held Thursday evening, disbanded Bucket Company No. 1 and reorganized it as Crystal Hose Company No. 4.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 24.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89	50	M.S.&N.Ind.RR.	30 23½
2,000	do	90¾	10	do	23½
6,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	94¾	100	do	24
2,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	100	do	30 23½
3,000	Missouri State 6s	94¾	300	do	60 23½
1,000	Illinois Int. Bs. '60	86¾	550	do	23½
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	98	300	do	23
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90¾	100	do	30 23½
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	55	200	do	30 23
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	70¾	600	do	60 23
4,000	H. R. R. R. 3d M.	70	100	Ill. Central R.R.	77¾
8,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	91¾	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52¾
5,000	do	60 90¾	150	do	51
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	26	50	do	30 51
5,000	do	25⅞	50	do	60 50½
4,000	do	25⅝	100	do	30 51
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	102¾	100	do	60 51½
25	Nassau Bank	96	125	do	51½
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97⅝	50	do	60 51¾
5	do	97¾	139	M.S.& N.L.Guar'd	43¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	100 77¾	150	do	43¾
800	do	83 77⅞	150	do	60 43¾
25	do	83 78	50	do	30 43¾
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	102	1425	Panama Railroad	115
10	do	101¾	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. RR	90
20	do	101	200	Gal. & Chic. RR.	60 81½
50	do	100½	150	do	60 82¾
28	do	100¾	150	do	82½
168	do	100	50	do	82
200	do	10 100¾	50	do	30 81¾
20	do	99	10	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	32½
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	½	200	do	32⅝
250	Erie R. R.	17	500	do	32
200	do	30 17	300	do	30 81½
300	do	60 17	100	do	30 82
150	do	60 16¾	100	do	60 82
225	do	17	50	Chi. & R. I. R	65¾
100	Hudson River R.R.	27	50	do	60 65¾
100	Reading R. R	46¾	1650	do	65
100	do	46¾	250	do	60 66
30	Mil. & Miss. R.	15¾	75	La C. & Mil. R	3
25	do	15¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mis. St. 6s	84¾	50	M. S. & N. I. g. s.	83
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	25½	200	Erie Railroad	17
2,000	do	25⅝	150	Ind. Riv. R.R	27
5,000	do	25⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	23½
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	99¾	300	do	23
10	do	99⅞	200	do	30 23
20	do	99¾	250	do	60 22
150	do	99	100	do	22⅞
50	do	10 99	125	Panama Railroad	115
50	do	15 99	100	do	30 114½
450	Reading R. R	47	12	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	82¾
200	do	30 46¾	200	do	82
100	do	60 46¾	100	Harlem Railroad	10¾
250	do	46¾	400	Clev. & Tol. RR.	31¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R.	103	650	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R	65
100	do	77¾	100	do	60 64¾
50	do	15 77¾	150	do	60 64¾
250	do	77¾	100	Michigan C. R.	60 51
50	do	30 77⅝	100	do	50½
50	do	10 77¾	50	do	30 50¾
100	do	30 77¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, int. ad	82¼	5	Bank of Commerce 101¾
$5,000	D.L.W.R. 7s, 1 a.	75½	20	Chatham Bank 65
$3,000	T.W. Wis. 8s, 1 a.	35	10	American Ex. Bk. 110
$2,000	Tenn. & Va. 6s, fit	73¼	5	Humboldt F. I. Co. 9½
10	comp. Fox & W. I. C.	80	10	Goodhue F. I. Co. 92
25	Citizens' Bank	99	5	Indemnity F. I. Co. 91
10	Continental Bank	97¼	10	Pacific Mail S. Co. 102
10	National Bank	110¼	10	Artic F. I. Co. 3

FRIDAY, Sept. 24—P. M.

In Money negotiations the business of the day is light. The terms, on temporary loan, are quite as easy as at any time through the past Summer, and the same remark applies to first-class 30@60 days bills. The accumulation of capital in the great cities, awaiting the full restoration of trade and speculation, is still in advance of the signs of improvement shown in particular departments of business. The rates are 3@4 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, 3½@5 ₱ cent. on short bills, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. on bills running into next season. The screw steamer sailing for England to-morrow will carry out a light mail. The Exchanges are 109¼@110 on London; 5.12½ on Paris. There is a demand for Southern funds, sight and short date bills, in anticipation of the Cotton season, and Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. advertise to buy on Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, on favorable terms.

There was a fair measure of business at the Stock Exchange this forenoon, though at irregular prices. The recent heavy decline in Rock Island Shares continues to be a damper upon the Share-list, although when this stock touched 65 ₱ cent, it brought forward some large cash buyers. In the afternoon a further concession of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. was made, on sellers' options 30@60 days. In reference to the two New-York Railway stocks, the prolonged conferences at the St. Nicholas Hotel between the four trunk lines are employed by sellers against an immediate improvement. This Convention we understand to have fully adjusted the passenger schedule, and on the freight schedule there is no remaining conflict of opinion between the Erie and Central Delegates. The session to-day is said to have been devoted to reconciling certain alterations in the freight schedule proposed by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore delegates. This will probably be satisfactorily accomplished before the final adjournment. The cash certificates of New-York Central, which are not abundant on the Street, brought 77¾@78 at the early Board to-day. In the afternoon, the sellers for the *Bear* account offered time contracts down to 77½ ₱ cent., which reduced the cash sales to 77⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. Erie was steady at about 17 ₱ cent. Besides the low sales of Rock Island, among the Western shares, Michigan Central was sold down to 50¾ ₱ cent.; making the whole decline within a few days about 5 ₱ cent. The sellers are understood to move on the recent opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee line, which work, connecting with Lake navigation at Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan, and passing from Detroit within 30 to 50 miles of the Central Road, is construed as a rival of the old line of travel. We know of no other cause to affect the stock. The Directors, we understand, are not without hope of receiving their dividends in January, first at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and then at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Active calls of Michigan Southern were made at 23@23⅜ ₱ cent., closing 22⅞, in sympathy with the weakness in the other two Western Roads referred to. A disposition was also manifested to sell Galena and Chicago at 82 ₱ cent., though the amount of this stock on the Street is too limited, and one other 4 ₱ cent. dividend in February too well assured, to authorize free operations on time. In Reading, the supply of cash stock was made easier, a day or two since, by one or more large private sales, and the price has declined from 48@48¼ ₱ cent. early in the week to 47@46¾ ₱ cent. this afternoon, the Philadelphians being buyers again and withdrawing part of the cash certificates on this market. The new buyers of Panama, who are unquestionably strong parties, took about 1,500 shares at the advance of yesterday, 115 ₱ cent. The sellers' options, a few hundred shares, were at 114½ ₱ cent. The reaction in Pacific Mail continued, and the list of sales denotes a difference of 3 ₱ cent. from the opening price of 102 ₱ cent. The lowest price touched was 99, from which there was a final recovery to 99½@99¾ ₱ cent. The *shorts* in the stock have discovered that a leading Director, some days ago, realized on part of his stock at 92½ ₱ cent. The fair presumption would be that he made a good profit at this rate, and could afford to sell—not that he or his colleagues have lost confidence in the profitable working of the line. In State Stocks the business was unimportant. A few retail sales were made of Tennessee's at 90@90⅜, Memphis 84⅜@84½, and Virginia's 93 ₱ cent. The new Federal loan was a little better, sales 103¼ ₱ cent. The Bonds of the prominent Railroads usually dealt in at the Board were steady. Illinois Central Construction Bonds 91½ ₱ cent. each. This Company have declared a Scrip dividend to the shareholders of 5 ₱ cent., to represent $375,000 of the Construction and Free-land Bonds canceled with the proceeds of the Land sales. Although this scrip carries no interest at present, it is, in one sense, a guaranty to the extent of 5 ₱ cent. against the future assessment of the shares. In other words, if the scrip is written off on the shares, the future assessments, cash, all told, cannot exceed $55 instead of $40.

The October interest on the 10 ₱ cents. of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company will be paid at the office of the Company in this City.

We are requested to state that the preliminary meeting of the New-York ship-masters was held to-day on board the clipper *Dreadnought* in favor of remonstrating against the practice at Albany of appointing inexperienced landsmen to the offices of Harbor-master, Port-wardens, &c.

Mr. L. M. MEEKER, of the house of HOFFMAN TEN BROEK, has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

The following is the last weekly return, to Saturday, Sept. 18, of the Banking movement at New-Orleans:

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port.	$1,388,676	$1,396,202	$1,751,079
Thrown on market.	1,475,251	836,367	1,794,645
Since Jan. 1.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port.	$77,013,587	$80,972,896	$46,473,436
Thrown on market.	76,542,913	77,715,455	53,891,672

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,923	$581,232	173	$46,341	132	$106,250
Man. of Cotton	1,468	326,064	127	27,872	130	28,384
Man. of Silk	579	416,964	22	19,345	46	25,445
Man. of Flax	707	170,684	1,102	41,051	132	23,550
Miscellaneous	236	87,884	71	19,039	42	15,791
Total	4,913	$1,593,828	1,515	$156,251	672	$199,417
		156,251				1,593,828
Total Entered		$1,751,079	Total Marketed			$1,791,645

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants dull and unsettled in price:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying. Per Acre.	Selling. Per Acre.
160 acre warrants	$6	90
120 acre warrants	76	80
80 acre warrants	$6	90
40 acre warrants	105	110

Meeting of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company's Creditors and Bondholders.

At a meeting of the Creditors and Bondholders of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, held by previous notice at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 24, 1858, ABRAM S. HEWITT was chosen Chairman, and JOHN KENNEDY was appointed Secretary.

After free interchange of sentiments, the following preamble and resolution were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The plan submitted by the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company to the Bondholders and Creditors of said Company on the 12th day of July, 1858, was acceded to by a majority of the said Bondholders and Creditors on the 24 day of September, 1858, with a condition that the stock to be issued in exchange for bonds and floating debt, under said plan, should be of a preferred character; and,

Whereas, On investigation, it appears that no stock conferring a preference can be legally issued by said Company; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Bondholders and Creditors present, do hereby agree to accept of said plan as proposed by the Board of Directors of the said 12th day of July, 1858, and we do recommend to the Bondholders and Creditors not present that they join us in such acceptance, provided each creditor may, at his option, take an equal amount of land scrip in lieu of any or all the full-paid stock to which he would have been entitled under the plan proposed by the Directors.

Latest Foreign Commercial News.

[Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, Sept. 10.

Cotton opened steadily this morning, and although there was subsequently a little flatness, the market was again firm at the close. The first business were at 97@97⅜, from which, owing to the Government broker not having made the daily purchase, which has been customary for some time past, a decline took place to 96¾@97. Ultimately, however, the prices were fully fo money, and 97⅛ for the account. The continued speculation in foreign stocks has been a feature recently in the new Turkish loan, which is now at ½@⅝ premium. A further sum of £4,000, in Russian gold, has been taken out of the Bank this morning, but the supply is still ample in the open market at 2⅝@2¾. The monthly return of the Bank of France, just published, again shows extraordinary features. The stock of bullion has experienced an increase of £1,320,000, and the total held has reached the unprecedented sum of nearly £24,000,000. In the share market generally there has been no particular alteration. Atlantic Telegraph remains at £400@£510. Red Seas, ½ to ¾ premium. The gold from New-York by the *City of Washington* to-day is £18,000. The *Teviot* also has arrived from Alexandria with the heavy portion of the Australian mail and £51,900 in gold.

Of the Money market, and the transactions in American Securities, SATTERTHWAITE says: "Our Money market continues very easy, the best bills being discounted ¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank rate; this ease of Money, and the absence of any political difficulties, has imparted increased firmness to our Stock market generally. Consols are firm at 97 for money, and 97¼ for account. The tone of the market for American Securities is also better, more disposition being shown on the part of investors to make purch

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2190. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

Object of Sir William G. Ouseley's Mission.

Treaty Between Great Britain and Nicaragua.

The Isthmus Under British Protection—Its Neutrality Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

We are enabled at last to understand the cause of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S prolonged residence in Washington, while holding the title of "Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Republic of Central America." Sir WILLIAM originally selected Washington as his head-quarters, in order to make himself perfectly familiar with all the shoals and quicksands of the Central-American imbroglio. That done, his duty was to watch the movements of the American Government, and secure a treaty from Nicaragua as comprehensive as any that we might negotiate. So far Sir WILLIAM has been very successful in his diplomacy, and the following is the draft of a treaty which he, with the assistance of Señors MOLINA and JEREZ, has drawn up. This draft was dispatched to the Foreign Office last June, and was sent back to this country by the *Persia*. It has been approved by the British Government, and will certainly be ratified by Nicaragua. Sir WILLIAM is now waiting in New-York for the arrival of a British war-steamer to convey him to San Juan. He goes out to complete the treaty. He will then negotiate a similar one with the other Central-American States. The following is the Convention:

DRAFT. AUGUST, 1858.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Nicaragua, being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them, and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Republics of Central America;

And His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland recognizes the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Nicaragua. Consequently, there shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between Her Brittanic Majesty and the Republic of Nicaragua, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their subjects and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The two high contracting parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country; and shall enjoy all the rights privileges, and exemptions, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.

The ships of war and post-office packets of each contracting party respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers, and places within the territories of the other, to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively.

The high contracting parties further engage that neither will grant any favor to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other contracting party.

ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the ships, subjects, and citizens of each shall enjoy, in the dominions and territories of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels, and as native subjects and citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

The contracting parties likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the British dominions in British vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Nicaragua in its own vessels, may be also imported in British vessels; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or reëxported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or reëxported in the vessels of the other country: and that the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or reëxportation be made in British vessels, or in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Nicaragua of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the British dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the two contracting parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two contracting parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles are, to their full extent, applicable to British vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of Nicaragua, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic and their cargoes arriving in British ports, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on the said vessels or upon their cargoes, whether such cargoes shall consist of native or of foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE VIII.

All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of the Republic of Nicaragua, are to be deemed vessels of that Republic, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and vessels of Nicaragua respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other subjects or citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside or are conducting their business, and to be subject to the laws of that country.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and all favor and protection shall be given to them for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE XI.

If any ship-of-war or merchant-vessel of either of the high contracting parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized agents; and if there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ships or parts of ships, furniture, appurtenances, goods, and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British Consul or Vice-Consul, or to the Consul or Vice-Consul of the Republic of Nicaragua, in whose district the wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him; and upon payment by such Consul, Vice-Consul, owners, or agents, of only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and of the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The charge for such salvage or other expenses shall be made and settled immediately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same as may exist in the respective countries. The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; in which case they shall be liable only to the same duties as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects and citizens of either of the two contracting parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession, *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects or citizen of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof; British subjects from the territory of Nicaragua, and Nicaraguan citizens from the British territory, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable.

ARTICLE XIII.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the subjects or citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the native subjects or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ, in the prosecution or defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XIV.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the two contracting parties dying without will or testament in the dominions or territories of the other contracting party, or in the absence of lawful heirs or representatives, the Consul-General, Consul or Acting Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, have the right to take possession and charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, giving immediate notice of the death to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE XV.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary or extraordinary charges, requisitions or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the high contracting parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in, its service, any subjects or citizens of the other party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other party; but that, on the contrary, each of the contracting parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other party so to do.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew of any merchant-vessel of either contracting party shall desert from such vessel within any port in the territory of the other party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and any person protecting or harboring such deserters shall be liable to punishment.

ARTICLE XVII.

British subjects residing in the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua shall enjoy the most perfect and entire liberty of conscience, without being annoyed, molested, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to Divine worship, and the respect due to the laws of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury British subjects who may die in the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise or upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of Nicaragua shall enjoy within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws of those dominions.

ARTICLE XVIII.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two high contracting parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of Companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered or detained.

ARTICLE XIX.

It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two high contracting parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities, are or shall be granted there to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XX.

The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the territories of that republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both parties, and their respective subjects and citizens; the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same; and, generally, the Republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, which are or may be granted to, or allowed to be enjoyed by, the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XXI.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to extend her protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. Her Britannic Majesty also agrees to employ her influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports, no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of Great Britain, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to subjects of Great Britain, or of any other country, intended *bona fide* for transit across the said route of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty to carry troops and munitions of war, in her own vessels, or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them, without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation, on any of the said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain, or of the subjects or citizens of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the Republic of Nicaragua recognizes the right of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain to enter in to contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of Great Britain along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said Republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right, to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight, except any messenger deputed by the British Post-Office in charge of mails.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this for any cause whatever, her Britannic Majesty may, after notice to the Government of Nicaragua, or to the Minister thereof at London or Paris, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is understood, however, that Her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if Her Britannic Majesty should deem that the persons or Company undertaking or managing the same, adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this Treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by Her Britannic Majesty, without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XXIV.

And it is further understood and agreed that, in any grant or contract which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred to, or any of them, the rights and privileges granted by this Convention to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grant or contract now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of Her Britannic Majesty stipulated in Article XXI of this Treaty, shall be held inoperative and void, until the holders of such grant or contarct shall recognize the concessions made in this Treaty to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects with respect to such interoceanic routes, or any of them, and shall agree to observe, and be governed by, those concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grant or contract; after which recognition and agreement, the said guarantee and protection shall be in full force; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XXV.

After ten years from the completion of a canal, railroad, or any other route of communication, through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, no Company which may have constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends, or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent. per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders, from tolls collected thereupon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent. per annum.

ARTICLE XXVI.

It is understood that nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to affect the claim of the Government and citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica to a free passage by the San Juan River, for their persons and property, to and from the ocean.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The present treaty shall remain in force for the term of seven years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if neither party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same, twelve months before the expiration of the seven years stipulated above, the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said seven years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The present Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at ——, as soon as possible, within —— from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at ——.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs in Kansas—More Trouble Anticipated in Utah—The Governorship of Washington Territory—The Next Presidency, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

Official advices were received yesterday from Governor DENVER of Kansas, giving a detailed account of the condition of Indian matters in that Territory. He makes no mention of an intention to resign his present office, nor has he expressed a wish to resume the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs here. It is understood, however, that should he desire to return, Colonel MIX, the present efficient head of that bureau, will cheerfully vacate in his favor. When Gov. D. first left for the West, it was with the understanding that he should be absent only about six weeks; yet, at the urgent solicitation of the President and Cabinet, he consented to assume the responsibilities of the Executive office in Kansas, and try his hand where others had so lamentably failed. By his wisdom, firmness and prudence, he has triumphed, and to-day he is perhaps the most popular man in the Territory.

Advices from Utah are not very flattering, and Mr. BUCHANAN has serious apprehensions as to the result of the policy pursued by Governor CUMMING. It is understood by the Administration that the civil officers of the Territory are divided among themselves as to the proper course to be followed. Governor CUMMING, with the Secretary of State, and FORNEY, the Indian Agent, favors a moderate conciliatory policy, while Chief Justice ECKELS and the United States Attorney, wish to hold the Mormons to strict accountability in all matters whatever. The Army officers side with Judge ECKELS, but at the request of Governor CUMMING, General JOHNSTON has enforced the most rigid discipline, and not a soldier is permitted to approach within eighteen miles of Salt Lake City. Thus stands the dispute between the Federal Officers of the Gentiles, while the Mormon Chief boasts that his people have the finest country on earth, and that Utah will be the first nation in a few years. The President is not by any means pleased with the prospect.

It is rumored that Governor MCMULLEN will not return to Washington Territory, but will be superseded by a new appointment.

The opinion prevails here that the "Atlantic Cable" is in a bad way, and I ascertain that several of the more prominent members of the President's Cabinet have no sympathy whatever with the enterprise. Secretary CASS is decidedly of the opinion that there is something else in the world beside Atlantic telegraphs.

The Opposition are beginning to discuss freely the subject of a nomination for the Presidency—and I learn that a self-constituted Central Committee, at this point, is conducting an extensive correspondence with all parts of the country, aiming at the nomination of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia. CRITTENDEN, the Committee says, declines, and Senator BELL, of Tennessee, is too old fogy. BOTTS, it is contended, is the man to lead the Opposition forces to victory. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Commander SWARTOUT has been ordered to relieve Commander TAYLOR in command of the New-York rendezvous, on the 26th October.

Commander BRADFORD has been appoin ed Light-House Inspector of the Third District, vice BELL detached at his own request.

Lieutenant BOUDINOT has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and Lieutenant SINCLAIR ordered to ordnance duty at the same place.

The following, who passed examination as Assistant-Engineers, have been warranted for service: Winfield S. Thompson, Edward B. Latch, George D. Lening, Edward L. Deck, Chas. E. Devalen, Robert N. Copeland and Wm. H. Gladding.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. De Sauty's Explanations—Condition of the Cable, &c.

The following dispatches were received on Saturday afternoon, by the parties to whom they are addressed.

MR. DE SAUTY TO THE DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sept. 25.

PETER COOPER, C. W. FIELD, W. G. HUNT AND E. M. ARCHIBALD, New-York.

I have not the least wish to withhold particulars as to the working of the cable, and until I have communicated with head-quarters and ascertained the directions of the Manager of the Company, I will send a daily report of proceedings. We were not working to-day, but receiving occasionally from Valentia some weak reversals of the current, which when received are unintelligible. C. V. DE SAUTY.

MR. DE SAUTY TO MR. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 25.

C. W. FIELD, New-York:

Your message received. The day before yesterday commenced receiving current from Valentia, and was in hope that I should be at work again soon after. So I informed Mr. MACKAY. Then the current failed. This will explain the discrepancy between his and my messages. C. V. DE SAUTY.

The Case of the Captured Slaver.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The case of TOWNSEND, the alleged captain of the slave brig *Echo*, was called up again to-day before Commissioner LORING, and the following witnesses were examined: Lieutenant MAFFITT, Commander; Lieutenant J. E. BRADFORD, Lieutenant CHARLES C. CARPENTER; Dr. J. M. BROWN, Surgeon; LEONARD G. GUNNELL, Captain's Clerk; EDWARD G. WILLIAMS, Second Lieutenant, and ALEXANDER F. CROSSMAN Sailing-master—all of the '*Dolphin*. The testimony was mainly a description of the capture of the *Echo* on the coast of Cuba, which has already been published. Lieutenant BRADFORD, who first boarded the alleged slaver, could not identify TOWNSEND as the Captain, it being dark at the time. The morning after he claimed to be simply a passenger, which character he has since continued to assume. The further hearing was then postponed until Tuesday. The question of jurisdiction is the main one involved in the present examination.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The Republicans in the Tenth Congressional District, in Convention at Palmer yesterday, nominated on the fifteenth ballot CHAS. DELANO. On the first ballot, Dr. CHAFFEE, the present member, had 52 votes, and DELANO 3 Mr. DELANO accepted the nomination. He is a lawyer, 37 years of age, and for several years has occupied the office of Treasurer of Hampshire County.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nomination.

WILKESBARRE, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The Democrats of the Twelfth District nominated, after a severe struggle, JOHN MCREYNOLDS for Congress.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 24.

The deaths by yellow fever yesterday were 76.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 13, a large decrease as compared with previous days.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

The *True Delta*, of the 22d, advises citizens visiting the North, and strangers, to postpone coming to New-Orleans for the present.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The steamer *North American* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning. She took out 151 passengers.

No News of the Prince Albert.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

The order of the Agent of the New-York Associated Press, for the opening of the line to Halifax this (Sunday) evening was unfortunately not received ere until the line had closed on Saturday evening. We are consequently not in communication with Halifax to-night, and unable to obtain the *Prince Albert's* news, should she have reached that port. The lines east of Bangor, Me., do no t open on Sundays, unless specially instructed to do so.

STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA PROBABLY BURNT AT SEA.

Uncertain Fate of Nearly Six Hundred Persons.

Arrival of the Arabian at Halifax with Later News.

THE AUSTRIA'S PASSENGERS.

The bark *Arabian*, which fell in with the burning steamer on the 15th inst., and whose arrival has been so anxiously looked for with the expectation that she would bring more definite news of the lost steamer, reached Halifax on Saturday morning. Captain SHAW now gives some further particulars of the appearance of the burning steamer, which leaves scarcely a shade of a doubt that she was the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, from Hamburg and Southampton.

According to the English papers which have come to hand, the *Austria* left Hamburg on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th inst., with 460 passengers, so that she must have received 40 passengers at Southampton. Her crew consisted of about 100 persons, making the whole number on board not far short of six hundred souls.

The following dispatch was received by Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., on Saturday:

"HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Captain SHAW, of the bark *Arabian*, which arrived this morning, reports that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., he fell in with an iron screw-steamer on fire, apparently of twelve hundred tons. She had a gilt crown eagle head and a straight stem, head raked well forward, and her bottom had red paint on. Her upper works were destroyed, and the wood work above and below was all consumed. Her masts were gone and her sides were falling in. The funnel was lying on the starboard side, but its color could not be told. The *Arabian* passed round the stern of the steamer, but no name was distinguishable. She is supposed to have been burning forty-eight hours. The *Arabian* sighted a brig four miles to leeward. Could not descry boats or signs of sufferers in the distance."

The *Austria*, as has already been stated, had a red bottom, and her head was ornamented with a double-headed eagle crowned. She is about 1,700 tons burthen, but with all her upper works destroyed she would appear much smaller. These facts, taken in connection with the mysterious absence of the *Austria*, now nearly ten days over-due, is conclusive to almost every mind as to the identity of the lost steamer. Being seen in the direct track of vessels bound to and from Europe, there is strong hope expressed that her precious burthen of nearly 600 souls have been rescued by some passing vessel, or perhaps by the steamer *Alps*, which must have passed near her at the time of the disaster, provided, as Captain SHAW supposes, the steamer had been two days and nights burning when discovered by him. The facts that there was no one on board of her at the time, and no boats seen in the vicinity, are not conclusive as to the safety of the passengers, since it would be impossible for human beings to live on board an *iron* steamer that had been burning 48 hours; and if compelled to escape by the boats, two days in a heavy blow would be sufficient to carry them far away from the vessel. It is considered not improbable that a portion of her passengers may arrive at any moment, at this port, even before any positive intelligence is received from Europe concerning their fate. Intense anxiety is felt in this City and in Philadelphia among the friends and acquaintances of those who are known to have been on board,

Following is a list of the *Austria's* Cabin passengers from Hamburg:

Herm Sondheim, wife and five children, New-York.
Miss Bridget Loughlin, New-York.
Carl Nettman, New-York.
T. Eisfeld, New-York.
Mrs. Julie Ebbinghaus and daughter, New-York.
A. Weissenborn, New-York.
A. E. Wiedmann, New-York.
E. Weisker, New-York.
Mrs. Sophie Jegel and child, New-York.
A. M. Starmunt, New-York.
W. Rosenthal, wife and five children, New-York.
Miss Lena Meyer, New-York.
Miss Minna Smith, New-York.
Th. Glaubensklee, New-York.
Jos. Hope, New-York.
Ed. Adelsdorfer, New-York.
Ed. Bogel, New-York.
Julius Busch, New-York.
S. Kititaff, Minden.
J. Bogel and wife, New-Orleans.
Mrs. Emilie Vezin and three children, Philadelphia.
Hermann Thorbecke, Philadelphia.
Miss Therese Van Mengershausen, Arnsberg.
Mrs. Anna Paypers and three children, St. Louis.
Miss Maria Herken, St. Louis.
Gustav Kohn, Konigsberg.
Jacob Friendly and wife, Wittelsdorf.
Wilh. Stachel, Cincinnati.
Miss Hedwig Dormitzer, Hamburg.
F. Gorrissen and wife, Hamburg.
Miss Caroline Howitz, Copenhagen.
Miss Helene Wulf, Copenhagen.
Fr. Bartels, San Francisco.
C. D. Trott, Zanzibar.
J. B. Massury, Zanzibar.
R. V. Durfeldt, Dresden.
Ad. Hermann, wife and seven children, Igelo.

THEODORE EISFELD has been a resident in America about ten years. He has been well known as a leader of the harmonic concerts, as a popular composer, and a musical celebrity of this City. In his private life he is beloved by "troops of friends."

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD went out to Germany on a visit to his relatives about three months ago—just after the great musical festival held in Jones' Woods, at which he was the leader. Mr. EISFELD stated in his last letter to his friends here, which was written four weeks since, that he should return in the *Austria*. His acquaintances in the City, as may well be supposed, are in great anxiety as to his fate, and speak of him as being ill-calculated, from his nervous temperament and not over-strong physical powers, to pass safely through such scenes as were likely to have attended the catastrophe.

HERMANN SONDHEIM, who, with his wife and five children, was on board, is a large importer of German goods at No. 113 Liberty-street. He had been on a visit with his family to his relatives in Germany, and also on business for the purchase of goods. His friends, who live in West Twentieth-street, express confident hopes that they have been rescued and are safe; but they are, of course, very anxious.

W. ROSENTHAL, importer of fancy goods, at No. 109 Liberty-street, also had his wife and five children with him on board the *Austria*. He has his residence in Europe, but was returning with his family to spend the Winter in New-York.

The next largest family among the cabin passengers was Mr. AD. HERMANN, of Igelo, who was emigrating to this country with his wife and seven children.

These three families make up an aggregate of twenty-three persons. There were also some fifteen other persons hailing from New-York, two from Philadelphia, two from St. Louis, and one from New-Orleans.

A Card from Dr. Francis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much surprised to see in the columns of your paper a statement to the effect that, through "the untrustworthiness" of my agent I had lost $67.000. The assertion is entirely false. I request that you will insert the above correction.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, No. 1 Bond-street,

The Pike's Peak Gold Excitement.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette*, of the 18th, says: "Yesterday $10,000 in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in $6,000 as the result of a few week's work. A small boy had $1,000, which he says 'he dug down and found,' and the little fellow says 'he can get all he wants.'

These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for Winter provisions. A Mr. JONES, an old mountaineer, expended $1,000 of the shining dust in Independence last week, for his return outfit. Mr. JONES is well known in this vicinity, and being an old Californian, his statement that the Kansas mines are far ahead of those of California must be believed."

Some specimens of this gold have already reached this city. Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. COOK, of the firm of COOK & MATTHEWS, of this city, exhibited to us a fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. COOK'S brother. It is a ragged lump worth about $40, and contains a few lumps of quartz.

We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in the West. The presence of large quantities of the precious material in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides; and, during the coming Winter, thousands of adventurers from the Western States will be pouring along the head waters of the Arkansas River. Already several companies have started from this city. By next Spring the rush will be immense from all parts of the Union.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 239, 965, 969, 971, 975, 1005, 1007, 1009. *Part II*—722, 842, 844, 846, 848, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 864, 870, 872, 874, 878, 882, 36, 408, 446, 522.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—Nos. 17 to 22, 25 to 29, 33 to 35, 37 to 39, 52, 40, 198.

SUPREME COURT.—Sept. 25.

Before Judge Davies.

The British Embezzlement Case.—The argument on the motion to discharge Elliott from arrest was concluded this morning, and the papers submitted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Sept. 25.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fourth-avenue Steam Question.—The late injunction against the Board of Councilmen, restraining their action in rescinding the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-s reet, came up for a hearing before Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, this morning. A number of affidavits of property owners on Fourth-avenue were read. The case is still on.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Saturday was sentence day for the September term in this Court. The room was crowded with the friends of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, whose sentence was the chief feature of the occasion. The "fancy" were present in crowds. Many Aldermen were also there

The first culprit called up for sentence was MULLIGAN, who had pleaded guilty to a felonious assault and battery on Colonel HIRAM A. WEBB, of San Francisco at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, on the 21s June. The assault, as will be remembered, was o the most flagrant kind. The following affidavit explains the nature of the attack more definitely than has yet been published:

In the case of the People of New-York vs. William Mulligan.—HIRAM A. WEBB being duly cautioned and sworn, deposes and says:

On the evening of the 21st of June last I was violently assaulted at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York, by William Mulligan; I was standing at the entrance of the office of said hotel; Mulligan stepped up to me, and said, "Is your name Webb?" I replied "Yes;" "Well," said he, "you was Captain of one of the companies of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, that banished me from the country:" he then struck me three or four violent blows on the forehead with his fists, knocking me down while down he kicked me on the head; after regaining my feet, I put my hands to my pocket for a handkerchief to wipe the blood which was running down my head and face. He came up to me again, and said: "Damn you, WEBB, are you armed?" I replied, "No." "Then, damn you, take that." This remark was immediately followed by another blow from him in my face. Mr. Warren Leland then interfered and took him away from me. Two police officers were standing on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, who refused to arrest Mulligan without a warrant. I then went before the Recorder, who issued a warrant, and Mulligan was arrested that night.

(Signed) HIRAM A. WEBB.

Ex-Judge A.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Atlantic Cable—Railway Projects—State of Government in Algeria—Pam at Paris—His Interviews with the Emperor—What do they point to?

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

A very general feeling of disappointment was occasioned here some days ago by the announcement that regular communications through the Oceanic Cable had been interrupted; and it is not too much to say that the eye of every reader of the daily Press throughout the Kingdom, has every morning since looked first in quest of further tidings on the subject. The cause of interruption is still unascertained, but the letter of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the original electrician of the Company, published on Tuesday last, points to the probability of some wound having been inflicted on the portion of the cable near the Irish shore, and informs the public that the likelihood of such injury, from the want of special protection hitherto neglected, was foreseen and foretold by him. The smallest lesion in the gutta-percha sheath, in which the copper rope is inclosed, if large enough to permit the water to come in contact with the metallic cord, would produce, as is well known, a leakage of the electric fluid. The amount of the loss of power so sustained is not supposed to be accurately measurable, even though the size of the rent were accurately known: and where all is conjecture nothing apparently remains but to proceed, however late, to investigate accurately the condition of the cable outwards from the Quay of Valentia, and to supply supplementarily that strong exterior guard which ought in all prudence to have been provided before. The certainty that the rope has been nowhere severed throughout its sinuous stretch beneath the ocean of 2,000 miles, keeps public hope simmering audibly. It is not to be disguised, however, that unless the present accident can be traced with precision to its cause and speedily repaired, it will have the effect, not indeed of deadening scientific faith in complete eventual victory, but of chilling and retarding the more sordid belief of capital in the prospects of profitable investments. Our Irish neighbors, with characteristic ardor, continue their course of festive celebrations of the great event of the 5th of August; and content themselves with laughing at all doubts or misgivings as to the practical realization of the glorious work. That is their way, and upon the whole, perhaps, not a bad one. But Mr. Bull and all his opulent connections are equally determined to take exactly the opposite sort of satisfaction out of the present mischance. The dearest privilege he has is the right of unlimited grumbling; and the present opportunity for its exercise is not to be resisted. Even on the day that he consents to subscribe a thousand pounds or two for the purpose of undertaking another oceanic line, "because he does not want to have the country beat," or because he thinks "it would be a devil of a shame to let the matter drop, now that it has gone so far," he declares that he has no great confidence that *he* will ever live to see the undertaking made to pay, and that everything is so jobbed and boggled now-a-days that he hardly knows what to say to it. Depend upon it he will stick to his fight with the elements all the same, as he has done a hundred times before; and as your people, made of the same indomitable stuff, are equally set upon the accomplishment of this noblest work of our time, it is idle to doubt of success, and it would be wrong to blame our mutual relatives—the Celts—for their sanguine confidence regarding it.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prospects of railway investment throughout Great Britain, there is still a certainty of money being abundant here during the Winter for purposes of speculation. Foreign railways, especially in India, are likely to attract large amounts of capital. There is no immediate prospect of expansion in any of our great staples of manufacture; and the surplus wealth of prosperity or accumulation is looking about in all directions, though still somewhat warily, for employment. The success of the Turkish loan just issued is a striking illustration of this state of things. Nobody of political judgment or information thinks well of the stability of Ottoman rule. The financial condition of the Porte would not be considered bad were it that of a civilized or firmly-rooted government. But the weight which a withered stem can support is measurable not by its specific gravity so much as by the progress in decay of the trunk and the rottenness of its spreading boughs. Since I wrote last, two incidents have become known confirmatory of the views I have before expressed on this topic. Under the influence of Russia, a port on the Adriatic called Antivari has been conceded, it is said, to the insurgent Montenegrins, by which these would-be vassals of the Czar will henceforth have a regular and legitimate means of intercourse over sea with the untiring plotters of St. Petersburg. Two years ago Austria would have demurred to this, and perchance prevented it; to-day her face is set once more in a northerly direction; and she is not disposed to do or say aught that will retard her coming reconciliation with Russia. The flame of insurrection has again burst forth in Candia. The Greeks now make demands of a representative assembly in the Island, and of an Envoy to represent their interests at Constantinople, who shall be elected by themselves. It is clear enough whither these things tend. Within thirty years the Morea, Algeria, Egypt, and several districts on the shores of the Black Sea, have been successively withdrawn from the Government of the Sultan. The conferences of Paris have now virtually added Moldavia and Wallachia to the list, by assuring to them elective Legislatures, which are in turn to elect the Hospodar, or head of the Executive. In each province. The nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, and a trifling annual tribute, are the only links that now remain to connect Roumania with the Moribund empire. If Candia succeeds in following so apt a precedent, another important step will have been taken in the expulsion of effete barbarism from Europe. Yet, in the face of all this, English capitalists are willing to lend £3,000,000 sterling to the pauperized Porte at six per cent.; proposals for several hundred thousand pounds beyond the amount required were actually sent in, and in the face of an immediate payment of the first instalment of 20 per cent., the quotation of the new stock was yesterday at a premium. It is to be hoped that while money is to be had in such abundance for the purpose of keeping anti-Christian fanaticism and social stagnation a little longer in existence in the East, means will not be wanting for perfecting the glorious mechanism by which the two greatest Christian commonwealths of the world are seeking to unite their moral strength in favor of enlightenment, liberty, and law.

The *Moniteur*, of the 3d inst., contains a remarkable report on the constitution of the civil government in Algeria, in which, among other things, a singular comparison is made between the efforts of French colonization in Africa and those of England and the United States in Asia and America. "In India the Government is employed in extending colonization by means of native chieftains; in the United States the establishment of Europeans takes place by the extermination or expulsion of the Indians. Nothing similar can be accomplished in Africa. Our difficulties are much greater. We have a warlike race to restrain and civilize, a population of emigrants to attract, a fusion of races to obtain a higher civilization. We are in the presence of an armed and vigorous nation, which must be extinguished by assimilation." The curious ignorance of what we and you have done elsewhere, and the total misconception of the means whereby new English and American communities have been planted, is only equaled by the inveteracy with which Imperialism clings to the original sin of its being—despotic centralization. With us, as with you, there is but one faith as regards healthful and vigorous colonization—the faith as it is in individual self-reliance and local self-rule. Every Anglo-Saxon colony worth naming of the Nineteenth Century has founded itself, not been founded by the prevision of a central bureau, or coddled into premature growth by capricious power. Prince NAPOLEON, by whom the report above quoted is signed, in his capacity of minister for the colonies, has commenced his administration by the abolition of the office of Governor of Algeria. The functions hitherto discharged by the Governor are henceforth to be performed by the minister sitting in Paris; and this alteration his Imperial Highness designates as an important measure in the direction of *de-centralization!* Of the merits or abuses of the vice-royalty of Algiers I do not profess to be able to form any opinion; but I think it is palpable that the break up of a local executive on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, and the transference of all its duties to the bureau of a Colonial minister on the banks of the Seine, is a long and direct stride in exactly the opposite direction to that which is pretended. Count DE MORNY, in his recent speech to the Council of the Puy de Dome, professed his anxiety to see a gradual extension of local powers and authorities sanctioned by law; and declared his conviction that France had industrially suffered much from over-centralization. And France has suffered still more, politically, therefrom. When M. DE TOCQUEVILLE visited the United States in 1833, he was painfully struck with the contrast presented by the constitution of society there and in France, and in his remarkable work on Democracy in America, he did not hesitate to record his desire that the politicians of his own country would learn, though late, to take a leaf out of your book of progress. But LOUIS PHILLIPPE and his advisers were as unwilling to relinquish any portion of the exorbitant power over the provinces with which the State had invested them, as is NAPOLEON III. The only party in France that has ever proposed, really and efficiently, to decentralize Government was that of the enlightened but unlucky Girondieurs, whose brief existence and deplorable fate has been so finely pictured by M. DE LAMARTINE.

There are few political men to be seen in London during the month of September. All aristocratic personages, of whatever degree, profess to like partridge shooting. It is part of the business of a country gentleman's life, and those who are even blind or lame affect to take an interest in the sports of the stubble field, and feel bound to invite their younger friends who can shoot to pay them an autumnal visit. In addition to this, there is grouse shooting and salmon fishing in Scotland and in Ireland, and deer stalking for the lordlier few. So the clubs are empty and Pall Mall is a desert. Stragglers passing through town drop in late in the day at Brookes' or the Travelers: a couple of deans, who feel anxious about the health of some dear old bishop, stumble against each other at the Athenæum; a post captain on the retired list is glad to dine *tête-à-tête* with a one-armed major, just returned from Lucknow, at the "Rag and Famish," as the Army and Navy is familiarly called; and an Under-Secretary is glad to find a Lord of the Admiralty to talk to over his pint of claret at the Carlton. And wherever two or three voices are heard chattering together, the ominous name of PALMERSTON is sure to be often interchanged. "What can the old fellow be doing in Paris all this time? PERSIGNY to be sure is there, and the Duke DE MALAKOFF, making preparations for his coming nuptials with the elderly Spanish belle, Mademoiselle PANIGA, whom the Countess DE MONTIJO has persuaded the old soldier to marry. But it cannot be for the sake of their society that the Ex-Premier tarries in the deserted French metropolis; nor yet for the sake of having a few more last words with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, before he leaves for Constantinople; or for the pleasure of personal converse with the dullest of English diplomatists, Lord COWLEY. The veteran statesman, as is well known, has been otherwise engaged. Between the Emperor and him there has long been the closest political intimacy. The promptitude and heartiness with which, as Foreign Secretary, he transmitted his felicitations to LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the morrow of the *coup d'etat*, without waiting to consult his colleagues or the court, contributed undoubtedly to precipitate his fall, which occurred soon afterwards. How much he risked, and how much he lost, during the present year, in his eagerness to gratify the wishes of his Imperial friend, all the world knows. Whether His Majesty is in this instance more capable of gratitude than he has shown himself in the case of others who have served him, if not wisely at least too well, remains to be seen. Certain it is, that Lord PALMERSTON has, during the last fortnight, spent more time in the society of His Majesty, and for the most part alone with him at St. Cloud, than all the foreigners of distinction put together during the last twelve months. That either the Emperor or the Viscount have time or inclination to devote so many days and evenings to the pleasures of memory, and that those of hope and imagination do not enter largely into their secret confabulations, few will, I think, suppose. Lord PALMERSTON'S adherents on this side of the channel have for some time maintained a reserve approaching almost to silence, regarding the possibility of his return to power. But they seem of late to be taking heart once more and are trying to persuade themselves and others that a reaction in his lordship's favor is beginning to set in. On the other side of the channel the *mot d'ordre* has evidently been given to salute Lord PALMERSTON on all occasions as the only English Minister who really understands the reciprocal duties of the *entente cordiale*, and who has the courage to perform them. In other words, the noble Viscount is the only man of mark among our politicians who possesses the confidence of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The reputation of such confidence will not, I am persuaded, serve his ambition in this country outside the limits of the class to which by birth and feeling he belongs. It was the aristocracy, without regard to the distinctions of party, that hailed the uprise of the French dictator. The feelings of the Court were and are thoroughly Orleanist; and against the Republic of 1848, with all its errors and short-comings, the great body of the people of this country cherish no sentiment of aversion or distrust. But the aristocracy of every grade rejoiced at the overthrow of democratic power in France; and jealous, as they have ever been, of the royal alliances and friendships which Prince ALBERT is known to cherish, they were not sorry to see the House of BOURBON passed over for a season, and that of BONAPARTE elevated in its stead. Lord PALMERSTON, who is *par excellence* the minister of the aristocracy, and whose policy and patronage were alike devoted thereto, understood well the feelings of his order when in 1851 he identified himself with the *regime* of the *coup d'etat*. Who shall tell us what new schemes of concerted action have been revolved during the last few weeks by the two unscrupulous friends on the terrace or in the Cabinet of St. Cloud.

Cultivation of Cotton in Africa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that Cotton can be largely cultivated in Central Africa. The Rev. T. J. BOWEN, the indefatigable missionary and explorer of that region, has set this question at rest. Not only is Cotton of a superior quality grown there, but it is so well adapted to that soil that it springs up spontaneously. It is also a perennial, and requires much less labor than it does in our own country. From the accounts which have recently been published it appears that it has become an article of export to Great Britain. If this culture should be greatly enlarged there, we see no reason why the Slave-trade may not thus be peacefully extinguished. If this result can be thus reached, the civilized world will rejoice. It seems that already the cultivation of Cotton and the trade in palm-oil, have extirpated the Slave-trade from many Districts in Central Africa. The exports of palm-oil from the Bight of Benin last year, were to the value of $10,000,000. It is, then, by the development of lawful commerce that the traffic in Slaves will cease.

This truth is gaining access to the minds of intelligent colored men at the north, and an organization has been already formed to carry out their views. An expedition to explore Yoruba will start this Fall, and it is hoped that ere long a civilized community of enterprising colored Americans will be engaged in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, &c., and the production of palm-oil, in that healthful and fertile country. All will rejoice at such manifestations of enterprise among our colored population. Yoruba is situated west of the Niger and north of the Bight of Benin.

A description given by the Rev. Mr. BOWEN, who has been five years a resident and Baptist missionary in Yoruba, is as follows: "Between Abbeokuta and the Niger, that is, within a distance of 160 miles, there are more than a dozen large towns, some of which are more populous than Abbeokuta. Central African houses are built in Moorish style, large and low, with many rooms opening into an interior court. The walls are made of clay, which bakes hard in the sun, and the roofs are generally thatched with grass. In some respects the Soudanese are considerably advanced from mere barbarism. Whether heathens or Mohammedans, they are clad in trowsers and tunics. They are remarkably courteous in their social intercourse. Several rude arts are commonly practiced, as the smelting of iron, and in some places of copper and lead; the manufacture of hoes, axes, adzes, knives and swords; the spinning of cotton and silk; weaving and tailoring, both of which are regular professions; dyeing blue, yellow and red; soap-making; brewing corn and millet; making palm and grass hats, also saddles, bridles and medals, and a sort of shoes and boots. Three towns in Ado have the art of working on glass. But the great business of the people is agriculture, in which they are far more skilful and industrious than we have supposed. The principal crops are Indian corn, the same as our own, and the tropical yam. But they also plant cotton, sugar-cane, beans and peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, ground peas, ginger, red pepper, &c., and the country is admirably adapted to coffee and other tropical productions of great value to the civilized world.

Yoruba is a healthy and fertile region; that it is well adapted to the cotton and sugar culture; that it is the key to Central Africa, and the yet unvisited *gold regions* of Soudan; that it is wide open to missionary influences; and that there is room for hundreds of thousands of enterprising colonists. The mere enunciation of these facts opens out a vast field for contemplation. We wonder that enterprising men of color do not perceive the directing hand of Providence in all this. Here is a field for the development of Anglo-African energy and talent. Why should not the inexhaustible riches of Soudan be brought into use at some future time? The natives would soon supply any demand which a legitimate commerce would create. Untold wealth exists but a few hundred miles in the interior of Africa, which can all be developed upon the introduction of a Christian civilization."

Protect the Public Benches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The benches on Boston Common are covered with sheet-iron. Not because the loungers who frequent that spacious park are more addicted to *whittling* than the loungers who frequent our Washington-square and Union-place, but because the "solid men of Boston" have more consideration and tact than our City Fathers, who leave the benches in these beautiful retreats totally unprotected. Consequently, every idle, ill-bred fellow who enters the grounds may indulge his whittling propensities on the unshielded seats. Would it not be a matter of economy, as well as decency, on the part of the constituted guardians of our property and our morals, to adopt the Boston plan, and so save the benches from the loafers' indecent and destructive mutilations? CIVIS.

POPULARITY OF SPURGEON'S WORKS.—Upwards of 180 000 copies of SPURGEON'S Sermons have been sold in the United States. On Wednesday evening, at the Trade Sale, when the list of SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. was reached, 20,000 copies were sold in twenty minutes. No book ever published in this country has had so large a sale.

Telegraphic Courtesies.

From the London Saturday Review.

The history of the last quarter of a century gives the measure of the political importance which belongs to the Atlantic cable. Not a single difficulty has arisen with the United States during all that time which might not have been readily obviated, or rapidly removed, if such a mode of communication had existed. The habit attributed to the British Lion of constantly whipping himself into a passion by strokes of his own tail, is even caricatured in his descendant. A "British outrage," only half believed at first, becomes credible through being written and talked about. Deep calls unto deep, newspaper unto newspaper, until the general irritation is too great to be appeased by merely dispelling the original delusion. The mischief is done, and both Governments find themselves in a false position—one because it does not like to surrender even an immaterial point to a bullying antagonist, the other because it must somehow contrive to satisfy a popular emotion. Indeed, we suspect that most of the diplomatic irregularities of the American Government are committed in the interval between the supposed wrong and the dispatch from England which is sure to explain it away. With thirty and odd Constitutions all in operation together, besides that of the United States, the party in power at Washington has always some point to carry, or some election to win, at some part or other of the territory of the Federation. If there is a burst of popular feeling at the moment, it has to be utilized for the purposes of the Administration; and hence, there is permanently a strong temptation to pen some highly-spiced State-paper, which, communicated to the world through a confidential friend, may prove how great is the zeal of Mr. WEBSTER, or Mr. CLAYTON, or Mr. CASS, for the honor of an injured country. But the critical interval is now annihilated. It is almost superfluous to point out that the recent excitement about the so-called Right of Visitation must have died out in a day if there had been telegraphic communication between England and America. We could not, indeed, have at once contradicted the incidents alleged to have occurred in the Gulf of Mexico, but Lord MALMESBURY'S declaration that no new orders had been sent out, and no new right asserted, might have been published in twenty-four hours to every corner of the Republic. The entire difficulty was, in fact, created by the delay. The outrages were fictitious. The point of diplomacy had no existence. Nothing had any reality except the popular excitement, which was genuine enough—so genuine, indeed, that when explanations arrived from England, which left the matter just where it was before, the Americans could not help persuading themselves that the relinquishment of what was never asserted amounted to a great concession.

It is pleasant enough to read the telegraphic courtesies which have been exchanged between the chiefs of the two nations, and the assurances of good will which they convey were doubtless offered in all sincerity; but a much more permanent value belongs to the enthusiasm which the Americans at large are said to have manifested. Everywhere the success of the undertaking is reported to have been hailed with tumultuous joy, and everywhere the cable is toasted, cheered, and serenaded as a pledge of peace. This, it may be said, is merely superficial. But many of the feelings which embitter the relations of the United States with England are merely superficial. The jealousy and dislike of the mother country which sometimes seems to run in every vein of the young nation, are fed by a supply of sheer commonplaces which obtrude themselves for want of something better to fill their room. Every American festivity, whether it be a public dinner, a temperance banquet, or a political meeting, has for one of its features the delivery of "sentiments" by the successive speakers. A string of these rhetorical platitudes invariably contains one or more references, direct or indirect, to the Revolutionary War and the defeat of the hated Britisher. Now, nothing perhaps will ever quite convince the Americans that their War of Independence was not the crisis and turning-point of history, or that the little episode of 1812 was not at least equal in importance to the prolonged struggle of England with Republican and Imperial France. Yorktown, Saratoga, and New-Orleans, WASHINGTON and JACKSON, may therefore be considered as destined to live in the United States as long as the art of rhetoric. It is a good deal, however, to have insured that, among all these warlike symbols, the Atlantic Cable must have a place. The youthful American acquires the accomplishment of producing, "sentiments" before he has a beard of whiskers; and it is satisfactory to reflect that henceforward part of the lesson will consist in learning how to pronounce a neat panegyric on the Electric Telegraph and Peace.

The political importance of the Atlantic Telegraph has naturally attracted the attention of the English public; but there are some questions of another kind connected with it, which will have to be discussed and settled. What, for example, is to be its effect on commercial speculation? Is it to be a mere monopoly, disarranging enterprise for the benefit of the few, or are its advantages to be equitably diffused among the whole trading community? So far as we can judge, from present appearances, the number of separate private messages transmitted in a day will be comparatively few; and, unless some measure is taken for making public the commercial intelligence received from the other side of the Atlantic, there will, of course, be a hot race for priority among persons interested in the state of the American markets. We hear it asserted (with what truth we do not profess to know) that among the Directors and principal shareholders are the representatives of many great firms which trade in American staples; nor need we be surprised that the motive attributed to them is the desire to secure precedence in the use of the wires. If it turns out to be possible for one house, or set of houses, whether by influence in the Company, or through the natural advantages of great capital, to get the start of rivals in the receipt of American prices current, we shall have a disturbing influence of prodigious force brought to bear upon the importing and manufacturing interests. The displacement will not, however, be a healthy one for commerce, for nothing is better established than that mere uncertainties, however they may promote speculation, are so much clear drawback on legitimate business. The best thing which could happen for the interest of the country in general is that the price of cotton at New-Orleans, or of corn at New-York, should be simultaneously known to every broker and trader in Liverpool or London. The subject ought surely to engage the attention of the Chambers of Commerce in the North. Why should not these bodies effect arrangements for receiving authentic intelligence of the American markets daily or oftener, and for publishing price lists in all the important trading towns in the country? To such messages the Atlantic Telegraph Company might allow priority. We are convinced, at all events, that the more impartial their dealing with the public at large, the greater will be their ultimate profits. The discontent occasioned to the many by any preference the Company may give, or may be the involuntary instrument of giving, will be proportioned to the advantage conferred on the few; and the many, in the long run, will find the means of getting rid of a monopoly, though it may be perfectly legal, and, on the surface, not immoral.

The Reason Why Atlantic Ocean Telegraphy is Impracticable.

1 Action (or *motion*) depends upon the *expansibility* of electricity, which pervades all things.

2. This expansibility is due to *heat*, solar or artificial, (induced.)

3. Non-action (or immobility) is caused by the *contractibility* of electricity.

4. This contraction is due to the absence of heat—in other words, to cold.

5. Hence, Vegetation, which depends upon the expansion of electricity, ceases in Winter, to become active again on the return to the earth of a due degree of solar heat.

6. The waters of the Atlantic Ocean, at the depth of two miles, are too *cold* for the due expansion of the electric current; hence they cease to flow, or are greatly impeded in their progress, by the *contraction* induced by too low a temperature.

7. From the above laws, the inference is, that Atlantic Ocean Telegraphy is impracticable, at least during the Winter. The temperature of the waters of the Pacific Ocean, at a great depth, may, perhaps, be high enough for the vigorous flow of electric currents over or through iron or copper wires. C. D. H.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—From the finance branch of the General Post-Office many important facts on the subject of emigration to and through the east extent of our American States and Territories may annually be gathered. The extent and importance of mail communication between the old and the new worlds is in every quarter abundantly exhibited. Letters in almost countless numbers from Europe are received, transmitted from State to State, and safely delivered into the hands of hardy, enterprising men, who have sought permanent homes on the rich soil of our Western prairies. Still, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts and fidelity of the Post-Office Department, thousands of these letters fail to reach the persons to whom they are superscribed.

Under existing regulations this class of correspondence is safely made up and remailed back to the counties from whence it came. The way-bills from our general Post-Office for the fourth quarter of 1857 and first of 1858 show a balance due to England alone for postage on letters returned of $141,997 25. In three quarters of 1857 there was due France $25,411 57; to Hamburg $1,352 53, and to Bremen $2,830 55. Thus it will be perceived that the whole amount of correspondence is held sacred from the moment it leaves the writer's hand, through its transmission in both countries, on its return, and when back again, until all means of restoration to its original owner have been tested in vain.—*Washington Cor. of Baltimore Sun.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—On Thursday afternoon, considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of Pier No. 11, East River, by the discovery of the corpse of a woman, in a large packing-box, (marked "W," in a diamond,) which had been placed in the hold of the bark *Charles C. Fowler*, bound hence for Mobile. The disagreeable stench from the box, led to an examination of its contents. It was at first thought that the corpse was a subject of some horrible murder, particularly as the owner of the box had not entered it on a bill of lading.

Coroner HILLS was immediately notified of the matter; but, before he had examined any witnesses, the husband of deceased, a Scotch gentleman, named Winter, appeared at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, and gave the following explanation. The corpse, he stated, had recently arrived from Glasgow, at this City, whence it was to be forwarded to his residence at Mobile. His only object in shipping the body in the secret way above stated, was to save expense. He had had the body inclosed in two coffins—a mahogany and a zinc one—and had no idea that an offensive odor would have escaped during the bark's passage to Mobile, for it had been brought in the same way across the Atlantic, without causing a suspicion as to the contents. The Coroner was satisfied of the truth of Mr. Winter's representation, and returned the body to its possession. Yesterday, it was reshipped for Mobile.

General WILLIAMS, the hero of Kars, had a splendid reception at St. John, N. B., on the 20th inst.

Horrible Affairs.

A MOTHER MURDERING HER FOUR CHILDREN AND COMMITTING SUICIDE.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman* gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy which was noted in our telegrams a day or two ago:

"Our citizens were shocked yesterday morning by a rumor that a horrible tragedy had occurred near Grove City, a village about nine miles from this place, the particulars of which, as given to our reporter on the spot, are substantially as follows:

"A woman by the name of CHRISTIANA SCHILLING, residing with her husband half a mile from the village of Grove City, Jackson township, in this county, yesterday morning, about 1 or 2 o'clock, during the absence of her husband, murdered her four children—three girls and a boy—by throwing them into a well, and afterwards jumping in herself.

From the evidence elicited by the Coroner and the statement made to our reporter by the neighbors, it appears that FREDERICK SCHILLING, the husband, was attending a wedding party near Grove City when the deed was committed, and that the wife, CHRISTIANA SCHILLING, conveyed the children from their beds to the well, a distance of one hundred yards, while they were asleep, and then pitched them into it, and afterward flung herself in. No possible *motive* can be assigned for the deed, and it is the general impression among the neighbors that Mrs. SCHILLING was insane. Neighbors passing the house, which is a miserable log cabin, standing about a quarter of a mile from the main road, say that they heard the mother and her children singing a hymn about ten o'clock at night. The husband and father, it seems, did not return from the wedding party until daylight, and before that time a lady neighbor, having occasion to draw water from the well, had discovered the bodies of Mrs. SCHILLING and the four children floating on the surface. She immediately gave the alarm, and several gentlemen came to the spot and raised the mother and her four children from the well.

When our reporter visited the house, the dead bodies of the five unfortunate beings were laid upon two beds in the only sleeping apartment in the cabin, and a more melancholy spectacle it has never been our misfortune to behold. The children all looked healthy, robust and beautiful, and with the exception of a slight scar on the forehead of the boy, no marks of violence were visible. A crowd of people of both sexes were in the room, all awe-stricken by the horrible catastrophe.

No evidence elicited by the Jury of inquest goes to show that any other person than the mother could have committed the deed. It is generally believed that she was laboring under a fit of insanity, as it was stated that she had, about a year ago, attempted to commit suicide during a fit of frenzy to which she was subject. This is the only probable and humane view that can be taken of the matter; and it is meet that this mantle of charity should be thrown over the deed.

The lady who first discovered the bodies in the well says that she intended to get some water from the same, but found it impossible to sink the bucket, and upon looking down it she could see the clothes of the woman and children floating on the surface. She was at a loss to imagine what it was that obstructed the bucket, and was horrified when she found it was the bodies of the family and her neighbors. The well is thirty-five feet deep, and contains about five feet of water. The windlass and bucket were in their proper places when discovered, and no signs whatever were visible, in the darkness of the morning, of the terrible deed."

Murder of a Wife.

From the Cincinnati Times, 24th.

The lower part of the Seventeenth Ward was thrown into great excitement this morning by a terrible murder, committed in that locality. A German named MICHAEL ELK, killed his wife by plunging a knife into her bosom. He was taken up and placed in the Hammond-street lock-up to await investigation. The facts, as we learn them from a visit to the spot, are as follows:

ELK resided on East Front-street, a short distance above the old corporation line, and near the Little Miami Railroad cattle pens. About 8 o'clock this morning Mrs. ELK was heard to scream. Some of the neighbors, looking toward the house, saw her run out upon a porch closely followed by her husband, who seemed much enraged. Overtaking her, he elevated a knife and plunged it into her bosom. The wife shrieked and fell lifeless to the floor.

Alarm was immediately given. One of the near neighbors, Mrs. HINEY, ran immediately to the house. Mrs. ELK was then dead, her corpse lying on the porch, frightfully covered with blood. ELK was in house, and was engaged cleaning blood from the knife he had used. Mrs. HINEY said to him, "Michael, you have killed your wife."

He replied: "I didn't—she killed herself."

Other neighbors now rushed in, but were so terrified at the sight of the bleeding corpse, that they did not further question the husband at that time.

As he attempted to get out of the house he was arrested, and though he struggled hard to release himself, was retained in custody and finally secured in the Station-house. He then admitted, in conversation, that he had stabbed his wife. He gave as a reason for it, that she was unfaithful to him, and that he had caught her and a man in criminal intercourse—that he had tried to kill the man, but failed, and then turned upon his wife and killed her. This story of his is improbable. There is but one exit from the house, and there are witnesses, who were looking at the house some minutes previous to the terrible occurrence, and no man came out of it. At another time he said his wife had phthisic, and had kept him awake all night by her hard breathing, and that he would kill the person who deprived him of rest.

This is probably the truth, and that the murder was committed in the heat of passion, for a trifling cause.

The Murder of the Marshall Family in Illinois—Contradictory Confessions of the supposed Murderers.

From the Southern Illinoisian, 17th.

Dr. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL settled with his family upon a farm in this county, some years since, having removed, as we understand, from the State of Indiana. The family consisted of the Doctor and his wife, who were considerably advanced in years, and a son some 12 or 14 years of age. Last year the Doctor died, leaving his widow and son upon the farm.

Early in the night of the 22d of July last, the neighbors discovered the house in which the MARSHALLS resided to be on fire, and on repairing to the spot found that the flames had made such progress that nothing could be saved. The bodies of old Mrs. MARSHALL and of the boy, could be seen, however, lying upon the floor enveloped in flames, and to all appearance, lifeless. Early on the following morning the neighbors generally assembled at the scene of the terrible catastrophe, and the investigations which were promptly made soon satisfied all that an awful crime had been committed—that the MARSHALLS had been murdered, and the house set on fire as a means of concealing the crime.

The position of the bodies when first discovered, the fact that it was generally understood that the MARSHALLS had considerable money, that no trace of the money, which was understood to be mostly gold and silver, could be found among the ashes or ruins of the house, and many other circumstances, leave no doubt but the family had been murdered, the house robbed, and then set on fire.

We heard but little of the matter for some time, except that at New-Haven several arrests had been made, and that the parties arrested were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to justify their detention. But in the early part of last week rumors reached us that several persons were under arrest at New-Haven, Gallatin County, and that it was supposed there was no doubt but they were the perpetrators of the triple crime of murder, robbery and arson.

Exaggerated accounts were given of the state of popular feeling at New-Haven and in the country around concerning the persons arrested, and it was greatly feared that summary vengeance would be visited upon them by the people of the neighborhood. These rumors induced many of our townsmen to visit New-Haven with the view of giving their countenance and aid to all such proper proceedings as would bring the guilty to justice. We have endeavored to gather the facts from those who were on the ground during the entire proceedings.

On Monday of last week, when our informant reached New-Haven, the following named persons were under arrest: ANDY STEWART, PAYTON NEWMAN, HENRY AUD, WM. BRUMLEY, DARRIN BRUMLEY, JEFF. BRUMLEY, and, during the day, FREDERICK BINGAMAN was added to the number—all residents of this county except STEWART, whose father resides in White or Hamilton County. The arrests were all made upon statements made by STEWART, who pretended to make a confession, in which he implicated the others named, together with one MCBRIDE, an Irishman, who has not yet been arrested.

On the Monday mentioned it was apprehended that the popular excitement was so great that the prisoners were in danger of being taken out and hung by the mob, without even a hearing. And we regret to learn that old men, professed Christians, and even preachers of the gospel, from whom better counsels should be expected, advised the most violent proceedings, so certain did they seem that all the persons accused were surely guilty. The voice of law and order at length was heard, milder counsels prevailed, and the most violent were at length willing to hear the evidence. The court of inquiry was organized, consisting of Esquire PERVIS, D. T. HAZEN, Esq., and CHARLES VINSON, Esq., and on Tuesday the examination was commenced. STEWART made his statement, pretending to give all the details of the horrible crime, and fully implicating all the persons named, except Mr. JEFF. BRUMLEY, who was promptly and honorably discharged. The statements of STEWART were followed by the pretended confession of NEWMAN, in which he implicated the same persons named by STEWART except that he could not identify with certainty LARKIN BRUMLEY.

STEWART and NEWMAN had been kept apart so that they would have no opportunity of making up a story between them, and this accounted for several direct contradictions in their statements as to matters of minor importance, but still such as they could not have differed so widely about if they had been telling the truth.

The prisoners had been refused the benefit of counsel, but the prosecution had engaged the services of Messrs. OLNEY, FREEMAN, and MCKEAIG, and the Court informed the prisoners that the counsel for the prosecution were also their counsel, and would act impartially for all parties, the object of the investigation being to ascertain the whole truth in the matter. The witnesses for four of the prisoners, WILLIAM and LARKIN BRUMLEY, HENRY AUD and FREDERICK BINGAMAN, were then examined, the character of the witnesses, the clearness of their statements, and the strong corroborating circumstances which they mentioned to sustain their recollection as to time, satisfied the Court and excited crowd in attendance that the four persons last mentioned were innocent, and that STEWART and NEWMAN had sworn to what was false, at least as to them.

After the evidence was closed for the prisoners, NEWMAN and STEWART were again brought before the Court and asked if they desired to make any further statement. NEWMAN said that all he had stated on his former examination was false—that he was induced to make the statements from fear that during the time he had been in custody, some persons who were unknown to him had taken him out at night and threatened to hang or drown him unless he made disclosures concerning the murder, and to save his life he made these pretended disclosures, but that he was innocent of any participation in the crime himself, and knew nothing whatever in regard to it. STEWART still adhered with great coolness to his former statements, contradicting himself, however, in many particulars, in such a manner as to throw suspicion upon his entire evidence, even if it had not been clearly proven that he had testified falsely in regard to some of the persons whom he had implicated.

After the Court adjourned, however, to consider upon their decisions, STEWART intimated a desire to make a new confession privately to the Court. The opportunity was given him, and it is understood that he still implicated NEWMAN, BINGAMAN and MCBRIDE, and some others whose names are for the present withheld from the public, but wholly exonerated all the other parties named. WILLIAM and LARKIN BRUMLEY and HENRY AUD were accordingly discharged from custody, and STEWART, NEWMAN and BINGAMAN committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at our next Circuit Court in October.

It is understood that STEWART was induced to make his first disclosures under fear of being hung, as the rope was placed around his neck, and he was threatened with instant death if he did not confess his guilt and give the names of his accomplices; this led to the accusation of at least three innocent men, and yet upon the bare statements of such a fiend as STEWART confessed himself to be, many of our citizens were willing to act, and to take the lives of all the persons accused without a trial. We shudder to think of the narrow escape of those three innocent men from an awful death at the hands of an infuriated mob.

More Developments of the Land-Warrant Forgeries in Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, 24th.

The investigation of ALBRO'S stupendous scheme of bounty land-warrant forgeries continues to-day at the Supreme Court-room, before the United States Commissioner. Further developments have been made showing the magnitude of the fraud, the guilt of the principal, the looseness of magistrates, stupidity of witnesses, and, we might add, the slowness of the Department at Washington in discovering the frauds which were being perpetrated upon the Treasury.

The old man ALBRO is immersed in crime so deep that he can never be exciticated. The forgeries and perjuries that he has committed in connection with these bounty land-warrant frauds would consign him to prison for a century if tried singly—to say nothing of his subordination of perjury, fraud and lesser offences. The question of his guilt need not occupy a moment's time of the courts. He is an old man, and must spend his few remaining days in prison without answering for a tithe of his crimes. But to what extent others are involved in his guilt is the question which engages the attention of the prosecution. As yet, however, there is no evidence to show that any of the attorneys, justices of the peace, or subscribing witnesses shared in the plunder of ALBRO, although all may be technically guilty of some offence against law.

ALBRO obtained three distinct pensions and a like number of land-warrants from the Department, by personating individuals who were dead at the time he obtained the pensions and warrants. Through Mr. MUDGE, of this city, he obtained one pension and warrant as SAMUEL C. ALBRO, to which he was entitled by law, and this was his only honest act. He obtained another through Mr. BOSTWICK, of Auburn, as DAVID THURSTON, and a third through Mr. VAN MATER, of Lyons, as CALVIN COATS.

Mr. MUDGE executed for ALBRO the papers for some fifteen or twenty warrants, all of which were fraudulent except one—that first obtained. And we believe some of these warrants were purchased by Mr. MUDGE, he supposing them to be genuine. ALBRO also procured many more through Mr. BOSTWICK, of Auburn—he, too, becoming a purchaser. All the requisite papers for these warrants were forged, except the names of subscribing witnesses and the justices before whom the depositions were taken. How much ALBRO has realized by his frauds is not positively known. He suffered a loss of $500 by the failure of the Yates County Bank, and he had $800 on him when arrested; so that he was flush enough to deposit and have money left when the bank broke.

Mr. BOSTWICK was brought up to answer for having sent papers to the Department at Washington, knowing them to have been forged, which is an offence liable to indictment and punishment in the State Prison. That he had sent forged papers to the Department was clear, but that he knew they were such could not be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and he was discharged. It did appear that ALBRO had used and signed the name of THURSTON to papers prepared by Mr. BOSTWICK, and that he had often corresponded with him over his real name. That a man of the shrewdness of Mr. BOSTWICK should not have suspected something wrong when one individual was using two names, and signing two names in the same handwriting, and that, too, under oath, is, indeed, very strange.

The following is a copy of a certificate, taken from one of the forged applications now in the

rest. But is it true? Is it to be believed that a cargo on a lighter, and the men handling and in charge of it, are less dangerous to the public health than another portion of the same set of men whohandled such cargo and remained at Quarantine, instead of accompanying the lighter and contents to a City dock? Surely not; this is a distinction without a difference, except the difference between being enabled or not enabled to gull the unsuspecting public. The whole project of engaging the State, or in any manner making the State or its officers responsible for lightering, stevedoring or warehousing, is part and parcel of a system of taxation and burden upon commerce which has been growing steadily for years, till it has come to assume its present monstrous and gigantic proportions. A ship enters Sandy Hook: she is first boarded and taxed by a licensed pilot, next stopped and taxed by a licensed physician, next hailed by a licensed steam-tug (Quarantine license) to tow her, next boarded by a licensed warden, next seized upon by a licensed fumigator, then taken possession of by licensed stevedores, her cargo then handed over to licensed lightermen, again subject to an inroad of fumigators, and then towed to New-York by a licensed Quarantine tug, and guarded from pirates on her *dangerous* way by licensed policemen from Castle Garden. Here she falls into the hands of a licensed harbor-master, and finally, the unhappy owner is glad to shake off this swarm of officials at the cost of his entire freight bill, and often more. And all this in the name of the State, and care of the public health. This is no fancy sketch; it is of every-day occurrence and can be proved by a host of witnesses. Should it be so? Does the public necessity require it? Was it so in times past? No! It is a lazy thing—a new device to destroy the commercial business of the Port of New-York, for the benefit of whom? A judicial or legislative investigation will best answer this question, and to such authorities we beg to refer it. There is another abuse connected with the Quarantine system as at present administered, which, if corrected, would tend greatly to simplify the business at that station. We allude to the Winter Quarantine. This is a new feature. Such a thing as imported epidemic sickness has never been known in the Port of New-York in the Winter season, and yet by our laws we have presented the ludicrous spectacle of a Nova Scotia vessel laden with plaster-of-Paris, stopped at Quarantine to pay fees to the Health Officer in mid-Winter. This is but one of very many features of the present Quarantine regulations of the Port which call for the early action of the Legislature, and go far to prove the soundness of the position we take in opposition to the cumbrous and unnecessary machinery which now constitutes the Quarantine regulations for the Port of New-York.

Mr. Bowne, then addressing himself more particularly to the Governor, urged him, in the name of prudence and humanity, to weigh well the proposition of the Commissioners. He urged that the people of Staten Island had been goaded to the destruction of the hospitals by a long series of ill uses at the hands not of the State, for the State had done all in her power to help them) of State officials. He showed that the first real movement, on the part of the State officers, towards permanent Quarantine removal, would be the signal for an entire pacification of the people, and render the presence of the military as use less to the State as it was for the protection of property destroyed.

NOTE.—The report was accompanied by plans and specifications of competent engineers, as well as indorsed by the highest medical talent in this City.

Plan for a National School of Art—Letter from Mr. Rossiter.

To the Editors of the Washington Union:

As the Capitol extension approaches completion, the attention of those interested in art is turning towards its walls in the hope of seeing the prominent incidents of our national history, and the deeds of the fathers and sustainers of the country, worthily recorded in its many pannels and niches.

For a comparatively small annual appropriation, the ambition of artists could be aroused—many a one now languishing for want of adequate employment judiciously encouraged—much talent, lying dormant, might be developed—and a national school grow up, under the fostering influence of Government, which, in a few years, would take rank with any the world has yet seen; incited and vivified by our free institutions, until it should become the exponent of the age—a reflection of the great thoughts and achievements of the people, expressing in imperishable materials those themes and acts most worthy of perpetuation.

In view of this, a systematized plan should be adopted, by which all the art-talent of this nation could be solicited to competition, and each aspiring artist participate in the strife for Congressional favor, without being subjected to humiliating importuning, or compelled to solicit the aid of political friends in moving diplomatic machinery. Art, literature and science should be exempt from such ordeals, so little in keeping with the independence of their mission.

It is proposed therefore, that instead of the occasional sums heretofore devoted to art illustration in the public buildings, there shall be a stated sum annually appropriated, two-thirds of which shall be devoted to procuring pictures, bas reliefs and statutes for the vacant spaces. That all may have equal advantages, let a general concourse of the artists of the country be announced, such as is convened in France whenever a work of any magnitude is projected; the conditions extensively advertised, with some such prominent ideas as the following: The number, dimensions, and locations of the panels, spaces or niches shall be specified. For these artists are invited to make designs, leaving the subjects and treatment entirely free. But each design or composition shall not exceed a given size—say five feet square—nor be less than two feet. Within these dimensions the proportions may be such as each artist desires for the best expression of his composition. The themes to be carefully executed in a cartoon, an oil or water-color study, or by a plaster design or model. These at a stated time shall be exhibited to the public at Washington for one month. After which a committee of nine, composed of three members of Congress, three prominent authors, and three artists, one from the Society of Arts at Washington, one from the Pennsylvania Academy, and one from the National Academy of Design, appointed by these respective bodies, shall decide on the merits of the work submitted. Those most worthy in design and execution to receive the Government commissions; and all others, from a certain standard and upwards to be purchased by the other third of the appropriation at a price which shall simply reward, by a regulated scale of compensation, the artists for their time.

These works, all of which will illustrate some incident, anecdote of history, or point of biography, becoming the property of the nation, can be preserved in a hall appropriated to them, and in process of time the country will possess a most interesting collection of historical statues, studies and pictures, eminently illustrative of the progress of art, and obtained at a small cost.

At a later period, in connection with this gallery, a Bureau of Engraving might be organized, in which the best talent of the country could be employed to engrave the most important of these works in styles according with the subject and execution—from a wood-cut and an etching to an elaborate line engraving; the proceeds of the sales of whose impressions would go far towards reimbursing the original outlay of Government, if judiciously managed.

In this way there could be no favoritism; nor could any class of artists complain that they were treated with neglect; no clique or fictitious reputation would stand in the way of unknown talent. Artists of the highest grade would compete, knowing their time would receive compensation; the traditional mendicancy of the profession would be wholly appeased, while a national school be engendered and fostered, which in time would redound to the dignity of art and the glory of the nation. Let Government but take the initiative with a liberal spirit, and the artists will not be wanting in zeal, fervor or patriotism.

T. P. ROSSITER.

LIGHTNING AT SEA.—The Salem *Register* states that the schooner *Sarah Burton*, of Plymouth, Capt. HASKINS, which arrived at Salem on Tuesday from Para, reports that on the 8th of September, at A. M., lat. 26° 49', lon. 60°, she experienced a severe tempest, and was struck by lightning four times—twice on the foremast, once on the mainmast and once on the jibboom—all in the space of half an hour. The masts and rigging were greatly damaged, being split and burned by the electric fluid. The deck was literally covered with charred pieces of wood and chips. The last shock was the heaviest; the vessel appeared to be wrapped in flames, and she rebounded and shook as though she had struck a rock. The pumps were immediately tried, but it was found she had made no water. All hands were more or less affected, but no one seriously hurt.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Southern boats.	Total.
Wheat Flour, bbls	8,044	1,533	9,577
Rye Flour, bbls	69	—	69
Corn Meal, bbls	500	150	650
Wheat, bushels	10,417	—	10,417
Corn, bushels	15,200	1,700	16,900
Oats, bushels	11,000	1,200	12,200
Provisions, pkgs	—	279	279
Whisky, bbls	353	—	353

ASHES—Are sparingly offered, and are quiet, at $6 for Pots, and $6 06¼@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection-Warehouse, this morning, 1,332 bbls., including 875 bbls. Pots, and 457 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 200 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $30; and in Baltimore, 25 hhds. do. do. at $24 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Is in good request at very full prices. Sales, to-day, 3,500 bags Rio, ℔ *Fanny Curry*, and 1,100 bags, do. in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 100 bags Java, part at 15c.; 137 bags Savanilla at 12½c.; 25 bags Jamaica at 12½c.; 1,300 bags Bahia at 9¾c., all 4 months' credit; 350 bags Gonaives at 10¼c.; and 375 bags St. Domingo at 9⅝c., both cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—With a fair inquiry, prices are well sustained. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	14	14

Messrs. NEILL Bros. & Co. print this week a table showing the receipts of Cotton at New-Orleans and Mobile from each river and district for the past year, together with the same for 1856–7, exhibiting the following results:

	Bales.	Bales.
From the Mississippi, an increase of	47,000	
From the Red River, an increase of	19,000	
From the Ouachita, an increase of	39,000	
From the Arkansas, an increase of	30,000	
From the Cumberland, an increase of	2,000	
From the other sources, an increase of	30,000	
From the Yazoo River, a decrease of	4,000	
Tennessee, a decrease of	22,000	
Total increase in receipts at New-Orleans over 1856–7		141,000
From the Alabama River, an increase of	11,000	
From the Warrior, an increase of	5,000	
By Railroad	31,000	
From the Tombigbee River, a decrease of	31,000	
Total increase in receipts at Mobile over 1856–57		19,000
At Charleston, an increase of		9,000
At Texas and Florida, an increase of		42,000
At other ports an increase of		4,000
Total		215,000
At Savannah, a decrease of	39,000	
At North Carolina and Virginia a decrease of	2,000	41,000
Total increase 1857–8 over 1856–7		174,000

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls was pretty well attended; but as the assortment was not remarkably attractive, the competition was spiritless, and the bulk of what found buyers, had to be sold very low.

EARTHENWARE—The supply and demand having been fair throughout the week, the changes in prices have not been important.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, and are quoted at from $3 37½@$4 06¼ ℔ cwt. Mackerel are heavy and languid, including small No. 1, at $13 50; No. 2, $11 50@$12, and No. 3, at $8 50, ℔ bbl. Herring are quiet at old rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active for State and Western Flour. The inquiry for home use has fallen off; that for export is limited. Supplies are moderate, and the leading holders do not appear to be eager to sell. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales 10,500 bbls, within yesterday's revised range.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@$5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 25	@ 5 40
Standard Extra State	5 60	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 20	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian is in request at uniform rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 75@$6 65 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,700 bbls., at $4 80@$5 75 for rejected brands; $5 85@$6 05 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 20@$8 62½ for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of fair to prime quality, and in good condition, is not abundant. The demand for such is pretty active, chiefly for home use, though in part for shipment,—and prices are very well supported,—sellers having any existing advantage. Unsound and inferior lots are without improvement. Some export inquiry exists for these; sales, to-day, 48,500 bushels,—including very good white Michigan at $1 35; fair ordinary to good red Western at $1 16@$1 21; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 04; unsound Chicago Spring at 80c.; prime to very choice White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 55; good ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 33@$1 50; and ordinary to good red do. at $1 18@$1 26 ℔ bushel. Rye is quoted at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel,—with sales of 1,500 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted at materially advanced prices; sales, to-day, 1,800 bushels fair four-rowed State at 92c.; and 3,700 bushels prime Canada, to arrive, at $1 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and lively request at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 70,000 bushels at 72c.@76c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 78c. for 400 bushels two-year old do.; 87c.@88c. for White Southern; 97c.@99c. for Yellow do.; and $1 for round Yellow, in small lots, ℔ bushel. Oats are pretty freely offered and sought after at uniform quotations. Included in the sales, to-day, were 8,000 bushels Canada and Western at 51c.@52c.; and 7,000 bushels State at 47c. ℔ bushel. We quote: Western at 49c.@52c.; Canada at 45c.@50c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, to-day, 40 bales at 15c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 250 bales at 12c.@16c. for new, 7c.@8c. for one year old, and 4c.@5c. for two years old, ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in limited request, at unchanged quotations. Scotch Pig, $22@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 600 tons Anthracite Pig at $21 for No. 1, $20 for No. 2, and $19 for No. 3; a lot of Blooms at $60, all 6 months; and 500 tons old Rails on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ M.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in less request at easier prices: New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@33c.; Clayed Cuba, 25c.@28c. ℔ gallon; usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been actively inquired for, and sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., to arrive and here, at 50½c.@51c., ℔ gallon. Other articles remain as last noticed.

OILS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 25; and 2,800 bbls. Crude Whale, at 46c.@53c., the lower rate for black, ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull, and prices are irregular; sales 570 bbls., in lots, at $16 85@$16 90 for Mess; $16@$16 25 for sour and Rusty Mess; $16 25@$16 30 for thin Mess; $19 for Clear; and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6½ for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at about former quotations; 40 hhds. Clear City Smoked Sides, for California, were sold at 12¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping; 275 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 10¾c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 37½ for extra do.; $11 25@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. New Chicago Beef Hams are retailing at $23@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 50 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet, yet quoted firm here. In Philadelphia, during the week, 1,000 bushels Clover were sold at $5 50 for old, and $5 75 for new, ℔ 64 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 10 cases Nutmegs at 58c.; 50 bags Pepper at 9¾c., and 250 bags do., in bond, for export, at about 9c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are depressed, and prices close heavily, with a strong downward tendency. Sales, to-day, 570 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6¾c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—20,000 lbs. prime brought 10½c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is inactive at former rates.

WHALEBONE—5,000 lbs., N. W. Coast changed hands at a price not disclosed.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 23c., and is held at 23½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Transactions unimportant.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 160 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; and 150 boxes Cheese at 20s. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake, and 50 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 150 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs. For Bremen, 4 tons Ebony Wood at 12s. 6d. For Hamburg, 10,000 pipe Staves,—and for Rotterdam, a similar quantity, on private terms. For Australia, Flour at $1 40 ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, at ⅛d., or if to Havre, 1c.; two from Savannah to Liverpool ⅜d.@13-32d.; one from Savannah to Havre, ¾c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, 1c.; or if to Bremen 1¼c.; a schooner to Cork and a market, Flour 3s.; a brig, 200 tons, from St. Mary's to Demerara, hogshead staves $12; two barks and a brig from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, Coal $6 each; a brig from Alexandria to Barbadoes, Flour, 75c.; a bark, 300 tons, and two smaller vessels to the West Indies, $550 and $850 per month—the latter price for the bark; a brig from Bonaire to New-York, salt, 9c.; a bark, 219 tons, to Havana, $1,800; a schooner, 192 tons, to Port-au-Platte, $1,550, or if to a second port, $1,600; one, 150 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; a brig from Norfolk to Jamaica, hogshead staves, $14 50; ship *Abner Stetson*, 1,057 tons, to New-Orleans, and a Dutch schooner, 250 tons, to Curacoa, on private terms.

Barley.

From the Albany Statesman, Sept. 24.

There is considerable excitement in the Barley market, with little offering on the spot: the samples shown on 'Change, to-day, were almost entirely of parcels to arrive. The Western and Canada markets have advanced their views on Barley; at Montreal, the quotations range from 80c. to 90c.; at Geneva, 90c.@95c.; and on the Lake and at Penn-Yan, 95c.@$1. The sales here, since our last, include 6,000 bushels Niagara County, last evening, to arrive, on private terms; to-day, 5,000 bushels four-rowed, a small portion old, at 91c., to arrive; 5,400 do. do. afloat, at 91c., and 4,000 do. Cayuga, 90c. afloat. At Cincinnati, 22d, Barley 70c.@75c.; 2,800 bushels Malt, prime, $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$15 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 14 Attorney-st., on Friday evening, one Gold-Linked Chain, with cross and large locket attached, containing a lady's likeness, marked M. A. P.; two heavy plain Gold Bracelets; a miss's Bracelet, marked "Ginnie to Kate;" a lady's Mourning Pin, containing hair; a gentleman's Seal, with key attached; two gold Pencil Cases, one marked "M. A. Pinkerton," the other "Samuel Hunter." Also, a scarlet Cassimere Shawl. The above will be paid for the return of the articles, or in proportion for each.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK FOR $500, DATED Sept. 13, 1858, on the Freehold Banking Company, New-Jersey, drawn by Gulick & Robbins, of Burnegat, N. J., to the order of Bennington or B. F. Randolph. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same as payment of it has been stopped. Whoever has found said check will please return it to T. W. & A. MARSH & CO., No. 153 West-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
MARK J. KING
has removed to
NO. 54 BROADWAY, 51,
Where he invites City and Country
Merchants and Dealers in
LADIES' FANCY FURS
To come and examine his
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK.
Which he will sell on liberal terms and cheaper than any wholesale house in New-York.

CORSETS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! CORSETS!—Selling below cost on account of removing to more convenient premises. Domestic Satins, Jean, and Coutill Corsets, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50. Extension Skirts, 7 springs, 88 cents; 8 springs, $1; 11 springs, $1 25. House and store to let.
MRS. BARNES, No. 36 Carmine-st.

AUCTION.—EMBROIDERIES.—PARIS TRIMmed embroideries at half their original cost: also a large lot of embroidered handkerchiefs at an immense reduction. Our importations, of fine laces, collars, and sets will be found much below last season's prices, and unsurpassed in style.
MILLER & GRANT.
No. 703 Broadway.

DAMAGED FRENCH MERINOES, ASSORTed colors, low to fine qualities. A large lot for sale at very low prices by
WM. MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

AMUSEMENTS

ITALIAN OPERA.
BURTON'S THEATRE.
Choice seats may be secured at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
N. B.—No premium asked on tickets at this office.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY at 2 P. M.—Grand Opera Matinée, when Madame GAZZANIGA, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI will appear in
IL TROVATORE.
Admission.....50 cents
MONDAY NIGHT—Mr. J. R. Roberts, who has been reengaged, and Mr. H. Loraine will appear as Jaffie and Pierre in
VENICE PRESERVED.
with Messrs. Bland, Briggs, Canoll, Mrs. A. Parker, &c.
To conclude with the
IRISH TUTOR,
with Messrs. Seymour, Moore, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the approaching departure of the company for Havana the present will be
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of their performance in New-York but one.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
OPERA AND BALLET.
Rossini's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL,
will be repeated for the second time with a most powerful cast, and increased chorus and orchestra, together with
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
Principal characters in the opera by
Signor STEFANI, Signora BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Signor GASSIER, Mlle. SIEDENBERG,
Signor GASPARONI, Signor GARIBOLDI.
Principal characters in the ballet by
LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Sig. GALETTE, and Mlles. LAVIGNE and PRATESI.
Conductors { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the Opera, the public are respectfully informed that the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; the Opera commencing at 7½ o'clock.
ADMISSION:

Parquet, dress circle and boxes	$1 00
Secured seats to be paid extra	50
Family circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, Bruning's and Hall's music stores, and Sibel's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Sept. 30.
In order to give the general public an oppportunity of hearing Signora PEPITA GASSIER,
previous to her departure for Havana
The admission will be only.....50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIRD NIGHT
of the SPECTRAL DRAMA.
Seventeenth night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in two characters.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
in his great personation of
THE SPECTRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Sept. 27, 1858,
THE PHANTOM.
The Phantom.....Mr. Bourcicault
Lucy Peveryl.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Ada Raby.....Miss Agnes Robertson
To conclude with
THE WINDMILL.
Marion.....Miss Agnes Robertson

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
The performances will commence with
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
Julian Glendower.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be succeeded by the drama of
JESSE BROWN.
Jessie Brown.....Miss F. Herring
To conclude with the musical comedy of
THE TWO GREGORIES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
The entertainments will commence with Shakespeare's 5-act Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
To be followed by the startling Drama entitled
LOZINGARO.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.

WIT AND IMAGINATION.
OR AN EVENING WITH
THE OLD DRAMATISTS AND MODERN HUMORISTS.
Professor J. W. S. HAWS will give a novel and unique entertainment at HOPE CHAPEL, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, consisting of Readings illustrating phases of
QUAINT WIT AND HUMOROUS CHARACTER,
from old and new authors, of a character susceptible of dramatic embodiment.
PROGRAMME:
The Cricket on the Hearth (chirp the first).....Dickens.
Selections from the Alchemist.....Ben. Jonson.
Paddy Ryland (stories of Irish Peasantry).....Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Exploits of Peter the Headstrong.....Wash'n Irving.
Bob Crotchett's Christmas Dinner (Christmas carol).....Dickens.
Scenes from the Jew; or the Benevolent Hebrew—.....Cumberland.
A Caudle Lecture.....Jerrold.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Family tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies—to be obtained at the door and at the principal hotels and bookstores.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE;
OR,
CHINESE FESTIVAL OF LANTERNS,
witnessed by 5,000 delighted spectators on Monday night last, will be repeated next
TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 27,
Notwithstanding the great expense and labor attending this splendid representation of the "Feast of Lanterns," the charge of admission will be the same as usual—25 cents. The free list will be suspended, with the exception of the press.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.
First and only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.
Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
SEVENTEENTH SEASON 1858-'59.
The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at Niblo's Garden. First public Rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
IN A PANTOMIME OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.
HERNANDEZ.....as.....Pedro
MATT PEELS in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.
Dr. BOYNTON will give his course of
EIGHT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY,
At the Athenæum, Brooklyn,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
and followed three evenings per week until closed.
The course will be illustrated by all his Paintings and Philosophical apparatus.
Tickets for the Course $1. Teachers and students 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. For sale at ROSE'S and BABCOCK'S bookstores; at DICKENSON'S drug store, and at the door.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 27,
THE FESTIVAL OF LANTERNS.
OR CHINESE FETE.
This is acknowledged to be
THE MOST SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE
ever witnessed in New-York.
Admittance 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the above establishment, for the Fall and Winter season, are requested to assemble in the Green-room, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock.
JOHN LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S FOREST BAND
will be in attendance EVERY ENENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers,
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUMS' MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL SERIES of Entertainments, Views, Models, Representations, &c., constituting THE LONDON THEATRE OF ARTS; or, ANIMATED MIRROR OF THE WORLD, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c., &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A choice selection of IMITATIONS OF REALITY—BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS—ENTRANCE OF ST. HELENA, and APOTHEOSIS OF NAPOLEON—THE CITY OF EDINBURG—THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON—THE STORM AT SEA. The GRAND AQUARIA to be seen, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

F. B. HELMSMULLER BEGS TO INFORM his former pupils and the public in general that he has returned from Newport, and will resume his lessons (piano, violin, &c.) on the 1st October. Orders may be left at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; or at his rooms No. 161 Mulberry-st., cor. Broome.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
The management, with a pleasing conviction that the course which has been pursued at the establishment since the beginning of the present season is the only true method of elevating the drama and affording
Innocent Amusement to the Public,
Respectfully announces the production of
ANOTHER LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
which for nearly three-fourths of a century has been recognized as a grand moral lesson, and which, when enacted by the
BEST TALENT OF THE AGE,
cannot fail to exert an influence on every auditor at once WHOLESOME AND ENTERTAINING.
The public and press have generally, with one acclaim, pronounced LAURA KEENE'S Theatre to be the most
PERFECT PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
in the City—possessing superior acoustic and optical qualities, and with
THE BEST COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,
THE MOST PROFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
THE MOST TRUTHFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
THE MOST GORGEOUS STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
and a general attention to every item which can tend to produce a perfect *tout ensemble*, the lessee relies with grateful confidence upon the continued support of a discriminating public.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1858,
Thomas Holcroft's popular five-act comedy, entitled
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
With the following unequalled cast:

Old Dornton	Mr. Blake
Harry Dornton	Mr. Sothern
Goldfinch	Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Milford	Mr. Levick
Mr. Sulky	Mr. Burnett
Silky	Mr. Varrey
Mr. Smith	Mr. McDonall
Jacob	Mr. Peters
Widow Warren	Mrs. Blake
Sophia	Miss Laura Keene
Jenny	Miss Flynn

After which, the side-splitting farce, entitled
JENNY LIND.

Baron Swigitoff Beery	Mr. Peters
Granby Gag	Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Leatherlungs	Mr. McDonall

Miss Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Lind.....Miss M. Macarthy
(Her first appearance.)
In which character she will sing "It is Better to Laugh than be Sighing," "Maggie by my Side," "Ah non Guinge," Ethiopian Medley, comprising thirty popular melodies. Duet "Oh, Susannah," Mr. Jefferson and Miss Macarthy. Duet, "Come Brave the Sea with me, Love," Mr. Peters and Miss Macarthy. Finale, "Jordan's a Hard Road to Travel."
After which, the celebrated premier danseuse,
Mlle. LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
will execute one of her exquisite Pas Seuls.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
THE INFANT READER! LITTLE ELLA,
Only 3½ years old, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Entertainment, assisted by her teacher, J. B. BROWN, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. Selections from "Romeo and Juliet," "King John," "School for Scandal," "Three Weeks after Marriage," &c.; in all of which she will appear. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at the Music Stores of HALL & SON, FIRTH & POND, or at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LOVE! LOVE!
CAPT. H. A. DE RIVIERE
Will deliver a Lecture on
LOVE,
On WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 29, at
HOPE CHAPEL.
Doors open at 7. Lecture to begin at 7½. Admission 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1858,
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT'S
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets, 50 cents each; to be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the g

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—WILLIAM TELL—ROSSINI'S BALLET TROUPE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—VENICE PRESERVED—IRISH TWINS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE PHANTOM—THE WINDMILL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—RICHARD III—EL ENCANTO—MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—JESSE BROWN—THE TWO GREGORIES—GLENDOWER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—LANTERN FESTIVAL.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The dispatch from Halifax touching the burning steamer seen on the 15th instant, is regarded as strongly confirmatory of the impression already so generally felt, tha the lost steamer is none other than the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, which left Hamburg on the 1st instant, with 420 passengers, and Southampton on the 4th, where she received 40 more in the steerage. She had a large and valuable cargo. Captain SHAW, of the *Arabian*, describes the steamer as of about 1,200 tons, having her bottom painted red, and a figure head of a double-headed eagle, with a gilt crown. She also had a raking stem, all which coincides with the appearance of the missing steamer. A brig was seen a few miles distant from the wreck, and Captain SHAW supposes the passengers may have been rescued by her. Being in the direct course of vessels bound to and from Europe, strong hopes are entertained that they may have been picked up by some vessel. It is thought quite possible that some portion of the steamer's company may arrive here, or at some eastern port, before any positive information of the disaster may reach us from England.

The new steamship *Hudson*, of the Northern Lloyd's line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, after the short passage of 14 days 5½ hours from Bremen. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Niagara*.

The telegraph lines beyond Boston, connecting with Halifax, were not open yesterday, and we consequently have no means of knowing whether the *Prince Albert*, of the Galway line, has arrived at Halifax or not. She is now in her thirteenth day, and overdue. In view of the anxiety in the public mind relative to the burning steamship, it is unfortunate that arrangements were not made for keeping communication open.

We publish this morning the draft of a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, drawn up by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, whose long residence in Washington has excited so much observation. It is understood that both the British and Nicaraguan Governments approve of this treaty, and Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY will shortly leave for Central America in order to secure its ratification. The Convention stipulates among other things, that England, as far as she herself is concerned, shall guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, and shall endeavor to induce other nations to do the same. It is also agreed that if Nicaragua fails to protect passengers crossing the Isthmus, the British may employ force for that purpose. In other respects the treaty is a strict and most comprehensive commercial convention, conferring reciprocal privileges on each of the high contracting Powers.

San Luis dates of Sept. 5, received at New-Orleans, represent that a battle was soon expected to take place between the forces of VIDAURRI and MIRAMON. The latter has about 4,000 men, and the army of the North counts upon 6,000, which, united to 1,000 more under CORONODO, from Chihuahua, will force MIRAMON to accept battle between San Luis and the Capital. Upon this battle probably depends the fate of Mexico. It is hardly thought that MIRAMON will show fight. The Governor of Zacatecas was, in the course of a week, to send $50,000 for the army of VIDAURRI, and with that sum it would commence its march.

The Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay, Mr. DE SANTY, has answered the queries addressed to him by the New-York Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and by Mr FIELD. He says he has no desire to withhold information relative to the condition of the cable, and promises to send a daily report of proceedings. Only weak "manifestations" were being received from Valentia at the time his dispatch was forwarded.

The Boundary Commission destined for Mexico is expected to arrive at Indianola, Texas, about the middle of October, and will leave San Antonio on the 1st of November for the Rio Grande. In order to expedite the work, the Department of the Interior has directed the Survey to be commenced at the point where it was first contemplated it should terminate.

Further developments of the scheme of land-warrant forgeries, discovered at Rochester, show a wholesale plan of swindling. The man ALBRO is implicated in a series of forgeries and perjuries of very extravagant dimensions.

The Cashier of the Brighton Bank, Massachusetts, R. N. WOODWORTH, has been detected in, and confesses to, a defalcation of $20,000. He has given up to the Bank his house and furniture.

Several invoices of cotton have been received this season at Boston from Memphis *viâ* Buffalo, by river, canal and railroad. The entire cost of transportation was one cent per pound.

The examination of the slaver Captain, TOWNSEND, is still in progress at Boston before U. S. Commissioner LORING. The question of jurisdiction is in abeyance.

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, last evening, repeated at All Soul's Church, in Fourth-avenue, the discourse delivered by him at the inauguration of the United States Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton. His introductory remarks and his extemporaneous conclusion were by no means the least interesting and impressive parts of the sermon. We give a *verbatim* report of the whole.

A homicide occurred yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock in the Seventeenth Ward, the victim being a young man named MORRIS TWOMEY, who resided in Eleventh-street, and the murderers JOHN HAYS and JOHN KEHOE, two young butchers. The deceased and MICHAEL TWOMEY, his brother, were in an oyster-saloon, at the corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, taking some refreshments, when HAYS and KEHOE entered the place. Offensive words passed between the four, and when the TWOMEY brothers left, the other two followed after, and commenced an assault upon them. Both of the TWOMEYS were knocked down, and the deceased died almost immediately. The assailants ran away, but were afterwards captured by the Police, and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which was commenced yesterday, and is not yet finished.

Coroner CONNERY commenced on Saturday at Bellevue Hospital an inquest in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS, the woman alleged to have died from the effects of poison, administered by JAMES STEVENS, her husband, prior to her death, about a year ago. The two sisters, SOPHIA and FANNY BELL, nieces of the deceased, upon whose affidavits the husband was arrested, were the only witnesses examined. The investigation will be resumed to-day. The stomach of the deceased is still in the possession of the chemist, who proposes to analyze its contents.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions was brought to a close on Saturday. The only features of importance were the sentences of WILLIAM MULLIGAN for a felonious assault and battery on Col. HIRAM A. WEBB, at the Metropolitan Hotel in June last; and of THOMAS DONNELLY, for a felonious assault on RICHARD LESLIE. MULLIGAN is the well-known fighting man and political shoulder-hitter, at present a backer of the "Benicia Boy" in the coming fight with MORRISSEY the Canada. Judge RUSSELL fined him $250, without imprisonment. The fine was promptly paid. DONNELLY, being a poor fellow without any political influence, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The deaths in the City, last week, numbered 441—less by 77 than the preceding week. Of these 8 were from small pox, 1 from murder, 6 suicide, 5 drowning, 3 scarlet fever, 15 dysentery, 55 cholera infantum.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed firmly for Cotton, which was in fair request. Flour was less active, yet not lower. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention. Barley was also in better request at much improved prices. The depression in Provisions was unabated. Coffee was active, while Sugars were dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased. Freights were essentially unchanged.

The British Treaty with Nicaragua.

We announced, some days ago, that the double-headed English mission at Washington would shortly end, with the departure of one of its chiefs for Central America. We are now enabled to disclose the object of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's prolonged residence in the National Capital—a residence that has given rise to so many and such varied speculations among our statesmen and politicians. Sir WILLIAM has not been idle, and the fruit of his own labors, aided by those of Señors MOLINA and JEREZ, will be found in the draft of a Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, which is published in another column of this morning's TIMES. The opening paragraph of this Treaty reveals at once the character in which Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has dwelt among us, for he is therein styled "Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to Central America." He delayed his departure in order to become familiar with all the twistings and turnings of the Nicaragua imbroglio, and has probably waited for the result of our negotiations with President MARTINEZ before he attempted to secure for Great Britain the privileges that might be conceded to us. A residence in Washington must have been advantageous in every way to the mission of the British diplomatist. He has been working with full knowledge of his opponent's movements, but with his own kept profoundly secret. He has, in fact, smoothed the way for the success of his enterprise; and the Treaty which we publish has been approved by the Government of Great Britain, and will not be opposed by that of Nicaragua.

This important document is a commercial Convention of the most comprehensive character, and is reciprocal in almost all its stipulations Its chief object is to prevent privileges being granted to the people of any country that are not equally granted to British subjects. In matters of trade, especially, the Englishman is placed by Nicaragua on a par with the citizen of the most favored nation. He is assured that the levies on his importations, the duties on his ships, or the taxes on his property, shall not exceed those imposed upon the goods and merchandise of any other foreigner. The Englishman's right to hold and transfer real estate in Nicaragua is made undoubted; he is guaranteed full protection in person and property; he is declared exempt from military dues and forced loans; he is promised perfect religious freedom; his ships, if wrecked on the Nicaraguan coast, must not be plundered, but must be restored to the owner; and, in the event of war, if he obeys the law, his goods cannot be subjected either to seizure or to sequestration.

These are doubtless important advantages to one, at least, of the contracting parties, but the articles of the Ouseley Convention which will most interest our people are those which refer to the Transit question. To this branch of his subject, the British diplomatist has devoted the utmost care, and it is not difficult to perceive that he has endeavored to nullify or counteract these special privileges which it was supposed were about to be yielded to the United States by the Cass-Yrissari treaty. We find, therefore, in article 20, that the right of transit between the two oceans, on any route that may be hereafter constructed in Nicaraguan territory, is fully conceded to Great Britain, and it is distinctly stipulated that no foreigners will be permitted to enjoy privileges from which British subjects are excluded. It will be further seen that, by this Convention, the British Government accords a conditional protection to the inter-oceanic route, guarantees its neutrality, and promises its influence to induce other nations to do the same. The most important stipulation, however, is that which, in the event of Nicaragua failing to protect the persons and property of passengers traversing the Isthmus, gives to Great Britain the right of employing force for such a purpose. This article scarcely harmonizes with the first, in which Great Britain professes to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the other high contracting power. There are other articles in the Convention bearing upon transit matters which will not fail to attract observation. One, for instance, stipulates that the rights and privileges conceded to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved in all grants made, or to be hereafter made, by Nicaragua. Another provides that the tolls on any canal or railroad across the Isthmus shall be limited to fifteen per cent. profit to the company that may be in possession of the same.

These are the main points of the Convention. It is of some importance that our Government, having hitherto failed in its endeavors to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua, should be informed of the more successful efforts of Great Britain in the same quarter, and we therefore place before them and the public the Convention which Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY hopes to get ratified without further delay. We do not suppose that, in this matter, England is seeking to obtain any superior or exclusive advantages for her own citizens over those of other nations. On the contrary, the Ouseley Convention contains fair promises that the neutrality of the Isthmus route shall be guaranteed, and that all nations shall be treated with equal favor. But in a question where American interests so greatly predominate—where the point at issue is the freedom of a highway between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions—we can hardly consent that any European Power shall stand on a political par with ourselves, though we are willing to concede, fully and fairly, commercial equality in its broadest sense. For this reason we believe that the clause in the Ouseley Convention, which permits Great Britain, at her own option, to employ an armed force for the protection of the Isthmus, will be steadily opposed in this country as inimical to our interests, and an undoubted infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

BILLY MULLIGAN'S SENTENCE.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the very light sentence inflicted by Judge RUSSELL upon BILLY MULLIGAN for his assault upon Mr. WEBB. But the public ought to be grateful that any sentence at all was passed upon him. Though the Judge inflicted a fine of but $250 on MULLIGAN, he compensated for it by sending the next man to five years in the State Prison for a similar offence.

The Great Police Case.

Among the legacies bequeathed by Mayor WOOD to the City, as tokens of his four years' reign, is this great suit against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, brought by the members of the old force, who were induced by his advice and promises to resist the authority of the new Commissioners. In October last the Metropolitan Board invited a test suit to settle the claims of the men who had acted under the advice of Mayor WOOD, and accordingly the claim of McCUNE, a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, was taken up, and by a special verdict the case was presented so as to include the points of all the other claims of the disbanded force.

The case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court here, in February last, and a unanimous decision obtained in favor of the men. McCUNE's case arose upon *mandamus*. A number of *certioraris*, in favor of members of the force, had been sued out by Ex-Judge BEEBE, their counsel. One of these, that of WILLIAM GORMAN, also a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, was selected to be argued by consent, upon the same special verdict, and at the same time with McCUNE'S, as there was in some minds doubt as to which remedy was most proper. Thus both cases—that of McCUNE on *mandamus*, and of GORMAN on *certiorari*—went, upon appeal by the Board of Police, before the Court of Appeals, and were argued together in May last, by Messrs. DEAN and DEVEREUX, for the relators, and Messrs. FIELD and NOYES, counsel for the Board. The Judges failing to agree, a reargument was directed, which took place in June, Messrs. HILL and O'CONOR taking part in it as additional counsel for the policemen.

The Court of Appeals adjourned in June without rendering a final decision; but, as a second reargument was not ordered, it is hoped, if not expected, that they may dispose of the matter finally and fully at the September term, which commences to-morrow, 28th instant.

The case of GORMAN, indeed, was disposed of before the Court adjourned in June, but upon a collateral point not affecting the merits of the general question. There is a provision in the Metropolitan Police Act to the effect that no member, dismissed for cause, can be reappointed on the force. A dismissal, therefore, although illegally made, while it remains on the records of the Board, operates *prima facie* as a disqualification. The Court, expressly reserving every other point, unanimously decided that the trial and dismissal in GORMAN'S case should be vacated, and he be restored to all the rights he had when the proceedings against him, by the Board, were taken. The real question, discussed at Albany, was, what those rights were; so that nothing of the slightest importance has, in fact, been decided. The Board never practically regarded their wholesale acts of dismissal in June, 1857, as of any account, and have repeatedly made appointments in the face of them.

The case of McCUNE, remaining in the Court, involves every point necessary to be determined for a settlement of the controversy. It is understood that the Judges, when last together, were equally divided, four and four; but that one of their Honors, for reversal at first, was disposed, it is said, upon more mature consideration, to favor the position in favor of the old force. The law requires the assent of five Judges to render a judgment either *pro* or *con*. Should that number not agree, reargument is ordered. If, after reargument a second time, five Judges are not of one opinion, the judgment of the Court below is confirmed, by default. But a confirmation so reached, does not settle the law of the case at all, and here would merely restore and pay McCUNE, leaving the controversy, as to the rights, generally, of the disbanded men, precisely where it was when the test litigation was commenced.

The State Asylum for Inebriates.

On Friday last the corner-stone of the above-named institution was laid at Binghamton. It is intended, as its name imports, for the cure of drunkards. There are thousands in the State in every walk of life who, having become slaves to their appetite for strong drink, would gladly break their chains if they could. It is not necessary to discuss the question whether their bondage is absolute, so as to release them from moral responsibility. We concede that it neither is nor can be, so long as sanity remains. It is enough that practically they will not reform if left to ordinary circumstances and influences; and if any situation can be provided for them in which their release may be regarded as probable, all will concede that the experiment should be made. Such an attempt has been inaugurated at Binghamton. The Asylum is under State auspices, but is largely indebted to private benevolence. It has indeed enlisted to an extent no less extraordinary than gratifying the interest of the general public. A fortunate decision has been made in respect to its site, the credit of the selection being mainly due to the liberality of the Binghamton people, who made a donation of ample grounds on one of the eminences which surround that delightful town. There is no more healthful or beautiful spot in the State. The ceremony of Friday was dignified by the participation of such men as EDWARD EVERETT, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, D. S. DICKINSON, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS and the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. Several thousand citizens were present in testimony of their interest in so novel and humane an enterprise. We trust their anticipations in its behalf may be fully realized.

We are not of those who hold that a change of circumstances or the removal of outward temptation can be relied on to eradicate the evil which is in human nature. That theory, founded in error, has ever resulted, and must continue to result, in failure; but we are, nevertheless, fully convinced that the institution at Binghamton is destined to prove most beneficent in its operation. It will measurably supply a great public want, by affording a hope of rescue to thousands who have no other hope. It will restore, as we confidently believe, multitudes of lost husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, clothed and in their right mind, to despairing relatives and to society. We have had enough, perhaps more than enough, of censure upon the drunkard Let us now try kindness and the gentle compulsion which induces reform. Let us give him an asylum where he will be safe against the solicitations of evil companions and erring appetites. The enterprise has enlisted in an unparalleled degree the interest of the medical profession—a class of men who necessarily understand the peculiar needs of inebriates better than any other. This fact would be sufficient, standing alone, to commend the Asylum to public regard. But the whole community are unfortunately too familiar with intemperance to require any suggestions as to the importance of a cure. They will look with deep interest to the future history of the Asylum at Binghamton.

The Burning Steamer.

The intelligence received on Saturday evening, by telegraph from Halifax, leaves no room to doubt that the burning steamship, an account of which had been previously reported, was, as we have assumed must be the case, the *Austria*, which left Southampton on the 4th instant. The report made by the Captain of the *Arabia*, is so definite that no doubt can be entertained on the subject; and now, that the name of the unfortunate vessel has been determined, the next point of interest is the fate of the crew and passengers. So long a time having elapsed since the burning ship was first discovered, and no tidings having been heard of the crew, adds greatly to the fearful apprehensions for their safety. As the *Austria* was well supplied with boats, it is hardly possible that a part of her passengers should not have been saved; but if they have been picked up it may have been by vessels bound to the East. It cannot be long before we shall have some further intelligence from them.

Iron steamers have been supposed to be safer from fire than wooden hulls; but it is a remarkable circumstance that the first accident from fire to an Atlantic steamship should happen to an iron propeller.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S grand opera of "William Tell" will be played here to-night for the second time. It is not often that works of this importance are given, even in the principal cities of Europe. They require a vast amount of preparation, and involves much additional expense, for extra artists, musicians, ballet dancers, &c., &c. Under Mr. MARETZEK'S direction this work has twice been presented in an exceedingly effective manner. The cast at the Academy of Music is very fine, and in some respects better than we have ever had before. Although laboring under a severe cold on Friday, Signor STEFFANI gave abundant proof that he is by far the best *Arnoldo* we have ever had in this City. Signor GASSIER as *Tell* is equally efficient. In the ballet department there are some of the best dancers of the world, and for this alone the opera merits a success. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing ROSSINI'S greatest work, with the fine cast, scenery, and appointments of the Academy of Music.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—There will be an opera *matinée* here to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock, when the "Trovatore" will be given, with GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI, and AMODIO in the principal parts. The opera season at this house will terminate with the present week.

Mr. ROBERTS, the tragedian, plays on the off nights.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The season at this popular place of amusement will commence on Monday next, under the sole direction of Mr. J. W. WALLACK. The company is as follows: Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON, Miss GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN, Mr. LESTER, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. CHIPPENDALE. A number of new pieces are in active preparation. The interior of the theatre has been newly decorated, and presents a handsome appearance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The famous comedy of the "Road to Ruin" will be revived here to-night, with the entire strength of the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The spectral drama of the "Phantom" will be played here to-night, preceded by the "Windmill." The new drama of "Pauvrette" will be produced during the present week.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S Theatre of Arts is still the attraction here. Some new mechanical views have been added.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Glendower," "Jesse Brown" and the "Two Gregories" are announced for to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. EDDY, the popular tragedian, commences an engagement at this house to-night, playing the humpbacked hero in "Richard the Third," to the *Richmond* of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE. The drama of "Elj Zingaro," and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" will also be played.

PALACE GARDEN.—The curious exhibition known as the "Chinese Feast of Lanterns," will be repeated here to-night. It is a very brilliant and striking scene.

MINSTRELSY.—The two best places in America, Wood's, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway: and CAMPBELL'S No. 444 Broadway.

City Items.

RETURN OF WARREN HOSE CO. NO. 33.—Warren Hose Co. No. 33 returned on Saturday night, from Philadelphia, where they have been enjoying large hospitalities. As it was understood the expected Company would arrive in the 9½ o'clock train from Philadelphia, the various companies which intended to join in the procession, assembled at or in the vicinity of the Jersey City Ferry, where the line was to be formed. A Committee of three, from Jackson Engine Company No. 24, crossed the ferry; and on the arrival of the returned firemen, escorted them to this side of the river, where they were received by a large delegation, consisting of one from each of the companies present. At 9½ o'clock, the train arrived with the expected Company. On reaching New-York they were greeted with a cordial welcome by their fellow-firemen. The streets were illuminated with a perfect shower of rockets and other fireworks, while the torches, which now flamed along the rapidly forming line, brought out in bold relief the picturesque uniform of the men. There were twenty-six companies and thirteen bands, and the whole number of members in the procession could not have been less than fifteen hundred. A large mass of people assembled at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and along the route of the procession, and greeted them with cheering.

During their march along the route the firemen never ceased discharging rockets, which, rising high in air, fell in a glittering shower of green, purple, gold and other colors.

At the close of the procession, the returned firemen, with the delegation from Philadelphia, were entertained by Jackson Engine Company No. 24, at whose house they sat down to supper. A number of toasts were proposed and speeches delivered.

OPENING OF CHRIST CHURCH.—Christ Church, on Murray Hill, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector, was opened for public worship, according to the forms of the Episcopal Church, yesterday. In the morning the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church, preached the opening sermon; in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. BEDELL, of the Church of the Ascension, preached, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. COOK, of St. Bartholomew's. The sale and rental of pews takes place to-day.

SITE FOR THE POST-OFFICE.—The Hon. A. V. BROWN, United States Postmaster-General, is in the City, and with our Postmaster, Mr. I. V. FOWLER, is to meet the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, in relation to a site for the new Post-Office. At the invitation of some of his mercantile friends, Mr BROWN will probably pay the Exchange a visit at 3½ o'clock.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS—John Wallace and Peter Brown, sailors, were passing through Baxter-street, yesterday morning, when they were suddenly assaulted by two noted Sixth-Ward rowdies going by the names of Murtan Sullivan and John Lane. Both sailors were knocked down and kicked and beaten in the most brutal manner. The Police arrested the assailants and took them to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Justice BRENNAN ordered their commitment to answer, in default of $1,000 each. The sailors were locked up at No. 88 White-street to appear as witnesses. George Ackerman, of Brooklyn, was assaulted on Saturday night by two ruffians while passing through Houston-street, near Union Market, and robbed of his watch and money. He pursued the robbers, one of them turned, and threw a paving-stone at him, knocked him on the head, and seriously injured him. The ruffians escaped. William Hennesy, residing at No. 60 Cherry street, was knocked down and seriously injured. O'Brian was arrested, taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and locked up to answer.

Staten Island Affairs.

THREE NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER—THE MILITARY, &C

The alarm of the Staten Islanders on account of sporadic cases of yellow fever outside the Quarantine walls, which had almost been lost sight of in the excitement attending the destruction of the Hospitals has broken out anew within a day or two by the report of three other cases at Vanderbilt's Landing. A blacksmith named QUINN, with his two children, are said to be the victims. Mr. QUINN'S wife died about two weeks since, and her death was charged to be yellow fever.

The Castleton Board of Health has held no meeting lately, as it was thought the frosty weather of the past few days would have afforded the best preventive, and their further services could have been dispensed with. The fresh cases, however, will make it necessary for the Board to convene again.

The resolutions empowering a Committee of the Board to procure an injunction against the Quarantine authorities forbidding the burial of the dead in the Hospital grave-yard, have not been actively pushed forward. The Committee has had the requisite papers prepared, but they have been laid aside until the Circuit Court shall meet in Richmond County, which will not be until next month.

Few vessels have been quarantined within a day or two, and the number of yellow-*fever* cases now under treatment is small.

The fine day yesterday drew thousands of the friends of the Eighth Regiment to the encampment. Particularly so, as it was generally understood that they were to be relieved to-day by the Sixth Regiment, (Governor's Guards,) Col. PINCKNEY, and that would be the last opportunity afforded of witnessing the bearing and mode of life of the gallant Eighth in camp. Active preparations were made all day, in anticipation of removal, and the majority of the soldiers are rejoiced at the prospect of returning to the City. The business of some, it is said, has suffered seriously in their absence, while many others, whose business would not admit of their serving personally, have secured substitutes, at a cost of $1 50 per day each, besides relinquishing in their favor the sum paid by the State, $1 25 per day.

An invitation was accepted by 100 of the men to attend Divine service at Christ's Church, New-Brighton, yesterday morning. In the afternoon the Regiment paraded in full dress, and were photographed by a City artist.

Republican Conventions.

First District.—The First District Republican Convention met Saturday evening at No. 19 Beekman-street, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Second District.—This Convention met at the Republican head-quarters in William-street, but adourned over without making a nomination.

Third District.—This Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and, after organizing, adjourned over to next week, for the purpose of conferring with the Americans in the choice of a candidate.

Fourth District.—Convention met at No. 68 East Broadway, but did nothing beyond appointing a Committee to confer with the Americans, with a view to fusion.

Fifth Assembly District—This Convention assembled at the Bleecker Buildings on Saturday night, but adjourned till Wednesday night without making a nomination.

Seventh District—The Republican Assembly Convention met at Jefferson Market on Saturday night, and nominated Mr. FLEDERICK A. CONKLIN as member of Assembly. Mr. CONKLIN is a well-known merchant of the City, and formerly represented the Fifteenth Ward in the State Legislature.

The Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth met on Saturday evening at Chelsea Hall, Eighteenth-street, and appointed MORDECAI L. MARSH Chairman, and MERRITT WICKHAM Secretary. They then adjourned till Wednesday, October 26.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Eighth District (Yorkville, &c.,) Republican Convention, met on Friday night and organized with Mr. MARSHALL, of the Nineteenth Ward, as Chairman, and Dr. HILLS as Secretary. On proceeding to ballot for candidates for Congress, the Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN received a large majority on the first vote, and his nomination was then made unanimous. The announcement was received with cheers. Mr. WAKEMAN represented this District two years ago, and the confidence of his constituency was handsomely exhibited in this unanimous nomination.

Personal.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is *not* in Europe, but has been residing quietly at her home in Andover for a year and a half past. We are authorized to say that the lady has not been *féted* in Paris, for the reason that she was not in Paris when somebody who took her name was *féted*; nor is she preparing a book on Normandy, as the English papers insist upon reporting. The stories which float about in the Paris and London Press, purporting to describe the movements of Mrs. STOWE, clearly relate to some unknown individual who is carrying on a very large hoax. Is there a bogus Mrs. STOWE abroad?

In the little Connecticut city of Waterbury, they pay the Mayor $50 a year. The incumbent, Mr. FISH, lately "struck" for higher pay. He wanted only $100, but the "Common Council" refused to pay it. Whereupon His Honor announces his resignation, and has called a meeting of citizens to select a fifty-dollar Mayor in his place.

A brilliant Quaker wedding took place at Lynn last week. The bride was a daughter of WM. S. BOYCE; the happy bridegroom, Dr. WM. BAKER, of Philadelphia. The ceremony, in the meeting-house, drew an immense crowd, and at the residence, afterwards, there were five hundred calls. According to Quaker custom, the parties married themselves.

The famous Captain DE RIVIERE, who appears to have come safely through all his troubles, is announced, next in order, as a public lecturer. He is to speak at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, on "Love," a subject in which he may be supposed to be "posted."

A young lady from Baltimore, whose name is not given, has arrived in Charleston, to tender her services as nurse for the yellow fever sick, after the manner of Mrs. ANNIE ANDREWS. She proposes to go to New-Orleans, should her services be required.

Mr. E. B PHILLIPS, the retiring Superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, had a grand farewell party given him on the 18th inst., at the residence of Mr. WARING, the President of the road, in Cleveland.

Statues to the two statesmen, Prince HARDENBERG and Baron DE STEIN, who powerfully contributed to the prosperity of Prussia, are to be erected in Berlin. This honor has never yet been paid in Prussia, except to sovereigns or to generals.

Ex-Governor McRAE, of Mississippi, has been nominated to the Congressional seat rendered vacant by General QUITMAN, taking extreme Southern ground for his platform.

Mr. EMERSON is to deliver an Agricultural Address, this week, before the Middlesex (Mass.) Society.

The Jews, in Boston, have adopted a series of resolutions, thanking Parliament for the admission of Baron ROTHSCHILD.

General CUSHING has been seriously ill, but is convalescent.

Dr. RAE, the celebrated Arctic explorer, is on a visit to Washington.

Mrs. E P. LESDERNIER is reading POE, HOOD, TENNYSON and the BROWNINGS to good Boston houses.

Mexican News from the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 22.

The steamship *General Rusk*, Capt. DENISON, from Brazos Santiago, *viâ* Indianola, arrived this morning, bringing $99,625 49 in specie.

By this arrival we have the Brownsville *Flag* of the 15th inst., fourteen days later than we previously had.

The *Flag* publishes the following summary of Mexican news:

By the mail arrived at Matamoros on Saturday last, we have papers from Monterey and San Luis Potosi, with dates from the former place to the 5th inst., and from the latter to the 28th ult.

The news is unimportant. Everything appears to be at a stand-still at present, though, judging from the preparations that are being made in the Liberal camp, this quiet is but the calm which precedes the storm.

As will be seen by the following extract from a letter, dated San Luis, Sept. 5, a battle is soon expected to take place between the forces of General VIDAURRI, under Colonel JORDAN, and those of MIRAMON, among whom great dissension prevails. It is doubtful whether MIRAMON will show a hostile demonstration to his foes or surrender himself to them; for either of these things will he be obliged to do, being hemmed in on all sides, and even if he were not, having no safe place of refuge, in whatsoever direction he may fly. MIRAMON, having at his command all the available force of the Reactionists, this battle, should he offer resistance, will be decisive of the final success of either party. The valor and enthusiasm that reigned among the Liberal army, the manner in which they are armed, and, above all, the justice of their cause, will, doubtless, bring out their arms crowned with success.

The following are the extracts made from the letter referred to above:

"We are now at this place arranging our troops and providing them with whatever is necessary for the campaign.

"The Governor of Zacatecas will send $50,000 to General VIDAURRI in the ensuing week, and that amount will set us on our march.

"MIRAMON has about 4,000 men, and ZUAZUA is not far from him, watching his operations.

"The movement of our troops will take place about the 12th inst.

"The army of the North counts at present upon 6,000 valiant soldiers, well organized, which united to 1,000 more under CORONADO, from Chihuahua, will force MIRAMON to accept battle between San Luis and the capital. Upon this battle depends the fate of Mexico. The question now lies between MIRAMON and VIDAURRI.

"We have 3,000 excellent infantry and 3,000 mounted riflemen; moreover an enthusiasm almost marvellous. I hardly think MIRAMON will show fight—if he should there will be much bloodshed."

The details of the capture of Tampico have not yet been received by us. The Liberals are in full possession of that place.

Arrival of the Hudson.

The Bremen screw-steamship *Hudson*, G. WENKE, commander, having left Bremen at 6½ P. M. on the 11th September, arrived at this port on Sunday morning, making the passage in fourteen days and four and a half hours. She brings 164 passengers and 600 tons of cargo. She encountered heavy gales, mountains, in lat. 42° and lon. 50° W., to a hurricane, when she was obliged for eight hours to stop her engines.

Sept. 24, she exchanged signals with the American ship *Wallace*, in lat. 42° N. ton. 64° W.

Her news has been anticipated by the *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the evening of the same day.

Political.

The official returns of the election in Maine show a majority for Gov. MORRILL (Rep.) of 8,842. The Senate has 31 Republicans, and the lower House stands 103 Republicans to 43 Democrats.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows on the Treatment of the Unfortunate and the Guilty.

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS last evening delivered,—very impressively and with the close attention of his audience throughout,—the following sermon, at All Soul's Church, in Fourth-avenue:

I propose, this evening, to repeat the substance of an Address, given on Friday last, at the laying of the corner-stone of the New-York Inebriate Asylum. This Institution is situated in Binghamton, N. Y., half-way toward Dunkirk, on the Erie Railroad. The foundations of a magnificent edifice, 365 feet long, are there placed on an elevated site, overlooking the Susquehannah and Chenango Rivers at their confluence, and in full view of that pleasant and growing town. Two years, I suppose, must be allowed for the completion of the building, and its preparation for the reception of its subjects. About $50,000 are already subscribed, and the town of Binghamton has nobly, but also sagaciously, given 250 acres of land for the site. The State is expected to give either $50,000 more, at the next session of the Legislature; or, what is better, to allow half the income derived from the License tax to be devoted to the support of an institution for the rescue of the victims of the alcoholic drinks thus introduced into the market. The great amount of interest this Institution has awakened already, makes the collection of the fund necessary for its completion very certain, and it is not to invoke your pecuniary aid and sympathy that I now speak. It is rather to give you the consolation and to ask and share your congratulations, in the beginning of our Institution,—so novel, so necessary, so Christian and humane, so alleviatory in its promise of one of the greatest sources of misery to human hearts and to domestic life.

In 1853, so far as I know, the project of an Asylum for Inebriates was first publicly and heartily undertaken by Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER, who, without fee or reward, and at his own expense, has devoted himself from that day to this, to the work of arousing and fixing the public attention upon this theme. On Nov. 7, 1855, I had the honor of making the first public address in its favor, in the New-York Tabernacle, of blessed memory to me, if only for that remembrance. Upon the importance of such an an Institution, I need hardly enlarge; but on the principles involved it will appear in the course of my following remarks:

ADDRESS AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM, AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y., SEPT. 24, 1858.

"But love ye your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be called the children of the Highest, for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. Be ye therefore merciful as your Father also is merciful." (Luke vi: 35, 36.

The beginnings of enterprises which involve great interests and important principles are always impressive. The *first* of that which is probably destined to have no *last* while the world stands, must attract and fix the attention of all thoughtful persons. We are laying here the corner-stone, not merely of an edifice, but of a principle and a custom. An Asylum for Inebriates is a new thing under the sun. The agencies which have brought this into existence must rapidly bring others; the obstacles which have been laboriously overcome here must, henceforth, more easily yield elsewhere; the principle conceded, the example set, the custom begun, must, in this case, inevitably, as we think, be accepted, until Inebriate Asylums are as well understood and as common institutions, in proportion to the amount of evil

purpose associations, and all the various alliances for their rescue from the power of temptation and from the fate predicted and procured by their reckless ways and thoughtless minds and callous hearts. They know the inadequacy of these defences and protections; but they know the insufficiency of all efforts to wholly control a vice whose roots are so deeply planted in the moral infirmities, the social ignorance, the imperfect moral and spiritual condition of our race—a vice which civilization, by developing new circumstances for its indulgence faster than means and opportunities for its medical superiors; but it must be chiefly attacked at its corporal root, with corporal methods and influences, which do not preclude moral treatment. If it be answered that intemperance is as much one as the other, in many cases, let it be confessed that these cases may be indifferently treated with either method. If it be added that complexity and equivocation involves the cases of thousands of other intemperate persons, we shall still have enough cases left of the plain, unmistakable victims of hereditary and constitutional intemperance—enough which years have proved to be utterly beyond any moral help, to make an asylum an indispensable and most successful provision whether of the State or of private benevolence. We have indeed never a right to ask the blasphemous question what the effect upon society is to be, of humane and just measures. We may trust that the effect of such measures must be good, and only good, by the very nature of things. Is there a class of inebriates—that is of unborn drunkards, or of persons with such morbid proclivities to drink as to be incapable of self-control in their present state? This is our only question. If there be, they are entitled to treatment neither as criminals, nor as sinners, but as sick and unfortunate persons; and Society, Morality, Temperance can derive nothing but advantage from treating them with common-sense, justice, humanity and skill.

But our case is much stronger than this. It is not necessary to prove that the subjects of this Institution are innocent and merely unfortunate persons, to justify, on moral grounds, its establishment. Indeed, if I rightly apprehend the underlying sentiments which support this enterprise, it will be found that an important change in the whole feeling of the responsible classes of society, in respect to the treatment of the weak and erring, the vicious and guilty, is here expressed and emphasized—a change of sentiment, liable to misconstruction and abuse—but yet necessary, inevitable, and, with its proper discriminations, beneficent and thoroughly Christian; a progress in the only direction that promises light and peace. Pity and protection, not only for the unfortunate, but also for the guilty, is the ever-growing policy, the ever-justified experience of modern philanthropy. And this occasion provides an opportunity, and imperatively calls for a brief but brave discussion of the radical principle of this policy, whose justification and discrimination involves the most important and serious interests of social science.

There is, I repeat, a broad and general policy set forth and blazoned by the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum; and that policy is pity and protection not only for the unfortunate, but for the guilty. Every observing man must notice the great change going on in the public mind quietly and slowly, but steadily and with no doubtful result, in regard to the treatment of vice and crime. The old rule of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the only rule upon which criminal law in the ruder states of society could be administered, and which has been the basis of penal jurisdiction for ages, has in the light of the Gospel and of a more developed social experience, gradually fallen into extensive suspicion as a principle, and undergone very serious modifications as a practice. The influence of external circumstances in the formation of character and habits; the effect of blood, birth, organization, temperament, early example, local influences, public opinion, natural customs, in determining individual fortunes and conduct—the great natural inequalities among men in respect of intellectual and moral powers and sensibilities, in the force of their passions, in their faculties of self-control and self-protection—these have gradually forced themselves as facts upon the notice of all students of social laws in a way to modify greatly the simple conclusion that man being an accountable and responsible being, is to be held strictly accountable by his *brother*, as well as by his Maker, for all his actions; and that to stand in any way between him and the consequences of his follies, vices and crimes, is to weaken the natural principle of retribution, and to diminish the chances of his awakening and recovery under the influence of his sufferings. Our blessed religion teaches us that God had known how to make it safe to take them from under the law and put them under a dispensation of grace and pardon, and that what he commenced in his Son, he intended we should complete in our whole Christian civilization. To treat men as sinners, and still as unfortunate and pitiable, in proportion to their sins, to acknowledge their guilt, and yet make that very guilt a new reason for saving them from themselves and their otherwise inevitable fate—this is the example we have in our faith, and it is the light of all the progress and all the success society has ever had in the recovery of the erring and the lost. Those consequences of folly and vice and crime which harden, degrade, stupefy and unhumanize their subjects, however spontaneous and natural their operation may be, and however punitive and retributary their essence, ought never to be regarded as consequences fit to be left to their own working. For they obliterate the moral and intellectual nature of man, and rapidly take their victims out of the sphere of the moral universe; they disqualify their subject for even recognizing their own punishment, by annihilating all sensibility to shame and all taste for virtue. Nor is there anything in the example of vice or crime, abandoned to itself, or vindictively treated, which educates the moral sense of the community, or deters from a similar career; for the sight of ferocious, coarse and degraded humanity, however produced, is uniformly found to create a vindictive disgust, to lower the self-respect of those who contemplate it and to tend to reduce to its own brutish level all who come in contact with it. The keepers of our prisons, in former times, I hope not in these latter ones, might serve to illustrate the truth of this assertion.

Now the truth is, man's conscience follows the rule of all his other faculties; is weakest in infancy—other things being equal—grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength. Moreover, it is just as dependent as his affection and his mind, upon education and training. What are the instinctive affections, in reliableness, compared with the cultivated affections? What the natural conscience, to the disciplined one? There is no faculty in man that needs training more than his moral faculty; none surer to go out, if left to itself; none, indeed, which rewards care and attention like it, or which is capable of being reared into so powerful and victorious an attribute. Men are therefore to be regarded as moral beings in the providential process of manufacture, rather than as moral beings in a finished state and on trial. It is not to try, but to develop and train and strengthen this wonderful and precious talent of the soul along with our other powers, that God has put us in this world. If, then, we imagine that the moral faculty with its sense of right and wrong, its feelings of the authority of right and the rebellion of wrong, its fore-felt rewards of virtue, its foreboded penalties of vice, is so powerfully and perfectly lodged in human beings at their birth that they may be and ought to be left to experience its fruits without interposition, and that all the personal and social and eternal consequences that flow from its abuse are legitimate, just, politic for society, favorable to God's truth, and pleasing to his heart, we imagine what is the very opposite of the truth, and what must neutralize or pervert all our efforts at a Christian civilization. The moral qualities—the sense and the practice of justice, the feeling and the obligation of right, the beauty and attachments of virtue—are to be regarded as the fruits, rather than the seeds of civilization; as the effects, rather than the causes of social existence; as the ends, rather than the beginnings of humanity. It is because of the precious and glorious *capacity of becoming* moral, civilized and truly human creatures, rather than on account of any actual worth or goodness, or power of conscience in human nature at its start, that we reverence and value human beings in their original or undeveloped state. Man is an educable, a civilizable, a moralizable, a Christianizable being, and we are compelled by prudence, and experience and wisdom to depend far more on what, through our social system and civilized and Christian influences, we are able to make him, than on what he tends to become when left to himself.

In the light of this undeniable practical truth, it must appear clear that social improvement is an experimental interest; that the science of dealing with men for their own best good and happiness is a science of experience, which must not be sacrificed to abstract or ideal principles—call them by what sacred name we will. It will not do for us to get up a metaphysical theory of morals, the centre of which is the idea of merit, or desert, and sacrifice upon it the practical prospects of our fellow-creatures. Show me how men can be made happier and better in the highest meaning of those words, and if it is upon principles hitherto deemed false, I will pronounce them true. If mercy has more power to save by softening and subduing than justice has by warding and punishing, then mercy is a better and more useful principle than justice. If interposition between vice and the consequences of vice, crime and the consequences of crime, folly and the consequences of folly, prove, when judiciously made, a more successful means of rescuing men from moral ruin and social wreck, than the old plan of allowing these painful and debasing consequences to have their natural way—then practical wisdom will not permit theoretical scruples to set aside such substantial benefits. And that that is the case, is the testimony of all carefully-considered experience. The whole tendency of modern inquiry and effort, in the treatment of folly, vice and crime, is to substitute kindness for severity, help for restraint, education for police, light for alarm, protection for punishment. The growing mildness of the prison code, like that of medical practice, itself, shows us how little good we are to expect from vindictive or exemplary punishments, how little from severe and heroic practice.

The mistake which the advocates of the gentle protective policy—illustrated in the principle of this institution—make in the controversy with the timid and anxious supporters of the old system of strict retribution, exemplary punishment and wholesome fear, is through want of power to explain what they really feel; in allowing themselves to seem less interested than their opponents in the support, and authority, and sacredness of the moral law, with all its infinitely important distinctions and consequences; is in allowing themselves, through inability to make themselves understood, otherwise to seem the friends of a material and fatalistic philosophy, which attributes more power to circumstances and organization, than to mind and soul. But both these not unnatural inferences are really baseless. It is for the sake, and because of the preciousness of man's moral nature, that when we see it too weak for his physical nature, on account of the more rapid growth of the physical than of the moral in the infancy of our being, we refuse to treat him as a wholly responsible being, and leave him to ruin: that we hurry to treat him as sick and morally dead, that afterwards we may at our leisure really make him a responsible being, and so save him to the moral universe. And is it a fatalistic and material philosophy, which drives the friends of man's soul—themselves through God's grace—in possession of enlightened minds, disciplined wills, and vigorous consciences—thanks, it may be, to their own wise parents and Christian teachers—to come to the rescue of their less fortunate brothers, liable to be the victims of their own unpropitious organizations and conditions, and to interpose between them and otherwise inevitable ruin? Instead of materialism and fatalism, here is free-will and spiritual power in the wise, triumphing over circumstances and the drift of events in the foolish. True, this doctrine does not claim that the will is perfectly free in each and every man—that the soul is, at the start, and in every case, superior to the body. But it does assert that, characteristically, by intention and by destiny, the will is free, and the soul eminent over the body, as over all things seen and tangible. It denies, it must be confessed, that modern doctrine of absolute and equal powers and capacities in all men—that irrational theory of individuality, which disintegrates the race into its component parts, and makes each atom of humanity complete in itself, the centre of the Universe, capable at once of all things which any other is capable of, independent of all others in its education and its fate. Such a doctrine is as false to fact as it is arrogant, indocile, and unsocializing in sentiment. There is no truth to history, to feeling, to Christianity, or to staring, modern experience in it. The real truth teaches us, with the New Testament, that we are members one of another; that the human race is one body, in which each individual has his part and place; that this body has eyes and ears, but also hands and feet, that parts of it represent the intellectual, parts the moral, parts the conscious, and parts the unconscious elements in its whole; that its judgment or wisdom is not equally subdivided and scattered among the several parts, but dwells at different times in different portions that represent the wisdom and judgment of the whole—now in races, now in nations, now in classes, sometimes in illustrious individuals—but that it dwells in these for the use, guidance, protection, and benefit of the whole; and that it is accordingly the duty of the enlightened, civilized, self-disciplined, and self-controlled portions of the race—the moral and spiritual, the wise and prudent portions—to guide, protect, bless and save the residue. When, therefore, in their efforts to do so, the free will of the indolent and reckless seems not to be respected, it is only because the free will of the God-erected representation of humanity, which is more entitled to respect, claims its rights, and asserts itself for the good of those it schools and controls. When men too ignorant or feeble, too unfortunate and ill-organized, to keep their souls erect above their bodies, are seized by the strong in intellect, in heart and in will, (the morally prosperous and good,) and lifted in spite of themselves on to the plane of obedience and decency and comfort—though they seem to be treated as machines, and not to have their fate in their own hands; it is only because in these saviors of their own race God is vindicating the power of mind over matter, of will over circumstances, of spirit over body, in a way that redounds to the glory of our common nature, while it is destined to end at lifting all men unto the possession of that free will and self-protection which is their true humanity.

The policy of this Asylum is then a Christian, a wise, a holy policy. It will be universally adopted. It is not only the inebriate who is destined to be restrained of his liberty and treated with medical and psychological skill, but the criminal and the vicious of every grade—the moment their liberty becomes dangerous to society. And the terms of their confinement are ultimately—I speak with absolute conviction—to be limited only by the date of their cure, life-long for the incorrigible and incurable in all cases, brief as possible for all who yield readily to a humane treatment. Society gains nothing by holding for an hour any man a prisoner who is fit to be at large. Liberty and human rights gain nothing by allowing any man to be at large for a moment, who is destroying himself and his family and his neighbors. All that we need is what we are fast gaining, the possession of the tests and gauges of their fitness or unfitness, and then, precisely what we do with the idiot, the insane and the thief, we shall do with the inebriate, the murderer and the weak and wicked of all classes.

To the courageous and humane hearts and minds that leave the easy and beaten paths of indolent custom, to explore new ways of usefulness—to open new tracks of safety to pioneer Humanity's questful progress—we owe peculiar honor; and if they clothe themselves in the modest garb of unassuming worth, we owe it all the more. I rejoice, then, to be able to lift to the pedestal of this majestic occasion, and there place before the eyes of the friends of the unfortunate, of the inebriate, and his wretched victims only less miserable than himself, the name of the first man (known to me in our country and State) who proposed and advocated, and successfully carried into effect, an Inebriate Asylum—Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER. May God reward his faith and his works.

One great event in physical science has illustrated the year in which we live, forever memorable in the minds of men, as the year in which time, and space, and sea, yielded to man's longing for union with his race. Another, not now so evident and universally appreciated, has already occurred in the starting of a policy, the beginning of a class of benevolent institutions, destined to run round the world, and to unite all men in gratitude. As I looked an hour ago at the flaming comet in our sky, I saw it inclined and plumed like a pen, fit and ready for the Almighty's own hand, I could not but feel, that if he should seize it and inscribe with its diamond-point upon the sky, the chief event of this *Omnus Mirabilis*, it would be the foundation of a policy and a usage like that we now commemorate of an Institution, the first of its kind in the world, which proclaims that Mercy is better than Justice; nay, that Mercy is an exacter Justice.

Opening of the Murray Hill Episcopal Church—Sermon by Dr. Tyng.

According to public announcement, the Church recently occupied by a Society of Baptists in the Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, was opened for divine service yesterday morning, according to the rites of the Reformed Church of England. The beautiful building was crowded with an attentive congregation, and so great was the rush for seats, that before the early part of the morning service was half gone through, there was not a vacant pew. Deal boards were brought into the aisles to afford accommodation to the numerous visitors who were standing in every part of the sacred edifice.

The Reverend F. S. WILEY, Rector, assisted by Dr. TYNG, performed the morning service, after which the Seventh-ninth Selected Psalm was beautifully sung: "With one consent let all the earth," &c.

Dr. TYNG (of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square,) then delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, the text being the 16th chapter of St. Mark, the 15th verse: "And he said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." This, said the reverend gentleman, was the divine commission of the ministry—the work that they have to do—the great business upon which they are sent into the world. Their duty was to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to every creature to whom the message might come. And the great privilege of man under the Gospel is to hear the glad tidings; and, further, it was a privilege which he has a right to demand and to insist upon. Whosoever may be the person that shall come to him as the ambassador for Christ it is the will of God that he shall hear. It is for him to know what are the things that are freely given to him by God, and to have the sweet assurance and the consolation which these glorious tidings of salvation and peace can give him. That these opportunities of delivering and hearing the tidings of love may more and more abound was the purpose of collecting congregations and erecting churches, as means for the instruction and salvation of man; and it was to consecrate that church—to make it the place where Christ shall be lifted up as the great Saviour of man—to give sinful man the opportunity of casting himself before his Saviour's feet, and to bury his sins in the fountain of his blood—that they had met there to unite in prayers and praise. What passage of scripture could there be more appropriate to the occasion than the Divine command, "Go ye forth into all nations and preach the Gospel?" There were circumstances under which it gathered abounding light, to assist in the interpretation of the words "Glad tidings." As the disciples stood around their Lord, and were witnesses of his passion, they became the more capable to set forth the first messages of redeeming love: for the facts of his own experience, and the manifestations of his glory, were the subjects of their message to mankind. And, as at the close of earthly ministry, they stood around him, recollections rose before them of the scenes he had passed through, and of the beneficence with which he had endowed his sorrows. The truths of his life, his suffering, his death, his glorious resurrection and ascension—all these facts which were palpable to the early apostles and witnesses, were the glad tidings which they had to preach, and to go into the most distant lands to repeat the story over and over again. It was their province and their duty to tell the guilty man who was lost in sin, that in the same manner so would he be purged and purified by the Great Saviour who had died for him. There was the unceasing obligation laid upon them—and it continues from age to age—of publishing the Gospel as the story of Christ himself; the things done for the guilty, and the things that he is able and willing to do for the believing. These facts contained the glad tidings of salvation, and under the accompanying power of the Holy Ghost, makes it "the power of God unto salvation." But these tidings could only be called glad in a moral and spiritual sense—for there were no glad news in the sufferings of Christ and his holy Apostles considered abstractly. But when it was viewed spiritually, how different was the case! Every action in the life of suffering of the Saviour, showed itself powerful as the means towards man's deliverance from the bondage of sin and death; that beyond suffering, and sorrows, and affliction, and death, there would be a happiness in the world to come. That wonderful power of the Redeemer was shown in the bursting of the bars of death, and in his rising in triumphant glory from the darkness of the tomb. This spoke powerfully for the redemption of man. There was no longer seen the humble and suffering witness of the truth, but the triumphant leader of the armies of God, treading the wine-press of Divine justice on behalf of man. The moment that brings in Christ as the representative God, the whole history becomes instinct with Gospel power. What the law could not do for man through the weakness of human flesh, that hath God done for the human race through Jesus Christ.

The reverend gentleman then spoke of the nature of Christ, showing his equality with the Father in the Godhead. What character save God himself dared say, as the lowly Jesus said to Martha, "I am the resurrection and the life." The highest archangel of God becomes a blasphemer if he made use of words like these. "I will not give my glory to another," said the mighty Jehovah ages before these words were uttered upon earth; and nothing but the essential Divinity of Christ can interpret their meaning. The reverend gentleman then alluded to the peculiar trusts of the Unitarians, and boldly condemned them. A false philosophy might set up notions which had no ground in God's word, but this could not prevail against the truth. The Mahometans, in their defence of the unity of the Deity, almost went as far as was necessary to cover the ground. It was enough to shock the Christian when he reflected on the miserable phantasies which would give the Divine Saviour no higher place in the scheme of redemption than that of a mere man. No! it could not be. For when He came into the world it was said, "Let all the angels of God worship him," and "thy throne, oh God, is forever and ever;" and these sounds were taken up by the angels with their celestial trumpets. He then spoke of the various sufferings of Christ and his triumph over the powers of darkness, for, at his resurrection, he said in effect, "Look to me and be saved, all ye ends of the earth—for I am God, and there is none else." And thus the Christian, with the soul of a patient child believes, while the anxious spirit folds its wings like a weary dove, and lays itself softly down at Jesus' feet. Nor were the sufferings of the Saviour mere manifestations. Every step of his eventful life was necessary to the great plan of salvation.

In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman spoke emphatically on the duties of the ministers of the Church of God. They were not mere lecturers for men's gratification. Such an office was too mean. They were ambassadors for Christ, or else they were impostors. They were divinely called and sent, or else they were miserable hypocrites, ready to be spewed out of the mouth of an avenging Savior; to those who believed they were a savor of life unto life, and to the unbelieving a savor of death unto death. Standing firmly on the ground of this office they prayed mankind to be reconciled to God, that as little children they might be made partakers of Heaven. The word Gospel was a wonderful term. It was the cry of heralds calling on the multitude to listen on the approach of the King; to preach, to tell, to proclaim the message was a plain and an awful one: "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved. He that believeth not shall be damned." He dared not interpret these words; the solemnity spoke for itself He blessed God for the occasion that had brought them together that day for consecrating that church to God for the proclamation of salvation. Long may the ministry appointed to watch over them, dear to him in the hope of his calling as a beloved son, be spared to declare those undying truths of the blessed Gospel of God, and may the time soon approach when there shall be no more estrangement, but all may be gathered into the Saviour's bosom, and made partakers of his glory. "Take heed, then, that ye keep your lights burning, making your calling and election sure."

The discourse was listened to attentively, and at the termination Dr. TYNG pronounced the benediction, and the service was ended.

In the afternoon and evening two other services were performed, and the church was well attended on both occasions.

Post-Office Notions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public buildings of New-York ought to be imposing and beautiful. The City of New-York owes something to her own rank and dignity, and something to the arts. If the public buildings of a city are of a high order, the growing city will spring up in better taste. Fine buildings make a beautiful city, and a beautiful city attracts visitors. Visitors bring wealth and trade. To be a fine and imposing structure the Post-Office must be a *detached* building. Detached, also, as one guard against fire. Who can tell the value of the millions of letters sometimes lying within her walls? That piece of waste ground opposite Burton's old Theatre would be a good site. The angle of the Park, near the Astor House, is a vortex of omnibuses and carts. Yours respectfully,

REALLY A MERCHANT.

A Despondent View of Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are correct in your remarks on the "Staten Island Rioters," but is it not a sad commentary on our institutions and the moral instinct of our people, to say that twelve men cannot be found amongst us who will agree that crime shall be punished? Let us prate no more about Education or Churches or Bibles, or the ignorance and immorality of European nations. Our own society is rotten and ignorant beyond all others. C.

Acknowledgments.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Please acknowledge receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of the Yellow-Fever patients under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association, New-Orleans. The funds have been paid over by telegraph, as received, that the Association might have the use of them at the earliest moment;

From T. Otis Le Roy & Co.	$50
From Robert & Williams	50
From Allen, McLean & Buckley	50
From W. S. & C. H. Thompson	50
From Phelps, Dodge & Co.	50
From M. Morgan & Son	50
From R. R., $5—Virginian, $5	10
Total	310
Previously acknowledged	1,000
Total	$1,310

Respectfully, BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-street.

☞ The Light Guard, Captain GARLAND, are an independent corps no longer, but Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, as will be noticed from the annexed Special Order from General Head-quarters:

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 168.
GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1858.

Company I, Captain JOHN R. GARLAND commanding, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment and Third Brigade, is hereby transferred to the Seventy-first Regiment and First Brigade, and will hereafter be distinguished in such Seventy-first Regiment by the letter A. Captain GARLAND will, on receipt of these orders, report, in writing, to Colonel A. S. VOSBURGH, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, for duty with his Company in such Regiment.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, respectively, of such Company, are hereby required to uniform and equip within six months from the date of these orders, in strict conformity with the orders establishing the uniform and equipments for the Seventy-first Regiment. After which date the Commandant of the Regiment will report to the General Head-quarters the names of the officers, and to the General of his Brigade the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Companies deficient in or deviating from the requirements of such uniform order, to the end that the same may be enforced by process of martial law.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
FREDK. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

☞ Gwynne & Day's
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
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OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.
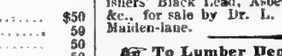
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *the Lock Stitch that is locked*—
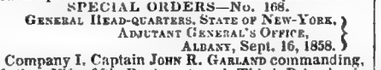
This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ The Autumn Hat.
WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.
GEM OF THE SEASON.
The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Meyer's
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Depôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ Fine Arts.
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,
With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jaambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents.
GOUPIL & CO.,
(M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ Fashion Course, L. I.—The great four-mile race, this afternoon, comes off at 2½ o'clock. A boat leaves the foot of Fulton-st. at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the latter in time for the passengers to witness the four-mile race. Gentlemen having time to spare are advised to take the 10 o'clock boat, to avoid the crowd. The steamboat connects with the cars of the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, NEW-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Printing Ink,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

☞ Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A wholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., may be preserved in Spratt's Patent Cans in a fresh state, with all their natural flavor. These cans have received more premiums than any other self-sealing cans in the world, and are acknowledged by all to be the most safe and reliable. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, sole proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard. More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of
RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS,
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,
and all others who require a
DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Our Unrivaled Assortment
OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ French Traveling Bags and
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES,
of new and unique designs.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Gentlemen's Linen
Made to order. Gentlemen in want of good-fitting, well-made shirts, are invited to call and get measured.
D. W. CANFIELD, No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome, at Crosby & Williams.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Carminium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbeth, Bismuth, Malva Flower, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ To Lumber Dealers.—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Fever and Ague Cured.
WYNKOOP'S TONIC
is a certain remedy. One trial will prove it. Depot No. 63 Liberty-st.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where those are properly understood and made.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c.—All sizes, in Wool, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Cashmere, Saxony, &c. Also, the Extra Heavy Ribbed Scotch Goods at very low Prices, Wholesale or Retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ Dr. Glover's New Truss retains the most difficult Hernia, gives more comfort, and perfects more cures than any other elastic stockings, shoulder-braces and belts. No. 4 Ann-st.

MARRIED.

SANDERSON—PARKER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 30, at the M. E. Parsonage, No. 123 East 27th-st., by the Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, THOMAS M. SANDERSON to JULIA D. PARKER, both of this City.

WALKER—WILLISTON.—In Brattleboro', Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 16, GEORGE LEON WALKER, of Pittsford, Vt., to MARIA WILLISTON, daughter of N. B. Williston, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

NEVINS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, Mr. CHRISTOPHER NEVINS, of consumption, aged 52 years and 4 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, No. 256 7th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

JUST.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, JEMIMA, wife of John Just, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 West 37th-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 26, after a short and severe illness, SARAH, the wife of William Wilson, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) from her late residence, No. 157½ Bowery, at 2 P. M.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, D. E. Gavit, Esq., Miss MARIETTA E. ANDREWS, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains were removed to Albany for interment.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, BENJAMIN P., eldest son of Dr. J. C. Sullivan, in his 27th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 110 West 36th-st., this (Monday) morning.

MCLAREN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 24, ROBERT A., son of Robert A. and Margaret M. McLaren, aged 21 months and 18 days.

MCCREADY.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, Mrs. JANE CAMPBELL, widow of Andrew McCready, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandson, Dr. James S. Cooper, No. 90 East 22d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment on Tuesday morning.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Sept. 26, SAMUEL C., only son of William H. and Frances F. Butler, aged 15 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the First M. E. Church, South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, CHARLOTTE COFFIN, widow of the late William Coffin, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, W. J. Coffin, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 302 Pacific-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, Mrs. ELIZA MITCHELL, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Cumberland-st., near Green-av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

HILL.—In Somerville, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 17, of consumption, MARY A. G., wife of Lavoisier Hill, and daughter of the Hon. D. A. Gregg, of Derry, N. H., in the 26th year of her age.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers will please copy.

STEDMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, CHARLES J. STEDMAN, of the firm of Carlisle & Stedman, formerly of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

It is an excellent machine.—*New-York Express.*
They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Companion.*
No family should be without one.—*Sunday Times.*
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, USING A SHUTTLE.
Diagram of the shuttle.
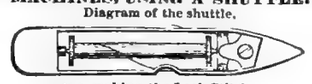
one making the Lock Stitch.
Diagram of the Stitch.

which is approved by those practically acquainted with sewing machines, for the reason that it is the
ONLY STITCH THAT CANNOT BE RAVELED.
The peculiar advantage in using the
RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE
to produce this stitch, is that the Machine sews a TIGHTER SEAM than ANY OTHER without drawing or puckering the goods.
Call, see and examine.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Send for a circular.
Local agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841 Post-Office, New-York.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE,
Edited by R. C. McCORMICK,
Ready for October.
CONTENTS:
JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.
MR. BAILEY'S NEW PALACE.
EPIGRAMMATIC TABLE.
HOW WE RIDE.
FISH IN THE PARLOR.
RANDOM READINGS.
EDITORIAL NOTES—Lectures—Chirography—Laughter.
THE EVENT OF THE AGE.—Literature.
TRANSACTIONS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.
Terms $1 50 per annum; 15 cents single copy.
N. A. CALKINS, PUBLISHER,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.—We propose to issue, on the 1st day of October next, the second number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be issued monthly hereafter, and devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the MARKETS, with such other COMMERCIAL and MONEY INTELLIGENCE as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood, from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.

III. The total expense will be defrayed by MERCANTILE ADVERTISING, for which ONE DOLLAR per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a MERCANTILE ADVERTISER that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their coöperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
NEW-YORK, September, 1858. No. 154 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visiters to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

Published Saturday, Sept. 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

Published Saturday, Sept. 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by

GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 1emo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice," By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, October 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

On Saturday, November 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday-School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November, 13.

ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life. 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

On Saturday, November 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14, 1858.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE Commonwealth of Kentucky being directed by law to "recommend the class books to be used in the Common Schools" of the State, and feeling well assured that the system of Arithmetic of Professor DODD—late Professor in the State Normal School—is the one best adapted for teaching that important science, do hereby recommend its general use in said schools. By order of the Board.
JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Sup't of Public Instruction.
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney-General.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
DODD'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.
12mo. 291 pp. Price 45 cents.
DODD'S HIGH SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.
12mo. 364 pp. Price 81 cents.
DODD'S KEY TO ARITHMETICS.
Price 38 cents.
DODD'S ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL ALGEBRAS.
DODD'S GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.
12mo. 237 pp. Price $1.
DODD'S TRIGONOMETRY WITH TABLES.
Will be published in a few days.
PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING
NOW READY.
ADVENTURES OF CAPT. BONNEVILLE,
With two engravings on steel.
Handsomely printed, 12mo. $1 25.
Seven volumes are now ready.

The new edition of BAYARD TAYLOR
NOW READY
ELDORADO; Adventures in the PATH OF EMPIRE.
12mo, with two plates. $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS, Duane-st.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER AND BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as first-class cook, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FARMERS AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COMNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers and others, at the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institution and Home, No. 454 10th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualification have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do clear starching; is experienced in French fluting or plain sewing; no objection to make herself generally useful, if required. Good reference given. Call or address A. B., No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND highly-recommended girls, situations as cook and chambermaid; the cook understands all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; the chambermaid would assist as nurse or waitress; is a good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wishes to engage in a respectable private family as cook, and to assist with the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a Protestant, a situation to take charge of one or two young children, and instruct them in the first rudiments of English. Any lady, requiring the services of a faithful nurse, may address Advertiser, for three days, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, to cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, INtelligent colored girls; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly in every particular and style; the other is a good chambermaid, waitress or nurse; the best of City reference given; call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse; is most excellent in the care of a babe; can give the best of reference from her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread baker, good washer and ironer; has good references from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a young woman who fully understands her business, and can be well recommended by parties with whom she has lived; can be seen from 9 till 3 at No. 153 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, respectable, young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or as nurse and chambermaid. Has good City references. Call at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to travel to California or Europe; can take good care of children at sea; can furnish the best of references; can be seen till engaged, at No. 2 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 98 Christopher-st., front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women: one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at the candy store No. 43 Hamond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOURTEEN years of age, a situation to assist in chamberwork or waiting in a respectable family, or would assist in housework. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A WET NURSE, who has a babe five months old; good references will be given. Call at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as children's nurse, seamstress or chambermaid. Call at No. 146 McDougal-st., where she is permitted to refer and where her sister is now living.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROtestant, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meat and poultry baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or as first-rate laundress. Good City references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 2 1st-st., near the Bowery, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl who can be seen at her present place No. 58 West 11th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or seamstress; is competent to fill either situation. Call at No. 51 Eldridge-st. Reference given and required.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a child to wet-nurse at her own residence. Inquire at No. 128 West 20th-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single young man—a Protestant—who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, has no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, also, the management of horses under all diseases; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; is a first-rate driver; has the best of City and country references. Address or call for two days at No. 27 Christie-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and competent Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver, clean and tidy about his work, or would take a place as porter; is willing to make himself useful in every capacity; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business, including the management of a good green-house and grapery; an Englishman; his wife could act as cook or laundress, &c., if required; ages about 30; would be found an industrious couple, with good recommendations. Address B. THOMAS, Box No. 137, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING.—A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of books and stationery would like a situation in that or any respectable business. Most satisfactory reference. Address BOOKS, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man; can give the best of City references as to his character and capability; would have no objection to take care of a gentleman's place in the country. Call, or address, No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT, BY A book-keeper who has two or three hours to spare every evening, in keeping a set of books, &c., not requiring more than that amount of time. Address F., Box No. 2,669 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has four years' reference from England, likewise good City reference. No objection to the country. Address R. T., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (single man,) who understands farming and the management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address SWISS FARMER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THREE YEARS' REFERENCE.—A man wants a situation as coachman, with the above reference; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN RECENTLY from London, a situation as waiter in a private family; speaks French and Italian; would travel with a gentleman to any part. Address, by note, for two days, to Madison-square Post-office, for J. H. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A CLERK, BY A Scotchman under 50, desirous of a change. Reference to his present employers and others. Address L. S., Box No. 9 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A FIRST-class grocery store, a knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary; one who can loan $600 on first-rate security, can have a permanent situation and a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply at No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 4, second floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A COMPEtent woman as chambermaid and laundress. Also, an experienced children's maid and seamstress who can take the whole charge of cutting and fitting children's clothes and who can embroider. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st., on Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, not under 25 years of age, who has always been accustomed to the care of children, with good City references, may call on Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 39 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; A PROTESTANT young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and is used to a furnace, with good City references, may call before 12 o'clock on Monday, at No. 39 West 17th-st.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.
This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.
The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.
Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.
One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.
The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.
Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. John B. Hillyer,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	Mr. Frank Holfins,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. B. H. Howell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. James S. Hull,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Orrea Hutchinson,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. John H. Abeel,	Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Robert Allen,	Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
William M. Allen, Esq.,	Mr. W. Kidd,
Mr. Henry A. Allen,	Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. H. V. Allen,	Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,	Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. James L. Babbit,	Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,	Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew,	Mr. John Lacy,
Mr. Abram Bassford,	Mr. Theon Losee,
Mr. S. M. Beard,	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,	Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Mr. S. S. Bell,	Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,	Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. Henry Berthoff,	Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Charles Bliven,	Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. E. W. S. Bonsall,	Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. S. C. Boughton,	Mr. C. L. Norton,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook,	Mr. William Palon,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,	Mr. Courthandt Palmer,
Mr. Melancthon Burr,	Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mrs. George Bussell,	Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Henry Butler,	Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Mr. Ira Campbell,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John Castree,	Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,	Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. Matthias Clark,	Mr. James Price,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman,	Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,	Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. John M. Corwin,	Mr. Josiah Richards,
Capt. K. Coutllard,	Mr. Philip I. Ronk,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,	Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	Mrs. Anna Sandford,
Mr. Moreau Delano,	Mr. B. L. Schmidt,
Mr. John Devoe,	Mr. Henry J. Seaman,
Mr. Nelson Duckworth,	Mr. Robert Sears,
Mr. Amos T. Dwight,	Mrs. C. M. Sill,
Mr. Justus E. Earl,	Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. James Elmore,	Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. Joseph Evans,	Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Lyman Farwell,	Mr. Daniel L. Starr,
Mrs. F. A. Field,	Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham,	Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
Mr. John Foster,	Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,	Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,	Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,	Mr. G. R. Tennett,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan,	Mr. James F. Thomas,
Mr. John Gerard,	Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. James E. Hadden,	Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. James Hardley,	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,	Mr. Charles L. Vose,
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson,	Mr. Alanson Wallingford,
Mr. E. V. Haughwout,	Mr. Edwin Wayte,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer,	Mr. Homer White,
Mr. Dewitt C. Hays,	Mr. Charles A. Whitney,
Mr. Henry Helbrich,	Mr. E. F. Winans.

Mr. J. C. Withington.
All of whom have had sons in this Institution from one to nine years. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTION—No. 181 Macdougal-st., scrorner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. Lespinasse. English taught by two Professors. English by birth and education.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 1,052 Broadway, above 21st-st. This school, long and well known as offering peculiar facilities for thorough educational training, both English and classical, is now in session. JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, No. 823 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 689 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A first class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at $15 per quarter.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERGER will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 572 Broadway, corner 9th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 57th-st.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their School at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 259 West 32d-st.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young Misses, reopens Sept. 13, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 38th-st. Rector—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 36 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.
The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.
A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.
Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.
The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.
It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.
A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.
For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal,
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR PRINCIPAL.—This Boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on Monday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Opens Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $150 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 288 Bowery, will be open on and after MONDAY, for new pupils on the piano-forte, violin, flute, guitar, &c.; $10 for 24 private lessons; $6 for class. Application may also be made at his rooms, No. 27 6th-av., on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A free class for gentlemen and boys will be organized on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free for all.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING OR ARITHMETIC—To prepare gentlemen or bo

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a first-class, brown-stone front house, 26 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor; lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good repair. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without the furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER of 8th-av. and 128th-st.

Two lots northeast corner of 54th-st. and Broadway.

Two lots northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st.

One lot east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 8 inches south of 59th-st.

One lot south side of 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.

One lot south side of 46th-st., 170 feet east of 6th-av.

One lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 46 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE UP THE business of the late firm of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, two brown-stone houses, in Buckley's Row, 67th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; two brown-stone houses, Billings' Row, 50th-st. and 8th-av.; two brick houses in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. No. 249 West 36th-st., and No. 264 West 44th-st. Various rents and prices, on easy terms. Address or call on IRA A. ALLEN, 11th-av., corner 39th-st., J. W. STEVENS, No. 238 West 50th-st., or C. M. FREEMAN, 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st.; if sold the terms of payment will be very easy; or for a good tenant it will be altered to suit a respectable tailoring, or other similar establishment. The location is very desirable. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, Northeast corner 19th-st. and 2d-av.; handsome court-yard all round; house is nearly new, and in good order; contains the modern improvements—bath-room, Croton water, and gas throughout. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 33 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st., lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep; about two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, Nos. 149 and 151 East 36th-st., or would trade for a good farm in Orange, Westchester, or Dutchess County. Inquire at No. 155 East 36th-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub-cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also, for sale, all the furniture in said house, nearly it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out-of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1 051 BROADWAY; ALSO, a dwelling-house No. 1,035 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, a suite of five rooms, being the entire second floor in a nice house, in a respectable neighborhood, near West 23d-st., having range, gas, bath, water closet, and other privileges; rent reasonable. Good reference required. Apply at No. 196 10th-av., second floor.

TO LET—ON EIGHTY-SECOND-STEET, YORK-ville, between 3d and 4th avs., one of those neat cottages; rent only $180 per annum; Croton water, 7 rooms and 4 pantries, wood-house, &c. Apply at house No. 2 or at No. 122 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Will be put in thorough repair. Possession on the 1st October. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 386,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS houses No. 15 Perry-st.; also, the large double house No. 46 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house; also, several desirable rooms at No. 304 Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE AND SIX acres of ground, 1 mile from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg; plenty of fruit and good barn and house. Steps run near to it. Apply to PETTER & BROMLEY, No. 30 Chrystie-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts. Apply at W. O. JENKS' wholesale window shade, paper hanging and curtain emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lace curtains from auction. Steamboats, hotels and dwellings furnished at wholesale prices. Orders promptly executed.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODERATE-sized house, well furnished, in a good neighborhood. The rent will be low to a good tenant. Address Box No. 2,717, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A neatly furnished cottage house, conveniently situated to Wall-st. or the South ferry, and in a pleasant locality, for a family of four adults, for little over a year. Rent moderate. Unexceptionable reference given in every particular. Address T., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED IN EAST BROOKLYN—A HOUSE suitable for a small family, situated between Clinton-av. and Bedford, and not distant from the Fulton-av. cars. Rent not to exceed $200. Address (through the Post-Office) JEFFERSON, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, IN A PLEASant location up town, near a railroad or omnibus route, and a church, by a family of three adults. If house should suit they would like to be permanent tenants. Address J. S. P., at No. 7 Bleecker-st., Room No. 11.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a fair three-story house west of Broadway, and in a good neighborhood, not above 36th-st., may address SIMON, Box 120 *Times* Office, with description, rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AT STAMFORD, CONN.,

A 2-story and attic flat-roof house, 40 by 26 feet, 2-story addition, 20 by 15 feet, the house is built of the best materials and in the best manner, gas-pipes and fixtures throughout. The ground is 262 feet front by 225 feet in depth, with front trees and grape arbor. For directions inquire at the depot of Mr. G. Hoyt, or of the subscriber,
J. W. HENLEY,
At Knapp's Dock, foot of South-st.,
Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WYATT, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED WITHIN about two hours ride of the City; Hudson River preferred. Any person having a nice place, comfortable for Winter and Summer, can find a responsible and careful tenant, and perhaps purchaser, by addressing with full descriptions, T. W. C., Broadway Post-Office. N. B.—A furnished place preferred.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Very desirable, 20 miles from the City, ten minutes' from the Sound, and overlooking the adjacent country; there are 100 acres first quality land, well wooded and watered, admirably adapted for a dairy farm or good for cropping; location healthy, and neighborhood first class; buildings mostly new, modern and commodious; an abundance of orcharding; farming utensils nearly new; choice stock, crops, household furniture, &c., will be sold with the farm, if desired. Prices, terms, &c., made an inducement. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States, No. 20 William-st., basement.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced. Price $3,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $560. HOMER H. STUART, No. 51 Wall-st.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE, BELOW GOVERNMENT prices, being a grant to one of the early settlers in Texas of 1,920 acres, which must be sold for cash, to close the joint ownership of the several heirs. Title warranted. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., two doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MICHIGAN PINE AND FARMING LANDS to exchange for merchandise. Address MICHIGAN, No. 83 Exchange-place, basement.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, embracing patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28,
At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 27 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture—2 pier glasses, mahogany sofa, bedsteads, tables, bureaus, rockers, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, a splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave, Barmore, maker, New-York.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., three suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and silk velvet; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $600; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bonard, of Paris; a scene in Switzerland, birth-place of William Tell; fruit piece by Roussell, Winter scene by Coates; French plate, mantel and pier mirrors; rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs to match; Bisque and Dresden China figures and vases, Parisian statuettes, bronze clocks, dining-room oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, butler tray and stand, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut-glass dinner and tea sets, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c. Bedroom—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolster and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, card table, clock, carpets, curtains and shades, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—REFEREE'S SALE—VALUable property on 11th-av., 35th, 36th and 38th sts.
FRANKLIN BROTHERS
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on 11th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four lots on 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four lots on 36th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One lot on 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers—Office 168 Broadway. THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, **LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID** ROSEWOOD furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the premises. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue will be at the house. For full particulars see *Herald*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st. **HORSES AND CARRIAGES.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., splendid span of bay carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, eight and nine years old, long tails, and well matched, kind and gentle in all harness; and $1,500, and sold as the owner has no further use for them.

A valuable lady's saddle horse, cream color, seven years old, long tail, and perfectly kind and gentle, and warranted sound.

An open barouche, in good order, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., to order, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. An elegant assortment of household furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber furniture en suite; oak dining room furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, &c.; side and corner stands, book stands, and a general assortment of furniture; also, an elegant rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $600 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE—Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 6½ o'clock. Elegant English Books, being a large collection of the best English editions of valuable standard works and miscellaneous publications, including a variety of superbly-illustrated books, in rich bindings and in perfect order. Also, a collection of very choice and expensive English engravings, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 6½ o'clock.

NEW AND FRESH STOCK—Comprising a large variety of fine library editions of Standard works in all the various branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, including many illustrated books, and all in good order. Also, an assortment of superfine staple and fancy stationery, including imported writing papers, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.
To be sold at private sale, American Guano Stock.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CROCKery, China, Glass, Rock, C. C., Dipped Yellow and Edged Ware.—TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 240 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & CROWELL. Regular weekly positive sale, in lots to suit City and country dealers, and they will do well to attend this sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FARM FURNITURE. TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock, on premises lately occupied by William H. Mackrell, deceased, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., the entire personal estate of said deceased. At 12 o'clock, the Farm, Cottage, Orchard, &c. Catalogues now ready on premises and at auctioneer's store. WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF THIRTY-TWO valuable Lots, situated on 8th-av., 128th, 129th and 130th sts., on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Mountain Locust Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 51 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen; and No. 137 Duane-st.; and 46th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

PEACH ORCHARD AND WHITE ASH COAL —Prime red ash, (Peach Orchard,) Broad Mountain (white ash,) and pure Lykens Valley, together with Liverpool orrel and canned coals, at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVES, corner Canal and Centre sts., and Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from the mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE.
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly paid on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly & Co., June 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.
The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON, } Committee.
A. C. GUNNISON,

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Company, that upon each share of the stock on which SIXTY DOLLARS per share is paid, there will be credited FIVE DOLLARS, payable in scrip (representing the bonds purchased with money received from the sales of lands, and which have been canceled) pursuant to a resolution of the Board passed July 9th inst. This scrip is payable to the parties in whose names the stock is registered at the close of business, on the 30th instant, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of October. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1858.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

WANTED—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC,
ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.
A. H. FARLIN, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

THE CARBON PAINT.—NOW IS THE TIME to renovate for the Winter. This paint, from anthracite coal, is capable of enduring much greater heat than any paint in market, and should be universally adopted for all heating apparatus. In exposed situations, as a preservative from corrosion, it is unequaled, being 50 per cent. cheaper for roofs we offer a heavy-bodied paint, which is more elastic and durable than any paint in market, for $3 50 per cwt. Call and see.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., No. 184 Water-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 51 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.; Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Wife-Poisoning Case.

EXAMINATION BEFORE CORONER CONNERY—TESTIMONY OF SOPHIA AND FANNY BELL.

An inquisition was commenced Saturday morning at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner CONNERY, in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA STEPHENS, alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, JAMES STEPHENS, about a year ago. But few persons were present. After the impanelling of a jury, the two sisters, SOPHIA and FANNY BELL, neices of the deceased, upon whose affidavits before Justice WELSH, STEPHENS was arrested, were examined. They told their story in a plain, straightforward manner, reaffirming all the allegations set forth in their original affidavits. The following is the evidence of the sisters:

Sophia Bell, sworn—I live at No. 107 South Seventh street, Williamsburg; I am a relative of deceased, a niece; I lived in deceased's house for about a year; I was cognizant of the relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Stephens; her health was very good during that time; she has one child living; I can't say how many are dead; the child in question is seven years old; Mrs. Stephens first complained of an affection of the chest; about a week after she complained Dr. CADMOS was introduced as a physician to the family; he was the first called deceased was out at market and complaining about; she requested the Doctor to examine her chest; he declined doing so, saying he had not the instruments, but would do so the following day; when he did examine her the next day, he said there was nothing the matter with her chest; he said he would prescribe some little medicine that was expected her to be sent in what or not; I do not know where the medicine was bought, but I presume it was got at Dr. Cadmos'; he told my aunt the call for the medicine, and he would give it to her; the medicine was procured; it consisted of pills, I think; my uncle gave deceased all the medicine she got; two days after Dr. Cadmos called, my aunt called me into the room, and said that she thought she was getting worse; she did not think that Dr. Cadmos was doing her any good; she also requested that Dr. Tremonger should be sent for; Dr. Tremonger came and attended deceased; he was called in by my uncle; deceased was vomiting when Dr. Tremonger was in attendance; he was standing by the bedside of deceased at the time; my aunt complained of a great burning in her chest, as if there was a ball of fire of fire there; Dr. Tremonger spoke of having a blister put on deceased's chest; he ordered her some medicine, but what it was I do not know; my uncle went for it, as he did for all the medicine that was ordered; deceased got no medicine but pills and powders; I saw the powders in the hand of my uncle when he was about to mix them; my aunt did not complain of Dr. Tremonger; I saw my aunt get laudanum; one day she mourned very hard when he said he would give her some laudanum to put her asleep; he put the laudanum in a glass, with some tea or lager bier, and told me to give it to deceased; when I brought it to deceased she refused to partake of it, saying there was laudanum in it; he poured the laudanum out of a small bottle; I can't say how much laudanum he poured into the drink; on the night previous to the death of my aunt my uncle gave her laudanum; on the morning of the day of her death she called me into the room, and told me she was much worse; that my uncle had given her a powder, but that she spit it out, and told me not to tell him about it; she gave me no reason for spitting out the medicine; she passed her arms around my neck and (here the witness was so overcome with grief that her further utterance was choked with tears, and she was unable to finish the sentence;) my aunt said she thought the medicine was not doing her any good.

Q.—Did she not say that there was a design upon her life? A.—No.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said that she thought she never would get well; my uncle told me to tell Dr. Tremonger that he need not call any more; I told my uncle that if my aunt grew any worse during the day to send for me, but he did not do so; on my return home in the evening my sister called me into her room, and said my aunt was in a sleep from the quantity of laudanum she had taken, and she did not think she would ever awake; a lady called soon after this, and hearing my aunt breathing heavily, she told me not to allow her to remain in that position long; that evening, when I entered my aunt's room, I saw my uncle standing beside her bed, pouring some medicine down her throat; my aunt was asleep at the time, and when I went into the room my uncle ordered me out, saying I would awake her; I do not know what medicine my uncle gave to my aunt, but I supposed it was laudanum, for I found an empty tumbler under the table near the bed, which had some tea and laudanum in it; I took up the tumbler, and smelled the contents; after my aunt was dead, and when they were laying her out, there came frothy black stuff from her mouth; probably a quart of this dark liquid came from her mouth; Mrs. Hannah, my uncle's sister, was present at the time, and said she was glad that the black stuff came; I have heard my uncle speak roughly to deceased on many occasions; my aunt always tried to hide such matters from me; I heard my uncle say that he wished my aunt was dead, but this was not in her presence; the day before my aunt's death I visited her, when she said she felt quite numb, and was unable to feel me; she kissed me, and said she wanted to see Fanny; my sister came into the room, and on going up to my aunt, the latter folded her in her arms, and said she thought she was dying; she said she felt quite happy, and hoped I would take care of her child, saying that she would leave it in my care; I had no further conversation with her, for at this time a Mr. Armstrong came into the room and we had prayers; all this time my aunt complained of great numbness in her left side; while attending deceased she complained of great pain, and whenever I raised her from the bed she screamed with pain; my uncle arrived with his sister previous to my aunt's death; I could not say whether deceased passed any blood or not; my uncle and Mrs. Hannah said they thought deceased might die in a fit, and requested us to keep quiet for fear she might die in that way; my aunt was complaining of great thirst and drank a great deal; she complained of the burning sensation on the day of her death; she expressed no preference for either hot or cold drinks; she drank a variety of drinks, such as tea, milk, lager bier; I was not in the room when my aunt died; I believe my uncle and Mrs. Hannah were present; I know that the drink my uncle gave deceased was laudanum, for the reason that it smelled like that medicine, and the bottle from which it was poured was marked "laudanum;" Dr. Tremonger did not call again after my uncle told me to tell him not to call again; I suppose my uncle called upon Dr. Tremonger and told him to discontinue his visits; on one occasion I remarked that my aunt's lips were very much swollen and red in color; my aunt's age was forty-six years; my uncle is about thirty-five or thirty-six years old; when I saw my uncle administering laudanum to deceased, while she was asleep, he snatched the tumbler from her lips and bade me leave the room.

By a Juror—Did you suspect there was anything wrong at this time? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did your sister ever say that she suspected there was something wrong? A.—Yes, when she told me that my aunt was asleep; she remarked that it was the laudanum she got that made her sleep so soundly, and she did not believe deceased would ever awake again; the bottle from which the laudanum was poured was an ounce vial; I cannot say whether the whole of the contents was poured into the drink; I know of no reason why my uncle should have administered an overdose of laudanum; I was not at home during the daytime, and could not know much about the relation existing between my aunt and uncle.

Fanny Bell, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I live at No. 69 Third-avenue; I am a niece of deceased; I lived with her for about fourteen or fifteen months; I stopped in the house and did not do business outside of it; I was cognizant of all that happened, domestic and otherwise; my aunt died at No. 166 Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; for the last eight or nine months I was with Mrs. Stephens; she enjoyed good health; she was sick three weeks previous to her death; she was first attacked with pain in her chest and throat; she said she felt a burning there, but gave me no reason why she felt it; there were family disputes in the house; they generally originated from my uncle's refusing to let my aunt accompany him when he went out; he often said that he wished she was out of the way, and that he had never seen her; Dr. Cadmos was the attending physician of the family; when my aunt took sick, her husband, Mr. Stephens, said she required a doctor, but she replied she wanted no doctor; my uncle sent for a doctor without any one's knowledge; I think the doctor attended her in the forepart of September, a year ago; when the doctor came my aunt was out at market; he waited until she returned, and then told her he would call the next day and examine her chest; my sister and myself were present when the doctor came; my aunt said she did not think she required the aid of a doctor; Doctor Cadmos came the following morning and made the examination of her chest; the doctor said that there was nothing the matter with my aunt, and that she would be well in a few days; he said he would put up some medicine for deceased if we would call around to his house; my uncle went for this medicine; when he returned he brought pills with him; he administered them to her; how many I don't know; I don't remember the doctor's calling again; my aunt continued to grow worse after taking the pills; finding that she was getting worse, my aunt asked my sister to send for another doctor; Dr. Tremonger was sent for and he attended deceased; Dr. Tremonger always wrote his prescriptions at the house; he generally prescribed pills, and at one time he ordered a blister; neither of the doctors ever ordered a powder for deceased; I saw a yellowish and white powder administered to my aunt by her husband two evenings before she died; he gave her the powder in water; I don't know who ordered the powder; deceased refused to take the powder several times, and it was not without urging that she consented to take them; Mr. Stephens said he would not leave the room until she took the powders; he gave no reason why she should take them; he was angry because she refused to take the medicine, and his language, when he said he would not leave the room unless she took the powder, was in an angry tone; my aunt agreed to take one of the powders; he did not give her any other medicine while I was there; my aunt was very sick the following morning, and vomited all day until about ten o'clock; there was diarrhœa following the vomiting, the physician was not sent for that day, neither was there any medicine given her to allay the vomiting, on that day my uncle told my sister to tell Dr. Tremonger not to come any more; my uncle gave deceased some lager bier and laudanum; the bottle from which he took the laudanum was labeled Shipley & Vanderhoof, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; I could not say how much laudanum was administered; my aunt refused to take the laudanum, and, after tasting the draught, said she would have no more of it; my uncle then got some brandy, and, mixing some laudanum in it, gave it to deceased; the bottle was filled a second time and administered to deceased; he gave her all the contents of the second bottle in brandy, and went out again for another bottle; it was about twelve o'clock in the day when he returned with the third bottle; when he came in I asked him if laudanum would destroy life; he said yes, that there was enough in the bottle he then had [illegible] three men; I then asked him why he gave it to my aunt, when he said the doctor ordered it; my uncle gave the deceased the contents of the third bottle between the hours of twelve and six o'clock; after taking this laudanum my aunt slept soundly; at half-past three o'clock the next morning my aunt died; that night my aunt called me into the room, and when I went in she asked me if there was any one in the room; I replied "No," when she asked me if I was sure; my uncle's sister had then left the room; deceased caught me by the hand and said she was going to die, and told me that she wished me and my sister to look to this after her death; I asked her what she meant, and she said, "You know well enough;" she referred to a circumstance which took place about a month previously, when she told me that no matter where I was, if anything happened to her, to look to it; I asked her what she meant, when she said that I knew all my uncle's conduct towards her as well as she did herself; some time before this my uncle was going to a funeral, when my aunt requested to go with him, he would not allow it; she insisted upon going when he struck her over the eye; deceased's eye was black from this blow up to the hour of her death; I never heard my uncle make any threat, but he often told my aunt he would leave her, and he put up his clothes to go away; I lived in the house for about six months after my aunt's death; my sister had a proposition of marriage from my uncle; I stopped in the house at the instance of Mr. Stevenson, the coachmaker; from what I saw I believe that my aunt was treated with foul play.

By a Juror—My uncle administered the contents of the three bottles between the hours of ten A. M. and six P. M.; I conversed with her after she had taken one bottle; he gave her two half-pint bottles of brandy in the same time; the bottles were about the size of those now shown me; (two-ounce vials;) I never heard my uncle say that he wished my aunt was dead; but he often said he wished she was where he would never see her; the reason I did not expose the matter before was that I lived in the house and was afraid to speak of it; on one occasion he took a letter of mine which I was writing out of my sister's writing desk, and would not give it to me; the desk was locked, but he took the key out of my dress pocket while I was in bed and thus opened it; I did not want him to see this letter, for in it I intimated something regarding the conduct of my uncle towards my deceased aunt; this was about a month after my aunt's death; I have exposed this matter solely from a sense of justice and not vindictiveness; on one occasion he threatened to have me excommunicated, from the church if I left his house; I told him he would not dare to do it, as I would put him in a place from which he would never get out.

The inquest was here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Homicide in First-avenue.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE INQUEST.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fatal affray occurred on the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street, resulting in the death of MORRIS TWONEY, who lived at No. 95 East Eleventh-street. The deceased and his brother, MICHAEL TWONEY, were in the oyster saloon on the corner of the street taking some oysters. While they were eating, two men, named JOHN KEHOE and JOHN HAYS, entered the place. HAYS called for three stews, and MORRIS TWONEY immediately said, "Who is that man that is going to eat three stews? He must be a big hog." The question excited the indignation of HAYS, who responded in a fierce, menacing tone, "I am the man; I can put three stews into my stomach, and you into the bargain." MORRIS TWONEY made a rejoinder, intimating that he would like to see him perform such a feat, and thereupon left the place, accompanied by his brother MICHAEL. HAYS and KEHOE followed directly after them, and when they reached the street, assaulted them. MORRIS TWONEY was struck on the head, and knocked senseless on the pavement. One of the two assailants struck MICHAEL, but not so hard as to knock him down, and then hastily retreated into the oyster-saloon, ran out of a rear door, and escaped.

Quite a crowd gathered at the spot. MORRIS TWONEY died in less than five minutes, and did not speak after being struck. His body was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Police-Surgeon MOTT speedily arrived, but too late to be of service to the deceased. The brother, MICHAEL, sustained but slight injury. The Police immediately started in pursuit of HAYS and KEHOE. After searching for three hours, they found the fugitives in the neighborhood, where they had concealed themselves. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, to await the result of the Coroner's Inquisition. The Inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner CONNERY.

William Gibney, residing at No. 129 East Eleventh-street, was sworn, and said he was unacquainted with the deceased; between twelve and one o'clock in the morning he was passing through Tenth-street, near Second-avenue, when he saw three or four men on the corner; they were talking loud and making a good deal of noise; he did not hear anything that was said, but while looking at them, he saw one man knock another down; he saw the former very distinctly, and identified the prisoner as the man who struck the blow; he also identified John Hays as one of the men he saw on the sidewalk before the blow was given; the man who struck the blow immediately walked down into an oyster saloon adjacent; one of the Seventeenth Ward Police came up and arrested him (the witness) and several others; he directed the officer to go into the oyster saloon, as the man who had knocked the other down was there.

Michael Twoney, brother of the deceased, testified that he was present when his brother received the fatal blow; he was himself a good deal frightened, and, in the excitement did not notice particularly, the face of the man who struck his brother, so as to identify the assailant.

Drs. MOTT and WATERMAN, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, stated that there were no external marks of violence, except a slight scratch under the right ear, and a contused bruise under the left eye. On opening the skull, a large quantity of coagulated blood was found in the brain, and the cavities of the cerebellum and spinal canal were filled with clots of blood. There was a fracture of the skull, on the left side extending from the frontal bone through the spheroid bone, four inches in length. Hemorrhage took place from the wounds, producing congestion of the brain, which resulted in death.

The inquisition will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Sept 24, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 17	119	95	214
Admitted to Sept. 24	28	11	39
Discharged, Cured or Relieved	27	17	44
Died	1	5	6
Remaining at date	119	84	201
Males			172
Females			29

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER

quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET,

buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, whose views and practice have produced so great an improvement in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma, within a few years, can now be consulted personally, in connection with his associate, Dr. HENRY MELVILLE, at their office, No. 828 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ATTRACTIVE AMUSEMENT.—A great combination at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and a grand rush expected. Mr. E. EDDY, the favorite tragedian, Mme. PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. WM. O'NEIL, and a tremendous Company, "Richard III." "La Zingaro," and pantomime of "Magic Barrel."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished for ever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver, and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS, No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The number of people who desire to attend public worship in this Church is so large that it is found impossible to accommodate them. Hundreds go away every Sabbath unable to enter, and hundreds more would be glad to worship there if they could procure seats. In view of this state of things, the Pastor, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, yesterday morning invited his congregation to attend a meeting to be held this evening in the Lecture-Room of the Church, to consider what measures shall be taken to provide room for the multitude. It is to be hoped they will decide to build a house large enough to meet the wants of the people. The meeting is open to all, including, as the pastor announced, those outside of his own Society who are interested in the matter, this evening, in the Plymouth Church Lecture-Room.

A NEW PREACHER.—The Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, pastor elect of the Elm-place Congregational Church, is just now attracting much attention in the city of Churches. He is said to possess extraordinary talent, and, as a public speaker, is excelled by few. His church was thronged, yesterday, by an immense crowd. Every available spot was jammed—pulpit, aisles, doors and windows—and many went away, not being able to get within the sound of his voice.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The works for introducing into the city a supply of water are in course of rapid completion. About the middle of September, it is thought, the promised 10,000,000 gallons will be distributed through the pipes which are now nearly laid. The pump-well at Ridgewood Reservoir will be ready for use in a few days, and the engines are about to be erected.

AMERICAN PRIMARIES.—The American General Committee has issued a call for primary meetings, to be held in the different Wards on Wednesday evening next, to elect delegates to the various nominating Conventions.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.—*On dit* a meeting of citizens will soon be called to nominate candidates for office, irrespective of party.

FIRE.—The store of DAVID JACKSON, No. 87 Myrtle-avenue, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by fire on Saturday.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen holds its first regular meeting after the recess, this evening. The proposed modification in the plan of the water-works will be brought up for consideration.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths last week was 120, of which 66 were males and 54 females. One case of yellow fever is reported.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl was run over by a car in Court-street, on Saturday, and one of her legs was broken. She was taken to the City Hospital.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 25.

$500 Ohio 6s, 1870	104	150 Reading R.	46⅞
4,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90	400 do	s30 46⅝
3,000 do	90½	400 do	46⅞
16,000 do	c 90	100 do	s45 46⅛
1,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	500 do	s10 46⅜
14,000 City 6s, '87	102⅞	200 do	b60 46⅝
2,000 N.Y. Cen.Bds.'76	96⅞	100 do	b30 46⅝
4,000 Erie 4th Mtg.Bds	56	100 do	c 46⅞
1,000 E. R.R. C. B. '62	31½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	50⅛
17,000 H. R. R. 3d M.	70	245 do	50
1,000 Har. R.R.3d M.B.	58	30 do	49⅞
35,000 Ill. Cen.R.B.s60.	91	172 Clev.Pain.&Ash.R	115⅜
21,000 do	91⅜	10 N. Hav.& Hart.R.	117
11,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.B	25⅝	525 M. S. & N. Ind.R.R.	22⅜
5,000 do	25⅜	200 do	b30 22⅝
1,000 M.&M.2d M. 10 B.	70	100 do	s30 22⅝
1,000 Mich.So. 2d M.B.	59⅜	100 do	b60 22⅝
2,000 L. E.&W.2d M.B.	49⅜	50 M. So.& N.Ia.G.Sk.	42⅜
35 Continental Bank	97½	150 do	43
10 Artisans' Bank	81½	230 Panama Railroad	115⅜
10 Corn Exchange Bk.	100	5 do	115⅝
16 Ill. Central R. R.	78¾	100 do	s60 115¼
100 do	79	250 do	116
$500 Gardiner Gold Co.	⅝	250 do	116¾
60 Pacific Mail S. Co	100	100 Gal.& Chic. RR	b30 82
50 do	b60 100⅝	250 do	s10 81⅝
210 do	100⅜	100 do	s30 81⅝
150 do	100⅜	100 do	81⅜
50 do	b10 100⅜	150 do	81⅞
525 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	77⅜	220 do	c 82
50 do	77⅜	612 Clev. & Tol. RR	32
150 do	s15 77⅜	100 do	s30 31⅝
300 do	s30 77⅝	520 do	31⅞
650 do	s3 77⅜	450 do	b30 32
50 do	b10 77⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	64⅜
462 do	77⅝	200 do	b60 64⅝
100 do	b60 77⅜	200 do	64⅝
100 do	b30 77⅜	100 do	b15 64⅝
50 do	s30 77⅝	600 do	64⅝
50 do	77⅜	100 do	s30 64
250 Erie Railroad	16⅝	50 La C. & Mil. R.	3⅜
100 do	s60 16¾	25 do	3⅜
200 Hudson River R.	26¾	50 do	3⅝
5 do	27	30 Mil. & Miss. R.	16
37 Second Av. R.	90	33 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	54

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Mis. St. 6s	84⅜	50 Erie Railroad	17
10,000 Virginia 7s	92⅜	50 do	s10 17
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	50 Michigan C. R.	50⅛
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s,	90⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23
5,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs	91⅜	100 do	b30 23
2,000 L. C. &M.L. G.B.	25⅜	100 do	s30 23
3,000 M.&M.2d m.10Rs.	71	100 do	23⅛
100 Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	65	5 Panama Railroad	117½
50 do	b60 65	125 do	118
50 Union Bank	112⅜	100 do	b60 118
25 Pacific Mail St. Co.	101	100 do	117¾
150 do	101⅜	100 do	117⅞
90 do	102	400 Clev. & Tol. RR.	b10 32⅜
250 N. Y. Cent. R.	b10 78	300 do	s10 32⅛
300 do	78	400 do	b10 32⅛
300 do	s30 77¾	200 do	32⅛
50 Ill. Cen. R'd	79		

MONDAY, Sept. 27—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,611,692, as against $3,596,747 the corresponding week last September. The movement in General Merchandise, as well as Dry Goods, is rather active for the advanced stage of the season, as compared with previous years; a result to be ascribed, in good part, to the caution with which our Importers sent forward their orders for the Fall trade. It was not until late that sufficient confidence was acquired to increase the preparations for this season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,047,270, as against $1,170,145 the same week last year. The Export of Specie for the week, (by the screw steamer *Vigo* on Saturday,) is $410,000, as against $10,321 the same week last September. The amount of Custom-House duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week is $629,921, while the payments out of the office were $1,434,063; leaving the balances to the credit of the Government on Saturday $11,838.094, as against $12,642,236 at the close of the previous week. Of the payments out $250,000 went by express to the Mint at Philadelphia. The Gold exchanges with the interior are running nearly even. Philadelphia is a creditor city at present; Boston the other way. The Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, it is estimated, will show no important difference from the previous weekly Statement, in either Loans or Specie. The latter stood $28,808,068 last Monday, and on a declining average. No effort is making to reduce the ordinary Discount line at Bank, but as the bills maturing run off faster than the fresh paper, of short date, is offered by the merchants, and the demand on temporary loan is moderate from the Brokers, the tendency, for several weeks, has been to a lower general average of employment. The rates for Money, if anything, are easier, and at the close of the week it was difficult to place it, at call, much better than 3@3½ ℔ cent. Short bills are done at from 3½@5 ℔ cent., and paper extending into next season—even as far as April or May—is done by outside lenders within the legal rate of 7 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continue firm, and for the moment in comparatively few hands; London, 109¾@110; Paris, f.5.12½@f.5.11½ to the dollar. The demand is of a moderate trade character. The orders and advices received on Saturday by the *Niagara's* mail will soon create more bills, both against Cotton from the South and Stock negotiations here. Some parcels of the new Treasure Loan will be placed in England by the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday. The high terms for Exchange made some export demand for bar Gold, of which a further supply is nearly due from California by the *Moses Taylor*.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at this port to the 1st September, which we published in summary tables a few days since, by months, make the entries of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1858 ..... $98,031,617
Three weeks in September 11,529,249
Total to date $109,560,866
Same time in 1857 182,411,904
Decrease to date $72,851,038

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported since Jan. 1,
1858 ..... $41,750,000
Three weeks in September 2,936,909
Total to date $44,686,909
Same time in 1857 52,387,390
Decrease to date $7,700,491

The same tables make the Export of Specie since the 1st of January, 1858, direct from New-York $17,363,000
Since 1st September 2,172,120
Total to date $19,535,120
Same time, 1857 33,085,966
Decrease this season $13,550,846

The receipts of Gold from California and Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at the port of New-York, from 1st January, 1858, to the present date, are:
From California $25,775,047
From abroad 1,883,000
Total to date $27,658,047
Against same time, 1857—
From California $22,617,917
From abroad ..... 5,873,000—$28,490,917
Decrease this season $832,870

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States 103¼@103⅝ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex dividend ..78⅝@77⅞@78@77⅞
New-York and Erie ..... 17½@16⅞@17
Reading ..... 47⅛@48⅛@46⅝@47⅛
Rock Island ..... 69@64@65@64½
Michigan Southern ..... 23⅝@22⅞@23⅛
Illinois Central ..... 76@79@77½@69
Panama ..... 113@118@117½
Pacific Mail, ex dividend. 97½@103@99@101½
Galena ..... 83⅛@81¾@82⅛
Missouris ..... 84¾@84⅛@84¾
Virginias ..... 92½@93@92⅛
Tennessees ..... 90⅛@90@90
La Crosse Land Grants ..... 25@24½@26@25⅛
Toledo ..... 33⅛@31⅛@32⅛
Delaware and Hudson ..... 98½@97½@98
Michigan Central ..... 55⅛@52½@53½@49⅞@50⅛

The Stock dealings of the week closed on Saturday with a pretty active business, and some signs of improved orders from outside parties. The general tone of the market, however, is still irregular, and the further decline in Rock Island and Michigan Central, has given the *Bear* account the decided advantage on most of the non-dividend-paying shares. On the other hand, the *Bulls* are realizing large differences on Panama, Pacific Mail and Illinois Central, and this success, coupled with the pending immediate advance in Railway fares—as finally agreed upon on Saturday in Convention, between the great trunk lines—is likely to extend its influence to other States. The turn may be ten times more gradual than otherwise on account of the enhanced ability as well as disposition of the *short* sellers to resist the advance, particularly on the Western Stocks. But nearly all the financial elements, usually encouraging active speculation, favor the same kind of movement in New-York Central and other dividend stocks now ruling largely below par, which has recently shown itself in Panama and Pacific Mail. The resistance to these from the jobbers inside the Board of Brokers was rendered less than nugatory by the strength and confidence of the party buying for the rise, outside, the dividends counting against the former all the time. The *Bull* account is also assisted, materially, by what is termed the cautious class of investors, who generally wait to see such securities well up before putting their money in them. The number of small, permanent holders about or above par is usually greater than when, from some unexplained or uncertain cause, the stocks rule about 75 or 80 ℔ cent. That the long cheap ruling of the market for money in this and the neighboring cities, and the reawakening of active speculation in the French and English Stock Exchanges, may soon tell upon everything here of a secured dividend-paying character, seems more than probable. The change ought certainly to be substantially assisted by the restoration of Railway harmony, just referred to, and the determination now expressed among the managers to make the business over the great lines more remunerative.

The new Loan of the United States was quite neglected in the earlier part of the week. A sale at the Stock Board of $50,000 at 103¾, interest from January 1, and the [illegible]money advices of a highly favorable character from Europe, induced a more active inquiry at the close, and a few parcels were picked up privately at 103¼ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, Tennessees continue to be supplied at 90@90¼ ℔ cent., and Missouris at 84¼@½. Virginias are scarce and command about 93 ℔ cent. New-Yorks, Ohios and Kentuckys are also scarce, and when offered, command full rates. Californias are weak. New-York City sixes are worth 102¼, and Brooklyn 97 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the New-York Central Company are scarce and wanted for England at full rates. Illinois Centrals sold largely on Saturday, at 91½ ℔ cent. Hudson River, third mortgage, advanced to 70, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi seconds, to the same rate@71. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company are a little better, and the La Crosse Land Grants are in good demand since the opening through of the Western section of the line to the Mississippi River at La Crosse. The mortgages of the Wabash Valley and Michigan Southern are in good demand, though the extreme advance on the former is hardly sustained. The seconds sold on Saturday at 49¾. The seconds of the Southern Michigan brought 59¾ ℔ cent.

It is understood that the Railway Convention finally adjourned on Saturday evening, after having engrossed and signed on behalf of the respective Companies represented, with such alterations as were deemed proper to the future kindly working of the management, the schedules previously agreed upon at Philadelphia.

In reference to the honesty or perfect good faith of the cash dividends of 8 ℔ cent. a year, declared and paid by the New-York Central—which in the heat and excitement of speculation in Wall-street, against the Stock, is sometimes questioned—we have repeatedly stated, in reply to inquiries on the subject, that the surest test is found in the outstanding Debt of the concern at the close of each fiscal year. The Capital being stationary since 1855, and the dividends thereon, $1,900,000 a year, being paid in cash, there would seem to be but two ways of supplying the money, to wit, by honestly earning it, over and above the expenses and maintenance of the road, or by borrowing it. As the last has *not* been done, according to any record in the State Engineer's office, or in the official reports of the management to the stockholders, and as no fraud or suppression has been charged in this regard, we have only to recapitulate the Bonds of the Company outstanding in the hands of the public for the last three years to test the profitable working of the line. It is not pretended, we believe, that the roadway has been run down, or the equipment diminished in amount or efficiency.

OUTSTANDING DEBT OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Six per cents	$8,694,500	$8,892,600	$8,892,600
Debt redeemed	312,900	470,000	632,000
Outstanding	$8,581,600	$8,422,600	$8,260,600
Convertible 7s	2,931,800	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debt of Old Cos	1,269,258	1,052,962	880,753
New substituted		331,600	399,000
Miscellaneous B'ds.	1,366,524	1,487,335	1,435,157
Total outstanding	$14,149,182	$14,293,897	$14,975,560
Capital	24,154,660	24,136,600	24,136,600
Together	$38,304,042	$38,430,497	$38,112,110

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅜@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅝@—
New-England	1-5@—	Indiana Free	1⅛@—
Jersey	⅛@—	Missouri	⅝@—
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Michigan	¾@—
Penn. Country	⅛@—	Illinois and Wis.	1½@—
Baltimore City	1-5@—	Tennessee Old	1 @—
Maryland	⅛@—	Tennessee Free	1½@—
Virginia	⅛@ ⅝	Canada	⅜@—
North Carolina	¾@1	Phila. Checks	⅛@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅜@—	Balt. Checks	1-5@—
New-Orleans	⅛@—	Boston Checks	⅜@—
Mobile	⅛@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	85	88
120 acres	75	78
80 acres	85	88
40 acres	105	110

The following is the last weekly return, to Saturday, Sept. 18, of the Banking movement at New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 18.	Loans. Sept. 11.	Specie. Sept. 18.	Specie. Sept. 11.
Citizens' Bank	3,645,022	3,571,280	3,075,049	3,144,115
Canal Bank	1,921,410	1,888,721	1,076,240	1,039,521
Louisiana	1,952,225	1,867,531	2,664,602	2,637,576
Louisiana State	3,609,772	3,424,573	2,014,819	2,111,252
Mech. & Trad.	679,363	637,454	424,074	389,089
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,225,199	1,032,685	494,137	556,511
Southern Bank	260,012	250,426	370,304	318,611
Union Bank	1,006,849	977,589	339,677	351,633
Bank of J. Robb	285,599	287,699	263,700	333,665
Crescent City	1,086,278	1,062,178	198,829	167,036
Bank of America	580,081	632,343	393,043	331,204
Total	16,121,909	15,302,479	11,304,474	11,380,215
	Increase	$819,330	Decrease	$75,741

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 18.	Circulation. Sept. 11.	Deposits. Sept. 18.	Deposits. Sept. 11.
Citizens' Bank	2,031,945	2,043,830	3,677,782	3,728,468
Canal Bank	608,145	606,884	830,524	808,291
Louisiana	763,029	758,529	3,135,719	3,184,289
Louisiana State	1,351,070	1,330,630	3,821,991	3,876,443
Mech. & Traders'	168,585	166,085	607,540	588,912
Bk. of N. Orleans	376,480	392,345	758,230	665,324
Southern Bank	175,470	174,940	215,794	182,727
Union Bank	551,940	542,995	491,384	587,596
Bank of J. Robb	348,810	339,045	265,149	248,272
Crescent City	126,195	130,260	323,445	269,133
Bank of America	183,835	183,430	539,436	549,881
Total	6,704,604	6,718,929	14,676,995	14,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2191. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Full Particulars of the Appalling Calamity.

Fearful Destruction of Human Life.

Only 67 Saved out of 560.

TWELVE OF THE SURVIVORS AT HALIFAX.

Statements of Two of the Rescued Passengers.

FEARFUL SCENE OF PANIC

EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

The Rush for the Boats---Suffocation and Drowning of the Passengers.

Full List of Those Known to be Saved.

Names of Others Supposed to Have Been on Board.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The painful suspense concerning the fate of the steamship *Austria* is at length relieved, but with the positive intelligence which comes to us, the community are thrilled with horror at the details of one of the most dreadful disasters upon record.

The following dispatch was among the first that came over the line from Halifax yesterday morning:

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 27.

The unfortunate steamer was the AUSTRIA. Twelve passengers have arrived here. ONLY SIXTY-SEVEN, OUT OF SIX HUNDRED, SAVED.

The next dispatch received, and which gave in brief an account of the disaster, was as follows:

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 27.

The bark *Lotus*, from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax harbor on Sunday afternoon, with twelve of the sixty-seven surviving passengers of the steamship *Austria*,—burnt at sea September 13th, in lat. 45° 01', lon. 41° 30',—taken from the bark *Maurice* on the 14th.

At a little after 2 o'clock, on the 13th, dense volumes of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded. The engineers, it is inferred, were instantly suffocated. Fire was next seen breaking through the lights amidships, and traveled aft with fearful rapidity. Some persons let down a boat from the port-side of the quarter-deck, and she was thought to be crushed under the screw. An attempt was made to launch a boat on the starboard side, but it was swamped from the numbers who rushed into it and all were lost. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop except a few gentlemen who must have been smothered in the smoking room.

Many second-cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman drawn up said there were six already suffocated. The ladies and gentlemen on the poop jumped into the sea by twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated, but were driven to it at the last moment. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop.

The French bark *Maurice*, Captain ERNEST BRUCE, came alongside the steamer at about 5 o'clock P. M., and rescued 40 passengers, chiefly taken off the bowsprit. A few were picked up floating around.

At about 8 o'clock one of the metallic boats came up with about 23 persons in it, including the first and third officers. Afterwards three or four men were picked up floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming or six hours. He and the third officer were severely burnt. One male passenger was burnt frightfully and others slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burnt.

A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going round the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a very few.

The *Maurice* had no communication with the Norwegian bark.

The Agent of the Associated Press, on the arrival of the *Lotus* at Halifax, immediately boarded her, and obtained the following statements from passengers, together with a list of the survivors:

STATEMENT OF CHARTRES BREWS.

I took passage at Southampton on the 4th, in the steamship *Austria*, Captain HEYDTMANN, which left Hamburg on the 2d. We sailed at 5 P. M., the evening being a little misty; we in consequence anchored between the Isle of Wight and the main land; sailed again at 4 o'clock on the following morning. In weighing anchor an unfortunate accident occurred by which one of the crew lost his life. Owing to some mismanagement the anchor ran out, whirling the capstan round with terrific force, and hurling the men in all directions. Two were severely injured, and one thrown overboard; he is supposed to have been instantly killed, as he never rose to the surface.

From the time the ship was laid on her course we experienced strong westerly winds. On the 12th the weather was more favorable, and on the 13th a speed of eleven knots had been attained, and all were in high hopes of reaching New-York by the 18th. At a little after 2 o'clock, P. M., I was on the quarter-deck. I saw a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming, "The ship is on fire, what will become of us?" The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded, from which I infer the engineers were instantly suffocated. I only walked from where I was on the quarter-deck to the waist of the ship, when I saw the flames breaking through the lights amidships. As the ship was head to the wind, the fire traveled with fearful rapidity.

I then went to the man at the wheel, and told him to put the vessel with her side to the wind. He hesitated—probably did not understand me, as he was a native of Hamburg. I then got a German gentleman to speak to him. At this time I saw some persons letting down the boat on the port side of the quarter-deck. What became of the boat I don't know, but think she was crushed under the screw. I then went to let a boat over from the starboard side of the quarter-deck, but the moment we laid our hands on the ropes, there were so many people who crowded into it that we could not lift it off the blocks. We therefore left it for a few minutes, until the people got out, when we returned, and launched it over the side of the ship, when, the people all rushing into it again, it descended with great violence into the water, and was instantly swamped, all the people being washed out excepting three, who held on to the sides. We then let down a rope and pulled up one person, who proved to be the steward. Another, in the act of being hauled up, was strangled by the rope.

The fire now came on too fiercely to attempt to get up any more from the swamped boat. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman who was drawn up said there were six already suffocated. We now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flames came over the quarter-deck.

In consequence of the crowd, I could not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the reason, but I was informed that the helmsmen had deserted his post, and that the vessel being left to herself, headed to the wind of her own accord. At this time the scene on the quarter deck was indescribable and truly heart-rending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro—husbands seeking their wives, wives in search of their husbands, relatives looking after relatives, mothers lamenting the loss of their children, some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; but a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them, that many jumped into the sea. Relatives clasped in each other's arms, leaped over and met a watery grave; two girls supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sank kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant-steward arm in arm followed. One Hungarian gentleman with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in one after the other, and followed them with an infant in his own arms. I, about this time was standing outside the bulwarks holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the flames, which were leaping towards me. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. As the oars were tied in her I thought, if I could get to her, I would be enabled to save myself and some others. I let myself down by a rope passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me, I took out a penknife to cut the tackle; the large blade broke, and I then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached I found the boat drawn towards it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I dived away from the ship and came to the surface near a boat which was keel upwards. I got on her, and by pressing on one side with the assistance of a wave she righted, but was still swamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some laths nailed together as a sheathing for the sides. When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German who was swimming strongly; I got him beside me on the boat, and we paddled after the ship with the laths; I now saw a vessel under sail approaching; she reached the steamer at about 5 P. M.; we continued pulling towards them, and about 7½ o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within half of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French bark *Maurice*, Capt. ERNEST RENAUD, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland for the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the bowsprit, though a few were picked up floating around. At about 8 o'clock one of the metallic boats came up, with about twenty-three persons, including the first and third officers; afterwards three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned; one male passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned, one in a shocking manner. Captain RENAUD acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes as far as he could furnish them to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor and surgeon to the burned people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. I understood that when the Captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, "We are all lost!" He tried to get out a boat, which, when let down, was swamped, and he, whether accidentally or not, I do not know, fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in the boat. He cut her loose from the davits; she was carried under the screw and smashed, and several in her drowned. Three or four then escaped on a fragment, and were picked up by the *Maurice*, as before stated. About the same time one metallic life-boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but got cleared away with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers and several women.

The men in this boat capsized her two or three times in trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned including some women. They afterwards bailed her out with life-preservers cut in two, and pulled to the *Maurice*, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the bark. Altogether there were sixty-seven souls taken into the *Maurice* during the night.

A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going around the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a very few. The *Maurice* had no communication with the *Norwegian*. At about 7 o'clock the *Maurice* sailed for Fayal to deposit the rescued passengers. At about 2 o'clock the same afternoon, she fell in with the bark *Lotus*, Captain TREFY, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British territory, Capt. TREFY kindly gave me passage. He was also anxious to take all the American citizens, but there was such a rush of foreigners into the boats that only one load of eleven could be got off, and even several of these were foreigners.

The fire is known to have arisen from very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The captain and surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feebie attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn off and otherwise lost.

Six hundred souls were supposed to be on board, including many women and children.

Mr. BREW is the only British subject saved. He is in the British civil service, and on his way to British Columbia. He will proceed to Boston in the steamer *Eastern State* on Tuesday, *en route* for New-York.

MR. GLAUBENSKLEE'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE:

At about 2½ o'clock P. M., Sept. 13, being in my state-room, I heard the cry of "Fire." Hastening on deck, I saw the flames breaking through the middle deck. The Captain was trying to get the people out of the second boat on the port side, to have it lowered. I hastened to the fore deck to keep the people from the boat. After a few minutes I turned around to go to the quarter deck, but could not get through the fire. I remained on the forecastle, the ship all the time going onward against the wind. With the assistance of a sailor, I cut down the jibsails to throw into the water, to use in checking the progress of the fire, but the people on deck did not understand our intention, and merely threw them into the water. I tried to discover something with which to save the passengers, but nothing was to be found. The spars had been thrown overboard and the buckets being near the pipe, were all on fire. In about half an hour the foremast fell, and shortly after the mainmast, and at about the same time the engine appeared to stop. The ship, which thus far had been heading west, gradually turned to the north, and finally to the northeast. Soon after the boiler seemed to collapse, and ten minutes after the magazine exploded. By the turning of the ship, the flames and smoke drove to the forecastle. The suffering then became intense. Our only hope now being in two vessels in the distance, one of which, which afterwards proved to be the *Maurice*, approached us slowly, the other, further off, steering West, took no notice of us, although she was signaled to do so by the Captain of the *Maurice*. Having taken my stand on the chains on the larboard side, I gradually advanced forward to make room for others. At about 5 o'clock the *Maurice* sent off a boat, and as soon as it came near I jumped into the water and reached it. Seven others were taken in, and the boat returned to the bark. Two boats belonging to the bark continued to ply to and from the steamer, picking up all they could until the darkness made it impossible to find more of the sufferers. Soon after sunset the first officer and about a dozen others came to the bark, having saved themselves by a life-boat. Later some Swedish sailors came in part of a boat, and Mr. Brew and a German in part of another boat.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE's account of the origin of the fire coincides with that of Mr. BREW in every particular.

LIST OF THE SURVIVORS.

The following are the names of the survivors on board the *Maurice*:

BELONGING TO THE STEAMER.

L. Kuhn, first officer.
B. Hertman, second officer.
S. Bennett, third officer.
C. Meihœlis, boatswain's mate.
C. Place, quarter-master.
N. Surgeuzen, sailor.
H. Richter, boy.
G. Freibold, fireman.
Edward Avindolph, steward.
C. Poll, engineer's assistant.

PASSENGERS.

Maria Friedrich, from Prague.
Rosalia St. Zig, from Lobsenz.
Betty Ergen, from Lemberg.
Catherine Tinkel, New-York.
B. Rovendamon, from Scharrnbeck.
Trina Hoschel, from Bremerforde.
Stanz Mesmer, New-York.
Charles Fras, Nicaragua.
Theodore Eisfield, New-York.
—— Durrfeld, from Dresden.
D. Colin, from Cologne.
F. Reinlanmer, from Cologne.
Jacob Rill, from Baierk.
Franz Fritz, from Mainz.
Emil Tasz, from Enqau.
Dr. Scheck, from Cologne.
William Becker, Solingen.
T. Wipfer, of Ellenville, N. Y.
C. Linck, of Chicago.
Leopold Thiller, from Pochlowiz.
G. Lukmann, of Cincinnati.
T. Hohentoe, from Leuzen.
Rubens Wildness, from Leuzen,
F. P. Retke, from Leuzen.
G. Vollersen, from Cappeln.
Friedrich Stabner, from Zarinford.
Ferdinand Stabner, from Zarinford.
H. Osbar, from Bremerbeck.
C. Becker, from Blomberg.
A. Lars, from Cappeln.
N. Sicks, from Holzzen.
H. Wendell, from Holzzen.
C. Buchols, from Holzzen.
F. Reudsburg, from Holzzen.
S. Hess, from Holzzen.
H. Haas, from Berlin.
Peter Tragner, from Worms.
Willf Milslow, from Worms.
Levy Bock, from Tudorf.
S. Pollack, from Rutzden.
Phillip Muller, from Aarau.
Ernst Witte, from Wedon.
A. Bionstiel, from Mannheim.
E. Wunschmann, from Liggen.
Lyon Wolfk, New-York.
Friedhel Wagner, from Cassel.
James Smith Murray, of Alexandria, Va.

The following are the passengers transferred to the *Lotus*, and arrived at Halifax:

Charles Brew, England.
Jean Polikerniska, New-York.
Phillip Berry, Hackensack.
H. Randers, Sweden.
C. Hogguist, Sweden.
C. V. T. Rosin, Richmond, Va.
Henry Augustus Smith, Chelsea, Mass.
John F. Cox, Boston.
Alfred Vesin, Philadelphia.
Theodore G. Glaubenskiee, New-York.

When Captain WATERS, of the *Prince Albert* ascertained that twelve of the *Austria's* survivors had arrived, he kindly offered all a free passage and detained the steamer for the purpose of allowing them to embark. Ten of them availed themselves of his generosity, and sailed for New-York at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 27—P. M.

In consequence of the short time elapsing between the arrival of the *Lotus* and the embarkation on the *Prince Albert* of the surviving passengers, it was wholly unable to obtain statements from them all. As it was, the *Prince Albert* waited some minutes for me to take Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE's report. I have transmitted a correct list of all the persons saved, together with the places from whence they hail, and can learn nothing in addition to what has already been telegraphed.

NAMES OF OTHERS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ON BOARD.

The following persons are supposed to have been on board in addition to the list given above:

Mme. Sachs, from Potsdam.
Miss Loewenthal and her sister-in-law, from Instroszicz, Poland.
Mrs. I. Israel and daughter.
Clara Israel, from Piermont.
Wm. K. Bruill, of New-York, from Lichtenfels, Bavaria.
Mrs. Caroline Kolster and son Frederick, 7 years old, of No. 55 Rose-street.
Mrs. Steinkraus, New-York.
Mrs. Tinken, Cherry-street.
H. Hubert's wife's sister, No. 223 Front-street.
E. Hoffman's wife's sister, No. 140 Water-street.

Among the cabin passengers, whose names we published, was Mrs. JULIA EBBINGHAUS, wife of AUGUSTUS EBBINGHAUS, No. 140 Fulton-street, and her daughter, 18 years of age. The latter had been a year and a half at a ladies' seminary at Lubec, and was returning home with her mother who went to Germany to meet her. This was all the family left to the now bereaved husband and father.

Mrs. JEGEL, wife of J. JEGEL, No. 47 Barclay-street, and her daughter HELENA, aged six years. Mrs. J. sailed for Hamburg on board the *Borussia*, on the 15th of May, and has been visiting her friends. She was about 28 years of age.

Miss HADWIG DORNITZER was a daughter of SOLOMON DORNITZER, of No. 110 South-street, and was beloved by a large circle of friends.

HERMANN SONDHEIM, whose name does not appear among the saved, had his wife and five children on board. Mr. SONDHEIM was a well-known importer, at No. 113 Liberty-street. Mrs. S. has a sister residing at No. 120 West Twenty-second-street.

W. ROSENTHAL, of No. 109 Liberty-street, was also on board with his whole family, consisting of his wife and five children.

A gentleman from Igelo, by the name of AD. HERMANN, had with him his wife and *seven children*. This is no doubt the person particularly referred to in the narrative of one of the passengers who, having cast them one after the other into the sea, to prevent them from falling victims to the flames, plunged in and sank with his family in the ocean.

The list will no doubt be greatly extended as soon as the rescued passengers arrive and have an opportunity to recall the names of those who were on board not yet made known.

THEODORE EISFELD is among the saved, and is on board the brig *Maurice*, which would put into Fayal with the forty rescued passengers.

The following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives some particulars of passengers belonging to that city.

In the foregoing list are the names of Mrs. EMILIE VEZIN, widow of CHARLES VEZIN, Sr., Esq., of this city, accompanied by three of her children. Mrs. VEZIN, for whose safety we cannot give up all hope, is a much beloved lady, a German by birth, and aged about fifty-five years. The children accompanying her on her visit to Europe and returning with her were ALFRED, aged 23; MARY, aged 18, and CLARA, aged about 8 years. The numerous friends of this excellent family are thrown into an agony of grief by the appalling news of the loss of the *Austria*.

Another Philadelphia passenger was Mr. HERMANN THORBECKE, well known as an efficient and popular teacher of the piano. He was a native of Hanover, and aged about 45 years. He came to this city 15 or 20 years ago, a poor young man. By great perseverance he had become most successful in his profession. He was married to a daughter of E. N. SCHERR, Esq., of this City, and they have several young children. He went with his family to Europe last Spring. He left them in Germany, when he started to return on the *Austria*, intending to continue at his business another season, and then to return and live on his ample means in his native land. Mr. THORBECKE was very highly esteemed among his acquaintances and stood high in the musical profession.

Mr. G. KUHE, another Philadelphian, and also a teacher of music, is known to have been on board the *Austria*, although his name does not appear in the foregoing list. He also was a native of Germany. He resided in West Philadelphia, where he was held in high estimation.

OCEAN STEAMERS LOST.

By reference to the following list of steamers which have been lost in the Atlantic, it will be seen that the destruction of life by the *Austria* is greater than has occurred on any one vessel for many years:

1.	President	Never heard of.
2.	Columbia	All hands saved.
3.	Humboldt	All hands saved.
4.	City of Glasgow	Never heard of.
5.	City of Philadelphia	All hands saved.
6.	Franklin	All hands saved.
7.	Arctic	322 lost—87 saved.
8.	Pacific	Never heard of.
9.	Lyonnais	144 lost—16 saved.
10.	Tempest	Never heard of.
11.	San Francisco	240 lost—460 saved.
12.	Central America	422 lost—170 saved.
13.	Austria	530 lost—67 saved.

The Peruvian ship *Mercedes* was wrecked on the 1st of May, 1854, and 731 perished out of 820.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AUSTRIA.

The *Austria* was built at Clyde, near Glasgow, and was one of the four steamships which composed the New-York and Hamburg line. These vessels were the *Austria*, the *Saxonia*, the *Borussia* and the *Hammonia*. This was her second voyage. The *Austria* was the largest of the fleet. She was 2,334 tons register, 311 feet long, 40 feet wide, depth 26 feet, or 33 feet from spar-deck; and her draft of water at the load line was 19½ feet. Her frame was of wrought iron plates of 1⅛ to 1⅛ inches thick, fastened with rivets three-quarters inch in diameter at 2¾ inches apart. Her engines were direct acting, with two cylinders of 70 inches each, stroke of piston 3½ feet, and was provided with four horizontal tubular boilers. She also had an independent steam fire and bilge pump, and two bilge injections. Her deck stringers were all of wrought iron. The engines, as well as the hull, were built by CAIRD & Co.

There was very little timber used in her construction. She was rigged as a bark, and carried a large quantity of canvas. Her engine was what is termed "steam-hammer engine," of 400 horse power, and was constructed on the most substantial plan. The vessel had four decks, and a more than usual amount of space was left between them. Her model and general appearance were considered perfect. Her overhanging prow was ornamented with a finely-carved representation of the Austrian eagle. Her internal arrangements were admirable. In the fitting up of her spacious cabins, no expense was spared which would add to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The staterooms and berths were well ventilated, and the heating and ventilating was carried out on the same plan in every part of the ship. The accommodations for second and third-class passengers were comparatively as good, though not so elegant as those for the first. The smoking-room, on the main deck, was unusually spacious and inviting, and was furnished with a well-assorted library. She was supplied with apparatus for condensing salt water into fresh, at the rate of 2,400 gallons per day, and this was distributed by pipes throughout the vessel. The working arrangements were on the newest plan, and the galley so spacious that the greatest quantity of food could be prepared with facility. This air of comfort and luxury entirely pervaded the vessel. Even the man at the wheel participated in it. He was sheltered in a neat little room, and the wheel was worked with what is termed a "patent gear," the advantage of which is well understood by seamen. The steamer was provided with eight Francis' metallic life-boats, each of which was capable of holding thirty persons. The *Austria* was a fast steamer, and she was capable of making thirteen knots an hour under steam in a smooth sea and calm weather, and under steam and canvas combined she could average fourteen knots. In fact, she was considered the finest of her class afloat.

The value of the vessel was $290,000, for which amount she was equally insured in Hamburg and England. She had on board about 400 tons of valuable freight from Hamburg, amounting probably to $250,000, on which there was considerable insured in this City.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Highly Important Intelligence.

FERNANDO WOOD CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA—THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—MR. SCHELL AND HIS FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 26, 1858.

Since the defeat of the Binghamton programme at Syracuse, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD seems at last to have become convinced that your City is unworthy any further attention—too obtuse, in fact, even to "prize and appreciate him" as his sensitive nature requires. He, therefore, came on here as an applicant for some foreign post; but hearing of the resignation of Governor RICHARDSON, has set himself up as candidate for the Governorship of Nebraska. He has offered, through his friends, two inducements to the President: *First*, that on his appointment he would disband the Regulars' and People's Committees, and cause all opposition to Tammany Hall (if such there be) to terminate; and secondly, that if appointed, no opposition should be made to the reëlection of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, in the Third Congressional District. How these proposals have been received we have no means of judging; but certain it is, as we see by some of your papers, that "Brother BEN," since his brother's visit here, has published a card declining the Congressional nomination, should any of his friends be rash enough to offer it.

The banquet given by SICKLES and HART to FORNEY is still talked of a little, but has been overshadowed by the greater wonder of the intimacy which is found to exist between Collector SCHELL and ARNOLD HARRIS, the recognized and public leader of the Douglas and Wise forces in this City. Mr. HARRIS is now in New-York, and spends the greater part of his time in your Collector's company. This little item receives fresh interest from the fact that proof has been adduced showing clearly that the Dickinson men at Syracuse had a series of strong Douglas resolutions on hand—said resolutions being the joint work of Messrs. WISE, SCHELL, WOOD and HARRIS, on the part of DOUGLAS. This interesting document would have been brought before the State Convention had not the concoctors unhappily found that out of one hundred and twenty-eight delegates they stood in a minority of twenty-four! Keep your eye on Nebraska and you'll soon see "City Democracy, with all the modern improvements," introduced—perfect as Minerva from the brain of Jupiter—into that unsophisticated region.

QUARREL AT THE CAPITOL—THE HOUSE HALL—DECISION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—THE PRESIDENT STILL AT SOLDIERS' HOME, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858.

The fact that Senator PEARCE is here at the request of the President, to oversee the work on the Capitol extension, excites a good deal of remark. It is reported that difficulties have broken out afresh between Captain MEIGS and Mr. WALTERS, the architect Senator PEARCE is Chairman of the Committee appointed by Congress to oversee the improvements up on the Capitol. In the absence of other members of the Committee, Mr. PEARCE has full powers over the work going on. The old quarrel between Captain MEIGS and Mr. WALTERS your readers understand, and I will not go into it. The Captain is one of the most energetic men alive, a thoroughly good fellow, but it is quite possible that he sometimes oversteps his sphere of action. He is not the architect of the Capitol extension, and should remember it. Mr. WALTERS is an architect of excellent taste, but, like many very nice, exact men, is jealous of interference, and nervous and excitable.

The House Hall is greatly improved by additional fresco painting within a few days. The great panels, which were left for paintings, and which were of a dirty drab, have been subdivided and painted in brilliant colors. Better so than as they were last Winter, though people with nice tastes may object to the high coloring.

The Postmaster-General will wage war to the death upon the country papers which have a habit of sending off advertising supplements in their weekly editions. All such packages hereafter are to be subject to newspaper postage. There is to be no more sending out circulars by newspaper proprietors in that way—if the Department can detect the infringemen upon the decision, which is very doubtful.

The President still remains at the Soldiers' Home, though the weather is very cool—indeed I may say *cold*. The President has a wholesome fear of fever and ague, which prevails in the region of the White House.

Our witty Mayor had the honor the other evening of arresting two members of the gang of house-breakers which is doing such a fine business in Washington. The police are unequal to the task of arresting the scamps, and Mayor BARRY took the work into his own hands, and before going to bed one night succeeding in catching two of the gang. VYR.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 42 Wall-street and Astor House.

From Washington.

GOVERNOR DENVER ON THE KANSAS GOLD MINES—LAND PATENTS—JUDGE BOWLIN, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 27.

Governor DENVER, writing to the Secretary of Interior, Sept. 17, says that late news from Pike's Peak leaves no room to doubt the correctness of the reported discoveries of gold in that vicinity. The explorers have found gold on the Arkansas, on the heads of the Kansas, and on the South Fork of the Platte River, embracing an extent of country of more than three hundred miles. The richest mines yet found are on Cheny Creek, a tributary of the South Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak. Governor DENVER has not yet heard of quartz veins, but the best information would seem to indicate a great similarity between these mines and the first discoveries in California.

In view of the present condition of affairs in that region, and to prevent future difficulty, Gov. DENVER advises that the lands there be withdrawn from preëmption, if they are open to settlement, leaving them, as in the mining districts of California, free for all who may see fit to engage in working the mines. The country he believes is or has been claimed by the Utahs, the Cheyennes, the Kiowas and the Arrapahoes, and he does not know that their title to it has ever been extinguished. If it has not, there will be no trouble in withdrawing the lands from the operations of the preëmption laws, but if it has, then they ought to be withdrawn anyhow, and the facts and reasons reported to Congress next Winter. It would, he adds, be advisable to send out some competent person to examine the mines and report the facts in connection with them.

The acting Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day submitted to the President for his signature eleven patents of lands issuing under the grants of September 1850; one in the Milan District, Missouri; six in the Helena District, Arkansas, and four in Florida, containing in the aggregate 2,192,574 acres of swamp-lands to these States.

Judge BOWLIN returned to Washington this morning to await his final instructions before setting out for Paraguay.

The survey of the railroad route from Hudson to Superior and Bayfield, Wisconsin, a distance of 164 miles, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which secures to the Company a large and valuable grant of land.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 27.

WASHINGTON HUNT has written a letter to a gentleman in this city, defining his present position. He says he was honestly and earnestly in favor of a union of the Anti-Democratic masses, but the action of the Republicans at their Convention has rendered it impossible for conservative men to unite with them.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 27.

At the Union Convention of Republicans and Americans, to-day, the Hon. E. G. SPAULDING was nominated for Congress.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Sept. 26.

There were but four interments here yesterday, of which one was from yellow fever.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 27.

There were but three interments to-day, but all were from yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

S. L. HATCH, one of the editors of the *Courier*, died yesterday from yellow fever. He was an able and accomplished writer. The whole number of deaths during the week from yellow fever were 81.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 27.

The deaths from yellow fever on Saturday were 67; for the week they foot up 445.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 27.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the flour mill of PIERCE SHEEHAN, extending to the feed store of of GEO. A. MOORE, which were entirely destroyed. Mr. SHEEHAN's loss is $19,000, on which there is $6,500 insurance. Mr. MOORE's loss is $1,500; insured for $700. A stable with two horses was also destroyed.

Fire in St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Sept. 23.

A fire in Portland street, this city, yesterday morning, destroyed sixteen houses. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional District have nominated WM. H. DIMMICK, and those of the Seventh District, STOKES L. ROBERTS.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District have nominated H. C. LONGNECKER for Congress.

The Steamship Saladin at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Saladin* from Jamaica *via* New-York for Liverpool, put into Halifax on Sunday, having lost her foremast in the gale of the 22d. She will repair, and proceed in ten days.

Non-Arrival of the Steamship Florida—Fears felt as to Her Safety.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Sept. 26—Evening.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, has not yet arrived at this port, and some anxiety is felt about her. She sailed from New-York on Tuesday.

Col. Forney and the Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 27.

Col. FORNEY announces his design to publish in Thursday's *Press* the Address promised in his late card, sustaining the positions assumed by him in his Tarrytown speech, and meeting the accusations of the Administration and its agents.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 27.

The omnibus stables in the rear of Bonaventure Hall were destroyed by fire this morning, and fifteen horses were burnt. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Sea and Ship News.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Captain J. J. ROGERS, of the schooner *J. C. Grice*, previously reported, makes the following statement: "Sailed from Matanzas on the 8th of September, and came ashore on the beach, ten miles north of Smith Island, on the night of the 20th; I lost my second mate and part of my crew in Cuba with yellow fever, and I was also taken sick the first day out; on the night of the 15th I took a severe storm, came on deck and fell from the poop, much injuring my legs, arm and hand, and was unable to come on deck any more; when she struck I ordered part of the cargo to be thrown overboard; after letting go anchors I laid to my anchor some time, and parted the chain; she now lies about two hundred yards from the beach, with four feet of water in her hold." [By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

ACCIDENT TO STEAMSHIP FLORIDA.—This ship left New-York on Tuesday, 21st inst., for Savannah. On Wednesday afternoon, when about 40 miles North of Hatteras, met with an accident to her machinery, which disabled her. On Thursday morning, fell in with brig *Mary E. Millikin*, from Philadelphia to Cardenas, to which vessel a part of the passengers were transferred, in the steamer's boats, with the understanding that they were to be landed at Tybee next day. While returning under canvas, was met by the steamer *Augusta*, hence for Savannah, who took her in tow, and arrived here late last night. The *Augusta* will leave this afternoon with the *Florida's* passengers.

The steamship *Star of the South* arrived here yesterday (Monday) with the passengers that had gone on board the brig *Mary E. Millikin*. The steamer *Augusta* left in the afternoon, with all the *Florida's* passengers, including those brought by the *Star of the South*.

EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE PRINCE ALBERT AT HALIFAX.

The City of Washington at New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THREATENED REVOLT IN TURKEY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Markets — Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 97 1-4@97 3-8.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt. WATERS, from Galway at midnight of the 14th instant, arrived off Halifax harbor at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and reached her dock at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

She reports having met with a succession of heavy gales for the first few days of her passage. On the 17th broke two of the flanges of her screw, and proceeded under canvas the remainder of the voyage; on the 22d encountered a terrific hurricane, but sustained no damage except the loss of sails and a lifeboat; on the 17th passed the Bremen ship *Johannes*, bound east; 18th, passed a steamer with two masts and two funnels, bound east, doubtless the *North Star*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETERS, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings the United States mail and a large number of passengers.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant.

The shipment of the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was in progress on board the steamer *Bilboa*, at Plymouth. As the cumbrous nature of the Cable necessitated caution in the work of stowing, it was not expected to be all on board before the night of the 16th, when the *Bilboa* would proceed to the Thames.

The *Times* of the 14th says: "There is no alteration in the condition of the Atlantic cable. Communications continue to be received through the entire line, but they are too faint for anything to be gathered from them. The shares remain without fluctuation, the transactions having been at £495 and £500."

An advertisement had been issued of an embryo company for purchasing and finishing the *Great Eastern* steamship.

Sir E. LYTTON, the Colonial Secretary, had made arrangements for opening a bank at Vancouver's Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. He had also suggested a plan for uniting a fortnightly postal communication to New-Zealand and South Australia *via* Panama, with a postal service by the same route to Vancouver. Mr. BREW, of the Irish Constabulary, who served with distinction in the Crimea, had been appointed to organize a Constabulary Police in British Columbia. Two chaplains are sent to the colony by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The French and English Treaties with China had been received.

The British Government has just renewed the contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, for the period of six years, for the conveyance of the semi-monthly mails along the west coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso.

The *Literary Gazette* says there is a well-grounded hope that Canada will, next Summer, be visited by some prominent member of the Royal family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

The Hon. E. B. LYTTON had addressed an official communication to Mr. MORRIS, the bearer of the petition from citizens of Canada, praying Her Majesty to let the Prince of WALES inaugurate the Crystal Palace at Toronto. The letter, after pointing out that the proper channel for the petition was through the Governor-General, says that it was, nevertheless, on account of the eminence of the parties signing the petition, laid before the Queen, who received it very graciously, though she was under the necessity of declining the request that the Prince of WALES or some other member of the Royal family should perform the service requested.

A Sheffield telegram, dated Monday night, says: "A fearful calamity has just occurred at the Surrey Music Hall, an immense building, capable of holding over 4,000 persons, where a variety of amusements are carried on. The place was much crowded, when some villain in the gallery fired a pistol, evidently with a view of creating alarm. The proprietor instantly appeared upon the stage

ingenious, if one were needed, to the "summary dismissal" complained of by the "Electrician projector."

Yours truly, GEORGE SAWARD.

Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI will take leave of the English public at a farewell concert at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, the 28th inst. She sails from Southampton for a lengthened tour in the United States on the following day.

The political news is unimportant.

The Lyons silk market continued to improve, and prices had further advanced. This favorable movement is in a great measure ascribed to the arrival of orders for the American Spring trade on a better scale than had been hoped for.

Two large cotton mills near Rouen, one occupied by M. PIEL and the other by M. FLEURY, had been destroyed by fire with their valuable contents.

A battering ship, completely cased in iron, is in course of construction at Cherbourg.

The Emperor was to visit the camp at Chalons on or about the 20th of September.

The Paris Flour market was dull, and prices had a drooping tendency. Wheat, on the contrary, was firm, at an advance of 50 cents the hectolitre. Wines and spirits in the various markets were generally quiet and without change in quotations.

The Chess contest between Messrs. MORPHY and HARRWITZ was being continued. Four games had been played, and each had won two. The first who wins seven games is to be the conqueror.

A more than usual quantity of gold and silver was being taken into the Paris Mint to be coined, it was believed, for exportation.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 14th, the 3 per cents. closed at 73f.20c.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that a Commissioner had been appointed by the Emperor, to report on the advantages of decentralization.

It was reported in Paris that gold had been discovered in the French colony of New Caledonia.

Advices from Berlin reiterate the statement that the Prince of Prussia will soon be proclaimed Prince-Regent.

At the general Conference of the Zollverein at Hanover, Prussia proposed the abolition of all transit dues, with, it was believed, a fair chance of obtaining the object in view.

The Aulic Council of Austria had decided upon the erection of six detached fortresses for the protection of Vienna. They are to be erected on the right bank of the Danube.

A malignant fever was raging at Basle. It chiefly attacked persons in the prime of life, and many died in a few hours. The large hospital in the town was overcrowded, and the physicians scarce sufficed to attend the sick in private houses.

The Neapolitan Government had received notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades, in the form of fruit, whence they were to be introduced into the Neapolitan States.

France and England had notified Naples the exact condition on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

It is added that a change of Ministers will take place simultaneously with the acceptance of these conditions.

Mr. CHANDLER, the new United States Minister, arrived in Naples on the 6th, and was sent at once to Nisidi in Quarantine. The nuisance of this unnecessary impediment to commercial and to social intercourse is much felt and complained of.

Private advices from Madrid say that the public mind was not tranquil there, and there was talk of an armed outbreak, but by what party is not stated. It is argued that such an occurrence would probably be the best thing that could happen to strengthen O'DONNELL's position.

The Spanish Government intends to adopt rifled muskets in the army.

It is stated that the Spanish expedition against Morocco, to embark at Ferrol, is to be commanded by Gen. PRIM.

Captain-General DULCE recommends, it is said, the raising of the state of siege in Cathlonia, which, with short intervals, has lasted upwards of twenty years.

Reports of the discovery of a new Republican conspiracy were current.

The Bank of Valladolid had raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The Queen and Royal family had reached Corunna, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Constantinople letters state that a conspiracy existed there to get rid of the present Sultan, and replace him by his brother, ABDAL AZIZ. It is further stated that the conspiracy had gone so far that the majority of the foreign Ambassadors, at Constantinople, had thought proper to inform certain leading persons in the plot, that if ABDAL AZIZ came to the throne by violent means, he would not be recognized by the Europe an Powers.

Turkey and Persia are said to have been on the brink of a complete rupture.

Vienna journals state that the Turkish Government has announced officially in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the levying of the tithes shall henceforth be left to the communes. By this concession, one of the principal grievances of the Christians is removed.

The Turkish Government has nominated a Commission to inspect the fortified places of the Russo-Turkish frontiers and to superintend their repair. SELIM PASHA presides over the Commission.

A telegraphic dispatch from Athens announces the death of M. MAVROCORDATO, who played an important political part in Greece, and was at one time Minister.

The French and English treaties had been received.

The French Government proposes to maintain in China a stronger naval squadron than in times past. A division of gun-boats will remain there permanently, and a body of marine infantry will also be kept there until the conditions of the treaty have been carried out.

A telegram, in the *Times*, states that nine new posts in China were opened for trade, and the residence of a Chinese Ambassador in London, and of an English Ambassador at Pekin, is provided for. Lord ELGIN and Admiral Sir M. SEYMOUR were *en route* to Japan. At Canton disturbances and bloodshed continued.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch dated Tien-tsin, July 7, 1858:

"The treaty between France and China was signed on the 27th of June; the Emperor of China ratified it on the 3d of July. China is opened to Christianity and the commerce of the West. Diplomatic agents, with their families, may fix their residence in Pekin. The allies and the four Plenipotentiaries will quit Tien-tsin to-day or to-morrow."

Further details of the Indian news had been telegraphed, but were no later, and added nothing of moment to the dispatches per *Niagara*.

Private telegrams state that the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent., it having stood at 9 for a long time. At Bombay the Government Securities had advanced 1½ per cent.

It is stated from Calcutta that a conspiracy had been discovered in the 18th Punjaub Infantry, and that the 76th Regiment was involved in it, but there is no mention of this in the Bombay advices.

The Treaties with China.

From the London Saturday Review.

The success of the American Government in profiting by the English operations in China, is either amusing or irritating, according to the temper in which it is regarded. No proprietor would feel unmixed satisfaction in discovering that a costly drain of his own had doubled the value of his neighbor's field; but prudent men submit in silence to the sharp practice which keeps within the letter of the law. If Lord ELGIN feels little admiration for the smartness of his Republican colleague, he may nevertheless remember that in demanding for his own country the privileges of the most favored nation, Mr. REED is only carrying into effect the deliberate object of all English policy in China. The most important function of modern diplomacy and statesmanship is to keep the largest possible portion of the world still open to commercial enterprise, and it is for this reason that it becomes the duty of England to retain her vast Colonies, and to protect many half-civilized States from the danger of absorption. If France and Russia should, at any future period, adopt sound principles of political economy, they will remove one great objection to the extension of their dominions; but, under present circumstances, Englishmen entertain a natural preference for Governments which have not learned to administer, with consistent severity, the Continental system of protective duties, passports and quarantine. In former times, colonies were valued as necessary customers of the mother country, and even on the eve of their separation the thirteen Provinces of North America admitted the right of Parliament to make regulations for their trade; but the wider extent of English empire now provides security that a sixth part of mankind shall not shut themselves up in selfish isolation. The new Chinese treaties will involve a verbal and legal guarantee for the extension of similar relations to another quarter of the human species; and the Americans, by insisting that the commerce which is opened to all shall be peculiarly free to themselves, preclude themselves from questioning the rights which have been extorted by England, with the assistance of France.

The territorial aggressions of Russia on the North-western frontier of China, and the probable rivalry of the different Missions at Pekin, may henceforth be contemplated with comparative indifference. The stipulations of Tien-Sin will, according to the legal phrase, naturally "run with the land," and it will not be competent for any new Government in China to repudiate the obligations which have been assumed by the present Emperor. Still, it is highly probable that native officials will long succeed in harassing traders by vexatious infringements of the Treaty; but, in the absence of hostile interference on the part of foreign States, England will always be able to procure satisfaction, sooner or later, from the Government of Pekin. The Chinese themselves would, probably, have preferred the concession of exclusive privileges to one or more of their unwelcome visitors, although they seem fully to have appreciated the generous efforts of the American Minister to counteract the success of Lord ELGIN's negotiations. The Mandarins are quite cunning enough to understand the jealousy and disunion which would be occasioned if some of the Western Powers had secured a legal monopoly of intercourse with China, and it was evident that the French squadron would not have appeared in the Peiho, if the Pottinger treaty had opened the five ports only for the admission of English commerce. A policy equally prudent and liberal has made it impossible for any foreign Power to establish exceptional rights of trading. The three other contracting Governments have virtually guaranteed us against the claims which any one of the number might otherwise have attempted to establish, while England is only prohibited from the acquisition of privileges which would be inconsistent with her own deliberate and permanent policy. The inconvenience of joint action by independent powers has been felt on many occasions, and especially in the Crimean war; and in the settlement of political relations depending on trifling circumstances and interests, it is generally desirable to abstain from embarrassing engagements; but in China, all the Plenipotentiaries, whatever might be their views and pretensions, necessarily promoted the objects of English policy by their separate demands, and even by their presence.

The supposed acquisition of territory by Russia on the northern frontier requires further explanation, though it is highly probable that in any diplomatic transaction the stronger power would gain the advantage. From some of the accounts it would seem that an exchange of territory has taken place, probably for the purpose of facilitating Russian navigation on the Amoor; but it also appears that at some points, the Chinese boundary line is now removed to a further distance from Pekin. It is obviously impossible for any European Power to interfere with effect in obscure territorial arrangements in inland regions which are still imperfectly delineated in the maps. It is not by wrestling a district or a river from China, but by establishing an overwhelming influence at Pekin, that Russia could really come into collision with English interests in Eastern Asia. There is reason to believe that the obstacles to intercourse on the land frontier are at least as serious as the impediments to maritime commerce, and it is remarkable that scarcely any attempt has been made to organize a trade at the points where the Chinese territories are conterminous with English possessions or dependencies. If Russian politicians were inured to public discussions they would probably express a plausible jealousy of the encroachments attributed to England at different points on the coast.

There is nothing alarming in the hostile demonstrations at Canton, especially as they were probably intended by their promoters to influence the negotiations at Tien-Sin. The local population, though it is said to be the most ferocious and insubordinate in China, has never exhibited any disposition to reject foreign intercourse, except under the immediate suggestion of interested officials. The merchants who have acquired large fortunes in the European trade will necessarily desire the continuance or renewal of the customary operations of commerce, and it cannot be supposed that the armed rabble which surrounds the city can, in the meantime, menace the garrison with any serious danger. The difficulty of changing the established course of trade will probably continue to secure to Canton its commercial preeminence, but in the most unfavorable result, silk and tea may be bought and English manufactures may be sold at other markets. The experience of the former peace may, perhaps, secure manufacturers and merchants against a repetition of their former error in anticipating an enormous demand for English commodities; but it may reasonably be hoped that, with the removal of some former restrictions, the trade may gradually and permanently increase. The system of political exclusiveness maintained by the authorities, without any active sympathy on the part of the nation, may, probably, be found less obstinate than the demand for commercial protection which still overrules the more enlightened judgment of nearly all European Governments.

The Queen and the Canadians.

From the London Times.

On Saturday evening, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed an official communication to Mr. NORRIS, embodying the answer of Her Majesty to the petition, of which he was recently the bearer to this country, from citizens of Toronto and inhabitants of Canada. It will be recollected that the petition in question stated that a Crystal Palace similar in design, but of smaller dimensions to those of London and Paris, for the exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill, is in the course of erection in Toronto, and will be completed about the 1st of October; and the memorialists, remembering that Her Majesty had been pleased to honor the inauguration of similar undertakings in this country and elsewhere with her presence, prayed that she would confer a mark of favor on her loyal subjects in Canada, by giving authority to the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, to proceed to Toronto and represent her at the opening of the Crystal Palace there. This document was signed by upwards of 160 of the chief citizens of Toronto and inhabitants of other parts of Canada, including, among others, Sir ALLAN MCNAB, the Hon. N. T. BELLEAU, the Speaker, and 25 members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. HENRY SMITH, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Mr. BROWN, the recent Premier; Mr. MACDONALD, the present head of the Government; and a large number of men of all parties in that branch of the Legislature; Chancellor BLAKE and eight other of the Judges, both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto, the Mayor and Corporation of that city, the Mayor and Town Council of Hamilton, the President of the Board of Trade, and several of the military authorities high in command. The idea of inviting a member of the Royal family to Canada, to grace the opening of the Crystal Palace, appears to have originated with Mr. NORRIS himself, a private citizen, but it speedily became so popular among the citizens that, although only some ten days were spent in putting in execution, the most influential of them indorsed and sanctioned it to the extent just described. It was then far on in August, the Crystal Palace was to be opened early in October, and it was evident that no time was to be lost in transmitting the petition to this country if the object in view was to have a chance of success. The proper course in such cases is to transmit such a document through the Governor of the Colony; but Mr. NORRIS was unlearned in the ordinary usage on such occasions, and, without intending any disrespect to Sir EDMUND HEAD, he brought the petition to England himself, instead of sending it through His Excellency's hands. This circumstance, it seems, has rather detracted from the character and effect of Mr. NORRIS' mission; but still the memorial bore upon the face of it such strong evidence of the extent and spontaneity of the popular feeling in Canada on the subject to which it related, that its promoters might perhaps be excused for overlooking some necessary formality, and the Colonial Secretary himself has so regarded it. Sir BULWER LYTTON, in the letter he has just addressed to Mr. NORRIS, is understood to have stated, after a passing reference to the departure from the ordinary custom, in not transmitting the petition through the Governor of the Province, that he had deemed it his duty, considering the eminence of the persons whose names were attached to it, to lay it before the Queen, who had been pleased to receive it very graciously, although she was under the necessity of declining the request that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, should proceed to Canada with the view of opening the Crystal Palace at Toronto. Her Majesty, it is also understood, highly appreciates the loyalty to the Crown and the attachment to her person and family which prompted the wishes of the petitioners, and expresses her sincere good wishes for the success of the proposed Exhibition, and a hope that it will produce important and useful results in Canada.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the London Observer.

Up to a late hour on Saturday night the electrician had been unable to discover the precise locality where the interruption of the electric current takes place. In the letter written by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, that gentleman holds out the hope that the damage which has taken place would be found to be but at a short distance from the shore, and could be easily repaired by the substitution of the larger cable intended for the shore end of the telegraph. This heavy portion of the cable, weighing about six tons to the mile, or rather more than six times the weight of the line which has already been laid, is at present lying at Keyham. It was not taken on board the *Agamemnon*, for so improbable seemed the chance of the successful submergence of the cable, that it was not deemed necessary to send the shore end to Valentia until the result of the second attempt was ascertained. As soon as the communication had been established, orders were sent for the shipment of the shore end, and the *Bilbon* steamer was sent to Keyham to take it round to Valentia. While engaged in putting the cable on board a message was unexpectedly received to discontinue the process, and leave it still at Keyham. This message was, we understand, forwarded from Valentia, as it was found by the electrical tests which were applied that the interruption of the communication was not within such a distance of the shore as would admit of the fault being remedied by the substitution of the heavier cable. The shore end of the telegraph is that which is most exposed to the action of the sea, and with respect to which the greatest fears were entertained by the public; but it turns out that this portion is perfect, and that the defective part is at a point much further distant from the land. To many persons it will appear impossible, by any mechanical or other scientific arrangement, to ascertain the spot at which the continuity of an electric current may cease. It is difficult enough to conceive the practicability of transmitting an electric spark along two or three thousand miles of wire, or even through a much shorter distance. But this is done every day, and we have less doubt that the subtle fluid which starts from London will reach Edinburg, or the place to which it is directed, than that the railway train will reach its prescribed terminus. But to ascertain the spot at which the lightning leaves its track, and escapes into the depths of the Atlantic, is a task which would appear to be even more difficult than for the manager at Euston station to learn, without the aid of telegraph or other communication, the place where the express train had left the line by some unhappy accident, after it had started on its journey to the north. Strange as it may seem, the electrician has the power of ascertaining, by means of the electric fluid itself, the exact city of the tiny outlet by which it escapes into the sea. Some time since a most ingenious piece of mechanism was made, by which the electricity could be weighed, the fluid being made to act upon a magnet; and this, upon the end of a nicely-poised steelyard, would tell with accuracy the weight of the current transmitted from the other end of a wire at a long distance. Following out this experiment, we believe first shown by Professor FARADAY, at the Royal Institution, other electricians have arranged a very sensitive piece of machinery, by which the amount of resistance opposed to the passage of the electricity by the conducting wire may be correctly ascertained. The amount of resistance offered through the whole length of the Atlantic cable, or even one half of it, is something very much larger than any which can be marked by the delicate machinery hitherto employed upon shorter distances of wire. The consequence is that the electricians have not yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain where the cable is defective. Of one thing, however, they are certain, that is, that the fault does not occur within twenty or thirty miles of the land, and we are informed that within the first two or three hundred miles the continuity is still perfect and complete. Beyond this distance all is still doubt and uncertainty, and it is idle at present to speculate upon the subject. Should the defect be found to exist in the deep parts of the sea, the public must be content to hear that for the present the Atlantic Telegraph is a failure. It will not be possible to raise the sunken portion of the wire, or repair it, when laid in great depths. Within a few miles of the shore the wire may be under-run; but when it has been sunk at the depth of two or three miles below the surface, the great length of cable which would be suspended, and the resistance which the water would give to its rising, would produce a strain upon the wire much greater than its strength would bear. A cable which would be strong enough to sustain its own weight while sinking, might not possess the requisite strength to admit of its being hauled up through the water.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. DODWORTH invented this process in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cour," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

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Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. E. ELLIOT, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN FIFTH-av., a HAIR CHAIN, Gold-Mounted. Whoever will return it to A. S. LEE, No. 42 Pine-st., will be liberally rewarded.

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Among the Testimonials recently received, are strong commendations from Professor Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts; Professor Evans, Marietta College; Professor Hillman, Dickinson College; Dr. Webster, Principal of the New-York Free Academy; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, New-York; Professor Barnes, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; President Collins, Dickinson College; Professor Cleveland, Philadelphia; Professor Hopkinson, Genesee College, Thomas Sherwin, A. M., Principal of City Normal School, Boston, and many others; as also cordial commendations from the *Tribune*, New-York *Observer*, Boston *Journal*, Boston *Recorder*, *Evangelist*, *Churchman*, New-York *Teacher*, *Educational Herald*, *School* and *Home Journal*, *Scientific American*, the *Independent*, *Life Illustrated*, *Christian Advocate and Journal*, *Examiner*, *Christian Inquirer*, *Democratic Review*, *Publishers' Circular*, Boston *Traveller*, *Post* and *Journal*, &c., &c.

Though but recently published, the PHILOSOPHY has reached the 11th edition, and every day adds to the number of important institutions by which these works have been adopted, the following being among the most recent: Rutgers Institute, Mr. Van Norman's and the Female Normal, New-York; State Normal Schools at Bridgewater, Framingham and Westfield, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; State Normal University of Illinois; City Normal School, Boston; Hillsdale, Dickinson, Elmira, Fema'e, Genesee, Masonic, Iowa and other Colleges.

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N. B.—No premium asked on tickets at this office.

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Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FOURTH NIGHT
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Seventeenth night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in two characters.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
in his great personation of
THE SPECTRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, 1858,
THE PHANTOM.

The Phantom.....Mr. Bourcicault
Lucy Peveryl.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Ada Ruby.....Miss Agnes Robertson
The performance will conclude with
THE WINDMILL.
Marion.....Miss Agnes Robertson

NIBL

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

By E. & P. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, engraving patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; dressing patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 158 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 228 Pearl-st., (by order of George Witherell, assignee,)

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

Consisting in part of

2,000 sets and pairs polished fire irons, 400 dozen auger bitts,
1,000 dozen dowelling bitts, 900 dozen gimlet bitts,
75 dozen shanghae bitts, 100 dozen turnscrews,
80 dozen patent try squares, 20 dozen box chisels,
100 kegs emery, 100 dozen planters' hoes,
600 planes, assorted; 50 dozen coffee mills; registers, ventilators, tacks, brads, trunk, closet and finishing nails, framing and corner chisels, scythes, steelyards, hay and manure forks, thumb latches, counter and platform scales, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 158 Broadway, TUESDAY, Sept. 28,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction-room, regular sale of foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., consisting in part of hoes, shovels, trace-chains, saws, stone sledges, axes, axe handles, files, double and single barrel guns, drawing knives, tri-squares, cow-bells, locks, whips, shears, brass cocks, tape measures, razors, shutter bolts, tacks, augers, gimlets, cotton hook, &c., &c., and a general assortment for City and country trade.

Also,

200 sample cards superior Sheffield cutlery, consisting of pocket-knives, scissors, shears, &c.

Also,

30 cases French's bay rum.

Also,

By order of the assignee, an invoice of toys and French fancy goods.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell on WEDNESDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., three suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and silk velvet; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $900; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bonard, of Paris; a scene in Switzerland, birth-place of William Tell; fruit piece by Boussell, Winter scene by Coates; French plate, mantel and pier mirrors; rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs to match; Bisque and Dresden China figures and vases, Parisian statuettes, bronze clocks, dining-room oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, butler tray and stand, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut-glass dinner and tea sets, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c. Bedroom—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolster and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, card table, clock, carpets, curtains and shades, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 230 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 243 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beside a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.

Sale positive. Deposit required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

N. B.—The above goods are not put in the house for sale, but are those of a private family declining housekeeping.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY. (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the house, No. 86 West 11th-st., comprising in part: Parlors—three suites in solid rosewood, richly carved and covered in silk brocade; one suite solid carved rosewood, covered in silk velvet, two rosewood etageres, richly carved statuary marble-tops, mirror fronts and back; rosewood corner etageres, with French plate-mirrors; two carved rosewood centre tables, stationary tops; two do. do. side-tables, ladies' rosewood secretaires, lined with satin wood; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists, painted by Lanier; superb fruit piece, Winter scene; elegant lace curtains, cornices, French painted shades, velvet carpets, rugs, one magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano, inlaid with pearl, made by City makers; Sevres China vases, Parian and bisque figures, bronze and Dresden China figures and vases; dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture, superbly carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, &c.; splendid mantel and pier mirrors.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery; elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

WM. S. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. S. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is handsomely furnished, the parlors have tapestry carpets, superior 7-octave piano-forte, music-cabinet, stool and case, three sets of rich parlor furniture carved in solid rosewood, and corded in French satin; rich lace curtains, superior etageres with plate-glass doors and back, a superior rosewood secretary-book-case, solid oak extension table, oil-painting; fine rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of large rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand, to match; pure hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, mahogany furniture, spring-seat chairs, sofa and sofa-beds, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, ingrain carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of furniture not mentioned. For further particulars, see catalogues at the house. Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and very desirable assortment of household furniture, made by the best City makers, consisting in part, of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Also, four elegant parlor suites, solid rosewood frames, upholstered in French satin brocade and hair-cloth.

Also, enameled and solid oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.

Together with a magnificent assortment of oil-paintings, mirrors, silver-plated ware, glass ware, fancy goods, &c. &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE—VALUable property on 11th-av. 35th, 36th and 38th sts. FRANKLIN BROTHERS

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on 11th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four lots on 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four lots on 36th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One lot on 38th-st., between 9th and 8th avs.

JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., splendid span of bay carriage horses, about 16¾ hands high, eight and nine years old, long tails, and well matched, kind and gentle in all harness; cost $1,500, and sold as the owner has no further use for them.

A valuable lady's saddle horse, cream color, seven years old, long tail, and perfectly kind and gentle, and warranted sound.

An open barouche, in good order, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., to order, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A valuable assortment of every description of furniture. Also, three billiard tables, marble and slate beds, made by Phelan, Leonard & Benjamin and Sharp, in fine order; Aubusson medallion carpets; a large and valuable lot of crockery, dinner and tea-sets, Britannia heaters, coffee urns, sheets, pillow cases, napkins, doilies, dish covers, glass ware, &c., &c., having been removed from one of our first-class hotels. Sale positive.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a single action harp, made by S. Erard, of Paris, and cost originally $500.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN Order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE—Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 6¾ o'clock. Elegant English Books, being a large collection of the best English editions of valuable standard works and miscellaneous publications, including a variety of superbly-illustrated books, in rich bindings and in perfect order. Also, a collection of very choice and expensive English engravings, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF THIRTY-TWO valuable Lots, situated on 8th-av., 129th, 129th and 132d sts., on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 146 Gold, near High-st., Brooklyn,

A small quantity of household furniture; also, two handsome fruit pieces, with glass shades, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson-figured brocatel, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany lounges in brocatel, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers do., marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, cabinets and bidets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, oval do., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also, at 12 o'clock—A harp, originally cost $500.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of second-hand household furniture, carpets, &c.; also, a large variety of new furniture, viz: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, library and secretary book-cases, centre-tables, etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, dressing-bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., together with a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CROCKery, China, Glass, Rock, C. C., Dipped Yellow and Edged Ware.—TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. Regular weekly positive sale, in lots to suit City and country dealers, and they will do well to attend this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 7 years old, about 15 hands high; warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, or under the saddle: a fine traveler; will stand without tying, and sold only for want of use.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GLASS WARE.—LARGE and peremptory sale of glass cutter's stock, contained in the warerooms No. 463 Houston-st., corner Bowery, formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. Neeves, consisting of all kinds cut-glass, glass and other globes; also, all kinds rich glass, for crockery dealers; also, the fixtures of the cutting-shop in one lot. Sale peremptory for cash, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. We call special attention of City and country dealers to this sale, as it will comprise a good assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND NEAR TARRYTOWN.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, on the premises, 1¾ miles from Tarrytown Depôt, about 5½ acres of land, mostly covered with Fruit Trees, bounded by a never-failing stream of water on part of one side. On the premises is a fine site for a house, it being a gentle ascent from the road to the rear of the lot. Said property will be sold to close up an estate. One-half of the money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises.

HERVEY ROCKWELL, } Executors.
ISAAC COUTANT, }

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER of 5th-av. and 125th-st.

Five lots northeast corner of 54th-st. and Broadway.

Two lots northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st.

One lot east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches south of 50th-st.

One lot south side of 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.

One lot south side of 46th-st., 170 feet east of 6th-av.

One lot on 25d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE UP THE business of the late firm of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, two brown-stone houses, in Buckley's Row, 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; two brown-stone houses, Billings' Row, 50th-st. and 6th-av.; two brick houses in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. No. 143 West 36th-st., and No. 264 West 44th-st. Various sizes and prices, on easy terms. Address or call on IRA A. ALLEN, 11th-av., corner 39th-st., J. W. STEVENS, No. 199 West 50th-st., or C. M. FREEMAN, 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st.; if sold the terms of payment will be very easy; or for a good tenant it will be altered to suit a respectable tailoring, or other similar establishment. The location is very desirable. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, Northeast corner 19th-st. and 2d-av.; handsome court-yard all round; house is nearly new, and in good order; contains the modern improvements—bath-room, Croton water, and gas throughout. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st., lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep; about two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL, NEAT BRICK houses, pleasantly situated in the upper part of the City, well built, with all the modern improvements; one fire will do the cooking and heating; terms accommodating. For particulars apply at No. 397 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BEtween 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 125 FEET WEST OF 10th-av., on south side of 34th-st.; also, three lots on 57th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av., filled in to grade. Terms very easy. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, 403 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH FURNITURE —The three-story marble front dwelling-house No. 75 First-place, Brooklyn. Apply to WM. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS ON the south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET.—NO. 81 NORTH MOORE-STREET.—THE two-story attic and basement, house No. 81 North Moore-st.; contains nine rooms and convenient pantries, with vault under the front walk; has just been painted inside and out; rent $560 per annum. Apply to ALBERT A. MARTIN, No. 283 Greenwich-st., corner of Warren-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Will be put in thorough repair. Possession on the 1st October. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE AND SIX acres of ground, 1 mile from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg; plenty of fruit and good barn and house. Stages run near to it. Apply to FETTER & BROMLEY, No. 168 Chrystie-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts. Apply at W. O. JENKS' wholesale window shade, paper hanging and curtain emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lace and muslin curtains from auction. Steamboats, hotels and dwellings furnished at wholesale prices. Orders promptly executed.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story and basement house No. 111 West 18th-st. to let, completely furnished, from Oct. 15 for six months, if applied for immediately. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. For terms, apply on the premises or to A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 64 EAST 22d-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only. Three rooms deep, Croton and gas in each story, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent $1,500. Smoking prohibited.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODERate-sized house, well furnished, in a good neighborhood. The rent will be low to a good tenant. Address Box No. 2,717, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. —A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET —25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 52 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

SHIRT STORE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND, AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS, ARE SOLD AT $1, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT, WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

UNDER GARMENTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FIRE-SHIRTS, WITH COVERED BUTTONS, OF BEST DOUBLE-TWILLED MADDER-DYED RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS, OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN ARE MADE BY HAND, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY RETURNED

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT, GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS, No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A small private family for the Winter or until May 1. Rent not to exceed $75 per month. Address Box No. 3,459 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a fair three-story house west of Broadway, and in a good neighborhood, not above 36th-st., may address SIMON, Box 120 *Times* Office, with description, rent, &c.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—TWO unfurnished rooms, without board, with privilege of range, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address R. S. T., Box No. 166 *Times* office, stating terms.

WANTED—A ROOM OR FRONT BASEMENT, suitable for a physician's office, located between 10th st. and 25th-st. and 4th and 6th avs. Direct with particulars to M. D., Box 2,553 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT STAMFORD, CONN.

A 2-story and attic flat-roof house, 40 by 36 feet, 2-story addition, 20 by 15 feet; the house is built of the best materials and in the best manner, gas-pipes and fixtures throughout. The ground is 262 feet front by 225 feet in depth, with front trees and grape arbor. For directions inquire at the depot of Mr. G. Hoyt, or of the subscriber, J. W. HENLEY, At Knapp's Dock, foot of South-st., Stamford, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL and delightful places on the west bank of the Hudson, at Nyack; six acres, fine river front, with dock; well fruited; a brook passing through it. For particulars apply at the drug store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a beautiful farm of 131 acres, 115 under high cultivation, and 16 acres woodland; fine house, 14 rooms, 2 barns, granary, saw-mill and other out-buildings in good order, 3 apple-orchards and plenty of other fruit; 3 hours ride from New-York City by railroad. Apply to G. COGGESHALL, No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.

HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE, BELOW GOVERNMENT prices, being a grant to one of the early settlers in Texas of 1,920 acres, which must be sold for cash, to close the joint ownership of the several heirs. Title warranted. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., two doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, WAGON AND Harness. Price $400. Horse, sorrel, 7 years old, 15½ hands high; sound, kind and gentle in harness and under the saddle; stands without tying, and is very powerful. Wagon built by J. R. Lawrence & Co., Broadway, New-York; has been used for less than four months, and is in perfect order. Apply at WILSON'S Stable, 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., or at 56 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROCKAWAY Carriage, for one or two horses, with plate glass, &c., almost new; two light wagons, with tops; one sleigh, robes, bells, blankets, &c.; light single and double harness. Inquire at private stable No. 187 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. The stable, suitable for three horses, to let.

$125.—FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE and a set of silver-mounted double harness, for the above sum. Can be seen at Wm. H. Miles' stables, No. 52 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

COAL.

$4 50 PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50

DELIVERED FREE OF CARTAGE AT RETAIL AT $4 50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated BLACK HEATH and hard BROAD MOUNTAIN and PRIME RED ASH COALS, for FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES AND STOVES, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

ALSO, BEST LIVERPOOL

Cannel Coal at.....$12 50
Orrel Coal.....10 50

per chaldron, expressly selected for family use, screened from yard, and delivered free of cartage.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, C. B. SWAIN, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River, at No. 74 West 22d-st.; and at the drug store of Messrs. HEDENBERG & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

AT COAL-YARD, CORNER TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE—COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50. WEIGHT WARRANTED, OR FORFEIT OF COAL. BEST QUALITY STOVE COAL, $4 50 PER TON. BEST QUALITY RANGE COAL, $4 50 PER TON. BEST QUALITY FURNACE COAL, $4 50 PER TON. BEST QUALITY GRATE COAL, $4 50 PER TON. From yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

JOHN McDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of PEEL & STEVENS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL A. PEEL, AARON J. STEVENS.

The business will be continued under the name of SAMUEL A. PEEL.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm of RINFORD & TITUS, Manufacturers of the EXCELSIOR SILK AND TWIST COMPANY, New-York, was this day dissolved by Publication.

NATHAN RINFORD, GEORGE C. RINFORD.

MANSFIELD, Aug. 21, 1858.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC, ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.

A. B. FARNUM, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

A NEW PAINT, FOR FIVE CENTS PER pound, beautiful shade and colors, for most purposes superior to lead and oil. It has great body, and very durable. One pound will go nearly as far as two of lead. Dries quick, and will not blister. Also well adapted for ships. Apply to the agent, L. L. LOMBARD, *Times* Building, room No. 12, No. 10 Park-row.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 Williamst.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has purchased from A. Shailly, on the 15th inst., the stock, good will and fixtures of the old established Fancy and Embroidery Establishment, No. 166½ Bowery, where will be kept constantly for sale a superior assortment of fancy articles. Also, a general assortment of ladies' and children's furnishing goods. T. PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS.

855 BROADWAY, (Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,) STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS, have now opened, AT RETAIL, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL DRY GOODS,

Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to CITY RETAIL TRADE.

SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU, ROBE A LEZ, ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE, ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ, ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE, ROBE A QUILLE, SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO, A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE. CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ, DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c. LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY.

Have now on exhibition A SUPERB ASSORTMENT of BROCHE, STELLA, FRENCH WOOL, SCOTCH PLAID AND CHERBOURG SHAWLS, In New and Elegant Designs. VELVET, BEAVER, AND SYRIAN CLOTH CLOAKS AND RAGLANS—OVER 5,000 Garments, in New, Elegant and Exclusive Styles. PARIS BONNETS AND FRENCH MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES AND GARNITURES, BALL, OPERA AND BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, The richest ever imported. FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, Sept. 27.

LADIES WILL FIND in our establishment an assortment of Goods, in the above departments, UNRIVALED IN EXTENT, SUPERIOR IN STYLE and QUALITY, and MORE MODERATE IN PRICE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE PHANTOM—THE WINDMILL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—HAMLET—EL ZINGARO—MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—JESSE BROWN—THE TWO GREGORIES—GLENDOWER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—LANTERN FESTIVAL.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail..... 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..... 4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our worst fears with regard to the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamship *Austria* are more than realized. *Out of five hundred and sixty persons on board, only sixty-seven are believed to have been saved!* The ship caught fire in the steerage, while being fumigated with burning tar on the 13th instant, in latitude 45° 01′, longitude 41° 30′, and the flames spread with such terrible rapidity that it is believed the engineers were immediately suffocated at their posts, and no control whatever was had over the engines. The Captain was lost overboard soon after the fire broke out, and the most intense panic existed, which seems to have been participated in by all. Under these circumstances the launching of the boats with safety was out of the question; they were either crowded so full as to be immediately swamped, or were crushed by the propeller. Only one, with a small portion of the passengers, succeeded in getting away from the burning vessel in safety. The French bark *Maurice* fortunately came alongside in the afternoon and took off forty passengers chiefly from the bowsprit and the forward chains, to which they were clinging. A few were also picked up floating, and the boat which was saved, containing twenty-three persons, subsequently came up. These are supposed to be all that have been saved. The bark *Lotus*, from Liverpool, soon after fell in with the *Maurice*, and took off twelve of the rescued persons and brought them into Halifax on Sunday, but owing to the neglect to keep telegraphic communication open on that day, no information of their arrival was received in this City until yesterday.

By the arrival of the *Prince Albert* at Halifax, and the *City of Washington* at this port, our European advices are extended to the noon of the 15th inst. They are of secondary importance. There is no evidence of vitality at the Valentia end of the Atlantic cable. The conviction seemed to be that the interruption is at least 200 or 300 miles out at sea, it having been ascertained that it is not within the first 30 miles. The shipping of the shore-ends upon the *Bilboa*, at Plymouth, had been resumed, but she was under orders to sail for the Thames, not for Valentia. In regard to the visit of Her Majesty to Canada, an unsatisfactory answer had been received through the Colonial Secretary. It was promised, however, that one of the Royal family would certainly visit the Provinces in the course of the ensuing year. From Turkey we have a continuation of the previous sinister accounts. A grand conspiracy, it is said, has been discovered, having in view the dethronement of the Sultan, and the elevation of his brother to the seat. The proofs of the movement have been held so conclusive by the Foreign Envoys, that they have advised the faction that the European Governments will not acknowledge the usurper. Rumors of a war between Turkey and Persia are rife. The French and English Treaties have arrived, but have not been published.

MR. FIELD last evening received a dispatch from Mr. LUNDY, from the Valentia office of the Atlantic Telegraph, who has arrived at Halifax on his way to Trinity Bay, with instruments and regulations for testing the Cable in concert with the operators at Valentia. He states that the tests applied showed a loss of insulation three miles from the latter station, though he hoped to work through it.

Our Washington correspondence this morning will be found to contain an item of intelligence relative to the movements and intentions of FERNANDO WOOD, which will startle our Democratic friends inside and outside of Tammany. It seems that the worthy Ex-Mayor has become convinced that his sphere of usefulness does not lie in New-York. He therefore went to Washington as an applicant for some foreign post, but, ascertaining that the Governorship of Nebraska had become vacant by the resignation of Governor RICHARDSON, he has offered himself for the place. The inducements which he holds out to the President to appoint him are certainly worthy of his attention, but whether they will prove sufficient remains to be seen.

Governor DENVER, of Kansas, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he says there is no room to doubt the correctness of the reports relative to the gold discoveries near Pike's Peak. The precious metal has been found on the Arkansas, on the heads of the Kansas, and on the South Fork of the Platte, embracing an extent of country of more than three hundred miles. The richest deposits yet found, however, are on Cheney Creek, a tributary of the South Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak.

A clergyman, the Rev. PRESTON S. TURLEY, was executed at Charleston, Va., on the 17th inst., for the murder of his wife in January last. His father, mother, and his youngest child, accompanied him to the scaffold to witness the execution. He made a dying speech, confessing his crime, and attributing it to indulgence in whisky.

MR. L. J. SIGUR, a prominent citizen of New-Orleans, and noted for his firm adhesion to the filibuster LOPEZ, died in that city on the 18th inst., aged 42 years.

A meeting to ratify the State Ticket lately nominated by the Republicans at Syracuse, was held last night in the Cooper Institute. The assemblage was large, respectable and enthusiastic. Ex-Judge EDMONDS presided, and addresses were made by HORACE GREELEY, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Mass.; Mr. WM. H. FRY, and others. The meeting was unanimous in its approval of the sentiments expressed by the various speakers, and of the addresses and resolutions presented for adoption.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE addressed another Democratic mass meeting at Bowling green, and his nomination for member of Congress from the Third District was again ratified by his former constituents.

The Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN has declined the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the Eighth District.

Nothing particularly striking occurred at Quarantine yesterday. THOS. QUINN, the blacksmith at Vanderbilt's Landing, before reported sick with yellow fever, died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His children are convalescent. The Sixth Regiment, numbering 287 men, under command of Col. PINCKNEY, went down in the 2 P. M. boat, and relieved the Eighth Regiment, which has been on duty for over two weeks.

The Commissioners of Health met as usual yesterday, and granted permission to several vessels in Quarantine to come up to the City, and adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The Brooklyn Common Counsel last evening, by the decided vote of 12 to 7, refused to comply with the request of the Water Commissioners to pay the contractors for the Brooklyn Water Works $135,000 extra to have a covered conduit instead of an open canal, East of Baisley's Pond.

The lecture-room connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, was crowded last night for the consideration of an important subject—namely, the proposed enlargement of the building, or a removal to some other site where an edifice of greatly increased dimensions could be constructed. The present building being much too small, it was unanimously resolved that a new edifice must be erected, either on the same or another site.

The September races on Fashion Course, Long Island, commenced yesterday. There were about 8,000 persons present. The four-mile race, which was the prominent feature of the occasion, was won by *Nicholas I.* the time being, first heat, 7:50¾; second, 7:35; third, 7:50.

The Inquisition with regard to the alleged poisoning of Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS, by JAMES STEVENS her husband, was resumed, yesterday morning, by Coroner CONNERY, at Bellevue Hospital. Several witnesses were examined, and some important testimony was elicited quite unfavorable to the accused. A druggist in the Second-avenue testified that STEVENS, within a month prior to the death of his wife, bought, on two occasions, some arsenic at his store, stating that he wanted to use it for killing rats. Evidence was also adduced showing that STEVENS had expressed a strong dislike for his wife, and a desire to get rid of her. The investigation is to be continued to-day. The preliminary examination of Mr. STEVENS upon a charge of wife-murder, which was adjourned until yesterday before Justice WELSH at the City Police Court, was deferred by order of the Judge, until the termination of the Coroner's inquest.

Yesterday the sales of Cotton reached 3,000 bales, at very full prices. Flour and Corn Meal depressed, and closed in favor of buyers. Wheat and Barley were actively inquired for, as also were Coffee, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Provisions were quite heavy. Sugars were in moderate demand. Freights presented no important change.

The Loss of the Austria.

The news received yesterday of the destruction of the steamer *Austria* by fire proved more terrible than had been anticipated, fearful as the apprehensions were which the first intelligence of the disaster awakened. Of the six hundred persons supposed to have been on board the ill-fated steamer, there is but too much reason to fear that at least five hundred and thirty have been lost—part of them having been suffocated on board, and the rest, doubtless the greater number, sacrificed by drowing, from lack of the proper means for their rescue. The picture which the mere mention of these facts presents to the imagination is too terrible to dwell upon. The clear and comprehensive statement of the disaster made by Mr. BREWS, the only British passenger who was saved, which we publish, gives a most thrilling account of the event. The origin of the fire appears to have been a most gross piece of carelessness in the boatswain of the ship, while fumigating the apartments of the steerage passengers with burning tar, and the flames spread so rapidly that no attempt to extinguish them appears to have been made. Then followed wild struggles for life; and, no provision having been made for the possibility of such a disaster, it is not surprising that even with the means of escape at hand so few were saved. It is just four years ago to-day since the announcement was made in our paper of the fearful loss of the Collins steamer *Arctic*, and about a year since we published the terrible news of the loss of the steamer *Central America*. In the case of both these great disasters, there was an aggravated loss of life from the mere want of forethought on the part of the managers of those vessels in not making suitable provisions for a disaster. There were boats enough to have saved all the passengers and crews, but for the lack of a proper organization, or some person to give proper orders, hundreds of lives were sacrificed which might have been saved. We expatiated then, as we had previously done on several similar occasions, on the necessity first of providing a sufficient number of life-boats for the passengers to escape in, and then, to render the boats available in time of danger, on the necessity of so organizing the crew and passengers, that when it became necessary to leave the ship there should be no confusion, and that the means of escape should not be rendered of no avail by the mad rush of all the passengers simultaneously to one boat. It was this wild tumult on board the *Arctic* and the *Central America*, as on board the *Austria*, which led to the loss of hundreds of lives. To avoid this, it will only be necessary when a passenger takes his berth on board a steamer, or any other sea-going vessel, to have a place assigned to him in a particular boat, and some arrangement should be made for the crew. At the first convenient moment after leaving port, the passengers should be shown their respective places in the life-boats, and then, when the time of danger arrived, the instinct of self-preservation would lead each one to the boat to which he belonged. If there had been any organization of this kind on board the *Austria* a much greater number of passengers might have been rescued. The plan that we have recommended has been adopted on board some of the California steamers, and, perhaps, after a few such terrible disasters as that of the loss of the *Austria*, it will be generally adopted on board the Atlantic steamers.

No intelligence has yet been received of the Norwegian vessel which passed near the burning steamer after the *Maurice*, and there is a faint hope that a few more of the unfortunates may have been rescued.

A QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED.—Do the people of this State intend to have a new Constitution next year? This question will be asked at the polls on the 2d of November. How many of the voters are prepared to deposit in the ballot-box an intelligent well-considered answer? We venture to say not one in five hundred. Yet this subject, concerning which there exists such wide-spread indifference, is really more important than the hotly-contested question whether EDWIN D. MORGAN, or LORENZO BURROWS, or AMASA J. PARKER, shall be our next Governor. We have asked how many of the electors are in favor of a new Constitution. Permit us to propound a preliminary inquiry. How many have even once in their lives read the present one? Is it not safe to answer less than one in every hundred? It will be admitted that the Constitution is not what may be styled light reading. Its "articles," fourteen in number, its formidable list of one hundred and thirty-six "sections," its legal phraseology and dry technicalities, are not calculated to make it an agreeable document for parlor or railroad perusal. Yet, under those repulsive forms and crabbed provisions, lie the foundation of our laws and the basis of our Government. Not one stone of this sub-structure can be disturbed without affecting interests public and private, throughout the entire State. Evidently then, it should be touched with care if touched at all.

What the people are to determine at the ensuing election is simply whether a Convention shall or shall not be called. We fear there is little probability of the matter being adequately weighed. Experience has shown a strong tendency in the public mind for novelty, whenever Constitutional revision is proposed. Most of those who have not reflected will vote in the affirmative, if at all. Many will omit to cast a ballot, and some who have doubts about the failure, and prefer the ills we have to other ills which may come, will vote against a Constitution.

We have at present one piece of advice to give—no more. Let every voter procure a copy of the existing Constitution and read it carefully from beginning to end before the next election. He may then, at least, know what it is which he will be called to vote upon.

Judge Russell and the Mulligan.

It being now judicially settled that a returned Californian may assault and battery—*pugnis et calcibus*—any member of a San Francisco Vigilance Committee for the sum of $250, we shall expect to witness frequent demonstrations in hotels and public places similar to the attack of Mr. MULLIGAN on Capt. WEBB. The great satirist tells us that everything at Rome had a price. One of the cheapest of luxuries in the Imperial City was a battery. A blow cost the giver of it, as nearly as we can calculate, about five-and-twenty dimes; and the result was that the Billy Mulligans of the day went about the streets of Rome striking whom they listed, and tendering the legal penalty. Taking into account the difference in the value of the metals, we should think that a $250 fine to a California pugilist was a matter of about as much account as 250 cents to a Roman gladiator. Knocking men down, and drawing their claret, is likely to become a common, as it is a comparatively unexpensive amusement.

The disclosures during the late trial in the Court of General Sessions indicate a most admired confusion of ideas on the part of persons concerned in the administration of criminal justice. In the first place, the police officers who saw the assault on Captain WEBB refused to arrest Mr. MULLIGAN without a warrant! What better warrant could these nice fellows have had than the sight of the outrage? Then, when the MULLIGAN came to trial and pleaded *Guilty*, by a singular *hocus pocus* Captain WEBB turned up as the culprit, and was tried and condemned, and almost convicted and sentenced, for an alleged felony committed years ago in California. The Judge assumed on the strength of the convict's affidavit that the MULLIGAN was an injured innocent; and that, if justice were done, Captain WEBB and he might well enough change places. Although in a civil action, matter of provocation, happening so long before the assault that there has been *time for reflection*, cannot be considered by the Jury in mitigation of damages, even when it is legally proved—yet here, in a criminal action, matter of alleged provocation, occurring years before, evidenced only by the *ex-parte* statement of the culprit himself, is treated by the Court as matter of proper justification and legal excuse.

Judge RUSSELL thought that all the water of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans traversed by Mr. MULLIGAN in his involuntary transit from San Francisco to New-York, and the lapse not merely of months, but of years, were insufficient to wash out and obliterate from his sensitive spirit a burning and indignant sense of the wrongs practiced upon him under the Lynch law of California. For several years he had been in that continuous, boiling and incontrollable passion which the law sometimes allows for in a sudden tempest of anger, as the natural weakness of man. Judge RUSSELL contemplates with indulgence a chronic state of human frailty—while the law, as hitherto administered, has taken notice only of acute cases.

Only think of a "heat of passion" judicially recognized as enduring from the 25th of May, A. D. 1856, down to the 25th of September, A. D. 1858! When before was an assault from revenge for an injury of *two years and four months standing* considered as an assault to be excused or palliated by the "heat of passion," and regarded with the consideration that courts habitually extend to the infirmities of human temper? A man who keeps in such a violent passion for eight-and-twenty months is a very dangerous member of society. He quite exceeds the limits assigned to a reasonable and legal indignation. Fines of $250 furnish no remedy for "heats of passion" of this description. A gentle restraint of the person, cooling diet and salutary exercise in employments beneficial to the State—these are the persuasive cures of such permanent infirmities.

Judge RUSSELL might as well have permitted affidavits of MULLIGAN'S prowess in a free fight at the Pewter Mug to mitigate his punishment, as to allow the affidavits that *were* introduced to modify or influence his judgment. Not one of the affidavits had any legal relevance to the subject of inquiry. What Captain WEBB did at San Francisco in 1856 was no part of the circumstances of a hotel brawl in New-York in 1858. If Captain WEBB said, at any time, as Mr. BERFORD swears in substance, that MULLIGAN had served him right—what relevance had that to an outrage affecting the peace and dignity of the State of New-York? Who was the judge of that—Captain WEBB or the law? Of Mr. SICKLES' harangue on the occasion we have nothing to say. He was bound to extricate his client in the best way he could, and if he could most affect the Court by a speech to MULLIGAN'S "troops of friends," and a philippic against Captain WEBB on alleged facts not properly in evidence, we are not prepared to say that he was wrong. But what did the Assistant District-Attorney SEDGWICK mean by permitting such an appeal to go without a reply? It is stated that Mr. SEDGWICK declined to make any remarks, on the ground that the "*defence had the close.*" Can this be so? Did Mr. SEDGWICK sympathize to this extent with Mr. SICKLES and the Court as to abandon his duty on such a pretence as this?

GOLD IN KANSAS.—That gold is found in Western Kansas can no longer be doubted; and there is good reason to believe in quantities sufficiently great to render mining remunerative. Pike's Peak—which is the centre and landmark of the diggings—is about five hundred miles almost due West from Leavenworth City. The theory is that the eastern slope is as rich in the precious metal as the western. Should this prove to be the case, the interior of the continent will soon be filled by a busy population, and the scenes of California be repeated this side of the Rocky Mountains. But, be this as it may, enough has already been discovered to stir up the settlers in Kansas and Nebraska. They are holding meetings, organizing companies and marching to the diggings in hundreds. Their talk is no longer of claims and corn raising, or even of politics. The business of the towns consists mainly in suqplying the miners with outfits. All who can leave home take up their line of march for Pike's Peak with as little delay as possible.

The gold fever cannot, however, be confined to Kansas and Nebraska. It will travel eastward. In a few weeks we may see its effects on the seaboard. The new region is so much more accessible than Fraser's River that it will be the favorite, provided only its reputation for dust, scales and nuggets can be maintained.

The excitement will have the effect to increase the population of Kansas more rapidly than any other cause could. If the gold holds out, that Territory must soon reach the representative point indicated in the English bill. Thus Providence aids the enterprise of man in defeating the schemes of those who would keep Kansas out of the Union.

To the political economist the constantly-increasing production of precious metal is a subject of profound interest. If we shall go on for the next ten years, as we have during the past ten, discovering new mines, and adding vast amounts yearly to the metallic currency of the world, the effect upon industry and commerce cannot fail to be of the most important character.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Fashion Course—September Races—Nicholas I. Wins the Four-Mile Race.

The races over the Fashion Course, Long Island, commenced yesterday, with the entries advertised for Friday last, but postponed on account of the unfavorable weather of that day. The published programme gave promise of an entertainment of unusual interest, and, as the weather was all that could be desired, the attendance was very large. When the bugle sounded for the first sweepstakes, there were several hundred carriages in the centre field, and the grand and other stands were crowded. Later, but still in time to witness the sweepstakes for all ages—four mile heats—some six hundred more arrived by the Flushing boat and cars. The excitement ran high, but yet during the entire day, there was no breach of the peace—all seemed bent upon enjoyment, and the good humor necessary to it was preserved. On the grand stand, to the right of the Judge's, there was a large number of ladies, who appeared to anticipate much pleasure from the occasion.

With commendable promptness the call was made for the first race—a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; mile heats; $100 subscription; half forfeit. Closed with four nominations. *Goldleaf* and *Throgg's Neck* appeared and made a very fine run, *Goldleaf* winning the first heat in 1:50 and the second in 1:50½. The winner was the favorite from the first, and but little money changed hand by the result. The track in front of the grand stand was crowded as soon as the race was over, and there was much excitement, comparing of notes and interchanging of opinions in relation to the horses yet to be run.

The special interest was in the sweepstakes for all ages—four-mile heats; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, and $1,500 added by the proprietor of the Course. The books for this race were closed on the 1st of July, with eight nominations, but the following were all that appeared to run:

Lizzie MacDonald, (formerly *Sue Washington*,) *Nicholas I.*, and *Tar River*.

Before the horses were called up *Lizzie* was the favorite with many, who offered odds that she would win. *Nicholas I.* had backers, but offers of $80 to $100 that he would not win the race were not taken until after the second heat. *Tar River* had a few advocates, but they were cautious in the matter of betting. At 2½ the drum beat for the start, and as they came very well together to the line, they received the order to go, and away they went, *Tar River* leading, *Nicholas I.* about a length behind him and *Lizzie Mac Donald* about two lengths in the rear. It was expected that *Tar River* would soon change places with the others; and it was understood that *Lizzie* would be satisfied with a close view of the tail of *Nicholas* until reaching the home-stretch on the last mile; but to the surprise of nearly all present they maintained the positions in which they started, *Tar River* leading home on the fourth mile in 7:50¾, and the others following as they started off. The money in the pockets of *Tar's* friends was now drawn out and small portions allowed to protrude from between their fingers. Very few, however, suffered theirs to pass to their account on the books of the stakeholders. Some even bets were taken that *Nicholas I.* would win, but oftener odds against him were not taken. Almost everybody thought they discovered that *Lizzie's* rider, confident of her superior powers of endurance, was holding her back to increase the number of heats, wear out her rivals, and then win. In that belief many small bets were made by young gentlemen of limited means and experience, and larger ones by the older ones. On the call for the second heat there was a rush for good places: the betting ceased, and the eager eyes of the multitude, as the horses dashed off,—*Nicholas* leading, *Tar River* next, and *Lizzie* behind,—formed a picture as interesting as that of the struggling steeds. *Nicholas* maintained his distance—some three lengths—until they had made the first quarter; even bets that he would win were offered, and some were taken. Meanwhile they had reached the third quarter, and *Tar River* had nearly closed the gap a second time, with *Lizzie* tearing away, some three or four lengths behind. The friends of the foremost two were enthusiastic. There were shouts for *Nicholas*, and cheers and hats for *Tar River*. The Sheriff ran up and down like mad, crying to the eager gazers below to clear the track. "I'll bet a hundred to forty, that *Tar* 'll close the gap before they're home," shouted an old gentleman, with a very red face, a long whip and a broad-brimmed drab hat on the top of it! "I'll take that," said an expensively dressed man, who could not have been less than twice at the barber's during the forenoon. On they came with lowered heads and extended nostrils—the gap between *Nicholas* and *Tar River* widening, and *Lizzie* barely holding her own. They passed the stand amid a general shout, with *Nicholas* leading as before. The second mile was like the first, and so was the third, with the interest, if possible, increasing as they neared the home stretch, when it was apparent that *Lizzie's* rider was urging her to her utmost, without effecting any perceptible change in her position. *Nicholas* and *Tar River* passed the stand as before, but *Lizzie*, instead of passing onward for the last mile, came nearly to a halt. Those who had risked their money on her were low in their denunciations of her rider—they remembered that the same thing had been done before. The Judge shouted go on. Her rider looked around; then turned and was off again. But he was too far behind to save himself. *Lizzie* was distanced, and *Nicholas* won the heat in 7:35.

It was some time before the temper of the meeting was restored. There were various statements as to the cause of the baulk. It was hinted that the rider had "received his instructions," but as it was known to many that the owner of the horse had staked heavily on her success, that was not credited. Others held that the rider thought he was on his fourth instead of his third mile, while the rider himself said *Lizzie* halted of her own account, and that he urged her on soon as possible, and did the best he could to save her. For this heat *Nicholas* ran the first two miles in 3:36, and the first three miles in 5:29—the shortest time for the same number of miles ever made on Long Island.

With the old turfmen, the action (or lack of it) on the part of *Lizzie* settled the race. One hundred to twenty that *Nicholas* would win was offered with no takers. On the last mile, *Tar River* showed signs of fatigue, and it was not thought that he would do well another heat. But, although he did not win, he surprised them all by coming home from the last only a few lengths behind. *Nicholas* won the heat in 7:50, and the race.

The principal race having been run, many of the spectators left the field; but, notwithstanding that, there was a very large number remaining to witness the sweepstakes for two year olds—one mile—$100 subscription—half forfeit. The books for this race were closed on the first of July, with five nominations. *Crinoline*, *Starbram* and *King Pin* appeared. There were some bets taken on *Crinoline* against the field, and those who took them were badly sold, for the race was won by her with ease. She came in in 1:52½, leaving her competitors out of sight.

It was now after 5 o'clock, and the entertainment being over, the people began to disperse. During the day there was not less than seven thousand persons present, most of whom started on their return to the City at about the same time. The result was an immense congregation of carriages at the various ferries, and consequent delay to those who were so unfortunate as to be far in the rear. A great number left their carriages to the care of the drivers, and came home without them.

There was no accident of importance to mar the enjoyment of the day, with the exception of one, and that was to an old lady. One of the Green Point cars was delayed some little time near the Williamsburg Ferry by the great crowd of carriages waiting to pass over.

While thus delayed, an elderly female in the crowd, and struggling manfully through it, was heard to cry out, "Oh, Massy Sus"—and then there was a silence that was painful; for the awful sentiment and the terrified tone in which it was uttered, indicated that the lady's mind was ill at ease from some cause; and with the surrounding confusion of vehicles, danger to her person was the most probable. But before any one in the car could get to her relief she appeared on the rear platform and repeated those awful words again. Then darting inward, she seized the only occupant of one side of the car by the arm, shook him vehemently, and ejaculated with astonishing force and rapidity—"Oh, do get up and let me sit down before I faint away."

The young man was asleep when seized, but the first shake brought him to his senses, and he immediately moved along the seat, and the old lady sat down, as did a large market-basket, and several bundles that accompanied her. As soon as the lady and her associates felt safe, she declared, with undiminished power and velocity, that she "wouldn't suffer so much—be put in such a pickle, tremblin' *all* over, from head—to—foot; so nervous I thought I never should—never. Well I wonder I didn't faint right—away—in—the—street. I never did, I'm sure—never. I wouldn't go through it again for a bran new five-dollar bill; such goin's on *I* never did see. Oh! dear me, Sus!"

At this point the conductor shouted to the driver to go on, and the old lady subsided.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, one mile:		
Goldleaf	1	1
Throggs Neck	2	2
Time—1:50; 1:50¾.		
Sweepstakes for all ages, four mile heats:		
Lizzie Mac Donald	2	dis.
Tar River	1	2 2
Nicholas I.	2	1 1
Time—7:50¾; 7:35; 7:50.		
Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, one mile:		
Crinoline		1
Starbram		2
King Pin		3
Time—1.52½.		

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatch was received by Mr. FIELD last evening:

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 27.

CYRUS W. FIELD, New-York: I have arrived here on my way to Bay of Bull's Arm, with instruments and regulations to test the cable in concert with Valentia. Good and regular currents from Newfoundland were received up to the day I left Valentia, (the 12th inst.,) but no words had been received since the 2d inst. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valentia, but I hope to work through it. I leave here as soon as possible. The steamer for St. Johns does not start until the 7th of October, but I shall try to get there by gun-boat or otherwise immediately. (Signed,)

LUNDY, from Valentia Office.

Arrival of the Sixth Regiment at Staten Island—Return of the Eighth.

In compliance with orders from the commanding officer of the First Division New-York State Militia, the Sixth Regiment, (Governor's Guards,) Col. JOS. C. PINCKNEY, went to Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of relieving the Eighth Regiment, which has been on duty there for a couple of weeks past.

The members of the Sixth assembled at their armory, over Centre Market, at 10½ o'clock, and thence, by companies, proceeded to the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets. Company F, of the Fourth Regiment Artillery, was detailed to act with the Sixth Regiment. Col. PINCKNEY took command at 12 o'clock, and the regiment paraded, and was drilled, all acquitting themselves creditably.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock they left the Armory, preceded by Hartmeyer's Sixth Regiment Band, and the Drum Corps, and marched up White-street to Broadway, and down Broadway in regimental column, twelve front. The Artillery were posted to the left, with three twelve-pound prairie howitzers. They had an army forge with them. Express wagons, containing the baggage of the men, brought up the rear. The Regiment on the march down Broadway elicited commendation.

Following are the names of the officers and the number of the force:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—Joseph C. Pinckney.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel K. Zook.
Major—Milton G. Rathburn.
Acting-Adjutant—Adolph Markewitz.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Commissary—Vacant.
Quartermaster—U. N. Camp.
Assistant Quartermaster—Wm. J. Nichols.
Paymaster—Benjamin F. Pinckney.
Engineer—Alfred A. Arment.
Surgeon—Julian Berghaus.
Chaplain—George Dixon, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Richard Goldsbury.
Commissary-Sergeant—Vacant.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—John Mowbray.
Color Bearers—George Donuck, P. Rottman.
Drum-Major—George Hartmeyer.
Assistant Sergeant-Major—Edward Bloombaum.
Right and Left General Guides—John Hertz, Jr., B. Mansfield.

COMPANIES.

Co. A.—Capt. Isaac Frank; 1st Lieut., Hermann Meyer; 4 sergeants; 20 privates.
Co. B—Vacant.
Co. C—Capt. Francis Grim; 1st Lieut., Fenton; 4 sergeants; 16 privates.
Co. D—Capt. Nicholas Miller; no Lieuts.; 4 sergeants; 33 privates.
Co. E—Capt. John G. Bernins; 1st Lieut., Adolph Markewitz, (Acting Adjutant;) 3 sergeants; 22 privates.
Co. F—Capt. Lewis H. Voltee; no Lieuts.; 3 sergeants; 30 privates.
Co. G—Capt. Thomas Murphy; 1st Lieut., Thomas Clark; 2d do., Andrew Fay; 3 sergeants; 24 privates.
Co. H—Capt. Bernard Schwartz; 1st Lieut., Jacob Seebacher; 2d Lieut., Adolph Benton; 4 sergeants; 33 privates.
Co. F, 4th Regiment (detailed to do duty with the 6th Regiment)—Capt. James McMahon; 1st Lieut., Richard Grady; 2d Lieut., James Dammarell; 3d Lieut., Edward L. Cary; 3 sergeants; 2 corporals, and 40 privates.

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff	11	Band	22
Line-officers	17	Drum corps	7
Non-commiss'd Staff.	9	Privates	221
Total			287

The Regiment embarked in the ferry-boat *Josephine* at 2 o'clock, and landed at Stapleton a few minutes before 3,—receiving, as the boat passed the camp ground, a salute of six guns from the mountain howitzers of the Eighth Regiment. Upon the arrival of the Sixth Regiment at the camp-ground, the Eighth was drawn up in line, in open order, with presented arms. Presently the latter wheeled into column and passed into review. Then the Sixth performed the same evolutions. Shortly after which the Eighth Regiment took its departure for the ferry-boat, accompanied by troops of spectators and friends—not a few of whom were ladies—whose esteem the men had won by their gentle and manly deportment during their short sojourn on the Island. On the line of march, and after they had embarked, cheer after cheer was given them.

The advent of the Sixth Regiment was not at all grateful to the feelings of the people of Richmond County. They had hoped, when the Eighth should have returned to the City, that what they term the "Army of Occupation" would be no longer quartered upon them. They cursed the luckless Sixth, and more emphatically, after an hour or two, when it was understood that no visitors were admitted in camp, as had been the custom of the Eighth. Rumors were afloat at Burns' Hotel that women and children, who had remained in camp after the departure of the Eighth, had been thrust out at the point of the bayonet, and threats were made to "wipe out" Col. PINCKNEY and his command, unless they exhibited a little more courtesy.

Many members of the Sixth Regiment were, during the evening, tippling at Burns' Hotel, and we noticed one of the sentinels, at the Quarantine gate, comfortably seated on a stool, with his musket resting on his knee—his unsoldierlike appearance exciting general remark from the observant Sepoys.

One death occurred inside Quarantine yesterday—that of a boy—but his disease, it is said, was not yellow fever. Mr. QUINN, the blacksmith at Vanderbilt's Landing, whom we reported yesterday as sick with yellow fever, died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His children, sick in the same house, are said to be convalescent.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In consequence of the indisposition of Signor STEFANI, ROSSINI'S opera of "William Tell" had to be postponed last evening. "Lucia" was substituted, with Signor MACCAFERRI as the *Edgardo*. "William Tell" is announced for Wednesday.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give his second entertainment at this place to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"Lucrezia Borgia" will be played here to-night, with Mme. GAZZANIGA as the heroine. M. JUNCA, the new *basso profondo*, makes his *debut* in this opera.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met at noon yesterday. Present Drs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER. The Mayor was too ill to attend, owing to an attack of neuralgia.

The schooner *A. P. Howe*, from Havana, was allowed a permit to come up eight days after discharging.

The ship *Liberty* from New-Orleans, asked to send her cargo of rope-cutting to Saugerties. Referred to the Health Officer.

The ship *Charles Bremer*, from Havana, discharged on Saturday, was allowed a permit to come up after eight days. The brig *Dirigo* was allowed to go to Hunter's Point in five days. The steamer *Columbia* was allowed to transport 38 bales of Sea Island cotton on board the ship *Wm. Tell*, to sail on Saturday. The bark *Crusader*, from Cape Blanco, arrived 30 days ago, and discharged Friday, petitioned to come to the City. Allowed to come up on Friday next. The steamship *Columbia* was allowed a stream permit fo to-day.

The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Indorsement of the Republican State Ticket in the City and County of New-York.

Speeches of Ex-Judge Edmonds, Horace Greeley, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Mr. Dixon, State Senator, and Mr. Wm. H. Fry.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Last night, in the Cooper Institute, the Republicans of the City and County of New-York met, pursuant to advertisement, to express their approval of the candidates recently nominated for State Officers by the Republican Convention at Syracuse. The platform was occupied by the appointed officers of the meeting, the Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS presiding.

Preliminaries adjusted, the President advanced and said:

THE HON. J. W. EDMONDS' ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called upon as we are again to array ourselves in force for the political campaign that is at hand, once again to put on our armor against the common enemy, it should become me, as your presiding officer, to say a few words introductory to the proceedings of this meeting. We are well aware, all of us, that the great principle upon which our party is founded, is one admirably in accordance with the sentiments of the American people [cheers]—the great cause of freedom which wars against the extension of its opposite in our midst. [Renewed cheers.] We know, I say, that this principle is congenial to the sentiments of the great body of the American people, and we know that, at least north of Mason & Dixon's line, the sentiment is almost universally in accordance with the principle upon which we have built our Republican Party. We have evidence of it in the last Presidential election; 1,300,000 voters of this country came forward and answered to our call, being nearly one-third of the whole vote of the United States, with only a few votes cast for us south of that magic line. We know, too, in this State at that same election were engaged nearly one half of the whole vote of this State, amounting to two hundred and seventy odd thousand in favor of our candidate. Then with that great principle founded thus deep in our institutions, with this great moral sense of our whole people in our favor, with this formidable array of the strength of this recent party, why shall we not ultimately succeed in the cause for which we are arrayed? [Cheers.] I know, when I ask this question, that a reminiscence will arise to your minds, as it does to mine, of something of recent occurrence, calculated to dampen our ardor. For we all know that although the people of this State did trust us with their power, and placed this State Government in our hands, and we began the performance of the task imposed upon us, we know that in one short year, without any addition to the enemy's force, our own fell off 100,000 in this State. It becomes us as reasonable men, to ask why this was so. We were comparatively a new party. We had our reputation yet to make. We had yet to lay the foundation for the demand we make of the people for their confidence. And we can see that we did not wisely and well at the start lay that foundation. It is not too late yet to remedy that evil. And all the 100,000 men that stayed away one year ago are ready now to come forward, if we can but give them the assurance that we deserve the confidence we ask of them, and act in unison with us for the great principle which we advocate. [Cheers.] There is another reason of that falling off, and it is this; our adversaries are earnest in season and out of season in proclaiming that the great question upon which we have founded our party is settled. They are earnest in season and out of season, in our region at least, in going forth to the people, stealing our livery that they may serve the devil in, and proclai

right direction to affairs, remaining quietly seated at their firesides and in their counting-houses [illegible]ing at the recurrence of the annual elections a few moments to the discharge of a grave and important duty—if they leave this primary function of the citizen to those who prize it more, though having less at stake—they must take the consequences and abide the results, without complaining of a system in the right working of which they have a part to perform, and deliberately refuse to perform it. It is clear there can be no improvement under such circumstances; but, on the contrary, rapidly increasing degeneracy is inevitable.

We therefore respectfully but earnestly urge upon all classes a closer attention to public matters, greater interest in political affairs, and a more faithful exercise of the elective franchise. The approaching election is especially important to the citizens of New-York, in its bearing upon the business and prosperity of this City. The great arteries of Commerce, which supply the life and wealth of New-York—the Canals—have reached an epoch when their thorough adaptation to steam navigation has become imperatively necessary. By means of these artificial rivers New-York has become the chief receiver of the agricultural produce of the western world. This commerce is destined to expand with the advance of emigration and settlement, and the means of transportation should be facilitated and enlarged commensurately. It must, therefore, continue to be the settled policy of New-York to favor the enlargement of the Canals to such an extent as to be readily navigated by steam vessels. Thus our position will be preserved, as the first commercial city of America, and exploring the future by the light of the past, the day is not far distant when New-York will be the first commercial city in the world. The Republican Party has uniformly advocated a liberal support of the Canals and other internal improvements, while the only checks and embarrassments to the full development of the system have proceeded from the Democratic Party. This fact should be seriously considered by all who are interested in business and property, and should insure their activity and influence in the approaching canvass. Believing, as we do, that in the success of the Republican cause are involved great principles of national interest and local questions of vital importance to our material prosperity, that the candidates we present are men worthy of your suffrages, and that a more general participation in elections is indispensably required by the state of public affairs, we invoke your cooperation and support, as a duty which you owe to yourselves, the community in which we live, and our common country.

The address was adopted amid applause.

Mr. Cheney offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we share the convictions and adhere to the principles and policy of our Revolutionary fathers, who repeatedly and unanimously voted, even when themselves slaveholders, that Slavery was an evil and a wrong which should never be extended over one foot of virgin soil, but should be jealously confined within the limits of the States already cursed by it, with a view to its gradual and peaceful extinction.

Resolved, That we point to the warm, hearty, unanimous, steadfast cooperation of the ninety-two Republicans in the present House of Representatives with those patriotic Americans and Democrats who resisted the Lecompton fraud, as a convincing proof that ours is no fanatical, sectional, narrow-minded party, impelled by hatred to the South, and dangerous to the Union, but a liberal, generous, high-souled combination of American Freemen, faithful to Human Liberty, and to the Institutions of '76, but considerate of all rights, and devoted to the harmony, glory and well-being of the great American Republic.

Resolved, That we protest against the spectacle exhibited by our Federal Administration of a Government borrowing thirty or forty millions per annum in time of peace to defray its current expenses, and we demand an immediate return to the policy of balancing the annual expenditures by the annual income, whether by retrenching the former or increasing the latter, as our rulers shall determine.

Resolved, That we are, as we always have been, in favor of a registration of the legal voters throughout the State. [loud applause,] whereby voting of unqualified persons or double voting by any persons whatever shall be rendered henceforth impossible. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we urge the completion of our State Canals at the earliest possible date, and the closing of the construction account immediately thereon, with a view to the prompt establishment of a Sinking Fund, and the gradual extinction of our State debt.

Resolved, That in Edwin D. Morgan we recognize an eminent and upright merchant, a generous and public-spirited citizen, a steadfast yet liberal Republican, exemplary and faithful in every relation, and one whose experience as a legislator, and course as a patriot, prove him eminently worthy to take the helm of our noble Empire State, and to do honor to the commercial emporium which proudly claims him as her own.

Resolved, That Robert Campbell, Hiram Gardiner and Josiah K. Everest, are such men as we delight to honor, and we will give them such a vote in our City as no Republican candidates have ever yet received.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a union with all citizens opposed to the Lecompton bill and its authors, their policy and the perpetuation of their power; and we urge on our delegates to the several Nominating Conventions to deal generously with all who are willing to unite with us for the overthrow of the dynasty of Buchanan and the profligate oligarchy now intrenched in Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That, while we heartily approve the course of all those Members of Congress from our State who steadfastly resisted the Lecompton fraud and its penalent, the English bill, we feel that a double debt of gratitude is due to Horace F. Clark and John B. Haskin for their defiance of party trammels and party lures in their devotion to public justice, to genuine Democracy, and to the inalienable rights of man.

The resolutions were adopted amid vehement cheering.

Horace Greeley presented himself, accompanied by the Hon. Henry Wilson, and was warmly cheered. He said they had been told that the Republican Party was dead, but that was not so. The objects for which the Republican Party was organized still existed. Its purpose was to vindicate the rights of free labor, and it would never die till that purpose was secured. Had the people of the North concurred in the doctrines of the authors of popular sovereignty, Kansas would now have been as much a Slave State in reality as it appeared to be in President Buchanan's proclamation. [Loud applause.] But Kansas was saved by the Free sentiment of the North, and that same Free sentiment, if it continued to exhibit itself in the same resolution and spirit, would eventually extinguish all need for further effort, and the time would at last arrive when all the Territories of the United States should be held as the free homes of free men. [Renewed applause.]

The Chairman introduced the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as a man who draws his inspiration from Plymouth Rock, and his principles from the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Wilson was immensely cheered. He said:

THE HON. HENRY WILSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens of New-York: I need not say that this kind welcome which you have extended to me to-night receives my warmest thanks. I accept it as an evidence that you approve of the votes I have given alongside of your own Preston King and your own William H. Seward—[Applause]—and I hope that this welcome here in this metropolis, this commercial capital of the country which you have extended to an individual so humble as myself will incite me in the future, if I have a vote to give, to record that vote in the future as I have given it in the past, on the side of human liberty. [Applause.] A few years ago the people of the Republic were summoned to rally around the standard upon which were inscribed the good old principles of the fathers. New-York by 80,000 majority responded to that appeal to patriotism, and the love of liberty and justice to all. You are summoned again to-day to rally around that same standard, with that glorious motto—"Freedom to the Territories of the United States." You are summoned again to give your votes in favor of making every foot of the Territories of this Republic free for the poor laboring men of this country, their children, and their children's children, while grass grows and water runs. [Applause.] Our friends in New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are now fighting the battle of Freedom. And it cannot be that in all this contest the 275,000 men who in 1856 voted for John C. Fremont, will falter now. It is your privilege to live in a State where every man, no matter what blood may flow through his veins, is a man, a free man, and walks the earth proud and erect as a free man. It is your privilege also to live in a proud and imperial commonwealth, where the people are the recognized sources of all political power. Those privileges you enjoy impose upon you corresponding duties. Duty and responsibility go hand in hand, and you cannot shun the duties that rest upon you in November next. Open the map of North America. Your eyes will trace upon that map, between the 25th and the 40th parallels of latitude, fifteen sovereign States, embracing 900,000 square miles of the Republic. In these 15 States 4,000,000 of men are held in perpetual bondage, by inexorable laws sanctioned by the merciless farce of public opinion. These millions of men are held as property, and valued at nearly $2,000,000,000. From the branded backs of these hapless bondmen of our country, their masters have vaulted into power, have seized the reins of Government, and this day and this hour control the destinies of this Democratic Republic. To-day every department of the Federal Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, is absolutely in the control of this slaveholding aristocracy, that now sways and controls the 15 States of this Union. Turn to the Congress of the United States. I have a right, here to-night, to speak of what I have seen during an experience of nearly four years. And I say to you that the Senate of the United States is as absolutely under the control of the slaveholding propagandists of this Republic as is the French Assembly under the control of their master, Louis Napoleon. ("That is so.") Look: a slaveholder presides over that Senate. Over nearly every Committee of that body a slaveholder presides. Even the Committee of Commerce has a slaveholding majority upon it, for the purpose of strangling the bills for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; striking at the New-England Fisheries, and to see to it that no man tainted with opposition to Slavery passes into the Custom-Houses of the country. Turn to the President of the United States. The record shows that the President of this Republic now is, and has been for the past five years, but the agent and the tool of the Slave Power. [Applause.] I say to you here to-night, and the record of the last five years will show and sustain the assertion, that the President of these United States is as abjectly the tool of the Slave Power as is the humblest slave that treads the soil of the Carolinas. When Slavery demanded that the Administration of Franklin Pierce should bring to bear the whole power and patronage of this Government to carry through a reluctant Congress a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and thus open 500,000 square miles of free soil to the inroads of Slavery, the President obeyed the command. When the Slave Power sent 5,000 men into Kansas, who seized the ballot-boxes, took possession of the Government there, framed inhuman laws, and, when Governor Reeder undertook to arrest their acts, the Slave Power demanded that he should be removed from office, and President Pierce obeyed that demand. When inhuman and unchristian laws were passed making it a crime and a penitentiary offence to say that Slavery did not exist in Kansas, this Slave Power demanded that these laws should be upheld by the bayonets and the army of the United States, and the President obeyed that command. In all these scenes in Kansas, that have brought disgrace and dishonor upon the American name before all nations, the President of the United States was the humble, obedient and unresisting tool of the Slave Power; and within the past twelve months we have seen a President of the United States change his policy, forfeit his pledged word to Governor Walker, compel him to resign, remove Governor Stanton, and rest the whole policy of his Administration upon upholding the Lecompton fraud. In fact, I need not here, to-night, before this intelligent audience, cite facts to prove the declaration that the Executive power of this Government is absolutely and completely under the control of the Slave Power of this country. Turn to the Supreme Court of the United States. It has uttered the inhuman sentiment, the unchristian sentiment, that a black man in America has no rights that white men are bound to respect. Aye, it has accepted and uttered a sentiment that came from the brain of John C. Calhoun, that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States. Now, gentlemen, the Government of this country, of this Republic of ours, is controlled and directed with absolute and imperial sway by the Slave Power of this country. It was not always so. When the Government was organized, George Washington—a man who had declared that he was in favor of the abolition of Slavery by law, and to secure it his vote should never be wanting—was made President of the United States. John Adams, who declared Slavery to be——

[At this point the Fourteenth Ward Republicans entered the Hall with music, and were received with cheers and applause. Quiet having been restored, the honorable gentleman resumed his remarks:]

I was saying that when the Government of the United States was organized, the men who had carried us through the fire and blood of the Revolution had placed upon the record of the country their opposition to the existence of human Slavery in America. They believed that that institution was a local and a temporary one—one that would soon pass away under the institutions they had founded. George Washington was placed in the Presidential chair. He had placed upon record his sentiment in favor of the abolition of Slavery by law, and had said that his vote should never be wanting. John Adams was made Vice-President; he had declared that consenting to Slavery was a sacrilegious breach of trust. Thomas Jefferson was made Secretary of State; he had declared that the abolition of Slavery was the first object of his desire. Alexander Hamilton [applause] was removed from an Anti-Slavery Society in the City of New-York, where he had himself moved that the members emancipate their own bondmen, to the head of the Treasury Department of the United States. John Jay [applause] was placed at the head of the Judiciary, and he had declared that our prayers to Heaven would be impious, while we held men in bondage. Morris, whose hand fashioned the Constitution of the country, declared in the Convention that Slavery was a nefarious institution, and he was sent abroad to represent the young Republic. Sherman, Carey, Ellsworth and Madison, men who had recorded their sentiments upon this great question against Slavery, led in both Houses of Congress. The Government of the country at that day was upon the side of human freedom; and that Government indorsed the policy stamped upon the Northwest, for Freedom.

Now how has this change come upon us? By what instrumentality has the weak section of this Union been enabled to take this Government of ours and make and mould its policy until we find the doctrine announced that the Constitution our fathers made to secure the blessings of liberty, carries Slavery everywhere it goes over the North American Continent? I will tell you. The Democratic Party, the Slavery Democratic Party of the United States, has been the obedient instrument of the Slave Power. At no time, on no occasion, has it ever failed to obey that power, whether it was in favor of opening free territory to Slavery, justifying ballot-box stuffing and murder in Kansas, or justifying the assault upon Charles Sumner upon the floor of the Senate of the United States. I say to you that the Democratic Party of the United States, as now organized, is but a branded instrument and tool to the Slave Power, to extend its dominion and uphold its sway in America. The armies which the Emperor of Russia sent into Hungary, the armies which the Emperor of France sent over the Alps into Rome, were no more the instruments of tyranny and power than is the Democratic Party of this Union. [Applause.] I say to you here, to-night, that there is not a political organization on God's green earth—no, not in Austria, Constantinople, or Naples—that dare to put upon its banners sentiments so hostile to human progress and human liberty, as the Democratic Party of the United States have indorsed upon its banners. You cannot find a political organization in any Christian or civilized land, that dare avow in the face of the Christian and civilized world, such sentiments as have been avowed during the past twelve months on the floor of the Congress of the United States, by the leaders of the Democratic Party in that body. The first duty every lover of equal and universal liberty in America owes to himself, to his children, to his country and to his God, is the defeat and overthrow of the Slavery Democracy of these United States. [Applause.] The head of that party is in the South; its tail alone is in the North. [Laughter.] Southern men give direction and control to it. The tail follows the head, and your Northern Democrats, your Northern Democrats of the State of New-York, have just about as much to do with moulding, fashioning and shaping the policy and the principles of the Democratic Party of the United States as have the slaves of the South in directing the course of their masters on those plantations. Now this may seem a boastful declaration, but I defy any man here or elsewhere who doubts it, to show me a single instance during the last ten years, when the law to the Democratic Party has not been given by the South and accepted by the north. This is the position of that party before this country; it hopes to govern the country because it has the fifteen Slave States of this Union at its back, to lead, control and direct, by dividing the people of the Free States by collateral and immaterial issues. My opinion is this, that the men of the North, the men of these Free States, no matter to what parties they have heretofore belonged, should unite together like a band of brothers; that they should swear at the rising of the sun and the going down of the same, that they will overthrow this slaveholding oligarchy in the Federal Government, that they will take possession of this Government, and will save the Territories of the United States forever for the free laboring men of this country. [Continued cheering and applause.] You gave in 1856, 280,000 majority in New-York against the supporters of James Buchanan: 250,000 majority. And yet by divided councils, by the division of men, who ought to have stood shoulder to shoulder, you sent 12 supporters of this Administration into the Federal House of Representatives. And let me say to you to-night, that these votes from the State of New-York carried the Administration through in triumph on the English Kansas bill. Now you have passed here to-night a resolution applauding the action of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Haskin. [Applause.] I am now here to bear my humble testimony to their unswerving fidelity through that long contest. And while I bear my testimony here to their fidelity, I owe it to you to say that a more obedient, servile class of representatives than their ten Democratic colleagues from this State could not be found in the Congress of the United States. [Renewed applause.] And that was not all. We had a sort of drive from New-York every few days of Democratic politicians. They came in schools, as hungry as sharks, as slimy, and just about as slippery, [laughter,] and among them all, none were so abject in their servility as those old Barnburners of 1848, who then stood on the Buffalo platform. [Applause.] They left the slime of their servility on the White House, the Capitol and all the avenues of that city of Washington. Now let me say, that I believe that you in the State of New-York, and especially you of the City of New-York, have it in your power, while you adhere to your principles with inflexible firmness, to defeat most of these men, and to send men to Congress who will stand by your Senators, and your other faithful representatives, on the side of Liberty and Constitutional rights. And I say this as a Republican. I mean to be distinctly understood upon this point. I say that we, the Republicans of the United States, having won our first victory over Kansas, intend to remain embodied and organized until we take the Government of this country into our own hands. The issues are made; they are upon the record. The issue is the overthrow of this slaveholding oligarchy in the Government of this country. That is the first. The next is the preservation of the Territories of the United States to freedom—all the Territories. [Continued applause.] We are fronted upon the enemy, and there is no man in America skillful enough to devise any system of tactics to change that front. We mean to stand there. We may be defeated, but we can only be destroyed by annihilation. We shall not change our position. I know it is said sometimes that as we have secured Kansas to freedom our work is done. The Democratic Press of the country often kindly inform us that it is time for the Republican Party to disband, that our work is done, [applause,] and even the New-York *Herald*, that ought to be wiser, hints sometimes that our work is done. Now, I want to say to all these presses that have any knowledge of political affairs at all, that keep up with the times, that they may understand that the Republican Party will not change its principles or its front—that it goes to victory or annihilation. [Applause.] We won a battle in Kansas; that is our first battle; that is our Lexington battle. We have a Bunker Hill battle, a Saratoga battle, a Trenton battle, aye, a Yorktown battle, yet to fight. [Cheers and applause.] Why, this summons to surrender—surrender to men who have perpetrated ballot-box stuffings, fraud and violence in the Territory of Kansas—[a voice, "And murder"]—aye, and murder, too—this summons for a surrender to men who have committed these outrages is just as reasonable as it would have been to have told our fathers, who surrounded Boston after the battle of Lexington, that they had better go home and surrender; that they had had one fight and now they must disband. There would have been just as much sense in the one as in the other. This much for our position before the country—for our avowed policy. I say to my Republican friends that we owe it to our great cause, we owe it to that cause which our hearts love and our judgments approve, we owe it to that cause that has separated us from other organizations, and bound us together with hooks of steel; we owe it to that cause to open our arms wide and bid welcome to our ranks, all men who have heretofore been arrayed against us. I am not as a Republican, afraid of being swallowed by anybody. [Laughter and applause.] There is nobody in America big enough to swallow us. It is our mission to swallow everybody else. [Applause.] Now I recommend to you here here to-night—and you have asked me to speak to you, and I intend to do it with entire frankness—I recommend to you, Republicans, that while you have it understood that you are fully and unreservedly committed against the dominion of the slave power of this Government, you should give the right hand of fellowship, and welcome to our ranks, all men, no matter whether they acted in 1856 with the Democratic party or with the American party. [Applause.] I know that in 1856 tens of thousands of honest Democrats in this State went up to the ballot box and voted for James Buchanan. They hoped that his Administration would be different from the Administration of Pierce. They hoped that there was to be a change. But such a change as there did take place, they did not anticipate. This Administration is simply a downward prolongation of the Administration of Franklin Pierce. It has sunk lower; it has gone fdown lower in servility to the Slave [Power than Pierce's Administration went, because that was not asked to go down so low. [Applause.] Now, thousands of these men, as they witnessed the effort to crowd the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, had to bite their lips to keep down the rebellious swellings of their hearts at the acts of their own party in power. I say to you, my Republican friends, of the City of New-York, as I would say to the Republicans of the State of New-York, if I could speak to them, make every effort, make every appeal to induce these men to break with the Administration, and act with you in the future. In 1856, in this State, 120,000 men, in spite of all of the appeals we could make to them, gave their votes for a candidate to whom there was no earthly chance to give the electoral vote of this State, and hardly an electoral vote in this Union. Yet I believe there are tens of thousands of these men who are ready now to act with us. And let us then be generous and magnanimous; let us forego the divisions of 1856; let us have no memories for the past, but do all that becomes honest and faithful men to win them to the support of our cause, for it is a cause so grand, so comprehensive, so permanent and enduring in its character, that we should sacrifice all minor differences to win the people to its support.

You have presented your candidates to the people of New-York. It is not for me to speak here of your candidate for Governor. I can only say that I have known him during the past few years, and a more devoted or faithful champion to our cause in 1856 could not be found within the limits of the Union. [Applause.] You can make him the Governor of the Empire State by an overwhelming majority. [Renewed applause.] You have simply to organize your State and bring out that vote of 1856 to win to your ranks thousands of others who did not vote with you then. You have the power, too, to send to the Congress of the United States a delegation nearly all of them fully committed in favor of the cause of liberty, and against the policy of this Administration. Gentlemen of New-York, I say to you to-night, that we of New-England are looking to your State with the deepest anxiety and solicitude as to the result of your election. Vermont has just spoken. [Applause.] She has spoken, as she always speaks, on the side of liberty. Maine, too, has just spoken, [renewed applause,] and she stands where she stood in 1856, fully committed to our cause and to our policy. My own State of Massachusetts will speak in November next with you. You sometimes hear of movements in my State of the supporters of the Administration. Now let me say here to-night that the Democratic, Buchanan, Administration Party of Massachusetts has sunk so low that the hand of the resurrection will not find it. [Applause.] It has indorsed this Administration; it has indorsed its entire Pro-Slavery policy. It can afford to do so, because it has gone down out of harm's way. We shall carry our State by thousands larger majority than we carried it in November last. We shall carry our entire delegation to the Congress of the United States. We shall carry our Legislature, and have in it a larger majority than we had in our last Legislature. We of Massachusetts look to you of New-York—to you, who in 1856 gave 76,000 majority on the day we gave 108,000 majority for John C. Fremont—we look to you to carry your State in all its departments by an overwhelming majority, a majority that shall place the Empire State where she ought to be—in the van of the free States in the great battle in which we are engaged.

The Honorable gentleman retired amid loud and prolonged applause and cheers.

After a musical performance by the Band,

Senator Dixon, of Elmira, was introduced, and made a speech which was much applauded.

Gen. Nye and Mr. Joseph Hoxie were repeatedly called on, but neither, though both were on the stage, responded.

The Chairman rose and said that he was sure the young men would like to hear one of themselves, and introduced Mr. Fairman. Mr. Fairman was well received, and made a good speech, which was frequently applauded. When he had resumed his seat, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the meeting dispersed, loudly cheering for the Republican candidates.

City Items.

Visit of the Postmaster-General.—The Hon. A. V. Brown, United States Postmaster-General, arrived in town on Sunday, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas. The object of his visit is said to be the settlement of the long-vexed question of the site for a New-York Post-office. In company with Postmaster Fowler he visited the Chamber of Commerce, where he met a Committee from that body, and spent an hour in listening to their views and arguments upon the subject. No reporters were admitted. The Chamber of Commerce are said to be nearly unanimous in their preferences for the present location, as a permanent site for the Post-office; but whether they succeeded in winning over the Postmaster-General to their views does not appear. He is said to have listened attentively to the suggestions of the Committee, at the same time he carefully avoided expressing any opinions of his own, "acting," as one of the Chamber remarked, "the part of the true politician." But if outside rumor is to be credited, his reserve is easily accounted for, it being currently reported that the whole thing was settled several days ago by the purchase of the Broadway Theatre site, and that this meeting and apparent consultation with the Chamber of Commerce was merely an act of courtesy which was felt to be due to that eminent and respectable body.

Two Convicts Escaped from Sing Sing.—Two convicts, named Thorp and Anderson, escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing on Friday afternoon. They complained of being sick, when the doctor ordered that they should receive fresh air. They were at work in the garden under the superintendence of one of the guard, Mr. Lowe. When the time arrived for the convicts to return to the prison they were nowhere to be found. They have not as yet been discovered.

G. P. R. James and family are in the City, stopping at the Union-place Hotel. They sail for Europe in the *Persia* on Wednesday next.

The Trial of Gen. Tallmadge Postponed.—The Police Commissioners met at 11 A. M. yesterday, and agreed to adjourn the trial of General Superintendent Tallmadge to 11 A. M. to-day, on account of the absence of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., the counsel of General Tallmadge, who was engaged in Court.

Altration of the Willett-street M. E. Church.—This Church, during the Summer, has been thoroughly repaired and tastefully decorated. Its galleries have been lowered considerably, two stained windows have been put in front and rear, new pews of modern construction put in, in the place of the old-fashioned ones previously there. The old stoves, with their cumbrous pipes running all round the front of the galleries, have been removed, and furnaces substituted. The entire cost of the alterations and decoration amounted to $6,000. Of this sum, $3,150 was raised amongst the congregation prior to the commencement and during repairs, and last Sunday the balance was made up at the close of the three services, $2,117 50 being collected in the morning, $450 in the afternoon, and about $300 in the evening; so that the Church was at once declared free from debt.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday. Eight members came together at 5 P. M. Alderman Davis was called to the Chair, the roll was called, and the Board was declared adjourned. The majority of the Board had gone to the races.

Gen. Scott, who was severely injured, as we have already stated, by a fall at Cozzens' Hotel at West Point last week, is very nearly recovered from the degree of prostration which first confined him to his room, and is expected in town in a day or two.

Mr Charles Mathews, the actor, has tardily acted upon the advice which we some time since gave him. He sailed for England on Wednesday last in the steamship *Asia*, from Boston.

Young Men's Christian Association.—An essay on "Spurgeon" was read by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, at its monthly meeting, in the New-York University. Mr. Cuyler's discourse was full of the pungency which usually characterizes him.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Fair opened at No. 19 Lamartine-place, at 12 M., yesterday. The collection is well worth seeing.

Brooklyn Items.

Common Council—The Water Works.—The Board of Aldermen, after a recess of nearly two months, reassembled for business last evening. After the usual introductory business had been disposed of, Alderman Douglass called for the report of the Water Committee, on the subject of altering the contract for constructing an open canal east of Baisley's Pond, so as to have a covered conduit instead thereof.

A majority report, signed by Aldermen McNamee and Walters was submited, favoring the change, and paying the contractors, Messrs. Welles & Co. $135,000, in addition to the amount to be paid for the open canal.

Alderman Kalbfleisch submitted a minority report, not against the proposed change, but against paying an additional sum therefor. As the author of the report views the case, the contractors can afford to, and should, make the change without extra charge.

The minority report was finally adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Whitney, Taylor, McDonald, Furey, Franks, Green, Douglass, Backhouse, Hogan, Mesereole, Kalbfleisch, and Manger.

Nays—McNamee, Pierson, Van Brunt, Wilson, Walters, and Scholes.

Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS.
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Bank-notes. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly	$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly	$1 25 per annum.

PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly	$2 00
Semi-Monthly	1 00
Monthly	50

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the Shuttle or Lock Stitch,

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the Celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch—or, *the Lock Stitch that is locked*—

This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Fine Arts.**
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,
With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Isambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents.
GOUPIL & CO.,
(M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
No More Vermin!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. Joseph Meyer, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, Frederick V. Rushton, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **Printing Ink,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Our Elegant Fall Stock**
of
FRENCH CHINA BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
Selected personally by Mr. Haughwout, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
Depots { No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
{ No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, motto, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Bartholf's,**
BARTHOLF'S,
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office, No. 449 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,342 Post-Office.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Sterling Silver Tea Sets,**
URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A wholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Clothing Merchants from the Interior,** who wish to make their selections from an unusually large and varied stock, are invited to the wholesale rooms of the undersigned, which are now stocked with the most ample assortment of Fall and Winter clothing for men and boys they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to wholesale buyers. Their goods are of a class calculated to give a fashionable tone to country assortments, and their prices afford a wide margin for retail profits.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ **Ladies' and Children's Shoes.**—Mr. J. R. MILLER has a very superior stock of ladies' gaiters, made with particular attention to durability, excellence of material and beauty of shape, to which he invites the attention of all those who can appreciate the merits of a good article, even when sold at a low price. Mr. MILLER is the proprietor of the old established ladies' shoe store, No. 336 Bowery. Ladies, make him a visit.

☞ **To Lumber Dealers.**—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

DIED.

Just.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, Jemima, wife of John Just, aged 42 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 West 37th-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

Crocheron.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 27, of chronic dysentery, Nicholas Crocheron, aged 51 years, 5 months and 9 days.
Funeral services at No. 255 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

Adams.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 24, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, James Adams, of Charleston, S. C., in the 72d year of his age.

Osborn.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, Elizabeth Osborn, widow of William Osborn, aged 90 years and 1 month.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 Broome-st., without further invitation, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

Bedford.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, of disease of the heart, Harriet Augusta, eldest daughter of Augustus and Harriet Bedford, in the 11th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 99 West 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Mitchell.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, Mrs. Eliza Mitchell, in the 60th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Cumberland-st., near Green-av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

O'Gorman.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, Kate Mary, daughter of Richard and Marianne O'Gorman, aged 11 months.

Stillencert.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 27, Evert Suydam, son of Evert and Maria Stillenuert.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Sept. 29, at 3½ o'clock, at his late residence, Flatbush, L. I.

Harrison.—At Southold, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 27, G. M. Harrison, aged 1 year and 11 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 204 High-st., Brooklyn.

Brandt.—At Richmond, Ind., on Monday, Sept. 27, Margaret, wife of John Brandt, Jr., and daughter of Thomas Lippincott, of Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Baxter.—At Warehouse Point, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 25, Hulkley, only son of Wm. T. and Mary

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, a situation as seamstress. Would like to accompany a family going to California or the South. Unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear. Also, a young woman wants a situation to attend a confectionery or fancy bakery; writes a good hand; can be highly recommended.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches, such as meats, soups of all kinds, and deserts of all kinds, such as jellies and creams. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, from 11 to 5 o'clock, at No. 20 Minetta-lane.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 White-st. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation as chambermaid, and to do clear starching; is experienced in French fluting or plain sewing; no objection to make herself generally useful. Has a Good reference given. Call or address A. B., 7 West 26th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND highly-recommended girls, situations as cook and chambermaid; the cook understands all kinds of meat, fish, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; the chambermaid would assist as nurse or waitress; is a good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wishes to engage in a respectable private family as cook, and to assist with the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing. City references given. Call at West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; have lived out of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 East 20th-st., second floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged. The cook has no objection to assist in the washing; would prefer going together.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her servant as chambermaid. The girl will do light washing, wait on grown children or ladies. Applications may be made at No. 17 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 4 to 6 P. M. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a Protestant, a situation to take charge of one or two young children, and instruct in the first rudiments of English. Any lady, requiring the services of a faithful nurse, may address Advertiser, for three days, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, to cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., rear door, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, intelligent colored girls; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly in every branch and style; the other is a good chambermaid, waiter or nurse; the best of City reference given; call for two days, 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to light chamberwork, or traveling with a family. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL OF respectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, and is a good cook and laundress, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork, or as waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference will be given from her last place. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call or address No. 486 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS as waitress or chambermaid; she can sew very nicely; has three years' reference. Can be seen until the first of the month at her present employer's, No. 159 West 30th-st., near the 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation in a private family as a good, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse; is most excellent in the care of a babe; can give the best of reference from her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread baker, good washer and ironer; has good references from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 4st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a young woman who fully understands her business, and can be well recommended by parties with whom she has lived; can be seen from 9 till 3 at No. 153 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, respectable, young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or as nurse and chambermaid. Has good City references. Call at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to travel to California or Europe; can take good care of children at sea; can furnish the best of references; can be seen till engaged, at No. 2 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 Christopher-st., front room.

WANTED — SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at the candy store No. 48 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOURTEEN years of age, a situation to assist in chamberwork or waiting in a respectable family, or would assist in housework. Call at No. 182 East 26th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—ASITUATION, BY A WET NURSE, who has a babe five months old; good references will be given. Call at the Home for the Friendless, No. 31 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROtestant, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or as first-rate flaundress. Good City references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 2 1st-st., near the Bowery, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, sews well, and understands the care of children. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SMART GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to take care of children. Address MARY, Box No. 166, *Times* Office, for three days. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook and assist in washing an I ironing. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 25 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, and assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as plain seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 931 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chamberwork and waitress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN SEAMstress in an American family; works embroidery well. Call at No. 130 7th-st., in locksmith's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl who can be seen at her present place No. 58 West 11th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or seamstress; is competent to fill either situation. Call at No. 9 Eldridge-st. Reference given and required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation, in a respectable private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 13 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, front room. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FEmale, of middle age, who will be shortly disengaged, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as seamstress, where an experienced one is required; she understands dressmaking, and would be willing to instruct and take charge of one or two little girls over six years of age. Address, prepaid, C. H., Box No. 51, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation in a respectable private family as experienced cook, understands meats, soups, poultry, of every sort; also, is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry. Has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waiter or chambermaid, and to do sewing in a private family; can do fine washing nicely; can cut and fit children's dresses; can be highly recommended by her last employer who is in town at present. Address E. K., No. 20½ 3d-av., in the trimming store, between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 47 Tree-st., 3d-floor, over the Post-Office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, the plain sewing of private families; understands dressmaking in the very best manner; also, ladies' and children's undergarments of every description. Can be seen for two days, at the plumber's store, No. 186 6th-av., or at No. 636 Hudson-st., any day this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and French fluting thoroughly; understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Address a note to No. 182 East 16th-st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, of highest respectability, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Also, by a cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestants, one as seamstress, or child's nurse or chambermaid; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 205 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to engage in a respectable family as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor, front room. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as nurse to growing children. She is a very neat sewer; would have no objection to take care of a baby. Can produce good city reference. Call at No. 104 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; is willing to make herself useful. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 7 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—BY A COOK AND HER NIECE, SITUations in one family, one as cook, in a private family; understands meats and poultry baking. Wages $4 a month. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular chambermaid; can do up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and doing up fineries; or willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; thoroughly understands taking care of children; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Address No. 279 Mulberry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress or as seamstress and lady's maid. Has no objection to light chamberwork, understands dressmaking, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved Sewing Machine. Can be seen on Tuesday at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good references from her last employers; no objections to go in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and assist sewing. Among other references, can refer to her last place, where she has lived for nearly six years. Apply at No. 131 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO engage with a lady going to California, to take care of children, or a companion; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Any person who would like such help, will address A. D., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress only. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; can give the best of City reference from her present place. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent cook, washer, ironer and bread baker; has good recommendations. Also, one for chambermaid, waiting, sewing, &c. Inquire at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiter; understands her business; can give good reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waiter; has no objections to do chamberwork; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing very well. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, NICE, and active girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family. Can produce the most unbounded references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; she would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of City reference will be given. Is a good bread and pastry baker. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 212 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS waitress or chambermaid, and in taking care of children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged, by calling at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 51 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 95 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would see to growing children. Can give the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. Can bring up a baby with the bottle if required. Good City reference. Apply for two days at 36 Scammel-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WIDOW WOman; is a good cook; understands cooking and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 15, for this week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business wishes a situation as cook. Call at her last employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week to sew; can make children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and has got good City references. Apply at ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call to No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references. Apply at No. 252 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as chambermaid; no objection to do up ladies' muslin or fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 15th-st., corner of 7th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a child to wet-nurse at her own residence. Inquire at No. 123 West 20th-st., 2d floor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 17th-st., on the 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 174 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO WHOLESALE HATTERS.—A GENTLEman of character and stability, of fine address, and popular with customers, wishes a situation in some first-class hat house; has a very extensive acquaintance with all the trade both in the South and West, as well as the near-by and home trade, and can control a large and valuable class of customers by his own influence. A satisfactory arrangement can be made by any house wanting a first-class salesman. Address WILLIAM H. WARD, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, employment. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, can do plain gardening, is a good milker. Wages not so much an object as a quiet and respectable home; has no objection to city or country. Satisfactory city reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy young man; is a good coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener. Is willing to do all and everything to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, also, the management of horses under all diseases; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; is a first-rate driver; has the best of City and country references. Address or call for two days at No. 27 Christie-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Can be heard from for three days. Address Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS together in a private family; the man as first-rate waiter, the woman as professed cook; both understand their business perfectly and have no objection to the country. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 537 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR would take the management of a farm; has long practice in Scotland and Ireland; or would go as a yard cleaner. Is a Protestant, and has testimonials from some of the first gentlemen in Dublin. Address for two days, to No. 391 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING.—A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of books and stationery would like a situation in that or any respectable business. Most satisfactory reference. Address BOOKS, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT, BY A book-keeper who has two or three hours to spare every evening, in keeping a set of books, &c., not requiring more than that amount of time. Address F., Box No. 2,669 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has four years' reference from England, likewise good City reference. No objection to the country. Address R. T., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN RECENTLY from London, a situation as waiter in a private family; speaks French and Italian; would travel with a gentleman to any part. Address, by note, for two days, to Madison-square Post-office, for J. H. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself useful, if required. Good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INTELLIgent, active colored young man, as perfect waiter; has the best of reference; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; understands his business in all its branches. Many years' recommendation from London. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at this office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. He can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,379 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A CLERK, BY A Scotchman under 50, desirous of a change. Reference to his present employers and others. Address L. S., Box No. 9 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; no objection to the country. Call or address a note to Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY AS CHAMbermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, a Scotch or English girl, who understands her work; no Irish or American need apply; a thorough servant will find it a good place; satisfactory references required. Apply, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at No. 50 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A FIRST-class grocery store, a knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary; one who can loan $500 on first-rate security, can have a permanent situation and a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply at No. 31 Nassau-st., room No. 4, second floor.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, THOSE HAVing some knowledge of the printing business preferred, to sell the "ECONOMIST" PRESS, by the use of which any one can print their own cards, circulars, wrappers, &c. PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO., No. 93 John-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron; must have satisfactory references. Wages, $7 per month. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS farm work, and wife who can do housework, &c., (without children,) to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., to JAMES FRENCHE.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED salesmen for the Retail Curtain and Upholstery Department, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. None other need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A STEADY MAN, TO do farming and gardening on a country place, and whose wife would do the housework of a small family. Apply to JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO act as assistant porter. Apply, between 8 and 10 A. M., at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID AND nurse, to go to a village 25 miles from the City. Inquire at No. 69 Liberty-st. GEORGE W. BILLINGS.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER OR FURNACE FITter. Apply at No. 235 Water-st

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY would like an interest in a substantial money-making business, and would invest $5,000 to $8,000 in the same, and take charge of the books and finances, or take any active part in the business. Address, with real name, R. M. P., Box No. 1,519, Post-Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WITH $600, TO JOIN the advertiser in a very pleasant and respectable business; one who has no objection to pass the Winter in a Southern climate may hear of a very excellent chance. Address G. G. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON COENTIES-SLIP, NEAR SOUTH-st., a very handsomely fitted up bar and lunch-room. Stock and fixtures sold cheap. Rent low. Inquire of THOS. E. WILSON, Merchants' Exchange Rotunda.

FOR SALE.—THE GOOD WILL AND LUMBER of a Lumber Yard; location good; stock not large; 4 lots, running from street to street. Terms moderate. Address B. J. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAHRENHOFF, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received. It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.

A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.

For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.

MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(DAY and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year: for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $450 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself, government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 298 Bowery, will be open on and after MONDAY, for new pupils on the piano-forte, violin, flute, guitar, &c.; $10 for 24 private lessons; $6 for class. Application may also be made at his rooms, No. 27 6th-av., on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A free class for gentlemen and boys will be organized on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free for all.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEping, Arithmetic, &c., Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies or gentlemen having neglected these essentials, can receive class or strictly private lessons at hours suiting their convenience. From Ex-Governor Sprague, R. I.: "I cheerfully recommend Mr. Paine as a skillful teacher of the art of writing."

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTION—No. 181 Macdougal-st., scrorner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. Lespinasse. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st. This school, long and well known as offering peculiar facilities for thorough educational training, both English and classical, is now in session.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 40 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A French class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at $15 per quarter.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-painting, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 762 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,072,393 (5
Average amount of Specie ... 2,032,364 (9
Average amount of Circulation ... 226,473 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 6,7?3 6?8 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $937 647 00
Average amount of Specie ... 130,567 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 91 544 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 823 565 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $536,853 00
Average amount of Specie ... 5?,?52 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 98,149 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3?0,??4 00

City and County of New-York ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARCHER, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,672 896 38
Average amount of Specie ... 3,465 022 17
Notes of Late Bank of America ... 21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 81,182 00 } 103,028 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 7,172,199 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 27th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $12,92? 783 63
Average amount of Specie ... 3,401,020 63
Average amount of Circulation ... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 8,545,619 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. HALL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,042,690 66
Average amount of Specie ... 161,144 32
Average amount of Circulation ... 112,987 33
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,059,420 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Pres't.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,372,074 88
Average amount of Specie ... 952,530 55
Average amount of Circulation ... 397,959 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,586,135 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,583,563 61
Average amount of Specie ... 286,160 08
Average amount of Circulation ... 70,513 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,296,2 9 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,888,144 92
Average amount of Specie ... 872,783 36
Average amount of Circulation ... 177,148 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3 860,624 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,547,748 64
Average amount of Specie ... 1,100,241 81
Average amount of Circulation ... 301,696 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,186,596 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,326,561 81
Average amount of Specie ... 337,635 46
Average amount of Circulation ... 215,491 07
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,853,257 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $363,762 84
Average amount of Specie ... 24,037 51
Average amount of Circulation ... 101,940 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 362,749 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDERDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDERDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,535 7?1 87
Average amount of Specie ... 373,633 60
Average amount of Circulation ... 155,5?5 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,?56,?15 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PERTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,176,877 06
Average amount of Specie ... 891,791 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 271,197 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,546,438 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1858.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $768 812 18
Average amount of Specie ... 128,747 75
Average amount of Circulation ... 151,503 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 563,115 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,372 999 84
Average amount of Specie ... 535,646 42
Average amount of Circulation ... 16,451 26
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,241,147 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,410,559 73
Average amount of Specie ... 512,977 48
Average amount of Circulation ... 121,104 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,767,298 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,485,839 99
Average amount of Specie ... 315,746 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 127,675 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,475,500 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of September, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $311,?97 00
Average amount of Specie ... 26,?73 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 74,?84 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 163,?57 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of September, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,836,658 54
Average amount of Specie ... 440,145 98
Average amount of Circulation ... 133,600 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,712,312 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $766,106 19
Average amount of Specie ... 52,952 93
Average amount of Circulation ... 110,399 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 577,769 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $319,667 12
Average amount of Specie ... 54,541 33
Average amount of Circulation ... 47,553 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 175,078 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,338,893 15
Average amount of Specie ... 256,301 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 98 236 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 83?,?56 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,?50,390 75
Average amount of Specie ... 294,658 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 198,339 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,?04,3.9 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $834,057 26
Average amount of Specie ... 224,19? 70
Average amount of Circulation ... 168,649 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 799,67? 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,?98 994 91
Average amount of Specie ... 348,799 41
Average amount of Circulation ... 223,607 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,824,664 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,041,241 44
Average amount of Specie ... 1,031,515 77
Average amount of Circulation ... 328,741 33
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,915,?04 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, A.M., September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $942,363 81
Average amount of Specie ... 122,856 25
Average amount of Circulation ... 116,372 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 639,703 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,652,833 67
Average amount of Specie ... 317,978 34
Average amount of Circulation ... 156,831 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,339,560 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,056,201 34
Average amount of Specie ... 718,717 39
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank ... 279,316 77
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,485,826 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $262,064 88
Average amount of Specie ... 134,861 68
Average amount of Circulation ... 57,677 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,?56,?15 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of September, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?,?64,?98 93
Average amount of Specie ... 1,040,894 16
Average amount of Circulation ... 220,884 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,195,?28 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,462,?21 97
Average amount of Specie ... 301,?26 48
Average amount of Circulation ... 110,478 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,?81,447 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
CORNELIUS K. DIKEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,401,930 52
Average amount of Specie ... 284,175 00
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... 179,554 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,?55,?83 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?344,?45 53
Average amount of Specie ... 30,?80 84
Average amount of Circulation ... 92,?76 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2?0 3?2 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $414,926 02
Average amount of Specie ... 52,208 90
Average amount of Circulation ... 153,364 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 178,674 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
E. S. McPHERSON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $294,919 17
Average amount of Specie ... 23,946 13
Average amount of Circulation ... 116,843 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3?2,515 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?01,057 53
Average amount of Specie ... 77,645 94
Average amount of Circulation ... 14,834 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3?,629 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,?64,?73 65
Average amount of Specie ... ?93 ?15 34
Average amount of Circulation ... ?93,?58 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,?19,?29 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?55?,?49 93
Average amount of Specie ... ?6 ?29 33
Average amount of Circulation ... ?09,?17 83
Average amount of Deposits ... ?80,?31 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,125,6?6 34
Average amount of Specie ... 162,?45 40
Average amount of Circulation ... 126 518 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 936,387 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,084,559 71
Average amount of Specie ... 914,703 91
Average amount of Circulation ... 181,769 50
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,532,423 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?69,?81 71
Average amount of Specie ... 123,131 84
Average amount of Circulation ... 118,161 60
Average amount of Deposits ... 519,867 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,451,350 42
Average amount of Specie ... 653,265 37
Average amount of Circulation ... 65,209 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,?68,?45 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?,?42,?01 87
Average amount of Specie ... ?52,?19 ?6
Average amount of Circulation ... 95,?68 00
Average amount of Deposits ... ?01,?61 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,?60,?11 39
Average amount of Specie ... 255,?14 89
Average amount of Circulation ... ?09,?54 60
Average amount of Deposits ... ?65,?46 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,101,494 00
Average amount of Specie ... 612,633 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 100,946 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,?62,?8 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,321,548 01
Average amount of Specie ... 322,058 78
Average amount of Circulation ... 222 036 00
Average amount of Deposits ... ?53,471 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,127,694 38
Average amount of Specie ... 478,413 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 181,536 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,594,418 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,689,229 55
Average amount of Specie ... 5?,?13 35
Average amount of Circulation ... 45,793 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,429,?89 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,?17,?65 95
Average amount of Specie ... 2,?31,?67 36
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank ... 284,975 32
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,111,694 53

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,204,202 51
Average amount of Specie ... 233,464 37
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 136,?70 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,433,472 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $?,?64,?98 93
Average amount of Specie ... 1,040,894 16
Average amount of Circulation ... 220,884 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,195,?28 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAILORS' RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A general meeting of ship-owners, masters, mechanics and others interested in shipping, will be held at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on the 30th of September inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration a reform in filling the offices of Harbor Master, Port Warden and other marine offices for the Port and District of New-York. A punctual attendance of those interested is requested.

JOSEPH LINKHAM, Chairman.
JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at Clinton Hall, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Mr. WM. W. BADGER, upon *The Christian Denomination*. The public is invited.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Secretary.

REMOVED.—DR. HOSACK HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York,

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, *stopping at all stations.*

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

9:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

9:30 A. M. Mail

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE STEVENS WIFE-POISONING CASE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS, alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, JAMES STEVENS, was resumed yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at 10½ A. M., at the Bellevue Hospital. The two sisters, SOPHIA and FANNY BELL, were present during the fore part of the day, but left about noon, to attend the examination in the case of the husband of the deceased, pending before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. But few spectators were in attendance. Seven witnesses were examined, including SOPHIA BELL, who was recalled. The most important testimony, tending to confirm the serious charge preferred against the husband of the deceased, was that of MICHAEL FLYNN, the last witness called, who keeps a drug-store on Second-avenue. He stated that he sold arsenic to STEVENS on two occasions, prior to the death of his wife. Other witnesses corroborated previous testimony offered, showing that STEVENS had expressed a dislike to his wife, and a determination to get rid of her. The following is the important evidence elicited during the examination yesterday:

Sophia Bell, recalled.—A proposition of marriage was made to me by Mr. James Stevens; I told him that I would not marry him.

Q.—How long after the death of deceased was the proposition made? A.—About a month.

Q.—Were any threats uttered in consequence of the refusal? A.—There were no threats, but he wanted to know the reason why I would not have him; there was a young lady in Third-avenue, he said, who was desirous of marrying him, but he would sooner marry me; he said I could have him then, as there was no barrier in the way.

Q.—How long before the death of your aunt had you a conversation with her? A.—I conversed with her about nine or half-past nine o'clock that night, and she died about three o'clock the following morning; I also spoke to her after this; deceased did not appear rational when she was talking to me just before her death; it was Mrs. Pallman who told me to awake deceased; I have never been to any place of amusement with Mr. Stevens; I have been to Church with him; my aunt was a member of the Church.

Q.—Why did you wait so long before disclosing the matter? A.—Because I had no friend to depend on until my brother arrived here; it was the Winter season and we had no place to go to; when I proposed leaving, about a week after my aunt's death, Mr. Stevens commenced crying, and said if I left I would not be treating my aunt's child as I had promised; he asked my sister to prevail upon me to remain, as he said he was going West for a month or so and wanted me to take care of the child.

Q.—Why did you not communicate with your relatives on the subject of your aunt's death sooner than you did? A.—I could not for the reason that Mr. Stevens intercepted our letters; he was in the habit of appropriating such of our letters as he thought proper; all our letters were directed to his care.

Q.—Have you any personal animosity against Mr. Stevens? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Stevens threatened to have us excommunicated from the church if we left him; he got my sister to promise that she would not leave, but she did so on the child's account only; he also threatened to sink us low in the estimation of the public if we left his house, so we were compelled to remain against our will.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Stevens give your aunt any other poison except laudanum? A.—No.

Q.—You are sure it was laudanum he gave her? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you see him administer the laudanum? A.—I did; on the night of my aunt's death I saw him putting a tumbler of laudanum to the deceased's mouth while she was asleep; I suppose it was laudanum he gave her, for I found the tumbler soon afterwards, and there was yet some laudanum remaining; my uncle gave deceased other medicine, but I do not know what its nature was, whether it was poisonous or not.

Wm. Knox, sworn—I live at No. 236 Water-street; I am head porter in Mr. John Murphy's stove store, No. 256 Water-street; I was acquainted with Mr. Stevens and his family; the Misses Bell are cousins of mine; Mrs. Stevens was my mother's first cousin; I was in the habit of going to Mr. Stevens' house frequently; the girls were alone, and I liked to visit them; I have been going there three or four years; I was there while Mrs. Stevens was sick, probably twice or three times; I saw no medicine administered to her while I was there.

Q.—Have you ever heard Mr. Stevens threaten deceased? A.—He used to talk very rough to her.

Q.—How? A.—Well, if she made any remarks he would tell her to dry up; I never heard him say that he wished she was dead, but he told me once that he was going to leave his wife because she was old and peevish; Mrs. Stevens was about ten or fifteen years older than her husband: I first heard of Mrs. Stephens being poisoned about six or seven weeks ago; Miss Fanny Bell told me of it; I have visited Stevens' house several times since the death of deceased; Stevens told me that if the girls would not be ruled by him, he would make every tooth in their heads jingle; and he also said he would sink them under the ground I don't know how many feet; the threat was made before the girls left; I asked Stevens what he meant by such a threat, but he made me no answer; Mrs. Stevens, previous to her death, told me she was in the way—indicating that she was a burden upon her husband; it was about the time of Robert Bell's arrival from Ireland that Fanny told me that her aunt had been poisoned.

Francis W. Iremonger, M. D., deposed as follows: I reside at No. 117 East Thirty-third-street; I graduated at the New-York University; I was called to attend Mrs. Stevens during her late sickness; Mr. Stevens called for me: I don't recollect what he said to me regarding her sickness; I went to his house soon after I was called upon.

Q.—In what condition did you find the deceased? A.—She was very sick: complained of pains in the stomach, and had vomited freely, I believe; I prescribed for her.

Q.—What disease did you suppose she was laboring under? A.—Inflammation of the stomach.

Q.—What did you prescribe? A.—I can't say exactly, but I suppose the druggist has got the prescription.

Q.—What is the druggist's name? A.—Shipley & Vanderhoof; deceased was very sick; I was called four or five days previous to her death the second time I called I found her in the same state, and prescribed for her again; I think I prescribed a blister for her; I don't know whether I prescribed for her on the third day or not, but I think I ordered her lager-bier; to the best of my recollection I ordered deceased nothing but pills, powders and lager-bier, and the blister.

Q.—Would you think it proper to give her laudanum? A.—No, I ordered her no laudanum, her condition required none.

By a Juror—I understood my visits were ordered to be discontinued; I gave a certificate of death; deceased died in about thirty-six hours after I paid my last visit; deceased had no pain in her chest as far as I can remember, but she complained of pain in the stomach.

Q.—Did you say to any one that you did not expect deceased to die so soon? A.—I have no recollection of saying so.

Q.—You stated that you treated Mrs. Stevens for inflammation of the stomach; will you now state what disease you gave the certificate of death for? A.—For inflammation of the stomach.

Q.—Did you give the direct and evident cause of death. A.—I did not.

Q.—How did it pass the City Inspector's office then? A.—Oh, such occurrences are frequent.

Q.—Had you not some hesitation in giving the certificate? A.—I had; for the reason that I had not seen her for thirty-six hours before her death.

Q.—Were you aware that Dr. Cadmus had been called in previous to you? A.—I was.

Q.—Had you a conversation with Dr. Cadmus after you called upon deceased? A.—I had not.

Q.—Did Mr. Stephens make use of any expressions regarding his wife other than she was ill? A.—He did not; he was only anxious about her health.

Q.—When you found Mrs. Stephens suffering with inflammation did you make any inquiry as to the cause? A.—I did; I asked Mrs. Stephens herself, but I don't recollect what the reply was.

Q.—While visiting deceased did you see any bottles of laudanum in her room? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Stephens make any statement regarding bad treatment? A.—No.

Q.—On being called did you ask what treatment she had received? A.—I suppose I did, but I don't recollect what answer I received; I don't know how Dr. Cadmus treated deceased; Dr. Cadmus told me a few days ago that he did not recollect what treatment Mrs. Stephens received at his hands.

Samuel Cardwell, sworn—I have resided at No. 496 Third-avenue; I keep a store on the first floor; I have been in the habit of visiting the house, but lately was forbidden by Mr. Stephens to come, because I was paying my attentions to his niece, Sophia Bell, which Stephens opposed; it was after the death of Mrs. Stephens that I was forbidden the house, I had suspicions of foul play in regard to Mrs. Stephens' case, but dared not mention them; I however spoke of them to Dr. Iremonger; they arose from the circumstance that Mr. Stephens desired to keep company with Sophia, while his wife was yet alive, and his strong opposition to witness' attention to her; Dr. Iremonger said if he had known that before, he would not have given the certificate of death; he said it looked to him a great deal like a poisoning case. Stephens desired to administer all the medicine to his wife himself, and I knew it was not for the love of his wife that he did, this fact looked very suspicious to him.

Stephen H. Vanderhoof testified that he kept a Drug Store at No. 355 Third-avenue; he was associated in business with Mr. Shipley, the firm being Shipley & Vanderhoof; he identified some labels attached to medicines dispensed at their store.

Dr. Jonas Cadmus testified that he attended the deceased a short time prior to her death; he gave her various medicines, but did not recollect what they were; he was sure that he prescribed no laudanum; he did not keep a drug store.

Michael Flynn, sworn, testified that he kept a drug store No. 420 Second-avenue; Mr. Stevens called at his drug store from two to four weeks previous to the death of his wife, and asked for medicine to kill rats.

Q.—What medicine did he buy? A.—He bought some arsenic.

Q.—Are you sure that he said that he wanted the arsenic for killing rats? A.—I am positive on that point.

Q.—Did he ever procure arsenic of you on any other occasion? A.—About a week or ten days before the death of his wife he purchased half an ounce of arsenic; he said that the other arsenic had not killed all the rats, and that he was getting this to make a finishing job of it; on both occasions he bought half an ounce of arsenic.

The examination was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

JUSTICE WELSH'S EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The examinations which was to have taken place, yesterday, before Justice WELSH, in the case of James Stevens, charged with poisoning his wife, was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Thursday. The adjournment took place by the order of the Judge, who declines to proceed with the case until the examination pending before Coroner Connery is concluded. The prisoner Stevens and the two Misses Bell were present, accompanied by their respective counsel.

THE STEVENS INQUEST.—We notice in the report of this singular case, before Coroner CONNERY said in the Courts in New-York, the leading witness, Miss SOPHIA BELL, gives her address as No. 107 South Seventh-street, in this city. It is worthy of remark that there is no such number as 107 in the street. The odd numbers are on the North side of the street, the last one being No. 95, the residence of our future Congressman, C. M. BRIGGS.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Coroner's Inquest.

THE HOMICIDE IN FIRST-AVENUE—VERDICT AGAINST ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Several witnesses were yesterday examined in the case of MAURICE TROMEY, who was killed between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, at the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue. The Coroner, though laboring under severe indisposition, has made a searching examination in this case, and caused every witness to enter into recognizances for his appearance at the proper Court. The testimony of those on the stand yesterday corroborated the evidence of the preceding witnesses, tracing the fatal blow to JOHN KEHOE, one of the prisoners, and exonerating JOHN HAYS, the other prisoner. At the conclusion of the testimony, the case was given to the Jury, who, after a very brief deliberation, rendered a verdict, as follows:

"That the said MAURICE TROMEY came to his death by a fall, at the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue, on Sunday morning, September 26, 1858, at the hands of JOHN KEHOE, deceased being under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence. We believe said KEHOE had no intention to kill."

The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—OWEN W. DAVIS, of Engine Co. No. 15, died yesterday morning, at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by the engine of the Company to which he belonged, on the occasion of the Firemen's parade on the evening of Sept. 1, in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. The accident occurred in Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, and unmarried, and resided at No. 255 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Fires.

GAS EXPLOSION IN PINE-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. SIMEON DRAPER.—About 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was an alarm of fire from the Seventh District, caused by an explosion of gas in the vault underneath the office of Ex-Governor SIMEON DRAPER, corner of Pine and William streets. Mr. DRAPER discovered a strong smell of gas on his premises, and lighting a candle proceeded to the basement to discover the leak. While he was passing through the area in front of the coal vault, the escaped gas suddenly ignited producing an explosion. Several who were in Mr. DRAPER's office, hearing the explosion, were greatly alarmed for his safety, and immediately rushed into the basement. Mr. DRAPER fortunately received no serious personal injury. His hands were burned slightly, and the tips of his hair and whiskers were scorched. Mr. DRAPER's hat—a white hat that he has worn through several political campaigns—was singed all over, and turned from the hue of the driven snow into an antique-looking brown. The place of the leak has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed to be somewhere under the street. The vault being built entirely of stone and brick the flames did not communicate to the building.

While Engine Company No. 30 was passing through Broadway, called out by the above alarm, one of the members accidentally slipped and fell to the pavement. The wheels of the engine passed over him, injuring him so severely that it is feared he will not recover. He was taken to the City Hospital.

CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION.—At 3 A. M., yesterday, as Mrs. ELIZA TAYLOR, who keeps a porter-house at No. 225 Ninth-avenue, was going up stairs with a camphene lamp in her hand, the lamp exploded scattering the fluid over her person and setting fire to her clothes. She ran screaming into the street, when Officers FISHER and MCTAGGART, of the Sixteenth Ward, saw her, and immediately threw their overcoats around her, thus extinguishing the fire and saving her life. The stairway in the house also caught on fire but a few pails water extinguished the flames.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 239, 1011, 1013, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035. 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1049, 1051, 1053. *Part II*—Nos. 4812, 870, 522, 812, 834, 838, 840, 3404, 566, 714, 446, 886, 892, 894, 896, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 23, 75, 37, 38, 39, 31, 40, 198, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 35.

The United States District Court, Judge BETTS, will be in session to-day, at the rooms in College-place and Murray-street.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Sept. 27, Before Judge Brady.

The case of *Peter Ten Eyck and wife* vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty and the Harlem Railroad Company*, was resumed, but before much progress had been made it was adjourned over to Tuesday morning.

The General Term of this Court—present, Judges DALY, BRADY and HILTON—was commenced this morning. The argument calendar was called, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Continued pain or uneasiness in any organ is generally cured by one or more doses of BRANDRETH'S Pills.

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., says: "I have cured the most deplorable costiveness of the bowels with BRANDRETH'S Pills, when every other remedy had failed, and the patient was given up to die. Skin diseases of an inveterate and painful character, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, tetter and Summer-heat, I have seen eradicated by their use. I have cured the rheumatic, the epileptic, the paralytic and the consumptive with these excellent pills alone.

In jaundice and all affections of the liver, dyspepsia, dysentery and diarrhœa, pleurisy, sudden pains and inflammations, female obstructions, scorbutic and scrofulous, even gouty and neuralgic affections, have given way to the use of this medicine, and now, after twenty years' experience, my estimation of BRANDRETH'S Pills continues to increase."

OBSTRUCTION.

A young lady, beautiful and healthy, took cold, which caused a serious obstruction for two years; her health was broken down and her beauty departed. At length BRANDRETH'S Pills were tried; eleven doses, of from two to four, were taken in fifteen days preceding the usual period. Regularity was restored, and her health and good looks recovered.

WORMS.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are the best vermifuge; they are infallible. A little child, six years old, for some weeks was drooping; its mother gave it one of BRANDRETH'S Sugar-coated Pills; the next day there came away a worm sixteen inches long, and as large as a child's finger. The next day the child was well.

PLEURISY.

A gentleman, away from home, was taken with pleurisy; the inflammation was terrible; every breath made him writhe with agony. Eight BRANDRETH'S Pills were swallowed, and warm oil applied locally; the pills operated, and the pain was relieved; plenty of gruel was taken, and six more pills, and the second day the patient was cured.

These statements should have weight, and prevent the use of poisonous drugs, and stop the sad practice of bleeding. B. BRANDRETH.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are sold at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth's Building, at 25 cents per box; and the same sugar-coated, warranted to keep as well as the plain.

[Advertisement.]

A "SENSATION HATTER"—KNOX is the "Sensation" of New-York; he creates one periodically. It comes with the seasons, for each is marked by the introduction of a new style of Hat, which is viewed with wonder and unqualified admiration. His establishment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is just now making a particular sensation by the Fall style recently brought out, and which in every respect excels anything he has heretofore accomplished.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists dealing to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BISINGERS.
No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 27.

$10,000 Va. 6s		s30 92¾	100	Reading R. R.			47⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, 1876		96	600	do		s15	47⅜
$2,000 Erie C. R. 1862		91	900	do			47⅜
5,000 H. R. R. R. 2d M.		90¾	1850	do			47⅜
$2,000 H. R. R. R. 3d M.		83	70	400	do	s60	47⅜
$2,000 M. S. S. F. b's			70	150	do	s10	47⅜
$2,000 Ill. C. R. R. b's		91¾	560	do			47⅜
$5,000 do		½	100	do		s10	47⅜
5,000 do		s60	91⅝	100	Mich. Central R. R.		50⅝
34,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. B		26	60	do		b30	50⅝
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B		60	50	do		b60	50⅝
11 Bank of America		111	10	do			50⅝
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co		98	150	do		s60	50
50 Penn. Coal Co		b60	74½	100	do	s60	49⅛
10 Fac. M. Steam. Co.		102½	50	do			50
100 do			102½	575	Panama Railroad		119
200 do			103	271	Ill. Central R. R.		79⅛
10 do			103½	575	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.		23½
175 do			103¾	100	do	b30	23⅝
165 do			104	84	M. S. & N. In. G. Sk		47⅛
50 do		s15, 104		50	do		43⅞
50 do		s10, 104		50	do	b60	44⅛
260 Brunswick City Ld. Co.			13½	150	do	b60	44
100 N. Jersey Zinc			6	100	do	s3	44
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R			78½	34	Clev. & Pitts. R. R		79½
450 do		s10	78½	60	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR		90
50 do		b30	78⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. RR	b30	82⅝
50 do		b60	78⅝	50	do	s10	82½
100 do		s30	78½	50	do	s15	82
50 do		b60	78⅝	250	do		82⅛
50 do		s60	77½	50	Clev. & Tol. RR	s60	32
20 Erie Railroad			17⅛	100	do		32⅛
100 do			17⅛	100	do	b10	32⅛
200 do		s3	17⅛	100	do	s10	32⅛
400 Harlem Railroad			10½	30	do		32⅜
70 La C. & Mil. R			8	350	Chi. & R. I. R		65
50 do			43½	200	do	b60	64⅜
50 do			43⅝	850	do		64⅜
165 do			43⅜	50	do	s10	64⅜
25 do			43⅝	40	Mil. & Miss. R		16

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mis. St. 6s		s60	84⅜	50	Erie Railroad		17⅜
1,000 Ohio St 6s, '71			101½	100	Harlem R'd	b7	10½
$5,000 Har. R'd 1st mtg.			85	200	Reading R. R		47⅛
1,000 M. S. 2d mtg. Bs.			60	100	do	b30	47⅜
55 Am. Ex. Bank			109½	100	do	s30	47⅜
300 New-Jersey Zinc			6	159	Ill. Cen. R'd		80
75 Pacific Mail St. Co.			104	50	Mi. S. & N. I. R.	b60	23⅛
100 do			s10	104⅛	100	do	23⅛
25 do		b30	104⅛	75	do	b30	23⅛
25 do			104½	50	M. S. & N. I. g. s.	s10	44⅞
200 Clev. & Tol. RR			32⅜	10	do		44
200 do		b60	32⅝	10	do		44⅛
1050 N. Y. Cent. R		s10	78⅜	850	Panama Railroad		119
150 do		b10	78⅜	100	do		118⅞
50 do		s10	78	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd	b60	65⅛
400 do		s10	79	150	do		65⅛
400 do		b30	79	260	do		65⅛
50 do		b30	79⅛	100	LaC. & Mil. R'd		5
300 do			79	167	do		5⅛
100 do			78⅝	225	do		5⅛
100 do		b30	78¾				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$18,000 City of Mem. 6s	70	20 Market Bank	104¾
20,000 L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	3¼	20 Artisans' Bank	81⅜
42,000 Cl. R. R. 7s	30	50 Mechan. Bk. Asso.	101
1,000 Louisville City 6s	65	20 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	125
3,000 Florida R. C. 7s	60	10 Niag. Fire Ins. Co.	147½
3,000 Mil. & H. R. R. 8s	10	45 Nation. Fire Ins. Co.	159½
5,000 Io. Co., Wis., 8s	50	20 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	95
5,000 C. & To. R. R. 7s	50	20 City Fire Ins. Co.	166
13,000 Ch., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s	19	10 Humboldt F. Ins. Co.	102
1,200 G. W. M. I. Bp. '58	46½	20 Broadway F. Ins. Co.	121½
1,000 Mem. City 6s	70	10 Harmony F. Ins. Co.	80
5,000 D. & M. 7 per cts.	65	10 M. Mu. Ma. Ins. Co.	84½
2,000 Ch., St. P. & F. du Lac 8s	18	10 American Ex. Bk	110
1,000 C. M. 7 per ct. bs.	45	20 Continental Bank	97⅜
100 Cayuga & Sus. R. R.	30	10 Commonwealth Bk.	96
100 Am. Cent Co. p. s.	67½	10 Metropolitan Bank.	109½
50 Union Ferry Co	95½	15 U. S. Fire Co.	135
50 Union Ferry Co	96½	5 Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	94
40 Chatham Bank.	70¾	10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	100
40 St. Nicholas Bank.	93½	15 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	101½
10 Bank of Commerce.	100¾		

MONDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept 25, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Sept. 18:

Decrease in Loans	$530,114
Decrease in Specie	182,737
Increase in Circulation	50,578
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,047,808

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House—the average of which must be taken from the *Gross*, in order to come at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits—and including, also, the Sub-Treasury balance of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 26, 1857.	Sept. 25, 1858.	Sept. 18, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$67,325,182	$67,691,182
Loans	107,791,433	124,118,904	124,649,018
Specie	13,327,995	28,625,331	28,808,068
Circulation	7,938,308	7,864,373	7,813,695
Gross Deposits	73,315,611	102,429,344	104,733,688
Exchanged	16,396,748	16,347,446	17,603,982
Undrawn	56,918,863	86,081,898	87,129,706
In Sub-Treasury	9,777,805	11,838,094	12,642,236

The North River Bank resumes active operations to-day, with a capital reduced by a strict valuation of the present assets of the Bank to $316,000, in place of $650,000.

The Bank movement continues to reflect the general ease of the market for money. The discounts go down, without any effort on the part of the Banks to reduce the line. Their position is one of unusual strength, notwithstanding the gradual withdrawal of interior bank balances, in preparation for the movement of produce from the South. The Specie reserve holds quite steady, and counting the stock of bullion in the Sub Treasury, which is being gradually transferred to Bank, the amount held in our City is $40,463,425, with another California remittance about due. The Foreign Exchanges opened to-day, for the *Persia's* mail, without much activity. The rates on London are 109¾ for approved mercantile bills, and 109¼@110 for bank and bankers'. The export demand for gold promises, at present, less than one-half the exported receits from California. On Paris, the rates are 5f. 12½c.@5f. 13¾c. to the dollar. The Money Market is quiet. We hear of little done among either the Stock or Discount Brokers. The former have their wants supplied at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; the money returnable on demand or a few days' notice.

Stocks are much better to-day. There is an active speculation in New-York Central shares at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on the closing of Saturday, and of 1½ ℔ cent. on the lowest sales of that day. About 1,200 shares were taken this afternoon at 79 ℔ cent., and 1,350 shares at 78¾, seller 10 days. The stock already sensibly feels the removal of the late disagreement with the Erie line, the buyers moving with more confidence for a substantial and lasting rise in the market value. The speculation extended, in some measure, to Reading and the Western Roads, the former selling at 47⅜ ℔ cent.; Rock Island at 65; La Crosse, 54 (a jump of $2 50 the share in a few days:) Michigan Southern, 23½; and Illinois Central 80 ℔ cent. The rise in Panama shares continues, and 119 ℔ cent. was had for about 1,500 shares, establishing an advance of 6 ℔ cent. since Thursday last. The *City of Washington* steamer this afternoon brings advice that Sir BULWER LYTTON, the British Colonia. Secretary, has perfected and published his plan for a semi-monthly mail line to Australia and New-Zealand *via* Panama, and this will no doubt give the Stock additional strength in England, where most of the Boads of the Company are already held. The demand for Pacific Mail continues, and at one time this afternoon 105 ℔ cent. was paid, the price closing 104¾@104½, as against 101½@101¾ on Saturday afternoon. State Stocks were steady, without much business at the Board. We hear of some considerable parcels of Tennessee, at about 90 ℔ cent, $100,000 to go to England. A lot of United States 5s, (new,) $150,000, is drawn against by this week's packet, for the same destination. With reference to the memorandum of the Stock and Debt of the New-York Central, published this morning, we here reproduce the figures, (correcting a typographical error,) together with a sketch of the progress of improvement in the equipment, station-property, and road-way, for the past three years, *paid for from the surplus income of the line*, over and above $5,760,000 cash dividends, paid within the same period.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND DEBT OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Six per cents	$8,894,500	$8,892,600	$8,892,600
Debt redeemed	312,900	470,000	632,000
Outstanding	$8,581,600	$8,422,600	$8,260,600
Convertible 7s	2,931,800	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debt of Old Cos.	1,269,258	1,052,902	880,753
New substituted		331,000	399,000
Miscellaneous B'ds.	1,366,524	1,487,335	1,435,157
Total outstanding	$14,149,182	$14,293,897	$13,975,550
Capital	24,154,660	24,136,600	24,136,600
Together	$38,304,042	$38,430,497	$38,112,110

VALUE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL PROPERTY.

Oct. 1, 1855—Actual outlay on road, equipment, stations and real estate	$28,523,013
Premiums on consolidation, outstanding in 6 ℔ cent. certificates, as above	8,581,600
Cost to date, of road, equipments, &c	$37,105,513
Bills, cash and other stocks on hand, (net)	1,786,686
Total value of property	$38,892,199
Outstanding stock and debt, at date	38,304,042
Leaving, as paid from surplus income	$588,157
Oct. 1, 1856—Outlay as above	$28,623,913
Added to equip't, stations, &c.	1,262,860
Premium certificates outstanding	8,422,600
	38,706,372
Cost to date	$38,208,972
Bills, Cash, and other stocks on hand, (net)	1,522,561
Total value of property	$39,731,533
Outstanding stock and debt, at date	38,430,497
Leaving as paid from surplus income	$1,301,036
Oct. 1, 1857—Outlay as above	$29,786,372
Added to equip't, stations, &c.	729,443
	$30,515,815
Premium certificates outstanding	8,260,600
Cost to date	$38,776,415
Bills, Cash, and other stocks on hand, (net)	1,162,267
Total value of property	$39,938,682
Outstanding stock and debt, at date	38,112,110
Leaving as paid from surplus income	$1,826,572

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Sept. 15, brings a further advance in the English funds to 97⅞ ℔ cent for Money, and 97½ ℔ cent. for the account. The French Funds are up to 73.20 for the 3 ℔ cent. *Rente*. In American Stocks a further rise is noted in Illinois Central Shares to 80@81 ℔ cent., and a rise of 2@3 ℔ cent. in New-York Central, which brought 75 ℔ cent. ex dividend, sterling money equal to 82 with the exchange added. In Liverpool, the sales of Cotton for three days were 42,000 bales, at a further advance of ⅛d. Another rise is noted in Goods and Yarns at Manchester. In Grain and Flour the changes are not important since the *Niagara's* mail. The London *Times*, of Sept. 14, says of the movements of Bullion:

"The prospect is that in the course of a fortnight or three weeks the Bank bullion will again have attained the point reached in March, and which was the highest, not only of the present year, but of the preceding five years. The difference between the return on the 24th of March last and that published on Saturday was only £694,350. About £215,000 has subsequently been taken to the Bank, and there is a certainty of further supplies which will be considerably in excess of any probable demand from the Continent. About £100,000 is expected immediately from St. Petersburg, to be followed by another sum of like amount in about a week. From Australia about £480,000 will be due within the next ten days, while from the United States the remittances are henceforth likely to be regular—at all events until the cotton begins to come forward in November, or perhaps later, as the shipments of wheat and flour will be small. The Mexican arrivals will depend chiefly on the chance of any one of the conflicting parties gaining sufficient strength to enable the communications to be kept open, and as the receipts this year have already fallen short of those of last year by nearly £2,600,000, mainly, as is believed, from the difficulty of transmission from the interior to the sea ports, there can be little doubt that very heavy totals will be sent forward on the first possible opportunity. The demand for India and China being at an end, there is nothing to set on the other side but the influence of the Turkish loan, and this, even supposing the whole £5,000,000 to be taken, is not expected to make itself felt to any very important extent. The utmost it is likely to do is to moderate the inflation which would otherwise threaten to come on with great rapidity.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	81	to 83	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	82	to 84	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77	to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	21	to 19 dis.	20½ dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ c., 1860	85	to 90	
Do., do., 1869	86	to 88	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	90	to 92	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62	to 64	
Do., $100 shares	20	to 25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	82	to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	93	to 95	
Do., $100 shares	74	to 76	75
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	06	to 08	
Do., $100 shares	17	to 19	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	89	to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	91	to 93	92

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY report three new counterfeits, as follows:

Twos on the Market Bank, Boston, Mass. Vignette represents a sailor and a mechanic seated, both leaning against a shield; two females on the right end, one holding a flag; two little girls, each carrying a sheaf of grain, on the left end; unlike the genuine. Fifties on the Dover Plains Bank, N. Y., raised from Ones. This Bank issues no Fifties. Threes on the Merchants' Bank, Newport, R. I. Vignette, Vulcan seated by his anvil; portrait of Gen. HARRISON on the left end; unlike the genuine.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 25.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't Loans & Dis.	Ave am't of Specie	Ave am't of Circul'n	Ave am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$937

CALIFORNIA.

ADVICES A FORTNIGHT LATER.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.

A Million and a Half in Gold.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

A VICTORY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

DETAILS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Intelligence from Oregon and Washington.

LATER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INTERESTING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., commanding, which left Aspinwall on the 20th inst. with the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco, per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, which reached Panama evening of the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday in the afternoon.

The *John L. Stephens* reports the harbor of Manzanilla blockaded by schooner *Gen. Tanes*; also as having left ships *Sunshine* and *Star of Hope* in the harbor of Acapulco.

The *Moses Taylor* brings 330 passengers, $1,570,924 in specie, and the usual Pacific and Central American mails.

U. S. steamer *Saranac* was at Panama; all well.

U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, arrived off Aspinwall morning of the 20th, and would sail same day for Greytown. All well.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF THE MOSES TAYLOR:

Am. Exchange Bk.	$149,000	L.S. Lawrence & Co.	14,000
Butcher & Bro.	5,500	Leader & Adams	17,000
J. H. Browning	11,000	J. H. Newton & Co.	24,202
J. H. Coghill	13,929	P. Naylor	10,000
C. H. Crosby	10,931	R. Patrick & Co.	96,000
W. T. Coleman	44,100	James Patrick & Co	65,000
Clark & Wilbur	12,000	J. Phelan, Jr	6,200
C. H. Cummings	1,000	G. Parker & Son	5,493
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	30,000	Ross, Falconer & Co	21,341
Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	70,141	H. L. Rich & Co.	2,316
Z. Ernstein & Bro.	14,000	H. Seligman & Co.	36,000
Freeman & Co	82,000	Strauss, Hartm'n & Co	5,000
A. A. Frazer	3,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	120,156
W. Hayes & Co.	25,000	Taafe, McCahill & Co	100,900
A. Hardy & Co.	1,641	Turner Bros.	1,600
Howland & Aspinwall	16,843	Treadwell & Co.	25,000
T. J. Hand	2,000	T. Watson & Co.	3,000
C. C. Hastings	5,000	J. B. Weir	10,224
Janson, Bond & Co.	27,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	318,500
E. C. Knight & Co.	4,685	Order	35,150
E. Kelly & Co.	76,000		
Total			$1,524,851

FROM ASPINWALL.

G. G. Hobson	$28,400	Williams & Potter	600
Panama Railroad Co	10,000	Frederic Dawson	504
Gregorio Dominquez	2,016	Gregorio Dominquez	500
Leaycraft & Co.	1,500	Jose Avezzana	448
H. Classon & Son	1,290	Patrullo & Co.	50
Lansburgh & Bros.	765		
Total			$1,570,924

Our thanks are due to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., to Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., of the California Express lines, as well as to the Purser of the *Moses Taylor*, for important favors.

The leading topic of interest in California during the fortnight has been the election. It took place on 1st inst., resulting in the success of the Administration Democratic State ticket, by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. JOSEPH G. BALDWIN has been elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; A. R. MELONEY, Comptroller; and the next Legislature will be Administration Democrats by a very large majority. In San Francisco the whole of the People's ticket, for local officers, has been elected, with a Republican delegation to the State Legislature. The following is a list of the successful candidates in the city.

Judge of the Fourth District Court, Caleb Burbank: Judge of Twelfth District, S. H. Brodie; President Board of Supervisors, E. W. Burr; District-Attorney, H. S. Brown; Auditor, Etting Mickle; Assessor, C. R. Bond; Police Judge, H. P. Coon; Chief of Police, M. J. Burke; Superintendent of Streets, G. H. Hossefross; Tax Collector, Jonathan Hunt; Public Administrator, L. P. Sage. All these were on the independent "People's Ticket." A majority of the Board of Supervisors on the same ticket was also elected.

The following is an incomplete summary of the vote in the State:

	Baldwin.	*Curry.*
Contra Costa	277	229
Alameda	795	675
Salano	96	260
Santa Clara	734	413
Siskiyou	434	331
Tehama	236	57
Butte	142	229
Placer	507	391
Marin	487	87
Yuba	689	664
Monterey	218	172
Santa Cruz	170	203
El Dorado	507	441
Nevada	612	252
Sonoma	268	387
Sacramento	2,335	2,662
San Joaquin	1,167	830
Trinity	242	336
Sutter	239	56
Totals	10,139	8,955
Majorities for BALDWIN in preceding Counties		1,184

REPORTED MAJORITIES FOR BALDWIN.

Toulumne	1,000
Calaveras	928
Sierra	800
Shasta	529
Total majority for BALDWIN so far	4,441

The Douglas wing of the Democracy nominated candidates for representatives to Congress, (the Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN and A. L. DUDLEY,) against whom no opposition candidates were run by the Administration wing, the Legislature having at its last session passed a bill postponing the election of members of Congress until next year. The point raised by the Douglas Democrats is that the Constitution provides that "members of Congress shall be elected every two years;" and as the last Congressional election took place two years ago, the Legislature had no power to postpone the election.

The annual fair of the California Agricultural Society was held this year at Marysville, beginning on the 23d August, and lasting for a week. The location not being favorable, and other causes, prevented this fair from being as well attended or as satisfactory as some of those which have preceded it.

The first stage of the Southern Overland Mail Company left this city on the 25th August with fourteen passengers. It was not expected that these passengers would go through further than Visalia; but the Company promise soon to run regularly from San Francisco to Memphis, Tenn.

The Overland Mail *via* Salt Lake arrived at Placerville on the 21st August. The reported massacre of the return mail train turns out to be false. The Indians all along the line are very friendly. Everything was quiet at Salt Lake City.

A duel was fought on Angel Island, opposite San Francisco, on the 21st August, between GEORGE PEN JOHNSTON and W. I. FERGUSON. The former is an Administration editor, and the latter State Senator for Sacramento and a Douglas politician. After repeated fires, with pistols, at six paces, FERGUSON was shot in the thigh, breaking the bone. The other party was scratched on the wrist by a stray bullet. JOHNSTON was formerly a member of the State Legislature, and is the author of a statute against duelling. The broil between him and FERGUSON was caused by mixing too much whisky with politics.

The Government of the United States has commenced a suit in the United States District Court, here, for the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines. These mines are valued at many millions of dollars. It is charged that the title under which the present possessors hold it is a forged one.

The City of San Francisco has relinquished all its right, title and interest in 400 feet square of land at Point Lobos, to the United States, as a site for a light-house.

About 2,000 persons had returned from Fraser River since the 1st of September.

The shipwrecked Japanese returned to San Francisco, on the ship *Carribbean*, from Vancouver's Island.

An alarming and extraordinary state of things exists at San Diego, in Southern California. The *Herald* of that place, of date 14th August, remarks:

"Owing to the unprotected situation of this frontier, much fear has been entertained during the past week that the tables are about to be turned on us, and that the numerous fugitives from justice now on the frontier of Lower California will make an attack upon this place during the week of the feast of San Luis Rey. It is a well known fact that a large number of desperadoes, fugitives from justice, from nearly every county in the State, are now congregated within the borders of Lower California, and that they depend for all necessaries upon this place, procuring them through the means of secret agents, who are not known to be amenable to our laws, for any crime committed on this side of the line."

The same journal of Aug. 21 says:

"In our last issue we noticed a rumor then current, that an attack upon this place was threatened by the desperate gang of outlaws and fugitives from justice, who infest the frontier of Lower California. Since that time information has been received from various sources, rendering it certain that this rumor was not unfounded, but that actual preparations have been made to sack the town, and sacrifice the life of every citizen who offered the least resistance, or attempted to prevent their nefarious schemes. On Tuesday last, Aug. 17, we received intelligence which removed every doubt as to the intentions of these desperadoes.

Immediately a public meeting was called and our citizens repaired to the armory of the San Diego Guards, and Captain PENDLETON was called to the chair. Judge D. B. KURTZ, after stating the object of the meeting, informed the citizens that during the day he had received information to the effect that some thirty persons, refugees from justice from different counties of this State, were banded together in the mountains immediately south of the line, for the avowed object of sacking this place. The means through which this information was received left no doubt of its truth. After several suggestions as to the best mode of defence, it was resolved to place a guard of twelve persons around the town each night. A roll was then opened for volunteers, when every person present offered his services as a guard whenever required. After the adjournment of the meeting, a guard was immediately placed in the outskirts of the town, and each night since have twelve of our citizens been detailed for guard.

With many the most intense excitement exists, and some, could they carry their effects with them, would desert the town before another night. How long this state of things is to continue, God only knows. The large guard we are forced to keep up requires every citizen to be on duty every third or fourth night. Had we the force, we would cross the imaginary line, and forever free this and every other community from the pestilential presence of these assassins and cut-throats. As it is, we are unable to do more than stand on the defensive. In our emergency we have been deeply indebted to Lieut. CHARLES C. CHURCHILL, A. A. Q. M., who not only supplied us with ball cartridges, but also shouldered his musket and stood guard the first night.

San Francisco Markets.

From Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday Evening, Sept. 3.

The first half of the fortnight closing was marked by a good deal of animation in business; the manifestation of a very excellent demand from the interior induced the jobbers to come forward quite generally and supply themselves liberally with staples for the Fall trade, and the great abundance and cheapness of money induced outside operations upon speculation in a number of leading articles. The condition of affairs, conjoined with light importations, communicated to the market a very decided feeling of buoyancy and confidence, which has in no wise been impaired during the latter half of the fortnight, although the demand from the country has sensibly fallen off. Very light purchases have been made for the Victoria market in the last two weeks; while, on the contrary, quite a considerable quantity of goods have been returned here as unsalable, except at a great sacrifice.

Since last mail we have to note a further advance in Coffee; and Candles are firmer. Boots and Shoes remain without noticeable change. Coal sold at a decline early in the fortnight, and ruled exceedingly heavy until immediately at the close, when large transactions took place, causing an immediate advance of an important character, and putting quite a different complexion upon the market. The Dry Goods trade has been dull, and no sales of staples worth noting have taken place. Dried Apples have advanced, and close firm. Raisins are dull, and have declined. Fish are firm, and Mackerel scarce and inquired for, to arrive. Gunny Bags have improved. Hops of prime quality continue scarce, and realize a high figure. Flour and Corn Meal have been in pretty steady request for consumption without noticeable variation in prices. Wheat is higher, and for the past week has been in demand. Barley and Oats with fair sales, have yet drooped, and close lower. Nails are held more firmly. Oils are without change of moment. Meat Provisions have in the main been sustained, and all the invoices arriving here have gone into second hands. The demand for Butter has been excellent, enabling importers to make rather better terms, but the improvement scarcely amounts to a quotable advance. In Lard the transactions have been of the most important character, comprising all the current importations and a very considerable part of the shipments advised as on the way. An average advance of nearly 2c. ₱ lb. has resulted from these operations. Both Foreign and Carolina Rice have been largely dealt in since our last, at higher figures; in the latter description the improvement is over 40 ₱ cent. Sugar of all grades has been a favorite article through the fortnight, both with jobbers and speculators. The transactions have been heaviest with respect to Refined and China, and in those descriptions also has the enhancement of values been most marked. In Spirits Turpentine we have to announce the commencement of the regular annual speculative movement, the effect of which has been thus far to advance the price to 90c. ₱ gallon. There has been a large business done in all kinds of liquors; American descriptions have materially improved, and the feeling with regard to fine French Brandies is decidedly better. Considerable sales of Teas, principally by auction, have taken place. In Canton Greens a further improvement was realized; Blacks, however, and fine Country Greens are no better. French Wines, after a long period of inaction, have been moved pretty largely, especially bottled Claret, of which the stock here has been concentrated in second hands.

Money continues abundant at previously quoted rates; the occasion for the use of means that will be required in some recent speculative operations in merchandise, not having as yet matured. The receipts of dust from the upper country have been about as customary for the season of the year, the present period being about as slack as any during the twelvemonth. We shall look for more activity in this respect during the coming two months, as by that time such parties as are engaged in fluming operations will have accomplished their labors. The accounts from this description of mining are quite encouraging, and it is anticipated that the yield will result very favorably.

The last accounts from Fraser River speak of extreme warm weather and occasional rains, causing a slight rise in the river. The Indians are becoming troublesome and some unimportant collisions have taken place. The whites seem disposed to adopt pacific measures and are making efforts to insure tranquility, but from the treacherous nature of their foes we fear a resort to arms will be found necessary. Mining had been somewhat interrupted by these causes, but the general tenor of the accounts is satisfactory.

Operations at the United States Branch Mint have been upon a limited scale during August, as evinced by the following returns:

Deposits, ozs.	64,062 44	Value	$1,170,260 74
Coinage, Gold			$1,330,000
Coinage Silver			71,000
Total			$1,401,000

Official notice has been given that the Mint will be closed on Sept. 30, for settlement.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

To Aug. 31, 1858	$31,472,132
To same period, 1857	31,744,403
Excess in favor of last year	$272,271

Shippers of Treasure are about resisting the payment of the State Tax upon exported bullion. An indictment has been found in one of the State Courts against the Captain of the ship *Rattler* for an infringement of the law, and an adjudication of this case will serve to establish the fact as to whether such an impost can be laid or not. Eminent counsel have been engaged by the contestants and a full investigation of the merits of the case will doubtless be had. The amount of duty paid under protest to the Treasurer of this County up to the end of last month was $4,612 58, and payments hereafter will, in all probability, be made in that form.

The recent award made by the Board of Examiners upon the outstanding indebtedness of the city and county of San Francisco was not called into question at the election held on the 1st inst., as no demand was made upon the President of the Board of Supervisors for its submission to the people. The award having by tacit consent received the necessary sanction, the Commissioners created by the Legislature have proceeded to call in the approved scrip, for which the new six per cent. bonds are to be substituted. The new issue will amount to $1,169,357 14, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1858.

The Treasurer of this county reports $90,113 85 on hand Aug. 31, including $50,000 belonging to the Sinking Fund bonds of 1857.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

A Fight with the Indians—Prospects of the Campaign—Movements of Col. Steptoe—A Suicide—The Oregon Senators.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 21st August. On the 15th of that month, Lieut. J. K. ALLEN, with a party of 15 men, made a night attack upon a body of Indians stationed on the Upper Yakima River. He captured 21 men, 15 women and children, 70 horses and beef cattle, and a considerable of other property. Lieut. ALLEN was, however, mortally wounded, and died next day. He was acting under the command of Major GARNETT, who is operating against the Indians in the Yakima country. Further than this, there has been no positive demonstration against the Oregon Indians, though preparations are being rapidly made for an active campaign in that part of the world by the Government troops.

JAMES GARDINER, an old and respected resident of Washington Territory, committed suicide at Olympia, on the night of July 22, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was a native of Scotland, of about 50 years of age.

Reports from the Dalles say that Col. STEPTOE had captured and hung several hostile Indians; that Col. WRIGHT'S command of United States troops were pushing forward into the Indian country; that Indians complain of "Bostons" taking horses from them which they had stolen from the whites; that several tribes had united, determined to fight the troops, and had already sent off their women and children into the mountains; that large numbers of miners were constantly leaving the Dalles for the northern gold mines; that, so far as known, Capt. ROBERTSON'S and MCLAUGHLIN'S party were getting along finely and without molestation, and ere this are probably mining in the Yakima country; that trade and business of all kinds was brisk, and everything betokened prosperity in that region.

According to the Portland *Times* it is the purpose of the Hon. DELAZON SMITH, Senator elect, to be promptly on the ground at Washington, at the commencement of the session in December. He will leave Oregon on the steamer leaving this port about the 5th or 20th of September next. Mr. GROVER, Representative elect, will also leave, we presume, about the same time. They entertain no doubt of our immediate admission at the hands of Congress.

The Oregon *Times* says:

"We may confidently expect that news of an exciting character will reach us from both columns of the United States troops now in the field, firmly determined to rid the country of this long-pending state of semi-warfare which has cursed the northern country. It is time that the Indians should feel that it is not always with them to dictate when war and peace shall prevail over the country east of the Cascades, and that we must have either the one or the other in fact as well as in form. The United States officers having the matter in charge will, we are assured, spare no effort to bring about a different state of affairs with our Indians than that which has heretofore existed, to the suppression of white settlement and the serious detriment of the public good."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An Indian War Threatened—Military Measures—Mining News—Unsatisfactory Reports—Gold on Vancouver Island.

Our dates from Victoria, Vancouver Island, are to Aug. 27; and from Fort Hope, Fraser's River, to Aug. 23. The principal item of news is the threatened breaking out of a serious war between the Indians and the miners. Ever since the white men have invaded the Fraser River country, they have been made to submit to various annoyances and outrages from the savages. These have become more and more frequent and unbearable, and lately not a few white men, who have been caught at a distance from the large camps, alone or in small parties, have been murdered. To protect themselves, the whites at Fort Yale enrolled into two or three companies, and started out into the Indian country to fight, or awe the savages into making a peace. A few days after they had left Fort Yale, (Aug. 18,) a report reached that place that one of the companies had been surprised, at night, by a large body of Indians, and all but one or two had been inhumanly butchered.

This news created immense excitement among the miners all along the banks of the river, and in Victoria, when the account of the massacre reached there. The miners held meetings, memorialized the Governor for arms, organized companies, and prepared themselves for a war of extermination. Many were disposed to censure the Hudson's Bay Company, and the most serious difficulties were apprehended all round. While matters were in this posture, news came in that the account of the wholesale massacre of the white company was untrue.

The companies that had started out had found the Indians peaceably disposed, and had succeeded in effecting a treaty with them. While one of the companies subsequently camped out for the night with their new Indian friends, a war-party of savages, who had not heard of the treaty, returned, and seeing the whites around the camp-fire, discharged a volley at them, which killed the Captain, one GRAHAM, and his first Lieutenant, outright, and wounded several of the men. The friendly Indians at the camp succeeded in signalizing the attacking party to desist, when explanations were made, and sorrow expressed for the mistake. This was the foundation for the story of the massacre. Since the formation of the treaty, no outrages had been committed. But as the presence of the miners on the bars and banks of Fraser's River interfere with the salmon fisheries, which are the chief dependencies of the savages for food, it is certain that serious difficulties must hereafter be continual between them and the miners.

The mining news from Fraser's River is still unsatisfactory. The river, at latest accounts, was too high to allow of profitable working by the majority of the miners. Some "dry diggings" have been discovered near Fort Yale, but what is their richness or their extent is not yet known here. Considerable excitement had also prevailed at Victoria concerning some reported gold discoveries on Vancouver Island, northwest of Victoria, and distant from that place from five to twenty-five miles. As many as a thousand people had rushed there and "staked off claims," but the latest accounts represent the whole thing as a humbug. Gold was found in minute particles, but not in sufficient quantity to pay the diggers. Business was very dull at Victoria, and property there had greatly depreciated in value. A few of those who went up to Fraser's River, and a large number of those who proceeded no further than Victoria and Bellingham Bay, have returned to California.

En Route to Fraser's River.

EMIGRATION TO THE NEW GOLD REGION—THE ROUTE FROM SAN FRANCISCO—COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY AND INCIDENTS—FORT VANCOUVER—LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP NORTHERNER, COLUMBIA RIVER, O. T., Friday, August 27, 1858.

Thus far on the way to the "El Dorado" of New-Caledonia! Our voyage from San Francisco has been an exceedingly pleasant one in all respects. We left that port on the 22d inst., in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Northerner*, bound for Columbia River, Her British Majesty's Island of Vancouver, and the various ports on Puget's Sound. Our good ship—just from the dry-dock, where she had been completely overhauled at an expense of $60,000—was well stored with freight, and crowded with passengers, including, among the latter, four hundred recruits for the army in this section, now engaged in an effort to subdue sundry hostile Indian tribes. The weather was unusually fine for this northern coast, and nothing occurred of interest until the morning of the 25th, when we approached the mouth of the Columbia—that majestic river, of whose beauties trappers and explorers have told us so much, from the days of LEWIS & CLARK to the present time. It was quite early in the morning when we first descried the light-house perched upon Cape Disappointment, the point of precipitous high land which juts out into the sea on the North, protecting the entrance to the stream on that side. From this spot to Point Adams, the headland on the South, a sand-bar extends a distance of six or eight miles, as well as I could estimate. The surf breaks over this bar, even during a calm, and when a storm rages, there are few spots more full of danger to the unskillful or careless navigator. The bar is crossed, however, by two excellent channels, in one of which sufficient depth of water is always found for ships of any size. Forbidding as the entrance to the river looks, there is really no danger, if the pilot has a sure eye and ready helm. The very first view that we get of the Columbia is fine and impressive. The stream at its *débouche* cannot be less than six or seven miles wide. Its waters are clear and pure, reflecting upon their glassy surface the tall straight forms of giant pines, firs and hemlocks which stand in almost impenetrable forests upon its banks. No wonder that this extreme northwestern corner of Uncle Sam's dominion is settled chiefly by New-Englanders, for the lumberman of Maine found here the same character of scenes in which he was brought up only that with more magnificent timber he here encountered a much less vigorous climate, with short, pleasant winters and cool summers.

The Columbia, as the reader knows, constitutes the dividing line between the Territories of Oregon and Washington, the latter lying at the north of the stream. Astoria—founded by the great capitalist of New-York, and illustrated so beautifully by the pen of WASHINGTON IRVING—lies on the south bank of the river, perhaps eight miles distant from the Light-house. The pine-covered hills here come down quite close to the water, leaving only a narrow beach for the site of the settlement. Indeed, the shadows of the great pines fall upon the dwellings of the settlers, who must need level the forest, if they would extend their town another foot. Astoria is divided into two settlements, about a mile apart, and known as Upper and Lower Astoria. Of these, the first named contains the Custom-house and some twenty or thirty neat dwellings, while the lower settlement has about fifty. The place looks exceedingly dull at present, and unpromising. When the lumber-trade with California was large and enjoyed almost exclusively by the Columbia River settlements, Astoria assumed a position of considerable importance; but that day has passed, never to return. It was easy to see from the deck of our steamer the spot, marked by a pile of rocks, where ASTOR'S agents erected the first habitation reared by white men in this distant wilderness region. American enterprise has somewhat changed the scene, for now not only do the great ocean-steamers pass a hundred miles above Astoria, but no less than a dozen nimble little river-steamers busily ply the waters of the Columbia and its chief tributary, the Willamette; and every few miles' journeying up the stream carries us past a settlement, marked everywhere by good taste and abundant evidences of thrift and prosperity.

The scenery of the Columbia is grandly picturesque, even upon its lower hundred miles, although we are told that its beauties do not commence until we get above Fort Vancouver—the highest point to which our vessel ascends; the stream having a width at times of seven to nine miles, and again closing up so as to bring our steamer within biscuit toss of a perpendicular bank of rocks. The waters are clear and deep, with a somewhat rapid current, bearing upon their bosom many a picturesque island some of them several miles in length. There is nothing monotonous in the scenery, for the river passes through highlands nearly all the way, and the view is ever changing—mountain and forest—here a peak, and there a spur, broken, rugged, and always verdant, so that the eye never wearies, and the lover of nature enjoys a continual feast. Among the most prominent objects in the landscape are three great conical mountains known as St. Helens, Raynier and Mt. Hood, which are seen successively as we pass up the river, raising their snow-covered peaks many thousand feet above the level of the sea. Not the least interesting feature in the picture is the occasional cabin of an old frontiersman, who chafes under the restraints of civilization, and has planted himself away in a secluded corner of some island of the river, where he may seldom come in contact with his race, although the busy scenes of life are carried by his door upon the wings of steam.

Fort Vancouver, a military post, lies on the north bank of the river, 110 miles from its mouth. Here too is a thriving town of one hundred buildings or more, exclusive of the barracks, which lie just in the rear. We landed our recruits at this point, and proceeded to Portland, the chief town in Oregon. Portland, I need not say, is on the west bank of the Willamette, a stream varying from one-quarter to one-half a mile in width, emptying into the Columbia six miles below Vancouver. Our vessel, drawing twelve or thirteen feet, passed up to Portland—twelve miles distant from the Columbia—without difficulty, although it is the season of low water. This town never fails to fill the stranger with surprise and admiration. Its situation upon a broad bench gradually ascending from the river, and skirted on the rear by the forest-covered hills, is exceedingly picturesque. The buildings are all neat and substantial, many of them being of brick. Certainly I never was in a town of its size which did anything like the amount of business transacted at this entrepôt for the entire agricultural district of Oregon—a broad belt of superior prairie land lying south and east of the Willamette and its sources—or rather *drained* by them. Indeed, three-fourths of the three thousand inhabitants of Portland seem to be engaged in merchandising, all of them apparently doing well. The loafer or pauper genus does not thrive there, for everybody appeared to be busy. Here, as everywhere on the coast, labor is scarce and commands much higher wages than on the Atlantic coast. Portland has one religious and four secular presses, four churches, a fine academy, a flourishing public school, and several private schools. A more thrifty, healthy, happy-looking community can scarcely be found. The settlers of Oregon speak with rapture of its climate. They boast short, open Winters, cool Summers, and abundant rains at all seasons. Their fruits, of various kinds, are superior, especially the apples, pears and plums. In an orchard in town, on a spot covered in 1853 by the forest, now replaced by a little paradise, my attention was called to some pear trees containing two crops of fruit, the first crop just beginning to ripen, and the second just fairly formed from the blossom. Both crops will have abundant time to mature before the season closes. Thrifty apple trees in this country will also bear two crops in one year. Indeed I saw such trees in the orchard of General ADAIR, Collector of Customs at Astoria. It must be confessed, however, that California is rather a better fruit country, for peaches require great care in these high latitudes, and the melons are late and inferior. The city of Portland is progressing rapidly, with an evidently healthy growth. Indeed several of its streets are already built upon, without awaiting the clearing of the roadways, some of which are traversed by a horse trail only. When the Indian difficulties beyond the Cascade Mountains are settled, so that the gold mines of that region can be safely explored and worked, there can be no doubt that Portland will speedily become a large city. Already it is claimed that by far the best route to the head-waters of Fraser River and the dry placers, whence the gold now found upon the Fraser bars must come, is by the way of the Columbia. If this proves to be true—and it certainly appears probable—Oregon and Washington Territories will receive an important impulse, for they must furnish the bulk of supplies required by the miners. That there is gold in sufficient quantity to attract emigration to the head-waters of the Columbia there is no doubt, although we have as yet no evidence that there is enough to justify a renewal of the California excitements of 1849.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian difficulties already referred to are very serious, and likely to result in a protracted and bloody war, unless our Government pursues a bold and vigorous policy for their suppression. The hostile savages of this region are represented as bold, warlike and dangerous enemies, very different from the Diggers of California. They are numerous and very desperate, foreseeing, as they do, certain expulsion from their hunting grounds at an early day, if they permit the white man to push eastward of the Cascades in search of gold. Already have our troops learned that the duty before them is not to be fulfilled without toil and danger. News was carried to the Atlantic coast a few weeks since, of the attack made by a party of Yackima Indians upon some Oregon miners who were prospecting the Wenatchee and Yackima country. The military commander nearest to the scene of savage massacre, demanded the delivery of the murderers for punishment, threatening war upon them as the penalty of failure. The savages refused to comply, thus confirming the supposition that they are parties to the general conspiracy of the Indians in their neighborhood, looking to the exclusion of the white race from that section. Accordingly, on the 15th inst., Second-Lieut. JESSE K. ALLEN, of the Ninth Infantry, was dispatched with fifteen men to surprise and capture a party of the enemy whose camp had been pointed out by Indian spies. The party were entirely successful in their expedition, coming upon the Yackimas without being discovered, surprising them so completely that they made no effort at defence, taking twenty-one men and fifty women and children prisoners, and capturing seventy head of horses and fifteen beef cattle. So well planned was the attack that not a man of the assailing party received a scratch, with the exception of Lieut. ALLEN himself, who was fatally wounded, and died soon after the return to camp. As the Indians did not fire a gun, there is no doubt that the Lieutenant was shot accidentally by one of his own men. The deceased is spoken of by all who knew him as a brave man and most promising officer; one who had already signalized himself on more than one occasion, by the prudence, coolness and skill with which he conducted military enterprises committed to his hands.

Gen. CLARKE, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in this section, is fully alive to the responsibilities of his position. Estimating judiciously the strength and cunning of the enemy with which he has to deal, he is not likely to fall into serious error. When the reinforcements now on the way arrive, he will have from twelve to fifteen hundred effective troops, who can always be in the field; and with this number, he fully believes that before the Winter is over he can impress upon the savage enemy the policy of keeping the peace. The Winter he believes to be the proper season for operations in the field, because when the snow is upon the mountains, the Indians cannot avail themselves of their innumerable places of concealment. Besides, in the Winter season, the savages are compelled to remain in the neighborhood of their *caches* of supplies, where it is easy to find them by the aid of spies of their own race. The war can hardly fail to be very disastrous to the Indians—even cruelly so; but past experience of their treachery teaches us that mercy towards them will be sadly out of place until they have received a terrible lesson of retribution. It is to be hoped that the Government at Washington will not attempt to tie Gen. CLARKE'S hands, but will leave him free to act as his own well-matured judgment shall dictate,—for effectual repression of Indian aggression *now* is indispensable to the future peace and security of this entire northwestern country.

The citizens of Portland are awaiting with much anxiety intelligence from a party of some 350 miners who started thence for the Wenatchee country some three weeks ago, under command of Capt. MORTIMER ROBERTSON, for the purpose of "prospecting" for gold on that stream and higher up the sources of the Columbia towards the head of Fraser's River. Just before our steamer left Vancouver, on our return from Portland, a rumor prevailed that an express from the Dalles had brought intelligence of an attack upon ROBERTSON'S party by a body of 900 Indians on the Yackima. I could not trace the rumor to a reliable source, although there were many who believed it to be true. It was supposed that troops would be sent to their aid.

S.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Aug. 30, 1858.

We passed Cape Disappointment on our way out of the Columbia River at 6 P. M., on the afternoon of the 28th, and arrived at this place at about 8 o'clock last evening. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Otter* is just ready to start for Fraser River, and as I propose to depart in her for the gold region, I have no time to take a fair look at the "city," much less to essay any description. Suffice it to say that a single glance at the place presents abundant evidence of the fact that there is faith here in the richness of the Fraser River bars, although the persistence with which the water keeps "high" has caused the spirits of the multitude to fall very low.

The river has fallen a few feet only; but even that decline has revealed to the miners on the river-claims large remuneration for their toil. Of this the evidences are conclusive—the croakings of the discouraged to the contrary, notwithstanding. But, as I hope to have more to say of this in my next, after personal observation, I refrain from further remarks upon that point at present. It is unfortunate for this place, and for the future of the Fraser River country, doubtless, that the excitement in regard to it has been so intense because it has drawn hither thousands who can get no mining claims upon the river, even if they had means of subsistence until the subsidence of the waters occurs: and their misfortunes are calculated to cause a reaction as unreasonable as the excitement was itself in the beginning.

The work upon the Harrison River part is going rapidly ahead, and will be completed to the Upper Fraser within a month in all probability, unless Governor DOUGLASS errs in his estimates. That once opened, the dry placers, whence the float-gold of the river-bars must come, will probably be found, and we shall soon know the extent and value of the new El Dorado. The part of wisdom, therefore, is to wait a little while with patience, neither dreaming of fortunes to be made here in an hour, nor denouncing as delusive the supposition that mining in New-Caledonia will be found highly remunerative. A few weeks at furthest will settle the question; and meantime the evidences before us all favor the most flattering expectations of success.

Goods of all kinds are abundant here, at prices quite as low as in San Francisco, if not lower. The market is overstocked, and must remain so beyond doubt, until a new impulse is given to immigration.

S.

Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 7th August. On the 27th July, the first whaler of the season, the *George Howland*, Captain POMEROY, arrived at Honolulu. She reports favorable news from the whaling fleet on the Kodiack whaling ground. There is no other news of importance from the Islands.

The 31st of July was the anniversary of the restoration, by the late Admiral THOMAS, of the Hawaiian flag, which had been hauled down by Lord GEORGE PAULET. The affair happened in 1843, after the islands had been for several months under British rule, and the natives have ever since observed the day as a holiday. The present year there was an unusual display—horse-racing and other sports occupied the day, and at night there was a grand display of fireworks.

The Hawaiian Treasury, says a correspondent of the *Alta California*, is in a desperately low condition. It is reported that a number of Government officials have been for months kept out of their pay, there being absolutely no money in the hands of the Minister of Finance. Mr. GREGG is determined, at an early day, to press upon the Cabinet the adoption of a system of property taxation. This, speedily brought about, is the only thing that can save the Government from either being forced to "dry up" altogether or go into the market for a foreign loan at ruinous rates of interest. A Savings Institution and bank of discount and deposit is about being established in Honolulu, under the auspices of Messrs. ALDRICH & BISHOP.

Mexico.

The schooner *Elizabeth Owens*, Capt. ALBERT BOGART, arrived at San Diego on the 19th August, from Guaymas, which place she had left on July 16. The San Diego *Herald* thus states her news:

The *Elizabeth Owens* left in Adair Bay the bark *Rebecca*, to sail for San Francisco on the 25th July. At Guaymas was the brig *Manuel Pena*, with the surveying party of Capt. STONE and JASPER WHITING on board. They had completed the survey of the coast, from the mouth of the Colorado River, and would sail in a few days to continue the survey southward. The *Owens* left at Guaymas the Mexican brig *Carmelita*, to sail on the 18th July for San Francisco.

Captain BOGART reports everything as being quiet and peaceable in Guaymas when he left. JESUS AINSA, the only survivor of the unfortunate Crabb expedition, was still in prison at that place.

The *Owens* sailed from San Francisco on the 3d of June, for the mouth of the Colorado, but was obliged to put into Guaymas for water. She continued her voyage to the river and returned for cargo. The notorious JACK POWERS went down on the schooner from San Francisco to Guaymas, and was still there when the vessel left, notwithstanding the reports that he has lately been seen in Lower California.

The *Owens* has on board twenty-two tons of wheat and 250 hides, from Guaymas, and ten tons of silver ore from the Heintzleman mine, near Tubac. The schooner sailed for San Francisco on 20th August.

NEW-GRANADA.

No Revolution in Panama—The Liberal Candidate Declared Governor — Threats Against the Assembly—Death of a New-York Special Correspondent—Wreck of a Prussian Ship—Outrage on American Property at Panama—Naval Intelligence—A New Consulate in Chili—Passenger Ships to California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

That long-expected and much-talked about event, the revolution, that was to have come off on the 15th September, on the occasion of the scrutiny of the ballots for Governor of the State of Panama, was postponed indefinitely, the Government Party, after all their preparations, threats, and gas, not having the courage to "come to the scratch." For more than a month, the Government or Ministerial Party have been sweeping the State for recruits, importing jail-birds from Carthagena, gathering old rusty match-locks, sharpening pikes and machetes, drilling, marching and countermarching, making war feints, and doing many other stupid things, in the hope to frighten the opposition, or "outs," who, confident in their numbers and the righteousness of their cause, refused to be frightened, but quietly enrolling their men, waited for the scrutiny which they knew, if honestly made, would oust their government foes; and if not honest, they were determined to right things by the strong arm. For many nights previously to the 15th a stranger would have thought Panama to be in a state of siege. The Government had managed to get together about 350 armed men, whom they kept patroling the streets or stationed at the street corners, challenging peaceable citizens on their way to their homes, thus by their military demeanor to keep up a show of strength, by which they hoped to intimidate their opponents to such a degree as to enable them to cram a few thousand false ballots down the throats of the people, and declare their leader, HURTADO, the ruler of the State. But all their labor, "fuss and feathers," was of no avail. As the scrutiny proceeded, and it became evident that Señor OBALDIA would be declared elected, unless prevented by some more extraordinary exertions, the Government Party introduced a thousand or two more false votes into the Legislative Assembly, at the same time bringing to the bar of that body a flock of those ill-omened birds styled "flexibles," who claim to be men simply because they do not go on all-fours and have encompassed the art of ignoring a tailor's bill. Some packages of these ballots, pretending to be from interior districts, were freshly sealed with American dimes, the certificates accompanying them not even being signed by a supposititious Inspector. When an opposition rose and protested against the reception of these bogus votes, these fellows commenced their howlings and threats, but they

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Statement of the "Old Routine Practice" in the Land Department in Regard to Town-Sites—The Register at Hudson, and the Poor Preceptors—Mr. Attorney-General Cushing's Opinion—Vested Rights of Individuals—Hounslow Heath, Morality, and the Thompsonian Practice.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

I propose, in this letter, to show what was the "old routine practice" in the Land Department, which the Secretary of the Interior claims to have "broken up," for the purpose of "heading off" the speculators in the public lands. The malicious are incredulous as to the pretended motive, and believe the policy of Mr. THOMPSON is a bold and unlawful effort to acquire a jurisdiction which does not belong to him, with the view of punishing the enemies and rewarding the friends of the Administration in Kansas.

In the preëmpton acts of 1838 and 1841, sundry portions of the public lands were withdrawn from agricultural preëmption. The act of 1838 withdrew any portions of the public lands, surveyed or otherwise, which had been actually selected as sites for cities or towns, lotted into smaller quantities than eighty acres, and settled upon and occupied for the purpose of trade, and not agriculture. "This description," said the Land Department of that year, "includes the tracts which *settlers have selected with the view of building thereon a village or city.*" The act of 1841 withdrew "every portion of the public lands which has been *selected as a site for a city or town*," and "every parcel or lot of land *actually* settled and occupied for the purpose of trade, and not agriculture."

From the language of both these acts, it is obvious that it was the intention of the Legislature to withdraw from agricultural preëmption actual *settlements* for trade, and actual *selections* for towns, cities or villages. If they did not mean to protect a "selection" until it was a "settlement," why did they not provide for "settlements" merely, without giving a special clause to mere "selections?"

Now, the "old routine practice" of the Land Department was established upon the obvious meaning contained in the actual expressions of the legislature. The official instructions issued to all the Registers and Receivers, on the enactment of these statutes, presented precisely this interpretation of them. That is, the Land Department construed them to *mean* what they *say*, their object being, at that time, only to promulgate the law, and not to distort it, even with the meritorious view of "heading off" speculators. In those days it was thought that an administrative officer discharged all his appropriate functions when he conformed the "routine practice" of his office to the manifest will of the legislature.

But while these "selections" of town-sites and "settlements" for trade were thus excluded from agricultural preëmption, no provision was made by law for vesting the title of these town-sites and settlements in the persons who had explored and pioneered to discover the most suitable spots for this kind of occupation. This called for further legislation. To supply this omission, the act of May 23, 1844, was passed for the relief of the settlers and occupants of town-sites: pointing out the mode in which the title might be secured for their use and benefit. Under these acts it has been uniformly understood from 1844 down to 1857, (and hundreds of town-sites have been settled on this view of the law,) that a number of individuals might associate and "select" a town-site, occupy and settle it, giving sufficient evidence of such settlement or occupation, either by an actual survey upon the ground into streets, alleys and blocks, or the publication of a plot of the same, showing the connection with the public surveys, and, to the extent of 320 acres, acquired by such selection and such *indicia* of appropriation, an inchoate or equitable right against all others from the beginning of the occupation. The only condition of the right has been the implied and necessary legal condition that the acts of selection, possession and occupation are performed *in perfect good faith*; in other words, that the selection and occupation are made with the *bona fide* intention on the part of the occupants of establishing a city or town.

The "old routine practice" of the Land Department under the acts of 1838, 1841 and 1844 is expressed in sufficient detail, and with sufficient distinctness, for all practical purposes in the last paragraph. A question was first made on it by a Registry at Hudson, Wisconsin, in the Fall of 1854. Mr. JOHN O. HENNING found no difficulty in admitting scores of Swedes and half-breed Indians to preëmpt thousands of acres of public lands, notoriously as the hired servants of two or three mammoth speculators; but he could not comprehend how half a dozen American citizens could protect 320 acres from Swedish and Indian preëmption, by actually selecting the same in good faith with the view of building thereon a village, or as a site for a city or town. To be sure, the law said they might do so—and the instructions of the General Land Office said they might do so—but Mr. HENNING said he did not see *how*, and ruled off the American citizens, to let in the preëmptions of some three or four Chippewa Indians of the half-blood. He placed it upon the ground of "heading off" speculators, for the benefit of the poor preëmptors—the "poor preëmptors" being none other than BRIGHT, STINSON, THOMPSON (not JACOB,) RIGGS, CORCORAN and a few other "millionaires." Thus Mr. HENNING during this process found his own official head off one day—and a successor was appointed: but Mr. Secretary THOMPSON has restored him to office, and keeps him there notwithstanding the gravest charges have been made against him by men in whom the Department have confidence—keeps him there no doubt to "head off" speculators after the latest Thompsonian practice.

The question that Mr. HENNING raised, carried the case from Hudson to Washington, where it was known as the Superior City Case, and as such was referred for his opinion to Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING. In this opinion, as it was understood by the Interior Department, Mr. CUSHING laid down the principle that in the acts of 1841 and 1844 there was an express recognition of voluntary selection and occupation of townsites by individuals, and provision for means by which legal title in their behalf might be acquired and patented. He said that there was no consideration of public policy to induce government to discourage the formation of towns; but that this object would be incidentally more beneficial to government than the agricultural occupation of the same number of acres. Hence it was that municipal had, by statute, a preference over agricultural preëmptors in one respect, and stood on an equal footing with them in every other. For these reasons he decided that the inchoate or equitable right of the occupants as against all others began from the beginning of the occupation, and that the "practice" of the Land Office, not to consider municipal occupation circumscribed by the forty-acre subdivision actually built upon, was "lawful and proper;" and that it was sufficiently evidenced by actual survey upon the ground, or the publication of a plot. As to the "*speculative*" character of a town-settlement, he said that he supposed there must necessarily be some speculation in the operation, if the land in question had peculiar aptitude for municipal uses; but that the object "*is a lawful one.*" "Two persons," he added, "may *lawfully* preempt a certain quantity of land under the general law, and *intend* a town-site without saying so; or they may preëmpt *avowedly* for a town-site. As between the two courses, both having the same ultimate destination, it would not seem that there could be any cause of objection to the more explicit one."

This opinion of Mr. CUSHING was approved by Mr. Secretary MCCLELLAND, who, on the 12th of July, 1856, communicated it to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a "view to your (his) guidance in the *determination* of this (Supreme City) case," and as "furnishing a rule of action for your (his) Bureau in reference to the *questions determined* arising under the act of 23d May, 1844."

On the faith of the "old routine practice" of the Land Department, thus determined to be "lawful and proper," men have "selected" town-sites and "occupied" them, under the belief that the original selection and occupation gave them inchoate and equitable rights as against all others, and that they were legally entitled to administer the land so selected and occupied for the use and benefit of settlers and occupants. Rights have thus vested, as against the United States, on the most authoritative exposition of the law by their own officers, in corroboration of the "old routine practice" of the Land Department. These rights, according to the authorized statement of the telegraph, are supposed to have accrued to "hundreds of town-sites" and to "thousands of speculators," when Mr. THOMPSON steps in to "head them off," by a root-and-branch cutting up of the "old routine practice," and the advertised instructions of the Land Department.

Now, I contend that the settled law of the Department, promulgated with all these official sanctions, amounts to a contract with the individuals who, on the face of it, have selected and settled and expended money on portions of the Public Lands; and that the attempt to head them off, by breaking up the "old routine practice," or, in other words, the positive and long-established law of the Department, is neither more nor less than a fraud upon the law and the people. The attempt to acquire reputation by the pretence that this violent change in the law is aimed at "speculation" and "millionaires," is of the same order of morality with the boast of the operator on Hounslow Heath, that he never robbed any but rich men.

Success of the Opposition Lecompton Members of Congress, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The assaults of the Opposition in the Congressional canvass upon the Administration for alleged extravagance, begins to tell. The Administration has for some time shown signs of uneasiness upon this point. The speech of Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, last Winter in Congress, stirred up the Administration camp, and the more recent stump speech of Senator TRUMBULL, upon the same subject, has created such a sensation that the *Union* has been commanded by the Cabinet to allay the excitement—to show up the misrepresentations of the Opposition. So that journal comes out in an editorial of half-a-dozen columns to prove—that the expenditures of the Administration are no more than those of other Administrations. But it cannot satisfy the people upon one head—Is this not an extravagant Administration?—Do we not need reform? There can be but one answer to these questions. Nor can any impartial observer of events in Washington fail to pronounce the hue-and-cry of Governmental extravagance, heard just now by Republican orators and journals, to be more or less cant. The expenditures of the Government are *voted by Congress*, and to my certain knowledge the Republicans in Congress were no more anxious to limit the public expenditures than the Democrats. It is useless to expect reform in such matters from the success of this or that party. It will only come through the People and the Press. When men in power *fear* to be extravagant with the people's money, we shall have reform.

Those unfortunate members of Congress from the Free States, who voted last Winter for the Lecompton bill as it came originally from the hands of the President, find themselves now in a very critical predicament. Almost every Democrat now condemns Lecompton as it stood originally—it is enough to satisfy the President, if he will swear by the English bill, which is a great modification of the original bill. Your readers will remember General BURNS, of Ohio, who didn't know what to do when the first test vote came up on the original Lecompton Bill, and finally, with only one other member of the Ohio delegation, caved in to the Administration. A good deal more was made of Gen. BURNS's case, from the fact that the newspapers made charges of corruption against him, which he publicly denied in the House. Well, in spite of this noise, feeling his reëlection a hard matter, (the General has been renominated,) he and his friends have been denying that he ever voted for Lecompton!

Within a few days his Republican opponent has been forced to send on here for a certified copy of the Journal of the House to prove the odious vote upon his Democratic competitor. This fact, together with the one that Mr. ENGLISH himself publicly declares in his District, that he will vote to admit Kansas into the Union whenever she applies, in spite of his own bill, would seem to indicate that Lecomptonism is a stock which, though at a high premium *here*, could be sold at the West at any price. YYR.

Dudley Observatory.

A NEW PHASE OF THE TROUBLES—MRS. DUDLEY THREATENS TO WITHDRAW HER ENDOWMENT.

Affairs at the Dudley Observatory seem to be approaching a crisis. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes a correspondence, submitted by Mr. RUTGER B. MILLER, a nephew of Mrs. DUDLEY, which embodies a letter from that lady, and conveys divers threatening intimations.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. DUDLEY notified the Trustees of the Observatory that her nephew, Mr. MILLER, was authorized to confer with them on her behalf. On the 3d, Mr. MILLER addressed a letter to the Trustees, setting forth, in somewhat elevated language, his earnest desire to approach the subject in dispute in good temper, and adding that if a spirit of conciliation were manifested, he would hail that event as "the appearance of the bow of promise after the fury of the tempest is passed, and the harbinger of a clear sky, so essential to the success of astronomical science."

Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, under date of Sept. 6, acknowledges the receipt of the missives of Mrs. DUDLEY and Mr. MILLER, but addresses his reply, not to Mr. MILLER, but to Mrs. DUDLEY, personally, requesting her to communicate, to the aforesaid nephew his intention to lay the proposition for a conference before the Board. Under date of the 17th Mrs. DUDLEY sends a sharp letter to Mr. OLCOTT, resenting his address to her, and speaking of that gentleman's communication as "a gratuitous letter," adding a request that all future communications be addressed to Mr. MILLER. The lady's letter is as follows:

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, ESQ.—*Sir*: Your gratuitous note of the 6th September inst., in answer to a communication addressed by Mr. MILLER to the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, would have received earlier attention but for the absence and indisposition of Mr. MILLER, to whom it would be agreeable to me that all future communications from you should be addressed.

The present deplorable condition of the Observatory is to me a source of regret, and to the paramount necessity of providing the ways and means for its expenses, as originally contemplated, it appears to me, all minor considerations should yield.

It occurs to me that if the property and control of the Observatory were vested in the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, an appeal to the country at large (based upon the principle adopted by Mr. CONNING, that the requisite endowment should be secured before any individual subscription should be deemed obligatory) would be cheerfully and effectually responded to.

Unless such or similar measures are speedily adopted, I shall deem myself at liberty to revoke my "offer to give $50,000 *as my share of the requisite endowment.*"

Assuring you of my readiness to coöperate with others upon the terms and conditions above specified, I remain,

The friend of the Observatory,
BLANDINA DUDLEY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1858.

Mr. MILLER, having put forth this correspondence at length, proceeds to announce certain "propositions," which he submits for the consideration of the Trustees—viz:

1. Assuming as a condition precedent, that the requisite endowment of $10 000 a year, orginally contemplated as indispensable, shall be secured to the satisfaction of Honorable EDWARDS CONNING, and that the Charter of the Observatory be so amended as to vest the property and management of the institution in the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, what additional aid will individuals friendly to the permanent welfare and success of the Observatory offer?

2. Unless some measure effectually securing the finances of the Observatory upon, a permanent and satisfactory basis is speedily adopted, would not Mrs. DUDLEY and other donors be justified in making the following complaint:

State of New-York, County of Albany, ss.

BLANDINA DUDLEY and others Donors, complainants *vs.* THOMAS W. OLCOTT and others, Trustees of the Dudley Observatory.

To the Attorney-General of the State of New-York:

The complaint of BLANDINA DUDLEY and other donors of the city and county of Albany, respectfully showeth,

That in the year A.D., 1852, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed an act incorporating THOMAS W. OLCOTT and others as Trustees, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Astronomical Observatory in the city of Albany," under the name and title of "The Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany."

And this complainant further showeth, that it appears by a recent statement of a majority of the Board of Trustees (a copy of which is hereunto annexed as part of this complaint, containing the facts of the case) that this complainant has advanced a large sum of money for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the Observatory aforesaid. (Pages 5, 9, 23.)

And this complainant further showeth that from the confession of the said Trustees in their statement aforesaid, (page 82,) "a very large proportion of the funds of the institution, so far as any useful purpose is concerned have been really *wasted*," that they have surrendered, implicitly, their own judgment to others "who were totally unfit to perform their duty," that even after they had become satisfied of the utter incapacity of their officers, and had resolved upon an entire change, the Trustees were persuaded, "*contrary to the convictions of their own previous judgment*" to restore the incompetent and unworthy officers to their command of the institution. (page 169.) "That they have greatly erred, the Trustees painfully realize" and plead in extenuation of the error of being twice duped "by men in whom all the world delighted to trust," that they had given to the management of the institution, *faithfully and conscientously their best faculties!* (page 168.) Wherefore the said Trustees claim that they are entitled to be judged with some indulgence! particularly setting forth the merit of their *timely* interposition to save the institution from the fatal consequences of their confessed errors.

To this appeal ("*ad viscera*") your complainant is inclined to listen with compassion, and so far from invoking the vengeance of the law, mildly suggests that the fragments of the Observatory may be gathered up and placed in the hands of responsible guardians, sufficiently wise not to be duped themselves, and sufficiently honest not to dupe others.

The statement of the Trustees furthermore shows, that the Trustees have violated their charter, by squandering the means devoted to its establishment and maintenance. Unfinished, and $4,000 in debt, without a dollar in the treasury, the institution is not *established*. Without income, and without any prospect of any; with the fund of $50,000 diverted from its legitimate destination, the Dudley Observatory is not *maintained*, nor is there any human probability that (so long as the present Trustees remain in charge of the finances of the institution) it ever will be maintained.

Wherefore this complainant respectfully suggests that the "purpose of establishing and maintaining an Astronomical Observatory in the city of Albany," for which alone the Trustees were incorporated, has been defeated by their confessed and generally conceded incompetency; in which confession and concession this complainant fully concurring, respectfully and earnestly appeals to the State, as the source of power, to afford such relief in the premises as may be righteous and just.

3. Are not some of the Trustees personally liable for the loss of funds which they confess have been wasted by their conceded mismanagement and imbecility?

Submitted with all due respect,
ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1858. RUTGER B. MILLER.

So the controversy stands at present.

HOW THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY QUESTION STRIKES MR. GOULD'S NEIGHBORS.—The Boston *Advertiser*, at the close of a careful article on this subject says:

"So far as our observation extends, throughout this whole community, although there was originally a strong predisposition in favor of Dr. GOULD, the opinion is now almost universal that the Scientific Council have taken a course which cannot be upheld or justified; and that Dr. GOULD has been guilty of want of good taste (to use the very mildest term) in persisting to continue in an office where his services are not desired by those whose obvious right it is, and ought to be, to determine into whose hands they will intrust the control of their property. Mr. A. D. GOULD, Sr., is greatly respected and beloved in Boston; but he vastly mistakes the kindly expressions on the subject he may meet with, if he attributes them to anything else than a general feeling of good-will. And, although the editors of the Boston *Courier* may not have enough respect for the purity of honorable journalism to keep themselves free from personal bias in the discussion of public questions, they must not complain that the conductors of other presses have judgments less easily warped. This note seems to us to be rendered necessary by the line of comment the *Courier* has seen fit to adopt."

The Hon. A. S. Diven and W. H. Fry on National and State Politics.

The following speeches were delivered at the Republican Ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, Monday evening. Their delivery was frequently interrupted by applause:

At the close of Senator WILSON'S speech, the Hon. A. S. DIVEN, State Senator, of Elmira, was introduced. Coming from that portion of the State, he said, which was charged with having deprived the City of New-York of its political rights, and ruled it, as it were, with a rod of iron, he could not look for a great deal of consideration. As, however, they had conceded to this City the candidate for Governor, he hoped that as a representative from the interior of the State, he would be received with some indulgence. It would be hard to define the State policy of the Democratic Party in this State, and some difficulty might be experienced even in deciding as to that of the Republican Party. There was no great issue of State policy involved in the forthcoming contest. The great question was one as to approving or disapproving the policy of the present national Administration, and every true Republican would be glad to avail himself of such an opportunity to express his disapproval of the time-serving and corrupt policy of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. The only questions of State policy at stake in the election this Fall were those involved in the Canal Enlargement question, the Metropolitan Police law, and the question of a Registry law. Upon the latter question the Republicans had taken a position which could not be successfully assailed, and the Democratic Party had, on the other hand, taken a most decided stand against it. Now, why was this? The Law was not meant to operate against naturalized voters. Its purpose was to secure the purity of the ballot-box against unnaturalized voters and men who voted too often. He had recently heard a good Democrat described as the man who could poll the most votes with the fewest voters. [Applause.] Of the Republican candidates, he would indulge in no personal commendation, but would say this of them, that they did not bow down their knees to the dark spirit of Slavery. They did not return disgusted from the Buffalo Convention in 1848, after having adopted at home a resolution against the spread of Slavery in free territories, then hold an independent Convention at Utica, and in the course of two or three years after, go back, cringing at the feet of a Democratic Administration, and by their servility secure readmission to the Democratic ranks. But this was done by PARKER, TAYLOR, GARDENER and PIPER, the present Democratic nominees; and should the freemen of the North turn slave-catchers by supporting these men? He had no terms in which to characterize his contempt for the men who, in '48, dared to raise this standard of revolt against the Slave power, and now, influenced by no other principle than the lust for office and power, came back to their Southern masters like a dog to its vomit. They went even further than before, for they had indorsed Mr. Cass' doctrine that Congress could not prevent the introduction of Slavery in the Territories, and lauded the Administration of President PIERCE at Syracuse, in order that they might not be kicked out of the Cincinnati Convention, as they had been out of that at Baltimore. Nay, more, these same Barnburners who took in '48 the position that Slavery should not be permitted to spread over the Territories of United States, now came forward proclaiming at Syracuse that the Constitution planted Slavery as firmly in a Territory as it exists in South Carolina, and they would be found to favor the principle that the slaveholder may take his slaves, as any other chattels, into the Free States and be protected in his proprietorship over them whilst remaining as a temporary resident—what constitutes a temporary residence not being defined. The Republicans were now striving to bring back the institutions of the country to the doctrines of our Fathers, by whom those institutions were founded. They claimed that Slavery should be left where it is, and State Governments shall have power to abolish it at their pleasure. With that the Republicans were and they would be content, and in that single issue they would invite and welcome the coöperation of all who to that extent agreed with them. [Loud applause.] One of two things was inevitable, either the policy of this Government must be so settled as to confine Slavery to the State or of making it supreme throughout all the Union. This was the policy which they had to settle. Pennsylvania, he was confident, would speak for Freedom, and would New-York be behind in this glorious strife? The difficulty in New-York, he knew, was one arising from the indisposition of men of business and influence to mingle with the rowdy herd who vote. But the man who was too lazy or too proud to vote deserved nothing but a bad government. The Republicans of the City, expecting to be beaten, relied on the rural districts, and the rural districts had always been and always would be firm and true; but in God's name would not the people of the City help them this Fall! [Loud cries of "We will," and cheers.] Well, they almost convinced him they would, but let them not forget their promise when election day arrived. By doing their duty as good citizens on that day, they would aid in making the Declaration of Independence the ruling principle in the government of this country. [Cheers.]

Music—The Red, White and Blue.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, made a brief address, which elicited frequent laughter and applause.

He was followed by

Mr. WM. H. FRY, who said:

SPEECH OF WM. H. FRY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am on the platform, but I am not on the bills. [Laughter.] Some years ago I went to one of our theatres to see the celebrated actress, Miss HELEN TREE, in the part of *Juliet*. The *Romeo* of the evening, as advertised in the bills, was a Mr. HAMILTON, but, after he had made his first bow, he became ill, and another person by the name of LINDSAY took his place. The play proceeded. The lovely *Juliet* appeared on the balcony-seat and said: "Oh, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" and a voice in the pit called out, "'Cause t'other man's sick." [Great laughter and cheering.] Well, I am on the staff this evening because t'other man's sick. [Laughter.] You have been promised a FOLSOM, not a fulsome address this evening. The gentleman is hoarse and cannot speak, and I am here. And, speaking of *hoarse*, reminds me that in the campaign of 1856, we ran a mustang colt, and now we are going to run a Morgan horse. [Immense laughter and cheering.] We ran then 2:40, and no mistake, in the State of New-York, and we will go it again, for we are good and sound in wind and limb. [Cheers.] I wont speak farther with regard to qualifications. I am here, gentlemen, totally unprepared to speak. I have nothing to say, and I suppose I shall have to say it. [Laughter.] The discussion here this evening has been chiefly on national affairs, and that is most natural in this city of New-York—for after all, what are national affairs? As ROBESPIERRE said of the French Revolution, it is an affair of money, an affair of taxation. The Government of this country is an affair of money, and the most of that money, three-fourths of it, concentrates and is distributed by the General Government in this City of New-York. And that being the fact, and the Government having extra-superior powers to buy up adherents in this City to act upon our local elections, I say we can have no local struggle that is not national, and all our local struggles here are, by that very fact, national. They take the proportions of the nation because New-York is the metropolis of this nation, and though you have politics down at Washington, it is the money at New-York, here collected and paid out, which controls those politics. We have before us a candidate for Governor. We know very well the qualifications of that man. He has been with us long enough to be perfectly known to every citizen in a town whose population is less changeable and less diffused than that of the City of New-York. He has occupied various public positions, and has filled them with honor. He occupied the place of State Senator, and he filled it to the satisfaction of his constituents. He occupied the place of Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and of the National Republican Committee, and filled those difficult and delicate duties to the entire, nay more, the enthusiastic satisfaction of every gentleman with whom he was associated. [Cheers.] It is precisely those offices which are the most difficult to fill. Give a man supreme power like LOUIS NAPOLEON—give him five hundred thousand bayonets, and centralized in Paris, to govern the whole of France, and it is just like an organ—a hand-organ, I mean. Anybody who gets hold of the political crank can grind it. But it is precisely those offices where a man has no power, but has to deploy all the forces of courtesy and comity, to prepare his sayings and doings with the strictest care for the interests of the country and the party, so that no offence be given, and all shall pass on without abrasion, up to the entire success which constitutes a ruler. I believe that the talents which Mr. MORGAN displayed in those two political places evidently qualify him for the Governorship of this great State of New-York; and when we speak of the Governor we speak of the peer of all countries, except two or three of the greatest powers of Europe. There is no State in Europe which can bring so much puissance of men, of muscle, of might and of money into the market as can this single State of the Confederacy. And, therefore, whenever we speak of our State we assume, in virtue of that very principle and that very force, an air of nationalism. There is another point which I will touch upon, and then I will leave you soon, because the gentlemen who have spoken before me for about three hours, have, I find, exhausted every topic, and I am now speaking on, as it were, from the reservoir of an exhausted receiver, for there is nothing in it, and I have a horror of a "thrice-told tale." [Cheers.] And it is this: If you will look at the elections of the United States, and compare the candidates elected from the City with those elected from the country, you will find that the Governors and the Senators from the rural districts are preponderatingly chosen over those from the cities. I was looking the other day at this matter in regard to some of our cities, and particularly the second city in the Union, and I find that for about fifty or sixty years, though Philadelphia has wielded great influence through the States, she has given but one Governor to the State, and, I believe, but one Senator to the United States, and that for a short period. If you look to the City of New-York, you will find that she has not given her portion of Governors to the State—that is, if you look to her population and wealth. I think, therefore, that as a matter of money, New-York City is now entitled to a Governor, and, besides, we are told that the rural districts will vote for him and will give him a majority. I address myself to the citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, and ask them to vote for MORGAN from considerations of local pride and local glory. There is one other point, gentlemen, which I wish to call your attention to, and that is the moral force of having a man of good character coming from the City of New-York. [Laughter and cheers.] The highest authority in Tammany Hall tells us that if the Devil incarnate is put up as the regular nominee, he should be voted for. I believe it of that party; therefore we should take the converse of the proposition, and every man that we put up for our office should have an unstained character. Whenever I know of the nomination of a man for an office, I look into his private character, and if that is not good, I don't care what party puts him up, I won't vote for him. [Cheers.] Now, there is nothing against the character of Mr. MORGAN. If any man has anything to say against him let him speak out now or for ever after hold his peace. [Applause.] This is the time to sift his character. He stands well before you as a man of business, a man who has come to this City amidst all the contestations of fraud and all the activities of commerce, and all that grand, tumultuous and spirited battle of ideas by which New-York is distinguished; and he has shown that he can, in spite of them all, and in a few years, build up a fortune, and build it up honestly, in these times of speculation, when so many men fail in their duty and honesty. [Applause.] That alone, without any other consideration, entitles him to the warmest regard of his fellow-citizens. [Cheers.] We have, therefore, in the Governor we are to elect, an honest man. We have to do it. What the gentlemen have pointed out on national grounds in regard to this great battle of Slavery, we have to do in regard to the affairs of New-York, as a great commercial metropolis, which should send forth one of her own sons to govern her own State at this time: and we have also to do it because he is an honest New-York merchant, and incarnates in his own person that high, noble spirit of mercantile integrity which is the life and soul of our gallant old City. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I have detained you too long. I have done, and I thank you for your attention. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 40, 198, 41 to 43, 45 to 49, 51, 53 to 59, 44, 33.

CIRCUIT—Nos. 1055, 1057, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097.

PART II.—Nos. 522, 560, 812, 840, 848, 852, 592, 436, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 926, 932, 934, 940, 942, 946.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—SEPT. 28.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

Louis Stern, committed for trial on a charge of embezzeling certain railroad coupons from a letter, was liberated on $2,000 bail this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Sept. 28.

Before Judge Smith.

THE DISTRICT CLERKS' CONTEST.

The People ex rel. Frederick W. Lowe vs. *Isaac B. Batchelor.*—In this case the suit is brought to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature of 1857, continuing in office the Clerks of the District Courts, acting upon former laws. The Common Council, not recognizing the validity of the act, proceeded to fill the offices by other persons. The relator in this case was appointed by the Common Council. A special verdict having been rendered in the case of McPherson, in which the same points are involved as in this, a verdict *pro formâ* was given for the defendant in this case, with liberty to plaintiff to appeal without giving security.

THE PROPER PLACE FOR LEGS.

Thomas Lynch vs. *Christopher Roberts and Hourell D. Williams.*—In this case the plaintiff claims damages for injuries received while riding in a car. He complains that while he was riding on the front platform of one of the Brooklyn City cars, his leg accidentally projected some six inches from the car; that the defendant had negligently left a wagon on the side of the rails, some seven inches therefrom; that in consequence of such leaving, the leg of the plaintiff struck against the wagon and was broken, for which he now claims damages. The defendant answered and denied the facts in the case, and further stated that the negligence was altogether on the part of the plaintiff. After the plaintiff had closed the case the counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the defendants are not liable for the unauthorized act of their servant in leaving the wagon in the street; that the defendants are not liable for this injury because the plaintiff's negligence had contributed to the injury; that as a matter of law it was negligence on the part of the plaintiff to ride sitting on the forward platform of the car, with his knees projecting therefrom. His Honor granted the motion and dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the place for the legs of the plaintiff was inside not outside of the car.

TAKING OFF A LEG.

John Wildey vs. *Peter Pratt.*—In this case the plaintiff complains that the defendant took off his leg so unskillfully that a second operation was necessary, and sues to recover damages. The defendant claims that the amputation was skillfully performed, and produces several surgeons who agree with him. The Judge dismissed the complaint.

SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 28.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

In this case the parties appeared before Judge INGRAHAM, when, on motion of the defendants, the following order was issued: That the plaintiffs, Taylor and Brennan, desist from all proceedings in relation to the premises in question in this case before Cornelius G. Voorhis, Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in the City and County of New-York, or any part thereof, until they shall have elected to discontinue; and given 75 days' notice of such election in writing."

Before Judge Hoffman.

Charles Jones vs. *William W. Hall.*—Motion for an allowance denied, with costs.

CHAMBERS.—Sept. 28.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE WAY OF LIFE AGAIN.

Nathan B Walker vs. *George P. Edgar.*—This case was on again on a motion for defendants to show cause why the temporary injunction which restrained him from selling plaintiff's notes, the same having been fraudulently obtained, should not be continued. After hearing Mr. Smyth for plaintiff, and Abbott Bros. for defendant, his Honor adjourned the case till the 1st of October, in order that the plaintiff might furnish further proof of his allegations.

DIVORCES.

Ellen Wright vs. *John R. B. Wright.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the wife.

Before Judge Sutherland.

James West vs. *Sarah West.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the husband.

Johanna Worrit vs. *Carl Worrit.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the wife.

Thomas Lenten vs. *Elizabeth Lenten.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the husband.

George C. Barker, Receiver, vs. *William Adams et. al.*—Order to show cause discharged, and motion denied, without costs to either party.

George E. Bixby vs. *Robert C. Lawson et al.*—Motion for a receiver in this action denied, with $10 costs.

GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District, appointed for next week, has been postponed for one week. The Judges give notice that they will meet at Syracuse on Tuesday, the 5th of October, and, after formally organizing, immediately adjourn over, probably to Monday of the ensuing week. All motions, &c., noticed for the opening of the Court will stand over of course to the adjourned day. This change is made in consequence of the occurrence of the State Fair at Syracuse next week.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Sept. 28.

Before Judge Brady.

The Harlem Railroad injunction case was partially argued this morning, and adjourned to Wednesday.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls.	18	42	—	60
Flour, bbls.	3,703	6,161	1,071	10,935
Wheat, bushels.	8,902	925	1,332	11,159
Corn, bushels.	10,415	—	—	10,415
Barley, bushels.	—	500	—	500
Oats, bushels.	—	1,257	—	1,257
Provisions, pkgs.	486	509	253	1,248
Whisky, bbls.	323	200	50	573

ASHES—Are quiet. Prices are somewhat nominal. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—This day's sales add up 2,800 bales, including about 2,000 bales in transit, at a shade firme. prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices are generally lower. The available supply exceeds the requirements of buyers; and as holders appear to be eager to sell, the tendency is strongly toward a further decline. The home inquiry is very moderate; the demand from shippers is quite limited. Sales, today, 9,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.	$3 70	@$5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 40
Standard Extra State	5 55	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Fancy Ohio	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian is in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 550 bbls., at $5 70@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at old prices; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4 80@$5 70 for rejected brands; $5 80@$6 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 20@$8 62½ for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and fair demand at somewhat firmer prices, especially for prime parcels, which are sparingly offered. Sales to-day 30,000 bushels, including good ordinary to prime White Michigan, at $1 25@$1 40; good Red Western at $1 22; fair Milwaukee Club at $1 06; damaged Chicago Spring at 84c.; prime White Kentucky at $1 55; ordinary to fair White Southern at $1 25@$1 35; damaged to good Red do. at $1 03@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy. The demand is moderate, partly for shipment. Sales 40,000 bushels at 70c.@75c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 79c.@80c, for mixed Southern; 86c.@88c. for White Southern; and 98c.@$1 (nominally) for Yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales 1,000 bushels prime Northern, in one slip, at 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in active request at rising prices. Supply limited. Sales since our last 10,000 bushels prime State, to arrive, at $1; and 5,100 bushels poor to prime, 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet at former quotations. Western at 49c.@52c.; Canada at 49c.@52c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

We are indebted to Mr. ED. BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
New-York,	Sept. 24, 1858	14,787	48,023	10,296
New-Orleans,	Sept. 4, 1858	—	—	—
Philadelphia,	Sept. 15, 1858	—	1,431	11,750
Baltimore,	Sept. 16, 1858	—	—	—
Boston,	Sept. 17, 1858	—	—	—
Other Ports,	Sept. 10, 1858	—	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		14,787	49,454	22,055
To about same period, 1857		12,913	297,476	96,571
To about same period, 1856		15,038	477,898	483,302
To about same period, 1855		39,821	184,344	296,562

TO THE CONTINENT.

From New-York, to Sept. 14, 1858	1,194	10,299	—
From other Ports to latest dates	3,024	6,020	—

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, at, however,

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Have now on exhibition
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT of
BROCHE, STELLA, FRENCH WOOL,
SCOTCH PLAID AND CHERBOURG
SHAWLS,
In New and Elegant Designs.
VELVET, BEAVER, AND SYRIAN CLOTH
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS—OVER 5,000
Garments, in New, Elegant and Exclusive Styles.
PARIS BONNETS AND FRENCH MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS,
HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES AND GARNITURES,
BALL, OPERA AND BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS,
The richest ever imported.
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, Sept. 27.
LADIES WILL FIND in our establishment an assortment of Goods, in the above departments, UNRIVALED IN EXTENT, SUPERIOR IN STYLE and QUALITY, and MORE MODERATE IN PRICE, than can be found elsewhere in the United States.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION.
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will exhibit, at retail, PARIS GARMENTS, together with those of their own manufacture,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
ALSO,
A large assortment of
Real India Camels' Hair Shawls and Scarfs.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR
Invite the especial attention of the Ladies to their present large stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear, which they are offering at Retail,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLANNELS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
All wool, English, American and Shaker Flannels.
Also, a large assortment of Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Skirtings, Drillings, Bed Ticking, Checks, Canton Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HONITON SETS.
MEDALLION SETS,
POINT ALENCON SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS, PUFF LACE SLEEVES,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
A beautiful assortment at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plaid Bordered Wool Shawls, Cashmere Shawls and
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1,000
Satin Damask Table-Cloths
Will be offered on Monday, Sept. 27,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 346 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS,
At very low prices.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to	1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail,
GEO. F. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a magnificent assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOES,
RAW SILKS AND DE LAINES,
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their superb selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
of their own importation, and manufactured expressly for their retail trade of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

SHAWLS AT LESS THAN COST!
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
CHOICE STELLA SHAWLS,
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, round corners,
All new and desirable goods.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have just received, per steamer *City of Washington*,
300 pieces Plain POULT DE SOIE, (Lyons make,) suitable for two flounces or double jupes,
FROM $1 TO $2 50 PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPENING OF CLOAKS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Will open on Tuesday, Sept. 28, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, selected by herself in Paris,
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st

DRY GOODS.

ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale in continuation,
At No. 361 Broadway,
(Between Thompson's and Taylor's.)
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS.
LYONS PLAID VELVET CLOAKS.
RICH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
NEW SHAWLS A MANTELET.
BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All at nominal prices,
For 90 days only.
W. D. ESTERRE.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

INFANTS' ROBES,
CLOAKS AND HOODS,
EMBROIDERED, BRAIDED AND PLAIN,
Of new and elegant patterns,
and remarkably cheap, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS
Are now ready
At his new store,
No. 417 Broadway.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
Also, LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GEO. BULPIN,
Brandreth Building.

HONITON COLLARS,
MALTESE COLLARS.
A fine assortment selling at half price.
Just received, a new invoice of
PINEAPPLE HANDERCHIEFS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.—Full assortment, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REIGNING STYLES OF
CLOAKS,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
BURNOIS A QUILLE,
SYLPHIDE,
POLONAISE,
HORTENSIA,
PICCOLOMINI and SORTI DE BALLE,
Elegant styles and richly trimmed.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

EMIL KANTER, SUCCESSOR TO
FRED. M. PEYSER,
No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
IMPORTER, JOBBER, AND RETAILER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
BERLIN AND SHETLAND WOOLS,
EMBROIDERIES, AND PARISIAN
FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.
The preëminent reputation of
MR. FRED. M. PEYSER,
our representative in Europe, who is residing permanently in Paris, for the sole purpose of supplying this establishment with the choicest novelties in vogue in Paris, London, and Berlin, and reports having been circulated by interested parties that Mr. FRED. M. PEYSER has withdrawn from this establishment, the subscriber takes this method of assuring the New-York public that such trivial inventions are devoid of truth. We are receiving by every steamer his choicest selections of novelties suitable for this market, embodying the results of his 16 years experience in this department of trade, and invite ladies to examine our stock, which we offer at very low prices.

ADDITION TO OUR DOLLAR SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, this (Wednesday) morning,
150 PIECES RICH BAYADERE SATIN STRIPE LYONS POULT DE SOIE,
AT $1 PER YARD,
(worth $1 25.)
Just received per steamer *City of Washington*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS.
All the New and Fashionable Colors,
At $4, $4 25, $4 50, $4 75, $5 and upwards. The quality and styles of our garments will be found equally as good as any sold elsewhere at much higher prices. Ladies, please call and examine. W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have an immense stock of Silks of all kinds, at the lowest possible prices.
They only ask an inspection.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has purchased from A. Shailly, on the 15th inst., the stock, good will and fixtures of the old established Fancy and Embroidery Establishment, No. 166½ Bowery, where will be kept constantly for sale a superior assortment of fancy articles. Also, a general assortment of ladies' and children's furnishing goods. T. PHILLIPS.

AUCTION EMBROIDERIES.—PARIS TRIMMED embroideries at half their original cost; also a large lot of embroidered handkerchiefs at an immense reduction. Our importations of fine laces, collars, and sets will be found much below last season's prices, and unsurpassed in style. MILLER & GRANT.
No. 703 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c.,
No. 75 Chambers-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Milliners supplied.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Notice.—The balance of
THE LATE
J. H. HARLEY'S
Stock of FINE FURS, SUCH AS SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, STONE MARTEN, French mink, &c., &c., made into large and small capes, muffs, cuffs, &c., to be sold at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing the above should avail themselves of this opportunity. Every article warranted.
Can be seen at the old stand,
No. 34 John-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
MARK J. KING
has removed to
NO. 54 BROADWAY, 54,
Where he invites City and Country
Merchants and Dealers in
LADIES' FANCY FURS
To come and examine his
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK,
Which he will sell on liberal terms and cheaper than any wholesale house in New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

SHIRT STORE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS,
ARE SOLD AT $1,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT,
WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

UNDER GARMENTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FIRE-SHIRTS,
WITH COVERED BUTTONS,
OF BEST DOUBLE-TWILLED MADDER-DYED
RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN
ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
OR THE MONEY RETURNED

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED
A JOURNEY DUE NORTH.
BEING NOTES OF A RESIDENCE IN RUSSIA.
BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
Since "Eothen" we have had nothing to compare with this brilliant book of Russian travel in point of interest and sparkling style. The readers of Dickens' "Household Words" will recognize the hand that is so often employed in its pages.

Ready Oct. 1.
THE TALISMAN.
Being the October issue of the ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY NOVELS.
In portable size, 16mo form. The paper is of fine quality; the stereotype plates are not old ones repaired, the type having been cast expressly for this edition. The novels are illustrated with capital steel plates engraved in the best manner, after drawings and paintings by the most eminent artists, among whom are Birket Foster, Darley, Billings, Landseer, Harvey and Paul. This Edition contains all the latest notes and corrections of the author, a Glossary and Index, and some curious additions, especially in "Guy Mannering" and the "Bride of Lammermoor," being the fullest edition of the Novels ever published. The notes are at the foot of the page—a great convenience to the reader. 2 vols. $1 50.

Ready Oct. 2.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH,
AND OTHER PAPERS.
BY CHARLES KINGSLEY,
Author of "Amyas Leigh," "Hypatia," &c., &c.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

Ready Oct. 16.
THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH,
AND OTHER POEMS.
A NEW VOLUME, BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.
1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
The longest poem, which gives the title to the book, is a love story of the early Pilgrim days, and is nearly as long as "Evangeline. The heroine of the tale is the beautiful Puritan maiden, Priscilla, whose name has become historical as one of the first of those heroic women who landed at Plymouth.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.
COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 16mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
Published Saturday, Sept. 11.
LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.
Published Saturday, Sept. 18.
ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.
To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by
GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 2.
HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 9.
HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 16,
MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 23.
KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, October 30.
A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.
On Saturday, November 6.
UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday November, 13.
ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.
DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.
On Saturday, November 20.
THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, November 27.
OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.
Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

ERNESTIN;
OR,
THE HEART'S LONGINGS.
BY ALETH.
12 mo; cl., $1 25.
NOW READY.
Since *Jane Eyre* we have not found more power and attraction, more of the genius which unclothes the soul and sets it out stark naked to the view, than he (Aleth) possesses.—*Utica Herald.*
It has much brilliancy, and a certain indefinable tone which lifts it beyond the ordinary range of novels.—*Albion.*
In his analysis of the heart, the author evinces a great deal of power.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*
One of the first literary productions of the season, and a most welcome one to us. It has a never-flagging interest, which increases as you read on. We can strongly commend it to the reading world.
Ernestin is a novel of English life idealized, written in a remarkably elevated vein—a style of prose-poetry very unusual. The author must be a student of Goethe, for the ending of the volume is the style of a German poem than an English romance.—*N. Courier.*
We do not hesitate to pronounce it the work of a scholar and a thinker, which will be read with pleasure, and profit too.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*
It is no less fresh and exciting in its character than the world-renowned Brontë novels.—*Philadelphia Item.*
The book is marked by singular ability; its pictures are vivid and powerful. On the whole, this strange tale will make an impression, and, if we are not mistaken, a reputation for the author.—*New-York Express.*
It is a passionately-written history of the heart, worked up with a minuteness of detail, a wealth of eloquent diction, and a fascination of interest, really remarkable.—*Sunday Times.*
This is an extraordinary book—powerfully written, and evidently the work of a master hand. The diction is elegant, and the story worked up with an interest that increases with each advancing chapter. We pronounce the book the production of a man of genius, who has given evidence of powers of a high order.—*New-York Day Book.*
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

WILEY & HALSTED,
No. 351 Broadway,
Will publish TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Sept. 30,
A History of the Rise and Progress
of the
IRON TRADE,
of the
United States, from 1621 to 1857, with numerous statistical tables, relating to the manufacture, importation, exportation, and prices of Iron for more than a Century,
By B. F. FRENCH,
Member of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York, &c., &c.
1 vol. 8vo., $2.
Extract from the Preface:
"In preparing this volume for publication, it has been my object to furnish a reliable work upon the Iron Trade of this country—showing its past and present condition, the obstacles it has had to contend with, and the effect of the free-trade principles which have crept into our legislation, and produced those financial revolutions which have, from time to time, brought ruin upon this branch of American industry."

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A LUMBER AND MAHOGANY YARD in a good location, having been some years established. A good paying business may be done, as its position is central and easy of access to numerous cabinet-makers and joiners. Apply at No. 33 Allen-st., New-York. Application will be received for one week.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY would like an interest in a substantial money-making business, and would invest $5,000 to $6,000 in the same, and take charge of the books and finances, or take any active part in the business. Address, with real name, R. M. P., Box No. 1,519, Post-Office.

$3,000—IN CASH, WILL PURCHASE one-half interest in a manufacturing business, established five years, and with everything complete to earn at least double the investment yearly. This will be fully shown by an interview, for which address MECHANIC, Box No. 197 *Times* Office. No patent.

A YOUNG MAN OF CONSIDERABLE business experience, and with $10,000 in cash, is desirous of engaging as a partner in a regular and established business. Address M. C. N., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

$6,000—WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN with this amount in cash, to be invested in a lucrative business, and take the interest of a retiring partner. Address C. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON COENTIES-SLIP, NEAR SOUTH-st., a very handsomely fitted up bar and lunch-room. Stock and fixtures sold cheap. Rent low. Inquire of THOS. R. WILSON, Merchants' Exchange Rotunda.

FOR SALE.—THE GOOD WILL AND LUMBER of a Lumber Yard; location good; stock not large; 4 lots, running from street to street. Terms moderate. Address B. J. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office,

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M'CREKBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.
Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.
MALE SCHOOLS.
1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.
10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 35th-st., near 8th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.
FEMALE SCHOOLS.
1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystie-st., near Delancey.
11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., Yorkville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 45, 24th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 19, 1st-av. and 9th-st.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.
A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.
An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDING school for 15 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st. ,THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTION—No. 181 Macdougal-st., cor. corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. Lespinasse. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st. This school, long and well known as offering peculiar facilities for thorough educational training, both English and classical, is now in session.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A French class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at $15 per quarter.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERGTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RE-OPEN their Boar

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL—RONZANI'S BALLET TROUPE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MACBETH—ICE-WITCH—TURKEY COBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE—INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE—GLENDOWER—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with advices from California to the 6th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Her news is a fortnight later. The principal subject of interest at San Francisco continued to be the election, which took place on the 1st. Returns were still deficient, but enough had been collected to show that the Administration has secured a decided victory over the Republicans and Douglas faction. J. G. BALDWIN has been elected Supreme Judge, and A. R. MELONEY Comptroller. The Republicans had carried the city of San Francisco by a handsome majority, electing their municipal ticket. The Douglas party, notwithstanding an act postponing the Congressional election until next year, voted for their candidates for Congress, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act. The State Agricultural Fair at Marysville had passed off successfully, ending on August 30th. The display was quite large and encouraging. HON. SAMUEL B. BELL, of Alameda, delivered the Address. The Overland Mail, by the way of Carson's Valley and Salt Lake City, continues to make its regular trips. The massacre of some of the attendants, previously reported, proves to have been an invention. At the latest moment, an expected mail was several days overdue. From the Southern Counties, rumors of a revolt among the desperadoes and refugees on the boundary of Lower California were prevalent. The people of San Diego, on the 17th ult., had information of an attack having been planned upon that town, and at once resorted to arms; appointed and stationed patrols, and placed themselves in a state of defence. Our latest advices make no mention of a collision. The emigration to Fraser's River has ceased, and a return tide set in. Two thousand explorers had returned to San Francisco during the first week of September.

A letter from our special correspondent, *en route* to Fraser's River, states that the emigration thither from San Francisco continued great. The steamer *Northerner* left San Francisco on the 22d ult. crowded with passengers and freight. She also carried out 400 recruits for the army in Oregon, destined for service against the Indians. The latest reports from the Indian country in Oregon indicate a serious complication of difficulties. The troubles are likely to result in a protracted and bloody war. A painful rumor reaches us, to the effect that a body of miners, numbering 350 persons, who had set out from Portland, Oregon, on a prospecting tour in the Wenatchee country, had been assailed by a party of 900 Indians; but no authentic particulars of the attack were given. The miners were under command of Capt. MORTIMER ROBERTSON, and designed an exploration of the sources of the Columbia, towards the head of Fraser's River.

From Oregon and Washington we have information of the commencement of hostilities against the Indians. Major GARNETT had advanced with his command to the upper Yakima, where, on the 15th ult, Lieut. J. R. ALLEN, as the head of a detachment of fifteen men, attacked a large band of hostile Indians, and succeeded in capturing twenty-one men, fifty women and children, and securing any number of horses and cattle. In the combat, however, Lieut. ALLEN was so severely wounded as to cost him his life. He died shortly after his return to camp. The Oregon Senators are on their way to Washington, determined to take their seats.

The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands is without importance. The only noticeable event was the arrival, on July 27, of the first whaler of the season, the *George Howland*, of New-Bedford, with 400 barrels of oil. Her report of the fishery is favorable.

Our South American news is of interest. Gen. CASTILLA has been elected President of Peru by a very large majority over Don DOMINGO ELIAS, and some scores of other competitors. All affairs were quiet in Chili. A highly interesting communication in regard to the navigation of the Amazon had been addressed to the Government of Ecuador by our Minister, Hon. PHILO WHITE. The Government of Bolivia is seriously embarrassed by its debts.

Affairs in New-Granada, since the adjournment of the National Congress, have been without incident. At Panama, the election had passed over without the outbreak previously anticipated, and has resulted in the election of the Liberal candidate.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke*, Flag Officer MCINTOSH, was at Aspinwall on the 20th. She did not come into the harbor, but sent a boat in for correspondence, and to deposit her letter-bag for New-York. She proceeded to Greytown. Commodore MCINTOSH will dispatch the *Saratoga* to Aspinwall on his arrival at the former place.

We have interesting details from Central America. The hope of a Honduras Interoceanic Railroad is abandoned by the inhabitants, who are projecting a wagon-road in its place. Mr. NEWKIRK, sent out as American Consul at La Union, has been refused his exequatur by the President of Salvador, because of his former connection with WALKER. There is nothing of interest from Nicaragua. General LAMAR has gone to San José, Costa Rica. A valuable silver mine has been discovered in the vicinity of that capital.

The Dudley Observatory quarrel has assumed a new phase. Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, in a letter written at Albany on the 17th inst., and addressed to Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, threatens to revoke her endowment of $50,000, unless the property and control of the Observatory are vested in the Regents of the University of the State of New-York. The lady has appointed her nephew, Mr. RUTGER B. MILLER, to act as her agent, in conference with the Trustees, and this agent now threatens to apply to the Attorney-General for an injunction upon the Trustees, if Mrs. DUDLEY'S proposition is not acceded to by the Board. The correspondence which has passed between the parties is rather sharp, Mrs. DUDLEY taking umbrage at the fact that she was personally addressed by Mr. OLCOTT after she had designated the appointment of Mr. MILLER as her representative.

The steamer *Hermann*, hence for California on the 25th of August, was spoken on the 5th inst. off Cape St. Roque. She was going off at excellent speed, with the promise of reaching Rio Janeiro in about twenty-five days from New-York. The steamer *Washington*, of the same line, is advertised to sail on the 18th of October.

The mortality from yellow fever in New-Orleans for the fourteen weeks ending Sept. 26, was 3,106.

The case of General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, suspended from duty for an alleged neglect to send a Police force to Quarantine to protect the buildings which were left standing on the day after the first conflagration, and which were destroyed on the second night, was again before the Police Commissioners yesterday. The Mayor was not present, but Commissioners NYE, BOWEN, STRANAHAN and SOLLMAN gave their testimony. The examination was further adjourned till to-day at 12 M.

The third day of the examination in the Stevens wife-poisoning case, was entered upon yesterday. The two Bell sisters were recalled and several other witnesses were examined. The only new material evidence elicited was regarding the fact whether the house where STEVENS and his wife lived, at the time of the latter's death, was infested with rats at the the time of her decease, and whether arsenic was used by STEVENS to rid the house of their annoying presence. Thus far the testimony is contradictory on this point.

The great calamity was everywhere the topic of remark yesterday, and every one was eager to obtain every item of intelligence relating to the sad event. The names of two other persons who were saved were telegraphed from Halifax, but no additional arrivals of the rescued passengers has been announced. The *Maurice*, which sailed for Fayal, may have fallen in with vessels bound to New-York, and put a portion or all of her passengers on board, and sent them to this port. Mr. BREW, whose narative has been published, and the other persons, are on their way to Boston on board the *Eastern State*. The *Prince Albert* may be expected here to-day, with ten of the survivors on board, when additional facts may be obtained. Some hopes are entertained that the Norwegian bark may have rescued some others of the passengers.

Mrs. CAROLINE BARCLAY, a respectable married woman, residing at No. 143 Elm-street, was assaulted in the most ruffianly manner between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning by a gang of rowdies as she was passing through Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue. The ruffians pitched her head-foremost down an embankment some ten feet in height, rendering her insensible, and then robbed her of a gold watch, jewelry and porte-monnaie. Three of the highway robbers were subsequently arrested, and held to answer. They were found secreted among some Irish shanties—the gang were all Irish—in the neighborhood, but none of the stolen property could be found.

Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, arrived last evening in the City having in his custody JAMES LARKIN, the fugitive murderer, who shot, on the 27th ult., JAMES DOWLING, the bar-tender, in a drinking saloon near the Five Points. LARKIN was arrested in Providence, R. I. He will doubtless be tried immediately. He is a young man only 22 years of age, and although he has resided but a short time in this City, he has succeeded in establishing among the police the reputation of a hardened and desperate character.

The Republican County Convention met last evening at No. 618 Broadway and appointed JOSEPH HOXIE, Chairman. After the appointment of a Committee of one from each Ward to confer, the Convention adjourned to the call of the Chair.

The Commissioners of Health met, at noon, yesterday. It was resolved that after the 8th of October all vessels should be allowed to proceed direct to the Upper Quarantine, and the Clerk was directed to notify the Pilot Commissioners of the change.

The Fall Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club comes off to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. The fleet, which consists of sixteen entries, will start from Owl's Head, Long Island, and sail round the Southwest Spit.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active and buoyant for Cotton; dull and heavy for Flour and Corn; unaltered for Wheat, Rye and Barley; brisker, but irregular for Pork,—and, to some extent, for Sugars. There was less movement in Coffee. The transactions in Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were extensive. Rice and Tobacco were pretty freely dealt in. Freights were quiet.

Buenos Ayres and the Argentine.

As the time for the departure of the Paraguay expedition approaches, all questions affecting the inland waters it proposes to visit rise in importance. The most conspicuous of these questions is the controversy pending between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. It is of old standing. The easiest way, perhaps, of arriving at a clear apprehension of the matter, is to consult a map, where Buenos Ayres and Montevideo will be seen guarding the entrance to the vast tributaries of the La Plata, securing, by virtue of their position, a monstrous share of the traffic and profit which the interior territories offer to mankind. Until quite recently, indeed, Buenos Ayres has enjoyed a monopoly of this inestimable trade. For a long time her possession of it was unenvied and undisturbed. The resulting revenues contributed to the support of the several inland States, who furnished the materials of the beneficial commerce; for, in earlier times, both Montevideo and Buenos Ayres were members of the Argentine Confederation, and paid tribute to a common federal treasury. But when ROSAS in Buenos Ayres, had withdrawn from the confederation, it was to be anticipated that the remaining members would regard with dissatisfaction a commercial system which inured to the sole advantage of the deserter. It was natural to adopt some new policy which should either restore the lost provinces to their associates, or else render the latter independent in commercial affairs. The former course appeared, at the outset, advisable. The great body of the people of Buenos Ayres and the Oriental State were known to be disaffected towards the despots who ruled them, and it was supposed that, with material aid, and a leader, they would fling off their yokes, and at once return to the Confederation. The leader was presented in the person of Señor J. J. URQUIZA, a gentleman of large wealth and influence in the Argentine States, and repeatedly President of the Union, who undertook and achieved the work of liberation. ORIBE fell; ROSAS fled. For an hour the emancipated provinces were noisy in gratitude to their liberator, and, but for some ill-advised measures of Gen. URQUIZA, it is probable they would have resumed their old relations. Jealousy of his influence, founded possibly on a well-grounded aversion to dictatorships, soon, however, excited a powerful opposition to the Argentine chief. When, therefore, in 1853, he resigned the temporary authority he had wielded in Buenos Ayres, and withdrew, he was even more unpopular than ROSAS himself, and it was announced distinctly that, until he had ceased to govern the Confederation, the seceders would not return to it. All subsequent negotiations have been useless. The recusancy of Buenos Ayres has proved insurmountable. And as the official term of Gen. URQUIZA does not terminate until 1860, and he is indisposed to resign in order to appease an unreasonable personal hostility, it became evident that other measures were necessary to regain the coveted mercantile advantages. To this end, the first step was to sweep away the old fluvial laws, relics of the Spanish vice-royalty, which closed the rivers to foreign nations. This was effected by decrees and treaties, inviting the commerce of the world to the enjoyment of free navigation. It was a blow, it was calculated, which would prove fatal to the supremacy of Buenos Aires. It proved injurious, but not fatal. Foreign commerce certainly did ascend the river. The town of Rosario, under its influence, has grown into a port of first-rate importance; but Buenos Ayres, freed from the mischievous rule of ROSAS, has advanced with still greater celerity, doubling its population and its business in five years. The convenience of its position, and the growth of inland navigation, have not rendered it so desirable as was anticipated for the foreign trader to go at once to the interior ports; and hence, while suffering a slight retardation from the decrees of URQUIZA, the general prosperity of the out-ports has been greater than ever. It again became evident that to secure a fair proportion of direct trade and of revenue, other steps must be devised. The first of them has just been taken, in the shape of a new tariff upon exports, which subjects the staples of the Argentine Republic to duties two-thirds less in amount if shipped in foreign vessels direct from Argentine ports, than if sent down for transhipment to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. The difference, it is estimated, will more than pay the expense of foreign shipping in ascending the stream to Rosario. At the latest advices, the new tariff had passed the lower of the Argentine chambers, but still awaited the action of the Senate. There is little doubt of its becoming a law; and if a law, Buenos Ayres must, it is clear, suffer incalculably.

An impartial view of the subject leaves no doubt of the entire rectitude of the course pursued by URQUIZA. Indeed, there is reason to wonder at its extreme moderation. The Argentine Confederation is formed generally upon the model of this union; and the constitutional views entertained here as to the rights of nullification and secession are those General URQUIZA applies to Buenos Aires. Under their impulse he would certainly be authorized to employ military force to recover the recusants, and the people of Buenos Ayres have accordingly been in a constant state of apprehension these five years of a hostile invasion, well assured, from the military successes and skill of the Argentine director, that his campaign would be brief and fortunate. He has refrained, however, from this measure of violence, confining his policy to measures inherently defensive, though incidentally inflicting damage on the two offenders, and, therefore, has a clear title to the applause and respect of mankind. It is the act of a statesman who has restored popular liberty to the whole region of the La Plata; who has opened the way by which foreign commerce may penetrate to the exhaustless inner wealth of South America; who has given a longer period of peace to his country than it had enjoyed since the Spanish rule; who places the foreign settler in the country upon terms of entire equality with the native; who is the greatest living antagonist of the exclusive system of which LOPEZ and the Government of Brazil are the exponents. These are claims which especially entitle him to the regard of the American people.

That a different view of the issue is entertained in England is no matter of surprise. It is the misfortune of English opinion that it rests almost entirely upon observations made from the factory and the bourse. It is mainly dictated by the rule of self-preservation. The acquisition of Cuba by the United States is opposed because Spain would so part with the best security of her English creditors. The acquisition of Mexico is approved because the security of English bondholders would so be perfected. The suppression of the Slave-trade is imperative, else the cheap labor of the Spanish must be fatal to the free labor of the British Islands. The same self-protective ideas are applied to the present question. Buenos Ayres is largely indebted to English creditors. As matters have stood heretofore, the customs of all of the Argentine States, collected at Buenos Ayres, have been appropriated to pay the private obligations of the latter; and in that way the English creditor has enjoyed ample security and punctual receipt of his interest. He is, of course, reluctant to lose such advantages, however unfairly come by. URQUIZA, therefore, and his struggle for independence, meet with little favor in England, where his motives are misrepresented, his services to universal commerce and the interests of peace depreciated, and the liveliest sympathy expressed for Buenos Ayres. It is well to note the foundation of the British policy, as it is pretty sure to find advocates in the United States. How, indeed, in these anti-milennial days, are we to ask a commercial nation to sacrifice an immediate pecuniary advantage that a contingent benefit may accrue to the general interests of traffic?

Progress of the Fall Campaign.

Hitherto no manifest efforts have been made by any one of the three political parties in the field, if we except some ratification meetings on the part of the Republicans. These demonstrations have been respectable in point of numbers, and ably addressed by prominent members of that party. It cannot be said, however, that enthusiasm is exhibited in any quarter. Perhaps, in an election where only State issues are involved, much zeal ought not to be expected. Yet the prevalent apathy is attributable in part, no doubt, to other causes. Apparently the most lively spirit is found among the Democrats, though, until the other two parties failed to unite, they had slight hopes of success. But that failure seemed so auspicious, that instantly they took heart. It has been seen that their Convention felt strong enough to risk an intestine quarrel, so confident was it of success in November. And ever since, the Democracy have presented an aspect of imperturbable assurance. The Republican ticket, highly respectable in itself, was offered to the people under the embarrassment of explanations and excuses. It was felt to be necessary to tell a disappointed party why the desired union did not take place. The Republican press has found employment in this sort of damaging work when it should be carrying the war into Africa. All this is unfortunate and injurious. It should have been avoided, and might have been. But it is too late now to attempt a remedy, and the party must hold, during the campaign, the position which its Convention selected for it.

The Americans, who, as a political organization, were supposed to be dead, show signs of considerable animation. They have nominated a ticket composed of some of their very best material. Messrs. BURROWS and BENTON are conceded by all parties to be strong nominations. That their party friends mean to support them, in thorough earnest, cannot be doubted. The Americans polled 67,000 votes last year when many of them went over to the Democratic ticket. This year they say they will concentrate their force and cast at least 100,000 ballots for BURROWS and BENTON. Some of their journals are sanguine enough to claim a chance for the election of their ticket. They base this highly improbable expectation upon the assumption that many dissatisfied Republicans and alienated Hards will vote it in preference to their own. It is announced, as a noteworthy political occurrence, that Ex-Governor HUNT has written a letter expressing his opinion that the action of the Republicans in repelling a union with the other opponents of the Democratic Administration, must prevent conservative men from supporting the Republican ticket. Gov. HUNT is an experienced and sagacious public man, whose opinions will have influence.

On the other hand, the leading Republican organs insist that their party needs no outside help to carry the State by a triumphant majority, and rely upon the Fremont vote of 1856 as sustaining this claim. If such be the fact, they can hardly be blamed for avoiding union with other parties, for an army certain of victory must find allies a burthen instead of an advantage.

THE OUSELEY CONVENTION.—Some City journals fear that the draft of a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, published exclusively in the TIMES of Monday, was not authentic. We are obliged to dispel the fears of our cotemporaries, and assure them, on the very best authority, that the Convention in question was drawn up by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, and was based by him on the Cass-Yrissari treaty. Hence the similarity between the two documents. We are further enabled to state, on equally good authority, that the Ouseley Convention has been approved by the British Government, and will, in all probability, be ratified by that of Nicaragua. Journals, like the *Express* and *Tribune*, which fail themselves to get the news, should not, in an envious spirit, impugn the reliability of the intelligence which other journals succeed in obtaining.

Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Secretary Thompson.

We observe in the Special Washington Dispatch of a morning contemporary, that General CUSHING is about to appear with a statement in respect to "his action upon what are called town-sites upon the public lands." As General CUSHING was never in a position to take any "action" upon the subject, the allusion, we presume, is to his opinions officially given while he occupied the place of Attorney-General. The Interior Department, under the Administration of the present Secretary, has overrated the existing law of the Land Department on the settlement of town-sites, and has treated with especial indignity the decisions of his immediate predecessor, and the advice of the late Attorney-General. What makes the indignity more marked and pointed is the fact that he has acted in the matter entirely upon his own judgment, and without taking the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General BLACK.

We believe this is the first instance in the history of our Government, in which the long established interpretation of a law has been broken up by a Secretary on his own motion, without the warrant of a judicial decision, and without the direct interposition of the Executive. Sometimes the construction of a statute has been changed by the President, but never without taking the advice of the Attorney-General, and never without introducing confusion into the public service. The impropriety of such intervention was well illustrated in the case of the land grant to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River. In this case, a construction was established by Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of the Treasury. This construction was departed from by his successor, and the result was a lamentable vacillation of decision and action for the next six years. The question was bandied about from Mr. EWING to Mr. JOHNSON, and then from Mr. STUART to Mr. CRITTENDEN—and then from Mr. MCLELLAND to Mr. CUSHING—till Mr. CUSHING, in the agony of his spirit exclaimed, towards the close of an opinion covering some twenty octavo pages, "It is discreditable to the Government that its views of a law, and its consequent action should be *shifting about like a weather-vane, as they have done in this case.*"

What Mr. CUSHING thought on the subject while he was Attorney-General may be read in a letter of our Washington correspondent, which has hitherto been crowded out, until now, by matter of more immediate interest. As the questions involved in the course of Mr. THOMPSON are of very great moment—involving no less than the power of a Secretary to reverse the final adjudication of his predecessor, and to change the established law of the land—we shall look for the appearance of Mr. CUSHING with no inconsiderable interest. There is no reason to fear, as is intimated in the telegraphic dispatch of the Interior Department, that he will "shift like a weather-vane" in the construction of a statute, wherever he has given elaborate opinions.

RED-TAPEISM.—To transact any public business, except through the one legitimate channel, is regarded by the whole British Nation as a crime only second to a breach of court etiquette. The horror with which an Englishman views any deviation from rule has been illustrated recently in a manner too amusing to be passed over. It appears that our Canadian neighbors have built a Crystal Palace, which they have devoted to the production of native industry; and imagining, no doubt, that such a card as a Prince of the Blood would "draw," they petitioned the Queen to allow the Prince of WALES or some other member of the Royal family to come to Toronto and open the Exhibition. They unfortunately forgot that their Queen is only allowed to recognize the existence of one individual in Canada—the Governor General—and through him the petition should have been sent. The Queen, a lady of extreme good nature and very kindly disposed towards her Canadian subjects, was anxious to please them, but she could not possibly see, hear or comprehend any document that had not been transmitted in accordance with prescribed rule. The Colonial Secretary was in a condition bordering on distraction. He looked at the petition, laid it aside, and then looked at it again. There were names of great distinction attached to it—ministers, legislators, judges, bishops and military men high in command. They merited some attention, and finally, Sir E. B. LYTTON so far overcame his feelings and his devotion to Court forms as to lay the petition before the Queen. We are informed by the *Times* that Her Majesty, though she received it very graciously, was under the necessity of declining the request; and the Secretary for the Colonies, in transmitting this answer to the Canadian Envoy, cautiously warned him not to lose sight of the Red Tape for the future in all transactions of an official character.

THE CANVASS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Administration has secured a victory, such as it is, in California. The election, after a hasty canvass, took place on the 1st inst., the offices involved being local, and the vote, so far as reported, a light one. The Administration candidates for the Supreme bench and the Comptrollership were both elected by large majorities. The result is attributed to a variety of causes. The interest was proportioned to the stake involved, and that was regarded as too trifling to demand activity or popular excitement. The Opposition was without organization. The Douglas connection scattered its votes, chiefly addicting itself to the choice of Congressmen, for the election of whom there was no legal provision. It will be a task of curious ingenuity to construct a "splendid triumph" out of such beggarly elements; yet will there be those who shall attempt it. On the other hand, Republicanism will felicitate itself on the result at San Francisco, and Douglasism on its electing two Congressmen over nobody—victories as barren of importance or significance as the other.

☞ Among the names of passengers per *Austria* we find that of C. D. TROTT, of New-York, of the firm of TROTT & OGSTON. Mr. TROTT is a nephew of Professor TELLKAMPF, formerly of Columbia College, now of the University of Breslau, to whom and his parents in Hanover he had been on a visit of a few months. He is a young man of great personal courage, nerve and self-possession, and his friends hope that he may have survived the night of the disaster, and been rescued by the Norwegian bark the next day.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S opera of "William Tell" will be given to-night for the second time. None of our country friends should neglect the opportunity of seeing this work as presented at the leading opera house of America.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" was played here last night in a very meritorious manner, and obtained a well-deserved success. Mme. GAZZANIGA was the heroine, and impersonated the *rôle* superbly. The flashes of genius which illumine this lady's performances carry the mind and heart into regions seldom opened or traversed by the lyric artist. There is a depth and intensity in her coloring of certain phrases which is as indescribable as it is irresistible. For these profound emotional capabilities Mme. GAZZANIGA is remarkable. They give her a position as an artist which, in the technical acceptation of the term, she is barely entitled to. The part of *Lucrezia* is crowded with the most touching agitations, and Mme. GAZZANIGA simulates them with a maternal solicitude which is simply the perfection of genius, and nothing else. The house, we are glad to say, recognized the great merit of the performance, and vehemently applauded the lady.

Signor BRIGNOLI was the *Gennaro*, and sang excellently. The new basso, Monsieur JUNCA, made his *debût* as the *Duke*. M. JUNCA has a fine voice, and sings with abundant heartiness and a slight lisp. He is of imposing presence, and makes the most of his stature by a judicious display of stage business. In the first act he was admirable in every respect; in the second he was less happy, and betrayed the common vice of bassos—singing out of tune. M. JUNCA'S method is purely French—therefore, nervous and declamatory. He has so much voice that the usual French fault of lack of absolute sonority and consequent hardness is not perceptible. He is a basso of unquestionable merit, and in the dearth of that voice, a real boon to any Opera Manager. His success was in the highest degree flattering. What is more to the point, he deserved his reception. As an actor, M. JUNCA is emphatic. It is not going too far to say that he bullies *Lucrezia*, and that he always puts the audience in fear of an assault and battery. Many persons regard this as an evidence of artistic fervour. It may be so, but for *Duke Alfonso* it seemed to us to be a little too fervid.

Instead of the last act of the Opera, we were favored with an act from the "Trovatore." Several reasons were privately assigned for this substitution, but none of them satisfactory or sufficient. We, therefore, simply record the fact.

There will be a performance at this house to-night. Admission, fifty cents.

City Items.

UNCERTAINTIES OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Gov. BROWN still continues in the City, engaged in canvassing the claims of the rival sites for our City Post-Office. He is beseiged by a host of property-owners in various localities, each one of whom has a site exactly adapted to a Post-office; which, for the good of the City, he is willing to sell below the market price. Gov. BROWN visited the Exchange at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in company with Postmaster FOWLER, ARTHUR LEARY and E. MORGAN, ESQRS., and was introduced to a large number of our prominent merchants. The superior claims of the present location were then pressed upon his attention, as they were the day before at the Chamber of Commerce. During his stay in the Rotunda, a resolution was offered by Mr. STONE, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, to the effect that a continuance of the Post-Office in its present location would best promote the interests of the people of New-York. It was unanimously carried. A great many questions were put to Governor BROWN during his interview with the merchants, with a view to ascertain his own leanings upon the subject, but entirely without success. He failed to let drop a single straw to show which way the wind blew. For this noncommittalism he was favored with any quantity of left-handed compliments after his departure, some going so far as to assert that he was nothing but a tricky politician, and utterly incapable of understanding the wants of a city like New-York. Indeed, it was more than intimated that the whole thing had been cut and dried before the Postmaster-General came here, and that the purchase of a Post-Office site would turn out to be another Willett's Point affair, to line the pockets of a few politicians.

It was stated in a morning paper that Governor BROWN would return to Washington to-day, but we are assured that he has never committed himself in favor of any such movement; on the contrary, he expressly stated yesterday, that it was *uncertain* when he would return.

THE TAX-PAYER'S MEETING A FIZZLE.—It was freely announced yesterday, by posters on all the dead walls, that the tax-payers, solicitous of a change in the mode of administering the City Government, would hold a meeting last evening in Union-square, at 7 o'clock. Owing either to a determination on the part of the tax-payers to put up with things as they are, or to the fact that the call was anonymous and irresponsible, no such meeting took place. At 7¾ o'clock, the only indication that a meeting had been projected was a desolate platform, and a few small boys of an inquiring turn of mind, who were attentively scanning a piece of paper affixed to the rear of the structure, conveying the interesting information, that a postponement had taken place till Thursday evening next.

A BREAK DISCOVERED IN THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The workmen employed in cutting up the cable in the machine-shop at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, found a break a short time since in the communicating copper wire about three-eighths of an inch long, through which the saw passed in the solid guta-percha, showing that the disconnection must have occurred during the process of manufacture, and therefore leading to the very great probability that other similar *lesions* may have occurred in other parts of the cable. What have the electricians to say in regard to this fact, which is reliably authenticated?

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MINISTERIAN OF NEW-YORK.—This is one of the oldest ecclesiastical bodies in the State, and commenced its sixty-third annual session on Saturday, in St. Matthew's Church in Walker-street. It was originally a German body, embracing the Lutherans, on the Hudson, Mohawk and Schoharie, but in the year 1830 all of the churches had become English save one in this City. Since then two English Synods have been formed out of it, embracing about fifty churches and as many ministers. By the rapid influx of Germans in late years German clergymen in large numbers are again connected with this body, which now numbers about sixty ministers and as many churches, with about 12,000 communicant members, making the whole number of Lutheran churches in the State over 100, principally located amongst a thrifty farming population. The Lutheran Church is becoming an important body in the United States, numbering more than 1,000 clergymen and twice as many churches. Its labors among the Germans have been very successful. It has newspapers in both languages, colleges, theological seminaries and academies in different parts of the country, and a successful foreign mission in India.

PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH RENTED AND SOLD.—At the sale and rental of pews in Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Monday evening, there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen; 122 pews were disposed of. The highest sales were made at $500, and 24 pews rented at $100 each. There are 36 pews yet unsold.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A minority of the Board assembled in the Councilmen's Chamber at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The clerk called the roll and it was found that only five members were present. The Board was declared adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Mr. WM. W. BADGER read an interesting essay upon "the Christian Denomination," before the Young Men's Christian Union, and a respectably numerous audience, which assembled at Clinton Hall at 8 o'clock yesterday evening for the purpose of listening to it.

We must prepare, it seems, for further interesting developments respecting peculations by the "servants of the public" in the City Treasury. The Grand Jury have found true bills—so the report goes—against sundry individuals for being less careful of the public money than of their own. A report is said to be in preparation by Joint Committee of Accounts, to be speedily presented to the Common Council. Meantime, facts are leaking out

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met at 12 o'clock M., yesterday, all the members present except the City Inspector.

The Health Officer reported the steamer *Star of the South*, from Savannah. She had no passengers. It was ordered that she lie at Quarantine at present for observation.

The ship *Creole*, from New-Orleans on the 20th ult., applied to come up. She had seven cases of yellow fever and two deaths on the passage, but none since arrival. Having served out her Quarantine, the petition was granted.

Dr. THOMPSON urged the propriety of making a change in reference to vessels arriving at the lower Bay. He thought that in 10 days from this, they might with safety be allowed to proceed direct to the upper anchorage.

Councilman HASWELL moved that after the 8th of October all vessels be allowed to proceed direct to the upper Quarantine, and that the clerk notify the Pilot Commissioners of the contemplated change. This was carried. The Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Additional Particulars.

TWO OF THE SURVIVORS ON THEIR WAY TO BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

CHARLES BREW left for Boston in the steamer *Eastern State* to-day. JOHN F. FOX, of Boston, the other survivor of the ill-fated *Austria*, who declined passage in the *Prince Albert*, is also on board the *Eastern State*.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The appalling calamity to the *Austria* was yesterday the topic of conversation throughout the City. The only additional item of news from Halifax was the announcement of two more persons as among the saved. Their names are S. PETERSON, of Sweden, and F. THOMPSON, of Australia. Those who were expecting friends, but who were uncertain whether or not they were on board, continued to call at the newspaper offices, and particularly upon the *Staats Zeitung*, with the hope of obtaining a list of passengers. This, however, will probably not be received for weeks to come, and a perfect list may never be obtained. There is no record of the names of the crew except upon a list which was on board.

We have been requested to correct the name of one of the saved passengers. Instead of FRANZ FRITZ, it should have been FRANZ ZITZ.

Mr. S. R. MASURY, one of the passengers on board of the *Austria*, belongs in Salem, Mass., and was on his return to his native place, having been in Zinzabar for the past few years, acting as agent for BENJAMIN WEST.

MISS HENRIETTA WULFF.

The friends of Miss HENRIETTA WULFF, of Copenhagen, will be pained to learn that she was a passenger in the *Austria*, and it is feared was lost. Some of your readers will remember the sad account published in your paper, two years ago, of the death of her brother, Capt. WULFF, of the Danish Navy, by yellow fever, soon after arriving in a southern city, from the West Indies. He was then accompanied by this same sister, who, now, after two years spent at home, had embarked again for America, in fulfilment of a cherished desire to spend a portion, at least, of her life in the land she so dearly loved—not only for its Republican liberty, (for spite of all our aberrations from that ideal, she, and her brother, too, still had faith in us) but also because its soil had been consecrated in her heart, as the resting-place of the remains of her almost idolized brother. Any of the survivors whocan recall anything in relation to Miss WULFF, that occurred during the voyage, or during the fatal catastrophe, will confer a great favor on her sorrowing friends, here and at home, by communicating it to MARCUS SPRING,

No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIMOREANS ON THE AUSTRIA.

From the Sun, of yesterday.

The intelligence of the destruction of the steamship *Austria* by fire, on the passage from Hamburg to New-York, has cast a gloom over several households in this city. About the 1st of April, Mr. THEODORE GEBOR, druggist, at the corner of Hanover and Hill streets, went to Wurtemberg, on a visit to his father, an eminent Lutheran clergyman, and from letters received recently there is no doubt that he was one of the passengers on the ill-fated vessel. The wife of Mr. G. is now in Philadelphia, whither she had gone to meet him on his return. The Rev. JOHN WEINMANN, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, on Trinity-street, near High, was also a passenger. He had been on a visit to his mother in Wurtemberg. Both Mr. GEBOR and Mr. WEINMANN had taken passage in the second cabin. Mr. WEINMANN has a wife and one child in this city. Mrs. D. WACHMAN and one child, a little girl of twelve years, were on board. Mr. WACHMAN formerly kept a jewelry store on Broadway, and was a resident of this City for nearly 30 years. He is now in the City, and on the arrival of his wife and child intended to remove to Cincinnati. Mr. MYER NACHMAN, dry goods dealer at No. 68 Hanover-street, was another of the passengers. He had written by the steamer previous to the *Austria*, and stated that he should return in her. Mr. MEINBERG, late of this City, but who had taken up his residence in Alexandria, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. REICHART, and three children, were also on board. The families and friends of these persons have been thrown into the greatest possible state of anxiety, and the uncertainty of the fate of their loved ones adds to the poignancy of their grief. All of them are well known in the City, and highly respected by those to whom they are known. There is a possibility that all may yet be safe, but some time may yet elapse before the fate of the passengers will be known. In the meantime, the suspense of their families will be terrible.

THE CARGO.

The *Austria* was spoken by the *Arthur* on the 7th September, in lat. 49°, lon. 14°, which subsequently arrived at Havre. The insurance on the vessel is about £70,000, and will nearly cover her loss. She was insured in Europe, chiefly in Hamburg and London. She cost about £26 per ton. The freight of the *Austria* was exceedingly valuable, and consisted of goods intended to supply the Winter trade. The cargo included something over 16,000 feet measurement—a little above 400 tons. The low rates of freight at Havre and Southampton, owing to the competition between the *Vanderbilt* and *Persia*, prevented many shipments thence, so that there were few silk goods, the fabrics on board being chiefly woolens and worsteds. The whole list of earnings by freight and passengers, taken at the last named port, footed up less than £400. There were some furs on board, and a few linens; the total value of the cargo may be estimated at $500 000. Of this amount, probably one-fourth is not insured at all, and the remainder, it is fair to infer, is about equally divided between our own and foreign companies, although the total insured on this side cannot be known for some time, as much of it is under open policies.

THE EXPECTED SURVIVORS.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, with ten of the survivors on board, may be expected to arrive here to-day, when further details may be obtained.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE AUSTRIA.

The Chief Engineer

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Bowlin and the Paraguay Mission—Preparations of President Lopez to Receive the Expedition—Changes in the Navy, etc.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Judge BOWLIN will receive his instructions to-morrow, the same having been arranged in Cabinet meeting to-day, and he will leave on Friday for New-York. It is expected that the *Sabine* will sail on Monday.

Dispatches from our Minister Resident at Panama state that President LOPEZ is making extensive preparations to receive the Paraguay Squadron.

The Hon. ALBERT RUST is here, and says that the Democracy of Arkansas are almost unanimous for Senator DOUGLAS.

Pursers KELLY, HARWOOD and JACKSON have been ordered to the Paraguay Squadron; Purser HAMILTON to Annapolis, and Purser WARRINGTON to the Washington Navy Yard. Purser BUCHANAN relieves BATES as Inspector of Provisions at Boston.

Commander SEMMES has been appointed Secretary of the Light-house Board, *vice* JENKINS, ordered to Paraguay, and Lieutenant CHAPMAN, Light-house Inspector at Mobile, *vice* SEMMES.

Commander SANDS takes the head of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.

The Secretary of State is now preparing important dispatches for New-Granada. Q.

From Albany.

THE CANCEMI AND ROGERS CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS—QUARANTINE—THE CANAL BOARD, &C,

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The Court of Appeals commenced hearing causes to day. Mr. BLANKMAN, counsel in the Cancemi case, moved that the cause be placed on calendar for the present term, and argued on the 13th of October. This motion was granted. He also moved that two counsel be heard on the part of CANCEMI, but the Court decided they could only hear one on each side.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON asked and obtained leave to move the Rudolf murder case next week.

It is understood that the Court will decide the Rogers murder case this term. Three opinions, probably, will be written, by Judges HARRIS, DENIO and ROOSEVELT. It is rumored that the Court stands five against the prisoner to three in his favor.

The Governor and State Officers will go down to New-York on Sunday night, and attend to Quarantine matters on Monday.

The Canal Board are to-day engaged in a warm debate on the proposition of Mr. RUGGLES to urge forward the completion of the Erie Canal through the Cayuga Marshes. The project is earnestly opposed in behalf of Oswego.

Extensive preparations are being made for the grand parade and for the trial of the Fire Companies of the United States, which commences here to-morrow and lasts through the following day. Phœnix, No. 7, of Providence; Ocean, No. 5, of New-Haven, and Neptune, No. 6, of Detroit, are already here.

Dedication of Odd Fellows Hall at Pittsburg—The Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Odd Fellows Hall, in this city, was dedicated to-day with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. Several prominent members of the Order from abroad were present, among others, General SIMON CAMERON, and the venerable P. G. WILDEY, officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Grand Encampment were also present, the members of which marched in procession through the principal streets, numbering about 1,500. After the procession, they assembled in the National Theatre, where the dedicatory address was delivered by the Hon. WM. F. JOHNSON.

The State Fair opened this morning under most favorable auspices. The weather has been delightful all day, and the visitors more numerous than at any previous exhibition. The agricultural, mechanical and floral display is splendid.

The Case of Capt. Townsend, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Capt TOWNSEND, of the slave brig *Echo*, after a further examination this morning, was remanded for a further hearing before the U. S. Circuit Court, which meets Oct. 15, when the question of jurisdiction will be argued. He was also admitted to bail in $5,000, on a complaint of misdemeanor under act of 1818, preferred by the District-Attorney.

The bark *Young Turk*, Captain HARDING, has arrived from Malaga, Sept. 1, with the first cargo of new raisins.

Michigan State Fair.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society commences to-day, and continues four days. The weather is delightful, and the entries are large, particularly of horses and cattle. The attendance promises to be larger, and the exhibition more successful, than on any previous year.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Leavenworth dates of the 24th inst. are received. Col. SUMNER arrived from the Cheyenne Expedition on that day, and proceeded to St. Louis, to assume the command of the Department of the West. Four companies of his regiment would arrive in a day or two, to take their post at the fort.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The Democratic Convention, to-day, nominated by acclamation ISRAEL T. HATCH for reëlection to Congress from this district.

U. P. NICHOLS was nominated for State Senator, in place of WADSWORTH resigned.

Massachusetts Republican Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Hon. LINUS B. COMINS was nominated for Congress, this afternoon, by the Republican Convention for the Fourth District, on the seventh ballot, receiving 38 votes to 32 for J. P. PUTNAM.

Arrest of a Murderer.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

JAMES LARKIN, for the murder of JAMES DOWLING in the Five Points, on the 27th of August, was arrested by Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward Police of New-York, this morning.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city, yesterday, were 68.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday received here say that the steamship *Calhoun* is ashore three miles east of St. Mark's, in four feet of water. The *Calhoun* was from Key West bound to New-Orleans, and her non-arrival had caused great anxiety for her safety.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Albama* arrived at the bar at 3 o'clock this morning, and at her wharf at 9 o'clock. All well.

The screw-steamships *Packersburg* and *Thos. Swann*, of CROMWELL's line, arrived at their wharves his day.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in] the Chair.

The following was offered by Supervisor KENNEDY, and laid over:

Whereas, The Court of Appeals, in the case involving the constitutionality of the act commonly known as the Metropolitan Police Law, gave it as the opinion of the Court that under the Constitution of 1846, any Commission, the members of which were appointed directly by the Legislature, or by the Executive of the State, whose duties were limited to any one County, was illegally organized, and its acts invalid;

And whereas, The Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York received their appointments in the manner denounced by the Court of Appeals; and their appointments being equally involved, the following is adopted:

AN ORDINANCE—*To amend the ordinances making appropriations for the year 1858.*

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the second section of the ordinance entitled an ordinance making appropriations for the year 1858, be amended by striking therefrom the words and figures following to wit: "The Commissioners of Records $50,000."

The report of the Committee on building a new City Hall, asking that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject, was called up and adopted.

The Mayor's communication nominating Andrew H. Mickle, Phillip W. Engs and Abram M. Cozzens, Commissioners of the new City Hall, was called up, and before proceeding to consider their confirmation, Mr. VOORHIS asked that they be voted on separately.

Mr. PURDY then offered a resolution confirming them which was lost by a vote of 7 to 5.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Charge Against General Superintendent Tallmadge—Testimony of Police Commissioners Nye, Bowen, Stillman, Stranahan and Others.

The investigation in the case of General Superintendent Tallmadge, for neglecting to send a Police force to protect the remaining buildings at Quarantine on the 2d instant, was resumed yesterday at the office of the Police Commissioners. The Mayor was not present; the other Commissioners, Messrs. Nye, Bowen, Stillman and Stranahan were in attendance. General Nye conducted the direct examination. Mr. Tallmadge was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. W. Curtis Noyes. The first witness called was

John B. Cumming, who deposed as follows—I am one of the Commissioners of Emigration; I met Gen. Tallmadge on the dock at Castle Garden, on the 3d instant, and asked him why the men had not been sent to Quarantine, as a requisition had been made the day before; he stated that he had received no requisition; I said there had been a requisition made, and it was given to General Nye; he stated that he had not seen it, or that it was not directed right; I said, "Suppose there was some informality about it, you should not have stood upon informality in such a case;" he said the requisition should have been made upon him, and that if it had, he would have attended to it; I replied, that I understood from General Nye, that he would not send them down on account of yellow fever at Quarantine; he stated that was not so.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. Curtis Noyes—This conversation took place on the Battery; the Commissioners of Emigration had a meeting that day; the requisition I spoke of was not a requisition to the Commissioners of Emigration; he said, if he had received a requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration, he would have sent down men; the Commissioners did not call an extra meeting until Captain Crabtree, who had gone down to Quarantine, returned.

E. H. Wildey, examined by General Nye—I am attached to the detective office; I was sent to Quarantine the night after the second fire; a few minutes before I started to go down, I had a conversation with General Superintendent Tallmadge; I told him I had been ordered down there; he remarked that he had given no orders to any person, but he was happy to have me go there, if I wished; the more went, he said, the better; I understood the General Superintendent to state to Mr. Lefferts that he had ordered no men to go there. (*To General Tallmadge*—I may be mistaken as to whether you said you had ordered no men there or you had ordered no detectives there.) I went down and remained all night; I assisted in arresting Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Muller and others there.

To Mr. Noyes—I did not know whether there was any force of men going down; the General told me I could go if I wished; when I went down, I went alone; I found the force that was sent down when I got there; I have since understood that Mr. Tallmadge had given orders to send men there.

Wm. H. Lefferts, examined by Gen. Nye—I do not remember having a conversation with Mr. Tallmadge respecting sending men to Quarantine.

Commissioner Stillman, examined by Gen. Nye—I remember the occasion of the burning of Quarantine; I came to this office about 9 A. M. on the day of the second burning; a meeting of the Board of Supervisors had been called at 10 o'clock, and I left to attend that meeting; I went to the Mayor's Office, and heard there of the outrage on Staten Island; nothing was said at that time in reference to a Police force going down; the Mayor seemed to be somewhat excited; he stated he had sent to Gen. Nye, and Gen. Tallmadge, and received no answer; I told him I was coming up to the office, and would see them; I then went to the Mayor's Squad-room, and understood that the Sergeant required some assistance for the City Hall that evening; I then came to this office and inquired for General Nye, and was told he had just left; I then sent for Gen. Tallmadge; word came back that he had gone to the Mayor's office; I then sent for the Deputy-Superintendent; he was not in, but came in soon afterwards, and I gave him the message from Sergeant Birney to have fifty men to protect the fireworks at the City Hall; the Mayor said nothing to me about sending men to Quarantine, but I understood his message to Gen. Nye and Mr. Tallmadge had relation to that subject; I remained in this office (of Police Commissioners) till about 5½ o'clock P. M.; during all this time no message came to this office from the Mayor, to my knowledge; I went to the dinner given at the Metropolitan Hotel; I saw the Mayor, Mr. Stranahan and Mr. Bowen there; there was nothing said on the subject; the next morning several of the Commissioners were in this room; Gen. Tallmadge was sent for, and inquiry was made why men had not been sent to Quarantine; Gen. Nye asked him if he had not received a letter from him upon the subject; he replied that he had not; we were invited then to attend a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration; when there, Gen. Nye stated that he had sent a written request to Mr. Tallmadge to send men down to Quarantine; on our return to this office, two of the Commissioners volunteered to go down to Quarantine; Mr. Tallmadge said he should go down.

To Mr. Noyes—General Nye asked Mr. Tallmadge in the morning if he had not received an order to send a force of men to Quarantine; he replied that he had not received it; I knew nothing of the terms of the order referred to; I first saw the order the next morning; I think I saw it before the passing of a resolution suspending General Tallmadge; I afterwards asked the Deputy-Superintendent if Mr. Tallmadge had received an order from General Nye; he said Yes, for he had given it to him himself; the first I saw of the order was a copy of it in the hands of General Nye; the resolutions of suspension were presented to the Board by Mr. Bowen; I did not draw them or any part of them; I understood the allusion in the resolutions to "an order" to refer to the order of General Nye; I did not attach much importance to the order in the transaction; I did not consider I had any authority as a Commissioner to issue an order; when I saw Mr. Tallmadge on the afternoon of the 2d something was said about sending men to Quarantine, but he did not think it prudent to send men, as, if they should catch the yellow fever and bring it to the City, the consequences would be awful; I asked him if he had seen the Mayor; he told me he had not; I recollect my impression was one of disappointment that he had not.

Commissioner Bowen, examined by General Nye—I came to the Police Commissioners' office, on the morning of the 2d, between ten and eleven o'clock; I had seen by the morning papers that some of the hospitals had been burned down by the mob, and I met or sent for the Deputy-Superintendent and told him he ought to send down forthwith some detectives to the Quarantine grounds to ascertain who the ringleaders were, and all the facts of the case; I was so much impressed with the necessity of doing that, that I sent for Captain Walling, of the detective force, and asked him if the Superintendent had given orders to send men down to Quarantine; he said he had not; I then went to attend to my private duties, and paid no further attention to the subject till I returned to this office at one o'clock; I suggested to Gen. Nye that it would be proper to write to the Governor; Gen. Nye showed me a letter which he had written; the following morning I saw the General Superintendent, and I said, "Why did you not have men at Quarantine last night?" He replied, "I could not send men down there and expose them to the yellow fever, for they would have come up and spread pestilence through the City;" at eleven and a half o'clock, I received a note from the Governor, inviting the Commissioners to meet him at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration; I communicated the invitation to Mr. Stillman and Mr. Stranahan; Gen. Nye was not present; Mr. Stillman was engaged in a trial; I requested him to inform Gen. Nye when he came in, and that they should go together to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration; Mr. Stranahan and I went down; we found the Governor and the Commissioners there assembled; and Capt. Crabtree rose and said he would make a report, as a member of the Committee; it was that he had called on Gen. Nye on the previous afternoon and made a requisition upon him for a body of policemen to go down and protect Quarantine, which requisition, he said, had not been answered; I then inquired how many men would be required, and drew up a requisition on the General Superintendent for 60 patrolmen and the whole of the harbor policemen to be sent to Quarantine, which the General Superintendent carried into effect that afternoon.

Commissioner Stranahan was next examined by Gen. Nye. His testimony was little more than a repetition of the evidence of the two previous witnesses.

General Nye, examined through the Clerk—Early in the morning of the 2d, and again about 11 o'clock, I found, when I came to this office, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stranahan; we had some conversation in relation to the fire at Quarantine, and its extent; I suggested the propriety of informing the Governor of the conflagration, a suggestion which was at once adopted, and I wrote a letter to him; about 2½ P. M., Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stranahan left, as I supposed at the time, to get something to eat; they had not been gone but a few minutes, when Captain Crabtree came in; he stated that he wanted some men to go down to Quarantine, apprehending further trouble that night; I asked him how many men should go; he said he thought 60 men would be enough, armed with what I understood him to call a volcanic rifle; I told him I thought 60 men would be insufficient, and that 100 would be wanted; he still thought 60 would be sufficient; he said their Board would meet in half an hour, and he would let me know the number of men they wanted; he asked me if anything further would be necessary, in the way of a requisition, and I told him no, as public peace being in danger, we had authority to send men, without a requisition of any kind; I went to the General Superintendent's office; he was not in; then to the Deputy-Superintendent's office, but he was not there; I found Mr. Bliss, and asked for the General Superintendent; he said he was going to Long Island to see his family, who were sick; I told him to intercept him and bring him immediately to this office; I then wrote a line directed to the General or Deputy-Superintendent, and left it in charge of an officer to hand it to whichever came in first; I do not know how long I staid; I went to the Twelfth Ward Station-house; I had just reached there when a man came after me, and told me that the Mayor had telegraphed for me; I returned as quick as possible, and got to this office at half-past six o'clock; I sent Ralph Patterson to the Mayor's office to inform him I was here, but the Mayor had gone from his office some time; I went to the Metropolitan Hotel, and wrote a note to the Mayor to say I was there to coöperate with him, and sent it to him; in a few minutes Hugh Masterson, an officer, came to me and said that the Mayor told him to say to me that there was no necessity for further action in relation to Quarantine, as the Collector, Mr. Schell, had sent 100 marines to protect the property; I went up stairs into the hall leading to the dining-room, for the purpose of sending to Mr. Schell to ascertain more definitely what had been done; I met Mr. Schell in the hall; I asked him if he had sent down some marines to Quarantine; he said he had; I asked him if they would protect the property there; he said they would; "Then," said I, "there is no use in sending down more men;" he said "No;" I then returned to this office, and remained here till the neighborhood of 10 o'clock; I should have had men there sufficient to protect the property, if I had not relied on the protection of the marines; the next morning I read in the papers that the balance of the buildings were burnt; I met Mr. Tallmadge in Broadway; I said I was very much mortified that men had not been sent down, as we should be blamed; he told me that to send men there, to bring yellow fever to the City would be an awful calamity; he also told me that he did not know that they wanted any men; I asked him if he did not get a note from me; I understood him to say he did not; I told him I wrote one directed to him or the Deputy Superintendent; I understood him to say he had got nothing from me; the next morning, or next morning but one, he came in with a paper in his hand, and said, "I received that from you;" it was the note I had written two days before; I went down to Quarantine with the men and Mr. Bowen, and we spent the night there; the explanation Mr. Tallmadge made to me was that it was September, and he feared the men would take the yellow fever and bring it to the City.

Sergeant Lefferts here stated that he now remembered having a communication with the General Superintendent about sending men to Quarantine; he said my men had no business to go down there unless they had orders from him; I said there were some of the men wanted to go down; he said if any man wished to go down, he could do so; that was the amount of the conversation; I think it occurred on the afternoon of the 3d.

Sergeant Brevoort, examined by Mr. Noyes for the defence—Mr. Tallmadge gave the orders for the men to go down, at half-past twelve o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and we went down at five o'clock; I learned that the Marines had been prevented by Mr. Hartt, Surveyor of the Port, from protecting any property, except that belonging to the Government.

The Court here adjourned till to-day at noon.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention, composed of five delegates from each Ward association, met, last evening, at the Republican head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway.

Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM, of the Twelfth Ward, called the Convention to order, and moved the appointment of JOSEPH HOXIE, of the Seventh Ward, as temporary Chairman. This motion was carried by acclamation.

JAMES M. BOYD, of the Thirteenth Ward, and WM. M. WADE, of the Fourteenth Ward, were chosen Secretaries.

Contesting delegations appeared from the First, Third, Sixth and Eleventh, and their claims were referred each to a Committee of three, who were instructed to report within 30 minutes.

At the expiration of the time appointed each committee reported as follows:

First Ward—In favor of the delegation headed by GEORGE L. GARLICK.

Third Ward—In favor of the ticket headed by SHERIDAN SHOOK.

Sixth Ward—In favor of the ticket headed by SHERIDAN SHOOK.

Eleventh Ward—In favor of the ticket headed by THOMAS DOYLE.

The reports of the various Committees were, after some discussion, adopted.

CHARLES A. DANA, of the Fifteenth Ward, and a number of other speakers, spoke in favor of the appointment of a Conference Committee to consult with all others opposed to the Buchanan Administration, and the success of a City and County opposition ticket.

A long debate arose as to the number of such Committee, and it was finally agreed that the same should consist of one from each Ward, the same to be appointed by each Ward delegation.

After a recess, each Ward delegation appeared and named the following as the Committee of Conference:

Ward.	Ward.
1. George L. Garlick.	12. Edgar Ketchum.
2. Edward D. Pepper.	13. Nelson Kabels.
3. Sheridan Shook.	14. A. Vorst.
4. Henry Adams.	15. Chas. A. Dana.
5. Chas. C. Nott.	16. John Lindsey.
6. Robert Irwin.	17. George W. Odell.
7. Joseph Hoxie.	18. Job L. Black.
8. Andrew Blockley.	19. Wm. B. Rockwell.
9. Asa Butman.	20. Wm. R. Stewart.
10. Wm. H. Allen.	21. Richard Kelly.
11. Seymour Johnston.	22. Robert Cambell.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet subject to the call of the Chair.

Obituary.

JAMES ADGER, Esq., of Charleston, S.C., died a few days since. He was a native of Moneyvich in Ireland, where he was born in 1777, and emigrated to this country during the latter part of the last century. He was very successful as a merchant, and was the projector of the steamship line between Charleston and New-York, one of the vessels of which bears his name.

[Advertisement.]

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Are in daily attendance at their office, No. 828 Broadway, for consultation on

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and are provided with all the most recent and approved appliances of modern science for the successful treatment of these diseases.

Patients can apply personally or by letter.

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[Advertisement.]

MR. E. EDDY AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular tragedian, with an excellent company, is crowding this favorite theatre nightly. Mme. PONISI, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Mrs. S. J. PRIOR, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. WM. O'NEIL, &c., in the company. "Macbeth," the "Ice Witch" and a Pantomime to-night.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless martyr to dyspepsia and liver complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—OR, *he Lock Stitch that is locked*—

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☞ Free!—No charge will be made if Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure Croup. The most severe coughs, chronic rheumatism, toothache, and pains of all kinds. Sold by all the druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. It has been used for 12 years without failing. The most eminent physicians are now recommending it.

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Only $25, and acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to the highest priced machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

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☞ Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviations," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS, convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

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☞ Clothing Merchants from the Interior, who wish to make their selections from an unusually large and varied stock, are invited to the wholesale rooms of the undersigned, which are now stocked with the most ample assortment of Fall and Winter clothing for men and boys they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to wholesale buyers. Their goods are of a class calculated to give a fashionable tone to country assortments, and their prices afford a wide margin for retail profits.

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☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ To Lumber Dealers.—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ Bartholf's, BARTHOLF'S, BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Principal office, No. 489 Broadway. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,842 Post-Office.

☞ French Traveling Bags and LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES, of new and unique designs.

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☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Fever and Ague Cured. WYNKOOP'S TONIC is a certain remedy. One trial will prove it. Depot No. 63 Liberty-st.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

☞ Eau Lustrale, or Hair Restorative of JULES HAUEL.—This article, composed of vegetable substances, has rapidly acquired a world-wide celebrity for its wonderful qualities of beautifying and invigorating the hair, at the same time obviating baldness and dandruff. It is now in common use as an indispensable article of the toilet. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO. Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SARGEE, chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. REBERTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WILSON—CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 20, in the Summerfield M. E. Church, by the Rev. W. S. Studley, JOSEPH G. WILSON to OLIVIA, youngest surviving daughter of the late Robert Crawford, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

DIED.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, MARIA CRANE, wife of Charles C. Savage, aged 36 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 East 28th-st.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH OSBORN, widow of William Osborn, aged 69 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 488 Broome-st., without further invitation, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

BEDFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, of disease of the heart, HARRIET AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Augustus and Harriet Bedford, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 99 West 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 27, GERRIT G. VAN WAGENEN, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HASKINS.—At St. Joseph's, Missouri, on Friday, Sept. 17, of typhoid fever, aged 27 years, EDWARD SOREN HASKINS, late of Boston, Mass., and Williamsburg, N. Y.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,

F. E. CHURCH'S

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THE GREAT FALL, "NIAGARA,"

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SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as first-class cook, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 45 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, a situation as seamstress. Would like to accompany a family going to California or the South. Unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear. Also, a young woman wants a situation to attend a confectionery or fancy bakery; writes a good hand; can be highly recommended.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged. The cook has no objection to assist in the washing; would prefer going together.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; good City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 364 6th-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, STEADY, RESPECTable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to take care of a grown child; first-rate washer and ironer, or would travel with a lady; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation in a private family; she is a good plain cook, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 White-st. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wishes to engage in a respectable private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOman a situation as infant's nurse or the care of young children. She thoroughly understands her business, having had 11 years' experience in this capacity. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at her present situation, No. 32 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her servant as chambermaid. The girl would do light washing, wait on grown children or young ladies. Applications may be made at No. 17 West 35th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., from 4 to 6 P. M. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or traveling with a family. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches, such as meats, soups of all kinds, and deserts; all kinds of jellies and creams. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, from 11 to 5 o'clock, at No. 20 Minetta-lane.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL OF respectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea; best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 2 5th-st., threadneedle store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable and well recommend young woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 53 6th-av., near Washington-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 262 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamberwork and waiting, or waiting in a small private family. Good reference will be given from her last place, where she still remains, No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 78 Bleeker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, in a private family, as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; is a good plain seamstress. Can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., til engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, and is a good cook and laundress, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer; will make herself agreeable; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork, or as waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady without incumbrance; no objection to go into the country. The highest testimonials can be given as to character and ability. Address M. W. G., or call at No. 41 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference will be given from her last place. Apply at No. 46 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call or address No. 465 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS as waitress or chambermaid; she can sew very nicely; has three years' reference. Can be seen until the first of the month at her present employer's, No. 159 West 30th-st., near the 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation in a private family as a good, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 160 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 219 Elizabeth-st., front room, 1st floor, a few doors from Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; good reference from her last place if required. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, sews well, and understands the care of children. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED —A SMART GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to take care of children. Address MARY, Box No. 141, *Times* Office, for three days. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 36 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, and assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and nursing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN SEAMstress in an American family; works embroidery well. Call at No. 130 7th-st., in locksmith's shop.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse. Can be seen at No. 91 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation, in a respectable private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, front room. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FEmale, of middle age, who will be shortly disengaged, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as seamstress, where an experienced one is required; she understands dressmaking, and would be willing to instruct and take charge of one or two little girls over six years of age. Address, prepaid, C. H., Box No. 51, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation in a respectable private family as experienced cook, understands meats, soups, poultry, of every sort; also, is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry. Has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waiter or chambermaid, and to do sewing in a private family; can do fine washing nicely; can cut and fit children's dresses; can be highly recommended by her last employer who is in town at present. Address E. K., No. 293½ 3d-av., in the trimming store, between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress or as seamstress and lady's maid. Has no objection to light chamberwork, understands dressmaking, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved Sewing Machine. Can be seen on Tuesday at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, the plain sewing of private families; understands shirt-making in the very best manner; also, ladies' and children's undergarments of every description. Can be seen for two days, at the plumber's store, No. 185 6th-av., or at No. 634 Hudson-st., any day this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and French fluting thoroughly; understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Address a note to No. 182 East 16th-st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, of highest respectability, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Also, by a cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestants, one as seamstress, or child's nurse or chambermaid; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 205 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as nurse to growing children. She is a very neat sewer; would have no objection to take care of a baby. Can produce good city reference. Call at No. 104 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; is willing to make herself useful. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 7 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—BY A COOK AND HER NIECE, SITUations in one family, one as cook, in a private family; understands meats and poultry baking. Wages $8 a month. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or regular chambermaid; can do up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and doing up fineries; or willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; thoroughly understands taking care of children; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Address No. 279 Mulberry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WIDOW WOman; is a good cook; understands cooking and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 15, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good references from her last employers; no objections to go in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and assist in washing. Among other references, can refer to her last place, where she has lived for nearly six years. Apply at No. 131 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO engage with a lady going to California, to take care of children, or a companion; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Any person who would like such help, will address A. D., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress only. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; can give the best of City reference from her present place. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent cook, washer, ironer and bread baker; has good recommendations. Also, one for chambermaid, waiting, sewing, &c. Inquire at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of pastry. No objection to assist in the washing. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., for two days. Would be glad to hire together.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiter; understands her business; can give good reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waiter; has no objections to do chamberwork; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, NICE, and active girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family. Can produce the most undoubted references. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as good plain cook; she would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of city reference will be given. In a good bread and pastry baker. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 212 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS waitress or chambermaid, and in taking care of children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged, by calling at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 51 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 95 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would see to growing children. Can give the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 47 Troy-st., 3d-floor, over the Post-Office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. Can bring up a baby with the bottle if required. Good City reference. Apply for two days at 36 Scammel-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing very well. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business wishes a situation as cook. Call at her last employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week to sew; can make children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call to No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 249 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references. Apply at No. 252 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as chambermaid; no objection to do up ladies' muslin or fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 15th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 160 West 17th-st., on the 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 174 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.

EUROPE.—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS fluently the German, French and English languages, and also some Italian, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two children in a family traveling in Europe. No salary required. Address S. E., 211 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, sisters, situations in one family; one as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress, and to take charge of a dining-room. Can produce the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived 17 months. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands making bread and pastry; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the general housework of a small private family; best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 9 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do up-stairs work, or assist in general housework, in the City or country. Prefers a nice situation in the country in a private family. Can milk and make butter. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 199 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine. Best City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 471 6th-av., in fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING AND WELLrecommended girl a situation as general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid, if required; in fact it makes no difference what; she is a regular housekeeper. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days if not engaged, at No. 3 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her work perfectly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 79 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, or the general housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Waverley-place. No objections to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an intelligent English woman, who has lived seven years in New-York, and can give unexceptionable references; no objections to go South. Call at Dr. Sims', No. 78 Madison-av., where she has lived for 2½ years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks the German and American languages perfectly, a situation as seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two grown-up children. Call at or address No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 60 Lafayette-place, two doors from Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing, for a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework; wishes to go into the country. Apply at No. 179 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Can come well-recommended. Apply at No. 107 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; would assist in the latter. Good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS SITuations; one as experienced cook, the other as laundress; have good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork. The best City reference given. Call at No. 8 Monroe-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, THOSE HAVing some knowledge of the printing business preferred, to sell the "ECONOMIST" PRESS, by the use of which any one can print their own cards, circulars, wrappers, &c. PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO., No. 93 John-st.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED salesmen for the Retail Curtain and Upholstery Department, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. None other need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A WAITER GIRL.—ONE WHO THOroughly understands her business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply after 9 o'clock this morning at No. 1 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR PROTESTANT IRISH girl, to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; wages $6 per month. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 310 2d-av.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO act as assistant porter. Apply, between 8 and 10 A. M., at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER OR FURNACE FITter. Apply at No. 235 Water-st

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, of high respectability, as seamstress or governess; understands embroidery, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; also as an American woman, as housekeeper. Are persons of good character and religious habits; will be found willing, efficient and reliable. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Low wages only required.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cour," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York: No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARBAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARBAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE pianos, Boston make, for rent; rent allowed on pupchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

TO WHOLESALE HATTERS.—A GENTLEman of character and stability, of fine address, and popular with customers, wishes a situation in some first-class hat house; has a very extensive acquaintance with all the trade both in the South and West, as well as the near-by and home trade, and can control a large and valuable class of customers by his own influence. A satisfactory arrangement can be made by any house wanting a first-class salesman. Address WILLIAM H. WARD, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, employment. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, can do plain gardening, is a good milker. Wages not so much an object as a quiet and respectable home; has no objection to city or country. Satisfactory city reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 118, *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy young man; is a good coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener. Is willing to do all and everything to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for one week by addressing COACHMAN, at Mr. Fuller's, No. 89 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION. He understands his business in every department, with first-class references from places he has laid out and worked in this country. Address, for this week, P. J. M., at Mr. A. Reed's, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skilful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Can be heard of for three days for J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS together in a private family; the man as first-rate waiter, the woman as professed cook; both understand their business perfectly and have no objection to the country. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 537 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR would take the management of a farm; has long practice in Scotland and Ireland; or would go as a yard clerk or storekeeper; is a Protestant, and has testimonials from some of the first gentlemen in Dublin. Address, for two days, to No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young German, as general servant; Brooklyn or Williamsburg preferred; understands the care of horses and gardening; would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Call at No. 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a man of sober and steady habits, and the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 56, or No. 146, 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., or 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business and will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply or address C. K., at Waters' Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a wholesale grocery store; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself useful; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address M. K., Box 172 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself useful, if required. Good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INTELLIgent, active colored young man, as perfect waiter; has the best of reference; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; understands his business in all its branches. Many years' recommendation from London. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at this office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. He can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; no objection to the country. Call or address a note to Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and has got good City references. Apply at ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A RESPECTable man is desirous of obtaining a situation as trimmer in a Southern clothing establishment, or as salesman in a clothing store; he writes a good hand, and would be willing to render himself generally useful. Address H. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ADmitted to the Bar, would like a situation as managing clerk in a lawyer's office. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. B., Box. No. 202 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO form an engagement with a Protestant church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. W., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors,

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 243 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beside a great variety of kitchen utensils, tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.

Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

N. B.—The above goods are not put in the house for sale, but are those of a private family declining housekeeping.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered with satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery; elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., three suites of parlor furniture, covered with brocade and silk velvet; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $600; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bonard, of Paris; a scene in Switzerland, birth-place of William Tell; fruit piece by Boussell, Winter scene by Coates; French plate, mantel and pier mirrors; rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs to match; Bisque and Dresden China figures and vases, Parisian statuettes, bronze clocks, dining-room oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, butter tray and stand, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut-glass dinner and tea sets, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c. Bedroom—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolster and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, card table, clock, carpets, curtains and shades, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 228 Pearl-st., (by order of George Witherell, assignee,)

$20,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

Consisting in part of

2,000 sets and pairs polished fire irons, 400 dozen auger bitts,
1,000 dozen dowelling bitts, 900 dozen gimlet bitts,
75 dozen shanghae bitts, 100 dozen turnscrews,
40 dozen patent try squares, 20 dozen box chisels,
180 kegs emery, 100 dozen planters' hoes,
600 planes, assorted; 50 dozen coffee mills; registers, ventilators, tacks, brads, trunk, closet and finishing nails, framing and corner chisels, scythes, steelyards, lay and marking forks, thumb latches, counter and platform scales, &c.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—REFEREE'S SALE—VALUable property on 11th-av, 35th, 36th and 38th sts. FRANKLIN BROTHERS

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on 11th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four lots on 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four lots on 36th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One lot on 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and very desirable assortment of household furniture, made by the best City makers, consisting in part, of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, &c., &c.

Also, four elegant parlor suites, solid rosewood frames, upholstered in French satin brocade and hair-cloth.

Also, enameled and solid oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.

Together with a magnificent assortment of oil-paintings, mirrors, silver-plated ware, glass ware, fancy goods, &c. &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson-figured brocatel, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany lounges in brocatel, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers do., marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, cabinets and bidets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, oval do., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also, at 12 o'clock—A harp, originally cost $500.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A valuable assortment of every description of furniture. Also, three billiard tables, marble and slate beds, made by Phelan, Leonard & Benjamin and Sharp, in fine order; Aubusson medallion carpets; a large and valuable lot of crockery, dinner and tea-sets, Britannia heaters, coffee urns, sheets, pillow cases, napkins, doilies, dish covers, glass ware, &c., &c., having been removed from one of our first-class hotels. Sale positive.

Also, at 12 o'clock.—A single action harp, made by S. Erard, of Paris, and cost originally $500.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES, BY ORDER OF GEO. N. SANDERS, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, CONDEMNED STORES.—A large quantity of bread, beef, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, &c., &c. Round jackets, trowsers, overshirts, shoes, blankets, &c., &c. Tobacco, sewing silk, pocket-handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, kettles, pans, knives, scissors, combs, blacking, &c., &c. For list of the above and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

SALE THIS DAY SEPT. 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the residence of JNO. CLEMENT, Esq.,

No. 289 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET,

near 9th-av. GEO. NICHOLS will sell as above, all of the richly-carved rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in said house, without reserve, to the highest bidders. The sale comprises almost every article usually found in a first-class residence. Catalogues now ready. For particulars, see *Herald*.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining shares of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-rooms, No. 13 Park-row, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 6¾ o'clock. Elegant English Books, being a large collection of the best English editions of valuable standard works and miscellaneous publications, including a variety of superbly-illustrated books, in rich bindings and in perfect order. Also, a collection of very choice and expensive English engravings, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-rooms, No. 13 Park-row.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW BOOKS—Being a valuable Private Law Library, consisting of complete sets of Federal and State Reports in Common Law and Equity, Admiralty Reports, Digests, Indices, Commentaries, State Laws, and a variety of new Elementary Works, &c.

Catalogues are now ready.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE IN Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, Franklin-av., second door from Willoughby-st., all the furniture in the house, comprising handsome mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads and bedding, China, glass and plated ware, extension table, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st. We call special attention of City and country dealers to this sale, as it will comprise a good assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sales of stocks every Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers and at private sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND NEAR TARRYTOWN.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, on the premises, 1¾ miles from Tarrytown Depôt, about 5½ acres of land, mostly covered with Fruit Trees, bounded by a never-failing stream of water on part of one side. On the premises is a fine site for a house, it being a gentle ascent from the road to the rear of the lot. Said property will be sold to close up an estate. One-half of the money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises.

HERVEY ROCKWELL, } Executors.
ISAAC COUTANT, }

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, lace curtains, rosewood suites in blue and crimson brocatelle, consisting of 8 pieces, rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany work tables, oil paintings, engravings, mantle ornaments, sofa bedsteads, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, side tables, buff enameled cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany card tables, window shades, Brussels stair carpets, oil-cloth, lounges, tables, heaters, rosewood hat stand. Together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FINE OIL paintings, in rich gold-leaf frames, at the spacious salesroom No. 281 Broadway, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive. Terms cash.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:

10—Ten per cent. on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain, without issuing Bonds therefor until the last instalment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the first day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the first day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.

For each instalment, except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being part of an issue of one million dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees, of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200,000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $650,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.

This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, (a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa,) early next year.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.

Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. on each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1856.

BALANCES.	
Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 28, 1855, unknown	64
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. I., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1851, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36
DIVIDENDS.	
Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1858, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 3d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE } RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN AP- POINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST, } Committee.
ALFRED NOXON, }
A. C. GUNNISON, }

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Company, that upon each share of the stock on which SIXTY DOLLARS per share is paid, there will be credited FIVE DOLLARS, payable in scrip (representing the bonds purchased with money received from the sales of lands, and which have been cancelled) pursuant to a resolution of the Board passed July 9th last. This scrip is payable to the parties in whose names the stock is registered at the close of business, on the 30th instant, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of October. By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO., SYRACUSE, Sept. 22, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.

CLINTON F. PAIGE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, } Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- RECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1858.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

Also, on

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (addressed to John M. Forbes, Boston) for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $60,000, will be received until noon on the 20th day of October next. J. M. FORBES, }
N. THAYER, } Trustees.
H. H. HUNNEWELL, }

BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1858.

WANTED—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
FIRE, ISLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, }
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }
(50 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh Gallaud, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	Wm. Whitehurst,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	Rob. S. Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. P. G. Foster.
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Sept. 20, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 176?.

CAPITAL.....$290,000

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY- FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN WAITE, Secretary. S. K. GREEN, President. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, sofas and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Mountain Locust Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen; and No. 137 Duane-st.; and 46th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SEC- OND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR EUROPE

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS....Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY....Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON.Thursday, Nov. 11.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:

First-Class, $90;

NEWS BY THE MOSES TAYLOR.

Continued from First Page.

a force at San Juan del Sur, to protect an American butcher and tavern-keeper against the authorities, was undergoing investigation. The Nicaragua version is, that Mr. QUAIL insisted upon killing cattle within the precincts of the city, in contravention of a municipal law; that he was legally summoned two or three times before the proper tribunals to answer for the offence, which summons he persistently refused to obey, taking refuge in the tavern of Mr. GREEN; that on its being known he would be arrested, Captain KELLY manned his boats to resist the authorities in the exercise of their duties. Captain KELLY, on the other hand, justifies his conduct on the ground that the order against killing beef had been rescinded, or at least was a "dead letter." The whole thing, I have no doubt, originated from the fact that Mr. PRIEST, the United States Consul at San Juan, strove to force BOB GREY—*a protégé* of his, and an associate of the late CHRIS. LILLY—upon Captain KELLY as his butcher, while Captain KELLY preferred the profits should go to other parties than Mr. PRIEST and BOB.

COSTA RICA.

General LAMAR, accredited as United States Minister Resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, reached Punta Arenas by the *Columbus*, and left for President MORA'S capital on the 3d September. He will, doubtless, be well received by the enlightened Government of Costa Rica, and will be a good deal more pleasantly situated in the quiet, pretty and healthful city of San José, and among its polished society, than he was in the dirty *adobes* of Managua, among the turbulent, slippery Nicaraguans.

A gang of banditti, consisting of about forty men, committed several robberies in Costa Rica, and, becoming emboldened by success, attacked the residence of President MORA, when they were seized by the armed police and flogged, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, until they confessed their guilt. Two papers, the *Album Semanal* and *La Union*, which found fault with the way the rascals were punished, were suppressed by the Government. The majority of the thieves had occupied previously respectable positions in society, and were well off. The people, almost in a body, sustain the action of the Commander-in-Chief, President MORA, in his decisive action towards these men, and, besides, he acted in strict accordance with the law on the subject.

The National Bank, lately established at San José, under the Presidency of CREJANTO MEDINA, is a complete success, and will aid very materially in developing the many resources of Costa Rica. Its bills will soon form a large part of the circulating medium of Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala. Its credit is guaranteed by the Government of Costa Rica. Its capital is $1,000,000.

Very rich silver veins have just been discovered in Costa Rica, near Atenas, on the main road from Punta Arenas to San José, and seven leagues from the latter city. Parties have contracted with the Panama Railroad Company to carry one hundred tons of the ore to Boston for smelting. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Settlement of Ecuador Questions—Castilla Elected President of Peru—American Vessels in Callao all Chartered—Bolivia Quiet—Export Duty on Ores Abolished—Improvement of Business in Chili, &c., &c.—The Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama on the 6th instant, with dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Aug. 15, Lima and Callao to the 27th, and Guayaquil to Sept. 1. She brought 41 passengers, $360,000 in silver, and 1,900 packages of freight.

ECUADOR.

All fears of war, either with New-Granada or Peru, had subsided, the questions at issue being happily in a train for peaceable solution. The ridiculous question with Spain, growing out of the complaint of the Spanish minister, that the Spanish Queen mother had been insulted by an Ecuadorian periodical, had been dropped. The young men who had offended the Frenchman Mons. LETELIER, had been imprisoned.

Señor CARRION had been elected Vice-President of the Republic by a vote of 600, against 180 for Señor CAMBO. General ROBLES would resume his place at the head of the Government, which he had placed temporarily in the hands of Señor ESPINEL.

PERU.

The election for President and Vice-President of the Republic had terminated without much disturbance of the public tranquillity, in favor of the present acting President or Dictator CASTILLA and Dr. JUAN M. DEL MAR by large majorities. It is said that CASTILLA had made such arrangements as to secure his own success at all hazards, but it is also likely that Don DOMINGO ELIAS lost many thousand votes from the apprehension of the people that he would be unable, from ill health, to assume the reins of office, if elected. On the whole, the chronic disease of Peru, which is revolution, is likely to be ameliorated by the accession of a man of nerve like CASTILLA to the Presidential seat.

There was some apprehension at Lima and Callao that Peru was about to declare war against Ecuador, on the question of disputed sovereignty on territory at the confluents of the Amazon. Senor CAVERO, the young and hot-headed Peruvian Minister to Ecuador, having uttered a warm protest against the assumptions of the latter Republics and withdrawn—but older and wiser heads will settle the matter without a resort to arms.

Most of the American and other vessels which have remained so long idle at Callao, have gone to the Chinchas to load guano at the low freight of $10 less than half the regular rates of the first part of 1857. One or two ships are advertised to take freight and passengers to Fraser's River. Business remains exceedingly dull in all the ports.

BOLIVIA.

On Aug. 13 a revolution was attempted in the capital against the President, Dr. LINARES, which was quickly suppressed, only one of his friends, General FREDERICO, losing his life. LINARES has reduced the military force of the Republic one-half, and is inaugurating other necessary reforms. He has issued the following decree abolishing the export duties on the ores of the country, which will be found beneficial to American commerce:

ART. 1. All ores of any kind, in a crude state, are allowed to be freely exported from all parts of the Republic, even should it be possible to have said ores perfectly smelted in the country.

ART. 2. The exportation of copper, tin and lead, in bars, and of every other one which cannot be elaborated in the country beyond the State, is declared free from all duty.

ART. 3. Gold and silver in bars, specie and plate, remain subject to the rules which at present regulate their exportation.

ART. 4. For the purpose of collecting statistical data respecting this commerce and exportation, the Custom-houses throughout the Republic are ordered to receive, on granting the license requisite for embarkation, the following fees: one cent of a dollar for each quintal of crude ore exported; two cents for each quintal of smelted ore in bars.

The licenses, as also the registers where these are recorded, shall mention the kind and state of elaboration of said ores, their weight, and whence extracted.

ART. 5. The violation of what the former article ordains shall be punished with a fine of not less than $10, and not more than fifty.

CHILI.

Political asperities have become a good deal softened in Chili since Congress assembled, and the country was every where tranquil. Business, during the last fortnight, had very much improved. The sales at Valparaiso, for the consumption of the Republic, for Bolivia and South Peru, in the fifteen days, did not amount to less than $1,000,000, besides the large export of metals, &c., to Europe and the United States.

Town steamers are likely soon to be established for the purpose of towing ships through the Straits of Magellan, and a line of mail steamers to run between Valparaiso, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, is also talked of. The Government has ordered the establishment of a weekly line of steamers to run between Valdivia and Ancud, touching at the intermediate ports. The crops in Concepcion and other agricultural districts, are reported to be highly favorable.

The news from the mines is very satisfactory. During the month of July no less than 116 petitions for working silver and copper mines have been granted. During the same month 14,387 marks of silver have been exported from Caldera, paying duties to the amount of $1,248 77½. The exportation of copper ores from Huasco amounted to 256,300 lbs. In Copiapo the price of Copper varies from $3 to $3 37; crude ores of a yield of 25 per cent.

The Government has lately adopted some favorable resolutions respecting the colony of Llanquihee and has placed a steamer to keep up a communication between Valparaiso and the colony at the Straits. She sailed 6th of August on her first trip, taking the Governor of the colony, several workmen, and the collections of plants and domestic animals to be introduced there.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of independence, on the 18th of September.

The report of the Mint, for the month of July, shows the following table:

Bullion in process	$42,000
Bullion on hand	85,000
Gold collected	10,000
Silver collected	10,000
Advances on bullion	85,106

Neither gold nor silver were coined, but in August about $61,000 were to be issued.

According to a recent publication made by the Statistical Office, the population of Chili at the end of 1857 was 1,558,319 souls, showing an increase of 119,199 inhabitants during the four years since 1854.

Señor D. CARLOS MORETA, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Santiago, has proceeded to Peru for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse which will take place on the 7th inst.

The Valparaiso Bank recently declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital paid. The Bank is progressing most satisfactorily. The stock in specie is reported at $600,000.

Flour was worth from $4 37 to $5 per quintal, cash. Carolina Rice at $6 25 to $6 75. Actual stock of sugars on hand of all kinds, 94,000 arobas. Freights for England £2 10s. to £2 15s.; to United States, $8 to $10; to France, 75f. to 80f. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, 10¾ per cent. premium, nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

There is not much of interest from this quarter. The question of nationality, or rather of the re-incorporation of Buenos Ayres in the rest of the Republic, had made no progress, but there was no prospect that General URQUIZA would attack Buenos Ayres. F. W. R.

Free Navigation of the Amazon.

A DIPLOMATIC IMBROGLIO—SHARP LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

In my correspondence of to-day, under the Peruvian head, you will find mention made of the protest of the Peruvian Minister to Ecuador against that Government for suspending negotiations with him on the question of the sovereignty to the lands at the confluents of the Amazon, and the consequent retirement of Señor CAVERO, the aforesaid Minister. From a lengthy correspondence that preceded and followed this rupture, it would appear that Señor CAVERO had brought down upon him several of the diplomatic and Government agents at Quito, on account of some inexact statements he had made respecting them, and among the former the United States Minister, the Hon. PHILO WHITE, stands out prominently. I have translated his dispatch to Señor ANTONIO MATA, Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Relations. It is interesting, as showing the present state of the negotiations that have been so long going on for the free navigation of the Amazon, and for the wholesome advice it administers to the petty Governments of South America:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN ECUADOR, July 15, 1858.

With great pleasure I received your communication of the 8th inst., and I return you sincere thanks for the accompanying copy of the official dispatch addressed by his Excellency Sr. JUAN C. CAVERO, resident Minister of Peru in this Republic, to the Consul-General of New-Granada, in Quito, Señor Don RAMON M. OREJUELA, the same dispatch which was published in Bogota in No. 2,271 of the *Gaceta Oficial*.

Your Excellency's communication was the more agreeable that it affords me an opportunity of declaring to your Government, as I have already done to the Peruvian Minister, that there is not the shadow of justice or truth in the accusations leveled against my country and myself, or in the views and motives which are attributed to us. More than two months ago I was informed that Sr. CAVERO had accused me, not only before his own nation, but also before other Governments, of having, in union with my countrymen, entertained sinister views with regard to the question now pending between Peru and Ecuador respecting the demarcation of limits, and that he had made the same accusation to the worthy representative of Her Britannic Majesty in that Republic. This known, I hastened to enter into correspondence with the Peruvian Minister in this matter. After having sent him an exact copy of one of your dispatches, the contents of which were, more or less, similar to that which was published in Bogota, I reminded him of the manifestation I had made to him immediately on his taking possession of the Legation in this Republic, in which I had stated that the instructions I had received from my Government were to preserve absolute silence on the question concerning the navigation of the High Amazon until such time as an arrangement should be made between the two nations then struggling for dominion on those waters, and that consequently I had hitherto refrained from entering into negotiations with the Government on this subject. I was, therefore, greatly surprised when I learned the false accusations which had been made against me in his dispatches.

I also expressed to Sr. CAVERO my astonishment at his daring in asserting that he had made careful inquiry on the subject, when he was not even familiar with the existence of the important decree issued by the Congress of Ecuador on the 26th of November, 1853, whereby all nations were allowed full liberty of navigation in all the rivers of the Republic, and were even invited to take free possession of its unoccupied lands. Sr. CAVERO manifested his ignorance in the matter by supposing that, when I demanded the fulfillment of the decree on behalf of my countrymen, I solicited an especial privilege.

With regard to these hallucinations on the part of my Peruvian colleague, I did not scruple to insinuate that perhaps he had been so unfortunate as to become victim to the machinations of certain incorrigible persons who frequent the capital of every State, and whose principal occupation is to spread as realities the vagaries of their own ill-balanced minds to the great prejudice of new-comers and the scandal of the diplomacy of the day.

The charge brought forward by Sr. CAVERO against the North Americans who settled on the river Napo, is as uncalled-for as it is false; he accuses them contemptuously of having overrun the disputed lands between Ecuador and Peru.

The history of this settlement may be related in few words. Attracted by the liberal offers of the Congress of Ecuador, which were extended not only to the Peruvians, but also to all foreigners, a few North Americans settled on the upper part of the Napo; they there found themselves in the midst of a province composed of citizens from Ecuador with whom they soon became incorporated. They received no privilege whatever from Ecuador, but acted simply in virtue of the decree above-mentioned. Of these original settlers only one resides there at present. Of the others, some have departed this life, others have returned to their own country. With respect to my colleague and the nation which he represents, I cannot forbear to remark that the countrymen of Sr. CAVERO should rather be emulators than opposers of the fruitful undertaking of the Anglo-Saxon race. Were this the case, every true lover of progress and civilization would rejoice, since this migratory nation is accomplishing decrees of the Almighty. By its peaceful labors deserts are peopled, and the barren earth yields plentiful fruits to the sweat of man's brow. Following in its footsteps the nations of the earth learned to appreciate the blessings of civilization, and wherever its children have wandered, the heart of man rejoices in prosperity and wealth.

God grant that henceforth the Peruvian nation may lend a willing ear to the counsels of true friendship and wisdom, and, destroying the Dragon of War, which has so long preyed upon her, she may devote herself to the culture of her fruitful soil, ceasing the *fraternal slaughter* which for years has sent her ascender and caused her to be censured by every Christian and philanthropic mind.

Notwithstanding, it would be well to observe that the Peruvian Minister has disapproved of the publicity given to his dispatch; he moreover assures me that it was never his intention to cite the Vice-Consul of the United States as authority for the rumor then current, that the Government of the United States intended to purchase the disputed territories between Ecuador and Peru, and he confesses that he received no such information from the Vice-Consul.

And I will here take occasion to remark that he also inclosed to me the copy of a document which he said he had caused to be distributed as a circular among the members of the diplomatic body of Quito. In this dispatch, the above-mentioned functionary retracted conditionally all the charges previously made in his published dispatch, wherein he unjustly accused the Government of the United States of having interfered in the then pending question between Peru and Ecuador. Inclosed is a copy of the dispatch.

PHILO WHITE.

Brooklyn Items.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the Republican County Convention on Contested Seats met yesterday, and decided to admit the following gentlemen as delegates from the Fifth Ward: JOHN E. CAMMEYER, JOHN SIMS, JOHN LEE.

NO FUSION.—The American General Committee held a meeting Monday night, to discuss the practicability of uniting with the Republican Party in local matters at the ensuing election. A resolution favoring such a movement was voted down by a decided majority.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 28.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		90½	75	Erie Railroad		17⅜
3,000	do		90	150	do	s30	17⅜
3,000	Virginia 6s		93	200	do		17⅜
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, nw Bds		82½	160	Hud. River R.	s60	27
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds.		101	100	do	c	27⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s, 91			500	Harlem Railroad		10⅜
1,000	Had. Riv. 1st Mtg.		100¾	200	Reading R. R	b10	48
3,000	Erie R.R. 2d M. B.		85	500	do		48⅛
6,000	Erie R. Con. B. '71		82	200	do	s5	48⅛
2,000	Har. 2d Mort. B.		75	600	do	s30	48
5,000	Read. R. B. '86		70	200	do		48⅛
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. B		82¾	50	do		48⅝
6,000	do	s60	82	210	Panama Railroad		119⅜
2,000	Ill. Freeland B.		80	850	do		120
25,000	La Cr. & Mil. La. Grant bds	s30	27	50	do	b7	120
10,000	do	s60	26½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60	51⅜
9,000	do		27⅜	250	do		52
1,000	Mi. So. 1st mt. bs.		82	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60	23⅜
6	American Ex. Bk.		109½	500	do		23⅝
112	do		109¾	150	do	b60	23⅝
14	Metropolitan Bank		109	60	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	s3	44⅜
17	Del. and Ha. Co.		97½	100	do	b30	44⅜
50	New-Jersey Zinc		6	100	do	s30	44⅜
75	Pacific M. S. Co.		104⅜	200	Illinois Cen. R. R		89⅜
490	do		105	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R		83
100	do	s10	104⅜	100	do	s15	82⅜
50	do	s30	104⅜	200	do	s60	82¾
100	do	s60	105	100	do		83⅛
113	do	s3	104⅜	100	do		83⅜
350	do		101	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R		33
50	do	b60	105	50	do	s60	32½
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		79⅜	200	do	b30	33
50	do		79⅜	100	Chi. & Rock I. R		66
200	do		79⅜	65	do		66⅛
400	do	b30	79⅜	750	do	b60	66⅛
550	do		79⅛	100	do	b30	66⅛
100	do	b10	79⅞	100	do	s10	66
50	do	b30	79⅞	100	do		66⅛
550	do	b30	79⅞	600	do		66⅛
50	do	s10	79⅜	450	La Crosse & Mil. R.		5⅞
250	do		79⅜	50	do		5⅞
300	do	b60	80	150	do		6
150	Mil. & Miss. R	b30	16	200	do	s60	5¾
10	do		16				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mis. St. 6s	s60	84⅛	350	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		80¼
1,000	do		84⅜	200	do	b60	80⅜
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.		26⅜	100	do	s60	80
5,000	do.	s30	27	150	do	b30	80⅜
5,000	do		27	50	do	b30	80⅜
10,000	do	s30	26⅜	200	do	b30	80
5,000	do.	s30	26⅜	200	do		80
1,000	M. & M. 2d m. 10 Rs.		73	100	do	s30	80
1,000	Har. R'd 3d mtg.		58¾	25	do		80¼
175	Pacific Mail St. Co.		108⅝	100	Mi. S. & N. I. R.	b60	24
10	do		108	100	do		23⅞
225	do		107	250	do		23⅞
50	do	b30	107⅜	50	do	b30	23⅞
25	do	s3	107½	50	M. S. & N. I. g. stk.		44½
50	do	s60	106	100	Panama R. R.	b60	119½
100	do	b30	107⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R'd	s30	80
50	do	b30	107⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30	32¾
50	do	b60	108	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd	b60	66⅛
50	Erie Railroad		17⅜	300	do.	b60	66⅝
1700	Reading R. R.		48¼	300	do.		66⅜
150	Michigan C. R.		82	100	do	s60	66
20	do		82⅜	100	do	s60	66⅝
200	do	b60	82⅜	50	do	b30	66⅝
50	do	b60	82⅜	50	LaC. & Mil. R'd		5⅜
10	New-Jersey R. R.		127	50	do		5⅜

TUESDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

The market for Money is without change in rates or activity in movement. The Bank State ment of this morning is considered indicative of continued ease in supply. Discounts are 4@5 ₱ cent. on very short bills of prime character, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. on bills running 90 days to 6@8 months. For employment on the Stock Exchange, money is had, subject to call, at 3@4 ₱ cent. on approved collateral. There is some awakening of speculation in this department of business within a day or two, but many of the buyers appear to be strong parties, able to carry their own stocks. This is especially so in Panama, Pacific Mail and New-York Central, the stocks in which the most decided upward turn has thus far been felt. In the Foreign Exchanges, toward the close of Monday, there was more done in mercantile bills, and at a fraction off the previous ruling, say 109½@109¾. There were one or two additional parcels drawn against Stocks for English account, and the whole amount, in this way, by the present mail is not much short of £100,000, or half a million of dollars. The standard bankers sold on London 110 ₱ cent.; some transient bank bills at a small fraction less. Francs are more abundant, relatively, than Sterling, and have sold at 5.13¾@5 12½ to the dollar. The remittances in Bullion by this steamer, unless incressed in the morning, will not much exceed $500,000. The *Moses Taylor*, with the California mail and treasure shipment of Sept. 6, (the regular mail day, the 5th, falling on Sunday,) arrived this afternoon, with $1,570,924 on freight. The Sub-Treasury sent $200,000 to the Washington office yesterday. The business to-day was, in receipts, $144,979; payments $172,090; balance at the close, $11,568,523.

The Stock Market further improved to-day, under pretty free orders for two or three of the leading Stocks from parties who had not been in the market for some time before. The great success of the *Bull* account, of late, in Panama and Pacific Mail shares, is not only followed up, but has evidently induced, from the same class of buyers, a fresh movement in New-York Central, as the next best of the dividend-paying shares, and the consequence already is an advance of 3 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of Saturday last. The margin between the present market and par for the stock being about 20 ₱ cent., the field is a fair one for a very determined rise, in the course of a month or two. A good number of buyers' options, 30@60 days, were taken to-day. The sales opened to-day at 79¼ and closed 80⅛ ₱ cent. The depression in Rock Island being apparently checked, the Western list generally is looking up again, the advance being 1¼ on Rock Island, 2½ on Michigan Central, 1 on Michigan Southern Common, and 1 on the preferred shares. Erie shares rose to 17¾@⅞. A free business was done in Reading, at an advance of ⅛@1 ₱ cent., and in La Crosse Land Grants, which brought as much as 27½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Shares were 80¼ and the Bonds, 92¾ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail there was continued excitement, and prices, which left off yesterday at 104¼, ran from 104½ to 109 in the forenoon, to 108½@107½ at the Second Board, closing 107½ ₱ cent. Panama further advanced to 120 ₱ cent., with liberal operations, closing 119¾@119½ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, Missouris were ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher, and other descriptions firm. The general market closed strong. The foreign financial advices add to the revival of speculation and the activity in dividend-paying Securities, while tending to increase the supply of Exchange and reduction of rates below the Specie point again. The Paris Bourse appears to be fairly aroused, after a long period of indifference, and the advance in the *Rente* and *Crédit Mobilier* and some of the French Railways is very rapid. The *Crédit Mobilier*, from 780@800 francs, went to 945 francs the share, in a few days.

The Postmaster-General of the United States, the Hon. AARON V. BROWN, was on 'Change this afternoon, by invitation, where he was introduced to a number of the merchants and bankers present. At the close of his visit a unanimous expression was publicly made in favor of the retention of the New-York Post-Office in its present location.

The Continental Bank will pay the October Coupon on the first mortgage of the Syracuse and Binghamton Company. Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. will pay on the County Bonds of Ramsay County, Iowa.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total for the week	$1,022,157	$1,627,240	$1,079,315
Previously reported	55,490,085	51,331,955	43,669,084
Since Jan. 1	$56,512,242	$52,959,195	$44,748,399

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY report the appearance, to-day, of a new counterfeit, thus:

"Fives on the People's Bank, Roxbury, Mass. Vignette represents a steamboat and other vessels. On the right end is a portrait of WASHINGTON, and on the left end one of HENRY CLAY. It is unlike the genuine."

The pressure of news and the Bank advertisements in our last paper delayed the publication of the following important and official Railway Convention, concluded and signed yesterday by the four leading railways of the country. We are under obligations to Mr. BARLOW for an early copy of this document. We but express the general feeling of all parties interested in railway property, who understand the attendant circumstances, when we add that a large share of the credit of this negotiation is due to the ability and perseverance of this gentleman. It will be seen that he is made the common umpire in all misunderstandings or changes that may grow out of the Convention:

The following is the official agreement entered into by the Railway Convention, which finally adjourned on Saturday last:

"At a meeting of the Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1858, on motion, CHARLES MORAN, President of the New-York and Erie, was appointed Chairman, and SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, Secretary. After full discussion, the following agreement was adopted:

First—Neither party shall hereafter, directly or indirectly, employ runners or agents of any description for the purpose of soliciting passengers, or allow any compensation, by way of commission, drawback or otherwise, for procuring passengers for their respective roads; but each party shall be at liberty to employ one person as a traveling agent, to inquire into the sale of tickets by connecting roads, and whether the Company such agent represents is fairly treated by other roads as to its passenger business at competing points.

Second—Neither Company shall in any way, directly or indirectly, procure any other Company, its officers or agents, to exercise any influence to favor the traffic over its road in preference to those of the other parties hereto—it being intended that business shall be left to take its own course and its most convenient channel.

Third—The parties hereto will not employ freight agents at the West except at lake and river ports, nor at any other points not on their respective roads proper, except at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. No agents for soliciting freights shall be employed by either company, directly or indirectly, at any points not on their respective roads proper other than those above mentioned, and no contract shall be made for the transportation of freight, except from day to day, at the current rates for the time being.

Fourth—All barrel freight, except flour shall be carried only by actual weight.

Fifth—A tariff on all freights from New-York, and to and from all competing points, East and West, shall be fixed and agreed upon by the parties hereto, without power or discretion of agents of any grade to reduce the same, and no drawback, drayage or commission shall hereafter be allowed, directly or indirectly, to any shipper of goods. In fixing the tariff rates the same rates shall be charged, East and West, on first, second and third classes.

Sixth—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall establish the rates of transportation from Boston to competing points, which rates shall also be those charged by the New-York Central and the New-York and Erie Companies by rail and water. During the continuance of Summer rates the New-York companies shall charge additionally on all articles transported from Boston by all rail on first-class ten cents per hundred, and on second, third and fourth classes, six cents per hundred, and during the period for Winter rates they shall charge, over and above the rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company ten cents per hundred on the first and second classes, eight cents per hundred on third-class, and five cents per hundred on fourth-class, or the said Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies shall be at liberty to charge all rail rates and insure the marine risks on the Atlantic Ocean and the Ohio River. Provided that all the rates from Boston to points of competition at the West shall not be fixed to exceed those of the rail by the Grand Trunk and the Ogdensburg lines; and provided further that the minimum of all rail rates from Boston shall not be less than from New-York to the same points.

Seventh—Each of the four lines shall be at liberty to insure at their option respectively all goods shipped to and from New-York to their respective termini—viz.: Piermont, Albany, Philadelphia and Baltimore—and that the differences between water and rail and all rail to Cincinnati shall be reduced to eight cents per hundred pounds on first and second classes, and to five cents per hundred pounds on third and fourth classes, and that without the joint assent of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Companies shall not hereafter make the rates on merchandise and live stock between New-York and Columbus or points west, south or southwest of Columbus, less per ton per mile than the rates charged for the same between Cleveland and New-York by all rail.

Eighth—The differences herein agreed to between all rail and water and rail rates to cover the water communication by lake and river, as well as by Atlantic Ocean; but whenever the local rates of any of the four roads and their connecting lines joined to water rates shall reduce the through rates to any point, the competing roads shall have the right to reduce their through rates to such point so as to leave only the above-mentioned differences between the water and rail and the all rail rates.

Ninth—No bills as to trains, fares or freights, except such as are posted in suitable frames, either at offices or hotels, or other public places, shall hereafter be used or circulated by either company. Such bills shall be posted only between the seaboard and the western termini of the roads of the respective parties. No advertisement or bill of either company shall in any way depreciate the line, route or accommodations of the others; but all such bills and advertisements shall be confined to a statement of the times of departure and arrival of the connections with other routes of travel, and the rates and conditions of fares and freights.

Tenth—The classification of freights eastward and westward shall be uniform in all respects on the four lines, and shall be according to the schedules of classification hereto annexed.

Eleventh—Each party shall protect the others from any variations from the said classifications, or of rates of freight by any express or transportation company, (by contract in any form either by carload or otherwise,) which may use said roads respectively, on all freights destined to any competing point, and further to insure such protection, no freight shall be carried on time by either of the four companies, or by any express company in any form over the roads of either of the four companies, at a less charge than ten per cent. advance on regular all rail tariff rates, and any connecting line which shall influence traffic by a drawback to the shippers or to any express company shall no longer have their coupon tickets sold by any of the four lines, nor shall and through freight arrangements by continued with them thereafter, so long as they shall continue to allow said drawback.

Twelfth—In case of any doubt of any agent of either of the companies as to the classification of any article of freight he shall, if there be agents of the other companies or either of them at such place, consult such agent or agents in regard thereto, and if they do not agree the question shall be referred by them without delay to the proper officers of their respective roads.

Thirteenth—The rates and charges and freights to and from all common points shall be the same by each of the four lines, and any agreement which has heretofore been made with other persons and corporations for the reduction of the rates, or for the payment of commissions or otherwise, by which they shall be enabled to transport property at the rates which may be fixed upon from time to time, under this agreement shall be at once terminated by the respective companies.

Fourteenth—The rates of transportation upon all live stock to and from all competing points shall be uniform per hundred pounds. No car-load to be charged for as less than 16,000 pounds, and all excess of weight to be charged extra in same proportion.

Fifteenth—All changes or modifications of the rates of freight or its classification must be made by the consent of the parties hereto, signified by their respective Presidents, in writing.

Sixteenth—No free passes shall hereafter be issued by either of the parties hereto, except to the employes of each company employed at or between the termini of the roads of the respective companies, and to drovers in charge of live stock on stock trains eastward; but they shall be limited to one person for either one or two car-loads of live stock; to two persons for not less than four car-loads; to three persons for not less than six car-loads, and to four persons for not less than ten car loads or more, who shall in all cases be required to pay regular fares on their return.

Seventeenth—The rates of passenger fares and extra baggage on the four lines shall be uniform between all common points, predicated on the fares of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads, being $9 from the first day of November until the first day of April in each year, and until the New-York and Erie Road shall have given ten days' notice of an intention to reduce to $8, and after such notice to the first day of November, $8. Fares to and from all Western points to be divided in accordance with the resolutions of the Indianapolis Convention, adopted April 14, 1858.

Eighteenth—Neither company shall carry United States passengers or other passengers at less than first-class fares, except emigrants going Westward; and no emigrants shall be carried at first-class speed—it being understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Road may, when their emigrant traffic is not sufficient to fill one car, send such emigrant passengers in a second-class car attached to their regular passenger trains; but this exception shall expire on the first day of April next, provided notice of a desire to terminate it at that time shall be given by either of the three lines to the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Eighty pounds of baggage per passenger shall be allowed, and no charge shall be made for excess unless the whole weight is over one hundred pounds, in which case the whole excess over eighty pounds shall be charged for, at not less than double first-class freight rates.

Nineteenth—In the event of any question arising as to the true meaning of any part of this agreement, the same shall be construed liberally, so as to meet the real intention of the parties as hereinbefore expressed, and to place all on a fair and equal footing in their competition for the passenger and freight traffic over their respective lines; and should any point of difference not herein provided for arise, the same shall be settled with reference to the general principles hereby established, and on the basis of equal and exact justice to all parties.

Twentieth—It is further agreed between the parties hereto, that SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, of the City of New-York, shall be appointed as the mutual agent and umpire of all the roads assenting to this agreement, to whom all complaints of violation of its provisions shall in the first instance be made in writing, with the proofs of such alleged violation. He shall thereupon give immediate notice in writing, with a copy of the proof so furnished, to the President of the road complained of, and shall fix a time within five days, or as soon thereafter as the nature of the complaint will admit, for hearing the parties and considering the proofs on both sides; and he shall thereupon forthwith determine as to the justice of the complaint so made, and give notice to all the parties hereto of his decision, and he shall be at liberty to fine the offending road not less than $500, and not more than $2,000—one-half of such penalty to accrue to the informer and the other half to the road making the complaint. In case the violation complained of shall be determined by him to have been proven, then the company thus found to be in fault shall, within five days after notice of his decision, pay, through such umpire, whatever sum he shall determine, not exceeding $2,000, and if such violation shall be decided by him to have been willful, and to have been committed by any officer, agent or agency of such company, then such officer, agent or agency shall, within the same time, be dismissed from all connection with such road. The compensation of such umpire shall be fair and equitable for the service performed, and shall be paid by all the parties hereto in equal proportions.

Twenty-first—In the event of any question arising as to the true meaning of any part of this contract in regard to rates or classifications, the party complaining shall, in the first instance, refer the question to the umpire hereby provided for and until after his decision no other measure of redress shall be resorted to by the complaining party. All the parties hereto agree that any such complaint shall be thoroughly and speedily investigated by the superior officers of the company complained of, and that every facility shall be given to the umpire for the purpose of fully investigating and determining such complaint, and that, whether by decision of the umpire, a fine shall be imposed or an officer agent, or agency be held subject to dismissal, such decision shall be immediately and fully complied with by the road complained of.

Twenty-second—Should any difficulty arise in carrying this agreement into effect, the parties hereto, in view of the importance of the objects sought to be obtained, agree in good faith to endeavor, by mutual arrangements and concessions, to secure the practical working of the principles hereby recognized, but for the purpose of eventual protection to their respective rights, either party may, on fifteen days' notice in writing to the others, elect to terminate this agreement, and the same shall thereupon be terminated accordingly, and thenceforth cease to have any further effect or operation, but no party hereto can withdraw from one or more sections of this agreement without abrogating the whole agreement.

Twenty-third—This contract to take full effect on the signature thereof by the representatives of the four lines, and the rates of freight and the passenger fares hereby established shall go into operation on the first day of October next.

ERASTUS CORNING,
President N. Y. C. R. R. Co.
CHARLES MORAN,
President New-York and Erie R. R. Co.
JOHN W. GARRETT,
on behalf of Com. of B. and O. R. R. Co.
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
President P. R. R. Co.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Convention, and ordered to be published in the New-York papers:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, Esq., President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, for his laborious, energetic and valuable services in bringing about this meeting and so successfully promoting the restoration of harmonious relations between the managements of the great Eastern and Western lines, on whose judicious action the value as remunerative investments of such vast properties depend.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

Since the 20th inst, the date of our last advices, the course of our Stock Market has been somewhat irregular; prices, however, with few exceptions, show an advance over those of last week. There has been an active speculation in Panama Shares, accompanied by a marked rise, based on the prosperous business of the Company. Michigan Central Shares, on the contrary, have seriously declined, owing to fears entertained that the receipts of the road will suffer materially from

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2193. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Arrival of the Prince Albert.

Ten of the Austria's Passengers, Saved by the Maurice, Brought into Port.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Thrilling Statements from the Survivors.

LIST OF THOSE KNOWN TO LOST.

The *Prince Albert* rounded the fort at the Narrows yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and was immediately boarded by the Health-Officer and the reporters of the Press.

She had on board, as we already knew by telegraph, ten of the passengers rescued by the French bark *Maurice*, and taken to Halifax by the bark *Lotus*, from on board the ill-fated steamer *Austria*.

Their names are :

JEAN POLEKRUSKA, of New-York.
PHILIP BERRY, of Hackensack, N. J.
HERMANN RANDEL, a Swede.
SVEN PETERSEN, a Swede.
CHARLES HOGQUIST, a Swede.
C. V. J. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Va.
HENRY A. SMITH, Chelsea, Mass.
ALFRED VETIN, of Philadelphia.
Prof. GLAUBENSELEE, of the Free Academy, N. Y.
FRITZ THOMSEN, Germany

These unfortunate men, for the most part, were in very ill plight as to clothing ; most of them wore garments which had been supplied to them by the passengers and crew of the *Maurice* and *Prince Albert*. Those who had retained a portion of their own garments showed our reporters the burnt spots, where the flames had caught them before they dared to trust themselves to the mercies of the deep. One passenger, Mr. PHILIP BERRY, informed us that the scene on board the *Austria* was so terrific that many persons seemed to lose their reason altogether. and one lady, a stranger to him, implored him to cut her throat. She immediately rushed away and was seen to precipitate herself overboard. The same gentleman states that immediately on the outbreak of the fire, all discipline seemed to be lost. The Captain was one of the first who tried to lower himself into the first boat. He missed his footing, grasped a rope hanging from the aft part of the boat, which was partially lowered, the stern dipping in the water. The steamer was then going at full speed. He was dragged by the boat for a considerable distance, when, becoming exhausted, he let go his hold and sunk. He never rose again.

Mr. BERRY considers it probable that he was drawn under the ship and struck by the propeller.

CHARLES F. V. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, a very smart lad of 15 years was on board the *Austria* with his father. His father got into the first boat when she was partly cut loose from the davits. As she fell with her stern into the water, dangling by the unsevered ropes, Mr. ROSEN, with many others, were thrown into the sea. He contrived to secure an oar and keep himself afloat, while the boat was detached and righted in the water. His son, our young informant, got safely into the boat, with about 20 others, and pleaded earnestly for his father to be taken in. Every effort was made to save the father, and he had reached the boat and placed his hand on her stern, when a swell of the sea dragged him off, and he was lost. This was only one incident of many of a similar nature.

The following is the full list of the officers and passengers of the *Austria* that were saved by the *Maurice* :

LIST OF PASSENGERS

From Hamburg, steamer *Austria*, Captain HEYDTMANN, burned Sept. 13, in lat. 45°, lon. 41°, saved by French bark *Maurice*, Captain ERNEST RENAUD, from Newfoundland for Mauritius :

OFFICERS.

L. Hahn, First Officer.
B. Hertmann, Second Officer.
J. Bernett, Third Officer.
C. Neeharles, Boatswain's Mate.
C. Plate, Quartermaster.
N. Surgensen, Sailor.
—— Richter, Boy.
—— Riebald, Steward.
—— Pole, Engineer's Assistant.

PASSENGERS.

Maria Frederick, of Prague.
Rosalia Stizig, of Lotzenz.
Betty Ergen, of Lemberg.
B. Rosendamm, of Schaunbeck.
Trina Hoschlet, of Bremerford.
Charles Tras, of Nicaragua.
—— Durofeld, of Dresden.
B. Colin, of Breslau.
Wm. Folker, of Luchen.
T. Remlander, of Koln.
Jacob Rill, of Barern.
Franz Fitz, of Maine.
Ernest Tasse, of Engar.
Dr. Sceck, of Kaln.
Wm. Beeker, of Soligen.
S. Wepper, of Ellensville, N. Y.
C. Lomke, of Chicago.
Leopold Thiller, of Pochlowitz.
G. Siehlman, of Cincinnati.
T. Hohenloe, of Rubows Wildness.
F. Pletke, of Lenzen.
G. Nottersan, of Cappeln.
Friedrice Stabner, of Tarnckem.
Ferdinand Stabner, of Tarnckem.
Hosbar, of Bremerbech.
C. Becker, of Blomberg.
A. Lars, of Cappeln.
A. Sichs, of H. Wendel.
C. Buchhole, of Rendsburg.
S. Hess, of Hogesen.
H. Haase, of Berlin.
Peter Wagner, of Worms.
Wolf Milslow, of Worms.
Levy Boch, of Indorf.
S. Jollach, Rutseden.
Phillip Mullen, of Aarow.
Ernest Wilte, of Weden.
A. Birnotiel, of Mannheim.
E. Wunschmann, of Siggen.
Friedlief Wagner, of Jassel.
James Smith Murray, of Alexandria, Va.
Franz Messemer, of New-York.
Theodore Eisfeld, of New-York.
Lyon Wolf, of New-York.

A subscription was entered into by the passengers of the *Prince Albert* for the relief of the *Austria's* passengers, amounting to £31 3s. 6d.

FRANZ MESSEMER, of No. 262 Second-avenue, New-York, was on board with his wife and child. His name is among the saved on board the *Maurice*. His wife and child are probably lost. He has three other children living with his father at the above number.

PHILLIP J. WIELAND, firm of BIRKNER & WIELAND, No. 92 William-street. Had been absent to purchase goods, and wrote his partner that he should sail in the *Austria*.

Mr. HOXIE, of New-York.

Dr. R. S. SELDEN, of Philadelphia, son of the late Swedish Consul for that place.

Mr. HENRY HUNT, (Expressman,) and his mother, of East Brooklyn, who went out shortly since on a visit to their relatives in England, were expected to return in the *Austria*. We are not able to say positively that they were on board, but that they were is greatly feared by their numerous friends. Mrs. HUNT had resided some 30 years in Flatbush, L. I.

Particulars of the Disaster.

We have obtained very minute details of the particulars of the disaster to the *Austria* and many thrilling incidents of the occasion from the gentlemen who arrived in the *Prince Albert*, and who were rescued by the *Maurice*.

STATEMENT OF THEO. GLAUBENSKLEE.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE is Professor of the German tongue in the Free Academy, and known to many as a gentleman of high acquirement and much intelligence. The news of his safe arrival was received with unlimited joy and thankfulness by his numerous friends, whose hopes and fears were painfully excited by the first news of the lamentable disaster. Immediately on landing from the *Prince Albert*, he jumped into a hack and drove to his residence in Fourth-avenue, his first care being to provide himself with clothing somewhat more agreeable to a gentlemanly taste than that he had been obliged to wear. We subsequently obtained from him the following statement of the occurences coming under his own personal observation from the time of the departure of the *Austria* from Hamburg, till his arrival here yesterday.

The *Austria*, he says, left Hamburg on the 1st of September, and reached Southampton at noon on the 4th. Towards the evening of the same day, she left Southampton, but owing to a heavy fog which prevailed, was obliged to anchor off the Isle of Wight. With the sunrise the fog cleared partially away, and, lifting anchor, she steered past the Needles, and proceeded on her westward course. During the first week of the voyage she encountered strong head winds and heavy head seas, the latter being especially severe. So much was her progress retarded, that one day she made but 120 miles, and the next not over 150. On Saturday, the 11th, the weather calmed, and on Sunday, the 12th, the morning broke fine and the day throughout was pleasant, though the ship still suffered from the heavy seas. On Monday, the 13th, the sun shone out warm and clear, the winds fell, and, to use the Professor's own language, a finer day never broke upon human view. The passengers, whom the inclemency of the weather and the lurching of the vessel had hitherto confined to their berths, were glad to escape from the close and fœtid atmosphere between decks, and breathe again the pure air of heaven. Accordingly the deck was crowded. The genial weather and the prospect of an agreeable termination to the voyage inspired every one with pleasant emotions. Everything looked prosperous and secure. At 12 o'clock the Captain took an observation, which showed the ship to be then in latitude 45° 01', in longitude 40° 45'. Nearly two hours and a half later,—that is, between 2¼ and 2½ o'clock, while many of the people were still enjoying themselves on deck, a cry of "Fire!" was heard. Mr. GLANBENSELEE rushed up from the cabin and found the flames bursting through the middle deck, and men, and women and children running to and fro in despair, and uttering the most heart-rending cries. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, owing to the immense draft of air through the vessel, and the speed with which she moved. Every door, and hatchway and port-hole had been opened in the forenoon and were still unshut, and the ship was heading nearly west by south, in the face of a light western breeze. In less than five minutes the flames had spread as far as the forward hatchway, and burst through the upper deck. The Captain, at this time, rushed to the second boat from the bow on the port side, and attempted to drive away the people who were crowding around and into it. In trying to lower it, he probably fell into the water and was drowned. About half a minute after this Mr. MORGANSTERN, the first engineer, came on deck, and called to the men below to stop the engine and set the steam-pumps to work. The poor fellows to whom this order was addressed were probably then in the agonies of death, for no one heeded the command. The engineer turned away, apparently for the purpose of getting to the engine-room, but whether he succeeded or not, Mr. GLAUBENSELEE is unable to say. Some time afterwards he was seen by a passenger, his clothes blazing about him, and he in the act of precipitating himself from the ship's side into the sea. He was never seen more.

There was now no longer a possibility of Mr. GLAUBENSELEE'S getting from the forecastle to the quarter deck, as the latter was in flames. He remained, therefore, where he was, striving, as far as in him lay, to check the progress of the fire. For this purpose, he, with the assistance of a sailor, cut down the jib sails, but the people on deck, misunderstanding his intention, threw them into the water beyond hope of recovery. The buckets were so near the pipe that they were all on fire, and not a spar was to be found. One daring fellow ran up the fore-rigging, took off his coat, and fastened it to the top of the foremast as a signal of distress.

The engine being still in motion, the vessel moved onward for perhaps three-quarters of an hour. She then commenced turning to the north, and finally settled with her bows to the northeast. In this position the heat and flames were driven through the forecastle, and the sufferings of the people who could not find shelter from the fire, became dreadful beyond conception.

Multitudes leaped overboard. In the meantime, the foremast and mainmast had both fallen, and shortly after, the engine stopped. Mr. GLAUBENSELEE took his stand on the larboard fore-chains, moving forward as others sought shelter in the same place. He emptied his pockets of whatever little money or jewelry he had with him, took the studs from his shirt, and, having stripped off most of his clothes, so as to be unimpeded in swimming, cast the garments overboard.

We can well imagine with what transports of joy and gratitude the miserable people who were clinging to the chains, beheld two vessels to the westward. The nearer one afterwards proved to be the bark *Maurice*, Capt. ERNEST RENAUD, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish, to Mauritius. The *Maurice* approached, but the other continued on her westward course, though Capt. RENAUD had signaled to her for assistance. Favored by a light breeze, the *Maurice* sailed up until she was within about three-quarters of a mile of the burning vessel, and then sent out two small boats,—all she had—in one of which was her first, and in the other her second officer. Mr. GLAUBENSELEE, with others, leaped into the water, and swam to the nearest boat, which took them in and conveyed them to the *Maurice*. On their way to that vessel, they observed Mr. THEODORE EISFELD floating insensible in the water. He was lifted in, and brought on board, where every effort was made for his recovery. He is still laboring under extreme exhaustion.

The boats continued to ply between the two vessels until prevented by the fall of night. Soon after sunset, the first officer and about a dozen others came to the bark, having saved themselves by a life-boat. Later some Swedish sailors came in part of a boat, and Mr. BREW and a German in part of another boat.

Miss MARIA FRELICHT, one of the ladies saved, was picked up insensible. One of her cheeks was dreadfully burned, but she is now in a fair way of recovery.

The bark remained near the burning ship all night, and set sail next morning at 4½ o'clock, with a fine northwesterly breeze. She passed a Norwegian brig, but not within hailing distance.

The Captain of the *Maurice* did not think it necessary to approach her, as he saw a boat from the brig near the wreck, which they hailed, but from which either no answer was returned, or, if returned, was unheard. Seeing that no one was any longer clinging to the wreck, and supposing that the people who were still swimming around would be picked up by the boat of the Norwegian vessel, the *Maurice* proceeded on her course. Of the kindness of the Captain and crew of the *Maurice* Mr. GLAUDENSELEE speaks in terms of unqualified praise. As nearly all of those saved were provided with but little clothing, and some of the men and women being frightfully burned, Captain RENAUD and his men emptied their chests until all were provided with, at least, some portion of necessary attire. The Captain himself attended to the injured, and night and day, without intermission, save when called on deck by his duty, was with them dressing their wounds and using every effort to alleviate their distress. At first he proposed running into Lisbon, which, under the most favorable circumstances, could be reached in ten days ; but, finding that his slender stock of water and provisions would not last so long, he subsequently determined to land them at Fayal, one of the Azores, which might be reached in four days. About 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 14th, the *Maurice* sighted and hailed the bark *Lotus*, Captain TREFRY, bound from Liverpool for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Captain of the *Lotus*, although short of provisions, consented to take on board all those who were either English subjects or American citizens Twelve, including Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, availed themselves of this offer, and were at once transferred to the *Lotus*. About an hour afterwards, the *Lotus* fell in with the *H. Pendleton*, of Sear's Point, Maine, bound from City Point, Virginia, to Glasgow, with a cargo of tobacco. The Captain of that vessel gave the *Lotus* a cask of water, a barrel of beef, and two barrels of flour. The *Lotus* then resumed her course, having fair winds and fine weather for the next five days. On Sunday they passed between the Great Bank and Sable Island, and thenceforward, till the following Friday, encountered a succession of head-winds and high seas, so that Halifax was not reached until Sunday, the 26th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the Health Officer came on board, and performed his duties, Captain TREFRY brought Mr. BREW and Mr. GLAUDENSKLEE to the *Prince Albert*, then lying at Halifax, and just about to sail for New-York. Captain WATERS, being applied to by Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, at once expressed his readiness to receive him and his companions on board the *Prince Albert* and convey them to New-York. Here Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE'S narrative ends.

In speaking of the probable origin of this sad disaster, he agreed substantially with Mr. BREW, whose statement the TIMES has already published. According to BREW, the fire is attributable to a very culpable negligence on the part of some of the crew. The Captain and physician considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain's mate, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain's mate heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE thinks that other passengers than those rescued by the *Maurice*, were saved by the boat of the Norwegian bark, but he feared the number cannot exceed ten or twelve, if so many.

STATEMENT OF MR. VEZIN.

The following detailed statement of Mr. ALFRED VEZIN, of Philadelphia, one of the first cabin passengers, who lost his mother and two sisters by the disaster, gives full particulars of the catastrophe :

Mr. VEZIN'S first intimation of danger was about 2 o'clock P. M., when several of the second-class passengers rushed towards the stern of the boat, crying "Fire! Fire!" He was engaged at the time in a game of shuttlecock with some of his associates, who, with himself, were at first inclined to believe that the alarm was false. On looking round, however, they saw a dense volume of smoke issuing from the main hatchway, which did not materially change their opinion, as they concluded that the smoke was occasioned by a back draft in the smoke-stack. Mr. VEZIN, with a few others, immediately attempted to allay the fears of the excited women and children, but without success, for scarcely fifteen minutes elapsed from the time of the alarm before the flames darted out from amidships, in the vicinity of the wheel-house. Scarcely twenty minutes after the fire broke out, all communication from the after part of the ship—where Mr. VEZIN was—to the fore part, was prevented by the fire. Thereafter all discipline was ended ; the captain and fourth officer being among the foremost to follow the instinct of self-preservation, by endeavoring to enter the boat which some of the frenzied passengers had attempted to lower. Owing to the inexperience of the majority of those engaged in this attempt the, boat, crowded as she was, did not reach the water successfully. The stern tackle was let go "by the run," and many of the wretched people were jerked out of her, and never seen again. Capt. HEYDTMANN, who had apparently lost all presence of mind after the announcement of the accident, was clinging to the tackle of this boat, when the stern touched the water, and got on board of her safely. Presently the bow was lowered, but as the steamer was passing rapidly ahead—the engines were working at this time—the small boat was struck by the screw, stove, and all of those on board it is believed were drowned.

On the deck of the burning ship at this time the utmost confusion prevailed. Some men and women, palsied with fear, and aghast at the sudden calamity, made no effort to preserve themselves or their fellows, and only moved when the flames scorched them. Others of the passengers darted here and there—mothers seeking their little ones—husbands their wives, crying and imploring aid. An effort was made, however, on the part of the more self-possessed to extinguish the flames and alleviate the sufferings of those in the cabin. Every attempt to gain access below failing, ropes attached to tin pails filled with water were procured, and lowered through the hatchway to the second cabin ; little good was accomplished in this way. The pails were emptied before they reached the second deck, and every effort to secure the safety of the vessel was abandoned. The man at the wheel, shortly after the fire was discovered, deserted his post, and the vessel sped through the waves head to wind, while showers of sparks and volumes of smoke were wafted by the breeze directly upon the large number of men, women and children who had rendezvoused at the extreme after-part of the ship.

Two sails at this time were observed at a distance—mere specks in the horizon—and "Ship, ahoy!" was continually screamed by many of the sufferers, as though those on board could immediately answer their cries. One of these ships proved to be the French bark *Maurice*. She reached the wreck of the *Austria* in about four hours from the time she was first observed. Mr. VEVIN worked as long as he could at hauling up the passengers from the cabin, through the skylight, and rescued six in this way. These reported that many lay below smothered by the smoke. His mother and two sisters—one nine, the other seventeen years of age—were standing near the stern of the ship, when the flames first appeared, only a few feet from himself. He left to procure, if possible, life-preservers for them. After a few minutes he returned with a tin preserver, but, on account of the press of women and children, he could not get nearer than ten feet to his family again. He called his mother, and desired to throw the preserver toward her. She refused to take it, however, saying it would be of no use, and she must perish. The heat shortly became so intense that Mr. VEVIN had to climb over the side of the ship, and he never saw his mother and sisters again. He clung to a rope which fortunately hung over the starboard side, where the first boat had been cut loose, and held on there with his back to the flames until his clothes were burned. At this juncture he saw a big black bag floating by, when he jumped into the water, and after swimming some five minutes, he reached it. It was filled with cork, doubtless by some one of those on board, who in some mischance had lost it. With this he floated for about four hours, when he was picked up by a boat and taken on board the *Maurice*.

Mr. VEVIN states that the capacity of the *Austria's* life-boats was entirely inadequate for the number of passengers. There were four metallic life-boats forward and four wooden boats aft. but one of the latter was burned before the tackling could be cut. The boats were "chocked," and those who cut the tackling loose did not understand how to lower them. They fell down with a crash, precipitating those on board into the water, and smashing themselves by coming in contact with the propeller. One boat contained fifteen or twenty females, who were all drowned.

Mr. HOXIE, of New-York, formerly a jobbing-merchant, who has been absent about five years, and whose wife died in Italy a short time ago, got into one of the wooden boats, at the after part of the vessel. This boat was left so far behind that the French bark lost sight of it, although she sailed about in the vicinity of the catastrophe all night.

Mr. VEVIN thinks that the *Austria's* engines worked fully an hour after the fire broke out, and believes the engineers died in their engine-room. He heard an explosion while he was in the water, which he assumed to have been a keg of powder. It was not very loud. He was one of the last to leave the after part of the ship. He saw at one time four or five gentlemen hanging to a rope over the propeller. Through fatigue they slipped off, one by one, were drawn under the screw and perished. After Mr. VEVIN had been picked up by the small boat, he saw Mr. THEODORE EISFELD in the water. Mr. EISFELD was nearly drowned, just gasping for breath, when he was taken on board, transferred to the *Maurice* and proceeded in her to Fayal. The *Austria* was poorly supplied with life-preservers ; only SIX, according to Mr. VEVIN, had been placed in the aft part of the ship, and the passengers, before they leaped into the sea, provided themselves with whatever buoyant articles they could procure. Many of the ladies waited until their clothes took fire before they jumped overboard, while some, in parties of two and three, and sometimes more, clasping each other's hands, threw themselves into the water, when they would rise, but quickly disappear again in the vessel's wake. Other females stood hesitatingly, until scarcely a particle of clothing was left on them, before they dared to leap the 20 feet which seperated them from the waves. Mr. VEVEN says the foremast fell about fifteen minutes from the time the fire occurred, but the mizzenmast stood until late in the evening. Soon after he reached the *Maurice*, a boat containing the first and second officers, some passengers and seamen—in all about 20—came alongside. Some of these stated that from fifty to sixty people were hanging to the chains at the bow of the ship. It was nearly dark then, and when the *Maurice* visited the wreck the next morning, not a living soul was to be seen. Two corpses were hanging in the martingale chains—one that of a man, the other a woman's—with ropes about their necks, which had probably slipped in that position from their waists, to which the fastenings had been attached. Capt. RENAUD asked the first officer, as soon as he came on board the *Maurice*, to take a boat and rescue some of the passengers who were clinging to the chains, but the officer peremptorily refused to leave the bark again. On board the *Maurice*, every attention which humanity could dictate was given to the passengers ; those who had no clothing were freely supplied with the best that the scanty wardrobes of the captain and crew could furnish. The morning succeeding the disaster, twelve of the passengers, including Mr. VEVIN, were transferred to the bark *Lotus*, and taken into Yarmouth, N. S. A vessel arrived at Halifax during his stay there, which reported that the smouldering hull of the *Austria* had been seen by her on the 15th—two days after the disaster.

Among the passengers whom Mr. VEVIN knew on board were :

1. Dr. SELDENER, of Philadelphia.
2. Mr. BRANDT, of Chicago.
3. Mr. BOGLE, of Baton Rouge, La. Mr. VEZIN states that this gentleman was in the water close by him, and said to him, "Can you swim? I can't swim a stroke!" He received an affirmative answer, when he remarked, "Should you survive, communicate with my wife, and inform her how I died, and say I thought of her to the end." He shortly afterwards disappeared in the water.
4. Mr. MATURIE, of Salem, who for some years has been a merchant on the Coast of Zanzibar. Mr. VETIN last saw him in the smoking-room. Doubtless he was smothered, as none who were in that room ever appeared on deck after the fire was discovered

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. V. ROSEN.

CHARLES F. V. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Va., aged 15 years, was a passenger on board the *Austria*, with his father, who had been on a visit to his aged parent in Sweden. They left New-York in June by the *Ariel*, for Bremen. After their visit they returned to Hamburg and took the steamer *Austria* on the 1st inst. CHARLES mentions the name of a Mr. LINDSTEIN, of California, who was a passenger in the Second Cabin. On the day of the burning he was sitting abaft the engine with his father. He first saw the fire coming up through the ventilators, from which the windsails had been taken only a short time before. Instantly as the passengers saw the flames they all begun to cry : "Fire!" "The ship is on fire," and ran about the ship in the wildest confusion. He says : "My father and I ran forward to escape the fire and were followed by the other passengers. I saw the fire pouring out through the sky-lights. In ten or fifteen minutes more the cry ran fore and aft "To the boats!" All hands then crowded into the boats, which had been hanging inboard, but were now swung out by the davits. The first mate mounted the rail near the forward boat on the port side, in which they were sitting with a large crowd of other passengers. He ordered all of us to get out of the boat, so that it could be lowered. But as fast as one set got out others rushed into their places, and we also went back to our first seat. The first mate then took a sailor's knife and cut the tackle, and the boat fell into the water. Falling some twenty-five feet the boat filled and sunk, and all the people were washed out. I came up under the bottom of the boat, but I found my way out, and clambered into the boat. There were five or six oars lashed together, and they floated out. My father came up within reach of these, and seized hold of them with five or six others. He saw me in the boat, and called out to me, "Oh, my boy, we are all lost!" In a short time one end of the oar drifted near the boat and I caught hold of it, to haul him in. I also asked a passenger near to assist me to save my father. We pulled together, but there were so many clinging to the oars we could not move them. The gentleman said "It is no use, we cannot move them." I then said to my father, "Hold on and do the best you can, it is impossible to move them." He then drifted along near us, still clinging to the oars. In this way he held on for nearly four hours. I could not bear to look at him, and we drifted in silence. There was nothing in the boat to throw to him. During this time the boat rolled over several times, and many were drowned each time. I was so exhausted I could not get into the boat. I asked one of the passengers to assist me, and he kindly drew me into the boat. We drifted between two and three miles astern of the steamer, and could only see the flames rising above the deck. There was no conversation, except an occasional request by the first mate that the passengers would sit still, so as not to capsize the boat. My father by this time had drifted so near the boat that he caught hold of the stern. I was at the bow and could not reach him. Mr. JOHN F. COX said, "CHARLEY, your father has hold of the stern of the boat, and can get in." I said, "Oh! I am so glad that he is safe." But he was so exhausted that he held on only about five minutes, and then sunk. Just before he let go he said to Mr. Cox, "If my boy is safe, I am satisfied."

We saw a man some three hundred yards off swimming with a large tin life-buoy, some six feet long. He hallooed to us, saying he had a buoy which could be used to bail out the boat. We told him to swim to us and we would take him in. He came towards us, and was received into the boat. He had been swimming about four hours, and was greatly fatigued. It was now after sunset. His name was HOGQUIST.

The first mate borrowed a knife from a passenger and succeeded in cutting the buoy in two. This made two good bailers. The mate then told us if we wished to be saved, we must now all get overboard except the young woman, and let two persons remain in and bail out the boat. We obeyed the order and all got overboard. In a few minutes the boat was freed of water, and we all got in, observing great caution, so as not to overset her again. The mate then took the steering oar, and with the four others we soon pulled up to the French bark *Maurice*. As the passengers stepped over the rail they each embraced the Captain, and all of them shed tears of gratitude for their deliverance. The Captain received us all with great kindness. He rigged an awning amidships, and laid a platform for us to lay down upon, giving us all the loose sails he could raise as bedding. We all lay down in our wet clothing, but too much chilled to sleep. The young lady who was saved in our boat was taken into the cabin and her wounds dressed. The Captain remained up through the whole night, attending to the wounded, assisted by JEAN POLEKRUSKY. In the morning of the 14th, about 7 o'clock, we passed near the wreck of the steamer ; there was no one on board, the flames were still visible through the side-ports, and nothing could be seen above the iron-work except the smoke-pipe, which was still standing. The Norwegian bark was at a short distance ; she showed the Norwegian colors. A boat from the same vessel was seen cruising about the wreck. About 3 o'clock P. M. we made a sail directly ahead, which proved to be the English bark *Lotus*, bound to Halifax. Mr. BREW hailed her, and she hove to and took on board twelve of the American passengers. The *Maurice* continued on her voyage, the Captain intending to leave the rest of the passengers at Fayal. We were on board the *Lotus* 12 days, during which we were treated most kindly by the Captain. By his request the Captain of the steamer *Prince Albert* gave us all a free passage from Halifax to New-York. The passengers also made up a purse of £21, which was divided between us.

STATEMENT OF MR. SMITH.

HENRY SMITH, of Chelsea, Mass., was one of the first passengers rescued. His account of the first breaking out of the fire fully agrees with the accounts already published. Mr. SMITH is a highly-educated man, and of eminent standing in Boston. He lost everything he had on board the steamer—not excepting the clothes ; he wore on his back. His own garments were so saturated and torn that he had to discard them when rescued by the French bark, and become indebted to one of the crew of the *Maurice* for the apparel in which he landed in New-York. He states that he attempted to get into the boat which fell 25 feet into the water, in which there were some 10 or 12 people, who, of course, were tossed out of the boat in her fall, and were sucked under the screw of the steamer and perished. The boat in her fall was capsized ; Mr. SMITH, leaping into the water, was one of a party of 12 or 14, who tried to right her, while themselves were in the act of swimming. For a long time as fast as they righted her, the swell of the sea, occasioned by the revolutions of the screw, caused her again and again to capsize. The fatigue induced by this exertion caused the death of at least twelve more. At length the boat was righted, and twenty-four persons, including Mr. SMITH, got into it, and after being in the water five hours, partly rowing and partly drifting at the mercy of the waves, they were rescued by the French bark *Maurice*, shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. SMITH is very earnest in his exposition of the extreme carelessness of the parties on board of the *Austria*, who were charged with the fumigation of that ship. In the first place, as far as is known to the most intelligent passengers, there was no occasion for any such fumigation. The *Austria* was crowded, it is true, but there was no hint, no suspicion of any sickness. In fact, up to the time that the fire was first discovered, everything "went merry as a marriage bell." Passengers were amusing themselves in various ways. Some, gathered in groups, were telling stories, cracking jests, narrating anecdotes. Others were engaged at shuttlecock, and other games. The necessity of a fumigation of the ship was not dreamed of by anybody, except those who ordered it—for what reason there is no evidence whatever. When the fact of the fire was first known to the passengers, it must have been for some time in progress, as the flames were making headway in all directions. All discipline was immediately lost, the Captain, by his conduct, adding to the consternation of the passengers by exclaiming : "My God! we are lost! we are lost!" Then the alarm began in earnest, the women rushing about the deck, as far as the rising, choking smoke would allow them, one by one, with their clothes in flames, plunging into the sea, all discipline lost on board the ship—a perfect Pandemonium prevailing. We can well believe Mr. SMITH when he says that he trusts never to witness such a scene again.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERRY.

Mr. PHILIP BERRY, of Hackensack, N. J., gives a very interesting statement. He was lying on a sofa in the second cabin, when he heard a rush of people coming towards the door. The door was burst open, a crowd entered, and a blinding volume of smoke followed. Learning that the ship was on fire, he immediately escaped by the sky-light, and got on deck. He then saw the flames bursting from the deck at about amidships. His first impulse was to attempt to remove the awning from the quarter-deck, with the intention of extinguishing the fire, but a moment's consideration showed him that it would be impracticable, the smoke being so dense that the view from fore to aft of the ship was entirely cut off. Self-preservation prompted his next movements ; he hurried to see if he could get a boat. Three or four of the officers of the ship, assisted by some of the crew, were at work in lowering the second boat on the port side. The lind falls were first lowered, but the fore falls not being entirely let out, the boat dangled on the side of the ship, with the stern touching the water. The captain then came along and tried to lower himself by a rope which hung by the side of the steamer. On attempting to rest his feet on one of the seats of the boat as it swayed about in its dangling position he missed his mark, and only saved himself from falling into the sea by grasping a rope which hung from the aft part of the boat. The ship was then going at full speed, and he was dragged along for some distance. He suddenly let go his hold and sunk, and Mr. BERRY saw no more of him. The ship was then going from eight to ten knots an hour. Her speed could not be slackened, as the engineers were already smothered. Mr. BERRY then determined to save himself if possible without the aid of the boats. He obtained a life-buoy and fastened it to his breast, remaining on the quarter deck as long as the flames permitted. He saw another boat lowered, containing from 40 to 50 persons, which was immediately smashed, and all lives, as far as he could judge, were lost. The scene on board the *Austria* at this time was one of the most harrowing description. Women and men were praying, crying, screaming, rushing frantically about the deck, wherever they were not driven back by the smoke and flames, while others stood quietly looking on with a blank vacancy of despair upon their countenances that was even more terrible in its ghastliness and silence than the wildest outcries. A lady, whose name Mr. BERRY did not know, rushing to him, implored him to cut her throat. Without waiting a reply, she darted away from him and precipitated herself overboard. He never saw her again. The heat of the flames now becoming too terrible for endurance, Mr. BERRY threw himself overboard. Three of the passengers, who had already provided themselves with life-buoys, instantly followed his example. One of these, Mr. BERRY, afterwards saw a floating corpse. The others parted company with him, and he thinks were lost. Mr. BERRY himself drifted away three or four miles from the ship, being nearly five hours in the water, supported only by his buoy, and was the first person picked up by the bark *Maurice*. While he was floating, he passed the bodies of many people who had clung to fragments of the smashed boats, or articles of furniture thrown over the ship's sides, but who had been less fortunate than himself in sustaining life.

Mr. BERRY, in common with all the passengers brought to this City by the *Prince Albert*, are earnest in their appreciation of the kind treatment which they have received, not only on board the *Maurice*, but on board the *Lotus*, to which they were transferred and taken into Halifax, and from the officers, crew and passengers of the *Prince Albert*. Many of them had their clothes so injured by the flames, and others by the salt water, that they were nearly useless. Fresh garments were promptly supplied to those in need of them, and a subscription on board the *Prince Albert* was raised for the more needy, whose homes were out of this City, amounting to about $200. In short, every attention that could be bestowed upon these unfortunate men was earnestly tendered, and will be ever gratefully remembered by them.

STATEMENT OF MR. PETERSEN.

SVEN PETERSEN, an intelligent seaman belonging to Lauscrana in Sweden, was a steerage passenger ; he also had in company with him his sister, OLIVIA VICTORIA SVENSEN, with her husband, PETER SVENSEN. They had been married but five weeks, and were on their way to California, where PETERSEN and SVENSEN have lived for about five years. His sister and her husband were both lost. PETERSEN, who has been familiar with danger from a boy, having been to sea from an early age, appears to have closely observed all that was passing around him, and he relates with much clearness what he saw, from the time the first alarm was given, until he was swept away from the burning ship upon one of the life boats, and finally picked up by the *Maurice* after being *six hours clinging to the broken fragments of the boat*. He says : "The passengers had just got through with their dinner, when the boatswain and fourth mate came down and ordered all the passengers on deck, as they said they were going to fumigate the ship. As soon as they could do so the people went up. There were, however, several women with young children and some feeble persons who could not get out ; they were told by the boatswain that they would be glad to move when he began to raise the smoke. The passengers were mostly scattered upon the deck, forward, and I was standing among them, when a cry was raised "The ship is on fire below." I saw a dense smoke coming out of the after and middle gangway, and people running to and fro in the wildest confusion. The steerage passengers rushed for the boats which were hanging upon the forward davits on the port side, which was to windward ; for in about ten minutes from the first cry of fire, the smoke and flames were pouring up the hatches and over the lee side of the ship, so that the boats on that side could not be reached. Friends ran in search of friends, and wife, husband and child were all intently looking and calling for each other. No attempt was made to get water. There were some two dozen buckets under the topgallant forecastle, and as many more on the spar-deck, near the chimneys, but they *were all made fast by a chain running through the handles, and locked*. I saw several persons clutch at the buckets, but finding they were made fast, they could not use them. The boats were now packed full, and the first-mate was doing the best he could to get the people out, so that the boats could be launched ; but as fast as he threw them out, others would crowd in. Not one of the boats was lowered properly ; they were thrown overboard endwise, or any other way to get them clear of the ship. I saw Captain HEYDTMANN come out of the cabin a moment after the alarm. He ran first forward and then aft, with hands clasped and shaking his head, saying, "We are all lost." I had seen the two vessels to leeward, and pointing towards them, said, "Captain, there are two vessels down there." I expected he would order the ship headed that way ; but his only answer was, "Clear away the boats." He then went aft, and I was told he tried to jump into one of the boats which was towing under the quarter, and was lost.

While getting one of the life boats out on the port side, I went to my sister and her husband, and tried to persuade them to take their chance with me in the boat, but SVENSEN said he had a good thing rigged to save themselves with. He had got a hatch, and slung it by its two rings ; he lowered it down the vessel's side, with my sister on it ; he then went down himself, but immediately a dozen or more followed, and the ropes being burnt off, they all fell overboard, and the last that I heard of my sister she was seen clinging to the hatch ; all the rest were swept away. It was now so hot I had to let myself down by the fore-chains on the port-side. The boat on this side which had been thrown out was immediately filled with people and swamped. The stern tackle was let go, and she was towing by the bow tackle. The ship was going ahead and the boat turned over and over in the water. As fast as one crowd were thrown off another would jump down, who, in their turn, would be thrown out by the capsizing of the boat. The fire now drove the passengers forward, so that those behind pressed upon those in front, crowding them overboard in great numbers. As they struck the water the ship passed over them, and they never rose again. Each time my boat turned over, I was seized by one and another near me struggling to save themselves. I had nothing but my pants and shirt on ; the latter was all torn off my back. I saw through the port lights, as I hung by the tackles, several persons between decks pressing to the openings to get air. They could not escape from below, and were, no doubt, smothered. Little children were taken by their parents and thrown into the sea to save them from their more dreadful fate. Men and women, all in flames, jumped from the sides and from the stern of the ship, shrieking, into the ocean. Everywhere I could see human beings struggling and calling for help in the wake of the ship. We had now been about half an hour towing alongside. Those in the stern of the boat kept calling to me to cut the tackle-fall and let her go clear of the ship, but I thought the vessels which were in sight would steer for the burning steamer, and I knew by holding on and being near her, we should be more likely to be picked up. But the flames became so hot, and so many were jumping down, I took out my knife to cut the fall. Just as I was about to do so, a young woman slid down a rope ; her clothes were nearly burned off, and she dropped between the vessel and the boat. I recognized her as Miss ALVINA COHEN, and stretching out my arm, I drew her into the boat. She, however, clung to the rope which was attached to the ship, and as I cut the bow tackle, the boat dropped astern, and she was drawn overboard and lost. Our boat in passing the stern, was sucked under the quarter, struck by the propeller, and stove. When we came up, only three or four remained clinging to the broken boat ; all the rest had been killed or drowned when the boat was hit by the propeller. We were soon left far astern, but everywhere we could see persons swimming, some with a fragment in their hands, and others without any support. The women appeared to sink very soon—many of them being badly

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Accident to the Steamship Hammonia.

CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further Decline in the Shares.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Markets—Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs.

CONSOLS 97 1-8@97 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, JAMES STONE, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18, arrived at this port last evening.

The screw-steamship *Alps*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, Sept. 17.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, which sailed from Hamburg on the 15th, for Southampton, *en route* for New-York, exploded her magazine on the first day out, and put back to Hamburg. Five passengers were wounded. She had 293 passengers on board, and would sail again on the 19th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived off Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the *Arabia*.

The *Ariel*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 17th.

The English papers contain no political news of marked importance.

The London *Times* publishes a long letter from a correspondent at Valentia in regard to the difficulty on the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The view is rather a discouraging one, but it is nevertheless stated that "Mr. HENLEY, who has been for some days making experiments upon the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable by the use of his powerful magneto-electric machines, which are now on their way from London." Mr. LUNDY, one of the electrical assistants, proceeded to Newfoundland in the steamer *Prince Albert* from Galway for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the wire at the other terminus, and also for the purpose of arranging a day on which a certain known code of signals is to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and to endeavor thus to reëstablish intelligible communication.

The *Times* of the 17th has the following In its City Article:

"The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have experienced a decline to between 420 and 460. It appears the recent experiments induce a belief that the fracture, or fractures—for it is thought there may be two—will be found to exist at a distance of between 240 and 300 miles from the shore. For about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within that range the mischief could easily be repaired, but a sudden descent then occurs to 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done. The probability seems that it is at this abrupt point the damage has been sustained."

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, writes another letter to the *Times* on the subject of his dismissal, in which he charges the managers of the enterprise with incompetence, and demands a full investigation by the shareholders of the grounds on which he was dismissed.

On the 17th Atlantic Telegraph shares experienced a further fall, the last quotation being 320 to 360.

Mr. J. W. BRETT has issued a pamphlet, in which he claims that, conjointly with his brother, he originated the project of an Atlantic Telegraph as early as 1845

The acceptances of Messrs. ASCOLI, HARTWIG & Co., of Manchester, had been dishonored. The firm were connected with PORTELLI, SCHAMBRIE & Co., of London, in the Mediterranean trade, who lately suspended.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company had issued a circular to their shareholders, notifying that they had made arrangement with CROSKEY & Co. for the settlement of all matters in dispute between that firm and the board. CROSKEY & Co. are to pay into the hands of the Directors, £30,000 forthwith on the attachment being removed, and are to find the money for sending the *Lady Joselyn* and *Calcutta* to sea—the two ships under engagement for the conveyance of troops to India. The Board hope that the arrangements in progress will enable them to put all he vessels of the Company into profitable employment at an early day.

Mr. WILLIAM WIER, principal editor of the London *Daily News*, is dead.

A deputation from the Great Eastern Steamship Company had visited Bristol with a view of ascertaining the capacity of that port for accommodating their mammoth vessel—it having been found that Liverpool and Southampton would be unsuited.

Prince NAPOLEON's journey to Algeria had been further postponed, with a view, it was supposed, to the prior settlement of all the questions pending in relation to the organization of that country.

It is rumored that Marshal CANROBERT is to be married to the Duchess of SOTOMAYOR.

The French are said to have secured a treaty with the King of Corea, a vassal of China, for the establishment of a French commercial settlement in his country. The attack upon the Emperor of Ava, who has refused to yield to the demands of France, is imminent, the order to attack the Bay of Turone, near Hué, having already been dispatched.

The *Moniteur* announces the cessation for the interim of the Ministry of Public Works.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 17th, the Three per Cents. opened at 72f. 70c., and closed at 72f. 95c. The 4½ per cents. were done at 96f.

The Minnie rifle is, it is said, to be taken out of the hands of the French army, and to be replaced by an arm constructed on the same principle, but which is much lighter and easier to handle.

The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Mr. MERRY's *Sunbeam*, Lord DERBY's horse *Toxopholite* coming in fourth.

Mr. J. C. COMTE had been appointed agent for LLOYDS at Baltimore.

The ship *May Queen*, of Bath, Me., bound from Gottenburg to Boston, with a cargo of bar-iron, was abandoned at sea in a very leaky condition, on the 4th of September. Her crew and passengers were taken off and conveyed to Glasgow by the British ship *Sir John Moore*.

The *Times* strongly advises the purchase of the *Great Eastern* for the Royal Navy, to be used as a floating ram, observing that ten years hence, when the ship is no longer salable, Parliament will be asked for a million of money to build such a vessel from the keel, and it will cost two millions to do so.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the story that Sardinia had ceded for a term of years, the port of Villa-Franca, in the Mediterranean, to the Russian Government, is entirely untrue. The Sardinian Government had simply granted permission, temporarily, to the Russian Steam Company of Odessa to establish a coaling station at Villa-Franca.

On the same subject, the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: "The facts are simply these: The Sardinian Government has accorded to Russia the port of Villa-Franca as a dépôt for coal and naval stores generally necessary for repairing vessels, on terms similar to those contracted for the same purposes with the Government of America, the United States having, as all the world knows, used Spezzia for their naval halting-place in the Mediterranean, The Russian Government will, like that of America, pay a certain sum annually for the convenience, but the precise amount is not yet fixed."

Reports that the King of Naples was about to grant a political amnesty are denied.

The construction of the temporary railroad bridge across the Rhine, at Kehl, had already been commenced.

The States General are convoked for a new session, o commence on the 20th September.

A telegram from Madrid of Sept. 15, to the London *Herald*, says the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved, and that the new house had been convoked, to meet on the 1st of December next.

Some disturbances took place at Pinta, on the occasion of a religious *fête*, and the *España* ascribes them .o Protestant agents.

It was reported at Berlin that the Chambers would be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. That done, there would be a dissolution and general elections. The King's family physician, Dr. BOJER, is said to have frankly declared that there was no hope of the King's complete restoration to health.

Letters from Lisbon say that the vintage will be the most abundant of the last five years.

A St. Petersburg letter says that BARON FRANKEL, a banker of Warsaw, and M. HOMBERG, of Paris, have submitted to the Government a financial plan destined to furnish the capital necessary for the emancipation of the peasants. According to it a bank of issue would be established with a capital equal to the indemnity which is to be paid to the proprietors,—the notes issued to be ultimately withdrawn from circulation by means of a sinking fund. The letter adds, there is every chance of this plan being adopted, though perhaps with some modification.

The Russian squadron, which recently sailed from Portsmouth, has arrived at Brest.

Advices from Berlin state that on a formal and pressing invitation from the Emperor ALEXANDER the Prince of Prussia would visit Warsaw to witness the grand military evolutions to take place there.

Advices from Nicolaief announce the destruction by locusts and hot winds of the grain crops in the Russian territory of the Black Sea. The Emperor ALEXANDER wishes the Grand Duke MICHAEL to take the post of Governor of Poland in room of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who wishes to retire.

Reliable information from Constantinople says that the excitement among the Mussulmans in various parts of Turkey was daily and hourly increasing. The sums spent in the purchase of weapons are said to be enormous.

The son of FUAD PACHA was to set out on the 11th of September for Paris with the ratification of the Convention relating to the Danubian principalities. It was reported that on his arrival in London he was to demand explanations as to the bombardment of Djidda and the occupation of Perim.

An insurrection had broken out at Djerbigian, Persia, but had been suppressed.

A case of the plague is said to have occurred at Alexandria, although some physicians denied that it was that disease.

SAID PACHA had by his energy intimidated the fanatical Mussulmans. Several Ulemas had been banished, and several Pachas and Beys sent to the galleys for peculation.

The mails from India and China, alreay telegraphed, had reached London. Full details are given of the treaty negotiations at Tien-tsin, but little of importance is added to our previous information. In some editorial remarks on the subject the London *Times* says:

"If our information be correct, the two most important articles of this treaty,—the resident Minister at Pekin, and the right of Englishmen to go to any part of the Empire for curiosity or trade,—were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England single-handed, and only by a stroke of happy audacity. Whenever these stories of ouffle t intrigues become law ful history they will add unrivaled illus ration to all we already know of Russian diplomacy, and tend to show the bad results of keeping doubtful company. *When the Russian and American eagles take a companion it is the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey.* There is, however, one fact connected with these strangely involved intrigues which is not without its interest. We mentioned some time since that KEYING, the negotiator of the Nankin Treaty in 1842, had acted a sort of independent guerrilla part in these negotiations, and having been countermined and exposed had gone back to Pekin. We now hear the life of this poor old man has been sacrificed. On his way back to the capital, the general commanding at Tungchow arrested him as a deserter from his post. Two Princes of the blood Royal immediately memorialized that he might be executed. The Emperor ordered him to be tried, and the Court sentenced him to public disgrace and decapitation. Just as the advices left the decree had come down. The Emperor says that in his mercy he took KEYING out of disgrace and sent him into try to soothe the foreigner, believing he knew how to do so. Lo! the next he hears of him is that he has abandoned his post under a plea of having something important communicate. When arrested, and ordered to write a defence and state his secret, it turns out to be merely a piece of advice to resort to a policy which, after trial, had been decided against,—probably the rousing of the population against us. For all this, and much more which is minutely detailed, the Emperor agrees to the sentence of death passed upon KEYING; but, inasmuch as it would give pain to him to see one who had once held such an honorable position left in the market-place a headless corpse, HIEN-FUNG, in his bounless mercy, "anxious to reconcile justice and clemency," desires two high officers to visit KEYING and request him to put himself to death. This strange mercy ran its course. KEYING is dead. He was subtle, crafty, and false, and there is no great reason why we should pity him; but the Treaty of Nankin, which was so important to us, was ruin to him, and his name must always be connected with the rise of British commerce in the extreme East.

The English Treaty with China.

The North China *Herald* has received, from a reliable source, the following summary of the most important points of the treaty which was signed at Tien-tsin, on the 26th ult., by his Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and the Imperial Commissioners, KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHANA, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The treaty contains 56 articles:

ART. 1. Confirms the treaty of peace at Nankin, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.

ART. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Courts of Pekin and St. James'.

ART. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Pekin, his family and suite.

ART. 4. Makes provision for the traveling, postal, and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.

ART. 5. The British Minister to transact business with the Secretary of State on footing of equality.

ART. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Ministers in London.

ART. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and their official rank.

ART. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the Empire.

ART. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior; arrangements with respect to passports, and cities in the hands of rebels.

ART. 16. Chinkiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yang-tse-kiang, as far as Hankow, to be opened, on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.

ART. 11. The ports of Niu-chwang, (Manchuria,) Tang-chow, (Gulf of Pe-che-le,) Tai-wan, (Formosa,) Swatow and Kiung-chow (Hainan) to be opened, in addition to present ports.

ART. 26. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.

ART. 27. Revision of Tariff to be decennial.

ART. 28. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom-houses to be published in English and Chinese. The British merchant, however, to be allowed, if he chooses, to commute the transit dues at an *ad valorem* rate.

ART. 29. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a four months' certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.

ART. 50. Official correspondence to be, for the future, conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present—and to be considered the text.

ART. 51. The character "I" (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.

ART. 52. British ships of war to visit any port in the Empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.

ART. 53. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.

ART. 54. Favored nation clause.

ART. 55. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.

ART. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year."

In commenting upon the Treaty, the *Times*, in its city article, says:

"The Chinese advices to-day produced no alteration in the silk or tea markets, the former especially being firm. The indemnity, it now appears, is thought likely to be £2,000,000, and this is to include the compensation to British merchants at Canton. At first the amount, solely for the expenses of the war, was said to be $1,200,000 between England and France, and next it was stated at £3,200,000 to England, and £1,200,000 to France. The contradictions, therefore, seem easily to be accounted for. The amount of £1,200,000, originally mentioned as intended for France and England was for France alone, and the subsequent sum of £3,200,000, instead of being all for England, comprised £2,000,000 for England, and the £1,200,000 for France. With regard to the other points of the treaty, it is seen that in many instances much delay and evasion may be expected, although their general purport is highly satisfactory. A circular from Messrs. A. ELLISON & Co. gives the following particulars regarding the new places to be set free to British commerce, especially the important trading town of Hankow, on the Yan-tse-Kiang, and Chinkianfow, which is to be opened on or before the 26th of June, 1859:

"The long expected treaty has been signed on the 26th of June, and its stipulations will be found highly gratifying by every reasonable man. The most important part of it is Article 10, which opens four places on the banks of the Yan-tze-Kiang to the European trade. Of these, Hankow, a town about 800 miles up the river, will soon become of great interest to us, as it is the centre of a net of canals and tributaries of the great river, by which the most populated and most important agricultural and manufacturing districts can be reached. It is the great depot of that part of the country from which comes the best tea and silk, and is also an excellent for piece goods, woollens, lead and iron. Chinkiangfow, at the mouth of the great canal, is another important place, as it feeds Pekin and the northern districts. Now British manufactures in Britishvessels will reach most of the important parts of the Chinese Empire, and free from the grasp and the avarice of the mandarins, may be laid down there at prices which will bring them within reach of vast numbers of natives, who have hitherto not been able to buy them. These results cannot be expected immediately, but will make themselves felt soon enough.

At Canton the mandarins have thrown off all disguise in their hostility against the foreigners, and declared openly war against them. This occurrence cannot be regretted, as it will force the Admiral to make soon an end to the candid of seeing a band of Chinamen, hardly more than twice the strength of our own force, menace our safety and stop our commerce.

The transactions in both imports and exports have been very small, which can hardly be surprising. This, however, will soon change, when the pacification of China has become more general."

The Chinese Treaties.

From the London Times, Sept. 17.

The Treaty of Tien-sin is one of those facts which will grow larger as time wears on, and will be more conspicuous in the eyes of the next generation than it is in ours. We shall think no space misspent which can be employed in giving to this event its proper importance among the transactions of our age, and in informing the public mind as to its character and probable results. There are, doubtless, many circumstances of the antecedent negotiations which cannot now be revealed, and there are certainly some facts which could not be judiciously made the subject of public comment. We may regret this, for we believe that if we could have the same detailed knowledge of the negotiations at Tien-Tsin which DE TOREY has given us of the negotiations of the Treaty at Utrecht, we should be better able to render justice to the firmness and sagacity of Lord ELGIN, and to the prompt and intelligent zeal of the Secretary of Legation and the members of the Staff. If our information be correct, the two most important articles of this treaty—the Resident Minister at Pekin, and the right of Englishmen to go to any part of the Empire for curiosity or trade—were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England singlehanded, and only by a stroke of happy audacity. Whenever these stories of ouffle t intrigues become law ful history they will add unrivaled illus ration to all we already know of Russian diplomacy, and tend to show the bad results of keeping doubtful company. *When the Russian and American eagles take a companion it is the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey.* There is, however, one fact connected with these strangely involved intrigues which is not without its interest. We mentioned some time since that KEYING, the negotiator of the Nankin Treaty in 1842, had acted a sort of independent guerrilla part in these negotiations, and having been countermined and exposed had gone back to Pekin. We now hear the life of this poor old man has been sacrificed. On his way back to the capital, the general commanding at Tungchow arrested him as a deserter from his post. Two Princes of the blood Royal immediately memorialized that he might be executed. The Emperor ordered him to be tried, and the Court sentenced him to public disgrace and decapitation. Just as the advices left the decree had come down. The Emperor says that in his mercy he took KEYING out of disgrace and sent him into try to soothe the foreigner, believing he knew how to do so. Lo! the next he hears of him is that he has abandoned his post under a plea of having something important communicate. When arrested, and ordered to write a defence and state his secret, it turns out to be merely a piece of advice to resort to a policy which, after trial, had been decided against,—probably the rousing of the population against us. For all this, and much more which is minutely detailed, the Emperor agrees to the sentence of death passed upon KEYING; but, inasmuch as it would give pain to him to see one who had once held such an honorable position left in the market-place a headless corpse, HIEN-FUNG, in his bounless mercy, "anxious to reconcile justice and clemency," desires two high officers to visit KEYING and request him to put himself to death. This strange mercy ran its course. KEYING is dead. He was subtle, crafty, and false, and there is no great reason why we should pity him; but the Treaty of Nankin, which was so important to us, was ruin to him, and his name must always be connected with the rise of British commerce in the extreme East.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Source of Difficulty—The Probable Cause—Its Location—Experiments of Professor Thomson and his Assistants—Future Plans.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VALENTIA, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1858.

In a former communication containing the particulars of the last successful cruise of the *Agamemnon*, it will be remembered that reference was made to a very serious electrical fault having occurred in the cable on Sunday, August the 1st, after about one-half of the distance from mid-ocean to the shores of Ireland had been traversed. Though that fault (which was apparently a break in the continuity of the conductor) gradually recovered itself after having caused great trouble and anxiety for some 12 hours, yet the electrical condition of the cable had evidently received a shock from which it never completely recovered. This was, however, regarded as a matter of very little consequence, as the currents, which were both received and transmitted, were sufficiently good for all the purposes of telegraphing. During the remaining three or four days which were occupied in submerging the remainder of the wire, its electrical condition was very variable, being at times very good, and occasionally indifferent. These variations were at the time referred to the effects of magnetic storms and earth currents, but at no time was its condition so defective as in any degree to impair the telegraphic communication. From the time of landing the end, on the 5th of August, to Monday, the 9th, the cable continued in fair condition, though a slight defect, of no consequence in working, was observed in the insulation. Up to that evening nothing but alternate position and negative currents had been received from Newfoundland, though words and a lustment messages had from soon after the landing been continually sent from Valentia. That evening, however, coil currents came with the words: "Send slower and repeat," from Newfoundland, being sent by Mr. WHITEHOUSE's instruments, and received upon his beautifully constructed recording relay. It was soon found, however, that Mr. WHITEHOUSE's receiving relay, though admirably adapted for receiving messages through the cable, had been adjusted and constructed under the very natural belief that the cable, if landed at all, would have suffered little in its electrical condition, and it was found not to work with certainty with the comparatively feeble signals which arrived from the American continent. Professor THOMSON's delicate reflecting galvanometer was, accordingly, substituted for it, though messages were transmitted from both ends as usual by Mr. WHITEHOUSE's patent.

During the whole of the week, from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 14th, various adjustment messages were received and sent through the line, through, in consequence of their constantly requiring messages from Valentia to be repeated several times, it was evident that in Newfoundland the signals were not read with the same facility as those in the contrary direction to Valentia. This circumstance tended to prove that the fault which was observable was somewhere near the Irish coast, for any defect more than 300 miles from either coast would affect the transmission and reception of signals equally at both ends. Accordingly the cable was underrun for the distance of three miles from Valentia Island by Mr. CANNING, cut, and tested through by Mr. BATHOLOMEW, the electrical superintendent, who found that whatever fault existed was far out to sea. The ends were accordingly joined again, without a new piece of cable being laid between Douglas-Head and the shore. From this to Saturday, the 21st of August, the fault was very variable, both in its nature and its apparent distance from the Irish coast—it first appearing something like 500 miles distant, and gradually diminishing until it became stationary at a point calculated with great accuracy to be nearly 270 statute miles from the Valentia end of the cable. All this period the electrical condition became daily worse and worse, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and by constant repetitions that the various official and congratulatory messages between the English and American authorities were transmitted to Newfoundland, the messages back to Valentia being in almost every case clear and distinct. The condition of the wire became daily more faulty until the 31st of August, when a Government message was dispatched through the cable for the North American colonies and on the morning of the 1st of September a second Government message was safely transmitted, but after it had been duly acknowledged the insulation of the wire became suddenly worse, and it was found impossible to make them understand at Newfoundland. Words and messages were continually transmitted, but it was soon evident that on the American shore they could only just distinguish that signals were being sent, for the only answer received at Valentia was "Repeat" and "Don't understand," and even these small phrases were only distinguishable at intervals; and since 1½ o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 4th of September, no intelligible signal whatever has been received.

Occasionally, however, very distinct reversals (as regularly alternating positive and negative currents are termed) have been received, sometimes so strong and good, that had they been sending words from Newfoundland, they might have been distinctly read on the reflecting galvanometer of Professor THOMSON. When the line is not in use for the purpose of testing words, short messages are continually dispatched through the wire for an hour at a time, and then for the next hour the galvanometer is watched for the answers, which, excepting the reversals already alluded to, never come.

From the time of the first cessation of the signals up to the present time, Professor W. THOMSON, Mr. VARLEY, and Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT have been engaged day and night in testing, and have come to the conclusion that the defect is a loss of insulation about 270 miles (along the cable) from Valentia. This calculation the amount of slack cable paid out during the latter days of the submerging operations, would place the fault about 220 statute miles from shore, or somewhere upon the mountain range which divides the depth of the Atlantic from the comparatively shallow water leading from the Irish Coast. Reference to logs and diaries kept by those on board the *Agamemnon* during the submerging operations show that this break was crossed between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d of August, more than an hour before the expected time. It had been intended by Sir CHARLES BRIGHT to allow a great quantity of slack cable to run out while crossing this point, in order that it might reach the bottom of all the inequalities which might exist there undiscovered by the sounding line. But from some unexplained cause, the *Agamemnon* throughout the whole cruise steamed at a greater speed than was registered by the log-line. Owing to this circumstance the bank was reached at least an hour before the expected time, the first intimation received by those on board being a sudden decrease in the registered strain upon the dynamometer, and an equally sudden falling off in the speed of the cable, the ship maintaining the same rate, as registered by the log-line. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT's attention was called to the circumstance, and he, seeing at once that the shallow water was approaching, or had actually been reached, ordered the weight to be taken off the breaks, and allowed a large quantity of slack cable to go overboard, it must always remain a matter of doubt, however, whether the falling off of the strain on and speed of the cable was observable at until the top of the bank had been reached, and had this been the case, it is quite possible that the Cable may have remained suspended upon some projecting points in the steep, and its insulation sooner become gradually injured by its own weight. This is, of course, only a probable conjecture, based upon the facts above stated. But at the same time, it is impossible to account in any other way for the Cable having become damaged since its submersion. Should the fault have orinated in this way, not the least blame is attributable either to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, or his assistants, or the officers of the *Agamemnon*, the occurrence being solely referable to the defective and uncertain method of ascertaining the speed of a ship at present in vogue in the royal navy. The steep range above alluded to is often mentioned as a sloping bank, upon what ground it is difficult to say, for but two soundings were taken upon it, one at the bottom and another at the top, and these two soundings, though only eight miles apart, show a difference in elevation of 7,200 feet. Of the nature of the intervening space no one can of course form any conjecture. Whether the sides of this submarine mountain (for it can be called nothing else) are broken by ravines and precipitous cliffs in the same way as the sides of the mountains on land are, nothing but a close and careful series of soundings can ever determine. That such a series of soundings were not made by Commander DAYMAN at the point in question, when he sounded across the Atlantic from the Cyclops, was, we believe, due to the prevalence of bad weather at the time. It is perfectly conclusive, according to the experiments of Professor THOMSON and Mr. VARLEY, that the water has reached the conducting wire in at least one place not less than 220 miles from the shore, and as the currents received from Newfoundland vary from one to two-hundredth to only one nine-hundredth part of the strength they should be, it would be deceiving the public to state that the fault is other than of the most serious nature. But still it is believed possible by some, with more delicate instruments, and with proper concert at both ends of the line, to work through during some part of each day, provide I the condition of the wire becomes no worse. Negative currents of electricity are now used as much as possible in the transmission of signals, for, were positive currents used, the exposed portion of the wire, by decomposing the salt water in contact with it, would be oxidized through in a very short time. Mr. HENLEY, who has been for some days experimenting upon the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable, by the use of his powerful magneto-electric machines, which are now on their way from London.

There is still a very generally prevalent idea that one of the principal faults in the cable is comparative near shore, and though this supposition is opposed to the very conclusive experiments of Prof. THOMSON and Mr. VARLEY, yet it is a question whether, for the full satisfaction of the shareholders, it would not be worth while taking up the cable for a few miles from either shore, and then testing through the middle portion. These operations would undoubtedly be attended with considerable expense, and it is, therefore, probably not thought advisable to engage in them "until it has been ascertained how matters stand at the American terminus of the cable. Mr. LUNDY, one of the electrical assistants, proceeds to Newfoundland on Tuesday, by the *Prince Albert*, from Galway, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the wire at the other terminus, and also for the purpose of arranging a day on which a certain known code of signals are to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and to endeavor thus to reëstablish intelligible communication. Even looking at matters in the worst light, and supposing the cable, as far as practical working goes, a failure, not only has the practicability of submerging it been demonstrated, but also the practicability of working and signaling through it.

A sale of goods and chattels of a rather novel description took place on Wednesday, at the Custom-house, in Cork. The Receiver of Droits of Admiralty put up to auction about 600 fathoms of the Atlantic telegraph cable, which was found about two months ago. There were two lots, each containing about 400 fathoms, which, after a tolerable share of competition, were purchased by the Receiver himself at 10d. per fathom. The balance of the proceeds, after deducting the Receiver's dues, will, doubtless, scarcely satisfy the demands of the salvors.

The Mexican Question.

In commenting upon some views put forth in the NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to the future of Mexico, our London namesake, in its City article, indulges the following remarks:

"In one of the leading journals of New-York it is now announced that the United States do not intend to assume any direct policy in the matter, and that while it is certain they will endeavor to prevent others from doing so, they will themselves take no steps to extinguish the prevailing anarchy. Indeed, it is expressly stated that the country must be left for some years to rot amid its "debilitating convulsions," just as the slave trade is to continue because America will not join other countries for its extirpation. And the reason for the toleration of the Saturnalia is, that when it has done its work the country will fall to the United States, helpless and exhausted, and not in a condition to give the slightest trouble. The object of humanity would be to save the patient and mitigate his torments, not so stand by watching them with satisfaction until the time had come to step in as undisputed heir. Even the policy, however, might find defenders or apologists supposing it to be fairly and consistently carried out. But while the United States refuse to take any measures in the face of the world, will they really leave Mexico to the chances of Nature? According to report, VIDAURRI is now marching towards the capital from the North with a strong infusion of Texan sympathisers; plans of all kinds are notoriously being concocted for invasion at other points; Sonora, the richest mining province of the State, has long been threatened and even WALKER, the Nicaraguan Filibuster, has not wanted encouragement to try his hand in this region, and his late lieutenants have been openly negotiating for the command of distinct armies on their own account. It is to be feared, therefore, that the idea is that anarchy should not merely be tolerated but promoted, and that if by any happy turn the people should become wiser and resolve to attempt their own regeneration, such a change is not to be permitted to take its course. It is because they perceive this inevitable conclusion that distant observers are anxious for a frank and active Government policy. They have no jealousy of American aggrandizement, but they have a horror of seeing a weak population constantly subjected to the raids of unscrupulous adventurers. Whatever is done they would wish to be done honestly and boldly, and not by a repetition of the atrocities of CORTES and PIZARRO, or of the old buccaniers. "Towards results that are certain," says the New-York journalist, "we can afford to move at our own pace." But the question is not what America can afford, but what is demanded by the conscience of mankind. A cat can afford to watch a mouse for an indefinite period, but that is no satisfaction either to the mouse itself or to lookers-on. The fact apparently is, that Mexico must be held in torment, not on account of any inherent difficulty in the process of absorption, but because of the rivalries of the Abolition and Slave parties in the Union. Government can take no step without their mutual consent, but private Filibustering bands can act without consulting either. Whether the thought that in this way also the country may be acquired without any necessity for a formal recognition of its outstanding liabilities is mixed up with these considerations, it would be disagreeable to seek to determine. As regards any course the Federal Government may take, the suspicion would be unjust, but a most ugly symptom on the subject accompanies the statements just put forward in New-York. The creditors are hunted as seeking to recover their "usurious" ventures, and in modern days the plea of usury is never raised except as preliminary to repudiation. A few years back the Dry Dock Bank of New-York succeeded in wiping off a debt to Mr. MORRISON, of London, by this means, but the indignation on the point led to an alteration of the State law, and we were never to hear anything more of such proceedings. But it is now revived on the most extensive possible scale. The interest of English, French, Dutch and German creditors in the good faith of Mexico amounts to the nominal sum of ten millions sterling, and although its pressure on the country is very small compared with its resources, since owing to the creditors having consented, besides other sacrifices, to a reduction of interest from 5 per cent. to 3, its effect is not greater than that of an ordinary debt of five millions, the prospect of their having to defend their claims against the cry apparently about to be initiated is sufficiently alarming. "Usurious terms" constituted the charge made by Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, lately a leading member in the Washington Cabinet, when he amused himself at the "crocodile tears" of the English creditors of the State of Mississippi. Michigan likewise to this hour puts forth the same justification. It was thought, however, that these States would still be left, together with Arkansas and Florida, without countenance in other parts of the Union. It is doubly painful, therefore, to find that the doctrine not only has spread thence to New-York, but is prominently introduced by an organ that represents its most respectable mercantile interests. Englishmen lent their money to Mexico on terms which induced her to prefer the London market to any other. They took her bonds at a price which they thought might cover the risk of future instability, but they did not include among those risks the possibility that one of the greatest nations of the earth would force her on to a state of collapse and seize the property she had made over to them. They must still doubt the possibility of such a consummation notwithstanding the indications just presented; but, meanwhile, as certain revenues were specifically assigned to them in consideration of the last reduction to which they submitted, and these revenues can be touched only by direct robbery and a denial of justice, they must look to their respective Ministers for protection, and for something more than passive remonstrances against each triumphant native marauder who may from time to time constitute himself their despoiler.

Foreign Commercial News.

LONDON MARKETS.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, with a fair business in the principal articles of consumption at firm prices. MONEY continues abundant at 2½@3 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. CONSOLS leave off 97⅛@97⅜ for money, 97⅜@97½ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 3¼d.@5s. 7¼d. Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. 11½d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s.; South American, 73s. 11d.

COCHINEAL—280 bags at auction mostly sold at full rates. Honduras Silver 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for pea grain; 3s. 9d.@4s. for middling to good, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 1d. for ordinary, with middling black at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. Teneriffe Silver at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d., with middling to fair black at 4s.@4s. 4d., fine shelly being held for 4s. 10d. ₰ lb.

COCOA—190 bags Trinidad were nearly all bought in at 50s. for gray to 66s. for good red; 22 bags St. Lucia were also bought in at 48s.@52s.

COFFEE—The sales have gone off at full rates; the following are the particulars: 339 casks, 162 bbls., 84 bags Plantation Ceylon at 64s. 6d.@65s. for low middling, 68s.@75s. for middling to good middling, and 69s. 6d.@78s. for pea berry. Native Ceylon of good quality has been in improved inquiry, and 2,079 bags have been sold at 47s.@50s. for fair ordinary to good ordinary bold, and 51s. 6d. for superior. 74 cases 13 bags Neilgherry Hills were bought in at 75s.@78s. for middling to fair middling bold. 1,900 half bales Mocha have been sold at 68s. 6d.@69s. for fair garbled. 134 bags Costa Rica of doubtful quality were bought in at 60s., offers of 57s. being refused. Of Brazil Coffee 6,100 bags have been brought to auction, consisting of 5,250 bags Rio, and 900 bags Bahia; about three-fourths sold, the Rio at 41s.@41s. 6d. for ordinary to good ordinary dull, and 45s.@47s. 6d. for good to fine ordinary colory; the Bahia at 39s.@39s. for ordinary inixed; 46s.@49s. for good to fine ordinary brownish, and 51s. for a few lots of fine ordinary pale. Late last week a floating cargo of 2,460 bags Santos of low quality was sold at 40s. 9d. for a near port. i. f. p. a.

COPPER—Quiet. Tough Cake and Tile, £102 10s.; best selected, £105 10s.; Sheathing, 11½d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 9½d.; Foreign in fair demand.

TIN—Without change; Blocks, 119s.; Bars, 119s.; Straits, 114s.; and Banca, 116s.

CORN—The market continues quiet, without alteration in prices. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 45s. 1d. on 119,237 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 44s.@50s.; Red, 42s.@48s.; Flour, 20s.@25s., ₰ bbl.

COTTON—8,300 bales sold during the week at fully ⅛d. advance. At Liverpool the demand has been large. Sales for the week, 62,770, and prices ⅛d.@⅜d. ₰ lb. dearer; middling Orleans is quoted 7 5-16d.

DRUGS—The sales were unimportant, and no change in prices. 257 cases Gum Olibanum part sold, drop, 25s.@30s.; pickings, 5s.@16s.; siftings, 5s. 6d.@21s.. Irving cheaper. 144 bbls. Plumbago part sold at 10s., for lump. 36 cases, 51 casks Castor Oil part sold at 3½d.@7½d. ₰ lb. for dark straw to fine. 25 cases Camphor sold at 65s. 28 pkgs. Cardamoms mostly sold; Malabar, 3s. 10d.; Aleppo, 3s.@3s. 1d. 108 cases Cape Aloes mostly sold at 18s.@38s. for ordinary to fine, rather dearer. 124 cases East India Gum Arabic sold, drop, 34s.@38s.; dark, 25s.@28s.; siftings, 22s. 110 cases Gum Damar part sold, good drop, 53s. 6d.@56s. 117 bags Kowrie Gum part sold at 15s. 28 cases Dragon's Blood part sold at £6 10s.@£11 5s. for fair to fine. 82 bales Tinnevelly Senna part sold at 5½d.@6d. 90 cases Rhubarb mostly sold, China flat, 2s. 8d.@2s. 9d.; round, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. Cutch, 31s.@35s. Gambier, 15s. 6d. Opium, 23s.@24s. Saffron, 25s.@27s. Quicksilver, 1s. 11d.@2s.

HEMP—Russian firm. St. Petersburg Clean, £30@£30 10s. About 1,000 bales Manila have been sold during the week at £26 10s.@£27 10s. for fair roping, and £30 10s.@£31 15s. for fair white. Jute: 2,200 bales at auction, nearly all sold at full prices, viz., £17 10s.@£18 12s. 6d. for fair common and good middling quality; £19@£21 10s. for fair to superior.

ISINGLASS—The demand continues good, and holders are very firm. The quantity declared for the sale commencing 12th October is about 11,000 chests.

LEAD—Without change; Western in bbls. 60s.

IRON—Welsh quiet. Bars £6 5s.; Rails £6 5s.@£6 10s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 54s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—The sales have been about 3,000 qrs. Bombay at 60s., and small parcels, for delivery, at 61s. Calcutta at 58s., and St. Petersburg at 55s., and for arrival 58s. 3d. has been paid for a small cargo of Black Sea for an out-port, while large cargoes are held at 58s., at which price two arrivals on the coast have been sold; and for Calcutta afloat a large business has been done at 56s. 6d.@56s., c. f. & i., and 58s. delivered. Linseed Cakes quiet, but without alteration in price.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 600 casks Cuba Muscovado sold at 16s. 6d. for an out-port, and a parcel of Antigua on the spot at 17s.

OILS—In Fish nothing to report. Olive in good demand at £45 10s.@£46 for Gallipoli; £44 10s.@£45 for Sicily, and £42@£43 for Barbary. Rape steady at 44s. for Foreign brown, and 47s. 6d.@48s. for Refined. Linseed at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. Cocoa Nut

Island; I had no purpose in stopping there; I remained about an hour and then went home; I returned at seven or half-past seven o'clock in the evening; I came back because I understood that persons were coming there; I did not know for what; I had my own impressions; I staid all the evening, and nearly all night; I do not know or believe that any arms or ammunition were placed in the neighborhood; I do not know or believe there was any organized force to burn the buildings that night; I saw many spectators within the inclosure; I did not observe that any were armed; I saw no arms except in the hands of the Marines; I think they arrived about half-past nine or ten o'clock; I learned from Mr. Hart, only after they arrived, that they had come to protect the Government property; Mr. Hart said, "You're a bad set of people, and we've come to protect the Government property;" this was at Burns' hotel; I asked Mr. Hart for the watchword, saying that if the people got excited there was no telling what they would do, and I might need assistance; I got the countersign after I had been arrested for passing the guard; I was on my way to see the Captain, to ask for a file of men to protect the Female Hospital, where I supposed there were sick; I did not want to protect the other buildings; my object in asking the countersign was not to get the sick out so that the building might be burned; I should have helped to take them out if I found the determination of the people was strong to burn the building; I did not know the buildings would be burned when I went there that night; I apprehended it; I did not go there to prevent it; I asked Captain Rich for a file of men to get the sick out; he said he had no authority; I said, "For humanity's sake, give me a file of men to get the sick out;" he then gave orders for a file of ten men to go for this purpose; a man came and said there were no sick there; I saw no one set fire to the buildings; I did not attempt to put out the fire, and would not, except to save the sick; I told the crowd to keep back while the building was being examined to see that there were no sick there; if the Marine force had been employed for the purpose of protecting those buildings, I should hardly think they could have effected it; there was a feeling more of determination than of excitement about the crowd; I had exerted myself to get the people to go home, and some 50 or 100 did go home; I was there on the night of the 1st; I left at four or five o'clock in the morning; the people that morning went away about that time; I returned again about eight o'clock, and saw none there but some reporters; I went to attend a sale, and did not return till 4 o'clock; on the night of the 2d several holes were battered through the wall; I should think that the people, if armed, would have attempted to get by one or two sentries stationed at the holes in the wall; I first saw Captain Rich in front of Doctor Waiser's house at the north end of the Female Hospital; it was seven or eight minutes after I talked with Captain Rich that the Female Hospital was fired; I know nothing about the countermanding of the order for 10 marines to proceed to the Hospital.

The Board here adjourned to 12 M. to day.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	15	—	—	15
Flour, bbls	12,678	3,206	2,776	18,660
Wheat, bushels	42,726	1,500	390	44,616
Corn, bushels	69,223	—	—	69,223
Barley, bushels	3,089	—	—	3,089
Oats, bushels	1,700	4,800	—	6,500
Provisions, pkgs	1,195	267	756	2,218
Whisky, bbls	310	65	198	573

ASHES—Continue quiet at old prices. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 06¼@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,163 bbls., including 804 bbls. Pots, and 359 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market continues very firm for desirable styles, especially such as are required by Western buyers, who are purchasing freely, decidedly more so than had been anticipated earlier in the season, and most dealers now say that their Western customers are likely to give them more satisfaction than the experience of the past year had prepared them to hope for. The near-by and local trade are buying moderately, while the export inquiry is somewhat restricted. Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & Co., in their latest circular, state that: "The first-class Boot and Shoe dealers of this City make a large portion of their own goods, or furnish the raw material to responsible manufacturers in the New-England States, New-Jersey, and adjacent villages, situated on the different lines of Railroad running from New-York, to make their boots and shoes up according to contract, suitable for the retail trade in all parts of the country, in good style and good quality, that the consumers can get value received for their money. Second-class dealers buy their goods of Commission dealers in Boston and second-class manufacturers. We have about 80 wholesale boot and shoe houses in this city, and if they were all on one street, as they are in Boston, it would be much better—now they are scattered in almost every business street in New-York. There is an effort being made to have them come together, and locate all on one street, which would be much to the advantage of all parties." We quote: Men's thick kip brogans 85c.@$1 25; Boys' thick kip brogans, 60c.@95c; Youths' thick kip brogans, 45c.@70c.; Men's thick and kip boots, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' thick and kip boots, $1 25@$1 62½; Youths' thick and kip boots, 85c.@$1 25; Women's kip, calf and grain boots, 75c.@$1 10; Misses' kip, calf and grain boots, 62½c.@80c.; Child's kip, calf and grain boots, 40c.@50c. In Boston, business is beginning to decline. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Orders from the South and West have been received, but not to any great extent, and a few buyers are also here starting up. With the New-England trade a very fair business has been done. Some kinds of seasonable goods have become scarce, but orders for them are soon filled by manufacturers. In prices there is no material change. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	3,397	3,060
Since Jan. 1	164,576	193,697
Total	167,973	196,757

Philadelphia advices report fair sales of Boots and Shoes, with steadiness in prices.

COFFEE—The demand is good, and prices are very firm. Sales to-day 175 bags Java at 14½c.; 700 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; 80 bags Laguayra at 11c., 3 ₱cent. off for cash; 1,250 bags Rio at 10½c. @11½c.; and 25 bags Port-au-Prince at 10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices, Sales 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14	14

DRY GOODS—The principal public sales to-day were those through HADDEN & Co., of Carpetings, which were pretty actively competed for, and brought fair prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, mostly at $3 50@$4 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in slack request, including No. 1 at $13@$13 50; and No. 2 at $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl. Herring are moderately inquired for at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for State and Western Flour, and buyers have any existing advantage; sales 10,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.	$3 70	@$5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 25	@ 5 37½
Standard Extra State	5 55	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Fancy Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 65@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at, however, easier prices; sales 2,300 bbls., at $4 75@$5 65 for rejected brands; $5 75@$6 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more sought after at uniform prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied much. To-day, the cargo of new Malaga fruit, received yesterday, was sold at auction, including 1,050 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 67½; 1,200 boxes Bunch do. at $2 30@$2 37½; 750 hf. boxes Bunch do. $1 15@$1 20; 1,450 quarter boxes do., do. at 60c.@62½c. each, cash and four months. This was the first cargo received here this season; 1,000 boxes Menton Lemons were also sold at auction at $3@$3 25 ₱ box. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The *Young Turk*, with the first cargo of new Malaga Raisins, arrived yesterday, the 27th inst. The first cargo last year was received on the 12th October, and the first cargo in 1856 on the 27th September. The *Young Turk's* cargo was disposed of at auction as follows: 4,000 boxes Bunch Raisins, Clemens' and Loring's brand, 1,000 sold at $2 40 ₱ box; 2,000 half do. do., 800 sold at $1 23; 2,000 quarter do. do., 1,800 sold at 62½c.; 4,000 boxes layer do., 800 sold at $2 70; 1,000 half do. do., 500 sold at $1 45; 1,000 quarter do. do. at 76c.@77c., four months."

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices; holders generally claim higher rates. Sales 15,000 bushels, including prime to choice White Canada at $1 37@$1 40; very good White Michigan at $1 35; fair Red Western at $1 22; fair to prime Milwaukee Club, new, at $1 07½@$1 10; good ordinary to choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 55; and ordinary to good Red Southern at $1 16@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, and in lively request, partly for shipment, at about former prices. Sales 54,500 bushels at 70c.@75c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 80½c.@81c. for White Western; 83c. for Yellow Western; 86c.@87c. for White Southern; and 97c.@$1 (nominally) for Yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted; sales have been reported of 5,400 bushels, at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Barley is actively sought after, at advanced prices; as there is very little here, the principal orders have to be filled with lots to arrive; sales, since our last, 10,000 bushels, to arrive, and 3,000 bushels, here, at $1 05; and 7,500 bushels, to be delivered at Albany, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have not varied much, the demand being moderate at our quotations. Western at 49c.@52½c.; Canada at 49c.@52c.; State at 46c. @50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 49c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 06¼@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, 95c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales to-day 1,500 Rio Grande at 25½c., and 800 San Juan at 21c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 1,100 bales Bags, at 10¼c.@11½c., and 55 bales Bagging on private terms.

HOPS—The demand is moderate; prices are unchanged. New, 12c.@16c.; crop of 1857, 7c.@9c., and two years old, 4c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $22 @$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $53 50 @$54 for Refined, ₱ ton, usual terms; Sheet, at 3c.@ 4½c. for English; 12c.@13c. for first quality Russia, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in better request at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 67½; American Pig at $5 67½ @$5 90, ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¼c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole continues inactive at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and firm, including 34 lbs. 90c.@$1; 35 lbs., 85c.@95c.; 40 lbs., 80c. @90c.; 50 lbs., 75c.@85c.; and 60 to 80 lbs., at 67½c. @80c. English salted Sheep Skins are in fair request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans 48c.; Porto Rico, 31c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 28c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3½c.; German Wrought, 4½c., Clinch, 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted, at $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon. Tar, $2@$2 25; Pitch $2, ₱ bbl. Resin is in good request, including common at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$3 25; and White and Pale at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are quiet here, at unchanged quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Sperm—The market has been more active since our last, but without any improvement in prices, although holders are firm at quotations. The transactions for the week include sales of 2,450 bbls., for home consumption, at $1 23@$1 24 ₱ gallon, according to quality; and 1,000 bbls., for export, at $1 23 ₱ gallon; the market closes with further inquiry. Whale is in better demand and prices have advanced; the sales since our last embrace 3,600 bbls. We quote 1,850 bbls., in parcels, at 52c., and 1,000 do. at 54c. ₱ gal.; also 600 bbls. dark and inferior, at 46c.@48c., and 150 bbls. black fish, at 50c. ₱ gallon, all for manufacturing. Whalebone—The transactions in this market since our last, embrace sales of 32,500 lbs. Ochotsk, and 4 000 do. Northwest, on private terms. None of the *Eliza and Ella's* cargo of Bone has been sold. The stock of Ochotsk Bone in this market is very much reduced, and the few holders are not disposed to place their stock in the market at current prices.—*N. B. Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but is quoted dearer. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17, for Mess; $18 75 for Clear; $16 25@$16 35 for thin Mess; $16 for sour Mess, and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid, at 8¼c. @8½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10½c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at uniform rates; 600 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11c.@11¼c. for fair to prime old; and 10½c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and depressed; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for repacked Western Mess.; $14 75@$15 for extra do.; $11@ $11 75 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 70 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 1,100 mats Cassia, at 25c.; and 150 bags Pepper, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and sales have been made of 470 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6½c. @7¾c., and 1,416 boxes Havana at 8c.@8¼c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day resulted in the disposal of all the Greens and the Oolongs, with a portion of the Souchongs, at satisfactory prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., part at 23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; and 40 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For London, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s., and 100 tons Oil Cake, on terms not ascertained. For Rotterdam, 200 tons Logwood at 20s. For Genoa, 1,000 bags Coffee, at $6 ₱ ton; 600 boxes Logwood Extract, at 55, and 50 hhds. Tobacco, at $10. The latest charters have been: Two vessels to load at Mobile, with Cotton, for Liverpool, on private terms; and, according to the *Shipping List*, Hamburg ship *Neckar*, 600 tons, to Melbourne, at $12,000; a ship, 800 tons, from Mobile, Cotton, to Liverpool ¾d., or if to Havre 1c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, 1⅛c.; a Bremen bark, 580 tons, from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 47s. 6d., and back to New-York from Messina, $2,750; one, 418 tons, to Havana, $2,750; brig *Zone*, 286 tons, to Cardenas, $1,900; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $14; one to Turk's Islands and back, Salt, 12c., (cargo out free;) one from St. Mary's to North Side Cuba, $10, (cargo hence to St. Mary's free;) one, 230,000 feet, from St. Mary's to Buenos Ayres, $20; one from Fernandina to Trinidad or Demerara, $12; one from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $6 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4 50; a British brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,000; a schooner, from Bocksville to Martinique, Lumber, $11; a Hanoverian bark to Rotterdam, and a brig to Arroyo, P. R., on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been active, and prices have advanced 2c. ₱ gallon since our last. Sales of 1,600 bbls. have been made at 50½c.@51c., in merchantable and shipping order. Common Resin has been in fair demand, at $1 72½, to arrive, and the market closes firm, with an upward tendency. OILS—City Linseed remains quiet, with a moderate business doing at 74c.@75c. Crude Sperm is active and firm; sales of 1,600 bbls. at the East, at $1 23; 600 bbls., at $1 24, and 400 bbls. at $1 25. Crude Whale is in only moderate request; sales of 200 Black, at 46c., cash. Lard Oil is in small demand at the quotations. Tallow Oil is in fair demand at 9½c.@9¾c. TALLOW—The demand for the past week has been small, but full prices have been sustained. Prime is held at 10½c., both for Butchers' Association and outside brands. At the close the market is dull at 10½c. Messrs. COLCHESTER & WOOLNER, London, in their circular of 13th inst., quote Tallow flat, at 50s. on the spot, 48s. 6d. for the last three months, and 49s. for the Spring. LARD—Much heaviness has characterized the market since our last, and with increased receipts of old and a better supply of new, prices have declined ½c ₱ lb., and the tendency is still downward, with little doing for export at the abatement.

AMUSEMENTS

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1858.
Thomas Holcroft's great five-act comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Old Dornton.....Mr. Blake
Harry Dornton.....Mr. Sothern
Goldfinch.....Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Sulky.....Mr. Burnett
Silky.....Mr. Varrey
Jacob.....Mr. Peters
Milford.....Mr. Levick
Widow Warren.....Mrs. Blake
Sophia.....Miss Laura Keene
Jenny.....Miss Flynn

After which a grand PAS SEUL by the famous
LAMOUREUX.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs)
.....Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Bourcicault's grand drama,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
In her character of Violet.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
In his great personation of Grimaldi.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Sept. 30, 1858,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

Violet.....Agnes Robertson
Grimaldi.....Dion Bourcicault

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
The entertainments will commence with Shakespeare's 5-act Tragedy of
KING LEAR.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
FRENCH SPY.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
Julian Glendower.....Mr. J. B. Howe
PIZZAROBUS.
Donna Nelly Virce.....Miss Fanny Herring.
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
To conclude with THE REGATTA.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
IN A PANTOMIME OF THE RAVEL FAMILY.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.

HERNANDEZ.....as.....Pedro
MATT PEEL in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c., &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA to be seen, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
OPERA AND BALLET.
50 cents admittance to all parts of the house.
The second and third acts of Verdi's Tragic Opera of
RIGOLETTO.
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFANI.
SIGNOR ASSONI, and SIGNOR GARIBOLDI.
Between the acts,
LA MANOLA,
Danced by
LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.
To conclude with the Third Act of
WILLIAM TELL,
In which
SIGNOR GASSIER,
MADAME BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
MADEMOISELLE SIEDENBURG, and
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
with the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
will appear.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The management, for reasons which can be easily understood by the public in general, and especially by the PATRONS OF THE ACADEMY,
begs to announce that on the three remaining days of the present week there will be given
THREE CHEAP OPERAS,
at the uniform price of
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS,
when all the arts of the present company, with the regular and undiminished Chorus and Orchestra, together with the
RONZANI BALLET BROUPE,
will appear.
THIS EVENING—FIFTY CENTS.
RIGOLETTO and WILLIAM TELL.
For particulars see advertisement.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) 50 cents,
The whole of Rossini's opera of
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,
On which occasion
Mme. PEPITA GASSIER
Will sing in the music lesson, for the first and only time in America.
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,
(in English,) with brilliant variations, expressly composed for her by Mr. Benedict. During the evening
A BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Mlle. LAMOUREUX.
And the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
On Saturday—OPERA MATINEE.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS,
when the whole of
WILLIAM TELL,
with its magnificent mise en scene, powerful cast, the Ronzani Ballet Troupe and its increased Chorus and Orchestra will be given.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Next week most positively the last of the season
AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES,
During which two celebrated artists,
Signor CESARE NANI and
Signor GIOV. SBRIGLIA,
Who have just arrived, on their way to join the full troupe of the Tacon Theatre in Havana, will make their first appearance in America.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
WILL
REOPEN
In a few days
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED
and
REDECORATED,
Under the sole management
of
Mr. WALLACK.

Stage Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Company will consist of
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this theatre,)
Mr DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS.
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here.)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. LEVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here.)
Mr. TREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here.)
Mr. GREY, Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. SLOAN (first appearance here.)
Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss TREE,
Mrs. FLOYD (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTYNE HENRADE (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss PINE,
Miss ORTON, Miss STELLA,
Miss CROSS, Miss WRIGHT, Miss GOURLAY.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Particular care has been taken by the manager to select for this department gentlemen each one of whom is a first-class solo performer. They will be under the experienced leading
of Mr. J. P. COOKE,
On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Sterling Coyne.
And a new metaphorical, musical, allegorical submarine filtration of (our) passing events, written expressly for this theatre by John Brougham, entitled
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
OR,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Both pieces will be produced with entirely new and superb scenery, dresses, furniture and decorations.
The front of the Theatre and Box Office under the superintendence of.....Mr. Theodore Moss
Prompter.....Mr. H. B. Phillips
The Scenic department under the able supervision of.....Mr. Isherwood

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING—Farewell of Madame GAZZANIGA, and her last appearance prior to her departure in the next steamer for Europe. The whole of
LUCREZIA BORGIA
and the fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
Mme. Gazzaniga, Mme. Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, Mons. Junca, Signor Barili, &c.
FRIDAY—No performance.
SATURDAY—Last night of the Italian Opera season, and farewell of Madame COLSON.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.
First and only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.
Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
THE INFANT READER! LITTLE ELLA.
Only 3½ years old, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Entertainment, assisted by her teacher, J. B. Brown, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. Selections from "Romeo and Juliet," "King John," "School for Scandal," "Three Weeks after Marriage," &c.; in all of which she will appear. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at the Music Stores of HALL & SON, FIRTH & POND, or at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25;
in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Mme. DUPREUIL, FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE,
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

FROM THE LARGE
AUCTION SALES
OF LAST WEEK.
Will be opened
On MONDAY, Sept. 27,
BEAUTIFUL
SILK and WOOL VALENCIAS, A NEW ARTICLE.
PLAID VICTORIA CLOTH.
6-4 CHENE BAYADERE.
RICH PLAID PARIS VALENCIENNES.
6-4 DRAP TROVATORE.
BROCADE SATIN PLAID LUXORS, A NEW FABRIC.
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES.
ROBE DE CHAMBRE, OF CHENE DESIGNS,
At
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will exhibit, at retail, PARIS GARMENTS, together with those of their own manufacture,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
ALSO,
A large assortment of
Real India Cam

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Rigoletto—William Tell—Ronzani's Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Lucrezia Borgia—La Favorita.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Life of an Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Jenny Lind.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—King Lear—French Spy—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pizarobus—Glendower—Frisky Cobbler—The Regatta.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing ten of the survivors of the burnt steamship *Austria*, who were rescued by the French bark *Maurice*, and were afterwards transferred to the British bark *Lotus*, the day following the disaster. After being twelve days on board the bark they reached Halifax, and the *Prince Albert* calling there about the same time, they were all offered a free passage to New-York. The names of these ten rescued passengers are as follows:

Jean Polekrusky, of New-York.
Phillip Berry, of Hackensack, N. J.
Hermann Rander, a Swede.
Sven Petersen, a Swede.
Chas. Higquist, a Swede.
C. V. J. Rosen, Jr., of Richmond, Va.
Henry A. Smith, of Chelsea, Mass.
Alfred Vezin, of Philadelphia.
Prof. Glaubensklee, of Free Academy, N. Y.
Fritz Thomsen, Germany.

Some 60 others were retained on board the *Maurice*, and sailed in her for Fayal, though it is presumed that some portion of them may have been transferred to vessels bound to this port. We publish on another page of the Times the statements of several of these rescued passengers, describing the harrowing scenes through which they have passed.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., arrived here last evening. She brings news of a serious accident having befallen the steamer *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, which succeeded the *Austria* from that port on the 15th inst. She exploded her magazine when less than a day out, and was obliged to put back. Five persons were injured. The accounts from the Atlantic cable are gloomy. There seems to be reason to think that the lesion has occurred some 270 miles from the Valentia end—a point unattainable for repairs. Prof. Thomson also pronounces, on the strength of indications furnished by his delicate tests, that the electrical currents are drawn off at several points in the entire line. There was still hope, however, that communication might be restored by powerful instruments, which were on their way from London. In the meantime, shares in the London market had fallen to £340, on a par of £1,000, without sales at that. The English Press is engaged in discussing the Chinese Treaty, which has reached London. There is general satisfaction with its terms, though the length of time that must elapse before it goes into operation is complained of. The Russian and American Envoys are charged with intriguing to defeat the clauses admitting a resident at Pekin, and opening the Empire to foreigners. It is also broadly intimated that Mr. Read has been used as a tool by Count Putiatine, while the latter has secured all the spoil.

From France, it is announced that the journey of Prince Napoleon to Algeria has again been deferred. The Emperor remains at Biarritz.

The purchase of Villafranca by the Russian Government is a misstatement. The port has simply been leased to a private Russian Company, for commercial purposes.

Unfavorable accounts begin to come in from the Kansas gold region. Late advices from Pike's Peak report that the miners are returning to the States, and it is added that the emigrating companies which were forming in Leavenworth and Lawrence are disbanding, discouraged by the evil rumors which reach them. The weather at the mines, it appears, is changeable, and at times very severe.

The Indian troubles in Texas have assumed a formidable character. Late advices state that the Northern Camanches, Kiomas and a part of the Apaches, numbering, in all fourteen Indian bands, have declared war against that State. According to present indications an army will soon be fully employed in fighting the Indians.

The Court of Appeals, yesterday, decided the case of James Rodgers, the murderer of Mr. Swanston. The judgment of the Supreme Court is reversed, his conviction is affirmed, and the case is remitted with directions to have sentence executed. So the law must take its course unless the Governor should choose to interfere.

A bold robbery of the Bank of Upper Canada was committed on Saturday last. The Custom-house messenger was sent to deposit $4,000 in the bank, and after the money had been counted, it was abstracted from the counter by some unknown person. There is no clue to the robbery.

A great parade of firemen took place in Albany yesterday, preparatory to a trial of engines which is to take place to-day. Forty-eight companies from other places were in the procession, including eight from New-York and four from Brooklyn, and several other companies were expected last night. The parade was a brilliant success, and the trial to-day will be very spirited.

A Democratic ratification meeting was held in Albany last night, which was addressed by Judge Parker, the Gubernatorial candidate, Lyman Tremain, Conrad Swackhamer, and others. It is represented to have been large and enthusiastic.

Dispatches from Mr. De Sauty, at Trinity Bay, received by Mr. Peter Cooper, yesterday and the day before, state that there is no change in the electrical indications through the Atlantic Cable.

A heavy frost occurred in the vicinity of Rochester on Sunday night.

The Police Commissioners met again yesterday at 12 o'clock, and were in session four hours for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the charges against Gen. Tallmadge. The Surveyor of the Port, Emanuel B. Hart, Esq., Richard Adams Locke and Ray Tompkins were examined. Their testimony was principally with regard to the services which the marines might have rendered in saving the property of the State on the night of the conflagration, and the instructions under which the United States officers acted. The Board will sit for the sixth time to consider this case at 12 o'clock to-day, when Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., counsel for the General Superintendent, will commence to sum up.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, a quorum not being present, adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Francis Gowman, a German, hung himself yesterday morning in one of the cells of the Essex Market Prison. His wife had left him on account of his gross intemperance and brutality towards her, taking the children with her. He was anxious to get the children in his keeping, and a few days ago called where his wife was living, and demanded the children, and upon her refusal, attempted to shoot her with a revolver. For this attempt upon his wife's life, he was arrested and committed to Essex Market Prison, where he ended his career by self-murder. He was a desperate character, and only a short time since shot twice at a man with a revolver, fortunately, however, without injurious effect.

The inquest in the Stevens wife-murder case was resumed yesterday, and several further witnesses were examined. Stevens was present for the first time since the commencement of the inquest. He expressed a desire to say something privately to the Coroner, but the Coroner refused to have anything to say to him, except through his counsel. No additional testimony of importance was elicited. It is expected that the result of the analysis of the stomach of the deceased will be made known to-day.

Capt. De Riviere was prevented from delivering last evening his promised lecture on "Love" by his untimely arrest, just as he was entering the vestibule of Hope Chapel, and as his agent was preparing to receive the half-dollars of would-be listeners to the lecture. The arrest was made upon a complaint by Col. Lewis E Grant, charging the Captain with sending him a challenge to fight a duel. Captain De R. was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where Recorder Barnard soon made his appearance, opened Court, and held the Captain in $2,000 bail, to answer the charge at 9 o'clock this morning, before Justice Welsh, the Magistrate issuing the warrant. Captain De Riviere claims that his arrest is illegal, as he has once been arrested on the same charge. He took the matter very coolly, and promises to give his lecture on Friday evening.

The "Benicia Boy," now training for a fight with Morrisey, for the championship of the "American Ring," had a benefit at Mozart Hall last evening, at which he appeared and sparred with his trainer, Aaron Jones. His friends were well satisfied with his appearance.

The Fashion handicap sweepstake, 2½ mile heat, was run yesterday and won by *Don Juan* in 5 36½.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2,000 bales, at full prices. Flour was depressed, and Wheat was inactive. Corn, Barley and Rye were in good request. Provisions were held with more firmness, but were quiet. The movements in Groceries were moderate. Naval Stores were in fair demand. Freights were inactive, with 783 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets still continue to be largely supplied, that is, in comparison with previous years. The low prices prevailing for several weeks has, however, led to an unusual consumption. The total City receipts of bullocks for the week ending yesterday were 4,095, and for five weeks past, including the present, 24,720, being an average of 4,944 ₩ week, against the weekly average of 3,143 for all of last year. Prices, which have been going down for a month and a half past, took an upward turn yesterday, equivalent to about ½c. ₩ lb. on the dressed weight. The average of all sales for five weeks past, including yesterday, has been about 7½c. ₩ lb. for the dressed meat, against 9½c. for the same period last year. This is a falling off in the wholesale cost of beef of more than 20 ₩ cent. Judging from the retail prices still maintained, butchers must be making money.

Financial Reform in Turkey.

The Turkish Sultan is astonishing everybody by a *coup d'état* in the interest of economy. It appears that he has found out that his expenditure enormously exceeds his revenue, that the civil list in the hands of the harem, has swollen to an immense sum, that every one of his ministers has helped in the work and is guilty of peculation on a gigantic scale, and, in short, that under the present system, neither lovers, nor increased taxation, could effect the smallest relaxation of the strain on the treasury. He accordingly sent for his ministers, most of whom are his relatives as well, furiously denounced their extravagance, turned them out of office, ordered the last great purchase of diamonds made by the harem to be returned to the dealers, and the work at the various palaces now in process of erection to be suspended. The result has been, that a conspiracy has been formed by the persons most interested in the perpetration of the abuses, to depose him, and place his younger brother on the Throne. This scheme appears to have been so openly planned, as to have come to the knowledge of the foreign ambassadors, who have most probably nipped it in the bud, by causing its promoters to be informed that they will not recognize the usurper.

This revolution—for if it last even six months, the change is sufficiently great to entitle it to that appellation—is all the more wonderful, from the entirely new light in which it presents the Sultan's character. Abdul Medjid has been twelve years on the Throne, and has hitherto impressed those who came in contact with him simply as a weak and indolent young man, with good intentions, but with neither nerve nor energy to carry them out. It was generally believed, and with good reason, that in his case, as in that of so many others of his race, the sensual indulgence begun in his boyhood had destroyed every trace of masculine decision, and no one who watched his dreamy listless expression, and saw his relaxed muscles, and lolling attitude as he rode on horseback through the streets, could help feeling that he reigned rather in virtue of foreign support than of his own ability to command obedience.

If the latest news be true, his appearance, as well as his whole career up to the present, was not a true revelation of his character, and there still sleeps in him some of the fire of Amurath. However, we are sorry to say, that creditable both to his head and heart as his fit of energy undoubtedly is, we fear that, even if it lasts, Turkish abuses have reached such a head, that it is no longer possible for any Turkish Sultan to extirpate them by his own exertions. A thorough financial reform involves changes in the State vastly more important than the dismissal of a ministry, or the retrenchment of the palace expenditure. It is useless for Abdul Medjid to talk of reform, even if he were possessed of Mahmoud's determination, as long as those upon whom the execution of his plans must depend are selected from one class, and that class hopelessly and irretrievably corrupt. As long as Mustapha succeds Suleyman, and Suleyman Mustapha, or in other words, as long as one pacha bred in Stamboul State-craft succeeds another trained in the same school, it is in vain to scold and economize. There is no "reform party" in Constantinople to select reform ministers from amongst. The only difference between one pacha and another lies in the opportunities of plunder and peculation they have enjoyed. It is in degree and not in kind. The only ones who have never aided in despoiling the treasury, are those who have never had the chance of doing so. It seems as if all Turks who approached the throne lost all the virtues of their race the moment they crossed the threshold of the Seraglio. The official class is debased and demoralized beyond he possibility of regeneration, and it stands between the Sultan and his reforms and the people and their money.

The fact is, that all attempts, either to regenerate or reorganize Turkey upon a Turkish basis, will always prove utterly futile. The mass of the people, and moreover that portion of them which possesses all the life, vigor, freshness and enterprise, that is to be found in the Empire, are Christians. In European Turkey, they are a large majority of the population. They alone carry on the commerce of the country. They manage to do all its banking, trading and navigation. And yet all projects of Turkish reform, far from considering them as the great instruments by which great changes are to be effected, have treated them as oppressed vassals, whose yoke ought to be made a little easier, but who have no claim to share either in the honors or responsibilities of the Government. The idea of admitting a Christian to the high offices of the State has never yet been mooted. Even the foreign ambassadors are delighted at the promulgation of a *hatti hamayoun*, which grants the Rajahs protection for life and property in an equal measure with Mussulmans; but that larger measure of simple justice, which would place the treasury or the Seraskierah in Christian hands, seems never yet to have been thought of.

The Christian powers may feel satisfied of one thing: that, as far as the real interests of the empire and its future prosperity are concerned, it matters very little who sits on the throne as long as the government is administered by Turks, and only Turks. The best monarch that ever lived or reigned could not do much with such instruments as the present breed of pachas. The Turkish race is utterly effete, and, so far as all experiments have hitherto gone, possesses the usual Oriental imperviousness to the influences of civilization and progress. It seems impossible either to absorb it or change it. It clings to its creed and its traditions with just as much tenacity now as before the Sultan Mahmoud had attempted one of his reforms. All that those reforms seem so far to have effected has been to deprive it of some of its ferocity, and most of its martial spirit. But even if it retained all the virtues that were ever claimed for it, a European government administered by it would still be a gross anachronism.

The Ocean Cable.

It was but a fortnight ago, when the public was all anxiety with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, that it was supplied day after day with telegrams and other information, apparently authoritative, in regard to the reasons of suspension. It was this cause and that; but, uniformly, causes which would readily be obviated as soon as a certain instrument was set to work; and we were furnished with the exact dates at which the experiments of Professors Whitehouse and Thomson were to end, respectively, and the triumphs of the new *savant* to commence. All this we now discover was spurious. There was no part of it true. The evil was not of a sort to be remedied by any machine. The public was deliberately abused and misled,—with what motive, and by what persons, will be the subject of future inquiry.

At that time, rejecting these mystifications, we intimated a suspicion that the continuity of the cable had been partially or totally sundered, probably by abrasion on some mountain summit over which it was suspended; a hypothesis which the *Herald*, who indorsed the bogus information to the fullest extent, ridiculed and discredited. Our present information, founded on the careful tests made by the electricians at the Valentia end, shows that the trouble was precisely what we indicated. The break is estimated, after protracted observations, to be 220 miles from Valentia, at a point where a submarine mountain chain, noted by Berryman and Dayman, is crossed; and by reference to the log and other memoranda, kept on the *Agamemnon*, Sir Charles Bright verifies his recollection that this range, owing to the *Agamemnon* moving at a more rapid rate than was noted by the log, was crossed on the 3d ultimo, before the intended time; owing to which a large quantity of slack that was to have been paid out, in order to fill the chasms on either side, so that the cable might be sure to rest on the bottom, was unfortunately retained, and thus two immense arcs were left swaying in the currents. If the wires are still partially intact at that tangential point it is little short of a miracle. It is only a question of days how long they will remain so. Professor Thomson has also discovered a loss of the currents at other points, from causes doubtless of the same description. He holds out small hopes of remedy. There is to be a substitution of the heavy cable at either end, in order to save the leakages there may be near the shore, and the powerful instruments of Mr. Henley are to be brought into service. These changes failing, there is little encouragement left so far as the present enterprise is concerned. Our resource must be in another cable.

To this resource, we advance with good heart. The difficulties of the task will all have been overcome. The present cable, if a failure in practice, has not failed to mark all the dangers to be encountered; has furnished us with information of the sub-oceanic bed; has declared how much stronger and more stoutly sheathed must be its successor; has attested the excellence of the paying-out apparatus. We have now ample proof that a telegraph wire two thousand miles long, has, so long as it is entire, powers of speech fully adequate to the daily requirements of men and business; and that we have only to make sure of its integrity to insure its eloquence. These are prodigious steps in advance. One-half of the uncertainties and fears surrounding the first attempt are cleared away. It is found that capital can conquer the power of nature, even in a contest in the depths of the sea. That is the only point of real moment. The money will be forthcoming.

The Loss of the Austria—Statements of the Rescued Passengers.—The terrible disaster to the *Austria*—the most fearful, so far as the loss of human life is concerned, that has ever happened to an Ocean steamer—continues to engross the public sympathies. Ten of her rescued passengers arrived in this City yesterday, in the steamer *Prince Albert*, from Halifax, and we publish this morning a great many additional particulars of the calamity, gathered from the lips of these fortunate men. Among them is Professor Glaubensklee, of the Free Academy, whose statement of the disaster does not materially differ from that of Mr. Brew. According to Professor Glaubensklee, the Captain of the *Austria* did not conduct himself in that discreditable manner which some of our cotemporaries have laid to his charge. He exerted himself to get out the boats and preserve something like order among the distracted passengers, but order was impossible under such terrific circumstances; with the flames driving the doomed wretches into the sea, it was impossible for one human being to exercise any control over another. The fire was caused by a piece of inconceivable stupidity on the part of the boatswain of the ship, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all human effort and foresight were baffled. It is only wonderful that so many escaped as did. We have had too many fearful accounts of disaster by fire on our lakes and rivers to wonder at the consternation and confusion which must inevitably follow on an alarm of fire being given among a crowd of passengers on shipboard. One of the most terrible disasters of the kind was that which occurred on board the *Henry Clay*, on the Hudson, when the steamer was within a few feet of the shore. If so great a loss of life could happen under such circumstances, what wonder that the sacrifice of lives should be so great on a ship at sea. It is useless to speculate on the possibility of saving more lives in the case of the *Austria*, but that heart-sickening calamity may be made useful in awakening all parties concerned to the importance of devising means for the prevention of similar occurrences. If one-half the pains were expended to render the wood-work of our Ocean steamers fire-proof that has been bestowed upon their ornamentation, they might be rendered infinitely safer than they are now, and not a whit less comfortable. We understand that the practice of fumigating passenger-ships after the manner that was done on board the *Austria*, to compel the passengers to leave their berths and go on deck, by thrusting a hot iron into a tar-bucket, has been very common; and it is remarkable that no disaster has occurred in consequence until now. The practice should be abandoned at once, and some less dangerous means should be made use of to effect the same purpose.

By the *Arabia*, which arrived last evening, we have intelligence of an accident happening to the *Hammonia*, the immediate successor of the *Austria* in the same line, from an explosion of her magazine, which compelled her, after leaving Hamburg, to return to port. She would be detained in consequence several days. The *Borussia*, of the same line, once came near foundering at sea from springing aleak, and the *Saxonia* ran down one of our pilot boats, the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, by which two or three lives were lost.

Report of a Democratic Delegate.—Yesterday's Washington *Union* contains a letter from the interior of this State, written by a delegate to the recent Democratic Convention at Syracuse, who claims to have taken "an active part in its proceedings." He sends to headquarters a rose-colored picture of political affairs generally. But his special point is, to set the mind of the Administration right about Douglas. It would seem that some malicious persons had poisoned the ear of the President with "insinuations" that the Convention was altogether too favorable to the Little Giant. The *Union's* "interior" correspondent pronounces this a calumny. A large portion of the delegates, he says, were like Mr. Buchanan himself—old men, and not likely to run after giants. On the contrary, they would have voted down a Douglas resolution had such been offered. There is, he avers, "a very good feeling toward him (Buchanan) in the party generally," though it is admitted he made mistakes in the dispensation of patronage, which mistakes, the writer consolingly remarks, were fewer than those of Pierce. In conclusion, he promises an Administration gain in the Congressional delegation, and gives it as his "opinion" that the Democratic State ticket will be elected.

With this news, as a whole, the *Union* is satisfied, but more particularly with the part unfavorable to Douglas, though, in point of fact, there is less truth in that than in any other portion. But the troublesome Illinois Senator is a shocking eyesore to our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the rumor that the party in New-York were partial to him required contradiction.

Arkansas for Douglas.—Our special dispatch from Washington announces the arrival in that city of the Hon. Albert Rust, from Arkansas, with the intelligence that the Democracy of that intensely Democratic State side almost unanimously with Douglas on his present war with Buchanan. Mr. Rust is a prominent Democratic politician, and was one of the two Representatives from Arkansas in the Thirty-fourth Congress.

The President can hardly view, without alarm, the extent of the Douglas disaffection. That it should exist at the North is not surprising, but its prevalence in the Slave States is a calamity which the Administration could not have apprehended. Douglas is likely to prove the wedge that shall split the National Democracy in twain. Though the contest he is waging against power and patronage is unequal, he is, nevertheless, not without countervailing advantages. He may have a future, while Buchanan cannot. Even if victorious, the President's sun goes down with the close of his term, while that of Douglas may yet reach the zenith, though defeat should overwhelm him now. The rising statesman can rally troops of friends, while even the rewards of power scarcely suffice to secure allegiance to the decayed functionary whose years have numbered three score and ten.

Political.—In a card, which we publish this morning, Mr. Abram Wakeman declines the nomination for Congress, tendered him by the Republican Convention for the Eighth District, held on Friday last. He states that his reason is the nature of his professional engagements, which precludes his undertaking the duties of a member of Congress. The Eighth District consists of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of this City. It was represented in the late Congress by Mr. Wakeman. Mr. Horace F. Clark is the present member, and is likely to be supported for reelection by the Republicans, on account of his opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Rossini's "William Tell" was played here last evening for the second time. It was an excellent performance, and fully satisfied a large audience. Signor Steffani has recovered from his recent indisposition, and sang with his usual fire. The Fisherman's song in the first act was very neatly and artistically rendered by Signor Guidi—a magnificent improvement on the gentleman who essayed it on Friday last.

It will be seen by a card published elsewhere, that the management has determined to give the "other opera" the full benefit of its recent reduction in prices. For the remainder of the week the prices will be at the uniform rate of 50 cents, and in addition to this an unusually attractive bill is arranged for each evening—including the services of the Ronzani ballet troupe. To-night "Rigoletto" and "William Tell."

Burton's Theatre.—Donizetti's, "Lucrezia Borgia," with Mme. Gazzaniga as the heroine, will be played here to-night.

Operatic.—Mr. Ullman has received the contract with Johanna Wagner, and with the new tenor Signor Tamaro, thus completing two of his most important engagements.

Dolworth's Room.—Little Ella, a remarkable child, only three and a half years old, who is described as a reader of astonishing intelligence, gives an entertainment here to-night, assisted by her teacher, Mr. J B. Brown.

The Authentic Story of the Comet—Its Growing Brightness.—Mr. W. C. Bond writes of the comet from his telescopic perch in Cambridge Observatory:

Donati's comet will, in a few days, appear to increase rapidly in size and brilliancy. *It will be nearest the earth on the 9th of October, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September*, and its distance from us about fifty-two millions of miles.

According to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this comet, on the 23d inst., extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be near the bright star Arcturus, Oct. 5th, and nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th.

Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. Donati's, which is seen in the northwest after sunset, is the same which has been seen in the northeast before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun. I mention this because I have had several letters from different parts of the country, making the inquiry whether there are two comets now to be seen by the naked eye.

Encke's comet is barely visible to the naked eye. Tuttle's third comet of 1858, can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope. W. C. Bond.

Harvard College Observatory, Sept. 25.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

Machinery Department.

The Fair has been open a week at the Palace, and is at last in good condition for a view. Allowance must always be made for the slow movements of great bodies, for they are proverbially tardy, and the dilatoriness of exhibitors must be taken into account when the Fairs of the American Institute are opened; so that one week is always a fair average of time to be given up to the work of preparation, all of which should have been done before the public were invited to pay their annual visitation. That period having elapsed, the Fair is to-day in presentable condition. The buzz of the saws and the rasping of the jack-planes has died away, and the departments of the exhibition may be examined with safety, not to say comfort.

The contributions are not superior to those of last year, save in the department of Machinery, in which there are some novelties and a general excellence. The inevitable daubs still deface the Picture Gallery, scarcely one in ten of all the hundreds of specimens on exhibition being fit for the places they occupy. The customary plethora of little knick-knacks congests the galleries of the Palace; the perfumeries are allotted more space than is given the useful handicraft; the sewing-machines stand thick as leaves in all the available corners; the milliners make their usual display of finery; the confectioners continue to peddle penny-worths, and the coverlids of patch-work are perennial. The Managers make a mistake in admitting so much that is trashy, unworthy of the Exhibition, and fit only for the counters of the shopmen who are the owners of the petty articles that take rank in the Institute's premium-list among the new inventions and the useful discoveries.

The machines in operation are altogether the most satisfactory portion of this Fair. The east nave is again devoted to this department, the gearing remaining as it was last year. The motive-power is furnished by two steam-engines, one manufactured at Newark, N. J., and one at Medford, Mass. The latter is a superb piece of workmanship, perfect in its operation and elegant in its construction; its power is 35 horse.

Certain improved knitting machines, not before exhibited here, attract great attention. They stand in an inclosure to the right of the east nave. Although not absolutely novel in construction, these machines combine so many important mechanical operations, and are worked with so small an outlay of manual labor, that they merit a careful examination. The patent, bearing date in 1849, is held by the Messrs. Aiken, of Franklin, N. H., and the machines have been for some time in use in the Eastern States, and at Cohoes, up the Hudson. The method of operation is very simple, but effective. There is a circular opening in the centre of an iron disc, within which ply a series of needles working in combination with steel hooks; the office of the hooks being to hold the threads which pass into the machine from the yarn-bobbins. There is one machine for making drawers, which has five feeders and a stop-motion to each feeder, the stop putting an end to the motion at the instant of a break in the thread or a displacement of the yarn on the bobbin. The family machines are turned by a small crank, producing fine work. The visitor will be gratified by an examination of these curious applications of mechanical ingenuity. The amount of saving in the expenditure of hand-labor is said to be equivalent to three-fourths, or even more. One operative attends eight machines.

A direct-acting fan-blower, designed for all uses where blast or draft is required, is another ingenious application of a simple principle. It is in the form of a horizontal metallic cone, with a curved pipe, and the force of the current expelled at the orifice is Boreas. This, too, is a Yankee invention, coming from Worcester, Mass. The East seems to hold the monopoly this year in ingenious mechanism.

A reel-oven is on exhibition in the south nave, driven by a steam-engine. It is said to combine several novel applications of machine-power, and bakes in a hurry.

A portable steam-engine, for agricultural purposes, is mounted on wheels, and is stuck into a remote corner of the Machine Arcade, where it attracts less attention than it is entitled to receive. It is contrived so as to be drawn by a team of horses.

A new turning-machine for cutting curved surfaces, is worthy of inspection. It stands near the knitting-machines. A planing-machine in that neighborhood was silent yesterday, but is a fine piece of workmanship. There are several other machines, which are deserving of especial mention, but, as they were not in running order yesterday, it is proper to wait until the steam is on, and then to speak of them.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following dispatch has been received by the honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in this City:

Cyrus Station. (Trinity Bay.) Sept. 28.

To Peter Cooper, Esq., (for the Directors.) New-York:

Nothing was done yesterday with Valentia.

The electrical indications continue without change since my dispatch of Saturday. De Sauty.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

Trinity Bay, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

To Peter Cooper, Esq., (for the Directors,) New-York:

There were no signals received from Valentia yesday. The electrical indications remain the same as before noted. De Sauty.

City Items.

The New "Brick Church."—Dr. Spring's church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, is so nearly completed as probably to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November. The organ is being made by Ferris. The steeple will be finished this week, when the cap-stone, weighing 2,500 pounds, will be put in its place. The whole will be surmounted by a gilt vane and ball. Although it is 250 feet high, the work is of such substantial masonry that it has not settled 1-16th of an inch. The edifice will be lighted by one large gilt chandelier of 100 lights. There are 146 pews, capable of seating 1,200 persons. Scagliola columns, arrayed behind the pulpit, support a cove ceiling, in the centre of which is placed the old tablet, renovated and gilded.—Inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." The entrance, front vestibules and hall are all laid with marble; and the stairs are of solid oak, of easy ascent. Several rooms are provided for the minister, committees, &c., also an iron safe for the sacred vessels. The lecture-room is in the rear, having its entrance from Thirty-seventh-street, with school-rooms above it. The old bell has been retained for the new steeple. Sperry has been employed to put in the steeple a clock, with an illuminated glass dial, and the works so arranged as to *light and extinguish the gas* without superintendence. The cost of this church will be about $140,000, exclusive of the land.

Expense of the Atlantic Cable Celebration.—Bills for expenses incurred in the Municipal celebration on the 1st of September, in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, begin to pour in thick and fast, yesterday being announced as the day to receive the bills. The leading item of expenditure is the grand dinner given at the Metropolitan Hotel, each guest being charged $10 per head. The livery bills for carriages driven in the procession, present a mammoth array of charges, nearly as long as the procession itself. It is estimated that the total expense will not fall much short of $20,000. The Special Committee to whom was intrusted the management of the matter, will meet, on Saturday, and pass upon the various bills. It is not unlikely that some of the charges will be cut down, but in estimating the aggregate expense at the figure named, full allowance is made for the possible reduction.

Old Whigs Indorse Lorenzo Burrows for Governor.—The "Old-Line Whig" General Committee held an adjourned meeting at their head-quarters, on Monday evening. They also met in County Convention to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk and four Coroners. They indorsed the American nomination of Lorenzo Burrows for Governor, and appointed a Committee of five, consisting of E. H. Brown, Benj. D. Quigg, David Webb, H. T. Jolliffe, and James D. Cowenhoven, to report on the balance of State nominations. The nomination of County officers was postponed until Wednesday evening, Oct. 6.

A New Baptist Church.—A Council, consisting of delegates from all the Baptist Churches in this City and vicinity, meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock to recognize the Mount Olivet Baptist Church at their Hall, No. 689 Sixth-avenue, opposite the Crystal Palace. This interest was commenced in May last. It has been constantly increasing under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Helman. Eleven have been baptized recently, and the membership now numbers upwards of 70. The Sunday School is also in a flourishing condition, having over 200 scholars. Arrangements are in progress for the speedy erection of a house of worship.

A Store Floor Giving Way.—About 11 o'clock Tuesday evening the first floor of No. 249 Water-street, occupied by Messrs. Vanderwoort, Dickinson & Co. as a lead, sheet-iron and tin warehouse, suddenly gave way, carrying into the cellar some five thousand boxes of tin plates. Fortunately there was no one in the building, and no one injured, neither was any damage done to the walls and the upper stories. The clerks of the store were busy till 8 o'clock in the evening storing the boxes of tin-plate on the first floor.

The Lecture on Love by Captain de Riviere—Arrest of the Gallant Zouave and his Lecture Postponed.

Captain Henri de Riviere, as is well known, was announced to deliver a lecture, last evening, at Hope Chapel, on "Love." Huge placards proclaiming the delivery of the lecture had been posted conspicuously throughout the City—advertisements declaratory of the lecture had been published profusely in the newspapers—the lamps fronting Hope Chapel were lighted at the appointed hour—scores of eager people hurried to the place to get a glimpse of the Captain and to hear what he might have to say upon that mysterious, unfathomable and world-wide passion—Love. Captain de Riviere, with soldierly promptness, appeared at the appointed moment, and expectation was on tiptoe. The Captain stepped into the vestibule of the Chapel, and was greeted with smiles and nods from some of his attached friends, who had preceded him, which he returned with a complaisant bow. He had advanced but a few steps when he received a sudden tap on the shoulder, followed by that laconic but unpleasantly potent utterance, "You are my prisoner." Capt. de R. turned around, and unmistakably enough four officers were on hand, and in the hands of one was a warrant for his arrest. The warrant the Captain read, and it ran on after the following style:

Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, one of the Police Justices in and for the City of New-York, by Lewis S. Grant, that on and about the 7th day of September, A. D. 1858, at the City of New-York, one —— de Riviere did send to complainant a message intended to be a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, and that one Bosquet and de Klebe did then and there knowingly deliver said message, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, we therefore command &c.

JAMES H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of September, 1858.

Here was a fix for the Captain. The legal mandate must be obeyed. The Captain obeyed it. Accompanied by some half-dozen friends, he went with the officers to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. The officers told Sergeant Upton in command of the arrest of the prisoner.

Sergeant Upton—Lock him up in a cell below.

Captain de Riviere (fumbling)—It is all persecution. Can I send for counsel and bail?

Sergeant Upton (fiercely)—I have nothing to do with that—I must treat you as my prisoner.

Friends of de Riviere (simultaneously)—That will never do.

The discussion upon this important point was continued for some time. One of the friends slipped away meantime, and the reason of his sudden departure soon became evident in his return in a few minutes, Recorder Barnard bearing him company. The Recorder immediately opened Court.

Recorder Barnard—Which is Capt. de Riviere?

Capt. de Riviere—I am that unfortunate individual.

Recorder Barnard—I have read the complaint. You are charged with sending a challenge to fight a duel. I shall require $2,00 bail for your appearance to answer the charge.

Capt. de R.—I have bail.

A gentleman stepped forward, gave the required bail, and Capt. de R. was set free. The Captain lit a cigar and walked away, his friends going with him. A notice appeared shortly on the door of Hope Chapel, announcing the unavoidable postponement of the lecture, and that it would be delivered on Friday evening.

Personal.

Parson Brownlow is much more spicy through the columns of his Knoxville *Whig* than he is on the rostrum. A letter, written home during the progress of the debate in Philadelphia, gives his views of his antagonist, Mr. Payne. Hear the Parson:

"Mr. Payne is staying at the same hotel I do—the American. He is a small, heavy built man, about 36 years of age, and wears a ruffian-like pair of whiskers. He is not a pretty speaker, by any means, and has rather a feeble voice, which he strains very much in speaking. His gestures are awkward, rapid and violent, and are alike in season and out of season, agreeing exactly with the applause of the negroes and white ruffians who clap for him. He is a man of only moderate talents, and ordinary learning. He is bitter, unscrupulous, and unmitigated in his abuse of the South, and is familiar with the slang dictionary of Abolitionism. He has been in my room frequently, but I have never been to his. He is a kind of man who will board in the upper story of a hotel, and do without gas light where board is *cheap*. He makes the acquaintance of free negroes, and low-down Abolitionists, with great facility; and I as often see him in conversation with negroes as white men. Gerrit Smith, who is worth two millions, is said to have a *sell-of-sale* of the man, and I presume defrays his expenses while he labors in the 'cause of human liberty.'"

Captain Townsend, the slaver captain whose *Echo* was taken away from him, gets a "first-rate notice" in the Boston *Post*:

"Captain Townsend is far from looking the hardened villain one would naturally suppose him to be from his connection with this case. On the contrary, his personal appearance is such that Sylvanus Cobb or any other 'blood and thunder' writer could readily describe in some silly story in such glowing colors as to make a score of silly women 'fall in love' with him. He appeared in Court dressed in the 'latest style,' and with 'each particular hair' on his head in its proper place. He has a lengthy beard and a moustache of a very fine texture, and his features are prepossessing; his hands were encased in pink colored kids, and he occasionally busied himself in taking notes of the testimony; he seemed at times a little nervous. At the conclusion of the testimony, he spoke with two or three of the officers of the *Dolphin*, requesting them to call on him, and stating his hours for the 'reception' of visitors."

John Jacob Astor, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, visited Philadelphia in early life, and consulted some of the oldest hatters as to the policy of his settling here and establishing himself in business. Considerable attention was given to the matter, but it was determined that the trade was overdone, and that in fact there was no opening. The enterprising stranger immediately directed his footsteps to New-York, and in the course of years, as is well known became the great millionaire of the commercial metropolis.

One James Thorp, a colored individual, and also a teamster in Newark, has fallen upon pleasant lines. A gentleman appeared in that part of Jersey, last week, on a mission to discover a James Thorp, who was entitled to an estate of $75,000, left by a planter in North Carolina. The teamster turns out to be the man. He was born on the estate, but was sent North to be educated, had his schooling at Norristown, Pa., is married, and is said to be industrious and worthy.

The late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, has made no bequest to Harvard College, but willed $200,000 to each

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall street and Astor House.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Patents have been issued to OWEN G. WARREN and SAMUEL SAMUELS, both of New-York, each for an improvement in the method of laying submarine telegraph cables. The patent has been reissued for HOUSE'S Improvement of a Magnetic Printing Telegraph.

Col. Forney's Address in Reply to the Assaults of the Administration Organ.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

In to-morrow's *Press* will appear an address of some eight columns, of Mr. FORNEY'S, in vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Lecompton organs. He intended to deliver the address at a public meeting, but the multiplicity of his duties has rendered it impossible. He commences by reviewing the part he took at Tarrytown, and the causes which induced him to make the speech he did there. He then alludes to the statement of the *Union*, denying the conversation he is represented to have had with the President. He says: "Not only did the conversation take place, but many things that were said were omitted in the Tarrytown speech. Among other things, the President said: 'If you, WALKER and DOUGLAS will unite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for it at the election on the 21st of December. I know that you have the strong side of this question, and that you can carry off the people; but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I don't adhere to my policy, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union.'

A few days after this interview, a friend from Southern New-York visited me (FORNEY) at Philadelphia, saying that the President had desired him to assure me that the President intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon the party, and that no man would be tolerated by the Administration who did not approve and support it." Regarding the *Union's* assertions that his (FORNEY'S) statement of the Cabinet meeting is false, Mr. FORNEY says that the report of the conversation between WALKER and the Cabinet was communicated and described by Col. SIMEON M. JOHNSON, one of the editors of the *Union*. Mr. FORNEY then alludes to the attack of the New-York *Herald* upon him, applying terms to the editor of that paper not at all complimentary to him. He next quoted from several articles that had appeared in the *Herald* during the Presidential campaign, saying that Mr. BUCHANAN once said to him, with much excitement, "Why am I so traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New-York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets." Subsequent to the election, when he (FORNEY) had published a caustic article about Mr. BENNET, Mr. BUCHANAN regretted the publication, saying' "I desire that Mr. BENNETT shall support my Administration." Mr. FORNEY then reviews the political condition of the *Union*, claiming that all the Democratic victories at the North have been Anti-Lecompton, and concludes by predicting the complete overthrow of the President's rule in the coming election in this State.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic ratification meeting was held here this evening. The speakers were Judge PARKER, LYMAN TREMAIN, CONRAD SWACKHAMER and others.

Resolutions were reported by JOHN K. PORTER, embracing the following:

Resolved, That the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN has justified, by its wisdom, its patriotism and its fidelity to the principles upon which it was elected, the most sanguine hopes of the nation. It has put an end to sectionalism, and dissipated the plots of the enemies of our Union. It has reanimated the hopes and reinvigorated the energies of the Democracy every where; while it has, at the same time, by its foreign diplomacy, terminated the unjust pretensions of the British Government, as manifested in the assumption of a right of search, and vindicated our flag upon the high seas.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the project awhile ago openly espoused by the leaders of the Republican Party, and still half concealed, to sell the Canals of the State to an irresponsible and soulless corporation: that we are in favor of the speediest completion of these great works, and of devoting them, by the perpetual guaranty of the State, to the uses of the people, under such an administration as, at the lowest rate of tolls, shall gradually but effectually extinguish the debt upon them.

The resolutions also condemn the registry law and naturalization-extension planks in the Republican platform.

Congressional Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Dr. D. K. SHOEMAKER, of Carbon County, is the People's candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District.

Great Parade of Firemen at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The firemen's parade and trial will be a splendid affair. The city is already crowded with companies. Several fire engines with companies numbering from sixty to eighty men, are up from New-York. There are in all some sixty or seventy foreign companies in this city, averaging fifty men. The parade commences at 1 o'clock, and the streets are now blocked with handsomely-decorated machines, and are gay with red shirts. Dodworth's Band with Pacific Engine Company, of New-York, attracts great attention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29—P. M.

The parade, to-day, passed off with brilliant success. The following New-York companies were in the procession:

Lexington Engine Company, No. 7, with 60 men.
Chatham Engine Company, No. 15, with 60 men.
Union Engine Company, No. 18, with 64 men.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, with 60 men.
Pacific Engine Company, No. 28, with 71 men.
Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, with 74 men.
Columbus Engine Company, No. 35, with 50 men.
Mutual Engine Company, No. 51, with 45 men.
The Adriatic Company, No. 31, has a splendid body of men, and it is thought will be a hard competitor for the prize to-morrow.

The following Brooklyn companies also joined in the parade:

Washington Engine Company, No. 1, 55 men.
Marion Hose Company, 28 men.
Franklin Engine Company, No. 3, 75 men.
United States Engine Company, No. 5, 75 men.
Engine Company No. 6, of Detroit, has a very fine company and a new engine.
Washington Engine Company No. 5, of Buffalo, is also a splendid company, and will prove dangerous in to-morrow's contest.

There are forty-eight foreign companies now in the city, and five to ten more are expected to-night.

War Declared Against Texas by Indians, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Galveston papers of the 21st inst. are received *via* New-Orleans. They state that the Northern Camanches, Kiowas and a part of the Apaches, numbering fourteen Indian bands in all, have declared war against Texas.

A German boy, 15 years old, lately in the employ o the San Antonio Post-Office, had been arrested with $50,000 or $60,000 in drafts, bank stock, lottery tickets, &c., of which he had robbed letters. It was his intention to return to Germany with his plunder.

Destructive Fire Near Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., Tuesday, Sept. 28.

McGRUDDER'S extensive flour mill, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which is insured in this city and in New-York.

[The above dispatch was placed in the Washington office of the House Line Tuesday forenoon, but owing to the carelessness of the operators at Philadelphia it was not forwarded to us.—REP.]

The Case of Rodgers Decided by the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

In the case of the People *vs.* JAMES RODGERS, the judgment of the Supreme Court is reversed, his conviction affirmed, and the case remitted to the Supreme Court, with directions to have sentence executed.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Horse Fair opened here to-day. A trotting match took place on the course for a purse of $100; two-mile heats, best two in three, between *Belle of Saratoga* and MILLER'S *Damsel*. The latter won. Time 5:14.

The Fair will continue until Saturday, when the sale of horses will take place. It is largely attended, and everything is going off finely. About four thousand people were present to-day.

Opening of the Fair at Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Provincial Fair was formally opened at noon to-day by Sir EDMUND HEAD, in the Crystal Palace, erected for the purpose. The number of entries are larger than for any previous year, and the exhibition generally is far ahead of previous ones. Lord NAPIER, who was to officiate at the opening, telegraphed at the last moment, saying it was impossible for him to come. The city is full of people; the weather is fine.

Five Lives Lost by Collision with a Bridge.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Fanny Harrick* struck the Railroad Bridge near the Island, at 8 o'clock last evening, as it was coming through, and two of the deck hands were lost. Shortly after, a raft struck the same place and three lives were lost.

Trial of a Dentist for Rape.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The trial of Dr. WEBSTER, dentist, charged with committing a rape on a patient under the influence of chloroform, took place yesterday. A verdict of not guilty on the capital charge, but guilty of an attempt, was rendered. A new trial was moved.

Homicide.

CHATEAUQUE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 29.

WM. CANTWELL, of Russelltown, C. E, stabbed Mr. WALKER, his brother-in-law, last evening while abusing his wife. WALKER will die. CANTWELL has been arrested.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were sixty-eight.

Mortality of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The deaths in this city for the week ending on Monday were 35, of which 9 were from yellow fever. The deaths to-day were 8, of which 2 were from fever.

Railroad Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

JOSHUA HOSMER, JR, was instantly killed by falling between the engine and freight car, last evening, on the Vermont Railroad, near Baldwinville.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,010,100
Loans and Discounts	56,400,000
Specie	8,378,600
Amount due from other Banks	6,566,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,728,800
Deposits	21,003,600
Circulation	6,155,000

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Fashion Handicap.

Prominent in the programme of races over the Fashion Course yesterday, was a Handicap sweepstakes, 2½ miles heat; $100 subscription, $75 forfeit, $25 declaration, with a plate valued at $1,000, added by the proprietor. As it was the first announcement of a general handicap to be run in this country, the regular patrons of the turf attached great importance to it, and there was consequently an unusual interest manifested by them. The distinctive features in the attendance as differing from that of Monday last, was the presence of a much larger number of turf-men, while the aggregate attendance was not near so large as on that occasion. Previous to the call for the first race there were gatherings of betting men in the vicinity of the stables, but the betting was not heavy.

The race advertised to take place first was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, two mile heats; $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added—closed with four nominations. But only one horse (*Goldleaf*) answered the call, and, of course received the forfeit. On any other occasion such a result would have occasioned some strong expressions of disappointment, but as all were anxious for the handicap, there was very little grumbling. As the time approached there was a general inquiry as to how many horses would run. Sixteen nominations were advertised, and of them, six appeared, as follows:

	Age.	Ante Wt	Hdp Allow.	Wt. ance.
Wm. H. Gibbons' ch. h. The Czar, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewetta by Andrew	5	114	100	14
A. Kerwin's b. g. M. D., (formerly Mat Spangler,) by Tally-ho, out of Seven-up by Imp. Chateau Margaux	5	111	100	11
Chas. S. Lloyd's ch. h. Charley Ball, by Wagner, out of Magnolia by Imp. Glencoe	7	126	110	16
Thomas & Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Slasher, by Clilde Harold, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee	3	104	102	2
R. H. Dickinson's b. h. Don Juan, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Darkness by Wagner	5	114	106	8
Also, ch. c. Gov. Wickliffe, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp. Barefoot	4	104	98	6

The weights as fixed, with all the nominations considered, ranged from 111 pounds down to 90 pounds, *Nicholas I.* being at top weight, *Alamode* and *Mary Eveline* the lowest.

Don Juan was the favorite against the field. *Slasher* had a few friends who staked small sums on his success. The others were hardly named as having any prospect of winning.

At 2½ o'clock they were at the half-mile gate, and after a false start or two they succeeded in getting off well together. *Don Juan* leading and whisking the flies off *Slasher's* nose with his tail. The rest ranged behind some lengths apart. As soon as it was known at the stands that they were off, there was a struggle for favorable positions, and a general lack of information as to which horse was leading, which next and which behind. But they were soon well in sight and passed the Judges' stand handsomely in the following order: *Don Juan* first; *Slasher* second; *M. D.* third; *Czar* fourth; *Charley Ball* fifth, and *Wickliffe* bringing up the rear—a position which he held throughout the race. There was no change of position except that *Charley Ball* exchanged with the *Czar*, during the first mile, and with *M. D.* when coming home. *Don Juan* won the race handsomely in 4:36¾; with *Slasher* about two lengths behind, and the others following him closely. The time was much shorter than has been made in England for the Goodwood Cup. The Goodwood Handicap, last year, was run in 5:03; and the year before, in 5:16. But the difference in the courses—the English ground being uneven, and the Fashion perfectly level, renders it almost impossible to calculate well the relative powers of the horses running on them by the time made. The race gave general satisfaction, and the success of the first Fashion Handicap will probably induce the proprietor of the course, and the owners of good horses, to make the American public more familiar with what yesterday was a novelty.

After the Handicap there was a race for a $200 purse, mile heats, for which *Parachute*, *Alamode* and LOYD'S b. f. appeared. It was won easily by *Parachute* in two heats.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes for three-year old, two mile heats. *Gold Leaf* received forfeits.

Fashion Handicap Sweepstakes, 2½ mile heat, $100 subscription, $75 forfeit, $25 declaration; with a plate by the proprietor valued at $1,000.

Don Juan	1	1	1
Slasher	2	2	2
M. D	3	3	4
Charley Ball	5	4	3
Czar	4	5	5
Wickliffe	6	6	6

On Friday, purse $1,000, four mile heats. Same day, purse $500, two mile heats.

The Fall Regatta for 1858.

The Fall Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will commence this morning, at 11 o'clock, under the direction of the Regatta Committee. There will be a prize valued at $50 for each class of yachts, given by the Club, besides which subscription prizes will be contended for.

A flag-boat will be moored abreast of Buoy No. 20, off Owl's Head, Long Island, on the west side of which the Yachts will anchor.

The Yachts will pass around the Buoy of the southwest Spit, turning it from the north and west; thence around the Light-ship, turning it from the south and west.

Returning, they will pass the Buoy of the Southwest Spit, turning it from the south and east; thence to a stake-boat off Buoy No. 15, on the west bank, off State Island shore.

In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The entries for the Regatta closed at the office of the Secretary, N. BLOODGOOD, Esq., No. 4 Pine-street, at 11 o'clock this morning, when the following sixteen yachts had been entered:

Yachts.	Owners.
Sloop *Victoria*	Henry Robertson.
Schooner *Zinga*	W. H. Thomas.
Schooner *Gipsy*	L. Spencer.
Sloop *Madgie*	R. F. Loper.
Sloop *Narragansett*	H. Bedlow.
Schooner *Restless*	G. W. Thatcher.
Sloop *Haswell*	C. H. Malloy.
Sloop *Mannering*	C. M. Cromwell.
Sloop *Irene*	L. B. Browne.
Sloop *Scud*	W. Stevenson.
Schooner *Favorita*	A. C. Kingsland.
Schooner *Julia*	N. B. Palmer.
Sloop *Rebecca*	J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Sloop *Margaret*	J. Simonson.
Sloop *Una*	W. B. Duncan.
Sloop *Fanny*	E. H. White.

Benicia Boy in the Ring.

The pugilistic friends of JOHN HEENAN—better known as the "Benicia Boy"—now in training for a fight with MORRISSEY for the championship of the "American ring," gave him a benefit at Mozart Hall, last evening. Several pugilists, known only to the frequenters of sparring exhibitions, amused and interested about six hundred congenial spirits, and the exhibition wound up with a quiet "set-to" between the Benicia Boy himself and his trainer, AARON JONES. There was apparently no effort for display, for with the exception of some good stopping, counter-hitting and getting away, there was nothing done that created extraordinary enthusiasm among the audience. The main object was to get a view of HEENAN, and in that all were gratified. His friends declared him to be in "prime condition."

Delinquencies in the Custom-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

My attention was recently called to an article in your paper respecting the New-York Custom-House, and I accordingly proceeded to inquire as regards the facts, and find as follows:

That certain affidavits were made and sent to Mr. COBB, charging

First—That a great discrepancy exists between the storekeepers' report of certain wrecked goods received and delivered and the books of the warehouse bureau, a decided balance appearing on the wrong side of the ledger, and that these goods have long since passed out of the custody of the Government without the payment of the duties chargeable thereon.

Second—That a prominent clerk connected with the Warehouse Bureau has extorted from various merchants money and goods, and has conducted himself in a manner inconsistent with his oath of office.

Third—That some of Uncle Sam's money has stuck to the fingers of a certain clerk, instead of being paid in to the cashier.

Fourth—That the Government, through the ignorance or dishonesty of a high official, has been swindled out of large sums of money due in the shape of half storage, &c., this same official being also cognizant of the delinquencies above named.

Mr. COBB sent these affidavits to Mr. SCHELL for investigation, and a Committee has been appointed by the Collector and JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Special Agent, to examine into the matter and report. There is a strong disposition evinced by the Committee to cover up the affair, but it must come to light, for there are those who have certain wrongs to redress who will not let it rest until the roguery, if there be any, is exposed.

The foregoing, I am informed, is but a tithe of the rascality which has been going on within the marble edifice situated at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. T. P.

Letter from a Mechanic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: Will you tell me why it is a mechanic can never have a hearing before the public? What is there in their communications which prevents their voice being heard among the multitude of other complaints which reach the public ear? I am led to these remarks by the fact, that at this time there never was known such oppression on the part of capitalists and employers against them. Sir, I am no grumbler without cause, but when a man is working for starvation prices, and sees the profits of a business, a decent share of which he ought to have, one cannot but complain. Since the late disastrous business season, you must be aware that mechanics of all classes, more especially machinists, have been working at a large discount from their former pay. We are told every day, by the public Press, that business is reviving, trade is getting better, &c., &c., and we can see for ourselves that such is the fact. Is it, then, unreasonable for us to expect that, with the renewed confidence among employers, our compensation should return to its old standard? Our capital, Sir, is in our hands; our ventures and speculations confined to their use, and the returns they make are slow at the best. Why, then, are we denied and bullied if, like Oliver Twist, we dare ask for more.

In their pretty after-dinner speeches they are pleased to call us the bone and sinew of the land, and enlarge upon the dignity of labor. We are bone now, gentlemen; the sinew, however, will soon fail if you continue the short rations. It is a fact, Sir, that cannot be gainsayed, that employers are becoming more unreasonable in their compensation for labor than ever before, and should they not change their method of doing business, by paying a man what he fairly earns, we shall soon see the spectacle of our "noble mechanics" descending into the condition of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, in the crowded cities of the Continent.

ONE OF THEM.

St. Thomas—Venezuela.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The English steamer *Buzzard* arrived from Laguayra yesterday, with intelligence of the blockade of Laguayra by the English steamer *Tartar* and a French steamer. The French Minister had left for Martinique for reinforcements. Mr. BINGHAM, the English *Charge d'Affaires*, is on board the *Tartar*. All Venezuelan ports are to be put under immediate blockade for national vessels, and the tenor of advices by the *Buzzard* is to the effect for the Admiral of the station to send vessels-of-war to Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo. Several small Venezuelan coasters have been taken. Mr. EAMES, our *Charge d'Affaires*, has most justly made a strong protest in behalf of the United States Government, and clearly demonstrates the assumption of power exercised by a powerful nation on a weaker one. Every particle of news as it comes will be sent to you.

From New-Mexico—The Navajo War.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, Aug. 28.

We learn from Major NICHOLS, Adjutant-General of the Department, that the latest dates received at his office from Fort Defiance are up to the 18th inst. No hostile movement has yet been made by the troops against the Navajos. At the earnest solicitation of ARMIJO, an influential chief, the commanding officer had given him ten days to raise his people and go in search of the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro.

In addition to F Company Mounted Riflemen, which passed into the Navajo country a short time since, the following named companies have been ordered in and to the river to be in readiness: C Company, Rifles, under Lieut. HOWLAND; H Company, Rifles, under Capt. LINDSAY; A Company, Rifles, under Capt. ELLIOT; C Company Third Infantry, under Lieut. HILDT, and a company of guides and spies, under BLAS LUCERO, of Albuquerque.

Lieut. Col. DIXON S. MILES, Third Infantry, U. S. A., arrived in town during the week, *en route* for Fort Defiance, for which place he left on the morning of the 24th. He has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered into the Navajo country.

Major YOST, the Editor of the *Gazette*, had gone to Fort Defiance, whither he had been transferred as United States Indian Agent.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS.
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.
PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly.....$1 25 per annum.
PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 00
Semi-Monthly.....1 00
Monthly.....50
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Fine Arts.**
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,
With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jsambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, (M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, NEW-York.

☞ **Best and Cheapest Single-Thread Sewing** Machine to be found in the market, wholesale and retail, at the office of the United States Self-Generating Gas Company, No. 11 Walker-st., New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
NO MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin.
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *he Lock Stitch Gear is locked—*
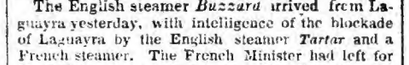
This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
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Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per D.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per D.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Printing Ink,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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No. 24 Beekman-st.,
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JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

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Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
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☞ **Our Elegant Fall Stock**
of
FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
Selected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

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WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
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Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Maine-st., St. Louis.

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For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
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NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
Only $25, and acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to the highest priced machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **To Lumber Dealers.**—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ **Bartholf's,**
BARTHOLF'S,
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,842 Post-Office.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Fancy Cutlery.**—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

ROWE—BARNES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. JOHN ROWE to Miss ALMIRA A. BARNES, both of this City.

BAILLIERE—SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. G. W. Doane, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Neville, HIPPOLYTE E. BAILLIERE, of New-York, and MARY D., only daughter of the late Hanford Smith, of Newark.

LUDLOW—GOODWIN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, Mr. GEORGE C. LUDLOW to Miss MARY E., daughter of Robert M. Goodwin, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia.

MERSEREAU—ROGERS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D., WILLIAM S. MERSEREAU to FANNIE H., daughter of Capt. Wm. T. Rodgers, of Jersey City.

MILLER—RODGERS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D., CHARLES W. MILLER to RACHEL ROBINSON, daughter of Capt. Wm. T. Rodgers, of Jersey City.

SHAFFER—PELPHAM.—At Palenville, (town of Catskill,) Greene Co., N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 27, in the M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. W. Gorse, CALVIN SHAFFER, of New-York City, to ANNA P., youngest daughter of the late Cornelius Pelham, of the former place.

DIED.

GIMBREDE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, Mrs. MARIE GIMBREDE, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, J. N. Gimbrede, and those of her brother, J. F. E. Prudhomme, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock.

MARNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, JNO. MARNELL, aged 32 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 227 West 26th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

BENSEL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, after a short illness, HARRY, youngest son of William P. and Rebecca S. Bensel, aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 56 Hammond-st.

STILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, after a short illness, HARVEY W. STILES, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SULLIVAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, at a few minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., BENJAMIN P. SULLIVAN, eldest son of Dr. J. C. Sullivan, aged 27 years, 9 months and 18 days.

His illness was very severe and somewhat protracted, but his death was a triumphant one, and his sufferings were a noble and happy example of Christian resignation and fortitude. Asleep in Jesus.

TOMPKINS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, AUGUSTUS, youngest son of G. W. B. and Eliza M. Tompkins, aged 18 days.

COOPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, at his residence, No. 55 Beach-st., GEORGE V. COOPER.

His remains will be removed to Dutchess County, this day, (Thursday,) in the afternoon train, for interment.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN B., son of John B. and Mary Wilson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Colonnade-row, Smith-st.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 27, GERRIT G. VAN WAGENEN, Esq. in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 28, in the 30th year of her age, SARAH ELENOR, wife of Brockholst Livingston Carroll.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 379 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SOUTHMAYD.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, CHARLES TROWBRIDGE, infant son of William S. and Harriet Southmayd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 86 Grand-st., Jersey City.

KEESE.—At "Edgewater," his residence in Coopers-town, on Monday, Sept. 27, THEODORE KEESE, for many years druggist in this City, in the 58th year of his age.

SMITH.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her son, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. ANN M. SMITH, aged 59 years.

Her remains were interred at Bloomfield on Tuesday, 28th inst.

OWEN.—In London, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JAMES OWEN, of New-York, aged 45 years.

ATLANTIC
CABLE CHARMS.
Mounted in gold, $1 each.
Plated with gold, 50 cents each.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

"I AM IN HEAVEN."
Such was the joyful exclamation of a lady relieved by the Magnetic Salve of a distressing disease of four years. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

ADVERTISING IN NEW-JERSEY.—S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., are Agents for the New-Jersey Newspapers, appointed by an Editorial Convention. To see papers and prices, call at their office.

WILLIAMSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN BAG MANUFACTORY.—Depot No. 171 West-st. corner of Murray New-York.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as
Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass.....for 15 cents each
In Silver.....for 50 cents each
In Gold.....for $1 50 to $5 each
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

THE OLD DOMINION
COFFEE-POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEA-POT
Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR, B

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would like to wait on young ladies or travel with a family; can come highly recommended by the highest families. Call at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, one who understands all kinds of American and French cooking, baking, poultry, and also desserts. Is willing to take charge of a small hotel, or first-class boarding-house. No one need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages. Inquire at No. 314 Mott-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objections to light chamberwork, or to take care of grown-up children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; understands dressmaking. Can be seen on Thursday, at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one, a Scotch Protestant, as cook; the other to do housework. No objections to go in the country; understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 214 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference; no objections to travel; can tend an infant from its birth, and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between Avenue A and 1st-av., room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; good City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 366 6th-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, STEADY, RESPECTable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to take care of a grown child; first-rate washer and ironer, or would travel with a lady; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOman a situation as infant's nurse or the care of young children. She thoroughly understands her business, having had 11 years' experience in this capacity. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at her present situation, No. 32 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker, and who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 212 14th-st., 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT GERman young woman, a situation as competent bread and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly; makes bread, cakes, jellies and preserves of all kinds; will be found careful and attentive; has the best of references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; she also understands hair dressing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 34 West 24th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

WANTED — BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea; best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 2 5th-st., threadneedle store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A SITuation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nursing; has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to light housework in a small family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESspectable and well recommend young woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 53 6th-av., near Washington-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 262 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse and seamstress; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting in a small private family. Good reference will be given from her last place, where she still remains, No. 29 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 78 Bleeker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation, in a private family, as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; is a good plain seamstress. Can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer; will make herself agreeable; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady without incumbrance; no objection to go into the country. The highest testimonials can be given as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., or call at No. 41 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as child's nurse and plain sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 59 Montgomery-st. for two days, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, laundress or pastry-cook, and has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 182 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 388 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 219 Elizabeth-st., front room, 1st floor, a few doors from Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE and honest girl, highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and waitress. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; good reference from her last place if required. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 205 7th-av., near 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and washer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 2d floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 71 Charles-st., near 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a middle-aged woman; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 29 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress in a private family, in the City. Good City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced young woman as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do housework and assist in washing and ironing; any of these situations she can fill to entire satisfaction; she can do up all kinds of fine washing, is a neat fine sewer, and particularly fond of children. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av. Always willing to oblige, and wants a steady home.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation for herself and a chambermaid, in the City or country; one as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soup; wages $8 to $10; the other as chambermaid and regular waitress. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, from the North of Ireland, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; also, by a friend of hers, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; or would take a cook's place; is a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City and country reference; call at No. 181 Elizabeth-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands making bread and pastry; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the general housework of a small private family; best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 9 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do up-stairs work, or assist in general housework, in the City or country. Prefers a nice situation in the country in a private family. Can milk and make butter. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 199 West 24th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine. Best City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 471 6th-av., in fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING AND WELLrecommended girl a situation as general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid, if required; in fact, makes no difference what; she is a regular housekeeper. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days if not engaged, at No. 3 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her work perfectly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 79 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, or the general housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing if good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Waverley-place. No objections to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an intelligent English woman, who has lived seven years in New-York, and can give unexceptionable references to objections to go South. Call at Dr. Sims', No. 78 Madison-av., where she has lived for 2½ years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks the German and American languages perfectly, a situation as seamstress, and would be willing to take charge of one or two grown-up children. Call at or address No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of pastry. No objection to assist in the washing. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av, for two days. Would be glad to hire together.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; one as cook; one as laundress. Also, by two nice colored women. Call at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 60 Lafayette-place, two doors from Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing, for a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework; wishes to go into the country. Apply at No. 179 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Can come well-recommended. Apply at No. 107 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; would assist in the latter. Good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as experienced cook, the other as laundress; have good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 90 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork. The best City reference given. Call at No. 8 Monroe-st.

EUROPE.—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS fluently the German, French and English languages, and also some Italian, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two children in a family traveling in Europe. No salary required. Address S. E., 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF A child and sew, and to make herself generally useful to a lady who is boarding. None need apply except those who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 1 Albion-place, 4th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant young woman as waitress; she must understand her business and bring good City references. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, ONE who understands her business, and can wash and iron. Good reference required. Apply at No. 49 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO act as assistant porter. Apply, between 8 and 10 A. M., at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. The best of City reference required. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FURNACE TINMEN. APPLY AT No. 235 Water-st. ROBERT Z. LIDDLE.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER OR FURNACE FITter. Apply at No. 235 Water-st

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned, School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., between Oak and Cherry sts., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed: "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" and "Proposals for Painting;" and each estimate must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ANDREW CUSACK,
OLIVER O'DONNELL,
DENNIS HOGAN,
JEFFERSON SHIE,
THOMAS FITZGERALD,
Building Committee of the 17th Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4. The time for receiving the above proposals is extended to the 11th day of October, on the evening of which day they will be opened in presence of the public.

REMOVED.—DR. HOSACK HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single young man—a Protestant—who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, has no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, employment. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, can do plain gardening, is a good milker. Wages not so much an object as a quiet and respectable home; has no objection to city or country. Satisfactory city reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 118, *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, vegetable gardener or farmer; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; both understand farm work; willing to work and no objections to any part of the country. Have the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION. He understands his business in every department, with first-class references from places he has laid out and worked in this country. Address, for this week, P. J. M., at Mr. A. Reed's, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skilful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Can be heard of for three days for J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS together in a private family; the man as first-rate waiter, the woman as professed cook; both understand their business perfectly and have no objection to the country. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 537 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR would take the management of a farm; has long practice in Scotland and Ireland; or would go as a yard clerk or storekeeper; is a Protestant, and has testimonials from some of the first gentlemen in Dublin. Address, for two days, to No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young German, as general servant; Brooklyn or Williamsburg preferred; understands the care of horses and gardening; would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Call at No. 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, A SITuation by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a good driver; or would work in a store if wanted; has good reference as to sobriety and honesty. Address F. C. S., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; his wife as cook, laundress, and seamstress; understands baking, butter, &c.; will go to the country. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; has had many years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business; can give satisfactory reference; Address H.R. at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a man of sober and steady habits, and the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 56, or No. 146, 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., or 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business and will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply or address C. K., at Waters' Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who has lived seven years in his present situation; will be disengaged the 1st inst., and can come highly recommended. Address T. B., grocery, No. 872 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a wholesale grocery store; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself useful; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address M. K., Box 172 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself useful, if required. Good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; understands his business in all its branches. Many years' recommendation from London. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at this office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and has got good City references. Apply at ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who understands his business, and can be well recommended. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A RESPECTAble man is desirous of obtaining a situation as trimmer in a Southern clothing establishment, or as salesman in a clothing store; he writes a good hand, and would be willing to render himself generally useful. Address H. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

SWISS FARMER.—A STOUT YOUNG SWISS, not afraid of any kind of work, wishes a situation. He understands farming in all its branches, and the management of horses. Address SWISS FARMER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ADmitted to the Bar, would like a situation as managing clerk in a lawyer's office. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. B., Box. No. 202 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A WIDOWER'S FAMILY, A YOUNG woman to take charge of the education of two little boys, and to keep their wardrobe in proper order. She must be of amiable disposition, a lover of children, and of prepossessing appearance. To the right kind of a person, a good home is offered. Address, appointing an interview, B. E. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN tuition is desirous of forming a reengagement, as governess, in a private family. Her acquirements are Music, French, (acquired in Paris,) Drawing and Italian, with the usual branches of a well-grounded English education. The best of references. Terms moderate. No objection to South or West. Address Y. Z., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY successful teacher, in the Classics and Mathematics awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant in some established institution. For two years he was connected with one of the most celebrated schools in New-England, and for the past two years has been Principal of a High School. The highest references given. Address Box No. 614 Southington, Connecticut.

A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, WHO has met with flattering success in teaching, and is qualified to give instruction in Latin, Greek, German, French and English, wishes to meet with a family where his instructions will be received in payment for partial board. Would like to prepare a pupil for college. The highest references given. Address LEHRER, Union-square Post-Office.

ONE OF THE FRENCH LADIES SETTLED in New-York as daily teacher for several years, having returned to town, wishes to add one or two more engagements to those of the last season, either in schools or private families. She teaches French, German, Italian, music, drawing and the English branches. Address M. M., care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED instructress, and thoroughly competent to teach the higher branches of English, the French language and music on the piano, desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess. Application to be made to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 79 East 14th-st., between 3 and 9 o'clock A. M.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VERY RESPECTable and highly educated young lady desires to engage as instructor in private families. She is competent to teach any of the English branches, French, and music on the piano. Call to-day or to-morrow or address Miss F., No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity-st.

WANTED.—A LADY, A THOROUGH FRENCH, German and English scholar, engaged in private teaching, wishes to give instruction in a family residing in this City; board and washing only required in compensation. Address INSTRUCTRESS, No. 4 West 37th-st.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY AND long experience in teaching, wishes to form a select class of young ladies, whom she would instruct daily in French and English, at her residence or theirs, on moderate terms. The best references will be given. Apply to Mrs. BLACK, No. 34 West 25th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN tuition is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C. R., Springfield, Mass.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, who can furnish the highest testimonials from the College Faculty, and the best of City references, wishes one or two private pupils. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT RESIDENT GOVERNess of some years' experience, who is competent to instruct in English, French, music and Latin. Address E., Box No. 164 *Times* office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience in teaching the English branches desires an engagement for two or three hours daily. Address G. L., Union-square Post-Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH French, music and English wishes a situation as teacher in a family. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUMheads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attendance in Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

MALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.

4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.

5th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.

6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.

7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.

8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.

9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.

10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.

11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.

12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.

12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.

12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.

13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.

14th Ward, School-house No. [illegible] Baxter, near Grand.

15th Ward, School-house No. 3[illegible] 13th-st., near 6th-av.

16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.

17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.

18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 35th-st., near 9th-av.

21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.

4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.

6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.

7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.

8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.

10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystie-st., near Delancey.

11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.

12th Ward, School-house No. 45, 84th-st., Yorkville.

12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.

12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.

14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.

15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.

16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.

17th Ward, School-house No. 19, 1st-av. and 9th-st.

18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

18th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.

21st Ward, School-house No. 11, 27th-st., near 2d-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway Bookstores, BURTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis F. Bargous,
The Hon. Wm. L. Taleott,	Mr. Fred. L. Taleott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend,
James C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $135 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 15 pupils, has been in successful

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW—TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses, on the north side of 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the street is all built up; the location is good and improving. Apply to N. LAURENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st., morning and evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, Northeast corner 19th-st. and 2d-av., handsome court-yard all round; house is nearly new, and in good order; contains the modern improvements—bath-room, Croton water, and gas throughout. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st., lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep; about two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS SITUATED ON LIVINGston-place, opposite Asbury-seminary, a location unequaled in the City. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches in width and 120 feet in depth. For further particulars inquire at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BEtween 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 125 FEET WEST OF 10th-av., on south side of 58th-st.; also, three lots on 57th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av., filled in to grade. Terms very easy. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, 403 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS ON the south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS house No. 31 Perry-st., with stable. Carpets, glasses, and chandeliers for sale. Also, to let, the double house No. 45 Grove-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 97 McDougal-st., near Bleecker, containing all the modern improvements. Possession can be given about Oct. 15. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 45 Barrow-st., with gas and Croton water; possession immediately; rent low. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 1554 th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO a small respectable family, at No. 26 6th-av.; a good location for a physician. Inquire on the premises.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 25 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story and basement house No. 110 West 37th-st. to let, completely furnished, from Oct. 15 for six months. If applied for immediately. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. For terms, apply on the premises or to A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, a nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th, and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a good 3-story house either in this City or Brooklyn, well located, for which he will pay part cash and the balance in cooking stoves and ranges, all in complete order. Apply by letter to D. H., *Times* Office, stating location, price and what amount of mortgage, which will be attended to.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a respectable and convenient neighborhood, for a small family. Address, stating location and lowest rent, C. P. L., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in or near Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, a small completely-furnished house. Address, with full particulars, COX, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a fair three-story house west of Broadway, and in a good neighborhood, not above 36th-st., may address SIMON, Box 120 *Times* Office, with description, rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AT STAMFORD, CONN.,
A 2-story and attic flat-roof house, 40 by 30 feet, 2-story addition, 20 by 15 feet; the house is built of the best materials and in the most modern, gas-pipes and fixtures throughout. The ground is 262 feet front by 165 feet in depth, with front trees and grape arbor. For directions inquire at the depot or Mr. G. Hoyt, or of the subscriber.
J. W. HENLEY.
At Knapp's Dock, foot of South-st.,
Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depot, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front; with one of the finest prospects in the country, having ten miles of mountain scenery. From Milburn to West-Bloomfield; containing six acres of ground under high cultivation; shade trees surround the house; there are also about fifty fruit trees, consisting of apples, cherries, &c.; a living stream of water forms the southern boundary; there is a well of good water, also a cistern which holds 2,500 gallons. The dwelling contains a front hall 8 by 40 ft., a cellar, pantries, &c.; the parlor is 14x30, kitchen 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range; hot and cold water, and soft and hard brought into the kitchen; bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses and room for six carriages, besides harness room, granary, &c. Price, $12,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 321 Market-st., Newark.
S. P. SMITH.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BY A gentleman and his wife; a small place, pleasantly located, and of easy access to the City, would be preferred. Any person having a desirable place to rent or for sale will address, with full particulars, CARLTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE, BELOW GOVERNMENT price—being a grant to one of the early settlers in Texas of 1,920 acres, which must be sold for cash, to close the joint ownership of the several heirs. Title warranted. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., two doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS,
Rodgers' Knives, Porte-monnaies, Gold Pens, &c.,
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, a large assortment of rich and splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, splendid mirrors, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the premises immediately; there is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue at house.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, 500 packages and lots, foreign and domestic, heavy and shelf hardware of every variety, suitable for city and country trade.
—ALSO—
Sample cargo of Sheffield cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.
—ALSO—
An invoice superior Bay Rum.
—ALSO—
(By order of assignee),
An assortment of toys and fancy goods.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Regular weekly sale of furniture, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany and other bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, sofas, pier glasses, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, &c., &c.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the residence 115 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is handsomely furnished, the parlors having tapestry carpets, superior 7-octave piano-forte, music-cabinet, stool and case, three sets of rich parlor furniture, carved in solid rosewood, and corded in French satin; rich lace curtains, superior etagere with plate-glass doors and back, a superior rosewood secretary-book-case, solid oak extension table, oil-painting, fine rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of large rosewood bedstead, bureau and wash-stand, to match, pure hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, mahogany furniture, spring-seat chairs, soft and solid-hair bedsteads, wash-stands, bureaus, ingrain carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of furniture not mentioned. For further particulars, see catalogues at the house. Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, lace curtains, rosewood suites in blue and crimson brocatelle, consisting of 8 pieces, rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany work tables, oil paintings, engravings, marble ornaments, sofa bedsteads, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, side tables, buff enameled cottage suites, mahogany hair-seated chairs, wash-stand, mahogany sofas, chairs in hair cloth, mahogany card tables, window shades, Brussels stair carpets, oil-cloth lounges, tables, heaters, rosewood hat stand. Together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD H. LEDDEN, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES, BY ORDER OF GEO. N. SANDERS, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.—E. H. LUDDEN & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, CONDEMNED STORES.—A large quantity of bread, beef, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, &c., &c. Round jackets, trowsers, overshirts, shoes, blankets, &c., &c. Pocket-books, pocket-handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, bottles, pans, knives, scissors, combs, blacking, &c., &c. For list of the above and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Platt-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 102 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, GAS CHANDELIERS, LARGE MIRRORS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Hammond-st., a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany furniture in crimson plush, 5 large pier glasses, window hangings, centre tables, mantel lamps with rich prisms, 5 large gas chandeliers and fixtures, bedroom and basement furniture, &c. To be sold without reserve, by order of the executors. Terms cash.
J. W. LATSON, Attorney.

DANIEL S. HEGEH, Auctioneer,
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M., at No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av., of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeepers. We omit to give the superlatives usually associated therewith, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality fur superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $400 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 75 William-st., 200 packages and lots of well-assorted hardware, &c., at 4 months; also, 50 doz. ivory knives and forks, carvers, &c.; also, 30 cards fine English razors, 60 doz. very fine scissors, 40 doz. Wade & Butcher's razors in dozens, 50 doz. shoe and stove brushes, 1 cask of socket, framing and farriers' chisels, hatchets, button-hole cutters, Nichols' braces, English files, 12 to 15 inches, &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GLASS WARE.—LARGE and peremptory sale of glass cutter's stock, contained in the warerooms No. 463 Houst-n-st., corner Bowery, formerly occupied by Wm. Gale & Son, consisting of full line cut-glass, gas and other globes; also, all kinds inch glass, for crockery dealers; also, the fixtures of the cutting-shop in one lot. Sale peremptory for cash, on THIS DAY, Sept. 30 at 10 o'clock, by BARTLETT & COWEN.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., about six dozen mahogany chairs, 20 dozen curl maple do., together with office desks, hair mattresses, bedroom furniture, mahogany rockers, Voltaire chairs, sofas, clocks, gas fixtures, oak chairs in bronze, dining tables, &c. Also, several couches and couch lounge stands. Sale will be positive to close the consignment. Also, one of Wheeler & Wilson's patent sewing machines.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-hand furniture by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 31 Nassau-st., a large stock of elegant and superior made parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in brocade, brocatelle, plush, reps, and hair cloth; also, clocks, China vases, plated ware, mattresses, &c., to be sold en suite and otherwise, to suit purchasers, offering a rare opportunity. Goods boxed in the best manner for shipping.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, at THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 7½ Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household, parlor, and bedroom furniture of every description; parlor and chamber suites, dining room suites, Brussels, 3-ply and velvet carpets, &c., together with a large stock of new first-class manufactured furniture of every description. The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidder to pay cash advances.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 49 Cortlandt-st.
SALE THIS DAY, SEPT. 30, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 249 West 22d-st., near 9th-av. GEORGE NICHOLS will sell, as above, all the richly-carved rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in said house, without reserve, to the highest bidder. The sale comprises almost every article usually found in a first-class residence; catalogues at the house. For particulars, see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROADWAY.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT. N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee. Will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858, the large and valuable lot and buildings thereon, situated on the corner of Bowery and Division-st., and known as Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Division-st., having a front of 69 feet 7 inches on the Bowery, and 96 feet 5 inches on Division-st. The property will rent from $6,500 to $7,000. Title unquestionable. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A LUMBER AND MAHOGANY YARD in a good location, having been some years established. A good paying business may be done, as its position is central and easy of access to numerous cabinet-makers and joiners. Apply at No. 33 Allen-st., New-York. Application will be received for one week.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople.	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity, at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	68
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	64
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$525,361 66
Average amount of Specie	71,367 10
Average amount of Circulation	94,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	291,858 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. O. H. SCHERINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHERINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1858.
FELIX HANT, Commissioner of Deeds.
N. B.—This Statement was received too late for publication in Tuesday's paper.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Company, that upon each share of the stock on which SIXTY DOLLARS per share is paid, there will be credited FIVE DOLLARS, payable in scrip (representing the bonds purchased with money received from the sales of lands, and which have been cancelled) pursuant to a resolution of the Board passed July 9th last. This scrip is payable to the parties whose names the stock is registered at the close of business, on the 30th instant, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of October. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GOLDMAN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS due in this City on 1st October next, on the ten per cent sinking fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office on and after that date.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NORTH RIVER BANK, New-York, Sept. 11, 1858.
A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1858.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—THE PAST-due bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 23, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	Rob. S. Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. P. G. Foster,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.
BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

FOR EUROPE

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:
PRINCE ALBERT, T. J. WATERS, Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC, ——, Wm. C. THOMPSON, Thursday, Nov. 11.
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Continued from First Page.

TROTT, of the same city, was also on board the *Austria*, and his name is not upon the list of the saved. Another of the lost was JULIUS BUSCH, for many years well known as a successful teacher of drawing in the Hartford Female Seminary, the High School, the Normal School at New-Britain, &c. His wife, a sister of E. G. HOWE, Esq., now of New-York, is at Hartford."

The following appears in the *Richmond Enquirer*:

"We regret to learn that on board this steamer was Mr. MILLING, of the firm of SPOTTS & MILLING, Jewelers, on Broad-street. He was returning home with Mr. SPOTTS' sister, after a trip to Germany. A letter received some time ago, announced that the party were to take the steamer which sailed at that time; this was the unfortunate *Austria*. As to the safety of them we, of course, are yet ignorant, but his friends live in hopes."

From the Washington *Star* we take the following:

"A rumor prevailed this morning that Mr. B. SEMADD and his wife, of this city, were on the steamer *Austria* when she took fire. We are pleased to learn, however, that news has been received announcing their safe arrival in this country. The friends of Mr. JACOB BRODBECK, a confectioner, formerly of Washington, but now of Alexandria, are quite anxious about his safety, as it is believed that he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer. Including the family of M. WILLIAM, we believe these are the only persons resident in Washington who are believed to have been on the *Austria*."

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.

The *Prince Albert*, one of the Lever line of steamers, sailed on Tuesday, the 14th of September, from the Bay of Galway. The Belfast *Mercantile Journal* has the annexed statement: "The development or this new line has been much more rapid and successful than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine. Every steamer leaving Galway for New-York, as yet, has been full of both goods and passengers, and frequently more has been offering than the vessels could accommodate. The fine steamer *Prince Albert* takes out a full complement of both goods and passengers, among which, from this port alone there are:

Linen	217 boxes, containing 338,627 yards and 488 pieces, value	£12,896
Haberdashery	13 boxes, containing 5,625 dozen	1,172
Handkerchiefs	5 boxes, containing 3,200 dozen	798
Shirt fronts	3 boxes, containing 665 dozen	376
Muslins	4 boxes, containing 10,800 yards	390
Thread	17 boxes, containing 10,425 pounds	127
Yarn	1 bale, containing 168 pounds	4
Total		£16,463

Also, 6 first, 12 second, and 23 third-class passengers, forwarded by the enterprising agent here. Notwithstanding all this appearance of business, however, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the transit charges for goods are much too high to render the line a paying one, without the aid of a government contract for the carrying of mails. Until the line is established, it would decidedly be the interest of the railway companies to carry the goods destined for that line at the very lowest remunerating scale—nay, even at a rate that would only cover the expenses out of pocket, as it will require all the fostering care possible to keep it in a healthy state during infancy. Already the fruits of a direct trade from Ireland with the United States are apparent. A stocking factory has just been opened in Galway for the purpose of supplying the States with cotton stockings, and it is expected that a large trade will be carried on, as the facilities of labor and water-power cannot be surpassed.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The New Tehuantepec Steamer.

The new iron steamer just completed by BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & Co., for the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, to ply in the Coatzacoalcos River, above Minatitlan, made a short trial trip Tuesday, in which she gave great satisfaction to the gentlemen who were on board. Her engines worked well, and the boat traveled at the rate of eleven miles an hour. Her top-work, houses, &c., are about complete, and she is expected to sail on Saturday for her destination, under command of Capt. AKERMAN. The steamer's private signal is a white swallow tail, and having "La. T. Co. U. S. Mail" plainly lettered upon it. Between the letters is a representation of the Mexican cactus.

The steamer *Quaker City*, which has been purchased by the Company to run between New-Orleans and the Atlantic terminus of the route, is advertised to sail for Havana and New-Orleans on the 9th of October. She will be under the command of Lieut. SHUFELDT. They expect to have the line open during the month of November.

The steamship *Hermann*, Captain CAVENDY, hence for San Francisco on the 23d of August, was spoken Sept. 5, (13 days out.) in lat. 13° 26' north, long. 459 7' west, which is near Cape St. Rogue. At the rate she had made up to that time, she would, no doubt, reach Rio Janeiro inside of thirty days. The steamer *Washington*, of the same line, is advertised to sail for California and Fraser's River on the 18th of October.

The following, from the New-London *Chronicle* of Monday, fully establishes the theory concerning the character of the mysterious Portuguese sailors who landed upon Montauk Point some ten days since:

"HAVE WE SLAVERS AMONG US?—We have been for several days in possession of knowledge concerning the mysterious appearance of a strange vessel off the coast, and of strange seamen with plenty of money, on both sides of Long Island Sound, both at Sag Harbor and at points in this vicinity, which will be found interesting to those in doubt as to the meaning of those singular circumstances. We give the story to-day as it came to us from an authentic source:

On the evening of Friday, the 17th inst., while the pilot-boat *Eclipse*, of this port, was off Montauk Point, persons on board of her saw in the moonglade, at a distance, in the direction of the Long Island shore, a vessel—either a brig or bark—with topsail aback, as if intending to lie-to until morning. The pilots believed her to be an inward bound vessel, waiting until daylight to continue her course. When it came light on Saturday, it was noticed that the vessel had disappeared, and at about 4 o'clock in the morning a boat with nine men in it pulled alongside, and the men were received on board. Part of them were Portuguese and part seemed to be Americans. They first told the story published in this paper last Tuesday, that they belonged to the bark *Elizabeth*, of Eastport, Me., and that in consequence of her having sprung a leak, they abandoned her.

Upon being questioned closely, however, they told another and a different story. They said that they had been sent by the owners of the vessel to take her to some convenient spot, and scuttle and sink her, in order to get the insurance money on her. They said further, that besides their own boat's crew, thirteen other men from the vessel had taken the other boat, and landed on Long Island. They wished to be brought to this city and landed, and offered to pay liberally if the pilots would bring them over. This offer was, however declined, but as they urgently desired to be put ashore somewhere on this side of the Sound, and Capt. ROGERS did not wish to have his vessel, incumbered as it then was, with passengers, strangers at that, he finally did bring them across and landed them at Watch Hill. That point was chosen, as the wind was more favorable to making a landing there than at this city. The man who seemed to be the leader of the strangers, and who represented himself to have been the commander of the abandoned vessel, paid, as the price of their passage over, six Spanish doubloons, a coin with which all of the party seemed to be amply supplied.

The boat, a good yawl, and a spy-glass were given to the pilots, and in the bottom of the boat was found a silver rosary and crucifix. After landing the passengers at Watch Hill, Capt. ROGERS returned immediately to the place where the strangers had said they had sunk their vessel. They found her about 15 miles southwest of Montauk Point. She was readily discovered, and proved to be a fine brig, well-found in every respect, and as far as could be seen a superior vessel. She was painted black, with varnished masts and gilt trucks; her yards were painted black. Her stern lay much higher in the water than her head, the ballast in her having evidently slid forward, leaving her light aft, and settling her bow upon the bottom. The name on her stern, which was about three feet under water, read, "*Eliza*, N. O." Her foreroyal-mast appeared above the top of the water, and her main-royal and top-gallant masts were out. Her sails were all set. No efforts were made to do anything towards raising the sunken vessel, as the duties of the pilots prevented their spending more than a very brief time near her and the slaver, for slaver she undoubtedly was, lies there now on the bottom. We say she was undoubtedly a slaver, because from scraps of conversation between the men taken on board the pilot-boat, the pilots, who overheard now and then a word, are satisfied that such was her character. The men, whose sudden appearance in a row-boat on Long Island caused such excitement last week in Sag Harbor and vicinity, were, no doubt, the thirteen who left the vessel in the other boat, at the same time these in the yawl did.

Since the return of the pilot-boat to this city and and her report of these facts, efforts have been made by the Police to get on the track of some of the pirates landed at Watch Hill, and to, if possible, apprehend some of them—and the story has been suppressed from prudential considerations—but, as yet, the slavers are all at large. We believe that no good would result from keeping it back longer.

ANOTHER LARGE SWINDLE—BAD EFFECT OF A FAILURE.

—The Springfield *Republican* states that the failure of WHITE, SMITH & Co., of Northampton, Mass., manufacturers of enameled cloth, was brought about by the embezzlements of their selling agent in New-York, Mr. DAVID S. DAMON, whose depredations upon the company are estimated all the way from $300,000 to $75,000. The firm possessed the confidence of the community, and many citizens had invested in its notes; some had thus put out all or nearly all of their means, and the failure overtakes them with great distress. It is calculated that the concern owes citizens of Northampton about $40,000 for money loaned or for indorsement, for which none of them have any security. Mr. DAMON is in jail at Northampton under a charge of debt. On the criminal charge he will have to be tried in New-York. He has made over to the company some property which he acquired with its funds. Mr. DAMON was formerly station agent of the Connecticut River Railroad Company at Holyoke, and lost that position through malfeasance in his administration, including supposed embezzlement of the Company's moneys.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Stevens Wife Murder.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION CONTINUED—FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The inquest regarding the death of Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS was resumed yesterday. The husband of the deceased was present for the first time. Before the examination of witnesses was entered upon STEVENS said he desired to converse with the Coroner, but the latter refused to have any conversation with him except through his counsel. The Coroner told STEVENS that he was at liberty, however, to bring forward any witness he might choose to prove his own innocence. The following is the evidence of importance elicited:

Robert Johnson testified that he kept a drug-store at No. 395 Third-avenue. Stevens had bought medicine at his place; he never bought any laudanum.

Joanna Brandon testified that she visited Mrs. Stevens twice during her sickness; she was there four days before she died; the deceased had a black eye, and told her that she received it by falling against the corner of a table; she knew the deceased for five years before her death, and she was always a healthy woman.

William Mills, of No. 187 East Thirty-fourth-street, testified that he had known the Stevenses for six years, and visited them frequently; he knew nothing about the death of Mrs. Stevens.

The inquest was adjourned till 11 A. M. to-day.

The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article upon the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company may be explained so that you will readily understand why Mr. LATHAM did not proceed against the Trustees or Directors of this Company before this late day. In the first place, he was one of three or four gentlemen who contracted to make the canal for the Company, which had made oath that the said Company had a cash capital paid in, amounting to more than double the contract price upon the engineer's estimate. The contractors (as is usual) fitted themselves out with tools and machinery for prosecuting the work with dispatch—commenced work on the first of May, 1853, made monthly estimates, and received their pay as stipulated until the failure of the Cochituate Bank in Boston, which caused the Hydraulic Company to stop payment also, with a considerable amount of unmatured and matured paper in the hands of the contractors, thereby causing them to make an assignment. That paper has not, to this day, been taken up by the Hydraulic Company, notwithstanding a great many attempts have been made to recover the balance unpaid. Mr. LATHAM'S affidavit only furnishes the public with the mode of galvanizing spurious corporations into existence, but it adds to the already voluminous list of transactions made by some of the same parties on a scale fully commensurate with the one under consideration. On or about the time of the failure of the Cochituate Bank, the firm of BRYANT, ALLEN & Co., of Boston, failed with liabilities to the amount of $850,000, and if we are to give one of the firm credit for his statement, a further debt, amounting to $236,000, has been contracted in New-York with different individuals since their failure, making in all the total amount of their liabilities the enormous sum of $1,082,000—pretty good for Boston financiering. No New-York man would have ever been called upon to take an interest in the Hydraulic Company had it not been for the provisions of the act of 1858 for creating incorporations of the like, which requires a majority of the trustees to be citizens of this State. It may be said by many of easy virtue (as I am aware it is) that such transactions are of almost every day's occurrence, which furnishes a sufficient excuse for persons of like character, all of which, when admitted by a candid public, furnishes a poor prospect for a man of integrity to pursue honorable and legitimate business while such transactions go without punishment or censure. ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 40, 198, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 44, 33.

CIRCUIT—Nos. 1099, 1103, 1105, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1125, 1127, 1131, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151.

PART II.—Nos. 3404, 920, 934, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 970, 972, 974, 978, 980, 982, 984.

[Advertisement.]
DRS. HUNTER AND MELVILLE
Are in daily attendance at their office, No. 828 Broad way, for consultation on
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, AND ASTHMA,
and are provided with all the most recent and approved appliances of modern science for the successful treatment of these diseases.
Patients can apply personally or by letter.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER
quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET,
buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Strangers and citizens should be well aware of the fact that without going to Broadway they can be suited with as elegant and durable a hat by going to CHAS. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold-street, to find the latest styles of Gents' Hats, at wholesale and retail, at very low prices for cash.

[Advertisement.]
OUT OF SEASON—White Pantaloons, Summer Raglans, sherryfcoblers, strawberries and cream, and Rocky Mountain beavers are decidedly unseasonable; but KNOX'S Fall style of hat is just the article for the present cool and delightful weather. Price $4. Place at which it is to be purchased, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely *blotted over* with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS.
No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

Before the Hon Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

SENTENCES.

David Hopkins, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to three years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Abraham Vermilia, indicted for burglary, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100. Edward Duffy, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Edward Cain, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Charles Nott and Henry Smith, convicted of larceny, were each sentenced to three years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Wm. Jacobs and George Hendricks, convicted of burglary, third degree, were sentenced each to four years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Thomas Jackson, (colored,) convicted of burglary, second degree, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Wm. Jones *alias* Wm. Bancroft, was convicted of burglary, third degree. Michael Fagan, arrested for robbery, was discharged by the Court, the Grand Jury having failed to find an indictment against him. Peter McKever, indicted for rape upon the person of Grace Kane, in Sumpter-street, was tried and acquitted.

Brooklyn Items.

AMERICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The American Primary Meetings were held in the Wards and Towns of Kings County last evening. Everything passed off quietly at the polls, and, notwithstanding the action of the General Committee, it is understood that most of the delegates are favorable to a union with the Republicans in local matters.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon a man named FREDERICK LAWRENCE, while at work shipping sugar on board a vessel at Thompson's Wharf, had one of his arms crushed between a hogshead of sugar and a mast of the vessel. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. G. JOHNSON, where the arm was set, and the patient was then removed to his residence No. 89 Hudson-avenue.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—It is said that Mr. FILLMORE will be present at the anniversary of the Sabbath-School Teachers Association next week, and will address the Sabbath School children in the Plymouth Church.

YELLOW FEVER.—Another case of yellow fever was discovered in Kelsey's alley yesterday.

POLITICAL.—The Americans of Monroe County have nominated JAMES L. ANGLE for Congress; PETER SHOECRAFT for Sheriff, and JEREMIAH CUTLER for County Clerk.

A Union Convention of citizens opposed to the resent National Administration, met in Buffalo on Monday, and nominated the following ticket for Erie County: For Member of Congress, ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING; for Senator, ERASTUS S. PROSSER; for Sheriff, GUSTAVUS A. SCROGGS; for County Clerk, OBADIAH J. GREEN.

A Murder in Michigan Confessed.

From the Detroit Tribune, 25th.

We learn from Mr. HIRAM WILER, who lives about two miles from this city, at whose house the following transactions took place, the particulars of a death-bed confession which, if true, brings to light the hidden mysteries of the awful murder of a mother and son at Fentonville nearly or quite a year since. It will be recollected that the family, Johnson by name, had just removed to that place from Saginaw, the two who were murdered sleeping on the floor of the newly-occupied house the night of their arrival with another child, while the husband and a young man who came with them, slept in an adjoining house, a hotel, if we recollect aright. Suspicion fell upon JOHNSON, who was tried and acquitted this Summer on the ground of insanity.

According to Mr. WILER'S statement, a man, giving his name as YOEL PLATT, came to his house about a week since, to see if he had any clocks to repair. While there he was taken ill and allowed to remain. He rapidly grew worse, congestion of the brain ensued, and he died yesterday afternoon. For some time before his death he appeared in the greatest mental distress, and finally told the Doctor and Mr. WILER that he could not die without relieving his mind of the terrible secret that gave him such moral agony. He then stated that *he committed the murder in question*, being urged to do it by a young man whose name he would not give, (but who, he thought, lived in Gratiot County,) and that he obtained nearly $300 in money by the deed! This was the whole statement, and seemed to be all he could relate.

While sick, he stated that he came to this State from Ohio, and that he had a mother living in Oakland County. He said his business was clock repairing at the time the murder was committed and since. This confession may possibly lift the mystery that has always surrounded this case, and do away with the painful doubts that have enveloped it. In a box that he had with him, among other things, was found a $20 gold piece, with the letters "J. S. J." neatly engraved in its centre. The physician who attended him was of opinion that PLATT was entirely rational, and that these statements were not the ravings of a man in his delirium. Mr. WILER states that the man's distress was painful to witness—the most so of anything of the kind he ever saw.

HOW A DEFAULTING CASHIER CARRIED ON HIS RASCALITY FOR FOUR YEARS.—The Boston *Atlas* gives some interesting particulars of the way in which the defaulting cashier of the Brighton Bank managed his rascality: "The reason for the recent resignation of Mr. ROBERT N. WOODWORTH, cashier of the Brighton Bank, has become apparent. He turns out to be a defaulter, having made way, as is alleged, with some $40,000 belonging to the bank. An investigation is progressing by the directors. The bank is said to be secured against loss by the bondsmen of Mr. WOODWORTH and by his private property, which has been made over to the bank to protect it from loss. It is said he has been indulging in fancy stocks for some time, and which, as is generally the case, has brought him down. He is a leading Baptist in Brighton, and the revelations are heard with concern by the Church. It was supposed at first that the roguery was of recent occurrence, and this opinion was all the stronger from the fact that the cashier's books have balanced with the nicest exactness, and the examination of its affairs by the Bank Commissioners, in May last, revealed no suspicious circumstances. A few days since the President of the bank, S. H. BENNETT, received an inquiry from the President of the Faneuil Hall Bank, whether he should furnish Mr. WOODWORTH with $20,000 on New-York on account of the Bank of Brighton. He at once refused, saying if they did it was at their own risk. Mr. BENNETT was then informed that they had already let him have the same amount. This led to an investigation, and to the confession of Mr. WOODWORTH that he had for four years been appropriating the funds of the bank to his own use, for speculation and other purposes. He had purchased a house in Brighton for $15,000, which was furnished in palatial style, speculated at second hand, given $1,000 towards the erection of Baptist Church edifice in that town, bought and sold fancy and other stocks, &c., &c. When his rascality was in danger of being discovered he sold his house for $10,000, at the same time discharging a mortgage upon it of $5,000. At the same time he got rid of stocks in the Suffolk Mills. Mr. WOODWORTH asserts with great emphasis that the bank will be fully indemnified. His bondsmen will be called upon, we suppose, as a sacrifice. The directors are disposed to be lenient with their errant officer. Mr. WOODWORTH states that he has within a short time lost $7,000 by a real estate speculation in building a block of houses, with which the directors had not the least suspicion that he was connected, as the business was carried on in the name of another person. He is temporarily in charge of one of the directors. His friends deeply sympathise in his misfortunes, and will do all in their power to relieve him. He has a wife and two children."

The Land-Warrant Frauds Again.

From the Rochester Union, 25th.

The examination of the parties concerned in the Bounty Land-Warrant frauds, before Commissioner CONKLING, was concluded yesterday. ALBRO was, of course, held and fully committed to answer charges that will consign him to prison for life.

The Commissioner decided to hold Justices WILCOX and VAIL to answer at the next United States Court, in the sum of $2,000 each, which bail they promptly entered and went their way. The subscribing witnesses were all held in the sum of $500 each to answer, and all recognized to appear.

Mr. VAIL, and the witnesses from Branchport or Jerusalem, was defended by Messrs. COGSWELL and PARKER, of this City, who labored hard to have them discharged altogether. It is hardly probable that the witnesses will be indicted. Mr. WILCOX is a man of standing and experience as a Justice, while Mr. VAIL has had little experience in the business, he being a mechanic, preferring to pursue his legitimate business.

This examination has made it quite clear that the United States Government have been largely defrauded under the Bounty Land Act, and may be still further if some additional precaution is not taken. Congress should so amend the law that the papers to secure bounty lands can only be certified by a Judge of the Supreme Court or United States Commissioner, Common County Justices are not always sharp enough to detect frauds, as this examination has disclosed.

Finance and Business.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 28.

From week to week there is the same unvarying tale to be told in Boston money matters. The financial sea is in a dead calm, and there are no clouds, even of the size of a man's hand, to indicate a change of weather. Business is fair in many places, excellent in a few, but the condition of the West and the interior of the country in general, as well as the statistics of our export and import trade, proves that a considerable degree of stagnation is the rule, and activity the exception. Upon the whole, we think people are somewhat disappointed at the slow pace at which the country emerges from a slough of despond, which, according to many, was the needless creation of New-York banks and brokers, but which, in our view, was the inevitable result of corporation and individual fraud, of over extended credit, injudicious banking, reckless trading and general extravagance in living. Still, the conservative are satisfied with the progress of affairs toward improvement during the last year, and all must acknowledge that howsoever tedious and apparently unprofitable may be the period of amendment, it is better in the long run for the convalescent to move slowly but surely toward healthfulness rather than to rush ahead for a while and then experience the relapse that would almost necessarily follow the exertion and exposure of a weakened system.

Money is as easy as ever at the rates heretofore quoted. New-York funds have been in less demand of late, but at the close of the week they were again quite active. The bank specie has not varied much since our last, and is now about *eight and a half* millions. The best sterling exchange drawn to order is 10 per cent., and the tendency of the market has recently been upward, although it is now supposed that commercial bills will soon be in better supply from the filling of large cotton orders from England.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 29.

$15,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	50 Erie Railroad	17⅝
31,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	100 do	b30 17⅜
7,000 Har R.R. 1st mtg	85¼	200 do	b60 17⅜
7,000 Mi. Cen. 8 p.c. mtg	100	50 do	17⅜
Sink'g Fund Con. Bds	96⅛	100 Reading R. R	s30 48
1,000 Mich. So. 1st Mtg's	82	300 do	s10 48
5,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	92¼	700 do	c 48
1,000 do	92	50 do	c 48⅛
5,000 M. So. Sk. F. B.	b30 70	100 do	s60 47¾
3,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B	26⅛	50 Mich. Central R. R.	52
5,000 do	s10 26	100 do	s3 52⅜
7,000 do	26	100 do	b60 52⅝
1,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st M.	96	380 M. S. & N. Ind. R.R.	23⅛
1,000 Mil. & M. 2d M.	10B 74	50 do	b30 23⅜
15 Bank of America	111⅛	125 do	23⅜
40 Broadway Bank	126	175 do	b60 23⅜
10 Ocean Bank	93⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	s10 44⅛
100 Chatham Bank	65	100 do	b30 44⅝
19 Continental Bank	98	10 do	44⅝
10 Artisans Bank	81⅜	50 do	b60 44⅝
300 Harlem Railroad	10½	50 Panama R. R.	s10 118⅜
50 do	10¾	50 do	b10 118⅜
15 Bank of New-York	109½	25 do	118⅜
100 F. Loan & Trust Co.	59	50 do	b30 118¾
26 Penn. Coal Co	74	55 Gal. & Chi. R	83⅛
58 do	74⅛	150 do	s30 83
400 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	108	45 do	83⅛
50 do	b10 107⅜	150 do	b30 83⅜
55 do	107⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s10 32¾
50 do	107⅝	400 do	32¾
250 Brums. City L. Co.	2	200 do	s10 32⅞
100 New-Jersey Zinc	6	40 do	32⅝
100 Gardiner Gold Co.	½	250 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	b60 66¾
562 N. Y. Central R.	80¼	300 do	66¾
620 do	80¾	100 do	s30 66⅝
200 do	b60 80¾	270 do	66⅝
100 do	b15 80¾	50 do	b30 66⅝
1200 do	b60 80⅝	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	5¾
405 do	80⅜	190 do	5
100 do	b30 80½	100 do	4¼
100 do	s60 80¾	83 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mis. St. 6s	b60 84⅜	100 Erie Railroad	17⅜
8,000 do	84⅜	50 do	b60 17⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R'd. Bs	92	50 Reading R. R.	47⅞
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	90	100 do	47⅝
6,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	25⅝	25 LaC. & Mil. R'd	4½
2,000 do	b10 25¾	20 do	4¼
1,000 Mi. So. Sink F'd Bs	70	325 do	4
160 Pacific Mail St. Co.	106	50 Michigan C. R.	b60 52½
100 Panama R. R.	118	50 do	52¼
200 do	117¾	100 do	b30 52⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	73	10 do	52¼
375 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	80¼	200 Mi. S. & N. I. R.	s30 23¾
50 do	b30 80¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. stk.	b15 44½
300 do	s60 79¾	50 do	b30 44½
100 do	s10 80¾	450 Chi. & R. I. R'd	65¾
600 do	s3 80¾	150 do	s30 65¾
100 do	s30 80	100 do	s60 65¾
200 do	b30 80¾	50 do	65¾
100 do	s10 80	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16
200 Clev. & Tol. RR.	32⅝		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s	66¾	20 U. S. Life Ins. Co.	163½
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s	66¾	10 Marine Bank	86
5,000 Clc. & Pit. R. R. 7s	52¾	32 Am. Ex. Bank	110
1,000 Louisiana 6s	90¾	50 Citizens' Bank	100
4,000 C., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s	14¾	20 Continental Bank	98¼
5,000 Del., L. & W. R. 7s	75¼	10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	100
2,000 City of M. 7s c. bs.	50	10 Security F. Ins. Co.	108
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80¾	10 Security F. Ins. Co.	107¾
13 Water'n & Rome R.	37½	10 Pac. Mail Steam Co.	108¾
		30 Tow. Coal & Iron Co.	56

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 18, arrived at this port this afternoon. The Cotton advices are to the effect that the total sales of the week reached the large figure of 82,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 bales. The advance is quoted from ⅛d.@¼d. Orleans Middlings, 7 5-16d. The market closed firm. In Wheat and Flour the business was dull. Indian Corn steady. In the London market the Funds kept steady; discounts easy, at 2½@3 ℔ cent., and an increase reported in the bullion of the Bank for the week of $3,045,000. In American Stocks, the first movement in the New Loan is noted at 95 ℔ cent., Sterling money, interest from January next, equal with the exchange to 104¼ here. A further rise was made on New-York Central shares, ex dividend, with actual sales at 76¼ Sterling, closing 76@78 ℔ cent. Illinois Central shares less firm than by the *City of Washington*, though still active.

The report of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE is annexed:

"There has been increased activity in the market for American Securities during the past week, considerable purchases having been made both in State Bonds and the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds. The improving prospects of the Illinois Central have imparted a renewal of confidence in this undertaking; the shares have advanced $3, and the Construction Bonds $2. We have to note a good inquiry for New-York Central shares, which have risen $3."

The position of the market for American Securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.:

"There has been, during the past week, more activity in the market for American State Stocks; and, whilst the inquiry has been general, the chief business has been in Pennsylvania State 5 ℔ cent. Bonds. Sales of the New 5 ℔ cent. Government Loan have been made at 95 ℔ cent., dividend from 1st January next, and the present price is 94½@95. In Railway Securities there has been but a very limited business, and that chiefly confined to the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central Railroad."

	Redeemable.	Dividends.	Prices.	
U. S. 6 ℔ cents	1867-68	Jan. and July	104	105
U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bds.	1868	Jan. and July	105	105⅛
Ala. 5 ℔ cent. Bds.	—	May and Nov.	78	—
Ky. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	1868-72	Jan. and July	91	93
Md. 5 ℔ ct. Str. Bds	—	Jan. and July	94	95
Mass. 5 ℔ ct. Sterling Bonds	—	Ap. and Oct.	102½	103½
Ohio 6 ℔ ct. Stock	1886	Jan. and July	95	97
Penn. 5 ℔ ct. Stk.	—	Feb. and Aug.	78½	79½
Penn. 5 ℔ ct. Bds.	1877	Feb. and Aug.	84½	85½
Tenn. 6 ℔ ct. Bds.	Divers	Jan. and July	80	82
Virg'na 6 ℔ ct. Bds	1886	Jan. and July	82	84
Virg'na 5 ℔ ct. Bds	1888	Jan. and July	83	84

The London *Times* of Saturday, Sept. 18, reports of

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	22 to 20 dis.	20½ 1½ dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ c., 1860	83 to 87	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	86 to 88	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	83 to 85	84
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	76 to 78	76½
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	66 to 68	
Do., $100 shares	17 to 19	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	89 to 91	90½
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	91 to 93	

The same paper remarks on the Cotton Trade at Manchester:

"It is stated that for many years past the trade of Manchester has not been so good as at present. This is attributed in a great measure to the pernicious habits of the Liverpool Joint-Stock Banks in making advances to speculators having been checked by the recent fate of the Liverpool Borough Bank and the general restrictions consequent on the crisis of last autumn. Hitherto, whenever any advance has been realized by the Manchester manufacturers, it has been followed almost invariably by a still greater rise at Liverpool in the value of the raw material, and hence their position, as regarded future operations, was rendered worse instead of better. But the speculators who, with the assistance of the Liverpool banks, used thus to get up an inflation upon the slightest pretext, find themselves unable for the present to command their accustomed resources. Hence the price of Cotton keeps pace only with the natural demand. Of course, under these circumstances there is already a cry for new banking facilities at Liverpool. If a fresh Borough Bank could be established, it would be hailed as giving a certainty of an advance in Cotton of a 1d. or 1½d. ℔ lb. For the present, however, there is no danger of a renewal of such operations. The recent decision establishing the liability of directors to persons who may have been led to purchase shares by false reports will not only prevent the concoction of any new concerns, but will operate as a terrible warning to the managers of those which already exist."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,061,078	Inc.	£505,345
Other deposits	12,201,959	Dec.	66,087
Rest	3,696,116	Inc.	3,506
Government securities	10,970,514	Inc.	15,245
Other securities	15,311,274	Dec.	51,418
Notes unemployed	12,279,970	Inc.	521,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,153,990, being an increase of £140,430, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,648,915, showing an increase of £609,450, when compared with the preceding return.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, a report was submitted showing that the profits for the six months ending Aug. 31, amounted to £628,790. A dividend at the rate of 4½ ℔ cent. for the half year was declared. Satisfaction was expressed that notwithstanding the low rate of interest lately prevalent, a distribution at this rate could be made.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since